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THE OXFORD ENGLISH
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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (tə'riə).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fɑːrðə).
s ... *see* (sī), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

ʃ as in *thin* (pin), *bathe* (bap).
ʒ ... *then* (ʒən), *bathe* (bɛʒ).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒœne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (pɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgɪŋ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aɪnvɪroɪn).
lʁ ... *It. seraglio* (sɛrɑːljo).
nʁ ... *It. signore* (sɪnˈɔːre).
χ ... *Ger. ach* (aχ), *Sc. loch* (lɒχ, lɒχˈ).
χʰ ... *Ger. ich* (ɪχʰ), *Sc. nicht* (nɛχʰt).
ʁ ... *Ger. sagen* (zɑːʁən).
ʁʰ ... *Ger. legen, regnen* (lɛˈʁʰən, rɛˈʁʰnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mɔd').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzaiˈə).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laʊd), *now* (naʊ).
ɔ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜːve), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).
ɛʃ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nəˈʃjən).
ɔɪ ... *I, eye*, *bind* (baɪnd).
||ə ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də vi).
i ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪˈki), *react* (rɪˈækt).
o ... *achor* (ʔiˈkɔɪ), *morality* (mɔːrəˈlɪti).
oi ... *oil* (ɔɪl), *boy* (bɔɪ).
o ... *hero* (hɪˈɔ), *zoology* (zɔɪˈɒlədʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).
ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
||ɔ ... *Ger. Köln* (kɔln).
||ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (fʊl), *book* (bʊk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊˈrɛʃjən).
u ... *unto* (ʊntu), *frugality* (frʉ-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈpiu), *virtue* (vɜːtiu).
||ü ... *Ger. Müller* (müˈlɛr).
||ü ... *Fr. dame* (dām).
o (see Io, ɛo, ɔo, üo) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see ɛi, ɔu) }
' as in *able* (ɛɪb'l), *caten* (ɪt'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ā ... *canal* (kānəl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ēo) ... *there* (ðɛə), *pear*, *pore* (pɛə).
ē (ēi) ... *rein*, *rain* (rɛn), *they* (ðɛi).
ē ... *Fr. faire* (fɛr).
ē ... *fit* (fɛi), *fern* (fɛn), *earth* (ɛəθ).
ī (īo) ... *bier* (bɪə), *clear* (klɪə).
ī ... *thief* (θɪf), *see* (sɪ).
ō (ōo) ... *boat*, *bore* (bɔə), *glory* (glɔːri).
ō (ōu) ... *so*, *sow* (sɔu), *soul* (sɔul).
ō ... *walk* (wɒk), *wart* (wɔt).
ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (θɔn).
||ō ... *Fr. cœur* (kœr).
||ō ... *Ger. Göthe* (gōtɛ), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒœn).
ū (ūo) ... *poor* (pūə), *mourish* (mūˈrɪʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūə), *lure* (liūə).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (liūt).
||ü ... *Ger. grün* (grün), *Fr. jus* (ʒü).

OBSCURE.

ǣ as in *amæba* (āmɛˈhǣ).
ǣ ... *accept* (ækˈsɛpt), *maniac* (mɛˈniæk).
ǣ ... *datum* (dætəm).
č ... *moment* (mɔːmɛnt), *several* (sɛˈvɛrəl).
č ... *separate* (adʒiː) (sɛˈpɑːrɛt).
é ... *added* (æˈdɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛˈtɛt).
ī ... *vanity* (væˈnɪti).
f ... *remain* (rɛmɛˈn), *believe* (bɪlɪv).
ō ... *theory* (θɛˈɔri).
ɔ ... *violet* (vɔɪˈɔlɛt), *parody* (pærɔˈdi).
ǔ ... *authority* (ɔˈθɔːrɪti).
ǔ ... *connect* (kɔˈnɛkt), *amazon* (æˈmæzɔn).
iū, iū *verdure* (vɜːdiū), *measure* (mɛˈʒiū).
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltɔːʒɛˈðɔ).
iū ... *circular* (sɜːkiulɔ).

* ɔ the o in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of e and o, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andī* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *menn* from *mann*, ɔn from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ...	= adoption of, adopted from.
a. (as a 1300)	= ante, before.
a., adj., adj.	= adjective.
absol., absol.	= absolutely.
abst.	= abstract.
acc.	= accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ...	= adaptation of.
adv., adv.	= adverb.
advb.	= adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr.	= Anglo-French.
Anat.	= in Anatomy.
Antiq.	= in Antiquities.
aphet.	= aphetic, aphetized.
app.	= apparently.
Arab.	= Arabic.
Arch.	= in Architecture.
arch.	= archaic.
Archæol.	= in Archæology.
assoc.	= association.
Astr.	= in Astronomy.
Astrol.	= in Astrology.
attrib.	= attributive, -ly.
bef.	= before.
Biol.	= in Biology.
Boh.	= Bohemian.
Bot.	= in Botany.
Build.	= in Building.
c. (as c 1300)	= circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.)	= century.
Cat.	= Catalan.
catachr.	= catachrestically.
Cf., cf.	= confer, compare.
Chem.	= in Chemistry.
cl. L.	= classical Latin.
cogn. w.	= cognate with.
collect.	= collective, -ly.
collog.	= colloquially.
comb.	= combined, -ing.
Comb.	= Combinations.
Comm.	= in commercial usage.
comp.	= compound, composition.
compl.	= complement.
Conch.	= in Conchology.
concr.	= concretely.
conj.	= conjunction.
cons.	= consonant.
Const., Const. ...	= Construction, construed with.
Cryst.	= in Crystallography.
(D.)	= in Davies (Snpp. Eng. Glossary).
Da.	= Danish.
dat.	= dative.
def.	= definite.
deriv.	= derivative, -ation.
dial., dial.	= dialect, -al.
Dict.	= Dictionary.
dim.	= diminutive.
Du.	= Dutch.
Ecl.	= in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt.	= elliptical, -ly.
e. midl.	= east midland (dialect).
Eng.	= English.
Ent.	= in Entomology.
erron.	= erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp.	= especially.
etym.	= etymology.
euphem.	= euphemistically.
exc.	= except.
f. [in Etymol.] ...	= formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries)	= form of.
fem. (rarely f.) ...	= feminine.
fig.	= figurative, -ly.
F., Fr.	= French.
freq.	= frequently.
Fris.	= Frisian.
G., Ger.	= German.
Gael.	= Gaelic.

gen.	= genitive.
gen.	= general, -ly.
gen. sign.	= general signification.
Geol.	= in Geology.
Geom.	= in Geometry.
Goth.	= Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr.	= Greek.
Gram.	= in Grammar.
Heb.	= Hebrew.
Her.	= in Heraldry.
Herb.	= with herbalists.
Hort.	= in Horticulture.
imp.	= Imperative.
impers.	= impersonal.
impf.	= imperfect.
ind.	= Indicative.
indef.	= indefinite.
inf.	= Infinitive.
infl.	= influenced.
int.	= interjection.
intr.	= intransitive.
It.	= Italian.
J., (J.)	= Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)	= in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)	= Jodrell (quoted from).
L.	= Latin.
(L.) (in quotations)	= Latham's edn. of Todd's ;
lang.	= language. [Johnson.]
LG.	= Low German.
lit.	= literal, -ly.
Lith.	= Lithuanian.
LXX.	= Septuagint.
Mal.	= Malay.
masc. (rarely m.)	= masculine.
Math.	= in Mathematics.
ME.	= Middle English.
Med.	= in Medicine.
med.L.	= mediæval Latin.
Mech.	= in Mechanics.
Metaph.	= in Metaphysics.
MHG.	= Middle High German.
midl.	= midland (dialect).
Mil.	= in military usage.
Min.	= in Mineralogy.
mod.	= modern.
Mus.	= in Music.
(N.)	= Nares (quoted from)
n. of action.	= noun of action.
n. of agent.	= noun of agent.
Nat. Hist.	= in Natural History.
Naut.	= in nautical language.
neut. (rarely n.)	= neuter.
NF., NFr.	= Northern French.
N. O.	= Natural Order.
nom.	= nominative.
north.	= northern (dialect).
N. T.	= New Testament.
Numism.	= in Numismatics.
obj.	= object.
Obs., obs., obs. ...	= obsolete.
occas.	= occasional, -ly.
OE.	= Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr.	= Old French.
OFris.	= Old Frisian.
OHG.	= Old High German.
OIr.	= Old Irish.
ON.	= Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF.	= Old Northern French.
Opt.	= in Optics.
Ornith.	= in Ornithology.
OS.	= Old Saxon.
OSl.	= Old Slavonic.
O. T.	= Old Testament.
OTent.	= Original Teutonic.
orig.	= original, -ly.
Palæont.	= in Palæontology.
pa. pple.	= passive or past participle.
pass.	= passive, -ly.

pa. t.	= past tense.
Path.	= in Pathology.
Perh.	= perhaps.
Pers.	= Persian.
pers.	= person, -al.
pl.	= perfect.
Pg.	= Portuguese.
Philol.	= in Philology.
phonet.	= phonetic, -ally.
phr.	= phrase.
Phren.	= in Phrenology.
Phys.	= in Physiology.
pl., pl.	= plural.
poet.	= poetic.
pop.	= popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.	= participial adjective.
pplc.	= participle.
Pr.	= Provencal.
prec.	= preceding (word or article).
pref.	= prefix.
prep.	= preposition.
pres.	= present.
Prim. sign.	= Primary signification.
priv.	= privative.
prob.	= probably.
pron.	= pronoun.
pronunc.	= pronunciation.
prop.	= properly.
Pros.	= in Prosody.
pr. pple.	= present participle.
Psych.	= in Psychology.
q.v.	= quod vide, which see.
(R.)	= in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch.	= Roman Catholic Church.
refash.	= refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl.	= reflexive.
reg.	= regular.
repr.	= representative, representing.
Rhet.	= in Rhetoric.
Rom.	= Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb.	= substantive.
Sc.	= Scotch.
sc.	= scilicet, understand or supply.
sing.	= singular.
Skr.	= Sanskrit.
Slav.	= Slavonic.
Sp.	= Spanish.
sp.	= spelling.
spec.	= specifically.
subj.	= subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl.	= subordinate clause.
subseq.	= subsequently.
subst.	= substantively.
snff.	= suffix.
superl.	= superlative.
Surg.	= in Surgery.
Sw.	= Swedish.
s.w.	= south western (dialect).
T. (T.)	= in Todd's Johnson.
techn.	= technical, -ly.
Theol.	= in Theology.
tr.	= translation of.
trans.	= transitive.
transf.	= transferred sense.
Trig.	= in Trigonometry.
Typog.	= in Typography.
ult.	= ultimate, -ly.
unkn.	= unknown.
U.S.	= United States.
v., vb.	= verb.
v. str., or w.	= verb strong, or weak.
vb. sb.	= verbal substantive.
var.	= variant of.
wd.	= word.
WGer.	= West Germanic.
w.midl.	= west midland (dialect).
WS.	= West Saxon.
(Y.)	= in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool.	= in Zoology.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are *ℓ* and *ℓ*; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form *λ*, which eventually became *Λ*.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact or the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate.

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages.

The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation in this Dictionary indicated by *l̥*); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* (*l̥*itl̥), *booklet* (*bʊk̥l̥*).

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE. *l*, but the OE. *hl* (early ME. *h*) and *wh*. In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were autosegmental) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: *alf* (*ʌf*), *alve* (*ʌv*), *alm* (*ʌm*), *alk*, *ank* (*ʌk*), *alim* (*ʌm*), *olk* (*ʌk*). In many dialects, esp. in Sc., the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. *avul*, *fou*, *ca*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *olk* is *ov*, as in *fouk*, *for*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.
c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z) *6 Semivocales* syndon seofan: *f, l, m, n, r, s, t*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as cometh before *h* having his aspiration... it is the error of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 *Shaks.* *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell: Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more *L*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 241 Wordes in the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15. *Guide & Godl. B. Calendar* (S. T. S.). Where ye shal finde a Capital *L* there heging for the finding of Lent. 1727-52 *Chambers Cyc.* s.v. *L*, The French lous d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight *L*'s interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would hid us pronounce the 'l' 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter L. (Also written *ell*.) **a.** An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter *L*. 1879 *Webster, Suppl.* s.v. *L* (of a house). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An *L* of the house where she was born is still standing.
b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

3. attrib. and Comb., as L-shaped adj.; L desk, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter L.

1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Ch.* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an *L* desk. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 332/2 It is... an *L*-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 An *L*-shaped pad.

II. Symbolical uses.
4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either *I* or *J* being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1850 *Forshall & Madden Wyclif's Bible Pref.* xxxi, (Manuscripts) E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 *Sir A. West Recoll.* L iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter L.

5. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 *Dana Min. Introd.* 28. 1895 *Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty. As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation *L* (with a stroke above) represented 5000.

1484 *Caxton Fables of Pape* iv, xl or l crownes.

III. 7. Abbreviations.
L=various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. **L**=† Lord, Lordship (pl. *LL*); † lawful (money); in *Bot.*, Linnaeus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as *L. D. S.*=Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (*Chem.*) Lithium. **L** or *l* (*libra*)=pound of money († formerly also in weight, now lb), now often repr. by the conventional sign *£*; e.g. 100*l.* or 100*£*; see also *L. s. p.* *The three L's* (see quot. 1869). **l**=in ship's log-book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, la. **l. b. w.** (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *La.* (*Printing*), lower case. **L. C. M.** (*Arith.*), least common multiple. **L. M.** (*Prosydy*), long metre. See also *LL*, *LXX*.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 117 My lord, we your seruandis, hes ressaunt your l. guid mynd... touching your l. brig of Dee. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 218 It was... ordered by the *L.* 1577 *Ibid.* 389 Appointed by order from their *LLs*. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, If your *L* vouchsafe to receive it. 1577 *Heylyn Answ.* Burton 61 Your dealing with my *LL* the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Tonnage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load. 102*l.* 100*l.* 100*l.* 1684 R. Waller *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 103 A mass of 500*l.* of Ice. 1701 Dr. Wallis in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An allowance of 20 *£* a year. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 591 An 100000 *l.* was given. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 299 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, *L.* money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 100 Hon. J. Tufton, lhw, b Wells... 3. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, L. A. C.*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr. A... dividend of 1*l.* in the *£*. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *L*. The three *L*'s were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and look-out... Dr. or Captain Haley added the fourth *L*—the greatly-desired longitude. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 127 Cratogeomys L. Hawthorn, Whitehorn. 1885 *Lang Grm.* 17 Jan. 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* i. in *Out-door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one *L*h.w. when [etc.].

La (*lā*), *sb.* *Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of *L. labii*: see *GAMUT*.] The name given by Gnidio d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note A, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There he in Musick but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. iv. 77 The other... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exaneter, *Ut Re Mi Fa Sol La*.

Fatum Solitiosque Labores. 1811 *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi, fa, sol, la*.

La (*lā*, *la*), *int.* [Cf. *Lo* (OE. *lā* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar*, and *arch*.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* i. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601—*Twel. N.* iii. iv. 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart. 1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* iv. ii. O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* iv. xii, La, ma'am, what doth your la'ship think. 1839 *Dickens Nick Nick.* x, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* ii. 317 Hed a caressing way—hah, la! you know it's a sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 *Besant & Rice Chapl. Fleet III.* 239 'La, sir, she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† **b.** Repeated (*a*) as a refrain; (*b*) as an expression of derision. *Obs.* (Hence *LA-LA* *adj.*, = 'so-so', poor.)

1578 *Gude & Godl. B.* (S. T. S.) 138 Christ.. Quhillk meiklie for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie. *La. La. Ibid.* 83 *La Lay La.* 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iii. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorchip to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. *Luc. La, la, la, la:* Nothing doubting sayes hee?

La, *obs.* form of *LAW*, *LAX* v., *Lo* *int.*

Laace, *obs.* form of *LACE*.

Laache, *obs.* f. *LATCH* v.; var. *LASHE* *Obs.*, *lax*.

Laad, *Laade*, *obs.* forms of *LOAD*, *LADE*.

Laager (*lā-gā*), *sb.* Also *lager*. [*S. African* *Dn. lager*=G. *lager*, Du. *leger* (see *LAGUER*).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) l. 202 Their tents and wagons were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekow for safety. 1891 R. W. Murray *S. Africa* 177 Laager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets.

Laager (*lā-gā*), *v.* [*f. LAAGER sb.*] *trans.* To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with *up*. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence *Laagered ppl.* a, *Laagering vbl. sb.*

1879 *Daily News* 5 Mar., The wagons were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1893 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Silleland, have threatened to attack Mankoroane. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

Laak, *obs.* form of *LACK*, *LAKE*.

Laan, *Laard*, *obs.* forms of *LAWN*, *LORE*.

Laard, *Laas*, *obs.* forms of *LARD*, *LACE*.

Laat, *Laad*, *obs.* forms of *LATE*, *LOATH*.

Lab (*læb*), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *labbe*, 8 *labb*. [*Belongs to LAB v.*] A blab, tell-tale. c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not lief to gabbe. c 1422 *Hoccleve Gesteaus* 1542, I neuree was yit of my tonge a labbe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/2 *Labbe*, or he that can kepe no counsell, *anubicus*. 1746 *Exonior Scolding* (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk the had'st a be rich a Labb o' the Tongue. 1847 *Halliwel Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West*.

† **Lab** (læb), *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrire, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence *Labbing* ppl. *a.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xi.* 102 No pinge bat is pryue publice þow it neuere. Neyther for loue laud [*M.S. B. lab*] it noust ne lakke it for enuye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xiii. 39 Noþer for loue labbe hit out ne lakke hit for non enuye. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of hir tonge a labbing shrewe is she. c. 1475 *Parsenay* 3751 By your labbing tonges inongling.

Labadist (læ'badist), *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. F. *Labadiste*, f. *Labadie*; see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Lahadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So *La'badism*, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1753 *CHANDERS Cycl. Suppl., Labadists.* 1882-3 *SCHAFF in Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1604.

† **Labant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *labant-em*, pr. pple. of *labare*.]

1227 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering. *Labarde*, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

Labarinth, obs. form of *LABYRINTH*.

|| **Labarum** (læ'bārūm). [*L.*; = Gr. *λαβάρων*, of unknown origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 *PULLIUS*, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* II. 189 On the South-side... is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of *Χριστός*, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deem'd Too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 *SIR J. STEPHEN Ess. Eccl. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 23. 206 Constantine wears the Labarum and the phoenix. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Sp.* (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth... should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

† **Labascate**, *v. Obs.* [erron. f. L. *labascere*, inceptive f. *labare* to totter.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (*Bailey* vol. II. 1727).

† **Labascency**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. **labascencia*, noun of state f. *labascere* to totter: see -ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

a. 1637 *R. Lovday Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take commission from his own sloth, to let fall the thred of a friendly intercourse, betrays a labascency and a languor in his amicable resentments.

|| **Labba** (læ'bā). [? Native name.] One of the caves, *Calogenys paca*, native to Guiana.

1825 *WATSON Wanderings* i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Labba, and Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 *C. B. BROWN Brit. Guiana* ii. 25 [He] went... to procure some game for us, and returned with three fine labba (*Calogenys paca*).

Labbe, obs. form of *let be*: see *LET* *v*.

Labdacism: see *LAMBDAECISM*.

|| **Labdanum** (læ'bādnūm). Also 6, 8 *lapdanum*. [*med. L.*; form of L. *lādanum*.] = *LADANUM*.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* v. ii. 334 *Lapdanum*.] 1502 *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 234 [In list of spices] *Lapdanum*, 1533 *Elsevier Cat. Herbar.* (1541) 111, Things good for a colde head: *Cububus*, *Galingale*, *Lapdanum*. 1611 *CORRIG. Labdane*, *Labdanum*, a fat clammy, transparent, and sweet-smelling Gumme. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 93 *Lapdanum* per 100 Weight 60. 1775 *R. CHANOLIER Trav. Asia M.* (1823) I. 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with *labdanum*. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152 The resinous balsamic substance called *Labdanum*. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-buds, and stripes Of *labdanum*.

La-bee, obs. form of *let be*: see *LET* *v*.

Labefact (læ'bifækt), *ppl. a. rare*. [ad. L. *labefact-us*, pa. pple. of *labefacere*: see *LABEIFY*. Cf. It. *labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 *BUSINELL Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

† **La'befact**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem* of L. *labefacere*: see *LABEIFY*.] *trans.* To shake, weaken.

c. 1540 *ABR. PARKER Corresp.* (1853) 11 Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people.

† **Labefactate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. labefactāt-*, ppl. stem of *labefacere*, freq. of *labefacere*: see *LABEIFY*.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall.

1657 *TOMLINSON tr. Renon's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight.

Labefaction (læ'bifækt'fən), *rare*. [ad. L. *labefaction-em*, n. of action f. *labefacere* (see *prec.*)] = next.

1775 *JOHNSON in Boswell*, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera'] such a labefaction of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

Labefaction (læ'bifækt'fən). [*n. of action* corresp. to *LABEIFY*: see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liver. *Ibid.* vii. 123 It... resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts.

1793 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should... join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 *GLADSTONE in Liddon Life Pusey* (1893) i. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such

a state that all will be... secure against labefaction. 1878 *R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng. I. v.* 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

† **La'befy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *labefacere* (*f. root* of *labare* to fall, totter + *facere* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 178 Not... to oppress and labefie the digestive faculty... with too great variety of meats.

Label (læ'bēl), *sbl.* Forms: 4 *label*, 4-6 *labelle*, 5-7 *labell*, 6 *labil*, 4- *label*. [*a. OF. label* (also *lablet*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see *LAF* *sbl.*). The synonymism OF. *lambel*, *lombel* is app. a variant: see *LAMBEAU*.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

c. 1320 *SIR BENES* 974 King Ermin... 3af him a scheld gode & sur Wip pre clegen of asur, pe champe of gold ful wel i-dist Wip fil lables [*M.S. s. labelles*, *M.S. n. lambels*] of seluer brist. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 129, I will recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/1 *Labell*, *hosphe*. 1552 *HULOET*, A labell hanging on each side of a mitre, *infula*. Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, *lemissi*. 1564 *tr. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P. vj, Peter... sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe above, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Mitre. 1597-8 *BR. HALL Sat.* iv. ii. 24 A knit night-cap... With two long labells button'd to his chin. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. xv. 79 Persons... whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets. 1872 *SURLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labels of a bishop's mitre.

† 2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis hullis shulen be undurstonen wip sich a label, þen-ne þei weren not profitable to be purchasour ne to þe church. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if þe Church were well enformed of his sentence, wip hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to see Cristis lawe. 1562 *APOL. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawle upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be delivered for you*, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the Label to another Deede... this shall slay them both. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found This Label on my bosome. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. 75 Make us... read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labels of accidental effects. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label. 1658-1706 *PHILLIPS, Labels*, little pieces of parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon indentures, or other kinde of writings.

† 3. *Astron. and Surveying*. In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* l. § 22 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen lik a rewle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set down therein with Arithmetical figures. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) ii. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side... Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ruler... whereupon is placed two Sights. *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† 4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clump (of iron); etc. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Para.* 282/2 *Labelle*, *labelum*. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. x. in *Holinshead* l. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rusco, which hath a Label or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* xv. 39 They... 'sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it' and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. i. 25 Where Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last label of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 *Hist. of Jeter* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collaps and Labels. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* iii. 249 Its Lungs... consisting of a thin, skiny Substance... divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrunk together. 1686 *PLOR Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates... clasp together by turning up 4 Labels which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a hand drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. *FILE* *sbl.* 5. † Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

[1394 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1709) VII. 763 Habeat justum Titulum hereditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albjo.] 1412 *LYNG. Two Merchants* 868 For now of thowbe no man can contrive A verray seel or threpenit i-grave Without a label his armes behol to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best heretofore gold with angellys and a ruby with iiij. labellys of white inamyll. 1486 *IK. St. Albans*, *Her.* f. vii b, Off armys barry and of labellis borne in armys. c. 1500 *Sc. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *G. Ellis Acad.*, ed. 95 Nobillits bere merkis, to mak be knowen, their dochtynties. The fader the hole, the eldas son dewerfelint, quiche a labelle; a crescent the second. 1562 *LEIGHT Armorie* (1597) 107 [see *FILE*

sbl. 5]. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* i. vi. (1660) 33 The Label of the Heire apparent (saith Wyrley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 *COTGR., Lambel*,... a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendants*, a labell pendant. c. 1640, 1677 [see *FILE* *sbl.* 5]. 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE State Gl. Brit.* i. ii. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at y^e which hyng many labellys with seayls. 1679-88 *SER. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and goulding the subscribe on and labells of a Pre sent to the Czars of Russia. a. 1680 *BUTLER Licentious Age Chas. II* 142 Until the subtilty of their conjurers Seal'd up the labels to his soul, his ears. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 *BURCH Agha to Life Milton* M's Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, card-board, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *ROXB. Ball.* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes of the Holy Seed: Here, 'Root and Branch'; there, 'Down with Babel, down!' 1680 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. 1, About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Christi* iii. iii. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us*. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a label on the cording. 1765 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 355 Sometimes a short label [in or on Hogarth's figures] is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 *GOUDIN Engraver* i. xv. 129 A collection of books... is viewed through glass doors, their outside and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, ii. With a brass label and number round his neck. 1841 *FORBES Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* i. 131 'Fine cold-drawn cast-iron' was found printed on the label. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destroyer. 1888 *A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* vii, Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in *Philbrick & Westoby Postage Stamps Gl. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 17 Sheets of 12 Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in *Nicholson Pract. Builder* 537. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Dripstone*, The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Med. Archit.* i. v. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* (as sense 7) *label-licking*, *-paster*; *label-cloth*, cloth used for the making of labels for hooks; *label-ink*, ink used in the marking of labels; † *label-lolling a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); *label-mould*, -moulding = sense 8; † *label-seal*, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; *label-stop Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, 'label cloth', and grey cloth. 1863 *Foynes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) iii. 683 [it] forms a most excellent 'label-ink' for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 'Label-licking', which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1615 *SIR E. HOVS Currys-combe* v. 237 These mushrooms (grounded upon a lesse motive) may not be questioned, though nothing so evident as a blaring 'label-lolling tongue, which without the help of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 *McVITTIE Ch. Ch. Cath.* 67 Over the large pointed arch is a 'label-mould'. 1830 *Mrs. BRAY Fits of Fitz-ford* iv. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-barch and the 'label-moulding'. 1889 *PASK Eyes Thanes* 172 They have been book-binders, boot-closers, 'label-pasters', and such like. 1679 *WILLOUGHBY in Mansell's Narr. Pop. Bot.* 21 A Commission, with thirteen 'Label-seals', and with many Names thereto. 1894 *C. G. HARPER Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head... carved on the 'label-stop' of the canopy.

Label (læ'bēl), *sbl.* 2 *Bot.* [ad. L. *LABELLUM*.] † a. ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). b. The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jag'd, now we have the Duplicature; wherein there are divers plait in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* i. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia... the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labellum*.

Label (læ'bēl), *v.* Also 9 *label*. [*f. LABEL* *sbl.*] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.

1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N. t. v.* 255. I will give out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentured and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes in different redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 2 Aug. The Queen... employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let.* 2 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) III. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 309 Common names are solemnly labelled as fell poison. 1885 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* I. 313/2 This may be labelled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 383/2 The diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland* 22 A carriage labelled *Niet rooken*.

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so).

a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron in Macm.* Mag. XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron... as a rhetorical only.

Hence **La-belling** *vbl. sb.* Also **La-beller**.

1871 *Echo* 8 Feb. The public... condemn us for labelling the Poison... By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 *Athenaeum* 17 Aug. 2103/2 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

Labellate (labe'lāt), *a.* **Zool.** [f. L. LABELLUM + -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Labellate*... Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel... It passes into the dimidiolate form.

Labelled (læ'bēld), *a.* [f. LABEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] *a. Her.* Of a mitre: Having labels or infulae (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot. 1753). *b. Arch.* Having a label or drip-stone. *c.* Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1870 LEVINS *Manip.* 1973 *Labelled, infulatus*, 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* *Labelled line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II. x. 115 A castle... with... its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xii. 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

Labelloid (læbe'lōid), *a.* **Bot.** [f. next + -OID.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body.

|| **Labellum** (læbe'lŭm). [L. 'little lip', dim. of *labrum* lip.]

1. *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 Sometimes it [sc. the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1850 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1882 VNES *Sachs' Bot.* 882 The labellum of *Megacanthium falcatum*.

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362.

† **Labent**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *labent-*, pr. pp. of *labi* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

† **Laboon**, *labion*. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *laboon-em*, *labion-em*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificial Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Laboons*, blather-lipped persons.

Laberinth, -ynth, *obs.* forms of LABYRINTH.

Labey (læ'hi). *Sc.* Also *g* laby, lebbie. [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *lebbag* 'little shred or fragment' (M'L. & D.); also LAP *sb.*] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat. 1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The hirds and hinde men in their laby-lay. 1812 A. SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His coat laby-lay. 1825-80 LAMMON, *Lebbie*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iv. 20 The labies o' his Sark.

Labia; see LABIUM.

Labial (læ'biāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *labialis*, f. *labi-* um lip. Cf. F. *labial* (1690 in Furetière).] *a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xl. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xix. The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* ii. 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement emotion of yesterday Marshallais. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Life of Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the lingual passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the labial passage.

b. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Labial veins*, the lip

veins, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851-61 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1870 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

c. Labial pipe: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNOALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *Labial*, or lip-pipes.

2. *Phonetics.* The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrews name their letters, some guttural... others dental...; & so they call others, labial, that is letters of the lips. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. vii. I beginning to lay my grundes of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. *Ibid.* A labial letter can not symbolize a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *Labial*, being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 TYLER *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

B. sb.

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve figures for the Lips. 1709 W. BAXTER *Lect. in Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849-50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii. You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which... you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—... but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact... that the Mobawks... have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* ii. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La'bially** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T. COLENDROOKE *tr. Dig. Hindu Law* (1801) I. xxvii. Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

Labialism (læ'biālizm). *Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assimilation, but no touch of labialism.

Labialize (læ'biäliz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La'bialized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 3. 160 Round or Labialized Vowels. *Ibid.* 162 That (u) is almost (v) labialized or rounded. *Ibid.* 163 By merely neglecting to labialise, (u, v) are converted into (æ, ɐ). 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 The *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by *i*. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57. 140 The labialized *K's*.

Hence **La'bialization**, the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36. 13 Rounding... a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

Labiate (læ'biāt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *labiatus*, f. LABI-UM: see -ATE 3.] *a. adj.*

1. *Bot.* *a.* Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; hila-biate. *b.* Belonging to the N.O. *Labiateæ*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Her-balists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1785 MAR-TYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice... the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Misc. Afghanistan* 451 The greensward... was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 *Sci. Gloss.* 254 The black borehound and other labiate plants.

2. *a. Anat. and Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. *b. Ent.* Of an office: Having thickened, fleshy margins.

In recent Dicts.

B. sb. Bot. A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1852) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaeæ—Labiateæ. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* ii. (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle... one of the labiateæ. 1879 LUNCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiateæ, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects."

Labiated (læ'bi-ē'tēd), *a.* **Bot. and Zool.** ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 173 Small stalks, having... many white labiated flowers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 333 In some [Annelidians] it [the mouth] is simple, orbicular or labiated.

Labiatiflorous (læ'bi-ē'tiflō-ras), *a.* **Bot.** [f. mod. L. *labiatus* LABIATE + -flō-rus (f. *flōr*, flōs FLOWER) + -OUS.] Having a labiate corolla. Also **La-biatiflōral** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorous*... labiatiflorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositeæ with bilabiate corollas.

Labidometer (læbidō'mētr), *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαβίδ-, λαβίς forceps + μέτρον -METER. Cf. F. *labidomètre*.] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the foetal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

† **Labies**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of **labie*, **laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs. F. *labie* (Coigr.).] Lips.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Cīv. Vñ a shepherde save the labies of a sore barde, flynty, wan, and blacke... be wold have no dowbte for to cut it.

Labile (læ'bil, læ'bīl), *a.* Also 5 *laby*, 7 *labil*. [ad. L. *labilis*, f. *labi* to slip, fall, LAPSE: see -ILE. Cf. F. *labile*.]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. † *a.* Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from inno-cence (*obs.*). *b.* Of a fund, etc.: Lapsable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 147 My labyly mynde and the dulseless of my wyt. 1678 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* III. 199 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* iv. 140 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

† 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit. and fig. Obs.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slipperie.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 340 Pithagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 3 Wood... can... be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. 363 More labile than tissue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 BUREON-SANDERSON in *Nature* Sept. 26 Protoplasm... comes to consist of two things... of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 L. SALISBURY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scitica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **La'bility**, proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULE *Cons. Cons.* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 32. 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerate [etc.].

Labimeter. *Surg.* [ad. F. *labimètre*, incorrectly f. Gr. λαβίς (nom.): see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

Labio- (læ'bio), taken as comb. form of L. *labium* lip, (*a.* in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* *adj.* and *sb.*, *labio-guttural*, -lingual, -nasal, -palatal (hence *labio-palatalize* *vh.*), -velar *adjs.*; (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* *adj.*; (*b.*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, -pharyngeal, *labio-mental* [L. *mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *la'biomancy* [Gr. *navreia* divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial: Ph. and Bb. are Labio-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodental. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental Consonants. 1887 COOK *tr. Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. 3. 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials... Labio-dentals... Labio-linguals. 1876 *Clin. Sec. Trans.* IX. 82 Progressive labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anaesthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provençal also agree in changing Latin *ñ* from a labio-guttural to a labio-palatal in vowel. 1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* 288 So... skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call 'Labiomancy'), that... when in to bed, if she might lay but her hand on their lips so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1828 *Europ. Mag.* LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. 3. 2 No. 7. 1353 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or 'labio-palatalised'. 1867

O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed 'labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 LINOSAY *Latin Lang. Index*, 'Labiovelar Con[son]ants].
Labion, variant of LABEON.

Labiose (lə'bi-ōs), *a. Bot.* [f. LABI-ATE, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. § 7. 113 If the [polypetalous] corolla . . . resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed *labiose*.

Labirynth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

|| **Labium** (lə'bi-ūm). [L. = 'lip'] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1. *Anat.* † *a.* One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. Obs.

1597 A. AL. tr. *Guillemeat's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/4 When we bende the elbow, both the labia or lippes of the veyn do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. labia, in full *labia pudendi*: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The *Labia*, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jmnl.* XV. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 101 An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.) 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 They [Myriapoda] have . . . a labium or lip without palpi, formed of united portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 245 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 54 *Labium*, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overwraps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VIII. 240 The *labium*, or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. GALEA.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Labium*, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the *labium*, and the lower *galea*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx . . . is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

|| **Lablab** (lə'blæb). [Arab. لبلاب *lablāb*] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lablab*, the *Dolichos Lablab* of Linnaeus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lablab*, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in *Dolichos*. The two recognised species are natives of India, but . . . they are now found naturalized in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 165 Of the numerous forms of *Lablab* the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

Labior: see LABOUR.

† **Laborant**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *laborant-em*, pr. pple. of *laborare* to LABOUR.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* II. iii. (1849) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chemistry, I then envied the Labors, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Princ.* i. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 Glauber . . . a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

† **La'borate**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 labourate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *laborare* to LABOUR.] *trans.* To laborate.

1663 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 298 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

† **Laboration**, *Obs. rare* — 1. Also 5 -acion. [ad. L. *laboration-em*, n. of action f. *laborare* to LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

1640 ASHBY *Poems* 77 Wisdom must have grete application in meche redyng and other laboracion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Laboration*, a labouring.

Laboratorial (lə'bɔrətɔ'riəl), *a.* [f. LABORATORY + -AL.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. MARRIAT tr. in *Sweden* II. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laboratorian, *a. and sb. rare.* [f. LABORATORY + -AN.] *A. adj.* = prec. *B. sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home . . . will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

Laboratory (lə'bɔrətɔ'ri). Also 7 *laboratory*, *laboratry*. [ad. med. L. *laboratōri-um*, f. L. *laborare* to LABOUR: see -ORY. Cf. F. *laboratoire*, It., Sp., Pg. *laboratorio*; also ELABORATORY.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TISNE *Quercit.* III. 191 Wee commonly provide that

they bee prepared in our laboratorie. a 1637 B. JONSON *Mercurey Wind. Induction*, A Laboratory or Alchemist's work-house. 1683 WILKING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For seeing y^e Laboratory . . . 00 00 06. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 *Med. Jmnl.* VIII. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufactory of artificial mineral waters. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* *Introd.* 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* I. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation, of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* XVIII. § 740 Like the atmosphere [it the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Grann. Assent* II. viii. 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Mil.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory . . . was . . . set on Fire. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.] . . . are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 GREENE *Gumery* 85 A fuse, invented . . . by . . . a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the *kitchen* and the *heart*' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts.* etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, 2 feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. *attrib.*, as *laboratory apparatus*, *chemist, experiment, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man*, (sense 2) *stores, work*; *laboratory-chest*, a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the 'laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d, A 'laboratory-chest' is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by 'laboratory experiments. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 18, 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our 'laboratory fire. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* IV. 78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his 'laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidized carbonic acid and water. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, 'laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and 'Laboratory Stores. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in 'laboratory work.

† **Laboriferous**, *a. Obs. rare* — 0. [f. L. *laborifer* (f. *labor* (z) LABOUR + -fer bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laboriferous*, that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

Labirynth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

† **Labioriose**, *a. Obs.* — 0 [ad. L. *labiōri-ōs* (see LABORIOUS)] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Laboriosity (lə'bɔri-ŋ'si-ti), *rare.* [f. L. *labiōri-ōs* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. *laboriosité*.] Laboriousness.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laboriosity*, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations . . . attest their invincible laborosity. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tail's Mag.* IX. 749 The lumbering laborosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

Laborious (lə'bɔri-ŋs), *a.* Also 6 -yous (e). [ad. F. *laborieux* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*) or ad. L. *labiōri-ōs*, f. *labor* LABOUR: see -IOUS.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 If thou wilt here Of hem that whilom vertuous were and therto laborious. 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god . . . To yeve you might for to be vertuous. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabituantes are men of good corporate . . . and laborious. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog. Life* (1886) 192 He . . . was observed seldom or never . . . to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All . . . combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 p. 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Let. fr. High Latitudes* (1867) 78 Those calm laborious minds . . . pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = LABOURING *ppl.* *a. i.*

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 280 By this means . . . a greater

number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE *7th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. † Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14 . . . *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 83 Nothyng is more . . . laborious to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 LELAND (title) The laborious Journey and Serche of Johan Leyland for Englands Antiquities. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) Pref., I have not any access of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 BIBLE *Eclis.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious days. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* III. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 p. 11 Forced fists, and laborious laughter. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (*rare* — 1), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 149 The laborious Tabernacle whiche Moyses buylded. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Jaher*, xvii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 20 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with child, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 23 Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754-64 SNELLIE *Midwifery* I. 242 Laborious births. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labour, Laborious, or Instrumental* . . . that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion . . . also called *Difficult Labour*.

† 4. Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [sc. that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

Laboriously (lə'bɔri-ŋsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

1610 MORE *Picus Wks.* 16 Thei, that . . . in the space of this temporall death laboriously purchase themselves eternall death. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes. 1828 D'ISRAËL *Chns.* I (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The . . . beams of the . . . ceiling . . . were laboriously carved.

Laboriousness (lə'bɔri-ŋs-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 89 That great laboriousness they so much frame to themselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 135 The exceeding laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1853) II. 62 Masden, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disintertwined itself With infinite laboriousness.

† **Laborosity**, *Obs. rare* — 0. [f. L. **labōrōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Laboriousness.

1666 [see LABORIOSITY].

† **La'borious**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 laborous, 5 -ose, 5-8 labourous, 6 -orouse, -orous, 5-6 -erous, Sc. *laubo(u)r(ous)*. [a. OF. *laboros*, -us, *laboreux*; -us, L. **labōri-ōs*, f. *labor* LABOUR (cf. *dolōriōs*, f. *dolor*): see -OUS.] = LABORIOUS.

1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 130 Myn office is ful laborous [*Corpus MS.* laborious]. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 1 Hunting haulyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous pat [etc.]. c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. lii. 125 Wheper all labouring pinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting lif? 1460 ASHBY *Poems* 77 Be ye therein right laborous. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 958 His labourous mynd on quhow materis wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* III. vi. 199 Quhow thow may all labourous pane sustene. 1561 T. NORTON *Profr.* I. 172 We nedde not a longer or more laborous prof. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 266 For husbands life is laborous and hard. 1593 T. HYLLE *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although y^e same will be very labourous). 1666 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous business of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a laborous March. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fash. Follies* I. 67 Reading and writing . . . were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence † **La'borously** *adv.*, † **La'borousness**. c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. v. 69 Ohir, pat . . . desirien laborously pinges euerlasting. *Ibid.* III. xxvii. 106 Pat pat is laborously gotten by mannis witte. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Laborousnesse, *laboriosité*. 1531 ELVOT *Gow.* III. x. (1880) II. 275 He laborously and studiously discussed controuersies.

Labour, labor (lā'bor), *sh.* Forms: 4-5 *labore*, 4-6 *-ur*, 4-6 *or*, 5-6 *St. labour*, 4- *labour*, 5- *labor*. [*Fr. Ofr. labor, labor* (mod. *f. labor*), ad. *L. laborem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. *Pr. labor, laor*, *Sp. labor*, *Pg. lavor*, *It. labore*. As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see *HARD* a. 18b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Pan sal it [he erth] bliscid be and quit o labour, and o soru, and sit. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents'] labour alow? c 1386 *CHAUCER Prior's T.* 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10790 Hit were labour to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Arian* (1839) 2 He that wylle haue .i. worship and glorye may not haue hit withoute grete labour. 1533 *Gau Right Vay* (1838) 93 O heuillie fader giff vsz alsua necessary thingis to our corporal sustentation be our aune richtus labour. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl. ii. 18*, I was weery of all my labour, which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. civ. 23* Man goeth forth vnto his worke: and to his labour, vntill the evening. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea lix*, Labour is light where Loue .i. doth pay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 3021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 *HUME Pol. Disc.* 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 *COWPER Hops* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 *LITTON Fiddlers* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 *TENNYSON Lotus-Eaters* 87 Ah, why should life all labour be?

Personified. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaille Logged bene. 1764 *GOLDISM Trav.* 83 Nature .. Still grants her blissat Labour's earnest call. 1804 *GRAHAME Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour. *transf.* 1842 *COWPER Digest* 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. *Phr. Labour in vain, lost labour.*

[1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B. Prol.* 181 [They] helden hem vñhardy and here conselle befle. And leten here laboure lost & alle here longe studie. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 293 Whan he sigh .. that his labour was in vein. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 33 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxviii. 2* It is but lost labour that ye ryse vp early. 1615 *T. ADAMS England's Sickn.* 20 Let Nature doe her best, we dwell at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine*. Onely Christ hath washed vs. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Wilkies* ii. (1693) 67 That Commission ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was White to appear like a Black-moor. 1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cr. ii. ii.* The sign-post for the *labour in vain*. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

c. Bodily exercise. (Cf. *Gr. μόρος*.)

1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement mousing, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health.

d. An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vj b, A Labor of Mollis.

2. *spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I. Intro.* 1 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes. *Ibid.* i. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iv. iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The .. remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 56 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour .. was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules, a Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see *LOVE* 16b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a labour .. and make a toure. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigme schulde make him redy to conficte after the labours of Hercules .. pleremy finished. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* xiv. 13 Yee the spete sayeth, that they rest from hir labours. 1539 *LAVENNER P.* 34 Laboures ones done to hir swete. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem. Shy.* ii. 257, 1599 *Aluch Ado* ii. 1. 380, 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Ancient's Hist.* Indies iv. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the mettall; first to digge and breake the

rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see *HERCULEAN* a. 3]. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl. Ded.*, When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Senef. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. 1. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 *DAVIES Metric Syst.* ii. 29 The rich treasures of their labours.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also *pl. Obs. exc. arch.* [Cf. *L. hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1936 Joides til your creatur be tend part o your labour. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y .. intende to compile a treys .. excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. civ. 44* They take the labours of the people in possession. 1550 *CROWLEY Efigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lyue on theyr laboures. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 12 Others haue laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 *SWIFT Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i. 174, I saw my labour, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1720 *POPE Iliad* xviii. 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose. 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

† 5. Trouble or pains taken. (*Occas. pl.*) *Obs.* - 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. O.) 928 'Haue this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The auditors .. be diligent and take labours herapon. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. 1. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. a 1666 *USSHER Power of Princes* ii. (1683) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† b. *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour*: = *LABOUR* v. 13. *Obs.*

1454 T. DENYES in *Paston Lett.* No. 199 (1897) I. 274 Afterward my wif was sum ded easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 408 II. 35. I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good will here. 1482 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxlviii. 325 By labour of lordes that wente bytwene ther was a poyntment taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make labour unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of Fraunce. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kyngs highnes .. for the same. 1542 *UOALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the xoume of Scholemaister in Eton. 1565 *Srow in Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Y^e parysye of S. Marie Magdalyn in Mylke-stret, makynge labour to y^e byshope, had by hym a mynister apoynted to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. *Phr. in labour.*

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 383 Sith of womens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 *BIBLE Gen. xxix. 16* Rachel traueilled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came hardy vpon hir]. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Med. Fm.* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours. .. Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.], 1819 *SURLEY in Dowden Lett.* (1887) II. 308 She has .. brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. *fig.*

1656 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throws forth each minute, some. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busie not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maydenhead*, well lost 1. B 3, My brain's in labour, and must be deliuered Of some new mischefe. 1665 *MANLEY Tr. Grotius' Low C. Warren* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith .. the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 T. HOLCROFT *Stalberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxvi. 29 We beheld .. the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] *Obs.* - 1

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [L. defectus solis variis, lunaeque laboribus].

8. *Attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank, leader, member, party, question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing, -saving, -worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent, coarsened, dimmed* adjs.; also *labour book*, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † *labour-fellow, fellow-labourer*; † *labour-house*, a laboratory; *labour-market*, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; *labour-pains*, pains of childbirth; *labour-show* *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; *labour-starve* v. *trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; *labour-time* (see *quot.*); *labour-yard*, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 1353 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank to be called the 'Labour Bank'. 1853 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Nov. 600 The .. 'labour-bent' back of the labourer. 1893 *Fm. R. Agric.* Soc. Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' 'labour-books'. 1886 *HOWELL Venet. Life* xx. 345 Her 'labour-coarsened' bands. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 89 The weary Titan!

with deaf Ears, and 'labour-dimm'd eyes. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The 'labour-easing' grape. 1549 *COVERDALE Eccl. Erasm. Par.*, Phil. 9 My 'labour-fellowes in y^e gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 Thess. iii. 2 Timothy's .. our labour fellowe in the Gospell of Christe. 1712 *BLACKMORE Great.* 169 Did chynic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the 'labour-houses of the air? 1892 *LANGWILL Bow Myst.* viii. 113 A band was laid upon the 'labour leader's' shoulder. a 1618 *SILVESTER Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, 'labour-loathing. 1861 *Gen. P. THOMSON Audit Alt.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the 'labour-market. 1876 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Al. manual* 134 The House of Commons .. Liberals, 267 (including 4 'Labour Members). 1754-64 *SMELLIE Mid. wifery* I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the 'labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 *ANONIMUS Mem. Fr. Rev.* I. 2 The dauphiness .. was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new 'Labour party. 1888 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v, What solution, if any, have you found for the 'labour question? 177. AOM SMITH (Worcester), A 'labour-saving machine. 1870 *LOWELL Amongst my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labor-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 66 *Leucorrhoea Nabothi*, 'Labour-Show. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 140 Severed. .. From thy loved 'labour-sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire .. was 'labour-starved. 1898 J. ANCI *Story of Life* viii. 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1897 *KIRKUP in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 212/1 The 'labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* ii. (1867) 116 It will be a 'labour-worthy discourse. 1856 *KEANE Never too late* x. He went into the 'labour-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

Labour, labor (lā'bor), v. Forms: 4 *labore*, -y, *labre*, 4-5 *labore*, -er, 4-6 *laboure*, 5-owre, *Sc. lauber*, 5-6 *labur*, *St. laubour*, 6-*or*, -*ur*, -*yr*, 4-*labor*, 5-*labour*. [a. *F. labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. *L. laborāre*, f. *labōr*-, *lālōr* (see *prec.*). Cf. *It. lavorare*, *Sp. labrar*, *Pg. lavrar*.

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough'; the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by *TRAVAIL*.]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or *arch.* Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 503 To labour yvne watz dere þe date. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1607 The abill ground gett labour thryftely. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey viii.* (1893) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cixkxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 The grond that I laboury. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iiii. 127 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruantes to labour thame. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 82 a, To labor the Lorde vineyard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping pteuous crop. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3) s.v. To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1727 *A. OOSON Spect.* No. 115 p. 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 The English labourer .. hazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxviii. The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see *LABOURED* 16a.]. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* ii. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigmund as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1430 *Fligr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lx. (1869) 99 Littel rouht hire of spinnynge, or to labour oþer labour. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other wellle which hath be labored by diuerse kynges of Egypte. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I schal labour to 300 lxxxix. dayes and v. ere it be performyd. 1523 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shalbe laboured, tracted, and adventured by any of the inhabitants of this cite. 15. WITHALS *Diet.* (1568) 11/1 Clave labored to make pottes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinical rubbish .. haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by devising any thing our selues, or reusing that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 *WILKINS New-foundland* 82 The other are to labour the fish at land, for which sixteen) seven are to be skilfull hadders, and splitters of fish. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They .. labour Honey to sustain their Lives. - *Enclit* v. 889 Anvils, labour'd by the Cyclops Hands. 1735 *POPE Odyss.* viii. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee. 1832 *STANISH Mail of Jaen* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† b. *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6683 A man .. That .. wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde labour his nedis.

† 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a v b, Take y^e white of an ege, & labor thesame in a sponge. 1544 *Phaer Regim.* (1560) S iij b, Labour the sope and the rose water wel together. *Ibid.* S vi b, Red coral .. hanged about the neck, wherupon the child should oftentimes labour his gummis. 1569 R. ANOROSE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 25 Boyle them,

laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 79 As he trotted, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1594 CAREW *Huall's Exam.* Wils. xiii. (1596) 217 The Assc. if he be laboured with a cudgel, he setteth not by it. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour wth their longe tucks y^t they could not endure it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Stroak.
mod. Sc. He took a stick an' labour'd [or labber'd] the beast terrible w^{id}.

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* i. xvi. 91 So precise and vnlikeable occupation to be had and labour among hem. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b. Veral fewe studentes doe vse to reade and labour anye autour in any one particular facultee or discipline. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 5. 220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athanasiaz* xi. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee . . . hath laboured exactly, with much finess and subtilty. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lii. The Invention of the New-River-Water was much laboured. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. 1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 29 How the nightingales labour the strain. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 787 Th' accomplished plan That he hastouch'd, & retouch'd, many a long day Labord, and many a night pursu'd in dreams. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. 1842 II. 357 Though be labours this point, yet he confesses a fact . . . which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. in Standard* 11 Apr. 3/5. I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE v. 2. *Obs.*

1613 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cavity of this ventricle the vital spirits are laboured. 1668 COLPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. vi. 96 The Heart . . . is the fountain of Life and labors the vital Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (Cf. 12.) *Obs. or arch.*

In early legal use often associated with *sue*. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 118 The mater so to be labord and seywd that he be constreyned to do to bit. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If any will labour the contrarye. 1484 *Certificate in Sutes Misc.* (1890) 42 ¶e forsaied forged and untrue testimony, shewed [read sewed] & labord by he said Richard Davis. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 If any such parson . . . shall sue or labour any such writte. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. i. Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repaynt you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Deser. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Ecchebar . . . laboured a peace, but not preuailing fell sicke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xviii. (1647) 199 [She] laboured his cause day and night. a 1661 . . . *Worthies* (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woods . . . were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 Iv. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouring your Reconciliation? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A manly scorn of terror from the tomb. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. ii. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (Cf. 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 31 Tudynham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with theyr affenye labour the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiller & F. iv.* title, The butterflie . . . fleeth into the tree: labouring the flies to haue the ant beerd speake ere be die. 1577-8 HOLMESHEAD *Chron.* 111. 125/2 He was laboured and solicited daily by wise and learned fathers, to recant his diuells & erroneous opinions. 1598 SPENSER in *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords . . . began . . . to labour the Erie of Tircenyon to beire parte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1604) 60a Hee began cunningly to labour diuers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 BACON *Hon. Vir* 117 Iud yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as he was laboured to doe). 1633 CAMERON *Hist. Ire.* ii. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King . . . earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter). 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labour the matter to my maister. 1616 F. CORTINGTON in *Encycloped. MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† 8. (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

1428 *Digby Mst.* iii. 1823 Per is a woman . . . jat hether hath labord me out of mercylly. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134, I have beene laboured generally fauour firme. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 465 Our arms and lips shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritu. Navigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefites. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darkness. 1655 MOUTRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink, a good Draught of your strongest Beer . . . and then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 65 Sisypheus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† 9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvii. The hors was passynge lusty and fresche by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes laboure to be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b. Thou were so ferre ouer laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawn in the yocke. 1545 ASCHAM *Topho.* i. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme . . . where every parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1638 *Tarleton's Test.* Cj b. My fore-horse . . . being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1208 This Idols day . . . Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† b. To cause to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*

1238 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe . . . that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night hign. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13490 A tempest myn toke . . . Pat myche laburt the lede or he lond caught. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1810) h v. Yf it fortune you to smyte a grete fysshe wyth a smalle harnays: thesye ye must lede hym in the water and labour him the tyll he be downyd and ouercome. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares wyth the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† 10. To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Lady 240 The drede of god, by which she was ful sore laboured & troubled. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore labouryd with grete febulnes and wakenes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakened.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl. A.* vii. 26, I wul helpe þee to labore wyl my lyf lastip. *Ibid.* 117 We haue no lymes to labore (C. ix. 135 labour) with. *Ibid.* 259 Pat Fysyk schal . . . heo fayn . . . his fysyk to lete, And leorne to labre wylþe lond leste lyfode faile. *Ibid.* B. xv. 182 Panne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 387 He . . . preyde hem to labour in this ned, And shapen that he faille nat to spede. 1399 LANGL *Rich. Reddes* ii. 267 Not . . . to labour on þe lawe as lewde men on plowes. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei labour nought. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He . . . Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest. 1460 FORRESQUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. xiv. (1835) 142 This serche . . . hath be a digression from the mater in wich we labour. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not eate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strenght for nought. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1668 FRYER *East India & P.* 311 Who Run . . . or else Dance so many hours to a Tune, when they labour as much as a Lancashire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

indirect pass. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instrucl.* i. i. (1841) I. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C viij b/1 Grete in contemplacion of beuently thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b. The more y^e enforcel & labourest thy selfe in y^e begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (for some end); to endeavour strenuously (to accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They . . . labouren to helpe eche other wth all theyr myghts. 1430 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboryng the Seruyce of God to Multiply. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 10 Is name of ws . . . Bot labouris ay for vithris destruction. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. They laboured . . . to knowe the natures of thynges in this world. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 7, I laboured for peace. — 2 *Macc.* vii. 1ason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest. 1604 E. GJRMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 131 They which saile from West to East, labour alwayes to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 4, I will weep bitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 191 For your highness' good I ever labourd More than mine own. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false fowens of rhetoric thou would'st trust, True nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 GOLDEN. *Vic. W.* xxy, I laboured to become cheerful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a uniformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† 13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. *Const. fo* (a person).

1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 31, I have received from you diuers letters . . . that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Gloucester or to the king. *Ibid.* 51 This day com William Plumpton to the king for Haveray Parke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/2 If I desired a manne to geue me a thyng, and labourd much to hym therefore. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensacion. 1577-87 HOLMESHEAD *Chron.* i. 188/1 His coosen . . . who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *rit.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4814 þai labourde vp a-gayn þe lift an elleuen dais. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 82 Nasciens that in the se was Abrod, vp and down laboured. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xxiv. 34 The kyngne . . . retourned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesore. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye. . . *il chemine bien*. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp . . . and make not all the people to labour thither. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, toss'd on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* i. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*: to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† c. To make little progress, suffer impediments. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persce.* 360 The job was labouring for three yearspace. 1765 T. HURCHISON *Hist. Mass.* i. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others laboured, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. *Const.* under (also *† of, with, on, in*).

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 345 Lawberand [v. r. laubourit] in mynd that had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 16 No maruail . . . if the eye in delour labouring, this Muscle sometye be affected also. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throws. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi. Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Author. a 1677 BARROW *Eucled.* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems . . . to labour under a double Defect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 746 The wheasting Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty . . . may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable. . . Some have been of opinion, that the Æneid also labours in this Particular. 1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives . . . labour in the same mistake. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iv. 110 If he laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 16. Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 Aftir she was arestid she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 ANDREW BRIMSTONKE'S *Distyll.* Waters Kiv. Yf a woman dronke it, the chylde sholde dye, and she sholde labour before her ryght tyme. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chylde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 521 When great thyngs labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is delin'd. 1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks.* (MS.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with his inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea. 1627 CARR. *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 BYRON *Fran.* ii. xli. The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass.* xxv. 8a The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour-: see LABOR.

† La'bourable, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) arable, f. *labourer* to LABOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Goffrey* lxvii. (1893) 112 A londe . . . ful of . . . good felde labourable. 1545 in *Archiv Stud. nem. Sp.* cXIX. 23, I am Sonday moste honorable: That day all thynges labourable Ought for to rest. 1611 COTGR., *Labourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, naugable. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top. 1738 WARBURTON *Dis.* *Leg.* II. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level; and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (lɛv'bōrɛdʒ). Also 5 labourage, 9 labourage. [a. F. *labourage* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. *LABOUR* s^b + -AGE.]

† 1. Ploughing; *cour.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 65 Labouragis and approwmentis of londres and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tilleng, ering, and labourage of his londis to bere come and fruit. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntyngey endomagegeth gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† 2. Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. x. (1886) 205 They returned to theyr labourage. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* 3. Payment for labour.

1826 *Mss. Bill of John Earle, Hull, Labourage, Shipping, and Wharfage* 45. 1890 *East. Est. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/5. I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.

Laboured, labored (lā'boird), *pph. a.* [f. *LABOUR v.* + -ED.]

1. † Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely eare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Geor. II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore.

† 2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Ox in his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. 1. Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† 3. Worn with use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xiii. 21 The edges of the plowshares, and mattocks, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, art hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labour'd scholar. 1659 CLEVELAND *Eliza* B. Jonson 65 The marbled floor of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 205 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 PITT *Æneid* v. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd With Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. v. 1. There is not perhaps in the whole Æneid a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in Etna. 1826 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 215 A laboured investigation of evidence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 156 The laboured beat of the engines. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton step may subvert.

Labourer, laborer (lā'bōrə), [f. *LABOUR v.* + -ER.] One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

Statute of Labourers: the mod. designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw. III.), regulating the rate of wages. 1535 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* (Percy) lxxv. A wretched labourer That lyeth by hys hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selfe, As dooth a labourer to delive. 1442-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laboranti infirmariu. 1370-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 113 As kynge Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and doun thring The labouris [L. colonos] descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act 23 Edw. III.* heading, Here begynneth the Statute of Labourers. 1548 tr. *Edw. VI.* 15 § 4 No Person... shall... let or disturb any Brickmaker, Tile-maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (6600) 119 The labourer to the fields his ploughswayes guides. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) B ff. 4, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c. employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day. 1847 JAMES CONICHT xx. I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 71 Bricklayers' labourers refuse... to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† 2. *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V 56 b The pyoners cast trenches and the labourers brought timber. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 114 Of bill men five. M. of pioners and laborers. II. M. vi. C.

c. *Labourer-in-trust*: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker.

1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer he kythe heere in pys lyf, Pat god þi soule, . . . Reioise may. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Mar.* (Arb.) 33/1 They be . . . great labourers. 1562 *Child Mammages* (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest venche and a good labourer. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1815 BIBLE *Luke* x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 185 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TANCRED *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolved from my hie To give some Labourers room. 1781 SKEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for

brevity, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The nesters or labourers . . . as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † *Labourress*, a female labourer.

1570 in *Gutch Coll. Car.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, labress. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1810) XIII. 164 Two other fellow-laboures.

Labourhood (lā'bōihūd), *rare*—1. [See -HOOD.]

Labourous condition, labouriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labourhood.

Labouring, laboring (lā'bōrin), *vbl. sb.*

[f. *LABOUR v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land); † travail of child-bearing; laboured or heavy motion, etc.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 693 That he ne shal . . . With propre bondis and body also, Gete his fode in labouring. 1486 *Nau. Act. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Mariners reteyned for the . . . labouring in casting out of the ballast. 1523 LP. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxcl. 228 There was no labouring of the yerth. 1524 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The . . . acte . . . made against the labouring of writts. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 57 Thou variest no more from picking of Pursses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeant's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 1/2 Some woemen ar as yet not used unto the labouring of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Matc.* II. 31 To vse breutie, and auoyde much labouring of the worke. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had bene some . . . underhand labouring . . . to promote the Duke of Bavaria. 1644-5 CHAS. I *Let. Wks.* (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and . . . prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The heavy labouring of the brig. 1887 HALL CAINE *Destiny* xxiv. 158 He . . . pressed one hand hard at his breast to quell the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring.

attrib. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant . . . is ploughing. 1856 *OLIVIER Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sb.*

1784 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observer. Scot. Dial.* 181 A labouring, a farm. 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsm.* in *18th c.* (1838) II. ix. 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm.

Labouring, laboring (lā'bōrin), *pph. a.* [f. *LABOUR v.* + -ING.]

1. That labours or toils; *esp.* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. ix. xxiv. (1495) 361 In the euentyde labouring men ben rewarded and payed and go to rest. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* I. ii. 154 A pore homely labouring man. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* v. 12 A labouring man slepeth sweetly, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* xi. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransome nature from her inaydible estate. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 808 The waxen Work of labring Bees. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 526 I . . . oard with labring arms along the flood. 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* III. (C. P. S.) 210 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 422 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C.* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats].

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHER. *Surr.* xxv. 49 Labouring horses and mares. 1575 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 312 The custom of killing labouring oxen.

† 2. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of child-birth, travelling. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouring woman. 1700 DRYDEN (Worc.). The labouring mountain must bring forth a mouse. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 64 Cure bogs of measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besought the Apostle that with his womente paye to [read he] wolde succur this labouring virgin. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. I'de passe away my life in penitence. . . To make atonement for my labouring soule. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas Olympus high. 1603 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the labring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulys.* II. i. 1, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her labring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxx. The west Draven tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emph.* (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided in port by his policy. 1898 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvi. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† 4. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* x. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* xli. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of

contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at their charms.]

4. *Labouring oar*: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig. esp.* in *phr.* *To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar*: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry labring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME *Dial. con. Nat. Rel.* xi. (ad fin.) II. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* iv. 105 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. BROWNICK *Mem. & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

Hence *La'bouringly adv.*, laboriously.

1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly.

Labourless, laborless (lā'bōiləs), *a.* [f. *LABOUR sb.* + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 225, I doubt thou ne'r wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1854 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 70 This labourless Hercules. 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Maeldune* VIII. Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 643 A fabled age of . . . labourless plenty and social equality.

† 5. Not requiring fatiguing toil. *Obs.*

1630 BREREDORE *Sabbath* 48 In forbidding of worke, . . . they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourless worke. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 109 Such light and labourless worke were no transgressions.

Laboursome, laborsome (lā'bōisəm), *a.* [f. *LABOUR sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Given to labour; hard-working; = LABORIOUS 1. *Obs.*

1551 ENIV. *Vl. Pol. Ess.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought they no part of the commonwealth to be but laborsome in his vocation. 1575-85 APP. *Sahms Sermon*. III. 46 The vineyard that shall fructifie must fall into the hands of a skilful and laboursome husbandman. 1607 MARIHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 79 'Tis the braine of a man being a busie and laboursome workmaister. 1620 — *Farvac. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so laboursome, that [etc.].

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLSHED *Chron.* II. 281 'Tis the painefull diligence, and the laboursome industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Pr. Acad.* II. 33 Those studies, which seeme laborsome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest vnto old age. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 59 (Q. 1604), Hath . . . wrong from me my slow leave. By laboursome petition. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 350 A way . . . very labourous and painfull to traueil. 1666 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Farnass*. 150 The laborsom journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. We have a lang laboursome hill to climm. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamdon* 33 Life was laboursome, but not without hope.

† 3. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indes* IV. ii. 203 The like hath God done for this land so rough and labour-some, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 128).

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and labourous in the Sea? 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 80/1 Most . . . died the passage, it being so very long, and the ship so very labourous. 1799 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The . . . topsail should be the last . . . sail taken in, in a labourous ship.

Hence *La'boursomely adv.*, laboriously; *La'boursomeliness*, laboriousness.

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 420 They had . . . passed many a strait very painfully and laboriously. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any labour-sommes or paynetfulness, but a continual holding on and tunable agreement in praying God. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 6h, [Which] immence . . . forme . . . mounting up labour-somely foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Th.* I. i. ix. 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so labour-somely does he drag it up.

Labrador (lā'bdrādō), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: Labrador blue, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; Labrador duck, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Campolæmus labradorius*; Labrador falcon, a very dark variety of gull found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; Labrador feldspar, spar, stone (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; Labrador hornblende = ENSTATITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); Labrador tea, either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 55 If . . . one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry . . . there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly

intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscopic gives a one-coloured Labrador-blue spectrum. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 151 The "Labrador duck is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324 "Labrador Felspar of Werner. 1807 AKIN *Dict.* I. 428 Labrador Felspar... is smoky-grey. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 221 "Labrador Hornblende. 1819 BAKEWELL *Min.* 315 Hyphenethene, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. *Notes View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except... window-mica, and a little "Labrador spar. 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 23 The "Labrador stone is also a Feld spar. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324, I conclude Labrador to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fossils, & Cor.* (1888) I. 203 Large beds of what is called the "Labrador tea, of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 1862 Labrador Tea... is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

Labradorite (ləbrədɔɪt). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of felspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN *Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labrador stone... Labradorite. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Recent lavas... are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradoritic a.** In mod. Dicts.

Labral (ləbrəl), *a.* [f. LABR-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 259 A suture... connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† **Labras.** *Obs. rare*—1. Pistol's blinder for L. labra, pl. of labrum lip.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

Laboratory, rare obs. form of LABORATORY.

† **Labraz** (ləbræks). [mod.L., a. Gr. λαβραξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass' (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol.*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 BADHAM *Habent*, ii. 19 Opplian... strongly recommends as bait a living labraz, if you can get one.

Labret (ləbrɛt). [f. LABR-UM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N. W. Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux... we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* i. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxii. 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

Labrinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

Labroid (ləbrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labroidea*, f. *Labrus*, generic name, f. *labrum* lip; see -OID.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 264/1 Those Labrador fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. 1854 *Reader* No. 86. 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to *Trochocopus*. 1852 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407/2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

B. sb. A labroid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. 1865 *Reader* No. 110. 143/3 Fishes which... pass to the type of Labroids and Lophoids.

Labrose (ləbrəʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *labrōsus*, f. *labrum* lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **Labrous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after L. *labrōsus*.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Labrous*, that hath a brim, hank or border. Also that hath great lips.

† **Labrum** (ləbrəm). Pl. labra. [L., cogn. w. LABIUM.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABIUM.)

a. In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. **b. Conch.** The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Labra*, the lip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 381 In the *Ephemera* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and brachia. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 237 (*Pterygotus*) The mouth... protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labrum, or outer lip... is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or labrum.

† **Labruscose**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *labrusca*, -um wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild Vine or Briony.

Laburnum (ləbʊrnəm). Also 8 liburnum. [L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*; a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. kvii. 742 Of Anagiris, Laburnum, and Arhor Iuda. Laburnum... The flowers do grow very thick together hanging by a very slender stemme. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagiris fasciata*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display Their different beauties. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 June, We have a tree... the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 149 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold. 1821 KEATS *Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia lotifolia*... Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*.

b. attrib., as *laburnum chain*, gold, yellow.

1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. 11. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. 1912 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

Labyrinth (ləbɪrɪnθ), *sb.* Forms: 6 labyrinth, lab(e)rinth, -irynth, 6-7-irynth, 7-erynth, -irynth, -orynth, 7-8 poet. labyrinth, 6- labyrinth. [ad. L. *labyrinthus*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. F. *labyrinthe* (1418 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

a. With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

1327 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 9 Pis matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, hap many halkes and hurnes... wyndynges and wrynkelynges. 1494 FAVAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxviii. 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, labor intus or Deladus (v.r. Labyrinthus or Dedalus) werke. 1549 *Compt. Scotl.* vi. 64 Dedalus maid the labyrinth to keip the monstir minotaurus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 188 Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurus and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will boast the Labyrinth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 99 The Labyrinth built up in the lake of Meers without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 598 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Egypt: the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xxii. 112 Theodoros... the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 CORVAT *Cynidites* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinthine made of boxe. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exotique plants, and several labyrinths. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth (at Chantilly) is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. transf. An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement [of physical features, buildings, etc.].

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A mazy labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 Ce. What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? La. Dim darknes, and this leafy Labyrinth. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [sc. a hare's] early labyrinth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1795) II. xiii. 133 Leyden lies... in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* i. iv. 56 He suddenly halted... to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† **b. Rushy labyrinth** = Gr. ἐν ἀρχαίων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs.*—1 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

c. (a) Metallurgy. A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. **(b)** A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 *Use. Dict. Arts*, etc., *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. Anat. A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (osseous labyrinth) and a delicate membranous apparatus (membranous labyrinth) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Labyrinth*. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Linæa Semicircularis*, but could find none. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/2 The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the Os Petrosum. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 299 There is... a fluid... contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quot.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. Birds* i. i. (1824) II. 214 It is some-

times also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. *L., ethmoidal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. *L., olfactory*, the contorted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. fig. A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 47 When the Earle was thus... escaped all ye daungerous labyrinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxx. K b, The Geometer... without practise... shall fall into manyfouled errors, or inextricable Labinthes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 2 How now Theristes? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Labyrinth and confusion. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a... Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He found himself... involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 LAMB *Eta Ser.* i. *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship... to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) i. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *labyrinth cave*, *thread*; *labyrinth-like*, *-stemmed* adjs.; *labyrinth fret* *Arch.* (see quot.); *labyrinth vesicle* *Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xi, From slavery and religion's "labyrinth" caves Guide us. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, "Labyrinth Fret, a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 PENROSE *Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mutules. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxii. 22 In "Labyrinth-like turns, and twinnings intricate. 1855 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name Labyrinthodon. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iv. 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, "labyrinth-stemmed. 1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 210 Life's "labyrinth-thread deceives, and seems but sand. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 44 The "labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata.

La'byrinth, *v.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscent dwells. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 53 How to entangle... Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. § i. v, The purple clefts of the bill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

Labyrinthal (ləbɪrɪnθəl), *a.* *rare*. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence **Labyrinthally** *adv.*

1669 *Addr. Hopedful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is... more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. 1797 *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills from myriad springs its labyrinthal rills. 1881 *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent.) The labyrinthical ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **La'byrinthed**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Full of labyrinths or complications.

1650 *Tr. Caussin's Ang. Peace* 57 Thorough the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **Labyrinthial**, *a.* *Obs.* Also -all. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

1750 *Image Ipoer.* ii. 310 in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 By laws absynthyal and Labirynthial. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labrynthial Casualties guides.

Labyrinthian (ləbɪrɪnθiən), *a.* Also 7 -man, 7, 9 -ean. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -IAN.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discourse Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrinthian monument. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* (1753) 48 His linen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xii. iii. 332 To guide me through the labyrinthine maze In which my brain's intangled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 7. 647 The Labyrinthian head of Martius could not allow of such plaine reason. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Young *Nat. Th.* ix. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 71 The labyrinthian mazes of a female heart. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xxii. (1891) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its size. 1900 H. W. SWINCH *Grk. Met. Poets* p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

Labyrinthibranch (ləbɪrɪnθɪbrɛŋk), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + βράγχια gills.] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibranchiato a.**, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

Labyrinthic (ləbɪrɪnθɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *labyrinthicus*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθικ-ός, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. **Labyrinthic cavity:** the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).

1641 VICARS *God in Mount*: 20 Its craft and labyrinthical intricacy [sc. of an oath]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 529 The labyrinthine paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1812 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Thence was I led into a trail of labyrinthine meditations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1853) 20 In that labyrinthine combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1856-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In many fishes the labyrinthine cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The complicated or labyrinthine structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Labyrinthine teeth, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthical (læbīrīn'pikāl), *a. rare*. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1658 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricate Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthical Soule. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical enties, and crooked windings. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more oporese, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LUNGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyrinthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

Labyrinthiform (læbīrīn'pifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiformis*, f. *labyrinth-us* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthine form line. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 *tr. Pouchet's Univers* 253 The anabasis...fills with water a labyrinthine cavity which is also situated above its branchiae. 1883 F. DAY *Nat. Fish* 30 The labyrinthine climbing-perch and its allies.

Labyrinthine (læbīrīn'pōin, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L.). See [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. vi. (1862) 263 The midges are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plicated and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/1 [Browning] is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease.

Labyrinthodon (læbīrīn'pōdōn), *a. Paleont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + δόντις, δότος tooth: cf. note s.v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTEO *Anc. World* vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodonts...as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c.1865) II. 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xvi. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodont.

Labyrinthodont (læbīrīn'pōdōnt), *sb. and a. Paleont.* [Formed as prec.]

A. sb. = prec.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vii. 201 The crocodilian news or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

B. adj. Having labyrinthine teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Cat. 39* Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

Lac¹ (læk). Forms: *a.* (6 lacha, lacta), 6-9 lacha, (7 lacha, 8 laca, lakka). *B.* 6-8 lac (e), (7 lache, 7-8 lacque, 8 lac, 8-9 laque), 7-lac. [ad. Hindustani *lākḥ*:-Prakrit *lakḥa*:-Skr. *lākṣhā*, also *rākṣhā*. Cf. F. *laque*, Pr., Sp. *laca*, It. *lacca*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac*.) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria* *lacca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrustated twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and

trituated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or *SHELLAC*.

a. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 21 marg., *Lacha*, *laca*, or *Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1682) 217 *Lacca* (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Manna and Gum *Lacca* he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lacca*, A tincture of gum *lacc* may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 *Lacca*... is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian *Lacca*, which has many properties of the Amber.

b. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col.*, *E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam... they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum *Lacca* is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1727 BRAUOLV *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gum*, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 *Lac*... is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus jugubia*. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

+2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs.* (Cf. LAKE *sb.*)

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* III. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from Blew to a true Lacque, or middle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Just.* to Painter 636 Scarce can burnt ivory feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thin other and thy Lacque. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacquer: the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

+3. An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.* 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of *Lacca*, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own Native Colour.

+3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER 2 a, 2 b.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* i. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.]... that are all covered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1659 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 98 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making *Lacca*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 24 The Lac with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. ii. 126 The Lac is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1669) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old lacque. Old lacque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pal Mail G.* 11 Feb. 3/4 The Gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. *attrib.* as *lac-palene*, -resin, -tree, -varnish; *lac-cochineal*, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus lacca*); *lac-dye*, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; *lac-lake*, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 191 The *lac cochineal. 1846 *Pope's Trav. Trade* p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo, *Lac-dye. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box... with old *lac-palene. 1876 PRECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The gum lac resin is employed to consolidate the carbon-oxide of manganese mixture. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true *lac tree, was found to contain, in its bark... a somewhat milky juice. 1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* 1 The other [strainer] for your *Lac-varnish. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 78 Make a paste of chalk and lac varnish.

Hence + *Lac v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lacque. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both lac'd and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

Lac², *lakh* (læk). *Anglo-Indian*. Forms: 7 laches, 10(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa (7 from Skr.), 7-9 lak, lakh, 9 lac. [ad. Hindustani *lākḥ*:-Skr. *lakṣha* masc. and neut., *lakṣhā* fem.] One hundred thousand: *a.* of things in general; *occas.* used for an indefinite number; *b.* *spec.* of coins, esp. in a *lac* of rupees.

a. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. (1614) 478 Every Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGNET *tr. Pinto's Trav.* LVII. 225 There was slain... sixteen Laquesas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRVER *E. India & P.* 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacks of horsemen. 1804 MRO. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* I. iv. 126 Four Yugs, or forty-three lacks and twenty thousand yeares. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 The Laccadives... meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 Every Crou is a hundred Leakes, and every Leake a hundred thousand thousand [sic] Rupias. 1615 CORVAT *Lett. fr. India*

in *Crudities* (1776) III. L 6, The whole Présent was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leaks, Crouls. 1692 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1775 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacs complain, And Courtiers bribe to excess arraign. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacks are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xliii, Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts... to about forty lacs of rupees.

Lac, *obs.* form of LACK *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Laca, *lacc*, *lacca*: see LAC¹.

Laccage: see LACQUER.

Laccar, *obs.* form of LACQUER.

Laccate, *sb. Chem.* [See -ATE¹.] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

Laccate (læk'et), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC¹ + -ATE².] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacce, *laccch* (e, *obs.* forms of LACK *v.* 1, LATCH *v.*

Lacchesse, *obs.* variant of LACHES.

Laccic (læk'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lacc-a* LAC¹ + -IC. Cf. F. *laccique*.] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

Laccin (læk'sin), [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. F. *laccine*.] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

Laccolite (læk'olite), *Geol.* [f. Gr. λακκο-s a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* ii. 19 For this body the name *laccolite*... will be used. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Fyrl.* L. 241 These are connected... with plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccolitic** *a.*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in Gilbert *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

Laccolith (læk'olīth), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + λίθ-os stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

Lace (lēs), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 las, 4-5 laas, (4 lasse, Sc. laise, 5 laace), 5-7 lase, (5 Sc. los, 6 laze, Sc. lais), 4-lace. [ad. OF. *laz*, *las* (mod.F. *lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. **laciūm* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. It. *laccio*, Sp., Pg. *lazo*.]

+1. A net, noose, snare. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

13... K. *Alis*. 7668 Woman the haveth byought: Woman the haveth in hire las! c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2389 Vulcanus had caughte ce in his las. 1430-40 LYON. Bochas, *Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his las. 1491 CAXTON *Vys. Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. 6 b j. How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacions of the deuyll. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) O 3 b. Thus folded in a hard and mournful lase Distrest state hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xx. The king had snared ben in lones strong lace. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

+2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs. exc. spec.* as in 3 a.

a 1390 *Curior M.* 15880 (Gött.) Par be [Iudas] liured his maiestir up þai bunden had wid las [Cott. 1425]. c1340 *Ibid.* 2297 (Fairf.), Isalle... breke þaire bandis & þair laces. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taugthen him a lace to braide. 1405-6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum... lacz et anullis pro ridellis. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy III. xxii. And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. a 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. x. 1231 Off gold thrawyn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte heganne... to byte the lace or cord. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xii. 6 Or ever the syulver lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1647) 123 Piute it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

+3. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I maye selfe had lost, that day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYVE *Dodensis* I. xx. 30 The roote hath many small strings or threddes laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christ's blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thread of holiness and regeneration. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. *spec. a.* A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot-, shoe-, stay-lace*.

† *Under lace*: under the hodie; in ME. poetry = 'under core'.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1830. I schal gif yow my girdel, pat gaynes yow lasse. Ho laist a lace lythly, bat leke vmbe hir sydes. 1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom.* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrey, With shoon decored, & with laas. c 1375 St. *Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi lout na of his schone be laise tak oute. c 1394 P. *Pl. Credo* 79 To venen pat be lace of oure ladiie smok listeh hem of children. c 1440 *Imyondan* 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle his mantyll by. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They.. hetoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 MORE *Picus* Wks. 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue straitte. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 1v. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the breastplate.. unto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blew. 1625 K. LONG *Tr. Barclay's Argent* 1. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 GREW *Anal. Flowers* l. 53 A Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 66 Like so many Thoughts or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1732 Tr. *Pompeii's Hist. Drugs* 1. 103 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) l. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found.. my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 133 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Law Rep.* Q. B. D. XV. 360 The two ends were riveted or laced together with metal rivets or leather laces.

† Formerly sometimes used to render L. *fibula* 'brooch'.

138a WYCLIF *1 Macc.* x. 88 He sente to hym a golden lace [*L. fibulam*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 *Lace, fibula, laqueum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 6/35 A lace, *fibula*.

† b. A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. Obs.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Cau. Yeom. Prol.* 21 His hat heng at his bak down by a laas. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Neas.. had a hystorye.. hangyng at a silken lase by his side. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche horne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 215 His quauer by his naked thylis Hang in ane siluer lace.

† 4. ? *transf.* from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= *L. laquear*). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe.. self festind both hand and lace. *Ibid.* 3778 Quenal was purueid on pe place, And hunden samen lach and lace. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 *Lace* of an howserofe, *laquearea*. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Setting in a lace to Posterne Bridge rayle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 A man may.. hestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to hind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; † a trimming of this. Now only in *gold lace*, *silver lace*, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 239 Flatte golde of Damme with small lace myxed twetene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goyng diuerse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 GREGG *Disse. Coynage* iii. 36 The Tayler had.. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteenth pound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Tenure* ii. 11 Surely, thought I, [This rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1683 DROVEN *Poet. Univ. of Oxford* 66 Tack hat a copper lace to druggut silke. 1702 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2993/4 Mary Presbury.. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. 2* 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer* II. iii. But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749. In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† b. *transf.* A streak or band of colour. Obs. rare —. (Cf. *LACE* v. 6.) 1613 [See *GUARD* sb. 11 c]. C. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e.g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbin*-, *chain*-, *pillow*-, *point*-, etc. *lace*, see the first member. Also *BONE-LACE*, *BRIDE-LACE*.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* l. v. 50 The men satte at home spinning, and working of lace. 1613 (1111) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY *Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town.. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 GORING *Miscell.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.]. *transf.* 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighl.* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. *LACE* v. 1 and *LACED* ppl. a. 6.) In quot. c 1700 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. a 1700 *S.V.* *LACED* ppl. a. 6.) c 1700 Prior *Chamelon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 ADELSON *Spect.* No. 448 P. 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than *Lace* to it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lace*, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. c 1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain*, *tracery*, *trade*-, *work*-, *worker*-, *lace-like* adj. b. objective, as *lace-buyer*-, *designer*-, *dresser*-, *maker*-, *making*-, *mender*-, *seller*-, *weaver*-. c. instrumental and

parasynthetic, as *lace-covered*-, *curtained*-, *edged*-, *laced*-, *trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1392/4 Taken.. from two **Lace*-buyers.. two Geldings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. A dainty **lace*-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorle* 128 Dainty, **lace*-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll.. **lace*-designer. 1879 E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 31 **Lace*-edged antimacassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of **lace*-holes may be omitted. 1833 J. KERNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, **lace*-like, pellucid wings. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 125 *Lacelle* curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, **lace*-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-House. 1889 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* A **Lace*-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 CORN., *Passentier*, a *Lace*-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9. 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835-37 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* I. 202 **Lace* making was the business of the place. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 **Lace*-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1702 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver **Lace*-seller. 1890 **ROLF* *BLDREWOD Miner's Right* xlv. 285/1 A faint **lace*-trace of mist. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Lace*, The lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with **lace*-trimmed ends. 1715 *Long. Gaz.* No. 5327/2 The Company of **Lace*-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brookes Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Loche*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open **lace*-work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 His sister, another **lace*-worker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: *lace-bark* (tree), (a) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; *lace-border*, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; *lace-coral*, a fossil polyzoon of the family *Fenestellidae*; *lace-fern*, (a) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (b) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *lace-frame* (see *FRAME* sb. 13 b); *lace-glass*, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † *lace-head*, a head-dress of lace; *lace-leaf* (plant), *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; *lace-lizard*, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); *lace-man*, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; *lace-paper*, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; *lace-pigeon* (see quot.); *lace-pillow*, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; *lace-plant*, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; *lace-runner* (see quot.); † *lace-shade*, a lace veil; *lace-tree*, ? = *lace-bark tree*; *lace-wing* (fly), a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; *lace-woman*, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or **Lace*-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminae. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the *Lace* Bark Tree. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 79 The **Lace* Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 230 The **lace* or fringe-fern.. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old **lace*-frames to some Frenchmen for 200l. apiece. 1883 MOLLERT *Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass.. (6) Reticulated, filigree, or **lace* glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati.. was especially celebrated.. for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Aliss.* (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a.. Flanders **lace* head.. Gar thee grow forgetful. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 78 He will wear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* (1870). **Lace*-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 J. SIBREE *Jr. Gl. African Isl.* iv. 100 This is the *Lace*-leaf plant, or water-ym; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 F. McCoy *Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris). The present **Lace* Lizard is generally ahooreal. 1669 PERRY *Diary* 26 Apr. Calling at the **lace*-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 FIELDING *Mist.* v. vii. The laceman will be here immediately. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years standing. 1795 *Tract. Dom. Pigeons* 143 The **Lace* Pigeon.. They are valued on account of.. the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 The *Lace* or Silky Pigeon.. The fibres of the feathers are all disunited.. which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1792 *Cowper's Let.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The **lace* pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls who were engaged at their lace-pillows. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 426 A plant.. called the **lace*-plant, from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term *embroidery* does not seem to be much used in.. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed **lace*-runners. 1802 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her **lace*-shade.. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 460 The public may.. see in our stores the rare **Lace* tree of Jamaica. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful **Lace*-wing Flies, or Hemerobiidae.. Several species of the *Lace*-wings are also called.. Golden Eyes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful **lace*-winged flies (*Hemerobius*). 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. iii. Tailors, lineners, **lace*-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

Lace (lēs), v. Forms: 4 *lacyo*, 5 *lacyon*, (lyce), 5-6 *lase*, 6 *Se. laise*, 7 *leese* (sense 2 d), 4- *laco*. Pa. ppl. 3 *i-laced*. [ad. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacer*): popular L. **laciare* to ensnare, f. **laciūm*: see *LACE* sb. Cf. Pr. *lassar*, Sp. *lazar*, Pg. *laçar*, It. *lacciare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2178, I trowe never man wiste of payne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in worldes worshepe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down, on, together*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon.. wereð.. þe stapeles adun to hire ut *i-laced* ful uite. a 1300 K. Horn 870 Horn his hurnie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. c 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 8 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxvi. 121 Þai er.. laced togider with lacez of silke. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3933 He kist þe clathes as þai hade hene lased And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2, I will lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 46 A paire of hootes that have been candle-cases, one huckled, another lac'd. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* 1. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 P. 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizzen. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 380 The galeon was.. provided against hoarding.. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, 1 lace and unlaced ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 259 Oftimes he laced and oftimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Law Rep.* Q. B. D. XV. 360 The two ends were.. laced together with.. leather laces.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xliii. 466 Heil heo whom he godhed in vr flesch was laced. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr. viii.* Hir glitterand hair that was full gowdwin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincd and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 N. BAXTER *Tr. Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas.. stood harde lased [L. quasi constructus], because [etc.]. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

c. *intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 27 She walling, in most piteous case, Of stuhhorn stays—that would not lace. 1883 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 6 Shoes.. should.. lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. *Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. F. *lacer*.)

1635 BREWSTER *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet.. and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684] *Lace* on! your Boonets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly, tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* To lace in: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, to lace down.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damen & Pithias* (1571) B iv, Whiche hotbe are in vertue so narrowly laced, That [etc.]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandin. Call.* x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it turnishes on her Hips. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 The hodie.. laced-in a waist of twenty inches.

b. *refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1483 *Wardar. Acc. in Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The fore-said canopies sowed with oon uene of silk, and laced with 1 lh. xj ounces of grene threde. 1576 TURNER *Venerie* 21 You shall have a net made of strong thread laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. Camden's *Eliz.* II. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and siluer, eyther imbrodyed or laced. 1774 WEST *Antiq. Furniss* p. xxii. Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Rev.* vii. v. (1881) 253 We.. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 38 Ohlong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric by way of ornament, through holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving: 1880 ZAEHNHOFF *Art Book-binding* (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the hook by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

c. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.

1883 HALL CAINE *Coburn*, of *Crit.* vi. 176 The poet. Lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure. 1889 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* i. viii. 218 Lucy .. laced her white fingers across her forehead.

† d. ? *nonce-use*. To pierce repeatedly with shots. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* x. 21 Whereupon the Gunner at the next shot, lay the Admirall through and through. 5. To ornament or trim with lace.

1599 SNAPS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with silver. 1670 LAOY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The under petticoat very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 111. 1. 261 Have not I clothed you in double royal, .. laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi. The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 SNAPS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 8 Looke Loue what envious streakes Do lace the severing Cloudes in yonder East. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii. That sinne by him advantage should atchieve, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Silver skinne, lac'd with his Golden blood. 1602 MARSHON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1836 I. 81 The verge of heaven Wasrings with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac'd with flakes of fire. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xvii. (1653) 113 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 Beck's *Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1860 KINGSLEY *Alfie*. II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 67 Boats .. freighted with the browner cod, laced occasionally with a salmon. 1861 *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

† b. *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any colour, e.g. white. *Obs.*

1634 PRAGNAN *Genil. Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme water.

c. *intr.* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. LACED *pp.* a. 4.)

1852 Beck's *Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599 [see 3]. 1615 BARD *Ruffe & Cuffe* (Halliiv.) 10 If I meet thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv. He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so lac'd. 1632 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Joseph* xi Go your ways .. or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* (Morell) 1, To lace, .. *cedo, verbero*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. (1857) 234 A .. switch .. waiting to leap out implicate and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lace*, to heat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† 8. *Cookery*. To make a number of incisions in (the breast of a bird). *Obs.*

1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 36. 33 Take a Wiggon .. or Mallard .. and with your knife lace them down the breast. 1704 *Complete Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1795 MRS. GASSÉ *Cookery* xxvi. 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits). [1677: see LACED *pp.* a. 6.] 1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v. To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse de Caffé*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 BLACKBURN *Mag. CXXXIX*. 195 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. *Comb.*, as *lace-boots*; also *lace-up* adj. and sb. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ankle. 1836 DICKENS *S. Bos* (1850) 152 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Land, Labour* III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence *Lacing* *pp.* a. *nonce-use* = INTERLACING.

Also *Lacer*, one who laces, in comb. *tight-lacer*.

1871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people. 1873 C. C. DAVIES *Mount, & Mere* xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

LACED (lēst), *pp.* a. 1 [f. LACE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Health* iii. v. (1541) 60 b, Lased sauerie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauerie that hath doder growings on it, laced sauerie; and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme. 1555 EOEN *Decades* 200 The herbe which we caule lased sauerie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tightened with laces.

1696 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* i. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings. 1699 *Land. Gaz.* No. 32754 One pair of new Laced Shoes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Maddening Crowd* viii. He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* i. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765

H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 214 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit .. would, now, make a Man look, like .. a player. 1786 MAM. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. We met .. such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1843) II. iv. 198 His coat .. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are .. the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.]. 1867 TEGE-MEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 3125 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading. 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† 5. *Laced mutton* (slang): a strumpet. *Obs.*

Mutton was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE v. 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 WHETSTONE *Prom. & Cass.* i. iii. Bijl, And I smealt, he lou'd lase mutton well. 1591 SNAPS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 102. 1599 N. BRETON *Phisition's Let.*, You may .. eat of a little warm mutton, but take heed it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sickle body. 1607 R. C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diuelli take all those married villians who are permitted to eate laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. *Pro.* (1737) p. lxxxiii, With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in LACE v. 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i. Prithce, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lac'd Coffee*, Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 p. 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is had for the Head. 1819 *Anderson's Cumberland*. Ball. 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' leac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

† 8. *Laced stool*: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.

1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna .. a greene chaire and four laced stools.

9. *Comb.*, as *laced-jacketed*, *waistcoated* adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 495 A couple of broadcated or laced-waistcoated toupets. 1748 THACKERAY *Van. Fr.* xlviii. The laced-jacketed hand of the Life Guards.

† Laced, *pp.* a. 2 *Her. Obs.* Also 5 lassed, 6 lassed. [more correctly lased, for lassed, pa. pple. of LESS v.] Lessened, diminished.

1846 *St. Albans, Her.* h. iij. h. A lased cotnamure is on the moderns parte. 1852 LEIGH *Amorist* (1897) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one having no color, armour, they having issue a sonne. The same name .. may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cyncofoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1886 FERNE *Eliv. Gentrie* 66 She must be an heir to her ancestour, or els ber issue can not beare the Laced coat.

Lacedæmonian (læsdīmōniān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Lacedæmonius*, Gr. *Λακεδαιμόνιος* (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. *Λακεδαιμόν*) + -AN.] A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. b. Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC. B. sb. A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar. Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* ii. xv. 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meanness of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedæmonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

Lace-piece. *Shipbuilding*. [f. LACE sb. 4 + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head. Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl.* sb. 3 d). 1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheads to the lace piece.

Lacerability (læserābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable. 1847-9 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 713/4 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

Lacerable (læserābl), a. [ad. late L. *lacerabilis*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacerable*.] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Anat.* xiii. 51 The Lungs .. must necessarily lie open to great .. damages .. because of their thin, and lacerable compostructure. 1846-7 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 346/6 The bronchi are .. easily lacerable tubes. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

Lacerant (læserānt), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv, The bell .. called the members .. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Lacerate (læserēt), *pp.* a. [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also fig. Distracted. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar.* 205 Our realme hathe ben for a season lacerate and torne by diversitie of titles. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTNEY *Madoc* ii. viii. His hands transfixed, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii. Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. Bot. and Zool. Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Expl.* Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN *tr. Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties .. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin, .. sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form *lacerato-*; as *lacerato-dentate*, -subdivided.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate. *Ibid.* 706 Small; .. sometimes lacerato-subdivided.

Hence *Lacerately adv.*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

Lacerate (læserēt), v. [f. L. *lacerāt*, *pp.* stem of *lacerare*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 WILMOT, etc. *Tancard & Gism.* v. i. G3. The dead corps [which] ravenous beasts forebare to lacerate. 1633 BRONE *Antiquities* iv. ix. In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. v. 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boiling. 1791 COWPER *Thad v.* 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (ed. 2) 283 So .. the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. BARLOW *Compos.* vii. 232 Shells and hangerage lacerate the ground. 1888 FARRAR *Silence & V.* vi. (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/4 Jagged rocks .. will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and fig.; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Mar. Necessity of attention to the present preserves us .. from being lacerated .. by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let. to Lawrence* 20 Jan. in *Boswell*, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1803 MISS BRADDON *Elleanor's Viti.* I. ii. 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R. W. DALY *Ten Commandm.* ii. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence *Lacerating vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1816 BYRON *Paraisia* xx, Scars of the lacerating mind [where] the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* lxxxii, Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 *Athenium* 19 Aug. 263/3 The lacerating pangs of neuralgia.

Lacerated (læserētd), *pp.* a. [f. LACERATE v. + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl. lit.* and fig.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romaines, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 183 (*Bourbonois*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Fynl.* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 238-9 To seize hold of .. parcels .. of the lacerated country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. Bot. = LACERATE a. 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Lacerated leaf*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed.

Laceration (læserē'fōn). [ad. L. *laceration-em*, n. of action f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *laceration*.] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Through the laceratione of some vayne or artery. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice .. doth .. enlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. a 1631 DODD *in Select.* (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations .. and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 88 The nitrous .. exhalations .. force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are .. Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1793 — *Pott's Chirurg.* Wks. II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum. 1846 LAXON *Imag. Convers.* Wks. II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

Lacerative (læserātiv), a. *rare*. [f. L. type **lacerātivus*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Anat.* xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† Lacert¹. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 laserte. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacertus*, in the same sense.] A lizard. 1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xl. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 44 A muscle .. of the likenes of the little beest called a Laserte. 1855 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* B3j, Sprinkle it over with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*

Estates in Cumberland. (1887) 128 His seal was a griphon eating a lacert. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, . . a Lizard.

† **Lacert**². *Obs.* [a. OF. *laccerte*, ad. L. *lacertus* the fleshy part of the arm (? similitude use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* s. T. 1895 Every lacerte in his breast adoun is schent with venym and corrupcion. c 1400 *Laufraunce's Chirurg.* 292 If he hole of be feste . . touche be place of be lacertis of be ers. 1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Cijij b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are byg in the middle and scender toward the taylor so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *Wks.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, . . the Brawny part of the Arm.

Lacertian (lāsē'tiān, -fān), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian. 1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON-ORIG. *World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. *sb.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 263/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors. 2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

Lacertid (lāsē'tid), [ad. mod. L. *Lacertidæ*: see -ID³.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lacertiform (lāsē'tifōrm), a. [f. L. *lacerta* lizard + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacertilian (lāsē'tiliān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Lacertili-a* pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. B. *sb.* An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ.* Sci. (c 1856) II. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1887 *Nature* XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacerti**-lioid a. = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

Lacertine (lāsē'tain), a. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE¹.] 1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 *Topog. Cycl.* Anat. III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intermittent organ. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 148 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quarterly's Catal.* MSS. 3408 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

Lacertoid (lāsē'toid), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoida* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Lacertose, lacertous**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lacertos, 6 lazartus. [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF. *lacertos*), f. *lacertus* LACERT²: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

c 1400 *Laufraunce's Chirurg.* 107 (*Asm.* MSS.) *Be skyn þat is aboute þe brayn þanne is lacertose* [Add. MSS. *lacertos*] and ful of picke fleisch. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Cijij, The other is fleshe the muscular or lacertous yf is harde as bawne styffe or knotty. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porrus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, bawny, muscular, sinewy. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertous*, having full of muscle, lacertos.

Lacery (lā'seri). [f. LACE *sb.* + -ERY.] Lace-like work.

1893 LADY BURTON *Life Burton* II. 66 The slutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

Lacet (lā'set). [f. LACE *sb.* + -ET.] (See quotes.) 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'. . . in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

Lacey, variant of LACY.

Lach, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC¹.

† **Lachanize**, v. *Obs.* rare-°. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζω to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lachanopolist**. *Obs.* rare-°. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλης a seller of vegetables (f. λαχανον a vegetable + πώλης a dealer) + -IST.] A green-grocer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lachanopoli**. *Obs.* rare-°. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.)] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lache**, v. *Sc.* and *north.* *Obs.* rare. Also 6 lachcho. [ad. OF. *lacher* (F. *lacher*) = popular L. *lasciare* = class. L. *laxare*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX.]

a. *trans.* To be careless about, to neglect, slight.

b. *intr.* To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

a 1400 *Relic. Pictes* fr. Thornton MSS. (166) 13 To lache any gode dedis þat we xall do þat may turne vs til helpe. 1513 DUCLOS *Æneis* xii. x. 146 And many tymys hym selvyng hes accuyst, That he sa lang had lachit and refussyt

To ressaue gladly the Troiane Enc. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I lache, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, *je tarde*. . . You ever lache when you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall lach or linger behind.

Lache, early form of LASH a. *Obs.*, slack.

Lache, obs. form of LAC¹, LATCH v.

Lache, var. LETCH *diat.*, wet ditch, bog.

† **Lachedness**. *Obs.* In 5 lachednesses, latchedness, nesse. [f. **lached*, pa. pp. of LACHE v. + -NESS. Cf. *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CANTON *Royall Bk.* d vj, After [forgetfulness] cometh lachedness, that maketh a man lachous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defaylyng. — *Ordre of Chynabry* 72 Lachedness and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxvii. 36 aa, Feere of dethe folowth; Desyre of shrewdnes: Lachedness of vertue; and weakness of courage.

Lacheness, var. LASHNESS *Obs.*, slackness.

Laches (lā'fēz), *sb.* Also 4 lachesse, 5 latches (se, 7 lasches, lachoss, 4-7 lachessa. [a. OF. *laschesse*, AF. *lachesse*, *laches*, f. OF. *lasche*: see LASH a. and -ESS². For the form cf. *riches*.]

† 1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 32 Then weore the monnes lyf i lost thow lachesse [1377 lachesse] of himselue. 1390 GOWER *Conf. l.* 1 The firste point of slouh I calle Lachesse. c 1420 *Cont. Lordships* (E. E. T. S.) 82 Some . . . engendryn sleuth and lachesse. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284 Lachesse [i.e. laches, lachesse], or tarryngne, mora, tarditas. 1494 *Will Montgomery* (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy tythes.

2. *Law.* Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 87a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him y^e lawi no discrecion. a 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com.* Law iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* *Asserted* iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 *Robinson Gavelkind* ii. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHENS *Blackstone* II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by laches or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. *transf.* Culpable negligence in general.

1844 *DISRAELI* *Coningsby* ii. 1. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power . . . Agitation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others . . . were free from. 1890 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD* *Col. Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing . . . the dog . . . would be sent round . . . to warn him of his laches.

† **Laches**, m. *Obs.* Also 5 laches, latches, [alteration of *lache*, LASH a., influenced by LACHES *sb.* or LACHOUS.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b. Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † **Lacheness**.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 145/47 Fonnid wyymen . . . þat wiþ hir vintoune and laches songes kyndlyþ bi fyre of lechery. *Ibid.* 146/41 Woo to 3ow þat are laches, slepyng in softe shetyr. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wey to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid.* No. 859 III. 279 Her mynde hadthe ben other weys occupyed than to huswyttry, whyche semyth wellye by the lachnesses of the tythe of her landes. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 Some of the said shiriffes . . . have ben negligent and laches.

† **Laches, lachesse**, v. *Obs.* [f. LACHES *sb.*] a. *intr.* To be idle, careless. b. *trans.* To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lached, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorously he dred to lache the preceptis of the Apostle. *Ibid.* 52 Your Patronne by special pryvilege gawntwid of God to yow 3e laches to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachesyd, but with effect applyed now.

Laches, obs. form of LAC².

† **Lachesis** (lā'kēsīs). *Zool.* [mod. L., a Gr. Λαχέσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 109 In the Lachesis . . . the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale. 1887 *Homeopathic World* 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm . . . using 250 'Lachesis' . . . tails per annum.

Lachet(t), obs. form of LATCHET.

† **Lachous**, a. *Obs.* In 5 lacheous, lachous. [f. *lache*, LASH a. + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence † **Lachousness**, remissness, neglect.

1484 CANTON *Royall Bk.* d v, When he is slowe, lachous and slowful to do wel. — *Ordre of Chynabry* 45 In the a squyer whyche arte lachous and slowe to be a knyght. 1496 *Will Huie* (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousness & slownes of my labours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) n. vii. 102 Uncleannes is a slouth and lachousnes to accomplyshe y^e commendementes of god.

† **Lachrymable, lacrymable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lacrimabilis*, f. *lacrima*-re to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to brynge hir in-to exyle lacrymable. 1527 *St. Pafers Hen. VIII* l. 228 The hevy and lacrymable successe of Rome. 1560 ROLLAND *Cvt. Venus* l. 359 To others lufe is rich Lacrymable. 1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustus* in 'Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.' (1858) III. 373 The most lacrymable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lacrym.* A 7 Never were . . . Lamentations more requisite than in these Lacrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 281 In Groines, and Sighes, and Lachrimable Noise. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hieracide* iii. (1655) 158 Musick can shew us which are the lacrymable notes.

† **Lachrymabund**, a. *Obs.* — [ad. L. *lacrimābundus*, f. *lacrima*-re: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Lachryma Christi** (lā'krīmā krī'stōi). Also 7 lachrymæ Christi, and simply 9 lacrima, 8 pl. lacrimæ. [L. = It. *lacrima* (or *lagrime*) di Cristo Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* (1776) II. 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo* . . . so tooth-some and delectable to the taste. 1670-81 *Blossom, Glossogr.*, *Lachryma Christi*. 1731 FIELDING *Author's Farce* ii. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrimæ I have drank. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty on good *Lac Virginitis*, or *Lachryma Christi*. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* i. iii. The old lacrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine' . . . called *Lachryma Christi*.

Lachrymal (lā'krīmāl), a. and sb. Also 6 lachrimall, 6-7 lachrymall, 8 lacrimal, 8-9 lacrymal. [ad. med. L. *lacrimālis*, *lacrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, OL. *dacruma*, cognate with Gr. *δάκρυ* a tear. Cf. OF. *lacrimel*, *lachrymal* (F. *lacrymal*).]

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r*; cf. *anchor*, *pulchritude*, *sepulchre*. The *y*, in med. L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lacrima* is an adoption of Gr. *δάκρυμα*. The theoretically correct spelling *lacrima* has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lacrym-*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to tears; occas. characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JAMES PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, sn into a lachrymal vase. 1809 SWD. *Smith Methodist Wks.* 1854 I. 299 The lachrymal and suspicious clergy. 1837 MARYAT *Dog-Field* ix, Small-bones made up a lachrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intellect* ii. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lachrymal canal*, *duct*, *gland*, *sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lachrymal bone*, *sinus*, etc. *Lachrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac.

[c 1400 *Laufraunce's Chirurg.* 252 *Fistula lacrimalis*.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrymal fistles with liquefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The fistulae which are between the lachrymal corners of the eyes and the nose. 1606 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* (= L. *punctum lacrymale*), a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, It . . . readily closes up all lacrima *Fistulas*. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 239 The internal surface of the lachrymal sac. 1787 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXVII. 438 The lachrymal gland is small. 1800 *Med. Frml.* III. 78 From these lachrymal ducts . . . the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated . . . on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Eucyel.* I. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. *notice-uses.* Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. H. A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrymal. 1820 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* The lachrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Pj b, Lykeywyse they [cauters] be applied to y^e lachrymalles to consume the superflue fleshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 2].

b. *Anat.* A lachrymal bone.

1872 MIYART *Anat.* 85 The lachrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. *pl.* Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlv. 291 Something . . . that made her laugh in the midst of her *lachrymals*. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY *sb.* I.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stired Lachrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with . . . old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casidi Gudi Wind* 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

Lachrymary (lā'krīmārī), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -ARY² and -2.] = LACHRYMATORY.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. 42 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief... might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company.

† **Lachrymate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. lacrimare* to weep: see -ATE³.] (See quot.)

1623 COKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewail. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymation (lækrim'at-i-on). [ad. *L. lacrimatio*-em, n. of action f. *lacrimare*; f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1572 *Scholeho. Wom.* 767 In Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wives had... The first him caused by lachrymation His problems to hear. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 K. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 204 The priest will squirt capscum... into the eyes of the accused, and lachrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lachrymation.

Lachrymatory (lækrim'at-ō-ri), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. type* **lacrimatōrius*, f. *lacrimare*: see prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

a 1849 FOX *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-t.* *Tales* II. xiii. 210 Drinking out of... a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lachrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

B. sb.
1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archaeologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urns. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears... her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 147 There have been dug up here... a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1824 CARLYLE in *Memo. Lit.* *Temnyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously*. A pocket-handkerchief.
1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 203 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 337/1 Our lachrymatories were unhumected, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme**, *Obs. rare*—t. In 5 lachrymo. [ad. OF. *lachrymer*, ad. *L. lacrimare*] *intr.* To weep.
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Thence she began somewhat for to lacryme & syghen vpon the bed.

† **Lachrymental**, *a. Obs. rare*—t. In 7 -all. [f. *L. lacrima*, after the analogy of adjs. ending in -mental.] Mournful, tearful.

1605 A. HOLLAND in J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 81 Divers deadly elegies, compil'd... In Lamentable Lachrymental times.

Lachrymiform (lækrim'if-ō-m), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *g* *incorrectly* lachrymaeform. [f. *L. lacrima*-a tear + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Tear*, *Obs.* 654/1 *Lachrymaeform*, tear-shaped; the same as *Tear-shaped*, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

Lachrymist (lækrim'ist). [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 These Gold-engendering Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lachrymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachrymists. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* I. x. 135 The Lachrymists, that gaze on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears... was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

Lachrymo-nasal, *a.* [f. *lachrymo*-, used as comb. form of *L. lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Verbe. Diss.* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

Lachrymose (lækrim'ō-s), *a.* [ad. *L. lacrimosus*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

† 1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummeous parts of plants.

b. Bot. Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastidius*, ... gills broad, edges often lachrymose. 2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lachrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1817) 91 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lix. (1878) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

b. Of a fearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.

1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggerel. 1884 *Manch. Examiner*

1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **Lachrymose** *adv.*; **Lachrymosity**, the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot hear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 VERN. LEE *18th C.* in *Italy* vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

Lachrymous (lækrim'ō-s), *a. rare*. [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lacrimosus*.] † *a.* Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). *b.* = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lachrymous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

Lacht, Sc. f. LAW, LOW *a.*; pa. t. of LATCH.

Lachter, *Sc.* [? cogn. w. ON. *lagð-r* of the same meaning.] *a.* A flock of wool. *b.* A lock of hair.

1776 *Bothwell* in *Herd's Collect.* I. 84 Hegied me... Three lachters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face lika lachter he lays down.

Lachter, *Sc.* form of LAUGHTER 2.

Lacing (læi'sin), *vb. sb.* [f. LACE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. LACE, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacing. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 13 To hreak your fast standing and whilst your armour is in lacing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordevort. Ech. Biog.* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took... with lacing in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stitching, and for lacing. 1821 BROWN *Yaniv* vi. lxxvii. (MS.), To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1873 *Figure Training* 25 The lace, at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1880 LACKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Lacing, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather heling used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glanes* *Black* I. ii. 42 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* *a.* That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string; *b.* Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. LACE sb. 5). *c.* The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. *d.* A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

a. 1400 *Sir Pere.* 744 He ne couthe never synd righte The lacyng of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apot. Lollards* 31 Neber is no man worþ to open þe lasing of His scho. 1521 R. PERCIVAL *Sf. Diet.*, *Abrahamura*, lacing of a coate, *strichura*. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frigolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings.

b. 1593 *Rotherham Feoffee's Acc.* 24 Paid... for fowertene yards of lacing... (etc.) 1225. 104. 1611 *Corn. Passament*, ... a lace, or lacing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He... began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-stain uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings.

c. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 225/1 (The) colour and lacing (of a Gold-laced Polyanthus). *d.* 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as it [water] he... united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: *a.* Bridge-building. (See quot. 1885.) *b.* Mining. (See quot. 1883.) *c.* Math. A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. *d.* Naut. and Ship-building. (See quot. c 1850 and 1867.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Lacing*, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lacing*, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 CRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lacing*, 1. timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges* *Japan* 246 *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, -*silk*; *lacing-cutter*, *lacing-hook* (see quot.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silk. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lacing Cutter* (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. *Lacing Hook* (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges* *Japan* 246 *Lacing Bar*, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

† **Lacinia** (læsi'ni-ā). Pl. *lacinia*. [L. = lappet.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1609 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Their... Leaves are... divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number, concern either Petals, or Laciniae, Segments. 1850 LAKOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 Five nerves continued through the axes of the laciniae. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers... white, with rose-coloured laciniae.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender lacinia or lappets fringed with hairs. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with... sulcated lacinia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Insect.* *Antenn.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

Laciniate (læsi'ni-āt), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *gerron*. laciniate. [f. prec. + -ATE².] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 179 *Laciniate*, jagged: when they are variously divided into Parts, and these Parts in like manner indeterminedly subdivided. 1794 MARTIN tr. *Roussseau's Bot.* xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Laciniate*. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches... finely laciniate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella... Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chetodontium majus*... A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

b. Comb., as *laciniate-leaved*; also in pseudo-L. combining form, *laciniate-denticulate*, -*palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 *Lamellæ* crowded. laciniate-denticulate. *Ibid.* 543 *Fronds* stout, multifid, laciniate-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elder', a laciniate-leaved variety.

Laciniated (læsi'ni-āt), *pp. a.* Also 8 laciniated. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec.

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* n. iv. 118 That [Scr. Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top... but laciniated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated *Cochlea*. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil-form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

Lacinia'tion. [f. LACINIA: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniae or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

Laciniform (læsi'ni-f-ō-m), *a. Ent.* [f. LACINIA + (-i)FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 Laciniform... when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

Lacinio'late (læsi'ni-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. **laciniola*, dim. of LACINIA + -ATE².] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniae. In mod. Dicts.

Laciniose (læsi'ni-ō-s), *a.* [ad. *L. laciniosus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent Dicts.

† **Lacinious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. laciniosus* (sense 2), f. *lacinia*: see LACINIA and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniae.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolius, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 113 The sweet Lahyrinth and mellifluous intricacies of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

† **Lacinula** (læsi'ni-ū-lā). *Bot.* [mod. L., dim. of LACINIA.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferae*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Hence **Lacinulate** *a.* [-ATE²], furnished with lacinule.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lack (læk), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5 lac, 4-6 lak(ə), (5) laak, 5-6 lakke, 5-7 loake, 6-8 Sc. laik, 4-lack. [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame (mod. Du. *lac* masc. calumny). Cf. LACK *a.*]

† 1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish. To give the lack of: to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in trimnesse inne þe nis lac nest auz lake holinesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 Constantyn... Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipcane* 657 And for my lake be put away. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 955 If I do that lakke... in the nexte ryuer do me drenchen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no liht without a lack. *c* 1400 *Octonion* 133 And all maner of hors he knewe, Bothe the lake and the vertu. *c* 1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talking no man cowde synde lak. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esau wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionum* 2744 That man... to the ordeignace of godde of his synne gyves the lakke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 307/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you y^e lackes thereof. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 294 The lakke is not in the law, but in vs. 1558 *O. Eliz.* *Plutarch* ii. 123 The Curious more profit vnder his foes than good vnto himself; that telleth them their Lacks.

† *b. Without lack*: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Howell* 191 He garte the erl suerer, That he sholde yemen hire wel, Withiuten lak. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was... & gode withiuten lak. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Pou allowed it as wiþouten lake [v.r. lakke]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1589 A tok a spere wiþoute lak. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bah.* 1185 The botelles of lawme withoute lake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 109, I am thy lord, with-outyn lak. *c* 1460 *Urbanistica* 86 in *Bakers Bk.*, Lett. by Ryth sholdur folow his bakke, For nurmur þat ys, with-outen lakke.

† 2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 644 For thru it haldine was bar name in gret lak and in schame. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 820 Off us be found no lak effir to reid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* ii. 46 Scambfull hir to sla. Na victory, bot lak following alswe. 1560 *ROLLANO Crat. Venus* i. 455 To schame & lak thr two thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii. To slay ane taioe man, war hot lak allace.

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*

† a. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*. The company quhar thair lak sall nevir chap for outen lak. 1542 *UOALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lakke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuyng sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discreicion causeth gret blyndeoesse. 1449 *PESOCK Repr.* 108 Manye vnhelpis and manye lackis of helpis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xliii. (1847) 285 That affection happeth to very few, but to whiche the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit. 1549 *J. CHEKE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lacks I lak painted bucrum. 1590-6 *LAMBAROE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The lakke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort. Subjects in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lacks, remove the impediments. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M. v.* i. 68 Many that are not mad Haue sure, more lakke of reason. 1624 *BROME Mad Couple* iii. Wks. 1873 i. 48 The ablest [servant] to which any Lady of your lacks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 447 We shall not need to say what lak of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life of Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lak of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 *RUSKIN Sc. Lamps* i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lak of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lak of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, plenty (of).

c1305 *Lod Canoyne* 29 Per n' is lak of ineet no clop. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 18 He that gathered litle, had no lakke. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* vi. 109 There was no lak of loyalty among our people. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. There seems to be no lak in this great mansion. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) xix There is no lak of materials for the student of the Science of Religion.

c. For (occurs by, from, through) lak of: for want (rarely loss) of.

c1386 *CHAUCER Mancelie's Prol.* 48 On the Mancelie he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Spr. T.* 422 She swooneth now aod now for lakke of blood. c1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 827 For lak off blud he mycht no forthir gang. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1521) 147 b, V' many for lakke of mortification tasteit not of this feast. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xlii. 16 Throw lak of speich I thoill ry' at scott distress. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 He. slew some of them with his fist for lak of another weapon. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 88 By lak whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 *BURNS 'Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day'*, For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., Those who came to my Landlord for llliquor, and went thirsty away for lak of present coin. 1884 *BOANQUANT Lotte's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lak of incitement to construct it.

d. *Proverb.*

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lakke. 1619 *DRAVON Idea* ix. In Love there is no lak, thus I begio.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1555 *L. DIGGES (Title)* A prognostication of right good effect. . . contayninge . . . rules to iodge the wether. . . with a breif iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Gluttony* (1850) 306 Pinched by lakke and poverty. 1568 T. HOWELL *New Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be preferre, three lue for lakke as starued. c1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montaigne* 737 Woodytyk, hoodpyk, ay like to lue in lakke! 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, indigence.

† 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 So greued with the lak of one lost shepe. 1575 *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 53 Not so goodly as Paradis. . . yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 *LAOY PEMBORE Lay Clerkinda* 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilst we here, wretched, wale his private lakke. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Shewing the lakke of the matter or substance which it liabst lost.

6. quasi-conc. a. The thing wanted. *rare.*

1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1643) 23 That men . . . need. ing diuers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lak. 1599 *HARLUYT Voy.* II. i. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lakkes, then hec in comparison from vs. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 138 One great lak here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

1782 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimials lack per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† *Lack, sb. 2. Obs.* [See *ALACK int.* and *GOOD a. 6b.*] Only in the exclamation *Good lack!*

1638 [see *GOOD a. 6b.*] 1674 *H. MORE Brief Repr.* 134 Good lack! 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patrick's Day* ii. iii. Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sci. Scandal* iii. ii. Good lack, you surprise me! 1827 *CRABER Par. Reg.* iii. 52 'Good-lack,' quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast!'

† *Lack, sb. 3. Obs. rare -1.* [ad. F. *lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a foetus; = *FILLET 2 c.*

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacs.

† *Lack, a. Obs.* Also 5 *lack*, 6 *lacks*. [ad. or cogn. with *ON. lak-r* = *OTent. *lako-*, cogn. with *LACK sb. 1*. The mod. *Du. lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting. 1479 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 20, vi yerdes, an ynche lak. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A yeard lakke nale tuiste taffete, iij. ij. 1644 *Nye Gunney* 2nd Alphab. (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four aod three quarters, or five lak one quarter.

b. *Little lack of*: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, sicke, alas, ond little lak of dead.

2. Missing.

1591 *HARRINGTON Ork. Fur.* xviii. xxviii, When he found his wife and men were lak.

3. *Sc. Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.*

14. — *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And hear honour, hettir thair, And lawar stat, lakat cletting. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 98 The latest ship, that is his lot within, May sayll us down on to a dullfull ded. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* i. 534 Diuers vthers . . . Quhaiss lakkest weed was sikis ourt brouderit. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin command before he was Regent.

Lack (lak), v. 1. Forms: 2 *lacen*, 3 *laken*, 4 *lac*, 4-6 *lakyn*, *lake*, *lakkē(n)*, -in, -yn, 4-7 *lak*, *lacke*, (6 *lacco*), 6-7 *Sc. laik*, 4 *lacky* (*scw. dial.* 8 *lackee*, 9 -y); *pa. pples.* 4 *i-lakked*. [f. *LAOK sb. 1* or *a. Cf. MDn. laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod. *Du.* to blame, despise, condemn).]

† *l. intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or to. *Obs.* (But to be *lacking* is current; see *LACKING ppl. a.*)

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Wat lacede 3eu an alle mire rice bat 3ie [etc.]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Tid-like hem gan bat water laken. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 238 And thaim my lyfode lakke letten I nulle that vbe mon schal babben his. c1386 *CHAUCER Sc. Nurt.* 7. 498 Ther lakketh no thyng to thine outen eyen That thou nat bynd. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maunhode* ix. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with. c1460 *PORTSCUPE Als & Linc. Mon.* xi. (1885) 137 A subsidie . . . as shall accomplishe that wich shall lakke hym off such lyvelod. 1515 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1681) 1175 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helping forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 254 b, In him lacked neither good will nor courage. 1588 A. KING *tr. Caustis Catech.* 85 Ye. effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can na ways lak befrin. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xviii. 28 Peraduenture there shall lakke fue of the fiftie righteous. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lak.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs.*

c1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 5 Many yeiris has pou lakkyd owte of this lond. c1476 *Eug. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf any of the xlvij lakke or dissesse.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. *Obs.*

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 723 Fyfy . . . pat never lakkyd by laue, bot loued ay traube. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht till allow is.

† d. = *LAG v.* (Cf. also *LACHE v. b.*)

1775 S. THAYER *Jrnl.* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lak in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 883 Ful feyn he wulde Ihesu down taket But strengheand ynstrumentys bot he lakkyd. 1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* iv. x. For though I lakke wepen, I shall lakke no worship. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aloyse* iv, Thow redrest not to me al my gold. . . For of bit I lak four hundred pyeces. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1521) 1 b, Ascribe it . . . to my insufficiency and ignorance, whiche lakke both lernyng and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 *UDALL Diotrefhes* (Arb.) 10 Rather than hee [Judas] woulde lakke money he woulde sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) 1. 183 What can they lakke who live with him? 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 73 Learning we lak, not books. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii, I could have laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh.* *Bound Wks.* 1850 i. 140, I lak you darning. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lak the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 *MRS. RIDEOLF Austin Friars* iv, Luke Ross felt his life lakked something. 1880 *MISS BRAODON Just as I am* vii, Dorothy's face lakked colour and brightness.

† b. with *cannot*: To do or go without. *Obs.*

1551 *ASCHAN Let. to E. Raver* 20 Jan, Wks. 1865 i. II. 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lak this wine. 1590 *SPENSER F. O. i.* vi. 22 The forlone mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lakke her lovers company. 1592 *BARINGTON Notes on Gen.* vii. (1639) 29 The raime from above and the fountaines beoeth are things we cannot lakke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 318 Poor Lady, shee'l run mad When she shall lakke it. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lakke you. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lak'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † *Frequent in the salesman's cry What d'ye lak?* (*Obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lakke, I want a tynge. 1535 *COVERSALE James* i. 5 Yf eny of you lakke wysdome let him axe of God. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lacking comfort or counsaill. 1614 B. JOSSON *Barth. Fair* ii. i, What do you lakke? what ist' you buy? what do you lak? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 *DROVEN Exercising's Love* v. i. Wks. (1883) III. 363 To draw us io, with a what-do-you-lak, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short of something. Now *rare*. † Also *missing*, to be in want.

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxviii. 141, I shall go abroad. . . and gette vytale. . . for within a while we shall lakke. 1560 *ROLLANO Crat. Venus* i. 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* ii. v. Wks. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lak, Spight of his farming Oe-stawles. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xviii. 27 He that giueth vnto the poore, shall not lakke. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 144 Though individuals may lak of breeches. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee. . . we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† 5. *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol.* *Obs.* (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 797 He loves men bat in ald tyme lakke bene. He lakkes ha men bat now are sene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me. And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 *ibid.* C. xvi. 78 Me is lob . . . to lakke eny secte. a1425 *WYNTOUN Orig. Cron.* ix. xlii. 1475 Ybe wente to lak, bot yhe commend. c1475 *Rauf Colkyn* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter I it is schame. 1468 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/1 The flaterer laketh and bachyeth al tho that he bateth. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 102 In euerie land with al weid we are lakkit. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* In al weid we are lakkit. (1814) 98 Love or lak, pryse or condemnpe. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlii. 17 Thy leuiping no man lakis.

† b. To *lack* (gerundial *inf.* passing into an *adj.* phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to lue, pair an werkes wil ham proue. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sail behind bi lak. Wordes bat er to lak. c1480 *LYFLE Childr. Bk.* 76 in *Babes Bk.*, Ne drynk behynde no mames bakke, For yf pou do, thow art lakke. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. xxvii, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again. . . Old Torquil will be to lak with twice a thousand at his back. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xiii, Your house has been seldom to lak, when the crown of Scotland desired . . . wise counsel.]

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'run down'. *Obs.* (*Chieffy Sc.*)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there me lakketh bis werkes. c1400 *Gamelyn* 276 Felaw he seyde why lakketh thou bis ware. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 906 Thoche he was best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* i. Pref. 275 Na man wil I lakkin or despyse. 1523 *GAU RICHIT Voy* 17 Thy that litchis and lakkis their neiburs guidis to oders. 1591 in *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 104, 17. — *RAMSAY The Cordialist* i. 1 Is that the thing ye're laking? *Proverb.* 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 264 Better leaue then lakke. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* vi. i. 224.

7. *Comb.* in various *adjs.* and *sbs.* indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard*, -*brain*, -*grace*, -*mind*, -*sense*, -*wit* *sbs.*; *lack-laughler*, -*life*, -*linen*, -*pity*, -*spittle*, -*thought* *adjs.*; *lack-learning*, -*love* *adjs.* and *sbs.*; *lack-all*, one who is in want of everything; hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † *lack-looks*, a woman who is wanting in good looks; *lack-stock* (nonce-wd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also *LACK-LAND*, *LACK-LATIN*, *LACK-LUSTRE*.

1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 46 Vagrant *Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid.* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into *lack-allism. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 126 For my Lord *Lacke-beard there, he and I shall meete. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 17 What a 'lacke-braine' is this? 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 277 We should . . . consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* i. 48 Many force *Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the oft lines traced by joy. 1590 *DAVIDSON Reply to Baucroft in Wadrow Soc. Misc.* 546 So is there no shaft that offereth out of their bag against others, than the bolt of *lack learning. 1602 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetic in Aethan's Scholien.* (1853) 261 In those lack-learning times . . . began that . . . kind of Poesie . . . which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 176 The name of *parliamentum in doctum*, and the lack-learning parliament. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archaeol. Instit. Jrnl.* No. 18, 32 The dreamy, *lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, *lacke-Linnen-Mate. 1861 K. H. DICKEY *Ch. St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lacklinden mate. 1618 *Quiles Alm.* Our *lack-looks and barren-beauties. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. 77 Pretty soule, she durst not lye. 1892 *THIS *lack-loue*, this kill-curtise. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxxi. 3 Only the lack-loue signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life Japan* 17 *Lack-minds. . . whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1881 *CHR. ROSSETTI Pageant*, etc. 125 Self stabling self with keen *lack-pity knife. 1881 J. M. BROWN *Stud. Life* 9 Many a *lack-sense it has led to waste his patrimony. a1834 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped stard, *lack-spittle, dry-chewing fell I experience in reading them. 1820 *SOUTHWELL Lett.* (1856) III. 212 We poor lacklands and *lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1829 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Sauney and sentimental, with an air So *lack-thought and so lack-a-daisycal. 1667 *DROVEN Sir Martin Marfall* iv. i. Wks. (1883) III. 53 A conceited *lack-

wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* l. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

Lack (læk), *v.* ² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 lacky. *trans.* To beat.

1c1475 *Hunt. Hare* 141 Thei leyed at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Devon.*

[**Lack**, *v.*, a Spanish word explained in some Dicts., 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for LAOE *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

Lack, *Lacka*, obs. forms of LAO¹ and 2.

Lackadaisical (lækədə'zīkəl), *a.* Also 8 -daysical, 9 -daisyol. [f. LACKADAISY + -IO + -AL.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-a-daisical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hunger. Bro.* vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a-daisical eyes at, Forsheim? 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical... verses as he. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1854 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 384 The... lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **Lackadaisicality**, **Lackadaisicalness**, the quality of being lackadaisical; **Lackadaisicality**, *adv.*, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 169 They conceive the eternal... lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways... and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. iv. 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1854 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 He stands... with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 13/2 If Ministers refuse replies... Don't charge them with... lackadaisicality.

Lackadaisy (lækədə'zī), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*) [Extended form of LACKADAT.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; as an instance of this; as *adj.* = LACKADASILAL.

1792 WOLCOR (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lackadaisy*, *slack*; alas!

Lack-a-day, *int.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [Aphetized form of LACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1795 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. 11, Good lack-a-day, ba, ha, ha. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. vi. 189 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1779 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lackaday! 'tis no such thing. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xvi. (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! 'tis a troublesome world!

Lackage (lækədʒ), *n.* In 9 lacage. [f. LACK *v.* + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in *Dn Cange*.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 RUDING *Annals Coinage* I. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted (in the Irish parliament) that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings... and that for lacage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. *Ibid.* 284 It was enacted in his seventh year, that the lacage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such lacage should be paid in current silver.

Lacke, obs. form of LAC¹, LACK.

Lacked (lækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ED¹.] That one has been (long) without.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

†**Lacken**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. LACK *sb.* + -EN⁵.] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

†**Lacker**. *Obs.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lacks. *a.* One who blames or disparages.

b. One who is missing or wanting.

1465 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Commonly grete prayres be grete lackes. *a.* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wits Pilgr.*, etc. (Grosart) 241/ The lack of one may cause the wrack of al: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

Lacker, variant of LACQUER *sb.* and *v.*

†**Lacket**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [ad. OF. *laquet*, obs. f. *laquis*.] A lackey.

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lacketts, and pagis... in ii. shippes.

Lackey, **lackey** (læk'ī), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 lakay, -ey, -ye, lackeie, lacqueie, 6-7 lackie, 6-8 lacky, 7 lacquay, -aie, 10 lak'quay, lacquay, lacquey, 6- lackey, lacquey; *pl.* 6- lackeys, lacqueys, etc.; also 6 lackeie, -yes, 7 lack(e)yes, 7-8 laqueys, 6-9 lackies. *β.* Sc. 6 alakay, al-lakay, 7 allakey. [ad. F. *laquis*, in OF. *pl. la-quais*, *laquetz*; also *alacays*, (*h*) *alacques* (whence the

β forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *lacchè* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, esp. a running footman; a valet.

a. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wife, her gentle woman or mayde, two women, and one lackey. 1556 MUNDAY *Shelton's Orator* 351 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacqueis legs with running. 1616 R. C. Times *Whistle* ii. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 44 7 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence... in their Countenances. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. Notes *Wks.* I. 160 He was wronged by his lackey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1849 CODDEN *Speeches* to Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and... she might send one else with her errands. *β.* 1338 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crimin. Trials* I. 292, ix Pagis, iiii Allacays, iiii Multaris. 1560 ROLLAND *Cent. Venus* II. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 *Sc. Acts' Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his head.

b. *fig.* † A constant follower (*obs.*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lackey. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Lacqueys of the sun. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 100 In Politicks no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1880 SPURGEON *7. Ploughing. Pict.* 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 *Acc.* in *Sharpe Cor. Myst.* (1828) 193 Paid to xiiii gonners and a lakye likt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 427 Slaves, ... Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. viii. 185 Like to lawless lackies that follow the campe. 1843 *Lytton Let Bar.* II. i. 122 The... lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3. = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1857 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisiocampa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). ... *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombix neustria*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lackey-boy*, -*brat*, -*slave*; also *lackey-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *lackey-caterpillar*, the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed; *lackey-moth*, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868).

1575 TURBERVILLE *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or negligence of your 'lackey boyes. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 256 Away this lacky boy he ran. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iii. *Wks.* 180 Shall thy Dads 'lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 371/1 Sweat before Vertue 'lacky-like doth rin to ope the gate of Glory sempitern. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 19 The Sieur Longchamp's... most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 577 The 'Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. *a.* 1611 CHAPMAN *Mad v.* 207 Like a 'Lackey slave.

Hence various nonce-words. † *La'ckeyan a.*, of or pertaining to a lackey; *La'ckeyed ppl. a.*, attended by lackeys; *La'ckeyism*, the service or attendance of lackeys; *La'ckeyship*, the condition or position of lackeys; *lackeys collectively*.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. 120 The little blind Boy, ... Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* [ix. (181)] 75 For our pleasure the lacquied train... moves in review. 1830 *Examiner* 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackship in the servant's hall. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. n. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackship. 1843 CARLYLE in *Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at halfpast six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

Lacquey, **lacquey** (læk'ī), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [f. LACKET, LACQUEY *sb.*]

† *1. intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. *Const. after, by, to, upon*; also, to lackey *it. Obs.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. iii. C iv, I must lackey and come lugging greyhound and hound. 1592 LVLV *Galathea* iv. ii, Cupid... yon shall. lackie after Diana all day. 1593 MARLOWE *Lust's Dom.* I. iv. (1657) B xij, *Alv.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lacquey by thy conquering Chariot wheels? 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*, 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heels of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age*. 178 I'te lackey by the whoresore 'ere thou goest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lacquey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. FIENNES in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquey after Fees. 1642 HALES *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lacquey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The whole of this is eternitie... that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676-7 HALE *Contempt* II. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. *a.* 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* iv. *Wks.* 1870 I. 295 That his power and goodness should lacquey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678

CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 864/1 It being Inconcordant that this Divine... Power should constantly lacquey by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenid* Ded. e. 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacqueys by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. *Wks.* 203 Note no more, Vnesse thou spy his faire appendant where That lackies him. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xix. ii, Elijah... had lacquied his coach, and took a peaceable leave at this Townes end. 1629 FORD *Lovers' Mel.* I. ii, [He] Lackeys his letters, does what service Else he would employ his man in. 1646 BOYLE in *Life Wks.* (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacquied by his wife. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lacquied them. 1764 CHURCHILL *Independence* Poems II. 2, I see Men... lacquey the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 505 The syllable *ty-* came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connections. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag. V.* 671 Why should it lacquey unlearned opinion, and... submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 319 He had lacquied and flattered Walpole.

Hence **La'ckeying ppl. a.**

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* i. iv. 42 The generous Earl... with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

Lacking (læk'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 26 And as low as a lombe for lackyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xiii. (1495) 872 The body is pale, for scarsyte and lackyng of blood. *c.* 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. liii. This nought is no thinge elles but derkenes of consceyence, a lackyng of loue and of lyghte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 *tr. Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The sellar shall allow or rebate at the same price by the Byar... asmoche money as suche lackyng [f. *defaute*] att the rate shall amount to. *a.* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 233 At every table were apoynted v. or vi. gentlemen... to se them served without lacking. *a.* 1851 MOIR *Birth Flowers* iv. Poet. *Wks.* (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. 122 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in to thy praisinge ne lacking. *c.* 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii. To suffire at that may fall, ease or unease: prayssyng or lackyng.

Lacking (læk'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ING².]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 WARD. *Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lacking in alle. 1566 ENG. *Ch. Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lackinge. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering. 1879 TYN-DALL *Pragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 EVANS in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 7. III. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. † Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a lacking legge. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 310 The lean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kindly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saetas* 61 Grant... This same law found lacking now.

Lackland (læk'land), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* + LAND *sb.*] *A. sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. *B. adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of *L. Sine Terra* (c. 1296 Will. Novoburg. *Hist.* II. xviii.), AF. *Sanz tere* (c. 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* v. cxii.), the designation of King John. Trevisa *tr. Higden's Polychron.* vii. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wip oute londes'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* *Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath dudd you sir John Lackland. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land (*ungr.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land). 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* 12 What remedy gainst Fortunes raging fits, But like other lacklandes, by his wits? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 6 Sobriquets... Sansterre, Lackland. 1672 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. 330 John who inherited no territory... was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *lack-stock*, LACK *v.* 17]. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* X. 112 265 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/6 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1899 CARL. VAUGHAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The transference... of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

Lack-Latin (stress even or variable), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* + LATIN *sb.*] † *A. sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-Latin*,

a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* *B. adj.* Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

† 1534 SIR F. BYCON *Treat. conc. impropriations* Cvj. Is it nat great pite to se a man to have thre or foure benefices . . . whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke latyn, that can scarce rede his porteus. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 276 (The pattern) will . . . hyer a Syr John Lacke Latin, whiche shall say service. 1608 J. DAY *Law Trickes* i. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such Lack-latin Aduocates Infect the heart. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* 111. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. 1832 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

† **Lackless** (læk'less), *a. Obs.* [f. LACK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. *Const. of.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xl. 382 If a man miste make hymself good to be peopple, Wha a lif wold be lakles. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 444 He said to me sleeping, that shee lakless was of sinne.

Lack-lustre (stress even or variable), *a. and sb.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + LUSTRE.]

A. adj. Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspeare.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 21 He drew a diall from his poake: And looking on it, with lacke-lustre eye, Sayes (etc.). 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* iii. From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi. Existence in these foul-smelling lanes . . . seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

B. sb. The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare* -1. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Lacklustrous** *a.*, wanting in lustre, dull. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

Lackquaie, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Lacky, dial. f. LACK *v.*; obs. f. LACKEY.

Lackmold (læk'moid). [f. LACM-US + -OID.]

A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacmus (læk'mūs). [ad. Du. *lakmoes*, f. *lak* LAO *sb.* 1 + *moes* pulp.] = LITMUS.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 The tincture of lacmus, or 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

Laconian (læk'ō-ni-an), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Laconia* -a (f. Gr. *Λακων* Laconian) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 *Metamorph. Tabacco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Barr'd from the traffick of exotick ware. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

Comb. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

Laconic (læk'nik), *a. and sb.* Also 6 -iko, 7 -ique, 7 -S -iek. [ad. Gr. *Λακωνικ-ος* (L. *Laconicus*), f. *Λακων* Laconian. Cf. F. *laconique*.]

A. adj.
1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. *Now rare.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* Pref. (1675) A ij. Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emeraunds . . . taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Discipline. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* II. i. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. 1850 CURRIE *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. *clavem laconicam*, Plaut. *Most.*]

b. Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Const. Govt.* Pref. Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted . . . in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

1580 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 To excuise me for this my laconike writing I ame in such laist. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fl. Lawyer* v. i. If thou wilt needs know . . . I will discover it . . . with laconic brevity. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. (1634) 6 Brevity and n Laconick stile is aimed at all along. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. 1736 PORE *Let. Swift* 17 Aug. Wks. 1871 VII. 245, I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note . . . let down all Emma's hopes. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. ii. 29 'None but friends, I see,' said the laconic Mr. Williams. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxix. (1879) 311 That . . . laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. 1888 ANNA GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii. 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

B. sb. (The adj. used absolutely.)

† 1. A laconic speaker. *Obs.*

1688 J. GAULE *Pract. Theor. Paneg.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of (*et tribus*

dicam verbis) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables cœcæ* 467 It was the ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done . . . his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

1718 ADISON *Let. to Swift in Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? 1871 E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

† 3. = LACONICUS *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestre.

† **Lacoomical**, *a. Obs.* [f. LACONIC *a.* + -AL.] = LACONIC *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus, were so Laconical and shotte. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 121 Laconical sayings, that is, short and sententious. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forsooth a strect and laconical manner of life. 1627 BR. HALL *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconical discipline pleased him well. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans . . . studying their Laconical Brevity. 1698 FRYER *E. India* & P. 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

Laconically (læk'nik-ā-lī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, esp. in brevity of speech.

1621 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 572 He . . . writ thus to the Abbot Laconically. . . Who answered as briefly. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 298 Farre be it from me to be so . . . Laconically severe. 1742 PORE *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1731 IX. 254 I write, you know, very laconically. 1833 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English . . . till Friday. 1851 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer' . . . has taken notice of my answer very laconically. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

Laconicalness, *rare* -1. Laconical quality. 1830-1 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

Laconicism (læk'nis-iz'm). [f. LACONIC *a.* + -ISM.] = LACONISM 2 and 2 b.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Laconicism*, a short speech, containing much matter. 1604 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref. A ij. This made the learned . . . Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. 1736 (see LACONIC 2). 1789 MRS. PROZET *Journ. France* I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. 1801 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 207 note. Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. 1865 R. F. BURTON (*title*) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of . . . Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.

† **Laconically**, *adv. Obs. rare* = LACONICALLY.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconically Harangued.

Laconicum (læk'nik-ū-m). [L., neuter of *Laconicus* LACONIC, *s. balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 86 The hot air of the laconicum. 1857 BRICH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles . . . formed the floor of the laconicum.

Laconism (læk'kō-niz'm). [ad. Gr. *Λακωνισμός*, f. *Λακωνί-ζειν* to LACONIZE. Cf. F. *laconisme*.]

1. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedæmonian interest. *rare.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon . . . was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Græce* II. iii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedæmonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, laconismus. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 31, I doe here passe the limits of Laconisme. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be full and evident, best? 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205/4 This spiritual laconism invigorated the arm of men. 1836 BLACK *Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. 1858 JULIA KAVANAGH *Adle* I. i. 6 His wit was brief to laconism.

b. A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviations . . . which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/4 The 'Laconisms' of the Lacedæmonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* *Chr. Snub* III. Wks. 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

† **Laconist**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. Gr. *Λακωνιστής*, agent-n. f. *Λακωνί-ζειν* to LACONIZE.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 147.

Lacoonize (læk'kō-nī-zē), *v.* [ad. Gr. *Λακωνί-ζειν*, f. *Λακων* LACONIAN: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedæmonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little . . . he would . . . say: He is not. 1793-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/4 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised . . . that they were grossly deceived.

2. *trans.* To bring under the Lacedæmonian dominion or form of government.

a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 420 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **Laconizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The very instances which supply Lacon supplies of this 'laconizing' are two most venerable proverbs. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Græce* II. iii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his laconizing tendency. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 1. 218 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing. etc.]

Lacque, obs. form of LAC.

Lacquer, **lacker** (læk'kər), *v.* Also 6 leckar, 6-7 laker, 7 laccar, lacquer, 7 lacre. [ad. obs. F. *lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. It. *lacra*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *lacca* LAC. *Lacquer* is the later form, influenced app. by F. *laque* LAC *sb.* 1.]

† 1. = LAC *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

1579 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Indies* 33 marg. Laker is a kind of gum that proceedeth of the Ant. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 38 Oxen . . . laden with Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused . . . a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. *a.* A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, annatto, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. 1697 EVELYN *Namism.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Lacquer. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/2 Lacquer [is per form'd] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold Colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectified Spirits and Gums. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The best apartments . . . have usually a broad cornish of lacquer, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 73 To make Lacquer of various Tints. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence* xxxii. No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer.

fig. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracl. Kidens* (1713) 1. No. 37. 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacquer of a safe Conscience and Protestant. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* II. 30 The thin superficial lacquer with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

b. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 400 Lacquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/2 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. 1885 *Nature* 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera*.

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind.

1895 *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.* † lacquer-hat (see quot.); lacquer-tree, the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; lacquer-ware = sense 3; lacquer-work, the making of lacquer-ware; also = lacquer-ware; lacquer-wort, ? = lacquer-tree.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of . . . 'Lacree-trees,' whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 409 They make very fine 'Lacquer-ware'. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/3 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-ware, and Salt-Petre. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 28 It is . . . graceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. 1669 *Perris Diary* 23 Apr. Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and 'lacker-work'). 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* (1879) 165 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work: 1659 TORRIANO, *Silphione*, 'lacker-wort, some say it is an herb yielding the gum Benjamin.

Lacquer, **lacker** (læk'kər), *v.* Also 8 laccar. [f. LACQUER *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gent.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over*:

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japanning* xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols . . . or other Ironwork to be Lacquerd . . . are [etc.]. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern . . . was now all lacquered. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* II. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacquer over the basest Metal. 1822 *Imison Sci. & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lacquered. 1830 *Linoleum Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacquer various kinds of ware. 1855 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

transf. and fig. 1705 T. BRAUBURY *Serm.* 5 Nov. 101 They may have Names that are lacquerd over with a false Divinity. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacquer.

o'er their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 p. 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 *Orin* in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle... served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lacked over with an outer coating of lac-seeming.

Lacquered, lackered (læ'kərd), *pp. a.* [f. *LACQUER* v. + -ED.] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/7 Lacked Ware Trunks. 1731 *Swift Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 370 They are composed of... lacquered copper-plates. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* vi. With spears in their hands like lackered area railings. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 *L. OLIPHANT China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

transf. and *fig.* 1805 *SIR M. A. SHEE Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face... wore the smug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden ?-lacquered ignorance!

Lacquerer, lackerer (læ'kərə), [f. *LACQUER* v. + -ER.] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit.* and *fig.*

1845 *MIALLE in Nonconform.* v. 260 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 *C. J. HOLMES Hokusai* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

Lacquering, lackering (læ'kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LACQUER* v. + -ING.] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also quasi-concr., the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 *G. PARKER & J. STALKER Japaning* xxi. 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnisht Gold. 1821 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 30 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brass-work. 1877 *SIR R. ALCOCK in Art Jnl.* June 169/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

b. attrib., as lacquering-stone (see quot.). 1854 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 204 In brasswork factories, a lacquering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

Lacquey, lacquie, -y: see *LACKEY*.

Lacore, variant of LACQUER.

Lacrim-: see *LACHRYM-*.

Lacrosse (lakrɒs). [F. *la crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a Crosse.

1763 *A. HENRY Trav.* The Indians call the game bagueta-way. By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse'. 1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 38 Passed. a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians. 1857 (*title*) *Laws of La Crosse*. 1884 *S. E. DAWSON Handbk. Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

b. attrib., as lacrosse-man; lacrosse-stick = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans.

Hence **Lacrosser**, one who plays at lacrosse. 1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

Lacrym-: see *LACHRYM-*.

Lacta: see *LACT-*.

Lactaceous, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

Lactage. *Obs.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *lactage* (s. *F. laitage*.) Milk produce. 1753 *SHUCKFORD Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Ahel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

Lactagogue (læ'ktägəg), *a.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + *G. γαργύς* leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 *MOLONEY Forestry* IV. Afr. 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

Lactamide (læ'ktæmīd), *Chem.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + *AMIDE*.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 *FOWNESE Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Lactide... combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

Lactant (læ'ktānt), *a. rare*—0. [ad. *L. lactant-em*, *pr. pp. of lactare* to suckle.] Snickling. 1727 in *BAILEY* (vol. II).

Lactarene, lactarine (læ'ktārīn). [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trav.* 1860 *O'NEILL Chem. Calico Printing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk... are employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

Lactarius (læ'ktæriəs), *a. rare*—0. [f. *L. lactarius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a.*; 'applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky Vol. VI.

juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lactariously adv.** (*jocular nonce-vd.*) on milk diet. 1775 C. STURGES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

Lactarium (læ'ktəriəm), [L. neut. of *lactarius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the institutor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

Lactary (læ'ktəri), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *lactarius*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. † Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Colum.* *Lactary Colum.*, at Rome [= *L. lactaria colum.*]. 1892 *Lp. LYTTON King Poppy* 1. 381 The Titular Head of the State's Lactary Department, she.

b. sb. + a. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.*—0 *b. A dairy.* 1623 *COCKERAM, Lactarie*, She that selleth milke. 1669-81 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric., Dict. Rust.*, *Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in *JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.*

Lactate (læ'ktāt), *Chem.* [f. *LACT-IC* + -ATE.] A salt of lactic acid.

1754 *PEARSON Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 24 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead... lactate of iron... lactate of copper. 1899 *CAGNEY Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

Lactation (læ'ktēiʃən), [n. of action f. *L. lactare* to suckle. Cf. *F. lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in... Lactation. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* I. App. 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has... reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 *TANNER Pregnancy* ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 *KHOVY Princ. Med.* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands.

1857 *J. H. WALSH Dom. Econ.* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

Lactéal (læ'ktēal), *a. and sb.* Also 7 lacteall. [f. *L. lacte-us* (f. *lact-*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

a. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lactéal fever*, milk fever.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Lactéal, or Lacteous*, milky, milk white, or made of milk. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lactéal fevers*, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lactéal secretion. 1854 *OWEN Shel. & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lactéal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

jocularly. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lactéal lunch. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 246 The animals [cows]... are driven home, there to yield their lactéal tribute.

b. Resembling milk; milk-white. rare—1.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* II. xii. Like the lactéal stones which heaven pave. 1658 [see 1].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, *sc. chyle.*

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lactéal Veins. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lactéal Veins formed. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* 357 Substances which... the lactéal absorbents refuse to take up. 1843 *J. G. WILKINSON Swedborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 144 They have lactéal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **Lacteally adv.** (Webster, 1864).

b. sb. pl.

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyli-ferous vessels.

1680 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltic Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 17 ¶ 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822-34 *God's Bk. Nat.* I. 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

† 2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion.

Lactean (læ'ktēan), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] † *a.* = LACTEAL *a.* † *b.* (obs.). *b.* = LACTEAL *a.* 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

1659 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

Lactein (læ'ktēin). Also -ine. [ad. mod. L. *lactēina* (F. *lactéine*), f. *L. lacte-us*: see *LACTEAL*

and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lactein*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lactein*.

Lacteous (læ'ktēəs), *a.* [f. *L. lacte-us* (see *LACTEAL*) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see *LACTARY a.*]. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (ed. 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 *J. EDWARDS Demonstr. Existence God* II. 201 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

fig. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna... slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk.

† **Lacteous circle:** the Milky Way. † **Lacteous star:** one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle... yet [etc.]. 1669 *W. SIMMONS Hydrol. Chym.* 278 The lacteous cremor or milky juice. 1677 *PLOT Osforph.* 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour hut no such taste. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

† 3. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* III. 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration... the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **Lacteously adv.**, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

† **Lactesce, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 lactess. [ad. L. *lactescere*: see *LACTESCENCE*.] *intr.* To become milky.

1696 *W. COWPER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactess and become thick.

Lactescence (læ'ktēsēns), [f. *LACTESCERE*: see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684-5 *BOYLE Hist. Min. Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 129 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red.

1760 *LEE Introd. Bot.* III. xx. (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

† **Lactescency.** [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni... left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

Lactescens (læ'ktēsēns), *a.* [ad. *L. lactescens*, *pres. pp. of lactescere*, inchoative vb. f. *lactere* to be milky, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 752 Concerning lactescens Blood in a man... whose Blood always turn'd into Milk. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescens cloud. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 The lactescens juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic. 1896 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescens aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 606 Cabbage, a lactescens plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 *SWITZER Pract. Gard.* VII. lviii. (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle... on account of its lactescens quality. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* II. Linnæocharis, a genus belonging to Butomaceæ, is lactescens. 1880 in *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2.

† 3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 *DUNCAN Ann. Med.* I. 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescens women at the sight of a child. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescens organs.

Lactic (læ'ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid* (C₃H₅O₃), the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 *KERR Tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 Lactic acid. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey. 1874 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xxiv. 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

Lactide (læ'ktīd), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A substance, C₆H₈O₄, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 *FOWNESE Chem.* (ed. 2) 389. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid... when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid. † **Lactifer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. late L. *lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact-* (i), *lac* milk + -fer bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673-4 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. i. ii. § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

Lactiferous (læ'ktīfərəs), *a.* [f. *L. lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be... Glands... made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 15 The class of animals denominated... Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1773-4 GREW *Anat. Plant.* III. II. iv. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Re-iniferous Vessels of Plants. 1765 Phil. *Trans.* X. 487 He finds sap vessels to be... Lymphaducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed... are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence **Lactiferousness**, the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1879 Punch 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney.

† **Lactific**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lacti* (i), *lac* milk + *-fic*. Cf. F. *lactifère*.] Milk-producing. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xciv, The lactific virtues which do reside in this herb.

So † **Lactifical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1676 in COLES; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lactification**, *Obs. rare*—1. [See prec. and *-fication*.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five;... Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermiification.

Lactiferous (læk-tif-er-ōs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-fer* from *flor* flower + *-ous*.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactifluous (læk-ti-flū-əs), *a.* [as if f. **lactifluus* (after the analogy of *mellifluus*, f. *lacti* (i), *lac* milk + *-flu*, stem of *fluere* to flow) + *-ous*.] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1777) I. xxxv, Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance... and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem... the Caracian Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

† **Lactiform**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-form*.] In the form of milk, like milk. 1681 in tr. WILLIS *Rem. Med. Vks.* Vocab.

Lactifugal (læk-ti-fū-gāl), *a. Med.* [f. next + *-al*.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

Lactifuge (læk-ti-fū-g), *Med.* [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-fuge*.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactin (læk-tin), *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-in*.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 410 Lactin.

Lactivorous (læk-ti-vō-ras), *a. rare*. [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-vor*-us devouring + *-ous*.] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Babies.—Noisy lactivorous animalculæ. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacto- (læk-to), used as combining form of L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk; as in **Lactobutyrometer**, an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. **Lactocoele** = GALACTOCELE. **Lacto-phosphate**, a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **Lacto-protein**, a normal albuminous constituent of milk. **Lactoscope** [see *-SCOPE*], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **Lacto-thermometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, "Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* "Lactocoele. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 335 The syrup of the "lacto-phosphate of lime. 1864 *Reader* No. 86, 239/2 A new albuminoid substance found in milk... "lacto-protein. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, L. Lactoscopy*, an instrument invented by M. Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers... "Lacto-Thermometer.

Lactometer (læk-tō-mē-tēr), [f. LACTO- + *-meter*.] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy. 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

Lactone (læk-tō-n), *Chem.* [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-one*.] (See quot.)

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 359 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid. Hence **Lactonic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

Lactary, an erroneous form of LACTARY.

Lactose (læk-tō-s), [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* + *-ose* 2. Cf. F. *lactose*.] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

† **Lactosuria** (læk-tō-sū-riā), *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. *ōpō* urine + *-ia*.] (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

† **Lactucarium** (læk-tū-kē-ri-ŏm), [mod. L., f. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter.

Lactucic (læk-tū-sik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + *-ic*. Cf. F. *lactucique*.] **Lactucic acid**: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1259 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 465.

Lactucin (læk-tū-sin), *Chem.* [f. L. *lactūc-a* lettuce + *-in*. Cf. F. *lactucine*.] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 206.

Lactyl (læk-tīl), *Chem.* [f. L. *lacti*-, *lac* milk + *-yl*.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *attrib.*

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid.

Lacuna (lāk-iū-nā), Pl. *lacunæ*, lacunae. [a. L. *lacūna* a hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4 Cf. LACUNE.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauder's Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. v. (1853) II. 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunae of the time-worn inscription. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 The description given... is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 147 There were various lacunae and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. *a. gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Est. Astron.* xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunae are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Fluid lacunae... are of frequent occurrence in nepheline. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

b. Anat. 'A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 175 Between this muscle (Sphincter) and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

c. Anat. One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which... discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see LACUNAL *a.*] 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 57 The observation of... the Haversian canals and the lacunae of bones.

d. Zool. One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 566 Minute capillary ramifications (in flukes) terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

e. Bot. An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LOWNON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond, 1856 in HENKLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tubercinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

Lacunal (lāk-iū-nāl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed.

Lacunar (lāk-iū-nār), *sb. Arch.* Pl. lacunars, lacunaria (lāk-iū-nār-riā). [a. L. *lacūnar*, f. *lacūna*: see LACUNA.] *a.* The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. *b. pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in Architect.), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a ciled roof arched or freited. 1757-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1757-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunary*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of coronae in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

Lacunar (lāk-iū-nār), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cv, The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inter. Anim.* i. (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma... surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

Lacunary (lāk-iū-nārī), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ary* 2; after F. *lacunaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ *Quatrefores' Rambles* Nat. II. 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the bead it opens in the lacunary inter-organs system.

2. *Math.* **Lacunary function** (see quot.). **Lacunary space**: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in *Q. Trnsl. Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 87. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. *Ibid.* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† **Lacunate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *lacūnat*-, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f. *lacūna*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes. Hence † **Lacuation**, a making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS, 1766 in COLES.

Lacune (lāk-iū-n), [Anglicized form of LACUNA. Cf. F. *lacune*.]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now rare.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 43 Which... I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 note, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Robbered Men* II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunae of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunae which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunae, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

Lacune, *obs.* form of LAGOON.

Lacunose (lāk-iū-nō-s), *a.* [ad. L. *lacūnōsus*, f. *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ: *a.* Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed, pitted; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *Lacunose* (*lacunosa*), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore.

b. Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1894 R. ELLIS *Fables of Phædrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS. at this part of Book iv.

† In combining form *lacunoso-*: *lacunoso-fistulose* *a. Bot.*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; *lacunoso-rugose* *a. Bot.*, wrinkled with irregular furrows.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding.

Hence **Lacunosity**, lacunose quality.

1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† **Lacunous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LACUNA + *-ous*.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip.

Lacunulose (lāk-iū-nū-lō-s), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + *-ose*.] Minutely lacunose.

1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 61 [*Plarmelia*] *lophyrea* Ach. j. lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

Lacuscular (lāk-v'skū-lār), *a.* [f. L. *lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE sb. 4) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools.

1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

Lacustral (lāk-v'strāl), *a. rare*—0. [f. as next + *-al*.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. T.* **Lacustrine** (lāk-v'strīn), *a.* and *sb.* rare.

[f. as next + *-ian*.] *A. adj.* = LACUSTRINE 1 b. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrine habitations. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrines of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

Lacustrine (lāk-v'strīn), *a.* [f. as if f. **lacustri-* (f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4, after the analogy of *palustri-*, *paluster*, f. *palud-*, *palūs* marsh) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said esp. of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the

tais. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel*. Poems (1839) 26 Up mayo a *ladder-path he guided. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the "ladder-road." 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peece of Timber to make *Ladder Rungs, 12d. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 Peas two [pings] scheme and pine. beoð be two *ladder stalen þet beoð uprit to be heouene. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 *Leddry stafe, *scalarium*. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder staves they were equally distant ooe from another. 1855 *Cornwall* 156 The "ladder-travelling" is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* l. pr. 1. 7 Betwixt bothe letters, *ladderwise, certai steps wer marked.

6. Special comb.: ladder-braid, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; ladder-carriage, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ladder-company, detachment *Mil.* (see quot.); ladder-dance (see quot.); hence *ladder-dancer*; ladder-dredge, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder-like *a.*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; ladder-man, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder party = *ladder detachment*; ladder point, a form of ladder stitch; ladder shell, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell; wentlettrap; ladder stitch, a cross-har stitch in embroidery; ladder-truck, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; ladder-walker = *ladder-dancer*; ladder way, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) is the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine; ladder-work, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 43 *Ladder braid. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a "ladder detachment" and the detachments for one file of ladders form a "ladder company", or "ladder double company". 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 173 The *Ladder-dance; so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 p. 18 "Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers." 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 21 A "ladder-like" flight of steps. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phanor.* 303 Parallel bundles, .. connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo bas cut its bed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers, .. with *ladder parties. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* 230 Fleming .. fell leading the ladder party .. at Badajoz. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 186 *Ladder stitch, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called *Ladder Point, or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across in open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 p. 3 Why should not .. *Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Ladder-ways, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft .. large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence *nonce-wds.* *La'dderless a.*, having no ladder; *La'ddery a.*, resembling a ladder.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt ladder steps. 1897 P. WARREN *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

Ladder (lædər), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. LADDER sb.] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also *absol.*

a 1578 LINGOAS (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 173 The men of Leith, looking for na uther thing bot .. to have ladderit and winn the bous. 1643 *Session Rec. in Hist. Brechin* (1867) 232 To Alexander Tallert for ladderding the church 3s. 4d. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 188 They came from their Stations .. by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without ladderding up and down.

Ladder, *obs.* form of LATHER.

Laddered (lædəd), *a.* [f. LADDER sb. + ED².] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into a ladder.

1603 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* i. ii. Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder's rope. 187. STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verbes* (1893) 81 He (the sun) into the ladder'd hayloft smiles. 1892 L. LYTTON *King Poffy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

Laddie (lædi). Chiefly Sc. [f. LAD sb. + IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Velaries* i. (1550) 16 b. He had a laddy waytyng on hym called Benignus. 1721 RAMSAY (title) Yellow Haired Laddie, 1728 — Soget Laddie. 1789 BURNS *Ep. to Dr. Blacklock* vi. I have a wife and twa wee laddies. 1855 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. 1824 ANNIE SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet?' 'Ay, laddie'.

† **Lade**, sb. *Obs.* Also 1 hld, 3 ladd [f. LADE *v.* (OE. *hlād* is commonly compared with ON. *hlaf* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] *a.* Draught. *b.* Load, burden, lading.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittad hie utan. .. and berad hie lode to [L. *comportibus aggerem*]. c 1200 ORMIN 1933 hie lodem alle twine lade off his godness welle. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym faught a yong knyght Ech on other ladd good lade. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 229 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippis for too hye and gader lade and freith and cary away, n don to bee caryed away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (læd), sb. ² [app. a variant of LEAD sb. ² (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with *lade*, the regular Sc. and northern form of LODE, OE. *lād*. The synonymous LEAT is not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. *mill-lade*.) Chiefly Sc.

1808-8 JAMIESON, *Lade*, *lead*. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 The construction n alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kil-marnock* (1880) 106 A corn-mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 *Perthsh. Grnl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

† 2. A sb. *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is *-lade* (OE. *gelād* channel, as in *Crecca-gelād* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by LADE *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's Dicts., and has occasionally been used in literature.

[1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 34 How many learned men have mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it saured of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium rivuli*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water.] 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lada* (in old Records), .. a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. xi. 180 Cottinglade .. seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottentham Fen to the Westwater. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

Lade (læd), sb. ³ local. [? f. LADE *v.*] A hoard or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost .. a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

Lade (læd), *v.* Forms: 1 *hladan*, (ladan), 3 (Orm.) *ladenn*, 4 *lhade*, 6 *lade*, 7 *laid*, ? 3, 4- *lade*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hlōd*, (once *zehlēod*), 3-4 *lode*; *weak* 5- *laded*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (3e) *hladen*, 4 *i-lade*, 4-6 (8 *Sc. poet.*) *lade*, (6 *ladden*, *Sc. ladin*), 4-*lادن*; *weak* 5 *ladyd*, 6- *laded*. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *hladan* (*hlōd*, *ghehladen*), corresp. to OFris. *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (Du. *laden*), ON. *hlāða* (Sw. *ladda*); with consonant-ahlaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (G. *laden*), Goth. (*af*) *hlapan* :—OTeut. **hlap*, *hlāð* :—pre-Tent. **klāt*, parallel with **klād* in OSI. *klasti* to place. The general Tent. senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (honor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude :—OTent. **hūlōp*; in the OE. *hlōp* booty, multitude, OLG. *hlōtha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTent. **hlanpā*.

The *pa. t.* has from 15th c. been conjugated weak. The *pa. pple.* is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always weak.]

I. To load.

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

Beowulf (Z.) 896 Sæbat gheleod. *Ibid.* 1897 þa was on sande sægeap naca hladen herewadum. 23. *Coer de L.* 1384 Thritene schyppys i-lade with hyrys Of bees. *Ibid.* 1388 Another schyp was laden .. With an engne byghte Robynet. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 197 A boot þat was so hevy lade wif men þat folnweð hym þat it sanke down. 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vi. 211 Our herialis howis ladis and prymys be With hnge charge of siluir. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 p. 5 Our ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix, A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 A sledge .. kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 817 He .. help'd At lading and unlading the tall harks.

b. To load (a person) with gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) with fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in *pa. pple.* *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged with. † Also, to lade up.

1841 CAXTON *Godfrey* iv. 22 Whan he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemyyn, he charged ad laded them alle

with riches of tborient. 1484 — *Chivairy* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruite. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* & *Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bawins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Hush.* 130 Corn .. the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better laden it is. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1800 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 12 A northern whirlwind .. Shook the houghs thus laden. 1847 WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) l. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 MURKISON *Siluria* iv. 67 These .. sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat arch.)

in *pa. pple.*, burdened with sin, sorrow, etc. 1538 STARKEY *England* l. ii. 28 Yf we be thys lade with ignorance. 1553 UDALL *Reyter* D. ii. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 EDEN *Decades* 150 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours waules with rafters. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* ii. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 123 .. I .. do confesse I have bene laden with like frailties. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 CULPEPPER & COLE *Riverius* xv. vii. 420 Miserable Woman! Kind is commonly laded with .. mauld Diseases. 1656 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* l. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

Beowulf (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlodon bunan and discas sylfes dome. a 1000 *Riddles* l. 65 (Gr.) 1c. .. me [on] hrycg hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. a 1000 *Cornwall's Gen.* 2901 (Gr.) Ogan þa ad hladan. a 1300 K. HORN 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made. 1472 *Waterford Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 339 From the porte that the saide marchandise is lade unto the porte of the said cite. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 80 Thenece fet be stones & mortar in grete plente .. and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 No person .. shall enchoir or lade .. anie wheate .. in anie picard. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16/2 A Legorn ship .. bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wne for our Fleet. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products .. must be laden on board the vessels.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1470 HENRY WALDE ix. 704 Quben thai off hay was ladan most bysse. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* iv. 7 They that bare burdens, with those that laded. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels used to lade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 450 A pier .. at which vessels .. lade and unlade.

† 3. To lay a burden of (guilt) upon. Also *absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not bloude upon thine house yf eny man fall therof. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

† 4. To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1870) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peece. 1635 L. LINNEX in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to lade Cartrages. 1690 *Mor. Ess. Present Times* vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

5. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a lade, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Jobo uif of ðær byrig to ladanne [Rusku, hladanne] uæter. c 1000 *Ass. Gosp.* John ii. 9 þa penas soðlice wiston þe þæt water hlodon. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 180 Enne ealdne munuc water hladende. c 1200 ORMIN 14044 Gap .. ladeþ upp & hereþ itt Till halldermann on hæfedd. *Ibid.* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne lade off his godnesses welle. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 1475 (Kölbling) þai. .. þe water wþ loden þo, Al way bi to & to. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 178 Alsuo ase hit behouep ofte þæt ssip lade out þæt water þæt alneway geþ in. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladin or lay water. .. *uatiol.* c 1450 *Merlin* 57 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden oute. 1530 PALSGR. 600/1, I lade water with a scoop or any other thing out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 *Digby Close Open* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelling Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewery*, The first Wort .. must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another .. with copper lades. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. ii. v. She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1772) l. 142 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† 6. To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c 1532 Du WES *Intrud. Fr. in Palagr.* 1020 Whan a man doth come to the great see for to lade [F. *espuser*] it.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 139 Like one that . . . chides the sea. . . Saying hee'le lade it dry. 1628 Bp. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

† 7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.* 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii. The ship. . . was so staunche it myht no water lade. 1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched. . . This bote ladeh in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-+bowl*, *-bucket*, *-gallon* (dial. *gawn*, *gorin*), *†-mele* [?ME. MELE, bowl], *-pail*.

1420 *Inv. in Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk. A.* 2. 30 lf. 69, r *ladebelle. 6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Lade-bucket, a small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. c1575 *Bal-fours Practicks* (1754) 234 The air shall have . . . the best hewing leid, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and *lad-gallon. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Lade-gawn, . . . any vessel for lading out liquid. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lade-gorin, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Scrib. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrells, kilderkins, firkins, runlets, *lademeales, gallons. 1558 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a *lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Late pail*. A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, Sc. and north. form of LOAD sb.

Ladeborde: see LARBORD.

† Laded, ppl. a. [f. LADE v. + -ED¹] = LADEN. 1630 *DRAYTON Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomegranates . . . Their laded branches bow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 752 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1798 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privaters . . . will . . . outlast one of our laded vessels.

† Ladel. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. lade LOADE sb. + -EL¹] ? A little love, by-path.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 42 By smale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladel's their maste to seche.

Laden (læd'n), v. Also 6 Sc. ladin, ladne, ladden, 7 laddin. [f. LADE v. + -EN; but perh. partly a Sc. var. of LOADEN v.] *trans.* = LADE v.

1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 89 The . . . gudis that happinis to be input and laddyn in the samyn schippis. 1571 *Ibid.* 142 The losing and laddyn of schippis. 1579 *MUNOAY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 151 Every prisoner being most grievously ladedn with yrons on their legges. 1596 *WALTON tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 356 To ladne him with deceitful leisingis, criminal crymes, and talles vntrue. 1607 *WALTON Oph. Glass* 147 Trees . . . ladedn with . . . fruits. 1654 *GAULS Magazines*, 303 They . . . used him with cuttes, and ladedn him with gifts. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808-18 *JAMESON, Ladening time*, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885 Mrs. C. L. PARKES *Lady Lovelace* l. i. 19 He ladedn him self obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 *CUSIMING Bull* i. 48 Thorne II. xiii. 243 The air was ladedn with the fragrance of jasmine.

Laden (læd'n), ppl. a. [str. pa. ppl. of LADE v.] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often in comb. with sb., as *sorrow-laden*; also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1595 *MAYNOROE Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meast would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 *DRAYTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. c1790 T. WARTON *Eclog.* li. 94 Where . . . clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. v. 70 The better . . . impulses of a laden spirit. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 *LYNEN Rivulet* cxlii. ii. Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden, obs. form of LATEN, brass.

Lader (læd'ar), ? *Obs.* [f. LADE v. + -ER¹]

One who lades; esp. one who freights a ship.

1542-3 *Act 34* & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act 5* & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn . . . by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckh.* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the fore-said hides. 1697 *View Penat Lawes* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* l. 404 The Goods . . . appear to have been . . . restored . . . to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

Lade sterne, obs. form of LODESTAR.

La-di-da (læd'i-da), *slang*. [Onomatopoeic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. HAW-HAW.] A derivative term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = LARDY-DARDY.

c1883 in *Atkin House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 *Gunton Baron Mordaunt* iii. viii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-di-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/4, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We don't want any la-di-da members.

† Laded, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LADY sb. + -ED.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] viii. 20 Sores are not to beee anguist' with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Laded hand.

Ladyfy: see LADYFY.

Ladin, obs. Sc. f. LADEN v.; obs. Sc. pa. ppl. of LADE v.

Lading (læd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LADE v. + -ING¹]

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or lading out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see BILL sb. 3. 10).

1500 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharging of his goods. . . into forayn realmis. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves*, *Lusoria* xxxv. (1677) 32 Must we have fire still glowing under us, Only that we with constant Lading may keep our selues cool? 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also *transf.* (see quot. 1611, 1621).

1526 *TINOALE Acts* xxvii. 10 Syrs, I perceive that thys vyage wilbe with hurte and damage, not off the ladinge and shippe only; but also off our luyes. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, carouse; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xlii. 369 Drunkards . . . when they have their lading of wine. 1669 *NARBOROUGH Fril.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* l. (1694) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1670 *Ibid.* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and . . . had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45874 Two Ships lading of . . . Russia Rhine Hemp. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 303 A small sloop . . . entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities. 1880 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxv, When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

† 3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 *NORCOT Spec. Brit.*, *Essex* (Camden) 10 It is inuironed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landmyer lading, wher they take in wood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lading-can* (dial.), † *gin*, *hole*, *utensil*, *well*.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lading can, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 103 *Lading gynne. . . *Ibid.* 104 Lading gynnes . . . *ibid.* 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*, in this operation ['lading'] lades of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or *lading holes. 1872 *HARDWELL Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only *lading or bailing utensil employed by the miserabel sinner should be a limpet shell. 1960 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. The *lading-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of LADSHIP.

Ladisman, variant of LODESMAN.

Lad'kin. [f. LAD sb. + -KIN.] A young lad.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. m. xxi, Tharrho that young ladkin hight.

Ladle (læd'l), sb. Forms: 1-2 hlædel, 3 ladele, 4-5 ladel, 5 lnddil, ladill, ladyl, ladyll (e, 5-7 ladel(e), 6 ladil, 7 ladul, 5- ladle. [OE. *hlædel*, f. *hladan* LADE v.: see -EL.]

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in Haupt's *Zeitschrift* IX. 418 *Antia*, mid hlædele. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 *Cyfel*, blædel, pannan. c1125 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 1781e Sæthe salt heo nome And Mid ladeles on is wondene it casten. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xix. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abouen. 1386 *CNAUCER Kn'ts* T. 1162 The cook yscalded, for al his longe lade. c1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/2 *Ladylle*, pot spoon, concus. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suttees) l. 92, 2 laddils et 1 scomer de cupro pro coquina, 23d. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 36 Some stird the molten owre with lades great. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* Recipe liv, You must have a fine brason ladle to let run the sugar vpon the seedes. 1680 *BOYLE Exper. Prodig. Chym.* Princ. i. iv. 48 The materials of Glass, having been . . . kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-men take off with Ladles. c1718 *PRIOR Ladle* 135 A ladle for our silver dish is what I want. 1744 *BERKELEY Let. Tar Water* 3 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 Stir . . . with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 *Punch* ladles. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which lades are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery*. 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon. 1497 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 85 Charging ladells . . . *ibid.* 86 Rammers . . . 1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We . . . could not avoyd the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles [etc.]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) 14 b, Cannon are charged . . . with an instrument . . . termed a ladle. 1851 *DOUGLAS Nav. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Éprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Foundings*. A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/4 A Ladylle for yettyngge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the

solder. 1839 [see LADING vbl. sb. 4]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavite a quartre. . . And Akorne dishes or Laddes.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Anbes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, lades, or aue-boords. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Plants* iii. vii. § 6 (1682) 138 The Lades and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 *BEIGTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Lades or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

† 5. Sc. 'A hnrghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this dnty' (Jam. *Suppl.*). *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1856) l. 14 The casualteits of the mercat mill the Ladill is wett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsonne tysday nictocum.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped* adj.; *ladle-board* = LADLE 4; *ladle-dues* Sc. (see sense 5); *ladle-furnace*, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; *ladle-man*, † a (see quot. 1750); (b) a workman who uses a ladle (sense 2 h); *ladle-shell* (*local U. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Fulgur*, *Sycotypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *ladle-wood Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*), used for carving (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1744 *DESAGULIERS Exper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the *Ladle-Board is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 *GLYNS Power Water App.* 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. ii. 120 note, Farmer of *Ladle-dues. 1880 *COOLEY's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 6) l. 772 *Ladle furnace. This takes ladles up to 64 inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them *Ladlemen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 11/7 Thomas Green, a ladleman . . . was fearfully scalded all over the body. 1885 *Census Instructions* 93 *Bessemer Steel Manufacture* -f. *Ladle Man*. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 384 [The clay] is beaten in with a *ladle-shaped instrument attached to the ladle handle. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Put the Ladle bome to the Chamber steadily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the *Ladle-staff. 1470-88 *MALORY Arthur* vii. v. 219 What arte thou but a luske and a torme of broches and a *ladyl wessber.

Ladle (læd'l), v. [f. LADLE sb.] *trans.* a. To sit up (a water-mill) with ladle-boards. b. To lift out with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 55 *Ladillyng* of myll, makynge of the flodde yates. c1532 *Du Wes Intrad. Fr. in Patgr.* 945 To lade *copiers*. 1868 *Lytton What Will He do* i. iv, Vance laded out the toddy. *transf.* 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 102 Instruct your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladeful (læd'f'ul), [f. LADLE sb. + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a ladle.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Pan caste a ladeful-ful, or more or lasse, of bote per-ito. 1559 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A jib b, The first ladlefull had a smacke as soft as pap. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The . . . Cook . . . cast a Ladle-ful of Boiling Water in his Face. 1727 *SWIFT Wond' of all IV.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyle and throws it by great ladlefull directly at the ladies. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vi. He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

Ladler (læd'lər), [f. LADE v. + -ER¹]

1. One who lades.

1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfetto* i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladle, judicially. 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rolled Plate Glass Making*: Ladler.

2. Sc. 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembred that the laderis has receavitt seavine ladils. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladirars has gottin seavin ladils.

Ladlike, a. [f. LAD 1 + -LIKE.] Resembling a lad; in quot. † *churlish*, *unknightly* (cf. LAD 1). 1450-70 *Golograss & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar lat latitis vnluism and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of latitis.

Ladne, obs. Sc. form of LADEN v.

Ladner, var. LADNER *Obs.*

Ladrone. Also 8 Sc. laderen, Inydron, Iatherin, 7, 9 ladoron, 9 lath(e)ron. [a. early OF. *ladron* (see LAROUN) = L. *ladron-em* robber. In mod. nse ad. Sp. *ladron* = L. *ladron-em*.]

1. Sc. (Stressed *ladron*.) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

a 1557 *LYNDESAY in Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1793) II. 8 Quhair hes thow bene, fals laderon lown? 1706 J. *Watson's Collect. Poems* i. 11 But when Indemity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thralpe. 1778 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xv, Whist, laderen. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Sea-Kirk* Gr. iii. xv, Whist, laderen. The lurking Latherin's sons go Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The lurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid*, Thow impident latheron!

attrib. 1811 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxiv. 159 She . . . would not let me . . . mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clabban.

2. (lād'rō'n.) Used *occas.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1867).

[1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v. iii. (1652) 62 *Pad.* I am become the talk of every *Picaro* and *Ladron*.] 1832 W. IRVING *Athabasca* i. 17 With the protection of all the redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. 1851 MAYNE *Red Scap* Hunt. ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Ladron* *ship*, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. 1883 Lp. SALTOUR *Scrap* i. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† **Ladry.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. *F. laderrie*, lit. leprosy, *f. ladre* (see LAZAR).] Impure discourse.

14. How Good Wife taught Dan. 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Thoil thaim nocht rage with ryalbairn, Na mengill thame with neuir viih lady. 1494 *Priests of Peblis* 17 They luff nocht with lady, nor with lowin, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. 1500 *Ratis Raving* iii. 184 Luf nocht ragine na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na lady, For maner makis man of valour.

Lad's love. *dia.* [Cf. BOY'S LOVE.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

a 1825 FOROY *Voc. E. Angl.* *Lad's love*, the herb southern-wood. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 Sprigs of lad's love. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 137 Southern-wood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 23/4 Roses, and 'lad's love', or 'old man'.

Lady (lā'di), *sb.* Forms: 1 hlāfdīze, hlāfdī, hlāf, hlāfdīze, *Northumb.* hlāfdia, *Mercian* hlāfdīe, 2-4 lefdi, 3 lefdi, levedī, laff(e)di(e), lafvedi, leafdi, leivedi, leofdi, levede, *Orm.* laffdi, 3-4 levedī, levedī, -y, 4 laidi, -y, leavede, laidy, ledy, lefyde, levidi, -y, levedie, levidi, levedī, -y, levidi, 4-5 lavedy, lefdy, lade, 4-7 ladi(e), -ye, (*pl.* ladiše), 6, 9 *Sc. leddy*, 9 *arch.* ladey, 4- ladey. [OE. *hlāfdige* *sk.* fem.; *g. hlif* bread, *Loaf* + root *dīg* to knead; see DOUGH.

Like the corresponding masc. designation *hlāfōd*, *Loro*, the word is not found outside Eng. (the Icel. *lafr* is adopted from ME.). The etym. above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain *hlāfdige* as a deriv. of *hlāfōd* are unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE. is -ige, not -ige, and the umlaut in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE. *z* being regularly shortened in ME. before two consonants, yielded regularly *ā* and *æ* according to dialect. The ME. *hlāfdi* (*Leid*), is represented by *Sc. ladi*. The other form *hlāfdi* (= *leavedi*) became *leavedi* (3 syllables), and by regular development *leavedi*; afterwards the *e* became silent and the *r* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE. *hlāfdigan*) became by regular phonetic change in ME. coincident in form with the nom.; and hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady-bird*, *Lady-day*, *Lady-chapel*.]

I. As a designation for a woman.

† 1. A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Sve swe eagan menenes hondu hlāfdian hīre. a 1000 *Laws of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* 11. 184 3if hlyric wif . . hire wifman swiðgð & heo þurh þa swiðga wifð deað . . fæste seo hlāfdīze . . vii. gear. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 310/26 *Materfamilias*, hīredes modor oððe hlāfdīze. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Ant þes riwle nis but vorto serui þe oðer. Þe oðer is ase lefdi: þeos is ase buften. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siðen ðe bi aþram slep. Of hire leuedi nam ðe no kep. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxliii. 12 As the egeio of the homdeame, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov.* xxx. 23 Bi an hand womman, whan she were eir of hir ladi. [1718 *Free-thinker* No 17. 116 Her Maid . . slips out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. a 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants* iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words. . . not in the Words of your Master or Lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or fardal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in *lady of the manor*. † In OE. used *spec.* (instead of *cwen*, *QUEEN*) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England).

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 918 Her Æðelstēd forðferde Myrcena hlāfdīze. 1038-44 *Charter of Ælfwine* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfgyfu seo hlēdīse, and Hādise arciseceop. c 1205 *Lav.* 6310 Bruttes nemmede þa lāzen æfter þar lafedī. 1381 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 7 Thou aggregdest the 30c gretli, and seidest. In to eueruor I shal ben a ladi. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 Þe lāste lady of Cartage hadde riçt siçhe a manere ende nis Dydo þe firste lady hadde. 1450 *Mertin* 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the realm cleped the londe susteyne'. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. li. 65 Asia the grete . . taketh the name of a queene that somtyme was lady of this region and was callid Asia. 1561 *Winstet Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1838 l. 10 We suspect nocht zoure gentle humaanite, . . to be offendit with vs zour pure ans, bot our Soueraine Ladyis fre liegis. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. Introd. 4 Great Lady of the greatest Isle. c 1630 *Risoun Surv.* *Dracen* § 43 (1810) 30 Beatrix de Vallibus was lady of this land. 1633 *Milton Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. 1711 *161* 9 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4501/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game-keepers. 1831 *TENNISON Dracen Fair* *Hom.* 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a face had boldly died.

† b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 þet flesch wolde awilgen & bicomen to ful iowen ioward hire lefdi, 3if lit ne be iowen. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou shalt no more be clepid the

ladi of reumes [1611 the Ladi of kingdomes]. 1555 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Angler*, *Musa anglice*. . . the ladi of learyng beyng our angler. 1577 GOLDING *De Moray* xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours . . was free of it selfe, and Ladi of the bodie, and therefore could not reuenge her first corruption from the bodie. 1591 SPARKY tr. *Catullus's Gemonie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne she (the Eagle) hath a marue- lous property, which is, to be Lady of all other birds. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 107 Rome, once the Lady of the world. a 1610 HEALEY *Epistulus* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy mynde, the Lady of thy workes, and thine actions governess.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 81 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That ney yet his lady mouth he kiste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylties. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 A praise of his loue: wherein he reproceth them that compare their Ladies with his. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 426. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 71 This euening being My euen; we . . chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously weare their names in our Caps. 1875 TENNYSON *Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? a 1881 ROSSSETTI *House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the heart of Love.

3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. (Usually *Our Lady* = *L. Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langs.) † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 284 Cristes beznas cweþað ond singað þæt þu sie hlāfdīze halgum meambum wuldor- weorodes. c 1275 *Laub.* *Hom.* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinne Marie. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Maidene maide and heuene quen and englene lafdi. c 1200 ORMIN 2127 Ure deore lafdið was þurh Drihthen nemmed Marge. c 1325 *Metr.* *Hom.* 160 Ilike day deuotely Herd scho messe of our Ledye. c 1420 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) þan come þei forþmore to be house of our lady cōsyn Elizabeth. 1523 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 By Gods blessed Ladi (that was euer his othe). 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233 Ye shall also praye . . for the women that bene in our Lady's bandes and with childe. a 1555 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gracious creature. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are you so hot? marrie come vp I row. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. On the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady murmur'd she.

† b. *Our, the Lady in March, or Lent*: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*: the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See LADY-DAY.)

c 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [vrr. leuedi dai, lefdi dai] in decembre. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E.E.T.S.) 28/21 Our lady in marche. *Ibid.* 28/23 Our lady in heruest. 1608 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 A great frost from Martinmas till almost y* Lady in lent.

† c. An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

1563 *Families in Agst. Idolary* iii. (1859) 225 Christopher's, Ladies, and Mary Magdalene, and other Saints. 1606 *Arraigning late Traitors* D. 1 b, Their [Papists'] kissing of babies, their kneeling to wdden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs.) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc. term retained its restricted comprehension.

In mod. use *lady* is the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used (*esp.* in 'this lady') as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also FINE LADY, YOUNG LADY.

As the traditional association of *lady* with *lort* still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than *gentleman*. Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

c 1205 *LAV.* 24715 Alle þa lādīes leodenen 3eond walles to bihalde þa dūgōden. c 1230 *Hall Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riches cuntesses, þes modie lādīs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3280 Many was þe vayne leuedi þat icome was þer to. 1340 *Ayene.* 215 Þe grete hordes and þe grete heuedes. 1350 *Wilt. Palms.* 2968 Whan þat loveli ladi hade listned his wordes . . for ioye sche wept. 1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. CHAUCER *Int.* T. 868 A compaignie of ladies . . clad in clothes blake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vj, A Bevy of Ladies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 Labouring & seruyng for these two ladies, Liza & Rachel. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy lass, for luf, to tak An propir page. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 1. 192 What Lady is that same? 1589 PURVIS *MAN Eng. Poessie* vi. xxiv. (Arb.) 296 For Ladies and women to weep . . it is nothing vncomely. 1612 DEANMAN & F.L. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* iii. iv, To punish all the sad enormities Thou hast committed against ladies gent. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 190 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees . . sharp'd like a lady's Fan. 1674 DRYDEN *Epit. Misc.* (1683) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' She's no Lady, you may think her such. 1703 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 l. 438 We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies' reason, 'It is so because it is'. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 38

Lines . . such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim . . that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful. 1886 MISS MULOCK *K. Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady! . . But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and . . throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. *vocatively.* (a) In the *singular*, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (b) In the *plural*, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.

The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing. as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* iii. 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame. c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 285 *Peds.* Come Lady, come, you have lost the heart of Signior Benedicke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 What chance, good Lady, hath bereft you this? *Ibid.* 319, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low but loyal cottage. 1808 [see GENTLEMAN 4 b]. 1839 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

† c. *Lady errant*: a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT (*title*) *The Lady Errant*. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. 364 Conscientious Catholics conceived these Lady Errants so much to deviate from feminine . . modesty . . that they zealously decryd their practice.

d. Applied to fairies.

1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 60 At thy birth The Faery Ladies daunc't upon the hearth. a 1650 K. *Arthur's Death* 235 in FURNIVALL *Percy Folio* i. 506 He see a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladies boule & cry.

e. *Phrasological expressions.* *Lady of the lake*, (a) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (b) a nymph; † (c) a kept mistress. *Lady of pleasure*, a courtesan, whore. *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon*, of *Rome*, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse.

† *Lady of honour*, † *lady of presence*, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf. *maid of honour*); similarly *lady of the bedchamber*, *lady-in-waiting*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxv. 73 What damoysele is that? said Arthur. That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. 1530 PALSER. 237/1 Lady of presence, *damoiselle d'honneur*. 1536 HEN. VIII *Lett.* 10 Jan. in Halliwell *Lett. Eng. Kings* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Aragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 They bene all Ladies of the lake beight [E. K. Gloss. Ladies of the lake be Nymphes]. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. i, Thou shalt dine . . With me, and with a lady. *Marrall*. Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? 1631 *How Commission Cases* (Camden) 187 The Lady Wyloughby . . now one of the Ladies of Honour attendant upon the Queene. 1637 SHIRLEY (*title*) *The Lady of Pleasure*. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure. 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 869 The difference Marriage makes 'Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* (1757) V. 217 Kept-Venches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what . . Names soever dignified. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. c. 4 The lady of the frying-pan . . was assisted in her cookery by the coachman. 1809 [see EASY a. 12]. 1853 TROLLOPE *Bartholomew* T. xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. 1850 — *Cashe Richmond* I. v. 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halli* ii. xii. 205 Making the avowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society.

1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* t. xi. 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits. 1880 C. L. NORTON *Ch.-building Mid. Ages* ii. 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in *My lady*, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

In the 15-16th c., *The (or My) Lady* was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now. With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix *Lady* is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of A.)' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'Lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have *Lady* (more formally, e.g. on a superscription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Christian names. (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which *Lord* is prefixed to a Christian name is known as 'The Lady John B.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like.

1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass. iv. i. 1236 This baberdasher of flies, this brachidochro, this 'ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 378 He serv'd two Prentisships and longer I 'th' Myst'ry of a Lady-Monger. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pychley 'lady pack. 1865 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia* etc. (1729) 222 Sugar-Pear. *Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. 1830 *Wicr. Sel. Wks.* III. 112 T'esie eche day our 'Ladi sauter. 154 *Homilies i. Good Wks.* iii. (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses. *Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* xv. 217 The men working in *Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 *Bill-heading at Maidstone*. *Ladytide. 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 341/1 The practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some 'Ladies-wits that can like nothing that is not as composit as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasses. 1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serm.* Tim. 893/2 If God do make men that have some devotion, whiche are *Ladie worshippers [etc.].

b. In names of plants: lady-bracken, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; lady-fern, an elegant fern, *Adiantum Filix-femina*; lady-key (s), (a) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1870); (b) (see quot.); lady-lords (see quot.). 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leaf of 'lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Lady-bracken*, the female fern. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 13 Groves o' the 'ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-fern she wore. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* *Lady-keys, same as *Lady-lords*. *Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive *lady's* (occas. *ladies'*): lady's companion, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; ladies' fair *nonce-vnd.*, a bazaar; ladies' gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; lady's gown, 'a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate' (Cassell); lady's hole, (a) *Naut.* (see quot.); (b) a card game (also *my lady's hole*); lady's hood *Sc.*, the omentum of a pig; lady's ladder, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); lady's loaf = *lady meat* (sense 16); lady's maid, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; lady's or ladies' man, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; ladies' school, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind *Naut.* (see quot.); † lady's woman, (a) † one who professes devotion to Our Lady; (b) a lady's maid.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 35 Governors of 'ladies' fairs are no less engaged by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1897 OUNA *Nassarenes* xvii. The speaker's box... is much more comfortable than the 'Lady's Gallery. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A 'Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1732 Mrs. PENDARVES *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 13 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe I Only think o' the 'lady's hood and monypenny!—Then the marrowbones. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Devoty* 242 Alms, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or *Lady's loaf. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, 'lady's maid, said Sir A. Payer always visited at the house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix. The man who sang the song with the lady's-maid. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Viet.* (1878) I. iii. 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a 'lady's man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rtldg.) 23, I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-boodle Pap.* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not... a 'ladies' man. 1891 N. GOULV *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* i. iv. He had an order for another 'Ladies' School... door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 700/3 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore... a 'lady's wind, sailors would call it. 1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serm.* Tim. 882/2 Hee [St. Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little 'Ladies women [orig. *ces petites bigotes*], that would eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shew of great devotion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xi. The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times *ladies'* has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling *ladies* of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. *Marien*, *frauen*, and *F. de notre Dame*.)

Lady's budstraw (see *BEDSTRAW*); lady's bower, clematis; lady's comb, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; lady's delight, the violet; lady's foxglove, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; lady's glass, looking-glass, *Campanula Speculum*; (Our) Lady's hair, (a) the

grass *Briza media*; (b) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; † lady's linen, ? = *LADY-SMUCK*; † (Our) Lady's milkwort, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; † (Our) Lady's mint, *Mentha viridis*; lady's navel [adaptation of *L. umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; † (Our) Lady's signet = *LADY'S SEAL*; lady's thimble, (a) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (b) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lady's thumb *U.S.*, *Polygonum Persicaria*; † (Our) Lady's tree (see quot.). See also *LADY'S FINGER*, *LADY'S GLOVE*, *LADY'S LACES*, etc.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccxxvi. (1633) 837 *Ladies Bower is called in Latine *Ambuxum*. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (Clematis), a Plant, which... is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. Lady's Bower, *Clematis*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccc. 884 The Ladies call it *Scandix*... of others *Aucus Veneris*, and *Aucus Pastoris*, or Shepherds Needle, wilde Cheruill, and *Ladies Combe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) t. s.v. *Comb*, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and 'lady's-delights. 1736-66 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 248 Great White Mullein... *Ladies Foxglove. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. civ. § 4. 356 It is called... Venus looking glass, *Speculum Veneris*, or *Ladies glasse. 1551 *Ladies heyre [see *HAIR* sb. 4 bl.]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccclviii. 983 In English black Maiden hair and Venus hair, and may be called our Ladies hair. 1794 MARTYN *Ronsseau's Bot.* xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Paleogr. Sacra* (1763) 25 Botanists... show a very particular regard to the fair sex... as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; lady's fingers, lady's traces, *lady's linen, ... lady's slipper, etc. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740 *Ladies, or Venus looking-glasse. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Colours* *Plants* i. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Lady's-Looking-glass. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccv. 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, *our Ladies Mint [etc.]. *Ibid.* cclxiii. § 3. 424 Navelwort is called... in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, *Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1611 COTGR., *Esculler*, Hipwort, Wall-penniwort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcxi. 299 The black Bryony is called *Sigillum Sanctae Mariae*, our *Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 334 *Campanula rotundifolia*. Blue-Bells; *Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid.* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles. 1608 TOPSEL *Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our *Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle.

Hence *Ladydom*, the realm of ladies. *Ladyish* a., resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. *Ladyism*, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). *Ladyness*, (a) cf. quot. 1538; (b) effeminacy.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 *Examiner* 773/3 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 568 Customed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr.* xxi. Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (lādī), v. [f. *LADY* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 MARSTON *What you will* i. i. Wks. 1887 II. 337 *Iaco*. Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladies and sweet-madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladies? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) Aiiij b. Widowes with their heapes of hoarded gold, That would be Ladies though a month to hold.

† 2. To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Account. Wom.* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. *intr.* To lady it: to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. to lord it, queen it.) *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cappe* 27 A Jacke will be a Gentleman And mistress Needs Lady at least. a 1638 *Meoe Wks.* i. (1672) 140 That great seven-hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth. 1688 W. CORRY *Let. & Trils.* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (lādī-bīrd). [In sense 1, f. *LADY* sb. 3 (genitive, as in *LADY-DAY*). Cf. G. *Marien-hühn*, *Marienkäfer*, *Marienvürmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 9 Many years ago, those [sc. the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewn with the common Lady-bird (C. *Septempunctata*, L.) that [etc.]. 1867 DELANEY *Fl. Gard.* 169 Encourage lady-birds... which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird. Where's this Girl? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 4 Is that your new ruff, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A castle of Lacuyes, and a Lady-bird. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* *Lady-birds*, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* i. xiv. Let as come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. Our Lady (or Lady's) chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A Cb wex to mynstere and to serue to the vse of the Salue of oure lady chapel yn the said church of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2084/2, I was called agayne into Christes church within their Ladies chapel (as they termed it). a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Volsey* (1893) 78 And there... in our Lady Chappell be sayd his servyce & masse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherine... was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chapel. 1718 B. WILLIS *Mitred Abbeyes* I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel [in text our Lady's Chapel] adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/4 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (lādī-dīkau). [f. *LADY* sb. 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. *Marienkuh*.]

1. = *LADY-BIRD*. (Cf. *COW-LADY*.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David:] O Lady-cow [Fr. *Ha petit Damercieu*], Tbou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rays. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Eliz.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The dainty shell upon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 note, Wasps, Bees, ... and Lady-Cows. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug., The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn... was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. *nonce-use*. A term of mock dignity for a cow. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow draws neere

Lady day (lādī-dīdē). Orig. Our Lady day. [f. *LADY* sb. 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1297 [see *LADY* sb. 3 h]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 65 On our lady day also-sou, Pe syn was first wrought. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. c 1450 *Mérlin* 120 This was on our lady day in septembre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciation. 1578 *Scotter Mayor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Euery one shall take vppr their tuppes or rammes before the first ladye daye. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Dame*, *L'assumption notre Dame*, Our Ladye day in Haruest. 1665 *Wood Life* 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent. Jan.* 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College.

Lady-fish (lādī-dīfī). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, *ladify* (lādī-dīfī), v. [f. *LADY* sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence *Ladyfied ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 DEKKER *Satiricmastic* Wks. 1873 I. 221 He enter into bond to be dubb'd by what thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladyfied. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & B.* 7 She... would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladyfied. 1632 MASSINGER *City for Adam* iv. iv. He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfied. 1682 Mrs. BURN *City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs. Dy Ladyfied! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistress. 1880 *Oxford's Gloss.*, *Ladyfied*, lady-like. [1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxxiii. 229 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfied in the last year or two.] 1886 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladyfying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† *Ladyhead*. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 ladyhede.

[f. *LADY* sb. + -HEAD.] = *LADYSHIP*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede.

Ladyhood (lādī-dīhud). [f. *LADY* sb. + -HOOD.] 1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE *Let. & Convers.*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xli. A lady about five-and-forty... with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse... preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

Ladykin (lādī-dīkin). [f. *LADY* sb. + -KIN.] A little lady; occas. used as a term of endearment.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerl.* I. 321, I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1850) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowling concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' laughed he.

Ladykind. *rare*. [f. *LADY* sb. + -KIND, after *womankind*.] The lady or female portion of a party; also loosely, a woman.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Mar. This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind .. followed after breakfast.
1878 E. J. TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

Ladyless (lâ-dîlès), *a.* [f. *LADY* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxvi. Sythen I am lady les I will win thy lady. 1858 MORRIS *K. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best. 1838 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cv. 518 At hotels their (women's) sitting-room is .. sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

Ladylike (lâ-dîloik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. *LADY* *sb.* + *-LIKE*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therein, and the ladylike lland of all the Atlantique sea. 1666 *Artif. Handson.* 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Let. to Town Wks.* (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Mar. 1861/2 Miss Smith is a very ladylike actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1850) 196 He is a very ladylike poet. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxi. Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch— languishing and ladylike, ha? 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 109 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Be fitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1256 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1592) 37 With fingers Ladylike. 1687 DAVENANT *Hind & P.* II. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too ladylike a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1871 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep. Under this gentle ladylike outside. 1739 CUNNING *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix. The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 216 Her lady-like spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 53 You have not a very ladylike way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ise* i. (1891) 20, 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things,' said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them.' 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* 139 Both (poems) .. are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly genteel and ladylike order.

Hence *Ladylike*ness.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylike

† *B. adv.* As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, ladylike, make suit for a divorce. 1650 ROXBURGH *Ballads* (1838) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprize, He Ladylike with a lady lay.

Ladyling (lâ-dîling), *rare.* [f. *LADY* *sb.* + *-LING*.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

Lady-love. Also *pseudo-arch.* *ladye-love.* [f. *LADY* *sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*; in sense 2 *attrib.*.)]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Cobblers Prose* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatist's personae.

1733 THEOBALD'S *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Your Lady-love [1623 Ladies love]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xix. With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his lady-love. 1841 JAMES BRIGANCE II. What man is there without a lady-love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Comes* II. xxiii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1848 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xl. The minstrel who .. Sang lady-love and war.

Ladyly. *a. Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* Also 5 *ladyly.* [f. *LADY* *sb.* + *-LY*.] Be fitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 773 Ouer alle oþer so hyȝ þou clambe. To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. 121400 *Morie Arth.* 3254 In a surcoat of sylke .. with ladyly lappes the lenghe of a zerde. 14177 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b. He brought to his mynde her fair and freshe colour—her ladyly maytience and her noble facon and compulcense. 1840 TAYLOR *Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, those very ineffable bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity.

† *Ladyly, adv. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

1450 LONELICH *Graut* xxvi. 129 This duchesse .. nolde theto assente. .. and excused here ful ladyly.

Lady's cushion. Also 6 *Our Lady's cushion.* † *a.* The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. *Obs.* † *b.* The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

1597 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. l. 503 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called .. in English our Ladies quishion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxviii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN

Rousseau's Bot. xix. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

Lady's finger, lady-finger. *Pl. occas.* ladies' fingers.

1. *sing.* and *pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* (formerly called *lady-finger grass*): see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa* .. Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandin.* (1750) II. l. xv. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass (or Bird-foot Trefoil .. which is the Botanical Name) .. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 36 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's-fingers, occurs .. all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. *a.* A kind of cake (cf. *finger-biscuit*). ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlviii. Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 156 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

b. Austral. A kind of grape. Also, a banana. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscals. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting .. in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungarthered 'Lady's fingers'.

c. U.S. (a) A variety of the potato; (b) One of the branchies of the lobster; (c) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Lady's glove. Also 6-7 *Our Ladies, 7-8 ladies' gloves, 9 lady glove.* [Orig. *LADY sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Anula conyzia*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit.* *Bacchar* .. an herbe .. some do call it .. our ladies gloves. 1611 CORG., *Gantette*, the hearbe called Fox-gloves, our Ladies gloves. 1621 BRAUN & FL. *Pilgrin* v. vi. Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves (mod. ed. lady-gloves). Of hartes-ease too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 3. 80 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove (marg. *Pulmonaria*). 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 369 *Ladies Gloves*. The virtues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Ibid.*, Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus*.

Ladyship (lâ-dîship), *sb.* Forms: see *LADY* and *-SHIP*. Also 7-8 *colloq.* *la'ship*.

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 ȝif þu hauest uorȝiten nu þi wurfulle leidischepe,—go & folewe þeos geat. 12320 *Halt Meid.* 7 And truke for a mon of lam þe heuenliche laured & lutilin her ladyshippe. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 577 More haf I of ioye & bysse here-ine. Of ladyshippe gret & lyueþ blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii. How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contemp.* Mar. II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her ladyship. 1856 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 369 *Ladies*. 1874 II. 23 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in *mod.* use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically*.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 191 She .. drof hym forthe, vnneth list her knowe that he was seruant vn to hir ladyshippe. 1400 *Deer.* *Tray* 3352 He trawes not, tru lady, but I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3755 I leue it to your ladyship his lange not unknown. 1510 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi. Yet I would pray Your ladyship .. That I might knowe .. What that these knights be in rich armory. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* Ded. I thought it my duty to dedicate the same vnto youre Ladyshippes name. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 120 If I please your Ladyships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyship conceived, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v. O Mem, your Laship stand to peruse a Pequet of Letters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 1, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. 1895 SHAKS. *John* ii. 119 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her humorous Ladyship is by To teach thee safety.

† *b. coner.* = *LADY. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladyship, Thou pleighest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

c. nonce-use. One who is called 'her ladyship'. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† 3. Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide .. To whom this lady hath behote Of ladyship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 Thou quod the quene. I wol do the such ladyship, Whereof thou shalt for evermo be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladyships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence *Ladyship v. (nonce-wd.) trans.*, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also to *ladyship* it.

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshipped Lady — what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

† **Lady-silver.** *Obs.* Also 5 *ladesilver*. [? *f. LADY*: possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1428-6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll.* vjs. viiij. rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem villae per annum. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladsilver debit. tenentibus ibidem.

Lady's laces. † Also *lady-laces*. The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*; and by our English women, Ladies Laces, because it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 CORG., *Aguillettes d'arnes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Camelion grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PRYMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97, I .. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As Lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† **Lady's longing.** *Obs.* In 7 ladies longing; also 6 lady longing. A variety of apple.

1591 LYLIE *Endym.* III. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and lady longings. 1664 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called *Pome-appese* .. I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

Lady's mantle. Also 6 *Our Ladies, 6-8 ladies.* [*LADY sb.* 3; cf. *G. Frauen-, Marien-mantel*.] A common name for the roseaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 82 *Alchimilla* .. is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* I. xcviij. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey. 1611 CORG., *Alchimille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 140 Silvery Lady's-Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Git. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

Lady's smock. Also lady's, ladies' smock. A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium*.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 905 Ladies-smockes all silver white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xviii. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, *Pis Cnelei*; in English Cuckoo flowers, at the Nampthwich in Cheshire .. Lady smockes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 121 Dispose That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xcviij. 325 Ladies Smock, (forgive the vulgar name) has the calyx gaping a little. 1795 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 83 Some of the convolvulus luses, vulgarly called lady's-smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Farf. Hasting* *Crowd* I. 239 Clear white ladies' smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croise* 66 Chains of lady's-smock.

Lady's seal. ? *Obs.* Also 6 *Our Ladies seal.* 1. The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

† 1516 GRETE *Herball* Zlij. Sigillum sancte marie or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 TREAS. *Bot.*, Lady's seal, *Convallaria Polygonatum*.

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* III. xlvij. 383 Our Ladies Seal hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddishe substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccviii. 722 Called .. in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seal. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

Lady's slipper. Also 6 *Our Ladies slipper, 8-9 ladies', lady slipper.*

1. A common book-name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cvii. 359 Ovr Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper .. its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower.* Pl. II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus*, commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elen. Bot.* n. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green boy tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? *U.S.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lady's thistle. Also 6 *Our ladies, 6-7 lady, 8-9 ladies' thistle.* [Cf. *G. Frauendistel, Du. Vrouwendistel*.] The thistle *Carduus marianus*.

1552 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Spina*, *Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* IV. klij. 525 Our Ladies Thistel groweth .. in rough untolyed places. 1599 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 K. HOLME *Armory* II. 63/2 The Lady Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776-95 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 110 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle. *Carduus marianus*.

Lady's traces, tresses. Also 6-9 lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces. Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceae*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Brizia*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 70 Satyrion .. bryngeth

fourth whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lardie traces. 1578 *Ltve Doctores* II. lvi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Lardie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilld, and dry places. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* i. cii. 163 Friesland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbes. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Salyrtion à trois ceillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Brica media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 310 *Notitia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

|| **Læn** (læn). *O.E. Læn.* [OE. *læn*: see **LOAN**.] An estate held as a benefice.

a988 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 329 þa gewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfheh feng to his læne. a 1000 ÆLFRIC 1^o. in *Wt-Wilcker* 115/35 *Precurium*, landeslen. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) I. App. K. 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as laens (loans) or benefices. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. 1. § 2. 17 The person having the 'laen' possessing only the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. **Comb.**: læn-land, land held as 'laen'; læn-right, beneficiary right.

985 in *Kemble Codex Dipl.* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald .. bocap Eadric .. swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1572 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 Lænlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by Læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born. 1894-5 *STRUBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be, ... under the name of lænland, held by free cultivators.

|| **Læotropic** (læ-ō-trōp'ik), *a.* Also *erion*. læio-. [*f. Gr.* *laio-s* left + *τροπικ-ός* turning, *f. τροπή* a turn.] Turned or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dextrotropic*.

1883 [see **DEXIOTROPIC**.]

|| **Læsed, Læsson**, variants of **LESED, LESION**.

|| **Læt** (læt). *Hist.* [O.E. *læt* (found only once) = *OHG. liz* (? descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*).] — *O.E.* **læto-2*, app. related to *OE. lētan LET v.1*. The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Lavus Æthelb.* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæhð, þou se læstan xxx scil. forgelde; æt þane efene of slæhð, ix. scillingum forgelde; ðam bridðan xl scillingum forgelde. 1875 *STRUBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt.

|| **Lættable**, *a. Obs. rare-0*. [*ad. L. lætābilis*, *f. lætāre* to rejoice, *f. lætus* joyful.] 'Worthy to be rejoiced at' (Cockram, 1623).

|| **Lætation**. *Obs.* Also 7 *lætation*. [*ad. L. lætation-em*, *f. late L. lætare* to render fertile, *f. lætus* fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasi-conc. manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylvia*, 1679 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for lætation, dung'.)

1664 *EVELYN Sylvia* i. ii. (1670) 11 Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and comminuted lætations.

|| **Lætic** (lætik), *a. Hist.* [*ad. late L. lætic-us*, *f. lætus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. **lito-2* (see **LÆT**).] Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 *KUHNLE Hist. Eng.* I. 229 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1875 *STRUBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* Intro. 39 Portions of the Teutonic lætic organization may have lingered in Kent.

|| **Lætificant**, *a. rare-1*. [*ad. L. lætificant-em*, pres. pp. of *lætificare* to make glad, *f. lætificus* gladdening, *f. lætus* joyful.] Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1647 *Dr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 23 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits, by lætificant Medicines, &c. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lav.*, *Lætificant*, lætificant.

|| **Lætificate**, *v. Obs. rare-0*. [*f. L. lætificat-*, ppl. stem of *lætificare* (see **PRÆC.**)] *trans.* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1643 in *COCKRAM*.

Hence 7 **Lætification**, rejoicing; also, a making joyful. 7 **Lætificative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

a 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 26 The shepherds of Cristes birthe made lætification. 1643 *COCKRAM* ii, *Rejoicing*. 7 *Lætification*. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 386 Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificatione antidotes.

|| **Lævigate**, *obs. form of LEVIGATE.*

|| **Lævo, levo-** (læ-vo), used as combining form of *l. lævus*, in the sense of '(turning or turned) to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. **DEXTRO-**). Among these are: a. **Lævoogyrate**, **Lævoogyrous** *adjs.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rotation**, rotation to the left. **Lævo-rotatory** *a.*, = **LEVogyrate**. b. **Lævo-compound**, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glucose** = **LÆVULOSE**. **Lævo-racemic**, **Lævo-tartaric** acid, the modifica-

tions of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-racemate**, **-tartarate**, the salts of these.

a 1856 *HAYON* (Cent. s.v. *Levoogyrate*). If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or 'levoogyrate'. 1853 'Levoogyracemic acid [see **DEXTRO-** b]. 1881 *Nature* XXX. 253 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones 'levo-rotation'. 1873 *FOUNES Chem.* (ed. 11) 179 Both are 'levo-rotatory'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 216 When the urine is lævo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 *tr. Schützemberger's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up .. into dextro-tartaric and 'levo-tartaric acid'.

|| **Lævulin, levulin** (læ-vil'in). *Chem.* [*f. LÆVULOSE* + **-IN**.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic**, only in *l. acid* (see **quot.** 1888). 1888 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, **Lævulin**, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. **Lævulinic acid** .. $C_6H_8O_6$. 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains .. also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

|| **Lævulose, levulose** (læ-vil'ous). *Chem.* [*f. L. læv-u-* left + **-ULE** + **-OSE**.] The form of **GLUCOSE** which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. **DEXTROSE**.)

1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 401 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and levulose before it ferments. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 356 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and levulose.

Hence **Lævulosane** [*+ -ANE*] (see **quot.**).

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

|| **Lafayette** (lafey'e-1). *U.S.* [*f. the name of the French general Lafayette*.]

1. A stenoid fish of the Northern United States (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Lafayette fish (*Liostomus obliquus*), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast. The name Lafayette .. was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stomateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species .. otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

|| **Laf** (e, ohs. *f. LAVE sb.*; ohs. *Sc. f. LOAF sb.*

|| **Laffer**, ohs. *Sc. form of LARK*.

|| **Laff, Laffe**, ohs. forms of **LAUGH, LAVE sb.**

|| **Lafful**, ohs. form of **LAWFUL**.

|| **Laff, Sc. form of LOFT**.

|| **Laff(e)**, ohs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **LEAVE**.

|| **Laffer**, dial. form of **LAUGHTER**?

|| **Laffuly**, ohs. form of **LAWFULLY**.

|| **Lag** (lag), *sb.1* and *a.* [Belongs to **LAG v.2**; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

In some parts of England *sof, seg, lag*, or *foggie, seggie, laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the adj. is a Welsh *lag* (earlier *lloch*), Ir. and Gael. *lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and *LACK a.* and *v.* (cf. *to come lag* and *to come lack*); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like *FLAG v.1*, *LAG sb.2*. Cf. further *MDa. lakke* to go slowly (Kalkaf).

A. *sb.1*. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use.

1514 *BARCLAY 1st Eclogue in Cyt. & Uplandysheim* (Percy Soc.) p. xii. In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep. Bvj.* Since eche man braggis, the laggis of vs A shendefull shame him lagge. 1612 *COTGR. s.v. Dernier*, *Le dernier le loup le mange* .. lags come to the lash. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* vii. (1672) 112 The *noissimus virorum*, the lag and lag of all a very scum of men. 1687 *MIEGHT* *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii, *Lag*, a School-Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the lag of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*.

1700 *DRYDEN Hiad* l. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 39 The omission of H— and B— and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] give me some alarm. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct. How long do you stay at Bright-helmston? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 370 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* iv. 58, I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. A. LANG *Sir S. Northcote* I. 1. 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. **Comb.**: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of a boy's game.

1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls. We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-holes.

2. *pl.* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. *Obs.*

25. *Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinacre be made of the brokyn Wyne. And that the Laggis be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after they be past drawing that they can be set no more of broche. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 63 Transmutations .. of old lags of Sack or Malvesies .. into Muscadels. 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. iv. (1668) 126 Laggis of Claret and Sack.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muscadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

3. The lowest class. (Cf. **lag-end**.) *Obs.-1*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legges [Rowe (1709) and later editors lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. **Physics**. The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 *OCLIVIE Suppl. s.v.*, The lag of the tide. The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1881 *CHAMBERS in Nature* XXIII. 390 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/5 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

B. *adj.*

1. 7 **Last**, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now *rare*). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the *sb.*) 7 **(To come) lag of**: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1552 *HULOET*, *Lagge* and last. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. v. F iv b, Hane not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. ii. 1. 90 Some tardie Cripple. That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — *Lear* i. ii. 6, I am some twelve, or fourteen Moonshines Lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 8 Beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 *SIR C. MOUNTAGU in Euclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagge. a 1639 T. CAREW *To Mistress in Absence* 32 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee'le cheat the lag and lingring hours. 1678-9 *DRYDEN & LEE Cædipus* iii. 1, Then hell has been among ye, And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1691 *Woot Ath. Oxon.* i. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagge, as having lately appeared in print .. tells us .. he died. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 *BURNS Address Deil* iii, An' faith I thiou' neither lag nor lame. 1822-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 11. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see **quot.** 1869).

1609 *ARNIM Maids of More-C1 C3 Boy*, Now John, I'll cry first. 1611 And I'll cry lagge. I was in hoblies hole. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphenated): *lag-end*, the hinder or latter part, the lag end (now *rare*); 7 *lag-man*, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; 7 *lag-tooth*, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also **Comb.**: *lag-bellied a.*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagman, who had lost the calves of his legs by gnawing on the horselags. 1621 *FLORIO, Sophronister*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares old, lag-teeth. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunak.* i. 17 In the lagge end of the same troupe were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen. 1822 *HOOO Lycus the Centaur* 62 From the lag-bellied toad To the mammoth. 1857 *MRS. MATTHEWS Tea-Table* 7. I. 204 A shelter .. where they may .. wear away the lag-end of their madness.

|| **Lag** (lag), *sb.2* Also 7 *lagge*. [app. *a. ON. lagg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. *lagg* means also 'stave', whence *laggkärl* vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.*

1672 *HOOLE Comenius' Vis. World* 165 The Cooper .. maketh Hoops of Hassel-woods .. and Lags of Timber. 1676 *Burgery of Sheffield* 209 For mending the church yatis and barrel laggis and nayles 41. ad. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

7 b. (See **quot.**) *Obs. rare-0*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grooping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Speif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 12798 On these bands [in an engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in *KNUIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. **Comb.**: *lag-link*, a link for holding a lag or har (*Cent. Dict.*); *lag-machine*, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see **sense** 2); *lag-screw*,

(a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (b) *U. S.* = *coach-screw*.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 *KNUIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lag-machine*.

|| **Lag**, *sb.3* *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; cf. *G. lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. *LAG v.5*.] A cleft or rift in timber. Also **Comb.**, as *lag-clift* (unless *lagge* in **quot.** 1579 be the *adj.*).

1579 *HVL. Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, cover with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Natl. Counties* II. 333 The 'lag' .. is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Cant.* Obs. Also 6 lagge. [Possibly *f. lag*, LAGE *v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ven for a lagge of duds. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggars Bush* v. 1, If it be milling of a lag of duds. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Lag-a duds*, a Buck of Cloths. *As we cloy the Lag of Duds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Lag (*lag*), *sb.* *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.* 3]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'Jon Ben' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1879 *Westm. Rev.* June 183 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 232 As Wilkade was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1821 HAGGART *Life* 84 Another prisoner... under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me.

3. *Comb.*: lag-fever, -ship (see *quots.*).

1811 *Lex. Balatran*, *Lag-fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a bulk or floating prison.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare. ? A flock (of geese).

1624 MOUNTAGUE *New Gagg*, To Rdr. He hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer; the proudest of them dare not *hiscere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. 1810 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gag into the Bills of many of his own Gaggles, as well as into others Laggles. 1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, Cum, the sporting term for a flock of geese.

† **Lag**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. DAG *v.* 1, CLAG *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dabble, render wet or muddy.

[1200 ? Implied in BELAG *v.* c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggdy, or bedrablyd, *labefactus*, *fatulosus*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustris*.

2. *intr.* To dabble, become wet or muddy.

1628 BUNYAN *Holy War* 237 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 2 Also 6-7 lagg, 6-8 lagge. [See LAG *sb.* 1 and *a.*]

1. *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with *behind* adv. or const. *after*, *behind* preps.; also *withoun*.

1530 PALSGR. 601/2, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je trayne*. 'Why lagge you ever behynde on this faction?' 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 10/23 To Lag, *lagitare*, *fatiscere*. 1607 TOWNOUR *Rev. Trav.* i. Esh, To prison with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 The admirall... began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondieri* iii. iii. xvi, And laggd' like Baggage 'Treasure in the Wars. 1667 MITRON P. L. x. 266, I shall not lag behind, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 379 He lags and labours in his flight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 & 4, His Master... wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 JOHNSON *Vau. Hum. Wishes* 313 Superfluous 'lags' the vetran on the stage. 1800 WORMSW. *Brothers* 363 He, at length Through weariness, .. lagged behind. 1801 MAR. EDEWORTH *Knapack* (1832) 208 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. (1872) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and fig.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 34 Fortune, in fauor makes him lagge behinde. 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 498 And this our Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Let. Antients* vi. 40 We lagge in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1753 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons laggd' behind. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has laggd' along. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 94 'The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol. vi.* 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xvii. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans.* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire.

Obs. exc. dial.

1570 [see 1]. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pl. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge there that art wont to flye. 1638 R. BRATHWAITE *Psalm* cli. 298 Thine Armour's load, but laggas faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, a tired as with carrying a load.

3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 PALSGR. 601/2, He laggeth the dogge at his horse tayle: *il trayne le chien a la queue de son cheval*.

Hence † **Laggd** *phl. a.*, delayed, tardy.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1836 I. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 3

† 1. *trans.* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 TUSHER *Hush.* xx. (1878) 54 Some come away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest. 1812. xxxvi. 86 Poore cunnio, so bagged, is soone ouer lagged.

2. a. To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged. 1870 READE *Put Yourself in His Place* II. 283 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it too tight for lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Parved w. Gold* iii. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables'. 1891 NAT GOULD *Double Event* xxiv, I'm a dead *un*. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 4 [*f. LAG sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover

(a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc. 1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 486/1 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

Lag, *v.* 5 *dial.* [*f. LAG sb.* 3] (See *quot.*)

1570 LEVINS renders lag *v.* by *fatiscere*, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this *vb.* along with that of LAG *v.* 1 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lag: see LAGE *Cant* (*sb.* and *v.*).

Lagan (*lag'an*). *Law.* Also 6 lagan, 7. 8 lagon,

ligan, 9 lagent. [a. OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand*

(whence med. L. *laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of LIE, LAY *vb.* Cf. ON. *lagu*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigf.). The spelling *ligan* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. FLOTSAM and JETSAM.

[1200 *Carta de Dumevic* in Stubbs *Soc. Chart.* (1895) 311 De ewagio de wrec et adgan. 1521 *Charterparty* in R. G. MARSDEN *Soc. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 37 Yf the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any floton or lagan. 1533 *Ibid.*, Flotezon or lagonon. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Floton, Jetson, and Lagan. 1605 COKE *Rep.* v. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel potius *ligan*) est quoddam etc.; translated in *quot.* 1641. 1622 CALLIS *Tit. Sevens* (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Floton, Jetson, and Lagan are goods on or in the Sea, and... they belong to the King. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 Lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwreck cast out... and fasten to them in boigh or corke, that so they may finde them... These goods are called Lagan or Ligan a *ligando*. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* t. ii. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagon... that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1805 KINGSLEY *Hervey* i. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and lagent. 1894 *Act* 57-8 *Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act... 'wreck' includes jetsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence † **Lagander**, an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in DILLON *Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeant... brought to the foresaide Lagander's house.

† **Lagarto**. *Obs.* [*Sp. lagarto*: see ALLIGATOR.] An alligator.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 12 73 b, Pimple stones... whiche are founde in grate quantitie in the mawes of Caimanes, y^e are called Lagartos. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 48 We saw in it [the Oreouque] divers sorts of strange fishes, & of marvellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vgly serpents. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 489 In this riuer we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile.

† **Lage**, *lag*, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 7 lagge.

[Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 ROWLAND *Martin Mark-all* E. 3, *Lage*, water or pisse. 1641 BRONIE *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1897 III. 391, I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water. 1676-1708 COLES *Lage*. 1859 MATSELL *Voc.* (Farmer), *Lag*.

Hence † **Lage** *v.* a. *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash off.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I will lage it of with a gage of benebouse... I will washe it of with a quart of good drynke. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to make water. To *lag* spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

Lagen. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 lagon, 7. 9 lagan.

[ad. L. *lagēna*, *lagēna*, flagon, ad. Gr. *λάγνος*.] A liquid measure (see *quots.*).

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 161/4 A Lagon, *lagena*. 1607 COVELL *Interpr.*, *Clerk of the market*, is an officer... whose duty is to take charge of the kings measures... as of elns, yards, lagens, 1676 COLES, *Lagen*, a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagan and a half for a penny. 1891 J. TAIT *Two Cent. Border Ch. Life* II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts. **Lagen**, variant of LAGGIN.

† **Lagenarious**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f. L. lagēna* a flagon + *ARIOSUS*.] Flaggon-shaped.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 247 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious.

Lagend, *Lagene*, *obs.* fl. LAGAN, LAGGIN.

Lagenian (*lādž'nian*), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. lagēna* + *-IAN*.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagenia* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Lageniform (*lādž'nifm*), *a.* *Zool.* and *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IFORM*.] (See *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Lageniform... bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1862 M. C. COOKE *Mar. Bot. Terms*, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 4) § 382. 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

Lager beer (*lā'gər, bīər*). Also simply *lager*. [*ad. G. lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, *f. lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 153 Beers at present brewed in Germany... wheat *Lager-beer* (slowly fermented). 1858 N. Y. *Express* June (Bartlett), 'The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. attrib. 1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1885) 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

† **Lagetta**, *lagetto*. [West Indian.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelacaceae*); also called *lace-bark*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 492 Specimen of the Lagetta tree, and its lace-like bark, from Jamaica.

Laggard (*læ'gərd*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 laggart. [*f. LAG v.* 1 + *-ARD*.]

A. adj. Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1702 ROWE *Tamercian* v. i, Tho' Laggard in the Race... I will pursue the shining Path tho' treadst. 1706 [WARO] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters... and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1723 J. HUGHES *Ode to Creator World* 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance... A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 112 That all which charms this laggard age. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xviii, And Lennox cheer'd the laggard hounds. 1822 MANNING *Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a laggard obedience at the best. 1871 PALGRAVE *Liv. Poems* 91 My heart outruns these laggart limbs. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

B. sb. One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm* v. xii, A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 89 He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright. 1866 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IV. ix. lxxvii. 419 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sci. x. (ed. 2) 259 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence **Laggard** *v.*, to play the laggard. Also **Laggardism**, **Laggardly** *adv.*, **Laggardness**.

1835 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon, *ed. Life Pusey* (1893) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Ahermberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 756/1 The insolent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty apathy of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* i. 20 That laggardness of will.

Laggen, variant of LAGGIN.

Lagger (*læ'gər*), *sb.* 1 [*f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host... are all a horschacke... without it be the trauuals and laggars of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* iv. ii, The guard is mine, to... lash the laggars from the sight of day. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 286 The mo... lash the laggars along with great indignation. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* i. iv. 233 Himself always keeping with the laggars, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponges* *Sp. Trav.* ii. 291 The laggars were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-ways. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record Girheard* II. 131 The laggars who would fain have fallen 23 few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrottry of her inventory.

2. *slang*. A sailor. [? A distinct word; cf. LAGE.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagger*, a sailor.

Lagger (*læ'gər*), *sb.* 2 *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.* 3 or *sb.* 5]

A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 230/2 The laggars had an interest as to the result. 1880 S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir Land* 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggars... men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other penitentiaries for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

† **Lagger**, *v.* *Obs.* [? *f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 2; but cf. *Icel. lagra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

c. 1650 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggared on the hope of your Majesty's judgement. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* ii. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that laggar by the way.

Laggin (læ'gin). *Sc. and north.* Also *laggyne*, *lagene*, *8 legen*, *8-9 laggan*, *9 lagen*. [f. ON. *lagga* of the same meaning: see *LAG sb.*² The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING² (cf. *LAGGING vbl. sb.*.)]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 527/1 That . . . the edge of þe bottom, entreing within the laggynne be pairit outwith, toward þe netbir syde. 1893 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

b. = *LAG sb.*² i. ? *Obs.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggins*, staves.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream xv*, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggyn they have clautet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, sec greasy chowps, 'Thween lug and laggyn! oh what fun, To see them gimp and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jnl.* 309 The 'laggyn' of the Soven-pot. 3. Comb.: *laggen-gird*, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. *To cast a laggyn-gird*: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* III. ix. I . . . coosil a Legen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Tammie. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 406/2 Ye'll souk the laggyn-gird off the quigh, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. *LAG v.*² + -ING¹.] The action or condition of *LAG v.*²

1600 HOLLAND *Livy vi*, vii. 221 What means this strange and unwonted lagging? 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. *LAG v.*³ + -ING¹.] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1812).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagging matter*, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported. . . Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii. If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 1846, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*³ [f. *LAG v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *LAG v.*⁴

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Feb. 516/3 This may be . . . prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat. 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand v.* 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet. *attrib.* 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 531/2 The old engine-house was exchanged for part of the old lagging-shop.

2. *pl. and coll. sing.* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* III. 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron. 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Marltons Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc.]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Laggins*, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch. 1870 *Spott's Dict. Engineering* II. 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the vousoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings. 1881 RAYMOND *Alving Gloss.*, *Laggings*, planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

Lagging (læ'gin), *phl. a.* [f. *LAG v.*² + -ING².] That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 214 Four lagging Winters, and three wanton springs end in a word. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chate* i. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Cur (shall) disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 SCOTT *Treiser* III. xxxiii. A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Ferret* xxxiii. The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **Laggingly adv.**
c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

Laggon, variant of *LACON*.

Laggoose (læ'gigz). *a.* (See *GREY LAG GOOSE*.)

† *b.* *Gill Laggoose*: a personification of sloth.

1573 TESSER *Hist.* lxxxv. (1872) 174 Beware of Gill Laggoose, disordering thy house.

Laghi (o, la'ho, obs. forms of *LAUGH*, *LAW*, *LOW*.

Laght, *laht*, obs. pa. t. of *LATCH v.*¹

Laghtor, -ir, etc., obs. forms of *LAUGHTER*.

Laghtnos, obs. form of *LOWNESS*.

Lag-la-st. [f. *LAG v.*² + *LAST ada.*] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES *Darley* ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1856 CHAS. ROSSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. (1881) 84 One day in the country is worth a day and a year of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion that days drone elsewhere. 1859 [see *LAG a.* i. b].

† **Laggly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* = *LAG a.* + *-LY*².

1611 FLORIO, 149 *Directamente*, lavily, laggly, behind all.

Lagomorph (læ'gōmɔr). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λαγός* = hare + *μορφή* form.] One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence *Lagomorphica*, having the form and structure of a hare.

1832 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs (hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

|| **Lagomys** (læ'gōmɪs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *λαγός* = hare + *μῦς* mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidae* of rodents.

1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, . . . has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

Lagon, obs. form of *LACON*.

Lagonite (læ'gōnɪt). *Min.* [f. It. *lagone* *LACON*²; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE.] A hydrous borate of iron from the Tinscan lagoons.

1850 *DANA Min.* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1888 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite . . . occurs as an incrustation.

Lagoon¹ (læ'gūn). Also 7-9 *lague*, and 7-9 in It. form *laguna*, pl. *lagune*. [ad. F. *lagune*, ad. It. and Sp. *laguna*: = *L. lacuna* pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 RAY *Journ. Louv.* C. 8 The Lague or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* I. 241 They went into a Lague, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lague is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5407/2 People . . . have come over the Lague on the Ice.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 8 This river . . . forms a lagoon at the mouth. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 32 The ornithorhynchus, . . . an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagoons. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* i. 4 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean.

1883 F. M. PEARD *Conrad* I. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic. 2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 Cook *Jnl.* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island . . . of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. (ed. 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lagoon-channel*; *lagoon-island*, an atoll; *lagoon-whaling*, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. ex.* (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation. *Ibid.* 459 The depth within the Lagoon-channel . . . varies much.

Hence **Lagoonish a.**, characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoonless a.**, having no lagoon.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish . . . coast are minutely described. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1899) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

Lagoon² (læ'gūn). *rare.* [Anglicized form (after *LAOON*¹) of It. *laguna*, augmentative of *lago*: = *L. lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite. . . Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

|| **Lagophthalmus** (læ'gɒfθælmɔs). *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λαγώφθαλμος* adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), f. *λαγός* hare + *ὄφθαλμος* eye. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγώφθαλμον.] A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called || *Lagophthalmia*, and in anglicized form || *Lagophthalmus*. Hence **Lagophthalmic a.**, pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lagophthalmus*. 1656 BLOUNT, *Lagophthalmus*. 1676 COLES, *Lagophthalmia*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lagophthalmia*, *Lagophthalmic*, *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagopode (læ'gɒpɒd). [ad. Gr. *λαγώπους*, f. *λαγός* = hare + *πούς*, *πούς* foot.] A ptarmigan. (Cf. *LACORUS*.) In some mod. Dicts.

Lagopodous (læ'gɒpɒdɔs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lagopus (læ'gɒpɒs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lagopus* = (see *LACORUS*) + *-OUS*.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Lagopus**, *Obs.* [a. L. *lagopus*, Gr. *λαγώπους*, f. *λαγός* = hare + *πούς* foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some . . . Birds . . . live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too . . . as . . . the Lagopus among birds. 1773 BARRINGTON in

Phil. Trans. LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

Lagotic (læ'gɒtɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *λαγός* = hare + *ωτός*, *ωτός* ear + *-IC*.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

|| **Lagre** (læ'gr). [Fr.] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

Lagune, variant of *LACON*¹.

Lagwort (læ'gwɔrt). [f. *LAG v.*² + *WORT*.] The plant *Pedicularis Vulgaris* (Britten & Holland).

1702 in J. K. Diet. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, The Roots of Lagwort, Elicampagne, Smallage and Fennel.

Lahe (n, lah'enn, obs. forms of *LAUGH v.*

Laht, pa. t. and pa. pple. of *LATCH v.*¹

† **Lahter**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lahter*, 2 *lehter*, 3 *lehter*. [OE. *lahter*, f. *lōtent* **lahan* (OE. *lean*) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xi. xliii. (1890) 290 Ic ma synnum & leahtrum þeowde, þonne Godes bebodum. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 163 Ne he nānig leahter ne drefde. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscle fitead agen us his ifered gewerged gastes, and unþeawas and unwaste lahtes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Ðe fule lehtes him holden bunden on bere þralshipe. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 156 Non empti stude ihe beorte to undergonen flesliche lehtren.

Lahter, obs. form of *LAUGHTER*.

Laī, obs. f. *LAY sb.* and *v.*, and of *lay*, pa. t. *LIE*.

Laic (læ'ik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *laik* (e, 7 *laycke*), 7-8 *layick* (e, 7-9 *laick* (e, 6- *laic*. [ad. late L. *laicus*, Gr. *λαϊκός*, f. *λαός* the people. Cf. OF. *laic*, *laïque*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity;

non-clerical, secular, temporal; = *LAY a.*

1562 WINSETT (title) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis word. . . Pul forth . . . At the desyre of ye inferiour ordure of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 105 *marg.*, Thrie ordures of the Realme, Ecclesiastich, Nobilitie, and the laic sorte. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the . . . top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet . . . and then each Laycke Pagan falls to devotion. 1662 J. BARBARA *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance of a laic King's court. 1735 CHANDLER *Hist. Persia*. 10 The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laic. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Sympathies*, A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—truth—truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. 1851 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 293 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

B. *sb.* One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 297 He sendis messengers . . . with the fyre cross in their handes, . . . sulde shaw it out to al man baith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 Br. HALL *Diswas. fr. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearfully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laics to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amfibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 BUSWELL *Chr. Nur.* iv. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have graspi'd Her livings.

Laic, variant of *LAKE sb.*² *Obs.* *play.*

Laical (læ'ikəl), *a.* Also 6 *lai*, *laycall*. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec. Also *occas.*, non-professional.

[1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 60/2 Exactionibus . . . per quas plus extorquet de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1050/1 The distinction due to be made between the priestes communion and the laical communion. 1596 BRILL *Surrey. Popery* III. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law . . . declares that every Laical Person who . . . shall take a Bribe for a Presentation . . . shall be excommunicated. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 106 This religious house . . . is almost laical. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Althausen* 17 July 79/2 The special circumstances of Dulwich make it headmastership one more laical . . . than that of other leading schools. *absol.* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Wise Sp.* 180 In all ages the Clerical will flatter, as well [as] the Laical.

Hence **Laicality**, the state or condition of a layman; **Laically adv.**, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

Laicization (læ'isəizə'ʃən). [f. next + *-ATION*. Cf. f. *laicisation*.] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1833 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'. 1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out . . . that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still

provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 *Speaker* 25 July 1902/2 The laicization of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

Laicize (lā'isiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. LAIC *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laïciser*.] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending to laicise... the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence **Laicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* Also **Laicizer**, one who laicizes. **Laicism** (see quot. 1796). 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 *Ch. Rev.* 25 Aug. First we had the laicizing of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 *Dowden Fr. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

Laid (lāid), *pp. a.* [pa. pple. of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the *vb.* †Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool**, tarry wool; **laid-work** (see COUCHING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1834). (Cf. *best-laid*, NEW-LAID.)

a 1547 *SURREY* *Æu.* li. 954 My shoulders broad, and laid neck [L. *subjectaque colla*] with garments can I spread. 1697 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* li. 46 A laid designe to obstruct... the business... of the College. 1720 *OZELL* *tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* i. iii. 169 There seemed to be a laid Design of making away with all the Senators. 1733 *BERKELEY* *Wind, Theory Vision* § 5 Wks. 1871 i. 374 I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion. 1790 *GROSS* *Progr. Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Laid*, just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid*. Norf. 1805 *SOUTHERY* *Ballads*, etc. Poet. Wks. VI. 266 The Old Dragon's own laid eggs, was this. 1805 *FONSTRUT* *Beauties Scott.* li. 127, 251 *laid*, of what is called laid wool to the stone. 1811 *G. S. KEITH* *Agrie. Surv. Aberd.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain*, i. e. a row of stones laid on each side... and a course of flat stones laid above these. 1818 *J. HASSELL* *Rides & Walks* 11. 106 Mr. Staines manufactures wove drawing papers and laid writing ones. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON* *Operat. Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. 1839 *URE* *Dict. Arts* 927 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened; this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades* *Fruit.* xxx. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat]. A laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 Harvest labour... is... much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops.

b. of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-, hawser-, short-, slack-, soft-, twice-laid*, for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as *down, out, up*; † *laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 325 A... headstede of walnutree varnished upon layd in woorke. 1769 *FALCONER* *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid-up*, the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid hy, for want of employment; or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. 1827 *STEWART* *Planter's G.* (1828) 390 An ill laid-out place... is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. 1851 *GREENWELL* *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 34 A laid out tuh of coals is a tuh of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. 1852 *C. W. HOSKINS* *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. 1882 *DE WINDT* *Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the... Palace of the Raja.

Laid(e, Sc. and north. form of LOAD sb.

Laidly (lāidli), *a.* Now *Sc. and arch.* (with allusion to ballad use). Also 4 *laithly*, 5 *lathely*, 6 *laithlie*, 7, 9 *laidlie*, 8 *laily*. [Northern var. of *LOATHLY*.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

a 1300 *CURSOR* *M.* 2406 (Gött.) Sore i medre dre, Par wewend his laithly lede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 491 He... Lete sa lathely a late. 1533 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iv. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie lude. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fyth furth of his laithlie flesche. a 1605 *POLWART* *Flying vp. Mountgomerie* 132 With laithlie language, loud and large. a 1800 *Laily Worm & Macchrel* li. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm, That lies at the fit o' the Tree. 1843 *Blackie* *Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the destroyer eyed The laithly thing, it swerved aside. 1849 *LYTTON* *K. Arthur* vi. lxxv. The laithlied widows find consoling mates. 1898 *10th Cent.* 992 Her lailyd wooer, whose income was better than his looks. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 226 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laidlie' are the crew.

Laid-sterne, obs. form of **LOADSTAR**.

† **Laidure**, obs. [a. F. *laideur*, f. *laid* *vbl.*] Ugliness, deformity.

1843 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 431 h/1, I would fayne susteyn on my lypys suche laydure or shame as long as I shal lyue soo

that alle the euyl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out from alle our royaume.

Laiet, Laiety, obs. ff. **LAIR sb.**, **LAYER**, **LAITY**. **Laife(o)**, obs. form of **LAY FEE**.

Laigh (lēx), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* *Sc.* Also 4-9 *laich* (e, 5 *laych*, 4 *lawch*, 5 *lauch*: [See *Low a.*] *A. adj.* = *Low a.* in various senses: Near the ground, not elevated; † inferior in rank or quality; not loud.

1375 *BARBOUR* *Brice* xiii. 651 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Troy.* bk. ii. 1719 Now as hillis hic yt schauris Now set laich with ane nojir skiff. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way lit Enrawyn that ryd. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich way in Abyssus. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 75 Finding the lentell stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 124 Christ... rode upon an Ass, which is a Laigh Beast. 1728 *RANSAY* *Last Sp. Miter* xxv, Sic are but very laigh concerns, compar'd with thee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 162/2 The commissioners... shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh. 1816 *Scot. Antiq.* i. A sharp-looking old dame... who inhabited a 'laigh shop', anglicized, a cellar. 1881 *STEVENSON* *Thraur Janet* Wks. 1895 111. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmir. *Ibid.* 257 When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Lilac Sunbonnet* 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish.

B. adv. In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay. 1596 *DARVYLL* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. a Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruce... and how laich [he] was brocht. 1792 *BURNS* *Becky & Spinnin Wheel* i. I'll set me down and sing and spin. While laigh descends the simmer sun. 1868 *G. MACDONALD* *R. Falconer* i. 28 Speyk laicher, man; she'll maybe hear ye. 1893 *STEVENSON* *Catrina* 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen on the other side.

C. sb. a. A hollow. **B. a low-lying ground.**

1... *Chart. Aberbrothok* (Advoc. Libr. MS.) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laigh to Gemylls myr. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 232 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1800. 1811 *G. S. KEITH* *Agrie. Surv. Aberd.* 172 Low wet lands, called *laighs*.

Laik, Sc. form of LAKE; variant of LAKE.

-laik, suffix, in the Ormulum written -le33c, in northern and north-midland texts usually -laik, -layk(e, in the Ancræn Riwle (MS. Nero) and a few other 13th c. texts -leic, -lec, -leik; appended in ME. to adjs. to form sbs. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. *-leik-r* str. masc. which (with a parallel form *-leike wk. masc.*) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng. *-ness*; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as *godle33c* (Orm.) from ON. *gðleikr*; but already in the Ormulum (c 1200) it is added freely to native English adjs., as in *clænle33c* cleanness, *gredile33c* greediness. Ormin has in all 28 words of this formation; in some instances he originally wrote *-nesse*, but *-le33c* has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand' (editorial note in *Ormn.* II. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as *-le33c* and *-nesse* were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj. of Romanic origin.

The ON. *-leik-r* corresponds in form with the OE. suffix *-lāc* (usually neut., rarely masc.), now *-lock* (q.v. for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON. suffix being appended only to adjs., and the OE. suffix only to sbs. or verbi-forms representing OE. *-lāc* was in northern or north-midland texts written *-laik*, so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavian suffix, e.g. in *dwinerlaik* (Alex.), *wedlaik* (R. Brunne).

Laike, variant of **LAKE** *v.1*, *sb.2*, *sb.3*

Laili, variant of **LEAL**

Laily, variant of **LAILY** *a.*

† **Lain, sb.1** Obs. Also 5-6 *layn* (e, 6 *lane*. [f. *LAIN v.*; cf. ON. *leyni* neut., hiding-place, † *leyni* in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in *with-out* (or *but*) *lain*, without concealment or disguise.

a 1300 *CURSOR* *M.* 13066 (Cott.) I sal spek of his sisters tala, pat was martha, wit-ten lan, and als sua mari magdala. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 146, I Kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An other way in hy thay sought. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* i. 306 To say the suith but lane. 1560 *ROLLAND* *Cart. Venus* iii. 760 The fourt I can find 31 withoutin lane. 1575 *Wylf Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 83 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 184 Her mother doth teach her, withouten layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

† **Lain, sb.2** Obs. Also 6 *laine*, 6-7 *lane*. [f. *lain* pa. pple. of *LIE v.1*] A layer, a stratum.

1577 *HARRISON* *England* li. xii. (1877) I. 235 In plastering... of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we use to laie first a laine or two of white morter tempered with haire, vpon laths. 1584 *R. SCOT* *Discov. Witcher* xiii. xxx. 279 The hottome being no deeper than it may contene one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. 1677 *Plot* *Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles... then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. *stratum super stratum*] to ten lains apiece. c 1682 *J. COLINS* *Making of Salt* in Engl. 121 The Meat... is

pack'd... with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lain, v. Obs. exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4, 6 *leyn* (e, 6-7 *lean* (e, 7 *lene*), 4-5 (9 *Sc.*) *layn* (e, 4-6 *lane*, *lain* (e. [a. ON. *lyna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *l(e)gnan* to deny, OS. *lōgnan* (Du. *loochen*), OHG. *lōgnen* (MHG. *lōngen*, G. *längen*, *leugnen*), Goth. and OTcut. *laugjan*; f. OTcut. **laugid* str. fem. represented by OHG. *lōigna* denial, ON. *lain* (Sw., Da. *lön*) secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root **laug-* (: *leug-*: *lug-*): see *LIE sb.1*, *v.2*

Phonologically most of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) **lēgnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

trans. To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also absol. *Not to (or at) lain*: not to be concealed. Hence **Laining, vbl. sb.**

a 1300 *CURSOR* *M.* 1549 (Cott.) In sua lang time, es noght to lain, be planetes all at vent againe. *Ibid.* 2738 (Gött.) Ahrham... fra be i nought leyne mi priuite. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 906, I wol it noust layne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Symon & Judas 162 Of our kine gyf pou wil frane, we are helreis, nought to layne. ? a 1400 *Morte Artur* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte fyse wordes. c 1400 *Peuvain & Gaw.* 793 Thou mon be ded, es noght at laine, For my lord that has slayne. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gen. Lovers*, 100 But hys layned it to his flader. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxxiii. Hit is atte the queene wille Qwi schuld I layne? c 1440 *Jork Myst.* xxv. 101 This tydngis schall haue no laynyng. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* 1895 111. 648 Makdufe, in nothing wald lane, How Makchoyey biath wyfe and harnis had slane. 1598 *R. BERNARD* *Trerence, Adelphi* iii. iii. He lained nothing [L. *nihil reticuit*]. 1638 *BRAITHWAT* *Bessie Bell* iv. 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laine it. a 1650 *Earle Westmorl.* 120 in Furnivall *Perry Folio* I. 305 Duke Iohn of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. a 1802 *Janie Telfer* xxx. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee. 1862 *HISTOR* *Prov. Scot.* 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

Lain, pa. pple. of LIE.

Laine (lā'ine), *local*. A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann. Agrie.* XXXI. 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15s. per acre. *Ibid.* 230 The laines or hottons... Laine land or arable. 1797 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. 1881 *SAWYER* *Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Incorp. Land Soc.* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine... These Laines were again divided into furlongs... The 'Tenantry flock' was... when taken from the Down, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grattens in the 'Tenantry Laines'. 18... *Spectator* No. 2137. 574 (Cent.; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on lynch and laine.

Lainer (lā'ner), *Obs.* In literary use. Also 4-7 *layner*, 5-7 *laner*, 5 *lanyr*. [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adapted as *lanyer*, corrupted into *LANYARD*.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Ant.* 7. 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres [Camb. MS. *laneyers*] lacinge. 1387 *TRAVISIA* *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 369 Hire hosen... i-tyed wip layners all aboute. 14... *Sir Beues* 2753+85 (MS. E.) Hese laynerys [printed laynerys] he took anon And fastened hyss hosen, perke hym vpon. c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/1 *laner*, *ligin*, c 1450 *Mertin* 699 A-noor... brade the layneres that he had bounden vpon his hosen of stiel. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners... lachettes of theyre kynne were cutte out of theyr hack. — G. de la Tour *Cygn*, Yf I sould sytte lowe I myght hreke my payntes or layners. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell... j. 1610 *HOLLAND* *Candier* *Brit.* i. 542 An oxe hide cut out into very smal laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Layners* [printed Layners], thongs of lether. *Mod. (Essex)* This whip wants a new lainer.

Laing, Sc. form of LONG.

Laipe, obs. *Sc.* form of **LAP v.1**

Lair (lēir), *sb.1* Forms: 1 *lezer*, 3-6 *leir*, 5 *layere*, 5-7 *lare*, *layre*, 5-7 *leyre*, 6-7 *lear* (e, *laire*, *laier*, (*lieare*), 6-9 *layer*, 9 *Sc.* *layro*, *dial.* *lear*, 4- *lair*. See also **LAYER**. [OE. *leger* str. neut., corresponding to OFris. *legor* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod. G. *lager*, influenced by *lage*, lying, situation), ON. *legir* neut., seduction, Goth. *figir-s* masc., bed = OTcut. **legro-*, f. root **leg-*: see *LIE v.1*]

† **L.** The action or fact of lying. *Obs.* *Deowulf* (Gr.) 3043 *Sc* [sc. *de draca*] was fiftiges fotze-meaces lang on leger. c 893 *ÆLFRED* *Oros.* i. § 23 Mid ban langan legera bes deadan mannes inne. 1173 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* viii. iv. 70 All the beists war Repatirid weyll estryr thair nychtis lair. 1631 *MARKHAM* *Way to Get Wealth* v. ii. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrashed and drest, it is divers ways to be done, as by stowage or place of lear.

† **b.** A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.* 1296 *Durham* *Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 1 Eda filia Pate Noster pro leyr, 6d. 1332-3 *Ibid.* 13 De Ivetta Horner, pro leyr in adulterio, 2s. 1361 *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2s.

† **c.** Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.* 1602 *CAREW* *Cornwall* 20 a, The Tiller... is druen to giue it at least seuen or eight yerres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb.

Now only *Sc.*, a plot in a graveyard.

c 1000 *Laus Northumb.* *Priests* § 62 in Schmid *Gesetze* 370

polige he clazes legeres. c.1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 288 Unsac he was on life beo on legeres swa he mote. ? a.1400 *Morte Arth.* 2293 Sir Arthur. I dede hyme to the layere thare the kynglynges. c.1450 *Wynston Cron.* vii. x. 3243 He chesyd his layre in till Kelsew. c.1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxiv. iii. The mynster church. . Of Glastonbury, where now he hath his layre. c.1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. (1858) I. 118 Ane feild full fair, Quhair that him self befor chesit his lair. a.1578 *LINDSEY (Piscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 134 Sanct Salvatouris college quhairin he maid his lair verri curouslie and costlie. 1892 *McQUEEN in Macm.* Mag. XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants . . had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stronach Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whercon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At or to lair:* in or to bed. † *To take one's lair:* to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a.1000 *Wife's Compl.* 34 Frynd legg weardiab bonne ic on uhtan aa gonge. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He bed neder panne he er was, also for sete to leire. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 29991 In askes and in laire, and weping and wneses lair. c.1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys lair. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1739) 372/2 His wiff was percyd in cheld bed lair. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 53 Robin has for tobacco sold his chair, Reserving nothing but a stool for his 'laire'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 Pt. I. 9 (1863) 207 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his laire. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 The shepherd . . on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1832 *CARLYLE Sarl.* Res. (1838) 13 Wretchedness . . shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scap Hunt.* xx. 139 There were 'lairs' among the under-wood, constructed of branches. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-wolf* 160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant-forecastle, far in the fore-part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships.

transf. and fig. 1814 *SCOTT Lds. of Isles* iv. iv, Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh.* Unb. i. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. a. for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

c.1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 52 Take heed eke if the dwellers in that lair Her wombis sidis, reynys swelle or ake. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. ProL 44 All stoyr and cattall ceynt in thar lair. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* cxliii. (1878) 206 Borne I was. In Essex lairer, in village faier, that Riuen-hall hight. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed 't' abstaine from pleasant lair. a.1605 *MONTGOMERY Muses* Heli. Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my laire In fields so faire. 1649 *BLUNT Eng. Improv.* (1653) 210 The warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse alway for their Leare. 1659 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 233 Nature shall provide . . Mossy Caverns for their evening lair. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Diet.* s.v. Cow. You must . . fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range. . . These places are called lairs. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 105 Low of distant cattle . . dropping down to lair. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs . . are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

b. for beasts of chase or of prey. Plur. *At lair:* in his or their lair.

1576 *TURNER Venerie* 115. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 31 b. All the nimble Citizens of the wood betooke them to their Laire. 1626 *BRETTON Fantasticks*, Summer (1837) 224 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beaste. 1735 *SONEVELLE Chase* iii. 294 Fierce from his Laire springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* vii. lv. 96 They were hunted like wild beasts into their lairs. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar. *transf. and fig.* 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. ix. He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1856 W. COLLINS *Woman*, White iii. viii. 383. I had stired in its lair the serpent-hated of years. 1870 *SPURGEON Trans. Dar.* Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals.

1841 *BROWNING Fifth* 167 That mossy lair of lizards. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, Fate Wks. (John H.) 324 Every creature, when or dragon, shall make its own lair. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 2 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. Agric. Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1559 *HOMAN Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll . . shone it as possouned leyre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 Layre of a grounde, *terroir*. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* (1878) 141 What laier much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well) 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. viii. 13 Virgill infers the best layre for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 *SURRELL & MARKH. Countrey Farme* 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitful ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare. 1623 *MARKHAM Chase & Good Hush.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 *MORFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male (rabbit). . . and both from such a chalky ground and a sweet Layre. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 135/2 Sheep at their Leare. Some say, Feeding or Graving. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* viii. l. 64 Manure is well heavily on clover-layers. *fig.* 1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuo-

tion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 *BRETTON Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 81/1 His Bride and hee were both Rabbits of one Laier.

6. Comb.: lair-holder Sc., the owner of a grave; † lair-stall, †-stand, a grave within a church; † lair-stone, a gravestone; † lair-stow, a burial-place.

1864 N. B. Mail 2 Nov., The subcommittee of the 'lair-holders' thought it would [etc.]. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 195 Pro denariis debitis prole 'layrestall infra ecclesiam'. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 130, I gyue for my 'laire' stede in the church iij. iiij. 1538 *Inuent.* in *Archologia* L. 71 Itm the laton on the 'lairstones', vd. 1565 *Wills & Inu.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 247 For his lairstone in ye church iij. iiij. 1632 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 370 note, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. c.1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th. I.) 430 Ypolitus 8a bebyrigde 8one halgan lichaman on 8ære wudewan *lezer-stowe. c.1205 *LAV.* 22874 Me non alle 8a dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

Lair (lēir), sb.² Now dial. Also 4, 8 laire, 4-5 laier, 4-5, 9 laier, 8 laier. [a. ON. laier (Sw. *ler*, Da. *leer*) = Oteut. type *laizo- = cogn. w. *laime* - LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud. † *Under lair:* under the ground.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, his and of air. a.1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* lxviii. 18 Out take me of the laire that i. be not infestid. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 4445 All sail luee 30w at be laiste and in-to laire wath. c.1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 213 One Lazar . . Lay loken vndir layre for lymne and for light. 1633 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Laiter*, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff. *Lare*, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 76 He sees two damsels o'er the laire advance. 1825 *BROCKETT M. C. Words*, *Lair*, mire, dirt. 1833 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lair*, mud, 'sleck', quiksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† **Lair**, sb.³ Obs. Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of siluer ouer gilt. 1508 *Spenselles L.* *Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1895), No salt, cuppe, or layer . . set on the borde. 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) I. ii. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate . . viz. . . Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in H. WALPOLE *Ventur's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 287 A fair basin and lair gilt.

Lair (lēir), v.¹ Also 2 leire. [f. LAIR sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Pe rihte bileue and 8e soðe luee . . ben leirede and slaine on his leorte.

2. a. *intr.* To lie, repose (on a bed). b. Of cattle: To go to their lair. c. *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. d. To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herh a Snake full cold doth leir (= *lat*, *let* *anguis sub herba*). 1662 G. SWINOCHE *Life of Christ* Pref., O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be lairing on their beds of security and idleness. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 74 The berries of the bramblly wood . . Which, when his cattle lair, he runs to get. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Rifle Rangers* i. 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1853 *ALEX. SMITH Lira Drama* x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night. 1870 *LOWELL Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1899) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

Lair (lēir), v.² Also 6 laire. [f. LAIR sb.²]

1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog. a.1521 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 86 Some Scottisemen . . not knowing the ground laired, and lost their horse. a.1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhillik passage aine of their gear prices of ordinance lair. 1785 *BURNS Winter* Nt. iii. Silly sheep, wha . . thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggie. 1880 in *Andrins & Down Gloss.* 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxix. 290, I feared o' lairain' in the moss myself.

fig. 1859 *CAIRNS in Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

c.1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in be myre. a.1578 *LINDSEY (Piscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun moor . . and thair in lair and mischeiffit their horse. 1722 *RAMSEY Three Bonnets* iv. 76 But past relief lair'd in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlv. 500 In Scotland, . . Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired'. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 76 Watered flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert . . laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

fig. a.1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 83 Some . . polemic writ . . Wha lairs himsel in controversy.

Lair, obs. f. LAYRE; Sc. f. LUNE, leaming.

Lairage (lēiridz). [f. LAIR sb.¹ or v.¹ + -AGE.]

1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 *Corb. Constitution* 12 Apr., The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. *collect.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. b. An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/7 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 15 Aug. 5/1 The butchers . . prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 *ROSEHPR Princ. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599/2 Lairage-slaughtered beef and mutton.

Lairbar: see LABBAR.

Laird (lēird). Sc. Also 5-7 lard(e). [The regular Sc. form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *lavedr*), surviving only in a special sense.]

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *laird* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*: for examples see LORD sb.]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c.1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 133 Pure freris. That, with the laif of the laird, Will cum to the corne gar'd at ewyn and at morn. 1508 *KENNEDY Flyting w. Dunbar* 515, I sall ger hake the to the laird of Hillhouse. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. (1858) I. 65 Our all the land lord or laird was name, Bot he tuke part at that tyme with the tane. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. ix. 177 The laird of Cessford . . meites him. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 *RAMSAY Whin-Bush Club* i. Tho', to my loss, I am a lair laird, By birth, my title's lair. 1786 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 *McULLOCH Acc. Brit. Enph.* (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 note, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in Ward and Bench, continued to be reckoned as a Baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Lairdness**, a laird's wife; **Lairdrie**, a petty laird; **Lairdly a.**, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdocracy** [after *aristocracy*], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17. . . in Hogg *Jacob. Kellics* (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* III. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 *AITON Domestic Econ.* 51 The Court of Teinds, . . by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 *BURTON Book Hunter* 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the tea-table conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable vices of their several spouses. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

Lairdship (lēirdʃip). [f. LAIRD + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 *Br. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M. . . having been . . preferred to the Lairdship of Balvaird. a.1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ii. c. 26 He wasted . . the Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 *De For Journey thro' Scotl.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xl, When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

fig. 1794 *BURNS Contented wif* Little ii, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

Lairg(e), obs. Sc. form of LARGE.

Lairook, obs. form of LAIRK.

† **Lairwite**. Old Law. Also 1 legerwite, 3 learwite, 4 leyrewite. [OE. *legerwite*, f. *leger* lying, LAIR sb.¹ + *wite* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with a bondswoman.

[a.1235 *Laws of Hen. I.* xliii. § 23 in Schmid *Gesetz* 447 Si quis blodwitem, fightwitem, legerwitem et hujusmodi fornicat. i. c.1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Pu. waldes warpe me as wreche ipi learwite. 1387 *REVEISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 07 Leyrewite, amendes for liggyng by a bond woman. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons.

† **Lairry**, sb. Obs. rare-^o. In 6 layrie, 7 lairio.

1598 *FLORIO, Conala.* . . any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie [1611 lairie], an eyas.

Lairy (lēairy). a. Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. LAIR sb.² + -ry.] a. Earthly, filthy (obs.). b. Boggy, miry, swampy.

a.1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* xviii[il]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all þe thorny and be lairy besynes of þis world. c.1340-50 *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyfies abowne layery lustes and vile countyes. 17. . . *Donald & Flora* 10 (Jam.) Did ony [ewes]. . . Come near thair lairy springs. 1855 *MORRISON Cycl. Agric.* II. 74 *Lairy* (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

Lais, obs. Sc. form of LACE.

Laisar, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Laise: see LEASE v.

|| **Laissez-aller** (lē'se ˈwɛl; Fr. *laisse-alle*). Also *laissez-aller*. [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Lavinia* Misc. Ess. (1868) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much laissez-faire of tongue. 1862 — *Philip II.* xxi. Sir John . . . was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much laissez-faire.

attrib. 1818 LADY S. MORGAN *Flor. MacCarthy II.* iii. 178 He . . . found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious laissez-faire ease of a charming French woman'. 1832 LD. LYTON *Golfsmith* xxi. Those well-chosen laissez-faire leads. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* Pref. A magnificent high-handed laissez-faire neglect.

|| **Laissez-faire** (lɛˈsɛ fɛʁ; Fr. lɛsɛ fɛʁ). Also laissez-faire. [Fr.; laissez imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).]

Laissez faire et laissez passer was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littér. s. v. *laissez*).

A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also attrib. Hence **Laissez-faireism**.

1825 (MARQ. NORMANBY) *Eng. in Italy I.* 296 The laissez-faire system of anarchy. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammotism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc.]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a laissez-faire that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 696 The 'orthodox' laissez-faire political economy. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENOR *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

Lait, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple. of *LACE* v.

Laitost, -stowe, variants of *LASTOW*.

† **Lait**, sb. ¹ Obs. Forms: 1 *lisset* (u, *lisset* (u, -yt, *lisset*, 2-4 *leit*, 2, 4 *leyt*, 3 *lizt*, 4 *laite*, *layt* (e, *leyt*, 4-5 *leate*, late, 6 *layth*. [OE. *lisset*, *lisset* masc. and neut., *lisset* fem., f. *līg*, *līg* flame. Cf. *LAIT* v.] Lighting; occas. flash of fire.

1890 *Ir. Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 688 Drihten . . . lezetat scotead of heolofum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91. Effer þær wolane cymet legetu. 1800 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn was swyke lisset [1850 *Haiton*, *lisset*]. 18175 *Lamb. Hom.* 42 Heore ceph secan swa deð þe læt a-monge þunne. c. 1208. 42. 25599 A þe hute . . . þat þa sægon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 682 Eht dunt þate lēt [MS. B. *lisset*] as it were and bonding. 13. . . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 109 He loked as layt so lyzt. 1300 *Aenb.* 66 Lappþer smæfter þe lyste. 1382 *Wyclif Exot.* ix. 23 The Lord 3af. . . dyversly rennyng leytis upon the erthe. c. 1449 *Pecock Rep.* 182 Leit gooth out of the east and aperith into the west. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi. Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thunder layte and rayne. 151500 *Chester Pl.* II. 85 Leate, thounder, and eirth heganne to quake, therof I am adreade. 1513 *BRANSHAW St. Werburg* ii. 121 Thondryng and layth, erth-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait**, sb. ² Obs. [f. *LAIT* v.] In 5 *laytt*. Searching, search.

18160 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and loka that ye layn.

† **Lait**, v. ¹ Obs. Forms: 3-4 *leite* (n, 5 *layt*, pa. f. 3 *leited*, 5 *layt*, *laytid*. [? OE. **līgētan*, f. *līg*, *līg* (= **laugi*-) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhatjan*, OHG. *lohazjan*, *lohesjan*, -*ōn*, *longazzan*.] intr. To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † *Leitende* (= **līgēte*) ppl. a.

18105 *LAV.* 1839 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitede mid ege. c. 1225 *Lac. Kath.* 1370 þe leitende fur, heht warpen euf. 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ich loke ne mei, swa heht līt leomed an leitede. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumēd non into Parais bute þurh bisse leitede sworde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er leite. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 2228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among. *Ibid.* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wenyest out of this toun.

Lait (lɛɪt), v. ² Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *latt*, 4-5 *layte*, *lait* (e, 5-9 *late*, 9 *lait*. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *ulđian* to behold, Goth. *ulaitōn* (neipāleisōn); related by ablaut to ON. *lit-r*, OE. *wlīte* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wliti*s face, and ON. *lita*, OE. *wlitan* to look.]

1. trans. To look or search for; to seek, try to find. Also with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul hait. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 277 He lurkes & laytes where weitz le best. c. 1350 *St. James* 305 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 101 Græstlyt up he laites and lukes all his bagges and all his bokes. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 255 The grete Godd for to layte fynde hymne whenne he may. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2371 Adventures for to layt in land. c. 1400-1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl.) Laies are oþer lodeman, aloosed more of sirenth. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 111 Vn-witty men 3e werre To lepe oure lande to late a ladde. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words.* To Late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 *GROSS Prov. Gloss.*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 *Moorland Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?

† b. To search or look through; to examine.

13. . . *St. Erkenwold* 155 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laited þes longe seuen dayes.

2. absol. or intr. To look, search. Also dial.

To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

1300 *Cursor M.* 5915 Toun-to sal yee ferer late. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 37 Sayde þe lorde to þo ledez, laytez 3et ferre. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 766 *All.* laited after þe lede with a light wile. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 137 And this is, who wyll late. The sext moneth of hyr conceytnate, That geld is cald. *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys

ten, who so wyl lelyt late. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 87 He ne'er hes a tale without laitin.

Lait, Sc. and north. form of *LATE*.

Laiter, obs. variant of *LAUGHTER* 2.

Laitth, *Laitth*: see *LOATH*, *LOATH*.

Laitlyth, obs. form of *LADLY* a. dial.

† **Laiting**, Obs. Also 4 *laityng* (e. [f. *LAIT* v.] + -ING 1.) Lighting.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 533 (Trin.) Ponder & leityngne [Cott. leuening]. 1388 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxxii. 14 Leityngne schol go bifore hail. 1422 *Tr. Secrela Secrel.*, *Priv. Priv.* 141 Of the Reyne also comyth . . . many harmes, As thondyr, laityngne.

Laity (lɛɪti). Forms: 6 *layetie*, 6-7 *lai*, *laytie*, 6-8 *laitye*, 7 *lay* (e)ty, 7- *laity*. [f. *lai*, *LAY* a. + -iTY. An Af. *laite* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *reality*, *spirituality*), in *Year-bk.* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1726 *AVILEFFE Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Depriuation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 *MANNING Let. in Life* (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was *LAY FEE*. In 1548 a synonymous *laity* occurs ap. as a nonce-wd.)

1541 *Constitutio T. Crammer et aliorum* in *Wilkins Concilia* (1737) III. 864 In the yere of our Lord MDXLI it was agreed . . . that if any of the inferior degree dyd receave at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, . . . or any of the laitye of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.]. 1546 *LANGLEY Tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. iii. 85 In the Christen common welthe there be two sortes of menne one called the laitye. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* iii. (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spirituallie then the laitye. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 82 Both of them haue power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* iii. 162 The Alienations . . . of Tithe which gave unto the Laity in France a civil right to them. 1780 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Laity. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii. You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* xxxviii. The laity (or non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules. 1875 *HELPS Ess.*, *Organic*. *Daily Life* 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous. 1880 H. QUITER in *Alam. Mag.* Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelism with visions of gaunt melancholy women. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Hence *Laityship* nonce-wd., the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title. 1670 *EACHARD Cent. Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship like of such an estate . . . thou wouldst count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation.

Laiser, obs. form of *LAZAR*.

Lak, obs. form of *LACK*; var. *LAC* 2.

Lakay, **Laka** (yn), obs. f. *LACKEY*, *LAKIN* 1.

† **Lake**, sb. ¹ Obs. Forms: 1 *lao*, 2-3 *lac*, (lak-), 3 *loc*, (lok-), *loac*. [OE. *lāc* (= prehistoric **laiko*), **laikō* neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Tent. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. **laiko*- 'play', *LAKE* sb. ² With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *lician* to please, *LIKE* v., from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. To *lake* (dat.), as a gift.

Beornuf (L.) 1584 He . . . offer swyle in of-ferede lað-licu lac. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* viii. 4 Ac gang æt-eowe þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyses beade on hyra gecyðnesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne con him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloge þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 þe pre loe þe ich er nemde þat is gold, and recheles and mirre. c. 1225 *Lac. Kath.* 63 De riche roederen . . . brohten to lake. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 þe preo kinges . . . offeren Jesu Crist þeo deorewode þreo lokes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1798 And iacob sente fer hi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren.

† **Lake**, sb. ² Obs. Forms: 2 *Orm.* *lezzk*, 3 *lezk*, 4 *laic*, 4-6 *laik*(e), *layk*(e), 5 *lak*(e). [a. ON. *laik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lāc* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see *LAKE* sb. ¹), OHG. *leich* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance; -OTent. **laiko*-, a verbal sb. from **laikan* to play, *LAKE* v.]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2166 Inn ægæde and in lezzkess. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaute . . . That he nam kaimb, the leze to se. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 374 Pat for her loydeh laykes aloosed þay were. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 465 We ne louen in our land no laik nor no mirthe. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1704 The child hadd no powste his laykes to lett. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4685 þe cursed laik o counais were clene with it drenchid. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng wib lake. 1570 *LEVINS MANE.* 198/15 A lake, play, ludus.

b. A stake at play.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slac* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be played That sunn sall lose a lake.

2. A fight, contest.

[a. 1000 *Wizn* 1007 *Wiza* nealædð unlæt laces.] c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 10408 þe lyght we lasse, and þe laik endit. c. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lodes and ladies of þat laik likes. c. 1470 *Glorios & Gw.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, thron lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

Lake (lɛɪk), sb. ³ Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. *L. lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root **lak*- denoting moisture; cf. OE. *læcan* to moisten, *LECH* v., also *LEAK* sb. and v.]

The OHG. *lahha* (G. *lache*) pond, bog, is formally coincident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. Obs. exc. dial.

955 *Charter of Edred* in *Earle Charters* 382 Dæt to Mæges forda andlang lace ut on Temese. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decemacris inter Lak. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 19 This riche Revir down raik. Throwe ane forest . . . And for to lende by that laik thoct me leuar. 1559 *MORWYNG Ewonym.* 346 The matter must . . . be by and by tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood. c. 1630 *Risoun Surri. Devon* § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842-71 *PULMAN Rustic Sk.* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots of lakes. An rivers zum—that into 'n fall. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 4/1 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. Comb. : † *lake-frith*, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † *lake-rift*, a gully made by a stream.

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrith. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 536 And lyonnex and lehardex to lake ryfies.

Lake (lɛɪk), sb. ⁴ Forms: 3, 5 *lac*, 7, 4 *lak*, 4-5 *laake*, *leke*, 4-6 *laake*, 5-7 *St. laik* (e, 6 *St. laik*, 7 *laque*, 3- *lake*. [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. L. *lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was *lai*. The present Eng. form *lake* (recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with *prec*, or perh. rather to independent adoption of L. *lacus*.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; *properly*, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 1279-80 Ouer þen lac of Siluius & ouer þen lac [1275 *lake*] of Philistens. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 A stinkend see, þat semes als a lake of hell. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 438 þenne lashed þe lak þat large watz are. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 226 Quye tbole 3e þame oure godis tak, & his to cast þame in þe lak? c. 1400 *MALOUVEY* (Roxh.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lake er funder faire preciese stanes. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 799 Par is a grete lake nere hand. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xii. 150 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the laik of Asia fer and neyr. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.*, *Deser. Ire.* 521 The ryver Ban renneth out of the lake into the north ocean. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Lake. 1656 *WHISTON Theory Earth* iv. (1722) 362 There were only smaller Lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords. 1813 *BYRON Let.* 5 Sept., in Moore *Let. & Frills*. (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835 *WORDSWORTH (title)* A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 1877 I. 168 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2).

c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ich leade ham . . . ilc ladicke lake of the sui sunne. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xx. 14 Deih and hell were cast into the lake of fyre. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Alag.* Verses 24 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. **The Great Lake** (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians): the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.

1727 C. COLDEN *Hist. Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sackem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Grey Liv.* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake.

† 2. A pond, a pool. Obs.

c. 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) þurh alle þa meres and feornes þa ligen toward Huntendune porte and bas meres and laces. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11934 þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lake, seuen he made o clai. c. 1325 *Song Henry* 166 in *E. P.* P. 166 (1866) 123 We sleps a clai swolle syn in lake. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. c. 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 23 He lyft up þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat 3outhe. c. 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 291 Lye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 432/1 All vheris, garthis, pullis, haldis, Laikis and nettis.

+3. [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); *occas*, a grave. *Obs.*

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule deluyn a lake. c1340 HAMPOLE *Passer* vii. 16 Þe lake he oppyrd and 79 gote it. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 They shul not abyden thi treute, that gon down to to the lake. c1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 When he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther such an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1505 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set bym in y^e lake of lyons where Danyell the prophete was. *Sig.* c1400 *Prayer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe lake of wrecchedenesse.

+b. An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Þe putte down Jeremy in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribil and lotful lake.

+d. Used after *L. lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defouled with oute the cite, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the bridels of horsis. 1657 G. THORNTON *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [sc. grapes] into the presse, and trod them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunnd the Wine into the Butts.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*: a. simple *attrib.*, as *lake-fishery*, *lake-level*, *lake-shore* (in quot. *attrib.*), *lake-system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake-herring*, *lake-shad*, *lake-sturgeon*, *lake-trout*, *lake-whiting*, for which see the second member.

1833 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 23 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the 'lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1833 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Nt. Second Wks.* (1876) 26 The 'lake-fowl' was heard no more. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the 'lake-level'. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exps.* 7 In that cold 'lake-shore' country the people dwell in wooden structures. 1560 J. DAUS *Tr. Seidand's Commu.* 24 After they couche them selues in a pece of ground, by the 'lake side'. 1727 PHILIP *Quarill* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct. Canada and the 'lake system', cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 270 The slope on the 'lakeward side'.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated*, *lake-reflected*, *lake-sounding* adjs. c. locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake-like* adj.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? .. Adam's Ulcer, .. the 'lake-diver, the furnace brand, the brimstone-meat of that cursed man. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 11. iv. 251 White and 'lake-like fields [of mist]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. The locked, guarded, and 'lake-moated' Castle of Lochleven. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. l. 744 He will watch .. the 'lake-reflected sun illumine the yellow bees. 1727 PARNELL *Home's Batt.* *Frogs & Mice* 5 The 'lake-resounding Frogs selected Fare. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. 38 Lake many a 'lake-surrounded flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special *comb.*: a. *lake-basin*, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; *lake-country* = *LAKE-LAND*; *lake-crater*, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; *lake-favor* *U.S. local*, malaria; *lake-fly* *U.S.*, an ephemeropterid (*Ephemerella simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Diet.*); *lake-lawyer* *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; *lake-lodgo*, *-ore* (see quot.); *lake-weed*, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also *LAKE-LAND*. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere; .. where they reach the boundary of the original 'lake-basin'. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native 'Lake-country'. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 99 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated 'lake-crater' of Laach. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 'Lake lawyer, the Western Mud-fish. .. Dr. Kirtland says it is .. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes. .. These are called 'lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. PHINSON *Utiliz. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called 'lake-ore'. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 876 'This branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like 'Lakewood'. 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* App. 316 Lakewood, *Polygonum*.

b. *Lake poets*, school, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; *lake poetry*, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1843 H. N. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Life Arnold* (1854) I. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. *Lake-dweller*, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; *lake-hamlet*, *-sottlomot*, *-village*, a collection of such dwellings; *lake-mnn* = *lake-dweller*. 1853 LALL *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the 'lake-dwellers' cultivated all the cereals. *Phil.* 18 The Swiss 'lake-dwellers' seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1855 LUNBOK *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age 'Lake-habitations' were evidently, prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A.. piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a 'Lake-hamlet'. 1884 W. WESTALL *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the 'Lake-man' was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss 'Lake-settlements'. 1865 LUNBOK *Preh. Times* 126 The 'Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

+Lake, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. laik*, 7 *layke*. [First found in Chaucer; prob. a *Du. laiken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wt. Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlammys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod.G. *lakan* from LG.] Fine linen.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Brynging hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lii. Thir fair ladyis in silk and clath of laik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 234 Quhill causit hes to lurk vnder the laik Richt myn cowart durst nocht eum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx. The quibyst laikye bot with the blackest asse.

Lake (lāk), sb. [Orig. a variant of LAC.]

1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. LAC 2), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Lake*, a faire red colour vsed by painters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 Beale's *Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 131 Several parcels of Lake of my own making. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 608 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake, form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 Albert Durer *Revised* 11 Lake .. is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 AGLIOSBY *Painting Illustr.* I. 23 In employing of fine Colours, as fine lakes Ultra Marine Green, &c. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are .. Constasy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson*, *Florence*, *green*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *lake*. *Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum .. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine .. this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 SMITH *Chem. Philos.* 450 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [fungus] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 LYNN *Sci. & Art* II. 410 The lakes chiefly used are carmine and lake, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. GREGORY *Jour. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. *Comb.*, as *lake-red*, *vermilion* sbs. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Mss. Rust.* I. 166 note. The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 241 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/4 A leafy cluster of blossoms .. of a brilliant lake-vermilion hue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shows up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free hæmoglobin.

Lake (lāk), v. 1. Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 *lācan*, 4 *leyke*, *laiky*, 4-6 *laike*, *layke*, 6, 9 *laak*, 8-9 *laik*, 4-*lake*. [A *Com. Tem.* reduplicative str. v.], OE. *lācan*, pa. t. *lōle*, *lōc* = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *lōk* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *c* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

+1. *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dærcum lācan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a 1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus .. leolec ofer lāzfuld hrode hwile on swonrade. c 1205 LAY. 27270 Arður him lac to swa hit a liun woneat. *Ibid.* 28522 Hir lac toward hīreðe folc vīnmete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9997 Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day out.

+b. *trans.* To move quickly.

c 1205 LAY. 29662 Up he lac þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; *occas*, in amorous or obscene sense; *dial.* to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about*, *away*.

c 1300 *Harleik* 950 The children .. with him leykeden bere fille. 13.. E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 872 Layketez with hem as yow list & leter my gastes one. 1393 LAXEL *P. Pl. C.* i. 187 And yf hym luste for to layke þanne lōke we move. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestre .. For lacke of hir lord laiket besyde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How his lozell laykis with his lord. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 193/15.

1599 T. CUTWOOR *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A v. Let the lasses giue over laiking in the greene. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* 62 The pent-stack we us'd to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this! c 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1838 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. Any tidy lass .. that .. would not go haiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 101 The men (in Westmoreland) occasionally going off laiking .. that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laiking'.

+b. quasi-*trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne lit make Wein tha! wil ani man lake!

+3. *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merþe. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 3356 þai badden .. burdes briste & bolde .. to laykly hem wan þay wolde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe with to laike. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne apoun a day Hyr laykand in a meadow lay.

+Lake, v. 2. *Obs.* [f. LAKE sb.¹] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c 1200 ORMIN 1172 Þa lakesst to Drihtin wiþþ shep Cast-like i þine þæwess. *Ibid.* 7430 Þa þre kingess lakedenn Crist Wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

Lake (lāk), v. 3 [f. LAKE sb.¹] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' 0.3 acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

Lake, obs. form of LAC sb.¹, LACK.

Lakeism: see LAKISM.

Lake-land, LAKELAND. [f. LAKE sb.⁴ + LAND.] The land of lakes; *spec.* the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also *attrib.*

1829 SOUTHLEY *Sir T. More* II. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/2 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence *Lakelander*, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/2 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

Lakeless (lāk-lēs), a. [f. LAKE sb.⁴ + -LESS.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1885) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equality of flow .. the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

Lakelet (lāk-lēt), [f. LAKE sb.⁴ + -LET.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet .. lies among the mountains. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado Sp.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

Laken, obs. f. LACK v. 1; variant of LAKIN.

Laker (lāk-lāk), 1. [f. LAKE sb.³ + -ER 1.] +1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. PLUMPTRE] (*title*) The Lakers; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 BR. WATSON in R. WATSON *Life* (1818) II. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love *laking*: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among schoolboys in these parts). 1806 SOUTHLEY in C. C. SOUTHLEY *Life* III. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 MISS MITTORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 73 *Aphrodis* to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 381 The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local*.) A fish living in or taken from a lake, *spec.* the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. WILSON *Lett.* in Hamilton *Memo.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

Laker². [f. LAKE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who 'lakes'. 1805 [see LAKER 1]. 1876 in *Whilly Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake*.

Lako-wake, erroneous form of LAK-WAKE.

Lakey, obs. form of LACKY; var. LAKY a. 2

Lakh: see LAC 2.

Lakie (lāk-lāk), *Sc.* Also 8 *lonky*. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie-tide*.

1710 SINCLAIR *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth .. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a lakey tide. .. When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; .. it returns immediately, and flows durig another

hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutlers & Tulliallan* I. 35 The lakie tide never recedes more than two feet before returning on its regular course. . . When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

Lakin (*lā'kin*). Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 *lakan*, *lakayn*, 5-6 *laykin*, -yn, 8 *laken*, *laking*, 9 (in glossaries) *lairkin*. [app. connected with LAKE *v*. 1; cf. ON. *leika* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in qts. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (1700), quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. Northumb.'

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom bes iij. lakayns. c. 1460 *Waucoulye Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that comyns to man She bryngys furth a lakan. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 334/5 A Laykin, bahie, *crayundin*. 1790 *Gregey Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Laking*, playthings for children. North. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brou't her a Lunnoun laken, a conny hab. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

† **Lakin** *2*. Obs. Also 5, 7 *laken*, 6 *lakens*. See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf. *bodikins*, *pittikins*.] Only in *By (our) lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady*.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laker, some by our lady. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband . . . yet would I rather abyde the perill of breeding wroth in my bely. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 1 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old honies ake. 1616 [W. HAUGHTON] *English-suen for my Money* C. 4, Bir laken sirs, I thinks tis one a clocke. a 1625 [see BYRLAKIN].

Laking (*lā'kin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 Now dial. [f. LAKE *v*. 1 + -ING 1.] Playing, amusement. Also attrib. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Consc.* 594 When he es yhung and luffes layking. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 5188 Than he sayd . . . God mot at yhoure layking bel. a 1816 [see LAKE]. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime . . . 'laking wit' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1834 H. SEEBORN *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

Laking (*lā'kin*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -ING 1.] a. Visiting the English lakes. b. Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes Note*, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

Lakish (*lā'kiʃ*), a. [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -ISH.] † 1. a. Abounding in lakes or pools. b. Inhabiting a lake. Obs.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) F. 3, I know he knows that watie lakish hill. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mfn.* Intro. Fishes which are . . . lakish, as the Umhla, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 CHUTMAN *Angler's Vadem.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluvialile, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1839 *Abelard & Heloise* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish power To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rart. 1831 *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet . . . was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **Lakishness**.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons . . . have a strange idea of the Lakes.

Lakist (*lā'kist*). [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -IST.] Adopted in *Kr. as lakiste*. A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymist and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. a 1849 Poe *Cockton* Wks. 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1893 *B'ham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **Lakism**, affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 462 The third canto of Child Harold . . . which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakism.

Lakka, Lakke, obs. forms of LAC¹, LACK.

Laky (*lā'ki*), a. 1 [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 CORG. *Lancaster*, lakie, belonging to a lake. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Intro. By . . . flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Narr.* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

Laky (*lā'ki*), a. 2 Also 9 *lakey*. [f. LAKE *sb.* 6 + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; spec. of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones . . . are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lakey tints. 1898 F. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 note, The hemoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

Lakey, obs. form of LACKEY.

La-lā (*lā-lā*), a. [adj. use of *la la* interj.: see LA *int.* b.] 'So-so', not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Frills*. (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitter. 1806 SURR *Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. a 1849 HARTLEY *Coleridge Ess.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisical.

† **Lale**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Cf. Da. *lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

131. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 153 Pen be lorde wonder loude laded & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 932 Pen laded Lotb, 'lorde what is best?' [1877 N. W. Linn. Gloss., *Lall*, to cry out.]

Lall (*lāl*), *v.* [Echoic, after L. *lallare*.] *intr.* To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence *La'lling vbl. sb.* Also attrib.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.* When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, . . . the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

Lallan (*lāl-lān*), a. and sb. Sc. [variant of LOWLAND.] A. adj. Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. B. sb. (Also *Lallans*.) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil xix*, But a' your doings to rehearse . . . Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — To W. Simpson, Postscript, ii. They . . . spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. 1797 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far aff our gentles for their poets few, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits, Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannus in montibus*.

† **Lallate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *lallare*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lallation (*lāl-lā'fən*). [n. of action f. L. *lallare* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. *lallation*.] † a. Childish utterance (obs.). b. An imperfect pronunciation of r, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of l; lambdacism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A. ij. This makes me hope that you will dispense with the Lallation and Low dialect of this bahe [sc. a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomans have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

Lam (*lām*), sb. 1 [? f. LAM *v.* (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *lam-net*. (Cf. LAMMET.) 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v. Lama*, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo vuntur piscatores, a *lam* vocamus. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lam-net*, a net into which fish are driven by heating the water.

Lam (*lām*), sb. 2 Weaving. [ad. F. *lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *Weaving* (1878) 317 The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1883 *Almondb. & Hudersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yields.

Lam (*lām*), *v.* Forms: 6-8 *lamme*, *lamb*, 7 *lambe*, 8 *lamm*, 6-*lam*. [Cf. ON. *lenja* (pa. t. *lamda*), lit. 'to lame' = OE. *læmian*, f. *lama* LAME], but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1595 [simplified in BELAM]. 1596 THOMAS *Diet.* (1606), *Defusio*, to lamme or humbast with strokes. 1631 *Celestina* ix. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 306 A Fellow, whom he lamb'd most horribly. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* (Morell) l. Lammed, *Verberatus*. 1812 H. J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would!

trans. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur . . . woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to lam (it) into one*, *to lam out*.

1875 A. R. HORE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 179 'I had six cuts . . . and Vialls did lam into me.' 1882 'F. ANSTEE' *Vice Versa* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him undress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. LAM *sb.* 1

1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go to a net.

Hence **Lamming vbl. sb.**, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 BEAUF. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iii. One whose dull body will require a *lamming*. 1611 CORG. *Gawle*, . . . a cudgelling, basting, thrashing, lamming. 1883 *Almondb. & Hudersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

Lam, obs. form of LAMB, LAMB, LOAM.

Lama (*lāmā*). Also 9 *error*. *lama*. [Thibetan *blama*, the *ś* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dā-lāe* or *delli*)-*lama*, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho*- or *Teshu*-*lama*; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The *Dalai Lama* lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1865 tr. *Martins's Cong. China* 13 This Letter . . . he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698 J. CRAWL *Miscory* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call *Dalae-Lama*, or *Lamalamalaw*. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the *delli Lama*. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded

like the grand Lama . . . by a crowd of humble adorers. 1876 *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect . . . is the *Dalai* (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lumpo. 1882 *Ch. Bells* 10 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamans and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

attrib. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the Russian empire . . . the lama, and the schamane religions. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp*, 366 The majority of the lama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **Lamaic** a., of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **Lamaism** (also *lamism*), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **Lamaist**, one who professes lamaism; also attrib.

Lamaistic a., of or pertaining to the lamaists.

Lamaite = LAMAIST. **Lamaitic** a. = LAMAISTIC.

1834 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaists. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timbowski's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamaism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaistic worship. 1883 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 242/1 The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 237 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje*.

|| **Lama** (*lāmā*). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133/2 A gold embroidered lama drapery . . . Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in Mrs. Armistead *Old Cr.* Customs (1883) 36 A dress of silver lama over French linc.

Lama, erroneous form of LLAMA.

† **Lamanism**. Obs. [After F. *lamanisme* (Huc).] = LAMAISM. So **Lamanical** a. = LAMAIC. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Thibetan portion . . . is inhabited by a rough race, . . . retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engrained Lamanism. 1867 M. JONES *Hue's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfolding the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

Lamantin (*lām-ēntin*). Also 8-9 *lamontine*, *lamentein*, 9 *lamantine*. [a. F. *lamantin*, *lamentin*.] The manatee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lamentine*. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. 1797 *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamentin (sea-cow or manatee). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 128 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals. 1805 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

Lamar, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Lamarckian (*lāmā-kiān*), a. and sb. [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744-1829) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. B. sb. One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 127 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1893 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lamarckianism**, **Lamarckism**, the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck.

Lamarckite = LAMARCKIAN sb.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi. These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Athenaeum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but . . . when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/5 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanists.

Lamasery (*lāmā-səri*). Also *lamasary*, *lamasari*, *lamassery*, *lamastery*, *lamestery*. [a. F. *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by Huc from *lama*: see LAMA¹.]

The spelling *lamasari* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarāi* inn (see SERAI).]

A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *Hue's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasery of Gaden. 1882 BARBER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. 1. 96 It contains many lamaserai of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

Lamasse, obs. form of LAMAS.

Lamb (*lām*), sb. Forms: a. 1 *lam* (b, *lamp*, 1 *emb*, 2, 4-6 *lam*, 4-6 *lame*, 4-7 *lambe*, 5-6 *lamme*, 7 *lamm*, 2- *lamb*. *Pl.* 1 *lamb*, 3 *lambre*, *Orm.* *lambre*, 3-5 *lambren*, 4 *lam-*

berne, 4-5 lambryn, 5 lamber, lamborn, lambres, lambroon, 6 lambes, (lames, Sc. lammis), 6- lambs. *β*. 1-5 lomb, lombor, 2-5 lombe, 3 lombbe, 4 lome, loombe, (lowmpe), 4-5 loomb, 5 loom. *Pl*. 1 lombor, lomborn, lombor, lombro, lombur, 3 lombren. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lamb*, *lambor* (*lamb*, *lambor*), *lamb* str. neut., corresponds to OS. *lamb* (Du., MLG. *lamb*), OHG. *lamb* (MHG. *lamb* (*b*, *lamb*, mod. *G. lamb*), ON. *lamb* (Sw. *lamb*, Da. *lamb*), Goth. *lamb*:—OTent. **lambor*-, **lambiz*-, no certain extra-Tent. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form is OE. *lambura* (**lambura*)—OTent. **lambura*; there were dissyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncope of the middle vowel; the occasional form *lamb* is due to the analogy of animal names of the *o* declension. In ME. the plural was assimilated to that of the *-n* declension (cf. *children*, *calveren*, *brethren*).

1. The young of the sheep.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E. 216 *Eniza est genuit agnam idest coelbor lomb.* c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 6 Muntas for hwon uphofun ge swe sowe rommas & hyllas swe swe lomburu scepa. 828 *Charter of Ethelbert* in O. E. Texts 438, xx lamba & xx fehta. a. 900 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr. Wulker 61/29 *Et quasi agnus lasciuus*, and swa plegende lamp. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 3 Ic sendo ioib swa lombro hi-tuif ulum. c. 1000 *Ælfric* *Exod.* xii. 5 Witodlice þæt lamb sceal becom anwintre pur lamb clæne and unwehme. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þæt i-offreded lomb þæt þe engel her offrian bitacned cristes deoþe. a. 1225 *Auer. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & heoð wode wulues. 1227 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7609 Wulues dede hi nimeþ vorþ, þæt er dude as lombes. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 12302 Wit hir child sul offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware. 1387 *Traveisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 229, Iabel., departide kydes from lambren. c. 1425 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 80 Humlyte was the furst: a lambhe he hestredde. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 Þe iythe owhyth to be payed of lambhryn. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* C viij b, Take pressure made of a lambhe that was borne in vntyme. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxviii. 18 He for our sailk that suffrit to be slane, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice was dight, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane. 1535 *Coverdale Is. lxxv.* 21 The wolff and the lambhe shal fede together. a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xx, Bludy berkit was their bairst, As thay had worrit lammis. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 21 Item received of Nicolas Newbyre for twoe lames. .iij. yd. 1621 *Minneton Sun in Aris* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems. .as. Sincerity by a Lamb. 1657 *Milton P. L.* xl. 645 Ewes and thir bleating Lambes. 1735 *Sonerville Chase* vi. 26 The poor defenceless Lamb. .ij. Supplies a rich Repast. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 112 Sheepwauls populous with bleating lambes. 1823 *SHELLEY G. Mab* viii. 128 His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made His nature as the nature of a lamb. 1884 *Ruskin Pleas.* Eng. (1885) 133 A Lamb means an Apostle, a Lion an Evangelist. *transf.* and *fig.* 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 87 Yf we he lys red shepe, fruytfull in wolle of vertues. .and in lambren of good dedes. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. 97 Alas poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd A Foxe, to be the Shepherd of thy Lambes.

b. Proverbs.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. vii. 40 As soone goes the young lambe to the roste, as the olde sheepe. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* 1. x. 60 In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep. 1768 [see Gon 5 b]. *Mod.* As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. *fig.* Applied to persons. a. A young member of a flock, esp. of the church.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xxi. 15 He cwæð to him heald mine lamb [c. 950 *Lindisf.*, c. 1160 *Hattin* lombor]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13279 To standenn gær þe lape gast, To werenn hise lambhre. a. 1225 *St. Marier* 12 Icham mi lauerdes lomb, and he is min hirde. c. 1286 *Chaucer Par.* 7. p. 718 Therefore shoul they neuere han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of heuene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 To shewe the way of vertue to his yonge pilgrymes & tender lambes. 1761 *Wesley Frul.* 21 Jan. (1827) III. 38 I spent a hour with one who was as hot as any of the lambs at the tabernacle; but she is now a calm, reasonable woman. 1864 *TENNISON Agnes's F.* 361 Leolin, I almost sit in envying you: The very whitest lamb in all my fold Loves you.

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb.

c. 1200 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 590 He gefulode ðone wulf and geworhte to lambe. 13. *Cursor M.* 20010-671 (B. M. Add. MS.) Jesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hownde hap made a lomb. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* cxiii. 391 Maria. Alas, my lam so mylde, why wilt thou fare me fro Emang these wulves wyde. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* iii. 4 He is na Dog; he is a Lam. 1589 *PURCELLIAN Eng. Poetrie* iii. xiv. (Arb.) 297 It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field. 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* ii. 1. 136 Innocent lambs! They thought not any ill. 1858 *Lytton What wilt he do* t. xiv, The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady.

c. used as a term of endearment.

a. 1553 *UNALL Royster* D. i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as grislie, Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1673 *KIRKMAN Unlucky Child* 165 But Lamb (his wife), you mistake the matter quite. 1725 *Dr. For. Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) I. 29 To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me. 1820 *SHELLEY Floristina* 76 And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc.]?

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 *Leathemore's Adv. con. Gaming* (ed. 2) 5 When a young Gentleman or Pientice comes into this School of Vertue unskill'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a lamb. 1680 *Cotton Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 5 And then the Rooks. . . laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten. 1831 *J. MILLS Tea* 1st part to last III. x. 127 'In order—That we may not be among the

skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 *Chicago Tribune* Feb., 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 *GLADDEN Applied Chr.* 204 A recent estimate . . . puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. The Lamb, + God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.

(After John i. 29, Rev. xvii. 14, etc.)
a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1015 (Gr.) Is sidðan mot. . . godes lombor in sindreum sidðan awo forð folgian. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John i. 29 Her is godes lamb. her is se deaðeaweg middan-cardes synne. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12519 Crist Wass Godesse Lamb zebatto. 1311 *E. E. Allt. P. A.* 413 My Iorde be lomb, þurh hys godhede, He toke my self to hys maryage. 1340 *Ayent* 232 Volþe þæt lamb of mildenesse þæt is Jesu crist. c. 1400 *Primer* (1807) 68 Lomh of god. . . haue mercy on us. c. 1430 *Hyynn Virg.* 53 þis lomb, y spak of him þæt he wolde synne a-batys. 1507 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 That Lamb for soher summe was sauld. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xlii. 1 A pure riuier of water of life. . . proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lamb. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 792 Eoe song employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us!' 1824 *TENNISON St. Agnes's Eve* 17 So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

b. Her. Holy Lamb = AGNUS DEI b.

1823 in *CRABD Technol. Dict.* 1843 *FOSBROKE Cycl. Antig.* 815 *Holy-Lamb.* This was anciently a lamb with St. John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trullan canons made in 653. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 100 The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter foreleg a staff, usually in hend-sinister, for which depends a Baner, charged with a Cross of St. George.

4. *pl.* a. The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684-6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. b. The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860-1870.)

1744 *RALPH Hist. Eng.* I. 888 So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs; an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England. 1757 *HUME Hist.* II. 387. 1844 *Times* 4 Nov. 5/2 Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters. *Note.* 'Lambs' . . . means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 334 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. . . These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs. 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct. Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. a. The flesh of the lamb used as food.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 50 Lambe of two or three moneths old is the best. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 92 There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.

fig. 1809 *MILMAN Gil Blas* x. xii. (Riddg.) 384 The happy man . . . seemed to be very little less happy than his partner. . . and one would have sworn . . . that he liked mutton better than lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his elderly bride.]

b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 6 My gowne furrett wth whyte lambe. 1587 *R. MULCASTER Fortescue's De Land. Leg.* (1672) 123 b, The Serjantes Cape is ever furred with white lambe. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 Allowed me to state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb or Astrakhan.

c. Vegetable lamb: = BAROMETZ.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 125. I am not very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a general received Fable.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamb-note*, *lamb-fell*, *lamb-fold*, *lamb-glove*, *lamb-hurdle*, *lamb-meadow*, *lamb-shepherd*, *lamb-trade*. b. objective, as *lamb-kymming*, *lamb-shearing*. c. instrumental (sense 5 b) as *lamb-lined*.

1450-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro tectura apud le 'lambecote. c. 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 75 'Lambecote' for the C. . . I. d. c. 1500 *Pro Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lerdish* 78 Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes, as 'lombe flessh, motoun and Capouns. 1884 *GILMOUR Mengols* 91 Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a 'lamb-fold. 1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 3 pair of fine 'lamb gloves. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 Fig. 7 represents a 'lamb-hurdle. 1811 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 366 As we wander o're the blissful Plains, You daily shall compose 'Lamb-hymning strains. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 706 A payr of 'Lamb-lynd' buskins on her feet. 1450-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro falcatione de le 'Lambmedowe. 1774 'Lamb-shearing [see *lamb-ale* in 7 below]. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 139 Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts. a. 1711 *KEN Sion Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 331 May I, like you, sing the 'Lamb-Shepherd's Love. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 8/4 'Lamb trade firm.

7. *Special Comb.*: a. *lamb-ale* (see quot.); *lambs'-cage* (see quot.); *lamb-areop*, a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see *CREEP sb.* 4); *lamb-omptied a.*, emptied of lambs; *lamb-fashion*, after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. *mutton dressed*

lamb-fashion, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; *lamb-b-florin Hist.*, a florin stamped with the 'Agus Dei'; *lamb's fry* (see quot.); *lamb-hog*, a lamb of the second year; *lamb-house* (see quot.); *lamb's-lease*, a meadow in which lambs are reared; *lamb's leather*, lambskin; *lamb-ram*, a ram under two years old; *lamb-stones*, the testicles of a lamb; *lamb-suckler*, *lamb-suckling* (see quots.).

1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 119 *Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 503 The 'Ales' were numerous. Brand mentions . . . Lamb-Ales, Leet-Ales, [etc.]. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 264 **Lamb's-Cages*, cribs for foddering sheep to fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft Ash-rod about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 167 If the ewes and lambs are folded, 'Lamb creeps can be brought into use. 1898 'ROLF BOLAREWON' *Rom. Canvass Trav.* 96 The ewes of the 'lamb-emptied small yard are then carefully counted out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 131 Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but melinks she's dished herself off to day, 'lamb-fashion. 1885 R. SHARPE *Cal. City Letters* 107 The 170 'lamb-florins to their keeping. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The product of lambs' castration are called 'lamb's-fries. 1891 *HARDY Tess* (1900) 8/2, I should like for supper, . . . well, lamb's fry. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 As, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year, a Hog, 'Lamb-hog, or Teg if it be a female. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 'Lamb-hogs, 18s. to 28s. per head. 1819 *REES Cycl.* XX., **Lamb-house*, . . . the place where lambs are fattened. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 58 Wherein, if the Reader observe (as if he had been brought up in 'Lamb-lease) he seems for the most part very tenderly affected. 1607 T. COCKS *Act.* 27 Apr. (Canterb. Cath. Libr. MS. E. 31) 'Lambes lether gloves 6d. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 74 A good strong 'lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt. 1613 *OVERBURY Charac.* *Ordinary Fencer* Wks. (1856) 112 For an inward bruise, 'lambstones and sweet-breads are his onely sperma cetti which he eats at night. 1677 *Complicat. Servant-Maid* 87 Put in Lamb-stones and sweetbreads. 1819 *REES Cycl.* XX., **Lamb-suckler*, . . . a person who carries on the business of fattening house-lamb. *Ibid.*, **Lamb-suckling*, . . . the art of fattening house-lamb.

b. In various plant names, as *lamb's cress*, *Cardamine hirsuta*; *lambkill*, (a) *Andromeda maritima* (Syn. Soc. Lex. 1888); (b) *U. S.* the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*; *lamb's lettuce* = *CORN-SALAD* (*Valerianella olitoria*); *lamb's quarter*, (a) *Atriplex hastata* or *patula*; (b) *Chenopodium album*; *lamb's tails*, the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; *lamb's too*, a name for *Lotus corniculatus*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and *Medicago lupulina*. Also LAMB'S TONGUE.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 24 Cersan sudes, sume men hatað 'lambes cersan. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 300/14 *Thinspis*, lambescere. 1882 in *FRIEND Devonshire Plant.* 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 90 Cymes of viburnum, rose-blooming 'lambkill. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxv. s. 1. 242 **Lambes Lettuce*. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 197 The young leaves of the species of *Valerianella* are eaten as salad, under the French name of Mâche, or the English one of Lamb's Lettuce. 1871 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 192 Corn-salad, or Lamb's-lettuce . . . is eaten as a salad. 1773 *HAWKESWORTH Voy.* III. 442 We also once or twice met with a plant like what the country people in England call 'Lamb's quarters, or Fat-hen. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 233 A salad made of the 'lamb's quarter' (*Chenopodium album*), was found very useful. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 That modest kind of beauty which these catkins, 'pussies', and 'lamb's tails', as the country people call them, suggest. 1896 *WARWICKSH. Gloss.* *Lamb's-tails*, the male catkins of hazel and filbert trees. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 94 Handfuls. of rose and 'lambtwee sweet.

Lamb (læm), v. [*l.* LAMB sb.]
1. *trans.* (passive only) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 It. inaleth the lambe to seeke after a lingeve soe soone as it is lambed. 1775 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lamb*, If he be like to dye when first Lambed, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein. 1793 *Hollym Inelos.* Act 13 A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambd and living at Midsummer. c. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* IV. 199 The . . . shepherd . . . found her with a new-year lamb on the very gair of the Crammel Craig, where she was lambd herself. 1829 *GLAZER'S Hist. Derby* i. 214 Not one of these [rams] was lambd before Feb. 6, 1828.

2. *intr.* To bring forth a lamb; to yearn.
1611 *COTGER, Agnelor*, to lambe. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 An ewe put into a good pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as good as to lett her goe in a good pasture three weekes after. 1707 J. BRANN *Zeland* (1703) 75 As for the sheep, . . . they Lamb not so soon as with us. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lifer Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, Each ewe lambing at two, three, and four years old.

3. Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, to lamb down.

1850 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 76 The flocks are usually lambd down about the latter end of March. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 574 Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes. *Mod. Adv.*, Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.

4. *Lamb down.* *Austral.* [? a transferred use of sense 3.] *trans.* a. To part with, pay down (money), esp. recklessly. Also *absol.*

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,

thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shanty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money; to 'clean out'. Also *absol.*

1873 M. CLARKE *Holiday Peak*, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 AUG. 47 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard-table. Between them they lamb down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

Hence **Lambd** *phl. a.*, **Lambing** (*down*) *phl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Agnell*, *lambd*. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 Of the lambing of ewes. *Ibid.* 601 Think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambd flock. 1850 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 76, I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way... and had them in very high condition... on their lambing down. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambd and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 51 It is the Bushman come to town... Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. WALCUI *Victoria* in 1880. 130 The operation—combining equal parts of hussing, over-charging, and direct robbery... and facetiously christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of **LAM** v.

Lamba (læmbā). [Malagasy.] A large cloak worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gl. Afr. Island* xvi. 326 The specially national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about three yards long and two wide. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The natives in their white lambas.

† **Lamback**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **lambacks**, **lambake** (e. [? f. **LAM** v. + **BACK** sb.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig.*

1890 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fort.* iv. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb.) 122 You are no devil; mas, and I wist you were, I would lamback the devil out of you. 1591 NASH *Pragmatication* 17 Sundrie tall fellows... armed with good cudgels, shall so lamback these stubborn luss-wives. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 21 That brauely threatened to confure-vpp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or should beat lamback himself with ten years prouision. 1601 MUNOAY *Death Earl Huntingdon* v. i. R 1 a. With this dagger lustille lamback.

Hence † **Lamback** sb., a whack, a heavy blow. Also † **Lambacker**, one who beats or drubs.

1591 GREENE *Disce Coenage* (1592) 25 Fiue or sixe wiuies... gaue him a score of sound lambacks with their cudgels. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly lambacker.

Lambaste (læmbāst), *v. slang and dial.* Also 9 **lambust**. [? f. **LAM** v. + **BASTE** v.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Lambasting** *phl. sb.*

1637 L. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Tri.* 18 Stand off a while and see how Ie lambaste him. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Taverniers Trav.* i. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be find, and lambasted with a good Cudgel. 1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1837 HAZLITT *Horace's Cloack* i. xliii. 1 am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gum, and can lambaste any two of you in no time. 1867 SEYMOUR *Sailors' Word-Bk.*, *Lambasting*, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Lambaste*, to beat.

Lambative, variant of **LAMBITIVE** Obs.

Lambda (læmdā). Also 7 **lamda**. [Gr. λᾰμβδα (or λᾰβᾰβᾰ).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Α, α. c. 1400 MAUNNEY. (1839) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem... α Alpha... κ Kappa, λ Lambda. 1603 HOLLAND *Hutarch's Alor.* 1324 Whether in the Future tense it [the verb βᾰβᾰν] should lose one of the two Lambdaes? [1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 The calcareous mountains of Savoy are often arched like a lambda.

2. *Anat.* 'The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 109 A boon þe which is cleid alada. (The Latin has: ad modum literæ laudæ græcæ)]

3. **Lambda moth**, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890).

1798 NENNICH *Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng.*, **Lambda moth**, *Phalaena gamma*.

Lambdacism (læmdāsiz'm), **lambdacism** (læbd-).

[ad. L. *lambdacismus*, *lambdacismus*, a. Gr. λᾰμβδᾰκισμός, f. λᾰβᾰβᾰ LAMBDA.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter *l* in speaking or writing.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambdacism, Lambdacisme*. 1676 COLES, *Lambdacism*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lambdacism*, λᾰβᾰβᾰκισμός, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the letter *l*.

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dakome* I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the *L* and the *R*.

† **Lambdal**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **LAMBDA** + **-AL**.] = **LAMBDOIDAL**.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. viii. (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. *suture lambdoide*] be smitten.

Lambdoid (læmdoid), *a.* [a. F. *lambdoïde*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoïdes*, ad. Gr. λᾰμβδοειδής: see **LAMBDA** and **-OID**.] = **LAMBDOIDAL** 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 In the end of the suture lamboid, behind under the eare. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures. 1866 HUXLEY *Proh. Rem. Calth.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

Lambdoidal (læmdoidāl), *a.* Also 7-9 **lamdoidal**. [f. prec. + **-AL**.] Resembling the Greek letter lambda (Δ) in form.

1. *Anat.* **Lambdoidal suture** († *commissure*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. Also **lambdoidal ridge** (see quot. 1888).

1553 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxvii. If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fie in pieces by the Lambdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the skull. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, whence its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter Λ. 1866 HUXLEY *Proh. Rem. Calth.* 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lambdoidal ridge**, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

2. *nonce-use*. Resembling the shape of the small Greek letter lambda λ.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted V. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lambdoidal.

Lambe, obs. form of **LAM** v.

Lambeak (e, variant of **LAMBEAK** v. *Obs.*

† **Lambeau**. *Obs.* Also 6 **lambewe**. Pl. **lambeaux** (also erroneously used as sing.). [Fr.: see **LABEL**.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment. In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see **LABEL** 5); *occas.* the label itself.

1565 LEIGH *Armoric* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Label of three points. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1599 HAKLUY *Voy.* II. 11. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like unto a Bishops Miter. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* i. vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or labels. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* i. 108/2 Lambeaux, Plaits of a Garment. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambeaux or label.

Hence † **Lambeauxed** a., 'dovetailed' (*Gloss. Her.* 1847).

† **Lambel** (læmbel). *Her.* [Fr.; older form of **LAMBEAU** (see prec.).] In *Fr. Heraldry*, a file used as a mark of cadency.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, **Lambel**, see **Label**. 1856 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

Lambency (læmbēnsi). [f. next: see **ENCY**.]

1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with *phl.*), an instance or occurrence of such shining.

1817 L. HUNT *Day by the Fire in Hazlitt's Round Table* II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 305 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspisia de Profundis* i. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 279 The fitful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet.

fig. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* vii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes'] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. *transf.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy. 1871 MONLEY *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance. 1886 STEVENSON *Fr. Otto* i. iv. 51 A man of great erudition and some lambencies of wit.

† 2. In etymological sense: The action of licking.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 176 The mother's tongue... with assiduous lambency has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

Lambent (læmbēt), *a.* [ad. L. *lambent-em*, pr. pp. of *lambēre* to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light): Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Ansu. Platonicks*, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i'th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, Destinie* iv, The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small Light it did dispense, But neither Heat nor Influence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 114 Lambent Glories danc'd about her Head. 1781 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 Because its light... was stationary and not lambent. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1871 ROSSETTI *Elem. Chan.* 13 Sulphur, which in the air burns with a pale lambent flame.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1682 DRYDEN *Æneid* 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories glare, And lambent dulness played around his face. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxii. 167 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambent flame, a preference of me to all other men at least. 1841 MYERS *Calh.* 74. iv. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambent light of Prophecy may

be considered as encircling them [the Jews'] whole constitution. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 64 Those smiling eyes, attempting ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even. 1867 LYONIA M. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* i. 3 Her large brown eyes were... lambent with interior light. 1873 BLACK P. *Thule* vi. 94 The strange lambent darkness... of those northern twilights. 1877 — *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 The great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless and lambent sky. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 159 The Rhone flows like one lambent jewel.

d. *fig.* Of wit, style, etc.: Playing lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 MORLEY *J. de Maistre* in *Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 112 A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* viii. 59 Lambent phrases in stateley articles. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxvii. The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks.

† Also = **LAMBITIVE** *a. rare*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Lambent**, licking with the Tongue; as, **Lambent Medicines**, i.e. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 782 To dally with the crested worm... or to receive the lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called lambent insects.

Lambently (læmbēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a lambent manner.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* 3rd vi. xxvi. In the death hues of agony Lambently flashing from a fish. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently under the black brows. 1889 *Universal Rev.* III. 143 It is wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† **Lamber** 1. *Obs.* Chiefly north. *dial.* Also 4-6 **lambre**, 5 **laumb**(e)re, **lambur**, **lawmer**, 6, 9 **lammer**, 9 **lamar**, -er, -our. [a. F. *lambre*, applied esp. to *ambre jaune* 'yellow amber', i.e. amber as distinguished from *ambre gris* or **AMBERGRIS**.] **Amber**. Also *attrib.*, as *lamber beads*, *colour*.

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Kacabre*, i. *lambre*. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Bedes of *lambre*. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 A pare of *lambre* bedes. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Take... Saffron, bat it have a fayre *Laumbere* colour. c. 1450 *Bk. Curstaze* 480 in *Babes Bk.*, Bedys of coralle and *lambur*. 1550 LYONESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1008 Than scho passit vnto hir Chalmere, And fand hir madinnis, sweet as *Lammer*, Sleipand full sound. 1554 HULOFET, *Ambr* called *lambre* or *yellow Ambr*. 1603 E. FAIRFAX *Elog.* iv. in *Eliz. Cooper Muses Libr.* (1737) I. 368 *Crownly* *Lamber* Horns with Corall Roses. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xiv. 38 If the vrine... be... high-coloured, bright and cleare like *lamber* and not like *amber*. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shind like *lamber*. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 181 It is your lady's heart's blood: 'Tis as clear as the *lamber*. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* xiii. Dinna ye think poor Jeannie's e'en w't the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads, Mr. Saddletree? — *Br. Lamm*. xii. A program gown, *lamber* beads, and a clean cocker-nony.

Lamber 2 (læmɔi). [f. **LAMB** v. + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing. 1809 D. PRICE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. 71 Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the *lamber* with neglect or ignorance. *Ibid.* in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 591/1 *Lamber* presents a scene of confusion... which it is the *lamber's* business to rectify.

2. A lambing ewe.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 80 At the end of the first week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.

Lamber(ne, obs. pl. form of **LAMB**.

Lambetive, variant of **LAMBITIVE** Obs.

Lambewe, variant of **LAMBEAU** Obs.

Lambhood (læmhud). [f. **LAMB** sb. + **-HOOD**.]

The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep. 1853 L.D. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Plant* I. ii. vii. 279 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever.

Lamie (læ'mi). *Sc.* Also *lammie*, *lammy*.

[See **-IE**, **-Y**.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xx, She her man like a *lammy* led Hame. 1768 ROSS *Helicore* (1788) 14 For tuesch twa hillocks the poor *lammie* lies. 1785 BURNS *Hebly Fair* iii. The third cam up, hap-step-an-lam, As light as any *lambie*. 1801 MACNELL *Poems* II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling *Lammie*!

Lambiness (læ'minēs). *nonce-ud.* [f. **LAMB** sb. + **-Y** (adj. suffix) + **-NESS**.] **Lamb-like** quality.

1886 STEVENSON *Fr. Otto* iv. iv. 105, I have always abominated the *lamb*, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O. be done with *lambiness*!

Lambing (læ'min), *phl. sb.* Also 6 **lammings**.

[f. **LAMB** v. + **-ING** 1.] The parturition or yearning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also *attrib.*, as *lambing fold*, *season, time*.

1573 TUSSEY *Huad.* xxxv. (1878) 80 Now therefore thine ewe, upon *lammings* so neere, desirith in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 COTGR. *s. Agnel*, At *lambing* time we find what Ewes were full. 1616 SURFL. & MARKU. *Country Farme* 111 When the Ewe is in *lambing*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279½ The lambing has been .. successful. 1851 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 121 The tithes .. were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxxii. (1832) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lamblings had been good. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily .. with no other materials than wattled burlles and straw.

Lambing, ppl. a. [f. LAMB v. + -ING².] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept., The roots are .. carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4½ They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences .. frighten the lambing ewes.

Lambish (læ'mif), a. rare. [f. LAMB sb. + -ISH. Cf. *sheepish*.] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambish peppy voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasie to debate. c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* lxiii. 11, He had also a lambish patience To bere all pleyntes mekely with sobornes.

† **Lambitate**, v. Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. *lambitāt-*, ppl. stem of *lambitare*, frequentative of *lambere* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Lambition**. Obs. rare^{-o}. [n. of action f. L. *lambere* to lick.] (See *quots.*)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch. 1676 in COLES. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking.

† **Lambitive**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7-8 lambative, lambetive. [ad. mod. L. *lambitivum* (= B. *helow*), f. *lambere* to lick: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. B. sb. A medicine so taken.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. viii. 198 In affections both of Ulcers and weazon, Physicians make use of syrups, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. T. *Comenius' Gale Lat.* unt. § 818. 255 Lambitives, or medicines to be licked in. 1671 BLAVERAY *Astral. Physic* 87 The lambitives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 499 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exalt. God* ii. 44 Lohocis and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1730 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree .. stood a Pot of Lambitive Electuary. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

Lambkin (læ'mkin). [f. LAMB sb. + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 8 O sovereigne Pan I .. Whence of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613-16 W. BROWN *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Doridon .. Goes sadly forth .. To open his fold and let his Lambkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Act* 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gar. Assent* i. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen*, IV, v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lamb-kinne now is King. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. 1. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambkins) we will live. 1682 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. l. Wks. 1721 I. 370 Poor Fool poor Birdies in poor Lambkin I. 1728 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me). 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Isle* vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 KRAUE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1839 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* ii. It staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

Lamb-like, lamblike (læ'mloik), a. Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? Kyo *Soliman & Perseda* i. A. 4 Put Lambe-like mildness to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. SHELTON *Surr. Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast .. portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES *Ester* (1638) 105 Thy Lamblike Countenance so faire, so meeke. A 1711 KEN *Sien Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 119, I am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 *Carlyle's Past & Pr.* i. iii. (1843) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Lambling (læ'mlin), rare. [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER *De Partas* i. li. 181 The Lambing tender. 1829 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambing strayed from some good-feecey flock. 1857 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1838) I. v. 35 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lambings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

Lambly (læ'mli), a. *nonce-wd.* [See -LY.] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1863 BUSKILL *Serm. Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lamblike sorrow.

Lambmass, -mes(s), obs. f. LAMMAS.

Lamborn, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamboys (læ'mboiz). *Antiq.* [In *quot.* a 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboys* is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period.

If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 The tassels, the lamboys, the backpiece. 1824 MEYRICK *Armour* II. 223 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are .. in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 225 The lamboys, .. a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time. 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNHURST *True as Steel* I. 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

Lamb-pie.

1. *lit.* A pie made of lamb; † *fig.* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* l. i. A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desecrator; One that has cut up more young tender Lamb-pies—

2. *punningly*. (Cf. LAM v., LAMBSKIN.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval. viii.* (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-couriers is called giuing them Lambepye, from a knaush ierst of a horse-couriers Boy. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 How a Horse-courier makes a lade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pye. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lamb-pye*, Beating or Drubbing. 1791 PEGGE *Derbichinus* Ser. II. 109 *Lam*, to beat; hence *Lamb-pye*, a drubbing. a 1825 FOREY *Voc. E. Anglia*.

Lambre(n), obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambrequin (læ'mbrekin). Also 8 ! lambrquin, 9 lambrikin. [a. F. *lambrequin*.]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, *Lambrequin*, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Lambrequin*, or *Lamequin*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. sup. Bk.* (1851) IV. 202 Lambrequins, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, Lambrequin or Coitine is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 *Cerch. Mag.* May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm.

2. U.S. A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. Mr. Barker smiled under the lambkin of his moustache. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains .. hung from gilt lambquin frames at the window. 1885 *Century Mag.* Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor (of a Hotel) with carpets, curtains and lambrequins. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Woman & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. *Ceramics*. Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also *attrib.*

1873 Mrs. PALMER tr. *Jaquemart's Ceram.* Art 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnante. 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art (1879) 127 On others are .. lace or lambrequin patterns.

Lambres, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambskin (læ'mskin), sb. Also *lamb's skin*.

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial plr. *a wolf (or fox) in a lamb's skin*. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collected sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 229 A burnet cote .. Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of fanbe skinnies here and blake. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Fullan*) 506 For he resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud; but get he wykylt wolfe we was withine, & heylit in a lame skin. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 378 He is wolf in lambskin hyd, & ful verit ypoctite. 1492 *La. Treas.* acc. *Scot.* l. 202 Item, for quhythe smalt cotton lambskynnis to lyne this gowne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful .. to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of anie sheepe skynne or lambe skynne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolvis in lam skynis lie puiere scheype misgyde. a 1585 STOWE *Arctidia* ii. (1622) 115 Like rich Tisew furd with Lambe-skyns. 1603 *Scott. Met.* for *Act* iii. 11. 9 A furd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skyns too. 1633 ORWAY *Uicque Preserved* i. l. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, barely to keepe him warme. 1834 L. RICHES *Wand. by Seine* 139 A kind of cloak, furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Trademans* xxvi. (1841) I. 265 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1869 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3½ The volumes .. are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Gulivier).

† 4. *punningly*. A heavy blow. Obs. (Cf. LAMBSKIN v., LAM v.)

1346 J. HUYWOOD *Perr.* (1861) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will proudey for hir, to lap her

in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get out within the half sword you chaunce to give us the lamskin. 1600 S. FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 71 I did give her three or four lambskins with the yerd. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 97, I discovered their slynesse, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or foure good lamskinnes.

5. *Mining*. Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Wale's Dict. Ternis* (ed. 4), *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. *attrib.*: † lamb-skin-man (see *quot.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lamb-skin-men*, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin**, v. Obs. [f. LAMBSKIN sb.] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B. He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer .. for it. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 To lambskin him with ten years preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 BROKE *Sfaragus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambe-skinne your jackets till your bones rattle i' your hides.

Lambskin-it: see LANSQUENET.

Lamb's tongue.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. L. *arnoglossa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* i. liii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is *Lingua Arniua*, Lammes tongue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xcii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64½ A bunch of Plantain Leaves .. some call it Lambs Tongue. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the sweet gale in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see *quot.*); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 *Skyrings Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, Lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 1½d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamb's-tongue*, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

Lamb's-wool (læ'mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Eduw.* VI, c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wool and Lammes Wool .. with the Fleese Wool. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lammes wool, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheepees backs. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering thro' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lambs-wool and furs.

fig. 1869 TROLOPE *He knew* iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

b. *attrib.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii. White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Lamb's-wool-sky*, a collection of white artificial masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 *Portm. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted .. into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 23 Drinking a Cupp' of Lammeswool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 446½ Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. v. iii. 1 (1631) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Splenetick and this kinde of Melancholy (Lammeswool some call it). 1666 PERVS *Diary* 9 Nov. We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool. 1725 STONE *Tamania* II. 247 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 Mrs. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* iv. 59 There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool.

Lambur, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Lamda, Lamdoidal: see LAMBDA, -DOIDAL.

Lame (læ'm), sb. 1 Obs. Also 6-7 lamm, 7-lame.

[a. F. *lame* = L. *lām(u)ina*, *lāmna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 STOWE *Arctidia* iii. (1590) 288 He strake Phalantus iust upon the gorget, so as he battred the lammes thereof. 1611 FLORIO, *Alth.* wings. Also among armorers called lammes. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Thinke not it was covered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was coated with solid, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nest*, It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cibus Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 DOUGLASS *Arms & Arm.* viii. 247 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame**, sb. 2 Obs. [f. LAME a.] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22323 (Cott.) A mikel man .. Luued wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last al his lamm. c 1340 *Ibid.* 5153 (Trin.) I may not rise he seide for lame. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. xxv. 5243 He sayd, that he wald [ayn] na-tyng. .. Thus happid till hym off this lame. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 31 Off God gryt kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.

Lame (lām), *a.* Forms: 1 lama, (lame), loma, 3 lomme, 3-4 lome, 4 lam, 2- lame. [OE. *lama*, *loma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, mod.G. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk.) = O.Tent. **lamo*-; an ablativ-variant is **lomo*- in OHG. *luoni*, MHG. *lieme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lummel* blockhead. From the same root is OS. *lonit* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: a. Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on*, of (cf. 1 c). Obs. exc. arch.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 815 *Conclanatus, comnotus loma*. c. 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist. v.* (1890) 396 He was loma & ealra his loma þe gungna benumen. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 2 ða brohton hig hym ænne laman [L. *paralyticum*] cn bedde licgende. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 112-2 *Pleuritis*, on sidan loma, id sidad. *Ibid.* 162/1 *Debitis, uel enervatis*, lame. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 363 þu me seist on oþer some þat ich am on mine egen lome. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 51 (Götl.), I may nocht rise, I am sua lame. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/1 Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus*. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 63 A Germaine... who was lame of halfe his body, and simple. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 37 One gets old and lame, And then the Gods themselves forget their words.

b. Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb; *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or he unable to walk.

Proverb. *To help a lame dog over a stile*: see *Doc* 35 f. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 220 þa læg þær sunu creopare loma fram clid-hæde. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1947/9 Uder þe lame [c. 1275 *lame*] mon. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 8136 An heremite þar þat fand at lam, In þat montan, was halt and lam. 1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Sam.* v. 8 A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple. a. 1529 *SKELTON E. Rymnyng* 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Sam.* xix. 26 Thy seruant say, I will saddle me an asse that I may ride thereon, .. because thy seruant is lame. 1762-71 H. WATPOLE *Verdun's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went lame for the rest of his life. 1871 *Miss Yonge Cameos* II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 In the use of the bands we were in a manner lame. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold boresmen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

c. Const. *of*, *in*, *on*, *with* (the crippled part). a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 12260 þe þe poueral get sunu bote, And ganging þat ar lame o fote. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 768 Ionathas on thyn hand thow art þat lame. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* iv. lxxxi. (1591) 232 Another lame of a hande [L. *manum aperi*]. c. 1645 T. TULLY *Hande of Carlisle* (1840) 36 Hinks, .. being lame in that hand he was shot in. 1646 *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame with it. 1676 *Hobbes Iliad* ii. 193 Lame of one Leg he was. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 A Man, .. ruddy Countenance, .. and lame of one of his little fingers. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 285 If they were lame in their arms. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs. *d. absol.*

a. 1000 *Elené* 1214 (Gr.) Oñ him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwomon. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 19096 þe oncall of his lali nam, has lent us hele nuto þis lame. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* II. xix. 120 He made lame to lepe. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Aïnce* vii. (1889) 272 Of every lame scabbard and of alle suche that bad any counterfaytour on theyr bodies he tooke a peny. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxi. 53 Through streitiss nané may mak progres, For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame. 1535 *COVERABLE Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame. a. 1619 *DANIEL (J.)*, Who reproves the lame, must go upright. 1715 *GAY Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, and from the pressing throng, the lame protect.

e. said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 17950 His lymmes. . . it are lame. 1592 *DAVIES Innuort. Soul* xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimble run, tho' some be lame. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Soliloq.* 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? 1675 W. HARBORD *Let. to Earl Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 318 Had not my lame fote compelled me to make use of my Coach. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is lame. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass* xxix. 99 Tossing, .. from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame. 1885 R. BRINGES *Eros & Psyche*, Apr. 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lagging company.

f. *Transf.* of trees, Obs. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* iii. xlvii. 522 Trees become lame when they are planted in too drie a place. *Ibid.* (margin) Lame trees.

2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. + *Phr.* lame to the ground (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has lamed me to the ground').

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. ProL 17 Disblameth me yf ony wo be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xxv. That the knowledge and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and .. imperfect,

if there followed none actual experience. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Ossor*. 164 b, Let us yett belp his lame Logick as well as we may. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separation* (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. 1668 *HALE Prof. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 Tables, or other Repertories .. are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. 1670 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved, .. with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phanias* will be very lame and precarious. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun .. makes the Building lame and Deficient. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* II. 104 Her heart was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm.* *Cn* (1876) I. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very lame story.

b. Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c. 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him thar not drede in soule to be lame. a. 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2797 Swich vnbusunnesse Suffred, vs make wold of seutele lame. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 9 Idiotes and foolish bodies, who hauing defect in this reason, are lame in all the rest. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* ciii. i, What gracious be .. hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter be not lame. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Soliloq.* 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xxi. 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and lame Of their intelligence. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 This course seemed to be lame in many parts.

c. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* iii. ii. 178 *Cet.* That's no matter: the feet might beare y^e verses. *Ros.* I, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselves without the verse. 1608 -- *Per.* iv. ProL 48 The lame fete of my rime. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius, Sat.* i. (1699) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame. 1751 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation, is very close to the sense of the original .. the numbers not lame, or rough.

3. *Phr.* Lame duck: see *Duck* sb. 1 g. + *To come by the lame post*: (of news, etc.) to be behind time.

1658 *OSBORN Jas.* I iii. Wks. (1673) 469 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1701 *MOTT in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 240 Yours of the 24th of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. *Comb.*, as lame-born, -footed, -horsed, -legged, + -limb adjs.

1823 *BENTHAM Nol Paul* 306 The 'lame-born cripple. 1814 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make 'Lame-footed Vengeance' failes to overtake. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xl, Labouring along with the 'lame-horsed guns. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 515 Being scornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was 'lame-legged. 1823 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxiiv. *Poems* (Arb.) 134 Loue is.. A 'Lamellime Lust.

Lame (lām), *v.* [f. LAME *a.*; OE. had *lēmian* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lēmja*) which did not survive into ME.] *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

c. 1300 *Harleok* 2755 Hwan be hauede him so shamed, His hand of rollis, and yuele lamed. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1836 þen was Coryneus aschamed þat he was for þe geant lamed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/1 Lamyng, or make lame, *accleudico* (MS. *C. claudito*). 1460 *LYBEANS Disc.* 1917 Hys stede was lamed. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse hy vsing meanes I lame the fote Of our designe. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 219 Coveousness .. lames the hand to good works. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve .. and lamed as many. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cripple, maim, disable. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 51 Now 3c ar lamit fra labour, I lament it. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. ii. 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it. -- *Cymb.* v. v. 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. 1805 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* iv. x. (1872) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business. 1868 *TENNISON Lucrētius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

c. Hence Lamed (lām'd), *pp.* a. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) 293b, His minde was euill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyued still more and more woundes. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iii. (1853) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on .. and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

lamed, 1567 *Cude & Gady Ball.* (S. T. S.) 67 He hailit the seik, sair, lamed, and blinde.

Lame, obs. f. LAMB; Sc. and north. dial. f. LOAM. **Lamel** (lām'el). Now rare. [ad. L. *lābella* (see next).] = LAMELLA.

1676 COLES, *Lamel*, a little thin plate. 1677 *GREW Anat. Plants* iv. iii. i. § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamellæ are produced. 1681 H. MORE *Postter. to Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamellæ or Plates of Metal. 1848 in CRAIG. 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 Every mottoed lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

|| **Lamella** (lām'elā). Pl. lamellæ (lām'el). [L. *lābella*, dim. of LAMINA.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mshroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 *MOSRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 178 The nasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air .. dissolves into lamellæ. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 244 Corolla monopetalæ .. -lobed, with 2 lamellæ at the base of each lobe. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 87 More than fifty lamellæ have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

Lamellar (lām'elār), *a.* Chiefly scientific. [f. prec. + -AR. Cf. F. *lamellaire*.] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly. 1756 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. 1849 *DANA Geol.* iii. (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 244 Convolvulaceæ. Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar.

Hence **Lamellarly** *adv.*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

Lamellate (lām'elāt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmel-lātus*: see LAMELLA and -ATE *2*.] Furnished with or arranged in lamellæ; lamellar.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 311 Lamellate (*Lamellat*), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellæ. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells.

Hence **Lamellately** *adv.* 1846 *DANA Zooph.* iv. § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an Asitrea .. extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating lamellately the surface.

Lamellated (lām'elētd), *a.* [formed as LAMELLATE + -ED *2*.] = LAMELLATE.

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* viii. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminae. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 24 The lamellated tentacles of the nudibranchs.

Lamellibranch (lām'elibrānk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lānellibranchia* pl., f. L. LAMELLA + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] A lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc; one of the *Lamellibranchiata*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 15 In the Lamellibranchs several such .. ganglia are distributed .. in different parts of the body. 1872 *NICOLSON Palæont.* 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = LAMELLIBRANCHIATE *a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 37 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluscs .. exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

Lamellibranchiate (lām'elibrānkjēt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lānellibranchiātus* (implied in -āta sb. pl.): see prec. + -ATE *3*.] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills) of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc.) are typical.

1855 *OCLIVIE Suppl. Lamellibranchiate*, relating to the lamellibranchiate. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* xx. 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusk, *Cycas fontinalis*.

b. *sb.* A lamellibranch; a bivalve mollusc. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acepulacous Mollusks.

Lamellicorn (lām'elīkōrn), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *lānellicornis*, f. L. *lānella* thin plate + *cornū* horn.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. *B. sb.* A lamelliform beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.* *Lamellicornes*. 1843 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* II. 314 The dung-chafers .. and others of the lamelliform beetles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain lamelliform beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellicornate**, -cornous *adjs.* = prec. *adj.* 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the quachara does not pursue .. the lamelliform insects. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellicornis* .. lamelliform.

Lamelliferous (lām'elīfēros), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Having a lamellate structure. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madrepores, or lamelliferous polyparia. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xi. 245 Lamelliferous corals.

Lamelliform (lám-el-lif'fám), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + (-)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1819 G. SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, etc. 1869 GILLMORE *tr. Figuer's Rept. of Birds* ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 233 The hymenium covers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the plectus.

Lamelliped (lám-el-lí-ped), *a. and sb.* Zool. [ad. mod. L. *lamellipedia* (pl.), *f. L. lamella* thin plate + *ped-, pēs, foot.*] *a. L.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of coneheiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*.

1855 OCHLIVE, Suppl., *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiacæ, &c. 1883 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Lamellipede*, bivalve flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamellirostral (lám-el-lí-ro'strál), *a. and sb.* Ornith. [f. mod. L. *lamellirostris*, *f. LAMELLA* + *L. rostrum* beak + *AL.*] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellirostres*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palmipeds*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. *B. sb.* A lamellirostral bird.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 277/2 The lamellirostral Palmipeds. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamellirostral bird. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellirostrals*, *Lamellirostres*, a tribe of swimming birds comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also **Lamellirostrate** *a. = prec. adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamelliroster** = *prec. sb.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lamellose (lám-el-lós), *a. scientific.* [f. LAMELLA + -OSE.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1752 STR. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex. the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 571 Glycerate or lamellose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 237 Upper valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 266 The branchiæ are at the sides of the body, mostly lamellose.

b. Comb. lamellose- (also quasi-L. lamelloso-) dentate *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; lamellose-stellate *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Lamellosodentatus*..lamellosodentate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* i. 83 Polytypical conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate. *Ibid.* II. 383 Bill with margins lamellose-dentate internally.

Lamellosus (lám-el-lós), *a. rare.* [f. LAMELLA + -OUS.] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 MED. *Yrnl.* X. 43 A lamellosus, or fibrous matter.

Lamelule (lám-el-lú-l). [f. LAMELLA + -ULE.] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lamely (lám-el-mí), *adv.* [f. LAME *a.* + -LY².] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 97 Val. She enjoin'd me, To write some lines to one she loves... Speed. Are they not lamely writ? 1594 - *Rich.* III. i. 12 Deform'd, vn-finish'd... scarce balfe made vp, And that so lamely and vn-fashionable, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 94 This booke... is translated... into English absurdly and lamely. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* lxxi. 18 A comedy that... goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref. So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskillful People. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* (1874) I. Intro. 205 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv. Halting lamely along, thou noisest next Bishop Talleyrand-Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley.

Lamen, variant of LAMIN.

Lameness (lám-el-mnós), [f. LAME *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; fig. imperfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 *Lamenesse, mehaygnell.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemin's Fr. Chirurg.* 315 The patient is wholly cured, without retreating any lameness in his arm. 1658 A. Fox *Writs' Surg.* II. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if he be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1829) III. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pl. Cong. Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views... may... proceed... from our... imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1866) II. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtæus, we can say nothing.

Lamenrie, -y, variants of LEMANRY.

Lament (lám-ent), *sb.* [ad. L. *lamentum* wailing, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 103 To adde to your laments... I must informe you of a dismal fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. Why stand you thus, unmoved with my laments? 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 17 The troops... thrice in order led... their couriers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xxiv. When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices Of strange lament soothe my supreme repose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; esp. a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (*title*) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii. Soon as the dirge lament was play'd. 1822 D. STEWART *Sc. Highlanders* i. 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1822 OUIDA *In Maremma* i. 154 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial *cantoni*.

Lament (lám-ent), *v.* [ad. L. *lamentari*, *f. lamentum* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. *F. lamentar.*]

1. *trans.* To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc.) with simple obj. or clause.

1525 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 37 There followed him a greete multitude of people and of women, which bewailed and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday. Wee worthily lamenting our synnes. 1551 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites lamented him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allurd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous ditties all a Summers day. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 453 He died in the 32^d Year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1766-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano. 1794 MRS. RACLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. For your own sake I lament this. 1801 *Md. Trav.* V. 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. *Const. for*, rarely *after*; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR. 603/1 I lamente, I make moore for a losse, *je lamente.* 1533 LO. BEAUNERS *Huon* lxxiii. 256 It wolde haue made a hard herte to lament. 1595 *Loeche* III. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for by all the Christians in Syria. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* vii. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turnd full sad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 245 Forget not her, who now for these laments. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

b. refl. in the same sense. *arch.*

1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* II. vii. Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor nater... lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emeline* (1816) IV. 178 She... bursts into tears, and laments herself over him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1853) 99 When Hingolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

† 3. *causative.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs.*

1580 LUTTON *Siegila* i. 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you if you knewe it. 1583 STROKER *tr. Cte. Warrens Love* C. L 1132, I greatly lamenteth, and marvellously amazeth vs. 1704 in Ashton *Social Life* O. Anne (1882) i. 124 He lay much Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

Lamentable (lám-entáb'l), *a. (sb.)* [f. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lamentabilis*, *f. lamentari* to LAMENT : see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. *Now rare* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Hilden* (Rolls) I. 317 In which place..lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FRYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxxv. 53 The lamentable request made vnto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 *Will of Auncell* (Somerset Ho.). An Image of or blessed lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1523 DORCAS *Annals* ii. vi. [v.] 38, I see stand me before, maist lamentable [L. *maximissimam*] Hector, With large flude of teris. 1529 Act 2^d *Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects..exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV* 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorrowful countenance. 1600 HAKLUTT *Voy.* (1610) III. 350 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Elegiographer*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 612 Where...Cocytus lamentable waters spread. 1739 LD. CASTLEBROUGH in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 261 A lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. DROSTE *J. Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Old News* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desecrated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable. c 1430 LYOG. *Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CANTON *Eneydes* ii. 16 It is a greuous thyng to me to passe ouer so lyghtly the lamentable circumstances...in soo fewe wordis. c 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men should be dryyn from the Gospel of Christ. 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The..lamentable estate of this ruinose and waysted country. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 42 They..strove with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 599 ¶ 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

b. In joecular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. *deplorable*.

a 1699 STILINGFL. (J.) This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* iii. 65 But when he [Landon]... attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

† *B. sb. pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, good Norton...you are up again with your lamentables! Hence *Lamentableness*.

1589 RIEGER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Lamentableness, *degin.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lamentableness*, wofulness, pitableness.

Lamentably (lám-entáb'l), *adv.* Also *6* lamentably. [f. LAMENTABLE + -LY².]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. *Now rare.*

1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. They lefte her shryking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prots.* I. vii. 5 She..lamentably recounted to hym all the felonies and injuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentably beseech God of his gracyous ayde and helpe, to strength his infirmity. 1575-85 ANR. SANOVS *Serm.* xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuerse of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS. *White.* I. iv. iv. 190, I loue a ballad but euen too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 HILL *Fetter* 221 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.* v. Wks. 1812 I. 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xii. He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pititiously, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie thousand men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentably perished. 1585 J. NORDEN *Sinf. Man's Solace* i. 13 b, Lazarus, who lamentably oppressed with hunger...begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinks most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. Mt. Stubb* 23 What you add...is lamentably impertinent. 1678 WANLEY *World. Lit.* World v. ii. § 78, 47/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii. It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

† **Lamentado**. *Obs. rare* -1. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITIGOW (*title*) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country..with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c.

Lamentation (lám-enté'f-an). [f. F. *lamentation* or ad. L. *lamentationem*, *n.* of action f. *lamentari* to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 282 The lamentacione..That thair folk for thair lord maid. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 32 We han made lamentacion, and 3e han not wept. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7156 Myche weping & we..And lamentacion full long for loue of hym one. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 120 They all made gret lamentacion for his departyng. 1535 COVERDALE *P's.* lxxvii. 64 Their prestes were slayne..and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessive greefe the enemy to the living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud heard on the rusful stream. 1819 SHELLEY *Cent.* iv. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen. 1850 M'COSID *Dir. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

attrib. 1817 CORNBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle..treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

b. An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. *Opwv*]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxv. 25 As hawe it is hadde in Israel, loo it is told writen in the Lamentacions. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 189 He caused his Nephew to be buried with sore wepynges and lamentacions. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Jer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Lulith there shall arise a lamentation. 1611 *Biule Ezek.* xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. 1725 *De Foe For. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. 1841 *Lanc Arab. Nis.* I. 120, I will call it the House of Lamentations. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herodes, Theseus* II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Ecl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebrae.

1853 DALE *Tr. Baldeschi's Cereemonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamentation** *a.*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentation, half congratulatory, rhythmical commonplaces.

† **Lamentationous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 lamentationous. [f. LAMENTATION: see -OUS.] Marked by lamentation.

1837-S.T. *Usk Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 128 The sounne of my lamentationous wepyng.

† **Lamentatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lamentari* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ 5 b note, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

Lamented (lām'ntēd), *pp. a.* [f. LAMENT *v.* + -ED.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGER, *Regrette*, .. hewayled, lamented. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 733 This humble praise, lamented shade! receive. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 576 Lamented change! 1859 M. THOMPSON *Cavendish* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence † **Lamentedly** *adv.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

Lamentor (lām'ntōr). [f. LAMENT *v.* + -ER.] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Lamentour, lamentator. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 The renned spirit .. for sinnes past and committed is an vnfaired lamentor. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 206 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coulde, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamentors. 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 405, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamentor. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1814) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamentor. 1861 FULFORD *Eng. Purit.* III. 366 He was a great Lamentor of the extremities of the times.

Lamentful (lām'ntfūl), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. LAMENT *v.* + -FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

Lamentin (e, variant of LAMANTIN).

Lamenting (lām'nting), *vb. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb LAMENT: lamentation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XLII. 7 To be present at the lamentyng Of his fadir, to confort his murning. 1530 PALSCON 237/1 Lamentyng, regret. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard 't' th' Ayre. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* iv. vi. 1562 Should'st thou knowk the cause of my lamenting. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

Lamenting (lām'nting), *pp. a.* [-ING.] That laments or mourns.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The .. lamenting looke of Lucrecia. *Ibid.* 44 The lamenting Elgiack. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. 1674 R. GODFREY *Isr. & Ab. Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out .. Give me a Medicine or else I die. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. I. (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

Hence **Lamentingly** *adv.*

c. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735. 10 Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. 1655 SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Serin.* R. Robinson 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When said the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 435 He informs (them), very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

Lamer, variant of LAMBER 1, amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lameter (lām'etēr). [See -STER.] = next.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lameters at the poole of Bethesda. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 12 A rude man .. who would not even ask an old lameter like myself to sit down.

Lameter, *lamiter* (lām'etēr). *Sc. and dial.*

Also 9 lameter, lameter. [f. LAME *a.*; the formation is obscure.] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. STRUTHERS *Poor Man's Sabbath* Wks. 1850 I. 43 A lisping lameter, of feeble frame. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lameter to the day of his death. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have .. friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nis.* VIII. 119 The king .. sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief victim. 1896 CROCKETT *Meu of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot .. came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hipplin' on two staves.

atēb. 1822 GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 95 Jenny Hurple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

|| **Lametta** (lām'etā). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME *sb.*] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

|| **Lamia** (lām'ia). Forms: 4 *lamya*, 4-*lamia*. Pl. 4 *lamie*, 7, 9 *lamiae*, 9 *lamias*. Also (*anglicized*) 4 *lamgo*, 4, 6 *lamye*, 8 *lamie*. [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a. Gr. *Λαμία* a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*.]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, shedemon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in *Isa.* xxiv. 15 and *Lam.* iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shriehowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg. 'Or, sea calues'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 15 There shal lyn lamya .. and he fyndeth to himselfe reste. — *Lam.* iv. 3 The cruel beestis cleid lamya, nakeden their tetes, 3euten their whelpus souken. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. xviii. (1493) 809 In Sicilia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses; and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd Lamie amonge many men. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. (1660) 43 Apollonius .. by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. [Hence 1820 KEATS (*title*) *Lamia*.] 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iv. 1 Where's the lamia That tears my entrails? 1674 COTTON *Compl. Ganestor* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroyed! under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamia of old. 1727 E. PERRONET *Mitre* I. 1, As plump as Lamies fed with fawn. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. 11, 113 They are the Lamia, wenchies vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

† 2. *Ichth.* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs.*

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fish*. The *canis carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark. 1776 J. NEILL *Serm.* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia .. where is the occasion for .. condemning this passage of Holy Wit as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts.

Lamiger (lām'idgēr). *dial.* Also *lammiger*. [Cf. LAMETER.] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger*. 1885 T. HARRY *Mayor of Casterbr.* II. 220 What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude!

Lamin (lām'in). Forms: 5-6 *lamyn* (e, 6-7 *lamine*, 6-*lamin*, 7-*lamen*. [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. *lamine*.] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxv. 147 Thys engyn is callyd Towre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamyne of yron lest fyre sholde be caste or sette therin. 1576 BAKER *Trevel of Health* 42 b, Spreade that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polished and burning, or redde hote. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xcvi. 485 Without exact knowledge of the Astrological planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collect. ing Heabrs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamyne, &c. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 976 The cavities hereof (the Nose) are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamyne distinct one from another. 1684 *Phil. Collect.* XII. No. 5, 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle .. nor geomantic figure. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

|| **Lamina** (lām'inā). Pl. *laminæ* (lām'inē). Chiefly scientific. [L. *lām'inā* (cf. LAME *sb.*)] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lamina*, a thin plate of any metall, most commonly such as Sculptors use to engrave upon. 1670 J. BEALIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 119 'Tis .. full of very small and thin Laminæ, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver. 1674 PETT *Disc. Dufl.* Proportion 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. 1709 F. HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exper.* Suppl. (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass Laminæ, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, .. made a Distance between the Planes equal to 1/4 of an inch. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 98 This bark is composed of several laminæ. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken laminæ of the coagulable lymph. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 63 Lead .. may be reduced into laminæ and plates thinner than paper. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with laminæ of rare marbles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into laminæ not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Anatomy, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Skull, two in number. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 105 These shells .. are .. extremely brittle, and readily separate into laminæ. 1843 YOUTT *Horse* 375 The Horny Laminæ [of the foot]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. 1864 MAYNIEU *Illustr. Horse Management*. 95 The laminæ, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminæ of spar .. crystallize in various forms. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 129 The laminæ of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminæ.

d. *Bot.* (a) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (b) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (d) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algae, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 *Lamina*, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 393 The *lamina* [sic] or plates which constitute each gill. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. 1851 COOKE *Man. Struct. Bot.* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 296 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root-hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e. *Kinematics*.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* viii. vi. II. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminæ. 1878 VOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* (ed. 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, f'. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 The locus traced out in the body .. is a circle concentric with the lamina.

Laminable (lām'ināb'l), *a.* [f. L. **lām'ināre* (see LAMINATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 103 Laminable as Gold. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 268/1 Beautiful white metal, .. ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminability**, laminable quality.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Laminable*, A table of the relative laminability of metals. 1881 *Nature* No. 627, 14 Iron .. combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

Laminal (lām'ināl), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into lamina; laminar.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 227 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

Laminar (lām'inār), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminare*.] Consisting of or arranged in laminae, thin plates, or layers.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers* Irel. II. iii. 210 Breacati—by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Gills lamina, with a small proportion of the border free. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

Laminarian (lām'inār'ian), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f. L. *lām'ina* thin plate.] *Laminarian zone*: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets .. chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria, or sea-tangle.

Laminarite (lām'inār'it). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 283/2 *Laminarites*. Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

Laminary (lām'inār'i), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. *laminare*.] Laminar.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Laminary*, composed of layers. 1853 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

Laminate (lām'inēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lām'ināt-us*: see next and -ATE.] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminæ.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 6. 128 Exanguious animals .. having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominences from it. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCER *Entomol.* IV. 300 Laminate Horn (*Cornu laminatum*), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. *Ibid.* 346 Laminate (*laminata*), when the posterior coxæ form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 316 Upper finger laminate.

Laminate (lām'inēt), *v.* [f. L. **lām'ināt-*, ppl. stem of **lām'ināre*, f. LAMINA: see -ATE.] Cf. F. *laminer*, It. *laminare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. 1684 — *Porosus. Anim.* & *Solid Body* vii. 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated .. by means of a roller or flattening-mill. 1831 J. HULL *Atanaph. Metal* I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1668 Phil. Trans. III. 753 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. 11. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal). 1897 EVELYN *Naturalist* vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin foil. of. Metal. 1865 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 224 My method of laminating steel. 1883 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 1862 Laminating the armature core 'that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence *Laminating vbl. sb.* (in comb.).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminating-machine*, a gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 64 grains.

Laminated (læ'minēd), *pp. a.* [f. LAMINATE v. + -ED.] Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminæ; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot. 1869). *Laminated tubercle*: the nodule of the cerebellum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 72 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hopton's mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vitæ Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems... are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 311 Section of rail and laminated beam. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 They respire by laminated branch. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 51 Laminated corselets... of iron or steel—corselets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 262 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminated Arch*, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

Lamination (læ'minē'fōn). [f. LAMINATE v. + -ATION.]

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. *rare*°. b. 'In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1676 COLES, *Lamination*, a beating into a *Lamina*. 2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ; laminated structure. Also *concr.* in pl. *laminæ*.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 TODD & HOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 Near to the moraine... a magnificent lamination was developed. 1890 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

Laming, *sb. dial.* Obs. [f. LAME sb. + -ING; or var. LAMIN.] (See quot.)

1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in itself... all coale-Mines... have divers partings in the body of the coal it self, made by thin subverses called partings or lamings. 1817 The Laming (that lies between the measures of the coal). 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lamings*, the partings of coal. *Staff.*

Laming (læ'ming), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAME v. + -ING.] The action of the verb LAME; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1823 BARNINGTON *Commandant* vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Diag.* (1843) II. 118 To the laming and blenching of a most notable sentence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. (1862) 311 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1853 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

Lamini- (læ'mini), comb. form of LAMINA, as in *Laminiferous a.*, 'having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). **Lamini-form a.**, laminar in form or structure. **Lamini-plantar a. Ornith.** [L. *planta* solc], having laminæ tarsi; pertaining to the *Lamini-platæ* of Sundevall's classification. **Lamini-plantation**, the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

1834 McMURTRIE *Currier's Anim. Kingd.* 345 The four last [feet] are compressed, ciliated, or lamini-form. 1872 COLES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1881) 126 This results from the laminipplantation... and it equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamini-plantar*, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

Laminitis (læ'minī'tis). [f. LAMINA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's hoof.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* 382 Chronic laminitis... is a species of founder.

Laminose (læ'minō's), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OSE.] Consisting of or having the form of laminæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae... of the Ephemera. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* I. 314 *Thielepora fastidiosa*... Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminose branches.

Laminous (læ'minō's), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OUS.] = *prec.*

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* II. 9 Wks. 1846 II. 490/1 Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 276/1 Leaves opposite, fruit laminous. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

Lamish (læ'mif), *a.* [f. LAME a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lame.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I could no refrain but bequeath it to the Priuie, leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so vgly, dorbhellicall, and lamish. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 248/4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe hile, goes lamish behind. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 489/4 Trots lamish with his off Leg behind. 1881 CARLYLE in *Remin.* I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* II. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamkin, obs. form of LAMBKIN.

Lamm, obs. form of LAM v., LAMB, LAME sb. 1

Lammas (læ'mās), *sb.* Forms: 1 *Hláf*, *Hlám-messe*, -messe, 2-7 *Lammasse*, 3 *Lammasse*, 3-4 *Lammasse*, 3-5 *Lam(m)esse*, 6-7 *Lambmes* (se), *Lammes*, 7 *Lamas*, 8 *Lambmass*, 5- *Lammas*. [OE. *hlífmesse*, f. *hlíf* bread, *loaf* + *messe* MASS; afterwards popularly apprehended as if f. LAMB + MASS.]

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also GULE), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

1893 K. ÆLFRED *Ors.* v. xiii. § 2 *Pæt* (was) on þære tide calendas Augustus, & on þam dæge þe we hatað 'hláf-messe'. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis dæge se king, ouer sæ at te Lammasse. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 37/12 Bi-fore lammasse seuenight. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 421, I selle at Lammasse take leue. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 286/1 Lammasse, festum agnorum, vel Festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. cccxlv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammasse next sewing without any delay. 1570 *Reg. Ministers in Lauder's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 10 William Lauder, Minister of Forgondynne (in 1567), [his stipend] liijxlii. [£80], and xxli. mair sen Lambmes, 1569. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delated for not visiting the kirks of his country, from Lammasse to Allhallowmesse. 1716 Addison *Drummer* v. i. Six years old last Lammas. 1833 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammas bound the sheaves.

† 2. Short for *Lammas-wheat*. Obs.

1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 151 The white Lammas has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammas both red.

3. *Latter Lammas* (†day), a day that will never come. At *latter Lammas*: humorously for 'Never'.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Instruct. Making Verse* Posies (1575) Uij. Many writers... draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at *latter Lammas*. 1576 - Steele *Gl. (Arb.)* 55 This is the cause (believe me now my Lord). That courtiers thrive, at *latter Lammas* day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* SV. iv. xv. 316 This your will at *latter lammas* we'll fulfill. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them puts me in mind of *latter Lammas*. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to *latter Lammas*. 1857 KINGSTON *Two Y. Ago* vii. A treatise... which will be published probably... in the season of *Latter Lammas*, and the Greek Kalends.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammas', as *Lammas-apple*, -*assize*, -*eve*, -*feast*, -*month*, -*night*, -*tide*, -*time*; *Lammas-day*, August 1; *Lammas-land* (see quot. 1870); similarly *Lammas-field*, -*mead*, -*meadow-ground*, -*rights*; *Lammas-tower* (see quot. 1792); *Lammas-wheat* = *winter wheat*.

1834 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* **Lammas-apple*. 1865 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 213 This year (1604) was 'lammasse syssies holden at Rippo'. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 290 Nim of ðam zehalgedan hlāfe þe man halige on 'hláfmesse dæg'. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6669 In a þoresdai it was & þe morwe al so after lammas dæg þat his dede was ydo. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammasse day, þey Peter were brought out of prison about Ester tyme. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Lannatynne Club) 9 Upon the Lambes day, the king desyrft fra all his officialis renunciation of their offices. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammas day; that the Reader may not forget it). 1892 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 27 Of all dates in the year come 'Lammas Eve at night shall she be fourteen. 1830 COOKE *Consol.* 2 132 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammas Eve. 1721 RANSAY *Richy & Sandy* 40 We'll meikle miss his blyth and witty jest, At spaining time, or at our 'Lambmass feast. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *List. Ess.* 246 The Roman tribesman... would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the 'Lammas

fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 Mrs. TRIMMER *Economy Charity* 113 The privilege of the people to turn in on the 'Lammas lands is insensibly sliding away. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammas lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammas Day (Aug. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or 'Lammas Meads' vested. 1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 289/4 [It] has the benefit of a good Common, and several Acres of 'Lammas Meadow-ground. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 369 Claudius bygan to regne in 'Lammasse monþe [L. messe Augustus]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11650 In a 'Lammasse niȝt... Out of Warceire he wende. 1892 *Lav Rep.* Weekly Notes 185/2 Lands which were subject to 'lammas rights had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 þe fift day it was after 'Lammasse tide, & writen is in þat þas, at Euesham gan þei ride. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammas tide? 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 314 Bi this lyfode we mot lyue till 'Lammasse tyme. 1792 *Archæol. Scot.* I. 1294 Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place... which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. *Ibid.* 1298 The name of 'Lammas towers will remain... after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wils* (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull increase of good 'Lammas Wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 31 Winter, or Lammas Wheat—*Triticum hybernium*.

Lammbre, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamme, obs. form of LAM v., LAMB.

Lammer, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Lammergeyer (læ'mærgi-). Also *lammergeier*. [a. G. *lammergeier*, f. *lamm*er, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, *GER*, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaetus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

1817 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock... upon which a lammergeyer... once alighted with an infant it had carried away. 18... Mrs. HENANS *Cavern Three Tells Poems* (1875) 341 They start not at... the Lammergeyer's cry. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat.* India 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

† **Lammet**. Obs. -1 [Cf. LAM sb. 1] A kind of fishing-net.

1558 *Act's Elix.* c. 17 § 1 No Person... with... Webblister, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine... shall take... Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pikerel.

Lammie, **lammy** (læ'mi). [Perh. a particular use of *lammie*, LAMBIE.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold weather. In quot. *attrib.*

1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy suit, was stationed in the bows.

Lammie, -y, variants of LAMBIE.

Lamnoid (læ'mnoid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. mod. L. *Lamnia* (a genus of sharks; a. Gr. *λάμνα* some kind of fish of prey) + -oid.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lamnidae*, a family of sharks. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamnidae*.

In some recent Dicts.

Lamour, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Lamp (læmp), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2-7 *lampe*, 3-6 *lumppe*, (4) *lompe*, 5 *lawmp* (e), 4- *lamp*. [ad. F. *lampe* (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. and It. *lampa*, ad. L. *lampas*, Gr. *λαμπάς*, f. *λάμπειν* to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as *arc*, *Argand*, *Davy*, *electric*, *gas*, *spirit*, *sun*, *Vesta lamp*.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brite. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 As is widiwe litte oile in a lumpe. 13... K. *Alis*. 523 Tofore the kyng hongre... two thousande lampes of gold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp þat no lyght ȝylt. c. 1449 PROCTOR *Refr.* II. xviii. 258 A lamp hangith before Saint Kateryn. 1477 EART. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 70, I haue putte more oile in my lamp to studie by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b. Appenge to hym... in y^e similitude of the good angell with great lyghtes and lampes. 1584 R. SCOT *Diccionario* *Witcher* xiv. i. (1860) 295 Also their lampes... alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbitis, [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauelling Lampe. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1092/4 A Patent... for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lampes. 1756-7 tr. *Kyzer's Trav.* (1760) III. 186 Seven golden lampes are continually burning before the image. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 13 Lampes, having two candles in each. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Heat* ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid... was... rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. 251 Their [factor's] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it, 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the audience, and in the receipt of personal applause. c. 1855 LUTHERY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its liability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.

b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of* (or *† taste*) the lamp: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1599 NORTH *Plutarch, Demosthenes* (1595) 889 Pytheas.. taunting him on a time, tolde him, his reasons smelled of the lampe. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply againe: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and myne by lampelighting. 1615 in *Bretton's Charac. Essais* (Grosart) 47: He that shall read thy characters... must say they are well written. They taste the lamp. 1722 BERKELEY *Alphib. v.* § 20 That dry... pedantic... style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 268 But thy [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1837 SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Lit.* iv. 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for torch; (in quotes). 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 b and Lucret. II. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADEDROMY.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* viii. 6 The lampis of iv. the lampes of fir, and of flumes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 23 Therefore take heed, As Hymens lamps shall light you. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 136 Or death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 KINGSLEY *Poems, World's Age* ii. Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = safety-lamp.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts, Lamp of Davy.* 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

2. *transf. a. sing.* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl.* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamp(s) of the night, the world.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q.* lxix. Esperus his lampis gan to light. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1833) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn vs to gyd.,.. About Phebus, the radius lamp divin. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ix. lxix. Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 SCOTT *Trevelyan* iii. 11, Thus as he lay the lamp of night was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 1. 362 Yon clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory begem'd the sky.

b. *pl.* The eyes (formerly poet.; now slang). 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 315 My wisting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 FANSHAWE *Faithful. Sheph.* (1676) 17 Behold that proud one on me turn her sparkling lamps. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Lamps*, the eyes; to have *queer lamps*, is to have clear or weak eyes.

3. *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life*, etc.

*Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. Ex. xxv. 37, Zech. iv. 2, Rev. iv. 5; hence allusive uses as in Quots. 1821, 1849).

1500-25 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, .. The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 13 O lamp lamand befor the throne devyne!.. O mater Jhesu, salve Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, unto the lampe of lycht, .. Go, hart, vnto thy Saviour. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* Ep. 434 note, Cambridge and Oxenford the two lampes of England, for learning, knowledge, etc. 1582 BENTLEY (*title*) The Monument of Matrons; containing seven severall Lamps of Virginitie. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 33 We have Three that take care... to Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light, .. These we call Lamps. 1633 BR. HALL *Medit. & Power* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Cont.* xviii. (ed. 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world. 1717 L. HOWE *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xiv. (1840) 249 The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1742 YOUNG *Th. W.* iii. 2 Reason, that heav'n-lighted lamp in man. 1760 COWPER *Task* 2, 556 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* iv. xi. Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Quenay's lamp.. kindled the lamp of Adam Smith. 1849 RUSKIN (*title*) The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* ii. 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at least, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, *† basin*, *† bracket*, *† burner*, *† chimney*, *† cotton*, *† fête*, *† fire*, *† glass*, *† globe*, *† house*, *† micro-meter*, *† room*, *† scissors*, *† scone*, *† shade*, *† soot*, *† stand*, *† stead*, *† stove*, *† student*.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from 'lamp accidents'. 1531 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, Paid for mending of the lamp basin viij*d.* 1552 *In. in Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 101 Item an old lamp-bason of flaten. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lamp-bracket'. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* lib. 1106 *Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin 'lamp-cotton thread'. 1899 WATTS-DUNFON *Aitwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great 'lamp-fêtes of Sais. 1707 *Curios.* in *Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a 'Lamp Fire under it. 1521 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, Paid for a 'lampe glasse jd. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 655 The driver... now takes his lamps to the 'lamp-house' to be cleaned and trimmed by the lampmen. 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a 'Lamp-Micrometer', is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the 'lamp-room', but did not trim the lamp. 1766 ANONY. *J. Bunce* (1825) II. 82 The golden 'lamp-sconce' of seven golden candlesticks. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing... was grained with 'lamp-soot'.

1897 MICKLETHWAITE *Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a 'lamp-stand in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lamp-stove. 1631 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 798 *Lamp-students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp-bearer*, *† bearing*, *† cleaner*, *† maker*, *† trimmer*, *† waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj. and sb.

1849 JAMES Woodman xiv. You must be my 'lamp-bearer. 1824 J. SYMONDS *Æschylus Agam.* 31 Such is the course of the 'lamp-bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the 'lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl xxvi. The French were not yet a 'lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Junoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 FLORIO, *Lamparo*, a 'lamp-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lampmaker, will answer even better than this. 1882 *Navy List* July 466 'Lamp-trimmer. In 1st Class Ships. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* iii. l. F3b, Head-scratches, thumb-biters, 'lamp-wasters.

c. instrumental, as *lamp-decked*, *† heated*, *† lighted*, *† lined*, *† lit*, *† warmed* adjs. Also *lamp-like* adj.

1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 33 Around the 'lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of 'lamp-heated case. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v. The new 'lamp-lighted streets. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 95 Let there be a 'Lamplike Vessel of common Aquaviva. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their 'lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 182 In 'lamp-lit vistas cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp-lit from the inner. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 Sundry 'lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: † lamp-beam, † a chandelier; lamp-fish (see quot.); lamp-fly, † a glow-worm; lamp-furnace, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; lamp-hole, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; † lamp-iron, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; lamp-jack U.S. (see quot.); lamp-man, (a) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (b) one who has charge of or tends lamps; lamp-moss, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; lamp-shell, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratula* or family *Terebratulidae*; lamp-wick, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant *Platanis Lychnites*.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1567) 151 b, He ran And pulled downe a 'Lampheime [i.e. *lamp*] full of lyghtes. 1833 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1861 The *Scopelus resplendens*... is called the brilliant 'lamp-fish' from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 105 Thorn-rows Alive with 'lamp-flies. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of 'Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four dozen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 *Health Exh.* *Catal.* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and 'Lamp-hole Cover combined. 1890 W. J. GORON *Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers... drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the 'lamp-iron. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon was suspended in July 1793. 1849 MISS WARNER *Wide World* i. As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-iron, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Lamp Jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 40606 'Lamp-men, Ironmongers, Brasiers. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1812) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see *Lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside... hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prob. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, 'lamp-moss [etc.]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish... Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or 'lamp-shells' by the old naturalists. 1876 HUXLEY *Amer. Addresses* ii. (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp-shells (*Terebratula*). 1853 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* ix. 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for 'lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† Lamp, sb. 2. Obs. rare -1. [? for 'lampunt', ad. L. *lāmīna* (cf. *LAME* sb. 1).] ? A plate.

15386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycon.* *Prolog.* & T. 211 And in an erthen pottle how put is al. And wel y-covered with a lampe [or: lamp, lampel] of glas.

Lamp (lamp), v. 1. [f. *LAMP* sb. 1] i. *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lxiv. A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise That lamp'd clearer then it did before. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827-35 WILLIS *Scholar of Thebes* Ben Khorat 37 White-brow'd Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans.* To supply with lamps.

1600 *Distraction* *Emp.* i. l. i. in Bullen O. PL. III. 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1611 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. l. Wks. 1856 l. 105 Set lapers to the tombes, and lampe the church. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 515 Falling stars... Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. 1173 Scattered lights Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss.

Fig. 1890 E. GOSSE in *Athenæum* 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence *Lamp'd ppl. a.*

1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lett. of Boccaccio* iv. Some lamp'd feast.

Lamp (lamp), v. 2. Sc. [? An onomatopœic formation suggested by LIMP v. Cf. LAMPER v.] *intr.* To go quickly by taking long steps' (Jam.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu curage and cramis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' along in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw ahort the sea. 1820 SCOTT *Monastery* xxxiii. It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country; riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 T. STEEDY *Sport* xvi. 278 Those who... shoot down the bares as they come unsuspectingly 'lampin' forward.

Lampad (lampād), poet. rare. [ad. Gr. *lampad-*, *lampas*, LAMP sb. 1] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (Rev. iv. 5).

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven, (The mystic Words of Heaven) Permissive signal make. 1862 TRENCH *Poems* 132 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

Lampadary (lampādāri). [ad. L. *lampadarius*, Byzantine Gr. *lampadarios*, f. *lampas* (see LAMP sb. 1); in sense 2 as if ad. L. **lampadarium*. Cf. F. *lampadaire*.]

1. *Hist.* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727-42 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. rare.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty-two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysées and the streets being covered with crape.

Lampadedromy (lampādēdrōmi). Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *lampadēdromia*, f. *lampas*, *lampas* torch + *-dromia* running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 CRAIG has the incorrect form *Lampadrome*. So in many later Dicts. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Lampadedromy*.

Lampadephore (lampādēphōrē). Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *lampadēphoros*, f. *lampas*, *lampas* torch + *-phorē*, stem of *phero* to bear.] A torch-bearer; spec. a competitor in a torch-race.

|| Lampadephoría, lampadophoria (lampādēphōria). Gr. *Antiq.* [a. Gr. *lampadēphoria*, *lampadophoria*, f. as prec.] = LAMPADEDROMY.

1848 CRAIG, *Lampadephoría*. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 423 (ed. 2) 668 On a vase found at Kertsch... the beginning of a lampadophoria.

Lampadist (lampādīst). Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *lampadistēs*, agent-n. f. *lampas* (to run a torch-race, *lampas*, *lampas* torch, LAMP.) A competitor in a torch-race.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course, 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lampadite (lampādītē). Min. [Named by Huot in 1841, after Prof. W. A. Lampadius, who first described it: see -ITE.] A cuprifereous variety of wad.

1850 DANA *Min.* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt, .. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid.* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

Lampadomancy (lampādōmānsi). [ad. med. L. **lampadomania*, f. Gr. *lampas*, *lampas* LAMP sb. 1 + *mantra* divination.] (See quot.).

1652 GAULE *Magatrom.* xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampas (lampās), sb. 1. Forms: 6 lampysse, 6-7 lampasse, 7 vulg. lamprey(e)s, 8 lampars, lampira(y)s, lampus, 8-9 lampers, 6- lampas. [A. F. *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*), in 12-15th c. *gen.*, a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in bell), later only a disease of horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *inimicet le lampas* 'to wet one's whistle', but cf. *lampasé* (Her. 'langued' (see LAMPASSING); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'uvula'. Florio has *lan lampas* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form *emphas*, which is due to mistake of the initial l for the article.

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 81 In the mouth is the lampas, & is a thicke skyn full of bloude, hangyng over his teth above, that he may not eate. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.* *Anting*, Lampasse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* iii. 52 His horse.. troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf.*

Beasts (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, *Lampassius*, proceedeth of the abundance of blood. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, newly burnt of the Lampass. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a complete Cure for the Lampass. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 418 My girl thy cuzzzen Isidora first of all had the lampass or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 127 The Lampass is... a swelling... of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate. 1884 *Bradford Observer* 15 May, He mentioned... that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampass'.

Lampas (læmpās), *sb.* Also 4 *lawmpas*, 6 *lampors*. [The combination *lampas douck* (Du. *dock* cloth) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDn. and early mod. Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng. form *lampors*); mod. Du. has *lamfer* (the MDn. *lamfeter*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr. *lampōs*, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is a. *F. lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

†1. A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*
1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 30 Half a pes of lawmpas... A violet of lawmpas new. 1528 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 519 Ye orrelletes were of rolles wreathed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. 1559 *Letter* (N.), Before the stooles of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveyrd with white lampors.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period.

† **Lampas**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LAMPAS sb.*] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd for lampasyng off owre mare jd.

† **Lampassing**, *vb.* *Obs. rare*—1. *Her.* [f. *F. lampassé* langued, *f. lampas*: see *LAMPAS sb.*] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the collors, in their attyrring arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers the sayde armes.

† **Lampate**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. *LAMP-IC* + *-ATE*.] A salt of 'lampic' acid; an aldehydate.

1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 282 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* s.v.

† **Lampatram**, *Obs. rare*—1.
a 1529 *SKELTON E. Rymyngh* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck In that lampatrams lap.

Lamp-black (læmpblæk), *læmpblæk*. Also 7-8 (and 9 *dial.*) *lamp-black*. A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black-ink*; *lamp-black furnace*, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* III. iv. 99 The shels of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke. 1612 *PEACOCK Genl. Exerc.* 1. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottoome of a latten bssen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water. 1723 *J. Smith Art Paint. in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lamp-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature. 1772 *VAN HAAKE in Abridg. Specif. Ship Building* (1866) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. 1879 *PRESOTT S. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons.

Lamp-black (læmpblæk), *v. trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lamp-black.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* III. i. The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine! a 1704 *T. Brown Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A... scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond... lampblackings signs.

Hence **Lamp-black'd** *figl. a.*

1854 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-black'd nigger melodists. 1889 *Lond. & Edinb. Philom. Mag.* Ser. v. XXXVII. 2 A thickly lampblack'd thermometer apparatus.

1899 *WATTS-DUNSTON Aylwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-black'd coffins.

Lamper (læmpɛr), *sb.* *U.S. colloq.* [f. *LAMP sb.* + *-ER*.] (See quot.)

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

Lamper (læmpɛr), *v. dial.* [? freq. of *LAMP v.*; see *ER*.] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run silff, high and lampering. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, To lamper along, to take big strides.

Lamper-eel. [f. *lamper*, var. of *LAMPREY* + *EEL*. But cf. *LAMPREL*.]

1. = *LAMPREY*.

1824 *MACAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*,... common in spring wells during summer. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.*, *Lamper-eels*, the lamprey. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 659/1 *Lamper-eels* ascended the river. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. *U.S.* The mntton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillar*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 259 Mutton-fish, ... eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillar*.

Lampern (læmpɛrn). *Forms*: 4-5 *laumprun*, *lamproun*, 4-8 *lampron*, 5 *lampren*, *lamprone*, *lamprun* (e, 5-6 *laumprun*, *laumprun*, *laumprorne*, 5-7 *lampurne*, 7 *lamperne*, *lamprun*, 7- *lampern*. [a. OF. *lamproyon*, *lamprion*, *lampron*, dim. of *lampreie* *LAMPREY*.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14, 60 *Lamprouns*. 1382 *Wyclif Job* Pro. 67. As if thou woldest an eel or a lamproun holde with streite bound. c 1450 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 188 Elis & lampurnes rosted. 1589 *COGAN Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 *Lampurnes* or *Lampurnes* be partly of the nature of Eeles. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 277 The little ones called *Lamprouns* are best broild, but the great ones called *Lampurnes* are best baked. 1720 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 265 Many thanks for the lampurns. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 176 The *Lampurn* or *River Lamprey*. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Weels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lampurns.

attrib. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lamproun spet. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 325/2 A *Lamproun-Grigg*, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps. *Lampurn* Spurts as used in Thames Fishery.

Lampers, variant of *LAMPAS sb.*

Lampert, obs. form of *LAMPET*.

Lampful (læmpfʊl), *a. poet.* [f. *LAMP sb.* + *-FUL*.] Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. Ark 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies. 1866 *W. STOKES Goidetica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery.

† **Lampic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. *LAMP sb.* + *-IC*.] (The name was proposed by Daniell; the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)

In *lampic acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde.

1819 *J. F. DANIELL in Fm. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid*. 1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 282 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 738.

Lamping (læmpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *LAMP v.* + *-ING*.] A sudden blaze of light.

1814 *CARV Dante, Par.* xxv. 80 A lamping [It. *lampio*], as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous.

Lamping (læmpɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. *LAMP v.* + *-ING*.] *Perh. suggested by It. lampante.* Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iii. 1 Most sacred fyre, .. ykindled first above Emongst th' eternal spheres and lamping sky. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* I. x. Her eye with heav'n's, so, and more brightly shi'd Her lamping sight. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 688 His bright forehead... and his large lamping eyes. 1859 *L. LITTON Wanderer* 8 Hot olanders in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. 1885 *R. F. BURTON Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leven.

Lampion (læmpɪən), *a. F. lampion*, ad. It. *lampione* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* *LAMP sb.* A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xliii. At the French Chancellerie there had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Women, Respectability* III, Eh! down in the Court three lampions flare—Put forward your best foot! 1889 *G. W. CABLE Stories of Louisiana* 120 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many glow-worms.

Lampist (læmpɪst), [ad. *F. lampiste*, *f. lampe*: see *LAMP sb.* + *-IST*.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist... belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades. 1855 *SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns Petroliu* iv. (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. 1858 *LARNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1887 *TURNER-TURNER Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Allampadati*, or *Lampists*, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Lampistry (læmpɪstri), *rare.* [ad. *F. lampistrie*, *f. lampiste*: see *prec.* and *-ERY*.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

Lampit, *Sc. form of LAMPET*.

Lampless (læmpləs), *a.* [f. *LAMP sb.* + *-LESS*.] Destitute of lamps.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* II. i, Your Ladies eyes are lamplesse to that vertue. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 *J. STERLING in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 *A. J. BUTLER Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are 'uncoloured and lampless'.

Lamplet (læmplɛt), [f. *LAMP sb.* + *-LET*.] A small lamp.

1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter you Lamplets of Terrestrial fire. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 11 Dec. 1195 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

Lamplight (læmplɔɪt), [f. *LAMP sb.* + *LIGHT*.] The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [See *LAMP sb.* 1 b]. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks... by Candle-light, or dim Lamp-light. 1822 *BYRON Werner* III. iii. 23 A distant lamp-light is an incident. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 397 We descended by lamp-light to a considerable depth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* III. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamp-light and fire-light revealed a group.

Lampighter (læmplɔɪtɔɪ), [f. *LAMP sb.* + *LIGHTER*.]

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

Like a lampighter: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lampighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 *BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A *Lamp-lighter* was giving an Account, that [etc.]. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. a 1813 *A. WILSON Hognenae Poet. Wks.* (1846) 293 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the bakers'. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lampighter. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside* Ser. 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lampighter. 1874 *BURNAND fly time* II. 12 The arrival of the lampighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. *U.S.* A contrivance for lighting lamps; e.g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 *EMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) I. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lampighter of me.

3. *local U.S.* The calico hass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp; also *fig.* nocturnal labour or study.

1817 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetria* (1595) H b, Some of my Maisters the Physosphers, spent a good deale of their Lamp-oyle, in setting forth the excellencie of it. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Wares* 135 Common lampe oyle. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cil. 231 The Country-man... that had eaten Fish fried with Lamp-Oyl. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* III, Andy, returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market.

attrib. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

Lampoon (læmpʊn), *sb.* [a. *F. lampoon*, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. † *lamponner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614).]

The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as *f. lampoons* 'let us drink', imperative of *lamper* (slang) to booze, guzzle.

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1689 *SHAW-WELL Bury F.* 1. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. a 1704 *T. BROWN Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council Wks.* 1730 I. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks.* IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas* I. III. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1842 *DE QUINCEY Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1838 VIII. 172 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 *MINTO Eug. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

Comb. 1721 *STRIVE Eccl. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest (of the ballads) there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise... pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers.

Lampoon (læmpʊn), *v.* [f. *LAMPPOON sb.*] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* I. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 Thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 *HAZLITT Table* I. i. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1878 *MACLEAR Cells* vii. 125 The birds... did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

Lampooner (læmpʊnɔɪ), [f. *LAMPPOON v.* + *-ER*.] One who lampoons.

1693 *DRYDEN Jivernal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks.* IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1876 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 350 The stern Republican, the unsparring lampooner of Louis Philippe.

Lampoonery (læmpʊnɔɪ), [f. *LAMPPOON sb.* + *-ERY*.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Dec, We do

not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

Lampoonist (læmp'jūnist). [*f.* LAMPOON *sb.* + *-IST*.] A writer of lampoons.

1890 *Standard* 12 July 4/8 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

Lampors, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*²

Lamp-post (læmp'pōst). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + *Post*.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

Lampiras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

† **Lamprel**. Obs. Forms: 6 lamprell, lampreile, 6-7 lamprel(1, 7 lampreel, -pril(1. [*f.* lampre LAMPREY + *-EL*]. Cf. *f.* lamprellon.] Some fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1566 *Housh. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 27448. ff. 30 b). Item. .ij. lamprells and a counger, iij. 1567 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 38 b Such diseases must beware of smooth fishes, as lles, lamprells, Barhels, Fenches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 146 The table is served with a kinde of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xlii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much like the Eel, namely, the Lamprel, the Lamprey, and the Lamprene. 1688 [*sc.* LAMPREY].

Lampren, obs. form of LAMPERN.

† **Lampret**. Obs. Also 7 lamprete, -prid. [*Orig.* a mere var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was appended as the dim. suffix *-ET*.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 153. 45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth. .A. Lamprey, first a Lampron—Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. A Lampron, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a Lamprell, and then a Lamprey or Lampron.

Lamprey (læmpri). Forms: 3, 6-7 lamprei(e, -ye, 4-7 lampray(e, laumpray, -ee, -ey, 5 laumperie, lawmprey, 5-7 lampre, 6-7 lamprey, lamprie, 4- lamprey. [*a.* OF. *lampreie (OF. and mod. *f.* lamproie) = Pr. *lamprea*, *lamprea*, *lampreda*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp., Pg. *lamprea* seem to be from Fr.):—med. *L. lampreda* (glossed *murena* c 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lamprede* (also *lempedu* LIMPET), OHG. *lampreta* (mod. G. *lamprete*, whence Sw., Da. *lampret*), MDn. *lampreide*. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med. *L. lampreda* is usually believed to be an alteration of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, 14-5th c.), which is explained as *f. l. lanbēre* to lick + *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med. *L. lampreda* for the LIMPET as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lampetra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114-17 Po he com he willed of an lampreye to etc. .& et as in luper cas, vor pulke lampreie him slou. 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij Laumprays. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with lamprey, With luche, with ellis, with samons. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Lamprays of west Twa hundred pond ay a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Withoute avys make no comparysoun Atween a laumprey and a sbyngny snake. 1531 TYNDALE *Exp. i John* Prol. Wks. (1573) 388/2 The boy . . would layne have eaten of the paste of lamprese. 1634 R. H. *Salmeron's Regim.* 88 Although Lampreyes be a little wholesomer then Eeles, and lesse jeoparous. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath bene fed all his life with vipers instead of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1704 *Gay Poems* (1745) II. 132 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame! 'Till we see a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dan. Econ.* II. 201 The Lamprey, like the eel . . is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 34 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar, . . and bay leaves.

b. *altrib.* and *Comb.*; as *lamprey-pie*, -weel; lamprey bake = lamprey-pie; lamprey-eel, the Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); lamprey-stock (see quot.).

c 1400 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 31 b. *Lampray bake. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake pus it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLGER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the lamprey-eel (*Petromyzon marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'rie Dinner* M 3 Many in England have surfitted of Lampreys, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER, *et al.* *Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cats for Cunnies. 1843 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 305 *Lamprey Stock?—A wooden Cylinder for catching Lampreys. *Ibid.* 366 *Lamprey-Weel.

Lamprey(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampro- (læmp'rō), repr. Gr. λαμpro-, combining form of Gr. λαμπρός bright, shining, as in: **Lamprophane** [Gr. φαν-, φαίρω to show] *Min.*, a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longhan, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885); **Lamprophoner** [Gr. φωνή + *-ER*], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so **Lamprophony**, a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre** [Gr. (πορ)φύρεος purple: see PORPHYRY], the name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoic age; hence **Lamprophyric a.**, of or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lamprotype** [Gr. τύπος type] *Photogr.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamprophyre* (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann. Day* June 265 In the Indiana Institution experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which . . increases the intensity of sound.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

Lampus, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampyrine (læmp'irin), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. lampyris glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), a. Gr. λαμπύρις, f. λαμπύρω to shine. See *-INE*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lampyrine or fire-flies. *B. sb.* One of the Lampyrine.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Lampyrine*, The females of some of the Lampyrine (tribe are apterous . . and are luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

Lampysse, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampyn(e), variant of LAMIN.

Lan, variant of LOAN *sb.*¹, reward, recompense.

Lan, pa. t. of LINNE *Obs.*, to cease.

† **Lana** (læ'nā). [*S.* American.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Lana*, a close grained wool obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*. . . The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

Lanar, obs. form of LANNER.

† **Lanarious**, *a.* Obs. rare-0. [*f.* L. lānāri-us (*f. lāna* wool) + *-OUS*.] 'Of or belonging to wool' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Lanarkite (læ'nārkait). *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See *-ITE*.] Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 1. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 628 *Lanarkite*, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

† **Lanary**. Obs. rare-0. [*ad.* L. lānāria (*sc. fabrica*) fem. of lānārius: see LANARIOUS.] 'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Lanate (læ'nāt), *a.* Bot. and Ent. [*ad.* L. lānāt-us, f. lāna wool: see *-ATE*.] Having a woolly covering or snrface.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly, when they are covered it as with a spider's web. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* IV. 275 *Lanate* (*Lanata*), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So *Lanated a.*, in the same sense.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Lancashire (læ'nkəʃɪə). [*f.* Lancaster the name of the county town + SHIRE, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of England, used attrib. in *Lancashire boiler* (see quot. 1888); also (in quotes. ellipt. as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed of canary.

1834 YOUNG *Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers . . if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood . . are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail. 1888 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire Boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshire . . contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancashires of pale yellow plumage.

Lancaster (læ'nkəstə). [*f.* (the name of the inventor, C. W. Lancaster (died 1878).] In full *Lancaster gun, rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 40 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

Lancasterian (læ'nkəstɪəriən), *a.* Also (early in 9) *Lancastrian*. [*f.* the proper name Lancaster + *-IAN*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOTT in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200 He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian System. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1859) II. 255 The Lancasterian scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The

Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1831 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

Lancastrian (læ'nkəstriən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Lancaster + *-IAN*. Cf. YORKIST.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the English royal family which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Dnke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancastrian faction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancastrian Princes did not . . open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. sb.

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cxlii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian.

Also + *Lancastrian* = prec. B. 1.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrians on English land Dairaid twelve cruel conflicts.

Lance (lans), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 launce, (4 lancia), 5 lans, launce, lence, 6 lanse, (launceh), lawnce, 8 Sc. lanss, 4-lance. See also LAUNCE. [*a.* *f.* lance = Pr. *lansa*, Catal. *lansa*, Sp. *lansa*, Pg. *lança*, It. *lancia* = *L. lancea*. The *f.* word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDn. *lanse*, *lancie* (Dn. *lans*), MHG., mod. G. *lanze*, Da. *landse*, Sw. *lans*.

According to Varro the *L.* word was from a Spanish (Iberian) source. Connexion with the synonymous Gr. λόγχη is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. To break a lance (see BREAK *v.* 3). *Lance in rest* (see REST).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281/18 Preo launcene he heold in is hond. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle that bereth baslarde, hrode swerde or launce. . . Shal be demed to the deth. c 1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* Prince 541 Your Comyns shude nat here dagger, ne Lance, ne noon other wepins defensive. 1580 SUNDY *Ps.* xxxv. i, O Lord . . take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke my hane. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 303 The Indians kill them with lances and crossbows. 1673 *Jay Journ.* Low C. 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with Lances in their hands, run one at another a full gallop. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 The count's lance broke on Henry's corslet. 1781 GIBSON *Deed.* 5 *f.* livill. III. 434 The lance was the . . peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 193 Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 And in his hond with many a fry lance He [Cupid] woundeth ofte. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1494) b ij b/v Tyme. . . all consumeth with his shere lance. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* i. 128 And death might shake his threatening lance in vain. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 79 Their [the leaves] laminae were pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Sawtooth* v. 66 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

† *c. fig.* Career as a soldier. Obs. rare-1.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only touch'd him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

† *d.* As a unit of measurement. Obs. rare-1.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxvii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many lances in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-lance*, *gun-lance*, *hand-lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Fishery*, [Whale-Fishery.] Thrusting a long steed lance under his gills into his breast. 1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 100 Earliest types of the hand-lances, formerly . . used for killing whales, the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now rare.

1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharpe lance of Steele made whot. 1576 NEWTON *Lemma's Complex.* i. x. 83 The veynes . . swell out . . offering themselves to the Lance, by incision handsomely to be cut. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sad-baductus* II. 21 [He] took a Lance and launc'd one of her ductus in it. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 122 By the bands . . of the lance I was dragged back to life and weariness again. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not burst at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil.* & *Civ.* iv. xiv. 224 Esquires . . able at the Muster to present a Lance or light horse, for the Prince's service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pat. Hic.* II. xvi. (1810) 470 There is now in readinesse 150 Lances, which shall be presently embarked. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 Those

lances . . were brave fellows. 1831 *Scott Cast. Days*. ii. A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b. *Hist.* A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. *F. lance fournie*.

1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

† 5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 977 Lurked by lanceuz so lufly leued. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 138 Thou must get thy graffes of the fayrest lances, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 Those [Graffs] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. *Carpentry*. 'A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (a) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (b) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (*James Milit. Dict.* 1802).

c. *Pyrotechny*. (See quot.) [*F. lance à feu*.]

1808 *KENTISH Pyrotechn. Treas.* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 *W. H. Browne Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lance-blade*, *lance-butt*, *lance-game*, *lance-head*, *lance-shaft*, *lance-throw*, *lance-thrust*; b. objective, as *lance-breaking*; c. instrumental, as *lance-pierced*, *lance-worn* adjs.; d. similitive, as *lance-acuminated*, *lance-leaved*, *lance-like*, *lance-shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 171/1 Ovale, 'lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 *Strovel Cann's Necess.* Introd. 9 Truths in his hand were like 'lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 *Scott Ho. of Aspen* i. 1, Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor 'lance-breaking for me! 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the '600* i. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant . . on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and 'lance-buckets. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his 'lance-butt. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* III. i. 103 The 'lance-butt or 'lance-game, differed materially from the tournament. 1851 *D. VULSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 173 The arrow and 'lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 609 Take of 'lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 Blasing Starres . . as berdelike, 'lance-like, swordlike, etc. 1868 *Lytton Ritzel* XLIII. ii. The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 375 The 'lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, 'lance-sergeant. 1869 *BOUVELL Arms & Arm.* x. 206 At this period [1450-1500] a lance-sergeant was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1858 *G. STEPHENS Kunie Mon.* i. 314 It is not . . likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses . . have always been 'lance-shafts. 1776 *J. Lee Introd.* *Bot. Explan.* Terms 389 *Lanceolatus*, 'lance-shaped. 1854 *T. Moore Brit. Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping . . once within actual 'lance-thrust. 1842 *FABER Syrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a 'lance-worn shield.

8. *Special comb.*: *lance-corporal* [after *LANCE-PESADE*] (see quot. 1802); † *lance-egged* *a. Bot.* = *lance-ovate*; *lance-famed* *a.*, famed for prowess with the lance; *lance-fish* = *LAUNCE*; *lance-head* = *lance-snake*; *lance-knife*, ? = *LANCE*; *lance-linear* *a. Bot.*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; *lance-man*, † (a) a highwayman; (b) a warrior armed with a lance; *lance-oblong* *a. Bot.*, narrowly oblong; *lance-oval* *a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; *lance-ovate* *a.* = *prec.*; *lance-sergeant* [on analogy of *lance-corporal*], a corporal acting as sergeant; *lance-snake*, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies; = *FER-DE-LANCE* 2. 1786 *GROSS Milit. Antiq.* I. 311 The lancestaca, anspesade, or as the present term is, 'lance corporal. 1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Corporal*, *Lance-Corporal*, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as *Lance-Sergeants*, and the most approved Private Soldiers as *Lance-Corporals*. 1878 *Fam. Plants* I. 242 Divisions of the Border 'lance-eggs. 1718 *Pope Hist.* xiii. 278 The 'lance-fam'd [δουρικλυτος] Idomen of Crete. 1859-64 *Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. Museum Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 402 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species (of *Crotalidae*), are the 'lance-heads (*Craspedocephalina*) of the New World. *Ibid.* 411 The *Lance-head* is the most abundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia. 1810 *MARRIHAM Masterly*. II. cxi. 306 Others take a sharpe 'lance-knife, and [etc.]. 1877 *Fam. Plants* I. 30 Petals. 'lance-linear. 1889 *RIEGER Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1. 'lance-man, hastiger. 1592 *GRENE Conny Catching* II. A 3 b, The Priggar is he that steals the horse. . . The Priggar if he be a *Lance-man*, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc.]. 1598 *FLORIO, Lanciatore*, a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 *Pier Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 11 The lancemen are always mounted. 1878 *Fam. Plants* I. 285 Germ 'lance-oblong, compressed. 1879 *Sir W. JONES in Asiatic Res.* (1795) IV. 255 Leaves opposite, 'lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in *Lancet* 27 Apr. I. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or

lance-oval in form. 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets. . . 'lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desph.* (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you 'lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 219 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the 'lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called *Fer-de-lance* there.

† *Lance*, *sb.* *Obs.* In 4 (5) *launce*, *laness*. [*F. LANCE* v.].

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. *LAUNCH* sb.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in iuperdy Till de, a lanns [*M.S. E. lance*] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do. . . Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree . . make your Lance under, or on one side.

Lance (lans), v. Forms: 4-3 *launce*, 4 *Sc.* *launss*, 4-6 chiefly *Sc.* *lans*, (5) *lawnce*, 5-6 *launse*, 4-*lance*. [*a. OF. lancier* (*F. lancer*) = *L. lanceare*, f. *lancea* *LANCE* sb.]; the ONF. form *lanchier* was adopted as *LAUNCH* v. In branch II f. *LANCE* sb.].

I. *trans.* To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue); to put forth (blossoms). Also with *forth*, *out*, *up*. Now rare (chiefly poet.).

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2394 To him þai launced þoþe spere and swerd. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xix. 10 The tre hight trewe-lou. *launche* vp blossomes. 1394 *P. Pl. C.* xix. 101 Pei [sfrars]. *launche* heise her hemmes wþ babeling in stretes. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 949 To lance, *lancer*. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* III. i. 32 A lauelin . . they did lance or dart at the enemy. 1663 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Relig. Stoic* III. (1685) 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4653/1 A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires. 1801 — *Thalaba* v. xi, The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue. 1827 *I. TAYLOR Transm. Anc. Elys.* xvii. 279 He affirms [Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1859) 488 Rolling in smoky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges. 1898 *M. P. SHIEL Yellow Danger* 136 The torpedo-boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., e.g. a look; † also with *forth*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 350 Lo! my lore is in þe loke, lance hit perinne. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* i. 15 The Stars, and these celestial bodies . . doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy. 1705 *H. WALPOLE Otranto* iv. (1798) 76 Here I lance her anathema at thy head. 1832 *Examiner* 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks. 1855 *M. ARNOLD The Voice* 3 As the kindling glances . . Which the bright moon lances from her tranquil sphere. 1898 *M. P. SHIEL Yellow Danger* 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek.

† c. *refl.* To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. *Obs.*

1530 *LO. BERNERS Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 183 He lanced hymself [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease with his good swerde in his hande. 1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 20 The light . . lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by straight lines.

2. *intr. for refl.* To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with *forth*, *out*, *Coost*, *on*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 94 With a herde þei mette, a herte þerof gan lance. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 122 He . . strak with spurs the stede in hynd, And he lansyt forth delivelyr. 1470 *Gologros & Gav.* 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew nocht ane lyte. 1470 *HENRYSON Mer. Fab. v.* (Part. Beasts) vii. Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey Chy.* 82 The constables . . lanced on this partye of thoost whiche was not yet passed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ancis* ix. ix. 74 Turnus, lansand lychtly our the landis. 1530 *LYNDOESAY Test. Papyr* 333 3c, that now bene lansyng vpe the ledder, Tak tent in tyme. 1840 *Evidence Hull Docks Comm.* 74 When there is no wind, we lance along with poles. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lance*, to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'.

† b. *transf. and fig.* Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of pain: To shoot. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 526 Pe leuez lansen þo þe lynde, & lyzen on þe grounde. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 666 As lance leuez þe þe boke þat lepes in twyne. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte laste launceþ vp wher-by we lyuen alle. 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 109 Pe Lilye, þe louache, launsyng wþ leue. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 429 The lemand lowe lanssynt anon hycht. 1756 *Mounsey in Phil. Trans.* L. 21 The pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dardings inwardly.

† 3. *trans.* To launch (a boat).

1535 *Coke Lell's B.* 22 Some y^e longe bote dyde launce, some mende y^e yorse.

b. *intr.* To launch forth, push out.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1414, Now hath y^e patriarke Noe all his chyldren . . in his shyp, & is lanced from the lande. 1581 *STUDLEY tr. Seneca's Agamem.* 1. Chorus 61 Nor lancing to the depe where bottom none is found. 1595 *MAYNARD Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had we lanced under the forte at our first cominge to anchor, we had [etc.].

† 4. To throw out (a tale, words, etc.); to utter.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1212 Al lazande þe lady lanced þo bouzede. *Ibid.* 2124 þat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance nouer tale.

† 5. *intr.* To make a dash or stroke with a pen.

1530 *MELLIS Briste Instruct.* Eijj, When yee haue thus entered it into Journal, then presently after in the memoriall . . yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs. exc. poet.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1428 [He] comandes hym cofly coferes to lance. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 290 Lawncyn [*v. l. lawnychyn*], or styngne wyth a spere, or blade [*v. l. lawnce*]. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pl. Tamburl.* i. ii, We will lift our swords, And . . lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Banls Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* l. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 *TICKELL Guardian* No. 125 9 Bold Nimrod first . . lanced the bristling boar. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the died immediately.

fig. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auaunce, That nowe with dyshonoure doon me styngne and launce. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce.

1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 142 Pe swerd of loue þow hire gan launce.

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance.

1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. v. h j b, The surgyens . . ought not to be hasty to launce and cutte apostumes & soores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, launce me, that finally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by lancing it. 1598 *T. WILCOCKS Serm. Paulus* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to launce out all corruption and baggage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to launce it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 *TRAPP Comm.* Job v. 18 He is both a Father and a physician, he lanceth us not unless neede be. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the . . Tumours. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xiv. 87 Of two (porkers) his cutlass lanced the spouting blood. 1878 *L. P. MEREDITH Teeth* 36 The dentist . . sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums.

fig. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes lanced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* xii. 12 b, When Haman then had lanced his ripped grieft, In bloody teames, they thus applid reliefe. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* III. vi. The Orator . . is more solicitous to tickle their Ears, than . . to launce their Consciences. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. viii. 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol. or intr.* To make an incision.

1646 *J. HALL Horae Vac.* 48 They doe better Launce into secret humours.

Hence Lanced ppl. a.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 516 To . . spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

Lanced (lans), a. [*f. LANCE* sb. + -ED²]. Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* I. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [suckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity. 1804 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

Lancegay (lans, gā). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4-8 *launcegay* (e), 5 *lawncegay*, 6 *launcezagaye*, *launsgay*, 7 *erron*, *lance de gay*. [*a. OF. lancegay*, f. (with contraction) *lance*, *LANCE* sb. + *zagaye* (see *ZAGAE*, *ASSAGAT*).] A kind of lance.

1183 *Act. 7 Rich.* II. c. 138 1 Le Roi defende que desoremes null homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez . . ovesque lancegay. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a lancegay A long swerd by his side. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 369 A firy lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere lancegayes, Gleyves, bowes, and other wepyen. 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 *Sir J. SMYTH Instruct. Milit.* 199, I would wish them to have *Launces* commonly called *Launcegayes* of good tite, and stifte ash. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1697) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granat, baselard, lancegay, &c. would be endless. 1644 *RAEICH Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 359 These carrying a kind of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middle of the staffe. 1799 *SCOTT Sheph. Tale*, A launcegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung.

attrib. 1436 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 158 Duorum garmentorum, unius clocher, et unius launcegaysshaft.

Lance-knight. *Hist.* Forms: see *LANCE* sb. and *KNIGHT*. Also 6 *lance-kneight*, 9 *lance-knecht*; and see *LANSQUENET*. [*ad. G. lancknecht* (*lans* = *LANCE* sb.), an etymologizing perversion of *lands knecht*, f. *lands*, genitive of *land* *LAND* sb. + *knecht* servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1500 *PALSGR.* 237/1 *Lansknicht*, *lanqueuent*. 1550 *W. LYNNE Carion's Cron.* 248 Many *Launceknights* of the Germany nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 *HULOT,*

Men bearing shields of silver, called lance knights, *argyroscutis*. 1579 DUGES *Stratol.* 120 The Lance Knights also encamp always in the field very strongly. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst. Ovar.* 463 b. Although *longycaios* be nothing else than a greek word, signifying a lance knight. 1598 B. JOSEPH *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. 1. Well, now must I practise to get the true garb of one of these Lance-knights. 1606 BAYKERT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer use also the life at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii. Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched hairen-hauters and lance-knights. *attrib.* 1653 UOQUART *Rabelais* l. xxxv. Tripet would have traitorously cleft his head with his boresmans sword, or lance-knight halcion.

transf. c 1666 *Dick of Devon* iv. i in Bullen O. Pl. II. 63 The needle lance knights . . put so many bookes and eyes to every howe and dublett.

Lancelet (lanslét). Also 6 lancelette, lancelet, -lot, 9 lanceolot. [f. LANCE sb.¹ + -LET.]

† 1. A lancet. Obs.
1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum*. 1890 RIGER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Lancee*. A lancelet to cut wounds, *stimulum*. 1593 G. HAWKES *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation . . is best beholding to the penknife : Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the lancelet. 1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lancelet*, or *Lancelet*.

2. Zool. A small fish-like animal; = AMPHIOXUS. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 468 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1846 CARPENTER *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 450/2 In the . . lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large cœcum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 99 Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet.

† **Lancell.** Obs. Also 4 launsele. [a. OF. *lancele*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.¹] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye W^r y^e whyte of tweyne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lancell, *Plantago*.

† **Lancelly**, a. Obs. In 6 lancelly. [f. LANCE sb.¹ + -LY 1.] Proper to a lance; lance-like.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 279 His Lances . . strong to give a lancelly blow indeede.

† **Lancement.** Obs. rare -i. [f. LANCE v. + -MENT. Cf. F. *lancement*.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T. MAVERNE *Archimag.* *Anglo-Gall.* xix. 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fox's] . . that your said spices may be the better hold or fasten.

† **Lancet**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 lanceant, lawncent. [a. F. *lancant*, pres. pp. of *lancer* LANCE v.] A. adj. That lances, adapted for lancing. B. sb. = LANCET (if not a scribal error). 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 211 Oper Instrumēt percaunt & lanceant. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293 Lawncent [v. r. lawncet], or blade ynyne, *lanceola*. 1622 MASBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancet.

Lanceolar (lansil'lar), a. [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR.] = next.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

Lanceolate (lansil'let), a. Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *lanceolatus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med. L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE sb.¹] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1763 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1755) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each end towards the Extremity. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot. xlii.* 373 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* IV. (1858) 6 *Wood Anemone*. . . Leaves lanceolate, lobed, and . . . 1851-6 WOODWARD *Polakowsky's Soligo vulgaris* . . . Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1859 GILLMORE *tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

† B. Used for 'lancet-shaped'.

1853 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

C. Comb., signifying 'lanceolate and . . .', 'between lanceolate and . . .', as *lanceolate-acute*, *linear*, *subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form *lanceolatus*, as *lanceolatus-hastate*, *subulate* adjs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 184 [Leaves] lanceolatus-hastate. 1855 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Phagnalon cuspidatum*. . . Leaves lanceolatus-subulate lance. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* VI. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 Sepals lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate.

Hence **Lanceolately** adv., in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceolation**, the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 209 [*Closterium*] Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

Lanceolated (lansil'let'ed), a. [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalæna . . with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL *Phil. Zool.* LXXIII. 200 A delicate point or sting, which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Private* xiv. The votary dropped his offering . . through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

Lancepesade, **lanceprisado** (lanspéz'ad, lanspriz'ado). *Hist.* Forms: a, 6 lancepesade,

7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata, 8 lancepesata, lanspesade. -i. Cf. ANSPESADE. B. 7 lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris-, -prizado, -ado, lans-, lancepres-, -prisado, -ado, 9 lanceprisade. [a. F. *lancepesade* (now *anspesade*) 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. s- = *dis-* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with r are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clench.

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in pl.) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florio (s.v. *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaso s.v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank.]

a. (See quot. 1578.) b. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guiccard.* II. 104 The Marquis . . being followed with a vaillant companye of younge gentlemen and Lancepezzades (these are braue and proued soldiers intertayed about the ordinary companies). 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* II. i in Bullen O. Pl. III. 305 The other Lancepezzado. [Applied derivatively by a soldier to an officer of high rank.] 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 390 Sergeant Piemant, Corporall Conny, Lanceprizado Larke. 1678 J. MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* iv. iv. I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine over these Lancepezzados. 1625 MARSHAM *Soldier's Acct.* 7 The Lanspezzado. . . in the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4407/7, 20 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspezzados. 1713 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) *Lancepezzado*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv. Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prizado.

C. *transf.*
a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 795 Beld bisset! missest! I lanspezzed to the lowes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mar.* II. 1. This Bacchus, who is . . lancepezzado to red noses. a 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lanspezzado*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

† In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It. form.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of . . 12 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 22 more on Horse-back [etc.].

Lancequet, obs. variant of LANQUENET.

† **Lancer**¹. Obs. Forms: 5 lanceour, 6-7 launcer, 7 lancer. [ad. OF. *lanceor*, *lancieur*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f. LANCE v. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart). 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceours of Dantes brandynge.

2. = LANCER.

1537 *Matthew's Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They . . cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers [1611 lancers]. 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1612 FLORIO, *Lanciator*, a launcer. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyr.* St. George Ch. The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did theye his holy bodie. a 1625 BOVS *Wks.* (1629-30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

Lancer² (lansur). Forms: 6 lanoere, 6-7 launcier, 6-8 lancier, 7 lanceer(e), launceer, launcer, 7- lancer. [a. or ad. F. *lancier*, f. *lance* LANCE sb.¹ Cf. late L. *lancarius* or *lancarius*.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pl. Tamburl.* 2 ii. F. 5b. Back by stout Lancers of Germany. 1611 SEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 107, 740 In his Company were . . not about fiftene Lancers. 1621 FLORIO, *Lanciers*, a lancier. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Colloial Thornhaugh . . was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Lancers. 1712 *Perseus's Menger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lanciers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 139 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 Cassell's *Techn.* Educ. III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

transf. a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lancer.

2. pl. The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1852 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers In the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i. As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. *attrib.* and Comb., as *lancer-braiding*, -cap, -regiment; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the 'lancer braiding'. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* III. (1855) 45 The 'lancer cap and

green habit of the Honourable Juliana Beningsfield! 1892 E. REEVES *Howard Bound* 248 Making . . quadrille and 'lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 146 In a 'lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggon.

Lancet (lansét). Forms: 5 lan-, lawncette, lawnsset, 6 lancette, 6-8 launcet, 6- lancet. [ad. OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.¹ Cf. It. *lancetta*.]

† 1. a. ? A small lance, a dart. b. In whale-fishery = LANCE sb.¹ 2. Obs.

c 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawnssets were leyde on bey, For to schete both ferre an ney. 1752 BONO in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lances.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCET]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vssage to be kutte with a knyfl and lancettis endlong and overwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancetta*. 1543 TRAHERNE *Vigo's Chyrurg.* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule . . with a sharpe instrument, as with a lancet. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeon Must knoweth a Lancet as well as myself. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iv. And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 SHEDDEN *St. Patr. Day* i. Such an arm for a bandage, veins that seem'd to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1866 DRAUT *Surgeon's Aide-memoir* 63 The operator . . pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. Ent. (See quot.). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362 *Scutella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cutelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.

3. Short for lancet-arch, light, -window.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 45 Two stages of tall pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 622 Greenish glimmerings through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. *attrib.* and Comb., as *lancet-edge*, † *ichthyodont*; *lancet-shaped* adj.; *lancet-fish*, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*); † *lancet-loupe*, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister . . having a second point or 'lancet edge' to cut the fibres across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUDIE *Currier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 303 *Acanthurus*, 'Lancet-fishes, have . . a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The 'Lancet' or Microtanned Ichthyodont. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cc3, 'The Trojans . . through their 'lancet' loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CAGNEY *tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain 'lancet-shaped' bodies.

b. *Arch.*, as *lancet arch*, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; *lancet window*, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pl. arch. Build.* 587 'Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 Lancet arches . . have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel . . The style is the 'lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral . . is a good example of a window of four 'lancet-lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the 'Lancet style. 1782 J. WARTON *Kildington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of 'lancet windows. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* II. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer**, one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** a., (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort-r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHUEVEL in Mrs S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lancetted window. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

Lancewood (lanswud). [f. LANCE sb.¹ + WOOD sb.] a. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. b. A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia guianensis* from Cnba and Guiana and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

The name in Australia is given to *Bachkousia myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium* (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1858).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 163/2 The very best ash . . is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 376/4 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

Lanch, obs. form of LAUNCH sb. and v.

† **Lanchara**. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9 LANTCHA. [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchär* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 28 Five Lanchares.

Lanchet: see LANDSHARD.

† **Lanciferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. med.L. *lancifer* (f. *lanc-ea* lance + (-i)fer hearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

Lanciform (lan'sifm), *a.* [f. LANCE *sb.* + (-i)FORM.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 102

These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all; at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

Lancinate (lan'sinēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *lancināt-*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1602 HARNET *Pop. Inph.* 91 Blacke hel-metall . . . to excoiart and lancinate a deuil. 1623 COCKERAM *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* I. vii. 217 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

Lancinating (lan'sinēt'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curabil. Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

fig. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, bone-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

Lancination (lan'sinēt'fən), [as if ad. L. *lancinatio-nem*, n. of action f. *lancināre* to LANCINATE.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancinating. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xlii. 12 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us . . . by cutting and lancination.

b. transf. A cutting into, an indentation. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. xii. 164 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incisures and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

c. fig. Piercing pain; acute agony. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* L Exhortation § 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you withal the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

Lancing (lan'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.] 1. The action of the *vb.* LANCE in various senses: e.g. † *a.* Launching (of boats). † *b.* Piercing, pricking. *c.* Cutting with a lancet.

1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* xxi. ii. Thienne there was launcyng of grete hotes and smal. 1592 DAVES *Inmort. Soul* II. vii. (1774) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 You make with it [syllogisme] a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Intro.*, Wks. 1851 IV. 140 The lancining of that old apostemated error. 1655 WOOD *Life* 17 Dec. Which caused a swelling in his cheek . . . and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appear in public. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 105 God forbids his people this funeral rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demonolatry. attrib. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2 I launce o sore, as a cyrurgien dotbe with a launsyng yron. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole . . . and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer. 1838-9 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii. A ball . . . put a stop to his lancing.

Lancing (lan'sin), *ppl. a.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.] That lances: *a.* Darting forward; *fig.* bold, dashing. *b.* Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. *c.* Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. LLOIO *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules . . . hearde the offers of these two lancing Ladies. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c. . . we visibly see. 1647 STANLEY *Pret's Oronia* (1650) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray . . . The lancing ships beholding from on high. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 695 Wheo the lancing knife requires his hands. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

Land (leūd), *sb.* Forms: 1-land; also 1, 3-5 7 land, 4-6 londe, 4-7 lande, (3) lounde, 4 lound, lout, 5 lounde, lounde, 8-9 *Sc. lan, lan'*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *land*, *land* tr. neut. = OFris. *land*, *land*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *land*, mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. *land* = O-Teut. **lando*^m, cogn. w. OCeltic **landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *laun* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *laun* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. **londh-* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant **lendh-* appears in OSI. *lędina* heath, desert (Russian *лѣна*, *лѣнина*), and in MSw. mod.Sw. *linda* waste or fallow land.]

1. The simple word.

I. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to *sea, water*. Cf. *firm land* (see *FIRM* a. 8), *dry land*. † *Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = EARTH *sb.* 14. Often in phr. *to land, on land* (cf. ALAND), *by land* (in quot. 1841 *transf.*); also † *at land* = on land, ashore.

Beowulf 1623 Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swiðmod swynnum. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 204 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londe & of sæ cumeðra. c 1205 LAV. 117 On Italice he com on lond. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 103 It hiled al ðis werlde ðof. And fier, and wâlke, and water, and lond. c 1300 *Havelok* 721 Fro londe woren he bote a mile. 131. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 322 þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, þat I may lacheche no lout. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Noupur suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Pro.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Londe. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* (1552) 13 It is most pleasaunte rowyngre nere the land, and walkyngre nere the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 7 To hunt out perilles . . . By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* III. ii. 118 It behooves vs now to treatre of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 313 His Omnipotence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavel's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. viii. I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 COLERIEGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xiii. And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. 688 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* i. (1871) 44, I was never afraid . . . to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

b. Nautical phrases. † *To take land*: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † *To raise land*: to sail with the land just within sight. *To lay the land*: to lose sight of land. † *To set (the) land*: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land shut in* (see quot. 1753).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 When þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. c 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 551 Quhill thai. On vest half, toward Dunfermyne, Tuk land. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 528 They . . . aryuyd at the porte of Marseye there they toke land. 1611 COTGR., *Surgir*, to arrive, take land, go ashore. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out Land to; which is iust so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to saile from it iust so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We huld' off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 21 When we set land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Land shut in*, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in. *Setting the land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. DANA *Beef. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecable called out 'Land ho!'

c. Phr. How the land lies: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. a 1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 MALKIN *Gl. Blas* vii. vii. (Rldg.). 14 Several gentlemen . . . had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1890 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ra. Lyne* I. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† *d. A tract of land. Also transf. of ice.* Obs. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 253 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdr., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, . . . entering in betwixt two lands. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries . . . complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land, corn-land, plough-land, stubble land.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantand winzearas. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1879) 51 Færlie & swiðlic storm on hyrre landu [L. *arua*] forhwyrð. c 1050 *Snpp. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülcker 177/1 *Seges*, gesawen æcer vel land. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond veleerid and weldungid. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 8 Tylloge is vs to write of eury londe. c 1475 *Pict.* Vol. in W. Wülcker 796 *Hec bovata*, a boxgangyn lond. *Hec virgata*, a cryd lond. *He selis*, a rygyd lond. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles or the Furrow'd Land. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mabv.* 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats, black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land, &c.]

† *b. poet.* = GROUND in various senses. Obs. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is . . . wilde deer on gewæld gesæld & lifgende, ða ðe land tredað. 14. *Fencing v. Two Handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 303 Freshly smyte hy strolks by dene, And hold wel thy land that hyt may be sene. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe uppon the land She did prostrate. 1716 POPE *Ilad* vii. 18 He . . . roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country. (Sometimes defied by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or

products, as *the land of Egypt, the land of the midnight sun, the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. b and c.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, land. a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) þæt wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Þonne is seo cirice on Campania þas landes gemæro. 1254 O.E. *Chron.* an. 132 (Laud MS.) Bis gear com Henri king to his land. c 1205 LAV. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bissoptes of his lond is sonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 þis esau. Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 131. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 936 In Iudy londe. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abymalech . . . and Phibol . . . turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13932, I haue faryn out of fere landd my fader to seche. 14. *Sir Beues* 237 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowge Armyd with good harness inouse. 14. *Dyal. Gent.* & *Husb.* in *Rede* m. etc. (Arb.) 148 God left neuer lande yet vnspunished which agaynst his worde made resistance. c 1450 *Mertin* 26 Vortiger . . . often tyme fought so with them that he drof hem oute of hys londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that londe, in to a good and wyde londe, euen in to a londe that sloewith with mylke and bony. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, euen Iericho. — *Isa.* ix. 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dredded Infants hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receive The King himself divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Village* 51 Il fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xv. He made sons of all the land Sweet both to feel and understand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 439 Her bare breast, the heart of all her land, 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshy Land, This kingdom, this Confine of blood, and breathe.

b. Phrases. Law of the land († *land's law*: see LAND-LAW 1): see LAW *sb.* 1 *Land of promise* († *promission*, † *repromission*, † *behest*), *promised land*: see PROMISE *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see CARE *sb.* 1 b. See also HOLY LAND.

c 1300 [see BEHEST *sb.* 1]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) Pref. 1 Pe land of reppromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1513 BRAOSHAU *St. Werburge* 1. 1612 Duke Isoue. . . Ledyngre the Isrelythes to the lande of promysyon. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes, a 1846 J. ISLAH *Song, Land o' Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

c. fig. = Realm, domain. *Land of the leaf* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism): alive. *Land of Nod*: see NOD.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In londe lifgende. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 This world þat is icleopel lond of unlesnesse. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 637/2 Ye shal not with-outen Strif for this world passe to þe lond of lyf. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the living. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curios.* in *Husb.* & *Gard.* 213 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 LADY NAIKNE *Song, The Land of the Leaf*, I'm wearin' awa' John. . . To the land o' the leaf. 1806-7 J. BRASSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. Intro. 16 You'd better have sent out Jedidiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. HOBSON in *Raine Mem.* (1855) I. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 *Irving Astoria* I. 129 They dug a grave, in which they deposited the corpse, with a biscuit . . . and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† *d.* In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expetive phrases: *on or in land, to come to land*. Cf. similar uses of TOWN. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on londe. c 1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 46 Þriti winter and þridde half 3er, Haui woned in londe her. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londe come. . . And sauen al þe folk in londe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*, 2793 Welawo to longe y lyue in londe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede . . . gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softly and rounde in londe.

† *e. U.S.* Substituted euphemistically for *Lord*, in phrases *the land knows, Good land!*

1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* xiv. 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't.' 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Pankee Crt.* K. *Arthur* xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (*Common, concealed, copyhold, debatable, demesne, fabric, fiscal land or lands*: see the defining words. Also BOND-LAND, CROWN-LAND I.) 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Pa teopan scentas . . . 3e on lande, 3e on oþrum þingum. c 1205 LAV. 301 . . . His lond he huld half 3er. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4037 To dele þair landes þam betuixts þat aijer might þam ald wit his. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 295 Laborers that haue no lond . . . luen on bote heore honden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and land of any lord that is in Engeland. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy *Cycl.*) 72 Dorne to great land, treasure, and substance. 1871 LAOY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arranges. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* v. i. 173 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* viii. 3 She went forth to erie unto the king . . . her house, and for her land. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* 1. 8 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 22 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.

b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also rarely in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 129 Fewer land he forgoeth forð In mid him selfþedigum to andfence and to selmes-dædum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Dor him solde an lond kinge emor. c. 1330 *Spec. by Warw.* 163 Pouh man hauht muhte katel as londes, rentes, and oþer god. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 [He] became . . . riche . . . and purchased londes and possessions. 1590 *Daus tr. Steidand's Contin.* 423 b note, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. 1. 9 All the Temporal Lands which men deuout by Testament haue giuen to the Church. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 143 Who should haue your Lands but your heirs? 1787 *Burns Poems* (1809) II, 101 note, The Earl gave him a four mark land near the castle. 1827 *Jarman Powell's Devices* II, 135 All his messuages, lands, and tenements. 1841 *W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl.* I, 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than . . . the loss of the public lands. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II, 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1628 *Coke On Litt.* 4 Land in the legal signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters marshes, furses and heath, . . . It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II, 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XII, 300 f Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. . . In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† 5. The country, as opposed to the town. On (*in*, † *Sc.* to) land: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III, xx. [xviii.] (1890) 246 Byrig & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Nuri*, on lande. c. 1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 702 A poure person dwelinge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr.* T. 4069 Swiche a loye was it to here hem synge, . . . In sweete accord, My lief is faren in londe. ? a. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1238 Thou . . . liuest in londe, as a loren. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II, 12 f Ande at his be done als wele in howoris as to lande throu al be realme. c. 1470 *Henryson Tale of Dog* 123 [He] thyrt al the pure men vpon-on-land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1814) II, 226 f The aldre statutis and ordinances maid of before bath to burghis and to lande. 1573–75–1818 [See *BURGH* b]. a. 1800 *Jock the Leg in Child Ballads* (1894) V, 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY 1 b. *rare* exc. with qualifying word, as down-land, HIGHLAND, LOWLAND, mountain-land, etc.

1620 *Shaks. Temp.* iv. i. 130 Leane your criske channels, and to this greene-Land Answer your summons. 1784 *Cowper Task* L 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 *Tennyson May Queen* III, 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 58 Feith had first sijte of hym . . . And nolde nouȝt neighen bym by nyne londes lengthe. 1522 *Will in Market Harbor's Reg.* (1890) 21 A lond of barly next the whet lond. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, . . . some wyll tourne the sheildbreth at euery londe ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surv.* 38 b. A furlong called Dale furlong y^e whiche furlong conteyneth . . . xxx. londes and two heed londes. a. 1550 *Mery Fest Mylner Abington* 77 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III, 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus, Arpentem*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe akre. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 *Blount Ann. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 *R. Holme Armoiry* III, 137 f Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Butts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field . . . about a land's length. 1786 *The Harst Rig* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'ers next, unruly-lands Do spread themselves athwart the Lands. 1791 *Cowper Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V, 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817–18 *Cobbett Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7 f Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Reg. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land liand of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land his faderis liand in the burgh Peeblis. 1466 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I, 26 He conqueat a lande within your saide burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107 f Diuers housis . . . lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on be north side of be strete, . . . hetuix be land of Johnne patonson & be land of Nicol speddy on be est & west partes. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II, 490 f The annuall baund the ground annuall vpon one brynt land quhilk is or beis reparellit. 1753 *W. Maitland Hist. Edin.* II, 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 *E. Totham Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 *Arnott Hist. Edin.* II, i. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk. V.* 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 *Mrs. Oliphant Laird of Norlau* 1. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was

placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* II, i. 127, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait cloze.

9. Technical uses. a. [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. b. In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. 'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called landing' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Truk* II, 202 These furrows and belts [in the bore of a cannon], technically called lands. 1857 *Sir P. De Colquhoun Compa. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The lands are where one strake overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9, 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows [of a mill-stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple attrib., as land-belt, -boom, † -cape, -crescent, -development, -estate, † -ground, -labour, -mass, † -people, -price, -rent, -revenue, -sculpture, -security, -split, -strip, -tenant, -tenure, -wave, -wealth.

1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* i. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous 'land-belt'. 1891 *Stevenson & L. Osbourne Wrecker* (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa 'land-boom'. 1856 *Blount Glossary*, *Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1875 *W. McLlwraith Guide Wigtownshire* 48 The 'land-crescent' that forms the bay. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a 'Land-development ooc'. 1890 *Mor. Ess. relat. Pres. Times* III, 41 The Employment of 'Land Estates'. 1875 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 4 *Longground by pool or river. 1776 *BURKE Lett.* 14 Aug. Condemned to 'Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. i. 16 The probable extension of the 'land-masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 *Juoo Volcanoes* 287 The land-masses of the globe. c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Arct.* xxviii. 91 The 'londe-Pepill that crystyn shold be. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 498 f Immigrants were pouring into the state, and 'land-prices were rising. 1796 in *Arbutnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II, 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which 'Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Settling Tithe of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III, 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1869 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2472 f The Office of Receiver of the 'Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 152 Land revenues to the amount of 191,042. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 922 A chief element in the progress of 'Land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 17 The 'Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Monneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two 'landspots and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* 10 To that 'land-strip waters wash. 1543 *tr. Act* 13 *Edw. III*, stat. i. c. 3 The heyres executours, and 'lande tenants of suchie ministers and receyueours. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Land tenant. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* i. § 2 The main features of 'land-tenure. 1864 *R. F. BURTON Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges . . . not unlike the wrinkles or 'land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I, 343 note, So as to lessen the difference in 'land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as land-buier, -catcher, -ditching, -hiver, -hunter, -monger, -monopolist, -nationalization, -nationalizer, -occupier, -proprietor, -roller, † -tille, -tiller, -tilling; land-devouring, -eating, -scourging, -tilling, -visiting adjs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 209 A ledere of loundeyes and a 'lond biggere. 1598 *R. BERNARD Terence, Hecyra* II, v. They . . . are no great land-biers. a. 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* v. ii, Thou most reverent 'land-catcher. 1642 *VICARS God in Mount* 12 These and such like 'Land-devouring enormities. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I, 116 'Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 315 Walkersville is a decayed port, a victim of the 'land-eating sea. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Landre hyver, redeptor. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently 'land-hunters. 1647 *HARVEY Schola Cordis* vii. 7 The greedy 'landmunger. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his 'land-monopolists. 1882 A. R. WALLACE (*title*) 'Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3 f One point . . . will . . . be seized upon by the 'land nationalizers. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 All the Inhabitants and 'Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II, 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I, 172 The land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Land-roller, one for leveling ground and crushing clods in getting land into tilth for crops. 1641 *MUSGRAVE God in Mount* 48 Such a 'Land-scurving rod. c. 1205 *LAY. 1487* We scullen, wurden milt hie wio lue 'land-tillen. 1287–8 T. USK *Test. Lome* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 32 Than good 'land-tillers gimme shape for the erthe, to bring forth more corn. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 8043 f Hic cultor*, a landtillere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 528 Donge of fowlis is ful necessary To 'londtilling. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* c. 140 3e ben wastours . . . that deuouren That leel 'land-tyllinge men keelliche bysnyken. 1883 C. F. HOLZER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107 f Jumping and 'land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as land-penned, sheltered, surrounded adjs.; simulative, as land-like adj.

1804 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1893) 470 This like the green on the water, though occasioned by the impurity of the night shore . . . forms a home scene; it is warm and 'landlike. 1850 *TENNYSON In Alam.* ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a

crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453 f 'Land-penned rivers. 1883 *MOLONEY W. African Adventures* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of 'land-sheltered waters. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusid* 479 'Land-surrounded waves.

II. attrib., passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to water or sea); terrestrial: as in land-admiral, -army, -battery, -battle, -communication, -company, -engine, -fight, -form, -goods, -gunner, † -herd, -journey, -life, -monster, -passage, -pilot, -plant, -prospect, -siren, -soldier, -spout, -trade, -travel, -wages, -war, warfare, etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 8 § 1 If any Captain . . . give them not their full Wages . . . except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 *SENESCOT. Cloud* 278 The fields In which made Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III, vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launch again into their water. 1625 *Quercus agst. Dk. Buckh.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) 127 f Admiral Land General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 *PURCHAS (title)* Purchas his Pilgrimes containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land Travells. 1630 *Waosworth Pilgr.* vi. 51, I treated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 307 To find out that . . . Would overtake the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II, 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 4 Apr., I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to have this year. 1669 *STURM Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 *SOUTHERN Loyal Bro.* III, Wks. 1721 I, 44 Curse on these land-syrens! 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3023 f They . . . are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 *Prior Taking Namur* 86 The water-nymphs are too unkind To Villeroi; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 *SHAFTES. Charac.* (1737) II, 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I, 395 The nature . . . of these land spouts. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 *Phil. Deb.* 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specific. Bruucl's Patent* No. 4683, 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I, 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 *Grote Greece* II, lxxvii. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 300 The foliage of land-plants. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* I, 169 All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as land-animal, -beast, -bird, † -cormorant, -dog, † -dove, -dragon, † -eft, -fowl, -mammyfera, -mouse, -mollusca (hence land-molluscan adj.), † -pullen, -reptile, -scorpion, -spaniel (also fig.), -toad; land-beetle, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geodephaga*; land-bug, a bug of the group *Geocores*; land cholonian, a tortoise; land-cod, a kind of catfish, the mathemag, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); land-crocodile, † (a) ? meant to designate the CATMAN; (b) the sand-monitor, *Psammোসaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); land-leech, a leech of the genus *Hamodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; land-lobster, † -martin (see *quots.*); land-otter, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrine*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*' (Cent. Dict.); land-pike, = *HELI-BENDER* 1; land-shell, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; land-slater, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-jouse; land-snail, a snail of the family *Helicidae*; land-sole, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; land-tortoise, -turtle, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † land-urehin, the hedgehog; † land-winkle, a snail.

1691 *RAY Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other 'Land-Animals. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II, viii. 27 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea . . . is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I, 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other living creatures; and first of 'Land-beasts. 1836–9 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* II, 888 f This division into lobes occurs in most of the 'land-beetles. 1570 *Order for Swans* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II, 959 The . . . custome of this Realme . . . dothe allow to every Owner of such ground . . . to take one 'Land-bird. 1865 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c. 1865 *Cycl. Sci.* (ed. Wyld) II, 184 f The *Geococcyx* or 'Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV, 249 The 'Land Chelonians. a. 1653 *G. DANIEL Idylliv.* 4 'Land-Cormorants may Challenge them for food. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry* II, 159 f He beareth Azure, the Brestlian 'Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 *Cotton Scarrow*, v. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and 'Land-dogs. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many 'Land-Doves. 1828 *STUART in Cosmopolitan* XVI, 344 The enormous 'land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-est or newt is only the larva of the 'land-est. 1669 *WORLDIE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If 'Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1899 *TENNENT Ceylon* I, 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detected are the 'land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2 f

Huge. "land lobsters"—the "robber crab" of the Pacific Islands. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of "land-mammifera." 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 85 The "land-martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 A certain wel, wherein there keep ordinarily "land-mice." 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 84 The "land-molluscan fauna of Socotra." 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Land-Pike, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins." 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 Hens, and other "land pullen." 1795 STEOMAN *Suriham* II. xxviii. 325, I narrowly escaped being bitten by a "land-scorpion." This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 427 In "land-shells" the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life v.* 76 The air-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 632 The "Land-slayer (*Oniscus asellus*)." 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. 1. 151 A "Land-Snail, incrustated over with... fine Stony Matter." 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 168 The "land-soles occasionally devour animal substances." 1796 FLEMING *Tr. Cains' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) "Land spaniels." 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would procure... a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound stee, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 HERRWOOD *Captives* i. in Bullen O. P. IV. Proceed seagull. Thus land-spaniel; no man can say this is my fish till he find it in his net. 1774 GOLOSAN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the "land toad, which has the property of sucking." *Ibid.* VI. 380 The "land tortoise will live in the water, and... the sea turtle can be fed upon land." 1850 LVELL *Visit U. S.* II. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises (*Testudo clausa*, Say). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 We refresh our selves very well, both with "Land and Sea Turtles." 1796 STEOMAN *Suriham* II. xxviii. 163 The land-turtle of Suriham is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedgehog, or "land urchin." 1601 — *Pliny* I. 218 Of the Viper, "Land-winkles or Snailles, and Lizards."

12. Special combinations: land abutment, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; land-agency, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; land-agent, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; land-arch, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; † land-bat, a measure of land of varying length; † land-berg ? *nonce-wd.* (after *ice-berg*), an "ice-mountain" on land; land-blink, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; † land-board ? *nonce-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; † land-born *a.*, native; land-breast, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; land-bred *a.*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; † land-orrack, (a) † a coasting vessel; (b) = *land-frigate*; land-cast, an orientation; land-chain, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); † land-coal, coal transported by land; land-community, joint or common ownership of land; land-company, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; land-cook U.S., one who "cooks" land for the market; land-dummiier *Austral.* (see DUMMIE v.); so land-dummiing; † land-evil, (a) an epidemic; (b) ? the falling sickness, epilepsy; † land-fang, holding-ground for an anchor; † land-fast, an attachment on the land for a vessel; † land-feather, a bay or inlet; † land-fish, (a) ? fresh-water fish; (b) ? a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; † land-frigate, a harlot, strumpet; land-fyrd O.E. and *Hist.*, the land force; † land-good [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; land-honour (see HONOUR sb. 7); land-horse, the horse on the land-side of a plough; land-hunger, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence land-hungry *a.*; land-ice, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; † land-ill, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*); land-jobber, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; † land-leak, † a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; land-looker U.S. (see quot.); † land-lurch v., to rob of land (see LURCH v.); † land-male, 'a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Provinc. Dict.* 1857); also attrib. *land-male-book*; † land-maroh, territory bordering on another country; land-marker, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † land-mate (see quot.); † land-mead, a tract of meadow land; land-mistress = LANDLADY 1; † land-neck, an isthmus; † land-oath (see quot.); land-office U.S. and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); land-pocket U.S. (see quot.); land-passage, † (a) an isthmus; (b) passage by land; † land-peage (see quot.); land-pirate, one who robs on land, a highwayman; † also, a literary pirate; land-plaster, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); † land-pole, the pole or perch; land-presser, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; land-

province, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); † land-raker (see *foot-land-raker*, s.v. *Foot sb.* 35); land-reeve, -roll (see quots.); † land-rush, a landslip; land-sale, (a) a sale of land; (b) applied attrib. to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; † pl. the coal so disposed of; land-score, *Hist.*, a division of land [repr. O.E. *landscoru*]; † land-seot, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; land-scrip U.S., a negotiable certificate, issued by the U. S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); land-scurvy, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of work-houses, armies, etc.; land-sergeant (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; land-shark, (a) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (b) rarely, a land-grabber; land-sick *a.*, (a) sick for the sight of land; (b) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; land-slide U.S. = LANDSLIP; also fig. (cf. *avalanche*); † land-speech, a language, tongue; † land-stall, a staith or landing-place; † land-stead *a.* *Colonial*, provided with landed property; land-steward, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; land-stone, a stone turned up in digging; land-stool, ? *Sc. = land-stall*; † land-strait, an isthmus; land-stream, a current in the sea due to river waters; † land-strife, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; land-swarm, app. a kind of rocket; land-swell, the roll of the water near the shore; land-thief, (a) one who robs on land or ashore; (b) a robber of land; land-tide *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.); land-trash, broken ice near the shore; † land-turn, a land-breeze; land-valuer, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter = *landing-waiter* (see *LANDING vbl. sb.*); land-war, (a) a war waged on land, opposed to a naval war; (b) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; land-warrant U.S. (see quot. 1858); land-wash, the wash of the tide near the shore; † land-water *a.*, amphibious, noodescript; † land-wine [cf. Du. *landwijn*, G. *landwein*], wine of native or home growth; land-worthiness *nonce-wd.*, fitness to travel over land; land-yard local (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two "Land Abutments." 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Orig.* iv. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in "Land-agency" may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 COBURN *Sp.* (1870) I. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] "land agents are their electioneering agents." 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a "land-arch." 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii. (1801) 135 The "lande battie or pole of Pembrokeshire is in Kemes xj foote... Pembrokeshire xj foote." 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the "land-berg or glacier." 1835 SIN J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 41 The "landblink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself." 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole "land-board [*i. e.* along the Mississippi]. 1796 — in *Pickering Vocab. U. S.* (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 215 The "land-borne lues safe, the forreine at his ease." 1739 LABELVE *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 70 Each of the "Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge." 1891 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* i. iv. 160 We resemble "Land-bred Novices New brought aboard to venture on the Seas." 1856 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relics there were left of the land-bred people. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* I. viii. 275 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a "Land Carrack." 1629 DAVENANT *Albion* iii. i. *Grim.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny.* With a Mistress? *Grim.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carack. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I. He turned upon his track... and making a correct "landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Taw." 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. i. One may observe a threefold difference in our English-Coale. 1 Sea-coale... 2 Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh-water-Coale. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 85 The historical township is the body of allodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of "land-community." 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 172 Nothing else but an American "land-company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality." 1807 *Edin. Rev.* x. 112 How comes it to pass that the American "land-cook is cunning enough to carry on his trick." 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLI. 77 The successes and failures of Australian "land-dummiing." 1825 *Amer. R.* 360 Pet Lund vuol pat alle londes leien on, & Higged get monie. 1840 *Promp. Paro.* 121/2 Land ivyl, sekenesse, 13/2 londe eyvill, efelencia. 1557 Burrough in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 135 Where a ship may ride

...in 4 fadome... of water, and haue "Landrage for a North and by West winde." 1703 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships... One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a "Land-fast there." 1782 DUGES in *Archæologia* XI. 236 The south baye or "Landfeather of the great scull." 1459 *Libber Abus* 221 (Rolls) I. 376 Qui ducit "landfische post prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis." 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languageless, a monster. 1613 L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Cruellities* Intro. Verses, Here to this "Land-Friggat he's ferried by Charon, He bords her; a service a hot and a rare one. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1002 (Laud MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on sæ, ne "land-fyrd." 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing... houses and "landgoods upon which they did inhabit." 1671 MADOX (*Hile*) Baronia Anglica, a History of "Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite." 1848 FINLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* I. 486/2 The... most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound to the right or off the view of the "land-horse." 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* vi. 221 The "land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk." 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 369/2 When the "land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland." 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* ii. 1324 "Land-ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore; or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs." 1856 KANE *Expl. I.* xxiii. 1891 Crossing the land-ices by portage. 1873 J. GENIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1884) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. 18500 *Addic. Scot. Chron.* (1819) 4 The "land III... was so violent þat þar deit ma þat yere than our þar deit outder in pestilens [etc.]. 1574 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii. 74 Let him be at Home to none but... a "Land-Jobber, or his inventor of new Funds." 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 A physician, land-jobber, and subversive political intriguer. 1856 KANE *Expl. I.* xxviii. 278 Here the "land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore." 1649 G. DANIEL *Trin. arch.* Hen. V. xcii, What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraght, a "Land-Leake Springs." 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a "land-looker", i.e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. 217 Hence countrie Loutes "Land lurch their Lords." 1390-91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro "landmale, qd. 1426-27 *Ibid.* 614 Pro ligatura cujusdam libri vocati le landmalebok, 164. 1429 *Ibid.* 60 In laynd-mayle voluti sacristas Dunelm, 9/12. 1577 in Balfour *Oppressions in Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 28 Ane dewitie thai pay to the Kingis Maistie for their seat and landmales zeirle. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, 1s. 9d. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquisats... had their names from being "Land-marshes of the State, and not from their maritime situation." 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Land-mate, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Land-mates, that is fellow Laborers on the same land." 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1877) 111. 132 Our nuedoves, are either bottomes... or else such as we call "land meads, and borrowed from the best and finest pasturages." 1850 GWS. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Alt.* III. cxxxix. 102 If our Welsh "land-mistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or "Land-neck." 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. Tracts (1696) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a "land-oath, as they call it; Which is an oath to provide a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c. in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited." 1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 48 It seems requisite that the general "land-office should be established at the seat of government." 1855 OGDEN, Suppl., *Land-office*, in most colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 1828 *Rep. to Ho. Reps. Proc. Met. U. S.* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land-office business in ore crushing. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 115 Known as the Captain of a "land-packet"—in plain terms, the driver of an ox-team. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 Another "land passage or Isthmus, there is of like straightness... and of equal breadth with that of Corinth." 1624 *Declar. Chas. 1. to Parlt.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 602 He hath... cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessible by that way. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 190 There is no Land-passage from this Elder World unto that of America. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. viii. 273 A Custom... is set up at present in most Manors of the... Weald under the Name of "Landpeerage; whereby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon." 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-l.* viii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 262 The Cabannes where these "Land-pyrrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. 1870 in T. DROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-pirates*, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. 1890 ROLF BOLANDER *Miner's Right* (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land-pirate that ought to be hung at the yard-arm. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire*, xvi. (1801) 133 The usual measure of land used in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yd differeth all together in summing vp, as also in the land pole. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the "land-presser or press-drill." 1824 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., "Land-reeve, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward." 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Land-roller, a clod-crusher and scam-presser." 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Mony hurils of stannirs & stannits that tumlt downe vitht the "land rusche." 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 47 "Land-Sale Collieries." 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* May 65 The whole sum realised by land sales. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, New-

castle Terms, Landsale, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1886 J. Bovo *Bewick Gleanings* 2. His father and grandfather before him, had... held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn. 1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in *Land-Scores allotted out for tillage. 1617 in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 There shall be a general *Land-sket and assesment made of all the inhabitants of the parish... toward the necessary repays of the Church. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss., Lanscot or Landsote.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrogate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the *land scurvy. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note*, At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. a 1775 *Hobbs Noble ix.* in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The *land-sergeant has me at feid. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Land-sergeant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-sergeant of their barony or manor. 1769 *WESLEY Tril.* 30 Mar., Let all beware of these *land-sharks. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxiv, Lieutenant Brown... told him some gooses's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* iv, Can't trust these landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a god-send. 1846 H. MELVILLE *Typee i.* heading, A *land-sick ship. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trails* iv. 65 Plain by a *land-slide, like the agricultural King Onund. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxiv. 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks. 1895 *Century Mag.* Mar. 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 669 Sexti *land-speeches and xii. mo, weren ed ðane in werlde 80. 1739 N. *Riding Rec.* VIII. 227 Money laid out in repairing the *land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. 1868 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 31 There is a gusher of about 2000 acres... which I design to take up for you, being good land; so I think by far you will be the best *land-stead of any concerned in the province. c 1701 *Ibid.* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best land-stead of any concerned in the Province. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 699 His *land-steward in the tyme he maid Ouir all Scotland. 1701 *STEELE Funeral v.* i. (1702) 72 He is not now with the land-steward. 1899 *CROCKETT Kil Kennedy* xiv. 100 'My lord' answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.]. 1796 *CAPT. HAIG Diary* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 482 Many *land stones, some white ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Berw.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed land-stones, are found. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Land stones*, the name given... to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. 1873 W. McDOWELL *Hist. Dumfries* i. 84 The pier or *landstool was commenced. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 11 Peruana is... enuironed on al sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaied *Land-straight doth loyn the same to Mexicana. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. v. 158 In a Foreland or Landstright where two Seas meet. 1868 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ballads* (ed. 3) 73 The *land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea. 1553 *GRIMALOE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 109 Did not *land striues bring them to destruction? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 10 Charge for *land swimmers, or small rocks. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iv. 552 As he gilded provs is dancing Through the *landswell. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 111, 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theues, and *land theues. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* I. x. 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-thief, the sea-thief. 1894 H. SPENCER *in Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land-thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Whar the dew nere scanc't, nor the *landtine danct Nor rain had ever fawn. 1865 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxvi. 341 The *land-trash is cemented by young ice. 1676 *COLES, *Land-tum*, the same from off the land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day. 1844 *COBURN Sp.* (1870) I. 127 They are all auctioneers and *land-valuers. 1771 *SWIFT Examiner* No. 218, 2, 4 Give a Guinea to a Knaveish *Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred. 1809 R. LANGORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Land waiter or searcher*, a Custom-house officer who enters goods imported. 1714 Q. ANNE in *Land. Gaz.* No. 5204/2 They are Delivered from a Consuming *Land-War. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign... sea-war and land-war. 1873 J. GODKIN (*title*) The Land-War in Ireland. 1877 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated *land-warrants. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. 1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 114 The *land wash went so sore, that it overthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. 1891 *Blizzard* of 1891 ii. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade. 1721 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 58 This amphibious Creature, this *Land-water-thing, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Laurre barell continence xxix stopas de *landewyn. 1573 *BARET Alv.* 10 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinnu indigena*. 1782 *POWELL Antiq.* 140 The... state... of the *land-worker. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. 1794-1811 Ld. ELLENBOROUGH in *Espinasse Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear *landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. 1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in... Cornwall, are a *Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred lands of bog.

Land (lænd), v. [f. LAND sb. (OE. had lēndan of similar formation: see LEND v.)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a 1300 K. Horn 779 A gode schup he burede, þat him scholde lande in Westene lond. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying to Dunbar* 461 The skipper bad her land the at the Bas. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 *WATLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. 879. 474/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at... a distance. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephalonia. 1842 *CAMPBELL Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old And safely landed. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming... to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). ? Obs. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* xi. (1891) 9 These persons will Lande about... hundred barrels of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e.g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position; usually with advb. phr. Also fig. to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 *JER. TAYLOR G. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. a 3 b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [sc. in heaven]. 1649 *BLUTH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most convenience to land your water. 1850 *McCOSE Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1894) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1866 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-holt, and you're landed. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, II. 1. 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 *BURNANO My time* xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] hack. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Catharine* 302 The pass over the Cottian Alps... would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 126 Such a sermon... would infallibly land its composer... in a prison. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.) 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly... having... landed its passengers for supper and sleep. 1859 - *Virgin*, I. xxvii. 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 *MRS. H. WARD Marcella* II. 267 His harness landed him at the door of a great mansion.

c. slang. To set (a person) 'on his feet'. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* II. vi, Lord Titcherist, having done his duty in landing Gilbert (viz. by giving him an introduction), had strolled away. 1876 *HINOLEY Adv. Cheap Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 'Autobiog. of a Thief' in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 502, I was landed (with all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. Naut. To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1869 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* To land on deck. A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e. slang. To get (a blow) home.

1888 *RUNCIMAN Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1891 *Geutl. Mag.* Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!... Land him [sc. the Devil] one in the eye.

f. Sporting collog. (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home'; i. e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also intr. to get in first, win. 1853 *WHYTE MELVILLE Digby Grand* I. vi. 151 St. Agatha... after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'ROLF BOLEROWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 20 Mar. (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

g. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net.

1613 J. DENNY *Secrets Angling* II. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler* iv. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1787 [see LANDING-NET]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall... work any seine or draft net for salmon... within one hundred yards from... and other seine or draft net... before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall... be liable [etc.]. 1893 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. 1886 *PA. ENQUIRER* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. fig. To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gen. Bounce* II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. vii, You must be gentle with me if you want to land me. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 *BLACK in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. Obs.

1637 *Petit. to Chas.* I in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their own charge to land a bridge over y^e river. 1638 *CHAS. I Let. to King's College, ibid.*, To permit them at their own charge to land a bridge from the midst of y^e College.

5. To bestow land upon. Obs. notice-use.

1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* i. 2 in Bullen O. PL IV, Thou hadst monied me in this, Nay landed me... And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. To land up; to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up. 1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the natural current, landed up, to be opened and enlarged. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. MARRATT *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond... partly landed up. 1851 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up (celery). Also with up. a 1806 *ABERCROMBIE in Loudon Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Repeat this... till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see LANDING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb to be. 1382 *WYCLIF i. Macc.* iii. 42 The oost applide, or londide, at the coostis of hem. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 151 Irish Scoches londede at Argoyl. c 1400 *Sir Beues p.* 24 (MS. S). With her ship here gon hey lond. c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3054 He vende to haue landyd... At Dover. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xvii, The Sarazyns ar londed in their countreys mo than xli. m. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 259 b, He had knowledge... that the Frenche army intended to land in the Isle of Wight. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxi. 3 We... sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 *DRYDEN To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiii. 276 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-fend* xxii, The dog, landed at the same stairs where the boats land. 1882 *MRS. B. M. CROKER Proper Pride* I. ii. 21 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Rosetta*.

8. lit. and fig. To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end in something. (Cf. 2.)

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 *RAMSAY Elegy Patie Birnie* iii, When strangers landed. 1726 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is ended on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 *Ibid.* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]... were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 *SOUTHERNE Mait's Last Prayer* II. ii, Lady Susan. There a Coach stoppt, I hope its hers. *Jano.* 'Tis my Lady Tricket's; she's just landed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/14 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1844 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-fend* xxxvii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

c. fig. To fall, light (upon). Obs.

a 1670 *HACKET and Serrin on Incarnat.* (1675) 11 Each parcel of comfort landed jump, in the same model of Ground. 1727 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simonson.

Land, obs. f. LANT sb. I, nrine; var. LAUND Obs.

Landabrides, eron. f. LINDABRIDES Obs.

+ Landage. Obs. In 5 landage. [f. LAND v. + -AGE.] Landing, coming ashore.

1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxii. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette bis owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng ouer.

Landamman (n) (land'man). [Swiss Ger.; f. land LAND sb. + amman (= G. amtmann, f. amt officer, magistracy + mann man.)] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The village of Gersaw... bas its land amman, his council of regency. 1822 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* I. 438 All the landammans and statthalters. 1868 *KIRK Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 435 The old landdamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätyz, gave vicer counsel.

Landar, obs. variant of LAUNDER.

Landart, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landau (lændə). Also 8 landeau, lando.

[f. Landau, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is landauer, short for landauer wagen.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also landau carriage.

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. 1748 *St. James's Even. Post* No. 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each... waited his coming. 1753 *SHENSTONE Wks. & Lett.* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. 1786 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 306/1 The landau... combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-dressed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landaulet (lændə'let). Also -ette. [f. prec.

+ -LET.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called demi-landau.

1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landauet, or sociable. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landauet. 1880 TENNISON *Sisters* 84 An open landauet Whirled by.

Land-bank. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1666 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, would be able to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Rev. Wks.* V. 476 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank... has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/1 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of Landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

Land-boc (-bōk). *Hist.* [OE. *landbōc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *bōc* Book sb.] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

961 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 199 þis is þæra feower byda land boc æt wipgela þe eadgar cing hæfð gebocod cennfle on ece yrfc. a 1000 *Vol.* in W. Willeker 225/2 *Donatio*, landboc. a 1207 GERVAISE (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum Wks.* (Rolls) II. 59 Has scudulus tunc temporis 'land-bokes', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant. 1676 COLES, *Landboc*, a Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [i.e. in the Hundred note] read out and published.

Land-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STURBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 There is little of Land-breeze, because the Mountain is remote from thence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poisonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 COWPER *Loss R. George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

Land-brist. *Sc. Obs.* Also byrstr, birstr. [cf. *ON. brist-r* outburst, crash.] Surf.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* IV. 444 Bot the vynde we thame agayn, That it gert sa the land-brist [i.e. byrstr] ryss, That that mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL 21 Landbrist rustled rudely. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Na land brist [i.e. 1553 birstr] lypper on the wallis.

Land-carriage. [See LAND sb. II.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1663 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [etc.]. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ritgl.) 20, I. sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport.

Land-cheap. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *landcēap*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *cēap* CHEAP sb. Cf. *ON. landkaup*.] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c148 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyming sile Forðrede minum ðegne nizen hiziða lond .. he salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & nizen hund seillinga wið ðæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Land cheap*, a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Money or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Mannor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

Landchet, variant of LANDSHARD.

Land-crab. [See LAND sb. II.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 195 These land-crabs are innumerable, they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing at all so good, because most of them are poisonous. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

transf. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

Land-damn, *v. Obs. rare-1. trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be dam'd forth; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

Landdrost (lændrōst). Also *erren*, landro(o)st. [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND sb. + *drost* (see DROSSARD).] A kind of magistrat in South Africa.

1731 MEOLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal .. to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landdrost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

Landē (lānd). [Fr. *Sec* LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These landes are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 19 Out on the landes some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

Landē, Landeau, *obs.* ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

Landed (lændd), *ah.* [f. *LAND* sb. + -ED². The OE. *gelandad* (=MHG. *gelantet*), which occurs once

in the sense 1 below, is of different formation, the ppl. of a vb. **landian* (cf. *goddian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by *adv.*, as *most*, *well*, *best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb., as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a hyphen and *occ.* as a single word.

c1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* s. 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 Ælc minra þegna be gelandod s. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 *Landyd*, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus*. c1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1830 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot ane. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 76 How suld I leif that is not landyt? 1579 J. STURBES *Gaping Gull* D iii, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *Joh. i.* 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CANOEN *Rem.* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. a 1661 FULMER *Worthies* (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xc. s. 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. transf. (humorous). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. **Landed interest**: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied interest. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 6, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly. 1796 LD. SHERRFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 357 Not because they had .. talents .. but because they have landed property. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 126 Those tribes, which possess individual landed property. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm*, I, a Landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 124/c Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

Landed (lændd), *pp. a.* [f. *LAND* v. + -ED¹.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as *new-, newly-landed*.

1835 COURT *Mag.* VI. 235/2 The new-landed through Find no lodging at hand. 1890 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 76/r For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

Land-end. *Now dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also *quots.* 1877, 1893.)

1555 *Stanford Church. Acc.*, *Antiquary* XVII. 119/2 For Reping doune ye come yt growyde at mens landes endds y^r which was sooyd to farr upon the comon viijth. 1610 QUATER *Sec. Rec.* in *N. R. Record Soc.* I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss). *Thds.* Skelton .. tooke vs^a a daie .. and a land end of grass; besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental in Sheffield Gloss.*, *Rich.* Shirlcliffe had 8 land ends at will viij. 1870 in E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. xv. 240 An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Land-ends*, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Landin, Land-end*, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling .. where it meets the heedrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Heedlin'* .. *Land end*, head rig or head-land, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

Lander (lændr). [f. *LAND* v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 TENNISON *Euril* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 166 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. *Mining.* The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons .. are filled by a party of men .. called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

Lander, -er, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

Landert, *Sc. form* of LANDWARD.

Landfall (lændfəl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. *To make a good (or bad) landfall*: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall just with our reckoning, if otherwise a bad Land fall. 1670 NARBOURGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1 (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Desceada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden*

World (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [etc.]. 1850 SKEWES *Chester's Wharfedale* Adv. xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls .. just according to his calculations that the living by faith in .. the results upon his slate begins to come easy. 1891 WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 274 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. coner. The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage.

1883 T. W. HUGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was .. Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BASSEY in *19th Cent.* May 83 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 WHITBY *Gloss. s.v.*, 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landfall. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† **Landfall**, *v. Naut. Obs. rare-0.* [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *atterrer*.

Land-flood. Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Februar, which .. with land-floodes in his rage At fordes letteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* s. 54 Grasse, that the lande-flooude renneth ouer, is verrey ylle for shepe, because of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vpon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1847) 303 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 Dr. Fox *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 166 The rivers were .. swelled with the land-floods. 1833 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes.

attrib. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any .. rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. fig.

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entering Italie as a landflood. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court*, (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-flood, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

Landfolk (lændfōk). ? *Obs.* Also 9 lands-folk. [OE. *landfōle*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *fōle* FOLK. Cf. MHG. *lantvōle*, G. *landvōlk*.] The people of a land or country.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 þa .. com land-fōle to þe hær to lafe was þa. c1205 LAV. 303/30 þat land-fōle was blisse for heore leud-kinge. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 1156 That land-fōle wurd i-dore. a 1300 *Coursur M.* 9752, I sal .. saue þi land folk al fra wa. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irek.* xxviii. 90 (DUBL. MS.) þe land-fōlke, that crysten shold be. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, I. xvii. 304 Tosti .. went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landsfolk to give him money.

Land-force. A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens .. over-threw the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfited by them. 1790 BEATSON *Naz. & Mil. Mem.* II. 191 Having on board .. near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 38 He surveyed .. his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE sb. I.]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *adv.*, = by land. Also † *Landgates adv.*, ? *laudward*, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 143 He began to .. come landgait ouir the river of Leven. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 456 If ye .. w^d have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See *quots.*)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-gavel (lændgævəl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 land-gafol, 3 land-gavel, 10n-zavel, 4 land-gov(e), 5 langable, 7 languable, 7, 9 land-gable, 9 gavel. [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *gafol* GAVEL sb. I.] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent. Also *attrib.*

c1000 *Recl. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land-gafol syllan. c1205 LAV. 7465 Fehien he wold wið Cezar þe axede 10n-zavel her. *Ibid.* 7789 3eond al he sette reuuen .. þo fengen þa land-gavel. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 25. 12d. of rent called] Landgovil (to be received in New Bokenham from the following tenants). 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) 9 This Toun of Bristowe is holde of oure souveraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgeage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristol, he gave yearly 31, 6s. 8d. to a priest. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, etc. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a langable. 1882 BRAMSTON & LEROY *Historic Winchester* 67 The King's lands in Winton rendering Land-gable and Burgeage. 1897 MATTIAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 310 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

Land-grabber. One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortu. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan inansions .. are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/x The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 1176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.

So **Land-grabbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **Land-grabbing** *ppl. a.* 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. To protest against land grabbing. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Introd. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1809 'Land-grabbing' as it is called, i.e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted.

Landgrave (*lændgræv*). [*f. next + -ATE* 1.] = **LANDGRAVIATE**.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty... has already entered that Landgrave. 1802 *Brookes's Gazetteer* (ed. 12). *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Bavaria, in a landgrave of the same name. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 221 Hesse-Homburg... is a Landgrave... and its capital is Homburg.

Landgrave (*lændgræv*). Also 6 *langrave*, 6-7 *lantgrave*, 7 *lantgrave*. B. 6 *lan(t)z*, *landisgrave*, 7 *lants*-, *landsgrave*. [*a. MHG. lantgrāve* (G. *Landgraf*) = *MLG. landgrāve* (Dn. *landgrāf*); see *LAND sb.* and *GRAVE sb.*] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes.

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) II. vii. 328 After the death of his husband, Langraue, duke of Thuringe in Almayne. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 57 b. Then was he led to Duke George of Saxony, and to the Lantgrave. 1616 J. WIELER in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Lantgrave of Hessen. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Landgrave*, or *Landgræve*. 1673 *Jour. Journ.* *Louv.* C. 78 The Landgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tour* II. 421 Hanau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* II. 192/1 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria... the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt... the landgrave of Leuchtenburg [etc.].

† b. In the colony of Carolina (see *quots.*). *Obs.* 1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Cassiques... are a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARNOULT *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, call'd Landgraves and Cassiques, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **Landgraveship** = **LANDGRAVIATE**.

Landgraves = **LANDGRAVINE**.

1669 *Locke Dft. Constit. Carolina* xii. in 33rd D. K. R. 259 Upon y^e devotion of any landgraveship or cassiqueship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Crit. Hist. 107 At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgraves of Hesse-Philippthal. *Ibid.* V. 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgraves-dowager to Hesse-Homburg. 1809 *Southey Q. Rev.* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been required for his legislative labours.

Landgraviate (*lændgrævi-æt*). [*ad. med.L. landgrāviāt-us*, f. *LANDGRAVE* (*med.L. -grāviō*); see *-ATE* 1. Cf. *f. landgraviat*.] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1666 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1709 *Louv. Gaz.* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty... has been pleased... to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenburg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

Landgravine (*lændgrævin*). Also 7 *-inno*. [*ad. G. landgrāfin*, Du. *landgravin*.] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.

1682 *Louv. Gaz.* No. 1744/1 The Landgravine of Hesse. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1261 The widowed landgravine Elizabeth.

Landholder. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.

1414 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 58 They have cleymed... the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his tenentes annexed to his Couroun, as for his bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holders. 1662 *Dugdale Inbarkings* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 *Locke Consid. Lower Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket. 1721 *Tailfer (title)* A... Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America... By Pat. Tailfer, M.D., and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Chron.* 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* i. 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-tillers. 1880 *McCarthy in 19th Cent.* Aug. 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **Landholding** *a.*

1876 *Digby Real Prop.* i. 1. § 8 The assembly of landholding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

† **Landier**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *landier*. [*a. F. landier*; see *ANDIRON*, *LANDIRON*.] An andiron.

1459 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantier, a peudiar chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Brassin war sic as landiers, chandlers, baissions [etc.]. *Ibid.* 317 Landriers, of latten. of irme.

Landimer (*lændimær*). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 9 *landimar*, *lanimer*. [*OE. landgemære*, f. *land* *LAND sb.* + *ge-mære* boundary, *MERE*.] Boundary of land. *Landimere's* or *lanimer* day, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 178 Dis sint þa land gemæra & se embegang þam landa to baddan byrig & to doddan forda & to efer dune. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Landimar*, ... 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. To ride the *Landimere's*, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, Lanarks. The day in which the procession is made is called *Landimere's* day. 1864 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimere's.

¶ 'A land-measurer... This word is here [*viz.* in *Skene*] used improperly' (Jam.).

1597 *Skene De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particula*, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Landimers*, measurers of land, anciently so called. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Landimor*, a person employed by contentious proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, *Ayrsh.*

Landing (*lænding*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LAND v.* + *-ING* 1.] I. The action of the verb *LAND*.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.

1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watir, applicacio. 1577-87 *Holinsyde Chron.* I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of King Goffar. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 At his landing at Towre wharfe. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* iii. vii. 355 The Commodore... was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 *Dr. CLARENCE in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 10 note, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 *Stanley Mem. Canterb.* i. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g. on a staircase.

1705 *Aoosion Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair-Case... where... the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv'd. c. Coming to ground at the end of a leap. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 1/6 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. *Landing up*: hocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. b. Earthing up of plants.

1692 *Ray Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Attarration of the Skirts of the Sea. 1806 *Abercrombie in Loudon Gardening* iii. i. (1821) 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing up near the tops. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro'Al* 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. *Angling*. (See *LAND v.* 3.)

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 His attention is fixed upon... the skilful 'landing' of his fish.

4. *Mining*. (See *quots.* 1860 and *LAND v.* 1 h.) 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *S. Staffs. Terms*, *Landing*, the bankman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing-place.

1609 *Daniel Civ. Wars* vii. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages. 1793 *Sneaton Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. *Ibid.*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

b. 'The platform of a railway station' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836-9 *Dickens Sk. Box* ii. He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front landing. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 308 The ablution rooms... must be placed on the landings. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 *Sneaton Builder's Man.* 190, 6-in. rubbed York landing. 1859 *Skryng's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms or landings. 1886 *Mod. Newspaper Advt.*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings, &c.

7. Various technical senses (chiefly U.S.). a. (See *quots.* 1844.) b. *Lumbering*. A place where logs are landed and stored. c. 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Boat-building*. = *LAND sb.* 9 c (q.v.). e. *Mining*. A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). f. *Fortif.* 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid.*).

1844 *Gosse in Zoologist* II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river [Alabama], has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing... we could see thousands of logs that had been hauled. 1883 *Green's Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing-pier*, *-quay*, *-stairs*, *-steps*, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, *-hook*, *-ring*; *landing charges*, *rates* (*Ogilvie*), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (*Webster*, 1864); *landing floor* = sense 6; *landing-stage*, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; *landing-strake Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 128); *landing-surveyor*, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; *landing-waiter*,

a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also **LANDING-NET**, -PLACE.

1856 *Caper's Poems* (ed. 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the 'landing-floor. 1721 *Compl. Fann-Place* ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished... with... 'Landing-Hook... Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*, 'Landing-pier, Landing-stage. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad 'landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 *Dickens's Gt. Expect.* liv, An old 'landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid.* Age 266 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 *Dickens's O. Twist* vii, The steps... form a 'landing-stage from the river. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* III. xxii. 239 He... advanced foremost on the 'landing-steps. 1864 *Mrs. Llovo Ladies Polc.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps were been cut. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a 'Landing-Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, 'landing waiter of the custom-house.

Landing, *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That lands; in *Mil.* phr. *landing party*, *parly*.

1834 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 *L.D. Wolseley Life Marlborough* II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

Landing-net. A net for landing large fish. 1653 *Walton Angler* ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A landing net, to land large fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in a small compass. 1848 *Thackeray Edm. Swob* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 *Athenum* 1 Aug. 156/3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf.* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Landing-place.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 8 The Frenchemen... knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as avery landing place. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarcked, disimbarcked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/8 Lost... between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* ii. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to... conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 15 Waiting at the landing-place for our boat to come ashore.

b. A platform at a railway station.

1882 in *Ogilvie*.

2. = **LANDING vbl. sb.** 6 (now the usual word).

1611 *Cotgrave, Aire*,... the balfe-pace, or landing place of a halffpace staire. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise... let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely raild in. And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 *For. Com. Counting* 1 Wks. 199 II. 7 Simon... flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd the way. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur.

attrib. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* Tour xxvii. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. *transf. and fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.

1727 *Arbuthnot Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. vii. 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 *Tennyson in Men.* xlviii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height... Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* I. Introd. 2 Tom was... beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again. A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience troubles... lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place... is superstition.

† **Landiron** 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *laundryren*, 6 *lawndryne*, *laund* (or *iron*), 6-7 *landryon*, 7 *-iuron*. [*An alteration* (influenced by *IRON*, as in *ANDIRON*) of *LANDIER a.*, *F. landier* = *def. article l' + OF. andier* and *andiron*.] An andiron, fire-dog.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 II, ij cobertez alias laundryrens, ij rostryngrens. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1324, 42 Unum lawndryne, pretii xvijid. 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent.* I. 128, ij, old great laund irons, y^e. 1590 *Inv. Linc.* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item, ij landryons, one fire shovell. 1640 *Brathwaite's Bomster Lett.* 594 Her Pots, Pippings, Kettles, Landryons with all her Utensiles. 1685 *Inv. W. Ch.* *Wetherill of Keadby* 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One iuron poite and one land iuron with splits and racks and crookes.

† **Landiron** 2. *Obs.* [*f. LAND sb.* + *IRON sb.*] A kind of iron.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen cariage iij^e & di. of landryon. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyl with in him of dross and landrien.

† **Landish**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *londisse*, 5 *landyssho*. [*f. LAND sb.* + *-ISH*.] a. Belonging to the land or country; native. b. Of the commons or common people.

a1300 *K. Horn* 624 Al wib sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlondisse menne. Of Sarazines kenne]. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. i.* x. 26 They putte no dyffERENCE betwene them [sc. the noblemen] & the landish-men. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The...alarme that the landysse peple or commons maken.

Land-junker (לַנְדְּיִנְקֵר). Also anglicized -yunker. [Ger.] A country-squire.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. 1. eased a great fat-beaded Warwickshire land-junker... of forty pieces. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers, paid their black-mail.

Landlady (לַנְדְּלֵידִי). [f. LAND sb. + LADY sb. Cf. landlord.]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); †fig. a mistress. *rare*.

a1536 PINOALE *Explos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landlady three or four tymes in a yeare, wyth spiced cakes...and such like. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. Landlady, I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1669 *Perrys Diary* 7 Oct. There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady. 1734 *Berkeley Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must...be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. xii. We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady. 1885 *Ruskin Præterita* I. vii. 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. Sc. One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer. ? *Obs.*

1815 *Scott Guy R.* iii. The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannerling...as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (nonce-wds.). Landladydom, the realm of landladies. Landladyhood, -ship, the position or dignity of a landlady. Landladyish a., resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1862 J. SKINNER *Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Reaun* 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 *Baring-Gould Pennycook* 194 When I come to landladydom.

Land-law. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlaga*, f. land LAND sb. + lagu LAW sb.; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. ON. *lands-lög*.]

1. (Also †land's law.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

c1300 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 in Schmid *Gesetz* 376 Deos landlaga stant on suman land. *Ibid.* c. 21 *Ibid.* 382 Landlaga syn mistlice, swa ic ær...sæde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne lue me þan lands lau. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 132 To stryve and plete for worldly possessions by landis lawe. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 *F. N. Thorne Govt. U. S.* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

Land league. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e.g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence Land-league v. trans., to treat according to the principles of the Land League. Land-leaguer, a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. Land-leagulism, the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/1 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 *C. Ginnon Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission. 1881 *Sullivan in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguers have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 315/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

†Land-leaper. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -leaper (o, s) -leap, 7 Sc. -leiper. [f. LAND sb. + LEAP v. (in the sense 'to run') + -ER l.] = LAND-LOPER.

[1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polische newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme.] 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nougite in lollere, ne in lande-leperes (v. r. land-lepyng) hermytes. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wücker* 555/6 *Arctambulus*, a landleaper. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 166 Gett I those land lepers I breke ilka bone. 1560-77 *Margaret* i. ii. 11 (Brandl) Thou landleaper, thou runnagat rose. 1565 *CALFHELL Answ. Treat. Cresse* 51 h. Then cythler was your author a lyer, or a leude hyshop: to forsake his chyrge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Mariners learn Astronomy...Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.*

ii. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Cesar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. a1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 112 As Budaus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle cum qui non nocuit*. 1706 *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge*, a kind of Herb.

Hence †Landleapt a., †vagabond, runaway; Land-leaping sb. (arch.), †vagabond style of living; †a., vagabond.

1377 Land-lepyng [see above]. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought hut a kind of fooling.

†Land-leave. *Obs.* ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

121357 *Dnrham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molurum lucrand... præter Landleave et cariang. eorundem, xliij. liij. 1664 in *Hargrave Coll. Tracts* (1878) I. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcel of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose...said...that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

Landless (lændlēs), a. [f. LAND sb. + -LESS.]

1. Not possessing land; having no landed property.

c1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* II. c. 8 in Schmid *Gesetz* 136 Be landlessum mannun... 2if hwyde landless man folgoðe on oðre scire. 1540-1 *Elvot Inaugl Gov.* 115 We shall neither have usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentilemen landlesse. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 98 Young Fortinbras... Hath...Shark'd up a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 *BROME Antipodes* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee. 1814 *SCOTT Let. of Isles* III. xxxi. A landless prince, whose wandering life is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 111 *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Floodless, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) 1. 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. *Ibid.* Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence Landlessness.

1851 H. MELVILLE *White* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

Land-line.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 21 The [telegraphic] cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pail Mail* G. 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. Fishing. Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

Land-lock (lændlɒk), sb. *rare*. [? Back-formation from next.]

†1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Land locked. Land locke, is when the land is round about you. *attrib.* a1661 *FULLER Worthies, Shropsh.* iii. (1662) 1. I held it [sc. Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Onting* (U. S.) XXVII. 239/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.].

Landlocked (lændlɒkt), pa. *pple.* and *ppl.* a. [See LOCK v.] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc. Also *transf.* of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shnt off from the sea.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these islands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.* (1721) I. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 *WOODROOFE in Hanway's Trav.* (1672) I. iv. lix. 273 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-lockt, with the utmost security. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land-locked bay, and moored the vessel. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-locked. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 324 The taking of...land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and hand-line is prohibited. 1896 *PAGE Adv. Text-bl. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 *BARETTI Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. xiv. 88 Our land-locked Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* III. vii. The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

Land-loper, -luper (lændlɒpɜr, -lanpɜr). Now chiefly Sc. Also 7 -lower, 8 -looper. [ad. Du. *landlooper* (= MHG. *lantlopfere*, G. *landläufer*), f. land LAND sb. + loopen to run: see LEAP v. Cf. LANDLEAPER.]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; fig. a rencgader; an adventurer.

15... *r. Butt Pope Martin* (12127) in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 648/2 Certaine Archiercheites have risen and sprong vp... being landlopers, schismatices, and seditious persons. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vu viltolier*, a land loper, a runnagate. a1605 *POLWART Flying* v. *Montgomery* 757 Land lopper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a

raven. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 114 Hee [Perkin Warbeck] had heene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arh.) 57 Such Travellers as these may be termed Landlopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prædo*. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Trml. New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xiii. This High-German land-looper, Douterswivel. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* iv. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of landlopers had been employed...to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

Comb. 1878 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-looper-like stravaquin.

†2. = LAND-LUBBER. *Obs.*

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii. We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Land-lopers or Land-lubbers, Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tarrs. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Land-loping, -lourping, *ppl.* a. Now Sc. [Back-formation from prec. + -ING l.] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1577 *HOLMESHEAD Chron.* (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-loping legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to counsell christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. 32 It is a Land-loping Argument. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. I cannot think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a hit trick on sic a land-loping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv. These land-loping Highland scoundrels.

Landlord (lændlɒd), sb. Also 6 land(i)s-lord. [f. LAND sb. + LORD sb. OE. had land-lāfdord, bnt the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

a1000 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 376 Et ælcum were ðe hinnan ðam...xxx. hidas is gelyfð æfre se oðer fisc ðam landlāfdorde. c1000 *Laws of Edgar Suppl.* c. 11 in Schmid *Gesetz* 196 Healde se land-lāfdord þæt forstolene craf...oð þæt se agenfisga þæt geacsiðe. 1419 *Liber Albus* 192 h. (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlord'. 1455-6 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys...toke grete oold mancyons in Wyntchester...and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacyons. 1552 in *Vicary's Anl.* (1888) App. iii. 125 Suchie rate as thei paye in yerely rent...to the landelordres therof. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 Would servauntes obey their masters...the tenant his landlorde. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 1021 in *Babes Bk.*, Ye that be landlordes and baye housen to let. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 462/1 þe landislordes and bailies vpoun quabais landis and in quabais Jurisdiction þai duell. c1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the lands-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 1. 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 *STILLINGDEE Orig. Sac.* II. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he bath upon displeasure. 1701 *DE FOE Orig. Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 *LAMB Let. to Coteridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pot. Econ.* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b. *fig.* (said of God.)

a1636 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Landlord all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

a1674 *CLARENBON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Ret.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that bad money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence. 1774 *GOLOSOM Kélat* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trips Scarb.* 1. 1, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The word landlord is never used here [sc. New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly Sc. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 *KAMISAY Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 265 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 *BURTON Scat. Abr.* I. i. 26 Not so satisfactory...as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

Landlordism (lændlɒdiz'm). [f. prec. sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 *MARY HENNELL Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 *CODDEN Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 *McCARTHY Own Times*

L. A picture presenting natural inland scenery, distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 13 The cunning painter of a Land-scape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blacknes* Wks. (1616) 893 First, the Scene, was drawne a *Landscape*, consisting of low woods. 16.. A. GIBSON *L'Envey in Guillin's* *Meruldry* (1660). As in a curious *Landscape*, which see. 1663 DRYDEN *Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landscape be

cast into shadows that the beautings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 CRAIG *Lecl. Drawing* v. 271 If...you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.* (Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1899 L. CUST in *Nat. Gallery Brit.* Art 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

β. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* iii. l. 94 In a table donne by Cesar Sestius where hee had painted Landscapes. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautiful land-scips. 1628 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 I give alsoe vnto her La^{dy}, the landskip inmailed vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinet in my closett. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Landscips. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers...and such like. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Land-skip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Landskip, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1696 BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Vestiges of the Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134 I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake...in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

α. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* vi. 773 Sumptuous Cities...gild our Landscape with their glittering Spires. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

β. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 70 Streit mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Landskip round it measures. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Penn. Glory* (1866) 86 As terrible to them as a Landskip with a May-pole on it. 1697 ANONSON *Ess. Georg.* in Dryden's *Virg.* sig. F. 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landscips. 1722 — *Spect.* No. 421 P. 2 Scenes and Landscips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 AUSTIN's *Voy.* n. l. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the landskip green. 1854 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landskip and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

α. 1606 DEKKER *See. Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch pece of *Landtschop*). 1747 HOARE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landscape. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines on Climbing Brackley Comb*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. to ed. 2. 25 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

β. 1602 DEKKER *Satirionastix* C. 2, Good peeces of landskip, shew best a far off. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun...Discovering in wide Landskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happy Plains. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect of something.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 22 In my mental and priuate Peregrinations, taking a view and land-scape...of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Land-skip, it being only discernible to be Land. 1711 KEN *Sermon* Wks. (1838) 155 The Love of God...presented Daniel with a clearer land-scape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

† b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dimme farre of launce-skippes, I take the paines to describe this...Metropolis of the redde Fish. 1613 OVERHURY *Charac.* *Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Land-skip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 T. FULLER *Sermon. Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes...saw Christ presented in a land-skip, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1653) 62 These stormes appeared as Land-scapes and aloof. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

† c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 Lady *Alimony* ii. v. C4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart I must Beauty be his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 LD. FAIRLAND *Marriage N.* i. l. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical counells, landscips of commonwealths. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity contains...an adumbration or landskip of the whole Universe. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsidies or extremities of it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery,

1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Land-scape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That Landskip [i.e. landskip] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 59 London...is...our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and Landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 173 This scantling landskip or compendium. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin... Oliver Cromwell.]

† f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view...all the Country circumspect...and so take a Landskip of it. c. 1645 — *Let.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it [i.e. a house] you would be mightily taken with it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbades* (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. 1700 Frost of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 Pres. *State Russia* I. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

† g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landscips and Descriptions of it. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambers, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than mine. 1704 ANONSON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landscips that the Poets have given us of it. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 416 P. 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work; landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so landscape-garden, -gardener; landscape lens, a lens used in photographing landscape; landscape marble, a variety of marble which shows dendritic markings resembling shrubbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LOIRRAINE GLASS (*Cent. Dict.*); landscape-painter, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so landscape-painting; † landscapeworker, a landscapist.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* p. vii, A series of papers on 'Landscape Art'—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vi. 52 The 'landscape book-plate'...was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. 1861 THORNHURRY *Turner* I. 50 Days, the 'landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Observer, Eng. Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a 'landscape garden. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the 'Landscape Gardener. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 333 The landscape-gardeners of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park. 1805 H. REPTON (*title*) Observations on the Theory and Practice of 'Landscape Gardening. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 5 A park in the Brownian style of landscape-gardening. 1890 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 179 A fairly good camera and a single 'landscape lens. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* ii, 'Landscape-lover, lord of language. 1876 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 196 It resembles in many respects the 'landscape marble. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 The well-known landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) I. p. xlii, What 'landscape painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 THORNHURRY *Turner* I. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood 'landscape-painting and perform'd it to perfection. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 402 Landscape-painting...may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. 1632 SHERWOOD, 'Landscape worke (in painting), *falsage, grotesques*. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* iii. l. 94 Barnazano, an excellent 'Landscape-worker. Hence *Land-scape v. trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 HOLYDAY *Sura. World* To Rdr., As weary traveller our...Landscips the Vale, with pencil; placing here Meadow, there Arable [etc.]. 1858 BROWNING *King & Bk.* 1352 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (lændskəp'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. v. 7, § 16 (1851) I. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1859 — *Q. of Air* 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide. 1880 *Athenaeum* 29 May 700/2 For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

† l. = LAND-END. *Obs.*

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crete* 437 And at he londes ende laye a littell crom-bolle. 15... *Wife of Archtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lewist the pluche at the landis end, And drail his oxin hame at evin. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 68 Thou gospest at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14... *Sailing Directions Ceylonmar.* 'Eng. (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betwene Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end. *Ibid.* 18 The Londes end of

Irlonde. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We...were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

Land-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

1286 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 154 As I was then advised by my learned Counsel, in the lawes of this Land-service, I did not come. 1697 DRYDEN *Zenith* Ded. f. 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. 1725 De Foe *10y. round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. SMITH *Splendid Misery* II. 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally...took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

Landsfolk: see LANDFOLK.

Landsgrave: see LANDGRAVE.

Landshard (lændʃɑrd). *dial.* Also landsherd, landchet, landchet, lanshet, langet. [f. LAND sh. + SHARD sb. The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = LINCHET.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Wills* App. 259 *Linch, Linchet, Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langel*, a strip of ground. *West.* 1886 W. Somers *Gloss.*, *Landsherd*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 104/2 A stretch of a hundred odd acres...rising above stony langets or lynchets. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called landchets or lynchets.

Land-side.

† l. The shore. *Obs.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliii. 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde. *Ibid.* cxli. 623 And then the waues brought me to the land syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 343 To assault the city on the land-side. 1852 C. W. HOSKYN'S *Talpa* 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agrie.* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the fur-side, which naturally gives it less land. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Landsknecht: see LANSQUENET.

Landslip (lændslip). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1679 ROXB. *Ballads* IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslip terraces.

Hence *Landslipped*, *Landslippy* *adjs.*, characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scillywaig* I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsman (lændzmæn). Pl. landsmen. [f. genit. of LAND sb. + MAN sb. Cf. LANDMAN.]

† l. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 26 Tvegen landes menn and an ælpeodig. 11... *O. E. Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Ða comon Ða landes menn togeanes him & hine ofslagon. c. 1200 *Yrin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Oer kinnes nedre is ut in oðer londe...and te londes men hire bigaleð oðer wile and so lached and doð of liue. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wretched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londemen [i.e. *veteres incolae*] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* ii. i. iii. *Furres* 806 If (brave Landsmen) your war-thirst be such [orig. *One si tant, o François, vous cerchez les batailles*]...What holds you here? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. 1, I am innocent—I am your own native landsman. 1882-3 Schaff. *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to *scaman*. b. *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waiters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 *Ferry Diary* 2 Jan, The French...have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 BURKS *1st Ep.* to R. Graham 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* i, Employed, as the ship's hands usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. 1845 DARWIN *Fog. Nat.* x. (1879) 208 Sailors...can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. 1883 STREVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xviii, Thomas Redruth...landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So *Landswoman*.

1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.

Land-spring. 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rd., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of natural parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadac. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., Land-springs, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up; our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Ashtown* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff were disintegrated by the Land-springs.

Hence **Land-springy** *a.*, full of land-springs. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Curr.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

Land-squenet, obs. form of **LANSQUENET**.

Landsturm (lant'sturm). [Ger. = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *Landwehr*.

1814 *Alpine Sk.* i. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks... and a strong party of the *Landsturm* [sic]. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm'... should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* ix. 288 The *Landsturm* was out.

Land-surveying. The process, art, or profession of surveying, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 BREAKS (*title*) A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 633/3 Trigonometry... is of great importance... in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 641/4 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker*, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

Land-surveyor.

†1. = *landingsurveyor* (see **LANDING** *vbl. sb.* 8). 1755 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gl. Brit.* II. iii. 58 Port of Leith... William Towrie... Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope I. 2 note*, When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1792 B. MARSTON in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Island Bulam... as their Land Surveyor General. a 1815 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 HENSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Ser.* II. vii. (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

†**Land-tag** (lant'tāx). Also 6 *landtaye*, 7 *landt-tag*; (*anglicized*) *land-day*. [Ger. (MHG. *lanttag*) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1502 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb. in *Reliq. W.* (1683) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 21/1 It's now determined in *Concilio Senatorum*, at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landt-tag the third of February. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 22/2 The Landt-day for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburg, in Order to the General Diet. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediviv.* II. 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

Land-tax. A tax assessed upon landed property.

1689 B. G. HOOPER (*title*) The Parsons Case under the Present Land-Tax. 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing... so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam. in Land. Gaz.* No. 450/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. v. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1828 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 *Atlan. Mag.* XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

attrib. and *comb.* 1740 LAOY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-Tax Commissioners.

Land-tie (lænd'toi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 LEONTI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-ties, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-ties, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse baulks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Land-tie*, a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

Landward (lændwɔrd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 *landwardes*, *Sc.* 5-8 *landwart*, 8 *landart*, 9-ert. [f. *LAND sb.* : see -WARD.]

A. adv.

1. In phrases with *preps.*

†*a.* To landward, *in (the) landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1244 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 Pat. . . sall have

a certane takyn to landward of be schireff & in burrows of be aldermen & be balyeis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burrows and commons to landward. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. v. (1821) II. 264 Ane vallyeant and lusty man, of greter courage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landward, as he was. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 276 Alsweill within towne as to landward. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

b. To (the) landward: towards or in the direction of the land; on or to the land side (*off*).

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 631 Whils þai wer þus to landward boune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 17 In burghis, to landward and to sie. 1555 EORN *Decades* 352 Yppon the innermost necke to the landward is a tufte of trees. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc. Wks.* 1738 II. 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca. . . To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos. 1725 DE FOR VOR *round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HANCOX *Elhelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = *i. b.*

1610 HOLLAND *Cauden's Brit.* I. 318 Couched betwene a highcliffe seaward and as high an hill landward. 1816 WORSW. *Ode, 'Imagination-meter before content'* 13 A sudden shower that landward stretches from the sea. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. *Sc.* In the country; = *i. a. rare.*

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. Within burgh, and not landward.

B. adj.

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* I. (1822) 5 I was callit effir Pagus, that is to say, a ne landward towne. 1505 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 Gif our purpose be of landward effairs, To vse corrupt and vplandis wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 344 The burgesses, and landward men. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the year, in landward twice. 1649 B. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 1711 RAMSAY *Birth of Drumlanrig* ii. Some landart lass. 1725 — *Genl. Sheph.* iv. ii. I've shook off my landward cast In foreign cities. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. *Note.* A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school, than the landward heritors.

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land.

1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree . . . ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep. 1881 J. GRANT *Camerontian* I. i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. *Comb.* landward-bred *a.* (*Sc.*), country-bred.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. I am landward-bred. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriena* 7 If you are landward bred it will be different.

Hence **Landwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc.*, rusticity. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 61 He [sc. Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

Landwards (lændwɔrdz), *adv.* [f. *LAND sb.* : see -WARDS.] = *prec.* A 2. † Also to the landwards.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regt. for Sea* xiv. (1577) 41 a. If you come directly to the landwards. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards... but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

Land-water. *a.* Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. *b.* A land-flood. *c.* Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII* c. 5, 7, Lande waters, and other outrageous springs in and upon meadows, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land-waters that-by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountains, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. a 1631 DOWSE *Serm.* II. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulness with them. 1725 DE FOR VOR *round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be... swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 297 No springs or land-waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xvii. 264 We . . . found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

Land-way.

†1. A way or path over land. Also *adv.* = *by land*. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 281/1 Bi a lond weije he wente riht. c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* clxxviii. xlv. They took none head of shippes home again But landway ride for all the Scottes dain.

†2. *local.* A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembroke* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vpon their backes along stayres which they called landweys.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Nalden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **Landways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHBY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

†**Landwehr** (land'ver). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (quot. 1855).

1815 HELM. M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELY *Stein* II. 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates.. from 1813.

b. attrib., as *landwehr man*.

1855 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

Land-wind. A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also *attrib.* (cf. **LAND-BREEZE**).

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East winds beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinhs, that is to say, the Land winds. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 There be foraine or land winds which come from the land. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med. Tril.* XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade. 1848 LONGF. *Sir H. Gilbert* v. Alas! the land-wind failed. 1862 MRS. SPEIO *Last Years* Ind. 44 In the land-wind season.

†**Land-wreck, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xxiii. Thus Land-wracks Cedars lye, Or Cockle Shells vpon the Shores are drye. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods. a 1709 BR. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 12 Mr. Fuller . . . was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwreck, . . . in which there was one left to keep possession.

Lane (lɛn), *sb.* Also 5 *laane*, 6 *laine*, *layne*. See also **LOAN sb.** 2. [OE. *lane*, *lone* wk. fem. = OFris. *lana*, *lona*, *laen* (North Fris. *lana*, *lona*), Du. *laan* (16th c. *laen*).]

1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane*, † *turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also *quot.* 1725).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 237 Forþon þe . . . þinne lichoman geond þisse ceastre lanan he tencesteað. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 439 Þe cri aros þe ech a side þofe of lane and of strete. c 1385 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 105 In the suburbs of a town . . . Lurkyng in hermes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Htu.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng ym the south syde of Seynt Steyven church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 278 Euery strete and lane in london and in the suburbs. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 Cleansyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TYNIALE *Expos.* 1 *John Ford. Wks.* (1573) 388/1 It is become a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 21 Goe . . . into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 13. Lo, Where was this Lane? *Post.* Close by the battell ditch, and wall'd with turph. 1668 J. FEYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 85 The Hedges and Lanes are just set with two sorts of Trees. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Blind Lane*, a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794 *Act Inelos. S. Kelsey* 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor . . . which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 142 Their way . . . leading through cross country lanes. 1832 TENNYSON *Millicen's Dau.* 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. Their walk by through shady lanes.

fig. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* i. ii. The man That had a heart to think he could but follow . . . through the lanes Of danger and amazement.

b. Proverb. Also *allusively*.

1798 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Adventures* xvii. The longest lane, however, has a turning. 1893 MISS HARROEN *Ships that pass*, etc. 158 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Refford was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1450 *Pallad.* on *Insul.* ix. 170 And yf hit hadde an hil the water mete, Let make a lane & thorgh thil licour lane. 1734 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes the colliers' steeds drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A lane or vein, a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — *Princess* v. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier's city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 28 A black city. 1852 SIR H. lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width . . . as the routes . . . to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxviii. [1672] The people .. made a lane for hym to pass thorough. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1966/1 A double canon .. shooting off, made .. a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did .. pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1707 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 142 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion .. formed a lane two deep. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* v. (Paterson) 109 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 287 Then moved the princes. .. Between a lane of men. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] .. leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 Passe on .. to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1856 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', held in circuitous fashion to this oubliette. 1890 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xviii. 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. .. The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang.* The throat; chiefly in the *lane*, the narrow, red *lane*, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 Whole mainour places .. thei make no bones ne sucke not, quite and clete to swallowe down the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp againe. 1553 — *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the none, Which will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1822 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter d'egg I! I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865 *Lond. Soc. Jan.* 23, I eat the macaroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lioo Lane.

b. *The lane:* short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, e.g. *Drury Lane (Theatre)*, *Peticoat Lane*, etc.: see *quots.*

1856 MAYHEW *Gl. World Lond.* 82 note, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane. 1879 *Autobiog. of a thief* in *Macm.* *Mag.* XL. 500 We used to sell it .. to a fence .. down the Lane (Peticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Landed Shakespeare, I was one of the lending men. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/5 When people who know that district [Drury Lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.) 1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv. 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lane-end*, *-side*, *-way*; *lane-filling* adj.; *lane-born* a., country-born, rustic; *lane-gallop* hunting, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; *lane-route*, a route laid out for ocean steamers.

1834 LANOOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 279/2 *Lane born boys .. embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1868 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation .. was .. posted at every 'lane-end' throughout his dominions. 1891 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, 'lane-filling, hedge-burying snows, 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the bounds, they should be stopped, to enable tailors, 'lane-gallopers, and all the *α πολλοι* of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Y^e doore he the 'lane syde. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or 'laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† *Lane*, *v. dial. Obs. rare*. [*f. LANE sb.*] *trans.* To *lane off*: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 *Wellon Incls.* Act 13 After the same [roads] shall be *laned off*. 1773 *Harpham Incls.* Act 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be *laned off*.

Lane, *Sc.* form of *LOAN sb.* and *v.*, *LONE a.*

Lane, *var. LAIN sb.*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

Lane, *variant of LAIN sb.*, stratum.

Lane, *obs. form of LAWN*, linen.

Laneing, *var. LOANING Sc. and north.*, a lane.

† *Laneous*, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. lane-us* (*f. lana wool*) + *-ous*]. Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in COLES. 1757 in BAILEY vol. II.

Laner (e, variant of *LAINER*, lash, thong.

Laner, *Laneret* (f: see *LANNER*, -er, falcon.

Lanesome, *Sc. form of LONESOME*.

Laney (lɛ'ni), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. LANE sb.* + *-y*]. Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns .. Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

Lang, *Lang-*: see *LANGUE* 1, *LONG*, *LONG-*.

Langon, *variant of LONGANON Obs.*, rectum.

Langage, -ed, *obs. forms of LANGUAGE*, -ED.

Langald, *Langate*: see *LANGLE sb.*, *LANGUET*.

Langhanite (læŋ'hæni:t). *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langhan*, Sweden, where it was first found: see *-ITE*.] Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIV. 72.

Langdeboof, -befe, etc.: see *LANGUE DE BOUF*.

Langue, *obs. variant of LANGUE*, *LAUNCH v.*

† *Langel* (l. dial. *Obs.* Also *laungell*. [*? a. OF. langeul*—popular *L. *lancolum*, dim. of *lancum* something woollen, *f. lana wool*.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, v. 1113^{or} uln. panni pro langellis [read langellis] et pro cooperituri, 1055. 1366-7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priority Finchale* (Surtees) lxxii, xlviii uln. pro sacis, et blanketis pro langellis. 1383-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 14 uln. de blanket empt. pro langels .. 45. 4d.

Langel (l, variant of *LANGLE*.

† *Langer*, *adv. north. and Sc. Obs.* Also *langare*, -ayr, -air. [*f. lang LONG adv.* + *ERE adv.*]

Long ere, long since.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10660 But, langer pat y sykerde be, Shalt þou haue no skaþe for me. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 338 Two wyues sat 3onder, langare.

1533 DOUGLAS *Jenis v. Pro.* 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid.* xii. 40, I knew full weil at it was thou, langere, That [etc.].

† *Langern*, *v. Obs. rare*. [*? f. LANGUOR* + *-EN*]. *intr.* To languish, lie sick.

1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He shall langern [1533 linger] a grete wyle or that he be fully hole.

Langet, *variant of LANDSHARD*, *LANGUET*.

† *Langfad*. *Sc. Obs.*, original form (a. Gaelic *langfhada*, *f. lang ship* + *fhada long*) of *LYMPHAD*, *q. v.*

1336 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 43 With many galyouns and lang faddis. 1641 in RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1407 The number of Bottis or Lime Faddis.

Langhalde, -hold: see *LANGLE sb.*

Langing, *obs. form of LONGING*.

Langite (læŋ'git). *Min.* [Named by Maskeleyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader No.* 114, 259/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867 *Readwin Index Min.* 21. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed.) 565.

† *Lang-kail*. *Sc.* [*f. lang LONG a.* + *kail KALE*.] A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1789 BURNS *Cap. Gros's Peregrin.* v. The knife that nicked Abel's craig .. was a faulding jooteleg, Or lang-kail gullie. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. The ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

Langle (læŋ'gl), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

4 *langald*, *langhalde*, 6 *langhold*, 8 *langel* (1, 8, 9 *dial.* *langle*. [Of obscure origin; both form and sense appear to point to an *OF. *langle*,

**lengle*—*L. lingua* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua* tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. *LINGELL*.] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum paribus de langalds 22d. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth and noursyseth oxen: and hyndeth their fete with a langhaldes. 1609 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out o' the langie. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.* s.v., A 'sheep's langie' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

Langle (læŋ'gl), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 5, 8 *langel*, 7 *langol*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence *Langled ppl. a.*

1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyn to gedry, colligatus. *Ibid.*, Langelyn or bynd to gedry, colligo (*P. compedio*). 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 This carcass of sin to which I am tied and lungold [sic]. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 25 This .. your sma bane wou'd langel sair. *Ibid.*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Langie*, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Langobardic (læŋgə'bɑ:rdik), *a.* [*ad. late L. Langobardic-us*, *f. Langobardi* the Lombards.] = *LOMBARDIC*.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardick. *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† *Langoon*. *Obs.* [*ad. F. Langon*, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1694 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspicion then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 SHAW-WELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stant.) The White Wines. And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine.

† *Langooty*, *langooty* (læŋgooti). Also *langootie*, -ty. [*Hindi langooti*.] (See *quots.*)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 43 note, The hamals, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty .. which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. LEYDEN & W. ERSKINE tr. *Mem. Baker* 333 A langooti .. is a piece of clout that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

Langorius, *obs. Sc. form of LANGUOROUS*.

Langot, *obs. form of LANGUET*.

Langrage (læŋgrɛdʒ). *Naut. and Mil.* Also *langridge*. [Of unknown origin.] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrage*, a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as *langrage*. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* IV. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of *langridge* (*mitraille*). 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with *langrage*.

attrib. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis* XV. III. 385 The gunners .. could not stand the *langrage*-shot. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson v.* (Rtdg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of *langridge* shot.

† *Langrel*, *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7-rill. = *prec.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans's Gramm.* xiv. 67 *Langrill shot*. *Langrel* shot runs loose with a shackel, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and *Langrel*. 1769 [see *LANGRAGE*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Langrel*, or *Langrage*.

Langrel, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [*? f. lang LONG a.*; cf. *langrel*.] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the *langrel* Serpent could not catch him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langrel*, very tall, 'lanky'.

† *Langret*, *Obs.* A kind of false die.

1550 *Dice-Play* Ajb, A bale of *Langretes* contrary to the vantage. *Ibid.* Cj, A well faoured die that semeth good & square: yet is the forbed longer on the cater and tray, then any other way, and therefore holdeth the name of a *langret*. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 11 The Chetor with a *langret*, cut contrarie to the vantage, will cross-bite a hard cater tray. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood III. 59 His *Langrets*, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready with his pleasure is to throw.

Langridge, *variant of LANGRAGE*.

Langsettle (læŋ'setl), *north. dial.* Forms:

4 *langsedil*, 5 *-sedyle*, -cetel, *longsetyle*, 6 *langsaddil*, -sild, -settoll, 7 *longsettle*, (9 *dial.* *langg*, *long-saddle*, 8-9 *lang-settle*. [*f. lang LONG a.* + *SETTLE sb.*] A long bench or 'settle', usually with arms and a high back.

1352-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 *langsedil*. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 659/9 *Hoe sedile*, *langsedyle*. 14.. *Nom. Ibd.* 723/37 *Hoe sedile*, a *longsetyle*. 1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 18351 366 A *langsettle*, a round dysynge table. 1622 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirlooms (one long settle onelle excepted). 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Lang-settle*, a bench like a settee. North. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Ant. Models* 128 What is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lang settle*, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c., is an entire hoarded surface.

b. *attrib.*, as *langsettle-bed*, -end, *form.*

1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Item, ane *langsaidd-bed*. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Ane *langsaidd-bed*. *Ibid.*, XVII. (ibid.), Ane *langsaidd* form of fyrr worcht iij sh. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 137 (E. D. S.) Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the scone or *lang-settle* end.

Langshan (læŋ'shæn). [Name of a locality about fifty miles from Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China (see *quots.*)

1871 in A. C. C. & C. W. G. *Langshan Fowls* II. 21, I send you some fowls by S. S. Achilles .. they are black, and are called *Langshans*. 1884-5 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 227 About the year 1872 .. a fresh importation of black Chinese fowls was shown .. At first shown as *Cochins*, they were very soon shown by their admirers as 'Langshans', which was alleged to be their native name in North China.

Langspiel (læŋ'spi:l). [*a. Norw. langspil*, *f. lang long* + *spil play*.] A kind of harp formerly used in Shetland.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, The sound of the Gue, and the *Langspiel*.

Langsyne (læŋ'sain), *adv. (sb.) Sc.* [Properly two words: see *LONG adv.* and *SYNE adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb. esp. in auld lang syne*. (Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 34, I had bene deid *langsyne*, doubtless. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 5 In earth lang syne yair had bene nothing than, Saif only vice. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 309 Hame-o'er *langsyne* you ha'e been blithe to pack. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, Like what I ha'e seen *langsyne*, when we dwelt at Avenel. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. vii, A friend .. of the happy lang syne. 1890 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II, In days lang syne.

Langteraloo, -trilloo, *var. ff. LANTERLOO Obs.*

† *Langtra*. *dial. Obs.* ? = *LANTERLOO*.

1796 PEGGE *Anonymous*, (1809) 245 *Langtra*, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Language, *obs. form of LAND-GAVEL*.

Language (læŋ'gwɛdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *langge*, (3) *langag*, 4 *longnge*, *langwag*, 5 *langwache*, *lunngeunge*, 3, 5- *langunge*. [*a. F. lan-*

gag (recorded from 12th c.) = *Pr. leng(u)atge*, *language*, *Sp. lenguaje*, *Pg. language*, *It. linguaggio* — pop. *L. type* **linguādūm*, *f. lingua* tongue, *language* (*F. langue*: see *LANGUE*).

The form with *n*, due to assimilation with the *F. langue*, occurs in AF. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 108/55 With men þat onder-stoden hire language. c1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe langage of some rane a frogge is. c1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gött.) Seldom for ane chance Englis tong preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language (*MS. Cott. language*). And þan do we þaim on vetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gött.) þis mete. þai called it in þair þing man. c1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scottes, þat beþ nouȝt imedied wif oþer nacions, holdē wel nyh hir firste language and speche. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 In a langage vnknown ilk man and womman mai rede. c1440 *Peacock Repr.* l. xii. 65 They.. han vsid the hool Bible.. in þer modris langage. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3650 Wymmen spak thes diuerse langage. c1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i.* 40 They haue bene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding, and accepted by consent of a whole country and nation, it is called a language. 1609 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiii. 302 Every living Language.. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish language, I-colum-kill; or some call it Iona. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Yng. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth.. there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 *STRAUS Const. Hist.* II. 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362. *fig.* 1720 *GAY Prol. Dione* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1812 W. C. BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b. *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = *DACTYLOLOGY*. *Language of flowers*: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

c1608 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheek, her lip. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* (1850) Intro. § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 282/4 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Ser.* VI. 124 All action is.. besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/6 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1884 H. DEMMONO *Ascent Man* 212 A sign language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf.* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

c1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenish'd, .. know'st thou not This language and their ways? 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) l. p. xxvii. The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 98 There is not chastitie enough in language, Without offence to vter them. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult.. Too often preses an implemet of play. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* II. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 104 Language.. that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now rare.

1526 *WOLSEY Let. to Tayler* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 66 A gentleman.. who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 77 I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be here German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will giue language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 *COWPER Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 3743 Jacob.. þat es to sai wit right language, Supplanter als of heritage. c1384 *CHAUCER R. Feme* II. 353 With-outen any subtilite Of speche.. For harde language and hard matere Is encombrous for to here Attones. c1450 *LYCOE Assembly Gods* 368 In eloquence of language he passyd all the pak. 1430-40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a, Though some folke wer large of their language Amisse to expoune by report. c1489

CAXTON *Blanchardyn* i. 14 For it is sayde in comyn language, that the goode byrde aytteytht his friend. c1533 Lb. *BERNERS Huon* xiv. 236 Come to y^e poynt, and vse no more such language nor suche serymonyes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard Language. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicat: Herefick is the best language he affords me. 1694 *PENN Pref. to G. Fox's Tril.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (IV. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayre language of their phylosophy. 1506 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 21, I am drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxiii. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 *SPENCE Polymetis* VIII. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statues) that [etc.]. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 20 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *SPEAKER 2 May* 529/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, The language plain. 1886 *SIR J. STIRLING in Law Times Rep.* LV. 283/2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. *Long language*: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (b) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1843 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Annum.* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. *vulgar*. Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 *BESANT Child.* *Gibson* II. xxv, That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 The sailor.. had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

† 4. The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language* with: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* IV. *Noah's Flood* II, Aftir Adam with-outyn language. The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 M^r. fader sette me in language with her. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 393 II. 17, I said I dwelled uppon the cost of the see here, and be language hit were more necessary to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 One was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche language one may lightly erre. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xviii. 107 Without eny more language dydo.. seased thenne the swerde. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Up-londyslm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

† b. That which is said, words, talk, report; esp. words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also pl. reports, sayings. To say language against: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. *Obs.*

a 1540 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseine ladies and gentilmowen, and bere forth the diuerse langages on hem. 1465 *MARG. Paston* in *P. Lett.* No. 502 II. 118, I hyre moche language of the demenyng betwene you and berre. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 3e haue mekel on setenge langwache a3enste me, were of I mervel getrely for I have seffen 3owe no schwasche kawse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. xi. Eury daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd language ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 225 Feragus said in this manere.. The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted his language. 1636 *SIR H. BLUNT Voy. Levant* 33 A Turke.. gave such a Language of our Nation, and threatening to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *areh.* [A literalism of translation.] 1388 *Wyclif Dan.* v. 10 Alle pupils, ynagis, and langagis [1382 tungs]. 1611 *BIBLE* *1 Tim.* 163 *UQUAKT Rabelais* I. x. All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religions and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitaliers.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Language* is also used, in the order of Malta, for nation. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* l. v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon, .. was elected Grand Master. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 413/2 The order [of Hospitaliers].. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. simple attributive, as *language-capacity*, *family*, *history*, *-turn*; b. objective, as *language-maker*, *teacher*; *language-master*, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its 'language-capacity' to work themselves out. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the 'language-families' of the world. 1895 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars.. versed in the facts of 'language-history'. 1607 *BREWSTER Lingua* III. v. F. 2 These same 'language makers' have the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneous languages together. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 11 The Third is a sort of 'Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, bad.. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 *PUSEY Let. to Lloyd in Life* (1893) I. v. 97 A 'language-teacher gives me lectures.. five times a week. 1803 *SOUTHEY Let. to C. W.* IV. *Wynn* 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and 'language-turns to me very perceptible.

Language (læŋgwɛdʒ), *v.* [*f. LANGUAGE sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 *ABR. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of language all pieces of prophecy. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. False Miracles § 11 Predictions.. were language in such doubtful Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca bas language'd this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express (by gesture). 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas language'd by the tell-tale eye.

Hence *Languageing vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.* 1875 *LOWELL in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languageing parts of a poet's outfit.

Language, variant of *LANGUID sb.* (sense 2).

Language'd (læŋgwɛdʒd), *pph. a.* [*f. LANGUAGE sb.* + *-ED*].

1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also well language'd.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8095 Poghe he were wyser þan Salomon And bettyr language'd þan was Mercury. 1513 *EARL WORCESTER* etc. *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) 16 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Language might be found in England. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278, I maruell our Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better language'd in forraigne languages. 1593 T. MATTHEWS *Let. to Burghley* 2 Aug. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 200 Well language'd in the French and Italian. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, Great generally schollers.. The onely language'd-men, of all the world! 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. xxxvii, 135 Well uersed in the World, language'd and well read in men. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Meere Dull Phisitian* (Arb.) 25 He is indeed onely language'd in diseases, and speaks Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Neces.* 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well language'd.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new language'd Masons thus left vnfinisid. 1628 *Br. HALL Old Relig.* xii. § 2 12x How doth he tell vs that in a strange language prayr the understanding is vnfruitfull. 1725 *Pore Odyss.* II. 408 He.. many language'd nations has survey'd. 1798 *CANNING New Morality* 46 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, the stream of verse and many-language'd prose. 1865 D'A. W. THOMPSON *Wayside Th.* of *Asophilos*. 1. 5 The many-language'd harbour. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were language'd. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets concerning Jesus* v. How had we read, as in new-language'd books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ? *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxvi, This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel ryulid and fayr language'd. 1523 Lb. *BERNERS Fris.* I. cxxxii. 316 These two sage and well language'd knyghtes. 1561 T. HOBT *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* V. yv, To be well spoken and faire language'd. 1612-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-language'd Daniel. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. (Wks. 1874) IV. 43 Pray be more open language'd. 1652 *KIRKMAN Cleric & Lozia* 44 Her gently language'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as well.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 256 Because an opinion comes language'd under the most receivable termes. 1691 *VOOO Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His.. well-language'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

Languageless (læŋgwɛdʒləs), *a.* [*f. LANGUAGE sb.* + *-LESS*]. Without language.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languageless, a monster. 1848 *LITTON Harold* vii. v, They understand me not, poor languageless savages. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

† **Languageur**. *Obs. rare.* Also *5 languageur*. [*a. OF. languageur* 'a prater.. babler' (Cotgr.), *f. langageur* to talk abundantly, *f. langage* LANGUAGE.]

a. A verbose person. b. One versed in languages. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Bviii b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben languageurs and full of wordes. c1570 *Fride & Lovel* (1841) 30 Trayvayled he had, and was a languageur.

|| **Langue** (lɑ̃ŋ). In 4 langs, 7 lang. [*Fr.*]

† 1. A tongue or language. *Obs. rare.* c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þe frow for þe comonalte þat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte

lange I began. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xi. 1 The land was of o langage [2 MSS. lange]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyverse langagis [J.S. C. langis] and lettris. c1668 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Tb' Italian Tongue welcomes you *little quant*.

2. = LANGUAGE sb. 5 b.
1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Language has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Languages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or language should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

Langued (læŋgd), a. *Her.* [f. F. *languet* tongue + -ED²: cf. F. *languid*.] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.
1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azur, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1670 GUILLEN *Heraldry* vi. vii. (1681) 276 A lion Rampant Pearl, armed and langued saffire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

† **Langued de boeuf.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 lang(e)debeefe, -beefe, -boef, -beafa, -biefe, 5 landebefe, long debefe, long debefe, 6 langue-debiefe, -boef, lang du beaffe, landebouf, 7 langdebeef, -beuf, landebouf, (8) Langley beef. [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boraginaceous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echinum vulgare*, *Helminthia echinoides*, *Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name BUGLOSS has been applied.

c1400 *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 84 Of water of lange de boef, a Rote. c1440 *Acc. Cookery in House.* Ord. (1790) 126 Take coler and borage, and lang de beef, and parsell. [c1450 *Alphita* (Oxford).] 214 *Buglossa* (gall. lange de boef), anglice (Oxford). 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Giv b, Dioscorides, saythe that Cirsion (whiche I take to be oure langdebeefe) hath longer leues than buglossum. 1573 TUSSEN *Husb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen. Landebiefe. 1597 KERANNE *Herbal* II. cclxx. 3. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde heerof, altoghther lesser. *Ibid.* cclxxi. 656 Landebouf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves [of Cirsion] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langued-de-boeufe. 1625 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wit, spirit, and memory, let him take Landebouf, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 VENNEN *Via Recta* vii. 146 Lang de beufis, of like operation with Borage and Bugloss. 1772 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 212 Arraied in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettez, longe Swerdes, long Deheofs, Bore-speres, and all other unmerciable forboden weapons. 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 216 Cum uno langdebeefe et dagario. 1487 *Will of T. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.). A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Sharnbourne* (ibid.), viij salett & iij langdebeefe & pollax. 1885 *Fairholt Costume* II. 271.

† **Languedoc** (læŋgdok). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France.

1799 AODISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] .. heightened into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth from mouth of long-neck'd bottle.

† **Languify**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also -ify. [Formed to represent L. *languifacere*, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH v. and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid.
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many... were couched and languified?

2. *intr.* To become weak or languid.
a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. 311 (1740) 107 The Plot .. began to languify, and must have gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence † **Languifying** *fpl. a.*
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 207 Physicians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practices.

Languell, variant of LANGELO *Obs.*
† **Languent**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languere*: see LANGUISH v.] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) Fij, Geue nowe to poore languent spirituall medicine.

Languescient (læŋgvescent), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *languescient-em*, pr. pple. of *languescere* to become faint, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH v.] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. xi. Scarcely have the languescient mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. 1855 BAILEY *Nystic* 18 In massive ease and power Languescient.

Languet (læŋgwet), sb. Also 5-7 langott(e), 5-8 langot, 6, 9 languette, 7 langate, langot. [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *languet* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

1. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiv. (1839) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes hauen tonges lyke to the languet of the balance that draweth hym. to the more peysant party.

2. A tongue-shaped ornament; esp. a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grymston* (Somerset Ho.). J par precum de Jete languettes. 1451 *Will of Hille* (ibid.). Par precum de

Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Languirum*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadestones. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. (1809) 791 A clothe of-estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaled with Venice golde and siluer.

† 3. The thing used for tying a shoe, a latchet.
c1460 *Towneley Mst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a lancet To tye vp tht bosc. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 The Languet of the Shooe; The latchet of the shooe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Langot*.

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various imlements; e.g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 FLORIO, *Lingua*. Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or languet. 1649 BURNIE *Eng. Improv.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoo must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the bit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stile*, a languet or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1659 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Languet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Languet just above its surface. 1707 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Languets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Languet*, *Languette*.. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutters saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. **Organ-building.** In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID sb.
1852 SMOEL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mouth-pipe*, At a point opposite the mouth: i. a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

† 6. a. A spatula. b. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*
1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.*, *Magdalones*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 CORG. s.v. *Magdalen*. 1611 FLORIO, *Lingua*.. Also a little spatte or languet to take salues out of a boxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magdalen*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. Browne. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land.
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 From the Clitie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a languet of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Languet, or tongue of rock. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Langate* or *Languet*, a long and narrow piece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 239 The haven of Messina is .. compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other.

† 8. *gen.* A tongue-shaped piece of anything. *Obs.*
1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Languet of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that dropt from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. *Zool.* One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-52 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllus* is very similar to that of the *Clavellinid*. .. The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membranous languet. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 401 The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians. .. form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† **Languet**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *languet-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence † **Langueting** *vbl. sb.*

c1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* vii. xxxii. (1869) 153 So michel laue j gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bileued. *Ibid.*, And for the brennyng that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes bi false languetings and vntwree sweriges.

Languid (læŋgwid), sb. Also (in sense 2) language. [Corruption of LANGUET.]

1. = LANGUET 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides.

2. = LANGUET 5. (Also attrib.)

1852 SMOEL *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. *Ibid.* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

Languid (læŋgwid), a. [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languid-us*, f. *languere* to LANGUISH.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemin's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The natural calidity being in these partes feeble and languide. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 338 The first births in the beginning of the seaventh month are .. verie languid and weak. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 WILKINSON *Preserv. Health* II. 281 Happy he whose will has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 GOLDSB. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs .. are long

and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. ii. How pale you look! Weared, and pale, and languid. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi, This recent illness had still left him languid.

transf. 1764 GOLOSOM. *Tran.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloyed, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cantos* II. xxvii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame v.* The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight. 1863 F.N. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 AODISON *Cato* I. v. I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming disease makes but with languid impressions upon the mind. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 46 With mincing step, snail-voice, and languid eye. 1751 BUTLER *Charge Clergy Durham* Wks. 1874 II. 231 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1793 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. *Ibid.* v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant .. excited only a languid interest in London. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* IV. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1666 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language .. can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy .. and Horace an Author unpublish'd languid and without force. 1864 BUNTON *Scott. Abr.* II. ii. 179 They sent me two inscriptions but they were long and languid. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's* *GA.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 SERLEY *Ecce Homo* III. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 DIBON (*title*) Bihliophobia. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* 4 S. iv. 64 The business has been very languid. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A languid and dumbe allision upon the parts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 SHENSTONE *Odes, Verses to W. Lyttelton* IV. When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 199 That the same power .. should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 GOULO *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 RICH *Inquiry* vi. 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

Languidly (læŋgwidli), adv. [f. LANGUID a. + -LY².] In a languid manner.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Meth.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 I. 99 Peevishness .. languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 MALTIUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 548 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

Languidness (læŋgwidnəs), [f. LANGUID a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xlii. (1633) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the Pieces of Ice that were employ'd. 1678 WOOD *Life* 8 Jan. Colds without coling or running at the nose, onlie a languedness and faintness. 1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but .. it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 37 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.

† **Languific**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. late L. *languificus*, *f. languire*: see **LANGUISH** *v.* and **-IFIC**.] = next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Languifical**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] (See quotes.)

1656 **Blount Glossogr.**, *Languifical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 **COLES**, *Languifical*, causing languor.

Languish (*læŋgwɪʃ*), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c. 1300 **Wyclif Serm.** Sel. Wks. I. 298 Crist was . occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382 — *Luke iv.* 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischings [i.e. languishes, languishes]. 1485 **CAXTON Chas. Gt.** 233 Of the languyshe that was comynge to Charles, he wyste not, how soe it was comynge. 1562 **Phaer Zenoic ix.** B. iiij b. The purple floure that . . . in languish withering dies. 1592 **SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. i.** ii. 49 One desparate greefe comes with another languish. 1613–16 **W. Browne Brit. Past. i.** i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languish. 1682 *T. A. Carolina* 19 It . . . being . . . admirable in the languishes of the Spirit Paintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languish, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 **HARTLEY COLERIDGE Poems I.** 118 A long record of perishable languish.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715–20 **Pope IIad xviii.** 50 The blue languish of soft Alin's eye. 1728–46 **Thomson Spring** 919 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languish of her beam. 1802 **W. Irving Lett. f. Oldstyle** (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another; . . . and in a fourth a most bewitching languish carried all before it.

† **Languish**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [f. the vb.] Languishing, sickly.

1552 **HULOET**, Languyshe to be, *languo*. 1660 **HEXHAM, een Vloekart**, a Pyning or a Languish man.

Languish (*læŋgwɪʃ*), *v.* Forms: 4 *languis*, -uysce, 4-5 -uysce(e), -uysh(e), -uysch(e), -wiss(e), -wys(se), -wisch(e), -wis(s)h(e), -usoch(e), -ussh(e), 4-6 -uiss(e), -uissch(e), (6 language), 4- *languish*. [a. F. *languiss*, *languir*, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *languir*, It. *languire*—popular L. **languire* for class. L. *languē-re* (inchoative *languēscere*); perh. cogn. v. L. *lax-us* (see **LAX** *a.*) and Teut. **slako*-**SLACK** *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. of).

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 14138 In his sekemes he languist sun, Pat he na fote had might to ga. c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE Chon. Wace** (Rolls) 505 Bedrede down ful longe he lay, & languished so forþ fro day to day. 1382 **Wyclif Dan.** viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languishide, and was secke by ful manye dayes. 1494 **FABIAN Chron.** 651 He lastly fell in a greuous sykenesse . . . And so languyshe by the space of thre yerres before he dyed. 1601 **SHAKS. All's Well i.** 1. 37 What is it . . . the King languishes of? *Laf. A Fistula*, my Lord. 1625 **R. Bolton Conf. Affl. Conc.** v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languished, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 **BIRKBELEY Sirs** 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languished long. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Hist.* ii. i. (1762) 223 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languished. 1783 **CRADOCK Village i.** 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languishes with wealth. 1798 **FERRIER Illustr. Sterne** ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of persons languishing in sickness. 1850 **Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Orel.** (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languish through life. 1865 **KINGSLEY Herew.** xiv. 180 He lies languishing of wounds.

Fig. 1652–62 **Haytyn Concurr.** iv. (1682) 26 It began to languish, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1882 **PENNOCK Eng. Journalism** xviii. 131 *The Morning Chronicle*, . . . languished and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 **CAXTON Faytes of A.** iii. xxiii. 223 To . . . make hys prysoners to languyshe in prysyn. 1502 *tr. Junius on Rev. ix.* 4 The miserable world languishing in so great calamities. 1711 **ADDISON Spect.** No. 181 ¶ 2, I. . . have ever since languished under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father. 1797 **Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Italian xi.** The unfortunate captive is left to languish in chains and darkness. 1848 **CARLYLE Misc.** (1857) 1. 135 The street where he languished in poverty is called by his name. 1879 **FARRAR St. Paul** (1883) 329 Peoples languishing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 **BACON Sylva** 255 Visibles and Audibles . . . doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Objects from the Sensors. 1635 **R. Bolton Conf. Affl. Conc.** xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightness of lamps languish in the light. 1707 **WATTS Hymn**, 'Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iii, Hosannas languish on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1835 **MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xv. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languish. 1871 **NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.** ii. i. 414 The appetite languishes.

† b. Of health: To fall off.

1729 **SAVAGE Wanderer v.** 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languish off in pale decay.

3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 24646, I languis al for þe. 1382 **Wyclif Song. Sol. v.** 8, I languyshe for loue. c. 1385 **CHAUCEER Frankl. T.** 222 He dooste nat his sorwe telle But langwyssheth as a fure dooth in helle. c. 1400 *Destin. Troy* 9154 Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 **CAXTON Cato Gij b.** Whan the courage languyssheth

& . . . is abandoned to slouthfulness. 1509 **HAWES Past. Pleas.** xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Languyshe no more, but plucke up thyne herte. 1562 **EDIN Let. to Sir W. Cecil** 1 Aug. in 1st 3 *Eng. Eka. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xliij, My spirites heretofore no lesse languysshed for lacke of suche a Patrone. 1590 **SHAKS. Mids. N.** iii. 1. 29 Loue and languish for his sake. 1604 — *Id.* iii. ii. 43 A man that languishes in your displeasure. 1697 **DRYDEN Virg. Georg.** iii. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1791 **BURNS Bonnie Wee Thing**, Wishfully I look and languish In that bonie face o' thine. 1844 **THIRLWALL Greece** viii. lxii. 131 The spirit languished as the body decayed. 1871 **R. ELLIS tr. Catullus** xxvii. 11 A lover Here I languish alone.

b. To waste away with desire or longing for, to pine for. Also const. with *infinitive*.

[1611: see 4 a.] 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. iv. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languish for Orders. 1720 **OZELL Verot's Rom. Rep.** i. v. 282 The People languished for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 **WESLEY Psalm** vi. iv, Yet still with never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1791 **COWPER IIad** ii. 430 What soldier languishes and sighs To leave us? 1847 **DE QUINCY Sp. Milt. Nan** i, The poor nuns, who . . . were languishing for some amusement. 1870 **BYRON IIad** i. ii. 49 All give way to grief And languish to return.

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-trans.

1714 **Mrs. MANLEY Adv. Rivella** 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unspeakable Delight, whilst hers languish'd him some returns. 1849 **THACKERAY Pendennis** ix, When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-trans. (usually with *out*): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 **SHAKS. Cymb.** i. vi. 72 To think that man . . . will's free hours languish For assured bondage. 1683 **TEMPLE Mem.** Wks. x7d. i. 449 He languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 **ADDISON Cato** ii. v, But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languish out old age in his displeasure. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xvi. ii. § 8. VII. 302 I those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languish out their lives in that miserable manner.

† b. causal. To make to languish. *Obs. rare*.

1575 **FENTON Gold. Epist.** (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pence deeper, and as a martyr languish the heart euen vnto death. 1603 **FLORENTE Montaigne** iii. v. 529 Least by that iouissance he might or quench, or satiate, or languish [F. *allanguir*] that burning flame . . . wherewith he gloried.

† **Languishant**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [partial anglicizing of F. *languissant*, pres. pple. of *languir* to **LANGUISH**.] Languishing, suffering from languor.

[1673 **DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode** iii. i. 37 *Mel.* That glance, how suets it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis so languissant! *Mel.* *Languissant*! that word shall be mine too.] 1674 **T. TURNOR Case Bankers & Creditors** Introd. 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavourish and Languissant.

Languished (*læŋgwɪʃt*), *ppl. a. Past.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ED**.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 **G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.** i. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spies How leaden sleep had seal'd up all his eyes; Then silent, with his Magic rod he strokes Their languish'd lights, which sounder sleep prouokes. 1634 **MILTON Epit. March. Winchester** 33 And the languist Mothers Womb was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 497. 1671 — *Sanson* 119 With languish'd head unpropt. 1693 **WATTS Death Mrs. M. W.** Wks. 1813 IX. 293 Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly air, and languish'd head. 1697 **DRYDEN Aeneid** x. 1013 The Troops, Their Darts with Clamour at a distance drive: And only keep the languish'd War alive.

Languisher (*læŋgwɪʃə*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 **NASHE Lenten Stuffe** 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sickle languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers. 1743 **STEELE Guardian** No. 87 ¶ 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence ogles and languishers. 1753 **Mrs. E. CARTER in Rambler** No. 100 ¶ 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity. 1759 **MASON Caractacus** 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

Languishing (*læŋgwɪʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **LANGUISH**; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

1374 **CHAUCER Troilus** i. 520 Then were I quyt of languysshyng yn drede. 1382 **Wyclif Luke** iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischings. c. 1477 **CAXTON Jason** 8b, Feeling also the languishing and smarting of their woundes. 1500–20 **DUNBAR Poems** lxxxv. 23 Bright sygn, gladyng our languishing. 1601 **SHAKS. All's Well** i. iii. 235 A remedie. To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1611 **BIBLE Ps.** xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languishing. c. 1688 **COWORTH Immort. Mor.** (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed . . . Weakness and Languishing will immediately seize upon it. 1711 **STEELE Spect.** No. 140 ¶ 2 He . . . speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languishings and Ecstasies. a. 1715 **BURNET Own Time** (1724) i. 321 He fell into a languishing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 *Cont. Nat. Let. in Life* (1851) ii. 53 To sustain you under all the sicknings, and faintings, and languishings of your earthly disease.

Languishing (*læŋgwɪʃɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] That languishes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping.

Now *rare*. † In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

c. 1340 **HAMPOLE Prose Tr.** (1866) 2 Shewe þe to his languessande, be þou leche vn-to his woundyde! 1382 **Wyclif John** v. 3 A greet multitude of langwischinge men. 1683 **TRYON Way to Health** vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature. a. 1715 **BURNET Own Time** (1724) i. 585 He was now in so languishing a state, . . . that . . . his death . . . seemed to be very near. 1719 **LONDON & Wisc. Compl. Gard.** 112 The weaker and more languishing a Tree is, the sooner it ought to be pruned. 1777 **JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale** 27 Aug., The poor languishing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 **BYRON Rain-dream** ii, A thousand languishing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Languishing. ? *Obs.*

1611 **SHAKS. Cymb.** i. v. 9 These most poysonous compounds, Which are the moouers of a languishing death. 1612 **WOODALL Surg. Malt. Wks.** (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languishing dropsie is mortal. 1683 **TRYON Way to Health** xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other languishing Diseases. 1799 **STEELE Tatler** No. 78 ¶ 8, I am just recovered out of a languishing Sickness. 1768 **H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts** 129 His wife, who died of a languishing distemper.

c. fig. of immaterial things.

1382 **Wyclif Wisd.** xvii. 8 Fro the languysshende soule. 1661 (*title*) *An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy Restauration have no Relief, and but Languishing Hopes.* 1697 **Jos. WOODWARD Rel. Soc. London** Ded. (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward . . . the revival of languishing religion. a. 1711 **KEN Divine Love** Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languishing soul.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladys languessande and lowrnde to schewe. 1657 **G. THORNLEY Daphnis & Chloe** 61 They [lovers] are languishing and careless to other things. 1683 **D'URVEY New Collect. Songs** 9 Possess the pleasing toil of languishing Embraces! 1683 **TRYON Way to Health** xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 **SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.** lxvii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languishing eye, he said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 **EARL ORRERY Parthen.** (1676) 1 With so languishing and careless a pace. a. 1693 **DRYDEN Juvenal** Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson . . . were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 **ADDISON Spect.** No. 255 ¶ 1 The soul . . . is . . . slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. 1741 *tr. D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xxiii. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languishing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

Languishingly (*læŋgwɪʃɪŋli*), *adv.* [LY 2.] In a languishing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1579 **TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.** u. xlix. 225a, *Sorrow*. My chylde is dead of a fal from an hygh. *Reason*. Vnto them that dye languishingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. a. 1586 **SIDNEY Arcadia** iii. (1622) 291 Howsoever the dulness of Melancholy would have languishingly yielded therunto. 1657 **R. Mossion** in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxx. 7 The soul becomes languishingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietment. 1668 **DRYDEN All for Love** iii. i. (1678) 35 She . . . cast a look so languishingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 **CHRYNE Eng. Malady i. xl. § 13 (1734) 207 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languishingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 **J. HAWKSWORTH Edgar & Emm.** u. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, first gaz'd languishingly upon her. 1813 **BYRON Ginoir** xviii, Her eyes dark charm 'twere vain to tell, But gaze on that of the Gazelle. It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languishingly dark. 1850 **KINGSLEY All. Locke** xxxvi. (1859) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languishingly downward in the breeze. 1856 **Chambr. Trul. V.** 157 A fat, fair . . . creature, shutting one eye languishingly.**

Languishment (*læŋgwɪʃmənt*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-MENT**.]

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? *Obs.*

1596 **SPENSER F. O.** iv. xlii. 23 Who now was faine into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not thoroughly cured. 1609 **J. DAVIES (Heref.) Holy Rode** F 3 b, That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [i.e. Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement. 1685 **JACKSON Creed** v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend . . . bath taught me of late, that we are best men when we are sickly. 1646 **Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** vii. xlii. 364 He died at Chalcis of a natural death and languishment of stomach. 1742 **YOUNG Nat. Th. v.** 496 When by the hed of Languishment we sit. 1809 **KELSOALL Trav.** ii. lii. 211 Pulmonary consumption. . . This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1831 **J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.** XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 **WORSW. Love Lies Bleeding** 8 Thus learn's Earthward in unconquailing languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. pl. Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 **BOYLE Occas. Refl.** ii. liii. (1848) 107 If [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 **T. TURNOR Case Bankers & Creditors** Concl. 33 The Law . . . acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 **EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin** 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: . . . leaving . . . a discolorate Husband, whose vnexpressible griefe . . . would hardly

suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1829) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

c. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, inertness.

1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishment. 1566 SPENSER *Charmock Attrib.* God (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indol.* i. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lulled the weak bosom, and induced ease.

d. *fig.* Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kind of languishment. 1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 117 The first is a certain languishment, and debility of Faith. 1821 *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment. To be bemoaned with compassion kinde. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these dropping languishments add no redress to salve our awkward baps. 1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 142 Mariamne resisted the dull languishments of this captivity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saddisimus* II. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 11 Who can wonder that the mind.. quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. *esp.* Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

1541 WYATT *Compl. Love in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx. The sphere of Cupid forty years contains; Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 *Edw. III.* II. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. 1712 KEN *Hymn to the Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 237 As a chaste Dove. For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. 1819 KEATS *Sonn.* "Happy is England", Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* II. That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 2r Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness. 1709 W. KING *Art of Love* iv. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with languishment profess Follies his tongue refuses to confess. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr. Her eyes large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. 1748 SMOLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. II.* The sighs and languishments of the fair tell-tale. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. Adversers who might bow around her with languishment.

† **Languishness.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LANGUISE a. + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 HYRDE *tr. Paves Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rj. That languishness should be avoided and put from the body.

Languister. *obs. var. LINGUISTER.*

Languor (læŋgʊə, læŋgwɔɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *languor* (e, *languore*, 4-6 *languor* (e, 4, 6, 8 *languour*, (6 *Sc. langore*), 4-7 (8-9) *languour*, 4-*languor*. [a. OF. *languor*, *languo(u)r* (mod. F. *languueur*), ad. L. *languor-em*, f. *langu-ere*: see LANGUISE v. Cf. Pr. *languor*-s, Sp. *languor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *lângoare* 'nervous fever'.]

† 1. Disease, sickness, illness. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3596 Sua has eild now his ysac ledd þat he in langur lijs in bedd. *Ibid.* 1479 To ded sal nocht his langur turn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In langour lay he many a day, & deyde þe twelfte kalende of May. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 142 He lechede bem of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe. 1425 LYOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in langoure. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Kivb, [He] curethe..all theyre grevous soores, langouours and deyseases. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In willful langour and consuming smart. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86a. Hee will..heale every disease and langour amongst you. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Gif they..verifies in the court, the infirmite to be ane langour (or ane vehement seiknes of bodie or of minde). [a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Chr.* v. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4499 Bot ioseph in þat prisun lai, Wit langor langand and with care. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 117 Beggeres..That al her lyf han layed in langour and in defaue. c 1385 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 417 Off the Erl Hugelyn of Pyre the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. c 1450 LONELY *Grail* xxxvii. 606 3if it so be that I from sow go, Neure geten 3e helpe ne Socour 3ow to byrgnen out of this langour. 1462 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 267 In whos tyme there was habundance with plente of welthe and erthely joye, without langoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 65 And how this life is of no serte Now in great langour now in prosperite. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 35 Whiles thus they Britons doe in langour pine.

† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. *To make languor*: to mourn, make lament. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sorful scurs þat þai sagb ledd

wit sli langurs. c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 986 His liif nel nou3t for langour last til to-morwe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3769 In whas absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 270 For dreid that of in gret langour he grew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. There he made grette langour and dole. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58b/v. I shal not byrgne none of the langours no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 13 My harts deepe langour, and my soules sad teares. 1593 J. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dolor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. 5 § 5 (1634) 466 The text..saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great langour.

b. *Sc.* [? associated with *lang*, *LONG* a. and v.] † (a) Longing for some object (*obs.*). (b) Ennui. *To hold out of langer*: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 457 To recreate the quene and hold her out of Langer. 1616 ROLLOEK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to fit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).

1565 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 34 Great Evacuacions produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv. All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W. BUEHAN *Dom. Med.* (1792) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1855) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. 1878 C. STAMFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc.

1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affection).

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salent Ch.* x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Ross Forest* i. The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features. 1792 S. ROGERS *Poems*, *Mem.* II. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul. 1819 BYRON *Franklin* xlv. The silver light..Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Where'er The languors of thy love deep eyes Float on to me. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness, dullness.

a 1788 WATTS *Improv.* *Mind* I. xlii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation..relieves the languor of private study and meditation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 18 I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that quality. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 248 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philipp III.* v. 370 A place..where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that manure] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and languor. *Ibid.* 402 A manifest languor and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the languor of recent convalescence. 1895 *Daily News* 18 June 276 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 4142 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. 1742 PORE *Dune* iv. 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the painting glades. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* 1. 332 A sullen languor still the skies oppress, And beld th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Traits* II. 220 The languor of Rome..its weary pavements, its little life.

† **Languor**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *languor* (e, *languor* (e, 5 *languowr* (e, -uyre, -wyre, *langor*, 5-6 *languor*, 6 *languor*. [a. OF. *languor*, also *languor*, f. *languor* sb.: see prec.] = LANGUISE v. (in various senses).

c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 983 He has langured for 3our loue a ful long while. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merk.* T. 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of wouful dauyan þat langureþ (v.r. langwisseth) for loue as 3e schullen heere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 73 þei ben so feble þat þei drien, or ellis þei

languren (v.r. langoren) longe tyme. 14. *Circumcision in Twidale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salue unto hem that langor in sekeneis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love began to langour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xx. He came to the herd men wandring and langereyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255b. Our blessed sauour..so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacion of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence † **Languour** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9563. Our kyng þat lay in langouryng. 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) l. 59 Thus as an ox to thy langouryng deith wer thou drawn. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 111 To vysyte the langouryng poure. 1552 HULOET, *Langueryng* in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus*.

† **Languorment.** *Obs.* [f. LANGOUR v. + -MENT.] A state of languishing. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

Languorous (læŋgwɔɪəs), *a.* Also 5 *languorous*, 6 *Sc. languorius*. [ad. OF. *lango(u)reux*, f. *lango(u)r* LANGOUR sb.].

† 1. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Duryng the langorous tyme that polidorus tolde this yssion myserable. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 1 Ane..medycine..to eue..al the langorous desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnys in that langorous stait. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 9 Deare lady! how shall I declare thy cace, Whom late I g leard in langorous constraynt? 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 Then succeeded some langorous tyrannas.

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGOUR sb. 4-5).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.*, *The day is gone*, Bright eyes, accomplished shape, and lang'rous waist. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from langourous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 Mrs. PATRISON *Renaissance Art* Fr. viii. The langorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Lander and sleepy-eyed, and langorous of gait. 1883 LAOY VIOLET GREVILLE *Kettill's Wif* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her langorous black eyes. 1886 SYMONDS *Reveries*, *11.*, *Cath. Recl.* (1898) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming langorous and soft. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. 286 The atmosphere was..languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence † **Languorously** *adv.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air..was here almost languorously warm. 1879 *Alhewium* 24 May 671 A portrait..of a young mother..languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

|| **Languor** (læŋgwɔɪ). Also *lungoor*, *lungar*, *languor*. [Hindi *languir*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāṅgūlīn*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus*.

a 1826 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. Ind.* (1844) II. 85 Why do you challenge the lungoor? he cannot answer you! 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 223 *languor*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 249 The trees..affording..cover to innumerable langours. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Langurs.

† **Languste.** *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *languste* (cf. F. *langouste* crayfish), repr. L. *locusta*.] = LOOUST. c 1200 *Trin. Col. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wunienge and stark hair of oluente his wede, wilde hunie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† **Lanhure**, *adv.* *Obs.* [A comb. of the synonymous HURE *adv.*; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *ld lo* *int.*] At least.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mibte..wel, habben awalt hire, 3if ha nalde wið lue, wið luec er, lanhure. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 32 Swic nuhte lanhure swikele swarte deouel. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat þe greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes heinscepe.

Laniard, variant of LANYARD.

† **Laniariform** (læniəri'fɔɪm), *a.* [f. L. *laniari-us* LANIARY a. + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth. 1847-52 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably..all more or less laniariform.

† **Laniarions**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Butcher-like.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniarions) and wounding the membrane.

† **Laniary**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* -0 In 7 laniarie. [ad. L. *laniarium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

Laniary (læniəri), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [ad. L. *laniarius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniare* to tear.] *A. adj.* Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. *B. sb.* A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839-47 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries (of Insectivora) small. 1854 R. OWEN *Sket. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ.* Nat. I. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laniary* teeth.

† **Laniate** (læniət), *v.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *laniāt*, ppl. stem of *laniare* to tear.] *trans.* To tear to pieces. So *Laniated* ppl. a. (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILLY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up, to quarter, to tear in pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.

† **Laniation.** *Obs.*—[ad. *L. laniation-em*, n. of action f. *laniare* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lanier, *obs.* form of **LANNER**.

Laniferous (lānīfē-rōs), *a.* [f. *L. lanifer* (f. *lana* wool + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* l. 353 Care and cultivation... in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

Lanific (lānīfīk), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. lanific-us*, f. *lana* wool + *-ficus* making: see *-fic*.] *a.* Wool-bearing. *b.* Busy in spinning wool.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ii. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of Seres. 1806 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So † **Lanifical**, *a.* (1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*), † **Lanificons**, *a.* (1721 in *Bailey*).

† **Lanifice.** *Obs. rare*. [*a. obs.* *F. lanifice*, ad. *L. lanificum*, f. *lanificus*: see *prec.*] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-work.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 696 The Mooth breadeth upon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 *Phryne Historion.* 21 Or use any spelles or ceremonies... in their lanifices.

Laniferous (lānīfē-rōs), *a.* [f. *L. lana* wool + *-fer*, *flos* flower + *-ous*.] (See *quot.*)

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Laniferous*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora*: laniferous.

Lanigerous (lānīdžē-rōs), *a.* [f. *L. laniger* (f. *lana* wool + *-ger* carrying) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 *Topseal Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility... as in silk-worms. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as... Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1786 *tr. Savary's Lett. fr. Egypt* i. 316 This triangular rush (the papyrus)... bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 *G. Raymond in New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1841 *T. Southey* (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep: ... suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No. 491. 252 To him the republic is a... lanigerous and pelliferous region.

Lanimer: see **LANDIMER**.

† **Laning.** *Obs. rare*—[f. *LANE sb.* + *-ING*.] = **LOANING**.

1648-50 *Brathwait Barnabes Jrnl.* iii. P. 4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had been laine in.

† **Lanionious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. *L. lanionius* (f. *lanion-em* = *lanius* butcher) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Lanipendious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. *L. lanipendius* (f. *lana* wool + *-pendere* to weigh) + *-ous*.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*.

|| **Lanista** (lānīstā), *Rom. Antig.* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 *Lytton Pontefract* i. i. Our lanista would tell a different story. *Comb.* 1880 *L. Wallace Ben-Hur* 132, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

Lank (læŋk), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 lanok(e), lanke. [*OE. hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (*OTeut. *hlankjan*) which appears in *Ger. lenken* to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are *ME. LONKE* = *OHG. lancha* (whence *Rom. *flanco FLANK*); see also *LINK sb.*]

A. adj.
1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

a. of the animal body or its parts.

11000 *Judith* 205 (Gr.) Pās se hlancā gefeah wulf in wilde. 1556 *Withalls Dict.* (1568) 80 b/2 Lanke or thline in the bodie, as they that be lank, *stirgous, maculatus*. 1576 *Turberv. Venice* 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favour by cause he is overwatered and lankest. 1583 *STANWORTH Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 With lank wain visage. 1603 *DEKKER Grisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Is.* xii. xxxii, Long sootie hair fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cci, A Tiger, (whom lank Ravin fies To sett upon the Herds). 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol.* *Anat.* i. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Men of the Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 — *Englishman*, No. 40. 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Friz Wigg, .. is Frante in little. 1726 *GAY Fables* i. xxiii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779, The bard was a lank bonny figure, with short black hair. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* II. 354 He was a huge fecker, and though lank, had the startling powers of an Anacoonda. 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

b. of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 *CHARLES Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole*

Duty Man xvii. § 11 If by the springiness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 342 Let the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 *Mrs. C. PRAED Zero* ii. These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

c. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii. 83 Ic eom nu geworden werum anlicast, swa þu on hrime stettest lank cyle. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* ii. x. (1633) 138 If your haggies be full where there were lanke. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Exortions. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Par-nass.* iv. iii. 134 Drinking a long lank watching candles smooke. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* i. 772 My Purse .. is but lank. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. ii. x. (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† *d.* of immaterial things. † Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 *WALINGTON Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lanke as a shotten Herrin. 1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 66 That subtle winnower... keep the soule... lanke with ignorance. 1622 in *Reliq. Wott.* (1625) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 *BR. REYNOLDS Serm.* *July* 12th 43 Men of greene faces, of crude and lanke abilities. 1650 *Scot. Field* 269 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 226 Now lanke is their losse: our lord itt amowt! 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out at their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 *YOUNG Imperium Pelagi* Pref. Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 *COWPER Table* T. 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

2. Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat.

1690 *SHADWELL Am. Biegt* iii. i. Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 *BRAVOLE Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*, To make that which curls too much, lank, anoint it thoroughly... with Oil of Lillies. 1776 *MAO, D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 5 Apr. Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* i. xiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. I. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known... by his lank hair.

3. Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare*—

1634 *MILTON Comus* 835 Nereus, .. piteous of her woes, reard her lank head.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *lank-bellied*, *-cheeked*, *-eared*, *-haired*, *-jawed*, *-sided*, *-winged* *adjs.*; also *lank-blown*, *-lean* *adjs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 Stohn... a black Gelding... *lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail. 1785 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A *lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 *JAS. GRANT Sk. Lond.* 184 A little, *lank-cheeked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* l. 230 O *lank-eard Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men... *lank-hair'd. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 370 Puritan coffee houses... where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* (1778) III. xxi. 233 Is he as *lank-jawed as ever? 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* ii. 1. Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. Pro. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting *lank-leane Cheekes. 1743 *R. BLAIR Grace* 337 The *lank-sided Miser... meanly stole... From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheere. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* lxxviii, Where *lank-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

B. sb.

1. Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See *quots.*) 1555 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* iii. § 16. 47 margin, A Bank and a Lank of Charity. a 1661 — *Worthies, Shrofs.* ii. (1662) 10 This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank practised attendeth a Bank. 1727 *BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déclinent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

2. A lanky or lean person.

1881 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.

Hence † **Lankish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **Lankly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **Lankness**, the condition of being lank.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Maigrement*, Meagreness, .. lankly, slenderly. *Ibid.*, *Maigrité*, Meagreness, leanness, thinness, lankness. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. a 1643 *W. CARWRIGHT Ordinary* vi. v. Hungry Notes are fit for Kneels. May lankness be the Quest to me. 1648 *DIGBY Clock Open.* (1677) 160 They (the guts) are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2434/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 *GOLOSAN Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 *EXAMINER* 23/2 There was a haggardness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxv, A certain lankness of cheek... added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank**, *v. Obs.* [f. *LANK a.*]

1. *trans.* To make lank.

1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* 39 h, As soone as thou arte vp lanke thy hely [i. *lento* alacritous] and spett out rotten feede. 1562 *LEIGHT Armore* (1597) 44 b, The Lion. (If he be in daunger to be chased) .. vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lanke the lungs. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* i. xiii, Greefes companie... lankes the cheekes.

2. *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 71 And all this... Was borne so like a Soldier, that thy cheekes So much as lank'd not.

Lanket (læŋkət), *v. dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial.

form of **LANGET**.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 *HALL Caine Manxman* v. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketed.

Lankraloo, variant of **LANTERLOO** *Obs.*

Lanky (læŋki), *a.* [f. *LANK a.* + *-y*.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*obs.*).

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is, of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 *TODD, Lanke*, *adj.*, a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* i. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 509, I pass by many a church, .. with their tall bulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1867 *W. H. RUSSELL in Times* 12 July, A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, .. superintending their labours. 1874 *BURNANO My time* ii. 21 The lanky Charles... did something with a chorus to it. 1892 *BARING-GOULD Str. Survivals* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lankyrushlight from falling over.

b. Comb. as *lanky-eared*, *-limbed* *adjs.*

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-eard Noddy. 1866 *MARY BEAUMONT Joan Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† **Lannard.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 lannard(e) [*a.* [variant of **LANNER**, † after *haggard* sh.] = *next*.]

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 Lannarde a hauke, *lanier*. 1598 *FLORIO, Laniero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Tersellets, Lannards and Goshawks. a 1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* iv. iii, That young lannard... if you can whistle her To come to fist, make trial.

Lanner (lænər), *Forms:* 5-7 laner(e), -yer(e), (5) lanare, 6 lanar, 6-7 lanier, 6 lanar, 7 lanar, 6-lanner. [ad. *F. lanier*, *app.* a subst. use of the *OF. lanier* cowardly.

Cf. the med. L. synonym *tardarius*, and the description 'le lannier... est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef. s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco laniarius* or *F. fel-degg*.

In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

1400 *MAUNFORD* (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Gentill fawcones, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see **LANNERET**]. 1575 *TURBURY. Faulconrie* 114 You muste have a gentle Lanner. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Terrell. 1637 *T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lanners there more busardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27, at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or jesses. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) 1. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our countrymen. 1834 *R. MURIE Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco laniarius*) hears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 *R. F. BURTON Falconry Indus* ii. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 *LONG. Wayside Inn, Crew Long Serpent* i. Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner. *Attrib.* 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* i. 82 Lanner-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* ii. 32 A pair of lanner falcons.

Lanneret (lænərət), *Forms:* 5 lanerette, 6 lanaret, 6-lanaret, (6 -at), 7 lanaret, 7-lanneret. [ad. *OF.* and *F. laneret* in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [printed lanerettes]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [read Lanret]. And they belong to a Squyer. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon. 1575 *TURBURY. Faulconrie* 125 The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 *T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 *J. P. KENNEDY Rob of Boud* xiv. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerets.

Lanolin (lænəlīn), *Chem.* Also lanoline. [f. *L. lana* wool + *ol-eum* oil + *-in* I. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterolin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments. 1885 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Dec. II. 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLII. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

Lanose (lænōs), *a. scientific*. [ad. *L. lānos-us*, f. *lana* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly.

Hence **Lanosity**, woolliness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 325 Hand naked and smooth without .. which over a spot lanose. 1871 *COOKE Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

Lanret (lænərət), *obs.* form of **LANNERET**.

Lansfordite (lænsfərdīt), *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see *-ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found. 1888 in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in *DANA Min.* 305.

Lanshet, variant of **LANSHEARD**.

† **Lansket.** *Obs. rare*—

a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* ii. vi, How knowst thou? *Jag.* I peep't in At a loose lansket.

Lansquet (lænskət), *Forms:* 7 lancesquene(n)t, lansquenight, 7-8 lanskenet, 8 landsquenet, (sense 2 only, lāmb-skin-it), 7, 9 lansquennet(e), 9 (sense 2) lansquinnet, 7- lansquenet. *β.* (sense 1 only) 9 lānsknecht, lāns-knecht. See also **LANCE-KNIGHT**. [*a.* *F. lansquet*,

ad. G. *landsnecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lansnecht*, as if f. *lanz* lance.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 DEKKER *Knights Conjurings* (Percy) 59 Our lansque-night of Lowe-Germanie. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1612) 662 Christopher... brought ten thousand Lansquenets to passe the Alpes. 1622 A. COURT *Constance* 1. 8 Certain Women... cried out... That the Lanskenets had eaten v'p Children. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Lansquenets. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* i. ii. From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Tr. Ranks's Hist. Ref.* 1. 235 In the year 1573, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1866) 163 Some were disguised as hussars, some as miners, some as lansquenets. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

2. In the incorrect Ger. form *lansknacht*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 ff. his German lansknachts had stormed the Holy City.

3. A game at cards, of German origin.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons... to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. 1735 BAILEY *Lamb Skin-in*, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 *Wesley Bath Guide* ix. (1804) 72 And to play I bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* iii. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Maccos and lansquenet afterwards. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vi. Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lanss, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lant), sb.¹ Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, hlond, 7-8 land, 7- lant. [OE. *hlant*, *hlond* = ON. *hlant*. (The form *lant* seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire *lant* for *band*.)] Urine, esp. stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

1200 Sax. *Leechb.* i. 362 Weatras & weatran on wez to donne nim wulle & wez mid bioccan hlond. *Ibid.* II. 40 Wif carena deafe genim hryperes seallan wip gæten hlond gemenget. 1611 CORCORAN *Vine*, vine, lant, stale, chamber-lye. 1634-5 BREWER *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 GLAFFIERNE *Wit in Constable* ii. Wks. 1874 I. 191. Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1787 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.* *Lant*, or *Lant*, urine. 1859 *Autobog.* Beggar boy 105 Twice a week I had to collect stale lant (urine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blockade Phals-burg* 139 A lane... full of dunghaps and lant-boles.

Lant (lant), sb.² A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* (1887) 131 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 332 *Ammodytes tobianus*... Lesser launce... lant, Cornwall.

Lant, sb.³ dial. Short for LANTERNOO.

1705 Acc. *Bk. Sir F. Feuilis* (1894) 422 Lost at lant with L. Col. his lady &c. fo 10. 2. 1899 PREVOST *Chamberl'd. Gloss.*, *Lant*, *Lanter*, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between *Lant* and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

† Lant, v. Obs. Also 7-8 leint. [f. LANT sb.¹.] trans. To mingle with 'lant'.

1630 *Tinker of Thorney* Ded. Ep. 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. 1662 M. W. MARRIAGE *Broker v. i.* 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 KAY *N. C. Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1879 in GROSS *Prov. Gloss.* *v. Lant*, trans. 1666 [S. HOLLAND] *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* i. vi. 58 They found their eares unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscuous Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lanta'do, lante'do. Short for ADELANTADO.

1602 MIDDLETON *Urbt* iv. iii. G b 1, Your Lantedoes nor your Lantaeoes cannot serve your turne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person then the Ship.

† Lantana (lant'na). [mod.L.; the name is found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceae*, remarkable for their bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 203 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882 CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. 1893 *Daily News* 20 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantano, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanum, variant of LANTHANUM.

Lantanuric (lantani'urik), a. Chem. [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.).

1856 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lantarne, lanter(e, obs. ff. LANTERN.

† Lantcha (lant'fä). [Shortened from LANTHARA.] = LANTHARA. In some recent Dicts.

† Lanterloo. Obs. Forms: 7 lanter(e)loo, (langtriloo, lanktraloo), 8 lan(g)teraloo, lanc-treeloo, lantrelloo. [ad. F. *lanter(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier *laturehure*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu*.] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* v. i. Wks. (1888) 213 They are... playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Love-youth and her daughter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* iv. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trillou in the Box. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iii. 22 Thou art... the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 An old Ninnepence bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Lang-teraloo. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* § 123-23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at... Lanterloo.

Lantern (lan'tern), sb. Forms: 3-4 lanter(e), 4-6 launtern(e, 4-7 lantern(e, 4-terne, 4-5 -tyrne, 5-terne, laterne), 5 lantern(e, lawnterne, -tryn, 5-6 lantron, 6 lantern, -trin, -turne, 6-7 lantern(e, 8-9 lantern, 6-9 lantern, 4- lantern, [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lanterna*, also *lāterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. *λαμπτήρ* (f. *λάμπειν* to shine, cf. LAMP sb.), with ending after L. *licerna*.

The form *lanthorn* is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e. g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For *blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern*, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

1200 *Cursus* M. 12910 He be chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to here (Cott. lanter: bern). *Ibid.* 15347 Quar-for haf yee taken me. And als a theif-voght Wit lantern. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* 926 *Dido*, I shal as I can folwe thy lantern as thouw goest byfor. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3598 List lemand eyen as lanterns he had. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1255 Lyk lit lawntyrns it illumynit so clere. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 276f The said lanthorne to be maintained by those two widows that shall have the hanging of them out. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 It is like a Shuer of the Muscovy glasse whereof we vse to make Lanthorns. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xii. 289 Als, what serves our reason, but, like dark lanterns, to accomplish Treason With greater closeness? 1755 JOHNSON, *Lantern*, it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 238 The streets are... well furnished with lanterns for the winter nights. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light and the lantern dimly burning. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xiii. Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. 1872 G. C. DAVES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 140 Fishing up a lantern he turned the light on her face.

b. † *Lantern and candle-light*: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence † *lantern and candle mau*: a bellman.

1592 NASH *P. Penitence* c. 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went v'p and downe London crying then like a lantern and candle man. 1600 HEWWOOD *Edw. IV.* i. (1693) C. No more calling of lanthorne and candle light. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* I 2 b, Dost roare, bulchin, dost roare? 't'ast a good rounciall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. † *To bear the lantern*: to show the way as a leader.

1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 Of alle the remedies in the worlde this beryth the lantern. 1562 J. HEWWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde: manerly sayde. 1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. *spec.* = MAGIC LANTERN. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. *transf.* Now rare.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Tryphis* v. 543 O lantern, of which queint is bi light. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candlestick, on be which was a lantern so breunnyng lat [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* iii. ix. 91 Lyk onto the lanter of the mone. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 52 Utheris... belevit... that the lanterns of the hevyn, war verray Goddis. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trav. Exang.* T. 1. 25 Others (Nero) staked through, rosined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanterns to passengers. 1664 POWER *Erp. Philos.* 1. 24 The Glowworm. This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. 1830 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lantern had withdrawn.

b. *fig.* Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 1046 Pe lombre her lantyrne with-outen drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Pc.* cxviii. 105 Lanterne to my feet the word, and list to myn pathis. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Two lanterns of be world... Lanfranc, and Anselme. 1412 LYG. *Two Arch.* 454 His lanters, lanterne, staff of his crokyed age. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. lxxi*, And (Muses) with your bryght lanterns conuaye My pen, to write my turment and my Ioye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 O game of gentylties and lanterne of plasure. 1548 VICARY *Anal.* To Brethren (1855) II. Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgeons. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Those that shuld have bene the lanterns to others. 1577-87 HOLLISHEO *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 42 The cathedrall church of Murrey, the lantern and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 169 Camden!... lanterne unto late succeeding age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty

one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lantern of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BANCROFT *Footst.* Time I. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. † a. A lighthouse. b. The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. † c. Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] serveth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night directeth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 KENALL *Trav.* II. xxv. 9 The height... measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 320 The bird... was carried against the lantern in a gale. 1882 *Standard* 23 May, The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Jan., The 'Soverayne'... is a most noble ship:... all went into the lanthorne together.

4. *Arch.* An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quot. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c. 1406 *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, minsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* x. (1870) 153 The spyre of the churche is a curious and a right goodly lantern. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxiii. 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lantern or frontispice of the Capitoll. *Ibid.* xxxviii. iii. 946 Both the lantern, yea and the leaved dore, thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 BREWER *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanterns in college halls. 1766 ERICKSON *London* IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lantern. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* *New Eng.* (1821) I. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* ix. Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. *lantern-fish* in 9).

a. The whiff, *Arnglossus megastomus*. b. † U. S. A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, Sea Fishes 100 *Lanterns*: Lug aleth Cornubiensis. 1686 -- *Willughby's Ichthyogr.* iv. 102 *Arnglossus*, species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses a pelluciditate sua *Lantern*, vocant. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 22 *Arnglossus megastoma*, .. Names, .. *lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly.

1750 G. EDWARDS *Birds* iii. 220 The Fly, I take to be a kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lanthorn. 1810 A. V. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quot.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist. Anim.* iv. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (*ἀναμπερ*).

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' in situ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (1880) 108 In *Echinus* this (masticating apparatus) consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'.

7. Technical uscs. a. *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed. 1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity*. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass... supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding*. 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also *lantern-wheel*.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 18 Near the end, there is... a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12 Staves. 1709 F. HAUSKNE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* 1 The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1805 BREWSTER in J. FERGUSON *Lect.* I. 82 note, A lantern. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1839 *Nat. Philos.* *Arch.* ii. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.

8. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lantern-glass, -horn, -post; also (sense i d) lantern entertainment, -photograph, -plate, -size; (sense 4) lantern roof, tower, turret. b. objective, as lantern-bearer, -maker. c. instrumental, as lantern-led, -lit adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Laternarius*, a. *lanterne bearer. 1833 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. v, a rush was made upon the "Admiral Benbow", the lantern-bearer following. 1611 Cotgr., *Laternier*, a. *Lantern-carrier. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111, 37 "Lantern entertainments." 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 590, I see he has smashed the "lantern glass again. 1543 tr. *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 No merchant stranger [shall] .. bryng into this Realme of Englonde to be sold any manner.. *lantern hornes. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 486 It is .. semi-transparent, almost like lantern-horns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. i, Better we had through mire and bush been "lanthorn-led by Friar Rudi [cf. Milton *L'Allegro* 104]. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 128 We enjoyed our coffee *al fresco* in the cool "lantern-lit garden. 1598 FLORIO, *Laternario*, a. *lanterne maker. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lantern-maker. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by "lantern-photographs .. taken during the conversazione. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11, 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the "lantern plate was laid upon it, film to film. 1717 MORLEY *Condoreet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest "lantern-post. 1882 MISS BRADDOON *Mt. Royal* i. ii. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and "lantern roof. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11, 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or "lantern-size plates. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make "lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G. SANOVS *Tras.* 40 fig. F. the foot of the "Lantern Tower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) i. 121 note, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* 11. 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a "lantern turret.

9. Special combs.: lantern-bellows, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; lantern-braces (see quot.); lantern-carrier (also -bearer) = lantern-fly; lantern-face, ? = LANTERN-JAWS; lantern-fish, the smooth sole; lantern-fly, one of several species of insects of the family *Fulgoroidea* (see quot.); +lantern-leaves, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; +lantern-lerry, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); lantern-light, (a) the light from a lantern; (b) a 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; lantern-man, one who carries a lantern, +spec. one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; lantern-pier, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); lantern-pinion = lantern-wheel; lantern-pump (see quot.); lantern-service, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; lantern-shell, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; lantern-spar (see quot.); lantern-sprat, a sprat infested by a Lernean parasite (see quot.); +lantern-stairs (see quot.); lantern-wheel = sense 7 d. Also LANTERN-JAWS.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lantern-bellows, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lantern-braces, iron bars to secure the lanterns. 1810 A. V. SACK VOY. *Surinam* 279 The "Lantern Carrier. "The "Lantern Bearer. 1795 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour to Lo. Pitt* arrives i alas with "lantern face! 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lantern fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* 111, 191 It [the smooth sole] is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma* .. It is also called Marysole. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Lantern fish*, a smooth sole. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lantern fly. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trans. Spain* (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lantern flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bios.* (1813) 111, 172 The Great Lantern Fly. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgura candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1712 *Fr. Bk.* c. Rates 44 "Lantern Leaves, as mercury, per lb. Weight, 03.00. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 294 Lantern-fish, c. 1530 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 72 Smiling at his feat Of "lantern-lerry. 1400 MANOEUV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to a "lantern-light, it fletex about. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 139 Why 'twas in question of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lantern light. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x. There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Wee will make him .. tell what "Lanternman or groome of Hecates close stooles hee is. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 The lantern-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental. Ecclesiol.* 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the "lantern-piers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 140 "Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lantern-pump, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 13/1 The "lantern services, especially that on the "Life of Christ", proved most helpful to the people. 1851-6 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. *Lantern-shell. 1777 WATSON in *Phil.*

Trans. LXVIII. 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or "lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 233 This Lerneia is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed "lanthorn sprats". 1653 UROUHAUT *Kabelair* i. liii. Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a pair of winding (such as we now call "lantern) stairs. 1792 YOUNG *Trans. France* (1886) 17 The stone drawn up by "lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence +Lantern, a maker of lanterns.
c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders.
Lantern (læntəm), v. Also 8-9 lanthorn. [f. the sb.]

1. a. trans. To enclose as in a lantern. b. To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.
1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 112 Prometheus.. lantern'd in his breast. .. Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii. 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self-lantern'd, saturate with sunbeams. 1832 LAMB *Let. to Cary* in *Talford Final Mem.* xviii. 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night. 1846 C. MANTLANO *Ch. Catacombs* 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan .. she must go in and out of a gate laurelled and lanterned.
2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post. (= F. lanterner.)

1855 in WRIGHT. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.
Hence Lanterned ppl. a. furnished with a lantern.
1800-24 CAMPBELL *Grave of Suicide* 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

Lantern, variant of LANTERN Sc., Lent.
Lanternist (læntənist). [f. LANTERN sb. + -IST.] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 *Ch. Times* 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to "lanternists" this winter. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 336 A bad lot of slides, or a bungling lanternist.

Lantern-jaws. Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence Lantern-jawed a., having lantern-jaws.

1762 LANGT. P. Pl. A. vii. 163 Hongur .. buffeted the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced fellow. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com.* 144s, (1709) 392 A Lantern-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. 1712 AOOISSON *Spect.* No. 173 § 5 A Ploughman .. being very lucky in a Pair of long Lantern-Jaws, wrung his face into .. a hideous Grimace. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Ep. Reviews* Wks. 1812 1.3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Pair* xxix, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1885 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

Lantern-grave, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.
Lanthanite (lænpānit). Min. [f. next + -ITE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals. 1849 J. NICOT *Min.* 34 Lanthanite .. is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite .. Effervesces in the acids.

Lanthanum (lænpānum). Chem. Also 9 lanth(an)um. [f. Gr. λανθάνειν to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839-41. Symbol Ln. Also attrib.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 3) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, be (Mosander) designates Lanthanum (λανθανον, to lurk). 1849 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 358 Oxide of lanthanum. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 167 Lanthanum. 1853 FOUQUÉ *Chem.* (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanum is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, A tolerably pure lanthanum salt may be obtained by [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

Lantern, variant of LANTERN.
Lanthopine (lænpōpin). Chem. [f. Gr. λανθάνειν (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE: see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanthopin*, C₂₂H₂₅NO₄.

Lanthorn, variant of LANTERN.
+Lanatif, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. LANT sb. + (-IFY).] trans. To wet with urine.
a 1652 A. WILSON *Unconst. Lady* ii. ii. (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff-pat, A little lanatifed, to hold the gilding.

Lanfirne, obs. form of LANTERN.
+Lanfirne. Obs. rare -1. [Anglicized form of LANTANA.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

1733-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantane or Way-faring Shrub.

Lantreloo, variant of LANTRELOO Obs.

Lantren, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lants-, lantgrave, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE.

Lantum (læntəm). [prob. merely echoic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hardy-grndy.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Lanturne, -ytne, obs. forms of LANTERN.

+Lanuge. Obs. rare -0. [ad. L. laniugo, f. lana wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lanuge*, Downe, or the beard when it first appears to grow.

Lanuginic (læniudžinik), a. Chem. [f. L. lanugin- (see next) + -IC.] L. acid (see quot.). 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanuginic*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose (læniudžinos), a. scientific. [ad. L. lanuginosus, f. lanugin- (laniugo) down, f. lana wool: see -OSE.] = next.

1603 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flatfish, and lanuginose. 1731 MASSEY *ibid.* XXXVII. 218 These .. soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. 1826 in KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 275.

Lanuginous (læniudžinos), a. Chiefly scientific. [ad. L. lanuginosus-us: see prec. and -ous.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Lanuginosus at a lad of eyghten yee[r]s. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillars. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Amiantus*. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappus Plants. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* ii. 236 The Mouth and Tongue .. by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane. 1762 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. 1877 CEVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Hence Lanuginousness. (Bailey, vol. II. 1727.)

|| Lanugo (læniugo), scientific. [L. f. lana wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; spec. that covering the human foetus.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 904 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like. 1766 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 192/1 A Monchinel-apple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* i. i. 25 The .. so-called lanugo, with which the human foetus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions.

attrib. and Comb. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if depends of the sebaceous glands. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 695 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.

|| Lanx (lænx). Antig. [L.] A large dish. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *calinus* was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the *lanx* could hold a crab. 1864 O. Rev. July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 250 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstopitum.

Lanyard (lænyärd). Forms: a. 5 lanzer, 5-6, 9 dial. lanyer, 7 lanyier, 9 dial. lanner. B. 7 lanyard, lennerd, 7-9 lan(n)iard, 8 *erron.* land yard, 8- lanyard. [A re-adoption of F. *lanière* (see LAINIER).]
+1. = LAINIER. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 A lanyer, *ligula*. 1530 PALSCOR. 237/1 A lanyer of lether, *laniere*. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) 11. 383 *Laniard*, the thong of a whip. a 1855 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lanner*, *Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.
2. Naul. 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).
a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* *Yng. Seamen* 15 They have all of them pulleys, .. Lanyards, caskets, and crows feet. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Those Lanniers are many small Ropes reeved into the dead men eyes of all shrouds. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 Having .. cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizzen-shrouds. 1748 *Anderson's Voy.* i. x. 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could .. to reeve new lanyards. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A hammock, slung .. by two lanyards fastened to rings. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.*, *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging. 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* i. xiv. Dost thou not .. hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b. Used for firing a gun.
1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Navy*. *Game* 95 Captains of the guns their Laniards bear. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh.* *Easy* xxx, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in dis-appointment. 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July. The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillerymen would .. have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

c. Used for various other purposes.
1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennard of the Whipsaft. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) 11, 417 Four ladders, (each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long). 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. ii. x. He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R. KIPING *Captains Courageous* 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

d. The material of which lanyards are made.
1862 *Times* 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

+Lanyer, v. Obs. [f. lanyer (see prec.-)]

trans. To bind with a thong.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 To lanyere, *ligulare*.

Lanzkeocht (Ger.). see LANSQUENET.

Laodicean (lædizi'an), a. and sb. [f. L. *Laodicea* -a (a. Gr. Λαοδικαία) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea.
b. Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 'Worse... is profane Newtrallie, or Laodicean coldness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. 1877 L. TOLLEMACIE in *Fortin. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1883 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 *Times* 12 Sept. 7/4 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

B. sb. a. An inhabitant of Laodicea. b. One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1612 *Bible Rev.* iii. 14 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iii. 239 These are... Laodiceans, who are poor, and blind and naked. 1772 *Fletcher Appeal Wks.* 1795 i. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1881 T. HARVEY (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodiceanism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J. ADAMS *Lett. Wks.* 1850 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1856 *Spurgeon New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

Lap (lap), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *læppa*, 3-7 *lappe*, 6 *lapp*, 4- *lap*. [*OE. læppa, læppa* wk. masc. = *OFris. lappa*, *OS. lappo* (Essen gloss.), *MDn. lappe* (*Du. lap*), *OHG.* (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (*MHG. lappe* masc. and fem., *mod.G. lappen* masc.); cf. *ON. lepp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair. App. the *OTeut.* type would be **lapp-* with *pp* for earlier *pp*; the pre-*Teut.* root might be either **lap-*, **lob-*, or **lobh-*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with *Gr. λάβω* *Loab* (see sense 2 below), with *Skr. lamb-*, to hang loose, or with *Lith. lūpas* patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl. (colloq.)* a tail-coat.

c 807 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 197 [David] for-cast his mentles ænne læppan [*Loram chlamydis*]. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 107/29 And cam an touchede be lappe of ore louverdes clothes etc. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* a. 207 Wyth lappes large. 131. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1356 Bi. be byt al of be byzys, be lappes pay lance bi-hynde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 399 (148) The hym a-gayn by be lappe caughte. a 1400 *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS. S.) be Lyon... with his teep... kytte a pece of his lappe. 14. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 And with laddil lappes the lenghe of a 3erde. c 1430 *Filigr. Lyf Manhode* ii. li. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, rcdy... for to wastle. c 1460 *Emare* 654 Her vysage sbe gan hyde, With the bymther lappes [of her surkote]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* ii. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in furtres, with sleues with fyde lappes or plyted. 1530 *Palsgr.* 237/2 Lappe or skyrat, geyron. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezech.* v. 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fairde Facions* ii. xi. 258 Their women... upon their heades do use a certain attire... whereof the one lappes so rangete... which one side semeth her good. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 870 Who take him by the lap and lewch. 1608 *Waller Hexapla Exod.* 638 The Ephod... had foure lappes or wings... as much in Gutch Coll. Cur. l. 172 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 *RUTHENORO Lett.* (1862) I. 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time, curtain and to look in thro' the window to green and endless eternity. c 1665 *Hales Gold. Rem.* (1688) 262 When David chide out off the lap of Saul's garment. 17. *Mary Myle* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1880) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe. c 1872 *Hoc Tates* 8. III. 259 Wippled his eyes... with the lap of this plaid. 1824 *Scott Redcraut* xli. With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. 1848 - F. M. *Perth* viii. The horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Lapp*, the skirts of a coat. 1878 *Mozley's Ess.* I. Intro. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'lapp' before the examination.

fig. 1651 *Cornwall Chas. II at Scorne* 7 That we may be far from cutting of a lap of that just power... which God hath allowed to the King.

† b. *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pisciotte) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 314 The laird of Cessfurde... seit on fercelle wpon the lapp and winge of the laird of Balduichie feild.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body:

a. of the ear, liver, lungs: = *LOBE*. *Obs.* exc. in *ear-lap*. [*A Com. Teut. sense.*]

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 198 Sio [lifer] biþ on þa swiþran sidan aþen of þone newesceolpe sio lufið lif læppan. 14. *loc.* in *Wt. Vülcker* 631/8 Lap of þe ere. 1538 *ELVOT Dict.* *Flux*, are the extreme parts of the liver, the heart, or the lungs, or of other things wherein is any duyness, they may be called lappes, byrmyes. 1573 *BARET AL.* L. 86 The lappes of the lights or lungs, *fibra pulmonis*. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The lappes or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1739) 217 The Synod... decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 ROWLANDS *Moult's Theat.* Ins. 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which utheth to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharmec. Gen.* (1693) 399 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. 1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* II. 52 Require a thing 'I'll part wi' never! She's get as soon a lap of my liver.

† b. A fold of flesh or skin; *occas*, the female pudendum. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVIS Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiii. (*MS. Bodl.* 3738) In Siria þeþ oven þat haue no dewe lappis nouer fresche lappes vnder þrote [*L. falcaria sub gutture*]. c 1420

[see *DEWLAP*]. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two great tuskes... hauinge on euerie syde lappes hanginge downe of the bignes of two hand bread[th]. 1605 *TIMME Querist.* i. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness incooned, it doth first and teare the laps of the stomach. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continued at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

† 3. A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuelly Sholde this child... winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. 14. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lymgh to bele. c 1460 *Towneley Rev.* xxiv. 265 A lap... flor-tatyr and torne. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. † a. The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 284/29 In heore lappen huy brougten mete. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 273 In his bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessed offe. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazar lay ther-yne. c 1400 *Sawdun Bab.* 1800 That smyten of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of be lappe of holy chirche. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* i. 6 He beganne to rede in a lytly book that he had in his lappe. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xi. xv. 19 Hys ryche mantill, of quham the forbeist lappes... was bukit with a knot. c 1586 *Cress Parnok* Ps. cxxix. iv. [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbowd lapp. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xviii. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. 34. 13 It was the Christian Church which... did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Heathen learning. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lapp he gaderede some. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 433 She... heeld hir lappe ahood, for wel sche wiste The flaukon moste fallir for the twist. 1536 *HEYWOOD Love's Mistress* ii. i. Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lappes; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold. 1648 *LYTTON Harold* i. i. Followed by girls with laps full of flowers. 1845 *MRS. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place *in* or *on* which a child is nursed or any object held.

c 1275 *LAV.* 302/1 Com þar a bour-cniht and sat adun forþ ziht... he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vppe bis lappe [*earlier text* in his bærm]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6766 Als a childre þat sittes in þe moder lapp. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 686 His walet lay biforn hym in his lappe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 283 Ich sauh hym [*Lazarus*] sitte... in Abraham's lappe. c 1422 *HOCLEVE AL. Poems* (1892) 231 Streeche out anon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed downe leye and reste. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 286 (Harl. MS.) She late hit [a stone] fall in be lappe of gidwo. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvi. 34 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stondeth in the Lord. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 3 A Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 160 So rose... Herculean Samson from the Harlot-lap of Philistine Dalilah. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 157 2 She lays me upon my face in her Lap. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1831) II. 357 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in her lap. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Ireland* iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* vi. lii. The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 *WATSON Pleas. Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 *LE FANU V. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Aug. 327/2 Two hundred miles west... lies Altoona, in the lap of the... Mountains.

c. *fig.* Freq. in such expressions as *in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap; bred up, nursed, etc. in the lap of (luxury, etc.)*. † To lay in (a person's) lap: to thrust upon his notice. For in the lap of Providence, the future, cf. *Gr. θεῶν ἐν γούβραις*.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* ii. iv. Lete yonge gentilmen have often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarly spoken) layde in their lappes, how [etc.]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now! That srew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1758 *SPENSER Wks.* (Grosart) I. 544 A Countrie of yor' owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lapp of England. 1816 R. C. *Tines Whistle* v. 2125, I luld a sleep in pleasures lap. 1817 *HIERON Wks.* II. 266 He would... sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1666 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sales another way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1041 Flowers were the couch... Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 *PRINCE Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4.) 105 There is in the lap of Providence an appointed time yet to come. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 593 They pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. 1742 *YOUNG Am. Th.* i. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1754 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1796 *MORSE*

Amer. Geog. I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* II. xii. 402 Bred up... in the lap of republic freedom. 1802 *MAR. EOGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman... nursed in the lap of hardship. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. v. 217. The current of presents... flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 *BYRON Werner* II. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and reard in luxury's lap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† 6. To fall into the lap or laps of: to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, to be left in the laps: to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (*Lapse* is sometimes written for *laps*, by confusion with *LAPSE* sb.)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. *G. durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do... acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 153 b. In the retire they fel into the lappes of their enemies. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence Andria* iii. v. Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest... till in the Lapse thou fall. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they... fall headlong into the lap of endless perdition. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 5) † *lap-child*, -cloth, -mantle, -spaniel (cf. *LAPDOG*), -thing; *lap-board*, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; *lap-cock* (see quot. 1848); a lap-lettuce, curly lettuce; † *lap-lock* = *DEWLAP*; *lap-shaver* (see quot.); *lap-table* = *lap-board*; *lap-tea* (*U.S. local*), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also *LAP-DOG*, *LAPSTONE*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 3 Canterbury his servants handed this 'lap-child' with a witness. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 409 The 'lap-child, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. xiv. (1884) 233 They loved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. 1802 *DUNOUIROU Statist. Surv.* *Down* 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called 'lap-cocks'. 1848 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. n. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and lap lettuce... on a little heath. 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.* *Varen*, the Bullocks, or 'Laplock of Oxen. 1603 Q. *Eliz. Ward.* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 'Lappe mantles. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-shaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness... The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A *Lap Spaniel... Bitch. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Suppl.*, **Lap table*, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. 1866 *LOWELL Eighteen P. Intro.*, Poems 1890 II. 197 **Lap-tea*: where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J. MILLER *Mahomet* II. ii. Shall enervating contagious love... make a 'laphing of me'!

Lap (lap), sb.² Also 4 *lappe*. [*LAP v.* 1] Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dial.*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. *CAT-LAP*).

a. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milk or whey. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lap, Pottage, Butter-milk, or Whey. c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd* 4, Lap, Spoon-meat. a 1754 *FIELONG Fm. Wild* i. xiv. As when their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed bounds. 1782 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 50* If your bounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Lap, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Call this here tay I calls it lap'.

b. 1618 *HORNBY Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 29 They will... inforce mee to drinke... with such a deale of complementall oratory, as off with your Lap, Wind up your Bottoms [etc.]. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* i. ii, A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery? 1641 *BROOME Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Lap*, also strong Drink of any Sort. 1815 *SCOTT Gay Mann.* xxviii. The gentry... would have given baith lap and pannel to any poor gypsey. 1865 *STANG Dict.*, Lap, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 37 What man þat loueh mede... He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. 1880 *MRS. PIZZOLI Let.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a 1837 *BROOKES Sec. Brother* i. i, These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 *HOLME LEX Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by waveslets on the beach.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Only the lap of the lapping wave broke on the hush of their solitude. 1889 *AMELIA BARR Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lazy whish and lap of the ocean.

Lap (lep), *sh.* 3 [f. LAP v. 2]

†1. ? Something wrapped up: a bundle. Obs.
1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 132 In token whereof they presented 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 *Pike Services* Mississ. II. (1810) 194 note. Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 Laps, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 *Sir E. Rieu Shipbuild.* II. 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard .. require the usual double row [of rivets]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should .. have a lap of at least 3 inches of tiles. 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 5/5 The hand-made cigarette .. having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No.* 4067, 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. Wood *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 *Corr. J. & Join.* 71 The half lap dovetail .. has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine*. The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1859 E. MALSON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. 1881 J. W. ASTON in *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being turned the lap of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. U.S. 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

3. *Euchre*. (See *quot.*)

1886 *Euchre*: how to play it iii. 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the lap may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. PATON *Wool in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. 1890 W. J. GORNOY *Foundry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder .. 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* Lap .. (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing*. One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1861 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 *Dickens's Dict. Lond.* 277/2 A running track, three laps to the mile. 1894 *Astley 50 Years Life* II. 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt*, *carling*, *dovetail*, *dovetailing*, *jointed*; *lap-weld* sb. and vb.; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin*, *cylinder*, *machine*, *roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer*, *sprint*. Also *lap-joint* (see *quot.* 1847). †Lap-yard, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also *LAP-STREAK*.

1892 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/1 The shell plating .. is fitted on the 'lap-butt' principle. 1874 *Theatre Naval Archit.* 47 When these carlings are required to resist an upward instead of the ordinary downward thrust, they .. lap over the under side of the beams, in which case they are termed 'lap carlings'. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Eschib.* 263 This felt or lap is delivered to a wooden 'lap-cylinder'. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 89 Fig. 24 represents the pin part of a 'lap-dovetail'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 388 'Lap dovetailing consists the dovetail, but shows the thickness of the lap on the return side. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 164 Folding doors, which meet together upon a 'lap-joint'. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 93 In a lap-joint, that is, in lapping two pieces together, supposing them of equal thickness, half the substance of each should be cut away. 1874 *Theatre Naval Archit.* 113 The bulkheads .. are connected by single-riveted lap joints and butts. *Ibid.* Liners are required behind the stiffeners by the 'lap-jointed system'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Lapping engines, 'lap-machines' or doublers [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 5/2 At one corner outside the track a little shed is filled with the 'lap-scorers'. 1886 *Cyclist* 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlon, by a fine 'lap sprint', landed a winner by five yards. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 'Lap-weld (Forging)', a weld in which the welding edges are thinned down, lapped, and welded. *Ibid.* Catal. The tubes are 'lapwelded'. 1733 P. LINCOLN *Interest Scot.* 93 No Part of it [Linen Cloth] worse than the 'Lap-yard' or outside Cover.

VOL. VI.

Lap (lep), *sh.* 4 [Of obscure etymology; perh. a use of *prec.*, as the original tool may have been a 'lap' or wrapping of cloth or leather.] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 35 In the manufacture of cutlery, the use of the stone is followed by that of the lap or glazor. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mann's Metal* II. 29 The blade being properly ground, is then glazed .. by applying it to the lap. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 212 A soft steel lap at first and afterwards a zinc one are generally used. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Lap, a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

b. *Gun-making*. (See *quot.*)

1881 *GREENER Gun* 238 The lap is fixed into a head revolving 650 times a minute. The barrel is moved backwards and forwards upon it. 1886 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting* I. 72 The polisher, or 'lap', as it is called, consists of an iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug the exact size of the tube.

Lap (lep), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 1 *lapien*, 4-6, 8 *Sc. lape*, 5-6 *Sc. laip*, 9 *Sc. lepe*. B. 4-6, *lappe*, 4-6, *lap*. [OE. *lapien* = MLG. and MDN. *lapien*, OHG. *lappan*; cf. Icel. *lepja*; the OE. root **lap-* (cogn. w. L. *lambere*, Gr. *λάπτειν* to lick, *lap*) is represented also by OHG. *leffil*, mod.G. *löffel* spoon. The normal representative of the OE. word is the obsolete *lape*; the form *lappe*, *lap* may be due to the influence of F. *laper* (an adoption of the Tent. word).]

†1. *intr.* To take up liquid with the tongue.

In OE. const. *on*, in early mod. Eng. *in*. Obs.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 184 Geboeth fast hie .. neahst nestige lapien on hūnig. 13 .. E. *Altit*. P. B. 1434 Let þie ladyes of hem lape. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 215 What man that hath the water nome up in his hande and lappeth so. To thy part chese out alle tho. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) I. [The lamb] In the streime hapit to cull his thrist. c. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. iii. Diij, Alas why hath she this delite to lap in gillies blode? 1607 *SHAKS.* *Timon* iii. vi. 95 Vncover Dogges, and lap. c. 1630 *RIDSON Surv.* *Deson* s. 286 (1810) 256 Cattle accustomed to drink or lap. 1721 *KAMSON On Punch-bowl* Take up my Ladle, fill, and lape. 1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 172 And then he lapped again, but could not stand on his Legs.

2. *trans.* Of animals, rarely of human beings:

To take up (liquid, rarely food) with the tongue; to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with *up*.

a. 1340 *HANFOLDE Faler* lviii. 25 Berkan agayn wickidnes & lapand watre of grace. 1382 *Wyclif Judg.* vii. 5 Thilk that with boond and with longe laper the watri. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 23 There lerned I fyrst to laper of the bloode. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchir.* x. 44 Thy sey monstreis .. [sall] lape thy blude that lungeir to aswage. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* ii. i. 288 They'll take suggestion, as a Cat lapes milke. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* *Gen.* (1693) 799 They lap up their meat, what they eat. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 40 9 He had the Cholicke last Week with lapping sow Milk. 1735 *SOMERVELLE Chase* i. 155 Soon as the growling Pack .. Have lapp'd their smoking Viands. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 177 He baitit the lyon to dieidis of wyre, Quhill he lepit the blade to the kyng-dome deird. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 21 Up he rose in a funk, lapp'd a toothful of brandy, and to it again. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 384 Some basons of water for washing were suffered to pass. .. The jury-men, raging with thirst, soon lapped up the whole. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems.* *Eden Bower* xix, The soul of one shall be made thy brother, And thy tongue shall lap the blood of the other.

†3. To suck (a teat). Obs. rare⁻¹.

1562 *PHAER Enchir.* viii. Cc j b, Their mammies teats thei lap wth hungrie lipis.

4. *intr.* Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with *in*, *up*.

1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxvi. Flinty steps, .. against which the tide lapped fitfully with small successive waves. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxii, You'd think that the water was lapping in right among us. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 116, I heard the water lapping on the crag. 1873 *BLACK Pr.* *Thule* xxiii. 384 The sea lapped around the boat. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 152 The water .. lapping up, or lashing, under breeze, against the terrace wall.

5. *trans.* To beat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound.

1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* vii, The distant sea, lapping the sandy shore with measured sound. 1874 *LONGF. Cadenabbia* iv. 1, .. hear the water .. lapping the steps beneath my feet. 1883 *MRS. KOLLINS New Eng. Bygoner* 59 Where was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily.

Lap (lep), *v.* 2 Forms: 4-6 *lappe*, 4-5 *wlappe*, 5-6 *lape*, 4-6, *lap*. [Not in OE. or in any other Tent. lang.; first recorded c. 1200-1225 in the compound *hi-lappe*, *bi-leppe*. Prob. f. LAP *sb.* 1 in the sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. The perplexing form *wlappe* (Wyclif, Peacock) is prob. not original, but due to the influence of the synonymous *Wlap* v.; it is hardly likely that OF. *vloper*, *veloper*, *volo-per* can have contributed to the change of form.]

1. *trans.* To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything supple). Const. *about*, *in*, *on*, *over*, *round*, *to*, *up*, *until*; also with *about*, *round* advs.

a. 1300 *Sarman* xxxix. in E. E. P. (1862) 5 In to þis world .. he broyte a stinking felle lapped per. a. 1350 *St. Laurence* 194 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 120 Iron plates he gert þam glew And lap until his sides ay new. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 268 That yonge fresche queene That mantel lapped her aboute. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii. 17 (Hart. MS.) She lapped hire talle aboute þe corde of the belle. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Horn.* 5 Paill Aurora .. Her russet mantill .. Lapped about the heyny circum-

stance. 1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Olde Age* 38a, The vine .. lappeth it selfe fast, to what soever it cometh neare. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Mau* i. 19 Nature hath in such wise lapped, and fastened to the tooth [of the Vertebra] a solid Ligament. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 497 The frier lapping a garmente about his arme [etc.]. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 18 Hammer the Plate that is lap'd over the wyre close to the wyre. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* ii, He would lap a Piece of it about a Sore Toe. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 121 This is lapped round the rest of the body. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 625 Lapping the skirts .. about the little feet. 1839 *URE Dict.* Arts 215 After they are bleached .. they are lapped round in great lengths of several pieces. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II. 140 Its upper roll, instead of being lapped about, was kept fastened in its place. .. by a golden pin. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. viii. v. 363 They .. mutually entwined their trunks, lapped them round their limbs and neck.

trans. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 146 The wer schippijs was lappyt thaim about. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. x. 201 About my feyt My spous lappit fell down into the 3et.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *about*, *round*. Now rare *eccl. dial.*

1562 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Disobedience & Rebel.* iv. (1850) 577 A great tre .. caught him by .. his goodly hair, lapping about .. as he bed. 1680 *Vind. Refuting Clergy* (ed. 2) 16 This is a fine pliable principle .. I will lap about your finger like Barbary Gold. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar. 1 Apr. This [dress], laps all round them, not unlike a riding-hood. 1825 *Sir W. NAPIER Chron. Scinde* II. vi. 387 The two regiments thus opposed, lapped round the nearest point of the houses. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* Lap, the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving laps round the low beam.

†2. To fold, fold up, together; to roll up in successive layers. Const. *into*. Obs. or *dial.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 320 She wate a cloth of silke all white .. And lapped it together. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De I. R. xviii. xciv. (1495) 661 The leues of Lappates ben .. wonderly wrallyd and lappyd. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4568 Quen he had lokid on þe lyne he lapped it to gedre. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* iv. (1888) 30 This Piamater dedeth the substance of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certen selles or diuisions. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1572) 95 As a booke lapped up together. a. 1568 *ASCHEAN Let. to E. Raven*, That he may both see news &c. largely told, and also learn to lap up a letter. 1641 *H. BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 22 To give charge that in lapping up a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwards. 1678 *DURCHES or NEWCASTLE in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 330 Since I lapt up my letter I writ this. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 347 Bulls' hides joined, and lapped and rolled one over another. c. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 20 A .. clean linen rag lapped up.

Fig. 1577-87 *HOLSHED Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 401 Lapping up (among a bundle of other misfortunes) this evil chance.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round. Const. *in*, *† with*, *† within*. Also with *† in*, *over*, *round*, *up*. To lap on: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. †To lap in lead: to place in a leaden coffin; also, to entomb.

13 .. E. *Altit*. P. B. 175 Alle þyn oþer lymez lapped ful clene, þenne may þou se þy sauour. c. 1325 *Kyng & Hermyn* 289 in Hazl. E. P. I. 2. Go to slepe, and I schall lape thee with my cope. c. 1340 *HANFOLDE Frois.* tr. (1866) 5 Laid in a crib and lapped in clathis. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 5 The body taken, Joseph wlappeid [1388 lapped] it in a clene sendel. †a. 1400 *Mort. Arth.* 230c They .. bawmed þaire honourliche kynges .. Lappede them in lede. c. 1450 *ME. Alit.* bk. (Heinrich) 170 Lappe hem [wars] in wort leues. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 92 Unto every ij or iij gud and discreit women that wyndes and lappis my body in one sheit. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* III. iii. 317 The seede, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 376 Christ Iesus .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 *MIDDLETON Alad World* II. ii. 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead. 1627 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 With a malet in the one hand, & a plug lapped in Okum .. in the other. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp.* Amer. iv. 83, I shewed the Captain and his Wife my fingers, who .. bid me lap it up again. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 1, I laid myself at full length upon the handkerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 3 This brush is again lapped round with thread. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* I. xx, The good old Prelate lies lapp'd in lead. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Illustr.* II. 31 The mower too lapt up his scythes from our sight. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 624, I had fished ..; but having broken my top in an unlucky leap, was .. lapping the fracture. 1861 *KEAOE Cloister & H.* iv. (1866) 154 A good doren of spices lapped in flax paper. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 467 Lay the tail to the hook .. and lap it on securely. 1876 *PURVIS & STREETWRIGHT Telegraphy* 233 The ends are lapped over with tape and yarn to prevent abrasion of the gutta percha.

trans. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xiv. 27 The Lord wlappeid hem in the myddis of the floodis. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ii. (1617) 16 The Sea and Earth together are lapped up in the Ayre. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1836 I. 121 Were thy heart lapt up In any flesh but in Piero's bloodie, I would thus kisse it. a. 1628 *PURSTON New Covt.* (1634) 96 Who looks upon him as lapping the waters as in a garment. 1657 W. MORICE *Cornu quasi Cornu* Pref. 2 The reasons thereof in writing. I lapt up in one sheet, and transmitted to him. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 29. 216 Lapped in pale Elysian mist.

†b. To bem, in press close with with a hostile force, or with something noxious. Also with *about*, *in*. Obs. (in later use only *Sc.*)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Lap þam bitow 30w. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1057 They lapped hym in on every syde. 14 .. *Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* 24 Thus am I lapped all aboute .. With todes and snakes. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* a-bout. Thidday he past, and lappyt it [Dunde] about. 1554 *LYONSAS Monarchie* 374 The Romanis lappit iþame about. That be no waye thay mycht wynt out.

†c. To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace.
 c. 1350 *Parit. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladies full luffly lapped yn armes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 76 This worlthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel the flour of feynesse lappedh in his armes. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall... in hur lovely armes me lappede. c. 1470 HENRY VI. *allace* vi. 54 He at will may lap hyr in his armys. 1513 DOUTLAS *Æneis* iii. lx. 38 Gruling on his knels, He lappit me fast by haith the ix.

†d. Proverb. To be lapped in one's mother's smock: to be born to fortune. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunæ filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. †a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap up in a disguise. *Obs.*

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii. 1 Rightwisemen bat ere not... lapped in errors of be world. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or dekenne wylapth hymself in secular officis. c. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 And... er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pyrry, he lappedd hem in care. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 (Harl. MS.) I am a thef, scil. lapped with swiche a synne. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 4 I am al lapped in sorrow. c. 1540 *Tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooeer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING vbl. sb.] 1 cl. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* i. 150 He lappedd up all thynges in Loue. — 5th *Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1562) 37 This Vs lappedd in all other men with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Myrr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 No... secret stich so closely lapt, but Time the truth shall trie. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam.* Wits xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped up a very great secret. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. 218 You shall... whether you will or no... he lapped in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 740 Swiche listes of loue hadde lapped his hert. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappedd hir within. c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dempnesse his leppis lappedd. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Carees Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is... lapped in Paradise. 1806 MOORE *Genius Harmony* i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Ghost of Fadon* liv. A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 174. I was... lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before... starting. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 73. I who was... Only a careless boy lap round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Sprineldes* 17 The joy that like a garment... lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP sb. 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed in luxury, etc.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Pou... lat lapped me loueli with liking song. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped byr full lythe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 16 Who all my life have bene Lapped in lap of thy fayre flatterng flowres. α 1649 DRYDEN of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* 1 Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1824 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. i. xvi. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* ii. ii. (1861) 259 The child that is... lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Rel.* ii. vii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. G.* xii. ix. (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills... fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* i. vi. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture grounds.

6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 175 Till you perceive at last he lap and throw his outmost leg over his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. ii. 1. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria... are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lip over the other and was silent. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [plates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 284/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 79/4 The edge-joints, as well as the butt-joints, are generally lapped. α 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve... commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric. c. 1897 WEBSTER s.v. *Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* †a. To lap on to, over, upon (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project into (something).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate... over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other. 1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103/2 When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. 1. 51 The four furrows... then lie two

furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E.* Bord. i. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TONLISON *tr. Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun he made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxiii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; *fig.* to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 The... end... lapped over, and struck the child. α 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 1. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1861 GREW *Museum* 171 The upper Wings... at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent... like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3.] *intr.* (See quot.)

b. *Racing*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENDISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP sb. 3 sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art. Jrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton. 1879 ESCOTT *Engl. Ind.* 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre (cotton).

11. *Comb.*, as lap-band, -bander, *dial.* (see quot.); lap-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Museum* 373 The Ground is a Packthred-Caul; not Netted, but Woven. Into which by the Indian Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT N. C. *Words, Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another... A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bandier. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lap-band*, hoop-iron.

Lap (lep), v. 3 [back-formation from lapcock: see LAP sb. 1.] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks.

1839 W. CARLETON *Fairloougha* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lap'd in half the time.

Lap (lep), v. 4 [f. LAP sb. 4.] *trans.* (See quot.) 1881 GREENER *Gun* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another hench. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lap*, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of LEAP.

†Lapa'ctic, a. and sb. *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. λαπακτικὸς purgative, f. λαπάσσειν to evacuate.]

a. adj. Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) B. sb. in pl. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lapactics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (læ'pāro), rarely before a vowel lapar-, combining form of Gr. λαπάρα flank, f. λαπαρός soft, in mod. terms of *Anat.*, *Surg.*, etc. *Lapare-c-tomy* [Gr. ἐκτομή, ἐκτέμνειν to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *Laparo-celo* [Gr. κήλη tumour], †(a) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (b) lumbar hernia. *Laparo-tome* [Gr. τόμος cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*). *Laparo-tomy* [Gr. -τομία cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) *Laparo-tomic* a., pertaining to laparotomy; *Laparo-tomist*, one who performs laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *laparo-colotomy*, *-enterotomy*, *-hysterectomy*: for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802-19 REES *Cycl.*, *Laparocèle*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly: 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lat. Dis. Wom.* viii. (1899) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparostict (læ'pāro'stikt), a. and sb. *Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. στρίκ-ός spotted, vbl. adj. f. στρίκναι to prick.] a. adj. Of scarabæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral concave plates. b. sb. A laparostict beetle.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus [*Pleocomia*], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

Lap-dog. [f. LAP sb. 1 + DOG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary May*, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 *Prior When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 182 IV. 516 A poor tame thing just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1861 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* t. x. The pet and plaything... a sort of lapdog to be carried in... coaches. attrib. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 71 Lap-dog beagles. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* vi. iii. Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity... you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP v. 1, v. 2

Lap-eared: see LOPE-EARED.

Lapel (læ'pel). Also g lapell(e, lapell. [f. LAP sb. 1 + EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xv. (1831) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lapels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv. Laying his hand upon the lapel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. He... held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was. attrib. 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South. Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapel coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lapel button-lobes.

Lapelled (læ'pel), pa. pple. and ppl. a. [f. LAPEL sb. (as if through *lapel vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. SMITH *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* iv, A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his frilled shirt... his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Zot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 148 With net-wove sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Artafrowna. 1823 Mrs. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I. 290 A... coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of... buttons.

Lapful (læ'pʊl), sb. and a. [f. LAP sb. 1 + -FUL.]

a. sb. So much as will fill a person's lap.

[1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One... found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wilde gourds his lap full.] 1611 CORN. *Gironde*, a lapfull, or bosomfull of. 1648 WARD *(title)* The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 They are banded about from Lap-fulls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monst. Ord.* (1863) 313 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1877 BARKING-GOULD *Gave-rocks* xiii. I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

b. adj. Having the lap full. *rare.*

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers... the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (læ'pisid). [ad. L. *lapicida*, contraction for *lapidicida* f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see CIDE I.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1711 in BAILEY (fol.). 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* iv. (1853) 107 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Devic. Cyprus* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence †Lapicidiarian a., of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; †Lapicidary, one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbrotomachia* 23 b. The workmanship... seemed to excell the cunning of any humane Lapidarie. *Ibid.* 90 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapicidiarian lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was wonderful.

†Lapidable, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [as if ad. L. *lapidabilis, f. *lapidare* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

†Lapidar, a. *Obs. rare*—l. [ad. L. *lapidarius*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 61 A similar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e), obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (læ'pidi-āri-ān), a. *rare.* [f. L. *lapidarius* + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* n. 4 Our Author... was not a Sophisticating Alchemist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher. 1854 WEBSTER s.v., A lapidarian record. 1882 RAV *(title)* Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

†Lapidarious, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

†Lapidarist. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his

eyes. 1620 SHELTON *Quiv.* iv. vi. 11. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidarists that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

Lapidary (læ'pidāri), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 lapidaire, 4-6 sc. lapidar, 4-7 lapidario, -ye, (5 lapadary, lipidarye), 7 lapidare, -ery, 6- lapidary. [ad. L. *lapidarius*, *f. lapid-, lapis* stone. Cf. F. *lapidaire*. In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidarium* or L. type **lapidaria*.]

A. adj.
1. Concerned with stones. *rare* exc. in *lapidary bee* (see *quots.* 1854-68).

1831-57 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* Wks. VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166½ An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into partnership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 69 The lapidary red-tipped bee, that built its nests in the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls. 1868 *Wood Homes without* H. vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (*Bombus lapidarius*).

2. a. Of an inscription, etc.: Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones. **b.** Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

1724 *Life of Dr. Barwick* 40 note. See a farther Account of him. In Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefixed to those Sermons. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 147 These Words, expressed, in the Lapidary Style, that it was built from its very Foundation. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Dec., In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. 1817 LAMB *Lett. to Ayrton* in *Talfourd's Finis* *Alent.* x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish this, which they call the Lapidary style. 1822 BYRON *Vix. Judgm.* xii. He's buried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. ii. § 63, 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 125 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors. 1899 *Academy* 18 Feb. 210½ A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

B. sb.
1. One busied about or concerned with stones.
a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlv. 23 With werk of the lapidarie graun. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glasings whichtis, goldsmithis, and lapidaris. 1555 ENEN *Decades* 233 The region of Malabar where are many cunninge Lapidaries. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife v. ii.* An excellent lapidary set those stones sure. 1634 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. 1753 SMOLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 92½ Ratchkall, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller. 1860 TYNDALE *Glas.* i. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls, as polished as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary. 1869 BOURLIE *Arms & Arm.* v. (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary.

† b. One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. *Obs.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He went to a lapidary, that was expert in the virtue of stonys. 1577 STANWORTH *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holifield*, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidary). 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous flame Puzzles the skillfull Lapidare to Name). a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 166 The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr.* *Stones* 145 (225) I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. Obs. exc. Hist.
c 1375 St. *Leg. Saints*, Margaret 2 Qwa will be vertu wyt of stans In be lapidar ma fynde are [etc.]. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* vii. 262 The fynest stones faire That men reden in the lapidaire. c 1440 LYDG. *Scecrs* 539, I dar seyn brenly, and nat tarye, Is noon such stoon founnd in the lapidarye. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidary. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

† 3. collect. [after sbs. in -ERY.] Precious stones in general; jewellery. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 43 There is no .Carbuncle, Rubie., Nor other lapidary comparable to me. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* F 4 A jewell .. Whose living beauty staid all lapidary.

4. attrib., as lapidary ('s-mill, -wheel, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary). 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lapidary-mill, Lapidary-wheel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidary's wheel.

Lapidate (læ'pidāt), *v.* [f. L. *lapidāt-, ppl.* stem of *lapidare*, in same sense, *f. lapid-, lapis* a stone. Cf. F. *lapider*.] *trans.* To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec. Whom the .mob quartered and lapidated. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ranan's* xxxi. We were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him, with paving-stones. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

Lapidation (læ'pidā'fən). [ad. L. *lapidāzionem*, n. of action *f. lapidare*: see *prec.*]

1. sb. The punishment of stoning to death. 1611 FLORIO, *Lapidatione*, a Lapidation, a stoning. 1662

STILLINGFEL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 Gods own messengers [were] punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 Punishments .. flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation. 1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinal* II. xxi. 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. gen. The action or process of throwing stones; peltng with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 94 The people .. treated them to a taste of lapidation. 1879 *Temple Bar* LV1. 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

fig. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 766½ Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

Lapidator (læ'pidētōr). [a. L. *lapidator*, agent-n. *f. lapidare*: see LAPIDATE *v.*] One who stones. 18.. in OGLIVIE (citing *Scotsman*).

† Lapidement, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *lapidement*, *f. lapider*, ad. L. *lapidare* to LAPIDATE.] = LAPIDATION.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 123 b/2, I may not bere..the lapidementis that the fendes doo to me.

Lapidaceous (læ'pidās), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7-ious. [f. L. *lapideus*, *f. lapid-, lapis* stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 The..lapidificall juyce of the sea, entering the parts of that plant .. converts it into a lapideous substance. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 This Lapidaceous Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 7. 164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous. 1865 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 39. 220 The lapideous morsels.

† 2. Consisting of or inscribed on stone. *Obs.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 7 Camden, by throwing his antiquarian eye on the lapideous records, which had been dug from its foundations, ascertained that..fact.

Lapidary, *obs.* form of LAPIDARY.

† Lapidescence, *Obs.* [f. LAPIDESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] Lapidescence condition; petrification.

So **† Lapidescency**, in quot. quasi-*concr.*, a result of petrification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xliii. 167 Those fragments and pieces of *Lapis Ceratilis*, commonly termed *Cornu fossilis*, are but the Lapidescencies and petrificative mutations of hard bodies. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* *Phil.* 3 A..laborious exploration of the Causes of Coagulation, conducive to Lapidescence or Petrification. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Lapidescence (læ'pidēsēnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.*

[ad. L. *lapidescent-em*, pres. ppl. of *lapidescere* to become stony, *f. lapid-, lapis* stone.] **a. adj.** That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them.

b. sb. A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 EVELYN *Menu.* (1857) I. 77 The drops meeting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone. 1675 — *Terra* (657) 12 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with. 1764 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 62½ Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produc'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lapidescence Waters or Springs. 1796 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 406 All of them are very distinct..from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. 1811 K. MACLEAY *Sfar Cave* 62 This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. 1828-97 WEBSTER, *Lapidescent*, sb. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body.

† Lapidial, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + -AL.] Resembling stone; stony. **So** **† Lapidian** *a.*, concerned with stones; working on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellouer's Bk. Physicke* 71½ Till such time the Vineger be evaporated, and the Alumne agayne of a lapidiale obdurates. 1600 E. LAUNCE *Garzoni's Hosp. Incur.* *Foibles* 2 If thou beest the Lapidian Iupiter [orig. *tu sei quel Giove Lapidato*], which workest wonders in stones.

† Lapidifactory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LAPIDIFY, after the analogy of CALEFACTORY, etc.] Of or pertaining to the making of stones.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* *Phil.* 23 The..Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

Lapidific (læ'pidifik), *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + -IFIC. Cf. F. *lapidifique*.] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 35 In the Kidneys .. that part which ..is the most Lapidific of the whole Body. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 337 The finer the lapidific Particles are, the more beautiful and natural the Petrification will appear. 1766 JEFFERSON *Virg.* (1859) I. 516 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*, *Theory* 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called.

So **† Lapidifical** *a.* = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Crystall..is, concreted by..lapidific principles of its own. 1675 E. WILSON *Spheerene* *Pneum.* 46 The Seeds of Petrification, or lapidific Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

Lapidification (læ'pidifikā'fən). [f. LAPIDIFY: see -IFICATION.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lapidification, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone. 1774 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 110½ It .. turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 31 Cesalpini .. ascribing them [fossils] .. to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta.

Lapidify (læ'pidifai), *v.* [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad. med.L. *lapidificare*, *f. lapid-, lapis* stone: see -FY.] **† a. intr.** To become stone. **b. trans.** To make or turn into stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disq.* 422 Where this Chrysaline humour .. lapidifies. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock .. in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidified as scarcely to deserve the name of stone. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lower parts almost lapidified. 1874 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* iv. 45 Yet when the whole is 'lapidified' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence Lapidified *ppl. a.*; Lapidifying *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.]. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 Porous bodies .. might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what be [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juyce'. 1832 *Ibid.* II. 257 Lapidified plants. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 145 A..struggle between the destructive power of the Nera, and the lapidifying power of the Velino. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid.

Lapidious, *obs.* form of LAPIDEOUS.

† Lapidist, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -IST.] = LAPIDARY *sb.* I *a* or *b*.

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Mark* vii. 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stithy. 1694 RAV *Creation* t. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

Lapidify. [ad. med.L. *lapidifās*, *f. L. lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -IFY.] The quality of being stone.

1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr.* *Stones* 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. 1847 [see AUREVY].

Lapidōus (læ'pidōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lapidōus*, *f. lapid-, lapis* stone.]

1. Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 225 Their cleiy londis are and lapidose. With donge is good to helpe hem. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 83 Carns..are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances.

2. Growing in stony ground. 1856 in *Treas. Bot.*

† Lapidous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -OUS. Cf. F. *lapideux*.] Full of stones.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1609) 352 Commit the cure of a Scirrhus spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisdom of the Physician.

† Lapidation (læ'pidā'fən). *Obs.* [f. L. *lapidatus*, dim. of *lapis* stone + -ATION.] (See *quot.* 1722.)

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 229 Paracelsus calls the same Faculty [of turning any Bodies into a stony Nature] in an human Body Lapidation. 1724 in BAILEY.

† Lappilli (læ'pili), *pl.* [L. *pl.* of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone. In the specific sense orig. the plural of *IT. LAPILLO*.] Small stones or pebbles; now only *spec.* of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalaetic kind. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss., *Lappilli*, small volcanic cinders. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxvi. 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 567 A heavy rain of cinders and lapilli.

Hence **Lappiliform** *a.*, pebble-shaped.

1836-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 537½ A small pouch containing..a lappilliform body.

† Lappillo (læ'pilo). [It.; ad. L. *lapillus*: see LAPILLI.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 48 Mountains..formed of heaps of scoriz, fragments of lava and of lapillo. 1862 G. P. SCRORE *Volcanos* 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

† Lapis (læ'pis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med.L. names of minerals and gems: lapis Armenus, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; lapis calaminaris, calamine; lapis causticus, caustic potash; lapis divinus, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; lapis granatus, garnet; lapis hematites, hematite; lapis hibernicus (see *quot.*); lapis infernalis, lunar caustic (cf. *INFERNAL A*); lapis Lydius, basanite; lapis judaicus = JEW'S STONE; lapis ollaris, potstone, or soapstone.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of 'Lapis Armenus' as much as you please. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is ryed or molten, called by divers 'Lapis Calaminaris'. 1799 G. SMITH

Laboratory I. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 *INISON Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1657 *Physical Dict.* **Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 76 Take the fine Powder of Lapis Hematites. 1778 *Woulfe in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, **Lapis Hybernicus* of the druggists. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 40 Take of **Lapis Infernalis* one Ounce. [c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 278 R. cineris vitris . . lapidis spongie, **lapidis iudici*, . . ana. s. j.] 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Hezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaeicus diuretical. 1772-82 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the **lapis lydius*, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. 1695 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), **Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1795 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, **Lapis Ollaris*. 1835 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 482 A . . lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: a. med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; b. LAPIS LAZULI.

1666-7 *LOCKE Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb. in B's Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i.e. extracting money out of the scholars' pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 *PICKERTON Petral.* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia. . . I inquired . . . concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

† **Lapise**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *lapyso*, -yst, 6-7 *lappise*, 8 *lapist*. [Cf. F. *glapiss*, *glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See *quots.*)

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (on a Greyhound in his course) we say they *lapyse*. 1686 *BLOME Gentl. Recr.* II. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he Lapist (that is open).

† **Lapis lazuli**, *lapis-lazuli* (læ'pis læ'zi:l; læ'i). *Min.* Also 6-7 *lapis lazari*, 7 *lazarilli*. Also shortened LAZULI. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazulum*: see AZURE.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see ULTRAMARINE). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 18 Poudre of lapis lazuly. 1750 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazury. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1602 *SETTLE Tr.* Lond. 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari. 1740 *THOMSON & HOGG in Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. iv. iii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 *DIASERIL Lothair* lxxi, The terrace . . looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

attrib. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Pl.* II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life R. F. Burton* xi. 169 The water . . was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

Lapist, variant of LAPISE V. *Obs.*

Laplacian (lapla'si:an), a. [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1831 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

Lapland (læ'plænd). [a. Sw. *Lappland*: see LAPF and LAND.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. *Freq. attrib.*, as *Lapland witch*, *giant*, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* I. i. Like . . Lapland Gyants, trotting by our sides. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. 63 And nothing so familiar . . as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lithuania, and all over Scandia, to sell winds to Mariners, and cause tempests. 1636 *SIRLEY Duke's Mistr.* II. i. (1638) C 4 b. I . . dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. 1640 *HAMINGTON O. of Arragon* I. i. Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch . . preserv'd you shot-free. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a milt. 1679 *OLDMAN Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints were mountd on a Switch, Ride Journes thro' the Air like Lapland Witches. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee I Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. 1775 *RAMSAY Gent. Shep.* II. ii. Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taid and snakes. 1802 *WORSW.* 'Dear Child of Nature', An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

† b. A native of this region; a Lapland witch. 1534 T. HAYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* v. K. Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Pindi, here, scratch. 1635 — *Hierarch.* viii. 506 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Spirits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

Laplender (læ'plændr). [f. *prec.* + -ER.] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 *SUMMARY Ing. Admirall* iv. G2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. 1647 *Case Kingd.* to As if they ment to imprison Æolus . . in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders). 1718 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? 1778 *AMIGAIL*

ADAMS in J. Adams' Fam. Lett. (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 52/ Others . . were smoking . . much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Laplarian**, **Laplantic**, **Laplanticish**, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

a. 1721 *KEN Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1796 *MONTE AIGER Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 *Med. Temp. Tril.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

Lap-lap (læ'p-læ'p), sb. [Echoic reduplication of LAP sb.² 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap** v. *intr.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water . . lap-lapping against our bows. 18. *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilv.). There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† **Lapling**, *Obs.* [f. LAP sb.¹ + -LING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lviii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapling to the silk and dainties. 1658 *HEWITT Last Sermon*. 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapling to the Silk and Dainties.

Laploly, obs. form of LOBLOLLY.

Laponian, variant of LAPPONIAN.

Lapp (læ'p), sb. and a. [a. Sw. *Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. MHG. *lapphe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lap(p)io* (pl. *Lap(p)iones*), whence F. *Lapon*; see LAPPONIC.]

A. sb. One of a Mongoloid race (called by themselves *Sabme*), characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. B. *adj.* Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* II. 64 The hut where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† **Lappa**, *cean*, a. *Obs.* rare = o. [f. L. *lappace us* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1566 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lappacean*, of or like a bur.

Lappaceous (læ'p-æ-jəs), a. *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 *Tras.* Bot. 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a *lappa* or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Lapped (læ'p), ppl. a. [f. LAP v.² + -ED.] In senses of the vb. † a. Wrapped up, disguised.

b. *fig.* Lulled. c. Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aijb, The lapped Nicodemite, holds it enough to yield some secret assent to the truth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 S. DOUGLASS *Roman* viii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 161/2 The lapped sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. 1866 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* I. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lapper ¹ (læ'p-ər). [f. LAP v.¹ + -ER.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastards. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order . . though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated *lappers*. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

Lapper ² (læ'p-ər). [f. LAP v.² + -ER.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1772 *SWIFT Consid. Two Bills* Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, balliffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.]. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 *Star* 29 Apr. 276 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see LAPPING *vbl.* sb.² 3). In some mod. Dicts.

Lapper ³ (læ'p-ər). [f. LAP v.⁴ + -ER.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 *GEE Pract. Goldworker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

Lapper: see LOPPER.

Lappet (læ'p-ət), sb. Also 7-8 *lappit*. [f. LAP sb.¹ + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1577 *TWINE Aeneid* xi. Kk j b, The yellowish silken weed, . . . whose lappets rattling large in knot of costly gold were tyde. 1676 *GREW Anat. Avert.* I. § 3 (1682) 264 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1724 *Tr. Rollin's Rob.* II. 11. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1856 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ez.*

xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece . . or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. *gen.* A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribbon. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. App. 32, 1. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 C. GIBSON *Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, . . bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. LAP sb.¹ 2).

1605 *TINNE Quersit.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. 1705 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1055 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near 4 of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *lacinie* or lappets fringed with hair. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Celent.* 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Berolide*. 1865 *JEFFREYS Brit. Conch.* III. 320 Mante thin and semitransparent . . lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male Tragoon pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 An horseman's javelin . . stuck fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. 1628 *LE GUYR tr. Barclay's Argenis* 91 The natural order being broken the lappets of it (the liuer) did appeare out of their owne place. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. a 1693 *Urgnhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it (the Blood). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. 1870 *ROLESTON Ann. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columellar lobe'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymer coat with short lappets. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = *BAND* sb.³ 4 b.

1720 *DUKE OF MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with . . eight lappets hanging down behind. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* III. liii. 297 Two strings or lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 J. KING *Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 30dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xlii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 401 A seal-skin cap with ear lappets. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan., He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped, or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 'HESNA STRETTON' *Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. . . tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

transf. 1601 *HOLLAND Phily* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth*.

1827 *STAINTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastrophysa quercifolia* (Lappet). 1852 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1866) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*). *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa ilicifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for *lappet-weaving* (see below), as *lappet-cloth*, -*frame*, -*lay*, -*loom*, -*muslin*, -*needle*, -*wheel*. Also *lappet-end*, the free end of a lappet of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; † *lappet-head*, a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED *ppl.* a.); *lappet-moth*, one of several species of bombycid moths; *lappet-weaving*, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 206 The ground of *lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. 1880 *Art Jrl.* Jan. 8/2 Designs, for Lace *Lappet Ends. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* xvi. 189 Fig. 193, -represents, the 'lappet frame' with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 *GOLDSM. Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a 'lappet-head' and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1781 *COWPER Trnth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 The *Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 *Lappet looms. 1816 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the *Lappet-moth. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastrophysa quercifolia*). may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Lappet-muslin, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 *Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So *lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The *lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

Lappet (læ'p-ət), v. [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1854 *WEISTER* (citing LANDOU). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lappeted (læ'pétéd), *pp. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* + -ED².] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797-1805 S. & H. *Lett. Centur.* T. V. 177 Her defection was lamented by her lappeted, rouged and tittered friends. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 330/1 The Lady had on... a double lappeted head. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in... a lappeted head-dress.

Lappewincke, -winke, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.

† **Lappian**. Obs. [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp or Laplander.

1599 *ABROT Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damlanus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

Lappic (læ'pik), *a. (sb.)* [f. LAPP + -IC.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *alsol.* the Lappic language. (Ogilvie.)

Lapping (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING¹.] The action of LAP *v. 1* in various senses.

1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.

1714 *1000 Moral Artil.* 236 Alle fore lappunge of blude of my lele knyghter. c. 1440 *Prose Parv.* 287/2 Lappunge of howndys, lambitus. 1611 *Cotgr.*, Lappement, a lapping, or licking vp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body.

1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha... heard the lapping of the water. 1857 *SMITH Sailor's World.* 16, Lapping, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 *MISS BRADDOCK'S Haggard's Day.* III. The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 392/2 The gentle lapping of the wavelets.

Lapping (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING¹.] The action of LAP *v. 2* in various senses.

1. The action of wrapping up in something;

in quots. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps.

b. Folding (in the arms); embracing; also caressing, fondling. c. Winding up (of a matter). Obs.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 28 pou refist him al þe lappunge of pride and ipocrisie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 476 So luffly, so lykynge with lapping in arms. c. 1440 *Prose Parv.* 515/2 a Wappynge, lappynge or hyllynge (S. lappynge). 1549 *LATIMER 4th Sermon.* *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.), 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lappynge vp of the matter. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* 1. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it (her god), made her place it there. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Plaint.* (1780) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were initiated from nothing.

d. *concr.* (See quot.).

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lapping*, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap over another; the condition of being so placed. Also *concr.* the part that laps over.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* II. (1617) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding over of the outmost legge over the inmost. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 I. N. City & C. Purchaser 146 Gain... is... us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1867 *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s.v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in lapping cylinder, machine (cf. LAP *sb. 3*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-plate continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1881 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Trid. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 The web of cleaned cotton... is passed through a lapping machine.

Lapping (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 3* [f. LAP *v. 4*.] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.

1877 *GET. Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping... is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 'Lapping'... consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1885 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWY Shooting I.* iv. 69 A barrel... undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

Lapping (læ'pin), *pp. a. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING¹.] 1. That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordenyth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes tendre tonge longe and plyaunt.

transf. and fig. 1865 *SWINBURNE Ilcet* 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deadened Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 *ROSSETTI Last Confess.* 349 The... flame... has come to be The lapping blaze of hell's environment whose tongues all bid the molten heart despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; plashing softly.

1862 M. HOKINS *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waters was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xviii. 454 The yacht... was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace, Odes* III. xviii, Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

Lapping (læ'pin), *pp. a. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING².] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 195 He Sodereth the Lapping-sheet down to the other. 1835 *Unc. Dic. Ariz.* 215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 *PREECE & SIVSWRIGHT Telegraphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

• **Lappise**, variant of LAPISE *v.* Obs.

Lappish (læ'pif), *a. and sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. *B. sb.* The language of the Lapps.

1875 *JEVONS Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* xiv. 259 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2498/1 He... translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote... a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kvansk as well as Lappish.

Lappit, obs. form of LAPPET.

† **Lappoint**. Obs. rare. [Corruption of LAPWING. *Minsheu (Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xviii. 268 The smoke of a lappitts fethers [renders *pennu upius* in Wier] drieth spirits awaie.

Laponian (læ'pō-niān), *a. and sb.* Also S-g *Laponian*. [ad. med. L. *Lap' pōn-em* (see LAP) + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. *B. sb.* A Lapp.

1607 *TOWSELL Fours. Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Laponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. lix. The chill Laponian's dreary land. 1854 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So **Laponic**, *a.* [cf. F. *laponique*.] = prec. A.

1890 in *WEBSTER*.

† **Lappy**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. LAP *sb. 1* + -Y¹.]

Resembling a lap or lobe.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Lobean*, a little lobe, lap, or lappie pece of. † **Lapron**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 laproun. [ad. F. *lapreau*, *lapreau*, dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.

1547 *Prices Provis.* in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* i. l. (1753) 73 The best Lapron is... 1557 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484/4 Item the laproun... 1862 *Edin.* 486/2 That na maner of person tak wpon band to slay ony Laproun.

Laps, obs. form of LAPSE.

Lapsability, lapsibility. ? Obs. [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.

1661 *RUST Let. conc. Origin* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 565 It implieth imperfection—that is, peccability and lapsability. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsability which is essential to humanity.

Lapsable, lapsible (læ'psəb'l, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types **lapsābilis*, **lapsibilis*, f. L. *lapsare* (see LAPSE *v.*) or *laps*, ppl. stem of *labi* to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. *Const. into*. ? Obs.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 565 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vicious habits. *Ibid.* v. 793 The Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further. 1702 *Pres. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. *Law.* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 *Laws N. Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

Lapse (læps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (*vs.* stem), a slip or fall, f. *labi* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps*. In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or † the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they runne in to inconvenyentes. 1610 *GUILIEM Heraldry* ii. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1633 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 *STILLINGF. Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Oceban. 1674 *DRYDEN State Innoc.*, *Author's Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B 1 b, 'Tis, unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. THOMPSON in *Athenaeum* 23 May 665/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.

1582 *EABL ESSEX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. n. III. 80, I do beseech your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee... Into the staggers, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God... must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To... abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who ill then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

† **b. Theol.** The 'Fall' (of Adam). Obs.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* x. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. 1717 *KEN Psalms* Poet. Wks. 121 IV. 217 To heavenly Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing from the faith, a falling into heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Reminders of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Lapid.* July 315/4 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace* v. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* i. iii. 43 Laud... read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. i. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; + a fall (in temperature).

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1620 *VENER Viter Recta* viii. 170 If... the lapse be in heat, meates and drinkes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse... are to be used. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 *POSTE Gauss* i. (ed. 2) 125 A lapse from liber to servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz. c. 12* § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depriuation, ipso facto. 1615 *JAS. I. in Budeleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 *Tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* i. § 15 8 After the five months past the Ordinary shall present for Lapps. 1654 *BRAHMAH Just. Vin.* iv. (1661) 69 The King only could incur no lapse, *Nulium tempus occurrit Regi.* 1726 *AYLFYFFE Parergon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapse, in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* vii. 53 By the lapse of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. 1847 *JARVIS Poult. Devices* (ed. 2) II. 51 The destination of sums given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* i. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6, 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the lapses and decays of former times. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycym* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.

1667 *MILTON P. Z.* viii. 263 Sunny Plains, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xvii. 232 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 *HOUZEY Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shoal. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Alphonsus* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 *LONGF. Burial of Minnikink* 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives, At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1820 *MRS. BROWNING My Doves* vi, They listen... For lapse of water, swirl of breeze. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living anethyst. 1879 *TRENCH Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From fount to fount the waters fell. *fig.* 1800 *MOORE Remarks on Anacreon* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygne's song. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 416 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 *JAS. MILL Bk. India* II. v. v. 484 Troops... could not... be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xv No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 *MRS. OAKLEY* *Makers Flor.* v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1888 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.

† 7. Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*

1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb. 1* 6].

Lapse (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsare* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps*, ppl. stem of *labi* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

1. Intransitive senses.

1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink

gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with away, back. Constr. *from, into*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relished of men lapsed into common disdain. 1661 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1730) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids, gradually lapsing into the one or the other of the originals. 18. DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations, and society lapses again into barbarism. 1873 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynce lapses from his usual exactness. 1891 E. PEACOCK *Br. Brendon* I. 25 Joel lapses into thought.

†b. *simply*. To fall into error, heresy, or sin. *Obs.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulness I sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 168 That highest wisdom cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 574 Oft they fell into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

c. *notice-use*. To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 322 The case (C-a = E+a). The part a disappears in our observation from C or is by experimental means made to lapse.

†2. To fall into decay. *Obs.*

1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapses, is to beed had of the age. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 167 Having appointed the .. Governor of the Castle, to take order for the re-edification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law*. Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AVYLFE *Parergon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed into the Bishop. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Beauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 327 If .. the gift were to testator's children, .. by name, .. the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime, would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Diet.* (1871) 430 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 If a devise dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs, .. the devise lapses, or falls to take effect. 1879 CASSELL'S *Tech. Educ.* IV. 902 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. 1884 *Law Times Ref.* 12 Apr. 2021 The income .. lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.

transf. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 LAMON *Gebir Wks.* 1846 II. 491 And now one arm fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck of Gebir, swung against his back incurved. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L.* *Frills* II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Jour.* 317 They rise and lapse [sc. in intonation] several times in each sentence. 1889 *The County* ix. I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v.1 (sense 4). Also with along. Occas. of a person, n vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

1831 L. HUNT *Sonnets Poems* 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twixt villages. — *Sir R. Escher* (1850) 255 I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. xii. 220 I saw the river lapsing calmly onward. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* iv. 19 Of rippling waves, that lapsed in silver hush upon the beach. 1865 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames', .. and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. 1865 *Corih. Mag.* Oct. 147 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 172 My soul is such a stream as thou Lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass away.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mark. Fann* (1879) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

†5. To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Constr. *into*. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. i. 253 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

†6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in case of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth, lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1725 AVYLFE *Parergon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

†7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. *Obs.*

1642 LAUD *Diary Wks.* 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr. Redding, or lapse it to him. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Segregation* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 45 Q. Eliz: did jure suo make Dr Bond pres: y^e Coll. having lapsed y^e election. 1697 *Confer. Lambeth* in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

†8. ? Associated with lapse = laps pl. (LAP sb.1 8): ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

Lapsed (lapst), *apl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ED¹.]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthral'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. xxi. A monk .. appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. 1854 H. MILLER *Seh. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

†b. That has been let slip incautiously. *Obs.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 80 Let there be .. no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. COLLAPSED 3); applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes, masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1557) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 48 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Comm.* iv. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 EDWARD *Ecl. Hist.* III. v. 406 His greatest concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1768 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 294 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 6) II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Praise Chitney's*, Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost ancestry and a lapsed pedigree. 1831 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called, .. retained their belief in Christ. 1854 H. MILLER *Seh. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. 1865 POSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, s.v. Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto be that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii. His lands .. were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Educ.* I. 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

Lapper (læpsɪ). [f. LAPSE v. + ER¹.] One who lapses or falls away from (something, † esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age Wks.* 1847 II. 9 Such as .. absolved the lappers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettwell* III. iv. 330 With regard to any .. who were looked upon by him as Lappers. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 451 These lappers from sobriety.

Lapsibility, -ible: see LAPSA-.

Lapsed, variant of LORSIDED.

Lapsing (læpsɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LAPSE. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling to (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 142 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. 1850 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. i. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form .. But how to prevent .. its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

Lapsing, *apl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING².]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Worc.). To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udotho* xv. At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1829 in *Hone Every-day* bk. II. 893 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1841 LAOY FLORA *Hastings Poems* 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1862 W. STORY *Roba di R.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity .. to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence *Lapsingly adv.*, in a lapsing manner.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward are lapsingly thrown.

Lapstar, Sc. f. LOBSTER.

Lapstone. [f. LAP sb.¹ + STONE.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Jobsoo .. throws his Lap-Stone down. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode For Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. a 1810 TANNHILL *Come home to Lingsels Poems* (1846) 143 Come home to your lap-stone, come home to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a picce of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

Lap-streak. [f. LAP sb.³ or v.³ + STREAK.] A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 587 Two boats. .. Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap-streak construction.

Hence *Lapstreaked a.*, (of a boat) built in this fashion. *Lap-streaker* (U.S.), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig .. will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

|| *Lapsus* (læpsʊs). [L.; see LAPSE sb.] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases *lapsus lingue*, a slip of the tongue, and *lapsus calami*, a slip of the pen.

1667 DRYDEN *Marl. Marcell* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus lingue? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 121 P. 3 He .. was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus lingue. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following .. is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

Laputan (læpʊˈtæn), a. and sb. In Swift *Laputian*. [f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Laputa.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. (heading), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 HENSCHEL *Fann. Lect.* II. 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 293 note, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So *Laputically adv.* (nonce-*wd.*), after the fashion of the Laputians.

a 1849 POE *R. H. Horne Wks.* 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, io their great work of a progress that never progresses.

Lapwing (læpwɪŋ). Forms: 1 hlæpewince, 4 lhapwince, 4-7 lapwinge, -wyng, lap-, lappewin(c)ke, -wynke, (4) leepwynke, 5 lapwinch, -wynche, 7 -wino(k)le, 4- lapwing. Also 6 LAPPOINT. [OE. hlæpewince, str. fem., f. *hlæpan* to leap + **winc-* to totter, waver (so OHG. *winkan*, MHG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP v.² and WING sb. (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plovers' eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 260/2 *Cucu*, hlæpewince. 1340 *Aeyen*. 61 Hy byehæp be lhapwynche þet ine velbe of man makeþ his nest. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 329 A lappewinke has lost his feith And is the bridle falsest of alle. c 1430 *Lyng. Temple of Glass* 495+21 Had in dispit, ryght as a-mong fowls Ben Iayis, Fyis, Lapwyncis & these Oulys. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 430 [They] With pwyty the lapwying. The verses shall syng. c 1532 Du Ves *Introd. Fr.*

in *Palsgr.* 911 The lapwing, *le uaniam*. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 137 b, The Lapwinker... seemeth to have some royall thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* 11. 4 Who... cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. v.* ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 Sir G. *Goosecappe* 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 9 As fearful as a Haire, and will lyke like a Lapwing. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing*, a leaping, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shells of authority about their necks. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 11. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings' polidie; that they being busied in pursuit of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1785 BURNS *Afton Water* ii, Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanion lapwing gets himself another crest. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear... the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing.

b. attrib. and Comb., as in *lapwing stratagem*, *lapwing-like* adv.; *lapwing-gull* (see quot. 1844).

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicere* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I begun to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i, Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and (lapwing-like) flies wide. 1676 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* Scott. (1853) 326 The Laughing Gull... or Black Head... has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of LAPISE v. Obs.

Laqueais, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Laque, obs. form of LAC sb.¹ and 3.

|| **Laquear** (læ'kwia). [L. f. *laqueus* noose, band: see LACE sb.]

a. Arch. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work. 1859 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss, s.v. *Lacunar*. The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

b. Anat. (See quot. 1888.)

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Laquear*, the roof of a part. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the pelvis, as the laquear.

Laquearian (læ'kwia-ri-an), a. [L. *laquearius* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlii. note, Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

|| **Laqueary**, sb. Obs. rare-^o. [app. ad. L. *laquearia* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

|| **Laqueary**, a. Obs. rare-¹. [ad. L. *laquearius*, f. *laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 1. § 24 Our inward Antagonists... like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

|| **Laqueat**, pa. pple. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *laqueatus*, pa. pple. of *laqueare* to ensnare, f. *laqueus* noose: see LACE sb.] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 11. 375 With lust of luif 3it he was laqueat.

|| **Laqueation**, Obs. [n. of action f. L. *laqueare*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirng.* vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of LACQUER.

Laquesa: see LAC².

|| **Lar** (lār). Pl. [f. *lares* (lār-ri-z), lars (lār-z). Also 7 larre. [L. *lār*, pl. *larēs*, earlier *larēs*.]

1. *Roman Myth.* a. pl. The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*, b. sing. A household or ancestral deity; also transf. and fig.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and household god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the hearth. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* viii. ix. 27 O ye Lares and domestic gods. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Larks, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Tuvenat* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours anothers lars; Sleep safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Pan. to Sir L. Pemberton 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy lare. 1742 PORE *Dunc.* iv. 366 So shall each youth... keep his Lares, tho' his house be sold. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889 *Athenium* 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt... through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

|| c. A sprite, hobgoblin. Obs.

1598 Florio, *Mazzariolo*, a sprite... a hodg-poker, a lar in the chimney.

2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar*.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon.

Larach (lār-āx). Sr. Also larroch. [Gael. *lārach* site of a building, habitation. = OIrish *lárach* (mod. Ir. *lathreach*), f. OIrish **lā* to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 Court Bk. *Barony of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ille tenant keep the own larache. 1774 FRASSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1849) 38 In its old larroch yet the deas remains. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 273 note, Amidst the various changes... of proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

|| **Lararium** (lār-ē-ri-um). [L. *lararium*, f. *lar-ēs* (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Lares or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 165 The Penates... were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* 1. i, The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 FARRAR *Witt.* Hist. iii. 98 note, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium.

|| **Larbar**, a. and sb. Chiefly Sc. In 5 larbre, 6 larbar, la(i)rbair. [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER a., empty.] a. adj. Lean; exhausted; worn out. b. sb. A lean, withered, or worn out person.

1486 Bk. St. Albans E viij b, He is meagre larbre and leene. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 20, Kennedie 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lousy in lisk and longie. *Ibid.* 169 The larbar lukis of thy lang lene craig. — *Tua marit* women 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar, and lysis into swonne. 1603 *Philotus* xxv, With ane lairbair for to ly, Ane auld did stock, baith cauld and dry.

Comb. 1603 *Philotus* cxii, Sa larbar-lyke lo as scho lysis.

Larboard (lār-bōrd, -bōrd), sb. (a.) Naut.

Forms: a. 4 ladde-borde, 5 ladeborde, lath-borde, latebord. b. 6 larborde, lerbord, leerebord, 6-7 larbo(o)rd, 7 lubbord, 7- larboard. [ME. *laddeborde*, *lathborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *ler*, *leere*, *larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster*, *steere*, *starbord*. The second component is OE. *bord*, ON. *borde*, ship's side (BOARD sb. 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde*, *lade*, *lathe*, *late*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with LAD v., taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed.

In OE, the corresponding term was *lærbord*; this did not survive into ME., though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod. continental Teut. tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (F. *lâbord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the back of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *stiorbord* 'steering-side', STARBOARD.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as *†on*, *†by*, *†a*, to *larboard*.)

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*.

a. 13-... E. E. Allit. P. C. 106 Pay layden in on ladde-borde & þe lofe wynnes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes. J. a starbord an other a latebord.

b. 15-... Sir A. Barton in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Ethere hve leibord or by lowe That Scootte would overcom yowe. *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrew lay. 1583 STANYHURST *Zeneis* 1. (Arb.) 21 Their ships too larboard doo nod.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Two on her larboard, and two on her starboard. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 4 Vpon his steerebord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leerebord the maine Ocean. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shunnd Charybdis. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. 1833 HENSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* Sci. I. § 17 (1873) 11 She will heel over to larboard.

† b. as adv. = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. Obs.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Cetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, for't to bow. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 32 As well understood... as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* 1. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

B. attrib. passing into adj. Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Lathborde Bowers... Sterborde destrelles. Ladeborde destrelles. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wyfe, Saylor*, In a storme its disputable... on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith be in starre-bord faith or lar-board. 1613 PUNCH *Pilgrimage* ix. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt Ilands. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 His Mate with his Larbord men... releues them till foure in the morning. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. 1745 *Anson's Voy.* i. vi. 59 A signal was made... to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* ii. v. 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* 1. 282 On the larboard quarter. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple viii, Ease off the larboard hawser. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

b. humorously used for *Left*.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* to J. Newton 28 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

Larbolins, -ians, sb. pl. Naut. [Short f. LARBOARD + ? -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.] (See quot.) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lār-sē-nēr). Also 7 lasseror. [f. LARCENY + -ER. Cf. OF. *larcineur*.] One who commits larceny; chiefly petty larcener, one who commits petty larceny. Also fig.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Cetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment... upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1. Cor. xi. 30 The whip for the petty lasseror. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons. 1839 *Krazer's Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* i. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 373 How it was possible... to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

Larcenish (lār-sē-nish), a. [f. LARCENY + -ISH.] Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (lār-sē-nist), a. [f. LARCENY + -IST.] = LARCENER.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists and petty felons. 1882 *Macn. Mag.* XLV. 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lār-sē-nūs), a. [f. LARCENY + -OUS. Cf. OF. *larcineux*, *larcineus*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. v, 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous Thing'. 1807 SYD. SMITH *P. Pymley's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1840 III. 403 The acquittal of any noble and official theft would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* ii, I knew... that my larcenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 63 In all the larcenous little bundle of verse. 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation... of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence **Larcenously** adv., thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/4 Molliere was accused... of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before.

Larceny (lār-sē-ni). Lav. Also 6 larcenie, larcenie, 8 larciny. [app. f. AF. *larcin* (see LARCIN) + -Y, perh. with a recollection of L. *latrocinium*.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also gen. theft.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple, mixed, or compound larceny* (see quot. 1769).

a 1466 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* *Itin.* xiii. 1242 There is no man banded in Scotland in vij. yere to gedur for robbery. And yet that ben often tymes hanged for larceny [ed. 1771 larceny, MS. *Digby* larceny]. 1583 LAMBARD *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1602) 292 All manner of theft, whether it were roberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. 1596 Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* 1. 126 Egging men on to Larcenies, Thefts. 1764 BURN *Port Laws* 127 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 229 Larceny... is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larceny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or compound larceny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 17 This god... wilt thou not hate, thou, whom his impious Larceny Did chiefly injure? 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. 1875 POSTE *Gains* vi. (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

|| **Larcery**, Obs. Also 7 lasserie. [Cf. LARCENY and LARCINRY.] Larceny.

171500 [see c 1460 in prec.] 1611 Florio, *Latrocinatio*, larcenie. 1613 R. CAWDEY *Table Alibi*. (ed. 3), *Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lārč). Also 6 larche, larshe. β. S larich, larinch. [Introduced by Turner (see quot.) 1548 in 3], ad. G. *lärche* = MHG. *lerche*, *larche* = OHG. **lerihha*, **larihha*, an early adoption (prior to the assimilation of c in Latin) of L. *laricem*, *larix* (whence late Gr. *lárkē*): corresponding phonetically to OIrish **darik* (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dwr*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence app. some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Dn. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Dn. *lorke* (boom); also It. *larice*, Sp. *lirice*, Pg. *larico*, F. (Cotgr.) *larice*, *larice*, med. L. *laricinus*.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. b. Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American *Larch*, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's*

Complex. 1. 72 Y^e best is that, which issueth out of y^e Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. 1794 MRS. ROACHE *Myt.* *Udolpho* iii. The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1827-35 WILLIS *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. 1850 TENNISON *In Memoriam* xci. When rosy plumets tuft the larch. 1856 *Trees*. Bot. s. *Larix*. The American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. *attrib.*, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*; *larch-bark*, the bark of the larch-tree; the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopœia; *larch-red*, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); *larch-scale*, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; *larch-wood*, (a) the wood of the larch tree; (b) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his 'Larch-bark only. 1847 SMATON *Builder's Man.* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarian bridge. . . to be rebuilt of 'larch planks. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyric Poems* 30 The young 'larch-plant upon Pellon's side. 1832 *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus laricis* [sic], 'larch scale. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 46 *Larix* or *larch* growth on the highest toppes of the Alpes. 'frenche men call it Dularge. It may be called in english a 'Larche tree. 1578 [See LARIX]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtil and thin liquor. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch-Tree. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 *Cedrus Magna* . . . is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 KERSEY, *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch-tree. 1855 LONGF. *Haw.* vii. 49 Give me . . . of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! 1616 BULLOCK, *Larch Turpentine*, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the Larch tree in Italie, used often in oymntes and emplasters. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of 'larch-wood. 1856 MISS MULLOC. 7. *Ulfax* xxv. It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

Larchen (lär-chen), *a.* [f. LARCH + -EN suffix 4.] Consisting of larches, larch-.

1818 KEATS *Meg Merrilies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. a 1851 MOIR *Poems*, *To Wounded Platanus* vii. From larchen grove to grove.

† **Larchin**. *Obs.* Also 5 *larson*, 6 *larcyne*, *-ine*, *larcetine*, 7 *larzon*, *largon*. [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.) :—L. *latrocinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = LARCENY. [122 BRITTON i. xxv. § 125 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcin. 12400 *Ploverian's T.* 323 Tything of braxy and larson Will make falshed full foul fall. 1230 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 75 To Brytains, Gascoignes, and Polones, (its attributed) larcyne [v. r. larcin]. 1598 FLORIO, *Furto*, a thevery, a larcine, a burglarie. 1658 tr. *Berger's Salysr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. 1679 BLOUNT *Aug. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larchin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener. 1256 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 330 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larchin. 1624 Br. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larcenz, ropes for felons. a 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larcenz and pilferers.

† **Larciny**. *Obs.* Also 7 *larcenary*. [f. LARCIN + -RY.] Larceny.

a 1639 CARW *Coelum Brit.* (1640) 214 The god of petty larciny. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

Lard (lārd), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *larde*, 5 *laard*, 5 *laurde*, 4-*lard*. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *lardo*) :—L. *lardum*, *lardidum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. *lāp-ivós* fat, *lāp-ús* pleasant to the taste.]

† 1. The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; rarely, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

a 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele soþyn. *Ibid.* 26 Take tho ox tonge. . . Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. a 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 288/1 *Lard* of flesche, *arid.* a 1460 *Fortissur. Abs. & Lin. Mon.* iii. (1835) 114 Thai eyen no flesche but yf it be right selded a little lard. 1552 HULOT, *Larde, succidia*. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which groweth betwixt the skin and the flesh. 1615 *See LARIN* s. 1. 1665 *Bacon Synta* § 97 She got a Peace of Lard with the Skin on and rubbed the Warts all over with the Fat Side. 1693 DRYDEN *Onia's Met.* vii. *Rancid & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoking lard. 1725 BAILEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Bacon for brown. *fig.* a 1613 OVERDUKE *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leanest meat of adversity.

† 2. ? A slice of fat. *Obs.* a 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take larder of Venysoun. 2. (Often *hog's lard*.) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 433 Frote hit wel with larde flant & decoct. 1556 WITHALLS *Dict.* (1568) 158/1 *Arxungia pnypriz*, is larde or hogges grease. 1704 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of . . . Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hoglard. 1707 MONTAGNE *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat . . . anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Leid. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of

lard and oil. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 232/2 When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Yeue hir larde of a gote. 1835 W. IRVING *Two Prairies* 306 Fritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* 111. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.). 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer . . . appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lard-slice*; *lard-butter*, *-cheese*, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † *lard-house* = LARDER; *lard-oil*, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); *lard-stone*, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Very little 'lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid.*, Large amounts of butterine and 'lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1555 *Richmond. Wills* (Snices) 85 All the salting vessel in the 'lardhouse. 1599 MINSHEN, A Lardary, or lard-house. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Some Lackey, snatching at the 'Lard-slices. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 1. 374 The rock called 'lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

Lard (lārd), *v.* [ad. F. *lard-cr*, f. *lard* (see LARD sb.).]

1. *Cookery*. (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon († or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also *absol.* (Cf. INTERLARD v. 1.)

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his þe, & lardid & rostid. a 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everydele. a 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take Conyngys. . . & sethe hem, oþer larde hem & rost hem. 1615 MARSHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1664) 73 If you will Roast any Venison, . . . if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be roasted. 1741 *Compl. Faint. Piece* i. ii. 236 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* June 491/1 Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

† 2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. ENLARD v. 1.)

1579 SWENSR *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 110 A goodly Oake . . . Whitome had bene the King of the field. . . And with his nuts larded many swine. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 116 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the lean earth as he walks along. 1697 — *Timon* iv. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides. The want that makes him lean. 1697 DICKER *Where Babylon Wks.* 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* Democ. to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. 1624 SANFORD *Serm.* i. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revuques with fat collups sacrilegiously cut out of the sides of the church. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 240 [Wheat-eats] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. a 1687 COTTON *Non Quatrans Poems* (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unhound. From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

† 3. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [See LARDING *phl.* a.]

3. *transf.* To stick all over with; to cover, line, or stre with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1543 SIR J. WALLOR in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchmen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountain Snow. Larded with sweet flowers. 1611 SKEOE *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrows. 1617 H. SHIRLEY *Marl. Souldier* u. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* i. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet, larded thick with Gold Lace. 1641 MITTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Times* 13 A Land. Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. ii. Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

† 4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* to Rdr. 16. I thocht it nocht necessaryr ilf hef fardit and lardit this tractet witht exquiste terms. 1553 SINCLAIR *Appl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many several sorts of reason. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. Monks began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 *Eng. Theat.* 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse with. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont . . . always larded . . . his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x. Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) i. iv. 39 'Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease, *rare*.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 436 Vp walle hit every side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* ii. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1842 TENNISON *Will Waterproof* xxviii. Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

† 6. *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs. rare*. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto . . . melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 7/1 The Mamomedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

Lard, *obs.* form of LAIRD, LORD.

Lardacein (lārd'ā-sin). *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 RAFFE *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. 1890 *Athenum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance . . . may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

Lardaceous (lārd'ā-jēs), *a.* *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration . . . is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy, change. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

Lardacity, *rare*. Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardarie, *-ary*, var. LARDARY *Obs.*

Larded (lārded), *phl.* a. [f. LARD v. + -ED.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 *Laardy, lardatus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 49/25 *Larded, lardo adipatus*. a 1700 DRYDEN *Hiad.* i. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9 A larded Turkey. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the larts de moy. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* i. 43 To hunt the pig, As soap and larded through the crowd he flies. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. There's a very nice ham . . . and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

Lardeous (lārdi'as), *a.* *rare* =^o. [f. mod.L. *lardens*, f. *lardum* LARD : see -OUS.] Lardaceous.

1855 in *MANNE Expos. Lex.*

Larder (lārdar). Forms: 4, 7 *lardere*, 5, 7 *lardre*, 5 *lardar*, -yr(e, -uar, lardere, lardder, larddre, (6 *lawder*), 7 *Sc. lairder*, 4- *larder*. [a. OF. *lardier*, AF. *lardier* :—mod.L. *lardarium*, i. *lardum* LARD sb. Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

a 1305 St. Kenelm 236 in E. E. P. (1862) 54 þer his larder were ne3 ido & his somer lewe. a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Alle Northwales he set to treuaghe his. Tenenti pounde of gold be gere. . . & þer to fyue hundredh ilk ilk gere to his lardere. a 1340 *Cursor* II. 4688 ('Trin.) Moop þen a housande seleres Filled he wit his wyne. . . And larderes (Golt. lardineris) wipsalt flesche. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clausis per ipsum emptis ribidem pro la larder. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lardere, lardarium*. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surices) 92, 1 axe pro le larder. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 13 The seriant of the larder for the time being of the same household. 1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vittaillehouse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to thy Larder. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Lairder [cf. LARDINER i. 1375]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1824) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 615 Dries drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) 111, ix. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. 1858 R. S. SUTTERS *Ask Mamma* xxx. 311 The whole repeat bespoke the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* i. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a storehouse.

1623 LITTLE *Ætlic on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And foure great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J. S. HARTFORD *Recoll. W. Willoughby* 195 11 [the antediluvian mammoth] had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

† 2. *fig.* Chiefly in *phr.* to *make larder* of: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; to *larder*, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Hamlet* 1129 Al the Kinges ote. . . maden a fow larder. a 1340 *Chambré l'altre* lxxxii. lo Zebec, that is, swille þat he deuyt makis his lardere of. a 1380 *Wyclif. Eng. Wks.* (1850) 251 Prelatis courtis hat ben dennyis of þeues & lardris of helle. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Lov.* ii. xiv. (Skeat) I. 13 Thus drawn was this innocent, as an ox to the larder. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. a 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 722/3 Of

oon he hoped larder to make. c1450 *Merlin* 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the felde as it hadde ben siepe strangled with wolves.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: larder-beetle, an insect which devours stored animal foods, *Dermestes lardarius* (Cent. Dict.); larder-fly, ? the same; † larder-house = sense 1; † larder-silver, some kind of manorial dues (cf. *larding money*).

1836-9 *Toowo Cycl. Anat.* II. 872 In the maggots of the larder-flies... the mouth is formed... differently. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Duobus valetis pr mundacione le larderhouse, vjd. 1460-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro le pavyng in le larderhouse. c1540 Booror: *The boke for to Lerne B J b*, The celler, the kytychyn, the larderhouse with al other howses of offices. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* 1. (Arh.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borrowed of the larder house. 1486-7 *Bailiff's MS. Acc. Dunster Boro.* D. iiiij vjd de proficiis cusjdam con-suetudinis vocati *Larder sylver.

Hence *Larderless* a., without a larder.

1852 *Forro in Q. Rev.* Mar. 436 The barren larderless venia... without shelter or food for man or beast.

Larder ². [f. LARD v. + -ER¹.] One who lards. 1598 *FLORIO, Lardatore*, a larder, one that lardes meate.

Larderellite (lārdērēlīt). *Min.* [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de Larderel, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder. 1854 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XVII. 129 Larderellite... dissolves in hot water. 1858 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lārdērēr). [f. LARDER + -ER¹.] ? after CELLARER. One who has charge of a larder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/2 A larderere, lardarius. 15... *Regul. Housch. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 165 That the saide Clarke of the Keachinge... faile not appoint the Lardere ande Cooks. 1550 *BALE Eng. Volaris* II. 61 b, 'The Kyng had made... another other Roger whyche was his larderer, the byshop of Herforde. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 930/1 'The lord Alburguennie to be chief larderer. 1611 *SPENCER Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 2 The Mannour of S. in Norfolk was holden of the King by the service of Chief Larderer at his Coronation. 1745 *Tr. Catumella's Husb.* xii. iii. Such things as we make use of upon holidays... these we delivered to the Larderer.

Larderie, -ery, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

† **Lardet**. *Obs. rare* -9. [f. LARD sb. + -ET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1598 *FLORIO, Lardeti*, *Lardetti*, the pieces of larde, or lardet that they put into roste-meat.

Lardiform (lārdīfōrm), a. *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + -(-)FORM.] Resembling lard, lardaceous.

1850 in *FOWLER Med. Voc.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Lardiform tissue*, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardine (lārdīn). [f. LARD sb. + -INE.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard.

1888 *Grocer* 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. 1895 *Daily News* 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

Lardiner (lārdīnēr). *Forms*: 4-5 lardener(e, 4, 7, 9 lardiner, 5 -yner, lardnir, lard-nare, 6 *Sc.* ladinar, ladner, ladiner, 7 *Sc.* lairner. [a. AF. *lardiner*, an altered form (? after *gardiner* GARDENER; for the form cf. *zinnier*) of *lardier*, OF. *lardier*, f. lard: see LARD sb.]

† 1. = LARDER 1. *north. and Sc. Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Göt.) Ma þan a thouand celeris Fild he wid wines. And lardneris wid salid flesch. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 410 Tharfor the men of that curie, For sic thingis that mellit were, Callit it 'the Douglas lardener'. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 217 Quhill the lardnir (MS. B. lardun) was laid, held he na housis. 14... *Chalmer-lan Ayr* c. 20 (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Item quhen þai oþyn fische þai luke nocht queder þar be messale fische or wane, þat is be cause quhy na fischer suld mak lardnare. 1653 *Jnn. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the lairner, an mat and an pair of blankets. 1710 *COLVIL Whig Suppl.* II. (1741) 84 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Balthoheck.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. *Obs. exc.* as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887).

[13... *Liber Custumarum* (1860) 474 Tenus... par le service destre Chief Lardner al Cornement nostre dit Seigneur le Roy.] c1400 *Dogg Lardnyer in Babes Bk.* 358 Roo so makyst at Crystynas a dogge lardnyer and yn March a gosse gardnyer... he schall neuer haue good lardne ne fayre gaddyn. 1466 *Fowlsch. Ord.* (1700) 93 To see the remaines lardyn to the lardner, and the lardner to be charged with it. 1509 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 The feschouris, baxteris, brousteris, ladinaris. 1601 *F. T. Housch. Ord.* Edw. II. 50 (1876) 34 Vsher of the larder, under the lardner. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 473 Sculion... was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should be chief Lardner. 1679 *BLOUNT Ang. Tenures* 10. 1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

† 3. *attrib.* in lardner time, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE v.), in † lardner ship, a freight or transport ship. *Sc.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 96 With a lardner ship [L. *navi oneraria*] standeng their be chance. 1614. II. ix. 237 Certane ships callet lardner. 1805 in *Ramsay Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th Cent.* (1888) II. ii. 69 The lardner or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. 1862 *Scots Live Engineers* II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at lardner time, betwix Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

Larding (lārdīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARD v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb LARD; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † *Carlyl concn.* Fat, grease, unguent.

c1440 *Thomp. Parv.* 288/3 Laardyng, lardacio. 1583 *STANHOUST Eneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom feloes naked with larding smeare beasted. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1736 *BAILEY Husb. Dict.* 376 Larding is done with slips of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. *fig.* (See LARD v.)

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulc & Sch.* To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 22. 'I'll... with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, larding-bacon, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding; † larding money (see quot.); larding-needle, -pin, -prick, -stick, pointed instruments with which the meat is pierced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 'Larding bacon is sold by many dealers. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* (1691), 'Larding-money, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchester, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. 1870 *Warne's Every-day Cookery* 23 'Larding needle, made with split ends, like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon. 1598 *FLORIO, Lardariola*, a lardie, a larder, a *larding pinne. 1603 *Long. Can. No.* 2853/4, † Orange Strainer, † Larding Pin. 1697 *Tr. Chas. D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 201 Don Augustin intended me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. 1845 [see LARDON]. 1611 *COTGR., Lardier*, - to prick, or pierce, as with a 'larding pricke. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vue Lardiere*, a 'larding stick. 1611 *COTGR., Lardoir*, a larding stick, or pricke. 1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 120 He's the most industrious Larding-stick and Skewer-maker.

Larding, *vbl. a.* [f. LARD v. + -ING².] Fat-

tenuing (in trans. and intr. senses). 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xiv. 308 'Th' unwieldy larding swine his mawe then having fill. c1630 in *Ridson Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees... Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast.

Lardite (lārdīt). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *lardites* (Wallerius, 1778), f. *lardum* (see LARD sb.); its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.] † a. A synonym of STEATITE. b. A synonym of PAGODITE. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 153 Indurated Steatites. Lardites of Wallerius. 1814 *ALLAN Min. Nomen.* 46 Steatite... Lardite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, v. pagodite.

† **Lardlet**. *Obs. rare* -9. [f. LARD sb. + -LET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1659 *TORRIANO, Spioccare*, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lārdōn), **lardon** (lārdōn) (*lārdōn*). *Cookery.* Also 5 lardun. [a. F. *lardon* (= lt. *lardone*), f. *lard*: see LARD sb.] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c1450 [see LARDONER II. xiv. The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stux, kept off the blow. 1658 *Tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxv. 92 A lump of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* To Kdr., When I bid them lard a fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardons, they would not know what I meant: But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 167 The lardoons... must be drawn through with a large larding-pin. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding-needle.

Lardose (lārdōs). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 laordose. [?a. F. *laridoise* (*ardoise* slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral.

1593 *Anc. Mon. Kites, etc. Durham* (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St. Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere... with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilded, being called in the antient history the Laordose (ed. 1672 Lardose), the said curious workmanship of French Peere or Laordose reaching in high almost to the middle vault. 1838 *BRITTON Dict. Archit.* *Lardose*, a corruption of the French term *l'arrière dos*, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. 1850 in *PARKER Gloss. Terms Archit.*

† **Lardry**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 6-7 lardery, -erie, lardarie, -y, lardrie, -y. [ad. OF. *larderie*, f. lard: see LARD sb. and -ERY.] = LARDER¹ 1.

1538 *LELANO Hitt.* I. 55 The 4 [Tower] containeth the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kychyn. 1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* n. xiv. Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknell, Curds and Clowd-creame). 1598 *FLORIO, Carnaio, Carnario*, a lardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. 1632 *WERNER Act. Funeral Mon.* 630 Clarke of the Kings Kitchen, and keeper of his Lardarie. 1661 *COWLEY Adv. Exper. Philos.* in *Verbes & Ess.* (1666) 45 That it containeth the Kirchin, Butteries, Brew-house, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardrie, Stable, &c.

attrib. 1649 in E. B. Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1885) 91 One little Gallery above-stays, used for the Pantry and Larderie men.

Lardy (lārdī). a. [f. LARD sb. + -Y.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1831 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Lardy cake*, lard cake.

Also *Fatty-cake*. 1888 *R. DOWLING Miracle Gold* I. v. 98 'The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy-bacon which come from foreign countries.

Lardy-dardy (lārdīdārdī), a. *slang.* [Cf. LA-DI-DA.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

1861 *MISS BRADON Trail Serpent* iv. vi. 227 'You're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 189/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 4/8 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting].

Hence **Lardy-dardy** v. *intr.*, to act the swell, to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 *Sims Mary Jane's Mem.* 58 Other men were lardy-darding about... enjoying themselves.

† **Lare**¹. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *larus*.] ? A seagull.

1388 *WYCLIF Lev.* xi. 16 A strucion, and ny3t crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† **Lare**². *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: ? connected with LATHE sb.3] A turner's lathe.

1611 *COTGR., Tournoir*, a Turne, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. 1684 *R. WALLER Nat. Exper.* 75 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. *Ibid.* 77.

Lare: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

Laree: see LAHIN.

Larel, *obs. form* of LAUREL.

† **Larew**. *Obs.* Also 1 lāréow, (lārow, lāruu), 2 lareaw. [OE. *lārēow*, for **lār-pleow* (whence ME. *LORHEW*).] A teacher.

c900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xviii. [xxiv.] (1890) 240 He hæfde ærest Trunhere biscop him to lareow. c950 *Indif. Gosp.* John iii. 2 La laruu ne uuton þætte from Gode ou geuome laruu. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Willeker* 390/35 *Dognanista*, lareow. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctus paulus. is þeoden lareaw. c1200 *ORMIN* 7233 Biskopess & larewess.

Large (lārdz), a., *adv.*, and sb. *Forms*: 4-7 larg, 6 largue, *Sc.* lairg, lairge, lerge, 6-7 lardg(e, 2- large. [a. F. *large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide': -L. *largus*, fem. of *largus* abundant, copious, bountiful, profuse. The masc. *largus* gave OF. *larc*, *larg* (whence ME. *larg*, *largue*), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form *large*; though in nautical senses mod.F. has *largue* masc. and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. *Pr. larg*, *largue*, broad, Sp., *Pg.* *largo* long, It. *largo* wide.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. L. Liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. FOOL-LARGE.) Const. of, in, *Obs.*

c1175 *Laub. Hon.* 143 þe large Men and þe milde Men... sculen þenr icleopon þe fader riht halu. a1225 *Anec.* R. 430 Se uorð ass 3e muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloþ... beoð large toward ham [servants], haue 3e þe neurewe beon and te herdure to ou suluen. 13... *Gny Warru.* (A.) 1265 He was large, curteis, and fre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 148 The landis of Scotland delit he then Of their mennis landis large was lie. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. Tr.* 7 391 To be liberal, that is to seyn, larg by mesure. a1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1393 She [Fortune] lovethe yonge folk and large of despence. c1450 *Merlin* 150 Yef euer ye haue be large of yefes here before, luke now that ye be larger hensforth. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. vii. Syre knyghte thou art ful large of my hors and my harneys, I lete the wete it coste the noughte. c1500 *Lancelot* 1765 Beith larg and iffis frely of this thing. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/1 Large in expence, *prodigue*. 1553 *CRIMINALOE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 99 That other kinde of laggeing whiche proceedes of liberalitie. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 11 The poore King Reigneir, whose large style Agrees not with the leaness of his purse. 1654 *J. WILSON Cheats* v. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 93 Indeed I won't! You have been large to me already. [Jolly would press money upon him.] 1688 *DRYDEN Britannia Rediv.* 86 Large of his treasures.

absol. 13... *K. Alis.* 2054 Theo large geveith; the nything lounth. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. xii. (1889) 170 And therefore more despendeth the nygard than the large.

II. Ample, wide, great.

† 2. Ample in quantity; copious, abundant. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1.

a1225 *Anec.* R. 163 Noble men & wummen makies large relief. a1240 *Ureinus in Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwet dē þenne þi blod isched on þe rode, hwet dē þenne þe large broc of þi sofie side. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3964 Jacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. a1400-50 *Alexander* 602 Large þis lockis þat lange ere and scharpe. c1425 *LIVC. Assembly of Gods* 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele So large by my will hit longeith nat to me. 1554 *HULOET*, Large, abundant or plentifully, *affluens*. 1578 *TIMME Catwain* on *Eng.* 161 This... offereith unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Mark.* xii. 40 These shall receive larger judgement (Vulg. *prolixius judicium*; 1611 greater damnation). 1599 *HAWARD Voy.* II. 1 31 The Kings of France and England gave large money towards the maintenance of the army. 1635 *R. N. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9 67 She gave them large thanks. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 558 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun hath finisht half his journey.

† 3. Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of

room, spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 *Anser*. R. 18 Makied on over mupe mit te hume a creoz, & et 'Deus in adiutorium', a large creoz mit te hūe vīnges vrom abue be vorebeud to be breoste. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810). l. 144 Large er fo landes, bat his ealdres wonnen. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ix. 11 Forsoth Crist beyng a bischop of goodis to comynge [entride] bi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [*L. amplius et perfectius*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greine. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1038 Olofte for to loege in his large sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. The byrde in a cage, be the cage neuer so large and hve, can not be contented or quyeted. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Large grounde, *cortil*. *Ibid.* 317/1 Large wyde and brode, *spacieu*, *ample*. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. of.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2322 (Fair). A mikil man of stature heyge & large of face. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* vii. 4 As for y^e cite, it was large of rowme, and grate.

c. fig. of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* iv. 29 God gave Salomon marvellous greite wysdomde and understandings, and a large bert. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 444 That uxorious King whose heart though large, Beguiled by fair Idolaters, fell To Idols foul. 1685 WALLER *H. R. H. Mother to Pr. Orange Poems* 244 The streighter Bounds your Fortune doth confine, In your large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart is larger made by loving.

† a. 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = BROAD a. 1, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase *long and large*, for which *wide and large* sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To beir that gaif that blesit Lord. 1578 LYTE *Dodona* i. viii. 15 The great Cloot hath leaves very large and long. 1599 ABB. *Abbot Deser. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards entered Florida... and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 1295 His other Parts... extended long and large Lay floating many a rood. *Ibid.* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 141 Two Tusks 21 Spans large, and 8 foot long. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 78 The Ways ought to be... so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† b. 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity; = GOOD A. 20. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 162 Leue him on thi left halue a large myle or more. 1529 *Malory's Arthur* x. lxiv. They fought... two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. 1709 *Ibid.* 4336/1 As to the Breadth of the Chancel, it is a large half Mile. 1737 *tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Ren. China* iii. 79 The steps... being almost all 10 large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydyncht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd þe large and brade? 1340 HANVOLT *Pr. Con.* 3915 Bot alle þis dett may þar be gwytt Thurgh large pardon, wha-awa has it. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 A feipful carit owip to notify to his sugetis, were pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogets. 1500 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* app. v. 391 In as ampill and largd manner as we grauntid to anny other streman. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 15 b. Exhorting them with large promisses and flatteryng wordes. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Stridane's Comm.* 239 b. I will sende Ambassadors to the assembly with large commission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of this man? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 223 Far leue and large security. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1712) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Possibilities. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 179 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted... should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 260 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 WESLEY *Pr.* cxvi. v. How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 45 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Smith. His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 423 No portion left That may disgrace his art, or disappoint large expectation. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 17 I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1844 KENNEDY *Lockyer's Ital.* 111 Yearning for the large excitement that the coming year would yield. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 206 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. a 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) v. 9 The English Government... had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* l. i. 319/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

† b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. *in, of*. Cf. sense 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 220 þu art larg of cheryte. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 It is not a iust thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodness. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. PEARCE *Conrad* xxvi. He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad.

1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now rare.

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 799 III. 193 The large comunycacyon that dyvers tymes hath ben had touchyng the mayrage of my cosyn Margery... and my son John. 1526 TYNIALE *Acts* xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and given them large exhortacions. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 8 Of many others which shoulde bee verie large to speake of. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this pollicie. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas.* II Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. 1685 WOOD *Life* 13 Apr. Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by bart. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 July (O.H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles wrote a large reply. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson... would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 *Antitheta* are theses argued *pro et contra*; wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to be large in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be... the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. App. (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 126, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain w^t he shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* xii. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Homer is equal large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of *great* when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See GREAT a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is *big*.

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like *large of limb* = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (= 'bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used.

In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procures*. 1526 TYNIALE *Gal.* vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written unto you with myne awne honde. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir large of lyth and lym Nor I am, besic these. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. 1.4 While I, kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 46 In this toune is the Kingis castel baith large and stark. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 15 He will shew you a large (Gr. *μείζω*: earlier versions 'great') vpper roome furnished. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 529 Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun ingendered in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — *Æneid* x. 432 Theron, large of Limb, of Gyant height. 1751 *Afric. Narr.* *Wager* 89 One of us killed a large Seal. Such Hits ns these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 RAYTON *Landsc. Gard.* (1803) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. A large lady in blue satin. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Mithel* xii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* i. He was a very large man, standing six feet high. 1863 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vi. 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear... but that his voice is so much larger'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/5 Plans... should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts... with a key-map. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

absol. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geoffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also *large-paper*, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book,

having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also *attrib.*

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Minion*, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 31 inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 DIDDIN *Introduct. Classics* 11 note, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Hellebore. 1859 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1869) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Manestra anceps*). 1878 *Print. Trades* *Print. Large* 20 Large post folio size. 1883 WALLEM *Fish. Supply Norway* 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 102 Fatty changes in the kidneys... Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the breadth of hitt. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 135 [It] is... in a large Degree true among us. 1751 LABELVE *Weston. Br.* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining... my Method. 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid.* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the... virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 JOWETT *Thyrid.* i. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn goynge, bauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys. 1779 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which... was only a good large trot. 1779... in 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) *Bh. Cleric. Anecd.* (1877) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more news, I shall give you a larger trouble. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. xiii. 276 They... found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? rare. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Having... made a large beef breakfast. 1890 KIRLING *Light that failed* vi. After a large lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 544 note, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsultant rhonchi. *Ibid.* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. 1891 J. G. PATON *Autobiogr.* A large farmers and small farmers. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

9. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approue. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 253 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. 1894 HALL *CAKE Maxman* iii. xx. 192 Caesar made a prolonged a-h-m l and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Yacob's Well* vii. 108 Takyn non hede of þi wycked suspectys... ne of þi consentyng to euyl, ne of þi large consensys. 1504 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) N. ii. Kings... ought... to be careful, that they put not contentious men & such as haue a large consensie in pulck offices & authority. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. The Consers.* Eng. 374 The King, vpon his first beath with the Pope, was somewhat careless & large towards the protestants. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. Sam. xxiv. Comm. A large consensie sticketh at nothing. 1664 STRYKE *Mem. Cranmer.* iii. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1723 NEAL *Hist. Tur.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

c 1510 *Lyttell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldly saye Robyn I gyue the large leue. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 10 It was concluded, that kynge Richard should continue in a large prison. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN *Hist. Brit.* iii. an. 27. 267 She besought that she might be kept in large custody. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1880 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1889) III. 296 Our

people in this Colony are, some strict Congregational men, others more large Congregational men, and some moderate Presbyterians. 1793 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists... who hold large Communion.

†b. Liberated, free. *Const. of. Obs. rare.*
1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynims large.

†c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. *Obs.*
1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

†12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. *Obs. rare.*

c1400 *Lafranc's Chirurg.* 305 Cauterium is seid in ij. maners, but is to seie large & streit [*i. cauterium dictum duobus modis, large & streit*]. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thouz vnproprie he said that [etc.].

†13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomed] was of tunge large. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 *Pei seien* bat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis lyfe was to large, but *pei* have founden a good mene. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Because his tunge was to large. c1401 *Lyog. Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that hen large. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The very maner of our iesting muste not be to large nor unsober. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoever it seemes not in him, by some large tenets hee will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. *Naut.* Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. *F. vent large*; also *FREE* a. 13 b.)

1591 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waited anchor and set sail. 1627 *Carr. Smitu Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When a ship sails with a large wind towards the land. 1669 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) K 3 b. The ships... have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. 1851 in *KIPPING Sailingmaking* (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. *Comb. a.* Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-acred, -hayed, -bodied, -boned, -brained, -browed, -celled, -finned, -flewed, -framed, -fronded, -grained, -headed, -idead, -leaved, -limbed, -looked, -lugged, -moulded, -natured, -quartered, -sized, -souled, -spaced, -thoughted, -utteranced, -viewed, -wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore, -calibre, -scale, -type* adjs. b. Combinations with *pa.pples*, in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn, -grown, -made* adjs. c. Special comb.: *large-eyed a.*, having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; *large-greaved a.*, the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; *large-lunged a. Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; *large-minded a.*, having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); *large-mouth, a*, variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † *large-parted a.*, of great parts or talents. Also *LARGE-HANDED, LARGE-HEATED.*

1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 240 Heathcote himself, and such 'large-acred' men. 1624 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* III. 115 The 'large-bred' Borne. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans. * *Large Body* of men. 1702 *London. Gaz.* No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding... large Body'd. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man. * *Large-boned* and scraggy. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bode* i. A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old 'large bore' pistols. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 88 (1879) 98 * *Large-brained* persons, of strong Intellectual and volitional powers. 1832 *TENNYSON Pal. Art* xlii, Plato the wise, and * *large-brow'd* Verulam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine 'large-calibre' cannon. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 404 Smaller cells enclosing a 'large-celled' tissue. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, * *Large-drawn* in the moon, lie beth calm on the floor. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bore.* I. 105 The 'large-dugged' soil. 1818 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn to Sin* 4 Euryphaessa, * *large-eyed* nymph. 1861 J. BRENT *Arschol. Cant.* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* II. xii. 234 A large-eyed gravity. 1865 *HOLMAY Grounded* 1 The fair trout and * *large-fid* barbel. 1866 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 66 Tons of them call jolliboy a great And * *largeflew'd* hound. 1890 * *Rolf Bolldrewood. Col. Reformer* (1891) 311 * *Large-framed* healthy weathers. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, * *large-fronded* moss. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 15 Corn which is 'large grained' and fine. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 *GREENER Gunmery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These * *Large Grieved* Tortoises live in the shallow water in great rows. 1803 *DRAYTON Barons Wars* IV. lxxviii. 131 The tree... whose 'large-grown' body doth repulse the wind. 1828 *Mrs. MITFORD Village Ser.* III. 75 That stunted and * *large-headed* appearance which betokens a dwarf. 1889 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 * *Large-ided*, or small-ided, appreciative or unappreciative. 1891 T. HAROLD *Tess xxvii*, The 'large-leaved

rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* v. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and * *large-limb'd* Poplar stood. 1623 *MILTON P.* cxxvii. 69 Large-limb'd Oke he did subdue. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* lxxv These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye Outstares the lids of * *large-look'd* tyranny. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 A. * *Large lug'd* eagle ey'd hircocervus. 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or * *large-lunged* form. 1824 *Miss Milford Village Ser.* I. 221 A * *Large-made* though meagre woman. 1725 *Young Sat.* iv. 11 * *Large-minded* men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III. i. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess v.* 509 That * *Large-moulded* man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head... are found the * *large-mouth* black-bass [etc.]. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 They are * *large-natured*, and not so easily amused as the southerners. a 1659 Br. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and * *large-parted* men. 1689 *London. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A * *Large Quartered* brown Gelding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 The 'large-scale' maps of Essex and Norfolk. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Appleton Ho.*, When * *larger-sized* men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. 1765 A. DICKSON *Trial. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. 1715 TICKELL *Idyll to The 'Large-souled'* Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* Introd., The * *large-spaced*, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 139 * *Large-thoughted* policy. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/3 The * *large-type* letters. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 His * *large-utteranced* genius. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 741 A clear-headed and * *large-viewed* student of architecture. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 49 A * *large-wheeled* single-horse vehicle.

B. *adv.*
†1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly *north.* and *Sc. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an ein on length. c1340 *Ibid.* 7332 (Fairf.) Saul... was heyer pen any man large hi a meten span. c1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 204 XV fute large he lap out of that in. 1530 *FALSGR 317/2* Large open, *falsgr*. 1587 *PLENING Contin. Holinshead* III. 1327/5 Guarded with such a sufficient compaign as might expresse the honor of justice the larger in that behalf. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *pupatus politicus* be not large worse nor *pupatus ecclesiasticus*. 1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1848) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. xi. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk... and in the side a dore Contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

†2. Liberally, generously. *Obs.*
1477 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 That I dele not evenly with them to geve Ihon Paston so large, and them so lytill. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyue, than evin thay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thair own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

†3. Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. *Obs.*
†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1784 Jone kyng... karpes full large Be-cause he killyd this kene. c1440 *York Myst.* xx. 118 But jitt, sone, schulde pou lere here for to speke ouer large. [Cf. in *large*, C. 8 a.] c1500 *Notbrowne Maid* 167 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name.

†4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. *Obs.*
1501 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as large as I can wryte. 1554 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 98, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so large. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. c1645 *MILTON Sonn.*, On the new forcers of Conscience to *New Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ Large. 1676 I. MATHER K. *Phillip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

†5. Far and wide. *Obs.*
c1400 *Destr. Troy* 741 Pow loket not large, for lust fat be blindyt.

†6. With big steps; with ample gait. *Obs.*
1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. 1695 *London. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands... Trotts large.

7. *Naut. a.* With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abast the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind: chiefly in to sail, go large. (Cf. *FREE* *adv.* c.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his fleig go large [*i. classique immittit habentis*]. 1647 *CARR. Smitu Seaman's Gram.* xii. 52 If you weather him, he will take you, or go large. a 1688 Dr. BUCKING. *Cabin-Boy Wks.* 1705 II. 101 He could sail a Yatcht both nigh and large. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel... have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very wildly). 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs... large. a 1845 *Hood Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. *By and large*: see *By* *adv.* I d. † Also *fig.* In one direction and another, all ways.

1660 [see By]. 1766 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 25 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blund Sea-Animal, by large and... and you'll find him of more intrinsic Value.

c. † Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *London. Gaz.* No. 510/6 The Sally man got large from him. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* 232 She kept

away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 *Quetz 'Grund Master'* I. 15 Why are you hling? d-n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal harge.

d. *Naut. and Mil.* To go or lead large: in a manoeuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 *CAPT. INNES in Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Strafford... obey the Signal for leading large. 1797 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind, evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division... or flying from us... to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. *sb.*
I. The simple word.

†1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = *LARGES* 2 c. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xix. 43 It bicometh to a kyng to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 451 To be Conservyd fro dampnacion vnder the large off thy Charyte. 1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 When the prince was christened... Garter... proclaimed his name in the form following 'God... grant good life and long to the... Prince Edward... Large, Large'.

†2. Extent, size. *Obs.*
c 1470 *Gologras & Gaw.* 241 The land was likand in large and lufsum to call.

†3. ? Freedom. *Obs.* (Cf. 6, 9 below.)

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbynd, And lyberte bis large with measure shall make.

4. *Mus.* The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz. \square or \square .

a 1547 *Prose in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He may not make his brevis to short, nor his large to longe. 1594 *BARNFIELD Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's always full of Larges and Longs. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 9. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. 1609 *DOUANO Ornith.* *Microth.* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is thrise as much as his breadth, having on the part toward your right hand a small taylor. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* access. In Process of Time, they added a longer Note, which they called a Large. 1797-181 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Note.* 1896 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.*

II. Phrases.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint.

† At more large: at greater liberty.
1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 396 He... lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 277 Hy tyme it is to... walke at large out of bi prision. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur v.* ix, I wille slec the and euer I maye gete the at large. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 533 There king determynded to departe, and go and lye in garrysons, to be at more large. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 273 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III. 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 106 The enemy... lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapour and insipid, if left at large and let abroad. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. 1, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* i. (1614) 1/2 (Which as a matter merely conjectural... I leave at large. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 *COWPER Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faunt.* vi. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition... will remain at large... to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472-3 *Kot. Parl.* 22 & 13 *Edw. IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1672) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at large. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8, I... will explicate mair at large quillikes to Scotland ar proper. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Eng. Now Preacher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is concealed, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1666 *Trid Regie.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 183 III. 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 237, I... told him the story at large. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lucas Eng.* (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froese quotes at large.

†d. In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. iv. 175 A land it self at large, a potent Dukedom. 1666 - *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 346 There is seen the baby figure of the Giant-mass of things to come at large. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse... was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 *HAN. More Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments... are put... into the hands

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general: (taken) altogether.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* t. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx. I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 1852 H. STENCER *First Princ.* ii. i. 36 (1875) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1868 *Prof. to Digby's Var. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now rare.

1625 BAACON *Ess.* *Stud.* (Arl.) 9 And Studies themselves doe give forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 165 And he not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 191 Not to know at large of things remote from use, but to know that which before us lies in daily life. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 485 Promises made at large. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 182 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. 1895 LAWQ. *Rev.* July 199 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†g. To the open; away, off. Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 If this nightes lodgeying and bording Maie ease the, . . Then welcome, or els get the straight at large.

h. In the open sea. rare.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottom then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†i. Over a large surface or area; abroad. Obs. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttry wing, And stretch her self at large from East to West. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10293/9 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. 1715 LEONCI *Palladio's Archit.* (1712) I. 107 Seeing that the . . legions were so close and crowded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large. . . so they might have room to handle their Weapons. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better prepared. . . than if the same Number of People lived close together.

j. Naut. = 'going large' (see B. 7 a).

1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naut. Chron.* XIV. 98 We . . tried them before the Wind—then at large.

k. Law. (See quot.)

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [etc.].

l. U. S. Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B. LYNN *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye ist 18, and my Coz Wm. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 WENSTER s.v., *Electors at large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiii. 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application. 1865 H. COX *Iustit.* n. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large . . and do not tend to definite issues. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July (Tales R. Kipling). He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†n. At one's large: at liberty. Obs.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thynge vpwarde and downwarde charge. a 1420 Hoccleve: *De Reg. Princ.* 1455 It sore me agaste To bynde ine, where I was at my large. a 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1176 þan myght we leue all at oure large. 1479 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his larg without longer enprement. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 114 Thei . . may . . at ther large and libartie . . goo and come.

†o. At the large; at the utmost. Obs.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 447 Seueue dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sixty myle on a daye.

8. In large. †a. In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. Obs.

1460 *Trovelet Myst.* xviii. 90 Neuter the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke ouere large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to in little. (Also in the large.)

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Entas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J. BAURAVE *Pope Alex.* l'II (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Ma^{ty}. . . another, to my patron. 1712 J. JAMES *r. Le Blond's Gardening* 36 The . . Plaines represent, in large, the same Designs, as those described in little. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 note, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1841) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†p. To to (or one's) large: to or into a state of freedom. Obs.

13. . . *Evang. Nicoc.* 1032 in *Archip Stud. nen. Spr.* L111. 410 How hat he wan o way fro presounne vnto be large. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 Philmen the fre kyng . . He lete to be large. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†10. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. Obs.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxvii.] 339 They . . payed every thyng with the largeste [Fr. *bien & large-ment*], so that every man was contente.

Large (lārdz), v. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer*.]

†1. trans. To enlarge, increase, widen. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliiij. 6, I largid my wyllys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my enmys. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy advantage shulde not man lette to large his love. 1385 . . . *1 Chron.* xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the flode of Eufraite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286t Largyn, or make large, *amplifico*, 1647 H. MORE *Song of Saul* ii. i. viii, To large their spirit By vaster cupes of Baechus.

†b. intr. †To increase (in something).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 þus we largen in saeramentis, for iibe good sensible dede þat we don, or þat springith of mannes charite, may be called a saerament.

†2. intr. To get or keep away from or wide (of).

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dyffynelte we larged from the shore.

3. Naut. Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Forward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. 1890 HALL *Caine Boulman* xxiv. III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†Largid, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED.] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 26 He werkeith in discipline, and the largid [v.r. large, Vulgate *laxa*] hoid to hyni secheth to resten; and secheth fredam.

Large-handed, a. (Stress variable.)

†1. fig. Grasping, rapacious. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. i. 11 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

2. fig. Generous, liberal, open-handed.

a 1628 [implied in LARGE-HANDREDNESS]. 1885 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Large-handed charity.

3. lit. Having large hands.

1806 O. SCHREINER in *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 233 They [loose] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence Large-handedness (in quot. ? lavishness, or ? rapacity).

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvi. (1632) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries.

Large-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER *Cleas Carlisle in Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure. 1865 PUSEY *Truth King* Ch. 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard conessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. 1888 BERGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men I. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence Large-heartedness, magnanimity, generosity.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartedness and Liberality. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler . . being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lārdzli), adv. Also 3-4 largeliche, 4-6 largely, -lie, 5 largelo, 6 Sr. larglie. [f. LARGE a. + -LY 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now arch. and with mixture of sense 2.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Pat he mule gladliche ifinde he largeliche al patte biheued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7869 He sef . . To abbeys and to prioris largeliche of is gode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27873 He may . . largely do almus dede. a 1391 *Chast. Goddess* Chyd. viii. 225 Take with you will yeue largely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver, . . and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Deut.* lix. 421 Wee haue gods graec much largelie towards vs. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. P. Sund.* after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restord. 1879 BROWNING *Phaedippides* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 112 So largeliche ant so swude vleau fet ilke blodi swot of his blisfulle bodie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 138 For thow leuynges 36 lachen largeliche mede. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost morny largely. a 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 879 He . . Send to the Erll, and thankit him largely. 1520 MORE *Dynaloe* l. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymagas as to god. 1580 SIOENE *P. xviii.* vi. He lifted me, unto a largely noble place. 1594 BAACON *Let. to A. Bacon* in *Spedding Lett.* (1861) I. 340 There is a collection of Dr. James, of foreign states, largelich of Flanders, which [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *1 Mace.* xvi. 6 When Simon and his sonnes

had drunke largely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 214 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887 LIGHTFOOT *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. 1891 FREEMAN *St. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†b. With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10528 Al a 3er largeliche this wrechede ilaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 85 That largelich a legoun lese her lyf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a folier. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shuldres more than i.

†3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. Obs. or arch.

1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Dv. Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Bvii. This herbe is so well known in all contrees, that I neede not largely to describe it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 19, I have written . . largely on the subject of the soul. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 *Society* I. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. rare or arch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Srl. Wks.* III. 344 3if men spoken largeli, many men ben here more blesid þan þe pope. 1533 FRITH *Mirr. Sacrn.* *Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. 1570 *Act 13 Elin.* c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute . . shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Ethiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more straitened. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. 1774 BUNKER *Amer. Yax.* Wks. 1842 I. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 GLADSTONE *Ynn. Mundi* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†b. Loosely, inaccurately. Obs.

c 1449 PEECOCK *Repr.* l. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. govern' auncis, which y sehal . . menteyne and defende is groundid in Holt Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†5. Freely, without restraint. Obs.

c 1425 LYDO. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons . . Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they sumtyme to largely deale. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes no3t [this langage so largely for to lye. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth.* l. y. l. 1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archelieyshoptraytor . . it is largely sayde. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It is largely and lowdely spoken.

†6. For a large sum; at a high price. Obs. rare.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

†7. Widely. Obs.

1551 RICHARD *Pathw. Knowl.* i. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now rare.

1624 BEEDEL *Lett.* iv. 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The Fore-Pupplet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 SIR G. TREVELLAN in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 TROLOPE *Barstcher* T. xvi. (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†Largemost, adv. Obs. rare. [f. LARGE a. + -MOST.] Most largely or considerably; most. 1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lārdzn), v. poet. [f. LARGE a. + -EN 5.]

1. intr. To grow large or larger.

1844 PATMORE *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 128 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. trans. To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. 1881 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lārdznēs), [f. LARGE a. + -NESS.]

†1. Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again conetelcis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiward of lif . . colouren . . plotonye bi largenesc & fedyng of pore men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3404 Syn it lokid has be largenes of be lord of heuen, þat me his diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 81 Luve makeis wreches full of largeness. a 1540 BARNES *Is. vi.* (1573) 362/1 The grace, which is geuen of the largenes of God. 1598 GREENWICH *Tacitus* *Ann.* l. xi. (1622) 21 That Germannicus

had purchased the souldiers fauour by largeness. *a* 1626 *15. ANONWES Seru. vii.* (1661) 436 His largeness or bounty, as it were... the casting abroad of His new coine. *personified.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 632* Largeness the lady heo let in ful manye. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 63 Quod largenes in almese dede. 1627 *DONNE Seru. clvii.* VI. 274 Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness married with a Providence.

† 2. Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). *Obs.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. iii.* 221 *V*^o stile runneth of itself into such largeness with plentie of matter, y^e [etc.] 1597 *HOOKE Eccel. Pol. v. l. 3* In other things we may be more briefe, but the weight of these requirith largenes. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist. iv. i. 5* The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness... in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos. t. (1701) 46/2* By reason of the largeness of the Discourse. 1654-54 *SOUTH Seru. II.* 192 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread... into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (*obs.*).

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 702* Myrte no man ayme be largenesse [F. grandur]. *c* 1430 *Syr Genar. (Roxb.) 1701* In a twelvemonth he waxed more of largenes. Than any other in yeres there. 1448 *HEN. VI Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) l. 370* Over the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander 68* For all be largenes of lenith at he luke myst. 1523 *ACT 14 & 15. VIII. c. 6* One other way... of as grete largenesse in bredth or larger than the said olde way. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron. II. 85* The bones of a great... man, among the which bones, the huckle bone... was of such largenesse, as... declare the man to be... xliii. foote. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire (1891) 2* Other shiers in Wales of farre more largenes. 1653-4 *WHITELOCKE Trul. Swed. Emb. (1772) l. 111* By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro. b. 6* Their motion is slow, by reason of their largenesse. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. ii. l. ii. (1737) 305* Glasgow... in respect of largeness, Building, [etc.]... is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver ii. l. 98* Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. 1785 *SARAH FIELING Ophelia l. xix.* The largeness of the assembly. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caladonia l. iii. x.* 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

b. semi-conc.

c 1618 *CHAPMAN Iliad xviii. 354* Then wrapt the body round in largeness of a fine white sheete. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus lxxvii. 3* In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent; extensiveness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 220* Of suche largenes it may of right be sayd and called catholical. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn. i. Ded. i. l.* wonder at... the largenesse of your capacite. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 5* The ample proposition that hope makes... Fayles in the promist largeness. 1651 *FULLER Abel Rediv. Fox (1867) II. 85* Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Each & All viii.* 109 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. 1856 *FROUZE Hist. Eng. (1858) l. i. 57* The largeness of the power... committed to the councils was at once a temptation... to abuse those powers. 1864 *BOWEN Logic ii.* (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. 1886 *MANCH. Exam. 9 June 5/3* The unexpected largeness of the majority.

† 5. Breadth, width. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAENOEVE (1839) xxv. 258* It... stretcheth toward the West in lengthe... in largenesse, it dureth to the Cytee of Alizandre. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 14/2* Consideringe the largenes and length of the wounde. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval. vi.* (1617) 19 Lay ouer it two or three other Blankets at their vtermost largenesse. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng. l. 11* The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of narrowness.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings iv. 29* God 3af wisdom to Salomon, and myche prudence... and largenesse of herte. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike (1580) 8 b.* If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largenesse thereof, and declare how you will have it taken. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und. iv. xvii.* (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc.] 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables viii.* (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. *a* 1715 *BURNET Own Time (1724) l. i.* 589 A man of his temper, and of his largeness in point of opinion. 1845-6 *TRENCH Hils. Lect. Ser. i. iii.* 36 One who... in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 492* A man... distinguished... by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. viii. 1. 456* The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

† 7. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1805 *MANCH. Exam. 21 May 5/4* A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. 1885 *ATHENEUM 23 May 609/3* This picture... may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

† 7. Freedom, scope, opportunity. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 *DONNE Lett. lxxx. Seru. etc.* (Alford) VI. 397 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

8. Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster xviii. 175* The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† 9. Largeour. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 largeourer. [a. *f. largeur, f. large LARGE a.*] Width, girth.

1545 *RAYNOLO Byrth Blankynde l. iv. 23* A certaine thinne

...skinne... which compasseth round the amplitude and large-ouer of the belly.

† 10. Largeous, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *LARGE a.* + -OUS.] Liberal, bountiful.

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus. I. ijb.* But as some be over largeous, so some are spare enough.

† 11. Largely, adv. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. *f. larger*, comp. of *LARGE a.* + -LY ². Cf. *largierly, bloodierly*.] More largely.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Seru. Sel. Wks. I. 176* Lest þer falshe growide more and largeli [v.r. largierly] envymened þe Chirche. 1632 *SPELMAN Hist. Sacrilege (1846) 121* Largely.

Largeess, largesse (lārdʒes). *arch. and literary.* Forms: 3-4 largesse, 4-7 larges, (5 -eys, -is, 7 lardges), 3- largesse, 6- largess.

[a. *f. largesse* = Pr., Sp. *largueza*, It. *larghezza*; — late L. **largitia*, *f. largus* (see *LARGE a.*)]

† 1. Liberality, bonniffulness, munificence. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R. 416* Of ancre kertesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne. *c* 1340 *CHOSOR Pl. 27404* (Fairf.) Largesse gaine couaite is sette. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Par. T. 7* 120 Jhesu Crist yueuth us this yiftes of his largesse and of his souereyn bountee. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CANTON) Dices* 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen when a man is in necessite and pouerte. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Titm.* 12 Himmes wherwith the larges of god is prayssed before meate. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie l. xx. (Arb.)* 58 The Prince hauing all plentie to vse largesse by. 1623 *COCKERAM, Largesse, Liberalite.*

personified. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A. vi. 112* Largesse the lady leueth in ful monye. *a* 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose 1157* Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to grype so ententy, As Largesse is to veve and spende. *a* 1420 *HOOCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 4119 Of myne helply lady souereyne Largesse, my lady, now wil I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; occas. † lavish expenditure; *concr.* money or other gifts freely bestowed, e.g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant. 505* Worshipful he is in larges of gifyts. *c* 1470 *Gologrus & Gavo. 423* For na largesse my lord notht wil he neuer let. 1484 *CACTON Chivalry 67* When it shal be tyme of necessite to make largesse his handes must gyue and dispende. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. iii. xxi. (1634) 431* So great and so plenteous largesse of his benefiits doth in a manner overwhelm us. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II. i. iv. 44* Our Coffers, with too great a Couit, And liberrall Largesse, are growne somewhat light. 1614 *LOOGE Seneca 3* Neither can the prodigality and largesse of anything bee honest. 1622 *HACKWILL David's Vow ii. 86* The widowes... heart being put to her mitte, gave it weight aboute the greater... largesse of the Pharisee. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 107* The Governor goes in Procession, and bestowes his Largesse. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr. l. v. 302* The handels-day belongs to the New Year itself. It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largesse. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood xiii.* Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum... was freely distributed among the attendants. 1873 *BROWNING Red. Cat. M.-cap 256* Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largesse to the Church. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid v. 248* Aeneas... then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money, etc.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 187* Least any man shoulde vntthankfully and unistfully take away this larges of the French Kyng. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy xxiv. xxi. 522* There was good hope that the souldiours should have a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Agr. iii. l. Wks. 1874 III. 52* Let all raryeties Showe downe from heauen a largesse. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos. iii.* (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. 1725 *Dr Foe Voy. round World (1840) 103* I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry (1874) 38* Largesses to the heralds and minstrels... were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome (1846) II. ix. 54* His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. *Largess!* or † *A largess!*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise *Hist.*)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 449* A blynd man... To crie a largesse by-for oure lorde. *c* 1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame iii. 219* Ther mette I crying many on ou A larges larges. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst. (1882) iii. 261* A larges, 3e lord, I crie by day. 1573 *TUSSER Husb. (1878) 129* Giv gloves to thy reapers, a larges to crie. 1875 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshut 111.* 1342/2 Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words 104* A Largess... a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largess so many times as there are pence given. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry l. 3/2* Heralds have a right three several times to cry Largess. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss. s.v.* The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largess. 1808 *SCOTT Mar. 2. xi.* Now largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion. *a* 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Largess*, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. *transf. and fig. (from 2).* A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. II. Aurel. (1546) E vij b.* The greatestes vyllany in a villanye is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Lict. 364* The Book's a common largess to mankind. 1688 *CROWNE Darvins i. Draur. Wks. 1874 III. 382* He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. 1875 *COWPER Needless Alarm 62* How glad they catch the largess of the skies. 1832 *TENNISON 'All good things have not flesh also'* I have not lacked thy aid reproff, Nor golden largess of thy praise. 1883 *LOWELL Protest a.* I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

† 4. Freedom, liberty. At his largesse, at liberty (cf. at one's large), at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1375 *BAIRD Bruce v. 427* Quar he mycht at his largess be. *c* 1425 *LYOC. Assembly of Gods 1327* There to haue... largesse to stryke, as longeth to thy cure. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace ix. 524* Thail... maid thaim fre, at their largis [v.r. at largess] to pass. 1547 *Act 1. Edw. VI. c. 3 § 4* He shall not gae to largess, and at largess. 1594 *CAREW Harle's Exam. Wile (1596) 223* Discouraging of the largesse and liberty which souldiers enjoy in Italie.

5. *attrib. (dial.)*

1827 *HONE Every-day Bk. II. 1047* The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home!' 1856 *FARMER'S Mag. Jan. 79* Two especial seasons of jollity among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, and the largess feast.

Large (lārdʒet). [Fr.; *f. large LARGE a.*] 'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length... forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*).

† 6. Largier, comp. of *LARGE a.* *Obs.*

† 7. Largierly, adv. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 largierly. [irreg. *f. largier*, comp. of *LARGE a.* + -LY ².] More fully, at greater length.

1536 *R. BEERLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett. 34* Wyche fault he shall know of we heyafter more largierly.

† 8. Largifical, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. largificus* (*f. largus*; see *LARGE a.*) + -AL.] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo l. No. 33. 2/1* The Benignity of our Largifical Essence. 1709 *Ibid. II. No. 64. 2/2* Largifical Redundances.

† 9. Largifluent, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 largifluent. [f. *L. largifluus* (*Lucretius*) + -ENT.]

c 1460 *Ploy Sacram. 824* O thou largifluent lord most of lyghtnesse.

† 10. Largiloquent, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *L. largiloquus*, *l. largus* (see *LARGE a.*) + *loquū* to speak; see -ENT.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

† 11. Larging, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *LARGE v.* + -ING ¹.] Enlargement.

1510 *Acc. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 200* The larginge of the vestrie dore.

Largish (lārdʒɪʃ), a. [f. *LARGE a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat large.

1787 *Fam. Plants I. 90* The divisions roundish, concave, expanding, largish. 1807-26 *S. COOPER Surg. 108* The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. 1872 *BESANT & RICE Ready Money M. v.* He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. 1831 *A. HEAOLEY in J. Raine Mem. J. Hodgson (1858) II. 208* A largish sized box.

Largition (lārdʒɪʃən). Now rare. [ad. *L. largitiō-em*, n. of action *f. largiri* to be liberal or bountiful, *f. largus* (see *LARGE a.*). Cf. *obs. F. largition*.] The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 *BELLENOE Livy ii. (1822) 169* The Faderis... dredand Cassius, be largitaciouns, to conques sic favoure and riches that might be noysum to their liberte. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 456* He had, by great largition and brberie, prevailed at Rome. *a* 1670 *HACKETT Abb. Williams i. (1692) 225* Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. 1784 *S. PETERS Hist. Connect. 318* The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. 1854 *CAROL WISEMAN Faldota ii. xxviii. (1855) 307* The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained... backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

Hence *Largitiōal a.*, of the nature of largess.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

† 12. Largitude, *f. largus* (see *LARGE a.*); see -ITUDE.] Breadth, width.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke 112/1* Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

† 13. Largo (lārgo). *Mus.* [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also *transf.*

1683 *PURCELL 3. Pt. Sonatas To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by itself.* 1724 [see *GRAVE a.*]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Largo*, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than *grave* and two than *adagio*. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt l. xiii. 279* The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner... he... ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

† 14. Largy, a, adv., and sb. *Obs.* [f. *LARGE a.* + -Y.] A *adj.* Large. *B. adv.* Largely. *C. sb.* At the largiest: in the fullest manner.

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr. (1851) 154* Of this abhominacion it is said largiere before in the ii. article. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy 4561* Largior þen a lawliard & lengur with all. 1535 *COVERDALE 2. Macc. ii. 32* He... v. with few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. 1555-8 *PIAHER Aeneid i. Biiij.* Largy streames out from his eies he shed. 1567 *TUMBERV. Ovid's Tr. 143 b.* In largie seas... Aye fleeing to and fro. 1594 *CAREW Tasso (1881) 102* Who open... saw this largy gate.

Lariat (læriāt), sb. Also Iariette, Iariet. [a. Sp. *la reata* (see *RIATA*).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and South America.

1825 *W. IRVING Tour Prairie 26* Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. 1859 *MARCY Prairie Triu. i. 41* Lariats made of hemp are the best. 1861 *G. F.*

BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their lariets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gloss. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariat, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence *Lariat v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariat.

Lariat, obs. form of **LOROT**, golden oriole.

Larick (læ'rik). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **lerrick**. [sing. f. **LARIX** taken as a pl.] = **LARCH**.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 107 (Jam.) A planting. . . Where piches an' laricks were seen. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* Larick, larch fir. 1896 LUNDEN *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly 'Twinkl' on the lerrick taps.

Larid (læ'rid). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Laridæ*, f. *larus* gull.] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine a.**, having the characters of the gull family.

1877 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds. . . have been proposed.

Larie, **Larielle**, vars. **LAURY**, **LAUREL**.

Lariette, variant of **LARIAT**.

Larigot (læ'rigot). *Mus.* [ad. F. *larigot*, OF. *larigan* 'a Flute or Pipe.. called so by the clowns in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69 *Larigot*, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. . . The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

Larikin, variant of **LARRIKIN**.

|| **Larin** (læ'rin). Also 6 *larine*, (*larijn*), 8 *laryn*; 7 *lari*, *lar(r)es*, *lawree*. [Pers. *لاری*, *lār*,

lār name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 HICKOCKE *Tr. Frederick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b. I bought many salted kine there. . . for half a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelve shillings six pence. 1616 N. WHITTINGTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kined for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1637 *Docum. Imp. pacum. Buckhm.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, heinge peece of silver. . . worthe aboute tenne pence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-angels, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larres, that is, five dollars. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver *Laryus*, each whereof is worth about 10d.

Larine (læ'rin), a. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Larinæ*, f. *larus* gull.] Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

Larinioid, a. rare. [f. Gr. *lārīnōis* fatted + -OID.] 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.* *Larinioid*, syn. of *lardaceous*. 1888 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Larix (læ'riks). Also 8 *laryx*. β. 6 *larnix*, 7 *larinx*, 8 *ynx*. [L. (see **LARCH**).] 1. a. = **LARCH**. Also attrib., as *larix tree*, *wood*. (Now only Sc.: cf. **LARTIC**.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 12b. The oke trees, pyne trees, larnix [sic] trees, fir trees, ash trees. 1588 LYTE *Dodoes* vi. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. 1611 COTGR. *Larche*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the Burning. 1744 DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 16 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, larixes. 1805 FOSYEVILLE *Beauties Scotl.* I. 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the larix and elm. 1842 J. AYTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 263 Gables should be made of. Larix wood.

|| β. *Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

+2. The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. *Obs.* 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe. . . it may be called in English Alpeare or Petite Larix. 1624-61 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* i. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomach.

Lark (lā'k), *sool*, **lavrock** (læ'wærk, *Sc.* læ'værk). Forms: a. 1 *lāforco*, *lāw*, *lāu(w)erco*, *lāwero*, *lāurco*, -o, 3-4 *lavoroko*, 5 *lavoroco*, -k(ko), (*lavorcock*, *lavorok*), 6 *laverok*(e), *lavorocko*, *Sc.* *lavorok*, 7 *lavoracko*, *lavoroc*, *lavoro*(o)k, -ucko, 9 *dial. lair*, *layrock*, 5- chiefly *Sc.* *lav(o)rock*, *lav'rock*. β. 4-7 *larko*, 4- *lark*. [OE. *lāfere*, older *lāwærice*, *lāwice*, wk. fem. corre- sponding to Dn. *lāwærik*, OHG. *lārahha* (MHG. and mod. G. *lerche*), ON. *lāwirke* (masc.), MSw. *lārikia* (Sw. *lārka*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth. The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lāwirke* only in the Edda Gloss, and perh. from Eng. lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason-worker' (OE. *lāw*, ON. *lāw*, treason; cf. ON. *lāwirke* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OTeut. type as **lāwirakjōn*.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when

used without a prefix, the **SKYLARK** (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. **LARKSPUR**).

a. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 712 *Laudæ*, *laurice*; c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wv. Wülcker 131/8 *Laudæ*, *laurice*. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 67/455 A gret bep of laurice upon þe churchc a-lighte. c. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 30 Ich wold ich were a thestelok. A bounting other a laverock. Swete bryd! c. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flokkes Of turtles and laverokkes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 56 Other smalle byddes. . . As osel, smityng, laveroc gray, Pettryk, werkock. 1428 Bk. Alexander Gt. (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thyn sparbalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. c. 1650 *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnival *Percy Folio* I. 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhall. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* ii. iv, Hark how the lavrockes chant aboon our heads. c. 1810 TANNAHILL *Winter w' his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lavrockes try to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverokkes liting sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful lavrockes darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

β. c. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 915 With synche, with lark, and with archaungele. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*, 1498 On þe morwe when it was day, & þe lark by-gan to syng, þys messengers come in god aray. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnys. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 158 Did euer Raven sing so like a Lark? c. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk. . . perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 WORDSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv, Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the. . . bright carol of the Lark.

b. With allusion to the lark's habits; e.g. its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LYNLY *Emphes* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Lark. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 56 Stir with the Lark to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* iii. iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Lark. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe Wks.* 1873 II. 295 We. . . must be vp with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv, Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Lav-rock sing. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i, Be constant. . . As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 321 Nae lively liling awa like a rising lavrock. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as lavrockes We'n go up like lavrockes to sing.

c. *Proverbs*.

c. 1530 R. HULLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 And heynv fell we shall have many larkys. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1807) 9 A leg of a lark is better than is the body of a kyght. *Ibid.* 20 Lowers lue by lue, ye as larkes lue by leekes. 1589 GREENE *Meneaphon* (Arb.) 48 Men. . . die for lue, when larkes die with leekes. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 152, 32 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

d. With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as **Crested Lark**, **Horned Lark**, **Red Lark**, **Shore-lark**; also **SKYLARK**, **WOODLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red-lark. 1784-5 *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark. *Alauda alpestris*. 1787 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 165 Crested Lark. *Alauda cristata*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America. . . more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark. . . agrees with the Crested Lark. . . in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; e.g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also **TITLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 *Zoologist* vi. 2290 The meadow pipit is the 'twit lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* vii. 2354 The tree pipit is the 'tree lark'. 1862 *Wood Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting. . . In some places it is called the. . . White Lark. 1893 NEWTON *Nat. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America. . . is an *Icterus*. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are. . . names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicola*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 90 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting. . . is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. attrib. and Comb., as **lark-song**, **catcher**; **lark-awakened**, **footed** adjs.; also **lark-like** adj.; **lark-call** (see quot.); † **lark's-claw**, the wild larkspur; **lark-finch**, **sparrow**, a bird of the western U. S., *Chondestes grammacus*; † **lark-fish** (= *L. alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; **lark's-foot** = **LARKSPUR**; **lark's-head** *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **lavrock-height** (*noun-wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; **lark-silver**, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; **lark's toes** = **LARKSPUR**; **lark-worm**, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also **LARK(S)-HEEL**.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of 'lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a 'lark-call, which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 42 A 'lark-catcher' will catch and slaughter innocently in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* ii. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is

called. . . in English. . . *Larkes Claw. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Arct. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammacus*. *Lark Finch. 1898 *Burroughs's Riverly Index*, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. 1861 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Alt.* Intro. d. 6 b. Fishes. . . smooth, as the 'Larkfish' cristate and not cristate. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots. . . *Larkes foot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, coming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Foot. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running course are these, winged or wing-bearing, *Lark-footed. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart must lap the boole; Near 'lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 20 Pleasure, *Lark-like, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. LAYER in N. & Q. 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The lute is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid. . . 3s. per annum for 'larkesilver', but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 *Ibid.*, The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larksilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He. . . had within the month received her 'lark-song' of her betrothal. 1597 *Larkes Toes [see **LARK-HEEL** 1]. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 713 *Lark-worm, *Tania phaeophala*.

Lark (lā'k), *sb.* *collog.* [Belongs to **LARK v.**] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also to go on, have, take a lark.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, Lark, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Lark, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark*. 1813 BYRON *Let.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Let. & Frs.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me. . . and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 MARSHALL *Fac. Faithf.* xxxviii, Tom was. . . always. . . ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 321 My mother. . . once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonvic.* vi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkerchief. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

Lark (lā'k), *sb.* *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lark, a boat.

Lark (lā'k), *v.* [f. **LARK sb.**] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

Lark (lā'k), *v.* *collog.* (orig. *slang.*) [Belongs to **LARK sb.**; the sb. and vb. appear first in 1811-3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.

Possibly it may represent the northern **LAKE v.**, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or groomers; the sound (læk, læ'k), which is written *lark* in Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to **LARK sb.**; cf. the similar use of *skylark* vb. (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about*.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1835 *Nimrod's Hunting Tour* 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh. . . and that is. . . what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, Don't lark' with the wack, or annoy the police! 1846-57 DE QUINCEY *Keats Wks.* VI. 276 note, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxx. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home. . . I may as well ride a nag I can trust. . . 1891 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* 261 These. . . expert riders set off to 'lark'. . . it home. 1899 H. O'REILLY *50 Years on T'mit* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellows.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxxi. 603 A staid English maid. . . whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. vii, Bess was neither strained by her gliding passage down the slippery hill side, nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

Larker (lā'kær). [f. **LARK sb.** + -ER 1.] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. WHITT *Seaborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

Larker 2 (lā'kær). *collog.* [f. **LARK v.** + -ER 1.] One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1895 *N. Estm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

Larker 3 (lā'kær). [cf. **LARK sb.**] (See quot.)

1888 *Argus* XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'.. the 'vollier'.. and another small boat called a larker.

Lark-heel, lark's heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccccxxvi. 923 *Flos Regius*.. in English Larkes spur, Larkes heels, Larkes claws and Muokes hooes. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. i. Song, Mary-golds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymme. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larkes-heeles, Columbinas, &c. 1695 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* iv. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Lark's-heel, 'cause he wears a Horseman's Spur. 1706 J. GAROINER *Rapin's Gard.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychins famous for her scarlet stain. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 The tall topp'd lark-heels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The elongated heel, common among negroes. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 51 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in *Daily News* 29 July. Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence Lark-heeled a. (See quot.)

1837 GOUZON *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting, *Plectrophenax lophota*, Selby. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairach-heled*, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Cuckoo, or Lark-heeled Cuckoo, so called from their long hind toe.

Larking (lär'kin), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. LARK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action or process of catching larks. *attrib.* in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. JACKSON in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

Larking (lär'kin), *vbl. sb.* 2. *collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LARK *v.* 2; fun, frolic.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 DEBONDIS *Lett.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii. Two Oxford men, professors of genteel larking. 1838 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He.. like me, shuns actual practical larking.

Larking (lär'kin), *pl. a. collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap.. which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. 1839 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddle was in one of her larking humours.

Hence Larkingly *adv.*

1836 H. W. WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

Larkish (lär'ki), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 175 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York. Hence Larkishness.

1839 STR A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Larksome (lär'ksəm), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -SOME.] Given to 'larking', sportive.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept., Hinting.. that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 *Longin. Mag.* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

Larkspur (lär'kspər), *bot.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + SPUR.] Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. consolida*.

1578 LYFE *Dodonius* II. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spur flowereth all the Summer long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccccxxvi. 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches. 1611 923 The wilde Larkes spur hath most fine jagged leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb. (1679) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. 1856 MISS MURDOCK *J. Halifax* xxi. Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-rose. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Lark-spurred, *a.* (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were lark-spurred; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one.. had spurred the intruder in the eye. 1837 YOUNG *Sheep* x. 406.

Larkly (lär'ki), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larkly, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-hand, ignorant, larkly young naval lieutenant. 1885 'F. ANSTEE' *Tinted Venus* 24, 'I look larkly, don't I,' said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† Larm, *sb. Obs.* Also 6-7 larme. [Aphetic form of ALARM *sb.* Cf. LARUM and G. larm noise.] = ALARM *sb.* 4. Also to blow, ring a larm.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Larme in a fælde, *alarme*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fælde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 65 Therefore he ryngeth a larme and admonysheth all men to [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Canoe*, *Belloum canere*.. to blow a larme. 1581 STURDEY *Seneca's Hercules* 216 To thumpe vpon this sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xl. 2 To change my oaten quill for trumpet larms.

† b. *attrib.* larm-listen, 1. a body of firemen or militia. *U.S. Obs.*

1779 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bid but the training band and Larm list.

Larm, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Aphetic form of ALARM *v.*] *trans.* To alarm.

1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

Larmier (larmiz). Also 7 larmier. [a. F. *larmier* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.]

1. Arch. = CORONA 4, DRIP *sb.* 1 a.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Larmier*. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Larmier is also called *corona*, and in English the *drip*. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. Anat. (See quot.)

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 LUYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'.

Larmoyant (larmoi'ant), *a.* [ad. F. *larmoyant*, pres. pple. of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

1813 BYRON *Lett.* 2 Oct. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter unto tears.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

† Laron. *Obs.* Also 4 laroun, 6 la-roone, 7 lar(r)one, larroone. [ad. OF. *laron* (F. *laron*); —L. *latrōn-em*. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber.

13. —K. ALI. 429 OF theif he Y wol me defende, Ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, That Y nol me laronn. 1598 SHAKS. *Measure* IV. i. iv. 71 O Diable, Diable! I wat is in my Closet? Villanie, Laroone: Rugby, my Rapier. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* ii. iii. I am Prince over those Publicans, Lord over these Laroones, Regent of these Rugs. a 1666 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1668) 38 But like a very Laron, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

Larrecine, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

Larree: see LARIN.

Lariet, variant of LARIAT.

Larrikin (lär'ikin). Chiefly Austral. Also larikin. [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.]

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See MORRIS, *Austral Eng.*, s. v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *larry kichen*.

A. (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

1870 *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins.. had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Latrobe-street. 1886-7 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1870 M. CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. 1884 *Lit. Era* II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found.. in his writings. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence Larrikinness, a female larrikin; Larrikinism, the habits and practices of larikins.

1870 *Australian* (Richmond, Vict.) 10 Sept. 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. 1871 *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (ibid.) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larikinesses. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xii. 224 Nor does the young larrikinness.. exist as a class.

Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larrup (lär'rup), *v. dial. and collog.* Also larrop, lürop. *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash. Hence Larruping *vbl. sb.*

1823 *Moore Suffolk Wds.* 208 Larrup, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. 1824 PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* I. i. 171 larrup you till you can't stand. 1825 JENNINGS *Obscure Dial.* IV. Eng. 53 To Lirrop, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *lir-rope*. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Larrup. 1829 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 1 Administ.* (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrup his own nigger? 1833-4 *Jack Giant K.* v. xiv. in *Comic Verses* T. (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout who larruped the Giants out-and-out. 1891 M. COLLINS *Transcript* I. xii. 221 He larruped me once when I was a hoy for throwing stones at a cat. 1899 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost'. 1893 ZINCKE *Wierstead* 261 Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larrup' his idle disorderly boys.

Larry (lär'i), *sb.* 1. *dial.*

1. Confusion, excitement.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, w' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — *Mayor of Caster*, xxxvi. 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

2. (See quot.)

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

Larry (lär'i), *sb.* 2. *dial.* a. (See quot. 185.) b. Liquid mortar, grout. Hence Larry *v. dial.* (see quot. 1890).

185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), Larry, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. 1890 *Glossary Gloss.*, Larry, liquid mortar, grout. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with grout.

Larry, variant of LORRY.

Larson, Larsonie: see LARCIN, LARCENY.

Larthew, variant of LORTHEW *Obs.*, teacher.

Larum (lär'um, lär'üm), *sb.* Forms: 6 larom(e, larowme, 8 larrom, -um, 6- larum. [Aphetic form of ALARUM.]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger. † Hence (rarely) a sudden attack.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* p. xiv, What larum so ever happeneth, with this buckerle it shalbe vaynquished. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They fiercely assailed their enemies with a larome. 1555 PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebel.* D. iij b, In the night.. there happened a larom, sundrie cringe: treason, Treason. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 707 Sir Thomas Poinynge.. cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1755 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 638 We fired several larums and the great gun at Fort Dummer was shot. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* II. 72. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrèce* (1853) 185 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court.

fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hiou* cxxix. 472 Then the crye and larum began. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 1. 147 Remaineth nought but, with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 5 They crye a larum, that [etc.]. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallstein* I. vii. But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1869) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* (1871) VI. 96 The continually repeated larum of a landrail. fig. 1893 R. HARVEY *Philad.* I. I will be so bold as answer your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† c. An uneasy condition. = ALARM 12. *Obs.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 73 The peaking Carnuto her husband.. dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

† d. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 666 Automatical Instruments as clocks, watches, & larums. 1607 DEKKER *Where Babylon Wks.* 1873 II. 264 What hour is this? does not my larum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 Bp. WILKINS *Math. Magick*, *Dadalus* iii. 171 That larum.. which.. would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night. 1692 LOCKE *Ednc.* xiv. Wks. 1727 III. 6 Others.. have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Ken. H. K. White* (1819) I. 34 He would.. rise again to his work at five, at the call of a larum, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber. *transf.* and fig. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all 't' awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. 1691 SHAWWELL *Scourers* i. ii. Dram. Wks. (1720) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ x She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity 'till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as larum-call, -clock, -watch.

Also LARUM-BELL.

1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain. 1699 *Ibid.* No. 3251/4 Lost.. a Larum Clock in a little Box. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghest Fadon* xxii, 'Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

Larum (lär'um), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 larom. [f. LARUM *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* a. To sound forth loudly. b. To alarm. *Obs.*

1595 P. T. G. tr. *Blanchardine* II. Ded., Haining presumed to tune my rustic strings to larum forth my simple musicks. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 12 At prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

2. *intr.* † a. To rush down with loud cries (*obs.*). b. 'To talk incessantly' (*Holderness Gloss.* 1877).

1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 128 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

Larum-bell. *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. LARUM *sb.* + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antitie* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 17. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. lxxi, The Larum Bells of death on all sides ringing. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow'r and Ring the Larum Bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

Larva (lär'vä), *pl. larvæ*. [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Infr. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such

a larva I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead ... were ... spirits of terror ... in this fearful scene the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

Fig. 1827 *Syd. Smith in Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. b. Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnaeus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognized.

[1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or *Habit*.] 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1769) 51 The *Larvæ* of insects are full of eggs. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [sc. lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* i. 67 This Linne called the *larva* state, and an insect when it is a *larva*. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microsc.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 They are larvæ of Echinoderms. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was ... a crustacean; but a glance at the larvæ shows this to be the case. 1874 BREWER in COUES *Birds N. W.* 65 Collecting flies and larvæ among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 This plume larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

Fig. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. attrib., as *larva-form*, -state.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 107 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, Warm'd with new life, unfolds his larva-form. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the Insect.

Larval (lā'vāl), a. [ad. L. *larvāl-is* pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts.]

†1. (See quot.) Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Larval*, belonging to a night-spiriti, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 793. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of molluscs] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin ... are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep. 1866 DR. ANGLIA *Reign Law* iv. (ed. 4) 197 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. Path. Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in ... the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

Larvate (lā'vāt), a. [ad. mod. L. *larvāt-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE 2. Cf. F. *larvé*.] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 793 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larvated (lā'vātēd), a. [f. prec. + ED 1.] †a. Provided with a mask (obs.). b. transf. Masked, concealed. In Path. (see quot. 1888).

1623 COCKERAM, *Larvated*, masqued. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Larvated*, concealed or disguised for the representing some Gobbler or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1822 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 39 He ... can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

† **Larvation**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 234 These larvations vanish, the fever being taken away.

Larve (lā'v), [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = LARVA 1.

1693 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hohgoblen, Robbin-good-fellows, and such other Bug-beares. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace*, Hall (1823) 1. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1853 *Pennant* III. 147 Elementary spirits ... for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

† 2. A mask; ill, and figs. Obs.

1656 HALKS *Goth. Rem.* (1658) 423 Under this larve, this whiffing suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 *Hypocritæ* signifies ... the face, that part ... which was covered ... with the larve or vizard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 15 We ... are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a *larve*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1854 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1574 The animal is probably the larva of some Penzancean.

† **Larved**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical Rigid Idolatry.

Larvi- (lā'vī), combining form of L. *larva*, LARVA. **Larvicide** [-CIDĒI], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also attrib. or adj. So **Larvicidal** a. **Larvicolous** a. [L. *col-ēre* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** a. [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvigerous** a. [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larviparous** a. [L. *par-ēre* to bring forth: see -OUS], (a) producing young in the condition of larvæ; (b) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. J.* Feb. No. 2021. 305 A cheap 'larvicidal substance ... not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The 'larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvæ and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid.* Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicidal substances. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larviform*, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles ... are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 428 When ready to change into the 'larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* i. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Scoter*, or are 'larviparous. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 65 *Larviparous*, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larvæ. 1858 *Leas Sea-side* 285 The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-life adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

Lary, variant of LAURY Obs., laurel.

Laryngal (lā'ringāl), a. [f. mod. L. *laryng-LARYNX* + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1838-60 WHATELY *Compend. Bk.* (1864) 168, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx ... so that they might be called ... the laryngal ... letters. 1883 *Scottman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngal sounds.

Laryngeal (lā'ringēāl), a. and sb. Anat. and Surg. Also 9 laryngeal. [f. mod. L. *larynge-us* (f. *laryng-*, LARYNX) + -AL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the larynx; e.g. *laryngeal muscle*, *nerve*. Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 MAIGRON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) 1. 282/1 The superior laryngeal nerve. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what ... is frequently spoken of as laryngeal phthisis. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla ... when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself ... with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. sb. A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

So **Laryngean**, a. [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Laryngectomy (lā'ringē-ktōmī), Surg. [f. Gr. *larynx*, LARYNX + *ektō* out + -tōpia a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyroidectomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence **Laryngectomic** a. In some mod. Dicts.

Laryngic (lā'ringjik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = LARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 *Laryngismus*. Laryngic suffocation. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

† **Laryngismus** (lā'ringjz-mōs), Path. [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *laryng-*, LARYNX. Gr. *larynx* *larynx* had the sense of shouting, f. *larynx* *larynx* (f. *larynx* *larynx*) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngismal** a., of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

† **Laryngitis** (lā'ringjz-itis), Path. [mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngitic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

Laryngo- (lā'ringō), before a vowel laryng-, combining form of LARYNX, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Laryngocatarrh**, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Laryngo-æssure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Laryngography (-grāfī) [-GNAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngological** a., pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngologist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-lōdgi) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Laryngo-pharyngeal** a., pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pharynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-fōnī) [Gr. *phōnia* sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant *Hooper's Lex. Med.* 1839). **Laryngophtisical** a., pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngophtisis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngorrhœa** [Gr. *rhœa* a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Laryngospasm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostenosis** [Gr. *sténōsis* a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostroboscopy** [Gr. *strobos* a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Laryngotracheal** a., pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Laryngotracheotomy**, **Laryngotyphoid**, **Laryngotyphus** (see quots.).

1888 M. MACKENZIE *Frail. the Noble* i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in 'laryngological literature. 1871 — *Growth in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying ... character of the voice ... the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced 'laryngologist. 1842 DUNCLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Laryngology. 1887 (title), Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 10 The 'laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the 'laryngo-pharynx and oesophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 105 In 'laryngophony ... the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx ('laryngorrhœa). 1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 574/2 'Laryngostroboscopy ... a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 559 Contraction of the 'laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 'Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the crico-thyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 In very rare cases (typhoid fever commences with) laryngeal symptoms ('laryngo-typhoid). *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Laryngotyphus*, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [sc. laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitsky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

Laryngoscope (lā'ringō-skōp), [f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1850 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Laryngoscopic (lā'ringō-skōp-ik), a. [f. as prec.: see -SCOPE.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. Czermak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp ... is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Laryngoscopical** a. = prec.; whence **Laryngoscopically** adv., with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. Czermak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopic image enlarged. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

Laryngoscopist (lā'ringō-skōp-ist), [f. LARYNGOSCOPE + -IST.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1854 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. R. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 223 Various lamps ... recommended by different laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopy (lā'ringō-skōp-ī), [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. *-skopia* inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospect. Med.* XLII. 90 Those who

wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Thürk's advice. 1807 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

Laryngotome (laringótómē). *Surg.* [f. LARYNGO + Gr. -τόμος cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Laryngotomy (laringótómē). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. λάρυγγος, f. λάρυγγο- LARYNX + -τομία cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quincey... it's cured, by... laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* 123 Breath may be restored to the Choking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory of Physick* 272 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

Larynx (læringks). *Anat.* Pl. larynges (læringdz). Also 6-7 larinx, 6laringa. [a. Gr. λάρυγξ, mod. L. larynx.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called STRINX, is the true organ of sound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 16b, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath; as also of making and fourmyng voyce. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 192 Muscles situated about the Larina. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. 45 note, The Larynx, or covering of the wide-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 387 The Uterus may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 The larynx... besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog.

Attrib. 1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospr. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer... introduces the larynx-speculum.

Larzon, variant of LARZON *Obs.*

Las (las), *int.* [aphetic form of ALAS.] = ALAS. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. x. G. Las! now I see the reason why fond women love to buy Adulterate complexion. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iv. iii. O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xii, Poet's thought... not poet's sighs. 'Las, they come together!

Las, obs. form of LACE, LASS, LESS.

Lazar, variant of LAZAR.

Lasar (e), obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

Lasard. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *l'ésard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 EARL CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 201 Paid Tho. Badnegg for five new lasard muskets.

Lascar (læskā, læskār). Also 7 laskayre, (luscār), 7-8 lascar. [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *lashkar* army, camp (see LASH-KAR), or a shortened form of its derivative *lashkārī* (see LASCARINE). In Pg. c 1600 *lascar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarim*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1.)]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* i. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remain aboard the Vyncore. 1696 OWINGTON *Voy. Swratt* 464 The English Sailors... perceived the softness of the Indian Lascars; how tame they were [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Luscar* is a Soldier; *Lascar*, a Seaman. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-caris. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Chron. 461 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xii, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. 1849 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 167 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

Attrib. and Comb. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. *Anglo-Indian*. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. 1799 BAIRD *ibid.* 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) 1. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock-drivers. 1870 J. W. KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. iv. iii. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

Lascaree (læskārī). Also 8 lascari. [a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī*; see next.]

†1. = LASCAR 1. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

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2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascarine**. *Indian. Obs.* Also 6 lascariin, 8-yn, 9 lascareen. [ad. Pg. *lasquarin*, -in, a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī* (adj.), military; hence as sb., a soldier, f. *lashkar* army; see LASHKAR.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* l. xxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagat, which is called Lascariin. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Coloel. 1807 CORRIE *Ceylon* 1. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascareens. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascarin, who answer in some respects to our poons in Calcutta.

Lasse, obs. form of LASS.

† **Lasch**. *Obs.* In 1 lassche. [The *rede lassche* of the quot. represents OE. *readlesc* 'pellis rubricata' (Napier *Gll.* no. 5324); cf. OHG. *loski* (MHG. *lösch*, early mod. G. *lasch*, *lösch*.)] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14. E. E. *Misc.* (Warton *Cat*) 86 To make rede lassche, take [etc.].

Lasche, obs. form of LASH sb. 1, *a.*, and *v.* 1

† **Laschety**. *Obs. rare*. Also 8 laschete. [ad. F. *laschète*, now *lâcheté*; see LASH *a.* and -TY.] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 O. WALKER *Ednc.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of ease. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1855) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his behavior.

Lascitt, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

† **Lascive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *lascive*, ad. L. *lascivus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* cvii. 537 Lyra... inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lascivate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [erroneously ad. L. *lascivire*, after verbs in -iate; see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xx. 36 Divinity should not lascivate [ed. 1709 has be wanton]. Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Lascivating** *phl. a.*

1660 *Charac. Haty* To Rdr. A. iij, He will... say these Whimsies are but *ingenii lascivientis flosculi*, the superfluous Excrecences of lascivating wit.

† **Lasciviosity**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next; see -ENOT.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xij. 153 Any villanies... that the lasciviosity of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melantr.* 9 Men... through the lasciviosity of the bodily life, quite lose the... sense of true Goodness.

† **Lascivient**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *lascivient-em*, pres. pple. of *lascivire* to he wanton, f. *lascivus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Caball.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things... according as the various toyings and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* i. Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasciviently** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

† **Lasciviosity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + -ITY.] Lasciviousness.

Lascivious (læsi'viəs), *a.* Also 5 lassiyouys, 6 lacivious. [ad. late L. *lascivios-us* (Isidore), f. L. *lascivus* (n. of quality f. *lascivus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see -OUS.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c 1425 *LYND. Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastyuousy *treud* lascyuousy lurdneys, & pykers of males. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 402 Y^e lassiuousy and wanton dispositions of the sayd Pryes of Gaueston. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 141 He chaunced to lye in those lascivious and wanton dayes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lascivious. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lascivious boy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to depaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonnesse. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. ix. 1041 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivious Eyes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shrieked at the sight. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivious mouth.

Comb. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* D iij, He... is wholy to be reputed a lascivious disposed persone.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* ii. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lascivious peynes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber. To the lascivious pleasing of a Lute. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36h, How many are there... that... make no scruple to keep lascivious pictures to provoke themselves to lust? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 240 By Philsters and such kinde of lascivious meats. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Their garments are something lascivious, for being cut and open their skin is seen. 1671 L. ANDERSON *Voy. Barbary* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivious ease, as at home. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 LYTON *Lella* l. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

¶ 2. Used for: Rank, Inxuriant.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

Lasciviously (læsi'viəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] 1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. ix. 76b, Menne & Women were permitted most lasciviously to bath together. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. iii, I would desire her love Lasciviously, leudlie, incestuously. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* 1. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciviously decked like a Curtezane. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† 2. (In sense of L. *lascivus*.) Sportively. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

Lasciviousness (læsi'viəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded. Verses to Raleigh, The virtuousnes of Belphebe, the lasciviousnes of Hellenora, and many the like. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 19. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Pref. The lasciviousness of his Elegies. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1900 KIPLING in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/5 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we... prefer to fiddle our emotions by being generous... at other people's expense.

† **Lascivity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *lascivité*, ad. L. *lascivität-em*, f. *lascivus*.] = prec.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacuyte in-to... shamefast chastyete. 1513 BRAESHAW *St. Werburgh* 1. 1923 The natural mooyon of his lascuyte Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *lascivia*; see LASCIVIOUS *a.*] Lasciviousness. 1271 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lase, obs. form of LACE; obs. Sc. form of LASS.

Laser (læ'sər). *Hist.* Also 6 lasser, 7 lazer.

[a. L. *laser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *laserpitium* or *silphium* (σιλφίον).

[c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 326 Stampe a quantite of lasers with wyne.] 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* III. cxvii. 303 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut floweth a certayne strong liquor... called Laser. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like vnto Laser. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Benjuy*, herbe laser.

b. *Comb.*: † laser-tree, the tree yielding laser; laser-wort, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. L. *latifolium*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrecence, which groweth chiefly upon the Rootes of the 'Laser-Tree'. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxii. (1633) 1007 Laserpitium called in English 'Laserwort'. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insect.* 1057 Take Castoreum, Laserwort, Pepper, of each four drams. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laserwort, *Laserpitium*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Laserwort, *Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

Laser, var. LAZAR; obs. form of LEISURE.

Laserite, variant of LACERT 1. *Obs.*

Laset, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

Lash (læʃ), sb. 1. Also 4-6 lasshe, 5 las(c)he. [? f. LASH *v.* 1]

1. † *a. gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kehenans com wit gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, Pat Arthour al astoned was. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 220 Proude bayard gyneth for to skyppe... 'Til he a lash haue of be long whippes. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Four score lasses [L. *octoginta verbera*]. c 1450 *Play Sacram.* 468 On lasbe I shall hym lende or yt he long. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 23 Oure parentes... dyd with y... lasses teache us the comen behavoure of this lyfe. 1604 E. G. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lashes over their shoulders. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 T. LYVE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Faubers Rod. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 JENNIS *Lett.* xxv. 165 The private men have... five hundred lashes if they desert. 1791 MRS. RANDOLPHE *Rom. Forest* ii, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 237 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Koy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

transf. and fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Most damage of all and peryous lashe they procure to themselves. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* 1. Proem., Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth give my Conscience. 1603 in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. Arg., The Poet... brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1607 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. (1609) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 ANDERSON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 & 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. LASH sb. 2. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foibles* 178 The boxtre pive, holm to whippes, lash. 1522 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bones, the Lash of Philome. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 108 p. 2, I observed... that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. a 1800 COWPER *Morning Dream* 30

In his hand . . . A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819
SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. 1. 69 He will not ask it of me till the
lash be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859
JEFFERSON *Britannia* vii. 4 Employing himself in plaiting
fresh pieces [of whippers] . . . on the lash of his whip.

b. Used poet. and rhetorically = 'whip, scourge'.
lit. and fig. Also in phrase, † *Out of* (a person's)
lash: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1286 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 93/1 He was
out of his lash that minded to have betrayed him. a 1666
Dr. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1666) 209 The slave fears the lash
of his cruel Master. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered*
197 The Vulgar Latin escapes the lash pretty well. 1715-20
POPE *Mind* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies.
1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 671 Lest they should fall
under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY
Diary 28 Nov. With all this, she has not escaped the lash
of scandal. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* LXXXV.
Apollo . . . gave him in return the glittering lash. Installing
him as herdsman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 288 The
Persians . . . were driven on to the conflict by the lash of
their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 571
Tisiphone . . . Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash
arising her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIFVER *Our Fields &*
Cities 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the
overseer of slaves.

c. The lash: the punishment of flogging.
1634 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* (1906) I. vii. 238 Such Vaga-
bonds . . . would . . . look upon honest Industry as more eligible
than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157/6 This Custom
of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBSON *Deed.* & F. xxxi.
III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 KNIGHT'S *Eng.*
Cycl. & *Sci.* V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are
still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 There
is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike
of the lash.

d. †? The next place to the front in a team of
four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. Obs. rare -1.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 56 Cause him to put
vnto the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters
call the Lash, so that hee may have two Horses to follow
behinde him, whome together with the load . . . be cannot
draw away.

e. An alleged name for a 'company' of
carters. Obs. rare -1. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij.
3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley
[makes them arise] from infection through the lashes. 1797
COLERIDGE *Christabel* 1. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears
that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge*
i. Long dark lashes . . . concealed his downcast eyes.

† 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the
identity of the word is doubtful. To leave in the
lash = to leave in the lurch. To lie in the lash:
to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash:
to incur more debts than one can pay. Obs.

[Possibly we should compare in the lash with out of his
lash (quot. 1586 in 2b). The passage from Tusser (quot.
1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the
sense 'a lead or string in which an animal is held, a snare'
(cf. LASH sb.). Some have assigned to the sb. in these
phrases a sense 'mire'.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxiii. (1878) 144 The farmer they leave
in the lash, with losses on every side. 1575 GASCOIGNE
Fable Pers. Postes 288 My Nell hath stolne thy
finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1596 WOODCOCK *Chr.*
Mantill liij. The wyse and welmeaning deboutour who, goeth
eyther vpon the score, or booke, hatte oftentimes an eye
vnto the score; least he by ouerreckoned and runne in the
lash. 1584 R. WYCKE *Thre Ladies Loue* v. A liij. I will
flaunt it and bruite it where the lusty swash; Ie deceiue
thousands, what care I who lye in the lashe? 1607 HICCON
Wks. I. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer
looke on the score. a 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 10
When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the lash,
and gaue vs the slip.

f. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *lash-free*;
(sense 3) *lash-shaded*, *shadowed* adjs.; *lash-horse*
(see quot.); *lash-whip*, a whip with a lash,
opposed to a 'crop' (see CROP sb. 7 c).

1603 B. JONSON *Masques, Time Find.* I with this whip
you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe 'lash-free.
1887 KEUTSCH *Gloss.* 'Lash-free, the third horse from the
plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team.
1892 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 111 The aquiline nose
and the 'lash-shaded dark, bright eyes. 1891 T. HARVEY *Yess*
(1900) 115/2 Her . . . 'lash-shaded eyes. 1787 'G. GAMBROO'
Alcat. Horsemens (1809) 35. I would advise you always to
ride with a 'lash whip; it shows the sportsman.

Lash (læʃ), sb. 2. [Perh. var. of LATCH sb. 2, a.
OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lacier*, dial. variant of *lacier*:
see LACE v. Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from
the substitution of LASH sb. 1 for other words of somewhat
similar sound and meaning.]

† 1. A string, cord, thong. Cf. LACE sb. 2, LATCH
sb. 1. Obs. (Quot. C 1440 is somewhat doubtful;
throat-lash is current as a var. of throat-latch.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lascche, stroke [sic], ligula.
† 2. = LASSO 1. Obs. rare.

1748 *Austen's Voy.* i. 65 A machine, which the English
at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made
of a thong of several fathoms in length . . . with a running
noose at one end of it. 1816 66 The address both of the
Spaniards and Indians in . . . the use of this lash or noose.

3. Lashing. = LEASH or LEASU.

1731 MONTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 106. 1831
G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 216 Eight rows, forming . . .
many lasses or lashes in the warp. 1887 PARKHILL *Hitt.*
Patent vi. 113 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have
to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lash (Weav-
ing), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by
which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of
weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læʃ), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 lache,
5 lach, lache, 5-7 lasech, 6 lache. [a. OF.
lache (F. *lâche*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*):
see LACE v. With sense 3, cf. LUSH a.]

† 1. Culprably negligent or remiss. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCEY *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe
and astoned and lache he lyue; as an asse. c 1422 Hoc-
CLIVR *Learn to Die* 267 How lach and negligent Hauy e
been. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche
countouris gat nothing. 1567 Salfr. *Poems Reform.* v. 64
Sen God he to 30w power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to
blame. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise
makes him . . . lach and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables*
385 A lache demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. Obs.
1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. xiii. 81 Hys wery breist and
lymms lache. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lache nat fast, luche.
1546 PRAYER *Regim.* Lyfe liij. Goute, which procedeth some
time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery.
b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a hide: Tender.

d. Lash egg (see quot. a 1825). Obs. exc. dial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lache, or to fresche, and vn-
savery. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dysidrie Dinner* I. Not so good
for the weak . . . stomakes, for it is of a lash and yett grosse
substance. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* v. 71 Fruits
being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth
Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Lash,
or Lashy, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann.*
Agric. XXX. 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one
too lash. a 1815 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia.* Lash-egg, an egg
without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film.
1857 BROWNE *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September
the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † *La-shy* adu.

1604 SIR W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 12 That he may
not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other
extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps
timorously.

Lash (læʃ), v. 1. Forms: (pa.t. 4 last, lniste), 4-6
las(s)ch(e), lasshe, 5 laaschyn, 5-6 lash(e), 6- lash.
[Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show
that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the deriva-
tive, of LASH sb. 1. An onomatopoeic origin is pos-
sible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the
parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH v.; cf. dash,
dush, flash, flush, mash, mush, smash, smush, etc.
Some uses resemble those of F. *lâcher* (OF. *lascher*)
to loose, let go (*lâcher un coup* to 'let fly'). The
senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod.
use have coloured the other senses.]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.]

1. intr. To make a sudden movement; to dash,
fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of
tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion
to LASH sb. 1 2. Also with about, † *asunder*, away,
back, down, out, † *together*. Const. at, from, into,
† *out*, out of, to.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geauntes . . . pat
on Arthour at ones last & wip his hors to grounde him . . .
13 . . . S. Erkeuolte 334 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881)
273 Lightly laschid per a leme loghe in be ayme. 13 . . .
Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wip his teth
anon He logged, bat al in-synder gon lache. 1400 *Morte*
Arth. 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to
gedrys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 553 Pe list lemand late laschis
fra be heuyen. c 1460 *Emare* 298 The teres lashed out of his
yren. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* vi. li. 200 Al thre lashed
on hym at ones with swerdes. 1612 *ibid.* xii. 203 Thene they
drewre her swerdes and lashedyd to gyder egerly. 1627 FEL-
HAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xl[lii]. (1628) 39 Thou knowest not . . .
what ioyes thou locest, when thou fondly lashedst into new
offences. 1633 CHARLES *Ded.* to P. Fletcher's *Poet. Misc.*
I. Past on my way; I lashed through thick and thinn. 1670
COTTON *Expersion* vi. 562 To keep them . . . from lashing
into those extremes, whereinto [etc.]. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.*
(1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes
out to the purpose. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 'W' swash
an 's'now, the angry gun Cam lashed' down the braes. 1831
RUSKIN *Stones* I. en. (1874) I. xiv. 283 A lizard [in stone]
pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle;
one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft
and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The
rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst.*
Med. II. 1065 The *Filaria sanguinis* . . . wriggling and lashing
about . . . among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim a
blow at. † Also with at used adverbially. In later
use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars . . . Lash (Dublin MS.
lashe) at houn of loft. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* vi. x. 201
The chorle . . . lashedd at hym with a grete clubbe. 1513 DOUGLAS
Aeneis ix. 12. 67 Now lash that at with blidy swerdis
brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 16 Lash-ing dreadfully
at every part. 1612 *ibid.* v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lashd,
she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. v. (1697)
471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1781 T. SHERIDAN
Persius *Prod.* (1799) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters.
1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each . . . lash'd at each . . . with such
blows, that [etc.].

b. To lash out: to strike out violently, to lay
about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out.
Also fig. † Also to lash it out.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I . . . repugne, lash
out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING *Conti.* Holinshed II. 321/2
After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustily,
and fought courageously. 1824 SHELLEY *L. A. Arnold* xxxv.
266 Lewis, lashed out too, when he was first put in harness,
1884 *Truth* Sept. 369/2 He . . . 'revived pamphleteering'
only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the
great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEV

Brass Bottle xiv. 222 He might . . . be lashing out with his
hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† c. trans. To assail, attack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt
laiste & be heued al todaide.

3. trans. To dash, throw, or move violently. Obs.
exc. in technical use. † Also with forth, out, up.
To lash off, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among be ribauns anon
he dast & sum beheued of he laist. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1325
He laschis out a lunge swerde quen his launce failes. c 1430
Cher. Assigne 323 Feraunce launces vp his fete & lasschete
out his yen. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 54 He lashed agaynst
the grounde the cuppe that I loved beste. 1542 *Lam. &*
Pitons Treat. in *Hart. Misc.* (Malt.) 1. 241 Lashinge
oute, and shotyng of, in all the haste they grete gownes
and harquebushes. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. 472 He
falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879
Cassell's *Techu. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber . . . throws
or 'lashes' a bandful of wool . . . over the points of the teeth.

† 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with out. Obs.

1513 MORE *Rich.* lii. Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled
for good men & honest, gret substance of goodes to be
lashed out among vnthrifts. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.*
Provs. (1552) 21 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mam-
mon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.*
xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lashed out prouender so
 . . . that corne loit is emptied er Chapman hath his. 1586 J.
Hooker *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 30/1 Then would he
lash & powre all that euer he had in store or treasure.
1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commur.* (1878) 64 [He] must in-
stantly . . . lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly.
1609 W. M. ALAN in *Moore* C 3 b. You suppose it a gret glory
to lash your coyns, you care not where, nor vpon whom.
1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard
up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PURCHASE
Pol. Flying-Jus. ii. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash
out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour out or forth impetuously (words, etc.).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 287/1 Collis . . . lashed out
scripture in bedelem as fast as they bothe in Almayn.
c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 232 Then
lashed he forth many authorities and examples. 1556
J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 56 Hate, lashth out trewth,
foes to displease. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 123
Som men lash out curings and othes of God, thereby pro-
voking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Piute's Trav.* v.
13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher
than was requisite.

5. intr. Of persons. With out: To rush, launch
out, into excess of any kind; to break out into
violent language; to squander one's substance, he
lavish. (In some quots. = *absol.* use of 4.)

a 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they
out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe
it no longer. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13
A young youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out
liberally. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 287 So
that hee . . . fall into an excess, neither lash out beyond all
reason and measure. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 826 Tint
Lash not out in the excess of superfluitie of wickedness.
1664 FLADIN *F.* iii. 22 Alas too lowly he lashed out and
foolishly his Ordinance spend. 1670 COTTON *Expersion* iii. ix.
470 Yet could not the Duke . . . sometimes forbear lashing
out into very free expressions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i.
xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity . . . of a nation
professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way
[in dress].

II. Senses referring to LASH sb. 1

6. trans. To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod,
etc.; to flog, scourge.

1358 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* vi. xii. (Tollem. MS.), A
borda seruaus a bete and lashed with 3erdis. c 1440
Promp. Parv. 288/1 Lasschyn. *verbero*. 1500-20 DUNBAR
Poems xxvii. 75 Wellall, with a byrdill renzie, Evir lascht
thame on the larsie. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 1. 165 Yif dost
thou lash that where I. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.*
263 Some . . . whorously lash their bare shoulders with thorns.
1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 89 What became of
the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS
Nick. viij. Lashing the pony until they reached their
journey's end. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 361 The lady
lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.*
Aeneid v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing
reins, and lashing lashes his steeds.

absol. a 1684 *ibid.* Live in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix.
20-1 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 169 The Youthful Charioteers
 . . . Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. trans. esp. of the action of waves upon the
shore, etc. Occas. intr. To fall with a lashing
movement on the shore.

c 1694 *Prior Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the
frighten'd shores. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 255 Ah! what
avail[s] . . . thy length of Tail. That lashes thy broad Side.
1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* Procm 52 From where the Atlantic
lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Eugeanean Hills* 186
Poets's unfailing river . . . Lashing with melodious wave Many
a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPELBY *Chase, Road & Tuf*
(1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover . . . with his nose
to the ground and his stern lashing his side. a 1881 *Moit Pans.*
Starlight Refl. Lash the hoarse billows on the shore. 1883
C. BRONTE *Villette* i. (1869) 3 It was a wet night; the rain
lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iv. 249 Atlas
the rude, lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to
castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty
is lacht with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* ii. i. 1. (1651)
221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar . . . for
which he is lashed by Tr. Erasmus. 1661 T. LYN in *Moria.*
Exerc. Crippleclagh xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on
yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jeddiah, when they
break his Statutes. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* Sat. i. Wks.
1730 I. 53. I must . . . lash the vile town with any satirick
rhime. 1851 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-

ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. 1. 391. He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 TENNYSON *Poems & Etc.* 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv. 23 Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as complement: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas again, Lash hence these overweening Raggies of France. 1666 DRAYDEN *Aun. Mirab.* cxxlii. Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715-20 POPP *Hiad* x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unhent, he lash'd along. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but...to lash him from the Assembly. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Inq.* (1757) 11. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 COWPER *Travels* 60 a glassy lake... Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxviii. The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 325 Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* 11. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lash'd up to rage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrussart* 89 Then I saw... the waves Lashed into madness. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves. *absol.* a 1706 SERRIN *Serv.* (J.). Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† b. To force out by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Nauman* 23 Others have their eie lash't out by a twig in their traivelle.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 2. [Perh. f. LASH *sb.* 2, or n. OF. *lachier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see LACE *v.*

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. *lascchen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); G. *lascchen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M.Du. *lascche* (mod. *lasc*) rag, patch, gusset; G. *lasc*, *lasc*he flap, lapet, gusset, scarfing. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.]

† l. *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

1440 *Proup. Parv.* 288 f. Lascchyn, *ligulo*. 1602 MIDDLETON *Barf. n.* ii. Di. An Eeleskin steele lashed heere and there with lace, Hye collar, lashed agen; breeche lashed also. 1611 CORN. *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; † to truss (clothes); † to fasten to (something). Also with *down, on, together*; † *refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see quotes. 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be unloosed. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 *W. Pomet's Hist. Dregs* i. 31 This Plant... lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 *Ansley's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) vi. 1956 A child... had been lashed under the thwart of the canoe. 1799 SHERRIN *Edystone L.* § 97, note. The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. 1829 LONGF. *Wreck Hesperus* xx. A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 11. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 SIR R. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed.) 66 *uarg.*, Lashdown Pontons. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xlii. (1880) 461 This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lash* and *carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 26 Our chairs were lashed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 3 *dial. trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 MRS. TOOCOON *Yorks. Dial.* Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1886 ALICE REA *Baskie Doggle* 9 I's just wesch me and lash me hair. 1894 HALL *Caine Nauman* iii. xii. 170 Take the redying comb and lash your hair out.

† b. *Comb.*: lash-comb, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 HALL *Caine Decuster* vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — *Maunau* 108.

Lashed (læʃt), *pp.* a. 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 CORN. *Foilett*, whipped, lashed, scourged. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. 1. Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. 1818 SHIRLEY *Rev. Islam* i. iii. 3 And the lashed deeds glitter and boil beneath.

Lashed (læʃt), *pp.* a. 2. [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. KIPPLING *Captains Courageous* 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

Lashed (læʃt), *pp.* a. 3. [f. LASH *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed*.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 389, *Ciliatæ*, lashed like the eye. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 32 A pleased surprise looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

Lasher (læʃə). [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which lashes.

† 1. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.* 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. Wks. (1616) 352 Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archibolus fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselves. 1611 CORN. *Foilett*, a whipper, scourger, lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head*. Also FATHER-LASHER.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpis*.

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1848.) = LASHING *vbl.* *sb.* 2

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Lashers for the Yards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrolds. 1848 BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 20, Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 HURDIS *Faz. Village* 96 Not louder falls The foamy lasher's catarract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1884 *Blacksh.* Mag. 342 The huge rafts of silver-fir... shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. BUTLER *Let. in Recoll.* (1892) 70, I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* x. Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass... To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 HUGHES *Tou Brown at Oxf.* ii. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 f. the... Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 1 in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † *Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 6789 Mony lyme of lept with lashing of swerdis. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 288 f. Lascchynge, or betyuge. 1553 GRIFFITH *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 These lashinges oute of money which be done to clawe the multitude. 1651-3 J. JER. TAYLOR *Serms. for Year* (1678) 344 Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1808) vii. 47 The king (of Sweden)... keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. MILNER *in Life* xlii. (1842) 246 He said some things which... called for a fresh lashing. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. *pl.* (*Anglo-Irish*). 'Floods', abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Frim.* 18 Mar. Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) 111. 334 There's lashings of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. 1883 LD. SALTOUS *Scraps* i. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' lashings of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510 '3 There's lashings of room', said the driver.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Naut.* [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *coner.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 11. 20 Loose the Lashings, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *NIS. Log-bk. of the 'Lycell'* 20 Oct. At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar.* Syst. 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. KEARE *Pelaw Isk.* 47 In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834-47 J. S. MACGILL *Field Forts* (1881) 139 The... side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme bulks. 1865 W. IRVING *Astoria* 111. 200 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 TROVRE *Change Ringing* 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872-6 VOYER & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

Comb. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-stops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *pp.* a. 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That lashes.

14. *Siege Jerusalem* 17304 Was not bot... red lashing-lye [i.e. flame] alle pe loude ouer. 16145 HOWELL *Let.* 1. 2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeeze'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 231 The lashing whip responds. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xiv. Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 9 I wield the fall of the lashing hail. 1827-44 WILLIS *Elms New Haven* 129 The air below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence *Lashingly adv.*, in a lashing manner; † a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 TUSSEY *Husk.* ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashingly, for fear of pinching penurie. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 338 Trips bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound of Woodpecker and Old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

Lash'ip, *obs.* colloquial form of *LADYSHIP*.

† **Lashkar** (læʃkar): *Indian.* Also 7 *lescar*, *leskar*. [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army,

camp. See *LASCAR*.] † a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afriidi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afriidi soldiers.

1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) l. 559, I took horse to auyoyd presse and other inconvenience and crossed out of the Leshar before him. 1625 TERRY *ibid.* 11. ix. vi. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leshar, or Campe. 1634 SIR T. HEMBERT *Trav.* 32 Normal his Queene... had passed safely over the River, with most part of the Leshar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

Lashless (læʃləs), a. [f. LASH *sb.* 1 (sense 3) + -LESS.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 KEATS *Lamia* 11. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 11. 350 Tiring suitors out With... lashless eyes inveterately tenet shot. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* i. 5 Ma'am Powell... with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

† **Lashlite**, *lashlight*. *Obs.* Also 7 *laghslite*, 8 *lagslite*. [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

1030 *Laws of Cnut* ii. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo se wið þone cinge cax scyll' scyldig on Engla lare, and on Dena lare lahslites scyldig. 11. *Laws of Will. I.* c. 29 (Schmid) 345 In Daneland erit foris factura de wilo lare [AF. *lawlite*], 11. *Laws of Hen. I.* c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si quis Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lashlite cum Dacis plenam witam cum Anglis. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Laghlite*. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called... lashlight. 1721 BAILEY, *Lagslite*, a Breach of the Law. 1862 MIALI *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 note, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

† **Lashness**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lacheness*, 6 *lasshnesse*, 7 *lasch(e)nes* (s. [f. LASH a. + -NESS.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

1477 CAXTON *Yason* 15, I cannot have meruaille ynough of the grette slouth and lachenes of your men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chyualry* 77 Gloutynous, engendreh slouth and lachenes of body. 1530 PALSGR. 237 f. 2 *Lasshnesse*, *laschelt*. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 11. 162 The great lachenes my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serv.* vi. O y b, Let it not come to passe be 3our misbehaviour and lachenes, that the glorie of God... be impaired in any waies. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Trals.* (1841) l. 347 In the end, after some lachness and faggig, he made... a pathetic oration. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. v. (ed. 2) 36 Not to... degenerate into softness and lachenes.

Lasionite (læʃiənaɪt), *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. *λάσιον*, neut. of *λάσιος* hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ITE.] A synonym of *WAVELLITE*.

1819 *Ann. Philos.* XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 209 *Lasionite*, Fuchs. A var. of wavelite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) § 576.

Lask (lask), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 *laske*. [a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, f. *lasker* = *lasker* (mod. F. *lâcher*) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea; an attack of this; = LAX *sb.* 2 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 701 Many honeste personess died of y^e hote agues, and of a grete lask. 1574 NEWTON *Health* 16 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten... engendred... laskes and vomit. 1601 HULLAND *Piby* 11. 93 The Cornell tree... is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure thereof, they fal presently into a vehement lask. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 111. xxii. 433 Flxweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Aniseth*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumblings and Gripes, Lask, Vomiting, and the Hiccup. 1803 MACGILL *in Price'ss. Highl. Soc.* 11. 208 The Lask or Scour... generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

2. A laxative, aperient; = LAX *sb.* 2 2.

a 1550 *Image Ipoer. in Skellon's Wks.* (1843) 11. 433 They gave their lorde a lask to purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: laskwort, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhoea.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.].

Lask (lask), *sb.* 2. [? a. M.Du. *lasche* (prob. pronounced lasxə); mod.F. *lâsch*, pronounced las]

piece cut out, flap. (See quotes.)

1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* 11. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackerel. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† **Lask**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *laske*. [? a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche*: see LASH a.] Loose

(in the bowels); relaxed; weak. Cf. LASH a. 2.

a 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 91 He [buttr] norisethe a man to be laske. 1721 BAILEY, *Lask*, loose as the Belly. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Feuer*, His [horse's] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

Lask (lask), *v.* Also 4-7 *laske*, 5 *leske*. [? a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasker* (mod. F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax:—popular L. **lasque* = class. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX a.]

† 1. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 570 Heich hevene kinge to gode have me sende ower laske mi lif daywes with inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950, I wol a litel and liel laske [i.e. lask in] in terme. 1400 *Loufranc's Chirurg.* 280 Summen seien pat hast men ben able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid old & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 pou schalt lasken his greet blood wip & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 pou schalt lasken his greet blood wip & her hete. 1440 *Jacke's Will* 196 For his superfluyte blood-letyngis. 1440 *Jacke's Will* 196 For his superfluyte blood-letyngis. 1440 *Jacke's Will* 196 For his superfluyte blood-letyngis. 1440 *Jacke's Will* 196 For his superfluyte blood-letyngis. 1440 *Jacke's Will* 196 For his superfluyte blood-letyngis.

†2. *intr.* To become loose in the howls; to purge. 1552 [see LAX v.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 529 Soft Child-hood purging... Are apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 *Owles Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hooper and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 23 Goates milk... maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'hy the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 6 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 *Bucanars Amer. vi.* (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or before the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The Admiral... kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasling* along, sailing away with a quattering wind.

†4. *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L. iii, *Laske* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Laske*, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and no *Laske* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence †*Lasling vbl. sb.*, purging, diarrhoea;

†*Lasling vbl. sb.* and *pl. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1527 ANDREW BRUNTSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Biv, The same water... stopped all manner of laskyng. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind... she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 182 (1883) 120 The Java... came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Laske, Laskayre, obs. ff. LASQUE, LASCAR.

Laske (e, variant of LESK, flank, groin.

Lasket (la'skët). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. *lacet* (see LATOCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Laskets* or *Latches*, are small Lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1869 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†*Lasky, a. Obs.* -o. [LASK a. + -I.] = LASK a.

1552 HULOET, *Laskie* and *laxative*.

Laso, variant of LASSO.

†*Laspick, Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *l'aspic*

(= ASPIC with prefixed article.)] = ASPIC.

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as Laspicks, Rolars, &c.

Laspring. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see LAX sb. 1 b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* i. vi. 143 note, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 note. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerlog, Skirling, Graveling, Laspring, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act 24-5 Viet. c. 109 § 4* 'Young of Salmon' shall include... Par, Spawm, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Graveling [etc.]. 1881 19th Cent. Apr. 693 It is... unlawful for me... to catch a small samlet or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* iii. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

Lasque (lask). Also 7 laske, 8 lask. [? a. Pers. لاشک, bit, piece.] (See quot.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut... weighing 6 carrets 2 full. 1753 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 115 Lasks... are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

Lass (læs). Forms: 4 las, lasce, 4-7 lasse, 6, 8 laso, 6- lass. [ME. *lasce*, *lasce*; perh. a. prehistoric ON. **lasqa*, wk. fem. of **lasgar* unmarried: cf. MSw. *lask kona* unmarried woman.

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *laskr* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for **ask* (ashes), *asse* for *ask* v., *buss* for *busk*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2608 *til* abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasse... for þi þat seo has barn o þe, Als in despit seo haldes me'. c 1325 *Met. Rom.* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasse That Herodias doher was. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 632 Medyature als wes he, betwene us & þe trinite, 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 If any constue þar a knaf þan kepis him his modire... Viþ 3ere with-in oure-selfe... And be scho lyol of a lasse scho lengis in our burge. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasces. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1590) D2. He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and proues himself an asse. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-houen Lasce, that euer Ran on the greene-sound. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer* 1st. ii. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1673

Westminster Drollery II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all... meaning... a wife with a good portion. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that it is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. ii. (song), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Harst Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETTUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid-servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged lumber o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. GIRL sb. 2 ¶.

1831 AKNSWORTH *Roobwood* III. iv. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 14 And cke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P.* L. v. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRUYEN *Virg.* C. III. 335 The youthful Bull... Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 36 There might ye see... the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); †*lass-lorn* a., forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 68 Thy broome groves; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor lones, Being lasse-lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii. Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household.

†*Lassate, a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *lassātus*,

pa. pple. of *lassāre*, f. *lassius*, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1634 MORREUX *Rabelais* v. 248 You... there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

†*Lassate, v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *lassāt-*:

see prec.] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERAN II.

†*Lassation. Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *lassāre*:

see LASSATE a.] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 139 The Imagination in this life is not only subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMONSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are... wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

Las se for *lat* see: see LET v.

Lasse, obs. form of LASS, LESS.

Lasserie: see LARCERY *Obs.*

†*Lasset. Obs.* Also 6 laset, 7 lascitt. [a.

G. *laset*, *lasitt*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OS. *lasica*, Czech *lasice*, *laska*, Russian *ласка*, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, -weasel, a fur-hearing animal; the crmine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh... the gurnstale, the laset or mioever. 1607 TORSELL *Fourc. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weasill. 1611 CORTEZ, *Rat de Lasce*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Fur which we call Mineaur.

Lassie (læ'si). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 lassy. [f.

LASS a dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi. I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 BURNS 'What can a young lassie' i. What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassie is the cobbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's other lassies' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence *Lassiehood*, girlhood. *Lassieish* a., young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gleanings of Life* II. 28 Where Robin... has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassiehood into his first 'corduroys'. 1882 J. BROWN *Hore Subs.* f. *Leach*, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

Lassitude (læ'situd). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L.

lassitudo, f. *lassius* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Hettie* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition towards sykenesse, wherein a man feleth a soorenesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feeble some little lassitude and weariness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. More*, ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORT. *Conj. Cabal.* (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immateriality... brought upon him remissness and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1712 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. II. n. 1. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. vi. A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi. The feverish excitement... had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

Lasso (læ'so), sb. Also 9 laso, laszo, lanzo, lanzo.

[Sp. *lazo* (in America pronounced læ'so) = OF. *laz*:

see LACE sb.]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30

yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America;

[1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 227 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose.] 1808 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Craufurd* II. viii. 189 Numbers of these fellows, with the lazies, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. The coil of cordage... is called a lariat, and answers to the laso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance... as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BEERBOHN *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its deck.

2. *Mil.* = *Lasso-harness*.

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop... are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; *lasso-cell*, one of the uterating cells of the *Calenterata*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; *lasso-harness*, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 18 The *lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone... covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 'Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circle, and one trace, 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long *lasso-like filament. 1808 BRIG.-GEN. CRAUFURD in *Trial of Lieut. Gen. J. Whiteleock* I. 196 'Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

Lasso (læ'so), v. Also *lazo*. [f. LASSO sb.]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the stragglers. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xxv. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse... lassoed by the South American Gauchos. 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Mide*, *Sun* II. 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1892 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He... crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar. The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Hence *Lassoed ppl. a.*, *Lassoing vbl. sb.* Also

Lassoer, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1885) 413 The... neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jnl.* XLI. 162 The Lassoers often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

Lassock (læ'sp). *Sc.* [f. LASS a + diminutive suffix -ock.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxvi. I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mltie kenn'd any thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i. A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

Lassy me, *int. vulg.* Also *lasy* me.

[? Contraction of *Lord save me*!] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me I' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Lassy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

Last (lost), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *last*, *lést*, *léste*, 4-8 *laste*, 4-5 *laste* (e, 4-*last*). [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *lést* fem., boot, *léste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. v. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod. G. *leiste* (n. masc.)), last, ON. *leist-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *lást* last), Goth. *laist-s* footstep, track (f. *fyros*), cogn. v. OHG. (*वान*) *-leista* track, rut (MHG. *leis(e)* fem., *geleis* trackway, mod. G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root **lais-* (: *līs-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *laist* pret.-pres. I know, and the related words: see LEARN v., LORE), cogn. w. L. *lira* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. **laip-*, *laid-* (: OE. *lidan* to go); see LOAD sb.]

†1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in Sc. phrase *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Brownly (Z). 132 Hic þres laðan last seawedon. 971 *Ellick. Hom.* 127 Man deghwamlic þa moldan nimeþ on þem lastum. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Pelagia*) 202 Oure veyraye spouse, rekis noch a laste how foule ore vnaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 Pu ma with þi handis taste, þo pu ma noch se a laste. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1. 239 That loutt neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoe-makers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Walcker 125/32 *Calopodium uel musticula*, *laste*. a 1200 *Sc. People Kildare* xlii. in E. E. P. (1865) 154 Hail be 30 suttlers [read suturs] with 3000 mani lestes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 *Leste*, sownarys forme, *formula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, *formula*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Coblers eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where anothers shoe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers... stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his laste. 1714 *GAY Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192

end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgment. Similarly *the last time*.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3458 Things...bat...suld in last daies bi-hidd. *Ibid.* 32928 On min aun last daie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Tr. Consc.* 1886 Pe last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day fyndes a man. Swilk mon he be demed at be ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa. ii.* 2 And in the laste daies the hill of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 189 b, Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John vi.* 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it up againe at the last day. — *1 Pet. i.* 5 Ready to be revealed in the last time (*ἐν ταῖς ἔσχαταις*). *Ibid.* 20 Who...was manifest in these last times (*ἐν ταῖς ἔσχαταις*) for you. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had Trade here in the last time of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 26 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*Ville*) The Last Days of Pompeii. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. Last end: the very end, the utmost extremity or limit; *esp.* the end of life, death. (Cf. MHG. *das letzte ende*; OE. *had se ftemesta ende*.) arch. and dial.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 133 Allas ! bat ricchess shal reue and robbe mannes soule fram be loue of oure lord at his laste ende. *c 1425 WYKTON Cron.* ix. ProL. 31 Off this Trety's the last end Tyll bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 260 This I haue written vpon this antiepe for the laste ende semeth darckely spoken. 1611 CORIAC. s. v. *Finat*, *Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. *c 1625 Milton Death Fair Infant* 77 Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Comm. Prayer*, *Public Baptism* (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter... shall say this exhortation following. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, I ename at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. 'She's been aillin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cum'd at last.

3 Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. *† The last age*: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two* (three, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 311 And now for this last leysing ylowe we have Adam, And al oure lordship. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 6501 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege Lord. *c 1448 HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 18 So muche was their courages abated...with the remembrance of the last conflicte and battail. 1562 WYKSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I, your eldaris in the last age foresaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* 11. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. BROOKER in *Le Monde's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxx. Wks. 1872-3 II. 291 Having writ to you last post says m the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*Ville*) The Tragedies of the last Age considerd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 *¶* 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797 *Brus* S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* T. V. 292 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Truk.* XII. 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects...have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish vi.* (1882) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Yvon* i. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend...where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said *esp.* of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *last Wednesday*, *last Christmas*. *Last day* (now dial.), yesterday; *† last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this or the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last*, *last January* or *January last*.)

c 1340 Cursor M. 1612 (Trin.) A sist pat she in hir slepyng say þis like laste nyght. *c 1400-50 Alexander* 2785 Two. Pat loke wer now be last day. 1502 *Priny Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 110 Tharreares of the last yere. *c 1553 UOALL Register D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 133 Lo beyond the olde ousure that was with vs. last day. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 201 b, Commynge thither the laste yere in December. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 86 Last morninge You could not see to wipe my shooes. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 On Bartholmew day last 1617. 1677 E. SMITH in *Reliq. Hist.* MSS. Comm. App. v. 37 His Majesty...went on Monday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 *¶* 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 305 *¶* 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Pet.* *Brnar Water* iii. Last day I grew wi' spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Fairing Time* *Antiphonal* 24 A Finch...With golden wing and saffron poll, A last yere's bird. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxviii. 111 noon beheld them full of luty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 H. WILKINS, *Last-day*, yesterday. *West.* 1872 RAYMOND *Statist.* *Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

c. With ellipsis of *letter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1653 WYKTON *Let. to Dr. C. in Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last...much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* i. vi. xlv. (1650) 202 Your

last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

d. ellipt. (*collog.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

Mod. Have you heard Professor X's last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly ellipt.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among 300, he schal be the laste, and mynstre of alle. 1631 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou 3elde also the last fethering. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of heim. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 120 Than fays they unto her, as unto the laste anker. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessitie doo flee to the laste remedye. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I could name, upon whom...our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 44 We readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 453 Take an Inventory of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Dange.* v. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. c. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Wortley* 10 June, being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. *c 1836 O. W. HOLMES Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be the last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or to with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

a 1450 Kut. de la Tour. (1868) 61 The .ix. folys, and the last, that Eue dede was the grettest. 1573 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xix. 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynge agayne vnto his house? *c 1548 HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 243 b, This was the last Monke that was seen in his clothing in Englande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 138 This was the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening ramble we made, —Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 H. R. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1836 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Al.* (ed. 2) III. clxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirtd with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ?Now only in the colloation last word.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 225 All Christian Nations do challenge this right...to be the last Judge of their own liberties and privileges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church...is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the suprem Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 *¶* 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Prof. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work...Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

† b. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SLOVEN *Tittles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yee since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648-1865 [see HAND sb. 13 b]. 1676 DRYDEN *Draug.* Wks. (1725) IV. 81 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 SWIFF'S *T. Tub* To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xviii. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. of the last importance. (Cf. F. *dernier*.)

a 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Rch. xiv. § 130 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucretius* ii. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANFORD *Paraphr.* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist.* MSS. Comm. App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last zeal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* (1841) 218 Demosithenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 SCOTT *Rapscall* xxvii, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 305 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words...in order to support the speculation...seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 M. MARY *Old Greek Eccles.* iii. 26 Rowing...was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* i. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special colloations. Last brood, last spring (see LASPRING), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act 24-5 Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

† For last cast, i. ditch, i. extremity, i. gasp, i. heir, i. honour(s), i. legs, i. multiplier, i. name, i. post, i. straw, i. will, see the sb.

II. absol. (quasi-sb.)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BR. HALL *Ch. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) i. 418 It...contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDOCK *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

† b. The last (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1340 Cursor M. 6818 (Trin.) Pe fesshe hat beest before hapst last Ete 3e not berof pe last [Cott., Fair; a last(e)]. *c 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chiron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit labouris and travellis to bring them to pence and concord whill the last they brocht them together in S. Geillis kirk.

† c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea-sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

† d. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leave at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxx. 1 That he glade in his laste [Vulg. ut letetur in novissimo suo]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? *c 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtiness of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1426 The last of me or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* iii. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* xlvii, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. One's last: the last thing a person does or can do; used *esp.* with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. to breathe one's last (sc. breath), to look one's last (sc. look).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see BREATHE v. 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 163 The one a palate hath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 100 This is 'Timons last'. *c 1711 KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1777 ANDERSON *Ovid's Met.* ii. Poems (1790) 118 The swans...now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71, I was looking my last...on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The utmost, the extremity. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* n. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. *mod. collog.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. collog.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10. In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. At last, at the last (ME. at or a pan laste, atte laste; also alast(e), o least, ALAST adv.; in Ormin at tallre laste = at the last of all); at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

c 1200 ORMIN 13319 Te Laferd Jesu Crist Himm se3dde at tallre lastte, Nu shallt tu nemmedd ben Cefis. *c 1205 LAV.* 26785 A pan laste [c 1275 at pan laste] ne milite mon wite wite oberne smite. *c 1225 Leg. Kath.* 41 O least wið stronge tintreoben & licomliche pinen. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At be laste hit most be kiddle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 110 Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sote atte laste. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. vi. 54 And at be laste I may conclude be same henge of al be giftes of fortune. *c 1386 — ProL.* 707 Treweily to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. *c 1400-50 Alexander* 1207 Be þe floure newe sa fresche it fadis at be last. *c 1450 Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte the laste she waxe right familiar with me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the last, and be gracious vnto thy servants. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 130 Happilie I haue arrived at the last vnto the wished haven of my blisse. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 46 It is not last, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* ProL. 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 *¶* 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHIELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it 'Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xii, And

at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy. .to the hone. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii. At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 268 Here at last I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. At (the) long last: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with LAST sb.] Now rare.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1398 How than lyke a man lie was the barbian With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1592 N. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxviii. 168 This Woman, I say... was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL *Study* Wind. 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

c. By the last: at the latest. Obs.
1575 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He.. sette ronne desie þat hi alle he þe last to ha dezie þer were. *Ibid.* 235. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4786 (Kölbing) And that strengþe him last For arme-morwe bi þe last.

d. In the last: in the end, finally. Obs. rare.
1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 42 And in the last, When he had carried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory.

e. To the last: (a) to the utmost; (b) up to or until the end, esp. up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also till the last.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. 1. 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes. For out adores he went... And to the last, bended their light on me. 1719 Dr. For *Cruise* ii. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. c1730 *Moribundus in Buechell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the homestead who pays to the last. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 107 It.. brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 *Hild.* xii. 111. 196 The men who guarded these walls... were determined to resist to the last. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's* F. 714 And these had been together from the first; they might have been together till the last. 1898 E. HALL in *Nation* (W. N. Y.) XXVI. 424:1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Paris was wishful to offer him.

B. adv.
1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end. Obs. coupled with *last*.
c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxiv. § 10 þær þær.. hit hræðost weaxan mæg & latest weolwian. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 27 þe lætest [Lindisf. ðe læt-mest] þonne ealra & þæt wið ek a-swaht. 1382 *Wyclf. 2 Sam.* xix. 11 Wht ben ge comen last to hyrþe ægen the kyng into his hows? c1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 155 Gith is last eke in this mone ysome. c1450 *M.E. Med.* Bk. (Heinrich) 145 Geue þe seek to drinke last, when he goes to bedde. 1526 *Tindale* *Matt.* xxii. 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 160 He that cumth last maye kall fast. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 278 Nor Man the least Though last created. 1715–20 POPE *Epist.* 11. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 SCOTT *Martin* i. viii. Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 3989 Ve-ouer his flum, last quen i ferd. c1300 *Havelok* 678 Þanne i lasse[?] spak with þe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 Thow seuen wordes.. which thou spake last before thy moost precyous deth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 12, I was last chidden for being too slow. 1613 PURCHAS *Palladis* (1614) 632 Since I last published these Relations, certaine Letters have bene printed. 1719 Dr. For *Cruise* ii. xiii. (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 403 The paternal grandmother of the person last seied. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — *Hellas* 209 The robes they last On Death's bare ribs had cast.

† b. Last past, also Sc. last by past, last was: (with dates) = LAST a. 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Obs.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* 111. 650f The Saturday night after the fest of Saint Michael last passed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 368 I. 543 The Byshop of Norwich sente us on Thursday last paise to gader the dymes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. xvii. What hast thou done at the sonner last passed. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 19 Sermon... preached in sente last past. c1557 *Dine. Occure* (Bannatyne) 123 Vpon the xviij day of August last by past. 1559 KENNEDY *Let. in Wodr.* Sc. 171c (1844) 266 The day (quhill we Sunday last wes). 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 48 72 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Years last past. *Ibid.* No. 53 77, I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have bene well known to be truly Splenetick.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered: in the last place, lastly.

1560 DAUS *U. Steidland's Comm.* 114 b, Belmen are hyred... to declare the name, also wher and when they shall be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dend. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curisie: last, my Speech. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. 1. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow, and last From this. 1821 KINGSLY *Yeast* viii. Last, but not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 797 Dy force or fraud Weening to

prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall in universal ruin last. *Ibid.* iii. 542 In thy blood will reign a melancholly damp of cold and dry To weigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. Pymal. 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 42 The King Mused for a little on his plea, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode.. to the shores of Severn. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.

1. Chiefly of the adv. qualifying a sb., as last-born, -cited, -erected, -made, -mentioned, -named.
1868 MELMAN *N. Paul's* 230 And, *last-born, Christian tolerance and charity. 1869 PEARSON *Creed* (1859) 164 If then we consider the two *last-cited verses by themselves. 1863 H. CON *Instit.* i. viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 97 In the *last-erected cottages, I.. have made a double roof. 1616 JACKSON *Cred* viii. 1. v. 8 The new and *last-made visible creature man. 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq. Man* 25 This *last-mentioned race. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The *last-named apartment. 1866 DUNKIN *Midd. Sky* 59 The last-named being near the horizon.

2. occas. of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as last-currency, last-time.

1876 Geo. ELLOR *Dan. Der.* II. xx. 12 Last-currency children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time case.

Last (last), v.1. FORNS: 1 læstan, læstan, 2-4 læsten, læsten, 3 læsten, læsten, 4 læsten, læsten, 5 læste, læste, -yn, læst, 5-6 Sc. læst, 4- læst; also YLAST. *pa. t.* 1 læste, 2 læstede, 3 læste, læste, 4-5 læst(e, læste, 4 læsted(e, -et, -id(e, læsted(e, 4, 6 læstist, 5- læsted. *pres. ppl.* 4 læstand(e, -onde. *pa. ppl.* 4 læst, 5 Sc. læstyð. See also YLAST. [OE. læstan wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. læsta, læsta to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. læstian to execute, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) leisten to afford, yield, Goth. laistjan to follow, f. OTent. laisti- (-lo-): see LAST sb.]

† 1. trans. a. In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with dative), to follow, pursue (a course, a piactice; with accusative). b. To accomplish, carry out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). Obs.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf last tella. 837 *Charter of Baden* in *O. E. Texts* 450 Ic hiddo.. ðæt se moun se hygan londes unnen to hriuanne ær ðe can swan leste on swasendum to minre tide. 971 *Blackt. Hom.* 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu læstan, I.. forlorest þin rice. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Alatr.* i. 27 (Sedgefield) Deah was magoriana mod mid Crecum, 3if hit leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He him seluen com and læstede his biheste. c 1205 *Lav.* 98.48 þu mine fader swore to læsten alche 3re.. gael in 3 þu. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2906 ðæt ic he hæve huten wel, ic it mi læsten euerlic ded. c 1315 SHOREHAM 65 To leste Of chaste profession Hys solempne by-heste. 1389 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) 111. 383 [Philip] wolde by-hote more þan he wolde læste. a 1400 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2218 Hym oghte.. hecete naghst a deel By word ne bond, but if he wole it læstan. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 204 This pees for to holde and last.

2. intr. Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1288 Þonne him daga læstan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðæt læstede þa xix wintræ wile Steþne was King. c 1200 ORMIN 2228 And tait himm sholde his kinedom A læstenn butenn enden. a 1225 *Anec.* K. 20 Slegged non efter mete.. þe hwile þe sumer lested. c 1229 *Gen. & Ex.* 2932 Dis wreche, in al egypte rist, Læstede fulle seune nig. c 1313 *Sir Gawayn* 2739 (MS. A) So be twene hem læste þat 3if. Til it was þe berke nig. c 1430 *Hyne Virg.* 87 It is likened to a schnewe þat may not longg læste. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 285 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 STEWART *Crom.* Scot. xxi. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit flor. 1580 STONEY *P. R.* ix. iii. Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1611 *Bibl. Judg.* xiv. 17 She wept before him the seven dayes, while the feast lasted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 COWPER *Hepz* 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole. 1806 *Med. Trul.* XV. 507 The pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds.. in peace. 1895 *Law Times* CXIX. 499f Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† b. With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell in (at, etc.) a place. Also, to last long that... not, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4147 And ðæt him [Moyse] læstede hise 3igte brigt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2479 (Trin.) Abraham last & his þan Bisyde þe lond of canaan. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xx. 272 In hiff quhill he lestit ay, With all our fairs dred war we. c 1380 *Wyclf. Wks.* (1880) 17 Graunte þi seruauins grace to lastie trewe in þe gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xli. 16 Forsoth Pierre lastied knockynge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 791 *Cleopatra*, And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste that it ne gon vndyr the se a donn. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 If þei last in þer synne, þer blessing is turnid in to cursing. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 412 On allir side full fast on him that dange & Cret perell was giff that had lestyng lang. 1512 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. 51 Amangis the fludis for to leyst and lest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 593 Whence in perpetual flight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde-

cayed, unexhausted. Also (now rarely) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12764 Ferli þam thoght hu he moht last, Wit sua gret travail and fast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 195 While thilke mirroure last, Ther was no lond, which [etc.]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pai irowed þat he schuld haf bene hingand upon þat crosse als lang as þat crosse myght last. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 989 *Ases* for name alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* Ev. While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, I got a promise of this faire one heere To have her loue. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1631 GOWER *G. Arrows* iii. § 65. 304 To annoint their rolles.. with a liquour.. which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those.. Bricks.. will last to Eternity. 1715–20 POPE *Mad.* xxiv. 777 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for ever flow. 1849 RUSKIN *Scr. Lamps* vi. § 6. 168, I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press* ii. 17 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286f He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 PALSGR. 604f This gowne hath lasted him longe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6. P. 263 A stock of Hard Eggs.. which will last them from Spahau to the Port. 1719 Dr. For *Cruise* ii. iv. (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. vi. 56 Our two bears lasted the corn-morants but eight days. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* 11. 112 As much corn.. as will last us a month.

c. quasi-trans. (a) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out*. † (b) To sustain, hold out under or against.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 811 Not al to few the war, and mycht nocht lest this gret Rout that cummyth one so fast. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* ii. 1. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trav.* iii. ii. I pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carry them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King. 1878 SPURGEON *Tras.* Dav. p. civ. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another.

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. Obs.
c 1205 *Lav.* 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] nu wihit ane mile. 13.. *K. Al.* 2566 Of his people thow grette pray Laste twenty myle way. c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Thy laddre nys nauht of wode That may to leuene leste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Canter's T.* 266 Ther.. deynuous vaille.. may be founde as fer as last ytaille. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 108 Pe first boon.. lastip to be seem þat departi þe heed quarry. c 1450 *Merlin* 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. iv. He hunted in a wode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 53 b. Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to heuen. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† Last, v.2. Obs. rare—1. [OE. (ǣ)lastan, f. hlæst LAST sb.2] trans. To load, burden.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid þe heo ða þæt scip gebelsted heffan mid þæm pingum. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1145, I looked among his weynys schene, How þæt wyth lyf were laste & laide.

† Last, v.3. [ON. lasta, f. last-, lpsr blame.] trans. To blaspheme, blame.

a 1225 *Juhana* 70 And feng to fite his mawme and lasten his lauerd. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 352 Preise him, laste him.. al him is filliche leste. c 1300 *Thursh & Night.* 107 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hauest wou.

Last (last), v.4. [f. LAST sb.1] trans. To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots.. are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (lastedg). Also 4-5, 8 lastage, 7 lastidge. [a. AF. and F. lastage (med.L. testagium), f. test = LAST sb.2]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. Hist.

1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 60f Thomas de Hamull' recepit testagium.. de omnibus Mercandis. 1292 BURTON i. xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vece de naam, ou de aver lastage, ou amercement de ses tenants. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lastage, custom ichaunged in chepynges and in feyres. c 1500 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 17 That alle the citizens of London be quyit off toll and lastage. 1616 *Bullocke's Lastage*, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certain payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. Obs.

1397–8 *Act 21 Rich. II.* c. 18 Toutz maneres dez Niefs au dit porte.. portent ovesqz tout lour lastage des bones piers convenables pur le service de les Reeknes susditz. c 1440 *Brump. Parli.* 293f Lastage of a shyppe, saburra. 1543 *tr. Act 21 Rich. II.* c. 18 All manner of shippes.. shall bryng with them all their lastage of good stones. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* ii. *Siburra*, Ballast, or lastage. 3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'. 1592 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1851) I. 70 [the various heads under which duties were claimed are set forth as follows:—] Daigage; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.] 1603 *Owen Penrhos*.. brokechire (1891) 164 Anchorage lastage, and balast. 1766 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1851) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 97f The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789

BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. 1865 C. R. MAN-
NING in *Norfolk Archaeology* VII. 4 Sir William Gerberge
was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of berrings at
so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish*. (1664) 4 There was paid
above 300000l. 14 years past. for Exizes, Licences, Wastage,
and Lastage. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the
Lastage where the nets are hauled in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST sb. 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 247 The Tonnage or Lastage
of Ships.

† 6. Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare*—o.

1691 BLOWNT *Law Dict.*, Lastage, was also used for Gar-
bage, Rubbish, or such like Filth.

7. Comb. lastage-free a., free of lastage (sense 3).
1395 in *Rolls Parl. V.* 405/1 Quod sint Wrecfry & Wite-
fry, Lastagefry & Lunatofry.

† Lastage, v. *Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To
supply with lastage or ballast.

1552 HULOET, Lastaged or balased, *saburratus*. 1599
MINSHEP *Sp. Dict.*, To lastage, or balasse, *lastrat*.

† Lastier (lɑ'stɪə), sb. 1 [f. LAST sb. 1 + -ER.] In
Bootmaking, a workman who shapes a boot or
shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 121 The sole.. is now taken in
hand by the lastier, who secures it by a few tacks to the
upper [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The lastier is
about the only shoemaker left who can still talk.. of his
'kit'.

† Lastier (lɑ'stɪə), sb. 2 [f. LAST v. 1 + -ER.] One
who or that which lasts. a. Of a person: One who
has staying power. b. Of a fruit: That continues
fresh and sound.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* iv. 56 The Russellet.
It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861
HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi. (1889) 152, I put him
down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Lastory, spurious word in Dicts., is from the
early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. st. 41; but in the
'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is cor-
rected to CASTORY, q.v.]

† Lastful, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 1 zelástful. [f.
OE. *ge-lást* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

1000 *Latus of Athelstan* vi. c. 4 (Schmid) 160 Dæt ælc
man wære ofm gelaustful. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 þu
wære me laustful on alle þo þe icht wolde we wære onmde
godes wille to done.

† Lasting (lɑ'stɪŋ), sb. [Elliptical use of LAST-
ING ppl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = EVER-
LASTING B. 3.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 The making
and sale of shags, camblets, lastings, tammies, &c. 1844
G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* iv. 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy
Lastings. 1857 JAMES *Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There
were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with
three heads. Also serge de Berry. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan.,
Other branches of trade, such as damask and lastings,
have much benefited by the war. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving*,
440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' hoods and made
of hard twisted yarn. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 312 The
man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery
material affected by the London apprentices in the days of
Queen Elizabeth.

b. attrib.

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lasting Cloth,
a material similar to prunella cloth.. It has the property of
not readily catching fire. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*,
Lasting-shoes, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are
made from lasting.

† Lasting (lɑ'stɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 Also 4-5 lasting.
[f. LAST v. 1 + -ING.] The action of LAST v. 1;
continuance, duration, permanence.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19562 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen
mannis life. 1375 BANNOUR *Brace* ix. 283 Thai had bath
þot schort lasting. For thai dæl soyn eftir syne. c. 1400
tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 108 After þe quantyte of
þy tresour is þe lasting and þe defens, of þy kyngdom.
c. 1440 *Promp.* Part. 299/1 Lestyng, or yndurynge, *perdu-
racio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trav. Fr. Tong. Longue durée*,
of long during or lasting. 1595 BACON *Ess.*, Reg. Health (Arb.)
58 To be free minded, and cheerfully disposed at howers
of meate, and of sleepe, and of exercise, is the best precept
of long lasting. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. iii, Thou
art made for ever.. if this felicitie haue lasting. 1715
LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 To prevent the Doors
and Windows from being press'd with too much weight..
is of no little importance for the lasting of the Building.
1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 230 The lasting
of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = LAST sb. 2. Also attrib.
1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 346 Essentials to develop a
man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 *St. James's*
Gaz. 22 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting
power', or 'staying quality'.

† Lasting, vbl. sb. 2 *Obs.* Also 3 lasting.
[f. LAST v. 3 + -ING.] Abuse, blame, reproach.

c. 1225 *Anr. R.* 66 Vor heo hūnied eftir pris, & kecced
launge. *Ibid.* 212 Puruh more lastunge heo wrenched hit
to wurse. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1890) 270 A þef is more
worþi to be sufrid þan þe lastynge of a leysymongere.

† Lasting (lɑ'stɪŋ), vbl. sb. 3 [f. LAST v. 4 +
-ING.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe
on the last: chiefly attrib., as *lasting-awl*, *machine*,
† *stick*; *lasting-jack*, *pincers* (see *quots.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lastingjack', an implement
to hold the last while straining and securing the upper
thereon. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic
'lasting machine' which takes up the tacks and presses them

into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict.*
Mech., 'Lastingpincers' (Shoemaking), a tool to grip the
edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the
last. 1719 D'URFEX *Pills* VI. 92 My Lasts.. and my 'last-
ing Sticks'.

† Lasting (lɑ'stɪŋ), ppl. a. and adj. Forms:
2-3 lastend, -inde, 3 lasteinde, 4-5 lastand,
-ond, -ond, 4-6 Sc. and north. lestand, 4- last-
ing. [f. LAST v. 1 + -ING.]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continu-
ance, permanent. (In early use often contextually
= 'everlasting'.) † Always (or † ay) lasting =
EVERLASTING.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestande lilt, and
endeles lif. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream
to a lestande lilt. 1258 *Charter Hm.* III in Tyrrell
Hist. Eng. (1700) II. App. 25 We willen that this beo stede-
fest and lestande. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 227
Stoutly was þat stoure, long lastand þat fight. 1375
BARBOUR *Brace* xxi. 620 God.. Bryng ws hye till hevyennis
bliss, Quhar all-wayis lestand liking is. c. 1440 *York*
Myst. i. 46 In blis for to byde in hys blissing, Ay last-
ande. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 104 To thi reward thou
sall haiff lestande bliss. 1475 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893)
328 Fall on kneis down Beaford the king of lestande lyfe and
lycht. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 337 b. The strongest
building, and lastingest monarchies are subject to end. 1603
B. JONSON K. Jas. *Entertainment. Coronation Wks.* (1616)
862 That dæd aspiciat So lasting glory to Avgvstvs requir-
ed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 87 Somewhat else estab-
lished to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 Sir T.
BROWNE *Let.* Wks. (1836) I. 346 Retarded by the lasing
south-west wind. 1738 G. LILL *Marina* II. ii. 47 The
lastingst peace is death. 1767 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. xii. I.
346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian
nations. 1809 *Mel. Jnl.* XXI. 312 It is not.. from a vast
variety of external applications.. that we are to expect lasting
or even temporary benefit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*
xv. III. 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death
has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second.
1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 363 All these things are only
lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of pro-
visions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh
and undecayed (*obs.*).

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1736 [Shel] laced we] eche leme wif
lastend panges. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Diet Dinner* W.
Creame.. neither is it so lasting as butter. 1602 SHAKS.
Ham. I. iii. 8 A Violet.. Forward, not permanent; sweet,
not lasting. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aceosta's Hist. Indies*
III. xviii. 173 This stone.. is light and lasting. 1660 F.
HROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish.
1669 STURMY *Mariuer's Mag.* VII. 50 And Spanish Brown
will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 BERKELEY
Prev. Ruin Gl. Brit. Wks. III. 199 Our black cloth is
neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. Sporting slang. Of a horse: Able to 'stay';
possessed of staying power. (Cf. LAST sb. 4.)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 To get not only speedy
but lasting racers. 1821 *Ibid.* New Ser. VII. 88 How
much a.. lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

† Lastingly (lɑ'stɪŋli), adv. Forms: 4 lasten-
lyche, lastendliche, 4-5 lastandly, 5 Sc. les-
tandly, 4- lastingly. [f. LASTING a. + -LY.]

In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, per-
manently, perpetually, persistently.

c. 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* xxvi. 13, I sall seke þi face
lastandly til my ded. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lesten-
liche for to fyndyn.. on candelte. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*,
Gov. Lordsh. 60 Wynter and somer þat God haufs lastandly
stabyled of cold and hete. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 659
Thocht he refusyt it [the crown] lastandly to her. c. 1682
Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil
that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 WESLEY
Jnl. 14 Apr. Some.. were deeply and lastingly affected.
1758 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending
lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856
Miss BIRD *Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which
should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable.
1860 J. F. THURPE *Introd. to Ps.* II. 65 As though in them
were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith
their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

† Lastingness (lɑ'stɪŋnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being lasting; continuance, dura-
tion, permanence. Also, durability, † constancy,
perseverance.

c. 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* II. 7 Þe lastandnes of god euer-
more is all at ans. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Lastyngnes
faythful not in wele ne wyl þy lyues ende. c. 1470 HENRY
Wallace viii. 1319 Pees is in hewyn, with bliss and lestand-
nas. c. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The consideration
of the exceeding lastyngness. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1659)
II. 35 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is
the box of lastyngnes. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.*
in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastyngness of anything adds very
much to the esteem of it. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721)
322 The lastyngness of the Motions excited in the bottom
of the Eye by Light. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742)
I. 10 The solidity and lastyngness of the Work. 1820
Examiner Nov. 650, 699/1 It was all over with them, as to
any real tenure of empire, any lastyngness of dictation.
1851 CAROLINE FOX *Jnl.* (1882) II. 160 The lastyngness
of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth.
1885 PATER *Marius* II. 19 Anxious to try the lastyngness of
his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† Lastless, a. *Obs.* Also 3 leasteless. [ad.
ON. *lastalauss*, f. *last*, *lqstr* (see LAST sb. 3) +
-lauss, -LESS.] Blemeless.

c. 1225 *St. Mark.* 32 Ah leaþ me gan lefdi leasteles ich
þe bidde. c. 1225 *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on
þe leasteles meiden. c. 1250 *Compassio Mariae* v. in *Holy*
Rood (1894) 79 Pine loates weren lasteles. c. 1310 in Wright
Lyric P. xvi. 52 A lussum ledy lasteles.

† Lastly (lɑ'stli), adv. Also 4 Sc. lestely. [f.
LAST a. + -LY.]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately.
Obs. or *arch.* exc. as used to indicate the last point
or conclusion of n discourse or the like: In the last
place, finally.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 187 Wit þu þat schorte
tyme I sall tholi now, bot lestely I sall luf with my lord
thesu withoutyn fyne. c. 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI.
viii, Lastly, O Lord, how se I stand or fall, Leave not thy
loved Son to embrace. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 104 Our
Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, ..
Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. 1598 — *Merry* IV. i.
1242 There is three Vmpires in this matter, .. that is, Master
Page .. and there is my selfe .. and .. (lastly, and finally)
mine Host. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastly he
made him ruler of his house. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1
And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for.
1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 697 Alice his wife (who
lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. JACKSON
True Evang. T. II. 215 S. Peter .. lastly was crucified
under Nero. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. II. 240, I for his sake will
leave Thy bosom, .. and for him lastly die Well pleased.
1749 BRACKEN *Ferriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly;
I recommend Purging as usefull in gross Habits. 1783
HAILES *Antiq. Chr.* II. 44 And lastly, that the argu-
ments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861
LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that
lastly comes to break all bonds. 1875 *Lightfoot Comm.*
Col. (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your
thanksgiving.

† 2. Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v. 70 Then take my final doome
pronounced lastly this. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 83 As he pro-
nounces lastly on each deed.

† 3. Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* *Wit* (1671) 35 Young Iuuenall,
that byting Satyrst, that lastly with mee together writ a
Comedie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 50 The blood
of him.. who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

† Lastness, rare. [f. LAST a. + -NESS.] The
condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 89 If the world be eternal,
then neither was there any first man, neither can there be
any last: without which lastness there cannot be any
general resurrection of men.

† Lat (lɑt). [Hindi *lāt*, *lāth*.] a. A staff, pole
(rare in Eng. use). b. *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or
columnar monument; specifically used for the an-
cient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Am. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar
of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or
staff. 1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Arch.* I. ii.
52 The oldest authentic examples of these lāts that we are
acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up,
1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended
on his skull.

Lat, obs. and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, obs. form of LET v.

† Lata (lɑ'tɑ). Also latah. The Malay name
under which a form of religious hysteria is known
in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation
of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involun-
tary movements, with temporary loss of conscious-
ness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has
been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. 1895
W. G. ELLIS in *Jnl. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latah.
A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name
'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous
conditions of a transitory character.

† Latakia (lɑ'tɑki-ɑ). [Short for *Latakia tobacco*.]
A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and
shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a sea-
port of Syria.

1833 DISRAELI *Corr.* to Sister 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia.
1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix, Enveloped in fragrant
clouds of Latakia.

† Latch (lætʃ), sb. 1 Forms: 4-5 lach, laccch(e,
5-6 (7) lache, 5-6 lache, 6- latch. [The
equivalence of sense 1 with LACE sb. suggests that
the word (in that sense at least) may be a OF.
lache lace, a vbl. noun f. *lacier* (= Central OF.
lacier):—poplar L. **laciäre*, f. **laciūm* LACE sb.
Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the
other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some
support to the view that it may be f. LATCH v. 1.]

1. A loop or noose; a gird, snare; a 'tangle'; a
latchet, thong. A latch of links; (*dial.*) a string
of sausages. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

1536 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1624 Love wil noon other
bride catche Though he sette either net or lache. 1624
CARR. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 129 She [the ship] was fast in the
latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor
hung aloofe. 1653 H. COCKNE in *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 All
Scepters do serue but as latches to his most rich sandale.
1840 STURDESS *Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), Latch, 'As a sb.,
it means a thong of leather. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, Latch of
Links, a string of sausages.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived
as to admit of its being opened from the outside.
It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or
slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means
of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the
door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for
a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is
opened from the outside by means of a key. *On*

the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so off the latch, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead-, night-, spring-*, q.v.

1331 (Implied by DRAW-LATCH c). 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 6 The latch of my dore I openede to my lemman. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 To be zate sapely they zedyn . . . And he left up be lache. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. c 1440 *Parlour* 540 Vp she nome The lache of the dore and in she come. 1520 [see CATCH sb.] 101. 1575 *Gannet. Gurtyn* iii. iii. Take heed, Cocke, put the latch in the latch! 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* 7. iv. 449. If euer henceforth, thou these hundred Latches, to th entrance open. 1624-5 in *Swayne Churchw.* *Ace. Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royall Knyll* vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1765 *WESLEY Frit.* 25 May. The door [is] only on the latch. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate . . . was tied. 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandire's knees. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* n. In the Garden, To thee it [the thought of death] is not so much even as the lifting of a latch. 1885 *BLACK Wh. Heather* ii. The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* †(a) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). †(b) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (c) *Naut.* = LASKET. (d) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). (e) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= *FLX sb.* 2 f).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 107a The Latch [of a Loom] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Yarn Beam from turning. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. Latches are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work. 1710 *Ibid.* ii. Latches, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back . . . the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

†4. *Mil. Antiq.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1547-8 in *Meyrick Ant. Arm.* (1824) 111. 10 Cross-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. 1786 *GROSE Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Poldos.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* adj.; *latch-closer*, *-lifter*, *-opener*, *-device* for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †*latch-drawer*, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = *DRAW-LATCH* 2; *latch-needle*, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 e). Also *LATCH-KEY*, *LATCH-STRING*.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* ix. 288 Lyers and *lache-drawers. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 134 Lache-drawerys, pat vndon mennys dorys. 1861 *Geo. Elliot Silas* M. iv. Dunstan . . . pushed his fingers through the 'latch-hole'. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. 1875 **Latch-needle* [see 3].

† *Latch*, *sb.* 2 *Naut. Obs.* [cf. *LURCH sb.*] ? = *LURCH*. (See also *lee-latch*, *LEE sb.*)

a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 31 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.

Latch (*lætʃ*), *v.* 1 *Forms*: 1 *læcc(e)an*, *gæ-læcc(e)an*, *Northumb. læcca*, 3 *Orm. lachecenn*, 3-4 (6) *lache*, 3-4 *lache*, 4 *lach*, (*lache*, *lache*, *lachi*), 4-5 *lachen*, 6 *lache*, (*Sc. lach*), 6- *latch*. *Pa. t. a.* 1 (*gæ*)-*læht(e)*, *Northumb. (gæ)lahte*, 3 *lahte*, 3-4 *laht*, *laht(e)*, (*3*)-*lahut*, 4 *laught*, *laughte*, *laht*, *laute*, *lawte*, *lawht*, *lehte*, 4-5 *laht*. *β.* 4 *lached*, *Sc. lacht*, 7 *latch*, 7- *latched*. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 (*gæ*)-*læht*, 3 *lah(h)t*, *laht*, 4 *laht*, *laught(e)*, 4-5 *laughte*, 5 *laht*, *laht(e)*, *y-lauhte*. *β.* 4 *lached*, *lached*, 6 *Sc. lachit*, 4 *7-* *latched*. [OE. *læcc(e)an* (*Northumb. læcca*) kw. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the OTeut. type **lakk-* may represent either pre-Tent. **lagu-* cogn. v. L. *laqueus* (see *LACE sb.*), OSI. *laca* to catch, ensnare, *po-lect* snare, or **lagu-* cogn. v. Gr. *λαῖσθαι* (= **lagu-*) to take.]

†1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 122 Germanus zelehte done pistol æt Gregories zerehdracon, and hine tote. c 1160 *John Goss. Mark* ix. 18 Se swa bwaer he hine leod [*Agg. Goss. zelehte*] forgnit hine. c 1215 *Luc. R.* 102 Hweder he cat of helle claude . . . & cauth [*z. r.* lahte, lachte], mid his cleafes, hir heorte heaped? a 1225 *Juliana* 38 His eadie meiden . . . ben engel leou to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he some aueð laht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sampon slepped, sco laht a schere, His hare sco kerf. 13. *Parit. lre Ages* 52 Bot at the laste he louted doun & laughte till his meite. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 328 Lytlyt leue he hym to, & last at his honde. 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 51 Then were thine inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And when he [Alexius] seide had al his wille be holy gost hir laughte. a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in armus had y-laughte That comely and swete.

†2. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* vii. (Z.) 23 Dis ping ic zelehte. a 1300 *K. Horn* 243 Horn in hende lahte al pat he him tagte.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe treweht to hyme, he it sone lacht.

†3. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart out (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 Lahte ut his tunge swa long þat he swong hir al abuten his swire, ant semde as þa ha scharp sweot his his muð lahte. 13. *E. Alit. P. C.* 425 Now lorde laht out my lyf, his lastes to lichte. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 124 Panes lytly leue he a-doun & laust out his broun. *Ibid.* 2938 Our wurpi werwolf, laust vp be zong loun lytly in his mouthe. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1515 Pay lede him furthe in þe rowte, and lached off his wedes. c 1420 *Hymns Virg.* 76 For deþ his swerd out hap lauste. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 383 Helme and hewmont wer hewin in schunder, Lymms war lachit hard of þe kne.

†2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* xiv. 48 Allsum to ðeafe gie forðon mið suordum æt stengum. . . to laccene mec. c 1000 *Ag. Lams. Instit. Polity* 10 (Th.) II. 328 Hi . . . læccad of manna begetum hwæt hi zefon mazgan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6766 If I gize þe for to kepe Ox or ass . . . And it wit wijerwin be laht. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his aun aught his pover mans sceþ he laht. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* iii. 215 And if se lache lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* i. 159 The knytis . . . That rentis and robis with ravenyn euer lauste. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 277 The Romanis lede . . . thai war lachit at the last.

†3. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMUN* 13474 To lachcenn him wiþ spellesnett To bringenn himm to Criste. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1057 Lim and grinei . . . Sette and lede for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þou be laht in findes snarr. c 1350 *Leg. Cathol.*, *Pope Gregory* 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes. . . To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive in (a receptacle). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1750 *PALSGR.* 604/1. I lache, i lache a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes . . . *je happe*. If I had latched the pottle betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 4 The pumie stones I hastily hent And there, but nought awayed: He . . . oft the pumies latched. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 161 Some latched the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — *Pliny* i. 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed vnderneath, they are some broken. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Univ.* xxv. 415 A dary-maid milkeith out milk latching it in a milk-pail. *Ibid.* xii. 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latched in a latch-pan. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 283 *To Latch*, to catch as water, &c. a 1825 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift, a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19038 Pai þat had hus or ani aght Pai sald þam and be pris laht. Be-for be apostels fete it broght. c 1300 *Havelok* 744 The stede of Grim the name laute. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Pe kyng stode ouer nehi, be stroke he laht so smerte. *Ibid.* 332 Pe erle of Arundelle his londes laht he þan. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8813 Po þat were seke, or had laught skapes. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 40 For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm lache. 1340-70 *Alisaundr* 4 Lordes, and ooper . . . þat boldely thinken . . . For to lachen hem loose. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* ii. 101 Thei shoulde . . . neuere leue for loue in hope to lache seluer. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laht. 1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ProL 27 All leidis langis in land to lauch quhat thaim leif is. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxiii. Mine eye . . . no forme deliueys to the heart Of bird, of floure, or shape which it doth latch. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* 16181 306 They shoulde haue warded and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 192 I haue words that would be howld out in the desert ayre. Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple* i. ix. 1. The Bridgroom Sunne . . . Leane his starchamber . . . Hi shines the Earth soun latch to gild her flowers. 1649 *B. Hall Cases Cons.* ii. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. c 1655 *LOVEJOY Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you lath any news that [etc.] . . . you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss. S. v.*, To latch a distemper.

†5. In ME. poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of TAKE; e.g. in phrases to *latch delight*, to *latch one's ease*, *one's leave*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 To pastur commun þai laht þe land þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4999 Pair leue þai laht. *Ibid.* 10778 Pan was þe mai ioseph bi-ht-ant, And he has hir in spussal laht. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1676 Forþy þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. 13. *E. Alit. P. C.* 1128 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle, I wysse I last a gret deluyt. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. E.* xvii. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe . . . and mankynde lauste. *Ibid.* c. iv. 26 Þenne he had laht here leue at þys lady meene. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3350 Euer lede to the lond laught þer to gayne. c 1450 *Alexander* 3861 He . . . Post þare a longe quille to he & lachen his ese.

†5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & hermes Bristow has scho latched. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Lanchrey lede apone luche, lachene þe depez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lachit the lood with the lyf þen, Were . . . tyngnet to erthe. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in long latching be watour. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laht.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *dial.*

a 1825 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, . . . to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 *HALLIWELL, Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in *Durham*. 1875 *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden-crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

Latch (*lætʃ*), *v.* 2 [cf. *LATCH sb.*] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch.

1530 *PALSGR.* 604/1. I lache a doore, I shytt it by the lache. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and lockth vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 291 He popt him in, and his basket did latch. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. xv. He latched the garden-gate. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool's* xxvi. The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. slang. (See quot.)

c 1700 in *Street Robberies Consider'd*. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Latch*, let in.

† *Latch*, *v.* 3 *Building. Obs. rare.* [? a ONF. *lacher* = Central OF. *lacier* LACE v.] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. *LACE sb.* 4.)

1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 The partitions betwixt euery fellows chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyme and hare. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1569 Rampiers made of that wooden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

Latch, *Latche*, variants of LEACH v., LACHE v.

Latched (*lætʃt*), *pple. a.* [cf. *LATCH v.* 2 and *sb.* 4 + ED.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, *passulatus*. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 131. 161 The Door was only latched, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 *De For Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

Latchedness, *-nesse*, vars. *LACHEDNESS Obs.*

Latches (*se*, *obs.* forms of LACHES.

Latchet (*lætʃt*). *Forms*: 4-6 *latchet*, 4-5 *lacet*, 5 *lactet*, 6 *latchet*, 6- *latchet*. [ad. OF. *latchet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *laz*, *las*, *LACE sb.*]

†1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs. exc. as in c.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 4458 (Kölbing) He gaff hym suche a spetuous falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme scoure. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 591 His barnays watz ryche, þe lachet outþer loupe lemed of golde. 14. *Siege Jerusalem* 42/748 A gret girdel of gold. Lach vmbre his lendis, with lachettes ynow. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Een Klack-snoet*, a Latchet, Thong, or Cord that Rings the lath in a house. 1676 *HOBBS Hiad* (1677) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latches underneath his chin. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 145 There were two Latches, or Foldings of Wire clad in the inner side.

†2. *Naut.* = LASKET. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1856) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachets & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1611 *CORNE. Les neruins des bonnettes*, the latches wherewith bonnets be fastened to a sayle. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Latches are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash . . . the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-)lace.

Now only *dial. exc.* in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Latchet of a schoo, *lence*. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 166 h. i. They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoyes and lachetis. 1526 *TINOALE Mark* i. 7 Whos shue latched I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 27. 1555 *EORN Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde liche they make faste to theyr feete with lachettes. 1688 *CAPT. J. S. Art of War* 16 Keeping . . . the but-end near the Latchet of your shoe. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. an. 1773. Dr. Adam Smith . . . told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latches in his shoes instead of buckles. 1827 *SCOTT Two Drovers* ii. I would not kiss any man's dirty latches for leave to bake in his oven. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* tv. v. Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latches of his sandal-shoon. 1859 J. BROWN *Is. & F.* (1862) 27 He . . . put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather latches.

†3. Phrases. *To go above or beyond one's latchet*: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. *LAST sb.* 2 c.) *A lie with a latchet*: a great lie.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 475 And Yettes in that goe not about thy latchet. 1603 H. CROSSE *Verities Commu.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet. 1630 A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latchet. 1632 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 49 You will say I am now beyond my latchet; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latchet will stretch, when I beare a lie with a latchet, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. xxx. 452 That's a Lie with a Latchet: Tho' twice Helian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-har. [? Another word, cf. *LATCH sb.* 1 + -ET.]

1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* ii. iii. § 2263. 593 Door springs . . . door chains . . . bars with latches, self brackets [etc.].

†3. *Comb.*: *latchet-line*, cord for latches. 1458 in *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz latchet lyne and half . . . xijd. ob.

Latchett (*lætʃt*). Also *latchet*. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1884 W. HUGHESON in *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. 1889 *Catholic News* 7 June 8/4 Latches &c. to 11s. per box.

Latching (*lætʃɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [cf. *LATCH v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

†1. The action of the vb. *LATCH Obs.* 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 101 And leuen for no loue ne latching of jifus. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1835 For þe latching of your Lorde sal noht a lede weynde.

2. *Naut.* = LASKET. Also *latchings keys*.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84. A bonnet... has latchings in the upper part... to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 *Kipping Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37. The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Latchings keys*, loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

Latch-key (lætʃkɪ). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 *Dickens's Nick Nick*, xvi. Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

attrib. 1892 *Zangwill's Bow Mystery* 37. The front door... is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

Latchous, var. **LACHOUS** *a. Obs.*, negligent.

Latch-pan, *dial.* [See *LATCH* v.1] (See *quots.*) 1639 *Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unt.* xli. 545 The dropping, or any thing else split by chance, is latched in a latch-pan. 1825 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch-pan*, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

Latch-string. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in U.S. colloquial phrases.

1861 *Geo. Eliot's Silas M.* iv. Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 *E. Eggleston's Graysons* xxiv. (1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 6/2 We have... hung our latch-string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 3 Mar. 9/2 Her [the United States'] free latch-string never was drawn in against the meanest child of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 The latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

† **Late**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 late, 4 lat, 5-8 *Se. lat*, (6 *lat*, *lat*), *b.* 3-5 late, 4 lot, 7-2 late, 3 late. [*n.* ON. (1) *lat* let, letting (as in *blōð-lāt* blood-letting), loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) *lāt* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; *f.* root of *LET* v.1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

a. c.1200 *Ornament* 123 3iff þu... hæfæst 3et, toliþ þu þe 3ung, Eldereðmanness late. 1225 *Aner*, 90 3iff þu maekest... emi lunc latea toward undeawes. 1230 *Sir Tristram* 2097 I semþeþ by his lit As he hie neuer had sene Wip 3it. 12375 *Se. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bartholomæus) 235 With gret noyse & fl-mowth late. 1375 *Barnoum Bruce* vii. 127 That chaungit countenans and late. 1470 *Golagros & Gatu* 746 Lufun of late. 1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 2328 Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and wep. 1533 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 895 Lyk to hymself of lote & hwe.

y. 12175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Habben [we] feir lete and ec skill. 12200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He maked lete of hole-burðnesse and neðeles ne haueþ non. c.1205 *Lav.* 18543 Of he hire loh to & makede hire letes. 1250 *Out & Night*, 35 For þine vule lete. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14053 (Trin.) thesu þu bihelde hire lete.

b. *pl.* Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, actions, goings-on.

a. c.1205 *Lav.* 1106 Ofte he custe þat weofod mid wsmne lates. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105 Þeos lufume ladiw mid latices lates. 12400 *Isambard* 180 So come a lyonne with latys un-myde. 12400 *Morte Arth.* 248 Lugehe one hyme luffly with lykande lates. 12400-50 *Alexander* 3998 Porrus, as a prince suld, persaynyd þar latis. 12470 *Golagros & Gatu* 160 He was ladike of latis, and light of his fere. 1501 *Douglas's Pal. Hon.* iii. 302 Men that callis ladiis liddir, And licht of latis. c.1560 *A. Scott's Poems* xxiv. 84 Auditt rubiatouris To hant the latis of lawdis. 1590 *A. Hume's Hymns*, etc. (1832) 2 Alace, how lang have I delayed To leane the latis of youth? 1728 *Ramsay's Monk & Miller's Wife* 215 Sie latis appear to us sae awfu, We hardly think your learning lawfu.

b. c.1205 *Lav.* 14321 Freond saide to freonde mid faire loien hende Leofie freond was hail. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 3it were labur to long hir lotis to tell.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 15661 Vortigern... þa lauedi aueng mid swide unire lates. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was sco not o lates [Fairf. lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þat thoru þe cite late. He had þar wel gret pite. 1335 *Metr. Rom.* 123 Hir luffi lat [M.S. C. voice] es win gastly, That iesus drinks ful gladly. 1335 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 161 Þe lot of þe wyndes. 1335 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1398 Woth lyeth þat were to lowe. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4384 þan we haue liking to lithe þe late of þe foules.

Late (læt), *a.* 1 (*sb.* 2) Forms: 1 lat, (lat-), 3 let, 3-7 chiefly *Se. and north. lat*, (4 lat, 5 lnat), 3-lato; *Se. (and north.)* 4-5 lat, 4-6 lait, 5 lnyto, 5-7 laite, 6 lett. For the comparative and superlative see *LATER*, *LATTER*, and *LATEST*, *LAST*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *læt* = OFris. *lat*, OS. *lat*, LG. *lāt* (Du. *laat*), OHG., MHG. *laz* (G. *lass*), ON. *lat-r* (Sw. *lat*, Du. *lad*), Goth. *lals*, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy': -OTeut. **lato*; *f.* *lat* (-pre-Teut. **lad*, cf. L. *lassus* weary = *lad-tus*) ablaut-var. of **lit*: see *LET* v.1]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also with *gen. or of*. Now *dial.* *Revised* 1529 *Eli* was unred, nals elnef. 1807 *K. Alfred Gregory's Past*, xxxviii, 281 Swide zeornfull to gehelraune, & swide lat to spreacne. 971 *Becket's Hom.* 43 Se mæsse-gepreost se þe lād to lāt þat he þæt deofol of

men adriæ. c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 238 Be latre meltunge innan. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau & let, & to euele spæc & wæt. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his thrift. 1230 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 374 'A! foys', quod our lord, 'ful late he 3e to traw'. 1335 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1772 Of leante he watz lat to his lorde hende. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 605 Joseph... Called him Mordeyns 'a lat mon' in troupe. 1522 *Tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 232 Lat of meynge, and slow to take nedys but yf thay bene grete. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 42 Lat, late, slow, tedious. 1701 *Lat* week. 1825 *WILBRHAM Gloss.* *Cheshire* 53 Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat.* 141 tedious 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *for*. Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is (too) late* to do something.

c.1000 *Ag. Gost.* Luke i. 21 Pæt folc was zachariam geand-biende & wuðredon þæt he on þam temple læt wæs. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7824 It was þo to late you. c.1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 2 Lat penance is ryctt perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (Adrian) 77 Set wil i, þo it lat be, to criste and his treuthit tak me. 1560 *Dau. tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 113 b. She answerseth that it is to late now to examyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 116 They began to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 1. 208 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Prior Wks.* III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 *A. C. HUTCHISON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 205 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 349 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood's Channings* i. iv. 55 The head-master... is waiting for you; marking you all late, of course. 1884 *MAY COMNELMEL Brown-Eyes* x. 102 The cab is at the door; don't be late for the train.

b. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Late frute, sirotinus. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 184 The late Narcissus. 1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Gardening* (1813) 405 Sow annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 *MAGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332 Late Spider Orchis. Early Spider Orchis.

c. Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Arriv.* *Ag. Twenty-three* 3 My late spring no bud or blossom shew'it. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat*, Lat weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat.*, (2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Lat*, 'My wuts bin very lat this ear'.

d. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the syntactical relation, cf. *EARLY* *a.* 1 *a note*.)

Late comers in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of *F. tard-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see *quot.* 1869).

c.1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Babes Bk.*, Of late walking, cometh deute. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realm. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Custom*, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edw. III.* 11. iv. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the kingdom of France'. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. p. 387 The late-riisers are rebels and sinners—in this respect—to a man. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids... upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. 1895 *J. S. FLETCHER When Chas. I. was K.* (1896) 18 Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late* = the time is advanced.) *Phr. late hours*: hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *collog.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

c.1000 *Andreas* 1210 (Gr.) Nis secont lath. 1340 *HANFOLKE Pr. Const.* 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* vii. 236 It was well lat of nyght be then. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5051 Þar logis he fra þe late nist lit eft þe list schewis. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 244 'Quhat art thou walkis that gait?' 'A trefw man, Schyrt, thoct my wiaigs be layt'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* vi. 1. 34 In silence, at the lait nyght [L. sera sub nocte] rummesand. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 To se... how late it was in the nyght yet the footemen coude get our London brydge. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 179 The rudeness, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1732 *BERKELEY Aleph* i. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Nundecmar* 2/1 It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 *TENNYSON Vision Sin* 1. I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread Winners* 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and boitich work. 1897 *OWEN Massacres* xiv. We are all of us very late people.

fig. phrase. 1797 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1832 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* ii. iii. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late 'till the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1879) 332 What meued þis late popes to make furst þis lawe... and god meued not crist ne hie vikers to sue it. 1583 *FULKE Defence* iii. 114 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 *Sir W. Jones Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter chill'd the sullen air. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 31 Looked for at so late a day, In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tiroc*, 143 'E'en in transitory life's late day. 1824 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 141 The Chaldee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849-52 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 194 note, The 'Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1868 *W. K. PARKER Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Verteb.* 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Hemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 *SWEET Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 609, 164 The late Latin hymn metres. *Ibid.* § 756, 203, 1800-1850 Early Living English. 1850-1900 Late Living English.

5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 28 Her swete and late amiable husbunde. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 10 b, The homicide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Gloucester. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonitionis Wks.* (S.T.S.) 22 Ye murthour of ye lair King Henry. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 *Dr. Foe Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 *Mrs. RACCLIFFE's Memoir*, *Udolpho* xxv, I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1 The remains of the late Lord Amphil.

b. That was recently (what is implied by the sb.) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of *LATE* *adv.* 4 *b.*]

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 19 b, [He] married Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 At the late Freers walle all men alyghted sayng the Kyng. 1689 *Woods Life* Nov. A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster. Nath. embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 *GOLDSM. Virg. W.* xxv, Our late dwelling. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Fred. Gt.* (1887) 717 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; of recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now *Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in *phr. of late years*.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 803 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 *Daus tr. S. S. S. dan's Comm.* 168 b, The kyng... was then scarcely afflicted of a late disease. 1573 *Saith, Poems Reform.* xl. 210 Of lat geitris. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 *MILTON P.* ii. 12. v. 113 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, i. Tim. iii. 6 Not a late young Convert. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 161 p. 1 My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 *Cole-ridge Biogr. Lit.* 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 *MACAULAY Lett. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 204 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 *W. P. COURTNEY in Academy* 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *collog.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

Late mark, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book*, a book to contain such marks. *Late fee*, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *late-fee*).

1862 *Mrs. H. Wood's Channings* i. xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit. Postal Guide* June 16. Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. E. Thring* i. 9 Excluded wretches... entered, and... wrote their names in the late-book.

B. absol. or quasi-*sb.*

† 1. Lateness, tardiness. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6979 The store was full stith, þen styt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913 All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c.1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 757 Sen I off hait now come owt of the west In this cuntre. 1500-29 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 46 Sa mony jugsis and lordis now maid of lait. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Iluonli*, 172 Of late I have lost my goodde lord and mayster. 1611 *BIBLE John* xi. 8 Master, the Jewe of late sought to stone thee, and goest thou thither againe? 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) 1. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1726 *ADAMSON Freeholder* No. 32 p. 2 Great Numbers of their [Iwomien] have of late cloped from their Allegiance. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

† **Late**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. lat-us* broad.] Broad, wide.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 297 Leaves... long, late, mucronated, hispida.

Late (læt), *adv.* Forms: 1 late; the rest as in *LATE* *a.* 1 [OE. *late* = OHG. *laz*, *lazzo* slowly, lazily (comp. *laggōr*; *f. lat*, *lat*. *LATE* *a.* 1)]

† 1. Slowly. (Only OE.)

c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 196 Late mylt gæten flæsc. c.1050 *for.* in *W. Wicliffe* 130/15 *Lento*, late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on gear. c1000 Juliana 44 l. bet sylf gecneow to late miles. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uuel werc he ne mei hit don ne mare. c 1200 *Ormon* 753 pat te3z swa late mihtenn child I mikell elde streonenn. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 695 Fas his tale bi grom Roland, þei he com late. c 1375 *Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipfian) 1483 Pocht at I lat turne me to þe dere laydy, 3et þu succure me. c 1385 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. 7300 What he comth by thilke encheon to late to chierche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/2 Lateprie, *serotinus*, *tardus*. 1560 *Davis Tr. Sleidan's* Comm. 13 Then shal we bewaile our bondage al to late. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 328 Better three houres too soone, then a mynute too late. a 1657 *Sir W. Murr. Mss. Poems* i. 127 In tyme tak heid then, least too latit thou mourne. 1766 *GOLOS. Vic.* II. ii. But not till too late I discovered that he was violently attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* xxvi, Philip had come late to dinner.

Irish. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT & Gen. Lit. Fam. II. 155

Byronoid, his costume began too late, and ended too soon.

Proverb. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 857 For bet than never is late. c 1425 *LYDO. Assembly of Gods* 1204

He seyde Vyce to forsake þe bettir late then neuer. 1529

MORRIS. Suppl. Sonys Wks. 336/6 Sith that late is better then

neuer. 1708 *OCKLEY. Sarcenis* (1848) 222 Whilst he was

murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than

never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with *early*, († *ere*), *soon*, († *rathe*).

c 1200 *ORMON* 6242 Beon ar & late o sunkert weorrc.

a 1225 *AUCR.* R. 338 Ober ich hit do ungedliche ober to er

ober to late. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxxvi. 99 Er ant

late y þe thy foo. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Eison,

gison, tigre, & enfate Al erpe þese weten erly & late.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. X.* 13 Dobet...serueþ lat ladi lally

boke late and rabe. c 1425 (see *ENR. A. 1*). 1430-40 *LYDO.*

Bochas III. i. (1354) 69b, Glad Pouert, late nother soone,

With thy riches hath nothing to do. 1578, 1595 (see *ENR. A. 1*).

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. cxi, A weight...which

crushes soon or late.

c. Of the time of day : At or till a late hour.

c 1400 *Laufra's* *Cirrig.* 189 Herwif þu schalt anyonthe

hir face at euen late. c 1475 *Rauf Coliclar* 40 Euill

lykand was the King it nitchit him sa lait. 1500-20

DUNBAR. Poems lviii. 8 Sum lait at ewin bringis in the

moreis. 1540 *BIBLE* (Great) Ps. cxviii. 2 It is but loste

laboure that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take

reste (1612 to sit up late). 1613 *PURCHAS. Pilgrimage* (1614)

210 They continue singing till late in the night. 1697

DRYDEN. Virg. Georg. IV. 197 Late returning home he

supp'd at Ease. 1698 *FRYER. Acc. E. India* & P. 74 It is

dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands

of those...Rascals. 1716 *ADDISON. Freeholder* No. 22 P. 3

We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE*

Alfist. Adolphus xv. After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837

DICKENS. Pickwick xxviii, I was up very late last night.

d. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not

long since; but now; † not long (ago, before).

Now only *poet*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 He regnes after him,

and late had be coroune. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7917 (Trin.)

They men were late in londe A pore and a riche wonoude.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. II.* 105 Ichawe a Kniht hette Conscience

come late from bi-þonde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xvi. 219, I

herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. c 1400 *Desir. Troy*

14885 Noghth leng sithen but late. 1470-85 *MALORY. Arthur*

Chr. viii. She asked hym if he had ete any mete late.

Ny wadame truly I ete no mete nygthe this three dayes.

1490 *CAXTON. Eneydos* Prolog. 1 A lytill booke in frenshe,

whiche late was translated out of latyn. 1513 *MORE* in

Grafton Chron. (1558) II. 767 The greyn obayste that he

was in so late before. 1530 *PALSCW. 143. Naqaynes*, lately

or late a go. 1595 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 131 'Thy vertue

lost, wherein thy late exalid. 1665 *MANLEY. Gratius* *Lov*

C. Warrus 625 The Castle, which he had late before ren-

dered to the people of Cleves. 1677 W. MOUNTAIN in *Euc-*

clench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late

upon her. 1769 *Sir W. Jones. Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777)

17 The bower, which late outhoune the rosy morn. 1812

BYRON Ch. Har. To Ianthe i. Those climes where I have

late been straying. 1820 *KCATS. St. Agnes* xlii. He had a

fever late. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* l. viii. 20 Gazing the

sky which late thou seemedst to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but

no longer). (Cf. *LATE* a. 5 b.)

1474 *CAXTON. Chesse* 57 John the monke late cardinal of

Rome. 1491 *Act. 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 John Mouniague late

Erle of Sarum. 1512 *Act. 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 The Domy-

nyons...that late were to Edward Courteney. 1590 *SPENSER*

P. Q. III. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now

forlome. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 282 His brother

Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 - *Ham.* II. ii. 330

A clout about that chestid, where late the Diadem stood.

1660 *Little* The mute Christid under the Smarting Rod.

By Thomas Boken late Precher of the Word at St. Mar-

garets New Fish-street, London. 1706 *Lord. Cas.* No.

249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1832

THACKERAY. Esmond l. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his

own room, late the chaplain's.

† 5. Behind the others; in the rear. *rare*.

1697 *DRYDEN. Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Where...thou seest a

single Sheep...Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late

to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period

or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 *MACAULAY. Hist. Eng.* I. 22 Some faint traces of

the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so

late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. Comb. When qualifying a following ppl. adj.,

the word, like most other advs., is commonly

hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds,

as (sense 2) *late-begun*, *late-blowing*, *late-born*, *late-coming*,

late-flowering, *late-lamented*, *late-lingering*, *late-protracted*, (sense

4) *late-betrayed*, *late-built*, *late-coined*, *late-come*, *late-disturbed*,

late-embarked, *late-filled*, *late-found*, *late-imprisoned*, *late-kissed*, *late-*

lost, *late-mel*, *late-raised*, *late-sacked*, *late-taken*, *late-transformed* adjs.

1651 *JER. TAYLOR. Sermon for Year i. vi. 75 A.* 'Late-begun repentance. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 82 As sure as in this 'late betwixd Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was huried. a 1800 *COWPER. Winter Noddy* vii, The charms of the 'late-blowing rose. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Westminster* Abb. 8 Hither he came 'late-born and late-desired. 1799 *Lord. Cas.* No. 4535/2 An excellent 'late-built dwelling house. 1613 T. GOOVIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 29 *Nori.* id est, 'late-coyned Nobles or vspstas. 1639 *FULLER. Holy War* II. xxix. (1647) 81 The 'late-come Pilgrims. 1626 *BACON. Sylva* § 422 A 'Late-Coming Fruit. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 62 Like bubbles in a 'late-disturbed Streame. 1592 - *Ven. & Ad. cxxvii.* As one on shore Gazing upon a 'late-embarked friend. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kilbrastan* 43 At the head of a 'late filled Grave. 1814 *Woods. White Doe* Rpt. iv. 86 'Late-flowering woodbine. 1855 *MORTLEY. Dutch Rpt.* (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1539 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 169 The 'late founde llandes. 1833 R. W. DIXON *Alano* l. iv. 8 Whilst our late found advantage all is ceased. 1725 *Pope. Odyss.* x. 488 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their 'late-imprison'd young. 1599 *MARSTON. Sec. Villanie* II. vi. Mato...with his 'late hit hand my booke doth grace. 1819 *SHELLEY. Prometheus* Unb. I. 608 An early-chosen 'late-lamented home. 1859 *LD. LYTON. Wanderer* (ed. 2) 297 The maid, 'Late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 *TENNIS-*son in *Mem.* xiii. 2 A 'late-lost form that sleep reveals. 1631 *CHAPMAN. Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 152 In our 'late-met Senate. 1799 *HAN. More Rapt. Fash. World* (1797) 217 The frequent and 'late-protracted ball. 1712 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rpt. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 Many regiments of his 'late raised army. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* cxxix, Who like a 'late-sacked island vastly stood. a 1585 *SIOREY. Arctavia* v. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was 'late-taken looke which had wrought this new course. 1725 *Pope. Odyss.* x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares And social joys, the 'late-transform'd repairs.

Late, var. *LATT*; obs. f. *LATH*; see *LET* v.

Latebra, obs. form of *LARBORAD*.

|| *Latebra* (læ'træbrā). *Embryology*. [L. = 'hid-

ing-place', f. *late*-re to be hid.] 'A small spheri-

cal mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow

yolk of a fowl's egg.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Latebricole, a. *rare*-o. [ad. mod. L. *late-*

bricola, f. L. *latebra* (see prec.) + *col-ere* to inhabit.]

(See quot.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *GOULD. Illustr. Dict. Med.*

Latebricole, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain

spiders, crabs, etc.

† *Latebrous*, a. *Obs. rare*-o. [ad. L. *late-*

brōs-us, f. *latebra* : see prec.] 'That is full of holes,

and dens to hide in' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1650).

Lated (læ'ted), ppl. a. *poet.* [as if f. **late* vb.

(f. *LATE* a. 1) + -ED.] = *PELATED*.

a 1592 *GREENE. Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 73 Cypid

abroad was lated in the night. 1527 *WARNER. Alb. Eng.*

viii. xli. 162 If, perhaps, he lated ware. 1605 *SHAKS.*

Alach. III. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. 1606

- *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I

Haua lost my way for euer. 1697 *DRYDEN. Virg. Past.* vii.

56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. 1812

BYRON Ch. Har. I. lxxii, Ne vacant space for lated wight is

found. 1813 *SCOTT. Robby* II. x, The lated peasant shunned

the dell. 1829 - *Doon. Deorogall* II. i, Some hedge-kin-

the haunt of lated drunks. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems*

67 High sails the lated crew. 1898 F. HARDY *Wessex Poems*

80 Albeit therein-as lated tongues bespoke-Brunswick's

high heart was drained.

Lateen (læ'tēn), a. (sb.) Also S Latin, 8-9

latine, 9 latine, lateen. [A phonetic spelling of

F. *latine* (in *voile latine*, 'Latin sail', in allusion

to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*

LATIN a. Cf. It. *latina* (Florio).] *Lateen sail* : a

triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an

angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence,

belonging to or having such a rig, as *lateen mizzen*,

vessel, *yard*.

1727-42 *CHAMBERS. Cycl. S.V. Sail*, Others are triangular,

called...by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy.

1769 *FALCONER. Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lateen-sail*,...fre-

quently used by xebecs, polares, settees, and other vessels

in the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* T. 4, All yards are

either square or lateen. 1777 *FORSTER. Voy. round World*

I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats.

1779 *FORSTER. Voy. N. Guinea* 10, I gave her a lateen

mizen. 1836 *MARRYAT. Midsh. Easy* xiii, The white lateen

sails of the gun-boat. 1836 E. HOWARD *A. Refers* xli, There

was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails braild up.

1841 E. NAPIER *Mediterranean* I. 312 These Latine

vessels, or 'mistics' and 'feluccas', as they are generally

termed, are fine boats. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 130 The

latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails,

that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 G. C.

DAVIES. Norfolk Broad ix. 67 In the old times the almost

universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.

Comb. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.

1836 *MARRYAT. Midsh. Easy* (1863) 275 Only three men

were left in the lateens, and four in the galliot.

Hence *Lateener*, a vessel with a lateen rig.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Rio. & Broad* *Norfolk* & *Suff.* viii. 49 An

eighteen lateener. 1883 - *Norfolk Broad* ix. 63 One or

two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the

old lateeners.

† *Lateoful*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* a. 1 + -FUL.] *Late*

in season.

1382 *WYCLIF. Jas. v.* 7 An erthe tilyer abijidith precious

fruyt of the erthe, patiently suffring, til he recyue tyme-

ful and lateful 150 1383. 1388 - *Id.* vi. 3 He schal come

as a reyn to vs which is tyme-ful and lateful 1382 late.

Lateis, obs. form of *LATTICE*.

† *Lateliness*, *Obs. rare*. Also 4 latyness, [f. next + -NESS.] a. Tardiness. b. Kecency. a 1340 *HAMPOLE. Psalter* xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes [ALS. S. latyness] that he will not bifill. 1605 *RALEIGH. Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1603) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as the Lateliness of things done. 1610 *HEALEY. St. Aug. Cille of God* xv. 557 The lateliness of maturity, whereby they were not enabled to generation until they were about one hundred years old.

† *Lately*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* a. 1 + -LY.]

1. Slow.

c 1400 *Tr. Secrela Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 117 He, þat yn goynge, haups his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys.

in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. ii. vii. 195 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 FYNALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation... is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latency, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

Lateness (lāt'nes). Also 1 lat'nes, 4-5 lat'nes (se. [OE. *latnes*, f. *lat* LATE a.1 + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now dial.) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

c1050 *Byrthferth's Handbooc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308 Enall swa þære sunnan lat'nes binnan fower geara face. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egyptian) 19 Þe lat'nes of þe houre. c1400 *tr. Seretia Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 89 þe souerayn vertu mayntaigne alle þinges, for it geues lat'nes, and it makys swyftnes. 1587 *Goldinge De Moray* viii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the lateness of the Western Nations. 1727 *SWIFT Let. to Gay* 23 Nov., Wks. 1841 II. 610 Your lateness in life... might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. 1750 *COSMART Dissert. Kesitah* 29 A farther proof of the lateness of that Composition [sc. the Book of Job]. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 *FITCH Lect. Teaching* 174 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars... (3) absence; (4) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454/2 Is palatable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* Lat'nes, delay, slowness.

Latent (lāt'ent), a. [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pp. of *latere* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent*.] Hidden, concealed († rarely const. *front*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent*.)

Latent ambiguity: in *Law*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 *BULLOCKAR, Latent*, hidden, or secret. 1624 *CATAKER Translat.* etc. 107 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages cannot be defended... Some will have it to have beene latent and invisible for 800... years. 1651 *BAXTER Inj. Bapt.* 241 Though the Historical part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallog.* iii. 55 A metalline plastic principle latent in it. 1689 *T. PLUNKER Char. Good Commander* ProL. New Necessities will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. f. Wks. 1874 1. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endued with. 1757 *BURKE Abridg.* Eng. Hist. Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exertion of a latent genius. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. *Ibid.* v. 563 The meaning latent under this specious phrase. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xv. 211 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 *HANDAN Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Dollinger's expression, that the Episcopate was the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? Obs.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Stars. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. c 1690 *SCOTTON in Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1883) 501/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 *DRYDEN Ajax & Ulysses* 172 The guilt hing gray by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 *GRAY Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart... Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sh.; disguised. *rare*.

1662 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* iii. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words address. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. *Path.* 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 (see LATIC). 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 *J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 *M. HALL Med.* 143 Rubella is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being... known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. *Physics. Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see HEAT sb. 2 c.; so † *latent caloric*. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1888 *WATSON & BURNOR Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of

either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. *Bot. and Zool.*

1787 *Families of Plants* I. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 *KINNY & SPENCE Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it [the post dorsolum] is covered by the mesothorax. 1866 *HRNSTOW Dict. Bot. Terms*, Latent, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. *Photogr.*

c 1865 *J. WELDR in Circ. Sci.* 1. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 *ANNEX Tract. Photogr.* iii. 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

Hence *Latently adv.*, in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; *Latentness*, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding... were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 *J. DURHAM Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her lateness and inconspicuousness. 1684 *T. BURNET Theory Earth* i. 285 Neither can we... judge... of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* tv. v. 1. 343 The lateral support... was supplied latently.

Later (lāt'ar), a. and adv. Also 6 *Sc. laitter*. [f. LATE a.1 + -ER 3. (The OE. comparative *latur* is represented by LATTER a.; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. *adj.* More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 119, I have folowed Ptolomæus in certain points... In th' other, I have used later writers travels. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 5 The latter historiographers. 1634 *MILTON Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Burskling stage. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc* 110 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 *R. H. HUTTON Scott* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. *adv.* At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* ii. 1-2 Christe is no where known later or with more difficulty, than in... princes courtes. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 58 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal... and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work.

Comb. 1823 *JOANNA BAILLIE Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

Later, obs. form of LATTER a.

Lateral (lāt'ar), *adv.* Anat. [f. L. *lateralis*, *latus* side + *-ad* (see DEXTRAD.)] Towards the side.

1814 *WISHART Scarpa's Hernia* 1. 79 note, More dorsal and lateral and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 *Amer. J. Phil. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudal the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and lateral they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Lateral (lāt'ar), a. and sb. [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *lateral*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

Lateral branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Fridge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge*.

1600 *B. JONSON Underwoods* xxiii. (In *Anthorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 *FLORIO, Lateral*, laterall, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, assessor. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Fridge lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge an Assessor. 1730 *A. GOROON Maffer's Amphith.* 187 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1807 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Book* I. 200, I... found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* II. xviii. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* (1880) 14 He should... let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sided adj.*

c 1612 *CHAFFMAN Iliad* ix. 4 As two lateral-sided winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 145 Eururs on the one side and Caccius on the other, being... lateral winds pertinent

to the East. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 *HOBBS Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 705 Eururs and Zephirs, with their lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio.

3. *Specific scientific uses.*

a. *Anat. and Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, *ventricle*.

1712 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 *KINNY & Sr. Entomol.* IV. 314 Lateral... when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 *R. KNOX Bickard's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are... placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 *E. WILSON Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud*, *flower*, *petal*.

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 *LINNEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 *MACAULAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs's Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. *Path.* Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body (see quot.); (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 *BAILEY, Lateral Disease* (tr. L. *morbus lateralis*), the Pleurisy. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Palsy*, *Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 *MILLER Practice Surg.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. *Surg. Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frere Jacques... of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 *T. HOLMES Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. *Conch.* Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth*.

1816 *T. BROWN Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral; a single primary tooth in each valve... no lateral teeth.

† f. *Math.* Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. *Obs.*

1674 *S. JEANE Arith.* (1701) iv. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided... by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.* If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and $\sqrt{9160}$, and $\sqrt{21250}$, and $\sqrt{996480}$ be made Surdsolids, they shall produce four Homogeneous Species of Affections. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 *H. J. BROOKE Intro. Crystallogr.* 207 Class 5. Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 *DANA Min.* Intro. 21 [The Hexagonal] system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes... instead of two; the vertical... is at right angles to the lateral.

h. *Physics and Mechanics.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

Lateral pressure or stress, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

Lateral strength, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.) 1893 *J. WOOD Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* 8447. 1893 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 *J. A. L. WAOELL Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod... Lateral Strut... Lateral System.

i. *Sb.*

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 145 These winds... if at any time they blow up rain... then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because... their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 *A. GOROON Maffer's Amphith.* 298 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 107 As

laterals are produced, I pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 157 Chiton Squamosus . . lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed . . to designate a series of teeth between the rhachis and the uncini. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Illusion . . would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†2. One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a.* Obs.

1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesoc* 162. **Lateralité** (læ'terā-liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] †1. The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. Obs. b. (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 This prevalence is uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custom determines its indifference. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined into each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Lateralité**, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 GOULOU *Illustr. Dict. Met.* **Lateralité**, excessive development on one side.

Lateralized (læ'terā-lizd), *pp. l.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -IZE + -ED.] Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. **Lateralized operation** = lateral operation.

1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400 The lateralised . . operation for stone. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 108 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

Laterally (læ'terā-lī), *adv.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -LY.] At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1501 EÖEN tr. *Cortes' Arle Nanig.* i. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moved, laterally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 181 Pectinials, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1694 W. HOLLOER *Disc. conc. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stelberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxxx. 259 A rope . . was fastened laterally to a wall. 1851 C. BROWNE *Professor* I. x. 160 [She] turned her eye laterally on me. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HOLME tr. *Mogin-Pandou* ii. iii. 66 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is denoted laterally. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They . . abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

Lateran (læ'terān). [ad. L. *Laterān-a*, *Laterān-um*.] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plantii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [*L. Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Eccl. L. *Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit here a noble court . . & clupede laterane [*r. r.* be court laterane]. *Ibid.* 1573 Pe verste church be met let in be world here, Seint Jones de lateran. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 181, The decrees of the last counsel of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynste the nexte year, to begynne at Rome . . in the Churche Laterane. 1691 BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1747-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A church called St. John of Lateran. *Ibid.* Canons regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. 1896 CH. TIMES 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

Lateran, Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN. **Lateralour**, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Lateri- (læ'teri), combining form of L. *later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-, LATERICUM-bent (-kəmbənt) *a.* [L. *cumbent-em*, *pr.* pple. of *cumbere* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri-flexion** [cf. F. *latérflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Laterifloral**, -florous (-flō-rāl, -flō-rəs) *adjs.* Bot. [L. *flōr*, *flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-flō-lī-əs) *a.* Bot. [L. *folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **Laterigrade** (-grād) *a.* Zool. [L. *grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigrade* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so *Laterigradous* *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Laterinerved** (-nārvd), -nervous *adjs.* (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Lateralversion**, a turning or deviation to one side.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* (Cent.), ***Lateri-cumbent**, with a block transversely under the neck. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, ***Laterifloral**, having at the side flowers. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Lateriflorous** . . *lateriflorous. 1790 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1769) 218 **Laterifolius**, such as come out at the Side of the Base of the Leaf. 1827 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 96 The Thomisidæ, or laterigrade spiders. 1866 TREAS. Bot., ***Lateralvered**, straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 303 ***Lateralversion** is either normal . . or results from the

uterus being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

Laterite (læ'terit). *Min.* [f. L. *later* brick + -ITE.] A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Jour. fr. Madras* II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

attrib. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Gaia* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. 1886 GUILLE-MARD *Cruise Marchesa II.* 327 The red laterite rocks.

Lateritic (læ'terī'tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life* Ind. i. 4 A very notable change . . from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

Lateritious (læ'terī'fəs), *a.* Also latericeous (in mod. American Dicts.). [f. L. *lateritius*, -itius, *f.* later brick: see -ITIOUS.] Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Lateritious**, made of brick, or like brick. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Lateritious**. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water . . never with a gross or full lateritious Sediment. 1763 E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritious colour. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

†**Lattermore**, *a.* Obs. [A double comp. f. LATER + -MORE.] Later, last.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 Is it meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

Latern, obs. form of LANTERN.

Latero- (læ'tero), taken as combining form of L. *later-*, *latus* side: cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphenated (*a.* in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior*, -*caudal*, -*cervical*, -*dorsal*, -*marginal*, -*nuchal*, -*posterior*, -*ventral* *adjs.*; (*b.*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion*, -*prone* *adj.*, -*pulsion*, -*version*.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two *latero-anterior groups. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 625 Latero-anterior spines large. 1888 COMSTOCK *Introduct. Entomol.* i. ix. 219 *Latero-caudal angles of the head unarmed. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, ***Latero-cervical**, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck. ***Latero-dorsal**, situated on the side of the back. 1857 BULLOCK *Caceaux's Midwife* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and *latero-flexion. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 349 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (latero-flexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal setae. 1872 COURTS *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 ***Latero-nuchal** feathers elongated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 217 The *latero-posterior margin is somewhat less oblique. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 446 The latero-posterior margins of the body. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the *latero-prone position. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, ***Latero-pulsion**, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 799 The composition of each of the *latero-ventral rows. 1860 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body, when the uterus looks towards the opposite side (*latero-version), there will [etc.].

Lates, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latescent (læ'tesənt), *a.* [ad. L. *latēscēt-em*, *pr.* pple. of *latēscere*, inceptive of *latere* to be hid.] Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Latescence**, latescent condition or quality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, hence incipient latescence and irreversible latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship**. Obs. rare -1. In 4 lateshipes. [f. LATE *a.* + -SHIP.] Slowness, sluggishness. 13. *Mior Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 þow bi-ginnyng vertu encreceþ, And þow lateschipe hit is wip-drawe & ceseþ.

Latesome (læ'tsəm), *a.* (and *adv.*) Obs. exc. dial. Also 4 latsom, -sum. [OE. *helsum*, *f.* *lat* LATE *a.* + -SOME.] Backward; slow, sluggish; late. 11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1089 (Laud MS.) Was swiðe latesum gear on come. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 793 He es swyft to speke. And latsum and slaw for to here. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsom and of more slow tongue. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1142 And bryght him precious glases and latsom to fynd. 1469 *Plumptre's Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett come nor hay. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered bath latesome and early. 1879-89 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence †**Latesomesness**.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett bere for lats-somes. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of this syn [slauthe] comes . . latsomesness, or lite to draw upon Ienthe Any gode dede that we sal do.

Latesse, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latest (læ'test), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*). Also 5 latestest. [A mod. superlative f. LATE *a.* + -EST, the connexion

of LAST *a.* (repr. OE. *lǽtost*, *lǽst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = LAST. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1363 The see grauel is latestest for to drye, And latestest may thow therwith edifie.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 1777 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loves. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 He fight it out unto the latest man. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 28 To leave that latest, which concerns him first. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loves latest Breach. 1669 DRYDEN *Yr. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest houre. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her might's last pressure. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xliii, How she hand't . . sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. i. 1, J. Fergant, living now my latest days.

Abol. c. 1440 *Girald. Hist. Irel.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sette yn be latest of be bovt.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Paragany* Ded. viii, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay. . . Perhaps his last. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest . . of these speeches. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. ANSTEE *Brass Bottle* i. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

.. b. *Phr.* At (the) latest; at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. *At prep.* 25 c).

1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-*adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with *pp.* *adjs.*: cf. LATE *adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

Late-wake, corrupt form of LYKEWAKE. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1769, 112 The Late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxiv, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine, For late-wake of De Argentine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 222 The body was . . removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

Latewar, variant of LECTUARY.

†**Lateward**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. Also 5-6 lateward. [f. LATE *a.* + -WARD.] *A. adj.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cordum fanum*, lateward haye. *Cordi agni*, lateward lambes. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor fruites twise, but muste leue the lateward fruit. 1589 GOLDING *De Homay* viii. 93 If Grece were to lateward therein [for food of wisdom], where should the antiquitie thereof be found among the Gentiles? 1589 PLENNING *Virg. Georg.* i. 9 There is lesser or the eveninge doth kinde lateward lights. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 501 Trees which be late-ward and keep their fruit long ere they ripen. 1611 CORNE. *Armeretion*, . . a late harvest, n. lateward year. a. 1650 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Garden having not yet produced any Fruit so lateward. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. 1745 tr. *Columnella's Husb.* xi. ii, Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebeds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) i. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

B. adv.

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As myche pleyser and hertys ease as I have lateward causyd you to have trowblyll and thought. 1649 BR. HALL *Confirmit.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forward or not, or to be graffed soone or lateward. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wilderness to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Chergy* iii. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now thus late-ward discuss de iure. 1659 TORRIANO, *Servo*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 622 The most losse turned euer lateward vpon y^r English partie.

Also †**Latewards** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 13 The Butts of Malmsey latewards brought into this . . Realm.

†**Latewardly**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. LATEWARD + -LY.] = LATEWARD *a.* 1.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leauw latewardly rering.

†**Latewardly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY.] *a.* Of late, lately. *b.* At a late date.

1720 STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. I. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [*add.* 1598-1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord cxcvii. 1721 *Engl. Mem.* II. i. 9 His tutors were latewardly much detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

Latewies, obs. form of LECTURE.

Late-whiles, *adv.* [f. LATE *a.* + WHILE *sb.*, with and without genitive.] Of late, recently.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1889 S. Cheshire *Gloss.*, **Late-whiles**, of late . . 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-whiles'.

|| **Latex** (læ'teks). [*L.* = liquid, fluid.]

† 1. *Old Phys.* The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

1652 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 Religion is amazed... at the finding of a latex or liquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. *Ibid.* 194 Separation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1659 W. SIMMONS *Hydrocl. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own channel again. 1765 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants (in special vessels called *laticiferous*), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

1825 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 338 Many plants... when old, have a milky latex. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 58 Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, elastic mass.

attrib. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 23 True latex vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* 95 Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

Lathe (lath), *s.* obs. form of **LATTICE**.

Lath (lath), *s.* Forms: a. 1 *lætt*, (*pl.* *lætta*, *latta*), 5-8 *latt*, 6-7 *latte*, 5, 7-9 *dial. lat*; *pl.* 4-6 *lattes*, -*is*, 5 *lattys*, *lates*, *latez*, 6 *layttes*, 6-*latts*, 8-*lats*. B. 4-6 *lathes*, 4 *lappes*, *latthe*, 6-*lath*. [*OE. lætt* sb. fem. (whence mod. *dial. lat*) corresponds to MDu. *latte* (Du. *lat*), HG. *latte*, Da. (16th c.) *latte*, *latte*, *latte* (now *latte*, which is phonetically difficult). The ME. *lappes*, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. **læpp*, as this would correspond to the synonymous OHG. *lat(t)a*, *ladda* (MHG., mod. G. *latte*); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated *p* in OE. *læpp* has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of *p* for *t* was due to the influence of the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh *lath* = Irish *slat*:—OCeltic **slatla*. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. It. *latta*, Sp. *lata*, F. *latte*); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MHG. *lade* plank (mod. G. *laden* counter, shop.)]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. *Double, single, pantile lath*: see *quots.* 1825, 1842-59.

c. 1100 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 126 *Asseres*, *lætta*. c. 1250 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* *lætta*, *lætta*, *lætta*, *lætta*. 1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 *cum calce, lattes, et scilicet*. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 756¹ [He] stighillys hym in noni stede, a siable by hym one, With langn of yren, bat he might lig in. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. ii, in *Anglia* VIII. 136¹ *He slepte bat lill & bat vpon a few lathys*. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 642 *Be þe lath it toke festynig*. 1483-4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc.* *Sarum* (1896) 33 *For v bondellez of lathes*. 1515-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 253 *In le Storehouse... ccc lathes*. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 1853 *28 Woodd and bords... with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and latts, xxs*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 *They will sowe downe therer thatch in flower places... allsoe sowinge one aboute a latte, ever betwixt sparre and sparre*. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 395 *The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with lath nail'd across, and plaster'd over with clay*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 29 *A Lath* is also called a *Lat* in the Northern Dialect. 1779 *MANN in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 626 *Latts*... were nailed against each end. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.* *Lat, lath*... 'As thin as a lat'. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Lat, a lath*.

B. 1330 *Kentish Ord.* in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 134 *Noe burgess shall buy... boards, lathes, tyles*. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 167 *Bi þe lappis þe senten him doun, wip his bed*. 1398 *Travisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. clxvii. (1495) 711 *The lath is longe and somewhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart out to the rafterers and theron hangyth slattes, tyles and shyngles*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 15 *They [harowe bulles]... haue shotes of wode put through theym lyke lathes*. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 7 *The Romans used to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and laths*. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 244 *Laths*... are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work... and of Fir for inside Plastering. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *A Bundle of Laths* is generally call'd a Hundred of Laths. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 *The single are the thinnest... those called lath and half, are supposed to be one third thicker than the single; and the double laths are twice that thickness*. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s. v. *Lath, Pantile laths* are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 487 *Stout oak laths rent from heart timber*. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 175 *Specialities in Venetian blind laths*. *Ibid.* § 445 *In planning... laths for trellis-work*.

b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building (chiefly as a groundwork for a coating of plaster) to form a wall or partition. *Freq. in lath and plaster* (often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*); also rarely *lath and clay*.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 *A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath*. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *Ruff cast upon Lath*... is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 *Princ. Down-Hall* 152 *A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone*. Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1719 *De For Cruso* ii. xiv. (1840) 285 *It was... a house built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster*. 1765 *GURFITT in Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 *A lath and plaster wall*. 1807 *CRAIG Pat. Reg.* i. Wks. 1834 II. 150 *A paltry screen Of paper'd lath*. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* viii. 158 *Dons, Tons... not a few... of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay*. 1859 *JRISON Britanny* xvi. 269 *Buildings of lath and plaster*. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 496 *Lath-and-plaster work*.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as *bow, sword of lath*. † *Dagger of lath*: see *DAGGER* 1 b.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 5 *No Cupid... Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath*. 1616 *SURFEL & MARSH Country Farm* 35 *Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them*. 1658 *A. Fox Virtue Surg.* ii. xvii. 124 *One lath or splinter will serve the turn here*. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 504 *An old woman... holding a lath lighted at one end*. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* i. A sword of lath.

b. *transf.*, applied to what is slender or fragile.

1633 *QUARLES Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl.* His ribs are laths, daub'd o're Plaster'd with flesh, and blood. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 59 *You man offlath*. 1799 *MAD. D'ARNEY Lett. to Dr. Burney*, July. *You used to be as thin as Dr. Lind*. 1814 *SCOTT Ed. of Isles* ii. i. Interl. Some phantom, fashionably thin, With limb of lath.

3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow.

1545 *Rates Custom* ho. a. vii, *Crosbowe lathes the pounce*. 1616 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* viii. 91 *When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent*.

a. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lath-hammer*, -*wood*; b. quasi-*adj.* (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths'), as *lath-house*, *partition*, *sword*, *wall*, -*work*; c. objective, as *lath-cleaver*, -*maker*, -*render*, -*river*, -*splitter*, -*splitting*; d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *lath-backed*, -*legged*, -*like* *adjs.* e. special combinations, as *lath-bedstead*, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; *lath-brick*, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; † *lath-brod*, ? a small lath-nail; *lath-coop*, -*pot* *U. S.* (see *quat.* for *lath-pot*). Also *LATH-NAIL*.

1676 *WYCHLEY Fl. Dealer* i. i. *Thou pitiful, paltry, lath-back'd Fellow*. 1830 *R. B. PEACE Cril. & City* i. i, *Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed*. 1866 *Med. Jynl.* XV. 11 *A lath bedstead*. 1677 *Plot Oxforth* 251 *'Lath-bricks... are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Onsts for drying mault*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lath-bricks... used for drying malt*. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 698, 2000 *'lathroddes ad 22. 12. 1620 Aaworth Wousch. Bks.* (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, *liij. 1622 Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), *Willm Paine of the City of Cant. lathcleaver*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 *The lath-cleavers having cut their timber... cleave each piece with wedges*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 *A lath hammer*. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 *Azaleas, &c. are kept under a lath-house shelter through the summer months*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 8 *The ix. properties of an asse... the syxte, to be lath-legged*. 1611 *COTGR. Tringlo*, a. *'lath-like piece of wood*. 1674 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 201 *A sphere is compoised of lath-like Circles to represent each Orb*. 1530 *PALSGR. 237/2* *'Lath maker, faiseur de lattes*. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* *To the lath maker... xvijid.* 1607 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), *Abraham Garke of Marden, lathmaker*. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterila* I. 286 *Separated only by a lath partition*. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries of U. S.* II. 666 *The term 'lath-pot' is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps... providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names... are 'box-traps', 'house-pots', 'stick-pots', 'lath-coops'*. 1688 *Loud. Gas. No. 2378/4* *A Man... by Trade a Hoop-haver... a Lath-render*. 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1698) XIII. 524 *A lath Ryver*. 1876 *WHITBY Gloss.* *Lath-river*, one who splits laths for the plasterers. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *'Lath-splitter*. 1882 *OGILVIE*, *'Lath-splitting*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 168 *The God obscene, who frights away, With his 'Lath Sword, the Thiefs and Birds of Prey*. 1756 *Br. Pococke Trav.* (1889) II. 228 *Outhouses... built... with what they call 'lath walls*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 *Ashen barres... very straight and riven very thinn almost like unto 'lath-wood*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry V. Afr.* 3 *Foreign and Colonial Timber used for... lath-wood, shingles for roofs, &c.* 1611 *COTGR. Latenge*, a. *'lath-work*. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *Ruff cast upon Lath-work*, the owner finding all, is worth eight pence a yard. 1863 R. B. PEACOCK *S. Lonsdale Dial.* in *Trans. Philol.* Soc. 262 *He's gloomin out a l' winda, en shewin' hissel through 't lat-work*.

Lath (lath), *v.* Also 6 *lathe*, 7-9 *dial. lat*. [*f.* *LATH sb.*] *trans.* To cover or firmish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 949 *To lath with lathes, lathed*. 1575 *Churchw. Acc. Stamford in Antiquary* XVII. 171 *It is for lathing & mending the churchse howse mounds wth*. 1600 *SURFEL Country Farme* i. xviii. 113 [*The peasant*] *house shall be... thicke lathed and of clouen boards*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 *After that an house is lathed, the first thack that is layd on woulde be of yestowse*. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Walls*, *Walls... being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lathed all over, they are plaster'd with Lome*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 *When lathed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster*. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Sept., *The dining-rooms... in the sixteenth century were neither lathed nor plastered*. 1886 *S. W.*

Linc. Gloss., *Latted, part.*, covered with laths: as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

absol. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *To Lath and lay with Lime and haire*. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 250 *A Budget... to put their Nails in when they Lath*.

Hence **Lathed ppl. a.** Also **Lathe**, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man v.* 65 *Like the plaster, or dawbe vnto the lathed house*. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 4/4 *By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers*.

Lath, obs. form of **LOATH**.

Lathe (læð), *sb.* [*late* OE. *læð* *sir. neut.*, corresponding to ON. *læð* (*poet.*) landed possession, land:—OE. **læþm*; according to some scholars cogn. w. *læð* in Goth. *un-læls* poor (? lit. without landed possessions), OE. *un-læðe* wretched.

The form *lathe* (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with *lathan*, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. *læð* (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was *læð*) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula 'ne ȝyrie ic þines ne lathes ne landes ne sace ne socne' (Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON. phrase 'land ok lath'. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that 'the lathe of Aylesford' was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the *manor* of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of 'landed possession' presents no difficulty.

The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE. *læð*, territory, with other words of similar form: cf. ON. *leif* fem. a court or judicial assembly, and OE. *læð* or *læde* in *midlæðu* pl. attendances at a 'moot' or assembly (? related to ON. *læða*, OE. *lðan*, to go); also mod. Da. *læg* 'division of a parish for military purposes' (f. root of LIE, LAY &c.).

The latinized *leidegreve* (see b) may, as is commonly assumed, represent an OE. **læðgerfan* 'lathe-reeves'; but the text is of little authority.

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

a. 1100 *Charter* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 162 *Seo dugud soles on westan Cant, þar þæt land and þæt læd to lath*. c. 1120 *Rochester Bridge-note Charter* libd. 659 *Of æglesforda & of ellan þam lathre þe þæt to lþ.* [*Latin text*: *De Ailesforda et de toto illo lathre quod ad illud manerium pertinet.* (See LAST sb.)] c. 1250 in *Lawes of Edu. Conf.* c. 31 (interpolation) in Schmid *Gesetze* 508 note 5, *In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocatur læd [v.r. vocabatur læd], quod sit dicunt tithinge [v.r. tithinge]*. 1392-3 *Rolls Parli.* II. 305/5 *Certaines Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Bailiies... & Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees*. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 9 *In every shire Riding Lath the Wapentake Rape Cite Towne Borough Isle*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 *The whole Shyre lath long ben divided into five partes communly called Lathes*. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Lath or Leth*,... is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 *In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundres, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex*. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 § 9 *Such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway*. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* i. v. 100 *In Kent... the hundres are arranged in Lathes or Lests*.

b. *Comb.*: † *lathe reeve*, the official charged with the administration of a lathe; † *lathe silver* (see *quat.* 1778).

c. 1200 *London interpolation in Leges Hen. I.* c. 7 § 2 (MS. 2130) in Schmid *Gesetze* 440 note 4, *Leidegreve*, vicaril. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 *These had... their lathe-reeves and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve*. 1778 *HASTED Kent* I. 124 *The chiefest payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver... was 8s. as was returned by the survey taken in 1650*.

Lathe (læð), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 *laythe*, 6-7 *lath*, 7, 8 *dial. leath*, 9 *dial. leathe*, *laith* (e). [*n.* ON. *lathra* (Sw. *lath*, Da. *lade*), connected with *lathra LADE* v.] a barn.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2134 *To maken lathes and gaderen coren*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4681 (Gött.) *Wid win and corn, fless and mele, And [read þai] lath þe lathes here and barn*. c. 1284 *CHAUCER H. Fanie* iii. 1050 *For alle mote oute other late or rathe, Alle the shewes in the lathe*. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 670 *hoc orreum, lathe*. *hoc granarium, ident est.* c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7643 *He gart big thaim in house and lathe*. c. 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 257 *They ar threshing in the one lath beanes and barley both*. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 101 *Lath*, a Barne among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.* 92 *Lath*, barn. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* I. ii. 16 *'Goa rahnd by th' end ut lath'*. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 293 *Garside's old lathe stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are*.

d. *attrib.*, as *lathe-door*, -*yard*. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Voy. Launc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 *Just as it's gett'n to th' Leath Dur.* 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Great Killers* 214 *The fowls of the lathe-yards even had not been spared*.

Lathe (læð), *sb.* Also 5, 7 *lath*. [*Of obscure history*; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *lathelad* gantry, *wævelad* loom. The Da. word

is prob. a special use of *lad* pile, heap regularly built up:—ON. *hlæð*, related to *hlæða* to LADE.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with *Da lad* be not purely accidental, the Eng. word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE. cognate is out of the question, as it would have had *d*, not *ð*.) The *Da* word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 15-16th c. As the older form of turning-lathe, used as late as the 19th century, was worked by means of a spring-lath overhead (see drawing in *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9, XIV. 323), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of *LATH sb.*; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. *lað* (in Dicts. miswritten *læð*, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.

† 1. *gen*. A supporting structure, stand, scaffold. 1476 *Record St. Mary's Ralciffe in Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 209 A new Sepulchre .. with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lath made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber .. Item Hell made of timber and iron-work with Devils.

2. *spec.* (More fully *turning-lathe*.) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape.

The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal. 1614 [see LARRE]. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lathe. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 58 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer chin. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 A file .. to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (a) the source of driving power, as *engine*, *foot*, *hand*, etc.; (b) a special form of construction, as *centre*, *chuck*, *duplex*, *mandrel*, *pole*, etc.; (c) the kind of work done with it, as *chasing*, *fluting*, *oval*, *screw-cutting*, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly *potter's lathe*.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 506/6 The wheel and lathe are the chief instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small .. The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lathe-chuck*, *-drill*, *-frame*, *-mark*, *-work*; *lathe-turned* adj.; *lathe-bearer*, *-carrier*, *-dog*, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; *lathe-bed*, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; *lathe-frame*, the frame upon which the lathe stands; *lathe-head*, (a) the head-stock of a lathe; (b) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lathe-man* (see quot.); *lathe-treader*, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 146 Sometimes .. the grinder is laid upon the 'lathe-bearers or other support. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 253/1 A long frame, called the 'lathe-bed', is fixed at each end upon two short standards. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Edn.* IV. 266/4 The slider rest will move along the lathe-bed. 1873 RICHARDS *Woodworking Fac. torics* 160 The shear, or 'lathe frame', can be made of wood. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Lathe Men, brass-finishers employed solely in turning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. 1858 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the 'lathe-mark. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men .. and the boys called 'lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 286 'Barbarian' work of this period was as often 'lathe-turned as Roman. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 146 For 'lathe work I have pursued a different course.

Lathe (*læð*), *sb.* 4 In 7 lath, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. w. Sw. *lad*, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and *LAY sb.*] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

1653 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1653) 281 At every change the Shuttle flies thorow and thorow it [the web]; and ever and anon the Lath thumps and smites it. 1689 R. HOME *Armoury* vi. 107/2 The lath, that is a moving frame in which the reed is placed by which the Woof is knocked or beaten into the Warp. 1743 MAXWELL *Set. Trans.* 342 The Weaver should .. likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Lath. 1889 POSSELL *Tech. Textile Design* 123 *Lay, Lathe or Batten*, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed.

Lathe, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *9 dial. laith* (e). [OE. *lathan* = OFris. *lathia*, *ladia*, OS. *lathan*, OHG. *lathan* (MIG., mod. G. *laden*), ON. *laba*, Goth. *lathōn*; cogn. w. Goth. *lathaleikō* willingly.] *trans.* To invite, call.

c 900 tr. *Beza's Hist.* iii. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Ponne lathode

he hit þæt hi onfangen þam geryne Cristes ðelefan. c 1050 *Voc.* in W.-Wülcker 420 *Inuitat* me, he me lathath. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Ach him is wel þæt he is lathod from lutele weole to muclele. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 144 Eihne þinges nomenliche mungeð & lathod us to wakien i sume gode. 13.. E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 163 To his frelych feste þæt fele arn to called, For alle arn lathod lufly. 1432-50tr. *Higden* (Roll.) V. 275 Hengistus called or lathede by treason the kynge of Britene. 1859 VAUGH *Poems & Lanc.* Songs ii. (1870) 82 Aw'll lathie a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence † **Lather**, one who invites or summons. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 An þesser lape of he witin wer laðeres moche. *Ibid.* 237 An þisser beoð bededes and laðeres. [Cf. *laver*, *lauer* (Pembroke); see E. D. D.]

Lathe, *obs.* form of **LATH**, **LOATHE**.

Latheborde, *obs.* form of **LARBORDE**.

|| **Lathee** (*lati*). *Anglo-Indian*. Also **lathi**,

latti. [Hindi *lathī*.] A long heavy stick, usually of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 FARNY PARKES *Wand. Pilgrim* I. xiv. 332 A very heavy lathi, a solid male bamboo, five feet five inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 317 Sometimes a peasant runs away with a long lath or stick over his shoulder. 1878 *Life in Abyssinia* I. 114 We came upon about a hundred men .. all with lathies .. in their hands. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROOK *1 Village Tales* (1896) 187 A man's body found in a nullah, killed by a sickle or a lathi (heavy stick).

Lathen (*læ'n*), *a. rare*. [f. *LATH sb.* + *-EN* 4.] Made of lath.

1843 H. AINSWORTH *Windsor C. IV.* v. Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 1239 In the plain cloister .. With .. one stool One table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. *Ibid.* v. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass o' the Bilboa.

Lather (*læðar*), *sb.* Also *1 læðor*, 7 *ladder*, *lavour*. [OE. *læðor* str. neut. = ON. *lathar* washing soda, foam (Sw. *ladder* soap):—OTent. type **lauþrom*—pre-Teut. **loutrom* (= Gr. *λοῦτρον*, *loutrōn* bath, Irish *lathar* washing vessel), f. root **lou-* to wash (= *L. lavare*) + *-tro-* instrumental suffix.]

1. † *a.* (OE. only.) Washing soda. b. A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 2 Lege on clād gnid in water gnid swiðe þæt heo eal geledred weah mid þy læðre þæt heafod geolome. c 1050 *Voc.* in W.-Wülcker 455/8 *Nitria*, þæt is of læðre. *Ibid.* 456/14 *Nitrum*, læðor. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 50 Then shall your mouth be bossed with the lather .. (for they have their sweetie balles wherewith all they use to wash). 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 335 I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto .. and it made a very good lather (as they call it). 1677 *Compl. Servant Maid* 64 Wash them very well in three Ladders. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and .. with Newcastle soap beat and work up a clear lather. 1815 SCOTT *Let. to Dr. Busch* *ench. Dec.* in *Lockhart*, it looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. 1873 E. SMITH *Foote* 279 Hard water .. prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added. fig. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 370 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance .. have washed away their Pollutions.

b. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word .. being all in a labour with agony and distress. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1837 Mrs. SHERWOOD H. *Althorpe* iii. v. Miss Bell had already exercised her [a mare] so well, that to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. 1883 E. PENNELL *Edmund Cream Leicester* 238 The mare .. was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware W.* II. ii. She'd .. sponge up herself. And give her neck three lathers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lather-bowl*, *lather-dried*, *-making* adjs.; *lather-boy*, a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of customers. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1893) 216 A 'lather bowl. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They were 'lather boys to a barber'. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 Reining in the now 'lather-dried brown. 1861 CHAPMAN *Lib.* xl. 370 His 'lather-making jaws.

Lather (*læðar*), *v.* Forms: 1 (2e) *læðran*, *læðrian*, 3 *læðere*, *læðere*, 5 *lathere*, 6 *-lather*, 7 *ladder*, *laver* (in *laving* ppl. adj.). [OE. **læðran*, *læðran*, corresponds to ON. *læðra*—OTent. **lauþran*, f. **lauþrom*: see **LATHER sb.** 1] From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the *sb.*; cf. *Ice.* *lauðra*.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xl. 2 Maria nutidlice was ðio geðuoð vel smiride vel leodeðe ðone drihten mid smirine. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 124 Lypre mid sapan. *Ibid.* III. 2 [see **LATHER sb.** 1 a]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. 33 Their Horses .. by excessive heats, continuall evaporations, and sweats .. were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 4 He would rub and lather a man's head, till he had got over every thing that was in it. 1715 tr. *Pancirolium* *Rerum Men.* I. i. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if it had been lather'd with a Wash-ball. 1821 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 235 The selfsame brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. 1862 GRO. ELIOT *Remola* xvi. Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him. Froeber, 1860 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, 'Twas waste of soap to lather an ass.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs. rare*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lpf. Manhode* I. lii. (1869) 32 And for that j kan so wel wasche, so wel lathere .. hath god maad me his chambere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* ii. 169/1 For Laundresses are testy .. When they are lathering in their bumble broth.

† c. *intr.* in quasi-passive sense.

1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 533 [They] put them over a Fire till they are more than Blood-warm; which will make them [skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.

2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a 1225 *Tutina* 16 And beten hire swa luðere þæt hire Jeoliche lich liferi al oblode. [Similarly a 1225 *Lgt. Kath.* 1554.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Hit brek oueral ant lifereðe o blode. c 1275 *LAV.* 7489 He swang in þan fihite þat he lejeðe [c 1205 lauede] a swote. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 7/1 Harvester .. lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said esp. of water when mixed with soap; also of soap.

1668 ARMYN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 The trotting of this mule made the mingled confection lather. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 36 Water .. such as .. would lather well. 1715 GAY *Ep. to Earl Burlington* 106 Our shirts her busy fingers rub. While the sope lathers o'er the foaming tub. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 3 A fine limpid water .. but which does not lather well with soap. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 189 It [indurated lithomarga] does not lather, yet is detersive.

4. *trans.* To spread on like lather.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/3 In other pictures coarse yellow paint appears to have been lathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also *fig.*

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was near his end. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 54 The uxorious cleric too was .. lathered with a canie. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. v. 129 He was a latherin' into Hotspru [a horse] like mad.

Hence **Lathered** *ppl. a.*, **Lathering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Latherer**.

1558 FLORIO, *Sapientia*, a sopping, a lathering. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* i. 164 Not doubting but the lathering suds of your lennile will wash away all such faults. 1647 H. MORE *Immun. Philos.* i. 178 Her curbed steeds foaming out lathering tares. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* Poet. Vks. III. 315 When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin .. I sit. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Keefer* lvi. A stubble of your growth .. requires a double lathering. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Remola* xvi. The doctor had his lathered face turned towards the group. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's* G. xviii. x. (1872) VII. 283 Such a pell-mell .. our King must have given them a dreadful lathering. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 Boys employed as latherers in barbers' shops.

Lather, *obs.* form of **LEATHER**.

Latherin, *-on*, *obs.* Sc. forms of **LADRONE**.

Lathery (*læðəri*), *a.* [f. **LATHER sb.** + *-y* 1.]

Consisting of or covered with, or as with, lather. Chiefly *fig.*, 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 399 A certain lathery trophy which murthered a mouthful of breath into a cisternful of sud. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* (1869) III. 129 Having set aside a paper .. to substitute a lathery composition of his own. 1836 BLACKMORE *M. Ancrely* I. xvii. 273 Sluicing, and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the bubbled and lathery turf. 1890 B. PRYER *Broughton Ho.* xiii. 271 (Funk) 'The horse was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.'

Lathing (*læ'θiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 8 *latting*. [f. **LATH v.** + *-ING* 4.]

1. The action of the *vbl.* **LATH**.

1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 70 To a mason for lathing [and] dawbing iiijd. 1663 GARDNER *Counsel* (1664) 78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths .. on the ceiling and partitions.

2. *concr.* **Lath-work**.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The outward part of the trunk [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lathings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Lathing, laying, and set .. is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards .. a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or set .. Lathing, floating, and set .. differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat picked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. 1818 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lathing*, small wooden bars to fix mortar in .. bet staves for the centre frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 1/3 The plaster .. is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. *Comb.*: **lathing hammer**, † **hatchet**, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; **lathing saw**, a saw for cutting iron laths; **lathing staff** (see quot. 1703).

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Lathing Hammer .. with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. 1797 *Trial of J. Dobbin*, at Worcester, 3 A 'lathing hatchet. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 223 'Lathing saws. 1757-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 736 Hir husband [John Tiler] .. came running home with his 'lathing staffe in his hand. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Lathing Staff of iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

Lathing (*læ'θiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1-3 *laūþunge*. [f. **LATHER v.** + *-ING* 1.] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Be ðære millcunga æfter ðære laūþunga is swiðe wel geæad þurh ðeasas ðone witgan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 And alle þe ðe ðe laūþunge him iherummede. c 1205 *LAV.* 5115 þa makeden heo an laūþunge [1275 laþunge] of heore leode folke. 1547

SALESBURY *Welsh Diet.*, *Gwynedd*, lathyn, byddyns.
1611 *COTGR.*, *Senonce*, a bidding, lathing, insuiting. 1674
RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entreaty or invitation:
You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging.
1746 *Exmoor Scolding* l. 189 (E. D. S.) 'Lath wot net look
vor Lathing, chell warndy' 1857 *WAUGH Lanc. Life* 54
'Come, poo a cheer up,' said he, 'an' need no moor lathin.'
Lath-nail. A nail for fixing laths upon
battens.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In lathes et lathie nayl
vjs. 1422-3 *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptis lijs. 1483-4
in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For liij mil. lath
nayles. 1509-10 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro vss
lathnails. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Paid
for borde nayle and lathie neale for the same cofer. 1667
H. STURBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail
glowing hot. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic*
§ 330 The lath nail... used for nailing laths to quartering.

Lathy (la'pī), *a.* [f. LATH *sb.* + *y*.] *f.*

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like
a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) II. 239 Duns Scotus his picture
a lean lathie man. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx.
He, efts his lathy falchion brandished. 1784 J. BARRY in
Lect. Paint. iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view
it is too lathy and slender. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii. His
figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLIII.
167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well
made, straight, and lathy. 1881 *GRANT WHITE Eng. With-*
out & IV. ix. 201 The elder daughter says, I will not say a
lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S.*
Walters 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).

1804 *COLLINS Scripturae* 12 One of John Bull's True
Breed, overbearing, by chance, through a lathy partition,
those good friends to France. 1855 *Housch. Words* XI.
215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

Lathyr (lā'pīr), *a.* *Path.* [f. LATHYR-US
+ *-ia*.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant
of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 806 This... would suggest a simi-
larity of action between the lathyr and the ergotic poisoning.

Lathyrin (lā'pīr), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-in*.]
An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained
by Reinsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus*
(*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lathyrism (lā'pīr'iz'm), *Path.* [f. LATHYR-US,
+ *-ism*.] A condition produced by the use as
food of the seeds of some species of the genus
Lathyrus. It is characterized by fomication,
tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II.
461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the
use of a dal prepared from a lentil—*Lathyrus sativus*,
prevails extensively in upper and central India.

Lathyrus (lā'pīr'us), [*mod. L.*, a. Gr. *λάρυρος*
a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants
(*N.O. Leguminosae*), comprising the 'everlasting
pea' (*L. latifolius*) and other species.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus.
1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sphaerol-*
trifolius, narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

Lati- (lā'ti, lā'ti), combining form of *L. latus*
broad, as **Laticostate** *a.* *Zool.* [COSTATE], having
broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later
Diets.). **Latidentate** *a.* *Zool.* [DENTATE], having
broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later
Diets.). **Latifoliate** *a.* *Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next
(Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Diets.). **Latifol-**
ious *a.* [f. *L. latifolius* (f. *latus* broad + *folium*
leaf) + *-ous*], having broad leaves. **Latipennate**
a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne
Expos. Lex. 1855; so **Latipennine** *a.* (in recent
Diets.). **Latirostrous** *a.* *Ornith.* [L. *rostrum*
beak + *-ous*], having a broad beak; so **Latiro-**
strat, **Latirostrate** *adjs.* (in recent Diets.). **Lat-**
isep *a.* *Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum.
Latisternal *a.* [STERNUM], having a broad
breast-bone.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, **Latifolious*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*
IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. 1646 *Sin T.*
BROWNE Pseud. Ep. iii. xxv. 172 Yet have they a knowne
and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common
unto any singing bird we know, that is a flat bill: For no
**Latirostrous* animal... were ever commended for their note.
1650 *Ibid.* v. i. 234 *Latirostrous* or flat billed birds. 1877
A. W. BENNETT *Tr. Thom's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to
be angustisep... or **latisept*. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*
(N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum,
and are therefore sometimes called **latisternal* apes.

Latilite (lā'līlīt), *Min.* [f. *L. latialis* =
of or belonging to Latium + *-ite*.] = HAÜYNE.
1868 *DANA Min.* 332. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne,
or Latilite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray
micaceous or argillite lava.

Latian (lā'fān), *a.* [f. *L. Latium* (see LATIN)
+ *-an*.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* Ann. ii. viii. (1622) 149 What...
if any of the Latian Senators fall to decay? 1631 *MAS-*
SINGER Believe as you List l. ii. All rich ornaments of your
Latian dames. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No
magnificent remains of Latian porches... are to be found in
Britain. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* iii. (1880) 42 [In the
Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of
the Latian muse.

† **Latibulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = *o.* [f. ppl. stem
of *L. latulārī*, f. *latibulum*: see next.]

1623 *COCKENAM, Latibulate*, privily to hide ones self in
a corner.

† **Latibule**, *Obs. rare*. Also 7 *latibulo*. [ad. *L.*
latibulum, f. *latere*: see LATENT.] A hiding-place.

1623 *COCKENAM, Latibule*, a den or lurking place. 1658
PHILLIPS, Latibule, a hiding or lurking place. [1691 *Ray*
Creation i. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp... lying hid
in some hollow tree or other latibulum.]

Latibulize (lā'tībūlīz), *v.* *rare*. [f. *L. lati-*
bulum a hiding-place + *-ize*.] *intr.* To retire into
a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. i. 11 note, When kept in gardens
in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibu-
lize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latice**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. In 7 *latice*. [ad. *mod.*
L. laticea, a. Arab. *لَاثِيَة* *lāṭīqā* (Avicenna *Qānūn*
iv. fen 1, treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or
phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of
apoplexy or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).
1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* v. 226 In a Phlegmatic
Ague, which the Arabians call Latice, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In
a Latice Ague we must have a care of Purges.

Laticiferous (lētisī'fēras), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *L.*
latic, LATEX + *-iferous*. Cf. *F. laticifère*.]
Bearing or containing latex. **Laticiferous tissue**,
tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 *LINLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of
cinchyma, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. MACILLAN
Foots. Page Nat. 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous
vessels of lettuce. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.*
432 The laticiferous tubes... traverse the entire body of the
plant as a continuous system.

Latilave (lā'tīlāv), *Rom. Antig.* [ad.
late *L. latilavum*, *latilavus*, f. *latus* broad +
lavus purple stripe. (In *cl. L.* the term was *latus*
clavus.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple
stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators
and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749)
II. 125 When I was first invested with the latilave. 1781
GIBSON Decl. & F. xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who
were distinguished by the permission of wearing the latilave.
1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger
shows, that the latilave was a favour granted by the emperor
on particular occasions. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* iii. 100
A symbol more glorious than the latilave of consuls or the
diadem of kings.

transf. 1848 R. WOOD *Continental Ecclesiast.* 433 Angels
who are in white, with latilaves of gold.

† **Latifundia** (lā'tīfūndīa), *sb. pl.* Also 7 an-
glicized latifunds. [L. pl. of *latifundium*, f. *latus*
broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 242 Each of them having
their parks and large latifunds. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Glean-*
ings Ser. i. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun
to exist. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The
Roman latifundia.]

Hence **Latifundian** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, possessing
large estates.

1734 *NORTH Exam. it. v.* § 156 (1740) 414 Although the
Interest of a very latifundian Faction was concerned.

Latijis, *obs. form* of LATTICE.

† **Latimer**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *latymer*, 4 ? *laty-*
nier, *latynere*. [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corrup-
tion (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use)
of *latuier*, f. *Latin*: see LATIN *sb.*] An interpreter.
c 1205 *Lav.* 14310 He was be beste latimer þat ar com
her. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lyare wes milatimer.
13- *R. Alis.* 7089 There he fond latimeris, That ladde him
to hygge rocheris. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)
7573 Pys Breh was þe kynges latymier. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.*
(1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with
hem. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lviii. 41 A latymer told the
kyng the full understanding theyr of wayssalle.

Latin (lā'tin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **Latin**,
3-7 **Latine**, 5-6 **Latyne**, **Latén**, 6 **Latén**,
(**Latín**, *Sc. Latyng*), 3- **Latin**. [a. *L. Latī-*
nus adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which in-
cluded Rome. Cf. *F. latin*. The word (as *sb.*
denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as
lēden (see LEDEN).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient
Latins (or Romans).

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prolog.* 2 As wel as suffyseth to
these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greek
Ordin. Pref. Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 *GRIMALD*
in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian, who gawe
to Latine stronds the name. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.)
27 Nevius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670-8
LESSLIES Voy. Italy Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin
country. 1822 *QUOIR Maremma* l. 149 The ruins of the
Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed
in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans.
Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin
language.

c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp. Matt. Prolog.*, *Latinis exemplaribus*,
latium bisenum. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 1413 Eftyr the
pruffe gaffyn fra the Latyn buk. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II.
356 In latyn letters and in dowbill forme Tha writ it.
1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. ii.* l. 138 Remuneration, O that's the
Latine word for three-farthings. a 1614 *DONNE Balaam's*
(1614) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 *WILKINS*
Real Char. iv. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in *PICTON*
L'pool Minic. Rec. (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England

in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BRYANT
Mythol. I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termi-
nation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A
Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 *STOP-*
PERT Gram. in Encycl. Metrop. (1847) I. 163/1 Adelung...
is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek *eti* are identical
in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *unte*, &c.

b. transf. (familiar).

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for
Bacon. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv. So these
two words, *late* it, are the unlettered mans latine for any
good meate. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* ii. 157 Brandy is
Latin for a Goose, and *Tace* is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the
Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy
of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue
in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its
rites, clergy, &c.

1560, a 1600 [see GREEK *a.* 3]. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real*
Pres. 67 These words... are usually called the words of
Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.*
Pierre's Sind. Nat. (1799) III. 689 To have the Latin
offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. AUSTIN
Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 483 He wished to break up the unity
of Latin Christendom. 1869 H. VAUGHAN *Year of Pre-*
paration i. xii. 123 The Easterns deliberated among them-
selves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1869
J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 47 The Greek and Latin
Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. *a. Hist.* Applied (in opposition to Greek) to
what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe,
viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire
and with the Saracens and Turks. *b.* Used as a
designation for the European peoples which speak
languages descended from Latin; often with impli-
cation of the erroneous notion that these peoples
are of Roman descent.

Latin League: a proposed association of Latin nations,
advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to
restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the
increasing influence of Germany. *Latin Union*: the mon-
etary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and
Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object
being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of
bi-metallic coinage in each of these states, and the recog-
nition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lviii. heading VI. 1 Charac-
ters of the Latin princes.—Godfrey of Bouillon, first
King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin
Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. heading VI. 174 Partition of the
Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Em-
perors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay (1204-1261).
1821 *BYRON 'The Isles of Greece'* xiv. (*Don Juan* iii.). But
Turkish force, and Latin fraud, would break your shield,
however broad. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks.
(Bohn) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness
of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 *Sat. Rev.*
18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin
League.

† 5. Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. *Obs.*

1709 *TANNER* 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin
Small-Letter being worn out.

6. Phrases. **Latin cross**: see CROSS *sb.* 18.
Latin square (in *Math.*): see QUOT.

1890 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each
line of a square of n^2 compartments the same n letters *a*,
b, *c*, ... are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the
same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin
square.'

B. absol. and as sb.

1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient
Rome; the Latin language.

c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp. Mark* v. 41 *Interpretatorem*, *zetrahad*
in latin. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OE. Misc.* 50 Hit
wes iwyrtten on ebreu on gryv and latin. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*
I. 123/135 þat ne connen latin non. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.*
Prolog. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone.
a 1420 *HOCCELE De Reg. Princ.* 1854 *Endite* in frensch
or latyn þi greif clere. 1553 *BOEN Treat. Neve* Ind.
title-p. Translated out of Latyn into Englyshe. 1623 B.
JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though
thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greke. 1678 *CUDWORTH*
Intell. Syst. i. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes
not the laws of grammar. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 296 71
They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian.
1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory
writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847
JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall vii.* I was filled with a great deal
more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, *etc.*
Dog-latin: see DOG *sb.* 17 c. *False Latin*: Latin
which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a
breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better
liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y^t
speakeh false. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. 1. 83 Oh I smell
false Latine, *dunghel for unguem*. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.*
(1900) 2 Written... in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine
of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1666 G. HAYERS *P. della*
Vallie's Trav. E. India 186 He (the King) bid us several
times put on our Hats; but our Captain... answer'd that he
would not, that they should not cause him to commit that
false Latine.

c. Thieves' Latin, the secret language or 'cant'
of thieves.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxix. A very learned man... and can
vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin.
1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who
possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also,
one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a
Latin writer or author (*obs.*).

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre Ioulianus. a 1400-50 Alexander 5652 Sum in latens lare sum language of grece. 1594 BLUNDVIL Exerc. iii. l. xxxvi. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts... knit together by a common hand, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 BEDWELL Moham. Imp. i. § 15 The languages of... the Syrians, Greeks, and Latines. 1644 DIGBY Bodies xxxii. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *seutire*...) is [etc.]. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & St. Isl. i. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 MURHEAD Gains i. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in *pl.*) a. *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = FRANK *sb.* (Cf. A 4. a.) b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now *rare* or *obs. exc.* with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) iii. 129 [Men of Greece] suffice not the Latynes to syngen at here Awters. 1547 [see GREEK *sb.* 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. Boileau's *Latrin* iv. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Latins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 GIBSON Decl. & F. iii. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1857 LAOY HERBERT Cradle L. iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 CONDER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly *pl.*

c. 1500 Song in *Rel. Ant.* i. 117 Latens for to make. 1552 HUTOEB Nij, With all the Latens to the sayde nombres. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholam. (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar... which scholars in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 Statutes in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Making of translations or Latins. 1699 W. WALKER Eng. Particles Pref. The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. *Comb.* + Latin-maker, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; + Latin making, Latin composition; + Latin-wit, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 682 *Hic latinista*, a *Latyn-maker. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholam. (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a *latin making, yet you heing hut in dojtube... ye gather and lay yv in memorie, no sure frute of learning... But if ye fault in translation, ye artef easelie taught, how to amende it. 1670 ECHARO Cont. Clergy 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dsmally shrin'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And... we shall find the advantages of *Latin-wit to be very small and sleoder, when it comes into the world.

+ *Latin*, *v. Obs.* [f. LATIN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render or turn into Latin.

1553 L. HUMFREY (title) The Nobles or of Nobilitye... Where for the readers commoditie... is coupled the small treatise of Philo. Jew. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1834 R. Scott *Discov. Wülcker* vi. i. (1886) 9 Chasaph, beioeg an Hebrue word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 ECHARO Cont. Clergy 31 He hailes in all proverbs... tales... ready latind to his hand out of Licthesenes. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. i. § 3. 5 That of the Greeke Popt, Latind by Cicero.

b. To Latin it: to speak or write Latin.

1581 MUCSTER *Postions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceeding well.

2. To interlard with Latin. *rare* -1.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b. The... foolish phantastical that smells but of learnyng... will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence *Latinized ppl. a.*, versed in Latin; *Latinizing vbl. sb.*

1599 FOLKE *Confid. Sanders* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latinizing and worse Englishing of this grecke. 1591 PERCIVALL *S. Dict.* F. ij. That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this tongue... let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

Latin (e, obs. form of LATEEN, LATEN).

Latiner (læ'tinɪə), *collog.* [f. LATIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. *f. latineur*, *G. Lateiner*. (Distinct from *latynere* LATINER.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1601 in E. Pocock's *Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master C. said they, 'be is no Latiner'. 1757 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in Back... for the Latiners made the same sound with a alone. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* i. Wks. 1799 i. 23 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner... Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xlii. The chap that I'm talking about... came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (læt'nik), *a.* [f. LATIN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

+ *Latinish*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. LATIN + -ISH.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confid. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 632 Avoiding the word dedicated as forraine and Latinish.

Latinism (læ'tiniz'm), [f. LATIN + -ISM. Cf. *F. latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression

characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, *rarely*, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 *Latinisme, latinismus*. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes be observed... and to express them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay rankness of... any moderne fustianist before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton... has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Gracisms... into the language of his poem. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 394 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems... an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 STEPHAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

Latinist (læ'tinist). Also 6 *Latynyste*, 7 *Latinnist*. [f. LATIN + -IST. Cf. med. L. *Latinnista*, *F. latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; + *occas.* a writer of Latin.

1538 COVERDALE *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 404 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 BOOROR *Brev. Health* lxxx. 33 Some grekes with the latynestes doth name it Cholera... In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1837 STANFURD *Ensis* Ded. (Arb.) 4 I heeld no Latinist so fit... as Virgil. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 158 For... placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 382 Church-ladders are not always mounted best by learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Writ. 1892 I. 3 My teacher... was but a superficial Latinist. 1882 MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school.

attrib. 1602 2nd *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am still haunted with these needy Latinnist fellows.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faith* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greekes also and Latinistes there were excellent men.

Latinistic (læ'tinistik), *a.* [f. LATINIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 COLERIDGE *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's] diction is hyperlatinistic. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. II.* Catholic *React.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So *Latinistic* *a.*

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinistaster, *rare* -o. [irreg. f. next + -ASTER.] A petty latinist.

1836 SMART *Walker remodelled* p. I. (Examples of suffix -aster) grammaticaster, latinistaster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Latinity (læt'init), [ad. L. *latininitatem*, f. *Latinus*: see LATIN and -ITY.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton... who preaching in Pauls... glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them.

a 1656 HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by *nubere*, which signifies to veil... Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* (1675) 128 That cardinal... that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. II. 738 His latinity is pure. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iii. (1865) 519 [He] used to... growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph... which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity... still remains unengraven. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. *Roman Law.* The status of a Latin citizen. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* i. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid.* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who... fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who... hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (læ'tiniza'shən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin. 1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 446 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (læ'tinize), *v.* [ad. L. *latinizāre*, f. *Latinus* Latin: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelye latinize their necke-verse. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 555 To viter this verse, latinized by Cicero. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into *Aera*. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that... book. 1728 N. SALMON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 They took the ancient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island... which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine... To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 31 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 WATLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kircher could not want. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. WASHBURN in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has... made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. § 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinised.

4. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see LATINIZING *ppl. a.*] 1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospel at Rome did Latinize and wrote in *Naçapivus*. 1607 DRYDEN *Ded. Ensis* (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself on one pretended crime, that I latinize too much. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* II. 485 note, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1892 *Guardian* 18 May 743/2 Some of the correctors Latinise strongly. *Ibid.* 18 May 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does oot Latinise hut Græcises.

Hence *Latinized ppl. a.*; *Latinizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. l. i. 16 note, *Durius* is merely the latinized *Dur*. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vii. ii. § 9 A Latinised phraseology. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* ix. 109 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 329 It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

Latinizer (læ'tinizeɪə), [f. LATINIZE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. *f. latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegial Latinizers. 1885 *Houltet, Rev. Fel.* 98 Half-educated men who can heat him as latinizers.

Latinless (læ'tinləs), *a.* [f. LATIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 64 Latinless dolts. 1615 *Tr. Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defended, which a latinlesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquer. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. vi. An example of learning to our Latinless nobles.

+ *Latinly* (læ'tinli), *adv. Obs.* [f. LATIN *a.* + -LY 2.] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 WYCLIF *Pr. Prol.*, A Sauter... that... Latinli is seid an orgne. 1548 Q. KATH. *Parr. Let. to University Cambr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. K. 39 Your letters... be Latynly wrytten. 1559 MORWYN *Evoynyn*. 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latinly. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* iii. x. 128 *Fidei commissum*, or more latine, *fidei committere*. 1626 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latine, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-planting. 1656 HEYLYN *Serv. France* iii. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [sc. Latin]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

+ *Lation*, *Astrol. Obs.* [a. L. *lātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lāt*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.]

The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 290 Then Lation or local permutacion should be the first of all motions. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. i. § 4. 177, I meane Lation, or local motion from one place to another. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, latitudes, and the signs. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Lation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd, having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Lation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -bept, etc.: see LATI-.

Latish (læ'tɪʃ), *a.* Also *lateish*. [f. LATE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat late. Also quasi-*ad.*

1611 COTGER, *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 R. B. HAYDON *Let. in Keats's Wks.* (1889) III. 49 'I'll be at Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. viii. iii. (1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

Latitancy (læ'titənsi), [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state of lying concealed or hid; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see quot.). Of an animal: Hibernation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 [The Cameleon] by reason of its... latitancy in the winter... will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1705 BEVERLEY *Apoe. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latitancy, ... A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Latitancy, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Latitant (læ'titant), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *latitant-em*, pr. pple. of *latitare* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects-latitant many months in the year. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man... the Magical power is latitant. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted the selfe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 H. MORE *Myt. Godl.* To Rdr. 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 81 That facultie or measure of it in their Plastic, essentially latitant there.

b. sb. One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.) 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

Latitat (læ'titat). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. L. *latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitare* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes*, when the judge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be sought for; as to send out a latitant. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell: ... out gon sub penes, out flait latittances. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 67 Writs, Latittans, and Prociendos. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66, I desire him also to conceal himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a special pardon, to wear a Latitat about his neck. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 236 There issues out a writ of latitat, to the sheriff of another county. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight against John-a-Noke, The Latitat the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitant, ... and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 STEWART *Mem. A. Averell* xviii. 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latittans.

† b. transv. = LATITATION. *Obs. rare*—
1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 248 In which his fight... he was a while in Latitium, which took the name from his latitat.
† Latitate, v. Obs. rare—*[f. L. latitāre, ppl. stem of latitare to lie hid.] intr. 'To lurk' (Cockerham 1623).*

Latitation (læ'titi-tion). [ad. L. *latitatio-nem*, f. *latitare* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking.

1623 COCKERHAM *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* vi. iii. xxxviii. § 6 The women of Hungary... buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocatio by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus infectio.

Latitude (læ'titud). [ad. L. *latitudo*, f. *latūs* broad, wide; see -TUDE. Cf. F. *latitude*.]
I. Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also occas. spaciousness. Now only local.

1393 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* ii. § 39 Pe latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south be space of the erthle, fro the bygyning of the firste climat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.* K. viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion... his lengthe and longitude stretchyng nygthe to the brede and latitude of thre syngnes. 1422-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvi. Twenty paze was the latitude. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is .xij. degrees. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxv. H b. The square of y^e ditches latitude. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice... being seven hundred miles in length, and seven score in latitude. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Am. i. ii. 64 Though his [sc. man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body. 1692-4 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccviii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance... in. 1773 POPE *Frenzy* f. Dennis Miscell. (1732) III. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclipsed by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*. The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Ground-plates. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 His beaver was... distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

† b. A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. Obs.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* l. 81 Many multitudes of peple may sythe under the latitude of one fonge tre. 1665 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 2 (1873) 52 *Extrudinal* showers... serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance all the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying, as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is

the greatest. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now rare.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 237 Even those Barbarous people, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge surnamed Magnus. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 16 'They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 123 'The Greek word in the latitude of its signification... comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ The Latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 MANSELL *Prat. Logica* (1860) 40 'The often quoted passage of Locke... when understood in its proper latitude.

† b. The range within which anything may vary.
1533 EYVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52a, Meate but a lyttel exceeding temperance... may yet kepe the body within the latitude or boundes of helthe. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bad T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. 110 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. KEEL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

† c. Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.
1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 CUDWING *Relig. Prot.* l. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetism would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing... that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1642 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. 1. 595 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 198 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 Eikon Bas. xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believ manie that love mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals than practical. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there.) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. (Cf. l. 187 Your sons of breadth.) 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* i. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv ix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) l. ii. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniences. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1780) l. x. 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iv. § 27. 265 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 LB. SR. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prof.* Law ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1877) l. xi. 250 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

† b. Laxity of conduct or principle. Obs.
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 1. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. iii. (1692) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen... worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

c. attrib. † latitude man = LATITUDINARIAN.
1662 S.P. (title) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-men. *Ibid.* § In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-laced spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy.
4. Geog. a. Angular distance on a meridian; only in degree, minute, etc. of latitude. *b. The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.*

[For circle, parallel of latitude, see those words.]
In their original geographical use *latitude* (L. *latitudo*, Gr. *πλάτος*) and *longitude* (L. *longitudo*, Gr. *μήκος*) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (*μοίραι πλατύτος καὶ μήκος*). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.]

1393 CHAUCEUR *Astrol. Prot.* A suffisant astralabie as for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxen-

ford. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 The latitude of any place in a region is the distance from the senyth vnto the Equinoctial. 1527 R. THOMAS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. 1550 DISC. *Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b, How could youe knowe towarde what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poole and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 123 'Ther shalbe so many, as there are parallels of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of Northly Latitude. 1669 STURNAV *Martius's Mag.* iv. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude... if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1698 KEIL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 'The Latitude of Paris being 48° 45'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 MARRAS *Mish. Exeg.* xxxviii, We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 DEMSON *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

c. A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in pl. = regions, climates, parts of the world. Also fig.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. 11, They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3988/1 A French Privateer... which he took in this Latitude. 1719 DE FOR *Crusoe* i. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 GOLDSMITH *Cit. of the World* xciv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole cargo of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* i. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes,—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes. 1882 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. i. v. 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Theory i. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. Astron. The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called spec. celestial latitude. (See also ASCENDING vbl. sb., GEOCENTRIC a. 1, HELIOCENTRIC a. 1, HELIOGRAPHIC a. 1.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the ecliptic, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* ii. § 17 Fro the Equinoctial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south... and rihit so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, save only of the sonne... be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1551 RECONCE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 Proprely they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swame from the Ecliptike line. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xi. (1636) 298 The Latitude is counted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiac. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 11 Mars in his latitude leaveth the eclipticke line fourre halfe degrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

Latitudinal (læ'titi-dināl), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *latitudo*—*lido* LATITUDE + *-AL*.]

1. Relating to breadth or width. rare.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 70°... the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary... which great want of proportion... is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

† B. sb. Anal. The name of two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.*

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirvrg.* l. j b, Of what vlt is the stomacke composed... Of longytudynalles to drawe in & transuersalles to reteyne & latitudinales to put forth. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales coming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence *latitudinally adv.*, in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii, The bones... in the skin of Jackeymo spread out latitudinally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.*

20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

Latitudinarily, *adv.* rare-1. [*f.* **latitudinarius* (formed as next) + *-ly* 2.] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEV *Autobiog. Sk.*, *Laxton Wks.* 1863 XIV. 400 *note*, Colours were as loosely and latitudinarily distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

Latitudinarian (læ'titʊdɪnə'riən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. latitudo*, *latitudo* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. *F. latitudinaire*.]

A. adj. Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672-1702 COMBER *Comp. Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* 1. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Lett. to Mr. Holden* 26 in *Ellis's Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1790) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. v.* 200 There was a latitudinarian harmony... among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes... being... by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus... and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II. were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGE *in Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon... very latitudinarian in doctrine.

B. sb. One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians... are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 PEVRS *Diary* 16 Mar. Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester... is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 WYCHERLEY *P. Dealer* I. Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian... believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubric... and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rows to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a Latitudinarian (the word was first batch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict.*, *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians lean to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian,' she said, anxiously. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

Latitudinarianism (læ'titʊdɪnə'riənɪz'm), [*f.* prec. + *-ism*.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingencies* III. ii, There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

Latitudinarian, *a.* [*f.* *L. latitudo* LATITUDE + *-ary*.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 507 The latitudinarian divines of Cambridge.

Latitudinism, *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-ism*.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Tolerance* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iv. 294 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BARNE *Authority Ch. Guides* Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

Latitudinous (læ'titʊdɪnəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-ous*.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]... ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I. viii. 82 These were... accused of seeking its subversion through... latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

Latli, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

Latly, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

Latoon, -one, obs. forms of LATTEEN.

Latomy (læ'tomi). *Hist. rare.* [*ad. Gr.* *λατομία*, *f.* *λάας*, *lās* stone + *-τομία* cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timeleons concealed in the latomies?

Laton: see LATTEEN.

Latonian (læ'toniən), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* *L. Latōni-us* *f.* *Latōna*, a *Gr.* (Æolic) *Λάτων*, (Doric) *Λάτῳ*, (Attic) *Λάτῳ*: see -*AN*.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to Latona (= *Gr.* Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B. sb.** The Latonian: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 538 Latonian Twins... why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1850 — *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He... Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

Latony, obs. form of LITANY.

†Lator. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 latour. [*a.* *L. lator*.] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ANGUS in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 562 As forthis the said latour can mak largely mak manifest unto your Grace.

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of LATTEEN.

†Latrability. *Obs.* [*f.* *L. latrabilis* = barking + *-ity*.] The quality or faculty of barking.

1668 H. MORE *Disc. Dial.* iii. xxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may... agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

Latrant (læ'trant), *a.* [*ad. L. latrant-em*, *pr.* *pple. of latrāre* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly fig.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latrant*, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race. 1737 M. GREEN *Speech* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-faith plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms sea sour.

†Latrate, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *L. latrāre* to bark: see -*ATE*.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to barke like a dog. *Ibid.* II. To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

Latration (læ'trɪʃən), [*n.* of action *f.* *L. latrāre* to bark.] A barking; also fig.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E. RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any otherwise than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri-lingual latrations. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

†Latratōr. *Obs.* [*f.* *L. latrātor*, *f. latrāre*.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Latratōr*, which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth.

†Latrede, *a. Obs. rare.* [*OE.* *latrēde*, *f. lat* LATE *a.* + *ried* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

1809 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Oft men bið swiðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce & swiðe latrede. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7. 744 When a man is so latrede *f. r.* latrede, latred, latred or taryng er he wil tord to god.

Latretic (læ'trɪk), *a. rare.* [*ad. Gr.* *λατρετικός* pertaining to divine worship, *f. λατρεύειν*: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II* x. 111 *note*, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latretic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

Latretical, *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. + *-al*.] = prec. 1627 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice, none of us ever doubted; but that is then either latretical, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 171 Sacrifice... is severally denominated Latretical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

†Latria (læ'triə), *Theol.* Also 7 latreia.

[*late* *L. latrāre*, a *Gr.* *λατρεία* service, service to God, divine worship, *f. λατρεύειν* to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

1426 LVGG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22552 Off this place, folkles alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne offyce is moste in wakynge, To kepe the gate aboute the kynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latrya is holy and due reuerence to god in prayres, vobys, thythes, othes and in the service of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latrya, or divine honor, is due to the Cross. 1645 — *Hierurg.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II* x. 111 The worship of latrya due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latrya?

Hence **†Latral**, **†Latran** *adjs. rare*, of the nature of latrya.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 141 They can make false Goddes, and gyve to them latryall honoure. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* ii. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latryan.

Latrine (læ'trɪn). Also 7 *Sc.* latron, lateran. [*a.* *Fr.* (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), *a.* *L. latrina* privy, contr. *f. lavātrina*, *f. lavāre* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) II. 82 He also turred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the students had not sic natural eismant as befor. 1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 293 The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe. 1808 T. CRAWFORD *Univ. Edin.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the public latrines... were built where now they stand. 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 311 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1889 HUGHES *Mediciner.* *Pilgr.* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

Latrobeite (læ'trɒbɪt). *Min.* [*f.* the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe + *-ite*.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min.* 299 Latrobeite has been found only on Amelik island near the coast of Labrador.

†Latrocinate, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *L. latrociniāre* to rob on the highway: see -*ATE*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the theefe.

†Latrocination. *Obs.* [*ad. L. latrociniā-tiō-em*, *f. latrociniāre* (see prec.).] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, thefte, robbery.

†Latrociny. *Obs.* Also 5 -*ynie*, -*cynye*, 7 -*cinie*. [*ad. L. latrocini-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, *f. latro*: see next. Cf. LARCENT.]

1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xvii. (1869) 144 Coutte bourse it is cleped, and latrocynie the defamed. 1607 TORSILL *Fourt. Beasts* (1658) 263 These... possessed the Mountains and Desert places of thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depredation. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xlviii. 438 Publike Latrocynies, Rapes, Murthers, Hell vpon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus* *Daphnis & Chloe* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In quotes. *transf.*

1744 CANTON *Chesse* iv. i. (1866) I. viij b. A royaume wyth out habundance of goodes... may better be called a latrocynye or a nest of newys than a royaume. 1843 *Maxims* *Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevail, it was aptly called a Latrociny. 1738 STACHOUSE *Hist. Bible* iii. v. (1752) I. 389 When... oppression rul'd, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

†Latron. *Obs.* [*ad. L. latrōn-em*, *latro*, hiring, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. vii. (1614) 123, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the utmost whatsoever might, and whatsoever colour of right, in Exemptions, Customs, Priviledges and praueleges whereby every 'John-a-Stile' shall intercept the Churches due. 1634 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 272 In their writings against the prelates... they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus* *Daphnis & Chloe* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's His* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying black mail on us;... I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

Latron, *obs. Sc.* variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.

†Latronage. *Obs. rare*-1. [*f.* *LATRON* 1 + *-AGE*.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxii. 624 Abusing... the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

Latrosynie, variant of LATROCINOSY.

Latrunicular, *a. rare*-1. [*f.* *L. latruncul-us* robber, piece in the game of 'latrunculi' + *-AR*.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latrunculi*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latrunicular origin of it [chess].

-latry, -olaty, representing *Gr.* *-λατρεία* worship, as in *εἰδωλαλατρεία* IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible *Gr.* types, are *angelolatry*, *astrolatry*, *bibliolatry*, *cosmolatry*, *demonolatry*, *grammatolatry*, *marolatry*, *q. v.* Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as *babyolatry* (*q. v.*), *crocholatry*, *dutiatry*, *lordolatry*. Corresponding to this is the termination (-olater, representing *Gr.* *-λατρεῖς*, as in *idolater*, *bibliolater*).

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, etc. 330 She was immoderately fond and spirits in crocholatry. 1861 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiatry.

Latschipe, -som, -sum: see LATESHIP, -SOME.

Latst, *obs. form of LAST a.*

Latt: see LAIT v., LATE, LET.

Latten, variant of LATEEN.

Latten (læt'en). Forms: 4-5 (also 9 arch.) latoun, latun, 5-6 latyn, 5-7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5-8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 lattin, (7 laden), 4- laten, 5- latten, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod. F. *lailon* = Pr. lat, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *laton*, It. *latone* (the initial / having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type **lactōn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. **latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp., Pg. *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see LATH). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoun*, ON. *latun*, Russian *латунь*.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only arch. and Hist.

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gones. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne bryndan light. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Kings vii. 45 Alle the vessels . . . weren of latoun [L. de aurichalco]. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR Pr. 699 He hadde a croys of latoun ful of stones. — Frankl. T. 517 Phehus wax old and hewed lyk latoun. 14. . . Sir Beues (MS. M) 1234 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten set with glasse. c. 1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 653/15 Hoc aurichalcum, latone. 1494 FABYAN Chron. vi. clvi. 145 An borologe or a clocke of laten. 1528 MORE Dialoqe 1. Wks. 132/2 When we se dayly a great pece of siluer, brasse, laten or yron drawn at length into smale wier. 1532 Inv. in Archaeologia LI. 71 Item the latoun on the larestones, vs. 1553 Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford in Ann. Dioc. Lichfield (1863) 49, ij. candelstyks of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rev. i. 15 And his fete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 DEKKER Fortunatus Wks. 1873 I. 124 Whether it were lead or latten that haspt downe those winking censemets, I knowe not. 1639 FULLER Holy War iii. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass . . . but in chalices of latten. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Direct. Melons 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be Inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 5 Latten . . . is another sort of Copper colour'd with Lapis Calaminaris. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 Nis. I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in Eng. Illustr. Mag. July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. **Black latten** = latten-brass (see 3 b). **Shaven latten**, a thinner kind than black latten. **Roll latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858).

1650 Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant black Lattin the hundred weight . . . ij. shaven Lattin. . . iij. li. vjs. viij. d. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 413 His Majesty . . . does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with . . . Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly **white latten**. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now dial.

1611 COYGR., Fer blanc, White Lattin. 1615 De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE Contin. New Exp. I. (1682) 43 Pipes of . . . Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WORLIDGE Cyder (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten. . . the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Latten or Lattin, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a. 1825 in FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Latten, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Latten, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. **attrib.** often passing into **adj.** = Consisting or made of latten.

1492 Nottingham Rec. III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ijs. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis vii. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand hemy, and goldin symmers bew, In latoun coloure altering hail of new. 1549 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading 37 Laton wire for the chymne. 1601 SWEETSER Du Barlas ii. iv. iv. Day 944 A Dry-fall, sheath'd in latton plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER Devil's Law-Case v. ii. Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inv. 89 A Lattin or Plate Latoun. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH Fyn. in Acc. Sec. Lat. Voy. i. (1711) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL Epson Wells v. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barre containing 450 double Plates. 1729 SHELVOCKE Artillery v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT Betrothed xi. A latten chain will become me as well as beaten gold. 1885 SWINBURNE Masque Q. Bersabe 85 Low-harred latoun shot-windows. 1877 W. JONES Fingering 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. **Latten-brass**, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 1676 W. BROWNE Man. Goldsm. 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Black

Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

¶ Used with a pun on *Latin*.

1607 BREWER Lingua vi. f. 2, Congealing English Tyne, Gracian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lump. 1624 BROELL Lett. vi. 96 The Barbarous not Latine but lead of the stile. . . doe conuince them of foolishhood. 1631 BRATHWAIT Whimies 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a. 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in Shaks. C. Praise 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: He e'en give him a dozen good Latin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

Lattener (læt'énar). Also 4-5, 9 lattener, 5 -enere, -ennare. [f. LATTEN + -ER¹.] A worker in or maker of latten.

1392-3 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ijs. 1415 York Myst. Introd. 26 Latoners. c. 1440 Prompt. Parv. 288/2 Latener, or lattennare (S. latener), *erarius*. 1885 Athenæum 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and latoners.

Latter (læt'ar), a. (adv.) Forms: 1 latior (adv.), latior, latior (adv.), 2 letior (adv.), 3 latre, 3-4 latere, 4-5 latere, latir, -yr, (Sc. 5 latire, 5-6 latere, 6-yr, 6-7 -er, 7 ?lenter), 3-6 later (and 6-7 in sense 5), 3- later. [OE. *latra* (fem. and neut. -e) adj., *later* adv., compar. of *lat* LATE; cf. OFris. *letora*, *lettera* latter, Du. *later* later, MHG. *lazzar* later, ON. *latare* more sluggish.

The mod. LATER is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. **adj.**

† 1. Slower. OE. and early ME.

c. 1000 Laws Eccles. Instit. § 3 in Thorpe Anc. Laws II. 404 þæt he þa lattr bið to uncstym. c. 1000 Ælfric Exod. iv. 10 (Gr.) Sidið þu sprace to þinum þeowe, ic hæfðe þe lattran tungan. c. 1205 Lay. 5912 Veoren heo of Rome alle ridinde, þa oðre a foten . . . and slouen alle here hors; þere lapp wes þe lattere.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. LATTERMATH). Now only poet. or arch. with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c. 1200 ORMIN 15409 þin forme win iss swiþe god, þin lattr win iss better. Ibid. 10984 At Cristess lattrre come. c. 1230 Hali Meid. 7 Hire lattrre were is lasse wuþe & lesse hæuð þen hæuðe ær hire earre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 4 The lattr historiographers [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. Ibid. 86 In thair lattr dayes. . . is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is gretter constancie. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. We forbear to descend to latter Fathers. — Joel ii. 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 QUARLES Job xv. 17 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 MILTON Epion. 126 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconciliation. 1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sac. iii. ii. § 7 The latter Platonists. 1708 SWIFT Sentin. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 II. 1. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1777 BROADLEY Fann. Dict., Eddish. . . the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. i. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. 4 Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWEN CLARKE Shaks. Char. xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 SWINBURNE Atalanta 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † **Latter-lady** (in harvest), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY sb. 3 b). † **Latter Mary day** (Saint Marie day the latter, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † **Latter meat** (Sc.), 'viaticals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). **Latter Lammis**: see LAMMAS.

11. . . O.E. Chron. an. 1052 (MS. D.) þis wees gedon .vii. nihton ær þære lateran sancta Maria massan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7843 þe morwe after seinte maria day þe later [v.r. latter] ded he was. 15. . . Aberd. Reg. XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptione of our Lady callit the latter Mareday. 1541 Ibid. XVII. (Jam.) The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday next to cum. 1642 BEST Fann. Bks. (Surtees) 11 Tuppes heede fedde are to be kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT Diary (Maitland Club) 124 Jobne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake thre new doores in the leater meate roome. 1721 RADCLIFF Essay on Patrie Dine xv. Ane's thrwart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was bett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = LAST. Obs. ex. arch. in latter days.

1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis ii. v. 93 We fey people . . . Quham till this was the dufull lettir day. Ibid. viii. ix. 94 At lattyr poynt [L. digressus supremus] quhen that war to depart. 1550 Proper Dialoqe (Arb.) 129 Your fardes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERAOLD Jer. xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meynynge. a. 1547 SURREY Aeneid ii. 414 The latter day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING Canisius Catech. i. liii. On ye latter day of december. Ibid. 15 In the latter day of iudgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido ii. C. 1 h. At whose latter gaspe Ioues marble statue gan to hend the brow. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make matter more glorious at the latter day. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 35 She may make na disposition in her latter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks. (1711) 114 The

cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano t. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, That in the latter days we shall be tricked by Satan's legates.

b. **Latter end**: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also punningly, the posteriors.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jeneuer. a. 1400-50 Alexander 3891 Him limps all þe loose be þe latire end. c. 1420 Chron. Villod. 221 In þe laterhende of þe office. 1422 tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv. 135 He that hit wil not desyre, he shall ate the latire ende be shente. a. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VIII 243 b. In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 PRYNNE Anti-Armyn. 122 What is the chiefe grounde . . . of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1657 DAMPIER Voy. 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 PALMER Proverbs 247 Death. . . shou'd never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTISON Ess. (1869) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1854 R. COOMES in Aquatic Notes Cambridge 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATTHEWS About Holland 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic. . . as its earlier career in Germany.

† 4. Sc. Hinder, hindmost. Obs.

1533 BELLENOEN Livy II. (1822) 199 The Volschis. . . followit feirly on the latter skirts of thair armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to *former*.

1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xlv. 126 This latter sort . . . are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 SANFORD Sermon 58 Of the latter sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. Disloyal 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. **absol. or ellipt.**

1608 SHAKS. Per. iii. ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres Mekt the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attendes the forme Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 8 To the latter we answer; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 YOUNG Sermon at Whitehall 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, . . . and the Distributive Part, . . . are pleas'd to call this latter the Sanction . . . of the Law. 1870 P. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf. 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

† b. **adv.** a. More slowly. b. Later. Obs.

c. 1050 Brithnot's Handboke in Anglia (Horn.) VIII. 324 Ne latro þon . . . iij. martil. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 Eour eyþer sunegad bi-foran drihten and ec leter 3e beoð sahte. a. 1200 Moral Ode 131 Oðer raðer oðer latter; milce he seal imeten. c. 1200 ORMIN 13206 þohhwæþþe com he lattr till To lefenn uppo Criste. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 173 þat nis no treuple of Trinite but tricherie of helle, And a leorning for lewed men þe lattr [v.r. latter] forte dele. c. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 217 Ful seelden it cometh of colre, & more lattrre of malancolie. 1413 PILGR. Soule (Caxton 1483) v. ix. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader nouthor more ne lesse neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv. 220 More latre Is be [the Malencoly man] wouthor than a colerike man.

Coub. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. i. i. 79 My wife, more careful for the latter borne.

Latter, variant of LAUGHTER 2.

Latter-day, adjective phr. Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. Latter-day Saints, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CASWALL City of Mormons 22 On the door . . . was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (title) Latter-day Pamphlets. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour i. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the Latter-day Saints. 1855 TROLOPE Warden iv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [of the Pre-Raphaelite School]. 1884 Manch. Exam. 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 DOWDEN Fr. Lit. iv. iv. 329 André Chénier . . . a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

Latterkin (læt'ækin). Also 7 laperkin, 9 ?latherkin (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. HOLME Armoury iii. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first . . . is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made straight on one edge [etc.]. With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 GWILT Encycl. Archit. (ed. 4) 586.

Latterly (læt'tæli), adv. [f. LATTER a. + -LY².]

a. At the latter end (of life or of some period). b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON Life Milton 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1735-6 PEGGE Kenticism (E. D. S.) Latterly, adv., the latter part of his time. 1755 JOHNSON, Latterly, a low word lately hatched. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE Verney's Anecd. Paints (1786) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 GILMOUR Mongols xxix. 339 He . . . gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 Manch. Exam. 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of life-latterly [etc.].

Lattermath (læt'tæmath), dial. Also 6-7 later-math (e, 7 latter-menth, leather-math. [f. LATTER a. + MATH (OE. *mæþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the after-math. Also, the crops then reaped.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lattermathe. 1587 HARRISON *England* l. xviii. (1881) iii. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twice mowed I speake not, sith their later math is not so wholesome . . . as the first. 1611 COTGR. *Arriere-saison*, later math. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 84. Some Soyls . . . afford four Latter-maths of Hay. 1692 TRYON *Good Housewife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 [Butter made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus*, *Fannum eorum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agrie. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses . . . which afford . . . the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

Lattermint. rare. [f. LATTER a. + MINT sb.]
? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

Lattermost (læ'təməʊst), a. [f. LATTER a. + -MOST.] Last.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader, than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lat. Asia* viii. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

Lattern, Sc. form of LECTERN.

† **Latterness.** Obs. rare-1. [f. LATTER a. + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Any other word that can . . . cut off all formerness and latterness.

† **Latterward**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LATTER a. + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

† **Lattew.** Obs. Forms: 1. lātdēow, -tēaw, -t(ē)ow, lātdēow, lātēau, -ēaw, -ēow, lātdēow, -tēow, -tēuw, -tiow, Northumb. lātua, 2 ladtow, lēd-, lēttow, 3 lātēuw, lattow, lattow. [OE. *lāddōw*, *lāddōw*, *lāddōw*, f. *lād* leading, *LODE* + *þeow* servant, THEW.] A leader.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladtow me þu bist. 1883 K. ELFRÉD *Eow. Eow.* xxxiii. § 5 Pa æt ægðer ge wea, æt lādþeow, ge sio stow ðe wea to lēg. 1800 *Yrn. Coll.* Horn. 161 For þat þe stores līt is hem god lādþeow. *Ibid.* 109 Also mannes heaht is hegest līt and lātēu sio wisseð rihte bi-leue fē coule. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd lues lattow lea me þurh bis. līf.

Lattice (læ'tis), sb. Forms: 4 latijs, latīs, pl. latīsēs, -īs, 4-6 latys, 5 lates, latēs(e), 5-6 latyse, 6 lateis, latesse, latise, lattes(e), -īs, lettise, pl. lattes(e)s, 6-7 latesse, 6-8 latitise, lettise, 7 latice, latteise, pl. lettases, 6-lattice. [a. OF. and F. *latis*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 6 Fro the windowe . . . of myn hous bi the latys I heeiled the iunge man. 14. . . *Chaucer's Troylus* ii. 666 (1611) (Harl. MS. 3938) A lo we see, caste up the latys (v.r. Yates) wide, for thurgh this strate he most to latis ryde. 1440 *Gesta Rom. lxxx* 400 (Add. MS.) The paretre preste . . . sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his latyse towarde the kyrcle. 1452-3 in Willis & Clark *Cainbridge* (1886) II. 449 Pro factura x latyses in deambulatorio. 1475 *Parletary* 47. He . . . The lates unshitte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Lattice kepeth out the light and letteth in the winde. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155 The glass lattises and hordes belonging to the howse. 1611 *Bible* 2 Kings i. 2 Ahaziah fel downe thorow a lattise in his vpper chamber. 1674 *Milton Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Lattices, or Iron Bars. 1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail'd a cross one another checker-wise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 *Lady M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1742 *Tr. D. Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lattices. 1814 *Scott Lett. of Isles* v. i. The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell Upon the snowy neck [etc.]. 1822 *Byron Werner* v. i. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 *Rocens Agrie. & Prices* I. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

fig. 1621 *Donne Progr. Soul and Anny.* Poems (1630) 243 Thou shalt not peepe through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinth of eares. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* 57. v. xiii. 409 He will . . . creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iii. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave, Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1890 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxx. Thro' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

† 2. A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the sbntter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER sb. 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. Obs.

1575 *Gascogne Glasse Govt.* iv. vi. There, at a howse with a red lattice, you shall finde an old haude . . . and a yong damsell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lettise be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* H 2. He . . . had bene sure to haue had his Signe puld down, & his lattice borne away the next night. 1594 *Plat Jewell* h. 11. 15 Some Alewives, if they had knowne this receipt . . . wold haue hung out bolly hushes at their red lettises, and so they might haue bene mistaken for Tauerns, of many ale knights. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii. At the signe of the water-tankerd, hard by the greene

lattice. 163. WOTTON *Educ. in Relig.* (1692) 97 Amongst Tradesmen . . . they are not poorest, whose Shop windows open over a red Lattice. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* i. ii. If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 *SHARWELL Bury F.* i. i. She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red Lattice. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict.*, *Lattice*, . . . with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

3. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also fig.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 236 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattise. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peep through lattise of sear'd age. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 225 My good window of Lattice fare thee well. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditites* 50 The vpper part of the window . . . is made of glasse or lattise. 1890 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturalist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. trans. Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* Pref. This harmless Essay . . . may . . . induce your charity to connive at our imbecility, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). Obs.

1818 J. WARBURTON etc. *Dublin* II. 1113 *DOXES* 5. 54. ; lattices 4s. 4d. ; pit 3s. 3d. ; gallery 2s. 2d. *Ibid.* 178 note. The interior of the house [c. 1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -edge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern; lattice-bar Bridge-building (see quot.); lattice beam = lattice girder; lattice-braid, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); lattice-bridges (see quot. 1857); † lattice caltrop (see quot.); lattice-cell (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); lattice frame, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; lattice leaf (plant), the *Ouvirandra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also lattice plant; lattice moss, a moss of the genus *Cinchidatus*; lattice point *Math.* (see quot.); lattice-stitch (see quot.); lattice-truss, one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lattice-wise adv., in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 *WADDELL Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lattice-bar, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. DEMPSEY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 *Lattice beams. 1832 *TENNYSON Marianne* in S. 87 Backward the *Lattice-blind she flung. 1878 *SYMONDS Mary Anne* 175 The star of Love, those *Lattice-boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 231 Town's Patent *Lattice Bridge. 1857 *HUMBER Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 *Latticecaltraps [Footnote, Perhaps caltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of cheval-de-frise, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltraps']. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lattice-cells, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of network sculptured in relief. 1425 *St. Elia. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 114/46 þe chapel is deparied þo þe chaumbyr wip a smalle *latys-cloysne. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* ii. 15 Here and there on *Lattice edges lay Or hook or lute. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 233 *Lattice-frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in *Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1536 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 32 In at a *lattis hole . . . fast flew there in a flie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Ouvirandra*, *O. fenestralis* . . . is best known as the *Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116. 1 wibe . . . *Lattice makers few, and glasiars many. 1868 *Tribe Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinetidatus*. *Lattice Moss. 1480 *Wardar. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For di M^r of *latis-naille pence ijld. 1840 *Mrs. Norton Dream* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the *lattice-pane. 1875 *FORBES Majolica* viii. 71 *Lattice and diaper patterns. 1897 *BENNETT Thomé's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvirandra* or *lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Col. Math. Papers* (1890) III. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (x, y) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called *lattice points'. 1882 *CAULFEILD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 187 *Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 *ELVOR Dict.*, *Cancelli*, lattices, or any thyng made *lattise wyse. 1458 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 239 Ryche cloth of golde trauced lattise wyse square. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 166 Some sinewes running straight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattise-wise. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 37 An additional Door . . . made Lattice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

Lattice (læ'tis), v. [f. prec.] trans. To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up, over*.

1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 5 The seide parlor and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with other necessaries. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* i. 55 A Closet in the middle of 8 Squares lattisid aboute. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Clathrate*, to close with crosse harres, or trayles: to lattise vp. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flies. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iv. 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle* L. i. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

Lattice, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Latticed (læ'tist), a. Also 6 lattis(e)d, letticed, -uced, -ised, lattized, 7 lattised. [f. LATTICE sb. + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainly heat upon the latticed grass. 1662 *GREENHALG in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 *SOUTHEY Jean of Arc* iii. 2 The early sun Poured on the latticed coat a cheerful gleam. 1845 *HOOD Open Question* i. Shut the gardens' lock the latticed gate! 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* iii. A latticed screen . . . divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. a. genl.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25b, You must . . . harrowe it which is don with a latticed instrument full of teeth. 1787 *GLOVER Athenaid xxvii.* 108 Huge alders . . . shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and *lattice-cell*, LATTICE sb. 4. Of leaves = CANCELLED.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Her eye is . . . foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 Latticed, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 *COOKE Brit. Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*). 1862 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* (1869) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strenia clathrata*). 1877 *BENNETT Thomé's Bot.* 49 *Sieve-tubes, or bast-vessels* result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-disks*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. . . . Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Bot. Zoophytes* 166 *Phellia Brodiaei*, . . . 'The Latticed Corklet'.

c. *Horr.*

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Lattised*, *Treille*, or *Portcullised*, n pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

Lattice-window. A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 23 Pro factura fenestrarum . . . scilicet lattiswyndows. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* clviii. 609 Out of 7^e chaumbrer wheras she shal be in she shal see them all, thurgh a latyse wyndowe. 1560 *DAUS Tr. Slidane's Comm.* 32 b, The Doctors of Divinite stande in the lattese wyndowes. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditites* 70 Brasen dores, whereof the middle . . . is made of solid horse, the other foure in the forme of lattise wyndowes. 1743 *POCOCKE Deser. East* i. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise wyndows all round. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxvii. A cottage-window, with a lattice-window. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* i. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice wyndows.

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE sb. 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will in Paston Lett.* III. 465 A nother towell of latice work. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* 509 The latice work or climbing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The like curious Lattice-work I have also observ'd in the crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye. 1784 *COWPER Task* t. 42 The cane . . . severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xx. 145 It . . . was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Millit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work . . . for a bridge.

Latticing (læ'tisj). [f. LATTICE sb. or v. + -ING 1.] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in Bridge-building (see quot.).

1885 *WADDELL Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246, Latticing, a system of hairs crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

Lattine, obs. variant of LATTEEN.

Latin(ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e, -yng, -ynn, latun, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Lattly, obs. form of LATELY adv.

Lattouce, obs. Sc. form of LETTUCE.

Lattyn: see LET v.

|| **Latus** (læ'tūs), *Math.* [L. = side.] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: *latus rectum*, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; *latus primarium* (see quot. 1706); † *latus transversum*, the transverse diameter. 1702 *RALPHSON Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and Latus Rectum, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Latus primarium*, a Right-line drawn thro' the Vertex, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of

the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* iv. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus . . . may, be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 256 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

|| **Latus** ² (l'at'us). *Antiq.* [Late L. = Gr. *Λάτος*.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions. 1598 *Epulario* Filij b. To dresse a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus*, a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. 1753 CHANNERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Latus*, the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) 1. go Among fishes, the latus, . . . and the oxyrhynchus.

Latyn, obs. form of LATIN, LATEN, LET v.

Latynere, -tynier: see LATIMER.

Latyng, -yng, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

Latynum, obs. form of LATEN.

Lau, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laubanite (lō-bān'it). *Min.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Sillesia, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite.

1888 *Amer. Jral. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

Lauber, -or, etc., Sc. forms of LABOUR.

Lauch: see LATCH v., LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Lauchful, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH v., LOW a.

† **Lauchthane**, a. Sc. Obs. [a. Gaelic *lach-dunn* = Irish *lachtna*.] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 672 A lauchthane (MS. E lauch-tane) mantill than hym by Lyand upon the bed he saw. a 1568 in Pinkerton *Ant. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was reid as rone, ar leyn, and lauchthane as the leid.

Laughter, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

Lauchtfull, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucyouse, var. LAUTIOUS Obs., luxurious.

Laud (lōd), sb.¹ Forms: 4-7 laude, 6-7 lawd(e), 6- laud. [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † in *laud of honour and laud, laud and glory* (honour, thanks); † to give laud. Now rare exc. in hymns.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Faun* iii. 232 Pursevantes and herauldes That crien crye folkes laudes. 1386 — *Prioresse's T.* 8 In laude . . . Of thee . . . To telle a storie I wol do my labour. — *Friar's T.* 55 He was, if I shal yeven him his laude, A theef, and eek a somour, and a bauden. a 1470 TITMOT *Casav* iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryse myght be to the laud and profyte of his lezion. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 To hym that laude & thanks shulde be geuen vnto. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so edified. 1552 LYNDSEY *Mourche* 4125 Onely to God be laude and gloire. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. pr. v. 53 They that falsly be praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 BACON *Hea.* VII 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thanks unto God. 1640 GENT *Knaue in Gr.* ii. 1. E. b. So well, as Æsop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 424 Great laud and praise were mine . . . for spotless faith divine. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autoblog.* App. Wks. 1839 l. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having . . . been . . . 'the cradle of sound principles'. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xvii. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 346 Sibylline leaves . . . in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise. *rare*.

1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* II. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanyte On sic ane wicht to schaw thame villanous. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† c. ? Praiseworthiness. Obs.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 94 And by the laude of his pretence His lewdness was acquit.

2. *pl.* The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii-cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. x This salme is ay songen in be lauds. a 1400 PRYMER (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. c 1600 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaim left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, diuided according to euery psalme. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 20 The Evening Lamb . . . Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xxxi. Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. PATTERSON *Diary in Mem.* (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes sweetly dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornynge. 1577 VALLANS *T. Two Swannes in Zelands* II. (1759) V. p. viii. The merrie Nightingale . . . Ringes out all night the never ceasing Laudes Of God. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 16 Pamphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 PALSGR. 237/a Laude a prayse, laude. 1604 SHAKS.

Haut. iv. vii. 178 (and Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordained, that the Lauds or Praises should be said . . . immediately after the Gospel. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* Italy II. 320 An author of devotional lauds [= i. e. *laude*] and mystery plays.

† **Laud**, sb.² Obs. [ad. med. L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudare* (LAUD v.), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After long trette bothe parties submytted theym to the laude and arbryment of the kyng. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1824) II. 416 To here and se be decrete laude and sentence of forsallowe gevin.

Laud (lōd), v. Forms: 5-7 laude, (5 loud), 6-7 lawdo, 6- laud. [ad. L. *laud-are*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often to *laud and bless* (praise, magnify). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 LANGEL. P. Pl. B. xi. 102 Neyther for lone laude it nougt ne lakke it for enye. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1833 The lady . . . forthie ys gon, Loudynge the trynity, To a noone. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 80 Ye shal be happy, & your werkis lauded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moue . . . all creatures to laude & blesse god. c 1610 *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and lawde our Lord. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 317 [They] did at Night . . . betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Cui Bono?* xii. To build a temple worthy of a god. To laud a monkey. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *V. of Time* vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* v. To be called . . . ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 1, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of . . . our future home from such a day as this.

absol. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding and applauding.

Hence *Lauded* *ppl.* a.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demond.* iv. vii. 437 More . . . than . . . all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together. *absol.* 1887 CHAM. *Jrnl.* IV. 12 A rising power that would crush . . . the lauders and the lauded.

Laud, obs. form of LEWD.

Laudability (lōdāb'il'it). *rare*. [ad. L. *laudābilitas*, f. *laudabilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1725 *Mem. Abd. Tension* 5 Names . . . however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others . . . of the Jesuit fraternity.

Laudable (lōdāb'l), a. Also 6 laudabul, lawd(e)able, 6-7 laudible. [ad. L. *laudābilitas*, f. *laudare*: see LAUD v. and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 *Chron. Vibod.* (Horst.) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus more in hure þoust. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1804) 413 The . . . laudable custumes foresaide. 1503-4 *Act to Hen. VII* c. 4 After the laudable custome used in tyme of his most noble progenytours. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* n. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 76 This earthly world: where to do harme Is often laudable. c 1610 *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and landable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 278 A laudable ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 6 In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 165 His conduct . . . was innocent, and even laudable. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Clov. Foot* II. 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† b. Of testimony: Trustworthy. Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 84 Upon laudable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, *esp.* pus (see *quots.*).

1514 BANCLAY *Cyt. & Upholdynsm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men counteth now laudable. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) bii. A bloody fluxe, an hidropsy or madness after a frenesie, are laudable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chiuis are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable than any other flesh. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 BOYLE *Contu. New Exp.* II. (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour. c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liii. (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third Day a laudable Expectoration does not appear . . . then [etc.]. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) l. 503 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 l. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 29 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. sb. in *pl.* a. Landable qualities, good points.

b. Persons of title, dignities. Obs. or *nonce-nises*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 Q. REV. XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.].

Hence *Laudableness*.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 243 We shall . . . look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

Laudably (lōdāb'l), *adv.* [f. *prcc.* + -LY 2.] 1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 87 He answered to speke with and laudably. 1533 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions lawdably vsed and contynued withyn this Cytie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1814) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife . . . give up her own will . . . to oblige a husband. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. vi. 52 A . . . young man . . . laudably anxious to be instructed.

† 2. In a sound and healthy manner. Obs. *rare*.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholesome Change.

Laudanine (lōdān'in). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. *LAUDANUM* + -INE c.] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1824 MONLEY & MUR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* C₂₀H₂₇N₃O.

Laudanum (lōdān'um). Also 8 lodanum, 9 dial. lodlum, Sc. lodomy. [a. mod. L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.]

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med. L. variant of *LAODANUS*, or was suggested by *laudare* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602-3 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certaine kinde of compound called Laudanum . . . the virtue of it is very souveraigne to mitigate anie payne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums. 1704 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. 1730 'R. BELL' tr. *Delekidus Grobianus* 166 Your Mischief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. a 1828 *Lang Johny* More ix. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They . . . gae him draps o' lodomy That laid him fast asleep. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death.

fig. a 1711 KEN *Dedical.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 3 Pain haunting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum I use. 1789 G. KEATE *Peter's Isl.* 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb . . . the power of common understandings.

† 2. = *LAUDANUM* 1.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702 W. J. BRYN *Joy. Levant* lxiii. 272 Laudanum . . . proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum-raised* adj.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* I. (1877) 8 The fine laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence *Laudanum v. trans.*, to dose with laudanum.

1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v. You'd laudanum him.

Laudation (lōdā'ti-ŏn). [ad. L. *laudatio-em*, n. of action f. *laudare* to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † to be or to have in *laudation*.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Dieta Philos.* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendation Shal be had, and in Laudation. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudatoun Ave Redemptor Iesu! all 35 cry. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish. 1855 *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

Laudative (lōdā'tiv), a. and sb. *rare*. [ad. L. *laudativ-us*, f. *laudat-*, *ppl.* stem of *laudare* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif*.] A. adj. Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xvi. l. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be delivered . . . shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 BLACKIE *Westm.* XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative . . . of Bordeaux.

Comb. 1833 CARLILE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† B. sb. A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 12 (1873) 44, I have no purpose to enter into a laudative of learning. 1633 WOTTON *Let. in Relig.* (1651) 456 A tempest of Panegyrics and Laudatives of their Princes. 1674 T. TURNER *Case Bankers & Creditors* Intro. 2 Thuanus .. unto other Laudatives of that Princes Reign, adds this.

Laudator (lōd'atōr). [a. L. *laudator*, agent-n. f. *laudare* to LAUD.] One who praises: a eulogist. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 177 Of our magazine he is a most determined reader .. and frequently not a laudator. 1830 G. R. GLEIG *Country Curate* i. ix. 174 Suspecting .. the design of his laudator was to pass censure upon myself. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

Laudatory (lōd'atōrī), a. and sb. [ad. L. *laudatōrius* adj., f. *laudare* to LAUD.] a. adj. Expressive of praise; eulogistic. Const. of.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 326 This laudatory is: and thank God's gentleness. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 190 His [Christ's] Laudatory Sermon to the People concerning John. 1821 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 44 The laudatory testimony inscribed upon it. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 413 The object of laudatory personalities is to effect the rejection of a measure. 1838 JAMES ROBBERT VIII. Wiley muttered something not very laudatory of his companion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Im.* I. 291 An artist is not apt to speak in a very laudatory style of a brother artist. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Oct. 13/1 Monumental inscriptions, laudatory of gods and kings.

† b. sb. A laudatory discourse, an eulogy. Obs. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subse.* 353, I will not enter into a Laudatory thereof. 1621 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 A laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.

Hence **Laudatorily** adv. 1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXII. 323 A dangerous competitor recently and laudatorily noticed in the pages of *Mag.*

Laudæan, obs. form of LAUDIAN.

Laudify, variant of LAUDIFY Obs.

Lauder (lō'dər). [f. LAUD v. + -ER 1.] = LAUDATOR.

1611 COGGR., *Louangier*, a praiser, lauder, commender. 1827 BÉDOUËS *Let. in Poems* (1851) p. lxxv. H. is a deep philosopher, a lauder of Spinoza. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan. We cannot sufficiently condole with the lauders of those old times.

Laudian (lō'diān), a. (sb.). Also 7-8 laudean. [Name of William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury 1633-45 + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Laud; favouring the tenets or practices of Laud; instituted by Laud. Also as sb., a follower of Laud.

1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiv. 63 The Laudian New Church men, that are for a Foreign Jurisdiction. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 47 The Modern Laudians can scarce bear the Word Reformation. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 408 The Earl of Clarendon was a Protestant of Laudian principles in Church and State. 1833 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* 445 The tendency of the Laudian theology. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* i. xv. 555 The Laudian system of Church Government. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 493 The Laudian clergy .. regarded it [Sunday] simply as one among the holidays of the Church.

Hence **Laudianism**, the principles and practice of Laud and his followers.

1872 R. RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1883) 94 He will say this is Laudianism, in principle identical with the Anglican High Churchism.

Laudible, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Laudification, rare -1. [f. L. *laudific-āre* (see next) + -ATION.] The action of extolling with praise.

1890 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp.* 6 Aug. Questions .. so constructed as to conduce .. in the greatest possible degree to the self-laudification of the questioner.

† **Laudify**, v. Obs. rare. Also laudify. [ad. L. *laudificare* (only in Gloss.), f. *laud-*, laus praise; see -FY.] trans. To extol with praises.

c. 1470 HARGROVE *Chm.* xxix. iii. For which he was full greatly magnified In all his realm with people laudified [printed laudified]. *Ibid.* xlvii. iv. Joseph [i.e. Josephus] .. fully laudified [printed laudified] The lawe of Christe.

Lauding (lō'dīn), vbl. sb. [f. LAUD v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAUD; laudation.

1485 CANTON *Faytes of A. i. x.* 26 Vegece thus saith to the lawding and prayssing of me. 1500 *Melusine* xxxix. 304 Wherof they gaaf lawding to our lord god deuotely. 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1310/2 Saluting or gretynge, laudynge or prayssing is not properly prayng. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 19 Who .. talke nothing but that appertayneth to the lauding of god. *Attrib.* 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 359 It is the inevitable consequence of such lauding-houts, that the little are exalted.

Lauding (lō'dīn), ppl. a. [f. LAUD v. + -ING 2.] That lauds or praises.

1895 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* 229 We meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator.

Laudism (lō'diz'm). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -ISM.] The principles and practice of Abp. Laud.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 154, I spoke above of 'Romanism'. But call it, if you like, Laudism, or Lambethism in temporalities and ceremonial. 1841 MILNE in *Noncon.* I. 73 Laudism and ultra-churchism.

Laudist 1 (lō'dist). [f. LAUD sb. 1 + -IST.] One who writes 'lauds' or hymns.

1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* July 27/2 The thought came into [Carducci's] head .. to show that .. without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

Laudist 2 (lō'dist). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Laud or his principles.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carleton* 27, I do not find how his E- you can be justly censured for favouring none but High-Church, High-Flyers, Termagants, Laudists [etc.].

Laue, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laugh (laf), sb. Also 9 *Sc.* lauch. [f. next vb. Cf. MHG., mod. G. *lache*, Du. *lach*.]

1. The action of laughing; laughing; or an inclination to laugh; laughter. rare.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. 45 Oh, I'm full of laugh, and must give it some vent. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ix. 37 You are never pleased but when we are all upon the broad grin; all laugh and no Company. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. Do you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 191 Mr. Pratte had very blue eyes with a great deal of laugh in them.

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) characteristic manner of laughing.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 71 The laugh of men of wit is for the most part but a faint constrained kind of half-laugh. 1732 GAY *Fables* II. i. 36 So monstrous like the portrait's fount, All know it, and the heart goes round. 1793 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 33 The heart's light laugh pursued the circling jest. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 227 Eliza could have forgiven everything but her laugh. 1826 J. WILSON *Act. Amer. Wks.* 1855 I. 175 His light-blue cunning grin, and that hasht' lovin' laugh. 1838 THIRSWALL *Crime* IV. 235 That the people could be expected to join in the laugh raised at the expense of the demagogues. 1848 THACKERAY *Let. 4 Oct.* in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 399/1, I laughed a sad laugh. 1857 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* II. 132 It is a figment and a fic .. a laugh and a dream.

Fig. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 4 When she stooped, over the tinder-box on a cold morning, and rejoiced to see the first laugh of the fire. 1894 W. WATSON *To R. H. Hutten* Odes, etc. 2, I have seen the morn one laugh of gold.

3. In phr. To have the laugh at or of, to raise the laugh against (a person), to have or get the laugh on one's side. On the laugh: laughing.

c. 1712 SWIFT *Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 257 Singling out a weak adversary, getting the laugh on his side, and then carrying all before him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* vii. This effectually raised the laugh against poor Moses. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 May, He .. found no great difficulty in turning the laugh upon the aggressor. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. You've beat us .. and have the laugh on your side now. 1848 THACKERAY *Can. Fair* vi. 'Of course you did,' cried Osborn .. I found the laugh. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herren* II. 65 If I have or laugh at them, they have had theirs at me. 1881 FITZGERALD *7 Years S. Afr.* II. iv. 80 Meriko had the laugh of me.

4. = LAUGHING-STOCK, rare.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xviii. He oft became the laugh of them. 5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laugh-maker*, *-shriek*;

† *laugh-dove* = LAUGHER 2.

1755 MAN NO. 6. 71 The cry of the laugh-dove. 1834 H. CAUNTER in *Oriental Ann.* xv. 187 The shrill laugh-shriek of the jackal. 1850 HR. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 602 The great laugh-maker, Liston.

Laugh (laf), v. Forms: i. hlehhhan, hli(e)h(h)an, hlehh(h)an, Northumb. hlehhha, 2-4 lei3en, 3 leh-, lih3en, lahe(n), lauhwen, *Orm.* lah3ehenn, 4 lei3e(n), lei3he, -3(h)e, 1(h)e33e, lei3e, lei3e, lyhe, ly3he, li3e, lah3(h)e(n), lauz3e, lah3we(h)n, lah3(h)yn, Sc. laucht, 4-5 lah3(e), lah3e, lah3w(h)e, law3(e), lei3we, lei3e, 4-6 laughen, lawghen, law(g)whe, law3h(e), (5 lei3h, law3hyn), 5-6 lawe, laze, lahe, Sc. laoh, 6 laffe, loffe, 5-9 Sc. lauch, lawch, 5- laugh. Pa. i. i blōs, hlōh, 4-5 lo3h(e), lo3h(e), low3(e), 4 lo3e, lou3(h), louh, lou, lohu, loow3, low3(e), loo3, loow3e, 5 lo3wh, lo3ze, Sc. lugh(e), 5-6 Sc. lueghe, leu3e, 6 lawgh, lawgh, low, Sc. leuche, lewch, luioche, 6- Sc. leuch, leugh, weak forms, 4 lei3ede, -ide, lah3ed, laughede, lo3ht, Sc. laucht, lucht, 5 leyghed, lauz3ed, loughed, Sc. laucht, 6 law3ht, lough, 5- laughed. Pa. ppl. 4 laughen, lawhen, 6 Sc. lachin, 5- laughed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb., but in the later periods of most of the langs. conjugated wholly or partially weak. OE. *hlehhhan*, *hlehhhan*, Anglian *hlehhhan*, pa. t. hlō3, hlō3, pl. hlōgon, pa. ppl. *hlagen, *hlagen, corresponds to Ofrs. *hlacka*, pa. t. *hlackade*, OS. *hlahan, pa. t. pl. *hlōgin*, pa. ppl. *hlagen* (MDu. *laghen*, *lachen*, pa. t. *laeg*, pa. ppl. *gelaghen*, mod. Du. *lachen*, pa. t. *lachte*, pa. ppl. *gelachen*), OHG. *hlahhen*, pa. t. *hlōch*, also *hlāhhēn*, pa. t. *hlāhhēta* (MHG., mod. G. *lachen*, pa. t. *lachte*, pa. ppl. *gelacht*), ON. *hlāja*, pa. t. *hlō*, pl. *hlōgu*, pa. ppl. *hlēggenn* (Sw. *le*, pa. t. *log*, Da. *le*, pa. t. *lo*), Goth. *hlahjan*, pa. t. *hlōh* (whence causative *ufhlōjan*); the Teut. root *hlak- (: *hlōh-/*hlag-) represents a pre-Teot. *klak-, prob. echoic; cf. *klak- io Gr. *κλωσσις* to cluck. The O-Teut. type has a -jo-suffix in the present-stem, but not in the pa. t. or pa. ppl. The mod. Eng. form descends from the Anglian *hlehhhan*.]

1. *intr.* To manifest the combination of bodily phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.) which forms the iostioctive expression of mirth or

of sense of something ludicrous, and which can also be occasioned by certain physical sensations, esp. that produced by tickling. Also *transf.* to have the emotion (of mirth, amusement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxvii. 187 Wa eow ðe nu hlehhād, forðam ge sculon eft wepan. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xviii. 15 pa ætscō Sarrā: Ne hlōh ic na. God cwæð þa .. ac þu hloges. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 127 Þat mann is swa blind að he færð to helle leinside. c. 1200 ORMIN 5663 He wepeþþ ec forr alle þa þatt lah3ehenn her wiþþ sinne. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 And þeonne mid ispredeð ermes leaþ3 lauhwinde uorð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2233 Þe king higan somdel to lyhe, þo he hurde þis. a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 477 Þis opere loyen and hadde gleo. 13 .. E. E. Allit. P. B. 653 Þenne þe burde byhynde þe dor for husmar lazed. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1582 Sche com wiþ adrink of main and lous. 1340 *Weyb.* 93 Ne þe ne is na3t lyf of man, ac of child þe aenwib non hieþ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 240 Ymagis .. of brass and stane, þat semyt to laucht all elane. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 93 Ryght so mowe ye oute of myn hert bringe Swich wyȝt, ryght as yow lyst, to laughe or pleyen. c. 1425 LVNG. *Assembly of Gods* 404 Pan gan to carpe of hyswede haggyppe, whyche caused the company to lawe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 90 So we loghe and maide good chere. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 1065 The lordis on the tothir side for likynge they leugh. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 92 Ye lawhyd for ye were wel pleydy. 1555 *Eden Decades* 26 They sawe the Lieutenante laugh. 1590 SNAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 55 Then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. a. 1657 *Sir W. MURK. Misc. Poems* II. 88 Laughing to sie my trickling teirs doune go. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 561 And then the Gods laught all at once outright. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love* 32 He leugh and with unsoyis jest, Cry'd, 'Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind'. 1754 CYNATHAM *Let. Nephew* v. 35 It is generally better to smile than laugh out. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 The 'Efreet laughed, and, walking on before him, said, O fisherman, follow me. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 28 He leuch, and caigne gain I wad list, and gae me a shillin. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* I. x. Then she laughed like a bell.

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases. To laugh in one's sleeve: to laugh to oneself, to nurse inward feelings of amusement. To laugh on the other, wrong side (of one's face, mouth): to change from laughter and exultation to sadness and vexation.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 64 If I coveted nowe to avenge the injuries that you have done me, I myght laugh in my sylve. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 They laugh that win. 1622 MAY *Heir. ii.* I Let them laugh That win the prize. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 28 Thou .. hast steerd and laugh in thy sleeve at the sincere. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. This false, sir; I know you are laughing in your sleeve. 1779 COWPER *Love of World Reproved* 24 You laugh — tis well — the tale applied May make you laugh on t'other side. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. 2 We were made to laugh on the other side of our mouths by an unforeseen occurrence. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* II. ii. The Gods laugh in their sleeve To watch man doubt and fear. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery Under Arms* xxxiii, I'll make some of ye laugh on the wrong side.

c. *Attributed poet.* and *rhetorically* to inanimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour which is apprehended as the expression of joyous feeling.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 636 Firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That all the Orient laughteith of the lighte. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. 1. (1495) 485 For faynesse and grene springynge that is therein it is sayde that meedes laughe. c. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 161 (Douce MS.) My lere [was] as þe lele, louched one highte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxx. 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corne y^t they laugh and syng. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 601 In the dazling goblet laughs the wine. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 817 The fruitful field Laughs with abundance. 1803-6 WORWOS. *Intim. Immort.* iv. The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee. 1805 — *Prelude* iv. Poems (1888) 261/1 The sea lay laughing at a distance. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 9 The sparkling wine laugh'd up, As eager 'twere to touch so fair a lip. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* II. i. (1879) 75 The wood fire .. laughs broadly through the room. 1875 LONGP. *Masque of Pandora* I. The waters of a brook .. Limpid and laughing in the summer's sun! 1894 BARNES-GOULD *Deserts* S. France I. 2 This mountain plateau laughs with verdure.

† d. *Laugh and lay (or lie) down*: an obsolete game at cards.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 928 Now nothyng but pay, pay, With laughe and lay downe, Borowgh, cyte, and towne. 1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 67 What game doe you plaie at cards? At primero, at trump, at laugh and lie downe. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* (1632) Dd ij. At laugh and lie downe if they play, What asse against the sport can bray? 1634 S. R. Noble *Solier* i. ii. In Bullen O. Fl. I. 268 Sorrow becomes me best. A suit of laugh and lye downe would wear better. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Laugh-and-lay-down*, a childish game at cards.

2. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object. Also, to utter laughingly or with laughter.

c. 1470 K. *Estmere* 235 in *Percy's Reliq.*, The ladye laugh a loud laughter, As shee sate by the king. 1606 SNAKS. *Yn & Cr.* t. iii. 163 The large Achilles .. laughs out a loud ap- plause. c. 1650 *Lad of Leorne* 235 in *Furnival's Percy Folio* plause. 1790 A loud laughter the Ladie laugh. 1842 TERNYSON *Lady Clare*, He laugh'd a laugh of merry scorn. 1848 *see LAUGH* sb. 2). 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxi. 14 Laugh out whatever laughter at the hearth rings clear.

b. in *passive* (nonce-use).

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 66 For is all laughed in vain?

3. With *dat.* of person, and to with sb. expressing the effect, as in to laugh to scorn (now arch. and literary), + to laugh to bismar, helthing, hoker.

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6. *a 1225 Cursor M.* 270 Hwon þet 3e habben herdi bileaue nule 3e buten lauhon him lude to bismare. *a 1240 Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Ha..lahhen þe to hokere þer þu o rode hengest. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 12887 (Gött.) Þe feluns lohd [v.r. lowe] him til thething on ilk side, allas! *a 1340 Ibid.* 2028 (Irvine) Cam..was unkynde ynou 3e to scorne he his fadir loue. *13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 184 Alle wolpe þe ful 3are Lauhwite þe to bismare. *a 1425 Seven Sags.* (P.) 1995 The clerkys. *a 1471* All they v se me, laughe me to scorne. *1540 — Friuli. Less.* i. (1593) P. 1. The wisest of all is laught to scorne. *a 1839 PRADO Poems* (1864) II. 395. I laught to scorne the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. *1866 HOWELLS Venet. Life* 306 This was too much, and we laughed him to scorn.

4. With preps. a. With at, +of, +on, over, indicating the cause of laughter. +Also with on, upon (rarely up, to) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

a 1225 Vesp. Psalter liij. 8 Rehtwise..ofer hine hlāhād. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 2722 (Gött.) Sare..Herd þis word and lohu [v.r. loghe, lowse] þar-att. *a 1300 Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. *1340 HAMFOLK Pr. Consc.* 1092 þe world laghes on man and smyles. *1377 LANGL.* P. Pl. B. xi. 203 For this loue we as leue bretheren shal and vche man laughe vp othere. *a 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 3if..þe world leighe to him in killyng of his enemys. *a 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's Prol.* i. When fol hadde laughen at this nyce cas. *a 1400 Rom. Rose* 5060 She..laugheth on him, and makith him feeste. *a 1430 Syr Goner.* (Roxb.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him lough. *a 1500 Three Kings' Sons* 37 The quene & fieraunt lough wele at the wordes of hir doughtir. *1535 COVERDALE i. Esdras* iv. 31 Yf she laught vpon him, he laughted also. *1622 MABBE tr. Alenax's Gusman d'Alf.* ii. 226 Whereat they laugh't a good. *1654 WHITLOCK Zootonia* 65 He had the picture of a fool at the entrance, ..laughing on an Urinal. *1669 PERRY'S Diary* 7 Jan. A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. *1821 BYRON Juan* iv. iv. I'll laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. *1880 Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V. I.* 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear! I have not forgotten them: I often laugh heartily over them.

b. To laugh at (rarely +of, +upon): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in indirect pass.

a 1374 CHAUCER Anel. & Arc. 234 He laughethe at my peyne. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. xii. Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. *1513 MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] laughed upon him, as though he would say, you shall have neede of one some. *15.. Peebles to Play* ix. All that lookit them upon Laugh fast at their array. *1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b. A lighte and verie weake reason..and even laugh'd at of the Romanes themselves. *1604 E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. i. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. *1722 De Fox Plague* (1840) 12 My Brother..laught at all I had suggested. *1724 — Mem. Cavalier* i. 202 Our Major was..laught at by the whole Army. *1786 BURNS Ordination* iv. How graceless Ham laugh at his Dad. *1802 R. ANDERSON Cumberld. Ball.* 25 Far maist I leugh at Grizzly Brown. *1807 — IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. *1866 Reader Nov.* 169. 295/6 Laughed at by mere litterarians. *1880 L. STEPHEN Pope* iv. 80 Though Pope laughed at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart.

5. Trans. To laugh or mock at, deride. Obs. *a 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 zehulon hine. *a 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 482 Ða apostol hlogon ðæra deofla leasunga. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She..laughes the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or advb. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 Men laughe hem selve to deap. *1603 SHAKS. Meas.* for M. ii. ii. 123 Angels..who with our spleenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. *1610 — Temp.* ii. i. 188 Will you laugh me asleepe, for I am verie heavy. *Ibid.* ii. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. *1647 TRAPP Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 2 Thess. iii. 11 Whose whole life is to eat, and drink..and laugh themselves fat. *1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly laffed out of it. *1679 J. GOODMAN Penitent Pardoned* ii. ii. (1713) 196 The company..laughed the cunning man out of countenance. *a 1712 SWIFT Hunts Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity, ..under the name of fopperies, have been for some time laughed out of doors. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. *1784 COWPER Task* ii. 321 Whom [has it] laughed into reform? *1827 HARE Guesses* (1859) 248 Is there anybody living..who has not often been laugh't out of what he ought to have done, and laugh't into what he ought not to have done. *1853 COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. *1890 'ROLF BOLDBREWOD' Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be laugh'd out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. To laugh away: + (a) to let go with a laugh; (b) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (c) to while away (time) with laughter. To laugh down: to subdue or silence with laughter. To laugh off, out = to laugh away (b). To laugh over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 SPENSER M. Hubbard 704 Yet would he laugh it out..And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us..laugh this sport ore by a Countre fire. *1604 — Oth.* iv. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughs it out. *1606 — Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. *1735 PANBRUGH Country Ho.* i. i. They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. *1780 COWPER Table T.* 239 And gives the sense of misery far

away. *1781 — Retirement* 452 He..talks and laughs away his vacant hours. *1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii, Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. *1806 Suir Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy..her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* vi. i. 78 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. *1820 BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 10. I strove to laugh the thought away. *1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. *1855 — Maud* i. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. *1880 Mrs. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Fam.* ii, Clarissa..laughed off the proposal as a joke.

Laughable (lɑːfəbəl), a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ABLE.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 SHAKS. Merch. P. i. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor swears the jest be laughable. *1693 DRYDEN Juvenal* Dec. (1697) 52 He [Persius] was not a laughable Writer. *1840 CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1858) 293 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. *1853 READE Ch. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. *1870 OUIDA Held in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

Similarly laugh-at-able. (nonce-ud.)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. iv. His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence Laughably adv., Laughableness. *1815 LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* i. Aug. (1894) 1. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 All our catables became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. *1864 WESTER, Laughableness.* 1872 'MARK TWAIN' Innoc. Abr. 194 The dress of the..laughably grotesque.

Laugh (lɑːf), nonce-ud. [f. LAUGH v. + -EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the laughce.

Laugher (lɑːfə), [f. LAUGH v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

a 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepynges and teers comfethort not dissolute laughers. *a 1515 Cocke Lovell's B.* 11 Sweters, and outrageous laughers. *1597 SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. *1676 ETIEREDGE Man of Mode* ii. ii. Softly, these are Laughers, you do not know 'em. *1702 STEELE Grief at la Mode* i. i. 1 You are of the Laughers [mispr. Laughers], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. *a 1775 BURNET Own Time* (1774) 1. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transposed him all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the Laughers) on his side. *1784 COWPER Let. to W. L. in Corr.* (1824) 1. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. *1812 D'ISRAELI Calam. Auth.* (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. *1821-30 Ld. COCKBURN Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best laugher. *1897 'MARK TWAIN' More Tramps* Abr. lxvii. Most of them are..good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1765 Treat. Dom. Pigeons 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. *1867 TRIGTMEIER Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trumpeter, has a very peculiar voice.

Laughful (lɑːfəfəl), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -FUL.] Full of laughter, mirthful.

1825 Scott Talism. xv. The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. *1883 WINGATE Lost Laird* xvi. After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

Laughing (lɑːfɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAUGH; laughter; + an instance of this. Phrase, to burst out (a) laughing.

1340 Avenb. 128 He..euremo ssolle by myd god ine paise and ine leyinge. *1382 WYCLIF Job* viii. 21 To the time that thi moubt be fulfid with lashing. *a 1440 Jacob's Well* 171 Leysyng & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were betwene the women atte the masse. *1563-83 FOXE A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughing in sleues of some. *1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 262 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. *1590 HOBBS Hum. Nat.* ix. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousy and examination of themselves. *1692 L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 18 bff. They all burst out a laughing by Consent. *1737 FIELDING Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. *1802 MAR. EDWARDS North America* iv. (1832) 69 'Nat' i! exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. *1812 Pari. Debate* 7 May in Examiner 11 May 297/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. *1848 KINGSLEY Yeast* vii. 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?' *Proverb.* 13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 Pe fol is known bi his lauhwhing. *1422 tr. Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 141 By ofte laghyngs thou mayste know a fole.

b. attrib. and Comb., as laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time; + laughing-game = LAUGHING-STOCK; laughing-matter (esp. in phr. it is no or not a laughing-matter), a subject for laughter; laughing-muscle, the risorius, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; + laughing-peal; a peal of laughter; + laughing-post, -stake = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 tr. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng. i. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the outscourings and laughing games of the whole world. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 426 Though not in a laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. *1563-83 FOXE*

A. & M. II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne; and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying; why my maisters, this is no laughing matter. I aunsware yppon lyfe and death. *1793 SHURMAN in Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xiv. These little festivities were laughing matters. *1833 MARRIAT P. Simple* ix. It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. *1593 'FOULFAE' Bacchus Bountie* C3. The whole hall for ioi dyd ring out a loud 'laffing peale, 1810 Splendid Follies II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a 'laughing post. *1864 KNIGHT P. Sages Work. Life* i. i. 206 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the 'laughing side of human affairs. *a 1625 FLETCHER Faithful Friends* i. iii. He lay in Vulcan's gyves a 'laughing-stake. *1541 R. CORLANO Galen's Therap.* a Fiv b, It should be a 'laughyng thyng that so many of dyuers and other contraries shulde be taken of a commynyte. *1534 MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. xiii. (1553) cv b, To proue that thys lyfe is no 'laughyng tyme.

Laughing (lɑːfɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING 2.] That laughs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red weht, o lughand chere. *13.. Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 988 Pus hwyb lazande lotez þe lorde hit tæyt makez. *1375 HARBOUR Bruce* ii. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endunter. *a 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 922 A gyrlie havyn laughyng cyes. *1557 Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 Wo shall yeld thee frendes in laughing wealth to loue. *a 1590 Manifold Enormities in Chetham Misc.* IV. The Scorefull laffinge Countenance of other som. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 58 P 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. *1725 POPE Odyss.* ix. 10 O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *1761 CURCHILL Night Poems* I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. *1781 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 5 And tunes to softer notes her laughing lyre. *1821 SHELLEY Adonais* xlix. A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. *1851 CARLYLE Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sea..made a pleasant outlook. *1885 J. PAYN Talk of Town* i. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: laughing-bird dial., the green woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = laughing-thrush; laughing-geese, the white-fronted geese (*Anser albifrons*); laughing-owl (see quot.); laughing-thrush, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quot.). See also GULL sb., HYENA, JACKASS.

1862 Wood Nat. Hist. II. 345 The 'Laughing Crow of India (*Garrulax leucophaea*). *1879 ROSSITER Diet. Sci. Terms* s.v. Laughing Crow, *Circoloma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Merulidae*. *1772 FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The 'laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. *1830 Col. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 13 Baggied 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. *1873 W. L. BULLER Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Sceloporus albifacies* ('Laughing Owl'). *1859-66 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) 1. 331 The 'Laughing Thrush (*Pteroclytus cackinarius*)..is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neigherries. *1879 ROSSITER Diet. Sci. Terms* s.v. Laughing Thrush, *Trochiloptera phaniceum*. *1880 A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus *Garrulax*.

Hence Laughingly adv., in a laughing manner.

1563-83 FOXE A. & M. II. 1524/1 For [sayth he laughyngly] his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crozierstaffe, for that I would strike agayne. *1825 HONE Every-day Bk.* i. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. *1894 GREY Short Hist.* ix. 3. 617 Charles laughingly hid him set all fesse aside. *1894 FENN In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, N₂O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also GAS sb. 3 d.)

1842 BRANOE Diet. Sci., etc., Nitrous oxide. When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. *1860 Daily News* 2 Jan. Protioxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-gas.

Laughing-stock. [f. LAUGHING vbl. sb. + STOCK.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 FRITH Bk. agst. Rastell (1829) 219 Albeit..I be reputed a laughing-stock in this world. *1581 SOWER Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry..is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. *1667-8 PERRY'S Diary* 4 Jan. I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. *1775 SHERIDAN St. Patr.* Day II. iv. You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. *1813 Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. *1852 H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. *1881 Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughing-stock of the nobles.

Laughsome (lɑːfəsm), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -SOME.] a. Of persons: Addicted to laughing, mirthful. b. Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 SHELTON Quix. iii. vi. 'No more, good Sir,' quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome.' *1798 COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. iii. Nay, if thou'st got a laugh some tale, Mariner I come with me. *1884 G. ALLEN Philistia* i. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

Laught, obs. pa. t. of LATCH.

Laughter (lɑːfə), Forms: 1 hleahator, hlehter, 1, 3 leahter, 3 lahter, lehter, leihter, 4 laghter, lahter, laht(t)ir, laughtur, lahter, leighter, 5 laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre), 5-6 lauchtir, 6 laughtur, Sc. laur-, lauchter, 4-

laughter. [OE. *hleahtr* str. masc. = OHG. *hlahtar* (MHG. *lahter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod. G. *gelächter*), ON. *hlátr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *lafter*):—OTent. **lahtrō*-z, f. root **lah-*: see *LAUGH* v.]

1. The action of laughing; occas. a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* I. 599, *Odys.* XX. 346).

Beowulf 611 (Gr.). *Dæd* was *hleahtra* *hleahtr*. c. 897 K. *Alfred Gregory's Past.* xxvii. 230 *Hie habbað swæ micle mede oðerra monna godra weorca*, i. swæ we habbað ðas hleabtras, ðonne we hlihað gligmonna unnyttas cræftas. a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1889) 171 *Purh leahtr stunt wyrcð scylda*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3045 *Mid gome & mid lehtre* (c. 1275 *lihtre*). 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 1451 *Now es laghter and now es gretynge*. 1388 *Wyclif Job* viii. 21 *Til this mouth be fillid with leighter*. a. 1400–50 *Alexander* 96 *A lowde laster be loze*. 1411. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 15 in *Barbour's Bruce*, *Nocht lowde of lauchtr*, na of langage crouss. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxv.* 3 *Then shal our mouth be fylled with laughter*. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 283 *When I behold there undiscrete behavours, . . . I cannot but burst out into laughter*. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 *O I am staib'd with laughter*. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. vi. 27 *Much Laughter at the defects of others*, is a sign of Pusillanimity. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 29 *725 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy*. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* v. 35 *It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter*. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* xxx. 148 *The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man*. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xviii, *Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek*. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1851 *174 The . . . hubbub of curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish laughter*. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xii, *In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause*. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser.* ii. 180 *Man . . . has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face . . . to express the sensation in . . . laughter*.

Personified, 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 32 *Laughter holding both his sides*.
transf. 1825 *LONGF. Spirit Poetry* 16 *The silver brook . . . Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughter*.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. *Now rare*.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 *Hwer beoþ þonne . . . þa ungemetican hleahtras*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 *Forleite lahtres*, and idele songes. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1219 *His lauedi Diana bine leoflice biheold mid wunme leahtrun*. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 *To underuongen fletliche lehtren*. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knl.* 1217 *Pus he bourded agayn with mony a blybe laster*. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 2673 *With lowde laughtis one lofte for lykynge of byrde*. 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 78 *Better is the last smile, than the first laughter*. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 57 b, *Then with a greite laughter (he said) they would have it so*. 1651 *LIFE Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 *Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughter, replied*. 1662 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fabes, Life Esop* (1708) 8 *Whop whop! he broke out into a loud laughter*. 1775 *GOLDSM. Scarron* II. 2 *They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively*. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* iii. 98 *Exchanging quick low laughs*.

c. In various obsolete phrases.
a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 *To bringen o lehtre hore onfulde bouerd*. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1120 (1169) *Se for laughte wende for to dyen*. c. 1375 *LAV. Folks Mass* 38. *Apr.* iv. 324 *He barst oþ laughtre*. c. 1400 *Destr.* 1705 *Diamede fully deped drough out a laughter*. a. 1400–50 *Alexander* 5303 *Pan has þat hende bim by þe hand & hent vp a laster*. a. 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 300 *The Kyng tooke up a laughtr, and went his way*. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxviii. (1482) 107 *The kyngne . . . a grette laughtr toke vp*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* II. viii. 125 *Al war lyk to cleue of laughter*. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 *Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter*.

d. Used for a subject or matter for laughter.
1560 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 101 *It would he argument for a Weeke, Laughter for a Moneth, and a good jest for ever*. 1601 *— Jyl.* C. iv. iii. 114 *Hath Cassius liud? To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus?* 1864 *TENNYSO Enoch Arden* 184 *All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughter to him*. — *Aylmer's F.* 498 *A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords*.

¶ 2. An alleged name for a company of ostlers.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, *A Laughtre of Ostlores*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *laughter-book*, *-burst*, *-maker*; *laughter-dimpled*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-stirring*, *-twinkling* adjs.; † *laughter-crack* vb.

1851 *MAO DE CHATELAIN (title)* A 'Laughter-Book for Little Folk'. 1868 *L. D. HOUGHTON Select. fr. Wks.* 208 *Each repeated 'laughter-hurst'*. 1634 *HEYWOOD Lancash. Witches* ii. Wks. 1874 *IV.* 188 *Our sides are cham'd; or, else this stuffe would 'laughter-cracke' them*. 1887 *G. MEREDITH Ballads & P.* 113 *A 'laughter-dimpled countenance*. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* i. xviii, *Apollon-lighted eyes*. a. 1847 *ELIZA CORKY Rook O'More* vi, *Apollon with 'laughter-lit' face*. 1902 *DANIEL Delta, Sonn.* 5, *Thou . . . 'Laughter-winking Goddess, worldly winking Queen*. 1867–8 *W. IRVING Sabina* (1824) 126 *One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain*. 1850 *GROTE Grecian* lxviii. 1711, *456 The professional jester or 'laughter-maker' at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens*. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 *'Laughter-stirring surprises*. 1826 *HOR. SMITH Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 *The . . . 'laughter-twinkling eyes of the Frenchman*.

Hence *Laughterful*, *Laughterless* adjs.
1825 *BLACKW. Mag.* XVIII. 440 *No unfit haunting place For things of . . . laughterless beatitude*. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/1 *The brute . . . takes himself with the most laughterless gravity*. 1898 *SAL. Rev.* 9 July 39 *A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendacious and corrupting as life itself*.

Laughter 2 (†*lahts*). *dialect*. Also 7 *lahter*, 8 *Sc. lahter*, 8–9 *lafter*, 9 *dial. lafter*, *lawter*. [a. ON. **lahtr*, *lātr*—OTent. **lahtrō* m, f. **lag-*, root of *LAV* v.] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 298 *Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter*. 1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray* s.v. (B.D.S.) *A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time*. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss., Lafter* [printed *Lastor* or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 *MORISON Poems* 68 *Her (sc. a goose) lahter's laid with which she's set*. a. 1825 *Forst. Voc. E. Anglia, Lafter*. 1869 *Lowndale Gloss., Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wit to sit.

Laughworthy, a. Deserving to be laughed at.
1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.* cxxiii, *They laugh't at his laugh-worthy fate*. 1848 *THACKERAY in Punch* 20 May 207 *Because the object was laughworthy*.

Laughy (†*la-fi*), a. rare. [f. *LAUGH* sb. + -Y 1.] Inclined to laugh.

1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* i, *Let us laugh when we are laughy*.

Laughter, obs. form of *LAUGHTER*.

Laumb(e)re, variant of *LAMBER* 1 *Obs.*, amber.

Laumontite (†*lomontit*). *Min.* Earlier *lomonte*, *laumonite*. [Named (G. lomont) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 *JAMESON Syst. Min.* II. 539 *Lomonite*. 1808 *T. ALLAN Alphab. List* 42 *Laumontite*. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 218 *Laumontite has only been observed at Portrush, and is there very rare*. 1868 *DANA Min. (ed. 5)* 400 *Laumontite occurs in the cavities of trap*. 1894 *ARMY. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XLVIII. 190 *Laumontite . . . loses about 4 its water at 300°*.

Laumpe, obs. form of *LAMP* sb. 1

Laumpron, -un, obs. forms of *LAMPERN*.

† *Launce* 1. *Obs.* rare. 1. [ad. L. *launce-m* (†*lanx*), It. *lançe*.] A scale, balance.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 4 *Need teacheth her . . . That fortune all in equal launce doth sway*.

Launce 2 (†*lans*). *Zool.* Also 7 *lawnce*, *lance*. [† identical with *LANCE* sb. 1; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. *LANCET*, and G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chetodon.] A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*; the sand-eel; = *LANT* sb. 2 Also called *sand-la(n)ce*. *Sable launce*: the capelin.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 89 *A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their looks withal*. *Ibid.* 114 *Mackerell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish*. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1701) 156 *We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eels or Lawnces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand*. 1769 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 123 *The launce is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months*. 1848 *C. A. JOHNS Week at Lizard* 26 *The launce or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long*. 1893 *L. J. JONES Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *The cod-fish resorts . . . to the coast . . . in pursuit of the caplin or sable launce, on which it feeds*.

Launcelet, -ot, obs. forms of *LANCELET*.

Launcer, *Launcet* (te, obs. ff. *LANCE* 2, *LANCE* 2).

Launch (†*lōn*, *lān*), sb. 1. [f. *LAUNCH* v.]

1. The action or an act of launching; a prick. *Obs.*

1558 *TRAHERNER in S. R. Maitland Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 *If I shal perceive that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to give you a launch or two*. 1596 *SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 *What hart can feel least touch of so sore launch?*

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 2902 *Lawnce, or skyppe, saltus*. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Launch*, a long stride.

† 3. *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also fig. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS) 109 *pe lyle, þe louage, þe lawnces so lefe*. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 *Veni de libano, þou loueli in launch*.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also fig. with *out*. b. The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 *SCOTT Let. to Southey* 17 *June in Lockhart*, *The first time I happened to see a launch*. 1835–6 *TOON Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/1 *The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground*. 1879 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 *Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being*. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 *Bearing surfaces should be well greased . . . before the launch takes place*.

5. *concr. in Ship-building*. (See quot. 1850.)

1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 *Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence*. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5010/5 *Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock*. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Launch*, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. *dial.* A trap for taking eels. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

7. attrib., as *launch-black*, *launch-ways* (Cent. *Did.*) = *launching-ways*, *launching-planks*.

1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 *A launch-black and cradles*.

Launch (†*lōn*, *lān*), sb. 2 Also 7–8 *lanoh*. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see *LANCHARA*, *LANTCHA*.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1699 *DANIER Voy.* (1729) I. 2 *The Craft which carried us was a Launch, or Long Boat*. 1742 *WOODROOFE in Hawney Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 76 *We had . . . a launch of ten tons with sixteen oars*. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (1863) 248 *The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition*.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc.

(*electric launch*, *steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxi. 423 *Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch*. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. *The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch*.

Comb. 1894 *C. H. COOK Thames Rights* 21 *On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people*. *Ibid.* 28 *A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver*.

Launch (†*lōn*, *lān*), v. Forms: 4–5 *launche*, (5) *laun*, *lawnychyn*, *launsche*), 5–6 *lawnche*, 5–9 *lanche* (6) *lange*, *launge*, 6– *launch*. [ad. ONF. *laucher* = Central OF. *lancier*: see *LANCE* v.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 6811 *Toax . . . with a tore speire . . . hym launchit to dethe*. 1460 *LIBERTUS Desc.* 293 (Kaluza) *Wip his sper he will launche All þat ægens him rit*. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. 2, *Two rammes within a medowe whiche with theyr hornes launcheth eche other*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 37 *Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and launched this wound wyde*. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. ii. 6 *A sharpe bore-speare, With which he wont to launch the salvage hart Of many a Lyon*. 1615 *G. SANOVS Trav.* 12 *In the beginning of August lanch they the Rine, from whence the masticke distilleth*. 1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Shepherdess* IV. iii. 116, *Directed by his fury, Bloodely, Lanch't vpp her brest*. 1690 *DRYDEN 1st Pl. Cong. Granada* i. 1, *Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm*.

† b. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. *Obs.*

1265 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1357 *For pouerte Is botbe medecyne and leche To launche the bouche off Properte*. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 82a, *So will they give them more . . . to feede their sores then to launch them*. 1598 *Q. ELIZ. Plutarch* xiv. 23 *As wound that bloudies hit self while hit is Launched*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owl* 370 *To lanch't infection of a poysoned state*. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 10 *If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all*. 1641 *T. EDWARDS Reasons agst. Independency* *To the foote . . . is dressed, lanch'd and order'd, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes*.

fig. 1625 *QUARLES Sion's Elegies* II. xiv. D 2 h, *Thy Prophets . . . Rubb'd where they should have launch*. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat, David's Repent.* (1867) 224 *Nathan, than whom was none more skilled to lanch a festered soul*.

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. *LANCE* v. 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

1410 *Morte Arth.* 1750 *Schipmeene . . . Launche lede apone lufe*. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xliiii. 164 *Launchynge and castynge to hym speres and dartes*. 1697 *DRYDEN Euclid* ii. 264 *And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire*. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ix, *All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head*. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. Intro. 80 *Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who . . . launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt*. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* i. 268 *Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft*. *absol.* c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 127 *Thanne bygan the Cyprynes . . . to shote & to launche on the paynemes*.

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 *The best in the world to launch a guess*. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 251 *Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives*. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 89 *The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree*. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 *A threat launched especially at the Despensers*. 1886 *G. T. STOKES Celtic Ch.* (1888) 171 *Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him*.

† c. To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. *Obs.*

13. *— Senyū Sag.* (W.) 1904 *The loured . . . in a bed he dede hire launch*. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxix. 375 *Then do they launch themselves forth*.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). *Now only, to dart out* (something long and flexible).

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 437 *Down his hand he launcheth to the cliffe*. 1426 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 461 *Hyr syxthe hand she gan to launche Lowe down vn-to hyr haunche*. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iii. ii, *The hooll . . . smote strongly wylth his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym*. 1847–9 *TOOKE Cycl. Anat.* IV. 293/1 *The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing*.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set into sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13. *K. ALtis.* 3746 *He gan in the water launch*: *Up he cam in that aldis*. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 194 *Of like a leche the lowe launcheid fulle hys*. *Ibid.* 2560 *Who lukes to the left syde, whence his horse launches*. c. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 12307 *Pat demet þe duke . . . to . . . launch out of towne*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 2902/1 *Lawnychyn, or skypynn over a dyke*. *— percont.* 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* x. xix, *The mortal floodes launchid in by the waves* *pend.* 121500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 *Lanch on the waves*. 1552 *HULOET, Launch* to shore, *apollure*, *percurrere*. 1577 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 45 *He [a fish] will launch and plunge in such a manner, that . . . he will tear away his hold*. 1814 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 317 *The poor animal . . . gazed at me . . . and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river*. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Launch*, to take long strides.

† b. *transf.* To shoot, spring. Also, to project.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 *Thi ben bastard braches that launchen from oure bileve*. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. Asia* p. 49 *The Cape launches into the Sea with Three Points*.

c. *fig.* (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush into expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech.

† To launch it out: to flannet, make a display.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. 13. If master Gerardine . . . would yet be induced to take your Niece . . . would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* ii. 1. When you love, launch it out in silks and velvets. 1624 BOELL *Lett.* vii. 115 Thus Pamela; and presently launches forth into the Privileges of the See of Rome. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion* Nat. vi. 196. I want time to launch into an ample discourse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49. ¶ He enjoys a great Fortune handsomely, without launching into Expense. 1712-13 POPE *Guardian* No. 4. ¶ There is no subject I could launch into with more pleasure than your panegyric. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 49. I have launch'd out of my subject in this Article. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade beyond his reach. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy Descent* 38 For awhile he held his peace. . . But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. 1855 MILMAN *Lett. Ctr.* ii. vii. (1864) 11. 143 The triumphant Pontiff, launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 CALVLEY *Freck.* G. xvi. xv. (1872) VI. 316. I began to launch-out on Frederick's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. 1887 JESSOP *Arctidy* i. 9 The small man . . . is . . . slow to launch out into expense when things are going well. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* i. iii. 338 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

4. *trans.* To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

1400 Morte *Arth.* 321 He . . . Gers lawneche his botes appone a lawe watire. 1511 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 332 To lawneche the boote in to the water. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Profs.* I. cccxii. 722 There came two other barks . . . and anone they were langed into the ryuer. 1555 Act 2. 3 Ph. & Mary c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate . . . bee lanch'd out of the Yarde or Grounde. c. 1590 MANLOWE *Panist* xli. 91 Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iii. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the wat'ry plain. 1756-7 Tr. *Krystler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 45 From these sheds they are lanch'd into the deep canals. 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Metr. Leg.* Columbus viii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 43 Our boats must be sledged over some 60 . . . miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanch'd from the ship side. c. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were lanch'd in cock quenn Stools. 1715-20 POPE *Mad.* viii. 455 Haste, lanch thy chariot, thro' yon rocks to ride. 1820 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxvi. Flung open the door, and lanch the floating bridge. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1853) I. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

c. *fig.* To start (a person) *in*, *into*, or *on* a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. To launch into eternity: rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. G. b. Was neuer Prince . . . With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 217 Being lanch'd again into the gulf of misery. 1711 ARBUTHNOT *Spect.* No. 108. ¶ 7 We find several Citizens that were lanch'd into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xiii. (1840) 274. I am now lanch'd quite beside my design. 1802 MED. *Jrnl.* viii. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. 1812 EXAMINER 30 Nov. 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be lanch'd into eternity. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 43 The worthy captain, . . . fairly lanch'd on the broad prairie, with his face to the boundless west. 1839-40 — *Wolfe's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that . . . as soon as I should be fairly lanch'd in business we would be married. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi. The pretty youngster, was well lanch'd in Bardo's favourable regard. 1872 YEATS *Growth* Conv. 275 The Mississippi scheme lanch'd by John Law. 1884 H. B. BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 175/1 The plaintiff himself has lanch'd this action in the Chancery Division.

† 5. *intr.* Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

1665 *London Gaz.* No. 5/4 The Resolution now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. 67 A fourth, . . . with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship launch with few men. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H. 4. Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship . . . into the water whilst launching. 6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards; *lit.* and *fig.* To launch into eternity: rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 He sayde vnto Simon: Launche out in to the depe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 55 He lanch'd from that lande and directed his course to Vrabia. 1598 DRAUGHTON *Heroic.* Ep. xiii. 53 The Thames. . . That danc'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. 1604 E. GRIFFITHS *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xviii. 60. I do not finde in ancient books, that they have lanch'd farre into the Ocean. a. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deepe? 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* ii. 1. 25 Launching out into a Sea of strife. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 123 He was afraid his Soul should launch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now lanch'd forth into the great ocan of business. 1766 HUME *Lett. to H. Walpole* in *W's Remin.* 165. I find I am launching out

insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. 1769 BUNKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expense. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. We lanch'd into one of the straits of the Atlantick Ocean. 1838 TURNER *Wall Greece* II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured . . . to launch out beyond Sicily. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* ii. Forth I launch on the sustaining air.

7. *trans. Naut.* † a. To set up, hoist (a yard).

b. To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing.

c. 'Launch-ho! The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Vnparrell the mixen yard and lanch it, and the saile ouer her Lee quarter. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-ho*, that is hoist no more. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 To Launch: . . . to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Launch*, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the capstan bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *forward on*, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or forward on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Launch*, the order to let go the top-rope, after any top-mast is fidded.

8. *Public School slang.* (See *quots.*)

1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. I. 129. I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 *Launch*, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

9. *trans.* To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec.* in *Wild-fowl shooting* (see *quot.* 1824).

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, . . . crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hitt. Boston* 713 Launching—propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a pole.

10. *trans.* (See *quot.*)

1847 HALLIWELL'S *v.* To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

† *Launchant*, a. *Obs.* [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH v.] Darting, leaping.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightnyd the water. *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnakrely bai set vppon fyre, With gret launchand lowes into the light aye. c. 1450 MERLIN 288 The toon myght not come to that other but launchant.

Launched (lɒŋst, lɒnst), ppl. a. [f. LAUNCH v. + ED.] In senses of the vb.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij. With goarie sides, and deeper lanch'd breast. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xli. 54 Let thy blushes rise From n lanch't heart. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 95 The launched lie Whence heavenly fire has withered. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/5 A launched vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

Launcher (lɒŋʃə, lɒnʃə), [f. LAUNCH v. + -ER.] One who launches, in senses of the vb.

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 A family . . . who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. 1827 — *Diary* (1893) I. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 7/3 All hands turned out at once to launch the lifeboat, . . . four of the most useful launchers . . . being women.

Launching (lɒŋʃɪŋ, lɒnʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAUNCH v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LAUNCH.

1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* xcc. lviii. (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Paruass.* i. 1. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 11 *Fathers* 67 Such ill-rig'd ships would even in lanching sink. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* 259 This signifieth our launching into Eternity. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vi. 44 Such miserable bawc has launching out into . . . remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 28 The lowering or launching of the finished Caisson. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *launching-cord*, *cradle*, *-line*; *launching-cleat*, the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; *launching-planks* (see *quot.*); *launching-punt*, *-sledge*, a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH v. 9); *launching-tube*, a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; *launching-ways*, = *launching-planks*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess. . . has only to sever the 'launching cord' to set the *Irresistible* free. *Ibid.* The 'launching cradle' is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. 1891 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the 'launching line'. c. 1850 *Rudin.* *Navig.* (Weale) 128 'Launching planks', a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire 'Launching-punt. *Ibid.* 332 The light 'launching sledge' is in the foreground. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, 'Launching-ways, the same as *Bilge-ways*.

Laund (lɒnd), *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-6 launde, 5-9 lawnd(e), (5, 7 land, 7 launt), 6-laund. See also LAWN sb.² [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. Oceltic **landā* (Irish *lanu*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lanu*): see LAND sb.] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Pe folc wyfmen bet guob mid stondind nhibce as hert ine launde. 13. E. E. *Altit.* P. II. 1209 Loude alarom vpon launde luided was benne. 1387 *Tarvisa Hiden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, here mannes help failede. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. i. 50 Thare that fand A fayre brade land and a plesand. 15. *Adam Bel* 419 in *Kitsou Auc. P.* P. 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archers all thre. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of ground by forestes, chasses, laundes, and parkes. 1593 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* VI. iii. 1. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Forrester* 37 The laund is his temple, the birds his quiresters. 1690 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A . . . bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Palamon & Arc.* iii. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious laund Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Laund*, a lawn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

attrib. c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 556 Undir a lynd or thi lente, By a laundesye. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Part.* 291/1 Lawnde kepare, *salator*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

Laund(e), *obs.* form of LAWN sb.¹ (fine linen).

Launde iron, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

Launder (lɒndə, lɒndə), sb. Forms: 4-9 lander, 4 Sc. landar, landyer, 5-7 la(und)re, law(e)nder(e), 5- launder. [Contraction of LAVENDER sb.¹]

† 1. A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.* a. 1350 *St. Erice* 71 in *Horst.* *Alleg.* *Leg.* (1881) 156 A woman bat his lander was. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 273 It is ane landar . . . That hir childre richt now hass tane. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Part.* 290/1 Lawndere, *lotir*, *lotrix*. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Aslm.* (1652) 79 As *Launders* witness evidently, When of Ashes they make their Lye. a. 1590 HUYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndone. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* lxxxiii. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue ane cie to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll. 1624 COGAN *Heaven Health* (1636) 28 Anymylm is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launderes. a. 1663 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launderes can with so small cost make white.

2. a. A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp.* in *Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. b. A rain-water gutter. † c. A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*).

1667 PRINATT *City & C. Build.* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and 10 foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Ibid.* XXXIX. 48 This centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launderes) of seven inches bore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *v. Dressing*, The launder . . . fills up with the dressed ore. 1865 *Crt. Com. Pleas* 10 July, A lander or trough . . . had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. 1884 *W. Est. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Launderers, 14 biddles. 1891 *Blissard* of 1891 25 Icicles hung inches long from window-sills and launders of the houses.

Laundrer (lɒndə, lɒndə), v. Also 7 lander, laundre. [f. LAUNDER sb.]

1. *trans.* To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 BUTLER *Had.* II. 1. 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and lander'd. 1818 SCOTT *Bride of Lamm.* xviii. The picture . . . is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids laundrer the clothes in. 1889 G. CABLE *Dr. Serier* xvii. His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundrer. 1890 *Century Mag.* Oct. 933/1 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundrer.

absol. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they're always at the Wash-Tub.

trans. and *fig.* 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 16 Laund'ring the sicken figures in the brine, That seasoned woe had pelated in teares. 1654 (see LATHER v. 1). 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundrer us all five.

† 2. To 'sweat' (gold or plate). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1. I'll bring . . . Thy necke within a nooze, for laundring gold and barbing it.

Hence Laundered ppl. a.

1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol . . . is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundrer shirts. 1893 KATE WIGAN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundrer cushion cover.

Launderer (lɒndərə, lɒndərə), Also 5 lawnderer, 6-7 landerer, 7 laundrer. [f. LAUNDER v.]

sb.; see -ER 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDER v.]

1. One who launders (linen). *Obs. exc. U.S.*

c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 2102/2 Lawnderer, *candidaria*, *lotrix*. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* 101 (1871) 89 Launderers. 1598 KITCHEN *Courts Lett* (1673) 379 The Woman which is Landrer or Nurse shall be essomed. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Launderer* 56 A laundrer may be as well a male as a female, by course of nature. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 183 The cook and laundrer comprehended in the number. 1876 DIXON *White Cong.* I. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by . . . Chinese laundrer in Jackson St. 1884 *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] laundrer and laundresses. 1889 *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundrer, or washerwoman (in America), is now 'a lady laundrer'.

fig. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 386 An Anabaptist . . . is a Landrer of Souls, and-tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

† 2. One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater.

1632 D. LUTTON *Land. & Country Carbonadoed* (1857) 277 Some of the men are punning Landers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them... a great deal the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *lande*: see LAUND.] O *laundon*: on the field.
? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kyng of Lebe be-fore the waurdure be ledez, And alle his lete lige mene o laundone ascriez.

Laundress (lōndrēs, lāndrēs), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *landres*(se), *laundres*(se), (7 *landeress*, *laundress*), 7-8 *landress*, 7- *laundress*. [f. LAUNDER *sb.* + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD. *Spiritnall Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth... the foule, vncleanly and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 310 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shippes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. 1. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 ¶ 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. a 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. v. 68 A Dutchwoman... employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court. 1592 GREENE *Great's W. Wit* (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wooll remembrance of him, his Laundresse and his boy. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* i. 1. No punie Inne a Court But keeps a Landresse at his command To doe him service. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 206½ He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers*, *Laundress*, &c. 1836 DICKENS *Pickwick* xx. It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Laundress**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] a. *trans.* To furnish with laundresses. b. *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtians, it would furnish me; Nay laundress three Armies. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used... but to dresse their meat, to Laundress [etc.].

Laundry (lōndri, lāndri), *Also* 6 *landerio*, -y, 8 *landry*. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDRY.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandt) 896 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. *Ibid.* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyeth by laundry. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xxii. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush* (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* ii. iv. To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 51 The Wood-house, the Landry, and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 CANNING *Elegy* ii. in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1832) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

¶ 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. ii. 5 There dwells one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

4. *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore*, -blue, -blue-bag, -house, -maid, -man, -woman.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho*. to Let Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring their 'Laundry Battledores'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of 'laundry blue'. 1880 *Plain Hats Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a 'Laundry Blue-bag'. 1885 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108 To euerie of the maides of the 'laundrie house' 25. 6d. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i. I will... cry it through... every office of the 'laundry-maids'. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. ix*, She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. lii. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen... & deliver it to the 'Laundryman' once a week. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Snatchers* 14 There are the blacksmith's, ... and Kong Sam Koo, the Chinese laundryman's. 1865 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our 'Laundry-woman'.

† **Laundy**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LAUND + -y.] = LAUNY a.2

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

Laune, *obs.* form of LAWN *sb.*

Launge, *obs.* form of LAUNCH *v.*

Laungay, variant of LANCEGAY.

Launt, variant of LAUND *Obs.*

Launtern, *(e, obs. form of LANTERN.*

|| **Laura** (lōrā), *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. *λαύρα*, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727-51 IN CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 56 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 PETRIE *Ecol. Archit.* *Irel.* 425 These [separate cells] formed a *Laura*, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely *laura* of desert cenobites.

Lauraceous (lōrā's), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lauraceæ* + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceæ* or lauræ family. In recent Dicts.

Laurate (lōrēt), *Chem.* [f. L. *laurus* + laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid.

1873 *Foynes Chem.* (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure**, *Obs.* Also 1 *laur*, *lawer*. [OE. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus*. Cf. OF. *laure* (perh. the source in ME.)] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Simon... mid lawere zebeagod ongan fleogan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip healfes heafdes ece, genin laures cropan deth. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. 1549 *Scott.* xvii. 149 He was crounit with an croune of laure tre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* Bn. (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane floureis half I seene Lyke lawre tre, quhillk euer growis grene.

Laurel, *laurear*, *obs.* forms of LAUREL *sb.* 1

Laureate (lōrēt), *a. and sb.* Also 4-5 *lauriat*, 5-6 *lawreat*, 5-7 *lawriat*(e), 4-9 *laureat*. [ad. L. *laureāt-us*, crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us*: see LAUREL.]

A. adj.

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1516 BULLOCKE, *Laureate*, crowned with Laurell. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* (Grosart) i. The laureat Temples which the Laurell grace. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laureat Herse where Lycid lies. 1742 COLLINS *Ec. Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lo'ed her Hills, and led her Laureat Band. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. lviij. The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore. 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the *sb.*). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade*.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* Prok. (1513) A ij. The palme laureit Whiche yf they wan by knyghthode in theyr dayes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 243½ He sawe... saynt domynik crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* i. 51 There maye your temple be adorned with bays... There may you sit in softe greene laureate shade. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* iv. 1794 The Lawreat Wreath. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* Pref. That is the Bacchic, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will... bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 54 Unfading flowers Cul'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* vii. To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecill we, she brings.

† c. *Laureate letters* [tr. L. *litteræ laureatæ*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall down att the roist, My lauret letres at the and I lowis. 1533 BELLENDINE *Livy* v. (1822) 442 Come lauret letteris fra Posthumus, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1652) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureate to the Senate.

2. With a *sb.* denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The *adj.* often followed the *sb.*, in imitation of Latin order.

a. *gen.* ? *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyeand, most lauret his victour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 54 Judas, low, juglour, Lollard laureat. c 1590 MARLOWE *Force.* iii. 32 No. Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophiles.

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prok.* 31 Fraunceys Petrak the lauriat poet. ? c 1400 *Lydg. Æsop's Fab.* Prok. 8 This poet laureate Calyd Ysopos. 1423 *Jas. i. Kingis C.* xcviij. Gower and chaucere... Superlative as poetis laureate. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 13 That nowble and laureate poete callede Homerus. 1486 in Rymer *Fædera* XII. 317 Cum Nos... concessimus Bernardo Andrea Poete Laureato quandam Annuatim Decem Marcarum. 1490 (title) The Dylectable Newesse... of the Glorious Victorie of the Rhodians agaynst the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Cynosin by Johan Kaye (Poete Laureate). 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 26 O morall Gower, and Ludgate Laureate. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* iv. 84 At Oxforthe, the univiersyte, Aunaunsid I was to that degre; By hole consent of theyr senate, I was made poete laureate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Engelande. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 *Piot. Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington... was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxforde, and *Proleptas Anglian.* 1691 WOOD *Atl. Ozon.* II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 *Vindictis Virg. & Honoris* 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. 1728 JONSON *London* 498 The laureat tribe in verse we relate, How virtue was with persecuting fate. 1843 DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* i. p. xv. There would... be no doubt that Skelton was... poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, [if etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 With goldin tounge and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 13 Luisim Ladies, of langage Laureat. c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 1 O how diuinely would the swaine have sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise. 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1811 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxx. There was no doubt he earn'd his laureat pension. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 56 The laureat strains of Pindar.

B. sb.

1. = *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I. 197 Calliope... Which gae to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. 2 Cupid hath crown'd a new laureat. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ephist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's libellal Fautor!... Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. 1687 M. CUFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 109 The courtly laureat pays His quill-rent ode, his pepper corn of praise. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. 1825 KEBLE *Ocas. Papers* (1877) 102 The panegytrical strains of this greatest of laureates [Spenser]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* II. 20 Claudian... was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629½ Keble may be spoken of... as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court-panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the mere laureate of the Norman court. 1868 *Ibid.* II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. U.S. (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE *v.* 2 a.

1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commv.* III. vi. cii. 445 note, Mr. D. C. Gilman... mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate:—Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.* 1 a.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*. In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble. *Ibid.*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23s.

Laureate (lōrēt), *v. Obs. exc. Hist.* Pa. t. 7 (*Sc.*) laureat; pa. pple. 4-5 *lauriat*, 4-7 *laureat*(e), 5 *lawriate*, 6 *lawreat*. [f. L. *laureāt-us*: see *prec.* and -ATE §.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulius with his triumphe lauriat ful hve. 1430 *Lyoc. St. Margaret* 497 Of mariturdum that she toke the crown. Was lauret thurgh hir perfit suiffraunce. 1430-40... *Bochas* iii. xv. (1554) 83 b. Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twice laureate. c 1470 HENRYSON *Nor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxix. Esopo, that noble clerk, Ane poet worthie to be lawriate. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folys* (1874) II. 17 By his regyne is all Englonde lawreit. c 1530—1599 *Mirr. G. Manners* (1570) D j. Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt have palme, victory and mede. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of being laureat, as besides them, only triumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.].)

2. *spec.* a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophy, and was laureat in St. Andros. 1662 RAY *Thre Lit.* ii. 157 Most of the students here... wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it— that is, commence. 1695 SIBBALD *Antiquities* (1840) 129, I was a Basler and Magistral under Mr. William Tvedy, who laureat me July 1699. 1715 DAVES *Athen. Brit.* i. 23 He (R. Whittington) supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents... that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1729 PORE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks. 1886 X. 448 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others... whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. HARRISON *Oure Tounis Collage* iii. 63 In Aug^r 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated (lōrētēd), *pph. a.* [f. LAUREATE *v.* + -ED.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE *a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlanio*, a kind of long Imperial robe... that... triumph Generalis, laureated Poets... were wont to wear in Rome. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov. Before this, go many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE *a.*]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated bead really represents Jupiter Marmas. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clar.* No. 76 Vii. 62 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

Laureateship (lōrētē'shīp), *f. LAUREATE sb. + -SHIP.* a. The office of (poet) laureate.

1785 *Rolliad* i. (title) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureatship in the most flattering terms. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirteenth year of the laureatship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 563f Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epistle in Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureatship.

Laureation (lōrē'at-jōn). [f. LAUREATE v.: see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to England. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class choose Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* ii. 17 Being allowed only 166 Scots by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 marks from one of my brothers. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conferred to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I., constituted what may be held a distinct faculty,—a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 DYCE *Pref. to Skelton's Wks.* 11 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

Laurel (lōrēl), *sō.* 1. Forms: a. 4 lor(e), lor(e), 4-7 laurer(e), 5-7 lawrer(e), 5 laurear, -ier, lawrare, 6 lawryr, 7 lowrier, 6 4 laureal, 5 laurialle, -yel, lawrial, -ielle, (loryel, laral, -ielle), 5-6 lorel(l), 6-7 lau-, lawrell, 7 lawreall, 7-8 lawrel(l), (7 lowrell), 6-laurel. [ad. f. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor* = L. *laur-us*; the *l* forms arise from the common substitution of *l* for a second *r* in a word. Cf. mod. Sp. *laur*el. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see BAY *sō.* 1. Now rare exc. as in 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8235 He...planted tres þat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lor(e). c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 182 The victor palm, the laurer [i.e., lawrer, laurel] to deuyne. a. 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & wre y^e take. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vii. With y^e lawrer...They crowned ben. c. 1500 *Laurelet* 8 To my spreit was seen A birde, yat was as ony lawrare green. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 6 Vpon a blisful brenche of lawryr grene. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

b. c. 1350 [see *laurel-tree* in 6]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4961 A tre...Largior ben a lawrial & lengur withall. c. 1420 *Antres of Arth.* vi. By a laur(e)l he lay, vndur a lefe sale. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 23 b. Take...the leaves of Lorel or Baye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 CARR. SMITH *Virginia* i. 10 *Asopha*, a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 11 'Twin'd with the wreaths Parrasian laurs yield. 1808 SCOTT in *Biog. Notices* (1880) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

† b. The leaves of the same used medicinally. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Asbm. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Lavative. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv. Lauraceæ—Laurels. 1861. 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

a. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With lawrer crowned as a Conquerour. c. 1425 *Lydg. Assembly Gods* 791 Crowned with laurer as lord victorious. 1535 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A j/b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowl. 1604 J. WEBSTER *Ode in S. Harrison Archa Tri.* B. b. To every brow They did allow The liuing Laurer which begirt round Their rusty Helms.

b. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laurel þat byng bitwene tweie pilers. c. 1450 *Play Sacram.* 882 Gyff lawrell to that lord of myght. a. 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 SCOTT *Trienn.* iii. xxv. A crown did that fourth maiden bold, .. Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit. and fig.* a. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victory. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of martirs, foundid on holynes! 1609 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a lawrer, and sung his welcome.

b. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 207 The Oliue...was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 * A Virtue need never ask twice for her Lawrell. c. 1778 PRIOR *Ladle* 36 Fame flies after with a laurel. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 387 Still be is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any

contemporary. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero...grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit. and fig.* Also in *phr. to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels*: to bware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 Phœbus crowns all verses...with Laurels always grene. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 107 Prerogative of Age, Crowns, Scepters, Laurels. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. 111. 157 The Conquerors in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurels on their own heads. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Laurels. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 21 * They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1805 *Med. Jour.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels...of Jenner. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxvi. 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 MORLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 653 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. To Dr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1886 * HUGO CONWAY *Living or Dead* xxx, Rothwell...wrote one more book; then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds...Laurels, Cherry Laurel. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 378 Laurel, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. 1785 MARY W. ROUSSEAU'S *Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry...and also the Laurel. 1820 WORDSW. *To Ken. Dr. Wordsworth* i. The encircling laurels...Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The common laurel...was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal* Three i. v. A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

† b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see LAUREOLE).

1548 TURNER [see LAURV]. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* iii. xxxvi. 367 Laurel growth of the height of a foote and a halfe or more. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamedaphne.

c. With defining word: Alexandrian Laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*; American Dwarf or Mountain Laurel = KALMIA; Cherry Laurel (see sense 3 above); Copse Laurel = Spurge Laurel; Great Laurel, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); Japan Laurel = AUCUBA; Native Laurel (Tasmania), *Anopterus glandulosus*; Portugal Laurel, *Cerastus Lusitanica*; Seaside Laurel, *Xylophylla latifolia*; Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. For *Ground-Rose*, *Sheep-Laurel*, see the first member.

1611 COTGR., *Laureole*, spurge Laurell, little Laurell. 1736 [see 3]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*, Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*, Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*, Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. 1774 NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 GARDEN 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 292 *Native Laurel. *Mock Orange.

4. *Numism.* One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. LAUREATE *sō.* 3.

a. 1623 CAMDEN *Ann. Jas. I.* an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurels nomen statim inuenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxx. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quingue solidorum cum v. 1743 SNEELING *Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 224 Gold laurel James I. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -wreath; b. parasynthetic, as laurel-leaved adj.; c. objective, as laurel-bearing, -worthy adjs.; d. instrumental, as laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed adjs. Also laurel-like adj.

1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas's Judith* title-p. (1611), Binde your browes with *Laurel band. 1611 FLORIO, *Lavriero*, laurel-bearing. 1661 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of *Lorel or Baye berries. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 230 Laurel berries...are imported from the Straights. 1883 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 They that vaynquyshyd in battaylle were crowned wyth *laurier vovres. c. 1593 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) F. 2, Cat is the branch that might haue growne full straight, And burned is Apollos Laurel bough. 1550 LYNGESAY *Test. Spr. Meltrum* 138 Ilk Barroun beirand, in his hand, o bie, Ane *Lawrer branche, in signe of victorie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an Oliue-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xxiii. The blaze of sunset halos o'er the *laurel-brow'd. 1857 TRAFF *Comm. P.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or *Laurel-bush, to Jupiter. 1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* ii. ii. Conquerors thanked the Gods, with *laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*,

iv. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Oliue-Branch and *Lawrell Crowne. 1882 A. HARE in *Gd. Words* May 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1107 The *laurer crowned Phebus. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song Old Year* II. 25 Chant a roundelay over my *Laurel-deck'd bier. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a *laurel garland vpon his heade. 1607 F. MASON *Author. Ch. Ep.* Ded. 3 Who...decked their victorious heads with lawrell garlands. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For coe-tise of... *laurial leues whi oute eny fruyt. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of...perceley, saueyne, lore leues. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Laurel Leaves. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 379 *Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iii. 41 The *laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 233 Her [Italy] *laurel-locked...Caesars passing uninvoked. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace Odes* II. xv. 9 Dense *laurel-shade shall stop the rays of Summer. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the *laurel-shrubs. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* Wks. 186 I. 132 Beneath a flowering *laurel thicket lay Sordello. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Pat.* ii. i. In *Laurel-worthy rymes Her loue shall Liae vntill the end of times. 1721-22 ASHURST *Terraz Fil.* No. 10 (1754) 48 This...bard has...lampoond those, who fix'd the immortal *laurel-wreath vpon his brow. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xli. The true laurel-wreath which glory weaves I of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. 1898 SYMONDS *Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The *laurel-wreathed choir.

6. Special comb.: laurel-bay, † (a) = laurel-berry; (b) = Bay-laurel (sense 1); laurel-bottle, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; laurel-cherry = cherry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel water; † laurel-man, † a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; laurel-oil = oil of laurel, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); laurel-thyme = LAURUSTINUS; laurel-tree = sense 1; laurel-water *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak... *lore bayes nistad in oyle. 1813 SCOTT *Trienn.* iii. xxxix. Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown... Of the green laurel-bay. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a *laurel-bottle. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 339 *Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carlet* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations...Haters of True Protestants, *Lawren-men, Annists...and the like. 1838 T. TROUSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 *Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the *lauris nobilis*. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now...but few Flowers, except those of *Laurel-Time, or *Laurus Thyssus*. c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 2083 Vnder a louely *lorel tre in a grene place. c. 1415 *Lyoc. Temple of Glas* 151 Daphne vnto a laurer tre turned was. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxvii. 35 Flourishing...as doth the Laurel tree. 1731 MADDEN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of *Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter-plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence Laurelship = LAUREATESHIP.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

Laurel (lōrēl), *sō.* 2. A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon...that is to say...Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

† **Laurel**, a. *Obs.* [f. LAUREL *sō.* 1] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lymceodes...hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [Sic; but perh. mispr. for laurel-bearing; Amyot surnommé Portant laurier.] 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurel victory.

Laurel (lōrēl), v. [f. LAUREL *sō.* 1] *trans.* To wreath with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souilder* v. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawrell safe in thunder. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1683) 143 Laurel'd & rewarded. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtues's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurell'd. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Caesar was bald, and we laurell'd his defect. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Laurell'd with the stole victorious. 1867 F. M. FINCH *Ble & Gray in Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever when they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

Laurelled (lōrēld), *pp. a.* [f. LAUREL *sō.* 1 or v. + -ED.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. LAUREATE. † *Laurelled letters*: cf. LAUREATE A. c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* iii. i. The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Should bar me from forsaking this bad World. 1693... *Persius Sat.* (1697) 496 Th' Express is come With Laurell'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 379 From his oozy Bed, Boyn shall raise his Laurell'd Head. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 473 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 56 Liberty returns with laurell'd peace. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 471 Laurell'd rather than ex-

cellent in funeral eulogy. 1822 Worosw. *Sonn.*, *New Churches*, Laureled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built in the laurel'd rock. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laureled fasses and laureled wreaths. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Catholic Rect.*, (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laureled exile [Tasso].

† **Laurence**¹. *Obs.* In 5-6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

† 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was near nor he wend, For in an busk be lay, and lowrance baith. 1528 LYNESAY *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. doits, but reuth, the selyschep dounbryng.

Laurence², **Lawrence** (lɔˈrɛns). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Laurence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. *der faule Lenz* (Lenz=Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see GRIMM s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 FROUDE *Anonymous*, (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*; a proverbial saying for to be lazy, because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* II. 23 When.. the warm sun smiles And 'Laurence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Laurence. One would think that Laurence had got hold o'n.

Laurentian (lɔˈrɛnʃiən), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurentius* + *-an*.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-*sb.* in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. SWANSON *Geol. Rocks* II. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 DAWSON *Geol. of Lake* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada... is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole**, *Obs.* Also 4, 5 lauriol(e), lawryol. [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge laurel, *Daphne laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from LAUREL *sb.*) 1738 CHAUCER *Man's Pr.* 7. 123 Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetre. 1740 LYONS *Comm. Ours* 127 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweeter than citole. Unto virgines eternal lauriol. 17440 *Prompt. Parv.* 201 74 (Lauri)ol, herbe (lawriol K., lawryol S.), *laureola*. 1756 P. BURROUGHS *Alph. Philick* (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

Laurestinus, variant of LAUBUSTINUS.

† **Lauret**, *Obs.* [Corruption of LAUREATE.] = LAUREL *sb.* 1. 4. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lauric (lɔˈrɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* LAUREL + *-ic*.] *Lauric acid*, a white crystalline compound (C₁₅H₂₂O₂) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *Lauric aldehyde*, *ether*: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 FOWLER *Chem.* (ed. 11) 680 *Lauric acid* is insoluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Med. Min.* 680 (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyd C₁₅H₂₂O.

† **Lauricomous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lauricom-us*, f. *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + *-ous*.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauriferous**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *laurifer*, f. *laurus* laurel + *-ous*.] Laurel-bearing.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Laurigerous**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *lauriger*, f. *laurus* laurel + *-ger* bearing + *-ous*.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Laurin (lɔˈrɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* + *-in*.] A crystalline substance (C₂₂H₃₀O₃) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 910 The Laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurinum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

1490 *Laurine's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [ad. MS. oyle laurine]. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 145 Madifie hit so in oile laurine. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tac anoyement, þat yis y cleped agryppa, & oyle laurine.

Laurionite (lɔˈrɪɒnɪt). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 *Brit. Mus. Returns* 156.

Lauristinus, variant of LAUBUSTINUS.

Laurite (lɔˈrɪt). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. Laura Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. J. Sci.* XLII. 422. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite. From the platinum washings of Borneo.

† **Laurize**, *v. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *laur-us* (see LAUREL *sb.*) + *-ize*.] *trans.* To crown with laurel.

1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mount; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

Laurustine (lɔˈrɪstɪn). Also *erron.* 7 lauri-, 9 lauro-. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Bays, Laurustines. 1693 Dr. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Laurustines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. WHITE *Seiborn* ix. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

† **Laurustinus** (lɔˈrɪstɪnəs). Also 7-8 laurustinus, 9 *erron.* laures-, laurustinus. [a. mod. L. (orig. two words) *laurus tinus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tinus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January. Flowers in Prime. Prim-roses, Laurustinus, Mezerion. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., There are three sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Sec. 1. Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thicket laurustinus [he] drew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 3 Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. HARRY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3, 435 The Laurustines have been sore damaged.

† **Laury**, *Obs.* Also 4 lorrei, lorry, 5 lorey, 6 loury, lowrie, laurye, 7 laurew, 7 lary, -ie, 8 lowry. [f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as *sh.* for the tree itself.] = LAUREL *sb.* 1

a 140 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 577 26 *Dampnis*, a loreytre. *Ibid.* 592 4 *Laurus*, a loreytre. 1422 *iv. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv.* 245 Al the grene is faddid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olyues, and fewe othyr tren. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad L. B. Stewart* 67 Thi cristall helme with lawryd be crownyt.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 181 He wald not ressave the crown of lawre [v. *laurer*], to have the samyn deformit with the public doloure. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe Lauriel, Lorel, or Loury. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laury tree. 1598 FLORIO, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. 1681 COVILLY *Whigs Supplie*, (1753) 106 Turpentine and lare berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary, And purg'd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loury* or *Lowary*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Laus (e, lausen, obs. f. LOOSE a, LOSE v.

† **Laus tibi**, *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus, wyth a white floure, it is called of diverse whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadill. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadill in Greeke is called *Narkissos*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96.

Lauta, *laute*, obs. Sc. f. LEWTY.

† **Lautious**, *a. Obs.* rare. In 6 laucyouse. [Improper formation f. L. *laut-us* (see next) + *-ious*.] Luxurious. Hence *Lautiously adv.*

1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* cldiii. 53 With meates and drynkes lautiously dedid. *Ibid.* cldxxx. 93 This impediment [fatness] doth come of. laucyouse fedynge.

† **Lautitious**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + *-ous*.] Sumptuous.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Invitation* (1869) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Hellogabalus did eat.

† **Lautu** (laurtu). [Quichua *lantu* (Tschudi), *lantu* (Gonzalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828-32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

Lauwhen, obs. form of LAUGH v.

Lauwine (lɔˈwɪn, Ger. *lauwɪn*). Also lawine. [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Klinge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Nations melt .. and downward go, Like lawine loosend from the mountain's belt. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 389 Generally termed *lawines*, or sometimes *lawines*. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34, I see .. the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. NICHOL *Death Theistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lawine thunders.

Lause, obs. form of LAX, salmon.

Lauyst, obs. snperl. of Low a.

Lava (lɔˈvə). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v.), orig. 'a stream or gutter suddenly caused by rain' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.]

† 1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells .. near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose* Wks. 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 266 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquefied state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 BAYNEONE *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through very distinct lavas one under the other. 1826 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by 'lava-ash. *Ibid.* 638 The bed-rock of almost every 'lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1861 G. P. SCORPE *Volcanos* 23 The 'lava-capped mountain having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 *Geikie Text-bk. Geol.* III. 1. i. § 3. 246 A flat 'lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The 'lava-current .. may still be traced, by aid of the scoræ on its surface. 1811 PINKERTON *Petræol.* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment .. called 'lava flag. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous 'lava-flows. 1808 PLATYER *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, sparry or 'lava-like structure. 1876 *Geo. Elliot Dan. Der.* IV. lxxv. 294 The 'lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. 1888 SMITHSON *Dict. Trade*, 'Lava-millstone, hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andemach on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 77 The immense 'lava plain of San Gabriel. 1865 PHILLIPS *Leucon* iii. 83 Small 'lava-rills among them. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Macmillan's Life* (1896) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much-riven 'lava-sea. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 'Lava streaks, or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches .. are formed simply of two 'lava-streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These 'lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Diet. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 'Lava-ware, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. simulative (quasi-adj.).

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. ii, While thy lips are with lava kisses melting while they burn.

† **Lavabo** (lɔˈvəbɔ). [L. *lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavare* to wash.]

1. *Ecl.* a. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct. Angl. Gloss.* 232 *Lavabo*, the *secretia oratio* of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* I. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER *Marius* iv. xliii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediæval monasteries. b. A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.) 1883 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 47/1 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lavacre**, *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* lavachre. [ad. L. *lavacrum* bath, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v. 1.] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, e.g. *lavacre of regeneration, of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. LAYER *sb.* 2).

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1717 tr. *Frazier's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a Stream, where there is much Lavadero, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760-2 tr. *Juan A. Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these Lavaderos or mines in the province of Quito. 1799

1760 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose* Wks. 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 266 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquefied state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 BAYNEONE *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through very distinct lavas one under the other. 1826 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by 'lava-ash. *Ibid.* 638 The bed-rock of almost every 'lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1861 G. P. SCORPE *Volcanos* 23 The 'lava-capped mountain having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 *Geikie Text-bk. Geol.* III. 1. i. § 3. 246 A flat 'lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The 'lava-current .. may still be traced, by aid of the scoræ on its surface. 1811 PINKERTON *Petræol.* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment .. called 'lava flag. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous 'lava-flows. 1808 PLATYER *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, sparry or 'lava-like structure. 1876 *Geo. Elliot Dan. Der.* IV. lxxv. 294 The 'lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. 1888 SMITHSON *Dict. Trade*, 'Lava-millstone, hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andemach on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 77 The immense 'lava plain of San Gabriel. 1865 PHILLIPS *Leucon* iii. 83 Small 'lava-rills among them. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Macmillan's Life* (1896) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much-riven 'lava-sea. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 'Lava streaks, or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches .. are formed simply of two 'lava-streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These 'lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Diet. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 'Lava-ware, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. simulative (quasi-adj.).

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. ii, While thy lips are with lava kisses melting while they burn.

† **Lavabo** (lɔˈvəbɔ). [L. *lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavare* to wash.]

1. *Ecl.* a. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct. Angl. Gloss.* 232 *Lavabo*, the *secretia oratio* of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* I. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER *Marius* iv. xliii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

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W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavadores, together having 661 troughs.

Lavage (lævədʒ, f. lāvāʒ). [a. F. *lavage*, f. *laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec.* in *Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 MORISON *Phylorhaphy* 4 The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

Lavage, -aige, obs. forms of LAVISHA.

Lavalto, variant of LAVOLTA.

† **Lavament**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *lavamentum*, f. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVEMENT.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg.* 341/2 With cleane linnen... and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [fistulous guts]. *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsiccating Lavamentes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Herrings... undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

Lavand, obs. Sc. form of LAVENDER. *sb.* 2

Lavander, obs. form of LAVENDER.

Lavandrie, variant of LAVENDRY Obs.

|| **Lavage**. rare. [F. *lavage*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of AVALANCHE due to association with *laver* to wash.] = AVALANCHE.

1806 J. MONTGOMERY *Wanderer Switz.* III. xxxii. Like a Winter's weight of snow, When the huge Lavages break, Devastating all below.

Lavant (lævənt), *sb.* [?subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† **Lavant**, a. Obs. [a. F. *lavan*, pr. pp. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. 5. Birds... are... pulveratious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

Lavatio (lævə'ti:k), a. [f. LAV-A + -ATIO.] 1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I. *Lavatio*, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation (lævə'ti:ʃən). [ad. L. *lavationem*, n. of action f. *lavare* to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 HAKESWELL *Apol.* IV. i. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] chariot on the solemn day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* vii. Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezek.* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 SALA *Paris herself* (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their befeuled linen. 1894 GOSPEL *Illustr. Dict. Med.* *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water.

Hence **Lavatorial**, a., pertaining to lavation. 1897 HALLIWELL *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels... employed for lavatorial purposes were called washing-towels.

† **Lavative**. Obs. [f. L. *lavare* to wash + -ATIVE.] A draught to wash down food or medicine. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash down this rubbish. *Ibid.* III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations. It is hard to determine the particular hour.

Lavatorial (lævə'tō:riəl), a. [f. L. *lavatorialis*, f. *lavare* to wash + -AL.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 LADY LYTON *Chesley* (ed. 2) II. iv. 217 Three pair of cotton stockings... bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

Lavatory (lævə'tō:ri), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 lavatory, -ye, 6 lavatory, lavatorye, 4- lavatory. [ad. L. *lavatorium* a place for washing, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v.]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Ecll.* † (a) a piscina; (b) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 606 When he hab vesse he walke riht to Lavatorie per hit is diht For to wasche his hende. 1382 *Wyclif Exord.* xxx. 28 And thou shalt make a brasun lavatory with his foot to wasche with. 14... *Lvca.* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 135 When the preste gothe to the lavatory. 1412 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) to An awter and a lavatory accordaunce in the este end. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. ii. 163 Lavatories in alther side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried with the where, nyghte to the lavatory. 1538 *Inn. in Archael.* II. 72 Itm the lavatorye of tyne and lead. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* III. secl. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. iii. On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1856 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† b. *fig.* and in *fig.* phrases. Cf. LAVACRE, LAVER *sb.* 2

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. a 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 39/12 By hyss glorifyous passyone, bat blyssyde lavatory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b. As in the lavatory of grace thou mayst washe... by confession. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Funeral Mon.* 310 The laun-

torie of holy regeneration. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Ecll.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. LAVABO 1 a); † (b) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 4 W^t condicte that at the tyme of the Lavatorye everyche of theym treme theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for y^r soules following. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lavatory unto the missa est. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles... to hold the basin at the Lavatories. 1896 BRIGHTMAN *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss., *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. *gen.* The act of washing.

1620 SHILLTON *Quar.* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse... stood expecting what would become of this Lavatory.

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 They must be washed with wyne or wyth some other lavatorye. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) H iv b. Ye may minister the lavatorye that herafter ensueth. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 29 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [addition] such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a Laundry. 1845 W. SAUNDERS *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1860 *Luck of Ladysmide* II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense]. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washer-women were still beating the clothes.

6. = LAVADERO.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero*.

7. (See quot.)

185... *Archit. Dict.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid.

8. *attrib.*: † lavatory stone, a piscina.

1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 651, 1113^r spultes cum j lavatory stone

Lavatory (lævə'tō:ri), a. [ad. assumed L. **lavātorius*, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in WORCESTER *citing Month. Rev.* 1865 MERVALL *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxvi. 217 The latter... contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art... so snowy white is it.

† **Lavatrine**. Obs. rare^o. [ad. L. *lavatrīna*, f. *lavare* to wash; see LAVE v.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lavatrīna*, a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole to avoid water, a sinker.

† **Lavatrix**. Obs. rare^o. [assumed L. fem. (= L. *lōtrix*) of *lavator* one who washes, f. *lavare* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lavatur**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 lavatur. [ad. F. *lavatoire* LAVATORY.] = LAVATORY 1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With lavatur, lamp, with buke and mouny bell Thair Dreweideis thair synce did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inu. R. Wandr.* (1815) 58 Item, and gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† **Lavature**. Obs. [ad. L. type **lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtūra*), f. *lavare* to wash.] A lotion, a wash. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 72 A lavature [of mallows] represseth all tetters. *Ibid.* 170 The leaves boiled in rain water, together with the bark of the blacke fig-tree... do make a lavature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

Lave (læv), *sb.* 1 Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 lāf, 2 (to) lafon, 3 loave, 3-5 law(e), 4 laf(e), laffe, 4-7 laif, laiff(e), laife, -ff, 6 la(e)ve, 7 laiv, 4-lave. [OE. *lāf* = OFris. *lāva*, OLG. *lēva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba* = O-OTem. **laiths* str. fem.; for the further etymology see LEAVE v.] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. a. of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 86y (Parker MS.), *Sio laf wip bone here srip nam.* a 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints, Andreas* 987 *Syne* be lawe in par degre War to met set. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 306 The lave sone wnamyt war. a 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 446 With lordis of Scotland, leir, and the laif. a 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 175 All weildand God, resaw my petows spreit... amange the law! 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* v. II. 67 Quham follows all the laif in lyke manner. 1573 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the leue, thair wes bot lytill leif. 1664 FLADDEN F. I. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. My Peggy speaks as sweetly, To a' the lave I'm could. 1786 *Harst Rig* 45 Auld Rodney... didna loiter like the lave. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlv. 'Auld Mucklebackie's game w' the lave.' 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherly* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayerth has his sling at my paur bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

977 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt biþ la elles seo laf buton wyrrna mete. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Nis þis large relet? Nis þis muchel loave? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wiþ fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. a 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints, Paulus* 351 Paulus hed, þat þar wes hyd A-mange þe lafe, a hyrd has tane. 1427 Sc. *Acts Jar.* I (1814) II. 125 þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful and al playn power of al þe laif of þe schireffdom. a 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1206 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepit to him self þe laue. 1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Papsyugo* 825 Androw and Ihone did leif þair possessioun, Thair schippi, & nettis, lyynnes, and all the laue. 1583 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xlv. 224 Five hundredth merkis he to him gaue, And tuik in hand to pay the laue. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* x. Excepting some wha a' the lave will fear. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air v. Your every care and nick May whistle owre the lave o' it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. I'll pay the lave out o' the butter siller. 1865 G. MACDONALD A. *Forbes* 41 Jist help me out, au' lea the lave to me.

† c. in adij. phr. To lave = remaining, surviving.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Þa hi 7yt genaman þæs folces þe þær to lafe was... hund teontig þusenda. a 1275 *Scott. Hom.* 221 Þe nizon were, þe þær to lafon were. c 1205 LAV. 2853 Þa nas þær na mare i þan feite to laue.

Lave, *sb.* 2 rare. [f. LAVE v.] a. The sea.

b. The action of laving, wash.

1825 'BLACKMANTLE' (Westmacott) *Engl. Spy* (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave**, a. Obs. Also 7 loave, 7-8 corruptly leaf. [See LAVE v.] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1748 With laith leggis & lange & twa laue eres. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. But take especial care You button on your night-cap—Morica. After th' new fashion With his laue Eais without it. 1695 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the lave Ear.

b. *Comb.*: lave-ears, drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence lave-eared (corruptly leaf-eared) a., having 'lavc-ears'.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/45 Laue eared, *flaudus*. 1597 1st Pt. *Return Parnass.* I. 1. 345 Thow lave-eard ass, that loves dirt more than arts! 1607 MANIKHAN *Carval* VII. (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the laue-ears, or hanging eares. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 A large stricken grey Gelding... somewhat leaf-eard. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed... a strong bay Cart-Horse... very wide Lave-Eard. a 1720 GIBSON *Dict. Horae* viii. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

Lave (læv), v. 1 Now chiefly poet. Forms: 1 lafan, 2 lafan, 2-3 lafin, 7 Sc. lawe, 4- lave.

[Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—

(1) OE. had *lafan* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labōn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod.G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. *lavare* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It. *lavare*):—L. *lavare* = Gr. *louēiv*, f. OArayan root *lou- to wash (whence LATHER).]

1. *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr.) Þegn ungemete ill winedryhten his wætere gelafe. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 48 Lafa þin beafod mid do swa of swa þe þearf sy. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dauntly hands. 1637 MILTON *Lucyids* 175. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phaeacian virgins lave. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 381 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who... Bore with me in deffilement And from deffilement laved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lve. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xv. And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe, *lit.* and *fig.* 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii, Happy he that... unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current of the goddess laves. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake... Where the young cygnets lave.

† c. To lave a (=with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). Obs.

c 1205 LAV. 7489 He swone i þon fehte þat al he lauede aswote [c 1275 leperede a swote]. a 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*

Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 66 h, Lavender cotten, .. some call it .. Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 349. Lavender cotton, or garden Cyper, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernewood. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 37 Lavender-Cotton, .. Camomile, Lavender-tops .. of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427/1 As edging plants. .. Lavender Cotton.

Lavender-water. A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 *HYLL Art Garden*. (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbeck of glas .. into which put a little Lauender water & peper. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. a 1863 *THACKRAY Filib. Boodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 lavendrye, 5 -drey, 6 lavandrie. [ad. OF. *lavan-*, *laven-*, *f. lavandier* LAVENDER sb.] a. = LAUNDRY i; b. = LAUNDRY 2; c. = LAUNDRESS sb. i.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 182 panne will be some time Labory in a lavendrye. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xvii. 330 And Jauch hem in be lavandrie. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Office of Lavendrye, two yemen; .. and if there be a Queene in houshold, then there be women lavendries for the chambre, wardrobe, &c. 1567 [see LAVENDER sb.].

Lavendulan (lä'vendülän). *Min.* Also -ane. [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod. L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender-blue colour.

1844 *DANA Min.* 527 Lavendulan. .. Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 *NEVILL Catal. Min.* 144 Erythrite .. var. Lavendulane. 1892 *DANA Min.* 814 Lavendulan. .. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

Lavendulite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prcc. 1878 *Mineral. Mag.* II. 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

Lave net. [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM v.).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep .. working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Lave Net .. used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

Lavenite (lä'venait). *Min.* [Named by Brögger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Läven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1886 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* iii. XXXI. 230 Lavenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

Laventine (lä'ventin). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

Laver (lä'vei), sb.¹ Also i laber. [a. L. *laver*.] † 1. A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. *σιωρ*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man sion & oðrum naman laher nemneþ hyð cenned on wætm stowum. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 32 Sion otherwise called lauer was found in waters with a fat bushyryght vp with brode leues. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 255 The roots .. are as effectual in this case as green Lauer [*margin*, Water cresses].

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algæ, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. Purple laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Green laver, *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Sen-grasse. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactuca Marina* or Sea-Lettuce. 1766 *ANSTEV Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 *SIR J. C. ROSS Voy. S. Seas* II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

attrib. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. xv. 101 You don't get moor mutton with hot laver sauce every day.

Laver (lä'vei), sb.² Forms: 4-6 lavar, lavour (o, s. lavowre, lavro, lavyre, lawere, -owre, -orre, Sc. lavaro, 5-6 Sc. lavar, 6 Sc. lavar, lavar (o, dial. leyver), 5- lavar. [a. OF. *lavoir*, *laur*; -L. *lavatorium*; see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; *occas.* a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and houndes .. been assayed at diuerse stouedes, Bacyns, lauours, or that men hem be. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 156 þan kam I to þat cloister .. it was .. Wip lauours of fatun louelyche y-greithed. a 1400 *Oecumen* 1299 Lauer and basyn they go call. To wasche and arye. 1420 *E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also ij. hasciþnus, .. with ij. lauours. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 232 þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour, water hot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 2 That no merchant Strangier .. bryngie into this Realme .. Chafynge dishes hangynge lavers (etc.). 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 442 b/5 He wesseth his handes at the pscyne or lauer for this y^e no thynge of the Sacramente ne may abyde at his handes. 1487 *Will of Laurence* (Somerset Ho.). A water lauer for the syr. 1488 *Inv. R. Ward.* (1815) 10 Item a lare of silver ouergilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basin and

j lauer of laten. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* to Q. Mary 7 He gart deluyr to the said pure man .. ane goldin vattir lauer. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 31 A handhell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lauer. 1557-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro le lavers, Bd. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 514 Wash thy handes in a lauer, wherein is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth .. was a fair Lauer or Conditt. 1598 *FLORIO, Facile*, a basen to wash handes in, a lauer. 1605 *TIMME Querist.* i. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phœbus in the same lauer. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 *Pope Odys.* i. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver lauer, of capacious size. *Ibid.* iii. 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full lauer o'er their hands to pour. 1864 *TVSSEN Ch. Belts of Sussex* 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render *Vulg. labrum*, Heb. כִּיּוּר *kiyyor*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon.

1535 *COVERABLE Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer .. to wash. — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the right hand towards the south. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* 166 The lauer .. was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1860 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and lauer.

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainm.* E 3 h, Some prettie distance from them an artificial Lauer or Fount was erected. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan. Many stately fountains .. casting water into antij lavers. 1664 *PERSY Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great lauer of water in the middle. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Laver*, a Pond or washing place. 1825 *LONGP. Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full lauer, pours the white cascade.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρὸν παλιγγενεσίας Tit. iii. 5. cf. LAVACRE.

1340 *AYENB.* 162 Pet oþer þing is zoþe ascriþe þet is þet lauer huer he him self oþe wesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke theinne hit sheweth that he hath this lauure desalwid. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism*. This holmesome lauer of regeneration. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalyps* 29 Seeyng that Baptime is called the Lauer of newe birth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fountaine opened to the house of Dauid for Sinne and Vndeaneesse, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 59 At whose hands he receiued the lauer of baptisme. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* a Baptism is the Lave of Regeneration. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Wks.* (1835) I. 115 No other lauer can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 *KEMBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† 3. A process or mode of abntion. *Obs.*

1671 L. ADOONSON *W. Barbary* vii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and .. the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavers. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1797 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotred gore. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* i. Pet. ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin. 4. *attrib.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Schedule s.v. Brass, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j s. iv d.

Laver, sb.³ *Her.* [? For **lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Laversedge*): see LEVER, iris-plant.] A coultur or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter*.

1828-40 in BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* i. (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v. *Plough*, Argent, a chevroon between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable.—*Laversedge*, co. Chester.

† **Laver**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. ? = BLABBER a.

1558 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. [v.] 75 Let his [the bound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Nature workmanship.

† **Laver**, v. *Obs.* [f. LAYERSB. 2] *intr.* To bathe. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Buxtons well.

Laver, obs. form of LATHER v.

Laverack, -cok, -ok(k, -ok(ko: see LARK sb.¹)

Laverd, obs. form of LORD.

Lavic (lä'vik), a. [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. F. *lavique*.] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *For. Q. Rev.* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavidian**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. *Visanan, vidnan*, a sand lance or sand eel' (*West Cornw. Gloss.*)] A fish of some kind.

1666 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydrnan.

Laving (lä'vig), vbl. sb. [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. LAVE¹ in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, laving-bowl, a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. FANNANE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Leland Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strengthe of the streameastoned them strong. In labor and laving moche money was lore. 1484-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 649, vij laving bollez. 1611 *FLORIO, Lavatura*, a washlog, a laving.

Laving (lä'vin), ppl. a. [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 266 þe mukel lauande logbe to þe lyfte rered. 13.. *S. Erkenwode* 324 in *Horstn. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He .. to þe tounbe loyde, To þe liche þer hit

lay with lauande teres. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 5 lavas, 6 lavess (o, lavasse, lavish. [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. *Phr.* to make lavish.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne euylle. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullyes Offices* (1510) ii. 101 The other large lauas is appropriated as to flatterers of the common people. 1458 *UDALL Erasim. Par. Luce* vii. 86 h, Dooest thou see this woman .. making lauasse of hir precious perfumed oyncemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but lue in fasting. 1583 *STURGES Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 40 If euerie brooker would deale thus such lauish of stolen goods, as they do. 1589 *NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The sweete societie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* xiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answer and make accompt for the lavess and misspending of your maysters goods.

Lavish (lä'vis), a. Forms: 5-6 lavas, lavage, 6 lavos, laveis, laveage, Sc. lawage, lavash, 6-lavish. [f. LAVISH sb.]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; esp. in phrase *lavish of* (one's) tongue. Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 *ELIZ. CRESS SURREY in Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 393 They have not ben of that disposicion to be lavas of their tungs, when they had more cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in al other thing so light and laues of theyr tong .. yet finde we neuer .. cause giuen of complaint, through .. secretes vitred .. by the confessor. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow be', he said, 'for 3our speiking so proude, Or lichte langage bayth lawage and loudie .. That I dar nocht to myr purposis proceed'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* i. 1. 25 Th' exsessive loue I heare vnto your Grace, Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 *TRAUERNE Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 *ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* ii. li. 761 I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 *CRABBE Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† b. Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impunctious; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* i. h. 57 Curling his lauish spirit. 1634 *MILTON Comm.* 465 When lust .. by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* iii. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawfull Recreations.

† c. Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.* 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* 252 If .. I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. *Const. of. in.* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, prodigum. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so lauais, the stocke begynth to droope. 1548-67 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.* *Discipatrica*, lauge woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 21 Lauisher than their goods will beare. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth doth yeeld you plectuously most leste foods, &c. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 240 Let you be careful in keeping .. or to prodigall and lavash in wasting them. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. li. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. 5 To the libellal harted man .. by the judgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *Fear Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 262 I ever feard that my courageous brother .. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* ii. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish wasting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vii. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* i. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) IV. 482 I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. 3-97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were .. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius .. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicates. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. 2. 124 Let her haue needfull but not lauish meanes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and bearded Grain. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Young Wks.* IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1837 *TENNISON Eleanor* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883-4 *O'DONOVAN Story Merv* ii. 26 He wore a silk tunic .. with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat: Rank, overgrown. c 1730 *POYNTER Moss. Gloss.* in *N. & Q. Ser.* vi. VIII. 45 *Lavage*, rank. 1842 *PULMAN Sketches* (1871) 111 The grass

is 100 lavidge. 1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life Gloss*, *Lavish*, rank. 'Thai wheat is lavish.'

Lavish (læ'vɪʃ), *v.* Also 6 *lavasse*. [f. LAVISH *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lavish. †*a.* To be profuse in expense; to plunge into (excess). Also to *lavish it*. *Obs.* b. To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. *Obs.* c. Of rain: To pour along in torrents. *rare*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 He, fearing the Female to lavish and to be no sparer of such vittuals as they have . . . stenteth the Female. 1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Lavish*, to spend extraordinarily. 1614 D. DYKE *Alst. Self-deceiving* xlii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may luxuriously lavish it, but only live of the altar. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* 69 You lavish when you talke of 400. yeares after. For I have prooved vnto you already, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 217 S. Aug. in commendmg him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was . . . *lavisti nominis* [etc.]. 1642 J. BALL *Ans. Cane* t. 54 You magni somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* f. 162 His Father dying soon . . . he . . . lavishes into Excesses not approved of. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. iii. (1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. *trans.* To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away*, *out*. *Const. in, on or upon*, rarely *to*.

a. with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmus' Apophth.* 135 Those persons, who of a youtousness deal prodigally lauesse out and waste their substance, vpon cookes, or reuellers [etc.]. 1592 *Nobdy & Smech*, in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1873) i. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures in masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 6 They lavish gold out of the bagge. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Prince*, (1659) 49 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. 220 That he might . . . lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth . . . of three Nations. 1713 AINSWORTH *Cato* ii. i. We lavish d at our deaths the blood of thousands. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) i. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 li. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments . . . have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4. i. ix. 92 'Twas a pity brave men should be lavished away. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* li. 156 The children . . . lavish all their holiday money in toys. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glenn*, 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

1581 SIOENEY *Apol. Poetrie* 67 But I have lavished out too many words of this play matter. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* v. 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night They lewdly lavish in the Kings delight. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxiv. (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them. 1653 *tr. Hales' Dissert. de pae* iv. 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts . . . on men depraved with so many errors. 1672 DRYDEN *Conj. Grananda* t. i. Ev'ry Life You lavish thus in this intestine Strife. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 i. 100 Lavishing your favours. 1763 W. HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 His good nature . . . was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. 1765 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxi. To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. 1845 FORD *Haudik. Spain* i. 30 [Nature] lavishes . . . her fairest charms where most unmeet. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* ii. viii. 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) ii. 400 The blind force of instinctive life . . . Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr. Carlyle.

Hence **Lavisher**, one who lavishes.

1611 COTGR. *Gaspiller*, a spend-all, . . . lavisher. a 1619 FORTHBY *Alchem.* ii. l. 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lavisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings. 1634 SIR M. SANDOVS *Ess.* 209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voyagers, Live so thrifly, as to pay their debts in their life time.

Lavishing (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* LAVISH.

1573 BARET *Adv.* l. 127 Lavishing or wastfull ryol. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* ii. lxxxi. (1591) 101 A man . . . firme against these lavishings to soldiers. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 These . . . sacrifices, and lavishings of money, are . . . to be attempted for not one single good. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* iii. l. (1874) 317 Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection.

Lavishing (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING 2.] That lavishes; extravagant; †given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. iv. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lavishing toong. 1650 HOWELL *Lett. Prov.* Let. of Advice, Be wary of too costly and lavishing a Wife.

Hence **Lavishly** *adv.*

a 1855 AB. SANDOVS *Serm.* xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie . . . not lavishly to waste or spoile their goods; but [etc.]. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem*, *Sinner Saved* (1836) 71 To those that sinned not lavishly. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 281 It was . . . a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishly.

Lavishly (læ'vɪʃli), *adv.* [f. LAVISH *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lavish manner.

1571 GOLOINE *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 13 They lauihly [L. *suiliter*] force vpon God what ouer comes at their lunges ende. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 421 They could not but be greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lavishly to vse the things prohibited. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 57 Some about him have too lauihly Wrested his meaning and Authority. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* ii. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* (1804) i. 29 Whether or no the man, who has praised

him so lavishly, be himself deserving of praise. 1843 GALLING *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) i. p. xxvii. They shed blood lavishly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro* M. 207 No praise of mine . . . however lavishly it was squandered—could possibly raise you in your own esteem. 1857 FREEMAN *Norw. Cont.* (1876) ii. vii. 33 If they took with one hand [they] gave lavishly with the other.

Lavishment (læ'vɪʃmənt), *n.* Now *rare*. [f. LAVISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of lavishing.

1630 LORO *Hist. Banians* 44 Yet given to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 273 This . . . might . . . remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. 1711 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* (1737) 111. Misc. iii. ii. 172 Let us suppose him . . . without any apparent Luxury or Lavishment in his Manners. 1824 CARY *Dante, Hell* xi. 47 Whoe'er . . . In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 311 To feel . . . That hope, nor love, nor fear . . . Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (læ'vɪʃnəs), [f. LAVISH *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. Absence of restraint, recklessness. *Obs.* c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 143 And [Esau] shewde how he wolde punissh his sone Jacon for the laueshness of his body. 1553 BERNET *tr. Q. Curtius* iv. 45 b, Punishing with losse of lict, the laveness of the lounge. 1555 EDOES *Decades* 72 *marc.* Hurt of laushnesses of the 1055. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gift. Exemp.* ii. Ad. Sec. xii. 57 Less as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishness of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 12 Riches . . . First got with guile. . . And after spent with pride and Lavishness. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenoph.*, *Comp. Rom. & Mod. Wars* 3, Let it might be consumed by their Cabin-mates in laushness and idle expences. 1653 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 95 My fourth lavishness gave to his servant two Jacobines. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 2 13 They scatter with a kind of wild despatch and affected lavishness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. The Lavishness of pride. 1859 K. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 23 The wondrous lavishness of Nature. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5, 389 'The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

Lavolta (læ'vɔltə), *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6-7 *lavalto*, -olto, *levalto*, -olto, (7 *lovalto*), *anglicized* *lavolt*, 6-*lavolta*. [f. *It. la te + volta* turn.] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

[1584 R. SCOR *Discon. Witche* iii. li. 42 These . . . night-dancing rites brought out of Italie into France that dance which is called *La volta*.] c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. (1630) D. 4. And draw the Dolphins to thy lovely Eyes. To dance Laulots in the purple streames. 1599 MARSTON *Scio. Villanie* ii. *Ad. rithum* 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words . . . And daunce Leualotes in my poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 47 Behold the sunne-beames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Laulotes on the liquid floare. 1603 J. DAVIES *Alkrocosmos* (Grosart. 04/1 In Matheines, Lavolts, and Burgamasks. 1627 B. JONSON *Chloridia* 16301 B. 11. Ion. . . does nothing but cut caprols. . . and leades Laulots with the Lamiae. 1627-77 FLETCHER *Resolves* t. xlii. 21 Mortality . . . checks us in the frisks and levalotes of our dancing. 1671 CROWE *Yallous* v. 49 His soul shall dance Levalotes in the aire at the Queens wedding. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* f. p. 128 The busy Apes . . . made strange Levalotes with their hanging Bats from one Bough to another. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* iii. xiv. 237 He first danced round her several times. . . and executed his old lavolta of delight.

†**Lavolta**, *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* In 6 *lavalto*, *anglicized* 6 *lavalt*, 9 *lavolt*. [f. *prec. sb.*] *intr.* To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 19 b, The legs . . . they leapt, they daunced, and I leualted to the Vials of vanitie. 1599 - *Leuten Stiffe* 36 Do but marke him on your wallies . . . how he sallies & lavalots. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* 11. 65 Like spark from fire lavolting through the dance.

†**Lavolteteer**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LAVOLTA *sb.* + -EER, †after *charlotier*.] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* iii. i. A lavolteteere, a saltatory; a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Lavrock, variant of LARK.

Lavrovite (læ'vrɔvɪt). *Min.* Also *lavrofite*. [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von Lavrov; see -ITE.] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 216 Lavrovite . . . is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. 1879 *Amer. Trnt. Soc. Ser.* ii. 172 Lavrovite (Lavrowite) has been . . . shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

Lavy (læ'vi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the guillemot.

1608 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 18 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy. *Ibid.* 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) ii. 410. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1769 in *Savita Sailor's Wordbk.*

Law (lɔ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *laga* (oblique cases *lage*, nom. and acc. pl. *lage*, once *lagari*; in comb. *lah* -), 2 *lagwe* *lage*, 2-5 *lagje*, 3 *Layamon* 130, 130w, 3 *laha*, 3-5 *laghe*, 6-7 *lagu*, 6 *lawe*, 8 *lawe*, 4 *lach* (t, laght, (lake), lauh, 4, 6 *Sc. la*, *lawch*, 5 *Sc. laucht*, laue, laugh, 5-9 *Sc. lauch*, 5 - *law*. [Late OE. (c 1000) *lagu* str. fem. (pl. *lagu* -), a prehistoric ON. **lagu* (= -Ocel. *lge*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing. the word meant in OE. 'something laid or fixed' (specific senses being, e.g. 'layer, stratum', 'share in an undertaking', 'partnership', 'fixed or market

price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ON. it form became (as in OE.) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. *lagh* neut. sing. and pl., law, Sw. *lag*, pl. *lagar*, Da. *lov*. The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS. *lagu* neut. (in the compounds *aldar-lagu* pl. destined length of life, *or-lag* fate, war); -O^{te} *lagom*, f. root **lag* -; -O^{te} *lagh* -; **lagh* -; see LAY, LIE *vb*. The Lat. *leg-*, *lex* is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root **leg-* of *legere* to gather, read, *λέγειν* to gather, say); but in many other langs. the word for 'law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf., e.g. Eng. *DOOR*, Gr. *θεύς*, *θεός*, L. *statutum*, G. *gesetz*. The native word in OE. was *æ*: see *Æ*. As *law* is the usual Eng. rendering of L. *lex*, and to some extent of L. *jus*, and of Gr. *νόμος*, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.]

1. A rule of conduct imposed by authority. **Human law*.

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually *the law*.) †Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing., this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

a 1000 *Lawe of Ethelred* vi. c. 37 (Schmid) gif he hine laðian willa . . . do ðæt he ðam deopstan aðe . . . on Engla laze, and on Denra laze, he ðam he heora lazu si. *tr.* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1064 (Laud MS.) He niwale ðæt Cutes laze. 1205 *Law* 6305 *Pa* maked hec a lare, and laide æon hat drede. a 1300 *Cursor* 11. 10790 *Pe* wick þat hald þe lau for leode. c 1400 WYNTON *Chron.* iv. vii 674 [He] gowerned wyth his lauch the land. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 247 All offices had by dower . . . to be confiscated and spent to the use and custome of the law. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. F.* iv. i. 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impigne you as you do proceed. 1662 Bk. *Comm. Prayer* Pref. Invoyned by the Lawe of the Land. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. v. But he was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's ruin. 1764 GOLOS. *Trav.* 366 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1785 FALCONER *Philos. Wks.* 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *March. Strike* i. 20 Had we not our combinations, when combination was against the law? 1856 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America; it is governed by the law of that country.

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of which it consists.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh me his garden. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. F.* iv. iv. 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1628 SIR J. ELIOT *Speech* *Park*, in *Forster Life* II. 124 The law desires to every man his own. 1708 *Young Love* *Am.* 1 (1757) 80 When the Law shows her teeth, but dares not bite. 1754 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 228 'The law is wiser than calal or interest. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* li. 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, 'the law is a ass - a idiot.'

c. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. *The law of the Medes and Persians*, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis. 1564 *tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* xi. 129 b, It is an olde Prouerbe . . . Lawe and Country. For every region hath certain customes of their owne, which cannot easely be changed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. xvii*, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch. 1853 'C. Bee' *Verdant Green* t. ii. His word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home. 1884 RIOR HAGGARD *Dawn* xxv. Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

†d. What the law awards; what is due according to law. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. li. 275 Wel said the King Melyodas, and therfor shal ye have the lawe. And soo she was dampned. to be brent. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humfreyes doome.

e. *To wage one's law*, *Wager of law*: see WAGE *v.*, WAGER *sb.*

2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only *pl.* The plural has often a collective sense (after L. *juris*, *leges*) approaching sense 1.

a 1023 WULSTAN *Horn*, (1883) 275 Rade ge nu forð lazan gode fyrdor. 311. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He lægde laga . . . ðæt swa hwa swa sloze beort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendan. c 1205 *Law* 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6342 William bastard . . . luper lawes made ym. c 1300 *Cursor* 11. 12115 Of your lawes i am vnto For erthli fader lah i nan. c 1320 *Str. Trist.* 904 Two sere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 To swik lauis & to swille maneris schuld ilk luge obey. c 1460 *Forreus* *Abs.* & *Lim.* Mon. ii. (1889) 112 Therefore it is that þe lawes seyn, quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 28 That all the lawis at not sett by ane bene. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7 b, He said that the lawes of the realm were in his head. 1560 DUNS. *tr. Sicland's Comm.* 382 b, Such things as were decreed in the counsel in law. 1615 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 11. 334 His faults lie open to the law. 1637 *Decree* *St. Cham.* 3 f. 3 in *Milton's Arch.* (Arb.) To that Bookes concerning the special allowance of the Realm shall be printed by the special allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com.* *Law* 8

(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Sovereign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 *CHILD DISE. Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country has made them slaves. 1775 *BURNET Own Time* (1734) 11. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to Death for any Crime whatsoever. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pres.* 1. iii. And other idle Laws and Un-laws. 1856 *KNIGHT Pop. Hist. Eng.* 1. xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

b. Proverbs.

1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXVI. v. Wronge lawes maketh shottegouernaunce. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here toke place: New Lodes, new lawes. 1578 *TINNE Calaine on Gen.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* viii. 'New lords new laws', as the saying is.

3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has (or knows) no law*.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if he bi-cop bið 3emeles, and þet folc biutan steore eft butan lase. 1250 *Ten Abuses* in O. E. Misc. 184 Lund wið-ute lase [i.e. law]. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thriddle Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. 1555 *RIDLEY Lament. Ch.* (1566) Div. The latter reason... includeth a necessitie which, after the common sayinge, hath no lawe. 1601 *MANSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 68 Poore and neede bath no law. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Tract.* xvi. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xvii. Her father could not do otherwise. Necessity has no law. 1881 in T. W. Reid *Life W. E. Forster* (1888) 11. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant... in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see *COURT* *sb.* 11. (b) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14. *Sir Beues* 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Quod resoum, 'in age of .xx. 3eer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 *FLORIO, Lectio*, lawfull, good in law. 1635 *SIBBES Soul's Conf.* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legal justice. 1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* Pref. He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 111. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be, The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 1. 114 A person having an estate... by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces... has never been recognised in England by law. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 188 The intellect... judges law as well as fact. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* vi. xxiii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 *HINSDALE Garfield & Educ.* 11. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1891 *LAW Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † *In law* (of wedlock): lawfully married. IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † *law's father*, † *father in the law*, rarely used for † *father-in-law*; so also † *mother of law*.

[Cf. 16th c. *P. pere en loi de mariage* (Godef.). 1230 *Hall Meid.* 21 þis is tenne hare song þat beom ilahe of wedlac. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in lase he bire nam. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 154 Ionat Barbour, his moder of law. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon* 1st *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 301 b. The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his Father in the lawe. 1593 *Q. Eliz. Boeth.* 1. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fath^r Symmacus... defendes vs from all suspicion of this crime. (1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* 111. iv. 1. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in loue their Mother. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my loving Father.)

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. To give (the) law (to): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † upon (another). † To have (the) law to do something: to be commanded † Law will I: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawi to be to leggen lahe upon me. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had he vagon to kepe to his eldefader shepe þat was þe prest of madian. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Paulus) 202 To three knyghtis þane wes i. tawcht, þat hym to sla son has lacht. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Kn.'s T.* 306 Who shal saye a louere any lawe? c. 1564 *Becon's Catech.* Wks. 1564 1. 495 To conuince them, not with fyre & fagot... or with lawe will I. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces... to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* li. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 *SWIFT Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1727) 1. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words... borrowed..

from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapi'st's Hist. Eng.* (1743) 11. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon* i. For a time... Mr. Barry gave him law at Castle Brady. 1866 *CONINGTON Æneid* v. 1331 He win gives law, your toil is vain. *predicatively*. 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 66 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* 1. ii. Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, the *law of banking*, of *evidence*, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see *CASE* *sb.*), etc. (The Canon Law: see *CANON* 1 b. See also *CIVIL LAW*, *COMMON LAW*. *Martial law*: see *MARTIAL*.)

b. Both laws [after med. L. (*doctor*, etc.) *utriusque juris*]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577-87 *HOLMESHED Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both laws. 1808 *SCOTT Mem. in Lockhart* i. We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law, the law of nations*, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see *MUNICIPAL*).

The term *law of nations* (L. *jus gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c; see *SHAKS. Hen. V.* 11. iv. 80 and *Troil.* 11. ii. 184). The transition to the mod. sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 229 He was an officer of armies (to whom credit, by the law of all nations, ought to be given). 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* 1. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. c. 1651 *Hobbes Rhet.* (1681) 139 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. States Russia* 11. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules... established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10 Between municipal law... and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1866 *LORD RUSSELL*, or *KILLOWEN in Law Quart. Rev.* XII. 373 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law'. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 *JUSTICE GRAY in U.S. Rep.* clxxxv. 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to *EQUITY*.

1591 *LANBARDE Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of moere Law, he must... reserve to himselfe... a certaine sovaigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law. 1745-1765 [see *EQUITY* 4]. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 460 He would give law and equity, and not pronounce upon law and equity. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* lxii. Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also good or bad law.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 1790 *WOTCOT (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes* vi. What's sound at Hippocrate, the Poet's Spa, Is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 *L.D. COLERIDGE to Law Times* Rep. LXV. 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Usually the law.) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman) toward the law.

1340 *HAMMOLE Pr. Const.* 5942 Men of laghe [er halden]... to travayle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 309 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prolog.* Intro. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis þel us a tale anon'. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 8 Ther may no man of laghe helpe with no quantye. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* 11. (Arb.) 128 Every man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 *DUNS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 *B. Gooze*

Eglogs (Arb.) 75 Lawe gynes the gayne, and Physycke fyls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. 141 iij, Our Soueraine Lady seeing the Lawis... to be for the maist part unknowin, bot to the lugeis, and men of Law. 1592 *GREENE Art Comyn Catch.* 111. 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entering in... and a country Clyent going with him. c. 1780 *COWPER Jackdaw* v. The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physick, law. *Mud.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

b. Legal knowledge; legal acquisitions.

1630 *BR. BEDELL in Usher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sense, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 These made the Chantry, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* iii. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases to go to (the) law, to have or take the law of or on (a person), † to call (a person) unto the Law, † to draw into laws. *Hencoccos* used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † The day of law: the day of trial.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 224 The crosss Capone... Was officiale... that the law leidis In causis consistoriale. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 79 Sum byndand the law layis land in wic. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Yarranton* 1. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, according to their desertis. 1526 *TINOCLE 1 Cor.* vi. 1 Howe dare one of you... goo to lawe vnder the wicket? 1535 *COVERSOLE Provi.* xxv. 8 Be not haistie to go to the lawe. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 You being a pleader at law, Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now. 1566 *T. RANDOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 11. 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynst the iiii Bourgois men of this towne is lyke to holde. 1573 *L. LOIO Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 *SPENSER State Irek.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not... possible to drawe him into lawes... it is hard for everye trybling dett... to be driven to lawe. c. 1630 *RISDON Surv.* *Deton* § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No 122 ¶ 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubose, with whom he broke and went to law. 1780 *NEUGATE Cat.* V. 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 *PAINE Writ.* (1895) 111. 239 A sharper... may find a way... to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent* Gloss. 24 'I'll have the law of you, so I will!' — is the saying of an Engli-hman who expects justice. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* 1. v. p. 11 The hangerson of the law. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a backney-coachman down stairs... vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vi. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian* at H. 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. *transf.* To take the law into one's own hands: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. To have the law in one's own hands: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in their own hands.

c. *Hatfield law, Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: ? punningly for a thrashing. Cf. *LYNCH LAW*.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 356 But heere he thought... to call vs Theeues, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford. 1589 *Hay and Work* A iij. Non would be so groused as to gather that I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. c. 1641 *WENTWORTH Let. to Ld. Mountmorris* in N. & Q. 5th Ser. IV. 16 Hatfield lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I say already hangd, and now we cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* 11. No. 3 5/2 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

** Divine law.

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with *a*, *the*, and *pl.*) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So God's (Christ's law), the law of God. a. 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes lase healdan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we Godes lase. c. 1205 *LAY. 14803* He... tahte þan folke godes lase. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in O. E. *Alisc.* 56 Seoppe in alle londes he eoden vor to prechen, and... godes lawe techen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2690 Ful wel þis lagh sal he yeme. c. 1320 *Scot. Cy Warw.* 38 A good man... þat liuede al in godes lawe. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To þis ende shulden clerkes travelen for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom.* vii. 25, I my self by resoun of the soule serve to the lawe of God. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Law of Godde. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 11. 1857 Crystes servent and yower to be, & be lawe of hym ever to fulfill. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 246 To be observed by christen men, as... consonant to the law of God. 1683 *TRAYN Way to Health* xix. (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and His Innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occas.* the Scriptures themselves. c. 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si zerad æfteron þam cumen seo godcunde lase. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse worlde [sc. the age before Moses] nas na lase, ne na larpeu. a. 1300 *E. E. Præter* i. 2 Bot in lagh ofe laured his wille be ai, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 *Good &*

in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1783 *Chambers's Cycl.*, *Kepler's Laws*, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 443 *Kepler's Laws*. 1833 *Herschel's Astron. Index*, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 *Whewell's Induct. Sci.* I. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

(b) Physics.

Avogadro's law, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. Boyle's law, the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. Charles's law, the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746-1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by 1/273 of its amount at zero. Dulong and Petit's law, the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1866 MAXWELL *Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 ATKINSON *Gaioli's Physics* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotti. Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotti's. *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *tr. Wurtz's Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules. 1884 DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 223 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

(c) Philology.

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2nd ed. of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became media in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original media became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' (supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and media in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. Verner's law, discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *z* which according to the 'law' results from *s*, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. Grassmann's law, published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 SWEET in *Academy* 9 Feb. 123/2 Verner's law [explained].

(d) Pol. Econ.

Gresham's law, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i.e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 MACLEOD *Econ. Pol. Econ.* 477 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 MOZLEV *Mirac.* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 DR. ARGVILL *Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. i. 1. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence... among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. Math. The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. Sport. An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases to *get, give, have (fair) law (of)*.

1600 R. WHYTE in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 91 Hir Grace... sawe sixteen huckes [all baying fayre lawe] pulled downe with greyhounds, in a laund. 1667 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 82 That the foremost getting his law of the hind-most, do win the wager. 1611 — *Country Content.* i. vii. (1668) 43 That the fewster shall give the Hare twelve score Lawe, he loose the Greyhounds. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. v. 7 So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 40/1 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. 1. 22 The silly Hare... Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions,

they gave him, by their watches, law... for twenty minutes. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1829 J. R. BUST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1851 WHYTE *Melville Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 82 The fox... having obtained... a little law of its pursuers, takes advantage of the lull to slip away. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicester* 312 The pack were now together... the fox had gained but little law.

b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xi. (1840) 236 Merchants show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas... I can't give you greater law. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* p. 594 I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemers.

V. attrib. and Comb.

21. Simple attributive. a. Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, faculty, language, learning, library, lore, pedant, point, school, student, tractate, vocable, word*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, gentleman, list, person, solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in *law-bar, case, charges, chicanery, costs, court, fight, quirk, reports, sale, suitor, writings*; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, curse, work, worker*.

1818 CONUETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all 'Law-authorities'. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. Ixiii. 302 At Westminster's 'Law-Barres'. 1710 TAILOR *No. 190* p. 3 No one would offer to put a 'Law-Case to me'. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 'The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet'. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlii. Wks. 1872-5 I. 271 Your 'law-charges here amount not to gli. 1819 *Hermist in London* II. 125 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* iv. Wks. IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked 'law-chicanery'. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 325 Hee durst set up a 'Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Camp'. 1763-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification... is a term taken from the law-courts. 1898 M. AMER. *Rev.* CXXXV. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* II. 168 The term of the 'Law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 GLOUCE *De Morum* xx. (1617) 345 'Lawcraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 SOUTHERN in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1785 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* II. i. iii. 177 Through a full effect of the law-curse to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 CARRIV *Huarts' Exam.* Wits XI. (1596) 154 In the 'law-faculty every law containeth a several particular case. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc. xxi. He could not fight for his inheritance... unless indeed it were a 'law-fight in the courts. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. If you 'law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 43 'Law-learning, with fall'ood for the basis of it. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Nev.* 18 Rem. (1829) 179 With... a very large 'law library to refer to. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* x. Almanacs, diaries, and 'law-lists. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The... chaos of 'law-lore from which we wished to be emancipated. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere 'law-pedant it is! 1819 'Law-persons [see *law-charges* above]. 1819 SCOTT in *Biog. Notices* II. (1880) 385 If a 'lawpoint were submitted to him. 1669 DEACY *Chr. Piety* vi. 10 Solicitous... to leave nothing to the mercy of a 'law-quirk. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Eng. Seignior* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his 'law-sales. 1738 MARRBURTON *Dir. Legal.* I. 431 That known Story of two 'Law-Solicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 817 The next call was upon S—, a young 'law-student. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. of Buchham.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 160 We did not, as 'law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the 'law system of the two countries. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* v. 45 To which and other 'Law-tractats (I refer the more Lawyerie mooting of this point. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of 'Law-vocables. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodum* is a 'Law-word contrary to *Pendum*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 198 God healeth the sinner from his guiltiness fit is a law-word. *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain... had some 'law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xlii. Wt only rag of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 M. MACMICHAEL *Pilgrim* Fr. 251 Law-work keeps him struggling... for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 V. AUSTRIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131 I have the author and Lord of the Scripture with me, on whose side I will rather stand, then beleue all the rablement of 'Law-workers. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other 'Law-Writings.

B. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, calf, sheep*. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book-binding*, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv. Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as a 'law-calf'. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 80/1 The uncoloured skin... is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 J. ZACHENSDORF *Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf.—Law books are usually bound in calf left wholly uncoloured.

C. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, guile, infant, obligation, power, reckoning, righteousness; law-honest* adj.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 65 Goodness... which is produced by rewards and punishments—'law goodness, 'law-righteousness. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall justification free us... from all 'law-guilt... but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly 'law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair 'law-infant. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a 'law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit.* *His Spectacles* 4 A King... whilst he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his 'Law-power present. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in 'law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, evader, framer, fulfiller, law-monger, preacher, racker, law-catching, -making, -preaching* vbl. shs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving, -monging, -revering* adjs. b. Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. c. Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness*.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 210/2 A 'Law berer, *legifer*. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old 'Law-beaten terme. a 1613 OVERBURGH *Charac.* Franklin Wks. (1856) 149 To bee 'law-bound among men, is like to be hide-bound among his beasts. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* IV. i. 1'll... let my Lady go a-foot a 'Law-catching. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 120, I am a 'law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xxiv, Your 'law contemning kinsmen. 1666 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, This 'lawcracking cogfoyst. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a 'law-evader. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 102 The morsel lost by 'law-forced charity. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* III. xiii. 392-3 Expert 'law-framers. 1870 SURGENT *Trac.* *Nov.* Ps. xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the 'law-fulfiller. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. *Tr. Trophies* 1308 The 'Law-learned Sage. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A law-learned head and an eloquent tongue. 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cynevylt's Elene* 38 The Law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1825 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 492 'Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainnie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and 'law-locked. 1698 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. *in Colonies* 424 'Th' ingenious, Towr-full, and 'Law-loving Soil, Which Joye did with his Lemna's name enstille. 1622 DRAUGHTON *Poly-olv.* xxiii. 113 His father the lord Wells, who he suppo'd might swaye His so outrageous son with his lov'd 'law-made brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 E. ESKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 185 The 'law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law-magnifying of His atonement. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in... 'law-making. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 18 Though this catering 'Law-monger bee bold to call it wicked. a 1693 *Urghart's Rabelais* III. xlv. 362 'Law-mongering Attorneys. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your 'law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 322 Those antediluvians who had heard of the 'law-preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* Pr. 217 If I should be Judge... 'Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our 'law-revering race. 1835 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest-ridden... but... she is 'law-ridden. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: law-act, (a) a transaction in law; (b) (see *ACT* sh. 8); law-bible, applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; law-bred a, bred or trained in legal studies; law-church (disparagingly), the Established Church; +law-daughter (see 3 c above); +law-driver, one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; +law-father (see 3 c above); +law-free a., not legally convicted or condemned; law-French, the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; +law-house, a court of justice; law-keeper, + (a) a guardian of the law; = Gr. νομοφύλαξ; (b) an observer of the law; law-Latin, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; law-lord, (a) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (b) in Scotland *collog.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; law-lordship, the office or dignity of a law-lord; law-neck-cloth, humorous for 'a pillory'; law-office (U.S.), a lawyer's office; law-officer, a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer (of the Crown)*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officer-ship*; +law-plaee, (a) a post as law professor; (b) position in the eye of the law; law-post, ? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); +law-prudent a. [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; +law-puddering, pottering about the law; +law-setter, a lawgiver; law-term, (a) a word or expression used in law; (b) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; law-writer, + (a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on law; (c) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.

1639 *SALTmarsh Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or careless and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Laweour, -er(e), -eyer(e), obs. ff. **LAWYER**.

Lawyer(e), obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.²

Lawful (lɔːfʊl), *a.* Forms: 4 **lāghful**, 4-6 **Sc. lachful**, (5 **laful**), 5-6 **Sc. lauch(t)ful**, 6 **laful**, **law(e)fol**, 6-8 **lawfull**, 6- **lawful**. [*f.* **LAWS** sb.¹ + **-FUL**. Cf. **ON. lǫgfullr**.]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vnholoneste and vnlawful vses. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289a Lawfull, *legitimus*. 1526 *TINDALE John v.* 10 It is the sabbath day, it is not lawfull for the cary thy beed. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxiii. 16 In so much as he doth now the thinge that is lawfull and right, he shall lyue. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 11 By this word lawfull, is excluded... whatsoever is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warren* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdom, and in a lawfull manner. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless Bristol* 10 Apr. He... inquired... whether it was lawfull to permit it. 1796 *H. HUNTER St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawfull. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawfull for the jury... to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spirit Despot.* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity... declaring it to be a... Lawful Religion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 567 A lawfull military operation.

† **b.** Permissible; allowable, justifiable. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 122 Is it now lawfull and please your Maiestie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawfull to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

† **c.** Of a disease; ?Normal. *Obs.*

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize*. (to be) *lawful game*.

1430 *Cursor M.* 26993 (as oper [plights]) the quilk he bette Bot noght wit penance laful sett. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 122, x marks of lafulf money. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forgeue þi lawfull accyoun, & seke first loue. 1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf that was any lafulch ar to that land. 1526 *Guthrie Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor mason shall have no workman but that which shall be lafulf workman in that sience [sic]. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1888) III. 393 His eldest sone... to his place suld succede As lafulfull air. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 20 b, Lawfull succession. *Ibid.* 243 Yf they have any lawfull impediment. 1564 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Three Questions, tweching the lafulfull vocacion of Iohne Knox. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 108 He being Crownit in lafulfull Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xlv. 101 That lafulfull pastors of the Kirk sould be depriuit. 1595 *SHAKS. John i.* 1. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawfull King. 1604 - *Oh.* l. ii. 51 If it proue lawfull prize, he's made for euer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 165 A Banished man, is a lawfull enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.]... wherein the payment of money is... promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawfull money. 1766 *FORCIVE Serin. Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawfull game. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 69 Prize vessels... condemned in any couris of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawfull prize. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawfull impediment. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawfull debts. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawfull King.

† **b. ellipt.** = lawfull money, weight. *Obs.*

1533 *Chureh. Acc. Crossecombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to deliver the sayd x scheppe so good as they were or els xliij. iijl. in good and lawfull. 1778 *A. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes... fifty pounds lawfull for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

3. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawfull wedlock, legitimate.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 163, I was borne this towne within, In lafulfull bed of folk mychty. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iii. v. 23 Helenus, The lafulfull sone of the king Priamus. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 49 Making much suite to have her joyined with him in lawfull matrimony. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 35 b, The same... ought nowe to be every where received for lawfull wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doubted of the lawfull birth of his syster. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawfull. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 107 Haue I... Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race. c. 1657 *Sir W. MURE Hist. Rouallan* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart... invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. c. 1699 *LAW HACKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen. 1827 *JARMAN Power's Devices* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die... without leaving lawfull issue of her body. 1885 *LAW Ref.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawfull wife of the testator, and Adelina his legitimate daughter by her.

4. *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform

some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawfull to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawfull age. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was of lawfull yeris. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 21 July in *London Gaz.* No. 44567 Upon the Tenth day of October next to come... if the same be a Lawfull Day.

† 3. **Observant of law or duty**; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lafulfull knycht. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man þat... loueh a lawfull lif to lede. c. 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laistid to leid. 1483 *Caxton Cato Giv.* 1 It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawfull wyf. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* 1, 581 Lule is tiesonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 *J. MARSH Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† 4. **Pertaining to or concerned with law. Obs.**

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawfulman in þe peple [*l. politici in populo*]. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† 5. **a. quasi-sb.**; **b. quasi-adv.**; **c. as an exclamation. Obs.**

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vi. 99 In kepynge faythe, trouth and lawfull for y^e loue of god princypally. 1565 *PHILLIPS Purch. Patt.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawfull sell, thou lawfull hold. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Lawful*, Oh lawfull case, an interjection. *Derb.* 1790 *PRIDE Dedications* (E. D. S.) 57, Ah lawfull, and ah lawfull case! exclamations.

Lawfully (lɔːfʊli), *adv.* [*f.* **LAWFUL** + **-LY** 2.] In a lawfull manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scrit e opin scheuing o breist Lafulfild mad be for þe preist. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 74 þes false men seye in here doyngþ þat crist was lafully do to the deþ. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3512 Wylye ye lawfully lefe may & your lyf haue. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 300 3et most the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by fore none. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 66 This excepioun Wes of na strent, nor lauchfullie mycht stand. 1526 *Chetser Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman... Was wedded lawfully this other yere. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 Preamble, The heires males of his body lawfully begotten. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus... we may perueue what thoughtes... we may lawfully admyt... in tyme of the seruyce of god. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 242 b, That the kyng might lawfully marry where he would. 1554 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 General counsaills lafulfully xadivir in the halye spreit. c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 3it that is lesum lufe That lawfully suld leste. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* Confess. 9 Adulterie lauchfullie prouen. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defender being lawfully summoned, may vse his lawfull essonzeis. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balcan's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain bounds... which neither you nor we can lawfully passe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 69 What I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body lawfully begotten. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 Each provincial assembly might lawfully have a permanent president. 1885 *DUNCLEY in Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 57, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

† 2. **Loyally, faithfully. Obs.**

c. 1500 *Meleusine* vi. 32 And indide I lawfully [*Fr. lealment*] promytte you that so shall I doo.

Lawfulness (lɔːfʊlnəs), [*f.* **LAWFUL** + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lawfull; legality; in early use respect for law.

c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1741 Nawt for hire tale, Ah do for mire lafulnesse. 1530 *PALSGR. 237a Lawfulness, licitité, loybleté*. 1597 *HOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 7 The lawfulness of our prayer for deliuerance out of all calamities. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulness of anger. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davids's* iv. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination... was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

Lawgh, obs. form of LAUGH v., LOW.

Lawgiver (lɔːgɪvər), [*f.* **LAW** sb.¹ + **GIVER**. Cf. Icelandic *lög-gjafi*, Da. *lovgiver*.] One who gives, i.e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxvi. 22 Lo I heye God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe giueres (Vulg. *legislatoribus*). c. 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 74 Not only is holi writ despidid bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but God Himself þat is þe law geuar. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe geuer. 1597-8 *BACON Ess.* *Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are *Legislatores*, Lawgiuers. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiuer. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess.* *Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 *A. GIN Sacred Contempl.* i. iii. 36 The Supreme Law-giver is entitled to the absolute subiection of his reasonable creature. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 235 Minos appears in the character... of a wise and just lawgiver. 1842 *MIALl in Noncon.* III. 1 x We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

Law-giving, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **lawes-yovynge**. [*f.* **LAW** sb.¹ + **GIVING** *vbl. sb.*] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyving under your obeissance, lawes-yovynge, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps*, *Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

Law-giving, *ppl. a.* [*f.* **LAW** sb.¹ + **GIVING** *ppl. a.*] That gives or makes laws. Also *occur.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turkey, besides their lawe-giuing Diuines, they haue no other Writers but Poets. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were becoming sinful, or sin stronger then his direct and Law-giuing will. 1827 *HARVEY Guesse* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 *GROTE Plato* I. i. 11 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

Law-hand. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *occur.*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-bands, to keep their clients in ignorance. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* Ho. xlvii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

Lawhe, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH v.

Lawier(e), obs. form of LAWYER.

Lawine, variant of LAUWINE.

Lawing (lɔːɪŋ), *sb. Sc.* [*f.* **LAW** sb.² + **-ING** 1.] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 633 The Scottis counit their lawing so deir. 1686 *G. STUART Joco-ser.* Disc. 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way. 1728 *RAMSAY Lure* 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin. c. 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 They rake the grunde of ilka barrel To profit by the lawin. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ii. No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing.

† **b. Comb.**: **lawing-free** *a.*, not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

1771 *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) II. 229 She hecht to keepe lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot.* & Lat. 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I ware rich) gang lawin free.

Lawing (lɔːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LAW** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **LAW**.

1. **Going to law**; litigation. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c. 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not sterc. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xii. 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawynge [Gr. *epis*, Wycl. *stryuynge*, Cov. debates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife]. 1554-9 *T. WATERHOUSE in Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Behold through the lawing howe som be brought bar. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel. in Holished* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towne, one daillie suing and troubling another. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 643, To defray the extraordinarie charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serms.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more public kind of Lawing. 1737 *OSZEL Rubels* iii. v. 33 note, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 *B. HARTE 1st Fam. Tasajara* iv. It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

Proverb. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great lawing, small lounyng. 1631 *Bp. WEBBE Quinet.* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love.

Attrib. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Vvarres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirnish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefoot; expeditation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he... kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

† **Lawing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* 1. [*f.* **LAW** v. + **-ING** 2.] Given to litigation.

1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serms.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

† **Lawish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* **LAW** sb.¹ + **-ISH**.] Pertaining to the law, savouring of the law. In quots. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 444 b, This lawysh sprinkling was a figure of the blood of Christ. 1654 *VILVAIN Theat. Treat.* iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which prefigured bim [are] abolished.

Lawit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, lay.

Lawk, **lawks** (lɔːk), *int.* Also 8-9 **lauk**. [vulgar form of **LACK** sb.² or deformation of **LORD**.] = **LORD**! Also *Lawk-a-daisy* (*me*) and as *sb.* = **LACK-A-DAISY**. *Lawk-a-mussy* = *Lord have mercy!*; also as *v.* = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy!'. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller... how you do frighten one! c. 1845 *HOOO Lost Hair* 25 Lauk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 *J. PAVN Sir Mashingbird* 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),

'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1890 *BARING-GOULO Arncliffe* xlix. 464. Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — *Chap. Jack Z.* 1. 10 The servant maids... were lawk-a-musying and ob-mying over the bargains.

Lawland, Sc. form of LOWLAND.

Lawle, obs. Sc. form of LOWLY.

Lawless (lō'less), *a.* [f. LAW sb.¹ + -LESS.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now rare.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 291 Per bud þu hepenemen, þe were lawless [v.r. lawless]. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For milt is riht, the lond is lawless. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diad.* 906 For as lawless 3e þen by no skille reuled... So be 3e, ludus, by-lad & lawless also. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xix, Ther was comen in to their landes people that were lawles. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 1. 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. a 1656 *Br. Hall Sp. Defence Convocation*, Shall the enemies of the Church... say we are a lawless Church? 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* 1. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii, Albania's chief, whose dread command is lawless law. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* III. 24 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. † Also, in the position of an outlaw.

c 1250 *BRACON De Legibus* iii. tract. ii. xi. § r & extunc utlagabitur, sicut ille qui exte extralegem, sicut Laughelesman (v.r. Laghelesman). 1602 *How to choose good wife* H. 4, I have procur'd a licence, and this night we will be married in a lawless Church. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* v. ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and for your moneyes Cannot justify your villanies. 1656 *S. H. Gold, Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xii. 37 Christ hath not made us lawless... io vain. 1865 *Mozley Afric.* vi. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. † Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (obs.). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gott.) For nouþer er 3e war ne wise. Bot for 3our riches outh lawless. 131. E. E. *Altfr. P.* C. 170, I leue here he sum losynger, sum lawles wreche. c 1394 *P. Pl. Certe* 609 It is a lawless liþ as lordynges vsen. 14. *Stige Jerusalem* 254/66 Lat neuer þis lawles ledis lauz at his harmys. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawless laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. i. 1. 312* A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to handy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iv. 1. 54 That they may hold excus'd of our lawlesse lines. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. 2. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cut off those that have offended him. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Lawless desires are seas scorning all bounds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 At the Inner of Court under pretence to learn law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 1. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812 *CARLISLE Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd, our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence. 1888 *M. MORRIS Claverhouse* x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared.

abol. 1559 *N. T. (Genev.)* 1 *Ym. l. 9* The Lawe is... geuen vnto the lawles. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1805) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

b. said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms* LXXXIX. vi. Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lxxi. III. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces... on its banks. 1854 *BAHAM Patient* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds.

Hence LAWLESSLY *adv.*, in a lawless manner.

1501 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. lii. 14 He... will not use a woman lawlessly. a 1656 *Br. Hall Imposition Hands* 5 24 Wks. 1808 IX. 808 How lawlessly vicious are the lives of too many.

LAWLESSNESS (lō'lessnēs). [f. LAWLESS + -NESS.]

The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1501 *SPENSER M. Hubbert* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetise, And lawlessnes reigning with riot. 1611 *COTGR.* *Illegality*,... lawlessnesse. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1860 *J. THURP Introd. to Fr.* II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Hist. Ser.* 215 Byron, whose genius daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

Law-like (lō'loik), *a.* [f. LAW sb.¹ + LIKE.] *a.* Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now rare. † b. Disposed or inclined to law or rule. Obs.

1553 *GRIMALD Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 1 Plato coulde haue spoken very graue and plentifully if he would haue practised y^e lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dulce bellum* ciii. Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 *LISLE Ags. Monum.*, Lord's Prayer &c. The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. 1644 *MILTON Diverse* ii. vii. 47 The giving of any law or lawlike dispense to sin for hardness of heart. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with all the 'saids' and other lawlike words.

† Lawly, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [f. LAW sb.¹: see -LY¹ and -LY².] *A. adj.* Lawful. *B. adv.* In a lawful manner; lawfully.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1065 Lazhele wedded wibb aniz macche. c 1200 *Trio. Coll. Hom.* 133 Gef he ben lazheleche bispusede, þat is unriht. c 1220 *Bestiary* 69 In boke is 3e turtres lif

written o rime, wu lazheleche 3e holdeð lue al hire lif time. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king, þat lond to leden myd laweliche deden.

Lawly, Lawlynas, obs. ff. LOWLY, LOWLINESS.

Law-maker. [f. LAW sb.¹ + MAKER.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd* 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 115 David seib Lord sett þou a lawe maker upen hem. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condemned the lawmaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1587 *GOLDING De Morny* xxv. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from between her feete untill Silo come. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* iv. ii, Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 33 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

Lawman (lō'mæn). Now chiefly *Hist.* [f. LAW sb.¹ + MAN;] the OE. *lahmann* was prob. a. ON. *laga-, lagmann-* (nom. *-maðr*), whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as *lageman*.]

1. OE. *Law.* a. One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

a 1000 *Ordin. Dunsat* c. 3 in *Schmid Gesetze* 360, xii lahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Englan, vi Englesce and vi Wylicse. 1a 1200 *Laus Edm. Conf.* c. 38 *ibid.* 518 Postea inquirat iusticia per lagemannos. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herecu.* xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last eight, to see such law done as there is left', said Pery.

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus*, the word often appears *laga*, as *lageman*.)

1085 *Domesday Bk.* (1873) I. 336 In ipsa ciuitate erant xii. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam. 1672 *COWELL Interpr.*, Lageman *Homo habens legem*, or as we term it, *Homo legalis*, such as we now call Good men of the Jury, 1675 *OGILBY Brit.* 151 Lincoln... in Domesday-Book accounted... 900 Burgesses, with 12 Lagemen having Sac and Soc. c 1818 *BRITTON Lincolnsh.* 796 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* v. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 578 York... retained... vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. Orkney and Shetland. The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general*. (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 *tr. Diploma Bk. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of... Henrie Rindale lawman [orig. *legiferi*]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetland*, (1859) 36 The electione of Nicholae Ayth... to the office of Lawman-general of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman kepit and obseruait as one just bismeyre all his dayis. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 *G. Goudie in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law... The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. Obs. exc. as *nonce-vul.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 He has gart seik in mony sinderie land... Leichis, lawmen, and mony other mo. 1588 *FRANCOE Lawiers Leg. Ded.*, The study of the law... by these lawmens report, is so hard. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* ccxxvii. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. 1830 *J. HODGSON in J. Raine Mem.* (1838) II. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides... with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

Lawmer, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Law-merchant. *Comm.* [f. LAW sb.¹ + MERCHANT *a.*, in imitation of the med.L. *lex mercatoria*.] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 *MALYNES (title) Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria*, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 *MARVELL Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872-5 II. 88 Those things which may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria*. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances... and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. 1856 *H. BROOME Comm. Common Law* 11 Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

Lawmp-: see LAMP-.

Lawn (lōn), sb.¹ Also 5-6 laun(e), laund(e), 5-7 laund(e), lawne, 6 la(a)ne. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (*Romania* XXXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *lawnde*, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with LAUNO, LAWN sb.²]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *pl.* pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 382, j plice de lawnd. 1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 239 Item, i remenaunt de Laun, cont' viii alnz pris l'ain liis. *ibid.* c 1440 *Genyredes* 73 Ther was an hanged hedde, And ther vpon a sbete of launde was spredde. 1483 *Acc. Coronation Rich.* III, in *Antiq. Repertory* II. 251 A coiffe made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 240b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturday before with a cornet of laune. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-hd.* iii. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose... covered with a fine thinne vaille of Callico Lawne. 1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Lawns, the whole piece ad. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine law, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autum.* 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn. 1764 *HAGLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn. 1793 *MISS CHOWNE in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare. 1813 *SCOTT Trienn.* iii. xi, A summer mist arose;... It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

transf. and *fig.* 1555 *EKEN Decades* 186 Her bodye was... full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 667 Then neat and nimble her new web she [the spider] weaves, With her fine shuttle circularly drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawe. 1663 *COWLEY Hymn Light* xix, The Virgin Lillies in their White, Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked Light.

Proverb. 1546 *J. HEVWOOD Prov.* (1867) 15 He that will sell lawne before he cao folde it, He shall repent him before he haue sold it. 1598 *BARNFIELD Pecunia* xxxvii, No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

a 1732 *Gay Fables* ii. iv, You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue. 1732 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 126 A Saint in Grape is twice a Saint in Lawn. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ep. to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whilst Thou in Lawn had'st whisper'd to a sleeping crowd, c 1800 *Svo. SMITH in Lady Holland Mem.* (1835) I. ii. 28 Those who were too honest to sell them [i.e. liberal opinions] for the emine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate. 1804 *HALL Camm Maxman* v. xi. 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

† 3. An article of dress made of lawn. Obs.

c 1480 *HENRYSTON Test. Cres.* 422 Thy gay garments, with mony gudely gown, Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1573-86 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. 1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. V. India* 204 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Pict.* i. liii, Her vpper garment was a silken lawne. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Is.* ii. viii, Lest eyes should surfeit with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withold, more to increase delight. 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lawn*, a white cambric handkerchief.

† 4. A piece of lawn used to strangle a person.

1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. v. iv. 32 (1598), I learned in Naples bow... To strangle with a lawne thrust through [later 410s down] the throte. 1622 *S. WARD Life of Faith in Death* i. 84 Here thou... shuerest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. *techn.* Short for *lawn sieve*: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness. 1853 *Use Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 453 (s.v. *Porcelain*). The mixture [of 'slip' or fluid clays] is now passed... through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/6 Cement-manufacture. The use of such lawns... would... be almost impracticable.

5. *Bot.* A name for *Venus' Navelwort* (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 *MILNE Bot. Dict.* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum*, Hound's Tongue, *Venus's Navelwort*, *Lawn*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); *b.* objective, as † *lawn-maker*; *c.* instrumental, as *lawn-robbed* *adj.* Also LAWN-SLEEVED *a.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 103 Lawne Kerchees fayre. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, kercheef, launds, and reben makers. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 86a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarf. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. c 4 b, Looko on those lips, Those now lawne pillows. 1697 *tr. Cress D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged... to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. 1710 *STEELE & ADDISON Teller* No. 257 ¶ 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 *Ld. Marshall's Order* 26 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 484/3 That the Peeres... wear Black Silk, Laune Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 *TICKELL To Earl Warwick, On Death Addison*, The duties by the lawn-robbed prelate pay'd. 1819 *KEATS Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 *Miss Mulock F. Hall's ix.* (1805) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

d. *Special comb.*: † *lawn-man* (derivisely), *a* bishop; *lawn-sieve*, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: cf. sense 4. Also LAWN-SLEEVED.

1795 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 *T.*

THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistency of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

Lawn (lawn), *sb.* 2 Also 6 laune, 7 lawne. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now arch. and dial.

1548 ELVOR *Dict.* *Saltus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a park or forest. 1597 GREENE *Parey*, to Folly (1617) D. 3 b. Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the Lawnes she goes, 1625 G. SANOVY *Trar.* 202 A goodly forest . . . intermixed with fruitful and flowry lawnes. 1627 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 405 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. xviii. (1892) 404 The hills . . . consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 WORMSW. *Waggoner* IV. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dew of dawn! 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the cattle are not interfered with, . . . no possible injury can be done to the commoners [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid*, Pr. I. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untill ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 1799 BURNS *My Nannie's Awa* iii. Thou laverock that springs frae the dew's of the lawn. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 24 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* *Russia* 475 The roads (if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* *Lawn* or *Lawned*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view, . . . would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown. (Somewhat different in early use: cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat. . . As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs, a Kind of natural Lawn, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 WORMSW. *Poems Sentin.* xxx. This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 88, I had but a single day wherein to see . . . the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1895 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; *lawn-meet*, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; *lawn-mower*, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; *lawn-party*, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; *lawn-sprinkler*, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1899 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures . . . sloping "lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A 'lawn meet' of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lawn-mower*, 1854 W. COLLINS *Basil* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, 'lawn-parties', little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 25 Poplars, and 'lawn-shading palms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lawn Sprinkler*.

Lawn (lawn) v. [f. LAWN sb. 2] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [ANSTEV] *Balt. Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781-1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1232 Several of the country clergy . . . chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav.* *France* 99 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

Lawnent, variant of LANCENT Obs.

Lawnch(e), obs. form of LAUNCH v.

Lawnd(e), var. LAUND Obs.; obs. ff. LAWN sb. 1

Lawndress, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Lawndresse, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

Lawndyrne, variant of LANDIRON¹ Obs.

Lawned (lawn), *pph.* a. [f. LAWN sb. 2 + -ED²] Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 MATIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a happier age. 1848 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawn'd deputations.

Lawnly, *adv.* *notice-wd.* [f. LAWN sb. 1 + -LY¹] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18.. LANDON *Exam. Shak.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkily and lawnly religious.

Lawn sleeves, *lawn-sleeves*. Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

cf. 1640 THOUTBEC in HICKERINGHAM *Priest-Cr.* (1707) II. iii. 34 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of

20000l. of my Uncle's. Estate Dis-inheriting me. Test any of the Lawn-Sleeves . . . should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Esses Papers* (Camden) I. 177 Wee . . . find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (v. Lawn Sleeves). 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Lawn-sleeves is attuning his Coat. 1730 FIELING *Rape upon Rape* III. v. AVHY, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 FUCHER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose . . . divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1785 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. x. 73 My lords of the lawn sleeves have will half their honours now. 1828 BESANT *Revolt of Man* viii. (1833) 188 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** a.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleeved brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 162 [He] Tells them . . . what rude Affronters Of Lawn-sleeved Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. a 1743 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine Wks.* 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleeved, and mired, stand he now confest.

Lawn-tennis. [LAWN sb. 2] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield. 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name—is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments . . . lawn-tennis—archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 29/12 Lawn-tennis clubs.

Lawnterne, -tryn, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lawnny (lawn), a. 1 [f. LAWN sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawnny strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 DRAWTON *Moses Map Miracles* 12 The . . . wine . . . was . . . angrie with her lawnny waile, That from his sight it enviously should hide her. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Not she her face . . . but a false-whited, a lawnny resemblance of her. 1657 THORNTON *Long's Daphnis & Chloe* 2 Their vests, and lawnny-petticoats tied, and tucked up at the waste. 1795 COLERIDGE *Leviti* v. Perhaps the breezes . . . Have snatched aloft the lawnny shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1837 KEATS *Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawnny mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Blackie Mag.* XVII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose-lawnny vestment silver'd. 1853 DR QUINCY *Autobiogr.* Sk. Wks. I. 23 Visions of beds with white lawnny curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come . . . with . . . lawnny embracements. 1691 C. BLOWN *Opening of Session in Collect.* of *Poems* 21 Their Lawnny Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 36 The times when . . . lawnny saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawnny Canopy with admirable skil weaveth her Cipresse web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Jellio* Ep. Ded. Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters, . . . but shie of the most soft and lawnny touches. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. iii. Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawnny mists that swathe the fells' fair necks.

Lawnny (lawn), a. 2 [f. LAWN sb. 2 + -Y.] † a. Containing lawns or glades (obs.). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Through Forrests, Mountains or the Lawnny ground. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That . . . lift Cool to the middle air their lawnny tops. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* III. iv. Where . . . pines their lawnny walk encompass round. 1822 SHILLER *Ile* 1. There was a little lawnny islet. 1891 M. COLLINS *Alg. & Merch.* III. vi. 175 The river running between lawnny margins.

Lawrare, -er(e), -yr, obs. forms of LAUREL.

Lawreal, -el(l), -iall(e), -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. LAUREL.

Lawrencite (lɔ'rensɔit). *Min.* [Named by Daubrée, 1877, after its discoverer J. Lawrence Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. Trul. Sci. Ser.* III. XIII. 318. 1892 DANA *Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride . . . formed from lawrencite, often exude . . . from the surface of meteoric iron.

Lawrie, variant of LOWRIE Sc., a fox.

† **Lawrightman**. *Orkney and Shetland*. Obs.

Also 6 lawrik, lawricht-. [f. LAWN sb. 1 + RIGHT sb. + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lagrētun-dr* a member of the *lagrētt* (lag law + *rētt* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quotes.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Bp. Orkney in Banuayne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The sell of . . . Joanne Cragy myne armyng, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclair myne [etc.]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk parochie, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit our dewitie, callit Wadnell, and veyit our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gl. Brit.* II. i. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrichtmen. These . . . have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 GIFFORD *Description Zetl.* (1786) 48 There is also in each paria-ha lawrightman. . . His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1808 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetnen or Lawrichtmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii. To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawright-man at a lawting lan syne.

Lawrok, obs. form of LARK.

Lawryol, **Lawryr**: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL sb. 1

† **Lawson-eve**, -even, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 HEARNE R. *Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even, 1841 HAMPSHIRE *Med. Anz. Kalend.* II. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

Lawsonite (lɔ'sənɔit). *Min.* [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. Lawson: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. Trul. Sci. Ser.* III. L. 75 Lawsonite . . . is a new rock-forming mineral.

Law-stationer. [f. LAW sb. 1 + STATIONER.]

A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of so much per folio. 1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

† **Lawstead**. *Obs.* In 7 lawstead. [f. LAW sb. 1 + *stede* STREAD, used as equivalent of L. *justitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stare* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. 106 Then Quintius . . . proclaimed a publicke vacation or Lawstead. 1666 — *Sutton*. 124 The . . . King of Kings, dissolved the Societe of his great Peeres and Princes at his table: which among the Parthians is as much as a Lawstead.

Lawsuit (lɔ'suɪt). [f. LAW sb. 1 + SUIT sb.] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law-suite . . . a man taketh hold . . . of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 PRESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

Lawta, -te, -tie, -tith, -ty: see LEWTY.

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER 2.

† **Lawting**, *dial.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *lǫg-þing*, from *lǫg* LAW sb. 1 + *þing* assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjudging courts called Lawtings. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix. The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawting men, confirmed the division.

Lawty, Sc. variant of LEWTY. *Obs.*

Law-worthy, a. *Hist.* Also law-worth. [f. LAW sb. 1 + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *para laga wordbe* (þe, etc.), 'worthy of (i. e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] a. Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. b. Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law.

[1666-75 *Charter Will. I. to Loul.* in Stubbs *Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat æt þen callra þara laga wordbe þe ȝyt wæran in Eadwerdes dæge kynges.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 TOLUET. SMITH *Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O' C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not law-worthy under English law. 1896 — *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

Lawyer (lɔ'yaɪ). *Forms*: 4 lawyere, 4-7 lawer(e), 4, 6-8 lawier(e), (5) lawoure, lawayer(e), lawejer, lawyowr, 6 lawaier, -ayer), 6- lawyer. [f. LAW sb. 1 + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † *High lawyer* (see HIGH a. 21).

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* vii. 59 ȝe legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1387 REYISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Another Socrates was of Grece, a greet philosopher and lawiere [Higden orator]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iii. iv. 53 Ye aduocates ȝe laweours and maynteyners of wrong. 1543 GRAFTON *Contu.* *Harding*, *Hen. VII.* 584 He had of his counsail. . . Syr Charles Booth a lawer, then bishop of Herford. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 427 Sum Solistars, now thir dayis, Vinculus Laweris in thare cause. 1594 GREYNE *Ust.* *Courtier* E. Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 BIBLE *Math.* xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 NAUGES *Microcosm.* v. Gib. Bless me! who's this? one of the diuells she lawyers? 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 480 ¶ 7, I am now clerk to a lawyer. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to

the bar. 1780 COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 POLSON *Law in England*. Metrop. II. 8191 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have, an authority in Westminster Hall. *Proverb*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20b, The lawyer never dieth a beggar. The lawyer can never want a living till the yearn want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

156 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certaine Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. *legisperitus*; Wycliff 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

† c. Sc. 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? Obs.

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Diuinitie. Personis. One Principal to be Reider in Hebrew. Anse Lawer. *Ibid.* 15 The lawar sail reid dayly an hore in law. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI. (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer... of befor in the new college sall [etc.].

† 2. a. A lawgiver. b. A lawmaker. Obs.

1534 MORR *On the Passion Wks.* 1291/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moses. 1638 *New Litany in Bk. Sc. Psalms* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intenc.

3. *dial.* A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 52 We call these long briars lawyers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. 1875 SUTSEX *Gloss.*, Lawyer, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they gets a hold an ye ye doant easy get shut of em'. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verdicts in N. Guinea* 55 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang* *lyor*, wild areca, or *pinang* *lyor* fire-dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. *Zool.* The name given locally in America to a. the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); b. the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*): cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKES 46).

1850 HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Lawyer... the black-necked Stilt... On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called lawyer on account of its long bill'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amia calva*, the bowfin... or lawyer.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawyer-craft*, *life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv.; *lawyer-cane*, *-palm*, *-vine* *Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis*, and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death... so long as 'lawyer-craft reigns' will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 431 Pictures of middle-class 'lawyer-life'. 1875 *Buff. Dist. Trav.*, *Frankford* 203 The 'lawyerlike' earthing off suits the appertenance to luings. 1877 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr. Burton should draw his answer to Mr. Attorneys so lawyerlike as it was done without the helpe of some lawyer. 1876 FOX *Boopne Locke* 1. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1880 GRN. P. THOMSON *Andi Alt.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the 'lawyer-made' law should be wrong. 1890 LUNHOLTZ *Cambridge* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of 'lawyer-palm'. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that 'lawyer-vine'; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence *Lawyeress*, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. *Lawyering* *vbl. sh. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly *Lawyering ppl. a.* *Lawyerling*, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also *attrib.* *Lawyerly a.*, lawyer-like. *Lawyership*, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † *Lawery*, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. v. 45 To which... Law-tractats I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Phil. Dealer* iv. 1, I have taken my leave of lawyering and meddling. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 70 Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility... our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 1766 A wreathed English scribe... urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings. The English Major-general and his lawyering staff. 1835 GREVILLE *Alton. Geo.* IV (1875) III. xxviii. 27 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people, almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *E. Lyone* i. 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it... But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 1862 MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall', where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H. the now lawyering, parliamenting, &c.; loud man. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Masson. Anal.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh... of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edin-*

burgh Review. 1896 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robinson, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

Lax (læks), *sb. l.* Obs. (revived as an alien word.) In 1 lax, lax, lex, 7 laux, lask, (pl.) lack(e)s. [OE. *lax* = OHG. *lahs*, *lahs* (mod. G. *lachs*), Du., ON., Sw., Da. *lax* = OTeut. **lahs*- (cons- stem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *lassisza*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian *лосось*, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quotes.).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete exc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minshew 1617 (followed by Phillipps) connected the word with LAX a. In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Essax*, *lax*, a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metz.* xix. 12 Hwy ze nu settan on sume dune fiscnet cowru, þonne eow lu hysted lax oððe cyperan? 17050 *Suppl. Afric's Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 180/33 *Esocins*, *uol salmo*, *lex*. 17300 *Havelock* 754 He tok þe sturgeon, and þe qual, And þe turbot and lax withal. *Ibid.* 896 He bar up wel a carle lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. 17320 *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 151 Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-roci, Feyr on fyshye day laupreynt an lax. 17488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 891 Extending jereky to lax of salmoned laxis takin vp be him. 17589 *Rider Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *exos*, *esox*. 1801 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1817 *MISSHEU Ductor*, *Lax*, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1821 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, *iii*. *Ibid.* 84 Lask. 1856 W. D. tr. *Cornelius' Gate Lat.* *Unl.* § 154 The pointed Surgeon, and gristly Lax, greating to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1877 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth... before they come to be laxes;... the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1882 Mrs. H. REEVE *Cookery & Househ.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Clary, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herring, Oysters, &c.

b. *Comb.*, as *lax-fisher*; † *lax-pink*, † a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. *LASHPING*).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The yonge frye spaune or hroote of any kynde of Salmon called lax-pynkes smowtis or salmon pele. 1543 *Extracts Abder. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, I and Juhn Freser, *laxfisher*. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. 1875 *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

Lax, *sb. 2*. Also 6-7 laxe. [f. LAX v.]

† 1. A laxative medicine, an aperient. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Poycons, laxes, and other medecynes. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E j. It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarber.

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and cattle); = LASK *sb. 1*. Obs. exc. *dial.*

1540 *HYROE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij. Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 *BOONDE Dytaryal* xxii. (1870) 286 Maces... is good for the bloody fluxe and laxes. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye give, with the water and challe, thou makest the laxe for thy cow away walke. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloody flux. 1610 *MARNHAM Masterp.* l. lxx. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 *BRACKES Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. 1770 *HANLY in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, 1877 N. W. *Line. Gloss.*, *lax*, a looseness of the bowels. See *LASK*.

transf. 1577 *FULKE Two Treat. agst. Papists* i. 366 Being troubled with a sore lax of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in y^e mouth that it is in y^e wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. *rare*.

1800 *Bonny Baby Livingston* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

Lax (læks), a. [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. *languere* to LANGUISH, and prob. also with Teut. **slako*- SLACK a.]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

c 1400 MAUNDY. (1830) xiv. 152 Men putten it [mannal] in Medicynes for rich men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evyll blode. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/1 Lax as one that hath the fluxe or squyre, *foyreux*. a 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg.* Obs. 188 The bowels lax. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 a moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat *rare*.

1660 tr. *Amynadlus Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 754 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too lax. 1660 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear bestop by the Laxe Membrane all Sounds that come that way. 1732 *ARBUNOTH Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 85; 7 That neither the Facultie, of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 *Amy Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension. *rare*.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* v. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1889 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 *KIRWAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and knit together his soft and lax flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xli. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 *Ray Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish being lax and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marble, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayey Soil. 1746 *SIMON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies, whose Pores, being open [etc.], 1817 *PINKERTON Petrar.* I. 295 note, Da Costa... mentions the whetstone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835-6 *1000 Cyc. Anat.* I. 111/1 The p-o-a muscle is covered with a lax cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 191 Those organs which possess a lax structure... as the lungs. 1875 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* I. i. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. *Bot.* 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicum among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense*. 1837 *MAGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 18 The Panicum... presents the following varieties: Loose or Lax, when the stalks are distant. 1845 *LINCOLN Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 32 Racemes lax when in fruit. 1846 *DANA Zoolph.* (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. 1877-84 F. E. HOLME *Wild Fl.* p. viii. Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise. *nonce-uses*.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 474 They... hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in lax clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. 1783 *COWPER Let.* 7 Mar., Life & Wks. (1836) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. ROSETTI in *Athenaeum* 6 May 64 1/2 The German character for str... would be considerably like that for w...; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat evermore sekþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal ever be in anguiss. 1555 *HARSPFLO Divorce Hel. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen... can be moved... to take tow of chastity, or enter in lax religion. 1671 *True Noncon.* 115 As for this your Lax acceptance of a professed indifference in externals. 1736 *DUTLER Anal.* t. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 *JORTIN Diss.* vi. 260 The word *uternus* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 1 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the honour of the crown. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1821 *LASH Eth.* Ser. 1. *Imperfect Sym. parties*. The custom of resorting to an oath... is apt... to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days... per week. 1884 Ld. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. Said of verification.

1749 *Power Prus. Numbers* 47 If the ancient Poetry was too lax in its numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. HUNT *Nat. Women*, & B. II. viii. 145 The lax metre and verification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. quasi-adv. So as to have ample room. [A Latinism: cf. LAXITY a.]

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. *Cicero De domo sua* xlvii. 115 *habitare laxe et magnifice voluit*.]

7. *Comb.*, as *lax-fibred*, *flowered* adjs.

1761 *PULTENEY in Phil. Trans.* LII. 253 Women, children, and weakly men... are lax-fibred. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V.* 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras antrophophora*,... Spike lax-flowered.

† **Lax**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX a.] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also absol.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clenshyt and laxyth and purgith the wombe. *Ibid.* xvii. iv. 635 The whyte rose of Eleborus laxyth both vpwarde and downwarde. 1528 *PAYVEL tr. Reg. Salerni* (1535) 60a, Buter... laxeth the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 1514, Yf the woman... have been longe syckle before her labor, 31 she haue ben sore laxed [ed. 1552 lasked]. 1627-77 *FELTHAM*

Resolves ut. l. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt .. pleasures of life. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its offspring. 1685 *CORRIN* *l. Montaigne* i. liv. (1711) 470 An extreme Fear, and an extreme Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** ppl. a., made loose or slack, relaxed.

Laxing vbl. sb., loosening.

c.1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 268 For brekyng of he siphax & of his laxyng. 1623 *COCKERAM* i. *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* xxx. (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by which the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† **Laxable**, a. *Obs. rare*†. [ad. L. type *laxabilis*, f. *laxare*: see *LAX* v. and -ABLE.] Of the body: Easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink .. mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† **Laxament**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *laxamentum* an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxare* to LAX.]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxament*, a release.

† **Laxate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *laxare* *LAX* v.] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spä* viii. 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is .. very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence † **Laxated** ppl. a., † **Laxating** vbl. sb.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spä* iv. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomachs. *Ibid.* viii. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

Laxation (læksə'tʃən). [ad. L. *laxationem*, n. of action f. *laxare*: see *LAX* v. and -ATION.] The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas.* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxvii. (1498) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxation yf the heete of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. c.1500 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) K iv, Beanes sodde in Veniger. do greatlye with Laxation. 1599 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 334 These are the procuations of leacheie, these are the laxations of libertie. 1640 *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* v. 34 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame fof Nature. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 420 The hernia, it's cured by laxation. 1666 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 127 By reason of the laxation and flagging of the membranes. 1699 *T. BENNETT Disenters' Plac.* (1711) 5 By reason of .. laxation of disciplin in those wars, Atheism has much increas'd. 1834 *J. TAYLOR Saturday Even.* 26 The movement .. the laxation of the human mind in all countries. 1897 *Albini's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 An initial mercurial purg, followed by milder saline laxations, .. will afford some amelioration.

Laxative (læksə'tiv), a. and sb. Also 4-6 laxatīf, -īf (e), laxitīve. [a. F. *laxatif*, -īve, ad. L. *laxativus*, f. *laxare*: see *LAX* v. and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of relaxing.

1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1498) 675 Some oyle, is laxatīf and neshyngye. c.1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 184 I ne knewe no medycyn laxatīf bat is so good. 1481 *CARTON Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 90 He knewe .. alle the herbes .. whiche were viscoso or laxatīf. 1547 *BOORDE Brew. Health* § 110 Vse laxative meates. if neede do require. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* iii. i. iii. *Furies* 646 Our Gysters laxative. 1660 *F. BROOKE* *Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Tortoises, .. excellent meat, .. but are so laxative, they cause even Disenterias. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* t. 244 Tamarinds, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 293 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 579 Some [of the *Compositæ*] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution: Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the feces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now *rare*.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 34 Ye would .. geue me a purgacion. But I am laxative inough. 1573 *BARET Alv. L* 153 Letise is good to make one laxative or go to y^e stoole. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iii. iii. What a laxative fever shakes me. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 90 A very good medicinale meate, for such as are too laxative, and subject to fluxes. 1635 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) i. 130 My body was always .. inclined to be laxative and soluble. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You seem prone to Excess, Whence this Laxative Alling arises. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys-Med.* (ed. 2), *Laxative*, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stool. 1801 *Med. Jour. V.* 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. 1824-54 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they [the bowels] are often laxative.

b. *transf.* Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? *Obs.*

1601 *B. JOXSON Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Fellowes of practis'd and most laxative tongues. 1607 *W. S. Puritan* ut. F. 2, I am of such a laxative laughter, that if the Devil him self stood by, I should laugh in his face. 1622 *T. SCOTT Belg. Pismire* Pref. 2 My owne Country-men have tongues laxative enough, and Strangers are in their wordes .. libertines. a.1639 *W. WHATELY Prototypes* l. vi. (1640) 85 This sinne proceedeth from a twattling laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission or relief. *rare*.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarry a wife and marry a lust. 1649 — *Eikon*, xiv. 138 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, hee termes them general clauses, which may serve to releve them against the Covenant tak'n.

B. sb. 1. A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c.1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1398 Hym gayneth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt upward ne downward laxatīf. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and fumetere. c.1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 333 Whanne his body is maad clete wif laxatiuis. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* t. iii, And made him [sc. Cerberus] voide his venym in ye strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyfe That all the worlde his brethe contyngous Infected hath. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 57 The iuyce of Elder, .. of Turbith, or such like laxatiues. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 Thou maist also give the partie some laxative. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, .. Laxatives. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. 1874 *R. Hooper's Physic* *Vade M.* i. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

† 2. ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'. *Obs. rare*.

c.1430 *LYNG. Rensou & Sens.* 3439 The drynke .. Which the mynstres of babel Maden. 1343 gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye Wher thogh he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost hys lyf. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 140 He couth gif cure for laxatyve. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* A ij b, Who so drynke the same [wylwort] water at ech tyme it ounces or two ounces and a halfe causeth laxatyfe.

Laxativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* t. xii. 33 Laxativeness or loosnesse of the body is a signe of a hot liver. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Constance*, a flux, a laxativeness in the bodie. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vi (1668) 142 It .. proceedeth .. from a laxativeness or loosnesse of milk. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scouring-long-sought*, Either by over-heating or by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.

b. Looseness of tongue.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing under the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

Laxator (læksə'tɔː). *Anat.* [mod.L., agent-n. f. L. *laxare* (see *LAX* v.).] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

1799 *HOME Ear in Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. 1808 *Med. Jour.* XIX. 393 Soemmering again errs .. in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

Laxism (læksɪzəm). [f. *LAX* a. + -ISM.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

Laxist (læksɪst). [f. *LAX* a. + -IST.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: *spec.* the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also *attrib.*

1865 *F. OAKLEY in Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of impractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. 1882 *LITTLEDALE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 Some of the stricter casuists say so, but Ligouri sides with the laxists. 1884 *Ch. Times* 366/2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. 1890 *Guardian* 7 May 741/2 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

Laxitude. *rare*†. [See -TUDE.] Laxity.

1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* II. xvii. 97 The laxitude of mediæval manners.

Laxity (læksɪtɪ). [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitudo*, f. *laxus* *LAX* a.] The quality of being lax.

1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

1528 *PAYNEL tr. Reg. Salerni* (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynkyng of cold drynke .. causeth the palsey, or laxite of the membres. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 184 The stomacke .. if it be subject to laxitie. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* t. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. 1797 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or Viscera, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 319 This disease may .. proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. 1799 *M. UNDERWOOD Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 6 The great moisture and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 229 The skin .. by the closeness or laxitie thereof, as he draws it in, or lets it out. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 300 The diff. consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or precision.

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxitie*, pardon, chiefly cheapness. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Laxity*, looseness, wildness, liberty. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax*, no Tyr. 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* iii. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* viii. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm.

1838 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1839) IV. ix. 156 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense .. of guilt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Glanings* Ser. ii. 54 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. 1875 *Protests Lords* I. Pref. 10 A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 1. 265 Such tales .. engender laxity of morals among the young.

† 4. Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. *LAX* a. 6.]

1650 *FELLER Pizigh* II. v. 122 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and reciet that ours in England are but conny-boroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Laxly (læksli), *adv.* [f. *LAX* a. + -LY 2.]

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion; slackly, without tension.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 24 With [it] all the other elements .. are more laxly or intimately blended. 1887 *D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN One Trav. Returns* ii. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

b. *Bot.*, etc.: With loose or open arrangement; not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 *W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 191 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. 1852 *DANA Crust.* t. 586 Hand. .. laxly pubescent about the fingers. 1867 *J. R. JACKSON in Intell. Observer*, No. 62, 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 101 *Vicia sylvatica* .. Racemes laxly 6-8-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness.

1680 *ANST. Shillingfleet's Sermon*, 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 24 Oct., Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. 1779 [BURKE] *ibid.* 12-19 Oct., I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assume such an authority. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. 302 The former of these corrective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The .. Thegns would attend more laxly. 1868 *Ibid.* (1876) II. ix. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. 1889 *H. D. TRAILL Straf.* 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes.

Laxmannite (læksmænɔɪt). *Min.* [Named after E. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE.]

A synonym of VAQUELILITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Laxness (læksnəs). [f. *LAX* a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lax; laxity: a. in physical senses.

1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Parry's Chirurg.* xxvi. xlii. (1678) 658 Cold Waters or Baths, .. help the laxness of the bowels. 1669 *HOOVER Elem. Speech* 161 It is requisite that the Tympanum be tense, .. otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will .. damp the sound. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* t. 1 (1682) 135 Like some Body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 6 By the greater laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room. 1774 *GARDEN in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 105 This carina .. is very distinguishable .. by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

b. in moral or intellectual senses.

1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* Pref., Too much rigideness on the one hand, or laxness on the other. 1715 *WATSON Cor.* (1845) II. 96 The universal laxness of the age. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 57 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. 1843 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* vii, Deploing .. the dreadful immorality which .. arose in consequence of their laxness.

† **Laxy**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *LAX* a. + -Y 1.] = *LAX* a. 3 a.

1716-21 *Mist's Weekly Jnl.* (1722) II. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby.

Lay (lɛɪ), sb. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 lagu, 3 la3e; pl. 3 lawes, 4 lauen. B. 3 lei-e, 3, 5 ley, 4 loye, laie, 4-5 laye, 4, 9 (dial.) lay. [OE. *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*); the β forms may represent either an OE. **laige* dat., acc., or gen., or the ON. *legi* dative, *legir* plural, of the equivalent *lǫgr-i* = OTeut. **lagu-z* = pre-Teut. **lakiz* (= L. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4). It is also probable that in some instances the β forms represent an adoption of OF. *lai* pool: = L. *lacum*.] A lake, pool.

a. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 40 Lyft and lagu land ymb-clyppad græscg embeggyt gumena rice. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Lazo ymende. a. 1300 *Childr. Jesus* 314-19 in Horsm. *Alleg. Leg.* (1875) 12-13 Watur pare with he brougte. His lawes maken bare inne he pougte. Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle his lawes pare he to brac. Jesu bim seide with hastiue wille, 3wi hast pou to broke mi lay! 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 3856 Theo blod, of heom that was slawen, Ran by todis and by lauen.

b. c.1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 596 Pe blod ran in pe valaie So watur out of a hie. *Ibid.* 952 Pe hie made alle a valaie Al so it were a brod ley. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisaunder .. hadde alle maner bestes in keyping in hyves, in layes, in fische werres and poudes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 167 She was nigh the great lay Or Triton (= L. *Trilidon palus*) founde, where she lay A child for-cast. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 239 One a launde by a ley These lordus doune lyght. 1481 *CAXTON Goffrey* cclii. 298 The cye of tabarye, whiche stondeit on the laye of Geme. a. 1825 *FORSYK Voc. E. Anglia*, Lay, a very large pond. 1840 *SKRUDENS Syngh. Voc. E. Anglia*, Lays: always, I believe, in the plural number; as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.

b. attrib., as *lay-fen, -mire*.

c. 1205 LAY. 2235 Drazeh fen to nne more & doð hine in an ley uen [c. 1275 laye fen]. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 So me deoppe waded into þe uonede leie uenne [MS. T. iðe deoules leie mure], so me kumede later up. a. 1225 *Marherete* 14 Ich leade bam iþe leusen [printed leinen] ant iþe ladiliche lake of þe suti sunne. c. 1230 *Halt Alend* 33 Hwase iþe leinen [i.e. i lei uen, MS. B. ileinen] deope bisunken.

† LAY, sb. 2 Obs. In 3 lezhe, lai. [a. ON. *leiga* hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. lezhemann (= ON. *leigumadr*), a hiring.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 622 And zunnec birp zunnec lezhemann Rihit lazhelike ledenn. *Ibid.* 623 And heore lezhe birp hemm beore Rædiz þann it is addedd. a. 1300 *Cursor* 11, 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [fairf. mede, Trin. pay].

† LAY, sb. 3 Obs. Also 3 lei, 3-4 lai (e, 5 ley, 5-6 laye. [a. OF. lei, mod. F. loi law = Pr. ley, Cat. ley, Sp. ley, Pg. lei, It. legge = L. *legem*, *lex* law.] Law; esp. religious law; hence, a religion, a faith.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 166 Þæt cristene weren & leafule in godes lei. *Ibid.* 832 Sone se ich awei warp ower witless lei. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1201 Dor-of holden de ieuwes lay. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1, 457/18 Formost he wende to Or-rians to prechie godes lay. a. 1300 *Cursor* 11, 1428 Þa abraham... Til moyses þat gaf þe lai. *Ibid.* 1474 To fight al for þe cristen lay. *Ibid.* 13593 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'. 13... *Sir Benes* (A) 1053 Þow schelt swere vpon þe lay. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 983 Al þat euire war of lowis lai. c. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Spr.* 7. 10. c. 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 764 If he wil Baptised be And lefe his fals laye. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 105 Mly fey, My byleue, and my ley, or þes. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 44 Now are they like to lose our layse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 445 It is gretly against oure lay. 1573 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vi. xiv. 8 Numa Pompilius, quhilik sal... Begyn and statut with lawis and haly layis The cheif crite of Rome. 1574 *TINOCLE* *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most strait secte of oure lay [256 lawe], lwyed a pharisay. 1593 *PEELE* *Chron. Edu.* i. B. 3 The Churchmans laie and venite To lue in loue and ebaridie. 1799 *Vyn Soliman & Pers.* i. A 4 b In loue and ebaridie. 1799 *Vyn Soliman & Pers.* i. A 4 b In loue and ebaridie. 1799 *Vyn Soliman & Pers.* i. A 4 b In loue and ebaridie. 1799 *Vyn Soliman & Pers.* i. A 4 b In loue and ebaridie.

LAY (lɛɪ), sb. 4 Also 3-4 lai, 4-6 laie, 4-7 laye. [a. OF. lai (recorded from the 12th c.) = Pr. lais, lays; of uncertain etymology.

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut. origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG. MHG. *leich*, play, melody, song. The ON. *lag* (see LAW sb. 5), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source. Connexion with Teut. *leipo* (OE. *leō*, Ger. *lied*) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish *liúid* is believed to represent an Oceltic type *liúdi*; the Welsh *lais* voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.]

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

Originally applied *spec.* to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels. From the 16th to the 18th c. the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but *lay* is now often employed (partly after G. *lied*, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf.

a. 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þæt ich habbe þe i-sungen ðesne engliscle lai. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 55r An harpoure made alay. c. 1320 *Orpheus* 13-16 In Brytayne this layes arne wyrtwyt. Of adventures that fillen by dayes, Whereof Brytons were þe layes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Mech.* T. 637 And in a letter wrote be al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay. — *Frankl. Prol.* 2 Thise olde gentil Britons in hir dayes Of diuerse auctures laden layes, — Which layes with hir Instrumenz they songe, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 Sum has langing of luf layes to herken. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* x. xxxi, Thenne came Elysas the harper... and told him the lay that Dydan had made by Kynges Marke. 1483 *Caxton* *G. de la Tour* 13, I made songes layes Roundels halades. 1592 *DAVIES* *Immort.* *Soul* ix. iv. (1714) 66 The holy Angels Choor Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Layes. 1608 *SHAKS.* *Per.* v. Pro. 4 Shee sings like one immortal, and shee daunces As Goddesses like to her admired layes. 1697 *DAVOCEN* *Virg.* *Georg.* i. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 *GAY* *Trivia* 1. 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1718 *Prior Solomon* 11. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. a. 1758 *RAMSAY* *Some of the Contents* iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 *SCOTT* (title) The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1827 *KEBLE* *Chr. Y.* *Catechism*, Why should we think He turns away from Infants' simple Lays. 1823 *MACAULAY* (title) Lays of Ancient Rome. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 418 The popular Lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 *TENNYSON* *In Mem.* xlviii, These brief Lays, of Sorrow born. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* vii. 303 The theory of the aggragatissim, that the *Iliad* is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b. poet. Applied to the song of birds.

13... *K. Alis.* 5211 Mery time it is in May, The foules synget her lay. 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. ix. 57 For to leorne the layes that louely foules made. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sir Thopas* 58 The thrushelcock made eek his lay. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* iii. 119 When every bird upon his lay Among the grene lewes singeth. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen.* vi. i. iii. 93 Madame, my selfe haue... plac'd a Quier of such enticing Birds, That she will light to listen to the Lays. 1742 *YOUNG* *Nt. Th.* 1. 443 Sweet Philomel!... every star is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay. a. 1783 J. LOGAN *Chickoo* 14, The school-boy... Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear, And imitates thy lay.

† LAY, strun. Obs.

a. 1259 *Skelton* *Agst. Garmesche* iv. 6 Your chorlyshe

chaunting ys all o' lay. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 118 A continuall langling of this Portingall Cockoe chattering alwayes one manner of laye in myne eares.

† LAY, sb. 5 Obs. rare-1. [? repr. OE. *lag = ON. *lag*; see LAW sb. 2] A bill, score, reckoning. 13... *Metz. Hom.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv. Stud.* nenn. *Spr.* LVII. 267 He... had his bostes feede þæt day And sette here costes in his lay.

† LAY, sb. 6 Also 5-6 laye, laie, 6-8 ley. [? Aphetic form of ALLAY sb. 1] Alloy. Chiefly attrib. in lay metal, the name of a kind of pewter.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 402 Þi godis... Ar mad bot of handis of mene Of gold and siluir & of clay, Of stok, of stone, or of lay. 1489 *Will of Wynter* (Somerset Ho.), j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen.* VII. c. 6 § 3 That no manere of person... make no holowe wares of Pewter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is made of Pewter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after the Assise of Pewter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite of London. 1534 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 210 Item xvij platers of lay metall. 1538 *Iun.* in J. W. Clark *Barnwell* *Introd.* (1897) 33 Item j lauer of lay mettell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* 1, App. 562 Lead and tin Ley-pewter, soft solder.]

LAY (lɛɪ), sb. 7 Also 6-7 laye, laie, ley (e. [f. LAY v. 1])

† 1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. *even lay*, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in *fair*, *good*, etc. *lay*) = chance, hazard. Obs.

1584 R. SCOT *Disson. Withere*, vii. iv. (1856) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen.* vi. ii. 27 *Cliff*, My soule and bodie on the action both. *Yor.* A dreadful lay. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 495 They bound themselves by a sacred lay and oth to fight it out to the last man. 1604 *DEKKER* *Honest Wh.* 1. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Done, 'tis a lay, joyne golis on it. 1610 *BEAUN.* & F. L. SCORNE, *Lady v. i.* If I had been unhandsome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Lay*, An Hazard or Chance; as, He stands a queer Lay; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger. 1726 *DE FOE* *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 135 By venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I. 453 What a fair lay sinners living under the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls. 1769 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 296 You will stand a very good lay, for if it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now rare.

1590 *GREENE* *Mourn. Garin.* (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foode by the laie of the olde Bucke. a. 1625 *BRADSH.* & F. L. *Bonduca* i. ii, I have found ye, Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know.. the lay of the trout.

† b. ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. Obs.

1596 in T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrs leye into the Churchye vray for foure and twenty beastes and a weanyng calfe—xxxv. s.

† 3. A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1504 *PLAT* *Twell-ho.* 1. 35 By making a lay of dung of a foot in thickness. 1599 *HARTWELL* *Poy.* II. 1. 214 First they layed a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks. 1626 *BACON* *Sylva* & 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1698 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plained. c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 16 It was... pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay. 1693 *EVELYN* *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* *Ref.* Agric. 55 These... make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Rocks. 1704 *ADDISON* *Italy* (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vertigo*, Those (Animal Spirits) that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALO* *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt.

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now dial.

1558 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1893) I. 95 It is to be levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailiffs for the time being. 1597 *Churchin. Acc.* *Cartunel* in J. Stockdale *Ann. Carmel.* etc. (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish. 1601 *Acc.-Bk.* *W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A note of all layes and sements... one laye of xxxi. 1624 *SIR E. SANOVES* 15 Apr. in *Cobbett Parl. Hist.* (1806) I. 1221 In the lay of the first Imposition... it was promised, That [etc.]. 1647 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1893) I. 143 A Ley or Taxation of xiii. c. 1860 *STATON* *Rays fro' th' Loomery* 341 Is some beggar, or else its th' chap ut collect's th' lays. 1861 *SMILES* *Engineers* I. 419 In 1750 a lay of 3d. in the pound provided only 6 1/2 s. 1844 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Lay, a rate, an assessment.

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration. local U.S.

1712 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land... shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land. 1775 *N. Hamph. Proc. Papers* (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier Lay than in the country by the company. 1792 B. MARSTON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company... [to Africa] as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 *PICKERING* *Vocab.* U.S., Lay, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that I did mine. A low word. *New England.* 1856 *Peter Gott* (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. slang. A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack': often in phr. *on* (a certain) lay.

1707 *FARQUHAR* *Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, Cou'd I bring ber to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier. 1715 *Wadrow* *Corr.* (1843) II. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 *CIBBER* *School-boy* iii. Dram. Wks. 1754. I. 23 The Puppy will play, tbo' he knows no more of the game than a Milkwoman. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1820) II. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Mill.* xvi, I shall be on that lay nee mair. 1824 *DICKENS* *Black H.* xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMPSON* *Audi Alt* I. lii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country... to have taken to the filibustering lay. If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate. 1896 *BESANT & RICE* *Gold. Butterfly* xxvii, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the paper in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay.

7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (esp. said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (cf. LIE sb.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance. 1864 *THOREAU* *Maine* IV. iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the lay of the weed... 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* i. xvi. 434 Seams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata. 1885 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE* *Galloway Shooting* I. 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends... upon the 'cass' off and slope of the heel-plate.

b. Naut. Of a rope: The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. (cf. LAY v. 37.) Also in *Spinning* (see quot. 1851).

1800 *CAPT. HARVEY* in *Naval Chron.* XII. 195, I was inclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable. 1839 *URE* *Dict. Arts* 707 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Jrl. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* v. 112 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 2 By taking a half bitch round and against the lay of the rope.

c. Printing. See quot.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working' (Cassell).

1871 *Amer. En cycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), Lay of the Case, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc., are distributed among the different boxes in a case. 1888 *JACOBI* *Printers' Vocab.*, Lay, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

B. A share in a venture; esp. in Whaling, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (Cent. Dict.). Also, by the lay (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1850 *SCORESAY* *Chester's Whaler.* *Adv.* iii. (1859) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to... make good their 'lay'. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. i. 173 Every one on board... has 'a lay' in the venture. 1879 H. GEORGE *Prgr.* & *Pov.* i. iii. (1888) 47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise* 'Cachalot' iv. (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay'... which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. In (good, full) lay: laying eggs.

1885 *Barnard* 30 Mar. 1867/3, 4 pullets, in full lay.

10. concr. (See quot.)

1794 V. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., Lay, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that is broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. Comb.: † lay-layer, an assessor of rates.

1669 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1893) I. 328 The common assessor or Leylayers of this town.

LAY (lɛɪ), sb. 8 dial. [var. LATHE sb. 3 and sb. 4]

1. Weaving. The batten of a loom; = LATHE sb. 4 1789 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Proc.* (1876) I. 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 44 The batten or lay by which the web-throw is driven up close. 1892 J. M. BARNIE *Little Minister* iii. 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. Comb.: lay-cap, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; lay-race (see quot. 1855).

The comb. *lay-rd*, *lay-rod*, in some Dicts. referred to this word, is an incorrect form of *tease-rod*: see LEASE sb. 1, and cf. LEA sb. 4.

1821 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the 'lay-cap'. 1839 *URE* *Dict. Arts* 1287 The lay-cap... is the part of the lay which the hand-loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him. 1855 *OCLEIVE* *Suppl.*, 'Lay-race, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LATHE sb. 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lathe is still called *lay*. 1797 *GOWIN* in C. K. PAUL *Life* (1876) I. 299 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

LAY (lɛɪ), a. (and sb.) Also 5-6 laye, 6 leye, lai, 5-7 laie, 6-7 lai. [a. F. lai (now replaced by the learned form *laïque*) = eccl. L. *laicus*, a. Gr. *laikos* (cf. LAIC). Cf. MDa. *lec* (Du. *leek*), OHG. *leigo* (MHG. *leige*, *leie*, mod. G. *laie*) layman.]

1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphenated. c1330 [see B]. 1432-50 [see LAVIAN]. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 34 Alle religious men, pat to leryd or to lay-folk...mynstren off of bise in sacraments. 1483 *Caxton's Godfrey* xv. 42 The manners of the Clergye and of the laye peple. 1550 *Crowley Inform. & Petit.* 4 The laic and priuate persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. 1577 *Collet Fruit.* Admon. 5 If thou be lay and unmarried. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene council...think it any robbery to require the help...of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. 1651 *C. Cartwright Cert. Relig.* 1. 76 It is erroneous...that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellor) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. 1717 *Berkeley Jm. Tour Italy* 8 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, layas well as ecclesiastic. 1747 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) 11. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers. 1765 *Gray Corr. N. Nichols* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 68 A general prescription de non decimando can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xiii. [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. 1873 *Hamerton Intell. Life* xi. i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. 1893 *Globe* 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) I. Index, Laiherdshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholiques. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 11 Had the Cardinal but halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. 1649 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* 11. Ad Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fit to become a religious ministry. 1675 in *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony. 1750 *Carte Hist. Eng.* II. 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary. 1767 *Ibid.* II. 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. 1780 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 371 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay. 1816 *Coleridge (title)*, The Statesman's Manual. 1. A lay Sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. 1867 *Trollope Last Chron. Barset* II. xlvii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. † a. Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs. rare.*

c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of toun. 1535 *Coverdale Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & Thon and marveled for they were sure y^e they were vlnered and laye peple.

b. Non-professional, not expert, esp. with reference to law and medicine.

1810 *Bentham* [see GENT sb.]. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however...will...see a convenience in it. 1851 *Maine Act. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. 1883 W. A. JEVONS in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators...jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the laymind between a trustee and an executor. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* p. lxvii, The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

† c. Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly. *esp.* in phr. *lay part.* *Obs.*

1609 *Bible* (Douay) 1 Sam. xxi. 4. I have no lay breads [vulg. laicos panes] at hand, but only holy bread. a 1613 *Overbury A Wife*, etc. (1638) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood...it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these optick organs. 1633 C. HERBERT *Temple, Priesthood* x. Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th^e holy word. a 1668 Sir W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special collostructions. Lay abbot (see quot.).

Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman. Lay bishop, † (a) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (b) a playful term for a lay-rector. Lay brother, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. † Lay chattels [AF. lai chate/] (see quot.). Lay clerk, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk; see CLERK sb. 2 b. Lay communion, (a) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. Lay deacon, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. Lay elder (see ELDER sb. 3 4); hence lay-eldership. Lay judge, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). Lay lord, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord*. Lay pope, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. † Lay presbyter, ? = 'lay elder'; hence *lay presbyter*. Lay reader, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. Lay rector (see RECTOR). Lay sister, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. Lay vicar (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), s.v. *Abbot*, **Lay-*

Abbot, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also *Abbot Non-religious*. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of **Lay-Baptism*. 1693 *Darvén 3rd Miscell. Ded.*, Those 'lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Miford* I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron, i.e. he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. 1714... in *Mirror our Lodge* p. xxi, I N. N. brother professyd in the order & degree of a lay brother or flocary. 1714 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at least was a Lay Brother. 1743 *Pope's Dunciad* iv. 576 note, 'A Gregorian, one a Gormogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. 1865 *Kingsley Herero* I. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. 1618 *SELOEN Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenthis thus disposed of the remnant of that years increase they called לַי וְהַיִּי that is, as if you should say, every way prepared or fit for common use, or absolutely **Lay Chattels*. 1811 *Rusby Dict. Mus.* **Lay-Clerk*, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. 1877 *LEE Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, *Lay clerk*,... a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. 1821 J. C. BLOWFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. 1680 *Allen Peace & Unity Postscr.* 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of **Lay-Communion* with our Parish Churches. 1847 *CARDL. WISEMAN Ess.*, *Unreality Angl. Relig.* (1853) II. 406 The Most given in lay-communion. 1880 W. SMITH & CLEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀποκοπή, i.e. were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. 1861 M. ARNOLO *Pop. Educ. France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of 'lay deacons'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 49/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation of 'lay-deacons'. 1894 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 4. 22 The power of your 'lay elders'. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 31 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. 1641 *SNECTYMNUS Vind. Ansv.* xv. 185 Al patrons of 'Layeldership'. 1855 H. COX *Instit.* ii. vi. 481 Certain 'lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the law lords, withdrew. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal 'lay-pope'. a 1663 *SANFORD'S Sermon* (1681) II. Pref. 7 Where are your 'lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* ii. ii. 224 Wheresoever they fude mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a 'Lay-Presbyter'. 1883 *Official Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 120 The importance... of recognizing the assistance of 'Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church... The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 129 F 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nuns or **Lay-Sisters*. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii. Her cellars, her precentric, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. Comb., as † *lay-conceited* adj.

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) To Rdr. The very phrase, the terms of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

† B. *absol.* and *sb.* The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 100 þe kyng in þe court of þe lay þe clerkes wuld justise. c1511 *COLET in Lupton Life* (1887) 300 The clergies...part ones reformed...than may we with a iuste order procede to the reformation of the laies [ed. 1661 laities; L. italicis] part. 1528 *TINOALE Obed. Chr. Man* 40b, What other thyng causeth the laie so litle to regard there prices, as that they see them both dispised and disobeyed of the spirituallte? c1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1020 All the men...as well clerkes & laies. 1579 *SPENSER Shep. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laie. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. 1. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. c1616 *JONSON Epigr.* cxxxi. Wks. (1616) 813 The learn'd have no more priuiledge then the lay. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 23 They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lā), v. 1 Pa. t. and pa. pple. laid (lāid).

Infinitive: 1 *leagan*, *leegcan*, 2-5 *legge(n)*, 6-7 (sense 1 c) *ledge*, 3-5 *leyn*, 4 *lein*, *lain*, *leye*, *lai*, 4-5 *leyme*, *leie*, 4-6 *laye*, *ley*, 5 *leyen*, 6 *Sc. la*, 6-7 *laie*, 4- *lay*. *Indicative Present*: *sing.* 1st pers. 1 *leegce*, 4 *legge*, *leye* (etc.), 4- *lay*. 2nd pers. 1 *leest*, 3 *leist*, 6 *layst*, 6- *layest*. 3rd pers. a. 1 *leg(e)*, 2 *leig(e)*, 3 *legged*, *leize*, 3-4 *leis*, 4 *layp*, *leyp*, *leggp*, 4-5 *leieþ*, 5-6 *layth*, 6 *laieþ*, 4- (now arch.) *layeth*. B. 4-7 *layes*, *lais*, 5 *legges*, 7 *laies*, 4- *lays*. *plural*. a. 1 *leagap*, *leegap*, 3 *legged*, *legged*, *leis*. B. 3-6 *laye*, 4 *leyn*, *lein*, *leye*, *leie*, 5 *layhe*, 6 *laie*, 4- *lay*. γ. *Sc. and north.* 5 *layez*, 6 *layis*. *Indicative Past*: *sing.* 1st and 3rd pers. 1 *leigde*, *leigde*, *leide*, 2-3 *leigde*, 2-5 *leide*, 3 *leide*, *Orm.* *leigde*, 3-6 *leyde*, 4 *leide*, *legged*, *leit*, *Sc. laid*, 4-5 *lade*, 4-7 *laide*, 4-8 *layde* (e), *leyd*, *leged*, *legged*, *layid*, 5-7 *layde*, *laied*, 7-8 *lay'd*, 4- *laied*. *plural*. 1 *leigdon*, *leigdon*, *leiden*, 2-3 *leiden*, 2-4 *leiden*, 3 *ledden*, 4 *laiden*, 4-5 *leiden*, 5 *laidon*; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. *sing.* *Infinitive*: *sing.* 1 *leza*, 3 *Orm.* *lezz*, 3-5 *loy*, *leie*, 4 *leye*, 5 *le*, 6 *laye*, 4- *lay*. *plural*. 1 *leogap*, 3-4 *leggeþ*, 4 *leip*, 4- *lay*. B. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 *laes*, *lays*, *lais*. *Gerund*: 4-6 *layeng*, 5 *legging*, *legynge*, 6 (sense 1 c) *ledging*, 5 *leying*, *leiyng*, *leyng*,

5-6 *layng* (e, 6 *laieng*, *laiyng*, 6-7 *layeig*, 4- *laying*. *Present Participle*: a. 1 *leogende*, 4 *north.* and *Sc.* *leyond*, *layand*. B. (as in the *Gerund*). *Past Participle*: 1 *zaleid*, *zeleid*, 3 *leide*, *yleide*, *ilæide*, *Orm.* *leigzd*, 3-5 *loid(e)*, *leyd*, 4 *ylaide* (e), *ylaide*, *leyde*, 4-5 *yleyd*, 4-6 *layde*, 4-7 *laide*, *layed*, 4-8 *layd*. 5 *ilaide*, *leide*, *leyed*, *led*, *6layede*, (sense 1 c) *ledgde*, 6-7 *laied*, 7 *laid*, 7-8 *lay'd*, 4- *laied*. [OE. *legan* = OFris. *ledsa*, *lega*, *leia*, OS. *leggian* (Du. *leggen*), OHG. *lecken*, *legen* (MHG., mod.G. *legen*), ON. *legja* (Sw. *lägga*, Da. *lægge*), Goth. (= O'Ent.) *lagjan*, f. **lag-* ablaut-variant of O'Ent. **leg-*: see *LIE* v.

The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be **ledge*; the existing form of the present-stem is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the *g* of the O'Ent. vb. was followed not by *j* but by *i*, and therefore escaped the WGerm. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has *g* instead of *gg*.

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. *trans.* To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); † *fig.* to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. To lay low: see the adj.

c1888 K. ALFRED Boeth. (Sedgefield) xli. § 3 He...het fealdan þæt segi & eac hwilum lecgan þone mæst. a 1000 *Laus of Athelstan* II. c. 2 (Schmid) Hine lecg for þeof se ðe him tocome. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and wogh arised. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & quo-so hym lyked to lay, watz loyed bylyue. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 359 [He] caughte hym bi the myddel, For to lifte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. 1440 *Partenope* 707, 1 leyde hym flat than in the med. 1595 *Shaks. Titus* ii. 1. 399 Shall we...lay this Angiers euen with the ground? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 With a mortal wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feet. 1671 *Milton P. R.* ii. 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. 1785 *Cowper Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. 1879 *Browning I. Ivanovitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat Each building in its path. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1486/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

† b. To lay to ground, to earth (Sc. at eird): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

c1205 *Lay. 27328* We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5086 (Kölbing) Hou Wawain & his feren...Hadden...þe þousand leyde to grunde. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 16 And well ost...Waz layd at erd, but recovering. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* I. x. At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were led into the erthe. 1513 *Douglas Ensis* xi. xlii. 62 Mony Troians led to ground schol laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in *passive*. (In 16-17th c. spelt *ledge*.)

1590 *Plam Per.* 21 Send not a whirlwind amongst them, least...they...be ledge on the ground. 1613 R. C. Table *Aph.* (ed. 3). *Cadence*...properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. 1626 [see LAYING sb. 1]. 1747 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v. The Rain has laid the Corn, la Pluie a couché les Blés. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Linc.* 160 If laid, it [sc. flax] will not do for seed. 1846 *Jm. L. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 I bore wheat again...but the weather of July laid it. 1859 *Tennyson Geraint* 761 Viol with that hard message went; it fell like flaws in summer laying lusty corn. 1870 *Ramsay Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs. exc. dial.* † Also *refl.* said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose not here syn she lade hir. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for laying a hogge, 5d. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house...as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lap, I asked her whoe was the father of it. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 268 The midwife that laid my mother of me. 1684 *LADY R. RUSSELL Lett.* I. xvii. 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. 1716 *C. W. COWPER Diary* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. 1724 J. MAUBRAY (title) Female Physician Comprehending difficult directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. 1828 *Car Craven Dial.* *Lay, Lig*, to perform the office of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. 1876 in *Whitty Gloss*.

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); † to put a stop to (an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now arch. or dial. exc. in to lay the dust.

a 1300 E. E. *Passer* lxxxiv. 4 Þou leyed alle þi wreth þat þou was inne. c1340 *Cursor M.* 590 (Trin.) To morwe shal þo flizes be leide. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 Yf the eye liddes. ben full of fleshe wythin...thenne he layeth the syghte [L. *visum impediunt*]. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grette part of my care is laid. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w.* *Pohcart* 66 3it come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyl that is well layed. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpendrus with his notes layeth the tempest. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. iii. 35. See how I lay the dust with my teares. a 1645 *LADY Serm.* (1847) 127 To show His disciples that His command could lay the sea. 1650 R. STARYLTON *Strada's Luv* C. *Warres*

iv. 77 This report he was so farre from sleighting . . . that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 429 Who . . . still'd the roar Of thunder, cha'd the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Art.* i. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 P. 1 The doubt which was laid revives again. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Diet.* s.v. To lay the Stomach for a while, *étouffer la grosse faim*. 1782 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xxii. 308 'Tis merely to lay the dust,' said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 RUTLAND *Gloss.* s.v. 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 Q. Rev. Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 1. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistress circle . . . letting it stand Till she had laid it, and conured it downe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 466 For nothing but his Interest could lay his Devil of Contest. 1706 ESTCOCK *Fair Example* iii. 1, When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* ii. 1, He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting houses that are haunted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* iv. 1. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. † To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (*obs.*); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall ban their bellies laid: Cuddie shall have a Kidde to store his farme. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Amusem.* 185 This will to you some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 LEISURE *Hour* Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. *Naut.* To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to *raise*.)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xlii. (1577) 392, In going to the North, you doe raise the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1712 MILIT. & SEA *Dict.* To Lay the Land. When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1721 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Laying the Land, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; . . . used in contradistinction to *raising* the land.

6. Gardening. = LAYER v. 1. Also *refl.* of the plant. ? *Obs.*

1765 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno*, *Vites stratz*, *qna & constrata*. Vines growing close to the ground, or layed or planted in the earth. 1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husband* 183 The chief time of laying gillflowers is in July. 1770 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXL 387 Inferiour plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 LOUGHOON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1646 978 In that case, the new plants (pinks) are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 BHAM & MIDL. *Gardeners' Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. *dist.* To lay a hedge, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (*Willst. Gloss.*).

1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 JRN. R. *Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 336 The fences have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † To lay lake: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

1590 LINDISF. *Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 8 Hia zeidusoun tuiguo of treum & zebredon zed leodon on weg. 1215 LAMB. *Hom.* 101 Da ilaifullen hrohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et here apostolan fotan. 1200 MORAL *Ord.* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel ileid on horde. 1200 ORMIN 14666 Snib it, all it were an sheep, & lezz itt uppenn alltern. 1225 LEB. *Kath.* 1895 36 fu lei-t lac to laye luelende godes. 1230 CURSOR *M.* 786 Vp [Sampson] bar be yatit o be tun, and laid bam on a hei dun. 1235 WILL. *Palmerus* 3231 bat men might legge him mete & wateren atte wille. 1375 St. *Leg. Saints* i. (Petronio) 429 He can it ta . . . and syne it lade in his slefe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed upon a forme of be chirche. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reioles* i. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. 1450 Two *Cookery-bks.* 109 Take brede . . . and make it broune, and ley hit in vyngre. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 14 Thomis laid in thy way. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* i. 8 V. pees . . . shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vii. 20 The somme of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1601; earlier versions 'rest'] 1604 E. G. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acozia's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 394 Al the people did humble themselves, laying earth vpon their heads. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 BOYER *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 355, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fire side to dry. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's* *Mag.* i. 21 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections, draw the line GH. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* vi. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome. Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. 1738 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper . . . were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 532 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense i.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. To be laid: to lie down, recline (†formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

1200 ORMIN 3401 Petz fundenn þar þe child þar itt was lezid i cribbe. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 284 in O. E. *Misc.* 81 Ye me . . . leyden in softe bedde. 1200 CURSOR *M.* 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen . . . þat lais [MS. *Trin.* leyn] in hedd vpon bam þam bi. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL B. 208 When I was leyed, and had myn eyen hed. 1475 *Partenay* 280 But slepe might he noght when that he was led. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 60 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horselitter. 1598 PEELE *Merrie Feats* (c. 1620) 13 With much ado her maid had her to hed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleepe. 1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. 1701 SEOLY *Indiarie Ode* Wks. 1778 11, To the bleating sleep on laid; And on the earth the nightly dew disails. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 301 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was yet prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1849 AYTON *Poems. Hermitinus* ii, Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. ARKOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii, The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. To lay one's bones: to be buried (in a specified place).

1000 AGS. *Gosp. Joha* xx. 15 Sege me hwar þu hine ledest [c. 1160 *Halton Gosp.* leysted]. 11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1075 (Land MS.) Se cyng hi let hryngan to Westmynstre . . . & lezde hi wid Eadward kyng hire hiafore. 1215 LAMB. *Hom.* 51 Eftersþan þet þe mon bið dede, me leið þene licome in here þurh. 1205 LAV. 17842 Legged me an ast zende inne Stan-henge. 1225 LEB. *Kath.* 2251 We . . . þat licome awei ledden & leiden in corde. 1250 GEN. & EX. 816 Fowre biried ðor ben; ðor was leid adam and eua, Aham siðen and sarra. 1200 CURSOR *M.* 17794 Lang es gan Sin þai war ded, laid vnder stan. 1375 St. *Leg. Saints* vii. (Katherine) 1179 Angelis . . . hire body bore to mont synay, & lait it þare. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 36 David. diede, and was leid with hise fadiris. 1400 PRYMER (1891) 50 Thei leyde hym in his graue. 1578 W. HUNNIS in *Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneis* xi. 310 Part in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 V. IRVING *Astoria* i. 122 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. 1853 M. ARKOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv, Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 MORLEY *Birkbe* ix. 205 He was laid in the little church at Beconsfield.

c. To lay to sleep, asleep: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also fig. Also to lay to rest, † *abd.* † *to bed.*

1200 CURSOR *M.* 14199 Lazar vþ freind es laid on-slepe. 1340-70 *Alisanandir* 82 Hee sawe . . . How þat louelich lif laide was a bedde, And a gracious God gripte hur in armes. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10410 That . . . logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1501 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee . . . Is layd abed, and no where now to see. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 1. 232 Royall Wend: She made great Cesar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 - *Temp.* ii. 1. 284. 1676 HOBSES *Itiad* xiv. *Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleep. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome. Commodus* ii. 235 The Poyson soon layd him to sleep. 1814 J. HUNTER *Who wrote Cavendish's Walsey?* 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleep. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. ii. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 GAROINER & MYLLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 166 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* Often in fig. contexts.

1000 SAX. *Leechd.* III. 204 Henne ægru leggan gestreon mid carfulynsse 3e[ic]naed. 1125 ANCR. R. 66 þe hen hwon heo hæued ilide, ne con buten kakelen. 13. A. ALIS. 568 A faukon . . . An ay he lide. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 583 Wilow they oftya hacche & cyron grete they legge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husk* § 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do leu. 1553 *Eocen Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatch a serpent. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 111. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P. 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 239 Re-morse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where it nest is made. 1831 MACKAY *King's Own* xli. One of the hens laid astray. 1841 *Trin. K. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 [Pheasants] lay freely in the thick covers on the hillsides.

† 10. To deposit (payment). *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Rauf Collier* 299 God forbid. . . That for ane nichtis harbery Pay suld be laid.

† 11. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. to wed, to pledge, in pawn: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. *Obs.*

1207 R. GLOUC. (Roll) 803 He . . . leide willam is hroþer to wedde normandy. 12374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 205 They myghten lyghly hire hie dede to borowe. 1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 31 Lyf. leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 *Pat* þey leye a suffisaunt wed. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe emperour had layd þam [þise relyques] in wedd for a grette soume of gold. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 107 l. 33 A dymaunt and a gret perle, which were leyed to plegge by oure fadir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 22 Sum bydand the law laiyd lan in wed.

1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to mortgage. as one dothe his herytage. 1533 L.D. BLUNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without . . . laynge to plegge any fote of londre pertenynge to my churche. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 246 b, That he laie to them againe in mortgage so much of hyes owne landes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 5, I have heene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1600 HARLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne jewells. 10 gage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 49 One thing is laid in wad to ane certayne day. 1668 [K. FERGUSON] *New Ecles.* 53 (61), I do pledge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.].

† b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hostage. *Obs.*

13. Guy *Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layed his sonne in hostage. 1533 - *Huon* cxlii. 37 Y. kyng sayd that Huon muost lay ho-tage. *Ibid.* cxlii. 51, I wylt thou layest vnto me good hostages. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 10 The next year thereafter he was redeemint and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also to lay a wager.

1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 786 (Hausknecht) 3erne he wile þe bidden and preie, þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 558 A valour dar y wyþ 3ow ley þat leyt. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 678 Þat 3olden me wþ y layd. 1350 *Will. Palmer* 2169, I der leye m lif lit was þe lifer treyoun. 1363 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 291 Ich dar legge myn eies. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 36, I durste leye my hede, that [etc.]. 1449 *Pescow. Rep.* ii. li. 145 Y dare avowe and dare leie what waiour emy man wole me forto leie, that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 602/1, I lay a noylt agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1572 *New Custom* i. ii. Bj. Hake Simplicitee hie is some preacher I wylt lay my gowne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 111. 1632 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 277 Hee woud lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P. 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her preuent Favourite. 1784 COWPER *Trac.* 863 Canst thou . . . Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets [etc.]. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 27 This heifer I thee leest thou decline . . . what stake for the coming battie is the? 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. 131. 235, I never lay wagers.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry I lay, I dare lay is often used as little more than a riming expletive.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2367 Of Charlemyne ne his ferede nabbeþ pay non help, y legge. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fanne* ii. 166 There I seye Mo wonder thynges dar I leye. 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxxviii, Him is lefe I dar lay. To hold that he heste. 1470 *Galagros & Gau.* 95 Yhit ar the latis vnlufum and ladlike, I lay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 15 Yet darre I laye, yþ thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. 1. 13 She offers a Wager. . . They lay; and 'twas for what the Friar owed. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 143 Rooking Gamesters never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. 1777 MAD. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather 100 much in the secret. 1823 STEVENSON *Trears.* *Is.* iv. xx, I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* i. xii. 254, I lay I'll keep drier on my own shanks.

† 13. *trans.* To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life); = lay down (51 c). *Obs.*

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Kölbinger) Ozain . . . bare him þurch wombe & rigge, His lif he dede him þere legge. *Ibid.* 2026, 6426. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149 We sölle legge oure zaules uor oure broþren. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 591 in *Vol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue my lif I yaid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than sald we outhder do or die, Or ellis our lyfe we suld lay for it.

† 14. To lose the faculty of (speech). *non th. Obs.* 1350 *Medical MS. in Archaeologia* XXX. 354 Jif a man for skeneke had leyde speche. 1566 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1833) 261 Thes things hereafter fouling was propounded to him when he had layd spech, and he . . . gau his consent by sygnes. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yet speak, suppose it be said that his spech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close to; to put to for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. on, upon. † To lay ear to: to give ear to, listen or attend to. To lay to heart: see HEART sb. 42.

1000 *Cardoun's Gen.* 2336 (Gr.) Abraham . . . legde hleor on eorðan. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxi. 7 þæt sarra sceolde leggan cild to hyre breste to geosce on ylde. 1000 *SAX. Leechd.* 111. 86 Min weinsardes sæt & . . . lege nppan þat sar. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þe nedre secheð a ston and leið hie on eare þer to. 1220 *Bestiary* 359 Is non at nede dæð oðer lateð, Oc leiðes his skinton on oðres lenthon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate Of his clothes vn-clothes him, And oþer on him dail lai. *Ibid.* 23381 (Cott.) Selden com we samon nere . . . þe ere þar to selden we lai. 1340 *Ibid.* 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leide. 1375 *St. Leg.* *Saints* i. (Pantun) 388 þe heuid þam to þe lete þai laid. . . a-bowt turnyþ þe ded body. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 44 The Fende . . . leith a lindre there-to, of leynges are the ronges. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fanne* i. 291 That he that fully knoweth therby May savelly ley hyt to his ye. 1400 *Rom. Re.* 7011 Lay vþ deef ere to my speking. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe yotos y brused to be teph. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 9 Nowe also ys the aye leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering vnction to your soule, That not your fire, but passe, but my madnesse speaks. 1605 - *Macbeth* i. 11. 34 By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 6, I will lay Blacke Mag. you, and will bring vp flesh vpon you. 1875 *Blackw. Mag.* i. 86/1 In account of passing the one-horse chaise, he [a horse] laid his countenance close up to it, and stoopit. 1877 MISS YOUNG *Canoe* Ser. iii. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

† b. To attach, add, annex to.

a 1203 WULFSTAN Hom. (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjað gode woroldagan and lecað þarðættan, þat [etc.] a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1434 Se rudie & se rende illet caueruch leor as lilie ileid to rose. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to lele to. 1566 BIBLE (Genev.) Isa. v. 8 Wo vnto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie ii. xl (Arh) 117 He conquered . . . Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. 1601 HOL- LAND *Pliny* i. 53 The towines next to the marches . . . laid to Batocia. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Gleebe laid to the Church. a 1666 USSIER *Ann.* vi. (1698) 253 A multitude of townes and villages, . . . all which he laid to Porus his King- dom. 1819 in Picton *L'pool Almanic. Rec.* (1886) II. 373 The buildings . . . may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

† c. To lay from, off: to put away from (one- self); to take (one's fingers) off something. Obs. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* iii. (Andrew) 684 His clathis all fra hym he lad. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte thorow the deceauable lustes. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* i. 1. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 He laid bis robe from him.

† d. To put in or commit to (prison). Obs. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2693 Dorise son he leide in honde. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 297 The said citisaine, . . . shal be comyttyd and layed to jayle. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode . . . added this aboue all and leyd Jhon in prison. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 Hughe Latimer . . . whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

† e. To compare with. Obs. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* ii. viii. 192 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

† f. To lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? local.

1849 *Friar. R. Agric. Soc.* xi. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. 1861 R. WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

† g. To lay a name on: to give a name to. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit-vten les, þat be prophat has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10757 Maria to nam on hir þat laid, Als þe angel bad þam forwi said.

h. To put (dogs) on a scent. (Cf. 55 i.) Also, To lay a trail on (a quarry).

1781 *COWPER Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack, . . . when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt þo Saracen through fire and flood. 1861 *Temple Bar* iv. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. 1888 *Times* 23 Oct. 76 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

18. a. To place (affection, hope, confidence) on or in a person or thing. † Also, to lay praise, one's blessing, etc. upon. To lay † prize, store upon: to value, set store by. arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18341 On all his santes. . . His saing laid þat drihtin dere. a 1307 *Thrusch & Night.* 158 in Harl. E. P. p. 1. 56 Thou art ouwnis, On hem to leggen so michel pris. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1448 Þe loos on hire is leide. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1846 For þe nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 236 Sic loois on hym-self he laide. 1540 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid upon ane knycht. 1580 *SIONEY Ps.* xxi. vii. Our king, In heav'n his trust hath laid. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. 3. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best love and credence Upon thy promising fortune. 1779 *WATTS Ps.* cxix. 1. To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time, have I laid great store upon my life.

† b. To lay (one's care, concerns) on God: to commit, trust to Him. Obs.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2381 And all þo lezde þatt o Godd & onn hiss lefe wille, Þatt he þæroffe sholde don All whaitse hiss wille were. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

17. To lay . . . before: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † pass. to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxvi. 37 Lege hit her beforan þinum freodrom. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15714 (Trin.) Much woo if he wist is bifore him leide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 102 A blak hund . . . gat it, & lad before þame all. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 661 When she fynt a corn, She chikchek hem and layth hit hem byfore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 14 They . . . brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the staues in the drynkyng troughe before the eyes of the flockes. — 1 *Chron.* xxi. 11. To Three thinges laye I before, the chose y^e one of them. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 457 F. I. I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1734) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxviii. I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. 1849 *AVRON Poems, Buried Flowers* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! 1856 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton . . . laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.

18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). To lay wait: see WAITSB. (and AWAITSB.). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ue fo. leid grune in a wilde to henten be deor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16894 3eming on him yee lai. c 1400 *Dest. Trow* 10743 The ledes with-oute. Laidon wacche to be wallis, þat do wegh past. c 1440

Bone Flor. 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach abowte hur lay. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lxxxiii. 262 We . . . layde our hussheiment in a lyttel wood. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selues, how they maye laye snares. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 222 b. Watche was privity leyd for him. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 22 Thou laydst a Trap to take my Life. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adv.* T. S. 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

b. intr. To lay for: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* viii. 300, ii. M. of his men . . . were layde for, & distresyd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 602/1, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens.* I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall cathe a frogge. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 569 Being hardly laied for at sea by Cortugogio a famous pirat. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann.* Marcell. xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, straightly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. 1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* v. i. 1. 3, Men in debt, layd for by their creditors. 1648 *Br. Hall Select* Th. 84 Even our Blessed Leader . . . when he found that he was laid for in Judaea, flees into Galilee. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 20 May 22/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel woman, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 291 The men go and lay for a rubber-tuner.

† c. trans. To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for. Obs.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can nyther come nor sende unto you. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 4. I . . . durst not peepe out, for all the Country is laid for me. 1607 *MIDDLETON Your Five Gallants* iv. G. 4, Maister Primero was rold of a Carkant upon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. 1608 — *Trick Catch Old One* i. 1. I have been laying all the town for thee. 1621 H. KING *Serm.* 3. As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. a 1645 *HEYWOOD Fort. by Land & Sea* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

19. To lay siege to, † into, † about, † against, † before: to besiege; also fig. to attack. † Also to lay battery, blockade to.

c 1400 *Sowdeno Bab.* 2071 The sege he did leyen a-bowte On every side of that cite. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* 258 King Herri leith a sege to Harlew. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxx. x. 814 All bis hoost made hem xedy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. 1485 *CAXTON Chast.* c. 205 He layed syege before it by the space of four monethes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 53 Gar laye ane sege vnto gone fort. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando hesegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. 1. 244 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. 1713 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 200 His General . . . had layd a blockade . . . to Girona with 12,000 men. 1877 *MISS YONGE Camoes Ser.* iii. 1. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

† 20. To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. Obs.

1454 *PAISON Lett. L.* 271 The seide Thomas . . . layde dyvers folks arrayed in manner of werre. in ij hussheiments. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xc. 173 The lordes Loyes . . . aod sir Oth Dornes, were layd on the see about Gernzay. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He . . . layed captaynes in y^e stronge cities of Iuda. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 208 Without any army layd. . . to kepe the Erie from landyng. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* i. 87/2 They . . . laie the sea coasts full of soldiours. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 There is a hande of soldiours layed in Mounster. 1689 *SHAWWELL Bury F.* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. 1786 *LEOARD Life Marlborough* III. 299 Parties of Horse . . . were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort bis Grace. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which . . . used to be . . . very common in India. . . It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. To lay the venue: see the sb.

1570-6 *LANBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The hook of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laith it in the hundreth of Blackthorne. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 145 Other Geographers . . . lay it as a dependant annexed to Africk. 1668 *DROVEN Dram. Poetrie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [*The Silent Woman*] is laid in London. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan . . . But there I laid the scene. 1868 *GOLDSTONE Jew. Mundi* ii. (1890) 34 In the legend of the birth of Euristheus, the scene is laid in 'Apyos' ΑΡΥΩΝ.

21. With object denoting a member of the body.

a. gen. To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 115 And summe leiden the legges a-liri as suchs losels cunne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyll teach you a play. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 424 (Qo.) Then layed his leg Quer my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. 1847 *TENNISON Beggar Maid* i. Her arms across her breast she laid. 1859 *JEWSON Brit-tany* iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

† b. To lay eyes on: to 'set eyes on', look at. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

c. To lay hands (or † hand) on or upon († also in, to) a person or thing; (in the earliest quotes. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with on adv.); (a) in lit sense, to place one's hands on or apply

them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now to lay violent hands on (with oneself = to commit suicide); (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

c 1000 *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mæc hwitum hwitloccedu hond on lezæð. c 1205 *Lav.* 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, þat hond him durste leggen on. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4113 And ðine hondes ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. c 1300 *Havelok* 994 Newere more he him misdeð, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12893 (Cott.) A! Ion . . . nan was wroth þan þou Hand to lai on suete iesu To giue him þat hali sacrament. c 1340 *Ibid.* 19393 (Fairf.) On ham þai laide þaire hali hande & a quile ware praiande. 1340 *Aeneid.* 41 Sacrilege is . . . huamene layþ hand ine kuede ine clerk. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 321 Alle þo þat leyen hond on fadir or modir in violence þen cursed of God and man. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X tylawdes cam here ryght now and layd bande upon me. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lviii. 199 Gera- mess . . . layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Tynnyo* If God haue layde hys hande on the, And made the lowe. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay their handes upon. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand vpon him, Sir. 1606 G. W. tr. *Justine* xliii. 135 By meanes whereof, the treason coming to light, the Liguarians were laide hand on. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent hands upon themselves. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with . . . any thing I could lay my Hands on. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 393 O ye mitted beads . . . lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob . . . laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. 1890 *Guan-dian* 29 Oct. 1693 3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

† d. To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

e. To lay a finger or one's finger(s) upon: see FINGER sb. 3 a.

1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. 1836 *KELSE Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. 1865, 1894 (see FINGER sb. 3a).

22. To lay hold (upon), of: to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house, we laye bolde on his locks, turne him away with bis backe full of stripes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 221 Hee was forced to laye bolde vpon a branch. 1612 *BIBLE Matt.* xiv. 3. — 1 *Tim.* vi. 12. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. 1710 *STEELE Teller* No. 194 F. 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. 1724 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 F. 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. a 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Lady Dyerst laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Fright offered, for fear his Sloop should come. 1836 *MARRAT Midsh. Easy* ii. So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.

23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; † to set oneself against.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferings? 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Dk.* xviii. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

24. *Mil.* To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also absol.

1480 [see LAYING sb. 1. 1]. 1505 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcus, Tendere aliquo arcum*, to lay or levelle toward. 1859 F. A. GRIFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. 1877 *CLEMY Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not. . . so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. 1883 *Lo. SALTOUN Scraps* I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

25. To put into a condition (usually one of subjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of LIE v.), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or advb. phrase, as in to lay fallow, idle; to lay (land) dry, under water; lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command, etc. To lay bare: (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. † To lay in forbode: to prohibit the use of. † To lay to sight: to reveal, disclose. To lay under contribution: see CONTRIBUTION 1 b. † To lay in (or a) water: fig. to make nugatory (see WATER). For lay open, waste, see the adjs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 765 Þe midward tles vs outtan Our laured in forbot has it laid. 1563 *HOMLIES* i. *Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him . . . never lay these matters to sight. 1703 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. 1736 *LEOARD Life Marlborough* I. 156 He

first laid the Country under Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 *CHESTER Lett.* (1792) II. clxviii. 124 Which might... lay him out difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Jurl.* 2 July in *the* (1862) II. viii. 291. I rowed part of the way in the queen's boat, an exercise... of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid bare over the whole of both palms. 1862 *TYNDAL Mountaineer.* vi. 44 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 *MISS YONGE Camos Ser.* iii. xxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped... many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. *To lay fast:* to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprisonment (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also *to lay by the heels:* see *HEEL sb.* 18.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 42 b. [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. 1584 [see *HEEL sb.* 18]. 1623 *LISLE, Elyric on O. & N. Test.* Apostles dispersed, then laid they bis guide fast, that they might not any way escape by flight. 1677 *OTWAY Cheats Scapin* i. 1. I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. 1809 *HEBER in Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke xxiv.* 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

c. *Naut.* With advb. compl., as *alongside, by the lee*, etc. *To lay aback* (see *quots.* 1867, 1881).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Lay the ship by the lee to trie the Dipste line. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ee c 4 b. *Mettre à l'écure*, to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1867 *SWITH Sailor's Work-bk.* 69 To bappipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-sbrouds. 1880 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* II. i. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spaniard. 1881 *HAMERSLEY Naval Engr.* 7. *To lay a yard aback*, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. *Naut.* *To lay... aboard:* to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. *To lay close, to lay thwart the hawse.*

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 25. I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4369/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 *CAPT. W. WRIGHTS WORTH MS. Log bk. of the 'Leyell'* 2 July. A Collier lay'd uo athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. 1799 *NELSON Let.* 9 Feb. in *Nicolas Disb.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1883 *STEVENSON Trans. Isl. xi.* (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have seen laid aboard?

† e. *To bring home to. Obs.*

1709 *STEELE Teller No. 71* p. 1 Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love... their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. *lay before*, 17).

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 57 He leich [v.r. leiþ] for hym be vers of þe sawter, 'God schal noþt be woopþ for evermore'. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xiv. 193. I leye for myn excuse, that I have to my power folowed my cople. 1481-4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswifery trustybe to leye to 30w her huswifery for her excuse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 2* § 1. Courtes where the seid protections shalbe pleyed, or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 *MOR in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 When he had layde for the prooffe and confimation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. 1549 — *Dyalog* iii. Wks. 211/1 Many a witness was there to whom he layd none exception. c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1890) 82 He layeth for hym that his mothers abominable iniquity constrained him thereto. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F ij. We muste not lay excuses. a. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 315/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* 4 b. If you have no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike church no longer. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Think not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindl. & Commw.* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* Written in *Juice of Lemons* vii. and by her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xxvi. I prevented it beiof given to aoy other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 *BAY Amer. Law Rep.* (1800) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see *INFORMATION* 5 a (2)]. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleannings Ser.* ii. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/1 Anyone... whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (a) To assign (a date). (b) *Law.* To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount.

c. 1440 CAGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1699 The day of her deth eke ful faythe he leyth Of nouembre moneth. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field... is laid in the indictment as round. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* ii. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.* The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. 1891 *Athenaeum* 7 Mar. 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000... the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. *Obs.*

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 16 b. And yet thus much I wil say for my selfe, that I haue not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.

† e. *intr.* To give information, tell. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 31 To lord Peryse off this mattir thal laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation,

or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). *Const. 10, † unto, † against, † in, † on. † arch.*

c. 1425 *LYNG. Assemb. Gods* 208 Thow mayst be dismayde To here so gret compleyntes ayene the layde. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. c. 1530 *HICKCORNER* (1550) Civb. They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vpon me. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij b. Lette no man . . . lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxv. v. Who did me wrong against me witness beare, Laying such things as never in me were. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 76 These objections which you laie against me. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them. 1690 *WOOD Life* 25 July. E. G. with child, layd on the tapster. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. iii. I'll warrant 'tis not her first [illegitimate child], by her impudence in laying it to your worship. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 236 That . . . you should lay to me Unkind neglect. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* III. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjee.

b. *Phr.* *To lay to* (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door, † in (his) dish, † in (his) neck: to impute to, charge upon. Also *to lay to one's credit, † reproach, etc.* (See also the sbbs.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Wyll you lay thethe to his charge, and have no better a grounde? a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon xxxiii.* 102 It shall never he layde to my reproche. 1534 *TINDALE Acts* vii. 60 Lorde laye this synne to their charge. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and folye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his necke. 1551, 1722 [see *DISH sb.* 1 d]. 1681 H. MORC *Exp. Dan.* 105 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. 1701, 1749 [see *DOOR sb.* 6]. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxiii. Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. 1885 *MRS. C. L. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxii. 53 You . . . laid his death to my charge. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 156/2 This . . . must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). *Const. on, upon, † to.* (See also *LOAD sb.*)

a. 1000 *GUTHLAG 683* (Gr.) Præ 75 . . . on his wergengen wite legdon. 1111. O. E. *Chron.* 1064 (Laud MS.) Hi læzdon ærende on hine to þam cyngne Eadward. *Ibid.* an. 1137 Hi læiden geildes on the tunes. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 þe preost ne þerf. læggen oðr schrft on u. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18455 Sant michel for bot on us laid. c. 1380 *WELSH Wks.* (1880) 336 It were as myche neede to leye now as myche penance to summe, as [etc.]. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. cxx. Thus shall on the my charge bene laid. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 240 You knowe the payme that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accompysshe my message. 1555 *N. T. (Genev.)* 1 Cor. ix. 26 For necessite is layd vpon me [Gr. *ἀνάγκη* *anagkē* *anagkē* *anagkē*]. and wo is it vnto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. 1590 *Pesquill's Apok.* c. Cij b. People may not looke to lay all vpon the Parsons shoulders. 1621 *ELISING Debates* Ha. Lords (Camden) 66 Vt . . . the delinquent is worthy of a greite punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layed? 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 *POTTER Antig.* Greece i. xxi. (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mulct was laid upon him. 1781 D. WILLIAMS *tr. Voltaire's Dram.* Wks. II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* II. x. (1892) 345 An additional duty . . . was laid on windows. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleannings Ser.* n. 193 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 *MISS YONGE Camos Ser.* iii. xxiv. 300 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter (soldiers) on or upon. *Obs.*

1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland.* etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 *ORNDUFF MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 102 We require the soldiers . . . to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and . . . to shew by what authority . . . they are layd upon them. *Ibid.* It not being lawful to lay soldiers on any persons.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchant & burgeis to be sext be laid. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 What person that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyed, shal paye to the comen cofre xld. 1707 in *Picton L'pooe Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is sailt layd and taxed for it. 1712 *PROCTOR Direct. Ch-waardens* ed. 4 The Lands, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) on or upon; also const. † in, † to.

13. . . K. Alis. 1553 'Byschop,' he seide, 'there is a scaunder, y-layd on me kyng Alisaunder'. c. 1390 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 592 Maria a skorn [was] on him laid [v.r. leide]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? 1545 *ASCHAM Toper* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng, which was worthe to be written vpon. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 24 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. l. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting seed that swar'd ayde. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. l. 14 A declaration . . . wherein aspersions were laid vpon some members. 1766 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1787) 230 All y^e blame was layd on y^e wine and he pardoned. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch-bk.* *Rip van W.* The good wives of

the village . . . never failed . . . to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. *To lay stress, weight, emphasis on or upon:* to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 *PERRY'S Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upoo him, or any thing he says. 1676 *GLANVILLE Ess.* vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 *HORNECK Critic.* *Jesus* vii. 156 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1760 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 'To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 *M. CULLOCH Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 307 The only objection . . . on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict (blows). Also *to lay it on* (lit. and fig.).

c. 1334 *Guy Warw.* (Auchinleck MS.) 7524 And we leyed on hem dintes grete. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles* iii. 338 They leid on þe leigis, Richard, lassis y-now. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 14 Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip. a. 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke Gr.* xiv. The reid rais rudely with the rapps, Quhen rungs wer layd on riggis. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 337 I have laid it on Walpole . . . unsparingly. 1879 *FROUFE Cesar* xx. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. *absol. and intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phrasological expressions with preps. a. *To lay on or upon:* to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also *lay on*, 55 b.)

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Mid te holle roide steaupe, þet þim is lodest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 112 in E. E. P. (1862) 74 And euer seide þis holi man as he leide on hire faute Maide þu schalt lurny þu aweil for to caste þi lile wil of þi flesh. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbling) leie on þer gan to legge. c. 1440 *Towneley Arth.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. lxii. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assaylled the reede and laye on hym so strongly that [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (ed. W. V. 1531) 253 b. They layde on hym with theyr hystes and other wepens. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Ye Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 146 He layeth on her with threats. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Rou.* I. x. 36 They laid upon one another with such fury, as [etc.]. 1758 *GOLDEN. Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 17 Rascall! replied the Tyrant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand . . . with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. *To lay to, unto:* to assault, attack, press hard (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also *to lay home, hard, hardly, to, Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Trymyn.* 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterie word and mode. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 68 note, Peter prepareth him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. 1581 B. RICH. *Parewe. Mlt. Prof.* C iv b. The Marchant . . . with great importunitie requested her in the wale of marriage, and so hardly he laid vnto her, that him. 1602 *SIDNEY Hist.* ii. iv. I Looke you lay home to him. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 19 The warre was again begun, and the citie more hardly laid unto than before. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hill. 1650 *TRAPP Comm.* Gen. xlii. 329 He lays it hard to them still: As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 284. I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. *To lay at:* to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (*lit.* and *fig.*). In 15-18th c. often in *indirect passive*. Now chiefly *dial.*

a. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbling), A 100 Sarazens. . . All at once at him layd. 1440 J. SHURLEY *Delhe K. James* (1818) 16 The traitours . . . laid at the chaubour dours . . . with leuours and with axes. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* xii. 74. I am layed at with deadly deceytes. 1561 *HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. Vv ij. The beautiful women haue alwaies more sutyers, and are more instantly laide at in loue [It. *sono più sollicitate d'amore*], then the foule. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 214. Fiercely the good man at him did laye. 1602 *HOLLAND L'pooe* v. xxiv. 196 The. Senators . . . came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xii. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hurt. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 *RANSAY General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 *SURREY Gloss.* The rabbits haue laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. *To lay into:* to belabour; to 'pitch into'. *slang or colloq.*

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* John Applejohn xiii. I shall be very happy . . . to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* i. iv. Laying into me with your little bonnet. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* iii. (1880) I. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mark Twain's Mem.* 103 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. *To lay about one:* to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; oceans (trans.) to lay (a weapon) about one. Hence *fig.* to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

a. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All bat somyres nyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iv. 32 And with his brondiron round about him layd. a. 1618 *SILVESTER*

Sonn. xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her young, Thou layest about thee to redeem the same. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* 49 Thou, that now liest about thee for the world and wealth. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands Where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 Mrs. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lay about one's self. *faire tous les efforts, remuer ciel et terre.* 1837 *Disraeli Venetia* iv. xviii. They laid about them with their staves. 1889 *Dovle M. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

† 33. *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

1475 *Rauf Colgear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk air of the Eist sa lightly it laid. (Cf. 1825-B JAMIESON, *To Lay On*. 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw'.)

† 34. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. *To lay on the lips:* to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a dative.

1530 *Palsgr.* 602/2, I lay hym on the face. . . I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym grone. 1599 *Massinger*, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii. (1636) E 1 b, He lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Faith, sweet, he lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1618 *Earle Microcosm.* *Upstart Country Knt.* Arb. 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knightlough. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 *Arbuthnot John Bull* iii. v, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often fig.), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

1300 *Asa. Gosp. Luke* xiv. 29 Syððan he þæne grund-wæll leaþ [1316 *Hutton* Gosf. 1c15b]. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see Jaxe & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leyond. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diul.* 438 To legge him upur sones. 1384 *Wyclif* *Heb.* vi. 1 Not ofsoone leggyngne the fundament of penance for deede werkis. 1400 *Rom. Rese* 449 Aboute him leste he no manow. That stoon coude leye, ne querrou. 1425 *Lyoc. Assenb.* Gods 596 All the baytys that ye for hym haue leyde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 The pake heringes shuld be made truly and justly leyed and packed heringes layde the foundation of the erth. 1576 *Fleming* *Engh. Epist.* 28 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 *Digby Nat. Dodies* x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed. 1664 *Granier Prince* 33 Pavors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 *Lambert Westm. Br. 71* The laying the Foundation of Stone Piers. 1800 *Mar. Eogwren Castle Rackrent* 41 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. Ind.* i. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Government-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 263 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Nat.* xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. 1842-59 *Guilt Arch.* 1810 Slatting is sometimes laid lozenge-wise. 1845 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges, which will best keep the land dry. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid.

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* † Also, to prepare (a bed).

1350 *Havelok* 1722 Þanne [he] were set, and bord leyð. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Þese wescen þis gentil man & leyð tables after .an. 1375 *Barbour Brice* v. 388 The met all reddy grahit, viith burdis set and clathis laid. 1530 *Palsgr.* 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 *Shaks.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 11 Have you layd faire the Bed? 1658-9 *Perrys Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1788 *CLARA REVE* *Exiles* III. 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 Mrs. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 *MARRVAT Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, A little dinner was laid in the dining-room. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* iv, We found the table laid, the dinner dressing. 1883 *Black Shandon Bells* xviii, The little maid-servant laid the cloth. 1890 *WEYNMAN House of Wolf* iv, These gentlemen will not sup with me. Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* v, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 99 Danochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme thereof [of Alexandria] hy a subtil and witty deuse. 1615 G. SAKOVY *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. † (a) *To lay a buck:* to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (b) *To lay leaven* (see quot. 1891).

[Possibly confused (a) with some derivative of LYE, and (b) with LAY v., ALLAY v.; but this is uncertain.]

1573 *TUSSITT* *lsh.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or brew. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Faire, Faire la buce*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. RIGGERS *Treat.*

Sacraments i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdom of Christ. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Lay*, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lay*, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. *To lay a fire:* to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 *JEVONS Logie Prim.* 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 *BESANT Childr.* *Gibson* ii. f, The fire was laid, with the resinous wheels, which turn fiercely.

f. *Printing. To lay type:* 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, *to lay the case.*

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. STOWN *Printer's Grm.* vi. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

3d. To re-stell (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472-3 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le laynge iij axes, vijd. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 55 For layinge the church hack well new iron, vijd. 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 172 For Layinge the pickaxe 12. 8d. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *To lay a tool*, to steel its edge afresh. 1893 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

37. *Rope-making.* To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1627 *Capt. SMITH Seaman's Grm.* vii. 30 If the Cable be well made, we say it is well laid. 1646 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twicelace duff for rigging. 1793 *SNEATON Elysian* L. § 281 A biddle cable was laid perfectly pliant. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making is to lay the cordage. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarvus into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 Then...the top comes away from the swivel...and the line begins to lay.

38. *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); † to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); † to draw up the plan of (a literary composition). *To lay one's account:* see ACCOUNT sb. 15.

11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sætte mycel deofroðr & he legde laza þærwið. 1430 *Freemasonry* 449 Suche ordynance at the seniblé was layd. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 4 The plot is laid. 1616 H. JONSON *Epigr.*, *To weak Gannister in Ptery*, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 *MILTON Judg. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Laye* *Abso* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jestes that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* v. 83 His Design had been long laid. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 101 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

† b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange. *Obs.*

1627 *DONNE Sermon* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be settled this way. 1677 *BARLOW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iii. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c. *intr.* † To make arrangements or plans for (*obs.*); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now *dial.* and U. S.). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

1450 *Alfonso Saluacion* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* lxxvii. (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue...And then ihou shalt enriched be. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xiv. (1617) 22 Mans mind can skill...to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enioying of peace. 1601 *Ovid's Met.* xii 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leaies to vnderstand. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 473 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise way for the goodnesse thereof. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. Y. 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. 1648 *SYMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 113 Mahomet layd to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. 1825 *PARRY For. E. Anglia, Lay*, to intend, to lay out, to lay out a plan. Ex. 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. † a. In OE.: To direct (one's steps). b. *Nant.*

To lay one's (or a) course: see quotes. 1867, 1881. 1800 *Cardon's Gen.* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas legdon. 1837 *hio* on Sodoman, wealt stage burgz wille meathon. 1669 *STURMY Naviner's Mag.* i. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. 1793 *KENNELL Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *To lay her course*, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 *HAMERSLEY Naval Encycl.* s.v. A ship *lays her course* when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. 1890 W. F. RAE *Magazine* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicott.

† c. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) to. Also *const.* *obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 26294 If þou had oft-sih laid might His wrangwis theludae for to right. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking luidae þat Ladie too wedde. 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 If any good man of þe town leih his good to be commune nedde of þe town. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. i. He...lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

† 40. To set down in writing; to put into, express or 'conch' in (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyd, þat Blasi al in writt leyð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 184 Als Gelfrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. c 1385 CHAUCEN *L. G. W.* 2516 *Phyllis*, Hir lettre...here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit layde. a 1631 *DONNE 6 Sermon* (1634) ii. 6 The phrase...is thus conceived and layed, *In our iunge and then, After our likeness.* 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 *STEELE Lover* No. 27 (1723) 160 They...carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closter in Words of his own. 1775 *DE LOMÉ Eng. Const.* i. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be takeo that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. *Art. a.* To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, † a picture) on canvas.

1570 *BARET Alz.* L. 54 To laie colour on a picture. 1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* cii, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beautie's truth to lay. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading colours. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *enprofiter.* 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* App. iv. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. *To lay a ground:* to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, *to lay the grain.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blooteling...found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 94/2 Three processes are usually required in jpanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 90 The last (stage), technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in one direction, by means of a buffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

14366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1076 A robe of purple...it ful wel with offrays leyed was everydel. c 1400 *Sigge of Troy* 135 (MS. Harl. 5251 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sgr.* LXXII. 15) There were sheldis gylt and leyed with ynde. 1440 *Ans. Cookery in Housh.* *Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flessch neigh hit not. 1562-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyning the Irons of the grate Postes in oyle and red leade iijf. 1578 *LYTE Doctens* i. xix. 29 Softe wolue leaves, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 832 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1663 *GRUBER Counsel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. 1820 *SCOTT Monist.* iii. 35 It is convent-bred, and can lay silk broidery. 1879 *E. Annolo Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, Laid with gold threads. 1889 *FNUOE Chief of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. 1891 *Chamb. Jrl.* 5 Dec. 770/1 My bath-room is...a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of LIE v.

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (exc. in Nautical lang., see b.) it is only dialectal or an illiterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For *lay in wait* see WAIT sb.)

c 1300 *Harrov. Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shall thou lay. O that come domesday. 13... *Sir Beues* 2643 (MS. A.) þar he schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai. 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 Þi no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement...þe whyle þe sequestre ys þare set. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 3340 (Horstun) þe chest...In þe whyche þis blessid virgyn leyth y-clost inn. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde our thrawen and laying vpon the grounde. 1498 *Will of Woodforde* (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif legges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/2 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it leyeth on my herte. 1625 *BACON Ess., Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reuiue. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Pretender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some. Folio, which...hath laid open in the same Page this half yeere. 1662 J. STURVIV in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 *Woolf Life* 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layd upon the bookshelours' hands. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion...does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. vi. The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, ...laying down when sleepy. 1794 J. BIOLAK *Poems* 4 She on the ground, to catch each sound would lay, 1848 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. clxxx, Thou...darest him again to earth...there let him lay. 1828 J. RAINE *St. Culbert* 78 They found the venerable body...laying on its right side. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boardhouse...knocked a little boy...down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. 1900 F. ANSTEE *Brass Bottle* vi. 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. *Naut.* To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. *to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind.* (See also *lay along, lay by, lay in, lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) *To lay on the oars,* to cease rowing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1 I ley at anker, as a shyppie dothe, *Je ancre.* 1549 *Edw. VI Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 They laying at anker betw the French. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xlvii, The

boats laid upon their oars. 1881 *HAMERSLEY Naval Ensign*. s.v., To lay is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to go or come; as lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards, etc. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

44. **Lay about.** *a. trans.* To surround, beset. 14. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att about layd him all about. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Reb.* 33 b. The lorde Aburgaueny and the shiriffe . . . denied to laye the cuntrye aboute, that they [Wyat and others] might not escape.

† **Lay by.** To contrive, plan, take measures (to do something); to look out or make a search for. 1618 *SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes about . . . that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lay about, in order to get an Office, brigrer, rechercher un Emploi. 1755 *SHEBBEARE Lydia* (1763) 11. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

† **Lay by.** To strike out with vigour; = to lay about one (32 c). *Obs.*

[1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyed on so hard, Pat his swerd brast atvo 1. 1607 *ROWLAND Hist. Guy Warwick* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* 1. ii. 799 But when his nut-brown Sword was out Couragiously hee laid about.

45. **Lay abroad.** *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 631/1. 1 laye abroade clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. 1 laye abroade, as hunters or fysshers do their nettes. . . I laye abroade monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large*. 1535 *See BROOKE Adv.* 1 c. 1570 *BARETT Adv.* 1 c. 154 To laie abroade hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. GUMSTONE *Dr. Aco'st's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Haung layed abroade these bones. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Mano* 1. xvi. 50 For hee abroad capacious nets had laid.

† 46. **Lay along.** *a. trans.* To stretch at full length (also, all along); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413. 1535. 1592. 1761 [see *ALONG Adv.* 6]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillenneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1. Shee is without all strength, cleane layed a-longe. 1599 *Withals Dict.* 62 b. To ouethrow, lay along, and destioire, *sterno*. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* 1. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. intr. (Naut.: see 43 b.) Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (*Cf. lie along*.)

1779 *BARNARD in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 107 That leakage, waisting from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

† 47. **Lay apart.** *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (to do something).

1526 *TINDALE Jas.* 1. 21 Wherefore laye a parte all fithynes [so 1621]. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 All matters of the law lay for the tyme vther a parte. 1563 *HOLLIER II. Rogation* 1. Wee shall . . . lay apart to speake of the profound and unseafable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakness, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. Intro. 3 Lay now thy . . . bow apart. 1599 *SHAKES. Hen. V.* 1. iv. 78 That you diuist your selve and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

48. **Lay aside.** *trans. a.* To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

1536 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste . . . laye a lyte hir holiness aside. As for the tyme. 1540 *COVERDALE Fruit.* *Less.* To Rdr. (1592) A 4 b. The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1546 *COOPER Thurnisus* s.v. *Conde*. *Spencer & conde*, to laye aside and Locke vp. 1595. 1621 [see *ASIOE* 3]. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Drama* 1. Wks. 11. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father. 1824-9 *LAWSON Inag. Contr.* Wks 1846 1. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. 1849 *AYTON Poems, Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid a-side his terror. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see *ASIOE* 4]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* 1. xx. 145. I praye to god that he send yow honour and worship. A said the Knyghte I may laye that on syde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1. I lay away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide asyde. 1607 [see *ASIOE* 4]. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 107 After sunne set, all this while the women laye asyde their worke. 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) 1. 66 So the design of the rising was laid asyde. 1766 *BROOKE Fool of Quality* (1792) 1. 152 Laying Peter asyde, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 *MACKINTOSH Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1. June, Wks. 1846 111. 417. I think myself entitled to lay asyde . . . the testimony of the coachman. 1877 *MISS YONGE Canoes* Ser. 11. xxv. 237 The burghers laid asyde their revelries.

† **Lay by.** To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 275 Quhen hee had pacified his cuntry, layd asyde his alde enimies [etc.]. 1708 *SWIFT Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 11. 1. 77 When a prince was laid asyde for male-administration. 1726-31 *TINOALE Robin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) 11. xvii. 110 To lay asyde this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart for a purpose.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 58 p. 1. I intend to lay asyde a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. pass. To be incapacitated for work by illness.

1879 *SHARP Burras* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid asyde, unable to attend him. 1901 *Punch* 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid asyde by break down of health.

49. **Lay away.** *trans. a.* = lay aside, a. b.

1400 *Ipontou* (Kölbing) 387 He laid a way his home & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 *TINOALE Heb.* xii. 1 Let vs . . . laye a waye all that preteih vs doune, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1563-87 *FOXE*

A. & M. (1596) 70/2 They were . . . reddie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus*, *Hist.* 1. (1612) 140 That pavilion, amongst all other, even of wise men is last layed away. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 4 [They] laid away . . . the fashion of wearing linen coats. 1641 *CHAS. I in Ruskuw. Hist. Coll.* 11. (1693) 1. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on cheerfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 *LONGF. Bruford's Bruges, Curfew* 11. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To hurry. ? *U. S.*

1885 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

50. **Lay by.** *a. trans.* = lay aside, 48 a, b; † also = lay aside, 48 c.

1439 in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere . . . was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. 1585 R. BROWNE *Anno. Cartwright* 6 He must . . . laye by his prooffe as vittue. 1599 *SHAKES. Much* 1. 64. I am forced to lay my reuerence by. 1644 *MILTON Arct.* (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Prepar.* 122 The cinder of slag . . . the take off with a shovel and lay it by. 1681 *DANIELS Adv.* 4 *Adit*, 307 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 47 p. 7. I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some time. 1756 *LEOARD Life* *Marborough* 1. 118 It was Pity that so able a Man . . . should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* 1. 51 His buckler and his corslet hee laid by. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 233 Lay by your wouted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 *BURNS To And Mare* xvii. A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve aye Laid by for you. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 *LITTON My Novel* 1. v. It is a great sum . . . but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Societ.* xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* 1. xiv. (1840) 239. I perceived . . . two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 *KEATS Isabella* 111. She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-plot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 *HIST* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afiat yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. pass. To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 c).

1728 *MACQUEEN in Med. Commun.* 1. 69 They are . . . seized with a Catarrh . . . which rages so fast, that in twenty-four hours, every individual . . . is . . . laid by. 1825-80 *JANESON, To Lay By*. x. To overdo, to make unfit for work. 1. 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1889 *MRS. CONYNS Carr Marg.* *Malighant* 1. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. intr. (Naut.) = lay to (48 c).

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/5 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. SPENCER in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 395 Their not hoisting their colours . . . and . . . not laying by for us.

51. **Lay down.** *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). To lay down (one's arms): to surrender.

1205 *LAY* 5070 Leie a-dun pin here scrud & pinne rede sceld, and biþer longe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 396 M1 hermes down heir did 1 lai. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* 1. (Petru) 224. I did as myn moder saide, I be corn myn howk down lade, and bad it do þat do sulde 1. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 165 Lay down thy swerd, and I will myn asyle 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 423 That with al pæde they laye downe their weapons, and devise some meanes of concord. 1659 D. PELL *Imp'r* Sec 451 note, They laid down their arms, and put on mourning. 1848 *THACKERAY Van, Fair* 1871. She laid down the cup of tea. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 142 Eighteen thou and French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen.

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.); † also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.; † to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); † to give up the wearing or use of.

1205 *LAY* 2037 Pa leodene. I leiden adun bene noma, & Trinoutat heo nemned. 13. *Sir Trist* 1167 Tristrem hee goun laim. And seyd trantrir hee hyst. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1688) 62 Ladies. . . that . . . hadde highe honre, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yeeu diuise enamples to make hem to be layde down. 15. in *Danbar's Poems* (1594) 37. In hait be bytha and laye all delour down. 1577 *HARRISON England* 1. xii. (1871) 1. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid down in euerie place. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* 11. xiii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laide downe. 1682 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 1. 176 There is a dis-coure . . . that the lord chancellor will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord chief Justice Pemberton. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* x1. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 p. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) 1. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* 111. 1840 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 *JOHNSON Let. to Boswell* 12 July. He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 *SCOTT Waverl.* vii. Will he lay down his power?

c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position.

Often *refl.* († in early use conjugated with to be).

† Also, to bring to bed of a child (cf. 2 above).

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon be heorte. . . leid hire self aduneward, & buhd him ase he bit.] 1225 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was i-leid him don to slepe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15675 Ful buxumli hee laid him don apoun þat erþ bare. 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childæ male. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 140 Tho wenite hee and leyed hym down vnder a tre in the grasse. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* 1. 4 Therefore will I laye me doune in pæce, & take my rest. 1623 *SHAKES. Hen. VIII.* 1. iii. 40 The slye whorsons Haue got a speedyng trick to laye doune Ladies. 1781-3 *COWPER Alex. Selkirk* 50 The sea-fowle is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1792 *OLYSS.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd me down below. 1816 *WOLFE Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; † to pay (a debt).

14. *LYDG. London Lyckpene*, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 *Manners & Household. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb. 1841) 487 Lay to Robert Klerke that be leide doune, xijd. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 246 b. Besides those . . . Dukates, whyche hee hathe alreadye defrayde [he] shall laye doune as muche more at Venise. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Canio di Fior* 137 What shall we laye doune? What shall we stake? 1623 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 230 He wro to me that 8^l would discharge him, and that M^r Seiden would lay down half. 1640 *MASSINGER Very Woman* 11. 1. I have done nothing . . . that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which . . . not 1 but mankind Stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Æsop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 *BIBLE John* x. 15, xv. 13. 1781 *COWPER Expostul.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 190 Ready . . . to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

† *f.* 'to put down, overthrow (*obs.*). Also *Naut.* of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

1505 *LAY* 551 A londe & a watere heeom adun leaide. 1225 *Leif. Kath.* 773 3ef me is fleuet þurh mi leoue laued for to leggen haun adun. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym bathe leide and lewed, And crysten law sal be doune layde. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypoctis be parceyved and hee wyngnyng and worldly fanie leide a-doun. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) 111. 237 Foure þowand of Spartanes fil upon hem and leyde adoun and sloug of hem þre dayes to gidres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 A raging Sea took us . . . with that Violence that it . . . laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also to lay down a keel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1227 Levelling instrument . . . intended, for laying down railroads and highways. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not . . . intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law: to declare what the law with regard to something is; hence *collog.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Festial* (W. de W. 1496) 1 b. Holy chirche leyth downe the lawes of melody as De deum laus. Gloria in excelsis. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 11. (1625) 63. I have determined under this Narratory . . . title to laye downe my limits. 1628 *EARLE Alceasius, Medling Man* (Arb.) 80 Hee layes you dwnne a hundred wild playng, all impossible things. 1696 *GLANVILLE Ass.* 111. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratick Equations. 1712 *BREKELY Pass. Obed.* 8 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) 1. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt; But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 *FOOTE Orator* 1. i. I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can't but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what these may'st rise. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 1. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* 1. iv. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* 11. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 *THOLLORE Belton Est.* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to . . . lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 *MRS. C. PRAED Affluents* 1. ix. 206 He was in the midst of an argument . . . and was laying down the law to his friend.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; † to describe (a geometrical figure).

1659 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles . . . You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* 1. xvi. 448 Many shoals . . . that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 99. I was . . . laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* 111. If Kennell has it not, you'll find him, The He laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

† *j.* To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* 11. (1882) 67. I will laye downe vnto you some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be incommode. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have laid downe the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it. 1659 D. PELL *Imp'r* Sec 231. I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, *They that go down*. 1756 *JOHNSON Olscer.* *St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time. to lay down with distinct precision, clarity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

† *k.* To lay down by: to consider together with.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 1. iii. § 15 Lay down by those

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pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings... with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. 'To run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroder. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Reutnaire*, to lay in, or lay down, a seame. c1560 *Johanne Armstrong* vi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) 111. 360 Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xiv. A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put under grass, etc. Const. in, to, under, with.

1608 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) 1. 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arable land in pasture. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 64 'The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 *Ibid.* ii. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 528, 14 acres laid down under gorse. 1879 *Escort England* I. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nich. Nick.* xxxvii. 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first came, that wine was'. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xv. (1887) 208 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

o. To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.*

1565 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 b. For who can affirm from whence it [wind] was raised, or where it is laid down?

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid down with satisfaction.

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (*Jacobi Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1815 *HANSARD* *Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this arrangement. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 951 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang.* To lay himself (or simply lay) down to his work: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 *HOWELLS* *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 The mare... understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr. Sport & Dram.* Nov 20 May 3751 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and... Thomas won as he liked.

52. *Lay forth.* †a. To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1840 (Horstun.) For alle thyng as forthe redy herto y-leyde. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leide forþ my necke, For deap his swerd out hab lauyte. 1535 *COVERDALE* I *Macc.* iii. 48 They... layde forth the bokes of the lawe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. Introd. 2 Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne The antique rolles, where they lyne hidden still. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman... shall at any time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets... into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 259 Grots and Caves... where which the mantling Vine Lays forth her purple Grape.

†b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate upon.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's T.* 115 Many a subtil reoun forth they leyden. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1532) 1. I will... laie forth unto you... those things which a godly man ought to think. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 192 Those wonderful mercies of God w^{ch} have been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. SPENSER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref. The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this... instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Fables* xiii. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.].

†c. To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forth by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vjs. iijd. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 318 She shall not... lay up treasure for the enriching of herself but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customs of Myners* C. He shall pay 4s. for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmaster to lay forth the money.

d. ?To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial.* Cf. *lay out* (56 j).

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 115 How do they exclaim... against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1868 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out*, *Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. *Lay in.* a. *trans.* See simple senses and *in*. †To lay in an oar, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13.). To lay in the oars: to unship them.

c1300 *Havelok* 718 Some dede he leyn in an ore, And drou him to be heyse se. 13... E. E. *Alli.* P. C. 106 pay layden in on laddesborde & be lofe wynnes. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawn from the crowne he took hys syght, and when it was layed in ageyn he recouered his heeryng. 1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1593) E.4. [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my tooles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ccc b, *Lave-rance* I Unship the oars I the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 *SMYTH* *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence

absol. to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). †Also *occas.* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1579 *TOMSON* *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 29/2 If a man bee given to quaffing and laying in, he careth not... howe other he provided for. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be Laid in, and Stored vp, and then Delivered out in Proportion. 1662 *GURNALL* *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn... what straits they are soon put to. 1677 *LAWY CHAWORTH* in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 37: I have laid you in some beare. 1688 *FRYEN* *Ac. E. India* 4 P. 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 131 P. 3 A Great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 *CARLYLE* *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xi. (1872) VI. 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay in a little hay. 1889 ROLF *BOLDREWOOD* *Robbery under Arms* vii. Then... the eggs and bacon—my word I how Jim did lay in.

†c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 *KNOLLES* *Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was descended from Raymund of Tholous. 1710 *ADDISON* *Whig Exam.* No. 5 P. 2 After this short preface by which... I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 *Mem. Nutreb. Crt.* I. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

†d. *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself to do something. To lay in for: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 *SIR E. SANDYS* *Europa Speedum* (1629) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all means to get into it. 1642 *ROGERS* *Naaman* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 *DRYDEN* *Abd. & Achil.* To Rd., If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of... the best judges... And I confess I have laid in for those, by rebating the satire... from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans. (Agric.)* To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60 b (b).

1600 *Sc. Acts* *Gas. VI.* (1816) IV. 228/1 Patt all persones quha hes teillit... any pairt... of his maiestes... or vtheris countounes... That they within their day... lay in the samyn countounes agane. 1717 *COWELL* *Law Dict.* s.v. *Falcatura*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for Hay. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (a) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (b) (See quot. 1898.) 1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay-in the shoots at full length. 1890 *BLACKMORE* *Kil III*, xiv. 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 *WRIGHT & DEWAR* *Johnson's Gardener's Dict.* 548/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-heel* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1683 *NOXON* *Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets*.

†h. ?To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 *SOMERVILLE* *Chase* ii. 150 Here, Huntsman, bring... all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i. To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 *BEALE* *Pocket bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd.* (1786) 111, 135 Monkeys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the draperies of his mother's pictures. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground... will, tend to... destroy the purity... of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1859 *SALA* *Gas-light & D.* ii. 24 The whitewasher... is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

†j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1888 G. COLMAN JR. *Ways & Means* i. i, The cloth is laid in for breakfast.

†k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1611 (see 51 l).

l. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* ii. ii. P. 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* vii. i. P. 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.]. 1865 *CARLYLE* *Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid-in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Historians' Table-bk.* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr. (Naut.)* To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. *lie in*.)

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclamp the booms... then lay in again.

54. *Lay off.* †a. *trans.* To take off, take away: to put off or remove from oneself.

c1592 *MARLOWE* *Massacre Paris* (1600) E.4, Thou traitor Guise, lay off thy bloody hands! 1628 tr. *Tasso's Aminta* i. i. B.4 Stay for me till I have in my fresh fount Laid off the sweat and that yesterday I soyld me with. 1631 *DONNE* *Serm.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off... all outward ornaments. 1727 *BOYER* *Tr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habill*.

†b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour. 1620 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* i. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1781 *JEFFERSON* *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 29 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 *WASHINGTON* *Jrnl.* 30 Mar. This Morning began our Intended business of Laying off (f) Lots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 357 The partial hand of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 442 They... directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 111. ii. 370 Care must be taken... to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 333/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and... draw a line [etc.]. 1859 *RUSKIN* *Perspective* xvii. 79 The drawing points... will lay off distances on the retreating inclined line. 1882 *MINCHIN* *Unpl. Kinemat.* 2 By laying off the different times along Ox.

e. *Shiplbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2, I advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and battened-faired.

f. *dial.* and *U.S.* To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1888 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off*, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/9 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Lancelotti at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. *Lay on.* a. *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 h.)

11... O. E. *Chron.* an 1052 (Laud MS.) Pe folc geald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on lexden. c1175 *Lauf. Hom.* 31 Blüeliche he wule herken þet he preot-him leið on. c1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 3994 Sal ic neon wurd muzen forðon, Yten ðat god me leið on. c1450 *LONELICH* *Mertin* 988 (Kübing) What name they scholden leyn hym vpon. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* May 429/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER* *Study Eng. Hist.* t. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him... to lay on ship-money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

c1205 *LAY.* 13708 Mid swoerde leggeð heom on. a 1125 *Juliana* 17 Leggeð on se lüderliche on hire leofliche lich. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 (Kölning) He laid on wip schourge and bad hir go. c1380 *Sir Ferrib* 1533 Lokeþ bat 3e leggeð hem & slep hem a-down wip myst. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1202 He dremeth theestes comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 *CAXTON* *Chron. Eng.* cxlviii. (1482) 299 Our men of armes... leyde on with stakes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 601/2 Laye on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 *GRENEWAY* *Tacitus* *Ann.* i. viii. (1622) 14 They... laide them on with stripes. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduffe, And damnd be he, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 *DRYDEN* *Juvenci* iii. (1657) 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me hear the blame. 1698 *VANBRUGH* *Prov. Wife* iv. iii. He came at us... and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 *MARRIAT* *Midsh. Easy* xii. The pleasure of thrashing his enemy... was quite enough—and he laid well on. 1843 *MACAULAY* *Lays Anc. Rome.* *Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 *FREEMAN* in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also to lay it on (in quot. fig.).

a 1400 *Octavian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good emprise. 14... *Libeans* *Despons* 2056 (Kaluzs) Ley on strokes swifte. 14... *BEAUM. & FL.* *King & No King* iv. ii. (1619) 53 You have paid me equal, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with... Lay it on, Justice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 *BAXTER* *Reformed Pastor* iii. I, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 *FIELING* *Mock Doctor* viii. Those blows... which I was oblig'd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

†d. *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (to do something).

1587 *TURBERV.* *Trag.* T. (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs... Layde on as fast her fleshye flanks to teare.

e. To lay (it) on: †(a) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (b) to pile on the charge for goods, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE* *Edu.* II (1598) E.4, Thou shalt have crownes of vs 'tout hid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 224 There's no iesting, laying on, tak't off, how [will] as they say, there be backs. 1610... *Temp.* iii. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He lays it on. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cocher sur la grosse taille*, (as wee say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 *SIR C.*

MOUNTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is. much preparations at this wedding for masks... one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v. I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowel. 1601 *Tuel. N. l.* v. 258 This beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on. 1611 *Wint. T.* v. iii. 49. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders laid on with gold size. 1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* § 2233 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 *Lav Times* XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also absol.

1807 *Snuthy Esgrilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1832 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 *Trinl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 333 Well-bred sheep... lay on flesh quick.

h. Printing. To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); intr. of a bookseller, † To bespeak a number of copies from a printer (obs.).

1796 in *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) II. 137 Licensed unto him the *praise folio* to print not above xiv of any impression with this condition that any of the company may laie on with him reasonable at every impression as they think good. 1883 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing 383 Lay on, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 *Chambers Inform.* II. 750/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also transf. in jocular use. Cf. § 5 h.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or followed off. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xlii. How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on. 1879 *SALA Paris Her-sept Again* I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters... had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 666/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

† j. To trim, embroider. Cf. lay down (§ 1 l).

1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* II. 2047/1 His lerkia was laid with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Trinl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

56. Lay out. a. trans. 'To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.' a 1400-50 *Alexander* 778 He layd out a lang neke & hys hand likkys 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp: flouirs fra the rute... Lay out your levis lustely. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warnyng to lay out theyre offal of theyre howses unto the open streates. 1580 *STONEY Ps.* x. vi. O, with how simple look He ofte laibeth out his hook! 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They hee buckt with drinke, and then laide out to hee Suin'd and scorded. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing 383 Lay out, Sheets. When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is called Laying out Sheets. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1838 *Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawvers to warp her off when this should take place. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i. His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1899 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 239 Refreshments... were laid out in an adjoining room. 1890 *CONAN DOYLE Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table... was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (slang) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; fig. to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. COWLEY *Wits, Fitts & Fancies* 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchen, Alas, [etc.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out says thou art a fair coarse. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* vi. (1882) 161/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hydropathy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost laies him out. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 372/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also absol.

† 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 91 If therfo then let any expensis before led out and mynistrid. 1486-1504 *Let. 7 Jan.* in *Denton Eng. in 15th C.* (1888) 318 note D. Mane men wyll leay out more to kepe vnder the pore th[en] for to helpe leaym. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa* iv. 2 Wherefore do ye laye out your moneye, for the thinge y^e fedeth not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 Bard. Will you giue me Money, Cap-

taine? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. 1620 — *Temp.* ii. ii. 34 When they will not giue a doitt to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1625 *TOMKIS Alibumazar* iii. v. F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oaths For me; I'll pay thee againe with intere-t. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, 26. 205. was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. 1895 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

† d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). Obs. 1651 *BAXTER Saints' Rest* iii. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They should lay out all their strength on the work of God. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828-1) i. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 296 A mis-expende of his time or Talents; whether they laid out upon Speculative Notions in Theology, or [etc.]. 1711 *ADOLPH Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He... did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. refl. † To exert oneself in, upon (obs.); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. Const. for, to with inf.

1659 C. NOBLE *Aust. Inmod. Queries* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their contrivements for the peace of the County. 1698 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 143 Who never laid out. To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Couin-German Saint. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned... Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 *Let. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Coke* (1748) 119, I will lay my self out to know the Conduct and Conversion of all my Neighbourhood. 1757 *BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* i. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discover any provincial laying himself out for popularity. 1809 *KNOX Trav.* II. xlviii. 247 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 *CHR. WORDSW. K. Chas. Author Icon Basil.* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter... may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not written. 1880 T. HARVEY *Trumpet Major* xxii, 'Take it careless, my son... and lay yourself out to enjoy snails and cordials.

f. intr. With for: † To make a search for, look out for (obs.); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect some purpose.

1624 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, i. began to lay out for those Books you writ for. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712-13 *SWIFT Farn. Stella* 4 Feb., Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 397, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 12 Women... most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1833 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 82, I had given up all idea of this luck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* x. i. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now rare.

1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 253 Jour langage 3e laye out to lang. But Judas, we trewly be trast. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 The King's Council is to be heard at our barr, to lay out evidence against the King's dead and liuing judges. 1666 *PEWES Diary* 14 July, I wrote... to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again. a 1725 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 211, I laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* 14, Sir Edward found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* I. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily... as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see LAYING vol. 36. i. b]. 1632 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.* Laid out on our selues and the land-measurer when we went to... laye out our land. 1669 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 208 An order for y^e laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1705 *ADOLPH Italy* 1 The Mountains about the Town... laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxiii. The garden... was large and well laid out. 1799 *Scotland Describ'd* (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 *Trinl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 259, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 *Sir J. BACON in Law Times Rep.* LII. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1858 *MRS. WHITNEY P. Strong* viii. (1869) 97, I know... what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 *BLACK ADL. Phaeton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* ii. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

† j. To put (false hair) in order. Obs. (Cf. § 2 d).

1580 *LIVY Episthes* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out growth vpon their owne heads. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthful hair when her own... seemed lesse becoming her. † k. Cards. (Piquet, Écarté, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand. 1687 *MIRCE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lay out his Cards, at Piquet, faire son cart. 1737-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Piquet*, If one of the gamesters finds he has not a court

card in his hand, he has to oclear he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† l. intr. To incline and project outward. Obs. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. intr. (Naut.) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (Cf. *lie out*.)

1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* vii. The men laying out on the yards. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Laying or Lying out on a yard, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. trans. a. To overlay.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Iab.* ii. 19 It is layed over with golde and syluer. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 46 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1732 *Loro 'Tyraway in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. U.S. colloq. To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches... that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. 1890 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? U.S. colloq. To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1869 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 *MARK TWAIN Tramp Ab.* (1880) I. ii. 19 In scolding... a blue-joy can lay over anything, human or divine.

† 58. Lay to. a. trans. To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also to lay to one's ear, to listen to, obey; to lay to the deaf ear, to turn a deaf ear. Obs.

In the Wyclif quotes, merely a literalism of translation. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* vii. 16, I leide to [L. *apponere*] myn herte. — *Ecclesi.* ii. 4 Alle that to thee shul ben leid to [L. *quod tibi applicum fuerit*]. c 1400 *Rom. Eccl.* 2660 *Don't thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a slepe he.* c 1450 *Merlin* 267 The carll leide to the deaf ere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* I. Prolog 488 To ilk cunnand wicht lay to my er. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. F 13b The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 59 Being laid to outwardly, as a medicine. 1601 *HOLLAND Pity* II. 262 The leaues... of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolve them. 1620 *Frier Rish* 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layed to the spit.

† b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; esp. in to lay to one's hand(s).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 841 Leyd how to, every man. c 1440 *HYLTON Santa Perse.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xxxix, Out loide, layeth to his honde and smytheth down the deuyl. 1530 *FALSGR 603/1*, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for (to the Lord) to laye to thine hande. 1560 *Daus tr. Steuane's Comm.* 233 With all thys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. 1596 *FLEMING Pange. Epist.* 74 Lay to all the might you can make. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 251 Monster, lay to your fingers; I helpe to beare this away. c 1620 Z. *Boyo Zien's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help... afford.

c. intr. (Naut.) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; = *lie by*.

1798 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore... continued to lay to under bare poles. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. trans. To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † pass. to be composed of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2959 (Cott.) þir pointes of cursing haf i schuld and schold and scortly samn laid. c 1340 *Ibid.* 550 (Faird.) Of her þinges þat I haue sayde was adme cors to-geder layde. 1535 *FALSGR 605/1*, I ley styckes or brandes together, to make a fyre. 1560 *Daus tr. Steuane's Comm.* 469 That the same fyre whiche manye yeres since they had layde together, myght now... breake out. 1595 T. STAPLETON *Forer. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholens.* ii. (Arb.) 88 Whan he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together: compare the one with the other. 1628 L. STENCER *Logic* 114 To keepe a dore, and to dwell in the tents &c. are layd together. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. Author's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1692 *BURNETT Past. Care* ii. 15, I will... lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together. 1707 [see EYE vol. 2. f. 1]. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, *comparer ses Paroles avec ses actions*. 1853 *URD Dict. Arts* II. 562 A simpler... mode of. laying the strands together.

b. To lay, y. heads together: to confer together. c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 554 The waty foulis hau here hedis leid to-gedere. 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyed theyr hedes to-geder to understand how they might haue verrey evidence and Knolage. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* clxxviii. 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of y^e world shold lay their heads together they could not attaine to the understanding thereof. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strado's Low C. Warren* viii. 5 Then laying their heads together... [they] created them a General. 1760 *GRAY Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads together, and try if we cannot hammer out as good a thing about you. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/5 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

† c. To concoct, compose (a story); also absol. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1616) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpass, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.]. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.

† *d. intr.* To engage (in combat). *Obs.*
c1205 *LAY*. 5903 Heore wepen weoren lihte heo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fihthen.

60. Lay up. *a. trans.* See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; †to erect (a building); †to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*).
1590 *GOOGE Popish Kingd.* iv. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke pay lay up. 1599-80 *NORRIT Philarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1788 *J. MAY Tril. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. c1830 *Houlston Tracts* No. 87. 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they get quite well.

b. Agric. (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges*. (b) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 *e.*
1842 *Tril. R. Agric.* Soc. III. ii. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires... to be drained. 1844 *Ibid.* v. 1. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 62 The land... is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 *Froude Hist. Sketches* 74 (*Norway Fjords*) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often *absol.* to save money. Also with immaterial obj.

To lay up in lavender: see *LAVENDER* sb. 2.
c1236 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5680 They... ley not up for her living. 1526 *TINOCLE Luke* i. 66 And all they that herde them layde, them vppe in their herites. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 14 The children ought not to lay vppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1566 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 229 b. That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. a1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenue these 37 years. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Law to hold by what they have. 1690 *LOCKE Ess. Hum. Und.* ii. x. 30 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 *STEELE Tatter* No. 91 ¶ 1, I have, by laying a very wary life, laid up a little Money. 1736 *LEOARD V. Marborough* 111. 194 The Allies design'd to lay up large Magazines at Douay. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos Ser.* iv. xx. 226 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 *M. PATRISON Millon* xii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. 1885 *E. F. BYRNNE Entangled* i. x. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

† *d.* To place in confinement, imprison. *Obs.*
1565 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Carcer, Condi in carcerem*, to be layd vp in [prison]. 1569 in *J. Hooker Life St. P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger... was layed up by the helys. 1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondrous eare, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* v. iii. When laid up for debt.

e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in *pass.* to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also *intr.*, to take to one's bed.

1554 *SIR J. MASON in Tytler Edu.* VI (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel travel more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. iii. 7 Then there were two Cogens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reason, and the other mad without any. 1676 *LAOY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This severe weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 *STEELE Tatter* No. 82 ¶ 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 My gout... lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 *K. H. DANA Ref. Mast* xxi. 117, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock jaw. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos Ser.* iii. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox... laid him up for a short time. 1893 *A. S. ECCLES Scialtie* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

† *f.* To bury. *Obs.*
1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1655 *E. TERRY l'oy. E. India* 209 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar-sha... and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also *intr.* for *pass.* or *refl.*

1667 *PERYS Diary* 14 June. The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in *Piton L'oy. Murec.* (1831) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1795 *De Forc. St. Julian.*... Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 *THIRWALL Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians... laid up their fleet for the rest of the winter. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 1581 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. 1882 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-bulks and the swift yaws... moored and laid up in ordinary. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht-round to Gosport to lay up.

trans. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxiv. Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

h. Ship-building. See *quoy*.

1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

1. *Rope-making.* = sense 37.
c1850 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them

up together...; when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

j. Naut. (intr.) To direct the course.
1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xlii. The French squadron... tacked and laid up directly for them. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

k. Printing. (See *quoy*, 1841.)
1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* s.v. Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away...; this is termed laying-up.

† *l.* To surpass, excel. *Obs.*
1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1623) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they will laie up any nation in Europe.

IX. 61. Comb.: lay-down *a.* (also *laid-down*), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as *sb.*, a 'turn-down' collar; †lay-holding *a.*, that lays hold, tenacious; lay-over *a.* = lay-down.

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1629) 89 Vran... Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxvii. A black gentleman... with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Sponges' S. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coals and lay-over collars. 1880 *MIS BIRD Japan* I. 47 A laid-down collar. 1889 *W. S. GILBERT Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious counts, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

68. Phrase-key.
To be laid (=to lie down) 8 a; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c; l abed 8 c; l aboard 25 d; l about 44; l about one 32 c; l abroad 45; l one's account 38; l along 46; l alongside 25 c; l an ambush 18; l apart 47; l aside 48; l asleep 8 c; l at (attack, 32 c; l at one's door 27 b; l athwart the hawse 25 d; l a-water 25; l away 49; l the axe (to) 15; l bare 25; l battery 19; l a bed 35 b; l before 17; l a bed 12; l blame (on) 29; l a blockade 19; l one's bones 8 b; l bread, l a buck 35 d; l a burden on 28; l by 50; l by the heels 25 b; l by the lee 25 c; l the case (Printing) 35 f; l claim 26; l close 25 d; l the cloth 35 b; l colours 41 a; l one's course 39 b; l down 51; l the dust 3; l a duty (on) 28; l ear to 15; l eggs 9; l emphasis 30; l eyes on 21 b; l fast 25 b; l a finger on 21 c; l a fire 35 c; l for (=lay wait for) 18 b; l for (=plan for) 38 c; l forth 52; l from one 15 c; l a ghost 37; l the grain, l a ground 41 b; l a gun 24; l a hand 21 b; l hands on 21 c; l hardily to 32 b; l (=wager) one's head 12; l to heart 15; l a hedge 6 b; l hold (of, on) 25; l home to 25 c; 32 b; l a hostage 12 b; l in 53; l in one's dish, neck 27 b; l in mortgage, pawn, twed 11; l in one, into one 15; l in prison 15 d; l in water 25; l in words, writing, etc. 40; l an information. 26 b; l into (=belabour) 32 d; l it on 31, 55 c, f; l the land (Naut.) 5; l eleven. 35 d; l one's life 12; l 13; l load about one 32 c; l load on, see *LOAD sb.*; l one's love upon 16 a; l low 1; l a name, on 15; l off 54; l on 55; l on (=attack, belabour) 32 a; l on a scent or track 15; l (a person) on the face, the lip 34; l open 25; l over 56; l over 57; l (a person) over the head, etc. 34; l pay 10; l a picture 41 a; l the scene 20 b; l the sea 3; l siege 19; l a snare 18; l (=quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; l speech 14; l stress 30; l a table 35 b; l a tax (on) 28; l to 58; l to (=impute or attribute to) 27; l to (=attack) 32 b; l to do (=plan or intend to do) 38 c; l to one's charge, credit 27 b; l to one's door 27 b; l to ground, earth 1 b; l to heart 15; l to jail 15 c; l to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, twed) 11; l to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; l to sight 25; l together 59; l a trail (on) 15 b; l a trap 18; l type (Printing) 35 f; l under contribution, obligation, etc., under water 25; l unto (=attack) 32 b; l up 60; l a wager 12; l wait 18; l waste 25; l watch 18; l twed 11; l weight (upon) 30; l the wind 3; l with (=compare with) 15 c; l with (=cover or spread with) 42.

Lay, v. 2. Obs. [Aphetic f. *ALLAY* v. 2, to mix.] *trans.* To mix or ALLOY (metals).

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 221/1 Tuiching the article of goldsmiths, quills Lays and makis falks mixtours of ewill metal. 1554 *Lil. Treas. Acc. Scot.* Sept., Auchit unce of siluer, to mak an assay of siluer and layit mony. a1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 403 Sche dohis sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick basenes, and sic quantitie of scruffit, that [etc.].

† **Lay, int. Obs.** An exclamatory substitute for *Lord!*

1700 *W. KING Transactioner* 33 *Gent.* Pray what's that? *Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

Lay, pa. t. of LIE v. 1. Lay: see *LEA, LER, LEY*.

† **Layable, a. Obs.** [f. *LAY* v. 1 + *-ABLE*] Ratable, taxable.

c1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

Layband (l²-bænd). Also (? *laband*), 7 *leyband*. [f. *lay*, *LEA* sb. 4 + *BAND* sb. The identity and meaning of the word in the first *quoy* are doubtful.] *a.* The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. *b.* (See *quoy*, 1847.)

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) 283, v. els of canierie, 46s. 8d. v. els of lawn 36s. xvj labandes 8s. 1598 *FLORIO, Bandine*, the lay-band of a skaine of threed: 1625 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 137 You shall as you reel it with a Leyband of a big twist, divide the slipping or skein into divers leys. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lay-band*, a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

Lay-bed. Also 6 *labed*. [f. *LAY* v. 1.] The bed in which something is laid or lies: *a.* a grave (now *dial.*); † *b.* a layer, stratum.

1541 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 24, I gylf to the churchc works and for my labyed vj. vijid. 1728 *W. SMITH*

Ann. Univ. College 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Lay-bed, a grave.

Lay-board. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 1a-board, law-board, etc. [? f. *LAY* v. 1 Cf. *G. lege-brett*, *Du. legbord*, board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap-board*, s.v. *LAP* sb. 1 9.)

1804 *GALLOWAY Luncarty* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old takers bread. a1813 *A. WILSON Pœtus* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty lid, Where labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 *Hook's Shiph. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady, I wader there be a tailor's lay board. 1867 *GREGOR Banff's Gloss.*, Lay-board.

Lay-by (l²-boi). [f. *LAY* v. 1 + *By* adv.] *A. sb.*

1. A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

1879 *E. J. CASTLE Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 34/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. 1892 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

2. Something laid by or saved; savings.
1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

B. attrib. or adj. Intended to be 'laid by'.

1804 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* I. 492 You might... have executed... a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

Laycall, *obs.* form of *LAICAL a.*

Layche, variant of *LAIGH*.

Laycke, *obs.* form of *LAIC*.

Layd, *obs.* pa. t. *LAY* v. 1; *obs.* north. f. *LOAD*.

Lay-day (l²-d²). *Comm.* [app. f. *LAY* v. 1.] One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 141 That he will... load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *lay or running days*). 1857 *C. GRIBBLE in Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 5 Your consignees... do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

Laydman, *obs.* form of *LOADMAN*.

Laye: see *LAY sb.*, *a.* and *v.*, also *LEYE Obs.*, flame.

Layen, *obs.* pa. pple. of *LIE* v. 1

Layer (l²-²), *sb.* Forms: 4 *legger*, 10 *leir*, 4-5 *leyer*, 5 *leyare*, 5-7 *lare*, 6 *laier*, 7 *leare*, 10 *leer*, 10 *layre*, 8 *lair*, 7-*layer*. [f. *LAY* v. 1 + *-ER*.] 1. One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with *sb.* in comb., as † *besiege layer*, *plate layer*, etc.

1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 156 Ie selbe sume to quhatsumever nyctbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 *HULOT, Besiege laier, obsessor.* 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. a1684 *LIGHTON Comm.* 1 *Pei.* li. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* ii. 111. 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. 1884 *MRS. Housman Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Owen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.

† *b.* One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *brick-layer*.) *Obs.*

1382 *WELSH 1 Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftive men, massouns, and leyers [1383 legeris of stonys]. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Thei geve money to hewers of stonys, and to leteris [7 r. legeris, 1388 liggeris]. 1425 in *Dugdale Monast.* III. ii. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall neither set nor fore free-Masons Rogh Setters nor Leyers there-upon. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 294/1 Leyare, or werkar wythe stone and mortere, cementarius. 1640 *SAOENSON Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

† *c.* One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).

1602 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Imp'n. one laye... of ad. ob. a noble... Wm. Wray Robt. Hodgeson and R. Atkinson being layers of the sayne.

d. Of a hen (with *adj.* good, etc.).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec. The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.

e. with *advs.* (see *LAY* v. 1 VIII): *layer-on* (a) *Printing*, the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (b) *Engineering*, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 *HULOT, A layer* out of mony, *dispensator.* 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beauty. 1635 *J. GORE Will-doing* 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. 1666 *PERYS Diary* 3 July. The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. 1708 *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charn.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for hellish stories and diabolical transactions. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Beggars Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Potstillon* *Leg.* vi. One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/2 This machine requires a

layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* (1899) I. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins... and lay a leare thereof in the bottom of the pyc. 1616 SURFILL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damask-plums] betwene mulberrie-leaves, or vine-leaves, one leare above another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Join to boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. PLATTS in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers... to thiash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meely to cover it with one Lare. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* 1. 167 The inner veins and larses of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters... have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Yolk of Eggs... a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 37 These layers of shells... must have been brought there by successive depositions. 1717... *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1832 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 30 In the Fir... Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 *CARR Craven Dial.* *Layer*,... 2 a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 BUDD *Dial. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar... tissue. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overpread the mountain. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iv. xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow. *fig.* a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 24 So mixt they are one knows not whether's thicker A Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 110 Gwendolen's better self... made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. Gardening and Agric. a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1670) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers... *Kal. Hort.* June (1670) 19 *Cytisus lunalus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place, but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1722 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 141 The Dutch Lime... is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. i. 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. *pl.* Patches of laid or trodden corn. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden down, and... the Come full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Halle, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. (Perh. a special development of LAIR sb. 1 (q.v.), influenced by association with LAY v.)

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI. 611 note, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longin. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was pour.

d. (See quot.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lau* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. *LEA sb.* 4. b. An oyster-bed (see quot.). c. *Silk-mauuf.* (See quot.) d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. *Tanning.* = bloomer-pit (see BLOOMER). f. (See quot.)

a. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 21 layers.

b. 1725 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.* *Layer*,... a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Saltwater* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307f They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewn between each hide. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276f Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Layer*,... 2. (*Leather-mauuf.*) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.* layer-board, board-ing, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also *lar-board* (Ogilvie); layer-coral, a fossil

coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; layer-reared a., reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering. .6-inch 'layer-board'. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 156 The Stromatopora, or 'layer-coral'. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and 'layer' reared species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, 'layer-stools', cutting grounds.

Layer (lā'ar), v. [f. LAYER sb. 3.]

1. Gardening. a. *intr.* To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. *trans.* To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. RIVERS *Fruit Garden* (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Tril.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 253f If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. KEBBEL *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 *VINES Sacks' Bot.* 831 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 *Carter's Seed Catal.* 1 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/4 The layering... of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

Layer: see LAIR.

Layered (lā'ard), a. [f. LAYER sb. 2 + -ED.] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 490 Certain two-layered sponge-larvæ. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

Layer-over, dial. Also *lare-over*, *lay-over*, *layer*, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* *Lare-over*, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lareovers* for *Medlers*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. a 1815 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Layer-over*, a gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layers-for-meddlers*.

Layery (lā'ari), a. rare. [f. LAYER sb. + -Y.] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. HUNT *Dryads* 17 From hedge to layery beech.

Layery, *Layette*, obs. forms of LAIRY a., LAITY.

|| **Layette** (lā'et). [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you... for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

1885 FARROW *Mill. Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray... used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

Layette, obs. form of LAITY.

Layfe, obs. form of LAVE sb. 1

Lay-fe. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: see LAY a. and FEE sb. 2; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laiffe. [a. AF. *lai fe*.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. ? Also plur. of *lay fee* (cf. FEE sb. 2 i b).

1290 *Beket* 560 in S. Eng. Leg. 122 3if man of holi church halt an-ping of lay-fe [3200 (Percy Soc.) 556 boldeth eni laifeo]... he schal done p're-fore pe service bat to be kinge bi-fallez. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 285 'Sir', be bishop said, 'of his we pray be, bat... nouht of our lay fe be taxed with non of yours'. 1400 *Plouman's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 b, Al y... maken holi church Layfe, y^e is halowed and blessed. 1652 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fe of the party deceased. 1750 *CARRIE Hist. Eng.* II. 283 Arrrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

2. The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in *phr.* of the *lay fee*. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 It sufficeth to theyn whyche ben of the lay fee or state. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 The peple of both orders, the Clergie and the laife. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with any person of the laife upon any mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 CAXTON *Skelton Repr.* 267 Why Iangle you suchie jessies... To the peple of lay fe. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in Furnivall *Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 308 The intolerable exactions that longe he dyd vse the laiffe men, and also the spiritu-alitye. 1545 *Primer. Instruction*. To... all other of the Clergie: as also of estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1558 *Gyartoun Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude; of the which the kinge Antioch pardoned a great number of the laye fee. 1641 *PURKINS Antiq.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

Layff, obs. form of LAVE sb.

Lay figure (lā' fīg-ur). [f. *lay (abstracted from LAYMAN) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1795 T. HURLSTONE *Crochet Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Miss Crochet*. Heav'n's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women... for artists. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* I, Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Blakers Flor.* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. *fig.* A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1825 *Curt Mag.* VI. 166f Let me... guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay figure. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. 1. 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay figure, than for the daughter.

Lay(g)hyn, obs. form of LAUGH v.

|| **Layheap**. Obs. [? f. lay- in LAYSTALL + HEAP sb.] = LAYSTALL.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1683) IV. 386 To remove carfts, and layheappes, and other annoyances.

Layick(e), obs. form of LAIC.

Laying (lā'ing), vbl. sb. [f. LAY v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of LAY v. 1 in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; † assessment, taxation; † accouchement; etc.

1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Pe lond fulle hard was sette in bat ilk laying. 1240 *Prompt. Paro.* 294f Lay-ynge of a thyng, *posico*. 1472-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 644 Pro le laynge fusi et rynde molendini [cf. LAY v. 3b]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii. (1482) 290 Anone he leyd his ordynance and in the leyng of a gonnie come a quarell and smote the good Erie Edmond in the hede. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The... openyng and newe leyng of old Ropes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 245 To reise the sieg, at the laying whereof he was counsailer and partner. 1611 *Proposition d'Erreuer*, a Wit, or the laying, of Error. 1611 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of three hoggs, vj d. 1646 *BACON SYKE* § 669 Another ill accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Harvest. 1660 *SHAW-ROCK Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying... In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 *PERVIS Diary* 25 May, They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 485f The operation of uniting them [i.e. strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called laying. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Antiq. Alban.* (1862) 112 No 6... attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 HULME *tr. Mognin-Tandon* II. III. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or advb. *phr.* (see LAY v. 1 VIII). 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Mappes for laying on of piche Royn & talow upon the seid ship. 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* iv. 14 Laying on of the hondes of a senour. 1525 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* viii. 25 Because of the layenges awayte. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 230 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 182 We have many pocky Coases now a days, that will scarce hold the laying in. 1608 (E. M. WINGFIELD *Disc.* *Virginia* in Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) i. p. xc, I mislikt his laying out of our towne. a 1659 OSBORN *Mist.* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 76f Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 *KEATS Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xix, She went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal rest and relish. 1869 SIR E. REEN *Shipbuild.* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model. 1879 *ESCOTT England* I. 60 The laying down of main roads. 1892 *GARDINER Student's Hist.* Eng. 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. *concr.* a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oyster-bed. d. *Building.* (See quot. 1823.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Cultures... laye not the thyrdie tyme but when the seconde layenge is corrupte and dystroyed. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiv. 79 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 225 You must... cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering—'The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work'. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters... are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observer* IV. 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *laying-place*; *laying-hook* (see quot.); *laying-house*, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; *laying-machine*, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; *laying-on table* *Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; *laying-on tool* *Book-binding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; *laying-press* *Book-binding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *lying-press*); *laying-*

tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); laying-top, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a top; laying-walk, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Laying-Hook, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. Portsmouth, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the 'laying-house. 1839 *One Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* 11. 719/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at so many *laying-on-tables, feeding the machine. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Laying-on-tool, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 *DICKENS Hist. Fr.* 1 ix, The favourite 'laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 *HANNETT Bibliopie* 172 The cutting or 'laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The 'laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 *One Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the 'laying top. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A *Laying Trowel, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastened [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. Portsmouth, The rope-makers *laying-walk and tarring-walk.

Laying (lā'ing), *pp. a.* [f. LAY v.1 + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Ponderosa gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 *Ro. Nat. Ser. Story* ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1884/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† **Layit**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD a., influenced by LAY a.] Lay.

1563 *WINZET Four Scots Treas. Quest.* title-p., Wks. 1888 l. 47 The Catholics of the inferior ordour of clergie and layt men. 1621 *Gude & Goddie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. 1. 231 The layit 3e will not teiche.

Layty, obs. form of LAITY.

Layk'e, **Laykin**, -yn, obs. ff. LAKE, LAKIN.

Lay-land: see LEA-LAND.

Layloo(k), obs. and dial. form of LILAC.

Layman (lā'mæn). Also 5-6 *laye*, *laieman*, *gleaman*, *leman*. [Orig. two words: see LAY a.]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* v. 239 That no clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice... of the honde of a secular lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. v. 38/2 This nian of a laye man was made pope. 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* F viij, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more y^e spiritual then the leamen. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* l. 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay men's bokes. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 l. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* iii. (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons... to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 85 A layman... might baptize. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 95 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* iii. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe... Whereby all Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To sech by Alkmyg great ryches to winn may finde good Counsell. 1559 *MORWYN Eronym.* 240 Dry it lightly by the sun, and drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 69b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 *BRUCE Anier. Commu.* l. 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs... the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay-woman**.

1529 *More Dynalog* iii. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill... be taken to ley men & women both. 1553 *BECON Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places... by a laywoman. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Lay-man, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* l. p. cxi, Having reference to baptism in time of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

† **Lay-man** 2. *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman*, for **ledenman*, l. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN sb.1 Cf. G. *gliedermann*.] = LAY-FIGURE.

1688 H. TESTLING *Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1796 *Art of Painting* (1744) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they don't smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass... describes the use of the maneken or layman for disposing of draperies. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* l. 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner... to purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† **Layn**(e). *Obs.* [variant of LAWN sb.1] Some fine linen fabric; ? = LAWN sb.1

1561 *Inu. R. Wardr.* (1815) 150 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 123 Coastelle cleithing of silkes... layne, cammerage, freinzies, etc. 1622 P. LOWE *Chyrurgie* viii. v. 367 Couer it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [printed layre] or camerie.

Layn(e), var. LAIN; obs. Sc. f. LOAN.

Laynder, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Layner, obs. form of LAINER.

Lay-out (lā'out). Chiefly U.S. [See *lay out*, LAY v.1 sb.1.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 C. O. PARMENTER *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 I. P. ROBERTS (title) *The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.*

2. Something laid out or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 A. K. M. CLURE *Rocky Mts.* 219 His [sc. a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 MARK TWAIN in *Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. *Cards.* In Faro: see quot.

1839 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Layr(e): see LAIR, LAVER.

Layrock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lays**. *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of Sp. *lazo* LASSO.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chili] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, where with they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

Lays, **Lays-band**: see LEASE sb.4

Laysar, -er, -our, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Layse, variant of LEASE v.2 *Obs.*

† **Lay-ship**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LAY a. + -SHIP.]

The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1642 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 168 In respect of a wooden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclear.

Lay-soil. *rare* -o. [f. corruption of LAYSTALL, after SOIL.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (*Crabb Technol. Dict.* s.v. LAY).

Laystall (lā'stəl). Also 6 *laye*, *loystall*(e), 6-7 *lei*-, *leystall*, *laystale*, 7 *leastall*, *lestal*(1), 7 *loystal*. [f. LAY v. + STALL; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

† 1. A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be buried wth the white fryers of Chester... and they to have for my laystall xijij. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastere Foxe for my wardens leystalle vijs. viij.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole parshye. 1580 *HOLLAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Voies d'une ville*, the laystall of a towne. 1590 *SEKSER F. Q.* l. v. 53 Many corse, like a great lay-stall, Of murdered men. 1610 *Death Rant* *black in Harl. Misc.* (1848) III. 112 The house... to be utterly ruined, and be converted into a common leystall. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* Pref. A. The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystall at Mile-end. 1832 *CANALIS Sart. Res.* (1833) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

attrib. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) l. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix seacoal-ashes, or laystall-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. *fig.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Little Shrub Growing by*, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous... the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 *VICARS God in Mount Zion* Stage-plays... those most dirty and stinking sinks or leistalls of all kinde of abominations, a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* l. iii. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no other than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

† **Laystow**. *Obs.* Also 5 *laye*-, 5-6 *ley*-, 6 *laistow*(e), 7 *laistoff* (?). [f. LAY v. + STOW. Cf. LAIRSTOW.]

1. = LAYSTALL 1.

1452 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulchris defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Rypon* (ibid.), For my leystow in the seid church.

2. = LAYSTALL 2.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cccxvi. 254 This place of Smythfeelde was at y^e daye a laye stowe of all order of sylth. 1577 *HARRISON England* li. xx. (1877) 1. 325 The ancient gardens were but dunghills and laistowes. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putridified bodies.

Laysure, obs. form of LEISURE.

Layt(e), variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. f. LATE a.1

Laytell, **Layth**, obs. ff. LITTLE LOATH, LOATHE.

Laytie, -ty, obs. forms of LAITY.

Laytt, variant of LATE sb.1 *Obs.*

Layvel, obs. form of LEVEL.

Laywoman: see under LAYMAN.

Lazar (lā'zār), sb. and a. *arch.* Forms: 4-7 *lazare*, *lazer*, *laser*, (4) *lazer*, *lazre*, 5 *lasyar*

6 *lisar*, *laiser*, *laizer*, 4- *lazar*. [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. *ladre*, It. *lazzaro*.]

A. sb.

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; esp. a leper.

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Ine þe uorbiſe of þe riche manne, þet onworþede þane lazre. c 1350 *St. John* 254 in Horst. *Attenl.* *Leg.* (1881) 37 Þe Lacer, þat died in disece. 13... E. E. *Alt.* P. B. 1093 Lazares ſuf monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazarus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. VI.* 37 There atte laste were guarishyd & heled... vij lazars of the palsey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 142 A lasar of the Spyttyll House. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEW Chron.* III. 1082/2 They provided for the lazer to keepe him out of the cite from clapping of disies, and ringing of bells. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 522 Lazars... so they used to terraine folke infected with the Elephantiasis or Leprosie. a 1743 *SAVAGE Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did pitieous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—fearwell the parent of the poor. 1795 *COLERIDGE Sonnet, 'Sweet Mercy'*, The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doos, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* i. iv. I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† 2. (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let baies amend Cisie, or shift hir aside. 1710 D. HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beasts; or Milk soon after Calving.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lazar-like*, † *man*-, *sore*; † *lazar's* clicket, clapper, snapper = *lazarus clapper*; *lazar-haunter*, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also LAZAR-COTE, LAZAR-HOUSE.

1611 *COTGR.* *Clquette*, a 'Lazars Clicket, or Clapper. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* iii. 760 You are not a 'lazar-haunter; How should you know? 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* l. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most 'Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1535 *LATIMER Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 300 Note here also the behaviour of this 'Lazer man. 1587 *GOLOING De Morney* xxix. 463 He saw him theie lapping wth his sores among the Lazermen. 1668 *tr. Bergeret's Satyr.* *Char.* xxvi. 95 'Lazeres snappers [orig. *clquettes de lazres*]. 1796 *BURKE Regis. l'ence* i. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our 'lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. *adj.* Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. Also *fig.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold.* *Leg.* 108 b/1 For the cruelte of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sekemes that he became lazare and mesell. 1530 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazar people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of Tlanton] xijj. 1546 *Supplie. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazar, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. l. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressid's Kind, Doll Teare-sheete. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 148 Studios to heal a Lazar world.

Hence † *Lazarly* a., *lazar-like*, diseased.

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. xi, And like another Jerusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders; bath built five porches.

Lazar, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **Lazar-cote**. *Obs.* [f. LAZAR + COTE sb.1]

A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxv, Syr said Gouvernalle she is put in a lazar cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iijij Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell... shalbe one of the visitors of the spytellthowes, or lazar cottes, about this Citty. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cots.

Lazaret (lāzāret'). Also 7 *lazarett*, 8-9 *lazarette*, *lazzaret*. [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzaretto*: see next.]

1. = LAZARETTO 1.

1611 *COTGR.* *Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazars. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 125/2 The Grand Visier... has given order fur... raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 16 A large Lazaret, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1789 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 207 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1826 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 218 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick... so often find their welcome passport to the grave.

transf. and *fig.* a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 *SIR H. TAYLOR L. Commerius*

v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made a Lazaretto for the mind's maladies.

2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 *Act Parl. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaretto, or other Place. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 162 The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarantine is to be performed. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III.* c. 80 (*title*) An Act for erecting a Lazaretto on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 Only one box... was left in the lazaretto. 1866 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaretto. 1819 *Brown Juan II.* ccxxv. The liver is the lazaretto of bile.

3. = LAZARETTO 3.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE *Wrecker* xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazaretto. 1897 R. KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazaretto aft the cabin.

Lazaretto (lazzàr'eto). Also 7 lazaretto, lazaretta, 8 lazaretto, lazaretta, 9 lazaretto. [ad. It. *lazaretto* (Florio), now *lazzaretto*, f. *lazzaro* LAZAR.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 83a. For the plague there is a house... two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*. 1609 W. BLOOMFIELD in T. LAVENDER *Trans. crit. Englishmen* 6 The Lazaretto (at Zante), which is a place like unto the pest house in More-felds. 1789 Mrs. PIZZO *Journ. France* I. 77 The Lazaretto... remains a standing monument of his piety. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house or lazaretto. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 57. 722 His longing... led him to examine the lazaretto of Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 B. JONSON *For* iv. 1. (1609) I 2 b. Where they use To lie out forty, fifty days, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their trial. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trans.* (1621) 6 When they have Praticke, they are enforced to vlnate at the *Lazaretto*. 1616 *Ibid.* 227 To be conveyed by him into the *Lazaretto*, there to remaine for thirtie or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 1. A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161. 1783 COLEBROOKE *Let. in Life* (1873) 1 The Duke of Athol, Indianman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazaretto. 1799 in *Naval Chron.* I. 309 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129.

Lazar-house. A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto.

1530 PALSGR. 237a *Lazarhouse, lazariere.* 1543 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H. ... appointed one of the gournours and Vysytours of the lazarihouses. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 574 A Lazarihouse of women in Willshire which one of the said sisters, being herself infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 479 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 p. 13 A large hospital or lazari-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases. 1794 COLERIDGE *Reliq. Musings* x. The closing gates of the full Lazari-house. 1859 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* I. 21 Lepers... driven forth to curse and howl in the lazari-house outside the walls.

Fig. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. i. Thou must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee a Lazar-house of tyranny. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazari-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

Lazarist (lazzàrist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, Lazarus.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, ... Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So + **Lazarite** in the same sense.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lazarus*, *Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites*.

+ **Lazarole.** Obs. [ad. It. *lazzaruolo*, now *lazzarolo*.] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 87. 1713. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* II. 119a Pomiferous Trees. *Lazarole*.

+ **Lazarous.** a. Obs. Also 6 lazarus. [f. LAZAR + -OUS.] Leprous. ad. v.

1536 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 47. v howses of lazarus peccyl xx1. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* c. Eijij. To habyte with a lazarus woman. 1635 A. READ *Timors & Pleers* 225 The Germans have many lazarus persons. 1652 T. AGAN *God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarus soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence + **Lazarousness**, leprosy.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Melatscheyt*, Leprosie, or *Lazarousness*.

Lazarus, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

Lazarus (lazzàr'us). rare. [Allusive use of the proper name: see LAZAR.] A leper; a beggar.

(In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedy* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634-5 BRETON *Trans.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 Only Lazaruses. are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 497 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses — half-starved slaves. — sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. *attrib.*: + lazarus-clapper, a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; + lazarus-house = LAZAR-HOUSE.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. 1593 HOLLVAND *Dict.*, *Le Clignet de l'huir*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarus clapper. 1634-5 BRETON *Trans.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 About half a mile from this town is this alms-house, this Lazarus house.

+ **Lazary.** Obs. Also 6 lazarye, lazery. [f. LAZAR + -Y.] = LEPROSY *lit.* and *fig.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 149 Our Lord hiesse Criste... be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pj b. To... confort the heade in palsy... and to pale lazary. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 411 In those which have the lazarye, and their face corroded and deformed.

Laze (lāz), sb. *collog.* [f. LAZE v.] The action of the vh. LAZE; an instance of this.

1864 Temple Bar V. 328 He will take a quiet laze. 1894 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

Laze (lāz), v. Also 7 lase. [Back-formation from LAZY a.]

1. *intr.* To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* III. Wks. (Grosart) XII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home vidone, and loyters laze in the streete. 1611 COTGR., *S'endormir en sentinelle*, to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Lazoyer* (1866) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 7 Incline not to sloth, or laze in bed. 1802 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* II. 195 I must sleep, and laze, and play whilst it bed time. 1868 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. iv. 451 I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

+ b. *To laze oneself*: to indulge in indolence.

1612 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* 28 b. Hence Beggars laze themselves in the fields of idleness. 1610 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxii. 146 Lazing himself as if he had wakened out of a... profound sleep. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 191/1 In a summer's day. he lay lazing himself on the grass.

2. *quasi-trans.* To pass away in indolence.

1647-77 FLETCHER *Resolves* II. xxvii. 228 So the bloodless Tortoise... lazeath his life away. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 420 With the firm determination... of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

Hence **Lazing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1616 W. SLATER 2 *Thess.* (1620) 283 The lazing of these loyters is not numbered amongst mortals. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed... from want of employment. 1880 H. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* II. 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the beach.

Laze, Lazer, obs. forms of LAZE, LAZAR.

Lazle, variant of LASSO.

Lazily (lāz'ily), adv. [f. LAZY a. + -LY 2.] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1589 GOLDING *De Moray* xxiii. 537 He that feighteth laslie shalbe damned in bell. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 527 Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. 1865 DICKENS *Mat. Fr.* II. i. In a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

Laziness (lāz'iness). [f. LAZY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in HOLLVAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 12 Such lazesness both lewd and poore attone him made. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Laysines the yonger brother of idleness. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. Ded. 8 Even in leisure laziness is to be shunned. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 394 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. 1816 T. MOORE *Let.* 1 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 126 It is not right that you and I, who ever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1865 STURGEON *J. Ploughm.* *Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

Lazo, variant of LASSO.

Lazre, obs. form of LAZAR.

Lazule. ? Obs. Also 6 lazull, 7 luzzel, 7-8 lazul. [ad. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone*.

1508 FLORIO, *Lazuli*, an azure or lazull stone. 1616 BOLTONAR, *Lazule stone*, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, used sometime in physike. 1639 HORN & RON *Gale Lang.* *Unk.* ix. 890 The Azure (Lazule) stone. 1714 *Fr. Et. of Rates* 284 Merchandises from the Levant [etc.]. 1744 *Lazule*. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazulstone. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

Lazuli (lāz'ulī). Short for LAPIS LAZULI.

Also *attrib.*, as lazuli-finch, a brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amana*) of the western U.S.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 157 Light piers of

lazuli the dome surround. 1798 SOTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xvi. xxiii. Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed a deeper charm on the beholder's mind. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Pringilla amana*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

Lazuline (lāz'ulīn), a. rare-1. [f. LAZULI + -INE.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

Lazulite (lāz'ulīt). *Min.* [f. med.L. *lazul-um* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral.

¶ Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lazurstein*. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite... occurs disseminated in fine grains. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 81 Lazulite... is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 268 In that princely bouse where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1865 BRISTOW *Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* iv. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-work.

attrib. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 88 Lazulite rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazulitic** a., of or pertaining to lazulite. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulitic tinge of each.

+ **Lazure**, a. Obs. rare. [See AZURE.] = AZURE a. 1. Also in comb., *lazure-coloured* adj.

1671 J. WESTER *Metallog.* xvi. 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour: some are of a lazure colour. 1683 PETTUS *Pleta Min.* I. (1686) 230 The fair lazure colored Copper. *Obs.*... contain likewise much and good Copper.

Lazurite (lāz'ūrīt). *Min.* [f. med.L. *lazur* (see AZURE) + -ITE.] Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of AZURITE.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 DANA *Min.* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

Lazy (lāz'), a and sb. Forms: 6-7 laisy, -ie, lasie, -y, lazle, (6 laesie, -y, lasey, leasie), 7-lazy. [Of obscure etymology.]

The earliest quoted form *lasy* would favour the derivation from LAY v. with suffix as in *lissy*, *tricky*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance. If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged dialectal sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with ON *lascun* dilapidated, *lascmyrr* decrepit, fragile, mod. Icel. *lascyrja* ailing, *lasc-leikinn* ailing. Prof. Skeat suspects adoption from Du. or LG., and refers to MLG. *lisch*, *losich*, mod.LG. *lössig* (Danneil), early mod.Du. *lensig*.

A. adj.

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 BALE *Labor Journ.* *Leland* Pref. A vij b. Those laisy lubbers and popyse bellygoddess. 1567 *Triall Treas.* Aiv. Your lasy bones I pretende so to blise 'tbat you shall have small luste to prate any more. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 191 If they were found to be lazie and slothfull they should be used accordingly. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 9 Lewdly complaineth thow laesie ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee sadde. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. 36 Sathan... forward laist the laesie teme. 1628 PYNNE *Cens Censur.* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 503 These lazie tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. IV. 242 All, with united Force, combine to drive the lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* II. 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy, for fear of being discharged.

b. *transf.* Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 142 With him Patroclus Vpon a lazie bed the luelong day Breakes scurrill leys. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. i. Two tame gown'd princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1690 — *2nd Pt. Conq.* *Granada* III. i. Love, like a lazy age, I endure. 1688 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. They cry they're weary of their lazy home. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv. The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hissau.* The great dog... Hangs his head in the lazy heat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only *transf.* from sense 1. + Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 Melancthon... came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing over much Paraphrasiz in reading: For studying therbie to make euery thing straight and easie, in smothering and playning all things to much, neuer leaueith, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowe and lasie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 41 How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? 1592 *Arden of Feversham* E. i. b. The laisye minis linger on their time. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A lasy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. 1630 MILTON *Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1663 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol.* *Anat.* I. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urine are disordered. 1693 DRYDEN *Virg. Met.* I. 362 With rain are low and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great

deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnificent sort. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Schild, or wandering Po. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. 1886 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche*, May 4 The sun... Sifting his gold through lazy mists.

†3. *dial.* Bad, worthless. *Obs.*—
1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lazy*, in agro Linc. usurpator pro Malus... Præsumptus, Perversus. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lazy*, Naught, bad. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*

4. *Comb.*, as *lazy-boned*, *-paced*, *-puffing* adjs.; *lazy-board* (U.S.), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy-boots* *collog.* = LAZY-BONES; *lazy-cock* (U.S.), a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender (Funk); †*lazy-gut*, a glutton; *lazy-guy* *Naut.* (see GUT sb.1 2); *lazy-jack*, a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *lazy-legs* = LAZY-BONES; *lazy-painter*, a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *lazy-pinion*, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy scissors* = LAZY-TONGS.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy* Fr. 148 One or two *lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. 1831 LYTTON *Eng. Avam* 1. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. *Lazy-boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxv, Nancy... is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1631 *Celestina* ix. 103 This same *lazy-gut was the cause... of all this stay. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Don't lag behind already, *Lazy-legs! 1891 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 106 The *lazy-paced (yet laborious) Ass. 1892 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 31 When he besides the *lazy puffing Clouds. 1836 *Lazy scissors (see LAZY-TONGS).

Hence *Lazyhood*, laziness. *Lazyish* a., somewhat lazy.

1866 B. W. PROCTER *Mem. Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete lazyhood. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 42, I have six long, delicious weeks of lazyhood before me. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 878½ The lazyish, slightly slatternly poor.

†B. sb. Used ns a name for the SLOTH. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. 33 To tread a mile after... the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tiring Pennance.

Lazy (lā'zi), v. [f. LAZY a.]

1. *intr.* = LAZE v. 1.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophiæ* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason... why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Men.* 76 Hunting, and wandering abroad, and lazying at home. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 111. 81 He... lazyed under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* i. ii. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. *quasi-trans.* LAZE v. 2.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 TENNYSON *St. Telemachus* 21 Wake Thou heedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suspension, not of selfless love.

Lazy-back. †a. A sluggard. *Obs.* b. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1881.) c. 'A high back-har to a carriage-seat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Lazy-back-chair*, a chair with a reclining back. ? U.S.

1611 COGGER, *Poltron*, a... sluggard lazie-backe. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. Staff. Terms, *Lazyback*, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observatory-seat.

Lazy-bed. *Potato-growing.* A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also attrib.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* i. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. 1813 VANDOUVER *Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode... seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 311 Potatoes... are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

Lazy-bones. *collog.* A lazy person. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper* (1593) 185 Was... legiered-dane a slowworme, or Viuaticke a lasie-bone. 1600 BRITON *L'asquil's Madcap* (Groat) 152 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaine. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. r. 6 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 163 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) Cf. LAZY-TONGS.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lazybones*, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

Lazy-tongs. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The

name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 450½ A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.*, These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 Lb. LINCOLN *Hist. Chr. Art.* 109 The other presents him [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, (on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs). 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* I. 118 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. 1864 GIESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs... is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lured so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

|| *Lazzaro* (la'tsaro). Plur. *lazzari* (-i). [It.: see LAZAR.] = LAZZARONE.

1650 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* vii, To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 202, I do not pretend... to distinguish between the veritable lazzari, and the vagabonds.

|| *Lazzarone* (la'zaro'ne, la'saro'ne). Chiefly pl. Forms: sing. 9 la'zaro'ne; pl. 8 la'zaroni, 9 lazzaroni. [It. *lazzarone*, augmentative form of *lazzaro* (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [Note] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 lazzaroni, or black guards. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* ix, A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett.* I. 454 The Italian *veturini*, a kind of pedergring lazzaroni, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone.

attrib. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Alcott* i. iii. 77 Lazzarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

lb., abbreviation of *L. libra* 'pound', pl. *lbs.*, now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) xi Pro ij lb. cynge. ijs. xd. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* xi *Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundred xlviij lbs. xs. xd.

†*Le, lee.* *Obs.* [abbreviation for med.L. (*dies*) *legibilis* (day) appropriated for reading (see Du Cange).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. Cf. DJS.

1574 M. STOKES in G. PEACOCK *Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb.* App. A (1841) p. iv, The Questionists shall gyve the Bedels warrnyng upon the Le Daye. *Ibid.* p. xiv, All the Determiners shall stande in the Common Schooles every Lee Daye from Asshe wensdaye untill the laste Ace.

Le, obs. form of *LAT*, *LEA*, *LEE*, *LIE*.

†*le*, suffix, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual mod. Eng. form of ME. *-el(e)*, *-le*, repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, *-(e)le* in sbs. and *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el* in adjs. (The form *-el* is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch*, *g* soft, *n*, *r*, *sh*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the snffix becomes *-ble*.)

The OE. sbs. and adjs. with *l* suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-Eng. formation. The sbs. formed on nouns stems have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *bramble*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble*, *handle*. In those formed on vb. stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The adjs., which are formed on vb. stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in *brittle*, *fickle*, *griple*, *mumble*, *twinkle*.

b. In *riddle* the snffix represents OE. *-els*, the *s* having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of ME. *-el(l)*, *-elle*, in sbs. adopted from Fr. This has several different sources: in *castle*, *mantle*, it is OF. *-el*, *-elle*, *-ellum* dim. suffix (see *-el*); in *cattle* it is OF. *-el*, *-elle*, *-alle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is OF. *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-allis* (see *-al*); in *bottle* it is OF. *-ille*, *-elle*, *-illa* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. *-(e)len*, OE. *-lian*: -OTcut. type *-iljan*, from a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to OE. are *nestle*, *twinkle*, *wrestle*. In ME. and early mod. E. the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in MHG. and mod. Ger. and in Du.) to form vbs. expressing repeated action or movement, as in *bristle*, *crackle*, *crumple*, *dazzle*, *hobble*, *miggle*, *paddle*, *sparkle*, *topple*, *wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble*, *cackle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *guggle*, *mumble*, etc.

Lea (lā', sb.1) Forms: 1 *lēah*, *lēa*, *lēaz*, *lēz*, 4 *lēz*, 5-6 (9) *lee*, 5-7 *leye*, 5 *lie*, *legh*, 5-6 *le*, 6

lighe, *laie*, 6-7 *laye*; 5-7 *lay*, 5-9 *ley*, 6- *lea*. [OE. *lēah* masc. (genitive *lēas*, *lēages*, nom. pl. *lēas*), and *lēah* fem. (genitive *lēage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of scense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with OHG. *lōh* neut. or masc., used to render L. *lucus* grove (MHG. *lōh*, *lōch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, mod. Ger. dial. *loh*), and perh. with Flem. *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre-Teut. type **leugo-* occurs also in L. *lucus* grove, and Litb. *laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be **leug-* to shine (whence L. *lucere*, Eng. *Light* sb., etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*); others have suggested **leu-* to loosen (Gr. *λύειν*, L. *soluere*). The sense has been influenced by confusion with *LEASE* sb.1 (OE. *lēa*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with *LEA* sb.2.]

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. Alter OE. chiefly *fonnd* (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use; ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campūs armentorum* id est *brīdra leah*. 944 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 540 *Ponne geuēle* ic *Alfwinne* & *Beorhulf* hūs leas & hūs hammes be nōrdan hære lytan dic. c.1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke With-out a paleys in a leye. c.1470 *Colagros & Goro*, 312 Thai plantid doun an palleynow, vpon ane plane lea. c.1470 HENRYSON *Fables* viii. 1793 in *Anglia* IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. ProL 183 In lyssours and on leys littl lammis Full tuit and trig socht bland to thar dammis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2093, I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, daunce on the le, the le! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vponne ane lussie le Dewydit has his ost in battellis thre. a.1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lussy leas at lheritie 1 walke. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinkled lay. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of wheate, Rye, Barley, Fitches, Oates and Pease. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 965 Other trippings. With the mining Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1790 BURNS *Elegy* Cpl. *Henderson* v, Mourn, little harebells o'er the lea. 1808 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iii. xxxiv, I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast adown the lea. 1813 HOOGE *Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tushilav srode o'er the lea. 1849 LONGR. *Birds of Passage* v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 KINGSLAY *Poems*, *Bad Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir-woods One spot in the ley throve rank.

transf. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 23 Surging Neptunes leas.

†Used loosely for 'ground'.

c.1450 *Bk. Curstace* iii. 441 In *Babes Bk.*, On legb vnsonken hil [a pallet, shall be made].

b. Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynewulf* in O. E. Texts 427 To brad(an) leaze, illo septo bradan leaze. 862 *Charter of Eadberht* *Ibid.* 438 Bromleaz... an nōrdan fram ceddan leaze to langan leaze. c.1305 St. Kenelm 342 in E. E. P. (1862) 56 Heo... To-ward wynchecumbe come rist under souþ lez. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 75 Nor quhen they come in lez of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. 1620 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground... now commonly called S. Thomas' Leyes. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood Ley.

*Lea*², *ley*, *lay* (lā', lā'), sb.² Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *ley30*, 4-7 *leye*, 5 *lee*, 6 *laie*, *laye*; 5- *ley*, *lay*, 6- *lea*. [Elliptical use of *LEA* (fem. *lay*) adj.] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Clower-lay*, *ley*: see CLOVER sb. 4.

1577 *Durham Hatnole Rolls* (Surtees) 19 Conclavili eos qui depasi fuerunt les leyes. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 5 Treuthe... bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyges [B. vii. 5 leyes]. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 3561 Al wald be wise haue wale soile mare than a wale lez. c.1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 30 Nowe feeddes faitte... Is good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. c.1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 285/1 *Lay*, londe not telyd. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to some oles vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 In Janiure husband that poucheth the groles will break vp his laie, or be sowing of otes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ii. 36 Rapres require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The husbandman... had turned bis acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing ley, where the sward is tough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 28 He also spreads this manure on lays he intends breaking up. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lay*, *ley*, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. attrib.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe. 1534 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 12 Being made into Hay, the Cattle ate it as well as it were *Lea-hay* and like it as well with it. 1717... [BURNS] *There's Awa's*, *Lassie* iii, I bae as gude a craft rig As *Ma's* o' yird

and stane; And walfar this ley-crap For I maun tilld again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222. I learned from a nobleman, that good ley hay is much sought after, for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where lay-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous barrowing.

Lea (lɛ), *sh. 3 north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *lay*. (6 *pl. lease*), 9 *lae*, *leigh*. [a. ON. *lɛ* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*), a scythe.

1893 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Ley, or a scythe, *faix, falcinell*. 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 157/2, 3 falcines called leys. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1833) 242, *vej* lease, *lij*. 1783 J. HURTON *Tour to Carver Gloss.* 32 *Lea*, a scythe. 1855 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Yorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Lea*. *attrib.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the *lea*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a scythe-sharpener.

Lea (lɛ), *sh. 4* Also 4-5 *l(e)*, 7- *lay*, 9 *ley*. [The gloss in the *Prompt. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of *F. lier* (=*l. ligare*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sh. 4*] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quot.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 Et in xl *lea* luminon' [?] emp. pro praed. torchez 25. 6d. [Note. A *lea* or *lea* contains 80 yards.] c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 291/2 *Lee* of threde, *ligatura*. 1465 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x *les* de coverlett yarn. 1615 MARKHAM *Eug. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 348 A Hubby spinstur presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. Every *Lea* of Yarn at Kiddermister shall contain 200 Threds reed' on a Reel four yards about. a 1704 LOCKER in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiii. 363 Twelve lays of good sound merchaundable . . . linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act 17 Geo. III. c. 11* § 11 Every hank of . . . yarn shall . . . contain seven raps or leas, and . . . every such rap or *lea* shall . . . contain eight threads. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1851 *Illust. Catal. G. Exhib.* 198 Line, silver-iron, and yarn, from 500 leas to 200 leas, from the flax. . . Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the '*lea*', called also in Scotland the '*cut*' of 300 yards. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Gloss.*, *Len*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. See quot.) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

Lea, ley, lay (lɛ, lɛ), a. Forms: 4, 6 *levo*, 4-7 *laye*, 8 *loe*; 5- *lay*, 6- *ley*, 7- *lea*. [? repr. OE. **lēge* (implied in the comb. *lēgrygar* LEA-RIG, where *lēg*, cannot well stand for *lāh* LEA *sh. 1*), i. the root of LAY, LIE *vb.* (cf. 'to lie fallow'); the formal equivalent (=*O*TEU. **lēgion*) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba-lēgi* weary, exhausted, MHG. *lēge*, early and dial. mod.G. *lāg* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lēgr* lying in the grass; cf. Low a.] Of land: Fallow, unploughed.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6983 Al. xiv. lxxviii, *leie hit lay*. 1398 TREVISAR *Barla. De P. R.* xiv. lxxviii. (1493) 484 *Eurey* suche felde other lyeth *leia*, other heryth trees or is able to pasture. c. 1400 *Ganelym* 161 The lond that lith leie wel it shal he some. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 332 A Field, left lay for some few years, will yeeld The richer crop when it again is tilld. 1675 EVELYN *Vera* (1676) 63 In our worn-out and exhausted lay-fields. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 340 To *leie*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 RAYMOND *Suppl. to Rhian's Dict. Farm.* 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the *lea* ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Long night-watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the *lea* fields.

fig. c. 1430 *Hyms Virg.* 70 To see myn heruest, whidri nia y winde! Mi lond of vertues ligger al lay. 1855 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 32 This subject seeme a barren ground. With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie *le* and void never so long. 1827 SCOTT *Fruit.* 11 Dec. I saw . . . no other receipt than lying *le* for a little, while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

Leace, obs. form of LEASE *sh. 3*

Leach (lɛʃ), *sh. 1* Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-6 *leche*, 5-7 *leech(e)*, 6 *leache*, 6- *leach*. B. 5 *lesse*, *lesse*, *lees* (s/e), *leshe*, *lesk*, 6 *less*. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *leche*).]

† 1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. Obs.

a. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Three leches of bacon lay þou mot in brothe. c. 1440 *Ans. Cookery in Honsh.* Ord. (1790) 435 Cut small leches of two ynches of length. c. 1490 *For to Serve Ltd.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and coche legge and whyngne and lechis into a faire voyde plater.

B. 14. . . Noble Bk. *Cookery* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make lesks of a span longe. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by leas.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechfroie*, mod.F. *Rechefroite*, dripping-pan], *damask, dugard, lumbard, purple, royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

a. c. 12390 *Forme of Cury* 36 *Leche* Lumbard. Take rawe Pork [etc.] c. 1420 in *O. Eliz. Acad.* 90 *Leche* Moree. . . *leche* damayne. *Ibid.* 91 *Leche* damasque. *Ibid.* 92 *Leche* maskelyn. . . *Leche* rubby. c. 1440 *Ans. Cookery in Honsh.* Ord. (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves lete ar der y-boust some tide To medille amonge leches & Ielies. *Ibid.* 708 Quynces bake leche dugard. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 583 *Leche* damask, wt the kyn. es wode or prouerbe flour-ysshed. 1530 PALSER, 235/1 *Leche* made of flesche, *gelle*. 1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For vij lb. of almones to him, for drie leche. 1573 BARLET *Ata.* L. 154 *White Leach, gelatina unguinalorum*. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* (1605) § 22 'This is your Ginge bread used at the Court. . . It is otherwise called drie Leach. 1615 MARKHAM *Eug. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising-glass, then take Almonds. 1750 E. SMITH *Campb. Housew.* (ed. 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lang. Witches* 1. ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly . . . or some leach of almonds.

B. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 *Lesse* fryes. 1452 in *Wood Hist. Univ. Oxon* (1792) I. 599 *Leche* damask. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of leessez ye may forbere.

Leach (lɛʃ), *sh. 2* Also 7 *lech*, 7-9 *lctch*, 9 *leech*. [? prob. short for attributive combs. (LECH *sh. 1*, ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. Obs. exc. dial.

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. (1738) I. 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime . . . which they put into leches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674-91 — S. & E. C. Words 104 A Letch or Lech. 1840 SPURGEON *Suppl. to Forby, Leach*. 1894 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. Tanning. (See quot. 1886.)

1777 MACBRIER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which . . . are teamed leches. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leaches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. Salt-making. (See quot.)

1826 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Leach*, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b. (See quot.)

1828-33 WEBSTER, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. *attrib.*: † *leach-brine* = sense 3; *leach-hole* (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); *leach-tank*, a tank for leaching metallic ores; † *leach-trough* (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 **Leach-brine*, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 56 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, *Leach Brine*. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A **leach hole* through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 493 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each **leach tank* by an India-rubber tube. 1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 94 Through these being set in the **Leach-troughs* the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

Leach (lɛʃ), *sh. 1* Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-5 *leche*, 5 *leche*, 6 *leche*, *leche*, *leyche*, 7- *leach*. B. 5 *lesse*, *lesse*, 6 *les* (c/h). [f. LEACH *sh. 1*]

trans. To cut (meat, etc.) in slices: to slice.

a. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe brawne lechye, Bernakes and botures in batede dysches. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is soken, thou schalt hit leche. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chaughte nat hit wol be y-lechyd. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 51 *Leche* hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvjjb, Brawne lechyd. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoray* 111 78 Terms for Carving. Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn.

B. 14. . . Noble Bk. *Cookery* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dysches. c. 1440 *Donce MS.* 55 lf. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lessed. 1513 Bk. *Kernyng* in *Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer. *Leche* y^t brawne.

Hence † *Leached ppl.* a., sliced, fied in slices. † *Leaching vbl. sh. 1*, in *quot. coner.*, a slice; also *attrib.*, as *leaching-knife*.

1416-17 *Darham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612, 2 ladell de aunicaleo c. i lechyngkniffe. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [caky] y lyke lechyngnyes. 1446 *Wille & Im. N. C.* (Surtees 1853) I. 101, ij lechyng knyues. 1461-83 *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Will of Edz. Broon* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyffys, lechyng knyffys, choppyng knyffys.

Leach (lɛʃ), *sh. 2* Also *leech*, *latch*, *letch*. [? prob. repr. OE. *lēccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*) = WGer. type **lakkjan* = *lakkjan*, f. **lak* = see LAKE *sh. 3*. There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see I, 2 below). The form *letch* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

† 1. *trans.* To water, wet. Obs. rare.

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to LATCH *v.*, in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)

c. 1888 K. ALFRED *Booth*. xxxix. § 13 (Sedgefield) 136/17 *hæzlas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccan þa eorðan on wintra*. 1590 SHAKS. *Alids*. IV. iii. ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latched [2nd Qo. & 1st fol. latched] the Athenians eyes, With the louse juice, as I did bid thee doe?

† 2. *intr.* To soften, melt. Obs.

1614 H. GREENWOOD *Taylor Delit.* 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 Cider . . . is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquor obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 282/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1884 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Prec. Met.* U. S. 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphurates. 1895 HARPER'S *Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners . . . grind [bark] in a bark-mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also *intr.* for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subjected to the action of percolating water.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygoncs* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires . . . went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. *trans.* To take away, out, by percolation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea I. 16 The tides . . . leached out of the disintegrated materials . . . every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. SHALER *Appl. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept. After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Hence *Leached ppl.* a.

1864 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

Leache, Leacher, -y, obs ff LEACH, LECHER, -y. **Leaching**, *vbl. sh. 1*: see LEACH *v. 1*

Leaching (lɛʃɪŋ), *vbl. sh. 2* [f. LEACH *v. 2* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEACH 2.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in W. Wulker *sb. 16 Et invigatio*, and leccine. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The percentage of copper . . . renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.

attrib. 1850 H. CUTTS *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* (U. S.) 12 In China . . . every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore . . . by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 761/1 This sub-soil water, after acting as a leaching agent of a surface, filled . . . with . . . refuse, is scarcely less foul than sewage.

Leachy (lɛʃi), a. ? U. S. [f. LEACH 2 + -y.]

Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. STOCKMACE *Investig. Rainfall* 4 The whole depth of such leaches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil. 1882 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

Lead (led), *sh. 1* Forms: 1-2 *lead*, 3 *led*, 3-4 *leod*, e, 4 *lenish* lyad, 3 *leda*, e, 4-6 *leyde*, 4-7 *leed* (e, *sc.* *leid*), e, 5-6 *ledde*, (6 *dial.* *lydde*), 5-7 *lead* (e, 4- *lead*). [OE. *lād* str. neut. = OFris. *lād*, Du. *lood* lead, MLG. *lād* (whence Sw. and Da. *löd*), MHG. *lēt* (mod.G. *lot*, *löl*), plummot, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lād* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).]

The OE. *lād*, 'lād' = Pre-Tate. **lōdham* is cogn. with Irish *lād* (*lād* = 'lōdham' fem.)

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead.

† To lie, be wrapt in lead: to be buried in a lead coffin. So to lay, lat in lead: see LAY *v. 2* § 3. Obs.

c. 900 *Ir. Bard's Hist.* I. I. Intro. (1890) 26 Swylce hit [sc. his land] is eac berende on wega orum aras & berne, leades & seolfres. c. 1205 LAY. 569a *Offe heo leiten grund-hat lād* [c. 1275 *leod*] gliden heom an heore hafd. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 208/272 *Se fœondes welden led and bras*. c. 1300 *Scyn Tullian* 171 A chetel he sette ore þe fier, and fulde it uol of lede. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 *Pe patriark þe legate liggis in lede*. 1340 *Ayene*, 141 *Peas* *þe þe coru þet ase bledeliche berþ bere ase luite*, and *lyad* *þe þe coru*. c. 1430 LVGD. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Every hous covered was with lede. 1470-85 MALLOW *Arthurs* viii. 174 *Legs* leyed them in chystys of lede. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 101 The feynidys gait hait leat le to laip. c. 1540 *Figur.* 7. 24 in *Thynne's Autumad*, (1865) App. i. 77 Houses of office on another Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1598 *Chir. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* I. iii. li. 178 What studied torments (Tyant) hast for me? What flaying? boyling? In Lead, or Oyles? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 Cornwall 239 The Cornish and

Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. nse, lead was sometimes called *black lead* (= *Plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black... That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Glebe* ii. 1. 11. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead, or Saturn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Black-lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both *lit.* and *fig.* expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor* 16, 1654 *Pai* be fine gold for soke, and to ham to be lede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1730 *Pys* Ananyas fly downe dede As blak as any lede. 1425 WYN-TOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 3623 Oure gold was chengyd in to lede. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Me thyne mye eyne heve as lede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xvii. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any lede. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* 1. (1895) 102 They have wrested and wriede hys [Christ's] doctrine, and lyke a rule of lede have applyed yt to mennys maners. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. 1. 6 A heaveie Summons lyes like Lead vpon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 72 Loue I am full of Lead. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an hee of lead? 1656 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1881) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fanie* ii. 158 How just his grief? one carries in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. viii. The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. EOMOND *Children's Church at House* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast*-, *milled*-, *pig*-, *pot*-, *sheet*-, *lead*-, for which see the first element.

2. *Red lead*: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = MINTUM. *White lead* (or simply *lead*): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CERUSE. *Blue lead*: see BLUE 12 c.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak . . . iij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Ancients. 1767 *Swift Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 111. ii. 165 White lead was sent us to repair . . . A lady's face, and China ware. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. The common calx of lead, red lead. 1827 R. NESBIT in J. M. MITCHELL *Mem.* iii. (1858) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 FOWNE *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid.* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402 1/2 Pencils are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black [etc.]. Most [ever-pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 4. 67 A thin stick . . . like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Aenob.* 150 He deþ al. to be line and to be reule and to be leade and to be leule. *Ibid.* 151 Eftward he proueth etþ his work mid lead. c 1380 WYCLIF *Pol. Wks.* 111. 309 Men of þis world dreden more þe popis lede. 1506 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 35 Heauen kepe Lead out of mee. 1598 SELWSTER *Du Harlas* ii. i. 1. *Eden* 58 Let not me . . . be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduith-head Brings wholesome Water. c 1650 *Below* iv. in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 172 The iudge of heauen and hell By some predestined deadlie lead . . . hath struke him dead. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused . . . by those who lie in their cold lead. 1834 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161 1/2 The attachments to buildings were made . . . by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6 1/2 If you don't stand loyal . . . you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 122 Layde vpon . . . a thynne slate or lead.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but rarely used without reference to the material.) Now only *dial.* b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan.

a. a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. c 1250 *Death* 242 in O. E. *Nisc.* 182 Also beoð his ege-puktes as a brupen led. c 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal . . . make the broys in the led. 13 . . . in *Archib. Stud. new. Spr.* LXXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then he de bring with pik fulfilled. 1370-80 *Ni Pains* *Lib* 37 in O. E. *Nisc.* App. iii. 224 Per weore beþ turmentid in þo ledes. 1382 WYCLIF *Sam.* ii. 14 He putte it [the book] into the lede or into the cawdroun. c 1386 *Chaucer* *Prof.* 202 His eyen steps, mid rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a lede. 1488 *Surtees* *Misc.* (1883) 6 Vt suld hafe brynt oute his lede boilioun. c 1490 *Tuo Cookery* 44. 39 Cade hym to sepe with þin grete Fleysche, in lede oþer in Cauderoun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all brewing ledes. 1551 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, soddin in to leiddis. 1575 *Gamm. Gurion* 11. ii. Hane you not . . . behind your furnace or leade, A hole where a crafty knave may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horsem.* 137 Put all these into a lead or chaldron. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leid*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Stroukings, . . . and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 VAN-DOVER *Agric. Decou* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans, &c. 1835 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* ii. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads', and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead*: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c 1440 *York Dyst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their led ay . . . Might warn them. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* i. xix. Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen weight. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acrid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Heaue the lead. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leads to sound the depth. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. P.* xxv. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1766 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead. . . is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Essay* xxx, A man . . . lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxv, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used . . . was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. *pl. a.* The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 538 Mending the leades over the librarie chambers. 1588 Bp. ANOUREVS *Serm. Spittle* (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. a 1635 CORBET *Iler Bor.* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1822) I. 238 A cal . . . whom she used to meet in the evenings, upon the leads of the house. 1824 Scott *Redgumill* ch. xiii. Trumbull . . . clambered out upon the leads. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. vii. vi. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one, . . . [etc.].

b. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaded with narrow leads.

8. *Printing.* A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line*.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 15. 10d. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* 11. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body. 1848 CRAIG *Leads or space lines.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819 1/2 A newspaper which . . . avoids double leads . . . and all forms of typographical basteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 *Une Dict. Arts* 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

10. *simple attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de p. Ledepan. 1422 *Surtees* *Misc.* (Surtees) 16 Yat the de ppe and the shells be the wyfe's of Symond of Stet. 1812 SCOTT *Eng. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves. 1863 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Armaments of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half-pound solid lead-balls.

11. *General comb.*: a. attributive, as *lead-colour*, *glaze*-, *grain*-, † *groove*-, *mine*-, *miner*-, *ore*-, *slag*-, *vein*-. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Muffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poisoned Honey . . . stains the honey-comb with a kinde of 'Lead-colour. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 276 A porcelain bason having a 'lead glaze. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 1. (1729) I. 207 'Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1835) 84 A great company of men that worked in the 'lead-groves. 1653 MANLOVE (title) *The Liberties and Cystomes of the 'Lead-Mines.* 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. iii. *heading*, Wandering . . . among coverd Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 *Wesley's Jrnl.* 9 June, Most of the men are 'Lead-miners. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 4 If any . . . there 'Lead-ore may get. 1661-9 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* ii. 1. 52 So unlike common Lead-Ore, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it Steel-Ore. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 208 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of 'Lead-slugs from Blast Furnace. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 1. (1729) I. 159 Out of a 'Lead-Vein . . . in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. objective, as *lead-burner*-, *carving*-, *smelting* (also *attrib.*).

1804 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, 'lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all 'Lead-carving. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii, 'Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. instrumental, as *lead-lapped*-, *-lined*-, *-ruled*-, *-sheathed* adjs.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devoorgil* i. i, The dry bones of 'lead-lapp'd ancyntors. 1828 J. M. SPARKMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges . . . packed in 'Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Health* 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case 'Lead-ruled. 1691 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 8 'Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. parasynthetic, as *lead-coloured*-, *-lidded* adjs. e. similitive, esp. with adjs. of colour, as *lead-blue*-, *-brown*-, *-grey*; *lead-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1882-4 Yarell's *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming 'lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and 'lead-brown lime. 1621 COTGR. *Plombasse*, 'Lead coloured. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or lead coloured roofs. 1837 GOSSE in *Life* (1890) 107 'The insects were . . . of a 'lead-grey colour. 1856 BOKER *Catalanos* iii. ii. Robs the 'lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim.* *Styl.* 25 Those 'lead-like tons of sin. 1816 BYRON *Siege* *Cor.* xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. *Special combs.*: *lead-arming*, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); *lead-ash*-, *-ashes*, *litharge*; *lead-back* (*U. S.*), the American dnnlin (*Cent. Dict.*); *lead-bath*, (a) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; *lead-comb*, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † *lead-dust* (see quot.); *lead-eater* *dial.* (see quot. 1855); † *lead foam*, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; *lead-foot* a. = *laden-footed*; *lead glance* [= *Du. loodglans*], galena; † *lead-house*, † a plumber's shop; † *lead-lath*, † a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; *lead-light*, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden frames, also *attrib.*; *lead-line*, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † *lead-lustre*, lead oxide used as a glaze; † *lead-mall*, † a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; *lead-man*, (a) a dealer in lead; (b) a lead-miner; *lead-marcasite*, † zinc blende (see quot.); *lead-mill*, (a) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (b) (see quot. 1864); *lead-nail* (mostly *pl.*), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; *lead-ochre* = *MASSICOT*; *lead-paper*, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † *lead-pen* † a metallic pencil for ruling lines; *lead-pencil*, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; *lead-plant* (*U. S.*), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; *lead-plaster* = *DIACHYLON*; *lead-poisoning*, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of 'lead into the system; *lead-pot*, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † *lead-pound*, a measure of weight; *lead-reeve* (see quot.); *lead-sinker* (see quot. 1875); *lead-soap* (see quot.); *lead-spar* = *ANGLESITE* or *CERUSSITE*; *lead-sugar* (see quot.); *lead-tree*, (a) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucaena Glauca*; (b) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; *lead-vitriol* = *ANGLESITE*; † *lead-wallling Salt-making* (see quot.); *lead-wash* = *lead-water*; *lead-water* (= *G. bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lead-work*, plumber's work and material; work in lead *esp.* glaziers' work; *lead-works* *pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; *lead-wood*, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europaea*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbaginaceae*.

1882 OGILVIE, 'Lead ash, the slag of lead. 1523-4 in Swayne *Churches. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For 'lede ashes *iij*d. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 193 One of lead ashes. 1839 *Une Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the 'lead bath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-bath*. 1715 GARTH *Clarendon* 96 Nor yet 'lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cy-l.*, 'Lead Dust, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1788-9 'Lead-eater (see CAOUTCHOUC 1). 1855 ROBINSON *Whitely Gloss.*, *Lead-eater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1554 HULOT, 'Lende fome or spume, *involubilis*. 1896 K. TYNAN *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 'Lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or 'lead glance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees 1888) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner circa 'ledhows a festo Annuncionis Beate Marie usque ad Pascha per x dies et di. . . 75 gd. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 'He said Roofe shal haue sufficient 'leedlithis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each 'lead-light. 1895 *Jrnl.*

R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57. 'Leedelynes'. j. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobaccoist can find a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 'Leede malles feble'. xliii. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) 1. 150 Item, to the 'lede man, making ledde pellockis. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Great Colliar, A Great Corne Master, a Great Lead-man. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Wels. Welbeck*, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turie round like grinde-stones. 1889 *Times* 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* 1. (1729) I. 183 A 'Lead-Marcasite'. much like the Potters Lead-Ore. The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. HARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 209 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the 'lead-mill' turned out 21,852 LWT. 1 qr. 21 lb. 1864 *CRAIG Suppl.*, *Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1854 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 92 In ccc 'lednaye emp. 12d. 1476-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iiii 'ledenale'. 12d. 1536-7 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 693. 100 leydnall, 5d. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lead-nails*. 1899 *CAGNEY*, *Jaksch's Clbi. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 150 The brown or black stain upon the 'lead-paper' will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 *WILSON in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhorn, and 'Lead pen'. 00 01 05. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ut. xiv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen. drew a. Number of. Points. 1688 R. HOLME *Annoury* iii. 111. 144 1/2 Black and red 'Lead Pencils. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4044/1 A Letter. written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 *EMERSON Misc. Papers*, *Thorowax* Wbs. (Bohn) 111. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1864 *WEBSTER*, 'Lead-plant. 1855 'Lead-plaster (see lead-asp). 1878 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract.* 617 Chronic 'lead-poisoning. 13. Measures of Weight in Rel. Ant. I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiel, j. 'leadpound. 1687 *Altinge Law* in Collinson *Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an officer called the 'Lead-reve. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 1. 242 The improvement (in the stocking-frame) consisted in applying the 'lead-sinkers, which are still in use. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-Sinker* (Knitting-machine), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 164 'Lead-salts, lead-salts of the fat-acids. Common lead-plaster is a preparation of this kind. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and 'Lead-spars. 1852 *SEIOET Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called 'lead-sugar', which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. 1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 199 The common... experiment of the 'Lead-tree. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora* IV. *Indian Isl.* 785 Lead-tree, *Leuca glauca*. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 A 'Lead-wallings is the Brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. 1876 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract.* 617 (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of 'lead-wash. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 510 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with 'lead-water and laudanum. 1642 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1836) I. 95 'Leadwork in y^e East Range. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing... may be classed under the heads of sashwork, lead-work, and fretwork. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Foss.* 1. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's 'Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/7 A had employed at a leadworks. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, 'Lead-work, a kind of herb. 1845 *LINOLEY Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 1046, *Plumbaginaceae*—Leadworks. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b. In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts*, etc.

1873 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Lead Chloride... separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.*, Lead Iodide... dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate... is sometimes found... crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.*, Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each.

1774 *PENNANT Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 174 The miners and smelters are subject here... to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy... is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners... have died from lead encephalopathy.

Lead (*lād*), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 lede, (4) ledde), 5-6 Se. leid, 6 leade, 7-lead. [f. LEAD v. 1; cf. OHG. *leit* (MHG., mod.G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatised as a low, despicable word; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. LEAD¹; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1570 Pai left be lede of bar lau. *Ibid.* 12029 Pan took ioseph iesus to ledde. c 1400 *Desro. Troy* 10653 Hom lacked the lede of be lord Ector. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1532 Decest scho was, God tuk hitr spreit to leid. c 1550 *Geet Robyn Hode* vii. 368 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 741 Take fyue of the best knyghtes That be in your lede.

†b. *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 Lo. WESTMORELAND in *Lucky Eng.* in 18th C. (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. 1842 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of*.

1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on... one of the greatest questions. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example... and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy... a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. 1884 LAOY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? 1899 *CHEYNE Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *spec. in Hunting, etc.*, chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quotes. *transf.*

1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 52 Two Sundays ago... a Mr. Rolleston... volunteered to give us a lead... He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. TROLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication.

1851 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm... these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something); freq. in phr. *to take the (or a) lead*. Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythgoe gif I leid. 1745 *ABP. HERRING St. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County... takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 127 He took the lead in every joyful conversation. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 72 (Rose) They take the lead, and lose it... by turns. 1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 *COBBETT Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 *HOOO Up Rhine* 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. 1840 *ALISON Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 18. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* 1. xxv. 187 Each of our poets took the lead in turn. 1879 M. ARKOL *Equality Mixed* Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has... taken the lead of other nations (in the preparation of colours from coal tar).

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U. S.*

1880 *TOURGESE Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also *MILL-LEAD*. Cf. *LEAT*.

1541 *Ludlow Churchm.* Acc. (Camden) 9 Item, to Roger Mussy for cuttyng downe of ellorns in the ledes. 1542 *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took... a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. *LANE* sb. 2.

1835 *SIN J. ROSS Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A lead, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead* = *blind alley* (see *BLIND* a. 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead to Holborn.

4. *Card-playing*. The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 *Hovet Whist* 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* i. 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American lead—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling*. The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825-80).

1885 *Yintown Green* (1897) 38 Convened for a housepel. He... their lead, or driver lead. 1882 *Spring Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order... is called the driver and the first the lead. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very dry ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls*. (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bowling*, *Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and howling first.

6. *Mining*. a. = *LODE*. b. *Gold-mining*. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quotes.).

b. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vicous of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lead*. See *Lode*. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 104 Capital... invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. 1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. 1874 *RAYMONO Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined channel. 1880 *FISON & HOWITT Kanilavoi 272 note*, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* 1. i. Who knew... where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* a. The leading or principal part in a play. b. One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. BURNANO *My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. 1884 G. MOORE *Lammer's Wife* (1889) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakespearean revivals. 1888 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. 1874.) b. *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 *STROMAN Tintinologia* 55 In Ringing Half-pulls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal. 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 *STRAWER & BARNETT Dict. Mus.* *Terms* s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to behind is said to be 'going up', and from behind to lead is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see *FRIENDLY* a. 2 b). Also simply *lead*.

1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity*. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads'... been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering*, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see *LEAD* v. 1 b) to its destination.

1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology*. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 *TRIPLIN & RICE Sautier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. *FAIR-LEAD*.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catch*. 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one... by using a snatch block. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows... the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. KILPIN *Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing*. 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine*. (See quotes.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The steam port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition (on the dead centre), the amount of the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. 1895 *Mad. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*: *lead-bars Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; *lead-horse*, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); *lead-mule* (cf. *lead-horse*); *lead-cf.*, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; *lead-reins Coaching*, the leaders reins; *lead-screw*, 'the mato screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).

absol. or intr., to have a specified goal or direction.
Cf. *L. via ducit in urbem*. Often in fig. contexts.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Late we . . be wei bene þe lat þe
niȝede led to helle of manne. c1200 ORMIN 12916 For þis
Lamb iss þatt rihte stih þatt ledeþ upp till beſſine. c1340
Aenb. 165 Pet is he way þet let into þe helle of god. c1375
Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 843 Gyl he . . wald kene
me the gai, þat mycht me led to the flume Iordane. 1382
Wyclif *Alatt*, vii. 14 How streit is the ȝate and narewe the
weye that ledith to lyf. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 Y
hwygheway . . ledyng toward lpswyth. 1526 *Pigr. Perf.*
(W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet botte tendeth to god the journey
that ledeith to the hye Jerusalem. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for*
M. iv. 1. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the
Gardeo leades. 1621 *Laov M.* Wroth *Urania* 452 The way
of necessity leading me to follow my disdainer. 1710 *Steele*
Tatler No. 194 ¶ 2 There was a single Bridge that led into
the Island. 1720 *Ozell Vertal's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48
There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Digni-
ties of the Republick. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* i. 288
The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of
Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. 1791 *Mrs. Rao-
cliffe Rom Forest* II. La Motte ascended the stairs that
led to the tower. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstrel* I. 122 My
rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 547
Broad steps lead up to a garden. 1884 J. Colbourne
Hicks Pasha 69 Then comes the eternal and plain leading
to the barren hills. 1889 *Keptance Paul Wentworth* I.
ix. 187 Their road . . led them through a little cove.

b. intr. To form a channel into, a connecting
link to (something).

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul
water pipe . . to communicate with any drain . . leading into
a common sewer. 1851 *Illust. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 361
Motion is . . communicated to the rudder by means of two
connecting rods leading to the tiller.

c. intr. To lead to: to have as a result or con-
sequence.

a 1770 *Jortin Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads
to truth in points of morality. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's*
Hist. Ref. 1. 277 The general disapprobation excited by
the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a dis-
cussion of its other abuses. 1861 M. Pattison *Exr.* (1889)
I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on
our part; reprisals led to a naval war. 1875 *Brace Holy*
Rom. Emp. iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the
submission of the Alemanni. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July
5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to
drinking.

d. To lead (a person) a dance: trans. and fig.,
to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to
place; hence, to compel to go through a course
of irksome action. *To lead (a person) a chase*:
lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or
circuitous course; also fig. Also (by association
with sense 12) to lead a person a life.

a 1520 1599 [see DANCE sb. 6 b]. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* II.
iii. 49 Why he's able to lead . . . Cambrano. 1607 *Hay-
wood Wom. Killed* (1612) 1. 3 That's the dance her Husband
meanes to lead her. 1711 *Adison Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 You
know . . my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she
has led me. 1715 *Dr. For. Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) 77
I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me.
1850 *Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 64 They led
St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.]. 1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 53
He . . often leads them a fine chase over hill and dale. 1883
Fenn Midly & Ensign xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him
such a life. 1893 *Corrh. Mag.* July 15 How can the captain
so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? 1893
Sunday Mag. Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a d.g.

B. With an inanimate thing as object. A. To
conduct (water, occas. steam) through a channel or
pipe. Cf. L. aquam ducere. Also with away,
forth, off, out.

c1205 *Lav.* 15952 Þis water was al ilde. 1382 *Wyclif*
Prov. v. 26 Þen lad out the wells withoute forth. 1842
Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. III. 11. 273 Deep beds of peat, from
which the water has been led off by open drains. 1865
Ibid. Ser. II. I. 1. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-
side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value.
1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were
constructed . . to lead the water away faster. 1893 *Ibid.* 28
Jan. 61/1 The steam . . being led by a bamboo pipe to other
vessels.

*b. To guide the course or direction of (some-
thing flexible); † to train (a vine), † to trace (a*
line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.)
over a pulley, through a hole, etc.

c1050 in *Thorpe Dipl. Angl.* 376 Þa lican þe him ær
landgæmme læddon. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii.
cxlviii. (1495) 719 Vynes moe be lad with rayllyge
aboute houses and townes. 1607 *Topsell Fours Beasts*
(1658) 442 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led
through the length, and only through the top of the outside
thereof. 1669 *Surney Mariner's Mag.* v. 3 ¶ 1 Ten small
sticks, which let that leadeith the Chym, carry in his
Hand before. 1844-47 J. S. Macaulay *Ficht Fortif.* (1851)
210 A charge is laid on the floor . . and it is fired with a hose
led outside. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bled
and blister, lea 1 mane, codde a tall. 1869 *Buttell Arms*
& Arm. viii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong
cords are led. 1876 *Preece & Sivewright Telegraphy* 37
The insulated wire . . is led up through the copper sulphate.
1885 R. Brioges *Eros & Psyche*, March 25 Olive-bored
clouds o'er lilac led. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 88 Ropes . .
led through blocks fixed to stanks.

c. Naut. intr. Of a rope: To admit of being
'led'.

1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catch.* 35 The reef tackle
leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. 1867
Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. Fair-lead, is applied to ropes as
suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to
lead fair.

† *d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a*
carriage; cf. F. conduire); to guide (a pen). Obs.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* II. 11. 179 Cartesadel the commissarie
owre carte shal he lede. c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I.
12 Lede þe boot into þe hey sec. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Faine*
II. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye.
1430 *Lyov. Bochas* v. vii. (1534) 127 To holde the plough
and lede it with his hond. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop*
II. xvi. Of a carter whiche ladde a Charyot or carte whiche
a Mule drewe forthe. 1552 *Lattin Serm.*, St. Andrew's
Day (1584) 241 Our Saviour. saith to Peter, *Duc in altum*
—Lead thy boate into the deepe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Re-*
form. III. 49 With Romaine hand he could weild Re-
ne.

† e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere
and its compounds.

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxvi. 37 Fyue pilers . . before the whiche
shal the tente be lad. — *Ezek.* v. 1 Take to thee . . rasour,
shauynge heeris; . . thou shalt lede it bi thyn heed, and bi thi
beerd. — *Mark* xiv. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute,
leding out a swerd, smot the seruauit of the hijeste prest.

† f. To multiply (a number into another). Obs.
c1430 *Arte of Nouryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of
o quadrat into the roote of the oper quadrat, and þan wolte
the nyene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the whiche lade in bym-
self cubikly [etc.].

† g. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.

c1200 *ORMIN* 17438 To ledenn a þe bodi riht All afliere
Godesse lare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4256 Þan was Joseph bith
luned and dred Wit wisdom al his werkes ledd. c1320
Cast. Love 306 Wit-wisdom þeos four wiþ worshippe Mai no
Kynge lede greþ lordshippe. 1436 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose*
400 She had noþing hir-self to lede. More than a child of
two yere of olde. 1375 *HARBOUR BRUCE* i. 38 Alexander the
King. That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1398 *Trevisa*
Barth. De P. R. i. 14952 2 This game rule and lede And
bring it to a good ende. c1500 *Colgates & Gato*, 48 Ask
leif at the lord, yone landis suld lede. 1567 *Cude & Godlie*
Ball, S. T. S. 41 Gif that heir not the Law, quikly suld
thame leide Than shal thay not in any wayis beliefe.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer I was
sum-quare, I ledd nocht lele wiþ my lare. 1579 *SPENSER*
Sheph. Cal. July 185 For shepheards (sayd he) there doen
lede, As Lordes done other where.

† h. refl. To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs.*
c1200 *ORMIN* 1246 3iff þu þe ledest al wiþ skill. c1250
Gen. & Ex. 2308 Hu þe sulden hem best leden. a 1300
Cursor M. 8470 Hu þat be agb him for to lede. c1375 *Sc.*
Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodora; 933 In vertuise . . be . . sa can
hyme-selfe leyde þat . . hai . . mad hymne abbot.

† i. To deal with, treat (cf. GUIDE v. 5). In
pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such
a condition.

c1205 *LAV.* 8726 Heo weoren swiðe uuele ilad. *Ibid.*
27713 Þer weoren Rom-leoden reouliche illede. a 1225
Leg. Kath. 624 Hu me han walde breatin ant leden un-
laneliche. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekenes
am I lad þat [etc.]. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* II. 154 He
ledeth the lawe as hire luste. c1450 *Merlin* 331 When he
saugh the kynge Rion so euell illede, it a-noyed hym sore.
c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* III. 81 These glotons that
edenen folke so cursedly.

† j. To carry on.

† k. To engage or take part in, to perform
(dances, songs); to utter (joyful or mournful)
sounds. Cf. L. ducere carmen, choros, G. die
reihen führen. Obs.

A different sense of *to lead* a dance appears under sense 13.
a 1000 *Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He eft swa ær lof lædende.
c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 699 Of this kinge wil we leden songe.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue
be-haldyn and ledde in ways. c1325 *Gov. & R.* 3739
The danyseles lede daunce. 13 . . *Cow. & Cr. Knt.* 1894
3et is be lorde on þe launde, ledaunde his gomme. 1382
Wyclif Judith III. 10 Ledende dauncis in trumpe and
timbrils. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* x. 446, I have
seen Reynawd, Alard, guychard, & Rycharde ledyng grete
joye wyth grete companye of Knyghtes. 1493 *Festivall*
(W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede
karolles and daunces.

12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time).

Cf. L. ducere vitam, Gr. ἄγειν βίον, etc. Rarely,
† To support life by (bread). † Also with forth.

c900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxviii. [xxvii] (1890) 350 Se ær
in medmyclum ealonde, þæt is Farnne nemned, ancworl
ledded. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 40 (Gr.) Forðon orsors lif cal-
niz ledað worlðliden wite buton wendinge. c1175 *Lamb.*
Hon. 89 God sette e þam ir-raselle folce hu heo sculden
heore lif leaden. c1200 *ORMIN* 3950 Þatt hafðenn ledd 333
þe33re lif Afsterr þe fleschless wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4027
He ledd his liue wit-vten blam. *Ibid.* 13279 Wit þair
fissing war þai fedd And pouer liuelede þai ledd 1a 1366
CHAUCER Rom. Rose 216 Sle. Jladde hir lyf only by breed
Kn den with eisel. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 That al
here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. c1425 *Seven*
Sag. (P.) 232 To have another lyf, For to ledde with thy lif.
1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady ledded
forth her lyfe ther mekely. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Love*
178 Very few leade lyves . . according to the lawes of Christe.
1579 *Leve Enghens* (Arb.) 189 He may at his leasure . . lead
his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. 1612 H.
Peacham *Minerua Brit.* 46 Heere site Repentance, solitarie,
sad, . . As greeting for the life, that she hath lad. a 1661
Fulder Worthies (1840) I. 276 He led his oldage in London.
1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 2 The 'Tattle's' Manner of
Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. 1819
CRABBE T. of Hall xii. They led in comfort a domestic
life. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* I. 312 In Corinth . . she . . had led
Days as happy as [etc.]. 1856 *Froune Hist. Eng.* (1858) I.
i. 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at
his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. 1873 *Brown-*
ing Red Coat. Nt.-cap 156 Do lead your own life and let
ours alone!

† b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear,
endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15903 þe strang soru þat he ledd can
man rede in run. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Sulfre
not Sir Frethehald lode to lede þis pyne. c1435 *Torr.*
Portugal 1054 Yt ys wylle the worse to lede. c1475 *Parti-*
nay 3735 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)

13. To have the first place in; to march in the
front line of; lit. and fig. esp. in to lead the dance
(see DANCE sb. 6), to lead the van.

c1380, a 1616 [see DANCE sb. 6] 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid*
ix. 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* xi. 905 Asylas leads
the Chase. 1730 *LEOARD Life Marlborough* I. 98 The
Grenadiers . . led the Van. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* v. (1848)
49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is
worthiest. 1865 *Lowell Wks.* (1890) V. 285 A common-
wealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in
freedom of opinion. 1869 A. W. WARD *11. Carlin's Hist.*
Greece II. iii. 478 In ancient times the choregi themselves
led the chorus. 1884 *Gt. Exhib.* 23 Aug. Your Cousin Gordon
and I . . had led the van all the morning. 1893 *Harper's*
Mag. Feb. 385/2 Of the causes . . pneumonia led the list.

b. absol. To go first, to have the first place.
Also with off.

1798 *CAPT. MILLAR* Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII.
p. cliv. The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. 1824-9
LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave
led off with his master's charger. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July
102½ The boat . . was leading by two hundred yards. 1900
Blackw. Mag. June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.
fig. 1858 *GREENER Gunny* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-
five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead'
in the race. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats
which are to lead for the coming season.

14. intr. a. Mus. (See quot. 1880) *b. Change-*
ringing. Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD
sb. 2 8 a).

1671 *STEOMAN Tintinnologia* 82 Every bell leads four
times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. 1880
Grove Dict. Mus. Lead, to, in fugues or imitative music,
is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards
taken up by the other parts successively. Thus in the
Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

15. trans. To direct by one's example; to set (a
fashion); to take the directing or principal part in
(proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party,
a movement); to have the official initiative in the
proceedings of (a deliberative body).

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv 228 They should
rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot. 1697
HUMFREY Nightingale. God i. 2 The Trent Doctrine (which
is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is led them by St.
Austine. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 266 The
famous insurrection led by Masaniello. 1872 C. E. MAURICE
Life S. Langton I. 22 The Abbot . . helped to lead the move-
ment. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Ferris Bark* 335 The Govern-
ment should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to
lead the cultivation. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 494/1
Disraeli still led the House of Commons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.*
15 Sept. 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. 1892
Eng. Illustr. Mag. IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather
to be led than to lead.

b. To take the directing part in (singing, a
musical performance), to perform one's own part
so as to guide the others; so to lead a band, an
orchestra. Similarly, to lead the prayers (of a con-
gregation), to lead (a congregation) in prayer. Also
absol.

1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor
voice will attempt to lead the trebles. 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE
Sword & Gown v. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil
to lead the singing in church. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann.*
Q. Neighb. xli. (1878) 243 This fine old church in which
I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. 1880
GOLDW. SMITH *Casper* III. 41 Cowper himself was made
to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer.
1883 *Fenn Midly & Ensign* xxvi. 139 He . . led the chorus,
which was lustily trolled out by all present. 1891 *Graphic*
31 Oct. 58/3 He went to lead the orchestra at a concert.
1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman . . led the singing.

16. Of a barrister: a. trans. To act as leading
counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to (another
barrister); to take precedence of. *b. absol. or intr.*
1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1866) I. Introd.
Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side.
1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxvii. 268 Of course
I must lead in defending her. 1883 [see LEADER 3 c].
1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct. LXXVII 384/1 It has been the
practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's
Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

17. Card-playing. a. intr. To play the first card
in a round or trick. Also with *off.* Said also of
the card. *To lead to or up to:* to play a card in
order to bring out (cards held by another player).
Also in *indirect pass.*

1677 *MIEGE Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lead (in Cards), *jouer*
le premier. 1777-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Ombre*, Matadores
are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads.
1742 *HOYLE Whist* 11 When you lead, begin with the best
Suit in your Hand. 1863 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 75
You would often do better to . . lead up to the weak suit of
your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your
left-hand adversary. 1879 — *Card Ess.* etc. 110 Lead
originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 166 July 190/1 He
was keeping his tenace to be led to.

b. trans. As first player, to play (a specified
card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit).
Also with *out.*

1731 *SWIFT Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. 1742 *HOYLE*
Whist (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand adversary
leads a Suit. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Improv.* 90 Lead.

Punto. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing v.* You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171. I led knave of diamonds. The club was then led through me. *Ibid.* 198. I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. **Lead away.** a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEONARD *Life Marlborough III.* 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar II.* 395 Grace is easily led away.

b. *Naut.* To lead it away: to take one's course. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. **Lead off.** a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). *Const. with.* b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1881 MRS. LYNN LANTON *My Love I.* xiii. 229 The twins leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hamptden II.* iv. 66 The dance... was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row'. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Jan. 109/2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gilt Blas III.* v. 7, 8 I led off with five or six comical bows. 1862 *Temple Bar IV.* 500 The primo tenore... leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Farm. Stud.* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. **Lead on.** a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation to a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. 1. 98 Give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life III.* vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 MRS. HENNIKER *Sir George* vi. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on.

21. **Lead out.** *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxv. The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the brawl before them a'. 1899 REAOE *Love me little* xiv. (1868) 190 The stable-boy... leading out one of the housemaids... proceeded to country dancing.

absol. 1776 PRATT *Philp. Pias.* (1777) l. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22. **Lead up.** a. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. ? *Obs.*

1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v. I've led up many a hall. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxvii. 166 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* ix. Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves* i. She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. *intr.* To lead up to: to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar IV.* 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the conspiracy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. at All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/2 'The harlequinade... is led up to by a tasteful transformation scene.'

Lead (led), v.2 Also 5 *lede*, *leedyn*, 6 *leed*. [*f.* LEAD sb.1]

1. *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb. lxx* 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. c. 1430 *Pilgr. lxx* *Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 109 With this ax I dulle and lede [*f.* *j'assomme... et aplonime*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over*.

c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe lede, *plumbo*. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 A new roof to the church of Euston and ledyd. 1530 *Palsgr.* 604/2, I leede, I cover a turre, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 10 And the quier all leedd. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T. (H)ALE *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 316 'The Carpenters... caulked all the seams... and leaded them over. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. We gained the roof... which was in part leaded. 1862 [see LEAD 6 *pl. a.*]

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staff wel leded on thende for to playe at the halle. 1483 - *Gold.* Leg. 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with... Scourged leded. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Ledd the shank of the hook. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with. leaden came. Also with *in, up*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/2, I wyl lede no-mo wyndowes, it is to costly. a. 1626 BACON *New Atk.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leded with Gold and blew. 1835 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vi. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or string lead can be used. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* i. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACRAE *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten in firmly with molten lead.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 274 The next day... Course XXXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

+ 5. To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1558 WAROE *tr. Alexius' Secretes* 73 Boyle them together in an earthen panne or pottle leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 30 Great stone pottes that be leaded within. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxviii. 30 He [the pottler] applieth himself to lead it over. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they call Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. **Printing.** To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD sb.1 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1852 W. WILKS *Half Cent.* Pref., Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded. 1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.* *Lead out*—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr.* **Naut.** To use the lead; to take soundings. 1858 C. KINGTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would... sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run... close in and lead.

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. l. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded... the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP sb.4 b).

1881 *GREENER Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—he be lead or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

Leadable (lédáb'l), a. [*f.* LEAD v.1 + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always... blind and leadable.

Hence **Leadableness**, docility.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

Leadage (lédédz), [*f.* LEAD v.1 + -AGE.] 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Leadage*, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

+ **Leadance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* LEAD v.1 + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. SEASON. *Caution North to South* 7 Written Rules... Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

Leaded (lédéd), *pl. a.* Also 3 i-leaded. [*f.* LEAD v.2 + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 418 Ne beate ou... mid schurge i-leddered ne i-leaded. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe with leded paves. 1538 LELAND *Itin. V.* 39 The Church of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Church. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (end), Terrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairly garnished. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* i. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G. G. SCOTT *Rep.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 283, I have introduced a timber leaded *fiche* as a belfry. 1887 RÖER *Haggard* *Jes* 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

b. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden frames. 1855 OCLIVIE *Suppl.* *Leaded*,... set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1889 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. **Printing.** Having the lines separated by leads. 1864 in *Camg Suppl.* 1871 *Amer. Enceyl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaded Matter*, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Full Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/2 The leaded articles penned in Fleet-street. 1893 R. KIPPLING *Many Inwent.* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

Leaden (léd'n), a. Forms: 1 *leden*, 4 *ledun*, 4-5 *leden*, 5 *ledyn*, 6 *leden*, 6- *leaden*. [*OE.* *leden*: see LEAD sb.1 and -EN 4.] The absence of umlaut shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf. Du. *loeden*.

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c. 1000 in *Schmid Gesetze* 114 Si þæt alfl isen oððe æren, leaden oððe lemen. c. 1000 *Elfric Hom.* i. 426 Mid leadenum swipum 'anglice swingan. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* iv. 14 Pleying with ledun dishe. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. of ledyn wyrtis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 GRÉNIER *Constat* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 558 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Manu* iv. xii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces Behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, *sceptre*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 FULKE *Heskins* *Parl.* 396 He heweth at it with his leaden sword. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 608 O Murtherous slumber! Layest thou this Leaden Mass vpon my Boy? 1762 and *Pl. Return* *fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receiue.

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1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 20 Night... stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world. 1829 H. NEEL *Let. Rem.* 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden*. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 BATMAN *(title)* The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. ii. (1598) D 1 b, Base leaden Ears, that glory in your birth. 1612 BR. HALL *Serm. Imprime of God* ii. Wks. (1625) 455 The Church of Rome... (which cares not if she have golden vessels, though she have leaden Presses). 1616 CART. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 LVLV *Es phues* (Arb.) 172 Though God have leaden hands, which when they strike pay home. 1855 ASB. SANOV'S *Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a judge commonly to have leaden feet. 1609 *Ev. Wom.* in *Hum.* iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Lay not a leaden load of foule reproach Upon so weak a deforming. 1713 CRESS WINGHELSA *Misc. Poems* 13 (He) courts deprecating Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 POPE *Ossay.* iv. 610 Leaden slumbers press his drooping eyes. 1827-44 WILLIS *Tophthah's* *Descr.* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 READE *Choister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* t. i. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who... poured in that disludaine, With leaden appetite. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 To bring... an unactive blindness of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* i. 8 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring' are leaden lines.

d. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* *Prolog.* T. 175 Where my colour was bothe fresh and redd Now it is wan and of leden hewe. 1576 NEWTON *Leunies Complex.* i. viii. 65 It delecteth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 GEN. P. THORNTON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he... sent to death. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 270 The green islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 205 The vesicle... has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives.

1844 RUSKIN *Arcton Chace* (1880) I. 288 The lights being often a blaze of gold, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 BROOKES *Let. Poems* p. cix, Prose of the leadenest drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 33 Billy, leaden blue.

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted (hence *leaden-heartedness*), -heeled, -hued, -nated, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-adv.; *leaden-like* adv.

1598 FLORIO, *Plombeo*,... 'leaden coloured. 1816 SHELLEY *Astors* 357 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 28 'Leaden-eyed despairs. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 61 'Leaden-footed grief. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-way* 246 Never before... had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1589 *Margrel. Epit. Elij.* Not... so leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.* i. A leaden-headed old corporation. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 31 'Leaden-hearted sleeper. 1864 E. MURRAY *E. Normann* III. 28 He subsided into a sort of 'leaden-heartedness. 1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 35 Thus 'leaden' heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 221 Water—'leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 169 To write so heauie or 'leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 42 The... 'leaden-natured boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. viii (1632) 220, I was the... most 'leaden-pated to learne my lesson. 1681 *Heracitus Riden* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. 7c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 242 What a 'leaden-skull slave he makes me. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-faced 'leaden-spirited Saturnists... Prate what they list. 7c 1630 MILTON *Thue* 2 The lazy 'leaden-stepping hours. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 52 Now 'leaden-thoughted Morpheus duns each sight. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* i. 75 'Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 FITZ-GERFAR *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse... Her 'leaden-winged crest aloft to raise. a. 1645 FEATLY *Reynolds* in *Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were 'leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Leadenly** adv., in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Leadenness**, the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 COTGR. *Terrissure*, paleness. **Leadenness** of colour. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vii. 142 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted (hence *leaden-heartedness*), -heeled, -hued, -nated, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-adv.; *leaden-like* adv.

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leadiness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xviii. She went leadenly up the steps.

Leaden (led'n). *v.* [I. LEAD sb. 1 + -EN ⁵ or f. LEADEN a.] + *a. trans.* To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* *b.* To make leaden or dull. *c. intr.* To press down like lead; only in *Leaden* ppl. a. 1552 HULOET, *Leader* or sowdre together, *Alumbe*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 657 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 1971 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work. *Leaden* his narrative.

Leaden, obs. dial. form of **LEDEN**.

Leader 1 (lī'dər). Forms: 4-6 *ledar* (e, -or) (e, 4 *ledder*, *leader*, 5 *ledir*, *leadere*), 5-7 *Sc. leidar*, -er, (6 *leadair*), 6-*leader*. [OE. *līdere*, f. *līdan* LEAD *v.* 1 + -ER.]

I. One who leads.

1. *Gen.* in various senses of the vb.: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away*, *leader-on*, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. *Follow my leader*: see FOLLOW *v.* 1 c.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 14 *Mi leder*, and *mi kowth* s. gode. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1454 (1462) *Oon thykneth* be bere *But al* another thykneth *his ledere*. 1375 BARNOUR *Brice* vii. 20 He suld ger Bath the sleuthand and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xv. 14 *Thei hen blynde*, and *leders* of hlynde men. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue gydues and ledars as cranes haue for they drede the goshawke. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5675 *Withoute* *ledar* *nedit* he [a man struck blind] To ahyde behynd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* i. xi. 5 *Blythlie* following *his ledair* *Achates*. 1552 HULOET, *Leader* away, *abductor*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry* iv. ii. 1, 3 *You were wont to be a follower*, but now *you are a leader*. 1633 *Ford Broken* H. i. ii. *Without Reason*, *Voycing the Leader* on a Demi-god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 453 *Leader* to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iii. 526 *Ample Plains*, *Where oft the Flocks* without a *Leader* stray. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiii. *Follow your leader*, boys, and take pattern by *Smike* if you dare. 1861 J. E. OMONO *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 *Christ* is... a leader to all that trust him.

2. One who has the charge of (animals). 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 4 *The office* of the *Maister-shippe* of the *leader* of the *Deere* of the *parke* of *Okeley*.

3. The driver of a vehicle (*obs.*). *d. dial.* *A carter*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 *Bath wise* and *war es* *bat leder* [sc. of *be wain*]. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) 1. 355 *Item*, to the *sand ledars*, xviii. 1548 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 141 *That* na maner of persons *ledars* of *burne* *cat* [etc.]. 1847 *Sheffield Indup.* (E. D. D.) A coal leader. 1877 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. *Until* comparatively late years the occupation of water-carriers was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand, some by harrow, and some by cart—these were the *leaders*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Leader*, a carter. 'A coal leader'.

2. One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1630 *And* of a *thousand men* o *wal* *He made* him [David] *ledder* and *marcal*. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 217 *The oost* of *be* *Gothas* *was* *t-slave* in *Thuscia*, and *here* *ledere* *Ragadasi* *was* *t-take*. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 108-9 *Off leders* *off* *ostes* and *here* *ordinaunce*. *Folwe* *banne* *veche* *comandour* *tene* *vicaires*, and *veche* *vicarie* *tene* *lederes*, and *veche* *ledere* *tene* *denys*. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 143 *Our ledere* is *gayne*, *Amang* *our* *fays* *he* *is* *all* *the* *ayme*. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 143 *A worthy* *Leader*, *wanting* *ayd*, *Vnto* *his* *dastard* *fo-men* *is* *betrayd*. 1605 MASTLEY *Lev. C. Barres* 715 *Sir* *Horace Vere*... performed the *duty*, both of a good *leader* and *Souldier*. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. *All* *this* *day*... they will gather to their *leader's* *standard*. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 20 *Detachments* of *troops* were... sent... to secure the *leaders*.

3. One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. † In early use *occas.* a chieftain, governor.

Leader of the House of Commons: the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 BARNOUR *Brice* iii. 660 *Anguss*... *wes*... *lord* and *led* *off* *kyntyr*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 4 *The* *seid*... *principall* or *principalliss* *led* or *leders* that *unlauf* *fully* *cause* the *seid* *people* to *gedre* or *rise*. 1532 *More Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 5152 *The* *leaders* and *maisters* of the *christen* *fayth*. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 47 *To* be *ledar* *techar* and *direckar* of the *sam* *kirk*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ix. 213 *For* *his* *brother* *chies* *he* *was* *chief* *ledar* of the *ring*. 1666 *TEMPLE Let. to Godolphin* Wks. 1713 II. 18 *The* *Duke* of *Albuquerque* *you* will *find*... *no* *great* *Leader* in *Council* or *Business*. 1729-30 SWIFT *Let. yug. Clergyman* Misc. (1727) I. 361 *Demosthenes* and *Cicero*... each of them a *Leader*... in a *popular* *State*. 1771 *Juvius Lett.* liv. 286, 1 *I* am a *partizan* of the *great* *leader* of the *opposition*. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. 11. xi. 269 *A* *genius* *so* *commanding* and *so* *turbulent*, *was* *fitted* to be the *leader* of a *party*. 1842-4 EMERSON *Essays*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) i. 208 *If* the *people* should *destroy* *chies* *after* *class*, *until* *two* *men* *only* *were* *left*, *one* of *these* *would* *be* the *leader*. 1874 *Gwynn Short* *Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 *The* *leaders* in the *country* *party* *were* *thrown* *into* *prison*. 1883 FROUDE *Short* *Stud.* IV. ii. 187 *Circumstances* *independent* of *himself* *could* *alone* *have* *raised* *him* *into* a *leader* of a *party*.

† *b.* Phrases. *Leader of laws*: one who has power in the state, a ruler. *Leader of hail*: a guide to salvation, *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1307 *He*... *hatz*... *be* *lederes* of *her* *lawe* *layd* to *be* *grounde*. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 674 *And* *pu* [Paul] *de* *brothir*, *far* *wale* *ay* *ledar* of *heile* and *sawoure*. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 55 *O* *leder* of *lawis*. 1505 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* xxi. 1 *My* *lords*, *late* *lads*, *nou* *ledars* of *our* *lawis*.

c. A counsel who 'leads' (see LEAD *v.* 1 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 WILKIE COLLINS *A Regent's Life* v. He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 BALL *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 *At* the *trial* *first* *he* will *generally* *have* a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. SLATER *Guide Legal Prof.* 17 *Queen's* *Counsel* are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

d. The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* i. v. (1859) 115 *Judges*, *mayors*... *leaders* in *science*... were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 4103 *Here* *is* *Mr. F. Archer*, the *leader* of *his* *profession*.

e. One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. *Leader of praise* (Sc.) = PRECENTOR.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 *Leader* of a *daunce*, *avant* *danceur*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 157 *We* *must* *follow* the *Leaders*. 1811 HUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leader*, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates to the rest of the band. 1859 JEFFSON *Brit. Mus.* 269 *The* *leader*, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Apr. 242 *Leader* of *Praise* *Wanted*. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 514 *The* *leader* *trills* *ahead* in *runs* and *shakes* *up* and *down* the *scale*.

f. Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see CLASS sb. 7 b). Usually *class-leader*. 1743 WESLEY *Nat. United Societies* Wks. 1872 VIII. 270 *There* *are* *about* *twelve* *persons* in *every* *class*; *one* of *whom* *is* *styled* the *Leader*. 1791 [see CLASS sb. 7 h].

g. The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In *Surveying*, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Conun* 130 *Every* *one* *is* *especially* *to* *acknowledge* *his* *leader* or *foremost* *man* *to* *be* the *author* of *all* *his* *motions*. 1616-1809 [see *Alt-leader*, FILE sb. 12]. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 240 *The* *men* in the *File* are to be distinguished by the names of *Leaders*, *Bringers* up and *Middle-men*. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii. *The* *leaders* *are* *busy* *making* *cats* *into* the *fields* on the *left* and *right*. 1860 TYNDALE *Gloss.* i. xvi. 388 *Another* *person* *was* *sent* *forward*, *who* *drew* *himself* *up* by the *rope* *which* *was* *attached* to the *leader*.

h. One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Leaders*... the *Fore-horses* in *Coaches* and *Teams*. 1784 COWPER *Tiroce* 254 *With* *pack-horse* *constancy* *we* *keep* the *road*. *True* to the *jingling* of *our* *leader's* *bells*. 1825 HONE *Every-day* *Bk.* i. 1191 *He* *was* *a* *capital* *horse*, the *off-leader*. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. *The* *near* *leader* *violently* *shook* *his* *head*. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 182 *If* the *horses* *were* *young*... there *was* *a* *postillion* for the *leaders* *also*.

i. *a. Cards*. The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 MICEG *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v. *A* *leader*, in *Cards*, *celui* *qui* *joue* *le* *premier*. 1724 HOVLE *Whist* (1763) 45 *If* the *leader* of that *Suit* or *his* *Partner* *have* the *long* *Trump*. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* (1880) 12 *Leader*, the first to play each round.

b. Curling. The first player: cf. LEAD sb. 2 a. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 *Nest* *Robin* o' *Mains*, a *leader* *good*, *Close* to the *witter* *drew*.

II. A thing which leads.

8. a. gen. *b. colloq.* A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. FEELER 4 b). *c. Comm.* (U.S.) = LEADING ARTICLE 2.

1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 33/124 *pe* *steorre* *gan* *softe* to *glide* *forth*, *also* *it* *were* *pene* *way* to *teche*... *pe* *Abbot* *Anourede* *his* *ledere*. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxi. 143 *pe* *crose* *is* *be* *lif* of a *gode* *monke*, *be* *leder* to *paradis*. 1581 MUR-CASTER *Positons* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 *It* *is* *an* *argument* *which* *craveth* *consideration*, *because* *it* *is* the *leader* to a *further* *consequence*. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 *A* *new* *naval* *may* *inflict* *severe* *loss*... through *cutting* the *price* of a *staple* *below* *cost*, and *making* *it* *what* *is* *called* a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 253/1 *In* *several* *Sixth* *Avenue* *houses*, *new* *books* *by* *popular* *writers* *have* *long* *been* *used* as 'leaders'—the *technical* *name*, *I* *believe*, *for* *goods* *sold* *at* *little* or *no* *profit*, sometimes *even* *at* *a* *loss*, for the *sake* of *drawing* *customers*, with a *view* of *getting* *them* to *buy* *other* *wares* *as* *well*.

9. In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 *Ye* *shall* *never* *leave* *above* *two* or *three* *leaders* *at* the *head* of *any* *principal* *branch*. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gardening* 808 *Retain* *a* *competent* *supply* of *side-shoots*, with a *good* *leader* to *each* *mother-branch*. 1830 JEFFRIES *Gl. Estate* 89 *The* *leaders* of the *black* *hony*... *twisted* *around* *each* *other*. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 2428 *The* *trees* *are* *allowed* to *waste* *their* *energies* in the *formation* of a *plurality* of *leaders* at the *top*.

10. A tendon. (Cf. *guide*, *guider*.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 *Cutting* *their* *Leaders* and *Nerves*. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 22 *What* *the* *common* *People* *call* *Leaders* or *Sinews*. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 *The* *leaders* of the *leg-muscles* in the *turkey*. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/1 *In* *his* *second* *performance* *he* *severed* *one* of the *leaders* of *his* *thigh*.

11. a. In agricultural drainage: A main drain.

b. A tributary.

1844 *Fryd. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 9 *One* of the *drains* *that* *enter* the *leader*. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 15 *The* *leaders* to *these* *burns* *are*, in *some* *places*, *called* *sykes*.

12. = LEADING ARTICLE 1.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. vi. *Give* *me* *a* *man* *who* *can* *write* *a* *leader*. 1847 K. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. ix. 401 *You* *can* *get*... a *file* of the *Times*, the *commercial* *leaders* of *which* *you* *must* *get* *up*. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugz* *Crit.* xi. 482 *He* *thought* *a* *page* of *Clarendon* *as* *pleasant* *historical* *reading* *as* *a* *leader* in the *Times*. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *America* *isms* & *Brit.* 22 *An* *American*... *calls* *that* *an* 'editorial' *which* *the* *Englishman* *calls* a 'leader'.

13. Mining. *a.* A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. *b.* (See quot. 1846.) *c.* A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 231 *A* *green-coloured* *water*, *which* *tinged* *iron* of a *copper-colour*, *issued* *from* the *hill*; and *this* *the* *miners* *called* *a* *leader*. 1846 BROCKETT *M. C. Words, Leader*, a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Cornwall* 95 *Frequently* *the* *prevailing* *mineral* *runs* *continuously* *through* *the* *lode* *for* *considerable* *lengths* and *depths*, *forming* *what* *is* *called* *the* *leader*. 1886 C. C. AOLEY *Rep. Phoenix Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 *Two* *strong* *veins* or *leaders* *carrying* *copper* *ore* *have* *been* *crossed*. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 46 *The* *prospects* of the *mine* *have* *improved*, *two* *aureiferous* *leaders* *having* *been* *cut*. 1900 *Daily News* 19 June 3/2 *One* or *two* *tunnels* *had* *been* *drawn*... on *small* *leaders* and... *diamonds* *had* *been* *discovered*.

14. Fireworks and Gunnery. A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also *attrib.*, as *leader pipe* (see quot.). 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 60 *Lay* *a* *leader* of *quick* *match* *along* *the* *bore*. *Ibid.* 282. 1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 103 *Leader Pipes*. *These* *are* *for* *piping* *quickmatch*.

15. Fishing. (U.S.) *a.* The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Leader*, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777/1 *The* *files* *are* *attached* to a *leader*, or, as our *English* *brethren* *term* *it*, a *casting-line*.

b. A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

16. Machinery. *a.* (See quotes.)

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, in a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a leader. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 21 *When* *speaking* of the *action* of *wheel-work* in *general*, the *wheel* *which* *acts* *as* a *mover* is *called* the *leader*, and the *one* upon *which* *it* *acts* as a *follower*. 1895 *Nat. Steam Engine* 58 *The* *wheels* of a *locomotive* *are* *called*... *the* *leaders* or *leading-wheels*.

b. U.S. = leading block. *c.* 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skirt of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). *d.* 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

17. Printing. A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J

CORELLI *Sorrow* of Satan ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine... will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

Leaderless (lɪdɪələs), *a.* [f. LEADER¹ + -LESS.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 284. Some men must... leaderless go forth into the flame. 1878 LECCK *England in 1844* c. (1883) 1. 326 The party... had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

Leadership (lɪdɪəʃɪp), [f. LEADER¹ + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) 111. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. BONO *Russia close 1644* c. (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars... under the leadership of their khan. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

Leadger, obs. form of LINGER.

Leadhillite. *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found; see -ITE.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* ii. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 *Ennst. Simplified 262* Leadhillite... crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Leading (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. LEAD² + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LEAD² v. 1, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If an fische bar-in bigane, Wit leding o be flum iordane, Pe lifit it es for-don wit stink. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Const.* 4217 Thurg leding of be fende He sal went to Jerusalem went. 1380 *Wyclif Sc. Wks.* 111. 358 No woundir 3if men gone pikke to helle bi be leding of suche prelati. c 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 Porwe be gret mercy of god and leding of his sterre, becom... in to Jerusalem. 1555 *PHILPOT in Strype Eccl. Mem.* iii. App. xlix. 157 Through his loving and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 *DEE. Math. Pref. d* b, Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificial helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1690 *Wooles Life* 15 July. So feeble that he could not goe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compost. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Leading*, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with *forth*, *off*.

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe.. bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him denide, bi [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Vomero.

c. A figure in dancing. *Obs.*

1694 *MORTEUX Rabalais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Compts*, Hops, *Leadings*, Risings.

d. *Light or leading* (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1596 in 2).

1644 *MILTON Jdgim. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 296. I owe no light or leading receivd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 *DISRAELI Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June. The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. † *At one's leading*: under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c 1400 *MANVOEY*. (Roxb.) vi. 20 11k ane admiral sail hafe at his leding four or fyve or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* 111. 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledyng of men on his partie. 1470 *HENRY WALACE* ix. 1285 A hundredth men was at his leding still. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 27. I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, 'That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. 1630 *RISONN Surv. Devon* 574 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 *Commis. in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 *De For Crouse* t. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their captain. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iii. xxiii. His gallant leading won my heart. 1828-40 *TWILVER Hist. Scot.* (1864) 1. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* i. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Studeley. 1898 *United Service Mag.* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† b. Government, rule. *Obs.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 820 A nobil knyght had be leding of be land. 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* v. 579 Than thocht he to have the leding off all Scotland. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in his leding.

† c. quasi-conc. The followers of a leader.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xv. 302 Thai that war of his leding.. War all ded. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. l.* 9 He hadde in his leding (Vulg. in *comitatu*) chares, and rydyngemen. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5863 All the folk of hir leding, never wist what was feing.

† d. *Arith.* Multiplication. Const. in, into.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial is þat cometh of ledyng of oo nombre into a nother. *Ibid.* The solide nombre or cubike is þat þat cometh of double ledyng of nombre in nombre.

4. *Lead-mining*. (See quot.) Cf. LEADER¹ 13 c. 1653 *MANLOVE Lead-Mines* 3 If any... find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Diet.* s.v. *Break-off*. If it happen that it [a vein] break into several Leadings or Strings. 1802 *MAWE Min. Derbyshire Gloss.*, *Leadings*, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or leadings, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1885 M. C. LEE *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet... began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *leading-cart*; *leading-block* (see quot.); *leading-business* (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; *leading-hose*, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; *leading-rein*, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also *fig.*; *leading-staff*, † (a) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (b) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; *leading-strap* = LEAD sb.² 3 d; † *leading-weapon*, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; *leading-wire* = LEAD sb.² 10 a (b). Also LEADING-STRING.

1850 E. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 317 A 'leading block' is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leading-blocks*, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Enn Almanack* 95 My First Chapter in 'Leading Business. 1884 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1888) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the 'leading-cart' at the close of harvest. 1823 *Ward. Acc. in Ant. Rep.* (1807) 1. 32 And for 'ledying rays, xxij yeards of broode riban silk. 1826 *Scott Diary* 18 Apr. in *Larkhart*, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. PAVN *Sir Maitland* 58 If you had had a leading-rein yourself, at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 *BARRKT Theor. Warres* ii. l. 29 In musters and trainings to carie... neither Halbard, neither 'leading-staffe' [etc.]. 1634 *Foxo P. Warbuck* iii. l. stage *direct*, Enter King Henrie, his Gorget on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staffe. 1833 *Scott Trium.* ii. xix. And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Canterbury* xxix. He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. ut. v. 185 If he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the 'leading-strap. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. l. 10 To conclude, the Colonelle is to be armed at all points like the Capitaine, onely his 'Leading-weapon, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with *advs.*, as *leading-in*, *off*, *out*; in quot.

attrib. (and hardly distinct from *ppl. a*)

1876 *PREFECT & SWEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casting is fixed, down which the 'leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the 'leading off road. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 80 The 'leading-out wires of electro-magnets.

Leading (lɛdɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. LEAD² + -ING¹.] The action of LEAD² v. 2 a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead, *b. concr.* = CAME; leadwork in general. c. *Printing*. The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. *quasi-conc.* The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 *Leading* wythe lead, *plumbicatio*. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 11. 1790/2 Paules Church... costeth me a good deale of money by the year, the leading thereof. 1573 *BARETT Alv. L.* 157 A leading or souldring in lead, *plumbitura*. 1597 *MS. Raoul* D. 176 fo. 275 b. The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leading wherof being defective. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Ploumbent*, a leading or tinning. 1692 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The leading of the Bread room... was a preservation of the Bread;... if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 *SVY. SMITH P. Plynley's Lett.* ix. Wks. 1840 111. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, *Leading*, separating by leads, as in printing. 1882 *GREENER Gun* 262 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 369/2 The... panes might... be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenaeum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

Leading (lɛdɪŋ), *ppl. a*. [f. LEAD² + -ING².]

1. That guides, directs, or leads to something; † also, that serves as a precedent.

a 1628 F. GREVEL *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She David of ours... takes the truth for her Leading-Star. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 163 This was on... the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custome to the Church. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 1 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xv. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* 1710/1 11. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. xvii. (1833) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277. I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle of leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations: *leading-buoy* (see quot.); *leading caso Law*, one that serves as a

precedent to decide other cases; *leading-light Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); *leading-mark Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc.' (Adm. Synthesis 1867); *leading-motive Mus.*, occas. tr. *LEITMOTIV*, q.v.; *leading note Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); *leading question*, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec. in Law* (see quot. 1848); *leading seventh Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-buoy, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive a 'leading Case in this kind). 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. 148 The leading case was that of Athaliah. 1895 *NORTH in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 24/1, I will refer to *Barrow v. Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-light, 1804 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The 'leading mark for running in, is the Light-house. 1885 F. HUFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as 'leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 70/1 A few of the 'leading-motives', startle us by their originality. 1811 T. BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), 'Leading note. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale, which... has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic is on that account called the Leading Note. 1824 *STARKIE Law Evid.* i. 11. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that 'Leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 2) xiv. § 265 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the 'Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady, man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also *LEADING-ARTICLE*.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. it.* i. 1 have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. AINSOON *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Country. 1707 *SWT. r. Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71. I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* ii. v. (ed. 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions as are in themselves very easy. 1779 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) 11. 275 That profession [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham... had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 216 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. l. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* 11. vii. 161 He had himself... played a leading part in them [commotions]. 1874 *HATTON Clytie* (ed. 2) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle, springs*; cf. LEADER¹ 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also *fig.* *Leading counsel* = LEADER¹ 3 c. *Leading shoot* = LEADER¹ 9.

1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fifth, or eighth: it is to be understood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 *TWOIS Way to Health* iv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. a 1711 *KEN Anecdotes* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 432 When I of God a Song designe, Pains interupt my leading Line. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Bloud's Gesteuill* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* 11. 32 The two leading-horses... carried about eight stone... each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 80 This people... often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Ins r. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron... and every other regiment... manoeuvre from a leading flank. 1798 *CAPT. MILLAR in Nicolas Disp.* *Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, 'The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip 1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. 'Leading wheels', the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) 11. xx. 358 Here... he encountered the leading Coxswains of Blucher's army. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* i. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overhauled.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* 1. 480 The ship... waited... the

leading gale. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal . . . makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 *Dana Seaman's Man.* 113 *Leading-wind*, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1857 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Leading-part*, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing part. . . It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 *Knicht Dict. Mech.*, *Leading-screw* [Lathe], the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw*.

5. *Leading coach* (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 *Ibid.* 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassador was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 *HERVEY Mem. Geo. II.* i. xiii. 272 He [sc. the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's, . . . though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 *Ibid.*, *footn.*, Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † *Lead-ingly* a. (in 3 *north. dial.* *ledand-like*), suitable for leading (a procession); *Lead-ingly adv.*, in a leading manner.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* xcvi. 6 In hemes ledand-like [Vulg. in tubis ductilibus] to se. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* i. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 *Ruskin Unto this Last* 65 Among national manufactures . . . a quite leadingly lucrative one.

Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 *Politics Georgium Sidus* 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis . . . in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 333/4 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. *Comm.* a. A principal or prominent article of trade. b. In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. *LEADER* 8 b.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. v. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal. *Leading-string*. Chiefly pl.

1. Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. *To be in leading-strings*: to be still a child; *fig.* to be in a state of dependence or pupillage.

1677 *Wycherley Plain Dealer* i. l. i But I'll have no leading-strings, I can walk alone. a 1685 *Ortway Compl. Muse* xiii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat . . . Without his leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 531 One that still needs his leading-string and hib. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 69 He . . . gallops through mud and mire . . . merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 *LOWELL II ks.* (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. *leading-rein*. 1859 *Archæol. Cant.* II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 *Ruskin Preterita* I. v. 159 *Lead.* . . by a riding master with a leading string.

Hence *Leading-stringed* *pa. pp.le.*, *nonce-wd.*, guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1859 *THACHERAY Virgin.* II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettle some young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

† *Lead-dish*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LEAD sb.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat like lead. Also *Comb.*, as *leadish-coloured* *adv.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them that have the Lepra the face is leadyshe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/1 *Ledysshe*, *plummece*, *plummeur*. 1577 *DER Relit. Sp. r.* i. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/b If the Fleshe of the wounde be leadishe-coloured. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

Leadless (le'dless), a. [f. *LEAD sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of lead.

1809 *BYRON Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 466 When Little's leaden pistol met his eye. 1852 *LARK Col. Australia* 127 Gentlemen, whose second duty is to take care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/4 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. *Ibid.* 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton . . . have already taken steps . . . to discover a leadless glaze.

† *Leadman*, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see *List of Spurious Words and leadman* in *LEAD sb.* 12.]

† *Leadsman* ¹. *Obs.* [f. *leads*, genitive of *LEAD sb.* + *MAN*.] A guide, = *LODESMAN*.

a 1510 *Gest R. Hode* vii. 369 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1, I will by your ledes-man, And lede you the way. 1598 *SHARRET Theor. Warres* 29 They find their leadsman before them in their due distance.

Leadsman ² (le'dzmān). [f. gen. of *LEAD sb.* + *MAN*.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

1857 S. OSBORN *Onedah* xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem . . . and the low call of the leadsman, were the only signs of life. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, *Leadsman*. . . In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremost awning stanchion . . . forms a good support for the leadsman's breast-ropes. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 278/2 Skillful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsman on board.

Lead-y (led'i), a. Forms: 4 *leeddy*, 5 *ledi*, 6 *ledy* (e), *leadie*, -ye, 5-*lead-y*. [f. *LEAD sb.* + *-y*.] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlii. (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe . . . his colour is blacke leddy and false. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 197 pe face . . . is sunnwhat ledi. . . Her nailis bicome's ledi. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leddy Colour. 1534 *ELVOT Gov.* II. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyes ledy & holow. a 1536 *Beauty & Good Prop. Women* Cj. And to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turns leddy. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* sv. *Porcelain*, This colour has a leddy cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 *Arch. Mag.* No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron . . . will be found to be unusually soft and leddy. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 579/2 Glacier water . . . always gray—a sort of leddy gray.

Leaf (lîf), sb. Pl. leaves (lîvz). Forms: a. *sing.* 1 *leaf*, 2-4 *lef*, 3 (6) *leif*, 3 *lief*, *lieif*, 4 *lyeave*, 3-6 *lefs*, (3 *leve*), 4-5 *leif*, *leff*, (4 *lyf*), 4-6 *leaf*, (4, 6 *leaf*), 6 *leaffo*, *leeffe*, (leave, *laif*), 6-7 *leafe*, 3-*leaf*. b. pl. 1 *leaf*, *Northumb.* *lêofo*, *hlêofo*, *lêofo*, 3-4 *levis*, 3-6 *leves*, (4 *leaves*), 4 *lewes*, *Sc. leivis*, *lewis*, 5 *lewys*, 4-5 *levys*, (3 *leevys*), 6 *Sc. levis*, 5 *le(e)s*, 6 *leaffes*, 7-8 *leafs*, 8 *leaves*, 6-*leaves*. [OE. *leaf* str. neut. (pl. *luf*) = OFris. *lêf*, OS. *lêf*, *lêb* (Du. *loof*), OHG. *louf* masc. and neut. (MHG. *louf*, *loub-*, mod.G. *laub* neut.), ON. *lauf* neut. (Sw. *lôf*, *lâ*, *löv*), Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubōs*) masc. = OTent. **laubo-*. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. *lipti*, OS. *lupiti* to peel, strip off.]

I. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang. the word *leaf* denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

a 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Foidon swe swe hez hredlice adruziā & swe swe leaf wyrtin hrede fallā. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And zessah done sicuohem enne . . . & nennih infand in ðær. . . buta leof anum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 To-janes wintre þenne alle leues fallen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 7/204 A tree with howes brode and lere, Ake þare nas opon nobur lief ne rinde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 þai cled þam . . . wit leues had bath o figer. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 67 Quhen . . . lewis on the branchis spredis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 239 He sholde rube his gomes with lewis of trenne. 1855 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 120 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & leues. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves more aerie. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat.* ix. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 *TENNISON Arab. Nis.* viii. A sudden splendour from behind Flushed all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 *GEORGES & THOMSON Evol. of Sex* vi. § 1 In most phanerogams . . . male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

fig. 1377 *LAMPL. P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitours and listres leysingis LANGE, Tyl they bere leues of low speche lordes to pleser. c 1386 *CHAUCER Par.* T. 741 Ne by þe braches ne the leuys of confession. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. 353 This is the steepe of Man; to day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope, to morrow Blossomes. 1866 *READE Cloister & H.* iv. (1895) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God. 1885 *JEAN WATSON Life R. S. Candlish* xiv. 248 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

Phrase. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11, I tremble as doth a leaf vpon a tree. [See also *ASPEN* a. 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as compound, fleshy, lyrate, etc. q.v.; also *cold*, *hollow leaf* (see *quots.*). 1831 G. DON *Gard. Dict.* i. xvii, *Hollow-leaf*, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 *WILLIS Flower-Pl.* I. 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps, act as a protection against the cold. . . Such leaves are termed by Jungner cold-leaves.

c. *Walking leaf*: see *WALKING ppl.* a.

2. Popularly used for a petal; esp. in *rose-leaf*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* sv. *Vnguis*, *Vnguis rose* . . . the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalke. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 92 This Fellow . . . Vpbraided me about the Rose I weare, Saying, the sanguine colour of the Leaues Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes. c 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 6 To Take the leaues of Blew violetes. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 2 The Corolla, Folliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensit. Plant* iii. vii, The rose leaves, like flakes of crystal snow, and the turf. 1847 *TENNISON Theoc. v.* 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snow-born inner leaves.

3. *collect.* The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in phr. *fall of the leaf*. In (*full*) *leaf*: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 *ASCHAN Taxoph.* i. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. WHITE *Scythia* xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

fig. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 23, I haue liu'd long enough, my way of life is falsh in the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come

† b. Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. vin de deux feuilles*.]

1594 *PLAT Jewell-hb.* lit. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5385/9 *Hermitage* Claret, deep, bright, strong . . . of the true Leaf. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5832/4

4. *spec.* The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: a. of the tobacco-plant. In the leaf, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 33d. per lb. . . Ditto strips 53d. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 7 May 105/3 Tobacco . . . in the Navy . . . is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see *quot.*). 1883 *Times* 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. (Cf. *leaf-sickness* in 17.) *Obs.*

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Leaf*, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. ELLIS *Syst. Improv. Sheep* 320 Some case it [the disease] wood evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in *Arch.* (see *quot.* 1842-59). 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, J. close bedde of palie grene and whyte, with leuys of golde. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* xxix. 70 The Chapter had this in particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramus horns. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. G. Brt.* i. l. iii. (ed. 2) 274 His [Jan. Earl's] Coronet hath the Petals raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1777-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Leaves*, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Leaves*, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† b. *Geom.* A leaf-shaped figure. (Cf. *FOLIATE* a. 2 b, and *quot.* 1796 there.) *Obs.*

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of *AB*.

II. Similitive uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript; a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 31 Man scof þara boca leaf, þe of Hilbernia coman. c 1205 *LAV.* 46 Layamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende. c 1225 *St. Marher.* i. Ich . . . habbe ired an mraht moni mislich leaf. 1340 *Aeneid* Pref. And ine huyche half of þe leaue be twayne leures of þe abece. . . Þei is to wyene . . . and . . . h. A betenech þe uerste half of þe leaue . . . be oþerhalf. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prot.* 60 Who so list it nat yhere, Turne over the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ProL 2, [I] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leaf or twayne. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 15 Read the xvi. lyne the fyrste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 *SINIER Sonn.* i. 1 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . . Shall handle you. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vii. 131, I . . . began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 389 None of these [newspapers] . . . exceeded in size a single leaf.

fig. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leafe of piety writ.

b. *Phrases.* *To take a leaf out of* (a person's) book: see *BOOK sb.* 15. † *To turn down a leaf*: to cease for a time. † *To turn (over) the (next) leaf* (obs.), to turn over a new leaf, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* I. 215/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lession, by changing his former trade of liuing into better. 1587 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1827) 148 The state is now altered, . . . the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 *BEAUF Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 92 But as soone as he was exalted to honor, he turned over a new leafe, and began . . . furiously to afflict, the . . . faithful servants of Christ. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 90 Let us all turn over the leaf, and take another course. a 1659 *OSBORN Characters*, etc. Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a Leaf. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. ii. (Ridg.) 12, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlii. (1889) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† 8. A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. *F. feuille de poulmon* Cotgr.) *Obs.* rare—

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape y^e waye thaire is reuected in y^e loungees.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only *dial.*

14. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the lefe of porke sethen. . . and grynde hit smalle. 1552 HULOKT, Leafie or fat of a swyne, *victum*. 1553 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiii. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Gl. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 206, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle. . . The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Jan. 43/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applied to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Leaf, or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Gease-leaf.' 1886 in *S. W. Lin. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch*, *Florence leaf*, *GOLD LEAF*, *SILVER LEAF*.)

14. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 580/3 *Electum*, a lefe of goolde. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Upon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial.* Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan. . . The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 34 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. 1800 COWPER *Flattning Mill* vii. He must beat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see *LANTERN* sb. 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who couered all the walls . . . with leaves of marble. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 175 Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 733 Very many *vasa lacrymatoria* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUGENT *Ir. Hist.* Friar Gerund iv. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome . . . appear to be all porphyry, marble. . . when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalmon.* Adv. iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S. ed.) s.v. *Dealt*. When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

†11. The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 99/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1420 E. F. WILLS (1888) 45 A beme bat yweyl her-wit, and ij leys. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond.* (Nichols) 1797 188 A Spear with 2 leues. 1526 *Filer, Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 246 H. . . wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, whiche tables had two leues or two bredes. 1572 *Lane. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 205 One mucke weyne wth leues.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1327 Pe wyndowes wern y-mad of aspie . . . be leues were masalyne. 1384 *Wyclif Judg.* xvi. 3 And then rysynge he [Sampson] took both leues of the gate. 1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leues a piece, two turning leues. 1723 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat.* Archit. I. 102 Coach-Gates . . . are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. Two . . . personages in black slung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 106 The chanted prayer. . . Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table wth one leafe. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 414 A table with the two leues vjs. viiij. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 28 May. Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff—as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an oval table. 1797 MAR. EOGWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 50, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii. He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1563 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty. . . to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it was made [to] rise in one Leaf, and . . . to make it to rise in two leaves. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also *quot.* 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel, . . . to be carried round by a Pinion, u. of n few Leaves. 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note. When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and it's teeth longer than their distance from the axis, . . . its teeth are named leaves. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 358 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* IV. 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his

emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi. His hat was . . . somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xli. 146 A hat . . . the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JOCX *Short Hist. Ire.* 118 The barrad or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. Leaf of heddles (see *quot.* 1839). *Twill of three, four, etc. leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill*.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the . . . working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf twill differs in nothing, . . . excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 461/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

16. a. Simple attrib., chiefly *Bot.* and *Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil*, *-blade*, *-disease*, *-lobe*, *-shadow*, *-shoot*, *-stalk*, *-vein*.

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fasciated in the upper leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 Leaf-blade flat. 1859 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other leaf diseases. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 15 Leaflobes longer. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn* i. Falcon of *Ser Federigo* 50 In the leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 WITTINGER *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 799 Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf. 1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leafstalk. 1830 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater*, *shedding*; *leaf-bearing*, *-eating*, *-forming*, *-shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and *Leaf-bearing Aves. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 *Leaf-eaters. *Ibid.* 121 The tortoise-beetles, . . . are *leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 *Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind-weed and *leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HAROV *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled*, *-fringed*, *-laden*, *-latticed*, *-roofed*, *-sheltered*, *-strewn*, *-strown*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 258 The emerald light of leaf-entangled beams. 1840 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape. ? 1842 FABER *Syrian Lake*, etc. 122 Leaf-laden waters. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn* i. Birds Killingworth 122 The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards' leaf roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1799) 60 To yonder bench leaf-sheltered lies its stray. 1876 T. HAROV *Ethelberta* 384 The leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse. lead into their leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *leaf-bladed*, *-legged*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4 A small leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. cil. Of her consuming cheek the autumnal leaf-like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem, leaf-like (*foliaceous*). 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age, . . . are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*. . . Sepals ascending often leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1865) II. III. i. 8 The ancient bronze leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: leaf-bearing a., having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodactylae*, which have gills in the form of leaves; †leaf-beaten a., beaten to a thin plate or foil; leaf-beetle, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae* (see *quot.*); leaf-birth [after childbirth], a bringing forth of leaves; leaf-brass, brass foil; leaf-bridge, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); leaf-bud, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); leaf-bug U.S., a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidae* (*Cent. Dict.*); leaf-bundle, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; leaf-butterfly, one of the genus *Kallima*; leaf-canopy (see *quot.*); leaf-climber (see *quot.* 1880); so leaf-climbing a.; leaf-crumpler (see *quot.*); leaf-cup, †(a) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polymnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); leaf-cutting, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; leaf-cycle *Bot.* (see *quot.*); leaf-door, a flap- or folding-door (in *quots. transf. and fig.*); leaf-eared, a corrupt form of *lave-carred* (see *LAVE* a.); leaf-fall (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; leaf-fat, the fat round a pig's kidneys; leaf-feeder, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; leaf-finch U.S., the common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); leaf-flea, an insect of the family *Psyllidae* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); leaf-folder, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; leaf-footed a., having leaf-like feet; leaf-frog, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); leaf-gap *Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; †leaf-gate, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; leaf-gilding *vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; leaf-green a., of the colour of green leaves; also quasi-sb.; sb. = *CHLOROPHYLL*; leaf-hopper (see

quot.); leaf-insect, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; leaf-joy *nonce-vd.*, leaf-lard (see *quots.*); leaf-lichen, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or *N.O. Parmeliaceae*; leaf-louse, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; leaf-metal, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; leaf-miner, a small caterpillar of a tined moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so leaf-mining caterpillar; leaf-mould, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; leaf-netting (see *quot.*); leaf-nosed a., having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophoid bats; leaf-opposed a. *Bot.*, having opposite leaves; leaf-plant, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in *quot. attrib.*; leaf-red = *ERYTHROPHYLL* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); leaf-roller, the caterpillar of certain (torridic) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so leaf-rolling adj.; leaf-rosette *Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; leaf-rust, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; leaf-scale, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; leaf-scar, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; leaf-sheath, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceae*; †leaf-sickness (see *quot.* and cf. sense 5 above); leaf-sight (see 12 e); leaf-silver, silver leaf or foil; hence leaf-silvering *vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); leaf-soil = leaf-mould; leaf-spine (see *quot.* 1882); leaf-table, a table with a leaf or flap; leaf-tailed a., having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); leaf-teeth (see *quot.*); leaf-tendrill, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendrill; leaf-thorn = leaf-spine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †leaf-tin, tin-foil; leaf-tobacco (see *quot.* 1851); leaf-trace *Veg. Phys.* (see *quot.* 1882); leaf-turner, †(a) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (*Knight Dict. Atech.* 1875); leaf-valve, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (Knight); leaf-wasp, 'asaw-fly' (Webster, 1897); leaf-work, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; †leaf-worm, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of *Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllocodidae, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-goudt*, 'leaf-beaten gold'. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 Beetles. . . which, as they derive their nourishment, from leaves alone, may be called *leaf-beetles. 1889 BOWER *Virg. Eclog.* III. 56 Now each meadow is teeming in leaf-birth the very tree. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 9 The Rosin, while warm, would attract *Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn. . . to distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the *Leaf-buds. 1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 236 All . . . are, according to Vivand, 'true leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 *Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a *leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* III. § 3 (ed. 6) 22 *Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A *leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *leaf-crumpler, *Phycis indiginella*, of North America. . . The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5409/3 A *Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Leaf's foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1 I have been successful with 'leaf cuttings' of . . . *Bertolonia*. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the [alternate or scattered] leaves. . . The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the *leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 113 The two 'leafe-dores of quondam honestie, Which on four vertues Cardinal were turned. 1615 CROOKS *Boly of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scituated a certain value, leaf-doore, or flood-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 95 *Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sausages*, 'Leaf-Fatout of the Hogs-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-leaders . . . not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the leaf-leaders do. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois. The 'leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards.' 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllopora, or 'leaf-footed Entomotraca. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides in the edges bordering the 'leaf-gap.

1615 CROOK: *Body of Man* 236 The torne Membranes . . do sometimes hang downe on either hand in the sides by the cleft like unto valves, . . or leafe-gates. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 673 'Leaf gilding' . . is done by giving . . a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leaf ere the surfaces be hard dry. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 11. 867 Chlorophylle ('leaf-green'). 1891 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 27/ The hat . . is in leaf green felt. 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 220 Some of the insects . . are . . called . . frog-hoppers, and to others [*Pettigoniada*] may be applied the name of 'leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. 1861 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 'Leaf-insects. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 111. 486 Leaf insect, *Phyllium scythé*. 1858 RAWLEY tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hope is as a 'Leafe-toy' [orig. *taugnam gaudium foliatum*]; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extent, like Gold. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 'Leaf-lard, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*. 'Leaf-lichen, *Parmeliaceae*. 1774 GLOSSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) 111. 212 The animal which some have called the 'Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Cuscuta* (1821) 155 'Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 239 Most of the solitary 'leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. 1883 *Wood in Gd. Words* Dec. 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 233 'Leaf-mining Caterpillars. 1845 *Florist's Fruit*. 53 A compost of 'leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. 1828 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 'Leaf Netting, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 64 The Phyllostomidæ. This family contains the simple 'leaf-nosed Bats. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculaceæ . . Batrachium . . Peduncles usually 'leaf-opposed. 1856 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The 'leaf-plant beds before the hotel. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed 'leaf-rollers, are perfect hermits. *Ibid.* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. 1875 BINNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 269 The 'leaf-rosettes of *Crasulaceæ*. 1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut, etc.* 111 A rare species in Britain is the oak-leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 490 Leaves floating long, grass-like, blunt, from 'leaf-scapes. 1835 LANGLEY *Introd.* (1848) 1. 239 We do not . . usually find any buds in the axils of the 'leaf-scars. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii. 'Leaf-sheaths entire. 'Leaf-sheaths slit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 370 [*Equisetum Telmateia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* iii. xxvi. (1668) 93 The staggers, or 'leaf-sickness . . is ingendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves . . or such like . . it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 204 Eleaen ounces two pence feeling [in the lb. of coin] ought to be of so pure silver, as is called 'leafe silver. 1774 COOKE *Key. S. Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons, &c. covered with 'leaf Silver and Gold. 1872 *Fruit Horticulture* 21 Mar. 26/4 'Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. 1894 ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 109 'Leaf-spines as in the holly. 1834 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 A 'leafe table, a forme, a great kettie. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phæn.* 374 The 'leaf-teeth of *Drosera*. . . The leaf of species of *Drosera* . . has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 109 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or 'leaf-tendrils. 1611 CORNIG. *Orpel.* . . a kind of 'leafe-ienne. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Out upon Cane and 'leafe Tobacco smell. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Tobacco . . the raw material, as imported with the stalk out, known as 'leaf', or 'unstemmed', tobacco. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles [of Phanerogams], each of which has one arm that ascends and bends out into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner 'leaf-riace'. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 360 Leaf-riaces. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 212 Where there were all your 'leaf-turners? 1611 CORNIG. *Fueller.* . . 'leafe-worme, or a leaue flourishing. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped . . from out of the shadowy leaf-worm. c. 1000 *Age. Ps.* lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealdie 'leaf-wyrme [*A. S.* c. treowyrme, *Vulg.* *arriugil*] waestm heora. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme far fruit gafe he. 1496 *Fysshing w. Angte* (1883) 25 The water docke leyt worne and the hornet worne.

Leaf (lîf), *v.* Sec also LEAVE *v.* 2 [f. LEAF *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To put forth leaves or foliage. Also to leaf out (U.S.).

1611 CORNIG. *Fueller.* to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaves. 1695 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr. The Spring begins to appear, yet the trees hardly leaf'd. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref. Misc. Tracts (1762) 213 I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. 1837 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) i. 19 'The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 19 Now leaf the woods. 1861 DELANEY *Fl. Gard.* 21 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-f.* xi. (1883) 286 There it stood . . leafing out hopefully in April.

2. *trans.* To cover with foliage. *poet.* *rare.*

1849 *Tail's Nag*. XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

1846 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 592 The requisites [of trees] are early ripening, short and delicate bines, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book). Now *U. S.* b. To number (a leaf of a book).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1683) 47 Chil-

dren who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. 1875 F. J. FURNIVAL in *Thymne's Animals*. p. xlii. Q iii is leaf or folio *fo*. CC. xix. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Leafing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Leafing** *apl. a.*, that puts forth leaves.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 104 A lively power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fructifying. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref. Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of . . plants. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1817) 11. 290 Glover is a very good *payagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. 1851 MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Post. Wks. 1852 i. 127 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* 1. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis* . . sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (lîf-edj). Also 6 leafage, 8 leavage. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. MOUTET *Silkwormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh leafage they may bave. 1800 BLACKIE *Aschylus* 11. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. 1876 FARRAR *Marb. Sermon*. iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. 1881 S. R. HOLE *Nice* iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 108 The Drapery or Levage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees . . is hard. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* 111. i. § 2. 2 Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. 1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 337 We have also an extreme dislike to . . his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established . . technical term of foliation. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. *rare.*

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Leaf-cutter.

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec. in leaf-cutter ant.*, *bee*.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 191 The leaf-cutter bee also [*Apis centuncularis*] by cutting pieces out . . disfigures it [the rose] considerably. 1831 CASSELL's *Nat. Hist.* V. 368 The bees of the genus *Megachile* are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 6/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has . . bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. 'U.S. rare' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Leaf-cutting** *apl. a.*, in leaf-cutting ant., *bee* = *prec.* (sense 1).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim.* *Bees*. (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting *Bees*. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 6 A species of acacia . . is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

Leafdom (lîf-dm), *noun-nd.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of leaves.

1856 AMP *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. 1888 MRS. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* i. 1 i. Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a. b.*

Leafed (lîf), *a.* (See also LEAVED *a.*) [f. LEAF + -ED.] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-, thick-, two-leafed*.

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with *adj.* prefixed.

1552 HULSTOT, Braunched or leafed, *frondatus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armour* iii. 236 The felds is of the Moone, a Therebinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the manner of Squilla or sea-onion. 1660 BLOUNT *Boecobet* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 277 Bamboos . . sending from every joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed . . plant.

transf. 1659 PECKE *Paruasi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. 1611 CORNIG. *Valve*, a foulding, or two-leafed doore, or window. 1611 CORNIG. *Cradities* 211 A two leafed brassen gate. 1626 tr. *Paradise*. Aij. A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) hrimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb.* 14.

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Joy Fawkes* i. With a broad-leafed steep-le-crowned hat . . pulled over his brows. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

Leafen, *a. rare*—1. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -EN.] (? Or misprint for *beaten*.) In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD. 1746 HERVEY *Ref. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

Leafery (lîf-erî). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -ERY.] Leafage. 1834 J. WILSON *Let.* in *Hamilton Mem.* V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 126 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

Leaf-sugger, *dial. form* of LOAF-SUGAR.

† **Leaf-ful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 (20) leaffull, 2 leaful, 3 leafful (1), leaful, leafful. [OE. (20) leaffull, f. (20) leafa belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytta ðu were leaffull ofer monig ðec ic setto. c. 975 *Kushu. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wusa ungleifed alle leaffull. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 77 He nis nawit alle monne laured . . but leafule monne laured. c. 1200 ORMIN 1242 Wipþ erþlic eþhe, & ec Wipþ leafful herrest silþhe. c. 1205 LAV. 3033 Cordoile . . nom hire leaf-fulne hie þat heo ligen nolden (read nold). c. 1220 *Bestiary* 713 List ilk leafful man her-to. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leaðed each leafful to treowe hileuue). c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ve listen leafful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.

1. = GOLD LEAF.

1598 *Epulario* Cj, Wben the Peacocke is rusted, you may gild it with leafe gold. 1604 MIDDLETON F. Hubbard's T. Wks. (Bullen) VII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. fig. 1872 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv. The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminae. *rare.* 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were . . found.

Leafiness (lîf-înes). [f. LEAFY *a.* + -NESS.]

The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 *Liaunder & Cal.* i. 5 Solitariness perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenetrable leafiness. 1652 COTTERELL *Cissandra* i. (1676) 1/1 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. 1844 MRS. BOWRING *Vision Poets* Concl. iv. While up the leafiness profound A wind . . stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anom.* xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

† **Leaf-it**. *Obs.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -it, ? = ET.] = LEAFLET 1.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (1796) I. 66 *Leafit*, or little leaf (foliolum) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Leaflets*, Foliola. Others call them *Leafits*. But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 433 The leaflets of some of the leguminous plants . . are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leaf-stalk. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* 11. 458 Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or awl, The winged leaflets stretch along the wall. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* liv. So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leaflets spread. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 164 The leaflets of the rose . . expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

Leafless (lîf-îs), *a.* Also 6-7 LEAVELESS, *q.v.*

[f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Death* *Valsingham* 217 in Poems (ARB.) 163 Now in the woods be leaflesse eury Tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Amiel* xl. 13 Above Cress Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appeard his Plumy Crest. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. 1824 W. IVINGS *T. Trav.* I. 18 A cold leafless peak. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 230 Apophylls, or Leafless flowerless plants. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* ACACIAS. 1866 M. ARNOLO *Thyrsis* ii. Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briars!

b. *Leafless tree*, the galloways. *slang.*

1830 LYTON *Pant. Clifford* i. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Kobber's . . And its end?—why a cheer from the crowd below. And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Leaflessness**.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* viii. 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, muck, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lîf-ît). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. † *a. Bot.* A sepal. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. *popularly.* A young leaf; rarely, a petal.

1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are . . pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx . . The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stignas three to five. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii. The willow leaflets were just putting out. 1855 LYNN *Rivulet* xlv. iv. When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 76 Compound leaves . . having the blade divided into leaflets. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* i. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. *Phys. and Zool.* An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflet). Rigid . . leaf-like anal organs. 1835-6 T. OOO *Cyt. Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four branchial leaflets . . arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). 1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.* *Leaflets*, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

14. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the lefe of porke sethen... and grynde hit smalle. 1552 HULBERT, Leaf or fat of a swyne, *viellum*. 1563 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iij. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Gr. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle... The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1836) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leaf*, or *Leaf*, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. *Gease-leaf. 1886 in *S. V. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch, Florence leaf*, *GOLD LEAF*, *SILVER LEAF*.)

14. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 580/3 *Electum*, a lefe of goolde. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Upon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial.* Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan... The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 *Curies in Hist. & Gard.* 34 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. 1800 COVER *Flattening Mill* vii, He must beat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see *LANTERN sb.* 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who couered all the walls... with leaves of marble. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 175 Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymatoria* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* iv. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome... appear to be all porphyry, marble... when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S. ed.) s.v. *Deals*, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

11. The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 99/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now rare or obs. exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1425 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 46 A beme hat y weye her-with, and ij leys, *c1254 Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 leues. 1266 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 236 He... wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, whiche tables had two leues or two bredes. 1572 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 205 One mucke weyne wth leaves.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 127 Pe wyndowes wem y-mad of isapre... he leues were masalyne. 1382 *Wyclif Jug.* xvi. 3 And then rysynge be [Samson] took both leues of the plate. 1581 LAMBARDE *Ehren.* II. vii. (1588) 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leues a piece, two turning leues. 1723 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat.* *Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates... are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Two... personages in black slung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 106 The chanted prayer... Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table with one leafe. 1577 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 I. 414 A table with two leues vjs. viij. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff—as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an oval table. 1797 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 50, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty... to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leaf, and... to make it to rise in two leaves. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 31 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also *quot.* 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel, ... to be carried round by a Pinion, iv. of a few Leaves. 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note, When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and its teeth longer than their distance from the oblong, ... its teeth are named *leaves*. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 353 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* IV. 210 Harry laid down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his

emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was... somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. 146 A hat... the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Pres.* 118 The *barread* or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. *Leaf of heddles* (see *quot.* 1839). *Twill of three, four, etc. leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill*.

1837 G. R. PORTER *Silk Mannf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the... working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf twill differs in nothing... excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PARON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. a. Simple *attrib.*, chiefly *Bot.* and *Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil*, *-blade*, *-disease*, *-lobe*, *-shadow*, *-shoot*, *-stalk*, *-vein*.

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fasciated in the upper *leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 *Leaf-blade flat. 1859 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other *leaf diseases. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 15 *Leaf-lobes longer. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Falcon of Ser Federico* 50 In the *leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible *leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 799 *Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf. 1839 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leafstalk. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the *leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater*, *shedding*; *leaf-bearing*, *-eating*, *forming*, *-shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* 131 Leaves and *Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 *Leaf-eaters. *Ibid.* 121 The tortoise-beetles... are *leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 *Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT *tr. Avistophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind-weed and *leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled*, *-fringed*, *-laden*, *-lattice*, *-roofed*, *-sheltered*, *-strewn*, *-strown*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. i. 238 The emerald light of *leaf-entangled beams. 1820 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What *leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape...? 1844 FABER *Syrian Lake*, etc. 122 *Leaf-laden waters. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Birds Killingworth* 122 The dim, *leaf-lattice windows of the grove. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards' *leaf roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 60 To yonder bench *leaf-sheltered let us stray. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The *leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome mule... lead into their *leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *leaf-bladed*, *-legged*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4 A small *leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal *leaf-like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem... leaf-like (*foliaceus*). 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age... are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*... Sepals ascending often *leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Man.* (1853) II. iii. i. 8 The ancient bronze *leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special *comb.*: *leaf-bearing a.*, having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodocidae*, which have gills in the form of leaves; † *leaf-beaten a.*, beaten to a thin plate or foil; *leaf-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae* (see *quot.*); *leaf-birth* [after *childbirth*], a bringing forth of leaves; *leaf-brass*, brass foil; *leaf-bridge*, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); *leaf-bud*, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); *leaf-bug U.S.*, a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidae* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-bundle*, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; *leaf-butterfly*, one of the genus *Kallima*; *leaf-canopy* (see *quot.*); *leaf-climber* (see *quot.* 1880); so *leaf-climbing a.*; *leaf-crumpler* (see *quot.*); *leaf-cup*, † (a) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polymnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *leaf-cutting*, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; *leaf-cycle Bot.* (see *quot.*); *leaf-door*, a flap- or folding-door (in *quots. trans.* and *fig.*); *leaf-eared*, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see *LAVE a.*); *leaf-fall* (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; *leaf-fat*, the fat round a pig's kidneys; *leaf-feeder*, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; *leaf-finch U.S.*, the common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-flea*, an insect of the family *Psyllida* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *leaf-folder*, a moth whose larva fold leaves together to form a protective covering; *leaf-footed a.*, having leaf-like feet; *leaf-frog*, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); *leaf-gap Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; † *leaf-gate*, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; *leaf-gilding vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; *leaf-green a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also *quasi-sb.*; *sb.* = *CHLOROPHYLL*; *leaf-hopper* (see

quot.); *leaf-insect*, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; *leaf-joy nonce-wd.*, *leaf-lard* (see *quots.*); *leaf-lichen*, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or N.O. *Parmeliaceae*; *leaf-louse*, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; *leaf-metal*, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; *leaf-miner*, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; *leaf-mould*, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; *leaf-netting* (see *quot.*); *leaf-nosed a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophoid bats; *leaf-opposed a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; *leaf-plant*, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in *quot. attrib.*; *leaf-red* = *ERYTHROPHYLL* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *leaf-roller*, the caterpillar of certain (tortrid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so *leaf-rolling adj.*; *leaf-rosette Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; *leaf-rust*, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; *leaf-scale*, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; *leaf-scar*, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; *leaf-sheath*, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceae*; † *leaf-sickness* (see *quot.* and cf. sense 5 above); *leaf-sight* (see 12 e); *leaf-silver*, silver leaf or foil; hence *leaf-silvering vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-soil* = *leaf-mould*; *leaf-spine* (see *quot.* 1882); *leaf-table*, a table with a leaf or flap; *leaf-tailed a.*, having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-teeth* (see *quot.*); *leaf-tendrill*, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendrill; *leaf-thorn* = *leaf-spine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † *leaf-tin*, tin-foil; *leaf-tobacco* (see *quot.* 1851); *leaf-trace Veg. Phys.* (see *quot.* 1882); *leaf-turner*, † (a) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leaf-valve*, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (*Knigh*); *leaf-wasp*, 'a saw-fly' (*Webster*, 1897); *leaf-work*, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; † *leaf-worm*, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of *Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidae, contains very beautiful Worms. 1666 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-goudt*,... *leaf-beaten gold. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 217 Beetles... which, as they derive their nourishment... from leaves alone, may be called *leaf-beetles. 1887 BOWEN *Pirg. Eclog.* III. 56 Now each meadow is teeming in *leafbirth-ivy tree. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 9 To the Robin, while warm, would attract *Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. BRES GLOSS. *Civ. Engin.*, *Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn... to distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the *Leaf-buds. 1839 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leafbuds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 236 All... are, according to Wigand, 'true *leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 *Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvellous Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Laud Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a *leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. 53 (ed. 6) 52 *Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A *leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *leaf-crumpler, *Phycis multiguttella*, of North America... The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5409/3 A *Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Bear's-foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with *leaf cuttings of... Bertolonias. 1877 BENNETT *tr. Thoud's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the [alternate or scattered] leaves... The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the *leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 113 The two *leaf-dores of quondam honestie, Which on four vertues Cardinal were turned. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & situated a certain vaine, leaf-dore, or floud-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 95 *Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1795 BRADLEY *Faint Dict.* s.v. *Sausages*, *Leaf-Fall out of the Hogs-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-feeders... not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the *leaf-feeders do. 1866 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The *leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. 1863 *Wood's Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllophora, or *Leaf-footed Entomotrach. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 241 Narrow reticulated tracheids at the edges bordering the *leaf-gap.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 236 The torse Membranes . . do sometimes hang down on either hand in the sides by the cleft like unto valves, or leaf-gates. 1839 *Urr Dict. Arts* 613 *Leaf gilding: its done by giving . . a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leaf ere the surfaces be hard dry. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophylle ('leaf-green'). 1891 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 27 The hat . . is in leaf green felt. 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 220 Some of the insects . . are . . called . . frog-hoppers, and to others [*Tettigoniidae*] may be applied the name of 'leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. 1861 LENNANT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 *Leaf-insects. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 486 Leaf insect, *Phyllium scythæ*. 1838 RAWLEY *Le Bacou's Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hoisais as a 'Leafe' [orig. *tauguian gaudium foliatum*]; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Leaf-lard, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. 1879 ROSSNER *Did. Sci. Ternus*. *Leaf-litchens, *Parmeliaceae*. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 212 The animal which some have called the 'Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Cuscuta* (1821) 155 *Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 239 Most of the solitary 'leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. 1883 *Wood in Gl. Words Dec.* 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 233 *Leaf-mining Caterpillars. 1845 *Florist's Fruit* 53 A compost of 'leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. 1828 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needle-work* 360 *Leaf Netting, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 64 The Phyllostomidæ. This family contains the simple 'leaf-nosed Bats. 1879 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculaceæ . . Batrachium . . Peduncles usually 'leaf-opposed. 1866 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The 'leaf-plant beds before the hotel. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed 'leaf-worms, are perfect hermits. *Ibid.* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 269 The 'leaf-roses of the Crassulaceæ. 1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut, etc.* 112 A rare species in Britain is the oak-leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). 1775-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Leaves floating long, grass-like, blunt, from 'leaf-scars. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct.* (1848) I. 239 We do not . . usually find any buds in the axils of the 'leaf-scars. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii. *Leaf-sheaths entire. Leaf-sheaths slit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 370 [*Equisetum Telmateia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* iii. xxvi. (1668) 93 The stagers, or *leaf-sickness . . is engendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves, or such like . . it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 204 Eleaen ounces two pence ferling (in the lb. of coin) ought to be of so pure silver, as is called 'leaf silver. 1725 COOKE *Key. S. Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons, &c. covered with Leaf Silver and Gold. 1872 *Fruit Horticulture* 21 Mar. 26/1. *Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. 1894 ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. 1877 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 209 *Leaf-spines as in the holly. 1838 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. 1649 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 220 A 'leaf-teale, a forme, a great kettle. 1844 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaeus*. 374 The 'leaf-teeth of *Drosera*. . . The leaf of species of *Drosera* . . has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. 1877 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 209 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or *leaf-tendrils. 1611 COTGR., *Orpel*, . . a kind of 'leaf-tinne. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blvd vi. 77 Out upon Cane and 'leafse Tabacco smell. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 204 Tobacco . . the raw material, as imported with the stalk on it, known as 'leaf, or 'unstemmed', tobacco. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles of Phanerogams, each of which has one arm that ascends and bends into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner 'leaf-trace'. 1877 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 360 Leaf-traces. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 212 Where there were all your 'leaf-turners? 1611 COTGR., *Fuillure*, . . 'leaf-worm, or a leaue flourishing. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped . . from out of the shadowy leaf-worm. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealde 'leaf-wyrme [*M.S.* C. treowyrme, Vulg. *argurius*] wastm beora. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme far fruit gafe he. 1496 *Fysshing w. Angle* (1883) 25 The water docke leytf worme and the hornet worme.

Leaf (lîf), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.* 2 [f. LEAF *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To put forth leaves or foliage. Also to leaf out (U.S.).

1611 COTGR., *Fuillure*, to leafe; or leane; to beare, or bring forth leaves. 1695 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr. The Spring begins to appear, yet the trees hardly leaf'd. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref. Misc. Tracts (1762) 213 I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1864) I. 1. 19 The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 19 Now leaf the woods. 1861 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 21 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breaks* l. xi. (1883) 286 There it stood . . leafing out hopefully in April.

2. *trans.* To cover with foliage. *poet. rare.*

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

1846 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 11. 592 The requisites [of the pear] are early ripening, short and delicate bane, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book). Now U.S. b. To number (a leaf of a book).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xlv. (1685) 247 Cbil-

dren who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. 1875 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Thymie's Animadv.* p. xlii. Q iii is leaf or folio'd Fo. CC. xix. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Leafing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Leafing** *ppl. a.*, that puts forth leaves.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 104 A lively power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fruitifying. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref. Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of . . plants. 1815 L. SIMOND *Four Gl. Brit.* (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good *payagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. 1851 MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Post. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis* . . sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (lîfêdz). Also 6 leafage, 8 leavage.

[f. LEAF *sb.* + AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. MOUFET *Silkwoormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh leafage they may haue. 1850 BLACKIE *Zephyrus* II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. 1876 FARRAR *Marb. Seru.* iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. 1881 S. R. HOLE *Nice* iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 108 The Drapery or Leverage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees . . is hard. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 2. 2 Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. 1863 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to . . his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established . . technical term of foliation. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. *rare.*

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Leaf-cutter.

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec. in leaf-cutter ant.*, *bee*.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 192 The leaf-cutter bee also [*Apis centuncularis*] by cutting pieces out . . disfigures it [the rose] considerably. 1881 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* V. 368 The . . bees of the genus *Megachile* are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. 1891 *Daily News* 26 July 1/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has . . bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. 'U.S. rare' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Leaf-cutting** *ppl. a.*, in leaf-cutting ant., *bee* = *prec.* (sense 1).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Brev.* (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* I. 6 A species of acacia . . is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

Leafdom (lîfdòm), *noun-nd.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + DOM.] The realm of leaves.

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. 1888 MRS. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* I. i. 1 Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a. b.*

Leafed (lîft), *a.* (See also LEAVED *a.*) [f. LEAF + ED.] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-, thick-, two-leafed*.

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with *adj.* prefixed.

1552 HULOT, *Brunched* or leafed, *frondatus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* iii. 236 The felde is of the Moone, a Theribethin tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the manner of Squilla or sea-onion. 1660 BLOUNT *Boecobol* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 177 Bamboos . . sending from every joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-jointed Grass. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed . . plant.

transf. 1659 PECKE *Parnasi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peeces. 1611 COTGR., *Valve*, a folding, or two-leafed door, or window. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 211 A two leafed brassen gate. 1665 Tr. *Parall. Aij.* A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb.* 14.

1841 H. ARNSWORTHY *Gay Fawkes* 3, With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat . . pulled over his brows. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

Leafen, *a. rare*—1. [f. LEAF *sb.* + EN.] (? Or misprint for *beaten*.) In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD. 1746 HERVEY *Ref. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

Leafery (lîfêri). [f. LEAF *sb.* + ERY.] Leafage. 1834 J. WILSON *Let.* in *Hamilton Mem.* V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

Leaf-sugger, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

† **Leaf-ful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 (30) leaffull, 2 leaful, 3 leafful (1, leaful, leafful. [OE. (*ge*) leaffull, f. (*ge*) leafa belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 21 Forðon efter lytta ðu were leaffull ofer monig ðec ic setto. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wosa ungleifend alle leaf-ful. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 77 He nis nawiht alle monne lauerd . . but leafulle monne lauerd. c. 1200 ORMIN 19242 Wipþerþlice eþhe, & ec Wipþ leafull herrestes silþhe. c. 1205 LAV. 3033 Cordoille . . nom hire leaf-fulne huse þat heo ligen nolden [*read nolden*]. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 713 List ik leaful man her-to. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leadeð euh leaful to treowe hileuue). a. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ve listen leaful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.

1. = GOLD LEAF.

1598 *Epulario* CJ, When the Pencoche is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Ethern Plate. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. fig. 1872 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv. The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminae. *rare.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were . . found.

Leafiness (lîfînes). [f. LEAFY *a.* + -NESS.]

The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 *Lauder & Cal.* i. 5 Solitariness perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenetrable leafiness. 1652 COTTELL *Cassandra* i. (1676) 1/1 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision Poets* Concl. iv. While up the leafiness profound A wind . . stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. 1863 BATES *Nat. Annot.* xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

† **Leaf-it.** *Obs.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -it, ? = ET.] = LEAFLET 1.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (1796) I. 66 *Leafit*, or little leaf (foliolum) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Leaflets*, *Foliola*. Others call them *Leafits*. But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. 1816 KEITH *Phys.* Bot. II. 453 The leaflets of some of the leguminous plants . . are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leaf-stalk. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 458* Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or awl, The winged leaflets stretch along the wall. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* liv. So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leaflets spread. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 164 The leaflets of the rose . . expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

Leafless (lîfless), *a.* Also 6-7 LEAVELESS, *q.v.*

[f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Death* *Walsingham* 217 in Poems (Ard.) 163 Now in the woods be leafless eury Tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xl. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appeard his Plume Crest. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 300 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. 1824 W. IEVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 A cold leafless park. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 330 Aphylla, or Leafless flowerless plants. 1839 — *Introduct. Bot.* ed. 3 1127 Thepetiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* Acacias. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii. Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briars!

b. *Leafless tree*, the galloways. *slang.* 1830 LYTON *Paul Clifford* I. xi. 261 Oh there never was life like the Kobber's . . And its end!—why a cheer from the crowd below, And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Leaflessness.**

1818 MILMAN *Samor* viii. 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, muck, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lîflet). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. † *a. Bot.* A sepal. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. *popularly.* A young leaf; *rarely*, a petal.

1877 *Fam. Plants* I. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Leind. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are . . pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. 1839 *Urr Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx . . The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii. The willow leaflets were just putting out. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xlv. iv. When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 76 Compound leaves . . having the blade divided into leaflets. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. *Phys. and Zool.* An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid . . leaf-like anal organs. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four brachial leaflets . . arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon) and Co. have christened very young tracts). 1886 *C. Rev.* Jan. 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.* Leaflets, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

Leafy, variant of **LEAFY** *a.* *Obs.*, permissible.
Leafy (lɛfi), *a.* (See also **LEAFY**). [f. **LEAF** sb. + -y.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1552 HULOT, *Leafy*, or ful of leaves. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 497 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. — *Virg.* *Psalm* vii. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 235 Autumn. The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii. In the leafy month of June. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafy bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

b. spec. in Bot. Foliolate.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 379 *Foliatus*, leafy, furnished with leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3-5 in., lateral, ascending, leafy.

c. That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

a. Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anal. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1727 BRAEFLY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*. It bears a single leaf'd Flower, which turns to a membranous or leafy Fruit in the Form of a Heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form. fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

b. Of other substances: Laminated.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour, are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A. leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 BORINGS II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scales of sand.

3. Comb., as leafy-branched adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

Leager, **leagier**, *obs.* forms of **LEDGER**.

League (lɛg), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 *leghe*, 4-6 *lege*, *leuge*, (4 *lewge*, 5 *lewke*, *leuke*, *leeke*), 5-6 *leege*, 6 *legge*, 1e(a) *que*, *Sc. lig*, 6-7 *leag*, 6-8 *league*. [Late ME. *leuge*, *lege*, *leghe*, etc., ad. late L. *leuga*, *leuca* (= late Gr. *λεῦγη*, *λευκή*), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. *liue*, *liue* (mod. F. *lieue*), Pr. *lega*, *legua*, Cat. *llequa*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *lega*, It. *lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, *leuca* occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Panne þey come to giders in þe feeldes Cathalmynes, þat conteyneth an hundred leges [vrr. leuges, leges, 1432-50 lewkes] in lenghe and seveny in bred. 1390 *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xlii. (1495) 497 The walles of Babylone were accountyd for two leuges and an halfe. 1400 MAUNEY (Roxb.) viii. 28 Þis le es cool. leages about. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. i. (1481) i viij. After the maner of lombardy they be callyd myles, and in France leukes, and in england they be callyd myles also. 1483 *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Mount Joye. is but half a lecke from seynt James. 1494 FAVIAN *Chron.* v. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis. wherof every Lege conteyneth liij. Englyshe myles. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66 xli. fur-long make a frensch leuge [Printed lence]. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 612-4 The quantyte of the erth circuler is fyfthe thousand leggis. Denidying, aye, ane lig in mylis two. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hiun* lxxxvii. 25 A stronge castell with in a liij. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EOTEN *Decades* i. Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery leage conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniards, and French men by leques. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-boord a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France, there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liii. note. I never yet saw the picture. which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea. contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 126 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 15 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i. Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *La Saetas* 25 Can I. sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. Comb.: league-long a., that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* Prol. 27 The league-long rampart-fire. 1893 SWINBURNE *Les Casqueuses* xxiv. Forth she fared. For a league long raid on the bounding bine.

League (lɛg), *sb.* 2. Forms: 5 *ligs*, (2-5) 6 *leage*, *Sc. lig*, 6 *lege*, *liage*, *leag* (so, *Sc. leig*, *lyge*, *lyig*,

6-7 *ligue*, *leaug* (e, 6- league. [The form *ligue*, *lig*, is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind. — L. *ligare*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It. *lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I. 1. binds and obhiss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligge. quhill sall he contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, Hen. VII. Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posterite sall eur remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 132 The citizenys of Adeo had. made a league with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 132 This League or band being maid betwene the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* v. 262 To make a League or band w^t the Scotis or Peichtis against the Inglishmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1651 HONNES *Leviath.* ii. xlii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutual defence. 1698 C. HAYTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Y^e league offensive and defensive wth y^e States Gen^l. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1838 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

b. spec. in Hist. The League, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hansatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see COVENANT sb. 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphyctyonic league*, etc.

1589 L. (title) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (title) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Leaguer*, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1595. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. P.* iv. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 375 The Amphyctyonic league or council. *Ibid.* III. 39 The Delphians. were induced to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was concluded between himself (Plus V.) Philip II., and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

c. In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see quot. 1899 2. *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League. National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 LO. ALDENHAM *Collog. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetall League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor, brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day. The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves. This was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

d. A document in which the terms of a league are set down. *Obs.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Ezeh.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realm, and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 NEEDHAM *in Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. *Now rare.*

1509 HAVES *Conv. Swearers* 42 How that ye breke the league of sofastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 132/2 This is the blood of the league, that our Lord hath made with you vpon all the se words. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 281 Ie kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. 1600 — *Sonn.* xviii. Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1604 E. G. (HIMSTON) *D'Alestra's Hist. Indies* v. x. 236 Though there be a league and simpathe betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Issac. 1641 BURNET *Anal. Mel.* i. ii. viii. (1651) 25

The Appetite. which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Buor* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties. wherby the league of wedlock is chiefly preserved. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vii. (1650) to Our first ligue of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 339 Linkt in happie nuptial League. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not of a presential miracle?

3. *Phr.* *a.* To enter league: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. *Obs.*

1590 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 49. I studied. to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GRESE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C. 2. I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes, To enter league with Countie Sacrepan? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

b. In league with: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Federati.* confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see LEAGUE v. 1.] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. vii. Jealousy. With sordid avarice in league. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *league breaker*, *-fellow*, *-friend*, *-union*; (sense 1 c) *league-game*, *-system*, *-team*; *league-hut* (see quot.).

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 104 Beeyng receyved by the hande of a leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 178 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1661 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gothians, and other league fellows of the people of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 83 Warres were made: cyther for defence of leaguefrendes or for empire. 1895 *Onting* (U. S.) XXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our league games. 1888 'P. DAVYL' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are League-buts, a temporary shelter which the [Land] League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the League system a certain number of clubs play home and away matches together. *Ibid.* 184 Four League teams. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* iv. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their houghes Into a League-union).

League (lɛg), *v.* 1 [f. LEAGUE sb. 2 Cf. F. *liquer*, It. *legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together with; to confederate.

1611 COTGR. *Ligue*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisa, Ecloges*, etc. *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with hastic pride. 1638 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Mad* xii. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised its ruin. 1814 WOROSW. *White Doe* ii. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6. 259 Hotspur. leagued himself with the Scots.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. *Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands. and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1666 in *Ameyrdus Treat. conc. Relig.* ii. 1. 304 The tyes that ligue us to God.

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also to league against in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1698 CROWE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew them leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king. began to see himself leagued against. both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *J. Mab* viii. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodorici. left. the Bishop of Rome. to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence *Leagued ppl. a.*, confederate; *Leaguings* *vbl. sb.*

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd andoors and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 126 Where first the proud, the great, In league assembly bring their cumbrous state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Island* ii. xiv. A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Wallace* xxvii. These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii. They can sustain no harm from leaguings for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1859 *Daily News* 8 Mar. His actual leaguings with the Scots against the independence of Eogland.

† **League**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *liquer*-r, ad. L. *liq̄re*-re.] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

Leagueist, *rare.* In 8 leaguist. [f. LEAGUE sb. 2 + -IST.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

Leaguer (lɛgɪ), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *legher*, *legar*,

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 9. 'Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 138 Within 14 days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being dangerously leaked and brused with tempestuous stormes. 1699 DANIEL V. P. II. iii. vi. 69 Some of the Rum they found, a Cask in one pla e, and a Cask in another; . . . some staved against the Trees, and leaked out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 333 We . . . found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now U. S. only.

1689 HOOKER in *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 LOCKER *Educ.* § 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shoes made so, as to leak Water. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

† b. *fig.* To cause to run out or escape. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run over, on, off, in small quantities or by degrees. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. Sc. 'To lek, leak, to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydesdale' (Jam.). See also LEAK v. in Eng. Dial. Dict. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words 29* Leak on, pour on more, Liquor, v.g. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 119 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it, then leak on your Complement. *Ibid.* 122 Leaking over—Is what may be called putting over the Malt, at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. MARSHALL E. *Yorksh.* II. 339 To Leak-on, to add more water, as in brewing. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

Leakage (līkēdz). Also 5-7 leakage, 6 lekkage, 8 leakage. [f. LEAK v. + -AGE. Cf. Du. *lekkage*.]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in *Arncliffe Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner aventures fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wynez, leakage foist and eggerisse of the same onely exepte. 1622 MALYNS *Ans. Law-Merch.* 195 Allowances made . . . upon Wynez in regarde of leakage of tenne or fifteene upon the hundreth. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 34 By the Help of only four Pumps . . . we easily master'd what Leakage we had. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. 241 Jars . . . are liable to no leakage, unless they are broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 198 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xix. 161 The sub-soil of London . . . converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilential blackness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or . . . leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. Pref.* § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter . . . be improved in constant preaching. 1673 BP. S. PARKER *Reprover* Rel. *Transp.* xi They . . . weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimia* I. 452 The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 270 The leakage of heat is . . . slow. 1895 *Month May* 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 *Speaker* 22 Sept. 668/1 The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. *concr.* a. That which leaks or oozes out. Also *fig.*

a 1652 FULLER *Worthies Hamph.* ii. (1663) 13. I behold these his Books as the Receipte of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SWEATON *Edwards* § 313 A very small leakage came in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Stage Coach* (1865) 234 The privilege of bawling on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the tap-room.

† b. A leak. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Get the Water . . . taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 404, for freight, 40s. for impost, the leakage in myne owne hand, by estimation, 20s. 1735 *Concert. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 563 The said retailer . . . will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, subtracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage. 1809 R. LANGRISH *Introduct. Trade* 122 Leakage, allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes. 1861 SMITH *Engineers* II. 106 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

Leake, *obs.* form of LAC² & LEAK, LEEK.

Leakiness (līkīnēs). [f. LEAK v. + -NESS.] Leaky condition.

1658 *Diary Voy. Medit.* (1868) 84 Because of her leakiness and ill-saying. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. 1. A kettle . . . shows symptoms of leakiness.

Leaking (līkīng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING².] The action of the verb LEAK; leakage. Also *attrib.* in † leaking tub, vessel (LEAK v. 2 c).

1611 CORN. *Condemnt.* . . . a leaking. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. 4 As a nail fastned in a sure place from wanning and leaking out. 1673 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub . . . great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

Leaking, *phl. a.* [-ING².] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks. † Also of weather, showery.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husk.* i. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and eury lekyng ston. 1534 MORE *Treat. Pass. Wks.* 1366/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a lekyng shyppe. 1670 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* i. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swords slow and thin, yet with rest and lekyng sommers it yeelds good Corne. 1612 BINLE *Heb.* ii. 2 Lest at any time we should let them slip (warg run out as leaking vessels). 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 290 Their leaking seams drink in the floods so fast. 1673 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* ii. i. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 36 Leaking timber.

Leakless, *a.* [f. LEAK sb. + -LESS.] Not having a leak.

1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen are leakless.

† Leakiness. *Obs.* [f. LEAK a. + -NESS.] Leakiness.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, beane north eist wind and lekness of ane of thair said shippis. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* 83 The leakiness of his shipp.

Leaky (līkī), *a.* [f. LEAK sb. + -Y.] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 63 Sir, thou art so leakie that we must leaue thee to thy sinking. 1610 — *Temp.* i. i. 51. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leaky Canoe. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. JESSOPP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 98 We lay Leaky, dismanted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 141 Leaky casks. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 A leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* iii. ii. The Dog is leaky in his Liquor. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 242 The patient . . . had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a 'leaky subject'. *Ibid.*, Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. *fig.* Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that . . . I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful. 1740 SONNETVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab. 1805 G. ROSE'S *Diaries* (1860) I. 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 93 [It] must depend . . . on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it.

Leaky, variant of LAKIE Sc.

Leal (līl), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-5 lel, 3-6 lele, 4 liale, 4-5 lelle (Sc. leile, leyll, 4-5 (7-8 Sc.) leel, 4-6 leale, 4-7 Sc. leill, 4-8 Sc. leil, 5 leell, 6 Sc. laill, 8- leal. [a. OF. *leel*, usually in semi-learned form *leial*, *leal* (= Pr. *leial*, *lial*, Cat. *leal*, Sp. *leal*, It. *leale*), mod.F. *loyal* (see LOYAL) :-L. *lēgāl* is LEGAL.]

A. *adj.* Now Sc. (and north. dial.) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. a. Of persons, etc. *Land of the leal*: see LAND sb. 3 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 891 Yon er thewes we lēlmen wend. *Ibid.* 2847 Lele of hert and feir of gyft. c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 4809 pe grettest lordes of bat land bat lellest were hold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 576 He that worthy weis and leill. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2877 Lede lellist to his lord leuand of lyue. c 1460 *Lanval* 326, I yewe the Blanchard my stede lell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 482 Thocht I be lawit; my leil hart can nocht fense. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat woutin fail I am hir luvar laill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 82 The eath of eleven leill and vn-suspected men. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* vi, Friendship makes us leal to truth and right. a 1776 *Cruel Mother* iii. in Child Ballads (1882) I. 2202 She's counted the leellst maid o them a'. 1826 SCOTT *Trav.* 14 Nov. Honest Allan Cunningham . . . a leal and true Scotsman. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet = 'noble', 'fair'. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8291 For wit hat fur sa fress and neu, fair stode a selcut lele (Fair, etc. lou elly) heu. 1311 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon M.S. (E. T. S.) 498/204 Pen maist bou syngre of loue lele. c 1350 *Parl.* thr. Ages (text A) 115 Loue legges and large and lele for to schewe. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 154 Console kane I Kene be gad & leile. 1393 LANGE P. Pl. C. i. 146 With leil labour to lyue whyl lif and lond lasteth. c 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 8800 [It] sanke . . . to the leill theghes, Passand by poris into be pure legges. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 604 To se gif the Colgearis lawte was leill. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lix. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. a 1605 MONTEGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuser Leil leigme love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAY *Kny's Answer* iv, There's my leal hand Win them, I'll be at your deuotion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/1 No man euer did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber pou witnes nan bot lele. *Ibid.* 7798, I come to tell he tiland leil. 1311. *Gau. & Gr.* *Kyt.* 35 Pis laye . . . is stad and steken. In ston stit & stronge With leil latters loken. 1311. E. *Alit.* P. II. 425 Of he lenpe of Noe lyf to lay a leil date, Pe sex hundredh of his age & none odder zere. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Perof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. ii. 210 Men that bith bygetun Out of mairimone mowe nat hane the grace That leille legitime by lawe may cleyme. c 1400 *Melayne* 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 55 The Planeitis . . . The quilliks are in leill number thir seuin. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bona patria*. We sall leill suit say, and na suith conceale. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 With that stepp'd forward Tull-lochren, An'. A leal shot ettel at the cock.

† 3. Lawful; also, just, fair. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 1312 Whanne . . . alle lele lawes [were] in bat lond stede. 1352 *Minor Poems* iii. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, Left in Brabant full mekill dele. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 1050 Condemnynt be leile syse. c 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) viii. 28 Whether þai be geten in leil spousage or nocht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crone* vii. x. 316 Oure Kyng Alysawndyr tuk Margret, The dowchtry of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimony. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lelyst, and long cutt, lo, this wede shal wyyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 81 Oseru- yng weill . . . the seremony leile. 1727 WALKER *Life Peden* 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.

4. *Comb.* as leal-hearted *adj.*

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* xi, The North Sea skip-pers are leal-hearted men. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 107 The leal-hearted Scott's last visit to his native land.

B. *adv.* Now only Sc.

1. Loyally, faithfully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6857, I . . . sal hald yow leil mi hight. c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1066, I trewly many a day Hane lovid lelyest in londe. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 750 Luke to the leil, that the so leile say. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. 3 Look only one before me loved so leill. 17. In *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) 1. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang, If you do love me leil.

2. Honestly, lawfully. *Comb.* leal-come *adj.*, honestly come by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Of our lele bi-geten thing. 1500-10 *Dunbar Poems* lxvi. 48 Bot benefis ar nocht leil deydyt. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 443 Let us claim our leil-come and lawfully conquested joy. 1693 Sc. *Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New Birth, but it's not leil come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 3029 Nouber lynes ne lerkas but full leil stregh, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5020 Sir, pou ert lele of ilk lede be lorde and be fadire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 446 This forty dayes has rayn beyn, It will therfor ake Full lele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (ad fin.), Redis leill, and tak gud tent in tynie. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 Therby giving Mr. Andro Melvill a faire oppor- tunitie to light leill upon Bishop Bancroft. 1720 RAMSAY *Walth* 51 The dawted pents of fate . . . By pure instinct se- leal the mark hane hit. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 15 [She] swore she'd be . . . Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fu' sweet that day.

† Leal, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. In 4 lelen. [f. LEAL a.] *trans.* To legalize, authorize.

c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 5284 Whan . . . be mensfull messan- geres here message wisten & hade letters of here lord to lelen here sawes.

Leal, dial. form of LITTLE.

Lea-land, lay-land (līl-land, lēl-land).

Forms: 4 leylond, 5-6 leland(e), 5-9 ley-land, 7-lee-, 6- lay-land, 7- lea-land. [f. LEA a. + LAND sb.]

Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Poc.* 153/4. Le fally lest sa tere freche [laid down] leylond. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he comys here at hand. 1553 *Short Catech. Liturgies*, etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and un-looked to. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* III. APP. 437 All teillit land, and na girs bat ley land. 1671 *Shetland Document in Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To provide lauffull tennents for his Majesty's ley lands within the said Bailierye. 1745 Tr. *Columnella's Husk* ii. ii. Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands, they ride the desert plain. 1886 *LEWIS* *W. Somerset Words.* *Leylands*, arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the territories of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid' down. *Proverbial Phrases*. c 1500 *Payne & Sorewe* *Enyd Marriage* 140 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 79 Nē she than wyll be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fer her. 1599 *Poetree Angry Wom.* *Alings*. (Percy Soc.) 103, I think she is better lost then found . . . and they would be ruld by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuell split her. 1631 R. H. *Arraigning Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 225 She . . . is now . . . forsaken and disrespected . . . set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

Leally (līlī), *adv.* Forms: 4 lollik, -ich(e), -yche, leelllich(e), leelly, lelli, leleli, lelyly, lelik, leellieche, leli, leily, 4-5 leilly, lely, lele, 4-6 lelely, 5-6 leille, -y, 6 leillellie, lelelle, lealle, leallellie, leilly, 9 leally. [f. LEAL a. + -LY².]

1. Loynly, faithfully, truly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1955 (Göt.) All þat wil lelell [Cott. lely; *Fairf.* lēle] hold þat lēde. *Ibid.* 3818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he doo me lelell [Göt. lēlely] his tend i sal him yield. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1066 & lēly lōy by lorde & his leef worþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2777 (Edin.) þat foluis lēlik al his laues. c 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 639 þat lēneþ fullliche on God & lēlyche þenkeþ On his lōre & his lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3875 Was neuer kyng. . lēllor lōy lēds of his aune. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 182 Thise ar the countmennyng ten, who so wil lēly layt. a 1578 *Lindesay* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 21 [He] sould stand his frend lellellie and trefwile. 1583 in *Beveridge Cullers & Tulliallan* l. iv. 125 They suld use the offices faytfullie and lealie till all persons. 1597 *Skene De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Iter*. The dempster. . sall leallellie and trefwile, vse and exerce his office. 1773 *Fergusson Poems* (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences. As yet ye slung for my expences. 1837 *R. Nicol's Poems* (1843) 123 The meil. . Wbo by Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

† 2. Truly, really, actually. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Paternre* 95 þere walked he a-boute þe wallles to winne in sist; & at þe last lēly a litel hole he fūdes. *Ibid.* 127 But lēllie þat ladi in zoupe hadde lerneþ michē schame. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. iii. 174 He that knoweth clergie can sonner aryse Out of synne. . than any lewed lēly [C. xv. 113 soothliche]. a 1400 *Relic. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 30 For þat our saule es lēly lēly vntill þe lyknes of þe fadyr, and þe sone, and þe haly Gaste. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 313 Tell me now lelely quhat is thy richt name.

Lealness (līl'nēs). *rare*—*o*. [f. *LEAL* a. + *-NESS*.] = *LEALTY* 1. 1832 in *Ogilvie*.

Lealty 1 (lī'āl'ti). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. *LEAL* a. + *-TY*. Cf. *LEWTY*, *LOYALTY*.] Faithfulness, loyalty. [a 1300 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 *He* is solsele of sūetness, ant lēdy of lealte.] 1862 *Reade Cloister & H.* (1861) i. 270 They who travel should learn to read faces; methinks you might see fullen in mine sith I have seen it in yourn. 1867 *Lady G. Fullerton A stormy Life* III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she sheweth herself ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

† **Lealty** 2. *Obs. rare*. [f. *le LAY* a. 1 + *-AL* + *-TY* after *spiritually*, etc.]. *Lealty*.

1548 *Gest P. Masse* E iij b. So doo all Christians & the faythfull lealty performe vñ same.

Lean (līm), *sb.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 lēoma, 2 lome, 3-4 leome, lem, 3-6 (9) leme, (4 leom, lewme, lome, lym, Sc. leyme), 4-5 leem, 5 leeme, Sc. lēime, 4, 6-7 leame, 6-lean. [OE. *lōma* str. masc. = OS. *lōmo*, ON. *lōmo*—O. Teut. **leuhmon*-, f. **leuh*—see *LIGHT* sb.]. Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also fig.

Beowulf 1517 (Gr.) Fyrlēoht geseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He him alse þe sunne strouþ þe lome þe ho spret in to al his welle worlde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we clepeð ure drihten for ban þe sunne atend. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Roll)* 3180 Out of þe dragoun mouthe tūeye leomes þer stode þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17344 Ne nankins leme [Fairf. lym] o dais light. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi. 191 All the felde vns in ane leyme vith baneris richt freschly flawmand. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1861 Were þou he by þys leom some þow scholdest dwe. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 279 Of þe welle þat þat place he hadde þe leme of byle [L. *credenit flammam*]. 1388 *Wiclif Bible* *Prof. Ep.* vi. Now newe kyn cometh fr. from an hē, fro an hē lewmes. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 439 Out of his mounþ þer stoed a leme. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gau.* 1254 With growe lights on loft, that gait geite leme. c 1450 *Mirour. Salvationis* 1008 A sterne of fulle grette leme. 1503 *Dunbar Thistle & Rose* 21 All the housis illumynit of hir lemyes. 1531 *Elvot Gen.* i. 4 A bright leme of a torch. 1576 *Fleming Panthe. Epist.* 172 Glorious with the leames of learning. 1600 *Holland Liny* xl. lviii. 1094 Blasted with leames of lightning that dazelled their eie-sight. 1668 *Wilkins Real. Char.* ii. iii. § 1. 57 Flame, Blaze, Conscitation, Flash, Lean, Lightfire. 1724 *Ransay Wylfe of Auchtermuchty* x. The leam up throu the lum did flow. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1805 *Crockett's Men of Moss Hags* 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning.

Lean (līm), *sb.* 2. *dial.* A drain or watercourse in fen districts.

1601 *F. Godwin Bp.* of *Eng.* 221 Ye new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more convenient cariage to his towne. . many complain that the course of the riuer. . the sene by Clossowre is very much hindred thereby. 1646 *Buck Rich. II.* 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity. . brought certain Leames or bigger ditches to his owne grounds about W-bitch. 1861 *Smiles Engineers* I. 67 Many drowes, leams, eas, and drains were cut. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 94 'The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions. . by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

Lean, *sb.* 3. *dial.* Also *limb*. The husk of a nut.

1854 *Miss Baker Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. *Mod. (Northants)* The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

Lean (līm), *v.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3- as in *LEAM* sb.; also 4 lume. [f. the *Sc.* Cf. ON. *lōma*, also OE. *gēlōmod* having rays (of a comet), *Saxou Leechd.* III. 272.] *intr.* To shine, gleam; to light up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 819 On þe morn, quen dai suld lem. c 1320 in *Wright Lyric P.* 25 Ase Jaspē the gentill that leameth with lyht. *Ibid.* 33 Hīre lūre limes lē. Ase a launterne a nyht. c 1330 *Gen. of Tars* 160 Alle the feldeð feor and neer Of helmes leomeðe lēte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 699 A triet Image. . of true golde. . With light that was lowely lemyng þer-in. c 1420 *Arct. Arth.* lxv. There

come fland a gunne, And lemet as the lewyn. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 326 The lyft lemit vþ beluice, and licht was the day. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 232 With birnles bricht, Lyke ony lantern lemit all of lichte. 1575 *Alfrr. Mag.*, *Elisvire* xxxv. And when she spake, her eyes did leame as fire. 17. . *Dame Oliphant* xxiv. in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 401 He carried the match in his pocket That kindled to her the fire. . That leamed ore Lincolnshire. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1780) 55 Now by this time, the sun begins to leane. a 1787 H. *Ansleir Pilgrim. Land of Burns*, etc. (1892) 240 There leem'd a light frae yon high tower.

Lean, *v.* 2. *dial.* Also 8 leem. [Belongs to *LEAM* sb. 3] a. *trans.* To free nuts from their husks. 1788 W. *Marshall Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lean*. 1824 *MacTaggart Galloway. Emcey* s.v. *Benige*. The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nits w' thee. *Mod. (Northants)*. He has been leaming walnuts for the gardener.

b. *intr.* Of nuts: To separate easily from the husk. 1846 *Brockett N. C. Words*. It leams well.

Lean, *obs. var. LYAN*; *Sc.* form of *LOAM*.

† **Leamer** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 lemer. [f. *LEAM* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] Once that flashes or radiates light.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

Leamer 2. *dial.* [f. *LEAM* sb. 3 or v. 2 + *-ER* 1.] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in *brown leamer*, a nut with a brown husk.

1832 J. *Wulson in Blackiv. Mag.* XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 *Garnett in Q. Rev.* Feb., *Leamers*, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.*, *Leamers*, or 'brown leamers', large filbert nuts.

Leamer, variant of *LIMER*, a hound.

Leaming, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Thunder lemyng breid þe cornes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 324 The sonne hath vertue of beetyng of lemyng, and of breynnyng. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/2 Glemynge, or lemyng of lyghte, *conflagratio*.

Leaming, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5751 Pan cald on him our lauerd dricht, Vt of his mikel lemand light. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 447 A sterre with a brigte lemyng creest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12517 The breime lowe Of the leymonde laite. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* ii. xii. (xl) 90 Lemand armour and schyn- and scheildis bricht. 1567 *Drant Horace's Ep.* xvi. E viij, A lemyng lampe of light. 1611 *Cotgr., Radienx*, radiant, shining. . leaming, full of beams. 17. . *Jolly Goshawk* xxxiii, in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 361/2 With lily-white cheeks, and lemin een. 1839 *Bailey Festus* vi. (1848) 60 Like a shipwrecked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the utter side Of such thoughts from the leeming road of reason.

† **Lean**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēan, 2-3 lean, lan, 3 lēn, len, lyen. [OE. *lān* str. neut. = OFris. *lān*, OS. OHG., MHG. *lōn* (Dut. *loon*, mod. G. *lohn* masc.), ON. *lān* neut. pl. (Sw. *lön*, Dan. *løn*), Goth. *lāin* neut.:—O. Teut. **laim*-. The root *laim*- is referred to the same source as OSlav. *lovŭ* capture, booty, L. *lū-crūm* gain, Gr. ἀπολαύειν to enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

Beowulf 1021 (Gr.) Sigores to leane. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 29 Be hundsefald he onsefne lēa & hæfð ece lif, a 2000 *Moral Ode* 64 þer me scal. . seuen us ure swinkes lan [i.e. in O. E. *Misc.* 60 lean; a 1300 in E. E. P. 24 lyen] offer ure ermyng. c 1200 *Ormin* 1518 3iff þu shawest hemin whatt lan is þarkeked hemin lūn heofine. c 1205 *Lav.* 1669 Nū þu scalt þon þat lēn þat þu forferdest Jerusalem. a 1250 *Prov. Alfired* 407 in O. E. *Misc.*, þe mon þat her welf deþ he cūmeþ þat he lyen þof. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2838 Pharoun. . Was dend hadde is werkes len.

Lean, *sb.* 2. see after *LEAN* a.

Lean (līm), *sb.* 3. [f. *LEAM* v.]

1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination. On the lean: inclining, sloping.

1776 G. *Simple Building in Water* 73 Pressure from either side, would give them all a lean to the opposite side. 1850 P. *Cunningham Handbk. Lond.* p. xxxviii Lenden collins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. 1851 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. u. 647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended clothes.

† 2. *concr.* Something to lean on; a support.

1610 *Healey v. Vines* St. *Ang. Cille* of God Ded. A. How holy. . a man, what a light, what a leane to the christian common-wealth [L. *quale specimen columenque reip. Christianæ*], on whom only it rested for many rites.

Lean (līm), a. and *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 hlēne, 2-6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6-7 leane, 4 Kent. hlēne, Sc. leine, leyne, 5 leen(e), 5-6 Sc. and *north. leyn*, 6-lean. [OE. *hlēne*—O. Teut. type **hainjo*-, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. **gloinjo*-, related by ablaut to Lith. *klynas* scrap, fragment, Lettish *kleins* feeble. (If so, the word is not related to *LEAN* v., the pre-Teut. initial of which is *k*, not *g*.)]

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xli. 3 Oðre seofon oxan. . þa wæron fule and swiðe hlēne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 þu scalt. . festen swa þæt þu licome beo þe lenne. c 1205 *Lav.* 19445 No durste þer bilucen on þe watte no le leme. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 113 Pellican is a leane fowel. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*

I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe asþein be harde grounde. 1340 *Ayene*, 53 þou sselst ueste al huet þou art bleche and lene. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowryng foule. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 112 My wynnyngs ar bot meyn. No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walkin leyn. 1601 *Shaks. Iul. C.* i. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a leane and hungry look. He thinks too much. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* liv. She had a lean lank body. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 Nine horses were still alive. . They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/2 The beet-growers find a profitable trade in fattening lean stock brought into the country.

b. with personifications.

1591 *Shaks. I Hen. IV.* i. ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 *Milton Comus* 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence. 1835 *Lytton Rienzi* i. viii. Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* lxxv. The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

c. Proverbial phrases.

c 1386 *Chaucer C. T. Prol.* 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. 1583 *Shaks. L. L. L.* i. 1. 26 Fat paunches have leane pates. 1611 *Cotgr.* s. v. *Alaigne*, *Alaignes* comme *Alaigne*, as leane as Rakes (we say). a 1732 *Gay New Song on New Similes* Songs, etc. 1784 II. 175 Lean as a rake with sighs and care.

d. *transf.*

1578 *Lyte Dodocens* iii. lxxx. 410 Trichomanes. . hath the stalks of his leaves very small and leane. 1583 *Shaks. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 91 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. 19 With over-worsh'd ribs and ragged sails, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the stripes, wende. 1606 *Sir G. Gostcatcher* i. in *Bullen O. J.* iii. Their two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1692 C. *Drayden in Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 160 The lean Statue of a starv'd Renown. 1772 T. *Smolson's Irenin-Killer* 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 *Russell's Poems*, *Even* so iii. The sea. . Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated.

e. *Shipbuilding*. = *CLEAN* a. 10 b; 'sharp': opposed to *bluff*.

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780) G 3, The former of these is called by seamen a *lean*, and the latter a *bluff* bow. 1874 *Thearle Naval Archit.* 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers.

2. *fig.* Poor or meagre in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat *arch.* Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment (*colloq.*): Unremunerative.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii, He wild. . gyf the god man to drink Lene broth that is nowst. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl 1898) 305 Ping. . yat þou art leumst man. . & eumior has þou out on þi drefidil ending. a 1450 *Hocclive Let. Cupid* 407 Her heped vertu hath swich excellence That al to leane is mannes facultee To declare it. 1581 *Mulcaster Postions* xli. (1887) 250 The luings in colledges are now to leane. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 551 As for that consolation [against death]. . it is very leane if there be no other. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. M.* iii. iv. 378 Out of my leane, and low ability I leend you something. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 123 Their lean and fleshy songs Grate on their scraned Pipes of wretched straw. 1744-50 W. *Ellis Mod. Husbandry* II. 5 That would. . cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 505 With lean performance are the work of love. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 316 Their miserable carcasses furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., 'Ail sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it.' 1890 F. M. *Crawford Cigarette-maker's Rev.* iv. An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

c 1430 *Two Cookerys*, 28 Take lene Pork, and boyle it. 1498 *Lysshingw. w. angle* (1883) 33 Lene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte. 1744 *Armstrong Art Pres. Health* II. (1797) 25 Chuse leaner viands. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* iv. 52 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice. 1837 *M. Donovan Dom. Econ.* II. 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that [etc.]. 1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 244 If he will. . live chiefly on lean meat. . and drink water.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said, e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Manchor*) 967 He. . gert teill a mekill feild of land. . It was leyne & dry. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 6 Hit dongeth londes lene, & beestes lorn flor lene hit fedeth vp. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* 30 Hawdod. . growth comonly in ryen upon leane grounde. a 1592 *Greene Jas. IV.* v. 1, Lands are leane where riuers do not runne. 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* vi. (1697) 101 Such Springs. are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 T. *Burnet Theory Earth* i. v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 *Plot. Staffordsh.* 356 Esemied but a lean hard water. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* ii. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Devayge for the Bees provides. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 241 Lime. . made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean soft Stone. 1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* I. 491 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. a 1837 T. *Dwight Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1851) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1890 H. *Sutcliffe By Moor & Felt* 1, Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather line.

5. Slightly furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant of, wanting in.

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 3 My saule, bat is lene of counitis & riches. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 200 The cuntry of Kent... is verye lene of men by the see syde. 1595 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 82 Yeare, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. 1623 *St. Papers* Col. 1622-4. 183 Cash is very lene. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars* Sp. 69 Leaving the Countrie lean, poor, and dismantled of all it's fruits and wealth. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 69 That Province which used to be most plentiful, was lean in Corn. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellular dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.

b. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity.

1670 DRYDEN 1st *Pt. Cong. Granaia* i. i. (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Warrs should minds unite. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., Sir J. Lubbock... evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

c. Printing. In various uses. (See quotes.)

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 7 *Lean strokes* are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are *Lean*. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 369 *Beat Lean*, is to Take but little Inck, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten *Lean*. 1684 383 *Lean Ashes*, Founders call their Ashes *Lean*, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. *Lean Face*, a Letter whose stems and other Strokes have not their full width. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Lean Face*... As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [Cf. *lean-faced* in 7.] 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwald), *Lean work*, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic, as *lean-chapt*, *-cheeked*, *-eared*, *-faced*, *-fleshed*, *-horned*, *-jawed*, *-looked*, *-looking*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-ribbed*, *-souled*, *-wisaged*, *-witted* adjs.; † *lean-kind* a., belonging to the lean kind.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 25 From whom, What *Lean-chapt* Fury did I snatch thee from? 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* i. iii, *Lean-cheeked* teetich critics. 1608 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 232 His long *lean-eared* lugges. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 237 A hungry *lean fac'd* Villaine. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl. Lean-faced*... Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli. 3 Other seuen kyne... which were euell fauoured and *leane fleshed*. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Parting Verses to Wife* (1866) 188 Not many full-fac'd moons shall waine, *Lean-horn'd*, before [etc.]. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i. *Lean-jawed* famine. 1601 J. HARRINGTON *Let. in Nugæ Antig.* (1779) II. 64 Many *lean-kind* beastes and some not unhorrid. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 11 And *lean-look'd* Prophets whisper fearful change. 1748 W. HAMILTON *Ode to Fame*, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. 1733 ROWE *Jane Shore* i. 82 A *lean-looking* sorrow Care. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 82 A *lean-minded* controversial spirit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 33 The *lean-necked* crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. 1845 HOOO *Lamia* vii. 82 *Lean-ribbed* tigers. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i. Poor *lean-look'd* rogues. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2151/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, *lean-visag'd*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 15 A lunatike *lean-witted* foole.

B. sb.

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 121 [Take a peece of salt beef, Pe lene, & noon of be fat. 1598 *Ephialtes* Cijh, Take the lene of a legge of Venie. 16... in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) II. 6 note, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. 1670 *Jack Sprat* he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean: And yet betwixt them both, they lick'd the platters cleane. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 7301 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.

b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale. 1887 [See LEAN 7.] 1888 W. T. BRANNIT *Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. Printing. † a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. 'Among printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. FAT sb. 5 b.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* II. 92 V. Dijk's Pearl Dutch Letters... bear such true proportion... for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd... every particular Member.

Lean (lân), v. l. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *leaned* (lând), *leant* (lent). Forms: 1 *hleanian*, *hlinian*, *Northumb.* (h)lin-, (h)lioniz-, 3 *hlonen*, *leanen*, *leonian*, 2-6 *lene*, 4 *leone*, *leny* (e, len, 4-5 *lyne*, 5 *leone*, *leynyn*, 5-7 *Sc.* and *north.* *lein* (e, *leyn* (e, 6-7 *leane*, 6-*leann*. Pa. t. a. 1 *hleanedo*, *hlinode*, *Northumb.* *hlinode*, *-ede*, 3 *lende*, 2-4 *lened* (e, 4 *leoned*, *lynede*, 4-6 *Sc.* *lenyt*, *-it*, 6 *Sc.* *leynit*, 6- *leaned*. B. 5 *lente*, 5-7 *lente*, 8 *Sc.* *leint*, 8- *leant*. Pa. pple. 1 *Northumb.* *gehlonad*, 3-4 *lened*; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lênen* = OE. *hleanian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hleaned* sick-bed), OS. *hlinôn* (MDu. *lên*, *Da. leunen*), OHG. (A)lînîn (MHG. *lînen*, *lên*, *lên*, mod.G. *lên*, whence *Da. lene* refl.), f. Tent. root **hl-* (ablaut-var. of **hlai-*: see LAUNDER) = OArvan **kl-* represented in Gr. *κλῑνᾶν* ladder, L. *clivus* declivity, etc., Skr. *ṛi* to lean; the formation of the Tent. vb., with *n* suffix orig. belonging to the pres-stem, is paralleled in Gr. *κλῑνῶ* to make to slope, L. *inclinare* to INCLINE.

OE. had a clausative *hleanan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-hleanan* and *hlehleanan*, corresponding to MDu. *lênen*, OHG. *lênen* (MHG. *lênen*) = VGer. **hlaiwân*. If this verb survived into ME, it would assume the form *lênen*, thus coalescing with *hleanian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hleanan* in OE. it seems more probable that only *hleanian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. *intr.* To recline, lie down, rest. *Obs. exc. Sc.* in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb to be.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 15 Monigo bærsunigo & synnfullo ætgædre lînglênde weron mid ðone hælende. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xlii. 23 An hæra leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælandes bearme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 De unwrehte berde hloned and slep-ð. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ix. 56 Vnder a lynde, yppon a launde leoned 1 a stounde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Cristofore) 228 & cantly lenyt don he was, Quhen be wyoyce on hym can cry. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 179 *Lenyng* on myn elbowe and my syde. c 1450 *Alertin* 168 He... yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenyng. 1485 *Ek. St. Albans* F vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady... leit him listly lene vpon hir kne. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prolog. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. 1721 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Edinb. Katy* iii, Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo the velvet fog. 1724 *Vision* iii, I leint me down to weip. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xvi. 114 She 'lean't her doon.

† b. Phr. To lean beside the (or one's) cushion: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 b.)

1576 FLEMING *Paneph. Epist.* 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushion,) hath in it a certain measure and meaning. *Ibid.* Epit. Bjb, Thou leaneest beside the cushion; for the epistle which thou meanest... is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasive.

† c. Of things: To lie or rest on a surface. *Obs.* a 1000 *Phariz* 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleanað oo unsmeþes wiht. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver, when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.

2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself on, against something; † formerly also const. to, till, up (=upon), by. To lean off something (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.): ? to assume the attitude or position of a pracher.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1610 He... 533. A ledre stonden. And ðe louerd ȝor uppe a-buuen Lened ðoron. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6293 King edmond... leneþe vp is seeld. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to hne too. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 11. vii. 47 Truste not ner leane not upon a windy rede. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 606/1 I leaneþ with my backe against an oke to test me. c 1533 Ld. BRANERS *Hion* xiv. 38 There was lenyng in wyndowes ladys & damels a grete nombre. 1607 TOWSE *Fourf. Beasts* (1668) 167 Elks who... sleeþ by leaning unto trees like leaneþ. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Five Yrs. G. James* (1643) 62 [Somerset] thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publike to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my leane a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. c 1710 *Prior* *Cupid in Ambush* 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. 1727-45 THOMSON *Summer* 21 Mid the central depth of blackening woods... Leans the huge elephant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 248 They have hard stiff tails, lean upon when climbing. 1829 MARSHALL *Edinb.* II, Lean off that gun. 1837 DICKENS *Piccola* vii, Let me lean on your arm. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Tenby* 34, He... leaneþ against the wall. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mayno* iv. iii. 147 And ever on him leaneþ she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.

b. With refl. pron.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 634 A tre he sekeð... and leneþ him trost [i]f he ðer bi. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 (MS. T.) 3if þæt ian weries, euehan leones him to oðer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He leneþ him þan a-pon his hak. 1610 *Red. 1605*, I... fand Saul him lenand on his sper. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him sobyrlly. 1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 17, I lent me to a stump Of an oke. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 7, I lay and lenyt me to ane bus To heir the birds beir.

c. *transf.* Of inanimate objects.

c 1400 *Langravn's Cirurg.* 161 *Pesc.* vij. boonyes ben ioyned togidre in his maner þat euery leeneþ vpon oþir. c 1425 *Seven Sng.* (P.) 2895 He wude a toure ree Lennand to the mykyl toure. 1611 *Bible Num.* xli. 15 At the streame of the brookes that... lieth [i]narg. Heb. leaneþ] vpon the border of Moab. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i. 46 That the Columns may be allowed somewhat about their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 423 A burn... with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

d. *Mil.* To lean upon: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leaneþ upon fortified rising points. 1838 THIRLWALL *Grece* IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leaneþ upon the river.

e. To press upon; to lay emphasis upon.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* i. s. v. *Horse*, A horse that leaneþ too hard on his bin. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leaneþ heavily on the first syllable.

3. *fig.* † To trust to for support (*obs.*); to rely or depend on or upon. Also *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue þet al holi chirche... leonie & wroðie upon ham. a 1340 HAM. *rolle Psalter* xxii. 5 þi stalworth helþ þat i len me till. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li. 123 Wherefore in euery iugement recourse owip to bead to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 4b, He sholde not lene to moche to his natural reason. 1577 HARRISON *England* Pref. (1879) p. cix, As one leaning altogether vnto memorie. 1595 WEST 1st *Pt. Symbol* § 2 H, A simple or single Obligation is that which leaneþ upon right onely. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* iii. 5 Trust in the Lord... and leane not vnto thine owne vnderstanding. 1621 *Godt & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis... Vnto thy God... And till him leyne for euer mail. 1697 tr. *Bur. geradictus Logic* ii. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 148 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. *from*, *over*, *towards*; also with advs. *back*, *out*, † *up*. (Also in *passive* in the same sense.)

Beowulf 1415 (Gr.) Of þæt he... fytgenbeamas ofer hame stan hleanion funde. a 1300-50 Alexander 1708 As he lenyt & lokett on hys forme. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 575 Oute of the bed gan she lene. c 1470 *Golngers & Gau.* 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. 1530 *PALSGR.* 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thyng that hangeth outwarde. c 1590 MARLOWE *Panst.* (1604) D 1 a, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharpning their sights, and leaning from their stars. 1715-20 *Pope* *Had.* xi. 60 They... leaning from the clouds, expect the war. 1818 LEIGH *N. Picl. Lond.* 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leaneþ in a most terrific manner. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* 25 He leant into the sun-rise, o'er the balustrade. a 1839 L. E. LONDON *Poems* (1844) II. 17 The spent stag upon the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leaneþ quite over our track. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, He leaneþ back in his chair. *fig.* 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* i. xvi. 69 A Knight... who... so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 164 Ev'n his failings leane'd to virtue's side.

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (*aside*); U.S. to 'make tracks'.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe end of the berde... lenyth inwarde to the breste. a 1400-50 Alexander 3069 Qua list his lymit ouir-lende, lene to be left hand. 1466 J. HENWOOD *Prose* (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brill. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaneþ to the same side. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. xiii. 98 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. iv. xvi, The gigs had leaneþ to their right. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo*, I [my love] may not lean *Aside*, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

5. To incline or tend *towards*, to some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable to. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencely humour lynyth towarde blackenes. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 121 Hyt [the sentence] leynyth to equitye and consyence. 1734 *Pope* *Ess. Man* iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. 306 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1852) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 549 His political opinions leaneþ towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed to or towards. † Also, to have an inclination or desire after.

1530 *PALSGR.* 396 He leaneþ to mochie to the orthographye of the latyne tonge. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Nat.* vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. 1576 FLEMING *Paneph. Epist.* 106 When you perceived the will of your... friend leaning another way. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel* Wks. (Globe) 613/1 They... delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brehoun lawes. 1604 E. G. [KINSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iii. 124 Aristotle leans to the contrary opinion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. 1666 BURNAY *Grace Abound.* § 280, I found my spirit leaneþ most after awakening and converting work. 1720 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 93 Thales... might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 58 The townsmen had long leaneþ towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundi* v. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.

b. To lean against: to be nnfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly *legal*.

1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 258 The latter... leant to Tippoo and against us. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 499 Which showed how strongly the Court had leaneþ against survivorship. 1826 SYN. *Sinru Wks.* (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. 1884 Sir C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† c. To defer to an opinion. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys [i.e. the Pope's] authority, leynyng therto as to the Jugegment of God. 1559 W. CUNNING-

HAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authority of the famous king, and grave Philosopher Alphonsus. 1621 SNAKS. *Cymb.* 1. i. 78 'Twere good, You leand vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisdom may informe you.

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To canse to lean or rest, to prop (against, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 614/82 Bot Godes some. 13. His hed non leoneh on bones tynde. 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 573 His bow and seuerth he lenyt till a tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 19 He... leeneth his honde vpon the wall. 1591 SNAKS. 1 Hen. VI. 11. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. 1611 — *Wint. T.* 1. ii. 183 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 12 Claspeth the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddily vpon the Rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. He leant his head on her shoulder. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 1v. xviii. She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leant her head. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 1. lii. The little shepherd... Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 TENNYSON *S. Sin. Styl.* 213 Let him... lean a ladder on the shaft.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. lxxx. Whereon their low dejected state to leane.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. xlii.* In my hede I drewe ryght hastily. And eft-sones I lent it forth agayne. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgrimage* & H. 5 As I lent to my Luge, this well I heard. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxi. ¶ 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lean one's Head backward, *pencher le tête en arrière*. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* i. I would lean my spirit o'er you. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* 11. 303. I... lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

†Lean, v. 2 Obs. In 1 hlēanian, 3 leanen, 5 lenen, lenyn. [OE. hlēanian, f. hlēne LEAN a.] a. intr. To become lean. b. trans. To make lean. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nohtes van for þarfeðness anre, ðæt he his lichoman suence & hlēnize. *Ibid.* xliii. 133 ðonne ðonne ðæt flasc hlēnæð. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Pi riðr neð schal leanen & as gres grenen. 1410 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Table Contents 4 Cap. viii of fastynynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat lyme. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 296/2 Lenyn, or make lene, *macero*. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2 Of thing that leneth the body. 1616 T. ADAMS *Dis. of Soul* 23 The spiritual [dropyn]... though it leanes the carcases, leades the conscience.

Lean (līn), v. 3 Whaling. [f. LEAN a. and sb.] trans. To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence *Leaning vbl. sb.*, also with *up*.

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish. & Fish. Industr.* U. S. V. *Hist. & Meth.* II. 276 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean'... are removed... with sharp knives... This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body... The... process is called... 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN v., to conceal.

Leaner (līnær), [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ER.] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a 1536 TINDALE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the low onellie & to be a professor thereof and a leaner vnto it. 1621 R. H. ARRAIGINN *Whole Creature* I. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Whereas our late leaners and linge ers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 11. 56 Strong enough to bear such leaners on my shoulder.

Leaning (līnīg), vbl. sb. [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of LEAN v. 1; inclination; reclining. 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Luke xx. 46 þa forman hlininga (Vulg. *primos discipulos*). 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295/1 Le ynynge, *apocodino*. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Leaning to, *adhesion*. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1830 HERSNELL *Stand. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks... had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; †spec. the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Lenynge *appris*. 1663 GERRIER *Count* 20 Persons, who... affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on... or to shew themselves... to passengers.

2. fig. Inclination, bias; tendency, 'pncchant'.

1587 HARRISON *England* 11. v. (1871) 1. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says] 'He is a foolle that... will com in trouble for constant leaning to anie religion'. 1795 BURY *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 417 To these great politicians may give a leaning not give a law. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. 1v. ii. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavius himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 23 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great... manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. attrib. and Comb. (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board*, *-carpet*, *-chair*, *-cushion*, *-place*, *-post*, *-staff*, *-support*; † *leaning-height*, the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b spec.) of a window from the floor; also used *adj.* = next; † *leaning-high a.*, of a height to lean upon; *leaning-note Mus.* = *APPOGIASTURA*; *leaning-stock*, (a) a support (*lit.* and fig.); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* 1. (1821) p. xx, It'm a 'lenyng borde laide in y^e same chamber wyndow. 1666 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 33 A 'leaning Carpet laid before them, and Seats to sit on. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 485 'Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 *Wills & Luc. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 11. 120 In the great chamber... 11 long 'leaning cushions. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 19 The 'leaning height of the Windows, ought to be three foot and a half. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning high; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought... a foot high above ground, it will be pushed down again, but being 'leaning high, it will be preserved. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Apogastura* or 'Leaning Note. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng place, *apuy*. 1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* 1. (1821) p. xix, A great carrall wyndow... and lenyng places made... to the same. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* 1. (1874) 5. My face shines my heart colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning place. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* 18 It had two 'leanyng postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295/2 'Lety nyngte staffe, *calopodium*, *podium*. 1552 HULOET, *Leanyng staffe*, *podium*. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng stocke, *apuyal*. 1752 *Goethe Calvin in Dent.* lvi. 335 They will be a sure and steddie leaning stocke to rest vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 To worship Rimmon himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1825 SEIZER *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 *Apogasturas*... are supposed to be a kind of buttress or 'leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Leaning (līnīg), ppl. a. [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING 2.] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577-87 HOLINSHEDE *Chron.* III. 919/5 [Wolsey] in whome the king receiued such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxix. The wel-known right of the Earle of March alured A leaning lode, whose cause he did pretend. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone* L. § 114 The 'leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree. 1860 IVNOALL *Glac.* l. xii. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

Leanyish (līnīʃ), a. rare. [f. LEAN a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 V. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* 11. 234 Her waxing leanyish... her drooping [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1757) 11. 19 The Neck... should be leanyish.

Leanyly (līnīli), adv. [f. LEAN a. + -LY 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Maigrement*, leanyly. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 152 It was also (though but leanyly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King. 1827 *Examiner* 6/11 Most leanyly shapen. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Ps. West* 108 So leanyly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (līnēns). Also 1 hlēnēns, -nys, 4 leenes, 4-5 lenesse, 5 lennesse, leynes, 5-6 lenenes(se, 6 leanenesse, leanes, *Sc. leinnes*. [f. LEAN a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a 1000 in Napier *Glosses* 192/33 *Macia*, mid hlēnēnsse. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 522 Hwæt is þæt man be sette his geðanc on nyðerlicum þingum, buton swilce modes hlēnnys? 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 þe shulen... faille for leanness in your wisdom. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. x. (1495) 116 Tomchole lenesse of the forehead and reuelynge of the skynne. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If pat... be lymes ben mene betwene fatnes & lenenes. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat bayus a mene face, in chekys and tempys, bowynge to Lenessse. 1547 BOROE *Dyetary* xvii. 276 The fatnes of flesshe is not so moche nuryrtye as the leenes of fleshe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte... Than linge in leanness. 1593 SNAKS. 2 Hen. VI. l. i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leanness of his purse. 1611 SREO *Theat. Gl. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 A sand... which being spread upon the face of the earth, betweth the leanness thereof for grain. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women... incline rather to compulency than leanness. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. iv. 66 The sacred king... in symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. 1870 MARYLE *Carple* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. x. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment.

Leanit, pa. t. and pa. ppl. of LEAN v. 1

Lean-to (līntu), sb. (and a.). Also 5 lenetoo, 7-8 leantoo, -toe, lentoo, 8 lento, 9 U. S. *dial.* leanter, linter. [f. LEAN v. 1 + TO adv.]

A. sb. 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archæol.* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlur' annex'. Magn' Aule. 1618 R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe vpon the foundation, then to set vp a lean-to. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1835) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1699 *Ibid.* 217 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have liberty to make a lean-to unto the end of the parlor. 1794 MAOAM S. KNIGHT *Trav.* (1851) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lenito. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 358 A wall is continued eastward... having a stable built against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to... merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'liuter'. 1884 *Lau*

Times Rep. LI. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street had been raised and a room erected above it.

transf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow... formed a kind of lean-to against the... precipitous rock.

B. attrib. (or adj.) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. MERRILL *Hist. Aunbury* (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one of y^e doores & y^e ralles y^e lie by y^e leantoo side. 1666 *Deilham Rev.* (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot plankes and leaneto rayles. 1833 MARRYAT P. *Simple* xxi. The buildings appropriated for the pri-ones were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* 1. iv. A lean-to pigsty. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

†Leanly, a. Obs. Also 5 leney. [f. LEAN a. + -LY.] Lean.

14. Noble Bk. *Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thin lesks. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaues. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

Leap (lēp), sb. 1 Forms: 1 hlyp, 3 lype, 6-leap, 10-leap, 12-leap, 14-leap, 16-leap, 18-leap, 20-leap, 22-leap, 24-leap, 26-leap, 28-leap, 30-leap, 32-leap, 34-leap, 36-leap, 38-leap, 40-leap, 42-leap, 44-leap, 46-leap, 48-leap, 50-leap, 52-leap, 54-leap, 56-leap, 58-leap, 60-leap, 62-leap, 64-leap, 66-leap, 68-leap, 70-leap, 72-leap, 74-leap, 76-leap, 78-leap, 80-leap, 82-leap, 84-leap, 86-leap, 88-leap, 90-leap, 92-leap, 94-leap, 96-leap, 98-leap, 100-leap. [OE. hlyp, Anglian *hlyp str. masc. : -OT type *hlyp-2, corresponds (apart from declension) to OIRIS. (bec-hlyp), Du. loop, OHG. hlouf (MHG. luf, mod. Ger. lauf), ON. hlapp neut. (Da. løb, Sw. løp- in compounds); f. root of LEAP v.]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 147 (Gr.) Sw we men sculon heortan zehydam hlypum styllan. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lype duneward. 1230 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 And forto make þat good he lepe ouer he wal at oo lepe. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1761 Pou... maa þi lepis & þi laikis & quat þe liste ellis. As ratons or ruzt myse in a rowme chambre. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a leep was at hir and hir kyste. 1450 *Merlin* 142 It is grete nede a man to go bak to recouer the better his leep. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. v. The herte lepte a grete lepe. 1573 BARETT *Tr.* 104 A leap or jump. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blaud's Atv.* 284 They spring away with most stupendous leaps. 1700 WALLIS in *Collec.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Mr. Bosely [was] observed to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to relate into that Passion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 322 It sometimes happens, however, that they [salmon] want strenght to make the leap. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk... For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LAOW HERBERT *Cradle* L. 1. 7 The spot... from whence the Alameluke... took the famous leap on horseback.

b trans. and fig. esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as *leap-up*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 264 *De saltu hūm.*... þæt is ðæs monan hlyp for þan þe oferhlypð ænne dæge. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 48 þe heorte is a ful wilde best, and makð monne wilde lypes, as Seint Gregorie seð, 'nichil corat fugacius'. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 73 Ful light of lepes has thou bene ay. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1767 And for þi, sonð, wole I make a leep from hem [toris], and go wole I to be empyrse þat I first took. 1577-87 HOLINSHEDE *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Lit. Wks.* 1825 V. 412 One Barrow... made a leape from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree. 1661 FELTMAN *Resolves* 11. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to remain a mind unaltered. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Miscell. (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap... that [etc.]. 1856 GRIMKIN *Life* i. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 IVNOALL *Glac.* II. xi. 289 The boulders and debris... came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice. 1875 DOWSON *Shakspeare* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1889 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt... to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference... was [etc.].

c. Phrases. A leap in the dark: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. By leaps, by leaps and bounds: by sudden transitions; used esp. to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1668 VANBUCH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Go, now I am in for 'Hobbe's Voyage': a great Leap in the Dark. 1721 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1810) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heart* 154 The telescope, in passing through it (the Milky Way), often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. 1867 EARL DERBY in *Hand-sard Parl. Deb. Ser.* III. CLXXXIX. 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped.

Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap*, *Hindlyf*, *Smuggler's Leap*, *Lover's Leap*. 1205 LAW. 1928 Nu... hæued þat clif þare nome on elche leode pat þæt weos Geomagoges lype. 1400 MALMSEY *De Roxb.* xiii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Nazareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe Jews. 1539 *Deer* leapes [see DEER 4b]. 1613 SNAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 139 You take a Precept for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lvi. 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 7. 4 This Place was therefore called *The Lover's Leap*. 1791 G. GAMBANO *Ann. Horsen.* vi. (1809) 90 The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. LAWRENCE *Brit. Field Sports* 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. *Salmon leap*, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 In Irland beþ þre samunum lepes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 They [salmon] are taken at leaps.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 38 [They] being desirous to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by courtesie, bribes, or stealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. 1708 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse... to be had for a Guinea a Leap.

transf. 1636 B. JONSSON *Devil an Ass* iii. iii. (1637) 121 *Meercreft*... could you ha'... Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate... A hundred pound a leape.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 611 Where the Esk... forms a linn or leape. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 16 The Sault de Saint-Louis... is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Lawrence. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. iii. 52 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 286 The water makes five or six leaps in its descent.

† 5. An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b, A Lepe of Lebardis.

6. *Minning*. A fault or dislocation of strata. *A leap up or leap down*, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leap*... is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joint. 1855 CORNWALL 109 Vertical Intersections... These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metall. Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Fault*. If [the displacement of strata is] upwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. *Mus*. A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 PLYMOUTH *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leaps*, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 20) vi. § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap... or by step... from the root position of another chord.

8. *Comb.*: leap-Christian (sec quot.); † leap-month, February of leap year; leap-ore, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (*Cent. Dict.*); leap pease, ? parched-peas; † leap-skip *a.* (*nonce-word*), applied to the knight's move in chess; † leap-staff, a leaping-pole. Also LEAP DAY, LEAP YEAR.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev. App.* 684 *Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* lv. 36 The 'leape moneth, which is February. 1648-60 *HEXAMUS Dutch Dict.*, *De Schrickel-moent*, the Leap-month. 1620 MARKHAM *Peregr. Husb.* (1623) 137 The field Pease... are onely for boyling and making of 'leape Pease, or parching. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 126 The lady... is inhibited from the 'leap-skip bound of the knights. 1626 *Dick of Devon*. iv. iii. in *Bullen O.* Pl. II. 78 One with a 'leape staffe may leape over it.

Leap (*līp*), *sh. 2* Forms: 1 *lēap*, 3-6 *lep* (e), 4-5 *leap* (e), 6-7 *leape*, 7- *leap*; *dial.* 5 *leippe*, 7-8 *lib*; 8 *lip*, 9 *lep* (e). [OE. *lēap* str. masc. = ON. *lāp-r* (MSw. *līper*).]

1. A basket. Now *dial.* Cf. SEED-LEAP.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Homo. De Confessione* (Napier) 293 Da bar man up of ðan ðe hi leifdon twelf leapas fulle. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 359 They thu nime ever othn than lepe, a 1300 *Cursor* Al. 4486 A lepe... Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *Ibid.* 17919 In a lep men letc him dun Vte ouer be walles o þe tun. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 Thanne sche took a lepe of segge... and putte the 30ng child with ynnre. 1342 50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot... toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his bakke. 1495-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro leipez et Scollez pro granario. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, *corbeille*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. a 1825 FORB. *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lepe*, *lepe*, a large deep basket.

† b. Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? *Obs.*

1277 *Extant Manor of Cerring, Suss.* in Du Cange s.v. *Lept*, Et colligit de nucibus in bosco comini tertium partem unius mensure, que vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 buxellorum, et valet quadranteum. 1764 RAY S. & E. C. II. only 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülker 163/14 *Nassa*, bozenet, uel leap. 1297 R. GLOUCE. *Rolls* 535 In lepes & in coules so moche vris hit solleþ him bringe þat ech mon ssal wondry of so ret cacching. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 26 Whether thou shalt file nettis with his skyn, and the lep [1383 leep] of fishis with the hed of hym? c 1440 *Prompt. Par.*: 297/1 Leep, for fysshe kepyng, or takynge, *nassa*.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 363 Item... for makenge of lepes and othir gire for the keryn to kepe ynnre eler j. s. ix. d. 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 *Welsh* or lepe for fysshe, *bouteille*. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 [No person shal take in... any wele... lepe, or by any other engyne... the yonge frye... of any kynde of Salmon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 228 Weaving them close together... after the maner of a fishers leape or wele net. 1649 BARNES *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 The Osier... is of especiall use for... fishermen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lampreys.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leap maker*, *weel*; † *leap-head*, a weel; † *leap-hole* (see quot. 1641).

1360-1 *Dark. Acc. Rolls* 563 Johanni lepe-maker pro 4 spartis pro bracia, 2 scuteles, 2 fikes [etc.]. 8s. 4d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A lepe maker, *cophinarius, corbio*. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* i. 248 A wonderful number of these Veels... inasmuch as in the leapeweels and weernets... there be found sometime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1621 CORGR., *Manuequin*... also, a little basket, leape-head, or weele, made of bulrushes, and used by fishermen. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 When... wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and soe by this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leape-holes.

Leap (*līp*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* leaped (*līpt*), leapt (*lept*). Forms: 1 *hlēapan*, 3 *leapan*, *læpan*(n), *leoppe*, *lupe*, 4 *luppe*(n), *lippe*, *lijpe*, *lip*, *leope*, *Kent.* *leape*, 3-4 *lepen*, 3-6 *lepe*, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *leip*, 5-7 *leppe*, 3-6-7 *leape*, 6-*leap*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hlēap*, *pl. hlupen*, (*subj.* *hlēapo*), 3 *leope*(n), *loope*(p), *le*(o)p, *lupe*, 3-5 *lep*(p), *leop*, (4, 7 *leope*), 4-5 *lepe*, 4 *lepp*, *lihp*, *lihp*, *lip*, *loop*, *lupe*, 4-7 *lope*, 4, 6 *Sc.*, 9 *lape*, 5 *lappe*, *laup*, 6 *leap*, *lapp*, *loppe*, 3-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *lap*; *weak forms* 3 *leopt*, 3-5 *lepte*, 4 *leopte*, *lepte*, *lippid* (e), *lippite*, *lupton*, 4-6 *leped*, 6 *leapte*, 5-7 *lept*, 6- *leapt*, *leaped*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *hlēapan*, 3 *leope*, 3-6 *lopen*, 5 *lopon*, 6 *Sc.* *loppin*, 6, 8 *Sc.* *loppen*, 9 *Sc.* *luppen*; *weak forms* 4 *lippid*, 6-7 *lept*, 6- *leapt*, 7- *leaped*. [A Com. Tent. reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. *hlēapan* (pa. t. *hlēap*, pl. *hlupan*, pa. pple. *-hlēapan*) corresponds to OFris. (*h* *lāpa*, *hlāpa*, pa. t. *hlēp*, pa. pple. *hlēpen*, OS. (*a-*) *hlēpan*, pa. t. pl. *-hlīpōm* (MDu. *lōpen*, Du. *loopen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple. *geloopen*), OHG. (*h* *lauffan*, *loufan* (MHG. *lousen*, mod.G. *lausen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple. *gelaufen*), ON. *hlauþa*, pa. t. *hlīþ*, pl. *hlīþom*, *hlupom*, pa. pple. *hlupenn* (Sw. *lāpa*, Da. *lāpe*), Goth. (*us-*) *hlauþan*—O'Fent. **hlauþan*. The equivalent *Loup*, from ON. *hlauþa*, has in Sc. and some northern dialects supplanted the native form in the present tense.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known: some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith. *lūpti* to remain kneeling, *lūpti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. *καὶ μὴ βοῶ* diver.

† 1. *intr.* To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as *forth*, *out*. (In OE., *it hlēapan* = to escape.) *Obs.* *Beowulf* (Z.) 865 Hwīlum heaðo-rofe hleapan leton on ge-flit færan fealle mearas. 11... O. E. Chron. an. 1072 (MS.D.) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *Ibid.* an. 1087 (MS. Laud), Roger her of heom se hleop into þam castele æt Northwic. c 1205 LAY. 248/7 Jif Arður ne leope to swulc hit a linn weore and þas word seide. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Þis endie meiden... leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2726 And to hemward swide he lep. 1297 R. GLOUCE. *Rolls* 8170 For hor hors were all astoned... ac some stode... stille & some lepte her & jer. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4541 Þe boteler to be prisun lep. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 613 To þe beere he cam leþand. 1340 *Aenb.* 240 Þo lihp op þe mayster and him keste. 1362 LAY. *Pl. A.* Prol. 94 Erchedekenes and Deknes... Peon lopen to london. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* c. 242 Thai that neir enbuschit war Lap out. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 493 The freindes of the said traitor are loppin to hym into Scotlande. c 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 65 He hard a sturr in the streit, and therwith lap furth. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ii. 163 The Scottis couragious... leipsis to straikis. 1644 R. DALLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 217 Coll. Macgillespie's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are loppin over here. 1726 RAMSAY *On Wit* 15 Hameward with clever strides he lep.

† b. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way. a 1670 J. SCOT *Staggering State* (1754) 153 He... grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, leapt out, and made sundry out-reds against the king.

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as *aside*, *down*, *in*, *out*. Also with cognate object.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 214 Dæt he ne hlepen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif undeawa. c 1200 ORMIN 1179 Þurh þæt he l'æ gast himm badd Dun læpen off þe temple. c 1385 CAUCEY *Ant. s. T.* 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leape aside, and foundred as he leape. c 1450 *Merlin* 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hym-self. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. c. 129 The tothir fey brother... Lap fra the cart. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Pynnyng* 552 The leader schuke, he lape, and gait one fall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1838) III. 447 He said half gart him leip Thre lowpis in anc. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyvol.* II. 322 Cauerns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As

that, into whose mouth the desperate Rnman leape. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 53 He [the frog] must... shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 4382/4 Stolen... a bright bay Gelding... walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 233 7. 2 This Account... only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the Person he leaped for. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. 1. lap in o'er the dyke. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* xx. H. leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 LADY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 To save himself by leaping from the car.

Proverb. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 6 Ye may learne... to looke or ye leape. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* w. i. C. iv. But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. *Phrase. (Ready) to leap out of oneself or one's skin* (as an expression of delight or eagerness). 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 54 Our King being ready to leape out of himself, for joy of his found Daughter. 1619 MASSINGER *Picture* III. i. Tho' a poor snake, I will leap out of my skin for joy. 1776 FOOTE *Catchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388. I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

c. To spring to one's seat upon a horse, into the saddle. Often with *up*. Also, † *to leap on*, † *to leap to horse*.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. x. [xiii.] (1890) 138 [He] hleop on þæs cynynges stedan. c 1205 LAY. 9284 Leoup he an his stede. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 41/232 And lupo þou up bi-hynde me. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 52/8 (Kölbing) Opon her hors þai lopen wiþe. 13... *Sir Steu* 1945 (MS. A.) Into þe sadel a luppe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 28 The brus lap on, and thiddir raid. c 1440 *Generates* 2262 Generydes leppe vppe vpon his stede. c 1450 *Merlin* 236 Thei dide his comaundement, and lepe to horse. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 216 Huon & his company lept on their horses. 1600 *Disc. Govirte Conspir.* in *Moyes Mem.* *Seot.* (1755) 265 Before his majestie... could leape on horseback. a 1670 SPALDING *Trouth Chas.* i. (Bannatyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes he lap on in Aberdein, about 60 horse with swords, pistols, [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. ii. 137 Huniay had only time to leape on horseback.

d. Of a fish: To spring from the water. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 A greet fische leep into þe schip. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis O.* cliii. Lytill fischis... with bakkis blewse as lede, Lap and playit. 1536 BELLINCKER *Cron. Scotl.*, *Descr. Al.* xi. (1541) C j b. Als some as thir salmond cumis to ye lyn, thay lep. 1832 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 71 The troutis laup out of the Leven Lough. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a black line.

e. To leap at: to make a spring at in order to seize; fig. to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. *to jump at*. So † *to leap to be* or *do something*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 51 If Cesar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend. 1632 MASSINGER *Man of Hon.* III. i. My too curious appetite... Would leap at a mouldy crust. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 214, I could... see fishes leaping at Flies of several shapes and colours. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. 1. But observe this Dogg; I hold him out Meant... 'Tis held indeed higher than he can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L. ANDERSON *W. Barbary* 20 Large Incoms, the baite disloyalty still leaps at. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xlii. Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, mirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. (1891) 390 He up astode & æa was gongende & hleapende & Dryhten herigende. c 1205 LAY. 24697 Summe heo gunnen lepen. 1340 *Aenb.* 156 þe asse... leþing to leape and yernþ to yens him. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xl. 17 We ean sungeon to 300, and 3e han nat lippy. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 My gregg... houndes leped and may stede dide sterte. 1583 BARNETTES *Commandment*. iv. (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath... to swill & to bubble, to leape, to wallow the tumble in bed. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for joy. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, and clapped my hands. 1896 A. E. HOSMAN *Shropshire Lad* x. And lutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly to or upon one's feet; to rise with a bound from a sitting or recumbent position. Often with *up*. † *To leap afot*: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dismount.

c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 7135 (Kölbing) [He] gan arise of his swoug... Vp he lepe wip chafed blod. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8646 Achilles... bound vp his wounde... Lep vp full lyuely launchit on swithe. c 1450 *Merlin* 195 He lepe upon lrys feet vigorously. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxviii. 113 The duc leep a loote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 DRYDEN *Dig. Georg.* iv. 488 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 66 A pilot asleep on the howling ree Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 842 Vivien... Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Still as a frozen viper.

fig. 1878 BROWNING *La Saïsias* 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

5. *transf.* of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with advs. Also *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 22031 Vōen ier leppeoð ut... scooð ut a þat lond. 1340 *Aenb.* 27 And uor iet he herte was nol of uenym hit behouþ þæt hit leape out he be moulþe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. K. xii. iii. (1495) 411 The go-hawke... smytith and slappith her wynges, and in soodnyode the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. 1420 *Liler Cecorum* (1866) 46 Fyrt sethe þy mustuls quyl shud of lepe In water. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 62 Al the vertu thir schulde lepe, 1s lapon into the lyrtly tre. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew*.

Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancy lightly lope. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 206 He parted frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 MARVELL. *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872-3 II. 82 'Tis probable it [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C.P.S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. x. 65 The echos... leaped from cliff to cliff. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 64 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Saleve Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† b. 'To burst, crack, fly'. Obs.
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Clies wolle leape in fire. 1604 E. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (iv. de W. 1531) 289 b. Wherefore the herte hoppeth and lepeh in the body. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Dedd 81 Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 MIEG *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping... four hours after a separation from the body. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. 1900 BLACKB. *Nag.* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. *colloq.* Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.
1859 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v., Sometimes a Vein... will Leap [as] much aside as a Yard... or more. 1802 J. MAWR *Min. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss. *Leap*, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [see LEAP DAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon every fifth yeare leapeeth, and one odd day is set to the rest. 1604 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Rubric, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into four euen partes, which is every fourth yeare: then the Sunday letter leapeeth. a 1682 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D. Wks.* (1683) 74 By this Addition... the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

g. *fig.* To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with *back*, *down*, *up*.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 236 Lo! hwi be swike wolde maken hire, a last, lepen into pride. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 For benne schal i lepen fra rode in to reste. a 1300 *Cunior M.* 8800 pat pou farlor lepe not in ire. c 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wks.* III. 384, Pus deede beggers freris, lippen up to kynges power. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2084 Bot some leppe fro the lyfe, that one zone lawnde houez. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 101 The painreits mett and maid a fair contract; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin sklander, callit are speikand devill. 1598 GRENW. *Tactius' Ann.* vi. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And to (leape backe into the Talnuud) a certaine Rabbis... saw [etc.]. *Ibid.* 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching... lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, we should [etc.]. a 1670 SPALDING *Yrubb. Chas.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath... he lap in to the uthyr syde. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* iv. 1. 1733 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leap down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass over at a bound; to evade, neglect.
1595 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noting, which have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

T. *trans.* To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. *to leap bounds* (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also said of a bridge span.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the wallis of Rome. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1046 Schaw skill and phieie resouns-ghy that Danger lap the dyke. 1651 SHAKS. *Twe. M.* i. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. 1697 *Virg. Georg.* iii. 228 'Tis not leap the ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 COWPER *Præter.* 93 The Nimrod Leaps every fence but one. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 30 Was a gash an' faithful tyke. As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1856 KINGSLEY *Herev.* xviii. Come on, leap it like me! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single-arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

fig. a 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode. Mem.* Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison iii. He leap'd the present age, Possesst with holy rage, To see that bright eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also *fig.* 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 355 Those restless furies... will never cease stimulating and spurring us on... till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also *absol.* Also *to leap upon*.

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxxi. To All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stably, for while he leape a mare he will be the worse to journey a good while. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 4 The Lords... shall not... suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt

with any stoned Horse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. 1656 RIGLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull... which leaps cows at 54 5/2 a cow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull... will not leap any cows... till the first of May.

transf. a 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Pastorale* II. ii. I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. *Comb.*: leap candle (see quot.); † leap-land a., vagabond (cf. *land-leaper*). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMAS *Aneid. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called 'Leap Candle', for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats... and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1674 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such rousing 'lep-land-Leuites'.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xiv. xlv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast *Terminatio*: 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb. This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intercalary or leap days. 1866 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (l'p'p). Forms: 1 hleapere, 4 leperre, 5 lepare, 6-leaper. [OE. *hleapere*: see LEAP v. and -ER 1.] One who leaps.

† 1. A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. Obs.
a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 889 On þissum zeare was nan færed to Rome, buton tugen hleapere Alfred cyng sende mid gewritum. c 1000 *Ang. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 311 *Sallator*, hleapere. 1382 [implied in LEAPERESS] 1393 LANGE P. P. C. x. 107 The whiche aren lunatic lollers and leperes a-boute. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor*. Lepare, orrennare a-wey, *figaz*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Sautleur* ou *danscur*, a leaper, or danser.

† b. [After Du. *looper*]. An irregular soldier.
1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 Generally Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or aduenturers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.
c 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the leperre. 1573 LLOIO *Pilgr. Princes* (1807) 100 Wrestlers, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did... outleap... the next-best leaper... by seven inches. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 1. 266 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C. SNAW *Let. 9 May in Mem.* (1837) 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 WYTHE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 275 The two horses... both capital leapers.

b. An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 332 Laurenti, in 1768, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 CASSIDY *Nat. Hist.* V. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or *Saltatoria*, the Runners, or *Cursoria*; and the Earwigs, or *Euplexoptera*.

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. *LOPER*. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

† Leaperess. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388 *daunseresse*, *Vulg. saltatrice*], be thou not bese.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Leap-frog. [f. LEAP v.]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Ren. I'*, v. ii. 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge, or by vaulting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 35 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxvi. 402 They... exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Massa Twig... clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her nub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Nov-Bks.* (1883) I. 464 And ended... by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 BUNCON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. 8 A double row of posts... where boys played leap frog.

fig. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the god Term.

2. *Croquet*. (See quot.)

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke... The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

† Hence Leap-frog v., to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cum.* I. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1891 KINGSLEY *Lives Handicap* 210 He... tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycres* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tombstone], hundreds of times, when I was a boy, I have.

† Leap'ful. Obs. [f. LEAP sb. 2 + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c 1000 [see LEAP sb. 2]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leppfulis of broke mete bei token affir. 1382 - *Mark* viii. 8 v. *rr.* leppful, leppis ful. c 1400 *100k 100k* xxxvi. 207 3a, *rr.* and xij leppful per lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† Leap-gate. Obs. Forms: 1 hlypseat, 4 llypzet, 5 llypzet(e, -zet, 7 leap-yeat. [f. LEAP sb. 1 + GATE sb. 1.] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

1580 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang zeardes on dæst hlypseat. 13... *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana llypzet (v. *rr.* 14... llypette, llypzet). 1609 in S. ROWE *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and forest. c 1630 RUSKIN *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the... ditches, and leape-yates, shall be in the court.

Leaping (l'p'p), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 480 Da unstaððigan hleapunge þas mæddens. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* (P. R. xviii. xxii. (1493) 781 The wyldie gotte is... moost lyght in lepyng and moost sharpe in sighte. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 297/1 Lepynge a-wey, *Jug.* 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the whiche with lepyngne, daunsyng, and kyssyng, they maynteyne the profet of their church. 1611 FLEMING, *Chiarantana*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leapinge like a Scotch jigge. 1622 MARBET *tr. Aleman's Guesard d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Flying Pan into the fire. 1664 CORTON *Scarron*, 30 Our Æneas, at two leappings, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1856 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, By Brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leaping-bar, -pole; leaping-head, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † leaping house, a brothel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block: leaping time, the time of activity, youth. 1852 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (commonly called 'Lord John's' 'leaping-bar' to afford exercise in jumping over it). 1881 MRS. P. O. DONOVAN *Ladies on Horseb.* I. iii. 35 By... pressing the left knee against the leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle. 1899 *Art Tanning Horses* ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking' without the 'leaping-horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? vnlese houres were cups of Sacke... and dialls the signes of 'Leaping-houres. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 63 He immediately trotted to the side of the 'leaping-on-stone' of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. 1859 FARRAR *Jnl. Home* xvi. 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a leaping-pole. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheap Task* Z. III. 192 In the Fens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 200 To have turn'd my 'leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (l'p'p), *pl. a.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING 2.] That leaps (f. runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 482 Herodes swor... dæt he wolde dære hleapendun dehter forgyfan swa hwæt swa heo bæcde. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 389 More subtil and sinful þan his lepyngne strumpe [sc. the daughter of Herodias]. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1460 They luyshene to-gedytes... on leppande stedes. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 12 There is a remedy to quell these wanton leaping beasts [satyr]. 1667 DUCHESON OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N.* (1886) II. 101 A grey-leaping horse. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphin catch a distant View. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as leaping cucumber = *spirting* or *squirting* cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3); leaping-fish, the fish *Salaria tridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) leaping hare = *jumping hare*: see JUMPING *pl. a.* b; leaping spider, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigrada*' (W.).

1548-78 'Leaping cucumber [see CUCUMBER 3]. 1861 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, 'Leaping fish. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 44 'The leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 588 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerdon, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c. Leaping ague, † gout (see quots.).

1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 This bathie... is good for the leping goutte, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the leaping ague, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence Leapingly *adv.*, by leaps.

1548 *Evot Dict.*, *Assutim*, leapingly, iumpingly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. ff. LEPROUS, LEPROY.

Leap year. [Late ME., f. LEAP sb. 1; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. *laup-dr* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.]

The name may refer to the fact that in the bisextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on

the next week-day as usual. Cf. med.L. *salvus lunæ* (OE. *midnæn hlyp*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † To make leap year of: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 Pat tyme Julius amended be kalender, and fonde þe caxton of the lepe yere [L. *rationem bisextile invenit*]. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* II. xxxi. 127 Bysexte or lepe yere, whiche in iij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leape-yere of their father and seek farther uppe. 1704 *HEARNE Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bisextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* i. 44h (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leape years.

Learn (lɛrn). Now Sc. and north. *dial.* Also 5-7 lere, 6 leare, 6-7 leere, 9 leir. [f. *LERE* v.; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair, lare*: see *LORE*.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

1400-50 *Alexander* 3759 For many leres may þe limpe silk as þou noȝt wenes! 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 231 Y will to Rome or than y reſte, To leupe up another lere. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 521 The knyghtis þat were wiſe of lere. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 262 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous lere. 1594 *LYLY Mith. Bomh.* II. v. He learn'd his lere of my sonne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lere! 1662 *STARVIL-TROT tr. Herodotus* 37 So well his lere he couȝt. 1720 *RANSAY Edinburgh's Satire* vi, Classic lere and letters belle. 1827 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an he took to the lere. 1884 *STEVENSON Merry Men* II. Wks. 1893 VIII. 126 Your heid [is] dozed wi' carnal lere.

b. *Comb.* *learn-father*, a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1702 C. LESLIE *Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd F. Fox's *Learn-Father*. 1855 *BYRON Whittier Gloss., Lay-father or Learn-father*, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar. † **Learn**². *Obs.* Forms: 4 *layour*, 4-5 *liour*, 0, *lyour* (e, lyre, 5 lere, 5-6 lyer (e), 6-8 leere (e), 7 leir, 8-9 lear. [a. OF. *lioure*, *lyeure*, *liure*: L. *ligilura*-m (see *LIGATURE*).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric. 1382-3 *Durh. MS. Sac. Roll*. In lyour empt. pro le Redill' pro magno altari, *ibid.* c. 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 1781f Frengre, or lyoure, *tenia*. *Ibid.* 306f Lyowre, to bynde wythe precyous clothys, *ligatorium*, *redimicium*. 1485 *Churchiv. Acc. St. Dunstons', Canterbury*. For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram yd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blew lere at xijd. the lb. vijss. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 79 I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leere and Caddys. 1736 J. LEWIS *f. of Tenet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. *Cookery*. A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

14390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 24 Make a layour of brede and blode and lay it berwih. 14390 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Water and lay boyle, and draw a yer þe-10 of Brede, of y cromys, with wyne y-now. 1668 *SIR T. MAYERNE Archimag.* Anglo-Gal. xxviii. 29 Then make a Leer or Sawce for it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compt. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 *DISNEY Venetia* i. iv. One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Lear.

Hence *Learn'ing vbl. sb.* (in quots. *liring*, *lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Warr. Acc. Edu.* IV (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and louping of the same arras. 1532 *Housel. Bk.* Earl Northumb. (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning of Stuf.

Learn³ (lɛrn). Also 7 leere. [Perh. a developed use of *lear*, *LAIR sb.* 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxi. ii. 11. 403 In some places there is not other thing bred or growing but bmnw & duskish, in-somuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 *SURF & MARKHAM Country Farm* i. xxv. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall understand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 *Advt. Handbill*, M.—s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

Learn⁴, *obs.* f. or var. of *LAIR*. *LEAR*, *LERE*, *LIAR*. **Learn-rig.** *dial.* [OE. *hlyrycg*, f. **hlyge* LEA a. + *hrycg* back, RIDGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter in Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 96 To emnes þam ealdan læz hrycg. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of ane ley rig. 1792 *BURNS My ain kind dearie O*, I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie O.

Learn (lɛrn), v. Pa. t. and ppl. *learned* (lɛrnɪd), *learn't* (lɛrnɪt). Forms: 1 *learnian*, *Northumb.* *liornisa*, 2 *learnen*, *lornen*, 2-3 *learnie-n*, 3-in, *learnyn*, *liernin*, *lierni* (e), 3-4 *lornen*, 4 *leorne*, *lorny*, 1(o) *urne*, *Knt.* *lierno*, *lyerne*, -l, -y, 4-5 *lerno*, 4-6 *lern* (o), 4, 6, 9

dial. *larn*, 6 *Se. leyrne*, *leirne*, 6-7 *learnre*, 6-*learn*. Pa. t. 1 *leornode*, -ade, 3 *Orni.* *leornode*, 3-4 *leornede*, 4 *lernid*, *leornde*, *lornid*, 4 6 *lerned*, 5 *learned*, *lurned*, -et, 5-6 *lernyd*, 6 *Se. lernit*, *leirned*, -it, 7-*learned*, *learn't*. Pa. ppl. 3 *ileornet*, 3-5 *ilerned*, 3, 6 *ylerned*; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *learnian*, *Northumb.* *liornisa* = OFris. *liorna*, *lierna*, OS. *liorn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *liurnen*, *liernēn* (MHG., mod. G. *lernen*): WGer. **liurnējan*, **liurnējan*, f. **liurn*, wk-grade of **lais*-, root of OTeut. **laurn* LOR.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

1. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from*, *of* (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), esp. in phrases to learn by heart, by rote, for which see the sbs.

1200 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þam he þæt zemet zeleornade rezcolles þeodscipes. 1295 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From þe fæmme ðonne liornize biſſep. 1300 *Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 þam be lyste þisne cræft liornian. 13175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Gif we lornioð godes lare! 13200 *ORMIN* 9309 To liornien lare alt Sannit Johan Off þeȝre sawle nede. 13200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Atte beginninge of cristendome elch man leornede pater noster and credo. 13225 *Leg. Kath.* 940 þes is al þe lare þat nu lornioð. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 þis Julianus in his childhode lerned nyngromancie and wichewe-craft. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and women ousten lerne thei mowe lerne out of the Bible. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and lerne this lesson. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 360 To learn 'True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1735 *DR FOS Foss. Instrum.* I. i. (1843) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank. learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon, that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

12000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xiv. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. 12000 *ORMIN* 4970 Lerneþ at me þæt ic ams wiss Riht milde and meoc wiȝ herre. 12200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Alle þu be ne wilen liſten lorsep and þeron lornen wiche ben sinnen. 1340 *Aenb.* 233 O, þu þæt art cristen, lerne þu þæt seclt lornie god. 14000 *Cato's Morals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne... quat werk þu folow' salle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 561 Henceforth I lerne that to obey is best. 1834 F. TEMPLE *Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

1200 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Þa ða he in wrotum leornade to donne. 13175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Discite bene* fæder þæt is... leornioð god to wurchenne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 675 Betere him adde lre Able lerneþ þe doune þan lerned to fle. *Ibid.* 10630 So hil miȝte lre traitor to be. 13140 *Cursor M.* 7496 (Trin.) þu lernedest neuer to fite. 13500 *Merch. & Son* in *Halliv. Nuge Poet.* 23 Y wolde lerne of marchandise to passe ovyr the see! 1547 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 70 So your grace must lerne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. l'arais.* v. i. 1999, I was a game-some boy and learned to sing. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1873 II. 47 There are times for silence: when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 *LONGF. P. Life* iv. Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. *Phr. I am (yet) to learn*: I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have (yet) to learn*.

1637 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The truth of it we are as yet to learn, *non n'en savons pas encore la Verité*. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [It. *Ne mi è nascosto*] that some... are of opinion that very high walls are dangerous. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came... Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter: to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Leornioð æt me, forþon þe ic eom midheort. 12000 *ÆLFRIC Past. Ep.* § 46 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 384 Lange secal leornian se ðe laran seale. 13140 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þæt is lere. 13420 *Liber Cocorum* 1862/3 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubl. Franceford* to God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to lerne. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1834 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† b. Const. on (the matter studied). *Obs.*

13430 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Follow þe him ȝoure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þu, ladi, for loue, on vry lay lerne? 1568 *DENHAM Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lue for his last exercise.

3. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something): to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause*.

12000 *ORMIN* 7250 He lernede wel þurh hemm Whatt daz3, and where o londe, þæt ȝunge wenchell borenn was. 1559 V. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 151 When you will lerne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentlie goe lerne their day of marriage. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 27 This good news I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 *JEFFERSON*

Writ. (1859) IV. 243, I... have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 *BROWNING Dram. Pers.*, Mr. Studge 221 He's dead I learn.

b. To learn out: to find out, discover. Now *dial.* 1629 *MAXWELL Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he [Albinus] learnt out all their treachery. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Felling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 *RAYMOND Two Men o' Mendip* v. 250 But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. *intr.* To be informed, to ascertain, hear (of). 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 *SIR J. BARRINGTON Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues 'll there be at Reuben, as you learn, to-night? 1893 *STEVENSON Catrina* ii. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now *vulgar*.

4. *trans.* To teach. In various constructions:

a. To teach (a person).

1300 *Cursor M.* 10028 In crist lai þat folk to lern. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techith] a scorne, doth wrong he to himself. 13440 *York Mss.* x. 20 þus lernyd he me. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A man ought to lerne his daughters with good ensamples. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trueth and lerne me. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ProL. 14 Quhen ane ydiot... presumis to teche or to lerne ane man that hes hydith speculatione ande experiens. 1650 *FULLER Piſgah* II. xii. 249 No doubt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) to do or how to do something. (Also in *passive*.)

1340 *Cursor M.* 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teching 'Til he be lerned him self to lede. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you flor to ride. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 34 Gentilms n children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frensch. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 352/1 Doth be not lerne all men to come to Christ. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 25 He would lerne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 27 That my Father might lerne me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* III. i. The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT Rights Wom.* v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 *STOUT Sports & Past* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them... to become excellent horsemen. 1801 *COLERIDGE Lett.* I. 365 They learn us to associate care and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. iii, Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with *clause*.

12000 *ORMIN* 10613 To lokenn watt it lerneþ uss Off [ure] sawle nede. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the mousons in musike I made hir to knowe. 1420 *LYND. Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a new daunce. 1460 *FORTESCUE Adv. & Lim.* Mon. xi. (1883) 133 Whereby we hith lerned þat it schal... be gode to owre prince... that he be well indowed. 1559 V. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 33, I pray you lerne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Sciron's Solace* xiv. 58 So lerneth he all children... in what honor... they should hold those persons. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 *DR FOS Crusoe* i. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children... who learnt her her Catechism? 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* (1877) 86 Thou... hast learned me all my skill. 1889 *ROLF ROBERTSON's Robbery under Arms* xlv, We made up our minds to learn him a lesson.

d. To teach (a thing) to a person. *rare*.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. x. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that Theologye lerneth. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton *Diet.* 15) h., He... commanded it shulde not be lerned to any Strangers. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 *STEVENSON Catrina* 21 My father learned it to me.

† 5. To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especials [sic]... that the said officers... had knowledge of their said liring in waite for them. 1456 L. O. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse between... John Radcliff and you... as I am lerned. 1500 in Q. *Ellis Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk... Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. 2 Lerne me the Proclamation. 1697 *tr. Cless D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. *Ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

Learnable (lɛrnəb'l), a. [f. *LEARN* v. + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1099 These bec mysteries, yet in some measure learnable. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* Pref. xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* III. (1858) 249 Dante... we need not doubt, learned better than most... all that was learnable. 1887 *KINGSLEY Two I. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes... I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 *TENNISON Balin* 127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

Learned (lɛrnɪd), ppl. a. [f. *LEARN* v. + -ED.]

† 1. In distinctly participial sense. *Obs. rare*. 1420 *Paston Lett.* on *Hush* v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temporate Pomgranat is. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error... committed... becomes a sharply learned experience. 1714 *TICKELL Fragm. Hunting*

in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. Const. *in*, + *of*. (Superseding the earlier **LEARNED**.)

Learned society: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1016 (Laud) This lady was of muche price loid and lernyd [older texts lered] ware and wyse. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lerned [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 3940 Enens... was of literature & langage lurnyt ynogh. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wyndchester, with divers other byshoppes & lernede men. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* iii. xxix. [1801] 170 He was very learned... especially for a prince, who only baitheth at learning. a. 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 1 A Learn'd Society of late Agreed... To search the Moon by her own light. 1698 *Keill Exam. Theory Earth* (1754) 312 That very Learned Friend of his... has given the World reason enough to suspect him. 1712 *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 488 He was learned in the British tongue. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 235 Learned... you are, and quick in apprehension, 1791-1823 *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation. 1810 *Scott Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) II. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. 1823 — *One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd... I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* vii. 299 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* in. 40 A system... made... by a committee of learned professors. 1898 H. CALOER-wood *Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in pl. the learned = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

a. 1568 *Ascham Scholern.* (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. 1591 *Spenser Tears* Shaks 216 Each idle wit... doth the Learned take upon him take. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. 1673 *Dryden Prolog. (Silent Woman) to Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools... Studies with the anatomy of man. 1736 *Boilingrope's Study & Use Hist.* v. (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. 1817 *Scott Search after Happiness* vi. E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

c. Inflected in *compar.* and *superl.* Now arch.

1562 *Turner Herbar* ii. 43 The hop bushe is called... of y^e Barbans writers humulus, of the later learned writer lupulus. 1575-85 *Asch. SANOVY Serm.* xiv. 219 With all the learnedst of later times. 1595 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. 11. 35 Canace was the learnedst ladies in her dayes. a. 1619 *Forthwyre Atholyn* Pref. (1620) 22 Divers of my learnedst and best affected Friends. 1629 *Br. HALL Passion Serm.* Wks. 425, I leave it modestly in the midstest... let the learned judge. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 101 The learnedst men... may be deceivers. 1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the learnedst. 1661 *Bovle's Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learned men than I [etc.]. 1692 W. FREEKE *Sel. Ess.* xxiv. 224, I may make myself learned by reading. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. ii. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word *learned*, as bad grammar. 1824 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* Lett. (1837) II. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learned clerks than I. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solitt.*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 120 The gravest and learned courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

d. Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.

c. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. 1524 *HEN. VIII in Buclech MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our wellbelovd subget Edward Montague, lernedman. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 167 You heare the learn'd Bellario what he writes. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion... there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

e. *transf.* Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* ix. There was also the learned pig... and a hundred other sights. 1837 *LOVER Rory O'More* xvi. (1897) 128 Here is the wonderful larned pig that knows the five quarters of the world, and more.

3. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 101 I will not dispute this question... A learned ignorance shall better content me. 1626 *BACON Ess.* *Atlantim* (Arb.) 337 Learned Times. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trodden stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock he on. 1651 *Fuller Abel Rediv.* *Perkins* (1867) II. 148 The scholar could hear no learner... sermons. 1763 *DOOLEY Pref. to Shensons's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Tombs in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. 1824 *Ibid.*, *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote... diffused a learned air through the apartment. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 379 The Ancients... were wanting in Learned Ignorance. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

a. 1830 *HAZLITT Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin... is merely learned and anatomical.

c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pur-

sued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (*rare*).

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned tongues, the latin, the greek, the hebrew. 1623 *Lisle Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 2 He know moreover the learned tongues and arts as well as they. 1696 *WHISTON Theory Earth* ii. (1792) 239 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monst.* Orig. (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. 1869 *KITCHIN Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Intro. 32 Words of very different origin... the one popular, the other learned. *Ibid.* 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence † **Learnedish a.**, learned-like.

a. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 250 Some write in Hebrew... To avoid the Critic... And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

Learnedly (15th c. indol.), *adv.* [f. **LEARNED** *ppl.* a. + *LY* 2.] In a learned manner.

1549 *BALE Labor. Journ. Leland* Pref. Biv b, So lernedlye, lyuelye, euydentlye, and groundelye... would he have... described... thys oure realme. 1549 *CNEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 6 Yee think it is not lernedlye done. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can lernedlye invent a prayer of their own. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr., I can speak very lernedly on that subject. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 680 He most minutely and lernedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

Learnedness (15th c. indol.). [f. **LEARNED** + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being learned.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to... learnedness and cleriklike skill in this art and that language? 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. 1866 *Loud. Q. Rev.* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block... to all conventional learnedness. 1879 G. MERRETT *Egoist* II. ii. 29 'The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

Learner (15th c. indol.). Forms: 1-2 *leornere*, 4-5 *lerner*, 6- *learner*. [OE. *leornere*, f. *leornian* = *learn* v. and *-ER* 1.]

1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple.

† In early use, a scholar, man of learning. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xxvii.] (1890) 344 Pa heht heo gesomnian ealle þa gelæredestan men & þa leorneras. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Pa apostles fletted þa leorneres þet beoð þa wite-wites þa beoð nu ouer þe halie chirche. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 143 v. viii. 99 No doute that Tubal ne Pytagoras had nouht be þe lerners and as prentyses in theyr presence. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges yf his mayster teacheth hym. 1597 *MORLEY Intro. Hist.* 182 Thus hast thou... my booke... as I thought most conuenient for the learner. 1612 [see LATE 4. 2d]. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, *Matt.* xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think.* in *Math.* 3 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. 1867 *SIMILES Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 193 James II was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

† 2. A teacher. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Heb. xii.* 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerners [v. r. lereris, vulg. eruditores]. 1494 *FABIAN Hist. vi.* cxxvii. 107 A touloure or lerner of... knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Learner-like a.**, besitting a learner.

Learnership, the position of a learner. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Moued with our learner-like admiration. 1891 *Patt Mill G.* 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates... for male telegraph learnerships.

Learning (15th c. indol.), *vb.* *sb.* Forms: 1 *leornung*, 4 *leorning*, 4-6 *leorning*, *-yng(h)* (e), 7 *Sc. leorning*, 9 *vulg.* *larnin*, 6- *learning*. [OE. *leorning*, *-ing*, f. *leornian*: see *LEARN* v. and *-ING* 1. Cf. OHG. *lirnunga*.]

1. The action of the vb. **LEARN**. a. The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu 3iorne hie wæron ærðer 7e ymb lare 7e ymb lornunga. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1481 (Trin.) To him was þe lawe bitaust þat he him self bi lernung laust. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 67 Gladnesse which encreases daily in me in lernyngh. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1565/2 He... for the poetrie of his father... not able to be maintained here at learning. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It... renders the Learning of the English Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iii. 220 Vigilance... required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. 1862 R. OWEN in *19th Cent.* Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

† b. Teaching; schooling. Obs.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Scl. Wks.* III. 393 pe gospeles of Crist written in Englishe to moost lernynge of oure nacion. 1489 *Caxton Epistle of A. v.* 235 It is gode for to speke thereof to the lernynge of thoos that shall most iuge thereof. 1727 *Philos. Quart.* (1815) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessities. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 44 O, cud I afford it, maîr larnin thou'd get it!

† 2. What is learnt or taught: a. a lesson, instruction; b. information or direction; c. the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; d. a branch of learning; a science; e. an acquirement. Obs.

a. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 174 That nis no treuthe of trinite but... a leorning for lewed men, the latere forte dele. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxxxvii. M vij, The three enseygnementes or lernynghes which Cathon gaf to his sone, 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 43 The king... Puts to him all the Learnings that his time could make him the receiver of.

b. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He found this hooley olde Vrban. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And baue my learning from some true reports.

c. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* ii. 24 As many as have hott this lernynge. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknowen lernynghes. 1560 *FILKINGTON Aggeus* Cij (Matt. xix. 9), Teaching lernynghes which are the commandementes of men. a. 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629-30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life... The truth in his learning, the way for his living. a. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Con. Law* Pref. (1639) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

d. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* xi. xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all lernynghes... to haue one thing more general then an other. 1606 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. 33 (1673) 49 He did send his diuine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from forreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

e. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 35, I once did hold it... a basenesse to write faire, and laboured much How to forget that learning.

3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16108 (Trin.) Men ban seide þat þou art wis of lernynge 3orc. 1513 *BRANDSHAW St. Werburgh* i. 2016 But for marchant men hauyng litell lernynge. 1559 *V. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Oxfenford, a norishe of learning, and a famous vniuersitie. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. iii. 314-15 Learning is but an adjunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. 1612 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 The rare learning that he hath attained vnto. 1644 *MILTON Artop.* (Arb.) 60 The seruil condition into which learning... was brought. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 [Plagiarism] being the bane and pest of learning. 1709-11 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dangerous thing. a. 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. xi. (1738) 100 Learning by study must be won. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 60 That Politianus was a man of learning must be confessed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 It... is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. viii 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. 1838 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. iii. 34 47, 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

b. *The new learning*: the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

c. 1530 *LATIMER in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 119 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernynge (as ye call it) was not the trowth... Ye call the Scripture the new Lernynge; which I am sure is eldre than any lernynge, that ye wote to be the old. c. 1550 *Bale R. Johani* (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleue as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernynge ye are wyllynge for to fle. 1577 *NORTHBROKE Diting.* (1843) 19 Such as impute this thing to the new lernynge, and preaching of the Gospell are shamefully decleued. 1723 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 28 The King's displeasure against the Bishops of the new Learning. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *learning-place*, *-seat*.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Dootryne, prayenge her good grace, For to asygne me my fyrst learning-place. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. i. 191 The Court's learning-place. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a learning seat.

† **Learnless, a. Obs.** [f. **LEARN** v. + *-LESS*.] Devoid of learning.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errors... commonlie by leamelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdom. 1610-25 A. COOKE *Pope Jone* 5 That age was a leamelesse and a witlesse age.

Learwite, variant of **LAIRWITE**. Obs.

† **Leary, a. Obs. rare** 1. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary heie is always accounted the best. *Ibid.* 73 Shepherds are to haue an especial eye to their hogges, and alwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best heie.

Leary: see **LEERY** a.

Leas, pa. t. of **LEASE**, to lose.

Leasable (15th c. indol.), *a.* [f. **LEASE** v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be leased.

1611 *COTGR.* *Affordable*, .leasable, lettable, farmable.

Lease, *sb.*, **leaze** (15th c. indol.). Now dial. Forms: 1 *leas*, 3-6 *leese*, 4-5 *leese*, 5-9 *lees*, 6 *leasse*, 6-7 *leas*, 6- *leasse*, *leaze*. [OE. *lēs* str. fem. = *O. Iut.* type **lēsaz*; the orig. declension was nom. *lēs*, acc., gen., dat. *lēsue* (whence *LEASOW*), but in OE. there appears also an oblique form *lēse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plural of *LEA* *sb.*]

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blōd-lēs*, *pre-gen. lēsue*, (blood)-letting; *O. Iut.* type **lēsaz*; *pre-gen. lēsue* or **lēsaz*, f. root of *LEA* v.; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone'; not tilled.)

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. *cow*-, *cute*-, *horse-least*.)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC Collog. in Wr. Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora lase. a 1000 Voc. ibid. 177/10 Confuscenti ager, gemane lase. c 1290 St. Brendan 134 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 223 An ylle fair ymou, Grene & wip wel fair lese. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1005 Lase (n. laseo) last þer alle winter. c 1350 Will. Palerne 175 Hit .. coupe ful craftily gepe alle here bestes & bring him in þe best lese. 1387 TREvisa Higden (Rolls) I. 423 In þese nilles here is Leese & now for al Walis. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 17 We been his peple and sheep of his leese. 1523 FRIEHERB. Husb. § 148 Take thy horse and go tedeure hym ypon thyn owne leas. 1578 LYTE Dodocus I. lxiii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where. In pastures and leases. 1622 WITHER Fair Virtue C6 b. And my Lambkins changed from Brome leaze, to the Mead at home. a 1722 LISLE Husb. 177/37 The cattle cannot go into those deep leases, they being under water. 1794 A. Young in Ann. Agric. XXII. 23 Much .. common Down. stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 JEFFERIES Hodge & H. II. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'leaze' which the cattle have not eaten. 1887 Kent. Gloss., Leas, a common, or open space of pasture ground. The Leas is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1898 T. HAROV Wessex Poems 196 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this leaze.

Lease, sb. 2: see LEASE a.

Lease (lās), sb. 3. Also 5 lese, leas, 6 leace. [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *lais*, *lez*, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F. with pseudo-etymological spelling *legs*, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. *laisser* to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. *to put (out) to lease*; *by lease, on († in) lease*. b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the *lessor*, and the grantee, the *lessee*. In popular lang. *lease* is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

1292 BRITTON III. xl. § 26 Qe il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des anz de le les untiel. 1485 Act 1 Rich. III. c. 1 & 1 Every astate feoffment yett releasse graunt leils and confirmation of landys. 1495 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before .. they take or occupy before of any such lease any such londe. 1573 Tussler Husb., Ep. to Ld. T. Paget viii. (1878) 9 Though countie health long staid me, yet lese expiring fraid me. 1583 STUBBS Anal. Abut. II. (1882) 31. I thought one might baue had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yeerly, without any fine or income paing. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle v. 1981 A .. young gentleman put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 Pervs Diary 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, by a short Lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxviii. 124 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 JOHNSON Idler No. 16 ¶ 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm. 1776 AOM SMITH W. N. v. II. (1869) II. 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 149 A tenant without a lease, and consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 429/1 The lease .. had been lent .. to the plaintiff .. for personal. Mod. The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. fig. with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. *a (new) lease of life*. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXI. vi. Of my graunt they had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. cxlvi. Why so large cost, having so short a lease, dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend? 1605 — Mach. iv. 99 Our high plac'd Macbeth shall live the Lease of Nature. 1628 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 36 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her. 1631 MURTON Epit. Marchioness Winchester 52 [Thou] That to give the world increase, Shortened hast thy own lives lease. 1640 SHIRLEY Constant Maid iv. iii. The Statutes and the Magna Charta have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1641 — Cardinal v. i. Time has took a lease But for three lives I hope. 1647 CLEVELAND Char. Lond. Diurn. 4, I wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. a 1700 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. xv. Pythag. Philos. 603 He .. the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath. II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case, .. who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket .. had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. II. 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. I. xlii. The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease. 1878 SERLEY Stein III. 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seemed to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 685 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. Austral. 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 Goldfields Victoria 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. Comb., ns *lease-buyer*, *-letter*, *-possession*. See also LEASE-MONGER, LEASE-PAROLE.

1570 LEVINS Manih. 204/37 Lease letter, *locator* .. Lease byer, *conductor*. 1894 A. MORRISON Mean Streets 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

Lease (lās), sb. 4 Weaving. Also 4 lese, leeseo, 10ys, 9 leas, lays. [app. a var. of LEASH sb., perh. confused with an adoption of F. *lisse*, *lice* (= *l.* *licia*, pl. of *littum*) = sense 2 below.]

† 1. A certain quantity of thread. Obs.

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem Ecclesia reddit Presbyter .. tres lesas cere pro candela'. Cf. LEA sb. 4.

1391 Mem. Rignon (Surtees) III. 10 Et in xxviii lb. cere pro ij torches ad magnum altare .. Et in xxxij leses litiimini emp. pro eidem. 1453-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 633 Pro add. leese de lechino ad 12d. pro candelis inde fiendis, 5s. 1457 Ibid. 635, add. leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. Phr. *to keep, take the lease*. (The corresponding Spitalfields term is *cross*.)

1839 URE Dict. Arts 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rod. 1851 Art. Frml. Illustr. Catal. p. vii *2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizing process. 1883 Altonbury & Huddersf. Gloss., s. v. Lays, .. When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. 1888 C. P. Brooks Cotton Manuf. 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as being the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = LEASH 7 a.

1824 Lond. Frml. Arts & Sci. VII. 184 The improved piece of mechanism .. is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1832 G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf. 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forming the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. Comb.: lease-band (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 Lond. Frml. Arts & Sci. 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rod. 1883 A. BROWN Power-loom (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rod .. play a very important part in power-loom weaving. .. Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

† **Lease, a. and sb. 2 Obs.** Forms: 1 léas, 2-3 leas, 3 léas, 3-5 lese, 3-6 les, 4-5 leas, leesse, 4-6 less, 5-6 leace, Sc. *lais* (s, 5 leas (s) e, 10ys, 6 lase). [Com. Teut.: OE. *las* corresponds to OFris. *lās*, OS. OHG., MHG. *lās* (Du. G. *los*), ON. *laus* (Sw. *lös*, Da. *løs*), Goth. *laus* = OTeut. **lausō*, f. **laus* (= **leus*: *lus*, whence LOSE v.), an extension of the Oaryan root **leu-* (Gr. *λύειν* to loosen). The suffix -LESS is etymologically identical with the present word; LOOSE a. is an adoption of the ON. equivalent *laus*.

In the Teut. langs. generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE. the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -LESS) and 'false, lying'.]

A. adj. Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 Kent. Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 59/43 Testem fallacem, leasa gewinesse. a 1200 Morot Ode 255 þa þe weren swa leas [i. e. in E. E. P. 31 leas] þet me hom ne mihte ileuen. c 1200 Frin. Coll. Hant. 71 We shule .. no þing seien þat les beo. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 179 Leased to leuen lengre on þes leas manne. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3498 Ne swer it [God's name] les to fele in gamen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 31 Bot þe Northern men held him no leaute .. & forsake Edrede, þer were þei les. ? a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 8 An Authour .. That halt not dremes false ne leas. c 1440 Froth. Parv. 298/1 Lees, or false, falsus. c 1450 Erle Tolens 1086 So are ye lythir and leas. c 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droff from me the fendes leas.

B. sb. Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive *without(en), but lease*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xlii. § 1 þone mon mæz hatan buton lease soþe sunne. c 1205 LAY. 28150 þat iscid he þe labe soð huten lease. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3514 False witness dat ðu ne bere, Ne wioð þe lese non malfu ne dere. a 1300 Cursor M. 5740 O moder bath and maiden clene, þat siþen lang, witwen less, Bar child and sco þerof wemles. c 1305 St. Lucy 155 in E. E. P. (1862) 10 A joyful teþinge ic telle þat soþ is and les noyt. c 1375 St. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 99 Sa held, he furh lange but lese, lit he come in a wildnest. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1022 (Dido) This seyt the bok withoutyn uly les. c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) i. xvi. It is soth & no leas. c 1460 Tounesley Myst. i. 158 We held with hym ther he saide leasse. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems I. 24 He knawis gif this be leiss. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis III. li. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 15 .. Adam Bel 460 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 128 Syr, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any leace. 1598 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els shee is destroyed without leas.

Lease (lāz), v. 1 Now dial. Forms: 1 leasan, 4 leese, (pa. t. lase, laas), 4-5 lese, 6- lease, 7- leaze. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. w. k. since the 14th c.): OE. *lesan* (pa. t. *læs*, pl. *læson*) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. *lesa* to read, OS. *lesan* to gather (Du. *lesen* to gather, select, read), OHG. *lesan* (MHG., mod.G. *lesen* to gather, to read), ON. *lesa* to gather, pick, read (Sw. *läsa*, Da. *läse* to read), Goth. *lisan*, *galisan* to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. *lesti* (inf. *lesti*), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

I. trans. and intr. To glean. † Also with *up*. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Lett. xxiii. 22 Ne ge ne gaderia þa corþe .. ne lēasð þearfan and acyrene his lēan. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. II. v. 65 Who so helpeth me to erle .. Sbal haue leue to lese here in herust. 1387 TREvisa Higden (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth pat. lase [i.e. laas] þe eeres after his [i.e. Boaz']

ripe men. 1546 Supplic. Poore Commons (E. E. T. S.) 71 No man myght lease, rake, or glean his gronde after he had gathered of his crophe. 1612 Court Rolls of Taynton, co. Glouce. That no person shall lease or glean until the corn there growing be carryed. c 1640 J. SMYTH Lices Berkeley (1883) I. 155 How hee set with hand .. his beanes; and in the barn leased in the eare. 1684 DRYDEN Theocrins Iliad III. 72 Agree, that in Harvest us'd to leaze. c 1700 Allen & Ella in Evans Obit Ball. (1784) II. xlv. 238 'Together we'll lease o'er the field. 1825 CORRIET Rnr. Rides (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty-four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in Miss JACKSON Shropsh. Writ-bk.

2. To pick: in various applications (see quots.). c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. viii. 48 Of wynter frut science Yet leseth out the smale, vnto the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 21 Take Rys, and lese hem clene. 1609 C. BUTLER Fum. Mon. (1634) 39 Take four or five good handfuls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf. 1703 THORESEN Lett. to Ray (E. D. S.), Lays, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 Mus. Rusticum II. 223 What we in the North call *leazing*, or *gathering out*, the blighted ears. Ibid. 226 The greatest care should be taken to *leaze* what intended for seed. 1891 Hartland Gloss., *Lease* (laize), to pick out weed-seeds, &c., by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

† **Lease, v. 2 Obs.** In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OE. *lāsian*, f. *lās* LEASE a.; perhaps partly a back-formation from LEASING sb.] intr. To tell lies.

c 1000 Agr. Ps. (Spelman) lxxv. 2 Leozad [i.e. leasiah] þe fynd þine [L. *mentucur tibi inimici tui*]. c 1340 Cursor M. 2202 (Fairf.) Þerfore he sais he leiss noht [Cott. lies, Gott. leas, Trin. lieþ]. 1594 Knack to Know Knave A.4 Let Honestie recieve such punishment As he deserues that leazes to the king.

Lease (lās), v. 3 Also 5 lese, 6 leese, leesse. [ad. AF. *lesser*, a specific use of OF. *lesser*, *laisser* (mod.F. *laisser*) to let, let go:—L. *laxare* to loosen, loose, f. *lax-us* loose, LAX a.]

1. trans. To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (LEASE sb. 3); to let out on lease.

1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 9 Si cestui .. leste sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour. 1570 LEVINS Manih. 204/43 To Lease or let leas, *locare*, *dimittere*. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol. § 25 B. He which letteth, lesseth or setteth any thing to be made or used, is called .. the lessor or lettor. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. II. i. 59 This land .. Is now Leas'd out .. Like to a Tenement or pelling Farme. a 1600 G. LONGE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. III. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefit of their Patent to the Frenchmen. a 1637 B. JONSON Find. Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morrison v. Leas'd out 't'advance The profits for a time. 1726 AYLIFFE Parergon 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Improprator. 1775 AOM SMITH W. N. v. iii. (1869) II. 536 The lands in America .. are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1753, for eleven years. 1868 PEARO Water-Farm. II. 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

transf. and fig. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but only lease to their revenues. a 1845 HOOO Plea Midsummer Fabries xii. 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' De Quincey I. xv. 319 In 1840 .. the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage .. which was leased for a period of years. 1892 GRETA ARMICAR What was it? (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman .. had leased a large property .. in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Baltimore hounds. 1898 Westminster Gaz. 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams of the South .. is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod.

Hence LEASED (1st) ppl. a.

1895 A. J. WILSON Gloss. Terms Stock Exch., Leased Lines .. those railway securities whose interest or dividends are dependent not on the earning power of the properties, but upon the rent agreed to be paid by the lessee company.

Lease, var. LESE v. to lose; and see LEASH.

Leasee, -er, -o(u)r, obs. f. LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasehold (lās'hould). [f. LEASE sb. 3, after *freehold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held.

1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5867/3 A Leasehold of 1000. per Annum, for 99 Years. 1870 SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps. lxx. 17 He has but a leasehold of his acres, and death ends his tenure. 1874 HELPS Soc. Press. ii. 25 There is also the system of leaseholds, which must be very prejudicial to good building. 1881 GLOASTONE Sp. on Irish Land Bill 19 You have the leaseholds and you have the annual tenure.

b. attrib. or adj. Held by lease.

1731 W. DERHAM (title) A Defence of the Churches Right in Leasehold Estates. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 707 In ejectment for a leasehold estate, the lessor of the plaintiff produced the original lease. 1858 BRIGHT Sp. Reform 27 Oct. A man .. comes into possession of leasehold houses.

Hence **Leaseholder**, one who possesses leasehold property.

1858 J. B. NORTON Topics 229 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1883 T. COLBOURNE in Law Times 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is .. prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

Leaseless (lās'less), a. [f. LEASE sb. 3 + -LESS.] Not having a lease.

1882 Daily News 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights.

† **Lease-monger.** Obs. [LEASE sb. 3] One who traffics in leases.

1549 LATIMER 7th Sermon. bcf. Ethu. 17 (Arib.) 208 No hore mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 CROWLEY Epigr. 1169 Of late a lease-monger of

London laye sycke, And thynckng to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1655 *Stoed's Ann.* 668/1 Many houses .. were all very suddenly inhabited. ... to the great .. advantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 17 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

So † Lease-monging.

1581 *PERNE Blaz. Centric* 99 If such a one...through good husbandrye, cheutsauncing, lease-monging...shall rise vp to a renewen of hundredes.

† Lease-parole. [f. LEASE sb.3 + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

a 1592 *Lodge & Greene Looking Glasse* (1598) F2, *Clowne*. At night I will bring home my mistress. *Smith*. Euen when you please, good Adam. *Clowne*. When I please, make thy words,—his a lease parole, to haue and to hold. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease parole; paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 *Cowley's Interpr.* s.v. *Parol*, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Leaser¹ (lɪˈzər). Now dial. Also 4 lezere, 6 lezere. [f. LEASE v.1 + -ER¹.] A gleaner.

1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Hi abide) and wylnhe pane dyap ase dep ..he lezere his haruest. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 *J. Hooker Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* 11. 83/1 An act against leasers of corne. 1721 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 133. I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have...and...I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1828 *Miss Mitford's Village Ser.* 11. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

† Leaser² (lɪˈzər). Obs. rare: [OE. *lasere*. Agent-n. to LEASE v.2: see -ER¹.] A liar.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. 1. Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leasere vel lezere, falsos. 1641 'Smevnyctun's *Vind.* Ann. iii. 48 Hee...lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers*, *Leasers*, *Slanders*.

Leaser³ (lɪˈzər). [f. LEASE v.3 + -ER¹.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 *Raymond's Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

Leash (lɪʃ). sb. Forms: a. 3, 5 lece, 4 leesse, 4-5 lees, 4-6 les, lese, 5-7 leace, lease, (5 leese, leys, lyes, 6 leasse). β. 4 *Sc.* leysche, 4-7 lesh, 5 leesse, leeshe, 5-6 *Sc.* lische, 6 leysche, leshe, leas(s)he, *Sc.* leish, leisch, leach, (7 leach), 6-leash. [a. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod. F. *laisse*) ? = L. *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX a.]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. Phr. † *With the leash*, † *at a leash*, *on or in (the or a) leash*. Proverbial phr. † *As greyhound (let out) of leash*.

a. a 1300 *St. Gregory* 822 in *Archiv. Stud.* n. *Spr.* LVII. 68 Houndes pat were list & lent To leiten of lece, to cacche beste. 13. *Coer de L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lece. Kyng Richard threat among the press. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 126 (Kilbing) Merlin smot forþ, þai after dassen On aþer half, so grehounds of leasse. a 1400 *Ottolun* 67 As glad as grehond vylete of lece Florent was than. c 1440 *Partonope* 558 Her lees were as softe as sylk. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 16 Every man...had a mastie hound at a lye. 1599 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his taily, With lynes and leases and other like baggage. 1596 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs* 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1599-30 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. 1640 *tr. Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* II. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damself coming in with two Lions in leace, he went speedily down [etc.].

β. c 1350 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Pro catenis, chapas, et leas, et uno cornu pro venatore... 1751 *1735 BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 411 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fe. c 1440 *Imyndon* 785 Furthe he went with greyhounds of lece. In a leesse he dyd hem do. 1599 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 134 He that will labour a beast to hunt or chase...His lynes, colers, and leashe he must dresse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. 138 He that the lische and lyaime in schondir draue. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoary* iii. 741 The Fawtewer...shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 *Worow's Force of Prayer* iii. [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. 1830 *SCOTT Demond* iv. 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. 1879 *OUOIA C. Castelnaine's* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 76 The hounds, hunted on the leash. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 105 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. 1741 *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. i. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the impetuosity of the wind.

† *b. The leash*: (a) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing.

1525 *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 hounds of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. 1552 in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to John Strete for life, with the wages of 40s. by year. 1621 *MARKHAM Country Content* i. vii. (1675) 101 Touching the lawes of the leace or coursing. *Ibid.* 166 Those which are chosen luges of the leashe, shall giue their iudgements before they depart from the field. 1668 *Warrant in Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majesties leashe. 1665 *Warrant in Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my predecessors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence gen.

a. c 1230 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seije ride, Les

of houndes þai ledde. 1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turettis. 1426 *LYNG De Gail. Pilgr.* 2142 Swayche hounpys... God wot, I ha mo than a les. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. b, A Lece of thesame hawks, iij. 1575 *TURBERY. Bk. Faulconrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lece of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* vl. 231 As we passed we see a leace of Bucks. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitruy* iv. (1691) 42, 1 put in for a brace, or a leace. 1723 *True Briton* No. 15. l. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country... and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

β. c 1450 *Merlin* 181 Gawein... ledde in honde a leesse of grehounds, and ledde also two brace following hym. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysche of ratches to renne an hare. 1582 *STANVHURST Eneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 9 Three third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 7 *Sirra*, I am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers... Tom, Dicke, and Francis. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* ii. ii. 1. kept my chamber a leash of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* l. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 *Douglas Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 8 A leash of hares to be potted by his wife. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxi. 88. I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leash of languages. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxi. A brace of wild-ducks and a leash of teal. 1838 *APPELLEY Ninroth's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a leash of foxes, one after another. 1859 *TENNISON Lynette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a leash of Kings. 1882 *Gd. Words* 634, I contrived to bag a leash of trout.

3. *Hawking*. The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk.

c 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) 1. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vid. 1575 *TURBERY. Bk. Faulconrie* 147 Tying... a crance unto your hawkes lece. 1615 *LATHAM Faulconry* (1633) Gloss., *Lease* or leash is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. 1686 *BLOME Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 62 *Lease* or *Leash*. 1826 *Sir J. S. SCRIBRIGHT Hawking* (1823) 21 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leash, he is to be tied to the block. 1874 *TENNISON Vivien* 123 Their talk was all of... terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

4. *fig.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3); esp. in phrases, *To hold or have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* iv. xl. (1869) 195 She is prioresse, which ledeeth alle þe cloysters in les, bounden bi hondes and bi feet. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 71 With ledeeth shame in a lece. 1500 *BEGON New Catech.* iv. Wks. 1564 l. 422 For God hathe them in leace. *Yea*... they are his slaues. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* v. iv. 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leasli unwillingly. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xli. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tie her to the Body. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. *Unb.* v. l. 178 We lead along in leashes... The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. 1842 *TENNISON Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice... would... hold passion in a leash. 1848 *KINGSLEY Seraph. Love* iv. His ministers Must lurk not drag in kashi. 1856 *MISS MULLOCK Tr. Hallifax* xvii. (1859) 183 It was easy to see... that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emph.* (1865) VI. li. 231 The soldiers, long held in the leashe... were eager to spring upon the foe.

† *b. A snare, noose. Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 233 With oon worde him list not oonyes deyne Tr. bryngne ageyne my sorowful hert in pees, For he is caught up in a noþer leashe. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxviii. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love had made the leashe to take me.

† *c. Sc.* = LASH sb.¹ *Obs.* (cf. LEASH v. 2.)

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* 10, *Dunbar* 45 Lat him iij sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 10, *Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncloch with thy gyltin hippis, That for thy louny mory a leish has fylt.

7. *Weaving*. a. One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish*.

1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* 77 The heddles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leishes'; usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

† *b.* = LEASE sb.²

1888 *J. PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

8. *attrib.*, as *leash-hound*, *-man*; † *leash-law* (see quot.).

1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 46 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. 1721 *BAILEY, Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. c 1827 *HOCOT Tales & Sk.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leasmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

Leash (lɪʃ), v. Also 7 lease. [f. LEASH sb.]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* Pro. 7 And, at his heeles, Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Sword, and Fire, Crouch for employment. 1668 *LOVELACE Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leasht himself with him a hunting go. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xvii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link together, esp. in threes.

1854 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1887 *SAINTSBURV Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1888 *READE in New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (*obs.*); to whip (*dial.*).

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV. c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer... commit ony of their thingis... their fathers... shall... deliuer the said child to the iuge, to be leichit, scourgeit and dung. 1583 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gilde... to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. 1592 *LIVY Mithas* iv. iii. E. 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht... A boy leasht on the single. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes... and an eleventh, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1803 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Leash*, *leash*, to whip. 'Leesh' your horse up, man.

Leasie, *obs.* form of LASH.

Leasing (lɪˈzɪŋ), sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial.* (*Sc.* and *north.*). Forms: 1 leasing, -ing, 2-3 leasing, (2 leasing, 3 lesin, les(s)inge, lesinge, leosinge), 3-4 lessinge, 3-6 lesinge, -yng(e, 3-7 lesiug, (4 lesenge, -ine, leesyng, *Kent.* lye(a)singe, leazinge), 4-8 leessing, (5 -yng(e, -ing, leesyng, 6 leasyng(e, *Sc.* leis-, leysing, 7 leazing), 7, 2, 3-leasing. [OE. *lasung*, f. *lasian*: see LEASE v.2 and -ING¹.] Lying, falsehood.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Midðy spreced leasung. a 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 229 Hee onscunede... alle leasunge. a 1225 *Auer.* R. 82 þe deouel... is leas, & leasunge feder. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2578 He wereden hem wið leasunge, a 1300 *Florib.* & *Bl.* 585 'Is þat sob?' seide he. He seide, 'se, sire, withute lesing'. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15412 (Trin.) In to þoure hondes I shal him take: holde hit no leysunge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 480, I wold reuird the but lesing. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us... the which was fals lesing. 1459 *Paston Lett.* l. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that neuer made leysing, told me that [etc.]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 106, I know me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* xiv. 18 The truth is fled farre awaye, & leysyng is hard at hand. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clouf* 102 No leasung newe, nor graudams fable tale. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 75 All your faire speeches... are nought else but hypocrisie and leazing. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* v. 6 Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasung. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* Wks. 1851 111. 211 And so take againe either your manifest leysing, or manifest ignorance. 1712 *Paton Abnt* iii. 9 As lo ks... prone to leasung, Say things at first because they're pleasing. 1825 *SCOTT Valium*, xiii, Saiaun is strong within you... and prompts thee to leasung.

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) v. 5 þu fordest þa þe symle leasunga sprecd. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defies sed. i. cheast and twispiche and curs and leasinges. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 21/400 Pat we with leisinges bi-triethen men. 1303 *K. BRUNNE Havelok*, *Syne* 633 A leysyng vs Whan þou wot þat þou seyst myx. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 2 Many men seyn that in sweetenings Their nis þat fables and leisinges. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 145 (Hart. MS.) Vnhoheit and vnfleut talkinges, leysynges, & bacbitinges. 1580 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasings. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* t. vii. 48 That false pilgrim, which that leasung told. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Reu.* iv. [He] [Lucian] doth feed you with fictions, figments, and leasings. 1614 *RALEIGH Lett. World* ii. (1634) 197 The Priests... to magnifie their antiquities filled the Records with many leasings. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Pro. 74 For Trading free shall thrive again, Nor Leasings lead affright the Swain. 1731 *SWIFT On Mr. P—y being put out of C. Misc.* (1735) V. 110 *Sir M.—* weary'd by Will. P.—y's Teazings, Who interrupted him in all his Leasings.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasing-bearer*; *leasing-maker*, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so *leasing-making*, verbal sedition; † *leasing-monger*, a liar.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 208/2 *Leysyng beare, mendifer. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxi. 6 He that gadrið resours by the tunge of a 'leesing [maker]. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) II. 8/2 All leisingis makaris & tellaris of palm. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Asop* iv. viii. The leysyng maker and flaterer. 1503 *LOAN. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 Act anent Leasing-makers and Slanderers. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* i. (1717) l. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be 'leasing-making'. 1863 *H. Coxon's Hist.* 1. 12 note, By the law of Scotland... verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from [etc.]. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 268 *Pei ben*... 'leymongmongis'. 1466 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. ii. 277/2 Bacheters leysyng-mongers and wycked spekers... be the worst theues upon the erthe.

Leasing (lɪˈzɪŋ), *vb.* sb.¹ Now *dial.* Also 6 lezing. [f. LEASE v.1 + -ING¹.] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasing* *con.*

1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Many... persons... will not labour for their living, but have their time respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1772 *GRAVES Spirit. Quisote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasung? c 1825 *Henston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasung was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib.*, *leasing-corn*, wheat got by gleaning. 1887 *ELIZA ACTON Eng. Bread* Bk. 138 note, The wheat... which her family have gleaned... the leasing-corn... supposed to make the best bread of any.

Leasing (lɛ'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. LEASE *v. 3* + -ING 1.] The action of LEASE *v. 3*; letting out (on lease). Also *attrib.*

1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettynge 7 days werte. 1610 J. MOUR in *Buckelch MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 *Times* 30 July 94 The leasing of shooting rights.

Leasing (lɛ'zɪŋ), *ppl. a. 1* [f. LEASE *v. 1* + -ING 2.] Gleaning.

1829 E. JESSE *3rd Nat.* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day... would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [*viz.* gleaning].

Leasing (lɛ'zɪŋ), *ppl. a. 2* [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v. 2*] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching bard. With priestly aid go bind him hard. **Leasow** (lɛ'səʊ, lɛ'səʊ), *now dial. Forms:* 1. pl. lɛ'səwe, lɛ'səwe, *Northumb.* lɛ'səu, 3. lɛ'səwe, pl. lɛ'səwa, 3-6 lɛ'səwe, 4 lɛ'səwe, 4-6 lɛ'səu, 5 lɛ'səu, lɛ'səu, 5-7 lɛ'səu, 6 lɛ'səwe, lɛ'səu, 5 lɛ'səu, 7- leasow. B. (chiefly Sc.) 6 lɛ'sur(e), lyssoure, lasor, 7 leissoura, leasure, lizura, 8 lizor, 9 lizzura, leissure. [See LEASE *sb. 1*] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-færeð & ut-færeð & lesun [Rushw. lɛ-we, Ags. & Hattun Gosp. lɛsə] gemoetad. 10. *Ag. Voc.* in Wt-Wilcker 325/25 Pascua, lɛswe. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis orf is swide egerne and feched his leswe hwile uppen trewes, and hwile uppen clines. c. 1205 LAV. 2011 Bi-heold he 7a leswa [c. 1275 lɛ'səwe] & bene leoflice word. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ine heouene is large leswe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, dat fulsum lond. Of leswe god, was in hise hond. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xciv. lxxv. 17 Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond. — *Jer.* xxiii. 1 Wo to the shepherds, that scatteren and to-tem the floc of my leswe, seith the Lord. c. 1440 R. *Globe Chron.* 1005 (MS. 6) Hor leswe lasteth euer. *Ibid.* 7701 Lesow he 3af her to. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 8 Meadowes lesow pastures. 1502 *Arncliffe Chron.* (1871) 174 Lesurs pastures weies pathes wettingli and unistuli. witholden. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* xii. 138 In lyssouris and on leys lill lamis full tait and triq socht blandet to dar damitis. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 310 All lands meadows lyssours and pastures. 1596 *Darbyshire Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. 1658 *Disposition* in Jamieson *Dict. s.v. Lesouris*, Meadows, leissours and pasturages. 1699 *Ibid.*, Water stanks, lizzurs, pasturages. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xvii. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Leissure, Lizzura.* c. 1845 *Hoo Town & Country* xv. 1 hold no Leasowes in my lease. No cot set round with trees. 1852 *Wiggins Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. 1894 *S. E. Worcester Gloss. Leasow*, a meadow.

Leasow, *v. Obs. or dial.* In 1 lɛ's(w)ian, 3 lɛ'səwe, lɛ'səwe, 3-4 lɛ'səwe, 4 lɛ'səwe, lɛ'səwe, 4-5 lɛ'səwe, 7 lɛ'sow. [OE. *lɛsūwian* (also *lɛsian*), f. *lɛsūw*, lɛs LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb. 1*] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Wæs ðonne ær eðe wæt sunor bergana monið soðendra wæt leasuwandra [Ags. *lɛsūwian*]. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen. xli. 2* (Gr.) Hig man leasowde on morium lande. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 *pe selue herdes beð forpewes of holi chiriche be leasewed here orf.* c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 And leaswe pine tichenes bi heordmonne hulen, of ris & of leaswe. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 30 A floc... of many hoggis leasewyge was nat fer from hem. — *1 Cor. ix.* 7 Who feedib or leasuw with a floc, and etith not of the mylk of the floc? c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* 1. v. 212 As catell leasowyde in and oute. 1604 *DRAYTON Moses* 28 Gently his faire flocks leasow'd be along. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Lesure*, both as a *s.* and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayr, Renf., and Lanark.

Hence **Leasow'd** (*leasew'd*) *ppl. a.* 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti leasew'd oxen [1388 obs. of leasew, *vulg. pascuales*].

Leasoe, obs. form of LEASE.

Leassee, -our, obs. forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasses, variant of LESSES *Obs.*

Leasshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Least (lɛ'st), *a., (sb.), and adv.* Forms: 1 lɛ'st, lɛ'sast, lɛ'sest, *Northumb.* lɛ'sast, lɛ'sast, lɛ'sast, lɛ'sest, 2-5 lɛ'st, 3-4 lɛ'st, 3-6 lɛ'st, 3-7 (rarely 8) lɛ'st, 4-5 lɛ'ste, 4-6 lɛ'st, 3, 6-least. [OE. *lɛst*, *lɛ'st* — *pr̥hist. *laisisto*, superlative f. **laisis* - LESS; cf. OFris. *leist*. An OE. *lɛrist* = OFris. *lɛrist* — **laisisto*, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. A. *adj.*

I. In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood. 1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *fast*: see LAST *a. 1*. c. 1000 *Guthrie* 741 Nis þat huru leasat þæt so lufu cyþed. c. 1200 *S. Leech*. II. 268 þone lastan dæl þuiges. c. 1220 *ORMIN* 1527 þiss folc is lɛ'st, & tiss lott Addeþ þe lɛ'ste mede. 1297 R. *Globe*. (Rolls) 860 And best me mait to hom truste, þat of lɛ'st wordes [i.e. 8 leste of wordys] beþ. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* R. vii. 39 Men of lɛ'st lɛ'st pardoun hadde þat pletedon for Mede. c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 294 þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leste too of his foot. c. 1490 *Golagros & Gnu.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That weltris don with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* xi.

664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1725 *LD. BOLINGBROKE* 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 *Act of Charity* A fix'd star of the least magnitude. 1778 *PENNANT Tour in Wales* I. 2 (Plini) is the best of the twelve Welch (Counties). 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* 8 His last and least pupil.

Ellipt. c. 1205 LAV. 2856 Fiftene he hafde seondliche wunden mon mihite i þare lasten [c. 1275 leiste] twa glouen iþraste. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16947 Ugai's leiste of his to drei. *Ibid.* 2652 *pe ferth point es noht þe leste.* 1340 *Aeneid*. 44 Huanne me... beggeþ be þe grante wyes... and zelleþ by þe le te. c. 1369 *CHAUCER De lre Blanche* 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mand. lɛ'st* Trav. 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (*Gloves*) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

b. *The least*: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. † More emphatically, *any or one the least*. † Formerly *least*, with omission of the article; also in *no least* = 'not the least'.

c. 1280 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 243 Þouȝ he conne not þe leste point of þe gospel. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 153 Whether euer I... spake one, the least word that might be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 *BROMER North. Lasse* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom you never had, or can expect least good. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Triv.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or peticie. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. aij. Dioptrical Glasses... are but a Modern Invention: Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 *TOWNSON Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd. 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. 1699 *DAMPER Voy.* II. 11. 38 Beef... without the least sign of Fat in it. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least appearance (=aperient) undoes all immediately. 1763 *Mus. Rusticum* Oct. xxii. 1. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting... and the least noise often scares away... game of the forest. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 330 Fire-escape... intended to be always ready... without the least preparation.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerard's Herbat* I. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1729 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Least Hake. 1796 *MOSE Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Least Crown Thrush. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hare*, The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow.

d. *Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance*: see the *sbs.*

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) † With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel wæt leasest [Ags. *lɛ'st*] he bið gemenned in ryte heafna. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. iii. 25 [She] 3af. The leste man in here mayne a mutoun of gold. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 41 Philip be leste of his clerks. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Bot quha is maist, sal serue the leiste. 1580 *STONE P.* xvi. x. I am poore and leasest of all. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. ii. 268 The leasest of you shall share his part thereof. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* ii. 6 Thou... art not the leasest among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 *DROVEN Aeneid* xi. 677, 1, Turnus, not the leasest of all my Name. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* II. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

† 3. *Phr. a. At the least way(s), wise*: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. b. *At least hand*: at least. *Obs.* a. 1586 *SIONEY Arcadia* iii. My musick well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngriuous master.

II. Absolute uses (*quasi-sb.*).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; † the least part of something. Phrase, to say the least (of it).

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 *pe 3e leste wæt biðeð ofte mest.* *Ibid.* 353 *pe 3e leste haueð so muchel þat he bit no more.* 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N.* v. i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity, In least, speak most, to my capacity. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 63 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. 1597 *BACON Coulters Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 150 [They] have no other shift but to bear it out well, and to make the least of it. 1850 *M. COSH Div. Gov.* II. ii. (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Ibid.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

Proverb. 1773 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 289 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended. 1835 *MARRIAT Pirate* v. The least said is the soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep., forming an adv. phrase.

a. *At least, at the least* (also ME. *alle leste*, Ormin *att allre leste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen... bad Eadward cyng scyptlimes þe sceolde beon æt lastan... l. scypan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 397 Þatt he 3u wille Sunnendaz. At allre leste here. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Iherc nu reissun hwui me ouh for to fion þene world; eithe reissun æt te leste. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6774 And if i lent þe sulkin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leste... þou sal it quit wit iument. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 219 Þane a-kit he þame to sel uitala A hundre medreis at þe leste of ilke schipe. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Man of Law's Proh.* 38 Þanne baue ye do youre deuoir alle leste. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Knox.) xix. 86 þase ymages er ilk one of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. 1526 *TINOCLE John* xiv. 11 At the leste beleue me for the verye workes sake. 1552 *Bl. Com. Prayer, Pref.* to *Ordering Deacons*, xxi. yerres of age at the leste. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leste sex. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 355 note, Man being indur'd with reason (or at least ought to be), knowledge and understanding. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 At least wee'l dy'e with Harnesse on our backe. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xix. 42. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Ulearius Voy. Ambrase* 93 At lest I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 258 Here at least We shall be free. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 105. 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1712 *STEEL Ibid.* No. 498 7 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17, I hope... you'll at least tell me, that you do not really suspect me. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. 1. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

b. *By the least*. At least.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 616 He sloȝ þer on haste On hundred bi þe leste (*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste). c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7623 The flode was so felle, with falling of Rayn, Hit was like, by the leste, as oure lorde wold With water haue wastid all þe world eft. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* xi. xiii. 29 Desist hereof, now at last, be the leste.

c. In the least. † (a) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). (b) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 194 What in the least will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 *WOOD Life* 29 Nov. He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 *STU. LINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iii. 4 And is it possible... to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origin of evil to God? 1702 *AOSION Dial. Medals* II. Wks. 1721 I. 461. I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

† d. *With the least.* (a) Inferior. (b) = At least. Also, *To speak with the least*: to say the least. (c) *With least or most*: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* I. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. 1550-3 *Decay of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty... v. thousande markes by the yere with the leste [printed] ed. 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* v. ii. 247 *Bayly*. Canst thou not say anything to that, Diccon, with least or most? *Diccon*. Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say: wel, the nedle is lost! c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) II. 586 We... who live... where the... means of grace are as... powerfully administer'd, to speak with the least, as in any place.

† e. as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 *CREECH Lucetius* I. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests in breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts. 1683 *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore inseparable. 1766 *AMORY Bunce* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1813 *BUSBY Lucetius* I. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

B. *adv.* In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c. 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu leste wenst dede cunep to secheþe þe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27201 In lauerd house... þar man aȝh lest do dishonur. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feur or he-lest wende. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2994 Leest wurthy, *ximius*. 1526 *TINOCLE 1 Cor.* xii. 23 Those members of the body which we thynke lest honest. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix. 1 With what I most inioy Contented leas. 1667 *MILTON* *Wks.* L. i. 699 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell from Heav'n. 1732 *BEKKELEY Atchep.* III. 6 Alchiphron has made discoveries where I least expected it. 1833 *JR. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mayo* II. i. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of him he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

b. *The least*: in the least degree.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice that can the least of any be charged withal. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* vi. He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 *FROUDE Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

Least (e, leasstall, obs. ff. LEST, LAYSTALL.

† **Leas'ting**. *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a. +*

-INO 3.] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 30 One atome or leas'ting.

+ **Lea'stneſs.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* LEAST *a.* + NESS.] Minimal size.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

Leastways (lī'st, wēz), *adv.* [See WAY.]

+ *a.* Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase at (the) least way(s) = 'at least' (cf. LEASTWISE). *Obs.* b. As one word, in the same sense. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxi. So this same dolorous knyght served him al that at the lest way he smote doune hors and man. 1526 TINDALE *Aets* v. 15 That at the lest way the shadowe of Peter... myght shadowe some of them. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Brasm. Par.* John xviii. 37-40 If ye wyll not spare... hym as an innocent, at leestwaye... pardon hym his life as an offender. 1554 LATIMER *Serm.* 237 *Sund. Trinity* (1584) 205 Let vs be moued at the leest wayes with his promyses. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 100 In expectance either of speedy successe after him, or at leest wayes of fellowship in the Empire with him. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Leastways*, *adv.* at least; leastwise. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. liv. He was own brother to a himstone magpie—leastways Mrs. Smallwood. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 203 She lets them, leastways her sister go and see her.

Leastwise (lī'st, wēz), *adv.* [See WISE *sb.*, -WISE, and cf. LEASTWAYS.] + *a.* As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: at (the) leastwise, = 'at least'; in the leastwise, = 'in the least.' *Obs.* b. As one word = 'at least.' Somewhat rare.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xi. (1553) Pijb. Though a man... abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at y^e leaſte wise every man must leaue it at y^e last. 1577 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 243, I feele not my selfe to have any righteousnes, or at leaſtwise, I feele it but very litle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leaſtwise that openly professed the faith). 1676 TENNILE *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Maister of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leaſtwise. 1692 S. PATRICK *Ausur.* *Touchstone* 12 Impugned... by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at leaſtwise, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. a1825 (see LEASTWAYS). 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas* M. xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leaſtwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. 1883 A. EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* i. ii. 20 The old Testament, leaſtwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

Leat (lā). Chiefly *s. w. dial.* Also *leate*, *7let* (t), *9 leet*. [OE. (*water*) *gēlēte* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gillā* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *waſſer gillā* water-conduit (MHG. *gellā*, mod.G. *gellaz*, also MHG. *gelleze*, mod.G. *gellāze*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); *f.* *ge-* prefix (see V-) + root of *lētān* LET v.] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590-1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpeters that were at the leate by Mr. Maiors commandment, vs. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Amynances. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1828 MRS. BRAY *Travels* *Devon* I. 232 note, Leet is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. 1, I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs. *attrib.* 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* for G. I. iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

Leat, pa. t. of LOUO *Obs.*, to stoop.

Leatoh, obs. form of LEECH *sb.* 3 Naut.

Leath (lā), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2-3 *leō*, *leōh*, *liop*, 3-4 *lepe*, 3-5 *leth*, (? 3-4 *lyth*, 5 *leth*), 7 *lathe*, 7- *leath*. [Early ME. *leō*, of obscure origin; not connected with LETH *a.* Usually regarded as equivalent to the *sb.* from which are derived Ger. and Dn. *leitz* 'unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) MDu. *onlede* trouble. Cf. also LETH *a.*]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. + *a* *leōh gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swiche pine ic habbe bet me we leofere penne al world... most ic habben an alpi prage summe lisse and summe lede. c1205 LAV. 9504 If he wule a leōh can [c1275 *pa* makie] & haldeu me for a leuer. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wif this mete weren he fed, fowerd winter vten leō. a1330 CURTIS *M.* 2360 Of helle pines. firen bandes es he mind, pat al pair limes ar borden wit, witen leth of an lith. a1400-50 Alexander 4593 *Pa* bet lepros es & lame, pat neure of leth knewe. c1480 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 142 Oone wordte myght thou speke ethe, wit myght it do the som leith. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 *Leathe*, east or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission; as no Leath of pain.

2. Mining. A soft part in a vein. 1747 HOSSEON *Miner's Dict.* *Blanch*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it. VOL. VI.

Ibid., *Leath*. In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better fleeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

Leath, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2 *leōien*, 3 *leōdien*, 4 *lep(e)*, 6, 8-9 *dial. lathe*, 8-9 *leath(e)*, *leeth*. [ME. *leþien*, *f.* *leþ* LEATH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Also wat swo þe man his sinne sore bimumed ure drihten ledeþ þe sinne benodes, and blisseþ swo þe soule. c1205 LAV. 21922 Leode [c1275 *slake*] vren benden. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 Goddes grāc... confort him... And lethed his soru and his kare. 1331 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme lepe. 1796 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

+ 2 *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 LAV. 2042 Pat weder leodeþ. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5372 (Fairf.) Of his wilkenes walde he noyt leþ. 131. *St. Erkenwode* 347 in Horst. *Atteleg. Leg.* (1882) 274 *Pe* ay-landand life, pat lethe shalle neuer. 1331 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 377 Now I hit se, now leþez my leþe. *Ibid.* B. 648 *Er* þe lyueþ lyst leþe vpon erþe... schal *Sear* consayue & a sun bere.

Hence *Leathing* *vbl. sb.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7438 *Al* quen [saul] was trauail mast... And [dauid] bigan to gleu or sing, Of his vn-ro he tok lething. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechtis, into sickle number, Than haistlike come our the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lither; Syne in ane feild the lichtit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

Leather (lē-thā), *sb.* Forms: 1 *leþer*, 4-5 *leder*, *leper*, (*leeder*), 4-6 *ledder*, -yr, 5 *ledur*, -yr, (*letheir*), 5-7, 8 *Sc. lether(e)*, 6 *Sc. lathir*, 7 *lather*, 6- *leather*. [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose*, *weald-leðer* bridle) = OFris. *leithir*, *leder*, *lader*, *leer*, OSax. *leðar* (Dn. *leder*, *leer*), OHG. *ledar* (MHG. *G. leder*), ON. *leðr* (Sw. *läder*, Dn. *läder*) = OTeut. **leþro-* neut. = pre-Teut. **leþro-*, whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *lledr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *leaz*).]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

American leather, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U. S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco*, *rusсия*, *Spanish*, *Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 *Pe* hund þet fret leþer... me beateþ him anonrith. 131. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1581 *Alde* þat loked on þat letter weþes þe as þay þat loked in þe leþer of my lyft bote. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon* *Sl. Wks.* II. 45 So may men go on þe eyre þif it be closed wipþne leþer. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 With leder þo mouthe þen schalt þu bynde. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 256 *Pe* preest schalt cloþe þe in whyst leþer. c1450 *Mertin* 370 *Mertin* made hem digge depe undir an Oke till thei fonde a vessel of lether. 1464 *Inu. in Turner's Dom. Arch.* III. 13 A square standarde, and covered with black lether. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* xi. xv. *Sovir* weid Of curulise or lederyþ woth gylt nails. 1519 *Chenock Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For a hide of white lether wipþ. 1546 *Extracts Abert. Reg.* (1849) I. 238 Ane bulget of black ledder, a 1568 *Ascan Scholten*, (Arb.) 97 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottell of ledder. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* 1633/65 Binde the herbe to the body in Crimson lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leith's Hist.* Scot. ii. 140 The pennie he causet be cruint of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 *Bulwer 2 Kings* 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynm.* (1712) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When placed in the tan-vats they [hides or skins] become leather. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brown oil-cloth which is known... as American leather.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

b. *pl.* Kinds of leather.

1853 *Use Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/2 An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

c. Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxlii. 656 The common proverbie which saith that we cut large thongs of other mens lether. 1767 *FENNING Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Currier, being present, said... If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

d. *Leather and prunella*: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 *Pope. Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1801 *BYRON Epitaph F. Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella'? 1831 *Society* I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 *TROLOPE Thackeray* 12 The man to whom these delights of American bummer are leather and prunella.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e.g.

a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. *Upper leather*: see UPPER.

c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. vj. Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 237 Couering & setting the Newe ledders vnto the said Bellows. c1500 *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal sprayng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Huen* xc. 285 He... stretched him so in his styropes that y^e lethers streyned out thre fyngers. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hinges, iiiiij. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 75 Those... thrustings forward with your legges, stirrups and leathers. 1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Cloth, and put it before the Bore... then put in your Leathers. 1731 *BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1824 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 note, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. 1853 C. BRON *Verdant Green* i. xii, They... endeavored to have a game of billiards... with curious cues that had no leathers.

b. *pl.* Articles for wear made of leather, e.g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *collog.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xix, 'Out of the way, young leathers'. 1841 *LEVER C. O. Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. a1845 *Hood Agric. Distress* vi. He taps his leathers with his stick. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—let 'em leathers!' 1873 *BROWNING Red Coll. N. cap* 137 Carried pick-a-back... Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicesters* 152 They... came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack boots. 1894 *CONAN DOYLE J. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

c. *Cricketer and Football*. The ball.

1868 *Box Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 They [the French] can see no delight in... getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing... With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang*. To lose leather; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, to a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3451 *Þan* wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, þe ælrege wymple or þe leþer [Glossed skyn]. 1331 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1360 *Pe* lyner & þe lyateþ, þe leþer of þe paunches. c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 269 Whanne a mannes bowels fallþ into his ballokis leþeris. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sow-edyd [here] in hertys ledyr. c1500 *Melusine* xi. 41 As much of ground as the hyde or leder of a hert shall mow comprehend. 1541 R. CORLANN *Gryllot's Quest. Chirurg.* C. 11b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there. Two, one is entrysmyke or outforth, and that is properly called lether. 1583 *STRUBBS Anal. Anus* i. (1870) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1756 *SWIFT To Earl P-b-w* Misc. 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Ward, Except snore Leather lost behind. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frail* 15 *Man in Life* (1862) II. vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Leather*—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the bunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wn. *Wulker* 117/3 *Bulger*, leþer-coddis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 89 *Leder* bagges. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 *Lether* bagges or satchels, to carry powder behind men on horseback. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 48 His cold thinline drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. 1. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 *Lether*-hinges to a dore. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 Their Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 *Little of song* 27 *Policemen*. In their blue coats and leathers hats. 1872 *Yates Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 *Leather* gloves, saddles and harness.

b. Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.* 1658 *GURNALL Chir. in Arm.* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. 1665-6 *Ausur. Fr. Declar. War in Han.* *Mist. II.* 479 A fig for France, or any that accords. 1733 *True Briton* No. 10. I. 85 When you... consented to use your utmost Efforts for Living Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 *Dublin Rev.* 16-19 Sept. 2/4 *Chairs* and settee... leather-bottom chairs. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. a. *attributive as leather-merchant*, -work; also *leather-like* *adj.* 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii, (1602) 182 My limber wings... were Leather-like vplum'd. 1776 *MENDES da COSTA Conchil.* 121 A... toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 434 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 *Sat.* 2 Aug. 11/4 Great *leather-merchants*. 1870 *BYRANT Rev. I.* vii. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men in *leather-work*.

b. objective, as leather-cutter, -dresser, -dyer, -gilder, -parer, -seller, -stainer, -worker; leather-cutting, -dressing, -stitching. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as leather-polisher, -softener, -stretcher, -stuffer.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars*, or 'leather cutters'. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* IV. The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, scythes... at the ironmongers... at the glover's and leather cutter's hedging-gloves [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really... know... carpentering and 'leather-cutting'? 1611 Cotgr., *Megister*, a Fellmonger, a 'leather-dresser'. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. 1855 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 12 Pardons, kynges benche gatherers, and 'lether dyers'. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized... one a 'leather gilder'. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley, 'leather-pairer'. 1855 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 9 Bokeler makers, dyers, and 'lether sellers'. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. 1. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. 1825 *Homes Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey, 'leather-stainer'. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten hours of 'leather-stitching per diem'. 1891 E. KINGLEAKE *Australians at H.* 81 The French 'leather-workers have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins.

c. instrumental, as leather-bound, -covered adjs. 1894 H. GAROENER *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a 'leather-bound volume'. 1858 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 102 A 'leather-covered seat'.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similitive meaning), as leather-complexioned, -eared, -legged, -lunged, -skinned, -winged adjs.

1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Ridge). 16 That little swarthy, 'leather-complexioned' Adonis. 1682 *Heracitus Ridenis* No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve 'leather-eared' disciples might have been found in the Vicinage. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. Here the 'leather-legged' boy laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velvetene-jacketed, leather-legged keeper. 1846 W. P. SCARILL *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruler shoutings of the 'leather-lunged' rabble. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1749) 304 The Provence Olives are more 'leather skin', yet better for the stomach than the Spanish. 1896 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. xii. 36 The 'leather-winged' batt, dayes enemy.

e. Special combs., leather-back, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*; leather-bark, a tree of the genus *Thymelaea*; leather-board, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); leather-carp, a scaleless variety of the carp; leather-cloth, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; leather-coat, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; leather-flower, a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; leather-head, (a) slang, a blockhead; (b) Austral. the friar-bird; leather-headed a., stupid, slow-witted; hence leatherheadedness; leather-hungry, † (a) some variety of leather; (b) dial. skim-milk cheese; leather-hunting *Cricket* slang (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † leather-kersner [MHG. *kiirsner*, G. *kiirscher* skinner] a peltier; leather-leaf, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); leather-man, a leather-seller; leather-mill (see quot. 1727-52); leather-mouthed a., having a leather-like mouth (see quot.); leather-neck, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; leather-paper, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; leather-plant, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); leather-turtle = leather-back; leather-wing, a name for a bat; leather-wood, (a) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucyphia billardieri* (Morris). Also LEATHER-JACKET.

1855 OCLIVIE *Suppl.*, 'leather-back'. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 28 Abundance of 'leather-bark or thymelaea, which is plentiful in all this part of the country'. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fish. Fishes* II. 159 The 'leather-carp', *Cyprinus nudus*, C. *alepidotus*, C. *coriaceus*, or C. *nudus*, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1857 *Mech. Mag.* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Cro-kett's' 'Leather Cloth'. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 44 There is a dish of 'leather-coats' for you. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, 'leather-flower', *Clematis Viorna*. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, 'leather-head', a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiii. 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Troglodytes corniculatus*). 1668 DAVENANT *Nexus Fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 20 What a 'leather-headed' Dunce

Am I, to ask thee. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His 'leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de ledderhungry, iiiijs. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Leather hungry, *cederhungry*. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland Ball.* 103 Wif' sons, leather-hungry, and whu-ky. 1886 G. SUTHERLAND *Australia* xxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when, the pastime of 'leather bunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 71/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le 'leatherkernere'. 1624 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, 'Leathermen', and Firemen. 1727-52 CANNIBES *Cycl. s.v. Mill*, 'Leather-Mills are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 55 By a 'leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 *Lasle Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the 'leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog. 1890 *Hosie W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which... is wrongly called 'leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr.* U.S. I. 147 'The so-called "Leather Turtle", or "Luth", or "Trunk Turtle"'. 1851 *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* 298 The little nimble 'leather-vipers' pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 'Leather-wood, *Dirca*. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 232/3 The Leather-wood... now in flower, though not showy, is interesting.

Leather (leðə), v. [I. LEATHER sb.]

1. trans. To cover or arm with leather.

1225, 12400 [see LEATHERED ppl. a.]. 1564-5 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and new lethering the College Quisbans vt. a 1774 *Coloss. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 The piston or sucker is lethered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 27 The round holes of all caps are lethered. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. 1850 FANNY PARKES *Wander. Pilgr.* I. 135 My husband used to cut it up to lether the tips of billiard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Friends* II. iii, I am mad, I shall lether 'em. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174, I would so swing and lether my lambkin. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam lether'd his man, and the mob were amazed. 1860 G. ELLIOT *Miss F.* I. v, I gave Spouncer a black eye... that's what he got by wanting to lether me. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II. Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to lether 'im black and blue.

b. fig. intr. To work hard; with away, on.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 44 How they lether'd away at the job. 1893 CROCKETT *Sketch Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept lethering on at the fundamentals.

† **Leatherdorm.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Corruption of *leatherdorm*, = 'the eiderdown'.] *Eiderdown*.

1702 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdorm.

Leathered (leðəd), ppl. a. Also 3-lethered.

[f. LEATHER sb. or v. + -ED.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne ne beate on þer mide, ne mid schurge 3-lethered ne 1-leaded. 12400 *Destr. Troy* 550 Iche shalke had a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddeit o troffe. 1610 GUILLIAM *Heraldry* vi. ii. (1611) 256 He beareth... a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying Clothes. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brackf.* I. vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (leðəret). [f. LEATHER sb. + -ETTE.] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. HOPKINS *Exper. Sci.* (ed. 17) 329 The hags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

Leathering (leðərin), vbl. sb. [f. LEATHER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 For... naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of m'mkyliv' complete harness. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 27 The... hole is... larger... to allow for lethering. 1867 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 257/3 We next come to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows... called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple lethering. 1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The lethering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. *collog.* A flogging, beating.

1791 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a lethering. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a lethering.'

3. *Comb.* as lethering-bed (see quot.).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 'Leathering bed'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

Leather-jacket. [f. LEATHER sb. + JACKET.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; e.g. *Balistes caprisus*, *Oligophites saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*.

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1789 W. TENCH *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather jackets', *Monacanthus*, are the only members of this family (*Scelerodermi*) used as food. 1884 GOODE etc. *Fish. & Fish. Industr.* U.S. I. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes caprisus*, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket—*Oligophites saurus*.

2. Austral. A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Y. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). 1855 R. HOWITT *Two Y. Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket... is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. Austral. A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* 66. 1898 R. KEARON *Wild Life at Home* 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† **Leatherly**, a. *Obs.* [f. LEATHER sb. + -LY.] Leather-like, tough.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cislew a crash.

Leathern (leðərn), a. Forms: 1 leðer(e)n, leðren, 4-5 lether(e)n(e), letherin, 5 leddering, 6 leth(e)ren, letherin, letheryn, Sc. ledderaue, ledderyn, leddren, lethron, leathering, 6-7 letherne, 7 leathren, lethern, 6- leathern. [OE. *leðeren*, f. *leðer* LEATHER sb. + -EN; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*. The earlier OE. form was *lðerin*, *lðrin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lidrin*.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience*, -ency: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 123/30 *Scortia*, leþren fæt. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 179/6 *Scortia* leðern. 1362 LANG. P. Pl. A. v. 170 Lyk a letherne pors lulde his chekes. 1382 Wiclif *Lcv.* xiii. 9p This is the lawe of the lepre... of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 *Intr. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering purs... twelf score & xvi saluts. 1521 *Cherchun.* Acc. *Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn bag to bee y keys—iiiiij. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 234 Iane ledderane cott worth tua cronis of the sone. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill belit in nne letherone belt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He... Would... in requitall ope his lether'n scrip. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shoes. 1699 E. WARD *Land. Spy* vii. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Convenience being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. 1799 D'ARVEY *Pills* III. 322 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 126 The Crow camp... was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archæol.* 56 Human bodies... covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leathene coat Almost to bursting. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Road to Hirschau*, The horses distend their leathern sides with water.

c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad.

1596 *Edward III.* II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also fig.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ProL 33 Vgois the bak wyth hir pelt ledderyn fycht. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon... With iron pawes, and leathren wings displayed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 153 But... the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumcised Brethren. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as its call'd) be to be annumber'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 514 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Even.* iii. The weak-eyed bat... flits by on leathern wing. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Theatre* Who's that calls 'Silence' I with such leathern lungs? 1879 TONNUNTER *Aleutis* 100 Death... Thou shalt fly no more, for all thy leathern wings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leathern-bird*, the bat. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= leather-coat (apple)]. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.

a clergyman his uncle. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlv. If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. Left the seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

absol. 1837 SVO. SMITH *Lett. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 11. Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be (well, etc.) left*: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance. 1605 DEKKER *Sec. Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

c. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left*: to remain.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hig ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. c 1205 *LAV.* 994 Al heora god we sculen nimen, & lutel þem læuen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Muche fol he were . . . if he grunde þe greet & leue þe herte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4983 þe yongest . . . þai lefte at þair fader in. *Ibid.* 5401 Es vs noht leueþ bot erþ bar. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 100 Wbarfor that man may be haldeþ wode, That cheseth the ille and leues the gode. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* t. 247 Fre liking to leueþ, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* ix. 12 Thei shulen not leue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 129 It was not the poynt of a wiseþan, to leue and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodness? 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., To head a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 *DANIER Voy.* i. 375 The Trunk . . . they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 139 P. 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* 1. *Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 *BUNO Dis. Liver* 264 Persons who . . . have . . . very little liver left. 1898 *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] . . . were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

+ b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 893 He . . . made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1551 COVERDALE, left over]. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* iv. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave than lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction). Of a number or quantity: To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.

a 1425 *Craite of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medie 8. þen þou schalt leue 4. 1709 *WAR. Introduct. Math.* ii. 2 (1734) 150. a = 4 Taken from a + b Leaves + a for the Remainder. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii. And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more.

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., to leave undone, unsaid etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1508 Nulleþ heo leaue [1275 leueþ] nenne of ous a-lue. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 11228 The sonne goth thorough glas And leueth yf hole as it was. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 453 He leueth nocht about that tounne Tour standand, stane no wall. 1526 *TYNIALE Math.* xxiii. 23 For ye tythe mynt annys and comen and leue the wayghthier mattres of the lawe ondone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.* We laue left vndone the things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 301 Then did you leue us sticking in the myte. 1591 *SPENSER Minoph.* 155 Ne did he leue the mountains bare vnseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delighis vntride. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 193 The Jewis . . . Wise-men, have left no part of life vnprovided of their superstitious care. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* (1829) II. 101 To leave the argument without proof, is to leave it without effect. 1803 *MARY CHAMLTON Wife & Mistress* li. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Sailer's Fortune* iii. Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1883 *LAW TIMES* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. + a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* (see 3 d); also with *inf.* to omit to do something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 3144 He left noht do his lauerd wif. c 1380 *WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* 111. 348 Y leue to speke of stelyng of wyymen. — *Wks.* (1885) 328 Sijþ þat crist mynt not faille in ordynance to his churche, & he left his confesioun, it semeth þat it is nedful. *Ibid.* 410 Peyv leuen þat crist biddiþ. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two daughters. 1502 *Orl. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prolog. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. 1538 *STARKE England* i. 1. 24 Yf wyse men . . . wold have bent themselves to that purpose leuyng such for respecte of tyme and place. 1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall* Pr. (1619) 69/2 They . . . living in flesh, did leave to use the workes . . . of the flesh. 1558-68 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Ser.* 24 b. Not leaving to dooe their businesse abroad notwithstanding. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemean's Fr.*

Chirurg. 6/1 Yet must not we leave to effecte that which this arte requirith. 1624 *QUARLES Sin's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

absol. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leue. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whether þe lyst. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cx. That an hauke use hir craft all the seson to flye or lefe.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125, I will leave his composition until I shewe you the making of it among other instrumentes. 1628 *EARLE Microscop.*, *Young-man* (Arb.) 51 Hee leues repentance for gray hayres.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to sniffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const. *to do* as 1; also with.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 104 Heovene ant erthe tac to the— Soules in helle lef thou me. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eijb. All that here skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143, I . . . will leave it to such as are Pilotes. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b. For despying of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceauers. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* t. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 127, I . . . leave such theories to those that study Meiores. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 302, I told him, I would leave all that to his management. 1771 *JUNIAS Lett.* liv. 283, I will leave him to his suspicions. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution . . . was left to accident. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1890 LO. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 694/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* 111. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that . . . it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 h. Leauynge them and suffryng them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 85 And what I have therein perform'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1719 *WATERLAND Wind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 *CRUTE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 116 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxv. The Earl rode off . . . leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself. 1895 *LAW TIMES* Rep. LXXXIII. 22/1 The Court . . . left the parties to take their own course.

c. *To leave (something, much, etc.) to be desired*: to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the *F. laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, to leave a card on (a person).

c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 188 His bag wip his bilfodur wip þe best þe lasfe. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Leueþ þi offering at þe auter. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 104 b. He left another nombre and left capitaines to oversee them. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* t. (1701) 30/1 He . . . left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1794 *DE FOE in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. c 1709 *Prior Protegentes & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. 1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1839) I. 65, I left word that if I won the chess I would give it to the old man again. 1850 *TYNDALE Glac.* xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* xxviii. He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 *LD. R. GOWER My Remin.* II. xxvi. 160 A contradictory old man . . . had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier. *absol.* a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Trowe ancren beoþ briddes biocned: vor heu leaued þe corde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1788 a 296 'Leues þis,' he said, '& telles fast mi brother . . . þat etc.' c 1400 *Destr. Trm.* 7549 Þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid.* 9493 The Troiens lighted down lyuely, leifton their horses. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 330 With that rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* ii. 13 From such as leue the hye strete and walke in ye wayes of darcknesse. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erle leift the toun. 1584 *POWER Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rec. leaft the castle with his wife and children. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two

leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. 1676 *LAOY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 33, I left Italy in April. 1788 *BURNS Wks.* II. 200, I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the ancient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 *Med. Jur.* II. 139 A hoarseness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 *BYRON Juan* t. clixiii. Pray, sir, leave the room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilbristan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenden* I. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

absol. (colloq.) 1791 *BENTHAM Lett.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 1st. 1866 *THIRLWALL Lett.* II. 70, I do not leave for town until to-morrow. 1867 R. S. CANOLISH in *Jean L. Watson Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 He . . . wende one uppon lullies, ut to uorbinse, þet we schullen . . . climben mid him on bulles: þet is, þenchen heie, & leauen lowe under us alle corðliche þouhtes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5177 Ioseph hale and sond lef wec. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ii. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggynge aslepe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 258 b. They . . . left the toun as they founde yt. 1559 *SCOTT in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 27 The inward [things] it dothe . . . so shake, that it leauithe them very . . . feble. 1699 *DANIER Voy.* II. t. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaues the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1710) 1. 330 As death leaues you, judgment will find you. 1813 *SKETCHES Chaucer*. (ed. 2) l. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high . . . Mountains. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* l. iii. (1840) 47 We . . . steered . . . leaving those isles on the east.

d. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.) *To get (or be) left*: to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 12 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* viii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Nim þerto, & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. c 1300 *Bket* 884 Meni of Saint Thomas Men Leuede him for eue. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13033 (Trin.) Herodias . . . drad to leue herodous kyng. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 101 Never leue him for loue Ne for lachyng of syluer. c 1420 *Anturs of Arith.* 176 (Thomson MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtly þat nowe wil the lowte. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Redd.*, *Gerardus* (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 *CONGREGATE Way of World* ii. 1. 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 297 The Soldiers . . . thought they cou'd not leave their Ensigns . . . without offending the Gods. 1845 LO. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house. *absol.* a 1549 *Laurelian's Lett.* (1871) Pref. 151 Thoch uthers luif, and leif, with all. 1882 *JEAN L. WATSON Life R. S. Caudish* vii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

+ b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.* a 1300 *Fragm. Pop.* Sci. (Wright) 1866 That other [soul] deith) when he leueth his breith. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8049, I had leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. c 1450 *LONGFELT Graul* lvi. 14 Mordreins gwene there left hire lyf. 1570-6 *LAMBAROR Peramb. Kent* (1826) 216 Sexburiage left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* t. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leaue their lives, then their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. in *to leave off*: see 14 c (a).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1340 We leaued þi lahe and al þine bileau. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 Mald þe gode quene gaf him in conselle, To . . . leue alle his tilde. c 1380 *WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* III. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. c 1380 *SIR Ferriuh.* 357 'Lef', said he, 'þy grete soleye'. c 1449 *PROCOCK Rep.* i. xx. 193 But if these wolen leue her vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 *Liber Niger* in *Pegge Cur. Miss.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left. 1484 *CAXTON Fabes of Esop* t. v. For the loue of a vayne thyng me ought not to leue that which is certeyn. c 1525 *Tale Bayen* 218 in *Hazl. E. P.* 111. 53 Then thair leuyd thair lewesnesse, and did no more soo. 1558 *BR. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. vi. (1871) 1. 163 This fondnesse is not yett left with us. 1660 *BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was . . . resolved to leaue Turkisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 *DYVEN Thig. Georg.* iv. 647 Pretens. leaue Thy fraudulent Lyes. 1740 *JOHNSON Lives, Barreter* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen

months, during which he . . . neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvi. 33 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist, from, stop. With obj. a sb. or gerund; also *inf.* with *to*. Now only *arch.*; = *leave off* (see 1.34 (a)).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood. . . leueþ not wrecche to crye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 186 Soburli seide meliors 'sire leueþ your wordes'. 1308 *REVISIA Barth. De P.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 When the leuys of Carduus drien the pryckles leuþ to prycke and styng. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 4235 Herre song þey lafone & songon nonore. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 *CAXTON Eueyngs* xxvii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. 1513 *Life Bridget in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. lix. But thou leue sayde be to speke of thys newe heresy. [I etc.]. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *ASCHAM* xxvii. 254 Lady, I desyre you to leue your sorow. 1545 *ASCHAM* *Topoph.* (Arb.) 164 If a man woulde leue to looke at his shafte . . . he may use this waye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydyng to Westmynter, and went be watter. 1576 *Gascogne Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leue to sel olde rustie blades. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. 1401 Leue trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 B. JONSON *Jas. P's Entertainm.* *Coronation*, Zeal when it rests, Leaueth to be Zeal. a 1626 *BACON New At.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages . . . were altogether left and omitted. 1686 W. de BRITAIN *Hum. Print.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leue to give, they will leue to love. 1690 *LOCKE Toleration* ii. Wks. 127 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leue Swearing. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 *GOLDSM.* *Cit. W.* lxxx. Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 136 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 5 If ever I . . . Ceased from enmity, left to launch iambs.

† b. *intr.* To cease, desist, stop. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, he weder it leste þan son. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) Til he hem fonde lafte he nougt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men so fouly fall As vs, gif that we thugast leif? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1008 Pan leuit the laike for late of þe night. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* By v. He . . . bad her ones or twyes that she should be stytle and leue. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxviii. 234 The companions . . . hadde lerned so well to robbe and pylt the country . . . that they coude nat leue. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene inough. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* i. c. 2. I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leue. 1633 *Bp. HALL Hard Texts* 298 It shall deuoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs; and shall not leue till the very bryars and thornes be consumed.

† 11. *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 235 We salle leue þat pas vnto we cam ageyn. 1356 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The second boke leueth y^e lyf of y^e world and entretheth what is the journey of religion. a 1348 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 135 b. Now leauyng Scotland, let us returne to the busines of Fraunce. 1604 E. CHURCHSTONE *D'Aco'st's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† b. *intr.* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. *Const. of Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 60 Þis Mayster Wace þer leues he. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leif we now here. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leue we now of Torrent there. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. i. heading. Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 75 Where did I leue? 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. v. 7. 180 Let us return thither where we left.

† 111. 12. *intr.* To remain; to remain *behind*, *over*; to continue or stay in one place. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 40 Gif ær hwaet læfde. c 1230 *Itali Mili.* 15 Hit ne wuonde þe naut biot hit festni oþþe leaue se longe þat [etc.]. c 1275 *Lav.* 2305 And wose leaue his loome he solde leose. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 7269 He left at ham for eild. 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii. 120 There leueth in the auter no intaryal dress. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 282 Hym thoct he had doynne rycht nocht ay quhill to do hym leuyt oht. 1308 *REVISIA Barth. De P.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thirty dayes and three dayes leueth ouer. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises . . . that leuen ouer . . . shall be forfeited. 1495 *Craft of Nonibryng* (E. E. T. S.) 9 When þou has þu ydo . . . sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccoun. c 1410 *HOLLAND Howlat* 948 Thar leuit allane The Howlat and I. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 þat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to be fier. 1492 *Bury Vill.* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leue after my yere day. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 44 They ate, and there leste ouer. a 1541 *WYATT Poet.* Wks. (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leue; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. a. *To leave* . . . *alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see *ALONE* 4 and *Let* v. 1). In the same sense, *To leave* . . . *be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase.

b. *To leave go* (of), *to leave hold* (of), *to leave loose* (of) colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go*, *to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, go being *inf.* and *loose* a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with *of*. (Cf. *let go*, under *Let* v. 1.) The frequency in use of the three expressions *leave go*, *leave hold*, *leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dialect*.

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that *leave* in some of

these phrases represents ME. LEVE (OE. *līfan*, *līfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water alone, it shal make whit, and if þow ioyng to fyre by þe gyft of god it shal wele fare. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldst gladly with me fare, And leue one my talkyng. 1738 (G. SMITH) *Curious Relat.* II. 291 2 Few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold, were drowned. 1798 M. A. O. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O leue him alone!' cried Mr. Pepsy: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 37 Leave me be, squeak! Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught, under the table. 1821 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1821 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* vi. (1825) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me, you young monkey. 1882 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave-go of the hand-rail. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/1 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *advs.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. *Leave behind.* (Also, *to leave behind one*.)

trans. † (a) To neglect, leave undone (*obs.*). (b) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without.

(c) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (d) To outstrip.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26389 Þis ypocrites . . . þai leue þe grettet. plighþ-behind. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 80 in *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 127 He . . . leueth there behind a thief and an horse. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 26 Behind was my name left. 1500 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leue behinde. 1660 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leave me behind, or sell me. 1690 A. ROBERTS *Adventures T. S.* 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leave our Sandals behind. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 306 He . . . leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 A little Bundle of Papers, left behind by some mistake. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 *Song.* 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

† b. *Leave down.* *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. *Obs.*

1548 *Proclam.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no manner person . . . do omit, leave down, . . . or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used . . . and not commanded to be left down . . . in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. *Leave off.* (a) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an *inf.* with *to*. Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3587 Lefe of þis langore. 1440 *York Mssy.* xxiii. 295 Lefe of þi talke. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in briatayne. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* v. 4 When he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.]. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* I. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes; had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. 1579 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, until it be verie perfect. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Bid him leue off such affected flattering terms. 1622 *MARNE tr. Alenais's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leue off to persecute him. 1687 *MILLEG. G. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. Leave off this wrangling, *cessez de vous quereller*. 1794 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4083/4 Tho. Brown . . . wears a Wig, but his hair almost long enough to leave it off. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* i. iii. 8 But I will leave off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Those invalids who . . . will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1888 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii. They left off work early. 1891 *Fild* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, y^e a man . . . perceiuest that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme . . . then wold I in any wise aduise him to leue of that thing, be it spirituall benefice y^e haue, . . . or temporal rowm & authoritie. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alech.* xxvi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. 1796 *FRANK Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 134 To oblige him to leave off Pupils he made him his Curate. 1772 *STELLER Sæp.* No. 264 2 He left off all his old Acquaintance to a Man. 1780 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leave off her shop.

(c) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end, or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To eqd, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc.: To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 *HOCCEVE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to dispute. . . Stynte and leue of. c 1475 *Rauf & Gear* 174 Is name so gude as leif of, and mak na mair styfte. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxviii. 8 Leauē of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] for your leauē must now leauē of, to prepare for him. 1611 *BIBLE Ecclus.* xxxi. 17 Leauē off first for maners sake, and be not vnsatiable. 1700 *DROVEN Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leauē off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 Here the printed story leauē off. 1866 *CRABB Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leauing off in the middle of a line. 1892 *JOWETT Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leave off with an appetite.

d. *Leave out.* To omit, not to insert or include.

a 1470 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seying and redyng his papyr, commaundyd to leue owte and put a way many trouglyths. c 1484 *CAXTON Proem to Chaucer's Cant.* T. I. I eryd . . . in setting in somme thynges that he neuer . . . made, and leuyng out many thynges that he made. 1545 *ASCHAM Topoph.* II. (Arb.) 110 And these thynges although they be trifles, yet . . . I woulde not leue them out. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) ¶ v. The most leauē out their Authors, as if their owne assercion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leauē out the sin which is usually mixed with them. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leauē not out the vinegar. 1735 *LORD TYRRAWLY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 387 They could not with any decency do it for him and leauē me out. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. He seldom leauē anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 79 They can leauē out, if they do not put in. 1887 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 1.6 We agree to leauē out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. *Leave over.* *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

† f. *Leave up.* To abandon, give up, resign. *Obs.*

1430-40 *LYOG, Rochas* ix. xxiv. (1554) 214 b, The second [sonne] left up his cleargie. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. iv. 76 The kyng might be fayne . . . to leauē up the siege at Tournay. *Ibid.* ccxv. 271 That was the cause that dyuers of them left up their fortresses. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He said that he wold leauē up the office of Chauceler.

Leave (liv), v. 2 [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* LEAF sb., with regular change of f into v] *intr.* = LEAF v. 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U.S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 1290 S. *Kenehin* 168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 350 Þis maister nam be seorde and sette hire on þe grounde And he bi-gan to leui þare in well uite stounde. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 27 The humyldite of the erthe . . . makith trees and herbes to leue and slowe. 1715 *PETERSEN in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 232 It leuē like out Corn Margold. 1789 J. MAY *Yrnt & Lett.* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts, but just leaved out. 1864 *WEBSTER, Leaved*, to send out leaves;—often with *out*. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 48/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford . . . any shade. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. 1895 KATH. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* I. 20, I . . . watch my lilies bud and leauē.

† *Leave*, v. 3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *lever*: see LEVY.] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 31 An army strong the leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.

Leaved, *obs.* form of LEAVE sb., LEAF, LIVE.

Leaved (līvd), a. (See also LEAFED a.) [f. LEAF sb. or LEAVE v. + -ED.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *līer*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaved bi-cumen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 95 There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vi, They lodged hem in a lytyl leaved wood. 1572 *MASCALL Plant.* & *Gr.* vii. (1651) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved. 1586 *CRESS PENBROKE Ps.* civ. vii, Thence, Lord, thy leaved people bud and blow. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 216 A foursquare stem, . . . leaved like unto an Oke. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flowrs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. 1864 *BOUTLET Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe 3ut and grene-leaved weke. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 303 Sanct Jhones nutt, and the 4th leuit claver. 1607 *TOISELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. a 1729 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Art of Love* iii, There tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found. 1787 *Fam. Plantar.* I. 33 Perianth one-leaved. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* iii. 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant)-leaf.

1841 S. C. *HALL Ireland* (1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow-leaves'. These leaved forms are different in size.

† 3. Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. *Obs.* 1550 *ROMWYN Evonym.* 240 Miat [sic] the sides of Rew pind with leued gould. 1658 *SIR T. MAYNEINE Receipts* *Cookery* xxi. 24 Making them [mince pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright rales did cost. 1611 *BIBLE* Is. xlv. 1. silver gates bright rales did cost. a folding, or two leaved, door. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Balfant.* A folding, or two leaved, door. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 'The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper). 1629 *GAULE Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaved Book. 1817 *BYRON Belphe* liv, A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.

† **Leaveless**, *a.* *Obs.* [variant of LEAFLESS, influenced by the pl. *leaves*.] Without leaves.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1879) 199 When Boreas rough, had leaveless left eche tree. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 370 With wood, leaveless, and kindl'd at Apposed fire, they burne the thighes. 1638 CAREW *Verses pref. to Sandys' Dio. Poems* 34 Then, I na more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leaveless Trunke on Golgotha.

† **Leaveless**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. LEAVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without permission.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1848 Dina for misdeade, 3he nam leueles fro dat stede. a. 1500 CHAUCER'S *Dreme* 74 Closed rounde about That leuelesse none come in ne out.

Leavell, *obs.* form of LEVEL.

Leave-looker. [f. LEAVE *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + LOOKER.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Leave-lookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leave lookers or one of them shall every kindling [heating of the salt-pan] goe about with the stryke and measure their owne and every others salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester in Digby Hist.* (1882) App. to Foreword 26 This Mayor...restrained the leave-lookers [another version (p. 24) has leavlookers], for sending wine, on the feastful dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* II. 157 The Leave lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Mayor was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the forty, or the Common-Council of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigorn* (1882) II. 177 Your pett was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your pett office of a Gatewaiter or Leave-looker. 1795 J. ALKIN *Manchester* 347 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rept.* App. iv. 2621 [Chester] The Leave lookers are...appointed annually by the mayor. *Ibid.* 2663 [Denbigh] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the common council. Their office...is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2700 [Liverpool] The Leave Looker has 104s. a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the least for a year. 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence † **Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 168 Here [sc. at Chester] are...two annual officers, called leave-lookers...They were accustomed...to take small sums, called leave-lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

Leaven (lev'n), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *levayn* (e), 4-8 *levain* (e), 4 *lewein*, 4-6 *leveyna*, 5-8 *leven*, (5) *levan*, 7 *levin*, 6- *leven*. [a. F. *levain* (recorded from 12-13th c.) = Prov. *levain* :- L. *levamen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levāre* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16-18th c. often plural. Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven* (s).

1340 *Ayeb.* 205 *As* be *levayne* roueh bet doz. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 He is the levin of the brede, Which soureth all the past about. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 352 Take be wombis of cantarides & grinde hem with leuene. c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker *663/21 Hoe leuamentum*, lewan. 1471 RITLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyeth Ferment whych Leven we call. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman founour...seasonyng the ovin and at the making of the leuayne at every bache. c. 1532 *Du Wus Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 946 To put the leuain, fermenter. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Breade of fyne flour of wheate, haunyng no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. CORLAND *Glyndon's Quest. Chirurg.* N. J. And yf y' veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must have a plaster of leuene. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leuains. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 566 The meal of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1612 *Bible Exod.* xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses. 1671 SALMON *Ynn. Med.* II. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Leuain. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and sponzier the Bread will be. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leuen. 1876 T. SCHLITZBERGER'S *Ferment*, 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poind. Symp.* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the leuain of roses. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours...acquire a leuain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 tr. *Antic's Fiers* 254 Moreover such a foreign leuain is so disproportionate to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 127 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leuain. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 634 The activity of its [lymph's] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* a. Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e.g. Matt. xii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 PHILIPOT *Apol.* (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abroad. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The soure levin of humane Traditions mixt in one putrid Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. 7 And thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 LO. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 211 Let so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leuen should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* II. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for: A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 410 You have your fine walks...and therewithall communication seasoned with the leuen of learning. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca]...has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* i. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leuen of vanity. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6/1 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. *Of the same leaven*; of the same sort or character. *The old leaven*: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, o' your owne batch, your owne levin. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 MILTON *Hirings* Wks. 1738 I. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leaven. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* 4 The Prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Ing. Lady Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholine* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cviii. 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread...and all manner of crustes. 1880 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 131 The army of General Canrobert was often...able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

Leaven (lev'n), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* Also *pa. pp.* *leavenyt*, 6 *leuened*. [f. LEAVEN *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede be hit made of whete and euenly y-leuentyt. 1528 PAVNIN *Salerni's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declareth v. propertes of good breade. The fyrate is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos. vii.* 2 As it were an oven y^e the baker heateth...till the dowe be leuended. 1612 *Bible* 1 Cor. v. 6 Know ye not that a little leaven leueneeth the whole lump? 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leuened, and very little salted, is best. *absol.* 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anie thing that leaveneth, as honie.

2. *fig.* (cf. LEAVEN *sb.* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle with some tempering or modifying element; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maistrates, theyr synne dothe leauen you all. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 Your advice, being leuened with singular wisdom. *Ibid.* 38 When I had perceived...that your friendship was leuened with lightnesse and inconstance. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. 7 Thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Leuen not good Actions nor render Virtues disputable. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 29 Only they were too much leuened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 166 That cruel something unpossessed Corrodes and leuains all the rest. 1866 READE *Cloister & H.* III. When this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Kelig.* iv. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leuened their entire character. 1865 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxv. 44 Bithynia...and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leuened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Leavening** *vbl. sb.* and *pa. pp.* a.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. 20, 22. a. 1626 BACON *New Atol.* (1637) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines...With diuers kinde of Leauening, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 128 By...fermentation or bustle of the working or leuening particles. 1878 MACLEAN *Celts* vii. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 *Athenaeum* 10 Nov. 633/2 [The world was] seething and fermenting...under the leavening influences of Christianity.

Leaven, *obs.* form of ELEVEN.

1549 LATIMER *Seven Sermons* A iii b, It was a solitary place and thither he wente wth his leuain Apostles.

Leuened (lev'nd), *vbl. a.* [f. LEAVEN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vb.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 ye Grekes also makes þe sacrament of þe autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* (1537) 76 A leuened manchet of theyr

pharisaicall gloses. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L. 245 Leuened bread, *panis fermentatus*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* II. 161/2 Their old leuened and wicked vsage. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* i. 1. 52 We haue with a leuend d...and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leuened bread be eaten. 1815 ELMHURSTON *Acc. Canbri* (1842) II. 197 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leuened bread.

Leavenish, *a. rare.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling leaven.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume bereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

Leavenless (lev'nless), *a.* [-LESS.] Containing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

Leavenous (lev'nous), *a.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 MILTON *Elkon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 401 A...vicious clergy...whose unsincere and leuenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage. 1677 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Lay-lump...it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

Leaver (lɪˈvər), [f. LEAVE *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who leaves (in various senses of the *vb.*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 96 This vertue is more esteemed of thaffaction of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is left. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A meale leauer, and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. To Brome on his *Joviall Crew* Brome's Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Only that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* III. ii. xvii. 238 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

Leaver, *obs.* form of LEVER.

Leavetail, *obs.* form of LEEFTAIL *a. dial.*

Leave-taking (lɪˈvɛɪ-tɪkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* II. 143 [He] passyt furth bot leu-taking. c. 1564 LADY MARY SNEYLE *Let. to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 167 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leuue-taking, But shift away. 1838 POR A. G. *Pym* xx, We had agreed...to pay a formal visit of leave-taking to the village.

attrib. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 Mrs. Glasdon, without repeating the usual leave-taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

Leaving (lɪˈvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LEAVE in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as *leaving-off*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 350 For leuyng of dedis of charite shulde he noþing be blamed. 1450-1530 *Allyr. our Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yt vsaynde he shulde synne more greuously, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doynge & in the leuueynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally understandyng this reward, for, than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hundred wyues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessaloniceans he writeth...Pray without any day leuaynge of. 1663 GIERBER *Counsel* 27 Never...suffer them to begin their scaffolding in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 85 They...went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 SIR W. NAHER *Penins. War* xiv. iv. (Rldg.) II. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 TRENCH *J. Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † a. *sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 496, I sought þe lefyng of my 3eris. c. 1425 *Crafter of Nymbryng* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye þat þe quych leues after þe takyng away of þat þat is odde, be quych leuynge schalle be 3. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xlviii. 468 To alyen token theyr Agyen the leueng Of that fisch In Certeyn. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidesia* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of all-withering age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (cf. L. *reliquie*, which the Eng. word often translates in early examples).

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 16 þai left haire leuyngis till þaire smale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Of the leuengs of whiche cite, after the seyrge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 L'ISOLE *Mark* viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leauengs of broken meal, tok ye ye up. 1552 HULOT, Leuyngs or thynges left, *reliquie*. 1555-8 PIAER *Enuid* II. F iv, The leauengs of Achilles wyld. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trav. Fr. Tong. Fan-frelches*, rife raffe, the leauengs or shreds of any thyng. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Raring Girl* III. ii, To dine on my scraps, my leauengs. 1646 JONKYN *Remora* 18 Shall God haue Snains leauengs? 1672 DRYDEN *Com. Granada* i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you haue but 12 Leauengs of my Will. 1686 HORNER *Crucif. Jesus* v. 72 The poorer sort...carried the leauengs or fragments home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 215 Truly, she'd haue none of Polly's Leauengs; no, not she! 1790 HUNSON *Sch. Art.* II. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leauengs of his colours. 1834 MACAULAY *Biog. Pitt* (1866) 178 He gave only the leauengs of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1853 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him have a pull at the leauengs of his beer. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1871 I. 262 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leauengs? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leauengs—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.

† **c. Leaving out**: what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxii. 78 He may perhaps get a small word... into the foregoing Line; and... another... in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. **attrib.**, esp. in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate, examination*; *leaving-book*, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also *leaving-shop* (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 *Symonds Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome 'leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Crawford Trail* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg... unless he have obtained a 'leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenium* 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools a common 'leaving examination. 1885 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* n. xii, Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a 'Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant suns on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† **Leavish**. *Obs. rare* —. [f. LEAF sb. (pl. leaves) + -ISH.]

1530 *Palsgr.* 317/1 *Leavyshe* full of leaves, *feuilleth*.

Leavy (lɛvɪ), a. [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFY.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage. *Obs. exc. poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 486 With leuy bowis puld ek let hem be By nyght. c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* xcvi. vi. Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 *Shaks. Per. v.* i. 51 The leauie shelter that abuts against the Islands side. 1634 *Milton Comus* 278 *In* darknes, and this leauy Labyrinth. 1651-2 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I.* xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak. [and they] are the most remarkable of friends... of all the leauie nation. 1745 *Tr. Columella's Husb.* ix ix. A green leauy little tree. 1832 *TENNISON Margaret* v. And faint, rainy lights are seen, Moving in the leavy beech. 1833 — *Poems* 42, I heard... The nightingale in leavy woods call to its mate.

† **b.** Of a season: Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. iii. 75 The fraud of men were euer so, Since summer first was leauy.

c. Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xix, He fled thy sight, And for his shield a leauie armour weav'd. 1611 *COTGR.* *Feuillure*...; also, leaf-work, or a leauie flourishing.

† **2.** Of a gate: Having leaves. *Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vi. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leauie gates.

Hence † **Leauiness**, leauiness.

1611 *COTGR.* *Feuillure*, Leauiness. 1687 *Rycaut Contr. Knoll's Hist. Turks* II. 252 The shady leauiness of two tall elms.

Leaward, obs. form of LEAWARD.

Leaze, variant of LEASE sb. 1, v. 1, v. 2.

Leazing, variant of LEASING *Obs.*, lying.

† **Leban** (lɛbæn). Also *lebban*, *leben*. [Arab. *لبن* *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.]

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 158 *Leben*, (a thick sour Milk)... is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst. 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast... in winter is fryed eggs, cheese, honey or leben. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iv. ii, Sheikh Ben-hur never drink leben again. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and leben.

Lebarde, *leberde*, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Leburd (e, variant of LEEBOARD) *Obs.*

Leceage, obs. form of LEAKAGE.

Lecam, variant of LĪKAM *Obs.*, body, corpse.

Lecanomanacy (lɛkənəmænsi). Also † *lecan*, *lecon*. [ad. Gr. *λεκανομαντία*, f. *λεκανή* dish, pan, pot (f. *λεκος* of the same meaning) + *μαντία* divination. Cf. F. *lecanomanie* (Rabelais).]

Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 204 Hydromancy... doing in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomanacy. 1631 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 They had also their Lecanomania, which was observed in a Basin of Water, wherein certain plates of golde and silver were put with Jewels, marked with their juggling Characters. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Licanomania*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv. 207 By Hydromancy, by Lecanomania. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.*, *Licanomania*.

So † **Lecanomanacer**, † **Lecanomantic** *Obs.* —, one who practises lecanomania.

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Lecanomaniecke*. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lecanomanier*, a diviner by water in a basin.

Lecanoric (lɛkənɔˈrɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. *Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.] *Lecanoric acid*: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence *Lecanorite* (lɛkənɔˈrɪt), a salt of lecanoric acid; *Lecanorin* (lɛkənɔˈrɪn) = *Lecanoric acid*.

1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 488 Fresh dyelichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by

solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin... and a new acid... which is termed by some chemists *lecanoric*, by others *orsellinic acid*. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The lecanorates gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orsellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

Lecanorine (lɛkənɔˈrɪn), a. *Bot.* [f. *Lecanora* (see prec.) + -INE.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So *Lecanoroid* a.

1871 *LEIGHTON Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia lecanorine. *Ibid.* 243 Apothecia pale, plane, lecanoroid.

Lecche, obs. form of LEACH v. 1, LEECH sb. 1

Lecchour, obs. form of LECHER.

Leece, obs. form of LEASH.

† **Lech** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 *læch*, *laich*. [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with OE. *lēc* masc., cogn. w. *lōcan* to LOOK.] A look, glance.

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 374 We sceolon awendan ure lec fram yfere gesihwe, ure hlyst fram yfere spræce.] c 1205 *LAV.* 1884 *Laðliche leches* heo leiteden mid ecan. *Ibid.* 3410 He... has wode seide mid seorhfulle laichen. *Ibid.* 12703 Mid his lechen he gon ligen. [Often elsewhere in *LAV.* a 1250 *Out. & Night.* 1138 Pine leches beop grisliche þe hwile þu art on lifdage.]

Lech 2 (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir. Gael. *leac*. Cf. *CROMLECH*.] A Celtic monumental stone.

1768-9 J. CLELAND *Spec. Etym. Vocab.* 134 A Lech differs from a Cromlech, in that it means the top-stone of a Cromlech, or any sacred stone; whereas Cromlech expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 *BARING-GOULD Bk. West. II.* 28 [St. Patrick] did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

† **Lech** 3 (lexʏ). [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756-7 *J. KESTLER'S Trav.* (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold... than that of Czemnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more lech.

Lech, obs. form of LEECH sb. 1

Lechardemane, obs. form of LEGERDEMAIN.

Leche (lɛtʃɪ). Also *lechwi*, *leechwe*. [Szechuana: cf. *Szechu to letsa antelope*.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called leche or lechwi. It is a beautiful water-antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 247 My driver told me... that he was a man who could shoot a leche ram. 1893 *SELWUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The graceful water-loving lechwe antelope.

Leche, obs. f. LEACH, LEECH, LICH, LIKE.

Lecher (lɛtʃɪ), sb. *arch.* Forms: 2-5 *lechur*, 3 -or, 3-6 -our, 4 *lechur*, -o(u)re, *lecheour*, *leco(h)oure*, *lech*-, *lychoure*, 4-5 *lichour*, *lechour*, 5 *lecheour* (e), *lechowr* (e), -ir, -urre, *lechir*, -or, *lycher*, *lechowr*, 5-6 *lychour*, (6 *leachour*, *lecherd*, 7 *lecherd*), 6-8 *leacher*, *lechoer*, 5- *lecher*. [a. OF. *lecheur*, -eur, -ur, *leceur*, *lichteur*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lecher* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod. F. *lécher* to lick = Pr. *lecar*, *lechar*, lt. *leccare*, ad. OHG. *leccōn* (G. *lecken*) = OTeut. **likkōjan* to LICK.] A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Pus heo doð for to feiren heom seculen and to drage lechours to ham. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 þe lechur ide deofles kurt bifuleð himself fulliche, & alle his feowles. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vnclene honden & mid lechors mod al soyled. 13... *K. Alis.* 3916 Fy, he saide, upon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 The sexte commandement es 'Thou sall be na lichoure'. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [Bedford MS. þe lichore] halib lyte. c 1385 *CHAUCER Wife's Prose* 242 Sir olde lechour, lai thy lapes be. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde... to be greet lechouris, Summe to be auoutiers. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. ii, Launcelot now I wel vnderstande that thou arte a fals recreant knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and louest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 *DUNBAR Thua Mariit Wemen* 174 He has bene lechour so long quhill lost is his natur. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 147, I will now take the lecher: he is at my house. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 477 Of Concupiscence they lechen may baye as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* vi, The time is come, faire Ester, must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's lust. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his jealous Queen. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 502 P. 4 You see... old lechers, with inouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnestness. 1728 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 105 The haly lecher fled, And darnd himself behind a bed. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* iii. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some lecher sold. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Ad. Younger Son* II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, best her.

† **Lecher**, a. *Obs.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him seknesse & care, And leteðe al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1061 Al ðat burst folc ðat helde was on, ðe mæhte lecher crafte don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28528 *Lecher* sanges haf I wrought. c 1400 *Deist.*

Troy 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 511 Some... disgrace alight on his lawful wife or on his lechard mistress.

Hence † **Lecherhed** [see -HEAD], lechery;

† **Lecherlike**, -ly *adv.*, lecherously; † **Lecher-**

ness, lechery.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 770 ðat folc luede lecherlike. *Ibid.* 1997 He wulde don is lechur-hed wið ioseph, for hise faired. c 1400 *Deist.* *Troy* 8059 The tothur lurkes in lychnes, & laghes ouerthwert. *Ibid.* 12604 Pan Vlixes the lord, lichirly þai saide, Preset [etc.]. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 The wemen be very houte & dyposed to lecherhens.

† **Lecher**, v. *Obs.* [f. *LECHER sb.*] *intr.* To play the lecher. Hence † **Lecherhering** *pp. a.*

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xv. 39 The folowen not her owne thouhtis and eyen, by dyuise thingis lecherherge. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 11 How he must... drinke carous, and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring an matter. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 114 The small gilded Fly Do's lecher in my sight. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Foutre*, to lecher. 1631 *DONNE Polygraphon* 130 To lecher is like the spider that spins a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excess, is to turne trype-wife and wash guttis. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xviii. 392 A Lecherher Rogue. 1756 *Demi-Rep.* 31 If vanity or dress allure ber mind To forfeit fame and lecher with Mankind.

Lechere, obs. form of LEECHER.

† **Lecherer**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lecherour*. [? f. *LECHER sb.*; see -ER 3.] = *LECHER sb.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 102 3if þei meynetenen... lecherours of here owne meyne in here houshoulde. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* Prose. 230 Tho that baue rogh leggis bene lecheris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W. 1531) v. xix. 222/2 Yf a clerke saye that it is leful to slee... lecherous... he is yreguler. 1575 R. B. *Appins & Virginia* Dij b, The Gods confound such lecherers. 1591 *SHAKS. Tr. Caitan's Geomance* 36 He is... a glutton, a lecherer. 1605 *Narr. Murders Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 11 A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer.

attrib. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxx. 225 She hath... nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

Lecherous (lɛtʃɪrəs), a. *arch.* Forms: 4 *licherous*, *lycher* (o)us, *le(t)cherouse*, 4-5 *lecherous*, 4-6 *licherous*, 5 *lychorous*, *luchurus*, 5-6 *lichorous*, 6 *lecherous*, -us, *licharus*, *leiche-*rous, 6-8 *lecherous*, 4- *lecherous*. [a. OF. *lecherous*, etc., f. *lecheur* *LECHER sb.*; see -ous. Cf. *LICKEROUS*.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7089 þys was a prest 1371 amorous—And amorous men are lecherous. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prose* 626 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xv. 60 Men er so proude, so enuyous, so grette glotouns, and so lichorous. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* l. 41 He said he was ane lichers bull, That croynd bayth day and nycht. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315 Nero that beast and lecherous monster. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. li. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Lecherous, kindles villaine! 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis... a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. 1773 *BYRONDE Stilly* xx. (1809) 213 Lazy, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous race Have sat too long i' the holy place.

b. Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 *Lichorous* lif þei led. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 194 Ich had lykynge to laue of lecherous tales. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. lxxviii. (1495) 583 It chasieth lecherous meynenges and maketh good mynde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na lichorous lustes leue ve oure membris. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 16 Thay... thinkis lichorous thochtis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 216 3it war his factis sa lichorus. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Saffrete*, wanon dallying, lecherous teasting, lasciuious toying. 1884 *CH. Treasury* Feb. 67/2 Absalom's plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

c. Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xx. 1 A lecherous thing win. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parol.* T. 221. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ii. 25 Loth in bus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykyddlich wroghte. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 He sett out sum lecherous lawis, that his flagitious gaird... mycht have occasione friile to louse a brydle to al their appetites. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, *Lecherous stuffe, poudre agrippine*. [COTGR., *Poudre Agrippine*, any meat, that prouokes, or enables, vnto lust.]

† **2.** = *LICKEROUS*: a. fond of good living, gluttonous; b. (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 *CARTON Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 *G. L. Tour Bwij.* How they ought not to use flesche ne lichorous metis to houndes. c 1483 *Dialogues* viii. 32 *Car elle est moult glorieuse*, For she moche lichorous. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

Hence **Lecherously** *adv.*, *lecherously*.

1340 *Ayene*. 128 Be guode mannes zone þet... lueude lecherliche. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substance in luyynge lecherously. c 1450 *Mfrouz Saturnalium* 1651 One lecherously luying consumes his substance. 1551 *BIBLE Isa.* lvi. Notes. They were... dryuen into y profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnorance, of idleness, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Luxurians*, lecherouslie. 1895 *Mfin. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 138 L-*ws* against all manner of lecherousnes.

† **Lecherwrite**, a perversion (after *LECHER sb.*) of OE. *legerwite* (see LAIRWRITE).

1228 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Lecherwyt.

Lechery (lɛtʃɪrɪ). Forms: 3-5 *lecherie*, 3-7 *lecherie*, (3-5 -ye), 4 *lechury* (e, -ure, -uri, -wry, *leco* (o)heri, *le*chery, *lecherie*, -ie, lit-

cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -oro, luchery, 4-5 leechery, e lechory, -i(e), lichery, -ory, 4-6 licherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, lucherie, li-, lycherio, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8-ery, leachery, 5- leochery. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *licherie*, f. *lecheur* LECHER sb.] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

1230 *Hali Meid.* 11. pat is to lust of lecherie þat riuleð þer wiðinne. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuði Outcumms al lust o lecheri [Goth. lichery]. 1340 *Ibid.* 6476 (Trin.) Do no lechery bi no wommon. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þougþis, in yvel wordis; mansyeingis, avoutieris, lecheris. 1386 CHAUCEP *Par.* T. 7. 762 After Glotonye þamme cometh lecherie. 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3666 Lecherye... is hogges lif. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem.* t. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swayne do here in the common myre. 1586 SIONER *Aradia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes lecherie. 1606 SHAKS. *T. & Cr.* v. l. 106 Nothing but lecherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1. 2649 And this I holde, that secret lecherie is a lesse sinne than close hypocricie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debauched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new motif for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over-al regnith Lechery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 79 Lichery, that lathly corss, Berand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 24 And next to him rode lustfull Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. fig. 1391 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spiritual or hostili lechery. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer lyes by the lechery on money, and is Bawd to his owne bag. 1676 MANVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 77 [He] will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the lechery of his tattle. 1687 SETTLE *Ref.* Dryden 38 Lash him, and mortify his Lechery of writing Nonsense. 1692 E. WALKER *tr. Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xlv. For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice... 'tis the Leach'ry of the Mind.

† c. *transf.* Luxurious or inordinate pleasure. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i. Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter an ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† **Lechne, v. Obs. Forms: 1. *lechnian*, *lechnian*, *lechnian*, 2. *lechnien*, *pa. pple.* *lechned*, 3. *lechnien*, *lechnien*, *lechni(e)*, *lechnen*, 4. *lechnen*. [OE. *lechnian*, *lechnian* = ON. *lechna*, Goth. *lechnon* = OTeut. **lechnjan*, f. **lechno-2* LEECH sb.] *trans.* To cure, heal, lit. and fig. Also *absol.* to administer medicine.**

900 *tr. Beza's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þem ilcan dælum deaðlice lecnod [v. r. lecnad, lecnod] was from his wundum. 950 *Lindisf. Gos.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lece ðec seolfne. 1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* xxxiii. (Z) 203 *Medec.* ic lecnige. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam was ilechned þurh god almihte soð. 1205 *LAV.* 16589 To lechnien [c. 1275 lechnie] þa wunden of leofenes his cnihten. *Ibid.* 19500 Sa me scal lecnien [c. 1275 lechni] his leomes þat beoð sare. 1225 *Anr.* R. 330 Uto lecnen mid þe seke, & forte leamen mid hire cancre. 1393 *Lancel. P. Pl.* C. ix. 189 Leame men he lechede [MS. *lechnede*].

Hence † **Lechning** *vbl. sb.* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 106 Se ærest of byssum wryttum lecnunge sætsete. 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten lecnunge of hire liden he ne mahte. 1240 *Ureism in Coll. Hom.* 202 Hit beo mi lecnunge hit beo mi bote.

† **Lechriodont** (le'kriodont), a. [f. Gr. *λεχρoς* slanting + *odont*, *odont* tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 HUXLEY in *Eucyl. Brit.* I. 760/2 The one end of the palatine... becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/3 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' *Salamandrida*.

Lechwi: see LECHNE.

† **Lecideaceous** (l'isidē'jōs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Lecideiform**, **Lecideine** *adfs.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lich.* Lecideaceous. 1871 LIGHTON *Lichens* 392 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 Ardelite... rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform*, *lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

† **Lecithin** (les'ipin). *Chem.* Also -ino. [f. Gr. *λεκιθος* yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body.

1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. li. 85 Helicine... consists... of oleine, lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. *atrk.* 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

† **Leck** (lek), *dial.* Also 8 lack. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also *atrk.*, as *lack-clay*; *leek-stone*, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 *YOUNG Tour Irel.* I. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 R. KEAR *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *lek* by the quarryers. 1862 *PAGE Adv.*

Text-Bk. Geol. vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leek-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Leek*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

† **Leck, Leckar**, obs. forms of LAC-, LACQUER.

† **Lecontite** (l'kōntait). *Min.* [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. Le Conte, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite... crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

† **Lecotropical** (l'kōtrōpāl), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λεκος* dish + -τροπος turning.] (See quot. 1900.) 1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropical*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

† **Lectern** (l'ektern). *Forms:* a. 4-5 *lettorne*, 5 *leterone* (e, -vn, letteroun, letrone, -une, leytrone, letyrn, 5-7 *lettron*, 6 *lettrone*, -une, letteron, -ane, litterne, letaring, 6-8 *latron* (e, 6-7, 9 *lettern*, 7 *lettron*, *Sc.* *lettering*, 9 *Sc.* *lateran*, *lateran*. b. 5 *lectrone*, -un, 5-6 *lectron*, -yne, 5-7 *lectorn* (e, 6 *lecteron*, -erne, -urne, 9 *lecturn*, 6, 9 *lectern*. γ. 6 *lecter*, *lectour*. [ME. *leltrun*, etc., a. OF. *leltrun*, *leltrun*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legere* to read: cf. *mulctrum* milking pail, f. *mulgere* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrinum*, f. the same root (cf. *letrinum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ere* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *lutrin* (15th c. *letrin*, *letrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *leltrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *letrin*, ad. med.L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrum* is ad. Gr. *λεκτρον*, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed'.]

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

a. 1325 *De Gratias* 18 in E. E. P. (1862) 124 In silke þat cometh clerik was clad, And over a letterne leoned he. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 648/2 *Hic ambo*, *letrone*. 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 299/2 *Letrone*, or *lectorne*, *deske* i. k. *lectrone*, *H.* p. *letrone*, or *letrun*, *S.* *letrone*, or *letrun*, *letrunum*. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 757/1 *Hic letrunum*, *Hic ambo*, *Hic discus*, a *leytrone*. 1524 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 320 To be coverings to the Lettrons in be Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 278 For mending of the lettring, i. v. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 129 Mr. Blair went to the lettron and took the Bible from the lettron. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettron and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dir.* *Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Lettrons in 'the Choir'.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe... thou hast learned to lyen that thy tongue is lettron of lyen.

b. 1422-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a lettrine whyles he prayede. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Theche thus felowe went to the lettron where as saynt James preached. 1530 *Palsgr.* 238/1 *Lecterne* to syng at *leltrayn*. 1538 *Albane Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Parochie Church of S. Albane under the Place of the lettron in the Quier. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunct.* at York B. ij. b. So that a convenient deske or lettrone, with a rowme to turne his face towards the people be there provided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem.* App. in *Miscellanea* (Surtees) 263 The Lettrone and Litany Deske are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1872 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Qwyer... the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double staulled, wyth lyke lettrons, Stauls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendlesham Acc.* in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghting for makyn of γ lettron that stonde on the alter iij. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yet remayning.

2. Chiefly *Sc.* a. A reading-desk in a private house. b. A writing desk; an escriptorio. *To be bred, sent to the lettron*: see quot. 1825-80, 1888.

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ProL 145 Seand Virgill on one lettrune stand, To writt anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1571 *WATSON Ship of Fools* A ij. I make my lectrone and my deskes clene rygh[t] often. My mansyon is all rephynished with books. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 284... iij elnis blak grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *MS. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.* Ane great four-square lattierane turning on ane vice. 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in *Bannatyne J. M. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole cofferis, boxis, or lettrons, that the erle him self had in handling; and had any geir in keeping in. 1610 J. MELVILLE *MS. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a several buist by themselves in my lettron. 1691 Z. HAIG in *Russell Haigs* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lettrering. 1697 *Inv.* in *Sc. N. & Q. Dec.* (1900) 90/1 A writing latron and chamber book. 1719 *Watson Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names... It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1825-80 JAMESON, 'He was bred to

the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scol. & Scots*. 1874 C. I. iii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers... In a word, the latter, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the latter.

† c. (a) A music-stand; (b) see quot. 1612. *Obs.* 1557-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lecturne for γ organs in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrons for women to work on covered with veluott, the peice vil.

d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

1860 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. I. 208 What is commonly called the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher... now occupied the precentor's desk, but... on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

† **Lecture** (l'eksjōn). [a. OF. *lectium*, ad. L. *lectio* -en, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legere* to read, to choose. (Cf. LESSON.)] I. Reading.

† L. The act of reading. *Obs. rare.* 1669 *WOOHEAD St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a. The frequent Lecture of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* To Rdr., I am extremely unwilling any person should... take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lecture.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. *Obs.* Cf. F. *leçon*.

1540 *COVERDALE Conf. Standish* (1547) k viij. Now is καλολαλος as much to saye as *univrsalis*. Which word like as ye leave out in yourre lecture [i.e.]. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lecture? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. J. BRYANT *Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lectures of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † *Various lectures*, variant readings.

1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text... be sure you keep to what is settled, and then you may flourish upon your various lectures. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lectures. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's *navra* for *naava*; which may seem the truer Lecture. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* I. note I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to increase the number of Various Lectures. 1830 DE QUINCY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that... I myself am offended by the intrusion of the new lectures into the text. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lecture... have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Ecll.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; a 'lesson'.

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certain sacred lectures which they call parashoth. 1695 S. HOOPER *Disc. conc. Lent* 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Ancient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lectures and Psalmody. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxijj. On Passion Sunday, the first Lectures were from Jeremiah. 1861 BERKEF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 157 The ambo or ambones... for the lectures of Holy Scriptures. 1885 *PATER Marins the Epic.* II. 135 Those lectures, or sacred readings, which... occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. *Obs. rare.* 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II. The portar... sal ryng... at sax to the lesson public; before vij, twys to the ordinar lecture.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. *Obs.* 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in general, on Spiritual & Temporal, This lecture that se leir.

II. = ELECTION.

a. 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 986 (Schulz) þe cardinals... bisouyt God... Her lectionen were to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 Like man he was awa vos gaf their lection to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 heading, Howe pope Vnane and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde toggyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varynauce for their lectionys. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The hall lection that thas had gevin him till.

† **Lectiary** (l'ekjōnari). *Ecll.* (Also in Lat. form.) [ad. eccl. L. *lectiarius* -um, f. L. *lectio* -em. LECTION: see -ARY. Cf. F. *lectionnaire*.] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. WATSON *Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 237 note, [The] lectiary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectiary, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 KANKEP *Itin. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectiary, or book of lessons. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxv. Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectiary. 1865 L. LUTHELTON in *Englishman's Alg.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectiary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SIMPLEY *Gloss. Ecll. Terms* s.v. *Missa*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectiary, Antiphonary, and others.

† **Lectisternium** (l'eklistē'niŭm). Also 7 *anglicized* lectistorn(o). [L., f. *lecti-*, *lectus* couch, bed + *stern-ere* to spread.]

1. *Roman Antig.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat. 1597 BEAUFORT *Theatre God's Judgement*, (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacify the anger of their gods with Lectisternia and sacrifices. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* v. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisterne. 1700 AOOISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Lectisternum and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1837 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1838) II. 290 A lectisterium to the infernal gods.

2. *Med.* (See quot.)

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, Lectisterium is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. (Hence in BAKER, etc.)

Lector (lekt'or). Also 6 lectors. [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legere*, *lect*-to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Ecll.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julyan. . . entrid in to relygyon . . . and semed to be holy and was made lector. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 106 Four inferioris, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolytes. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerec.* iv. 19 A lectors publicke reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 L. LINOSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. clxxix. The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectio-narium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon . . . and the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Personis. The Principal, An Lectorum Publik. VJ Regentis. 1611 7 Wagis of the Personis. . . The public lector ane hundredth markis. 1658 PHILLIPS *Lecturer*, or *Lectour*, a publick Professor, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna, First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St. Louis. 1890 'R. O. F. Boldredwood' *Alfred's Right* (1891) 178/1 Handing in the depositions . . . he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence + **Lectress**, a female instructor.

1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balsac's Lett.* 270 Now after she hath . . . bin threescore years a Lectress in vice [F. *a enseignée soixante ans le vice*].

Lectorate (lekt'or-āt). *Ecll.* [ad. eccl. L. *lectō-rātus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR.] The office of lector. 1876 T. A. DIXON *tr. Sighe's Albert Cl.* 51 The duties of his first lectors. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

Lector n. obs. forms of LECTERN.

+ **Lectory** ¹. *Obs. rare* -1. [Put for **alectory*, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f. Gr. *ἀλεκτῶρ* cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE.

c 1275 *Lune rom* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcydene, of lectorsie, and tupaue.

+ **Lectory** ². *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *lectō-ri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legere* to read.] A reading-place.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

Lectour, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

Lectress (lekt'rēs). *nonce-wd.* [f. LECTOR + -RESS (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next).] A female reader.

1857 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' . . . says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

Lectrice (lekt'rīs). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lectron (e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Lecture, variant of LETTURE Obs.

Lectual (lekt'ual), a. *rare* -o. [ad. late L. *lectuālis* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. *lectu-* bed, couch.] (See quotes.)

1775 ASH, *Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

+ **Lectuary**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 *Ietuarie*, 4 *Iatuary*, *Ietuarie*, 4-5 *Iet(e)uary*, -yo, 4-6 *Ietuary*, 5 *Iect-*, *Iett-*, *Iytuary*, *Ietwerye*, *Ietorye*, *Ietuarie*, 6 *Ietuarie*. [Aphetic form of ELETUARY. Cf. OF. *Ietuarie*.] An electuary.

a 1225 *Auer. R.* 256 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his Ietuarie. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 741 To late cometh Ie Ietuarie, When men be cors vn-to be graue carye. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a Ietuarie not to hard soden. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Pris. Pris.* 240 Moche worth is the Ietuary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* i. iii. (1896) 7 With be whilk bai . . . has greter comforth hen be may be rowyd of gostly Ietuary. 1453-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll.* In confectiōe vocat. Ietuarye. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall provide for you a Ietuary, Which after sorow into your herie shal sinke. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* vii. When pepper is ministred in Ietuarie it is holmsome for the coughes. 1598 *Lye Dolours* vi. xciii. 778 Turpentine in a Ietuarie with hony, clemeth the breast and the lunges.

Lecture, obs. variant of LETTUCE.

Lectun, obs. form of LEIGHORN Obs., garden.

+ **Lectural**, a. *Obs.* [f. LECTURE sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholastic intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

Lecture (lekt'sūr), sb. Also 5 *lettur*, 6 *lectur*, -tur, 6-7 *lector*. [nd. L. *lectūra*, f. *lect-*, *legere* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

+ 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fig. Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and maketh him able to lecture and to wrytyng. c 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 379 With alle these vertues plenteuous in lecture. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* vi. 24 By thynspection and lecture of theyr wrytyngs. a 1586 SIOREY *Astr. & Stella* lxxvii. That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beaute is. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. i. 4 He plunged himselfe so deeply in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 BOYLE in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) V. 115, I have receaued a great deal of contentment . . . by the lecture of those particularities of my Brother's . . . victories. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagan, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entering. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lect. Educ.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.], and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [I. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one . . . ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

+ 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lecture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 Be þei ware þat þei knitt not falsly a wey wit to þe lecture. 1538 COVERDALE *Prolog. N. T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde awient authoris, reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one maner. . . I folowe ther lecture. 1680 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lecture or lesson. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 SIR T. MORE *Treat. Pass.* Wks. 1301/1 And vp on thys arose thys more counsayle . . . whereof oure present lecture speaketh. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 Cor. iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxv. 4 With solemne recitall of . . . lectures. Psalms and praiers. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. f. 18 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 BUTLER *Brinthea* 74 He repeated the Lecture of this Message. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 272, I could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue: it faltered: the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xli. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. a 1873 LYTTON *Pansanian* II. iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or university. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publique lecture in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tongue as [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happe lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he . . . procured to his hearers exceeding great profite by his learned lectures. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Country, How [etc.]. 1628 CORE *On Litt.* 280 b, But now Readings . . . haue lost . . . their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate . . . liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1666 GEMSER *Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which haue laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. vii. Wks. 1813 VII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his lectures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monaduc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 436, I can spare the college bell, and the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2). In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 The xxv. day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1648 T. LECTUROR *Plain Dealing* (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in diuers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moody preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 26. 1721 R. WOODROW *Life of Woodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield*, Mass. (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER in *Life*, &c. (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACLEW *Life of Cairns* xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lecternship.

1615 SIR G. BUCK in *Stow Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] college were by this worthy Founder ordained seauen severall lectures of seauen severall Arts and faculties, to be read publicly. 1616 in Wood *4th. Octon.* (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a physician, gave for a catechism lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* III. ii. v. (1825) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and preparator to the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1740 HOAROLFE *Life of St. Clarke* 11 C's Ser. I. In the year 1704, he [Clarke] was call'd forth . . . to preach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. BARNONEL (*title*), Eight Sermons preached . . . in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Hampton M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and instantly sent the whole lecture out of the room. 5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. *Obs.* *Exc.* in University use: see 4.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 52 Let scholes be maintained and lectures to be had in them of the . . . tongys, —Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 HULOERT, *Lectur*, or readyng in scholes, callid the kinges lecture, or common lectur. a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 These bookes, I would have him read now, a good deale at euery lecture. 1596 SHAKS. *Tem. Shr.* III. i. 24 You'll leaue his Lecture when I am in tune? 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 793 Will please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeat youre lecture? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man . . . attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking.

+ b. fig. A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glaspe Gov.* I. v. Poems 1870 II. 23, I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men erewhile as we came in, but if my judgement do not fayle me, I may chaunce to read some of them another lecture. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 618 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 89 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 BR. HALL *Medit. Proem.* Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield. . . is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *Matrimony, Pro & Con* 4 Gewgaws of Dress are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 *Young Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 142 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; esp. one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). *Phr.* to read (a person) a lecture.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 365, I have heard him read many Lectors against it. 1602 — *Hamm.* II. i. 67 So by my former Lecture and aduice. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* IV. ii. Ye have read me a faire Lecture, and put a spell upon my tongue for sayling. 1633-1851 [see CURTAIN-LECTURE]. 1706 *Reflex.* upon *Kidnapp* (1707) 298 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place. 1713 AOOISON *Cato* II. i. 29 Numidia will be blest by Cato's lectures. 1732 *Quinto Sethor* II. vii. 229 Our young bedroom received a terrible lecture. 1867 PARRMAN *Journal at Amer. xix.* (1878) 283 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lecture-book*, *hearing-room*, *-table*, *-theatre*; + *lecture-day*, 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (*Cent. Dict.*); + *lecture-sermon*, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg]. . . became the 'Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Let not the 'lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousness. 1677 in I. Mather *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 *note*, It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with 'lecture-hearing, hymn-singing, . . . and other means of strengthening it. 1859 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1888) III. 104 The 'Lecture Rooms . . . to be provided with desks. 1793 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridges preaches his first 'Lecture-Sermon. 1738 J. ELTON (*title*) The Two Witnesses. . . Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North Church in Lynne, October 29, 1735. a 1753 J. BAMPTON *Will.* I direct, . . . that a Lecturer be yearly chosen . . . to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons. 1854 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the 'Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and 'Lecture-Theatre remain as at present.

Lecture (lekt'sūr), v. [f. LECTURE sb.]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also + *to lecture* *it*.

c 1290 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 16 Men that may lecture in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgick scholes. 1637-50 J. Row *Hist. Atk.* (Woodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, . . . they now having no minister, almost every day, either preaching in the morning, or lecturing at even. 1774 *Goodrich's Relat.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector. Our Dodsds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without the out seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 6, 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new church.

2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. †Also, to stir up by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps d'Apostate* (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lecturer in the civil law. 1735 *Pope Ep. Lady B.* So phylomede, lecturing all mankind On the soft passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* iii. ii. (1869) 11. 348 The teacher... while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From death to plenty, and from death to life, is Nature's progress when she lectures man in heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.* 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. xv. 118 Another... lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Jan.* I have been... plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 R. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mamma* xiv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. vi. 70 He [Becket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

Lecturer (lek'tŭrər). Also 6 *lectorer*. [f. LECTURE v. + -ER 1: it is possible that the earlier *lecturer* is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration.]

†L. = LECTOR 1. Obs.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/2 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certain brethren to have hym for their lecturer. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. x. (1739) 18 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that have no peculiar flocks, nor charges appointed them. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestowed upon the Minister. 1666 PEVYS *Diary* 15 July, To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lecturer*. ... Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 176 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who... only preached in the afternoons. 1827 OXF. *Univ. Guide* to Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 ACT 7 & 8 *Vict. c. 59* § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest... appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK in *Stow Annals* 980 [Gresham College] To every lecturer or reader is provided... fifty pounds of Annual Fee. 1622 PRICHAM *Compt. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctor Hood, sometime Mathematical Lecturer in London. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 July (O. H. S.) I. 8 Mr. Swinfin... was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* III. xi. 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1883 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

Lectureship, *rare*. [f. LECTURER + -SHIP: see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenium* 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lectureships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

Lectureship (lek'tŭrshĭp). [f. LECTURE sb. (sense 4c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship*.] The office of lecturer: a. in a church. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors] leave their sheep when they see a richer lectureship coming toward them. 1654 CATHERAL *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1750 SWIFT *Fables Clergy-men* Wks. 1755 II. n. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in the persons. 1847 HODGKIN *Fireworks* 181. II. 370 He served... the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 OXF. *Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage. ... Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford. ... Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levinus... got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin.* *Ankerst. Coll.* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 17 Lecture-hisps in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

Lectress (lek'tŭrəs). [f. LECTURER: see -ESS.] A female lecturer.

1855 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lectress, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi. The lectress seemed very self-possessed.

Lecturette (lek'tŭrət). Also -et. [f. LECTURE sb. + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecturette in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

Lecturing (lek'tŭrĭng), *vbl. sb.* [f. LECTURE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LECTURE.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Some Special. in Life* 42 Rem. Wks. (1660), Complaining of... my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers... shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem. G. Ewing* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenium* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is... composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

attrib. 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 358 There is now to be... no Lecturing place... without a Licence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein*, ii. I went into the lecturing room.

Lecturing, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That lectures. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 359 Hume's words are... remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 MISS BRADDOON *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

†Lecturize, *v.* Obs. *rare* -t. [f. LECTURE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. BROME *Saint's Encouragement*, vii. Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Meccannicks now, To Lecturize and pray.

Lecturn: see LECTERN.

Lecture, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Lecyth (lek'sĭp). *bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*).

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 740 *Lecythidaceæ*—*Lecythis*. †**Lecythus** (lek'sĭpŭs). *Gr. Antig.* Pl. *lecythi* (-poi). [ad. Gr. *λεκυθος* (whence late L. *lecythus*).]

A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 40 A small vase in the Museum... exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse. 1889 *Athenium* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi.

Hence *Lecythoid* a., resembling a lecythus.

1889 *Athenium* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came... a black-figured lecythoid vase.

Led (led), *phl. a.* [Pa. pple. of LEAD v.1.]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/38 Ledde, ductus. a 1586 STONEY *Aradia* iv. (1629) 425, I would suffer this fault... to be blotted out of my mind, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xlii. 203 is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

absol. 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. *Led horse*, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf.* in *led tub*, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freelinker* No. 109 ¶ 4 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARNHAM *Inglot. Leg. Ser. ii.* *Smuggler's Leap* 19 The led-horse laden with five tubs or more. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* *Northumb. & Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. *Led-captain*, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also *led-tealer*, †*friend*, *poet*.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* i. 1, Every wit has his cully, as every squire has his led captain. 1679 SHAKESPEARE *True Widow* i. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater... and Dry Jester to gaming and Jockey-Lords. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 2 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i. A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared deny to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkannah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. *Led farm*: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I. The Deuke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place... and was situated on a led farm. *transf.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. I.* ii. 49 He transferred the Markgratdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgratdom or Mark.

Led, Lodare, obs. forms of LID, LEADER.

Ledder (o, -ir(o, -yr, obs. ff. LADDER, LEATHER.

Leddy, obs., *Sc.* and *dial.* form of LADY.

†**Lede**. *Obs.* Forms: a. *sing.* 1 *lëod*, 3-5 *leode*, *lede*, 3 *ledd*, 4 *leude*, *lued*, *lud*(e, 4-6 *led*, 5-6 *Sc. leid*, 5 *leyde*, 7 *lead*. *B. pl.* 1, 3 *leode*, 3 *leoden*, 3-5 *ledes*, 3-6 *ledis*, 4-6 *le*(e)d(e, 4 *leodes*, *le*(u)dez, *ludes*, -us, *leedes*, *led*, *Sc. lide*, 4-5 *Sc. ledys*, 5-6 *Sc. leid*, 6 *Sc. laidis*. [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *lëod* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also neut.), MDu. *liet*, ON. *liðir* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *lode*, *lëda*, Northumb. *loda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDu. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod.G. *leute*), ON. *liðir*. (3) OE. *lëod* str. masc., man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king'), and in the compounds *burhlod* (-*lod*) burgher, *landlode* inhabitant; not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OSI. *liudi* masc. sing., people, nation, pl. *liudje* people, folks, Lettish *laudis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Lettic cognates suggest that the OTeut. type was a collective sing. '*leudi*-s masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folk*, *folks*). The OE. masc. sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *lëod* people, and the form *lëda* (*loda*) in the pl. instead of *leode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *lëod* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the Aryan root **leudh*-, whence Goth. *liulan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *lëdan*, to grow, spring (from).

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

Beowulf 2732 (Gr.) Ic ðas leode heold fiftig wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hoin.* 201 Benevuntis & Sepontanus hatton, þa twa leode. c 1200 ORMIN 7166 For 3iff þe riche mann iss bræð & grimme. ... His lede þat iss unnderr himm Himm dredeþ. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 27 in O. E. *Misc.*, Þys weð Alured... wolde ye mi leode lusten eure louredre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1246 Men war þar o sargin lede. *Ibid.* 8225 All nacūn and lede aghit yr lauerd for to drede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he loueth more. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xlii. 5800 Fra hys kyn thil me wncouth lede. c 1740 HENRY *Wallace* x. 227 For that me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

b. *pl.* In the alliterative phrase *laud and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1321 (Gr.) Hafast nu þe anum eall zeth had land & leode. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 520 When Constantyn... holykyric dowed With londes and ledes lordshippes and rentes. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. c 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 135, I wyll forsake both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 1511 *Merch. & Son* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 133 He was a grete tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c. Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in O. E. *Misc.*, Hit is said in lede cold red is quene red. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou Iudas, traitur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid.* 123040 At þis dome... sal al lede in four be delt. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1677 Þai loued al in lide. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5345 Hade he luyt in lede, he hade ben lorde here. c 1450 *Hollano Houlat* 288 The trewe Turtour and traist... Wrait thir letteris at lenth, lelest in leid. c 1460 *Eniure* 702 He thought... That she was non erdly wyght; He saw never non such yn lede.

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

Beowulf 260 (Gr.) We synt gemycnes geata leode. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xix. 14 Ða haterdon hine his leode... & cwædon; nyllass þæt þes ofer us rixie. c 1205 *Lav.* 1784 Liðden þa leoden þæt heo on londe comen. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 3ef y may betere beode, To mi latere leode. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diid.* 141 As was þe language of þe lond wif ludus of inde. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 390 When þe loueli lude seie here lord come. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 306 Many man hath his lōye here for alle here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that thay haue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost many lell hundrit.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE., a king.

Beowulf 341 (Gr.) Wlanc Wedera leod wæst æfter spræc. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Þe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I loyly biscech. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 6 Þat I a leod metten, Apparayd as a palmere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6441 For all the grete of þo Grekes, & þe grete pronge, Was no led might hym let. c 1430 *Hyunys Virg.* 106, I wanne velle leod þat liueþ in londe. c 1460 *Towneley Mysel.* iii. 48 Enery liflyng leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 441 Se 3e nougt, allace I 3one luste lede so lelely scho luffit hir husband. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1859) I. 543 Southheid... at na leid experience wif leir. a 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 10 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 318 A noble lede of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scribe, þat þou leude, schal be lost þat part of lyf noble. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 541 Þe lorde... Called to þe reus 'lede pay þe meyny'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* i. 239 To hitel lathyn thou lerneð lede in thi south. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1639 And

thus he wrait . . . To Wylsam Wallace as a conquerour. 'O lowit led, with worschip wys and wicht; Thow werray help [etcl].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lede folk*, *kemp*, *king*, *knight*, *shame*, *spel*, *thegn*; *lede bishop*, a bishop of a district (beuce *-bischopric*); *lede-quide*, national language; *lede-rune*, ?an incantation; also, ?a mysterious doctrine.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 971 (Cotton MS.) Se was arest to dorke ceastre to 'lede bisceope gehalgod. 7a 1300 *Shires Eng.* in O. E. *Misc.* 145 Ope be lede bisceopryche on Roucestre. c 1325 *Chron. Eug.* 322 in Ritson *Mitt. Rom.* II. 283 Ant twenty-sevyn he made also lede bischopes thereto. c 1205 *LAY*. 6627 He fraimede his 'leod-folc after heore kineleouder. *Ibid.* 6025 Werren on alche legiun pus seole 'leod-kempen. *Beowulf* 514 (Gr.) Beowulf Scyldinga leof 'leodcynig. c 1205 *LAY*. 867 Ich habbe þesne leod king ileid in mine benden. *Ibid.* 7459 And þene king larde al þas 'leod-cnihtes. *Ibid.* 2914 Kær Leir . . . þa we an ure 'leod-quide Leicestre clepð. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 138 Wip ælcere yfele 'leodrunan . . . gewrit writ him þis grescum stafum. c 1205 *LAY*. 9121 Her leod to þisse londe icumen seolcuðe leod-runen. *Ibid.* 15488 He gunnen loten weorpen mid heore leod-runen. *Ibid.* 26297 Nu is hit muelch 'leod-scome sið hit scal þus a-lege. *Ibid.* 15757 He cuðe tellen of ælcne 'leod-spelle. *Ibid.* 6674 He . . . leitte ladien him to al his 'leod-þeines.

Lede, obs. variant of *LEAD sb.* and *v.*

Lede, variant of *LEED¹*, *Obs.* language.

† *Ledeless*, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. In 4 leudlez.

[f. *LEDE* + *-LESS*.] Without a companion.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 693 Oft, leudlez alone, he lengez on nystez.

† *Ledely*, *a.* *Obs.* rare. In 3 leodlich. Belonging to the people or nation, national.

c 1205 *LAY*. 14698 Al þat leodliche folc þat lueden ure drihten.

Leden, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *leden*, *læden*, *lyden*, *léoden*, 3-4 *leoden*, *ledene*, 2-6 *leden*, 4-5 *ledne*, 4 *ledone*, *lidene*, *ledyn*, *lyd(ene)*, *ledune*, 4-7 *ledden*, 5 *lydyn*, 7 *leaden*, 7, 9 *lidden*. See also *LEED¹*. [OE. *læden*, repr. a Celtic or early Romanic pronunciation of L. *Latunum* LATIN, was confused with the native *liden*, *lyden*, *læden* language, f. *læde* people, *LEDE*. (For the etymological sense cf. *geðeod* language, f. *geðeod* people.) The confusion seems to have originated with the compound *bde-læden* 'book-language' (see *Boc-LEDEN*), which was fashioned by popular etymology as a more intelligible synonym for *læden*.]

†1. Latin. (See also *Boc-LEDEN*.) Only OE. c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Fast.* Pref. 3 Of *Ledene* on Engliſe areccan. c 900 tr. *Badā's Hist.* v. xx. (1891) 466 And *Leden* him was swa cuð & swa gemimor swa swa Engliſe. c 1050 *Eyrilferth's Handboc* in *Anglia Mittr.* 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden.

†2. The language of a nation, people or race; a 'tongue'. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 110 Þæt ys on ure ledene hneccan sar. c 1200 *Yrin. Coll. Hym.* 141 Hic is iðaten . . . englene guen marie þat is on ure ledene se-steorre. a 1225 *Ancr.* K. 130 Vor al so muchel seð þis word David, on Ebreuſche ledene, as strong to seyn þe uoed.

†b. The speech or utterance of a person or class of persons; form of speech; way of speaking. (Cf. *LEED¹ b.*) *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 32 No monnes moun þe he i-ut, Ne his ledene i-ud. c 1350 *Will. Malmer* 782 þan he meues too hur mouthe & makes his ledene. 1277 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xv. 253 Though he crye to Cryst . . . I leue his ledene be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng. a 1400 *Deceit. Tray* 1276 The songe of þo Syrens was selly he with! With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 746 Those that do to Cynthia expound The ledene of straunge languages in charge. 1596 - *F. Q.* iv. xi. 29 He was expert in prophecies, And could the ledene of the Gods vnfold.

†c. *post.* Applied to the 'language' of birds. *Obs.* 1340-70 *Alisaander* 601 þe ledene of þat language [sc. of birds] lelli þei knowe. 1386 *CHAUCER Supr.'s T.* 427 She vnderstod wel eury thing That any fowel may in his ledene seyn. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xv. 186 þe lark, þat is a lasse fowle is loueloker of lydene. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3238 And that wyt God hym gaffe, That on fouls lydyn he couthe. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvi. xiii. 283 A woondrous bird . . . That in plaine speech sung . . . Her leden was like humane language trew. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xii. 503 The ledene of the birds most perfectly shee knew.

d. *dial.* Noise, chatter. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 29 A *Leden* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din. 1865 R. *HUNT Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. ii. 245 Hark to his lidden. Listen to his word or talk.

Leder, obs. f. *LEADER*, *LEATHER*; var. *LITHEIR*.

Lederite (le'derit). *Min.* In the obs. sense 1 later corrected to *lederite*. [Named after Baron Louis von Lederer: see -ITE.]

†1. A synonym of *gmelinite*. *Obs.* 1829 C. T. JACKSON in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XVI. 207 It is the same mineral which has been termed Lederite. 1834 *Ibid.* XXV. 80 We propose for this mineral, the name of Lederite, in honor of the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

2. A brown variety of titanite, with splendent lustre.

1840 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXIX. 360, I shall bespeak for them the name of Lederite. 1892 *DANA Min.* 714 Lederite, brown, opaque, or subtranslucent.

Ledge (ledz), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *legge*, 6 *lego*, *legge*, 7 *ledge*, 6-*ledge*. [Possibly a ME. formation from *legge* (ledga), *LAY v.* The various senses of the sb. admit of being accounted for by this supposition: cf. *LAY sb.*, and MHG. *legge*, *lecke*, stratum, layer, edge, border.

The ON. *legge* fem, rim of a cask (see *LAG sb.*) is commonly quoted as cognate, but it is doubtful whether it even belongs to the same root, as it may represent an OTeut. type **lawwiti*. One example of ONF. *legge*, app. 'ledge' of leather put on a pack saddle, is given by Godef.; the F. word may possibly be the proximate source, in which case the ultimate etym. is prob. Teut.]

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. *Now dial.* and *techn.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 5973 He toke þe gate þe þe legge & slong hem vp at his rigge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 *Legge*, our twarte hyndyng [MS. S. over wart, MS. P. ledge], *ligatorum*. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 *Legges* de ligno emptis eidem stabulo, vidz. hostio ejusdem. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 322 For vj legges to be same dore. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/1 *Ledge* of a dore, *barre*. *Ibid.* *Ledge* of a shelve, *apoy*, *estaye*. 1566 *Churchc. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Payed for bordes and palles [i.e. pales] and leges for the gatte xvjd. 1638 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, A dayes worke in sawing of ledges and quarters for the steeple. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1823) I. 86, I clambered up upon the ledges of the door, and upon the lock which was a great wooden one. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ledgr*, a bar of a gate or stile; of a chair, table, &c. 1825, 1881 [see *ledge-door* in sense 6].

6. *Joinery*. One of the sides of a rebate, as that against which a door closes. (See quot.)

1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s.v., *Ledges* of doors are the narrow surfaces wrought upon jambs and soffits parallel to the wall to stop the door, so that when it is shut the ledges coincide with the surface of the door. . . In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets.

c. *Naut. pl.* (See quots.)

1676 *COLES*, *Ledges*, small Timbers, coming thwart ships (from the wast-trees to the Roof-Trees) to bear up the Nettings. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledges*, small pieces of timber placed atwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams. 1776 G. *SMITH Building in Water* 26 After it is floored, there must be *Ledges* nailed on to give firm Hold to the Feet of the Men. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Ledges*, oak or fir scantling used in framing the decks, which are let into the carlings athwartships. The ledges for gratings are similar, but arch or round-up agreeable to the head-edges.

d. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1611 *Corcor. Cynace*, a ledge, or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and teamed c. Waue, or U-geez. 1828 *WESTERH. Ledge* . . . 4. A small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Ledge*, in arch. a string-course.

†2. A 'lip' or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE x Kings* vii. 28 The seate was made so, that he had sydes betwene the ledges [Luther: *Leisten*]. — *Ezek.* xliiii. 13 This is the measure of the altar . . . his botome in the myddest was a cubite longe and wyde, and the ledge [Luther: *Randt*] that wente rounde aboute it, was a spanne brode. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelknecht's Bk. Physique* 163/2 A boarde which hath round aboute ledges. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1806) I. 244, I at first set this vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling.

b. *Printing*.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 195 The Ledges of the Dressing-sticks. *Ibid.* 218 Placing the first Line close and upright against the lower ledge of the Galley, and the beginning of his Lines close and upright against the left hand Ledge of the Galley. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, From the right side of this plate arises a ledge about half an inch high . . . serving to sustain the letters. 1808 *STOWER Printer's Craft*, 109 The page being tied up, the compositor removes it pretty far from the ledges of the galley.

3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some vertical structure, or by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall or the like.

1558 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 87 For two powles for the water drawenge at the legge on the bridge. 1641 *Br. HALL Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks. 77 We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 130 Make two Ledges in the Chimney, . . . that the [Register] Plate may go down no further when it shuts close. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles v. xxxi*, The warden next his axe's edge Struck down upon the threshold ledge. 1833 *TENNISON Miller's Dam*, 84 You were leaning from the ledge. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge of a window*, or *window ledge*, a name often given to a rounded window board, when the brickwork under the window is of the same thickness at the sill as the rest of the wall. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1869) 145 On every projecting ledge of the heavy windows, was displayed, the silver and pewter plate. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE, Ald. Fair. Churches* p. 10, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain.

1732 *LEDDARD Sethos II.* ix. 286 This stone shew'd . . . a ledge which open'd a way to a sort of cave. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 218 In some parts it ran sloping with a rapid but uniform motion, while in others it tumbled over the ledges of rocks with a perpendicular descent. 1850 S. *DONELL Roman It.* Poet. Wks. (1873) 26 That heavy ledge of genial rock. 1860 *TALBOT Gloss* i. xiv. 94 The face of a cliff . . . affixed up about an inch of ledge, to stand upon. 1871 L. *STEPHEN Playgr.* *Europe* iii. (1894) 78 We clung to the

crannies and ledges of the rock. 1888 F. *HUME Mad. Midas* i. Prol., They were hanging on a narrow ledge of rock midway between earth and sky.

c. *Portif.* = *BERM*.

1729, 1850 [see *BERM* 1]. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge* is applied to the 'bench' or 'berm' left on the face of a cutting.

4. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; + a range of mountains or hills (*obs.*); a ridge of earth.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 351 There is a ledge of rockes on the southeast parte of the rode. 1626 *CART. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 57/1 We must cross Mount Hermon a ledg of Hills, which . . . bend directly South. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 13 Break away the ledge of earth. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 25 To the North of these Islands lies a long ledge of Rocks bending like a Bow. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 63 A pretty high ledge of bills. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* ii. 835 That buoyant lumber may sustain you o'er The rocky shelves and ledges to the shore. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledge* is also a long ridge of rocks, near the surface of the sea. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ledge*, a compact line of rocks running parallel to the coast, and which is not unfrequently opposite sandy beaches. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 108 Three of the ships on invisible ledges the South winds drive. 1891 S. C. *SCRIFVER Our Fields & Cities* 31 We have a view of the first principal 'ledge' of land above the Fen country.

†5. A conorse or layer. *Obs.*

1624 *WOTTON Archit.* 25 That the lowest Ledge or Row be merely of Stone, and the broader the better, closely layed without Morter. *Ibid.* 29 That certain courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayer like Bones, . . . to sustaine the Fabrique from totall ruine, if the vnder parts should decay.

b. *Mining*. A stratum of metal-bearing rock; also, a quartz-vein.

1847 *EMERSON Poems, House Wks.* (Bohn) I. 472 She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1863 *AMSTERD. Ct. Stone Bk. Nat.* ii. vi. 97 The half-crystalline quartz that forms reefs or ledges, — the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rocks. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 67 The ledges are small, and mostly lie flat, but are very rich. 1883 *STEVENSSON Silverado* Sp. 211 Every miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6. *attrib.*, as *ledge formation*, *matter*, *rock*; *ledge-door* = *ledged-door*.

1825 J. *NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 589 A transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across, from which the door derives the name of a 'ledge-door'. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 32, 384 We may look on them [doors] speaking generally as divided into ledge doors and framed doors. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 109 An unmistakable 'ledge formation' carrying quartz the entire distance. *Ibid.* 262 At the depth it [a mine] has now attained, the 'ledge matter' is larger and richer than at any previous period of its history. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 339/2 Up and down the mountains over 'ledge rock' that spread out like stair steps.

Ledge, *v.* 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-7 *lego*, *legge*, 5 *ledge*. [Aphetic form of *allege*, *allege* ALLEGE *v.* 2 (Perhaps sometimes confused with ME. *legge*, *dial.* form of *lay*: see *LAY v.*)] = *AL-LEGE v.* 2 Also *LEDging vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28646 He . . . leghes [Cotton *Gaitha MS.* alleges] for him no for-þi þat he na scrift nail vnderly. *Ibid.* 28679 If his man . . . for-sakes penance nere þe lese, and legges febulnes of flexe. 1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. vii. (Skeat) l. 73 [They] sholden seen the same sentence, they legen on other, spring out of their sides, with so many branches, it wer impossible to nomber. 1401 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Thou leggest oft Goddis lawe, bot to a false entente. 7 a 1500 *Chester PL.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Wher is the baron wher is the knight for me to ledge the lawte? a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 816 He said it was nothing fitting To voidt pty his oon legging. c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1065 So he hath legged To reason fast, and legge auctorite. 1556 *ADAMS Tractate* 408 For all thare ledgen of the lawis. 1556 *SHAKS. Tame Shr.* i. ii. 28 Nay 'tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine. 1867 *GREGOR Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledge*, (1) to throw out suspicions; as, 'A' bodie's beginnin' 't ledge it he's nae far fae the brackan'. (2) With the preposition *upon*, to accuse; as, 'They ledge upon 'im it he cheatit the minister we the sellan o's coo'.

Ledge, *v.* 2 *rare*. [f. *LEDGE sb.*]

1. *intr.* To form a ledge.

1598 *STOW Surv.* xvi. (1603) 139 Euary Boorde ledging our other. 1877 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. Ca. 98 It [snow] melts on the south of every furrow leaving a white line where it has ledged on the northern side.

2. *trans.* To furnish with ledges (*obs.*); to form as a ledge.

1599 *NASHLE Lenten Stuffle* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 The burdensome detriments of our haue, which eury iweleumonth deuoures a Justice of peace liuing, in weares and bankes to beat off the sand, and ouerthwart ledging and the fencing it in. 1845 *TALFOURD Pac. Rantles* I. 239 The road . . . sometimes pierced through the blasted rock, sometimes ledged along it.

Ledge, *obs.* and *dial.* form of *LAY v.* 1

Ledged (ledgz), *pp. a.* [f. *LEDGE sb.* + *-ED²*.]

Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges.

Ledged door: see quot. 1842-59.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The body of the galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* ii. iii. § 5 *led* [i.e. 2130] The most inferior sort of *ledged door* is in building, in which the ledges, or vertical boards are held together in which four or five several ledges are held together by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 L. *WALLACE Ben-Hur*

395 Ledgeless and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledgeless.

Ledgeless (l'edzles), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

Ledgement, ledgment (l'edzment), *Arch.* Also 5 lege-, ligement. [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledgement-table*.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1673) III. ii. 163 When he hath... set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 385 They... shall do be made... iij. xvj fote of legement table... And they shall haue for every ciij fote of the same legement... xxxij. iij. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Ledgment*.

2. [See *quots.*]

1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 237 *not*. When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement*.

Ledger (l'edz), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5) legerd, 5-9 legger, 6 ledgar, leadger, lydger, -ear, ligear, -ier, legior, 6-7 lidger, liger, legier, 6-8 lieger, leager, 6-9 leger, leiger, 7 leidger, liedger, loeger, legar, lyger, leig-, lig-, leag-, lidger, ligyor, legyor, 6- ledger. [The senses represent Du. *lieger* and *legger*, f. *liggen*, *leggen*, *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger*, *ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the Du. words, but may be formations on Eng. *liigger*, *leggen*, dial. forms of *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* + -ER¹, in imitation of these.]

A. sb.

1. A book that lies permanently in some place. *†a. gen. Obs.*

1538 *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) I. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in English, of the largest volume, to be a lidger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

†*b. sbcc.* A large copy of the Breviary. *Obs.*

1481 *Chichester Acc. Yaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 112 To John Brene writer on part of payment for the legger the x day of June. 1491 *ibid.* 175 Payd to the Stryver for the legeder. xxi. 1496 *Will of Howstone* (Somerset Ho.), Portiferium alias vocat Legger. 1530 *Ann. WARRIAM in Willis Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 23 Omnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1601 *Wooce Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The said Archb. [Warham] left all his... Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

†*c. A record-book; a register. Obs.*

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 3 To... enter... all such decrees, determinations, and other things... in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a leger. 1553 *S. Canon Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 259 To put the same into a common leger to remain of record for the companie. 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* I. 33, I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 *GILL Surv. Philos.* viii. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written... as might serve for remembrance to future ages. 1666 *Wooce Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

d. Comm. The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1288 *J. Mellis Briefe Instruct.* Civ. b. After you haue thus sette every parcell orderly in your Journal, then it behooveth you to take out the said parcell, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Ledger, which commonly is made of double so many leaues as is the Journal. 1652-3 *Peters Diary* 7 Jan. So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 *R. CHAMBERLAIN Accountant's Guide* Pref. At the end of the Ledger there is a balance of the Ledger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxiii. 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 291 The journals and ledgers of the Treasury. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 *HANMERSON Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 370 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

fig. 1809-10 *COLUMBIDE Friend* (1818) III. 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (*Ch. ligger*.)

1571 *Stanford Church Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 11. for iij. pray & a hundred lydgers xij. 1793 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds... the

Ledgers... are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles... from the Leggers into their Brickwork. 1823 *P. Nicholson Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five... uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

1510 *Contr. for Tomb Hen. VII.* in *British Arch. Antig.* (1809) II. 21, 200 fote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 *J. L. CHESTEN Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*. Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 *KERRY St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archaeol. Fm.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. *Now dial.*

a 1530 *Herwood Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your runner... Perchance your lydger doth lache good peckynge. 1586 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 170 The Mole-cop-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. Angling. Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1563 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fixed, or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent. 1859 *S. C. HALL Bl. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs. exc. Hist. in form lieger.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochford returned into England & so did the Bishop of Bath shortly after leaving Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Legier. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 266/1 The realm was neuer lighter without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continual provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 896/2 The bishop of Bath. laie there for the king as legier. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassador unto Sultan Murad Can—with whom he continued as her Majesties Legier almost six yeeres. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 20 A Nuncio of the pope, returning from a certayne Nation, where hee served as Lidger. 1630 *M. GOOVYN tr. Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 39 *Prat.* Leiger here for the Emperor, without leave withdrew himself from court. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Lieger in England, he found him not well disposed in the business. 1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Lieger from an extraordinary Ambassador. 1855 *COSTELLO Stor. Screen* 3. I was then—as I am now—the lieger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf.* and *fig. a.* A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs. or arch. inform lieger.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 59 Lord Angelo having affaires to heauen Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an everlasting Lieger. 1607 *DEKKER Ant. Conjur.* (1842) 34 The poxe lyes there as deaths legier. 1612 *BARNSTED Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Liegers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 *HUTTON Follie's Anal.* A 7 He... like a ledger at the Tables and Takes place for an invited friend. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xii. 39 Every good man is a Lieger here for Heaven. 1652 *Jen. TAYLOR Clerus Donn.* 20 God sent at first Embassadors extraordinary and then left his Liegers in his Church for ever. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Fully empow'd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 *FLAVEL Fount of Life* viii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Lidger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xxiv. 171 Mark me,—I come, a lieger sent from Jove [Gr. Διός έστ' ον άγγελος έμει].

†*b.* One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1612 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his unlooked for guests, sought to remoue those liegers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 *Bp. HALL Sermon* v. 63 All Palestine... was but, as Jerome which was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* 428 Seeing it 'is said of Anna... that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Liegers to live therein. a 1661—*Worthies* (1662) t. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, ... others Liegers and Permanent.

†*c. Welsh ledger: ?* a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Narces). *Obs.*

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* v. i. Your device here is a Cuckoo sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account*, -*clerk*, -*cultry*, -*man*; also *ledger-like* adj.; *ledger-bait*, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook*, -*line*, -*tackle*; *ledger-blade*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; *ledger-millstone*=sense 4; *ledger-stone*=sense 3; *ledger-wall*=*foot-wall*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book.* The 'ledger account' of cash. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 Your 'ledger bait' is best to be n living bait. 1740 *R. BROOKES Art of Angling* I. ii. 8 Ledger-bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 *Ur. Dict. Artis.* etc. 1523 The... fixed... or... 'ledger blade. 1828 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/2

The prisoner, who was employed as a *ledger clerk and accountant. 1682 *SCANTLETT A. exchanges* 37 A formal Journal, or 'ledger Entry. 1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class-ib.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your 'ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* I. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of 'ledger-like size and aspect. 1882 *OGILVIE, "Ledger-line"*, a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon Baits, Paternosters, Ledger Lines. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xviii, How was it these same 'ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 *UDALL Erasmus, Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great 'lidger milstone tied about his necke. 1851 *E. Moore in Fen & Marshland Ch. Ser.* III. (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the 'ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I. (1880) 51 There are many places... which... can only be fished with 'ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy ledger tackle, 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, 'Ledger-wall.

B. adj.

I. In attributive use.

†1. *Ledger-ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 *Eow. VI. Fm.* in *Rem.* (Roxb.) 258 That Sir John Mason should be ambassador ligier. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 344/2 Monsieur Doissel, liger ambassador for the French King. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 32 Baldwin the Liger Jesuite in Flanders. 1615 *G. SANOVUS Trav.* 85 The Kings of England and of France haue here their Ledger Embassadors. a 1670 *HACKER Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 The leiger Embassador of the Catholick King. 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 A duplicate of the order (was) sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger ambassador. 1755 *JOHNSON, Leger*; any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador.

transf. and *fig.* a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 286 Sleepe is Deaths Leiger-Ambassador. a 1639 *Acc. Serm. necess. For Times* 10 Gods Lieger Ambassador residing in our hearts. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Lieger Embassadors to signifie and publish the Lawes of Jesus.

†2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Injunct. Eduo. VI.* in *Kitchin Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iij legior byles to be hadde continually within the Church. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leiger malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publicly, and read... by their Leiger Committee. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 28 Like a bruised Coddling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, liegeriest, and expressions. a 1661—*Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 59 The great Sovereign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *Woolwich*] a Lieger-ship for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra.* II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophecs among his people.

3. *Mus. Ledger line*; one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above* or *below*. Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the *sb.* used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the *F. liger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1775 *ASHT. Uxterline*,... a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called *G in all*. 1879 *C. J. EVANS Let. in Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, esp. in *to be, lie ledger*. (In many cases the word may be taken either as *sb.* or *adj.*)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 113 His Ambassador that was ledger at Rome. a 1635 *COBERT Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factour here, And legier lay for every shire. 1642 *W. MOUNTAGU in Buckenich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 24 Those who... lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. a 1670 *HACKER Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 29 One that lay lieger at London for their dispatches. 1826 [see *LEAGER* 161.4].

†5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. *a.* of persons.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* I. lxx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behinde. 1632 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball v.* I. Two or three English spies told us they had lain leger three months to see how they lay the Piazza, and slip it for Covent Garden. 1638 *R. WEST To Mon. J. Randolph* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lay leiger they are seene. a 1656 *USNIER Ann.* VI. (1658) 434 Astymedes remained Lieger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 *MILTON Free Comm.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Lieger in one

place, only now and then... to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. Goode *Heresbach's Hush*, 25 Wheate... yf the ground be to riche where it is sowed, it will growe to ranke, and lye ledge[r] vpon the grounde. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iii. i. 91 A name which Ide teare out From the lye Germaines throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priuy slanders against mee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this... to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassador sent upon some peculiar service. 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 223 A rusty Musketeer, which had lien long Leiger in his Shop.

Ledger, *v.* Angling. Also *leger*. [*f.* LEDGER *sb.* (sense 3).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. FRANCIS N. *Dogbane* (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — *Angling* ii. (1868) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Ten Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

Ledger-book. (Forms: see LEDGER.) Now *Hist.* A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = LEDGER *b*, *c*, *d*.

1553 EDW. VI *Let. to Ridley in Strype Eccl. Mem.* ii. xlii. 42 To subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 1. 96 All which particulars do most evidently appear out of certain ancient Liger bookes of the R. W. Sir William Locke Mercer of London. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vii. xlii. 303 The Liger bookes of the Monastery of Peterborow. 1643 PRYNNE *Open Gr. Seal* i. Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxon Kings, yet extant in old Leger Bookes of Abbeys. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) IV. 484 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. 1659 — *Lex. Tetragl.* *Proverbs* To the knowing kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages... the Reader shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. 1665 WOOD *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. x, The ledger-book of the church of Rochester. 1828 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

fig. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nose Teipsum* 47 Such formes as she doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Ledger Booke lyes in the braine behind.

Ledging (le'djɪŋ). [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -ING *i.*] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror, and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone (an iceberg) spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. 1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen IV.* 143 He... loupit richt over my head, far beyond the ledgin' o' the brig. 1899 WESTON *Gaz.* 17 July 6/5 He... lay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

Ledgit (le'dʒɪt). *Sc.* [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -it = -ET; cf. *leafit*.] *a.* (See quot. 1867.) *b.* A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 GREGOR *Baufls. Gloss.*, *Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 *Adel.* (from *Ayr*) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863-74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Years.

Ledgy (le'dʒɪ), *a.* [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampshire Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 315 This swamp... has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 SAWTELL *Hist. Townsend (Mass.)* 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

Ledi- (le'dɪ), combining form of mod.L. *Lēdum* (see LEDUM); used in chemical terms: *Leditannio* (*acid*), *Ledixanthin* (see *quots.*).

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 567 *Leditannic acid*. . . A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh willow (*Ledum palustre*). *Ibid.*, *Ledixanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† **Ledish**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *leodiss*, *leodiss*, 4 *ludych*, *ludisch*, *ledisch*. [*f.* LEDE + -ISH.] Pertaining to the people, national.

1205 LAV. 2144 Cum liden to lond þæt we a leodisc king. 1275 *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde . . . isen Gwenaifer þe leodisse cwen. 13. . . E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 73 Þe ludych lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þat ladies broyten. *Ibid.* 1556 Ledisch lorde.

|| **Ledon** (le'dɒn). [*a.* Gr. λήδον mastic.] = LADANUM. Also *ledonum* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Ledon*.

† **Ledor**, *Obs.* — [*ad.* Gr. λειδορία.]

1663 Cockerham, *Ledors*, biting taunts.

Ledron, variant of LIDDERON *Obs.*

|| **Ledum** (le'dʒʊm). [*mod.L.*, *a.* Gr. λήδον mastic.] A genus of Ericaceae shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopoeia. Oil of ledum or ledum-oil, ledum camphor, products obtained from *L. palustre*.

1834 GOODE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 THOREAU *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Ledum*, *a.* *of*, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

Ledur, -yr, obs. forms of LEATHER, LITHER.

Lee (lɪ), *sb.* 1 Forms: *a.* 1 *hléo*, 4 *lɛ3*, 180, 4-6 *le*, 5 *legn*, 5-6 *lie*, 7 *lay*, *ley*, 7, 9 *lea*, 4- *leā*. *b.* 1 *hléow*, 3 *leowwe*, 5 *lue*, 8 *dial.* 100, 9 *dial.* 100. [*OE.* *hléo* (gen. *hléowes*) str. neut. or masc., cognate with OFris. *hli*, *hly*, OS. *hleō* neut. or masc., *hleā* fem., shelter, ON. *hlé* neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense (Sw. *lil*, Da. *læ*).] — *O*TEUT. **hlewo-*, whence **hlewojō*, **hliwjo-* in ON. *hly* neut., shelter, warmth, *hlyja* to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. *lij*, MLG. *lē* (whence *G. lee*); the history of these forms is not clear.

The *O*TEUT. **hlewo-* has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. *hlija* tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form *lee* might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequivocally native forms *lee*, *leu* are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely *pl.* Also in phrases *in, under (the) lee (of)* both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crístes 60* Weder life under swegles hleo. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cviii. 10 Ponne hi to his huse hleowes wylnian. *a* 1225 *Anscr.* R. 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen . . . mid herd werunge, herd leowwe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23326 Pat þai þe soforull sal be þat losen folli has þat le. 13. — *E. Allit. P. C.* 277 Penne he lurrkes & laytes where watz le best. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 62 Pen-most Merçi . . . lenge wiþ vs in leo and lede. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurreded undyr leo as lowrande wrecches! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and thair lytill hyrd gromis Lurkis vndir le of bankis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Lestie's Hist.* Scot. I. 55 It is a bosom of the Sey, in the ley of a high montane conteyned. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter . . . was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 123 Any mariner . . . arriving near the shoar, would . . . joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1821 J. V. CROKER *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 193 The labourer still sits under the lee . . . of the hedge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 107 There he is under the lee of the opposite bank. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375 2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. *dial.* Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 PEGGE *Derbichins* Ser. ii. *Lee*, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 *Annals Agric.* XXII. 273 (E. D. S.) Looses or frames . . . are fixed all round the kiln. 1867 *Kent Gloss.*, *Lees*, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. *Ibid.*, *Leu*, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee (of)*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . . Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lassit Louis fra the lee. 1556 W. TOWSON *A Harklynt Voy.* (1589) 99 The 12 day we saw a saile vnder our Lee. 1583 *Leg. Ep.* St. Andrews Pref. 104 He latis his scheip tak in at luffe and lee. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at every gust puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Navigator. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* x. xvi, They hore To come within the lee of Scottish banke. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Became under the lee of the land. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grani.* xiii. 63 They are to come vnder the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 207 The Pilot . . . Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 DR. FÖE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 SCOTT *Lad. of Isles* i. xxi, Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet sea. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xlv, A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging lee, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 146 Against . . . the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Lee*, the lee side. 1884 *Pae. Eustace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. Nautical phrases. † *At lee*: (*a*) windbound; (*b*) under shelter. † (*To bring, fall*) by the lee: to leeward; also *fig.* † (*To bring, lay, lie*) upon the lee: with sails aback. *On, under (the) lee*: to leeward = ALEE.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on mast. 1627 MARSTON *What Foe Will* li. i. Wks. 1856 I. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 CORHAM, *Booker vent et fuge*, to bring a ship vpon the lee. 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* *The Thunder* . . . by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. iii. 34/2 They . . . passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Trade* v. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay upon the Lee; and . . . the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War . . . whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1669 *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them . . . was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Grani.* xvi. 79 *A Ship lies by the Lee*, that shows all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1769 FALCONER *De Maribus* (1780) 23. 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM 'A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea' i, Away the good

ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

† 3. A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to leeg, live, rest in (or on) lee*. Also, in *lithe of (or on) lee*: said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lordings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon Mss.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 þe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in le. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Cant.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudez ful gode. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 416 Of þe fere nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in le. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5615 Helengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 3620 Alysandyr . . . Scotland led in luewe and le. *c* 1460 *Ennare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 341 Lordings in le, I rede ye tent treuly to my teching. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (Frog & Mouse) xxii, Better bot styffe allewe to leif in le. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 128 Among thair freindis for to leue in le. *a* 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 47 in Furnivall *Perry Folio* I. 92, I will neuer flee from noe adventure . . . whilst I may liue on lee.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

4. Simple attributive, passing into *adj.* *a.* Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g. *lee-bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. Himself infangis the le schele of the saile. 1568 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Infang.* *Sea-men* 28 Make ready your loufe howks and lee fagges. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Let go the Lee-bowling of Fore-sail, and Weather-Braces. *Ibid.* 18 Set in the Lee Braces. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. 1748 *Aston's Voy.* ii. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under his lee-quarter. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 209 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* vii. 165 note, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee-beam. *Ibid.* 166 note, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1866) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, O'Brien . . . told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scuppers. *Ibid.* xv, She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — *Pacha* v, We descried land on the lee beam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-fang*, a rope rove through the cringle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. *Ibid.*, *Lee-gunwale under*, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* I. 9 You would rather . . . take the lee earing too, in any gale. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 188 She cuddled her lee-rail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 The strong lee current. 1848 CRAIG, *Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. DANA *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The . . . leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special combs.: *lee-anchor* (see *quot.*); *lee-bow*, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; *lee-gage* (see GAUGE 5); *lee-hatch*, -hitch (see *quots.*); *lee-latch*, 'dropping to leeward of the course' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *lee-most a.*, furthest to leeward; *lee-port*, a sheltered port; *lee wheel*, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth). Also *LEE-BOARD*, *LEE-SHORE*, *LEE-SIDE*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our 'Lee-bow. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 96/1 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Take care of the 'Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, **Lee-hitch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 BAILEY, **Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-Latch, i.e. keep the Ship near the Wind. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice-admiral and her consort . . . were 'lee-most and stern-most of all. 1864 CAPT. OWEN *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The lemost Briggs began to get under weigh. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the 'leeport of honour.

Hence *Lee v. rare* — *trans.*, to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-LEE.

1659 DAVENANT *Hist. Sir F. Drake* ii. 13 The Master allowed bids, Lee the Helm, Lee!

Lee (lɪ), *sb.* 2 *Obs.* exc. in *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 4 *lie*, 5 *loy* (e, y, 7-9 *lee*). *pl.* 4-6 *lies*, 6-6 *leese*, 10 *leeze*, 10 *lyse*, 6-6 *lees*. [*a.* F. *lie*, Gaulish *L. lia*, pl. *lie* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

† 1. *sing.* Also *fig.* Also upon the lee, to drain to the lee. Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* (M.) li. 895 (l. 309) And thus fulfoten have I boght the lie, and drank noght of the wyn. *c* 1430 *Two Country-bks.* 33 When þe lye is seip hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. 1481 CAXTON *Warr.* i. 1. The lye whiche is thordure abideth byndeth the bottom. 1685 *Poor Stafford* 335 Which . . . will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the lye. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guise*, 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee. 1793 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The

gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/14 For Sale, 70 Hogsheads of new...Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* 468 This cyder...should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

2. pl.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1040 Boystes Crammed ful of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The rebolyte to Rakke to be lies of be rose. 1530 PALSER, 239/1 Lye of wyne, lye. 1580 LVL *Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther iv. no wine made of grapes but hath lee. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees have when they are new. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 119 The Thespis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxv. 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Donu. Econ.* i. 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 H. MAYNE *Lond. Labour* 11. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil.

b. fig. Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 304, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 S. WARE *Life of Faith* xiii. 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence...bred for the most part in the lees of the people. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* i. l. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 HALLAN *Lit. Hist.* (1841) i. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Waverley* 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 KINGSLEY *Alice* i. 166 The angler...has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ix. 220 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

† c. construed as *sing. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees is left this Vault, to brag of.

d. In various phrases, chiefly fig., esp. to *drain, drink the lees, (to drain, drink, etc.) to the lees, i. e.* to the last drop, to the very end, (*to settle*) on or upon the lees.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxv. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid.*, Jer. xlviii. 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and her hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 They may not part till they have drunk...the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. *Ibid.* ii. 6 Settle the soule upon his lees of sinfull lusts. a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel in Relig.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 POOL *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretick, and settled upon the Lees. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps. lxxv.* 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 260 Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 143 She felt the warmth...And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloomed, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iii. 1. This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* iv. ii. (1864) 11. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) 11. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 PUSEY *Lenten Sermon* vii. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

e. attrib.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† Lee, a. *Obs.* Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee. Cf. LEW a. [*LEE sb.*1] Sheltered from the wind.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 4675 Pai. Iogget hom to lunge in bat le hauny. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 121 The famy siour of streimis le Vp welts from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 Lee or Lew, Calm, under the wind. *Sund.*

† The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a 1800 *Sweet Willie & Faire Annie* xxv. in Child *Ballads* (1835) 11. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 J. VERRILL *Tweed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

Lco: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (lɛˈɪŋɡl̩). *Austral.* Also liangle, leonile, langeel. [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leawell, leawill.*] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 C. GRIFFITH *Port Phillip Distr. N.S. W.* x. 155 The liangle is...of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 G. G. MACCRACK *Almaba* 7 The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 HOARE *Figures Fancy* 93 Beneath the dread leangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 R. ETHERIDGE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Instit.* XXIII. 317 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee-board¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4 leburde, 6

leburd, lea board, leebord. [a. ON. *lil-borð*, f. *lil* LEE *sb.*1 + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledyes one leburde, lordys and oper. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ix. 56 Lidyen on leburd [MS. luff bord]. 1582 N. LICEFIELD *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxx. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea board, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readars think on leebord.

Lee-board² (lɛˈbɔːd). [*LEE sb.*1 + BOARD.]

A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Ace. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 LORDE TYRAWLY in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 381 The Molettas...steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* June 525/1 With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii. The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (lɛtʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 lēce, Northumb. lēce, 2-6 leche, 3 fache, læche, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyche, 4-5 leech, 4-6 lech, 5 leeeche, liethe, 6 Sc. leiche, leithe, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēc* str. masc. (once *lēca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *letza*, *leischa*, OHG. *lähhi*, MSw. *lākir* (Da. *læge*; ON. has the cognate *lækir*, and mod.Sw. *läkare*, from the vb. *läka* to heal), Goth. *lēkis* = OTeut. **lēkjo-z*; = pre-Teut. **legjo-s*; the synonymous Irish *liaigh* (OIr. *liaig*, dat. pl. *legib*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art.

Now arch. (chiefly poet.) or jocular; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH *sb.*2 In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock-leech, cow-leech*, HORSE-LEECH, etc.)

c 900 *T. Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxi. [sic.] (1890) 320 Cyneferð læce, se æt hire was, þa heo forðferde. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La læce leca ðe seolne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Nu bihoueð þe forwunden wreche þet he habbe læce. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 101/7 On leches heo hadde i-spendet Mucche del of hire goud. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26322 Als lech þou suld seke man hale. a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 þe hand of þe leche brennand or shendend. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 248 What nedeth hym bat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toun? c 1450 *Morlin* 574 The kyngye delyuered hem leches to couer theire woundes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Pro. 80 Als stern of spech As he had bene an medycynor or lech. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 17 Many skillfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts. a 1666 HALES *Serm.* at *Elion* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe, and tell you not why, they are not *Medici*, but *Veterinarij*, they are not Physicians, but Leaches. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* i. 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has...Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 498 A furrier and bullock-leech. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi. A learned leech with some new drug. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) 11. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pa.* i. 1. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich kan beo þif i scal lichame and soule leache. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ise louerd ihesu crist is alre hereberde and ale lechene leche. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 182 þus is sinesse soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 *Ayem.* 129 þe holi gost is þe guode leche þet amaystreþ his ziknesse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 184 God that is oure lyues leche. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xli. 129 The best of benes boyled water may be leche to sle the frost. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† 2. = *leechman*, LEECH-FINGER. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 308/311 þe nexte finger hatte 'leche'. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wv-Wülcker 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medius* (ns), the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lythlyman.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (*Cent. Dict.*); † leech-house, a hospital; leechman, † a physician; also (now *dial.*) = LEECH-FINGER.

14. *Camb. MS. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliwell, s.v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat liyl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fyngir hat lech man, for quen a leche dose oyt, With that fyngir he tastes all thing, howe that list is wrozt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210 A Leche house, *tantra*, *quia infirmis ibi tantum*. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Partis* i. iv. 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, Leech-man, all-Reviver. 1600 F. L. Loid's *Kennedy of Love* B2, The Leechmans skill. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (lɛtʃ), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 lēce, (lyce), 3 licho, 4-6 leche, 5 Sc. leiche, 6-9 leach, 6 leech. [OE. *lēc*, Kentish *lēc* str. masc. = MDu. *lake* (Kilian *laecke, lijck-laecke*, mod.Flemish *lijk-lake*), *lieke, leke* fem.]

Commonly regarded as a *transf.* use of LEECH *sb.*1; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lyce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *lieke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to *LEECH sb.*1 through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order *Hirudinea*; the ordinary leech used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also HORSE-LEECH, land-leech (LAND *sb.*11 b), sea-leech, water-leech, etc.)

a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wv-Wülcker 85/11 *Sanguisuga*, lyces. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* *Ibid.* 121/36 *Sanguisuga*, uel hirudo, læce, a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 472 in O. E. *Misc.* 131 Suket buru is liche, so dot liche blod. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wyltym of þe watour, *sanguisuga*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sa leichis on þir lendis. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloudde suckers or leaches. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Impeachment* 17. *Hastings* Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and, as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* x. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 The *Hirudo* *viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 HOLME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* 11. iii. iv. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech... (true English or Speckled Leech). *transf.* 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) 11. viii. § 54. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. c 1839 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) i. iv. 175 He [Cobden] is...likely to mistake a crotchet for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. *Surg. Artificial leech*: see quot. 1875.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Artificial Leech*, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. *fig.* One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterproof* xxv. Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, family, -gatherer, -tribe; leech-like adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Holopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus aegyptius*); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leech-glass *Surg.*, a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † leech-worm = 1.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 57 We...reached the bungalow...none the worse, with the exception of 'leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1851) 119 'Leech-bleeder, 'leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 183/2 The 'leech-deniers of Bretagne. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Holopterus spinosus*)...claims the distinction of being the 'leech-eater' or 'tricholios' of Herodotus. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 420 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and 'leech extract', have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/1 Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus (*Cleptania*) should be arranged with the 'leech family'. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* i. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged...to envelope their legs in 'leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 WORDSWORTH, *Resolut. & Indep.* xx, I'll think of the 'leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a 'leech-glass' will generally effect this. 1862 DRAYDEN *Medat* 149 The Witnesses, that 'Leech-like, liv'd on blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Eng.* in 1819, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 170/2 There is observed in the 'leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 271 Observations on the 'Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (lɛtʃ), *sb.*3 *Naut.* Forms: 5 lek, leche, lyche, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lik* (a nautical term of obscure meaning); the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope', Du. *lijck*, G. *lick*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech, mast-leech, roach-leech, weather-leech*.

1485 [see b]. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) 1. 300 Item, to David Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1621 COTGR., *Peune d'un voile*, the Leech of a sayle. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Leech of a saile is the outward side or skirt of the saile from the earing to the clew, the middle betwix which wee account the Leech. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* 11. 62 The leeches taught, the halliards are made fast. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvii. They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt-line. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* i. v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. *attrib.* in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1769).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanne hokes... Pakke hokes... 'Leeche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Lyche hokes of Yron...loff hokes of yron. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid.* 179. *Sea-men* 30 Cleare your 'leech-lines. 1627 = *Seaman's*

Gram. v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sails. 1860 *Marine Mag.* VII. 113 A leech-line is bent on each yard-arm. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), **Leech-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top-sail. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

Leech (lîf), *sb.* (See *quots.*)

1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. 1892 *STIMMONS Dict. Trade Suppl.* *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

Leech (lîf), *v.* 1. Now rare and arch. Forms: 3 *leache*, *Orm.* *leechenn*; 3-6 *leche*, 4-5 *liche*, 5-6 *leeh*, 5, 7 *leach*, 6 *leech*, 9 *leech*. [Early ME., f. *LEECH sb.*; cf. Sw. *läka*, *Da. luge*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *læcian*, *læcian*: see *LEECH v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4274 He comm her to leechenn us Off all þat dæppess wunde. *Ibid.* 12227 Hiss gæt lss clennessd & riht lechedd. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 176 Iesu crist... openlik higan... alle þat sek were to leche. *Ibid.* 11841 þat moht not leche. his wa. 1382 *Wyclif Job* v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and lecheth; smytheth; and his hondis shuln helen. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 156 A barne is borne þat sball... leche þam þat ar lorne. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1832 He taght goddis wordes... And synfull men lyues lechyd. 1564 *Louth Corporat.* Act. (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sickle, vs. 1618 *Fletcher Loyal Subj.* ut. v. Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leach or mend? 1820 *Scott Teuch.* xviii. Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. 1850 *Blackie Aschylus* l. 63 A disease that none may leech.

Leech, *v.* 2 [f. *LEECH sb.*] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1828 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv. 5, I was leeched and bled in the arm and arm almost quite well. 1834 *FORBES Lænnæ's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeches with relief. 1861 *Geo. Elliot Silas* II. xvi. When I'm leeching or poulticing. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 346 The protruding tongue must be leeches.

Leech, *obs.* form of, or variant of *LEACH*.

Leecha, variant of *LITCHI*.

Leechcraft (lîfkræft), *arch.* Forms: see *LEECH sb.* [OE. *læccraft*, f. *læce* *LEECH sb.* 1 + *craft* *craft*.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft*, under treatment. † *Also concr.* Remedy, medicine.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xvi. 3 Swa mæc eac se dream-craft ðæt se mon bið dreamer, & se læccraft þæt he bið læce. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 8 Læccrafts & dolgealfa & dencas wif eallum wundum. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1866 Purh Crislenndomess læccraft. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7616 Ne þurh nemne læce-craefte ne mihte he lif habben. c. 1245 *Anr. R.* 370 God & his deciples spoken of soule leechcraft. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 For sikness leechcraft, And for the goute seolve Me makethe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 81 Til þat ich dispice Leche-craft of oure lorde and leyue on a wiche. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 7 My horse that was at leechcraft at the Holt. *Ibid.* My leche crafte and feyky, and rewardys to them that have kept me. ðahte cost me sythe Etern Day then wif. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 32 In leechcraft he was homeward. 1577 *STANVURST Deir. lret.* in *Holiness* (1807-8) vi. 68 Their common schools of leechcraft and law. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* Soul Intro. xxvi. (1714) 7 We Leechcraft learn; but others cure with it. 1626 *Vicary's Anat.* 111 Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. 1814 *Scott Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft... was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. v. Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. v. 196 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leechcraft.

Leechdom (lîfdòm), *arch.* [OE. *læcðom*, f. *læce* *LEECH sb.* 1 + *dóm* *DOM*.] A medicine, remedy. c. 900 *Kentish Glosses* in *Wr.* Wülcker 59/38 *Medicinu*, lecedom. c. 900 *to Beale's Hist.* iv. xxvi. [xvii.] (1890) 350 Micel wund behofað micles lecedomes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Mon... unhalne lechedað 3if he lechedom con. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1851 Drihtness halighe læchedom & sawless egeshealle. 1864 *COCKAYNE (title)* *Leechdoms*, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 *CREIGHTON in Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

Leechee, variant of *LITCHI*.

Leecher, *rare.* Also 4 *leechere*. [f. *LEECH v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis keper of good or dryere a-wey of yuel but god gouernour and lechere [Add. MS. lecher] of thowthes [orig. vector ac medicator mentium]. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 590/1 There were also [in Aberdeen]... the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

Leechery (lîfjəri), *rare*—[f. *LEECH sb.* 1 + *-ERY*.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft. [1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xxviii. 156 marg. The horseleechery of P. Vegetus. 1688 see *HORSE-LEECHERY*.] 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 'The Anglo-Saxon "wyr", included not only herbs... but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger**, *Obs.* [OE. *læcefinger*, a transl. of *L. digitus medicus*, Gr. *δακτύλος ιατρικός*. Cf. *ON. lækisfinger*; also the Eng. synonyms 'medical finger', † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 394 Sing on ðine lecefinger in

pater noster. c. 1100 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 307/2 *Medicus*, lecefinger. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 þe fourþe synger [at] is c-lyped þe leche by cause of þe more hytynge and fairnesse, for in þat synger is a veyne þat streecheþ to þe herte. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil synger & þe leche synger. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* A vj (Sommer) III. 15 The lytel second synger... the medyl synger... the leche synger. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 607 The leach-finger, or ring-finger.

Leeching, *vb.* *sb.* 1 [f. *LEECH v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of *LEECH v.* 1; healing, medical treatment. † *A or in leeching*; under medical treatment.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 124/16 *Pharmacia*, sealfæcing. c. 1200 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heouenliche leche þæt makaded us of þi seft se mihti medicine... hit beoð mi lechunge. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum laured þat leches all And leching giues to lame. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 73 He... leste hym þere a lechinge to lyuen if he myghte. c. 1400 *Ysaie & Gaw.* 283 Stil in leeching that sho lay. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 8 Quibar thay sal... find help and lechine of their spiritual seiknes. 1540 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 168 The saids Egyptians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. c. 1650 *Sir Cavoline* *viz.* in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 58/1 Sir Cavoline's sickle, and like to be dead without and a good leedging.

Leeching, *vb.* *sb.* 2 [f. *LEECH v.* 2 + *-ING*.] The medicinal application or use of leeches.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well. 1866 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

Leechwee: see *LECHU*.

Leed 1 (lîd). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3-6 *lede*, 4 *leyd*, 6-7 *leid*, (6 *lead*), 8-9 *leed*, 8 *leet*, 9 *leid*. [app. a shortened form of *LEDEN*.] † Language, 'tongue' = *LEDEN* 2. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar nemme so. c. 1557 *Satir.* *Poems* *Reform.* III. 140 Than sal I wryte in prettie poetrie. In Latine leid. c. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittcottie Chron. Scot.)* (S. T. S.) I. 158 Alexander... was send to France to leamine the leid with our letters.

Proverb. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *lik* land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. *Obs.* *ec. Sc.*

c. 1300 *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 3 were is al bi michele pride, And thi lede that wasso loud? 13... *Sir Tristram*. 1004 Tristrem... schortliche seyð in lede: We no owe þe noþing. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Bertholmeus) 68 Al langage spek he cane, & vnderstand al leyð of mane. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5007 In quakyn manir of lede sal me þir treis sware? 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* Port. 284 The offer that 3e it leid, 3e sal the better tak baith the sence, and leid. 1599 *Jas. I. Bauri*, *Δωρον* (1603) 115 Not using any rustical corrupt leid, as booke language. 1746 E. *ERSKINE Sermon*, Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leid. 1790 D. *MORISON Poems* 77 Let Matrons round the ingle meel... 'An' in a droll aud farian' leit, 'Bout faiesy car. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arikna* 22 'To herself' this leid she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—frae the west' [etc.]. c. 1828 'Hynd Horn' xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell to me your leid; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockeys-ship kent he Nor ploughman leid. 1867 *GREGOR Banff. Gloss.* *Leed*. One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got inail a leed, an oot o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds.

c. 1300 in *Wright Lyric P.* 27 The lutel fool hath hire wyf on hysre lud to sing. 184. LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has its lied.

Leed 2 (lîd). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica*. 1607 *CAMDEN Brit.* 360 Cum aqua se in suos alucos receptor, lætissimio gramine & fœno crassiori (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 *MILLER & SKETCHLEY Fenland* x. 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica*... and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

Leed, *obs.* *pa. pple.* *LAT* 2; *obs.* f. *LIDE*, March.

Leeder, *obs.* form of *LEATHER*.

Leedsite (lîdzit), *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1850 from *Leeds*, its locality: see *-ITE*.] A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 *DANA Min.* 704.

Leaf, *obs.* f. *LEAF*, *LIEF*; var. *LEVE* *v.* 1 *Obs.*

Leafekkie, variant of *LYFKE* *Obs.*, bodice.

† **Leafeklyn**. *Obs.* rare—[a. *obs.* *Du. lief* *kyn*: see *LIEF* a. and *-KYN*.] = 'Darling'.

1540 *PALSGR Acolatus* in *V. R. Jb.* I must nedes embrace the my lyfe, I O my leafekyn.

Leafel, variant of *LEVESEL*, bowser.

Leafetail, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 *leafail*, 8 *lieftel*, leave-, 9 *leaf*, *leafetail*. [? *rcpr.* OE. *læfstiele* high in favour, desirable, f. *leaf* *LIEF*, dear + *-stiele*, f. root of *tellan* to count, *TELL*.] Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* Collect. 30 *Lestail* [read leafail]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb *Lift*, as I suppose. 1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caves* 92 *Leafetail*, being a great want of, or demand for. 1790 *ANN WHEELER Dial.* 58 En wur a varra lieftel Market. 1847 *HALLIVUE, Leafail*, quick sale. *Cmnh.* 1869 *Lausdale Gloss.* *Leafail*, *Leafetail*, much in demand.

Leaf tenants, *obs.* form of *LIEUTENANT*.

† **Leaful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 3 *leafull*, *leafull*, 4-5 *leafuful*, 5 *leafuful*, 5-6 *leafuful* (e. B. 4 leafel, -ol, *li(e)ful*, *leyfull*, *leafull*, *leafuful*), 6 *leafulle*, 5 *leafull*, *leaful*, 4-6 *leaful*, *leafull*, 4-7

leaful (l, 5-6 *leafull*, 6 *leaful* (l, *leafull*, *ley-* full, *leafull*. [ME. *leafuful*, f. *leve*, *LEAVE sb.* + *FUL*. Some of the forms may be due to association with *LAY sb.*] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 3033 [Heo] nom bire leaf-fulne bure [c. 1275 *lapfolne* o]. *Ibid.* 10854 For he was swide leafull, alle Brut lueden. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the Iugement of socrates þat it were Leafuful to me to hide the sothe. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Wif þer condicions it is leafuful to swere. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt þou lyve while it is not covenable, noþer leafuful [v. r. leafuful, leafuful, leafuful, noþer semeliche? c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 2948 þof it be laifull to ladyis and oþer les wemen. 1405 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 14 It sal be leafuful to the alderman and balyis for to tak [etc.]. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not leafuful to us, 3e seyn, No maner man for to slen. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 10 That it be leafuful to your Highness to graunt to yowre seid besechers yowre lettres of sauf-conduyt. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leafuful Company, and Honest Besynes. 1526 *TINOALE Matt.* xii. 12 It is leafuful to do a good dede on the saboth day. 1530 *LYNCHESAY Test. Papyng* 274 Halkynge, hounyng, armes, and leafuful amour. c. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 13 It sal be leafuful to us to put our bandis thairto quhen we pleis. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* viii. c. 288 It is not leafuful the emetic to seise thereon. 1614 J. DAVIES *Elogue* in *Brown's Sheph.* *Pipe* G 6 b. Hence forward then I must... on my leere in leafuful love. 1802 *SCOTT Cath. Angl.* 214 To do Leaf-fulness (A. to do Vnefulness), *illiberr.* 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* II. 14 His one yolus... beyng... soof fayr... it maye leafuful be sayd that nature hadde doon her deuoyr. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1336/1 The leaffulness thereof, was known and taught by the tradicion of thapostles themselfe. 1540 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 159 Leafally chosen and elected Bayliffys. 1548 *Gest. Pr. Masse* B v j. Then could not Irene leafufully call y' one part of the sacrament a substance but an earthlie accidente.

Leaf, *obs.* form of *LEDGER*.

Leaf (lîf). Forms: 1 *leac*, 3 *lec*, 3-5 *lek*, 4

lik, 4-6 *leke*, *Sc.* *leik* (e, 5 *pl.* *leucus*), 5-7 *leeko*, 6 *like*, 7 *lieke*, *leake*, 8 *leak*, 4- *leek*. [OE. *lēc* str. neut. = *MDu. loec* (*Du. look*) neut., OHG. *leuh* (MHG. *louich*, mod.G. *lauch*) masc., ON. *lauk-r* (*Sw. lök*, *Da. lög*) = *OTent. *lauko*, whence Finnish *laukka*, OS. *hukn*; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N.O. *Liliaceae*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Gebeat þæt leac & þa rudan zegnid togedere. c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr.* Wülcker 555/7 *Porrus*, porret, leek. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 404 In þe þard [he] sone has sene calke & leikis falk & grene. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Wif þe iuys of a strong onyon, or wip ius of leikis. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1866) 147 Grynnd by lecus in mortar *rec.* 14... *Non*, in *Wr.* Wülcker 263 *Hic bibulus*, a lekes hed. 1521 *WYATT Salerni's Regimen* (1533) 31 a, Garlicke, onyons, and also likes are not als holmes for temperate bodies. 1527 *GERARDE Herbal* i. lxxvii. 138 The Leek is hot and dry, and doth attenuate. 1656 *Flower-Pindar Odes*, *Plagues Egypt* i. But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6434/3 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globeose and reedy stem. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat. viii.* (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand]... it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Allied with qualifications to: a. Other species of *Allium*, as *Stone Leek*, the Welsh onion, *A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called *HOLLKE*, q.v.; *Vine Leek* († *leek* of the vine), *A. ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); *Wild Leek*, *A. ursinum*; *French Leek* (see *FRENCH* a. 5). b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † *Corn-leek* (see *quot.* 1551); *dog's* leek, (see *Dog sb.* 18 a). Also *CROW-LEEK*, *HOUSE-LEEK*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. G v b, Bulbine... may be called in English *Corn-leek* or *wydelecke*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herp. in brack's Husb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leek... the wild Latine Capitatum. 1611 *COTGER, Oignen saure*, *Leek*, *Porreau* de field Onyon, Bulbine... *Corn Leek*. *Ibid.* *Porreau* de chien, *Dogs Leek*, *wild Leek*, *French Leek*, *Leek*, *maiden Vine*. *Porreau scellit*, *on touda*, the *cut Leek*, *maiden Vine*. *Leek*, *blade Leek*, *vnsel* *Leek*, *Leek*, *vnai Leek*. 1853 headed or knobbed Leek, see *Leek*, *vnai Leek*. G. JOHNSON *Herb. Hist.* E. *Bord.* 198 *Allium ursinum*. Ramps: *Wild Leeks*. Moist woods and deans, abundant and gregarious. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xli. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.

† 3. Taken as a type of something of little value. Also a *leek's blade*, a *leek's clove* (CLOVE *sb.* 1).

13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nout ber-of No is nout worp a lekes clof. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 106 Every man that holt him worth a leek. — *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 242. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4228 Jour lare of a leke suld neure be les worth. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 They were not of thaire entent the nere of a leke. 14. *Childe of Bristowe* 8 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a leky blade, but men wol tende the-tille. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 183 They make her wynch and leke, But it is not worth a leke. 1599 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your untbankfull Race. c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1374. I know na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. ?a 1800 *Willie's drowned in Gannery* 31 in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1. I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. As *clean as a leek* (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leigen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes lourede he foule. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 212 Ful sad and caytif was she eek, And also grene as any leek. c1386 — *Reeve's Pro.* 25 To have an hoer heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid frere that men callen freer Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. c1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 7684 To his face she leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yre or leke. 1546, 1589 [see *Lark* sb. 1 c]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmeu* Poems 1869 I. 137 His flecked cheques, Nowe cherye redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leek, white: as my heart be like the blade, greene? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week*, Monday 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* 1872 III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted Cheese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. i. For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherlish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. To eat the (or one's) leek: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eate ny Leek. 1835 DISRAELI *Let. 20 Aug.* in *Corr.* Sister (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. — But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

† 5. A cant term for a Welshman. Obs. c1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Leaks, Welshmen.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye (in Cows) is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. Green-leek (parrot): see GREEN a. 12 b.

8. attrib. and Comb., ns leek-bed, -blade, -colour, -garth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pottage, -seed, -wort; † leek-head (see quot.).

14. *Loc.* in Wr-Wülcker 60412 *Porretarium*, a *leked. 1573-80 BARET *Engl. L285* A leek-bed, or a place set with lekes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*, Leek-bed, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Porretorum*, of the colour of *leekes blinde. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat.* Ins 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a *leek colour. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3412 Ye *leekgarth, porretum. 1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxiii. A very fair Sea-green, called *Leek green. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dalhousie* 58 A broad leek-green swamp 1865 GORET *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, nut-brown. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Leek-Heads, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* v. Wks. 1812 I. 281 *Leek-porridge, stir-about, will sooner want. c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 295/2 *Leek pottage, porraite. 1781 [C. JOHNSON] *John Truitt* II. ii. vii. 170 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and *lik-seed and lente-seeds alle Aren nouth so worthy as whete. 1528 PAYNUL *Salerni's Regim.* (1535) 91 b. The .i. use of heibane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6399 It wolde finde hoin lec & worten [v. r.] *lek worten, like worten, lekworth inowe bi be jere.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE. † Leek'ish, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -ISH.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* n. v. 133 b. There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leek.

† Leeky, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -Y.] = prec. 1551 HULOT, Leeky or of leekes, porretus. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is... of a leeky nature or greene colour. 1652 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confectioned or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leol, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane, Sc. [An emphasized form of lane. LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *leifi* lane in the same sense: see LEFUL.] Only in phrase by (one's) lee-lane: quite alone, by (one's) self.

1878 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii. Praying, that God would 'remember, flower pulp, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Loo-lang, Sc. form of LAYLONG.

Leelicho, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (Flait). Min. [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. Lee, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than the o. of petalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite... is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich(e, -y, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leem, obs. f. LEAM; Sc. form of LOAM, LOOM.

Leeming, variant of LEAMING, LEMMING.

Leen, obs. f. LEAN, LEND v. 2, LIX v. to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. LEND, LEANNESS.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. LING, LEPER.

Leepwynke, obs. fo. m. of LAPWING.

† Leer, sb. 1. Obs. Forms: 1 hleor, hlior, 2-4 leor, 3-5 leir, lire, 3-6 lere, 4 lura, lewre, 4-6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5-6 lyer(e, 6-7 leer(e. [OE. *hlior*, *hlior* neut. = OS. *hlior*, *hliar*, *hlior* (MDu. *liere*, MLG. *ler*), ON. *lior* (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. *πλευρόν* side; but the s-umlaut in the ON. form indicates an OTeut. type **kleuso*! — pre-Teut. **kleusōn*; E. Zupitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. **kleusōn* ear (root **kleu-* to hear: see LISTEN.)

1. The cheek.

c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 86 Gif hwylcum weargbræde weaxe on þam nosum oððe on þam hleore. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 157/8 *Malae*, hleor. c1200 LAV. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. c1300 *Floris & Bl.* 501 Þe teres glide of hire lere. c1300 *Havelok* 2018 The heu is swilk in hire lere, So the rose in roser. 13. *Metz. Hom.* (Vernon MS.). in *Archiv Stud.* neu. Spr. LVII. 273 As he eode wiþ leores weele. c1330 *Spec. Gyf Varnu*, 842 Of þin eisen þe hote teres þat goð adoun bi þine leres. 1398 *Tuynissa Barth.* De P. R. v. xiv. (Tollem. MS.). 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face þen twy lewes þat schetþet in ayþer side of þe nose. c1420 *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris... That ran down be his lyre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxii. 371 This lytel brachet... lyched his learys and his erys. 1528 STANVHURST *Enet's* (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful he blubbed. 1866 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as *lovely or lovesome of leer*, *lily leer*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hleor. a 1000 *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to eorðan on þam aneðe hleor onhyrde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 326 þi lere is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muð murie. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Hire lere lumes lith, Ase a lanternne a nyght. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. x. A wyf... That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. c1400 *Yvonne & Gau.* xxii. 145 Your lere that was so red, you lere lyre the lily lere. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Remyning* in Her lothely lere is nothyng clere. — P. *Sparrow* 1032 The whytnesse of her lere. 1568 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 119 Fe treacherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close accents and counsels of the hart: Hee's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father. 1806 JAMIESON *Sir Olaf* in Whitelaw *Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lere sae blaie and wan?

3. ? Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.) a 1275 *Wyf Lapped in Morrells Skin* 1109 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 226 Thus endeth the iest of Morell skin, Where the curst wife was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this maner.

Leer (lea), sb. 2 [f. LEER v.] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50 Shee discourres; shee carues; shee givies the leere of imitation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 503 Aside the Devil turned For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. 1712 ANTONIOR *John Bull* iii. ii. The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 *Pore Pro.* Sat. 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii. She accompanied these words with... so wanton a leer, that [etc.]. 1821 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov.* *Nineveh* xiii. 353 Old Gouriel, the Kiayah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villainous leer.

Leer, sb. 4 Glass-making. Also 8-9 leor, 9 lier. An annealing-furnace. Also attrib., as *leer-annealing*; leor-pan = FRACHE.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels...) comprehends two parts, the tower and leer. 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Furnace*, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The leer or third furnace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 763/2 The third oven or leer. 1831 G. R. BOUTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven, or lier, is a long low rectangular chamber... furnished with numerous shallow iron trays... These trays are called lier pans, or fraiches. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing furnace, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace... The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 GORON *Foundry* 440 The tunnel is the 'leer', and the process is known as leer-annealing.

Hence Leer'ing, treatment in the 'leer'.

1839 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'leer'ing', the lead 'leer'ing' being more expensive.

† Leer, sb. 4 Obs. exc. dial. [? repr. OE. *lira* the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c1385 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen... a. a. Mare, several white spots on her body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. 1777 *Horae Subsecivae* 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*, Leer, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lior), a. 1. Forms: 3-7 (9) leore, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6-7 leero, 7 leir, 7, 9 dial. lear, 9 dial. lair, 4-leer. [OE. *liere* (implied in *hermes* emptiness) = OS. OHG. *liri* (MHG. *lære*, mod. G. *leer*, MDu. *laer*, Du. *laar*): — WGer. **liri*, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OTeut. **lirjo*, cogn. w. Goth. *lasius* weak.]

† 1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Useless. Obs.

a 1250 *Out & Night*. 1527 [He] haveth attom his riþe spuse, Woves weste [an] lere huse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1800 þo was brutine þis lond of romens al mest lere. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 283 3if þey fyndeþ it [Fortune's horn] empty [v. r. leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool here lere fardelles? 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therefore the hole is voyde and lere. c1430 *Tavo Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in be ovyne lere. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 252 (Harl. MS.). 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, wihte onto onye delays'. 1519 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 158 b. Let all your leere pottis [L. *vasa inania*] stande the mouthe downward. 1567 TURBERV. *Orit's Ep.* 16 h. Some lushful lasse will not permit Achylles couch be leare. (1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* XIX. xxx. Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leer.)

b. Proposed as a Pathological term.

1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda... distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, note, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. Obs. exc. dial.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 413 Þe foot man lere [*aprotel* lereþ] syngte to fore þe beel. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Prolog.* 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lxiv. The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one leere horse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Pem. Non.* i. (1623) Biv. Bees... that are loaded seeme greater and longer then those that are leere. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 32 An Asse... overburthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse... led leir by him, to ease him by thoro' Oxford. 1688 *Wood Life* 7 Nov. 60 horses went bearing 'Oxford', with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Leer, empty. Wilts. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 *Tif Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load... on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 *Athenium* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. dial. a. Of the stomach: Empty of food. b. Of persons and animals: Having an emptystomach; hungry; faint for want of food.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbott is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to fear wolves. 1853 ANERHAN *Wills. Tales* 97 His bill was sharp, his stomach leer, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm.* *Mag. V.* 243/2 'Em be aggravatin' birds, plaguey cummin' let 'em be never zo leer. 1870 LAOY VERNY *Lettice Lile* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leer. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. 15 I'm rather leer at supper.

Proverb. 1860 REAOE *Cloister & H.* I. 312 Better a lean purse than a leere stomach.

† Leer, a. 2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. LEER v.] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. i. He to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Loue, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. 1633 EARLE *Allicrosum* (Arb.) 103 A Suspicious, or Iealous Man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Leere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a leere Trick... to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a 1830 JNG. *Allegiance* viii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The liddle gave a blythe leer look. A blythe leer look gave he.

Leer (lior), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leere. [Perh. f. LEER sb. 1 in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. intr. To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with n.sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as *aside*, *up*, *back*; occas. with clause.

1530 PALSGR. *606/a*, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneath a doore. *Te rigarde la longue tene.* 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* i. iii. 32 By chaunce a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she siped over head and eares. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomena* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Low bowingly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 1012 Even as a wolf... Flies with down-hanging head, and leureth back Whether the Mastife dog pursue his track. 1599 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* II. v. v. 7. I will leere vpon him, as he comes by: and do but make the countenance that hee will giue me: 1647 H. MONK *Song of Saml.* i. u. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* h. iii.

6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 *GAY Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simmer at her shame. 1735 *Pope Ep. Lady* 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. Grace bef. Meat*, C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slyly leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum. vi. (1858)* 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

†2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. *Obs.*

1866 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 260 He came leering softly on the other side the hedge. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking gl. ii. ii.* Who knows but they come leering after us To steal away the substance? 1656 *BUNYAN Grace Ab. 7* 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did leer and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1678 — *Pilgr.* i. (1862) 1 I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans.* a. To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* xi, Leering his eye at his father. 1838 D. JERROLD *Mem. of Char., Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering bis eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce to by leering.

1681 *DRYDEN St. Friar* i. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence *Leering vbl. sb.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. ii, Footra for leers, and leering. c 1685 in *Roth. Ballads* VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his leering.

Leere (e, obs. form of *LEAR sb.*)

Leere, var. *LERE v. Obs.*, to teach, learn.

Leereboard, obs. form of *LEARBOARD*.

Leering (le-ri), *ppl. a.* [f. *LEER v.*] That leers; or looks with side glances.

1246 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v b, There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greenes Ghost* 18 All the while he is telling his tale, be cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake, or anie other bootie. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 13 We know, what the Goats observ'd with leering eyes. 1746 *SMOLLETT Refug. J.* 39 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 49, 1. managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence *Leeringly adv.*

1702 Br. *Nicolson Let. to Dr. Kennet* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* i, 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

Leerne, obs. form of *LEARN*.

Leerness (li-'nēs), [f. *LEER a.* + -NESS.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 6 Se micla geoxa...cymð...of to micelre sylle, oððe of to micelre leernes. 1398 *TREVIS Bath.* De P. R. xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteyns ben sumtyme withinne full of holownesse, and of denness; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lerenesse it draweth and souketh in water. *Ibid.* vii. xlv. (1498) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydnes. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 25 Arthrite, often causeth leanness with weakness of the joynts. 1893 S. GEE *Anscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leanness...is in fact a compound perception.

Leery (li-'ri), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 7 leery, 8-9 leary, leery, 9 lairy. [f. *LEER a.* + -Y.] = *LEER a.* in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, Leary, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* i. 328 Leary or Leary, empty, as an unloaded cart or wagon. 1874 W. COVEY *Let. & Frms.* (1887) 372 My cart goes 'leary' (=empty) to fetch coals. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xx, I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leary. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 443 And he so leery and tired that a didn't know what to do.

Leery (li-'ri), *a.* *slang.* Also 9 leary. [? f. *LEER a.* + -Y.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Leery, on one's guard. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Leary, synonymous with fly. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* i. 182 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1820 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1882 *Five Y. Penal Servit.* iii. 72 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1883 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 382/2 The leary lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence *Leerily adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 242 No, you very learily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

Lees, obs. f. *LEACH sb.*, *LEASE*, *LEASH*, *LESS*.

Lees, *pl.* (dregs): see *LEAS sb.*

† *Leese*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: (1 -lōsan), 2-4 leosen, (3 -len), (3 2nd pers. sing. lust), 2-5 leess, 3-4 leose, (*Kent.* 3 leese, 3-4 lyese, 3rd sing. pres. lyest, liest), 3-6 lese, 3, 5-6 lease, 4 *Sc.* leiss, 4-5 les, 4-7 leese, (5 lesyn, 1 lyse), 5-6 leesse, leze, lees, *Sc.* leis, 6 leeze. *Pa. t. a. strong.* (1 -lēas), 3 lēs, las, leos, 3-4 leas, (*pl.* and *subj.*)

3 lure, 3-4 lore, 4 *pl.* lorn), 4 lese, lees, *Kent.* lyees, (5 lyse), 6 *Sc.* leis. *B. weak.* 3 leosed, *Kent.* liessed, 4 leste, leest, 4-5 lest, *Sc.* lessit, -yt. *Pa. pple. a. strong.* (1 -loren), 3 i-loren, 3-5 ilore, 4 yloren, lorin, losen, -in, 4-5 ylore, yloren(e), lore(n), 5 yloore, 4-7 lorne, 4-lorn (see *LORN ppl. a.*). *B. weak.* 3 leosed, 4-5 lest(e), 6 *Sc.* lesit. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. -lōsan, only in compounds, *belōsan*, *forlōsan* (-las, -luron, -loren) corresponds to OFris. *ur-līasa*, OS. *far-līasan* (Dn. *ver-līezan*), OHG. *vir-līosan* (MHG. *ver-liesen*, mod.G. *ver-liesen*, influenced by the pa. t. and pa. pple.), Goth. *fra-līusan*; other derivatives of the root (*leus-: laus-: los-) are LEASING sb., -LESS, LOOSE a. and v., LOSE v., LOSS.

The root *leus- is usually regarded as an extension of the *leu-, *lu- in Gr. *λυ-*, *Lu-*, *lu-* to loose.]

1. *trans.* = LOSE, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2012 Pat he scal pat lif leosen & leosien his freond. *Ibid.* 24914 Idennesse maketh mon his monspice leose [c 1275 leose]. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 102 Pe cat of helle...makede bire to leosen boðe God & mon, mid broð schome & sunne. c 1250 *KNUT. Serm.* in *O. E. MS.* 26 He was of dred for to lise his king riche of ierusalem. a 1300 *CURSOR* 46 Perre many thousand lesis þer lif. a 1300 *BOKET* (Percy Soc.) 859 Thu must do so. Other thu luth þi bischopriche: other peraventure þi lyl. 1340 *AYENB.* 52 þos he lyest al his time, and þe nist and þane day. 1362 *LANGL. P. P.* A. iii. 331 Heoð coth men leosen heore lond and heore lyues after. 1366 *CHaucer Rom. Rose* 448 For a hiel glorie weine. They lesen rood and eek his reine. 1387 *TREVIS Bath.* (Rolls) VII. 49 He is worþy to lese [MS. 7] luse his heed. 1398 — *Bath.* De P. R. xii. xxviii. (1495) 432 The peok lesyth his fetures when the fyrste tree lesyth his leues. *Ibid.* xiv. xlv. 483 This mount is perylous to stranges that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese themselves. 1510 *ARTHUR* 231 As þu wold nat leze by lyf, Fulfyll þi fetures thouw styff. a 1530 *HYMNS* Virg. 46, I leese on him so myche trauaile. 1585 *GALWAY Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 384 To lesse and forfayte one hundred shillings. 1593 *LO. BERNERS* *Froiss.* i. cclix. 384 He that all coueteth al leseth. a 1547 *EARL SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Farrer of 1 burne, in both 1 wast, and so my life leze. 1553 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. viii. 75 Thou shalt neuer lesse (*ed. Small* los). Sic ane peuische and catiue saule as thine. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholast.* i. (Arb.) 63, I do not meene, that yong gentlemen...by vsing good studies, shold lese honest pleasure. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* v. Flowers distill'd...Leese but their show, their substance still liues sweet. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 168 Manne memorie...oftentimes it assaith and goeth about to leese it selfe, euen whiles a mans body is otherwise quiet and in health. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. to King 3 Water...doth scatter and leese it selfe in the ground, except it be collected into some Receptacle. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Kings* xviii. 5 Peradventure we may finde grasse to saue the horses and mules alittle, that we leese not all the beasts. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 307 For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseeth in the Shire. 1626 — *Sylva* 330 Flowers Pressed or Beaten, do leese the Freshness and Sweetness of their Odour. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1679) 119 Your life, quoth be, amongst the rest you'll leese.

b. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. *strong.*
c 1205 *LAV.* 15519 Pe King his swinc las. *Ibid.* 18202 Ne les [c 1275 leos] he næzere leouere mon. *Ibid.* 20463 Penne [wes] heore wurdscipe ilorena þissere worlde-richen. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhoð, & was imaked hore. c 1275 *AL. Paus* *Hell* 139 in *O. E. MS.* 131 Heo heore meidenhoð lere. 1297 B. *Gloss.* (Rolls) 6287 Heo deaðe wanne he lere þat lif, & was ybrogt to deað. a 1300 *BODY & SENT* in *Curator M. 714* (Göt.) To win þat bliss þat be þa lorn (*fair*), lorne. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw.* i. ix, Jerusalem, thou hast ilore The flour of all chivalerie. 1311 *Sir Tristr.* 1116 Þai lorn all ber-swinn. 1340 *AYENB.* 85 Aþis lhorðship he leas be zenne. *Ibid.* 203 Be huam he was ouercome, and be huam he lyeas his miste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 44 [He] Persauit the hund the sleuth had lorn. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro.* 26 If that olde bokis weyrin aweye I-lorn were of remembrance the keye. *Ibid.* 943 *Dido*, By the weye his wif Crusa he les [v. r. lees]. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. viii. 132 The sonne for sorwe ther-of leys lyght for a tyme. c 1400 *BERYN* 3731 Fond this byld seching...Grasping al aboute to fynd that he had lorn. 1406 *HOC-CLEVE Misrule* 349 My purs his stuff hath lorn. c 1425 *SEVEN SAG.* P. 892 As dyde the knyght...That slew his bounde and lyse hyse lyfe, For a worde of hyse wyfe. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 39 Here shal I hope no labour be lorn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. x. 204 The port of Drepanon, and the raid quhar...I leis my fadir.

b. *weak.*
c 1205 *LAV.* 16629 Pa Pohtes weoren uuele, he leoseden beore aþele. *Ibid.* 20360 While þine aldren France ieoeden...and scoðen heo hit leoseden [c 1275 lōsed]. *Ibid.* 28337 Nu ich ileosed habbe mine swines leose. c 1250 *KNUT. Serm.* in *O. E. MS.* 30 Alle þu...þer...þurch yemer f-wil fiesed to blisce of heuene. a 1300 *CURSOR* 41, 2084 Nine hundredþere and tenthif hye Was noce wen þe lest his lise. 1311 — *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyt in on ere. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. x. 169 Ich leye, for thy lachesse thouw leste meny wedres. 1430 — *Lyda. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2 b, They lost the dominacion Of Paradise...Their fredome lest, and became mortal. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 477 Feyll leseyt þat lyff upon the Sotheroun sid. a 1555 *LYNDSEY Tragedie* 120 Efter that both strength and speche wes lesit.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 *LAV.* 12492 We habbeþ for oure loue ilore of [c 1205 lōsed] lere leode. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 347 Thai haf tald...how that lesit off their men. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iii. 10 He may wyne by doyng well and also lese by doyng euill. 1484 — *Fables of Arian* xviii, Suche supposen to wyne somtyme whiche lesen a 1502 *GREENE Goo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b, To know whether we shall win or leese. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1. 68 Whereby the Empire of Constantinople leeseeth, and is like to leese. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. viii. 8 b (1873) 72 Copies cannot but leese of the life and truth. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 All things [are] to follow in an easie and expedite course if you win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = *L. perdere*.

a 1325 *PROSE Psalter* v. 6 Pou shalt lese [L. *perdes*] alle þat speken lesyng. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 Purw þat sinne he was lorn. c 1350 *H. ill. Palmer* 988 Perfor, comeliche creature...les nougt is lif þut for a litle wile. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Pro. 3 Hou þat crist ves of hire borne, to ransome manykyn þat ves lorne. c 1420 *PALLAD.* in *Hush.* iii. 462 Oyl pautia, whil hit is grene is best, But sone in age hit is corrupt & lest. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* *Mon.* xix. (1883) 155 It is no prerogatyff or power to mowe lese any good, or to mowe waste, or put it away. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 30 Sone after the spirit with a dredly speche Begane to crye and sayd,—I am lorne! 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39/2 The fendes that ben besy nyght & daye to lese us. 1553 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. vi. 64 Syne smate he Lycas, and him has al to lorne [*ed. Small* torn]. That of his de moderis wame furth was schorne.

b. With dative: (To cause a person) the loss of.
1550-3 *Decay of Engl.* (E. E. T.S.) 100 I leseth the kings Maiesty in prouision for his noble housholdes...v. thousande markes by the yeare.

4. *intr.* To come to ruin, to be 'lost'. *rare.*
c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vniseil bið þe gitsere þe þurh his iselhoð leosað. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* xi. 646 To succour thaim that was in poynt to leis.

5. To fail to do something. *rare.*

13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 887 pay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

6. Spenser uses the vb. in the str. pa. t. and pa. pple. (*lore, lorn*) incorrectly with the sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense of *LOIN a.*, which first appears in the 16th c.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* iii. 1. 44 Neither of them she found where she them lore.

† *Leese*, *v.* Forms: 1 leasan, lysan, lēsan, 2-4 leese(n), 4 les, lais(e), layse 5 leesse. 6 *Sc.* leis, 7 leesse. *Pa. t.* 1 lēde, 3 leese, 4 lais(e)d. [OE. *leasan* wk. vb. = OS. *lōsan* (MDu. *lōsen*, *lōzen*, Du. *loosen*), OHG. *lōsen* (MHG. *lāsen*, mod. G. *lösen*), ON. *lyfsa* (Sw. *lösa*, Da. *løse*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *lausjan*. f. OTeut. *lausio-: see LOOSE a. The forms *lais*, *layse*, are from ON. Cf. ALESE.]

1. *trans.* To set free, deliver, release (in material and immaterial senses).

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1209 Hu se sylfa cyning mid sine hie comen lyse of firenum þurh hilde cnyng. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xli. 58 Sel geornlice ðætte ðu se gilesed from him [L. *da oframan liberati ab illo*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lif and saule beon...ilested ut of sorgem. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ue helendes wille þe lede us of deaðe. a 1300 *CURSOR* M. 1642 He barabas, es laisd o pisum. *Ibid.* 18327 For us artu hider soght Fra ded of hell all to lais us. a 1330 in *Wright Lyric P.* vii. 29 Levedy, of alle londe Les me out of bonde. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxv. 5 We ere leseyd of syn. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7342 Genideres was lested of his thoght. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. of Venus* ii. 558 Peradventure thay wold 3ow leis of cair. 1607 *MIDDLETON Fire Gallants* iv. viii, Keep thou thine owne heart, thou liu'st unsuspected, I leese you againe now.

2. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3152 Heued and fet...lesen fro ðe bones and eten. a 1300 *CURSOR* M. 18640 Leon o rightwises has raised Him-self, and his prisun laid (*fair*), laused, Göt. laised). 1311 — *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 836 Lesande þe boke with leuez sware [=square]. c 1400 *LAUSANDE'S Cirurg.* 16 To myche slepinge...coldip & lesip al his bodi. 1507 *COMMUNION* (W. de W.) A ii, Lorde, let these werkles leas my bandes.

Leese, obs. form of *LEACH sb.*, *LEASE*, *LEASH*.

Leese, obs. pl. of *LEE sb.*

† *Leeser*¹. *Obs.* Also 4 lesar, -er. [f. *LEESE v.* + -ER.]

1. A destroyer. (Cf. *LEESE v.* 1 3.)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 31 þe ful world þat is leser of alle þat it loven. *Ibid.* 470 Lesars of mennys soules.

2. A loser.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 366 The Protestantes ar leasers by the withdrawing of theyr armye. a 1575 R. CHENEY *Let. in Ath. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 139 If your pleasure be that I only shal be a leaser...I will hold me content with 40d. loss. 1591 *HARINGTON Ortl. Fur.* xxiii. xxvii, Then winners boot, when leasers speake their fill.

*Leeser*². In 4 lesar. [f. *LEESE v.* + -ER.]

A deliverer.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxliii. 2 Mi helper and leser mine.

Leeshance, dial. form of *LICENCE*.

Leeshe, obs. form of *LEASH*.

Lee shore. [*LEE sb.*]

1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 127 Themistocles...knew the enemies must of necessity fall vpon the lee shore for harbor. 1607 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) 1. 498 Never did poor Mariners on a Lee-shore more earnestly look for the dawning Light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 204 To keep clear of this

lee-shore. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.
attrib. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swampy sea Or lee shore rocks.

† 2. A shore that affords shelter from the wind.
1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and... put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

Lee side. Also *dial.* **lew side.** [LEE sb.¹] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 815/2 The Carriake was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lee side. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Civ. They fly alow by the ground... in the... lee-sides of the hedges. 1848 *Anson's Voy.* iii. v. 340 The proa... has... her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 MARKYAT P. *Simple* xii. I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. 1894 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lee' side of the prevailing winds.

fig. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

† **Leesing**, *vbl.* sb.¹ Obs. [f. LEESEV.¹ + -ING¹.] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.

1362 LANGL. P. *Pl. A.* v. 93 Of his leosinge I lauhwe. Ac for his wyngynge I wepe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 It is... mooste lykynge to be fende and leosynge of soules. c. 1400 *Lafrançois's Cirurg.* 37. I suppose that a wounde be compound wth holownes & leosynge of fleisch & of skyn. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 298/2 Lesynge, or thyngys loste... perdisio. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 She... conceived the sonne of God was and delueryd without leosynge of her virgynite. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviij. 119 They of Vannes were in moost leopardy, and in peryll of leosynge. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leosynge of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Leesing**, *vbl.* sb.² Obs. [f. LEESEV.² + -ING¹.] a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde leosynge folces his. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge of a thyng boundyn... solucio.

† **Leesing**, *vbl.* sb.³ [? f. lees pl. of LEE sb.² + -ING¹.] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine).

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 3iff swete wyne he seeke or pallid put in a Rompey for leosynge.

Leesome (lēsūm), a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 3 lesum, 1sofum, 6 lesum, 8 leisum. [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* LIEF a. + -sum -SOME.] Lovable; pleasing; pleasant.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Wowe beōd wunsum beih hit ne hienahit lesum. a. 1225 *Jultana* 17 Towart te lieliende godd mi leosome leofsum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 He culd nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum wes to half ma wyffis nor ane. 1792 BURNS 'In summer when the hay was mawn' v. The tender heart o' leesome luvie, The gowd and siller canna buy. 1800 *Thomas o' Yonderdale* x. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome bled the wind. 1819 W. TENNANT *Pastory Storm* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie-dows, That saw the leesome lairick's wae.

† b. **Leesome lane**: a variation of LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEEFUL b.)

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Leesome**, a.² Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-5 lesum, Sc. 5-6 lesum, 6 lesum, 7 leesome, 6 leifsum (?), 1e(i)uesom, 6-7 leasum, leasom(e), leisum, leisom(e), 7 leisum, 8 leesome. [ME. *lēsūm*, f. *lēf* LEAVE sb. + -sum -SOME.] Lawful, permissible, right.

141400 *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xl. 92 MS. B. [rea is lesum for licitum of other texts; MS. O has leueful]. 14. HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of ene clement, Lasi with lesum lue. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramane in spouseage bund. 1554 *LYNDSEUS Monarchie* 6099 The Secretis quihik he saw They wer noch leifsum [7 leisum] for to schaw To no man. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* i. 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. 1560-78 *Bk. Discip.* Ch. Scot. (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leesome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S. I.) 15 Puir men labouraris haundant to their lesum bussenes. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Lief leesome love by lechery and lust. 1631 *Act Secur. Peace Kingd. Scot.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 1618/4 His Majesty... Declares, that in this Case, it shall be lawful to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. a. 1758 RAMSAY *Jenny Nettles* iii. The leel and leesome gate o'.

Hence **Leesome** adv., lawfully.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarrie sustentation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may lesumlie distrenzie them, for the relieue and service aucht to him for his lands.

Leesse, obs. form of LEACH sb.¹, LEASH.

Leest (e), **Leester**, obs. ff. LEAST, LEIST, LEISTER.

Leet (lēt), sb.¹ Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5-6 loto, 6-7 leote, 5-leet. [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lēp*: see LATHE sb.¹ Prof. Skat conjectures that it represents an OE. **lēte* connected with *lētan* LER v.¹ (cf. LEET sb.³), but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = COURT-LEET.

1292 *L'ear Bks.* 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deynz la purceinte de sele lete fut resident. 1294 *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 297 (Du Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio... magis sonat injuria senescallus quam injuria corum qui fuerunt presentatores, nec presentacio in Letia aliusque facta, est fundamentum iudicii [etc.]. 1303 *Year Bks.* 1 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la reson que presente fut a l'our lete de tiel lieu par decynerz que [etc.]. c. 1340 *Promp.* Parv. 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, amercio. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expenses at ij. Letes at Snaynton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 36 b, Suite of court from three weeks to three weeks and to the two great letes. 1538 - *Just. Peas* 80 b, The lord in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquire and to have for every default. xx. 4. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Lete and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Lete is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 *Strubbes Anat.* Abus. ii. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leets, as they call them, euery moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 52 And in those sheeres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Allegiance to His Majesty. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rumney Marsh*, Privileges of leet, lawday, and tourn. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 153 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction... such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. 1854 *Toulm. Smith Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synd.

† b. *transf.* Used in pl. as *transl.* of L. *comitia*. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* i. xlii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.

† c. A commission or committee. Obs. rare-1. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain privileged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211. I trow it to the lord of the soyle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 30 § 16 Whiche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appertunances the said John Vynter purchased. c. 1590 *Rispon Surv.* Devon § 308 (1810) 316 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 *Act 8 Anne* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the town and leet were created.

† b. *transf.* A district generally. Obs.

1565 *GOLING Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 206 For fate, for hidde famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. *Attrib.*, as *leet-court*, -day, -jury, -jurymen; *leet-ale*, a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.

1781 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 129 note, *Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1651 W. G. *Cowell's Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts or Leet Courts. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or leet-days. 1868 *BROWNING King & Lk.* xi. 1167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. ii. 11. 25 The Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. 1766 *ENRICK London* IV. 398, 20 inquest or leet Jurymen.

Leet (lēt), sb.² Now chiefly Sc. Also 5, 7, 9 lite, 6 liet, lyet, lytt, 7 lyte, leit. [app. an aphetic form of ELITE sb.² (a. OF. *eslite*, *eslete*), election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. LITE sb. = ELITE sb.¹, (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet, etc. *Short leet*: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.

1441 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhasaever that happynis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. a. 1550 *Ordinances* in *Boyle Heion* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the oyle of his counsell, shall name two men to be that day in liet of the mayre, and iijij men to be in liet as baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtene, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawse hym writte, whiche of them as is in liet shalbe chosyne the mayre by hym, and so the baylyffis. 1612 *St. Acts* *Par. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present ane Leet to my Lord [of] aucht persones. 1614 Br. COVNER *Dikalogie* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland whom the general Assemblies hath not first nominated and given up in lytes to that effect. c. 1635 W. SCOT *Apot. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 25 The Assemblies put in leits the said Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont... [and] ordained edicts... for the admission of one of them to the superintendence. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministris, that his Majesty may make choise of two of them to be ministris in his house. 1639 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1824 *GALT Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1865 *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2

The chair of Scots Law... is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council... placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. pl. The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'lites' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.

1533 BELLENOE *Tr. Lity* iii. (1822) 298 The candidates and new lites [tr. L. candidates]. 1552 in *Acc. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1780) I. 3 Quhillk new counsaile and auld counsaile to convent on Fryday... and cheis the lites to the offices... It is of... auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar lites to that samyn office for the zeir to cum. 1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceed to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistrats and Officersmen.

† **Leet**, sb.³ Obs. [repr. OE. (*weza*) *gelæte* = OHG. *kalz* (*dero wego*) junction (of roads) = -OTeut. type **galaklōm*, f. **ga-* together + **lēt-*: see LET v.¹]

A form related given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *three elect*, *four-elect*, repr. OE. **frēora gelæte*, **flower-gelæte*. (See Skat in *Academy* 2 Mar. 1878.)

A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in two-, three-, four-way leet.

1400 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega zelatum! 1603 *HARNET Popish Imposture* 1234 Our children, old women, and maidens afraid to crosse a Churchyard, or a three-way leet. 1608 *GOLING Epist. Frossart* ii. 95 Arriving at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselves which way was to be taken. 1618 *BOLTON Floris* i. ix. (1636) 21 Situated in the middest, betweene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way-leet. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Galt Lat. Unl.* § 223, 289 There are four principal ones—the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way-leet, to take an Historical short delineation. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 105 A Three or four-way Leet... where three or four ways meet.

Leet (lēt), sb.⁴ *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (**hlēte*) *hlēte*, ON. *hlýti* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see *quots.*).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire... the same Morning the Grass is mown... we ted... it... the same day... it may be... raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets... then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 475 Carage, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

Leet (lēt), v. Sc. Also 7 leit, 8 lytt. [f. LEET sb.²] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence *Leet'd ppl.* a; *Leeting vbl. sb.*

1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 231 Thairefter the said Provost, Bailiffs, and Counsell, sail nominate, and hvt three Persones... of the saids fourten Crafts. 1612 *St. Acts* *Par. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present two persones with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietle. *Ibid.* To have the fre leitting and election of their said provost deane of gild bailiffs and thesaurar. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi. Their wer six persones leitt to be sent to the King that he myght chuse one of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 290 Sitting doune as moderator without any leeting or voycing. 1647 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood... hes pressed soe a new way of leetting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I. (1792) 1. 314 They referred their leetted [Bannatyne Club ed. listed] men with eikering paring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

Leet, obs. form of LET v.; *dial.* var. LIGHT.

Leethwake, obs. form of LEATHWAKE.

Leetle (lēt'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE. 1755 *JOHNSON Grammar* in *Dict. c.* j. There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [sic] by enlarging, or even lengthening it;... as... *little* pronounced long, *leetle*. 1835 B. HOFLAND in *L'Estrange Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Just a leetle drop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Co-responder* I. 45 I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Leetor**. Obs. rare-1. [f. LEET sb.¹ + -OR.]

A member of a leet; in some bounds to appear at a leet. 1714 *SCROOGS Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the lectors, and mark every one that appears.

Leeve, variant of LEVE Obs.

Leevetail, variant of LEEFTAIL *dial.*

Leeward (lī'wōd, lī'wōrd, a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 6 leaward, Sc. leaurd, 7 le(y)ward, 7-leeward. Also see LEEWARDS. [f. LEE sb.¹ + -WARD.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of a ship: That makes much leeward. Obs. a. 1618 *RALPHIN R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that... makes them extreme Leeward. 1691 J. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leeward or keep a good Wind. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780). *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled, and consequently loses much ground.

2. *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to WINDWARD. Const. of. Hence *occas.*

Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = LEE-SHORE. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see quots. 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = LEE-WAY.

1666 DK. ALBEMARLE in Quaritch *Rough List* Oct. (1900) 102 Being Leeward of them standing to ye eastward. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1693) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than vice versa. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 *Long. Gaz.* No. 41313 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Ann. Coins, Navig. Antients* 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. 1735 BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Intro. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 304 There was a small island leeward of the launch. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xiv. For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount, on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = LEE-SB.¹ 2, 2 b. In phrases on, upon, to (the) leeward (of).

1549 *Campb. Scot. vi.* 41 Heise the myszen, and change it out to leuart. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leeward of us. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. 1695 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Douglass... was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. v. 34 The proa... as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The priest... exhorted the lazar... not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

Fig. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxlii. His friend... ought not... to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see LEE-SB.¹ 2).

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* v. Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a hicker.

Leewardly (lī-wōrdli, lī-wōrdli), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -LY.¹] Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to WEATHERLY.

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship... that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1855 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

Fig. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm.* Louise II. xxiv. 216 There's the Whole Dooty o' Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

Leewardmost (lī-wōrdmōst), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1756 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 311 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† **Lee-wardness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. iii. 50 Such was the leewardness of his Ship... by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot heat it up, because of their Lee-wardness.

† **Lee-wards.** *Obs.* [f. LEEWARD + advb. -es, -s.] = LEEWARD A. 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 h. Whether the shippe goeth to leewards, or maketh his way good.

Lee-way, lee-way. [f. LEE-SB.¹ + WAY.] The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way.* Angle of lee-way: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. To fear that the tide would fall before we should fetch up our lee-way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss. When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no lee-way. [the boat] always made more lee-way than anything else.

Fig. 1827 SCOTT *Iron* 12, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He... made great lee-way toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* Europe iv. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its lee-way. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of lee-way to make up with the Australians.

Leeze, *obs.* pl. of LEE-SB.²

Leeze me. *Sc.* Also 6 leis(s), 8 leeze. [Short for *leeze* is me dear is to me.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. Const. for, on.

15... *Waving of Jock & Jynny* in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. a 1568 CLERK *Ibid.* 297 Fow leiss me that gruelles gane. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Leeze me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy. 1792 BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* i. Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me, on my rock and reel. 1861

RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. ii. 29 Leeze me abune them a'... for you auld clearedhead man.

Leaf (e, *obs.* form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE v.). **Leaflet**, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEAFUL *a.* *Obs.* **Leafly**, leafally, variant forms of LEAFULLY *Obs.* **Leafsilver**, *Obs.*: see LESSILVER. **Leafsome**, *obs.* form of LEFSOME.

Left (left), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 2-4 *luft*, 3 *loeft*, 3-5 *lift* (e, 4-5 *lyft* (e, 4-6 *lefte*, 4-1 *left*. [ME. *left*, *lyft* = OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft*, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, left' (Mone Q. & F. I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-dall* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *lyft*, Du. dial. *loof*, and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter*, *lucht*, *lyft*, North Fris. *lyft*, *lefter*.

Cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) OE. *lyf* weak, *lysing* paralysis, *gylfed* weak, old, OFris. OS. *lyf* weak, OS. *gylfed* lamed.]

A. *adv.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right*.

c 1205 LAV. 276/3 [He] smat leir bene eorl sare a þa lift side þurh ut þa heorte. 13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wys þat [looked] over her lyfte schulder. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 Þe leste eghe of hym þan semes les and narrower þan þe right eghe es. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 75 Let nat þy lyft half, our lord techeth, Wyte what þow delest with þy ryht syde. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 530 Thei baren scrowis in her forehedis and in her lyft arme. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 27 Orions left foote. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 486 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took from thence a Rib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 P. 1 With his Hat under his Left Arm. 1833 *Regul. Instr.* Cavalry i. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot. 1895 *Punch* CVIII. 49/4 The peculiar stripping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side, †half* (also LEFT HAND), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Per stod i richt halve and a lust also an castel wall. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteþ þe synfulne on his left half. 13... *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 698 Alle þe lyes of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 7 'Loke on þe lyfthand', quod heo... I lokede on þe lyft half as þe ladi me tauhte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 31 On the lyft syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 16 She shold site on the lyft side of the kyng.

2. †a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e. g. to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand, implying inefficiency in performance; to take a thing by the left ear (cf. quot. a 1684). †b. To go over the left shoulder: to be squandered. c. Over the left shoulder, now over the left simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. xlii. 114 þat beholden þinges transitory wiþ þe lyfte eye and hevenly þinges wiþ þe right eye. 1650 B. *Discollunium* 14 Some of our new Architects, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. a 1684 *Ligittion Comm.* 1 *Pet. li.* 1. (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 *Rec. Harford County Court* (U.S.) 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Freil.* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 218 With 'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left', its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 V. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps Lond.* i. I, I think she will come. Ned, Yes, over the left—ha, ha! 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty... 'He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man... but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. of; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by LEFT-HAND, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 128 Upon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Jordane. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison... the ruins of which long ago remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1882 CUSSENS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, = LEFT sb. 2 c. For *left centre* see CENTRE sb. 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 *Booley France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed*, *footed* (hence *left-footedness*, -legged (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided*, -witted (see quots.). Also LEFT-HAND.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iv. ii. I wud not give vp the cloake of your service to meet the splay-foot estate of any 'leftfy'd knight aboute the Antipodes, because they are vnkly to meete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself 'left-footed'. *Ibid.*, Right and 'left-footedness' prevailed about equally. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* ii. 68 Bernard... 'left-legged' Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* xvi. He was left-legged as well as left-handed. 1890 W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), 'Left-leggedness'. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 84 The 'left-sided' destination of fibrous concretions. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of Poetry* 389 O I 'left-witted' [A.P. 301 *ego laevis*], that purge every spring For chollier!

B. *adv.* On or towards the left side.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Over and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Parry'. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately. 1885 R. BRIGGES *Eros & Psyche*, March 23 She... Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

†1. A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv. 62 Consentes hym tolde, þat wronge was a wicked lyfte. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deeth that nyght.

2. a. = LEFT HAND. Often in advb. phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A. 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the adj.

a 1240 *Sauvies Varde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Þe middel sti hituhhe rht and left. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal to me þat þou haues left. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 558 Vanguard to Right and Left the Front unfold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 73 If the Shot range to the right or left. 1669 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 84 Jove... thunder'd on the left. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 138 In her right a civic wreath. In her left a human head. 1855 = *Charge Light Brig.* iii. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them... Volley'd and thunder'd. 1859 *Pitt Exer. Infantry* 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Sharkey's face.

b. *Left wing* (of an army). Also in pl., the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *Long. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wes.* (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He formed... a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see CENTRE sb. 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a *Côte Gauche* wanting: extreme Left. 1898 *Booley France* II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii. Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights.

Hence **Leftness**, the condition of being on the left.

1530 PALSCR. 238/1 Leftness, *gasclett*. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Left (left), *pl.* a. [pa. pple. of LEAVE v.]

1. In senses of the vb. Now rare exc. in *left-luggage* (*office*, etc.).

c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lix. vi. They babling prate, How my left life extinguish my Their deadly hate. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. 1724 RAMSAY *Wife of Auchtermuchty* xii. The twa left gaislings gat a clank. 1816 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. 1883 L. M. HERSCHIEL in *Leam Reports, Ho. Lords* XI. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With advs. or advb. phrase; see LEAVE v. 1 14. 1783 COWPER *Let to Newton* 17 Nov. He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish* me for some left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852 *Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown.

R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1838 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 217 The town is the queerest left-handed of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly *collog.*
1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

Leftal, obs. variant of LEFTTAIL *a. dial.*
Leftenant, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Left hand. Forms: (See LEFT *a.* and HAND.)
1. (See LEFT *a.* 1.)

c1205 LAV. 28047 Ich igrap mi sword. . mid mire loeft honde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28968 Pat bi left hand wijt nocht for roos, be almus pat bi right hand doos. 1340 *Ayenb.* 106 Huanne pou dest elmesse ne wyte nast bi left hand buet deb bi rist hand. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 [He] halt his bridel in his left hand. c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 5847 Vandere myne heved soffly mo he lay his left hande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxix. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde . . his left honde on the missale. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 166 To vse the left hand, as well as the right. 1611 *Bible Mat.* vi. 3. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Right-hand with left-hand linked.—He faced his son submissively.

2. In phrases. On, to the left hand (of): on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* To take the left hand (of): to place oneself on the left side (of). † To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship: to deal unfriendly with. To marry with the left hand, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence a wife of the left hand (see quot. 1727-41 in 1); (a daughter) by the left hand, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Pe get . . an ure loured ihesu cristes lift honde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6323 On his left hand looked he. c 1300 *Ibid.* 23012 (Edin.) Pe wuk in tuin on his left hand. c 1450 *Tr.* De *Initiatione* III. xi. 110 pou art impugned on pe rist honde & on pe left honde. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* ix. 49 A le main senestre, on the lyfte honde. 1504 *Ord.* Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theym the whiche shall be on the lyfte hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And neyther declyneth on the ryght hande, . . ne on y' left hande. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Asv.* *Cartwright* 1 Some heve enemies will give it their left hande of friendship. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yeelde Gold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. c 1720 *Mist's Weekly Jnl.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. 1756-7 *Tr.* *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 237 On the left-hand . . is the mountain of Rochemelon. 1762 *GOLDSM.* *Cit. IV.* lxvii. He would take the left hand at feasts. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 196 She is only my wife of the left hand. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. 1884 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphenated *left-hand*) passing into *adj.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: left-hand blow, one delivered with the left hand; left-hand man, † (a) a left-handed man; (b) one who has his place at one's left; left-hand marriage = marriage with the left hand (see 2); so left-hand wife, queen; left-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † left-hand tongue, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/a Left hande man [MSS. K and S (a 1485) left handid man], *manicus*. c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 2712 Like to the lefthande thefe. 1886 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Off did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree (tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra* . . cornu). 1598 ROWLANDS in *Farr S. P. Ritz.* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Upon the left-hand side. a 1632 Sir J. WHITELOCKE *Liber Famelicus* (Camden) II. 10 *absol.* . . man . . but expert in all the lefthand tonges . . hebreu . . [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iv. 197 If left-hand Fortune give these left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 BAXTER *Saints R.* III. vi. 56 (1651) 127 God . . hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are . . put off with common and temporal, and left-hand Mercies. 1664 *Flodden F.* v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 203 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 TRYON *Italy to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Viceanness. 1697 DRYDEN *Ind* & P. 1. 333 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] wed the dame. 1753 T. S. SWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board . . will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17 . . BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie*, His saul has tane some other way, I fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 122 The lady . . affected . . scriptures, which the left-hand marriage . . silenced. 1883 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find . . the given latitude in the

left-hand column. 1886 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that he set us not for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 FRANCES ELLIOT *Rom. Gossip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa . . where lived his left-hand queen.

Left-handed, *a.* (Stress variable.) [-ED 2.]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

a 1485 [see LEFT HAND 3]. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Sceula, which is as much to say in English as left-handed. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii. 121 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain . . why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bat.

2. *fig.* a. Crippled, defective. *Obs.* b. Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. L. *laevus*, F. *gauche*.)

† c. Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*
a. 1629 *Leather* 10 How many. Manual Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather . . be taken from them. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey . . there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. 1613 BRAUN & FL. *Captain* III. v. That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one Of a left-handed making, a lank thing. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 197 A minor critic . . puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller . . that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 19 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and Vejoves. 1707 J. STEVENS *Tr. Quevedo's Conn. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 Sir G. PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* t. 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUS 12 They are dextrously pragmatick in all Left-handed works. 1735-8 HOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her . . to pay . . dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jnl.* XII. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiii. (1860) 309 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. 5 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 *Nation* N.Y. 122 Dec. 487/3 Dr. White . . had to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 *Law Jnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption . . was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. Of a deity: Unpropitious. (Cf. L. *laevus*.) ? *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. ii. That would not be put off with left-handed tricks. 1650 T. [MAYLE] *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) strokes of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* I. 1. D.'s Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy . . 'tis dashed with gall by some left-handed god. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 9 G was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: Literally, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage.

Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring. a 1642 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wcd.* i. 1. Do you not know he's married according to the ROGUE's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridgroom. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 280 He married the king of Denmark's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). 1760 FOOTE *Minor* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 19 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 SOUTHEY *Crowley's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 *Left. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 *March. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer . . represents herself . . as having . . become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

fig. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy?

6. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. b. Placed on the left hand. c. Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Tents Are Search'd vp, for Left-handed Implements. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1871) II. 450 It is drawn only from the left-handed vessel. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed sapper. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing

such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. LÆVO-.)

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way . . the mill is termed a left-handed one. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. c 1865 J. WYLDER in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If . . these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence Left-handedly *adv.*, Left-handedness *n.*
a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handedness Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1824 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere . . holding out . . left-handedly enough, a problematical scaringegis.

Left-hand'er. [f. LEFT HAND + -ER.] *a.* One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *spec.* in Cricket, one who bats or bowls left-handed.
b. In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. c. A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left-hand'er was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hand'er had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. 1859 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a *main gauche* (a left-hand'er) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hand'er at the doctor. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hand'er in the chest that sent him back reeling.

Left-handiness, *noun-nd.* [f. *left-hand'y adj. (f. LEFT HAND) + -NESS.] Awkward manner. Cf. F. *gaucherie*.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness [if I may use that word] loudly proclaim low education.

Leftmost, *a.* Also leftermost. [f. LEFT *a.* + -MOST.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers . . were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 *Ibid.* (1877) V. 1. 269 The leftermost portion of them, under the direction of Sergeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N. Y.) Sept. Mansfield . . pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† Leftsoms, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—¹. In 4 liftsoms. [f. LEFT *a.* + SOME, with advb. -s.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 435 Streighte and forthrighte menyngre is ryghtsoms other lifsoms.
Leftward (leftwɔɪd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. LEFT *a.* + -WARD.]

A. adv.

1. On the left hand. Also to (the) leftward (of). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftward, leuorsum. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 89 Many a thousande Fast sunneith leftward, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 CLOUGH *Bolton* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward say, I will go to the right? 1864 LD. DERBY *Illud* xii. 218 A sign from heav'n appear'd, to leftward of the eastonish'd crowd. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *Egypt* in 1898, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also to (the) leftward.

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. 1791 COWPER *Ilud* xii. 150 Leftward be drove furious. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Purg.* xxx. 43, I Tum'd me to leftward. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix (end), We have yet, keeping leftward . . nearly a mile to make. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. 1885 Miss McCONKEY *Hero of Coupens* xii. 18 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

B. adj. Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxviii, Against the leftward for he flung The ready banner. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

Leftwards, *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -s.] = LEFTWARD *adv.*

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream . . brigade. 1893 *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If the aneurysm . . extends backward . . or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

Leftwise (leftwɔɪz), *adv.* *rare*—¹. [f. LEFT *a.* + -WISE.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Epode ix, Steering leftwise [i.e. *sinistrorsum*] o'er the sea.

Leftful, leftfulle, variants of LEFTFUL *a.* *Obs.*

Leftve, variant of LEVE *v.* *Obs.*

Leg (leg), *sh.* Also 3-7 *pl.* leggos, (4-7) leggis, leggyrs, 4-5 logo, 6-7 loggo. [n. ON. *legg-r* leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg*, Da. *lægg*, calf of the leg) — O Teut. type **lagjo-*]

Cf. Lomhard *laci* 'coxa super geniculum' (Ed. Roth. 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root *lag- of Gr. *λαγίστω* to kick, *L. lacertus* arm.]

I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; *esp.* one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

Abdominal or false leg, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbadoes leg*: see BARBADOES. See also BLACK-LEGS.

1275 *LAZ*. 1876 Hit soten hire legges [c 1205 skonlen]. 13.. *K. Alis*. 1808 He draweth leg over other. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly. of body grete of leggis lange. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege. 14.. *LYOG*. & BURGH *Severies* 2681 Smale leggyes be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 *PALSGR* 238/2 Legge for the kne to the fote. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. iv. ii.* 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 512 His Legges entwining Each other.. down he fell, A monstrous Serpent. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xix. 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 *TENNISON Grandmother* xli. 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says 1866 *Newton Dict. Birds* v. *Stork*. Its contrasted plumage.. with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

Proverbial phrase (vulgar). 1662 *WILSON Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* IV. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

138a *WUOLF Ps.* cxlvii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shal be wel plesid to bym. 1555 *J. PROCTOR Wyatts Rebell*. 14 b. He.. ranne away no faster than his legges could carye him. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. 6* Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1638 *BROME Antipodes* I. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandeville went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read of. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* vii. vii. I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 *SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

transf. and *fig.* 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. C iv b. He perceiueh not.. that I have his leg in a string still. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellenge is one of the legges wherbyon euery common welthe dothe stand. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soul both legs and lisure. 1652 *COLLINGS Cavalier for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher.. saves himself upon the legs of his old distillation. 1700 *RYDEN Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Philemon* 148 'They have.. and what their tardy feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd.' 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 161 One leg by truth supported, one by lies They side to the goal.

2. Phrases. a. General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also *Naut.*, of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see *BOOT* sb. 3 b). *To pull (or draw Sc.) a person's leg*, to impose upon, 'get at', befool him (colloq.). *† To fight at the leg* (see *QUOT.* 1783). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see *BONE* sb. 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up (or heave up) the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1592 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me beaue vp my leg, and make water against a Gentlewoman's farthingale. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous curr shall dare To lift his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar* T. s. v. *Leg*. *To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. 'She has her leg over the harrows now,' said Cuddie, 'stop her what can.' 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xvi. The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-fend* x. (Hie) came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 *ANONORSON Rhythms* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg. Sae the kirks got the gathrings o' our Auntie Meg. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. 1888 *CHURCHWARD Chapbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that black Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 *W. E. NORRIS Misadventure* iv. She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 *KENNEL GAZ.* Aug. 21/3 A little dog.. with.. good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 215/2. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs of*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put (or set) one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose (or free) leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, † (a) to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); (b) to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to (or betake oneself to) one's legs*; to run, run away; so *to take leg* (*lit.* and *fig.*), give legs.

1530 *PALSGR* 740/1, I take me to my legges, I fye a waye, je me mets en fuyte. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tinn.

171/2 They.. set the better legge before. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* 4. Jul. i. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. 1790 *J. FISHER Poems* 83 When ancer her chastity took leg. 1834 *AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. ix. (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xii. (1855) 116 We have landed to.. 'stretch our legs'. 1866 *MAVHEW Gl. World Lond.* 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 *G. A. LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* ix. He (the horse) is in a white lather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli. The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Ten Yrs. Tenant* v. It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1882 *BESANT All Sorts & Cond.* xviii. I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; .. or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1883 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering. 1886 *HOBART Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gunboat].

c. *On one's legs*: (a) in a standing attitude; said *esp.* of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly on *one's hind legs*; (b) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (c) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp.* in *to set (a person) upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand (or † come) upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1624 *SANERSON Serm.* I. 251 A pound, that would.. put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. a 1628 *PRESTON Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 *PERVY Diary* 7 Jan. I do fear those two families.. are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. 1697 *COLLIER Inform.* Stage (1730) Pref., Throwing in a Word or two.. to.. keep the English upon his Legs. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1771 *SNOLETT Humph.* Cl. 7 Apr. 1.. might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 *ANON. V. Pitt.* (1797) I xii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Trut.* I. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. 1801 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1806) I. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 *CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect to stand upon its own legs. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* II. iii. 121 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 *SAT. Rev.* 7 June 73/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt.. on her legs again. 1889 *MIVART Truth* 131 The latter hypothesis.. has not a leg to stand on. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with.. force. 1897 *W. E. NORRIS Marietta's Marr.* xxx-117 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty comically.

d. *One's last leg*, the end of one's life; *fig.* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly on or upon one's last legs.

1599 *MASINGER, etc. Old Law.* i. *Eugenius*. My husband goes upon his last hour now. 111 *Courtier*. On his last legs, I am sure. 1668 *DROVEN Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1833 III. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. 1845 *DE QUINCEV Syst. Heaven's Wks.* (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1857 *A. TROLLOPE Barchester T.* i. The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance (run, walk, etc.) a person off his legs*: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 *PERVY Diary* 25 Nov. These people.. will run themselves off of their legs. 1735 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* II. s. v. *Hag*. I am hagg'd off my legs. 1890 *ROLF BOLREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in *to feel (FEEL v. 6 d)*, *find one's legs*. *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking. *Sea-legs*: see *SEA*.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 147 We must have you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he leape over that same Stoule. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 5 'They.. walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs long, when they get upon Terra firma. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The fighting men.. were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. 1858 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted. 1808 *SVD. SMITH Let. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mem.* (1855) II. 38 The Muffi in high leg about the Spaniards.

3. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b. Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Ar. A breast or legge of Mutton. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* II. iii. What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirrha? 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 *A. WOOD Havari's Dead Cities Zuyder Zee* 75 The butchers.. still had a leg of veal.

b. *Leg-of-mutton adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape. *Leg-of-mutton sail*, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. *Leg-of-mutton sleeve*, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. 1884 *GIRLS OWN MAG.* 25 Mar. 1880/1 The old-fashioned 'gigot', or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1886 *Goodwood Pyotshaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase *to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg*. *Now arch. or jocular.*

1839 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb. Club) 141 Hang rascal, make a leg to me. 1896 *NASH'S Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither.. have you brought me? To Newgate, good Master Doctor, with a low leg they made answer. 1899 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 152, I turned me to the Basha, and made a long leggs, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges. For one good Christmas meale. 1666 *SIR G. GOSSETT* iv. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legges, and settled lookes. 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Home-bk.* 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 *P. SMART Holy Commun.* *Durham Cath.* 14 To teach the Conisters going up to the Altar to make legs to God. a 1654 *SALOEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'Tis good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomely. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor.. gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* I. vii. He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 *TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xxiii. Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

fig. 1858 *SAT. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came smirping on.. and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. slang. Short for BLACKLEG 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 39 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii. He was a horse chaunter: he's a leg now. 1884 *H. SMART From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket*. a. *Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *l.b.w.*

1774 *LAWY Cricket in Lillywhite Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it (he is out!); 1795: cf. *ibid.* under *L (the letter 7)*. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 47. The hitter is given out 'l.b.w.' before wicket. 1852 *LILLYWHITE Cricket Scores* I. 19. In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also the leg). (a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to (the) leg. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(a) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* Frontisp. The 'long on'.. is for the most part done away with, and placed either.. between the slip and coverpoint, or to the leg. 1847 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* viii. A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which.. unfeeling Jack.. hits right round to leg for five. 1866 *LE FANU All in Dark* I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous. *attrib.* 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The South Australian got his first ball to the leg boundary.

(b) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. 1852 *PYCROFT Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The first ball they bowled me was low, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 *CRICKET* (Badm Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles.. bowled under-arm.. his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in *Box Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 *CHAMBERS Inform.* II. 688/2 *Leg* should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 *Box Eng. Game Cricket Gloss.* *Short Leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. 1888 *Vines* 28 Sept. 18/5 The men were placed thus.. Mr. Jarvis wicket-keeper; Bannerman, leg [etc.]. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May 7/5 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; *esp.* in *Her.* c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* in *O. Elft. Acad.* 100 Thine he, also raschit, as lege or heid. 1725 *COATS New Dict. Her.* Legs are horn in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. 1797 *ENCYCL. Brit.* ed. 3) VIII. 437/2 'Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the...point'. 'This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man... (O), three Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name of *Hosy*.

† b. *Sc. Short for leg-dollar. Obs.*

1687 [see *leg-dollar* in 17]

8. An artificial leg. Also *cork leg*, *wooden leg*: see the *adj.*

1426 *LYOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21399, I made me a leg of tre.

D. (See quot.)

1727 *Boyer Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v. Leg.* A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, *forme, pour enformer les bas.*

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg. 1580 *Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary XVII.* 1712 It, for a payre of boote Legges to mende bawdrycks, viij. 1851 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. II.* To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; esp. in *Shipbuilding and Mining.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 324 Carpenters which made the seid ladders and legges of tymbre. 1699 *DANHER Voy. II.* 1. 73 One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves... put into as many Sockets below the Ball... The lesser sort... require but one Leg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg.* 1. S[cotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. York-shire. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 624a The engine then brought the other wagon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 A pair of steel legs eighty-seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastned with Braces to the Floor... of the Room the Lathe stands in. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1. 29 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiv. I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid.* xlvii. Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 175 Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Skammy*, They [skins] are... laid on a wooden leg or borse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joynit-Rule. 1736 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 490 Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and hent... the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal AC is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg BC. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Compasses of three legs. 1801 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 482 A rainbow, therefore, plunges one of it's legs down to the river. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet* 10 A ball is Wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict., Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. *σκέλος*); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve.

Hyperbolic, parabolic leg (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 *Moxon Globes* vi. 1. (1674) 181 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 *RALPHSON Math. Dict.* *Isosceles* Triangle is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves... are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind: an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining.* One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. *Naut.* a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).

1647 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Legs are small ropes put thorow the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, having a little eye whereunto the martens are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 143 Cat-harping Legs. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 Legs, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, buntline-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1866 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short leg*. A good leg, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).

1857 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1893 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 20 I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pencelley' on a single tack. 1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie... preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker*, *tripping*; locative, as *leg-tired*, *weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.

1859 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* 56 'Leg Bath. The thighs and legs ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *10th Cent. Aug.* 237 Others unmistakably 'leglike. 14... *Nem.* in W. WILKIE 656/29 *Hic thirius*, 'legmaker. 1737 *BRACKEN Frieriery Infr.* (1757) II. 149 If he... change his Feet, it denotes he is 'Leg-tired. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 He overcame in 'leg-tripping. 1885 W. DAY *Racehorse* xix. 183 Horses often pull up lame from 'leg-weariness. 1755 *SIEBDEARE Lydia* (1769) I. 243 The

exciseman began to be 'leg-weary. 1890 *ROLF BOLOREWOOD *Col. Reformer (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: leg-bird, a dial name for the Sedge Warbler; leg-bone, the shin-bone, tibia; leg-boot, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; leg-business *slang*, ballet-dancing; leg-dollar (see quot. 1687); leg-foot, the foot of a post or the like; leg-guard, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; leg-ill, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; leg-iron, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); leg-lock = prec.; †leg money (see quot.); leg-muff, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); leg-pad *Cricket* = *leg-guard*; †leg payment (see quot. and cf. *LEG-BAIL*); leg piece, †(a) in *pl.*, greaves; (b) *Theatrical slang* (= F. *pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; leg-rest, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; leg-rope v. (*Austral.*), to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; †leg-saw (meaning obscure); leg-shield, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in jousting; leg-splint, a plate of armour to protect the leg; leg-wood dial., large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); leg-worm, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also *LEG-HARNESS*.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The sedge warbler, a 'leg bird'. 1885 in SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1003 The whirle and the 'Leg-bone are ioyned by adartulation. 1871 Mrs. ANN. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. i. 11 She was... in the 'Leg Business', your Grace. 1690 *Proclaim.* in COCHRAN-PATRICK *Coinage* Scot. (1876) II. 158 These dollars commonly call 'leg dollars. 1687 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haig's* xi. (1881) 331 To Daick, ... a rex-dollar and half a leg, which is £4. 06. 0. [Note. A six-dollar was worth £2 18s. Scots, or 4s. 10d. sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s., or 4s. 8d. sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid.* 332 A 'legg-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 STEVENSON *Castrona* iii. 29 Old daft limmers sit at a 'leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 *BAT 'Cricket Man. Advt., Gauntlets, *Leg Guards [etc.]. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 431 'Leg ill. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xvi. A convict's 'leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. iii. 115 Convicts... handcuffed and 'leg-ironed. 1866 [Mrs. W. P. BYRNE] *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 218 Manacles and chains, whips and 'leg-locks. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay 'leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 *BAT 'Cricket Man. 51 'Leg-pads. 1611 COCHRAN, *Payer en gambades*, to make 'leg-payments, to runne away in debt. 1676 HOBBS *Idiote* (1677) 151 His 'leg-pieces he down to th' ankles tid, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 Geo. ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* III. 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the 'leg-rest. 1889 *ROLF BOLOREWOOD 'Robbery under Arms' (1890) 7 We could milk 'leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1662 *Stat. Ir.* (1765) II. 464 'Leg-saws the piece 6s. 8d. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* III. 390 The 'leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1854) II. 78 Breastplate, greaves, and 'leg-splints. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenway*, T. I. iii. (1876) 22 We shall have a rare 'leg-wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron.* 22 Jan. 1 A large number of Faggots and Legwood. 1699 *DANHER Voy.* II. 11. 79 Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Leg. Dangerous 'Leg-worms in the West Indies. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum.* Body I. 398 Amongst the Germans it is known as... the skin-worm... leg-worm... and Pharaoh's worm.

b. in *Cricket*: leg bail, stump, that nearest the batsman; leg ball, break, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; leg-bye (see BYE 1); leg hit, stroke, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter*, *-hitting* sb.).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The new-comer... immediately afterwards had his 'leg-bail removed. 1890 MISS MILFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 29 He missed a 'leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in BAT 'Cricket Man. (1850) 100 Pilch... wrote down three with a 'leg hit. 1843 *A WYKHAMIST 'Pract. Hints *Cricket*. He will soon become an effective 'leg-hitter. *Ibid.* On 'leg-hitting. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricket's Guide* (1888) 23 A ball... pitched on the inside of the 'leg stump.

Leg (leg), v. [*LEG sb.*]

1. *intr.* To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply to leg (Sc. and dial.).

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 7 The wives legd home and trim their fires. 1897 HALIBURTON *Clockwork*. Ser. i. xiv. He was legging it off hot foot. 1899 R. KIRLING *Stalky & Co.* i. 4 We're going along the cliffs after butterflies... We're going to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind.

2. To leg it, to 'make a leg'. To leg onto, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs.* rare.

1868 Sir F. HOBART *Edw. II.* cclii, They are legg'd and crouch'd unto for feare they sting. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* v. i. He'll kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg through.

1836 Sir G. HEAO *Home Tour* 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 SMILES *Enginiers* I. 441 note, The men who 'leg' the boat... lie on their backs... and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid.* II. 421 After legging Harecastle Tunnel... the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 863/s To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 86 A little... boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. To leg up (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To hit on the leg. (Cf. WING v.)

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 393 Those pebbles aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang*. To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on... Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

Legable, a. rare°. [*ad. mod.L. legabilis*, f. *L. legere* to bequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

Legacy (lēgāsi), sb. Forms: 4 legasy, 4-7 -cie, 6 -cye, -sey, (*pl.* legacies), 7 legacise, 5-6 legacy. [*a. OF. legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacia*, *ad. med.L. legātia* (see -ACY) the district of a legate, f. *legātus* LEGATE sb.]

I. Legateship, legation.

†1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. EMBASSY 1.) *Obs.*

1382 WELSH 2 *Cor.* v. 20 Therefore we ben sett in legacie [*L. legatione fungimur*]... for Crist. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 133 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcair. 1563-83 FROXE *A. & N.* II. 1178/1 Who... conferred... with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

†b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. To send in legacy: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see LEGATE sb. 1.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 260 Pis Baldewyn had be office of legacie of the cros [*L. crucis legatione fungimur*]. 1537 THROGMORTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 174 A strawe, woth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 Two great crosses of silver, the one of his archbishopricke, the other of his legacie. 1726 FINDES *Wolsey* II. 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacy.

†2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*

1550 BAILE *Eng. Veteris* II. 75 b, His legacye there perfourmed, and all his bagges wele stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 75, Quicquidus et Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared their legacie in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 602 God gave to pame giftes maiur laire Thair legacie for till discharge. 1599 MINSHUR *Sp. Diet.*, *Legacia*, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibid.* vii. 349 He came, and told his Legacie. 1654 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 113 This Legacy comming to nothing... both parties prepare to take the Field.

†3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. EMBASSY 3.) *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 555 In his sammyne tyme com legasy to nasapacane reuerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xiv. 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre off, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. †4. The action or an act of bequeathing = BEQUEST 1. Also *legacy parole*; nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccii. 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne... bequeathed his dukedome vnto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacye parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = BEQUEST 2. †Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

c. 1460 HENRYSON *Test. Cressid* 507 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 *Pat. Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 176 To thinttent they be not deprivede off suche legacies as my late lord didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. 162 Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if y^e thou art godly, painfull, heedfull and honest. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 14 A Legacie... is a pifte left by the deceased, to be paid or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. iii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. 1660 C. MATHEW in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 350 note, I have given Mr. Powell 5li. for a legacie. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 You have paid... his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prof. Law* xx. 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf. and fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

c. 1586 CRESSY *Pennbrooke Ps.* LXXXIX. x, His sonnet... Shall find like blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 DAVEN

Ætæd x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Bus'ness is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. 1850 *TENNISON in Mem.* lxxiv. Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fall from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has laid sundry legacies behind it.

6. *attrib. and Comb., as legacy-duty; legacy-hunter, -monger, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so legacy-hunting.*

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities.. with the amount of the several Rates of *Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1894 *LELY Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 *note*, Foreign or colonial personality is liable to legacy duty [etc.]. 1693 T. POWELL in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Hæredipetz, or *Legacy-Hunters. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of *legacy-hunting. 1647 *STAPTON Juvenal* 287 Which made CORANUS, like a common captator or *legacy-monger, court his own sonne.

†**Legacy, v. Obs.** Also 6 *legaco*, -asy. [*prec.*] 1. *trans.* To send as a legacy.

1563 *FOX E. & M.* 1373/2 You are legasyd by thautorie of the Pope.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced nor gyven. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet liuing, hee might behold his flesh legaced amongst the foules of the aire. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* ix. vi. 392 Inheritances might be legaced to them. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. 53 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be Legaced among my honoured Friends. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legaced hereafter. 1886 A. G. MURDOCH *Readings Ser.* i. (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legaced to .. Kate Dalrymple.

Legal (lġgāl), a. [*ad. L. lġgālīs* (perh. through *F. lġgal*, recorded from 14th c.), i. *lġg-*, *lġx* law. The popular OF. representative of the *L.* adj. was *leial*, *loial*; see *LEAL*, *LOYAL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legal, so that it maie be changed, yet wil..no man thinke [etc.]. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder..the Publication. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomsoe it pleases him..From National obstruction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. 1728 *VENERE Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. l. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1898 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 135 One Menecles having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 *MACGILLAY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 452 His legal knowledge..was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 *GRAHAM Eng. Word Bk.* Intro. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected..by skillful legal advice.

†b. **Legal man**: = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. *So legal person.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither..with legal men of that province. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissioned is that he be a Legal Person.

c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law.

1819 *BYRON Juan* i. clxiv. As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv. As all this here property is a wery great temptation to a legal gen'l'm'n. *Mod.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

d. *nonce-uses*. Observant of law; devoted to law.

1872 *BAGEHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation..in a word, more legal than the one before it. 1873 *STUBBS Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 111 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law.

Legal charity: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* xxi. viii. (1600) 793 What more legal and fixed order doth any part of nature keep? 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not complete till the legal conjunction or solemnizing. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 1681. in *Somers Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* xlv. 239 There is no..legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain..packages of goods.

b. **Legal tender**: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also *attrib.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale, .. to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the..Bank of England..shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. 1870 *Act 33 Vict.* c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money..shall be a legal tender..In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings. In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1890 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

c. That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxvi. Miss Brass..had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. 1827 *JARMAN POWELL'S Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate..passed the legal estate in lands of which the deviser was mortgagee in fee. 1875 *DUGAN Real Prop.* vii. § 4-293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the *cestui que trust*, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* l. 11 It is as legal..for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 L. ANDRISON *W. Barbary* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of.., which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 *LOCKE Lower. Interest* (1692) 9 The Lender..will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gold-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. **Theol.** a. Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. c. Of persons: Upholding the law of works.

In 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legal obseruance shall vterly cease. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 195 Paul..for legal righteousness, a man before men unblameable. a 1652 J. SWIFT *Sat. Disc.* vii. 319 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1699 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* ¶ 45 These [Ranters] would..condemn me as legal and dark. 1756 *LAW Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* i. iii. ii. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. 1884 *FAIRBAIRN Catholicism* (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. *quasi-sb.* Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for *legal reversion*: see *REVERSION*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 *SCOTT Fort. Nigel* x. If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 102 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

Legalism (lġgālīz'm). [*f. LEGAL + -ISM.*]

1. **Theol.** Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i. The rigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 *TRENCH Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 *MACM. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 3 That disposition towards..legalism of mind. 1885 *DIXEY Lect. Stud. Law Const.* 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism..the prevalence of a spirit of legalism among the people. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXII. 444/4 Englishmen and Americans..are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

Legalist (lġgālīst). [*f. LEGAL + -IST.*]

1. **Theol.** An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* Title-p. Wherein every one may clearly see how far he..deserveth the name of Legalist. 1661 *BAXTER Saints' R.* l. i. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678

R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 252 There were no difference..between those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1826 J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* iii. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon. Westm. Abb.* xxviii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 *SOUTHEY All for Love* ix. xxii. A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted place Detect its fatal flaw. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* f. *Runymede* ii. Wks. 1864 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1864 *GEM. P. THOMSON Audi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dares maintain that [etc.]. 1897 *FAIRBAIRN Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was..that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

b. An officer of the law; a bailiff. *jocular.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist..lay motionless.

Hence **Legalistic** a., of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.

1882-3 *SCHAFF Euangel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. 1894 *Thinker* V. 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

Legality (lġgālīti). Also 5 *legalite*, 6 *legalitee*. [*ad. (directly or through) F. lġgalit , med. L. lġg lis, f. L. lġg lis LEGAL.*]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

c 1460 C. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 [And] for trouble [and] noble legalite [L. et propter veritatem et legalitatem]. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Legalite, the keeping the Law. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* iii. § 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1899 *MILL Liberty* ii. (1865) 291/1 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

b. **Theol.** Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also *personified*.

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 *FLETCHER Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; pl. points of manner or speech indicative of this.

1880 W. CONY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays. 1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalisms made the more..sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession. 1637 C. DOW *Innov. Charged upon Ch. & State* Pref. The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them. a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation..concerning..the legality of their Ordination. 1792 *SIR W. H. ASHURST in Term Rep.* iv. 595 The expenses of litigating the legality of the fine. 1898 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings..against him. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. pl. Obligations imposed by law.

1855 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its liabilities.

4. *slang*. The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality'..At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

Legalize (lġg l iz), v. [*f. LEGAL + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. 1791 *MACINTOSH Vind. Gallic.* Wks. 1846 III. 143 It..could not..legalise the acts of the body which created it. 1824 - *Sp. Ho. Com.* i. June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalise military law. 1860 *HOOK Litter Alpt.* I. i. 2 There was a period in our history..when oppression was legalised. 1884 *SIR H. HAWKINS in Law Times Rep.* L. 876/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise..mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. *rare.*

1774 *FLETCHER Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

¶ 3. *intr.* To practise as a lawyer. *nonce-use.*

1855 *Cornwall* 244 Jobson still legalizes in Gray's Inn. Hence **Legalization**, the action of legalizing. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as we bas completed the form of legalization. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1862 M. HORNES *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

Legalized (lġg l izd), *pp. a.* [*f. LEGALIZE + -ED.*]

1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife : Legally married.

1788 H. WALFORD *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the ducless . . . seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized crimping. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 DOWSON *Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Middl.* ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Seldenee.

Legally (lĕgālĭ), *adv.* [f. LEGAL + -LY².] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. xxii. (1634) 460 Hee . . . bindeth not himself with a certain law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 1 That man might . . . performe actions . . . legally according to a rule. 1647 CLAREMONT *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 187 I. 332 Putting a criminal legallie to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 GOLOSIN *Vic. W.* xxxi. I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) vi. 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had . . . prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

Legallness, *rare*. [f. LEGAL + -NESS.] = LEGALITY (in quot. sense 1 b).

1665 J. GNOOVIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legallness, as they call it . . . to the ministry under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Legantine (lĕgāntin), *a.* [as if ad. Lat. type **legantinus*, f. *legant-*, pr. pple. of *legāre*: see LEGATE and -INE.] Incorrect synonym of LEGATINE.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. 1562 G. CAVENOISH *Woley* (1893) 65 There was made a solempne procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantine ornaments. 1641 MILTON *Animado*, Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending . . . Bishops and Archbishops, with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey . . . erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 YEOWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch.* xl. 118 The summons . . . to attend a legantine Council. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met . . . under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

Legar, obs form of LEDGER.

† **Legatarian**, *a.* Obs. *rare*—1. [f. med.L. *lĕgātārĭ-us* (f. *lĕgātus* LEGATE) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 AMORY *J. Bunce* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

Legatary (lĕgātārĭ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 legatarie, 6, 8 legatory, (7) ligatory, 8 legatory. [ad. L. *lĕgātārĭus*, f. *lĕgāt-um* a bequest, f. *lĕgare* to bequeath.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

B. sb. One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee. 1542 RECORDE *Ar. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the Testator is to be taken fauorably, for the ayde of the legatories [1646 legataries] when there ryseth suche doubts. 1570 DEE *Nath. Prof.* 11 Contributed by the legatories to the heire. 1615 DONNE *Sermon*, cxlii. V. 538 . . . if those goods be liable to other debts, the legatories shall have no profit. 1700 RHODE *Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear . . . upon the complaint of a legatory. 1726 AVYLEIGH *Farerson* 21 As when a Man makes his Dehtor his universal Heir or Legatory. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatory to have continued. 1802 LEVITY & SORROW II. 148 (F. H.) Legatory.

Legate (lĕgāt), *sb.* Also 2-7 legat, (6) lyget. [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *lĕgātus*, pa. pple. of *lĕgare* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. † *Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 [Laud MS.1 On þa ilca tyme com an Legat of Rome Henri was zelaten. c. 1205 LAY. 24501 Of Rome he was legat and of han hirede prelat. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 29358 Alle þaa his hand on clerk behouis ga to be pope or his legat, to soilled be. 1387 TREVISIA *Higten* (Roll) II. 115 Bonifas, archbishop of Canterbury, bat was legat of be croys. 1516 *Thumpton Corr.* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cardenall. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xli. (1667) 223 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen in Lett* (1768) IV. 221 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legat in England. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope . . . made the archbishop of Canterbury his legat. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* iii. I, I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

b. The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban . . . sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1765-6 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legat . . . of Ravenna.

c. **Legate** *a* (or † *de*) *latere* († also in semi-English or English form, of *latere*, of the side): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239 Which were forbidden by your Graces auctorite as Legate de latere o. the See apostolique. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 50 He hath a tytle of S. Cecile, and is a Legate of latere. 1550 *Image Ipor.* v. 28 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall with tytles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness . . . sent hisher . . . the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de latere. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 77 Any Cardinal that goes Legate a latere to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4441/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

transf. 1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 904 These [God's ministers] are Legatia latere—Dispensers of the Mysteries of Heaven.

2. *gen.* An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 9 Thou . . . sentist this legates afert. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters afir him went. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 146 A certeine Gentleman here in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. ANDISON *W. Barbary* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 338 There stands The legat of the skies. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. II. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return . . . with their heads upon their shoulders.

3. *Rom. Hist.* The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 CANTON *Chesse* 45 The rookies ben vycarys and legates of the kyng. 1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. in *Hollinshed Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was . . . wonne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemas as Legats or providors, who never stirre from the side of the captaine Generall. 1859 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

† **Legate**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also legatts. [a. OF. *legat* = lt. *legato*, ad. L. *lĕgātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *lĕgare* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 129/2 John Brokley, by his Testament, made other diverse Legates to diverse persones, grete and notable. 1499 J. PASYON in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 91 These my legates herin conteyneth truly fullyllyd. c. 1530 *Pol. Ref. & L. Poems* 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servanntis.

Legate (lĕgāt), *v.* Also 6 leggett. [f. L. *lĕgāt*, ppl. stem of *lĕgare*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, to give and legate.

1546 *Wilt in Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett vnto Richerd my sonn all my houshold stuff. 1582 *Wilt of R. Miller* (Consistory Crt. Canterbury). The towne hundred poundes to them legated shall . . . come wholly vnto my sonne Thomas. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 497 Legating peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius Digest* 358 There were four forms of legating, —vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep. Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inland table I legate to —

† **Legate**, *pa. pple.* north. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lĕgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lĕgare* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legat nor bequest.

Legatee (lĕgāt), *sb.* [f. LEGATE *v.* + -EE¹.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 93 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legates are blotted out. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mamma makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † **Legatee** *v. rare*—1, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legatced by Mr. John Kemp.

Legateship (lĕgātshĭp). [f. LEGATE *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Cr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archbyschoppe of Cantorbury . . . was desgraced of hys legateshippe. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni . . . had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 TENNYSON *O. Mary* v. v. The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

Lo. gatess, *nonce-wd.* A female legate.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was, his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess a Latere for his domestics.

Legatine (lĕgātĭn), *a.* [f. LEGATE *sb.* 1 + -INE.] Substituted for the earlier LEGATINE and LEGA-

TIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1765). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* Introd. 3 The Bishops . . . had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in prejudice of the Kings preminence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 MISS YONGE *Camden* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. BEARO *Reform.* ix. 38 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

Legation (lĕgātĭſhſn). Also 5-6 legacion, -yon. [ad. L. *lĕgātĭſhſn*, n. of action f. *lĕgare*: see LEGATE *sb.* 1 Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It. *legazione*.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † to send in legation.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To which Parlemēt cam the duke of Gloucetir for Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptabill, that the clergy graunted him a dyme, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 WARBURTON (*title*) The Divine Legation of Moses. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was . . . bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* viii. [They] wente toward Rome and shewed theyr legacyon & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontinent toward enea, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys . . . gaue answers concerninge theyr legacions and messagys. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Legation, a message, legation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred . . . could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'.

1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 1161 (*Cæsar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambasade. 1619 VISC. DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thanks for honoring this legation thus. 1757-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation . . . supplying their place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 FORTUNE *Yedo & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency . . . gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 MISS GORDON CUNNINGHAM *Wand. China* II. 257 Really good robes . . . offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

c. attrib.

1886 MISS GORDON CUNNINGHAM *Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 MARTIN *Siege in Peking* v. 84 The marines . . . were occupying commanding points on the legation wall, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see LEGATE *sb.* 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged vnto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. 1639 SROTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Africa. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had . . . received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. FORSVTH *Cicero* (1867) 433 He wrote . . . to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is.* I. III. 30 Deputies . . . assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenese duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified . . . his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 301 He . . . is bounde to beare the name, . . . by cause this is a conditional legation or gift.

Hence **Legation** *v. inlr.*, to go on a legation.

Legationary *a.*, of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gl.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

Legative (lĕgātĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. latc L. *lĕgātĭvus*, f. *lĕgare*: see LEGATE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. a. In *legative bull, commission*: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c. rarely.** Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1537 *Irish Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 1 Appenles, jurisdictions legative, and instruments of sundry natures. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI, 100b, By a Bull legative, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so much treasure, that [etc.]. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* iii. 11. 339 All those things you have done of late By your power Legative [mod. ed. legatine] within this kingdom. 1631 J. BURGESS *Ans. Rejoined* 86 If the Church have a ministry to appoint... then must shee needs have a commission legative. 1638 Sir R. Cotton *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 27 Thus did Cardinal Wolsey with Wareham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdom after hee had got his Legative power. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 146/2 An *attache*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

† **B. sb.** ? Something entrusted with a message. 1657 J. PATTUS in *Lovely's Lett.* (1659) A iv. The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their raggis, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

† **Legatnait.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *legāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. *f. legat-nē*.] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 1 John Archbishop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

† **Legato** (*legā'to*), *a. (adv., sb.)* [It.: lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind.—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adv.* or *adj.*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*).

1811 in *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. 1848 *KIMBALT 1st Bk. Piano 91 Legato*, in a smooth and connected manner. 1885 W. GLOVER *Mem. Camb. Chorist* i. xiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

† **Legator** (*lĕg'ā'tōr*). [a. L. *lĕgātor*, agent-n. f. *lĕgāre* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

1651 G. W. 12 *Cowell's Inst.* 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* ii. 375 A fair estate, bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. 1845 *McCULLOUGH Treatise* vi. § 3 (1852) 298 The greater number of legators might have benefited the tax. 1878 J. STARK *Scot. Claims* 11 The residue of the legator's estate. Hence **Legatorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

† **Legatory**, obs. form of LEGATARY.

† **Legature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGATE sb. 1 + -URE.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

1674 *CLARENDON Relig. & Policy* vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament... forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

† **Legauce, legauns**, obs. forms of LIGEANCE. **Leg-bail.** Used in the jocular phrase to give (*Sc. take*) *leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see *BAIL sb. 1* c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa Wi' pith and speed. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Leg*. To give leg bail and land security, to run away. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We have more occasion... for leg-bail than they have. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. 1889 *Century Mag.* Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

† **Lege**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

† **Legiance** 1. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGIANCE 1. 133. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. He felede no legiance of his peyne.

† **Legiance** 2. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGIANCE 2. 1425 *Saints' Lives* Prolog. in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Legians and authorities of holy writte. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* Prolog. 124 Amonge his writynge... hee puttij legeans and figuratij spekynges.

† **Legea(u)nce**, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

† **Leg-beil** = *lich-bell*: see *LICH*, body, corpse.

† **Legod**, obs. pa. t. LAT v.; obs. f. LEGGED.

† **Lege de moy.** *Obs.* ? Also *lege moy.* App. the name of some dance.

1520 *SKELTON Col. Clout* 951 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [*MS.* a lege moy]. — *E. Rymynge* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [*v.r.* lege moy].

† **Legem pone.** *Obs.* The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Mattins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter-day), and

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* x. (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to paie at thy dale, but vse not (*Oremus*) for often delaie. 1592 *HARVEY New Letter* 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actual performance, all nothing. 1594 *BARNFIELD Sheph. Content* xxxix, If *legem pone* comes, he is recceard, When *Vix hand habeo* is of hope bereau'd. 1611 G. RUGGLES *Ignoramus* ii. vii. (1630) 64 Hic *est legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentae coronae. 1618 *MYNSHUL Kss. Prison* 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detain thee. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

† **Legen**, obs. form of LAGGIN.

† **Legence.** *Obs.* Also 5 *legeans*. App. = LIGENCE.

14. *MS. Cantab.* Fl. v. 48, ff. 44 (Halliiv.). If he mygt have legeans for his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thought to take. 1518 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) i. 94 The legence gevin to vnfreim to sail with merchandise.

† **Legend** (led'jend), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *legend* (o), 4, 6 *legend*, 4-7 *legendo*, 5-6 *-ent* (o), 6 *-oant*, 5- *legend*. [a. F. *legende* (recorded from 12th c.) = Sp. *legenda*, Pg. *legenda*, *lenda*, It. *leggendia*; ad. med. L. *legenda* 'what is read', f. *legere* to read. For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. med. L. *præbenda* 'prebend', It. *lavanda* washing, etc.] 1. The story of the life of a Saint.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*March*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legend fand. c 1385 *CHAUCER Nuns' Pr.* T. 301 In the lyf c' saint kenelm, I rede... how I hadde leuere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his legende, as haue I. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1888) 65 Thys glorious vyrgyn seynt Katerine had alle theses leges as hir legende sleweth tofore. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxx. 21 In haly legendis half I hard allewyt, Ma sanctis of hischoppis, no frellis, he sic sevin. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of fruituolous and scandalous vanities.

2. A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. The *Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called the *Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

c 1340 *Cursus M.* 20900 (Fairf.) Qua wille have mare of his myre rede he legende & 31 mai here. c 1380 *Wyclif Ser. Mon.* III. 344 After hileve of hooli writt, bat tellij of Petre and oþir apostlis... taken we biside bilode of many oþir bat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and oþir bat þei legende spekiþ of. 1483 *CAXTON (colophon)* Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. 1611 *CORCORAN, Legendier*, the golden legend; a booke of the liues of the Saints. 1612 *BACON Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleue all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, than that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. 1649 *Alcaron* p. ix. They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 5 The next Legend the world should be called *Legenda Orientalis*. 1740 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Pomfret* 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

† 3. A story, history, account. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog.* 473 The mooste parlyve of thyn lyf spende In makynge of a glorious legende Of gooder women. c 1385 — *Shipman's T.* 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred sith I was wyf. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* 504 This is the legende of my lyf. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iii. 653 Allegeand baith the old and new Testaments Histories, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. 1601 *CHESTER in Shaks. C. Praise* 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Legend*, a story of olde matters. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) 98 Those rambling letters... are nought else than a legend of the cumberston life and various fortunes of a cadet. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 173 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

† 4. A roll, list, record. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* x. 376 Pat I man made was and my name yentred In þe legende of þyf longe er I were. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit among the legend of papis. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 356 Sir, I enrollow you in the Legend of my intimates.

5. *Ecl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 293/8 *Legende* (S. boke), *legenda*, 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Imprimis, ij. antyferens. Item, j. legende of hoolie serveyce. 1482 *Will. of M. Paston* ibid. III. 283 A complete legende in oon booke, and an antiphoner in another booke. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called... Processionales, Mandelles, Legends, Pyes, Fortuyres, Prymars... shalbe... abolished. 1556 in *Warren Life Sir T. Pope* (1773) App. xvii. 379 A fair legent of parchment lymned with gold. 1605-8 *Act 3 Jac. I.* c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Sanctes. a 1745 *LEWIS in Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Mattins. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at mattins.

6. An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man... had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. 1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.*

i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. 1687 *T. Brown Saints in Upsoar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 The kingdom... is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-troops to have lived there. 1768 H. WALPOLE *His. Doubts* 84 note, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. 1788 *TREVELLWALL Greece* I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. 1860 *HOOKS Lives Abps.* i. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 156 It was deliberately and skillfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 277/2 The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

b. in generalized sense. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmuting votary of Indian legend. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint. 7. A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly spec. in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see *quots.* 1611, 1727-41. 1611 *CORCORAN, Legend*, a Legend, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* iii. 753 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* In strictness, the *legend* differs from the *inscription*; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures... Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. As, their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. 1863 *Reader* 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or empy mark the graves of these royal Ladies.

b. *gen.* Written character; writing, *rare*.

1822 *SHELLEY Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half, and half leaves legible. 1836 *CAROL WISEMAN Ser. 4 Relig.* II. viii. 67 The learned... applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

† **Misused for LEGION.**

1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* i. iii. 59 She has all the rule of ha husbands Purse: he hath a legend of Angels. 1682 *MRS. BEHN Roundheads* v. 4 A Legend of his Devils take him for't.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* as *legend* + book, lay, -maker, -monger, tale; *legend-circled*, -like, -stored adjs.

1495 *DUCHESSE OF YORK in Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a 'legend boke and a colet boke. 1842 *FABER Styrian Lake* etc. 316 Thou 'legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! 1841 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Wallace* ii. My 'legend lay receive. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 80/1 They seeme more 'legendlike than troublelike. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 282 Legendlike stories. 1621 *FLETCHER Wildgoose Chase* ii. 1, A glorious talker, and a 'Legend maker Of idle tales. 1820 *W. T. LUCIAN* i. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrist and legend-makers. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 233 No 'Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. 1893 *W. C. BORLASE Age Saints* 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. 1840 *T. A. TROLLOPE Summer Brittany* I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and 'legend-stored history. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 5-34 That 'legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

† **Legend**, *v. Obs.* [f. LEGEND sb.] *trans. a.* with *out*: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend.

b. To tell as a legend.

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. 1. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandering knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* xi. 2 Some have legends of him [sc. Elias], that when he drew his mothers breasts, he was seen to suck in fire. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

† **Legendarian** (led'jendē-riān). [f. LEGENDARY + -AN.]

† 1. The writer of a legendary. *Obs.*

1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* Pref. B iv, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here. 2. One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

1882-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought... also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

† **Legendary** (led'jendāri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *legendarius* adj. and sb. (F. *légendaire*, OF. also as sb. *legendier*), f. *legenda*: see LEGEND sb. and -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period*, age: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the liues of the Saints... does bear the name of Polycrates. 1693 *J. G. MAN Penitent Pardoned* iii. iv. (1712) 332 The legendary Hero, no Romances, nor have I dressed up any legendary given of them. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* iii. ix. 393 The character of the Roman Missionaries, in the legendary accounts of the *Ant. Faint.* (1780) V. 6 1762-77 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Faint.* (1780) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. 1795 *BP. WATSON Apol. Bible* 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been

rejected as a legendary tale. *a1854 H. REEO Lect. Eng. Hist. ii (1859) 47* The legendary period of British history. *1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. ii. (1858) 132* The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. *1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 251* The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. *1900 J. G. FRAZER Pansanias, etc. 45* Relics of a mythical or legendary past. *1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue 25* Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authors, or any Legendary relations. *1685 STILLINGF. Orig. Brit. i. 45* These Poets... depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. *1748 Anon's Voy. ii. vii. 212* These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

1830 (E. HAWKINS) Anglo-Fr. Coinage 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle.

B. sh.

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; *occas.* = the Golden Legend.

1513 BROADSHAW St. Werburga 1. 2586 Among her sisters all she caused to be redde... The sweetest legendary, for a memory. *1571 GRINDAL Injunc. at York Biv. Anti-phonies, Masse books...* Professional, Manual, Legendaries. *1577 DE L'ISLE (Title)* A Legendarie containing an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

1635 JACKSON Creed v. xxxii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter Jewish Rabbinists, and the Poetical Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroines. *1630 W. T. Justific. Relig. Professed x. 80* Their shameless Legendaries report indeed, that we have put men into Beares skinned, and set legges to worry them. *1693 J. SPENCER Prodiges (1665) 398* The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied only to make their Relations miraculous enough. *1749 Dr. LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists & Papists (1752) 57* The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. *1849 JAS. GRANT Kirkcaldy of Gr. vii. 67* A... monastery, built... by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

3. A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs.* *a1664 HEVLIN Land (1668) 474* The expunging of some Saints (which they falsely call Legendaries) out of the Calendar.

Legended, a. rare. [*f. LEGEND sb. + -ED 2.*]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

a1849 Poe Utatume viii. The door of a legended tomb. *1866 Century Mag. XXXII. 595* The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends.

1893 Illustr. Lond. News Christm. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

† **Legender, Obs. rare-1.** [*f. LEGEND sb. + -ER 1.*] A writer of a legend.

1612 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. ix. vi. § 11. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

Legendist (led'zændist). [*f. LEGEND sb. + -IST.*] A writer of legends.

1664 H. MORE Myst. Inq. 472 Lying Legendists. *1832 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 312* This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. *1859 RILEY Liber Albus Pref. 10* The Legendist... the Romancer, and the Poet.

Legendize (led'zændize), v. rare-0. [*f. LEGEND sb. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. *1889 in Century Dict.*

Legendless, a. rare-1. [*f. LEGEND sb. + -LESS.*] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, devoid and legendless.

† **Legendous, a. Obs. rare-1.** [*f. LEGEND sb. + -OUS.*] Legendary.

1686 Spec. Beate Virginis 29. I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

Legendrian (léd'zændrián), a. Math. [*f. name of Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), an eminent French mathematician.*] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.

1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 414/1 The theory of the Legendrian Coefficient.

Legendry (led'zændri). [*f. LEGEND sb. + -RY.*] Legends collectively.

1849 RUSKIN Ser. Lamps iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. *1880 T. SINCLAIR in Academy 3 Apr. 247* Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. *1882 BERNSE, Hope Branderell II. xxix. 226* The brocade bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

† **Leger, sh. Obs.** Also legier, lieger. 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence † **Legering zbl. sh.**

1591 GREENE Disc. Coynage (1593) D 2 b. The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliers abuse the Commonwealth withall, in having unlawfull sacks. *Ibid.* The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.* He carryeth the country collier home to his legering place, and there at the back gate causeth him to vnlode, and as they say, shoot the coles down. *1592 — Ufist, Courtier Elijb. I am... n Collier of Croyden, and one sir that have sold me many a manne a false sacke of coales... Indeede I have beene n Lieger in my tyme in London, and have played many madde pranckes, for which cause... the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.*

† **Leger, a. Obs.** Also 6 lieger, lyger, 7 leugar. [*a. F. léger (=Sp. ligero, Pg. ligeiro, It. leggiero): popular L. type *leuárius, f. levis light.*] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Legerly adv.**

1481-90 Howard House. Bks. (Roxb.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the rrmcer of Flaunders upon his leger harness vjs. viij. d. *a1532 L. BERNERS Huon xxi. 382* Huon, who was lyger and light, lepy by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. *1565 COOPER Thesaurus, Agilis,* nimble, light, lieger, quick, quier. *Ibid., Agiliter,* nimbly, lightly, liegerly, quierly. *1598 DALLINGTON Meth. Trav. G iv b.* By his Physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

Leger, obs. form of LEDGER.

† **Legerdeheel, Obs. nonce-wd.** [*An alteration of legerdemain by the substitution of heel for the last syllable.*] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

1605 CHAPMAN All Fools Plays 1873 l. 151 If your wibes play legerdeheel, though you be a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forehead.

Legerdemain (led'zædmæ'n). Forms: 5 lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdemayn, 6 legerdemane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, ledgerdemaine, -mayne, ligier de mayne, -demayne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligierdemayne, liegor-du-mayne, ligier, legyier, lygier demaine, 6-7 legerdemaine, -mayne, -mane, legierdemaine(e), -dumain(e), leigerdumain, -demaine, 7 leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, legerdemaine, 8 leidger demain, 6-legerdemain (in 6-8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [*a. F. léger de main, lit. 'light of hand': cf. LEGER a.*]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

1411. LVND. Danne of Macabre, Lygarde-de-mayne now heilich me right noughte. *c1475 Cath. Angl. 212/2 (Add. MS.)* To play lechardemane, pancraciari. *1528 Roy Rede m (Arb.) 114* O churche men are wyly foxes More crafty then jugglers boxes To play ligier du mayne teachid. *1562 BULLYNN Bk. Simples 30a.* Many Inkeepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdemain: can make a pecke of drasse and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. *1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. xiii. xlii.* (1886) The true art... of juggling consisteth in legierdemaine; to wit, the nimble conuenance of the hand. *1596 SPENSER P. O. v. ix. 23* For he in slights and juggling feates did flow, And of legerdemayne the mysteries did know. *1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Legierdemaine,* light-handednesse, craftie sleights, and conuenance. *1622 BEAUN. & FL. Beggar's Bush III. i.* Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, leigerdemaine? *1707 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat. v. v.* What's here? Legerdemain! By this light, my lord, our money again! *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters III. 220* The name of a magician... has... been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. *1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. 116* The professors of legerdemain at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. *1856 DOVE, Logic Chr. Faith II. ii. 115* The legerdemain of the skillful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf. and fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier demaine in stealing. *1565 JEWEL Def. Apol. (1611) 529* Wel may we iest at your vnhandsonne and open legierdumaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. *1679 Hist. Jeter 23* This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdemain and Knavery. *1712 SWAFFTHS. Charac. (1737) l. Advice to Author 1. i. 155* There is a certain Knack or Legerdemain in argument. *1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery vii. 134* By this sort of legerdemain, some fine estates are juggled into France. *1823 LINGARD Hist. Eng. VI. 282* The theological legerdemain, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience... to the pontiff. *1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 134* We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes]... as a mere legerdemain of words.

† b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.*

1550 BALE Eng. Volaries II. Iiv. They prey legerdemaines were not muche to be trusted. *1579 LVY Euphemes (Arb.) 119.* I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemaines of a few. *1625 Goswain's Sp. Inquis. Contents.* The treacheries and legerdemaines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. *1663 GERBER Comet 48* He must with his Eyes follow... the line wherewith the Joyners work is measured, that he be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since... a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

† 3. A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare-1.*

1695 CUMBER Love's Last Shift II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I would lend my Money, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdemain, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib. or as adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdemain or jugglery; jugglery; tricky.

1576 NEWTON Lemni's Complex. II. ii. 301 Some Jugglers, & Legier du maine players. *1683 DRYDEN Life Plutarch Dec. 25* These legerdemain authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. *1707 Curios. in Hist. & Gard. 91* Jugglers, who show Legerdemain Tricks. *1742 Lond. & Country Brew. i. (ed. 4) 39* In such a Legerdemain Manner, as gull'd and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. *1760 J. KUTTY Spirit. Diary (ed. 2) 121* A legerdemain-man getting four guineas a day. *1812 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. VIII. 96* Phantasmagoric and legerdemain miracles. *1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Attem. II. (1852) 47* The legerdemain kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence † **Legerdemain v. intr.** (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdemainish a.**, resembling that of legerdemain; **Legerdemainist, a.** performer of legerdemain, a conjurer. *1483 Cath. Angl. 212/2* To Legerdemayn... pancraciari. *a1678 MARVELL Hist. Poem in Focus Affairs State (1697) 99* Baal's wretched Curates Legerdemain'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-board shew. *1877 F. C. BURNARD Ride to Khiva 10* You know what a good Legerdemainist I am. *1888 Sat. Rev. 21 Jan. 71* No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdemainish fashion. *1891 Critic (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2* The handkerchief tricks of the legerdemainist.

† **Legerity. Obs.** Also 6 liger-, leiger-, legieritie. [*ad. F. légereté: see LEGER a. and -ITY.*] Lightness (*lit. and fig.*); nimbleness.

1561 THROCKMORTON Let. to Edw. 29 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot. (1864) III. 146* Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legerity, inconstancy, and corruption. *1598 BARRET Theor. Warres 1. ii. 12* A signe of great legierite and lightnesse. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iv. 1. 23* The Organs... newly move With casted slough and fresh legeritie. *1599 B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum. II. i. 1* have... the Legieritie, for [certain feats of legerdemain]. *1600 Dr. Dodypoll III. iv.* in Bullen *O. P. III. 133* The legieritie of her sweet feete. *1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. II. 164* Considering that his legerity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. *1822 W. TENNANT Thane of Fife vi. 37* Worming his way with strange legerity. *1830 Galt Larrie T. III. xvi.* (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legerity.

† **Legge, v. Obs. rare.** [*Aphectic form of ALLEGE v.*] *trans.* To alleviate.

c1400 Rom. Rose 5016 Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

Legge, obs. form of LEDGE v. 1

Legge(a)unce, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.

Legged (legd), a. [*f. LEG sb. + -ED 2.*] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as **BAKEN-legged, bare-legged, black-legged, BOW-LEGGED, crook(ed)-legged, long-legged, two-legged, etc.** In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture. *1470 SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 637* II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legge. *a1529 SKELTON E. Rymnyng 50* Legged lyke a crane. *1550 HULOT, Legged* crokely and ill fauored. *c1570 Priete & Lovel. (1841) 64* But he were legged as was Acton. *1572 BOSSWELL Armorie II. 260* An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. *1610 SHAKS. Temp. II. ii. 35* Leg'd like a man. *1654 GAULE Magastrom. 186* The spindle legd are fearful; hairy leg'd, lustful; stump leg'd servile; bow-leg'd, various. *1697 tr. Le Comte's Mem. China II. (1737) 39* A row of eunuchs... stood on each hand close legged. *1765 Tral. Dom. Pigeons 334* The Trumpeter is a Bird... very feather-footed and leg'd. *1822 SCOTT Pirate VII.* Tripolemon was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. *1864 BOWTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xv. § 15 (ed. 3) 204* Three popinjays, or, collared and legged gu. *1868 Daily News 21 Nov. 2/2* Stiff-backed, legged chairs, legged sofas... are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. *Legged dollar = leg-dollar* (see *LEG sb. 17*).

1672 Corshill Baron-Crt. Bk. in Archæol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigton (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him an legged dolour, at 5s., anent the niffer of ane horse. *c1689 Depred. Clan Campbell (1816)* 100 Ane leggit doller.

Hence **Leggedly adv.**

1659 TORRIANO, Gambescamente, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

Legge(n, obs. form of LAT v.

Legger (legar). [*f. LEG v. + -ER 1.*] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

1836 SIR G. HEOA Noun Tour 143 These men... are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. *1841 BREE'S Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin., Leggers,* the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legger, variant of LEDGER.

Leggery (legari). *nonce-wd.* [*f. LEG sb. + -ERY.*] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

1830 COLERIDGE Const. Ch. & State 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's Leggery, crawl, delve, and nestle.

Leggett, obs. form of LEGATE v.

† **Leggiadrous, a. Obs. rare.** [*f. It. leggiadro light, sprightly + -OUS.*] Graceful, elegant.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT Psyche xviii. 21 Those beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Department. *Ibid. XIX. xvii.* The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

Legginess (leginés). Leggy condition.

1893 Kennel Gaz. Aug. 21/3 She [a bitch]... was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

Legging (leg'ing), sh. Chiefly pl. Also 8-9 pl. leggins. [*f. LEG sb. + -ING 1* (but cf. -ING 2)]. In pl. A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

1763 in F. B. Hough Siege Detroit (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &c. will be sufficient. *1809 A. HENRY Trav. 156* A pair of leggins, a pantaloon, of scarlet cloth, which... cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. *1821 CLARK Vill. Minstr. II. 26* With leather leggins on, that stoop

the snow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin, and leggings of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 Long leggings reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

Hence **Legged**, *a.*, having leggings. 1837, 1852 [see *leather-legging* in *LEATHER* *s.* d]. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 39 My yellow legged feet.

Legging ('leg'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LEG* *v.* + -ING *l.*] Making a 'leg' or obeisance.

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

Legging, *ppl. a.* [f. *LEG* *v.* + -ING *l.*] That makes a 'leg' or obeisance.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

Leggy ('leg'i), *a.* [f. *LEG* *sb.* + -Y.] Conspicuous on legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 30 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers. Have always been too leggy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

b. slang. Characterized by a display of legs.

1856 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival... has been pitifully vulgarised... by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

Legh, obs. form of *LEE* *sb.*, *LIE* *sb.*, *LYE*.

+ **Leg-harness.** *Obs.* Forms: see *LEG* *sb.* and *HARNESS* *sb.* Armour for the leg.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xvii. 6 And stelyn leggharneis [1388 boots of brass] he [Goliath] hadde in the hips. 1426 LYNG *De Gull. Pilgr.* 8178 Leggharneis ys lefft be-hynde. That thou mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartyes and hyr brondys fle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vii. 114 Hys lymys in leggharneis god begane, Claspit full clos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 Nalles, studs and tacks imploied about greues and leg-harneis. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 36 Shoes, or legg-harness, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828-40 TYLIER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 11. 67 Armed with... leg-harness, sword, spear, and dagger. 1909 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legge harneys sholde be.

Leghe, obs. form of *LEAGUE* *sb.*, *LIE*.

Leghed, obs. pa. t. *LAT* *v.*, *LIE* *v.*

Leghere, obs. form of *LIAR*.

Leghorn (leg'hɔrn, le'hɔrn), [Use of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus*.]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both simply and in attrib. use, as *Leghorn bonnet*, *chip*, *hat*, *plait*.)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 421/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured... in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1823 *Spirit Publ.* *Tracts*. (1825) 1. 6 She... split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1893 PEEL *Spem Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485; 15 hens, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(un)ce, obs. form of *LIGANCE*.

Legibility (ledjib'li-ti), [f. *LEGIBLE*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1699 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater ill of vertue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence. 1874 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXIX. 181 Perhaps they... should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv. The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading. 1862 LAOY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. ii. III. 289 note, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

Legible (ledjib'li), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 *legeable*, 5 *legibile*. [ad. late L. *legibilis* (6th c.), f. *legere* to read: see -BLE.] That can be read.

a. Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine yes in þat tabil rycht fare lertre & legeable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 Legibile, legibilibs. 1560 WARDE *Tr. Alexie's* Sec. ii. 8, Dresse the letters after this manner... and they shalbe

legible. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1652 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters... so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1799 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*. Wks. 1755 II. 11. 21 Their heads held down... within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 MUCKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (*non-use*); also, easy to read, readable. *rare*.

1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref. For their sakes who... were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditory, I have condescended to make it Legible. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose* Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottavina* the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 221 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is between Gods revealed will and his secret will... is not legible to the Natural Man. 1649 BLUTHÉ *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., I have... endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the large volumes of his works. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* ii. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 21 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Superannuated Alan*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

d. as *sb.* *pl.* Matter for reading. *rare*—1.

1864 *Readin* 10 Feb. 1 National education too much resembles the powerful wind of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence **Legibility**, *legibility*.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Legibly (ledjib'li), *adv.* [f. *LEGIBLE* + -LY *2.*]

In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. lxi. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in bold King Edwards Cozen Elenor was legibly insculpt. 1664 H. MORSE *Mynt. Inq.* 97 Whether written in the outward word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 BENTLEY *Plat.* 240 It's yet legibly and plainly IPOTOT OZ. 1709 STEELE & ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 7 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1832 Act 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 84 The rules... shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1865 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1866) I. 364 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

Legicide (ledjiz'id), *rare*—1. [f. L. *legi-*, *lex* law + -ICIDE *l.*] A destroyer of laws.

1689 TUTCHIN *Heroick Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides... Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.

Legier, obs. form of *LEGIER*; var. *LEGER* *sb.* *Obs.*

Legierdmain, etc., obs. ff. *LEGERDEMAIN*.

+ **Legifer**. *Obs.* [a. L. *legifer*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -fer bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1604 W. WATSON *Decadion* 53 Thus have all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of every person. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastime* iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no less regard to Love, then to Lawes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jessie's Downfall* 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselves to be.

+ **Legiferous**, *a.* *Obs.*—o [f. *prec.* + -ous: cf. -FEROUS.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Legific (ledjif'ik), *a.* [ad. L. type **legificus*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -ficus: see -FIC.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

+ **Legiformal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. assumed L. **legiformis* (f. *legi-*, *lex* law + *forma* FORM *sb.*) + -AL.] ? Of a legal form or character.

a 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* iii. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiformal Papers.

+ **Legify**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *legi-*, *lex* law + -FY.] *intr.* To make laws.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

Legion (lɛdʒən). Also 3-5 *legium*, 4 *legioun*, *lygioun*, 4-5 *leguoun*, 5-6 *legyon*. [a. OF. *legion*, *legion* (mod.F. *légion*), a. L. *legiō-em*, *legio*, f. *legere* to choose, levy (an army): cf. -ION.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 LAV. 6024 Werren on alche legiun þus feole leod-kempen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti feren. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz fare they brought a gonfaynour Pat Saynt Morice in bataille [bare] before be legioun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rdls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis be queene... legiouns of Rome were sende in to Irland, þo was Carleoun a noble citee. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* iii. lv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghtes into Irland to rule that Countre, and retournd him selfe to Rome. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the ancient Romanes,

was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6000 footemen, and 300 horsemen. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 72 You keep by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1612 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. l. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 338 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

b. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 [see *LEGIONARY* B.] 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 219 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1825 *Ibid.* XII. 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 Murray's *Hand-bk.* N. Germ. 154 The Farm of La Haye Sainte... was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. a 1877 Mrs. NORTON *Bingen on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

c. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere That Charle-mayne wos wont to bere Tofore the holy legioun. 14240 *Morte Arth.* 605 The legemene of Lettow with legions ynewe. c 1440 *Partonopeus* 251 Wyth hym a legioun Of his knyghtis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. l. 59 The aduerser windes... haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1775-20 POPE *Ham.* iii. 1. 845 Nor knew great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ii. 318 With lightning blast thy legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 1589 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moight wit-viten leht Haf tuclue tusand legions. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 109 Lucifer with legions lered it in heuene. c 1380 Wyclif *Scil. Wks.* III. 264 Many legiouns of angels. 1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 79 No doute but many a legioun wenten to the foote of Olyuier, ordeyning theyr procession to bryng hym therupon. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 9 With angis licht, in legiounis, Thow art illumynit all about. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 Not in the Legions Of horrid hell, can come a Diuell more damn'd In euils, to top Macbeth. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 234 To sustain enue a legion of reproaches. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 302 He... called his Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 10 Innumerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 10 As I approached the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* 4 So now his [Satan's] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* i. l. 25 The air was filled with unholy legions.

b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; esp. in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase *their name is Legion* = 'they are innumerable'.

1382a WYCLIF *Mark* v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 TINDALL *Ibid.*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iii. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possesse him. 1655 GLANVILLE *Scriptis* Scil. xviii. 116 The same undivided essence... is here multiplied into Legion. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xiv, 'The name is Legion', she replied. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1855) 243 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom.* & *Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Legion*. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a *class* and *order*. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous. 1678 NORRIS *Cult. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 443 Marye pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, Told exulting despite bridled the Hellespont. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Ragnare* 148 The poor curate's wife... with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

Legionary (lɛdʒənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *legiōnarius*, f. *legiō-em* LEGION *sb.*: see -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* I. 37/2 Ostorius... had no legionary soldiers, but certine bands of aids. 1581 SAVILE *Tactica* are soldiers. *Ann.* (1591) 52 In former times... the Legionary Cohorts were equal, of five hundredth a piece. 1666 SUE T. BROWNE *Prend. Ep.* v. x. 249 Of the four principal or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) l. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary Rome (1846) l. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers. 1893 ARCTHOLIA *LIII.* 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

Legionary ring (Rom. Antiq.). a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. WILSON *Pres. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 28 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. 1863 Q. REV. CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the title. 1869 FORTNUM in *Archæol. Jynl.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring' on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures... beset the Prefect of his Camp, left there with Legionarie Bands to appoint Garrison. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. 1. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* III. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 12 Too many... betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionary body of error.

B. sb. A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 DALLINGTON *Math. Trav.* L b. As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries... 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe six thousand. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelve thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvi. Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 154 The covering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

Legioned (lɛdʒɪnɪd), a. poet. [f. LEGION + -ED.] Arrayed in legions.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Isam* x. xxxii. An Iberian Priest... who led the legioned West. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 43 So once more days and nights add me along, Like legioned soldiers. 1820 — *Evil St. Agnes* xix. While legion'd fairies paced the coverlet. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems* 150 The clartons of all the legion'd winds!

† **Legioner**, obs. rare—1. [f. LEGION + -ER.] A legionary soldier.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 992 The legioners did cover themselves as they had done before with their shields.

† **Legionet**, obs. rare—1. [f. LEGION + -ET.] A small legion.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legions [L. *legionula*], and those but lame ones neither.

† **Legionize**, v. obs. rare—1. [f. LEGION + -IZE.] trans. To form into legions.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* 14, Descend sweet Angels (Legioniz'd in Ranks).

Legionry (lɛdʒɪnəri), [f. LEGION + -RY.] Legions collectively.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii. To drive away From earth the dark infernal legion Of superstition, ignorance and bell.

Legior, obs. form of LEDGER.

Legislate (lɛdʒɪsleɪt), v. [Back-formation from LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATION.]

1. trans. To make laws for. rare—1.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate... Legislating the Nation.

2. intr. To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 BR. WATSON *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* 131 II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. quasi-trans. To bring or drive by legislation into or out of. Also rarely trans. to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see LEGISLATED *ffl.* a. below]. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* II. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions... should be educated, not legislated into usefulness. 1854 *Act U.S.A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 442/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De For* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. 1897 RINER *ILAGARO Tess* I. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Legislated** *ffl.* a., **Legislating** *vbl.* sb. and *ffl.* a.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890-1 J. ORR *Christian View* Gad (1893) 131 The... presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The legislated depreciation of this one estate... had cost him... not less than £120,000. 1899 A. E. GARVE *Ritchiean Theol.* 33 It analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

Legislation (lɛdʒɪsleɪʃən), [a. late L. *legis-*

lātio-em; properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*legis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātio*-em bringing; see LATON). Cf. *F. legislation*.]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this. a 1655 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Conf.* III. (1705) 116 Let me to intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. 1775 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. 1747 LD. LYTTELTON *Observ. Convers. Paul* 18 Pythagoras, who joind Legislation to his Philosophy, pretended to Miracles... to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1828 CAROLINE *Rev Script. Rdr.'s Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of... the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

† 2. A legislative body, a legislature. Obs.

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. I. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is... the main element. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts... are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legislational** a., pertaining to legislation.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Abr. Petit. Justice 22 A legislative proceeding.

Legislative (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪv), a. and sb. [Formed after LEGISLATION, LEGISLATOR, by substitution of suffix: see -ATIVE. Cf. *F. législatif* (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. **legislativus* probably existed.]

A. adj. 1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

Legislative assembly (Dr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between... the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1654 CROMWELL *Sf.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament... to a legislative power always sitting. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* 584/1 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 146 If all of the members met, and all absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 173/1 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly... dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

c 1641 DENHAM *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative Frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Sovereign... to prescribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evil... and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances... in order... to elicit principles... to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1898 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. sb.

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. Now rare.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 292 What authority is equal to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. LD. CHIEF *Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 142 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislation became more corrupt than the executive.

† 2. ? Something appointed by legislative enactment. Obs.

1650 ELORFIELD *Cin. Right Tythes* xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred, from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatures of West-Saxony.

Legislatively (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪvli), adv. [f. *proce.* + -LY.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before, it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re nata* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who... assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* I. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is... a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

Legislator (lɛdʒɪsleɪtər), [a. L. *legis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*legis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre*

to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lav* 168 This Boat... saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authority of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is Legislator only. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Laws were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Laws. 1721 POPE *Temp.* Fame 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

† *transf.* 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i. I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 SYMONS *Grk. Poets* I. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

Hence **Legislatorship**, the position of legislator.

1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Viud. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not... dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislatorship and Judicature? a 1695 LO. HALIFAX *Cautious Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislatorship. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislatorship.

Legislatorial (lɛdʒɪsleɪtərɪəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 2... the managers... proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolsey] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homier Wks.* 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislator founder of Athens. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislatorial body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature.

1774-5 BENTHAM *Commonplace* 25k. Wks. 1843 X. 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislatorial Style. 1829 EXAMINER 306/2 A capital legislatorial *feu d'esprit*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislatorial duties.

Hence **Legislatorially** adv.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† **Legislatorly**, a. Obs. [ad. mod. L. type **legislatorius*, f. *legislator* LEGISLATOR.] = *prec.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes... Legislative actions [etc.] should be committed to the Bishops.

Legislatress (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪs), [f. LEGISLATOR + -ESS.] A female legislator.

1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesome Laws of this Legislatress it has obtained its Liberty! 1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Ossory* (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdest of legislatresses. 1885 MAINE *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

Legislatrix (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪks), [L. fem. of *legislator*.] A female legislator.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of all human affairs. 1797 W. TOOKER *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 AUSTIN *Furistr.* (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from... the fancied legislatrix nature.

Legislature (lɛdʒɪsleɪtʃər), [Formed after LEGISLATOR by substitution of suffix: cf. -URE. Cf. *F. législature*, cited by Hatz.-Darm. from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec.* (U.S.) the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 SWIFT *Scintill. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistracy is properly understood the Legislative Power... But the Word Magistracy seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplied to the Administration. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 16 p. 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make new Laws. 1781 COWPER *Poem* 9 Twas Apoll, as the bumptious say, The legislature called it May. 1783 *Geogr. Mag.* LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of the respective States. 1821 J. O. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* II. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with 'ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade.

attrib. and *comb.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. 1843 MARRATT *St. Violet* xx. He once said to them in the legislature room of Matagorda [etc.].

† 2. The exercise of the function or power of legislation. Obs.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution

in the same hands. 1724 SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 46 For legislature... is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

Legist (lɛdʒɪst). [ad. f. *legiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *legista*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW: see -IST.] One versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1284 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x. My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. 1536 BELLEPHON *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 Ulpianus, the flour of legists in his dayis. 1586 FERNE *Blaas. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple. The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professed Legists in the same. 1616 BACON *Lett. to King* 12 Feb. *Lett. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legists place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall... bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) II. 327 An able legist... he brings into literature the habits and prepossessions of his position. 1895 RASIDALL *Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†**Legister**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *legistre*, -yatre, 5 *legistry*, 6 *legistere*, 5, 7 *legister*. [n. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseyloors Wykkede legystrys [f. *legistre*] or fals acountours. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 62 3e legistres and lawyers 3e witen were I 137e. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* v. ii. (Skeat) l. 60 Amonge legystres there dare I not come. 14... *Nom.* in W. WILCKER 680/43 *Hic legista*, a legistry. 1439-40 LYON. *Bechas* iii. xviii. (1554) 90a, Legistres folowing their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was... a grette legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civile bothe. 1555 ARB. PARKER *Ps. lx.* 170 Juda legistres. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Legisters*, Lawyers. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Legister**². *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legere* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nunnery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14... in Augier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 Whan all she sette, anone the legister schol hegon to rede. And sche muste rede suche mater as the alhes or chauntries assigne.

†**Legit**. *Obs.* [L. *legit* he reads, or *legit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legere* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 76 They took the drunken Readers (that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edefie the Flocks.

Legitim: see LEGITIME.

Legitimacy (lɛdʒɪtɪməsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1839) II. 207 A virulent libell... endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* Hen. III, II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 FROVOT *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

†b. *transf.* Genuinecoess. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine hodies vindicated... I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 233 No one... will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses... in the very foyer of ultra legitimacy. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixt praise. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Logic*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument... in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

†4. *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N.S. Wales* I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note.* Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

Legitimate (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *a.* Also 5-6 *legytymat* (e, 6 -ytmāt, -ittmat. [ad. med.L. *legitimat-us*, pa. pple. of *legitimare* to declare to be

lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *legitimus* lawful, f. *leg-*, *lex* law.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATED. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIME, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxv. 253 This Kyng Wylliam vsed alway lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issue legytymat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 121 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* Hen. III, II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Demises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving... no legitimate children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave... if begotten by him, he may recognise as his own legitimate child. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

†b. *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 BIBLE *Apoerypha* To Rdr., They are not receaved nor taken as legytymate and lawfull, as wel of the Hebrews as of the whole Church. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 632 By the Taste... distinguishing the true legitimate (Medicines) from the adulterate. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 327 Mr. B. maintains *Asipala* to be a legitimate word, because we read it *Asipala* in the present copy of Scylax. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347/2 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 TOOP, *Legitimate*. 2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 13 An evil that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 MILTON *Tracth.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therefore uses this phrase, that they shall he one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-hed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 29 A Legitimate Husband. 1832 W. LEVING *Alondra* I. 79 They [Moors] are a nation... with-out a legitimate country or a name. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate self-defence. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 426 There is... a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; *† spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD a. 6a); *† of a disease* (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama:* the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatrical slang*) the legitimate.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their Bore doth require. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astringes, in a legitimate Burning fever. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Delivery*. A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 *Era Almanac* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. 1845 DRAKE *Tancred* ii. vi. But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its... existence. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* iii. (1890) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanicism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferable.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 2. 247 Every such process of reasoning... will be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

†3. quasi-adv. *Obs.*

1578 *Gothway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 127 Both he and his children of his body legytymat begotten.

b. 56. 1. a. A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abis.* i. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legitimates than many illegitimates. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates, their small honour, sometimes. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up... or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* On Parties in Poetry (1852) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. 1830 GEN. P. THOMSON *Extra.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied... by a small class of legitimates.

†c. *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMATE 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N.S. Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England... Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breeds,—namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

†2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs. rare*—1.

1649 MILTON *Elion.* (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

Legitimate (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *v.* [f. med.L. *legitimare*, ppl. stem of *legitimare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *legitimer*, Sp., Pg. *legitimar*, It. *legitimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 BEAUFORT *Theatre God's Judgement* (1631) 280 With the Popes aouch, who legitimated him. 1663 PERVS *Diary* 9 Nov. It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimize the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 DE FOE *Power Coll.* Body People Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seamen? No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 HALLAM *Nat. Ages* (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's antipathetic children. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to law legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

1632 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 15 Straining their wits to legitimate bastarded broods of opinions. 1640 JACKSON *Cred* xi. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to (something).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legitimate one to temporal thynge. 1586 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* ii. lxvii. 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our Propagation. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ch. 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitimate any wickedness. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. 1860 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10 He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, willfull rebellion against the law of God. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. 1790 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. 1820 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* xii. (1845) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrifice. 1824-9 LANOOR *Invag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introduct. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence Legitimated ppl. a.

1670 COTTON *Esperum* ii. viii. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1773 *London Gaz.* No. 6161/1 Paris. The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. 1799 W. ROOSE *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

Legitimately (lɛdʒɪtɪmətli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -LY.] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought up. 1654 HOBBS *Govt.* & Soc. vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his

Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

Legitimateness (lĭdʒi'tim'itnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 BARNVELL'S *Apol.* D. If New-herke... will give you a Testimonie of your legitimatenesse, I will easily beleene it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimatenesse of the Instrument. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople... highly asserting the legitimatenesse of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 181 Babeuf... maintained the merit and the legitimatenesse of the Constitution of 1793.

Legitimation (lĭdʒitimi'ti'fən). [ad. med. L. *legitimationem*, n. of action f. *legitimare* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *legitimation*.]

1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1450 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancaster purchased a legitimation for the children that he had begotten of dame Katherine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Abert. Reg.* (1844) I. 188 The letters of legitimation maid to the said Robert. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/1 Cranmer... alleging manie reasons... for the legitimation of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILLIM *Heralry* II. v. (1650) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. a 1683 SIONCEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvi. (1704) 342 The intricacy of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AVULFIE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776. I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Euclid Metrop.* II. 843/1 Nor can his agents succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

2. The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. Obs.

1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quihilk wedding was lauchfull probatoun Of his barnis legitimation. 1595 SHAKES. *John* I. i. 248, I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and his land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluded him awhile from enjoying any Sovereignty. 1660 BOKO *Scut. Reg.* 50 That Sun giveth cause of suspicion of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation.

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. Now rare.

1635 E. BAGSHAWE *To Rdr.* in R. Bolton *Two Serms.* (1635) A. 11 b. These Sermons are truly his owne. There are hundreds of people... who... can with my... attestate their legitimation. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers... I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1834 D. HUNTER in *Ken's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) Obs.

1579 J. STUNNES *Gaping Gulf* C. 11 b. The most large and most beneficial Legitimation made to any alien.

4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. Obs.

a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* II. 376 in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations... Legitimation. 1726 AVULFIE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is... in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely *concr.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. A direct uncharitableness... which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 CARLTON *Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimation of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec. Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

Legitimatist, *rare*. [f. ns next + -IST.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1850 WORCESTER *Cites Month. Rev.*

Legitimizable (lĭdʒitimi'zəbəl), *v.* [f. LEGITIMATE + -IZ-] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, esp. to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. (II.) i. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimatized by act of parliament. 1868 FROUD *Ch. Creed or Crown's C.* 60 The wily forger... sought in legitimatize them by the high authority which he claimed. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration... will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence Legitimized *ppl. a.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* xvii. 285 The legitimated son of himself (Louis XIV) and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenaeum* 29 Aug. 271/2 Joan Beaufort, the legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt.

Legitimature, *nonce-wd.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legistimates and dignities.

Legitime (lĕdʒitīm), *a. and sb.* Also 6 legytym, 6-7 legitime, 8-9 legitim. [a. F. *legitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *legitimus*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW.]

1. = LEGITIMATE a. i. In early use *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 210 Be grace That lelle legitime by lawe may cleyne. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to be legitime. 1568 MARY Let. Jan. in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots Apol.* (1824) 30 To... cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeed unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthe* in *Arb. App. to Jas. I* *Counterbl.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legitime Tobacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime inuagie. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 158 If after the legitime appellation he hath proceeded in cause. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deuideth Justice in iij. kyndes, one, legitime or legal, and another, equyte. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1669 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy* in *Magens Insurance* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Kn^t. his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Swirke* I. iij. The Elders and Brethren... were assembled in a legitime Council at Jerusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodness of the mind consistes, we call legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is when the controversy standeth in definition.

B. *sb.* Civil and Sc. Law. (See quot. 1845.) = L. *legitima* (pars).

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, stiled the legitime, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Euclid Metrop.* II. 851/1 Children are entitled... after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or bairns' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 10 The Yorke Prize for 1880... was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

Legitimism (lĭdʒitimi'zəm). [ad. F. *legitimisme*, f. *legitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism, 1883 *MAINE Early Law & Custom* v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism. Is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

Legitimist (lĭdʒitimi'st). [ad. F. *legitimiste*, f. *legitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.]

A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Ist.* III. 65 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MARFEE *Brigand Life* I. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 43 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist language which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence Legitimistio *a.*, inclined to the opinions of the legitimists.

1877 *Times* Mag. XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

Legitimity, *rare* -1. [ad. F. *legitimild*, f. *legitime*: see LEGITIME a. and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Com.* III. 457 Ferocious... man, enemy to legitimacy and religion!

Legitimizable (lĭdʒitimi'zəbəl), *v.* [f. L. *legitimus* (see LEGITIME a.) + -IZE.] = LEGITIMATIZABLE.

1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* J. II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimize my child. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, He seemed to

be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetica* III. x. 495 Such a comparison... is not indispensable to legitimize the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence Legitimization, the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/1 In consideration of... 25,000 crowns... his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

1. Legitimately, *adv.* Obs. rare -1. [f. *legitimus adj. (f. L. *legitimus* + -OUS) + -LY 2.] In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kōmē* xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimately administered for matter and form.

Leglen (lĕglĕn). *Sc.* Also 8-9 leglin, 9 leglan. [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* leglen-girth, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. To cast a leglen-girth: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. (When) I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. c 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song, 'Flowers of the Forest'* II. 11k ane lifts her leglin, and lies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth... carries her literary reputation as... easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 - *Nigel* xxvii, Ganging a wee bit glead in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of... casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1883 SANOS *Sketches of Tranent* 20 A legleo or milking pail of excellent small beer.

Legless (lĕglĕs), *a.* [f. LEG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* ix. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LAMMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUNBOK *Sci. Lect.* III. 69 The larvae of ants... are small, white, legless grubs.

Leglet (lĕglĕt). [f. LEG *sb.* + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to... wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *armlet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Yrnl.* (1882) 9 Numbers of anklets and leglets. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Yrnl.* (1873) I. viii. 198 [A wire] is used chiefly as leglets. 1887 ROGER HAGOOD *K. Solomon's Mines* 200 A pair of sandals, [and] a leglet of goats' hair... made up his equipment.

Leguan (lĕgiuān). [? a. F. *l'iguane* (iguane iguana, with def. art.).] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tiyo Saga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguleian (lĕgiulĕiān), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *leguleius* a pettifogger (f. *leg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging, *rare*.

1677 NEEDHAM *and Paquet Act* 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scribes to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 DE QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. *sb.* A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 DR. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1653) 254 Our spruce attorneys, and upstart Leguleians. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again... which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 *Macul. Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So Leguleians *a.* = LEGULEIAN a.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iv. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

Legume (lĕgiu'm, lĕgiu'm). Also 7 legum. [a. F. *legume*, ad. L. *legumen*, f. *leg-* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in *pl.*

a. 1656 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legums. 1794 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1791 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chesnuts, maize, harricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref. In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of... hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

2. A leguminous plant. Obs.

1692 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 286 The Arachyda's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Legumina*, in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant. 1785 MAURVS *Roussart's Bot.* III. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1857 *Fam. Plants* I. 29 Legume long, compressed, clothed with a double bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Leud. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

Legumen (lġi'mġn). Pl. **legumens**, || **legumina**. [a. l. *legūmen*: see prec.] a. = **LEGUME** 1 a. b. = **LEGUME** 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = **LEGUME** 3.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Greynes that ben..gretter..thanne greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumens. 1680 Boyle *Produs. Chem. Princ.* ii. iv. Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort .. will..afford..an acid spirit. 1721 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels .. are more easy to be discover'd in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other *legumina*. 1722 Lisle *Hush.* (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 *Legumen*, a Pod..is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 VEG. *Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod .. of two valves.

Legumin (lġi'mġn). *Chem.* Also **legumine**. [f. **LEGUME** + -IN.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 690 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. 1865 *Circ. Sci.* i. 325/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 129 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

Leguminar, a. *Bot.* [f. l. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminiform, a. [f. as prec. + (-)FORM.] Having the form of a legume.

In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminose (lġi'mġn'is), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of their pomiferous or leguminose. 1713 PETERIV *ibid.* XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

Leguminous (lġi'mġn'is), a. [f. l. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. iii. v. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTY *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 446 Linnaeus .. asserts .. that among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Myrsopertum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* i. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 BRALEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Sainfoin*. They are leguminous Flowers. White and sometimes Red. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

Legyor, obs. form of LEDGER.

|| **Lehm** (lġm). *Geol.* [Ger. = LOAM.] = LOESS. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

Lehmanite (lġm'ait). *Min.* Also **lem-.** [Named by J. C. Delametherie, 1797, after Lake Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of sanassurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* i. 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall. 1837 DANA *Min.* 293 Lehmanite.

Lehmannite, *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Philips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

Lehrbachite (lġr'bachit). *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Philips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite

..decrepitate when heated. 1885 ERN Min. 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

Lehter, var. LAHTER *Obs.*; obs. f. LAUGHTER.

|| **Lehtrie**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *leahtrian*, f. *leahtr* LAHTER, vice.] *trans.* To reproach.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxv. (2) 144 *Criminal* is leahtrje. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 pat he .. lehtrie jo þe on sinne lið.

Lehtunite, *Min.* [Named after Captain Lehtun: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite.

1831 BRUCE *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 The Lehtunite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

Lehtzen, obs. form of LAUGH v.

Lei, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leibnitzian (lġibnit'ian), a. and sb. Also **Leibnitian**, -izian. [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) + -IAN.]

A. *Adj.* Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* (1768) V. 23 note, The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 362 The Leibnitian doctrine. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God..from the will or personal attributes of God. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xiii. 504 The Leibnitian Monadism. 1884 MERZ *Leibnitz* 211 The great body of Leibnitian and Kantian thought.

B. *sb.* A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume..that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1882 W. WALLACE *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibnitzianism**, the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 MORRIS tr. *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 120.

Leicester (lġst'ar). [The name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 VOUART *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 202/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

Leiche, **Leicht**, obs. forms of LEECH, LIGHT.

Leide (e, obs. pa. t. and pp. of LAY v.

Leide, obs. form of LEAD.

Leidger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leidyte (lġid'ipit). *Min.* [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph Leidy: see -ITE.] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84. 1882 DANA *Min. App.* 68 Leidyte..consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

Lele, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leif, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF, LIVE; Sc. f. LEVE v.2

Leifull, **leiffull**, variants of LEEFUL.

Leige, obs. form of LIEGE.

Leigeance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Leiger, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leigerite, variant of LEGERITY *Obs.*, lightness.

Leigh, obs. pa. t. of LIE v.1 and v.2

|| **Leighster**. *Obs. rare* -1. [repr. OE. type

**leegestre*, fem. agent-n. to *leogan*, f. LIE v.2: see -STEN.] A female liar.

c. 1225 *Lai le Freine* 106 Yif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman ..Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

|| **Leighton**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lġc*, 16ah-,

16htun, 3 *ley* (htun), 16ighton, 4 *lahtoun*, 16i3-,

16y3ton, 16ectun, 8 (1875) 54 Jacob..bad him go. A non

right down into þe leightone, For to bringuen heom wuyr-ione. a. 1327 *Treat. Dreams in Rel. Ant.* i. 264 Lahtoun

make and to-delve. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.). Some of pondeþ þe stremes to water

and moyste gardines and leightons lād. 1535 orcheyardes. *Ibid.* xvii. 1. Some iren and herbes growep in leightons [ed.

1535 croftes]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *Liten*, a Garden.

170. RICHARDSON in *Leland's Itin.* (ed. Henne 1745) l. 140. I have met with several British Words that are still in use, such as Lughton for a Garden. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 542 Lughton, a Garden.

Hence † **Leightonward**, a gardener.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 127/14 *Olitor*, lectun-ward. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in O. E. Misc. 53 Heo

wende liut þe þe leytunward þat to hire spēc.

Leigier, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leihe, obs. form of LYE, livivinn.

Leihter, obs. f. LAUGHTER; var. LAHTER *Obs.*

Leik, obs. form of LICH, LIKE.

Leil (e, leil), obs. forms of LEAL.

Leime, obs. Sc. form of LEAM sb.

Lein, **lein** (e, obs. forms of LAY v.1, LEAN.

|| **Leind**, sb. *Obs.* Also *lend*. [a. ON. *lynd*,

f. *lyna*: see LAIN v.] A hiding-place, refuge.

a. 1300 *Cursus M.* 6652 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind, þat on na side mai gett him leind [Gott. lend]. *Ibid.* 24728 We þrai þat liuedi be vr leind [Edinb. lend].

Leind, variant of LEND v.1 *Obs.*

Leing, obs. form of LYING.

Leint, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pp. of LEAN v.1

Leio- (lġi'o), also lio-, comb. form of Gr. *λεῖος* smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodero** (lġi'odġo) *Zool.* [Gr. *δέρω* skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leioglossate** (-gl'ssāt) a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leioglossa* of otopod cephalopods, which have no radula. || **Leiomyma** (-mġi'o-mā) *Path.* [see MYOMA], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leiothyllous** (-f'i'as) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον*], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (lġi'otri'kōs) a. [Gr. *τριχ-*, *τριχ* hair], smooth-haired, belonging to the group || **Leiotrichi**, one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 132 Bory de St. Vincent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homo*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired. 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 125 This species belongs to the orthocarpus leiothyllous Hypnaceae.

Leiotropic, erron. form of LĒOTROPIC.

Leip(o)-: see LIPO(-).

Leir, obs. form of LAIR, LERE v., LIEFER.

Leir, var. LEAR¹, learning; LEAR² *Obs.*

Leirne, obs. Sc. form of LEARN.

Leis, Sc. var. LEASE a. and sb.2, LEESE v.1,

LEEZE (me), LESE(-MAJESTY).

Leisur, **leisour**, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Leisch, **Leiser** (e, obs. f. LEASH, LEISURE.

Leish, obs. f. LEASH; var. LISSE, fine thread.

Leisk, Sc. form of LISK, flank.

Leisom (e, leisoum, variants of LEESOME.

Leisound, variant of LISPOUND.

Leiss, Sc. var. LEASE, LEESE v.1, LEEZE (me).

Leist, obs. form of LEAST, LEST, LIST.

Leist, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pies. of LAY v.1

Leister (lġst'ar). Also 6 *leyster*, 6, 9 *lister*, 7-8 *leester*, 9 *liester*. [a. ON. *liōstr* (Norw. dial. *liōster*, Sw. *lyster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *liōsta* str. vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No..person..shal..take ..in..any..crele, raw web, lister, fier, or any other engine ..the yonge frye..of any kinde of salmon. 1551 TURNER *Artific. & M.* 107 The leysters or sammon spears. 1638 W. Riding *Acc.* IV. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did kill with a certain engine called a leister much salmon.

1782 BURNS *Death Dr. Hornboob* iv. A three-tined leister. 1824 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. [He] came running up the stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 239 The men..wielding their long leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 753/2 Celebrated .. as a poacher and as a great hand at the leister in autumn.

b. *Comb.* as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* *adj.*

1674 *Acts Durham High Comm. Ct.* (Surtees) 102 Did see Mr. Haslehead take up the leister graines and throw them awaie. 1865 ATKINSON *Stanton Graup* (1864) 23 Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed prongs.

Leister, v. [f. LEISTEN sb.] *trans.* To spear with a leister.

1834 HOGG *Dom. Mann. Scott* (1882) 11 He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. BROWN *Howe Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon.

Hence **Leistering** *vb.* Also **Leisterer**.

1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 237 The side on which the leisters strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec. 976 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid.*, The process of salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear.

Leisum, variant of LEESOME a.

Leisurable (lġz'urābl'), a. [f. LEISURE sb. + -ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfortable*, *honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*.]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely, deliberate.

[a. 1540 implied in LEISURABLY.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 479 Choosing rather to broyle him with leaurable tormentes..then to kill him at once. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power..moved envy among the leisurable [L. *otiosos*] Citizens. a. 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 81, I shall humbly reserve [this] to a more leaurable inquiry.

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). *rare*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 40 You must do it by such leaurable times, that nature having no more then she is able to digest, may..come to be orderly satisfied. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med. Pref.* This I confess .. I had

at leaurable hours composed. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 261 A leaurable period of the year. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epic.* ii. ix. (ed. 2) i. 149 Such a theory, at more leaurable moments, would, of course, have its precepts to propound.

Leisurably (lġz'urābl'), *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a 'leaurable' manner; leisnrely, without haste, deliberately.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 652 The development of the Echinyrhynchus now approaches completion. The lemnisci appear.

Lemon (lēmōn), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5-7 *lymon*, 6 *leman*, *lémōnde*, *limone*, *pl.* *lemanz*, 6-7 *lemmon*, *limmon*, 6-8 *limon*, 7 *lemon*(d), *leimon*, *lemōnd*, 7- *lemon*. [ad. *F. limon* (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = Sp. *limón*, Pg. *limão*, It. *limone*, med. L. *limōn-em*, related to *F. lime*; see *LIME sb.* 2 The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. Arab. *ليمون* *laimūn*, Pers. *limūn*, Arab. *ليمه* *limah*, collective *ليم* *lim*, fruits of the citron kind, Skr. *nimbū* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery.

c. 1400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) xi. 98 *pai enoyai* ham . . with be ius of fe fruyt but es called *lymons*. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Oregins, almondis, and the pomegranade, *lymons*, datez. 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 45 b. The iuce of oranges or *lymons* may be taken after meales in a lytell quantitie. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Pomegranets, Lemmanz, and Pipinz. 1594 LAOY RUSSELL to Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. iii. 46. I . . drank . . water and limmons, by Phisitions advice. 1645 WALLER *Summer Islands*, l. 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow, 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. (1682) 79. I cut a Limon asunder and put both halves into two Receivers. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xvi. Safer . . than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 654 The lemon and the piercing lime. Their lighter glories blend. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* t. ii. I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since limes and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* (1621) 3 Groves of Oranges, Lemoods, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*: the *Citrus Linnia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Treas. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (a) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (b) an Australian timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora*. 1822 *Garden* 25 Feb. 127/1 The flowers . . are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons.

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1801 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 398/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses . . form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom*, *-bush*, *-colour*, *-decoration*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-grove*, *-hue*, *-juice*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-peel*, *-pickle*, *-pip*, *-tea*, *-water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake*, *-cheesecake*, *-cream*, *-ice*, *-pudding*, *-puff*; b. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as *lemon-coloured*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-scented*, *-tinted*, *-yellow* adjs.

1820 SHIELLEY *Fiordispina* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and 'lemon-blooms. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 63/2 Entangled its long fleece in a thorny 'lemon-bush. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 269 To make 'Lemon Cake. 1797 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 143 To make 'Lemon Cheesecakes. 1598 FLORIO, *Lemmonia*, a kinde of 'lymond colour. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* v. xvii (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours. 1758 REIO tr. *Macquer's Chem.* l. 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in 'lemon-coloured flowers. 1797 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 143 'Lemon Cream. 1808 L. MANSON *Tref. Dist.* vi. 126 Crudeli speaks highly of 'lemon decoction . . as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that 'lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1879 SHIELLEY *Real. & Hel.* 1250 Bowers. Of blooming myrtle and faint 'lemon-flowers. 1854 N. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 188 The celebrated 'lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 67 Far off, and where the 'lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 BUON DI. *Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided 'lemon hue. 1617 F. MORISON *Itin.* t. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded . . with tunnes of 'Lemons Juice (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1700 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4581/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 *Genil. Mag.* l. 40 Sow Orange and 'Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1612 FLORIO, *Limonaria*, a 'Lemon hort-yard. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* l. 1. 13 Even at Palermo . . the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1674 WYCHESLEY *Here in a Wood* iii. li. 43 Warrant her breath with some 'Lemon Peil. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxvi. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 185/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of 'lemon pickle. 1839 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* 1. Grains of wheat, swollen as large as 'lemon-pips. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 309 To make a 'Lemon Posset. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain 'lemon-pudding. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 277 To make 'Lemon Puffs. 1868 HOLMIE LEE B. *Godfrey* xliii. 234 A hushy 'lemon-scented geranium. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea . . is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as . . 'lemon-tee &c. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 288 It is this pigment [urobilin] that causes . . the 'lemon-tinted skin. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iv. v. If you want 'limon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' the sea off, Pray speak. 1807 J. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives . . a 'lemon-yellow colour. 1900 J. HURCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. quasi-adj., short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon cadmium*, *lemon chrome*. 1895 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black', and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs.: *lemon-balm*, the *Melissa officinalis* (Syn. Soc. Lex. 1888); *lemon-bird* (see quot.); *lemon-cutting*, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; *lemon-drop*, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; *lemon-grass*, a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schenanthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; *lemon-kali*, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescent drink; *lemon-plant* (*Aloysia citrodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verberna; *lemon-rob* (see quot.); *lemon scurvy grass*, the *Cochlearia officinalis* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); *lemon-squash*, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; *lemon-squeezer*, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; *lemon-thyme*, a lemon-scented variety of thyme; *lemon-tree*, (a) = sense 2; (b) = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-verberna* = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-walnut*, 'the butter-nut (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Diet.*); *lemon-weed* = *SEA-MAT*; *lemon-wood*, a New Zealand tree, the *Tarata*.

1835 SWANSON *Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linola canabina*). 'Lemon bird (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 In 'lemon-cutting the most dangerous performers were [etc.]. 1837 ROYLE *Est. Antig. Hindu Med.* 82 *Andropogon Schenanthus* or 'Lemon-grass. 1859 TENNETT *Ceylon* (1860) l. 25 These sunny expanses . . are covered with tall lemon-grass. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 'Lemon-kali, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citrodora* of botanists, the common 'lemon plant, formerly called a verberna. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of limes or lemons, a powerful antiscorbutic. 1876 *World* V. No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of 'lemon-squash. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Lemon-squeezer. 1834 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110 Lemon Squeezers. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as 'Lemon Thyme. 1573 BARET *Av.* L. 445 A 'Limon tree, citrea. 1622 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond . . the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plantam.* 'Lemon Tree, a frequent name for *Lippia (Aloysia) citrodora* Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verberna. 1883 WOOD in *Good Words* Sept. 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or 'lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 J. B. ARMSTRONG in *Trans. N. Zealand Inst.* XII. 329 The tarata or 'lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

Lemon (lēmōn), *sb.* 2 [app. a. *F. limande*.] Used *attrib.* in *lemon-dab*, *lemon-sole*, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with *LEMON sb.* 1, to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Verteb. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem. ('Lemon Dah). 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The 'lemon-dab or queen . . belong to that strange family of fish. 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Inst.* VIII. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*, . . a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of 'Lemon Sole'. 1880 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Plagusia microlor*. Is known under the name of the 'lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1860 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Prices. . Soles, 15 to 15 4d per lb. 'lemon soles, 6d per lb.

Lemon (lēmōn), *v.* [f. *LEMON sb.* 1] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence *Lemoned ppl.* a. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honeycomb. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. To the Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, flavoured by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1833 P. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

Lemonade (lemōnād' d). Also 7-8 *limonade*. [ad. *F. limonade*, f. *limon* lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* iv. v. Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *Cless D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Lemonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vi. Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, . . drink Lemonade. 1791 GIFFORD *Barviad* 51 With lemonade he gorges first his throat. 1812 T. MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* v. 33 A Persian's Heaven is easily made, 'Tis hut—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxv. Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat.* Med. 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 159 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemonado**. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *limonada*, f. *limon* LEMON: see *ADO*.] Lemonade.

c. 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. 11. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser wits too, doth much refine. 1668 T. ST. SERVE *Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* l. 9. I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistress.

Lemonish (lēmōnīsh), *a.* Also 8 *limonish*. [f. *LEMON sb.* 1 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

Lemony (lēmōnī), *a.* [f. *LEMON sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] Resembling the smell of the lemon, [tasting] of lemon. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 293 [They] ordered our sherba, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

Lempeck, **lempet**, **Sc. forms of LIMPET**.

Lemur (lēmūr), *pl.* *lemurs*, || *lemures* (lēmūrīz). [a. L. **lemur*, pl. *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology: *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

[1555 EOEN *Decades* 26 In these they graue the lyudy Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which in the Antiquitie cuiled Lemures.] c. 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* iii. iii. In *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gorgonagors, lemures. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 101 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 26 To the Earth do belong Gnomes, Lemures, Sylphs [etc.]. 1834 LYTTON *Pemphel* iv. vi. Lest he beheld one of those grim lemures who . . haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.

2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridae*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 tr. *Thunberg's Cape Gt. Hope* (ed. 2) II. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates . . embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

Lemuridous (lēmūrīd' us), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Lemuridae* (see *LEMON* 2) + *-OUS*.] Belonging to the family *Lemuridae*.

1830-1 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl.

Lemurine, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *LEMON* + *-INE* 1] = *LEMUROID*.

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemureine . . affinities of Chironys. 1877 LE COSTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 495 In the Foul Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds . . some Lemurine Monkeys.

Lemuroid (lēmūrīd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *LEMON* + *-OID*.] *A. adj.* Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 MIVART *Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 366/1 The fruit-bats seem to be specialised lemuroid animals.

B. sb. A lemuroid animal.

1873 MIVART *Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 461 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemyet, *obs. form of LIMIT*.

† **Lemyze**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—t. [f. *leme* *LEAM*, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyez as gold bryght.

Len, *obs. variant of LEND sb.* 2 and *v.* 2

Lenard (lén'ard). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lonard*, 7 *lonaret*, 9 *dial.* *len* (n)ard, *lonnert*, *lennard*, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of *lin* flax: cf. the OF. *linereul* and *linol*, linnet.] = *LINNET*.

1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lenarde n byrde, *linette*. 1615 DRAYTON *Sirivagado* (1878) 87 When the cheerfull Robin, Larke, and Lenard, Tun'de vp their voices.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. ix. And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 536 Grey, who... was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace. *absol. or intr.* a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Loue hene, and lene hene so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) l. 78, I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oymentes, mennis wittes to clere. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 131 Wyth all their myght runnyng To Elynour Rummyng, To haue of her tunnyng: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*. To grant. *Obs.* The sense closely resembles that of LEVE v.; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *lene* (leve). c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swile ðewes lene us to cumen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgiþ man kyn. c 1374 CHAUCEER *Troylus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. c 1385-8 T. L. G. W. 2083 *Ariadne*, God... lene [vrr. leen, leue] me neuere swich a cas be-falle. And lene [vrr. leen, lyve, lene] here afyr that I may 30w fynde. 150 kynde. 1a 1500 *How Merchandise dyd Wyse betray* 215 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wold be).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt.'s T.* 2221 Lene me youre hond, for this is our accord. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will give thee mine. 1601-2 *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611-2 *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, He helpe thee.

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † Also to lend audience, hearing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 Þane wald scho... til hym len a def ear. 1580 SIONEY *Ps.* xxii. ii. O God... to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouiser is it to lend hir our cares. 1597 SHAKS. *Leuer's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe. 1601-2 *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 78, 1602-1 *Ham. v.* v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON *Philist* II (1793) i. ix. 351 The King... lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blan's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 136 Charles X... lent a cold ear to the... reports brought him by the general. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi. The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in to lend a hand (or a helping hand), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.* 4 The retainers doth some seruice, that now and then... lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. Wks. 1856 l. 91 To squemish to... lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yett but kneele by me... Oh Isabel! will you not lend a knee? 1608-9 *Per. v.* i. 264 Sir, lend me your arme. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii. I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xx. (1737) 85 Lend s a Hand here. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 l. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day I am come... to lend you a hand. 1809 MALIN *G. Blas* i. xiii. 72 Lend a helping hand. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Gal* v. 26 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends his arm to murderous deeds. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. I could not sleep if I had lent a hand to rob a church. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* ii. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperill.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now dial. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 136 A swap fayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. a 1550 *Christ's Kirke* Gr. xiv. With forks and flails they lent grit flappis. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 25 The women... among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. ii. ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olt.* ii. 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptie skull like some thin pot-sheard broke. 1783 FIELDING *Quix.* Eng. iii. xiv. If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westwall. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girl drive at Sam. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wind. by Loire* 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again!

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) to. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at evry Stroke [L. dant animas] [Plage]. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xiii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lach. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* ii. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself to. Of things: To admit of being applied to a purpose or subjected to a certain treatment.

1854 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* i. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 27 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 320 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *March. Exam.* 3 Nov. 54 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

Lendable (lend'əb'l), a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be lent.

1511 COTGR. *Prestable*,... lendable, which may be lent.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 13, I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 *Standard* 12 May, Money was lendable yesterday at 2 per cent.

† **Lended**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. LEND v. 2 + -ED 1.] = LENT ppl. a.

1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [vrr. Fortune] seemes to fauor most To highlie of her lended fauourings bost. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xii. 346 As he [vrr. Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

Lender (lend'ə). Forms: a. 1 lēnere, 4 leenere, lenere, 4-5 lenier, 5 leynier, 5-7 lenner. β. 5 lendare, 6- lender. [OE. *lānere*, agent-n. f. *lānan* LEND v. 2. The mod. word is a new formation on LEND v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lends; esp. one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

a. c 1250 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lenere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 35 Per is anoper lenere coryets þet lenet wyþ-oute chafpame makinde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Leyner (MS. A. Lennier), accomodator. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seller or lender therof. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 As yf... the lender were in domage. 1533 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenders to pay the same yeirliche and termliche.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thyng, lender. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Usury* (Arb.) 1546 Let these Licensed Lenders bein Number Indefinite. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 658 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† **Lending**, vbl. sb. 1 [f. LEND v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LEND v. 1; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lending was.

Lending (lend'ing), vbl. sb. 2. Forms: a. 4 lennyng, lynyng, 4-5 lening, -yng(e). β. 5-lending, (5-6 -yng(e), -inge, etc.). [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LEND v. 2; esp. the letting out of money at interest.

a. c 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 27 [The rightwis] lennyng, lenand and gifand almusede till pore... and that is bot lennyng til god. 1340 *Ayeb.* 35 þis is þe uerste manere of gaulenye þat is ine leninge kuedliche. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 þat... borwyng & lynyng be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 þe encres þat þou takyst for þe lenyng. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. iv. Gij. Hit is sayd in reproche when I lene I am thy frende, and when I axe I am thy enemy; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuyll at lendyng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xiv. 312 Yf wynnyng come frely to the lener for his lenyng without couenante.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Lendyng, *nu(t)u(p)acio*. 1516 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 397 The lending or selling of anny the said vessels. 1652-3 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxii. 127 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* iii. i. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money.

2. *concr.* Something lent; a. *gen.* (fig. in plural).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. v. Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trefw friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heuens. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a pore, bare, forked Animall as thou art. Off, off you Lendings! Come, vntaken heere. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm.* Mac. Oct. 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions... is itself not considerable.

† b. *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiued eight thousand Nobles. In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 MINSCHU *Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducat] was taken out for lendings. [Note, Succors or lendings which they giue soldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 COTGR. *Capitaine*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinary lendings; also extraordinary lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. MOSKOW *Expd.* ii. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange giuen us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; *lending-house* *Hist.*, applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses... place it... from 1464 to 1471. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century... recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

Lending, ppl. a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 2.] That lends. Lending library, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1286 CYSS *Pembroke Ps.* cxli. v. He is... Most liberrall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book

he wants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 401 The... collection was... divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† **Lene**, a. and sb. *Phonetics. Obs.* [ad. L. *lenis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U.S. Diets. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as a. L. *lene*, neut. sing. of *lenis*; but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, γ, are termed lenes. *Ibid.*, A lené consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 *Latham Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 P, b, t, d, k, g, z, are Lene; j, v, f, θ, κ, γ, σ, ζ, are Aspirate. *Ibid.*, 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous; and with the exception of s and z, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18... D. R. GOODWIN (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

Lene, obs. f. LAIN v., to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

Lenefie, obs. form of LENIFY.

† **Lened**, *Obs.* In 1 lēnend, 4 Kent. lynnend.

[Substantival use of OE. pres. ppl. of *lānan* (see LEND v. 2).] A lender, usurer.

a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*,... lānend, nel strude. 1340 *Ayeb.* 35 Per byþ zeue manere gaulenye: lenynde þat lenet zeluer uor opren [etc.].

Leneret (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.

Lenesse, obs. form of LEANNESS.

† **Leng**, adv. *Obs.* Also 1 lenog, 4 lengo. [OE. *leng* = OS. *leng*; -Otent. **laygiz*, adverbial comparative of **laygo*-LONG a.] Longer.

a 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Agyþ þine scire, ne miht þu lengc tun-scire bewitan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exlat.* xix. 19 And bære hyman sweg weox swa leng swa swiðor. c 1205 LAY. 1215 Hit heold hine þa lang ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13... Sir Beues 3808 (MS. A) Out of þe reinge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng [MS. O. lenger] abide. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Reeve's Procl.* 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† **Leng**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lengan, 3-4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4-5 lengo, 4-6 lengo, lyng, 6 ling. [OE. *lengan* wk. vb. = OS. **lengian* (MLG., Du. *lengen*), OHG. *lengian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod. G. *längen*), ON. *lengja*; -Otent. **laygjan*, f. **laygo*-LONG a. The normal mod. form, if the OE. word had survived, would be *linge*.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witegana wordweorde, ac he wide bead metodes mihte. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Penne beoð þine dages lenged. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in O. E. Misc. 127 Ne miht þu þi lif lengen none wile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12108 We sal it lengh [Goth. *lenth*, *Fair*, length, *Trin*, lenghe] a quantite. a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 5 Wa til me for my wongne is lenghid [Vulg. *prolongatus* est]. 1340 *Ayeb.* 193 Hi habbeþ ylonged þet lyf of þe poure be here elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also *concr. inf.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb to be. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1890 On messenger þat lengs lang to bring answare. *Ibid.* 12127 þat wat i wel... hu lang þi lif sal last. For to be lengand in þis world. c 1340 *Alfred*, 14138 (Trin.) In his sekeneþ he lenged so þat he had no fot to go. c 1350 *W. Will. Patern* 1457 þe grete lordes of your land beþ lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. *E. P. C.* vii. 158 Ich haue no lust... to longe a-mong monkes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I... all to lange lengid fra frame. *Ibid.* 2162 If any life leng in oure brestis. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 415 (Douce MS.) If þou be curteis knyght, late lenge [Thornem] MS. Lyghte, and lendeþ al nygite, And tel me þi nome. c 1450 *Spangdon* 1014 At this tyme I will not lyngre. 1521 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) B. J. With hym I loue to lyngre. a 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Belford did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely on. *rare* -1.

c 1400 *Destry* *Troy* 17169 Who graidly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † **Lenging** vbl. sb., dwelling; † **Lenging** pres. ppl. used as prep. = DURING.

c 1400 *Destry* *Troy* 12329 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme. c 1420 *Str. Anadace* (Camden) lix, Ferel... my lenging is no lengur her.

Lenge, obs. form of LING, the fish.

† **Lenger**, a. and adv. *Obs.* [OE. *lengra*, neut. and fem. *lengre*; -Otent. **laygizon*, compar. of LONG a.]

A. *adj.* Longer.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 þis ealond hafod mycelle lengran dazas on sumera... þonne ða súddelas mid-dangeardes. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [Cott. lenger bade]. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prof.* 330 Of his array telle I no longer tale. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The parchemya that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to haue made it lenger with his tethe. c 1450 *Mertin* 110 The barouns hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute lenger a-bidinge. 1526 *Chylper. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 b. We haue made this chapter somewhat lenger than we entended. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 152 My saide iiii children n'r the lenger lyver of them. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorduc* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande coude stae no lenger tyme.

B. *adv.* Longer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Do ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. c 1250 *Hecet* 219 in S. Eng. Leg. i. 113 þis child wolde lengore gon to scole, nke is fader him nolde finde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3918 (Trin.) Iacob... So shal þi name no lenger be [Cott. Sal þou na langer litten sal]. c 1385 CHAUCEER *Anel. & Arc.* 125 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Sutees) 326 þe scottisþ

bare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER *Servu*, agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyion lenger continued than the other twayne. 1533 MORE *Austr. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 107/1 These folke do not long to eate and drinke, to lyue the lenger, but long to lye, to eate and drinke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed lye?

b. Farther. rare-1.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 An hospital howse a liffel lenger of from the chyrche by hymself.

† **Lenget**, a. and adv. Obs. Also 3 **lenguest**, † **lynguste**. [OE. *lenget* :- OTeut. **lyngisto*-, f. **lyngo*- LONG a.; cf. prec.]

a. Adj. Longest, very long.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosh.* Mark xii. 40 þa onfoð lengeste [Lindisf. lenger] dom. c. 1290 *Michael* 313 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middelle [sc. finger] for he lenguest is. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Arthures scheen boon . . was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne þe þe lengerst man þat was þoo f-founde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3776 A large man of lymys, lengest of stature. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 133 B. elldist and lengist yce of bilceuyon in the Chyrche. 1530 R. WYVRFORD *Werke for Housel.* A. The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. adv. Longest.

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ þe ofsof, þone aldormen þe him lengest wunode. c. 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 351 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 So me þane lunge lengest lede. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2652 Quia langes [Fairf. langes] lifs in sin Vannhes þe mai þat-we win. c. 1380 *Wyclif* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl wille dwellþ lengest aminges hem of alle oþer men. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 127 And weþer of hem lyuede lengest [MS. y. lynguste] schuld þe oþere heyre. 1490-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. They began fyrst and lenger endured.

† **Length**. Obs. Forms: 1 **leng(o)**, **lengu**, 1-2 **læng**, 5 **leyngh**, 4-5, 7 **length**. [OE. *leng*, *lengu* wk. fem. = OHG. *läng* (MHG. *leng*, mod.G. *länge*), Goth. *laggei*:-OTcut. **layghn*-, n. of quality f. **laygo*- LONG a.] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. *At the length*: in the long run.

c. 888 K. *Ælfreo Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lengu [MS. B. lengel þære hwele. c. 900 *T. Bede's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xl.] (1890) 296 Heo . . toæctetion lengde þære þryth twæga fingra gæmet. c. 1000 *Salomon & Sai.* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang was Adam on lende gæscæpen? c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wræððe mid ðe ne wunode ones daiges lunge. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12393 A tree bend þat, suld o lengl [Fairf. lenght, Götth. lenth] there eln haf. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 416 In lenghe of dayes þat euer schal wage. c. 1340 *Hamfale Psalter* xx. 2 Pouz gaf til him lenghe of dayes. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5086 Lamprays sloþis, þat sex cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. c. 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secreti.* Gov. *Lords*, 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oon lengh. c. 1450 *Lyarde in Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Elyevyne myle on lenghe the parkes es mett. 1483 *Act i Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb. Clothes . . drawn out in leyngh and brede. 1612 2 *nd Rep. Rec. Ire.* 265 They knew that they must be imprisoned at the lengh, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter. c. 1699 *Lady Halkett Autobiog.* (1875) 67 The third was a man that had a borne on the left side of the hinder part of his head . . and his wife told me shee had cutt the lengh of her finger off, because the weight of it was troublesome.

Length (lenp), sb. Forms: 1 **lengp**, **lengpo**, 3-7 **lengthe**, 4 **leynth**, **lenkith**, **leynthe**, **lengpe**, **lyngpe**, **lynt(h)**, 4-5 **lenkpe**, 4 6 **linth**, 4-6 **length**, **lenth**, 4-8 **lenth**, 5 **laynth**, **lennthe**, 5-6 **lenketh**, 4-length. [OE. *length* fem. = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *lengde*, Sw. *längd*) :- OTeut. **layghd*-, noun of quality f. **laygo*- LONG a. Cf. *Length*.]

I. Quality of being long.

1. The linear magnitude of anything as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

c. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1222 (Laud MS.) He sæzon on norð east fr micel & brad w þone corder & weax on lengpe. c. 1275 *LAV.* 21993 Hit his on lengpe four and twenti mundes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 About þat tre, A siluer cercle son nald he . . to . . knau þe gret and lengh [other MSS. length, lenth]. 13. *Gau.* & *Cr. Knit.* 270 þe hede of an elmyrde þe large lenghe bade. c. 1400 *Oetanion* 407 The French seyd he was of beghth Ten foot of length. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe crosse . . was of lenth viii. cubits. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth. in lenkethe ij yerdes, & on half large. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xxi. 16 The lenght and the breth, and the beyght off hit, were equal. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glas* 25, I gather the lengthe of a degree to be the .360. parte of the heauen. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. Def. ii. 2 A line . . is conceited to be drawne in length onely. 1553 *WALTON Angler* viii. 162 The Carp . . will grow to a very great bigness and length. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 893 A dark illimitable Ocean . . Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And time and place are lost. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 11 Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1777 *PRINCELY Phil.* *Acet.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. 1860 *TWISSALL Glac.* i. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† b. In length and (in) breadth (or brede), length and breadth, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 174 Ich babbe on brede and ek on lengpe Castel god on mine rise. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euea a provy in lengpe and in brede. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7911 *Pat. folc.* . . robbede Wirectressire in lengpe & in brede. c. 1200 *Cursor M.*

2130 þe folk . . fild þe werld o lenth and brede. *Ibid.* 5027 Lauerd . . þat . . taght adam on lenth and wide. 13. *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A.) A fairer child neuer i ne sid, Neþer a linge ne on brade. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3055 Deliver þi londres agen in lengpe & in brede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Ph. A.* ii. 106 He hedde boe lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [1377 - B. iii. 202 A lengthe and a bredel. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Mars.) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. c. 1400 *Oetanion* 548 Ten schyppmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengthe and brede. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 20 About the park that set on breid and lenth . . All likly men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poet.* lxxii. 65 Unto the crosse of breid and lenth, To gar his lymms langer wax. 1535 *COVERSOLE Gen.* xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and breidth [1611 in the length of it, and in the breadth of it].

C. Phrases: To find, get, know the length of (a person's) foot: see FOOT sb. 26 c. The length of one's nose, tether: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, standard lengths. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 153/1 Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. c.) 229 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e.g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. † In length of time: in course of time.

a. 1240 *Savols Warde in Cott. Hou.* 261 Þe imeane blisse is seufenfold lengde of lif. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 425 Þe lenpe of Noe lyf. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 444 To . . leden þerinne our lif þe lenghe of our daies. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Nicholas) 882 God hym lent lynt & space hym to repent. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Frois.* i. cccxxiii. 519 The lenght of the sieg. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 363 The equinoctial is, when the daie and night is both of one length. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 273 In length of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. 1726 *LEONI Alberici Archit.* I. 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. 1860 *Mrs. CARLYLE Let.* III. 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all. *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, esp. a long period.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 717 After such a length of rowling years. — *Æneid* xii. 1280 She drew a length of sighs [L. *multa gemitus*]. 1786 A. GIB SACR. *Contempl.* i. iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. 1824-8 *LANDOR Virg. Coun. Ser.* i. Wks. 1846 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Ser.* (1839) IV. xx. 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. † Of length: long.

1388 *Wyclif Ps. xci.* 16, I schal fille hym with the lengthe of daies [COVERSOLE & 1611 *Rich. III.* 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 1. 11 Is not my arme of length, That reacheth from the restlesse English Courte as farre as Callis. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 136 To end a tale of length. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xii. 12 With the ancient is wisdom, and in length of dayes, understanding. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 139 Such Customes have their force, only from Length of Time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 778 Peace would have crown'd With length of happy days the race of man. 1762 *LO. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air. 1805 *WORSW. Waggoner* 14 146 'A bowl, a bowl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length!' *Mod.* The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now rare.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorowleth's be briefe, since weeding it, there is such length in Griefe. 1605 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and weep for my pardon. So it must be, for now All length is Torture. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words . . Decide no question with their tedious length. 1791 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my length. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. At arm's length: see ARM sb. 1 2 b. Cable's length: see CABLE sb. 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in euery side skars a mannes lengthe. 1474 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the clite. c. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 i. 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis diste from the toune. 1592 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. 1. 88 Hee took me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. c. 1694 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. 1686 J. DUNSTON *Let. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. 1717 *Tr. Frezier's Voy.* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber work, the Length of the Building. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 19, I might . . have gone the Length of a . . Street. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xlii. Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 *MAYNE Reio Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 247 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. 1885 *Sir C. P. BURT in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 The look-out . . saw . . at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. One's length: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

c. 1286 *SUNDY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 118 b. Laying all her faire length vnder one of the trees. 1590 *SHAKS. Alids.* M. iii. ii. 429 Faintness constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 71 The

roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* iv. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. Sport. The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1250 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And beat, at least three lengths, the wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myr.* 381 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Length behind the past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length. 1834 *MELVILL Angler in Wales* II. 126 Owen . . was some lengths behind in the last hundred yards. 1887 O. W. HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* i. 52 One [horse] slides by the other, half a length, a length, a length and a half. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12/2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. The length of: as far as. Now Sr.

c. 1450 *Mertin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of length. 1455 *Mery Jest Mylner of Aylington* 77 in *Harl. E. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1578 *HUNNIS in Par. Dainty Devices* 2 They be the lines that lead the length, How farre my race is for to runne. c. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 90 He [Essex] had marched to the length of Exeter. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our length. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 73 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1398 When you get that length, you are very carefully . . to explore, such rivers . . as may appear to be of considerable extent. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 112 The loan of a horse 'the length' of Highgate. 1886 K. OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your length'.

Fig. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 That [treaty] never came any great length. 1837 *CARLYLE Let.* 28 Aug. in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 305/1 You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you.

b. fig. in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, to go (to) the length of, to go a (great, etc.) length, to go (all, etc.) lengths.

1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* i. (1730) 6 The Royal Leonora . . runs a Strange Length in the History of Love. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlewell* iii. lxxvi. 351 Others who could not . . go their lengths. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. x. (1840) 224 They had not come to that length. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. viii, I think you went lengths indeed. 1779 *HUME in H. Calderwood Hume* (1898) iii. 30 Your spirit of Controversy . . carries you strange lengths. 1792 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords beyond their bearing. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. iv. He would go . . any lengths for his party. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gf.* v. vi. (1892) II. 104 The cunningness of men, able to lie to all lengths. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 404 They do not go the length of denying the pre-existence of ideas.

† 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. Obs. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6573 Er he be led out of length, & lost of your sight. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. 1. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's length. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinance.

7. Archery. The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 106 *Phi.* Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? *Tox.* Twoo. *Phi.* Whiche twoo? *Tox.* Shooting streight and keypynge of a lengthe. *Ibid.* 150 The greatest enemy of shooting is the wynde and the wether, wherby true keypynge a lengthe is chiefly hindred. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 290 *Length*, the distance shot.

8. Pros. Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to shortness).

1762 *LO. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 110 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the toughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid.* 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1884 A. GOSSET *Fr. Prosody* i. 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

† 9. = LONGITUDE. Obs.

1831 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the length, by other starrs.

10. Cricket. The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = length ball.

1776 in C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1858) 14 Ye bowlers . . measure each step, and be sure pitch a length. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Ibid.* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. 1850 'Bart' *Cricketer's Man.* at Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 ruos were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 *SHAKS. John* i. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betwene my father, and my mother kay. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xlii. To leape large lengths of miles. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 115 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. 1715 — *Ibid.* ii. 649 Down their broad shoulders 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 ruos were made.

brandishes his pliant length of whip. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 1. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 112 Saml Milles hath liberte to cut 400 lengths of hoopes poles on the common. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing ii. 2 The Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* 1. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1855 *Lo. Brougham in Edin. Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said [c. 1815] that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 1. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 *Ibid.* 11. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Econ.* 1. 159 A copper boiler, sufficiently large to boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. By the word *lengths* the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. *At length.* a. To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also at full, great, some, etc. length. † Rarely, at the length.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem. Heraldry* 30 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The most populous mortal were, was at thebes, quiche at lenth I did write. c 1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bt.* 157 When Arthur had red wel at length these letters. 1530 HAYNSTON in *Palgr.* Intro. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declarath some thyng at the length in his thyrd booke. 1565 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus luke Declaris it at lenth. 1733 STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1747 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint, though. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* (ed. 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. 1838 TREVILYAN in *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also at the length.

1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawn into the castle, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of theyr strength. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfection. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. I.* 1. 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. 1611 BIRLE *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth up his servant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length. 1621 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iii. iv. This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory, At the length, you so conceive it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* tv. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. 1753 WASHINGTON *Trin. Writ.* 1889 I. 31 They pressed for Admittance, which at Length was granted them. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, that the first will do us best service. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch I you are wise'.

† c. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 503 Now no more our fight must stand at length (Gr. *anōroōndō*), but close. 1628 DIBBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt mee att length. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/10 Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1726 W. HERBERT *Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* II. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually at (one's) full length.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 (They) pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Inedred* (1754) 120 The serpent... is never seen to his full length till dying. 1809 MARKIN *Gil Blas* v. vi. 4 We... discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. 1818 BYRON *Juan* t. 26, He threw Himself at length. 1887 BOWEN *Yan. Eclog.* vi. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† 15. *In length.* a. Lengthwise. b. To the full length or extent. c. To a long distance; for a long time. Ob.

c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 45 If þai a senewe were woundid in lenkhe [Ad. MS. in length, *L. fer longum*]. 1580 BURNELLY *Curing Horses* Dis. lxxvii. 37 b. The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer comt to lye downe. 1781 SAVAR *Traicté Agric.* (1612) 108 Agricola... fearing, lea he should be axailed on the front and flancs both at one instant, displayed his army in length [L. *ductus ordinatus*]. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 1757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 BIRLE (Dobay) *Nun.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the

trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem prolixior atque concisus clangor increpuerit*].

† 16. *On length.* a. At length, finally. b. To a distance, away. c. To the full extent of the body. Ob.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 On lengðe mid him he leged, calle þa eastlond. c 1220 *Bestiary* 552 Wo so listned deueles lore, on lengðe it sal him rewen sore. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lord & his ledeþ ar on lenpe faren. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7946 Þe lyght of þe son... May fleighe fra þe est tyll þe west on lenthe. 1387 S. T. *Usk Test.* Love ii. xiv. (Skeat) L. 99 She stright þe on length and rested a while. c 1400 *Drstr. Troy* 8179 Tristly may Troil tell tote ower the walle, And lode vpon length, er his loue come. 1561 Fowle folowet the hert, Thurgh the londes on length. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 379 Laie hym on lenthe on his lande. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 188 in *Babes Bk.*, Fro stryff and bate draw þe on lenge.

17. † To draw (out) in, into, at, or on length: to prolong, protract; rarely with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only to draw out to a great, etc. length.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me draw wit leith and lenth [Goll. lith and lenkth, *Trin.* draw forþ on lenge]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 9 Men cessis... to spedful pennance to begyne, bot drawis it erare in to lenyth, til of his body falsis strinth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1071 To Draw on longe or on length, *crastinare, prolongare, differre*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ambages*,—a circuite of woordes, a tale drawn in length. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xii. (Arb.) 234 A sound is drawn at length either by the infirmite of the toung [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 11, 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time... and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxvi. 10 O continue [marg. draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. 1611 COCER, *Alonger*, to... draw out in length. c 1713 *ELWOOD Androbor.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 101 They will draw their negotiations into length. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *attrib. and Comb.*: length ball Cricket, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † length compass, † a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † length keeping Archery (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a 'length'-ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. 1627 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Lit. de Fabr. Machin. Militari.* Wks. (1711) 235 [List of D's inventions] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris marini quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentia... *Μηροδωκίης*, vulgo le *Length Compass appellatur. 1545 ASCHAM *Tosph.* ii. (Arb.) 151 Howe muche it [the wynde] wyll alter his shoote, eyther in *lengthe kepynge, or els in streight shotynge.

† Length, v. Obs. [f. LENGTH sb.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5400 Now frau he noght ware-wit we mai length our liue wit his dai. *Ibid.* 2009 Thomas sought pat estrin thede... And tar he lentid his sermon, Bisuifit and til his passion. *Ibid.* 28890 Almus... it lenkithes man in life to lende. c 1350 *Witt. Paterne* 4353 Length now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1393 LANGE *P. Ph.* C. xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hus dep to lette and hus dayes lengthen. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 Lengthe þou þe handyl of þi penauns with þi iij. spanne of lengthe, þat is, of restitucoun. c 1450 *Story Alexander in Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues euerlastyng when he may not lennthe his awne life one houre? 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* t. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lynth my life langar space. 1530 PALSER *606/s*, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je alongis*. 1610 DANIEL *Telhis Festi.* F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must length it in the hart. c 1614 *Str W. Mure Dido & Eneas* ii. 472 A rod he bears, by which he... Lenthes and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cornmoran* wk. (1630) iii. 5/2 Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lengthenys, þe dayes shorten. 1574 HOUNE *Regiment for Sea* Intro. (1577) Cij b, The day dooth... length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenft), a. rare. [f. LENGTH sb. + -ED.] Having length; only in Comb., as equal-lengthed, † well-lengthed.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 144 His body was viii. foote long, and his armes and legys well lengthed and strengthened after the proportion of y^e body. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (lenft), v. Also 6 *Sc. lenthin*, 7 *lenthon*. [f. LENGTH sb.; cf. LENGTH v. and -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with out († rarely on). 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 6 Quhen that the nyght dois lenthin houis. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towards the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* t. ii. 22 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What is 't too short? He lengthen it with mine. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 43 This vengeance... will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly. 1611 BIRLE *Kings* ii. 24 Then I will lengthen thy dayes. 1614-15 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 487 For lengthning a wymblye. c 1700 *To Celia in Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 7-3 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalms, half a Minute after the rest of the congre.

gation have done with it. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1806) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthen in solitude their dreary line. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Traits.* (1872) I. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see LENGTHENING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram. of Vowels*, II [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glöve, live, give. 1891 H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's ME. Dict.* Pref. p. viii, A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† c. Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with out. Ob.

1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service... in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

1695 LOCKE *Further Consid.* *Value Money* 21 One may well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 LANOOR *Gebir* 1. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mab* v. 52 The chain that lengthens as it goes. 1877 MARCH *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels a, i, u, lengthen by prefixing a and a. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To lengthen out, in a military sense, means to stride out. Hence † Lengthener.

c 1560 *Misogonus* iv. i. 158 (Brandt *Quellen* 482) Thou art the lengthener of my lif, the curar of my care.

Lengthened (lenftnd), ppl. a. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ED.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 208 After many length'ned howres of griefe. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 Cowards liuing To dye with length'ned shame. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened?.. Wherefore 'tis high time to end the same. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out the lengthened line. 1796-96 WITHERING *Erit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 198 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 J. MAY *Yrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1854 SCOFFIN in *Ors's Circ. Sci. Chem.* 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1861 GLADSTONE *SF.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

Lengthening (lenftning), vbl. sb. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LENGTHEN.

1573 BARLET *Alm.* L 280 The lengthning of the dayes. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 27. 1663 GERBEN *Counsel* F v. a, You might... have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 148 The lengthning of the long-boats. 1823 MARKHAM *Skoda's Assault.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the aorta. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* 1. 13 The use of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *attrib.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as... futlocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. 1879 CASSELL *Techn. Educ.* 1. 12/2 A 'lengthening-bar'... is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (lenftning), ppl. a. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 10 My heart... drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. II heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* 2 Is this peremptory severance wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? a 1872 B. HARTE *Lost Gallcon* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Lengthenment, rare. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.].

Lengthful (lenftful), a. *Poet.* (Now rare.) [f. LENGTH sb. + -FUL.] Of great length, long.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 182 He... shooke his lengthfull dart. 1621 G. SANOVIS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xi. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful thong. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 39 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (lenftli), adv. [f. LENGTHY a. + -LY 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. 1827 BLACKW. *Gram.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily... to borrow an Americanism... that her father had promised her hand. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 32 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 54 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (lenftiness), [f. LENGTHY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

[1812] I. POLLENSEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 82/2 (*Unpseudo-alic spelling*) If the plying bee of ordinary lengthyness. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Abr. *Petit.* Justice 31. In lengthiness of delay. vying with. the equity courts. 1863 LYTON *Caxtoniana* I. ix. 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL *Forbes* v. 44 Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Lengthing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *v.* + -ING *1.*] = LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*

† 1735 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 223 Pat tyme of be pere. . quene pat be dais takin lengthynge. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howland* 34 Bot all their names to neyn as now it noch neid is. It war prolix and lang, and lengthing of space. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydyl of money. . I wyl I be bestowyd vpon the lengthing of the north yle. 1543 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Pless Mary* (1531) 114 Payed to Mabel the goldsmith for the lengthing of a girdle of goldsmith worke, and a pomander lxix. 1595 in *Norfolk Antiq. Miscell.* (1883) II. 330 P4 for the Lengthing of owle bares ij.

Lengthsome, *a. rare.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Lengthy. Hence **Lengthsomeness**.

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsome, also lost its name.

† **Lengthway**, *Obs.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + WAY.] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (the lengthway of . . .), and attrib. (quasi-adv.) = LENGTHWISE *a.*

1601 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 A notch, in which . . . lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

Lengthways (len'pweiz), *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -s.] In the direction of the length.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyddes drit Dinner* M 4 h Cut lengthways in halves, and applied to the soles of the feet. 1634 S. BRENTON *Trav.* (Chesham Soc.) 45 A long table . . . placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 53 Imagine the horn. . . to cut lengthways by a very fine saw. 1822 COLERIDGE *Letts. Convers.* etc. xvi. II. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* *Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthways of the said land being Eastward and westward. 1703 *Ibid.* 150 The lengthways of this A Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward.

Lengthwise (len'pweiz), *adv. and a.* [See -WISE.] *A. adv.* = LENGTHWAYS.

c. 1280 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* in. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thy square stickle length-wise in-to two. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward lengthwise for about a thousand miles. 1841 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger . . . a space . . . of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

† **B. adv.** Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 133 That wretched driver . . . was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

Lengthy (len'pi), *a.* Also *9* lengthy. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -Y.] Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quoting 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. *a.* Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc. Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan. I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 FRANKLIN *Letts. Wks.* 187 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about them [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 *Brit. Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—'more lengthy', for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 PAINE *Writ.* (1895) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself to reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 220 That, to borrow a transatlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* App. Wks. 1845 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplex proposition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 476. I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly commenced the poems. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Intro. ii. The style of my grandire . . . was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii. This address . . . was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess. Ser.* I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 200 But I grow lengthy.

b. said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill . . . the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog.* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [Author's note: Lengthy is the American for long.] 1806 M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 994 note. Down a steep and lengthy hill. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* u. App. (1820) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansas near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. vii. (1859) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly . . . with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347 On our left . . . rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1880 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 21/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Leniate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *leni*-s mild + -ATE.] *trans.* To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Cat Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1604 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* etc. Those hearts . . . were leniated with a more justifiable triable [triangle?]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 15 Others [catharticks] which only by leniating and solving the belly, educe humours.

† **Lenic**, *a. (sb.) Mining. Obs. rare-1.* [? f. Gr. *λενω*-s wine-press + -IC.] (See quot.)

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their operation and effect by pressing, impressioning, or moulding. . . There is great use of these Lenic instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

Lenience (lɛniəns), [f. LENIENT : see -ENCE.] Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Letts.* (1811) IV. 163, I am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Letts.* (1816) II. 212 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 84 To look with lenience on the faults. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Nov. Der.* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

Leniency (lɛniənsi), [f. LENIENT : see -ENCY.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 COLERIDGE *Letts.* (1895) I. 7r All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors . . . was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

Lenient (lɛniənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *lenientem*, *leniens*, pr. pple. of *lenire* to soothe, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] *A. adj.*

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † *Const. of.* Somewhat arch.

1654 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 Taking . . . a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament. 1671 *Milton Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent. 1760 DODD *Hymn to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love . . . the heart morose. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1795) 84 The xapturous God . . . With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. xli. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour. 1832 BRYANT *Poems, Hymn to Death* 103 When thy reason . . . taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. *Const. to, towards.*

1787 WINTER *Syst. Hist.* 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. 1828 D'ISABELLI *Chas. I.* v. vi. 153 This venerable Protestant was . . . disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 207 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii. We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B. sb.** A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. ix. 99. I . . . cleansed the wound, and drest him up with lenients. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ii. 50 In the Stoe in the Kidneys . . . I think it safer to use Lenients. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found . . . to use lenients and anodynes.

Leniently (lɛniəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He . . . exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal . . . had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

Lenify (lɛniʃi), *v.* Also 6-7 lenefie, -ifie. [f. L. *leni*-s soft, mild + -FY.]

† *1. trans.* with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 29 Eggs . . . poched . . . do as swage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Alate Wks.* (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. 1664 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxi. § 7 He must . . . enforce himself . . . to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1667 W. GOLES *Adam in Eden* li. The Mucilage of Fleawort . . . helps to lenifie the drynesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona Gen. Adv.* (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hoghead of Cider . . . sometimes rarely lenifies and gentiles it. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* i. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral . . . lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarseness. *absol.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great . . . summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1712 tr. *Ponell's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). *Now rare.*

1568 tr. P. Martyr's *Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eyther lenified, or els sometimes vterly layd away. 1569 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Ep. Ded. Musike . . . lenifyeth sorrowe. 1594 NASHE *Unfyt. Trav.* 76 She hung about his knees, and . . . desired him the sentence might be lenified. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. v. This Cataplasme of a well cozen'd Lawyer, Laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford . . . could not endure I should lenify my style. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 594 These first infused, to lenifie the pain. 1707 *Reflex.* upon Ridicule 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. 1822 *Gd. Words* 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness, lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence **Lenifying** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Alate Wks.* (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow milke . . . is . . . proper for . . . all manner of Lenifyings. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* ii. (1654) 259 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* iii. 37 This he repotes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving Nature.

† **Leniment**, *Obs. rare-0.* [ad. L. *lenimentum*, f. *lenire* (see LENITIVE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing.

† **Lenition**, *Obs. rare-1.* [as if ad. L. **lenitionem*, n. of action f. *lenire* (see next).] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* Fijb. But of the cure of plegmon by harly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

Lenitive (lɛnitiv), *a. and sb.* Also 7 lenative, lenetive; also *corruptly* lenety, lenity. [ad. med. L. *lenitivus* (cf. F. *lenitif*), f. L. *lenire* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. LENITY + -IVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in *lenitive* *electuary*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 100 b/2 Lenitive clysters & suppositories. 1562 W. TURNER *Balkes* 10 Cassia fistula or suchbe lykwisive lenitive or gentill purger. 1610 MARKHAM *Master*, i. xcii. 179 This [glisten] is lenitive and a great eater of paine. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* ii. ii. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries [etc.]. c. 1623 LOOGE *Poore Mans Talent* (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of mallowes [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 436 As if she meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaister. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ii. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 246 Apoplexies are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. 1822-24 GOOCH's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† 2. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. *Obs.*

1620 Suetoniam *Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, honest but lenative. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. a. 1652 BROME *Love-sick* Crt. i. 1. He has been Too long too lenitive. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. Ded. Such Writers . . . use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

B. sb.

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. *Also fig.* 1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 14 (Stanf) Suppositorie, clyster or ientle lenitytie. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenities, & meane fomentations. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* iv. 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenities. 1681 DRYDEN *As. & Achit.* 926 But Lenitives furnished the Disease. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* v. iii. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue . . . might have proved healing ingredients to so deep . . . a wound. 1788 NEW LOND. *Mng.* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 LAMAR *Ellis Ser. L. Praise Chinneywa*, Nature . . . caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 244 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative. 1614 A. JACKSON *(Hile)* Sorrow's Lenitive. 1640 HOWELL *Dodones G.* (1643) 71 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel. 1667 HARRIS *Contingell* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1715 tr. *Cler's D'Aunoy's Wks.* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive. 1743 FIELDING *Journey* i. xxi. It wants a lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov. This 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov. This consanguineous fondness. I consider . . . as a lenitive of life. 1825 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship . . . the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. 1878

DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive. 1891 *SHORTHOUSE Blanche Lady F.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Lenitively** *adv.*, **Lenitiveness**.

1627 MIOLETON *Anything for Quiet L.* i. Yet should these waste you but lenitively. 1726 *PENNY Life Wks.* i. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality.

Lenitude (l'enitüüd), *rare*. [ad. L. *lenitudo*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] **a.** In a material sense: Smoothness. *Obs.* **b.** = **LENITY** (in the first quot. *perh. misused for lenitude*).

1627 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid. medicaments.

Lenity (len'iti). Also 6-7 lenitie. [ad. OF. *lenit* or L. *lenitas*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 1-8 But they now made worse through his lenity and gentleness, cast stones at him. 1592 *Nobody & Some*, in *Simps. Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 *lee* is the verie soule of lenity. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 103 A little more lenity to Lecherie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lenity, where the case requireth severity. 1649 *BR. REV. NOLDS Hesse* v. 38 Such stiffness and softness as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) xvi. If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. 1711 *KEN Lett. Wks.* (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. 1748 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is... too great lenity and indulgence. 1779 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanatic* i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1853 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lviii. Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

Lenity, *obs.* incorrect form of **LENITIVE**.

Lenn, **Lenner**, *obs.* ff. *LEND* sb. 2, 2. **LENDER**.

Lenness, **Lennet**, *obs.* ff. **LEANNESS**, **LINNET**.

Lenilite (len'ilit). *Min.* [f. *Lenni* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + **-LITE**.] A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1856 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 110 'Lenilite'. 1868 *DANA Min.* 336 *Lea* has named... a greenish orthoclase. **Lenilite**.

Lenow, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 lenow, y dial. lennaow. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); Flabby, limp.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limnes grow dry and stiffe. 1612 *COTGR.* *Gavachy*, lennow, flaggie, limber. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARRH. Country Farme* 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. 1882 *W. Worcester Gloss. s.v.*, When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.

Lennoth, *obs.* form of **LENGTH**.

Leno (l'no). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced *linon*).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also *attrib.*

1851 *MAXWELL Lond. Labour L.* 388 Twenty year ago... I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1886 *MRS. H. WOOD St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away... and filled in with fine net or leno.

† **Leno'cinant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lenocinans*, p. pp. of *lenocināre* to pander, wheedle, f. *leno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H. MORR *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant leaders. 1848 in *CRAM*; hence in later Dicts.

† **Leno'cinat**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *lenocināt*, ppl. stem of *lenocināre*: see *prec.*] *intr.* To wheedle. Hence † **Leno'cinating** *pp. a.*

1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Anuv. Nameless Cath.* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babylon).

† **Leno'ciny**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *lenocinium* allurements, f. *leno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinies with purgatives.

† **Leno'nian**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *lenōni-us* (f. *leno* a bawd) + **-AN**.] 'Belonging to a bawd'. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Lenow, variant of **LENNOW**.

Lens (lenz). Pl. **lenses**; also 8 **lens**, **lens's**, and in Latin form **lentos**. [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens*, *electric lens*.

1693 E. HALLIVY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205, 690 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* i. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a *Lens*). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.*

XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex Lenses. 1726 *Gregory's Astron.* I. 347 By the help of Speculums or Lenses. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 385 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* v. §. 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. 1865 J. WYDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. spec. A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 *FOX TALBOT in Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. **Anal. a.** = **crystalline lens** (see **CRYSTALLINE** a. 6). **b.** One of the facets of a compound eye.

1713 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1712) s.v. 1806 *Med. Jml.* XV. 106 Indistinct vision... can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 96 It is this artery... that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

1868 *DUNCAN Insect World* Intro. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter*, *-tube*; *lens-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-cap-sule*, *-matter*, *-sector*; *lens-eye* = 2 b; *lens-form* = **LENTIFORM**.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 128 The 'lens-capsule' may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. 1839-47 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The 'lens-eyes' of insects. 1877 *Fann. Plants* i. 26 Seeds solitary, 'lens-form'. 1836-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* II. 960/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or 'lens-like'. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 157 In cases where there is some 'lens matter' enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule. 1879 *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* IX. 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal 'lens-sectors' strongly marked therein. 1839 *LANDLEY Intro. Bot.* (ed. 3) 447 'Lens-shaped...'; resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of *Amaranthus*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped... discs. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 158 Your 'lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 198 The hood is... arranged to slide out and in on the 'lens tube'.

Hence **Lensed** *a.*, provided with a lens or lenses.

Lensless *a.*, having no lens or lenses.

1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 80 The lensless spectroscope consists of two tubes.

† **Lense**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *hlēnsian*, f. *hlēne* lean; cf. *hlēnsian* to cleanse.] **a. trans.** To make lean; to macerate. **b. intr.** To become lean.

a. 1000 in *Napier OE. Glosses* 31/156 *hlēnsian*. cf. *hlēnsige*. c. 1795 *Laub. Hom.* 147 Mon lense'd his felle hwenne he him sefled houl to etene and lesse to drinke. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame hlēnsed [*Laub. MS.* lense'd] iwis, penne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence † **Lensing** *vbl. sb.*, macerating.

c. 1795 *Laub. Hom.* 147 Ac he munege'd us an oðer rode to berene þe is innemed *Carnis maceratio* fleshes lencing. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 An oðer [rode]... þat is cleped *Carnis unceratio* þat is lichames hlensing.

† **Lensher**, *Obs.* App. early Sc. f. **LANDSHARD**. 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 139/2 Lenshers, aqueducts... water works, and others vselfull and necessary for winning and upholding of the saids coalls & coalhewghs.

Lent (lent), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5 *leinte*, *leynte*, 4-6 *lente*, 6- *lent*. [Shortened from **LENTEN**.]

1. The season of spring. *Obs. exc. in Comb.* (see 4). c. 1275 *LAV.* 30626 *par* after com leinte [*c. 1205 leinten*] and dages gonne longy. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 Pe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and eft in herest.

2. *Ecll.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also **Clean Lent**.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/332 *Fram bulke tyme forto in leinte no lond huy ne i-seȝte*. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xiii. 350 As wel in leinte as onte of leinte. c. 1400 *A. DUY Draughts* 120 On Wednesday in cleinte leinte. c. 1430 *700 Cookery* 665. 22 An 3if it be in leinte, let þe polkys of Eyroun. 1527 *Wardens' Act. Monach. Devon*, The 2 Sunday in cleinte Lente. c. 1548 *HALL Chaucer*, *Hen. VIII*, 211 The first Sondai in Lente, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Pauls crosse. c. 1592 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 143 An old hare hoare is very good meat in Lente. 1616 *R. C. Tiers' Whistle* iv. 154 Cocus... hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lente. 1769 *GRAY in Corr. with Nicholls* (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797-1809 *COLERIDGE Three Graves* xix, Ellen always kept her church all church-days during Lent. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent... was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [*MS.* a and 8 *leynte*] þerafter he wente into Normandie. 1538 *COVERAULO N. T., Ded. to Cromwell*, This last lent I dyd with all humbleness directe an Epistle vnto the kynge's most noble grace. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 *GRAY Lett. Poems* (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 *TENNISON St. Sim. Styl.* 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. transf. (cf. 3 b) *nnd fig.*

1598 *TOTTE Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A. iij, Spice sweets White-meats Lent. 1613 *PUNCHAS Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 *BR. HALL Charac. Man* (1635) 6 1f, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a cheerful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1666 *MITTON Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherin to speak freely. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan & Van.* 60 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. pl. At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the 'Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

† 3. In extended senses. **a.** A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seven yere and seven lentys of pardon. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 146 And about this is graunted xxviij. C. yere of pardon, and the myeritis of as many lentis or karyns. 1535 *GODLY Primer* Admon. to Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentis of pardon.

† **b.** A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 Po holy lenten þat bygyneþ fro þe twelve day of cristemasse to þe full fourti daies. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 99 They have observed a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holiness inioyned. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 47 They observe their houres, and two Fastis or Lentis. 1653 *GREAVES Scraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day-lent. 1787 *LAMB M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless [Bristol]* Lett. 1878 I. 241 Their lents... are at least seven months in every year. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The antient Latin monks had three Lentis; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of St. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of St. John Baptist: each of which consisted of forty days. 1757 *HUME Ess. Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lentis of the Muscovites. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lentis, during which both the clergy and laity abstain... even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lent-corn*, *-crop*, *-grain(s)*; *lent-sown* *adj.*; (sense 2) *Lent-diel*, *-fast*, *-meat*, *-provisions*, *-season*, *-seed*, *-sermon*, *-stuff*, *-time*; † *Lent-cloth*, a cloth hung before images in Lent; *lent-lily*, (a) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (b) *adj.* of the colour of this flower; *lent-rose* = *lent-lily* (a); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); *Lent-term* (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495-6 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro anulus pro le 'lenticlothe coram S. Nich. Ep. iij. d., et pro factura eiusdem iij. d. 1556 *Jup. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves cauled Lente clothe. 1523 *Fitzrivers Husb.* 8 148 Vnto the tyme that thou have sowne agayne thy wynter-corne & thy 'lente-corne. 1889 *N. W. Ling Gloss.*, *Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or 'Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 *Breach* or *Lent Crop* (*East Eng. Eccl.*), all spring crops. 1732 *ABBOTNOTH Cntr. of Diet* 286 In a 'Lent Diet People commonly fall away. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* ii. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the 'Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called 'Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about Lent time. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lent-grain*, the spring crops. 1826-7 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Theeally daffodil was 'Lent-lily. 1872 *TENNISON Gareth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion... all Lent-lily in hue. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu 'leinte mete and enes o dai. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. 1663-4 *PERYS Diary* 10 Feb., My wife... being with my aunt Wight to day to buy 'Lent provisions. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 328 'Lent rose... the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573 *BARET Let.* L. 284 'Lent season, *quadragesima*. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xii. 190 Lynne-seed and lil-seed and 'lente-seeds alle. c. 1695 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therein doth the Vicechancellor sit, to heare the 'Lent-sermons preached. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the 'Lent-sown seed. 1573 *TUSSEN Husb. liv.* (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride 'Lent stuffe to provide. 1721 *AMHERST Terr. Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations... are so order'd, that they last all 'Lent-time.

† **Lent**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also *lento*. [ad. L. *lent-em*, *lens*.] *collect. sing.* **Lentils**.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. 1388 — 2 *Kings* xxiii. 11 Forsothe there was a feeld full of lente.

Lent, *sb.* 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lonto*, 7 *lenth*, 9 *length*. [f. *lent*, *pa. pp.* of **LEND**.] The action of lending; loan.

14... in *Arnolde Chron.* 281 That for y^e most part the conveneable sason of the poyntoyne of the good lent was passed. 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Major Nehemiah Bourne... is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchester. 1682-3 *Harland & Ch. Acc.* (Harland Gloss.), Pd for the lenth of two sarges 11. 6d. c. 1704 *DE LA PUYE Diary* (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 *TWELLS Life Peacock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Peacock's copy. 1797-1805 S. & H. R. L. *Canterb. T.* III. 156 Owens offered him the lent of his secretary. 1883 *Hamphs. Gloss.*, *Lent*, *length*, the loan of a thing.

Lent (lent), *a.* Also *lente*. [*a. F. lent*, ad. *L. lent-us*.]

† *l.* Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.* 14. in *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* (1893) 297 *note*, Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth.* Phisick 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fire. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. We must now encrease Our fire to *Ignis ardens*, we are past *Finus equinus*, *Balnet*, *Cineris*, And all those lenter heates. 1658 BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 36/2 A lent feaver and defluxion. 1662 — *Lett. & Frills* (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is... to get the deacons... created of their side; but this lent-way does no satisfie. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† *b.* quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.* c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Without lent, They weth and to mete went.

2. *Mus.* = *LENTO*. Now rare. [*LENTO* (see *LENTO*). 1726 BAILEY, *Lent* (in *Musick Books*) denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as Largo. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lent* (*F.*) Slow, *Lento*. 1883 JAS. WALKER *Funet to Aloud Reckie*, etc. 31 Wha played like thee a lentesolo, Reel or Stradspey. **Lent** (lent), *pple. a.* Also 4-5 *lant(e)*. [*pa. pple. of LEND v.*] In senses of the vb. *LEND*. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13. *S. Erkenwode* 192 in Horst. *Atteugt. Leg.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burghen sum lant goste, lyfe of hym pat al rede. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii. For gud his butte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. 1560 *Becon New Catech.* Wks. 1564 402 Examples... which may assentain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. 1569 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. H. 3. In happy howre, I paid th' arranges of his lent Good. 1631 A. CROACE *Pilgr.* 4 *Heremite* 5 When pale Ladie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† **Lent**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. lent*, *obs. pa. pple. of LEAN v.*] *intr.* To lean.

1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or leaning backward... may soon get hurt.

Lent, *obs. pa. t.* and *pple. of LEAN v.*

-lent, suffix, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The *L.* ending *-lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form *-lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. *-ful*. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix *-ento*, *-ent* (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in *-lo* or *-li*; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* + *gracilent*), and in classical times *-lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see *-ULENT*); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary *sb.* appears, as *pestilentus* (*-lens*) pestilent, *f. pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (*-lens*) violent, *f. vi-s* force (cf. *violare* to violate), *sanguinentus* bloody, *f. sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood.

† **Lentally**, *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See *quots.*)

1485 *Ek. St. Albans*, Her. b. iij b, Lentally is calde in armys when y cootarmure is Endert with iij, dyuere colouris in the berde of the cootarmure. 1562 *Leigh Armorie* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented. This is called Lentally. 1585 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 208 The second manner of Endentelles, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers cullors in the bend of the coate-armor.

† **Lentamente** (*lenteamente*), *adv. Mus.* [*It. f. lento slow*.] Slowly, in slow time.

1762 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi. What Yorick could mean by the words *lenteamente*—*lento* [sic]—*grace*,—and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lentamente*.

† **Lentando** (*lenta'ndo*). *Mus.* [*It. pr. pple. of lentare* to become slow.] A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

† **Lented**, *pple. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LENT sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisea* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

Lenten (*lent'n*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lenten*, *leng(c)ten*, *lenten*, *-on*, 2 *leng-*, *lengten*, 2-3 *leinten*, 3 *leneten*, *Orm.* *lenn-*, *tenn*, 4 *lente*, *-in*, *-oun*, 4-5 *lentone*, 5 *lentyn* (*me*), 5-7 *lenton*, 4-5 *lenten*. *B. Sc.* and *north.* 4 *lenterne*, *lentrine*, 4-5 *lentrin* (*e*), 4-6, 9 *lentrin*, *lentrone*, 5 *lenterne*, *lentyren*, 6 *lentern*, *lenterane*, *lentrane*, *lentrane*, *lentrane* (*e*), *lentrone*, 6-7 *lentrone*. [*OE. lenden* str. masc. corresponds to MDu. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizin* (*mandh*), shortened *lensin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as M.L.G., MDu., Du. *lente* fem., OHG. *langiz*, *langaz* str. masc. (MHG. *langaz*, mod.Ger. dialects *langis*,

etc.), also OHG. *lento* wk. masc. (MHG. *lente*, mod.G. *lent*). The shorter form (? OTeut. type **lagito*, **lagiton*—) seems to be a derivative of **laggo*—LONG *a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the looger form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an OTeut. **lino*-day, cognate with **lino* in Goth. *sintins* daily, and with Skr. *dina*, OSI. *dñt*, Lith. *dėnà* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Teut. langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordiary *sb.* *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form *LENT sb.* 1; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an adj., as if *f. lent* + *-EN*. With the *β* forms cf. the ONorthumbrian *fēru* = WS. *fēren*, *fasteren* = *faster*, *wēstern* = *wēsten*.]

† **A.** As separate *sb.* *Obs.*; superseded by *LENT sb.* 1.

1. Spring; = *LENT sb.* 1. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 148 *Nis* nan blodlæstid swa god swa on foreweardne lēntene. c1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 On lēntene eorðan and imþian. c1200 *ORMIN* 889 Ilke lēntene foren þe 33 Till Sersalness chesstere. 1327 *Wright Lyric P.* 43 *Lenten* ys come with love to toun.

2. = *LENT sb.* 2. Also *clean lēnten*. *Lenten's day*; ? Easter-day.

a. c1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* Iviii. (Napier) 305 *Pe* ma, *pe* man mot on lēntene... fassces brucan. c1255 *Anr.* R. 70 Holded silence... iðe lēntene þro dæwas. 1340 *Ayeb.* 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in nn-opre ase in lēnten oþer in an heze messeday. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 106 *Ye* secounde [morwespeche] shal bene ye first sunday of lēntene. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. xiv. 81 To lēne ne to lere ne lēntenes to faste. 14... Customs *Mallon in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 Excepted Burghes þe sellys heryng in Lentyn. c1450 *Mycr* 75 Leste he forget by lēntenes day [i.e. ester day]. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wole that the seyð prest abyde in Rome alle Lentyn. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* t. 2083 Truly for to fast the holy tyme of Lentyn. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The fyrst Sonday in cleane lentyn.

b. 1375 BARROUGH *Bruce* x. 815 Fra the lēnteryne, that is to say, Quhill forthout the Saint Iohnnis mes. c1375 *Sc. Leg.* *Saints* xviii. (*Egipcians*) 1335 *Pe* next lēntryn, quhen begynnyn was þe fastine. c1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. xvii. 2668 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held hys Lentyn in reawte. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Wolf & Fox*) viii. 'Schir,' said the fox, 'it is lēnteryne, ye see; I can not fische'. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 1 Off Lēntren in the first mornyn. 1536 BELLETOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. xxiv, Passand, in the tyme of Lēntroun, throw the seis Medierrane, ay selland thair fische. 1562 *Wingert Cert.* *Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 l. 27 The þeirlie abstynence of forty days afore Pasche, callit Lēntren. 1639-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lēntren.

B. attrib. and as adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day*, *discipline*, *fast*, *indult*, *lecture*, *pastoral*, *penance*, *sermon*, *tide*, *time*. c1020 *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Logeman) 73 On lēntene fasten oð eastran. c1050 *Byrthferti's Handboe* in *Anglia* (1885) VI. 312 *Uer* ys lēntyn tyme. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In lēntine tyme wilem man gao to scrife. c1300 *Cursor M.* 12921 *Uit* he had fasten his lēntenide. 1532 *More Confut. Tydale* Wks. 514f By these traditions haue we the holy Lenten faste. 1563 *Winger Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 l. 127 Quhy obeyt 36 nocht 3our selfis the last lēntene tyme 3our magistratis. c1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 46 Sermones he had tawght before the haill Lēntentide preceding. 1650 *Waller Lexapha* *Dan.* 39 *Pintus* upon this example groweth the lēnten-fast of 40 dais. 1658 W. PENNIE *Wetky Recit.* *Lent's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillers and Preachers doe in their Lenten Sermons. 1658 SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistress* l. C4, To read morall vertue, And leatun Lectures to you. 1644 *Milton Arope* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same polittick drift that the Diuell whipt St. Jerom in a lēnten dream, for reading Cicero. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 75 This being the day in which their Lenten disciplines expired. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* ii. lxxviii, Yet mark their mirth—ere lēnten days begin. 1876 SPURGEON *Commentary* 94 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lenten penance to those who went to church to hear them. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The Lenten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. *Descr. Scot.* 7/4 For the Lenten provision of such nations as lie upon the Levant seas. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 9 A good lēnton answer. 1602 — *Hann.* ii. l. 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lenton entertainment the Players shall receive from you. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i, Who can read in this pale face, dead eye, or lēnten shute, The liberty they ever giving hand Hath bought for others. 1660-61 *Pepys Diary* 10 Mar. Dined at home on a poor Lenten dinner of colwerts and bacon. 1687 *Drayton Hist. P.* iii. 27 Meanwhile she, with a lēnten salad cooled her blood. 1722 *Prod. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lēnton, a Lēnton Dish. 1745 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) i. 489 He was welcome... if he could live on our lēnten fare. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lenten food, particularly herrings. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. St. Nicholas xiv, His lēnten fare now let me share. 1855 *BROWNING Twins* v, For Dabitur the lēnten face No wonder if Date rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: †*lenten-*

chaps, contemptuously applied to a person with a leao visage; †*lenten-cloth* = *Lent-cloth* (*LENT sb.* 1 4); *Lenten-corn*, corn sown about Lent; *lenten-faced* *a.*, lean and dismal of countenance; *lenten fig*, † (*a*) a dried fig; (*b*) *dial.* a raisin; *Lenten-grain* = *lenten-corn*; *lenten-kail* *Sc.*, brothmade without meat; *Lenten lily vare* = *Lent-lily* (*LENT sb.* 1 4); *lenten man nonce-wd.*, an observer of Lent; *lenten pie*, a pie containing no meat; †*lenten stuff*, provisions suitable for Lent; †*lenten top*, some kind of toy, ? used at Shrove-tide; *Lenten-veil* = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii, I'll have my swindle upon thee; Sirba! Rascall! You 'lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mock me. 1485 *Ino.* in J. M. Cowper *Churchw.* *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* xii, j 'Lentyn cloth called a wayle. 1486-7 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 274, yij yarres of Oscon brigges for to make Seynt Thomas 4 'lenten clothe at iijij the yarde. 14... Tretynt in *W. of Hentley's Husb.* (1890) 44 'Lenten comes as... otys peys barly & seche oþer graynes. 1901 *Times* 11 Feb. 3/1 Warm seed-beds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception. 1604 *T. M. Black Bk.* C. i b, Hee... was conducted through two or three hungry roomes... by a 'Lenten faced Fellow. 1611 *CORR.*, *Figure de Caresme*, a drie fig, a 'Lenten fig. 1669 *Woulfe's Synth. Agric.* (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed-moment for such they usually call 'Lenten Grain. 1805 'A. Scott *Lentyn Kail* *Poems* 39 (Jam.) O 'lentrin knil, need of my younger days. 1820 *Scott's Abbot* xiv, Monks are merriest... when they sup beef-brewis for lēnten-kail. 1865 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lat.* xxix, And there's the 'Lenten lily That, dies on Easter day. 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) i, And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the 'Lenten Men. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 139 No Hare sir; unless a Hare sir in a 'Lenten pie. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. 638 'Lentyn stuffe for y^e vytayling of hyr hoost. c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was heryng & Lenten stuffe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. li. 169/1 Round like a whirligigge or 'lenten Top. *Lenterane*, *-eryne*, *lenterne*: see *LENTEN*.

Lenth(e), *obs. form of LENTH*.

Lenticel (*lenticel*). [*ad. mod.L. lenticella* (De Candolle, *F. lenticelle*), dim. *f. lent-em*, *lens lentil*: see *LENS*.]

1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 61. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 9 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

2. *Anat.* A lenticular gland. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence *Lenticellate a.*, producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lenticellatus*, .. lenticellate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus*... Guelder-rose... branches slender, lenticellate.

Lenticle (*e*, *obs. form of LENTISK*).

Lenticular (*lenti'kular*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. lenticularis*, *f. lenticula*, dim. of *lent*, *lens lentil*: see *LENS*. Cf. *F. lenticulaire*.]

A. adj.

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Lus.* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* II. 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* i. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 46 Hewson... found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. 1845 *LINCOLN Sch. Bot.* viii. (1848) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. vii. 93 The Zodiacal light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 58 Lenticular grains (e.g. in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

b. Special collocations: lenticular bed *Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (*Green Phys. Geol.* 1877); lenticular bone = the orbicular bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); †lenticular fever, a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (*Worc.* 1860 citing Duglison); lenticular ganglion = ciliary ganglion (see *CILIARY*); lenticular gland, (*a*) = *LENTICEL* 1; (*b*) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; lenticular instrument, knife, a scraper used in osteotomy; lenticular loop, a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; lenticular nucleus, the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; lenticular ore (see *quot.* 1862); lenticular process, a process on the incus of a mammal; lenticular stereoscope (see *quot.* 1869).

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* viii. 176 Including some 'lenticular beds of conglomerates. 1793 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The 'lenticular ganglion, a small *Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1835 *LANEY Introd. Bot.* (1839) 67 The 'lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1872 *WISEMAN Wounds* i. ix. 95 This bark of many plants is the 'lenticular instrument made for use to be done by the hand. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* purpose. The disc of bone having been removed, and the edge levelled with a 'lenticular knife. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar

nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex . . and in particular of the outer segment of the *lenticular nucleus. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called 'lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1865 TYNOLL *Notes Lect. Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the *lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare*.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores. . . is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822-44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. Comb., as lenticular-shaped.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaal* Wks. 1864 I. 17 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon, called the zodiacal light. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 632 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

† B. sb. Obs.

a. A lenticular glass or lens. b. = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 tr. *Portia's Nnt. Magic* xvii. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1753 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We . . . contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 *Med. Tral.* VIII. 484 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

Lenticularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

Lenticule (lentikl), [ad. L. *lenticula* lentil.] A lentic-shaped body. 1884 in OGLVIE.

Lenticulite (lentiklīt), [f. L. *lenticula* (see LENTICULAR) + -ITE.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. 1848 in CRAIG. Hence in later Dicts.

Lentiform (lentifōrm), a. [f. L. *lent-*, *lens* lentil + (-I)FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences*. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst.* Bot. 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit . . . was lentiform in the Coccosteus.

Lentigerous (lentidžeros), a. [f. L. *lenti-*, *lens* + -ger carry + -OUS.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs. 1839 in *Century Dict.*

Lentiginose (lentidžinōs), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Trans. Bot. Lentiginose*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Lentiginous (lentidžinos), a. Also 9 lentiginous. [f. L. *lentigin-*, *lentigo* + -OUS.] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo. Also *absol.*

1597 A. M. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 524 Of the lentiginous, their blood is to sharp or tart. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1795 in JOHNSON. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Lentigo** (lentigo). Pl. lentigines (lentidžinif). [L. f. *lent-em*, *lens* lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usually *collect.* for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876).

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 190 Lentigines hen purgid wip a strong purgacioun. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or pea-sized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

Lentil (lentil). Forms: 4-6, 8 lentille, 5 lentillo, 6 lintell, lyntell(ō), 6-8 lintel, 6-9 lentilo, 7 lontill, lintilo, ?lindle, 3- lentil. [a. F. *lentille*; -popular L. **lenticula* (=class L. *lenticula*), dim. of *lent-*: see LENS.]

The other Rom. forms represent the class L. word with unchanged quantity: Sp. *lenteja*, Pg. *lentilha*, It. *lentichia*.

1. Chiefly pl., in early use occas. *collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

1150 Gen. & Ex. 1483 Jacob An time him seð a mete Dat man callen lentil 31c. c. 1425 *Proc.* in Wr. Wölcker 664/25 *Hec lent*, lentille. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lentilles are sown in corne fields and growe as Tares do. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1871) i. 153 Horsecorne, I meanne, beanes, otes, tares and lintels [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentils. 1688 R. HOLME *Armerius* iii. 311/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Favers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navie*. Add. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lintels. 1840 *Hooch Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lentils! 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 53 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lentils! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentils.

† b. A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= F. *lenticles d'eau*]. Obs.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lens palustris . . is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duche wasser linse. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 69 Water lintels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccc. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat . . some term it . . Lentils.

† 2. pl. Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. LENTIGO). Obs.

1558-68 WARDLE *tr. Alexis's Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water . . will not go out. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* III. xxxiv. 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower . . cleanseth the face from lentils and spots. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 639/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

† 3. A lentil-shaped metal disc. Obs. *rare* -1.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 365 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lentil-broth*, *form*, *porridge*, *potage*, *seed-soup*; *lentil-grey*, *shaped* adjs.; † *lentil-dew* [a. F. *lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; *lentil-ore*, *powder* (see quot.); † *lentil-pulse* = 1; *lentil-shell* (*Zool.*), the genus *Ervilia*.

1822 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 note, The 'lentil-broth was hoiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* (1843) I. 345 'Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed. . . in old herbar. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A. . . was dressed in 'lentil grey cloth. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, 'Lentil-ore, an early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Alman d'Alg.* II. 275 Upon fish-dayes we had a messe of 'lentill porridge. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red 'lentill potage before a venison. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Lentil-powder, *Pharm.*, a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. 1680 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, A 'Lentil pulse, or lentile; *lentille*. 1555 EOE *Decades* 102 Certayne smaule graynes of golde . . hygger then 'lindle seedes. 1607 TORSILL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lintel seed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 11 Tubercles 'lentil-shaped. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 313 *Ervilia*, Turton. 'Lentil-shell. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may . . from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their 'lentil-soup.

† **Lentile**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. L. *lent-*, *lens* lentil + -ILE.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 103 A gentleman . . produced a circular piece of ice, which he reduced to a lentile form.

† **Lentiner**. Obs. Also *lentner*. [? f. LENTEN + -ER.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, because they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like means. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. (1662) 12 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentiners. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1219/4 A Lentiner Faulcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 23 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1747 in BRADLEY *Phm. Dict.* s.v. Hawk.

Lentiscine, a. *rare*. Also 5 *lentescyne*. [ad. L. *lentiscinus*, f. *lentiscus*: see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husk*, II. 428 Oyl lentescyne. *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentscyne of take. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Lentiscus** (lentiskŭs). Pl. *lentisci*, *lentiscus*'s. [L.: see LENTISK.] = LENTISK.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypress is a medycynall tree and bycht Lentiscus by a nother name. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 85 The huds or branches of Lentiscus and wild olive trees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Such Plants . . as . . Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 BERKELEY *Let. to Pope* 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. 1834 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zoro* xiii. Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle.

Comb. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The Lentiscus-leaved Ash. is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit. **Lentisk** (lentisk). Forms: 5-7 *lentiske*, 7 *lentick*(s), 7, 9 *lentisc*, 8 *lentiseck*, 7- *lentisk*. Also 7 in It. or Sp. form *lentisco*. [ad. L. *lentiscus*. Cf. F. *lentisque*.] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also *attrib.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husk*, II. 429 Lentiskis greynes sele and ripe a slepe Thow byngs a day and nyght to hite yfere. 1562 TURNER *Herb.* II. 29 The rosine of y^e lentiske tree called mastic deserueth . . prayse. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* iv. i. Oyles of Lentiscus. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Mastic. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1277 The Lentiske tree . . is well nigh onely proper to Sio. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, lentiscus, and the like sweet shrubs. 1694 MORTIMER *Kabedais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth-picks with Lentisk. 1775 Sir J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 694 The Lentise Wood, distilled by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1765 FAWKES tr. *Theocritus* *Idyl* vii. 154 Who courted us had us on soft beds recline Of lentisk and yung branches of the vine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 390, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overtake the aloes. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both ex-

ceeding green and bushy. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatic, Dream*, By the lentisks of Taormina.

Lentitude (lentitūd). [ad. L. *lentitudo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. F. *lentitude* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lentitude*, slownesse. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupor. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 210 There is a serenity-might we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. 1862 Mrs. FREID *Our Last Y.* Ind. 47 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

Lentitudinous, a. *rare*. [f. L. *lentitudo*, *lentitudo* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Slow, sluggish.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Rastad.

† **Lently**, *adv.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. LENT a. + -LY².] Slowly.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturius.

Lentner, variant of LENTINER Obs.

|| **Lento** (lenio). Mus. [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio*.

1724 *Explan. For Words Mus.*, *Lento*, or *Lento*, or *Lento*, do all denote a Slow Movement. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.). 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Lentoid (lentoid), a. [f. L. *lent-* LENS + -OID.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl. 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. 1884 SAYCE *Ann. Emp. East* 230 The lentoid gems . . are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

Lento (o), **Lenton** (e), obs. ff. LEANTO, LENTEN.

Lentor (lentar, len'tar). Also 7 *lentour*. [ad. F. *lentour* or L. *lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscosity. Now *rare*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction have euermore a Closeness, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 36 Arborescent Holl-hocks . . by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Sallet. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine . . extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† b. *concr.* A viscid component of the blood.

c. 1720 W. GISSON *Farrier's Guide* II. viii. (1728) 98 A great deal of Lenter may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used . . to express that size, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

a. 1763 SHEPSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have . . a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 J. LOVELL in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind . . that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847-9 TOON *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

Lentoun, obs. form of LENTEN.

† **Lentous**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lent-us* slow + -OUS.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrysalt . . is a mineral body . . made of a lentous colament of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lentous*, soft, tender.

Lentran(e), -tren(e), -trin(e), obs. ff. LENTEN.

† **Lentrinware**. Sc. Obs. Also 5 *lentrinvar*, *lentrinva*(1)r, *lenterwar*(e), 6 *lentrinware*, *lentraneveyr*. [f. *lentrin*, Sc. form of LENTEN + WARE.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins*' (Jam.).

1435 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 604 De custodia 760 pelliū que dicuntur 'lentrinware. 1492 *Extracts Abrod. Reg.* (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam seil, of the freeing of the custom of lenterwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 *Ibid.* 49 ij dusan lentrinvaiv . . ij dusan of lentrinware. 1496 HALV-BURTON *Ledger* (1867) 115, 2 sekis skynis conteneid 980 skyns, and 350 lentrinvar, and 300 futevel. 1535 *Abrod. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrone veyr skynis. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/4 Skynnis vnderwritin callit in the vulgar toung Scoringlis, scaldingis, futefallis, lentrinware.

Lentron(e), *lentroun*, obs. ff. LENTEN.

Lent-stock, variant of LINSTOCK.

† **Lentular**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [ns if L. **lentulus*, dim. of *lent-em* LENS + -AR.] Lens-shaped. 1761-9 tr. *Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

L'envoy, *lenvoy*, sb. See ENVOY sb. 1.

1430-40 LVDG. *Bochas* viii. xxv. (1494) Eijij b/4 Make a Lenuoy that men all may it rede. [The 'Lenuoye' follows.] 1570 *Barclay's Ship of Fools* 2 b, The Lenuoy of Alexander Barclay Translatur. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1509 has always *The Envoy* or *Thenuoy*.] 1288 *Shaks. L. L. II.* III. i. 181 Pag. Is not lenuoya salus? Ar. No, Pag. it is an epilogue. n. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without It* II. i. After these, a Lenvoy to the City for their sinnes? 1636 MASSINGER *Blasph. Lover* IV. i. Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. a. 1656 USSHER *Annals* vi. (1657) 151 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 150 left all paid, with this lenuoy over and above of Curtius [Latin]

mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxv, Though nee the leopards on thy shield Re-treated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, c 1344, and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France.

In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called "a gold coin with one leopard", and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange a 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i. e. lion's) head seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. Obs.

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 257f That no Goldsmith... nor other Man that worketh Selver Hermois, put noon thereof to the sale... or that it be touched with the touche of the Liberdiseed.

† e. The fur of the leopard. Obs.

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.), Gown... furred w^t lybbards. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynnt with leopards.

† b. ? quasi-adj. = leopard skin.

1772 *Town & County Mag.* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard sourtout.

5. Sea leopard = leopard-seal: see SEA.

6. attrib. and Comb., as leopard skin, whelp; leopard-coloured, -like adjs.; leopard man, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 CORNER, *Leopards*, libbard-like. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candellis et pro aliis expensis, per le libbardman ibidem, j. scut. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of Libard skinned. 1739 *Will in Payne Eng. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1884 SYMONOS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 2. 262 She... led lyric poetry, like a tamed leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat, *Felis Serva*; (b) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (c) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*; leopard-mackerel, a scombrid fish, *Scomber leoparus* Shaw, *Cybtium interruptum* Cuv., common in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera aesculi* or *Z. pyrina*; leopard-seal, -sholl (see QUOTS.); leopard-tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*; leopard wood, the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The "Leopard Cat. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 273 A... young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat... tied round his neck. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Intro. 12 The leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Zeuzera aesculi* (wood leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood-boring... caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera aesculi*). 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The "leopard-seal (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas... The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the "Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the "Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*), and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and "leopard woods.

Leopardess (le'pardēs). Also 6 libardesse. [f. LEOPARD + -ESS.] The female of the leopard.

1667 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse (having conjunction) bring forth a third kind. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Jane I.* xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of... a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty... is all we have.

† **Leopardine**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LEOPARD + -INE.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvis, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperor.

† **Leopardized**, ppl. a. ? nonce-wd. [f. LEOPARD + -IZE + -ED; after F. *leopardé*.] A lion represented as passant guardant.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gyles.

Leopardling (le'paddling). rare-1. [f. LEOPARD + -LING.] A young leopard.

1851 Du CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Afr.* xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard... with a tiny little leopardling near his side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 lyceridos, libardis, leopardcs, bayna, e, libardbain, o, bayne, 7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bano, libbardsbano, 6-leopard's bano. [See BANE sb. 1 2 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. pardalianches*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (11erb Paris), etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconium] it called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardayne or one bery. 1551 - *Herbal* i. Bii. Leopardcs bayne layd to a scorpionc maketh lily vterly amased and Num. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarck* (1675) 739 Libardain or Wolfbane. 1609 II. JOYNSON *Masque Queens*, Nightshade, moonwort, libbard's bane. 1868 ROWLAND *Meufit's Theat. Ins.* 907 The venomous herb called Lib-

bardsbane, or Wolfwort. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYN *Routenae's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 2471 The Leopard's-bane... grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (l'ēpōldait). *Min.* [Named from Leopoldshall in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE.

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* Gen. Index, Leopoldite v. Sylvite.

Leorne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leos, str. pa. t. LEESE v. 1

Leose(n), variant of LEESE v. 1

† **Leoth**. Obs. [OE. *leod* str. neut. = Du. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied*, mod.G. *lied*), ON. *liōð*, Goth. **liup* (in *awilunþ* thanksgiving) = OTeut. **leupōm*.] A song.

Beowulf 1159 (Gr. *leod* was asungen. c1050 *Suppl. Elfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 188/29 *Poema*, leod. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defies sed i. s. boker and scorn, spel and lood. c1205 LAY. 2028 Per suggen beornes seolde leodes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Flati Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod al mare in helle [singen].

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

c1205 LAY. 2297 Ne al soh [read nis al soð] ne al les þat leod-scopes singeð.

Leou, obs. form of Lo *int.*

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. LION, LIONESS.

Leouwe, obs. form of LEE sb. 1

Leove, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.; obs. f. LIEF.

Leowse, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP.

Lepadoid (le'padoid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *λεπιδ-, λέπας* limpet + -oid.] a. adj. Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. b. sb. A lepadoid animal.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided... into two primary groups, viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Lepal. Bot. [f. Gr. *λεπς* scale, after *petal*, *sepal*.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepal* (lepalae); a term which has not yet been adopted. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (le'pāmēn). *Chem.* [f. LEPIDINE + AMINE.] (See QUOT.)

1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* III. 571 *Lepamine*, a volatile base containing the elements of C₁₂ at diamylamine and 2 at lepidine; C₁₂H₂₁N.C₁₀H₁₉N = C₂₂H₄₀N₂, produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. *Ibid.* 573 Diamyllepidine or Lepamine.

Leopard (se, -art, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of LAP, LEAP.

† **Le'per**, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 3-6 lepre, 4-6 leper, 5 lepyr, -ur, leepre, 5-6 lepf, 6 lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper. [a. OF. *lepre*, *liepre* (mod.F. *lepre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a. Gr. *λέπρα*, properly fem. of *λεπρός* ad., scaly, f. *λεπός* scale.] Leprosy.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Ðor wuð 3he ðanne wiþ lepre smiten. c1250 *Kent. Serin.* in O.E. *Misc.* 31 Si lepre be token þo grette sennen þæt bledh diadliche. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 Þe leper of naaman cleuyd to hym... eueret aftr. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, Gov. Lordsh. 8 Wyn þat ys takyn abundanly... norssles gretines of body, and... byngres yn lepre. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vyrgyns... ful fore infecte with the grette plague of lepur. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so y^t his fleshe fell in peeces. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fig. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medycyn of satisfacion; and thenne þou shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saull.

Leper (le'pær), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 4 lepyre, 4-6 lepre, 5 leepre, lepere, lypre, 5-6 lipper, 6 lippir, lepar, liper, 6-8 leaper, 7 leeper, 4-leper. [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPER sb. 1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

a. sb. Onaffected with leprosy; aleprousperson. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper bat was i-hed. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) Þe brothir of hure husband... was a foule lyper. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li. Sometime a leper is signed to thy bed. 1545 BRUNKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Pore blind peple, which thynck themselves to be healed, when they remayne lepers styll. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 75. I am no loathsom Leaper, looke on me. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 21 Gave certayne landes to the Mawdens of Tenbye towards the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 *Shaks. 2 Kings* v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 Dr. Foe *Plague* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 TRENTON *Mirac.* x. (1862) 217 note When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely... as a leper cast out.

fig. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon*, *East Sund. Epiph.* (1524) 310 Euen as he was a leper, so his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1825 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* i. (1858) 23. I have... been afraid to join the society of the pious... I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 TERNYSON *Princess* iv. 203 A moral leper, I, to whom none spake.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leper asylum, centre,

ledge, spital; leper-house = LAZAR-HOUSE; leper-juice, the liquid matter of a leproma; † leper's herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; leper's window, name given to a supposed hagioscope for lepers.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 384 The rulers and clergy... took measures by instituting "leper asylums... to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 38r As the country was... a leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 SURLF. & MARKII, *Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paulus Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie... this is the cause why this hearbe is called the "Leapers hearbe. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or "leper-house, was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of "leper juice" which exudes from the puncture. c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 438 This "lipper ludge [ed. *Thyne* leper luge] tak for thy burelle bour. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 99 The "leper-spitals of Scotland. 1890 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 111/1 "The "Leper's window" through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 479 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. adj. Leprous.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xlii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 leprous, Vulg. *leprosus*] and vncleane. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I. (1814) II. 161r Pat na lippir folk nothir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burgh. 1419 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78 1t' to ye lepreman of Newcastle xlis. c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 372 He lukit on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 154 Ane laithly luge that wes the lipper mennis. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand... the part of lippr Gierz in this mater, sayand, Quhat wyll ye geve me? a 1600 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lipper lay.

absol. 1533 *GAUCH* *Richt Vay* 63 Ye crippil gangis, ye lipper ar maid cleyn.

Hence **Leperdom**, the realm of lepers; † **Leperize** v. *trans.*, to smite with leprosy; † **Leperness**, leprosy.

c1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clenched. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iv. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Leperdom.

Leper, v. [f. LEPER sb. 2] *trans.* To affect with leprosy; *fig.* to infect, taint.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Lepers me.

Leper, obs. form of LOPER v. 2, to curdle.

† **Lepered**, a. Obs. [f. LEPER sb. 1 or v. + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; *fig.* foully infected.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 34 This sinne lepered age. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 If he is lepered with so foule a guilt.

† **Leperhead**, -hood. Obs. Also 6 lepered, lypored. [f. LEPER a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 279 The fourth manere leprede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membris with Melancoly. 1493 *Festhall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 BOOROE *Dyetary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The xxxi. Chaptyre treatyth of a dyete for the which he have any of the kyndes of lypored. He that is infectyd wyth any of the iiii. kyndes of the lepered [etc.].

Leporous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

† **Lepery**, a. Obs. rare-1. In 6 leparie. [f. LEPER sb. 1 + -Y.] Leprous.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene healed certayne persons; which had their faces as it were Leperie [it. *visio cano leproso*].

† **Lepti**, a. Obs. [See ANLEPI, ONELEPI.] Single. a 1300 E. *Psalter* xlii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whilke þat gode does es bare name, Es bare name to lepi ane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wyneke.

Lepid (le'pid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *lepid-us*.] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 SIR S. D'EWE'S *College Life* (1891) 73 In guesing at the lepid deuication [of English words]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyl.* ii. 1. 84 From this Tonicque motion Taurellus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terra filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* i. xxaii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some... figures... of rhetoric... are not easily differentiated from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was... esteemed... for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brill. Apollo* No. 40. 316 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories... are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phylosophy's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/1 As for the jovial and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence **Lepidly** adv.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who... would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le'pidoin), sb. *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lepidine*, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. *λεπιδιον*, dim. of *λεπς* scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1856 FOWNS *Chem.* (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains C₂₁H₁₉N₃ cryptidine C₂H₁₁N. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* i. 456.

Lepidine (lep'idīn), *a.* [f. Gr. λεπίς, λεπίς scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1859 *Tooo Cyc. Anat. V.* 481a In C the scale widening... the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

† **Lepidity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **lepiditās*, f. *lepidus*: see **LEPID** *a.* and -ITY.] Faciousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 *Waro Simp. Cobler* 84 For *Levity*, read *Lepidity*. 1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 *Howe Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

Lepido- (lep'ido), *repr.* Gr. *λεπίδο-*, combining form of *λεπίς* scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Lepidochlore** (-klōr) *Min.* [Gr. *χλωρός* green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Lepidocrocite** (-krō'sait) *Min.* [Gr. *κροκίς* fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Lepidodendroid** (-de'n-droid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Lepidodendrid** *sb.* **Lepidodendron** (-de'n-drōn) [Gr. *δένδρον* tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also *attrib.* **Lepidoganoide** (-gæ'noid) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [see **GANOID**], pertaining to the *Lepidoganoidei*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Lepidoganoidean** *a.* = *prec.* *adj.* **Lepidomelane** (-mel'ān) *Min.* [Gr. *μέλας*, *μέλαν-ος* black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Lepidomorphite** (-mōr'fīt) *Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Lepidophæite** (-fæ'it) *Min.* [Gr. *φαίδαν*], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Lepidosaurian** (-sō'riān) [see **SAURIAN**], pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. **Lepidosiren** *Ichthyol.* [see **SIREN**], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Lepido-steid** (-r'st'id), **Lepido-steoid** (-r'st'oid) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Lepidosteidae* of rhombogonoid fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. Mt. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) ***Lepidochlore**. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Crystalllog.* 476 ***Lepidokroite**. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 170 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar... the *Lepidocrocite*. 1853 — *Geol.* 395 The large 'Lepidodendroids of the Coal Era'. 1877 L. E. CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 316 Gigantic *Lepidodendroids* and *Sigillariids*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 223 Year after year these **Lepidodendroid* stems are becoming better known. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* xlii. 475 The *Lepidodendroids* and *Sigillariids* have now [in the *Trilobites*] completely disappeared. 1875 W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The *Lepidodendroid* plants. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* i. 468 The internal structure of the **Lepidodendron*. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 82 *Lepidodendrons* and *Sigillariids* were intermediate between pines and club-mosses; though approaching more nearly the former. 1861 HENRY *Geol. Sci. Terms*, ***Lepidoganoide**, a sub-order of fossil fishes. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or **Lepidoganoide*. 1844 — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 ***Lepidomelane**, was named in allusion to its structure and color. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 136 *Lepidomelane* occurs in small disseminated tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. 1854 OWEN *Skelet. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ. Nat. I.* 172 The 'Lepidosiren', and many fossil fishes. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The *Lepidosiren* or mud fish.

Lepidoid (lep'idoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. *λεπίδο-*, *λεπίς* scale + -OID; cf. Gr. *λεπίδοειδής* scale-like (Galen).] *a.* *adj.* Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. *b.* *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* i. 282 (heading) *Lepidoid* Fishes. *Ibid.* note. The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil *Sauroides*, have enamelled scales, but it is in the *Lepidoidei* that scales of this kind are most highly developed. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 562 All the *lepidoid* and *sauroid* fishes which [etc.].

Lepidolite (lep'idolīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *λεπίδο-*, *λεπίς* scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 208 *Lepidolite*, Lilalite of some. 1837 DANA *Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name *lepidolite*. 1853 *Fossils Chem.* 298 The best material for the preparation of rubidium is *lepidolite*, which has been found to contain .02 per cent. of that metal. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe *lepidolite* colours the flame purple-red.

Lepidopter (lep'idōptēr), *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the *Lepidoptera*.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 420 note, *Lepidoptera* have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 ELWES tr. *Dr. S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* i. v. 120 This gigantic lepidopter, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

† **Lepidoptera** (lep'idōptērā), *sb. pl. Ent.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *λεπίδο-*, *LEPIDO-* + *πτέρων* wing.]

A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

[1735 LINNAEUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) i. 458.] 1773 T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, which have four wings, all membranous, and imbricated. 1866 DR. ARCVILL *Reign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving *Lepidoptera*.

Hence **Lepidopteral**, **Lepidopteran** *adjs.*, *lepidopterons*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of *Lepidoptera*. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lepidopteral*, -terous, -teran. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xix. 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain *Lepidopteran* larvae.

† **Lepidopterist** (lep'idōptēr'ist), *f.* [f. *LEPIDOPTER* + -IST.] One who studies the natural history of *Lepidoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a *Lepidopterist* goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. ii. (1885) 48 Great competition... between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Lepidopterous (lep'idōptēr'ous), *a.* [f. *LEPIDOPTER* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*.

1797 J. ABBOTT (title) *The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting *Lepidopterous* insects. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* i. 188 note, A detailed generalization of the *Lepidopterous* wing. 1861 W. BARNES in *Atacama Mag.* June 131 The *Lepidopterous* insect 'colias edusa', is bright with orange and green.

Lepidote (lep'idōt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *lepidotus*, *a.* Gr. *λεπίδοτός*, f. *λεπίδο-*, *λεπίς* scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Lepidotea**, in the same sense.

1836 Penny *Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Lepidote*, covered with a sort of scurfiness. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 Scurfs (*lepidotes*) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle... a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lepidote*, *Lepidote*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* xvi. *Elaeagnae*... Shrubs with *lepidote* scales.

Lepocyte (lep'ōsīt), [ad. mod. L. *lepcyta*, f. Gr. *λεπός* scale + *κύτος* cell.] A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lepolite (lep'ōlīt), *Min.* [Named, 1847 (*lepolite*), by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. *λεπός* hunk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Lepored: see **LEPERHEAD**.

Leporicide, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lepori* (-), *lepus* hare + -IDE 1.] A killer of hares.

1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty... he would cut off every soul of all the hares in the country... He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, lo you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a *leporicide* and a gentleman.

Leporide (lep'ōrid), [ad. F. *leporide*, f. L. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see -IDE.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Litr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 11. 817 *Leporide*, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/1 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

Leporiform (lep'ōrīfōrm), *a.* [f. L. *lepori* (-), *lepus* hare + -FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphous.

1885 in *Century Dict.*

Leporine (lep'ōrīn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporinus*, f. *lepor*, -*lepus* hare: see -INE 1.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphous.

† *Leporine* seal: *perh.* *Phoca barbata* (Fabr.). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 *Leporine* Seal, *Phoca Leporina*... Seal with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare-like; *leporine*; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 COVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 44 The large, *leporine*, grooved-incisor species of South America.

b. *sb.* = **LEPORIDE**.

1862 *McLaurine Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included... *leporine*, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

Leppey, *a.* Mining. ? *Obs.* Soft.

1741 HOOSER *Mining Dict.*, *Leppey*. 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winning enough, without any Hardship, as Boring, Cutting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* Uijb, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or *Leppey*.

† **Lepra** (lep'rā), *Path.* [Late L., *a.* Gr. *λεπρα*: see **LEPER** *sb.* 1.] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxxv. (1495) 279 In four manere wyse *Lepra* mesely is dyverse as the four humours ben passyngly and dyversly medlyd. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 196 *Lepra* is a foul syknes pat cometh of malancolic corrupt. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xlviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Lend. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, *Lepra*, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 *Lepra* and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The

common form of *Lepra* is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Tral.* XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. 1807 ALLIBUT *Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra-cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 325 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. *Ibid.* 412 A Sandwich Islander... was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

b. *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lepre: see **LEPER** and **LEPROY**.

† **Leprechaun** (lep'rēch'ōn). *Irish*. Forms: 7 *lubrican*, 9 *leprehaun*, *leprehawn*, *leprechaun*. [Written *lupracán*, *lupharacán*, *lupracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the *Dict.* it is spelt *leilbhridgán*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the sprit being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leilbh* half, *bróg* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luacharman* as a synonym. In some mod. Irish books the spelling *lophrachán* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luichuprán* (*Windisch Gloss.*), altered form of O' Irish *luichuprán* (Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), f. *lu* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-lore, A pigmy sprit 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 MIDDLETON *and Pt. Honest Wh.* iii. i. Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that sprit Whom by preposterous charms, thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1650 DICKER *Draine* (1860) 28 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandrake-shrikes, and like a lubrican. 1657 DAVYSON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 By the Mandrakes dreadful groans, By the Lubricans sad moans. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Fl. MacCarthy* (1819) i. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprechauns, with their catthah heads, and their burned skins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 282 A little, hisping, attenuated fletsetto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little old leprechaun.

Comb. 1883 W. BLACK *Shandon Bells* xvii, This little red-haired leprechaun-looking Andy.

† **Lepress**, *Obs.* [f. *LEPER* *sb.* 2 + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-*adj.*

1541 R. CORLANO *Gynoid's Quest. Chirurg.* Exam. Lazares Qijb, Yf the mother be a lepreuse. *Ibid.* Qijb, Than ought ye to enquire yf he hath had y^e company of any lepreuse woman... A woman is nat so dangerous to be a lepreuse to halyte with a lazare, as it shulde be a man to halyte with a lazarus woman.

Leprie (lep'rīk), *a.* rare. — *ad.* mod. L. *lepricus*, *a.* Gr. *λεπρίκος*, f. *λεπρά* **LEPRA**: see **LEPER** *sb.* 1.] Pertaining to lepra.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Leprieus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

† **Leprologist** (lep'rōlōgist), *rare.* [f. *LEPRA* + (-)LOGIST.] A medical expert in leprous diseases. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 May 1264 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

† **Leproma** (lep'rōmā), *Path.* [f. *LEPRA*, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprous tubercle. Hence **Lepromatous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a leper] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

Lepron, var. **LAPRON** *Sc. Obs.*, young rabbit.

1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht lepronis... to the King.

Leprose (lep'rōs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. *LEPRA*.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Lichens* 34 *Leprose* species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 46 *Thallus* leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

† In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and...'

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 228 *Lecanorina erysibe*... leproso-granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

† **Leprosed, leproused**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or *Eng. LEPROUS* *a.* + -ED 1.] Made leprous.

1550 BALG *Volaries* ii. (1551) 96 So many sycke... leprosed... banded, and deade. 1656 S. H. GOLDEN *Lav. 6* Miriam was leprosed'd as white as snow. 1839 J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 49 And you, ye leprosed' ills... Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

† **Leprosied** (lep'rōsīd), *a.* rare. [f. *LEPROSUS* + -ED 2.] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. fig.)

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

† **Leprosity**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *leprōsitas*, f. *leprōsus* **LEPROUS**. Cf. OF. *leprosit*.] Leprous. inequality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 With the... tortoysses of this Illande, many leprous men are healed and clensed of theyr leprositie. 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 326 If the Scudities, Impuritie, and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ *Timors & Fiers* 222 The Grecian leprocity may be thus described.

Leprosy (leprōsi). Also 6 lepresie, 6-7 leprosie, 7 leprosie, leprosie. [?ad. med. L. *leprosia (Dn Cange has *leprosia* leper-house), f. leprosius LEPROUS. Cf. It. *leprosia*.]

1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shining white scales on the skin; common in mediaeval Europe.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. *צָרַע* *qārath*, Gr. *λεπροα*, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiii. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1382 WYCLIF a plague of lepre]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Buckingham ci, Thy deare daughter stroken with leprosy. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 Like unto a hereditary leprosie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 71 These Waters dry up and heal. Leprosie and other afflictions of the skin. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii, xi, Her skin was white as leprosy. 1801 COLEBROOK *Jrnl. in Life* (1873) 176 Last month, a young man, was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. *Ibid.* 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 176 The people suffer severely from scrobutic attacks and leprosy.

b. *fig.*
1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheistical contempt of God's wisdom arising in their forehead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii, xlii, 265 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprosie of Sin by Faith. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end to, I am unwilling to say. 1781 COWPER *Export.* 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart.

c. A similar disease in horses. *Obs.*
1580 BLUNDELL *Order Curing Horses* Dist. iii. 2 The cankered mangelness, most commonly called of the old writers the Leprosie. *Ibid.* cliv. 65 h. The Leprosie or vniuersall mangelness, called of the old writers Elephantia.

d. *attrib.* and *comb.*
1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, de *Kleppie van een Lazarus*, the Clicket which a Leprosie man begs with. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all Leprosie Humors out of the Blood. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 6 The Leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. *Ibid.* 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. *rare*—
1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 89 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lazarettos in Europe. In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seigneur de Courcy alone, there were ten of these leproseries.

Leprous (leprōs), a. Forms: 3-5 leprous, 3-6-7 leperous, 4-5 leprous, -ros, -rys, 5 -rose, leperous, (7) leprous, 5-6 leprouse, 6 leporous(e), lyporous(e, 7) leap(e)rous, 3- leprous. [a. OF. *leprois*, *leprois* (mod. F. *lépreux*), ad. late L. *leprōsis*, f. *lepra* leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.
Simon leprous' Is a common ME. translation of *Simon leprosus* of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 2) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Moiseses hond . . bisemede oðe spitel-vuel, & buhte leprus. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 464/79 A man of þat contrey þat heichte symond leperous. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprous and vncleane. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4503 As þa þat lepros e & lame. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyed. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. Contents, Gebasi Eliseus seruauit is made leporous. 1535 *Act 27* Hen. VIII. c. 25 All leprose and pore beddered creatures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iv. 6 And when hee tooke it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory Pract. Med.* (1876) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become affected [with leprosy] than are the children of healthy parents.

†b. Cansing or inducing leprosy. *Obs.*
1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe . . doth ingender melancolye and leporouse humours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The leperous Distilment.

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying, leprosy.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidides* li. 619 Leprous scarf o're his whole body cast. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) li. 241 That the whiteness of the Negroe skin . . might be called rather a leporous crust than a natural complexion. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leprosy* 125 The dull pulses . . heat beneath the hot And leprous scales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 669 Generating leprosy eruptions and similar diseases. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 421 Nerve stretching . . has been strongly advocated . . for the cure of leprosy neuralgia.

d. *fig.*
1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Bjh, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. 1632 SANNESON *Serm.* 403 The leprous humour of Popery. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. Lond.* x. (1704) 176 Heal my leperous soul. 1766 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain Nobility. 1868 FARRAR *Silence* 4. P. iii. (1875) 65 Her literature . . a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. *transf.* Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawn from the infected parts of the earth, and falling upon the come, doe . . make the graine leprous. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous scam. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 470 Leprous . . ; covered with minute peltate scales. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* li. No. 10. 18 Where lichen make the trunks all leprous.

†b. *Alchem.* Cf. LEPROSITY. *Obs.*
1605 TIMME *Quærit.* i. xiii. 58 The philosophers have the same [sc. lead] in great esteem, . . they call it their sunne or leporous gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its Quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leporous body.

†3. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) A leper. *Obs.*
c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Mise.* 31 Swō kam a leprus, a silk man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 129 This forsaied leprus was made hale. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 þei hen . . lemmans of foule sathanas þat is foulere þan any mesel or leprous in his world. 1464 *Kolls of Parlt. V.* 521/1 Certeyn Leprous of oure menialx Seruantez.

Hence **Leprously** *adv.*, **Leprouness**.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Clens-ying they Leprousenes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyck's Distyll.* Waters Bij, The same water . . preserveth the body from leprousnes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 6b, Leprounes and many other infectious sicknesses. 1607 *Tournour Rev. Trav.* iv. iv, How leprously That Office would have cling'd vnto your forehead. 1611 COTGR., *Lepreserie*, leprousnesse. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 It shone leprously white and blue.

Leproused, variant of LEPROSED a. *Obs.*

†**Lepry**. *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 lepry, -rie; 5 lepris, 6 leprye, -raye, leperie, 6-7 leprey, leaprie, -ry. (For the form *lepra*, which may possibly in some instances belong to this word, see LEPRER.) [f. LEPRER *sb.* + -Y.] = LEPROSY.

1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* ii. xviii. (1554) God . . smote him with leprie [ed. 1494 lepry]. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 43 If any of this court be infected with leperis or pestylene. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 h, No parson, ones hauing the leprye, shoulde come among the congregation of the whole. 1563 HYL. *Profl.* *Art. Garden.* (1593) 82 To heale a red lepry. . . Lay vpon the histers and leaprie. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xxiii. (1878) 1. 350 This [spring] is good for scabs and leaperie. 1607 TORSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* 503 The dust of a mole being brent, mingled with the white of an Egge, and anointed vpon a sheepe, is an excellent and medicinable remedy against the Leprie which cometh oftentimes vpon them. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 42 The Leapry is a more grievous infirmity than the Cholicke is.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse lepry than propriety in religion. c 1585 CRASS PEMBERKE *Ps. li. iv*, Thy hisop . . shall cleanse the lepry of my minde. 1647 WAKO *Simp. Cobler* 17 Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading. 1654 VILLYAM *Theol. Treat.* i. 29 A spiritual Lepry which heridually infects the whol Man. *Comb.* 1608 TORSELL *Hist. Serpents* (1638) 663 Rough, hard, mangy, or lepry-like nails.

Leptandrin (leptændrin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Leptandra* + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from *Veronica* (or *Leptandra*) *virginica*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it [*leptandra* or *veronica virginica*] has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

Lepto, combining form of Gr. *λεπτός* fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: **Leptocardian** (-kærdiæn) a. *Zool.* [*Gr. καρδιά* heart], belonging to the *Leptocardi*, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate belonging to this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889). **Leptocephalan** (-sefalæn), -cephali (-sefalid) *Ichthyol.* [*Gr. κεφαλή* head], a fish of the family *Leptocephalidae*. **Leptocephalic** (-sifælik) a., having a narrow skull; exhibiting leptocephaly; *Ichthyol.*, as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf. *prec.*).

Leptocephaly (-sefalid), narrowness of skull. **Leptodactyl** (-dæktil) *Ornith.* [*Gr. δάκτυλος* toe] a., having thin or slender toes; *sb.*, a bird with slender toes. **Leptodactylous, a. [-ous], = *prec.* a. **Leptodermous** (-dærmos) a. *Bot.* [*Gr. δερμα* skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leptoglossal** (-glōsāl) a. *Zool.* [*Gr. γλῶσσα* tongue], of or pertaining to the division *Leptoglossa* of lizards, having slender tongues (*Cent. Dict.*).**

Leptoglossate (-glōsæt) a., leptoglossal; *sb.*, a lizard of this group (*ibid.*). **Leptomenin-gitis** (-menindzaitis) *Path.*, inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the *leptomeninges*).

Leptophloeum (-flōem) *Bot.* [see *PHLOEM*], in certain mosses (see *quot.*). **Leptophyllous** (-filēs) a. *Bot.* [*Gr. φύλλον* leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leptoprosopous** (-prōsōpous) [*Gr. πρὸς* toward face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Leptoprosopic** a., having a long narrow face. **Leptorrhine** (leptarin) a. [*Gr. ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also **Leptorrhinian**,

-rhine *adjs.* **Leptosperm** (-spōsm) [*Gr. σπέρμα* seed], a plant of the genus *Leptospermum* of myrtaceous shrubs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptosporangiate** (-spōrænzgiæt) a. *Bot.* [see *SPORANGIUM*], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. **Leptothrix** (leptōtriks) [*Gr. θρίξ* hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *attrib.* **Leptoxylem** *Bot.* [*XYLEM*], a structure in certain mosses (see *quot.*).

1842 BRANDE *Diet. Sci. etc.*, **Leptoccephalus**, *Leptoccephalus*, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus *Leptoccephalus* is the type. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 114 Many young flat-fish . . assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as 'leptocephalic'. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 257 These 'Leptocephalids' are small, narrow, elongate. 1864 *Vogel's Leit. Man* ii. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to 'leptocephaly', though connected with it by gradual transitions. a 1864 HIRSCHOFF (cited in Worcester), **Leptodactyl**, **Leptodactylus**, 1865 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Leptodactylus**, 'leptodactylous'. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated 'leptomeningitis', in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptophloeum or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. 1889 GARSON in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVIII. 23 The midfacial index . . in the three Yanesse skulls . . is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or 'leptoprosopic'. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vi. 192 The 'leptorhine rhinoceros'. 1884 J. E. LEE *Komer's Bone Cases* *Ojow* 31 In both the Wierzechow skulls the nose is leptorhine. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. ii. 257 The 'leptorhinnians', with the nasal skeleton elongated. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 132/3 Dr. Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living. . . 498 per cent. . . were leptorhinnian . . and 43 per cent. mesorhinnian. 1887 GARNSEY *Gabel's Classif. Plants* 193 Two divisions of the Filicinae, the 'Lepto-rangiate and the Eusporangiate. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 259 The forms known as *Teramo*, *Bacterium*, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, 'Leptothrix', &c. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 713 Bacteria attached end to end in a string form filaments of leptothrix. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organismus* 89 Long leptothrix filaments composed of short joints. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The leptothrix fungus and spores are almost invariably present in the concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptoxylem or rudimentary xylem which serves for the conduction of the transpiration-current to the lower portion of the sporangium furnished with stomates.

†**Leptology**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λεπτολογία* subtle discourse, quibbling, f. *λεπτός* small, fine, subtle + -λογία: see *LOGY*. Cf. F. *leptologie*.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leptology*, a description of mean and sordid things. 1823 in CRABBE; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Lepton** (leptōn). *Pl.* *lepta* (-ā), *ερων*. *leptās*. [*Gr. λεπτός* (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of *λεπτός* small.] a. An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; 'the mite' of the Eng. versions of the N.T. b. The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, *Lepton* . . ss. od. 33 grs. Sterl. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 86 Vessels of 20 tons, 50 leptas per ton. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 687 Among others, came a poor widow, with her two leptas.

Leptynite (leptinōit). *Min.* Also *leptinite*. [app. f. Gr. *λεπτόν-ειν* (see next) + -ΙΤΗΣ.] The same as *granulite*.

1821 DANA (Worc.), *Leptynite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 211 *Granulite* (Weissstein or leptynite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

†**Leptyntic** (leptintik). *Med.* *Obs.* Also *leptyntic*. [ad. late L. *leptynticus*, a Gr. *λεπτυντικός*, f. *λεπτείνειν* to make thin, f. *λεπτός* thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY, *Leptynticks*, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

Ler: see *LEER*, *LERE*.

Lerbord, **Lerch**, *obs.* ff. *LARBOARD*, *LURCH*.

†**Lere**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *leran*, *Kentish* *leran*, 2-4 *leren*, 2-3 *leren*, 3 *leren*, *Orm.* *lerenn*, 3-4 *lare* (n, 3-6 *lere*, 3-5 *ler*, 4 *lerin*), 4-5 *leere*, 5 *leryn*, *Sc. leyr*, 5-9 *Sc. leir*, 5-8 *lear* (e). Also *pple*, 3 *i-lered*, *learet*, *lered*, 4-5 *y-lered*. [*OE. lēran* = *OFris. lēra*, *ON. lēran* (Du. *leren*), *OHG. lēran* (Ger. *lehren*), *OS. lēra* = *OTent. *lajzan* (for which Goth. has *lajzan*), f. **lajz* LORE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To teach; = *LEARN* v. 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or to do something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 He was sende Ongolpeode Godes word to bodienne & to lerranne. a 1100 *Geoffrey in Anglia* (1886) LX. 260 Ace ic lere þat he do swa ic ær cwæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 3if þe halia gast ne leaþ þes monnes heorte. c 1200 *Orm.* 1847 Sann Johān Bapstiste comm to lerræn þe folc to rihtthen ðere lif. c 1205 *Las.* 4312 Þe alche ðe ðine haren lufere cræftes. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1033 þu . . lereðst hi to don schome And unriht of hire lichome. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1974 Constantin let also In ierusalem chereben lere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. c 1320 R. BAKYNE

3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should... examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Funt. XIX.* 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the lesion of a nerve. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

1835 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible II.* 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH *sh.* slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK *v.*; var. of LISK.

† **Lesness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lēsnis* (s, 3, 4 lesnes (se. [OE. *lēsni*, f. *lēsān*, *lēsān* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde lesnisse [975 *Rushw.* lesnisse] folces his. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 273/3 You must in lesnesse of pine sunnes: babbe pine wonenjingre bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3604, & wo so her is aslawe is dep him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayeb.* 14 *Pe* enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue be lesnesse of zenne.

Lespund, variant of LISPOUND.

Less (les, a. (sb.), adv., and conj. Forms: 1 inflected *ad.* *lēsssa* (*lēsse* fem. and neut.), *Northumb.* 16assa, *uninflected* les, 2-5 lasse, 2-7 les, 3-7 lesse, (4 lass, 4, 6 *Sc. lesse*), 4-5 las, 4- less. (1) The OE. *lēs* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb. and as uninflected *adj.*) corresponds to OFris. *lēs* = OTeut. type **laisiz*, f. **laiso-* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + *-iz* comparative suffix (see -ER 3), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in BET, LENG *adv.* (2) The OE. *lēs* *adj.* corresponds to OFris. *lēs* = OTeut. type **laisizon-*, f. **laisiz*: see above, and cf. -ER 3 A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *z* into *r*; the OFris. *lēs* *adj.* is doubtless, like Eng. LESSER, a new formation.

The OTeut. type **laiso-*, pre-Teut. **lāiso-*, appears to be cogn. w. Lith. *lāsas* = 'less', small. Whether there is any connexion with **leid-*, **lid-* in Goth. *lītils* little is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic *līsta* 'parum'.

A. *adj.* Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood. 1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 26 Pæt mare leoht to þæs dæges līhtinge and pæt lesse leoht to þære nihte līhtinge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 *Pe* more fīshes in þe se eten be lasse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1689 *Pe* bissop... prechede hom þat hit adde of deþ be lasse fere. 14130 *Shires*, etc. *Eng.* in O. E. *Misc.* 145 On engle londe syndon two and þrytt schire, summe more and summe lasse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 (Gott.) Summe of less *vr.* lesse, lasse, and sum of more prise. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is nought more in a more body, noughte lasse in a lasse body. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5661 The light was las. c 1400 *Gesta Rom.* i. iv. (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of two Evelis þe lasse Evill is to be chosyn. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xiv. 74 Herefor it is the lasse mervell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Akoniton... hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 Yong *Diana* iii. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees... twynnyng about the greater. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 RAY *Journey Low C.* 38 Shags... are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xix. (1708) 26 Rather then hear a Less Misfortune to Hazzard a Greater. 1718 PRION *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 83 The female is less than the male. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* viii. And then the sighs he would suppress... grew less and less. 1871 MONTEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West.

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much. Opposed to *more*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 *Sc. Leg.* 1848 xi. (*Ninian*) 443 Þan to þe cas þat tuk les kepe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aelian* xxv. Sometime the children which be ben depressed and louded done some good than they which be ben depressed and hated. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 34, I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1596 - 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 KILMER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. 4 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 854 More glorie will be wonne Or less be lost. 1669 STURMY *Manners's Mag.* v. 77 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Black House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 GLANSTONE *Sy.* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000.

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *lēs* *adv.* (quasi-sb.) with a participative genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Beeth.* xxv. 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid mac, swa ðer he hit geredan mason. 1484 CAXTON *Godfrey* cl. 22 By cause he had so grete plente of men of his owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counseill

of the noble men of the Cyste. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* To Gentil. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vniuersities that haue lesse faultes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person than*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 11 Sēde uutedlice lesse [Rushw. lesse] is in ric heofna mara is of ðæm. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat was is worse þenne he [God] and lesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noht yet we understod for-þi Less i wat er yee þan I. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sc. Wks. i. 19 Þis secounde feste was algatis lasse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladys and oþer les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmien, or to oþer of lasse degre. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xx. 24 'As offie tymes as I was amonge men, I coote a lasse man', þat is to say lesse holy. 1609 BURL. (Douay) *Hos. Comm.* Fourre are called the greater prophetes, and twelue the lesse. 1652 NEEHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 40 Cotzenis and Moses Maimonides besides others of a less account. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs. rare*—1.

1685 EARL HALIFAX *On Death Chas. II.* 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. *Less* of, in: inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I.* x. God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht. 1311. E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 598 *Pe* lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Paulus*) 49 *Paul* was lesse of dinguite. 1535 COVEDALE 2 *Endras* v. 55 *Ve* are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd. 1594 - *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the dooing Title of a Mother. 1654 EARL MONT. *tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = *L. minor*. (Cf. *lesser*.) † *Less Britain*, † *Britain the less*: Brittany. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less*, and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Dæs iacobes lease [Jacobus minoris]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2120 To þe lasse brutaine þeris come alie none. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13299 *Pe* less jam and sant Thomas. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 Ynde the lesse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* 115/5 *Sij*, With .ix. graines of lesse spurge or of Pioni. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Betwixt *mi* and *ja* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma; and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* u. ii. iv. *Columns* 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 39 Allan, the Earle of lesse Britain. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Rom.* 344 Barons with the rest yward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath, the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 MACAULAY *Mine*, *D'Arbly* Ess. 1865 III. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvania Dr. Franklin, but Dr. Franklin the less.

† b. *The less world* = MICROCOSM.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid be lesse world. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he sheweth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It holdys yn him alle þe elyments, and it is callyd þe lesse world... þe Eye (i.e. egg) of Philosophers. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfect in vij dayes, so y^e lesse worlde, that is man, is made... perfect by grace in these vij spirituall dayes.

† c. *Less age* (Sc.): minority.

1524 ARNAN in *St. Papher Hen.* VIII. IV. 158 Not as anc puple in iuente and less age, hot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfat mature age. 1531 HEN. VIII. *ibid.* 590 Laying apart theuxes of mynorite and les age. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) i. 403 Money, cunjeit in our Sovereignes less age. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* ii. bxx. § 2 *Gif* sbe being of less age, fallis in the ward of her over-lord.

4. Preceding († formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rikode two læs, xxx. geara. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlix. (2.) 287 Man cwēð eac *undeigint* an læs twentig, *dadeneigint* twam læs twentig, *dadetwintig* twam læs bittig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse [*Trin.* saue on las]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2508 Twelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Frois.* i. xliii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a ii. wokes, three dayes lesse. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* i. a-b is thus read a less b, or the remainder after b is taken from a. 1880 GOLOW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. LESS *adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to guine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. - *Cymb.* i. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *alsol.* (quasi-sb.)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantival uses may be referred to the *adj.*, though in OE. some of them originated from the *adv.*, and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. *The less*: that which is smaller (of two things

compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 372 The haire that couers the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatira* iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 Nemesis... Who... Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (than one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 17 And Israhela beam dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sum lasse. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Haudboc in Anglia* (1883) VIII. 304 *Gif* þær beo læs þon seofon. a 1225 *Auer.* 6. 6 Sum... met... paie god mid lesse. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 *Gif* þey wil þey move have lasse in þe somer tyme. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1865 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre Gan over all knit. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 12 *Siun* askis far less than he servis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 111 Lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. vii. 11 Trust me for sinking, burning, and destroying bim in less than no time. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1853) i. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi. Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

b. Qualified adverbially by *far*, *little*, *much*, *nothing*, *something*, or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less*, *something less*, the former word is used *adv.* or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used *absol.* The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see B. 3.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 *Gif* he arret dede litel te gode, ðar after he doð michele lasse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 For ten mark man sold a little bulbe, Little lesse men told a bouke of a moutoun. 1397 TREVISIA *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 251 Iohn hadde tweie dayes lasse in his moder wombe. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing less then bloody Tyranny.

† c. *O. or of less than, in less than*: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see UNLESS.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him but lodes, o less þan he call any man til him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 [That] no Lave be made of lasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person... by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person. cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less*, *no less*, *not the less*; see No. NOT, etc.; also NATHLESS, NEVERTHELESS, etc.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xliii. (1890) 424 Oðer [dall] wes nohte þon læs unarefndlice cele hægles & snawes. c 1190 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 205/176 *Pe* lasse he was of heom bar, Hir child, and maiden neow less [Gott. neuer þe lesse]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* *Prolog.* & *T.* 274 If that a prince use hasard... He is... Holde the lasse in reputacion. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Prolog.* *Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse strong. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 102 No goode woman shulde... sette the lasse bi hym for anikenise that God sendithe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha narrit wumen* 322 The mair he loutir for my luf, the les of him I rakit. 1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* *Prolog.* (1542) A v b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbath-day... But what they they lesse? 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 He fand hiet and calde lesse vehement in Scotlande than in france. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 DE FOE *Tristram* *Prolog.* 17 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xvii, The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1808 *Scott. Mar.* i. ii, As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an *adj.* or *ppl. adj.* used attrib.: often hyphenated.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 49 The enuy of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* *Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. a 1674 MILTON (*little*) A Brief History of Moscovia; and of other less-known Countries. London. 1682. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* i. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 255 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enclaved cities and towns. 1856 M. ARNOLO *Thyris* xv. The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less*, *still less* († formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iii, You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* *Giv.* Dimensions and Forms, which are not to be mended, lesse

A. adj.
1. = LESS a. Chiefly, and now only, used *attrib.*
 1459 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* i. 478 Item, ij. pillowes of linnen
 clothe of a lasser assye. *Ibid.* 487 Item, ij. aundryrs,
 clothe, of one sorte. Item, ij., lasse, of another sorte. Item,
 ij. lesser aundrirs. 1552 HULOET, Beate. a thyng, whereby
 we make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. Norton *Caluin's*
read. m. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or
 head men of honor. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* 16 The greater
 light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night.
 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 171 *Sing* the lesser Lords
 variance with their Prince. 1756 BURKE *Sull. & B.* iv.
 xiv. These lesser and if I may say more domestic virtues.
 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 83 The less the height of their
 descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the

air. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINLAKE *Crimia* (1876) I. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 186 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

1811 CANTON *Fayles of A. n. xx.* 135 Three other gones whorof one grete and two lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. iv. For lesser cease, when greater griefs begin. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. iii. To take away the right line BE equal to the lesser A. 1665 BOYLE *Oceana* Ref. iv. xiv. The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titles* II. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES M. *Ernststein* I. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

†b. Followed by *than*. Obs.
1599 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 This is in nothing lesser than that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be... lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK *Ausw. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titles* II. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*.
a. *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as the *Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog. in Lesser Asia* (now *arch.*), Asia Minor. b. *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called MINOR. c. in the names of plants and animals. d. *Anat.* e. For *lesser excommunication, line, litany*, see the sbs.

a. 1551, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4.] 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasg.* 39 The liij. lesser Circles, which are the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorne, the circle Arctic, and the circle Antarctic. 1594 [see CIRCLE s. 2a.] 1613 J. DENNIS *Scire Angling* III. xxi. When cold Boreas... Looks out from underneath the lesser beare. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 22r *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1768 HUME *National Char.* *Essays* xx. Throughout... Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.].

b. 1674, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4b.] 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sighs diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* I. xiv. But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan of sinking semitone. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Lesser, minor, as: *with the lesser third*, in the minor key; *lesser sixth*, a minor sixth.

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cat's-tail or Reed-mace. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 190 Common Frog-bit... This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

d. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wisberg. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

3. Comb., as *lesser-angled*, -sized adjs.

1713 G. C. *Prof. H. Morv's Div. Dial.* vi. The lesser-sized Bodies. 1839 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

†B. adv. Less. In quot. 1625 = to less purpose. Obs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iv. 54, I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome can lesse hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 - *Cymb.* v. v. 187 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Then I did truly finde her. a 1625 FLETCHER *Latus Candide* II. i. I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesse then he acted, And had the soldiers voice to helpe him out.

†Lesserness. Obs. rare. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 241 In the original it hadte no such relation to lessenes or grettenes of parsones.

†Lessee, sb. pl. Hunting. Obs. Also 7 leasses. [a. obs. F. *laisses* (also *laiz* in Godefroy; cf. mod. F. *laisses*), quasi 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

14. Master of the Game (MS. Bodl. 546) lf. 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hent croteyeys, of a bukke and of be roo bukke, of be wilde boar, & of blacke beesstys, & of wolves, he shal clepe it lessee. 1596 TROBURY *Venerie* 97 In beasts of rayvne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lessee. 1611 COTGR. *Laisses*, the lessee (or dung) of a wild Boar, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 BULLOCK *Laisses*, dongue of a ravenous beaste, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FLANTS]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumes of a deer, the lessee of a badger. 1801 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lessee sometimes in round croteys.

†Leesest, a. Obs. or dial. [f. LESS a. + -EST, after *less*.] Least. (Also *absol.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200* Betwene two evils the leasest is to be chosen. a 1564 - *Humble Supplic.* Wks. II. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the leasest, we can never beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Leasest*, least. Sometimes leasest - leasest - leasest - little, and littlest.

†Leeshe, obs. form of LEASE sb. 1, LEASH.

†Lessian, a. Obs. [f. name of Leonard Less-n (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1565).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* i. 3 Austere curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm. Evil Covetousness* Wks. 1717 I. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which

he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

†Lessim. Obs. [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE sb. Cf. LADY-SILVER (*adessilver*), *lathe silver* (s.v. LATHE sb. 1 b).]

1287 *Placit. Essexi* Rot. 6 in *Placit. Abbe.* (1811) 212 De... alius pascentibus. pro quolibet equo ii den. pullano... quinq. centibus i den. que praestatio vocatur Lessilver. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customals* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali estate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae unum denarium quod vocatur Lessilver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*. In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding. In some places, it is call'd *Lefsilver*, or *Lyefsilver*.

†Lessing, vbl. sb. [f. LESS v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 4 This es full joye... and if we vse it we shall be fyllyde euet withowtvyne lessyng. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessyng [*Lamb. MS.* lessyng] of payne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 5 As of habundance is na lessing na of his riches ne mynissing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessing of my torment. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 156 A lessyng of blood thow away be maladye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 100 Quhilk is ane lessing of ny pane.

†Lessioun, obs. Sc. form of LESION.

Lessit, -yt, wk. pa. t. LEESE v. 1

†Lessive (l'es'iv). rare. [ad. F. *lessive*: -L. *lixiva* neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

†Lessness (l'es'nēs). rare. [f. LESS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 59 Otherwise there should be a greatness in being, and a lessness in working. 1889 MOULLE *Secr. Prayer* v. (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness, dependence and obligation.

†Lesson (l'es'n, l'es'n), sb. Forms: 3 lessoun, 3-5 lessoun, lessoun, (4) les(c)zoun, 5 lession, les-soun, 4-5 lessone, 5, 7 lessen, 4-lesson. [ad. OF. *lecon*, F. *leçon*: -L. *lection-em*, n. of action f. *legere* to read. Cf. LECTON.]

†1. The action of reading. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles. Prol.* Affir that hymself he 3af more to besynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes.

†2. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. Obs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10123 heading (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That will here of the conception. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 61 Ierome ws saiz in his lessone pat [etc.]. a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctor I've kepte the scolys at Poulus... and there he radde folle nolyhe lessonnyng to prove that Cryste was lorde of alle. c 1500 in *Peacock Stat. Camb.* (1841) App. A. p. xxx. The Bedell shall fett every Inceptor in Arte to Scolys to rede his sollemn Lesson. 1546 R. SMITH *Def. Sacram.* Altar title-p. Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universite of Oxforde. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 He red openly in St. Laurence church London, St. Austin's booke De Civitate Dei... His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life Jas. Vodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.

transf. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Ecl.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. (first lesson) and to that of the N. T. (second lesson) appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see *PROPER* a.) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 22 Siggeð Dunderig, mit preo lesseles eueriche niht sunderiche. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 500 þu must be ofte in orison And in reding of lescoun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 709 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie. c 1400 *Table in Wyctyl's Bible* IV. 683 Here bigynneth a rule, that telith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e mai fynde the lessouns, pistils, and gospels, that ben rad in the chyrche al the 3eer, after the vss of Salisbire. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 925 The ix. lesson which is rad in holy chyrche vp-on all halwen day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ord. Holy Script. The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons... the newe... for the second Lessons. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalender. 1802, 1805 [see LECTONARY]. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 554/2 Our Breviary lessons for the first nocturn. *Ibid.* 555/1 Their [the Greeks] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. LITTLEHALES *Prayer Pref.* x. Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of 1-3 Psalms, 3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 66 Eue... told hire [the serpent] al þet lescoun þet God hire hefeð itered. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Suilk was bi þe lesson and bi lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun techyþ chylidry þys lesson, 'þeue nu Furst I leornede to lye.' a 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 118 or to weie was myn oþer lesson. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire

is þurgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b. Forreget not this lesson for thyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180, I beshreve his herte y taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon... had let them file into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they infected the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Ref. Exile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Helps*, Helps in the manage... To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, roud [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxv, The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EUMONO *Childr. Ch.* at Home III. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons.

†b. transf. Subject of discourse. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salue we turne ageyn tiller ouw owen lessoun. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 1241 But for to telle be atryng of þat child... It wold lenceþ þis lessoun a full long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. To give, take lessons: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/216 Euerche dai bi custome he seide þis oressun, he nolde biheue for no scole, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 In the fyrste lesson that i toke thenne i lerned a. 2. b. And other letters by her names. 1660 PERYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr. Blagrove. did give me a lesson upon the flageolet. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 305 The conversation... was, not less profitable... than their lessons. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 22 A distinguished officer... engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. transf. An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1886 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 119h, She woulde giue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1812 LAMB *Ella Ser.* I. *Dist. Corp.*, The kangaroos... with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1882 J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xiii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach. & Teach.* of Christ II. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

†5. *Mus.* a. An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. b. A piece to be performed, a performance. Obs.

1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 60 My Lessons make no musike in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. B. 3, *1622 direct.*, A lesson of Cornets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fiddles, at each end one... and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison. 1640 BRONIE *Antipodes v. ix. stage direct.*, A solenne lesson upon the Records. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214, I have here sent you some lessons for the guitar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick'd on four lines... but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1758) VI. xviii. 75 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), Lesson, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of Lessons, entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *lesson-book*, -hour, -money; lesson-piece, a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days W'rkng. People* I. (1864) 25 Superior 'lesson-books. 1890 - L. FALCONER *W'rkng. People* I. 24 Her 'lesson-hour was not till the afternoon. 1847 MERRIVIN *Life Shelley* II. 59 Receiving... part of the 'lesson money. 1880 *Plain Hint Needlework* 36 Let each child work a... button-hole on her 'lesson-piece in blue cotton.

†Lesson (l'es'n), v. [f. LESSON sb.]

1. trans. To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring into or to (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Farlike Facions* II. x. 223 He yet bothe harkened the complaint of his felowes, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Hotchkin* II. 81/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1631 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bioud's Eromena* 110 Metanoeome... had before hand lessoned him what he should say. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Kent* (1662) II. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1688 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excommuni.* 20 The Disciples... had been severally lesson'd by the Synagoge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelli* II. Each Stripling, lesson'd by his Sire, Knew when to close when to retire. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1798) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular succession, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 *Watts Lett.*, to R. Burke Wks. 1842 II. 450 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shatenuth* xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble... I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 136 Oedipus has been

itive complement, to leave *undone*, etc.. See also
et alone. (18 b). Obs. 14-3

c 900 tr. *Bzda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 part ic sylf ongeat, ne let ic þæt unwriten. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 þeos... beoð alle in freo wille to donne oþer to leten þwon me euer wule. 161d. 38 Hwo se puncht to longe lete þe psalmes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þu wult lete lehtliche & aþeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drebest. 1340 *Ayenh.* 74 Hit ne is naȝt ynog to lete þe kuedaes: hote me lyerny þet guod to done.

† b. with *inf.* as *obj.*: To omit or forbear to do something. Cf. *LET* v 2, to which some of the instances given here may belong. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Chefe justise he satte, þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lete he right lawe to guye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1186 Lettes nouȝt for ȝoure liues ȝour lord forto socoure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. iv. (1839) 27 ȝif thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4918 It was nyȝt, þarfore he lett to fyȝht, but bade day lyȝht. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xviii. 22 Let not to praye allwaye. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* 41. b. Let not in the meane tyme to use other remedies. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 10 Colatime... did not let To praise the clare unmatched red and white. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ.* Caesar's *Comm.* 78 Thereupon he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion. 1620 BRAAFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ix. (1856) 75 There was a proud and very profane young man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast half of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 How violent soever the Tempest was... we letted not to discover the isles of Curia [etc.].

† c. *absol.* and *intr.* To desist, forbear. Const. *of. from.* Cf. *LET* v 2. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 þe haueð michel sinaged and nele lete ne bete. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Thus hit ȝeth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seiȝh, do. c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* ii. 1451 (1500) Now speke, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouth. c 1380 *Sir Ferim.* 224 'Let of þyspeche' þe Erl hym saide. c 1400 *Distr. Tray* 712 He swaie. 'All the couenauntes to kepe, & for no cause let. *Ibid.* 648 He light doude þat lyuely, lettid he nouȝt. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 85 Offere or lete, whether thou list. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1062 Of his folȝ scho had him lete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The other houndes that seeth y^e game, foloweth y^e same... & letteth for nothyng. 1547 *Houliet's* (1859) 79 When they... do swaie... not to let from saying the truth. c 1554 *Interi. Youth* B iij b, We will let for none experience.

† s. *trans.* To omit or cease to speak of. Also *intr.* (const. *of.*).

c 1205 LAV. 25069 Lete we nu of Constantin... and spoken of Maximian. c 1300 *Havelok* 328 Of Goldehoru shul we nou laten. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 382 But trewely of hem at this time þe tale y lete. a 1400 *Ottonian* 1459 Now schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.]. 141400 *Arthur* 636 On þe frensch boke... he schalle synde... þynges þat y lete here.

† 4. To leave to some one else. *Obs.*

a 1000 in *Earle Land Charters* 203 Ic hæbbe ealle ða space to ðelfherc læten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7659 Hii... lete þe king þe maistrice & frowe to scotlande. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliiij. 10 Hii shal læten her riches vn-to strangers. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7 883 So heigh a doctrine I lete to diuines. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6998 Alle desertes, and holtes here... I lete hem to the Baptist Iohan. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 174 Smale thynges thay letyn to smale men. 1590 SPENSER *P.* Q. ii. vi. 16 Shes (the lily)... nether spinnes nor cards... But to her mother Nature all her care she lates. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland.* etc. 4 King Henrie the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote hither, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.

† b. To bequeath. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenh.* 291 Hi hedde y-write ine hare testament þet hi let a þousend and vyf hundred pond.

† c. To let to borgh (Sc.): to hand over upon security. *Obs.*

1482 *Acta Audil.* (1830) 1002 For þe wrangwis takin... of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before þe the lordis of consale to haue bene latin to borgh to þe saide alexr.

† 5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon to (the flames). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Leteð eower stale and eower reafac. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Lete we þe brode strete, and þe wei bene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 725 Thare let hur, and ðeðen he nam, And wulde to lond canahan. 13... *K. Alis.* 5812 The kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 902 It is noht euil so to beginne, For drede of pine to late þi sinne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 22 Til thou be a lorde and haue londe leten the i uelle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 411 Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat trefetle. c 1386 *Par.* 7 768 A man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 30 If þat þou wolt þi synnes leet. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* i. t. (1544) 3 b. God bad us not our countreyes for to lete To underfong thynges impossible. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* v. 1, Eneas... Who letting all his Jewels to the flames... tooke his bedrid father on his back.

† 6. To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie goð weineh to hire liues ende, and fiele here filf fullliche hate. a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Þis lif ȝe schulen leoten & nuten ȝe neauer þe weene. c 1240 *W'hunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Ofte moni wummon letes hire mensket þurh þe luue of wepmen þat is of beh burðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10833 Isabel is wif... let at ber-camstude þat lif. c 1340 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 9244 Many a knight his lyve lete. 1350 PATSGR. 607/2, I lete my lyfe, I departe out of the worlde. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 1165/1 His... testament, which he made not long before he let his life.

† b. *intr.* To abate, allow a deduction of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe ned þe beggere eeneð his hode.

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to

sked (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a gun). To let blood (Surg.): see BLOOD sb. 1 d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 46 Læt þu him blod on ædre. c 1205 LAV. 18980 þa cnihtes scullen suggen... þat þu ært ilete blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8507 Þe teres þat hii lete so riue. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. met. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) The wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. c 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 268 Thow was thery many teres lete. 14... A. B. C. on *Pass. Christ* 202 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poem* 249 Þe blod þat cryst let for mankende. 1553 BAILE *Vocacyon* 40 Than caused the Capitaine a pece of ordinance to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser. 1559 MORWYNG *Eryonym.* Take the blood of sanguin yong men using a good dide whyles it is newly letten. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xiv. 594 Before they let their last breath. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 190 Over-reaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. v. The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. i. The hauld good-wife... loot an aith. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii. He... loot a winze. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 266 I'll sylly sceize and Let blood from her weasand. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. v. Mr. Walter... wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond.

† b. *intr.* Of blood: To issue. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe blode was bope warme and fresh, þat of þe schankes lete (AF. *le saunk pur veirs* *issist*).

c. To let at (now Sc.): to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also to let into (slang): to attack.

1598 GREHEWEY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* ii. v. (1622) 39 The Capitaine... commaunded the sling-casters... to let freely at and drive them from their fence. c 1800 *Christmas B'ing* in *Skinner Poet. Pieces* (1809) 42 He first leit at the ba'. 1854-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 138 They got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1873) 131 I see bravely fat ye're latin at. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 89/1 The Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For to let to hire, to farm, see the sb.)

909 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* (1887) II. 289 Eadward cyning & þa hiwan in Wintan ceastre lætað to Dænwelle bisceope twentiȝ hida landes he Ticeburnan. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 832 (Land MS.) On þa tima leot Ceolred... Wulfrede to hande þæt land of Sempingham. 1340 *Ayenh.* 42 Þe vitte [þoȝ of avarice] is he nam þet be markat makinde leteþ hare benefices. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57 The said ship was letten on marchandise... to St. William Capell of London marchant. 1558 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 We... have gyvin, grauntid, and for ever more leate unto Joho Lynch... a parcell of our ground. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 1. 110 It were a shame to let his land by lease. 1616 W. HAUGHTON *Englishmen for My Money* i. 1, By the sweete loude trude of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on Morgages, Doe I waxe rich. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2109/4 The Blackmoore's Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (1694) 242 If Money were let as it is in other Countries. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 P 12 She had... let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* i. xvi. (1892) 368 The farmer who lets the cows must [etc.]. 1815 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) i. 522 Whether there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 128 He went... to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 50 A 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.

b. *intr.* in passive sense = to be let.

1855 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 156 Lands let at from 10d. to 4s. 6d. per acre. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 51 A large number of chambers now letting at many thousands a year. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 590/2 There was some reason to suppose that all the mortgaged houses would speedily let.

† 9. To set free, liberate; to allow with complement, to let free, at large. *Obs.* (but cf. *let loose*, 19).

c 1000 *BEWIC. Exod.* xxi. 26 Læte biȝ frize. a 1400 *Ottonian* 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese. 1525 LO. BENNERS *Proiss.* II. civ. [cliii.] 433 To let the ladies and damoselles at large. 1528-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 74 Being taken prisoner [he] was condemnid to the death, hot thair-ester was latin free. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 In other playes of felonie... he quha is accused vses to be lettin free. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 33. I let the Greyhound at them.

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit to, into a place. Also *occur.* (with notion of *let down*, 29) to lower gradually over, through something.

c 1400 MAUROEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho lete þam ouer þe wall... by a rape. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. of Greece* II. iv. (1715) 223 Such Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown. 1854 LO. LOHSALE in *Ld. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 419 They would not let a single Englishman on board of her. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* ii. 501 The creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 140 The proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].

† b. To let to bail (Sc. borgh): to admit to bail.

1454-5 *Chart. Edinburgh* 12 Jan. (1871) 8x Nocht be ill pittit na prisont þat lattyn to borgh gif he has ony borowis. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* 14 Suche person... may he letten to baile by the ordinarie. 1581 LAMBAROE *Livren.*

ut. ii. (1588) 339 Iustices of the Peace might... have letten to baile such persons as were indicted of Felonie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 He may be latten to bough, be the Kings letter.

11. When construed with certain prepositions the verb assumes senses which it has with the cognate adverbs.

a. To let into: (a) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); † also *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*; (b) to insert in the surface or substance of; † (c) to introduce, bring to; (d) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † to let into one's knowledge. (Cf. *let in*, 31.)

(a) 1596 DALEYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 201 Sum latne in to the castel haldeng the forme and schaw of a parliament. a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 11 She hid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 111 A spacious Court, let into by a number of streets. 1646 BOYLE *Let to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 i. Life 33 To let new light into the understanding. 1671 L. AOOISON *West Barbary* 56 The Avenue that let into Gaylas Country. 1680 *Let to Person of Honour* 20 It is not possible he should be further let into the Government. 1712 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 411 P 5 A Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* t. xvii. 110 The mass turned over and let me into the lake. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm.* *Trav.* xvi. He lets us into the waiting-room. 1873 BLACK PR. *Tulix* xix. He let himself into the house by his latch-key. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 If we let the Conservatives into office again. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 B. W. M. ... was let into possession under this agreement.

(b) 1623 GOUGE *Serui.* *Extent God's Provid.* 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it [the maine Summer]. 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 215 Which colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jurls.* i. 277 A pointed arch of stone let into the plastered wall. 1859 JERISON *Britanny* xviii. 291 A slash let into the wall. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

(c) 1654 CROMWELL *SJ.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse.

(d) c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 21 It is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which [etc.]. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 238 He says he was let into all the secrets of the correspondence of Scotsmen with St. Germain. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickersstaff detected*, I have let the learned world fairly into the controversy depending. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. Gentlemen, I heg you will let me into my affairs a little. 1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 3 Such... 'Explications... as may serve to let the Reader into the Reason and Nature of what is before him. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 39. I am glad thy honest Man has let thee into the Affair of Sally Godfrey. 1773 GOLOSIN. *Sloops to Cong.* ii. 1. In the meantime my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake. 1791 'G. GAMBAO' *Ain. Horsemen.* Pref. (1809) 57 By the putting forth of this work the public must be let into much useful knowledge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. i. P 5 He had no objection to letting me into the fun, on condition that I would not blab. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. lii. 17 Before I let you into the amusements and customs of this delightful country. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

b. To let (a person) off a penalty, etc. (Cf. *let off* 32 c.)

1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 336/2 The judge... only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.

11. Uses requiring a following infinitive (normally without to).

12. *trans.* Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

971 *Blickl. Hou.* 51 Hwæt dest þu þe gif Dribten... þe læteþ þone teoþan dæl anne habban. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglist* (1886) IX. 260 Ne læteþ næfre his hymren hynceofel wealdan. 12... in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Let vs, loured, comen among þin holi kineriche, a 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 2123 Ich schal... leoten toluken þi flesch þe huesles of þe lufte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20198 Haf þis palme... Kepe it wel i prai it te, Lat tu neuer it he fra þe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Vice* (Rolls) 4821 Hys pleyn londes he let hym have. c 1400 *Proup. Parv.* 2591 Latyn, or sufferyn a thyngne to been. c 1500 in *Dentor Eng.* in 15th C. Note D (1888) 318, I thynke for dyuers considerations it were better to lett the tenantes have it. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 23 Y^e kyng gawe hym fyve wordes, and let hym depart home. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 53 Love of your selfe... and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* i. ii. Voor son Thomas will Not let us work at all. 1613 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 15 When the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her drie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadart. Dunelm.* 64 If it be let stand and settle any long time. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 356 Let thy enemies have part. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl. I loot naeboddy sort it but my ain hands. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1839) II. 24, I was not let see him. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi. Bows had taken her in hand and taught her part after part... She knew that the made her: and let herself be made. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 539 Lomer... was right in letting Newman have the funds.

† b. A few examples of the use of *to* before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods; now chiefly when *let* is used in the passive.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. vii. 6 That he should let the quene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Nachazel's Art of Warre* 90 Some haue vsed to deuide the enemies force, by lettynng him to enter into their countrie. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 43, I pray him not to let his pretious blood be shed for me in vain.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wisdom Wks.* 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances... to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1743 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 17. 186 He was one of those good folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. a 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

C. with ellipsis of the infinitive.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv. He wald haif lufst, scho wald not lat him. 1681 *Drayden Sp. Fryar* v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. xiii. I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. MORRIS *Montrose* ix. 172 A... declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

† d. *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 93 Sum dout... of quihik ryght faier, Gif laser lat, I wald resum be. 1795 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. The maist thrifty man could never get A well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know*=to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. Lassen.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.) He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas laran. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 He let þe toforan castelas gemakian. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Se almiht sceapende... hi alle... let befallen on þat ece fer þe ham þearod was. c 1200 ORMIN 6362 To letten swingenn ham. c 1205 LAY. 586 He hine lette wite witten. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 54 Al þus þe holl Gost lette writen one boc uor to warrne wummen of hore folcien. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 14/5c He liet... maken him king of al is fader lond. 1297 R. *Glouc.* (Rolls) 511 Iþured he was in londone þat he let verst here. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2171 Lette wite swiþe at þe kichen weþer þe misse any skinner. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. vi. 15 (Harl. MS.) He lette make a proclamation þorþ all his Empire. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Ye thynghes that they desireden to late be known to theyr frendis. 1530 PALSGR 607/2, I lette one to wyte, *je sinner*. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 125 They were let to understand, what plots and meades were made. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vi. 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. 1630 Ld. DONCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 [C. JOHNSTON] *Juniper Jack* II. iv. v. 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 BURNS *O saw ye my dear*, She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather Ser.* iii. lxxxiv. (1843) 446/4, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 17 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it.

14. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 1423 below, in which let may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 498 Lat me ta the state on me, And bring this land out off thyrralle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Roman Emperor. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings O.* xcix. Vnt þe grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470-80 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ii. Lete vs get vpon hym or daye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 49 Latt every man say what he will. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dlij. Let vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 COVENEYSE *Song 3 Child.* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee let it prayse him. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abs.* ii. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessary. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L. v.* ii. 28 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii. Let us begone from this place. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

† b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* iv. iii. Let we (1485 let vs) hold us tethertill it be day. 1742 T. T. *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij. Finally, let I counsel I counsel, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another. c 1650 *Cherry Chase* (Borey MS.) xxiii. Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 424 Awhile Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 DASEN *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

C. with ellipsis of go. (Very common in Shaks.; now arch.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611—Cymb. iv. ii. 152 He throw't into the Creeke Belinde our Rocks, and let it to the Sea. 1634 MILTON *Com. 599* But com let's on. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Had.* vi. 502 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 326 When one storme begins to rage. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 326 When one dancee another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

† 15. *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make

as though, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let lates* (cf. ON. *lata lätum*). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Ða sendun hiȝ mid searwun þa de riht-wise leton (*Hailton Gosp. letenn*; Vulg. *qui se justos simulant*). a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lvii. (1883) 298 He... let him eadelic ymbe þe. c 1200 ORMIN 1226 Bule lateþ modliȝ, & bereþþ upp his hæfede. c 1200 *Bestiary* 429 He lat he ne wile us noȝt biwise. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 21/8 He let he knew hem noȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12496 (Cott.) þe late þai thoru þe cite let. *Ibid.* 14608 (Gott.) Als wittles men sli late þai late. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf to lene, schu lates let me leten! a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 þai let as þai armȝd þaim to stand wiȝ god. a 1350 *St. Lawrence* 137 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. 1400 *Moric Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawches theme thorowe. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als ho him noȝt had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Sche letteth as thou schewst wynt where he were. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 502 Wallace assayed at all places about, Lett as he wald at any place brek out. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E. And lettis it is a luf-blenk. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Bril.* (1811) 103 Vortygger. lettis as though he had ben wroth with that deede. 1577 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*, Leeten, you Pretend to be. *Chesh.* You are not so mad as you leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. *by*, to, OE. *embe*). *To let well of*: to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 310 Eala fela is... þæra þe... enbe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leothlice letað. a 1200 *Malory* Ode 260 Pet lute let of godes borde, and godes worde. c 1200 ORMIN 3750 Patt to birp... lætten swiþe unnomrally & litell oft þe sellenn. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 33 þi þu him muche luest & he let lute to þe. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 43 He... lates of pouer men hetheli. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 29 Luytel he he loued or leten bi. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 250 Thai let of us lightly. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 88 Pare was na luyende lede he lete mare by. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2007 So wele the lyon of him lete. c 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael. He lete therof richt wel. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 217/2 Adam and Eue... well lete of themselves before they ete of the tree. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 1436 Quod Dargher, 'Let not licht'.

† 17. *trans.* with complement. To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. i. § 5 Pæt hi si selfe leton ægþer ge for heane ge for unwaeste. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1007 Manig men leton þi hit cometa were. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 He let hit unlic and ne lefde hit noht. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 130 (Heo) leteð al nouht wud þet heo wile doð. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19524 Goddis wirtu or gret prophet. Or angel elles hit him let. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* tr. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow shall nat wyline to leten thi self a wrecche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. § Somme... leten me for a lore. c 1424 WYNDHAM *Chron.* viii. xxx. 4556 Inglis man... gret hit his folk wiȝ mekil mayne Ryot halily the cwntry. And lete, that all hys awyne suld be. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 907 Thus leit he no man his peir.

† b. *absol.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue... cumeð of heuene undward... þeþ be unbelifful swo ne lete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Latyn, weny, or demyn. *Ibid.* 289/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or herit. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liv. ii. Nothing is more redy for to mete The courteous and falsdole as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

* with *adj.* as complement.

18. Let alone. (In OE. also *létan an*, ME. *† let one*.)

† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs.*
13... *Guy Warw.* (A) 525 þe leches gon, & lete Gij one, þat makeþ we michel none. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1828 þen lete þe lord þam allane & went til his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone*: see WELL.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 226 Let ðonne an ðæt seclit sware openlice swine huwile. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2898 (Fairf.) Sibbe and spouseþ ge lete an [Cott. tak yee nan]. a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Lett.* in Gairdner *Life Rich.* III (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke vef the foundation and the wallis be sufficient... than lete hym alone with his worke. 1530 PALSGR 607/1 Let that alone, *laissez cela*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to live at libertie. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601—*Tael. N.* ii. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 30 Apr. So home... to my accounts, and finished them... they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 § 5, I would... advise all my Female Readers... to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 DICKENS O. *Twist* v. Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xix. He is gentle as a lamb, if only he be let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly over their own position.

C. *absol.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, leue, lat ane [*Dubl. MS.* lett be]. a 1502 GREENE *Goe. a Greene* (1599) E x b. For his other qualities, I let alone 1891 H. JONES *Browning* as *Philos. Teacher* II. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *collog.* in imper.: *Let me (him, etc.) alone* to (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, † and in early use *ellipt.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anio þe na more. [1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. l. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therefore, to do that my right is; for nothing skillfully may lette me therof.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 48 Let me alone for swearing. 1681 DRYDEN *Sis. Fryar* iv. 23 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. pp. *used absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the *adj.*)

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house... for Charles himself—let alone Henry. 1843 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 98 It... declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also... the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 186/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as sb.; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laissezaller'.

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* v. iii. 79 Gon. Meane you to enioy him? *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1865 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 298 By dint of practising the let-alone system. 1890 *Smiles Self-Help* xii. (1860) 225 The old let-alone proprietors. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sind. Sociol.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. Let loose. To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose (one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way to.

1530 PALSGR 607/2, I let lose, *je mets an large*. Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1584-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 286 It bes not bein the custome of England to let loose one grip that they haue hade of Scotland at any tyme. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loose to opprobrious speeches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 21 Naphtali is a hindle let loose. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 15 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire? 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* i. 71 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 BURNETT *tr. More's Utopia* 136 When their Enemies... have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P. 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Old & New Schoolmaster*. He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. IRVING *Altona* II. 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniaes let loose. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 696 Pierce wrath will let loose on this nation.

** with a verb in the infinitive.

20. Let be (dial. *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labee*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing (an action); to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 LAMB. *Hom.* 57 Let þu þet uuele beon. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 37/26 Leteð ben swiþe wurdet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps nouȝt. 13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1840 Letteþ be your bisnesse. c 1385 CHAUCER *G. G. W. Prol.* 475 Lat be thyng arguynge For I loue ne wele nat Countypretyd be. c 1425 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therto the best & let the worst be. 1470-80 MALORY *Arthur* xxvi. iv. *Syr late hym be*. for he is vnhappy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. vi. 159 With this complayntis... Lat be to vex me. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. i. Luvaris, lat be the frennysse of Iuve. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Sot you, let me be, plucke vp my heart, and be sad. 1621 MILTON *Animadu.* Wks. 1738 I. 10 Let be your prayer, ask not impossibilities. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 287 'Back on your lives I let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1722 SHELLEY *Panist* II. 383 Let it be... pavsion. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrinstown* 15, I do not understand Why you should barp on Ina. Let her be. 1895 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph. Laud.* xxvii. Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

† b. To cease to speak of; also *intr.* Const. of.
c 1205 LAY. 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwallan and ga we to Edwice 23an. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 127 Of the queene let we bee.

C. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Let beon ealne dæg. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1735 Lateþ beo and beoþ isome. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is neðe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 619 Lat be quod be, it shal nat be. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 God saith bim silf... 'lete be, let be, for in me is the vengeance, and y shalle quyte'... c 1475 *Raif Coltegar* 223 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coltegar said. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 49 Other sayde let be: let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 6. 6 Ab let be, let be, thou art the Armourer of my heart. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems*, *Sy. Cap* ii. Sile replie, good Sir. Lat-bee, If ever I have a man, Squirecap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 30 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Sore, labbe... G' er, g' er. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 CHUD *Ballads* I. 327/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit... the elf bids him let be. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The good old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. a 1653 BURNING *Serm.* 1743/1 619 These baser things are not worthy of a divine immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 DR. HAMILTON 9 June in Napier *Dunelm*

hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

†30. **Let forth.** a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573.) *Obs.*
1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) 11. 598 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by. 1573 BARET *Alw.* L. 202 To Let forth, or make a lease of a piece of land, *foras locitare agellum* Ter. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 26 Schir James and his brother were latten furth at the request of the chancellor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euey one lets forth his spright. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1020 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees... and thereby letting forth gum or tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 207 Heav'n opnd wide Her ever during Gates... to let forth The King of Glorie.

31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), esp. into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus enucleo ob ðæt hi hine inne leton. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in seid wit 3ef good wule he bringeð us glende tidings. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18096 Hell... open up þin yntes wide, Lete in be king, wit-iden, etc. 14366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn hadde opened, and me leten in. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) ii. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; bot the angel wald not late him in. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. xxv.* The maister porters... frely lete vs in, vnquestonate. 1509 *Hayes Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy *Scott.* 2x At the chambrie in ryght ryche araye We were let in. a 1550 *Freiris of Berwick 154 in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok schok kend, and did so him in lett. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 94 There he must stay until the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates... let in The great Creator from his work returned Magnificent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P. 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) 11. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loot me in. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) 11. ix. 389 Nurse Rooke... was delighted to be in the way to let you in. 1889 J. K. KERONE *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 74, I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 BR. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xviii. 112 So we maye lette in shame into our soule. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretich's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent. 1685 WALLER *Divine Poems*, *Last Verses*, The Soul's dark Cottage, battered and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsch.* v. 62 A Womans Heart's to be enter'd forty ways... An Essenc'd Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief; let's you in at her Nose. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* i. 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 P. 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* t. viii. 78 She let in the water at every seam. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xvi. And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. 1848 CLOUGH *Bolshie* ix. 96 Half-awake servani-maids... letting-in the air by the doorway. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) 1. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dam from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into*, 11 b.)

1575-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 289 White the mason letting in the boltes above the quier dore 6d. 1663 H. POWER *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead-Pipe... into which at the top was let in a short neck'd weather-glass, or bolt-head. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let in, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 19 They pleaded also that the Churlishness of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery... lets in the reversion in fee after both. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would... let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Office, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. To let in for (cf. *in for*, IN *adv.* 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1834 *Examiner* 826/5 The Major... had become security for several friends, who... taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. vi. An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 ALN. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 124, I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. 1873 PUNCH 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 LUCY *Diary Two Parl.* II. 348 A young man to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* f. i. 14 He has been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen... but... I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

32. Let off.

†a. *intr.* To cease, 'let be'. *Obs.*

c 1392 CHAUCER *Comp. Venus* 52, I so long have been in your service, Pat for to let of wyl I neuer assente. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 182 'Lete of', he sayde, 'no man be so haidy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.* To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework... will be let off. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver*, *Lilliput* ii. Charging it (my pistol) only with Powder... I let it off in the Air. 1741 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) 1. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different... you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.]. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long meditated speech on that question. 1821 *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, I cannot hear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. 11 b.)

1828 J. W. CHOKER *Diary* 4 Mar. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 409 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. 1849 THACKERAY *Pennine* lxx, I will let Clavering off from that bargain. 1866 Mrs. CHAPMAN *Madonna Mary* i. ii. 25, I am not able for a murder. Let me off for today. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that for any number or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890 *Times* 21 Mar. 7/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow, or cause to pass away.

1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Cocks... for letting off the sediment.

e. To leave in portions.

1824 DICKENS *Black H.* x. The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 157 He moved some worth 34, and let off the grass of other land at 24.

f. as *sb.* (a) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (b) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (c) An outlet (*fig.*). (d) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (e) *Wear-*ing. The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also attrib. as *let-off mechanism* (Posselt *Techn. Textile Design*, 1889).

1827 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off I suppose. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. ii. viii. My old lady... is agone for to give our Arabella... a let-off to-night. 1887 *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.). Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got... just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. 1893 *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off M... had scored 20. *Mod. Newspaper Advt.* Wine and Spirit Vaults... Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. **Let on.** *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. *Const.* to (a person); often with dependent clause. *dial.* and *U. S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) xxviii. 67 He... lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. iii. Let nae on what's past 'Tween you and me. 1795 BURNS *Last May a Braw Wooer* 'ii. I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxi, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 109, I don't make no insinuations, I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv. Don't go planting in the gully, or some one'll think you're wanted and let on to the police. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 225, I... was more wise than to let on.

34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. †Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the bag: see BAG *sb.* 18.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua 9e m sculde leten ut be king of prison. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit... cleoped warschipe for ant makid hire durewret be warliche loki hwan ha loote in ant ut. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 Pat he ssolde be noble folc... Out of seruage lete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 28 Ber-wit he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. 1324 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer. c 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 348 Due Thebanus hym feet out of prison. c 1450 *Alerlin* 206 Merlin... seide thus to the porter, 'Lete oute, for it is tyme'. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou... let out the prisoner, & them that syt in darkness. 1568 SHAKS. *J. L. L.* iii. 98 A Feuer in your blood wher then incision wold let her out in Sawcers. 1621 BAKER *Prov.* xvii. 24 The beginning of strife is as when one leteeth out water. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* xl. i. The early Morn lets out the peeping day. 1684 T. HOCKING *God's Decrees* 215 The ripening of an impotunation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 BEVERLY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 140 A deny Circle of open palisades, yf lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 163 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladder. 1853 LYTTON *Ny*

Novel iii. x. Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.

b. To let out of: to permit to be absent from.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22566 Es na man in erth wroght þat agh to let it vte o thought | Trin. to lete hit out of his þonht. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi. He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. †To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a 1250 *Oud & Night*, 8 Eiper azen ober swal And let þat uuele mod ut al. 1582 Gosson *Plays Confuted*, To the Univ. A 7, These they very impudently asseirme to be written by me since I had let out my inuective against them. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hurtful and uncharitable anger against any man. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. x. 'He is Mr. Egerton's nephew, and', added Randall, ingenuously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egerton at all'. 1873 OUIRO *Pascarel* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me.

d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon; to allow to go forth freely to (an object). *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) xi. The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Conv.* i. 131 God being good, he will let out himself upon his people. 1659 BOYLE *Motives Lovd* 35 The letting out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts and make them... capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension... of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1638 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe heyce, and late out your nettis to takyn of fishe. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas'd and got ground of her space. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let out, or shake out, a Reef, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (?*obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 TINOALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder which set a vineyard... and lett it out to husbandmen. 1550 CROWLEY *Egip.* 1372 A manne that had landes... Surveyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 107 They haue... let their Come ypon large interest. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 257 He... calls upon him that let out the Horses. 1800 CRYD *Disc.* *Trade* (ed. 4) 12 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. 1814 let out upon real security. 1734 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* II. xii. (ed. 6) 254 What Principals or Sum of Money must be put (or Let) out to Raise a Stock of 385. 131. 734/2. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors... letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 JERISON *Britanny* v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 508 The hieeling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.* *Worm* i. 23 The easily accessible rooms... are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge; freq. with clause as obj. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. 1857 KEADE *Conse True Love* 60 That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still. 1880 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* iii. She might as well let the murder out! 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. vii. You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. 1866 H. J. BYRON *Not such a fool as he looks* 1. 8 *Mrs. W.* What did he do? *Mrs. W.* Well, he let out. *Mrs. W.* What is his language? *Mrs. W.* No, his let. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for a 4. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Laud Lion & Sun* 102 The horses... playfully biting and letting out at each other.

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. 1889 'ROSE BOLONEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* ix. Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek.

j. *intr.* Of a meeting: To end, break up, etc. 1888 E. EGGLSTON *Graysons* x. 114 He... would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. 1895 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 G. When did the cooking class let out? A. About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

35. Let up.

a. *trans.* †In OE., to pnt ashore (*obs.*); to raise (lit. and *fig.*).

11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up þa gislas. 1400 *Garnetyn* 311 Garnetyn seide to þe late & lete it up wide. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. To let up on: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U. S.*

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, I promised you I'd let up on him. *Ibid.*, Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. 1888 *Century Mag.* Aug. 60. This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 45 When the storm let up. 1897 HOWELLS *Lands. Lion's Head* 40 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? *Ibid.* 452 What Jeff would naichly done would b'en to shake the life out of him; but he didn't; .. he let him go.

c. as s.b. Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. U.S.

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shatennu* xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it!' said Rufus. 'No'. 1883 ANNA GREEN *Hand & Ring* ii. Blows like that haven't much let-up about them. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons. 1895 *Educational Rev.* Sept. 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

Let (let), *v.* 2 arch. Forms: 1 lettan, 2-5 lettēn, 3 lettēn, laten, 3-5 lat(e), 3-6 lette, 4 leitt, 4-5 lete, 4-7 lett, 5 late, (leit), lettyn, 7 Sc. lat, 3-let. *Pa. t.* 3 lettēde, 4 let, lettide, Sc. lettitt, -yt, lettē, 4-7 lettēd, 5 lettidd, -yd. *Pa. pple.* 3 ilett, ilette, 4 lated, y-lat, Sc. lettitt, 4-5 lettidd, 4-5, 7 y-lett, 4-6 lett(e), 4-9 lettēd, 5 y-lettēd, 5-6 lettēd, (8 lettēn), 4-let. [OE. *lettan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *lezzen*, *lezzen* (MHG. *lezzen*, *lezzen*), ON. *letja* to hinder, Goth. *latjan* intr. to delay, f. OTeut. **lato*-LATE a.] *L. trans.* To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Ac ic þe halsige ðæt ðu me no leng ne lette, ac getæc me þone wez. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 336 Hwi wille ge lettian ure sippe? c. 1200 ORMIN 14117 Swa summ þe water eorþe forþ, 3iff þatt it noht ne letteþ. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Seint Iohan hit wið seide and letteþe hit bi his mihte. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 60, I am redy and i am noht letteþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 221 The rayne thus lettēt the fechtyn. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Pai schuld see na thing þat schuld lette þaire deuocoun. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1141 Bot þai war lett þe wynd and fode. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 7 That your prayers be not lett. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Pref. Beyng at home, and not being otherwise reasonably lettēd. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomach, and letteth naturall rest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. iii. xii. And her bright flowing hair was not yet By Arts device. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 26 There was som man there... which disturbed and lettēd all his doings. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 201 [An] open plain place, and lettēd with no brambles or shades. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tea*. Those who have a mind to study by Night, will find themselves no ways lettēd or embarrassed. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 262 Persons who willfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiii. No spears were there the shock to let. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 6 None lettēd them in their pilgrimage. 1867 INGELWOL *Story Doom* iv. 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother. 1885-94 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche* July ii, If 'tis so, her child will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

†b. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered. *Obs.*

c. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lv. (Napier) 285 Gyf þonne þissa þreora þinga enig hwyrcne man lette, þæt hinc to ðam frestene ne onhæge. c. 1205 LAV. 22009 What lettēd þene fise to uleoten to þan oðere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 320, I trow that sall lettēd be To purchas naire in the cunire. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1034 When a man was set on o degree He lettēd nat his fellowe for to see. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv. 239 Conscience hym lette, þæt he ne felde nat his foes. 1419 SURTEES *Misc.* (1888) 14 Rutes, weyds and erthe... the whilk lettēs the water to hafe the ryght issue. 1529 *Supplie. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they be lettēd to execute their office. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 9 What lettēd you that ye may not have the same science? 1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea... cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little withdraweth it selfe from their Citie. 1591 SHARS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 113 What lettēd but one may enter at her window? 1601-2 *Twel. N.* v. i. 256 If nothing lettēd to make vs bappie both. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 But the consideration of this war lettēd that he did not at first coming oppresse him. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xv. 17 They suddenly reply, what lets you should not see [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Itēn.* VII. 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. 1670 LENNARD *Tr. Charron's Wisd.* i. xiv. § 2. 51, I let no man to sing.

c. const. from, † of (OE. *genitive*).

a. 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* v. (1848) 30 We þe þæs nu nallað lettān þæs þu ær gepoht hæfdest. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Monie þinges muwen lettēn him of his jurneie. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2553 Mouthe noþing him þer-for lette. 1313-*Cursor M.* 27691 (Cott. Galba) And þus þai let gude men of gude lode. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 303 What he lent þow of owre lordes good to lettē þow for synne. 1430-40 LYOC. *Bochas* i. xviii. (1554) 33 b. Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of y^r sunne; Thy shadowe lettēth his bemes for my tūne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxix. 260 When a good knyghte doth soo wel vpon somme day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lettē hym of his worship. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hom.* lxxxviii. 250 She could not let him of his enterprise. 1588 J. UOALL *Diostrophes* (Arb.) 32 These men... are lettēd and stoppēd from dooing those notable duties of their calling. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* v. 4 Wherefore doe ye let the people from their works? 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxvii. And now, no longer lettēd of his prey, He leaps up at it with enraged desire. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle'. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 22 *Soul*. What lets me now from going to my Lord? *Angel*. Thou art not let. 1870

MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall be.

†d. with double object. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12418 Ioseph þam it lettēd noht. *Ibid.* 28253 And haue i thoru mi frauwadren lettēd oþer men haire me. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Ther was no ston... Which mihte lettēn hem the weie. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1583 A gret buschemēt hadde he (sette). And though syre Degrevant lettē the wayes full grene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Trilog.* I. 742 We shall fynde none that wyll let us the way.

†e. absol. To hinder, to be a hindrance. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. iii. 152 Heo liht 3æyn the lawe and lettēth so faste, That feith may not han liht forþ hir florins gon so thikke. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 13 That no roote of bitterness yþward burionynge lettē (Vulg. *impediāt*). 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 7 Tyll he which now only lettēth, be taken out of the waye. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 22b, Not without aduiseмент, and censure to speak it, what lettēth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mus. Annot. You may... fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. 1642 ROGERS *Nathan* 16 If sin had not lettēd.

†2. intr. To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit to do (something). *Obs.*

Coincident with LET v. 1, 2 b, c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chaucer with weak conjugation and double t seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[c. 1330 etc.: see LET v. 1 a b.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Trilog.* ii. 1040 (1089) Ther-with a þousand tymes er he lettē, He cussed þo þe lette þat he shette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 210 Hym worthit neyd to paye the det That na man for till pay may let. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche how cleft lettēd not for loue of petre to reprove hym sharpliche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Meliō.* 7435 The cause final was for to slei thy doghter; it lettēd nat in as muche as in hem was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 51 A gret mervaille it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde that ilke feste, Wherof the love is al honeste. c. 1400 *Destr.* *Tray* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noht, With dyntes full dregh, till he to dethe paste. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 848 To tell yow the throwt I wyll nott lett. 1535-1653 [see LET v. 1 a b].

†b. To delay, tarry, wait. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2167 *Adriane*. And in that yle half a day be lettē. c. 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 250 And doun he gooth, no longer wolde he lettē. — *Clerk's T.* 333 And to his paleys, er he longer lettē, — Conveyed hir. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2058 He bare it to the cite grett, There the kyng his fader lettē, As a lord of gentille blood.

Let, *pple. a. rare.* [pa. pple. of LET v. 1 Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didot* ii. And feed infection with his let-out (printed left out) lie. 187. *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) *Let work*. When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. 1892 MARQ. CLANRICARDE in *Daily News* 5/8 The attack of this Commission upon my low-let property.

Let, obs. f. LATE a. 1, LEAT, watercourse.

Let, obs. 3rd sing. PRES. IND. of LEAD v. 1

-let, suffix, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix *-et*, *-ete* (see -ET) to sbs. with the ending *-el*, in some cases repr. the L. dim. suffix *-ellum*, *-ellam*, and in others the L. ending *-ile* of neuter adjs. (see -AL). Examples are *bracelet*, *chaplet*, *crosset*, *forcellet*, *frontlet*, *gauntlet*, *hamlet*, *mantelet*. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng. use of *-let* as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic *crosset*, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like *enfantellet*, *femmelette*, *osselet*, *tartellet*, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early diminutive in *-let* is *armlet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are *ringlet* (Shaks.), *kinglet* (Florio 1603, after *F. roilelet*). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have *streamlet* (Thomson), from near the end of it, *cloudlet*, *leaflet*. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are *booklet*, *brooklet*, *courtlet*, *crownlet*, *dukelet*, *hooklet*, *jockeylet*, *keylet*; and in the formation of nonce-wds. *-let* is now perh. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (*anklet*, *armlet*, *leglet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet* (cf. however, OF. *armillet*); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

†**Lettabund**, a. Sc. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *lætābund-us*, f. *lætari* to be joyful.] Full of joy.

1538 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king Edmound, As bird on breir weis blith and lettabund.

†**Letacamp**. Sc. *Obs.* Also 6 leit-, let(t)-de-camp, leitacamp, lettang. [a. F. *lit de camp* (lit = bed). Cf. Du. *ledekant*.] A camp-bed. Also attrib. in *letacamp-bed*.

1494 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) i. 239 Ane harnes to turs the Kingis letacampēd. 1502 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-camp. 1502-2 *Ibid.* 124 The leit de camp. 1505-6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 46 For ane leit de camp to the King. 1530 — in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* i. 273 To cary the Kingis Lettaccamp and Stule to the Oist. 1574 *Glasgow Burgh Recs.* (1876) i. 32 Item, ane lettang bed furnisht with Flandreis wourdour, blancattis [etc.].

Let-alone, sb. and attrib.: see LET v. 1 18.

Letanie, var. LETTANIE; obs. form of LATTEN, Letany(e), obs. form of LITANY.

†**Letating**, *pple. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **letate* vb. (f. L. *lātare* to make glad) + -ING 2.] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Their pleasant Notes wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

Letation, var. LETATION *Obs.*, a manuring.

Letch (let), sb. 1 Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 6, 9 lache, 6-7 letch, 8-9 lach, 9 latch, leach. [? f. OE. *lēcan* vb.; see LEACH v. 2, and cf. LEACH sb. 2] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 9 De cruce ad cruce in Appeltreleche. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 5/43 A Lache, lacus. 1598 *Alm. St. Giles Durh.* (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowinge of the bridge letch, ij'. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 10 A rotten ground full of letches. c. 1630 Scot. *Paigull* 8 At every river, spring, or lech, I drinke. 1781 HURTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.* *Lyring and lach*, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii. Wither-shins' lach... a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

b. transf. A pool (of blood).

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

Letch (let), sb. 2 [Of obscure origin; possibly f. LATCH v. 1] A craving, longing.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue*, *Letch*, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 126/2 (Somerset wds.) *Letch*, fancy, wish. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'leth' for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt. *Arcticle* ii. v. 134 Then will the Earl... pardon us ower leth for liberty. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 5 The leth for blood which characterizes the savage. 1870 SWINBURNE *Eros & Stud.* (1875) 81 No trace... of the fretful and fruitless prunice of soul which would fain grasp... a creed beyond its power of possession;... no leth after Gods dead or unborn. 1893 *National Observer* 23 Dec. 141/2 The unconquerable leth he had upon sombre sorceries.

Letch, variant of LEACH sb. 2

Letcher, -ous, -y: see LECHER, etc.

Letchi, variant of LITCHI.

Let-down, sb.: see LET v. 1 29 j.

†**Lete**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 led(e), let(te), lethe. In Combs. *lete lardes*, *lete lory*, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. LEACH sb. 1

1390 *Form of Curry* lxviii. (1780) 38 *Lete Lardes*. 14... Noble Bk. *Cookry* (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlades of iij colours. c. 1420 in *Q. Elix. Acad.* 91 *Lete lardes* y-fried. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 *Lede lardes*. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 *Lete lory*. *Ibid.* 36 And sif þow wolt have it Motley, take þre pottyss, & make letlaryds in eche. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 85 *Lete lory*.

Lete, variant of LATE sb. 1 *Obs.*, look.

Letew(e)s, obs. form of LETTUCE.

†**Let-game**. *Obs.* [f. LET v. 2 + GAME sb.]

One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Trilog.* iii. 478 (527) Dredeles it cler was in þe wynde Of euery pye and euery lette game. 1375-8 T. USK *Test. Love* t. iii. (Skeat) i. 124 *Let games*, and purpose breakers. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/2 *Lette game*, or lettare of play.

†**Leth**. *Obs.* Also 1 leððo. [OE. *læðūn*, *læðūn*—OTeut. **læþiþā*, f. **læþo*-LOATH.] Hated, ill-will.

971 *Blickt. Hom.* 63 Ac us is to witenne þæt þreora cynna syndon morþas, þæt is þonne þæt ærest, þæt man to ofþrum læþþe hæbbe, & hine hatige. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten... forgiast bire bire sinnen for two þinge an is muchel leððe to hire sunne oðer muchel lue to him. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. 229 Tyll þis wyff he kest sik leth. *Ibid.* iv. xviii. 1570 Gedyre leth mare than delyte.

Leth, variant of LEATH, LITH, LITHE.

Lethal (lēþäl), a. Also 6-7 lethall, lethall.

[ad. L. *lēthāl* = deadly, f. *lēth(hum)* death.]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now esp. of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lethall*, mortall, deadly. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Pierp.* 127 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Fawent.* 96 Among beasts some live hy what is lethal to others. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* i. 39 Lethal wounds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* liv. There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame be numb'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the eap will creep. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure... lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin... is inevitably... followed by death. 1885 HUXLEY *Addr. Roy. Soc.* 30 Nov. Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the pleasures of society.

b. Resulting in death.

1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* i. 104 The occasion... out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. **Lethal chamber**: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.

1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 309/1 A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Sec. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; dead; † esp. of sin = mortal.

1593 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 27 Two kinds of sinne, the one venial, the other lethall. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* 11. xv. 358 To rouse, and awaken. . . the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 41 Such Epidemical and lethall formality in the outdisciplined Churches. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. v.* (1896) 157 Discouraging of sinners and their lethall end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* IV. G 4, Vengeance wings hirings on thy lethall day. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody death Chatterton* 57 On thy way forward stants the lethall dew.

Hence † Lethally adv., in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A . . . contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddenly and lethally.

Lethality (lɛθəˈlɪti). rare. [f. LETHAL a. + -ITY. Cf. F. *létalité*.] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; pl. (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Lethality, mortality, frailty. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being payable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/1 Why a person sur-named 'Deathless' . . . should have succumbed to such commonplace lethality as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

Lethalize (lɛθəˈlaɪz), v. rare. [f. LETHAL a. + -IZE.] trans. To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethallised, as it was unfit for work.

† **Letharge**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *lithargus*: see LETHARGY.] A lethargic patient.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Straphado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

† **Letharge**, obs. form of LITHARGE.

† **Lethargean**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LETHARGY + -AN.] Lethargic.

1659 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens hraines, in a Lethargean Trance.

Lethargic (lɛθəˈdʒɪk), a. and sb. Forms: 4 lithargik, -yk, 7-8 lithargikok(e), (6-7 lithargique), 7-lethargic. [ad. L. *lithargicus*, ad. Gr. *ληθαργικός*, f. *ληθαργος*: see LETHARGY. Cf. F. *lithargique*.] A. adj.

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1455) 703 The lithargik man that hath the slepyngc euyl. 1750 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) 11. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped. b. transf. Affected with inerness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE *Prayer, Soul and Anniv.* 64 To be thus stupid is Alacrity; Men thus Lethargic have best Memory. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargic to thy heavenly Grace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) 1. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic. 1847 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited*, etc. (4) 58 The numerous, populous, hustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present . . . striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* x. vi. Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. L.* iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 JAS. VI. to O. *Eliz.* in *Lett.* (Camd.) lviii. 111 That ye quoyd us so uachfull . . . as . . . to forsaune me of my perrell, . . . should nou, in the uerie heicht, . . . thairfor, be fallen in so lethargic a slep, as [etc.]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* x. 88 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the lethargick indispotion of which he dyed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) 11. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fit. 1734 TR. *Rollins's Anc. Hist.* (1829) 1. 122 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 262, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) 11. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lulld us with lethargic charms. 1765 FLOUOY *Tartarian T.* (1783) 127/1 A lethargic vapour deprived me of my senses. 1865 DICKENS *Mist. Fr.* v. Found to possess lethargic properties.

B. sb. A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? Obs.

c 1470 HARGROVE *Chrou.* cxxvii. The frowarde heretykes that . . . strayen oute as they were lithargiques. 1694 SALVON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58/2 I . . . revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 TR. *Leonard's Mirr.* Stones 126 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence † Lethargicness.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi. A grain of glorie mixt with bumbleness Cures both a fever and lethargickness. 1757 in BAILEY vol. 11.

Lethargical (lɛθəˈdʒɪkəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Affected with lethargy.

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1686) 216 Distracted

persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and incapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in TOON; and in later Dicts.

b. fig. of things.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cromwell in Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (assure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. MORE *Dial.* ii. xxii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not . . . quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tied taciturnity should have imprisoned this worke in the Lethargical Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of euersleeping oblivion. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep in lethargical sleep.

Hence Lethargically adv., Lethargicalness.

1633 T. ARNAB *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no rule but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. MORE *Seven Ch.* ix. (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargicalness. 1695 *Whether Parth. be not dissuaded*, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will loose itself out of that Lethargicalness. a 1777 FAWKES *Voy. Planets* 111 In dismal gloom here drowns inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refler* i. I became . . . lethargically drowsy. 1882 Miss WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

† **Lethargine**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LETHARGY + -INE.] Lethargic.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargine feeling. . . they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

† **Lethargious**, a. Obs. rare. Also 6 lytargious. [f. LETHARGY + -OUS.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Ed. IV (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargic and deceivable serpent, called hope of long life. *Ibid.*, Hen. VII. 12 Duke Fraunce was an impotent man, lytargious, and well stryken in age. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 226/14 Lethargious, lethargicus.

Lethargize (lɛθəˈdʒaɪz), v. [f. LETHARGY sb. + -IZE. Gr. had *ληθαργίζω* pass., to be forgotten.] trans. To affect with lethargy. Hence

Lethargized, Lethargizing ppl. adjs.

1614 T. ARNAB *Devil's Bang* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complains no so loud as the aguish. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 Peter iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drowsie dulnesse. 1805 SOUTHWELL *Madoc* 1. i. Some philtre . . . to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) 1. 53 A . . . sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention . . . to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 23 May, All hitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. a 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) 111. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

Lethargy (lɛθəˈdʒi), sb. Forms: 4 lithergi, lithargi, -y, lytargie, 4-6 lithargie, li-, lytarge, (7)lytargie, 5-6 lethargie, -ye, 6 letharge, letharge, 6-7 lethargic, (6) lithargie, lethergie, 6-lethargia. [a. L. *lithargia* (med. L. *lithargia*, after med. Gr. pronunciation), a. Gr. *ληθαργία*, f. *ληθαργος* forgetful, a derivative or compound of *ληθ-*, *λανθάνειν* to escape notice, *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget. Cf. F. *lithargie* (OF. *lithargie*), Pr. *lithargia*, Sp. *lithargia*, Pg. *lithargia*, It. *lithargia*.

The ME. forms in -arge may represent L. *lithargus*, Gr. *ληθαργος*; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. Path. A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

Negro lethargy, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 674 (730) What slomberyst pou as in lytargye. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Floures [perof (of almonds) sode to oyle awake] hem þat haueþ be lithargi, the slepyngc euyl. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 310 And þis cauterie is good for siknes þat ben in be partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for þe lithargi. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hen.* 1. xxvi. My daisit heid forduillit disselle, I raisit vp half in ane lithargie. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* 1. Wks. 1144/1 Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letharge. 1579 LANCHEAM *Gard. Health* (1632) 217 Stroke it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Phild.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. 1. 54 The Lethargie must haue his quyet course: If not, he foames at mouth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cyc. Pract. Med.* 1. 445/1 By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep. . . This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi. He soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Well myste we seuer þat slepe of lithargi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 NASH *Christie's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do coothing but laugh and jest in the midst of our sleepe security. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* 1. v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xcii. Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* vi. § 195 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 DRYDEN and PL. *Conq. Granada* Def. Epil. 174 Falling . . . into a carelessness, and as I may call it a Lethargy of thought. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 228 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* 11. xxix. 148 Men, roused from

that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. That gentleman had gradually passed through the various states which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim.* *Styl.* 201 Oft I fall, Mayhe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement. trans. 1869 PHILLIPS *Persu.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

† 3. A lethargic or sleepy person. Obs.

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* 1. i. Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternal sleeper! Who would he troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

† **Lethargy**, v. Obs. rare. [f. LETHARGY sb.]

trans. To affect with lethargy.

1605 SHAKS. *Leam* 1. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1760 COLMAN *Pruse Sec. Occas.* (1787) 111. 182 If lethargied by dulness here you sit.

Lethargy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

|| **Lethe** (lɛθə). Also 6 Læthe, 7 Lethee. [L. *Lēthē*, a use of Gr. *λήθη* forgetfulness, f. *ληθ-*, ablaut-v. of *λανθ-*, root of *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget.

In Gr. *λήθη* is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is *Λήθης ὕδωρ* 'water of Lethe']

1. Gr. Myth. A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence, the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past.

1567 Gismond of Salern 11. Chorus (Brand *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 PEELE *Hon. Garter* C 3 b, The Carle Oblivion stole from Læthes lake. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* 111. iv. 250. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roubles Her watrle Labyrinth. 1709 *Taitler* No. 63 r 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* Life 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither harm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* 1. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

2. [Influenced by L. *lēt(h)um*.] Death. rare⁻¹. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 206 Heere was'thou bny'd, braue Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethee.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *Lethe-flood*, *lake*, *wharf*; *Lethe-wards* adv.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph.* Cal. Mar. 23 The will we little Love awake, That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* 1. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Warfe. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* 11. xxiii. As if that Lethe-flood ran euery where. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, . . . One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† **Lethe**, a. Obs. rare. Also 5 leyth. [Of obscure origin: perh. shortened from *lethy*, LITHY, or from LEATHWAKE.] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/5 Lethy, or weyke (S. leyth), *flexibilis*. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lethe delyver of ones lymmes, *simple*.

Lethe, obs. form of LEATH.

Lethean (lɛθəˈni), a. Also 7-8 Lethean. [f. L. *Lēthē-us* (a. Gr. *ληθαῖος*, f. *λήθη* LETHÉ) + -AN.] Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 111. vi. 10, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 604 They ferry over this Lethean Sound. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethean Poyry bring. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil. a 1849 POE *Poems*, *Ulalume* v, The Lethean peace of the skies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv. If Death so taste Lethean springs. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyrical of Hopeless Love* v. 178 No murmured Lethean lullaby.

† b. (See quot.; as if from L. *lēt(h)um* death.) 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lethean*, . . . deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

† **Lethed**, a. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *lēt(h)um* death + -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM 11. *Dead*, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

Letheon (lɛθəˈni), [In some way from Gr. *λήθη* (see LETHÉ); perh. meant for Gr. *ληθαῖον*, neut. of *ληθαῖος* LETHÉAN a.] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Letheonizing'—*Ibid.* 905 A convic lately, has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Letheonize** v., trans. to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells . . . dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

Lether, obs. form of LADDER sb.

1741 *Churches. Acc. in Rutland Gloss.* For two Roundes for ye uper lather, *ad.*

Lether, variant of LITHER Obs., evil, bad.

† **Lethied**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [app. for *Lethe'd* (as printed in mod. edd.) f. LETHÉ + -ED.] ? = LETHÉAN.

1606 SHAKS. *Anti. & Cl.* 11. 1. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse to weice his Appetite. That sleepe and feeding may prouoke his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dulnesse—

Lethiferal (lɛθəˈfɛrəl), a. rare⁻¹. [formed as next + -AL.] Causing death, fatal. In quot. fig. as next + -AL.]

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. Intro'd, I have noted two

lettre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond
Magicien was noon That koude expounde what this lettre
mente. c 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th c.* (Percy Soc.) 56 To
a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal,
1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks.* r316/2 Then foloweth it
in the more. 'Hee came then vnto Simon Peter' [etc.]

b. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 257* And he darð ðise letters wrot, *His ham helpe wif mot*. c. 1533 L.D. *TURNERS Gold. Bk. II. 4* *thynges*, (1536) B.v. For except the diuine letters, there be no thynges so well written; but that there maie be founde necessitie of correction. 1557 F. S[INGER] *Sch. Virtut.* 85 in *Babees Bk.* 340 11 letters had not then brought there lyght The truth of such thynges who could now resyght? 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle II.* 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

a 1225 *Aucr.* R. 422 3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne
underioun lettres, ne writen buten leaue. c 1275 *LAV.* 4496
þo sende Delgan..one deorne lettre. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1173
Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte (A noble clerk it gan
adyte). 1262 *LANG.* P. *Pl.* A. viii. 25 Vndur his sece seol

1896-17, 130. *See* . . . *Conf.* 1. 288, I've
 Treuple sende a letter. 1300 GOWEN *Conf.* 1. 288, I'wle
 a lettre unto mi brother. . . With al my wofull heart endite.
 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a
 letter make Unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535
 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 14 When Ezechias had receaved 15
 lettre of the messangers, & red it. 1630 MILTON *and*
Poem Univ. Carrier 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon.
 1676 RAY COR. (1848) 123, I have been lately supplied. . . by an
 unknown person who sent me a letter. c. 1700 PRIORITY *EpiSt.* to
 F. Shephard 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 CON-
 FER *Lét.* 20 Apr. 1 once thought Swift's Letters the best
 that could be written; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in
 Gilbart's *Treat. Banking* 1. 150 Government were obliged
 to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from
 the restrictive effects of the Aet. 1825 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle*
Tom's C. xxi, I'd teach them to . . write their own letters,
 and read letters that are written to them. 1885 *Law Times*
Rep. LIII. 479/2 Her trustees. . applied by letter to Messrs.
 Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b. *pl.* with *stug.* meaning, after L. *litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory*, *letters patent*, *letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration*, *caption*, *ejection*, *fraternity*, *horning*, etc., for which see those words.

c. 1299 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 141: To be kinge of Fraunce heo comen and letters þæt heom bere fram þe king of engelond. c. 1350 *Witt. Palerne* 1426 Loo here hire owne letters to leue i þe beþer. c. 1360 *MAUNDE*, (Roxb.) xi. 47, I had letters of þe sowdan with his grete seel. 1397 *Leich. Parth.* IiV. 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1509 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoti.* (1900) II. 126 Ormound purswant, to pas to summond the lard of Fivve and his folkis with lettez in the second forme. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iV. 1. 286 Did the Letters worke vpon his blood. 1629 *LAUD in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 410. i. prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1652 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 274. I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1683 *R. W. Dixon Alano* i. xvi. 53 And I shall give thee letters unto those Who there abide.

c. In phrases and special collocations. Letter of advice (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. Letter of attorney, a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). Letter of brotherhood, = letter of fraternity (see FRATERNITY 4).

St. Agatha's letters, letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see quot. 1563). King's Letters (see quot. 1770). Queen's Letters; a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see quot. 1715). Letters of slains (*Scots law*): see SLAIN. *To run one's letters* (*Scots law*): see quot. 1861.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why aske ye no letters of
bretherheads of other mens praies? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850)
50, I will... that myn executours... make hym a letter of attor-
ney if need be. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 223 In-
stead of Vulcan and Vesta... our men have placed St. Agatha
and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W.
Abbot.

ever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 HAILES *Hecurion's Tale of Dog, Bannatyne Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign.

reign, are still termed the King's letters. 1770 COWPER *Let.*
21 Apr. To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825
KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 286½ Having run his
letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 FRESE *Comm.*
Class-bk. 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is
advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1867 W.
ROSS *Dict. Am. Sch.* 1867 *Let.* The prisoner may.

run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary . . and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned . . to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's τὸ γράμμα) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to *in spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.

3588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had
 presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599
 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 Caxtone .. first printed Chauc-
 cers tales in one volume in a ragged letter, and after in one
 volume in a better order. 3618 *Bolton Florus* To Rdr.
 The words .. inserted in a different letter through the text
 of Florus. 3683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* 370 By
 broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of
 any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession
 the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and

mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called Py. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Intro. 3. I have distinguished the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 He. is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 SWIFT *Banish & Philemon*. The ballads pasted on the wall. . Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 221 Lying pretensions. in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 144 When the usual page of letter (fusil type) has been made ready for press, it is surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There is plenty of letter.

†3. a. *sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority.

b. *pl.* Writings, written records. *Obs.*
 a. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 Malachye, And... Ysaie... Thai
 scheu bathe an wit sere letter. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.*
 1280 Alla loked on bat letter...

1360 Alle toke on pat letter as lewed pay were. 1375
HARBOUR *Bruce* x. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assseit, as the
lettir sais, Edinburgh. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B. xl.* 198 In
the olde lawe, as hply lettre telleth, Mennes sons men called

Pei wole þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte

The Lithuanian proper. . . The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/x Any Lett could make himself understood in India

Lettable (let'äb'l), *a.* Also letable. [f. LET + -ABLE.] That may be let.

1611 COYGR, *Affordable*, .leasable, lettable. 1796 MAD
D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Oct., We mean to make this a property
saleable or lettable. 1860 TROLLOVE *Framley P.* xviii
Whether the house is lettable or not. I do not know, 1893 DGS
ARGVLL *Usen Found. Soc.* x. 308 This absence of hireable
land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable
value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. FR. ELLIOT *Roman Gossif* x
244 A favourable position on account of the limited number
of lettable quarters elsewhere.

† **Lettagē.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 letage. [*f.* LET
v.¹ + -AGE.] The action or process of letting.
1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to b

leten by y^e churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and half
part of the mony comyng yearly of the letage of the sayd
nate to go to [etc.].

Lettanie. letanie. obs. forms of LATTEN.

Lettere, obs. form of LETTER sb.³

† **Letted**, *apl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LET** *v. 2.* + **-ED**¹.] Hindered, impeded.

† **Letten**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [obs. pa. pplc. c. LET 211] Let: demised, leased.

1767 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said
 letten premises. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 A
 his right in said letten premises.

Letter (let'sr), *so.* Forms: 3 leltre, letere
3-5 let(t)re, 5 lettere, 4-6 lettur, (4 litter,
lettur), 3- letter. [a. or ad. OF. and F. *lettre*:
L. *littera* 'letter of the alphabet' (cf. *litter*).

L. littera a letter of the alphabet (pl. *litterae* a epistle, written documents, records), also *littera* (i

13300 LANGR. M. 16888 Yond traider, yond letter of v'rai.
 13362 LANGR. P. Pl. A. 1. 67 He is a lettere of love. 1387-8
 T. U. *Test. Love* v. iii. (Skeat) 1. 126 For soche letters, it
 is hardie any soche ieuell to winne. 1343 MISVN *Mending*
Life 107 Violence he doys to all his letters. 1494 FABVAN
Chiron, vii. ccxlii. 283 The letter of this iourney *III*,
 Rycharde du Gueyn. 1593 *Act 4 & 15 Hen. VIII*,
 1. 31 If any clothmaker .. be leited .. than the letter .. to ..
 forfeait .. xliid. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles* .. Whether your
 Persons, Vicars and Curates be .. letters of good religion.
 1616 J. DAVIES *Complin. Verses in Capt. Smith's Descr.*
New Eng., Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.

Letter (lɛ'tɜː), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.* c1460 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf good sende you children... Do this them to be letted right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNOALL *Notes Lett.* Light 46 Fraunhofer... lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe *with* (something).

1712 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶7 I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1714 *London Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The hindering each Book will be... 45. Letter'd on the Back. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Warton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary bound and lettered next week. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiii. There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60 §3 Every canal hoist... shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. a. To carry letters. b. To write letters.

c1645, 1681, 1813 [see LETTERING]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. Our people go backwards and forwards... lettering, and messaging. 1861 Bp. WILBERFORCE *Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. 1. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

Letterane, *obs.* form of LECTERN.

|| **Letterato**, *obs.* [It.:—L. *litteratus*; cf. LITERATUS.] A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adot. fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

Litterature, *obs.* form of LITERATURE.

Letter-card. [Cf. F. *carte-lettre*, G. *kartenbrief*.] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world.

1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*, To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Feb., Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp... are now on sale at every post-office... The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

Lettered (lɛ'tɜːd), *pp.* a. Forms: 4-5 lett(e)rid(d, -yd, 4-6 lett(e)red, *Sc.* letterit, -yt, 5-6 letterd, e, 6 *Sc.* letterit, 4- lettered. Also 4- y-lettrede. [f. LETTER *sb.* + *v.* + -ED.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1303 R. BRUNN: *Handl. Synne* 7804 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blame, Pat [etc.]. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4088 A ful louell lady lettered at he best. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Alachon*) 957 Twa of Irland pat... sum dede lettery wari. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2241 Lettred herne Quare-to feynys how his fare? 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* clxi. 238 Peter hertilmewe, clerk and but littel lettered. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynst those lettered hereticks Iohn speaketh playnly. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 They inquired not whether... their Ministers were lettered. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* i. 48 Mounsiere, are you not lettered? 1605 CAMDEN *Renn. Epigr.* 14 A man well borne and better lettered. 1689 EVELYN *Itent.* (1857) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 ¶5 The lettered coxcombs without good-breeding give... just occasion to rally. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world... to suspect his own powers. a1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 17 The hucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 13 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy.

absol. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. t. 125 Lereþ hit his lewed men for lettrede hit knowþe. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* Ivi. 134 He... toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of silver. 1433 LVOC. *S. Edmund App.* 374 Symple and lettryd ther heedyds did enclyne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRINCE *To Dr. Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Ist.* Wks. C. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. 1 He was a man of lettered tastes. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Intro. (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. 1 He loved the more His own... letter'd peace.

3. Composed of a (specified) number of letters.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That four lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters. 1665 J. WOOD *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes... the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd 1712 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶7 I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1740 DYER *Ruin Rome* 324 Phœbus' letter'd dome. 1746-6 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. 1809 R. LANGRISH *Intro. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. a1813 A. WILSON *Th. Church-*

yard Poet. Wks. (1846) 13, I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* i. 82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, when speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

Letteree (lɛ'tɜːi), *[f. LETTER *sb.* + -EE.]* (See quot.)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1697) Advt., By Letterees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. 1682 *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Letterees and Nominees... 60 [acres].

Letteret (lɛ'tɜːɪt), *[f. LETTER *sb.* + -ET.]* A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar., I have written to you... six letters, or letterets. 1824 LAMB *Let.* xii. *To B. Barton* 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 HOOB in *Mem.* (1864) L. 107 A little letteret that cannot do anybody any harm.

Lettering (lɛ'tɜːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LETTER *v.* or *sb.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. 1813 BYRON in *Moore Lett. & Jnls.* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* i. 261 The letterings of his books had... afforded her a high hope of pleasure. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60 §3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered'... and the registered number. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Vixen* III. 146 The book was to have... a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lettering block, -box (see quot.); lettering piece, the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; lettering-tool, 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1871 *Auer. Enceyl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 74 *Lettering-block, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. *Lettering-box, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the 'lettering-piece'. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 31, 11 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced... for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

Lettering, *obs.* *Sc.* form of LECTERN.

Letterize (lɛ'tɜːɪz), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write letters.

1824 LAMB *Let.* xiv. *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of letterizing has been oppressive to me of late. 1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 11, I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

Letterless (lɛ'tɜːləs), *a.* [f. LETTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a1618 SILVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xcviij, 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 125 A meer daring letterless Commander can... promise himself no more success in his Enterprise then [etc.]. 1756 LAW *Let. Import. Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to... a knowledge of God. 1860 Q. REV. CVIII. 225 Silbury Hill... the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. 1880 P. GREG *Errant* II. v. 59 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [sc. visits]. 1884 Bp. THOROLD *Pope Christ* 105 A London Sunday... is absolutely letterless. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote him each day, and he mourned her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb., The title... was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde District Dumbartonsh.* i. 6 This ancient letterless slah.

Letterlet, -ling, *Letterly*: see LETTER *sb.* 1

Lettern, *Letteroun*, *obs.* forms of LECTERN.

Letter-press. [f. LETTER *sb.* 1]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress*.) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758-65 *Goldsm. Ess.* ii. Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. a1764 LLOYD *Puff Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat. 1777 *Harford Merc.* 18 Sept. Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 note, In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris... is poured over the letter-press page. 1828 MISS MURDOCH *Village Ser.* iii. Intro. 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types... are put together... their faces upwards. 1860-2 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 11 The places where... letter-press printers... have to work for their living. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 597 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. 1839 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 The [pieces of rock] are often worked into... letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden... slipped a handcuff upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

Letter(r)ure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Lettes (lɛ'tɜːs), *Lettways*, *obs.* f. LETTUCE, LETTICE.

Lettic (lɛ'tɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LETT + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = LETTISH. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages, (1) Old Prussian... (2) Lettish or Livonian... (3) Lithuanian. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 83 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. xi. 466 note, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic* is the most convenient.

† **Lettice**. *Obs.* Also 5 letuse, -uce, letvis, 6 letewis, letuis, lettways, lottis(e, -yce, -ys, -ushe, 6-7 letwis. [a. OF. *lettice*, -is(s)e, etc., app. a. OHG. *illitiso*, mod. G. *illitiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (Cotgr.).

1363 *Act 37 Eduw.* III. c. 12 Qels ne usent revers dermynes ne de lettes esclaire. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empicione trium timbarum de lettyss cum dimidio, et septem lettyss variis precii. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and fures of gray meniere and letuse. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1814) II. 49/2 As to heir gownys þa woman wear mertrikes nor letvis. 1502 *Will of Wratlesley* (Somerset Ho.), My secunde cap of lettyss. 1542 *Inu. R. Wardrobe* (1819) 100 Ane gown... quhairof the slevis heis hein llynit with letuis. a1548 *Hall Chron.* 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 803 The lorde Chaucellor in a robe of Scarlet open before bordered with Lettice. 1662 *Sat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8s. 4d.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *lettice-bonnet*, -fur; *lettice-cap*, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; *lettice-ruff*, a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict.*, A 'Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. *Albanega*. [*ibid.*, *Albanega*, a kind of networke coiffe that women wear on their heads.] 1544 *Will of R. Cressey* (Somerset Ho.), * Lettys cappes. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 69 Some wear Lettice cappes with three hornes, three corneres I should say, like the forked cappes of Popish Priestes. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i, Bring in the Lettice cap. You must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee'll make you sleep. 1621 * *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. K2 Phisitians, some with glisters, Some with lettice cappes, some posset drinks, some pills. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) 1. 20 Gownes of scarlet edged with white *lettushe furre. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for month* ii. iv, Is this 'Lettice Ruffe your husband?

Lettice, *obs.* form of LATTICE, LETTUCE.

|| **Lettiga** (lɛ'tɪgə). Also *lettica*, *latiga*. [It. *lettica*, *lettiga*;—L. *lettica* a litter.] (See quot.)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1861) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. BOWDLER *Select Pieces* (1817) 1. 54 Mr. Burgman had been so good to provide me with proper mules, and a latiga for travelling. 1821 EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-à-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

Letting (lɛ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LET *v.* 1 + -ING¹.]

The action of LET *v.* 1 in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down*, *in*, *off*. Also *letting blood*, *letting go*.

1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xli, Onely throu latting of myn eyen fall. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyfynys vype of the crosse and the lettynys done aneyne. 1539 *Falsgr.* 239/1 Letting of blode, *seigne*. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Suer.* iii. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth... for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Loue C. Warren* 149 The letting in of the Waters, and other things... were hindered. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. i. § 5-38 Letting go. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of his own good will.—The ill of his own letting. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wise-acres... would think it a woful letting-down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, She couldn't wear one of your gownes, could she, by any letting down? a1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I... knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. 1861 TRENCH *Sev. Ch. Asia* 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. iv. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also with *out*.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold any tenement of the letting of the master and the wardens. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Terras* ii. xxii. 139 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* ii. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1833 R. RICHIE *Bk. Sibylls* ii. 83 He... reorganized the lettins out of the estate. 1895 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any

land is comprised in a lease for . . lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

Letting (let'ing), *vbl. sb. 2 arch.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING 1.] The action of LET *v. 2*; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-concr., a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in *†*but, without letting, without hindrance, without delay.

c. 1000 Rule St. Benet (Logeman) 87 Oðer lettunge þæt he na þolige. *c. 1122 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cyng syððan scip ut on sæ sende his broðer . . to lettunge. *c. 1240 Ureian in Cott. Hom.* 187 þe bitterness of mine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3204 Non man on hem lettung dede. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 263/176 Withoute lettunge In heo 3eode. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 3199 O þis lettung was he ful glad. *Ibid.* 4914 For drightin dos vs na lettung. 1275 BARBOUR *Bruce* 11. 12 The lord the bruce, þat mar jingend, Gert priuily bryng Stedys twa. *c. 1375 St. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 974 Pat mycht be hennenge to myn fame, and lettunge als to yore gud name. *c. 1380 Wyclif Sc. Wks.* III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye withoute lettunge. *c. 1400 Melaneye* 1593 Go we to your company. . . Late ther be no Lettunge. *c. 1470 HENRY Wallace* ix. 1183 And our be swam; for lettung fand be nocht. 1485 MARG. CTESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the letting of his seid purpose. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Meu* (W. de W. 1506) i. 1. 8 He may be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettunge. 1567 *Divine Lover* 299 The waye is . . full of . . theues, and many other greates lettungs.

*†*b. Wasting (of time). *Obs.*
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xx. (1495) 616 Whiche were our nouyse and grete lettunge of tyme to reherse theym here al arowe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 92 To shewe here the wayne and dissymullyd sorowe that Fredengude made for the Kyng, it were but lettunge of tyme.

*†*Letting, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING 2.] That lets or hinders; hindering.
c. 1450 tr. De Imitatione i. xxi. 26 Blisfull is þe þat may putte away euery lettung distraccion.

Lettermareday, see LATTER.
Letts(e, obs. f. LATTICE, LETTICE, LETTUCE.
Lettsish (let'sh), *a. (sb.).* [f. LETTICE + -ISH.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the language of the Letts.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian (for Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland. 1842 FRICHAUD *Nat. Hist. Man* 182 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. xi. 466 note, Lett, with the adjective *Lettish*, is the special name of one of the obscure members of the family. 1883 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflect.* ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Lettonian (let'tō-ni'an), *a. and sb.* [f. mod. L. *Letton*, *Letto* LETT + -IAN. Cf. LAPPONIAN, and F. *Letton* = LETT.]

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

Lettorne, *obs. form of LECTERN.*
Lettorre, *obs. form of LECTURE.*

Lettour, *obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER sb.*
Lettren, *on(e, -une, obs. forms of LECTERN.*

*†*Letture. *Obs.* Also 4-5 letterure, 4 letture, letterure, letterreure, 5 lectrure, (letterure). [ad. OF. *lettreure*, *letterreure* = L. *litteratura*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy letture* = Holy Scripture.

13. *K. Alis.* 3516 Ag, for that letture seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no mon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 27 'Lo I' seith holy letture' whiche lordes beth this shrewes'. *c. 1400-50 Alexander* 2170 Lucius it hit, þe letterre & þe line þus it callis. *c. 1450 LONELICH Grail* iv. 240 In Caldey was this scripture, whiche is to vnderstonde As be letture.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13. *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 750 Ne arystolet nawber by hys letture Of carpe be kynde þese propertez. *c. 1390 HAMPOLE Psalter* lxx. 9 For i, not knew letture. 1330 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 137 For in loue and in letture lith þe grete election. *c. 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 138 He cowde not no letture. *c. 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letture. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 275 She of letture no Kunnyng had. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in letture.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 þe let layk of luf, þe letture of armes.

Lettsomite (let'sō-mo'it). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. Lettsom: see -ITE.] A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see CYANO-).

1850 DANA *Min.* 523 Lettsomite . . occurs in spherical globules. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402 Lettsomite . . [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

Letture (let's). *Forms:* 3-6 letus(e, 4-6 letuse, 5 latewes, 5-6 letewes, letuce, 6 let(t)yse, lettes(se, -is, -us, -uze, -yce, letuce, lactux, -use, lactuce, Sc. lattouce, 6-7 lactuce, let-tise, 6-8 lettice, 7 letuce, 8 lattice, 6- lettuce. [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *laitue* (Coigr. *laitue*, mod. F. *laitue*) = *lactuca*, f. *lact*, lac milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a. OF. *letuse*, *laituse* = L. *lactuca*, an adjectival derivative of *lactuca*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *letus* as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of c. 1475

(Wright-Wülcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *letuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often collect. in sing. for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in America = *L. Canadensis*. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage, Cos, Hare, Indian, Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 1815/8 A fair herbe, þat men cleopere letuse. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 6079 Wit ther bred and letus wild. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xii. 8 Ther looves with wyld letuse. *c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lords* 73 Wyld letus þat feldmen clepen skarioles. *c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 176 Lettuce is to sett in lanyuer. *c. 1483 CAXTON Dialogues* iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes. . . Letews, perselane. 1533 *Elvys Cast.* *Helthe* (1539) 39 Brende stepe in þis brothe, with soddene lettuse, or cykorie, are good to be used. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 26 Mene vse of lettes hureth the eyesight. 1566 PAINTER *Pl. Plans.* 1. 39 When the yong lactuce begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Yn Quoque* L. 3 b. Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepie. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* ii. xxxviii. 309 The greater wild Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651 J. HER. *Theatrum Sem. for Year* (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a cleare Fountain can cool all my Heat. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collig.* 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. 1. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lettuce, Wild, *Premantia*. 1871 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

*†*2. Proverb. *Like lips, like lettuce* = 'like as met its like'; an echo of L. *similem habent labra lactucam*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

c. 1540 BARNES Wks. (1573) 189/1 No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lippes such lettuce, such saintes such miracles. 1585 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew* 433 Sic lippis, sic lattouce; lordis and lownes. 1607 FLEMING *Contn. Holshind* III. 1017/2 Like lippis, like lettice, as their cause so are the rulers. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (1619) 150 I left such lettice as were too fine for his lips. 1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets Diet* *Dimin* To Rdre. Here are Lettuses for euery mans lips. 1619 PASQUILL *Palin.* (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull hacke his lips. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lettuce-bed, -juice, -leaf, -seed*; *†lettuce-cabbage* = *cabbage-lettuce*; *lettuce-opium* = LACTUCARIUM; *lettuce-water*, a decoction of lettuce.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 380 The fierce currents of the wet season . . play great havoc with these 'lettuce beds. 1897 *Mag.* L. 408 Make plantations of 'Lettuce Cabbage for Winter. 1892 *Veget. Subst. Food* 299 The generic property of 'lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known. *c. 1540 Viary's Anat.* (1888) App. 27 Nighthshade leaves, 'lactuce leaves, benhyane leaves. 1835 A. DUNCAN in *Mem. Caled. Hort.* Soc. (1819) II. 312 A substance . . which I have denominated Lactucarium or 'Lettuce Opium. 1577 MOUNTAINE *Gardener's Labyrinth* ii. 43 'Lettice seedes. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* iii. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seeds. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 9 note, Some Lettice-Seed being sown . . in the open Air. 1856 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 104 'Lettuce water 4 ounces.

*†*Letteur. *Obs. rare* = *1*. In 6letticer. [f. LETTUCE + -ER.] (See quot.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 45 The female (Mandrage) is called the letticer with lesse leues and narrower then lettice.

Lettu(e, -uze, obs. forms of LETTUCE.

Lettushe, *obs. form of LETTICE.*

Lettuware, var. LECTUARY *Obs.*, electuary.

Letty (let'i), *a. dial.* Also 7 lette. [f. LET *v. 2* + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Letty-weather*, showery; rainy; lit. hindering weather = i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.

Lettye, -ys(e, obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettyreure, variant of LETTUCE. *Obs.*

Lettuare, -ie, -y(e: see LECTUARY.

Letue, -uis, -us(e, obs. f. LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Let-up, sb.: see LET *v. 1* 35 c.

Letvis, letwis, obs. forms of LETTICE.

Letwary(e, -werye: see LECTUARY.

Letyrn, Letys, obs. f. LECTERN, LETTUCE.

Leucathiop (lū'sh'jōp). Also leucoethiop.

[f. Gr. λευκός white (see LEUCO-) + Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοψ an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucothiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leuca Aethiops* (for λευκοὶ Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny N. H. v. viii.]

An alhino of a negro race. So *Leucoethiopia*, the constitution of a leucothiop. *Leucoethiopia* a., characterized by leucothiopia.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* 287 Their peculiar constitution . . may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucothiopia. *Ibid.* 510 The same parents at different times have leucothiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. I.* 109 The people . . call these leucothiops [*sic*; but leucothiops in *Index*] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucothiop*, *Leucothiop*.]

Leucate (lū'kāt). *Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -ATE.]

A salt of leucic acid.

1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* III. 576 Leucate of barium.

Leuchæmia (lū'k'miā). *Path.* Less correctly leuc., leukæmia. [mod. L. as if Gr. λευχαιμία, f. λευκός white + αἷμα blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 503 Leucocythemio lymphadenoma, or leucæmia. 1885-8 FAGEE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 15 114 Leuchæmia. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythæmia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukæmia.

Hence *Leuchæmic a.*, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him phosphorus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Leucæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

Leuchtenbergite (loix'tɔnb'g'g'it). *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg; see -ITE.] A variety of clinocllore, often resembling talc.

1844 DANA *Min.* 317. 1887 *Min. Mag.* VII. 222.

Leucic (lū'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -IC.]

Leucic acid, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. **Leucic ether**, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-diethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* III. 576 Leucic ether. *Ibid.* Leucic acid. 1873 RALEIGH *Phys. Chem.* 54 Leucic Acid. . . This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

Leucine (lū'sin). *Chem.* Also leucine. [f. Gr. λευκός white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* (C₆H₁₃NO₂), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 395 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. 1847-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164/2 Leucin . . is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterol in appearance. 1885 REISEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

attrib. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 177 Microscopic examination . . might shew . . leucin balls.

Leucite (lū'sit). *Min.* Also 8 leucit. [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκός white: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 *Med. Frl.* I. 300 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he [Klaproth] found from 20 to 22 parts of potash in the hundred. 1800 HENRY *Épît. Chem.* (1808) 263 The volcanic leucite contains less potash than other kinds. 1876 *Page Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, leucite . . and other precious minerals. attrib. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Colta's Rocks Class.* 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence *Leucitio a.*, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leucitoid** (*Crystallogr.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisocahedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leucitophyre** [G. (*porphyry* porphyry; cf. GRANO-PHYRE), 'a dark grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (DANA *Min. Geol.* 1868).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 352 The foundations of the town [Pompeii] stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyre which occurs near Rome. 1880 G. F. RODWELL in *Nature* XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

Leuco- (lū'ko), before a vowel leuc-, a. Gr. λευκός, combining form of λευκός white, as in *Leucaniline Chem.*, a white crystalline coal-tar base (C₂₀H₂₁N₃) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. *Leucanthous a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀνθος flower + -OUS], white-flowered (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leucaugite Min.** [AUGITE], a white or greyish variety of augite (DANA, 1868). **Leucoblast Biol.** [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leucocholy noun-wd.** [after MELAN-CHOLY] (see quot.). **Leucocycalite Min.** [Gr. κύκλος + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. **Leucoderma Path.** [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence *Leucodermic a. (Cent. Dict.)*. **Leucomelelanous a.** [Gr. μελανός, μέλας + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leucopenia Path.** [Gr. πένια poverty] (see quot.); hence *Leucopenia a.*, characterized by leucopenia. **Leucophyll Bot.** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. **Leucopla Path.** [Gr. πλάκ, πλάξ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leucoplast Biol.** [Gr. πλαστρός moulded] = next. **Leuco-**

plastid Biol. [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leucoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leucospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed + -ous], having white seeds. **Leucosphere Astron.** [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leucosene Min.** [Gr. ξένος guest], a white decomposition product of titanite iron; probably titanite (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 Fowkes Chem. 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base *leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. **1901 Brit. Med. J.** 29 June 1906 A partial exhaustion of the leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. **1742 T. GRAY Let.** 27 May 1748. II. 113 Mine. is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. **1829 Nat. Philos., Polaris.** Light ix. 31 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls *leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black. **1884 MAX MÜLLER in 19th Cent.** June 1917 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or *leucoderma. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 [per cubic millimetre of blood] will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or *leucopenia as the condition is also named. *Ibid.* 420 He was able to distinguish... a *leucopenic phase, or hypoleucocytosis, during which the number of haemic leucocytes falls [etc.]. **1865 WATTS Dict. Chem.** III. 184 *Leucophyll. **1885-8 FAGEE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.** (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows *leucoplasia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. **1885 Goodall Physiol. Bot.** (1892) 43 *Leucoplastids... are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc. **1893 Nature XXVII.** 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the *Leucoscope. **1871 tr. Schellen's Spectr. Astr.** lvi. 272 For this envelope the name *leucosphere has been proposed.

Leucochalcite (lū'kō-kāl'soit). *Min.* [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. χαλκός brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

1883 DANA Min. App. iii. 69. **1892 Ibid.** 837 Leucochalcite occurs as a delicate coating with malachite.

Leucocyte (lū'kō'soit). *Phys.* [f. LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

1870 ROLLSTON Anim. Life Intro. 18 note. In the absence... of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is inoperative. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 415 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

Comb. **1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of... leucocyte-like corpuscles.

Hence **Leucocytal** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leucocytary** = prec. **Leucocytio** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leucocytosis** [after Gr. words in -osis] (see quot. 1866).

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med. V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue... may be associated with... *leucocytal excess. **1900 Pop. Sci. Monthly** Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the *leucocytary protoplasmic mass. **1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 232 The albumen in *leucocytic blood is said to be diminished. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 637 Other organs (than the spleen) are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. **1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med.** (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called *leucocytosis. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

Leucocythemia (lū'kō'sip'i-ā). *Path.* Also leucocythemia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. κύτος -CYTE + αἷμα blood.] J. H. BENNETT's name for LEUCHEMIA. **1852 J. H. BENNETT (title)** Leucocythemia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System. **1885 WOODCOCK Pract. Pathol.** (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythemic** (also -emic) *a.*, affected with or characterized by leucocythemia.

1873 RALFE Phys. Chem. 41 Gelatin... is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythemic patients. **1876** [see LEUCHEMIA].

Leucothiop, leucothiop: see LEUCETHIOP. **Leucol** (lū'kōl). *Chem.* Also leukol. [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

1844 FOWNES Chem. 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. **1855 LUTHEV in Circ. Sci.** I. 116/1 There are evolved... aniline, leukol, picoline.

Leucoline (lū'kōlīn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucolinio** (acid): see quot. 1892.

1852 FOWNES Chem. 562 Chinoline (Leucoline). **1892 MORLEY & MUIR Watts Dict. Chem.** Leucoline C₈H₇N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown... to be identical with quinoline. **Leucolinic acid** C₈H₇NO₂. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

Leucoma (lū'kō-mā). *Path.* [mod.L. *a. Gr.* λεύκωμα, f. λεύκω to make white, f. λεύκος white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. **1802 Med. J.** 1781. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. **1853 H. WALTON Operat. Ophth. Surg.** 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leucomaine** (-mejn) *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leucomatous** *a.*, affected with leucoma.

1887 Athenæum 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines... in relation to scientific medicine. **1898 P. MAXSON Trop. Diseases** xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

Leucopathy (lū'kō-pāthi). Also in L. form leucopathia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. πάθος, πάθος suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

1841 Blackw. Mag. L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. **1858 Nat. Encycl.** I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. **1875 Encycl. Brit.** I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

Leucophane (lū'kō-fān). *Min.* [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. λευκός, f. λευκός white + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leucophanite**.

1844 DANA Min. 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. **1868 Ibid.** (ed. 2) 260 Leucophanite... crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. **1891 T. S. HUNT Min. Phys.** 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

Leucophlegmacy. *Path.* *Obs.* Also in mod.L. form leucophlegmatia. [ad. Gr. λευκοφλεγματία, f. λευκός white + φλεγματ- PHEGM.] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 Physicist Dict. Leucophlegmatia, a kind of dropsie. **1681 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.** Leucophlegmatia, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. **1732 ANASTASIOR Rules of Diet** 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes dispoeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Leucophlegmacy. **1747 tr. Astruc's Fevers** 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a leucophlegmatia induced.

Leucophlegmatic (lū'kō-flegmā'tik). *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. II. vii. 110 Leucophlegmatic persons. **1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet** 363 Old Age attended with a... leucophlegmatic Constitution. **1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.** 20 Apr. (1815) He told me... my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic. **1830 Blackw. Mag.** XLV. 355 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. **1861 T. J. GRAHAM Pract. Med.** 183 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leucophlegmatical** *a.* = prec.

1658 ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins. 988 They hurt not dropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

Leucopyrite (lū'kō-pī'roit). *Min.* [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of löllingite.

1837 DANA Min. 400 Leucopyrite... occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladingen, in Syria; with serpentine at Richenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

Leucorrhœa (lū'kō-rō'ā). *Path.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + ροία a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XI. 231/5 The Leucorrhœa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. **1875 H. WALTON Dis. Eye** 870 Some mothers with leucorrhœa infect all their children.

Hence **Leucorrhœal, Leucorrhœic** (also -rrhoic, on Gr. type -ρροϊκός; cf. F. leucorrhœique, -rrhœique) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to leucorrhœa.

1804 Med. J. 1781. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhœic running. **1805 J. ROBERTSON Treat. Cantharides** II. vi. 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. **1835 G. H. TAYLOR Pelvic Therap.** 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. **1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.**, *Leucorrhœic*.

Leucosis (lū'kō'sis). [a. Gr. λεύκωσις, f. λεύκω to make white, f. λεύκος white.] *a.* Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *b.* The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. *c.* The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. **1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man** 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin.

Leucosoid (lū'kō'soid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Leucos-ia* (f. Gr. λεύκος white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxytomina* or pointed-mouth crabs.

1852 DANA Crust. I. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

Leucoturic (lū'kō-tū'rik). *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λεύκος white + TURIC, with inserted t, after *allanturic*.] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

1847 Turner's Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. **1866 ONLINE Anim. Chem.** 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lanturic acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

Leucous (lū'kōs). *a.* [f. Gr. λεύκος white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also *clift*.

1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 78 To these two varieties

we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. **1849-52 Toon Cycl. Anat.** IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man... afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. **1859 R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Grd. Geogr. Soc. XXIX.** 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

Leucrocatanized, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *leucrocata* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED 1.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocata'. **1600 TOWNSEUR Transf. Metamorph.** xxvii. She soothes with Leucrocatanized sound.

Leud (lū'd). *Hist.* Also in Latin pl. form **leudes** (lū'dēz). [repr. med.L. *leudes*, a. OHG. *ludi, liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdom: A vassal or feudatory.

1756-67 BURKE Eng. Hist. Wks. X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.], the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.]. **1845 M. PATRISON Ess.** I. (1889) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with his sword, entered. **1863 J. WURTE Eighteenth Cent. vii.** 137 The Leud, as he was called—our feudatory, or he would have been named at a later time. **1872 ROBERTSON Hist. Ess., Intro.** p. xxv. They had exchanged the position of Leudes... for that of Antrustions.

Leud, Leude, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.

Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*¹

Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Leuid, obs. form of LEWD.

Leuk, Sc. form of LOOK.

Leuke, Leun, obs. ff. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.

Leurne, Leuse, obs. ff. LEARN, LOOSE *v.*

Leuterer, -ing: see LOITERER, -ING.

Levable, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, LEVY.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

1432 Rolls of Parli. IV. 403/2 If any oder... somme, be upon any Decenne... putt, that hit be for noght, void, and noght levable. **1450 Pett. City Winchester in Archæologia** (1770) I. 91 The xv penny or tax is granted to your highness... the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. **1498-9 Act 12 Hen. VII.** c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the said xv^m... [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paid.

Levaine, Levalto, obs. ff. LEAVEN, LAVOITA.

Levament. *Obs. rare-0.* [ad. L. *levamentum*, f. *levare* to lighten.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, Levament, the comfort which one hath of his wife.

Levance. [See next and -ANCE.] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in Harper's Mag. May 874 If... prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right undefeasible.

Levancy (levānsi). *Law.* [f. LEVANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

1695, 1818 [see COUCHANCY]. **1866 Law Rep.** 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. **1872 Law Rep.** 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

Levand, obs. form of LEVANT, LIVING.

Levant (lāvənt), *sb.*¹ (and quasi-adj.) Also (in sense 4 b) 6 levand, 7 levenc. [a. F. *levant*, pres. ppl. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *levant*.)]

1. Geog. **†a.** The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH *a.* 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). *Obs. b. spec.* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1866) 218 A viage to be made into the levant. **1558 WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.** iv. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Levant wherewith women use to colour their faces. **1561 EGEN ARS Navig.** III. i. 54 b. The Hydrographers... have changed the names, calling the Levant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. **1599 HARLUT Voy.** II. i. 99 My voyage to the Islands of Candia and Chio in the Levant. **1605 BACON Adv. Learn.** II. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant. **1688 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2320/5 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.** *Levant*, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. **1839 Penny Cycl.** XIII. 453/1 Levant... is also commonly used... to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. **1844 KINGLEAKE Eothen v.** (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter; ? Obs.

1628 DICKEY Voy. Medit. (1868) 81 The 29. there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which... blowed considerably a strong Levanter. **1693 Dryden's Juvanal** xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale... We term it at Sea, a strong Levant. **1766 More in Phil. Trans.** LII. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. **1867 SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.** *Levant*, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

3. A kind of leather = Levant morocco (see 4 b).

1880 Times 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known... as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

4. attrib. and Comb. *a.* passing into adj. with sense 'east-, eastern', as *levant sea, wind*.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. **1657 HOWELL Londinop.** 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. **1667 MILTON**

P. L. x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 *LAUV HUNTER* 16 Nov. in *Jrnl. Sir A. & Lady Hunter* (1894) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. 1819 H. Buss *Vestrid* iii. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant lift him.

b. (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1593-4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1900) II. 239 Twa gret beddis of levand fetheris. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Levant Thrift, or Lea Gilloflower. a 1635 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without* M. II. iv. A sharpe Prognostication that shal scowre them... like leven taffeties. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 391 Sanuto... has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Chocibly bound in half crimson levant morocco.

Levant (lɪˈvænt), sb.² [f. LEVANT v.¹] The action of LEVANT v.¹; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to come the *levant*, *run* or *throw* a *levant*.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamblers* (ed. 2) 121 He hath ventur'd to come the Levant over Gintlemen. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Hush.* I. i. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. 1749 — *Ton Jones* viii. xii. Never mind that man; e'en boldly run a levant. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Levantee* or *Running a Levant*.

Levant (lɪˈvænt), a. Law. [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple. of *lever* to raise, *refl.* to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= med. L. *levans et cubans*, in continental as well as Eng. use); lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 *West 2nd Pt. Symbol.* Chancery § 100 To have common of pasture for their heasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and couchant at all times of the year. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot restrain them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levantes et cubantes*) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; in which is held to be one night at least. 1864 *Brumby Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. 1872 *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl. 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

Levant (lɪˈvænt), v.¹ [ad. Sp. *levantar* or to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), f. *levar* 1—L. *levāre* to lift.]

1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now esp. of a betting man or gambler; To abscond.

1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxix. One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 *MISS BRADON Eleanor's Viet.* III. xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* I. iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levante.

2. *trans.* Only in *Levant me!*, a mild form of imprecation. Obs.

1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality.

Hence *Levantee* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* I. 66 This [sc. gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hard-table is called Levantee. 1847 *THACKERAY Brighton* II. Gutterbury House was shut up by the lamented levantee of the noble Earl. 1855 *Newcomer* II. 314 The levantee auctioneer's wife. 1866 *MISS BRADON Lady's Mil.* I. Distracted by vague fears of levantee tenants and bad debts.

Levant (lɪˈvænt), v.² [f. LEVANT sb.¹] *trans.* To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of memelling or levantee leather?

Levantee¹ (lɪˈvænti). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. a. An inhabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE sb.¹. rare. b. A ship trading to the Levant. rare.

1668 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 211. I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpublished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. II. xlviii. Then brought him home in hold of stout Levantee. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Bums* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanteers... are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levantee. 1799 *NELSON* 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 115. I shall not keep the Perseus by detaining her a moment with this fine Levantee. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* v. We... tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levantee. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapegoat* I. 755 The rippling of the levantee in her hair.

Fig. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 906 The angry philosopher himself, by a fierce levantee of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 324 Such is the procedure, which... has provoked a very levantee of ire and vilification.

Levantee² (lɪˈvænti). [f. LEVANT v.¹ + -ER¹.]

One who absconds; esp. one who does so after losing bets.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 168 Levanteers, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levantee betted upon has lost. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 393 Newmarket Levanteer! 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanteers. 1888 *TRAILL Will.* III. iv. (1899) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levantee.

Levantine. Obs. [f. LEVANT sb.¹ + -IAN.]

= LEVANTINE sb.¹.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 380. I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantine (so they term us).

Levantine (lɪˈvænti, lɪˈvæntin), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *levantin* (masc.), -ine (fem.).]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Levant; + in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. § 4. 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousness of it. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii. 58 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gathered in Autumn, and brought us from some Levantine parts then Italy. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 583 Those Ausonia claims, Levantine regions these. a 1844 *CAMPBELL Spectre Boat* iii. Where Mount Aetna lights the deep Levantine sea. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3. I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 597/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

b. sb.

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1766 *PULLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levantine*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. 1821 *BYRON Don Juan* III. xxix. The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. 1844 *KINGLAKE Ethion* xviii. (1864) 221 Europeans settled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [F. *levantine*.] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 *PORTER Silk Manufact.* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 *Caulfield & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and vice versa.

Levantisco. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Sp. (properly

adj.) = *Levantine*, f. *Levante* LEVANT sb.¹ + -isco; see -ISH.] A Levantine ship.

1597 in *Six Papers*, *Dom.* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts: six Levantiscoes.

Levantisk. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. F. *levantisque*,

ad. Sp. *levantisco*; see prec.] = LEVANTINE sb.¹.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk... had before made a voyage that way.

Levar, Sc. f. *liever* comp. of LIEF.

Levare, obs. Sc. form of LAYER sb.²

Levation. Obs. Also 4-6 levacion. [ad. L. *levationem*, n. of action f. *levare* to lighten,

raise, levy. Cf. OF. *levation* (in sense 1.)]

1. *Ecl.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = ELEVATION 1 c.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 406 And so þo leuacion þou behalde. 1434 E. *Wille* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the masse. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. ccx. 225 In the tyme of the leuacion of þe sacrament, he laughit.

1532 in *Boock Rte. Ref.* (1870) II. 220 After the leuacion the deacon troweth to the people. 1550 *Bacon Display.* *Popish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 43 b. The author of your Leuacion and lifting vp y^e bred aboue your head was Pope Honorius the third.

2. (See quot.) Obs.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

3. *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. Obs.

1690 *CHILD Lev. Trade* (1693) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge:

Levative, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. type **levat-*

ivius, f. L. *levāre* to lighten.]

a. *adj.* Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing.

b. sb. A soothing medicine.

1657 *TOULMINSON Kenot's Disp.* 160 Gargarismes... whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

Levator (lɪˈvætoɪ). Also 7 *erron.* levitor.

[a. late L. *levator*, agent-n. f. L. *levāre* to raise.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached = ELEVATOR 1 a; also attrib., as *levator-muscle*.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 741 Every levator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1826 *KIRBY & Sn. Entomol.* IV. xliii. 172 Levator muscles that raise an organ. 1894 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 26 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. 1897 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* vi. 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

2. *Surg.* An instrument used to raise a depressed

portion of bone; = ELEVATOR 2. Obs.

1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* I. x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the depressed bone even with the rest. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/2 If [aching teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levitor helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* f. P. 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 T. WHITELY

in *Med. Commun.* II. 388 With levators and nippers I separated it piecemeal.

Levatory. Obs. rare⁻¹. In quot. *erron.*

levatory. [as if ad. L. **levatorium*, f. *levāre* to raise. So OF. *levatoire*.] = ELEVATOR 2.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium. 1706 *PULLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levatory*.

Levayn (e, obs. form of LEAVEN.

Leve, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 lēfā, 2 i-leafe,

leave, 3 leaf, lefve, *Orm.* lēfe, 3-4 leve. [OE. *gelfa*, *lēfa* str. masc. = OFris. *līva*, OS. *gilōbo* (MDu. *gelōve*, Du. *ge loaf*), OHG. *giloubo* (MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*); Goth. has *galaubens*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*: see

Y-LEVE, BELIEVE vbl.] Belief, faith; occas. trust.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 10 Ne fand ic swa mīclo leafa [c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* geleafan] in israhel. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* Pref. (L.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se geleafa gæalden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen hebben ure heorte and hebben godne leafe to ure drihten. *Ibid.* 57 Mid al þis haue þu charite and soðfeste leafe. c 1200 *ORMIN v. 776* Goddes þeoww biþ habbenn her A33 soðfast leafe o Criste. c 1205 *LAV.* 16840 3if heo wulled cristindom mid gode leafe vnder-fon. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 134 Ich iseo wel. þat tu were iset jung to leaf & to lare. c 1375 *Prov. Alfred* 548 in O. E. *Misc.* Hau þu none leue to be pad after þe beleued. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 247 Nopheles he wold haf briggid, þe fals leue & erroure.

Leve, v.¹ Obs. Forms: 1 lēfan, 2 lēfan, 2-5

leue(n, 3 lē(a)fen, 4 lēove, Sc. lewe, 5 leef. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *lēfan* = OHG. (ar) *louban* (MHG., mod. G. (er) *loben*), ON. *lēfa*, Goth. (us) *laubjan*, f. OTeut. **laubō* LEAVE sb.] *trans.*

To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (orig. dat.) and *inf.* or clause; also absol.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 We hit noh-wæter ne selfe ne lufodon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lifdon. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 8 Moysses. lyfde eow cowerwif to forlætnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 þet þe us leue swa libben on þisse croure liue þet [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8873 Godd Allmahhtig lefe us swa To forþenn Cristess wille. c 1220 *Bestiary* 303 Vre louerd crist it leue us ðat his laze us fede. c 1225 *Juliana* 28 Lef me þat ich mote þe treowliche luieun. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Leaf me gan. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vre Louerd... ne leue ou neuer stinken þene fule put. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 God leue þem in his blisse spilen among engles & seli men. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 632 þat he wold lewe þam to say þe story of sancte nicholas. c 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xxi. 126 Of the kyngis curtesye, That leuit him debonarily Till do of his land his liking. c 1385 *CHAUCER C. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, And leue me nevere swich a cas be-falle. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. 149. Crist. leue þe ledese þy londe þat leaute þe louye. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8048 And þes wordes wo warpit, as hir wo leuit. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 þat onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God. leifþ him to vse it. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 534 As our Roy leuit, The Dowglass in aimes the bludy hart beris. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 38 Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord, It is nocht lewyf þe na rychtwis racord. *Ibid.* vi. 262 Women that lewit and preists, on the morn, To pass that way. c 1530 *Gest Rob. Hode* 1. in Arth. *Garner* VI. 430 God leue that he be true. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 203, I am leuit with my wordis the to charge.

Leve, v.² Obs. Forms: 1 lēfan, 2 lēfan, 2-3 lueven, 2-5 leue(n, 3 lēfen, (3 leaven, leoue), 3-4 lue(n, 4 lēue, lyff, lyve), 5-6 leev(e, Sc. leif. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *lēfan*, a shortened form of *gelfan*, *gelfean*: see

Y-LEVE, BELIEVE vbl.]

1. *intr.* To believe in, on, up, upon; also to trust,

give credence to a person or thing; = BELIEVE 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 To lueneine god mote þif ping. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueþ upen huatc. c 1200 *ORMIN* 939 Hu 330 biþ leden 3uad And lefenn upen Criste. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 328 Me hwet is mare mede þen þen for to leuen on him. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 20 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, lueue and luthit. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxiii. 27 Who leueueth to God, taketh heed to the heestes. c 1400 *Pastill Symon* 358 Who so leuþ [MS. A. leueþ] on our lord dar hym not lese. c 1430 *Hymns* *Virg.* 73 he. Conscience, now to þi wordis y leue. c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 159 in *Bates Bk.*, Nocht leif to vantage gyltlotris. c 1450 *Erle Tolens* 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all alight, But ye leue on my lore. c 1470 *Golgros & Gau.* 1107 To leif in this laute. c 1475 *Rauf Coliclar* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy lord ay. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 168 That all quhilk leuit vpone Christis lair, In his defence should follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

c 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 8 Nov. 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwithe oufeng. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortoene of þe Warbi we mihten... leuen. 1373. E. *Alit.* P. B. 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawpe. c 1375 *MIXOT Poems* III. 16 Leues wele it es no lye. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xix. 4 Who leueueth some, is left in poetry. 14. *How Wise Man taught Sen* in *Rison Anc. Pop.* *Poetry* 36 Common women, as j leue make zong men cyle to spede. c 1440 *Partonoble* 83 Leuyth *Upright* lenyth) well this ys no fable. 7 a 1500 *Chrest. Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 Thor he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leueven we.

2. *trans.* a. To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. b. To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = BELIEVE 5-8.

fact, a statement); = BELIEVE 5-8.

1771 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is lo lyfenne þæt englas hic georne beheoldan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet ne leueþ

nan buie be gode cristene Mon. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 430
 3ef ha nalde leuenen bat ha zet leide. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 935
 Ahram leuede dis hot in sped. 1299 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6858
 be kyng leuede him welnyou. 1311. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 69 be
 lyrt of hem myst non mouenue. 1311. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 1530
 Allas ! Allas ! That y no hadde leued this word ! a 1330
 Roland & V. 302 Who bat wil noust leue. In spaine men
 may be sope y-se. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 925 (Kolbing) Pine
 tale ich non leue. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 36 Leaf not hi
 licam, for lygere him techep. 1377 — P. Pl. B. xviii. 187
 Leuestow thatond liste unlouke mytachele. c 1385 CHAUCER
 L. G. W. Prolog. 10 But goddis forboide bat men schulde leue
 Wel more thyng than men seyn with eye. c 1400 *Lan-*
franc's Chirug. 333 It wole lightly be leued of lewid men.
 c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved
 it, had we not seen it. 1414 BRANTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy
 Soc.) 31 Now may no man other lewyn. c 1426 AUDELEY
Poems 12 Leve he is a lyere. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868)
 82 That ye take no yefes, nor leuith none euelle unsaile.
 c 1450 *Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thou hast told, wher-of
 I can not leue the. c 1490 *Golgros & Gau.* 71 Leif ye the
 sele. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* 1. 652 A mountayne or
 hyll soner, leue ye me, Mygbit be renouced. *Ibid.* 2266
 They take hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure. a 1547
SURREY Zeynd 11. 314 Cassandra then. Her prophetes lippes,
 yet neuer of vs leued, Disclosed eft. c 1570 *Pride & Lowd.*
 (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leuen.

Hence † *Leaving* *vbl. sb.*, believing.
 1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* viii. Wks. 799/2 Because it
 is a presumptuous hope, loking to be saued with damnable
 develyshes lieuing.

† *Leve*, *v.3* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *lever* to
 raise.] *trans.* To lift up.
 c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlix. 191 Sadoyne..leued vp
 his gysarme vpon him.

Leve, *obs.* form of *LAVE*, *LEAF*, *LIEF*, *LIVE* v.
 † *Le'veable*, *a.* *Obs. rare*. Also 4 *leevable*.
 [f. *LEVE* *v.2* + *-ABLE*.] That may be believed or
 trusted; credible, trustworthy.

1382 WYCLIF *c Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whether leueable
 [*vulg. credibile*] it be, that [etc.]. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in
Honsh. Ord. (1790) 74 Fower yomen leueable and discrete.

Leveled, variant of *LEVESEL* *Obs.*
Leved, *Levedi*, *obs.* forms of *LEAVED*, *LADY*.
Levee (*lvf*, *lvz*), *sb.1* U.S. Also 9 *levy*. [ad.
 F. *levée*, fem. of *lévé*, pa. pp. of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a
 river.

1718-20 DUMONT *Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ.*
Basin (1895) 151. 1770 P. PITTMAN *Europ. Settlement*
Mississ. 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the
 inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called
 the *Levee*. 1812 J. CUTLER *Togogr. Deser. Ohio* 90 Here
 commences the embankment or *Levee*, on the western
 side of the river. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 6
 Broad fields of sugar cane..came down to the narrow levee
 which protects them from the floods. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.*
 I. 197/1 The *levee*—or *levy*, as it is often written—is the
 name of the embankment itself. 1895 J. WINSON *Mississ.*
Basin 158 Perier had completed his *levee* along the river.
attrib. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 29 A *levee* tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay.
 1842 H. CASWALL *Cat. of Mormons* 3 The Landing-place
 (or *levee*, as it is denominated).
attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Levee-dues*, shipping
 or landing dues paid at a *levee*.

Levee (*lvz*), *sb.2* Also 8 *levy*, 9 *levées*. [ad.
 F. *levé*, variant of *lever* (Littre *lever* sb. 3) rising
 (subst. use of *lever* inf. to rise): cf. *COUCHÉE*.]

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syl-
 labable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and
 prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (*lvf*) or (*lvz*),
 which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great
 Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

† 1. The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.*
 1700 CONEVEVE *Way of World* iv. i, O, nothing is more
 alluring than a *Levee* from a Couch, in some Confusion.
 1727 *Philif Quarll* (1816) 75 An old monkey..quietly wait-
 ing his *levee*, to entice him to come. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham*
Downs I. 120 Their *levee* was honoured with the presence
 of the constable. 1796 STROMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He
 (the planter) is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly
 every morning attends at his *levee*. 1827 R. POLLOCK *Conrse*
T. vii. Birds, In *levee* of the morn, dawn's advent bailed.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a
 morning assembly held by a prince or person of
 distinction.

1692 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, You shall be every
 day at the king's *levee* and I at the queen's. 1697 VAN-
 BRUGH *Relapse* i. iii, Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favourite
 at Court, he has got so many People at his *Levee*. 1719
 D'URFEE *Pitts* (1872) I. 110 and his *Levee* no Crowds you
 see. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a
 thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade
 the door; A hundred oxen at your *levee* roar. 1765 COLLOSS,
Double Transforn. 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a *levy*
 Of powder'd coxcombs at her *levy*. 1819 BYRON *Yvan*
 I. cxxxix, Without a word of previous admonition, To hold
 a *levee* round a lady's bed. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's*
Hosp. The Lions in the Tower—to whose *levee*, we had
 a prescriptive title to admission. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x.
 § 1. 716 The *leves* of the Ministers were crowded with lawn
 sleeves. 1887 E. DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. i. 7 Louis XVI's
 last *levee*.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly
 held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or
 his representative, at which men only are received.

1760-75 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1793) I. 110 The minister
 had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full *levee*.
 1770 *Publ. Advertiser* 10 Mar. His Majesty's *Levee* began
 at a quarter past two. 1797 MAO. D'ARLEY *Let. to Dr.*
Burney 13 Sept. A *levee* is announced for Wednesday..
 and a drawing-room on Thursday. 1809 G. ROST *Diaries*

(1860) II. 411 At the *Levee*..Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed
 hands. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 My
 presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their
leves. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Pitt* (1851) 301 The King
 would be civil to him at the *levee*. 1837 THACKERAY
Ravenswing vii, He goes to the *Levee* once a year. 1896
Law Times C. 408/1 On the occasion..of Lord Cadogan's
 first Viceroyal *levee* in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irre-
 spective of the time of day; applied (U.S.) to the
 President's receptions.

1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 12 A second grand
levee at Ellis' Inn. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 100
 Several ladies attended the evening *levee* of the Minister
 of the Home Department. 1837 Mr. MARTINEAU *Soc.*
Amer. III. 96 The President's *levee* presents many facili-
 ties for ridicule. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, It was
 on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which
 are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and
 twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, *Leves*.
transf. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bh.* I. 993 The dogs..held
 a *levee*.

† 3. The company assembled at a *levee*; atten-
 dance of visitors. *Obs.*

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, They were fisted
 about among his dirty *Levee* of Disbanded Officers. 1717
 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that
 I may be worthy to be one of thy divine *Levy*. 1753 HAN-
 WAY *Trav.* (1766) I. III. xxix. 127, I was again honored with
 a numerous *levee*. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* *Waters* I. 171
 Charlemagne received his *levee* in a great bath. 1771
 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the *levee*, [he]
 spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day*, *-dress*, *-haunt-*
-ing, *-hunting*, *-man*, *-morn*, *-room*, *vow*.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi, At every 'levee-day repeat the
 same operation. 1789 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The
 President to have a *levee* day once a week for receiving
 visits. 1833 MARKVAT *P. Simple* xl, The day after his
 arrival..was a *levee* day. 1897 *Genial Mag.* Oct. 325 All
 gentlemen present wore 'levee dress. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.*
 No. 547 ¶ 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of 'Levee-
 haunting. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem. Occas. Refl.* 143 'Levy-
 hunting. 1721-2 ANHEST *Terraz Fil.* xiii. (1726) 67 To
 domineer over their masters' clients, and 'Levee-men. 1812
 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* ii. 20 Last 'Levee-morn he look'd
 it through. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III.
 133 The Earl left his young friend a while in the 'levee-room.
 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 533/2 On entering the *levee*-
 room at Holyrood. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. 48 The
 private squeeze, the 'Levee vow.

Levee (*lvf*), *v.1* U.S. [f. *LEVEE* *sb.1*] *trans.*
 To raise a *levee* or embankment along (a river);
 to raise *leves* or embankments in (a district).

1858 *De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be
 protected [from overflow]? By *leveeing*. 1877 BURROUGHS
Taxation 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the
 purpose of *leveeing* and draining a district.

† *Levee*, *v.2* *Obs.* [f. *LEVEE* *sb.2*] *trans.* To
 attend the *leves*; to pursue at *leves*.

1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. 129 Warm in pursuit, he *Levées*
 all the great. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances*
 (1767) IV. 158 You may *levee* him fifty times, without
 being admitted by his Swiss porter. 1770 FOOTE *Lane*
Letter 1. 7 The paltry ambition of *levying* and following titles.

Leveful (*le*), variant of *LEEFUL*.

Levein, *obs.* form of *LEAVEN*.

Level (*lvēl*), *sb.* Also 4 *livel*, 5 *lewell*, 5-7
levell, 6 *leavell*, 6-7 *levill*. [a. OF. *livel* (13th
 c.), later *nivel*, mod.F. *niveau* = Pr. *livell*, *nivel*,
 It. *livello*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *livel*, *nivel*;—popular L.
 **libellum* = classical L. *libellus*, dim. of *libra* balance.]

1. An instrument which indicates a line
 parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in deter-
 mining the position as to horizontality of a surface
 to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to
 the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as
carpenter's, *dumpy*, *foot*, *mercurial*, *plummert*, *spirit*, *sur-*
vaying, *water level*, etc.: see these words.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deþ al to wyllle and to þe line, and to
 þe reule, and to þe leade, and to þe leude. 1362 *LANGL.*
P. Pl. A. xi. 125. I..lered hem fuell [i.e. level] and lyne,
 þau3 I loked dimme. c 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Ley
 this ronde plate vp-on an euene ground. & ley it euen bi
 a leuel. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* *Proy.* B. 1. 243 A
 Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. 1594 BLUNEVILLE *Exerc.*
 iv. i. (1636) 443. I..do thinke it better for you to have such
 a little leuell made of purpose. 1616 *Inv. of P. Oldfield* in
Earward Sandbach (1890) 236 A *Levell* and a staffe vj.
 1793 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just
 upon the Perpendicular d'd, when the Level is set flat down
 upon the Work, the Work is Level. a 1763 STENSTONE
Elgy x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the
 square, the level, and the line. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract.*
Build. 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that
 of the carpenter. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1890) 20
 A level is..hung on the axis of the telescope.

fig. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men
 are..to be examined by Gods level and line. 1583 STUBBES
Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square,
 the leuell, and rule of equitie and iustice. 1610 SHAKS.
Temp. iv. i. 230 We steal by lyne and leuell, and I like your
 grace. 1641 *Muron Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 185/111. 103
 Should not he..by his owne prescribed discipline have cast
 his line and leuell upon the soule of man? 1647 WARD
Simp. Collier 34 State-men frame and build by the leuell
 and plummet of his wisdom.

† b. Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 301/1 Level, reule, *perpendicularum*,
 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A *Leuelle*, *perpendicularum* (MS. A.

plummett). 1552 HULOET, Leuel or lyne called a plumb-
 lyne, *perpendicularum*.

† c. *fig.* To give level to: ? to take as one's rule
 or standard. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither
 doo they allowe the Traditions of ancient Doctors &
 Fathers, sayinge, that they maie be deceaued and deceaue,
 but they doo geue leuell to the Church of Rome alone,
 which, as they saie, cannot erre.

† 2. Level condition or position; horizontality.
 Chiefly in phrases: *on*, *upon* a *level*, in a horizontal
 line or plane; *the level*, the horizontal; *in level*,
 on the ground (cf. L. *in plano*). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now
 on lawe vndire. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 580/30 *Equi-*
librium, a leuel. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. ii. 15 Hee cometh
 to spread it [dung] all ouer the ground, and layeth the same
 in equall leuill. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. 73
 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face
 to an exact Level. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, The rising of
 the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little
 after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. 1726
 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, The current of a river whose course
 is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an
 imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-
 line, considered as determining the position of one
 or more points or surfaces. *On a* (or *† the*) *level*
with: in the same horizontal plane as.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Suche groundes as lye within
 the leuell of the said water marke. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE
Tracts 152 At least twenty foot in direct height from the
 level whereon they stand. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 365 A Stage
 is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the
 Boat. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches
 ..sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The
 Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-
 work. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 190 It has been
 said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and..
 that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that
 level. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 46 To the level of his ear
 Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. 1866
 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of
 the ancient ice. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 116 Light
 coming from below the level of the head is worse than
 useless. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of
 the lake will continue to fall.

b. To find one's or its level: said of persons or
 things arriving at their proper place with respect
 to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency
 of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalise
 the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free com-
 munication is established between them.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a
 cant-phrase, That things will find their level..It is true
 with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this
 acceptance; But with regard to population it is most inco-
 rect. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 64 It was in vain to fret
 about it; and I soon found my level. 1817 COLERIDGE *Ley*
Serm. 101 Instead of the position that all things find, it
 would be less equivocal..to say that Things are always find-
 ing their level. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, Ser. II. i. (1869) 30
 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

† c. To hold its level with: to be on an equality
 with. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 17 Could such inordinate
 and low desires..hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or
 intellectual matters. *On or upon* a *level*: on the
 same 'plane', on an equality (*with*).

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xviii, Above the leuell of sub-
 lection. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 265 All
 these shall sink themselves to his Level. 1666 DRYDEN
Ann. Mirab. Pref. They inspired me with thoughts above
 my ordinary level. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 331 Men whose
 aspiring intellects had raised them above the common
 level. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Abp.* *King* 10 Oct. Lett. 1751
 I. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier
 than men of my level are likely to do. 1712 BERRKELEY
Pass. Obedience 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against
 rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. 1712
 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 4 Where the Age and Circumstances
 of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. 1731 BURKE-
 LEY *Alphr.* I. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with
 brute beasts. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. xii. ¶ 5 It was only
 reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water.
 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 The popular man stands on
 our own level. 1832 Mr. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 94
 The calamity..had reduced all to one level. 1850 FROUDE
Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has
 brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. 1859
 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place
 English and Norman writers on a level. 1874 SWEET *Engl.*
Sounds 40 Middle English is practically on a level with
 Dutch. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much
 higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level
 or flat surface. Also *fig.*

1634 W. THIRWIT tr. *Balzad's Lett.* 80 To afford vs
 meanes to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them vpon the
 leuill [f. *sur la terre*]. 1725 POPE *Oydst.* xii. 187 The
 vessel fight along the level glides. 1798 in *Picton L'pool*
Annuc. Rec. (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new
 streets improperly and irregularly laid out. 1820 SHELLEY
Edipus i. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level
 Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. 1841 *MILMAN*
Lat. Chr. III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal
 dignity gradually broke up. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.*
 51 He, stepping down by zig-zag paths.. Came on the
 shining levels of the lake. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Med.*
Par. Churches 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. The level, the earth's surface. *rare*—1.
 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all

your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. On the level: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1842) 266 The Caracci formed... a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1623 E. WYNN in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high levels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 SIR C. VERNON *Disc. Drain. Fens* 4 The Levelly lyeth in six Counties. 1661 N. N. (Hille) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylvania*, etc. 64 We... crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield-Chase, in Yorkshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level... is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. BOOTH *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land... appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33, 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 'ROSE BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. Mining. a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind, dip-head, drowned, etc. level* see the first member.

1721 *Cornwall. Col. Rec.* (1879) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen... amongst... concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotland* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea... it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 JARVIS *Powell's Drains* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 Level, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1866 *Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, Levels*, gutters for the water to run in. 1857 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*). 1548 ELVOT *Dict.* *Æquidiale*, the time when the days and the nyghtes bee of one lengthe, the level of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. To give level to: to aim (a gun). To lay, bend, take level: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 36 b, They shotte out of their towres pices of ordinaunce and hurt such as came within their level. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 388 The thing wherewith you lay the level of your thoughts and purposes. 1576 — tr. *Cains Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 245 Missing our mark wherewith we directed our level. c 1585 C. TESS *Pemroke's* cvl. i, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of their life the level straight do bend, With endless aiming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 132/1 Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no level can be laid against hir walles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead level of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601 — *All's Well* i. i. 159, I am not an Imposture [sic], that proclaim Myself against the level of mine aim. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the level of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iii. ii. 82 My life stands in the level of your Dreames. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* Ded. 2 All his levels are at true Pointe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DRYDEN *Signat. & Gnuic.* 142 But in what quarter of the cope... by his eye by certain level could survey. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.* 1525 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways casbowes shotte so soverely, that lightly they myst nat of their level. 1591 SPENCER *Belleg's Vn.* iii. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 HEYWOOD *and P.* *Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the level was, though you the mark.

† c. fig. Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.* c 1592 H. SMITH *Yng. Man's Task* Sermon. (1591) 237 This then is the level of our message... *Unmist. Plant* liid. 65 That this should be the level of all our thoughts that [etc.] 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.* 1611 CORNW. *Mitre*, the level, or little button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † To make a level of: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, to take a level = LEVEL v. 5 (absol.). [OF. *livan* comes in this sense.]

1693 [see LEVELLER 1]. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expanse of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been

performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. Comb.: level-error (see quot.); level-point (see quot. 1839); level-range (see quot.); level-staff = levelling staff.

1867 SMYTH *Sailer's Wordbk.* *Level-error, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the level-point determined on the staff at this place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these... are called level-points. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Level-Range, (in Guntery) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Level staff, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (le'vél), a. and adv. [f. LEVEL sb.]

A. adj.

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Planities*, a playne or leuell grounde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any level and plaine place, with your compass make a circle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 47 That one might... see the revolution of the Times Make Mountaines leuell. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 98 On the level brine, 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie level, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1715-20 *Pope* *Mad. xx.* 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IV. xxv. § 17, 429 Switzerland... comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1891 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.

b. fig. Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. EVEN a. 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Level Tons*, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwt. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. Level lines (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographical plaine Sphere) Flat, and level. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 20 The first, graze of the Bullet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plain. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is Level. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* When the instrument is level. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 Level-lines. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v., As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level with. Also fig., on an equality with; readily accessible or intelligible to.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under... the equinoctial, do perceive both... the North pole, and... the South, level with the earth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 7 Every thing lyes level to our wish. 1605 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. v. 66 Young Boyes and Gyles Are levelled now with men. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. I. iii. 8 He overshoot such low matter as he level to a woman's eye. 1643 CARVEL *Sacr. Cont.* 14 All our actions ought to be level with reason. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Ignor. Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should... apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab.* v. 12 When the tall trees... Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1854 LOWELL *Engl. P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master... of a truly masculine English... level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 SWEST *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. Level crossing: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also *atlib.*

1841 BRES *Gloss. Civil Engin., Level or Paved Crossing* (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossing gates for railways. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also fig.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 118 Where qualities were level. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS *Esc. St. Agnes* iv, The level chambers... Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.* 1804 *Astley* 50 Years *Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. *poet.*, e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* li 634 He... Now shaves with level wing

the Deep, now soars [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 205 The level wind carried above the first Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ii, The level sun-beams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equal, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* i. Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. iv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level-speaking. 1841 L. HUNT *Ser.* II. 62 A passage... delivered... all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair... a nice level animal. 1873 M. ASHWOOD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisureed and level life.

b. Level-dyeing: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words... can trust me from a level consideration. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so wears she to him, So sways she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. Orig. U.S.

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 BRET HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* vi. vii, There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 — *1st Fam. Tasnjara* i. 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point-blank. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 701 He look'd and look'd again a level — No!

9. One's level best: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *colloq.* or *slang*; orig. U.S.

1873 E. E. HALE (title) His Level Best. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. News* 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1885 RIEGER *Haggard K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. Comb. (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-topped adj.; level-handed a., having the same amount in hand; level-headed a., having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; level-lander *nonce-wd.*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are 'level-handed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 TOURNER *Fool's Err.* I. 3 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, 'level-headed', were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Anthony's level-headed friend Enobarbus... passes on the action. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trav.* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you 'level landers'! 1896 WILMERS *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical level-topped buds. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level-topped.

† B. adv. With direct aim; on a level with. *Obs.* 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie level, and knock ones braines out with thy pricking wit. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* iv. i. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall be level to your judgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosta* vi. 92 If he mount a canon, and point that level against the enemy. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. (1697) 4 If he chuse either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (le'vél), v. I Inflected levelled, levelling (U.S. leveled, leveling). Also 5-7 level, (6 levelle, leavell, -ill, leyvel). [f. LEVEL sb.]

I. 1. trans. To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of. † Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þi ground þi wel þe be-nethe with þe level of equitye. 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That y^e highway... be made and levellde at my cost and charge wth gravell and stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I level, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stonies or they square them, with a lyne... This florhe is well levelled: *est astre est bien aplaney.* 1641-2 in Swayne *Sarnum Churchw.* Acc. (1895) 213 Levelling y^e ground in y^e body of y^e Ch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The adjoining dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the rubbish ground in a proper manner. 1856 EVANSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (1890) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6, 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of St. Paul's.

fig. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. To level out: to extend on a level; † fig. to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi. 65b (Demetrius hoped) to level out y^e opportunity him to invade the kingdom. 1644 MILTON *Disc.* i. xiv. 59 To level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straightest and exactest lines on either side. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 Levelled-out, a line continued out in a horizontal

direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† c. To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 in 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 270 Their last Rate did not Levell all ac^o. But... there is still £2 17s. 4d. for y^e Towne to allow, for y^e clearing of all ac^o.

d. Dyeing. To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 Crookes Dyeing, etc. 549 This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours... upon woollen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 HULL Art Garden. (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the heabes. 1599 Broughton's Lett. xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled upon one floore, the one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. PHILLIPS Speeches iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 OUIDA C. Castlemaine 1 Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line... her face levelled politics, and was cited as admirably by the Whigs... as by the Tories.

3. *fig.* To level (a person or thing) with (now rare), to, † unto: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also *occas. intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (*obs.*).

1603 Jas. I. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. i. III. 79 Sa mon ye leuell everie mannis opinions... unto youas ye finde thaim agree or discord with the realis thaire sett down. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. i. iii. 240 With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1626 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling. ii. To leuell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better than he is. 1667 Causes Decay Chr. Piety v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would... level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1671 FLAVEL Fount. Life v. 13 The Arians denied his deity levelling him with other men. 1769 De Fox's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction... level himself with a Groom... is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MR. WELLESLEY in Owen Desf. (1877) 739 In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. TRAVERS Dis. Eye (ed. 3) 327 It levels with the proposal to extract through the sclerotic. 1828 SWEETW. Oxf. Prize Ess. 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 PRESIDENT PERU (1850) II. 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 DIXON Windsor II. xiii. 137 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. To level up, down: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1765 JOHNSON in Boswell 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. 1809 Sir J. ANSTRUTHER Sp. Ho. Commons 11 May in Cobbett Pol. Reg. 20 May 754 Another party... whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HAMERTON Intell. Life iii. viii. (1876) 111 To which he may level up. 1897 MORLEY Speech 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 485 ¶ 1 This infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also to level to or with the ground, in the dust.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World t. iii. § 4. 41 All downe-right raines doe... beate downe and leuell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 BOLTON Florio III. x. (1636) 205 He... levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 ORWAY Windsor Castle (1685) 13 The Hero levelled in his humble Grave. 1713 WARDER True Amazons (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses levelled are. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xxiii. Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. iii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. iv. 106 Should I design to level in the dust some city. 1878 BROWNING Poets Croisic 12 May-dawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. LEVELLER.

1760-72 H. BROOKE Foul of Qual. (1809) IV. 94, I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 ROGERS Naaman 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812-16 J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art I. 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1861 LAMB Elia Ser. 1 Imperfect Symphies, The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing. i. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. Surveying. To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see LEVELLING vbl. sb. 2]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blanc's Gardening 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. 1816 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727-42 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Levelling. We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also rarely, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also to level one's aim. (Freq. in *fig. contexts.*) Const. at, against, † toward, † to, † unto.

1530 PALSGR. 609/2 He leavelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 Hooker Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 130/2 He charged his peece, and leueled the same unto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado iv. i. 239 If all ayme but this be levelled false. 1655 MRQ. Worcester Cent. Inv. viii. A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth t. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both level'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist. Wks. 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. II. xxxii. Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. BURROUGHS Locusts & W. Honey (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mono i. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 STOW Ann. 235 [He] levelled a quarrel out of a cross bowe. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 FLODDAN F. viii. 72 Roaring Guns... levelld out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. DICKINSON Arisbas (1878) 40 To... levelle the eye... at a gaze, through inglorious obiect. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 543 The setting Sun... Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Level'd his evening Rayes. 1725 POPE Odysse. xxi. 459 The chard he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones ix. v. The fair one... hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 BYRON Beppo lxvii. Others were levelling their looks at her.

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 273 All our actions are leveled... unto two ends. 1591 SPENSER L. Hubberd 772 All his minde on honour fixation, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 LOCKE Tolerat. II. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments... contrary to the Common Discretion... which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 HEARNE Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 383 Pompey... made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cesar]. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews i. xvii. This fellow's writings... are levelled at the clergy. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) II. ix. 325 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 Solicitor's Jnl. XXXIX. 2/4 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual.

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend to. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT Sentin. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 II. i. 65 A few men, whose designs... were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 BEAUVIS Lex. Mercat. Rediv. 257 My endeavours have been levelled... to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas v. i. ¶ 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also *freq. transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat arch.

c. 1500 Three Kings' Sons 73 That... they should leuelle & shote alle at ones. 1599 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar. 85, I leuelle againe, And shott at him with might and maine. 1599 GOSSON Sch. Abuse (A B.) 59 A wanton eye is the dart of Cephalus, where it leuelleth, there it lighteth. 1590 GREENE Or. Fur. (1599) B 3 b, I, so they gesse but leuell farre awry. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. III. ii. 285 The foe-man may with as great ayme leuell at the edge of a Pen-knife. 1604 T. WRIGHT Passions i. i. 1 These can be no man, who works by right reason but... he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's Hoby Cr. 6 Every Christian is obliged to leuell at perfection. 1664 BUTLER Hud. II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew... And rais'd it till it levelld right. 1699 PONTREFF Poems (1724) 31 His levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 DAMPIER Voy. I. 1. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 POPE Windsor For. i. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. SHERIDAN Persius iv. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 BROWNING Mr. Relph 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess at. *Obs.*

1580 LVLV Ephrues (Arab.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceive the cure of a father as I can level at the nature of a child. 1816 Since your eyes are... so cunning that you can level at the dispositions of women whom you never knew. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Level, v. 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Corruption of LEVY, by association with *prec.*; but cf. OF. *levellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = LEVY v.

1552 T. BARNARD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. ii. 202 The chefe of the Frenche kinges reveuue is levelled upon salie. 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Level, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 ELWORTHY IV. Sonn. Word-bk. s.v. Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress' pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (lev'elédz). [f. LEVEL v. + -AGE.] Levelling.

1832 Ref. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S. 389 The Rare Avis Mining Company... give the best showing of any mine... for... development made through levelage.

† Level-coil. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 level (1 coil) (e, coile, 7 level acoule, love le cuil, leve le-queue, [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire lever le cuil* (*à quelqu'un*), to make a person rise from his seat (lever to raise, coil buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. COIL sb. 4. The Fr. name of the game is *leve-cuil* (Littre s.v. *lever*): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1056. Florio has an It. *levaculo*.] A rough, noisy

game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. LEVEL-SICE. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; phr. to keep level-coil. Also used *advb.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 33 The next daie they had scolopine disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 ARMIN Fool upon Foot (ed. Grossart) 21 They... entred the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Leuaculo*, titch-buttocke, leue le cuil. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends i. ii, What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. i. (1629) 18 The mothers smile brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smild and blusht; one smile begate another. 1633 B. JONSON Tate Tub III. ii, Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 HERRICK Noble Numbers, To God, his gift 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Level Coil. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I. (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queue, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Level-Coile is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 Observer No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

Level-free, a. Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. FORSVTH Beauties Scott. III. 411 The mine... is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level-free. 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining, Level-free, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hill-side.

Levelish (lev'elish), a. Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT Raiders (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levelism (lev'eliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [f. LEVEL a. or v. + -ISM.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'.

1659 Democritus turned Statesman, in Harl. Mss. (1816) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levellism [etc.]. 1708 S. SEWALL Diary 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levellism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 FRASER'S Mag. III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the levianathan of levellism in matters ecclesiastical.

Levelization (lev'eləiz'iz'm). [f. LEVEL a. + -IZATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. a 1860 Gentl. Mag. cited in Worcester.

Levelled (lev'elid), ppl. a. Also 6 levelyd, 7 leveld. [f. LEVEL v. + -ED.] Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 DRANT Horace Epist. To Rdr. *vi, A smoth, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 SHAKS. Timon i. 1. 47 No level'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle III. 1098 The infection Of thy high level thoughts. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 376 Opposite in level West was set His mirror. 1769 Sir W. JONES Pal. For. Poems (1777) 23, I... fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 ASIAT. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr. 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 BYRON Juan viii. xxxiv, Who kept their... level'd weapons still against the glaci. 1856 BOUTELL Arms & Arm. III. (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes. 1892 WOODBURY Encycl. Photogr. 228 [It] is placed upon the... levelled glass plate.

Leveller (lev'elə). Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leverler. [f. LEVEL v. + -ER.] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). † d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1873). † e. *Pugilism*. A knock-down blow. † f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. † g. A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table (Knight). II. (See quot. 1891.)

1598 FLORIO, *Standauglatores*, a soulder, a leuller, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Conif*. The farr-off leuller shall never hit the white. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Conif. Gard. I. 41 Every Level... must be taken with the Rule and Level, which every body knows is a Triangular Instrument with a Lead... hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obuse Angle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. Lt Blond's Gardening 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levelers. 1834 Sporting Mag. XLIII. 68 B. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveler. 1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 548 The leveler and the shoveller... have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN Reg. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton (1865) 85 The level was used by myself... sickness forced me to leave the party. Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveler. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss. s.v. *Cokemen*. In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveler rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 NEEDHAM Case Commun. 77 Our Levellers... now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 Newsletter 1 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638). They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and raise a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Govt. i. viii. 44 The People... are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. July. i. (1709) 44, I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to

extraordinary industry and merit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers... only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers... grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics,—all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see *quots.*); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 *Young Centaur* II. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? 1758 JOHNSON *Litt. No. 32* 7 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. 1829 *Lytton Devereux* II. i. Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

Levelling (*lev'ling*), *vb. sb.* Also 8-9 (now U.S.) *levelling*. [*f. LEVEL v. + -ING*.]

1. Aiming, aim. 180 HOLLIVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Visé*, *levelling*. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to bless my levelling, smite this Goliath in the forehead. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1812) 263 In the fringes, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Levelling... signify the Action of barrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1786 in *Picton L'pool Atlantic Rec.* (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. 1861 MUGRAVE *By-roads* 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

b. *fig.* (See *LEVEL v. 3*.) Also with *up, down*. 1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 471, I have, for 530 years, traced the waies wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present Lord George. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 476 The Jews... disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. 1831 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. To Shade of Elliston*, O ignoble levelling of Death! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. 19, Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1866 DOWSON *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vi. To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long es under one sound.

3. *Surveying*. (See *quot.* 1887.) 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. 1830 LEBELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings recently carried across that isthmus... to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 LARONER *Hydrost.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. 1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles... The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles... is a method of levelling. But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer.

4. *attrib.*: levelling-instrument, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; levelling pole, rod, staff, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; levelling-rule = *LEVEL sb. 1*; levelling-screw, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; levelling-stand (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 LEVOURN *Curs. Math.* 456 b. The 'Levelling Instrument' to be used in this Work. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 1087 Theodolites... sextants, levelling instruments. 1598 FLORIO, *Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sounde with, a 'levelling rule'. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 52 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with 'levelling screws'. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Levelling Staves', are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Levelling stand'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution must be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

Levelling, *pp. a.* Also *levelling*. [*f. LEVEL v. + -ING*.] That levels; esp. bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 SIDDES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, I. I. showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord Wks.* VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation Wks.* (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi. If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

Levelly (*lev'ly*), *adv.* [*f. LEVEL a. + -LY*.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried levelly or equally thoroughout the Escoccheon without either rising or falling. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot... equally Oblique or Levelly directed. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 470 A dense, slow-moving stream... flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 11. 639 See the standing corn shorn levelly low. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. viii. 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

Levelness (*lev'ness*), [*f. LEVEL a. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being level.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. ii. 109 So you must remember to draw them to express their levelness with the earth. 1789 *Ror in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 100 *Romney Marsh*, from its levelness... to afford the best base. 1824 SCOTCHBY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. 1891 J. WINSTON *Columbus* 543 Levelness of head. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 1267 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

Levelode, *obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.*

Leve longe, *obs. form of Livelong.*

Levelry, *obs. noun-adv.* [*f. LEVEL a. or v. + -RY*, with reference to *leveller*: cf. *revelry*.] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Leveller than a Court-Livory. *Ibid.* 5 From this Levellry I should never have dissented, had not the fulness of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

Level-sice, *obs.* Also *levelu sice*. [app. from an altered form of the Fr. *phr. leverle cul* (see *LEVEL-COIL*), in which *assise* (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for *cul*. Skelton's form may be due to association with *F. sus up.*] = *LEVEL-COIL*.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 139 We have cast vp our war, And made a worthy trewse, With, gup, levelu sice! 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 19. Decay 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice [orig. *F. Ces cœurs ambitieux jouent an bouc hors*].

Levely, *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 north. levellike. [*f. LEVEL v. + -LY*.] Credible.

1300 *E. E. Platter* xlii. 7 Nine wittenesses levelike [*MS. H. Nikel* leuandlic: Lat. *credibilis*] are pai.

Levelyheede, *obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.*

Leven (in 4 *Sc. lewint*, 6 *Sc. lewint*, 6-7 *leaven*), clipped f. ELEVEN and ELEVENTH. Leventh (in 4 *Sc. lewint*, 6 *Sc. lewint*), clipped f. ELEVENTH.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 429 *pe lewint* is: *pat cheryte To frend & fa euvre* *pat* *leuid* *viit*. (*Jacobus Minor*) 477 And *pare* for he *lewint* Iowis of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Justin*) 30 *Als* *pare* *leuid* is mad mencone in *pe lewint* distinction. 1590 LEVENS *Amph.* 69 *Ve Leuenthe, vndecim*, the 454 *de* *leuid*. *Cl. Glic.* I. (1840) 8 The lewint bulk of the *Amades de Gaule*. 1611 SUARS *Vind.* T. v. iii. 33 Every Leauen-weather toddes. 1883 FESSON in *19th Cent.* Oct. 591 In Arancy we have an institution called 'Levens', where the labourers knock off work for awhile... and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVENTH].

Leven, var. LEVIN *sb.* and *v.*; *obs. f. LEAVEN*.

Levenesse, *obs.* Also *levesse*. [app. f. LEVE v. + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And Iered hem her levenes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301x Levenesse, or belevenesse, *fides*. *Levenesse*, or grette troste.

Lever (*l'vay*), *sb. 1* Forms: 3 *levere*, 4 *levor*, 4-5 *levour*, 6-8 *leaver*, 5- *lever*. [*ME. levere, leuour*, a. OF. **levere, leuour* (F. *lever*), agent-n. f. *lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *leuour*; the usual Fr. word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same vb. with different suffix; *leviere* fem. occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less colored by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 *Hii*... cables vette ynowe & ladden, & leuours & uowes & drowe. 13... *Coer de* *L. 1935* Ever men bare them up with leuours. 1382 *Wells* *clxxvii*. I. In that dai visiten shal the lord... vp on leuour. 1541 *an*, an eddere, a leuour [*Vulg. Serpentem vectem*]. 1433 *Lyng. St. Edmund* III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to lette the doore, on barre. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* clxxx. 265 Other had grete leuours and plente of ropes and Cordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speakes, as

though his woodes had neede to bee heaved out with leuours. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 147 Surely so heavy a load neede more leuours than one. 1697 *Potter's Antig. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. 1726 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 56 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi. Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. a 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Lever, lower*, a lever. 1831 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 402 (*Hor. Od.* III. xxi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying rods and warders low. *fig.* 1831 *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

† b. gen. A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre... Hente an strong leuour. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1861 (*MS. A*) He tok a leuour in is hond, And forth to the gate he went c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2386 The geant... bar a lever of yren ful strang. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Art. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 366 Gonerar helde in bothe hys handes a gret lever, wher-with he layd on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 BLUNT (*Donay*) *Numb.* xiii. 24 They cutte off a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells... so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarce draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics*. Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first, second, or third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midst of the position of the three.

1648 WILKINS *Nat. Mag.* I. iv. 20 The second Mechanical faculty is the Leaver. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 43 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Balance or Leaver. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* IV. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum. 1822-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 177 Let *a* and *b* be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Mechanics* II. iii. § 13.6 (U. K. S.) If the power be in the middle, it is a lever of the third kind. 1837 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 186 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 168 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes... serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. *Special applications*. a. A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs. exc. dial.*). b. *Steam-engine*, *† (a)* = *BEAM sb. 1* (*obs.*); (*b*) a starting-bar. c. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. d. In *Dentistry* and *Surgery* = *ELEVATOR* 2. In *Midwifery* = *VECTIS* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). e. The first row of a fishing-net, *f. Short for lever-rod*.

a. 1481-2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p. ccclv. Pro... meremio empto pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jakson. b. 1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine (i.e. steam-engine) works up and down alternately. 1826 *HEBERT Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 [see *lever-pin*]. d. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 *With the Lever*.—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1. 4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation*, *-edge*, *-pin*; also *lever-like* adj. b. with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-bar*, *-corkscrew*, *-drill*, *-hoist*, *-jack*, *-knife*, *-pallet*, *-pendulum*, *-press*, *-punch*, *-shears*, *-spar*, *-valve*.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame... known as 'lever actuation'. 1886 *Eng. Railway* 79 The 'lever corkscrew' gave a rest to his wine. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock*, 207 'Lever Edges'... are polished in a swing of 100°. 1889 J. MACGREGOR *19th Age* 41 The pantry is beside them with... pepper... mustard, corkscrew, and 'lever-knife for preserved meat tins. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel point of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and 'lever-like pressure applied. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 524, The centre of the 'lever-pallet... is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Elliott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the 'lever pendulum'. 1881 GREENER *Guns* 263 Next turn out the 'lever pin on top of lever. 1873 W. CORRY *Lett. & Trils.* (1899) 316 The 'lever-spar of a water-lift.

5. *Special combs.*: lever-beam *Steam-engine* (see *BEAM sb. 1*); lever-board, -bridge (see *quots.*); lever-engine, *† (a)* = *beam-engine* (*obs.*); (*b*) = *side-lever engine* (1876 in *Knicht Dict. Mech.* and in later Dicts.); lever escapement (*Watch- and* in later Dicts.); an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); lever-fly,

a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; lever-frame U.S., 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); lever-man U.S., one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; lever watch, a watch with a lever escapement; lever-wood, the Virginian hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1814 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the 'lever-beam' was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 'Lever-board', a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 312 That which is called a 'Lever Bridge' is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the butts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The 'Lever Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 303/2 'Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement... is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1837 J. HOLLAND *Machin. Metal* I. 137 The holes... are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a 'lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving... has been effected in the wages of 'lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 285/2 The 'lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

†**Lever**, *sb.* ² *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* LEVE *v.* ² + -ER¹] = BELIEVER.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18719 þe leuer (*Cott. and Göt.* trund) & þe baptized þofe Shulde be saved from alle loþe.

†**Lever**, *sb.* ³ *Obs. rare*—1. [*Fr.*: see LEVEE *sb.* ²] = LEVEE *sb.* ².

1742 MISS ROBINSON in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 191 We do not appear at Phœbus's Lever.

Lever (*lɪˈvə*), *v.* [*f.* LEVER *sb.* ¹]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. ii. 31: It was all in vain that Hans and I... lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They delved, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* a. To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along, away, out, over, up*. b. To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PREECE & STEWART *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1881 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. i. 12 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gauley's* I. vi. 89, I swung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 10 May 5/3 The concrete fell... and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame... and levering it straight.

fig. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence *Levering vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1859 MRS. WHITNEY *W. Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

Lever, *obs. f.* LIVER *sb.*, LIVER *v.*, to deliver.

Lever, *obs. var. lever*, comparative of LIEF *a.*

Leverage (*lɪˈvərɪdʒ*), [*f.* LEVER *sb.* ¹ + -AGE.] 1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/3 An Engine... which... by means of a Leverage and an Horizontal Fly, can Raise... Water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 *Tr. Lotce's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARONER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TOOM & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the calf... affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise P.* xii. 189/1 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *St. Gabbit's* II. xiii. 24 The children worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/4 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the oar's length to remain unchanged.

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 GLOSTONE *Home* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech... produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELLS *Realm* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 700 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.*

1838 FOR. A. G. *Fun* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the girth is used to lift rank wet litter.

Leveray, -ey, *levere*, *obs. forms* of LIVERY.

Leveret (*lɪˈvərɪt*). *Forms*: 6 leveretto, loav-, lyvorot, 7 loverit, lovorot, levart, -et,

-it, 5- leveret. [*ad. OF. levrete, levrette, dim. of levre (F. lièvre) hare.*]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lye* (1553) H vj b. The mawe of a yong leuereite with the iuce of plantaine, is exceeding profitable. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123 I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ¶ 6 [It] is the claim... of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxiii. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GRISHAW *Life Cooper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret... his neighbours supplied him with three.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* (1628) 54 There a Leuite of the Iesuits, or a prettie leuorite rathr, to sucke a Kings heart-blod in time. 1630 LEXNAR *to Charron's Wist.* iii. iii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters... leverets in dangers. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gameword* i. Some wife will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche betweene-us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leverets.

3. *attrib.*: leveret-skin, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (*In recent Dicts.*)

Levero(e)k, -ucke, *bbs. forms* of LARK *sb.* ¹

Levers. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r, 5 levre. [*OE. læfer*.] (See quot. 1870.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1823 *Scirpen*, eorice, leber. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 298/29 *Scirpa* (read *Scirpa*), læfer. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* Ibid. 138/30 *Pirris, gladiolus, læfer*. c 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* I. 382 *Gladiolus læfre* newboreward. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*,... gallice gladiol, anglice leure. 1578 *Lyd. Dodoens* II. xii. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called... in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Levers*,... a name applied by Lyte... to *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

Leves, *obs. Sc. pl.* of LEAF.

†**Levesel**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 4 le(e)tsel, leves-selle, levecel, 4-5 leveles, 5 leef-selle, lovesell, lef-sale, lefe sal(e). [*repr. OE. *lofsele, f. læf LEAF + sele hall*; cf. Sw. *lövsa*, Da. *lysal*.] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 448 Such a lefel of lof never lede hade. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 141 The cliekes hors ther as it stood yownder Behynde the Mille, vnder a lefel. — *PAR.* T. ¶ 337 As the gaye lefelat atte Tauerne is signe of the wyne that is in the Celer. c 1400 *Deist. Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures... With lef-sales vpon lofte lustie and faire, Folke to refreshre for faintyng of hete. c 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 600 To Bachus signe & to be leuesel His youpe him halib. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 300/2 Levecel be-forne a wyndowe, or other place, *umbraculum*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesell of the bed vnto the morow.

†**Lebet**¹. *Obs. rare*. [*f. leze* (LEAVE *v.* ¹) + -ET.] Only pl. Leavings, fragments.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe... Then gadder they vp their levetiss. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate waddy they carve... Then prollit the servinge officers... so that their levetiss are but thyme.

†**Levet**². *Obs.* Also 7 levet, 7-8 levit(t). [*ad. It. levata* 'the name of a march upon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio), *f. levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Donb. Marriage* II. i. Come sirs, a queint Levet. [Trump. a levet.] To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Passages* *Irel.* in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 600/1 The enemy... were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. a 1687 COTTON *Winter xxxii.* Poems (1689) 647 The Æolian Trumpetters by their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobby's Negro... sends in... to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

Levetenaut, *obs. form* of LIEUTENANT.

Levey, **Leveyne**, *obs. forms* of LEVEE, LEAVEN.

Leviab (*lɪˈviəb*), *a.* Also 6-9 levyable. [*f.* LEVY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1284 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 113 All syche money as is not leviable of dyvers of the seyed farmers and tenants. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 19 § 8 The same some... [shall be] due & leviable immediately upon demaunde hade and denied. 1540 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was... due and leuiale to the kinges vse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII. Mor.* & Hist. Wks. (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay... to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARRIE *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid... due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and leviable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 47 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act... is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/1 The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. a. Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. U.S. Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution.

(*In recent U.S. Dicts.*)

†**Leviat**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* late L. *leviāt*, ppl. stem of *leviāre*, *f. levīs* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1552) 146 b. This oft washing shal... leuayate and lyghten the head with al the senses therein contayned.

Leviathan (*lɪˈvaɪəθən*). *Forms*: 4-6 levyathan, (4-6) ethan, 5 lyvyatan, -on, 5-leviathan. [*a. L. (Vulg.) leviathan, a. Heb. לִוְיָתָן liwyāthān*.]

Some scholars refer the word to a root לָוַן *lāwān* = Arab. *lawān* to twist (cf. לִוְיָתָן *liwyāth*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xlii. [20] [21] Whether maist thou drawen out leuyathan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [26] There is that Leviathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therein. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The greates serpente of the sea Leviathan, to haue suche dominion in the Ocean. 1592 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leviathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretch like a Promontorie. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* 1. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumbrous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[1801 CANNIBAL *Battle of the Baltic* ii. Like leviathans afloat.] 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths] stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* v. clxxxii. The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *SF., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 342 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFLING *Land of the Broad* (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjurr.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leviathan promise he should be mai-ter. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 370 So can the Lord deal... with the great... leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men. †2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

[1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd... vp on leuyathan... a crookid wounde serpent.] c 1400 *Deist. Troy* 4123 This fende was the first bat felle for his pride... bat lyuyaton is cald. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy II. xvii. The vye serpent the Leuiathan. 1447 BOKERHAM *Seynys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye & deceyvyng of his enemy Clepyd serpent behemot or leviathan. 1595 B. BARNES *Victor. Soun.* li. Breake thou the jawes of olde Leviathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 20 What it is that makes up... harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 17 An Hobbit... will answer; Because... the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have... design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1624 MIOLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii. This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling Upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word... in his leviathan note-book. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence *Leviathanic a.*, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 78 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain McQuib's sea-serpent.

†**Leviat**. *Obs.* [*f.* LEVY *v.*: see -ATION.] The levying of a tax; quasi-*concr.* a tax.

1538 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 544 We desire and pray you to be now... diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. India Trade* 30 They... settle a Tax, which they call Leviation, upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain... them? By Leviation upon Goods.

Levice, **lular**, *a.* [*f.* L. *levi*-s smooth + CEL-LULAR.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(*In recent Dicts.*)

Levie, *obs. form* of LEAVY.

Levier (*lɪˈviə*). Also 5, 8-9 levyer, 6 levaior. [*f.* LEVY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who levies (in senses of the vb.).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 436 Of this tax to be leviers or gaderers was assigned yv pryncypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Lexellatore*, a leaiuer or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNN *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any Levier of them [sc. taxes], or imprisorner of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Mic. (1703) 136 You are... the Leviers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMSON *Erra.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers

+ 2. *transf.* (from 1 b). A deacon. *Ols.*
1. *transf.* (from 1 b). A deacon. *Ols.*

1393 LANGE. *P. Fl. C.* iii. 130 Laurens he leuite lyggynge on þe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 151/26 A Leuite, .. *diacouns.* 1604 E. G. (KIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The diuill... hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acollites, the other as Levites.

†3. Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* iv. Gb, There shall a little Leuite Meet you, and give you to the lawfull bed. 1655 SIR G. SONGES *Narr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Leuite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. 1, I say he is a wanton young Leuite. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage Wks.* 1730 l. 58 The Leuite it keeps from parocial duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 A young Leuite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. *Obs.* [After F. Leuite.]

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cress Osoy* 15 Nov. (1818) l. 379 A habit-maker... is gone stark in love with Lady Osoy, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Leuite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure... but where the deuce is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

Leuitic (lĕv'it'ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *leviticus*, ad. Gr. *λεωτικός*, *f. leuitēs* LEVITE.] = next.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. (1640) 11 For of the Ward-mote Quest, he better can. The mystere, then the Levitic Law. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp... under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

Levitical (lĕv'it'ik-əl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal. iii.* heading, Off the abrogation of the olde Levitical priestheade. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Consecration shewed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 G. HORNE *Ps. II.* 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6-8 does not invest a Leuite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees:* the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 § 2, Any marriage without the levitical degrees. a 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 140 Framers of the whole Mosaic economy and Levitical dispensation. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regin Evangel.* i. 56 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. BEER *New Life in Christ* iii. xiii. 103 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truths.

†b. *nonce-use.* Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.*

1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v.* Wks. (1847) 515/4 Austin... sent to Rome... to acquit the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence **Leviticalism** = **LEVITICISM**. **Levitical-ity** *nonce-use*, Levitical character or obligation. **Leviticality** *adv.*, in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. †**Leviticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 A. B. DUNCE *Apologetics* ii. vii. 204 'Leviticalism'... may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/1 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Dialoq.* 387 The 'Leviticality' of Tithing, being confined vnto place, the Land of Promise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v. What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place 'Leviticaly bequeath'd', must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospel equally. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Levitically clean animal. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* vii. 48 The 'Leviticalness' of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials... but in their typical relation to Christ.

Leviticism (lĕv'it'iz'm). [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.]

Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this. 1888 A. CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* v. 257 Are we not also 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

Leviticus (lĕv'it'ik-ŭs). [a. late L. *leviticus* adj. (sc. *liber* book): see LEVITIC.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

c 1400 WYCLIF *Lev. Prol.*, Here begynneth the bok of Leviticus. 1570 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leviticus... are many things... very easie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891 CHEVRE *Psalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

Leviteism (lĕv'it'iz'm). [f. LEVITE + -ISM.] = LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. xxxvi. § 2. 102 note, By 'works' Paul meant Levitism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Levitism.

Levitor, *cron.* form of **LEVATOR**.

Levitt, variant of **LEVET** † *Obs.*

Levity¹ (lĕv'itē). Forms: 6 levityo, 7 -tie, 7 -lovity. [ad. OF. *levité* = It. *levità*, ad. L. *levitatem*, *levitas*, *f. levis* light: see -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † specific levity: cf. specific gravity (GRAVITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Considering their ponderosities or levity. 1645 EVELYN *Alcm.* (1857) l. 221 He abounded in things petrified... a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 BOYLE *Poem. Anim.* & *Solid* Bod. iii. 85 Marble itself abounds with internal Pores... as may be rationally conjectured from the Specific Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 26 Rain-water... comes nearest to dew in levity, subtilty and purity. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husk.* 82 When they [vapours] ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specific levity, there they float. 1802 FALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption... being... retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* i. l. 12 Hydrogen... rises in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. GRAVITY 4 a. *Obs. exc. Hist. or allusively.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 406 That levity whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneth be found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 10 Hee... gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levity to that which ascended. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* 2. (1658) 100 There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exper. Air* I. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 G. ANAND *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvii. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Intro'd., Little starved conceits are gently waisted up by their extreme levity to the middle region. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Prior Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

†2. Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot... because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 122 The Levity of men made shift to enter thorow places scant passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflection; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* Aij, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious levity, to overthrowe and abolyshe all thynges vsed before in religion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 128 Our graver businesse Frownes at this levity. 1647 CLARENDON *Inst. Rel.* i. § 4 The levity of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 880, 1. unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpurd'd by thy request. a 1686 B. CALAMY *Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but only as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Tral.* XV. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 116 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Levity*, lightness, inconstancy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Port. Misc.* 76 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levity I discommended. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts. xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those, whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 91 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 206 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Pitt* (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 11, I know that women of levity and lightness are some downe. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xx. (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1702 PENN in *Pennsylvania. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 FORCET *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces... are lost in levity. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Nov. Forest* viii. Distinguishing between a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xliii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder sister... had been distinguished by beauty and levity.

†d. *nonce-use.* Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come, that comes newly from confession.

†**Levity**². *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *levitāt-em*, *levitās*, *f. levis* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 20 Unless they be drawne aside by excrecences and levities.

Levo-, variant of **LEVO**-.

Levolto, *obs.* form of **LAVOLTA**.

Levor, **Levoret**, *obs.* ff. **LEYER**, **LEVERET**.

Levour, **Levrat**, -it, *obs.* ff. **LEYER**, **LEVERET**.

Levulin, variant of **LEVULIN**.

Levy (lĕv'ē), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 leve(o), levey, 5, 7 levie, 6 levey, 7 levey, 5- levy. [a. F. *levé*, *f. lever* to raise, levy: -L. *levare* to raise.]

1. The action of levying: a. The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 318/2 Labour and countes made for þe levee of þe same [revenue]. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rpt. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said Maire and Bailifs have levee of the said citsaine or dysyns twies as much. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the sold xviii^s and xviii^s now granted. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 7 Suche direction and order for the levey and payment therof as... shall they seme requysite. 1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) l. 134 The constable of Dorchester is fined xx^s for not retorning his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 STEELE *Letter* No. 16 (1723) 64 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERVALL *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii, 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 In the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

transf. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* v. 67 To... give away The benefit of our Levies. a 1653 DUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

†c. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours... make levy of my detys. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylvania. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: a. †A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 364 Francis Moryson... being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 N. BACON *Dia. Govt.* Eng. i. xl. 33 Offa charged this Levy upon the inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1664 PETTY *Taxes* Pref., Great and heavy Levies upon a poor people. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. l. viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Sportsman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy on our stores had been four bottles of rakı.

transf. 1873 TRISTRAM *Mob* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of rakı.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* v. 13 The levie was thirtie thousand men. 1642 CHAS. I. *Message Parl.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Levies. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1830 WELLINGTON in *Garn. Desp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into action. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Nobians* (1829) I. vi. 79, I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kanek's Hist. Ref.* I. 181 The levy was to consist of 108 horse, and 3038 foot. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gt. (1872) VIII. xviii. 12 Daun... is... perfecting his new levies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comm.* (1876) I. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. *Levy in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner... stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 HUGUES *Tom Brown* i. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after promising that [etc.]. *Ibid.* A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. *Ibid.* i. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. *Comb.*: **levy-money**, †(a) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy

money for the dragons, £12 for man and horse. 1777 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 701 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/3 The refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

Levy (levi), *sb.*² *local U.S.* [Short for *eleven pence or eleven-penny bit*.] †a. (See quot. 1859.) b. 'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit"'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1837-47 NEAL *Charcoal Sk. Crooked Disciple* (1872) 204 (Funk), Give us a firp's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Levy*, 'In Pennsylvaniam, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real, twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.'

Levy (levi), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 leve, (6 leve), 5 levee, 5-6 levie, 6-7 leavie, -y(e, levey, 5-levy. [f. *LEVY sb.*¹]. The early form *leve* may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. *LEAVE v.* 3), a f. *lever* to raise, levy, from which the Eng. vb. *levy* derives most of its senses.] 1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc.). Const. †*of, on, upon*.

1388 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 If the Maire . . . wil not leve and arreys the said xs. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VI. cxviii. 204, xl. xl. . . was levied of his subjects, and named. Dunc. Gell. 1599-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Parliament*. Your said Orator . . . levied several Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1205 To levey greave fines, or to ouer the rent. 1603 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 60 A sement of iij. the pounde shalbe leveyed presently through this parish. 1647 CLARENCE *Hist. Reh.* 11. 104 Ship-money was levied with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. a 1674 — *Surv. Levialth.* (1676) 170 That he hath power to levy money. a 1679 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 Bank keepers . . . must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. The pension . . . is levied by the emperor's officers. 1786 BURKE *V. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates could no longer be levied without a grant of Parliament. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxx. (ed. 3) 294 A fine should be levied on the delinquent. 1853 BRONTE *Villette* xiv. A subscription was annually levied on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6.90 No toll might be levied from tenants of the Abbey farms.

†b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of (land). *Obs.*

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys . . . go to myne daughter Margerye tyll the summe of x markes be levied for the seid Margerye. 1496 W. PASTON in *Letts* III. 469 For as moche as . . . my dety cannot be redely levied. 1523 L. BERNERS *Prois.* I. xxix. 43 He wolde levey the moye of their landes to his owne use. 1612 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 162 My . . . mynde is y^t he enter into the said tenement and bould the same vntill owte of the revenewes therof he shall have levied the same. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be levied.

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. *on* (the goods of): Also, *To levy execution for* (a specified sum).

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 198 The beyer shall go to the Sheriff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-25 II. 308 [The fine] shall be levied on the goods of any one or more persons that were there. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 13 By directing the execution to be levied for £1,000.

absol. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 389/2 An execution creditor . . . levied on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) *upon*; to require (a person's) attendance.

[1613] BIBLE 1 *Kings* ix. 21 Upon those did Solomon leve a tribute of bond-service unto this day. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was levied upon them. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thine attendance.

e. *U.S.* = CHARGE v. 18.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 36 Mr. Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public . . . had levied several legacies upon them.

2. *Law. To levy a fine*: see FINE *sb.* 6 b. ('The expression also occurs with different sense: see I.) 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines levied in the King's Court . . . should be openly and solemnly read. 1642 *Ferkin Profit. Bk.* iv. § 256. 114 If . . . either of them leve a fyne unto any of the same land. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 420 When a fine was levied . . . the estate was in the cognizee or feeoffee . . . by the common law. *Ibid.* V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly levied, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.

b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form. 1660 STILLINGFLE *Tren.* I. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon levied, that is i. e. i. 1868 SEVO *Bulletin* 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary . . . who then levies Protest in due form.

†3. In various obsolete senses: a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house); = AF. *lever*, Law Latin *levare*. b. To plan out (ground). c. To weigh (an anchor).

†a. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. v. Weares and other Engynes for fissingh their made levied fixed. 1513 in Fowler *Hist.*

C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begonne to build and leveie one bouse for a College. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 2 It hapneth sometime, that some Man . . . hath made or levied a Ditch or Hedge. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* I. (1630) 133 The new levying or inhancing of Weares Mills [etc.]. 1741 VENER *Abridgm.* XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

b. 1500-18 *Acc. Louth Sceptle in Archæologia* X. 74 Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the broach upon. c. 1648 *Gazet West. Ind.* xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, *to levy up*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 The men of armes, that he leyued for the garnysons. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 To muster their Ma^{ty} People . . . and to leveie a number of them for the Service of their Ma^{ty}. 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* v. (1629) 447 With sufficient authority to leaue for the RAILTON *Hist. World* III. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army levied against Greece. 1649 H. CURTIS *Alcm.* (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross to levy Fifes, Strathern, Angus, and Merne. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 40 A small Cavila, not able to levy above 500 in all. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. xiv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly levied. 1797 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Des.* (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultan suffered the military force which they had levied . . . to land in his country. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned Dis.* 11 Men apprehensive of being levied, or actually levied, or forced into the military or naval services.

f. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* IV. ii. Why should nature have that power in me To levy up a thousand bleeding sorrows. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Belsham* 176 As when two adverse winds . . . engage with horrid shock . . . Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. *against, on, upon*.

Johnson says: 'This sense, though Milton's, seems improper'; presumably because there is no similar use of *F. lever*; but it is a natural development from sense 4.

1472 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camd.) 57 To leve werre ayenst him. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The kynge . . . is forced . . . to levy warre, and to prosecute his saide enemies. 1619 *Petr. Devotions in Genil. Calling* (1679) 160 So levying War against Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 219 The Syrian King . . . Assassins-like had levied War, Warr unproclam'd. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) II. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not in the bare words of this law. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 238 They . . . then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* iii. § 3 Tension against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 47 [Those] that do levy war On the baptized. 1855 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be levied against those who dared impiously [to etc.].

†6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). *Obs.*

1542 SEYMOUR in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 201 The segge heynde lewed from before the towne of Pest the 7th day of October. 1548 *Edw. VI. Yrnl. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 The sieg being levied th'le of Shrewsbury entered it. 1579 FEXTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to leveie the Campe. 1588 *Exhort. to Faithf. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Moth.) II. 102 Porcennia . . . forthwith levied the siege. 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* xxvi. x. 925 Albeit hee saw that the sieg was levied . . . yet [etc.]. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1659) 74 They sent Ambassadors againe to Athens commanding them to levy the Sieg from before Potidæa.

†7. Wrongly used for LEVEL v.

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* (Grosart) 61 Winking with one eye, as though hee were levying at a Woodcocke. a 1634 RANOLPH *De Histrie* 2 Poems (1638) 26 Fam'd Symphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrows forth all levied right.

Hence *Levied ppl. a.*

1768 HUME *Ess.* xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old levied soldiers? 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V.* 160 They are only new levied men, and undisciplined. 1837 W. IRVING *Capl. Bonneville* III. 105 A new levied band of hunters and trappers.

Levy, obs. form of *LEVY a.*, *LEVÉE*¹ and 2.

Levying (levi'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *LEVY v.* + -ING¹]. The action of the vb. *LEVY* in its various senses.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the said xme. [shall be] put in suspense. 1548 *Edw. VI. Yrnl. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 [They] levied their sieg, in the month of September; in the levying of which cam [etc.]. 1587 Q. ELIZ. in *Buckench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their hands. 1712 PRIOREAU *Dirce. Ch. wardenes* (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them [the Rates]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

†b. *gerundially* with omission of prep.

1642 *Roy. Comm. in Buckench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now at or near . . . London great forces levying and moneys raising.

Levyled, obs. form of *LEVELLED*.

Levyne (levin). *Min.* [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colorless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 *Edin. Jnl. Sci.* II. 334 I propose to distinguish this species by the name of *Levyne*. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics*

xvii. 148 *Levyne*. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 *Levyne* of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnwry. *Levyne*, variant of *LEWYN Obs.*, a kind of linen.

Levyenge, obs. form of *LIVING*.

Levynite (levin'it). *Min.* [f. *LEVYNE* + -ITE.] = *LEVYNE*.

1868 DANA *Min.* 431 *Levynite* occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1894 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XLVIII. 185 For the first group . . . we have thomsonite . . . levynite, gmelinite.

Levys, obs. pl. of *LEAF*.

†**Lew**, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Obs.* Also (*pl.*) *leois*. [perh. a sing. inferred from *lewis* (a. f. *louis*) treated as a plural.] The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the *louis d'or* (Jam.). 1467 *Sc. Acts Jns. III* (1814) II. 88/2 That . . . be Inglish noble, henry, and Eduarde w^t be ross, be franche crowne, be salute be lewe and be Ridar sail half cours in his realm [etc.]. 1488 in *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1813) 13 For hundreth tunti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 314 Thre Harj nobles, and xii leois.

Lew (*liū, lū*), *a.*¹ and *sb.*² Now *dial.* Forms: 1 (*se*) *hléow*, 2-7 *lewe*, 5, (9) *lue*, 8-9 *loo(e)*, 4- *lew*. [OE. **hléow* (implied in *hléowadv.*), *gēhléow* (cf. *unhléow*; all three occur only once) = ON. *hlýr* warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG. *lito* (MHG. *lit*, *lāw*, G. *lau*) is obscure; no cognates outside Teut. are known.]

A. *adj.* 1. †a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 280 Þonne . . . gereste him swiðe vel blewre þær & wearne glæda bere man gælofe inn.] c 1000 in Cockayne *Narr. Angl. Conscript.* (1862) 23 Ond ða on gæbliwan dene and on wearman we gewicodon. c 1300 *Havelok* 498 [He] Withdrow the knif, that was lewe Of the seli children blod. *Ibid.* 2921 Þe sunne, brith and lewe. 1382 WYCLIF *Reu.* iii. 16 For thou art lew [Vulg. *lepidus*], and neither coold, neither hoot. 1439 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antig. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Boyle hit. And kele hit, that he be hot lue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/4 A Scimming Dish . . . is to scum the Cream of the Lew Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 *Leicester Glass, Lew and Lew-warm*, lukewarm. *Ibid.* *Sc. (West)* The water is quite loo. (In eastern Sc. the current word is LEW-WARM.)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see LEE a.]. 1735-6 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Lew*, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* 225 Milch cows in carners dry an' lew. 1871 V. CORY *Letts & Frills*. (1897) 278 The bit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

B. *sb.*

1. Warmth, heat. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1501 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 656 To th' end a fruitful lew [orig. *chalet*] May every Climat in his time renew. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 12 Lockcombe. So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or Lucombe from the warmnes, which wee yett call Lewe. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* s.v., Stacks of corn are said to take a 'lew', when they heat.

2. Shelter. See *house-lew*, OE. *hliscléow* (House *sb.*¹ 23), and LEE *sb.*¹ 1, b.

Lew, *a.*² *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *geltwæd* 'debilitant' (*Ælfric Exod.* xxii. 10 *Laud MSS.*; Grein conjectured *gelfed*), also -*læwe* in *limlæwe* lame in a limb, *læwa* 'inopia.']. Weak. Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi bodi weix lewe [gloss *debile*]. 1611 CORNAC, *Decourant*, -pale, bleak, wan, lew. *Ibid.*, *Lewide*, wan, lew, bleak, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Liew*, thin, poor, diluted.

Lew, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *lue*, 9 *loo(e)*. [OE. *hléowan*, f. *hléow* LEW a. Cf. ON. *hlýja* to cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. a. *trans.* To make warm or tepid. †b. *intr.* To become warm. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlyweþ [*MSS.* hlypeþ]. a 1400-50 Alexander 4374 All þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1808 JAMISON, *To Lew*, to warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid.

2. To shelter.

1624 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 This done, provide a Screene . . . to keep off the wind; . . . so as to be easily removed as need shall require for the luing of your pit. 1889 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., Those trees will lew the house when they're up-grown.

†**Lew**, *int.* *Obs.* Lo! behold!

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 507 Hence bot a litill, sbe commys, lew, lew!

Lew, *dial.* form of LEE *sb.*¹; variant of LUE v.

Lewan(e), variant of *LEWYN Obs.*

Lewe, obs. form of *LOOSE*.

Lewd (*liūd*), *a.* Forms: a. 1-2 *léwede*, *léwde*, (2 *ilewede*, *ileawede*), 2-3 *leawede*, *leawde*, 2-6 *lewed*(e, 3 *læwed*, (*Orm*, *læwedd*), *leouwede*, *lojede*, 3-5 *leuid*, 3-7 *leude*, 3-8 *leud*, 4 *lewet*, (7 *lowed*), 4-5 *lewid*(e, *lewyd*, *leowd*), (*leowd*(e)), 7 *looid*, 5-7 *leaud*(e, 6 *leawde*, *Sc. lewit*, 6-7 *leude*, 4-7 *lewde*, 4- *lewd*. B. (chiefly north. and Sc.) 2-5 *læwed*, 3-4 *læud*, *laud*, 3-6 *lawid*(e, 4 *lawyt*, 4-6 *lawd*(e, 4-6 (9 *arch*.) *lawit*. [OE. *léwede*, of difficult etymology. The sense suggests formation on Rom. *laigo* 'ecclesiastical' (see LAY a.) with suffix -*ede* -*end*?; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt

to trace the word to a late L. type **laicatus* (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *leuān* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *leuēde* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* Obs.

c 890 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiiij. (1890) 428 Para manna sum was . . . bescoren prest, sum was lawde [v.r. lawede], sum was wifmon. *Ibid.* xiiij. 436 Sum was inn lawdum hade [L. *vir in laico habitu*]. c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ihadede men he munet wel to lere lewede men. Ihadede and lewede feier lif and clete to leden. c 1290 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 123 3if bi-twene tweie lewede men were an striuunge. Oþur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 26143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus scau a leud [Fairf. lawed] man þi sine. c 1311 *Alnour Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle þow lewed and clerk. c 1382 *Wyclif* i. *Sann.* xxi. 4. I have not leuyd loouys [Vulg. *laicos pater*] at hood, but onli hood breed. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xiii. 60 þai hawe þaire crownes schawen, þe clerkes rownd, and þe lawed men foure cornerd. c 1530 *LYNDESAY* *Test. Payngs* 1002 Lawit men hes, now, religious men in curis. c 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 Al the bene accused that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. c 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The bail of them, by lawit fists, Were haur'd and howkit frae their kists.

†b. *Lewd frere*, a lay-brother. Obs.

c 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes. c 1425 *St. Elm's of Spalbach* in *Anglia* VIII. 116/30 Wee..made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. c 1483 *Saxon Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogars*, lewid freris. c 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/5 Leude frere, *bourdican*.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untought. Obs.

c 1225 *Juliana* 2 Alle lewede [v.r. lawede] men þat understonden ne mæhen laines ledene. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat i tell. c 1325 *Poem temp.* *Edw. II* (Percy) xxi. Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. c 1365 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. c 1430 *Art of Nouryng* (E. E. T. S.) 2 This boke is called þe boke of algyrom, or Augrym after lewder vse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 143 Both to lawcht man and to clerk. c 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* Pref. 412, I say nowt this of Chaucer for offence Bot til excuse my lawit insufficiency. c 1536 *DELLENDE* *Cron.* Scot. (1821) i. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleisir of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. c 1589 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poetrie* t. i. (Arb.) 21 Making..the poore man rich, the lewd well learned, the coward courageous. c 1601 *HOLLAND* *Phily* i. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betweene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

†b. *absol.*, esp. in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) and *lewed, lewed and clerks*. Obs.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 146 And mikell helpe to be folle, to leredd & to lewedd. c 1265 *Lav.* 31830 Quelen þa lareden, quelen þa leoueden. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 420 (M. S. A.) Song and elde, lewed and lered. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 144 And for the case is vnknown be cause to be lewed, Here sumwilt I say. c 1470 *HARDING* *Chron.* cccxli. vi. Thei bee as manly, learned and lewed, as any folke. c 1529 *MORE* *Pygale* ii. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not leited to lede theyr law boke learned & lewde. c 1568 *ASCHAM* *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 45 This lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

†c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c 1425 *LYDG.* *Assembly of Gods* 403 Othyr mynstrall had they none, safe Pan gan to carpe Of hy lewde haggyppe. c 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. ProL 21 With bad hark speclie and lewit barbour tong. c 1560 *ROLLAND* *Crit. Venus* ProL 326 For common folk will call the [this book] lawit and liddir.

†3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. Obs. (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c 1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 40 Sum tyme were monkes lewede men, sa seknis in Jerusalem. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Pars.* T. 7 408 (Harl. MS.) Þe secounde is to chese þe lewedest [other MSS. (lowest, lowest)] place ouer al. c 1394 *P. Pl.* *Crede* 568 He loueþ..lowynge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. c 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapynt sa, sa lewd a deid to hit him wndryta. c 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Hiji, Howbeit hereby I cannot count any lost whear but a fewe leude soldiers rau rashly out of array without standard or Captayn. c 1552 *LYNDESAY* *Monarchie* 5339 Rychtso the steris thay do compare To the lawd comon populare. c 1598 *BARRET* *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 25 Many man..shall you see in a lewd ale house. c 1612 *DAVIES* *Why Ireland* ed. (1879) 173 The match-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. c 1640 *YORK* *Union* *Hom.* 232 Robert Riddesdale, Captein of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. c 1796 *BURTON* *Regic. Vane* i. Wks. VII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of handitti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

†4. Ignomant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. Obs.

c 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 409 þis is þe lewediste fendis skile þat eure cam out of his leestinge. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Merch.* T. 1031 Ye men shul been as lewed as pees. c 1420 *HOCLEVE* *De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. c 1440 *Gesta* *Rom.* vii. 21 (Harl. MS.) Þes too knyghtis..þe wise knyght and þe lewde. c 1449 *PECOCK* *Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can noman make. c 1509 *BARCLAY* *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. c 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) Cijh, Ye, I praye the, leue thy lewde claterynge. c 1568 *ASCHAM* *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 28 The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. c 1570 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Wilful Rebel.* iv. (1859) 581 Not those wounds which are printed in a clout by some lewd painter. c 1603 *KNOX* *Hist. Turks* (1621) 961 Amurath..rated them all exceed-

ingly, reproving their lewd counsell. c 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersheriff may both undo his high Sherife and himselfe. c 1639 *MARION* *Antiquary* ii. i. (1641) D 1 b, I might have..gone on In the lewd way of loving you. c 1710 *PHILIPS* *Pastorals* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

†5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. Obs.

c 1286 *CHAUCER* *Manciple's* T. 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputation. c 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) 1483 iii. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somyime theyr lewd lyf displeid to them seluen. c 1481 E. Paston in *P. Lett.* 111. 279 Plese zow..to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr lewde offence that we have not don owe dute. c 1538 *STARKEY* *England* t. iv. 139 Every lewde felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbur, that can other rede or syng, makyth hymselfe prest. c 1569 *GOLDING* *Hennings* *Prolog.* Ded. 2 The Scripture accounted him a leaude servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. c 1581 *SAVILLE* *Tacitus*, *Hist.* i. lxxxiii. (1591) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [L. *scelere quantum*] can not be retayned. c 1607 *MARSHAM* in *Topsell's* *Fourf. Beasts* 415 If the Smith that drieth such a nail be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. c 1611 *BIBLE* *Acts* xvii. 5 Certaine lewd fellows [Gr. *ἀνόμοτοι νόμοι*] of the baser sort. c 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. viii. 58 Dermond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. c 1669 *MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hiredings climbe. c 1698 *FAYER* *Acc. E. India* & P. 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. c 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergy*. *Vade* M. n. p. c, So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him..cried out [etc.]. c 1829 *SOUTHEY* *Sir T. More* (1831) 197 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

†6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

c 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 163 Chastite withouten Charite.. Is as lewed as a Lampe þat no liht is inne. c 1430 *LYDG.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthis wer but lewed, He was so sore dreed of dethe. c 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 107 He hath here of Aveyres xxiiij. tyme wun, whereof at the long way he shal make the seyd Aveyr a lewd rekenyng. c 1575 *CHURCHYARD* *Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and nought. The souldiers had, which were to shorte God wot. c 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luk doth light. c 1596 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Str.* iv. iii. 65 A Veluet disd; Fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy. c 1618 *FLETCHER* *Loyal Subj.* ut. iii. I love thy face.. 'Tis a lewd one, So truly ill Art cannot mend it. c 1678 Mrs. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* i. i. Then, Madam, I write the lewddest hand. c 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* i. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay toward Macedonia..which.. is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Miller's* *Prolog.* 37 Lat be thy lewed dronken harlotrye. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy chutche lef nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes, c 1551 *ROBINSON* tr. *More's* *Utop.* ii. vi. (1895) 195 The puerse and malicious flickering incitements of lewde and vn-honeste desyres. c 1594 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* III. iii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed. c 1602 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 259 Lewde Ammon, thow didst lust in dedde, and then thy Rape reiect. c 1634 *MILTON* *Comus* 465 When lust..by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. c 1682 *BURNET* *Rights* *Princes* v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. c 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT* *John Bull* iv. i. He had been seen in the company of lewd women. c 1759 *JOHNSON* *Idler* No. 38 P. 12 The lewd inflame the lewd. c 1788 *LYTTON* *Leila* i. iv. Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. c 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. c 1883 *QUIDA* *Wanda* i. 266 A singer of lewd songs.

†Lewdhede. Obs. rare-1. In 5 lewdehead. [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS 1. c 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, lak, mafey, me merveilth moche of thin lewdehead.

Lewdly (līrdli), adv. [f. LEWD a. + -LY 2.]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 289 Her-to þei leggen but lewedly goddis lawe. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nun's* T. 430 Ye han bigonne your queston folly..; ye axed lewedly. c 1449 *PECOCK* *Repr.* iii. xix. 415 And..so thilk opinion.. wns take childen and lewedly. c 1477 *NORON* *Ord. Alch.* ii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 28 Theie lewedly beleve every Conclusion.

†2. Wickedly, evilly, viciely, mischievously.

c 1382 *Wyclif* 2 *Mace.* ix. 2 Antiochus after the first loodly [1388 villiche; Vulg. *impiter*] turnyde asein. c 1501 *DOUGLAS* *Pal. Hon.* i. 149 Our wit aboundit and vitit was lewedly. c 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's* *Just.* iv. 27 In this they most lewedly corrupte the olde institution. c 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 167 A sort of naughtie persons, lewedly bent. c 1596 *SPENSER* *State* *Ir.* Wks. (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewedly abused. c 1600 *HOLLAND* *Livy* i. xix. 34 Fearing..that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown soleaudly. c 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's* *Trav.* iv. 9 The goods you have so lewedly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. c 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* v. 612 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthralld; Yet leudly dar'st our ministring upbraid.

†3. Badly, poorly, ill. To think lewedly of, to have a poor opinion of. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Manciple's* *Prolog.* 59 Because drynke hath domination vpon this man.. I throwe he lewedly wolde telle his tale. c 1596 *SPENSER* *State* *Ir.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentillmens children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are..therby brought up lewedly, and Irish-like. c 1672 *DRYDEN* *Assignment* 2 i. For his Violin, it squeaks so lewedly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistress. c 1678 Mrs. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* ii. i. I'll make such awkward love as shall persuade her.. to think most lewedly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously. c 1608 *SHAKS.* *Per.* iv. ii. 156 As my fūning out her beantie stirs vp the lewedly enclined. c 1621 *QUARLES* *Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night

They lewedly lauish in the Kings delight. c 1624 *HEW* *wood* *Gunaik.* iv. 160 This Macareus and Canace having most leudly and incestuously loved one another. c 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewedly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (līrdnēs). [See -NESS.]

†1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. Obs.

c 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii. 33 Schal no lewednesse hem lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat he ne worþ avayneth. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Mellib.* *Prolog.* 3 Thou makest me so wery of thy verray lewednesse. c 1387 *TREVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) vii. 299 Among his oþer lewednes and folie. c 1440 *Promp.* *Paro.* 301/2 Lewdenesse of clergy, illiteratura. c 1440 *Gesta* *Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And perfore he shold not so lightly have levid my lewednesse. c 1540 *HVRDE* *Vives* *Instr.* *Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rvj. What a lewednesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. c 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Images* iii. (1859) 265 There is little foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. c 1576 *FLEMING* *Paraph.* Ep. 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man unreverently, for therein is leudnesse discovered.

†2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. Obs.

c 1387 *TREVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) vi. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wicednesse to forgerdie what is detty and rightful. c 1460 *Sir R. Ros* *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 607 (655) That to be werste turneth by his leudnesse a yifte of grace. c 1563 *Homilies* iii. *Repentance* ii. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. c 1579 *FOLKE* *Refut. Kastell* 736 It is great leudnesse and deceptulnes to vrge the termes used by the doctors. c 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The leudnesse of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocian. c 1623 *BINGHAM* *Xenophon* 99 What Citeis, as friend, will receive 13, when they see such lewdness in our conversation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

c 1579 *LYLY* *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with leudnesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. c 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 568 If harlots initiate thee to leudnesse..fie from them. c 1661 *Privy Diary* 17 Aug. The lewdnesse and beggary of the Court. c 1685 H. MORE *Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual Leudneses. c 1754 *SHERLOCK* *Disc.* (1759) i. iv. 145 The lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. c 1769 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* iv. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention..is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame..or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

†Lewdsby. Obs. [f. LEWD a. + cf. rudeshy, etc.] A lewd person.

c 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanical lewdsbies are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lewdster. rare. [See -STER.] = prec.

c 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry W.* v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. c 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xiv. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confidants.

†Lewe, a. [Adjectival use of OE. *lūwa* traitor, betrayer.] Treacherous.

c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Iudam scarioth se was lewa [Lindisf. *hlegat*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is whilende and onful and swide lewe an swinful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. *suffix*, OE. *-lāwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *hungorlāwe*, ME. *chekelewe*, *chokelewe*, *costlewe*, *drumkelewe*, *gastlewe*, *siklewe*, *thurslewe*. The general sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -lyl. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lāw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW a. 2.

c 1433 *LYDG.* *St. Edmund* ii. 223 His wunde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersid bothe tweyne. **Lewer**: see LEVEN, LOUVER, LURE. **Lewes**, obs. pl. of LEAF. **Lewge**, obs. form of LEAGUE s. 1. **Lewgh**, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH. **Lewidore**, obs. form of LOUIS d'OR. **Lewine**, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING. **Lewine**, **Lewint**: see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th). **Lewis** (lī'is). Also lewiss, louts, luts. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *lewis* (*Whilly Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with F. *lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dove-tail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

c 1743 W. STURKEY in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) 111. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be supported by the lewis in the hole of them. c 1793 *SMEATON* *Edystone* L. § 39 The instrument we now call the LEWIS is of an old date. c 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann.* Reg. 93/2 (Thes.) succeeded in boing the stone securing a lewiss and making fast a purchase for leaving it up. c 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl.* *Exhib.* 317 Speedy louts, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. c 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., A chain attached to a pair of lewisets fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane.

b. attrib.: lewis-bolt, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lewis-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 *PINDA Sp. Dict., Impleta*... by us call'd a Luis hole. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 253 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1803 *Register* Jan. 13 The... walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

Lewis (l'wis). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts. Lewis, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

Lewisson. Also (?erron.) lewising. = LEWIS¹. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* (ed. 4), Lewis or Lewisson. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gr. Exhib.* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Lewit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

Lewke, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† **Lewkes.** Obs. [ad. Flem. *Luiksch* adj., f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 *BOORDE Intrad. Kuonol.* xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruce Iron.

Lewme, obs. form of LEAM sb.¹

Lewn. dial. Also 7 leaune, 9 loun, lune. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, esp. a church-rate.

1582 in Miss JACKSON *Shrophs. Word-bk.* 1642 *Bridgworth Rec.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffes towards the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. 1690 (leaune), 1776, 1840 in Miss JACKSON *Shrophs. Word-bk.* 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (leawne, leun, lune, leur).

Lewne, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† **Lewness**¹. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LEWE a. + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

c1752 *Laub. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for bisse weorlde lewnesse...ne mazen alre coste halden crist libode.

† **Lewness**². Obs. rare⁻². [f. LEW a.2 + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 *COTGR.* *Lividit*, lividitide, lewnesse, wannesse, blenkenesse, palenesse, blewishnesse.

Lewre, var. LEER sb.¹ Obs.; obs. f. LURE.

Lewse, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

Lewte, obs. f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOUT v.

Lewtenand, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lewter, obs. form of LOITER.

Lewth (l'w). Now dial. Also 6 lothe. [OE. *hlōth*, *hlōw*, f. *hlōw* LEW a.1; see -TH.] a. Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. *house-lewth*, HOUSE 23).

c1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* xxi. (1849) 28 Donne him celd he cēpð him hlywde. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 144 To neste beonon, heora briddum to hleowþe. a1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wiler 336/31 *Aprietas*, hleowð. 1554 *Survey Malling Church in Sussex Arch. Coll.* XXI. 180 Catell & swyne come daylyne in to the church in the somer for lette, and now for lothe. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties Wills* III. 375 Lewth, warmth.

1837 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiv. 31 With the sun on against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth. 1898 - *Wessex Poems* 204 In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† **Lewtifull**, a. Sc. Obs. In 6 laute-, lawti-.

[f. LEWTY + -FUL.] Loyal.

1563 *WINGET Four Score Three Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 61 The lautefull and faithfull peple. 1584 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtiffull subiectis to their soueraine lord.

† **Lewty, lawty.** Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms:

a. 4 leute(e), lewete, leante, 4-5 leaute, 4-6 lewte(e), 5 lewted, leutye. b. Sc. (4 leawte),

4-6 lawte, lawty, laute, 5 lauta, lawta, 5-6 lawtie, 6 lautie, lawtay, 7-8 lata, 8 lawtith, lateth.

[a. AF. *leuté*, *leuté*, F. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealté*, mod. F. *loyauté* (=Pr. *loyaltat*, *leialtat*, *leialtat*, Sp. *lealtad*, *lealtad*) =med. L. *lēgālītāt*-em: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. by or for my, thy (etc.) lewty.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1655 (Gött.) 3e byth, for your treu leute Alone I haue granted mi gre. 1411, 12252 (Gött.) Queben he come...I ne waite, be mi laute. 1311 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 1743 Gode man...for this leute, What is this name, telle thou me. 1395 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 461 Larg and luffand als wes he, And our all thing luffty lawte. 1428 *Tr. Secreta* *Priv. Priv.* 141 They brake the lewted that Stadlad was of Profie of arm and bele. 1460 *Lybans Lede* 1940. I woll yelde me. In trewthe and lewte, At thyn owene wyll.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 11 Fra this tyme furth kepe lawta till our croune. 1510 *Gest R. Hode* vi. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 438 'Now God so me help!' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte!' 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 116 3one on the leid that lawtie hes forlorne. a1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 354 Upon our lautie, fidelite, and honour. 1670 *RAY Prom.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious.

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prom.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [read dreigh]. 1728 *RAMSAJ Step-daughter* ii. She neither has lawtith [ed. 9 lath] nor shame.

Lew-warm, a. Now dial. Forms: see LEW

a.1; also 6 leau-, leuwarm. [f. LEW a. (used adbv.) + WARM a.] Lukewarm.

c1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Heit byt lew warm. 1480 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij. b. Let it stonde and wax lew warm. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* vi. xii. 81 Feche hiddir some the well waite lew warm. 1588 *Tr. Canisius Catech.* 131 They...quhilk ar idil, sleuthfull, and quhome the

scripture callis leuwarm. 1878 *STEVENSSON Inland Voy.* 16 The...egg was little more than leu-warm. 1879 *Miss JACKSON Shrophs. Word-bk.* *Leu-warm*, tepid, lukewarm. So † *Lew-warmed* a., lukewarm.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* Cert. Denot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leuauwarm vaikenes desyres to doe.

Lewxern, lewxern, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† **Lewyn.** Obs. Also 4 leuwyn, lewyn, 5 lewan (e). [f. Flemish *Leuven*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Fiuchale Acc.* (Surtees) p. iii, Et xij ulnæ de leuwyn pro mappis. 1373 in *Arch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empoine 35 vlnarum de lewyn, variis precii, xxx. sd. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches et torcibus. 1485 *Luz. in Rikon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par linthiaminum de lewane.

Lewyn(e): see LEVIN.

Lewyn(g), obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

Lewys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewer, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a1500 in *Asim. Treat. Chem.* (1652) 247 After that thy Lexter ys, Be hit White or Rede I wys.

Lexical (leksikāl), a. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ός* pertaining to words, *λεξικ-όν* LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical*.

1836 *CARDL WISEMAN Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities, which establish its late date. 1873 *WHITNEY Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit. G. Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute. 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 217/4 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 432 2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELLIS (*title*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So *Lexical* 'He a. rare = prec. 1.

1860 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* 141 The new element does not much affect the lexical character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

Lexically (leksikāl), adv. [f. LEXICAL + -LY².]

a. In respect of vocabulary. b. According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 *ELLICOTT 2 Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning...not lexically definable. 1862 *MARSH Orig. Eng. Lang.* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. 1880 *GINSBURG Massorah* I. title-p. The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† **Lexicographical,** a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικογράφος* (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 [It] is as fond, as to pretend to give the...Meaning...of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographical Part.

Lexicographer (leksikogrāf), a. [f. late Gr. *λεξικογράφος*, f. *λεξικ-ον* LEXICON + -γράφος writer: see -ER¹.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat.* Ins. 935 Calpine and other Lexicographers of his gang. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that bustles himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 *BYRON Huts fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two which lexicographers declined to do. 1860 *MACAULAY Ecce* (1862) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his production is received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

Lexicographian, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographical literature.

Lexicographic, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικογραφία* (see prec.) + -ic. a. adj. = next. † b. sb. pl. Lexicographical writings.]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Erit. in Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachnides [Lexicographical] are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii. Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographical arrangement, these roots [etc.].

Lexicographical (leksikogrāfikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Apr. an. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. 1822-3 *SCHAFER Enquet. Relig. Kuonol.* II. 807/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicographically** adv., with regard to lexicography.

1879 *FURNIVAL Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.* To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

Lexicographist. rare. [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER: see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clxxiv. VI. 150 The good old lexicographer, Adam Littleton. 1880 *MORRIS in J. A. H. Murray Addr. Philol. Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographers.

Lexicography (leksikogrāfi). [f. Gr. *λεξικο-LEXICON* + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 *DALGARN Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* Bij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He...exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 250 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

Lexicology (leksikolōdgi). [f. Gr. *λεξικο-LEXICON* + -λογία -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicological** a., pertaining to lexicology; **Lexicologist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexicology* [citing *Med. Repos.*]. 1867 *LANE Arab. Lex. Pref.* 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

Lexicon (leksikōn), n. [?mod. L., a. Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), neut. sing. of *λεξικός* of or for words, f. *λέξω* I diction, word, phrase, f. *λεγω* to speak.]

A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod. L. *lexicon*, not *dictionary*, has been the word generally used.

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. 1607 *TORSELL Four. f. Beasts* 17 b. He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbered). 1616 *BULLOCK, Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionary for words. 1641 *MILTON Prod. Episc.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. 1645 - *Tetrach. Wks.* 181 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. a1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zizania do almost generally understand Lolium. 1702 *S. SEWALL Diary* 30 Jan. (1879) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 69/1 He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. 1807 *Med. Jurl.* XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1817 *BYRON Deppo* lii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 *LIDDELL & SCOTT (title)* A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. fig. (a) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity. (b) A list of words or names.

1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet in All Love's Lexicon. 1656 - *Pinard. Odes*, to Dr. Scarborough lii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmity. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolotia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 *SWIFT Use Irish Man's Wks.* 1755 V. 11, 3 All silks, velvets, calicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 *EARL ORMERBY Remarks Swift* (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title [Whig]. 1823 *BYRON Zau* viii. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name...Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 *LITTON Richelieu* ii. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth...there is no such word as fail!

c. attrib. and Comb.

1826 *SVD. SMITH Wks.* 1839 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. 1848 *CLOUGH Bohie* ix. 120 Leaving vulgar ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Lexiconist**, a compiler of a lexicon.

1828-32 *WEBSTER cites Orient. Col.*

Lexigraphy (leksigrāfi). [f. Gr. *λεξί-γραφία* writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigraphio, -graphical** adjs., pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigraphically** adv.

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with correct definitions for *lexigraphical, graphically*. Cf. late Gr. *λεξισγραφία* 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med. Repos.*). 1836 *DO POZZI Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexicographic alphabet...It is lexicographic because every syllable is a significant word. 1838 *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it *lexigraphical*. (In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev.* XXI. 373, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphical*.) 1898 *Ibid.* 373, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphical*.

1855 *Ogilvie, Suppl.*, *Lexigraphical*, *lexigraphically*, expressing words by distinct characters; *lexigraphy*, a representation of the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. 1895 *W. DOUGLASS Bible & Monuments* vi. 163 The lexicographical work in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc.].

|| **Lexiphanes** (leks-i-fān'z). [Gr. λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. λέξι-s word, phrase + φάνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexiphanic** (-fēnik) *a.* **Lexiphanicism**. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* Ded. 7. I generally found them (modern writings) more or less Lexiphanic in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed. *Ibid.* Ded. 17 Those Lexiphanes, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words. *Ibid.* 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity. . . This no better than downright Lexiphanicism. 1842 D. ISAACI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 140 The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 624 Its Lexiphantic contortions of the tongue.

Lex, obs. form of LAY, LEE sb. 2.
|| **Lex talionis** (leks tæli'ōnis). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mss.* iii. 146 Wherefore I may *Lege talionis* laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnfornality. 1603 J. PORY tr. *Levi's Africa* li. 56 He is presently without any iudgement to haue *Legem talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted vpon him. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 23 Gods *Lex talionis* is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1732 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) l. 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, but, *Lege Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Writ.* (1829) l. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor . . . and in some cases, the *Lex Talionis*. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 171 The *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries.

Ley, obs. form of LAY, LEE sb. 2.
Leyar, variant of LAIR sb. 3 Obs.
Leyche, obs. form of LEECH.
Leyden (lāi'dən). The name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1743-6: *Leyden jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature. Also *Leyden battery*, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 V. 348, I taught him . . . to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments. 1762 *Ibid.* 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 133 A stratum of air is charged in the same manner as a glass bottle . . . is charged in the Leyden experiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 29 She was . . . like a Leyden jar always ready to be let off. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 As if it were a poor dead thing, to be bottled up in Leyden jars, and sold over counters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Leyden Battery*, term for a number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor.

† **Leye**. Obs. Forms: *a.* 1 lēg, 2-4 lei, 3 lai, 1e3e, 1ey33, 3-4 lei3o, 1ey, 3-6 leye, 4 leyhe, 4, 7-8 (dial.) laye. *B.* 1 lēz, 1ēz, 1y3, 4 lie, 1y3e, 1yghe, 4-5 lye, 5 ly. [OE. *lēg* (Anglian *lēg*) str. masc. corresponds to OHG. *long*, *lauc* (MHG. *lanc*, gen. *langes*), ON. *lygr* -r -ōtēn. **laugi* -s -; -pre-tūt. **louk* -abl. var. of **leuk* -; see LIGHT sb.] Flame, blaze, fire. (On) *a leye*: on fire.

a. *Beowulf* 3115 (Gr.) Wonna lēz. 977 *Blickl. Hom.* xii. 133 He onfengon þam Halgan Gaste to heora heortan on fyrenra lēz onlic-nesse. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 41 He him sceadde an ouen on berninde fure he warp ut of him seade leies. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Ech cristene oht to habben on honden to-dai in chircche lēz bernende. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1369, I he reade leie, & i he leitende fur. 1240 *Leofung in Cott. Hom.* 215 Wīð he lai luerd of þe holigost . . . iend mine heorte. 1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 6796 (Kölbing) þo seise þai he bi cunþray Stonden brendan on rede leise. 1377 *Lancel. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 207 As wex and weyke and hote fyre toggyderes Fosteren forth a flambe and a feyre lye [C. xx. 172 lye]. 1393 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxviii. (1495) 562 This stone . . . Crisulitus . . . yf it be set by the fyre anone it weyþh on a laye [*Hclwingham MS.* it weyþh a lie, cf. 1535 on a flame]. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 The leye off the flamynd furnes. 1573 *Art of Limning* 11 You may . . . blacke over your paper with the leye of a Kandle or of a lynke. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. Words 104 Laye, as *Lewe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal. [Hence 1787 in *Gloss. Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*] *B.* *Beowulf* 727 (Gr.) Him of eazum stod lēz gelicost leohi unfegær. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) Brand & brade lēz. 1230 *St. Brendan* 496 The Lie of the fur stod on he3 as lit as were. 13. *K. Alis.* 3458 The fyur was on so gret lyghe, That Daria hit some syghe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 555 He was . . . lechrouer of kinde Pat in his hilemas lust as a lie brenite. 1399 [see *a.*] 1422 *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue a brayndyng colure like the lye of fyre. 14. *Tundale's Vn.* 716 Ow of the mowthe the fyre burst And fowle stynkyng lye com owt fast.

Leye, obs. form of LAY, LEE, LIE.
Leyne (n), obs. f. LAY v. 1; obs. pa. pp. of LIE v.
Leynorwit (e), variant of LAIRWITE Obs.

1696, 1706 in PHILLIPS.
Leyf, obs. form of LEAF, LIEF.
Leyff, **Leyffand**, -ing, obs. ff. LIVE, LIVING.
Loyf (full), variant of LEFUL *a.* Obs.

† **Ley-gager**. *Law*. Obs. [cf. AF. *gager* *sale* to WAGE one's law: see LAY sb. 2.] Wager of law.

1625 *Act 1 Chas. I*, c. 3 § 2 No Priviledge, protection, inhibition, or injunction, Ley Gager, or Essoine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, etc.]

Leygh (e), obs. or var. f. LAUGH v., LEYE Obs., LYE.

Leyhe, obs. or var. f. LAY v. 1, LEYE Obs.

Leyke (e), Leyland, obs. ff. LAKE, LEA-LAND.

Leyll, **Leyly**, obs. Sc. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leyme, obs. Sc. form of LEAM sb. 1

Leyn (e), obs. f. LAIN v., LAY v. 1, LEAN.

Leyn (e), obs. pa. pp. of LIE v. 1

† **Leyne**. Obs. [Cf. LAIN sb. 2.] A layer or 'bed'.

(The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)

? c 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 43 Take bread itosted in wyne, lay þerof a leyne. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Tythe

owyth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys, of leynys of fisch, of pondys [etc.]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 *leyn* [*no French*].

Leynes, obs. form of LEANNESS.

Leyngh, variant of LENGH Obs., length.

Leyond, obs. pres. pp. of LAY v. 1

Ley-pewter: see LAY sb. 6

Leyr (e), obs. form or variant of LAIR, LERE.

Leyrewrite, variant of LAIRWITE Obs.

Leyrn, **Leyrne**, obs. ff. LIERNE, LEARN.

Leyrs, **leysche**, **leysse**, obs. ff. LEASH.

Leystall (e), obs. form of LAYSTALL.

Leyt (e), variant of LAIT Obs., lightning.

Leyth (e), obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Leyve, **Leyven**, obs. ff. LEAVE v. 1, LEVIN.

Leyward, obs. form of LEWARD.

Leze-majesty: see LESE-MAJESTY.

Lhapwynche, obs. form of LAPWING.

Lherzolite (lēr'zōlit). *Min.* [Named from

Lake Lherz in the Pyrenæes: see -JITE.] A variety

of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colour.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 63 When mixed

with serpentine ii [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolite.

1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite occurs in lherzolite.

Lheuc, variant of LUKE *a.*

|| **Lhiamba**, **liamba**. [Native African name.]

Hemp, **Cannabis sativa**. (Cf. *hang*, *hemp*.)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xxiv. 419 The leaf is used

to smoke . . . and has . . . narcotic effects. . . this liamba is nothing

else than the . . . *Cannabis indica*. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY

IV. Africa 667 The imported gin keeps the African . . . from

his worst intoxicant liamba (*Cannabis sativa*).

Lhiap, **liap**, obs. pa. t. of LEAP v.

|| **Li** 1 (lī). Also 6 lii, 9 le (e). [Chinese.] The

ordinary Chinese itinerary measure (see quot. 1886).

1888 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* i. vi. 12 The

Chinese have amongst them, but only three kind of measures:

the which in their language are called Lii, Pu, and Iham,

which is as much as to say, or in effect, as a furlong, league,

or journey. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Tinkovski's Trav.* i. 65

The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Rus-

sian fathoms. 1884 G. WILLIAMSON *Old Highw. China* 209

At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night.

1886 YULE & BUNNELL s.v. *Lee*, According to Mr. Giles,

273 li = 10 miles. . . From several concurrent statements we

may conclude that often the li is generalised so that a

certain number of li, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

|| **Li** 2 (lī). Also 8 lai, 9 le. [Chinese.] A

Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang.

(A li of silver is equivalent to the copper coin called by

Europeans a CASIL.)

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy. I.* 262 Kas, which the

Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in

China. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Li*, another name for

the Chinese copper cash.

Li, obs. abbrev. *L.* **libra** pound, **libre** pounds.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take iij li [sic] of rosyn,

and li of wax. c 1489 CANTON *Sources of Aymon* vi. 322

Here is xx li of money. 1521 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som.

Rec. Soc.) 71 For a li and a q. waxe. 1534 R. VERNER *Lett.*

J. Dillon in Forster *Gr. Reuonstr.* (1860) 256 He was

fined in four thousand pounds by some, by others in 5,000l,

in 6,000l, in 10,000l.

Liability (lāi'bi'liti). [f. LIABLE + -ITY.]

1. **Law**. The condition of being liable or answer-

able by law or equity.

1794-1809 E. CHRISTIAN *Note in Blackstone's Comm.*

III. 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for

a loss occasioned by fire. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi*

Prins (ed. 4) II. 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in

respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant. 1875 MARSH

Hist. Inst. i. 259 The Pignoris Capiō could be generally

resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

b. **Comm. Limited liability**: the position or

state of being legally responsible only to a limited

extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares)

for the debts of a trading company of which one

is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited liability* com-

pany. (For this shortened form *limited company*,

see LIMITED.) Also *transf.*

1855 in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CXXXIX. 358 Bill

read 29, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 LO.

SR. LEONARD *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 166 A private

company has been formed for the purpose of executing

trusts and executorships, but limited. Such associations are

not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out,

but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from

entrusting them with his fortune. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II.

541/1 Barings were as good as the Bank once. Now they

are only a limited liability firm. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to*

Date 147 Those were the days of Joint Stock Companies,

and the Act authorizing the formation of companies with

Limited Liability had not yet been passed. 1897 *Times*

15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to

assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject to

something, apt or likely to do something.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 118 Their mode of life . . . accounts

for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. HUNT *Fest*

of Poets 5c. Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but

a finer liability to impressions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.*

ix. § 1. 596 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of

every inquirer to error. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii.

294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of

citizenship.

3. That for which one is liable; esp. *pl.* the debts

or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 169

At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to

meet these liabilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III.

561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it

was burdened with a heavy annual payment. 1861 GOSCHEN

For. Exch. 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the

mutual liabilities of nations.

Liabile (lāi'ab'l), *a.* Also 6-7 lyable, (7 ly-

able). [Plausibly explained as *a.* AF. **liabile* =

med.L. **ligabilis* that can be bound, f. *ligare*, F.

lier to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange

that the word is not known in AF. or Law Latin.]

1. **Law**. Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in

accordance with a rule or convention; answerable

(*for*, also const. † *to* with the same sense); legally

subject or amenable to.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 His landes . . . and

cattails, shall be charged and lyable to the execution of

the sayde recovery. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1843) l.

208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636

FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* x. 131 Those that are lyable to your

authority and jurisdiction. 1649 LANGBAINE *Annot. Univ.*

Oxford 40 Their having the Custody . . . of the Gaole, and

their being liab to Escapes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii.

xxii. 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole

[debt]. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 34 The Species of Goods

liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1795

BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 107 The territory of England is

liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiastical, the other

civil. *Ibid.* 470 The freehold was vested in the person;

and . . . on his death . . . would be liable to his debts and in-

cumbrances. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) l. 493 It is some-

what doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to

Crown debts. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 26

A sovereign . . . can never be liable to any legal duties. 1886

CUNY *Banking v.* 126 A premature release of a party liable

on the bill. 1867 C. S. PARKEN in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 158

Persons liable to income-tax. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law*

Rep. 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the

full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the

partnership. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defend-

ants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in

their own names without any qualification.

b. const. *inf.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1843) II. 268 There is a little

1880 *GEIRIE Phys. Geog.* v. § 37. 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. *Const. inf.* Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 *CREECH Licetinus* i. 27 All would be liable to die. Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 *PENN Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees... being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 Human creatures are... continually liable to go wrong voluntarily. 1749 *CHESTERF. Let.* 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense! 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1812 II. 178 They were... liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 *RUSKIN Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 130 Some colours are... liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 *LINCOLN, etc. Life Percy* I. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 *Portfolia* June 80 Ground so liable to be overflooded must surely at one time have been a swamp.

† 4. Inaccurately used for: Incident to. *Obs.*

1634 *DENISON Hae. Bang.* 246 The curse of God is liable to every one. 1746 *ELIZA HAYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to us all.

† 5. Subject or subservient to; attached or belonging to. *Obs.*

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Incl.* 26 Other lawyers they have, liable to certain families. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 490 Angiers, and... all that we upon this side the Sea... Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. *Ibid.* v. ii. 102. 1596 *Edw. III.* i. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was be, if merrie, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not doe. 1616 *BULLOCKAR, Liab.* subject to, belonging to.

† 6. Suitable, apt. Also *const. inf.* *Obs.*

1570 *Q. Councils Let.* 7 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1857) i Aug. To chuse persons liable to give good information. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 97 *Pendant.* The posterior of the day... is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noon. 1595—*John* iv. ii. 226 Finding thee... Apt, liable to be employed in danger.

Liableness. Now rare. [*f. LIABLE + -NESS.*]

The condition or quality of being liable; liability. 1645 *W. JENKYN Stit-Destroyer* 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665—6 *Perris Diary* 31 Jan. By which I am... eased of a liableness to pay the sum. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. vi. 117 Our Liableness... to Prejudice and Perversion. 1860 *WARDLAW Lect. Jas.* iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

Liache, Liage, obs. ff. *LERCH, LEAGUE sb.*

Liaison (liā'zōn, fr. *liēzōn*). Also *S. liaison*. [*f. —L. ligationem, n. of action f. ligare to bind.*]

1. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (*cf. LEAR* 2.)

a 1648 *DIGNY Closet Open.* (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 *W. VERRALL Cookery* xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 142 Make ready a liaison of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. *Ibid.* 146 Skim and sift the cream, and a little eggshells to make it a liaison. 1877 in *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*.

2. † a. *gen.* An intimate relation or connexion.

1839 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 226 The liaisons of Merlin with this man and Bazire gave rise to the following *feu d'esprit*.

b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

1821 *BYRON Juan* III. xxi. Some chaste liaison of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady. 1821 *SHELLEY Lett.* Ptolemy Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i. 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it... But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* Ser. III. I. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. *French Phonetics.* The joining of a final consonant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mnte' *h*.

1884 *GOSSET French Prosody* 43 There is one letter in English, *r*, which admits in some cases of a sort of liaison in correct modern pronunciation.

Liale, Liam, obs. ff. *LEAL, LYAM, leash.*

Liamba: see *LIAMBA*.

Liana, liane (liā'nā, liā'nā). Also *S. lianne*. [*The form liane is a. f. liane (1638 liene in Roche-fort), supposed to be a deriv. of lier to bind. The form liana is either a latinization of liane, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.*] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. 231 The *nebees*, called by the French *lianes*, by the Spaniards *leñgues*, and in Surinam *tu-tay*. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 748 *Lianues* interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all his brambles and lianas. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* II. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD Almer's Right* xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge... clasped with close lianas.

† **Liang** (lyen). Also *leang*. [*Chinese.*] A Chinese weight, about 1½ oz. avoirdupois; this

weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael*.

1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Tinkhess's Trac.* I. 17 note, A lian (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 82 zolotniks; the value of two roubles in silver. *Ibid.* II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (liā'r). Forms: 1 *liōzere, Northumb.* 163ere, 2 *li(h)zere, 3 liēzere, liare, 3-4 leier, 3-5 lyere, 3-6 lier, (4 ly(e)zere, lyzer, lijer, loejer, leigher, liere, lyher), 4-5 legher(e, ligher, lygher, lyare, 4-6 Sc. lear, 4-7 lyer, 5-8 lyar, (7 lyarr), 7-liar.* [*OE. liōgere (= OHG. liugari, Icel. lygari), agent-n. f. liōsan LIE v.2 See -AR, -ER 1.*] One who lies or tells a falsehood; an untruthful person.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Mið ðy gie þebiddas ne wosas ge suz legas [other versions lieteras, L. *lihyocrite*]. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 79 Up arisað lease leogeras. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ne heo þu liyhere ne for eye ne for luec. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 333/362 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 62 þe lyēzere is ylich þe dyeule þat is his nader. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 260 (399) Auauntoure and a lyere al is on. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints i.* (Petrus) 422 Quedir he a lele man or a lear be. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12590 Thus lytherly þo lyghers lappit þere tales. c 1413 *Pilgr. Sawle* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He... hath ben found an open lyer. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xxi. They that told you the tales were lyers. 1552 *AM. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 25 He is ane liar and in him thair is na verite. 1581 *SUNNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Of all Writers under the sunne, the Poet is the least lier. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. (1631) 466 Poets are lyars, and for verses sake Will make the world of humane crimes partake. a 1764 *LLOYD Ep.* to *J. B. Esq.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) I. ii. 12 An habitual liar... must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart. 1805 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. xiv. 'Now tell me I'm a liar,' said the honest man. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 You are a liar, Meletus, not believed even by yourself.

Proverbs. c 150 *Ten Abuses in O. E. Misc.* 184 Old mon lechur, I chun mon lier [and yett lyer]. 1539 *TAVERNER Euron. Proem.* (1552) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgetful. a 1555 *LAUNIER in Gouty Confer.* v. *Ridley* (1556) b 2 b. Lyers had need to have good memories. 1632 *CHETTEL Hoffmann* I 2 b. Lyer, lyer, like dish.

b. **Liar's bench** (see *quot.*).

1859 *NARES, Liar's-bench*, a place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

† c. *attrib. or adj.* Lying, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 6819 Tak þou nocht wi tunge leier.

Liar, variant of *LYAR Sc. Obs.*

† **Liard** (liar). Also 6 lier(de, lyard (*quasi*-liard), *Sc. lyart*. [*f. prob. subst. use of liard adj. grey* (see *LYART a.*). *cf. grey groat.*] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

1542 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras they [French] have mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes... a lier is worth three brasse pens. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 15 Hauve we nne lyart, na bald bot all is thairis. 1583 *STOCKER City. Warren* *Lease* C. iv. 53 b. A pound of course Cheese, one Soue and one Lyard. 1600 *Poem tr. Leo's Hist. Africa* III. 134 For the selling of every duckets-worth they have two Liardos allowed. 1657 *DAYENANT Entertainment. Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 224 His fare being two brass liards. 1751 *SWOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxix. 29 He knew to a liard what was given to each. 1820 *SCOTT Levanthoe* xxxii. Neither I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iv. xi. He would push about in the throng like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch a liard.

Liard (liā'rd). *Canadian.* [*a. f. liard, subst. use of OF. liard grey: see LYART.* (Continental Fr. has *liardier* black poplar.)] The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 note, *Populus nigra*, called, by the Canadians, liard.

Liard, variant of *LYART, grey.*

Lias (liā's). Also 5, 7-8 *lyas*. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a. *OF. liois* (mod. *f. liais*) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also *attrib.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia vitarii ij par petrum ex officio et j par vocat. lyas. 1649 *GLANVILLE in Phil. Trans.* IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Laundon, Som.* On the N.W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone* L. § 202 note, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Abergaw, in several counties. 1813 *VANCOUVER Astor, Decon* 27 A stratum of blue lias [*sic*] limestone. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 255 On the coast of the S.W. part of Somersetshire... a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1884 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. *Geol.* A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils.

1823 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 72 *Lias*, a provincial name applied to scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833—*Elem. Geol.* (1863) 413 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias.

1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other recent formations.

Liasion, obs. form of *LIATION*.

Liassic (liā'ssik), a. *Geol.* Also *liasic*. [*f. LIAS + -IC.*] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 376 Metamorphic rocks of the Eocene or Liassic eras. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 561 In the Liassic period of the secondary formations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* II. 37 The first ammonite I ever saw was a specimen... from one of the liassic deposits of England. *Ibid.* xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liassic gray, an olivaceous tint.

† **Liatico.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 *leathick, leaticke, liatica.* [*a. It. liatico = Aleatico* (Florio).] A red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower Bottles* A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell, and Corcica, With White, Red, Claret, and Liaticca. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1837 Maloesie, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 25 'thou wouldst... drink nothing but Frontinack, white Muscadines, Leathick-wine, and Vine de pary.

† **Lib**, sb. 1. *Obs.* [*OE. lyb(b), libb* medicine, drug, potion. *cf. CHEESLIP.*] A charm.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 711 Obligamentum, lybb [*Erfurt libb, Corpus lyb, lybsn*]. 1577 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 77 (In Perthshire) are common use of sorcerie, libbis, and charms.

† **Lib**, sb. 2. *Cant. Obs.* [*f. LIB v.3*] Sleep. 1665 *HEAD Eng. Kogne* I. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Dalkmans then, Douse Mort and Ken The bien Coves bings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome Coves dine, For his long lib at last.

Lib (lib), v. 1 Also 7-8 libb. Now *dial.* [*? repr. an OE. *lybban = MDu. lubben to maim, geld, f. Tent. root *liub-: see LEFT a.*] *trans.* To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see *libbing*, below]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* IV. 5 Thair wyffis... baid thaim betteis souyn abid At hame, and lib thaim of the pockis. 1536 *BELDENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. iv. The steirkis... ar libbit to be oxin. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* II. vii. 19 Who pares his nailes, or libbs his swine. 1607 *TOWSELL Fourty Beasts* 324 They have used to lib their Horses and take away their stones. 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* 37 The bellowing Bullock lib and Gote. 1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* II. i. 1 I am libbed in the breech already. 1649 *DAYENANT Love & Honour* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 164 Sui he is lib'd; he hath certainly No masculine business about him. a 1733 *Shetland Acc.* 28 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1832) XXVI. 200 That none libd any beast upon Sunday. 1788 *MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 340 To Lib, to geld male lambs and calves (horses and pigs are 'gelded'). 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* *Scrubbed and Lib'd*, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word, —castrated.

b. *fig.* (*cf. CASTRATE v. 4.*)

1577 *FULKE Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origen's words, he translatech [etc.]... when he hath clipped, shaven, pared, gelded and falsified all that he can [etc.]. 1621 *Br. Mountagou Dietrich* 419 Aristotle... wrote ccxvi. Bookes, or thereabout, nept *κατακρίσει*... and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreviators.

Hence *Libbed ppl. a.* *Lib'bing vbl. sb.*

1396 *Whitty Abbey Rolls* (Whitty Gloss.) Pro libbing porcorum 10d. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* IV. 20 Sum... hes forsakin all his gammins, That men callis libbing of the pockis. a 1600 *Hist. Fryer Bacon* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1838) I. 192 When the best libbing is. 1636 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 123 A libbed gilt. 1638 *FORD Fancies* I. 15 What a terrible sight to a lib'd breech is a sow-gelder! 1653 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 Like a libbed Eunich. 1790 *BURNS 'Kind Sir, I've read your Paper'*, How libbet Italy was singin'.

Lib, v. 2 *dial.* (*Suffolk.*) 'Of a child or young animal: To suck persistently' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. xii. § 2 (1669) 274/1 The growing child that lies libbing often at the Breast.

† **Lib**, v. 3 *Cant. Obs.* Also 6 lyp. [*Origin unknown.*] *intr.* To sleep.

1567 *HARMAN Carvat* (1869) 84 In what lipken has thou lyped in this darkmans, whether in a lybbege or in the strummell? 1611 *MIDDLETON & DENKER Kearing Girl* v. i. Oh I wud lib all the lightmans, Oh I wud lib all the darkmans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lib*, to Tumble or Lye together. 1859 *MATSELL Vocal* s. v. (F.), The coves lib together, the fellows sleep together.

Lib, dial. form of *LEAF sb.*

† **lib**, abbrev. of *L. libra* pounds.

1442 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 3 The sowm of iijijth olib. 1528 *Ibid.* 121 Twenty libb Scots. 1565 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 321 Ane hundred libb stirling. 1655 in A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xxi. (1836) 268, 8 libb of pledge in money. 1795 *HEARNE in Rel. Harri.* (1839) *passim*.

Libament. *Obs. exc. arch.* [*ad. L. libamentum, f. libā-re to LIBATE + -MENT.*] = *LIBATION*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxii. 17 note, That solemne cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Before his time they dranke it (wine) not at all, neither made they libaments thereof of un their gods. 1853 *SINGLTON Virgil* I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments to Thāsches.

Libaniferous (libāniferōs), a. [*f. L. libanus, Gr. libaniference + -IFEROUS.*] Yielding incense. 1895 19th Cent. Oct. 595 The libaniferous country.

† **Libanomancy.** *Obs.* [*ad. f. libanomantie (Rabelais), f. Gr. libanos incense + mania (see -MANY).*] Divination by the burning of incense. 1652 *GALLE Magastrom.* 165 Libanomancy [*sic*]. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* a 1653 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. xxi. 205.

Libanophorous (libānōphōros), a. [*f. Gr. libanophoros, f. libanos incense + -phoros bearing, φέρειν to bear: see -OTIS.*] Producing incense.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay* br. II. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

Libanotophorous (libānōt'pōrōs), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανωτοφόρος, *f.* λιβανωτός incense (*f.* λιβανός : see prec.) + -φόρος bearing.] Producing incense. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 710/1 The libanotophorous region of the ancients.

Libant (libānt), *a.* [f. L. *libant-em*, pr. ppl. of *libā-re* LIBATE *v.*] Tasting; touching lightly.

1798 *LANOOR Gebir* vi. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS.

† **Libardine.** *Obs.* Also 6 libardaine. [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? *A*

plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Aconiton, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1607 *TOWSE Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfbane or Libardine is poison to... all beasts that are littered blinde.

Libate (libā't), *v.* [f. L. *libāt-*, ppl. stem of *libā-re* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] *a.*

trans. To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). *b.*

intr. To pour out libations.

1866 *J. B. ROSE tr. Ovid's Fasti* vi. 762 She libated the wine in sacrifice. 1867 *tr. Virgil's Aeneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, invoking heaven. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* vii. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence **Libated** *ppl. a.*

1856 *J. B. ROSE tr. Virg. Georg.* i. 360 Pay unto Ceres, rustic rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

Libation (libā'ti-on). Also 4 libacioun, 5

lybacion. [nd. L. *libation-em*, n. of action *f.* *libā-re* to LIBATE.] The pouring out of wine or

other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei... sacrificeden her libaciouns. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxii. 81 The good wyne of swete odour ordeyned for the lybaciouns or washynges of the sacrificies. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 They used this water for the solenne libations at sacrificies. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* i. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. 1743 *J. DAVISON Aeneid* vii. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. 1834 *LYTTON Prometheus* i. iii. The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

b. transif. (somewhat *secular*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potation.

1751 *EARL ORREY Remarks* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Drapier. *a* 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. III* (1845) i. xxii. 313 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rildg.) 412 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 *SIR B. BROOKE Psychol. Inq.* i. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

c. fig.

1781 *COWPER Retirement* 226 He... weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 273 Never yet... hath the sword more terrible libations poured! 1879 *FAHARR St. Paul* i. 344 Willing, my glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

d. attrib.

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* i. ii. 40 The spondee melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 *J. H. GRAHAM Pillar of Fire* (1892) 256 Bearers of libation-vessels. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* iv. 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

Libatory (libā'tōri), *a.* and *sb.* [nd. L. *libā-tōri-us*, *f.* *libā-re* : see LIBATE *v.* and -ORY.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or consisting of libations.

1834 *MEDWIN in Fraser's Mag.* IX. 559 Phœbus has... received my libatory offerings. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* i. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

† *B. sb.* A libatory vessel. *Obs.*

1609 *BIBLE* (Donay) i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatoria*] and the phials.

† **Libature.** *Obs.* In 7 libatour. [As if nd. L. type **libātūra*, *f.* *libā-re* to LIBATE.]

1632 *HOLLAND Cyropaedia* 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings.

Libbard, arch. variant of LEOPARD.

Libbe, obs. form of LIVE.

Libbege. *Old Cant.* [f. Lin v. 3.] *A* bed.

1567 (see Lin v. 3). 1665 *R. HEYD Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1665) 33 Libbege, a Bed. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crv.* Libbege, a bed.

Libber (lib'ber). Now *dial.* [f. Lin v. 1 + -EN.] *A* gelder.

14... *Nom.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere.

1641 *BEST Farm. Eke.* (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowies or bore pigges. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 44 *A Libber*, a Sow-gelder. 1683 *G. MERITON Yerks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb lib' and Pigges.

† **Libberla.** *Sc. Obs.* A staff, undgel.

1500 *Rowell's Churing* 112 in *Lainc Anc. Poet. Scott.* Their sail thatt [devill] cruk in their clukis Sum libberla's, and sum libb crukis. 1550 *Frisch Berwick* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In to his land.

Libbet (lib'bet). Now *dial.* Also 6 lyb(b)'et,

(also 9) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. *libe*, *libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1562 *J. HEWWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 270 Leave that woode or Ile baste ye with a libet. 1567 *HARMAN Carvett* 26 A longe lasting lybete. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he took a Libbat vp, and beneath

out his braines. 1589 *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbais newly snatched from burning. 1736 *LEWIS Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

Libbet (lib'bet). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] *a.* A flap or lobe. *b.* A fragment, rag, jag.

1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who looks onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 *V. BARNES Pocus Rur.* *Libbet*, *Libbets*, rags in strips. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Libbet*.

† **Libeccio** (libet'so, It. *libeccio*). Also *erron.* -eccchio. [It. *f. L. Lib-* : see LIBS.] The Italian name for the south-west wind.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 706 Eurus and Zephir with their lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio. 1820 *SHELLEY Lett.* *Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 178 The Libeccio here blew like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 *Mrs. SHELLEY in Dowden Life Shelley* (1887) II. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 *OUZOU Pascal* 11. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

Libel (lib'el), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell(e), 6-7 lybell, (6 *Sc.* libal), 3- libel. [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod. F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg. *It. libello*, used in legal senses.]

† 1. A little book; a short treatise or writing.

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1388 libel book] these cursid thingis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the libelle of Englyshe Polyece. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. ccxlii. 102 As before is shewyd in the .C. and xlii. Chapitre of this libell. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 234/1 Yt no man shoulde... translate... by way of boke, lybel, or tretise. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Paynyge* 20 Quynlyng, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht they be ded, yar libells bene leuand. 1576 *A. FLEMING Pref. to Caius Days* in *Arb. Garner* III. 228 Caius spared no study... which seemed... requisite to the performance of this little libel. 1579 *ATKINSON Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicillo's; (which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Test* [etc.].

† 2. A written paper. Sometimes = LABEL *sb.* 1, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.*

1603 *NORTH'S Plutarch* (1612) 183 With his testament there were three little libels or codicils. 1642 *Ir. Perkins Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 That [the seal] was so fixed againe to the libell [ed. 1657 label, orig. *Ac.* (ed. 1601) label] of the deed. 1682 *KIRKMAN Al. Calvary* (1826) clxxxix, This libell was fastened on y^e cross fast... And over the head of Christ pul. 1689 *MOYLE Sen Chyrurg.* i. 16 With every Medicament is Lybel upon it.

3. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Law* (see 3).

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 10234 Hil sende him libel, & esste ek articles, bat nere not to graunti wele. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* v. 31 Who euer shal leue his wyf, yeue he to hir a libel, that is, a littel boke of forsakyng [1388 a libel of forsakyng]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* V. 161 A cowmsayle was kepene... where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. 1525 *L. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccxlv. [ccxlii.] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the whiche was red; there was conteyned that if there was nother knyght... that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1672 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited vnto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. 1565 *HARING Confut. Jewel's Apol.* iv. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of diuorce. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 366 Quha tuik al priuat libalis and accusatiounis, and causet exeme thame. 1607 *TOWSE Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Grants, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. 1652 *NICHOLAN Selden's Mare Cl.* 294 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or libel of Symmachus.

4. *a. Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. *b. Eccl. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. *c. Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place.

1340 *Ayent.* 40 Pe ualse notaries... ualse be celes makep be kuede libelles and to uele opre ualshedes. 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answer there, by my procoutour, To swich thing as men wol oppon me? 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) Fv b, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, bat makyth false letters, libellies, or false actys. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a libel. 1548 *Act & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 14 The same party... shall bringe and deliver... the verie true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1592 *Sc. Acts* Fv § 73 All criminal libellis shall contene that the personis compleint on airt and pairt of be cryme libellit. 1601-2 *FURNACE 1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and alleage in your

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First [in Eccl. causes] goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 *WOOROW Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 51 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 *A. CARLYLE Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman... were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* ii. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. i. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compared.

† 5. Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare* -1.

1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 293 With iij or iiij greate cloithars, And the hole lybell of lawyers.

† 6. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*).

1521 *B. LONGLAND in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. i. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett up in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops... durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 33 Plots haue I laide... By drunken Prophesies, Libels, and Dreames, To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant than an Ambassador) dispersed a bitter Libell, in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city... traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689-90 *WOOD Life* 12 Mar. Two malicious fellows were found sticking up a libel reflecting on the fast. 1727 *SWIFT Further Acc. E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. i. 155 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* x. (1869) i. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

7. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing.

a 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it (surplusage). 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are... two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1820 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 *M'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 2 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 *TROTTER Orley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered... that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

b. In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transif.* applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc.

1618 *WITHER Molto* Introd. Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd therat) would take it Unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 *CAUSES Decay Ch. Pity* i. 20 Are we reproach for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 *DR. LAUORDALE in L. Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Those addresses... have proved rather leik libels than treuth. 1693 *Humours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libels [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 *DRYDEN To Sir G. Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sets and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 *YOUNG Love Fame* i. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Stand.* i. 1, His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 *COWPER Corr.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering... was not authentic... Such libels are hailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* *adj.*, (sense 3) *libel summons*.

Libel Act, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1896 § 60 *Vict. c. xiv*.

1682 *TATE Act. & Achit.* ii. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 *J. K. HUNTER Life Stud.* xviii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun!

Libel (lib'el), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med. L. *libellare* existed in certain senses.]

† 1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. *Const. against, out; by, of* (Sc.). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois 3e crak, 3e ly abak, And lybellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Iph. St. Andron* 1008 What said I lyble of this lowne? Not all the paper of this towne... May had the half that he lies done. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate? 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* 60 He is venge seditious and inutinous in conuersation... libelling most excrebably and inhumanely on lacke of the Falcon. 1610 *B. JOXSON Alech.* iii. ii, Nor shall you need to libell against

the Prelates. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec. in Law*, to publish a libel against. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. vii. Thou shalt libell, and I'll eudgel the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdains to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1773 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him (sabl'ing Æsop) to his face For libelling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* (1837) 11. 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

fig. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) 11. 158 It... misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) 111. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend.

3. *a. Eccl. and Sc. Law.* To institute a snit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 220 Thai shall have alswa the King's licence... to reduce their foirfaultors, upoun sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 *Countryman's Let. to Curat* 48 When he has Libell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, that are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month, and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 179/1 The facts... are not sufficient to infer the crime libell'd. 1754 *Edinburgh Press*, *Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these admissions afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libell'd did once exist. 1868 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 101 § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* v. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) 1X. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1829 MARRIAT *P. Mildmay* xxi. The *True-blooded Yankee* was libell'd in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence *Li'-bell'd ppl. a., Li'-bell'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent be libellit precept rait at be instance of maister Robert Herbertson. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshut* 111. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 80 The practices... of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 668 A libelling look bath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 120 Marc Antony... vex'd him with a great many libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the Baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 111. i. 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATTHEW *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libell'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* 111. ii. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

† *Libella. Ent. Obs.* [Mod.L. (Monfét 1634); perh. an application of *L. libella* (see *LEVEL sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. *LIBELLULA*.)

1694 *Libella* [see *DRAGON-FLY*]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* ii. ii. Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (lî-bèl'ant). Also *libellant*. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ANT*; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Latv.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also *adj.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.* If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CRANCH *Rev.* (Webster 1828), The counsel for the libellant contended [etc.]. 1874 DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the *Hermine*. as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts.

Libellary (lî-bèl'ari), *a. Roman Law*. [ad. late L. *libellarius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* *LIBEL sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 332 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure... having superseded the Formulary procedure.

† *Libellate, pple. a., or sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *libellatus*, pa. pple. of *libellare*: see *LIBEL v.*] = *libelled* pa. pple., or *LIBELLE*.

1565 *Child Marriages* 45 Christopher Hartley... vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.*, Nov. (MS.), The said Julian Legate, libellate... is accepted among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

Libellaticus (lî-bèl'atik), *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellaticus*, f. *libellus*: see *LIBEL sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods. 1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 164.

† *Libellaticus, a. Obs. rare* -1. In 8 -atick, [ad. L. *libellaticus* (cf. *prec.*): see *LIBEL sb.* and -ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8; Those Libell-atick Pamphleteers.

Libellee (lî-bèl'ee). *Latv.* [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-EE*.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1865 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1866 in *WARTON Law Lex.* 1886 *Henriet. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 9; Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (lî-bèl'er). Also 7 libellour. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ER*.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 CONFER *(Ulla)* An Admonition to the People of England: wherein are answered... the slanderous vntruthes uttered by Martin [Marprelate] the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* i. iii. In thee, as being the chiefe of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cesar. 1634 PEACHAM *Grut. Exerc.* i. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure]... with losse... of his cares for a libeller. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 111. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 p. 7 The Squires are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lamponers and Pamphleteers. 1742 L. H. HARDWICK in *Albany Rep.* (1794) 111. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing intill paper will not serve their turn. 1820 BYRON *Alar. Pahl.* 11. 1. 240 Oh! had this false and slippant libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) 111. v. 298 The Scotch divines... were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

Cont. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

Libellist (lî-bèl'ist). [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IST*. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = *LIBELLER*.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist... to go unmolested. 1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* i. v. 37 Every friend of liberty... was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1899 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards they [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

† *Li'belleize, v. Obs. rare.* [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 427 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libelleize. To raise vile slanders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 285 Such a president will hearten them To libelleize.

Libellous (lî-bèl'ous), *a.* [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-OUS*.] Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel: also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCONT *DONCASTER Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamation of other men. 1693 in *Wood's Life* (1843) 374 The clauses and sentences... pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 JUNIUS *Let.* Pref. xi The paper... contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1809-10 *CONTEMPORARY* (1865) 53 The publication of actual facts may be... criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1861) I. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Mar-prelate. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xv. It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence *Li'-bellously adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 96 The phrase... was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists... libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

† *Libellula* (lî-bèl'ula). *Ent.* [Mod.L. (Linnaeus); dim. of the earlier name *LIBELLA*.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidae* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1752 HALL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws: the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 330 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence *Libellulid sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidae*. *Libelluline a.*, pertaining to the *Libellulidae*; *sb.* an insect of this family. *Libelluloid a.*, resembling the *Libellulidae*.

1848 CRAIG, *Libellulines*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libellulines* adj., libelluloid.

† *Libence, Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libentem*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactive violence.

† *Libentiously, adv. Obs. rare* -1. [As if f. **libentious* (f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*) + *-LY*.] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng. wks.* xvi. 383 That for them libentiously Fooles-Catholike should erre.

† *Libër* (lî-bèr). *Bot.* [L. *libër* bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also *altrih*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bark*, The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1867 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 765 The bast... consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Dan. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft (of the vine) into contact.

Libër, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) 111. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*); in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly.]

Liberal (lî-bèr'al), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-5 *liberale*, (5 *libral*), 4-7 *liberaliſe*, 5-6 *liberal* (1, 4- *liberal*). [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., Pg. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *liberalis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

A. adj.

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ART 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now rare, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 111 Jai set hymne ayryly to be schule, artis liberals for thy bat he suld cone. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciencis, that is to Say fre sciencys, as gramer, art, fisike, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Song) 61 Physike can not be lyberal As the vii. science by good auctorite. 1557, 1579 [see ART 7]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 It behooved her to further his Destinies with some good and liberrall education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 232 None among all other liberrall arts do require... so great helps. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 209 He made any liberal employment besseem him; reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr. A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 1. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberal employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) 11. cxiij. 272 If you have not... liberal and engaging manners... you will be nobody. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* 11. i. Wks. (1822) 256 They are permitted... to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberal condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. 11. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 111. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 55 They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 192 The distinction... will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 21 V. 335 The free use of words and phrases... is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. *Const. of.*

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 119 In fistinge he was strong, in giffynge liberal. 1426 LVGD. *De Guilt. Pilgr.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Though they be streyte and ravynous. c. 1430 *ABC of Aristotle* in *Babes Bk.* 12. 1. to looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) j. b. Somewhat above his power liberrall. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. iv. 31 b/2 He was full liberrall to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberrall in dealyng to his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 438, I see sir you are liberrall in offers. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* 111. 111. As you are a gentleman, be liberal. 1659 HAMMOND *On Pr.* lxxv. 15 Paragraph. 324 This I will now doe in the liberallest and most magnificent manner. 1786 COWPER *Task* iv. 413 Knaves in office, liberrall of their aid To clamorous importunity in rags. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. The bearers... are persons to whom you cannot be too liberal. 1865 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* i. vi. 184 Wily liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

absol. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxxii. 8 The liberal deueth liberrall things. 1692 LOCKE *Edw.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also, of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Of the whiche his liberrall office ye said Lords bankid hym. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) j. b. Wyth our liberrall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat corpulent & bowry. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xx[i]. 3 Thou hast prevented him with liberrall blessings. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* m. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberrall gift. 1607 TORSILL *Four. Beasts* (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberrall prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberrall foundations... are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberrall entertainments. 1828 SCOTT *P. M.* Perth xxvii. 'A liberal offer'... said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. CANNLISH offer in Jean L. Watson *Lib. viii.* (1882) 83 My cordial thanks for the liberal provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberal quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. JONSON *Decl. an Ass* i. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberrall cares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beatt of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpl'd chin and liberrall lip. 1897 *Allott's Syst.*

Med. IV. 381. I think I have observed that women of slender frame more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

†3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16-17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (= *F. libéral arbitre*, *L. liberum arbitrium*): free will. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vndressite thy liberal arbytre to thynges Impossyble. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke wytte & a liberal tong, there is moche speche. c1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* (1620) I 4 It lyes not in Lorenzons power To stop the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. 1. 93 A ruffian who hath indeed most like a liberal villain. Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. 1. 165 Is he not a most prophane, and liberal Counsaillor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. ii. I stand The theme and comment to each liberal tongue. 1613 BAUM. & FL. *Captain* ii. ii. And give allowance to your liberal jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. ix. 469. I shall not . . . attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1689 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug., Mr. Henry Dodwell . . . liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent. threatened to bring him into danger. 1709 STEEL *Tatler* No. 79 74 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, . . . where Ben. Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vniuersall places of this realme. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Ships should haue their liberrall and direct passage in the midst of the streames of the said riuer of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. †Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 146. I have added Latin, or liberal English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Lett. to E. Carrington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 264 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator . . . put a much more liberal construction on the *dictum* in the Year Book.

†d. With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* ii. 1. 87 So much . . . as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Jur.* 1X. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson . . . published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards France, disposed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affairs of England.

b. esp. Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*. *Liberal Christian*: in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1845 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. BARRY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me . . . that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphenated, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative'. *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HILL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Ref.* i. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1842 CONDEN *Speech* in *Morley Life* x. (1882) 347/2 I believe the right hon. Baronet [Peel] to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell]. 1847 L. COCKURN *Jrnl.* II. 191. I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not glow with this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GLO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. 9 Principles . . . which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LLOYD HENRY *Edith* 100 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LO. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2

There is no such party known . . . to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. Comb. as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 20 The liberrall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* iii. l. F 1 b. Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberrall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternal wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem. Concl.* 38 Thou art . . . liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 SPRAGRON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. sb.

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers . . . continue to resort to Paris . . . and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 496 The Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.] . . . flew at high game. . . There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where . . . they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* 1. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 LOWE *Prince Bismarck* 1. 469 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when . . . they began a series of attempts to cobbler at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the sb. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party: sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-English, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 69 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British Liberals. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Nov. Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberals. 1834 MAN. EDGEMORTH *Helen* xxxv. 111. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive . . . should be obliged after her marriage . . . to open her doors and turn ultra liberal, or an universal suffragist. 1822 (title) *The Liberal*. Verse and Prose from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government . . . has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 177 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs . . . were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called . . . Liberals. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the situation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly U.S.

1887 BEACON (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan. In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

Liberalism (lib'ə-rəl-iz'm). [f. LIBERAL a. + -ISM. Cf. *F. libéralisme*.] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOD *Jack Brag* xii. The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used . . . to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 11 This mode of thought . . . was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/r The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

Liberalist (lib'ə-rəl-ist). [f. LIBERAL a. + -IST.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up; we are forced, little by little, to turn liberalists. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental Liberalists. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii. (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberalists.

attrib. or *adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1859 *Times* 19 June. The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

Liberalistic (lib'ə-rəl-ist-ik), a. [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* 17 Feb. Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1833 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1858 *Catholic News* 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli . . . could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

Liberality (lib'ə-rəl-iti). Also 4 *liberalite*,

4-6 -ite, 5-6 *lyberalito*, -yte, -ytie, 5-7 *liberal-ity*, 6 -itee, -ytie, 6-7 -ittie, -itye. [a. OF. *liberalité* (1262 in *Hatz.* -darm.), ad. L. *liberalitāt*, em, n. of quality f. *liberālis* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13.. *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Allengl. Leg.* (1678) 18 In many things he was commendable, First in liberalite. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche libealite pat he made be kynges and messes [read kynges messes]; *L. ferula regalia* be dist redy four tymes in a day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 390 Liberalite, Which is the vertu of Lorge. c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At their departunge that most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; for pat bestith be kynges magnificence and liberalite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 A . . . feest was holden by the Kyng to all that wolde come, with most lyberalite and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feest. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The Kyng . . . of his mere mocion benygnetie and lyberalite . . . bath gyven and granted . . . pardon. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arab.) 30 The Canibales being allured by the lyberalitie & gyftes of our men. 1566 *Prayers in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Ellis*. (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gyfts which we receive of thy large libealite. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Riches joyned with libealitie, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 His libealitie knew no bottom but the empty purse, so bountifull he was to all in want. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Libealitie . . . is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's libealitie to his mind as well as person. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary libealitie with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonous. 1881 DESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's libealitie in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now rare.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to brynge youre libealite vnto Jerusalem. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*. Wee receyueing thy bountifull lyberaliteye. 1558 GRENWEEY *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 167 There was . . . giuen . . . a donatone to the soldiours, and a libealitie to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or libealite, but as a debt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 7 5 Enriched by uncommon libealities of nature. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Grece* I. 374 He . . . found himself in a position to bestow great libealities amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* li. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, libealities at home. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Protemy was popular from his libealities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the libealitie to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 491 With a libealitie rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* v. xiii. Where look for libealitie, if men of science are libeal to their brethren?

3. Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively.

Only in allusive nonce uses. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 204 Liberalitie proving . . . quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and libealities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the libealitie of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

Liberalization (lib'ə-rəl-iz-ə-tion). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 — *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalization of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

Liberalize (lib'ə-rəl-iz), v. [f. LIBERAL a. + -IZE. Cf. *F. libéraliser*.]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) to liberalize away, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law . . . ; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt . . . to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education . . . liberalizes the mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BONDLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalized, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make liberal in politics. 1853 LAWIS *Lett.* 262 He is liberalizing them, instead of their Torifying him. 1884 *Month. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to liberalize the counties. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1014/r The Conservative Party has been liberalized . . . by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.* 1890 'ROUF' BOUNNWOON *Col. Reformer* (1891) 510 Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldside and Crampston.

2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; or to become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1828) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second... the catholic reasons and liberalities like a modern philosopher. a 1836 FROUDE *Memo.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 181 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philippized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 828 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Liberalized**, **Liberalizing** *pp. adjs.* Also **Liberalizer**, one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 *Ann. Rev.* 40 The Irish clergy... an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1871) I. 490 The liberalizers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod... are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 250 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 24 Jan. 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath.

Liberally (*lib'rali*), *adv.* [*f.* LIBERAL *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (*Cf.* LIBERAL *a.* 1.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Boundlessly, freely, generously.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William... liberally rewarded... went as to Normandy. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 168 Blanchardyn... right liberally granted to him his requeste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 147 b, Whiche... mynistrith to theyr neyghbours liberally such goodes... as they have receyved of god. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1859) 49 For such a one they liberally will give. 1682 NORRIS *Hieracles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) II. 163 His... poetic talents were... liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold... were liberally lavished. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill... is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so liberally indewed. 1595 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widows were not so liberally relieved. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyhyd.* I. 123 That virtue which she could not liberally impart she striveth to amend by her own proper Art. 1709 STRAVER *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. c 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv. It was not by any means a savage pantomime... it was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

†3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiousness. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj. Your daughter may speke liberally with hir cousins. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The Mayre... shall... suffice all thinabundantes... liberally and freely without interruption... to... bringe their saide hearinges. 1568 MARY, Q. SCOTS *Lett.* in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 They would have perswaded me be craft to have liberallie dimittit my crown. 1614 J. COOKE *Tr. Quoque* C 1 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should have taught him better manners. 1646 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

†b. In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1506 DALRYMPLE *tr. Lesslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 109 Vthiris in the meyne time leiset sa liberallie.

Liberalness, *rare.* [*-NESS.*] **Liberality**. 1787 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 pe covetise... stered be robbour pecto, and noust my liberalnes. 1595 DANIEL *Chr. Wars* III. xci, Though this boutie, and this liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

LibRARY, *obs. form of LIBRARY.*

|| **Liberate** (*lib'ér-át*), *tr.* *Lat.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-*at.* [*subst.* use of *med. L. liberatē* 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of *liberare* to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

[1535 FITZHERB. *Nat. Rev.* (1567) 132 Vn briefe al

vicount hors de chancery a deliuer a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appell'vn liberat.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1585) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a liberat therein unto the Sheriff of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliuered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* II. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Tally and liberate to pay a summe of money out of his Costomes.

2. *transf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* xv. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church... the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberties out of Purgatorie, and the like.

3. *attrib.*: liberate day, a day on which liberates were issued; liberate roll, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is... at the next Liberate or Sealing day, to make forth the strongest proces to the Sheriffe. 1874 STRASS *Cont. Hist.* I. xiii. 593 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II. are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† **Liberate**, *a.* (and *pa. ppl.*) *Obs.* [*ad. L. liberat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *liberare* to LIBERATE.] Liberated, free. *Cont. from.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46b/2 That the matter might have the liberatē a passage to enter forth at. 1637 GULSTRIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 The Christian Church... is liberate from the Pedagogical instruction of the Ceremonial Law. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 123 The old dispensation from which we are liberate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 63 The Prisoner [shall be] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

Liberate (*lib'ér-át*), *v.* Also 7-*at.* [*f. L. liberat-*, *ppl. stem of liberare*, *f. liber* free.] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release from (something). *Chent.* To set free from combination.

1663 COCKERAM, *Liberate*, to free one. c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ... liberates the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. (1869) I. 533 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 97 Advanced to some... more than mortal height, that librates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mim. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 172 The six slaves... were eventually liberated by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 32 Walking slow... Liberates the brain overloaded.

Hence **Librating** *ppl. a.*

1868 BROWNING *King & Hook* li. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating... movement.

Liberated (*lib'ér-át*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* LIBERATE *v.* + *-ED* 1.] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 BURKE *Prof. to Bristol's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed... over their own ice.

b. *spec. in Bot.* (see *quot.* 1888).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Liberate* (*Bot.*)... liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Liberated*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adjacent to another and in part free.

Liberation (*lib'ér-á-shn*). [*ad. L. liberat-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. liberare* to LIBERATE. *Cf. f. lib'ér-átion* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

Liberation Society: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. *Cf. next word.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. 426 (Add. MS.) The contention that he had in his End was the signe and token of his liberation. 1532 BR. CLARK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 366 For the liberation of Italy. 1623 COCKERAM, *Liberat-ion*, a deliverance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 POWELL *Study of Antig.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm.* Col. ii. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basit Gl.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 Q. *Rev.* CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334l. 15s.

Liberationist (*lib'ér-á-shn-ist*). [*f.* LIBERATION + *-IST*.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see *prec.*); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Echo* 12 Oct., He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 Q. *Rev.* CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. § 242 Liberationist agitator.

So **Lib'ér-át-ion-ism**, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 Q. *Rev.* CLXII. 8 Democracy... acting in obedience to Liberationism.

Libérative (*lib'ér-á-tiv*), *a.* [*f. L. liberat-* (see

LIBERATE *v.*) + *-IVE*.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE *Francia Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1862 J. F. MACQUIE *Father Mathew* 300 The writer... resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

Liberator (*lib'ér-át-ór*). [*Agent-n.* in *L. form*, *f. LIBERATE v.*] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland)' was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 138, I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 HEWITT *Last Sermon*. 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Libérators. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden... was expected by all, as a true Libérator, or Deliverer. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1, The future liberator of Rome. 1843 CARLYLE *Francia Misc. Ess.* (1899) IV. 262 Bolívar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Libérator Bolívar. 1848 W. J. O'B. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In... 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Libérator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of liberators was closely blockaded.

Libératory (*lib'ér-át-ór-í*), *a. rare.* [*f. L. liberat-* (see LIBERATE *v.*) + *-ORY*.] = LIBERATIVE.

1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* § 46 Instruments... of their effects be either Constitutive and making, or remissive and liberatorie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. vii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

Libératress (*lib'ér-át-rés*). [*f.* LIBERATOR + *-ESS*.] A female liberator.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan... was received with the honours due to the libératress of the town. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, He had run over to Laura, his libératress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 12 May 4/6 The memory of the great 'libératress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Libératrice** [with *Fr. suffix*], **Libératrix** [with *L. suffix*], in the same sense. *rare.*

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Beneficent libératrice. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 343/2 The libératrix of France.

Liberd (*obs. form of LEOPARD*).

Liberomotor (*lib'ér-óm-ó-tór*), *a.* [*irreg. f. L. liberare* to LIBERATE + *MOTOR*.] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* i. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a liberomotor agent. 1880 DASTIAN *Brain* 38 Libero-motor elements.

Libertarian (*lib'ér-tór-í-án*), *sb. (a.)*. [*f.* LIBERTY + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1780 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libertarian... and the Necessarian? 1898 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882-3 F. L. PATTON in *Scaff. Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 The libertarian doctrine is now taught by appealing to consciousness. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XL 144 His psychology inevitably precludes him [Patton] from being really Libertarian. 1895 G. J. ROMANES *Th. Relig.* 129 If libertarians grant causality as appearing to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 SEELY *Stein* III. 355. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted (for the *Rolls Series*)... In such matters Englishmen are individualists and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheets... before an official board of critics is not to his liking.

Hence **Libertarianism**, the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 *note*, The general drift of his [Kant's] system... is not libertarianism. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Patton] talk modern Libertarianism in a quite unwarrantable way.

Liberticide (*lib'ér-tís-íd*), *a.* [*f.* LIBERTICIDE *sb.* 1 + *-AL*.] = LIBERTICIDIC *a.*

1794 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 153 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

Liberticide (*lib'ér-tís-íd*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* [*a. f. liberticide* (recorded only as *adj.*; used by Babelius, a 1797), *f. lib'ér-át* LIBERTY + *-cide*, *-cide* 1.] *A sb.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty. 1795 SOUTHWAY *Maid of Orleans* II. 328 Caesar... the great liberticide. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Liberticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's *Crimea*), He abhors Louis Napoleon... because he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 OUPA in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

B. adj. Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 *note*, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Cat.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen... have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 SHELLEY in *Dowdell* by the priv. II. vii. 294 Two liberticide wars undertaken by the civilised classes of the country. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 leged classes of the country. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 leged classes of the country. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 leged classes of the country. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 leged classes of the country.

Liberticide (*lib'ér-tís-íd*), *sb.* 2 *rare.* [*f.* as *Liberticide* (*lib'ér-tís-íd*), *sb.* 2.] The 'killing' of liberty.

prec. see *-CIDE* 2.] The 'killing' of which liberticide 1819 SHELLEY *Eng.* in 1819, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.

1898 OUIOA in *Review Rev.* Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is libertine of the most violent character.

Libertinage (li-bärtinédz). [f. next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = **LIBERTINISM** 2.

1611 COTGR., *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualité, licentiousness, dissoluteness. 1639 MARCONIER in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 93 Having tasted already a little drop of y^e Libertinage of y^e Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 20 The libertine which... prevails must... render them... unfit for bearing children. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 161 The General... was... famous for libertinage and debauchery. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. xiii. (1881) 239 The upper classes... were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1666 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* I. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm. Ling.* Inn xiii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 note, ERASMUS... thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

Libertine (li-bärtin), *sh.* and *a.* Also 6 lyb-, 7-8 -in. [ad. L. *libertinus* (in sense 2) perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

A. sh.
1. *Rom. Antig.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was cleved of Libertyns. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* IV. (1822) 315 Quiderer one servand or ane libertine war maid consull. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly enfranchised. 1631 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former servitude! 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AVIETTE *Parergon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers... as Libertines against their Patrons. 1727 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp.* Hist. I. iii. § 4.

¶ *b.* Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare*—1.
c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xvi. 50 He... vsde me like a fugitive; an Innmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

2. *a. pl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. *b.* Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613 f. Euen the infidels, Turkes, Jewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countreies there are Sectaries, as Annabaptistes, Lybertines, and soclie lyke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* Libertine, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that... thought They might doe what they listed. 1646 P. BULKELLY *Gospel Cont.* IV. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 251 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God. 1762 GOSNOLD *Nash* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flamsteed never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* II. xvii. 233 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

c. transf. One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 48 When he speaks, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world... hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1628 BR. HALL *Serm. Chr. Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but... to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel... Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictness. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drvod* IV. He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Supererog.* 45 The whole brood of venerable Libertines, that know no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 29b, Twenty thousand of these dreagly leas of Libertines hid vnto him in a moment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 49 1613 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v. The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightly Tuscan. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* I. That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 74 The giddy libertine, or drunken raver. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life... was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no burys.

1782 OREM *Chanoury Aberd.* 175 The janitor... hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II. 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of *bursars*, and *libertines*, or free scholars.

B. adj.

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare*.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxi. 1. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised women. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHROKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospell is not a libertine doctrine. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Even among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Relig.* The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. (1852) 115 Religion... had like to have died... through a libertine and Brownist spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1858 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1851 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1589 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Supererog.* (1593) 130 Although that same French Mirour be... stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 EVELYN *Alcm.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was... a bold petition of the poor w-s to Lady Castlemaine. 1699-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine art will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† *b.* Of literary composition, translation; Extremely free. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendering foreign Authors to be called Translation. a 1683 OLOHAN *Poet. Wks.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author... I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 72, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir D. Dabryple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 3. 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old state. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. E. Darwin* 375 A band of libertine lovers... plight their promiscuous hymeneals. a 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of 1688 Wks.* 1846 II. 11 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* III. 51 The Decameron... is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renaissance.

Libertinism (li-bärtinizm). [f. **LIBERTINE** + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641-51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine... of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophaneness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 566 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged... as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion... and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGR., *Sensualité*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvii. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 339 Wicberley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare*.

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig. to Peace* III. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. 1. 71 If libertinism

is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Libertinity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *libertinitas*, f. *libertinus* LIBERTINE; see -ITY.]

The condition of a freedman. Also = **LIBERTINAGE**. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners... thereof into a certain servitude, or rather libertinity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Libertinism, Libertinage, or Libertinity. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *libertinus* + -OUS.] = **LIBERTINE** *a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses.

† **Libertism**. *Obs. rare*. [app. f. **LIBERTY** + -ISM.] = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Wit of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

Liberty (li-bärti), *sh.* Also 4-6 lib-, lyberte(e, 5-7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertat*-em, f. *liber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 70 His liberte this brid desired ay. c 1425 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constrynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplendysshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlix, The caytif beggar hath meate & liberte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii(f). 19 He brought me forth... in to lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime liberte to the captiues. 1727 DE FOE *Sat. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God thought them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 42 She gazed... on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. c 1410 HOCCELEVE *Mother of God* 167 Pat vn-to liberte Frd thraidam has vn qvnt. 1526 TISDALE *Yns.* I. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off liberte, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Notway* K vj b, This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye towarde the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This liberte, which Christians haue, is a spiritual liberte, a heavenly liberte, a liberte of the soule, which setteth the soule at liberte from destruction. 1823 SIMON *in Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap. of liberty*: see **CAP** sb. 1 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i. Fredome and lyberte is better than only gold or syluer. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Libertas*, To defende the liberte of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A, The Prize which We now... play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* I. (1661) 4 They... vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments... of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonweall. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xxvii, Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5. 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

b. Natural liberty: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community.

Liberty of conscience: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the begining of your new Euangell preached ye liberte of conscience. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 230 That he woulde suffer them to enjoy the liberte of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Natural liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY *For. Lit. World.* I. § 98. 468 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustian Confession. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 151 The liberty of the press is... essential to the nature of a free state. 1771 SNOLETT *Humph. Ch.* 2 June, Let. II, As for the liberty

Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 50 The 'liberty post standing amongst the desolate ruins of Fore-gate street. 1836 *Guide to Service* xiii. 161 'Liberty-taking men-servants. 1758 'Liberty ticket [see quot. for *liberty* man]. 1776 A. AOMAS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, 1. ventured just as far as the stump of 'Liberty Tree. 1825 *Sweet William & Eng. Colonel* II. in Child *Ballads* II. 291/1 'I'll keep her for my 'liberty-wife. Hence + **Libertyless**, *a.*, deprived of liberty. 1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in Kerr *Covt. & Covenants* (1895) 248 Thy sword... has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

Liberty, *v.* *Obs.* *exec. dial.* [*f.* *prec. sh.*] *trans. a.* To endow with liberties or privileges. **b.** To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 16 The kynge... made this Chirche with alls pertynencys with the sam freodomys that his Crowne ys libertid with or any other church yn all Englonde that is most y-freid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 360 He was libertied to be at large in the Kynges court. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Liberty*, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

Libethenite (libe'thēnit). *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt, 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses. 1832 *SHEPARD Min.* 174. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite... occurs in quartz.

Libidinist, *Obs.* *rare.* [*f.* *L. libidin-*, *libido* lust + -IST.] A lustful person; a lecher. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [= in later ed.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleue, but all men were most foule Libidinists. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 198 This Ceremony... to Libidinists may seeme mirthful.

Libidinosity, *Obs.* Also 5 *lybidinosite*. [*a.* *F. libidinosité*.] Lustfulness. c 1539 *SKELTON Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. (1568) X vijb, Sardanapalus, that for his lecherie and libidinosite fell into hell. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libidinosity*, lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libidinous (libi'dinas), *a.* Also 5 *lybidynous*, *lybydynous*. [*ad. L. libidinosus, f. libidin-*, *libido* lust: see -OUS. Cf. *F. libidinosus*.]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshy lust. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbaryn by whom he is repressed for his lyhydynous desire. 1548 *HOOPER Decl. to Command.* x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 l. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who... do... lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. 1721 *ADONIS Spect.* No. 90 p. 1 A lewd Youth... advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes Of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

2. Provocative of lust. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libidinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libidinouslyness**, *lustfulness*. 1602 *FULBECKE Paucities* 25 Boldlie and libidinously. 1612 *SPERD Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. vii. § 3. 65 For bloud and libidinousnesse hee held a most vnstatie fury. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 195 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 302 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinousness. 1882 *BENEF. Home Franchises* II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinously baleful.

Libinioid (libini'oid), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* *mod. L. Libinia* + -OID.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*... is Libinioid in aspect.

Libitinarian, *Obs.* -o. [*f.* *L. libitnāri-us* (*f. Libitina* goddess of corpses) + -AN.] (See quot.) 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina*, They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilans.

Libitude, *Obs.* -o. [*irreg. f. L. libit-*, ppl. stem of *libet* it is pleasing: see -TUDE.] 'Will, pleasure' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Libken, *Old Cant.* Also 6 *lipken*, 7 *libkin*. [*f.* *Lib* v.3 + *KEN* sb.2.] A place to sleep in. 1567 [see *Lib* v.3]. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring G.* v. I. K. 4 I y kome to our lib ken. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crackmans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libkin*, a House to lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv. These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

Liblong, *obs.* form of *LIVELONG*.

Liboya, blunder for *JIBOYA*, boa-constrictor. 1718 In *H. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Jiboya*. Hence 1774 in *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *jiboya*), and 1796 in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 517/2. **Libra** (lib'ra). [*L. libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med.L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod.Eng. abbreviations. £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelve vnces makith Liha and is therefore acounyd a perfygbie

weyghte. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in Fraoce for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 *JEVONS Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

2. An arm of a balance. *Obs.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libze, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) a. One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo. b. The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Liha in mannes body rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 19 In certain tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call Liha. 1591 *NASHE Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall revolutiō... beginneth in Liha. 1616 T. AOMAS *Plain-dealing* 22 We liue under Liha, Iustice and Equitie... we feare not Taurus the Bull. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Liha to the fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. 1708 *SWIFT Predict.* for 1708, Wks. 1755 II. 1. 150 The time that he enters Liha... which is the busy period of the year. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star-clusters, in the constellations... Liha and Aquarius.

Libral (lib'ral), *a.* [*ad. L. libralis, f. libra* (see *prec.*)] (See quot. 1656.) *Libral* as: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libral*, that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Liha. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 245 The heavy libral Asses of the early Monetary system.

Libramment, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*ad. L. libramment-um, f. librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c 1420 *PALLAD. on Husb.* ix. 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil thit sought licouris libramment.

Libranza, *Obs.* [*Sp.*, 'warrant, order', *f. librar* = *F. livrer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artillerie... who keepeth account of the payes... by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliuer out by Libranzas, or Tickets.

Librar, *Sc.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*a.* *F. libraire*, *ad. L. librārius*: see *LIBRARIAN*.] A bookseller.

1596 in *DICKSON & Edmond Ann. Scot. Printing* xxiv. (1890) 478 Katherine Norwell, spouse to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

Librar, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *LIBRARY*.

Librarian (lihrē'ri-ān). [*f. L. librāri-us* concerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

1. A scribe, copyist. *Obs.* 1670 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. i. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed... by unmet Librarians. 1725 W. BROOME *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* xii. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put *opsis* for *dis*.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper*.)

1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radcliffean Librarian, with whom Johnson was most pleased. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room... for the use of the Librarian.

3. A dealer in books. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 290 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfurt [etc.]. Hence **Librarianess**, a female librarian; **Librarianship**, the office or work of a librarian.

1818 *TOOOL, Librarianship*. 1862 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* I. 360 The Librarianesses looked veryprettily and learned...; the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarianship. 1886 *Academy* 19 June 432/3 An essay on some subject in librarianship or bibliography.

Librarian, *Obs.* *rare.* [*f. L. librārius* (see *LIBRARIAN*) + -ER¹.] a. A bookseller. b. A librarian.

c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 2/23 *Des chaudielliers & librairies*, Of keelmakers and librarians. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the... Aboriginal Librarian, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the Books.

Librarians (lib're'ri-ās), *a.* *rare.* [*f. L. librāri-us* (see *LIBRARIAN*) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Librarians*, pertaining to books. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 182 The acted Shakespearean drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarians people at any rate.

Library (lihr'ri-ā). Also 4-7 *librarie*, 5 *lyberary*, 6 *liberary*, *librarie*. *B.* 4-5 *librair(e)*, *Sc. librar*. [*a.* *F. librairie* (1380 in *Godefroy*), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = *It.*, *Sp. libreria*, *Pg. livraria*, *repr. Com. Rom. *libraria* (with suffix -ia, -y), *f. L. librāri-um* (*F. libraire* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* *adj.*, concerned with or employed about books, *f. libr-*, *liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see *LIBER*), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late *L. libraria* (*sc. taberna*) occurs with the sense 'bookseller's shop'.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as *f. libro* book + -aria, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e.g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applications more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, + a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The walls of thil lybraire aparylled and wroght with yuory and with glas. 1430-40 *LYON. Bochas* vi. I. (1554) 142 Bochas pensief stode in his libary. 1488 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestraire standeth a grete libray. 1779 M. TYSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 195, I there saw his libary, i.e. the Room which once contained his Books. 1794 *MRS. RAOCLIFFE Hist. Utophio* I. The libary occupied the west side of the chateau. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. ii. (1861) 161 Zach descended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'libary'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library*, see those words. *Free library*, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and our studie there a long proces of feith writun in the Bible. 1530 *PALMER*, 35 A boke in the libary of Gyldehall in London. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable... Persons have... erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts. 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is... the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England.

c. (More fully, *circulating library*.) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading-rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quots. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Tales* i. (1892) 261 'The 'dear girls'... had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries... sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 325 The library [at Ramsgate] was crowded. There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. *Mod. Adv.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. -'s great novel, -.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1); 'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.). 13... *S. Erkenwold* 155 in *Horstmann Allengl. Lex.* (1881) 269 We have oure librarie laiid pes longe seuenie dayes. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 195/1 Let all the Librariens be sought in England. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Librarie*... a great number of books. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 61 Pisistratus... is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In universities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small.

B. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 14 And slouthe kepeh the librarie Which longeth to the Saintraire. c 1420 *PALLAD. on Husb.* Prol. 96 In deskis xij hymselfe, as half a strete, Hath boked thair librar vniuersal. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment*) Ptolomee... gadderit togidder in ane librar xxxvj thousand volummys. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 marg., New librare.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826-1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847-1863), 'Bohn's Standard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) *The Compleat Library*: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed... Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. 1713 *The Student's Library*: a choice Collection of Books. In All Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] 1714 (*title*) *The Ladies Library*. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. used to denote (a) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (b) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list. a 1450 *COV. Myst.* (Shaks.) *Co.* 88 We xal lerne þow the lybrary of oure Lordys law lyght. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The lybrary of reason must be vnclosed. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 780 Of all lades he hath the libary

making of out men herbes but licens of the said abbott. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Wurburge* i. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with lycens. 1526 TYNDALE *John* xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 119 How long any of them may be absent, but he schal have his leve and licence. . may be conceyved by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chiron*, *Hen. IV.* 10 The duke was banished. . . and yet without licence of Kyng Richarde he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* viii. 146 He gat newy lycens to marye quhil on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 148 The people. . . have geuen a perpetual licence from labour to learning. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) i. 143 Mr. R. H. has Licence to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* iii. 1. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their licence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. App. ii. 236 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. i. 1. 133 The king. . . may. . . prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* ii. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 81 The declaration. . . was now interpreted. . . as a licence to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 Others would confine the licence of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 110 The same licence was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

† b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, to take one's licence, to take one's leave; also licence and congee. *Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE sb. 2 b and LEAVE sb. 2.)

[c. 1450] LOVELICH *Grail* xvi. 69 The king hem 3af licence Forto gon from his presence. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes. . . discourage the same as sone as painment fallethe, and take the the congie and licence of their prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my licence. 1556-8 PHAER *Æneid* iv. K j b, Fayne wold he flee, and of that contry sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, e.g. to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc.; a permit. Also in phrases † book of licence (see BOOK sb. 1), letter of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see MORTMAIN); (to marry) by licence in opposition to by banns.

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 461/1 To praye. . . the kyng to graunte licence of Exchange, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 187 We. . . charge you to suffry hym. . . to enjoye our sayd licence with outyn anylet. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in manner hath destroyed all religions by the reason of dispensacions or lycences. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 1. 126 [To] requyre you. . . to drawe a booke of Lysaunce from his Maiestie, to the Maior and Aldermen [etc.]. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 46, xls. payd to the bysshope for his lyaunce to byrrey. 1612 *Biote Trinal. Pref.* 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may vse them (the Scriptures). 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. ci. John florio, esquier, and Rose Spicer marr'd by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Maiesties Licence, embark at White-Haven. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers Licence two shillings. 1683 *Robin Consc.* 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observ. . . Both I and mine als would starve. 1724 R. Woorow *Life of Wadrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence (to preach) I insert from the original. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from trampsers, Weigh the licence, weigh the bans. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 263 II. . . is. . . necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* vi. (1869) I. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these things. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108 A Letter of Licence is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. . . When. . . they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a Letter of Licence and Composition. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* i. iv. 92 A fine of £100 for every act of issue after the term of licence has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed. A licence is obtained. A plain brick building. . . is run up, and named Ebcnzer or Bethel. 1841 LATTIN *N. & Morn.* i. 1. Do you marry by licence? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vii. (1872) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a licence from the Bishop of London. 1851 R. NRSBIR in *Mem.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission. 1598 VONC *Diana* 393 The Kings licence being now come. 1651 MASSINGER *Act V* iv. 1. I pray ride to Nottingham; get a licence. 1683 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 81 I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 219 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in lian.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900-1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 427 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action couced or acknowledged; an instance of this.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Thy licence es lemete in presence of lordys. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvii. 48 That ouo sic licence balf we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 112 Taunt my faults With such full Licence, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to vter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vi. 39 Do you so understand the licence you have, Miss? 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. x. 299 English law. . . has neither definition nor words to. . . circumscribe the licence of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helon* xxxvii. (1883) 312 The first little fish in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what licence he had given me. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 He. . . allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apok.* 525 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's licence. 1884 *March. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary licence of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 *tr. De Limitatione* xvi. 8 Other menues large licence display us, but to we ourself wold have no jinge denyed bat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 48 Taunt him with the licence of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Arctoph.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xv. (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Insinuated the Licence of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* ii. 1. Your heart resents some licence of my youth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) i. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. 1. The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break. . . the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xvii, Thy licence shook his sober dome. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 315 The licence which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. i. (1864) 3 The first licence given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog.* *Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink. . . of licence. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 P 3 The cause of much licence and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. His unlimited licence. . . has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) i. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the licence of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* ix, The licence of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 367 These implements of licence were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase poetic (poetical, etc.) licence.

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which auctors do rather by a licence poetically. 1657 J. SMITH *Nyst. Rhel.* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (f). I generally join these two Licences together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Licence, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 As to any licence in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx, This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The poem. . . allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 By a prophetic licence, *perpetui* means *transitory*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as licence-duty, fee, -holder, -money, -tax.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the 'licence fee', tended very much to exasperate the miners. 1897 *Weston. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/3 The old 'licence-holders are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 1692 *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriff have a warrant to levy the 'licence money. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 464 (Cent.) The 'licence-tax' as it is called there [in Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 *Bruce Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xliii. 135 Licence taxes. . . are directly levied by State officials.

Licensable (lɪsɛnsəbəl), a. [f. LICENSE v. + -ABLE.] † a. That may be dismissed. *Obs.* b. That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR. *Conceivable*, i. licensable. 1641 *Downfall Temor. Poets* 5 (L.). I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

License, licence (lɪsɛns), v. Forms: 4-6 licence, 5-6 lyc-, lysens, (7) lycens, 9 *Sc.* leeshance, 4- licence, 6- licensce. [f. LICENSE sb., q. v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. *F. licencier, f. licence.*]

1. *trans.* To give (a person) permission to (do something). Now rare. (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to*.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 293 If it be your will to licence me to tel my tale. c 1450 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man licencing To set his fote vpon yourres arcyng, He wyl after set his fote vpon your necke. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & N.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseeche your Lordship licence me to sytte downe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armys are licenced to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst three

depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Forlese. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 212 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1665 TOWERSON *Decalogie* 75 Our friendship with God. . . licenceth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 193 Therefore they were licensed to niake hold with any of his things. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dat.* of the person. Now rare.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will suffre a thyng to be usyd, but he will not licence nor grant it to be usyd nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIOLEY in Foxe *A. & N.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* iii. ii. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselves more attentue, nor at any time licencing themselves a more secret service of the Prince. 1533 J. DANE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of four-footed beasts. 1861 M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1869) I. 49 A patent of Henry II, in which he. . . licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 554 If this were. . . Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu of lapidation Moses licenced me.

† c. with clause as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxvi. (1495) 363 It was lycencyd that seruantes and wyymen and bestes should reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holiness* II. 96/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

† 2. [After *F. licencier*.] To give leave of departure; to dismiss, set free from (something); to send away (to a place). *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Bjb, The kyng thenne lycencyed them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 143 Beyng then lycensed from the labour of their owne occupacions. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 188 Licencee from thee that needlesse suspition. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Whurr* iv. i. 103 He. . . comming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Motaigne* ii. iii. 210, I will now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [Flander] *cong* *ant* *restes* *de non anel*. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 17 Tuedayes and Thursdayes. . . on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1651 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bloud's Eromena* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. a 1639 WORTON *Paradit in Relig.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. l. 333 Sit, you were pleas'd your self to Licence me. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xi, Thus licenced, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, e.g. to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. *Const. for, to, and to with inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 762, I am licenced boldly in divinitee to rede. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reverence Pat to walde paine licence In his diocese to haue place. 1450-1530 *Allyr. our Ladye* 102 None ought in holy chyrche to. . . preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycensyd thereto. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng thereto lycenced by the kyoge of castile. 1538 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 277 So licensing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 74 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licensed'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff.' 1830 GALT *Lavie* T. iv. ix. 11. 78 Amos Bel. . . had not been leashed above a week. 1888 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose.

1777 PARSONS *Lett. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. (1896) 232 A petition. . . for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSING sb. 1]. 1874 [see LICENSING]. 1882 MISS BRADON *N. I. Appl.* iii, In which there is. . . not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Iohns inditing, They woud not licence it. 1624 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did licence 64 pages of the booke. 1641 MILTON *Arctoph.* (Arb.) 39 That booke. . . should be Printed. . . unless it were approved of and licenc'd under the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1666 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation. . . of your Church. 1868 HALLWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

† b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs. exc. in ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 1. 17 Poetrie is. . . in measure of words for the most part restrained; but in all other points extreamly licensed. 1640 I. J. DICKE 3/4

omian to hang his licentious crochets upon

absol. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute luyunge, licentious talke, & such other vicious behaviours. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 133 How deere would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. 313 The pompous Prelacie of Rome, and lues licentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. P.* vii. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested. 1835 LYTON *Rienci* i. iv. Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

absol. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† 4. quasi-adv. With licence or liberty; freely. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencyous we may passe ynto othir.

Licentiously (lɔɪsɪ'nʃiəli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *ly* 2.] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* Pref. If they will have the boundes of the same Fathers... to be steadfastly kept; why doo they... so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. *Bulfincher's Decades* (1592) 360 The Nazarenes... had heretofore lived too licentiously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our ancient rymers... used these Cesures either very seldom... or else very licentiously. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. 6. Lycogenes uttered this sparingly... but his fellows did more licentiously presse the King's dishonour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you... I... wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English *Lusad.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion... would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now rare.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iv. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* i. 261, I speake not... how licentiously painters and carvers have in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously folow their owne lusts. 1655 BRATHWAITE *Commen. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 SCHWARTZ *Encycl. Relig. Encycl.* I. 159/2 The Phœnician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

Licentiousness (lɔɪsɪ'nʃiəsnəs), [*f.* *as prec.* + *-ness*]. The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. B. tr. P. *Martyr's Rom.* 441 b. Neither let him with overmuch licentiousness use what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. ii. § 92. 165 It is too great licentiousnesse for a servant to goe out without leave. 1650 K. STAYLTON *Strada's Lew C. Warres* i. 25 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Mere. Compt.* xviii. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 Br. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prel. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 The difference... is not to be imputed to the licentiousness of the translator. 1888 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* iv. 127 Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. 1837 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 BURGON *Revision Revised* 33 Nothing else but deprivations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now rare.

1553 EÖEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 By which they licentiousness, the people of the Iland bying provoked. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people... having been always looked upon... as an effect of licentiousness. 1796 MOWSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles. 1815 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1845 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnal privileges. 1852 WEBSTER *H's.* (1877) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 83 The licentiousness of their songes... is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1849) 24 Though thou have no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrow* iii. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against... prophaneenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem... was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROTHUP *H's.* (1858) i. iii. 104 Among the clergy properly so called... the prevailing offence was

not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

Lich (lɪʃ). *Obs. exc. arch. and in Comb.* Forms: a. 1-2 *lic*, 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, 6 *lytche*, 7 *lytch*, 9 *lytch*, 3-7 *lych*, *lych*; in comb. 5 *lege*, 6-9 *leech*, 9 *leach* - (see also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL). Pl. 1 *lic*, 3, 5 *liches*. β. 2-5 *lik* (4 *lyk*), 7, 9 *like*, *lyke*. Pl. 9 *likes*. [OE. *lic* str. neut. = OFris. *lik*, OS. *lic* (LG. *liche*, *like*, DA. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lich* fem., also weak *liche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lik* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* : -O Teut. **liko* neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see LICHE, LIKE a, 'LIKE v.) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *lic* became by normal development *liche* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch*, *dike*.]

1. = BODY. a. The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beowulf 733 þæt he gædæle... anra gehwylces lif wið lice. 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 126 þendan þu somod lic & sawle lifgan mote. c 1205 LAV. 17694 For an his bare liche he weorde an burne. c 1225 *Juliana* 16 He bet... beten hire swa luðere þat hire liche licð liden al obloðe. c 1275 *Prov. Elfrid* 471 in O.E. *Misc.* 137 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þu is liche. c 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he dude next his liche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 195 Liliwhite was hur liche. 1362 LANGOL. P. II. A. xl. 2 A wyf... þat lene was of lich and of lough chere. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 293 þe liliwhite of his like lathly þat þaispysse. *Ibid.* 141 He... him... cleftis all his liche in lyn clape.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 Hio þæt lic ætbar feondes fæðmum under firgenstern. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. 1. § 23 Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beon gedrync & plega. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) þa namen his sunne & his freond & brohten his lic to Engle lande. c 1205 LAV. 3862 Heonomen Morguan lich & leide hit on vrpen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2407 Egipte folc... first... nipt þe liches beðen. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 10785 Tilward þe like he turnd his face. c 1300 *AI Pains Hell* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A water... þat... stynkeþ so for holde lich. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302½ Lyche, dede body. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii. 322 Quha aw this lik he bad hir nocht deny. 1866 *Sir Olaf in Jamieson Ballads* i. 222 Three likes were ta'en frae the castle away. 1895 BARRING-GOULD in *Minster Mag.* 239 'Thomas maketh a beautiful lich, that her do.'

2. *Comb.* : † *lich-bell*, a hand-bell rung before a corpse; † *lich-fowl* = LICH-OWL; † *lich-holm*, a shrub of some kind; *lich-house* [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; † *lich-lay*, a place levied to provide a church-yard (cf. LAV. sb. 7 4); *lich-path* = *lich-way*; † *lich-rest*, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; † *lich-song*, ? singing at a lyke-wake; *lich-stone*, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; † *lich-wal*, -wale, a plant (see *quots.*); † *lich-way*, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † *lich-wort*, a plant (see *quots.*). Also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL, LYKE-WAKE.

1421 in Warner *Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j professional, j old gradual, j new *lychebells. 1449 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mending of another j. j. j. 1552 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berks.* (1879) 19 Two lychebells of bell metalle. 1611 COTTON, *Effraye*, a Scricheowle, or *Lycheowle. 1614 *Seo. Venus* (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to At murders raile. c 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscius, frutex est *licheholm. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Also owe sro prest singed þis bede at *lich huse he [etc.]. 1559 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 324 Ane tenement of land within the yerd and lichowss thairof [sc. of the parish church]. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We... propose... with some degree of confidence... Lich-House. 1868 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lich-house. 1753 in *Picton's Pool Mm.* (1885) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a *Lych Ley for St. Thomas's Church. 1862 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came... used formally to be called the *Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. c 1000 *St. Mildreds in Sax. Leechd.* III. 430 Heo ða hyre *licreste gecceas on elyþ byric. c 1205 LAV. 17225 And swa þu hit scealt leden to here lich-reste. 1558 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ioue his wyf vii. viii. c 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 note, Discharging... all... *Lyksgones, fiddling and dancing. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 [in North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the *lich-stone. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice *lichewal. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxx. 487 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1893 *Prior Plant-n.* *Lichwale*, .. the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Hohnshad* III. 303/2 Advertised of... a leech wale to be made over his land, without his leave or consent. 1787 in GROSSE *Proc. Gloss.* *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 Ebulus uel Ebuli gland. eble angl. welle-wort uel *licheuort. c 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 336/2 Peritoria... j. peritory or lycheuort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. Lichwort is Pellitoria of the wall. 1830 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Lichwort*, *Parietaria officinalis*, L.

Hence † *Lichness* a. *Obs.*, without a dead body. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Do was non bising of al egipte lich-les, so manig dead ðor kipte.

Lich, *obs. form of LIKE*; LICH *dial.*, bundle.

† **Licham**, *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *lichama*, -homa,

2 *lichama*, 2-4 *licome*, *lic(e)-*, *lich-*, *lick-*, *lik-*, *ham(e)*, *likame*, 4-5 *lyc-*, *lygh-*, *lykam* (e, 5-6 *Sc. loc-*, *lekame*, (5 *licaym*), ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) *ligean*. [OE. *lichama*, -homa = OFris. *licoma*, *lichama*, *likma*, OS. *likhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *licham*), OHG. *lihhamo*, *lihmo* (MHG. *lichame*, *licham*), ON. *likame*, more commonly in str. form *likam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*):-O Teut. type **liko*-hamon- wk. masc., f. **liko*- LICH, body + *hamon-, OE. *hama* slipe, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *lihkinamo*, **lihkin-hamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *lihha* = LICHE; hence MHG. *lichnam(e)*, mod. G. *leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshy garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *ferðherma* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 9 Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mat.* vi. 22 Dines lichaman leofhat is ðin eage. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten... astah to heofene... mid þam lichama þe he on þrowode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 þa bið com his licome swiðe feble. c 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1052 An lerdrest hi to ðon shome An un-riht of hire licome. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 Bath war nakeþ þar licam, Bot þar for thought þam þen na scham. *Ibid.* 22324 Wit-twen last al his licam [*Edin. MS. licame*]. 1393 LANGOL. P. II. C. 1. 32 For no lykerous lyfðode hure lykame to plesse. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3282 His fire and his lyghame lamede fulle sore. 1426 ADELAY *Pomes* 17 To sle the lust of hore lycam, and hore lykmyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* v. 110 A! Eue, þou art to blame... me shames with my lyghame. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. c 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. 11 In all his lusty lecher nocht ane spot. c 1783 K. Henry v. in *Child Ballads* I. 299 He's thrown to her his gaymantle Says 'Lady, had you lincan'.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

c 1225 *Aner. R.* 106 Þer leien ofte licomes iroten biðen eorde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12295 Dun o þis lof he yod, Til he com þar þat lican lat. *Ibid.* 24599 Quen his licam in stan was laid, Allas! allas! I ful out was said. c 1470 *Heavy Wallace* vi. 281 With a clathir I couert his licham.

† **Lichamly**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlic*; see LICHAM and -ly 2.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Hi wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deaðes... wið þam lichamlice answere. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* iii. 28 Se halega gast æt ecan lichamlice answere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane lichamliche pinnunge. c 1215 *Leg. Kath.* 42 Wið stronge tintreohen and lichomliche pinen. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 4 þe oðer riwle... riwleð þe licome & lichomliche deden. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þotes þat leadeð þe & drahen... to lichomliche lustes. c 1275 *Pastour our Lord* 51 in O. E. *Misc.* 38 Mvchel volk hym vutede... Summe for beon yuede of lykamlyche vode.

† **Lichamly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlice*; see LICHAM and -ly 2.] Bodily (= BODILY *adv.* 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Þeah þe he lichomlice þær tæfward ware. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wen moten halden moyse e lichamlice. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 40 3if me... stien nu heortliche, & hvon ich deie gostliche, a domeslede al lichomlice, into ðe blisse of heouene. c 1249 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ase þu lichomliche iwend iwend me from the worlde.

† **Liche**, *Obs.* Also 3 *like*, 4-5 *lyke*. [OE. (*man-*, *swain-lyca* = Goth. (*man-*) *leika*, OHG. (*man-*) *lichja*; cogn. w. LICH.] Form, figure, guise. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Al swa ða bið mihtest... smiten of þin azen heaued, and gan af to þin azene liche. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 þe deuel com on nedre lich to adam. c 1200 ORMIN 583 An der off þa fowwe der Wass in an innansse like. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 224 þe þis com to in one wildernesse in one wummonne liche. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Þerfore sche [Semiramis] disguised hit self in þe childes liche. *Ibid.* V. 239 þe deuel appered to þe lewes... in Moyse's liche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 143 In stede of man a bestes lyke He sylt. c 1470 *Calagros & Gaw.* 553 Thai lufly ledis in lyke, thai layid on ane ling.

Liche, *obs. form of LEECH, LIKE.*

Lichee, variant of LITCHI.

Lichen (li'kɪn), sb. [*a.* L. *lichēn*, ad. Gr. *λεῖχν* in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.]

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (li'kɪn) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.]

† 1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort there is, cleaning wholly fast upon rocks and stones in manner of moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 STILLINGF. *Grader's Use* *Chrysostom* *Misc.* Tracts (1762) 180 The virtues of the lichens or liverworts upon animate bodies... are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also *colled*.

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny grub, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderful operation to cure the rhagades or chaps. 1715 DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous

earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1792) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 COLENGER *To Yng. Friend on Domestic. with Author* 4 Where . . coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 ALGIE *Guide to Forbes* 66 The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems v. Wintnows* 8 The red roofs nestle, overspent with lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Diet.* Lichen, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lichen, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo*. 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. 1888 *Soc. Sec. Lex. s.v.* Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

4. After a L. use in Pliny: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antiqu. & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust*, *-flora*, *-fungus*, *-moss*, *-spot*, *-thalus*, *-tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema*, *-spot*; b. instrumental, as *lichen-clad*, *-clothed*, *-crusted*, *-laden*, *-matted*, *-tasselled* adjs.; c. similitative, as *lichen-green*, *-like* adjs.; *lichen-staroh*, a kind of starch associated with lichen in Iceland-moss.

1848 Chambers *Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted 'lichen-clad' bole. 1859 JERVIS *Britannia* vii. 95 An immense 'lichen-clad' member. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 232 An old boundary stone 'lichen-crusted'. 1880 C. MERRITT *Trag. Com.* (1881) 17 He snapped the 'lichen-dust' from his fingers. 1890 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 295 The patient had suffered from 'lichen-eczema' from the age of 20. 1857 W. A. LEIGHTON (title) The 'Lichen-Flora' of Great Britain. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algae . . known as the hosts of 'Lichen-fungi'. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of 'lichen-green velvet' about the shoulders. 1880 HISSY *Tour in Phionan* 49 The old buildings . . with 'lichen-laden' roofs. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, 'lichen-matted' trachyte. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vi. x. § 25 The silver 'lichen-spots' rest, star-like, on the stone. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The heavily 'lichen-tasselled' fringe of the forest-belt. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 39 The . . tissues of the 'Lichen-thalus'. 1832 R. CATTERTON *Becket* etc. 191 Ashes . . gray with 'lichen-tufts'.

Hence *Lichenless* a., destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

Lichen (lî'kên), v. [f. LICHEN sb.] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were . . lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1852 *Macn. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was that [island] lichen'd and moss'd? 1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* iii. xiii. note, Turrets lichen'd with gold.

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 438 1/2 Popular superstition has not bad time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

Hence *Lichen'd* ppl. a., *Lichening* vbl. sb.

1823 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichen'd pine rears up its form of gloom. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 407 The deeply lichen'd stones of its low churchyard wall. 1892 *Corih. Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

Lichenaceous (lî'kên-â's), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen.

1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microg. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Opegrapha*, a genus of Graphideæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

Lichenal (lî'kên-â), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *lichenalis*, f. L. *lichen* LICHEN sb.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. b. *sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichenes*.—The Lichenal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 532 Lichens (Lichenes).

Lichenian (lî'kên-î-ân), a. [see -IAN.] = next. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

Lichenic (lî'kên-î-k), a. *Chem.* [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are *Lichenates*.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1708 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boric. The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 39 Certain true Lichens, giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

Lichenicolous (lî'kên-î-kô-lôs), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + L. *colère* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has little studied.

Licheniform (lî'kên-î-fî-m), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + (-)FONM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 H. SPENCER *Princ.*

Biol. § 185 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

Lichenin (lî'kên-î-n), *Chem.* Also *lichenine*. [f. LICHEN sb. + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 6-8 Lichenin. 1861-93 COOKE *Struc. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

Lichenism (lî'kên-î-z'm), [f. LICHEN sb. + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algae . . so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

Lichenist (lî'kên-î-st), [f. LICHEN sb. + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1851 H. MACMILLAN *Flora. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French Lichenists, Tulane and Itzigsohn. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Is.* ii. viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

Lichenivorous (lî'kên-î-vô-rôs), a. [f. L. *lîchên* + (-)vor-*is* devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 437 Lichenivorous or herbivorous ruminants.

Lichenize (lî'kên-î-z), v. [f. LICHEN sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence *Lichenized* ppl. a.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxiii. 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

Lichen- (lî'kên-î), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical lichenolipoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches . . being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a lichenolipoid thickening.

Lichenographer (lî'kên-î-gráf-ôr), [LICHEN sb. + (-)GRAPHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Lichenographist (lî'kên-î-gráf-îst), [f. LICHEN sb. + (-)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG. 1853 HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 42.

Lichenography (lî'kên-î-gráf-î), [f. LICHEN sb. + (-)GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence *Lichenographic*, *Lichenographical* adjs., of or pertaining to lichenography.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit. Subjects, Lichenography*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lichenography, Lichenographical*. 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lichenoid (lî'kên-î-ôid), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + -OID.] 1. *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Opegrapha and other Lichenoid . . genera. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. 1882 P. GEORGE in *Nature* No. 642. 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen (see LICHEN sb. 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation . . covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil.

1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

Lichenologist (lî'kên-î-lôd-jîst), [f. LICHEN sb. + (-)LOGIST.] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 The arrangement . . of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

Lichenology (lî'kên-î-lôd-jî), [f. LICHEN sb. + (-)LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens.

Hence *Lichenologic*, *Lichenological* adjs., of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbersome or expensive apparatus. *Ibid.* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology.

1881 *Frit. Bot.* X. 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repository of Lichenology since 1855.

Lichenose (lî'kên-î-ô-s), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

Lichenous (lî'kên-î-ô-s), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + -OUS.] 1. *Of*, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 35 The . . crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone. 1875 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxvii. An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. *Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opium . . threw out the most distressing lichenous rash. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the

pubes. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

Licheny (lî'kên-î), a. [f. LICHEN sb. + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-stones, and the hollow-rhinded woods. 1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints Moths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

Lich-gate, lich-gate (lî'tj-gât), *arch.* [f. LICH corpse + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482-3 in SWAYNE *Sarum Churchyard. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol' Will'o Sarient Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, iijid. 1681 ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His coarse was . . received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Lich-Gates. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antig. Oxford* 375 A bandsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 324 Yet to the lychgate, where his chariot stood, [He] 'Broode' from the porch. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xviii. 138 The ivy-clad lich-gate of the village church.

Lichi, variant of LICHI.

Lichless: see after LICHI.

Lichlie, *Lichliness* Sc.: see LIGHT-.

Lichness, obs. form of LYCHNIS.

Lichorous, obs. form of LYCKEROUS.

Lich-owl. Also 6-7 like-owls. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1885 HIGINS *Ymuis Nomenclator* 56 *Bubo*, a shriehowl: a likeowl. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird less than the Like-Owl, . . having two plumed ears standing up aloft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 302 Theshreeking Litch-Owle that doth never cry, But boding death. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 263/4 The little Horn-Owle, termed Lich Owls, because Prognosticators of Peoples death, when they screech about their Houses. 1898 WATTS-DUNSTON *Aylmer's* (1900) 32/2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisked past us towards the apple-trees.

Licht, Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lichurie, variant of LECHERY.

Lichy, a. *Obs.* [f. *lich* LIKE a. + -Y.] Like.

1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 225 Byndep hem in knucchenous forbi To breone lyk to lichis, Spousbrekers wth lechours [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 But to whom shal I gesse this generation lichy [v. rr. lyche, lyke]? It is lichy to children sityng in cheepnyng [etc.]. [In six other passages in Wyclif *lîchichy*, *lîchichy*, *lychit*, *lychy* occur as variant readings for *lich*, *lyche*, etc.]

Licible: see LISTABLE *Obs.*, permissible.

Licence, obs. form of LICENCE.

† *Licious*, a. *Obs. rare*. Also *licious*. [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS.

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii. Mete and drinke y-nuzhe they hade With licius drinke and clere. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 53 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

Licit (lî'sit), a. Also 5 *licyte*, *lycite*, *-yte*, 7 *licite*. [ad. L. *licitus* (pa. pple. of *licere* to be lawful, either directly, or through *F. licite*.)] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CANTON *Cato* A v b. She [the wife] ought to . . obeye to hym in all thynges lycite and honeste. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is lycite to seke strange places for theyr dwellinge. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holmsheld* III. 386/4 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Licite*, lawful, granted.

1757 *Herald's* No. 1 (1758) 1. 34 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the balance is for or against us in licit trade. 1826 LAMB *Let. xvi. To B. Barton* 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (. . I mean in a licit way). 1864 R. F. BURTON *Danome* I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 259 Abstinence . . from things in themselves licit. 1892 *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty-paid opium.

1897 BARING-GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence *Licitly*, in a licit manner, lawfully;

Licitness, the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CANTON *Cato* B ij. Thow oughtest to thyne oft bowe . . licitly thou shalt mowe come to thyn intention. 1788 R. LARRIS (title) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade. 1865 TAROCKMORTON *Consid.* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. 1855 R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. 1884 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the private licitly obtain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 629/2 To receive bold orders . . licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

† *Licitate*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *licitat*, ppl. stem of *licitari* to bid at an auction, f. *licitus*, pa. pple. of *licere* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons . . are . . not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms.

Licitation, *rare*—0. [ad. L. *licitatîo*-em, f. *licitari*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1523 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set upon any thing that is sold. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

† *Licitator*. *Obs. rare*—0. [a. alleged L. *licitator*, agent-n. f. *licitari*: see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator*.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.

Lick (lik), *sh.* [f. LICK v.]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. A *lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed miller' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1664 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 123 This Woman with one lick of my Androtte (which was mixed with hony), received ease all over her body. 1683 BUNYAN *Jerru. Sinner Saved* (1686) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DAVENANT *Amphitruon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could... come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. 1733 R. NORTH *Life of North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billingsgate Language, as [etc.]. He call'd it *giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue*. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Incarnations* 3 (Jam.). P. Wilson deposes, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. 1825 FORBES *Vec. E. Anglia*, *Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rih o' flesh... to be sent round lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man... shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amoy Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin'—some a lick of meal, some a pookin' [etc.].

b. *collog.* A slight and basty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc. 1648 in Maidment *Passquils* (1665) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smug'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Lick* and a *Slake*.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick*, *salt-lick*.

1751 C. GIST *Jrnl.* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Drains of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffalo lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* iv, Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALER *Appl. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'... They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from c1460.) Also *pl.* (Sc. and north.), a beating, in phr. *to get one's licks*, *give (one) his licks*.

1698 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1742 SWIFT *Wood's Execution Wks.* 1735 V. 11 155 3d Cook. I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1743 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. To lend his loving wife a lousing lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscript. vii, An' monie a fallow gat his licks, W' he's crunt. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* (1849) 15 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *Schoolmaster* 15 Jan. 1904 The boy... deposed that the master gave him two licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilias Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and hit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Afol.* (1756) I. 23 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sore bait... to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xviii, 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. Sc. 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 WILLIE *was a wanton Wag* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Songs* (1844) 201 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. 1798 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 3 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dialect.* U. S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also speed, in phr. *at full lick*, at a great lick, etc.

1837 HAMBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv, That are colt can heat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1851 BAYARD *Songs from Dixie's Land* 25 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRANNON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79, I... made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river... came sailing the... where... 271 going at full lick too. 1889 'ROUF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 8 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 *liccian*, 2-6 *lik*, 4-5 *like*, *lyke*, 3-7 *licke(n)*, 4-6 *likke*, 5-6 *lykke*, *lykke*, (5 *lykyn*), 6- *lick*. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccōn*, *leccōn* (Du. *likken*), OHG. *leccōn* (MHG., mod. G. *lecken*) = OTeut. **likkōn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *lécher*), prob. repr. pre-Teut. **liġhnā*, f.

OArvan root **liġh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigā-*), found in Goth. (*hi*) *laigōn*, Gr. *laigōn* to lick, *laigōs* dainty, L. *lingēre*, OIrish *ligim*, OS. *līzati*, Lith. *lėsti*, Skr. *lih*, *lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c1000 *Eufonia Saints Lives* (1835) I. 114 Da reān deor... heora lēa liccōdan mid lēa tungan. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 270. 320 Po he i-saig ane leon licke þat bodi. c1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints Lives* (*Christine*) 251 þe serpentis hie fete can lyke. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1663) 29 Thei [dogges] were about her mouth and licked it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I. xvii, [The ass] began to kyss and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Fair Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poodles with Duke humfrey? to licke dishes, to be a beggar. 1617 HIKERON *Wks.* II. 435 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in his house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P. 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to Licking of Chalk. 1732 PORTER *Ess. Man* I. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the slow fly food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate... Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1850 MISS BRANNON *Just as I am* i, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 1844 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with by tongue in a dish. 1583 Leg. *Bk. St. Andrews* 1091 While ane pat down his hand and likkit. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1677) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1712) 125/2 Mix for a Dose... and to be lick'd of, as need require. 1820 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 60 The elk... was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers*, *to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; *to lick (another's) fingers*, *to lick the fat from (one's) beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground*, *to lick (another's) shoe or spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; *to lick (a patron's) trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust*, *to lick the earth* [a Hebraism: Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 9 His feondas foldan liccēad. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxviii. 9 His enemies the erthe shal liken. — *Mitak* vii. 17 Thei shal lick dust as the serpent. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 What shulde he yewe that liketh his knyf. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 326 Thou sall lick thy lippis, and sure thou leis. 1530 PALSON *609/2* I, lycke my lippes or fingers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 169 h, Marchantes within the cite, sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickynge the fat from their beards, and taking from them their livynge. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confidence lick their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1602 *Witkalis Dict.* 263 A fellow that can lick his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How does thy honour? Let me lick thy shoe. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzniah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 234 He purposed not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons friends, unless it be for maunt, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 326 Off he [the serpent] bowd, his turret Crest... and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 572 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his lips, what are they to be roasted? 1808 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have divided himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Clester & H. Iv.* (1855) 162 He found the surly innkeepers licked the very ground before him now.

c. In proverbial sayings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1438 Wele weith the cat who berde she likketh. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Procr.* (1545) 19 He is so euyl Cooke that can not lycke his owne fingers. 1619 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*; to take in or up by licking. With *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with prep. *off*: To remove by licking.

a1240 *Ureisin* in *Cont. Hom.* 183 Honi per in beop liked of bores. a1300 *Curior M.* 235 Pan es sco [Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanibal liked veynyn of his owne ryng. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 þe bysschop with his tunge lykyd it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (T. S.) 40 And oft thay [the doggis] did this catine man refreshen Lickand the fyth furth of his laithlie flesche. 1567 MILTON *P. L.* x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draft and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prophet* *Plenty* ix, O'er lang, in troth, have ye by-standers been, And loot lowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Thei [cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid.* VII. 175 The serpent... was seen to lick the whole body over. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praie Chimney*, It was a pleasure to see the sable yonkers lick in the nectuous meat.

e. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. *to lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1823) 32 If anie men have licked them selues whole youe be the same. 1596 BY. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 123 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, seek out enen their hart blood. 1607 HIKERON

Wks. I. 366 It is not a lisme of Satan which is wounde; he might then lick himself whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 21 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters down. 1581 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man would lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1772 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails.

†2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr. constr. of, on. Obs.*

1300 E. E. *Att. Pl.* P. 1521 So long Eked þis lorde þis lykores swete. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xii. 13 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Nabot, shulen lick and this blood. a1400 *Alexander* 3165 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren Ekkid. 1513 DODDUS *Eneis* viii. Prol. 133 Sum langis for the liffyt ill to Eked ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 5 Whosoeuer lickid of the water with his tunge, as a dogge licketh. 1629 MURKOCK *Philotimus* 100 The Cat would lick milk, but he will not wette her feet. 1751 COOPER *Liad* xii. 143 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood same.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. *to lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). *to lick (a person) of something*: to cheat, 'fleece'. *to lick the letter*: to use alliteration. *to lick of the whif*: to have a taste of punishment.

c1450 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In fayth and for your lye taryng Ye shal lik on the whyp. 1535 COVERDALE *Nat. xxii. 4* Now shall this heape lick up all that is aboute v, even as an ox licketh up the grasse in the field. 1591 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 125 Yet sometime they wer slain, taken, and licked up, or they were ware. 1597 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1662) III. 353 Three hundred of them [Galloway] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAVIS in *Stidol's Comm.* 259 b, They confesse the craft themselves, whay they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villain* I. iv. 183 A crew... That lick the tail of greatness with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welch delighted much in licking the letter. 1642 FULLER *Hic & Prof.* St. v. ix. 321 Hypocrites rather than they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1747 TRAFZ *Comm. Ep. & R. App.* 690 Till he had Eked of the whip, and learned better language. 1776 *Life of Fox* Wks. 1782 I. 135 Those very lies... which himself had licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flames, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 275 Seo lyft liccōd and 275/5 Zōne wetan of ealre corpan. 1535 SWAN *Spec. M. v. 1* (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 625 Feavers... rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOCK *Comm. T.* iii, Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 124 The tide of human being... licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on our side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Erre & Psyche* Dec. xvi, An upleaping jet of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxiv, The wheels... licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panama* I. 45 The flames... ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 BLACKER *Mag.* July 27, Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winnings*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* (1796) 144 Bat now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pet). 1792 BURNS *O merry hae I been* 9 Bitter in cool I lickit my winnings, O many a Bees, to gie her a slave.

d. *To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.)*, also *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1433) iv. xxiv. 70 Beres her brought forth al fowle and transformyd and after that by lykynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndly shap. 1612 CHAFFIN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Redr. (1625) 712 forced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. c1629 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1633) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNER *39 Art.* xxviii, (1700) 239 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* I The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fordness. 1750 WATLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLISLE *Lett.* III. 123, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 537 [Their proposals... would be licked, by debate... into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Speeding a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himself by the glasse. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cent. Crer.* *Lick*, Pictures new Varished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. K. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. *to lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1835) I. 144 Leggis war Ekkid of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Cartel* s.v. *Farmer*, *Lyeke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* v. (May) 1 te

licket w' a little, Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732 FIELDING *Dick Doctor* l. ii. Suppose I've a mind he should drub, Whose bones are they, Sir, he to lick? 1775 MAD. D'ARLBY *Diary*, *Lett. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov., As for... your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) l. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the old time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him... You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang*. To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me*: I cannot explain it. Also to *lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Fm.* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Pict We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. HEAD *Lett. in Smiles Men.* 7. *Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1891 *De Quincey Milton v. Southey & Landor* Wks. (1859) XII. 179 Greece was... proud... of having licked him [an enemy]. 1899 E. WALFORD *Londiniana* l. 37 If we have a war and heat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 'ROLF BOLDEDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. It licked me to think it had been hid away all the time. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

absol. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xii. (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight. 7. *slang*. *intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDEDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. A horseman... rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: lick-box *nonce-wd.*? = LICK-DISH; lick-fingers, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); lick-foot *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; lick-halter (see quot.); lick-ladle, a parasite; lick-log, a block of salt for cattle to lick; lick-ma-downp *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a scyophant; lick-platter, a parasite; lick-sauce = LICK-DISH; lick-spit = LICK-SPITTLE; lick-trencher = lick-platter; lick-up, (a) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851-61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR. *Liche-casse*, a 'lick-box, a sweet-lips. 1653 UNGUINART *Rabelais* li. xxx. Achilles was a scould pated maker of hay blades, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 *Lucy* iv. f. 2, a boy stopp'd, 'lick-fingers, will you not hear? 1625 B. JONSON *Stable News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lick-finger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet. 1630 — *New Inn* ii. ii. No flattery for't, No 'lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 FLORIO, *Licca*, fag, a 'lick-halter, a knaush wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. 'Who and what is he?' 'A 'licklind of the court, lady'. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clackin* Ser. ii. xi. I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his 'lick-log. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xliii. Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure 'lickmadness. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. xliii. II. 186 No 'lick-platter, no parasite, no toad-eater. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 Him... who has a smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? 'Lickspit and flatterer both! 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 35 To play... the lickspit about the court of Weimar. 1571 GOLDING *Cabini on Ps.* To Rdr. 9 Not onely 'licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry favour with great men by their false appeachings. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1816 l. 298 Butlers and lick-trenchers. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL 47 [Of Silver plating.] When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the 'lick-up'. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a hoot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out... and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

1. A parasite. 1. A parasite.

1. A parasite. 1. A parasite.

2. Used allusively (see quot. 1562).

[1562] J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will lick a lische. 1575 Gamm. *Gurton* v. ii. 252 Thou lirk lickish, didst not say the neele wold he gitten? 1631 [see *Liar* (Proverb)].

Licked (lik), *pp. a.* [f. LICK v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1856 DU MAURIER *Martin* (1897) 43 The licked one... dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dia.* [altered form of LIPPEN v.] *intr.* To trust to.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 5 The store that they have lickened unto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. 1883 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Lippen*, 'I know what to liken to'. 'He's now to liken to'.

Lickenesse, *obs.* form of LICKENESS.

Licker (lik-ik), [f. LICK v. + -ER.] One who or something which licks. Also *licker-up*; in *silver-plating* = *lick-up* (see LICK v. 8).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkare, or he pat lykkythe, leator. 1552 HULOET, *Licker*, *lictor*. 1899 *USE Dict. Arts* 999 Plated manufacture... The under face of the stamp-hammer has a lick-of-iron called the *licker-up* fitted into it. 1860 GEN. P. THORNTON *And. A.* III. cxxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonour. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 8/4 The lick of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

† Lickering, *a. Obs.* rare — 1. ? = LICKERISH. 1578 T. P. GORG. *Gal. Inventions* K, My lust alluers my lickering lippes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (lik-erish), *a.* Forms: 5 liccoris, 6 liccoroye, likerish, yshe, 6-7 licourish, 7 liccorish, li(c)korish, likerish, liquorish, liquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6-9 lick-erish, licorish, liquorish. [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for -OUS.]

† 1. Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skillful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of likerish cooks. 1607 SNAPS. *Timon* iv. iii. 194 With Licorish draughts And Morsels Vicious. 1625 tr. *De Monfort's Surv.* E. Indies 20 There is another very liquorish fruit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With likerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 TICKELL *Horn Bk.* 18 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. † Const. *after, of*.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 109 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eat through my coyntie: For women are full liccoris (vz. licorous). 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 Likershe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 13 This is a licorice knave that will swill his Maisters drink. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* vii. ii. (1642) 102 Yet was he likerish also after any... rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* 42 Cattel being excessively likerish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.]. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Garb.* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfy the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. 1802 G. COLMAN *Jr. Serms.* *Knights & Friars* i. ix. A liquorish black... Lard by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 201 The holy man... had a licorish tooth. 1879 W. E. HEYLAND *Q. Curious* Introd. 29 He [Alexander] drank... rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 384/1 The people... must not be so likerish to desire vnprofitable things. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. 1639 WORTON *Life Dk. Buchan.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts... were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 OSBORN *Adv.* Sen (1673) 77 Be not therefore licorish after Fame. 1704 SWIFT 7. *Tub Wks.* 1760 l. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 BENTHAM *Deontol.* in *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a likerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish human nature... showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3. Lecherous, lustful; = LICKEROUS 3.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pl. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 l. 51 Goto, Nell... ye may be caught, I tell ye: these be liquorish lads. 1790 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii. Thou art a liquorish dog. 1828 LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The likerish culprit, almost dead with fear. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The smirk of a liquorish friable.

4. Comb., as *lickerish-licked* adj.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let every young man be... not licorish lipped, nor dainty toothed.

Hence *Lickerishly* *adv.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Cullery* hath left Posterity to interpret it... liquorishly longing for that Place.

Lickerishness. [f. LICKERISH a. + -NESS.]

Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Friendship* licorous things, licourishness. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 293 Mere likerishness causeth vs to eat such meats as we know are contrary to our health. 1655 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* 134 Their Governours licorishness after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1723 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. v. § 10 (1734) 163 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and High Relish throws many into. 1827 HOLT *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy... moved by likerishness, began to eat.

† Lickerous, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3-611, lykerous, (4) lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykerows, lekerous, likerose, licrus, likrus, 5-7 licorous, licourous, lycorous(e), (5) lycourous, lycours, lycorouse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6-7 liquorous, likerous, -orous. [a. AF. *likorous, *lekorous, repr. a northern var. of OF. *lecherous* LECEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.]

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf. however, sense 3), while *lickerishness* has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

1627 XI *Pains Hell* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 228 po weore crosse þas... bedden of moony metes de-dryn. But his weore likerous be certyn. 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv. 68 Noht may be feled lykeruse, Then thou so sute almed. 1340 *Aenab.* 47 þe zofte bed clothes likerous. 13780 WCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1828) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morselles in the absens... of her husband. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 139 marg., Lucie is so likerous that he that once lyketh it, lekeht it. 1577-87 HOLY-

SNED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnissh with more wholesome and licorous viands. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* li. (1631) 536 Being fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetnesses of their owne lusts. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1678) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sinne, a lycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. Const. *of, after*.

c 1315 SNOREHAM 160 And at throf dame lykerouse. 1362 LANGL P. *Pl. A.* vii. 253 Let not sir Surfet sitten at this bord;... for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. c 1380 WCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 For his riche man was hoastful in speche and likerous in foode. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There he... other that be lykorous of moche mete and drinke. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lykorouse or daynty mouthed, *fr.* 1599 NASHE *Leutic Strife* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glance that way. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvi. Wks. (Growth) III. 183 He that... for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. 1632 LATHEW *Trav.* v. 182 These larras are... interlarded with pitch to preserve the... Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* li. xiv. 98 These devils are very likerous of lardons.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. Const. *of*; also, eager to do something.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 391 Yonge clerkes that heeo lykerous To reden Artes than been curious. 1400 *Distr.* *Troy* 444 Syn wemen are... so likrus of loue in lykyn of yowthe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 178 Whiche... hie a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other mennes vanitie. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). 1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To likerous vanitie. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* i. Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low.

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANGL P. *Pl. B.* x. 161 The likerous launde that Leccherye hatte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Milke's T.* 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous dampnable error [adultery]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Alen and wyymen coude loue to gyden seuen yeres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. 1587 TURBERN *Trag.* T. 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his own decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 DRAYTON *Sat.* 369 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Femme*, From women light, and licoruous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. Comb., as *lickerous-mouthed*, -toothed adjs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like unto likerous mouthed men, who... desire meates with a greedy appetite. 1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 9 Once Rinus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to taste.

Hence † Lickerously *adv.*

c 1315 SNOREHAM 114 To meche gode deuoury; and to lykerouslyche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Milke's T.* 507 Oloferne, which fortune ay kiste So likerously. 1426 LYDO. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in fyl likerously. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Friendr.* to feede licorously.

† Lickeroushead. *Obs.* rare — 1. In 5 likeroushead. [f. LICKEROUS a. + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsing of mete... most only in likeroushead [printed liberoushead], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

† Lickerousness. *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS.] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. Const. *of, after, inf.* with to. Also, lecherousness.

c 1380 WCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here hely. c 1386 CHAUCER *Milke's T.* 507 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse. c 1386 — *Parc. T.* 667 Auairce is likerousnesse in herte to hate crthyly thynges. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/4 Lykerousnesse, delicacia. c 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Whether... the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 128 As perhaps licoroussness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 129 A people... so given over to licoroussnesse, that it is as hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 119 That natural liquorousness in the minds of men after the knowledge of things to come.

Lickham(e), variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (lik-ik), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; + also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Roll) IV. 435 Bestes... among hem self þey useþ cusses and likkyng and strokyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkyng of howndys, or other beasts. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasme*, *Par.* Ded. 2 What costly deekyng, lykkyng, censing, and worshipping of ymages. 1623 BR. HALL *Serm.* v. 154 It scorneth to voo favour with farding and lykkyng and counterfeiance. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arraies* xcv. 363 By the daily licking of his rankling wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. a 1656 BR. HALL *Ser. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* Wks. 1828 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow for licking to do some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 207 Coarse broad salt; ex- ported for the fisheries... Pickings, or cattle lickings.

Lick (lik), *sb.* [*LICK* v.]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. A *lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grisst* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unt. Aich.* lxxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with honey), received ease all over her body. a 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitruon* ii. ii. (1691) 21 He could . . . come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. a 1733 R. NORTH *Life F. North* 219. He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billingsgate Language, as [etc.]. . . He called it giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inveramsay* 3 (Jam.). P. Wilson deposes, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Lick-up, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 L. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh . . . to be sent roou' lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man . . . shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amoy Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin'—some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *collog.* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc. c 1648 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. a 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twiacher had smug'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious primace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Gloss*, A Lick and a Stroke.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick, salt-lick*.

1757 C. GIST *Fruits* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Drains of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 P. GASS *Fruit* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffalo lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* iv, Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The Springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'. . . They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from c 1460.) Also *pl.* (Sc. and north.), a beating, in phr. *to get one's licks, give (one) his licks*.

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 155, 3rd Cook, I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, To lend his loving wife a lounding lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscript, vii, An' monie a fellow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 165 Every callant in the class could give him his licks. 1837 S. LOVER *Yorlly O'More* (1849) 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *School-master* 15 Jan. 1041f The boy . . . deposed that the master gave him two licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 23 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait . . . to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Fox*, *Soldiers Wks.* 1812 III. 217 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii, 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. Sc. 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 WILLIE was a wanton Wag in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. *Songs* (1844) 201 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. a 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial.* U. S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spiu; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also speed, in phr. *at full lick, at a great lick, etc.*

1837 HALIMURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. xv, That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BRAYNE *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79. I . . . made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river . . . came sailing the . . . where . . . ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'SOLF BOLOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 *liccian*, 2-6 *lik*, 4-5 *liko*, *lyko*, 3-7 *licke(n)*, 4-6 *likke*, 5-6 *lycke*, *lykke*, (5 *lykkn*), 6- *lick*. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccōn*, *leccōn* (Du. *likken*), OHG. *keccōn* (MHG., mod. G. *lecken*) = OTent. **likkōn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *licker*), prob. repr. prec. Teut. **hignā*, f.

O Aryan root **high-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi*)*laigōn*, Gr. *λεῖψω* to lick, *λεῖψος* dainty, L. *lingere*, OIrish *ligim*, OS. *līzati*, Lth. *līzti*, Skr. *lih*, *li* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Da reðan deor . . . heora līc liccōdon mid līðra tungan. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 270. 300 þa he i-saig a leon licke þa bodi. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xiv. (*Christine*) 261 þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 The [dogges] were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Esop* I. xvii, [The ass] beganne to kysse and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke bumfrye; to licke dishes, to be a heggar. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate. . . Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am*, I, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844f The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with þy tonge in a disch. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 1091 While ane pat doo his hand and lickit. a 1594 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1671) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 128f Mix for a Dose. . . and to he lick'd of, as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 60 The elk . . . was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *aliter* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers, to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; *to lick (another's) fingers, to lick the fat from (one's) beard, to cheat (him) of his gains; to lick (one's) knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground, to lick (another's) shoe or spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; *to lick (a patron's) trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust, to lick the earth* [a Hebraism: Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1090 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 9 His feondas foldan liccōn. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxviii. 9 His enemies the erthesunlik licken. — *Michal* vii. 17 Thei shuln lick dust as the serpent. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 What shulde he yewe that liketh his knyf. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flying v.* *Dunbar* 396 Thou sall lik thy lippis, and suere thou leis. 1530 PALSEN. 609f, I lycke my lippes or fingers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b, Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beards, and taking from them their living. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confidence like their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 263 A fellow that can lick his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How does thy honour? Let me like thy shoe. 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Usiaah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purporth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons friends, unless it be for mault, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingers. 1667 MURTON P. L. ix. 526 Oft he [the serpent] bow'd his turret Crest . . . and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1721 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what are they to be roasted? 1788 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XLIII. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have dilated himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv. (1896) 162 He found the surly inkeepers lick the very ground before him now.

c. in proverbial sayings.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1438 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likith. 1530 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* 1545 19 He is an euyl cooke that can not lycke his owne fingers. 1619 HOLLYBONE *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, They say, a good cooke knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*; *to take in or up by licking*. With *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with *prepos.* To remove by licking.

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni þer in beop liked of bornes. a 1300 *Curm.* II. 258 Pan es sco [Lot's wife, nr the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanibal liked vnyem of his owne ryng. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 Þe bysschop wyth his tounge lykkyd it out lowly. 1567 *Gode & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And oft thay [the dogges] did this catfue man refresche Lickand the fylth furth of his lastithe flesche. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draft and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* iv, O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loot fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Their [cows] practice of licking off their hair. 1796 VII. 175 The serpent . . . was seen to lick the whole body over. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praize Chinnere*, It was a pleasure to see the sable younkers lick in the unctuous meat.

e. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. *to lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ifanie men haue licked them selves whole yue be the same. 1556 Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* I. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON

Wks. I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then licke himselfe whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man would lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vi. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his wails.

† 2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* *constr. of, on.* *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1521 So long licked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1382 Wyclif I. *Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which honndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and the blood. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liffyrt ill to lik of ane quat. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 5 Whosoever licketh of the water with his tounge, as a dogg licketh. 1583 MEL-BANCKE *Philotimus* 100 The Cat would licke milke, but she will not wette her fete. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xli. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf. and fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. *to lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). *to lick (a person) of something*: to cheat, 'fleece'. *to lick the letter*: to use alliteration. *to lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In fayth and for youre long taryng Ye shal lik on the whyp. 1535 COVERDALE *Nun.* xxii. 4 Now shall this heape licke up all that is aboute vs, euen as an ox licketh vp the grasse in the field. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 126 Yet sometyne they wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or they were ware. 1557 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] he licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidam's Comm.* 259 b, They confesse the craft themselves, whereby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iv. 188 A crewe . . . That lick the tail of greatness with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* ix. 391 Hypocrites rather than they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph. & Rev.* App. 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1726 *Life Penn* in *Wks.* 1782 I. 136 Those very lies . . . which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly yaves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c 1000 *Sat. Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccōd and athyð ðone watan of ealre corþan. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 698 Feavers . . . rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. iii, Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings . . . licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxvi, An upleaping jet of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARDY *Vess* II. xxiv, The wheels . . . licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Fairies* I. 45 The flames . . . ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* July 59f Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winning(s)*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KERR *Farmer's Ha'* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick [He cry'd in pett]. 1794 BURNS *O merry hae I been* 9 Ditter in dool I lickit my winnins, O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.)*, also *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 9 Beres ben brought forth al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyknyng of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndely shap. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes* T. Wks. 1673 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 72 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this conformed lump, I had not time to lick it into form. a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking imaginary pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals . . . would be licked, by debate, into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek'; give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himselfe by the glasse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lick, Pictures new Varnished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1833 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. *to lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1898) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* s.v. (Farmet), *Lycke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* vi, May I le

2. *collog.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLDAVY *Hist.* 2 Orphans II. 151. I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball.* Amer. Rev. (1856) 307 The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a licking. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) III. xiii. Obligated to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big as yourself. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1829 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II. viii. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1885) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; †*licking-medicine*, an electuary; *licking-place* U.S. = *Lick sb.* 2; so *licking-pond*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted . . Onion . . is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juice [of *Liquoris*] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine Licking Medicine for Hoarsness, Wheezings, &c. 1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav.* *Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The back parts of our country are full of these Licking [printed licking] ponds; some are . . of pale clay, the deer . . are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We . . travelled along a rich hill side, . . then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAO. D'ARLAY *Diary, Lett.* to Mr. Crisp Dec. Times are much alter'd since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at back gammon.

Licking (*lik'ing*), *phl. a.* [*f. Lick v.* + *-ING* 2.] That licks. Of a flame: = *LAMBERT*. Also *slang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping, whacking*).

1648 [see *GENTLE a.* 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv. 91. I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a Licking Game for Money. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big game of light wood.

Lickle, childish or illiterate form of **LITTLE**.

Lickly, obs. form of **LIKELY**.

Licknesse, obs. form of **LIKENESS**.

†**Lickpenny**. *Obs.* [*f. Lick v.*] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also *attrib.*

14. 1. *LYCO.* (*liffé*) London Lickpenny. c 1600 *Day Begs.* *Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1882) 34 London lick penny call ye it, — 'as lick'd me with a witness. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Gylt* Wks. 1873 III. 116 *Wint.* Sweet musick, gallant fellow Londoners. Clo. Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* t. 1, She has two devils in her eyes; that last oggle was a lick-penny. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxviii. Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrril.

†**Lickpot**. *Obs.* [*f. Lick v.* + *POT sb.*] 1. A name for the first finger. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeth likpot is he fynger next be thombe. c 1440 *Prompt.* *Pr.* 305/2 Lycopot fyngyr, *index.* c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 750/36 *Hic index*, a lycopot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinz* 283 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick-pots, and Pectorals.

Licksome, dial. variant of **LIKESOME**.

†**Lick-spigot**. *Obs.* [*f. Lick v.* + *SPIGOT*.] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASH *Lenen Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 300-1 Let the cunningest lick-spigot swell his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froath in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, *etc.* Old Law II. i. *Cook* (to the Drawer) Fill, lick-spigot! 1607 TOWSELL *Four.* *Beasts* 509 Parasites . . whom the Germans call *Schnorrtzer* and *Tellerker*, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spigots. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 362. I know the old lick-spigot will be nibbling a little when he can come too! 1700 E. WARD *Leid.* *Spy* II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spigot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

Lick-spittle. [*f. Lick v.* + *SPITTLE*.] An abject parasite or sycophant; a toady.

[1629 DAVENANT *Albion* III. G. i. b. Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguise'd humility Is both the swift, and safest way to pride.] 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BORNHO *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 4 Stage-coachmen were . . comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR *W. Phillips* 76 The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

attrib. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II. Wks. 1869 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittled awe of rank.

Hence **Lickspitting** *phl. sb.*, toadying.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 767 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spitting, . . you never saw in your life. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spitting princes.

†**Lickster**. *Obs. rare* — 1. In 4 *lyckestre*. [*f. Lick v.* + *-STER*.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* *LECHER*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Pe touge he lyckestre him anserch. *Licli*, *licly*, obs. forms of **LIKELY**.

Licnen, **Licnesse**, obs. ff. of **LIKEN**, **LIKENESS**.

Licome, variant of **LICHAM** *Obs.*

Licorice, alternative form of **LIQUORICE**.

Licorish, variant of **LICKERISH**.

†**Licorn**. *Obs.* [*a. F. licorne*, lit. unicorn.]

'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.*

Licorous, **licourous**, variants of **LICKEROUS**.

Licour, -ish, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LICKERISH**.

Lict, obs. form of **LIGHT**.

Lictor, **lictier**, obs. forms of **LITTER**.

Lictor (*lik'tör*). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4 *littour*.

[*L.*; perh. agent-n. f. *lig-*, root of *ligare* to bind.]

An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten lictours, that ben mynistris of ponsyching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delubere, 30 the men. 1586 SIR E. HOVE *Polit. Disc.* *Truth* xxiv. 114 *marg.* The fagots of the lictours. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 214 Saweie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COCKERHAM, *Lictor*, a Sericant, a Hangman. 1674 MUTTON P. R. iv. 65. 1838 ARNO *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* I, Ho, lictors, clear the way!

b. transf.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormentors. 1669 *Causes Decay* *Chr. Piety* II. 31 They . . become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence †**Lictorian a.**, pertaining to a lictor.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Licture, **Licure**, obs. ff. **LITTER sb.**, **LIQUOR**.

Licval, **Licwurse**: see **LIKEFUL**, **LIKEWORTH**.

Lid (*lid*), *ph.* Forms: 1 *hlid* (a, 2 *hlyd*, 3-4 *lid* (e, 4-6 *lidd* (e, *lydde*, 5 *led* (e, *lyd* (e, 3-*lid*. [OE. *hlid* neut. = Du. *lid*, OHG. *hlit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *augenlid* eyelid) *lid*, ON. *hlid* gate, gateway, gap: — O'Ent. **hlidom* f. wk.-grade of root **hlid*-to cover, in OE. *be-hlidan*, OS. *bihlidan* to cover, OE. *on-hlidan*, OS. *anhildan* to open.]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 262 Ða ledon Ða begenas Ðone Hæled Ðaron, and mid hlode belucan ure ealra Alysens. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/233 So buyopeneden þat lid of isswere toombe þere. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 5618 In his kist þe barn soe lid Quen it spird was wit þe lid [fair. *liddle*]. c 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 41 Make a luytel wuchce, Forte do in þat like blod . . . when þe lust speke with me lid þe lide one. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 274 The porter to the paner went, And the led vppe he hent. c 1450 *Tro Cookery* 443, 73 Hele the pottle with a closed led, and stoppe hit aboute with dogh or bater. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalyss on whyche is the hoost. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 And every open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vn-cleane. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Jehoiaha the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1712 *Aobson Spect.* No. 471 P. 8 Upon his lifting up the Lid of it [Pandora's Box], there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* x. 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me,' she said.

b. Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now dial. Cf. **PORT-LID**.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 4 In y^e house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven-mouth with a liddle of butter. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physician shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darkness, he did open his windowes-lids and let in the light. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

c. The top crust of a pie. *dial.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. First make a good Standing Crust . . . Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

†*d.* *Lid of the knee*: the patella, knee-cap. *Obs.* 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees beeing crushed.

2. *Lid* (of the eye) = **EYELID**.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 26 De leun ðanne he lieð to slepen Sal he neure lukeu be lides of his ejen. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. v. vii. (1495) 114 Euery byrde closteth the eye with the nether lydde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His lode was full lowely, when ledys were open. 1412-20 *LYDC. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxxv. And of her eyen held the ledes downe. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 It is needful that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon þe Pent-house Lid. 1719 *Young* *Boz* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* iv. vii. I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* II. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131

Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Suspecto d'Herode* I. xlviii. The fields . . saw no more, But sbut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and U.S.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 7/1 *Involucrum*, operculum *libri*, *silybius*, . . the cover or lid of a booke. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *the*, the boarded cover of a booke. 1864 GROSART *Lamb's all Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 *Leicester Gloss. s.v. Hitting*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 N. Y. *Sun in Catholic News* 29 Feb. 27, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = **OPERCULUM**.

1681 *Grew Museum* 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 *Glossol. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* 759 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 *Lincolne Introd. Bot.* t. ii. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf . . which has been called a pitcher . . consists of a fistular green body . . closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum*. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [sc. of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 *Berkeley Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining*. a. The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a *lid-stone* (q.v.). *b.* A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

a. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* L. iv b, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats.

b. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derlysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator*, -*lash*; *lid-cells* *Bot.* (see quot.); *lid-flower*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; *lid-stone* *Mining* (see quot. 1858).

1887 *Garnsey tr. Geibel's Morphol. Plants* 482 **Lid-cells* of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 490 The knob, or 'lid-elevator, is a piece attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*, **Lid-flower*, *Calyptanthus*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 151 Her eyes . . Hot, glazed, and wide, with 'lid-lashes all sear. 1853 *Manlove Lead-Mines* 265 **Lid-Stones*. 1851 *Tapping Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Rake*, . . that species of metallic vein which . . is not covered with a lid-stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the lime-stone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (*lid*), *v. rare*. Also 3 *lide*. [*f. LID sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

c 1225 *Amer. R.* 84 And he heleð hit & wriðð [v.r. *lides*, *lides*] so þe he hit nout ne istincked. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housw.* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

Lidded (*lidded*), *phl. a.* Also 1 *zehlidad*, -*od*, *zehleodad*, 4 *lided*. [OE. *gehlidod* as if pa. pple. of a vb. **hlidian* or **gehlidian*, f. *hlid* (*gehlid*) *LID sb.* In mod. use a new formation on *LID sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Seo [sc. *bru*] was swilce ac gerisenlice zehleodad [v.r. *zehlidod*, -ad] mid gelice stane. a 1225 *Amer. R.* 88 Pes put he hit þat heo beo euer lidded & iwrnen. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1676) 146 Wooden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extremities nor lidded). 1821 *Coleridge Lett.*, *Comers.* 46. II. 21 The tropical trees . . produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. SERVICE *Ther. Notandum* xi. 78 Maist of the gentlemen wore dark blue . . coats . . their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

b. *Mining*. (Cf. *LID sb.* 5.)

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* L. iv b, Though we may in some parts of this Work seem to assert that Veins are not Lidded, yet . . they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 *HALLIWELL* s.v., The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

c. *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Cf. *LID sb.* 4.)

1776-66 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 357 Capsule . . lidded, and opening transversely. 1890 *CAGNEY Yaksh's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.* prefixed, as *half*-, *heavy*-, *high-lidded*.

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820 — *Cap & Bells* xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Nezra* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

Lidder, -ness, variants of **LITHER**, -NESS.

†**Lidderon**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ledron*, 5 *lyd* (e)-*ron*, -*eryn*, *lydrun*, *lidrone*, 5-6 *lidderon*, 6 *lydderyn*, *lydderne*, *liddurn*. [Perh. a. OF. *ladron* (see *LADRONE*), influenced by *lither* *LITHER a.*] A rasal, blackguard.

13. K. *Alis*. 320 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 303/2 *Lydrun*, or *lyderon* (*N.S. II.* and *Pynson* *lydrun*, or *lyderun*), *lidoris* [= *G. Aoidopos* railer]. *Hec quendam glosa super correctione Bible.* c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 167 To se now þe lidderon her be leggis oure lawes.

674 Ray N. C. *Wronis* 30 120 *Lig!* tolyt
 b. 1154 O. E. *Choris* an. 1137 *Lad* (MS.) He ne myhte
 ne situen ne lien ne slepen. c. 1200 *Ornün* (Cott.) He...har-on
 ohtit ierenne lin. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 3778 (602.) He...har-on
 Lad his hefd to li *[Fair]* ly. c. 1375 *S. Leg.* *Saints* vii.
[Jacobus minor] 432. & pare wele foure dais can hai ley but
 nei & drink. 1382 *Wyclif* Isa. xi. 6 The parde with the
 idles shal ley. c. 1400 *Langwache* *Cirurg.* 61 I lete it lie
 still. 1426 *Lydg.* *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13554 Lat hym lyn a

whylestyle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Llyn or lyggyn (K. llyn or llygn), *jaco.* 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They.. charged him to lye still. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 446 He might lie many years in a prison.

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. lie. Forms: a. i liege, 3-4 ligge, 4-6 (7-9 dial.) lie, 5 lige. B. 4 liy, 4-9 lye, 6 ly, 4- lie.

c1240 *Lofong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Ase ich ligge Lowe. c1275 *LAV.* 14137 The ligge faste bi-clused in on castle. a1200-1400 *Cursor M.* 3512 (Güt.) Here... i ly [other texts lig] in bed of care. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 417. 1. ligge abedde in lentes. 1432 *Test. Rbor.* 11. 22. i matres y' i lye on. 1530 *PALSCOR* 610/1, i lye a bedde. c1586 *C. Tress* *Pembroke P's.* LVII. 1. On thee lye. 1688 *LEVINZ* in *Keble Life Bp. Wilson* iii. (1683) 99 When I lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* (1682) 11. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh. 1801 *R. ANDERSON Cumb. Ball.* 17 At that I lig me down. 1802 *COLERIDGE Ode to Rain* 5 O Rain! that I lie listening to.

b. 2nd pers. sing. liest (laist). Forms: a. a. 1 ligest, liest, list, 3-5 list, lyst, 4-9 lyst, 6-7 ly'st, 4- liest. Also north. 4 lyeis, 5 lise, lyes. B. 5 lyeggest, lyegyst.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 734 (Gr.) Þær þu zehunden list. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* vii. 10 Aris nu... hwi list du newell on eorpan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turid on þe eorðe? a 1275 *Death* 84 in O. E. *Misc.* 172 Nu þu list [v.r. lyst] on bere. c1386 *CHAUCER Manecipe's T.* 172 Now listow deed (þær lyst thou, liest thou, lyes thou). c1450 *Soc. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. 11, Here now thou lyggest. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. 1. 151 'Whil'st thou ly'st warme at home. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1663 Thou... now ly'st victorious Among thy slain. 1877 *C. PATMORE Unknown Eros* 1. ix. (Eurydice), Where... On pallet poor Thou lyest, stricken sick.

c. 3rd pers. sing. lies (loiz). Forms: a. 1 lisep, liip, liþ, 2-5 lip, 3 liisð, 3-6 lyth, 4 lype, loip, lyth, liþ, lyth, lyth, liht, 4-5 liijth, liithe, 4-6 lythe, 4-7 lyeth, 5-6 lyith, 3- (now arch.) lieth. Also (with ending orig. north.) i lizes, 4 lyse, lijs, 4-5 lis(e), 4-6 liis, 4-8 lyes, 5-6 lyeis, lyese, 6 Sc. lyez, liiz, lyiez, 4- lies. B. 2-6 liggeþ, -eth, 4-5 liggith. Also 4 liggus, 4-5 ligge, -es, lyegzes, -ys, -ez, 5 lighs, 6 (7-9 dial.) lig(e)s.

a. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 893 (Parker MS.) Seo ea... lid ut of þem wealda. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 6 Cuaecht min lizes in his eorð-cryppel. a1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Medeshamsted... eal þær to liggð. *Ibid.* an. 792 His lie lið at Tinaru me. c1220 *Bestiary* 24 Þanne he lied to slepen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 889 In þe weie ðe lið to salem. a1300 *Cursor M.* 217 þis land lies mat vnto þe south. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 115 Lucifer lowest liht of hem alle. c1369 *CHAUCER Deth Baniuche* 181 A-wake... who lyeth there [v.r. lythe, lipe]. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 6 My child lieth [v.r. liggith, 1388 liijth]. *sikke.* c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5389 Teutra... here in tombe lis. c1425 *Hamfols's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 26 This same sauter... is þe self... That lyth at hamfols. c1475 *Rauf Collyear* 246, I have na knowlege quhair the Court lyeis. 1533 *GAU RICH Yng* 84 To say... that their lize mair pardone to any oder prayer. c1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 76 Sum can nocht keip hir gap fra lasing, as scho lyiss. 1599 *Levly Enphes* (Arb.) 86 As much as in me lyeth. 1611 *Bible* Lev. ii. 3 When the city, lyeth waste. 1660 *BARROW Enchirid.* i. xxvi. That side which lyeth betwixt the equal angles. 1666 *MILTON and Epit. University Carrier* i. Here lieth one who [etc.]. 1675 *EARL Essex Lett.* (1770) 88 That part of the town which... lyes to the water. 1717 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 133 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Coyns.

b. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2033 Þi fader slepand... Liggus [Güt.] lis, liggus, lye, Trin. liþ] here-oute. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1792 A dogge... þat in a dych liggis. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5173 A caynne quare þe kyng liggis. c1460 *Towneley Plays* ii. 220 Gif hym that that lichts there. 1597 *TORRE Laura* in Arb. Garner VIII. 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with thee! 1605 *CAMDEN Rem. Epitaphs* 59 John Bell broken-brow Ligs under this stean. a 1774 *FERGUSON Halloufair Poems* (1845) 15 When Phoebe ligs in 'Theis' lap. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxxix. I can find out for him where ligs the pretty lass. 1865 *S. EVANS Bro. Fabian* 52 Bold Robin he liggith here.

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 liegap, liegeap, 2-3 liggeð, 4 ligiþ, 2-4 (6 arch.) liggien, 5 liggyn, 4 ligge, 5 lygge. Also north. 4 liggies, 5 liggiez, liggis. B. 2-4 lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 lyzn, lyun, 4-9 ly(e), 4- lie. Also north. 4 lijs, Sc. 4-6 lyeis, lyes.

a. a1000 *Andreas* 1426 (Gr.) Liegað æfter lande loccas todriðene. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 We liggied in hueð sunnen. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6355 Pere hit liggheþ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 25965 Al ur sin þat we... liggies in (Fairf. lien). 1262 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ii. 105 Thei liggien to gedere. 1389 *Traveisa liggien* (R. 11) 403 They... Stondeþ, sitteþ, liggheþ, and slepeþ. *Ibid.* 11. 193 Pey liggie (Caxton lyege) vprist. a1400-50 *Alexander* 772 Par liggiz lymmes of laddes. *Ibid.* 4845 þat sepe don sodanly saine of þaire blonkis... & in þe strete liggiz. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij. b. The Forchers that liggyn even thether the li theys of the beest. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 217 Many wyld beastes liggien in waite.

b. a1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 953 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa borpes þe ðærto lin. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1377 Pe landes þe lien to be circe wican. c1230 *Itali Meid.* 3 Al þat bitter bade þat ter lied under. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Par lijs (Fairf. lyes) our heldres. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2266 In caue þat lyeþ, & slepen samen y-fere. c1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 5 Ye lovers that lye (v.r. ben) in eny drede. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 83, & ger thame ryse þat lyeis law. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (1830) xxiv. 255 Thei lyzn in Tentes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 796 Pe grekes, þat on oder ground lyun. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1830) 11. 8 All the bemes that

lyen by herself. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 284 Whiche Ladies were buried... and now there lyen in shryne. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 54 Sum monstrous greit amang thame lyeis to the cost of Carrik. *Ibid.* 148 In tyme of neid lyes the Pechitis abak w't thair supporte. c1614 *Sir W. MURE Dido & A.* i. 101 Troy... Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. 1711 *J. GREENWOOD tr. Gram.* 197 Place and Things that ly upward. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 111. 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sansaverini. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 12 Peebles, which have been dug up... and now lye in heaps.

3. Indicative Past lay (læ). Forms: a. (strong)

1st and 3rd pers. sing. 1 læz, læiz, 2 læi, 2-3 lei, 2-4 lai, leie, 3 læi(3)e, læai, læize, Ormin læzz, 3-6 laie, 4 leiz, leye, 4-5 leyze, leghe, 4-6 Sc. la, 4-7 ley, (5 lye, leze), 5-6 laye, 3- lay. 2nd pers. 1 læse, 3 læize, 3-4 lay, lai, etc.; 7 laist, 9 lay'st. Plural. 1 lægon, lægon, lægon, Northumb. lægon, 3-4 leien, laien, leizen, etc.; also 3- uninflected. B. (weak) 6-7 dial, 8-9 arch. ligged, 6 Sc. liggit, 9 lied, dial. lig'd.

a. *Beowulf* 1530 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læz. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 36 Legion suaz scip næfðon hiorde. 11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1052 (Cotton MS.) Þætte on Sandwic læiz. c1160 *Hattou Gosp. Mark* ii. 4 Þæt bed þe se lame on laiz. c1200 *ORMIN* 3692 He læzz... i cribbe. c1205 *LAV.* 5030 þa wombe þe þu læiz inne swa lunge. *Ibid.* 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læiz [c1275 lay] at Exchestre. c1220 *Bestiary* 42 In a ston stille he lai til it kam ðe dridde dai. a 1275 *Passion Lord* 195 in O. E. *Misc.* 42 þe Gywes vp asturpe þat leyen in þe grunde. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3830 Bore stede & king leye sone atte grunde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10571 Par efterson þai samen lai. *Ibid.* 23500 Quat þou did and in credel lai [other texts lay]. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 2006 þe leude lystened ful wel, þat læz in his bedde. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 274 Her fax. On schyldereþ þat leghe. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 107 His body lay in þe streete... unburied. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8243 The ladies olofte leghen to waite. c1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 4450 (Horst.) He lye eury presmedestylle in þat castle. c1450 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 173 b, His seignorie and power laie in those partes. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 57 b, His Pursue... laye upon his bed. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 86 'To ly hidd as he la. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 247 The Manger where thou laist. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. vi, I lay Seven years in Winchester jail. 1847 *L. HUNT Jay Honey* x. (1848) 131 Sicily lai at our feet.

b. 1560 *ROLLAND Cart. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus... I liggit law. a 1641 *PR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Their Cels and Comptoraries where they liggied. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* 595 Here whilom ligg'd th' Esopus of the age. 1873 T. Busby *tr. Lucretius* i. Dissert. 14 Bright eminences and fertile vallies lied in his way. *Ibid.* v. Comm. 25 Those who, by death or desertion, were deprived of their friends and domestics, lied unburied in their houses. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Let. Asia* iii. 2 In which calm home of happy life and love liggied our Lord Buddha.

4. Subjunctive Present lie. Forms: i liege, 3-4 ligge, 4 lyg, ligge, 6 lyg, 6-7 ly(e), 5- lie.

a. 1000 *Laws of Whitard* c. 25 (Schmid) Liege butan wryzede. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Nenne mon ne leiten heo in... ne ne ligge ut. 1340 *HAMFOLS Pr. Con.* 3507 If any fail in dedly syn Ryse he up, and ligg nogh lang þar in. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 111 If þow þus ligg a day or two or bre. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 593 Wheþer we ryde, or goande, lyg, or siord. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. xx. 272 That he lie with the lord in oon bed. 1588 *DUNBAR Tru marrit wemen* 500 That he be lost or with me lig. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 31 How lang saevir the frost ly. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. P.* ii. vii. 6r If my forme lye there.

5. Subjunctive Past lay (læ). Forms: 1 læz, (pl. lægon), 3 leie, laie, 3-4 leye, 4 laye, 5 leyze, 7 ley (etc., as in pa. ind.), 5- lay.

a. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. 1. 14 He seðe þæt he... wolde fandan hu longe þæt land norþryhte læze. a1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 þa þu leie in ane prison. c1205 *LAV.* 2254 þat his folk gode aswunden ne læie þere [c1275 leye]. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* Iv. 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay [v.r. leye] in baluance. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cynrg.* 16 It were good þat he lay [Add. MS. leye] & trauellide wiþ his hondis. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* i. 195 If the ballast lye more at one end, it would dip towards that pole.

6. Imperative lie (lai). Forms: sing. 1 li(e), 3 li(e), 3-5 li, ly, 5-9 north. lig, ligge, 6-8 lye, 3- lie. plur. 4 liggith; 4- lie.

a. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* 11. 118 Lige on þa sðan þe [etc.]. c1205 *LAV.* 18097 Passent lijs [c1275 ly] nu þer. *Ibid.* 2872 Lise yer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ne lie þu notu stille. a 1275 *Death* 137 in O. E. *Misc.* 176 Li [v.r. ly] awariede þai þat neauer þu ar arise. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 904 (953) Li still and lat me slepe. *Ibid.* 11. 899 (948) Liggith stille and taketh hym right here. c1460 *Towneley Mst.* li. 326 Lig down ther and take thi rest. c1650 *Christopher White* iv. in *Child Ballads* 11. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy lone on mee. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* i. iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.

7. Present Participle lying (liayn). Forms: 1 ligende, Northumb. lic(e)nd, 2-3 ligend, 4 liyng, lyng, liging, ligand(e), -onde, liende, lyende, liggende, -ande, lyggende, 4-5 liggig, -yng(e), 5 liggeng, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend, 4-6 lyng(e), liand(e), lyande, 5 lyond, lyg-gande, 5-6 lyggeng(e), -ing(e), lyinge, 6 liyng, 7 lyeing, 5- lying, 9 liggig dial.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 6 Dionne midðy gesaz se haend ligende [Kushu. Riende]. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Pus ðod be liblende frend to-zenes þe liggende. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þat land þat þar ne was wedd man ligand [other texts liggende, ligond]. c1315 *SHORZHAN* 122 Lyggynde ine hare forage. c1325

Song Mercy 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 120 In harde prison lyeing. c1375 *Cursor M.* 3384 (Fairf.) Pe landes lyand towarde þe est. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggynge [v.r. lyende, 1388 liggynge]. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 þe buernes... Left hym þer lyond. 1436 *Rolls of Parit.* IV. 498/1 As Felous... in awayte liggynge. c1440 *Geueydis* 3027 In the feld he left hym liggeng. c1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 227 Lyand in lichory, laith, vnlovable. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xxi, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1898) 775 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. 1533 *GAU RICH Yng* 64 Liand in his bed. 1553 *BRENDON C. Curtius* F viij, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lyenge behinde. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 The vthir syd lyng toward Spane. *Ibid.* 9 The mid part lyeing betuene that and Cheuott hillis. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 597 A merchantman lying at the quay took fire. 1864 *TENNISON Northern Farmer* i. i, Wheer 'asta bein saw long and með liggien 'ere aloan?

8. Past Participle lain (læn). Forms: a. (strong) 1 (3e)legen, 3 i-læien, i-leien, i-leye, i-lei, 3-4 y-leye(n), lei(e)n, 4 y-leyne, y-leye, y-lay, y-leyghe, yleyze, y-lye, lye(n), leie, leizen, ligen, lygyn, lin(e), Sc. lyin, 4-5 leyn(e), ligen, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 layn(e), laine, lyne, 4-8 layen, lyen, lien (also 9 arch.), 5 y-ly, lye, 7 lioy(e)n, 6 lyene, 7 li'n, lay, 7- lain.

B. (weak) 6 Sc. liggit, 7 lied, 9 dial. lig'd. a. c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 3 Pa heo þæron zelegen wæs. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1717 He adde ileye sik. a1300 *Cursor M.* 20084 Vte o prisun strang þat þai had ligen [other texts liggien, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. *Ibid.* 12997 Efter þat sould ha lin [other texts lye, lien, lyn] Fourti dais in hir gipn. c1320 *Sir Beues* 200 (MS. A.) In is prison... lechaue leie þis seuen zare. c1325 *Lai le Freine* 98 Tray me han y-ly me by. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4188 (Köling) Bi hir he wald hawe yleye. 1340 *HAMFOLS Pr. Con.* 3162 Som... þat... has... lang lyein in þair syn. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 239 He hab leizen [C. vii. 330 lye] bi latro, lucifers brother. *Ibid.* xi. 276 Þat hadde leyn [B. x. 419 yleine] with lucifer manye longe zeris. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 286 þei han so longe leyen in so greit cursinge. c1440 *CARVER Life St. Kath.* iv. 2090 It was as good thei had loyn in bedde. a 1450 *Le Mort Arth.* 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lyc fülle sore. c1490 *Melvin* 86 How a man hadde lyein in her in semblance of the Duke. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Ye beðe that she hath lyein in. c1560 *R. MORICE in Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 25, I wolde y hadd by my fortune to have lye in London. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 101 b, Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. 1612 *BIBLE John* xx. 12 Where the body of Iesus had layen. 1624 *HUYWOOD Gunaith.* 11. 67 Of in one shade the hare and bound hath lye. 1650 *BAXTER Saints* R. iii. vi § 24 (1651) 125 What if you had lien in Hell but one we? 1675 *EARL Essex Lett.* (1770) 207 An order of Council which had several months lay ly me. 1676 *HOBBS* *ibid.* (1677) 380, i. rolling on the soiled grass have li'n Perpetually, and... wept. 1684 T. FLATMAN *Heraculus* *littens* No. 25 (1713) 1. 161 If my Life had lain never so much at stake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Panch.* 43 Bricks... had layen in the Place to dry. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1750) 227 We... found it had lye much longer conceal'd. 1788 *BEATTIE Burns* Wks. li. 141 Lang had se lien wi' buffe and flegs. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sk. Sonnets* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* li. 176 At thy holy feet I should have lien. 1871 *SMITHS Charn.* iii. (1876) 69, I have lain awake all night.

b. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 28, I saw cowclinks... Had better liggit in the stocks. 1670 *BARROW* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 11. 75 It hath lied by me without looking on for many years. 1832 *Specim. Yorksh. Dial.* 11 Had she lig'd ther lang?

B. Signification and uses.

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

L. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

a. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 246 Se witega læz and slep. *Ibid.* 328 Pa læz sum wælda æt his zeate, and his nama wæs Lazarus. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Pæs oðer Mon. lueuð his sunnen also, ðeð þæt fette swin þæt fule fen to liggien in. a1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wuld, Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. c1300 *Hawtork* 475 Þe children... Lyezen and spræuden in þe blod. c1330 *R. BRUNN* *Chron.* (1810) 55 'A ha! ' said þe erie, 'had þat schank ne lien, þou haddest þer stille, þe risen suld non haf sene.' 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Prof. 9 As I lay and leoned and lokede on þe feeltres. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxix. 2 He saw3 a pit in the field and three flockis of sheep liggynge bisides it. c1400 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) To liggie ny þe fire. 1551 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 295 When they haue lien a litle space on the grounde, the priest giueth them a signe for to ryse. 1607 *DEKKER Kut. 3 Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue onc or twice lyein vpon the rack of publicke censure. 1809 *Mel. Frul.* XXI. 385 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. 1860 *TENNISON In Memor.* lxxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever. † Also with inf. (e.g. to lie to die).

a. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in seip. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 And efre lei þes wreche for-wunden. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2286 Nalde e hawt godd leoten his martirs licenes ligen to foreloosen. a 1340 *HAMFOLS Psalter* Cant. 496 A man þat liggyn in a straye sifer. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1417 (T. B.) He liþ in dege þat lele & trewe. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 253 (Harl. MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now lithe in childbed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xviii. 775 The knyght... sawe hym the whiche had leyne bynd of long tyme. 1526 *Tiler. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. 1530 *PALSCOR*

1. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) ii. 6 pte coroune lyes in a vessell
 of cristall. 1509 *Test. Ebor. (Surtees)* II. 227 A Sawter ...
 and an Hympter, lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury*
Wills (Camden) 22 The gerdayne assigned ... for wode to
 lye in. 1535 COVERABLE *Judith* xii. 1 Then commaunded
 he her to go to, where his treasure laye. 1609 *SKENE* *Eng.*
Myf. 1b. Al the grains and cornes lyand in tings. 1804
Enquiry. Mag. XLV. 651 A Petition from J. Macaulay ... was
 ordered to lie on the table. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii.
 301 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great

scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]. lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 *Law Times* XCf. 411/2 June, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust*. *To lie heavy*: to be a heavy load upon (*lit.* and *fig.*: see *HEAVY a.*). Of food, etc., *To lie heavy, cold*, etc. (formerly, simply *to lie*) on the stomach: to be felt as oppressive.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 244 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk þat founde Ligge vp so & down on þe grounde. a 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b, If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation... the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 *Swift Frl. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. c 1726 [see *HEAVY b.*] 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 One side-wall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

B. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also *FALLOW a. 2*, *LEA a.*); also in phr. *to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand*.

(Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 684 Your land yee sal sau seuen [sic] yeur... þe seuend yee sal it lat liþ still. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 165 Worth nereþe plante amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 173 b, Wherefore all brode clothes, Kerseis, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 *Davut. Sleidane's Comm.* 150 b, Through our mens writings, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darkeþes. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) D 3 b, Lett's goe and make cleane our bookes whiche lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 121 This hath made matters to lie a litle at a stand. 1628 *Dugdale Voyages Medit.* (1868) 68 To make the buyd their currantes (which lay vpon their handes). 1641 *HINNE 7. Bruen* To Rdr. 7 This worke hath lyen aboue twice fife yeares. 1653 *HOCKEY Procopius* III. 88 Turris, an ancient City... which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen lout wast. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. of Life* i. 3 This pity that anything in Christ should lye hid from his people. 1879 *GLADSTONE Clean* I. 1. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

† θ. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phariz* 182 Donne wind lixē weder bið fæger. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr. xxv.* xxvii. 560 When the East wind began to lie, which for certeine daies had blustered and raged. 1611 *COTGR.* *Languarde*, ... a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Thess. v.* 3 When the winde lies, the great rain falls. 1689 *PRIOR Ep. to F. Shephard* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lie.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

c. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Eaþe þa landes þa þær abuton liggē. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2469 þe land o gomnor þar bi liþ. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. x.* 316 Ac þe leten hem as lordes þer londe liþ so brode. c 1400 *Jean-fran's Cirurg.* 161 In þe holowes þat is aboue liggh þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 213/1, vii acres of Mede, ligging in the Mede beside the Brugge of Chartresey. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 508 The cite, which lay wonderful commodious for the Romanes. 1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evill v. Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one shire. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madness lies, let me shun that: 1628 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184, I believe the scene of disorder may lie heere. 1667 *R. Ligon Barbadoes* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 8 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes, And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 124 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1850 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria... unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. PAVS *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxxv. 29 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphrate. 1566 *SHAKS. Tim. Shr.* III. iii. 122 There lies your way. 1695 *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 *GAGG West Ind.* 114, I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceived, the way lying with windings. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 507 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 *CARLEW Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aceste's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 213 Small fountains vpon the sides of the mountains, built expressly where the winde lies. 1704 *RAY Creation* i. (ed. 4) 66 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

II. *Naut.* a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And þær [þa scipul] sceoldan ligan. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1068 A hundred shippys... in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 *PALSER* 610/1, I lie at an anchor, as a shippe dothe. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. a 1812 A. CHERRY *Song, Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 302 He... lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-trans.) to lie the course: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull*: see *HULL sb. 2*.

1574 *BOURNE Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often trauesure by the meanes of contrary winde, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 *Dr. For Cruise* II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) G 65, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard... lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The water-way we now entered... was scarcely four feet deep... and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair*: to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common*: to be common to or among several possessors.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1916 Forði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herte) lið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22280 Al falsched and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 334 And þus popes & prelates pecon to hem self assoyling, in which lybe wyynnyng. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. texts, if they ben considered as they ligen to gidere in rewe. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1200 Therby lyth a tale. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 33 Herin, me semeth lyth a dowte. 1566 *ADLINGTON Apuleius* To Rdr. I have not... so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* v. Wks. 1857 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1666 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sacri.* I. i. § 15 This defect... of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. 3 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets... and the false Prophets. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 500 Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that... I should have some share in [etc.]. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 67 Their father... commanded, that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *Tr. Thirty four Conifer*, 42 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 147 He... holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 122 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.: To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, M. T. 281 Our fight doth not lie against flesh and blood. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 189 The Elench here lies directly, and point-blank against the Papists. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1669) 2 The... Prejudices that lie against them. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckham) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lies another way. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Lie Asop* (1708) 22 Asop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. To lie in (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. as far as in (me, etc.) lies. Also, to lie in one's power, to lie in (or for) one's hands.

c 1350 *Will. Paternre* 965 Per-for loneliche ladi in þe lis al min hope. 1474 *CHAUCER Compl. Mares* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxx* 431 Sit lyth in my grace, Weher þei deye or deye nat. c 1440 *Conynges* 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me. The Sowden to destroye. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. iii. Aske what ye wil and ye shall have it, and hit lie in my power to yee hit. a 1533 *L. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 213 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 255 b, They promised the kyng, to doo all that in them lie with their frendes. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II* (1598) H 2 b, Favour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands which made the fault that we cannot correct. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, willfully casteth away their soules. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) 113 To me... that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife Wks.* (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be... yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often lie. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 *CHAS. II* in *Julia Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 *OSWELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect.*

Text N. T. 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 *TENNISON Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain to a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also, to lie (one) in hand to do. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit now to þe leggen lahe upon me. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 þer-to liht muche mede. c 1430 *Hyuns Virg.* 42 To me, maistr deucl, it liþ; To ihesi wole y take heed. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He cannot choose... but... do all things, that lie God a King and Priests in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. To lie with: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. upon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory upon; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai upon hert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Cott.) On vs ligges nocht þe nede. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye upon vs. 1557 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lyethen on. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay upon our heads. 1630 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 255 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace* Ab. 786 That Scripture lay much upon me, without shedding of Blood is no remission. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. a 1712 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 *Dr. For Plague* (Kildg.) 94 These Things... lay upon my mind. 1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings Wks.* XVI. 74 With those charges lying upon him. 1804 *CASTLERAGH* in *Owen Welleley's Despatch* 28 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c. 86* § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Full fast she fled... As if her life upon the wayer lay. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vii. 43 He persists As if his life lay on't. 1606... *Aut. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Our fortune lies vpon this iumpe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* iv. (1672) 52 Nor... can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it (the question), as though a province had lain at stake.

h. To lie in: to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluity of your words. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* vii, If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 *MILTON Arop.* (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lies to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chrs. Relig.* 75 The argument lies in the word *Nature*. a 1770 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay... in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. To lie in, within: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9240 (Cott.) Of abiud [cam] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat loth er for to lig in rim. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 2 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1771 *JINNES Lett.* lviii. 301 The question... lies within a very narrow compass.

† j. To lie at one's heart: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, to lie heavy at or to one's heart: to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. ii. 48 It would vnclogge my heart Of what lies heavy too't. 1638 R. BAKER *Tr. Balaak's Lett.* (vol. I.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 *SIR W. TEMPLE To Dk. Ormond Wks.* 1720 I. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Lau.*) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, þi fader þanslonz y. Seþþen þou so hast sayd, Amendes þer oust to ly. c 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W. Prolog.* 409 For sythe no cause of deth lyth in this case, 3ow ought to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 None essayne or protection to lyve nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 *EISING Debates* Ho. Lords (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 *HONNES Levanti.* III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direc. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 *WESLEY Annu. Ch. 5*, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is this conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* II. ix. Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge... there lies almost no appeal. 1865 *LIGHTFOOT Galat.* (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iv. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

† k. Of land, landed possessions: To appertain to. *Obs.*

839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* i. 599, xliii acceras & ða mæde þær to lið. c. 1050 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Ælc ðara landa ðe on mines fæder dæge læz into Cristes cyrcan. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of þat lond þat le into Rome. a. 1225 *Juliana* 13 Alle þe londes þe þerto liggeð. c. 1420 *Chrom.* Vilod. st. 933 A parcell of lond . . . Pe wecheche ry3twyslyche to þat Abbey lay. 1583 *Strubbes Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture lieng to it. 1618 *Bolton Florus* i. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

¶ III. *lie trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for *LAY* v.1. Now rare.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge [*lie* v. lygge] his heed upon a forme. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2101 He comands To gedire þam vþ ilka gome & þam in grauns ligg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46-7 And when ye liggien it [your labour] besyde you, than lig ye youre religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. c. 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) iv. 549 We shall . . . ly hym in the mold. a. 1500 *MEDWALL Nature* (Brandl) ii. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowing he neuer lyer out his sheaves beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes. c. 1648-50 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jynl.* iii. P. iv, I saw a Tombe one had bene laine in. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* ii. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted or lyer waste the Plains. a. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 *J. C. Coupl. Collier* (1845) 17 Would they but lyer their groundless pretences by. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. xii. The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *MED. Jynl.* VII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.]. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. xvi. 7 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 *F. G. LEE Churcher under Etic.* II. 245 As God had lain this peer's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

† 16. *Lie aback.* a. To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or lyaback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 148 Nathir. . . in tym of neid lyes the Pechtis abak w^t thair suporte.

b. as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Stae* 1423 Sir, I have sein them bairn, In braideness and lyer aback, Escape and cum to skaith.

† 17. *Lie abroad.* To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on *LIE* v.2). *Obs.*

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go harefoot, and lyer abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 *WALTON Life Sir H. Wotton Reliq.* W. c. 1, An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Country. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* i. 39 He . . . being said to be sent to lyer abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sev. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. A iv, The Popes Ambassadors . . . lyer abroad for his . . . advantage.

18. *Lie along.* a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1550 *PALSGR 601st*, I lye . . . as one lyeth along upon the ground. 1600 *SHAKS. A. T. L.* ii. 1. 30 As he lay along Under an oake. 1734 *J. WARD Introduct. Math.* App. Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus Antiq.* vi. l. 5 § 1 Dagon . . . lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1773 *GOSWOLD Hist. Eng.* l. 31 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 *BROOKES Hygeia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1833 *R. W. DIXON Mano* iii. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 *R. BROOKES Eros & Psyche* July xxii, The . . . wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along*, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 *ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 *POT A. G. Pym* xiii, Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The hulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. *Lie back.* To lean backwards against some support.

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. *Lie by.* † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. *LIE-BY* i.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father . . . bad ane wyfe, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = *lie to* 28 a: see *BY* adv. 2 b.

1613 [see *BY* adv. 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 601 Our Freights received some damage in their sails, and . . . were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. v. 177 We lay by all the night. For Captain Saunders . . . to join us. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 24, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 447 Peters nets lay by when the season was. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccclviii. 434 The . . . Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lie by and Perish. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have . . . great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, I had . . . pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 *AOSLON Tatter* No. 133 v. 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. 53 *St. H.* 'What a plague . . . you did not cane him?' *Sir Ch.* 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by.' 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. i. 7 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxv, I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxxi. 17, I must get below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *LAW Times* XCIII. 414 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. *Lie down.* a. (ME. also *lie adown.*) . See sense 2 and *DOWN* adv. 5. Also *reft.* (now *arch.*). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

c. 1205 *LAY*, 6864 Seodðen he dun lei [c. 1275 deaðede]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1145 Pe romains leie some adoun; he made ampti place, & be brutons arise vaste. *Ibid.* 2204 Oher ligge adoun & be aslave. a. 1300 *CURSOR* li. 1071 Pan lai þai all in kneling down. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 446 We liggien down in our den. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* ii. 326 So lig down ther and take thi rest. 1535 *COVERDALE Ruth* iii. contents, Ruth lyeth her downe in the barne at Boos fete. — *Isa.* xi. 6 The leopard shall lyie downe by the gote. a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie downe, because 'twas night? 1774 *FOOTE Cozeners* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 185 *Mrs. Air.* Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? *Mrs. F.* Just lain down for a little. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* li. They rose early and lay down late. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr.* N. *Forrest* iv, There may be another [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1866 *TYNALL Glac.* i. xvi. 123, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* II. 312 Karl lay him down.

† b. To be brought to bed of a child. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 89 The kyng sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1580 *LVLX Ephlues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole yearre big, and yet when everye one thought me redy to lye downe, I did then quicken. 1620 *J. PYPER tr. Hist. Astræ* i. vi. 173 His wife lay downe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 *tr. Marlin's Coug.* China 212 Matrons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offered to take care of her Litter. 1818 *W. GOODIN in Kegan Paul Life* (1876) II. 256 He says . . . that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† c. Of an army: To take up a position before.

1693 *Mem. Cant. Tackley* 1. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kus.

d. To take (a beating, defeat, etc.) lying down: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Stat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 133/h Those who . . . profess themselves willing to take 'lying down' any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. *Lie forth.* Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. *lie out*, 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [hives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. *Lie in.* a. To be brought to bed of a child († also *con. with*); to be 'confined'. Also *fig.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/2 Lyyn' yn or yn chylde bedde . . . decub. c. 1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determined in when shall she shall ly in. 1604 *ROWLANDS Tis Almeric in what place she shall ly in.* I lay in of my first boy. 1660 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. li. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899 The Shee-beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729-30 *BOLINGBROKE in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 105 His wife lies in with one child. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. xiv, Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1762 *GOSWOLD Cil.* IV. xc, They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1871 *Tyler Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafetida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Soe much money . . . as the tendinge and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1666 *WILLSFORD Seales Comm.* 1 A Grocer bought 53 C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in . . . 4163 135 8d. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Insur.* 134 The Corn will lye the Munn-brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence per Bushel. 1755 *JOHNSON Lie* 21, To cost: as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie in* 1 the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. *Lie off.* a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. l. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie off* 1 an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* i. ix, [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadf.* Nt. 81 As soon as he makes a lie off he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Dec. 467/h If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (*Farmer Slang* 1896).

25. *Lie on.* † a. To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641-2 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on . . . we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound for.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 381 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. *Lie out.* † a. To stretch out, extend. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 54 Spaine and France . . . lying out their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corsica . . . lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

† b. To rest or settle outside (obs.); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhusbed at night. *Obs.*

1630 *J. LEVETT Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees have exceedingly lyen out upon the Hives and board. 1712 *ANBURNING John Bull* ii. i, The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-nights. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lie in, Lie out*, said of horses or cows. If they are kept husbed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 42 For his lying sear lang out on not subscribing of the covenant. 1673-88 *FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands—She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out unentered.

d. To lie it out: to sleep on late into the morning. *Obs.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. To lie out of one's money: to remain unpaid. To lie out of one's ground (Racing slang): see quot. 1896.

1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Floss* i. viii. I, 151, I can't lie out o' my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 9/2 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer . . . has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 *FARMER Slang*, To lie out of one's ground = 'lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. *Lie over.* a. To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you . . . but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain npaid after the time when payment is due' (Craik 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie over*, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. *Lie to.* a. *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1712 *LITTLETON Lett.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/3 The largest of them lay too a long time. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* i. viii. 79 Another storm . . . reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 He shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Chron. 171/2 It blew a strong gale . . . on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1893 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* (1886) 21 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 *ROSS Heleneur* 79, I do like him sair, An' that be wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me, I hae nae fear.

29. *Lie up.* † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233 Villanye and synne y^t were vnsd & done about dead bodies liggig vp & yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. a. 1868 *DICKENS in Household Words* (Cent.), He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inuent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days be is languid and lies up.

c. To lie up in lavender: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. *LAVENDER* sb. 2.)

1822 *SCOTT Nigell* xxv, Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender. himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lie up* 10, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

Lie (loi), v.2 Inflected lying (lɔi'ɪŋ), lied (liəd). Forms: *Imperf.* i. 160zan, 2. 1eio3en, 2-5 1i3e-3, 3 lege, (*imper. lii*). 4. 1ey(e), 1ei, 1i3e, 1i, 3-7 1y, 3-8 1ye, 4. 1eighe, 1e13e, 1y3e, 1ye3e, 1eie, 4-5 1e3e, 4-6 1ey, *Sc.* 1e, 5. 1y3(ɔ)ɪn, 5-6, 9. *Sc.* and *north. lec.* 4-1ie, *Ind. Pres.* 2nd sing. a. 3 *Orm.* 1e3heast, 4. 1i3e, *Ind. Pres.* 2nd sing. a. 3 *Orm.* 1e3heast, 4. 1i3e, 1eyest, 1ex(s), 1ixt(e), 4-5 1yest, 3-1iest.

β. north. and *Sc.* 4 lighes, leies, lies, 4-5 lyes, 4-6 leis. *3rd sing.* a. 1 léogep, līhp, 3 līh(e)þ, līgēþ, lēþeþ, legheþ, *Orm.* lēþheþ, 4 līþ(e)þ, lyeþ, leip, leighþ, leþþ, lyeþ(e)þ, līþ, līhþ, līkþ, 5 līh(e), 3- līeth. *β.* 4 ligos, leies, loyes, 5 lījs, leghes, 6 *Sc.* leis, 4- lies, *3rd pl.* 6 *Sc.* lene, leyme. *Pa. t.* a. 1 léah, léas, (*pl.* lūzon), 2-3 lūze, 3 loh, lēh, lighgh, 3-4 lowe, 4 leigh, leggh, ligh, lygh. *β.* 4 līzed(e), lēizede, lēozide, līede, lēyde, lēghed, lēid(e), līed, 4-6 *Sc.* leit, leyt, 4-7 lyed, leid, 7 *Sc.* leed, 4- lied. *Pa. pp̄le.* a. 1 lozen, 2-3 i-loþe(n), loþen, 3 i-lowe, 3-4 y-low(e), loun, 4 lowe(n), leizen. *β.* 4 līzed, *Sc.* leyt, 5 lyet, 4- lied. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. *logan* (*kāh, lūzon, logen*) corresponds to OFris. **liaga, *liatza* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *lucht*, *pa. t.* sing. subj. *lege*), OS. *logan, liagan* (Du. *liagen, loog, gelogen*), OHG. *logan, loug, lugun, gelogen* (MHG. *liagen, louc, gelogen*, mod. G. *liigen, loog, gelogen*), Goth. *liugan*, ON. *liuga* (Sw. *lyga, Da. lyde*), f. Teut. root **leug-* (: *laug-* : *lug-*), whencec *LIE* sb. 1; cogn. w. OS. *lūza* lie.]

L. intr. To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

973 *Blith* Hom. 29 Se awerda gast . . sona leah. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 401f *Fellisset*, þa þa he leaz. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 þu hauest iþon þan halie gaste. *Ibid.* 93 Ne lūze þu na monnum! *Ibid.* 153 Hwenne þe muð is open for to lige. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Ðar ðu lūze, ðu leaze dieuel. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He þe neure ne līgh ne lige ne wile. c 1200 *Ormin* 5190 þu leahest, & beswikest swa þin ashen wreccre sawle. c 1205 *Lay.* 1568 þu leah (*1275* leah) þe laðe mon. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1431 Mit se swide lufsome leores ha leien. c 1225 *Angl.* R. 236 þu liest, cwēþ beo, fule þing. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3338 He adde so foule lūwe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) þu lighes (*Goth. lies, Fairf. lies, Trin. lyeist*) now, eber panter! 1340 *Aenb.* 63 Kwead þing hit is to lyeze. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. *Wyclif* 206 My gud hretreþ, quhy lest þou le? c 1380 *Geolm. Wks.* (1880) 264 In whiche autorite he seide soþ and in whiche he leizede. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 351 þow lowe tyl eue. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 542 þow leyst, & þow lext. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 207 Thou list, seid Gamelyn, so broke I myn chyn. 1483 *Cant. Angl.* 216f To lye (A. Lee), *commentari.* 1573 *Douglas Aeneis* i. ProL. 23 Les than wyse autours lene led. 1553 *leyned.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193, I say, 3e leit euerie one. 1581 *Admiral Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 As I take it, to lye, is to sūmme that to be true which is false. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* 1, 7 It was made by him that cannot lye. c 1764 *Johnson in Boswell* an. 1781 (1848) 670f He lies, and he knows he lies. 1885 *Burton Arab. Nts.* (1886) 1. 262, I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.

b. To lie of (arch.), † on, † upon: to tell lies about.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 287 Of þo pine þe þere bued nelle ic hou nouit leiozen. c 1225 *Ancr.* R. 68 And te unwestre blīðeliche līeþ on þe gode. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Forȝet ti folc þat līeþ þe of weres & wordes wunne. c 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 241 in O. E. *Misc.* 44 A ueole kunne wise hi lowen him vp-on. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 28 in E. E. P. (1802) 99 þu wot wel mid alle þat þu þerof loude list. c 1330 *Annis & Amil.* 838 He leighþ on þous, withouten fail. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 Many men lijen of þe wounde of þe nose. 1508 *Dunbar Flying w.* *Kennedie* 138 Thocht þow . . thus vpoun me leid. 1559 *Aylmer Harboure* 1, 2 The smarts of the tormentes made me to confesse it, and lye of him self. 1580 J. HAY *Demanded in Cath. Tractates* (1901) 59 Quhy ar ye nocht escheamed . . to lie on wss in your preachings, saying [etc.]. 1629 *EARLE Micoosim, Modest Man* (Arb.) 80 Whosoeuer dare lye on him hath power ouer him. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV.* 409 Nobody was more lied of. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxvii. 20 They lie on ber [*L. falsum est*].

c. Proverbial expressions. For to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper, see the sbs.

c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 317 Ngu þou lyeist in þin hed. c 1520 *Skelton Merie Tales* v. Wks. 1813 l. p. lx. He . . woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte. 1530 *Palsgr.* 610f2 He will lye as fast as a dogge will trotte. 1588 *Marpert. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 Bishops will lye like dogs.

2. fig. Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 451 De hoc ne leged noȝt of ðis. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5034 For quen þe man to toþer sei Na wight moht þair blades lei. *Ibid.* 14702 þe hal write lies [*Trin.* lyeþ] na wight. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 22376 The mercuri lyed verily. 1483 *CANTON Gold.* Led. 320b/2 The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd . . that the elementis lyeden or god of nature suffred. 1573 *Douglas Aeneis* i. ProL. 270 This wyther buik. . . so frenschlie lei, oneth two wordis gais richt. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 1. 587 The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies. 1732 *POPE Eccl. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

3. quasi-trans. + a. with cogn. obj. Obs.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16067 Mani lesing had þai loum again iessu þat dñi. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 400 þi lesynge. þat þow lowe [*Trin.* leigh, leighe, lī] til Eue. c 1449 *PROCK Refr.* in. iii. 150 Many lesingis y haue herd him lie. c 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) Aijb. My tounge that neuer lid lesinge.

† b. To say or allege falsely. Obs.

c 1300 *Seven Sins* ix. in E. E. P. (1866) 18 O word leic þou lie nelle. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 512 þu wot ic þat þou saiz. c 1450 *Martin* i. 11 How shoulde I . . enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thou lyst verily.

c. With adv. or phrase: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying.

1720 T. GORDON *Humorist* l. 175, I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places. 1755 J. SHEP-BEARE *Lydia* (1769) 11. 44 Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters. 1762 *FOOTE Lyrar* i. Wks. 1799 l. 290 If you don't one time or another . . lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 48 Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread. 1858 *SIR J. KAYE Hist. Afghan War* l. 204 The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xii.* vii. (1872) IV. 177 The tragically earnest meaning of your lie, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Goon tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.

† 4. trans. To give the lie to. Obs.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any brother or syster dispyse or mysconel or lye his brother. c 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* xiv. in *Child Ballads* III. 97a With þat Robyn Hodelyed Litul Jon. 1464 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 He lied and rebuked the halif, to the great content of the King.

Lie-ahed (lī-ahēd). [f. *LIE* v. 1 + *ABED*.] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 l. 173 You are a lazy lie-a-bed. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1851) 249 She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie-a-bed, and above all, a gossip of the first water. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christwell* xlviii. What has made a lark of such a lie-a-bed?

Lieand, Lieare, obs. ff. *LYING* ppl. a. LAIR sb. 1 **Liebenerite** (lībēnērīt). *Min.* Also *liebenerite*. [Named, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. Lieben: see -ITE.] A pinitic-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester). 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 589 Liebenerite. 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Liebenerite.

Lieberkühn (lībērkūhn). *Optics*. [Named after the inventor J. N. Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 112 Illuminated by a combination of the parabolæ and a flat Lieberkühn.

Lieberkühnian (lībērkūhnian), a. *Anat.* [f. *Lieberkühn* (see prec.) + -IAN.] *Lieberkühnian follicles or glands*: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

1852 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. Suppl.* Lieberkühnian [*sic*] glands. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 761 Amœbæ are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.

Liebig (lībīg). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-1873).] More fully, *Liebig's extract (of beef)*: A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Dec. This [rice] with the chocolate and Liebig which has been in hand will last him for about three weeks. 1873 *TRISTRAM Monk* x. 176 Meat and Liebig, without bread. . . was trying diet.

1874 L. TOLLENDINE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.

attrib. 1893 F. F. MOORE *i. Forbid Bunns* (1899) 24 Love-making on the Liebig principle . . as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.

Liebigite (lībīgīt). *Min.* [Named by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig: see -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

1848 *Amer. J. Sci.* v. 336. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 308. **Lie-by**. [f. *phr.* to lie by: see *LIE* v. 1 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress. Nowdial. (Cf. *LIG-BY*.) c 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 132 He obtained this favour . . by the means of his Lie-by; which was a wench of Eretiria. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Lye-by*. 2. A mistress, a concubine. *Fife*. 1886 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Wordsb.* s.v. Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire —'s lie by, and now her's anybody's.

† 2. A neutral. (Cf. *by-lier* s.v. *BY-B* a.)

16. *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett.* (1857) 569 Their Master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and idle loiterers. 1723 *McWARD Earnest Contend.* 354 (Jam.) Such an heroic appearance . . would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-byes will stink away in their sockets.

3. (See quot.)

1840 *Evind. Hull Docks Comm.* 31 What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.

Lied, variant of *LYED* ppl. a. U.S.

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. *LIEGE, LEDGER*.

Lief (līf), a. (*sb.*), and adv. Forms: 1 léof, líof, 3-4 leof (*inflected* leove, leofwe), 3 lof, 4-5 luf, leof, lueve, 2-4 lef (*inflected* leove), 4-6 lef(e), 6-9 love, (4 lewe, lewe), 4-6 leefe, (5 leoff), 4-8 leewe, 6, 9 leawe, 9 leaf, 4-7 leif, 5 leyf, 6-7 leife, leiv(e), 4 *Sc.* lyfe, 4, 6-8 live, 5 lyve, 4-6 lif(e), (4 lijf), 7-8 lif, 4-6 lyfoe, 4-7 lefe, 2- leif. *Compar.* 1 lē, líofra (fem. and neut. -re), 2 leofere, 3 leover, 3-6 lever, 4-5 lefer, (4 *Sc.* lyfar), 4-6 levir, -yr, (6 leffer, loir), 5-6 *Sc.* lovar, 5-7 leofer, -ir, leover, 6-7 lieffer,

6 leaver, 5-7 liever, leyf(f)er, 7 leif(f)er, 6 *Sc.* loor, 6- liefer. Also 8 lieverer. *Superl.* 1 líeof, líofast, -est, -ust, 3 lefest, 3-4 leovest, 3-6 levest, 4-6 lievest, (6 leif-, lifest), 6- liefest. Also 6 lieverest. [OE. *lof, líof* = OFris. *liaf*, OS. *liob, líof* (Du. *liof*), OHG. *liub, liup, liob, liab, lieb* (MHG. *lieb, liup*, mod. G. *lieb*), ON. *liuf-r* (Sw. *ljuf*), Goth. *liuf-s* (*liub-s*); -Otent. **liubo* = -preteut. **leubho-* (whence OS. *ljubn*), f. Aryan root **leubh-* (: *loubh-* : *liubh-*, whence BELIEVE, LOVE).]

A. adj.

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *lief and dear*. a. In attrib. use. Obs. exc. arch. *Beowulf* 1216 Aledon þa leofie heoden . . on bearm scipes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Her ys min leofa sunu. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1436 In to lest rehte his sowle wode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17 Of tristrem and hys leif ysote. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 136 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askep. c 1371 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Men made ymagines to herleue frendes. c 1541 *WATTS Poet. Wks.* (1831) 57 For all that can no man bring Liefier jewel into his lady dear. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-8k.* (Camden) 145 She should not neede to care for y^r leifest frende she had. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. i. 52 My first Lord she thus beguiled had. 1601 *MUNOAY Death Earl Huntingdon* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodley* VIII. 273 Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's liefeft lord. 1742 *SHEENSTONE Schoolmistress* 139 In which, when he receives his diadem, Our sov'reign prince and liefeft liege is plac'd. 1844 L.D. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes*, *Valencia* 198 Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.

† b. Used in addressing a person. Obs.

Beowulf 1216 Bruc ðisses beazes, Beowulf leofa, hyse mid hæle. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 Ðu leofesta broður. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nimad gеме nu leofomem hwiliche 3ife he us sefeð. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1375 O, leue ferne, feire is us i-fallen. c 1330 *King of Tars* 656 Leove sire, trouwe on this. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. P.* 1170 *Dido*, Now leue sistyr myn what may it be. 1426 B. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. u. i. 101 note, Levest ethellyn Lorde. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* xx. (Arb.) 50 Lief bellynn wherfore be ye angry. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. ProL. 91 Thar bene bot few example takis of vther, Bot wilfully fallis in the fyre, leif brother. 1575 *Gammun. Gurlon* i. iv. Who was it leue me? speke, ik pray the. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* K 3 b, Deare liefeft Lorde, that feast'st the world with Grace. 1632 *HOLLAND Cyrraxia* 207 Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.

c. In predicative use. Const. *dat.* or *to*, *unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him, etc.* with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also *Sc.* *liefts me* = dear is to me (see also LEEZE ME). Obs. exc. arch. and dial.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker Mss.) þa cweðen hie þæt him nauig mæg leofra nære þonne hiea hlaford. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen. xxix.* 19 Leofre me ys þæt ic hyl sigle þe þonne oðrum men. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world . . most ic habben an alpi þrage summe lisse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þu shalt ben lef and wurð and liken alle men. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1470f To laekem himn wiþþ þatt tatt himm liss lefest oft þin abhte. c 1250 *Orul & Night.* 202 þe3 . . leof [*v.r.* lof] him were nitegale. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2393 þis lik brauer leued þu here. For þæt þat ar me life and dere. 13. . . E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 266 Bot Iueler gente if þou schal lose þy Ioy for a gemme þat þe was lef. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1143 Leude me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyþ hors. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 205 Now ches and tak which you is levere. c 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 16 þer lerne þe byleue leuest me were. c 1422 *HOCCELEVE Jonathas* 170 This man to folkes alle was so leof. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xx. Ye haue leste me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 47 Full leffis me þour graces gane. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. vii. 137 O levis me! the lykyst thing leving, And verray ymage of my Astianax þing! 1513 *MORE Rich.* III. Wks. 63f Them wer leuer to leese all that thei haue besyde, then [etc.]. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 52 Cambel toke Cambina to his fere, The which was lye feare each to other liefe. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* iv. ii. 81 Thy fathers odious name, Whose mentio were alike to thee as leuee As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleue. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 147 Those who are most leife and deere unto us shall be slaves. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* By Leuer me were be slaine in this place. . . Then purpose againe you any fallace. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul Lines* 8f. But all are deaf Vnto my Muse, that is most lief To mine own self. 1842 *TENNISON Morte D'Arthur* 80, I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.

d. In various constructions with *have* (see HAVE 22, and cf. G. *lieb haben*, Du. *lieffhebben*): I (etc.) *had* (occas. *have*) as *lief* as, I *had* (occas. *if have*), *liefer* (than), † *liefeft*, with object a *sb.*, *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. † Also in cataphoric constructions (see HAVE 22 c).

In *I'd, you'd, he'd* (etc.) as *lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the adv. Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as arch. or dial. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 94/99 For ich hadde leouere þat ge hire ouer-come. *Ibid.* 473/321 3ut hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. 13. . . K. *Alit.* 21 Feole & fille. hadde leuer a ribaudye than to here of God. *Ibid.* 1234 Then riche. . . saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leouere steorwe. than [etc.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 453, I haue leuer that love than lac al mi harmes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidia*) 390 He had als lef þe ded as lef liss wyf but remed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 9 Pei han levere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lye in mekenes and charite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 919 Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyft, Than thee offende trewe deere wif. — *Monk's ProL* 5, I hadde leuere than a barel alle That gode lief my wyf hadde herd this tale. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 130, I hadde hir levere than

a Myn of Gold. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these three wordes... I hadde leuer here speke, than any thyng elles. 1600 *HOLLAND Ann. Martell*. A 4 he had leifer save one citizen and subjects like than kill a thousand enemies. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. 1750 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. vii. One had leifer touch a toad than the flesh of some people. 1756 *TOLDOVY Hist. 2 Orphan* i. 121 With all my heart, for I had as lift with Lucy or Margat as either of you, and at any time whatsoever. 1766 *Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Biddulph* IV. 311, I had as lief have let it alone.

† 2. Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. of, to with *inf.* Obs.

[This use app. resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, *him is lief* (see c) becoming *he is lief*.] c 1325 *Pocun times Edw.* II (Percy) xliii. The gode-man schal have never a mossa, be he never so lief. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölling) 3072 With five hundred noble knyghts Hardi & strong, & leue to fyttes. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxliii. 4 Man... that is leuer to lose his saule þan his lust. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 298 þes newe ordres ech on þat þen so lef to lye. *Ibid.* III. 173 And thus us ow not to be lefe of judgement of men. c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 51, I was lefe for to escape. c 1430 *Syr Geyr* (Roxb.) 5428 To saue his londes he was lefe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 487 With a spon lightly to ete your soueraine may be leff. ? c 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 593 That my fairer so leue he be That wyl profer me to thee. c 1500 *Ing Childr.* *Bk.* 70 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 21 Be not lefe to telle tydinge.

3. Antithetically to loath, in senses 1 and 2. Also absol., esp. in for *lief* or loath. Obs. exc. arch.

Beowulf 512 Ne inc ænig mon, ne leof ne lað belean milte sorhfulne sid. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð. c 1300 *Havelok* 2379 Ne leteþ he nouth for lef ne loth. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1639 *Hypph. & Medea*, That he for lef or loth ne shulde neuere hire false. 1412-20 *LYON. Chron.* Troy i. vi. Other for lyef or lothe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1182 The Cooke, be he lothe or leof. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothe. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm.* Paris ii. ii, Well, Joun, whether we be lief or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Saul* ii. iv. iv. Our adversaries, loth or lief must needs confesse that [etc.]. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 363 An oath to do my bidding once, if lieve or loath it were to thee. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* iii. viii. 136 Now hence must I... be I loth or lief.

† 4. a. absol. (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Sire! Lord!) Obs.

c 907 *Ment.* in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 162 Leof ic ðe cyðe hu hit was ymb ðæt lond æt fūntial. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 314 Hi... cwaðdon to ðam apostolon, La leof, hwæt is us to done. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 La lef maðie wiman forgeten his oge cild. c 1300 *Havelok* 2666 'Ye lef ye', couþ he erl gunter. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Lele & dere, My lond is at þi wille. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 257 But leue take he to Cristis wordis. — *Wks.* (1882) 454 þif he do good to þe chirche in preying or in studyng, leue, what is þis to herdis offis. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* i. Lef, lythes to me Two wordes or three Off one that was faire and fre.

† b. quasi-sh. A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wi e. Similarly in the compar., one who is dearer. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne biþ he Godes leof on þæm nehstan dæge. c 1250 *Lutetioth Serm.* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Hwenne heo to chirche comþ to be haliday Euerich wif his leof ison. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4352 Þat þou mi lefe wald be. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 939 Þo wern Loth & his lef, his lufliche dæter. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1782 Bot if ge haf a lemmann, a leuer, þat yow lykez better. 1382 *Wyclif Song* Sol. i. 8 To my ridding in charis of Farno, I licenede thes O mylefe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 207 Alwey the nye slye Maketh the ferre leue to be looth. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 221 Bot natheles sche hadde a levere. c 1430 *Syr Geyr* (Roxb.) 6576 Nou wel I wote this fals thet Hath thus led a-way my lefe. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* viii. 29 Amand, your cosen alied Hath a fairer lef Than ye haue. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 16 Colin my lefe, my life. 1621 *AINSWORTH Song Sol.* v. 9 What is this Lief more then another Lief? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 67 Thoman my lief, thy musick strains to hear me raps my soul, then [etc.].

B. adv. Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, þa. subj. (occas. Sc. with omission of *would*). Also in as *lief* (as), the *liefer*; *lief I were* = I would gladly be.

The adv. use originated chiefly from the misinterpretation of phrases like *I had as lief, I had leifer* (see A. 1 d), in which *would* appears instead of *had* as early as the 13th c.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 49 And of hem two ðat leue luen, ðe welden al her and abuten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5302 He ches leuere to deye him self, þan such sorwe yse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3135 Þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wald to thole. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 96 Alle wommen liefeþe he soverain of mannes love. 1393 *LANGL. P. P. C.* ii. 143 For to louye by lord leuest of alle. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1082 Þare lengis him lefe he kyng & logis al a neuen [= an even]. c 1450 *Erie Volens* 385 Love y were so worthy a knyght. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 29 They that wolde leuer be in the quier. c 1454 *Paston Lett.* i. 285 So, withoute your better avyse, I & my brothry purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the levyr me. c 1500 *Gov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 267 The trewth wolde I knowe as lef as ye. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates C viii* h. The Pope... sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him offymes moch leuer than that he shuld come any neare. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 79 Scho leir be Japit thrivys. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.* 83 y. More leffer shoulde it lurke, if I might have my will. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence* 273 Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) i. 200 But I loor chuse in highland glens To herd the kid. 1800 *COLEBRIDGE Piccolini* iv. v. Far liever would I face about, and step Back to my Emperour. 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. VOL. VI.

223 He might spare such a force... as I would as lieve not have to encounter. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* iii. iii. (1862) 242 She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. vi, I would as lief go there as anywhere. 1855 *Mrs. GASKILL North & S.* xxviii, I'd liefer sweep th' streets, if paupers had na' got to work. 1876 *TENNISON O. Mary* iii. i, Far liefer had I in my country hall Been reading some old book. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* i, Where shall one halt to deliver this luggage I'd lief set down? 1898 *Pail Mall Mag.* June 220 To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liever have died.

Lief, obs. form of LEAF, LIFE.
|| Lief-hebber. Obs. rare. [a. Dn. *liefhebber*, agent-n. f. *liefhebben* to hold dear, f. *lief* dear + *hebben* to have.] An amateur.

1654 *BRAMHALL Annot. to Altitier* 134 Put a *Liefhebber*, or *Virtuosus*, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value. 1656 *BLONST Glossary, Liefhebber*, a lover. [Citing Bramhall. Henceforward, the misuse in the next quot.] 1791 *LEARMONT Poems* 13 Her fauve liefhebber owre the ling did wale his nightly way.

† Liefly, a. Obs. Forms: 1-3 *leoflic*, 3 *leoflich*, 4 *lefish*, leveli, 4-5 *leffy*. [OE. *loflic* = OFris. *loflich*, OS. *lof*, *lobbich* (Du. *loef*, *lof*), OHG. *liuplich* (MHG. *lieplich*, mod.G. *lieblich*, Goth. *liubaleiks*): see LIEF a. and -LY.] Loveable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things.

Beowulf 1809 Sunu eglafes heht his sword ninnan leoflic iren. c 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 400 [Hi] lofiad leoflicne. c 1175 *Langl. Hom.* 183 Jhesu keþe þu æt se softe and se swete, zette to swa loflic... þet [etc.]. c 1205 *LAY.* 31787 Swa loflic wes þe mon. c 1225 *Juliana* 179 Legged so luderliche on hire leofliche lich þat hit liden o blode. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 90 Leoflich þing nis hit nout þet anore bere swuch mud. c 1240 *Ureissin in Cott. Hom.* 187 Uor alle þinge swete, alle þinge loflicust. 1340-70 *Abisnauer* 427 Þei... With a lefish lust lachte togeder. c 1460 *Launfal* 858 Gawayn, my lefy frende.

† Liefly, adv. Obs. Also 1 *leoflike*, 2-3 *loofliche*, 3 *lefishic* (Orm. *lefish*), levelike, 4 *leoflyche*. [OE. *loflike* = OHG. *liublich* (MHG. *liepliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*), ON. *liuflega*: see LIEF a. and -LY 2.] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; wilfully, gladly.

c 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxv. (1890) 350 Þeah he ic sceole ealle winnan fæstan, ic þæt leoflice do. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen, swide gledd icherit, feier ant freolic, and leofliche atunet. c 1200 *ORMERUN* 4950 Leoflic to þeowwenn oþre menn. c 1205 *LAY.* 17747 Glinguere & licoriz he hom lefishic zef. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2223 And at þes lefishic licome lefishic smrede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3434 Dis red ðhugte moyseles ful god, and leuelic it under-sod. c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 For he wolde þe lawe leofliche holde. (1888 *Stat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 55/2 But if Mr. Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it.)

† Liefness. Obs.— In 6 lefenesse. [f. LIEF a. + -NESS.] Deanness.

1530 *PAISGIR* 238/1 Lefenesse, cheret.

Liefness, variant of LEESOME Obs.

c 1547 *EARL SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 So forth I go apace to se that leofsom sight. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 17 That temple's flures and wals are lined Wi leifsam pictures a' kinkind.

Liefest, Liefstul, var. of LEEFTAIL, LEEFUL.

Liege (līȝe), a. and sb. Forms: 3-5 *liege*, 4-5 *lyge*; 3-6 *lege*, (4 *lyege*), 4-6 *legee*, (5 *leche*), 5 *lyche*, *lysch*; 6 *legee*, *lygge*, *lygge*; *lieg*; 5-6 *lyege*, 5-7 *leige*, 6 *leang* (e, *leighe*), 6 *liedge*, (7 *leidge*), 4- *liege*. [a. OF. *liege*, *liege* (mod.L. *ligus*, *legius*) = Pr. *lige*, It. *ligio*; the ultimate derivation is disputed.]

The prevailing view of the word represents an adoption of OHG. *leig* free (mod.G. *leig* unoccupied) is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du Cange, s.v. *Leidighman*), which contains the words 'ligus homo, quod est Teutonice dictum Leidigh-man'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the mod.L. *ligia potestas* (LIEGE FORTITUDE), *ligia voluntas*. A. adv.]

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *liege lord*, which is also used *fig.*

(1292 *BARTON* in iv. § 18 Si aucun deive fere homage a autre seigneur lige ce nous.) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9376 Vr lige loured þat yeled is And ismored to ihesu crist. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 346 Pat my lyge lady lyked not ille. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Owre lige Lorde the Kyng. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 144 Men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverain. 1422 *Tr. Secrete Secret.* *Prin. Writ.* 28 Owre lyge lorde, lyge herye the Fyfe. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Not so my lyge lorde. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 20 It hath pleased God to graunt vs a natural lyge kyng and Lorde. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *At. Alagid* i. 1566 Shee... follows her Lige-Lorde ye villages throughout. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You deserted the fortune of your liege lord. 1814 *SCOTT Lett. of Isles* n. xx, Who, vassals sworne, 'Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne. 1814 H. H. WILSON *Erit. India* i. 97 Originally a feudatory of Jajpur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled coötion of his liege lord. 1885 *KINGSLEY Hereward* xxi, 'That is the rule of our liege lord, William.

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal service and allegiance. (Cf. LIEGE MAN.) † Also, owing allegiance to (law).

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1774 Þe lawe þat he was lege tyll. 1362 *LANGL. P. P. C.* iv. 147 Al my lige leodes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 290 Kyngis schulde constrayne... here lyge freris & bere oþer cleriks. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. i, [They] brente and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1528 *WHOTTERLEY Chron.* (1872) i. 80 A false traitor to his Pryncesse... and a seditious person to the kynges leighe peple. 1577 *NORTHROOPE Dicing* (1843) 137 They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege peple as vaga bondes. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherkell's Bk.* 19 Every Liege-Subject of England has a Legal Property in his Life. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xiii, I had... a right to call on every liege subject to render asistance. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Liege*, bound by some feudal tenure; subject.

† c. transf. of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. Obs.

c 1350 *WILL. PALERNE* 4128, I schal loue him lelli as my lyge broþer. c 1555 *PHILIP in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 236 The luying lord, which... hath begotten you to be my lyge syster, geue you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.].

† d. Used for: Loyal, faithful. rare.

1478 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 He is a trewe, lige Inglis man. 1890 C. A. ANSELL *tr. A. da Montefeltro's Confer.* in *Rome* 46 The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 424/2 Homage liege and Fenute. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 401 The French maintaining it was a lige homage. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 367 Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called *feudum ligium*, a liege fee. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) 1. 99 'They... always refused to pay liege-bomage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord.

B. sb.
1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = *liege lord*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 134 Þe lege þat hom lede shuld. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3024 Lyche, lyche, or lorde, = *ligius*. 1573 *More Rich.* III. Wks. 47/2 Ye my liege, quod the Duke of Buckingham that haue [etc.]. 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prolog. 147 The larkis... Loyvs that lege with tonsys curys. 1590 *SPENSER F. O. II.* iii. 8 The Miser threw him self... Streight at his foot in base humillite, And cleeped him his liege, to hold of him in fe. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* t. i. 291 My Liege, your Highnesse now may doe mee good. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* v. (1623) 1j, Shee... Most humbly begging in hir Dorik straines Of hir dear Liege leane to be gone. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* ii. 41 He would not be profuse and prodigal of another mans good, much lesse of his Leiges. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 356 The Natives, dubious whom They must Obey, in Consternation wait, Till rigid Conquest will pronounce their Liege. 1766 *AOSON Resaund* i. vi, Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear. 1785 *PALCY Mor. Philos.* (1818) 1. 191 'The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knees, and within the hands of the liege. 1788 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension Wks.* 1812 11. 5 No less, my royal liege, than you and me. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xlvii, 'In the name of God, my liege, said the Duke of Ormond, 'let [etc.]. 1837 *BROWNING St. Alfred* ii. i. 35 My liege, do not believe it! I am yours.

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of the king.

1377 *LANGL. P. P. C.* xix. 56 Alle his lele hyges. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 338 The kynges founde here oþghe liege... That hem foroke and desobeide. 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 22/2 Your humble and trewe lieges that len come to the Colmunne of your lord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303 1 lyche, man or woman (P. *ligius*). 1450-80 *Tr. Secrete Secret.* 47 God almyghty kepe oure kyng to ioye of his lieges. c 1470 *HELVY Wallace* ix. 533 Xxj thousand off lele legis off France. 1549 *Extracts Alred.* *Leg.* (1844) i. 271 'Tha had offendid... to the quenis grace of Scotland, in the taking... of the said William... he beand hir fre liege and subiect. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* Table, His Leiges are bound by Oath to remove the King. 1649 *JEW. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* i. Disc. xli. 48 For kings and all that are in authority we may... pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxvii, Her Majesty, detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 97 The emperor's lieges. 1880 *KINGSLAY Crimea* VI. ix. 380 In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.

† Liege, v. Obs. rare. [f. LIEGE sb.] trans. To render (homage) as a liege.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 You are entred into our bondage by your lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe... a liege man unto the King of France.

Liegedom (līȝedōm). [f. LIEGE sb. + -DOM.] The condition of being a liege.

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* iii. xxvii, These foremost maidens... proffer'd sceptre, robe, and crown, Liegedom, and seigniorie, Or many a region wide and fair.

Liegefully (līȝeful), adv. rare. [f. *liegeful* (f. LIEGE sb. -FUL) + -LY 2.] Faithfully, loyally. 1887 *SIR A. DE VERE Ess. on Poetry* i. 53 Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.

Liegeless (līȝzles), a. [f. LIEGE sb. + -LESS.] 1. Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* iii. 91 O why should I Feel... thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step assiant.

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior.

In recent Dicts.

Liege man, liegeman.

1. Feudal Law. A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc.

c 1350 *WILL. PALERNE* 2663 Lordinges 3e ben my lege men þat gode ben & trewe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII.

285 Kyng William wente into Scotland. . . and kyng Malcolyn bycam his liege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. *1400 Morte Arth.* 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. 1420 H. STAFFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. l. 66 The kyngys liege men. . . han y fetyalyd myn well and nothyn vs. 1494 FAYN CHRON. V. CCXV. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde theyr lande of hym for ever. 1523 FITZGER. *Bk. Surv.* 20b. I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry. . . and to his heires. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* f. ij. b. A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 109 If the Irish were recieued into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege-men. 1813 SCOTT *Yiem.* II. vi. When Arthur. . . Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strathclyde became his liege men. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 88 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. *transf. and fig.* One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. 1827 KEBLE *Ch. V.* Sunday Advent ii. Sworn liegemen of the Cross. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emph.* (1865) III. xxiv. 93 Liegemen of Death and fates of the Stygian ferryman. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. v. 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vi. (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 86 Raleigh. . . sent. . . at five several times, to search for his liege-men.

Hence *† Liegemanship.*

1611 COTGR., *Lige*, allegiance, or liegemanship.

Liege poustie (lɪdʒɪˈpaʊsti). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 4 *lege poustie*, *legge poustie*, 5 *log* (is po(u)ste, 6 *leg powster*, *liege poustie*, 7 *liege poustie*. [a. OF. *lige poest*, med. L. *ligia potestas*; see *LIEGE* a. and *POUSTIE*.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 182a).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5606 þai wrethed God in þair legge poustie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 165 Bot and I lif in legge poustie, Thair ded sall rycht well vengit be. 1458 *Burgh Leg. Peebles* (1872) 129 Scho had coft fra hir son in his leg poste qwyll be was leward. 1462 *Ibid.* 143 The quhyllis scho aleit was geuyn to her by. . . her fader in his legis poustie. 15. *Bk. Alexander* (Bannatyne Club) 361 Gif I leif lang in liege poustie. c. 1560 *Aberd. Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.). Ante testamentum male vi quhilli Alex. Kay baxter in his leg powster. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. xviii. § 7 It is lesome to ilk man to give ane reasonable portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. 1763 ERKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 593 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie to grant a deed. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.*, *Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Lieger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Liegewoman, *rare*. [Cf. *LIEGE MAN*.] A woman who is a liege vassal.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 544f. Oure. . . true Liegewoman.

Liegier, obs. form of LEDGER.

Lien (lɪən, lɪn, lɪˈɛn). Also 6 *lyen*. [a. F. *lien* = L. *ligamen* bond, f. *ligare* to bind, tie.

The usual pronunciation in England is (lɪn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict.*, the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is (lɪn).]

† 1. *Anat.* A tendon. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D j. The lyens or strynges. . . be of the nature of synewes.

2. *Law.* A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. II. vii. (1532) 20 The tennant bathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introl. Trade* 133 *Lien*, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund, — a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. 1883 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 772 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

fig. 1879 H. GEORGE *Press. & Rev.* v. ii. (1881) 266 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family. . . gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. *attrib.*, as in *lien bond*, *creditor*, *holder*.

1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Admin.* 19 A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/1 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.

Hence **Lienor** *U. S. Law*, one who holds a lien. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

† **Lien** *c.* *Obs.* In *lyenne*. [a. L. *lien* = *coegn*, w. Skr. *plīhan* and Gr. *σπλήν* (Brugmann).] The spleen. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 85 The Lien, or Splene conducted that it may attract to it the more gross. . . parts of blood.

Lien, obs. pl. pp. of *LIE* v.

Lienal (lɪˈnæl), a. *Anat.* [f. L. *lien* LIEN 2 + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal' . . . forms [of leucocythæmia].

† **Lienary**, a. *Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *lien* LIEN 2 + *-ARY*.] = *prec.*

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Mère*, *Compt.* viii. 291 Blood must be let out of some lienary vein.

|| **Lienculus** (lɪˈɛnkʊləs), *Anat.* [mod. L., dim. of L. *lien* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lienculi, are common.

Liendely, **Lieng(e)**, obs. ff. LYINGLY, LYING.

|| **Lienitis** (lɪˈɛnɪtɪs), *Path.* [mod. L., f. L. *lien* the spleen + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the spleen; = SPLENITIS.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simou's Anim. Chem.* I. 269 The serum has been observed. . . to be turbid in lienitis.

Lieno- (lɪˈɛnə-), used as comb. form of L. *lien* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **Lieno-gastric** a., pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **Lieno-intestinal** a., pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The system of the *vena porta* formed by the union of two veins; one *gastric* . . . the other *lienio-intestinal*. 1887 A. M. MARSHALL *Pract. Zool.* 232 The lienio-gastric artery.

† **Lienous**, a. *Obs. rare* —. [f. LIEN 2 + *-OUS*.] = LIENAL.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatical. . . and convulsive dolours.

|| **Lienteria** (lɪˈɛntɪəriə), *Path.* [mod. L.: see LIENTERY.] = LIENTERY.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vu. li. (1495) 264 Lienteria is a flyxe of the wombe without passyngye of meete & drynke withoute dygestion. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j. The same water dronke in the forsayde manner stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 65 A Citizen. . . fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call Lienteria. 1875 H. WALTON *Dit. Eye* 92 Begbie has found many suffering from lenteria, the food being only partially digested.

Lienteric (lɪˈɛntɪrɪk), a. *Path.* [f. next + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to lenteria.

1681 GREW *Museum* 33 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienteric and other like Cases. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*. There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienteric, humoral or Diarrhoea, and Dysenteric Flux. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 206 Lienteric diarrhoea. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The dejections are called lenteria when they contain undigested aliment.

So **† Lientericical** a. = *prec.*

1676 T. DE GARENCIERES *Coral* 24 Hepatical fluxes, lenterical, menstrual, spermatical.

Lientery (lɪˈɛntəri), *Path.* Also 6 *lyentery*, 7 *lienterie*, *lyantery*, 7-8 *lientary*, 8-ory; and in L. form LIENTERIA. [ad. F. *lienterie*, ad. mod. L. *lenteria*, ad. Gr. *λεντερία*, f. *λεῖος* smooth + *έντερον* bowels.] A form of diarrhoea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* civ. 70b. The lyentery or imperfite dygestion. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystagogus Poet.* II. (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lenteria. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 176 Lienteries and all other Laskes. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. li. 38 The stinky excretions voided in the lyantery. 1766 AMORY *Buucle* (1770) IV. 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lenteria. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 72 In lenteria, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

Lier (lɪˈɛr), [f. LIE v. 1 + *-ER*.]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 22 The Scottis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud. . . heidet thair the deid lyers. 1737 BRACHEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 72 Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often. . . There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. † **Lier-by**, a kept mistress (cf. LIE-ny I, LIG-by). *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Aa ij. It is a Prouerbe in Englande that the men of Tuidal borders on y^e english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyberies. 1668 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 394 These whom the Apostle calls ἀσπασκοῦνται, liers with men. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* viii. 24 There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judg.* ix. 25 And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. 1657 FULLER *Serm.* *Best Employment* 10 He (our Saviour) was no large lier on bed. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in-wait. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Own Story* x. 101 The old squire was a late lier in bed.

Lier(e), obs. form of LIAR.

Lierne (lɪˈɛrn), *Arch.* Also 5 *leyrn*. [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1842 WILLIS in *Trans. Inst. Brit. Architects* I. II. 31 The Lierne connect the ribs at other points [than the crowns] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid.* The term *Lierne* is applied by De Lorme to 'Inventions pour bien baser' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 212 Lierne ribs are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. 1886 Mrs. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc*

226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. *attrib.* in *† lierne-stud*, *-vauit*.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 From every beme a leyrm stood with ij. braces into the beme and ij. into the crown-tree which shal lye vpon the said studdes. 1850 PARKER *Glass. Archit.* s.v. Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults*. 1896 W. B. WILMAN *Hist. Sherborne* iv. 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.

Lierne, obs. form of LEARN.

Lierwit, variant of LAIRWITE.

1617 MINSHEW, *Lierwit* est multa adulteriorum.

Lies(e), obs. pl. of LEE sb. 2 and of LOUSE.

Liese, variant of LEESE v. 1

Liethwake, obs. variant of LEATHWARE.

Lieu (lɪə, lɪ), Forms: 3 *lieu*, 6 *leu*, 6-7 *lue*, 7 *le(i)w*, 7-8 *liew(e)*, 6- *lieu*. [a. F. *lieu* = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. a. In (the) *lieu* of: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. INSTEAD 1); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/620 And noupe In lieue of Aungelane ane man ich isco. 1534 *Acts* 26 *Hen. VIII.* c. 15 § 2 Any other demande or dutie, in the name or lue of the same. 1548 UNALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 b. In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable all their song. . . is now of Jesus Christe alone. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 In lieu of their cruelty, they were plagued with this calamitie. 1620 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 239, I. am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lue of 40l. 1640 S. D. EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in liew of it. 1675 N. Kitching *Rec.* VI. 237 Ord. 4. That £7 be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and clothes. 1680 COTTON *Gauster* 82 He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. 1719 YOUNG *Bustirs* I. 1, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu of all that happens they nvisht do from me. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 195 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 80/1 The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.

b. In lieu: used absol. = INSTEAD 2. *arch.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 351 We thought that in Liew to recompense hereof. . . we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. a. 1650 MAY *Old Couple* I. (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu a greater benefit, a safe concealment. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 432 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. 1869 BROWNING *Fig & Bk.* ix. 195 Quit the gay range o' the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.

2. Used without preceding prep. for: † a. ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (*obs. rare* —).

b. Stead, room (*rare*). 1592 BP. ANDREWES *Wonderful Combat* vi. (1627) 95 One would thinke it a very large offer to giue so great a lieu for so small a service. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist*. (1879) II. xlvii. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind.

† **Lieutenance**, *Obs. rare* —. [a. F. *lieutenance*, f. *lieutenant*.] = LIEUTENANCY 1.

1523 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* (1726) II. 114 The kings grace. . . either in person or by Lieutenance advance thetlier an Army.

Lieutenancy (lɪˈɛntənənsi). Also less correctly **lieutenantery**. [f. LIEUTENANT: see *-ANCY*.] The office of a lieutenant.

† 1. Delegated authority or command. *Obs.*

a. 1631 DONNE in *Select*. (1840) 255 He that resists his [God's] commission, his lieutenancy, his authority, in law-makers appointed by him, resists himself.

2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Revenuez. . . for his said Lieutenancie there. 1675 OGDEN *Brit. Introd.* 3 'The Regiments. . . upon a Commission of Lieutenancy. . . were settled. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr. Her husband bought a lieutenancy of foot, and is gone to Portugal. 1712 — *Lett. to Whig Lord Wks.* 1824 IV. 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the lieutenancy of a county. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 177 A lieutenancy was considered a handsome appointment to him. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. When I was intrusted with the lieutenancy of the kingdom. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 7 The appointment to a coast-guard lieutenancy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 423 The Earl of Abingdon. . . had recently been turned out of the lieutenancy of the county. 1875 STRUNGS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the lieutenancy in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 109 In his Lieutenancie under Marius in France. . . hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 108 In y^e time of my Lord Berkeley's Lieutenancy. 1842 DR QUINCY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 226 The prolongation of these lieutenancies beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil. 4. The district or province governed by a lieutenant. *Obs.*

1888 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 138 The preparing of our Subjects within your Lieutenancies to be in readines for defence against any attempt. 1687 in *Picton L'pool. Mun. Rec.* (1883) I. 258 The list of Deputie Lieutenants. . . throughout the said Lieutenancie. 1726 SHILOVCKE *Voy. Round World* 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Iquique], it being but a small Lieutenancy. 5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.

Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in *Proceed. Guildhall Sept. 13th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *London Gaz.* No. 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. ANNE *ibid.* No. 4456/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieutenancy.

1709 STEELE *Teller* No. 28 * 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

Lieutenant (lef, lēfēnānt, *U.S.* līntēnānt). Forms: a. 4-5 lutenand, -a(u)nt; 5 leu(e)-, leuz-, lyeu-, 5-7 lieū-, 6 lyus-, liue-, lieue-, leau-, lew-, 7 leui-; 4-7 -tenante, -aunt, 5-6 -aunte, 5-7 -ant, 6-7 -ent, -tennent, -ante; 6 *Sc.* lewtēnand, 4- lieutenant. *β.* 4 leuf-, 4-5 leyf-, lyef-, 4-6 leve-, 5-6 lyff(e)-, 5-8 lief-, 6 lefe-, lyffe-, lyve-, lieuf-, 6-7 live-, liefe-, leive-, leif-, 7 liev-, life-, + second element as in a; 5 luf-tēnand, luff-tēnande, 6 lēstēnānt, -tennant, -tenant. [a. *F.* lieutenant, *f.* lieu place + tenant holding (see TENANT); cf. LOCUM TENENS.]

The origin of the *β* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *α* type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (*u* read as *v*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare *OF* form *leuf-tēn* (with which cf. esp. the 15th c. *Sc.* forms *lyf-, luff-tēn* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of *OF. lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *v* or *f*. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with *LEAVE* *ib.* or *LIEF* *a.*

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, lūtenānt), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, lieutenant' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (līntēnānt) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot. of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (lēfēnānt) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy'.

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicegerent.

c. 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Engenia*) 40 To quham . . þe hale senat geþe cure of Alysandir he cyte þar lutenand þar-of to be. 1375 (*MS.* 1489) BARBOUR *Brice* xiv. 130 Schir Richard of Clare, That . . luf-tēnand Was off the kyng of Yngland. 1387 TREVISAR *Higden* (Rolls VIII. 143) Hubert archbishop of Caunterbury was lēstēnānt (vrrr, lutenant, lēstēnānt) of þe pope and of the kyng of Engeland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73. I his grace have so porsuired, That I was mad his lieutenant. 1411 LVOC. & BURGH *Secrets* 2194 Oon singular man to make thy lyf lieutenant, To the ne thynne is not avaylable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccli. (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme lēstēnānt of the kyng in Normandy. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlii. 369 Sersuell . . held the said Fortres as lēstēnānt & Captayne for the kyng of England. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieutenante, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 LYNOESAV *Moirache* 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is get lēstēnānt. 1583 STUBBES *Anat.* Abus. ii. (1882) 106 They are his Lieutenants, his vicegerents in his Church. 1610 SNARKS. *Temp.* ii. 11. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole vicerey or lieutenant. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 GIBSON *Deed* & P. (1869) 111. lxvii. 698 His lieutenants were permitted to negotiate a truce. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rocks's Hist.* Ref. III. 227 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trust of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b. *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* leteth hym some tyme, þat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of myselue. c. 1425 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson his lēstēnānt. 1461 *Liber Piuscarleus* xi. viii. He [God] maid Nature to be his luff tēnande. a. 1586 SONEY *Arctidia* iii. (1633) 303 Where . . Fore-sight, with his Lieutenant Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus* & P. (1678) 110 Partebia (whose tears are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue. a. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) 111. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenant, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland*, of a county (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in various other designations now only *Hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* iv. 198/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenant in the said Lowde [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid.* v. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenant of his Parliament. 1482 CAXTON *Myr.* iii. xxiv. 192 Lieutenant

of the toum of Calays. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 35 *Preamble*, His Lieutenante of Ireland and Gardeyn of the . . Marches. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Let.* *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. 12. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king . . maid leutenannt of the gret Gunis. 1596 Sir J. SMYTHE in *Let. Lit. Men* Camden 89 Mr. Leutenannt of the Tower. a. 1603 HANMER *Chron.* *Irel.* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Remond Lieutenannt of the forces. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenannt of th' Shire. 1666 CORTON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 417. I am through his Magestye's gratesye Favor leutenannt off y^e Forrest. 1699 *Wood Life* 307. 3pt. Mr. Lieutenannt of the ordinance. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 1850/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke . . Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for *L. legatus, proconsul, suffectus*, Gr. ὑπέρθερος. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus . . ether lutenannt. 1526 TIOGALE *Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was lēstēnānt in Siria. 1535 EGEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *Mellitus celer*, proconsul or leutenannt of Francke. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* iii. 1 Lieutenant of Jurie. 1636 E. DACRES *l. Machiavel's Disc.* *Liby* II. 639 Fulvius remaining Lieutenant in the army . . for that the Consul was gon to Rome. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Icen by the Roman Lieutenant Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had entalled a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain.

† Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727-51; cf. *lieutenant captain* in 3). b. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

a. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* i. Who in his youth applied himself to the warres, and was lieutenant to a compagnie of horsemen. 1642 *Atthorpy MS.* in Simpson *Washington* (1860) p. lxxxii. To lēstēnānt Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 52 A lieutenant of a foot company. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop . . needs no new Commission. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain, Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission, with the title, honour, and pay thereof; but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 VOULE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 31 s.v.). In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yug. Sea-men* 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 SMOLETT *Reprisal* ii. ix. Lieutenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z a b. The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also styled lieutenant at arms, is particularly ordered . . to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 MARRAT *P. Simple* xxi. The Admiralty . . had . . promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in † *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fireworker*; † *lieutenant-captain* (see quot.); † *lieutenant-colonel*, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence *lieutenant-colonelcy*, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; *lieutenant-commander*, a naval officer who is in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant; *lieutenant-governor*, the deputy of a governor, esp. (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † *lieutenant-governancy*, *lieutenant-governorship*, (a) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (b) the province under his government; † *lieutenant-prior* = *L. proprior*. Also LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 *London Gaz.* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last *Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff . . is the chief Judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the 'Lieutenant-bailiff.' 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain, Lieutenant*. *Captain* is the captain's second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. . . In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. v. He might have beene Serient Major, if not *Lieutenant-Coronnell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulbone* 8 *Colonels*, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* v. xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the *Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-B.* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him . . a lieutenant-colonelcy. 1878 N. Auer. *Rev.* CXXVII.

224 *Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The *Lieutenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sution is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 CROSBY *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* (1794) 11. 30 *Lieutenant Governor. 1745 *Obsequ.* *conc. Navy* 44 Many have either had Governments or *Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces . . show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xiii. (1636) 120 Anicius, *Lieutenant-Prætor, subdued them in an instant.

Lieutenant-general.

[After *F. lieutenant-general*, in which the second word is historically an adj. qualifying the preceding sb. In Eng., however, and app. also in *Fr.*, *general* has been commonly apprehended as a sb.]

† 1. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicegerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. *F. lieutenant-général du royaume.*) *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xlvii. 176 Made bym sene-schall & his lieutenannt general of the royaume. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 244 Duke of Gloucester, leutenannt general, and chiefeytayne for ye kyng of Engeland. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI.* 161 b. Longville, lieutenannt general for the Frenche kyng. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain . . has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea. *transf.* 1833 STUBBES *Anat.* Abus. ii. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicegerent or lēstēnānt general in his kingdom of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant-general of the ordinance*.

In the U.S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus . . serving voluntarily under him [his brother] there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lieutenannt-general of the army. a. 1671 Lo. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691-2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan. Commissions are under the seale to make in the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant generals. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute . . the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq.; Lieutenant-General . . of the Ordinance. 1781 GIBSON *Deed* & F. xvii. 11. 37 The lieutenant-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes . . were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable*. 1798 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 159. I . . congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [sc. Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Descp.* (1837) IV. 73. I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant Generals; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradock's Exped.* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made . . a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. GARFIELD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority. *transf.* c. 1650 DAY *Parli. of Bea.* Char. i. (1641). 'Gainst all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lieutenant General.

† **Lieutenantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 lieutenenn-drie, lieutenandry. [f. LIEUTENANT + -RY.] = LIEUTENANCY in various senses.

1604 in *Reg. Priv. Conc.* *Scot.* VII. 19 To command and charge all leigis and subiectis within the bounds of the said lieutenenn-drie to rise. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. i. 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantry. 1606 — *Aut.* & *Cl.* iii. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantry, and no practice had In the braues squares of Warre. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenantry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenantry over the forces in Scotland.

Lieutenanship. [f. LIEUTENANT + -SHIP.] The office of a lieutenant. Now rare.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 588/1 The Office of Stuardship or Lieutenanship of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wode-stoke. 1501 SAVILE *Tacitus's Agric.* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenanship having spent scarcely three years he was called home to bee Consul. 1651 in *Cr.* & *Times* *Chas.* I. (1848) i. 149 The Earl of Warwick put out of his lieutenanship, and which is more, out of the commission for the peace. a. 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater . . having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenanship of Idumea. 1721 STURVE *Ecd. Mem.* (1822) II. xxvii. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] . . the Lieutenanship of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Fall Mall* C. 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenanship, when . . he deserted.

Lieve, *obs.* form of *LEAVE* *sb.*

Liever, var. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF*.

Lievrite (lī-vrīt). *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lefèvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of *LEVITE*. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. CLEAVE. LANG *Min.* (1822) 333 Lievrite. 1851 BAISTOW *Gloss. Min.* Liev, *obs.* form of *LIEF*.

Lif (līf), *sb.* Forms: 1 lif, 3-5 lif, līf, (4) līf, leve, liuf, 4-5 live, 4-6 lyf, lyif, (4) lyve, 4-7 lyfe, 5 lyff, 5-6 lief, liife, lyffe, 4-5 life. *Gen. sing.* 1 lifes, 2-7 lives, 3 līves, 4-5 life. 17-2

† b. One's family or line. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Bot. de by life hat he list off he like was to name. a 1450 *Bot. de la Tour* 59 And there (in Hell) she [Eve] and her husbande and all thaire lyff [F. leur lignée] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the crosse.

c. *nouice-uses*. Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 *GOLDING De Morian* v. 51 Every life (if I may so speake) begetheth . . . issue . . . in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine own sword? whiles I see lues, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xiii. An awful thought, a life removed, The human-hearted man I loved. 1854 — *En. Adv.* 75 Philip . . . like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* vii. The noise of life begins again. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & F. Frills* (1872) i. 11 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly the life.) The living form or model; living semblance: life-size figure or presentation. *After, from (or by) the life*: (drawn) from the living model. *As large as (the) life*, life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life*: ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. i. 110 There was neuer counterfeit of passion, came so neere the life of passion as this discouers it. 1609 *BAUM, & F. Woman-hater* i. i. I doth shew so neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 *BACON Ess. Beauty* (Arb.) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 179 The best way, to represent to life the manifold vse of Friendship. 1634 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* 24 Which shadow . . . if you draw by the life must be hit at an hairens breadth. 1641 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) i. 36 A glorious crucifix . . . greater than the life. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 24204 Two Medals, One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 50 ¶ 9 The picture is . . . bigger than the life. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue & Aesthet.* (1786) i. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths. *Ibid.* IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting is the large as the life. 1807 *SIR K. C. HOARE Tour* i. 23 ¶ 5 Two curious old portraits . . . the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Bullen, small life. 1816 *W. HOLLAR Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. vi. An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'.

b. To the life: with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † Formerly const. of. † To set oneself out to the life: to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 *B. JOHNSON K. Jaz's, Enterlain.* Wks. (1616) 848 Where . . . the very site, fabrick, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1626 *MASINGER Rom. Actor* i. (1629) D 2 A Tragedie . . . in which a murder was acted to the life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1649 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *RULES Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady . . . for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design. 1758 *RANSAY Some of Contents Evergreen* vii. The girland of myrtle, Fleming and Scot had painted to the life. 1809 *MALCOLM Gil Blas* ii. vii. ¶ 20, I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 *LAMAR Etia* ii. *Stage Indulger*, They please by being done under life, or beside it; not to the life. 1850 *READE Clotilde & H.* xxviii. (1856) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot screen to the life? 1863 *COWEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my (his, etc.) life*: = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without all.

c 1020 *Rule St. Bened* (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ne lefedde on all his life nigon hund þeare and fifti. 1209 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 6125 Felleliche be luedde al is lif & deyde in feble depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sargh i neuer nan swilk mi lue. c 1304 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Affur a man deserves while he lues here schal he be rewardid affur his lyffe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G.* Prolog. 59 Thre loved no wight hotter in his lyffe [other life]. 1433 *Rolls of his lyffe* c. 460 *CARVERE Chron.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld . . . nevyr his life dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Vland. c 1470 *G. ASHBY Dicte Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Consider that your lif is shorte. 1561 *T. HOVE Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Aijb. So did he end his lif with glorie. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not uill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 50 They would . . . live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Reliq. Philos.* i. xii. § 25 'This Globe . . . would be quite despoiled in the Life of one Man. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. Early in life he had married Constance Valontia. 1849 *MALCOLM Hist. Eng.* i. I. 47 There is a

season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *Bosquian* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. For life: for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant, etc. for (two, three, etc.) lives*: one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas. the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives*.

1470 in *Fortescue Abs. & Linn. Mon.* (1883) 351 That no patente be made . . . for terme of life, or yerres countervailing terme of life. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provest [etc.] . . . shall make any Lease for lief lieves or yerres, of anie ferme [etc.]. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease . . . The Man . . . had Poysson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 *ADISON Italy* Wks. 1836 i. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* i. 80 Nymphs . . . For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him . . . the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 210 Mosack . . . an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1876 *PREECE & SIVWRIGHT Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [battery cells]. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 *SIR A. KERKEWIT in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. Life assurance. a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life.

A good life: one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1692-3 *HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. *Ibid.* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1866 *ALBRIGHT'S Syst. Aled.* I. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was . . . called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. pl. in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life.

1562 [see CAT 361 13 b]. 1599 *MASINGER, etc. Old Lav* v. i. I believe now a father hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 *McCLINTOCK Voy. 'Fox' Arct. Seas* x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. *Cards* ('Commerce'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool*. One of three chances which each player has. *Crickets*. The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out.

1867-7 *J. BERRSFORD Miserable Human Life* (1868) iii. xxiii. At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing . . . for aces. 1840 *T. Hook Fitcher* ch. II. viii. 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The captain . . . received a life . . . in the slips.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (*Anything, nothing*) in life: 'in the world', at all.

c 900 *1. Bada's Hist.* vi. xxxi. [xxx.] (1890) 378 Da summe we gearre for zemynde awiton in dære bec Cuthberts lifes. 743 *A 1100 O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He zendeode his dazas . . . æfter mycclum zewinne . . . his lifes. c 1175, etc. [see LEAD 2/12]. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Gott.) Till þaim þat led's þair lifes [in 1425 *Trin. lues*] in mekill wate. 1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. v. 66. I leif . . . and led's life as ze se. 1540 *HVARDE Tr. Vines' Instr. Ch. Wom.* (1592) N ij. They that marry for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1598 *SPENSER Hymns Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left untous free. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 193 To know that which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* x. 666 Studious they appeare Of Arts that polish life. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii Wks. 1874 I. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* i. 'Hallo! I responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1868 *M. PATTISON Academi.* Org. 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 227 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 *MALLOCK (title)* Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. *ἡ σὰν αὐτῇ*, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also the or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to the future life (occas. another life, etc.), the state of existence after death. (Phr. *To depart this life, from this life*: see DEPART v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 Pa ðe . . . of carum . . . þiss lifes synt for þrysmede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse lue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 219 Eñire þis life transioure eñire-lestand lyfe is me before. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Here in þis liif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Prayer Ch. Milit.) All them, whyche in this transitory life be in trouble, sorowe, nede [etc.]. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* vii. 363 King Phillip . . . had chaunged this life for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ed. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is . . . a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living: characterized as good, bad, happy, wretched, etc.

a 1025 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle his wæron haliges lifes menn. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4516 Þatt mann . . . mægg . . . cweemenn Godd wiþþ halig lif. c 1230 *Hall Met.* 5 Heo stont þurh þe lif þur of ierusalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12380 þe liif he ledes mal man lede. 1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* ii. 16. 62 That liuth synful lyfe here her soule is liche the deuel. In 1400 *Arthour* 554 He tok to þe wene, Arthourz wyff, Assent goddes lawe & gode lyff. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8259 To dargre me as cheftain, & chaunge my lif. c 1400 *MANHOVE* (Roxl.) viii. 36 Pa er deute men and ledes pure lif. 1536 *WATKINSLY Chron.* (1875) i. 33 Queene Katharin . . . departed from her worlde lif at Bugler. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. x. 2 All men desire to lead in this world a bappy life. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1838 I. 139 My powertie compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding. 1638 *BAKER in Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 213 One that partakes of the life of a scholar and of a Courtier. 1754 *EARL CHATHAM Lett. Newham* iv. 20 Be sure to associate . . . with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 *TOWNSLEY (title of Play)* High life below stairs. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xiii. They live a roving life. 1859 *TENNISON Idylls* ed. 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. to see life. Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases to begin or enter life, to be settled in life.

1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel.* (1886) 26 She had been ushered into life [as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's] at seventeen. 1778 *Unfort. Sensit.* II. 132 The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1802 *MALCOLM Gil Blas* i. i. ¶ 5 I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Nightingale* vii. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted. 1874 *DASSET Half a Life* III. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii. 112 Does a man want . . . to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[c 900; see 12.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 317 Hit were god that hi radde biere lyf. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prolog. 28 I writ I lyf of sanctis sere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manlyfe* p. 25 I thus writen olde clerkes in hir lyves. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 967 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. 1. 42 Many for feare fled into deserts and caves, witnesseth S. Ierome in the life of Paul the Eremitte. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 102 ¶ 2 Few authors write their own lives. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professionally autocritical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a. *On live* (OE. *on life*), *o live*, etc.: see ALIVE. b. *Upon live*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 981 (1030) þe beste harpou vpon lyue. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11275 Ne 3ou sechtis no 300our. Of no lede vpon lyue. c 1420 *Arthour* 279 Es noight a lorde in þat lande appone lyfe leuede.

c. *Of live*, later of life.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of liue [Cott. o-liue, Gott. a-liue] he square his ap. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 293 Wes nane of lyue that hym ne dred. c 1435 *T. Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyue waken þis hymn nowight. 1444 *Rolls of Part.* V. 701 If they be of lyffe. c 1468 *Little Nugraue* x. in Child Ballads I. 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *to life*), north. *alle live*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* xxxi. 15 Moyses . . . axode hwi hig heoldon þa wiðmenn to life. c 1250 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur leten [weren] de ofbre to liue gon. c 1370 *Sir Tristr.* 1022 Wether our io lue go. He hab anow of þis. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne keppeþ na lunge attie liue.

e. *In live*, in life, with life.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1304 To sechen ysac hom a wif, Of his kinde de ðor was in lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur he in liue [Fairf. on liue]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1839 (Trin.) Was huande and in liue sulde be. c 1425 *Ibid.* 1834 (Trin.) Mist no mon wiþ lif [Fairf. in liue, Gott. on liif] haue more. I. *Of lives*, on lives, in lives. [cf. ALIVES.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1834 If hise bræðre of liues ben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 Þou has in þis world led [na] mal in liues [Trin. u. *Ibid.* 9676 In all þis world led [na] mal in liues [c 1375 lues]. *Ibid.* 6794 Þour barns haf na faders in liues [c 1375 Fairf. on liuis].

† V. 16. Lives (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used

a. predicatively = alive; *occas. as sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* vi. xvii. [ix.] (1890) 462 He. nemoe ðynne eðunge anre ætlywde þæt he lifes was. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He nat to soðe þæt he beoð līues. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3802 He. . . Ran and stod tūen līues and dead. c1300 *Haueleð* 1307 Al. . . That euer was in Denemerk līues. 12. *Guy Rīvar.* (A.) 5459 Nīg no day swīken Y nīlle, Līues oð þeþas þat īch hīm se. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3685 Y nolde þe lēte līues bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Habbe nu sehtnesse and līue to ech līues man. c1220 *Cast. Love* 1222 Heo segen hīm alīue a līues-mon. c1286 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 622 No līues creature Be it of fyssh, or brayd, or beest, or man. c1450 *LONELICH Graill xxxix.* 373 Non līues body there-Inne he say. 1548 *UOALL Erasim. Par. Luke* xi. 120 The yearth shal yelde hym again a līuesman on the third dā. 12550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 Now glaidth euerly līues creature. 1600 *HOLLAND Līny* xl. viii. 1064 It is the . . . gift . . . of God that I am a līuesman [L. *vivens*] at this hour.

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. a. simple attrib., as *life-air*, *-bark*, *-bottle*, *-beauty*, *-experience*, *-food*, *-germ*, *-group*, *-guiltance*, *-journey*, *-phase*, *-plan*, *-process*, *-tackle*, *-thread*, *-transit*, *-vein*, *-wreck*, etc.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* v. 119 Space reckoned with 'life-air'. 1847 *CAROL WISEMAN Unearthly Anglian Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his 'life-bark', that defies every storm. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. i. 11. He marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this 'life-battle'. c1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 274 The trees in their full 'life-beauty'. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. III. xiii. 160 Blessed is the man . . . whose 'life-experience has taught a confiding belief. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 188/20 *Hic victus*, 'lyfede'. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. (1876) 12 'Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together'. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* ii. (1867) 24 Clearly developed and abundant 'life-groups'. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 182 Some months of our 'life-journey'. 1839 *MISS MULOCK Ogilvie* (1875) 28 The real nature of the 'life-phase which was opening upon her'. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. I. v. (1866) 257 Each man . . . must take up his 'life-plan alone'. 1886 *MIVART Truth* 389 Our merely organic 'life-processes'. 1853 *JEROME Autobiog.* II. 51 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my 'life-story'. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 38 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other 'life-tackle'. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. 1. 270 The 'life-thread' . . . had been severed by the fatal shears. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. 17. In this your brief 'life-transit'. c1250 *Hickescoren* 127 Death. 'Takheth his swerde and smyeth asonder the 'lyfe vayne'. 1890 *ROLF BOLDRWOOD Miner's Right* (1899) 166/1 Failures and 'life-wrecks'.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *life-ahhorring*, *-bearing*, *-begetting*, *-breathing*, *-bringing*, *-creating*, *-destroying*, *-devouring*, *-hugging*, *-outfletching*, *-poisoning*, *-preserving*, *-quelling*, *-reaving*, *-rendering*, *-renewing*, *-restoring*, *-saving*, *-sustaining*, *-working* (etc.) adjs.; *life-lover*, *-saver*.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii. 'Life-ahhorring gloom'. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 13 This old 'life-bearing earth'. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close The 'life-hegeting eye'. 1810 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Unb.* II. 1. The folded depth of her 'life-breathing bosom'. 1561 T. NORTON *Catlin's Inst.* iv. 121 Y! 'life-breathing worde of the Father'. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 187 'Life-creating Paraclete'. c1600 in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 437 More strong than 'life-destroying death'. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* II. vii. 17 Avarice, 'kindled 'life-devouring fire'. 1633 *FOR LOVE'S SACR.* v. iii. Let 'life-holding slaves, be loath to die! 1597 *MILTONTON Wind.* Sol. I. 1 Her 'life-infusing speech doth thus begin. 1675 *BROOKS Gold-Key Wks.* 1867 V. 203 Making good the philosopher's notion, that man is a 'life-lover'. 1647 H. MORE *Oracle* 79 In friendly feasts, and 'life-outfletching kisse. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* cxxiii. 'Life-poisoning pestilence. 1590 - *Com. Err.* vi. 1. 83 'Life-preserving rest. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 24 Life-preserving bells. 1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernal pain, and betweene each torment, a long distance of 'life-quelling time. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 58 'Life-reaving knocks. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 145 Like the kinde 'Life-rendring Politician. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 504 Your heart shall yield a 'life-renewing stream. 1781 - *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a 'life-restoring day. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Minor 'life-savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 17 His very 'life-sustaining diet. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 80 (1875) 241 Life-sustaining power. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* II. iii. § 8 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their 'life-working sense. 1855 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 638 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded*, *-deserted*, *-eyed*, *-penetrated*, *-teeming* adjs. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 332 Its seas 'life-crowded. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 818 Solitary tracts Of 'life-deserted sand. 1830 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, 'Life-eyed, soul-crowned. 1893 *Month Jan.* 52 A potent and 'life-penetrated organism. 1847 *HERSCHEL tr. Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 'Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as *life-bereft*, *-lengthened*, *-lorn*, *-lost*, *-old*, *-spent*, *-sweel*, *-thirsting*, *-weary* (*-weariness*); *life-struggle*. † Also *occas.* = *like*, *as life-expression*.

1896 *SIR T. MARTIN Virgil* vi. 219 The bodies 'life-bereft Of heroes of renown. 1621-31 *LAVO Sermon.* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same 'life-expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. c1270 *CHATTERTON in Euryp.* *Mag.* (1804) XLV. 26 The drowning, 'life-insatiable fool. 1628 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 10 *Decay* 10 'Life-lengthened Ezechiah. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 80 The 'life-lorn hillside. 1598 S. ROWLAND *Betrav. Christ* Gij,

His 'life-lost blood. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 87/2 The rupture of 'life-old associations. 1633 *FORO Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Life-spent Penthea. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 103 The bitter 'life-struggle of primitive society. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* Nt. x. vii. Deathstill, 'lifesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. ix. (1871) II. 174 A 'life-hurting. Jurymen. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail-Split.* III. 168 His illness had been more 'life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The 'life-wearie taker may fall dead. 1866 *CARLYLE Renin.* (1883) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In adj. or advb. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 117 Though hourly comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proof from miserie. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000*l.* by life-annuities. 1791 *GIBSON Autobiog.* (1869) 342 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livelli*, or life-leaves. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 264/2 An Ecclesiastical Corporation . . . can sell next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xlvii. v. 482 The life-sitting elders at Athens. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. 1884 *SYMMONS Shaks. Preface.* Pref. 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is . . . important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christmas No. 224 He. . . had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to Art: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*; 'for the study of the life', as *life academy*, *-class*, *-school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch*.

1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* Pref. I. It is fancy that gives the life-touches. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main Lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, . . . but Christ . . . gave it all its Graces, Air, and Life-touches. 1849 *CHAMBERS's Inform.* II. 638/2 In London and elsewhere there are life academies. 1897 *Mag.* Art Sept. 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 *MARY DEANE Bk. Dene*, etc., 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of a . . . phoenix.

17. Special combinations: *life-arrow*, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); *life-assurance* (see ASSURANCE 5); *life-belt*, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; *life-breath*, the breath which supports life; also *fig.*; *life-buoy* (see BUOY sb. 1 b); † *life-cord* = *life-string*; *life-cycle Biol.* = *life-history*; † *life-dead*, suffering a living death; *life-drop*, a drop of one's heart's blood; *life-estate*, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: *life-history Biol.*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; *life-hold*, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence *life-holder*, one who holds such property; *life-insurance* (see INSURANCE 4); *life-interest*, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person: *life-jacket*, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; *life-knot* (see quot.); *life-line*, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; *life-mortar*, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); *life-office*, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); *life-peer*, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; *life-plant*, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (N.O. *Crassulaceae*), which will grow without being rooted in soil; *life-raft*, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; *life-rate*, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie); † *life-regiment*, † a regiment of life-guards; *life-rocket*, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); *life-root*, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); *life-seat*, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; *life-shot*, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); † *life-sin*, actual sin; † *life-sith*, lifetime; † *life-spencer*, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; *life-spot Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (Cem. Dict.); *life-spring*, the spring or source of life; *life-string*, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; *life-table*, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); *life-tenant* = *life-holder*; *life-thaw*, lifetime; *life-tide*, † (a) † lifetime; (b) the tide or stream of life; *life-tree* = 'tree of life'; *life-while*

arch., lifetime; *life-work*, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; *life-writer*, a biographer; so *life-writing sb.*, biography; *adj.*, writing biographies.

1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of 'life-assurances. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* 81. 84 Life-assurance policies. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 'Life-belt'. 1875 *BEUFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Belts supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. 1597 J. KING *Tomas* (1618) 87 'This is the hand whereby the common wealth hangeth together, the 'life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The 'life buoy being caught hold of. 1875 *BEUFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat. c1631 *DONNE Progr. Soul* 394 This mouse . . . to the brain . . . went, And gnaw'd the 'life-cords there. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* vi. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 Each species has two generations in its 'life-cycle. c1866 *STONEY Arcadia* II. (1629) 222 This 'life-deadman in this old dungeon float. 1807 *BYRON Mims & Eurypylus* 48 And hostile 'life-drops dim my gory spear. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snapp.* 'Life *esates*. are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others. 1879 *DALLINGER Lect. Min. Forms* Life, We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the 'life history of six distinct forms. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. c1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a 'life-hold estate. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 883/2 A small lifehold farm. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 635 The axe of the . . . malicious 'life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oaks. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 51 'Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 657 He had only a 'life interest in his property. 1868 *FRISMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 564 His life-interest in his prebend was forfeited. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 38 Cork 'Life Jackets. 1855 *MAYNE E. xpos. Lex.* 'Life-riot, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 'Life-lines, for the preservation of the seamen. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.* 'Life-lines, ropes carried along yards, etc., for men to hold on by. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 3/5 He observed a rocket, and informed the coastguard, who arrived with the lifelines. 1869 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 That a great number of 'life peers may be created. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 68 No 'life-peerages had been created for several centuries. 1869 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 A life peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale. 1851 *GOSSE Nat. in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of life, or the 'Life Plant. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr. Thomas Cook, Lieut. R.N. for a 'Life Raft. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6199/1 The Squadron of Life-Guards, two Squadrons of the 'Life-Regiment. 1857 *THOREAU Maine* VI. (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat, . . . with patent 'life-seats and metallic life-boat. c1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Concerning actually, or 'life-sinne. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Al hare 'lifsioðe. c1240 *Sauvies Wardre in Cott. Hom.* 249 Ech sunne . . . þat be . . . wrahte in al bis lif siðe. 1820 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 'Life-spencer. 1794 *MATTHIAS Phys. Lit.* (1798) 310 The 'life-springs of taste and of good conduct. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 14 Hope is the life-spring of enterprise. c1522 *MORE De quat. noisiss.* Wks. 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy 'life stringes w' life pain & grief. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* Tuesday bef. Easter. One by one The life-string of that tender heart gave way. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 21/3 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a 'Life Table'. c1375 *S. Leg. Saints* lit. (Agnes) 332 A lame quhytate þane ony snaw þai euer þai schaw of þe 'lifibraw. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 245 [Shel] endowed the same with her own Patrimoine and 'Liveliud. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. xiii. The life-tide of the city. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *tr. Behmen's Epist.* (1886) vi/2 A Christian . . . desire after the same 'life-tree of Christ. 1821 *BYRON Cain* I. i. 292 Wherefore pluck'd? he not The life-tree? c1300 *Siriv in Wright Ancd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Never more his 'lif wile. c1249 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a world. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* III. 43 Your great 'life-work. 1879 *PATTISON Milton* xiii. 167 In 1638, Milton has already determined that this life-work shall be a poem, an epic poem. 1737 *WARBURTON Let. to Birch* 24 Nov. in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the 'life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaizeaux are indeed strange insipid creatures. 1772 *Ann. Reg. Misc.* Ess. 193 Of all the fantastic amusements in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is 'Life-writing. *Ibid.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world. 1889 *LOWELL Latest Lit.* Ess. (1893) 76 It . . . comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12-17th c. *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book*, *life's day* (= *LIFE-DAY*), *lives food*, *life's time* (OE. *lifes tid*; = *LIFETIME*), etc.; now *rare* exc. in *life's end* (somewhat arch.); also *lives-wet* = blood.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. [ix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes līd. c1200 *Lav.* 229 Þis lond he hire lende, þat come hire lifes līd. c1220 *Bedary* 287 Seke we ure lifes fod. c1225 *Leif. Kath.* 707 Þu. achne . . . libben līues ende wold Iesu Crīst. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Gōd hat writen o līues boc al þæt heo seð c1300 *Cursor M.* 2889 Men agh night warn him līues fode. c1323 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 35 Oure prenent wordis līuus spaye Nys but a manner dreȝt. c1385 - *L. G. IV.* 1624 *Miden.* I wot wel that . . . myn labour May nat disserue it in myn līuus day. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 702 A knīte of þe table rōnde, To his līues ende. c1430

Lyoc. Compl. Bl. Knt. 674 (*Lenvoy*) Go, litel quayre, vnto my lyues queen. c1449 *Peacock Repr.* 536 For eny certein while or for al hir lyuys tyme. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. N. Aurel.* (1546) Cc3 b. We can never passe one good lyves daie. 1539 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his lyues-wet almost spent. 1600 *Certain Prayers in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life's joy of so many thousands! 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Catechism*; That I may continue in the same unto my lyves end. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. xii. 156 In the lyves-time of their dearly Beloveds decess'd. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 613 There is but little Sand left in their Lives Glass. 1830 *Song in praise of beer*, And I'll contend to my life's end and There's nothing to tittle like Beer.

Life, v. rare. [LIFE sb.] *trans.* To give life to. Hence *Life-giving* ppl. a.

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Jan. 9, I see him all in all, the living mind, Or nowhere. *Ibid.* Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in living us, but saved and blest.

Life, obs. form of LIEF.

Life-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xi. 53 The weapon .. deepe emperst his darksom hollow maw, And back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 269. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 467. 1789 *COWPER Cockfighter's Garland* vii, Nor e'er had fought but he made flow The life-blood of his fiercest foe. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y., Good Friday*, With the Saviour's life-blood wet.

2. *transf. and fig.* That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 29 This sickness doth infect The very life-blood of our Enterprise. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iv. vii, [Ovid addressing Jule] Be gon, sweete life-blode. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes). 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arlh.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. 1857 *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* xx. 120 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* Vital, essential. *rare*—1.

1642 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 161 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws.

3. (Also *live-blood*.) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flutulation, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body. 1754 *RICHIARDSON Grandison* vi. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood. 1855 J. DIXON *Dis. Eye* 271 The orbicularis palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching .. popularly termed the live-blood.

Life-boat. A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sea.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for an 'insubmersible boat,' but the word *life-boat* is not used in the specification.

1801 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr. Greathead of Shields. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were .. voted .. to Mr. Henry Greathead .. for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a Life-Boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it. 1811 *MOORE 'Tis sweet to behold* ii, Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. *attrib.*: life-boat day, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; lifeboat-man, a member of a life-boat's crew.

1858 *HOMANS Dict. Comm.* 1215/2 The National Life-Boat Institution. *Ibid.* 1216/1 A member of the Life-Boat Committee. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 345 The life-boat-men's pay. 1864 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, self-acting dischargers of all extra water. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/5 A meeting .. for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town.

Life-day. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: see LIFE sb. and DAY sb. A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly pl. (occas. sing.), a man's life or lifetime, '(all) the days of (one's) life'. + *To bring, do of life-day, to kill*; + *to lease one's life-dawes, to die*.

Beowulf 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor-gast oflet lifdages. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1224 On hyra lifdage. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Her heo leueden al hyre lifdages on kare. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1139 þe while þu art on lif-day. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 419 Quilles him lesten lufe dages. c1275 *Passion Our Lord* 84 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 Þet heo hyne myhte wrye and don of lif-daye. c1300 *Poet & Wolf* 49 in Hazl. E. P. I. 59 Thine lif-dayes both a 80. c1375 *Benet (A.)* 1456 Beues .. was l'awe And l'ibout of his lif daye. c1375 *Chron. Eng.* 1006 in *Rigdon Metr. Rom.* II. 312 Therefore he les his lif-dayes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 880 He .. leues louely with hir all his lyue dayes. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 278 Which affray shortyd the lyfdayes of the sayd Philippe. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Frasis* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 650 These lordes .. accorded well togydder all their lyue dayes. 1538 *DUCHESNE NORFOLK* in *Mss. M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his l'ivday I will never trust him. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. ix. Gij. Ye know that now our life daies are but short. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days stand thou see.

Life-everlasting. American cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1656 *PARKINSON Paradisi* (ed. 2) 274 *Argyrocne sive Gnaphalium Americanum*. Live long or Life everlasting. 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. App.* 1854 *THOREAU*

Walden iv. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

Lifeful (lɔi'fʊl), sb. *rare*—1. [LIFE sb. + -FUL.] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime.

1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xviii. (1881) 139 A manuscript containing a lifeful of learning.

Lifeful (lɔi'fʊl), a. Now *rare*. Also 3 lifeful, 6 lifefull, lifefull, lyfull. [LIFE sb. + -FUL.] Full of life; having much vitality or animation; giving or bestowing life or vitality.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 834 Þe liffulle leau of hali chirche. 1570 T. NORTON *Tr. Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 199 We pray to have the daily meat .. to be made lifeful and healthful to us. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 118. 1596 — *F. Q.* vi. xl. 46 Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought. 1666 *MARSTON Parasitaster* i. ii. B. 2, Thierio's life-full eyes and well filled vaines. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* 1. 768 A colour grew Upon his cheek, while thus he lifeful spake. 1865 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 Nothing is too lifeful for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence **Lifelessly** adv. **Lifelessness**.

a 1470 *TIPTOT Decl. P. C. Scipio* (Caxton 1481) Div. In theyr children nature hath lyfffully emptyr'd .. the same. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 565 In their lifelessness forgetting all thoughts .. that appertain to death. 1864 *Mrs. CLIVE John Gresswell* II. 179 The .. garb which had been worn so lifelessly in the morning. 1870 H. MACNILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. 54 Human hope and lifelessness.

Life-giver. One who or that which gives life. 1598 S. ROWLANDS *Belayr. Christ* G3 b. O. deaths victor, true life-giver. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* I. 98 The air—which is the kindest life-giver. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Life-Giver.

So **Life-giving** sb. and a.

1561 *DANIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b. This creation and life-giving is not communicated to others. 1565 *SPENSER Hymn Hom. Lane* 65 Heavens life-giving fyre. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 199 The virtue .. of that life-giving Plant. a 1762 *LAW COM. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 31 The life-giving power of his holy presence in our souls. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glencans* (1878) 201 The life-giving oxygen of the air. 1899 E. G. JONES *Ascent through Christ* ii. iii. 295 All life-giving is costly.

Life-guard. [Perh. suggested by Du. *lijfgarde* (obs.), G. *leibgarde* (in both of which, however, the first element = 'body').]

1. A body-guard of soldiers; now pl. (written *Life Guards*), in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry.

1648 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Ireland* 63 Most of the King's life-guard are Irish. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 161 One of Sir Tho. Fairfax's life-guard. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. x. 217 The Cherethites were a kind of life-guard to King David. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-Guard. 1818 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* x. A thousand horse mount with him as his daily life-guard. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life-guards Blue. 1884 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 9 Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.

b. *attrib.*, as *life-guard oal*; life-guard-man, a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

1662 *JESSE Mirab. Ann. Secundus* 84 The biggest life-guard oaths. 1681-2 *Wood Life* 12 Feb. Three men habited like life-guard men. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 23 June, I am resolved to make you my life-guard-man on the highway. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* i. His large boots resembled .. those worn by our Life Guardsmen at the present day. 1877 *Mrs. FORRESTER Alignon* I. 11 You are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? *Obs.*

1648 *SANDESON Sermon* II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life-guard to secure us against all attempts from without. 1652 S. PATRICK *Funeral Sermon* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 531 Good men are the life-guard of the world. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* iii. (1697) 423 Modesty, the Life-guard of Chastity. a 1721 *KEN Hymn-theo Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 317 All the Heavenly Host your Life-guard were. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* xiv. (1877) 208 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason.

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping small obstructions from the track.

1864 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept. Had not the life-guard .. protected the wheels of the engine as it did the traio would .. have been thrown off the line.

4. U.S. A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

1866 *HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.* 217, I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. *Ibid.* 223 The life-guard of the bathing-beach.

Hence **Life-guard v. trans.**, to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

1650 *Mor. Ess. & Disc.* xii. 209 This not a Man's great Parts .. can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death.

Life-holy, a. Of holy life. Hence **Life-holiness**.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Þe lif holie prest zacharie. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 142 Þet .. heo holden hire up mid hore lif holiness. *Ibid.* 346 To hire owne schirte foder, oðer to summe oðre lifholie monne. a 1240 *Lofsong in Coll. Hom.* 207 His ariste are me in lif holiness. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. x. 195 Lyfholys as eremites. *Ibid.* vi. 80 Lyfholynesse and loue han len longe hennes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/2 Lyff holy, deuotus, sanctus.

Life-honey, live-honey. *Obs.* (See *quots.* 1609, 1729.)

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Tak halve apynt of lyfhony. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* ccxxxiii. 234 Let it hoyle vntill it come to the thickness of Liew Honey. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* I. 317 Such .. as .. will not run like life-hony. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liew-hony. 1729 *Euely's Pomona* Gen. Adv. 96 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

Lifehood, livehood. *Obs.* [LIFE sb. + -HOOD.] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfthode (A. lyfthode), *victus*. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. xiii. At the houre of his dethe he lyquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode. 1664 *N. Riding Rev.* VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

Lifeless (lɔi'fles), a. Also 5-6 lyveles, 6-8 liveles, -less(e). [OE. *lyflas*, f. *lif* LIFE sb. + -*las* -LESS.] Having no life.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; dead. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen. xx.* 7 Þu list dead for-æðe, and þa þe þe to lociæð heoð lifeless eac. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1045 He .. mid his worde awahte þe lifeless lichas to lif. c 1400 *Deriv.* 7709 8668 The Myrmaidons .. Bere lym .. to his bigent, There left hym as lyueles. 1586 *CRESS PENNORKE Ps.* LXXIX. ii. The livelesse carcasses of those that liv'd thy servants, serve the crowses. 1650 W. SAUNDERSON *Aut. Cognit.* 19 He fear'd, that within few daies the Laird would be handlesse and livelesse. 1791 *COWPER Niad* xvii. 286 He many a lifeless Trojan heap'd On slain Patroclus. 1841 *LONGE. Excelsior* ix, Their in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 351 A blank level of lifeless grass.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1867) 29 He is lueless, that is faultes. 1529 *GAULE Holy Madri.* 309.

b. *hyperbolically.* Said, e.g., of a person in a swoon; insensible, senseless.

1651 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 Consuming themselves in greedy loves, leave their bodies faint and liveless. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 517 If the Scorpion by chance creep by the herh Wolfsbane, it grows pale and liveless. 1795 *Mrs. PARSONS Myst. Warning* I. iii. 51 His senses fled, and he fell extended on the floor. Happily a servant was passing .. and beheld the lifeless body. .. He was soon restored to his senses. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* m. vi, Mrs. Felix Lorraine sank lifeless into his arms.

2. Not endowed with or possessing life; inanimate.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 574 Fela templa arærdon and mid .. lifelessum anlicnyssum alyfdon. 1553 *GRIMALOE Cicerio's Offices* II. (1558) 79 What so in things liveless and what so in the use .. of heastes is done profitall to man's life. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 263 That which here stands vp Is but a quintine, a mere livelesse blocke. 1612 *HEYWOOD Apol. Actors* i. 29 To .. stande in his place like a livelesse image. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 624 They conjur'd their Demons into their consecrated Images, and made the liveless Stocks to move and speak. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iv. x. (1876) 124 A collection of lifeless forces. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* I. 464 Then on the lifeless painting he feeds his heart to the fill.

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food: containing no 'life' or nourishment.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 856 Þe wrenchfulle feont .. weorþ ham ut some of paraies selþden into his lifese lif. a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3894 Althi moot he rowne with a pilwe His lyfes resouns here to spende. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 170 b, For Vespasian .. did some relieue the world that had long bene livelesse and forlome. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, Cesseless and disconsolate conceits Which dym my lookes so liveless as they are. 1633 *Br. HALL Harle Texts*, A. T. 194 Feeding on herbs and rootes, and such other lifeless nourishment. 1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 20 They are livelesse conventions without all vertue and power. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lampy* v. xxi. (1880) 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/5 This market is lagging again. .. Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings.

1728-46 *THOMSON Summer* 748 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 124 Statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men. 1879 *BROWN-ING Philædippides* 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain.

Hence **Lifelessly** adv., **Lifelessness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Lifelessness* [sic]. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xx, Each extended stretch Long—fair—broad spread in utter lifelessness. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Hand. & Ant.* 17 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast. 1856 *OLINGSTON Slave States* 59 A few negro children .. posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures 'carved in ebony'. 1866 *Academy* 5 Dec. 485/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

Life-like, lifelike (lɔi'fles), a.

1. Likely to live. Only in *phrase*. Cf. *ALIVE-LIKE*.

1613 J. DAY *Diall* (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their Death-long heds, we shall heare some of them confesse it some what sooner, even while they are alive, and live-like. 1881 *MISS YONGE Lads & Lassies Langley* i. 96 Here, mother. .. I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life.

1725 *Pope Odyss.* v. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embo'dy'd air, Impressed the form of Iphimache the fair. 1836 II. air, Impressed the form of Iphimache the fair. 1836 II. air, Impressed the form of Iphimache the fair. 1836 II. air, Impressed the form of Iphimache the fair. 1836 II. air, Impressed the form of Iphimache the fair.

3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 237 He went Life-like through all things.

Hence Life-likeness.

1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1852 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 8 In all the distinctness of objective reality—with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect life-likeness of these magnificent lines every heart... may recognize.

Lifelings, Lifelings: see LIFE sb. 3 d.

Lifelod(e), obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lifelong (lɪfˈlɒŋ), sb. rare. [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see LONG adv.] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

1836 R. H. FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong.

Lifelong (lɪfˈlɒŋ), a. [f. LIFE sb. + LONG.]

1. = LIVELONG. Obs. rare—1.

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) I.

84. I wished for you... in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontion* § 2 The history of that dreary, life-long fray. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 267

Plato... in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as adv. During the whole length of life.

1875 LOWELL *Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, that tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

4. **Liften, v.** Obs. rare—1. In 7 lyfen. [f. LIFE sb. + -EN 5.] trans. To make lifelike.

1602 MARSTON *Antioch's Rev.* II. v. And with such sighs, laments, and acclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.].

5. **Lifeness.** Obs. rare—1. [irreg. f. LIFE sb. + -NESS.] Lifetime.

1534 LADY ELIZ. DACRES in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Let. R. & Illustr.* Ladies (1852) II. 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfnes, and a year longer.

Life-preserver.

1. One who preserves life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hackeems (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet. 1825 HOON *Ode to Mr. Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Wharfedale*, Adv. II (1859) 18 Taking, a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 Life-preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

Lifer (lɪfə), slang. [f. LIFE sb. + -ER 1.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1872 MISS BRADBURY *To the bitter End* II. 266 'I'm a lifer,' said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 BESANT *Child. Gibbon* II. xi. He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

Liferent (lɪfə'rent). Sc. Law. Also 5 lifrent, 6 lyf(o)rent, lyverent, 7 lifrent. A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Se. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 225/1 Landis gevin in conjunctifment or lifrent. 1535 *Ibid.* 344/2 Pe wardatouris of sik landis [unarg. add. Indis of conjunctif fee or lyfrent]. 1555 K. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 note, Ye maist partie of ourre landis and lyverent lyfis apoune ye Bordenours of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarlock* (ed. 4) 359 We have given... to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or liferent [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent... falls upon the denunciation. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferent.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 6 Feb. an. 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. attrib. and Comb., as liferent-infeftment, right, tack; liferent-escheat (see ESCHÉAT 1 b).

1681 *Se. Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 They shall be... punished with the loss of their Moveables and 'liferent

Escheat. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 173 A 'liferent-infeftment'... or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single.

1842 J. MITON *Danest. Econ.* (1837) 156 A minister had only a 'liferent right to his glebe. 1627-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to set tacks be restrained either to a 'liferent tack, or to a nineteen year tack allanerlie.

Hence **Life-rented** a., charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Calder, not Life-rented.

Liferenter (lɪfə'rentə). Sc. [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Se. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretouris and lyfrentaris of landis wth in townis and suburbis peroff.

1599 JAS. I. BACCA, *Amoy* (1603) 83 Kingdoms are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but liferentaris.

1685 *Se. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/6 All the Heretours, Liferentaris, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and liferentaris in it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. MITON *Danest. Econ.* (1837) 124 A minister is but a liferenter.

So **Liferentrix**, a woman who enjoys a liferent.

1632 *Inv. in Scot. M. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Issobel Hackat... lyverentrix thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* II. Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tillietudlem. 1825 *Livw Reports* 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested... to Anne Niblic, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children nascituri.

Life-size, a. Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here... is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* Epil. xiii. So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 81/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

Lifesome (lɪf-səm), a. Also 6 livesome.

[f. LIFE sb. + -SOME.]

1. Fraught with life. Obs.

1523 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* v. O lifesome death, O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifesome merry aspect. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xii. I wish for your sake I could be more lifesome and more gay. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 11 The speeches of Momus... are very witty and lifesome.

Hence **Lifesomely** adv., **Lifesomeness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 131 A. plastic spring of lifesomeness or animality. 1845 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* I. 321 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesomeness. 1848 — in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 His latest poems... are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

Lifest, obs. superl. of LIEF a.

Lifenant, -aunt, obs. fl. LIEUTENANT.

Lifetime (lɪfˈtaɪm). Forms: see LIFE and TIME. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu lazelle 3c [the turtle] holdeð luec al hire lif tyme. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 999, I graunt him grethil... mi loue for euer al mi lif tyme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewe-lych for to kepe... alle his lyf tyme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In hys lyf tyme by hys owne marciall sayffes. 1642 *Tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered into them in their lyfe times. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. So Unless they... restore... them to their favour in their lifetime. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 111. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits.

transf. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Fl. Trils.* I. 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

Lifeward, adv. [See -WARD.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

Lifey (lɪfɪ), a. Now Sc. Also 5 livi, lyfy, 9 lifie. [f. LIFE sb. + -Y.] 1. Characteristic of or belonging to life (obs.).

b. Lively, spirited.

c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 119 Not only animal vertues... ben I-changed, also naturel & liui vertues [Add. MS. lyfy]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 A tenderness... that... runs through one's heart, in the same lively current. 1803-25 JAMIESON, *Lifey*, lively, spirited. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 64 There never march'd for open weir A troop sac lifey and sac jolly.

Liffe (lɪf), obs. forms of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE.

Liffled, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Liffrent, obs. form of LIFERENT.

Lifful, variant of LEEFUL; obs. f. LIFEFUL a.

Liffy, Sc. form of LIVER sb. 1

Liflod(e), obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lift (lɪft), sb. 1. Obs. exc. Sc. and poet. Forms:

1 lyft, 2-3 lyfte (e), 3 looft, 4 leits, lyfte, lyft, 5-6 lyft, 4- lift. [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS. OHG., MHG. *lyft* masc., fem. (Du. *licht*, G. *lyft* fem.), ON. *loft* neut. (see LOFT), Goth. *lyftus* masc., fem.] The sky, upper regions; 1 in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also pl., the (seven) heavens.

Beowulf 2832 Se widfloxan... nalles æfter lyfte lacende hwearf. c. 1000 Sax. *Leecht*. II. 146 Romane him... wuorlun eorþ hus for hære lyfte wyllne & æternesce. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Of þe uices ike weter and fuzeles ike lyfte. c. 1205 *Lav.* 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, rest in þan loofte [c. 1275 in þan lyfte]. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2124 Ich schal... leoten toluken þi fiesch þe fuhles of þe lyfte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5683 þu hurdele... angles seen... Vpe in þe lyft a myrre song. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lyft hir hend vn-to þe lyft and þu to þe lyft sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he loket vp til heuen open he sagh þe lyftes clere. 1340 HAUROLE *Pr. Cons.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte elene and faire. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 316 Crist... jat... wylt mony stieris serc payntyt þe lyft. 1300 *Gower Conf.* I. 276 A vois was herd on hit the lyft Of which al Rome was adrad. c. 1475 *Kauf Coltzear* 326

The lyft lemit vp belue, and licht was the day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lyft. c. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Alis. Poems* xlviii.

182 The lyft begouth for to ouercast with shours. 1759 *Rural Lore* 10 The dearest lass beneath the lyft. 1786 BURNS *Winter Night* 4 When Phæbus gies a short-liv'd glow'r, Far south the lyft. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Annot.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lyft. 1862 HUSLOP *Prov. Scot.* 107 If the lyft fa' the laversocks will be smooed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 40 The moon shines dolorous from out the rainy lyft.

b. attrib. and Comb., as 1. **lift-jowl; lift-like** a., heaven-like.

c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to lyft-fuhles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights lit up its lyftlike dome.

Lift (lɪft), sb. 2. [f. LIFT v.]

1. The action or an act of lifting. (See also DEAD LIFT.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. 1. **To have the lift:** to be banged. **To be on the lift** (Southern U.S.): to be on the point of removing; also fig. to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. v. 848 In the lyfying the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne with the lyfte. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. 536 After many showtis & lyfyt at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 190 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve a lyft at the autler ston. 1604 TERILO *Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 285 And thieves must hang, and knaves must shift, And silly foolos must have the lyft. 1862 BACON *Sylva* § 731 In the Lyft of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 LITWACH *Travi.* I. 29 [11] was transported miraculously... from Nazareth. 17. hundred Italian miles, O! a long lyft for so scurvy a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxiii. (1708) 99 The Goat... gives the Fox a Lyft, and so Out [of the Well] he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER *Met. Gynn.* (1711) 128 We must gyve an equal Lyft to all the Parts. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Excp.* xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lyft of last December. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merr. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 There was so much lyft of sea. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 32 An almost imperceptible lyft of the eyebrow. 1872 BROWNING *Pfene* lxxxi. No lyft of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. The broader lyft of this gray vault o'erhead.

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle.

1712 SWIFT *Frith to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lyft in a coach to town. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lyfts', the driver receives... presents of game. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxv. To get a lyft when we can. To walk when we can't. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Rev.* IV. 1. 8 Giving patience a lyft over a weary road.

c. Sc. and north. dial. The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

1887 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. 1897 G. NEASHAM *Joshua Lax* 7 The lyft was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. fig. In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. **To give (1. lend) a lyft:** to 'give a helping hand' to. 1. **To give a lyft at:** to attack. 1. **To have (one) on the lyft:** ? to have at a disadvantage.

1622 MADDE tr. *Alenman's Guman d'Alf.* II. 123, I did suffer them now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, lest when they had me on the lyft, they might have left off. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Communion* v. Another lyft like this will make them both [body and soul] to be together. 1642 'SNECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Belarrime a lyft in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lyft at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr. The only lyft to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 69 To give the objection all the lyfts we can. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* IV. i. Plays (1828) 53 'Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lyft now, and they go down. 1711 H. LAMP *Antiblog.* III. (1805) 29, I... end'd my cadet or volunteer in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a little lyft. 1770 BURKE *Shortening Parls.* Wks. X. 82 A living was to be got for one... a lyft in the Navy for a third. 1794 GOWIN *Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lyft to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. 2 My memory wants a lyft. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry... by a lyft in my fortunes. 1885 MAUCH *Exami.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise... has given an incalculable forward lyft to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc.* 142 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lyft' in the show-yard.

d. An elevating influence or effect. ? U.S.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lyft in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lyft of such society.

e. A crisis or emergency; = DEAD LIFT, Obs.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Adv.* 6 In Extremitie, when my lyft is at a lyft, or my state set upon a desperate Case, 1632 BROWNE *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistris, she is as sure as such a lyft.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, 1. a shift, trick. Obs. exc. dial.

1592 GREENE *Upst, Courtier D*, Such young youths . . fall then to priety lites & cozenages. 1594 *2nd Kef. Paustus* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III, 338 Such cranks, such lites, careers and gambals as he played there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for our Linnen we still u'd the lift, And with the hedge . . made shift. 1852 JUDSON *Myst. & Jits. New York I.* iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LANG *Poems* 12 (E. D.) For remember 'a' villains began w/ a lift 'That by some folk was scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELIN *SERGEANT Estlin Denison* I. ii. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in *Coal-mining*, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, p. 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. 1811 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines . . of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1850 E. HULL *Coal-fields* Intro. (1861) 5 'The "Canal" seam is reached by means of two "lifts" at a depth of 600 yards. 1857 SMITH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

c. *Card-playing.* The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-cour, one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 84 When they [fraudulent gamblers] deal . . to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fanny* vi. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chaste?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. SMITH *Ir. Vicar's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3.57 inches. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 252 The difference between the levels is termed the *lift of the lock*, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes . . adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift.

II. A person who lifts.

f. *slang.* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something): a thief. (Cf. *LIFT v. S*)

1592 GREENE *Art Comy Catch*, ii. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowlth any plate, jewels, . . or such parcels from any place by a sleight conceauance vnder his cloke. c. 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 ROWLAND *Greenes Ghost* 16 Richard Farris a notable Lift of sixtie yeres of age. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Walter R.) *Tran. Twelvence* 1. 71/1 Lifts, Foyists, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes.

III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut. pl.* 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Mayne lytes . . ij. 1611 *Cotton, Balancings*, the lifts. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serve for sheats to the top gallant yards, the heling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FAIRCLOUGH *Shipwr.* ii. 286 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. + b. *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1577 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoe, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguishing'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailled about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 DYCHER & PARSON *Dict. Lifts*, . . among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 1/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

9. In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter*. *Obs.*

1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill . . the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = *ELEVATOR* 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*, . . an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BRASSEY *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19/4 c. 128 Great central halls with their machinery of lifts. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii, We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechaic* 699 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Gloss.* (1852), *Lift*, . . a column, or parallel columns, of pumps. 1855 CORNWALL 255 A steam-engine . . works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift*.

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13. *Coer de L.* 3352 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JONKSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of anything. 1785 BURNS and *Ep. J. Lafrank* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1851 TROLOPE *Franklin* P. 11. ii. 35, I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. BROWN *My Pr. Hohent.* 100 To find . . from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGDEN (Annandale) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, *Norfolk*. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lift*, a sort of coarse rough gate . . not hung, but [etc.]. 1898 RIEGER *Haggard in Longue*, Mar. Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance lifted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the fleshy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. WILSON *To the Fausling Bard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 53 A sirloin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northamptonshire Gloss.*, *Lift*, 2. The meat taken out of a filch of bacon, when the ham is left in; . . the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lift*, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Lift*, half a round of beef.

17. A rising ground.

1825 SCOTT *Lett. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*, He started the topic of our intended railroad. . . I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V. 18. *attrib. and Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh. be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan*, *-pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant*, *-man*, *-railway*, *-shaft*, *-well*; also *lift-bridge*, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e.g. on a canal; *lift-gate* = sense 15 (Knight); *lift-hammer* = tilt-hammer; *lift-latch*, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; *lift-lock*, a canal lock; *lift-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lift-tenter*, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; *lift-wall* (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The 'Lift attendant had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 203 Description of a Vertical 'Lift Bridge. 1853 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* xxv. (1854) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 202 'Lyfte Capsteynes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift-hammer*, a large hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lift-latch* lock. 1840 H. S. TANNER, *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 100 The Wisconsin Canal . . has . . 6 'lift locks. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 7/8 Honest . . man wants a situation, as 'liftman. 1885 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 'Left poles with iij shieves of brasse. . . left poles with iij shieves of brasse. . . 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift-pump*, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a 'lift railway cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/4 The door leading from the 'lift-shaft on to the next floor. 1824 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached balls, which were called a 'lift-tenter, by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BRESSE *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lift-wall*, the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found . . at the bottom of the 'lift-well.

LIFT (lift), v. Forms: 4 *lyftyn*, 4-5 *lyfte(n)*, 4-6 *lyfte*, 5-6 *lyftion*, -yn, 4- lift. *Pa. I.* 4-5 *lyfte*, 4-6 *lyfte*, 4-5 *lyfte*, 4-7, 9 *lyft*, 4 *lyftd*, -id, -ud, 4- *lyfted*. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 *lyfte*, 4-6 *lyfted*, 5-8 (9 *poet.*) *lyft*, 4- *lyfted*. Also 5-1 *lyft*. *fa.* ON. *lyfta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da. *lyfte*) = MHG., mod.G. *helfen*; -OTent. type *lyftian*, f. *lyft-us* (ON. *loft* air, sky = *LIFT sb.*). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *lufem and loften* (see *LOVE v.*), very frequent in the Old Norse, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification.

Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *loften* with OE. *lyftan* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. + Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). + *To lift (a child) from the font*: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram . . Bi betel lifted an auter neu. 1811 8963 Scott lift hir skirt wit-ven scurn And barfote wode scoo bat burn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrastlyng, when a chaumpyoun may lyften an-ophers foot, panne he throwyth hym down. 1460 CATGRIVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child . . whom the kyng . . left from the fount. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* liv. 4 High lifted up were many lofty towres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 p. 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADAMSON *Spect.* No. 433 p. 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antic.* xx, He lifted his cane in *terrorem*. 1839 YEWELL *Eng. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LANE *Arab. N.* i. 91 The Prince . . lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 1147 A . . magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii, 282 Lavender made no further sign of surprise . . than to lift his eyebrows, and say—'Indeed!'

b. with up, aloft, away, off, out, and advb. phrases. *To lift up*: + *to* occurs, to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14322 Be lid o tumbre awai haj lift. 1265 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 203 For to lyfte hym alid [he] leide hym on his knees. 1287 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 254 A whirlywynd . . lefte up sixe rafters of be cherche. a 1600 *Pistill of Susan* 229 Helys lyft up [v]p [v]p lach. c 1450 *Martin* 38 Than yede the peple to oon of the stones, and lften it vp. 1460 *Lyfeyas Disc.* (Kaluza) 2057 Our on schall other lifte fe heddle of be be chinne. 1509 HAWES *Fant. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He stretched hym up nnd lyft his axe a lofte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiou* lxi. 213 They weyed up theyr ancrs & lyft vp theyr sayles. 1535 COVERABLE *P.* cvii. 25 The stormy wynde aryeth, and lifesth vp the waves therof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 'That Prince on Croce thay lyftit on hicht. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They . . lyft vp Joseph out of the pit. 1640 *Tr. Verderes Rem. of Rou.* III. xxx. 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lyft up his Bever. 1686 *Wood Life* 29 Dec. Mr John Massy installed in his deane's place . . first his patent was read: then his dispensation . . and then he was lifted up. 1725 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Rep.* 111. 270 When she had lift it [a shoe] up 1772 HUTCHINSON *Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron . . being lyft up to the top of them. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxi. 122 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

c. To hear, support. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grogne, as feeble so great load lift.

d. *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 206 Dionethie haueing received a gret . . wound, he is lyfted be his awne. 1830 GALT *Laurie* P. vii. ii. (1849) 309, I happened . . to lift a newspaper. 1840 BLAIR *Enyel. Rural Sports* 117 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played. 1842 G. F. CARRIEGE *Golfiana* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 81 Now lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 *Gloss.* 4. 7. To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind.

e. In occasional uses, = *RAISE*: f. (a) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (b) *colloq.* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 813 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift in brawnys grete. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 69 Thienne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste. 1891 R. KIRLING *Light that failed* vii, She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week.

2. In immaterial sense and *fig.*: To elevate, raise. Also with *out*, *up*, and advb. phrases. + *To lift (a person) out*: to get (him) displaced. + *Also* (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25743 Penance sofast and schrifte . . quen we fall vp mai vs lifte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 Pou has purged my hert, and lifid vp to haf be ioy of contemplacioun. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 386 If he has lost belysten hit lyftez meruayle. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* Cij, Lyfte from the erth, refreshed w/ ghostly contemplacion. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, Philosophers . . who fyrste lyfted their selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Q ij b, It is our affection . . that must be lift vp. 1659 *Woods Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 p. 4 It lifts an heavy empty Senate, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* I. (1852) 29 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 Mrs. CARVER *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LUDLOW, etc. *Life Pusey* i. iv. 327 Pusey's paper . . lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with *up* and advb. phrases. *Now rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) to Whan be kyng Kynwulf had don his endyng. Biriht his kosyn fei lift him to kyng. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 17 For lifid is bi worshipaboun a heuens. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 260 (There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 Mrs. CARVER *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LUDLOW, etc. *Life Pusey* i. iv. 327 Pusey's paper . . lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

trecherous drift, Him [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xx. § 12* Neither can he reasonable thought... that we thereby do offer disgrace to the Holy God, or lift vp the writings of men about it. 1639 *FULLER Holy War II. ii. (1647) 45* Arnulphus... was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarchs chair. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano I. xv. 48* Then was he lifted to his former state, Archbishop of Ravenna he became. *absol.* 1611 *BIBLE I. Sam. ii. 7* The Lord... bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

c. Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). + *To lift up oneself* (of something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch.*

e 1450 *tr. De Imitatione I. ii. 3* Be not lifte up perfore for eny crafte or eny kunnyng. *Ibid.* vii. 8 *Lifte* not up piself of gretnes. 1572 R. H. *tr. Lanternus Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. 1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad. I. (1594) 50* He should not be cast downe too much in aduersitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron. xxvi. 16* But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 *He who is lifted up with pride, is soon deserted by God.* 1890 *HALL CANER Bondman II. ii.* It had lifted up his heart that Greet had chosen poverty... before plenty. 1896 *IAN MACLAREN Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye iust joined the fouk... the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, oceans, of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-passive sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a 1400-50 *Alexander 1942* We han lift vp a lite & lent him a-gayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 20 b.* So that his body lyfied about his bedde foute fote or more. 1757 *CAPT. KANOALL in Naval Chron. XIV. 95* Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 *COLERIDGE Lett. (1895) 515* This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scol. xxxiii. (1855) 262* The windows would not lift. 1861 *THORNBUURN Turner II. 319* Rough days, when... he sat... in boats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripples I. ii. 19* The water... instead of ruffling itself. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid II. 205* Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. 1892 *BLACKIE Mag. CLI. 78 I* Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. 1897 R. KIPING *Captains Courageous I.* The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867). 1810 *CAPT. TUCKER in Naval Chron. XXIV. 337* By keeping the sails lifting... we contrived to drift in. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 114* This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-book*, *Lift*, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the leeches and causes them to ruffle slightly.

c. Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (U. S.) of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge vi. (1842) 102* The clouds... lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng. II. 349* One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt. II. 178* The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 232 My... head-achle... soon lifted.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L. § 268* Those four stones... should be provided... with trenails to hinder them from lifting. 1840 *Frnk. R. Agric. Soc. I. III. 274* A limestone road... lifts more in frost than a gravel one. 1874 *THEARL Naval Archit. 116* The great tendency of the deck to lift... when these heavy guns are fired over it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms... lifted when test guns were fired.

e. Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high). 1607 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

f. To lift at: a. To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr 611/1*, I have lyfted at this same this balfe hour: *for hall a eey este deuyne heire.* 1573 *TUSSER Husb. II. (1878) 115* Lift at their [viz. cattle's] tails or an Winter be past. 1607 *DRAYTON Leg. T. Cromwell Wks. (1748) 222* Secret foes... lifted at my state. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl. I. ix. 113* Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away. 1658 *GURNALL Chm. in Arm. verse 14 (1669) 76/1* That principle of holiness... makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stir. 1690 *ANDROS Tracts II. 39* Some others... have lifted at the Fourth [commandment]. 1700 *LOCKE Cond. Und. § 27* Like the Body strain'd by lifting at a Weight too heavy.

5. *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. a. *To lift up one's eyes, brow, face, visage*: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc.; to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* + Hence *to lift up one's ears*: to listen attentively.

a 1300 *Cursor M. 17837* Til heuen þai lifted þair cien brade. 1420 *Autors of Arth. 408* He lyfte vp his vesage fro the ventalle. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxxi. 1* I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. 1590 *CROWLEY Inform. & Petit. 5* Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears. 1611 *BIBLE Job xxii. 26* For then shall thou haue thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift up thy face vnto God. 1854 S. DONALD *Balder xxv. 176* With brow lift to the glowing sun. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xii. 111. 151* It was whispered that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. *To lift (up) the hand/s*, (occas. one's arm): (a) *gen.*; (b) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (c) in taking an oath; (d) in hostility against (a person); (e) to do a stroke of work (*mod. slang*).

(a) 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 776* Ne myght have anes to lyft þair hand To wyte þe teres fra þair eghen away. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler No. 57* 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M. 4767* Oft he lifted vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. 1382 *WYCLIF I Tim. II. 8*, I wole... meo for to preie in al place, liftyng up clene bondis with oute wraththe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal 1274* To God, he did his hondys lifte. And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 *SIR I. HERBERT Trav. 24* A Negro... lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca III. v. 222* In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(c) 1535 *COVERDALE Gen. xiv. 22*, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. a 1626 *BACON New Atl. (1900) 4* At which Answer the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess. (1889) I. 22* Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1897 R. KIPING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'lmen, lift their hand to it that [etc.].

(d) 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cv[i]. 26* Then lift he vp his honde agaynst them, to ouerthrow them in the wilderness. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen. (1676) 180* He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath 340* The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(e) 1889 *ROLF BOLOREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xlviii. He would not lift his hand for any one that day.

c. *To lift up one's head*: (a) *literally*; (b) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. + *To lift up the head* (of a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a 1300 *Cursor M. 22522* All bestes... Vp þan sal þair befs lift Apon vp lauerd for to cri. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. 882* *Thibe*, And therewithal he lefthyþ vp his hed. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24* The Dragon lift up hire Hed agaynst him. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings xxv. 27* The kyngye of Babilon... lift up the heade of Iochim y^e kyngye of Iuda out of prison. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Judg. viii. 28* Thus was Midian brought lowe... so that they lift vp their heads nomore. 1611 *BIBLE Luke xxi. 28*. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece V. 185* Olynthus... in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

d. *To lift up one's heart, mind, soul*: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. xxv. 1* Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Lift vp your hartes. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron. xvii. 6* His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lorde. *Dan. v. 20* When his heart was lifted vp, and his minde hardened in pride. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe I. xviii. (1840) 347*, I forgot not to lift up my heart to thankfulness to heaven.

e. *To lift up a cry, one's voice*, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke xvii. 12* Ten leprousse men... reyside [viz. lifsteden, liften] the vois, seyinge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52* Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hidous crye. 14... *Tundale's Vis. (1843) 2302* And he spake any thing He lyfte up a greyt sykyn. 1535 *COVERDALE Indg. II. 4* The people lyfte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 65* Fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els. 1742 *WESLEY Wks. (1802) I. 351* A rude rout lit up their voice on high. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess. (1889) I. 28* The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Praetextatus. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot. V. liv. 82* He had... an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog. v. 62* Lo I with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. *To lift up one's heel, horn* (see those *sbs.*).

6. To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1671 *MILTON P. R. iv. 48* There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst 340* Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav. 204* Dear [sic] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 *WORSW. Prelude III. 4* We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 81* They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auantages rightwisly to be lyfte. 1473 in *Laing Charters (1899) 43*, viii marks... be ws to be lyftyd ande rasit as for oure saide tairs. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 18* If the seid fyne had never be lyfte. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOODE Hist. Ch. Scot. II. (1677) 59* His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets iv. 79* He's sent To Fairlyland to lift the rent. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xvi. (1760) I. 106* Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. 1799 in J. SMITH *Hist. Jefferson Coll. (1857) 165* That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 *BYRON To Moore 3 Aug.*, Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1859 *GIBSON R. Gray v.* The Laird lifted his rent.

8. *slang*. To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting*. 1546 *SKELTON Magnys. 1373* Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay asyde. 1592 *GREENE Uspit. Courier G. 3*, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a quire [sic] Conuey. 1595 *RECORDE FLEETWOOLE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. LII. 303* Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab. cccxviii*, but if night-robbers lift the well-stored heap, An humming through their waxen city grows. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) I. 25* There came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frendraucht's ground, a number of goods. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets I. 78* Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1814 *SCOTT Wav. xviii*, Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. Bk. (1869) 74* He took to his old courses, and lifted a pure bere, and a watch there. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens I. vi. ii. 307* More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. LANG *Library 52* He used to tell how he had lifted a book... from a stall on the Pont-Neuf. 1892 R. KIPING *East & West in Barrack-r. Ballads 75* He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

trans. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting-in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 *NAIEN (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3* All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

9. The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. c 1500 app. contains some error.)

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Bakes Bk. (1868) 374* Be-gynne at the lifte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gosse y-reared at the right legge first. 1513 *Bk. Kerynges* *ibid.* 266 Lyfte that swanne. 1804 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 20) 293* To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. *Card-playing. intr.* To cut (for deal). ? *Obs.*

1599 *MUNSHU Span. Dial. (1623) 26*, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card. 1608 *MACHIN & MARKHAM Dumb Knt. iv. 1*, H 3 b, But come, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674-80 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* 86 At French-Ruff you must lift for deal.

11. *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent).

Sc. To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

a 1670 *SPALDING Troubl. (Bannatyne Club) I. 236* The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathibogy. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf xiii*, We seem to be met at a funeral... Ellieslaw, when will you lift. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland I. 11* That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 *JAMES Giffy II. 1* I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. 1836 *Mrs. BROWNING Poet's Vow v. xv*, They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl. II. vii. 79* Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick... rest upon these dogs. 1882 *Macm. Mag. XLVI. 164* When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming 118* If... a good ewe requires a lamb (her own being dead), it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. 1890 *Pall Mall G. 18 Sept. 7/1* A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron. 31 Jan. 2/1* Interment on Sunday; to lift at Two o'clock. 1896 *Daily News 4 Sept. 3/4* Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

b. U. S. To lift (a person's) hair: to scalp.

1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West 37* 'We'll lift the hair, any bow', continued the first, 'afore the scalps cold'.

c. U. S. To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage).

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey 79* The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 *STOCKTON Lady of the Tiger 74* So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12. a. To take up out of the ground (Sc. in general sense); to dig np (potatoes).

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm III. 1125* When lifted for shipment to the London market, they [potatoes] are first riddled into sizes, then [etc.]. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev. Sept. 354* The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl. I. 1*, There is still treasure not yet lifted. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound 334* She had come over to Paris to lift his remains and remove them to another place. 1892 E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue 25* Fifty-fold [potato], which may be lifted July and August.

b. Sc. To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A. LAING *Liudores Abbey xxiv. 309* He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. 1883 [see LIFTED *apl. a.*].

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object.

1874 *Times 5 Oct. 11/2* When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 *Daily Tel. 24 June*, W. G. Gifford Spofforth round to the leg boundary. 1894 N. GALE *Cricket Songs 31* He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 *Daily News 16 June 3/4* Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

14. *Comb.* + lift-leg, a name for strong ale.

1587 *HARRISON England II. xviii. (1877) 1. 295* There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as... is commonlie called huffecap, a stride wide, and lift leg.

+ *Lift, ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. ppl. of LIFT *v.*] = LIFTED *apl. a.* Also with *up*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81* Ne neither of them shall be the lift hand to mayntenance of wrong. 1617 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis. 18* Then seem'd his looks, and lift-up hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1679 *T. TICKLEFOOT Trial Wakeman 7* He replied with lift up hands, God forbid... that [etc.]. 1724 M. DAVES *Reformed Cognel 163* With lift-up Hands, imploring help.

Liftable (lif'təb'l), a. [f. LIFT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph. Intro. 62* To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us... and the still liftable, though not by us. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. III. 194* I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 *Field 4 Mar. 335/1* The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (lif'tid), *apl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ED.]

In senses of the *vb.*: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up*.

1559 *AYLMER Harborage R. 3* Let vs daylie call to God with lifted vp hartes and handes. c 1586 *CRESS PERS. BROKE Ps. LXXXIX. v.* Thy lifted hand a might of wonder sheweth. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen. (1676) 75* She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. 1667 *MILTON P. L. xi. 866* In the Cloud a flow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 *ROWE Ulysses iv. 1* 1803 *Provoked the lifted Sword and pointed Spear.* c 1730 *BURT Lett. Gentl. N. Scott. (1754) II. 93* His

Grandfather. is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1839 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 151 The morning light in grave Stripes upon his lifted face. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacles. 1889 GEO. ELIOT (*title*) The lifted Veil. 1883 Mrs. HOPKINS *Autumn Swallows*. *Bornius*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885-94 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv. The last red ray fled from her lifted arm.

Lifter (lifter). [*f. LIFT v. + ER 1.*] One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 3 Thou (o Lorde) art .. the lifter vp of my head. 1552 HULOET, *Lifter* with leuere, *phalangarius*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.*, *Lifvador*, a bearer, a lifter. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 156/2 Musick .. is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 401 Long pieces of wood .. to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. 1830 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can dogmat 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the banner of righteousness.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter*, *shop-lifter*.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas.* IV. ii. 1, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* i. ii. 129. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gunster* 5 Pads, Bitters, Divers, Lifters .. these may all pass under the general appellation of Rooks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix. Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession .. they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1885 *Ermine* 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scott.* II. 320 Hence .. originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. a crutch, a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with *up*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, fuscina. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lifter*, a Crutch. 1706 A. BRODROU *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Sacroph Gadel*, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. 1857 W. W. SWINT *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 665 Dreams .. in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court*. K. Arthur xxxiii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

b. Technical uses: *†* (a) *Anal.* = LEVATOR 2.

(b) *Mining*. The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). (c) *Magnetism*. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (d) *Weaving*. ? An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) *Steam-engine*. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (f) *Paper-making*. A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (g) *Founding*. 'A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (h) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (i) = *lifting-cam*.

(a) 1649 BULWER *Pathology* ii. 1. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(b) 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lifters*, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(c) 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV. i. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(d) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* i. 236 A weaver .. upon a 'jacquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(f) 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 928 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(i) 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* ii. Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

Lifting (liftin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIFT v. + ING 1.*]

1. The action of the vb. *LIFT* in various senses. Also *lifting up*. *†* Also *concr.* in *hand-lifting*: so much as can be taken up by the hand. *†* At the *lifting*: on the point of removal.

1352 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 204 Glotoun was a gret cher and grym in be lyfyinge. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 567 Stansys [which] Fell fra his fyrmament as a hand lyfyinge. 1482 *Munk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyfyingys vypp of the crose. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. *marc. note*. The exercise of the spirit & lyfyinge vp of the mind to God, or called medytacions.

1590 *Jas. VI Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England, they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. 1607 TORSILL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 322 Surlating .. cometh .. sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. a 1652 *HYMUS Laud* i. 170 There had been some liftings at 11 in the Court by Sir John Cook. a 1670 SPALDING *Tras. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 240 This army .. by and about 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gunster* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. c 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. M. Scott.* (1752) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a softning Word for Theft. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 7 'The lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. 1884 *PAE Entance* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. 1901 W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* ii. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *atrib. and Comb. a. gen., as lifting power, trade; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as lifting-bar, -blade, -cog, -crane, -gear, -hitch, -hook, -pallet, -piece, -roll, -screw, -longs, -twire; lifting-cam, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; lifting-day local = heaving-day; lifting-dog, (a) = lifting-cam; (b) (see quot. 1881 2); lifting-jack (see JACK sb. 1 10).*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 247 The 'lifting bars' which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 359 The 'lifting-cams' or 'dogs', are dispensed with. 1852 'Lifting-cog' (see LIFTER 2 b (i)). 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* Ednc. I. 206/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined .. in the 'lifting crane'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the 'lifting dogs'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lifting-dog*, a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-rod while raising or lowering them. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the 'lifting gear'. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 247 Half the number of 'lifting hooks' are attached to the lifting bars. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the spring .. may project a little way over the point of the 'lifting-pallet'. 1704 HARRIS *Lett. Techn.*, 'Lifting-pieces', are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 357 A much greater 'lifting power' has .. been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 185 This Gentleman .. is remarkable for carrying on the 'lifting Trade'.

Lifting (liftin), *vbl. a.* [*f. LIFT v. + ING 2.*]

That lifts, in senses of the vb. *spec.* in lifting-bridge, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; lifting-gate = *LIFT sb. 2* 15; lifting-pump, any pump other than a force-pump; lifting-sail, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; lifting-set, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

13. E. E. ALLEN *P. B.* 443 After harde dayes were out an hundreth & fyfte, as þe lyftande lome (the ark) lused aboute. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himselfe .. gave me a lifting hand. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 17/2 Offlifting-pumps there are several sorts. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exh.* 148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are .. in such cases indispensable. 1873 *Centenary & Join.* 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The jib and flying-jib are .. lifting sails. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

Lifful, obs. form of **LIFEFUL**.

† **Lig.** Obs. Also 7 ligge. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quotes. is not certain.] a. A projection. b. A band, stripe.

1630 GUILLEN *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinn, depending, it is termed erasing. 1686 GOAD *Celett. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot .. empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

Lig. obs. and dial. form of **LIE v. 1**

† **Ligable**, a. *Mus. Obs.* [*ad. L. type. *ligabilis*, *f. ligare* to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Minimes .. cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplied by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantite of time we list. 1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Alterat.* 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breve, and a Semibreve.

Ligament (ligament). [*ad. L. ligamentum*, *f. ligare* to bind.]

† 1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 344/1 Cut of finnen ligaments the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve .. Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Aurance .. could finde no meanes to stanch the Blood, either by Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW *Anal. Plants* i. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secure the main Branches. 1735 J. PRIOR *Stone Br. Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and joind together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. 1 228 Their

drawers .. are more convenient than breeches .. being without any tight ligaments.

b. *fig.* Chitely, a tie, bond of union.

1426 LVGD. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my ligamentys Ben dyuere comandementys, To holden in subieccyon floukes off reylegoun. 1596 BELL *Surr. Pofery* iii. v. 280 The bisshope of Rome .. might have released or pardoned .. such ligaments, mults, or canonical corrections as he had inuoyed to publike offenders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to dote on life. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x. He looked up .. in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* i. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. 1847 TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; .. of right or wrong.

2. *Anal.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 20 Ne leue we noust þat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech rood ligament to be a senewe. 1599 MASSINGER *etc. Old Law* i. 1, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly .. called the round one. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. 120 A .. flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint .. in their place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxi, The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 BINGLEY *Antin. Biog.* (1813) 1. 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [i.e. abdomen] the base is attached to the metapragm by strong ligaments.

c. *spec.* in *Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 437/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol. viii.* (1855) 242. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log. br.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. *Comb., as ligament-wise adv.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These .. are knit to the proper membrane of every gristle by the interposition as it were of a Periostrion Ligament-wise.

Hence *†* **Ligament v. rare**, to bind together.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom .. in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

Ligamental (ligamentāl), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + AL.*] Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 2 Muscles often spring out of Ligamentall Cartilages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The Tongue .. hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The Urachus or ligamentall passage derived from the bottom of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol.* App. i. 699 Equivale, suborbicular, thin, .. ligamental area elongate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

Ligamentary (ligamentārī), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + ARY.*] a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments.

b. Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fascia, there are also others more broad and muscular. 1783 H. WATSON in *Aled. Commun.* I. 188 The ligamentary periosteum, which covers the vertebrae. 1846 D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 322 Flax .. is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. 1850 H. MILLER *Footp.* *Creat.* v. 87 In some of the nail-heads .. there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

Ligamentiferous, a. *Conch.* [*See -FEROUS.*] (*See quot.*)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

Ligamento- (ligamentō), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form. with the meaning 'ligamentous and ..', as *ligamento-cartilaginous*, -muscular adjs. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 70 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

Ligamentous (ligamentōs), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + OUS.*] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anal. Horse* i. vi. (1685) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*. Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. ligamentous parts .. are .. in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39 11 had unfortunately acquired

a. ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* III. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Jur.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligamentously** *adv.*, by ligaments.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapula.

Ligan, obs. form of LAGAN, wreckage.

Ligance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

† **Ligate**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *ligāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*

Ligate (*lɪˈɡeɪt*), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec. in Surg.*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 371 Open a blacke Henne on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1775 *New Hampshire. Proc. Papers* (1873) VII. 652 He... was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessel. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 244 ff., the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* c. 1600 *Tinell* iii. v. Let it befall for me... to ligate and obligate your eares with my word.

Hence **Ligated** *ppl. a.*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Ligating** *vb. sb.* Also **Ligator**, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated wayne. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observer*, No. 50, 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Ligating-forceps. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

Ligation (*lɪˈɡeɪʃən*). [ad. L. *ligātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

† **L.** The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 j1 To bring to passe in this wretched world, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligation [of us and Heaven]. 1612 J. CORRA *Disc. Danc. Pract. Physique* i. vii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes... there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 237 He that hath not the power of abstinence hath not the power of ligation. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ligation*, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664 H. MORRIS *Alleg.* 291 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but only with one another. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of Earth* i. 196 The ligation of Satan proves this point effectually: for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp. in Surg.*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 291/2 The ligation or tying of the teeth, to loyn them together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xiv. iii. 556 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. a. 1659 OSWORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 588 Swathing, and the rest of the ligations used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chirurg.* ii. v. 39 If such a wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 It is this angitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying, arch.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b1/2 Reducing both the ends of the ligation which we have in our hands above on the wound. 1633 J. DORR *Hist. Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of cords. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. xlvii. Ther is a peculiar Religion attends friendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemne tie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

† **Ligatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligatōrius*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ORY.] a. Serving to bind or tie up. b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 Herwood *Lanc. Witches* iv. (1634) H. 3, *Dough*. Now do I think upon the cōpdece point the young jade gave him at the wedding... *Arth.* A ligatory point. *Baud.* Alas poore Lawrence. 1655 W. B. *True School War* 41 It is cleere amongst Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the error... which is called an erroneous Conscience, is ligatorie.

Ligature (*lɪˈɡatʃər*), *sh.* Also **ligator**. [ad. L. *ligatūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. *f. ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec. in Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangle a tumour, etc.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 82 Also it is good to... streyne bi ligature at the ground of bi wounde, & bynde it losely at the mouth of the wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* II iii j, Let it... be cut in the myddes of the lygature and let the nether parte be spelt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1, Whether... by spells... ligatures, philtres, incantations, &c. this Disease... may be cured. 1624

WOTTON *Archil. in Relig.* (1651) 269 The Cover is... a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 BULWER *Authepout.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that... Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. i, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 SCOTT *Belvalued* xvii, It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* ied. 41. 177 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 217 The finest sulphochromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* To Rdr. (1821) 1 History... the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 J. R. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 680/1 The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

† = **LIGAMENT** 2. Not now in good use.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 177 His hipe bone... is maad fast about wip ligaturis & pannycils & nerues. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthening of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 SAKORSON *Serm.* II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5... that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 LUCKLAND *Leg-bk.* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. j, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 93 In amputation... I finde the ligatur reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 BLOOMER *Calculus* 212 Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. of Surg.* iii. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. *gen.* The action of binding up or tying. 1651 WITTE *Prinsep's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 406 Somedoe anoint the weapon, and blinde it up carefully... Nevertheless, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iii, The fatal noose... with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. † *In ligature*: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a TIE or SLUR. *In Counterpoint*: a SYNCOPATION.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* But how if it have a tayle on the right side? *Ma.* Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *Ibid.* Annot. Ligatures were devised for the Ditties sake, so that how many notes served for one syllable, so many notes were tied together. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Micro.* 40 A Ligature is the conjoining of simple Figures [notes] by fit strokes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Hence syncopes are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligature of many notes. 1782 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 CRAIG *Ligature*, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 136 Ligature, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. *Ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing and Printing*. Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. *In ligature*, combined in one character or type.

1593 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek. 1731 BAILEY *Vol. II*, Ligatures [with Printers], types consisting of two letters, as *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, &c. 1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 17 The two initials... are in ligature. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* i. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 COOK tr. *Sicero's O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs... are never geminated. 1896 J. C. EGBERT *Lat. Inscript.* 67 Ligatures... are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D. Ligatures of Three Letters.

† 6. Binding quality; also *couer*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

† 7. The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see *quots.*). *Obs.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ligature*, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul... This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. *Ligature*, is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

Ligature (*lɪˈɡatʃər*), *v.* [f. **LIGATURE** *sh.*] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec. in Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Lett. Miss's Trul.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were

prepared, her Leg ligatured, and... plunged in the warm Bath. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins... blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 CARPENTER in *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

fig. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord, Witch of Glas Lyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his fiends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Ligatured** *ppl. a.*

1899 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 298 A ligatured artery.

Lig-by (*lɪˈɡbi*). *Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern f. *LIE* *v.* + *by* *adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = **LIE-BY** 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had bene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 I be none of his Ligby for twice so nickle. 1698 LACY *Sanny the Scot* II. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Vench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lig-beside*, or *Lig-by*, a concubine.

Ligdur, *dial.* Also **lig-dewo**. [Possibly a corruption of *f. ligature* LIGATURE, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carters'.] (See *quot.* 1102.)

1617 *M.S. Visitation* Archd. Cawleybury (Cathedral Lib.). 148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of... a dirty pair of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [Kent].

Lige, obs. form of LEAGUE, *LIE* *v.* + *LIEGE*.

Ligeance (*lɪˈdʒəns*, *lɪˈdʒəns*). Forms: 4 **legge**(e)ance, **lygeance**, **ligeance**, **lygiauns**, **liegence**, 4-5 **ligeance**, **leg(e)ance**, **lyg-ance**, 4-6 **ligeance**, 4-7 **lege**, **legiance**, **ligeance**, 5 **ligeance**, **leguans**, **legence**, **liegence**, **lyeg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **lygeauns**, 6 **legyaunce**, 6-7 **ligeance**, 7-8 **liegence**, **ligiance**, 5-9 **ligeance**. [a. OF. *ligeance*, *legiance*, etc. (Latinized *ligentia*, *ligantia*, *legiancia*), f. *lige* **LIEGE**: see -ANCE. Cf. **ALLEGIANCE**.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = **ALLEGIANCE** 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his ligeaunce worthily He abod myn a bitter brayd. c. 1382 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 503 Pat... alle po ordoris of freris, in peyne of lesynge of alle oth here ligeaunce, telle þu kyng... what is þis sacrament. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 105 Comaunding hem vpon ligeaunce To come in al hast. 1471 *Arriv. Edu.* IV (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as straight promyse of trew ligeaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Thompson Corr.* (Camden) p. xcviij. Wee understand... your true mind & faithful ligeance towards us. c. 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramercy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to receyve you to your lygeauns.' And þenne they dyde to hym hommaige. 1589 PUTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xl. (Arb.) 112 She enuious her people round, Retaining them by oth and ligeance. a. 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mov.* (1642) 93 They owe him no ligeance, nor obedience. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Pind.* 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the ligeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Sovereigns? a. 1670 HACKET *Ab. Williams* II. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligeance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all perils. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege-men) imports... That [etc.]. 1839-44 *Tupper Proverb.* *Philos.* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligeance well we have kept. *occas.* in *pl.* 1523 L. O. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxvii. 258 The frenche kyng... shall rendre and deluyter to the... kyng of Engleterre... the honours, regalities, obeiaunces, homages, ligeaunces... that apperteyneth... to the crowne of France. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramant* Wks. (1687) 471 By the Faith and Ligeances which to us ye owe.

† b. *Phr.* To do or make (one's) ligeance. *Obs.*

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Pat he and his successours and men of Scotland schulde doo homage ligeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engeland. 1395 *Punvey Remem.* (1851) 80 Agens here ligeaunce and solemne oath made to king John. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2680 The king of fraunce To whom he had made his lygeaunce. c. 1450 *Lancelot Grail* xlv. 446 Therto ben 3e bounden echon bi the ligeaunce 3e han me don. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Just.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done ligeaunce.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1270 We... buy Charlis men þe Emperere & vnder his ligeaunce. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 176 What is a king in his ligance, wher that ther is no lawe in londe? 1477 *Act 25 Hen. VI* in *Polton Stat. Trcl.* (1621) 9 Any such Irish nobles so received to the ligeance of our Sovereign Lord. 1609 L. O. CHANG. ELLESMERE *Sp. on Post-nat.* 5 Hee was borne... within the ligeance of his said Maistie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the ligeance. 1652 NEWMAN tr. *Selden's Alarc* Cl. Ep. Ded. 'The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Ligeance of our Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 Such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of

the king. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxvi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

† **Ligeancy.** *Obs.* Also *legeancy*. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 *DIGGES Unlawful Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Ligeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quod domino tenentur vassalli sui*. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. *Liege*, Liege-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 *SHERINGHAM King's Suprem. Asserted* v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

Lige(ar), **Ligence**, *obs.* **Lf.** LEDGER, LIGEANCE. **Ligeretie**, **ligeritie**, variants of **LEGERITY**.

1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Benet's Booke's Hist. Relat.* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie... which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

Ligg(en), *obs.* and *dial.* form of **LIE** v. 1

Liggat(e), **ligget**, *dial.* var. **LIDGATE**.

Ligge, *obs.* f. **LIE** v. 1, **LIEGE**; var. **LIG** *Obs.*

Ligger (l'gəz), *sb.* *dial.* [f. *lig*, northern var. **LIE** v. 1 + -ER. Cf. **LEDGER** *sb.*, which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the King's stuffe. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Ligger*, a scaffold for a bed. *Ling*.

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = **LEDGER** *sb.* 2 (*obs.*). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500-18 *Acc. Leuth Steple in Archaeologia* X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d. eight smaller liggers ad. 1895 *E. Anglian Glass, Ligger*, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

† 3. The nether millstone. (Cf. **LEDGER** *sb.* 4.) 1781 *PEGGE in Archaeologia* (1783) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive mills... were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quotes.)

1840 *SURDENS Suppl. to Forby, Ligger*, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'marsh-deek' [marsh-dike] usually formed of an alder pole lain over it. 1865 *W. WHITE E. Eng.* I. 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Liggia, is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1897 *W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck.

5. **Angling.** A lue with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. **LEDGER** *sb.* 5.)

1825 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin... These are the Broadman's 'liggers' or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

1895 *P. H. EMERSON Birds, etc. Norfolk Broadlands* 37 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. **Worsted-mannf.** One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also **Ligger on** (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1882 *Census Instructions* (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 21.

Ligger (l'gəz), *v.* [f. **LIGGER** *sb.* Cf. **LEDGER** *v.*] *intr.* To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence **Lig-gering** *vbl. sb.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

Ligging, *obs.* form of **LYING**.

Ligh(e), **Ligher**, *obs.* forms of **LIE**, **LIAR**.

Light (līt), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 **lēht**, 1 **liht**, *Anglian* **lēht**, 2-3 **leoht**, 2-5 **liht**, 4 (**lyht**), 3-4 **liht**, **liht**, 3-5 **lyht**(e), **lyht**, (**lyhte**, **lyght**), **liht**, 4 **lyht**(e), 4-6 **lyht**(e), 5 **lyghth**, 6 **lyght**(t), *Sc.* **lycht**, 4 (**lyght**), 4, 6 **lyte**, 4 **lyet**, 6 **lytt**, 5 **lyght**, 2-3, 4-*Sc.* **lycht**, 3-**lyght**. [OE. **lēht** str. neut. (later **lēht**, *Anglian* **lēht**, early ME. **liht**) corresponds to OFris. **liacht**, OS. **liht** (Du. **licht**), OHG. **liht** (MHG. **liht**, mod.G. **licht**); -O-Teut. ***leuhtōm** -pre-Teut. ***leuk-** (also ***leukotom**, whence Goth. **liuhap**; for the suffix cf. **NAKED** a.), f. Aryan root ***leuk-** to shine, be white. (Not in ON., which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, **liðs** - ***leuhs**.) According to some scholars, the *sb.* is the neuter of the adj. ***leuhto**. **LIGHT** a. 2; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root ***leuk-** (: **leuk-**; ***leuk-**) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under **LAIT** v., **LEAN** *sb.*, **LEVE**; also OE. **līcau** to lighten. Outside Teut. the root appears in Skt. *rue* to shine, *rdcas*, *rdcs* neut., brightness, *rukma* shining, Gr. **λευκός** white, **λευκός** to see, L. **lūx**, **lūmen** light, **lūcere** to shine, **lūna** (-; ***leukna**) moon, OIrish **lūn**, **lūan** moon, **lūte** lightning, Welsh **lūg** light, **lūched** lightning, **lūer** (OIrish **lūer**) light, OS. **lūca** beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which

light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to **darkness**.

c1000 **ÆLFRIC Gen. i. 3 God cwað þa: geweorðe leoht, and leoht weað ðeworht. c1250 **Gen. & Ex. 44 Al was ðat firm drosing in niht, I'll be wriðwið made list. 1398 **TREVISA Barth. De P.** c. viii. xviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe for the byghest hene anone to the mydle of the worlde. c1460 **Towneley Myst. i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 **SHAKS. Lucr.** 674 Light and lust are deadly enemies. 1671 **MILTON Samson 50 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 **DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.** iv. ii. Now shine, sweet moon I let them have just light enough to make their passes. 1756 **BURKE Subl. & E.** xxi. xiv. All colours depend on light. 1860 **TYNDALE Glac.** 2 vi. 45 Beyond a certain intensity... light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.********

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For **Northern, Southern Lights** (= **AURORA Borealis, Australis**), **Zodiacal light**, see the adjs.

Beowulf 727 Him of eacum stod lize helicost leoht unfæger. c1200 **O. E. Chron.** an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenic leoht (MS. F. liht) was zelome seogen ðær þer he oflagan was. c1225 **Leg. Kath.** 1594 Swuch leome & liht leideð þinne. c1300 **Havelok** 588 She saw þer inne a liht ful shir, Also brik so it were day, Aboute þe knaue þer he lay. 1567 **MARLET Gr. Forest 3 A Gem. in whose Centre... a certain light is seene shining... like to the Moone. 1595 **SHAKS. Merch. 1 v. i. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1634 **MILTON Comus 340 With thy long level'd rul of streaming light. 1836 **RUSKIN Mod. Paint. II. iii. 1 v. 4. Whatever heauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 **TENNYSON Princess iv. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 **M. ARNOLD Thyrsis** xvii. And in the scatter'd fains the lights come out.**********

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. *to give light* (said of a luminary).

c1000 **Ag. Gosp. Matt.** xxiv. 29 Se mona bys leoht ne sylð. c1300 **Cursor M.** 1772 Sun and mone had tint þair light. 1340-70 **Alex. & Din.** 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loft liht 3af aboute. 1362 **LANG. P. Pl.** A. 1. 163 Chastite withouten Charite... is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no liht is inne. 1530 **TINDALE Answ. More** 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 **HALL Chron.** Hen. VIII. 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon geving light. 1592 **SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.** v. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainly lends his light To grubs and eyelesse Sculles? 1634 **MILTON Comus 199 And fill'd thy Lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Traveller. 1736 **POPE Mod. viii.** 688 As when the Moon... O'er Heav'n's pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. 1834 **SCOTT Wav. ii.** The sun... poured... its cleagued light through the stained window.**

d. In scientific use.

The word *light* has been used in six special senses: (a) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (c) the sensation produced; (d) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves); (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e.g. Röntgen rays). The sense (d) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language: we should, e.g., usually apply the name *light* to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (d) the word *light* is equivalent to the *process of transmission of light*; in the sense (e) it is equivalent to *rays of light* or *waves of light*.

(a) 1704 **NEWTON Opticks** 1. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxvi. Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. 1876 **TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.** (iii. ed.) 2 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy.

(b) 1704 **NEWTON (title) Opticks**: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the luminiferous Ether.

(c) 1800 **HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.** XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(d) 1875 W. K. CLARKE *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(e) 1900 **LARMOR Aether & Matter** xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(f) 1865 **MAXWELL in Phil. Trans.** CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, and other radiations if any, is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. 1897 S. P. THOMSON (title) *Light* visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. In a good (or bad) light: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. *false or deceiving lights* are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. a 1616 **BEAUM. & FL. Playfaster** v. iii. (1620) 58; a 1626 **MIDDLETON Wom. beware Wom.** ii. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* ii. ii. (1662) C 3 b.

1533 **LD. BERNERS Huon** cxiij. 643 Other wyndowes there were... the which gave great lyght into the house. 1625 **BACON Ess. Building** (Arb.) 551 A double House,

without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 **W. SAVOYERSON Graphice** 56 Place your best Pipes, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 **HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's** *rev.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 69 The picture... is in a bad light. 1854 **THACKERAY Arcturion** xvii. Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. *In light*: exposed to rays of light, lighted up. 1847 **TENNYSON Princess** Concl. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half far-shadowing from the west.

g. *One's light*: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. *To stand in a person's light* = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used fig. to express injury done to a person's interests; so *to stand* (Sc. also *to sit*) *in one's own light*. † *To lay in* (a *person's*) *light*: to bring as an objection against.

c1386 **CHAUCER Miller's T.** 210 Because that he fer was from hir sight, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. 1528 **MORE Dialogue Heresy** iv. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre law... which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take upon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymages, would make all their eyen dead. 1535 **STEWART Cron. Scot.** (1858) II. 73 We sat our far into our awin liht. 1538 **BALE God's Promises** v. 21 What thofe fere Pharo wryght myschef in thy syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght. 1546 **J. HEYWOOD Prov.** ii. iv. Wks. (1562) Gij. How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 **DENT Palms, Heaven** 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 **B. JONSON Tale Tub** ii. 1, Take a vool's Counsell, and do not stand in your owne light. 1637 **RUTHERFORD Lett.** (1862) i. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. 1848 **DICKENS Donkey** xxxix. To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 **READER Never too Late** lxx. Don't stand in the poor girl's light. *Mod. colloq.* Please move a little farther that way; you are in my light.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 **SHAKS. Lucr.** 1378 And dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashie lights. 1833 **H. COLERIDGE Song** 'She is not fair' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. 1852 **MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.** xxxix. He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm... and with that same fearful light in her eye. 1893 **Pall Mall Mag.** Christm. No. 249 He had... an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i. *To put out or quench* (one's) *light*: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 **SHAKS. Oth.** v. ii. 10-13. a 1616 **BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trng.** iv. i. (1619) G 4 b. *Evad.* You will not murder me? *Nel.* No, tis a justice and a noble one. To put the light out of such base offenders. 1810 **SCOTT Lady of L.** xi. xi. Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. *pl.* [after *l. lumina*.] Graces of style, rare! 1710 **ADOLPHUS Tatler** No. 267 r. 4 Bacon... had the... comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. *fig. Light of one's eye*s: applied to a loved object.

a 1000 *Juliana* 95 Du eart dohtor min... minra eagna leoht. 1636 **MASSINGEY Gl. Dh. Florence** 114. She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of my feeble age. 1841 **LANE Arab. Nis.** 1. 108 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

1. *The light of God's countenance*: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, the *light of* (a *person's*) *countenance* is often sarcastically used for: (bis) sanction, approving presence.

1890 **HALL CAINE Bondman** i. i. Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. *spec.* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually the *light*. Also the *light of day*.)

c1000 **Ag. Ps.** (Th.) lxxvii. 33 *Ær leohte* [L. *ante lucem*]. c1200 **Rite St. Benet** viii. (Logeman) 37 Onginnendun leohte [L. *incipiente luce*]. a 1775 **Colt. Hon.** 233 Hvat deð si modir hær bærn, formes hi liht chtoed and blisðið be þe lichte. a 1300 **Cursor M.** 14195 Qua has to wendæn ani wai, God es to go bi lichte & dæl. a 1300 **Proverbs of Hendyng** xxxvi. in *Salomon & Sal.* 1848 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quop Hendyng. a 1340 **HANROT Falsler** lviij. 148 As a good werk man þat rysir bifor liht til his werk. 1526 **Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 128 Lyke as the precious stone, the more it is polished or rubbed, the more perfectly it receyeth the lyght. a 1600 **MONTGOMERIE Misc. P.** v. 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the liht. 1697 **DRYDEN Virg. Georg.** iii. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night: Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. *Ibid.* iv. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Night, They gave Agric. Cheer. (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860-1 **FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing** 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 **JOWETT Plato** (ed. 2) i. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day, when man in his turn was to go forth into this (good) light.

b. In the asseverative phrase *by this light* (arch. Also *by God's light*: see **GOD** 14 a and **SLIGHT** arch. a 1530 **Interl. Four Elem.** (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad geit, be this lyght! 1599 **SHAKS. Much Ado** iv. iv. 93 Come, I will have thee, but by this light I take thee for pottle. 1625 **FLAUCHIER 1620** - Temp. ii. ii. 147 By this good light! 1821 **SCOTT Noble Gem.** v. i. Beau. Catchy, by this light! 1821 **SCOTT Kenilw.** iv. By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.

c. To see the light, to come into the world; to be brought forth or published.

a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* (1690) Ded., Had not the Doctrines of France, they had long since seen the light. 1705 *Hearne Collect.* 20 July (O. H. S.) i. 10 He is resolved it [a book] shall see y^e Light. 1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 175 As soon as the helpless infant sees the light.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view. To come to light (in early use *† in, on light*): to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. To bring (rarely *† put*) to light (cf. *fr. mettre en lumière*): to reveal, make known, publish.

a 1000 *Elene* 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in leohc cymen, onwriten wyrdra bigang. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15892 He drogh him bak behind be men Wald he nocht cum in light. 1535 *Coverdale Ezek.* xvi. 57 When thou wast in thy pryde, and before thy wickedness came to light. 1549 T. SONE *Latimer's* 7 *Serm.* Ep. Ded. (Arh.) 19. I have gathered, writ, and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster Hugh Latimer. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thairby it sall cum to lycht That ze ar my Disciples rycht. 1597 *Morley Introd.* Mss. Ded., It is necessary for him who shall put to light any such thing as this is, to choose such a patron [etc.]. 1611 *Bible Job* xxviii. 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light. 1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel.* 57 Their devilish designs and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. 1765 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* LV. 48 A worthy family who had lived in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. 1870 *MAX MULLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 285 Everybody wished... to bring to light some of the treasures. 1871 *FICKMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 Its history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its Earl till he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 182 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *poet. or rhet.*). Also *pl.* = the eyes (now only *slang*).

971 *Blith.* Hom. 19 Geyhran we nu forworn se blinda leohc onfeng. *Ibid.* 21 Se blinda... bærð his eagen leohces. c 1250 *Meid Maregret* 42 Nis no tonge an erpe ne on eyen lit Dai mai telle þe ioht. 1580 *Lvly Euphuies* (Arb.) 340 Hir eyes hassily, yet bright, and such were the lyghtes of Venus. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 The weakening of his [Samson's] strength lost his liberie and his light. 1607 *WILKINS Mss. Enforced Marr.* II. D i b, Lift vp thine eyes... They were not borne to loose their light so soone. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 He w^d the stout Calah and darkened his light. 1883 R. V. DIXON *Mano* i. xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword Put out my light for ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays. a. The sun or other heavenly body (after *Gen.* i. 16).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 234 On ðam feorðan dæge sceopoc God twa miccle leohc, þæt is sunne and mona. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 21 Make we heuen & erth... and lyghlys fayre to se. 1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 34 b, You may knowe it by the Arke or bearing of the Starres and lyghes rounde about you. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. iii. 4r And hee the Sunne for them to reuerence; Nowe that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crowne to his supremacie. 1819 J. WILSON *Died. Astral.* Lights, the luminaries. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more genial ever?

b. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence *wax lights* = wax candles for lighting (now *rare* in this use: cf. 14 b).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 150 We sceolan on ðisum dæge beran ure leohc to cyrcan, and lætan hi ðær bletsian. a 1400 *50 Alexander* 4231 Many lityis of a list is lityd othre-quire. c 1420 *St. Editha* 1276 (Horstm.) Þis mayde toke hit [sc. þe cerge] þo from þat place & blewe ouzt þe leyst ane soodanly. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. vi. 169 Sette lityis or lumbis before hem [images]. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128 I wyll have a lyte brynnyn yn the chancell before the sacrament. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 207 b, To this chamber was hangd a great branche of silver percell gilt, to beare lyghtes. 1593 *SHAKS. Luc.* 673 This said, he setts his foote vpon the light. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxiii. 301 Both rich and poor use this tallowe for lightes. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. The lightes were lighted in a large, comfortable, well-furnished room. 1851 C. READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 A Tuscan noble promised ten pounds of wax lights to our lady of Ravenna. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 672 The common practice of seeking for an escape of gas with a light caused a serious explosion yesterday morning.

c. collect. The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively. † Also, material to be burnt for lighting.

a 1023 *Wulfstan Hom., Sermo Lupi* (Napier) 303 Godes cyrcan... mid leohc and lacum þy zelone segretan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 786 For me ne misht chirchegong withoute litte do. c 1300 *Havelok* 576 Grim bad Leue bringen lit. For to don on his clothes. 1387 *Travisia Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 317 An hundred mark to Seynt Peter his lit. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Eueri quarter for to meyneþe he list & þe almese of þe broþerþede. *Ibid.* 1430 E. F. WILLS (1882) 85 To our lady lyght, *viz.* Item to seint Margret lyght, *iiij.* c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. vi. 170 Forto knele and preie and bere lit and sette up candilis before an ymage. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 281 Scho carþraith vp a burd... hownwyrt with gret lyght. 1520 *Carpenters' Accis.* in *Sharp Cent. Mss.* (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Crescetts *cd.* 1561 *Ibid.* For carryinge ij crescettes and ij stone of lyght... *ij.* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Stat. K. II. i. 27b, Lands given and disposed for singing, or for light in the kirk.

d. A signal-fire or beacon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualification as *fixed, flashing, intermittent, revolving light*. Hence, used for the lighthouse itself.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xi. 155 In the beginning of the night the Admirall's light failed so, as the other shippe never see them after. 1790 *BEATSON*

Navy & Mil. Mem. 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Balesins on the Isle of Rhée. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L. Introd.* 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. 1793, 1858 [see *FLUORING LIGHT*]. 1798 *COLUMBE Ana. Mar.* vi. xxi, They stood as signals to the land. Each one a lovely light. 1850 A. STEVENSON *Treat. Light-houses* i. 206 The succession of red and white lights is caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights... The flashing light is produced in the same manner as the revolving light. *Ibid.* 107 The intermittent light is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute... This distinction, as well as that called the flashing light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum..., is composed of [etc.]. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. 1896 *Housman Shropsh. Lad* lix, Black towers above the Portland light The felon-quarried stone.

† e. A linkman. Obs.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light... and made him give me an Account of the Charge [etc.].

6. Used fig. with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

a. In phrases, as to give (carry, bring) light († to or into a subject). Also to get or receive light. Now usually to throw (cast, shed) light upon. † To have need of light, to need explanation.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. iii. 16 Eek man having to do with such questunins mai soone se that Holli Witte zeuth litil or noon lit therto at al. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 127 This carde should seme to give a great light and knowledge vnto Nauigation. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* i. ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catalogue of all the names of the Iustices, and contayneth nothing that hath neede of light. 1659-8 *Burlton's Diary* (1828) II. 423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 116 Thus I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. 1695 *WILSTON Theory Earth* u. (1722) 102 This Matter will... give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 29 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton... had ye chief Haud and gave light to yr Work. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphir.* iv. § 2 Arguments... which carry light by their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 192, I was very desirous to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 10 (1864) 38 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. 1860 *ADLER Fairies' Prov. Poetry* xvi. 351 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 57 The various aberrations of heresy are well suited for casting some light on the history of the canon.

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. Light of nature, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Privo. Privo.* 134 These maner thynges a man may not do without wysdome and vnderstondynge and lyght of connyng. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. 1599 [CARTWRIGHT] *Christian Let.* 7 Yet you infer that the light of nature teacheth some knowledge naturall whiche is necessarie to saluation. 1630 *PRYNNE God No Impostor* 12 It is a greater good or happiness then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vnto. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Cite* 195 These words do, in my present light, point [etc.]. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 72 If we follow the light of reason. 1732-4 *Alciphir.* i. § 2 Having spread so much light and knowledge over the land. 1790 *BURKE Rev. Ker.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading in England. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. Old *Beuchers*, Lovel... was a quick little fellow, and would de-patch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 That is the point on which I want light! 1871 *MORLEY Condoreet in Crit. Mss.* Ser. 1. (1878) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming*, etc. iv. 145 The Rector... doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

c. *pl.* (a) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (b) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (Cf. *fr. lumières*.) Often in phr. according to (one's) lights.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestions, felynges, & lyghtes. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 217 We may entertaine some lights out of authenticke Story. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 387, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. 1748 *Anson's Trav.* i. vii. 354 The Governor... might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. 1793 *W. ROY Millit. Antiq. Rom. Brit.* Introd., Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Britain. 1831 *Brewster Newton* (1852) I. xxi. 262 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. 1862 *WICKHAMMAN Four Georges* iii. (1861) 83 He did his best; he worked according to his lights. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* II. viii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand that by her own natural lights. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* ted. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. 1879 *TROLOPE Thackeray* 112 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. *New light(s)*: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis *Old light(s)*, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also *attrib.* as in *New Light, Old Light men, teachers, doctrines*, etc., whence *New Lights, Old Lights*, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light' views.

In Scotland the appellations *New Lights, Old Lights* (Sc. *Auld Lights*) have been current in two different applications: (a) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e.g. by Burns); (b) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1799, and the two into which the General Associate (or Antiburgher) Synod was divided in 1806; in each case the 'Old Light' minority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Antiburghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'Auld Lights' is still frequently applied.

1650 *HUBBERT Pilg. Formality* 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out against new lights. 1659 *Br. WALTON Consid.* 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights... to reject all Scripture as useless. c 1665 *SOUTH Serm.* i. *Kings* xiii. 33 *Serm.* (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. 1744 *JON. EDWARDS Wks.* 1834 I. p. cxviii/r To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. 1785 *BURNS Ec. W. Simpson* xxvii, An' some their new-light fair avow, Just quite baref'c't. *Ibid.* xxx, Some auld-light herds in neebor towns are mind't [etc.]. 1806 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 429 The burgher associate clergy... have... resolved to expunge the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy... have wished to retain the Confession of Faith unaltered... They are called the adherents of the old light, in opposition to the majority of their brethren, whom they term new light men. 1874 *BLUNT Dict. Sects* s.v. *Burghers*, On Sept. 5 1799... the Burgher body split into two parties, called respectively the Old-Light and the New-Light. On October 2nd the Old-Light minority constituted themselves into a separate Presbytery. *Ibid.* In 1820 the New-Light Burghers united with the New-Light Antiburghers, and took the name of the United Secession. 1888 *BARRIE (Hille)* *Auld Licht Idylls*.

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now *spec.* in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 *World* 3 Jan. XL. 371 Acrostics... When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). *Angel (or spirit) of light*, one who dwells in Heaven.

971 *Blith.* Hom. 17 Se þe ne can þa beorhtness þæs ecan leohces. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Delle six werkes of bricnesse... he ben nemed liches wape. a 1222 *Ancr. R.* 92 God wule... bliuen on litit wiðdinen him uorto isconne, ant icnowen. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Wks.* (Hirstm.) I. 13 Mare priuiler he [Satan] transfigurs hym in þe forme of an awgel of lyght. a 1400 *Prynne* (1891) 73 That thou sette the soules of thy seruant... in the Kyngdom of pees and of list. 1588 J. UOALL *Demons. Discept.* (Arb.) 18 The light of the Gospel is (at the least) as cleare as that of the law. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. iii. 251 Duels soonest meet resembling spirits of light. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* lxxxviii. i, Thou art the God of Light! 1827 *HARR Guesses* (1839) 28 Beware, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. 1854 *FABER Oratory Hymns* lviii. *Hark! hark! my soul!* i, Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. *spec.* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us. 1706 [E. WARO] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 89 Tho' he's more beholden to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. a 1713 *ELTWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me. 1765 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* (1768) V. 25 They [Quakers] prefer... to be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

c. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. v. 14 Ge synt middanweas leohc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Pro. 129 God... of his ward callit þame þe lichte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lycht. 1589 *FIRZGERALD tr. Omar* lvi. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. 1860 *PUSY Mm. Proph.* 588 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

1526 *TINDALE John* v. 35 He was a brennyngye and a shynynge light. 1592 *DANIELS Immort.* *Soul* vi. l. (1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, And in their Hands the Lamp of God did bear. 1873 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those two Lights of Men. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armist.* 82 He was... a worthy light of our Church. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 78 Those eminent lights of the Latin church, Rufinus, Jerom, Hilary, a 1700 *CRIMON* *liad* i. 370 If both the Lights Of Greece their private Int'rest disunite. 1832 *TENNISON Dream*

Fair W. 268 Joan of Arc. A light of ancient France. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. iv. He had been one of the shining lights of his university. 1868 *HELPS Realm* xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roamings*, etc. v. 189. I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

b. A bright example.

150 CROWLEY *Waite to Wealth* (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behaviour and motherlike housewifery ought to be a light to all women.

9. In figurative uses of sense i.e.: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. *In the light of:* (a) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (b) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 174 Caesar, if considered in all Lights. 1795 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. I have mentioned but few things in common with others, that are not either set in a new light or accompanied with different Reflections. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. v. Should we consider your Majesty under this Light. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 182 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. 1747 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. 1. Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremost seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1834 MACAULAY in *Travels in Life* i. 373. I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunk who knows on which side his bread is buttered. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 289 In what light did she strike you? 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; *spec.* one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window.

14.. in Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 51 Three windows, every window containing 17 lights. Item ij highest small lights. 1490 BOTONER *N. Nasmith* 1778 287 Sunt in qualibet hay-wyndow septem lyghtis. 1523 *Tast. Boob.* (Surtees) 174 A wynddoo of three lightes to be placed in the north ilk. 1886 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the Artificer. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 They shut their doores against the Frogs, and stopped up all their lights to exclude them out of their houses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* ii. ¶ 1 For the making the height of his Lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* i. 133 Round or Oval Lights.. make a very beautiful Diversity with the larger Windows. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxi. 254 Clear Oyster-shell Lights, that are far inferior to Lights of Glass. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* li. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. 1823 RUTTER *Fouhill* 55 The third window.. two lights high, and four wide. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 182 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. Gardening. One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hot-bed*. Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very handy for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants. 1821 W. CORBETT *Amer. Gardener* § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the greenhouse. 1829 — *Eng. Gardener* § 49 Upon this frame, glazed sashes are put, which are called lights. 1847 MRS. LOVOON *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 208 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. Mech. An aperture or clear space. (Cf. F. *lumière*.)

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolts is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. Painting. Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh. mixed with an absolute use of LIGHT a. Fr. has both *lumière* and *clair* in similar applications.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giuing in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might sute best with each severall part. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 66 In what places you will have those strong and high ligts, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. 1662, Lay your light with thinné and waterish Lake. 1799 FLETCHER *Classics* (1721) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. x. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled [in Chinese pictures]. 1811 *Self Instructor* 513 Giving the lights their proper value. 1816 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. 1859 GURUCK & TIMES *Paint.* 204 Selecting some point of 'highest light'. 1865 TENNYSON *Window* v The lights and shadows fly! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain. 1873 POPP *Ess. Man* ii. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

13. Law. The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected by his neighbours. *Usu. in pl.*

In England the inscription 'Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense 10 above.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 111. § 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient lights.. I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground.. so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. *Ibid.* xxv. 187 You should keep in view this distinction between the right to light, and rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. *To strike a light*, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see STRIKE v.). b. Something used for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1900) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light (for he never goes also without his Tinder-box). 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Praries* 281 We had implements to strike a light. 1835 MARRVAT *Three Cutlers* i. Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi. Krook takes it [a candle], goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. 1889 BERSANT *Bell St. Paul's* i. 170 A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. *Mod.* Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *light-beam*, *glare*, *spot*, *wave*; b. objective, as *light-bearer*, *bringer*, *creating*, *giver*, *giving*, *grasping*, *hating*, *maker*, *making*; instrumental, etc., as *light-embroidered*, *gilded*.

1768 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* r. viii. xliii. (Tollem. MS.) A 'lyzt bec [L. radius] is a bryste stem of a body of lyzte. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) v. 119 Stragglng accidental light beams. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (V. de W. 1531) 67 b. The sterre called lucifer: that is to say the 'lyght berer. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Sord* (1866) i. 257 Two of the light-bearers cast down their torches and fled. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ti. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient 'Light-bringers must our Friend be blanded. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 390 The 'light-creating God. 1745-6 COLLINS *Old Liberty* iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the 'light-embroider'd Sky. e. 1670 H. ANDERSON *Cart. Convert* 7 We must.. Leave the fair 'train, and the 'light-guided Room. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet 'lyst 3yucrys [Vulg. *luminaria*]. 1583 SNEYER *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry.. hath been the first light-giver to ignorance. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* July 1864/1 It consists of a wick or light-giver, formed of vegetable carbon bent in the form of a loop. 1427-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 364/2 A redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be 'light geyving by nyght, to alle the Vessel that [etc.]. 1853 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. v. (1874) 54 The light-giving face That lights the heavens. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 572 He had been covered overmuch To keep him from the 'light-glare. 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 The most powerful 'light-grasping instruments as yet used. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. xxvii. 'Light-hating ghosts. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 8 Y shal make alle 'lystmakers [Vulg. *luminaria*] of heven for to mourne vpon the. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 528 'Light-making rays. 1884 EARLE *Ag.* Lit. 98 Anglia became for a century the 'light-spot of European history. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. viii. 110 Different 'light-waves produce different colours.

16. Special Comb.: *light-ball* *mil.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw light on the operations of the enemy; *light-boat* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-bolt*, a thunderbolt; also *fig.*; *light-box*, † (a) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (b) *Naut.* = *light-room* (Cent. Dict.); *light-due*, *-duty*, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; † *light-fat*, a lamp; *light-head*, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); *light-keeper*, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; *light-land* (*Hist.*), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; *light-man*, (a) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (b) a linkman; hence *lightmanship*, the office or duty of a lightman; *light-money* = *light-due*; *light-picture*, a photograph; *light-port* (see quot. 1867); *light-room*, (a) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (b) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; *light-shot* *Hist.*, a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [= OE. *leost-geseol*]; *light-struck* a., (a) † thunderstruck; (b) *Photogr.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; *light-tight* a., impervious to 'light; *light-tower*, a lighthouse; *light-vessel* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-year* (see quot. 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, 'light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.]. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. 1858 HOWARD *Sci. Commerce* 1237 'Light-Bombs and their Accessories. 1582 STANVURST *Arctis* iii. (Arb.) 176 Thundring 'lightbolts from torne clouds fyre he flassing. 1603 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. (1607) H. Therefore more murdering art thou then the

light bolt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 8 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. 1853 H. KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 273 By-and-by the 'light-box was sold as low as a shilling. 1839 *Peimy Cycl.* XIII. 479/1 'Light-dues are collected.. upon ships frequenting our ports. 1860 R. BURSLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 The Light dues.. are one shilling per ton. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 84 The condition of their receiving the 'light duties was that of maintaining a light. c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* John v. 35 He was byrnynde 'leost-fet [Vulg. *lucerna*] & lytende. c. 1200 ORMIN 13399 Purth Filipe onn Engnissch 188 Lihhtfittess muþ hitacnedd. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 554 A monial which branches over the 'light-heads. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as 'Light-keeper. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 85 Lands given for this purpose were called lamp-lands and 'light-lands. 1457 *Churchw. Acc. Yalton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the 'lytemen of Cleve.. yrecedeve idil marke ii. ¶ 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling, And noisly lightman leave his bawling. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 68 Box-making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. 1534 *Churchw. Acc. Yalton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wass-borowe for 'lygthmanshepe.. vii. viij. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* ccl. Wks. 1872-11. 399 He will on his part give you the best security.. from the time that the 'light-money shall begin to be paid. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* i. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money £10 10. 1886 E. SCHUYLER *Amer. Diplom.* 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light-money, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elnorine. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 139 By its means the first solar 'light-pictures of real value were taken. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) V. v. *Cantanelles*, the light-ports in the stern of the galley. 1867 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light-port*, a scuttle made for showing a light through. Also, a port in timber ships kept open until brought deep by cargo. It is then secured and caulked in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), 'Light-room.. it is used to contain the lights by which the gunner, and his assistants, are enabled to fill the cartridges with powder. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 59 Copied the light room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 805 The Light-Room Floor, the 86th course of the building. 1875 W. M. ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 112 The light-room at the top [of the lighthouse]. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 10 Each one according to the extent of land he had, should pay into his parish church.. a certain quantity of wax under the name of 'light-shot. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 177 'Light-struck, stunned, dazed, disabled. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 105 Five or six [plates].. were too badly light-struck to show whether they had ever been exposed in the camera or not. 1884 *Athenaeum* 27 Dec. 864/3 We.. were doubtful whether the chamber [of the camera] was 'light-tight. 1677 R. CARV *Chronol.* i. t. xi. 120 A Pharos or 'Light-Tower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 59 The light-towers of the Heve. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 126 A 'Light-vessel has been moored in 3 fathoms. 1888 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 558/2 The distances in 'light-years of the last two stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xii. § 433 It is better, and now usual, to take as the unit of stellar distance the so-called 'light year; i.e. the distance light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Light (*loit*), a. 1 Forms: 1 *lécht*, *liht*, *Northumb.* *leht*, 2-4 *liht* (e, 3 *Orm.* *liht*, 4 *liht*, *lyht*, *lit*), 4-5 *lyt(e)*, *lyt(e)*, 4-6 *lyght* (e, 4-7 *Sc.* *lycht*, *lycht*, 5 *lye*, 6 *leicht*, *lyzt*, *lyzth*, *lyht*), 4- *lyght*. [OE. *leht*, *liht*, *Northumb.* *leht* = OFris. *li(w)cht*, OS. *liht* implied in derivatives (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liht* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. *licht*), ON. *liht* (Da. *lys*, Sw. *lätt*), Goth. *lehts* = OTeut. **lyhtlo-* (*-lyo*), f. Teut. root **lygw-*; — pre-Teut. **leigh¹⁰*, as in Lith. *legvas* light; the ablaut-var. pre-Teut. **lygh¹⁰*, Teut. **lygw-*, appears in Skr. *laghu*, Gr. *ελαφρός* light, *ελαχύς* small, OHG. *lungar* light; cf. also LUNG.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of heavy. Also in *lie light* (cf. HEAVY 1 b, c). *Light ice*, *sails* (see quot. 1867).

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 76 (Gr.) Leohtr e com micle þonne þe lytla wyrm. c. 1205 LAV. 5905 Heore wepen weore lile. 1393 LAGEL *P. Pl.* C. 115. 152 Was neuere lef vp-on lynde lygter þer-after. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iii. 85 Gude lyght harnes, fra that tyme, wst he euir. 14.. *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 (MS. C.) Liht of whyte, (P.) Liht of weight or mesure. 1534 TINOALE *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 90 At thair harnesse was lycht. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* i. C. 3. Rods [were made] of lightest cane and hazel plant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 121 Watchers have been made as light and little, as many that were them make of their time. 1669 *Devonshire Past.* x. 51 How light would be the surf upon my Breast, [if etc.]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, are now dismis'd. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 It [wheat] will be very light in the ear. 1867 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light ice*, that which has but little depth in the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. *Ibid.* *Light sails*, all above the topgallant sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven. *absol.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 *absol.* Of the eyen the offyce only is the sygh, To see.. The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 105 Touching judgth many things, Heavy, Light, and those that are between them. 1755 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier. *Proverb.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1857) 151

Light geynes make beuy purses. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783 IV. 82 He... swore... that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('too light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1789 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For chaungeinge of fowle light French Crowns. 1796 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 328 Is it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance Or the deusion of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1822 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1790 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 947 All Clift and Light Money was called in. 1797 BOVEN *Fr. Dict.* s.v. This Guinea is light. 1866 TENNISON *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. THORPE in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 It is a general maior among Philosophers, that all things they contend upwarde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. li. i. l. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yeelds... I found so light, that I had no weight... in the bearing of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 383 Founders call them they Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* i. 61 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* i. (1729) 1. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 10 (1879) 59 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 HARVEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. a 1619 FORTIERRY *Atheum* ii. xi. § 1. 309 Equally compounded of Light, and Heaue.

† 3. In comparative: Delivered (of a child).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 893 On a night bath lighter was hai. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 On where he scho was & lighter of a sonne. c 1560 in *Devo. Rebell.* 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after this said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 258 Our queene is instatle lychter of a bony barne. a 1773 WILLIE's *Lady* viii. in *Child Ballads* I. 86 Of her young barn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. HEAVY a. 4.) Light engine (see quot. 1881). Light railway: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light porter: one who carries only light packages. Light water-draught, water-line (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent R. Burghs* (1870) II. 233 Quiliter the schip be layndit or licht. c 1630 MILTON *On the University Carrier* 22 He did for heaviness that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 117 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3668 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1799 MORTON *Appar.* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 175 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. i. 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Light water-draught, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. Light water-line, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and... the Regulations... shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rail by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. KEYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b. fig. or in figurative context.
1768 HUME *Balance of Power* Evs. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. a 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly *Mil.* Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also LIGHT HORSE, HOUSEMAN.

c 1386 CHAUCEER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 15 All light for some rood this worthy man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. x. 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* iii. iii. (1810) 527 Captain Taffes troop of horse with certain light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 GUNN *Decl. & P.* xviii. II. 121 He was overtaken... by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med. Rev.* XIX. 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1813 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 57, I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1845 G. R. LERIC *Snialtern* iii. 48 The division was to enter the trenches... in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1833 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. 111. 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunners* 393 Carabines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 K. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxviii. 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso, Light of luggage, of outfit expeditious. 1879 FROUDE *Carsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. Light cart = 'spring cart' (see CART sb. 3).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 19 Hy habbað swýðe lytle scýpa & swýðe lehte. 1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 28 It contained xxxv. light or suttie galleies. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigats... to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the... Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. i. The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 THACKERAY *Ennui* i. xiii. My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDON *lit. Royal* III. i. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Verulne's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 note. One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see HEAVY a. 15]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.]... such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also light of touch.

a 1000 *Widsith* 72 (Gr.) Se hæfde moncyne... leohte hond. a 1225 *Anc. R.* 220 Uor dolen, þus todeleð—nondunge liht & derne—uondunge liht & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 88 Pese ben liht medycynes... & þese medycynes ben strongere. *Ibid.* 92 þer is noon oþer wey, but a liht cateterizacioun of þe senewe þat is hurt. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with liht Skirmishes enfeebled. 1592—*Ven. & Ad.* 566 Waxe... yeelds at last to euerie light impression. 1795 *Footr. Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings... as light as a cork. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xii. Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luger* i. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Con. iii. Gertrude... brushing away... at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard; no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 26 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 *Geo. Elliot* *Dom. Der.* IV. xlii. 229 His light walk. 1885 *Lau Times Rep.* LIII. 547 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 413 Inter-current inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dulness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 FITZGERD. *Hush.* § 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen ground that lyeth lyghte. 1707 MOKIMER *Hush.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1805 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxi. There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Sand... generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Pan take youre loaf of light payne. 1578 BULLIEN *Dial.* (1888) 51 Eate light leauened breade. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* i. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water...; then roll it out. *Ibid.*, Skin off... as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1854 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1863) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. c 1895 N. *Midl. School Cookery Bk.* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* In W. Wüllerker 282/6 *Alte dulci*, lecht beor. c 1000 *Sax. Lecht.* III. 22 Drince lecht wyn. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and seynh lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defeyt. c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dyshe of quales, Smal byrdes, swallowes or waytlayes. They be lyght of dysgestion? 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie may easily and without incommodeite awaye withall. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* iii. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1693 CONGREVE *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. 128 Apples... Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quoted's Con. Wks.* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822—34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 675 note. The lighter preparations of bark... are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 LITTON *Engene A.* i. 26 The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xli. 258 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods. 1898 J. HUTCHINGS in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. Light in the mouth (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. HEAVY a. 11.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Light upon the Hand* (in Horsemanship) is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* i. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonorosity. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN *Keats* v. 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term *short*, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their long syllables; and these I shall distinguish into *heavy* and *light*. *Ibid.* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxii. (heading), Dætte hwilum ða leohtan scýla bið beteran to forlætnesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 Þai þat has bið sinnes liht sal clegid be. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 4 Gods wayes he calles his lightere biðdyngis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. c 1430 *Lift St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) If. 100 Presume not to blaber against oure goddes by lythe reproof. 1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 92 Breuile considering the first part of their titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I find it nocht only scindler and licht, bot planie in glorius. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I made but smal & liht account of my fellowship. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 Proscribing... whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1846) III. 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1744 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* i. If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted bard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. NORTH *Jes or No?* xli. 269 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 476 Windy timmities... and therewith light diarrheas are often associated.

† b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. CHEAP sb. 8, 9.) Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk... His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light price. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. c 1470 *Gologras & Gau.* 158 There come one faithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgit, and vthir light gere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Kings* x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 *Trait Theol. Theol.* 267 That it comes to us so light chepe, is cause of thankfulness. 1647—*Comm.* i. *John* iii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-mercy abroad.

† c. Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. Obs.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person sometime knowe a much more substantial man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the citee. 1548—*Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 19 He set more by vile lorne vileynys and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used predicatively or absol. in various phrases: † (a) To set (a person or thing) light, at light; to set light by or of (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. To let light of (see LET v. 16.) Obs.

c 1475 *Ranf. Coilgear* 635 Be Christ, said the Coilgear, I set that bot licht. *Ibid.* 740 He was ludegit and led, and set at sa licht. 1540 HYNDRE *tr. Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) 2 vj. Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Fear Death* ii. (1859) 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soul] which we may attaine vnto. 1612 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Eucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his hands do set me light. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c.* *Free Justif.* 240 Thereby the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him... to set light by any part of his law. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(b) To make light of: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it. 1597 BACON *Centers Gook & Ruil in Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appear to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* i. 1. 511 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great pre-emption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it [a slight wound]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. xvi. 116 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* iii. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † of.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 þes lufume lefdi... ne huæde heo nane lihte phloen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was

so not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laghter light pat cums of gle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn, Als light speche, or thoght in vayne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 112 Licht men and vauerdan. 1461 *Pastou Lett.* No. 405 11. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be moyvd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his lyuyng. 1536 D. BERNLEY *Let. to Ed. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xxxv. 257 Lyzth and foolish ceremonies made. [by] lyzth and undiscrète faders. 1554 T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priestes* li. ij. Being (as some were), light braines, runniages, vnthriftes and riotours. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct.* York i. § i Being circumspect, that you offende no man either by light behaviuor or by light apparell. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* 11. 3 A sober grave matron. will never be light and garish. 1641 *Vind. Smetymnius* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* M's Wks. 1738 i. 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 27. 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxv. 245 The light wretch's as light expression. 1823 SCOTT *Peter's* x. The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) i. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ann.* Leigh iii. 319, I wrote tales beside To suit light readers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, inchoate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thadee) 3 Thadee. light women was & richt brukil of hyre flesche. 1412 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Pro.* 144 Vntreue men and light women of body. 1582 LYLIV *Enphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 208 Did not Iupiters egge bring forth. Helen a light huswife. 1676 WYCHESLEY *Pl. Danc.* v. i. To give up her Honour to save her Jointure; and seem to be a light Woman, rather than marry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Lewd men and light women. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. v. 82 For ought beside vain dalliance cared they. And their light folly was before our eyes. 1895 T. HARRY *Jude the Obscure* ii. vi. 144 Jude. found the room full of soldiers and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So light of foot, of person; + light-fingers (cf. LIGHT-FINGERED); + light to run (cf. LIGHT-FOOTED). Now only arch.

a 1000 *Phanix* 317 (Gr. [see fuzel]) Is snel and swift & swiþe loeht. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Pat man be waker, and lilt, and snel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9277 Wellsenmen. . . pat lise were & hardi. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 3730 Moght i be so suna light of tote. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 56 Fiff hundredth armyt weill in stell, That on lilt hors was [horsyt] weill. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wt. Wlcker *Light hors*, lyght to renne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he wact passyng lyghte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxli. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callyd hym comenly Harold hare fote. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schalpi, lycht of deluerance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 213 b. That diuerse persones havyng lilt horses, should skoure the cuntry. 1567 *Satir. Poem Reform.* iii. 70 To dance that nyght they said shold not slak, With leggis lycht to hald the wedow walkan. 1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 54 He that was in the shack, saued himself with a light paire of heeles. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. l. 205 Too light for such a swaine as you to catch. 1604 E. G. (Rimstone) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indes* v. v. 342 He required the Cacique. . . to give him an Indian that were light, to carry him a Letter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* led. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonair, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. of, to with inf. Now rare. (See also LIGHT OF LOVE.)

c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Per to icham al lilt. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 14 The spiritus forlit to wraihen. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*, He was lyght of tunge. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1229 He. . . Launches eyen to Lamydon with a light wyle. 1483 CAXTON *Cuto* Cviij. b. For every man oughie to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. li. 57 Set in stead of that man, licht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puff of wynd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue lyght credence to thaim causede his vncl. . . to be heeded. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 40b. Be not lyght to byleue every spyrite. a 1529 SKELTON *Deihe Er'e Northumberland* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* iv. (1744) 21 Thyngest thou that I will so sone change my decer? No, no, frynde Moes; so lyght thou shalt not lynde me. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 Cor. v. 52 Some. . . use to gite light eare to such whisperers. 1576 TURBERY. *Bk. Venetie* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sorte, they become light of belief that [etc.]. 1597 BEARD *Ther's God's Judgem.* (1612) 367 To whom the chait Matron gaue light credence. 1603 KNOLES *Life. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction. . . the light Constantynopolitans grievously murmured. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1635) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to

have been so light of belief. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii. We Light half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. HEAVY a. 23.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 15 Lighth bið tuoege burgas in dæg domes ðon ðær ceastre. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 30 Min byrþyn is loeht. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 958 Ily burþene [is] lilt i nouh to beren. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* li. 521 Luff. . . all paynys maks licht. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Jif þou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyst coke, Take milk [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121. I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 i. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis. 1567 Gude & Godite *Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and lichte. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 BIBLE i. *Kings* xii. 4 Make thou. . . his heauy yoke which he put vpon us, lighter. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Just. Relig.* (1782) ii. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. 1800-24 CANNELL *Martial Elegy* iii. Deeming light the cost of life itself in glorious battle lost. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mil. Serv.* i. iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on board. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as task, work, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. + Also, easy to obtain. + Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. HEAVY a. 24.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy habbaþ þæs be leotran gang. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and lilt it is to falle hard. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4500 Acc witt tu þatt itt nis noht licht Tobettenn heffisunne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 þe leaue beo lilt in alle þeo binges þer nis sunne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Pro.* (1810) *Pref.* 99 In symple speche. . . þat is lightest in manne's mouthe. 1340 *Aeyenb.* 99 Ligt to ziggan a sotil to onderstonde. a 1375 *Lyf Folis* *Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 þe nexte þing to here, And be lilttest for to lere. c 1393 CHAUCER *Astrol. Pro.* Ful liltte rewles. c 1400 *Laufranc's Chirurg.* 225 Glandule comþ þe most part of fleume, & ben liltter to resolue. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/4 Lyght of knowing or working, *facilis*. c 1449 *PECOCK* *Repr.* i. xvii. 100 It is lilt for to answer. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 7 Yt is not lyght for every man to drawe eny longe thyng from latyn into our Englyshe tongue. a 1555 *PHILIPOT* *Exaun. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. a 1700 *Dryden Theod. & Hou.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was light. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 i. 186 The service will be light and easy. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 239. I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one.

+ b. Phrase. Of light [tr. OF. *de legier*]: lightly, easily. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aynon* iii. 106 A man that is well garmysshed is not of lichte overthowe. 1490 — *Eneydos* xii. 45 All this people. . . Wiche shall knowe of lyght, aryse, and make were ayenst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. Light comedian: An actor of light comedy. (Cf. HEAVY a. 20, 21.)

1597 MORELEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like lyght musick. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Ridge) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Caesar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. 111. 79 *Aeschylus* was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Cruise* xcv. From out your desk I heard me some lighter sample. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec. The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33. I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also light sleeper.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Me lilt slep of ofern. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. L.* *Evening* xlii. Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xxxviii. I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maeloch* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. *Obs.* exc. in light heart. + Also glad and light, etc. + Const. of.

13. . . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 Pou waxist heui þat was wel lit. a 1566 CHAUCER *Rom. Res.* 177 They mote singen and be light. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 141 All þere lordes were light þat þai lyfte hade. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 532 Þe biþ lit & lute of þis sorow. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* x. 1554 21 b. The people were full clad and lyght. c 1430 *Sir Gern.* (Roxb.) 448 He was so light of bir talking and of bir sight. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 23 Na ferly thocht his hart was licht. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. 1844 A. WELBY

Poems (1867) i. When my heart was as light as a blossom in June. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is light again, and I could laugh like children at a pantomime. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a light laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = LIGHT-HEADED I (now dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense r6; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aitch* 8. 89. 141 He. . . continued very light eight days. 1791 J. LEARNMONT *Poems* 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat. *Mod. (Dongan)* 'He's a bit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. Comb.: a. in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as light-draught, -heart, -land, -marching; b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as light-bellied, -bodied, -brained, -disposed, -legged, -mouthed, -pointed, -robed, -spirited, -thoughted, -tongued, -winged, -witted adjs.; + light-eared a., ready to listen, credulous; + light-poised a., of light weight; + light-skirted a. (of a woman: cf. LIGHT-SKIRTS), light in conduct, wanton (hence + light-skirtedness); + light-tailed a. = prec.; light-timbered a., (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also LIGHT-ARMED, LIGHT-FINGERED, etc.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.* 'Light-bellied, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1686 *Lent. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare. 'light-bodied. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* IV. v. ii. (1598) H2 b. The proud corruptors of the 'light-brained king. 1870 T. W. HIGGINS *Army Life in Black Regt.* 169 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two 'light-drift boats. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/2 Eight light-draught steamers for special service. a 1552 Lb. SOMERSET in FOXE *a. & M.* (1563) 736 b. When one is over 'light eared, the one way, and deaf on the other side. 1845 G. MURRAY *Italy* 37 There was a 'light-heart-hiskeness in the air. 1824 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 63/2 'Light-land wheat, almost everywhere good. a 1866 *Sidney Arcadia* i. (1622) 87 'Light-legged I had got the middle space. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. 86 The active 'light-marching Highlanders. 1884 E. A. ANDERSON *Mod. Heroism* xv. 18 It is dangerous to have a severe bit upon a 'light-mouthed horse. 1884 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 Its 'light-pointed roof, its clustered chimneys. 1765 BRATWALT *Strapado* (1878) 205 Swift is! (the water of the Kent) in pace, 'light-poiz'd, to looke in cleere. 1876 HUMPHRIES *Coin Coll. Man.* xiv. 326 A 'light-robed female presenting her hand to three soldiers. a 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii. 'Light skirted lasses, and the girman wyfe. 1607 R. [CAREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 101 'Light skirtedness and leuitie. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 133 'Light-tayle huswivies. 1777 R. POTTER *Bachelus, Prometheus chain'd* 26 Unfruitful labour and 'light-thoughted folly. 1763 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A 'light timbered bright bay Gelding. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Light-thimbed*, light-limbed; active and alert. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvii. To keep 'light-tongued companions out of the way. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 269 'Light-wing'd Toys Of feather'd Cupid seele with wanton dulnesse My. . . offic'd Instrument. 1763 MASON *Sonn.* to *Earl Holderness* 6 Here, as the light-wing'd moments glide serene. 1577 H. RHOODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. (1868) 82 For 'lyght-witted or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talke. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 A foolish light witted fellow.

Light (lōit), a² Forms: 1 lōeht, *Anglian* lōht, 3 lilt, 4 lilt, 1y3t, 4-5 lilt, 4-6 lyght, 5 le3yt, licht, 6 lighte, lycht, 4-light. [OE. *lōht* (*Anglian lōht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS. OHG. *liht* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. and Du. *licht*): see LIGHT sb.]

1. + a. Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On (of, in) a light fire*: in a blaze (very common in 16-18th c.). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Bibod dryhtnes leht [*Vulg. lucidum*] inlithende egan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 30 Seōð þonne æt leotum fyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 464 Gods. . . Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of lilt silur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymagines. . . Lokend full lyvely as any light angels. 14. . . *Tindale's Vis.* 2120 (MS. A.) Brighter. . . Then ever sonne sonne that was soo lygt. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 1300 (Horstn.). To stanche þat feyre þat was so ley3t. 1583 STOKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 57 b. At that time also was fire cried at Githorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a light fire. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 113 Now. . . we might discover smoke and light fires all the way along. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a light fire. 1652 WAHREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a light fire. 1737 *Mem. G. at Luca* 120 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a light fire. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* li. 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a light fire.

absol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul lesynge to these wittingly & meynente þe lesse perfit, & forsake þe listere, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. + In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; fig. enlightened mentally. c 1000 *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Dis calond. . . leohte nihte on sumera half. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminatio mentis*. . . þat is heorte be lili. c 1205 LAV. *Illuminatio mentis*. . . þat is heorte be lili. . . and be 7238 Hit was an time þat þai dei was lili, and þe sunne was swide briht. c 1300 *Harlell* 593 Also lili was þe herinne. So þer brenden ceres inn. c 1350 *Scrip. Sag.* (W.) 204 And to morewen, when it is light, Sir, thou

schalt have thine wille. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Charite mak makis be eghen of our saule lyght & luffy. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xxiii. The night was light, and penny fall the mone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 235 a/2 By and by cometh he with the letters, and deluyereyth them: it was comen lyght daye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. go Nocht be the day was lycht, nathir at noneday bot at evin. 1612 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 1 When the morning is light, they practise it [euill]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix. The boy, got up before it was light on the following morning. 1851 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room. *Mod.* The morning-room is a nice light room.

†c. Clean, pure. *Obs.*

131. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 681 pat is of hert bope clene & lyt. *Ibid.* B. 987 Wyth lyt louez vp-lytte pat louted hym swybe.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 73 Siligo... is a kynde of ryghte wheate... Therefore let it be called in englyshe lyght wheate. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had a light bob Periwig. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* Light Hair, des *Chereux blonds*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 394 Draw your stuff quickly through three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. *Ibid.* 305 Body (of artificial fly) light fur of an old fox. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name... shall be marked on her stern... on a light ground in black letters. 1898 *Pal Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/4 Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c1420 DURHAM *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. c1450 *Fysshing w. Angle* (1883) 10 A lyght planket colour. a1500 [See GLAO a. 1]. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyght grene poppyngay colour, *verigay*. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 72 The dawn in light-grey mists arose. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xix. (1874) 25 Beneath an ash-tree's light-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. 1885 MISS BRADON *Wyland's Weir* i. 14 A background of light-drab cloth.

3. Comb.: parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved adjs.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 2 A too-too light-coloured habit certainly sueth not well with the gravity of a sermon. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 Left in a Hackney Coach... a light-coloured gray cloth Sur-toutte Coat. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 78/1 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours. 1861 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* II. Her 'light-complexioned face beamed with... good nature. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 302 The husband of the 'light-haired queen of heaven. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lxiii. And fields will yearly bear them As 'light-leaved spring comes on. 1613 39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 'Light-vein'd marble. 1824 T. FENBY *Hymn to May* iv. 5 On 'light-wav'd clouds thy tresses show.

†Light, ppl. a. *Obs.* [Pa. ppl. of LIGHT v.2] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan breynnyng. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 722 Neither was it the custome... to sett light candels on the altars. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 It quencheith... light torches dipped therein. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* t. i. Me thinks through the encoutained windowes... I see light Tapers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trau.* vi. 274 With light candels in our bands.

Light (loht), *adv.* Forms: 1 lēhte, 3 lhte, 3-5 lhte, 5 lyghte, 6 Sc. lichte, 4- lichte. [OE. *lehte* = OS. *lhto* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lhto* (MHG. *lhte*, mod.G. *leicht*), f. OTeut. **lihtō*-LIGHT a.1]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, † quickly; † easily, comfortably.

In the phrases to think light of, to care light for, etc., there may be confusion with LITE, lhte.

c900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* iv. xix. (1890) 30 þa wæs heo geseken þurh tweeðen dagas, þæt hie leolcote & wel wære. a1250 *Prov. Elfrid* 290 in O. E. *Alisc.* 120 Þene vneþv lichte leten heo nyhte. a1300 CURSOR M. 18059 Fra hus he lepe selculit light. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 He wend had had fülle light, Edward at his wille. c1420 *Antours of Arth.* 633 And þane to be lystis þe lordis leppis fülle lyghte. c1449 PRECOCK *Repr.* 268 Every thing lyk to an other thing bringith into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and listir and esier the thing to him lyk, than the thing to him lasse lyk. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij. Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 432 Thochoth of the matter thay pas light. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) N x b. So light the Fermian for loue doth care, As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 10 His boytous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 401 Euerie Elfie and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from brier. 1592 - *1st & 2nd* Act. 1028 The grasse stoopes not, she treads on it so light. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 308 He... treads so light he scarcely prints the Plains. 1807 WORSW. *Song at Feast Brongham Castle* 75 Thougths that pass Light as the wind along the grass. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Last Confession* 401 She went with... hands held light before her. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lix. Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Light come, light go. 1712 ABBOTNOT *John Bull* iii. iv. Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. Comb. (with pres. and pa. pples.) as light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised, etc.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons... have attempted the... violation of the same

statutes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref. The light-believing and ignorant multitude. 1596 *Edw. III.* i. ii. Nor rusting canker have the time to eat their light-borne snaffles. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* t. xiii. (1622) 24 The Bructeri... Stertinus ouerthrew with a company of light-harnessed soldiers. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 303 Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 645 The fog light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* v. 463 Earth's enchanted cup With cool reserve light-touching. 1750 CHATHAM in Seward *Anecd.* (1796) III. 386 'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charged bark may haply glide. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 8 § 17 Damages do often happen to light-loaded Barges... by deep-loaded Barges... lying across... in the said Rivers. 1776 NICKLE tr. *Canoens' Lusad* 277 The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. 1777 R. PORTER *Eschylus, Agamem.* 236 Fond as a boy to chase The winged bird light-fitting round. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* l. lxviii. With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxiii. 329 Our light-swung hammocks answering to the breeze. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlv. 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. 1883 F. M. VALLEN *Fish Supply Norway* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add... a few light-fried truffles or mushrooms. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Maui* ii. vi. 84 The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

†Light, *adv.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēhte, 3 lhte (e), 4-5 lhte (e), 5 lyghte, lyth, 4- lichte. [OE. *lehte* (= OHG. *lichto*, MHG. *lichte*), f. *liht* LIGHT a.2] Brightly, clearly.

a900 CYNVEULD *Crist* 1239 (Gr.) þæt hy fore leodum leohte bliþ. 971 *Blith. Hom.* 127 [Leohthfatu] leohte & beorhte scinap elce nilt. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Eurch heate of þe hall gast þat bearned se lhte wíðute wastinde. c1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 68 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo And beþeþ lichte and turneþ o. a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 33 In uche lond heo leometh light. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* vii. 199 These walles of berile... shone full lyghter than a glas. c1470 *Gologas & Gau.* 485 With fel lams on loft, lemand full light. 14... *Lyvo. Siege Harfleur* in Arb. Garner VIII. 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 137 Its [sc. coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. a1400-50 Alexander 553 þe list lemand late laschis fra þe heyn.

Light (loht), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 lihtan, lyhtan, lēhtan, 3 lhte (n), lyhten, 3-4 lht, lyht, 4 lyzt, lyzt, lith, 4-5 lyzte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. lichte, lycht, 5 lyghte, lyzht, lyhte, lyzte, 5-6 lyghte, 6-7 lyte, 8-9 dial. leet, 4- lichte. Pa. t. a. 1 lhte, 2-3 lhte, 4 lht, lyhte (e), lyzte, lyhte, north. lichte, 4-5 lyte (e), lyzt, lyhte, 4-8 lyght, 5 leyt, 5-6 lyght, 8-9 dial. leet. B. 4 lhtid, lited, lithed, lyztid, 4-6 Sc. lichteit, lychtit, -yt, 5-6 lyghted (e), 4- lichte; 7- lit. Pa. ppl. a. 3-5 lyzt, 4 lyzt, lyht, y-lyght, 5 lyght, 5-8 lyght. B. 5 y-lyghted, -id, 5-6 lyghted, 6 lyzhted, 8 lited, 6- lichte; 8- lit. Also 7 lyghten. [OE. *lihtan* = OFris. *lichta*, MDu. *lihten* (Du. *lichten*), OHG. (g) *lihten* (MHG. *lihten*, mod.G. *leichten*), now rare; also *lihten*, Naut. from Du.), ON. *litta* = OTeut. type **lihtjan*, **lihtjan*, f. **lihto*, **lihto*, LIGHT a.1 The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. *litta* to dismount, halt on a journey.]

I. To lighten.

†1. *trans.* To make light, lessen the weight of. Also fig. to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. *Obs.*

c1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscrip.* (Cockayne) 8 Da wolde ic minne þurst lichte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* 214 Thou shalt lyght the traualis of thy baronage. c1400 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghten chargys or byrdenys, *deuere*. *Ibid.*, *Lyghten*, or make wyghtys more esy (P. Lyghten burdens, heuy wyghtys) *allevio*. 1512 HULOET, *Lyghten* or make esye, *leuigo*, *leuo*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 34 We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides. 1582 STANYHURST *Aetis* ii. (Arb.) 67 Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight. In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. a1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 6 Vhilik slaiks my sorow... And lights my lousing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve of a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) of his property by plundering. ? *Obs.*

a1225 *Ancr.* R. 422 3e schulen beon i-dodded four siðen ide 3ere, uocro lihten ouer heued. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 160 To lysten þat lome, 3if leþe wolde schape. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 624 Thar schip thil lychtyt sone. 1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Blakynyd* 34 They can not... containe or draw any moore, tyll they be lighted and discharged of that that is drawn already. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xii. 42 Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessel of her lode. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 127 Tereus... was lighted of all his baggage by these men. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. 10 The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wooll. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xi. 208 Many a car, now lighted of its lode. 1756 in *R. Rogers's Tracts* (1883) 51 note. They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore... and, upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver of a child. Now dial.

c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 79 Pat be lace of oure ladie smok listep hem of children. c1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) vi. 71 Where our Lady rested hire, afore sche was lyghted of oure Lord. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 337 I shall say thou was lyght of A knaue childe this nyght. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 339 Leuyng his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she were lyghted of

chylde. 1542 *Will of R. Stanye* (Somerset Ho.) Yf... she be lighted of achilde wherw^t she goeth now. 1774 *Churchill, Acc. Norton & Lenchewich, Worcesters.* (MS.) 4th Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Is your wife lighted?

†3. To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). *Obs.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 186 Þiege þæt seofon niht, þonne lht þæt þone ƿesenedean mægan. c1220 *Bestiary* 375 Listen him of his birdene. a1225 *Ancr.* R. 356 Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes, þæt ich beo lilted of hore heuiness. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5727 He light þam o þair wa. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 467 Venus, The whiche I prey... vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. 1388 *Wyclif* *Is.* ix. i. The lond of Zabulon and the lond of Neptalym was releesid [v. rr. alisted, lhtid]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be 3e light. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xl. 249 Of oberis charge þou art lyhted. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Pro. iii. An merey sport To lichte the spreit. 1473 M. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 77 Ye have lyghtyd myn hert therin by a pound. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 1171/1 A merye tale wyth a frende, refresheth a manne muche, and... lyghteth his mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2 This tydnynges lyghteth me well. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and eased.

†b. *intr.* Of the heart: To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness: To be alleviated. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5163 Pan bigan his ert to light. c1385 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. K.* ix. xxii. (Tollem. MS.). In þe dawenyng sickness of bestes lyzþ [ed. 1535 is lyghted] and abateþ. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5255 Sire Alexander hire a-uiset & all his hert lyghts. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 138 Me thynk my hart lyghtys.

†4. *trans.* To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also *Sc.*, to slight, undervalue. a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* i. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty... yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. *leuatur auctoritas*]. 1822 *GALT Entail* III. viii. 81 When the Laird lights the Leddy, so does a' the kitchen boys.

5. a. *Naut.* (*trans.* and *absol.*) (See quot. 1867.)

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 Light, to move or lift anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward'! that is, haul the sail over to windward. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The men on the yard... light out on their respective sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Light, To. To move or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward', the cry for helping the men at the weather-earring when taking in a reef. Light along! Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 All... light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence to light out (U.S. slang): to decamp, 'make tracks'.

1884 MARK TWAIN *Huck Finn* i. 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 373 He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 525/2 We'll light out an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT v.1

6. *intr.* To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with off, down, adown (arch.). † Sometimes conjugated with to be.

c900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* iii. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228 He... lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. c1205 *Lav.* 5862 Lihited of eowre blanken and stondeð on eowre skonken. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3266 Bideð a well he lighted [Gott. lited, Trin. list] dun. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiv. 121 The erll of Murreff... Lichtit on fut with his menzhe. c1470 *Gologas & Gau.* 130 The knyght... Reynit his palfrey of pride, Quheu he ves lightit doune. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthuris* iii. They haue dedayne... to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. a1592 GREENE *Orphion* (1599) 19 Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. 1595 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 188 All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* (tt. i.) Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! a1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 175, I immediately lit off my horse. 1823 BYRON *Glaucor* 587 Stern Hassan... from his horse Desdains to light. 1858-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 158 While from the horse he lit down.

†b. *trans.* (causal) To light (down): to cause to descend; to help to dismount. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 22020 He sal þam smett, and dun þam light. c1420 *Antours of Arth.* 214 þat is luf paramour... þat has me lhte [Thorinton MS. gersse me lyghte and lenge] and laft loz in a lake.

†7. Of persons: To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. *Occas. refl. Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon lhte [L. *descendebat*] from ierusalem into ierico. c1220 *Bestiary* 32 Vre loured is te leun, de lited þer ahuen;... him likles to lhten her on erde. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2494 To engles lhten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. a1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 217 He lhte in to hell. a1300 *Cursor M.* 20531, I lighted down and man be-cum. a1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folk, sute Jhesu, Thow liltist from the heze hous. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xi. 240 Jhesu cryste on a iewes doughter alyste [MS. *lyte*], gentil woman þough she were. c1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xv. 68 How... Gódd sent wisdom in til erthe and lhtid in Virgin Mary. c1420 *Antours of Arth.* 164 (Douce MS.) Witte luyfer in a lake loz am I lhten. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 115 He will lyght from heuen towre ffor to be mans saueyoure. 1533 *Gau Richt* 54 The angel said to the virgine maria ye halfe spreit sal lht in the.

†b. To light low: to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf bi lease wit bet to wlenchest to in & light to ure lare. c 1320 *Itali Meid.* 5 Pat fram se muchel hieschipe & se seli freedom schal lhte se lahe. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 3340 Wel louwe he dede hene list wið diolful dintes sare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2362 Sit list he law at be last for all his leihre prid. 1535 *Stewart Cray.* Scat. (1838) 1. 395 Scho makis ane man lyht kwlle for bi lycht, Quhome of befor schot set so hie on licht. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 64 Law sal he lycht downe.

† 8. *fig.* To descend, emanate, proceed. Const. from, of. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 3if eni mon hit fort isoon ou, asked of him hwat god herof muhte lichten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1791 Te hali gast, hare beire luue, he litted of ham bade [sc. the Father and the Son]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Of be lyfe pat he list off he leke was to nane. *Ibid.* 4494 lik lede pat list is of þour lede.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird, a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like. Also with *down*. Phr. to light on one's feet or legs (*fig.*): to be fortunate or successful (cf. *FALL* v. 64 h, *LEG* sb. 2 c).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Bred. . . uorne sechen his mete . . . litted adn to þer eorde. c 1250 *Wynn to Virgin* 26 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Pu et eorpe to gode sede, on he lyte be heouene deus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 Sco [sc. the dove]. . . fand na sted quare on to light [Goth. lht]. *Ibid.* 1612 Quen iesus sagh þam glouid be. He litted of his moder kne. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* a. 988, 1532 . . . Ierusalem so nwe & ryally dygt, As he was lyt for þe heuen adoun. 1423 *Jas. I. King's O.* clxviii. A turtur. . . upon my hand gan lyght. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* lix. 158 That egie that litted amonge the hepe of swannes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 611/1 Loke welke where yonder fesante lyghteth. a 1541 *Wyatt Poet. Wks.* (1831) 109 It is possible. . . to fall highest, yet to light soft. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherie & Sae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1592 *Wagner Alb. Eng. viii.* xxix. (1612) 193 Snow, that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 1. 244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily, and if possible, to light on his legs. 1652 *Milton P. L.* iv. 182 Th' arch fell on. . . overleapt all bound Of Hill or hill of snow, and sheer within lights on his feet. 1759 *Bowen Compl. Farmer.* 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of one another. 1768 *Scott's J. M.* 6 Mar. A feather just lighted on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next blow may carry it. 1832 *Tennyson Enone* 102 On the tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 *Thackeray Lett.* 23 Dec. I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted on my legs as usual. 1871 *L. Stephens Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1891) 97 You made a . . . spring, and lighted upon another rock.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or arrival. A. Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.). Now rare.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xix. (Crisostome) 659 Ane arrow done cane lyght & rewyte be king of ane eysicht. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iii. xxi. 18 His arrowe lighte upon caym and slew hym. 1532 *Cranner Let. to Hen. VIII in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 234 If the stroke (of an halberd) had not light short. 1535 *In Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow wast nocht quhen that it will licht. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heauie lies. 1604 *Rowland's Looko to it* 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 173, I reek not, so it [Revenge] light well aim'd. 1710 *Adonson Tatler* No. 155 ¶ 2 But why in the Heel? . . . Because, says I, the Bullet cannot to light there. 1784 *R. Back Barham Down* II. 277 Some of the blows had light upon Lord Somersfort's head and face. 1855 *Stanley Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 76 The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

† b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in some position; to arrive at a point; to fall into a condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place or position. Obs.

a 1240 *Sauates Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 Ha [i.e. Death] litted hwer se earder kined wið þucent deofen. c 1320 *R. Brune Medit.* 47 And on a burysday þeðer he lyt Wyb lhts dyccpys agens nyzt. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 247, I am forparyed, & þou in a lyf of lyking lygte in paradys erde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4785 Quare it [the fire] list on his like it litted him for eure. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13686 A longyng vñleful light in his heart. 1545 *Brinklow Compl. i.* (1874) 8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in your counsell. 1551 *Recordi. Patru. Knowl.* i. v. Seite the one foote of the compa in the pricke, where you would haue the plumme line to lighte. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* (1807-8) III. 37 Let us drinke together in signe of agreement, that the people . . . may . . . know that it is true, that we be light at a point. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian . . . entering with a point upon his enemy, lighted just betwene his arme and the curats [= cuirass]. 1629 *Drayton's Ieres* ii. In *Sir F. Beaumont's Besworth*. 1639 *Drayton's Ieres* ii. In those glorious Days, into the Night Of these base Times. 1651 *P. B. Baker Art of Angling* (1653) 8 The Pearle feed well, if you light where they be. 1692 *J. S. Sargeant Anti Philon.* a. 2. To make you aware of the way you have either chosen, or light into for want of a better.

c. To light on, upon: to fall or descend upon, as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like; to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot of, to be the 'portion' of; occas. conjugated with to be, as in the ME. phrase *my love is light upon* (a person). † Also, rarely, to happen to a person.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 30 Levedi. My love is on the lht. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 213 With þis worde þat he warp, he wrake on hym lyst. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 533 My love is feliche ylyghte On a worthly weyght. 1526 *Tristram Hart.* xxiii. 36 All these things shall light upon this day. 1556 *Lavoch Tractate* 149 . . . North Quhar wo and miferie Sal lyght on þow. 1579 *Se North Plutarch* (1595) 236 Honour and reputation lyghting on young men before their time. 1602 *Shaks. Ham. v.* ii. 366 But I do prophesie 15 election lights On Fortinbras. 1607 *E. Sharpham Crisp's*

Whirligig II. D 3h, The plague of Egypt light vpon you all. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxv. 233 The best livings light not always on the ablest men. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 833 On mee . . . all the blame lights due. 1697 *J. Sargeant Anti Philon.* 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting contrary to their Reason. 1720-21 *Letl. Miss's J. M.* (1722) II. 121 The Infamy and Reward must then have light on their Heads. 1832 *H. Martineau Ireland* iii. 56 A final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. To light on or upon (or † of): to happen to come upon. chance upon; to meet with or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to come across, whether as the result of search or not.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace v.* 1068 Ner hand. . . thal lychtyn upon Clyd. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe such frends did euer lite. 1583 *Barnington Commandant.* viii. (1633) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 109 Making spoile of whatsoever they light upon. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* ii. (1703) 621 Not taking heed to the place, he lighted upon a precipice and fell down. 1659 *Fuller App. Inf. Innoc.* i. 34, I thought he had lighted on some rare Evidence, out of the ordinary road. 1667 *Sentley Balamia* iv. 1. Wks. (1766) 162, I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out. 1728 *Wesley Wks.* (1833) i. 38, I called at Altringham, and there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 Oct. 1839, did you light on your specific for the tooth-ach? 1839, 47 S. Warren *Yen Thaua, a Year* i. 1. 7 His eye lit on his ring. 1849 *C. Bronte Shirley* i. iv. 76 He . . . opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure to light of a verse . . . that set all straight. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. (1876) 547, I have as yet only once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to chance into a person's company. Now rare or Obs. 1562 *Cooper Anst. Priu. Masse Pref.* One of the Copies of this answer by occasion, as it fortun'd . . . lighted into my hands. 1651 *Tr. De las Cavernas Don Fenise* 75 The letters which Theodore had sent were read, the which light in her hands unknowne to her father. 1672 *Marvell Corv. ccv.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 405 Upon Thursday last I accidentally did light into Sir Philip Frowd's company. 1684-5 *South Serm.* (1823) I. 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into company. 1833 *H. Martineau Briery Creek* iv. 77 A philosopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead of having grown up out of it.

f. To turn out (well, happily); also simply, to fall out, happen, occur. Now dial.

1607-12 *Bacon Ess. Beauty* (Art.) 212 Beautie. . . for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out of countenance: But yet certaine age if it light well, it maketh vertues shyne, and vices blashe. a 1651 *Fuller Worthies, Oxford* (1840) III. 6 To return to our English proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln. c 1746 *J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) Vico Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr. Wks. (1862) 34 Let't lcei hawet's will. 1790 *Mrs. Wheeler Westm. Dial.* (1821) 62 Haw leet it preia, did it iiver run away afore? 1844 *Disraeli Contingency* vii. ii. Whatever lights, we will stand together.

III. + II. *intr.* The analogy of the phrase 'to light from a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the same vñ. with preps. of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense: To mount on horseback, into the saddle, etc. Obs.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3355 Wrothely into hys sadylle he lyghti. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Asnon* i. 36 So lyghted anone on horseback the gode duke Asnon. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 178, I like me leuere and mi my stede lyght. c 1555 *Macaulay's Diary* (Camden) 54 He lycted be-hyrd a gentleman unto the cowte. 1570 *Levins Manly.* 119/25 To Light on horse, ascendere.

Light (loit), vñ. Pa. t. and pa. pple. lighted, lit. Forms: 1. lhtan, lyhtan, 3. lhte(n), lyhte, leiten, *Orm.* lhtenn, 4. lyht, lht, lht, 4-5 lyghte, 4-6 lyght, *Sc.* lyht, lycht, 5. lyghteyn, (9. dial. leet), 4-lyght. 3rd sing. pres. ind. 1. lyht, lyht, 3. lyht, lyht, 4. *Kent.* let. *Pa. t.* a. 1. lyhte, lyhte, 3. lyhte. b. 2. lhtede, 4. lyhte, 4-6 *Sc.* lychtit, -yt, 4- lyghted; 8. litt, 6- lit. *Pa. pple.* a. 3. lyht, 3-4 lyht, 4. 1-lyht, lyht, 4-5 lyght, (5 lyghth), 4-8 lyght. b. 3. *Orm.* lhtted, 4-5 lyhtid, 6. lyghted, -yd, *Sc.* lychtet, lyhtit, 4-lyghted; 6- lit. 7. 9. pseudo-arch. litten. [OE. *lhtan* = OS. *lhtian* (MDu. *lichten*, *luchten*, Du. *lichten*), OHG. *lhten* (mod.G. *leuchten*), Goth. *lhtjan* = OTent. **lhtjan*, f. **lenhto* = LIGHT sb. or a. 2.]

† I. *intr.* To give or shed light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. Obs.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh. John* i. 5 Pat leht lyht on ðysturn. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 *Fulminat*, hit lht. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 Si gode beclæue licht and is bright ine þo herie of þo gode Manne aye gold. c 1290 *Beket* 1382 Pe clouderne hire [sc. þe nonne] over-cast þat heo ne mai no leng lyte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2492 Pe lem can lyght, þe storm it fel. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iii. met. xi. 79 (Camb. MS.) Thilke thing that the blake cloud of error wilhom hadde y-covered, shal lyhten more clerly thanne phebus hym self ne shyneth. c 1386 = *Para. 7.* 963 Right so shal youre light lyhten bifore men. 14. . . *Aye Regina in Trudene & Wic.* (1842) 146 Heyle the lampe that ever is lyhtand To hye and lowe to ryche and pore. 1616 *Camden's Steps*, p. xxiii. 66 A beam that falls Fresh from the pure glancie of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity. a 1774 *Golds. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1773) II. 185 And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room was burnt out.

† b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes conjugated with to be. Obs.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 158 (Gr.) þa dæg lyhte. c 1205 *Lav.* 28314 Ase þe dæg gon lihte heo bigunnen to fhten. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xvii. 22 To the time that the dai were lited [Vulg. *domine dilucescere*]. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 138 And that shall be the Day, when ere it lights [etc.].

2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, lamp, torch); to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a combustible); to ignite. (*Pa. pple.* lighted, lit, † light = alight.) Also with *up*. † To light off: to ignite as an explosive.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me lhtede candles to æten bi. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1411 And tis ferliche fur schal lhten in þow þe halwende lei þe halt gast. c 1300 *Havelok* 585 Blou in the lit, and lht. a kandel. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Martha) 176 Pe sergis an scho lychtit, bathe gret & smal. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 421-2 Many listis of a list is lhtid olture-cue, And 3it þe list at þam listis is lhtid as before. a 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1792 No fyre wold be light; þat assait was full sothely of so me men full ofte. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1863) 23 He fonde . . . the candelie light. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 282 Having great torches lit in his and divers other ships. a 1547 *Bale Image* *both Ch.* xiii. (1550) f1. The candle that he lyht vs to se ouer the house. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. v. 19 Shynyn lamps in Joves high house were lht. 1604 *E. Grimston Hist. Siege Ostend* 219 With. their matches light, Bullet in the mouth. 1645 *Waller Of the Queen* 14 Thither my Muse, like bold Prometheus, flies To light her torch at Gloriana's eyes. 1649 *Roberts Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 29 What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any Candles? 1711 *Adonson Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 4, I twisted it into a kind of Match, and lit my Pipe with it. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off, they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them. 1763 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1780) i. 20 note, The lamps put up in the streets . . . were lighted up for the first time. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi. How would ye like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around ye? 1854 *W. Collins Hild & Seek* II. ix. (1861) 235 'He's the most generous fellow in the world,' continued Zack, lighting a cigar. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian. 1890 *Haggard & Lang World's Desire* 128 A lamp for our feet the Lord hath litten.

b. *trans.* and *fig.* 1699 *Dryden & Lee Edipus* II. 28 If an immodest thought, or low desire, inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves were lighted. 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. i. Each morn my life I lighted at her eye. 1866 *B. Taylor Anastasia Poems* 267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 *Li. W. Richardson Field of Disease* 211 It [Phthisis] . . . in nine cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold.

c. *alsol.* To light up: to light one's pipe, cigar, etc. *collog.*

1801 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlix, 'I suppose I may light up,' said Drysdale, pulling out his cigar-case.

d. *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *trans.* to 'kindle', become suffused with light.

c 1400 *MAUNTON* (1839) v. 60 His Lampe schal lighte . . . withouten touchinge of any Man. 1820-71 *Miss Cary Poems* (1876) 94 The eve had just begun to light, Along the lovely west. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. Hall Whiteley* xi. 97 A sky, just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the first dawn of morning.

fig. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl.* ii. iv. 'You poor-spirited imp,' said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire.

3. *trans.* To give light to (a room or the like); to make light or luminous; to illuminate; *esp.* to furnish with the ordinary means of illumination. (Rarely with *up*).

c 1200 *Ormin* 7279 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebeam þat þiss wereld lhteth. c 1205 *Lav.* 25595 Mid þis feure he lhtit at þis lond-riche. c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 A leome newe bat at þis world hawet lht. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. V.* 2506 *Phillis*, The more hath . . . Syn that thylke day, . . . fourre tymes lyght the worldie ageyn. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6038 Torchis and tendilis the tentes to light. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* i. x. Cleare Dyana. . . Gan for to ryse, lyghtyng our emperys. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. 38 When the searching Eye of Heaven is hid behind the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 *Notice in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 They intend to . . . grant Liberty for Lighting the City of London. 1802 *Cannell's Hohenlinden* ii. Commanding fires of death to lht the darkness of her scenery. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 292/1 St. Andrew's church . . . is lighted with gas. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 362 Letters patent conveying to him for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. 1850 *Alfred Mariner* *Mag.* VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well lighted. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. ii. 184 When he Had . . . reached the hut now litten bright. 1875 *Howells Foregone Concl.* 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window looking on the sunny canal.

b. To light up: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 *Adonson Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 7 A huge Room lighted up with abundance of Candles. *Ibid.* No. 90 ¶ 7 The Room was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 *W. Irving T. Two.* II. 146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 *Macaulay Whiteclap* xi. 111. 1 In the evening every window from Whiteclap to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 'Rita' *Vivienne* ii. iii. The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers.

fig. 1859 *Jehonson's Britannia* xi. 180 Once you can succeed in lighting up their imaginations.

c. *trans.* (Chiefly with *up*.) To cause (the eyes, features) as it were to gleam with animation or lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

a 1766 *Mrs. F. Sheridan Mem. Stm. Biddulph* IV. 77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 *Mad.*

D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* i. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. 1846 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* v. viii, A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1883 HURDON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light (to a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to 'show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

c 1200 ORMIN 19089 Sop liht. Pat lihtet all patt lihtedd iss. To gan be rihtet wege. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 206 Prayer. lightyht a man to the love of god. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my fautes. 1595 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Fax*, *Præferre facem adolescentulo ad libitum*, To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie, as it were to light him the way. 1604 E. G[RAIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, use candles to light them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 22. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye Pawle for lightinge me home j^y. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglars by night? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* III. ii, Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. c 1700 EARL MONTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 350 A Dutch lantern of henn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 267 A little spark of that virtue which .. might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18.. *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit. Games* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fmils.* I. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 63 Pet he..mid his halie gast us lihte. c 1200 ORMIN 18990 All mannkin iss lihtedd purh fulluhht & purh Cristenndom. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryht that heo is alle with i-lyght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 133 God..light 3oure resoun, and make cleer 3oure vnderstandyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 4 Thy which were once lighted & haue taisted of the heavenly gyfte. 1552 AN. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the light of grace. 1819 HEBER *Hymn.* 'From Greenland's icy mountains', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol.* To dispose the light in a picture.

1839 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 3/1 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, LEET sb.²

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights on a vacancy for alderman. *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull]..are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lɔɪ'təb'l), a. [f. LIGHT v.² + -ABLE.] That can be lighted.

1882 in OGLIVIE.

Lightage (lɔɪ'tedʒ), [f. LIGHT sb.² + -AGE.]

†1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1780) II. 701 Two..Light Houses at the North Shielles .. and for lights to be kept in them..an ancient..duetie called Lightage..of every English shipp. *Ad.* 1789 BRANCO *ibid.* II. 714 note, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-arm'd, a. [LIGHT adv.¹] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 231 We .. Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x, England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

† **Light-bed**, v. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. LIGHT adv.¹ + BED sb.] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 SPED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 271/1 He flying before Cesar..light-bedded upon a shelve in the Sea.

Light-bob, [BOB sb.⁷] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. 1848 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 189 On then we went, .. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light choap: see LIGHT a.¹ 13 b.

Lighted (lɔɪ'tɪd), *pph.* a. [f. LIGHT v.² + -ED¹.] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. LANE *Cent. Spr.* s. 7. vii. 530 Hee vsd this stratagem of warr, to stickte vp lighted matches, which [etc.]. 1706 (E. WARD) *Hooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching..with a lighted Candle. 1832 TENNISON *Lady of Shalott* iv, In the lighted palace near Did the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C. SHAIRES *Sketches* (1887) 337 Every one with his lighted torch.

† **Lighten**, sb. *Obs.* In 4-5 *lighten*, 8 *Sc. liechten*. [f. LIGHTEN v.²] Lightning.

c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grece

thundres and leightens [ed. 1839 Leytes]. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lightens fly, Whan thunders crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (lɔɪ'tn), v.¹ Forms: 4 *lihtne*, 4-5 *lyghtyn*, 5 *lightyn*, *liten*, 4- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.¹ + -EN⁵; in sense 5 *perh.* rather an extension of LIGHT v.¹, the inf. termination -en being taken as part of the stem.]

1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 644 Heo was lihtned of hire euel in a luytel stounde. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. xi. 100 Lufe .. is a lyght hyrdyn, þe becar not chargead not lightnyand. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 16 She of late is lightened of her wombe. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightened of Snow, and your Allyes cleansed. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag. Philos.* 606 He lightens of his Load the tree. 1766-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1806) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Europe* iv. iii. 236 To lighten the cart .. I descended and walked on ahead. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels..were of too heavy a burden to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/7 The steamer Amariylls .. is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); to cheer, comfort (*obs.*). Now *rare*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his hert somele. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 21 A trustee vilaine .. that .. Lightens my humour with his merry jests. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 7 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare*.

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2219 His hert lightened in by Blythe for to bee. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1863) Prol. 1 Thaire suete song As I looked aloft..my heart lightened.

3. *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To lyghtyn, *allenuare*, or to make light. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/27 To Lighten, *lenigare*. 1596 *Act 18 Elia.* c. 1 x 1 Yf any person .. deminish .. or lighten the proper Moyses .. of this Realme. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* I. v, His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 660 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 325 The King..resolved..to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. Juniper Jack* II. i. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. ii. 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 We .. paused to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* II. 8 Heavier ache perhaps to lighten. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the..ratepayers.

† b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE i. *Sam.* vi. 5 Peradventure hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation.] 1797 *Russell. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 670/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 671/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.].

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare*.

1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance .. that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wiuies heeles. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, To *Lighten a Horse* .. is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr.* To grow lighter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 Their luggage..lightened every day. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

† II. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Te Deum* (quot. 1548-9) is *perh.* now commonly understood as containing LIGHTEN v.² a 1425 *Curior M.* 11258 (Trin.) While his angel thien tolde Oþere liden [Cott. lighted] down many folde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 177 (Harl. MS.) þe holy gost shall liden in the as shadow. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Te Deum*, O Lorde, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L. *fiat*, *Domine, misericordia super nos*] 1794 RAY *Creation* i. 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk: lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying.

Lighten (lɔɪ'tn), v.² Forms: 4 *lihtne*, 13 *lyhtne*, 13 *lyhten*, -on, -yn, 5 *lyhtyn*, 13 *lyhtenyn*, (lith-)nyn, 13 *lyhten*, 13 *lyhten*, 13 *lyhten*, 13 *lyhten*, 4-6 *lyhten*, 6 *Sc. liehtin*, 13 *lychtin*, 3- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.² + -EN⁶.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 1860c þe dai bitakens þe ded of him þat lighted [f. *lyhten*] lighted has ur ded sa dim. a 1340 HAMROD *Ps.* lxxvi. 1 God..lighten his face on vs [Vulg. *illumine trullum suum*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of

God shal lizten [1388 *lyhtne*] it. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 322 Hir desir is to be quyked and lightened of youre fr. [1377 *lyhtenyd*, *lyhted*, *lyghted*]. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 þis charbuncle lightnez all þe chaumbre on þe nyght. 1530 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 235 Than shall Iherusalem be lyghtened & enschered with lanternes & lyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I lyghten, I fyll or store a place with lyght, *ie. enlumine*. 1553 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sancti Xistus the Pape, quha now rycht wirschepluf lychtyn [L. *illustrat*] the Roman Kirk. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 341 Lightened with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cccxxi, A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 *Estwick London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of .. arched windows. 1860 PURSEY *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* s. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 KANE *Art. Expt.* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 OUIDA C. *Castlemaine* 1879/9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lightened and proud brow flush. 1890 'ROLF BOLORWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride..spoke from it.

† 2. In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Þe comaundment of lord shynand, lightened eghen. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 99 (Camp. MS.) They ben lyke to bryddes of which the nyht lyhteneth hir lookyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 1 Affir that he was lizned he lyuede two and fourti xer. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 195 (Harl. MS.) Penne wennen þou ert vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and art I-litened, & mayste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliii. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 63 Othere hisshopis ben more lightid of God in kunnynghe and holynesce. c 1440 HUYTON *Scala Per.* (Vf. de W. 1494) u. xxx, He lyghtened her reason & kyndled her affection. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 313 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtened. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect St. John Ewang.*, Beeyng lyghtened by the doctrine of thy blessed Apostle and Euangelyste John. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wyrtoun David lightened with the spyrte of god. 1550 HURCOMB *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without all possibility of amendement. 1597 SUAKS s. *Hen. IV.* II. i. 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm., All the world is lightened by the preaching of Christs Apostles. 1622 BUNYAN *Holy War* 180 Oh I how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I. WILLIAMS *Hymn.* 'O heavenly Jerusalem', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

† 4. To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT v.² 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 31 Þou lightyns my lantern. a 1400 *Prayer* (1891) 46 Lighte the fier of the loue in hem. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue biemen the of weddinge. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so fewe yeares the Candel of Goddes woe so oft lightened, so oft put out. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lightneth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 15 And lygne thie in the firmament of heuene and lygne thei the crith. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 4630 With a lauchant laite lightnethyd the water. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, The east begins to lighten. 1665 BIBLE *Ocas. Refl.* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. 1735-20 POPE *Hiad* x. 125 His steely lance, that lightn'd as he pass'd. 1813 SCOTT *Kobley* i. xxix, He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. 1854 H. MILLER *Seh. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds .. that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

b. To shine like light on. (Cf. quot. 1548-9 under LIGHTEN v.¹ 5.)

1814 CARV *Dante*, *Par.* xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, .. pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 to *placere divin che mi rifube*].

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtynyn, or leuenyn (K. lithyn, as lewyn, *coruscant*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxi, It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. 1555 EGEN *Decades* 244 The heauen neuer ceased thunderyng rorynge & lyghtenyng with terrible noyse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shyneth into the other part vnder heauen. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Elegy*, 'Tis true, I'm broke, God lightens not at mans each fraile offence. 1745 DE FOE *For. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men .. cined out, it lightned. One said, he saw the fluk. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xxi, It may thunder and lighen before the close of evening. 1819 BYRON *Tuan* i. clviii, Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad.* I, Where doomday may thunder and lighten And hile twill matter to one.

fig. 1722 MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Rectise* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lightn'd in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1586 C'TESS *Pembridge* Pz. lxxix. x, Lighten indignation downe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shet lightened out smiles from those cheekes. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)

A2. Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loves alluring fire. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 11 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King... Lights forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 69. 1627 *Uxander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth... miserable effects in small time after.

Lighten, obs. p. pp. of **LIGHT** v.1

Lighted (lɪt'nd), ppl. a.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ED.] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 *Dryden Flower & L.* 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lighted Couriers ran. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

Lighted (lɪt'nd), ppl. a.2 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ED.] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lightened, I woulde saye, most Seraphical Doctors. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iii. 383 On lightened Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

Lightener (lɪt'nɔr), [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightning Poesy. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 103 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1789 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 9 Jan. What a lightener... would it not be, to this burthening period. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* i. iv. (1887) 35 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

†2. = **LIGHTER** sb.1. Obs. (north. dial.)

1558 *Witts & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 168, ij kealles & a half a lighter & a bottle. 1592 *Ibid.* 252 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1769 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

Lightener (lɪt'nɔr), [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ER.] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxix. 13 The pore and the creansourne metten togidre; of either the lightner is the Lord. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL 63 Phobus lychnar of the planetis all. 1857 GOLDING *De Morany* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 32. 482 The Thunderer and Lightner. 1898 *Academy* 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

Lightening (lɪt'nɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ING.]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); comfort; cheering.

1530 *Palgrave* 230/2 Lightnyng of hurdayne, alement. 1561 HOLLYNUSH *Hon. Apoll.* 44 b. He falleth to an amende-ment and lightening. 1625 *Consalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 80 To relieue his pensive and heauie heart with some kind of lightning. 1655 BRINSLEY *Graan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue... carrying 50 [guns], went there with- out lightning. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 766/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightning, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. *concr.* Leaven. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.).

1720 GIBSON *Dispensary* iii. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

Lightening (lɪt'nɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 See also **LIGHTNING**. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fig. enlightenment, illumination.

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 1 Lord my lightnyng; and my hecl. 1420 *Prayer* (1893) 14 God, hat tauest be hertes of þi trewe seruauantis bi lightnyng of þe holȝi goost. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 45 Bi þe lightnyng of a sterre To ihesu alle þre presentis þer brouȝte. 1526 *Filigr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lightnyng of the soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and clear Light'ning Divine. 1814 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 *Swineburne Atlanta* 148 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. A lightening before death; that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, iv. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Have they bene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to give. 1641 BROME *Troiall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am I believe. 1654 CAYROUS *Plat. Notes* iii. viii. 125 Not that a lightning or fell Thunder fears (Unless that Lightning before death appear). 1772 ADONIS *Spect.* No. 517 7 2 We were once in great hopes of his Recovery... but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightning before death.

c. *attrib.*: Lightening-column, 'nonce-wd., a beacon-pillar (fig.).

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

Lightening (lɪt'nɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1896) 1 As my heart shall aye remaine A patient object to thy lightening eyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY *Ur. Lays le Roy* 121 Alexander... who like a lightening thunder leaped into diuers parts. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xciv. 173 This... Queene; Whose Victories... Have but as only lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensued thereon. [Cf. **LIGHTENING** vbl. sb.2.] 1604 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 Aurum Fulminans: Lightning

or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 48 As I went Across the lightning fields.

Lighter (lɪt'ɔr), sb.1. Forms: (5) lighter, 6 -ur), 6 lyghter, 6-8 lyter, 7 lyter, 7-8 leighter, loiter, (7) loyter), 5- lighter. [f. **LIGHT** v.1 (sense 2) + -ER], or ad. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall have free choise... for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden *Sol. Pl. Crit. Adv.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thint to carry the same... from land ahoide any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flats make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 ton, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 *Popr Dynm.* II. 275 He said, and clim'd a stranded Lighter's height. 1796 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* i. (1866) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled... to float up or down the river.

transf. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. To *Shade of Elliston*, What tearing off of histrionic robes... before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lighter-boat*, -builder, -master. Also **LIGHTERMAN**.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. 1638 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 94 The lighter master shall have ten shillings for his man & his lighter for xxiii hovers. 1640 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tonnes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

Lighter (lɪt'ɔr), sb.2 [f. **LIGHT** v.2 + -ER.]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1562) 26* A lighter and carrier of candels. 1753-1853 [see CANDLE-LIGHTER]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks]... costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; esp. a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc.

1881 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1886 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 177 This... letter, which Sir Blaise Has twisted to a lighter... To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOYD & HANCOCK *Artillery* 222 Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

Lighter (lɪt'ɔr), v. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1] *trans.*

To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightened to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects... were lightened ashore by means of the Indian canoes. 1886 *Law Times* LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement... that he should not lighter as a common carrier.

Hence **Lightening** vbl. sb.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightening? 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightening to ships in the roads is done... by American... brigs.

Lighterage (lɪt'ɔrɪdʒ). Forms: see **LIGHTER** sb.1; also 7 **lightdrage**. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + -AGE.]

Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481-90 *Howard Hensch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, to Sergeant for lightage v. d. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hvy.* VII (1896) 32 Bote hire lightage & portage of the same stuff. 1583 *Rept. to Ld. Burleigh in Art. Garner* I. 46 The lighterage, cartage and portage due o 2 8. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 13 The customer Lyterdrage and impositions to be all born and defraied by me. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Demorage. 1798 R. DODD *Let. on Port Lond.* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, &c. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 12/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

Lighterman. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + MAN sb.]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act i. Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger... Lighterman, Weigter or other officer. 1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1897) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for carryng downe the plankes. 1766 *Entrick London* IV. 145 Lightermen... are to be of the society of watermen and wherry-men. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxi. (1889) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a stream] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1896 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 1, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.

2. = **LIGHTER** sb.1 (Cf. *Indiaman*; also **LIGHT-MAN**.)

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames... destroyed... two large lightermen on the river.

Light-fingered, a. Having light and nimble fingers. a. *gen.* b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugnacious. Obs.

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The... solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Light-fingered*, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngred and vse pyking. 1579-80 NORTH *Plinarch.* Aristides (1595) 351 Themistocles... was a wise man... but yet somewhat light fingered. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods [the Tonquinese being very light-finger'd]. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 p. 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1833 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, Round Christm.* tree 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 220 Youth... whether bawling, quarrelous, lightfingred or bloudie-handed. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingered Youkers, which make every word a blow. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Lightfingeredness**.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 358/1 The general persuasion of their [sc. Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingeredness.

Lightfoot (lɪt'fʊt), a. [**LIGHT** a.1]

1. *poet.* = **LIGHT-FOOTED**. (Very common in 16th c.)

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (MS. A. c.1490 libt fotyd), *levispes*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphs can chase the lingring night. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. ix. To match with lightfoote stags, he made my foote so light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend post to the Duke of Norfolk. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxvi. 200 The victor spur'd againe his light-foot steed. 1832 TENNYSON *Æneid* 81 Light-foot Iris. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Scroph. Laid* iv. By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

fig. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chad'd with lightfoot-minutes, end. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude* 185 By rose-hung river and light-foot rill. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii. x. 275 The lightfoot bours dance by.

†2. *quasi*-sb. A name for the hare, and the deer. Obs.

a. 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 He shal seien on oreison in the worshippe of the hare... The light-foot, the fernister. 15... *King & Miller* 85 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'feitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venson party shee feiched forth presently. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 169 If light-foot clude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

Light-footed, a. Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

c. 1490 [see **LIGHT-FOOT** 1, quot. c. 1440]. 1552 HULOET, *Lyght footed, aeripes*. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted General could not be overtaken. 1795 *Fate of Sadey* II. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 33 The light-footed vicuña. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. A good-looking woman... well-shapen, light-footed. fig. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dew.

Hence **Lightfootedly** adv.

1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 381/2 Florizel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

Lightful (lɪt'fʊl), a. [f. **LIGHT** sb. + -FUL.] Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

1328 *Wyclif Luke* xi. 34 Al thi body schal be litful. a. 1450 *Cor. Mystr.* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Angelle in heven evyrmore all he. In lytful clere bryth as be. 1597 GOLDING *De Morany* iii. 35 Mortall slyght. Too weak to see the lightfull love thine. 1601 *Capitaines* 199 The lightfull ark, God's sacred tabernacle. 1650 EARL MONM. *Tr. Senault's Man* lxx. *Gully* 318 Chrystall becomes lightfull without softning it's hardness. 1850 PUSEY *Mitt. Proph.* 526 What in the Body of the Lord can be more lightfull than those five Wounds? 1889 DOYLE *Nitah Clarke* 164 The hall witbin was lightful and airy.

Hence **Lightfulness**.

a. 1566 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1602) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to see the fwell of his glorious lightfulness. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* vi. (1617) 78 He calleth him the First beginner, Lightfulness, or altogether Light. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxv. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

Light-handed, a. Having a light hand.

a. Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Having the hand lightly laden; carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory = **SHORT-HANDED**.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghte bandyd, *mauleviti*. 1562-3 SIR W. CECIL in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 172 I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. 1798 LD. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 396 The town... was disarmed... by a body of light-handed rebels. 1830 *Cor. Lascaris* T. II. 1. (1891) 82 It was agreed... that... we should set out as light-handed as possible. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Light-handed*, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthertide* (1890) 211 She was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence **Light-handedness**.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 5), *Legirdmaine*, light-handedness, craftie slights, and conueiance. 1879 BLACK *Macled of D.* I. 152 What you want is... the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

† **Lighthead** (lɪt'hɛd), Obs. [f. **LIGHT** a.1 + -HEAD.]

Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this. 1340 *Aeneid* 207 Ine zuyche lighedes [sb] watech hare. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* lxi. 9 Thous lished of hir forny-tacion [sb] defouled the fouer. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 106 Cato on na lighede, at þai þing in an side of þe hane blaiming.

Lighthead ². [*f. LIGHT a. + HEAD sb.*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-adj., light-headed. 1587 *Fleeting Contin. Holinshed* 111. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such follie... by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. BUNDOLPH in *Lavender Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe (Mahomet) perswaded light heads... how he is the messenger of God. 1751 *Fielding Amelia* iv. (1898) l. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her light-headed fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 l. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and light-head agree.

Light-headed, a.

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

1537 *LATIMER Let. in Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light-headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 *PRY'S Diary* 31 Oct., The Queen continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 *Mem. Nutcracker* *Art. I.* v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* l. 1. 234 Some... were sore afraid That she had grown light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeable, fickle.

1579-80 *North Plutarch*, *J. Caesar* (1593) 764 These... were speeches fitter for a rash light-headed youth, then for his [Caesar's] Person. 1590 R. HICCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is over-light-headed, to change himselfe first into one parte, then into another. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects... to enrich light-headed flatterers. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 120 A light-headed Nuntio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) l. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 *BURTON Scott Abr.* l. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

†3. quasi-adv. Obs.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* l. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with pride. Hence **Light-headedly adv.**, **Light-headedness.**

1722 *Dr. Foe Plague* (1754) 187 Dillirius, and what we call Light-headedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 May 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuc.* xiv. As to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* x. (ed. 2) 128 Glomting on my crine, light-headedly devising others in the future.

Light-hearted, a.

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

1400-50 *Alexander* 284/1, I sall leue & be lechid, forþi be light-hearted. 1530 *PALSGR.* 371/1 Lyght hearted or mery, *alaigre*. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* ii. xlii. (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted, bright, cold and yet cheerful. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1862) 53 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her light-hearted way.

2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 *JAMES Brigid* i. The light-hearted song in the porch. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Faust* vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence **Light-heartedly adv.**, **Light-heartedness.**

1826 *LONGR. in Life* (1891) l. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels. 1847 *Dr. QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Num. Wks.* 1862 III. 4 As light-hearted as the Duke. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 *MAUDER Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who... would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

Light-heeled, a.

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. A.* iii. ii. 415 The villain is much lighter heel'd then I. 1647 *WAND Simp. Colbr* 29 Light-heel'd beagles that lead the chase. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 24 Light-heel'd ghosts and visionary shades. 1821 *SPORTING Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damels of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl.

†2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. *Obs.*

1613 *OVERBURY Charac.*, *Foote-man* Wks. (1836) 14 His mother... was a light-heeled wench. 1637 *NARRERS Microcosm* ii. C. 2, My mother a light-heeled madame that kept a vaulting-school at the signe of Virgo. 1638... *Bride* iv. ii. (1640) U. 3, She is sure a light heeled wench. 1796 *MRS. M. ROBINSON Angelina* li. 26 Has not Mr. Anathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso? So †**Light-heels**, a loose woman.

1601 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* iii. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to-morrow.

Light horse.

1. †a. *collect. sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = **LIGHT HORSEMAN**. (Cf. *F. cheval-léger*.)

1534 [see *HUSSAR* l. 1] 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* l. 124 b, With vii. m. archers, and xliij. hundred light horses. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Extradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1523 *MARSHALL'S Souldiers Acad.* 40 The third sort of ancient horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1875 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

attrib. 1762-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases... of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 59th *Ref.*

Deputy Keeper's Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

†2. A courtesan. *Obs.*

1627 *MILTON Lett. v.* i. (1778) 96 *An. Florida. Gas.* She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yet but with one light-horse.

Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scott.* Aij b, Suche... light horsemen as were comen. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 Concerning the light horse men setting forth. 1600 R. CHURCHILL *Tr. Fumdes Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 226 A light-horseman... was discovered near the bridge on the American side.

fig. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. **HORSEMAN** 5.)

1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see **HORSEMAN** l. 1] 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

†3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a pig' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Obs.*

1600 J. JANE in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 813 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 *BRETON Trav.* (1844) l. 1 We came to Gravesend... in a light-horseman. 1656 *FINETT For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

†4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. **HORSEMAN** 3.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind (of Pigeons) between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. †a. An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpius equipennis*. b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus*.

1789 W. TENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. 1793... *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c.1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light-horseman fish (*Ephippus*). 1831 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as fit the Light Horseman fish (*Ephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish Remora.

Lighthouse.

[*f. LIGHT sb.*: see **HOUSE** sb. 1. 2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos*.)

1662-3 *MARVELL Corr.* xxviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edinestone was blown down. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-House, Rebuilt on the Edinestone-Rock off Plymouth. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 111. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seaside to the immense lighthouse. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will that turns upon the sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lighthouse-keeper**, *service*, *top*, *tower*.

1672 *EVELYN Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house tower... we could see our fleet. 1798 *COLERIDGE Ana. Mar.* vi. xiv. Is this indeed The light-house tower I see? 1831 *Scott Pirate* Introd. The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 *KINGSLEY Three Fishers* ii. Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) l. 112 Light-house-keeper too... by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

Lighting (*lɔɪ'tɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. LIGHT v.* 1 + *-ING* l. In *OE. lhting*.]

†1. Alleviation, relief. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Laws of Edgar* iii. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to hefe ʒ, sece siddan þa lhting to þam cyng. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2706 þæt strength es o gret lhting, 789 Yr has casten his birthing o sin. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* qm Yr haste sent me lhting y' late was lame. 1508 *Orl. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1509) v. lii. 385 Nor trust not fur euer to have socours ne lhtingye.

2. Descend; dismounting; alighting: also with *down*.

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) þe aungels lhtingye (*Colt.* þe angel lhtand; *Gott.* þe angel lhting (*vbl. sb.* not *phle.*) here bood l. c. 1430 *Syr Gucer.* (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel... made hir ladie fote lht. Of that lhting Jewel was woo. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* li. 399 Wallace with that, at his lhting, him drew. 1505 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lhtingye the Kyng of Castyle was of his hors a good space or ovr Kyng was a lht. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxx. 30 The Lord shall... shew the lhting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 To avoid the lhting of Crows, Pyes, &c. vpon your grafts. 1665 *Illole Occas. Refl.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. *attrib.*, as **lighting-place** (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1509 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. A 2 b, If... she [the queen-

bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 *BRADELY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bees*. 1759 *BROWN Compleat Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

Lighting (*lɔɪ'tɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f. LIGHT v.* 2 + *-ING* l. In *OE. lhting*.]

1. Illumination. †In quot. c. 1175 = Dawn.

c. 1100 *Ælfric Gen.* i. 16 God geworhte... þæt mare leot to þæs dages lhting. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ʒeue reste... from on stæderi a þa come monedeas lhting. 1788 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 176 Chemical products obtained by pyrolysing gas used for lighting. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 *BLACK Madcap* l. xvi. 390 The silver lighting of the restless... sea.

attrib. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.

†2. *concr.* Lighting. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come þondringe & lhtinge ec. a. 1300 *Fragm. Pop.* (Wright) l. 1400 The lhting That schut ahd into al the wordle. a. 1400 *Tokens Dounsayd* 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as lhting doþ to ground. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 219 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and iayne. 1618 *WILTON Florus* i. xvii. (1636) 51 As if volleys of Lighting, and Thunder had beene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with *up* (see **LIGHT** v. 2 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn... scal han, for lythynge of the lythe, vijl. 1499-1500 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1869) 51 Paid... for lhting of the Rodelight. 1652 *NEDHAM Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 *OLIOU Mas-saranes* ix; Do you mind my lighting up, Pater?

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1869 *Atenarum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

5. = **ANNEALING** 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lightish (*lɔɪ'tɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. LIGHT a. 2 + -ISH*.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the adj. Also *Comb.*, as **lightish-coloured** adj.

1656 W. D. T. *Comenius's Gale Lal. Unl.* § 25. 13 The Moon... maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He... wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* l. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

Lightless (*lɔɪ'tlɪs*), *a.* [*OE. lōhtlēas, f. lōht LIGHT sb. + -lēas*.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light; unilluminated, dark.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He... seade ðæt he wære ʒelad to leohtrless stowe. 1400 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6839 Forþi þat helle es ay lhtic, It es cald þe laud of myrknes. 1593 *SHAKS. Lear* 1555 Such Devils steal effects from lightless Hell. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightless cave. 1819 *CHAMBER T. of Hall* iii. 275 A lightless closet, in a room hired at small rate. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* l. ii. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will Nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* l. i. 410 Into some high lightless prison cast. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

fig. 1837-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. l. (Skent) l. 20 Thyne on his disense, howe lightes he lyeth, sith the beames brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1790 R. MURRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 23 All... who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4729 þe son sal be turned in til myrknes, And be more in til blode, and be lyghtless. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 4 Lust-breathed Tarquin... to Colatium beares the lightless fire. 1639 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1851) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 *PURVIS Min. Prop.* 130 There will be... the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but rest of its rays. 1865 *LYNALL Notes Lect. Light* 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

Hence **Lightlessness.**

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sword, Lond. Volunteers* iii. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

Light-limbed, a. Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1595 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost... a brown bay Mare... pretty light limbd. 1812 *BROWN Ch. Mar.* l. lxxv. The light-limbed Matadore. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heres* ii. (1869) 20 A young nian more light-limbed than the stag.

Lightliwode, *obs.* form of **LIKELIHOOD**.

†**Lightly**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* rare. [*OE. lōhtlic, f. lōht LIGHT sb. + -lic -ly*.] Brilliant, lightsome.

a. 1000 *Kiddes xxx.* 3 (Gr.) Lyfhtlic leohtric lichte ʒeær wed. c. 1440 *HVLTON Scalu Perf.* (W. de W. 1491) ii. xxvii, This hundred folde that a soule shall haue... ys nought but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

†**Lightly**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lōhtlic*, 3 *lhtlic*, 4 *lhtic*, 5 *lhtli*, 6 *lhtly*, 7 *lhtly*, 8 *lhtly*, 9 *lhtly*, 10 *lhtly*, 11 *lhtly*, 12 *lhtly*. [*OE. lōhtlic, f. lōht LIGHT a. 1 + -lic*,

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49. *Pe* put *ne* tuned noht liltliche his mud ouer us. c. 1225 *Anc. R.* 254. Euerichon to dealed from ouer liltluker to bersted. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 30. Where men may noht lygthly se wbbik way þai sall take. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 461. Whil the is oyle for to fyre, The lampe is lythly set afyre. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. lrel.* 28. Þav. . . seiden, that lrethly that myght be done,

philosophers. 863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 39 Her
beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving lawns.
1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 53 Butter a flat disb

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistrey He pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scafold hye.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. liii. (1495) 172 The bones are belowe for the more lightnesse of mouyng. 1483
Cath. Angl. 216/2 A Lightnesse, agilitas. 1530 PALSGR.
239/1 Lightnesse of understanding, facilité d'entendre.
1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiv.
324 All these heasts for their lightnesse .. have passed from one world to another. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & Friends* (1862) 26 Rab .. trotted up the stair with much lightness.
1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east .. seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† 6. Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.*
1300 CURSOR *M.* 27735 Lightness of age. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8, I. blame your lightness to beleue, & easyness to be persuaded. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lanternus Ghostes* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too much lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great dangers. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodness of meate better then Sparrowes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. Intro. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

1340 HAMOLE *Pr. Cons.* 308 Lightnes of heretv res pam drede. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 314 Forto forsake God in a lightnes and in a rechelesnes. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This change will .. double thy lightnesse in turning so often. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. 424 Imputing this insurrection .. to their folly and lightness. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii. The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† 8. Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.*
1516 L. B. *Birgette in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. xlviii. She somewhat suspectynge the lightnesse of the virgyn commaundyd a rod to be brought vnto hir. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 If they .. perceive any will acte or condicion of lightnes of hodie in hir, which for the time being shall be queene of this realme. 1601 MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* ii. 12 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodias* iii. 18 With bim of lightnesse she was much suspected.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightness of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a heest only for lightnes and faynesse. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1244 Myn heart is at nakid of lightnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 64 b. And this lightnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conseruance. 1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. 1828 R. NESTOR in *Mem.* iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. 1851 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

Lightness ² (lɔi-tñs). [OE. *liltnes* (= OHG. *luchtinisse*), f. *lilht*, *lucht* LIGHT a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Brightness, light (lit. and fig.). *Obs.*

1023 WULSTAN *Hou.* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæg is herostdæg and wuldorlic dæg and liltinesse dæg. 1235 in *Horsting. Attenel. Leg.* (1878) 145 Ale þe liltinesse was aleyd. Sonne & mone lorn her list. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Mawhede* ii. xl (1869) 91 The sunne .. maketh his lightnesse passe throuh the cloude. 1533 LATIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 132/2 They were vnape to receyue the bryghte lyghtnes of the truthe. 1532 Du Ves *Intro. Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the sovereignty lightnes to be darked of a lyght cloude. 1824 SCOTT *Redd. gannet* let. xlii. His countenance .. is now .. rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only lit.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1559 In þat dreð his ðost was led in to liltinesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it sulde ben. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13545 To-quils i in his world be, It has na lightnes bot to me. 1501 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Gemanice* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darknesse which shee receiueth of him. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flies, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. 1832 LYVTON *Engene A.* ii. vii. The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

Lightning (lɔi-tñn). Also 4-5 lɔi-tñnynge, 4, 6 lɔi-tñnynge, 5-6 lɔi-tñnynge, lyght(e)nyng, lyt(e)nyng, (5 lɔi-tñnynge, 6 lyght(e)ning, 6-8 lightning, 7-8 lightning. [Special use of LIGHTENING *abl. sb.* 2, now differentiated in spelling.]

1. The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now rare), A flash of lightning. Like lightning, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † in less than, † to last no longer than a lightning.

Forked lightning, chain or chained lightning: designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. Sheet lightning: that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. Summer or heat lightning: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 197 Thanne come .. One spiritus paracletus to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a lityngne, he lyzte on hem alle. 1388 WYCLIF *P. lxxvi.* 19 This lityngnis schyneden to the world. 1425 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and lityngnis that euer any man herd. 1470 GREGORY's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen. Lond.* (Camden) 185 The same yere was Syn Poulys styppyle fryyd .. whythe the lightyngne. 1555 EDRN *Decades* 93 He shall reward yowe whyche sendeth thunderyng and lyghtyng to the destruction

of myscheuous men. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 49 It shall be readie in les than a lightning. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras Don Fente* 257 A beame of her eyes .. which lasted no longer than a lightning. 1718 PORE *Liad* xv. 725 He .. drives him, like a Lightning, on the Pore. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1754) 267 This Notion ran like Lightning thro' the City. 1841 MARRVAT *Poacher* xxvii. Our hero .. ran like lightning to the gap. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning .. was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen. *transf. and fig.* 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solyma* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadee. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. 1821 SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii. The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 516 She .. Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

2. *slang.* Gin.
1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quarten of gin. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as lightning-flame, -flash, -glimpse; b. instrumental, as lightning-blackened, -blasted, -struck adjs.; c. similitive and parasynthetic, as lightning-footed, -swift, -winged adjs.; lightning-like adj. and adv.

1807 CLARK RUSSELL *Noble Haul* 80 Ahast she was naked, withered, and *lightning-blackened. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 135 Von *lightning-blasted almond-tree. 1561 T. NORTON *Claimes* i. 8 To set the aire on fier with *lightning flames. 1888 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. 1. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or *lightning flash. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* x. 4 Then sight .. As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* i. viii. 247 Mars, the *lightning-footed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 642 Light as the *lightning-glimps they ran. 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) III. 323 *Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. 1841 KEBLE *Serm.* xii. (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak .. Now *lightning-struck. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* ii. xix. 48 So *lightning-swift is thought. 1646 CRASHAW *Suspetto d'Herode* xxx. The nimblest of the *lightning-winged loves.

d. passing into an *adj.*: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

1640 Bp. REVOLDS *Passions* iv. To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xi. He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

e. Special combs.: lightning-arrester, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; lightning-bone, ? = FULGURITE 1; lightning-bug = FIRE-FLY 1; lightning-catarrah (see quot.); lightning-conductor, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; lightning-discharger = lightning-arrester; lightning-express U.S., a designation given to certain very rapid trains; lightning-pains *pl.*, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lightning-paper, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; lightning-print, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; lightning-proof a., protected from lightning; lightning-rod = lightning-conductor; lightning-stone, -tube = FULGURITE 1.

1870 F. L. PORE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 44 *Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of *lightning-bones, or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. 1806 MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the *lightning-bug. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* li. 206 The elegant firefly is called a lightning-bug. 1883 L. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called *lightning catarrh. 1832 *2nd Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a *lightning conductor up at the time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lightning-discharger. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Proc. Breakfr.* vi. The *lightning-express-train whistles by. 1895 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* i. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i.e. bath] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the *lightning pains of tabs. 1873 SPOON *Workshop Rep.* 137 *Lightning Paper. 1876 *Clam.* 3715 Jan. 36/1 Signor Orloff brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to *lightning-prints. 1855 HYOE CLARKE *Dict.* *Lightning-proof. 1790 in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1793) III. 323 After a *lightning rod has been erected. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 203 The *lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. 1831 *Literary Gas.* 15 Jan. 44/2 *Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein .. there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 light a love, lightlove. [See LIGHT a. 1 16.]

1. As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be lyght o' love as to chaunge with every wynde? 1592 HYNDEN *Vivian's Intrigue*, *Chr. Wives* NJ. And if he should marry her, he wil thinke shes will have as good mind to other, as herselfe, when she is so light of love.

2. As *sb.* † a. Inconstancy in love. *Obs.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Elij b. The fickle are blamed: Their lightlove shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 35 Foulle strumpet, Light a loue, shere heeles! 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* i. iii. Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. 1802 J. PAVN *Med. Whittington* II. 167 'My Kiddy a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* A ij. As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light a loue Lais. 1592 GREENE *Upl. Courtier* B 2 b. To warne such light a loue wenches, not to trust euery fair promise that such amorous latchesers make them. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following .. his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

† 3. The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 83. 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. iv. 44. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv.

Lightbradge, obs. form of LIGHTERAGE.

Lights (lɔits), *pl.* Forms: 2-3 lɔite, 4 lɔites, 4-6 lightes, -is, -ys, 6 lyght(e)s, *Sc.* lichtis, lychtis, -es, 6-7 lites, 6- lights. [Subst. use of LIGHT a. 1 The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, hulloks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

1200 *Homily* in Philipps *Fragm. Alfrid's Gram.*, 4c. (1838) 6 Pine permes .. lifre & pine lites. 1205 LAV. 6499 Pat deor .. rædde o þene stede, and for þat him þa breste .. þat þa lichte [e 1275 lungene] and þa luere foellen on eorðen. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 498 Þe left schulder 3af he, Wiþ bert, luere and ligtes And blod tille his quire. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 10705 With a big arow he Rut þurgh his rybbes .. Betwene the lyuer & the ligtes launchit hyu þurgh. 1460 *10uncelye May.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wightys Shall gnawe thise gay knyghtys, Thare lunges and thare lightys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xi. 80 So dep the grundin steyll heyd out of sycht is, Ful hait and warm it festyn in his lychtis. 1578 LYVE *Dolens* v. li. 711 Bitter Almondes doo open the stopping of the lunges or lightes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 26 As if his lunges and lites were high asunder hark. 1605 WOOD *Life* 12 May. The lights of a bullock or yong ox. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xliii. 64 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights [to be affected]. 1797 *Lond. Art. Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck. Boil the lights and part of the liver. 1835 MARRVAT *Yac. Faithful* xli. It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry.

Lightship. [f. LIGHT *sb.*] A vessel bearing a light, esp one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 11 The office of the light-ship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. 1870 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3 The visitors to Ramsgate .. have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far-famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

Light-skirts. A woman of light character. 1507-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. viii. Solomon .. Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. ii. 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Given him a chaste long lasting memory? 1616 T. Tuke *Treat. agst. Paint.* 39 Actions .. becoming only light-skirts, and idle women. 1632 QUARLES *Dir.* *Fancies* iv. xii. (1660) 145 I'll tell thee, Light-skirts, whosoever taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault. 1824 SIR H. TAYLOR and *Pt. Arctevide* iii. iii. 114 She's a light skirts! 1808 *Lit. World* 4 Feb. 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story .. either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

b. *attrib.* (in form light-skirt).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return* *fr. Parnass.* i. vi. 468 You light skirt starrs, this is your wonted guise, By gemy light perke out your doubtful heads. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Theat.* (1630) 49 Any light-skirt Dame or Courtly Herodias shall rather be imitated. 1801 W. A. CLOUSTON in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 457/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light-skirt wife.

Lightsome (lɔits-əm), a. 1 [f. LIGHT a. 1 + -SOME. Cf. MHG. *liltsam*.]

1. Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat rare. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtsome, or esy (f. *liltsam*), *facilis*. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 77 b. Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen lightsome to me through thy crosse. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen .. but nothing neat or light-some. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a light-some Fore-end, and thin Shoulders. 1759 B. MARTIN *Ant. Hist. Eng.* i. I. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is light-some and pleasant. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* t. 14 Snowy blossoms .. so light-some, and yet so rich! 1825 MOIR *Poems, Angler* ii. His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. 1877 MRS. OUPHAM *Makers Flor.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

2. Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

1236 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bachelers, Ful lightsome and [ful] glad of chieres. 1240 BERYN 2973 Hir thouthtis .. did hir peyn to make litysom chere. 1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg.* *Death Wathingham* 121 That light-some vaine is chengd from youth to aged grauitie. 1657 SPANROD *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 185 While garments .. suit fitly with that light-some affection of joy. 1699 C. NESSE *Antid.* *agst. Popery* 202 A light-some story of a French gentleman .. being asked merrily [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.*

No. 547 f. 12, I now find myself cheerful, lightsome and easy.
1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxi. Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. Lightsome sangs make merry gait. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 39 The merry-makers were dancing... a lightsome crowd, with garland and greenery.

b. Flighly, frivolous.

1533 Sir T. More in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 52 Not upon the fallible opinion or some spoken words of lightsome changeable people. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours... were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 Their senses clear and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsome. 1773 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1796) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. 1798 FRERE, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1822) 171 The limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* lxx. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott... has a lightsome fancy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxv. There flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on the lightsome wing. 1879 J. J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh.* II. etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

Lightsome (lɔɪtsʊm), a. 2 For forms see LIGHT sb. and -some. [f. LIGHT sb. + -some.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtsumnesse, or fulle of lyghte, luminous. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii. The sonne & the other sterres... we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clete. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. fig.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlviii. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] ligitum, ligitene ejen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par. John* 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soever is lightsome in heaven and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 LAMBARD *Ferozib. Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquary of this age. 1615 B. HALL *Comtempl.* O. V. x. vii. The lights of Israel... shall be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1728 SWIFT *Two Lett. to Publ.* *Dubl. Whkly. Tral.* i. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illuminated.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 110 The Parochie Chirche is faire and lyghtsome. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Rooms, so Large and Lightsome. 1654 COKE *Diocese* I. 44 The Princess was full of wonder... That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 LEONI *Designs* 2/2 The Ground-floor is... above the level of the Street, which... makes the offices beneath more lightsome. 1798 WORDSW. *Goody Blake & H. Gill* v. The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b. fig.

c. 1425 St. Mary of *Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII. 138 *pey* [make] lightsome *be soule* with a shynynge. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* viii. 10 Beyond the first Olympiad, there is nothing but a thick cloud of ignorance, even in the lightsome places of all Greece. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Work* *People* II. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tiudale* Wks. 355/1 So shall I... make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1570 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 2, I... shall endeavour... with plain and lightsome brevity, to relate... things worth the noting. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature... far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

4. Light-hued. Obs.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadows of sorrow. 1608 TORSSELL *Sermons* (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some paleness apparent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

Lightsomely (lɔɪtsʊmli), adv. 1 [f. LIGHTSOME a. + -ly.] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1577) E x b. He setteth himself lightsomely (not thinking upon it) in a ready aptness. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1712) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 SCOTT *Martin* II. Intro. The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131, I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

2. **Lightsomely**, adv. 2 Obs. [f. LIGHTSOME a. 2 + -ly.] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his booke, which he entitled *de Ente & Pno*, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomely had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 23 It is not as yet... made lightsomely famous.

Lightness (lɔɪtsʊmness), [f. LIGHTSOME a. 1 + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; + easiness (obs.), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtsumnesse, or esynesse, *facilitas*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or heaninesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinfull flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnesse of the body. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) vi. That versatility of Wit, and lightsomnesse of Humour. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin'... lacks lightsomnesse, grace, and invention. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 138 Drayton... had an agreeable lightsomnesse of fancy. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Wellfield* III. xi. 250 She... was astonished at the sudden lightsomnesse of heart which she felt. 1895 PATER *Marius the Epicure* II. 69 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomnesse.

Lightness (lɔɪtsʊmness), [f. LIGHTSOME a. 2 + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; + clearness.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtsumnesse, *luminositas*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tiudale* Wks. 353/1 The faith is not ordinarily with... open, inevitable, and inevitable lyghtness inspired into the soule. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Oscar* 182 b. Spoken... with a faire more playne lyghtness by our expositors. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ork. Fur.* II. xvi. A darksome place with lyghtsomes to fill. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* I. iv. 170 Paul... was dazzled with the exceeding lightsomnesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomnesse, and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1797 BENTHAM *Pamphl.* I. 14 Airiness, lightsomnesse, economy... are the evident results. 1895 MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers* etc. 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom... the lightness and lightsomness of the pure life... would seem miraculous.

Light-touch, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. LIGHT a. + TOUCH sb.] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

Lightwards (lɔɪtwɔɪdz), adv. [f. LIGHT sb. + -WARD(s)] Towards the light.

1891 L. KEITH *Last Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

Light-weight, light weight, sb. and a. [f. LIGHT a. 1]

a. sb. *Sporting.* A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 EGAN *Groge's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. 1823 JON BEE *Dict. Turf, Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvi. As a light-weight, his skill is of the... highest order. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlady... a light weight of five-and-thirty. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIX. 5472 Some breeders of the... lightweights [dogs] have got a title so far. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* ix. 80 Having her far mare broken into a perfect light-weight under. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey.

b. adj. Light in weight; said esp. of coins = LIGHT, a. 1 b. Also fig.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall... the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

Lightwood 1. (lɔɪtwɔɪd). [f. LIGHT a. 1]

A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon*.

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1685 L. WAFER *Voy. & Descr. Isthmus Amer.* (1699) 93 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit. Austral. Col.* iv. 48 Light-wood... derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-foliaged lightwood. 1866 H. SIMCOX *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/1 Lightwood, *Ceratophyllum apetalum*.

Lightwood 2. North Amer. & W. Indian.

[f. LIGHT sb. (or LIGHT v. 2.)] a. Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. b. Used as a name for various trees (e.g. *Amyris balsamifera* CANDLE-WOOD) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685: see prec.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. iii. 8 x 1 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Oak... cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1899 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 886 The bright-burning pitch-pine, called 'lightwood' at the South.

1856 OLNEY *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

2. **Lightwort**. Obs. [f. LIGHT a. 1 + WORT.] = LONGWORT. See L., ? *Mertensia maritima*.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the powder of light wort (which grows among stones or on Okes, like a dried turf nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid.* 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consiligo, which I take to be the heard called lightwort or comphere. 1770 Sir J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

1. **Lighty**, a. Obs. [f. LIGHT sb. or a. 1 + -y.] 1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 5 Loo! a listy cloude shadewid hem. — *Luke* xi. 34 If thin yse schal be symple, al thi body schal be listful [var. listi; 1388 listi].

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1562 TURNER *Bathes* x In this our lightye and learned tyme.

1. **Ligality**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *ligeant* (Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. *lige* LIEGE.] ? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord. 1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. 134 Kings... must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligality.

2. **Ligament**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med.L. *ligamentum*, f. *ligus* LIEGE.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden's Rolls* VIII. 55 That he, his successors, and men of Scotland awe to nake homage, ligament [1387 Trevisa] leageance, and fidelite to kynges of Ynglond.

Ligance, **Ligier**, obs. ff. LIGEANCE, LENGER.

Liging, **Lignage**, obs. ff. LYING, LINEAGE.

Lign-aloes (lɔɪnə'lɔɪz). Also 4-5 ligne aloes, 6-9 lignaleo, 9 (sense c) linaloe, -aloe, [ad. late L. *lignum aloës* 'wood of the aloë' (aloes genitive of aloë).] a. The bitter drug aloes; = ALOE 3. b. Alocs-wood; = ALOE 1. c. [= Sp. *linaloe*.] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera*.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1109 (1137) The woful teris... As bitre were... as is linge Aloes or galle. 1577 FRAMPTON *Yosell News* 84 b. Making a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignaleo, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiv. 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath planted. 1721 L. LINDLEY, *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price. 1859 COCKERAM in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 428 Lign aloë.—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of Vera Cruz in Mexico. 1867 JEAN INGELWORTH *Down* I. 18 Where the dead distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloë trees. 1883 OGDEN *Suppl. Linaloe*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

Lignate obs. Sc. variant of LINGOT.

Lignatile (lɪgnə'ti:l, -ti:l), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. *lignātīlis* (cf. L. *saxātīlis*), f. L. *lignum* wood.] 'Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1. **Lignation**. Obs.-0 [ad. L. *lignation-em*, f. *lignari* to fetch or procure wood, f. *lignum* wood.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Lignation*, a hewing or purveying of wood. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. **Lignator**. Obs.-0 [f. L. *lignari* (see prec.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lignator*, he which doth it [sc. lignation].

Ligne, obs. form of LINE.

1. **Ligneal**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *ligne-us* LIGNEOUS + -AL.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So + **Ligneon** a. Obs.-0

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelthor's Bk. Physique* 1090f. He may use this lign water: Take of the best *Ligni Guaiac* [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ligneous*, *Ligneon*, of wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

2. **Lignee**. Obs. In 5 lignye, lygneo, -nye, lynee. [a. F. *lignide*, f. *lign* LINE sb. 2 Cf. Pr. *linhada*.] = LINEAGE. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1663) 109 Jacob and Alia prafed that God wolde yvee bis children lynee and generation and multiplicacion. 1477 CAXTON *Yasen* 68 b. Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 29 To thende that their name peryshe not withoute remembrance for faulte of lygnece. c. 1500 *Melusine* I. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

Ligneous (lɪgneɪs), a. [f. L. *ligne-us* (f. *lign-um* wood) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ligneux*.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said esp. of plants and their texture (opposed to *herbaceous*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under-Shrubs or Ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 247 f. 184 wards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1873 Mrs. SONNEVILLE *Comer. Phys. Sci.* xxvii. (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 176 The... secondary band of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly *poetic*.) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also fig.

Ligneous marble, 'wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble' (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Adit.* x. (1873) 94 That ligneous barricado, which... now serves as the entrance of the lofty cottage. 1859 SALA *Tm. roun Clock* (1864) 62 The ligneous charger... painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

Lignescent (lɪgne'sent) a. rare. [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -ESCENT.] Tending to be ligneous or woody. 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* I. ii. (1776) 66 *Suifrutices* are shrubs a little woody, and more approaching to lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs *Lavender*, *Rue*, &c. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Lignescent*, growing wooden, becoming wood. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Ligni- (lignī), comb. form of *L. lignum* wood, as in *Lignicole*, *Lignicoline* *adjs.* [*L. colere* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i-kō-lēs) *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ous], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i-fē-ras) *a.* [*see* -FEROUS], bearing or producing wood (*ibid.*). **Ligniform** *a.* [*see* -FORM], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pā-rdās) *a.* [*L. perdere* to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i-vō-ras) *a.* [*L. -vorus* devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 60 *Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of *ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophage, the *lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 DATES *Nat. Amazon v.* (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

+ **Lignicide**. *Obs.* -o [ad. *L. lignicid-a*, *f. lignum* wood + *-cidere*, *cadere* to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1756).

Lignification (lignifika-tion). [*f.* next: see -FICATION.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1803 GOOD in *Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT *Tr. Thoms's Bot.* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.

Lignify (lignifai), *v.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + (-i-fy).] *a. trans.* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *phl. a.* Lignified. *b. intr.* To become wood.

1823 IN WENSTER (*trans.* and *intr.*). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall. 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upon* 1. xvii. 265 A lignified turnip.

Lignin (lignin), *Chem.* Also -ine. [*f. L. lignum* wood + -IN-] An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1812 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alcohol... what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin. 1859 FAIRBANKS *Chem.* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely inimitable. 1894 D. H. SCOTT *Struct. Bot.* 1. *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-wall of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.

b. Comb.: lignin-dynamite (see quot.).

1883 *Forin. Rev.* May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine... is called.

Lignite (lignait), *Min.* [*f. F. lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), *f. L. lignum* wood; see -ITE.] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 42. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad... are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. *attrib.* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds... occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks... used as a combustible.

Lignitic (lignitik), *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 IN HUMBOLDT *Dict. Geol.* etc. 1852 DANA *Nat. Geol.* iii. 507 A Lignite formation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches... and animal remains.

Lignitiferous (lignitifē-ras), *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + (-i-FEROUS).] Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Haudbk. Geol. Terms.* *Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 432 The lignitiferous beds of France.

Lignitize (lignitiz), *v.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. Frut. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen.

Ligno- (ligno), used as a combining form of *L. lignum* wood (cf. *LIGNI-*) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Ligno-cellulose**, **Ligno-eric** *a.* [*f. L. cera* wax] (see quots.). + **Ligno-graph** [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. + **Ligno-graphy**, wood engraving. **Ligno-sulphurio** *a.* = **SULPHO-LIGNIO** *a.*

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 47 **Lignocelluloses*, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* **Lignoeric acid*, $C_{24}H_{40}O_2 = C_{27}H_{44}O_2$. H. A. fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTILL *Medals Creation* I. xviii. Contents. The excellent artists by whom the 'lignographs or wood-cuts were engraved. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 721/1 The art of Wood-Engraving, or as it is sometimes more learnedly termed... Xylography and Lignography. 1855 *Osborne Suppl.* **Ligno-sulphuric acid*, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

Lignoin (lignoin), *Chem.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + *o* (after *benzoin* or *aloin*) + -IN-] A brown substance ($C_{20}H_{22}NO_4$) obtained by Reiche from old Iruanuco bark. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695.

Lignone (lignōn), *Chem.* [*f.* as prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 421 A specimen of wood-spirit... was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite*. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition... obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, Lignone, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda.

Lignose (lignōs), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. lignōs-us*, *f. lignum* wood; see -OSE.] *a. adj.* = **LIGNEOUS**. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 IN MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

b. sb. a. Chem. One of the constituents of lignin. *b.* 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal v.* 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, Lignose, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

Lignosity (lignōsiti), *rare* -o. [*f. LIGNEOUS* or **LIGNOSE** + -ITY.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1883 IN *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Lignot, *obs.* *Sc.* variant of **LIGNOT**.

Lignous (lignōs), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *L. lignōs-us*, *f. lignum* wood; see -OUS.] = **LIGNEOUS**. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 613 Its (the Skin of a Root) compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Contexture is more... close than that of the Bark. 1756 P. BROWNE *Yamata* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Lignosus*.

Lignum (lignūm), [*f. L. lignum* wood.]

1. *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and daramen.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* I. 190 The whole of the liber of one year... becoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum. 1866 IN *Treas. Bot.*

2. Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: lignum aloes (+ occas. aloes) = **LIGNALOES**; lignum aquilæ, aloes-wood; lignum rhodium, candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; lignum sanctum, a name for **LIGNUM VITÆ**.

1700 MAURICE (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Pe tree bat es called lignum aloes. 1745 in *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T. ii. 2/2 Take lignum aloes iij. ounces. 1759 *Doctors' Commons Wills* (Camden) 14 My beaver of lignum aloes dressed with goulde. 1553 *Lignum Sanctum* [see **GUAIACUM**]. 1555 EODEN *Decades* 239 Lignum aloes, blacke, heavy and fine. 1558, 1604 [see **GUAIAC**]. 1600 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* Intro. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquile, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 *Dryden's Tyrannic Love* iv. l. Wks. 1833 III. 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 *Lignum Rhodium* [see **LIGHTWOOD**]. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Pice* l. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for **LIGNUM VITÆ**.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturer's list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head.

Lignum (lignūm), *Austral.* [Corruption of mod. *L. polygonum*.] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the warty plants called polygonum' (Morrison *Austral Eng.*). In quots. *attrib.* 1830 Mrs. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii. 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek amongst the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (Morris) By mulga scrub and lignum plain.

Lignum vitæ (lignūm vitē), [*L.* = wood of life.]

1. A tree; = **GUAIACUM** 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or wood of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655 J. S. *Frut. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 18 Of... Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty. 1712 E. COOKE *Pop. Sci.* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch, and many more. 1794 [see **GUAIACUM**]. 1865 *Morning Star* 17 Mar. The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata*. Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros buxifolia*. Bastard lignum vitæ, *Badiera diversifolia*.

2. The wood of this tree; = **GUAIACUM** 2.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1639) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaiacum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 21 Nov. This morning my cozen Thomas Pepsy, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to Plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. ADAMS *Let.* 5 June Wks. 1856 N. 263 Mr. Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which lied North America to Great Britain. 1885 *Ruskin's Præterita* I. iii. 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = **GUAIACUM** 3. 1611 *COTTER, Gayac*, Guaiacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitæ*. It is much used in physick against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discoursed with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitæ.

Lignye, variant of **LIGNEE**. *Obs.*

Ligoustre, variant of **LIGUSTRE**. *Obs.*

Ligula (lignīlā). [*L. ligula* strap, spoon, by-form of *lingula*, *f. lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

a. Bot. A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1850). *b. Zool.* (a) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (b) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). *c. Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

a. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 50 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 *VINES Sachs's Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceæ... The leaves have no ligula.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 218 The labium... is formed of two parts; one inferior... is the chin (*mentum*), the other membranous [etc.]... is termed *ligula*. 1834 McMurtrie *Curier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

c. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula*.

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidae*; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. BLYTH, *ed. Curier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestoidæa—consists of only a single genus... *Ligula*. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 *Benedict's Anim. Parasites* Intro. When Rudolphi spoke of the ligulæ of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Coch. Manual* 56.

Ligular (lignīlār), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -AR. Cf. *F. ligulaire*.] Pertaining to or resembling a ligula.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the ungula, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

Ligulate (lignīlāt), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -ATE.]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped; *Bot.* applied esp. to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ... of the Florets are plane, flat, and expanded towards the outer Side. 1785 MARTIN *Kousseai's Bot.* x. (1794) 102 He calls... the semi-florets, ligulate floccules. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Compositæ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 Ligulate flowers, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 580 Axis... of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 196 Daisy... Ray-flowers many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligulate nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1852) II. 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

3. *So* **Ligulated** *a.*, in the same senses.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Ligulated foscules*. 1777 G. FORSTER *Poy. round World* II. 15 Some were round coronets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Liguliformis*) Ligulated corals. 1864 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observer* No. 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

Ligule (lignīl), [*ad. L. LIGULA*; cf. *F. lignle*.]

1. = **LIGULA** 1.

1852 IN COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ... Corolla... ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* u. 277 Observe, in any common Grass... the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

2. 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonfull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Phleg II.* 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantity of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [etc.]

Liguli- (lignīli), comb. form of **LIGULA** in botanical terms, as *ligniferous* (see -FEROUS), *ligniflorate*, -*florus* (*L. stōr*, *stōs* flower), *lignifolius* (*L. folium* leaf), *ligniform* (see -FORM).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Ligniferous*... Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; **ligniferous*... *Ligniflorus*... **ligniflorous*. *Lignifolius*... Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulifolium*; **lignifolious*. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* **Ligniflorate*, same as *Ligniflorous*. *Ligniflorous*, applied to the corona of the Compositæ when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312 **Liguliform*, When it [longue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

+ **Ligurate**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [Badly *f. L. lignire*.] 1613 *COCKERAM v.* To Feed daintily, *ligurate*.

Ligure (lignī-). Also 4 *lugre*, *ligurio*, -y,

7 lygure. Also in Lat. form ligurius, 6 *erron*.
ligurius. [ad. L. *ligurius* (Vulgate), ad. Gr.
λῆγυριον (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of
a word which appears in many different forms,
as *λῆγυριον*, *λῆγυριον*, *λῆγυριον*, *λῆγυριον*;
the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lycurius*) is
connected with the medieval notion that the stone
was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. *λῆγυρ*,
λῆγυρ lynx, *οὔρον* urine). The word may conceivably
have some connexion with the source of
AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

c1305 *Land Cockayne* xi Smaragde lugre and prassune.
c1382 *Wyclif Exod. xxxix*. 13 He putte in foure oydres
of gemmes . . in the thriddle [was] ligury [c1388 *ligurie*],
achatese, amatist. c1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lii.
(1495) 572 Ligurius is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour.
c1535 *COVERDALE Exod. xxviii*. 19 A Ligurius, an Achatt
and an Amethyst. [c1612 *a Ligurius*, an Agate, and an Amethyst.]
c1567 *MAPLET Fr. Forest* 13 b, Ligurius, is a stone
in colour lyke to Tin. c1737 *Winston Josephus, Antiq.* iii.
vii. § 5 l. 80. 750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 118 Ligurius,
as some fancies, is like the Electorin, and draws Straws.
c1835 E. *SWEDLEY Occult Sci.* 357 Figure. Said to attract
straws like amher.

Ligurian (li'giu:ri:an, lig-), a. and sb. [f. L.
Liguria (f. *Ligur*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. *Λίγυρ*,
pl. *Λίγυρες* Ligurian) + -AN.] a. adj. Belonging to
the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine
Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and
Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists
as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind sup-
posed to be typically represented by the ancient
Ligurians or their modern descendants. b. sb.
An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person be-
longing to the Ligurian race; also, a Ligurian bee.

Ligurian bee: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustica*, in-
digenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian republic*: the
republic of Genoa, 1797-1805.

c1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 57 Of the Ligurians, the most
renowned beyond the Alps, are the Sallii, Decates, and
Oxulii. c1632 *LITTIGOW Trist.* i. 11 [I am] unwilling to
make relation of my passing through . . the Sauveyan, and
Ligurian Alps. c1795 *GIFFORD Alvariz* (1796) 58 Together
we explored the stony page of the Ligurian, stem tho'
beardless sage (Pernis). c1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 72/2
There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the
origin of the Ligurians, though most probably they were
descended from the Gauls. c1813 *SOUTHWELL Life Nelson* vi.
About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the Ligurian
republic. c1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 4 It is
best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic,
which was closely copied in the Ligurian. c1875 J. HUNTER
Bees-keeping 141 (heading) Ligurian bees and the methods of
Ligurianizing an apiary. *Ibid.* The name 'Ligurian' ap-
pears to have been given by Spinola, who described it
in 1805. *Ibid.* On the 19th of July, 1829, the Ligurian Bee
was introduced to England. *Ibid.* 143 Many Bee-keepers . .
have successfully replaced their Black Queens with Li-
guriens, and so eventually succeeded in Ligurizing their
whole apiary. c1839 I. TAYLOR *Origin Aryans* 214 The
primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four Euro-
pean races—Scandinavian, Celtic, Ligurian, and Iberian.

Hence *Ligurianize v. trans.*, to make (a colony
of bees) Ligurian. c1875 (see above).

Ligurio: see **LIGURE**, **LIGURY**.

†**Ligurine**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. mod. L. *liguri-
nus*, app. a subst. use of L. *ligurius* Ligurian.]
? Some fringilline bird.

c1572 *BOSSEVELL Armorie* ii. 105 A Ligurine's head rased
vert, bearing a thistle Or. . The bird *Ligurius* feedeth
much upon thistles.

†**Liguriun**. *Obs.*—[ad. late L. *liguriūn-em*
(Du Cange), f. *liguriū* to be dainty, greedy.]

c1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Liguriun*, a devourer, a spend-
thrift.

Ligurite (li'giu:rit), *Min.* [Named by D.
Vianini in 1813 from *Liguria*: see **LIGURIAN** and
-ITE.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

c1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 207 Ligurite . . occurs
in a sort of talcose rocks . . in the Apennines. c1839 *Penny
Cycl.* XIII. 481/1 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized;
the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. c1855 *WATTS
Dict. Chem.* III. 635 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles
and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock
in the Apennines.

Ligur(r)ition (li'giu:ri:tʃən). *rare*. [a. L. *li-
gur(r)ition-em*, f. *ligur(r)ire* to be dainty, to lick
up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

c1623 *COCKERAM, Ligurition*, greediness, lycorousness.
c1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). c1656
BLOUNT Glossogr., *Ligurition*, a gluttonous devouring; im-
moderate appetite. c1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 94 Slovenly
servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the
ligurition of dishes.

†**Ligury**. *Obs.*—= **LIGURINE**.

c1598 *FLORIO, Spino*, the bird Ligurie or a Siskin. c1599
TORRIANO, Spino, a Ligury or Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see **LIGURE**.

†**Ligustr**. *Obs.* In 5 lygoustr. [a. OF.
ligustr or ad. L. *ligustrum* privet.] Privet.

c1480 *CANTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv. O Galathee, more whyte
than the floure of lygoustr or of lyly.

Ligustrin (li'giu:stɹɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *ligus-
trum* privet + -IN.] Cf. *f. ligustrine*. The bitter
principle of privet.

c1855 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 695 The leaves of privet
yield, according to Polex . . a yellow, hygroscopic bitter ex-
tract, called ligustrin.

Ligyng, **Ligyor**, obs. ff. **LYING**, **LEDGER**.

Lih: see **LIE** v.1 and v.2

Lihyn, **Lihynere**, obs. ff. **LAUGH** v., **LIAR**.

Lihinde, obs. form of **LYING** ppl. a.

Liht, obs. f. **LIGHT**; var. **Lite** *Obs.*, delay.

Lij: see **LIE** v.1 and v.2

Lijf, obs. form of **LIFE**, **LIEF**.

Lijk, obs. form of **LICH** (body, corpse), **LIKE**.

Lijt, variant of **LITE** *Obs.*, delay; obs. f. **LIGHT**.

Lik: see **LICH**, **LICK**, **LIKE**.

Likable, **Likame**: see **LIKEABLE**, **LICHAM**.

†**Li-kance**. *Obs. rare*—[In 5 lykance. [f.
LIE v. + -ANCE.] Liking; pleasure.

c1460 *Towneley Alst.* xxiv. 56 Loke that ye lowte to my
lykance . . diligently ply to my pleasure.

Likouor, obs. form of **LIQUOR**.

Like (li:k), sb.¹ [f. **LIE** v.]

†1. (One's) good pleasure. (Also pl.) *Obs.*

c1425 *Cursor* ii. 2097 (Trin.) What have I done agayn þi
like [fair? þe to mylike]? c1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633)
75 Shee may doe all things at her owne like.

†2. A liking (for). Const. of. *Obs.*

c1589 *NASH Anat. Absurd.* Eijb. Being wonne to haue
a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use pl. (rarely sing.), *likes* (coupled
with *dislikes*): Feelings of affection or preference
for particular things; predilections.

c1851 *MATTHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to
say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have
had me back.' c1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xii. 180 Her odd likes
and dislikes. c1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Gretchenstein* III. xxii.
41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

Like (li:k), a. and sb. (conf.), and sb.² Forms:

a. 4-5 liche, lyche, (also 6 arch.) lich, (4
liche, 5 lyeh, 10ygo). β. 3-4 lie, 3-5 lik, 4 liik,
lije, 4-5 lijk(e, lick(e, 4-7 lyke, 5c. lyk, 5 lek(e,
lyek, 6 loeke, lyoke, 5c. lyik, 4- lyke. *Com-
parative*. a. 3-4 lichere, lichyr, ?lecho(n)re.
β. 3-4 lickor, lyckore, 4 lykker, 4-6 lyker,
(5c. -ar), 5 liker, likkir, 6- liker. *Superlative*.
4 likkest, 4-6 likkest, lykest, 4- likost. [Early
ME. *lich*, li:k (?late OE. *lic), shortened form
(= ON. *lik*, Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*) of OE. *gelle* =
OFris. *gellik*, OS. *gilk* (Du. *gelijk*), OHG. *gilth*
(MHG. *gelich*, mod.G. *gleich*), ON. *glíkr*, Goth.
galeiks = OTeut. *galiko- f. pref. ga- (correspond-
ing in meaning to L. *com-*) + *liko- body, form;
the word is thus etymologically analogous to L.
conformis CONFORM a. The OE. *gelle* survived
into early mod. Eng. as **Y-LIKE**: see also **ALIKE** a.
The OE. *lic yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in
Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the
14th c.; the prevalence of the β form may be partly due
to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in
all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon.
The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in
educated use exc. poet. or rhetorical.]

A. adj.

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities
as some other person or thing; of approximately
identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with
something else; similar; resembling; analogous.
(In the negative phrases, *there is none or nothing
like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so
good or wonderful as'.)

a. Const. to, unto (now arch.), north. †till, †of,
with (arch.), †as.

c1200 *ORAIN* 7931 Pezre sang iss lic wiþ wop. c1300
Cursor ii. 9324 And algaþ liþ his fader like [Gott. of his
fader liche; Trin. his fader liche]. *Ibid.* 18861 Pe tane es
to þe toþer like. c1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. ix. 33 He . . made
man likest [i.e. likest] to hym-self one. c1380 *WYCLIF
Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 Pe wille of God mut nedþ be good,
like to þe Fadir of hevene. c1420 *Chron. Vitell.* st. 108
He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. c1440 *HYMNS
1172*. 47 Lijk to him y neure noon knowe. c1449 *PECOCK
Repr.* vi. vii. 458 The . . said principal governance ben of
liik state, condicioun, nature, and men with this present.
principal condicioun. c1524 *BARCLAY Ck. & Uplundshun.*
(Percy Song) 28 What is none folysh, or lyker to mad-
ness, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? c1559
W. CUNNINGHAM *Comogr.* *Glasse* 17 A sphere of rounde
fourme, like unto a Ball. c1571 *MS. Depos. Canter. Cathed.
Libr.* xviii. ff. 60 b. You did say that one of Agnes Fy-
lagor's children ys lecke vnto me. c16. *Ballad, Mary
Ambree* 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to
Mary Ambree. c1604 E. GRIFFITH *D'Acosta's Hist.*
Indies iv. xxxviii. 314 It is in face like to a monkie. c1612
BIBLE Acts xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with
you. c1670 *BAXTER Cure Ch. Div.* 238 You would shew
yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker
to Satan the accuser. c1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.*
(1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieke like as those from a
Woman in Distress? c1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. lii. 101 A state
of trial, analogous or like to our moral or religious trial.
c1795 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* x. xlii Dried herring. should be
steeped the like time as the Whiting in small hies. c1829
SHELLEY Genet v. iii. (Song) Sweet sleep were death like to
these. c1835 *MASON'S Brit. Novellists* ii. 94 Swift, the likest
among we have to Rabelais. c1870 M. ARNOLD *Paul & Prot.*
17 Laud. held, on this point, a like opinion with him. c1871
FRANKMAN Hist. Ess. Ser. II. 97 An old Greek was a being
of like passions with a modern Englishman.

b. Const. simple dative. (In early use often
placed after its regimen: cf. **-LIKE** suffix 1 a.) In

this construction the adj. when attributive follows
the sb.

c1200 *ORAIN* 3572 Hire sune was bimm lic O fele kinne
wise. c1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 568a No lichere is broþer
him was þane wolf is a lomb [i.e. he has no lecherer his
brother: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. c1340 *HAM-
ROLE P. Cons.* 830-1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man;
When he es dede what es he lyke þan? c1380 *WYCLIF
Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 92 3if Y knowe him not, I shal
be liik you, a lyere. c1386 *CHAUCER Serp. T.* 7. 54 In
this world was ther noon it lyche. c1400 *MAUNFORD* (1839) xviii.
199 Lyons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen.
c1470 *Goldogor & Gau.* 404 There is na leid on lyfe of lord-
schip hym like. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 84 The
Parisians . . like the Wethercocke be variable and incons-
tant. c1601 *SHAKS. Troc.* M. iii. i. 39 Fooles are as like
husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. c1730 *SWIFT Trist.*
Stella 25 Oct. Addison's sister is . . sort of a wit, very like
him. c1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. i. l. 93 There was
nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. c1782 *KEBLER
Chr. V. Restor. R. Family.* Be some kind spirit, likest
thine, Ever at hand. c1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bar.* *Tales* xi.
(1821) 446 'Now, uncle', said Mr. Kitterbell, lifting up that
part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, 'Who
do you think he's like?' c1890 *TENNISON N. Mem.* iv. 4
What we have The likest God within the soul. c1854 *BREW-
STER More Worlds* xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun
in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

¶ Some phrasal uses of the adj. in this construc-
tion have a special idiomatic force. The question
What is he (or it) like? means 'What sort of a
man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the ex-
pected answer being a description, and not at all
the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf.
WHAT-LIKE.) To look like (occas. to be like) some-
times means 'to have the appearance of being' so
and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'.
(Cf. sense 7.) Like that: used predicatively (perh.
a Gallicism = *F. comme cela*): of the nature, char-
acter, or habit indicated.

c1684 *tr. Bonet's Mere. Compt.* xviii. 647 The unskillfulness
of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist.
c1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite
is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks
Likest One. c1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. l. 124 Do
not I Look, no I feel, most like thy murderer? c1835 *MARRIAT
Three Cutlers* i. It is Lord B. . . he looks like a sailor,
and he does not much belie his looks. c1878 *PATMORE
Amelia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. c1889 A. LANG
Prince Prince xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal pro-
mise. . . I Kings are like that. c1899 *NEWMAN-DAVIS Din-
ners & Dinners* 9, I found myself wondering what an infant
incubator could be like.

c. In mod. use (with following dat.) often
= 'such as', introducing a particular example of
a class respecting which something is predicated.

c1886 *STEVENSSON Lett.* (1890) II. 41 A critic like you is one
who fighis the good fight, contending with stupidity. c1887
COLVIN Keats i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the
ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive
relation: Resembling something already indicated
or implied. The like: such as have been men-
tioned (cf. C. 3); formerly often preceded by an adj.
of quantity, as *many the like*. See also **SUCH-LIKE**,
formerly also *such a like*. For *in like manner*,
see **MANNER**; for *in like wise*, see **LIKEWISE**.
c1300 *Cursor* ii. 6382 Of hont it had likest saur [Gott.
likest, fair? likest]. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas)
130 A lyk dreme dremet þai bath. c1400 *Apol. Lett.* 19
For þe honor of God, & profit of himself & of þe peple,
wiþ mani feul leke cause. c14. *Sir Benes* (MS. C.)
801 In lyke cause be wyldre bore. c1564 in *Vicary's
Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 A proclamation of lyke sub-
stance & effect shall forthwith be drawn. c1590 *SPENSER
F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was
labour like. c1591 — *M. Hubbard* 199 Be you the Souldier,
for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in
warre. c1608 *TOWSE Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth
of such like Wood in a part of Africa. c1612 *BIBLE Transl.*
Pref. A Wee shall finde many the like examples of such
kind, or rather vnkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of
the like stampe. c1621 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. lii. 10 Like events
will follow like actions. c1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5
Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-nuts, with other Delicacies
of the like Nature. c1840 L. HUNT in *Dram. Wks. Wycher-
ley* etc. *Parguilar* p. lxxxvii, Equally profound is . . Mr.
Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects.
c1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 5 The like workings of
men's minds under like conditions. c1875 *JOWETT Plato*
(ed. 2) i. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like
evils.

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having
the same or closely resembling characteristics;
mutually similar; in predicative use = *like* (now
rare). Prov. As like as two peas: see **PEA** sb.

c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 1027 All are lyk, and
3et . . In like face . . men fynde diuersitee. c1400 *LAN-
FRANC'S Chryse* 44, 5 limes . . þat ben 72 in complexion.
c1530 *LD. BROWERS Arth. Lett. Bryt.* 471 They war al
goodly persons and moche lyke of stature. c1604 H. JACON
Reasons Reform. 9 Al these . . are exceeding diuers and no
way like. c1642 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355
The two letters of b and m heing in manuscript very like.
c1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. 28,
I always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like,
that it was difficult to know one from t'other. c1837 *1837
son Dream Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like body
BAGHOT *Physic & Pol.* i. 21 A nation means a like body
of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together.
c1876 *JEVONS Logic Prim.* 9 Things which seem to be like
may be different.

¶ *f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.*

(Cf. *κοῦατος ἡπείρετος ἡπείρετος* *Iliad* xvii. 51.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 1848 Quat ert hou hat es here, bat has to theif so like a chere? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 72 The fader voyce, our myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a man. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thyshie. 1890 *Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens Life* (1895) II. 414 His domestic arrangements... are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

† *a. All lyke*: in all cases the same. *Obs.*

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 21 Whersomever one deye, the weye to the other world is all lyke.

† *b. Like case* (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1534 *Kirtin-in-Lindsey Churchw. Acc. in N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.* Paid wytdsonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iij d. 1552 *HUMORY*, Like case and likewise, *idem*. 1579 *W. A. Speciall Remedie* f iij b (Roxburgh Club), Yet haue I yeclded like a coward thou, And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.* Thaay chuckt th' watter tub oher, like case thaay brok th' tap on it.

† *c. Alike*: in phr. *share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.*

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Ant.* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same average after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulæ of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 *UDALL, Erasmi. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Reeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the prouerbe. c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 *BIBLE Hosea* i. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [Wyclif as the people so the priest]. 1632 *MASSINGER Play Adam* i. 1, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* ii. 11, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 1, 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithful*, xxiii. But like mother like child, they say. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners.

e. Anything like, nothing like, something like: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. *something like* = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly *colloq.*), and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 247 This is something like! 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldina* l. 76 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £16,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 117 Not that Pye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f. The phrases in e are also used adverbially, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. 11. 105 *Anti.* What complexion is she of? *Dro.* Swart like my shoe, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. a 1620 J. DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* III. 111 (She sits her horse) nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) x. 239 The 6000 a-year... I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blamed for these voluntary labours. 1851 *WUWELL* in *Toddhunter Acc. Writings* (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xviii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only *predicative*.

1561 T. HOVY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Tiija, A much more liker Image of God are those good Princes that love and worshipping him. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasure grace, By which mans life in his likest Image Was limned forth. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balcan's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire. 1705 *HICKINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 II. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 *Mrs. F. BROOKE Old Maid* No. 36. 295, I have myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 *Dr. RICHMOND in Burke Corr.* (1841) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last: it is a beastly thing: not a bit like. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

4. *Alalh.* (See quot. 1706.) Now superseded by *similar*, *exc. in like quantities and like signs*.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* II. i, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other flatte forme of the same kinde doeth, then are those formes called *like flattes*... and their numbers, that declare their quantities, in like sorte are named *like flattes*. 1660

BARROW Euclid vi. iv. Schol. If in a triangle *FBE* there be drawn *AC* a parallel to one side *FE*, the triangle *ABC* shall be like to the whole *FBE*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Like Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid.*, *Like Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus *2a* and *3a*, *6ad* and *4dd*, are like Quantities; but *2a* and *3an*, and *6ad* and *4ff* are unlike. *Like Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative. — *Like* + *2c* and + *4c*, have like Signs. 1709 J. WARD *Intrad. Math.* ii. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give — in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 *BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5. *Golf.* (See quot.)

1887 *DONALDSON Suppl. to Jam. s.v.* When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be *like*.

6. † *a. Apt, suitable, befitting.* Chiefly *predicative. Obs.*

a 1450 *Con. Myst.* xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observance is most like you to do dewly, Wherefor take it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 196 An Ch... is no money lyke for syche a joynture as is desired of my son. 1592 *CRESS SHREWSBURY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 167 They are the likeliest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them...; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be liker a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 *SWIFT Jnl.* to Stella 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxvii, It would be like his impudence... to dare to think of such a thing.

7. *predicatively*, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. *feel, look, sound*: † *a.* With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). *b.* Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something).

c. colloq. In recent use (orig. U.S.), *To feel like*: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1679) 690 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 *LADY POMFREY Corr.* (1805) III. 30 The music... sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc.]. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 2 The Forty Colonies... are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* ii. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 *Du MAURIER Trilby* (1895) xxi Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only *dial.*

c 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 324 It was weill lik... That he mycht haff conquerit... The land of Irland. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 Hit was not lik bat lede... Shuld have killit his kyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. *incredibilia... et non verisimilia*]. 1541 *WYATT Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. ii.* (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowyth; wether the King, or... the officers... which is most lykkest. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 45 Is it not like that I... run mad? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 104. c 1635 V. *SCOT Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox before his death... as it is like it did. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 835 And is it like they have not still in their old Practices some skill? a 1717 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 560 He only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 E. *ERSKINE Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 152 The temple where it is like Isaiah got the manifestation. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xv, 'It's like we maun wait then till the gudeman comes home'.

9. *predicatively*, const. to with *inf.*: That may reasonably be expected to (do, etc.), likely to. Now somewhat rare in literary use; still common *colloq.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3452 Hir lif was likkest to be ded. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in be same wise wiþ-in a few seris in ynglond. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2234 Licker at be last end in langore to bide. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 199 For that [brak] is maad in somer heete To sone is drie, and forto chyce is like. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 82 Those of the fairest and likest to thrive. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. 1. 287 My grave is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evans.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1712) 239 Discovering how high the Quarrel was like to proceed. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextrously. a 1806 C. J. Fox *Jas. II.* (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of them. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. xlviii. 68 But we are in bard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 *BYNNER A. Surridge* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

b. (Now colloq. or dial.) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (?) by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that *like* becomes = 'was (or were) like' (*obs.*). Also in confused

use, *had like to* (for *was like to*), chiefly with *perf. inf.*: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (—ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form *had liked to*: see *LIKE* v. 2 b.)

c 1560 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) II. 135 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to have had judgment without trial. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawking Voy.* (1781) 26 Which had like to have turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallows. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v.* iv. 48, I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. 1657 W. RAMO tr. *Gassendi's Peiresce* i. 20 And these digressions... had like to cost him dear. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr. Vindex. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* ii, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 — *Jnl.* I. 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

c. dial. (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but to (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the *inf.* (Cf. *fain.*)

1828 *Trial W.* *Dyon at York Assizes* 11, I promised him I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. *Med. (Sheffield)* You'll be like to let him have his own way.

10. *Comb.* as *like-minded* (whence *like-mindedness*), *-natured*, *-seeming*, *-shaped*, *-sized* adjs.

1526 *TINOCLE Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be 'lyke mynyed now towards another. 1841 E. MIALI in *Nyconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands like-minded with us. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gen. Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 120 Our 'like-mindedness... must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 *FULKE Heskins's Park* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a 'like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortality. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 26 By his 'like-seeming shield her knight by name She weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 11/1 'Like-shaped and 'like-sized balls.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: † *like-jamb*, a parallelogram; † *like-side*, a rhombus.

1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Knowl.* i. Defin., Those squares which have their sides all equal, may be called... *likesides*,... and those that have only the contrary sydes equal, .. those wyl I call *likeanmys*, for a difference.

B. adv. (quasi-*prep.*, *conj.*).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also rarely, † const. *after*. Also (const. *dial.*), in the manner characteristic of. *Like that*: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶i).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 Bai com ham noght as prisuns like [Geth. lick, Trin. liche] Bot als bai war knighets rik. c 1370 *Robt. Cleyle* 58 He rode non odur lyke. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 253 Pan schulden prestis lyue lich to angels. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest bifon. — *Frankl.* T. 517 Phebus was old, and hewed lyk latoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1673 Rome II. Tild vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, shiffenge place like to the aier. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knyght one to the feld he raid. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying-vu. Keiniede* 174 Ay loundang, lyk an loikman on an ledder. — *Tua marii Wemen* 273, I hattit him like a hund. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* i. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florent. Hist.* (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who liued like Princes, then private men). c 1600 *SHAKS. Son. xxix.* Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess. 1601 — *Tuel. N. v.* 275 Thou neuer shouldst loue woman like to me. 1654 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fare like Oudwater. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 This... is using a man like a fool. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Lett.* (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* i. 49 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 *MRS. JAMESON Bl. of Th.* (1877) 270 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 1 The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 *MCCARTHY Donna Quixote* xxi, But I never was good like that.

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Hermilitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like — *Jest.* What I prithee? *Earn.* Why—like any thing. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L. v.* iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 *Like fun* [see *FUN* s. 1 b]. 1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-glass* 73 They went like anything to see Such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 392/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = *ALIKE*. a. In a like degree; equally. Now *arch. or poet.* (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 105 When eueri lud liche wel lyuede up-on erpe. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* l. 10 Why this [i.] a dreme, why that it swene And noght to euery man lyche euene. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 20 Men of grete welpe, And liche witty and wys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4160 It was al liche longe & wyde. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne bat alle be brawnys traülen liche myche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (V. de W.) i. xxvii. 64/2 The

be 'the like'.

+5. Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare* -1.
 1699 *YONGE Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.
 6. In phrases formed with preps.
 +a. *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*
 c 1200 *ORMIN* 8190 þat þerr folle all þede bun, swa summ in birrh, wiþþ like. c 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu þis to fah for me againes mine sawle fan þu me deremedes wiþ like.
 +b. *In like* (also *Se. in to like*), *in like*: = *ALIKE*. Also, without change. *Obs.*
 13. etc. [see *IN LIKE*]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* ii. (*Pantus*) 210 His ryk þat eurre lestis in to lyke. *Ibid.* xxxv. (*Thadde*) 70 His ryke 1s stedfast lestand ay in lyke. c 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 1571 Hedd and fete lay botlie in lyke. To grounde was he caste! 1540 *HVKOE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Woin.* (1592) Uij. She . . . which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. c 1555 *RIDLEY Pit. Lament.* (1566) B v b, All sped in lyke. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* 75 His enemies and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one manner.
 +c. *Of (a) like, by (the) like*: probably, *BELIKE*.
 1542 *UOALL Erasmus, Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in such matters). 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 215 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundredth, the name of the same Towne. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Of a like thair purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 24/2 King William . . . conceived displeasure against Urban . . . and alledged by the like, that no . . . bishop within his realme should have respect . . . to anie pope. 1579 [see *BELIKE*]. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 83 The white rocks or cliffs (by like about Douer).
Like (lik), *v. l.* Forms: 1-2 *lician*, 2-3 *likis* (n), 3 *lykyen*, 3-5 *li*, *lyken*, -i(n), -y(n), (4) *likke*, *lykky*, 4-7 *lyke*, *Se. and north. lik*, (5) *lykey*, *lik*, *leke*, 6-7 *leeks*, (7) *lyk*, 4-7 *like*. Also *Y-LIKE*. [*OE. lician* = *OFris. likia*, *OS. likōn* (Du. *lijken*), *OHG. lîhhen, lîhēn*, *ON. lîka*, *Goth. lei-kan*: *OTeut. *likjan*, **likōjan*, **likōjan*, **likō* body (*orig.* appearance, form): see *LICH sb.*]
 1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans. with *dative*; + in early use also const. *to, till*. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* = I am pleased, it is my pleasure to do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dialect.*
 971 *Block. Hom.* 129 Æghwylc man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda gode lician sceal. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo hit gearweode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God . . . 3ife us swa his will to donne þæt we gode like and monne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þane he wile don oðer queden hwæt him þanne licad after defles lore. c 1205 *LAV.* 8746 Hit be likede wel þæt þu us adun lædest. 1340 *AYENB.* 187 Eftward as merci liket to god niso hit ne liket noþing to be dæuele. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) The victories cawse lykede to the goddess and the cause ouercomen lykede to catonn. 1375 *BALDROU Bruce* i. 505 It likit ill to his will. 1413 *Pilgr. Soules* (Caxton) 1483 v. xii. 103 This is my loured one that lyketh me. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Take Porke or Beef, whether þelykeye, & lecheit þinne þwert. c 1449 *Pocock Refr.* ii. xix. 267 Cheese the seers which of the ouisers to hem likith. 1535 *COVERDALE Father* i. 8 The kyngd had commannded . . . that euery one shulde do as it lyked him. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. ix. (1877) l. 201 To give his roial consent to such statutes as him liketh of. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. 1627 *E. F. H. Edin.* II (1680) 87 How that way may like you, that I know not. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontroul'd. c 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* (1874) l. 47, I rode sullenly upon a certain path that liked me not.
 +b. *simply*. To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*
 c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xviii. § 3 (Sedgefield) Forðy sceolde ælc mon lion on ðæm wel gehæalden þæt he on his agniam earde licode. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 98/13 Senne his swete and lykeþ, Wanne a man hi deb. 1387 *WULFAR Gen.* xvi. 6 Lo! the seruantesse is in thin hond; vse thou hir as it likith. 1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* Prolog. If this Play do not like, the Diuelli is in 't.
 c. *To like well or ill*: to be pleasing or the reverse.
 c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4029 Ille liked ðanne balnac Eueric lord De prest balnac spac. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 11823 Him þoste þe wide contreie wolde him liki bet. c 1380 *Sir Ferriand* 76 Wan he was war of þe frencschemen on Merti him likid ille. c 1450 *Kny. de la Tour* (1858) 18 My fader asked me 'how likith ye?' And yf olde my fader how me liked. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Vanbrink* v. i. 15 He dispoise them (women) as it likes me best. 1596 *DANIEL* ii. *Comites* (1614) 61 They sallied forth where liked them best by the branches thereof. 1608 *Yorshg. Trask.* l. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 353 They . . . colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best. 1668 *PERVS Diary* 22 Nov. My boy's livery is come home . . . and it likes me well enough. 1680 *MORLEY Mech. Exerc.* 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them. 1799 *WOODROW. Ruth* 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. vi. At first in heart it liked me ill. 1832 *ARNOLD Scorn.* II. 320 If there be no God, . . . let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* xii. 203, I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.
 +2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). *Obs.*
 c 1300 *F. F. Psalter* xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. c 1300 *Cursor Af.* 12931 Ilk suik it-self biuikes, And letthes make bat þar-in likes. *Ibid.* 28336, I ha me liked at vm-quake In vnnaid words. 1340 *AYENB.* 177 Me zeneþ wel ofte. . . be use like to moche him to liky in guode smelles. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus, on Folly* F ij b, Yet dooe these my old gyles not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc.*
 13. . . *Guy Warrin* (A.) 500 Þer for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plase. c 1320 *Sir Tristram* 1151 þe marke liked ille. c 1400 *Garnely* 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. c 1450 *Towneley Alst.* xxvii. 114 Ye ar all heuy and lykyst yll here in this way. c 1475 *Rauf Colgar* 39 Be that it drew to the night, The King lykist ill. 1896 J. BALFOUR PAUL in *N. & Q.* Ser. viii. x. 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].
 +4. To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with adv., *well, better, etc.*
 c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlvii, This maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be welike. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 33 It [the beech tree] . . . liketh best being sowne in moist grounds. 1584 *COCAN Haverth Health* cxvii. (1636) 176 Children . . . live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 92 (Qo. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623 look] well, and beate your yeeres very well. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 50 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind. 1625 *W. LAWSON Country Housew.* Garden (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse [etc.]. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv, The Cattle . . . like as well with it. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C, *Malta* 296 Indigo . . . agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vadem.* xxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 The Ponds where they like well.
 5. To derive pleasure of, occas. *by*, *with* (a person or thing); to approve of, become fond of. Also with adv. (*well* or *ill*). *Obs. exc. dial.*
 c 1430 *Syr Geur.* (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186, I understode he lyked not by his dysposicion. 1599-80 *NORTH Phitarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 63 To see his notable lawes, so well established and liked of by experience. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, Daughter like of whom thou plense. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by all? 1643 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 98 He . . . began to like better of his employment. 1672 *SIR C. LYTFELTON in Haiton Corr.* (1878) 100 Y King likes soe well of St. T. L. that [etc.]. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. (1824) 419 Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney. *Ibid.* ii. xlv. (1824) 167 They hoped . . . that their prince . . . would like well with this their doing. 1764 *BURN Poor Law* 77 If any beggar's child . . . shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. c 1825 *FORSYTH Voc. E. Anglia, Like* of, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' 1854 *MIS BAKER Northampton's Gloss.* I. 397, I caren't do't; my master wouldn't like of it.
 6. *trans.* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial; to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very, pretty well, and to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (*arch.*) = to dislike.
 As used with reference to persons, the vb. is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love*.
 The two earliest quotes, may belong to sense 1.
 c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reoup his neyhebrus unseleð, and liked here alre selde. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 2019 Conan þe kinges neuue ne likede norþ his game. c 1385 *CHAUCE* L. G. IV. 2076 *Dido*, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche Likede hym the bet. c 1470 *Gologros & Gai.* 1015 Be that schir Wawane the wylid the wer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 24 Yet every one her liketh, and every one her lov'd. c 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 338 He which would have choien the best, yet liked another before him. 1602 *WALKER Adv. Eng.* xi. lxvii. (1612) 285 With women, that no less attract our senses them to leeke. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* v. 171, I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 4 My Lover does not know I like him. c 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) 111. 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes. 1741 *LAWY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mr. Wortley* 5 Nov., The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 210 He likes your house, your household, and your pay. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk, . . . cheese better. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, I may like you well enough; but you don't love your servants. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* led. 2 V. 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.
 b. *absol.*
 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. 1595 - *John* ii. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. c 1742 J. HANNOUO *Love Elegies* vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. Intro., Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.
 c. With direct obj. and *inf.* or complementary pa. pple. or adj., or (now rarely) a clause introduced by *that*.
 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1290/2 Such as are lemed, will like also, that [etc.]. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* v. xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful Jew Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 303 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xlv, It was Blanche who . . . asked him . . . whether he liked women to hunt? 1889 *COLVIN Keats* viii. 207 The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.
 d. With *inf.* as obj.: To find it agreeable, feel inclined to do or be so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= *F. je voudrais bien*, *G. ich*

möchte gern); often derisively in *I should like to see*—(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of *inf.*, as in *to do as one likes*.
 c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5328 þe þat liken in loue swiche þinges to here. c 1440 *Generides* 2010 Do as þe leke, for this is my counsell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) i. Who so lykkes to luk it oure. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 33 Quila likis till half mar knowlage in that part. 1528 *GARDINER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* l. 1. 112 His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 1 Off callouris cleir quha lykis to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this town. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how many wyfes he lyket. 1611 *HULE Rom.* i. 28 They did not like [Gr. *oikooiagras*] to retaine God in their knowledge. 1662 *PERVS Diary* 22 Aug., I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xvi. § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes. 1694 *ATTENBURY Serm.* (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. 1819 *SHELLEY Julian & Man.* 199 If you would like to go, We'll vilit him. 1830 *MACAULAY Rob. Montgomery* E. 88, (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery accurately distinguishes from each other. 1831 - in *Life* I. 233, I should have liked to have sate through so tremendous a storm. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxii, [Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy. 1859 *MILL Liberty* v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. 1868 *DAN Menti.* c. *Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc.]. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clari.* xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help. 1884 *MANCH. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 Those critics . . . who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.
 e. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for *like to have*.
 1822 *SHELLEY Faust* ii. 1 Would you not like a broomstick? *Mod.* I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?
 f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well or ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called a fool to your face?', etc.
 1596 *SHAKS Merch.* V. iii. v. 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? 1665 *Dan Ile of Gulls* B 4 b, Boy, how doost like me in this attyre? 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Trouver*, Comment le trouvez-vous? How do you like it? 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* 532 How does the God like living in a skin? 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 134 How like you this old satire?
 g. In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1.
 1899 *H. FREDERIC Market-place* xxiii. 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him. He decided that he would have a yacht.
 Like, *v. 2* Also 5-6 lyke. [*f. LIKE a.*]
 +1. *trans.* a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs.*
 c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked [Bada assini] lauit his lunde. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 48 Like me to the pesant lloyes of France. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. 480 Her lily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) a pair of pinchers held. 1622 *WITHER Jlistr. Philar.* F 7 b, If to gold I like her Haire.
 2. *intr.* (Const. *inf.*) +a. To seem, pretend. *Obs.*
 b. To look like or be near to doing (something) or to being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dialect.*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked to*, or (*dialect.*) *am* (*is*, etc.) *likin* (for *liking*), etc. (*Cf. had like s.v. LIKE a.*)
 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the saluation of my synful honeste. 1568 *PARSONS Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) i. 32 The other disorders that I have signified . . . were liked to have received a severe sentence & punishment. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two ioses snap off with two old men without teeth. c 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 91 Her old leake . . . had liked to have drowned all those which were in her. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. c 1689 *Mrs. BEHN Novels* (1722) I. 282 The Rabble had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces. 1716 *Ann. NICHOLSON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 396 The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar. 1724 *RANSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break when I think on my winsome John. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. 1781 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) X. 92 He . . . was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist. 1802 *Thell.* 390, I would not serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have served us. 1853 J. A. BENTON *California Pilgr.* 127 The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.
 -like, *suffix*, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of *LIKE* a. and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an adj. (see *LIKE* a. 1 b, *LIKE adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with *-like*, *ME. dial.* form of *-ly* 1, *-ly* 2, but the two formations are entirely

distinct: thus ME. *gredilike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. a. Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting'. Early examples are *circelike* (c1420), *chieftainlike* (c1470 Henry Wallace vi. 489), *devil-like* (c1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Alth. Trav.* Sijb, Making Hidalgo-like Rhodomontades. 1603 DEKKER *Griissel* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 188 The testimonies which themselves give of their Sardanapale-like sobriety. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 100 An unaccountable unquality-like fit of the spleen. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungodsmithlike. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. *Ibid.* 11. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1. 758/8 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls believe alike in clockworklike content. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) 1. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. 1866 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 578 If the noise... is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellows-like. 1901 *Academy* 33 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (c1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phrase-like* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perh. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advs. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphenated.

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimly apparelled, London like. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She...drest hir Bacchus like. 1624 D. CADDREY *Humilitie* 39 How vainly and garishly (poppingaye-like) are our nien and women attired? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 11. xii. (1840) 255 How...coward-like they had behaved. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Str. B. Napskull* 1. 71 His father... (dodared like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1. 678/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. 1891 BROWNING *Prince Holenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Deliver-like, spade-ful after spade-ful.]

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *gentle-like*, *human-like*. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at that war Sotheron leik. *Ibid.* x. 210 'Alliance', he said, 'the world is contrar leik!' 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* 111. 1335/4 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Uraulia* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Wee found twelve Venerable like Turkes, ready to receive vs. 1639 [see ALIVE-LIKE]. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* iv. A nian...Richd. ald lyke, and hault lyke. 1789 A. WILSON *Let. in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) 1. 48 John's grim-like smile. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 11. 110 It was a low square-like room. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. 1827 J. WILSON *Act. Andv.* Wks. 1855 1. 357, I think Peter's looking ald-like. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 289 The sublime-like beauty. 1866 AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 719 A gluey-like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc., where the s. use of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'. Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1 b.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 577 All his four men har thaim quicklik. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 154 b. With such pompe as this, triumphant lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus go vnto Hierusalem. 1594 WARRIS *Cyrus* 1616 The Goddesses turnde her face, offend- ing-like, frowning with angrie brows. 1681 RECAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, repell Critilo, propound late Remedies. 1682 *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like westrike about. *Mod. Sc.* Diuna rug at it sae rochlike (=roughly), or ye'll brak it.

Like, obs. f. LICK v.; var. LICH, LICHE.

Likeable, likable (lɪk-ə'bəl), a. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable. 1730 GAY in *Swif's Lett.* (1766) 11. 170, I would fain know you; for I often hear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. 1780 MAN. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1862) 82 It is a

very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Story* 389 The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence **likeability** rare = NCAT.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* v. 144 My civilities to them are regulated... a little more perhaps by their likeability.

Likeableness (lɪk-ə'bʌnəs), [f. LIKEABLE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable. 1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* 11. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of its that occupation.

† **Liked**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ED.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 133/2 When the bride Alfreda understood the death of hir liked make and bridegrome... she cursed father and mother. 1283 DALLINGTON *Commandin.* ix. (1577) 87 How stealth it the love of man from his wife... a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolvr.* 1. xii. 19 I shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Likeful**, a. Obs. Also 4 lievol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. LIKE v.1 + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c1305 *Land Cokayne* 80 in *E. E. F.* (1865) 158 Per beh rosis of rede le and llike likful for to se. 1340 *Ascham* 217 To han jet be bene by parfikele licul to gode and worthi to bi yherd. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke. 1592 WYKLEY *Amorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likefull seemd.

† **Likehood**, Obs. rare. [f. LIKE a. + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So utterly be- younde all expectation and likehood.

† **Likeless**, a. Obs. [f. -LESS.] Unlike. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, baswed, arled, or grei, Ben don for iacob fer awei; 203 him boren des ones bles Vn-like manie and likeles.

† **Likehead**, Obs. exc. arch. Also 4 likli- h(y)ed, 5 likehehed, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed(e). [f. LIKELY a. + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. *by or of likehead*: probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b).

c1386 CHAMCER *Prioresse's T.* 144 She gooth... To every place, where she hath spoused by liklihed hir litel child to fynde. 1495 *Act* 11. *Hen. VII.* c. 2 Presamble, Extreme rigour... whereby by likeliheed many of theym shall lose their liues. 1508 *Plumpton Chron.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lykelyhed what ther answer shalbe. 1532 MORE *Adol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bretherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lykelyhed as some good kytte leseth hir kayes. 1867 MORRIS *Tyson* v. 66 Fellows, what have we done? by likehead an evl deed and luck- less. 1870 — *Earthly Par.* 11. 553 Alas! full litte likeli- head that he should live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihed between him which is avarous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Camden) 11. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abyete, for to counterfeten it in veray trouthe of lykelyhed, yete [etc.]

Likelihood (lɪk-ə'li-hʊd). Forms as those of LIKELY a. + -hood. 5-6 -hod, 6- -hood. Also 5 lykehood, 6 lightliwode, likelooode, lykelhood. [f. LIKELY a. + -HOOD.]

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* 1. (1495) 3 Parables & semblances or liklihoods of thynges naturelles and arty- gycelles. 1548 GERT PR. *Masse* v. 1113, Sacramentes (sayth Augustin) vnlesse they haue certayne lykelyhode wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for like- hood to the Rainebove. a1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 Thus we see what likelihood there is between the spirit and fire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 2. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness. 1642 J. BALL *Anst.* *Cambr.* 9. i It hath too much likeli- hood to the masse-book. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 200/1 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelihood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or prob- able; probability; an instance of this. Const. of; † occas. to with inf. † To take likelihood: to infer as a probability.

c1449 PECOKE *Repr.* x. xiv. 78 Principis openest in prob- ability or likelihood to treuthis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* vi. 54/1 Seyng... theym selfe lykelyhood to be endamaged. 1488 *Parlt. Lett.* 111. 344 The lyke [saw] no lykehood that they shuld have byens. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* *Cress. Richmonde* Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take euydent lykelyhode & coniecture upon this, that [etc.]. 1583 STRUBBS *Anst. Abus.* 11. (1882) 24 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appeere likelihoode of amendment in him. 1611 BISHOP *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bets* (1634) 38 In May or June... there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. a1656 DR. HALL *Reim. Wks.* (1660) 9 Hearing of the likelihood of my removal. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 7. (1718) 39 The State may be in great likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67. 76 There was a likelihood of rain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) 11. ix. 307 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) 1 v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † by likelihood, † by all or most likelihood, † in, in all likelihood, † of likelihood: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* iv. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by liklyhood be lost. 1485 CRESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lykelyhood, to finde the waies and meanes to gette shipping. 1495 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 5

§ 1 Every quinzime... of liklyhode shalbe gretly mynysshed and lessed. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 11. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykellhod they had taken hurte. 1585 AUT. SANOV'S *Serm.* vi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelihoode the discrettest seruant of his house. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihoode. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadour* (1602) 121 Who of likelihoode... was possessed... with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers advancement, that [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelihoode it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 111. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. 1762-71 H. WAT- FORD *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 1. 259 Oliver... was in all likelihood of French extraction. 1882 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 111. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. **The likelihood**: the probable fact, or the probable amount. Obs. exc. Sc.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses... weyed and considered. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the liklyhode is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† 3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indica- tion, sign. Frequent in pl. Obs.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apperances being so far contrarie to that, which... is nowe founde true. 1576 TURNER *1. euerie* 23 If there be two [dewclaws] it is an euill likelihoode. 1591 SHAKS. *Tro. Gent.* v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme her flight from hence. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 61 Man cannot diuine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelihood. 1611 SPERO *Theat. Cl. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/2 Which... by high-ways paved leading vnto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have bene a worke of the Romanes. a1641 SUEKLING *Let.* (1646) 64 Thrusting vpon your judgment impossibilities for likelihoods. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* 119 Against which testimonies, likelihoods, evi- dences, the bare deniall of one man cannot countervail. 1665 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adultr.* fr. *Parnass.* i. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspicion grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspeare.

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood. 1605 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* vi. 31 Amongst all the... Captaines... there was none of greater likelihood. 1818 LAMM *Let.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* 11. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likeli- hood.

Likeliness (lɪk-ə'linəs), [f. LIKELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, simi- litude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* 11. 88 But at the last thar slayne he wes: In that failzeit the likeliness. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. *Adrian* 608 Pe feynd in-to [he] lykelynes... of a marynare one be sey to fame can aperi. 1412-20 LYON. *Chron. Troy* i. iii, Jupiter... Takyn lykelynesse of Am- phitruon. 1571 GOLING *Catolyn's Ps.* xlii. 14 They chaunge the letter [Beth] into [Caph] the mark of likeliness: se. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* vii. 29 She knew not his favours likeli- nesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Tractise in Cath. Tractates* (1601) 242 The halle spirit descendit vpon Christ in lykynes of one whyt dow. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 11. 97 The similitude of indignations, And likeliness of passions. 1680 H. DOWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 127 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeliness of their Style. 1702 C. MATHER *Angl. Chr.* 11. xix. (1659) 442 There is fre- quently... much likeness between a Phylisus and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now rare.

† Also in phrases by, of likeliness (cf. LIKELI- HOOD 2 h). † Also, probable amount = LIKELI- HOOD 2 c.

c1370 CHAMCER *Anonous Complaynt* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lykynesse, If that [etc.]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. *Macbeth* 097 God is mychty to helpe; dredt 1 ocht; quhar man na likyns ma se. c1400 *Rou. Rose* 7544 I oc- thing that may have no preving. *Ibid.* by lykynesse, and con- triving. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* iv. 551/1 By the whiche alienes... by lykynesse, the Counsaill... of oure side Souer- rayn Lord, is discovered. 1447 BOKKINIUM *Synops* (Roxb.) 32 Seyng no lykynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyght. c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lykyness it may be wonder weill'. *Ibid.* ix. 1010 Be lykyness Wallace suld wyn the land. 1475 *Ik. Noblesse* 55 As by possibillite and alle likeliness may be honourable and truly vanquishid and wonne bye armes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibillite*. 1632 SHERWOOD, Like- lihood, likeliness... = *probabilitie*.

† 3. An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. Obs.

c1450 LYON. & BURG *Secres* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe... Off evyl feith is lykynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. † Obs.

c1470 HAROUNG *Chron.* clxxxiii. iii. There was no king Christen had such sonnes fye Of lykynesse. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likynesse or towardness, *indole*. 1735 DRYDEN & PARSON *Dict.* Likeliness, Handsomeness or Wirtuiness.

Likely (lɪk-ə'li), a. and adv. Forms: 4 licly, licli, likliche, 4-6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5-6 lik(e)ly, 5-7 *Sc.* likli(e), 4- likely. [a. ON. *likli-g-r* (also *glitli-g-r*), f. *lik-r* (*glit-r*) LIKE a. + -li-g-r -ly 1. (OE. had the equivalent *gellēlic*.)

a. Adv. † 1. Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.

fill, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4852 For he shulde settē all his wil To geten a likly thing him til. c1425 *Cursor* II. 2132 (Trin.) [p]ei were likly eiber to oher. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* II. xiiij. 64 Ma liktlike a waverand sweving or dreymle [L. *simillima somno*]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 371/2 Lykly of countenance, *semblable*. 1596 *Spenser Hymne Beautie* 198 For Love is a celestiall harmonie Of likly hartie composed of starres concent. 1657-61 *Hevlin Hist. Ref.* I. II. v. 38 Hatb not the Father given vs. a most excellent Mirrour, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likly colours, as if [etc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase by *likely*.

c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Ser. Wks. I. 44 Sum men þenken licly þat [etc.]. c1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde . . . no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 *Ascham Topoph.* (Arh.) 101 By likly to hit the prickle awayes is vnpossible. 1592 H. SMITH *Four Sermon*. (1612) 13, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likly misery. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. i. 11 Have you heard of no likly Warrestoward? 1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No liker cause can be alleg'd. 1814 *Chalmers Evid. Chr. Revel.* III. 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likly . . . reconciliation. 1856 *Kane Art. Expt.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots . . . would be the likly camping-ground of wayfarers. 1879 *Fraser's Casar* xvi. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likly in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 780 A likly source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an *inf.*, or *clause*; also in parenthetical phrase, as (*it*) is *likely* or *it is likely*.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 475 But it is licly, to many men, that siluestre synned in his hying. c1386 *Chaucer Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to tretten of folye. 1305 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is licly, that King Jon [etc.]. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty þat at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. It semeth . . . more likly that he ascended up certayne steeptes to y' crosse. c1530 *Lo. Berners Arth. Lgt. Eryt.* 129 It was likly there to have been a great fray. 1583 *Strubbes Anat.* Abus. II. (1882) 37 It is verie likly they doe so. c1670 *Milroy Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 126 King Edward, by force, as is likelike, though it be not said how, reduced him to Peace. 1695 *Lo. Preston Boe* II. nt. 106 *note*, It is the likelike also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1666 *Dr. Patrick Comm. Erod.* I. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likly, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 *Ladv. M. V. Montagu Lett. to Worlley Montagu* 25 Apr. This verily likly you will never receive this. 1776 *Lo. Stirling in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 It was not likly any more British troops would be sent out. 1853 *Fr. A. Kemble Revid. in Georgia* 16 It will be more likly that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by *to* with *inf.*, where *he* (etc.) is *likely* to = 'it is likely that he will'. † Also (*rarely*) const. of with gerund.

c1300 *Cursor* II. 4878, I sai it noight for-qui þat yee Ne ern likliel leu men to he. c1374 *Chaucer Troylus* III. 1221 (1270) þou me . . . Hast holpin here I likly was to steruyn. 1406 *Hoccleve Mirrour* 74 Ful seelde is seen, þat þowthe takith heede of perils, þat been likly for to fall. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1238 þai were likly lost to be. 1513 *Morre in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 He was not likly to speake it of naught. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus redepted, his crone & dignitie Royall, . . . lykly within short space to fall agayne. 1592 H. SMITH *Four Sermon*. (1612) 16 b, Thou art much weaker then a Prophet, . . . and the likelier to haue a most greuous fall. 1622 *Donne Sermon*. (Judg. v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likelike to thinke of the last Judgement. 1633 *Walton Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likly to lye. 1701 *W. Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likly, and goods bear a price. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am glad to find you are likly to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 *Sarah Fielding Faint. Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likly of befalling them. 1793 *Sutton Edystone* L. § 123 The heavy expence they were likly to be at. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 144 Lambert seemed likly to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet. did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likly to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to be something expressed or implied).

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (10h. *Baptista*) 837 A basare . . . stark & likly als but let to sirik in twa his als. c1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 174 *Dido*, Me thyinkith that he is. . . likly for to ben a man. c1393 — *Scogan* 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. c1440 *Generydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likly knight for that Office. c1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was, likly to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 Standis or Storers, likly to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lyklyest to serue well in the same. 1591 H. SMITH *Affin. Faithf.* A 3 b. Deuising the likelikest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 74 Himself Likly in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 *Ralegh Hist. World* v. ii. § 6 (1634) 597 The best and likelikest means of their common safety. 1653 *Walton Angler* II. 45 We are not yet come to a likly place. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables*. *Life Asop* (1708) 4 He. Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likelikest Place for a Chapman. 1712 *Burdett's Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 19, I regard Trade . . . as the most natural and likly Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II.

ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place . . . to meet with us. 1789 *Burney Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 470 Lyle gave me these papers as the likeliest person to get them perfected. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 365 The most likly rocks have been tried with *aqua fortis*. 1821 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 380, I call at every likly house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly U.S.) Of young persons (occns. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of York . . . wole come with his household meyne, cleyly besen and likly men. c1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 211 b. The kyng had . . . marked bothe his wit and his likly towardnes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likly Fellows. 1725 S. WILLARD in *Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 225, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likly, effective men. 1793 *Washington Lett.* *Writings* 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likly a young fellow . . . should addict himself to such courses. 1853 *Add.* in *Dacey Federal St.* I. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is . . . stout and well built; very likly. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likly animals.

5. [? Influenced by LIKE v.] Of seemingly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome. ? Now U.S. and dial.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. ii. 77 The damoyseil beheld the poure knight, and sawe he was a likly man. c1586 *Sinney Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 b, These young companions make themselves beleue they love at the first liking of a likly beautie. 1728 *Vander & Cib. Prov. Hush.* IV. i. 4, You looked a good likly woman last night. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 She is very likly and genteel. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenrosy* I. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likly. 1807 P. GASS *Trin.* 32 The women are homely . . . but the young men likly and active. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xii, You'll soon get another husband—such a likly gal as you. 1859 G. O. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvi, That is Hetty Sorrel . . . a very likly young person. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* II. 16-17 All the others that were likly for sight and good for food.

† 6. Seemly, becoming, appropriate. *Obs.*

c1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 379 Be wryt or word quiklik likis you best til half? 'In wryt' that said 'it war the liklyast'. c1674 *Milton Wks.* (1738) I. Life 44 After likly Discourses [Lut.] prepares for thire entertainment. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† 7. Was *likely*, also *catachr. haa likely*: came near to do or be (etc.); = *was* or *had like*. *Obs.*

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 The . . . Gallis . . . came into y^e Capitoll & were likly to haue wonne it. c1503 J. FIAMARK in *Lett. Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 235 Els, I hade lykly to be putt to a grett plonge for my trothe. 1652 *Lo. Monck Hist. Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likly to haue been, had not the King [etc.].

8. *Comb.*, as *likely* † *-looked*, *-looking* adjs.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 6, 4/2 He must be a likly-look'd Fellow. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 The United States' Navy Board . . . are ready to try any likly-looking invention. 1897 *Mary King'sley W. Africa* 406 Big Eloby is a fine, likly-looking island.

B. *adv.*

† 1. a. In a like or similar manner; similarly. b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). *Obs.*

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionu* 3348 The faderes redemdy for helle ioyned he til angels liklye. 1552 *Huloet s.v. Sc. Sc.* and *Sk.* bene very likly ysed. 1571 *Digges Pantom.* III. xi. Sb, Then are those vessels likly proportionall. 1716 *in Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly most *likely*, *very likly*; otherwise rare exc. *Sc.* or *dial.*

c1380 *Wyclif Ser. Wks.* III. 434 Liklike hem wantip to be þe leeste membre þat Crist haþ ordeyned to be of his Chirche. c1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, þat þou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom þan þou canst espye. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likly one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 *Trapp Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likly) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. ¶ 9 That part of his Copy . . . being such as his whole Copy . . . will likelikest Comin alike with. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) Ivi, You're likly in the right, when blamd by them. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* 1666 I. 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likly spend his Fortune. 1812 P. DEALTRY *Lett. to Parr* 17 Dec. in *P's Wks.* (1828) VII. 363, I shall most likly say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* I. 124 A quarriz reef had been . . . abandoned, likly as unprofitable. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 4) I. 21 You may be very likly right in that. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going, . . . and likly he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likly be asked afresh [etc.].

† 3. In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Ser. Wks. II. 335 þus in þes fyve figuris many men licy suppose þat [etc.]. c1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 1442 So was that Lord receuyd . . . lykly to hys plesure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we haue from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likelikest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † *likely v. trans.*, to make 'likly' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 *Douglas Aeneis* I. ProL 124 Or than to mak any sang schort sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† *Li'kement*. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. LIKE v. + -MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

Liken (lō'k'n), *v.* Forms: 4 *licne* (n), (likin), 4-5 *l(c)kne*, *lykne* (n), -*lyn*, 4-6 *licken*, -*yn*, 5 *lycken*, *lykeny*, *lykyne*, (leccen), *legeny*, *lekyn*, *likon*, -*yn*, 4-6 *lyken*, 4- *liken*. [f. LIKE a. + -EN⁵; cf. OHG. *ki-līkīn* (MHG. *gelīchen*), MLG. *likenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne*.]

1. *trans.* To represent as like; to compare.

Const. † *into*, *to*, *unto*, *with*. Also *to liken together*. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4759 And to þe croys by gode skylle Ys þe harpe lykenede weyle. c1380 *Wyclif IV's.* (1880) 97 þei may be wel licned to swolwis of þe see & helle. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xx. 168 To a torche oher to a taper the trinite is likened. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It lumps nost all-way þe last to liken with þe first. c1420 *Chron. Villed.* (Horstn.) 1128 Dowuys . . . ben legendy to be holy god. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y likne in to a fier þat slakken may for no þing. c1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccome my lyfe unto the morrow-tyde. 1549 *Lattimer Sermon*. *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 97 The Prince broke thy head for lik'ning him to a singing-man of Windsor. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) II. l. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 *Harris Hermes* Wks. (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 *Southey Lett.* (1856) II. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1821 *Carlyle Sterling* I. i. (1822) 5, I likened him often . . . to sheet-lightning. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildroonan* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† b. To make imputations on (a person). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 42 þo þat . . . Lickne men and lye on hem that leneth hem no 3iftes. *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne 3ow þus þat þe been lithe in 3owre eyghen.

† c. *To liken* (a person) *to do* (something); to represent as doing. *Obs.*

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 6/1 *Athlas*. ye whiche is lykened to bere up heven on his sholgers.

† d. *passive*. To be assigned by repunte to (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed to be (so-and-so). *Obs.*

c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 59 They haith been likned to-gether more and 2 yere. 1575 *Ibid.* 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykned to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert. . . The said Robert is lykned to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. *rare*.

c1400-50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruitude . . . þat god has furnished to be free & to his face likned. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To make lyke (A. to Lykne), *assimilare, conformare*. 1720 *Duncan Fraser* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) III. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidley worm, That warps about the stone. 1811 *Lo. Brougham* (Ogilvie). The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† 3. *intr.* To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. *to* or *dativ.* Also *trans.* to symbolize, represent. *Obs.*

131. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1064 If þou wyrrkes on þis wyse, þat þo wyk were, Hir schal lyke þat layk þat lyknes hir tyll. 1340 *Ajēb.* 88 þe more he hom leup þe stranglaker, þe more he lykneþ þe likneþ propheche. c1400-50 *Alexander* 666 þi fortune Is likenand on na lym ne like to my selfe. c1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 12 The plater drawn oute of the donge likenithe [Fr. *signifie*] the soule in the bodi. 1809 *Bianchi Levity & Sorrow* I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. *Ibid.* II. 200, I once knew a lady . . . that likened surprisingly to you. 1838 *Chalmers On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence † *Likenere*, one who likens.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe.

Likeness (lō'knēs). For forms see LIKE a. and -NESS. [OE. (Northumb.) *licnes*, shortened form of *gelleness* I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. *to*; † formerly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of pron.), *with*.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9515 Witte clothes hoo cude hire on . . . lich þe snowe, þat me ne ssolde hire uor þe liknesse ise ne iknowe. c1300 *Cursor* M. 3332 *Licknes* to corbin had he nan. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. II. xv. (1495) 40 The lyknesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xxviii, The vertu of my ryme . . . that is reed it will torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 *Turner Herbal* I. K v b, It may be called . . . ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy likenesse. 1601 *Sir W. Cornwallis Ess.* (1632) ix, Confounding a Gentleman and a Peasant with the likenesse of salutation. 1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Treasury* title, The practise . . . to adde and substract all vsuall Fractions vnlike, without reduction into likenesse. 1651 *Howell Venite* Pref, Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. c1715 *Burnett Overt Time* (1724) I. 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 366 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face, . . . A likeness, . . . Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 23 (1864) 499

† 5. An object liked, (one's) beloved. *Obs.*
c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 496, I shall followe the in faith... my
lyking thow art. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xiv. The wyffis
cam forth with cryis and clappis, Lo, quhair my lyking
figs! Quo thay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 587 In the amorous
Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.
† 6. Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy con-
dition. Cf. *GOOD-LIKING* 4. *Obs.*
c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1279 So gode liking he fand þat hole
he was and fere. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 46 Yf contrey-
men in lyking hele endure. c 1440 *Geueydes* 6760 All pale
and wanne, ownt of likeng he was. 1539 *TAVERNER Frasn.*
Prou. (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any mayvayle... yf
be were in better lykyng than hy's horse. a 1568 *ASCHAN*
Scholen. (Arb.) 131 If God do lend me... free layres and
libertie, with good lyking and a merrie heart. 1584 *COGAN*
Haven Health i. (1612) 2 These labourers... do make a good
state or liking of the body. 1590 *GREENE Never too late*
B b. I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking.
1611, 1656 [see *GOOD-LIKING* 4]. 1662 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* 16
Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking.
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 41454 Strayed or stolen... a bay
Mare... in good Liki g. 1737 *BRACKEN Parriery Imp.*
(1749) I. 9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not
become fatter or in better liking. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.*
(1834) II. 616 To keep it [the child] plump in good liking.
† *Liking*, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *LIKE* v. 2 + -ING 1.]
The condition of being like or likely. a. quasi-
concr. Something that is like; a resemblance. b.
Phr. In *liking*: likely to (do something).
1340 *Ayeub.* 47 þe l'kings [f. *figures*] and þe ymagina-
cions of zenne. 1599 *Let.* in *Harington Nags* Ant. 47, I am
in liking to geet Erasmus for your Entertainment.
† *Liking*, *ppl. a.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4-7 *Sc. likand*.
[f. *LIKE* v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. Pleading, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of
food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion:
Favourable. *Const. till, to.*
1340-70 *Alex. & Dist.* 949 Summe þat longen to a lud
of likinge smellus. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 9 And suth
thyngis that ar likand ȝif mannys bruce ar pleasant.
1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 327 Anon likyng wynd
filled the sailles. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 In... delicious
and liking feeding... freers passen lords. c 1470 *HENRY*
Wallace vi. 95 Him thow out threw off his likand rest.
1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. xii. 50 Sweet habit, and likand
bed, quod sche. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 72 b. The
wynd to hym was lyking, wherby he sayled into Flaunders.
1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidaue's Comyn.* 244 He appointed hym and
his fellows to come and declare his lyking opinion touchyng
the same. 1596 J. NOROEN *Progr. Piete* (1847) 62 Grant
that... I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever
liking it be unto me. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God*
xix. iii. (1620) 709 Making a lyking use of all. [a 1643 W.
CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. 111, Thout mine pleasure, by dame
Venus bent; So fresh thou art, and therewith so lycaud.]
2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified
condition (e.g. well, ill liking). Of a soil: Rich.
c 1335 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E. P.* (1862) 135 An
hounde bat is likyng and Ioly. 14366 *CHAUCEUR Rom.*
Rose 1364 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke
and wel lyking, That it ne may in winter dye. c 1380 *WYCLIF*
Wks. (1880) 7 It semþ þe deyyl gedreþschilic of 30ngne
men, fatte, and lykyng and ydyll. 1426 *LYOC. De Guil.*
Pilgr. 8903 Thow wer to fat, and to lykyng. c 1475 *Rauf*
Colclair 40 Enill lykand was the King. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Husb.*
§ 48 It taketh mooste commonly the fattest and best lykyng.
1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* i. 10, I am afraied off my lorde the
ky gey... lest he spyve your faces to be worse lykyng then the
other sprygaldes of your age. 1611 *BIBLE Duv.* i. 10, 1666
HEVYN Surr. France 7 The Countrey of Normandie
is enriched with a fat and liking soil.

† *Liking*, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. *LIKE* v. 2 +
-ING 2.] Likely, probable.
1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1623) 879 A liking
report was brought to the towne, that Warwick had pre-
pared foure thousand valiant men.
† *Likingly*, *adv.* 1 *Obs.* [f. *LIKING* *ppl. a.* 1 +
-LY 2.] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily,
attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.
1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 þe man þoutte þat
he badde be likyngly i-norsched. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C.
xx. 241 Lordliche for to luyen and lykynglike be cloþed.
c 1420 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Mist.* iii. 1, Takyng hede and byhold-
yng likyngly hir shamefast emband. c 1460 *TOWNLEY*
Myst. xxiii. 234 You... That lede youre lyfe so lykandly.
1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. vi. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and
libertie, At eis his common peple gomit he.

† *Likingly*, *adv.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *LIKING* *ppl. a.* 2 +
-LY 2.] In a probable manner; probably.
1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* 2nd Prol., Ellis it wole as likyngli be
applied to falsnesse as to treuthe. c 1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* iii.
v. 305 Prechours 3auen hem to flaterie... for to the more
likyngli fille her wombis and her pusteris.
† *Likingsness*, *Obs.* [f. *LIKING* *ppl. a.* 1 +
-NESS.] Attractiveness.
c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 Dis feisaunt hen is likingsness, And
euer folewþ hir þese 3oung men.

Likke, *obs.* form of *LICK*, *LIKE*.
Liklie, *likly*, *obs.* forms of *LIKELY*.
Likorice, *Likour*, *obs.* ff. *LIQUORICE*, *LIQUON*.
Likresse, *-rus*, variants of *LICKENOUS* *Obs.*
Likth, *obs.* 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *LIE* v. 2

Lil, *lill* (lil). [Romany.] ||a. As a gipsy
word: A book. b. slang. (See quotes.); also 'a
five-pound note' (Farmer).
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Lill*, a pocket-book. 1851
BORROW *Lavengro* l. xvii. 219 Then the moreshare for you—
a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reder—yet you
can't shift for yourself. 1857—*Romany Rye* ix. (1900) 58
'Lo', brother! how learned in lills you are! 1859 *MATSELL*
Vocab. (Farmer), *Lil*, a pocket-book. *Lill*, a bad bill.

Lil, var. *LILL* v. *Obs.*, and *LILE* a. *dial.*
Lilac (lil'ak). Forms: 7 *lilack* (e, 7-8 (9)
lilach, 8-9 (now chiefly *dial.* or *U.S.*) *laylock*,
(9 *layloc*, *U.S. vulgar* *laylock*), 8 *lylac*, 7-*lilac*.
[a. F. *lilac* (Cotgr.); now *lilas*], a. Sp. *lilac*, a.
Arab. ليلاك *lilāk*, app. ad. Pers. ليلاك *lilāk*,
var. of نيلاك *nilāk* bluish, f. Pers. نيل *nil* blue,
indigo (Skr. *nīla*, Hindi *līl*); cf. various Pers.
words for indigo, *lilak*, *lilany*, etc., which have
parallel forms with initial n. Other forms are y'g.
lilaz (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish *leilag* (whence
possibly the early 17th c. *lelacke*, mod. *laylock* J.
1. A shrub, *Syringa vulgaris*, cultivated for its
fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish
violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also,
the flower of this shrub.
1625 [see *lilac* tr. below]. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard.*
Cyrus iii. 128 The autumnal buds... making little Rhom-
buses, and network figures, as in the Sycomore and Lilac.
1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. 70 Plant Roses... Lilac,
Syringas [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 605 And gather'd lay-
locks, perish, as they blow. 1777 T. WATSON *Chex.* 1st Apr.
25 The lilac hangs to view its bursting gems in clusters blue.
1844 *LADY G. FULLERTON Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xii. 69
A large nosegay of lilacs and seringa. 1860 O. W. HOLMES
Prof. Breakfast ii. Lillocks flowered late. 1865 TENNYSON
On a Mourner ii. Nature makes the purple lilac ripe. 1881
BESANT & RICE *Chapls. of Fleet* I. 3 The yellow laburnum,
and the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other species of *Syringa* (see quotes.).
1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 Rose-Trees,
Honey-suckles, Persian Lilachs, &c. 1842 *Penny Cycl.*
XXIII. 478 2 *Syringa Josikea*, Josika's lilac is a native
of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von
Josika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. S. *Chinensis*,
Chinese lilac... In characters it is intermediate between
S. *enigaris* and S. *Persica*, and agrees with a hybrid plant
produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called S. *Rotoma-*
gensis, the Rouen lilac. 1865 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 124
S. *Persica*, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer
shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more
aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera (see quotes.).
1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 801 *Media Acedarac*, sometimes
called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Red-
tree. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 326
The White Cedar-tree, or Australian Lilac (*Media Aus-*
tralis). 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 681½ African Lilac, *Media Aze-*
darak. Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for
Hardenbergia monophylla; also *Prostanthera violacea*.
Indian Lilac, *Media semperflorens*. 1881 J. S. GABLE
Indian Timbers 70 *Media Acedarac*, Linn. ... The Persian
Lilac. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* *Lilac*, name given in
Australia to the tree *Media composita*, called Cape Lilac.
It is not endemic in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac'
in India. In Tasmania the name of Native Lilac is given to
Prostanthera retundifolia.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.
1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. iii. 258 The
colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet.
1796 *STEONAN Surinam* II. xvii. 32 The breast [of the
parrot] is of a leaden hue, the belly lilac. 1816 *CRASS*
HAROVICKE in Two Noble Lives I. 53 Elizabeth wore white
and silver, I wore laylock and silver. 1847 *TENNYSON Prin-*
cess II. 3 She brought us Academic silks, in hue The lilac.

b. attrib., passing into *adj.* Of the colour of
lilac blossom.
1801 *MAR. EGEWORTH Contrast* (1832) 114 It will spoil
my lilac ribbons. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* x. i. 5 The
little lilac glove. 1864 *TENNYSON Grandmother* xv. 50
Will and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown. 1882
Garden 1 Apr. 210½ A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with
delicate lilac flowers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lilac-ambush, -bush,
-flower, -shade, -tree; also, qualifying the names of
colours, as lilac-blue, -grey, -marve, -pink, -purple;
parasyntetic, as lilac-coloured, -headed, -tinted
adjs.; lilac moth (see quot.); lilac-tide nance-use,
the time when lilac is in bloom.

1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Dau.* 111 This, yielding, gave
into a grassy walk Thro' a wood lilac-ambush trimly
pruned. 1851 *Pham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* May 52
Bunches of delicate lilac-blue... flowers. 1862 *LOWELL*
Piglow P. Ser. ii. vi. 87 The catbird in the 'laylock-bush' is
loud. 1766 *AMORY Enucle* (1770) IV. 97 You must write
with this 'lilac-coloured liquor. 1880 *BLACK White Wings*
xx. The silent, glassy, lilac-grey sea. 1892 G. BARRINGTON
Hist. N. S. Wales ix. 32 The beautiful 'lilac-headed
parrot'. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* xiv. 296 The
little chocolate-coloured moth called the 'Lilac Moth' (*Lac-*
tonia ribbena). 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 307½ Pergolaniums.
Lady Sheffield, 'lilac-pink. 1841 Apr. 22½ A compact
rosette of a rich 'lilac-purple. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Alfredus*
Sappho i. Nothing stirs on the lawn but the quick 'lilac-
shade. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 May.
Though in all the bloom of my passion, 'lilac-tide, I have
not been at Strawberry this fortnight. 1847-9 *To Do Cycl.*
Anat. IV. 126½ 'Lilac-tinted spots. 1865 *BACON Ess.*
Gariens (Arb.) 556 The 'Lelacke' Tree. 1860 *Surr. Nem-*
such Palace, Archael. V. 434 A fountain of white marble
... set round with six trees called lelack trees.

Lilaceous (lil'as), a. [f. *LILAC* + -EOUS.]
Of or belonging to a lilac colour.
1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov.
862½ A beautiful lilaceous blue. 1862 864½.

Lilacine (lil'asin). *Chem.* Also lilacin. [f.
LILAC + -INE. Cf. F. *lilacine*.] A crystalline sub-
stance obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*;
now called *SYRINGIN*.
1842 *Pharmaceutical Trnl.* I. 557 The lilacine appears to

be combined in the lilac with mallic acid. 1844 in *HOBLYN*
Dict. Med. Ternis; and in recent Dicts.

Lilalite. *Min.* [f. F. *lilas* lilac + -LITE.] An
obsolete synonym of *LEPIDOLITE*.
1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 Lepidolite—Lilalite
of some.

† *Lilburne*. *Obs. rare* -1. A lubber.
a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a
calfe, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such
a hoball, such a lobcocke.

† *Lille*, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. name of *Lille* in France.
Cf. *LISLE*.] ? A kind of program (more fully *Lille*
program).

1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* (1773) 843½ Stuffs, liles, broad
or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards, ad. 1660 *Art* 12
Chas. II. c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Buffin*, Buffins, Mocados, & Lile
Grogans narrow the single peeces... 1674 *JEANES*
Arith. (1696) 65 Lile Grogains.

Lille (lil'), a. and *adv. dial.* Also *lil*. [app.
repr. a contraction of *ON. litell*, *litl*-LITTLE: cf.
mod. Sw. *lilla*, Da. *lille*.] Little.

1633 *King & Poore N. Man* 89 Full lile we know his hard
griefe of mind. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* vii. (1882)
171 He'll have a bard death, poor lile fellow. 1863—
Sylvia's L. Novels (1874) 127, I trust to thee to look after
the lile lass. 1894 *HALL CAINE Maxmian* 200 Nice lil
thing, too.

† *Lil*: see *LILLE* v. and *LILY*.
Liliaceous (lil'i-əs), a. Also 8 *erron.* *lila-*
ceous. [I. L. *liliiaceus*, f. *lilium* lily: see -ACEOUS.]
Pertaining to, or characteristic of, lilies or the
order *Liliales*; lily-like.

1731 *BAILEY vol. II. Liliaceous*, of, pertaining to, or like
lilies, of the lily kind. 1775 *MASSON in Phil. Trans.* LXVI.
285 [A flower] of the lilaceous kind, with a long spike of pen-
dulous flowers, of a greenish azure colour... this is *lila-*
viridis. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 25 The calyx
is wanting in the greater part of the lilaceous tribe. 1845
DARWIN Voy. Nat. li. (1852) 32 The large lilaceous plants
which shaded the streamlets. a 1856 H. MILLER *Test.*
Recks ii. (1857) 95 Aquatic plants and lilaceous roots.

Lilial (lil'ial), a. and *sb.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L.
lilialis, f. *lilium* LILY.] a. *adj.* Only in *Lilial*
alliance: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance'
or group of orders which includes the *Liliaceae*.
b. *sb.* A member of this alliance.

1846 *LINCOLN Vgg. Kingd.* 195 [Endogens.] Alliance XVI.
Liliales.—The Lilial Alliance. Natural Order of Lillials.
1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 501, II. Order—
Liliales (Lilliales).

† *Liliated*, a. [f. L. *lilium* LILY + -ATE 3 + -ED 1.]
Embellished with the fleur-de-lis of France.

1643 *PYRNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 156 When he is
girded by the King [of France] with the Liliated sword.

Lilbolaro, *obs.* form of *LILLIBULLERO*.
Lilie, *obs.* form of *LILY*.

Lilled (lil'id), a. Also 6-7 *lillied*, 7 *lily'd*.
[f. *LILY* + -ED 2.]

1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.
1614 *SILVSTER Bethshida's Rescue* iv. 372 Her ruddy
round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lilled, or
of Lillies Rose'd. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxvii. 62
The modest sweetness of a lilled face. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.*
To my Janie, The lily'd breasts with violets veind'. 1761
Poetry in Ann. Reg. 234 Did they 'Wear wilfs too small...
Or, over lilled, add a little rose. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights &*
Shadows Scott. Life 4 She was like the fairest of all the
lilled brood. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* i. 266 Of just-tinged
marble, like Eve's lilled flesh.

2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.
a 1633 *MILTON Arcades* 97 Nymphs and Shepherds dance
no more By Sandy Ladons Lilled banks. 1744 *AKENSIDE*
Pleas. Imag. II. 287 O'er the lilled vale Clearer than glass
it flow'd: a 1803 *BEATTIE Ode to Peace* iii. iii, Along the
lilled lawn the nymphs advance. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.*
i. ix. 65 Its lilled pool and grassy acres specked with deer.

b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic
lilies or fleur-de-lis.

1795 *SOUTHEY Jean of Arc* viii. 617 And plant the lilled
flag victorious on yon tower. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jaquiel*. 88
The lilled banners streaming bright. 1814 *CARV Dante*,
Par. vi. 116 The fond belief, that heav'n Will truck its
armour for his lilled shield. 1884 *GARDINER Hist. Eng.* VII.
lxx. 195 The lilled banner of France.

Liliform (lil'ifam), a. [f. *LILY* + -FORM.]
Having the form or shape of a lily.

1856 *Trnl. Brit. Archael. Assoc.* XII. 73 Patterns of red
glazed ware... with broad flattened rims of tasselled or lili-
form patterns were discovered at the same time.
Liliput, *Liliputian*: see *LILLIPUT*, -IAN.

Lill (lil), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [Cf. Du. *lul*.] = *LILT* *sb.* 4.
1721 *RAMSAY Poems Gloss.* (1760), *Lills*, the holes of a
wind-instrument of music. 1788 in *R. Galloway's Poems*
154 Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill, and
sound the drone. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He...
could play weel on the pipes;... and he had the finest finger
for the back-lill [c 1832 back-lilt] between Berwick and Car-
lisle.

Lill (lil), *sb.* 2 A pin of a very small size.
1882 *BECK Draper's Dict.* *Lills*, a very small pin; proba-
bly an abbreviation of *Lilliputian*. *Mod. Adv.*, *Lills*...
Pins with perfect Solid Heads.

Lill, *sh.3 slang.* See *LIL*.
† *Lill*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *lil*, 1 *lylle*, 6-7 *lill*,
(7 *lill*). [Onomatopœic: cf. *LOLL* v.] *trans.*
To loll or hang (the tongue) out (rarely forth).
Also (rarely) *intr.* said of the tongue.

1530 *PALSGR.* 611½, I lyllle out the tonge, as a beest dothe
that is chafed, *je chaillette*. 1567 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627)

13 Ye shall see him lil and hold out his tongue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 34 Cerberus . . . lilted forth his bloody flaming tongue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Baras* i. v. 228 As the Woodpecker, his long tongue doth lilt out of the cloven pipe of his horny bill To catch the Emets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. x. 255 Scornfully telling and blaring out his tongue. 1611 FLOKIO, *Lucerna* . . . Also the Lantern-flsh, which liltling forth his tongue, yields a great blaze or light. *Ibid.* s. v. *Lingua*. Like a tongue liltling out of the mouth. 1622 MAUDE *Tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 219 They shall . . . lilt out their tongue, like a Calfe. 1656 W. D. *Tr. Couventius Gate Lat. Unt.* p. 651 A scornier sheweth his slightsights and scorns . . . by distorting his lips, liltling out his tongue [etc.]. 1893 *Willsh. Gloss.* *Lilt*, to pant as a dog.

Lilla, *lille ullero*: see LILLIBULLERO.

† **Lille**, *v. Obs.* In 3 lylle, 5 lile. [Cf. Du. *lillen* to tremble, quiver.] *intr.* ? To quiver.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 447 Pe wyz . . . Loked alofte on þe lef hat lylled grene.

† **Lill** for **loll**, *phr. Obs.* Also 5 lyl for lal, 6 lill for law. [Possibly a jingling perversion of some phrase containing the OE. *læl* bruise; see quot. c.1000. For the jingle cf. *tit for tat*.] To give, etc. *lill* for *loll*: to retaliate.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxi. 25 Sylle liff wið life . . . wunde wið wunde, lall wið lalle.] c. 1425 WYNNOUN *Chron.* iii. ii. 263 Thai come onone To bind and led away Sampone, And to quyt hym lyl for lyl [i.e. lill for law]. 1525 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (1858) ii. 336 Scho mudreist this ilk king: And so that thyme scho plaid him lyl for law. 1587 J. BELL *Hadron's Ausu. Osor.* 277 b, Why may not I as well w the like lavishnes of tongue, geve lill for loll? 1639 SMYTH *Humb. Berkeley* (1885) iii. 33 Lill for loll. Id est, one for another: as good as hee broght.

Lillanite (lil-lān-īt). *Min.* [Named by Keller, 1887, from the *Lillian* mine, Colorado, its locality: see -ITE.] A steel-coloured sulphide of bismuth and lead. 1892 DANA *Min.* 230.

Lillibullero (lil-lil-bul-lē-ro). *Forms*: 7 lilli burlaro, Lilly Burelighre, 8 lilibolaro, lille-, lilla-, 8- lillibullero. [Unmeaning.] Part of the refrain (hence, the name and the tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688.

1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 275 Ho! broder Teague, dost hear de decree? Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la Dat we shall have a new deputie. 1689 *Diary in Topographer* (1790) 32 The Chines at St. Michaels . . . having for some time been made to strike Lilli Burlero. 1697 VANBURGH *Æsop* v. 66 Dol, de tol dol, dol dol, de tol dol; Lilli Burelighre's lodg'd in a Bough. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week Sat.* 116 He sung of Taffey Welch, and Sawney Scot, Lilli-bullero, and the Irish Trot. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ii. ii. He . . . accustomed himself . . . to whistle the *Lillibullero*. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The mob will never sing lillibullero but in opposition to some other mob. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. lit.* (ed. 5) ii. 428 One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling Lillibullero.

Hence **Lillibullero** *v., trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to sing 'lillibullero' over.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. iii, My father managed his affliction otherwise, for he neither wept it away . . . nor did he rhyme it, or lillibullero it.

Lillie, *Lillied*, *obs. forms* of LILY, LILIED.

Lilliput (lil-lip-ut). The name of an imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), peopled by pygmies six inches high. *Used attrib.* = diminutive. *Occas. sb.*, a person of diminutive size, a child.

1867 WHITMAN *Carol of Harvest* 3 The lilliput, countless armies of the grass. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts and W. Honey* (1884) 69 One of the e-Lilliput frogs . . . leaped near me. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 21 It is easy enough to decide on what to give the Lilliputs [cf. children].

Lilliputian (lil-lip-ū-ti-ān), *sb. and a.* Also **Lilliputian**. [f. LILLIPUT + -IAN.]

A. sb. An inhabitant of LILLIPUT; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iii, etc. 1727 FIELDING *Love Ser. Masques* iii. x, Oh, gemini! would I had been born a Lilliputian! 1808 SCOTT *Dryden's Wks.* (1883) IV. 5 The other personages of the drama sink into Lilliputians beside the gigantic Almanzor. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 326 The antics of these official Lilliputians.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of diminutive size; petty.

1725 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v. 319 The Lilliputian tongue. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 319 Good substantial Leagues dwindling into even Lilliputian Furlongs. a 1764 LLOYD *New-River Head Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 64 The Lilliputian Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1869) III. xviii. 150 Petty conquests or Lilliputian expeditions. 1842 D. CROES *Amer. Notes* 1850 337 The chairs are of lilliputian measurement, fitted to their tiny strides. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Son. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) III. 383 In America . . . our institutions, our politics . . . have fostered a self-reliance which is small, lilliputian, full of fuss and bustle. 1884 *Garden. Illustr.* 8 Nov. 427 The charming little *Erysimum pumilum* . . . is often called the Lilliputian Wallflower.

Hence **Lilliputianize** *v.*, to dwarf. **Lilliputianized** *phl. a.*, **Lilliputianizing** *phl. sb.*

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xix. 282 The satirical Lilliputianizing of the stately Margaret Edwards went against the grain. 1889 *Macm.* Mac. Oct. 419/2 The Lilliputianized figures of her crew making a very toy of the little fabric. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trags.* I. xi. 230 Lilliputianised as he was [by distance].

Lillite (lil-līt). *Min.* [Named by Reuss, 1857, after — von *Lill*: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lillite*, a silicate of iron

from Příbram in Bohemia. . . It is a dull, amorphous, earthy substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, *obs. form* of LILY.

Lilly-low (lil-lōw). *dial.* A playful variation (used in speaking to children) of *Lullw sb.*, blaze.

1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* 41 A Lilly-low, . . . a comfortable blaze. 1877 N. W. *Line Gloss.*, *Lillylow*, a bright flame. 'When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a lilly-low'. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 360 For lilly-lows is nought to it for burning.

Lilly-pilly. An Australasian timber-trec, *Eugenia smithii* (N.O. Myrtaceae). Also *attrib.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 327 The Lilly-pilly-trees, as they are named by the colonists, consist of several species of Acmena. 1879 J. E. TENISON-WOODS in *Proc. Linnæan Soc. N. S. Wales* IV. 134 *Eugenia Smithii*, or Lillypilly. 1890 'LYTH' *Golden South* 201 Luxurious foliage of . . . lilly-pilly, and other native trees.

Lilt (lilt), *sb.* [app. f. LILT *v.*]

1. A song or tune, esp. one of a cheerful or merry character. Chiefly *Sc.*

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to W. Sturatt* 26 The blithest lilt that e'er my lugs heard sung. 17. . . *Jacobite Relics* (1821) II. 193 'Is't some words ye've learnt by rote, Or a lilt o' dool and sorrow? 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 52 To the tune of a well known rollicking Irish lilt. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xli. (1874) 308 Hark to the grand lilt of the 'Good Time Coming!' 1874 BURNARD *My time* xvi. 133 A peasant . . . suddenly takes up a pipe . . . and commences to play a lilt.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly *literary*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1881) 253 It proceeds as by a chant. . . One reads along naturally with a sort of lilt. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 91 The sonorous lilt of the Greek Epic verse contrasts . . . with the grave unbending staidness of the Hebrew. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 289 The lines go with a lilt, and sing themselves to music of their own. 1890 LOWELL *Stand. Wks.* 336 This faculty of hitting the precise lilt of thought is a rare gift. 1897 TROLOPE *The Barchana* 75 An eagerness of description, a lilt, if I may so call it, in the progress of the narrative.

3. A springing action; a light, springing step. 1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk-sp. Cumberl.* 37 Wid a lilt iv her step an' a glint iv her e'e. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A sort of 'lilt' in the gait, which is by no means graceful. 4. (See quot.) ? *Obs.* Cf. LILL *sb.*

1776 HERO *Colt. Songs* II. 258 *Gloss.*, *Lilts*, the holes of a wind instrument of music; hence Lilt up a spring. c. 1832 [see LILL *sb.* quot. 1824].

5. *Comb.*, as *lilt-like*, *adj.*

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 246/3 Many of the songs have that lilt-like quality which almost makes them sing themselves.

Lilt (lilt), *v. Sc., north. dial., and literary*. Also 4 lulte, 6 lylt. [ME. *lulle* (i), of obscure origin; perh. cogn. w. Du. *LG. lul*, pipe (cf. LILUR-PIPE); Skeat compares Norw. *lilla* to sing.]

1. *trans.* + a. To sound (an alarm); to lift up (the voice). *Obs.* b. To sing cheerfully or merrily. Also, to strike up (a song); to 'tune up' (the pipes).

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was Penne. . . 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ix. 88 In ane bowand home . . . a feindlich hellis voce scho lyltis schyll [L. *Tartareum intendit vocem*]. 17. . . RAMSAY *Ep. Alr. Gay*, Lilt up your pipes, and rise aboon Your Trivia and your moorland tune. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* iv. 192 Lilt up a sang. 1725 — *Genl. Sheph.* ii. iv, Rosie liltis sweetly the 'Milking the ewes'. 17. . . i. iv, I, Weel liltit, Bauldy, that's a dainty sang. *Ibid.* v. iii, What shepherd's whistle winna lilt the spring? 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxi. 182 She tripped merrily on, liltting a tune to supply the lack of conversation. 1878 MISS TYLER *Scott's Firs* 36 An old song lilted in a clear shrill voice. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's & Rivers* vi. (1884) 47 Reed-wrens liltting some sweet fragment of song.

2. *intr.* To sing cheerfully or merrily; to sing with a lilt or merry 'swing'.

1786 BURNS *Ordination* iii, Mak haste an' turn king David owre, An' lilt wi' holy clangor. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, Jenny, whose shrill voice I have heard this half hour liltting in the Tartarean regions of the kitchen. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii, Murphy, who presided in the cart full of fiddlers like a leader in an orchestra, shouted 'Now . . . rap and lilt away, boys!' 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* July 24/1 A voice came liltting up the den very sweetly.

3. *north. dial.* 'To move with a lively action' (Dickinson & Prevost *Cambrid. Gloss.* 1899).

1834 WORDSW. *Redbreast* 70 Whether the bird fit here or there, O'er table lilt, or perch on chair. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lilt*, to jerk or spring; to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

4. To lilt it out (Sc.). to toss off one's liquor. 1721 RAMSAY *Up in Air* iv, Tilt it, lads, and lilt it out.

Lilting (lil-ting), *phl. sb.* [f. LILT *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of LILT *v.*; cheerful or merry singing.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 350 Let's awa' to the Wedding. For there will be liltting there. c. 1750 MISS ELTON *Song, Flowers of Forest* i, I've heard the liltting at our yowemilking, Lasses a liltting before the dawn of day.

Hence † **Lilting-horn**, a kind of trumpet. *Obs.* c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* li. 133 (Fairfax MS.) And many flowe and liltting horn [i.e. lytyng, lytting, lityngel].

14. *Voc.* in Wv-Wülcker 593/2 *Liltus*, a lytynghorn [printed lytynghorn].

Lilting, *phl. a.* [f. LILT *v.* + -ING ².] Cheerfully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized by a rhythmical 'swing' or cadence.

1806 S. T. COLERIDGE *Death Walken*. Transl. Pref., This is written . . . in the same liltting metre [if that expression may be permitted] with the second Eclogue of Spencer's

Shepherd's Calendar. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 409 He was a proficient in the liltting metre . . . of his tutor. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 4/5 The liltting burden of 'Lero, lero, lillibullero, lero, lero, bullen-a-la'. 1900 J. C. FRAZER *Pausanias* etc. 380 The flute broke into a light liltting air.

Hence **Lilttingness**.

1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 121 The bobolink . . . bas . . . on the high grass lands . . . quite a different strain . . . running off with more sparkle and lilttingness.

† **Lilt-pipe**. *Obs.* [f. LILT *v.*; cf. Du. *lulle-pijp* bagpipe.] ? A bagpipe.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pipe, and the lute.

Lily (lil-i). *Forms*: 1, 3-5 liliē, 4 lely, leli, lilye, luly, 4-5 lylle, lyle, 4-6 lely, 5 lylle, lylle, lelly, lele, 5-6 lyl(ly), 5-8 lilly, 6 lile, 6-7 lillie, lyllie, 8- lily. *Plural*. 1 liliān, 2 liliēn, 5 lilijs, -iis, lylly(e)s, lylles, lyles, 6 *Sc.* lillies, 6-8 lillies, 7 lyllies, 8 lyls, 4- lilies. [OE. *lilīe* wk. fem., ad. L. *lilium*, a. Gr. *λεῖριον*.]

The L. word has passed into nearly all the European langs.: OS. *lilli*, Du. *lilie*, OHG. *lila*, *lila* (MHG. *lilie*, *gile*, mod. G. *lilie*, On. *lilia* (Sw. *lila*, Da. *lilie*; F. *lis* cf. *fleur-de-lis*, Pr. *lilis*, *liris* (—popular L. *lilus*, Sp. *lirio*, It. *giglio*).

1. Any plant (or its flower) of the genus *Lilium* (N.O. *Liliaceae*) of bulbous herbs bearing at the top of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white, reddish, or purplish colour, often marked with dark spots on the inside; esp. (without qualification) *L. candidum*, the White or Madonna Lily (cf. b), which grows wild in some Eastern countries, and has from early times been cultivated in gardens; it is a type of whiteness or purity.

971 *Blisch.* Hom. 7 See hwtines þære liliān scineþ on þe. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 90 Drince þe liliān wyrttruman awyldene on wine oððe on ealad. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1433 Se rudie & se rede liltet cauearch leor as lillie leid to rose. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 32 As she [NATURE] can peynte a lile wit And red a Rose. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xci. (1495) 658 The lily is an herbe wyth a whyte flour and though the lyllys of the flour be whyte yet wythin syneth the lyknesse of golde. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3902 Leons quyte as lylly. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Chyng.* 200 Pon schali make þe lyne nede wyð oile of lillie. c. 1420 *Antur of Arth.* xiii, I was raden of rode bene rose in þe day. My lere as þe lele, louchen on hylte. c. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 38 The Lily hath a long stalk. . . The flower is a cadyng white. 1624 MILTON *Comus* 86 In twined braids of Lillies knitting The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. 1704 POPE *Antium* 26 For her, the lillies hang their heads and die. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* 33 The wand-like lily, which lifted up . . . its moonlight-coloured cup.

b. With qualification, applied to: (a) various other plants of the genus *Lilium* or N.O. *Liliaceae*, the qualifying word indicating the colour, appearance, habitat, etc.; e.g. *flax*, *martagon*, *orange*, *panther*, *Persian*, *St. Bruno's*, *tiger*, *Turk's cap* *lily* (see the first element); (b) certain a lied plants, esp. of N.O. *Amaryllidaceae*, e.g. *belladonna*, *calla*, *gold*, *Guernsey*, *ixia*, *Jacobaea* (i.e. *knights' star*, *lent*, *lile*, *Mexican*, *pond*, *sword* *lily* (see the first element); also DAY-LILY, WATER-LILY.

African lily, *Agapanthus umbellatus* (Trens. Bot.). Atamasco lily, *Zephyranthes atamasco*. Yellow lily, (a) the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (b) the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus* (dial.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 An herbe much lyke vnto a yelowe lylle. 1578 LYVE *Doctens* ii. xlii. 200 The white lillies be very common not only in this Countrie, but in all places els where in gardens. *Ibid.* xliii. 201 Of the Orange colour, and redde purple Lillies. *Ibid.* xlv. 202 The wilde Lillie hath a straight rounde stemme set full of long leaues, at the toppes whereof there grow fayre pleasant flowers . . . of an old purple or dimme incarnate colour, powdered or dachte with small spotted. *Ibid.* xlv. 204 The yelowe Lillie non bulbous, his leaues be long and narrow . . . flowers much lyke to the other Lillies, of a fainte or Ochre colour yelowe. . . The darke red and purple Lillie non bulbous. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xciii. 150 *Lilium montanum* nunn, the great mountain Lillie. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* i. cvi. 199 The Yellow Mountain Lilly with the spotted flower. 1741 *Coult. Fam. Fice* ii. iii. 374 Fiery Lilly, . . . Yellow Asphodel Lilly. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Afr.* 317 African Scarlet Lily, *Amaryllis*. Atamasco Lily, *Amaryllis*. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 356/2 A variety of the African Lily, in which the leaves are marked longitudinally with stripes of yellow.

c. Used in all versions of the Bible to render Heb. שושן *shūshan*, *shōshan*, שושנה *shōshannah*, LXX and NT. *kipov*.

The Heb. words were prob. used, as the corresponding Arab. *sūs* still is in Palestine, for all the conspicuous species of lily, lotus (*Nymphaea Lotus*), anemone, ranunculus, tulip, etc. In Cant. v. 13 a red flower appears to be meant. The 'lilies of the field' of Matt. vi. 28 have been variously identified with the red *Anemone coronaria* and with the scarlet *Martagon* or *Turk's Cap* lily, both of which are common in Galilee. The herbalists of the 16-17th c. took 'the lily among the thorns' (*Lilium inter spinas*) of Cant. ii. 2 to be the honeysuckle: see COLES *Art of Simpling* (1656) 7.

2. Lily of (or † in) the valley († *lily concally*, *convall* *lily*, † *May*, † *great park*, or † *wood lily*), a beautiful spring flower, *convallaria majalis*, having two largish leaves and racemes of white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

The name *lily* of the valley represents the Heb. *lilium convallium*, a literal translation from the Heb. Cant. ii. 2. The application to this particular plant is app. due to the German herbalists of the early 16th c.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Ephemerum* est liliun conuallium grandis, quod angli uocant Great park lily. 1548 — *Names of Herbs* 35 The Politorics in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it may be called in english May Lilies. 1556 HYL. *Art. Garden*, (1559) 58 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour merualous sweete. 1579, etc. [see CONVALLIS]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 331 Of Lillie in the valley, of May Lillie. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 444 Where scattered wild the lily of the vale its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see *lily*]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ix, That shy plant... the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies of the valley on her head.

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile... It is to seye in english heuenes lillie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 520 [To Jesus] Hayll! lilly lufsome lenyad with lyght! 1498 ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* a ii b, The beuteous lylles of chastyete in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* D 7 b, The Lillies oft obtayne Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE *Guarantee* No. 174 P. 5 The gamster-ladies... wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. *gen.* 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. fellow of silk the groundwound white wyth lyllys of blew. 1464 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one box of silver... chased with lillies. a 1586 SPOWNE *Readie* III. (1609) 266 Pamela... was working vpon a purse certayne roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE *to Leslie's Hist.* Scot. II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde wth four golde signes of the croce. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Weekes*. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a 1552 MINOR *Poems* x. 3 Both he lily and he lipard suld gearre on a grene. [See note, ed. J. Hall.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In their armes, to weir the reid lillie, Quhilk he bene ay the king of Frances flour. 1660 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride (the Infanta Maria Theresa) Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. Wise *Let. cont. Antig. Berks* 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lily, from the Arms they bear. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From haughty Gallia torn. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 MACAULAY *Irish iv*, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

† c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. Obs.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magu. Bodies* 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or androns it will obvert... its lylie or North point. 1661 PHILLIPS *Disc. Navis*, in *Hart. Alce.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *lily-avenue*, *bank*, *bed*, *bloom*, *bud*, *bulb*, *crop*, *crown*, *family*, *garth*, *group*, *honey*, *root*, *shade*; similitive, as *lily-clear*, *shaped*, *shining*, *whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily cradled*, *crowned*, *paved*, *paven*, *robed*, *silked*, *strangled* adjs. Special combs.: *lily-beetle*, the beetle *Crioceris meridionalis*, parasitic on lilies; *lily-bell*, lily cup, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; *lily-encrinite*, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; *lily-iron*, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; *lily-pad* U.S., the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; *lily-star*, (a) = *feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidae*; (b) the star-like flower of the water-lily; *lily-water*, a 'water' distilled from lilies; *lily-work*, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also *LILY-FLOWER*, *LILY-POT*, *LILY-WHITE*.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 162 A 'lily-avenue' climbing to the doors. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* s. Like 'lily-banks' see how they rise. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. 13 Where I may wallow in the 'lily beds' Propos'd for the deerener. 1854 A. AOMAS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 204 'Lily-Beetle' (*Crioceris*). 1729 T. COOKE *Yates. Proposals*, 4c. 82 The Poet... To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale... The Tears, with which her Eyelid's swell, Are Dewdrops on the 'Lillybell'. 1854 F. TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybell's Pluckt ere the flush of dawn. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White 'lily-blooms'. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The 'lily-buds'. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Ush.* III. 538 Now 'lilly bulbs' sowe Or sette. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Her face is 'lily-clear'—Lily-shaped. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 23 The golden bee Is 'lily-craddled'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 240 The 'lilie' croppes on and on... He smot of. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Peter) 708 His angelis...

with 'lily' and rose-crown in hand. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their 'lily-crowned' heads. 1826 Hood 'I remember' 11 The violets and the 'lily-cups'. Those flowers made of light. 1808 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* II. 374 The 'lily Encrinite' (described). 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 34/13 Y. Lillygarth, *litium*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* *Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse-honey... 'Lilly-honey', Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1852 M. H. PERLEY *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a 'lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sword-fish lily-irons and lances and harpoons. 1622 KIRKMAN *Clorio & Lozia* 23 That Rose and 'Lilly-like' colour mingled together. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 123 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* Poet. Wks. (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the 'lily-pads'. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Burtis* II. l. i. *Eden* 357 By some cleer River's 'lily-paved' side. 1822 SHREVEY *Tri. Life* 368 Or 'lily-paven' lakes. c 1450 M.E. *Math. Bk.* (Heinrich) 271 Tak 'lilylike rote. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silicea Saint, Kelpase* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft 'lilly-shades', calm streams. 1821 J. S. MILLER (*title*) A Natural History of the Crinoides, or 'Lily-shaped Animals'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 268 Half-naked... lay The 'lily-shining child'. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 303 To Isles of fragrance, 'lily-silver'd' vales. 1854 A. AOMAS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 334 Pedunculated 'Lily-stars' (*Pentacrinittidae*). 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks. 1856 II. 722/1 Some 'lily-strangled' pool. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physice* 254/1 'Lily-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflowers. a 1743 SAVAGE *Employment of Beauty* 44 The well-ran'd teeth in 'lily-whitening' rows. 1611 BIBLE x *Kings* vii. 19 The chapters... were of 'lillie worke in the porch'.

b. In plant-names (of little currency): lily asphodel, daffodil, names for the genus *Amaryllis*; lily-bind, -bine *dial.*, bindweed; *lily-grass*, Gerarde's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); lily hyacinth, *†* jacinth, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. liliohyacinthus*; *†* lily leek, Gerarde's name for *Moly*; *†* lily narcissus, a proposed name for the tulip; lily pink, the genus *Aphyllanthus*; lily thorn, the genus *Catesbea*; lilyworts, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceae*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio-asphodelus*. The common yellow flower'd 'lily-asphodel'. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Lily Asphodel, *Amaryllis*. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 244 Snow-white 'lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* *Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants). 'Lily-Daffodil'. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Lily Daffodil, *Amaryllis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxi. Water Gladiolus... hath on the top of every russhie stalk a fine vmbel, of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it 'Lillie grasse'. *Ibid.* lxx. *Hyacinthus stellatus Lillifolius*, 'Lillie Jacinth'. *Ibid.* 98 The 'Lillie Hyacinth' is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus liliiflorus*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wilde. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, 'Lillie Leake, that is Moly'. 1578 LYDE *Dogget* II. iii. 217 The greater is called both *Tulipa*, and *Tulipan*, and of some *Tulipa*... we may call it 'Lillynarcissus'. 1848 CRAIG *s.v.* 'Lily pink, the plant *Aphyllanthus unguiculatus*'. 1856-60 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 265/2 *Catesbea spinosa*; 'Lily Thorn'. Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 135 *Liliaceae* — 'Lilyworts'.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white; lily-like. Also in parasyntetic comb., as *lily-checked*, *fingered*, *haunted* — *wristed* adjs.

15... *Crt. of Love* 781 And lily fordehd had this creature. a 1553 UDALL *Reverend* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be even so, by his lily wounds. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 6 He... lick't her lilly hands with fawning tong. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside buds of roses slew their pride. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* i. (1603) A 3, She turn'd her smocke over her lilly armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 160 The ayre hath pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xxii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow... Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country Life* 246 The lilly-wristed morn. 1640 DRYDEN *On Death* *Lib. Hastings* 58 Blisters Like rose-buds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1750 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wavy'd her lilly hand. a 1810 SURTESS *Barthram's Dirge* v, They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 84 No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* c Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 69 He was no mere lily-fingred idler about town. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Little People of Snow* 110 She saw a little creature, lily-checked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; lily-livered a, white-livered, cowardly; so lily-liver, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 37 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 15 Go prick thy face, and ouerred thy feare, Thou Lilly-liver'd boy. 1805 JOANNA BAILLIE *Rayner* i. i. 9 That plain word still makes Sebastian, like a squemish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiv, Surely, you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* xii. (1861) 130 When people were yet afraid of me... I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence *lilyfy* v. *trans.*, to make lily-like.

1866 READE *Griff. Gunt* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them.

Lily-flower. The flower of the (white) lily;

occas. the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2530 (Gott.) Par þu luy in þi bright boure, Leuedi! quite als lile flour. 1340 *Avyn.* 230 My lemman is ase þe lylie among þe þornes... þis lilye flour lokeþ his uayrdebe among þe þornes of widdonges of þe

ulesse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 161 A garland.. of rose leuys Stekiald all with lyllye flourys newe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 91 þe lilly flour full faire of hewe. 1612 WEBSTER *Wth. Devil* v. Stage Direction L 2 *marg.*, A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 91 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded boy, Lustrous with lilyflower.

Lily-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Liment. Ch. Goods in Gentl. Mag. Libr.*, *Ecclesiology* 157 A single vesiment of white damask embroidered with lily pots. 1578-9 *New Year's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Efic.* (1823) II. 251 A lily pot of agathe, a lily flower going owte of it garnished with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archaeol. Jnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andrews at Posen, dated 1479... the lily-pot forms the central upright part of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec.* a tobacco-jar. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii, He keeps it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like conserve of Roses, or French Beanes. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Coriuth* II. iv, *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. a 1652 BROME *Wedding Covenant.* Gard. II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Yare welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.; the use seems incorrect.) 1780 EOMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

† 3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. Obs.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* (1592) 138 Stationers... find more gain in the lilypot blank than in the lily-pot Euphued.

Lily-white, a. (Stress variable.) Also 4 lily-. White as a lily.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Lylie-whyt lue is... that reveit me mi rest. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 977 Loth & þo lily-whit his leffy two dexter. a 1400 *Pisistil* of Susan 16 Heo was... Loeuliche & lillie whit. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. Prolog. 453 In loiffing of their ladiis lily quhyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus lily whight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, With... ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sh.* (a) Lily-white colour. *†* (b) *Old Cant.* A chimney-sweep.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lilly-white*, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are... dy'd in Lilly-white or Rosy-red.

So *†* *Lily-whited* a. in same sense; hence **Lily-whiteness**.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* ix. (1562) Ee iij, Some lilywhytet swan. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii, Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

Lima, obs. form of LIMB, LIME *sh.* 1, LIMN.

Lima (lī'mā), the name of the capital of Peru, used *attrib.* in the following names of products of that locality: *Lima bark*, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; *Lima bean*, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; *Lima-wood*, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jnl. W. Ind.* 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida* or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus lunatus*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean *P. perennis*. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains* Ind. 155 The Lima or Duffin bean... is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

† **Limace.** Obs. rare. [a. F. *limace* (—L. *limacea*) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *limac-em*, *limax* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 CAXTON *Vitis Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xlviii. 93 a/2 His skynne was as harde as the shelle of a lynace. 1592 LODGE *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

Limaceous (līmā'shəs), a. [f. L. *limāx*, *limāx* slug, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limaceous*, snailly, snail-like. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limaceous*... Applied by Mencke to a Family... of the *Gasteropoda calypso*, having the *Limax* for their type: limaceous. 1851 WILSON & GEMIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 490 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. (In mod. Dicts.)

Limacin (līmā'shən). Zool. [f. L. *limāx* — LIMAX + -IAN. Cf. F. *limacien*.] A limacid or slug. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/5 Lamarck... concludes by comprehending under his *Limacians* the... five genera: *Ouchidium*, *Parnacellia*, *Limax*, *Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

Limacid (līmā'shid). Zool. [ad. mod. L. *Limacid* — a, f. LIMAX; see -ID.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limaciform (līmā'shifōrm), a. [f. L. *limāx*, *limāx* slug, snail + (-I)FORM.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 185 It is probable that the other limaciform larvae are similarly circumstanced. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 197 *Clema* *Cocksii*. Animal limaciform, back elevated.

Limacin (līmā'shin). Chem. [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *limāx* — LIMAX; see -IN.] (See quot.) 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 696 *Limacin*, a substance

obtained by Braconnot .. from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

Limacine (ləi-māsin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Limacina* (see below), f. L. *limāc*, *limāx* slug; see -INE.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. *b.* *sb.* A slug of the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* (Cent. Dict.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or stinky, like a snail.

Limacinean (ləi-māsin-ian). [f. mod.L. *Limacina*, f. L. *limāc* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinae*, of his *Pulmonobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 The second section of the *Limacineans* of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckle.

Limacinid (ləi-māsin-id). [f. mod.L. *Limacina* + -ID.] A pteropod of the family *Limacidae*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limacoid (ləi-mākoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoides*, f. L. *limāc*, *limāx* slug; see -OID.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoides*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. *b.* *sb.* A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Limacoides*,... applied by Goldfuss, Ficin, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoides*, more correctly *Limacoides*) of the *Futhelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaxes* or slugs; *limacoid*.

Limacoon (ləi-māson). Also 6 li-, *lymasson*. [Fr. = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., f. *limace* (see LIMACE).]

1. A kind of military manoeuvre. [So in OFr.] 1581 *Styward Mart. Discipl.* 1. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a *limasson*. 1597 *Garrard's Art Warre* 20 To the end they may assure themselves the better, it is necessary they make *lymassons* when they are in simple and single array.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.) 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limacoon*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 *Sylvester in Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, The *Limacoon* of Pascal. 1877 *Cavayle in Encycl. Brit.* VI. 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a crunode—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a *limacoon*. 1879 *Salmon Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called Pascal's *limacoon*.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Limail, lemél (ləi-mel). Now only *techn.* Forms: 4-; *limail* (ləi-mel), *lymail* (ləi-mel), *lemaille*, 5 *limayle*, *lymayll*, 6 *limail*, 7 *limaille*, *limemell*, 9 *lemel*, *Sc. lummle*. [a. F. *limaille*, f. *limier* :—L. *limare* to file.] Metal filings.

1386 *Chaucer Cant. Yron. Prol.* 1. 2. 1657 An Once... Of silver lemaille. 1414 *Voc. in W. Wulcker* 592/45 *Limator*, lytarge or lymayle. 1460 *W. Bk. Quincenten* 9 11 36 wole not make lymayl of gold, panne make herof a sotill pinne plate. 1555 *V. Watremans Fardle Facions* ii. 115 *Limall* of golde. 1615 *MARSHALL Eng. Housew.* (1660) 105 Take *Limell* of Gold, Silver, Latun, Copper, Iron [etc.], 1825-80 *JAMESON, Lummle*, the filings of metal. 1893 *Bham Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called *lemel*.

Limān (ləi-mān). [Russian ЛИМАНЬ estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod. Gr. Λίμανι, ? Gr. λιμνῆ.)] (See quot.)

1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade, Liman*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. 1859 *Rawlinson Herod.* III. iv. liii. 48 note, The word in the Greek... is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the *liman* of the Dnieper is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 *Webster Suppl.*, *Limān*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Limasson, obs. form of LIMACON.

† **Limāte**, *v.* Obs.— [f. L. *limātē*, ppl. stem of *limāre*, f. *lima* file.] To file. 1722 in *BAILEY*.

Limation (ləi-mā-tion). Now rare. [ad. late L. *limātio*-em, used by Caelius Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action f. *limāre* : see prec.] Filing; fig. 'polishing up'.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 *Limation* proper to Metals... is a preparation with a file, whereby they yield dust for divers uses. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Limation*... In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1832 S. R. MAYLAND *Eight Ess.* 197 Two years... during which the new commissioners were employed in the *limation* of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

† **Astron.** Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1660 *FLAMSTEED* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the *limation* of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phenomena accurately observed. 1669— in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its *limations*, is to be reformed.

Limature (ləi-mā-ti-ūr). Now rare or Obs. [ad. late L. *limātura*, f. *limāre* to LIMATE : see -URE. Cf. obs. F. *limature*.] Metal filings.

1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 99 *Limature* of fren. ... *Limature* of bias. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. 180 Take three or four pounds of the *limature* of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. 1722 in *BAILEY*. (In mod. Dicts., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

† **Limax** (ləi-maks). Pl. *limaces* (ləi-mā-siz). [L. *limāx* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidae* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxx. (1495) 8-5 *Limax*... hath that name for he breedeth in lyme other of slyme. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 *Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim.* 87 The body of the *Limax* is of a figure approaching to cylindrical. *Ibid.*, *Limax ater*, the black *Limax*. 1834 *McMURRIE Currier's Anim.* Kingd. III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red *Limax*). *Ibid.* 32 These *Mollusca*... closely resemble the common *Limaces*. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 103 Some of the *limaces* lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnaeus uses the word *Limax* to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Fermes*) *Tetracea*.

Limb (lim), *sb.* 1 Forms: *sing.* 1-8 *lim*, 3-4 *leome*, *leme*, *lime*, 3-7 *lym*, 4-6 *lyme*, *lymme*, (5 *leyme*), 6-7 *limme*, *limbe*, 6- *limb*. *pl.* 1 *limu*, *leomu*, -o, -a, *Northumb.* *lioma*, 1-3 *lime*, (2 *leoman*), 2-3 *limen*, *lemen*, *gleome* (n, *uman*, *lemman*), *leomes*; also 2- regularly inflected in -s. [OE. *lim* str. neut. = ON. *lim* str. masc. (Sw. *Da. lem*):—OTent. type **limo*-; according to Kluge from a root **li-* in OTent. **liju*- *LITH sb.*; cf. also Lith. *limū* (= **liomen*-) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. Obs. exc. dial. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, ealle ða oðre ðrowið mid þam anum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2023 Naked o þat lim late he þat man think mað seham to see. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxv. 9 A man has na lym þat he is warere wiþ þan wiþ his ege. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 105 We sighe... a mayde... i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon, and anon had alle lymes as a man schulde haue [L. *barbanque et cetera virilia produxisset*]. 1398— *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Collem. MS.) Pe lyme of syate [L. *organum visus*]. 1484 *Cantab. Fabes* of Page v, The lymes of generation were shewed manifestly. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 166 Self is overspread in all the lymes and faculties of thy body and soule. 1880 *W. Corv. Gloss. s.v. Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 þa clanan leomu here halgan farnan. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) [H]i þrengde þe man þear inne ðæt him þrengde alle þe lymes. 1325 *Langh. Hom.* 23 þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen oðter þenne þu scoldest. 1320 *LAV. 10501* Sa me scal hanien his leomes þat beoð sare. a 1325 *Leif. Kath.* 253 Leomen buten linc. 1320 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/164 þe strenche him failede in his limes. 1331 *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 139 His lyndes & bis lymes so longe & so grette. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 385 Off lymmys he we will maid. 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's Prol.* 32 Our oð lemes mowe wel ben weelde. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3762 A large man of leight with limis full brode. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 21 My lymmys are heuy as any leede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. iii. He felle amonge the serpents, & every best took him by a lymme. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1867) 259 Beddes to refresshe they were lymmes. 1558 G. CAVENTISH *Poems* (1625) II. 80 The Earle of Surrey, In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hathe every lyme [rimes, time, clyme]. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* vi. (1687) 41 Their weakle lymes and failing ioyntes. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. xiii. 163 He made crooked lymes become straight. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1763) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xx, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. 1874 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see... in most serpents.

fig. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 417 There is... no birde that flyeth with one wing, no loue that lasteth with one lym. 1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 728 Through the three Regions, Natural, Vital & Animal, we haue carried our Story... it followeth now that we present our History into the Limmes. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

b. = LEG. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mock-modest or prudish use.

1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) lvii. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. 1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedy* 182 Thie hanchis hirkilis, with hukebanis harth and haw, Thie laithly lymis ar leane as ony treis. 142500 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 The hugard brayis on adir syde Scho powierth with hir lymmys wyde. a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. iv, His lymys wer lyk two rokkis. 1771 *RANSAY Scribbles* *Laith* 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stride. 1785 *BURNS Tolly Eggers* 21 Air iv, I lastly was with Curis, amongs the floating batties, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. 1877 *S. KNOWLES Love Chase* ii. i. Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. li. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1858 *Fitzburg Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse]... fell... fracturing his limb. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* vii. 61 83 'A bit of the wing, Raxy, or the—under limb?'.

† *c. pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 *DAVENANT Goudibert* l. vi. xlv. Some, who once were steadfast foot, snatch those limbs which only horse-men wore.

d. Phrases. *Life and limb*, † *limb and lith*, † *limb and head*, † *limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. † *limb and land*, body or life and property. † *lik(a) limb*, *ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. *To tear or pull (one) limb from limb*.

c 1205 *LAV. 702* 3e sculen habben lif & leomen (c 1275 *lme*). *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte halden grið & frið vppe leome & vppe lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24619 Sua lam in lime and lith. 1330 *Harlok* 2555 Als he louede leome or lif: a 1330 *Roland & V. 493* He bi-held him ich a lim. 1356 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. v.* 81 Boþe his lyf and his leome was loit þowr my tonge. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 43 Sane þee harmeless, lynde & heed. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 2 Payne of lyme and laude, Stente of yore steuenes stoum. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not stir. 1584 *HUNSON Du Bartas* *Judith* v. (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriours quake both lim and bone. 1599 *NASHTE Leuten Stuffs* Wks. 1883-4 v. 297 Hee will... tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1609 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 120 of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. iii. (1840) 51 They pulled down... their houses, and pulled them... limb from limb. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* ii, The traveller... examined him in limb and carcass. 1888 *Times* weekly ed.) 9 Nov. 1862 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally fig. (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. Obs. exc. in noncc-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 276 Ge... sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* (1888) 27] Hie sculen bien mine lemen, and ich here heaued. c 1250 *Anchor. R.* 366 Mis God ure heaued, and we alle his limes? c 1275 *SIRETHAN Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 32 þæt þou art a lyme of holy cherche. 1340 *Azib.* 182 þe kuaudes þæt byþe iþe bise wroght þæt byþe þe limes of antichrist. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 412 God hæb ordeyned dyverse limes of hnoþy churche. c 1386 *Chaucer Parv.* T. 7 62 Ye were the children of God, and lymme of the regne of God. 1547-64 *BALLOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 91 In the soules of men is ingenerate a limbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is darkened. 1550 *VERON Gody Sayings* (1846) 19 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth also to be the lymmes of Christ. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1601) 402 Your Schoolemasters and you are a lymme of Antichrist. c 1585 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxvi. 1 All lands, the lymms of earthy round. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a lymme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 115 The whole order thereof in every part and lymme set downe in His eternall wisdome and providence. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxv. Wks. 1875-5 II. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. 1679 *DRYDEN Tristram & Cr.* Pref. B. 3 b, Fletcher... was a Limb of Shakespear. 1773 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 441, I never can forget that I am an Irishman... I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers... including that non-effective limb, the doctor. 1865 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) i. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

b. † *The devil's or the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, *of Satan*, *of hell*: an agent or scion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now dial.). † *So also thieves' limb*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Cup is þæt se awyrðga ðas is heafod ealra unrihtwisa ðæda, swylce unrihtwite syndon deofles leomo. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 78/20 Zaroen and Arphaxat þæt be deufles limes were. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iii. 1 Many, þæt is, fendes & be fendes lymmys, rises agayns me. c 1350 *S. Mary Magd.* 212 in Horsum. *Altengl. Leg.* (1883) A. lym of Satens, þis se! c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 109 þe deufles lymms mæden discencion... ægent hem. 1424 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 435 A statute and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. c 1450 *Alnour Saluacion* 2753 Judas y' thevis lymme. c 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 169/2 Such a vylayne, and lymme of y' deuell. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tristram & Cr. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 *DICKSON Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

c. Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal. *collog.*

1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* iii. Intermede (1631) 49: I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say: shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yeere old. 1735 *DYCHIE & PARDON Dict.* *limb*, sometimes 'youth'. A term of reproach, signifying a scold, or very turbulent woman. 1760 *FOOTE Minor Poems* Wks. 1799 I. 269 Ah, Foote's a prentice Old Nick will soon a football make of him! 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxii, Now listen, you young limb. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx, 'See there!... don't that show she's a limb?' 1852 *CALVERLEY Verses & Trans.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. *Limb of the law*: a derivative name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.

1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limbo of the Law and will be there [at York] at or Assizes. 1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to pursue a case recommended to him. 1770 *Foot of Lame Lover* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* I. v. 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

†e. applied to things. *Obs.*

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good things, sufficiency, powre, all be but lyms of blissidnes. c. 1640 *New Sermon of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheap-side Crosse. 1661 *Merry Drollery* I. 2 But she a Babe of grace. . . Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

Beowulf 97 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiga . . . gefretwade foldan sceatas leomum and leafum. 1578 *LYTC Doctens* vi. lxxxiii. 764 His [the cedar's] lumes and branches be long and stretched out. 1654 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) i. In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 254 A large limb of the tree. 1853 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 271 Elms are often stripped . . . to make the timber . . . free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. Hist. Scot. 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house vpon them, forcing the capitayne . . . to retire within the dongeon. 1577-87 *Ibid.* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had bene usurped and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 *HIERON Wks.* I. 411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concerns the man. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* I. 3 b. I have heard you say, giuing my brother sucke, Hee tooke the Crucifix betwene his hands, And broke a limbe off. 1793 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. 111. A slender cresslet. . . The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1834 J. HUGHSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 258 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trils.* (1872) I. 20 There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* iii. 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 355 In another limb of the same sentence. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

†c. [tr. med. L. *membrum*.] An estate, etc. dependent on another. *Obs.*

1442 in *Madox Formul. Anglie* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinentiis suis. 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surgo. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 403 Thys chappell is a lym of Suckley, bavinge neyther buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Excele, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lym of the Manor of Swineford.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *limb arch*, *-bone*, *-case*, *-muscle*, *-nerve*, *-vessel*; *limb-numbing*, *-stretch* adjs.; †limb-broken *a.*, affected with bernia, ruptured; *limb-girdle Anal.* (see *GIRDLE* sh. 1 a b); *limb-guard*, defensive armour for the arm or leg; *limb-length adverb. phr.*, with limbs stretched out to their full length; †limb-lifter, a fornicator; †limb-take *a.*, crippled. Also *LIMB-MEAL*.

1883 *MARTIN & MOALE Verteb. Dissect.* 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its . . . 'limb arches and limbs. 1854 *OWEN Nels. & Teeth* (1855) 6 The strength and lightness of the 'limb-bones. 1398 *TREVISAR Earth. De P. R.* xvii. xix. (Tollem. MS.). It helpeth him at best to be like yme broke led. 1535 *limmie broken L. herniosis*. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. 6 Longing for 'limb-case, and tooth motion. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 35 Possessed of no functional limbs nor 'limb-girdles. 1869 *BOUILLÉ Arnis & Arm.* viii. (1874) 125 At this time [c. 1350] the 'limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 *SYMONS Grk. Poets* vii. 211 Where the Bacchantes lie 'limb-limbed beneath the silver-firs. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selves to be . . . perfect 'Limme lifters for teaching the trickes of euery strumpet. 1608 *MIOULTON Fam. Love* v. iii. Broad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1611 *FLORIO, Levante*, . . . a limb-lifter, an yptaker, a bold pilfer. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 2 1 Atrophied 'limb-muscles. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 173 The stifling Carcase, 'e yes-foe Hem-lock stinking, 'Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 101 Amid the horrors of the 'limb-trembling field. 1539 *HORMAN Fule*, 106 Brute beestis cherishe vp theyr kynde: though they be 'lymate, or be nummed. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger 'limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

Limb (lim), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *lymb(e)*, *limbe*, (7 *lembe*). [ad. L. *limbus* *hem*, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= *lt.* Sp., Fg. *limbo*). Cf. *LIMBOS*, *LIMBO*.]

†L. *Sc.* = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 492 (1826) 18 For sawles fro helles lymbe shuld passe maigre thaire fous. 1513 *DOUGLAS*

Æneis vi. ProL. 92 The Lymb of faderis and, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1528 *LYNDESAV Dreme* 360 That was the Lymbe, in the quibill did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quila war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Faule Traicte* X. 3 To hyd the deluerance of the patriarches and others lust men, in the auld lowd out of the lymbe of the fatheris. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. s.v. *Limb*, *Limbos*. . . The limb of the patriarchs. . . The limb of infants dying without baptism.

†2. A border or edging. *Obs. rare* -1.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxx. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific use; The edge or boundary of a surface. *a. gen.*

1704 *NEWTON Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartilaginous limb. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Littary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 *FAIR Dialling* 50 b, The 63^d. 30^m. of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerc.* vii. xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced . . . with three Circles, making two spaces to contain therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 *LEYBURN Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 90 . . . Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surg.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig.* Man. iv. viii. 364 The perception of Sense . . . judgeth . . . the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 *WORDHOUSE Astron.* xi. 60 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb. 1891 T. H. HARDY *Tess* I. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill.

d. *Bot.* The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 *DRECH & PARDON Dict.*, *Limb*, . . . among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. lii. (1765) 7 One Petal; it consists of two Parts, viz. . . the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider. 1851 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla . . . the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. *Zool.* In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 *HUXLEY Ana. Inq. Anim.* vi. 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side [of the glabella] answers to a thoracic pleuron. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts— one fixed, . . . attached to the glabella; the other separable . . . on which the eye is placed.

Limb (lim), *v.* [f. *LIMB sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with *up*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. To Rdr., As the one had wrack and limm'd my thoughts . . . so bad the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 *SMALLRIDGE Jul. Cesar in Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They . . . ran . . . up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1735 *BAILEY vol. II*, To limb, to pull limb from limb. 1885 *TRUMHOLT Aurora Borealis* I. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up, each joint being skillfully dissected. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

†2. *refl.* To provide oneself with limbs. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

Limb, *obs.* form of LIMN.

Limbachite (limbăxīt), *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from *Limbach* in Saxony, its locality; see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, resembling ercolite (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1824 *DANA Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309.

Limbate (limbāt), *a. Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbat-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB sh. 2, LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; *Bot.* snid esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1826 *LOUGAN Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface. 1855 *TREAS. Bot.*, *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

Limbation (limbā'fōn), *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRAVOY in *Trinl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in *Gould Illustr. Dict. Med.*

Limbeck (limbek), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 *lambyke*, 5-6 *lembike*, -byke, 6 *lembyck*, -beck,

lymbeke, 6-7 *lim*, *lymbeck(e)*, -bique, 7 *limbek*, -bic (ke, 6-9 *limbec(k)*. [aphetized f. ALEMbic.] = ALEMbic.

c. 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 409 *Lambyke*. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 111 Panne putte it in a lembeike and distille it at a good fire. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of waiters. a. 1599 *SPENSER F. O.* vii. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 605. 1667 *DUNDEEN Secr. Love* I. iii. I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 *Pope Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 *CARLYLE Alice* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbeck.

Comb. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* vi. 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1593 *LOOGE Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The apories of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbecke is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 *TOFT ALBA* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distills from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 67. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubil.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the limbeckes and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansiege, Her Misery* ix, The waters that down her visage rilled Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression . . . which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

† **Limbeck**, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lam-biquer* (16th c.), It. *lambicare*.]

1. *trans.* To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly *fig.*; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbecke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1622 *MARBE tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbecking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence a. all. a. 1652 *BROME Songs*, etc. 1661 255 *H. Patients* grow impatient, and the fear of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves, Disc.* *hecl.* ii. 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and Lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic.

1598 *FLORIO, Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 130 The spring-head, where Crystall is Lymbeckt all the yeere. 1657 W. MORICE *Cosmo graphi* *Novi* *Diast.* iii. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence *Limbbecked ppl a.*, *Limbbecking ppl. sb.* a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 18 Metaphysical Limbeckings.

Limbbed (limbd), *a.* Also 4-5 *i-limbd*, *ilymed*. [f. *LIMB sb.* + -ED.] Having limbs. Nearly always with *adv.* or *adj.* prefixed, as *well-limbbed*, *straight-limbbed*.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 624 Hose now I-sege here a child pat rith i-limbed here, Pat preo flect and preo honden beere. 1412-20 *LYOG Chron. Troy* I. v. So well lymmed and compact by measure Well growe on height and of good stature. 1555 *KOEN Decades* 105 Thinhabitantes are . . . well lymmed and proportioned. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* *Ann.* I. xlii. (1622) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1612 *SPEO Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1623) 898 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook-backed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 456 Innumerable living Creatures, perfect formes, Limb'd and full grown. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* III. v. 339 These Indians are a bold-well-limbed people. 1735 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 *BLACK P. Thule* (1874) 4 A man . . . straight-limbbed, and sinewy in frame.

Limbekil, *obs.* form of LIMB-KILN.

† **Limbelite**, *Min. Obs.* [Named (*limbilitate*) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality; see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysotile.

1837 *DANA Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limburg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species (Chrysotile). 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 696.

Limber (limbər), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 *lymor(e)*, 5-6 *lymour*, 6 *lymowr*, *lym(m)er*, *Sc.* *lymnar*, 6-7, 9 *limmer*, 9 *limber*. [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1480 *Warrir. Acc. Edit.* IV (1830) 123 A conrper for the lymour, price iiij. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Nou.* xxxiii. The lymnar [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513 - *Æneis* ix. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris beyndyt strek. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Coriol.* (1595) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch (= coach). 1611 *FLORIO, Timbre*, . . . the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 982 (*Pilwa*) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limmers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. 1866 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

† b. Short for *limber-horse*.

1632 *SHERWOOD*, A limmer, *limenier*. *Voyez* a Thill-horse.

2. *Mil.* (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) i. 1, j. pair lymores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Cartowe. 1578 *Bourne Invent. & Devices* xcvi. 85. The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. 1628 R. Norton *Gunter* lxx. 170 The sides and Cheekes [of the Carriage] called Limbers. 1801 *WELINGTON in War. Desp.* (1837) l. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITH *Artill. Man.* (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

3. *attrib.* as (sense 1 b) † *limber croup*, † *thame*, † *pillow*; limber-box, -chest *Mil.*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; limber-hook (see quot.); limber-horse *dial.*, the horse which is placed between the shafts; † *limber-plank Mil.* (see quot.); limber-saddle, a cart-saddle.

1801 'Limber-box' [see sense 2]. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* l. xxiv. 129/2 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his 'limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. 1483 *Warr. Acc.* in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) l. 47 'Lymour crowsps.' *Lymour pillows. 1876 *Voyl. Litell. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Limber*. At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a *limber-hook, to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached. . The limber-hook is stated to have been invented . . in 1804. 1628 R. Norton *Gunter* lxx. 137 The 'Limber Planks or sides of the Carriage must be 4 and a half, or 5 diameters broad, one thick. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 123 For a 'lymour saddle piece vs. for a payre 'lymour hamys garnissh xviii. 1806-7 J. BERRON *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. vii. The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

* *Limber* (limbər), *sb.* 2 *Naut.* [? a corruption of *L. lūmīre* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut.* in the same application.]

1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for the limber-hole.

1626, 1713, etc. [see *limber-hole*, *board* in 2]. 1725 CART. W. WAGLESWORTH *M.S. Logbook of the 'Lycell'* 8 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. 1800 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. 1828 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 326 The ship . . never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

2. *attrib.* in spec. combinations: limber-board (see quots.); limber-chain, a chain used like a limber-rop (Webster, 1864); limber-hole *Naut.* = sense 1; limber-passage *Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; limber-rop *Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; limber-strake (or -streak) *Naut.* (see quots. and STRAKE); limber-tar (see quot.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 70 One Strake next the 'Limber Boards. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the keelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are . . removed, when it becomes necessary to . . clear the limber-holes of anyfilth, . . or gravel, by which they may be clogged. 1800 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 The limber boards . . cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. 1626 CART. SMITH *Art. Eng. Seamen* 8 Then lay all the Fore timbers, and cut your 'Limber holes above the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumps. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Limbers*. Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the keelson. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. 1860 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 109 **Limber-passage*, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the keelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), **Limber-Rope*, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes. in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. 1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.* 114. 1797 *Kencyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The 'limber strake. 1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.* 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-walling nearest the keelson. 1874 *THEALC Naval Archib.* 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Limber Tar*, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

* *Limber* (limbər), *a.* Also 6 *limmer*, *lymmer*, 6-7 *lymber*. [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with *LIMP a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of *LIMB sb.* (cf. the derivation of *LEATHWAKE* from *LITH*, *limb*). Cf. also the synonymous *limmock dial.*]

1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.

1505 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Lentius*, softie, tender, pliant, that boweth easely, limber [etc.]. 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 87 The Bargeman that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. 1578 *LYE Dodoens* v. lxxx. 543 Theroot . . tough and limmer, and hard to break. *Ibid.* v. xxxii. 591 The Gourd hath long limmer stalkes. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* v. 50 Do not prune off

the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 476 Those way'd their limber fans For wings. 1684 *BOYLE Perorash. Anim. & Solit. Bod.* v. 46 With another piece of the same bladder, made limber by being a litle wetted in common water. 1713 *CRIESELDER Anat.* l. i. (1726) 12. 1. . . found . . in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* l. v. 108 A Sort of Paper . . as fine and limber as Silk. 1787 J. FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) . . The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 11 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

1582 STANYSBURT *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 100 Limber in her whisking . . shee soars vp nimblye toe skyward. 1603 *DRAYTON Bur. Wars* vi. xxxviii. In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. 1, I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtil snake, I am so limber. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *V. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The sunne shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. 1644 CROWNE *Married Beau* ii. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. 1736 CANTER *Ormonde* II. 549 At getting up, he took notice . . that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 73 The Italian . . a thin limber creature. 1817 *COLERIDGE Christabel* II. 1 A litle child, a limber elf. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. 1, A limber and graceful figure. 1859 WICKALL tr. R. Houdin iii. 27 'I be fringes remaining perfectly free and limber. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiv. Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

c. In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 182 My limber wings were Leather-like vplum'd. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* 14. 1, Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the meat is out. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* i. xv. 20 Flowers are . . to be gathered . . before they were limber. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

2. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 l. 11 Confusion to these limber scyophants. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. 11. 47 You put me off with limber Voyes. 1639 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 219 He had tryed and found him a Prince of limber virtues. 1695 *Remarks Late Serr.* (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Conscience can easily do this. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 244 'Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. 1858 BUSHEL *Serr. New Life* 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. 1887 BETHAN-EDWARDS *Nest of Kin wanted* l. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

3. *quasi-sb.* Limber quality, limberness. *Obs.* 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* I. 12 The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.

4. *Comb.*, as limber-backed, -footed, -legged adjs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. 1720 *Humourist* 162 A poor limber-backed Beau. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 322 The duck . . if new, limber-footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence *Limberness*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Lentitia*, softnesse, pliantnesse, limbernesse. 1669 *BOYLE Cent. New Exp.* i. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 278 In this [trough] oaken Planks are laid for the confind Steam of hot Water . . to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. 1835 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and eel-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* l. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

* *Limber* (limbər), *v.* 1 [f. *LIMBER a.*] *trans.* To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence *Limbering ppl. a.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. 356 Her stiff hams . . are now limbered into courtesies three deep at every word. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* l. iii. (1885) 60 She worked her wrists . . to limber 'em. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *dir. Isaacs* viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

* *Limber* (limbər), *v.* 2 *Mil.* [f. *LIMBER sb.* 1] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence *absol.* to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually to limber up.

1843 LEVER *f. Hinton* vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 95 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up. 40 ft. oin. 1861 *Man. Field Exercise* Artillery 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

† *Limberham*. *Obs.* [f. *LIMBER a.* + *HAM*. The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellative or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; *fig.* an obsequious person, 'lackey'. b. A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country-wife* 12 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* With that nasty Fellow! no—no. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* (1680) *Pers. Dram.*, *Limberham*, a tame,

foolish keeper, persuaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word.] 1688 *HICKERINGILL Ceremony monger* i. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist . . I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Eccle-iastical Limberham of them all. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quir.* (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. 1756-66 *ANONY Bunde* IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives . . to ruin . . the miserable man, who is daunce enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

† *Limberly*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. ? = *LIMBER a.* 1782 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* l. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom.

Limbic (limbik), *a.* *Anat.* [ad. F. *limbique* (see quot. 1901), f. *limbe*, *LIMB sb.* 2 + *-ique*, -ic.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. 1894 *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.* s.v. *Fissure*, *Limbic Fissure* (of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supracallosal, precallosal, and part of the collateral fissures. 1899 W. B. LEWIS *Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra-limbic mass. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 13) 631 The term limbic lobe (*grande lobe limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1878, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (lim'i). *Sc.* [f. *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-ie* dim. suffix.] A little leg.

1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) v. Ye glaikit, glescome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Loup, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

* *Limbless* (lim'les), *a.* [f. *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* v. ii. 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled limbs Left limles on the ground by his fell hand. 1624 *MASSENGER Renegado* iv. i. (1630) H 2 b. Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke. 1624 *GATAKER Translat.* 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) liveliesse, limblesse, limblesse. 1770 *FOOTE Lane's Lover* iv. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

* *Limb-meal* (lim'mēl), *adv.* *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see *LIMB sb.* 1; also 3 -mele, -meel (e, 5-7 -meale, 9 *dial.* limb-mull, limmel. [OE. *limmēlun*; see *LIMB sb.* 1 and -MEAL.] Limb from limm, limb by limb; piecemeal.

1590 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 440/35 *Membratim*, limmēlun. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25618 He ber pene beore of-slob, and hine limmele le 1275 leome-mele) to-dri. a. 1225 *Juliana* 79 per ase wilde deer limmele to loken ham. c. 1290 *Beket* 1779 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Bei ich leu drawe lime mele. 1380 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus . . was also bakked . . and browe lyne mele into Tyber. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxviii. 30 He was drawen lymme mele. 1590 *FENNE Fritas* i. Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke lime-meale the bodie of the blouodie tyrant. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her here, to teare her Limb-meale. a. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1750) II. 399 Terns Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. 1709 tr. *P. de Ciesca's Trav.* 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 309 Up with their nails the earth they throw. Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. 1894 *S. E. Wores. Gloss.*, *Limmel*.

Hence † *Limblemeally adv.*, in same sense. 1569 *UNROBUNDON Ovid agst. Ibis* l. iij b. He was . . torne limmeally, that is to say, each peece from other.

* *Limbo* (lim'bō). [L. abl. sing. of *limbus* (see *LIMBUS*), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. It. *limbo* and *LIMB sb.* 2]

1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or *of the infants*; see *LIMBUS*.

13. . . *St. Erkenwold* 291 in Horstman *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle hole & hentes hom þer-onne . . oute of limbo, þou laistes me þer. 1537 *LANGE. P. Pl. B.* xlv. 84 The deuel. Bar hem from limbo. 1540 *MINOR Saluacion* 198 How crist entred hell To glad our haly fadres in Limbo as clerkes tell. c. 1660 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 66 This lurdans that in limbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is Jorne, alas! 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Dvjb. After her deth she [Eve], fylle in a de ke and obscure pryon. . . was the lynbo of helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. After theyr deth they went to lyombo parum a place of derkenes nye to hell. 1528 *TRINALE Obel. Chr. Alan* to Rdr. 19 Of what tette thou provest helle, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother limbo parum. 1605 *HEVWOOD* to be sent Q. *Eliz.* Wks. 1874 l. 221, I am freed from limbo. 'Tis a just idea to hell. a. 1658 *CLEVELAND Wks.* (1669) II. 182 (1872) X. 101 of a Limbo of the Infants. 1749 *WERNER Wks.* (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they? 1818 *MOORE Fudge* Fam. while thus detained in limbo? 1828 *MOORE Fudge* Fam. Paris 57 Souls in Limbo, damn'd half way. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?

b. in extended use (see *quots.*).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1659 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 495 All these upwhirlt aloft Fly o're the backside of the World far off Into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd The Paradise of Fools. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 7 The Picture which he [Milton] draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. i. (1872) 263 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† c. used *gen.* for: Hell, Hades. *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* Diiij. And let my Ghost in Limbo low be led, To Tantalus thyrs, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 56 And with hoat assailing too Limbo we plunged a number [L. multos demittimus Orco]. 1612 PROCEEDINGS of Virginia v. 30 in Capt. Smith's Wks. (Arb.) 111 These vinnihilable Iles; which (for the extremite of gusts, thunder, raine, stoimes, and il weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 She hath filled Limbo with her paricidal leachery. 1637 B. JONSON *Baccanall Tri.* 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Prison, confinement, dur-
ance; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1605) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clasp vp a commodity. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 32. 1613 — etc. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 67, I haue some of 'em in Limbo Patrum. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1654 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 100 On she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bath.* ii. i. I let him have all my ready Mony to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1798 BESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 441-2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. viii. Monks . . . must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-gyves, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 8. Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents . . . poets not yet in limbo.

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; esp. a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1831 III. 275, I am met with a whole gling of words and phrases not mine, for he hath . . . mang'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 238 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate. 1828 MOORE (*title*) *Limbo of Lost Reputations.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 60 Comte . . . dismisses religion into limbo. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* II. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 164 The piece . . . ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limbo-dungeon*; *limbo-like* adj.; † *limbo-lake*, the 'pit' of Hell (cf. *LAKE* *sb.* 3).

1555-8 PHAEO *Æneid* iii. Giv. For Cyrces yve must fust be seen, and lands of Lymbo lake [*L. inferniqne lacus*]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake. 1696 TOLANO *Christianity not Myst.* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while, Sees this. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi. From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy; . . . To Limbo-lake, Their way they take. 1848 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) I. 179, I am even now . . . in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

|| *Limbo* 2. [Zulu: see *quot.* 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 6/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calico). 1896 A. B. BALFOUR *1200 Miles in Waggon* 60 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. MITFORD *7 Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulembu', which signifieth 'web'.

Limburgite (lim'burgait). *Mfin.* Also -yte. [*f. Limburg*, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivine and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1884 DANA *Min. & Lithol.* 453 Limburgite. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gl. Brit.* i. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites . . . Limburgites . . . and Pterites.

|| **Limbus** (lim'būs). [*L.* = edge, border; in med. *L.*, a region on the border of Hell.]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = **LIMBO** 1. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants': see **LIMBO** 1. Also *transf.*

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 198 What panne, is lymbus lorne, allas! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514/5 The state of soules, both in beauen, hell, purgatory, paradise, & Limbus patrum. 1581 J. BELL *Naadon's Answ.* Osor. 418 b. There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell. . . The second Lymbus, a place for such as are not Baptized. 1623 PENN. *On Zach.* (1629) 148 He . . . had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernall Limbus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 BACON *New Disp.* § 261. 104 The Limbus, or Physitians purgatory. 1659 T. GOODWIN *Expof. Ephes* Wks. 1681 i. 11. 12 The Papists . . . put Children . . . into a state call'd Limbus Infantum, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum*.

† b. A prison; = **LIMBO** 2 a. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrie* 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowst them long or day.

2. Used *techn.* in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = **LIMB** *sb.* 3 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2126 Having tip'd the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople*, *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Limbo*, *Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Primula. 1. . . limbus of the cor. flat. . . 3. . . limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (lōim), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 lim, 1, 3 liim, 3, 7 lim, 3-7 lym, 3-8 liym, (4 liym), 3- lime. [*OE.* *lim* str. masc. = *MDu.* *lim*, *lim* (mod. *Du.* *lijm* fem.), *OHG.* *lim* (*MHG.* *lim*, mod. *G.* *leim*) masc., *ON.* *lin* neut., -*OTent.* **limo* = *L.* *linus* mud, *f.* *WARYAN* root **li-* in *li-nēre* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in *LOAM*, *LAIR* *sb.* 2]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = **BIRDLIME**. Now only *poet.* (In *OE.* any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 133 *Bilumen*, *lim*, a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in Wr.-Wülcker 95 Ic beswice gyltes hwilon mid neton mid grunim mid lime. c. 1000 — *Gram.* (L.) 258 Swa swa lim gefestnað sel to sumum brede, a 1250 O. & N. 1056 Jesus MS) þe loetud. . . [Lym (Cott. lim) and grune . . . Sette and leyde þe for to lacche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29082 Mani man . . . perist was als fuxl in lime. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1. Lyne, to take wythe byrds, viscus. 1565-6 *Churches. Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* (1866) 166 For Lime to cathe y^e sterlyngs in y^e church, vij^d. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. P.* xxi. 34. I fand My felthers in the lyne. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 211 Toils for Beasts, and Lime for Birds were found. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 377 The Bark (of Holly) begins to be full of Lime. a 1850 WORDSW. (W.), Like the lime that foolish birds are caught with.

b. In allusive phrases (cf. **LIME** *v.* 1, 2, 3).

13. . . K. *Alis.* 419 Heo bylewith in folie So in the lym doth the flye. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 83 For Pier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that scitlie is the lyne of heate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 63 You may lay lime to tangle her desires By valefull Sonnets. 1592 LOOGE *Enphus Shadow* (1882) 20 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his loue. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Parnensis to Pr. Henry* xviii. While fancies are not glude with pleasures lime. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime vpon your fingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with *stone*: Mortar or cement used in building. In *quot.* a 1225 *fig.* Now *Sc.*

c. 1275 *Corpus Gloss.* C 320 *Cementum*: *liim*, *lapidum*. a 1200 *Fac.* in Wr.-Wülcker 314/23 *Cementum*, *lim* to wealle. c. 1200 ORMIN 16284 patt drayhenn swerd was tnn an handd, & lim & stan inn opper. c. 1205 LAY. 13818 Ich habbe lim & stan on leode his betere nan. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 226 So ueste ilimed mid lim of ancre lue euerichon of on to oðer. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 Do sette sundri lme to waken his tsel and lim, and wallas maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 þe church is taken . . . for þe hous of liym and stoon, þat conteyneþ sich men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5038 þar was a cite in þat side assid all with gemmes, With-outen lyne or laire. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 680 Mudwall werk with-outyn lyne or stayn. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 26 King Richard laye Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 SIR J. WARE *Wks. conc. Irel.* i. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 BURNS *Yon Briggs* 101 Yon rum'd, d. formless ball o' stane and lime. 1827 *TENNANT Papistry Storm* i. 25 Throu' the thick stane and the lime, He slippt like a beam throu' glass. *Mod. Sc.* A stane-an-lime wa' is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or **QUICK-LIME**). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (*slaked lime*).

The designations *carbonate*, *phosphate* etc. of *lime* are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms *calcium carbonate* (or *carbonate of calcium*), etc. *Chloride of lime*: see **CHLORINE** 2.

a 1000 *Vec.* in Wr.-Wülcker 197/16 *Calcis nium*, *geberend lim*. 1398 *REVISAR Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xliii. (1493) 560 Whyte lime is colde in handling it conteyneth preculy wythin fyre and grete hete. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 122 Caste aboute he wounde þe poudre of lym tofore seid. c. 1450 *DE. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arment, & sleydy lyme, & argyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Lm. xxxiii.* 11 The people shal be burnt like lyme. 1556 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 137 You Rogue, heere's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks have beene common in our Tauerens, which (for conservation) is mingled with Lyne in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calenturas, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 137 They were now like Sand without Lyne), ill bound together. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst

the class of manures. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.-& Art* II. 488 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which . . . forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITTLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLIII. 489/1 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† b. = *lime-wash* *Obs.*

? 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1650) xxxix, Which pictures have been washed over with Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. *Lime and hair*: a kind of plasterer's cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also *attrib.*

1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyne and haire for lymeing the wyndowes, vij^d. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 610 Cements. used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† d. *Oil of lime* [*f. huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Adm.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime [*printed Lune*] and water. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 275.

† 4. a. The **CALX** of metals. b. Used generically for: An alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduced into Lime. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 5 When this [aerial, i. e. carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth . . . is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-basket*, *burnt*, † *coop* (dial.), *-crag*, † *-fat*, *-keeve*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-mortar*, *-process*, † *quarrel*, *quarrier*, *quarry*, *-sall*, *-stow*, *-scuttle*; *lime-daubed*, *-dressed*, *-like* adjs.; *lime-ash dial.*, a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; *lime-ball* (*light*), *limelight*; † *lime-bush*, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; *lime-cartridge* (see *quot.*); *lime-cast*, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also *attrib.*; † *lime-chalk*, *quicklime*; *lime-coal* (see *quot.*); † *lime-core*, unslakable lumps in quicklime; *lime-cylinder*, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; *lime-liniment* (see *quot.*); *lime-liquid*, liquid grout of lime; *lime-marl* (see *quot.*); *lime-milk*, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; *lime ointment*, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lime-phial* *Antiq.*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy (Hewitt *Ann. Armour* III. 759, *Index*; cf. Strutt *Horde Angelycman* I. 98); *lime-putty*, (a) (see *quot.*); (b) = *lime-slab*; *lime-rock*, *lime-stone* (2 now U.S.); *lime-rubbish*, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; *lime-shells*, burnt lime before it is slaked; *lime-sink*, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; *lime-slab*, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; *lime-sour* = *grey sour*, see **GREY** a. 8 (*Cent. Dict.*); *lime-wash sb.*, a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; *wb.*, to white-wash with such a mixture; *lime-white*, *-whiten wbs.*, to lime-wash; *lime-work*, † (a) stucco (*quot.* 1589); (b) a place where lime is made (also *pl.*); † *lime-yard* = **LIME-TWIG**. Also **LIME-BURNER**, **LIME-FINGERED** a., **LIME-KILN**, **LIME-LIGHT**, **LIME-PUTT**, **LIME-POT**, **LIME-ROD**, **LIMESTONE**, **LIME-TWIG**, **LIME-WATER**, **LIME-WORT** 1, etc.

1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 96 The 'lime ash-floor' costs 6d. in the square yard, tempering and laying down. 1893 *QUILLER-COUCH Detect. Ducky* 195 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1890 DRUMMOND in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 321 The intensity of the 'lime-ball' being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-ball light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. Mr. Chitting wished he might be busted if he wam't as dry as a 'lime-basket. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 538 The 2 'lime-burns' occurred in plasterers. 1577 *FERRIS Gold. Epist.* 91 No other things are the riches of the world, but . . . a stumbling block for the wicked, a 'limebush for the good. 1640 *DAY Pereg. Schol.* (1881) 53 Like a fish in a net or a selie bird in a limebush. 1883 *GRUESLEY Glass. Coal-mining*, 'Lime cartridge, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1861 *NEALE Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by 'lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 *O'CURRY Manners Anc. Irish* III. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dial.* *Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 320 Water doth make the 'lime-chalk scorch with heat. 1883 *GRUESLEY Glass. Coal-mining*, 'Lime coal, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674-91 *RAY Collect. Words* 38 *Coop*, as, a muck-coop, a 'lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, 'Lime-Core, Rubbish, &c. 1649 *BURGH Corp. Glasgow* (1881) II. 177 Anent the coal and 'lymeCraig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* i. 64 Let the 'lime-cylinders then be raised to

ingag'd. 1720 GAY *Dion* II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig thus finches beat their wings. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. There are limed twigs about them, my child.

2. Dressed or treated with lime.

1707-12 MORTIMER *Hubb*, II. Suppl. i. vii. 36 All sort of Peas lose limed or marled Land. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1803) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fill in winter. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotl.* 91 On limed land, 100, Agrostis is eaten by stock.

† **Lime-fingered**, *a. Obs.* [cf. **LIME sb.** 1, **LIMED ppl. a.** (sense 1).] Given to pitting.

1746 J. HIRWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 21 A cleane fingered huswyfe, and an ydell, . . . will be lime-fingered. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 629 They are light-footed and limc fingered. 1624 Bp. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 542 Carelesse, slothfull, false, lime-fingered servants.

So † **Lime-fingers**, thieves' propensities.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. x. (1614) 700 It is secured from the lime-fingers of any passenger.

Lime-hound, variant of **LYAM-HOUND**.

Lime-juice. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 2] The juice of the lime-used as a beverage and as an antiscorbutic.

1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4074 A Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Lime-juice, to be sold. 1853 KANE *Criminal Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Three times a day did these high-spirited fellows drink a wine glass of olive-oil and lime-juice. 1824 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 104 § 224 The master of every such Ship . . . shall serve out the Lime or Lemon Juice . . . and Sugar and Vinegar to the Crew, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 49 Some that had not yet 'got the lime-juice off them'; i. e. unmistakable new chums.

b. *attrib.* in *lime-juice writing*, writing with lime-juice as a sympathetic ink.

1877 OWEN *Surv. Wellesley's Adminstr.* 43 in *Desp.* [He] may seem, by a sort of lime-juice writing, to have invalidated much which he does not repudiate.

Hence **Lime-juicer**. a. *Australian*. One who has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (cf. quot. 1859 under *prec.*). b. *U.S.*, a British sailor or ship, so called because in the British navy the consumption of lime-juice is enforced (as an antiscorbutic). c. An advocate of the use of lime-juice.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 58 Turn that lime-juicer out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/2 They would not go on a 'lime-juicer', they said, for anything. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epitaphies* I. 596 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no bigoted 'lime-juicer'.

Lime-kiln (lɔɪ'm'kɪln). Forms: see **LIME sb.** 1 and **KILN**; also 6 *lyme* kylme, 7 *limbekill*. A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 6 Septem acras terræ apud limkilne. 1355-6 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 Et in 1 Lymkilne comburent, apud Pytingdon, 145. 601. 1599 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 A highwayman from y lyme kyller. 1586 FRAMPTON *Dial. Iron & Steele in Joyful News* (1596) 145 Put them into an Oven, like to a lyme keele. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV*, tit. iii. 86 As hateful to me, as the reeke of a Lime-kiln. 1608 BONHAM in *Topsell Serpents* 314 Wormes, . . . which are wont to doe much hurt to Fornaces and Limekilns where they make Limbe. 1692 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2828/2 They destroyed their famous Lime Kiln. 1703 MAZURCELL *Journ.* *Jerns.* (1732) 83 Remembling those places in England where there have been anciently Lime-kilns. 1876 ALICE CARV *Pict. Country Life* I. 26 A pile of dry stones that had once been a lime-kiln. 1892 HUME NISBET *Bush-ranger's Sweetheart* xviii. 136 'That infernal "swanky" has left me as dry as a lime-kiln,' cried out my companion.

attrib. c. 1547 in *Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 736 A key of y^e lyme kylene doore.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1. 25 (Qo. 1609) Now the rotten diseases of the south . . . Scitancies, limekilns [i]t! palms, . . . take and take againe such preposterous discoveries! 1845 E. B. BARRETT in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) I. 287 The great Law lime-kiln dries human souls all to one colour.

Limeless (lɔɪ'm'les), *a.* [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1 + **-LESS**.] Having or containing no lime.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 105 Yon limeless Sands loose-driving with the Wind. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/2 The limeless mortar and half-brick bricks of the speculative architect. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 120 The degree of calcification from spongy, limeless tissue to normal osseous structure.

Limelight (lɔɪ'm'li:t). [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also **DRUMMOND LIGHT**.

1826 DRUMMOND in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. 336 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflectors, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The naked eye can detect no difference in brightness between the electric light and the lime light. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Dks.* (1886) 43 When Shakspeare played Hamlet and Macbeth, he had neither limelight, footlights, scenery, costumes, nor stage machinery.

† **Limen** (lɔɪ'm'ɛn). *Psychol.* [*L. limen* = 'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G. *schwelle* (a term first used by Herbert *Psychol.* 1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus ceases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of stimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce a sensation. Also called **THRESHOLD**.

1895 FITCHER *Kilpe's Ontl. Psychol.* 48 The just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the stimulus *limen* [G. *Kerenschwelle*], and the just noticeable stimulus-difference the difference *limen* [G. *Unterschiedsschwelle*]. 1901 — *Exper. Psychol.* I. 140 The method given for the determination of the *limen*.

Limen, obs. pl. **LIME sb.** 1

† **Limenarch**. *Obs.* In 7 *limenark*. [*ad. late L. limenarch-a ad. Gr. λιμενάρχης, f. λιμεν-, λιμήν harbour + -άρχης ruling, ὄρχεω to rule.*] A harbour-master.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limenark*, the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Lime-pit. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1]

1. a. A limestone quarry. b. A pit in which lime is burnt.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) Men that havith great plenty of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lymepytis. 1483-90 in Swayne *Charnock. Acc. Sarum* 1896 371 Carriage of Rubbish for the lymepytis to the ch., 61.

2. A pit in which tanners dress skins with lime to remove the hair, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pelambrera*, a tanners lime pit, *deputatorium*. 1798 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 218 It is a nuisance . . . to corrupt or poison a water-course by erecting a dyehouse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 764 They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc.].

Lime-pot. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1] A pot to contain lime or hidlime; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (*lit.*); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a lime-wash pot.

14. . . *Noun* in Wt. Wülcker 703/5, *Hoc viscerium*, a lymepot. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymepot or brusche, *viscerium*, *viminariu*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man, bayr stans & lymepotiss full of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top. 1596 *Rec. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/1 Vastam caudam terre cum lie vorkhous & lymepotiss ad australem partem. 1692 in *Rec. Comitat. R. Burghs* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a yeirs rent of lim pots and grass at the east port 3 8 s. 1850 HENRIET *Anc. Armour* III. 489 Both fire-pots and lime-pots were employed at the siege of Harfleur in 1415. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 218 A man armed with a fire-pot, or lime-pot.

Limer 1. *Obs. (exc. arch.)* Also 4-5 *lymer* (e), 5 *lemer*, *lymour*, -eer, 5-6 *lymmer*, *limmer*, 5, 7 *lemor*, (*corrupt forms* 6-8 *levynor*, -iner, *lyemmer*), 7-9 *lamer*. [*a. AF. limer = OF. liemier (mod. F. limier), f. OF. liem (F. lier) leash: see LIM 1 and LYAM.*] A kind of hound, properly a leash-hound; in early use (and now arch.) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 362 There ouertoke I a grete route Of hunters and eke of foresters, And many rayles and lymers. 1400 *Soudaine Bab.* 56 With Alauntes, Lymmeris and Raches fees. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21444 They berke, they hyte, ryht felly. . . The grete lemerys were so strong. 1440 *Parloupe* 530 Fayre Grehounds and grete lymours. a. 1450 *Kul. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Haultiye youre loke and holdithe youre hede ferme as a best that is called a lymier. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv b, Theis be the names of houndes . . . a Masteyfe, a Lemor, a Spanyell. 1535 *Elvot Dict.*, *Hydrida*, is a dogge, ingendred betwyxe a hounde and a masteyfe, called a lymiar, or mongrell. 1570 CAIUS *De Canibus Brit.* xi b, *A levitate*, *Leuyner*, a loro *Lyemmer appellatur is quent Leuiariu* & *Lo-rariu* *latine nominantur*. 1576 FLEMING *Tr. Caius* Dogs in Arb. *Garner* III. 264 Of the Levynor or the Lymmer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* II. 185/1 The Leviner, or Lymmer, or Leamer; so called from the Leam, or Lyne wherewith they are led. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limer*, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar. 1828 WESTER, *Leamer*, a dog, a kind of hound. 1897 D. H. MAOON *Diary Win. Silence* 65 The bloodhound, or limer, would have been entitled to the first share [of the hart's paunch].

Limer 2 (lɔɪ'm'ɛɪ). [*f.* **LIME v.** 1 + **-ER** 1.] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for limewashing. (See also **WHITE-LIMER**.)

1611 COTGR. *Blanchisseur*, a white dauber, or white limer. a. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 347/1 Hair, such as the White Limers use. 1855 *Speynouth Session Rec.* 20 David Dunbar was desyred to agree with some lymers for as much lyme as would serve. 1872 *Daily News* 8 June, She was only furnishing the Whitechapel trappers and lymers with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 P. N. HASLUCK *House Decoration* 67 In some parts of the country this 'limer' is the principal ceiling-brush used. . . Limers of the best kind are as expensive as distemper brushes.

Limerick (lɪ'm'ɛɪk). [*Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?'*] A form of 'nonsense-verse'.

1898 *Cantab* 6 Oct., *Contents*. Illustrated Limericks. 1898 M. H. in *N. & Q.* 19 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear acquire the name of 'Limerick'? 1898 J. H. MURRAY *ibid.* 10 Dec. 470 *Limerick*. A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongfully so called . . . Who applied this name to the indecent nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1899 R. KIPING *Stalky* 201 Make up a good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

† **Lime-rod**. *Obs.* [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1] = **LIME-TWIG**. 1285 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 394 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-lime Caught with the lymered, coloured as the glede. 1550 COVERDALE *Syfr. Perle* xxxi. 260 Like as y^e birde y^e is caught with the lyme rode. 1617 MINSHEY, *Lime twiggies*, or lime roddes. 1626 BRETTON *Fantasticks* Jan. (Grosart) 7 The Currier and the Lime-rod are the death of the fowle.

Limes (lɔɪ'm'ɛɪz). Pl. *limites* (lɔɪ'm'ɛɪtɪz).

[*L. = LIM 1.*] Boundary.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 1 A mile from Eltesle towards

Notes in the limes of Cambridgeshire. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshead*, The Twede . . . is a noble streame and the limes or bound betwene England and Scotland.

Limestone (lɔɪ'm'stɔ:n). [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1 + **STONE**.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he laulfully . . . selle . . . fre stonne, lyme stone, chalcie, . . . or tyne, to his owne use. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Rag-stone, Lime-stone. 1707 MORTIMER *Hubb* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, LIMESTONE, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lanes, must be of advantage. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline lime-stone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Lime-stones, pebbles, shells . . . or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1742 *Loud. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Lime-stones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1833 LYELL *Lime. Geol.* (1839) 395 (ne of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1859 *URE Dict. Arts* 774 When the kiln is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *limestone-cliff*, -*crag*, -*gravel*, -*land*, -*region*, -*slab*; *limestone-encased adj.*; *limestone-bead* (see quot.); *limestone-fern* (*Brit. & Holland*), -*polypody*, book-names for *Lolypodium calcareum*.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 319 The Entrochi . . . by workmen in Kilbride they are more commonly called 'limestone-beads. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 243 The yucca grew on the 'limestone cliffs. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a 'limestone crag. 1889 N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* 102 The North Atlantic where minute 'limestone-encased creatures float in the water while they live. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xvii. 75 Others follow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly-inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called 'limestone gravel. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 236 Lime-stone gravel . . . has been successfully laid upon land in Ireland. 1885 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 10 A large tract of 'Limestone land was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 164 'Limestone Polypody. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 321 A 'limestone region is essential to the abundance of these animals. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 774 The several stories are formed of grained arches, and platforms, covered over with 'limestone slabs.

Lime-twig. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds. ? a. 1400 *Lyng. Chortle & Byrdle* (Roxb.) 13 Thylime twiggies and panthers I defieye. 1616 SURFEL & MARKI, *Country Farme* 705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most part with lime-twiggies. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Apol.* Aiv, The Fowler his Gun, his Nets, his Lime-twiggies. a. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on the Lime-twigg tread. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 136 To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there.

b. *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddou's Answ. Osor.* 457 b, A lymetwygg layed by Hypocrites to get money withall. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 16. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. W.* 41 Wks. 1873 III. 112 Catch Fooles with lymetwiggies dipt with pardons. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 646: 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, I here are so many lime-twigg laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred be swiggs before Christmas. 1821 BYRON *Juan v. xxii*, Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Glory, glue The glittering lime-twigg of our latter days. *Prov.* 1670 RAY *Prov.* 175 His fingers are lime-twigg. Spoken of a thievish person.

† 2. One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. *Obs.* c. 1600 *Nobody & Someb.* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigg, lifts, and pickpockets.

† 3. *Attrib.* or as *adj.* Ensnauring; pitting. *Obs.* 1602 2nd *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 428 Let vs run through all the lewd forms of lime-twig pitting villanies. c. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 44 The Lime-twig Titles of their own [the Booksellers'] composing, to catch the curious Birds of Life . . . Momus wanting that Lime-twig Faculty.

Hence † **Lime-twig v. trans.**, to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, ensnare.

1646 J. HALL *Horz. Var.* 87 You may be Lime-twig'd with their errors and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L. ADOISON *J. Barbary To Rdr.*, That the Ottoman Empire . . . reckon it among their Happineses not to have their Consultations lime-twig'd with Quirks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 Their Mind is so illaquated or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Things. 1825 LAMB *Lett.*, to Wordsworth (1852) 246/2 Lord bless me! these 'merchants and their spicy drugs' . . . they lime-twig up my poor soul and body. 1829 LAKOOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Barrow & Newton* Wks. 1853 I. 484/1 He allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and decomposed by words.

Lime-water. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of sugar.

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii. in *Anat. Plants* (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water. 1794 KIRWAN *Elemt. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce troy. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 136 Lime-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

Lime-wort. [*f.* **LIME sb.** 1 + **WORT**.]

† 1. The Catchfly, *Silene Armeria*. [So called because covered with a sticky substance.] *Obs.*

1597 CERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called *viscaria* or Lyme-wort.

2. The Chiding Pink, *Dianthus prolifer*. [So called from often growing on old mortar.]

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 99.

Lime-wort², limpwort. [**lime, *lempe* (OE. *hlegence*) in BROOKLINE, *brooklempe*.] The Brooklime, *Veronica beccabunga*.

1666 MERRET *Pinaris* 6. *Anagallis*, sive *beccabunga* Brooklime... ab *Herefordensis* Limpwort. 1851 *Eliza Cook's* *Flora* 5 July 149 The knapweed... the willow-herb and the lime-wort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

Limicoline (ləimi'kələin, -tn), *a.* [*f. L. limicola* (*f. limus* mud + *colere* to inhabit) + -INE².] Of or pertaining to the *Limicolae*, a family of shore or wading birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N.Y.* 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (is usual among limicoline birds).

Limicolous (ləimi'kələs, -a), [*a. as prec. + -OUS*.] Living in mud.

1883 BROADBENT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 678/2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setae are simple in form.

Liminal (līmīnāl), *a.* [*f. L. limin-, limen* threshold + -AL. *a. gen.* Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. *rare.* *b. spec. in Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or 'threshold.'

1884 *Mind* July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 TITCHENER *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness.

Liminary (līmīnārī), *a. & Obs.* [*ad. F. liminaire*, *ad. L. limināris, f. limin-, limen*; see -ARY².] Introductory, preparatory; = PRELIMINARY.

1603 FLORIS *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 393, I need but the liminary epistle (= *Epistola liminari*) of a German to store me with allegations. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Liminary*. 1663 *Flagellum* or O. Cromwell 188 As the grand and liminary work to Oliver's Regality. 1808 BLACKW. *Mag. Oct.* 518/2 With... its epistles liminary and ultimate.

Liming (ləīmīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIME v.1 + -ING*.] 1. Gluing or cementing together. In quot. *fig.* c 1650 *Voe* in W. Wülcker 435/13 *Liturg.* liming, a 2225 *Ancr. R.* 133 Pet... monnes soule... schal beon so ueste iuced to be flesche, pet his bute uel cor'e, & puruh bet like limunge luten hit so swuðe, pet [et c.]

2. The action or process of treating things with lime. *a.* Whitewashing with lime. (See also WHITE-LIMING.) *b.* Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation. *c.* Steeping skins in lime and water.

a. 1552 ELVOT *Dict.* *Albarium* purg, pargeting, white limyng. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Eucaladura*, the liming, the plaiste ing of an house. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 281 For lymyng the windowes about that were glazed, and other that needed lymyng about xij d.

b. 1620 MARKHAM *Farwe. Husb.* ii. ii. (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 13 Deep plowing and liming, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict. c. 92* § 5 Claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 86/2 Lymyng, pitting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 118/1 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. DOON *Textile Manuf.* ii. 50.

† **Liming**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIME v.2 + -ING*.] Copulation.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to proue that she is filled at the first limyng. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels.* 130 Why Slugs or Dordmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the limyng.

Liming, *obs. form of LIMING.*

Limis, *obs. pl. of LIMB sb.*

Limit (līmīt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyte*, 5-7 *lymyt* (to, (5 -ytt), 6 *lymit*, 11-*lymyet*, 12 *lymete*, 13 *lymet(e)*, 14 *lymyet*, 6-7 *lymite*, 7 *lymytt*, 6-*lymit*. [*ad. F. limite*, *ad. L. limit-enn*, *limites* boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly *pl.* bounds.

c 1375 [see *limit-stand* in 5]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Quax hit his lymit ouir-lende, lene lo be left hand. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the royaume. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. (1568) X v b, Romulus... dyd institute lymyttes or markes aboute the chie. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Tramp.* 1482 Let it suffice thee to defende thy lymites from inuasion. 1555 EMMES *Decades* 83 That twoo such seas haue enuironed any lande with soo narrowe lymites. 1590 BUNSTON *Encycl.* i. def. iii. The endes or lymites of lynes are pointes. 1587 *Alirr. Mag.* *Forrex* v, T, enlarge the lymites of our kyngdome wide. 1598 in *Exerton's papers* (Camden) 278 Chiveat Hill, being the lymet of the Easte Marche. 1624 WORTON *Elem.*

Archit. i. 24 When they haue chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wels and Cesternes [et c.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits. 1647 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 14 The Picts Wall... being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 p 2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Wks. III. 279 A point may be the limit of a line. 1823 F. CUSSELL *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

† *b.* Contour (of the human form). *Obs. rare*—1. 1636 W. BERTIE *Vitana & Thesus* B3 He stept into a greene Arbour... where he first viewed each limit, or porportion of her body. *Ibid.* B3 b, Thesus... I thought it very strange, that Nature should endow... such comely limits with such peruse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration, range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

Superior limit: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; *contrariwise inferior limit*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 Panne Goddiss laue myzte freeli renne bi le lymytis pat Crist haf ordeyned. 1502 ARVENSON *tr. De Initiatione* iii. viii. 203 Nat pondering theyr exyle & pore lymyres of reson. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Thesus* (1595) 2 They range... out of the boundes or lymites of true apparance. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. iii. 8 Dispatch, the hmit of your Lines is rich. c 1600—*Sonn.* lxxxii, Finding thy worth a limmit past my praise. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 121 For the limits of how farre such a Body shall represent the whole People.

1693 CONCREVE in *Dryden's Funeral* (1697) 282 A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits. 1785 RITTO *Intell. Powers* tr. xxi. 279 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 505 For six hours... every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vi. 46 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of brightness. 1874 MCKEITHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 183 That subject is beyond our present limits. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 A crystal however has absolutely no limit to its growth. 1898 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 23 I would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U.S.) IV. 355 Rear Admiral... B... retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-of-age law. 1895 J. A. BEER *New Life in Christ* tr. vi. 45 All men have... transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question. 1895 L. ESNER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 702/1 The section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

b. *Math.* In various applications. (a) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. (b) A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (c) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. (d) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

Doctrine or Method of Limits: a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system. [c 1372 NEWTON *Opuscula* i. 53 Quibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondent seniculiculi Limites, sive Termini.] 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 78/2 *Limit*, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term *Limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, whereby their solution is much facilitated. 1859 *Penry Cycl.* XIII. 106/2 There are two conditions which must be fulfilled before A can be called the limit of P: first, P must never become equal to A; secondly P must be capable of being made as nearly equal to A as we please. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calc.* Pref. The idea of limits being absolutely necessary even to the proper conception of a convergent series. *Ibid.* *Introd.* Chap. 32 A case will be found in which the limit of an intersection is deduced. 1844 HYMERS *Int-gral Calc.* 122 Integrals are usually required between limits. 1859 WOOD *Algebra* 168 This quantity, which we call the sum of the series, is the limit to which the sum of the terms approaches, but never actually attains.

c. *Astron. Limit of a planet*: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

1704 HARRIS *Lit. Techn.* *Limit of a Planet* is the greatest Heliocentric Latitude. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Limits of a planet*, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 507/2 Suppose Venus to be in the point C in her utmost north limit.

d. *Comm.* In various applications, e.g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which

he will buy, or the lowest at which he will sell. *Founder's limit* (see quot. 1872-6).

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 The banker gives him [his customer] a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw. 1872-6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) *Limit*, *Founder's*. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

e. In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly *in phr without limit*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 5 The sadness is without limit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 463 Souls... Disdaining Limit, or from Place; or Time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

f. Used by Shaks. for: Prescribed time; the prescribed period of repose after child bearing.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity. 1611—*Wint.* 7. iii. ii. 107 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, I'll open ayre, before I haue got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories. *Obs.*

1494 FADYAN *Chren.* vi. clxxii. 156 The sayd two bretherne... entred the lymytys of Kyng Charles. 1581 LANERDE *Eiren.* iv. xx. (1588) 619 Thow Sessions were to be holden in every county of the Shire. 1598 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* III. i. 75 The Arch-Deacon hath diuided into three Limits, very equally. c 1600—*Sonn.* xlv. I would be brought from limits farre remote, where thou doost stay. 1602 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 12 In everye Parishes or Lynmitte, 1611 BRIDLE *heek.* xliii. 12 Vpon the top of the mountaine, the whole I mit therof round about shall be most holy. a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1826) II. 314 The Dutch governour... pretended to seize the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without leave. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 755 At length into the limits of the North They came. 1792 S. ROGERS *J. eas. Mem.* i. 290 Great Navarre, when France and freedom bled Sought the lone limits of a forest shed.

† *b.* † A division or part of the territory (in quot., of one of the Cinque Ports). *Obs.*

c 1692 R. GIBSON in Gardiner *1st Dutch War* (1899) I. 40 The sea government at all those places by courts of Lode manage at each, and the lesser seaports adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

c. *U.S. and Canada.* A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allotment.

1897 S. CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highway fr. Ocean to O.* (1887) 5 Timber limits of inexhaustible extent. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 550/2 The voyageur... reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain 'limits' or lots.

† 4. *Logic.* = TERM (med. l. *terminus*). *Obs.*

1599 BLANDVILL *Art of Logic* v. i. 116 Why are they [sc material principles] called termes or lymytes? Because they lymmet a proposition... and be the vttermost partes or bondes whereunto any proposition is to be resolved; for example in this proposition, every man is a sensible bodie: these two wordes, man, and sensible bodie, are the termes, lymytes, or bondes, whereof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be re-olued, as into his vttermost partes that haue any signification.

5. *Attrib.*, as *limit-law*, *-line*; † *limit-stand*, a place on a boundary.

1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* i. 139 Boyle's and Mariotte's law may be considered a 'limit law'. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.* *James Lee* viii. 14 'As like as a Hand to another Hand': Who said that, never... followed, like me, an hour, The beauty in this... of the 'limit-line'! 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/1 At a given distance from the limit-line of the square in putting the weight... a rectangular pit is prepared. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 448 pane were þe brethren one led, til þai come til þe 'lymytt-stande'.

Limit (līmīt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyt(e)*, 6-7 *lymite*, 11 *lymyt*, 12 *lymyte*, 13 *lymytt*, 14 *lymyt*. *Also pa. t.* 5 *lymyet*; *pa. pple.* 4 *lymete*, 5-6 *lymett*, 11 *lymyt*, 12 *lymytt*, 13 *lymyt*, 14 *lymyt*. [*ad. F. limiter*, *ad. L. limitare*, *f. limit-, times* *Limit* sb.]

1. *trans.* To assign within limits (also to *limit* and *assign*, *limit* and *ordain*); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away over*. *Const. dat. or to, (till), upon, and to with inf.* *Obs. exc. in legal language.*

138 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 As tyme & oþer circumstaunce þat limiten þeyne for a dede ben aȝen þe freedom þat criȝt wole haue in his lawe. c 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Ikane of þer oster haue þaire iournez limited. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4283 Our lord has lemyet vs elike þe lenth of our days. 1413 *Pigry. Savile* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Of endles thynges maye no proportion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 *Kolls of Parlt.* v. 125/1 Thoo peynes that ben speciali lymyted upon the said Bailiffs. c 1460 *Towneley* *Alst.* xix. 6 Apon the eith he send lightnes, Both son and moyne lymet thertyll. 1494 FADYAN *Chren.* vi. clxxxv. 184 At the daye before lymyted and assignned. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss* II. xlii. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymyted to her for her dowry. 1538 WINDHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) i. 55 Under a certayne paine lymyted for the same for the said cleargie. 1587 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Comp.* iii. (1876) 9 Every Artificer dwelling out of Examin. sh. lde be limited to be under the direction of one good Towne or other. c 1590 MARLOWE *Fant. vi.* (1604) F 2 b, O, no end is limited to this Center or middle of OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 1 The limit to be aboute Heythoch the same Here which I lymyt to be aboute Heythoch moore. 1603 FLORIS *Montaigne* iii. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1668 MARSHALL *Coor. Wks.* 187-111 250 Neither do I believe we can smyth it, and the rest within the time limited by us. 1847-49 in 1750 BRAYES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 266 The time limited in the bottomy bond. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 125 If the estate be limited over to a third person. 1771 BENJAMIN *Supply without Burden* 32 When an estate in England has

been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power... to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 140 Pree offices of heerd is bat Crist has lymtyd to hem. c. 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 331 As if a pope made a lawe but who ever he lymtyd to here confession of his man or confession of his comunaite, he shall here bise menes shrifte. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1838) 16 Sercheours... assigned and lymtyd by Thomas of Gare. 1482 *M. Poulton's Will in P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymtyd to synge for me be yerly levied. c. 1505 in *Plumpton Corr.* 189, I bad the keyes levered me... and had a lymmet to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* 42 He had lymtyd hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 *Hewwood Wise Woman* tv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†c. To lot or plot out; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*
1530 *PAISIR*. 612/1 Our grounds were lymtyd afore our fathers dayes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj. And by... the equinoctiall, polary circles, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iv. (1877) t. 91 England was limited out by families and lieldands. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. Tit. 763/2 God... hath limited out all our life. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vi. (1608) 157 Markenrye, that is the country or Kingdome, marked or limited out. a. 1619 *FOTHERBY Althorn*. ii. § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out vnto him; yea, and that by a scant scantling. a. 1649 *Prayers in Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†d. *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Kuowol.* i. xv. The likeaonne... hath one angle... like to D. the angle that was limited. *Ibid.* i. lii. This triangle... hath two corners equal eche to other, that is A and B, as I do by supposition limite.

†e. *pass.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 W. BETTIE *Titana & Theseus* B. 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits, to set bounds to (rarely in material sense); to bound, restrict. *Const. to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) from (something).

14100 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 *FISHER Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 226 The mercy of god... can neuer be lymty to any creature. c. 1530 *MORE Aust. Frits* Wks. 841/1 Than must he limite Gods power howe farre he will gene God leaue to stretch it. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 11 They have lymtyd and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardenes and orchardes. 1595 *ADR. SANDYS Sermon*. xvii. 298 He limetith and restraineth his permyssion, saying, Rest a while. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 If in continuance also limited, they all have... their set... termes. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 8, St Francis Leake... made a deed limiting the use to my Lady Leake. 1662 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) I. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. lit. 186 He was limited in his Viduals, and ly'd up to a certain allowance every day. a. 1715 *BURNET Oron Time* (1724) I. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband... Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 *LEADIARD Selthos* II. x. 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament... did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 *LADY HAMILTON in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. 1828 D. *ISRAELI Chas.* I. i. vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 249 And if [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. xxviii. 28 Our draft on the stores... had been limited for some days to... eggs [etc.]. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 The commerce... was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. 1900 F. *ANSTEE Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off from. Also to limit to. Now rare.

1582 *STANVHURST Zueis* I. (Arb.) 26 This rule thus fixed no time shall limit, or hazard. 1594 *BLUNCVOL Exerc.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that... are limited with the Provinces of China. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* Ev. Limits there be for every thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 122 The kingdom of the Parthians... is limited and separat by these mountains and streights. 1625 K. *LONG tr. Barclay's Argens* i. xx. 60 The souldiers reached to the doore of the Temple in two ranks, limiting the way to them that came to the Princess. 1633 *EARL MANSCH, Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. 1689 *GRANDES & THOMSON Evolution of Sex* xi. 146 Round the chromatid rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†3. *intr.* To border upon (a country). *Obs.*
1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limiting upon the King of Spaines vniail partes.

†4. To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from LIMITER (sense 1).] *Obs. rare*—1.

1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1643) 57 They [Popish friars] go ydely a limiting abroad.

Limitable (līm'itābl'), a. [f. LIMIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be limited.

1581 *MULCASTER Posituous* xlv. (1887) 287 When the child knoweth his certaintie in all limitable circumstances. 1643 *HERLE Aust. Ferne* 29 A power... limitable... not to be exercised within fifty dayes. 1686 J. *SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Limitableness**.

1644 *HUNTON Viud. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitableness. 1684-5 H. *MORE Let.* 19 Jan. in *Norris 7 Henry Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne*, imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Limitage**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LIMIT v. + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

Limital (līm'itāl'), a. [f. LIMIT sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 *GILBERT Rep. Geol. Heavy Mts.* iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limit area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

Limitanean (līm'itēniān'), a. *Rom. Antiq.* [f. late L. *limitine-us* (f. *limit-*, *limes* LIMIT sb.) + -AN.] Stationed on the border.

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Riparian soldiery.

†**Limitaneous**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in *BALLET*. Hence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

†**Limitany**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 66 The Poictouines... were the limitane or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

Limitarian (līm'itēriān'), a. and sb. [f. LIMIT sb. + -arian as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 J. *CARRIS Let. in Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 *CRAIG, Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved. 1852 J. B. *JOHNSTONE (title)* Who are the Limitarians?

Limitary (līm'itārī'), a. and sb. [ad. L. *limitāris*, f. *limes* LIMIT: see -ARY 2.] A. adj.

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. †*Const. to.*

1620 *BRAHWAIT Five Senses* iv. 46 Delights momentany and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yield a satisfaction. 1673 *DIVYDEN State Innocence* III. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1727 C. *PRIEST Callimachus Hymn to Jupiter* 219 What no inferior Limitary King Could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. 1812 *SCOTT Eccl. Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synod of Olympus... were themselves but limitary deities. 1822-56 *DR. QUINCY Confess.* (1861) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 *FRENCH'S Mag.* XLI. 328 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingship, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (cf. **LIMITER** 1.)

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi. 175 Chaucer... ascribes the exile of the fairies... to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. a. 1661 — *Worthies, Cumberland* I. (1662) 216 This County (because a limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 969 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaires, Proud limitarie cherub! 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 *Danquet* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see Where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1835 W. T. *WATKIN in Academy* 1 Aug. 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. *Const. of.*

1807 *ANNA SEWARD in Athenum* Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. 1822 B. *CORNWALL Penn. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* II, A limitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul. 1845 *TRENCH Halls*. Let. Ser. i. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as... authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. 1847 W. R. *HAMILTON Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logic* Form 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. 1847-9 *1000 Cycl. Anal.* IV. 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. 1899 J. *HUTCHINSON Archies Surg.* X. 157 There was deep erosion of the nail, presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

b. sb. = **LIMITER** 1. (cf. A. 1 b.)

a. 1662 *HEYLIN Laud* (1668) 20 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

Limitate (līm'itāt'), pa. pple. and ppl. a. In 6 S. *Limitat*. [ad. L. *limitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] †A. pa. pple. = **LIMITED**. *Obs.*
1581 N. *BURKE in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 164 A gift... his power of viking miracles var limitat to the parits onlie quilar your Sanctis var bureit. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restrained in some things, more than free inventions are.

b. ppl. a. a. Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare*.

1853 *WUWELL tr. Grotius De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land..

determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A. *LEIGHTON Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Limitate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *limitāt-*, ppl. stem of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Limitated** ppl. a.

1560-78 *BA. Discipl. Ch. Scol.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate... to... define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 *WATSEY Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we... limitatis and determinatis noch the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limited, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

Limitation (līm'itē'jən'), [ad. I. *limitationem*, f. *limitāre* to LIMIT. Cf. F. *limitation*.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 70 *pei commaunden* bat no man schal preche þe gospel bat at here wille & lymytacion. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytacion, *limitacion*. 1533 *MORR Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/2 They... leaue not one man for Goddes parte this cyght hundred yere paste by thowr owne lymytacion. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Item*. VIII. c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitation of sucle gifts. 1608 *WILKIE Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then forewle Limitation. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Sermon*. 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Berkeley* t. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical accuracy to things without matter. 1863 H. *COX Instit.* III. lii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†b. *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 W. *HUBBARD Narrative* II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* III. 312/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles, and the depression of every hollow.

†2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; fig. one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 182 Oo frere grutchip apens anoyer, and fistip wiþ him, whanne he preclich treube in his lymytacion. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 21 The lymytour... seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacion. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Your limitors... will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 *LYDGE De Guil. Pilgr.* 12620 Whyll thou the holdest by resoun Wyth-Inne thy lymytacion, Nat to erryn, nyli nor ffer. 1527 R. *THORNE in flaklyt Voy.* (1589) 256 The salde Islands fall all without the limitation of Portugal. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Auditors... yerely ridinge their several circutes and limitacions. 1552 B. *GILPIN Sermon*. bef. *Dev.* VI (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fiftene or sixteen yeres, since Friers left their limitacions.

†b. An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 146 You haue stood your Limitation. 3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur's* Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1851 R. H. *HUTTON Ess.* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. tit. xxxviii. 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 The lymytacion expressed in the statute of Westmynster. 1590 H. *SWINNURNE Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to be sounde. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. 1664 H. *MORE Myst. Inig.* x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 *PREYS Diary* 10 Apr. So as that he that goes there may go with limitations, and rules to follow. 1733 *CHEVRE Eng. Alady* II. viii. § 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations... with regard to particular Cases. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. 1855 *PURSCOTT Philip* II. i. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* II. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. b. The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.

Limmer, obs. form of **LIMTER**.

Limming, obs. form of **LIMNING**.

Limn (lim), *v.* Now literary and arch. Also 5 *limyne*, *lymn*, 5-7 *lymn*(e), 6-7 *lymn*(e), *limb*(e), *limne*. [Altered form of **LUMINE** *v.*]

† *l. trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol.* Obs.

14. *Trevisan's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 His bishop hymself schoneid not to write and *lumine* [MS. β (early 15th c.) *lymne*] and hynde booke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymn*y, as bookes (K. *lymnyd*, *elucidat*). 1499 *Chancelr. Acc. Crosonike* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A man's boke of vein *lymnyde*. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. v. Their fyrst letters to be paynted or *lymned*. 1534 *Rich. Let. to T. Cromwell* in *Syrpe Eccl. Mem.* i. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was *lymned* with golden letters. 1566 *Drant Horace*, Sat. i. iv. Buij b. And if they toyes, in letters *lymde*, be printed once in booke, Then let. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p. Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to *limme* withall vpon velym. 1588 *PARKE* in *Mendoza's Hist. China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gilde the margin of the paper, and *limbe* it.

† 2. To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). Obs.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 73 Images . . richely *lymned* with golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p. How siluer or golde shalbe layed or *limned* vpon the sile. 1587 *FLEMING Coun. Holmsted* 111. 490/1 Their bannerolls displayed, and richly *lymned* with my lord's armes. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were *limned* in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). † Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see **LIMNING** *vbl. sb.* 2). † Also with *forth*, out.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpass the life, in *limning* out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 *CAREW Hart's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are *lymned* in oyle. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously *limbed* forth a Horses perfection [etc.]. 1622 *WITHER Fair Virtue* M. Where Apelles *limb'd* to life Leath'd Vulcanus lovely wfe. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot *limne* the like. 1873 *SCOTT Tristram*, iii. xxxvii. For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was *lim'd* in proper dye. 1854 Mrs. CURRIER *Magd. Hephurn* II. 55 The dim chapel . . with Scripture stories *limned* in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornw. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be *limned* aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf. and fig.*
1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Conft.* 30 With life and spirit to *limne* deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oratoris proprium*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 194 As mine eye doth his effigies witness Most truly *limn'd*, and liuing in your face. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel. Induct.* I fear it is not possible to *limne* so many persons in so small a tablet as the compasse of our playes afford. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad Th. Mict Contempl.* xxi. (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he *limns* it in his own fancie. 1653 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gypsy* iii. iii. What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well *limn'd* in truth so beautiful. 1651 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xxxvii. in *Resolves* (1709) 601 He must *limb* Spirits never tir'd. 1856 *SPURGEON New Park St. Pulpit* I. 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters *limned* out to perfection. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever *limned* in words. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 13 The Odussee is *limned* with . . incomparable art.

4. *Prov.* To *limn* the water, *limn* (something) on water: said of something transient or futile.

1620 *BACON Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to frailte Mortality shall trust, But *limmes* the Water, or but writes in dust. 1624 *Vulciac Carolin* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of *Limning* the Water, to them. 1871 R. ELLIS in *Catullus* lxx. 4 A woman's words. . . *Limn* them on ebbling floods, write on a wintry gale [L. *Invento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

† 5. *absol. or intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. Obs.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 44 To paint or *limne* with the colours that are taken from herbs or flowers. 1622 *PEACOCK Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 126 The virtuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poetrie could draw and *limne* excellently. 1656 *PERVIS Diary* 7 May. Yesterday began my wife to learn to *limn* of one Browne. 1675 *COWLEY Country Wit* iv. 57 *Merry*. Cannot you *Limn*, Sir? *Kamler*. *Limne*, what doest thou mean? *Merry*. Why *Limn*, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses . . were able to *limn* and paint.

Limnacean (limnā'siān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Limnacea* (see below), for **Limnaceae*, f. LIMNACE: see -ACEAN.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limnacea*, one of the three families of *Pulmonobranchiata* in De Blainville's classification. *b.* *sb.* A gastropod of the family *Limnacea*; a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also *Limnaceans* *a.* = *prec. adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

|| **Limnæa** (limnā'ā). *Zool.* Also *erron. Lymnæ*. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *λυμναία*, fem. of *λυμναίος*, f. *λυμν* pool, marsh.] A genus of the family *Limnæidae* or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family *Limnæinae*; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence *Limnæan*, a gastropod of the genus *Limnæa*; *Limnæid* (also *limnoid*), a gastropod of the family *Limnæidae*;

a pond-snail; **Limnæine**, pertaining to the sub-family *Limnæinae* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1834 McMURRAY in *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a *Limnæa*. 1852 *WOODWARD Abolucis* 12 The air-breathing limnæids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* ii. 361 The *Limnæa* and *Limnæans* are found living together.

Limnanth (limnænθ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύμνη* lake, marsh + *άνθος* flower.] *a.* A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum* (N.O. *Geraniaceae*) of perennial water-heaths. *b.* A plant of the genus *Limnanthes* or tribe *Limnantheae*, N.O. *Geraniaceae* (Cassell).

1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 209 The . . orbicular floating leaves of Common *Limnanth* (*Limnanthemum nymphaoides*).

Limned (limd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ED¹.] † Illuminated (*obs.*); painted; depicted, portrayed.

1538 *ELVOT Dict.*, *Miniat* libri, *limned* bookes, hauyng letters of dyers colours. 1573 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 111. 26 The *limned* letters and pictures. 1595 *MARSHAM Sir R. Grimle*, To the fayrest vii. III *limn'd* memorials of diuinitie rare. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or *limned* Booke. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney Ep. Ded.* (1652) 1 Both your Blood and Vertues do so strongly *limn* you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The *limned* picture of my wife. 1814 *CARY Dante*, Par. xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or . . its *limn'd* resemblance.

Limner (limnær). Now literary or arch. Forms: 4-5 *lymnour*, 4-6 *lymenor*(e), 5 *lymnore*, *lympner*, 6 *lymnor*, 6-7 *lymnor*, *limmer*, 7 *limbner*, *limpner*, 6- *limner*. [Altered form of **LUMINER**: see **LIMN** *v.* and -ER¹.]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Danestre, *lymenor*. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Grauous, *lymnours* and payntours eteh Rewe to shapen theyr syghte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymnore* (K. c. 1490 *lymnour*), *elucidator*, *miniaturist*. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 9 § 1 That this Acte . . in no wise extend . . to any writer *lympner* hynder or imprinter. 1545 *Coke Lorell's B.* 10 Barbers, boke hynders, and *lymnors*. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 188 The lytle hyndes whiche the *lymnors* of booke are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of church booke. 1607 R. (CAREW) tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 334 A *limmer* . . had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 18 The *Reclor Chori*. had . . the charge of the writing materials . . and of the colours for the *limners*.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. † Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* ii. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious *Limner* may draw some excellent colour. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, *limmers*, and carvers). 1628 *USSIER Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious *limner* draweth his own sons portraiture to the life. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 137 The *limner* drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 *PERVIS Diary* 2 Jan. Cooper, the great *limner* in little. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 147/2 A *Limner*, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. 1, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you *Limners* contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 D. ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the *limner* had studied his original by her side. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 The drawing of a *limner* which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Limnary**, the work of a *limner*.
c 1831 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 299 The few remnants of church-limnary that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

Limniad, *rare*. [Erroneously for **limnad*, ad. Gr. *λυμαδ*, *λυμας* fem. *adj.*, 'pertaining to lakes', f. *λυμν* lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii. The *Limniad* takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

Limning (limniŋ, limniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.* c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 There begynneth the craft of *lymnynge* of bokys. 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forth the arte of *limning*, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or *limned* vpon the sile [etc.]. 1591 *PERCIVAL SP. Dict.*, *Luminacione de libros*, *lymnyn*, *uniculatio*. 1612 *PEACOCK Compl. Gent.* Exerc. title-p. The making of all kinds of colours, to be used in *lymnyn*, *Painting*, *Tricking*, and *Blason* of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aured. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third *Edmond*, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved . . in illuminated MSS. . . He has not marked where these *limnings* exist. 1859 GULLICK & TIMPS *Paint.* 100 The art of illuminating, or *limning*, as it was formerly called.

2. *Painting* († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Testine* G g 1 b. Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and *limbing*. 1675 *SALMON Polygraph.* II. xv. 73 *Limning* is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 147/2 *Limning*, *Painting* in Water Colours with Gum or Size. 1722 *ADISON Spec.* No. 358 *Limning*, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but . . she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1834 B. B. WARFIELD in *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled *limning* of a Michael Angelo.

b An instance of this; *concr.* a painting.
1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 A Collection of Paintings and fine *limnings* by the best Masters. 1721 *SWAFFES Charac.* (1737) 111. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd *limnings* or portraits of mankind, or offer to bring gentleness on the stage. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 67 A great

many *limnings* in rather a rude style of art. 1851 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The *limnings* of early painters, on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limning* gold, † *picture*, *skill*.
1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 *Pro auro vocato* 'lymnynge gold'. 1671 J. OLIVER in *Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings . . and *lymnyn* pictures, or any thing of *lymnyn* whatsoever, as yet unfinished. 1737 *MATT. GREEN Spleen* 450 When fancy tries her *limning* skill To draw and colour at her will.

Limning, *ppl. a.* [+ -ING².] *Painting*.

1782 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) 3rd *Ode* to R. A.'s iv. Thus should young *limning* lads themselves demean.

Limnite (limnait). Also *lymnite*. [f. Gr. *λύμνη* lake + -ITE.]

1. *Palæontology*. A fossil species of the genus *Limnæa*.

2. *Min.* *Werner*, *lymnite*. 1882 *Ogilvie*, *Limnite*.

1864 *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in *DANA Min.* 178.

Limnograph (limnōgraf). [f. Gr. *λύμνη* lake, marsh + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

Limnology (limnōlōdʒi). [f. Gr. *λύμνη* lake, marsh + -λογία -LOGY.] *a.* The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. *b.* That department of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 *Limnology* was dealt with [at the Geographical Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

Limnometer (limnōmītar). Also *erron.* *limni-*. [f. Gr. *λύμνη* lake + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 *TIN. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution . . establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter . . near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

Limnophilous (limnōfīlās), *a.* [f. Gr. *λύμνη* marsh, pool + φίλος loving + -OUS. (f. f. *limno-* *phile*.)] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Limoo (līmō), taken as comb. form of *L. limus* mud, in the sense 'clayey and . . .'
1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limo-clayaceous kind.

Limone, *obs.* form of **LEMON**.

† **Limoneer**, *obs.* In 6 *lymoner*, -eer. [a. F. *limonier*, f. *limon* shaft: see -EER.] A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 *WOLSEY* in *Fiddes Life* (1726) ii. 112 That new *lymoners* and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of *lymoners*, carriages and draughts.

Limonium (līmōnīŋ). *Chem.* Also *ino*. [f. mod. L. *limonium* (f. *limon*) **LEMON** + -IN.] (See *quot.*) Also (*rare*) **Limone** [as in Fr.].

1845 *GREGORY Organic Chem.* 459 *Limone*, or *Limone*, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 699 *Limonium*, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

Limonite (līmōnīt). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from Gr. *λεμών* meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name *wiesenerz*, meadow-ore: see -ITE.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.; Iron ore, *Limonite*. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 276 *Limonite* occurs in beds and veins. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 156 *Limonite* occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, psillic, or earthy, conchoidal.

attrib. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of *limonite-iron ore*.

Hence **Limonitic**, consisting of or resembling *limonite* (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Limonium**, *obs.* [mod. L. *limonium* = L. *limonium* (Pliny), a Gr. *λεμώνιον*, neut. of *λεμώνιος*, f. *λεμών* meadow.] Any plant of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 48 *Limonium* named of the Herbaries *Pyrola*, is named in dach wintergreen. . . It may be called in english wyntergreen. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 39 The seede of *Limonium* . . is good agaynst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* July (1699) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting. . . Indian Tuberous Jacynth, *Limonium* [etc.]. 1747 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet *Lichnis*, . . divers kinds of *Limonium*.

Limose (līmōs), *a.* *Geol.* and *Bot. rare*. [ad. L. *limos*-us, f. *limus* mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, s. v. *Limosus*.

† **Limosity**, *obs.* [ad. mod. L. *limositas*, f. *limos*-us.] 'Muddiness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Limotherapy, *Med. rare*. [f. Gr. *λύμνη* hunger + *θεραπεία* medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunlop's Dict. Med.* (ed. 2).

Limous (laim's), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 lymous, -ows. [ad. L. *limosus*, *f.* *limus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* ix. 139 Yf water there be lymous or enfecte, Admyction of salt wold hit correcte. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1082 Gleymowsen, or lymous, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 1. 275 The mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus. 1666 in *Blount Glossary.* c 1734 SIR J. FLOWER (J.), They esteemed this natural melancholic acidity to be the limous or slimy feculent part of the blood. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicar Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava, which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence + **Limousness**, sliminess.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1082 Gleymowsenness, or lymow(s)-ness, *limositas, viscositas.*

† **Limp**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LIMP *v.* 1. Cf. OE. *gelimpf*, *f. gelimpan*.] An occurrence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 On alle þose lympe ne untrowede neure lōb to-genes are drihten.

Limp (limp), *sb.* 2 [f. LIMP *v.* 2] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 Todd *s.v.* He has a limp in his walking. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drod* iii. The sun-browned tramps... quicken their limp a little. 1896 *Chamb. Jnl.* 15 Jan. 35r The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

Limp (limp), *sb.* 3 *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jugging (see quot.).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* *Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 *Fayer Min. Cornu.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1879 in J. H. COLLINS *Metall. Mining Gloss.* 1881 in *Raymond Mining Gloss.*

Limp (limp), *a.* [Of obscure origin; G. *lumpen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limp*, limber, supple. 1750 M. BROWNE *Walton's Angler* lib. 42 The Chub... eats waterish, and... the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp [earlier ed. short] and tasteless. c 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglin*, *Limp*, *limpy*, flaccid. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi. His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. 1856 *Cornu. Mag.* Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown over an obsolete bonnet. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 638r Scarf arrangements... are made in a limp, as any limp material. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 186r Straining in our starchy we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing... preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries. 1872 BACHELOR *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creed's or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. 1885 DONSON *At Sign of Love* 141 Whether... the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1. *limpan*, *pa.* 1. *lomp*, *pa.* *pple.* *lumpen*, 2-5 *limpe(n)*, 4-5 *lympe(n)*; *pa.* *t.* 5 *lympo*, *de*, *pa.* *pple.* 4 *lumpen*. [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan*, *limfan*, *limfan*, *limfen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpsen*); cf. OHG. *gilimpf* suitability, fitness, mod.G. *gilimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. *Const. dative.* Chiefly *impers.* or *quasi-impers.*

Beowulf 1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 2 (Sedgfield) þa ylfan habbað gesælda, & him limpoð after hiora agnum willan. c 1225 *Anscr. R.* 412 3if out limpoð misliche þet [etc.]. 13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 424 Nyf orde lorde had ben her lodez-men hem had limpan harde. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 907 Hit was Wawen hym-self þat in þat won sytze, Comen lo þat krystmæsse, as case hym ben lympeð. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3005 I lympe nott allway þe last be lykkynd to be first. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 618 Bot him lympeð be werse, and þat me wele lykis.

2. To belong, pertain, relate to.

858 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 438 *Hutan* ðem woda ðe to dem sealtan limpoð. c 1275 *Lamb Hom.* 41 We eow wulðe sutfeliche seggen of þa fredome be limpoð to þan deie. c 1225 *Anscr. R.* 50 Þet hitwite creolz limpoð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 174 And who-so lympeþ be losse, lay hym her-to. c 1400 *Morte Artur* 875, I hadde lefte my lyfe are cho hade harme lympeþe.

Limp (limp), *v.* 2 [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also *LIMPHALT* *a.*]

1. *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about*, *along*, *away*. Occas. with cognate object.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 132v11 To Limp, *claudicare.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1. 254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limp? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 274 Of Hawks... the Circos... is lame and limpet of one leg. 1648 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine... went limping away. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 P. 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* x,

Over many a weary hag he limpit. 1806-7 J. BERESTORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1806) ii. 1. Limp along like a pig in a string. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Lancelotti* 111, 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 DICKENS *Leath.* (1869) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. *fig.*; in quot. c 1400, to fall short of.

c 1400 *Destr. Try* 36 Sum lokyt our litle and lympt of the suth. 1886 STANHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. 11/2 in *Hollinshed*, And as if one of these three [i.e. marks of the subjection of a country] lacked, doubtless the conquest limpet. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 105f (*ibid.*) Sir John Allen... was found to limpe in this contrivance. 1596 SHAKS. *Alrech. V.* iii. ii. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behind the substance. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 2. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. 1887 FREEMAN *Exeter* iv. 90 The pentamer might perhaps have limped less [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 625 With that I herd gunnis rushe out at ones... It made sum lympe legged, and brovid ther bones. c 1648-50 BRATHWAT *Barnabes Rn.* I þou the *Ervala*, What doo my lympe-verse be manned?

† **Limpard**, *Obs.* [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ARD*.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxix. What could that gouty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

Limper (limper), [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ER*.] One who limps.

1632 SHERWOOD. A limper, *en boileux.* 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P. 2 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Limpers. c 1868 WHITMAN *Boston Town* iii. Back! back to the hills, old limpers!

Limpet (limpet). Forms: 1. *lempeudo*, 4-7 *lempet*, (7 *lampet*, *lympet*, *-pot*), 7-9 *limpit*, (8 *limpid*), 8-9 *Sc.* *lampit*, *lempeck*, 7- *limpet*. See also *LIMPIN*. [OE. *lempeudo*, a. late L. *lampēda* limpet, also *LAMPHEY*.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker *438/17 Lemprida*, *lempeudo*, 1312-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10 In *lempetis*. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, *lempetis*, *mussilis* in shell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 SIR W. STROGGS *Let. to Ld. Hatton in H. Cour.* (1878) 117 Those lymptys yf we never seen in England lack we to make 'em fast. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lampets and Mussels of a very large size. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1284 And as well as *Lymptos* or *Winkles*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xi. 168, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 H. ELIUS *Hudson's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpits, Mussels, and Periwinkles. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig.* and *allusive*.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi. He... stuck like a limpet to a rock. 1875 TENNISON *Q. Mary* ii. 1, Be limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of brawlers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limpet rock*, *shell*; *limpet shaped*, *shelled* adjs.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xiii. (1877) 1. 255 The workmen happened oftentimes upon *limpet* shells. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii, Triumphant crushin't like a mussel Or *limpet* shell. 1818 KEATS *Ep. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read upon a *limpet* rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 *Limpet*-shelled blimp. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 17 The hat... a large *limpet*-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limpalt**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *limpihalt*, *limphald*, -h(e)alt, 6 *lympe* hault. [OE. *limphalt*, *f.* **lamp*, *abl.*-var. of **limp* - see LIMP *v.* 2] Lame, limping. Hence † *limphating* *vbl. sb.*, *limping*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, *limphalt* [Erfurt *limphalt*; *Corpus* *limphalt*; *Leiden* *limphald*]. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker *433/17 Lurdus*, *limphalt*. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 *Lympe* hault, *boiteux*. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* A ij, *Vulcan*, that *lymphault* smithe. *Ibid.* Cij, But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaith the jester, now wyth hys *lymphaultyng*, now with his skoffinge.

Lymphatic, *obs. form* of **LYMPHATIC**.

Limpid (limpid), *a.* Also 7 *limpidde*. [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *limpa*, class. L. *lymphā* clear liquid: see **LYMPH**.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limpidde*, cleere, pure. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 54 Chrysalis... is a mineral body... made of a lentine colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more uncoloured, the waters flow. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fix the limpid element for use. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1839) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 16 It were vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. c 1734 NORTH *Lines* (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul... from that dungeon of flesh. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* to July 27r She possesses a pure

and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 GLAISTONE *Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language of Homer.

Limpidity (limpiditi). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditas* -m. f. *limpidus* LIMPID.] Clearness, transparency, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in *Blount Glossary.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 245 Rivers what they signifie... in respect of their limpidity. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper, retain its limpidity. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

Limpidly (limpidi), *adv.* [f. LIMPID + *-LY* 2.] In a limpid manner.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* iii. 84 He's... limpidly truthful.

Limpidness (limpidness). [f. LIMPID + *-NESS*.] The quality of being limpid; = LIMPIDITY.

1664 H. MORE *Synops. Proph.* 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 *Elaboratory Laid Open* Intro 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

Limpin. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *lympyne*. = LIMPET.

1585 HIGINS *yt. Yunins' Nomenclator* 70 *Tellina, mytilus*, a limpin. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 265 The Limps, Mussels, and Scallops. 1611 CORG. *Berdia*, the shell-fish called a Lympe, or a Lempet. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 There are... the largest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with. 1891 OWEN's *Pembrokeshire* 126 note, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

Limping (limping), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of LIMP *v.* 2

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 The Claudians: which they so terme of claudication or limping. 1604 F. HERRING *Def. Cavat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appear.

Limping (limping), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ING* 2.] That limps.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 28 Well apparelled April on the heels of limping winter treads. 1607 - *Timon* iv. i. 14 Sonne [printed Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lym'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xix, Limping Vulcan. 1759 *Cowper Odys.* viii. 430 The limping smith far-famed replied. 1891 A. WELCKER *Wild West* 18 They... were followed by limping... many Indian dogs.

b. *fig.* (cf. *halting*, *lame*).

1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* I. 164r The Danes had... a lame and limping rule in this land. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* ii. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wrested, nothing limping: all marcheth with like tenour. 1702 DENNIS *anonum* xxy, She to new Slaughter lay'd on limping Fate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give... the vigor of an athlete to our limping wills. 1876 SPRAGUE *Commenting* 113 His prophetic work has been reprinted, but not this limping poetry.

Comb. 1577 Gosson in *Kirton Mirr.* *Mans Life* K vij b, A lame and lathsome limping legged wight.

Hence *limpingly* *adv.*, *limpingness*.

1579 TONSON *Catrin's Serm.* *Tim.* 826 I Though wee goe limpingly, yet... we strive with our selues to go forward. 1611 CORG. *Boistement*, limpingly. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. iii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 35 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

† **Limpish**, *a.* 1 [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 146r *Limpish*, *claudicus*.

Limpish (limpish), *a.* 2 [f. LIMP *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limp (in quot. *fig.*: cf. LIMP *a.* 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 309r He was trying to cut a limping figure.

† **Limpitude**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *limpitudine*, *f.* *limpidus* LIMPID.] = LIMPIDITY.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in *Blount Glossary*.

Limpkin (limpkin). [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-KIN*; the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.] A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also *COURLAN*. (See quot.)

1835 *Riverdale Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species... *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. A *sceloporus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply**, *a.* *Obs.* In 3 *limpliche*. [OE. *limplic* (sweet), *f.* *limp-an* to befit (= LIMP *v.* 1) + *-lic*, *-LY* 1.] Suitable, appropriate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader seide... to elche lime *limpliche* mihte.

Limply (limpli), *adv.* [f. LIMP *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a limp manner.

1869 *Latest News* to Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 639r He shook hands somewhat limply.

Limpness (limpness). [f. LIMP *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being limp.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv, 242 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpsiness of character. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxii. 545 'The moral laxity and limpsiness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

Limpsy (limpsi), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* Also -sey. [*f. LIMP a.* For the ending, see FLIMSY.] *Limp*. 1825 [see *LIMP a.*]. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 'That child... makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-howl, the limpsy tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1859 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She... looked sort of limpsy, as if there wasn't no starch left in her.

Limpwort: see LIME-WORT 2.

Limstock, obs. variant of LINSTOCK.

Limuloid (limiuloid), *a. and sb.* [*f. next + -oid*]. *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus*. *b. sb.* A limuloid crustacean. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Limulus*. Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 313 In general appearance they (Trilobites) certainly approach Limuloids.

Limulus (limiulūs), *Zool. Pl. -i.* [*mod. L.* use of *L. limulus* somewhat askance, *f. limus* askew.] A genus of *Merostomata* (Order *Limulidae*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* i. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the *Limulus* or King-crab. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Limulus*, the Molucca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 94 The *Limuli*, or horse-shoe crabs.

Limus, *Obs.* [*L. limus*]. Mud, slime.

1649 J. ELLISTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* i. 8 64 Being out of the *limus* of the earth.

Limy (loi'mi), *a.* [*f. LIME sb.1 + -y*].

1. Besmeared with birdlime.

1552 HULOET, *Lymye* or clammye, *viscidus*. 1597 SPENSER *Minotot.* 429 He... wrapt his wings twaine In lymie snares the subtil lynes among. [In mod. Dicts.]

2. Consisting of or containing lime.

1676 Phil. *Trans.* XI. 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 GREW *Atlasum* 7 A human Skull cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried... in some limy... soil, by which it was tann'd. 1813 J. C. EUSTACE *Italy* i. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 66 Their flinty and limy cases... being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 Black & White 15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust... fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime.

1775 A. BURNABY *Tran.* 34 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing... to the soil's being of a limy quality.

Lin, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *linnan*, 2 *linnen*, 3-7 *lynn(e)*, 5-7 *lyn(e)*, (6 *linne*, 7 *Sc. lein*), 6-7 *linne*, 6-8 *lin*, 8 *Sc. leen*, *leen*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lann*, 4 *lan*, 5 *lyne*, 6 *lin*; *weak* 6 *linde*, 7 *lind*, *lynned*. [*OE. linnan* = OHG. (*bi-*) *linnan* (cf. BLIN *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da. *linne*, *linde*), Goth. (*af-*) *linnan*; -OTeut. **linnan* (? = **linw-*), cogn. w. ON. *lin-r* soft, yielding, OE. *līde* (? = **linþjo-*) gentle: see LITHE *a.*

The *Sc. forms, lein, leen, leen*, seem to be due to association with *leand*, LEND *v.2*.

1. *intr.* To cense, leave off; desist from (something); in OE. const. *dative*; also const. to with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command: 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

Beowulf 1478 Gif ic æt heafre þinne scolde aldre linnan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonde us mid sunnen. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1717 þe neauer ne linned nowder ne lested, al lested as mare. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 354 Rymenbild sef he eube Gan lynnþe wið hire Mube. c. 1320 *St. Trist.* 38 þat neauer bið na lan þe pauer to wiche wo. 1539 CRANMER *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynnþe to beate into the eares of them that bene my famylies. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Clifford i. Couer fire, and it wil neuer linne. 1560 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall neuer lenne To powe thy praves to my penne. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the bust, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rite of the same kind. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* Intermeane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linne till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. Bovo *Gard. Zion* 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew neuer lin, Till out of Canaan they haue chac't them cleane. 1654 C. B. STAPLTON *Herodian* ii. 85 On both sides to Assaye they neuer lin. 1693 R. LYOT *Acc. Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynne'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away... thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 96 (Jam.) Paring time, and all the year, Is one to them, they neuer lein (*prime* keen). [1710 SWIFT *Trin. to Stella* 31 Dec. When the year with MD 'gins, It without MD neuer lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lin* is leaves off)] 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen (*prime* keen).

Lin, *b.* Minsed for. To fail, omit.

c. 1720 PRIOR *H. and Pilgr.* 20 They seldom misst to bake and brew, Or lin to break their fast.

2. *trans.* To cense from, leave off, discontinue. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 310 þi tale nu þu lynnþe, For Horn nis þer hyr-ine. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1855) iii. 58 þe laudavlyd lyfe of lecherry let her neuer lynnþe. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* Llvb. Our Northern prickers... sum hoopynge, sum whistlyng... never linde these troublous... noyses, all y'

night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 95 She never linneth her bawling Her tongue it is so loud.

b. with *vbl. sb.* as *obj.*, or *intr.* with *pr. pple.* as complement.

13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer weeping Anis, when sche alon was. 1549 COVERALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Yim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulede neuer lynnþe doynge of violence. 1579-80 NORTH *Plintarch*, *Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flingling till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* i. l. 292 A ruby that neer lins blushing for the party that pawmed it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce*, Pref. We should neuer lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

Lin, obs. *inf.*, *pres. pl.*, and *pr. pple.* of *LIE v.1*

Lin, obs. variant of *LINE sb.1*, *LINN*, *waterfall*.

Linable, lineable (loi'nābl'), *a.* [*f. LINE sb.2 + -able*]. Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in PICTON *L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old house. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Y^e building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to y^e southward. 1708 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made... lineable with the new intended street. 1737 BRAKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 75 His Feet... should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide... becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

Linage (loi'nēdʒ). Also **lineage**. [*f. LINE sb.2 + -AGE*]. *a.* Position (of figures) in line. *b.* Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. *c.* Payment according to the number of lines.

a. 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 33 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

b. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 9 May 146/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of linage of the Bill was disposed of.

c. 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor... offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 'linage' for a poem. 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'linage'.

Linage, obs. form of **LINEAGE**.

Linaloa, -aloe: see **LIGN-ALOE**.

Linament, *Surg. Obs.* [*ad. L. linimentum*, *f. linum flax*]. Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1727 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Linaria (loi'nārīā), *Bot. Pl. -as*. [*mod. L.*]

f. linum flax. Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 576 Linaria: wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1742 *Comp. Fam.-Piec* ii. iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

Linariate (loi'nārīt), *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 552. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 554 *Linariate*. Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 664 Linariate occurs altered to cerussite.

Lininary, *Obs.* In 6 *lynary*, *linari*. [Anglicized form of *LINARIA*.] Toad-flax.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it may be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 93 Pinespoure lathie much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

Linative, corruption of **LENITIVE**.

1601 M. MAGD. *Lament*. Concl. 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II, Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

Lince, *dial.* *f. LYNCH*; obs. *f. LYNX*.

Lincean, Linceus: see **LYNCEAN**, -EOUS.

Lincey (*ly*, obs. variants of **LINSEY**).

Linch (*ly*), *sb.1* *Obs. exc. in Comb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lynis*, 4 *lins*; 5 *lynce*, 4, 8-9 *dial. lince*. *B.* 6 *linche*, 9 *linch*. [*OE. lynis* masc. = OS. *lynisa* fem. (Du. *lynis*, *lens*, later MHG. *lynis*, *lynse*, mod. G. *lynse*). A shorter form *lin* (? OE. **lyn-* = **luni-*) corresponding to OHG. *lin* fem., mod. G. *dial. linn*, *lon*, appears in LIS-NALES and LINPIN.]

1. = **LINCH-PIN**, *Obs.*

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 *Axe-dones*, *lynisak* c. 1000 *Ag.* *pro* in *W. Wileker* 267/29 *Axe-d*, *lynis*. c. 1315 SHORHAM *iv.* 223 (E. E. T. S.) *þe fore he makeþ pyntes þe host to gouerni. And use wileken þe linges. To-gader he held þe ly.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lincas and a taile pyntre for the said Curtowe.

2. *b. Naut.* A belaying-pin. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis.

2. Comb. **1.** *linch-box*, *7 axle-box*; *linch-clout* (see quot.); *linch-drawer dial.*, a tool for drawing out linch-pins; *linch-hoop*, a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also **LINCH-PIN**.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Linch-box. 1782 *Ree's Cycl.* *Linch-clout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1825 *Auctioneer's Catal.* *Farm Sale (Kent)*, Linch drawer and greaser pots.

Linch (*ly*), *sb.2 dial.* [*repr. OE. linc*: see **LINE sb.1**] A rising ground; a ridge; a ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1592 in *Wiltsh. Archæol.*, etc. *Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leingde westwarde... to a linche; there contynge the

same linch to Maddington Waie. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.). a flank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'The lands in the fields are called dalles or the lincches or green strips on each side are called mafurs or meefurrows. 1797 MATON *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces... the lincches or lincchets, as they are called. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 'The lincches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

Linch, *v.1* *Obs. exc. Sc. intr.* To limp.

1570 LEVINS *Mauph.* 134/34 To linche, *claudicare*. 1825 80 in JAMIESON.

1. *Linch*, *v.2* *Obs.* [*? Cf. LINK v.2*] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *apl. a.*

1593 HOLLYBANO *Fr. Dict.*, s. v. *Coquelineux*, *Cheval Coquelineux*, a limching horse.

2. *Linch* (*ly*), *v.3* [*f. LINCH sb.1*] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

1898 VISCOUNT DULLOW in *Archæol. Yrnl.* Ser. II. V. 213 The pasguard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

Linch, variant of **LINCE dial.**, to beat.

Linchet (linfēt) *dial.* Forms: 7-9 *lynchet* (t), 9 *linchard*, 8- *linchet*. [*f. LINCH sb.2*; perh. by confusion with *lauchet*, *LANDSHARD*.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 71 A *lynchet*, a green balk to divide lands. a. 1722 *Lisle Hist.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Linchet* or *Linch*, *lynchet* or *lynch*... the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Linch*, *lynchet*, *linchard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (*Cf. LINCH sb.2*)

1797 [see *LINCH sb.2*]. 1844 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and lincchets, ant-hill, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. HAKOY *Wessex Tales* (1883) 26 'The lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898 — *Wessex Terms* 135 That Highway the lincen, Which trails its pale riband down Wessex (t'er lynch and lea).

Linch-pin. Also 4 *lyn*s, 7-9 *lince*, *lins* (e, *g* *doubtfully genuine*) *link-*. See also **LINPIN**. [*f. LINCH sb.1 + PIN*] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

1376-7 *Compotus Rolt Hyde Manor* (M.S. *Deeds Westm. Abbey*). In ij camelis ferri vocatis lynspins emptis pro ca' rectis iiii]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axletree is called *linch pins*. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 93 In ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, i lince pinn & a washer oo-oo-oo. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lins-pin*. See *Linch-pin* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 COWPER *Pragr. Err.* 441 If the rogue... Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar. 1847 HALLIVELL, *Link-pins*. Linch-pins are called also *lin-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence **Linch-pinned a., having linch-pins.**

1893 H. J. MOUTR *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

Lincious, Lince, obs. *ff. LYNCEOUS, LINK*.

1. *Linclouth*. (*bs.* [*f. LINE sb.1 + CLOTH*]; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.

In the first quot. however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of **LINER a.**)

a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. *b. pl.* Sheets for a bed.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And... Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Vor to zuehe þe more grace of clenness, ase þet line elop þet is y-huyet be ofte wessinge. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft cleithis, All his liche in lyn elape. c. 1450 *Donce* M.S. 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley hem in a feyre lynchloth. 1506 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij. payre of lynchloys vijij. *Ibid.* Item, ij. scheritis and a quarter of lynchlothe iij. vjd. *Ibid.* 409 Item, a stomaker of lencloth vijij. *Ibid.* 410 Item, a yerd of lynchlothe vijij. *Ibid.*, John Kedury, a payre of lynchloths. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper, or lyn clothe... make fenestrais in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1581 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 117, i pece of harborow lynne clothe, vs. vjd. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* i. (1891) 5 Well served of manye forraine Comodities... as with Wyne... Iron Linclouth &c.

Lincoln (lin'kōn). Also 6 *lyncolne*, -cūm, -kome, *lincome*, 8 *linkome*. [*The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.*]

1. Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: **1.** *Lincoln farthing*, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; *Lincoln green*, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; **2.** *Lincoln say*, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; **3.** *Lincoln twine*, (a) a twine or thread made at Lincoln: (*b*) a material woven from thr's. 1444 *Bp. Alnwick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* ii. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' le smoke flardingis alias dict' 'Lincoln farthinges. c. 1510 *Gest R. Hode* cccxxix. in Child *Ballads* III. 77 When they were clothed in 'Lincolne grene. They keste away theyr graye. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne green. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In xvij. lūm's de 'Lincolnesaye empti. pro Priore et sociis suis, xliij. jd. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of 'lynconne tynne to schew the Queens curges

lines, *twila*. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* i. i. 4 And by her in a line a milk-white lamb she lad. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 186/2 The string wherewith we lead them; ... for a Spaniel (it is called) a line. 1700 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A line seldom allowed to strein .. above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 P 7 Shirts waving upon lines. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphege* 51 Family washing is bung on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material; Cord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 487/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

c. A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.* 1611 FLORIO, *Linea alba*, the white line, the umbilical veine, the line or hollow tying from the navel. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 487 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.* 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the filmy line. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sigling itself along the air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines. ... The extent of the line served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see CABLE 31.] 1901 *Scottsman* 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line.

f. pl. Reins, dial, and U.S. 1852 BRISTOE *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. 1895 RYNDING *Manx Tales* 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the horses back. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

g. fig. Line of life: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs.* Cf. sense 27.

c. 1580 SUNEY *P.* xxxix. iii. Lo, thou a spans length madest my living line. 1600 Cert. *Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Laurent. Traj.* iii. li. E 3 b, This fatal instrument, Was mark'd by heaven to cut his line of life, And must supply the knife of Atropos. 1623 HUGH HOLLAND *Prof. Verses in Shaks.* 1st Folio, Though his line of life went soon about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 188 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also fishing-line.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13285 At see sant Iohn and Iam he fand, Quils pai pair lines war waitand. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1833) 8 Arme 3900 crop at be ovir ende down to the frete with a ly of vi herys & double the lyne. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Avian* xvi. Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne take a lytill fysshe. 1590 L. M[ISCAL] (title) A Booke of Fishing with Hooke & Line. a. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* i. xx. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it in grass-hopper) on your hook, with your line about two yards long. 1827 PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kildrouton* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. to give line: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. a. Hen. IV. iv. 39 Give him Line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselves with working. 1611 — *Winter T.* i. ii. 181, I am angling now, (I though you perceive me not how I give Lyne). 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenau's Gensman d'Alf.* ii. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselves out of breath. 1670 EGUARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he .. falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. a. 1687 WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. a. 1715 Br. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. viii. It's policy to give 'em line enough.

3. pl. Strings or cords laid for snaring birds. *Obs.* c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 130 in E. P. (1862) 136 pe schadewe cacchen bei ne myht For no lynes pat bei coupe lay. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. v. 199 As hose leyl lynes to lacche wip. Poulcs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. ... These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) Line-and-plummet (attrib.): rigidly methodical. 1340, 1362 [see LEVEL 1b.]. c. 1440 York *Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe his burde I will be-gynne, But firste I will lygge on my lyne. 1545 FITZURER *Bk. Husb.* 324 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wilt have thy hedge, and to make a trencher after thy lyne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1612 BUNN *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man .. with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. WATSON *Millit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordean*, a line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. to mark out-works

on the ground, used by Engineers. 1848 CHAMBERS's *Inform.* i. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 MISS MULLOCK *Ogilvie* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1877 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 297 Trees then he felled .. and carefully He smoothed their sides, .. and wrought them by a line.

fig. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1608 Eueri wight hat hath an hous to founde .. wole .. send his hertes lyne out fro with Inne Alderfirst his purpos for to wyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is .. the line and leuell for al good makers to doo their busines by. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar kh.* (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. Phr. By line: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also by line and level, by rule and line, etc.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 477 (Douce MS.) Bei settene listes by lyne one be loj land. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xlv. (1878) 201 Thorough cunning with dibble, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see LEVEL 3, fig.]. 1610 B. JOSSON *Alch.* ii. i. F 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants doe, to manage them, by line. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 20 It [the matter] is not puddled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. pl. Appointed lot in life. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 73 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Prose Wks. 1889 L. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

d. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

Line has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. *ḥav* (primarily 'cord') in this sense. Cf. line upon line (sense 23 b).

1340 *Aencl.* 124 Uor be hise uirtue al bet man deb. al he dist and leud and reule to be lyne of seale. 1460 Po bet ne zeneheb .. ac dop al be rihtnesse and be lingne. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperth merelous straunge—pepul to haue the lyne of theyr lyfe to be wryte in a straunge tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) a Cor. x. 13 We wil not reioyce aboue measure .. but according to the measure of that line [εἰς τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. 1563 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II. 7 An infallible, as it is a gemel, real to al right, an ewin lyne of lawty. 1595 SPENSER *F.O.* v. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if .. I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. 1607 MIDDLETON *Alchadmas Term* ii. c. B, A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. Hard lines: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) Hard line money (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii. The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SHEDLEY *F. Fairlight* iii. It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. iv. 110 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with .. holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1884 PAE *Estacade* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 PALL *Mail* G. 19 Aug. 2/1 On a *Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark. 7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. Line of burden, floatation, war (on the hull of a ship): see the sbbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne aseen the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde go down in the orloge of Acath, in the sunne, backward bi ten lynes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 784 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, line. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Every lyne is drawn betwene two prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Draw a right line from A unto D. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center So [etc.]. 1620 GULLIN *Displ. Her.* (1679) 12 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn straight down the Escutcheon. [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes .. was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Ace. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. 1821 CRAIG *Leit. Drawing* ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. ii. 83 His life is parallel'd Even with the stroke and line of his great Justice. 1633 Br. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* 5 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas. II.* Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. 1878 LECCKY *Eng.* in 18th C. i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. Mus. One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. H 4 Cantat. Judgement gentlemen, judgement. Wast not about line? I appeale to your mouths that heard my song. 1674 PLAVORO *Skill Mus.* i. i. 4 Five lines is only usual for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes there belonging. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 157/1. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. Line of lines, Gunter's line. Line of numbers, of shadows: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gunter's Line*.

d. Fine Art. Applied spec. to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly collect. or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also pl. (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. Line of beauty: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1616 B. JOHNSON *Forest* xiii. 20, I, that .. haue not .. so my selfe abandon'd, as .. I should .. feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty .. for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty. ... The .. line of beauty .. being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as .. there is but one that truly deserves the name of the line of beauty, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call the line of grace. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well shaped stalks, leaves and flowers .. are the only things a designer has to observe in completing a well-designed damask pattern. 1824 DIBSON *Libr. Comp.* p. iv, Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1849 CHAMBERS's *Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching .. professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. 18 .. *Bookseller's Catal.*, First impressions of .. the 27 fine portraits .. all beautifully engraved in line. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. i. 126 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgilisms in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. Geomancy. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the line denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1346 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. c. 1645 HOWELL. *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortalls are so many balls Toss'd som o' r'line, som under fortun's walls. 1890 HEATHCOTE etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. 1899 F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 210 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. Line of growth (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

c. 1590 S. EDMUND 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 299 In al bodi has o weom .. bote ase is beued was of I-smyte .. A smal red line is al-a-boute. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Goss. Lovish.* 91 Longe leyns, .. bat yauon whit lynyng yn hem. 1555 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 The Lion he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* ii. i. 203 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficial, yet diuided manifold, .. by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 6 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* IV. 290 Line, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 57 Lines of growth, the eccentric striae or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1886 RIMMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii. The line of growth. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xiv, There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In Palmistry: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; c.g. line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health or liver (hepatic line).

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Incursur* .. the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 169, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 — *Tuel.* IV. ii. 184 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. JOHNSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 You .. meane not to marrie by the line of your life. 1653 R. SAINORS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart .. He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. *Ibid.*, Line of liver, liver line (see LIVER 1b. i. c. and 6). a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 No more than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* ii. v, The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or slanting stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively Fraunhofer's lines.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston... discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 21/2 The beautiful discovery made by Woollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The...cat's-eye...is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Math.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plane and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii. 2 A line is a magnitude having one only space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2. 1726 Tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 424 If from any Point L of the Ellipse two right Lines LS, LE be drawn. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 155 The line $\alpha = \pi \log f$.

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACLINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. \dagger *celestial, equinoctial, \dagger tropic line.* Now rare. 1837 TREVISA *Higien* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in other londes of the same line. 1331 CHAUCER *Astron. Prolog.* The arising of any place, after his latitude from the Equinoctial line. 1511 1558 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe* (ed. 1623) 8 The line, called *Tropicus Cancri* and the *Equinoctial line*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* *lines under the Ethiop Line* By Nilus head. 1667-8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. D's Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your... *celeptics*, and your tropic lines, sir. 1837 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1].

b. *The line:* the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line:* at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKE Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 39a (marg.) The straight of Malacca is under the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. iii. 5/1 The ships are at the least two months before they can pass the line. 1624 CARR. SMITH *Virginia* r. x. Sebastiani Cabo... sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the line. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the Line. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning Line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 66 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despatch* XII. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line.

allusively. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 235. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 44. 1667 COWLEY *Misc. Account* 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1657 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *line of the apsides*, of *distance*, of *force*, of *sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot. 1859).

c. 1400 MAUNORV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 Pe lyne bat es betwene bise two sternez departez al be firmament in two partes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sight. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad. (1618) III. xxiv. 116 By means of the shadows, or visual lines, representing the said shadows. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The forces which act upon a body... may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 319 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot-gun* 314 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a Line of Force. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part... so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing.* (See quot.)

1727-32 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Line*, in fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line:* said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 186/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as line*, *even by line*, *as straight as line* (now, as a line), *as line right*, *right (up)*, as a or any line, *in (into) and lying*

(Sc.); in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6370 (Köbling) Purch be wonde & purch be chine pe spere zede euen bi line. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1472 (1461) To his Neces hous as Sireyt as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troilus bi com as lyne right. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 298 He get sefe knyghtis in a lyngre pryke efter pane. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 49 Than spreit that sammyn in-ill a lyng. c. 1422 HOCCLIVE *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y shal as straight as lyne. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xvi. To the wolff he went in to ane ling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun... Cummys braidand on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 637 Quhill causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWDON' *Robbery under Arms* xliii. He... went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into (a) line:* to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. \dagger *To draw in a or one line:* to be unanimous.

a. 1500 MS. *Ashmole* 344 lf. 22 b (Chess rules). Draw thy kyng... forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth ym. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 He loued me: We drew both in one line. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at home! Meet in one line. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxi. 122 Seeing the LL. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HOYLE *Chess* 165 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 335 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are... at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Cup. Lin.* 86 Livingstone was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Adm. All.* III. c. 1 Jonathan... too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872-6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 73 When the open Column, halted on the Ground on which it is to form, wheels up into Line. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. The term *line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in line* when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* I. And he call'd 'Left wheel into line'!

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GRENE *Mourn. Garin.* (1616) C 3 b, Seeming him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 107 Euerie line and trick of his sweet fauour. 1611 - *Cymb.* iv. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawn as his. 1818 SHCLEY *Lines on Eugeanean Hills* 19 The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthien* viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL *Caine Manuscript* v. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was bleared and broken.

15. pl. a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. Nor have I heard of any form of Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SCOTLAND *Building in Water* 66 The principal lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 188 Carnac... remained... to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 336 Model of a ship's hull. 'The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* vii. (1869) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure - now chiefly in phr. on (such and such) lines.

1757 BURKE *Abridg.* *Eng. Hist.* I. i. 13 In all very uncultivated countries... there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (title) *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 - *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xli. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Sund. Press & Poetry* (1892) 226 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments*.

16. [After F. ligne.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADANSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse... Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1853 BERKELEY *Brit. Mus.* 1.3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 133 Button Gauge... The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation*. Phr. *To draw the line* (see DRAW v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, *to \dagger lay, form a line*. *To run the lines* (U.S.): see RUN v.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) cxlii. And now the night grew neerer her middle line. a 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* I. v. 11 b Of Heaven the middle Line That makes of equal length both day and night. 1727-32 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 PRIEST *Ess. Man* I. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity... that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 130 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line:* the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763-1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Portr. & Mod. Sk.* Pr. Wks. 1889 II. 195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *Phalaris Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

\dagger 18. Degree, rank, station. *Obs.*

1528 *Extracts Abord. Reg.* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and seraudis of every line. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 168 To show the Line, and the Predicament Wherein you range under this subtil King. *Ibid.* II. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abt. Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BEL-LAMY *Apoll.*, etc. (ed. 3) IV. 46 She... had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Drickes, and a line of Asshlers stones, when many be laied in a rowe, in length. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 171 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? 1717 ANOISON *Spect.* No. 63 \dagger 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left hand of each Column. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less* Mar 28 Aug., The Street... is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nundocunar* 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 301 The valley, enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiii. The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 128 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 465 [Geese in flight] form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line. 1822 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* also *collect. sing.*, a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quot. 1872-6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation*, *defence*, etc.: see the second sb.

1665 MANLEY *Grolins' Low C.* *Warres* 613 The Line that encompassed his Camp was 8 Foot high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Nantur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 \dagger 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Soder's Return* I, I left the lines and tented field. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Lines were now run from basille to basille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 263 *Lines* are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*, in India... a cantonment confines barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 *Manley's Grolins' Low C.* 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines', which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a column); a row of ships in a certain order. Also *occas. collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle:* see BATTLE sb. 12.

Ship of the line: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 2 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4223/2 He had then 30 Ships of the Line... besides two or three Frigates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 2 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann.* Reg. *Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1805 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* II, While the sign of battle flew on the lofty British line. 1805 in *Duncan's Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* 100 The fleet from Cadix... consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode*, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo' line. 1815 BYRON *Ode*, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo' line.

by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

VI. Combinations.

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as *line battalion*, *end-guard*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-pair*, *-regiment*, *-rime*, *-room*; *line-throwing* adj.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 501, 2 companies from each of the 'line battalions' assigned to the sub-district. 1748 W. HARDY *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the 'Line End' touched last. 1888 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Bk. Altround Angler* n. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention... intended to prevent the line uncoiling... off the reel. This 'line-guard' has answered beyond my expectations. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] 'line-making' was actually in process. 1867 CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *qua* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or 'line-pair'. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French 'line-regiments' into Zouaves. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 554 'Line-rhyme is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. ii. To hang up cloaths, or anything you please, Your Worship cannot want 'line-room'. 1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/4 A 'Line-Throwing Gun.

† b. *Bot.* Used = *linear*. - *Obs.*

1871 *Fann. Plants* I. 37 The leaflets line-land'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

32. Special combs.: † *line-angular* a. (see quot.); *line-bait*, bait used in line-fishing; *line-ball* *Baseball* (see quot.); *line-breeding* U.S., 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); *line-cod*, cod-fish caught with a line; *line-couch*, a large gastropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); *line-coordinate* *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; *line-density* (see quot.); *line drawing*, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; *line engraving*, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; *line-filling*, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; *line-firing* *Mil.*, firing by a body of men in line; *line-fisherman*, a man who fishes with a line; so *line-fishing* *sb.* and a.; *line-hunter*, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so *line-hunting* a.; *line-integral* *Math.*, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; *line-integration*, the operation of finding a line-integral; *line-knife*, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; *line-maker*, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *line pin*, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); † *line-reel*, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; *line-riding* U.S., riding the line (see sense 26 c); *line-rocket*, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; *line-soldier*, a soldier of the line, a linesman; *line-squall*, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so *line-thunderstorm*; *line-storm* U.S., an equinoctial storm; *line-way*, † (a) a tow-path; (b) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); *line-wire* *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; *line-work*, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also LINESMAN, LINESMAN.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xviii. A 'Line-angular Survey is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite 'line bait'. 1874 H. CHADWICK *Base Ball Man* 55 A 'line ball' or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few 'line-cod are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. 1866 CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) V. 521 Considered as (what in the theory of 'line-coordinates it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 I. 68 In this case we may define the 'line-density' at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, 'line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 14 'Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. 1849 *Chamber's Inform.* 11. 799/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials 'as well as the 'line-filings, are of the most absolutely perfect kind. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Line-firings are executed separately and independently by each battalion. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The 'line-fishermen off our coasts. 1848

C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on 'line-fishing. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw 'line-fishing boat George Baird. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 355 Many of them [sc. hounds] had their heads up... Some few of the 'line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* xii. They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hart would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.* The old slow 'line-hunting slough. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 I. 71 'Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) II. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a 'line-integration of the magnetic force. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xii. 202 The captain seizing the 'line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. 1867 *Perry's Diary* 19 July. The pretty woman, the 'line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Street. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 395/2 Two 'Line Pins, with a Line lapped or raped about part of both. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. 1859 *Gwilt's Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) ii. 514 The line pins... for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. 1816 SURFEL & MARSH *Country Farme* 256 When you have cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firme 'line-reeles, to take the breadth and length of your borders round about. 1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/2 'Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 Charges for the 'line rockets. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each 'line-soldier's service is passed abroad. 1887 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call 'Line-squalls'. 1867 WHITTIER *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore They heard the 'line-storm rave and roar. 1887 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of 'line-thunderstorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. 1864 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 569/2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a 'lyne weye, to convey the said Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes, on the seid water. 1870 F. L. PORE *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the 'line wire, the instruments and the earth. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. vii. 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, 'line-work.

† *Line*, *sb.* *Obs.* In quotes. *lyne*; see also LIQUE. [a. OF. *lin*, *ligne*, *ling(e)*.] Some kind of ship.

[c 1394 MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyna sulcantes maria circa ora maritima Anglie.] c 1400 T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Engl.* (Rolls) II. 135 Dux grandes galeys; et alud genus ralis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingarie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prose* I. cccxviii. 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the which wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[*Line*, *sb.*, 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dicts. (as an application of *LINE sb.*) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of *LURE sb.*]

Line (*lin*), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *lyno*, 5 *lynyn*, 7 *loyn*, 5-*lyno*. [f. *LINE sb.*; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

1. *trans.* To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prolog.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. 1432 E. E. WILLS (1882) 91 A russet gowne lyned with whythe blanket. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 239 The sleeves and brest were cutte, lyned with cloth of golde. 1591 LODGE *Calendars* (1873) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and lineest it well. 1607 TORSSELL *Four B. Beasts* (1658) 57 Then must the inside be lined with beads, to the intent that the beast... have no evasion. 1664 *Wood's Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 24 For lynning and lengthning my new yarrn stockings. 34. 1676 WISEMAN *Surv.* vi. 423 You may use... Tin plates lined with soft linings to receive the fractured Member. 1718 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 28 Aug. The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble. 1795 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. 1820 SVD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitfields silk. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* I. v. 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. 1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 147 Abscesses, lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary... articles with enamel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* c 1586 CRESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* LV. iii. Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath... lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. 1649 DR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 261 Unless some Antidote... lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th. Wm.* 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 149 In a few minutes... it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. 1780 COWER *Table* T. 99 The diadem with mighty projects lined. 1784 — *Task* I. 510 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

† 2. To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig. Obs.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 7 To lyne and new repaire our Townes of Warre. 1605 — *Alach.* I. iii. 112 He... did lyne the Rebel with hidden helpe And vantage. a 1626

BACON *Consid. War* v. *Spain Misc. Wks.* (1629) 43 Two Generals... lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters &c.* Wks. (1673) 630 Your Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storms of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* To *Line* a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosiclad Poems* (1763) I. 45 Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxi, He had a paunier with purses many folde And surely lined with silver and with golde. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump*. 820 Thou wyll viset no sicke man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 27 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 154 The lustice, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 72 What If I do line one of their hands, 'tis Gold which buyes admittance. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i. I will not fail my lord... Nor I, to line my Christmas coffee. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner. 1672 — *Assignment* Prolog. You come to plays with your own follies lined. 1731 W. BOWMAN *Serim*, xxix. Tho' such change would line our breeches. 1795 J. O'KEEFE *Song, 'Friar of Orders Gray'* ii. With old sack wine I'm lin'd within. 1820 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Consol.* I. (1866) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. 1824 CARR *Craven Dial.* Gloss. 9 *Lined*, drunk. 'He's weel lined'. 1866 WHITTIER *Maid of Attitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, lit. and fig.; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs. exc. Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Heavens, Councill to Barthol. Withpoll* (1575) 152 They smooth'd tongues are lyned all with guyle. 1626 (see CLARIFICATION). 1603 *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) I. 481 The rayles... were lyned in mourning. 1664 POWER *Exp.* 481 *Philos.* 1. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [fly's] feet. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blund's Gardening* 67 Slopes... require more Circumspection in the Method of lining them with Turf. 1794 RIGGING 4. *Seamanship* I. 31 Bowsprit made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xviii. (1813) 293 If the bad gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly to line up). a. *Bookbinding*. To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. b. *Cabinet-making*. To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture). 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xix. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (*Cf.* senses 1, 3, and 4.)

1766 SWIFT *Bec's Birth-day* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lin'd. 1733 — *On Poetry* Wks. 1555 IV. 1. 188 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1794 COWER *Needles Alarm* 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxvii. 6 These mortal lullabies of pain may bind a book, may line a box. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LI. 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver... became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose... falling... down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. iv. 167 Caricatures of... sensuous faces lined the walls.

Line (*lin*), *v.* 2. Also 4-6 *lyno*. [f. *LINE sb.* 1. Cf. L. *lineare*, F. *ligner* (OF. *lignier*), Sp. *linear*, It. *lineare*.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (rare); † to string (a bow) (*Obs.*).

c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* v. (Johannes) 478 Pe sungne man pan his bow bent syne, and with his hand bare-with can lyne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xcvii. (1495) 663 The flex is... gaded all hole and is thence lyned. 1872 DE VEEER *Americanisms* 131 Cunning mules... are lined, that is, the forehead is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* Occas. *fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs. exc.* in technical use.

a 1400 Burgh *Law* cv. (Sc. Stat. I.), Pat hai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braides baith fair part and back part of the land. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 92 The bordes shalbe lyned and leyed on by the on the gises. 1541 *Alerd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The Bailiffs ordain the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tement, and lyne and matche the same. &c. c 1525 *Baylyer's Practicks* (1754) 44. I sall lyne lands lollie betwix parties. 1665 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* 57 A sweet selfing in a right soul Om runs the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. 1890 W. J. GORNOU *Foundry* 116 Theo if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (U.S.) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.* 1833 (see *LINEING* *vb.* *sb.* 5)

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with *adv.* To line in: to put in with a hard pencil the

permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something) to be constructed; to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate.

1660 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1678 MYNSTER. *Ess. Prison* I My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. 1690 DEXTER *Saints* x. iv. xiii. § 1, I have... lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 264 Mr. D... has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x. He again strongly conjoined him to construct a scone upon the round hill called Drumsbain, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 137 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 MILLIGAN *Revelation* vi. (1887) 237 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1889 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* 11. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off*, *out*. *To line through*: to draw a line through (an entry), to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611/2 Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612/1, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tymber with a coloured lyne before he square it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 100 The stuff being thus lined is fastened with wedges over the pit. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 429 Selfish cares with barren folio, Not age, had lined his narrow brow. 1825 E. IRVING *Babylon* 11. v. 64 The chart was lined off... for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiii. This entry was afterwards lined through. 18... (Ogilvie). He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. *Ibid.* *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 The edges and butts of the plates are lined off. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/1 Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed. 1900 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*. 1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom... of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'decaning,' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 549/2 The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. U.S. To follow the line of flight of (bees). 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* 1. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 32 Girls... lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged... just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill... Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence U.S. to assign (a person) to (certain work).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 193 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 *Atl. Engineering* (ed. 3) 1. ii. 75 Too much time must not... be lost in lining the gabion accurately. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.). No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. 1899 *Ibid.* 21 July 8/7 Blackstaffe... concentered over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. *intr.* (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (b) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out*, *up*; *fig.* to come up to a certain line. (c) To run in line with; to border upon.

(a) 1793 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 1. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships... The aftside of top-masts line straight.

(b) 1790 *Bystander* 150 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* at Allington xv. She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 *Sutherland Football* (1888. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 *Pitt Staff* G. 12 June 5/2 Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/7 The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 334/1 These boats... enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(c) 1881 *Harper's Mag.* No. 359. 433/2 Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lined... with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). b. To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINE v.

n. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musketeers. 1740 S. SHELTON in *Bucknell MSS.* (H.14. MSS.

Comm.) 1. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) 11. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* x. iii. (Rldg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 11. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii. He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. 1859 JEFFSON *Britany* vii. 83 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1858 BOSW. *Smith Carriage* 8 The Greeks... lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which [etc.]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. 1671 L. FAIRFAX *Mem.* 1699 30 They... had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4315/3 The Streets were lind by the Militia. 1740 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 The violet... consends to our edges. 1773 H. HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impotent through'd to line the wall. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55/2 Council-house street... was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 132 The English archers... lined the pass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1V. 126/2 For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (lajn), v. 3 Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxv. (1495) 784 The Yndens techte bytches and leue them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre w' them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 57 And scho was lymit with one of that birth, Sic hundis that said for hunting at na worth. 1576 TURNER *Venerie* ii. 5 From that time they beganne to haue bitches lined by that dogge and so to haue a race of them. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 BRAULEY *Fam. Dict.* 1. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lind by a Dog of another Kind. 1889 MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, a. see LINABLE.

Lineage (lin'edz). Now only literary. Forms: 4-7 li(ge)n-, ly(ge)nage, 5 len-, lyne-, lyngnage, 6 lin-, lyn-, lyndage, 7- lineage. [a. OF. *linage*, *linage* = Pr. *linatge*, Sp. *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It. *linaggio*, *leguaggio*;—L. type *linaticum* (see AGE), f. *linea* LINE sb. 2. The spelling *lineage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE sb. 2; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or L. *linea*.]

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a 1330 Otuel 336 Tel me... Of what linage þou art come. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lincere*, Tarquinus that... sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. 1440 *Genyvers* 3873 The Kyng of Egypte, born of highe linage. 1485 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 16 The gretenes of his linage and hys blood of his persone. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Philos.* (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble linage addeth vertue & good conditions, is lightly to be praised. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 111. 23, I am not of so base a linage, nor carry so vile a minde. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festine* xlii. 129 There was at the same time one Araces, though of unknown linage, yet of approved valor. 1701 ROWE *Amph. Step-Moth.* tit. lii. 4 Thou art the Father of our Kings; The stem whence their high birth lineage springs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) viii. 209, I have... been thought to disgrace my linage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 233 When the lineage is clearly made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lineage. 1835 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 She was... so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage without a critical survey. 1875 STRUEN *Const. Hist.* 1. xiii. 546 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable.

b. b. *said* of animals and inanimate objects. Obs. 1435 *Terr. Portugal* 493 Ther be lawkes, ase 1 herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kind and linage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Al.* v. § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and linage of dew. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Linage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Geor. iii. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Linage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-*count.* (Chiefly collect.)

a. The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *linage*, in opposition to *lignee*=descendants.] Obs.

13... *A. Ali.* 3663 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So duede never non of thy linage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, Duke Iosue and Machabeus were of our linage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 402 My linage and forebears war ay lele. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 46 His linage was not of the lowest sort of the people... but were men that byed by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignee*]. † Also rarely applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 283 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; Pat no fruyt of

here myt spryng [Orig. *pur defaute de lignee*]. 13175 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placards) 254 Pat herytg hat to man I licht & his lynage. 141400 *Arthur* 269 Y am þeir Eyr & þeyre lynage. 1430-40 *Lynd. Bochas* i. vii. (1551) 10 Tencresse his lynage... He toke a wife that was but yong of age. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pypyn... was chosen kyng of Fraunce when the lynage of kyng cloyys fayled. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 183 With hym dyed... heires of greate parentage in the South partie, whose lineages reuenged their deaths. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b. Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the lineage of the Gods. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* vi. iii. 118 Of this Mariage ensued a pleteousse lignage, to wit, three Sonnes and foure Daughters. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 P. 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lineage. 1838 THURLEWALL *Grece* 11. xii. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lineage of Iamus. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 65 The dignity of the peerage... was confined to the lineage of the person ennobled. 1883 KINGSLAKE *Crima* (1876) 1. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lineage of Statesmen.

c. A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. Obs.

1266 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet lineage Be brought to nought in shamful wise. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 51 Pat was be bygynnyng of be pralodm of be ten ynages of Israel. 14100 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxi. 224 The first Nacyoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b. The fair or dede wichie... the humayne lineage bought ful dere. 1534 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoeuer man or woman shall make any comparacion betwixt lynage and [linage]... shuld forfayte an hundrid shillings. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aca's Hist. Indies* i. xxv. 80 From him sprang two families or lineages.

Lineal (lin'al), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lineal, 5-6 linial, 5 linealee, yalle, 6 lin-, lyneal, 1-iall, -yall, 6- lineal. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *linealis*, f. *linea* LINE sb. 2.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. † *Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (*rare*). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnith for sixe and is wryte arowe and lyne ynto endlesse. 1430 *Art Nombring* 14 Of nombres one is lineal, nother superlatiue, anoyer quadrat, anoyer culike or hoole. 1624 WORTTON *Elem. Arch.* 1. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineall Designes. 1709 J. WARD *Intrud. Math.* i. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of addition. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) 1. 97 This way of writing may be as swift, lineal, and legible as the operations of daylight. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stalberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) 111. lxviii. 113 They were not... ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. CREBAN *Victoria Paris* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR a. 3.

a 1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unit. 1848 GRIGORI *Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 5,000 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynynale succession. 1466 *Paston Lett.* 11. 285 They shewed a lineall descent, how their first ancestor, Wulstan, came out of France. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 178, I am the... lineall heyre. 1596 STERNER *F. O.* iv. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came Which of them sprung by lineall descent. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P. 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* i. Abdalla... a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. 1858 L. ST. LEONARD *Handy-Bk. Prof. Law* x. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in default of lineal heirs. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Suttons Hist.* (1888) 51 By course of linial possession. 1570 T. NORTON *Tr. Newell's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed... the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1666 D'EWES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 111. 217 To whom the crowne of his ancestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineal right. 1719 YOUNG *Enstus* i. i. (1757) 13 Rustis, who now reigns, was first of males in lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 *Italy's Festus* viii. (1848) 31 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* 111. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Anchises] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (*rare*). † Also, of children, legitimate (*obs.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 82 That faire Queene Isabel . . Was Lineall of the Lady Ermengare. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* i. lvi. 165 Although it was the lot of Henry the first to have many children, yet it was not his happiness to have many lineall. 1670 MITTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 79 In the East-Angles, Edmund lineall from the ancient stock of those Kings, . . was . . crown'd at Bury. 1693 DRYDEN *To Congress* 44 For only you are lineal to the throne. 1800 ASIATIC *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 35/1 The reestablishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 312 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed.

† B. sh. Obs.

1. Genealogy, pedigree.

1426 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 Don in ordre by corious lynealle.

2. One who is related in the direct line. *rare.*

1757 FOOTE *Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 156 There's seven yards more of lineals, besides three of collaterals.

Lineality (lin'æ-lit'i). [*L. LINEAL a. + -ITY.*] The quality of being lineal; chiefly with reference to modes of writing, uniformity of direction.

1828-32 WENSTER, *Lineality*, the state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review*, 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xvx. 6 The luxuriant curves departed, a compressed lineality was to be observed everywhere. 1881 I. PITMAN *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* 43 The principal requisites of phraseography are legibility, easy joinings, and lineality in writing. 1888 *Effective Advertiser* No. 42. 45 The system [Taylor's Shorthand] is laborious . . but perhaps less so than the Gurney system, because of its better Lineality.

Lineally (lin'æ-lit'i), *adv.* (Forms as in **LINEAL**.) [*L. LINEAL a. + -LY.*]

1. In the direct line of descent; by lineal descent. 1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1121 Folywyng doun of a kynrede Lineally, fro gre to gre. 1466 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* II. 252 Gentlemen descended lineally of worshipful blood. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1253/2 Moyses gaue theym warning of Christ, that he should be a verye man, comming lineally of one of theyr owne tribes. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 38 From whose race of old she heard that she was lineally extract. 1631 HEYWOOD *London Jour. Hous.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 Shee was lineally descended from the Roman Emperours. 1779 F. HERVEY *Narr. Hist.* II. iii. 138 From Sir Thomas Monson . . are lineally descended the two noble families of Monson and Sondes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) iii. 422 None but those who are lineally descended from him can derive a title to be descent.

transf. a 1619 FORTHEBY *Altheou.* ii. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All those so largely extended lines, . . doe lineally descend from one onely prick.

2. In a line; in a direct line. *Now rare.*

1536 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 Fra the Blakwell and craig lynnally north. 1577 A. M. *de Guillemart's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/2 Commonly, shotten woundes doe not enter right, or lineally into the body, but turninge. 1607 in Stone, *house Axholme* (1839) 404 The Lord may at his pleasure drive, as is accustomed, from Dirkeness Crook lineally to Callendike. 1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 127 The shade of the earth falling from y^e suns place lineally upon the moone. 1817 CHAM. in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 Ten feet lineally from east to west. 1854 FRIEL *R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 43 The sources of the Nene are two springs . . about 70 miles lineally distant from its mouth.

3. In various occasional uses: † a. By means of lines; graphically. b. With regard to the lines or outline of anything. c. Line for line.

1607 TOWSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 264 Amazed at the admirable frame of giants which were lineally deciphered therein. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Colder* 52 The Essentials . . must be . . lineally sanctioned by Supreme Councils. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* ix. 50 We may . . lineally account for the ugliness of the toad, the hog, the bear and the spider, which are totally void of this waving-line. 1771 If stage-action, was to be studied lineally, it might [etc.]. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June. The old structure [Blackfriars bridge] designed by Mylne, was not, lineally, unhandsome. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Pref.* (1889) 9 Virgil ought to be translated more or less lineally, as well as literally.

Lineament (lin'fāmēt). Forms: 6 lineaments, linyament, 6-7 linyament, linyament, 6- lineament. [*a. F. linyament, ad. L. linyāmentum, f. linyāre* (in the unrecorded sense 'to trace lines': see *LINE v.1*), *f. linea* *LINE s.2*.]

† 1. A line; also, a delineation, diagram, outline, sketch; *pl.* outlines, designs. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The whole Feate of Architecture in building, consisteth in Lineaments, and in Framing. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. li. (1877) 1. 51 Circles, characters, & lineaments of imagerie. c. 1640 J. BALL *Aust. Canne* i. (1642) 33. I see here a perfect image of the Brownists . . hut not so much as any lineament of any English Protestant Preacher. 1669 GALT *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ii. 15 The choicest parts [of Grecian Metaphysics] . . received their first lineaments, and configuration from [etc.]. 1675 *ir. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Rdr. b 2. A great part of these Annals . . lay yet shadowed in their first Lineaments. 1709-29 V. MANDERY *Syst. Math. Geom.* 137 All Magnitude is either a Line, or a Lineament or Diagram. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 237 The breadth lineaments of the piece . . are carefully studied. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 395 The imagination, being free in the choice of its colors and lineaments, incessantly passes from object to object. 1811 PINKETON *Pict. v.1*, p. viii. Diversity may be used to imply a still greater difference than the variety presents. A very faint shade of difference might, if necessary, be called a lineament.

† b. A minute portion, a trace; *pl.* elements, rudiments. *Obs.*

1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. x. 38 The first Lineaments of Mist or Fog, we impute to the Influence of L. 1686 SHARP *Anal. Horse* iv. vii. 159 The Muscles of the Ears in . . men . . are very small, that Galen calls them the lineaments of Muscles. 1811 PINKETON *Pict. v.1*, p. 323 The paste . . encloses some lineaments of black mica.

† 2. A portion of the body, considered with respect to its contour or outline, a distinctive feature. *Obs.*

In the 17-18th c. very frequently applied to the parts of insects.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 255 The liniamentes of his body and membres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentos nor partes corporales. 1540 MORSEY *Vives' Introd. Wycl. B. V.* Beautie standeth in suche liniamentes, shape, and portraiture of the body, as [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 Equaling the most excellent inhabitants of the earth, both in the endowments of minde and lineaments of bodie. 1611 J. S. Hooker's *Ecl. Pol.* To Rdr. Beholding the goodly Lineaments of their well set Bodies. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 64 In the Scriptures, those bodily lineaments, head and feet, and hands, and eyes, and eares be ascribed to God. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 85 Insects, with so many lineaments in a little compass, that [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 91 Man he seems In all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. 1707 MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* ii. 50 The Lineaments of their Bodies are . . well proportioned. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 197 What lineaments divine we trace Through all his figure, mien, and face! 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 36 Men are even as their fellow-insects; they rise to life, exert their lineaments, and flutter abroad.

b. *fig. in pl.* (Now associated with the narrower sense 3.) Distinctive features or characteristics.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 29 Yet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeite some Lineaments of that taste. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 103 So near of Kin are all fantastic Illusions, that you may discern the same Lineaments in them all. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 97 Tracing, however imperfectly, some few lineaments in the character of a lady. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes Pref.* 5 The most beautiful lineaments in the character of Cato are owing to this excellent science. 1756 BUNKE *Lit. Noble* ed. Wks. VIII. 52 Complete in all the lineaments of men of honour. 1750 MACAULAY *Citiz. Ess.* (1887) 356 Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* (ed. 1844) II. 68 To trace the principal lineaments of the law contracts. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* i. t. 13 The general lineaments of the era that was passing away.

3. In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed with respect to its outline; a feature.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 Aswell in all princely behavior, as in the lineaments and favour of his visage. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 212 Shee sawe (in the younglinges face) The old lineaments of his fathers grace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* i. ii. 44 Fortune reignes in gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of Nature. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 462 Every lineament of his face being here represented. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* ix. 328 The same Features, the same Lineaments visible in both. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 208 A single fine lineament Cannot make a handsome face. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. vii. General Lenovence for mankind, in every lineament of his countenance. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxii. In his lineaments ye cannot trace . . The deeds that lurk beneath. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 75 He examined his lineaments, in the hopes of detecting a likeness to the Chandos portrait.

Hence † **Lineament v. trans.**, to delineate, trace in outline. † **Lineamental a.**, of the nature of a sketch or imperfect outline; pertaining to lineaments. † **Lineamentally adv.**, in accordance with a general design. **Lineamentation**, representation in form or lineament.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. xxix. § 5 The forementioned speculative knowledge, being lineamented in our brains. 1601 DILCON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 140 They might . . have cunningly carved or cut out . . some lineamentall fashion . . or shape of serpents. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 In whom alle thinges excerpit of oþer men ar broken in to smalle membres, but concorporete here lineamentally [*L. lineamentalliter*]. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Man's winter day must all come And all his lineamental bloom Be stained. 1890 J. H. STEELE *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 65 It does not follow . . that we must think the row a merely immanent principle . . of lineamentation and proportion in the material mass.

Linear (lin'fār), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. lineāris, f. linea* *LINE*. Cf. *F. lineaire*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines. **Linear perspective**: that branch of perspective which is concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and position of visual objects, as distinguished from *aerial perspective* (see *AERIAL* 4).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* i. 192 When backgrounds were introduced, they were ill-executed, the linear perspective being nowhere accurately observed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 9 That linear order, which never appears in nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 63 The general rules of linear perspective. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 29 This difference between models and crystals must be remembered. The former have linear symmetry.

2. Consisting of lines; involving the use of lines. 1840 LAMBERT *Geom.* ix. 93 The . . extent of space included within the linear boundaries of any figure is called its area. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 21 The Cult. developing peculiar figures in linear design, but wholly incapable of drawing animals and figures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 Two systems of writing, pictographic and linear, did, indeed, exist in the early Aegean world.

fig. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Narrative is linear, Action is solid.

3. Having the direction of a line; extended in a line or in length; *spec. in Math.* and *Phys.* involving measurement in one dimension only. **Linear equation**, an equation of the first degree. **Linear numbers**, linear problem (see *quot.* 1706).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linear Numbers*, are those that have relation to Length only: For Example, such as represent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root. *Ibid.*, *Linear Problem* (in *Mathem.*), such a Problem as can be solved Geometrically, by the Intersection . . of two Right lines. 1799 J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* iv. (1812) 83 This line is called the diameter, or linear aperture of the lens. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 340 Similar Prisms and Cylinders are to each other, as the Cubes of their Altitudes, or of any other Like Linear Dimensions. 1812-26 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 201 The superficial breadth of the stream, expressed in linear inches. 1816 *tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 326 We call it from thence, a linear equation of the first order. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 314 Active volcanic vents . . arranged in a linear direction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 336 The linear magnifying power is the number of times an object is magnified in length. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 71 The resistance does diminish the actual or linear speed. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 44 It is possible to arrange the animals of any one sub-kingdom in something like a linear series. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 6 A point P moves in a circle with constant linear velocity. *Ibid.* 123 So that (*f*, *ν*) are also linear functions of (*t*, *ν*); and if the first satisfy a linear equation . . so must the second.

4. Resembling a line; very narrow in proportion to its length, and of uniform breadth.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. li. 42 [The Soul] Girds the swolln ether with linear list. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 362 Body gray brown, with transverse linear whitish stripes. 1853 G. LIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 357 Minute linear bodies hardly so long as the diameter of a blood-corpuscle. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 178 These linear nebulae, which Sir John Herschel thinks are flat ellipsoids seen edgewise. 1885 WATSON & BURNARD *Math. Th. Electr.* 218 A conductor, two of whose dimensions are very small compared with the third, as for instance a wire, is called a linear conductor.

b. *spec. Bot. and Zool.* Like a thread, elongated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Linear Leaf*, one of the two sides of which run almost parallel to one another. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Linear*, everywhere of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing to the extremities only. 1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 2 *Linear* linear. Stigma linear. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 89 Shell equivalet . . hinge linear, without teeth. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 106 Verticillate fringes of linear leaves growing round the joints. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 106 *Limicidæ*. . . Lingual ribbon long, linear. 1870 HOOKER *Stark* *Flora* 225 *Campanula rotundifolia*, . . lower cauline leaves lanceolate upper narrow linear quite entire. 1874 COUS *Birds* II. 235 Two narrowly linear feathers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 6 (ed. 6) 93 *Linear*, when leaf-blades are narrow, several times longer than wide, and of about the same breadth throughout.

c. Having a (more or less) plain outline; not indented or notched; also said of the outline.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xii. (1813) 139 A tree may be regular without being linear. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 441 1 A Margin . . entire, linear without the least dent or notch.

5. Surg. **Linear extraction** (of cataract): see *quot.* 1890. **Linear retractor**: the operation of dividing a strictured urethra through the rectum.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 127 Linear Extraction of Cataract. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 724 M. Verneuil has advocated the operation of 'linear rectotomy' for the cure of stricture. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* *Linear extraction*, methods of cataract extraction in which the corneal incision approaches to a plane passing through the centre of curvature of the globe.

6. *Comb. chiefly Bot.*, signifying 'linear and . .', 'between linear and . .', as *linear-acute*, *linear-attenuate*, *linear-awned*, *linear-elliptical*, *linear-ensate*, *linear-filiform*, *linear-lanceolate*, *linear-ligulate*, *linear-oblong*, *linear-obovate*, *linear-sclerous*, *linear-spathulate*, *linear-subulate* adjs.; also *linear-leaved*, *linear-shaped* adjs.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 9 Hawkweed, . . bracts 'linear-attenuate, a 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1795) IV. 269 Leaves 'linear-awned, pointed, opposite. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Nat. Infusoria* I. 786 Body . . 'linear-elliptical. 1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 'Linear-ensate, long sword-shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 42. 1. *Alsinet rubra*. Leaves 'linear-filiform, mucronate, somewhat fleshy. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Linear-lanceolatum*, 'linear-lanceolate. 1825 GRIENHOUB *Comp.* II. 20 *Pharmaceum lineare*, 'linear-leaved Pharmaceum. 1870 HOOKER *Stark* *Flora* 373 Potamogeton. . . Leaves . . 'linear-ligulate. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 205 Teeth transverse, 'linear-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stark* *Flora* 372 *Rumex conglomeratus*, . . inner fruiting sepals linear-oblong. 1845 FLORIST'S *Frul.* 89 *Strophium subulifera*. . . Leaves which are sometimes 'linear-obovate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 21 Scales of receptacle 'linear-sclerous. 1845 MARTYN *Poy. Nat. v.1*, p. 126 The view would resemble that of a great lake, if it were not for the 'linear-shaped islets. 1890 HOOKER *Stark* *Flora* 130 *Saxifraga Andrewsii*. Leaves 'linear-spathulate. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Linear-subulatum*, 'linear-subulate.

b. in quasi-Latin form, as *linear-elongate*, *linear-nose*, *linear-oblong* adjs.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* 9 Spores 8, oblong or linear-elongate or subcylindrical. *Ibid.* 12 Spores 8, colourless, linear-oblong or subcylindrical. *Ibid.* 18 Fuscous-black, linear-laciniose, laciniae ligulate.

† B. sb. A linear equation. *Obs.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr.* Key title-p. Of linears, quadratics, cubics, biquadratics; And the finding of all their Roots.

Linearity (lin'æ-rit'i). [*L. LINEAR a. + -ITY.*] The quality or condition of being linear; a linear arrangement or formation.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 390 Another Oversight, in this Plan [of Short-Hand], is the Neglect of Beauty and Linearity.

1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 264 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 515/2 Backslopes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

Linearize (lin'ārīz), *v.* Also linearise. [f. LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform into a linear figure. Hence **Linearization**, the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, hipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

Linearly (lin'ārī), *adv.* [f. LINEAR *a.* + -LY 2.] *a.* In a linear direction. *b.* By linear measurement. *c.* By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell *n* times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* 1. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillae arranged linearly.

† **Lineary**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *lineārius*, f. *linea* + -LY 2.] = LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 11. Pref. Euclides woorkes in fourte parties, with diuers demonstrations Arithmetical and Geometrical or Linearie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 523 The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficial character. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Front's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

Lineate (lin'ēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lineātus*, f. *lineare* to reduce to a line, f. *linea* LINE.] *a.* *ppl. a.* Marked with lines, *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1866). † *b.* *sb.* A figure formed of lines. Obs.

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Spec. Il.* vii. I am myself as void Of all (perfections), as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1666) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineates, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & *Sc. Entomol.* IV. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* *Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

Lineate (lin'ēt), *v.* Also 6 lineate, 7 lynoate. [f. L. *lineāt*, *ppl. stem* of *lineare* (see prec.).] *trans. a.* To mark with lines. † *b.* To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

a. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis Secr.* (1568) 114 b. Then with a cutting yron... you shall lineate and make equal the said fourmes. 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 37 A Flinty Pebble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.

b. 16... SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii. Life, to the life, The Chess-board lineates. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. H. They seemed in the object of such Glory Tintuous some Pen to lineate their Story. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineate a day most clear.

Hence **Lineated** *ppl. a.* = LINEATE *ppl. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 36 Several... lineated or crusted Pebbles. 1797 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed. 3) III. 443/2 (Botany.) A Surface is... Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 TUCKER *Conchol. Dict.* 1. *Buccinum lineatum*, Lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 179 *Acme lineata*, Lineated Acm.

Lineation (lin'ēt-shən), [ad. L. *lineationem*, *n.* of action f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (e.g. of the skin).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lineacions and shappe of body. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21182 The yssage and the hand also, Vp-on wch Men may... Telle the condicions By dyvers lineacions Wyeh ther be set. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lynnation that longty to jemetrye. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b. Not ymagynynge in the deite oio corporeal figure or lincacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 275 It is a... root, which by exication hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Luminous Historian* Introd. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1893 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* i. 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

b. collect. A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

1550 *Sympathising Lever* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenance with her lynation. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Concluties... differing in colour, lineation and valves. 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 32 There are in the honey Ground two white lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Challice, and crooked Lineation. 1895 W. B. CARLIER *Mitress*, f. 339-556 The peculiar lineation of the

surface of naere. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes... covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials... disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Lineature**. Obs. [ad. L. type **lineātūra*, f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *v.*] *a.* Something having an outline or shape. *b.* An outline; also *Geom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. FIREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obuse angles, and without five acutes.

Line-boat. Also 7 lime-, lymboat. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii. I shall see you Serve in a lousy Lime boat, ere I die. For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearly taken out of his Majesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their... Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boats. 1661 *Roy. Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pinkes, Yagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

Lined (lōind), *ppl. a.* [f. LINE *v.* + -ED 1.]

In various senses of LINE *v.* 1. *Lined blades* (see quot. 1833). *Lined gold*, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb.*, as *red-lined*, *silk-lined*, *tin-lined*, etc., *q.v.* under their first elements.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, *duplicitus*. 1492 *Berry Willows* (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Berry Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 68 Alle the Queenes lyned gownyes. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Lyned gowne, robe double. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 14 Plucke the lyned Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1691 *tr. Emilienne's Frauds Roush Monks* (ed. 3) 306 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Money and so well Lin'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Moat*, *Lined Moat*, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 *GREENER Gun Index* 667 Lined barrels.

b. Her. (See quot. 1893.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head cloathed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 *CUSSANS Her.* 129 *Lined*,... applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

c. Lined-up (see LINE *v.* 1 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June 1. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is... well known among cabinet makers.

Lined (lōind), *ppl. a.* [f. LINE *v.* 2 and *sb.* 2 + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Writs* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle... Colours... brindled, light brown, approaching to dun; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microg.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxx. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *free-lined*, *right-lined*, *straight-lined*, etc., *q.v.* in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I. s.v. Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals... and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

Lineless (lōin'les), *a.* [f. LINE *sb.* 2 + -LESS.]

† 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. Obs. rare. (If not a misprint for *tirelesse*.)

1594 CAREW *Tasse* II. lix. The tother is Circassian Argant call'd Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnnappld, In armes linelesse (i.e. *infatigabile*), and peerlesse valiant.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statuary. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face... was smooth and lineless. 1896 K. KIRUNG *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* II. Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

Lineman (lōim'men), [f. LINE *sb.* 2 + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 FALLEN & SIVENWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 138

The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire... he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*,... persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Linen (lin'en), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 linen, 1-8 linnen, 3-7 lynnen, (3 linn, linnin, 4 lenyne, 5 lynand), 4-6 lyn(n)yn(e, (4 lynnyng), 5-6 lynen, -lne, -on, 6-7 li-, lyn(n)ing, -yng(e, 3-1inen). [OE. *linen*, *linnen* = OFris. *linnen* (Du. *linnen*), OS. and OHG. *linn* (G. *leinen*): -OTeut. type **linno-*, f. **linno*^m flax: see LINE *sb.* 1 and -EN 4.]

A. adj. Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the *sb.*, with the sense: Made of linen. † *Linen wings* = sails.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1081 Linnen ryhae. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 Dæt hæræg was beboden dæt sceolde hion geworht of .twispennum twine linnenum. c. 1160 *Latton Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hyo... be-wunden hine mid linnene clæde. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 418 Nexte fleshe ne schal mon werien no linnene clod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 866 [his gode modr... gurge aboute hire middel a uair linn [v. r. linnene] ssete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Linnene kettel erpan bi by huyte, uelzeize him be-houep bet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiii. 422 Thai... lynnyn clothis had, but mair. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobs Mitor*) 59 Lennye clath he oysit ay. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 1 She kevered it lapping [it] in a clene linnen cloth. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey linnen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* v. *Keunide* 224, I se him wante ane sark, I reid 300, cummer, tak in your lynnyn clais. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 18 They shal haue fayne lynnynge bonettes vpon their beades. 1571 GRINAUL *In-junc.* at York Bii. A comely and decent table... with a faire linnen clothe to lay vpon the same. c. 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barbaunt* v. iii. Who Unhard the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clap his linnen wings up to the windes. 1660 *Perys Diary* 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linnin stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* II. 485 A linnen armour he wore on his breast. 1678 WAXLEY *Hand, Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sextus [I]. ordered... that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices. 1719 W. WOOD *Surre. Trade* 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linnen and Linnen Yarn. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus* i. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs array'd. In silent night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd. 1808 *Mel. Jral.* XIX. 328 Some persons... washed their children with cold water by means of a linen cloth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linen-yarn*, spun flax.

B. sb.

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax or hemp', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent *Dicts.*, appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3). 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. 1. 3 A lounly ladi on leor in linnene 1-cloped. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Prol. 219 Wollewesteres and weurers of lymen. c. 1450 CAPREVA *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, which ordeyned that women schuld with lynnand cure her heer. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looker per he blanket cotyn or lynnyn to wipe be neper ende. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 2. 2540 She neuer ware lynnyn by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an over body cote of lynnyn. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certayne rycche man w^e was clothe in purple and fayne lynnyn. 1596 DAINWIPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* 2. 93 Of linnine lykwythe they maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made against wearing a garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc.]. 1695 *Leind. Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 66 Apply a Suppository of Linnen. 1768 *Hume Ess.* *Balance Trade* xxvii. 191 A tax on German linnen encourages home manufactures. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* IV. 309 Large quantities... are exported... in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brun linnen*, and *green linnen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* iv. It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's F.* 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Linnen*, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 A article described as linen which was partially made of cotton.

b. pl. Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Aspen's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European linnens almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1158 An assortment of unbleached linnens. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linnens keep firm in price.

† *c. Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (Cf. LINE *sb.* 1 a and FLAX *sb.* 5 b.) Obs.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/2 *Fossile Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres... celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment. Obs. in sing.; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste off the lynnys that belong to the papiste priste. 1724 R. WOOROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linnens. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept. A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 *Burrows Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 184 A little lag, wherein were my linnens and some books. 1891 *Miss Dowie's Girl in Karp* 147 Dressed in... preternaturally unsullied linnens, and a short sleepskin.

† *d. pl.* The sails of a ship (cf. *linen wings* in A.). 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* i. 1, Faile up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* a. Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-

garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. To wash one's dirty linen at home: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle þei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 876 Wayte hys lynyn þat hit be clene. c1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xxi. 466 Laid, aysse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my linnen except my too best shirts. 1550 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* 11. 40 In any case let Thisby have cleane linnen. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Frag.* n. ii. He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 419 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smells of Lavender. 1695 *Congreve Love for L.* n. x. Miss Pru. I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks —ba, Cousin? *Frail. Fie, Miss*; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809½ A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars... took away the Linnen that was hang'd out to dry upon the Pallisade. 1731 *Ld. Bathurst Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linnen and mending it, darning your stockings &c. 1802 *MAR. EGGWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 312 He... bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linnen. 1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xxx. And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, in blanched linnen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxvi. Take our dirty linnen on shore. 1877 R. J. MORR *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linnen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Globe* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

†b. A piece or pieces of linen, esp. strips of linen for use as bandages. In pl. graveclothes. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 70 *Mist. Ford.* Go, go, sweet Sir John: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for your beed. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 184 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. MEWCE *Lett. to Lady H.* in *Hulton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Linnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. MORIS *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family... gave out that he died... got him washed and laid Linnens... hand-somely about him. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. a 1796 *BURNS' O' merray hae I been* '11 Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens.

4. *Attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *linen* +loom, -manufacture, -paper, -work. b. objective, as *linen-keeper*, -printer, -stainer, -weaver, -webster; *linen-darning*; *linen-makings*, -weaving adjs. c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *linen-fitted*, -suited, -vestured adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching 'linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Woman... has purloined for her own use... the 'linen-fitted' flannel shirt. *Mod. Advt.*, Required, Position as Housekeeper, *Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. 'Mynyn lome. 1468 *RICH. CH. ACTS* (Surtees) 123 Unum linnen-lome. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rec.* (1857) II. 382 A great hearing at councilt between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the 'linen manufacture corporation. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *s.v. Paper* *Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Text* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99 The prisoners were 'linen-printers. 1775 J. AOMAS *Faint Lett.* (1786) 119 I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or 'linen-stainer. 1762 *Cent. Mag.* 183½ A limp'd stream... Where 'linen-suited Salfor water goes. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Metam.* 30 The 'linen-vestured tree, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 *STRAYE Ecl. Mem.* IV. iv. 49 'Linnen-wearing bishops. 1474 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edw. IV.* 22 Nov., 'Lynnen wever. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of y^e linnenwevers in y^e house of Aszbea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409½ Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) 1,680 Richard Parcellav of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, 'Linen-Webster. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5889½ George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, 'lynenworke.

5. Special combinations: †linen ball, some instrument of torture (cf. *LAWX sb.* 1 3 b); linen-dececy *nonce-use* (see quot.); linen-fold = *linen scroll*; linen lapper (see quot.); †linen-lifter, a man given to adultery; linen-hall, a market-hall for the sale of linens; †linen-man, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; linen-mill (see quot.); linen-panel, one decorated with a linen-scroll; linen-pattern = *linen-scroll*; linen-prover, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; linen-scroll (see quot.); †linen-teller = *linen-prover*; †linen-wheel, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a 1630 *Pathomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnesse thou confesse... the Spanish Strappado, 'Linnen Ball, and Pearce of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 75, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a 'linen decency yet haunts us. 1850 *WHIPPLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen-decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with 'linen-fold' patterns. 1765 *VICARY Trul.* 4 May, I preached in the 'Linen-Hall... a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Prel.* I. 167 He... sits it at the Linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission Glou.* 'Linen Lappers, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the

North of Ireland.) 1652 *FELTHAM Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English... nor are their Men such 'linnen-lifters. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* i. 1, O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrier, and my Hatter, My 'Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* i. ii, How low a new stamp'd courtier May vaile to... His linnen-man, and Taylor. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mill*, 'Linen-Mills... Their use is, to scour linnens, after their having been first cleanned when taken out of the llixivium, or lye. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork... The words probably denote what is now termed 'linen panels'. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Panel*, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style... consists of a series of straight mouldings... so arranged... as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the 'linen pattern'. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a 'linen-prover. 1854 *FALHOUT Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Linen-scroll, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 *MERS FISHER in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the... skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a 'linen-teller. 1638 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] took three stitches in a cloth with a 'linen-wheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foot).

Linen-armourer. *a. Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. †b. Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence †linen-armourers.

In AF. the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Tailleurs et Armuriers de Lyngre Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Tailloours and Lyngre Armuriers'; the Latin charters there addressed 'Cissoribus et Armurariis Lincariis'. (See *Glode Mem. Guild Merch. Taylors* 58-9; *Herbert Guilds* II. 385.)

1603 *Stow Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edward the first, in the 28. of his reign, confirmed that Guild by the name of 'Tailors and Linnen Armourers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Præface Clean Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 165 You are the only Linnen Armourers, Cap. a poem from the dedication of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Str. 7. Hawkwood* i. § 1, The Merchant-Tailors, then called Linnen-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru.* Linnen-armourers, Tailors. So 1785 in *Grose Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Linen-draper. [*f. LINEN sb.*] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, linnen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Banes 86 Cappers and linnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-decked order that worthy storie of Balaam and his Asse. 1607 J. DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westward Ho!* i. 1, Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 21, I am a linen-draper bold, as all the world doth know. 1858 *Lytton What will he do?* II. v, Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence **Linen-drapery**, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. **Linen-drapery**, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1868 *MISS BRADON Dead Sea Fr.* i. vi. 104 The linen-draperyess seated herself in one of the holland-covered arm-chairs. 1849 F. J. FOXTON *Pop. Chr.* 16 The heterodox linen-drapery of the Tractarians. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 4 Colossal linen-drapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

†**Linenner.** *Obs.* [*f. LINEN sb.* + *-ER* 1.] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, I doe also love to see her... haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 — *Staple of N.* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoemaker.

Linenette (linenēt). [*f. LINEN sb.* + *-ETTE*.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9½ Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linnen and linenette... were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10½ A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (linenlēs), *a.* Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also *Comb.*

1855 *Chamb. Trul.* IV. 290 It was the tall, buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole. 1837 *Gd. Words* 82½ The horsehair shirt and linenless rule admits of no exception.

Lineo- (linēō), used as combining form of *L. linea*-line; as in **Lineo-circular** *a. Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. **Lineograph** [see *-GRAPH*], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lineo-linear** *a. Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. **Lineo-polar** *a. Math.*, produced by taking the (*n*-1)-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the *n*th order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*). 1858 *CAYLEY in Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant *ab*-*ab*. 1874 *SYLVESTER in Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186note, In the lineo-circular or parallel-moment adjustment imagine the connectors to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

†**Lineola** (linēōlā). [*f. linea*, dim. of *linea* *LINE sb.* 2.] †*a. Math.* A line. *Obs.* †*b. Anat.*

and Zool. A little line. Hence **Lineolet** *Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola 89, is to the Lineola 67, as the Causes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lineola*, a little line.

Lineolate (linēōlēt), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [*f. LINEOLA* + *-ATE* 2.] Marked with minute lines. Hence **Lineolated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1819 G. SAMOUELE *Entomol. Confend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart (moth). 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 *GRAY Strict.* Bot. 418½ *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner 1 (lōinēr). [*f. LINE v.* 1.]

1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything. 1611 *FLORIO, Foderaro*, a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making... Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working... Liner. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7½ William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Advt.*, Mantle foishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. a. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. b. A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2½ The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber... it is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6½ The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1866 *SIN E. J. Rees Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1883 *GREENER Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner 2 (lōinēr). Also 5 *lynnor*, 5, 7 *lynner*, 6 *lynar*. [*f. LINE sb.* 2 or *LINE v.* 2.]

1. Of persons.

I. Sc. An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14. *Burgh Laws* cv. (Sc. Stat. II), Ye saidis lynneris sall suer þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braides baith for part and back part of þe land according to þe richt and auid merchis withyn þe burgh. 1461 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to serf the burgh of Peblis: + Wyllyem Bulle, Rychart Cant [etc.]. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Rec.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determinyt he the lynnaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Hendrisone Culane... and Iohn Nychay, twelching their landis linn in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. HEWAT *Little St. World* I. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *linier-out*.

1819 P. O. *Lond. Direct.* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *Edin. Daily Post* 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Linier-out and Varishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. *PENNY-A-LINER*.)

1861 D. COOK *Paul Foster's Dau.* xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that wields a pen. 1865 *Reader's Mag.* 507½ The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a prince amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot. 1890 s.v. *LINE v.* 2.)

1880 *Lunderman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = *LINESMAN* 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered tow than regular liners.

II. Of things.

†6. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. 77 The Liner is... a thin Plate of Iron or Brass... that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid.* xvi, He examinys by applying the Liner... and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Liner lye upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 *MRS. SHARR-AYRES Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. *a.* A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see *LINE sb.* 2 22).

1838 *HALIBURTON Clockin.* Ser. II. v, All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot... and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 *KINGSLEY Yeast* v. (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1885 *Atlantic Exam.* 21 May 4½ If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it absolutely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. KIRLING *Captain's Courageous* 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in *SYMONDS Dict. Trade.* 1899 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main... close on the enemy's quarter. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was... a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 *Woolmer's 1864 Beautiful Lizard* 17 The huge liners had become universally known as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.

9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lincs.
1907 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and line fishing.

10. *Sports*. (p. U.S.) a. *Baseball*. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.
1874 [see *line-ball*, *LINE sb.* 2].

b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (*Cent. Dict.*).

11. *collog.* A picture hanging 'on the line' at an exhibition (see *LINE sb.* 11 c.).

1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* i. x. 114 The work... in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.* 1880).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 110b, As the threshing out, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lynor on his course rusheth.

† **Line-right**, a. and adv. Obs. [f. *LINE sb.* 2 + *RIGHT a.* and adv.]

a. *adj.* (Situated) in a straight line; straight.

c. 1391 CHAUCEER *Astrol.* i. § 21 Under which lyne, when that the Sonne and the Moone ben lyne-right... than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Moone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hows is crokyd, and not lyne-right.

b. *adv.* In a straight line; rectilinearly; straight.
c. 1391 CHAUCEER *Astrol.* ii. § 23 Til that any sterre fix sit lyne-right perpendicular over the pol Ariak. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in *Sirvente Mite*. (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawn lyne-right.
c. 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 236 Lyne ryght thy cours to drewe To thilke path. 14. *Ephphanye in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 The sierre hem browght to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

† **Lineseat**. Obs. In 5 lyncet, -sst. [f. *line* flax (see *LINE sb.* 1) + *SEAT*.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465 *Taun.* & *Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberton fore a lyncet the same day, viij. d.

Lineseed: see *LINSEED*.

† **Lineshark**. Obs. rare -9.

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 773/12 *Hec cullingna*, a lineshark.

† **Line-sharker**. Obs. rare -1.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 51 Certain line-sharkers that have coursed the countries to seek you out.

Linesman (lɪn'smæn). [f. *line's*, genitive of *LINE sb.* 2 + *MAN*. Cf. *LINEMAN*.]

1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.
1856 E. NAMIER (*titl*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag. of Art* sept. p. xlii/2 The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = *LINEMAN* 1.

1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B... telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged... in unloading a heavy of heavy sleepers.

3. a. *Lawn Tennis*. An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines', whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. b. *Football*. In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.

1890 HATHICOTE, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 319 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/3 [Football] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 644h [Football] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc.* § 13 in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty... shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

Linot, obs. form of *LINNET* and of *LINT* 1.

Liney: see *LINY*.

ling (lɪŋ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5 *leng*, 4 *leyn*, 4-5 *lcongo*, 4-7 *lyng(e)*, *lingo*, 4- *ling*. [ME. *leng*, *lieuge*, later *ling(e)* (whence, according to Hatz-Darm., F. *lingue*); cf. early mod. Du. *leughe*, *linghe* (now *leug*), G. *leug*, *lauge*, *lange*, ON. *langa*, Sw. *linga*, Norw. *langa*, *longa*, Da. *lange*. Connexion with *LONG a.* is probable.]

1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota lotua*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). † *Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see *ORGAN*.

c. 1300 *Harvok* 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther *leuge*, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutes) 24 In... li *leuges* empil, iij. vij. d. 1377 *Ibid.* 46 In j Turbutt et j *leyn* emp. iij. vij. d. 1425 in *Kennett Par. Autog.* (1818)-11. 255 Cum i viridi *lyng*, cum iij congers. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Milwe or *leuge*, hat is wel y-waterdy. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* i. 490 Item, iij salting tubbes. Item, vij. *lynges*. 1573 *Tusser Hush. livel.* (1878) 133 *ling*, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 H. JONSON *Er. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii. (1630) L4 b, Hee lookee like... a drie Poule of *ling* upon Easter-eve, that has furnish the table all Lent. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii.

12, 13 Our old *ling*s, and our *Isbels* a'th Country, are nothing like your old *ling* and your *Isbels* a'th Court. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* ii. ii. (1668) 78 Take the jole of the best *ling* that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leaves old *ling* to be hisdette. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* viii. (1662) l. 23 *ling*, that Noble Fish, corvinal in his Joule with the surlin of Beef. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 20 Mar. Had a good dinner of *ling* and herring pie. 1712 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry *ling* in the Water to soften it. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 9r Old *ling*, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 22 The *ling* in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so bad, that [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Etia* Ser. II. *Rejoice*. *New Yr.* He... protested there was no faith in dried *ling*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the *ling* is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see *quots.*).

c. 1850 [see *LAWYER* s]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 22 In eastern Florida it (*Elaeate canadæ*) is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the *ling* or snooks. *Ibid.* 250 One fish living in the sea round New Zealand (*Gerypteris blacodes*) is known as the *ling* or cloudy bay-cod. 1888 [see *CULTUS-COD*]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Ling.* In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Gerypteris blacodes*, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. *Lotella marginata*, MacL., is called *ling*, in New South Wales.

3. *attrib.*, as *ling* fish (cf. *cod-fish*), *fishery*, *hook*, *pie*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. H.* xvi. Hv j, Grette foyson of **ling* fysshe, and haburden. 1526 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you would have had som good *ling* fish. 1836 *Chamb. Jyrl. Dec.* 388 Spain presents a good... market for dried cod and *ling* fish. 1798 MALTRUS *Poet.* (1878) 222 The **ling* fishery. 1836 LIDDEKER *Rey. Nat. Hist. V.* 436 The *ling*-fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 HINBERT *Descr. Shetl.* I. 510 The *ling*s are fitted with **ling* books. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* 100 A **ling* pie.

ling (lɪŋ), *sb.* 2 Also 4-7 *lyng(e)*, 5 *lynk*, 5, 7 *lingge*, 6-7 *linge*. [a. ON. *lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung*) = OTeut. type **lingwom*. Cf. Sw. *ljung* conberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see *HEATHER*.

c. 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutes) 559 Et in reparacione stagni molend. Abbatie cum Mos et *lyng* pro eadem. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 336 He haf slawe in a slak forty score on a pak... Dede in the *lyng*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 *Lyng* (n)ge of the hette, brucia. 141. Arund. MS. 42, f. 23 b in *Prompt. Parv.* 305 note, An heth bat groweth full, of *lyng*. c. 1475 *Kauf Colliar* 397 Gift thou meitis ony leid lent on the *ling*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 For xiiij. threave of *lyng*. 1538 *LELAND Itin. V.* 122 In the Dales of Richemontshire they burne *linge*, Peles, and Turffes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 33 Erice, is named in english Heth, hather, or *ling*. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 951 There was growing in that place... verrie much of that kind of heath or *ling*, which the Scotchmen call hadder. 1603 HOLLAND *Purchar's Mor.* 1206 Little beds... made of chaste reed and of heath or *lings*. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 235 Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called Hather, the other, *ling*. 1686 *Poet. Staforde*, 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon *ling* all the hardest winter. 1819 CRABBE *Tales Hall* xix. She... stir'd the fire of *ling*, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 BRWICK *Idem*. 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and *ling*. 1882 OROON *Maremma* I. 124 Their huts were always... thatched with rushes and *ling*.

b. *attrib.*, as *ling*-thatch; *ling*-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1814 *Spelling Mag.* XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-bird or **ling*-bird. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening *ling*-birds rises from every brack. 1842-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutes) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (sic) del **lyng*thake, xxd. 1834 *Gd. Words* 21 The heavy *ling* thatch hung low over window and wall.

ling, *sb.* 3 [Chinese 菱 *ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1850 SCARTH *Twelve Yrs. China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the **ling* has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **ling**, v. ? *dial.* Obs. [Cf. *linge*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would *ling* out of her mouth.

ling, variant of *LENG v.* Obs.

-**ling** (lɪŋ), *suffix* 1, appended to sbs., adjs., vb.-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut. formative (OE., OS., OHG. -*ling*, ON. -*lingr*, Goth. -*liggs* in *gadihts*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix -*lygo* = -*ling* 3 to noun-stems formed with the suffix -*ilo* (-*EL* 1, -*LE* 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., -*ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.)', as *hyrling* hireling, *ierdling* ploughman (f. *ierd* ploughing), *reapling* prisoner (f. *reap* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *darling* darling, *feuling* an equal, *feordling* quarter, *farthing*, *geongling* youngling, *gesibling*,

sibling kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *sweetling* ? some black bird (? f. *sweet* black), *starling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod.E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *alterling*, *deathling*, *falling*, *firstling*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *nursling*, *sapling*, *suckling*. The personal designations in -*ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *courtling*, *earthling*, *groundling*, † *popeling* (= papist), *vainling*, *worldling*. On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in -*ling* have been formed on vb.-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling*, *starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.

2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *sterling* mentioned above, and G. *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gesling-r* gosling, *kelling-r* kitten, *kidlin-gr* young kid, † *kidling*, but also in a few other words, as *bakling-r* booklet, *velling-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *colling*, recorded c. 1314 (*colling*, which appears a 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gesling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling*. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling*, *lordling*, *kingling*, *princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, -*ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-wds.

c. 1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. 147 Gentry dipped in Sixx all over, whom no paper javelin-lings can touch. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolish'd* 8 Philosophising. *Ibid.* 22 'Thinking. *Ibid.* 24 Metaphysicing. 1885 HOWELLS in *Century Mag.* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-**ling** 2, -**ling**(s), *suffix*, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root **lygg-*, *lygg-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in *backling* BACKLING; and *lang* (see *ALONG*, *ENDLONG*); *nichtlanges* for a night; *grundlunga* (also *grundlinga*) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes -*linga*, -*lunga*, were already in OE. substituted for -*inga*, -*unga*, advb. terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs. in -*ing*, -*ung* (see -*ING* 1); so in *neadlunga*, *neadlunga*, whence, with adverbial (genitival) *es*, the ME. *neadlingis* NEEDLINGs, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grifelyng* (GROVELLING), *headling*s, *sideling*s; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling*s, *darkling*s, *firstling*s, *falling*s, *hidling*s, *mostling*s.

Lingal, variant of *LINGEL*.

|| **Lingam** (lɪŋgəm), *linga* (lɪŋgə). Also 8 *lingum*, 8-9 *lingham*. [a. Skr. *liṅga*, nom. case *liṅgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot. contains some misunderstanding. 1779 I. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Piratti Lingam*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung. 1793 W. HOOVER *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center... with a lamp hanging over the *Lingham*. *Ibid.* note, The *Lingham* is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahmal. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* v. (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORNERS *Orient. Mem.* II. 364 'Two respectable brahmins... who... had... performed the accustomed ceremonies to the *linga*. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height... which appeared to be *lingams*. Hence *Lingamism*, the worship of *lingams*.

1843 MACAULAY *Sa. Ed. Ellenborough's Govt. Sp.* (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to *Lingamism*.

Lingan, **Lingat**, obs. ff. of *LINGEL*, *LINGOT*. **Lingean**: see *LICIAM*.

† b. Hankering (after). Obs.

1608 HIERON *Wks.* l. 732/1 Remove from him... all worldly desires, all lingering after the deceiving sweetens of these earthly things. 1642 ROGERS *Nathan* 89 Gods judgements... crossing their lingering after Caanan.

Lingering, ppl. a. [-ING²] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

a. 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arth.) 31 Of lingering doubts such hope is sprong pranged. 1561 SACKVILLE & NORTON *Verrex & Porrex* i. ii. 194 The lingering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 289 We'll starve them with a lingering siege. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. c. 63. 103 Whether sudden or lingering judgements. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingering Daphnis to my longing Arms. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. esp. of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. † Of poisons: Characterized by slow or tardy action. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 247 They will... torture him with grievous lingering death. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 320. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. v. 34 Strange ling'ring poysons. 1623 WESTER *Duchess Malfi* v. ii. 'Tis a secret That (like a ling'ring poison) may chance lie spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seaven years hence. 1627 F. LITTLE *Mon. Chr. Minif.* (1871) 67 His lingering disease increasing, and death approaching. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreme weakne, and I feare his sicknes will proue lingering, but I hope not in any danger of his life. 1671 MURTON *Sanson* 618. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 v. 81 We see him die with lingering torments. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Passion* 14 And that no stupifying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and lingering. 1712 ADOSSON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 Lingring and Incurable Distempers. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 22 He retired... to Richmond, where he died of a lingering illness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 511 He put the widow of Sévati to a painful and lingering death. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. iii. (1893) 208 Punishment! Yes. Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v. He's in a poor ling'ring way.

Lingeringly (ling'orinjli), adv. [-LY²] In a lingering manner.

1589 RIORD *Bibl. Scholast.* 873 Lingeringly, tarde. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* v. 38 Not so long, so lingeringly, as this macerating, massacring, murdering Famine. a. 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 241 As the flow'r which lingeringly doth fade. 1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* i. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees live lingeringly and poorly. a. 1687 COTTON *On Tobacco* 72 Poems (1689) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rhume, All that kill dead; or lingeringly consume. 1827 MOORE *Epitaph* xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parried lingeringly from mine. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 270 Even the best of them look lingeringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confession* 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words fell lingeringly. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonnets M. Angelo* lxxiv. Death... Who to sad souls alone comes lingeringly.

Ling'ringly, adv., given in Dicts., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* iii; ed. i (1847) has *lingeringly*.]

† **Linget** ¹. Sc. Obs. In full linget-seed. Also 6 lingeat, 8 linjet. [An unexplained var. of *linnet*, earlier form of *LINT sb.*] The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. *Ob.* (e) *lingeat*: linseed oil.

a. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xviii. Se ye yon churle... Fast sawnd hemp and gude linget seed i *Ibid.* xxvi. Yone lint herefter to do gude; For linget is to lillill birdis fude. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 408 Three peckis of lyngnet, and three peckis of hemp seed. 1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 25 Item, for iiij pointis oyle linget xij s. 1505-6 *Ibid.* III. 181 Item, for ane quart oyle linget vij s. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 154 Linget seed. 1655 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bagg of linget. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) An' name but hamit linjet sawn... Fan lint was beaten wif the mill.

† **Linget** ². Obs. rare = ¹. Also 6 lingette. [Of obscure origin: Halliwell gives *linget* as a Somerset var. of *linnet*, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh. = *ling-bird* (see *LING sb.* 2 b).

1552 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Africanilla*,... a byrde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his head, muche like our linnet [1565 COOPER *Theatrum*, Like a lingette or tidynge]. 1611 COOPER, *Fauvette*, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her a Linget. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linger or Linget*, a kind of Bird.

Linget, obs. form of *LINGOT*.

† **Lingible**, a. Obs. rare = ¹. [ad. L. type **lingibilis*, f. *lingere* to lick.] Meant to be licked. 1661 *Lothian Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 515 Others are lingible, as lochochs, syrups, and sublinguale iroches.

Lingism (lin'izim). [f. *Ling*, the name of a Swedish physician + *-ism*.] 'Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); kineotherapy. 1879 in *Webster Suppl.*

Lingle: see *LINGEL*.

Ling-long, a. ?reduplication of *long*.

a. 1810 SURREY *Barthram's Dirge* iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And knelt at Barthram's side.

Lingo ¹ (l'ingo). Also 8-9 *linguo*. [?corrupt form of *LINGUA (franca)*: see *LINGUA* 2, b, and cf. *Pg. lingua*.] A contemptuous designation for: Foreign speech or language; language which is

strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1838) II. 337 To wth the plant [= plaintiff] answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* xii. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their [sc. the American Indians'] Lingo is composed. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* vi. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo. 1758 J. CHURBE *Antic. Tracts* (1770) I. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* ii. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. 1861 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 312 The good man... began to pray in a borrowed, washy lingo. 1864 KINGSLEY *Let. to his Wife in Life* (1879) II. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 165, I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 470 They come with their barbarous lingo to flatter us. 1875 E. C. STEOMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

Lingo ². Weaving. Also 8 *lingoe*. [?variant of *LINGOT*.] (See quot.)

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Leish, and hath a small long Weight or Lingoe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingos, are attached to the harness. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lingo*, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

|| **Lingo** ³, *lingoa*. [Moluccan *linggoa*, dial.

var. of Malay لنگو *lingū* (Le Clercq *Ternate Vocab.* 1890). The word appears as *linggoa-boom* (*Du boom* = tree) in Valentyn *Oost-Indien* (1726) III. i. 215.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Ambayna wood*, *Kyabuka*, etc.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 74 note, Of the Lingoa-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingo. 1808 tr. *Stavrosius* in Pinkerton *Voy. & Trav.* XI. 254 The wood which is called Ambayna wood, or properly Lingoa Wood. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lingo*.

Lingot (ling'ot). ? Obs. or arch. Forms: 5 pl. *lingattis*, 7 (lignot), *lingat* (e, linget, 8 *lingate*), 6- *lingot*. [a. F. *lingot*: see *INGOT*.]

1. A mould in which metal is cast; = *INGOT* 1. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 307* With other gold work, to be melted in ane grete lingot. 1688 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. 1688 [see *INGOT* 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = *INGOT* 2.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 84 Two lingattis of gold. 1584 HUOSON *Du Bartas Judith* v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1639) 179 Among the Lacedaemonians iron lingets quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use [have been] used for money. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. 1670 LO. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Supp. Decis.* (1826) II. 477 Some lingates of copper. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* i. 13 They paid Sums in France by Lingat as well as in coin. 1776 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlv. (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. 1801 HELM M. WILLIAMS *SE. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that... melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. 1847 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 187 The Baron... showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter. *transf.* and *fig.* 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 124 The house's front was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 459 Thence bit by bit I dug The lingot truth, that memorable day.

Lingster, variant of *LINGUISTEN*.

Lingthorn. A local name for the star-fish, *Luidia fragilissima* (see quot. 1841).

1841 E. FORBES *Hist. Brit. Starfishes* 139 The five-armed form is there [at Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water; but is very rare. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 50.

Lingtow. Sc. Obs. [?f. Sc. *ling*, *LINE sb.* 2 + *Tow*.] A rope used by smugglers. Also *Comb. Lingtow-men*, smugglers.

1857 J. PATTERSON *Mem. 7. Train* 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtowmen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slinging or carrying their goods. 1864 CROCKETT *Raiders* i. 24 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to go out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

|| **Lingua** (ling'wä). [L., = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec. in Ent.* (a) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (b) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (c) the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera? (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Lingua* (the Tongue), the organ situated within the *Labium* or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circum-

stances it might perhaps be denominated *Lingua* or *Ligula*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int.* Anim. vii. 410 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In the Hymenoptera... A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossae) at its base. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lingua*,... is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'inner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = *LINGO* 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguae are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 43 In translating out of, and into those Lingua's they had at their Fingers ends. 1678 *Geneva Ball.* ii. in W. W. WILKINS *Pol. Ballads* (1666) I. 203 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk That speaks all linguae of the Ark? 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant, a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have 'tione, they would have none of 't'other. 1857 R. TONES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, *pigeon*.

b. *Lingua franca* [It., = 'Frankish tongue'] : a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 DRYDEN *Lindberham* i. 4, 'Tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* 28 That mixed Language called *Lingua Franca*, so necessary in Eastern Countries: It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persian, and Arabian: 1787 HICKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 224 Addressing himself to me... in a most fluent lingua-franca, half Italian and half Portuguese. 1836 MARRAT *Mish.* *Easy* xiii, One of the men could speak a little *Lingua Franca*. 1872 BEAMES *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* I. 121 That... all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India. 1877 F. BURNABY *Through Asia Minor* I. vi. 64 'What do you want?'—he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race?

† **Lingua/cious**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *linguāci-*, *linguax* loquacious (f. *lingua* tongue) + *-ous*.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* v. 80 We desire the linguacious Chymistry of these heads to tell us. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Linguistic. (A had use.)

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 499 The author... appears... after having completed two volumes of selections from the ancient writers, to have... acquired a respectable knowledge... of their linguacious peculiarities.

Hence † **Lingua/ciousness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lingua/cy**. Obs. = ¹. [f. L. *linguāci-* (see *prec.*) + *-ty*; L. type **linguācilitatem*.] Loquacity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lingua/cy*,... talkativeness, verbosity. 1721 in BAILEY.

Lingual: see *LINGUO*.

Lingual (ling'wä), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *linguālis*, f. *lingua* tongue. Cf. F. *lingual*.]

a. Adj.

† 1. Tongue-shaped (see quot.). Obs.

a. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 308 The .ix. cauterie is clepid *lingual* [i. *l. cauterium linguale*]. *Ibid.* 309 Superfluite of fleisch pat is vpon a mannes browis, þou schalt do awei wiþ a cauterie þat is clepid *lingual*, schape as it were a tunge of a brid.

2. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see *LINGUA* 1). *Lingual artery*, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. *Lingual bone*, the hyoid bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lingual nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial pair), supplying the tongue. *Lingual ribbon*, in molluscs, = *Ooconophore*. *Lingual teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 426 The labial palpi... might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The constrictor medius is covered, in its outer surface, by the hyo-glossus and lingual artery externally. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 23 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. 1858 OWEN in Murchison *Siluria* App. (1859) 562 Lingual teeth of gasteropods. 1862 J. G. JUVENAZ *Brit. Conch.* I. 289 The tongue or lingual plate of Cochlicopa. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. 1880 R. KIMMER *Land & Fresh-water Shells* 23 Central lingual tooth minute. 1882 TRYON *Conch.* I. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. *Phonetics*. Of sounds: Formed by the tongue. As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and gutturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, *t* and *r*. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as

† **Lingwort.** *Obs.* [? f. LING sb.² + WORT;] perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lingwort, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxiv. 347 This kind of Hellebore is called... in English White Hellebore, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Brasts* (1658) 40 Mingle them together with Lingwort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* x. 68 The Hellebore is as followeth. The Nettle... Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.].

Lingy (lɪŋgi), a. [f. LING sb.² + -y.] Abound-ing in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BUTTIE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 103 margin, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 79 Heath land, or what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

Lingy (lɪndʒi), a. *dial.* In 7 lingey. [a. OF. *ligne*, *linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingey*; Limber. 1910 in OGLIVIE (Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Linhay (lɪni), s. w. *dial.* Also linn(e)y. [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinnian* LEAN v.] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 Phil. *Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLEY *Wks.* (1791) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhay, the stable, &c., were... all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTE *Annals*, i. 9 The sites for their pigs, and the linneys for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornu. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* I. 17 Linhay, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an fetch a rope.

Liniel, **Liniation**, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINEATION. **Liniel**, variant of LINGEL sb.¹

† **Linigerosus**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *liniger* (f. *linum* flax + -ger bearing) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Linigerous*, that beareth flax or linnen. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Liniment (lɪnɪmənt), Also 5 lymment, (7 leniment), [ad. L. *linimentum*, f. *linire* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment*.]

† 1. Something used for smearing or anointing. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xl. 440 In lymment for tonnes best doth askis of sarmet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 The Bird... compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the Inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRAVERNER *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr.* strange *Worles*, Liniments an oymment. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRATWALT *Whimies*, *Questum* 127 Liniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anemone*, Anemones... boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1829 LYTON *Disowned* 19 Boscolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HANLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopoeia.

Linin (lɪnɪn), *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *litum* flax + -in¹.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANOR *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Suppl., *Linine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

Lininess (lɪnɪnɪs), [f. LYN a. + -NESS.] The condition of being liny: undue prominence of lines.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are... composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any binness.

Lining (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.¹* Also 5-6 lynyng(e), -ong, 5-7 lynyng, 6 lynyngs, 7 lynyng. [f. LINE v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutres) 393 In... factura... trium casularum cum lynynges. 1462 Mann. & Housh. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynyng to the sayd jacket, xij. d. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 54 Between the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 Woon *Life* 26 Fel. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Lynyngs for my breeches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARKOLU *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 791 A dumbast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Narrowed Gt. Authors* in *Comm.* Ep. 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinal*.

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth.* F. ii. i. I ha' seenne as fine outsidess, as either o' yours, bringng lowse linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 *Tr. Com. Hist. France* iv. 1 His lynyngs hanging out of his Breeches down upon his shoes. 1695 Woon *Life* 19 SOUTH. *Oct. (O. H. S.)* II. 174 A pair of flannil lynyngs. 1727 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARKOLU *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

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2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quotes.).

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4. ¶ 3. I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* I. vii. 281 Some fragments of marble linings... remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1849 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone of black colour (Blackstone lining). 1850 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlv, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1843 *Pickering's Catalogue* 1 Biblia Sacra Hebraea... Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1847 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lining*,... a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* *Gloss.* s. v., *Lining* is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 SWATH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lining*, the reef-bands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 These barrels... are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character... to that of the table-top.

b. *Proverb.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* ii. Orig. Plays Ser. vi. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

3. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

c. 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no businesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 STONEY *Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for innost lynyng have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never next* iv. 1. 64 This leane Gentleman looks As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love... as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* 4 in *N. & Q.* Ser. vii. VI. 205 My money is spent: Can I be content With pockets deprived of their lining? 1879 J. BURNBOUGH *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LINE v.¹; providing with a lining. Also *lining up*. See LINE v.¹ 5.

1830 *Une Dict. Arts* 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 ZAEHNSOORF *Bookbinding* xix. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up [in cabinet-making]. 1895 ZAEHNSOORF *Bookbinding Gloss.* 26 *Lining-up*, i.e., glueing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth*, *paper*, *piece*; lining side, the inside or under side.

1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lynyng side turned out. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*, 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 ZAEHNSOORF *Bookbinding Gloss.*, *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/2 The lining pieces will be of... 3-in. width.

Lining (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.²* [f. LINE v.² + -ING¹.] The action of LINE v.²

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. li. 48 That kind of lining which is used in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Lynyng of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 SUEWOO, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, *alignement*. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand inwards.

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates... This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *brave of lining*.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 11 The quilibd day the three Bailiies and ane pane of he counsaile part to visie and decyde þe questione of Lynyng and nybourheid betuix Thomas Crawford, and maister David Conynghame. 1681 *Visct. Stair Instit. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unreutable Brive, is the Brive of Lynyng, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cassell's Cr. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept. 3 This year... 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 Sir E. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out*.

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. CURRIE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *And Sc. Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It [Weak-Fish] is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 L. MAYO in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 *note*, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. *attrib.*: lining-gauge, † lining-stick, a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

† **Lining**, *vbl. sb.³* In 7 ligning. [f. LINE v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of LINE v.³

1611 COTGR., *Alignement*,... the ligning of a bitch.

Lining, *pl. a.* [f. LINE v.² + -ING².] That lines or forms a lining.

1853 MARKHAM *Skola's Auscult.* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Lining, obs. form of LINES.

Linition (lɪniʃən), [ad. late L. *linitiō-em*, n. of action f. *linire* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Linitis** (lɪniʃɪs), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lin-* or flax + -ITIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which snrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1859 BRINTON *Dis. Stomach* v. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 *note*, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue... might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric *linos*, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

Link (lɪŋk), *sb.¹* Forms: 1 *hino*, 3 *lynk*, 5 *pl. linc*, 6 *lynck*, 6- *link*. See also LINC. [OE. *hline*, possibly a derivative, with & suffix, of the root *hlin-* to LEAN.] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. *pl.* (Sc.) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. c. *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in *Earle Land Charters* 166 Donne nor ondong 8æss hlinces. c. 1000 *Phaenix* 25 (Gr.) Ne den e dalu... hlæwas ne hlincas. c. 1250 *Nomineur Cartul.* (1873) In lez Lynkyss apud Blythmowth. 1487 *Extracts Abert. Reg.* (1844) I. 42 No catall sale hat psour of gyres apone the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid.* 93 That every man compeir upon the linc after noun. 1545 *Ibid.* 221 To find fute personis... 10 vaiche their blokhous, lincis, and havin nychiele. 1583 STROCKE *Chr. Warres Love* c. ii. 86 There were... placed... in the lincas... about two hundred horse. 1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquiss came a-hor... to the Links of Balmaghal at midnight. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 595 The said Lands... with the Castles, Towers... Links, Cummingares, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in Burton *Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day... I got the better of my son at the golf in Musselburgh links. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wnoded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Ford.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 BUNTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by... Leslie. 1882 STEVENSON (*title*) The Pavilion on the Links.

Link (lɪŋk), *sb.²* Forms: 5 *pl. lynx*, 5-6 *lynk*(e), 5-7 *linke*, 6 *lenk*, *lynke*, 6-7 *linck*(e), 6- *link*. [n. ON. **hlenk-r* (Icel. *hlekk-r*, OSw. *hlinkr*, mod. Sw. *länk*, Da. *hænke*) = OTeut. type **hlaykio-z*; cogn. w. OE. *hlencan* pl, armour, OHG. *lancha* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MHG. *lanke*), whence MHG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod. G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also, formerly, pl. chains, fetters.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 606 That no creature of lokis nor lynx mycht lousse worth a lence. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2433 in *Anglia* IX. 476 Thinkland thairthrow to lok him in his links. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duoparia de puyves de ferro. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. 8 To lynde their kynyngs in cleaydes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynkes. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Seruu.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like links in a Chaine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. c.* i. iii. 90 Nor aye lesse Dungeon, nor strong Links of Iron, Can be tentative to the strength of spirit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1410, I praise thy resolution, dost these links. 179. Burns *The last that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'

gowd. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xi, My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 FROUFE *Cæsar* ix. 93 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

† b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Ols.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 138/14 A linke, chaine, vinculum. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquities in cords of vanity, and sin as the linke of a wayne. 1704 SWIFT *Bat. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by a light Chain. 1730 — *Pullney's Answer* *Walford* Wks. 1841 II. 430/1 A minister... whose whole management hath been a continued link of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes in every article.

c. One of the divisions, each being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see CHAIN sb. g.); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 7.92 inches. In the U. S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 7 foot each.

1561 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 80 [This] gives 555,52 square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for *sleeve-link*.

1807 *Self Instructor* 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links of. 141. of. 1895 *Army & Navy Cook. Soc. Price List*, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In *Angling*, one of the segments of which a hair-line is composed. *Mit.* (see quot. 1802/1).

1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Be þe wyndas of þi mynde, wyth þi roop made mysty in þyn lynkes schal be turnyd vp þe bokett of þi desyre. 1456 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 12 When ye haue as many of the lynks as ye suppose wold suffyke for the length of a lyne; thenne must ye knytte them togdyer wyth a water knotte or elles a dubysh knotte. c. 1515 *Cocke Lottell's B.* 12 Some made knottes of lynkes ended, Some the stay rope suerly byndet. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Buckett must needs bee had. a. 1513 J. DENNIS *Seer. Augling* v. xi. B 2 b. The linke that holds your Hooke to hang vpon. 1563 WALTON *Augling* iv. 108 The line should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook, I say, not exceed three or four hairens. 1802 C. JAMES *Mit. Dict.*, Links, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. 1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even. a. 1825 *True Sisters* xix. In Child Ballads I. 135/2 You'll tak three links of my yellow hair. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. Ols.

1530 REFOROR *Play VII & 8* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 These jontes, these lynkes, Be ruffe, and halfe rusty. 1818 HOGG *Bronzie of Bodsbeck* xii. l. 278 There's the weight of a millstone on aboon the links o' my neck. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 21 He had as many links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

c. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly pl.) Now dial.

c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 366/1 Lynke, or sawcistre, lilla. a. 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 443 Some podgyes and lynkes. 1611 COTER *Andouille*, a linke, or chattering. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 81/1 Lynke, a kind of Pudding; the skin being filled with Pork Flesh, and tied up at distances. a. 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 191 In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1821 LAMB *Elin Ser.* 1 *Chimney-Sweepers*, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors.

d. pl. Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. Sc.

a. 1700 in Nimmo *Hist. Stirlingsh.* (1777) 440 The lairdship of the bonny Links of Forth, is better than an Earldom in the North. 1711 *Rattling Roaring Willie* i. in Scott *Last Minstr.* Note lxiv. In the links of Ouseman water They find him sleeping sound. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. u. xxx.* The Links of Forth shall hear the knell. 1835 W. IRVING *Your Prairies* xxxiii. Crayon Hiss. (1863) 183 We wandered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (*occas.* a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. *Missing link*: see MISSING ppl. a. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 133 A convenient marriage... which should be a linke necessary, to knit together the realm of Scotland and England. a. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Denise Alaska*, Posies Flowers liii. Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchainyng themselves in loursers love. 1567 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 914, I feel The Link of Nature draw me: Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 FORD *Spec. No.* 408 7 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Beasts. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences. 1802 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. xii. 202 The connecting link between the homo sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1 *Distant Correspondents*, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. . . A moment's interval, and the link is snapped. 1836 MARKYAT *Japhiel* lvi. I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. DALL *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = *link-motion* (in recent Dicts.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 30 And E [is] a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1894.)

1866 CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 First conceive a rhomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. *Alus.* (See quot.)

1880 STAINER *Composition* § 108. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars... the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† 4. In link: in union or connexion. Ols.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and bodye ioyned so feildly in lincke.

† 5. (See quot.) Ols.—

1706 PULLIERS (ed. Kersey), *Link*, . . . Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics. 1892 (see LINKER).

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-belt*, *chain, pattern, -word*; *link-block Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a valve-stem; *link-lever*, 'the reversing lever of a locomotive' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *link-motion*, (a) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (b) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (*Cent. Dict.*); *link plate*, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; *link-staff Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see OFF-SET); *link-stud* = *1 d*; *link-structure Math.*, a linkage or link-work; *link-work*, (a) work composed of or arranged in links; (b) see quot. 1855; (c) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for SYLVESTER's restricted use see quot. 1874); *link-worming*, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1884 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Feb. 188/2 An endless 'link-belt' or chain. 1876 *Sci. American* XXXV. 230/5 Improved 'Link Block' for Locomotives, . . . an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a 'link-chain' or hinge. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Link-motion, a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 BROOKER *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 (see *Link-structure*). 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 505/1 In Stephenson's link-motion—the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is [etc.]. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/5 A 'link-pattern chain. 1842 J. DOWE *Turner's Comp.* (ed. 4) 15 Let, key, escutcheon, 'link plate'. . . The link plate is lock into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or 'link-staff', down in the slope of the chain. 1877 KEMPE *How to draw a straight line* 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the 'link-structure' is called a 'link-work': a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 307 Two gold English 'link-studs. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 520 Under the title of 'Link-word' I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words . . . commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 INDALDE *Err.* xxviii. 12 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two chymes off fine golde: 'lynke-work' and wrethed. 1855 OCLYNE *Suppl.*, *Link-work*, the general term applied in mechanics to that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels or bands. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 *note*, A link-work consists of an odd number of bars, a linkage of an even number.

Link (link), sb. 3 Also 6-7 *linck* (e), *lynck* (e), *linke*, *lynke* (e). [Of obscure origin.

The conjecture that it is a corruption of *link* in *linkstock*, *linkstock* (from *lunt*) has little plausibility. Perhaps the likeliest hypothesis is that the word is identical with prec.; the material for torches may have been made in long strings, and divided into 'links' or segments. A not impossible source would be the monastic Latin *linchius* (one instance in Du Cange, others in Diefenbach), an altered form (by a process common in med. L.) of *lichius*, glossed 'weke' (wick) and 'meche' (match) in the 15th c. (see *Wr.-Wälc.*), a Gr. *λινχος* light, lamp.]

1. A torch made of tow and pitch (sometimes of wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the roads.

1526 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 163 The Secretary . . . [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of April three lynckes by the weeke. 1530 PALSER. 239/2 Lynke, torch. 1580-2 *Act 23* *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Any manner of . . . Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Stafftorches . . . Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke . . . wrought with Waxe. 1591 FRAUNCE *Emmell* 43 in Fuller *Worthies Misc.* (1872) III. Lynkes gaue light to the night, and caused their swords to be glistring. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 48. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. iii. Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xviii. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning

lampe, . . . that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1585 WOOD *Lower* 13 Apr. Twenty-four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4280/5 Whoever shall . . . presume to . . . sell any such Links not weighing 14 lb. and upwards to the Dozen . . . will be prosecuted. 1755 J. SHEBBARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 245 Frank . . . without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* iv. i. Our links burn dimly. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii. His face and figure were full in the strong glare of the link. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix. Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

b. A link-boy.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim,' said the young one. 1846 MRS. GORE *St. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 64 Corney is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.

† 2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

Johnson suggests that in the Shaks. passage the word may mean 'lamp-black'. The quot. from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspeare's use; cf. also quot. c. 1600.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* tr. i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat. [c. 1600] GREENE *Mihil Mumchance* D. 2. This Cosenage is vseed like wise in selling olde Hats found vpon dunghils, in steele of new, blackt ouer with the smoake of an olde Linke. 1712 tr. Pomet's *Hist. Drugs* i. viii. § 56. 222/1 They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links (F. *Bongie noire*), and is us'd sometimes to black Shoes withal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-extinguisher*, *light; link-burnt*, *lighted* adjs.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket 'link-burnt' through. 1859 NARES *Gloss.*, 'Link-extinguishers, large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links. 1899 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* 219 Lanterns and link extinguishers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* u. ix. We have lights, 'link-lights and rushlights of an enlightened free Press. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Coff.* xix. I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a bawling, splashing, 'link-lighted' world.

Link (link), v. 1 [f. LINK sb. 2 (though recorded somewhat earlier).]

1. *trans.* To couple or join with or as with a link (in or into a chain, in amity, etc.). (Also *absol.*)

a. two or more things together.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* t. i. (Skeat) l. 42 Depe in this pynnyng pitte, wyth wo I ligge isocked, with chains linked of care, and of tene. 1442 *Lynde. Two Merchants* 75 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. c. 1450 — *Theber* t. i. in *Chaucer's Works* (1561) 364 b. Truth and mercy linked in a Cheine. c. 1450 *Holtzschew* 365 Tharwith is, the other armorial bearings) lynkit in a lyng. He bure a lyon as lord, of gowlis. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere, The stories of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 PALSER. 612/1 They be so faste lynked together by marriage that it will be harde to sowe a discord betwene them. 1577 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Sometimes they linke three or foure together. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xl. § 98 linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. II. 329 Whilst men are linked together, they . . . speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 398 The boy, who . . . Sits linking cherry-stones or plating rush. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Apoglossure*, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appoggiatures . . . serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 LANOIR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 318 The clapping of hands (so lately linked) hath ceased. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. Your fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 GILBERT *Altkid* 1. Orig. Plays Ser. iii. (1895) 179 That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (in) with or (on) to another. Also *occas.* (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412-20 *Lynde. Chron.* Troy i. ii. So was malice linked with innocence. 1526 MONT *Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 698/2 Vni at their olde heresies to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lynch vs to credence; is not auctoritie. 1585 ABT. SANVOY *Serm.* xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his soune with the wicked. 1590 SENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 4 Yet is he lyncked to a lovely lasse. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* v. 173 They [*viz.* certain serpents]. lincke or claspe themselves about their necks and bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G. STEPHY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 203 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul) links himself the Wheel. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehana* xvi. xii. Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.* 315/2 *at Margate Moral*, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845-6 TRENCH *Moral Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.* *Trumps* I. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the . . . swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc. xxxviii. Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

c. *Mit.* To tie (to horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1895). Also *absol.* (See also LINKED b.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 237 The horses . . . are . . . linked to the center under the bridle reins. . . All officers . . . link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. JAMES *Mit. Dict.* link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. JAMES *Mit. Dict.* s.v. The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1805 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry Waterloo Campaign* 191 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked'. *Note*, Horses are said to be linked when the collar chains or head-ropes are passed through the links of the head-collars of the horses on either side.

d. To pass (one's arm) *through or in* another's. 1843 BROWNING *Rel. Druses v. (link)*. Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib. 11. v. 173 Anthony. i. linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Canbr. Freshm.* 349 Mr. Poky, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 BROWNING *Jifine* i. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* 1. 29 Nñho. linked an arm in his as we went away.

e. To *link in* (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now *dial.* 1592 GREENE *Disput.* etc. 1. Hath your smooth looks linck in some Nounce? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* Link, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' rungages'.

2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (c.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* Bij. Wynting to drynkinge is alwaye lynkinge. 1582 STANFURD *Beats* 11. (Arb) 52 A cluster of theyre companions they let in, thes companye lincketh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* in. 115. I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. a 1618 RALEIGH *To Son*, in *Rem.* (1661) 4. Though thou canst not forbear To love, yet forbear to link. a 1680 BUTLER *On Drunkenn* 79 *Rem.* 1759 I. 116 Piercee Creatures. In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.* Link (v.), . . . to enter into a Cabal or Company of Rohbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. v. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 51. We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* *Carl Fair*, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. Clapping palms w' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* x. Linking home arm-in-arm like dounce guidman and guidwife.

Link (link), v. 2. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. *Norw. linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Aasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also LINCER v. 2.] *intr.* To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. To *link off*: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. 11. xxiv. Maidenheads gaed linkin Aff a' that day. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* 1. i. I saw my Meg come linkan o'er the lee. 1785 BURNS *Addr. To Deil* x. Some luckless hour will send him linkin. To your black pit. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ilka carlin. linket at it in her sark! 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Andie Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gaed linking by. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 68 Ha'e . . . this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain.

b. *causal.* To cause to move or circulate rapidly. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* ii. He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence Linking *ppl. a.* 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi. A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (link'edj). [f. LINK sb. 2 or v. 1 + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (Chem.) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (Geom.) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for *link-work*, LINK sb. 7).

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 KEMPE (*title*) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XII. 202 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Link-boy. [LINK sb. 3] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 PERYS *Diary* 4 Feb. Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 GAY *Trivia* 111. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-boy's smoky Light. 1739 J. MORTLEY *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 239 A Link-boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxv. The red glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 THACKERAY *Novels* etc. I. xvii. 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

Fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Battle* 111. i. This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (linkt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 lynkot, 6 lynked, 6-7 lyncked. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ED.] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. †Also, made up or fashioned with links.

† Linked line *advb. phr.*, in a continued line.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make be yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyd stave yn to be halfe stave lynket lyngh. 1561 T. HONY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* 11. li. By and by were vices by that linked contrarie necessitye necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 11. vii. 46 She held a great gold chaine lynked with. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweetsneen drawn out. 1667 — *P. L.* 1. 328 His swift pursuers . . . with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179. BURNS *Bonnie Peg*, W' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 COLTIDON *Lay Seru.* 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.]. i. Influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 111. 126 The dark linked ivy tangling wild. 1825 SCOTT *Talilm.* i. 115 limbs . . . fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobweb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. (1875) 120 What trouble . . . could enter into these linked lives?

b. *Mil.* Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 LD. E. CRELL in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1345 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (link'ər). [f. LINK v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which links or joins.

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in *Miles Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons. The snowdrop, — it shall bring. 1882 *Census Instr.* (1883) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Linkers, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (link'ing), *abl. sb.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, Luke Pref. (1548) ¶ v. b. For the better lynking of one sentence to another. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* 1. 752/1 The linking of my selfe into this wedlocke band. 1837 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old. 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Linking, *ppl. a.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] That links or joins together.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) 11. ii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 845/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series . . . to the Dark Lady.

Hence † Linkingly *adv.*, so-as to be linked or connected.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkister, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUIST.

Linkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 GAY *Trivia* 111. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Yet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUIST.

Linky (link'i), *a.* [f. LINK sb. 1 + -Y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER *Misc. Poems* 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 127 The linky, boggy mairland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1889 TENNYSON *Far-far-away* 11, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Lin(n) (—lin). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 *hlynn*, 6 *lyn* (6-8 *lin*, 8- *linn*). [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent (? related to *hlynn* masc., 'clangor', *hlynnan*, *hlynnian* to resound), and Gaelic *linne* = Irish *linn*, earlier *lind*, Welsh *lyn*, Cornish *lin*, Breton *lenn*.] 1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se haend eode. . . ofer þah hlynn þe mon Cedron nemeth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ench.* xi. vii. 9 The ryveris. . . Byrstand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis. 1536 [see LEAF v. 2 d]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 118 Watter [that] fast rinnis oure an lin, Dois not returne againe to the awin place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* 1. i. Between two birks out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxv. Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. a 1810 TANNABILL *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which foot-paths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are linnis which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls.

1577-87 HOLMESHEDE *Chron.*, *Descr.* Scot. xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin Out ourn a craggie rok of stane, Syne lichtit in an lin. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. 118 Toothy, tripping downe from Vervin's rushe lin [i.e. *urg.* note, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. WILSON *Suicide Poet.* Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair. . . To poison, dagger, or the engulfing linn. a 1802 *Earl Richard* xxii. in *Child Ballads* 11. 153/1 The deepest pot in a' the linn They fand Earl Richard in. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 3 He . . . sees nixes in the dark linn as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* 11. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 SCOTT *Marion*. 1. Intro. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hems our little garden in. 1818 — *Jrnl. Midl.* 11. If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 BRYANT *Count of Greivis* v. They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Lin(n) 2. Now *dial.* Also 5 *lyn*, 8 *lin*, 8-9 *lyn*. [Altered form of LIND sb., the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree; attrib., in *linn-bark*, *-board*, *-tree*. c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, *tilia*.

1674 GREW *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* 1. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, . . . lynn tree. 1796 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) 11. 331 Lin; *tilia europæa*, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 1. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vicous Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1832 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree. *Derb.*

¶ Linnæa (lin'æ). *Bot.* [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* 11. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnæan (lin'æn) *a.* and *sb.* [f. Linnæa (see prec.) + -AN. (The spelling Linnæan is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnæus or his system; given or instituted by Linnæus; adhering to the system of Linnæus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Botany* Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnæan System. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Calendar Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnæan names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnæan genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 The Linnæan Classification of plants.

B. *sb.* A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts his system.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If . . . a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence Linnæanism, the doctrines and practice of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnæanism ever dream of designating any of these . . . a natural history.

Linnæite (lin'æit). *Min.* [Named by Haedinger, 1845, after Linnæus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 457 Linnæite . . . occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. *lin (see LINC sb. 1) + NAIL. Cf. *Ger. dial. lennagel*.] = LINC-PIN.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fyfty iij chengys, to the lynnalls of the cartis and the erldrid pyrnys . . . 1562 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne wib yron bound wheelles, axill nailles, lyn nailles. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (lin'et). Forms: 5 *linet*, 6 *lenet*, *linnette*, *lynnet*, 7-8 *lennet*, *linot*, 6- *linnet*. 1. a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod.F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OF. had a *linetwige*, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of *linnee*, f. *lin* LINC sb. 1, flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *canadica*, of the family *Fringillidae*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flaviventris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[c 1050 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 286/21 *Cardella*, linnec.] c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What menell this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of hilsse'. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 134 b. Men feed byrdes with the sede of it [sesamum], . . . namelie syskenness, and linnettes. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 BRATWORTH *Eng. Gentile*, (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 *Jar Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*, 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xxvii. I envy not in any moods . . . The linnet born within the cage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. *Green linnet*, the greenfinch (see GREEN a. 12 b). *Pine linnet*, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1858 *Wood Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (*Spiza cyanea*). 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1886 — *Signs & Seasons* 11. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. *Minng.* pl. Oxidized lead ores (Raymond *Minng. Gloss.* 1881).

4. attrib. and Comb., as *linnet-bird*, *-finch*; *linnet-like* adj.; *linnet's* hounds (see quot. 1727-52). 1570 LEVINS *Manly* 86/43 A Linnet bird, *acanthis*. 1598

ald. 1562 *Durham Depos.* (Success), 1-1-1. 21

Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxiv. lxxxvii. Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of liit, of silk, or els of cotton. 1741 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xlii. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the parochie to spin. 179. BURNS *Weary Pind* o' Tow 5. I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. 1830 SCOTT *Demol.* ix. 330 It was at different times a brazier's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille þe wounde wiþinneforþ wiþ linnen of linnen cloþ. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lint, schauynge of linnen clothe, carþea. 1578 *LYVE Dodocis* iii. xii. 333 The same . . . layde to with fine linte or linnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. 161600 *Dis-tracted Emp.* v. iii. in Bullen O. P. li. 249 May there sore wast here linnen into linte. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, he neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Voy.* ii. i. O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 *Cottony Espemion* iii. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and rould up with Lints and Plaisters. 1707 *FARQUHAR Beauz Stratagem* v. iv. Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaster ready. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* i. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. . . will generally answer the purpose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He . . . hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* li. 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same, rare.

1611 COTGER, *Fretuche*, . . . a small straw, or lint, a 1663 HOWARD *Committee* ii. i. Four Plays (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloaths With his Wet Thumb. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † b. A net for the hair. *Obs. rare*—

a. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. 1874 *HOLDSWORTH Deep-sea Fishing* li. 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 30 yards of [drift]-net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* Lint (*Fishing*), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 37 They ligged the ground round in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. a 1838 *Ld. Livingstone* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 433/2 There's never lint gang on my head.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *lint-boll* (-bow), -mill, -pad, -sheaf, -speck; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; *lint-box* (*U.S.*), the upper part of a cotton-press; *lint-dooctor* *Calico-printing* (see *quot.*); *lint-haired* = *flaxen-haired*; *lint-paper*, ? = *linen-paper*; *lint-scraper*, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † *lint-spurge*, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; *lint-top* (*Sc. -lap*), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also *LINT-WHITE* a.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii. Me think, quhen that yone *lint-bollis ar ryip. To mak we feist. a 1585 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 552 Athorh his nitty now like louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* xxi. The *lint-box of the old cotton press was covered with wet morning-glories. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 217 Another, sharp-edged ruler, called the *lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. 1831 V. C. COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 78 A dirty *lint-haired ragamuffin. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* 1879. 49 Upon this water there are . . . two *lint-mills. *Scott. St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 Wet *lint-pad and bandage applied. 1794 *BLUNDELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 180 The outward ones had some traces of our common *lint paper. 1851 *THACKERAY Lovel* vi. (1865) 241 If Miss Prior . . . prefers this *lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 48 Lint Scraper. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 168 Some persons . . . recommend to set up the *lint sheaves . . . in stooks, like grain. 1458 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was *lynt or corn sawin. 1827-35 *WILLIS Varphasius* 53 The *lint-speck is floated in the twilight air. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 63 Pityusa . . . ought to be called . . . *Lint-spurge, for it hath small leaves like flax. 1721 *RAMSAY Bessy Bell & Mary G.* ii. Bessy's hair's like a *lint tap.

Lint² (*lint*). *dial.* [Short for *little LINTLE*.] = *LINTLE* (chiefly in *pl.*). 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lintan: see *LINTEN*.

† **Lintearious**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *L. lintearius* (f. *linteus* linen) + -ous.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lintel (*lintel*). Forms: 4-5, 7 *lyntel* (1, 5, 7 li-, *lyntal* (1, 6) *lyntil*, *lyntyl*, 7 *lental*, *lindal*, *lindle*, 8 *lntil*, 9 *lental*), 7-*lintel*. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (f. *linteau*)—poplar L. **linitale* or **linitellum* (f. *linit*, *limes* *LINT* sb., confused with *linitin*, *limen* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. *superliminare*], and euer either post. c 1450 *Mertlin*

436 The Emperour . . . wrote letteres on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. 1508-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxix. 39 Albeit that thou were never so stout, Vndir this lynthall shalt thoue lowt. 1601-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fontaine iijij viij. 1665 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. 1725 *Pope's* vii. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. 1839 *YEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 1837 139 A moorstone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. FORSLANQUE *Tangled Skein* II. ii. 29 Upon the lintel of No. 7 [he] found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† 2. A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*—

1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 125/13 Lynth of a cart, radins.

3. *attrib.*, as *lintel-piece*, -post, -stone, -tree.

1842-59 *GWILT Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v. If a wall be very thick, more than one *lintel piece will be required. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 402 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 912 Others [sc. birds.] sometimes are driven within our *lintel-posts by storms. 1875 *BURGH Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 50 Item, to James Law, for the three *lintal stands to be hois windows, xij s. 1879 *LUNBROCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet 10 inches in length. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 580 The . . . maine *lintle-tree which lay ouer the . . . cheekes of the great dore. 1675 *HUBBES Odyssey* (1677) 77 The dore-posts silver . . . The lintle-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Lintel**ed a., furnished with a lintel. **Lintelling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Gutting, . . . &c. at so much per Foot. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 9 A doorway with a lintelled architrave. 1894 *DOYLE Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

Lintel (l. obs. form of *LINTLE*).

Linter (linter). *U.S.* [f. *LINT* + -ER.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *linter-machine*. (In recent *U.S. Dicts.*)

Linter 2, † *linter*, *dial.* corruptions of *LEAN-TO*.

1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the lintan chimney (which was lower than the house). 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. 1893 *ZINCKE Whetstail* 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to).

† **Linterel**. *Obs.* [Perh. a corruption of *LINT-TEL*; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (? = *L.* type **linterium*), *linter*.] = *LINTEL*.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 639 A mightie building of tymbre . . . the linterelles inhaused with pillars.

Lintern, *linton*, altered fl. *LINTEL*; cf. *prec. Obs. c. dial.*

1533 *Repar. Tower in Bayley Tower Lond.* (1821) 1. App. 22 11 m for ij. lyntons made for the ij. wyndowes. 1611 *CORVAT Crutillies* 139. I read this inscription in a piece of stone . . . directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe, . . . and with the blood thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornu. Gloss.* in *Trinl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* I. 17 *Lintern*, a lintel.

Lintie (linter). *Sc.* Also *linter*. [f. *lint* in *LINTWITE* + dim. ending -IE (-Y).] = *LINNET*.

1795 *BURNS Verses Destr. Woods* 4 Where linteries sang and lambkins play'd. a 1835 *HOGG Ringan & May* 41 Poet. Wks. 1838 I. 300 She throws . . . The linter's cheip a dirty dame. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 198, I heard the linteries singing where I was falling asleep.

Lintil, *linter*, obs. forms of *LINTLE*.

1621 *BURTON Anal. Med.* ii. i. 1. 504 The Burra and the Lintle cannot endure one another [*L. lappa lenti aduersatur*].

Lintonite (lintonait). *Min.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdulæ in trap.

1879 *PECKHAM & HALL in Amer. Trinl. Sci. Ser.* iii. XIX. (1880) 122.

Lintseed, **Lint-stock**: see *LINSEED*, *LINSTOCK*.

Lintwhite (linterhwaite). *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 *linaethuigae*, *linteruise*, -twize, 4 *lynkwhyte*, 6 *lyntquhit*, -yte, 7-*lintwhite*. [OE. *linterwige*, perh. f. *lin* flax + *-twize* (? cogn. v. OHG. *zwigon* to pluck, *veller*, *carpere*), found also in *pistelwize* thistle finch. Cf. *TWITE* sb.]

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *linc* (or *linter*) instead of *lin*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see *LINNET*) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.E. word was long.]

= *LINNET*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, *linteruize*.

a 800 *Erfrut Gloss.* 309 *Carduelis*, *linaethuigae*, c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Völcker* 11/26 *Carduelis*, *linteruize*.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2674 With lowde laghturis one lotte for lykynge of byrdes, Of larkes, of lynkwhyte, bat luffliche songene. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. ProL. 240 Goldsynk and linterwhyte fodynand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 39 The linterwhyte sang cuntiprout quhen the osjil zelpit. 1690 *Koab. Ballads* (1888) VI. 607 The Lint-white loud, and Progne proud . . . do sing as sweetly as in Yarow. 1785 *BURNS To William Simpson* xii. When linterwhites chant among the buds. 1836 *TENNISON Poems* 76 The linterwhite and the throatedcock Have voices sweet and clear.

Lint-white (linterhwaite). a. *Sc.* [f. *LINT* + *WHITE*.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 *BURNS 'Now nature cleads'*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1866 *MIS MULOCK Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Lintworm**. *Obs.* [a. MHG. *lintwurm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.* Ung Lintworme d'or avec 1 Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, iii Lintwormes.

Linty, sb.: see *LINTIE*.

Linty (linter), a. [f. *LINT* + -Y.] † a. Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in *quot. fig.*).

b. Full of lint or fluff.

1607 *MIDDLETON Phaulx* ii. iii. F 2. One good gang vpon a Buckler would make most of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these linterie times. 1705 N. TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Keruels such strong Armour wear; First with a linterie Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out. 1889 *GORDON STANLEY Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linterie. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown . . . is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so linterie.

|| **Linum** (lɔinm). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of *L. linum* flax, *LINE* sb.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

1867 *LADY HERRBERT Cradle* L. v. 138 The hillsides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

Linx, obs. pl. *LINK* sb.; obs. form of *LYNX*.

Liney, *liney* (lɔini), a. [f. *LINE* sb. 2 + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 *OPPE in Lect. Paint.* (Bohn 1848) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. 207 The narrow liney clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* i. 146 The architect's . . . are cut away, and made to look weak and liney. 1855 *ECCLESIOLOGIST* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. J. adding Crowd* viii. Shaping their eyes long and liney, partly because of the light. 2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liney marble. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* vi. (1887) 65 'The brooding affections of the mind . . . make the countenance fallen, pale, and liney. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lambs* iii. § 22. 'The leaf being . . . rendered liney by bold markings of its ribs. 1872 *ROULETTE'S Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liney appearance.

Lion (lɔrən), sb. Forms: a. 1 *léa*, *lfo*, *léo*, 3 *leo*, 3 *Orin*. 16 *genitive* leanness, leoness, leoness). β. 3 *leun* (e, *lyun*, 3-4 *leoun*, *liun* (e, 3-5 *leon*, 3-8 *lyon*, 4 *leone*, *lyen*, 4-6 *lyr*, *lione*, *lioun*, 5 *lyown*, *lywn*, 5-6 *lyoun* (e, 6 *lionne*, 3- *lion*. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing c 1200) of AF. *liun* (F. *lion*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leone*, *lione* = L. *leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. *λέων* (stem *λεών*), perh. altered from an earlier **Λεῖων*]. The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sound is presented by Heb. *lābī* lion (pl. *lābā'im*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lābīyā*; cf. also Egyptian *labai*, *lawai* lioness. The synonymous Gr. *līs* (cf. Heb. *lāyish*) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word; English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the L. *leona* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the L. word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing. *léo* (Anglian *léa*), gen. sing. *léon* (Northumb. masc. *léas*), dat. sing. *léon*, *léone*, *léonan*, acc. sing. *léon* (fem. also *léo*), nom., acc. pl. *léon*, gen. pl. *léona*, dat. pl. *léound*, *léonum*.

The L. word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *lawu*, MDu. *leuwe*, *leuwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *lewo*, *lewo*, *lewo*, *lō* (MHG. *lōwe*, *leu*, mod. G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON. *léon*, *lōn* (MSw. *lewn*, Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger.). From Gr. or L., but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. *lėvas*, *lūtas*, Lettish *lawas*, OSL. *lōv*, Russ. *лѣвъ*, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gujerat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative *LIONESS* has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's cubs'; the older designation 'lion's whelps' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Dyles æfre zeslæcce swe swe lea sawle mine. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hungregum belpum hwæt to etanne. c 1000

Sax. Leechb. I. 364 *Da þe scinlac þrowien etan leonfæsc.*
 c. 1200 *loc.* in *Wr-Wälcker 438/22 Leo*, lio. c. 1200 *ORMIN*
 5834 And tatt was riht talt le was sett Onngan þatt
 Goddspellwrihte, . . . Forr leness whelp þær þat iss
 Whelpedd, talt þi stille þer dægness. *Ibid.* 6026 *Patt*
 deor þatt was i leoness like. c. 1200 *LAV.* 2804 *Pa ant.*
 guldene leo liden ower dune. c. 1205 in *Reb. A.* l. 125
 Gentil ich was ant freo Woldore then leo.

B. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 *De Lyon* *de* gað
 abuteo þe dier hem to forswolen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4085 *He*
 liffde 30on þeas leoden schilt hit an liun were c. 1275 *a*
 lion. c. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Daniel bimbang þe wode lions.
 c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Als lambe him lai þe lion mild. c. 1330
 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12255 (Percy MS.) Ilkon
 prouder pan þe lion. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt's T.* 798 *The*
 myghtest were that this Palamon in his fighting were a
 wood leon. c. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 74 As leon is the king
 of bestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) ii. xiv. 51 Somme
 badden longe hoked claws, lyke as they had ben lions.
 c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ii. 113 This Wallace ferd als fers as
 a lion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Raueynge
 wolues or rampynge lyons. c. 1546 *HALL Chron.* *Rich. III.*
 54 b. We must fight together like lions, and feare not to
 dye together lyke men. 1671 *MILTON* *P. R.* i. 313 *The Lion*
 and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof. c. 1687 *WALLER Summer* l. 11.
 16 *The* roar'd like lions caught in toyles, and rag'd.
 1727-33 *GAY Fables* ii. ix. 73 *The Lion* is (beyond dispute)
 Allow'd the most majestic brute. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV.
 32 *The* Maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1859 *FITZGERALD* *tr.*
Omar xvii. (1899) 74 They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
 The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*.
American mountain lion, the puma or congar.
 1630 *New-England's Plantation* (1835) 8 For Beasts there
 are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they
 have been seen at Cape Anne. 1649 *Peaf. Desc. Virginia*
 17 (List of native beasts) Lyons, Beares, Leopards, Elkes.
 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 431 *The* Puma, which has
 received the name of the American Lion.

c. Applied ironically (usually with qualification)
 to certain weak or timid animals: *+ Lion of Cots-*
wold, *+ Cotswold lion* (also *Se. Lammemoor lion*),
 a sheep; *Essex or Runford lion*, a calf. See also
 qnots. 1825, 1827.

1537, c. 1553, a 1612 [see *Cotswold*]. 1546 *J. Heywood*
Prov. (1867) 36 *She* is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotswold.
 1678 *RAY Proverbs* 307 As valiant as an Essex lion, i. e. a
 calf. 1699 *T. Brown Wks.* (1720) I. 216 *That* Prodigy of a
 Man that . . . so dexterously mimick'd the Harmony of the
 Essex Lions. c. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Runford-*
lyon, a calf. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 380 *You* look like a
 Lammemoor Lyon. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Styl.* I. 256
 I'll thank you for a cut out of the back of that lion,
 tittered a man opposite. With all the natural timidity of
 the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to
 help him [etc.]. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xxxix. (1849) 101 'A
 lion is a hare, sir.' 'What?' 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but
 we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'

2. Proverbial and allusive phrases. *a.* Proverbs
 (chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the
 lion). *b. A lion in the way (or path):* after *Prov.*
 xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an
 imaginary one. *c. The lion's mouth:* taken as
 a type of a place of great peril. (Cf. *Ps.* xxii. 21;
 2 *Tim.* iv. 17.) Similarly, *In the lion's paws.* *d.*
The lion's share: the largest or principal portion.
e. The lion's skin occurs chiefly with reference to
 the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin
 of a lion. (See also qnots.) *f. The lion's provider:*
 = *JACKAL*, *lit.* and *fig.* *g. To twist the lion's tail:*
 freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign
 insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great
 Britain (cf. 5 c).

a. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccl. ix.* 4 *Betere* is a quye dogge thanne
 a leoun dede. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Spr.'s T.* 483 As by the whelp
 chasted is the leon [cf. *F. battre le chien devant le lion*].
—Wife's *Pro.* 692 *Who* peynted the leon, tel me who?
 [See note, ed. Skeat.] 1595 *SHAKS.* *John* ii. l. 138 *You*
 are the Hare of whom the Prouerbs goes: Whose valour
 plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's*
G. 70 Like the moneth of March, which entreth like a Lion,
 but goeth out like a Lamb. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi.
 ii. 292 As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as
 he is painted. 1749 [see *BEAUF.* v. 3]. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.*
 ii. xiv. And darst thou then To beard the lion in his den,
 The Douglas in his hall?

b. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 185 *They* fear'd
 not the bug-bear danger nor the Lyon in the way that the
 sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. 1647
CLARENDON Hist. Rev. vi. 8 242 There be both Mountains,
 and Lyons in the way. 1868 *BRIGHT Sp. Ireland* I. 4 *Apr.*
You have always, lions in the path. 1869 *TENNISON Holy*
Graff 643, I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For
 now there is a lion in the way.

c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 *Leosse* me laured ut of þe liunes
 muð. 1607 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 63 What doth he else,
 but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth. 1629
CAPT. SMITH True Trav. xx. (Arb.) 878 *But* Merham, the
 old fox, seeing himself in the lions pawes, sprung his
 loufe. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 289 *He* would not lay
 down his Arms, saying it was better to die, than to run
 into the Lion's Mouth. 1850 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth*
Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 In the power of saying rude truth,
 sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 *Now* when they
 were in partnership with the farmer . . . have I heard that
 they had taken the lion's share. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR*
Statesman xxii. 135 *Always* . . . ready to take the lion's
 share of responsibility and labour. 1865 *LOWELL Wks.*
 (1890) V. 251 *Attacking* a government which they knew only
 by their lion's share, in its officers. 1875 *Punch* 23 June
 253 *The* art of finding a rich friend to make a tour with
 you in autumn, and of leaving him to bear the lion's share
 of the expenses.

ø. [1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aunian* (1889) 219 *The* fourthe
 fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.] 1599
SHAKS. Hen. V. iv. iii. 93 *The* man that once did sell
 the Lyons skin *Under the beast* liu'd, was kill'd with bunting
 him. 1611 *COTGR.* *s.v.* *lion*, *li* *it yuy enuainis bon marche*
de faux de lions, . . . a Lyons skinne was neuer bought good
 cheape. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* v. 1, Reason
 assur'd me It was not safe to shave a lion's skin. 1700
TYRRELL Hist. Eng. II. 847 *When* the Lyon's Skin alone
 would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with
 that of the Fox. 1711 [see *Ass* sh. 1 c].

1. 1774 *GOLDSM. Hist. Earth* II. 322 *This* has given rise
 to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider.
 1808 *SCOTT Let. to W. Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, If
 you will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or
 lion's provider. 1823 *BYRON Juau* ix. xxvii. *The* poor
 jackals. (As being the brave lion's keen providers). 1831
CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 14 *Old* Lieschen. . . was bis. . . cool,
 errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.

3. fig. (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. *Rev.* v. 5).
a. Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one
 who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

The Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus.
 1715 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 *Pa* stronge leo þet wes þes
 liufendes godes sune. [1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 9384 *His*
 mouþ is as a leon, is herte arn as an hare.] c. 1325 *Poem*
Times *Edw.* II. 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Caenden) 334 *Now* ben
 their lions in halle, and bares in the field. c. 1470 *HENRY*
Wallace viii. 1225 *At* the palayn, quhar that the lion
 [sc. Wallace] saw. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Comp. Lys.*
& Sylla (1595) 522 *Lyons* at home, and Foxes abroad. 1589
 [see *Lamb* sh. 2 b]. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* i. lii. 7 *He*, my Lyon,
 and my noble Lord. 1599 *JOY Sol. & Pers.* ii. 61 *Wks.*
 (1901) 167 *English* Archers. . . Eclipsed Lyons of the Westerne
 worlde. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. l. 239 *He* is a Lion That I am
 proud to hunt. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* 504 *The* Lyon . . .
 whose *Side* was surnam'd Dowglas. 1842 *Penny Cyc.*
 XXIII. 396 *The* campaigns. . . of the Lion of the North,
 till his fall in the moment of triumph at Lützen. 1863
WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady 132 *The* manlier, and king
 of English kings, The lion Cromwell, in his dress of war.

b. In a bad sense: A fiercely cruel, tyrannical
 or 'devouring' creature or person.
 Partly after biblical uses: cf. *Ps.* xxxiv. 17, lvi. 4, 1 *Pet.*
 v. 8, etc.

c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 *Ant* to grisliche gra þu luðere liun
 lað god. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 *Wumme* wroð is wulene,
 & mon wroð is wulf, oðer leon. 1340 *Aenob.* 17 *Prede*
 is king of wyckede beawes. *It* is þe lion þet al uoruelþ.
 1589 *FUTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 *A* Lyon
 among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons. 1683 *TRYON*
Way to Health xiv. (1697) 273 *All* such as would have
 the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd . . . and have a mind to
 be Lions and Devils . . . to their own kind. 1832 *H. BLUNT*
Hist. Paul (ed. 2) I. 40 *That* the lion had become a lamb,
 that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.

4. (See *quot.*) *cbr.*
 1733 *ANDERSON* *Guardian* No. 71 72 *We* polite men of the
 town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great
 man's spy. *Ibid.* 77 *A* lion, or a master-spy, hath several
 jack-calls under him.

5. pl. Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in
 a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in phr. to
 see, or show, the lions. *+ In* early use, to have seen
 the lions often meant to have had experience of life.

This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking
 visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower
 of London. See the introductory qnots.

1629 *CAPT. SMITH True Trav.* xviii. (Arb.) 872 *After*, one
 Master John Bull. . . with divers of his friends, went to see
 the Lyons [in the Tower]. 1731 *FIELING* *Lottery* iii. Wks.
 1882 *VIII.* 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower,
 the Lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera. 1806-7
J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) viii. lxxviii. *Escorting*
 two or three coaches full of country-cousins . . . to the Lions,
 the Wax-work, the Monument, &c.]

1590 *GREENE* *Neuer too Late* (1600) 34 *Francesco* was no
 other but a meere vponce, and that so newly, that to vse the
 old proverb, he had scarce seene the Lions. 1600 *B. JON-*
SON Cynthia's *Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 *Amo*. *You* come
 not to giue vs the scorn, Monsieur? *Mer.* *Nor* to be
 frighted with a face, Signior! I have seene the Lyons. 1622
J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-Cornuorant* Wks. 1630 iii. 5
 Some say [of a Drunkard] bee's bewitcht, or scratcht, or
 blinde. . . or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty. 1770 *JENNER*
Placid Man (1773) I. 119 *It* made no inconsiderable figure
 amongst the Lions of Bath. 1782 *MAD. D'ARBLAV* *Cecilia*
 i. viii, Mr. Monckton . . . asked Morrice why he did not shew
 the Lyons. 1792 T. TWING *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 157, I
 suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions,
 and require no interest to get sight of. 1809 *MALIN Gil*
Blas v. l. 6 *The* churches were the best lions we met with
 in our way. 1820 *SCOTT Let. to J. B. St. Morris* 9 Aug.
 in *Lockhart*, *The* cavern at Staffa . . . is one of the few
 lions which completely maintain an extended reputation.
 1840 *HOOPE* *Up Rhine* 96 *The* rest of the day was spent in
 seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral. 1859 *JENSON*
Britany viii. 123 *He* was polite. . . and showed the lions
 very good-naturedly. 1864 'C. Broom' in *Land. Soc.* VI.
 271 *That* celebrated collection of lions of which his University
 can show so complete a menagerie in her College Halls,
 Bodleian [etc.].

b. Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is
 much sought after.

1715 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Town Eclogues, Tuesday*,
 Fops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The heauties stay
 till the first act's begun. 1774 *MAD. D'ARBLAV* *Early Diary*
 (1889) I. 311 *The* present Lyon of the times, according to the
 author of the 'Placid Man's' tale, is Omphale, the native
 of Oradea. 1815 *LAOY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1891) I. 67 [At a
 ball], 'The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion. 1838
LYTTON *Alfred* vi. l. *The* literary lion who likes to be petted.
 1850 *THACKRAY Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 257
 What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have
 at one's parties. 1889 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember*
 III. 131 Longfellow. . . largely paid the poet's penalty of being
 made the lion of all the drawing rooms.

+ c. Oxford slang. A visitor to Oxford. ? *Obs.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Lion*. . . a name given by
 the gowmsmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors. 1785
R. CUMBERLAND Observer No. 95 74, I did not excel in
 any of my academical exercises, save that of circumambula-
 ting the colleges and public buildings with strangers. . .
 in this branch of learning I gained such general reputation
 as to be honoured with the title of *Acceptor of the Lions*.
 1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett.* II. xxxii. 60 [The young
 student] had abstained from visiting many things himself,
 but he should have a lion to take with him. 1818 T. WARD
Strictures Charac. Barristers (ed. 2) 45 'To the amusement
 of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of
 whom are known by the University men by the appella-
 tion of Lions and Lionesses', when observed in the streets
 with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.

+ d. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*
 1785 G. A. BILLAMY *Apol.* II. 68 *Just* under him, in the
 pit, sat a lion [*Footnote*, A term at that time in vogue for a
 c].

5. An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite
 sign for inns and taverns: usually *Red, White,*
Golden, etc. *Lion*.)

? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 894 *Y-painted* al. . . with
 briddes, libardes, and lyouns. c. 1400 *MAUNDE*. (1839)
 viii. 66 *Lyouns* of Gold. 1487 *Will in Paston Lett.*
 III. 464 *An* hanging bed, with a lion thereupon. 1534
 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 118 *Ye* marke
 which ye Mayor . . . had striken in ye . . . butchers wayes. . .
 which marke was ye lion and crowne. 1562 in *Welch*
Tower Bridge (1894) 83 *To* one that brought home a lyone
 blowne downe upon London Bridge, ad. 1564-78 *BULLYV*
Dial. agst. I. (1888) 18 *Bearyng* upon his breast a white
 Lion. 1621 *CORVAT Crudities* (1796) I. 237 *A* great red
 flagge. . . with the winged Lyon made in it in gold. 1745
P. THOMAS *Tral. Anson's Voy.* 21 *The* Lion was very
 loose, and would certainly have been lost but for . . . two
 strong Supporters . . . fix'd from the Ship's Bows to secure
 him. 1838 *MURRAY's Handbk.* N. Germ. 376 *A* colossal
 lion, of cast iron. 1855 *TENNISON* *Daisy* 55 *Porch-pillars*
 on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

b. spec. in Her.

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1040 *With* alouance . . . He smot him in
 þe lyoun, And tristem. . . Bar him purch þe dragon In þe
 scheld. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 527 *Three* lions the lord bare
 all of light goulis. 1440 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 *The*
 White Lion [i. e. the Duke of Norfolk] is leyde to slepe.
 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 8 *Hark*, countrymen! either
 renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat.
 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 *The* Lions,
 quhilkies the kings of Scots weirs in their armes. 1805
SCOTT Last Minstr. iv. xxiii. *The* lion argent decked his
 breast. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 372 *With* supporters
 (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms. 1868 *CUSSARS* *Her.*
 vi. (1882) 8 *Three* Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on
 a field gules, constitute the Arms of England.

c. British Lion, the lion as the national emblem
 of Great Britain; hence often used *fig.* for the
 British nation. Similarly *Scottish lion*.

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* i. 289 *Such* mercy from the
 British Lion flows. 1796 *BURKE* *Rech. Peace* iii. Wks.
 VIII. 293 *He* would no longer amuse the British Lion in
 the chase of mice and rats. 1806 *NAVAL* *Chron.* XV. 52
 Each [of the seamen] appeared a true-bred cub of the
 British Lion. 1849 W. E. AVRON *Lays Sc. Caval.* *Heart*
Bruce xxv. *We'll* let the Scottish lion loose Within
 the fields of Spain! 1853 *LYTTON* *My Novel* xii. xxv. IV. 174
 The British Lioo is aroused! 1859 *THACKERAY* *Virgin*
 lxiv. *The* British Lion, or any other lion, cannot always
 have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.

6. A. A gold coin current in Scotland down
 to the reign of James VI. *b.* A Scottish copper
 coin = *HARDHEAD* 2. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* (1814) II. 401 *Item* þi bare þe
 stydyn and new penny of golde callit a Lyon wþ þe prent
 of þe lion on þe ta side & the ymage of Sanct Andro on
 þe tober side. . . And þat þe said new Lyon . . . sall ryn for
 vijs. viijd. of the said new mone. c. 1557 *DIURN. OCCURR.*
 (Bannatyne Club) 344 *Lyounis* otherways callit hardheids.
 a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) *Daylie*
there was suche numbers of Lions (alias callit Hardheids)
 prented, that [etc.]. 1899 *GRUBER Handbk. Coins Gl. Brit.*
& Irel. 169, 184.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign LEO. Also
Little Lion: the constellation Leo Minor.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl.* T. 330 *Next* at this opposition
 Which in the signe shall be of the leon. 1509 *HAWES*
Past. Pleas. xlv. (Percy Soc.) 216 *Out* of the Lyon to enter
 the Yrgyne. 1697 *CREECH* *Manilla* 11. 44 *The* Lion . . .
 squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion. 1858 *LOCKVER*
Guileless's *Heaven* (ed. 3) 526 *16* conclude our examina-
 tion of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at
 midnight, we must notice. . . the Little Lion above the Lion.

+ 8. Lion of the sea: a. ? A kind of lobster (cf.
F. lion de mer). *b.* = *SEA-LION*. *Obs.*

c. 1598 *EPICURE* G ij b. *To* deasse the fish called the Lioo
 of the sea. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 901 *These* sea-wolves, which
 he calls lions.

+ 9. Alchemy. *Green lion:* a 'spirit' of great
 transmuting power, supposed to be produced by
 certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified
 with the 'philosophical mercury'. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY* *Comp. Alch.* Recapitulation in Ashmole
Theatr. Chem. Brit. (1652) 188 *The* spotted Panther with
 the Lyon greene. 15. A. ANDREWS *the* *Painting of the*
Greene Lion *ibid.* 278. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.*
Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 *He* would seeme to have the Greene
 Lion and the flying Eagle in a box. This is that greene Lyon
 i. xiii. 53 *A* greene sharpe spirit. This is that greene Lyon
ibid. ii. li. *You* see general colours, sir. Of the pale ciron,
 the greene Lyon, the crow, The peacocks tale.

+ 10. attrib. and Comb.: *a.* simple attrib., as *lion-*
colour, *-cub*, *-kind*, *-lair*, *-skin*, *-whelp*; *b.* objective,
 . . . 21-2

as lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming; c. simulative, as lion-hold, -sick adjs. (see also 12); d. parasynthetic, as lion-footed, -headed, -hued, -mailed, -mettled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -hailed, -haunted adjs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 11. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow 'Lion-hold. 1551-2 *Act 5* 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 23 Any other color or colors then. 'Lyon color motteley or ired grey. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xlii. In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1727 *GAY Fables* l. xix. 43-14 A 'Lyon-cub, of sordid mind, Avoided all the lion-kind. 1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 686 Ausonius makes her (i.e. the Sphinx). 'Lyon-footed. 1898 J. DAVIDSON *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer Have passed the 'lion-guarded door. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxiii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a 'lion-haled yoke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* lli. iv. 239 The 'lion-haunted woods. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* xli. 235 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the 'lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Leonado*, 'lion hued, *fulvus*. c. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the 'lion-keepers bold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Chaucer* (1737) II. 188 Representations of human victories over the 'lion-kind. 1727 (see *lion-eub*). 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast 'lion-lair. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White* lxxvii. 428 The 'lion-mailed buffaloes of the West. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 90 Be 'Lyon mettled, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 93 He is not sickie. *Aia*, Yes, 'Lyon sickie, sickie of proud heart. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metrs.* *Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, 'lion-skin, and all. 1890 ROLF BOLEROE *Wagner's Ring* xlv. We are graciously permitted, to try a little 'lion-stalking in Algeria. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* v. viii. O'er me the 'lion-tamer holds his hand. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 63 Tiger-passion'd, 'lion-thoughted, wroth. c. 1300 E. *Psalter* ciii. 22 'Lyon whelpes... seke for god mete vnto þa. 14. 'Wyclif's *Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S.) Judas a lion whelp. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 98 The purtwarding lion-whelp, And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

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1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 325 Of the Formica Leo, or 'Lion-Ant. 1845 DARWIN *Fav. Nat. xix* (1852) 442 note, This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant; 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. iv. i. 359 The 'lion cat, or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxv. § 10. 517 *Leontopodium sine Her. Leonurus*, 'Lion Cudweed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) l. i. 9 The 'Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 YOUATT *Dog*, so The Lion Dog. The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 *Virginia Sci. Papers* (1875) 1. 59 Dollars, commonly called 'Lyon or Dog Dollars, have no value ascertained whereby they may pass currently amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 183 'Lions-dragns, Lions-Poisons, and whatsoever other double shaped animal of any two .. of the .. kinds before handled. 1864 P. HOLME *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The 'lion forceps' of Ferguson .. is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth .. by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 341 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the 'lion-hunters. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 339 These Lion-hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 'Lion-hunting .. being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 SLOVEN *Notes on Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hierom de Bara, and other French heralds, 'Lion-Leopards. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy. II.* 35 A large sort of Lizard called a 'Lion-lizard. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lacertus griseus*. The Lion Lizard. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful 'lion-monkey. 1586 *Min. Prity* c. 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 'Lyon nobilis. 1887 BURNS *ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 'Lion-Poisons (see *lion-dragns*). 1868 CUSSANS *Her. vi.* (1882) 107 The Lion-poisson, or Seal-lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the moved tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1866) III. xix. 186 note, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this 'lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious

Liberty! 'Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affecter of thy bravery .. claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1699 HOWELL *Vocab.* I. Sig. Yyyyyyy. Wire strings, gut strings, venice catlings, mimikins. 'Lion strings: *Diverse sorti di corde.* 1761 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* l. 183 'Lion-tailed Baboon. 1761 Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monkey. 1893 LYACCKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Macacus silenus*). These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shal have thereof a 'Lyon tawney. 1611 Cotgr., *Leonin* .. of a-Lyon-tawny colour. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1888) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 351 'Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with *lion's* (mostly plant-names): + lion's claw, (a) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (b) a kind of oyster; lion's ear, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitium*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); lion's foot, (a) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; lion's heart, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; lion's leaf, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopodium*; lion's leap, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. *saut du lion* (Cotgr.); lion's mouth, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; lion's paw = lion's foot; lion's snap = lion's mouth; lion's tail, (a) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiaea*; lion's tooth or teeth, the Dandelion; + lion's turnip, = lion's leaf.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Lion*, *Patte de lion*, 'Lions claw, Setterwort, Settergrass, bastard blacke Ellebore. 1759 Mrs. DILKIN in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 BOURT *Analyt. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, 'Lion's ear. c. 1000 S.A. *Lechd.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum namne 'leon-foot nemmed. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lyons fote, *Elleborum nigrum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Alchimille*, Lionsfoot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1845 A. WOOD *Class Bk. Bot.* 282 *Physostegia Virginiana*... A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward... 'Lion's heart. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. iv. § 4. 182 Plinie doth callit also Leontopetalon, Apuleius Leontopodium... In English 'Lions leafe and Lyons Turnep. 1760 J. LEE *Intrad.* Bot. App. 317 Lion's-leaf, *Leontice*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 247 Lion's-leaf (*Leontice Leontopodium*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chamb. Grnl.* 131 The 'lion's-leaf, slip-slip, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Lion's-Ment, Lion's-Paw, Lion's-Tooth, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Don.* North Amer. xi. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth .. forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Pata de Leon*, 'Lions pawe, *Leontopetalon*. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 262 The leaves of Lions paw. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clv. § 4. 439 Snapdragon is called... in English Calues snout, Snapdragon, and 'Lions snout. 1760 J. LEE *Intrad.* Bot. App. 317 'Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*. 1652 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or 'Lions teeth. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Lion's teeth, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 'Lions Turnep (see *lion's leaf*). 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *æt* *lioninus*.

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'. 1614 JONSON *Barth.* *Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not frigit me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fleed from his Lion ramp. 1681 DRYDEN *Sc. Fryar* 1. 1 Pox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid.* iv. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* l. i. Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sir, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 *Gray Bard* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier .. Nurs'd in no silken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1873 SHELLEY *O. Mab* vii. 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-range. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 274 May, .. barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 TENNYSON *Eng. & Amer.* in 1872, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier .. had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see LION.

II. *Lionceau*. *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 *leoneux*, *lyonsewes*, 6 *lionne-sewys*, 7 *lionseaux*. [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leoneau* 'a Lyons whelp' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* LIONCEL.] A young lion; = LIONCEL.

1450 *Hertin* 413 This lion crowned hadde in his company xvij lionsewes crowned. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1167 Twelve leoneux over sex greces Salomones throne exowned. 1450 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 147 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99 Iwathings in armis salend in scbevis [illegible]. As lionne-sewys, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. 24 Six. 'Lionseaux rampant purple.

Lionced, leoneced (lō'inst), a. *Her.* [irreg. f. LION.] (See *quot.*)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Lionced* or *Leoneced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lō'ōusel). Also 7 *lioncell*, *lyoncel*. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION. Cf. LIONCEAU.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see *quot.*).

1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you

must terme them Lioncells. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lioncelth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lioncel* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 MISS YOUNG *Trial* I. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. xiv* § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevrons sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† Lion-drunk, a. *Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediaeval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skent's note to Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 45.)

1592 NASH *P. Penitence* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunk, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse waye [etc.]. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iii. c. 1640 DAY *Perergr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions blood mates with a furious dispo-ition, .. it converts to rage, stabblings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (lō'ōnel). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] = LIONCEL.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 SLEIGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevrone between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (lō'ōnesk), a. [f. LION + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a lion.

1832 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1864 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lō'ōness). Forms: 4 leoun, lionn-, (lyonn-), 4-5 leon-, 4-7 lyon-, lyonn-, 4-8 lionn-; 4- es, 4-7 -ess(e), (5 -asse, -ys); 7- lionness. [a. OF. *lionn'esse*, *leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* LION.]

1. The female of the lion.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12336 Right be pat water side lai a leonesse (*Fair*), lioness, *Goff. leones*. 131. *Sir Benes* (MS. A.) 2465 Stoullliche be lionesse pan Asailed Beues. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Teda*) 10 Ymang þai bestis ves richt stark & fel a lyonesse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Protr.* 637 Stourborne I was as is a Leonesse. 1461 *Rolls of Parlv.* V. 475 The Office of keyping Lyons, Leoneses and Leoparades, within ourre Toure of London. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 138 The chafed Bore, the inmountaine Lyonesse. 1665 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kind, Lion with Lioness. 1717 *Pore* *ibid.* v. 213 The Gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyonesse. 1813 BYRON *Glaucou* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1433 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) l. xv. 32 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lionness, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 SCOTT *Lt. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Miss Lydia White .. is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Roman's* vii. Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Last & Gain* v. 26 He .. had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. The whole load .. were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (lō'ōnet). [a. OF. *lionet*: see LION and -ET.] A young lion.

c. 1286 SIOENEY *Arctidia* III. (1629) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* ix. xx. So may we see a little lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* xi. *To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 HOOE *Remonstr.* *Ode* 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in *quot.* 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii. My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 OTWAY *Venue Preserved* II. ii. Oh! I could tell a Story would rouse the Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1822 TENNYSON *Margaret* iii. What songs .. of the lionheart, Plantagenet, Sang looking through his prison bars? 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 24 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, a. Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 563 See Lion-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 *Pore Odys.* xx. 182 Two dogs of chase, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy! Hence Lionheartedness.

1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leonidas.

as lion-keeper, lion-balling, -lanier, -laming; c. simulative, as lion-bolt, -sick adjs. (see also 12); d. parasynthetic, as lion-foiled, -headed, -hued, -maned, -melled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -haled, -haunted adjs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 21 Wisemen strut, and stung, grow 'Lion-bold. 1551-2 Act 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 23 Any other color or colors then. *Lion color motteley or iron grey. 1662 MERRET *Tr. Neris's Art of Glass* xlii. In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1727 *Gay Fables* i. xix. 12-14 A *Lion-cub, of sordid mind, Avoiled all the lion-kind. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cited of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i.e. the Sphinx]. *Lion. 1698 J. DAVISON *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer Have passed the 'lion-guarded door. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxiii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a 'lion-haled yoke. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 239 The 'lion-haunted woods. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 15 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the 'lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Leonado*, 'lion hued, fulous. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl.* Bk. Ser. ii. 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the 'lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1711 SHAPTES, *Charac.* (1737) II. 182 Representations of human victories over the 'lion-kind. 1787 (see lion-cub). 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast 'lion-lair. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* lxxviii. 428 The 'lion-maned buffaloes of the West. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 90 Be 'Lyon metled, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 93 He is not sick. *Ain*, Yes, 'Lyon sick, sick of proud heart. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metrs.* Tales Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, 'Lion-skin, and all. 1890 ROLF BOLREWOOD *Miner's Right* xlii. We are graciously permitted... to try a little 'lion-stalking in Algeria. 1798 SOUTHEY *tr. Wieland's Oberon* v. viii. O'er me the 'lion-tamer holds his hand. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 68 Tiger-passion'd, 'lion-thoughted, wroth, a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 22 'Lyon whelpes... seke fra god mete vnto þa. 14... *Wyclif's Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S.) Judas a lion whelp. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 93 The portal-yarding lion-whelp, And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

II. Special comb.: lion-ant, the same as *ant-lion*; lion-eat, an Angora cat; lion-oudweed, the Edelweiss (see *lion's foot* in b); lion-dog [after F. *chien-lion* (Buffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; lion-dollar (see DOLLAR 5); lion-dragon, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; lion forceps (see quot.); lion-hunter, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; lion-hunting, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); lion-leopard (f. *lion leoparde*), a lion passant guardant; = LEOPARD 3 b; lion-lizard, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; lion-monkey, the marikina or silky marmoset; lion noble = 6 a; lion-poisson *Her.* [F. *poisson fish*] (see quot. 1808); lion-show jocular, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; lion-skinned a., clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); lion-string, some kind of string for musical instruments; lion-tailed baboon, monkey, the wameroo (*Macacus silenus*); lion-tawny a., of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; lion-tiger, used *attrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 GOSLUM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or 'Lion-Ant. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1852) 442 note. This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 GOSLUM *Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. iv. 1. 359 The 'lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angola. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxcv. § 10. 371 *Leontopodium sine p. Leontinus*, 'Lion Cudweed. 1774 GOSLUM *Nat. Hist.* (1844) II. i. 9 The 'Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 YOWATT *Dog* 50 The Lion Dog. The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1597 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) 1. 52 Dollars, commonly called 'Lyon or Dog Dollars, have no value ascertained whereby they may pass currently amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldy* iii. xxvi. 183 'Lions-dragns, Lions-Poissons, and whatsoever other double shaped animal of any two... of the... kinds before handled. 1864 P. HOLME *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The 'lion forceps' of Ferguson... is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth... by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 324 (*Art. Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the 'lion-hunters. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 330 These Lion-hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Attn.* xlv. 10 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 'Lion-hunting... being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hierom de Bara, and other French heralds, 'Lion-Leopards. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy. ii.* 35 A large sort of Lizard called a 'Lion-lizard. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lucertus griseus*. The Lion Lizard. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful 'lion-monkey. 1586 *Min. Privy* C. 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 'Lyon noblis. 1887 BURNS *ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 'Lion-Poissons [see *lion-dragon*]. 1868 CUSSEANS *Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The Lion-poisson, or Sea-lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the *noued* tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1869) III. xix. 186 note, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this 'lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious

Liberty!... 'Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affector of thy bravery... claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* I. Sig. Y yyyyyy, Wire strings, gut strings, Venice callings, mimikins, 'Lion strings; *Diverse sort* di corde. 1787 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* i. 183 'Lion-tailed Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monkey. 1893 LYONKERR *Roy. Nat. Hist.* i. 173 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Alouatta silenus*). These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shal have thereof a 'Lyon tawney. 1611 Cotgr., *Lionm...* of a Lyon-tawny colour. 1885 BUNTON *Arab. Nts.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of Lion-tawny clays and gabelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 351 'Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with lion's (mostly plant-names): † lion's olaw, (a) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (b) a kind of oyster; lion's ear, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitum*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); lion's foot, (a) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; lion's heart, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; lion's leaf, any plant of the genus *Leonice*, esp. *L. Leontopetalum*; lion's leap, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. *saut du lion* (Cotgr.); lion's mouth, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; lion's paw = lion's foot; lion's snap = lion's mouth; lion's tail, (a) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tail of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiacus*; lion's tooth or tooth, the Dandelion; † lion's turnip, = lion's leaf.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Lion*, *Patte de lion*, 'Lyons claw, Setterwort, Settergrass, bastard blacke Ellebore. 1759 MRS. DE LANBY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 566 One of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 BOURN *Analyst. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, 'Lion's ear. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 98 Deos wryt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman 'leonefot nenned. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lyons fote, *Ellechorn nigrum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Alchimille*, Lionsfoot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1845 A. WOOD *Class. Bk. Bot.* 282 *Physostegia Virginiana*. A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward. 'Lion's heart. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. iv. 8. 182 Plinie doth callit also Leontopetalon, Apuleius Leontopodium. In English 'Lyons leafe and Lyons Turnep. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lion's-leaf, *Leontice*. 1832 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 247 Lion's-leaf (*Leontice Leontopodium*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 131 The 'lions-leap, slip-flop, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Lion's-Mouth, Lion's-Paw, Lion's-Tooth, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom.* *Nort. Amer.* xi. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth... forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Patte de Lyon*, 'Lyons pawe, *Leontopetalon*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The leaves of Lyons paw. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clv. § 4. 439 Snappdragon is called... in English Calues snout, Snappdragon, and 'Lyons snap. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*. 1664 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or 'Lyons teath. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Lion's teath, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 'Lyons Turnep [see *lion's leaf*]. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *see* *Lioninus*.

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'.

1614 JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 137 The bold Ascalonite Fleed from his Lion ramp. 1581 DRYDEN *St. Fryar* 2. 1 Pox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid.* iv. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sir, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier... Nurs'd in no silken lap, his lion-reveres, Strings strong as steel. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-range. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 274 May, barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 TENNYSON *Eng. & Amer.* in 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 BLACKIE, *Mag. Feb.* 156 This true soldier... had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see LYON.

|| *Lionceau*. *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 *leonneux*, *lyonneuses*, 6 *lionneusews*, 7 *lionceaux*. [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leonceau*, 'a Lyons whelp' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* LIONCEL.] A young lion; = LIONCEL.

c. 1450 *Mirrin* 413 This lyon crowned hadde in his company xvij lyonneuses crowned. c. 1450 *Mirrin* *Saluacion* 1167 Twelve lionceaux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. c. 1500 *St. Poem* *Inchirley* 147 in *Q. Edm. Acad.* 99 Two things in armisallend in cheswis aljwey: As lionneusews, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* i. vi. 24 Six. 'Lionceaux rampant purple.

Lionced, leonced (lō'gast), a. *Her.* [irreg. f. LION.] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Lionced* or *Leonced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lō'gusel). Also 7 *lioncell*, *lyoncel*. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION. Cf. LIONCEAU.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quots.).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* ii. x. 239 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you

must terme them Lioncells. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 134/1 A Lioness Lioncelth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lioncells* is also a Term in *Heraldy* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 MISS YOUNG *Triat* i. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. xiv.* § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevronsals sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† Lion-drunk, a. *Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediæval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Maniple of Pro.* 45.)

1592 NASHIE *P. Penultesse* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunk, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse whore [etc.]. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. a 1640 *Way Feregr.* *Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions bloode mates with a furious disposition... it converts to rage, stabblings, and quarrels; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (lō'ronēl). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] = LIONCEL.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 SLECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 Lionels) car'd on it.

Lionesque (lō'nes'k), a. [f. LION + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 FENN in *Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lō'neses). Forms: 4 *leoun*, *lioun*, (*lyonn*), 4-5 *leon*, 4-7 *lyon*, *lyonn*, 4-8 *lionn*; 4 -es, 4-7 -ess(e), (5 -asse, -ys); 7 -lionesse. [a. OF. *lion(n)esse*, *lionesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* LION.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Furor* II. 12336 Right þe þat water side lai a leonesse [Fair, lioness, Gt. leones]. 1311 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2465 Stouliche þe lionnesse þan Asalede Beues. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlix. (1761) 210 Ymang þal bestis ves richt stark & fel a lyonesse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 637 Sibourne I was as a Leonesse. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 475 The Office of keepyng Lyons, Leonesse, and Leopards, within oure Toure of London. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 138 The chafed Bore, the mountaine Lyonesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 393 They rejoice Each with their kinde, Lion with Lioness. 1717 *Poer* *Illad* x. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1726 AVLFEE *Parergon* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyonesse. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 12 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lionness, I would set an Ox-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 SCOTT *Lt. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Miss Lydia White... is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Roman's* vii. Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* v. 26 He... had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. The whole load... were on the lookout for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 FENN in *Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (lō'ronēt). [a. OF. *lionet*: see LION and -ET.] A young lion.

a 1386 SIONIEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 252 A hraue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to loyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xx. So may we see a little lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* xi. To Miss Wordsworth 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 HOOD *Remonstr.* *Ode* 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1666 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* i. ii. My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* iii. ii. Oh! I could tell a Story would rouse thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* iii. What songs... the lion-hart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's A.* § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, a. Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 563 See Lyon-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 182 Two dogs of chace, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!

Hence Lionheartedness.

1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leonidas.

c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec. in Coal-mining* (see quot. 1883).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine clasps which caught holde of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 MUNCHING *Silur.* 1. xxi. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lip*, the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notadums* xv. 102 The Laird o' Auchin-skeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. Surg. One of the edges of a wound.

1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 35 Be war bat... no hing... bat lettif consolacioun, falle betwix þe lippis of þe wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fiv. Yf the lippes of the vlcere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 333 The Chirurgion does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Introd. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. Anat. and Zool. = LABIUM or LABRUM.

1597 [see LABIUM 1 a]. 1611 COTGR., *Landies*, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a womans Priuities. 1722 [see LABIUM 1 b]. 1828, 1866 [see LABIUM 2]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 280/2 (*Arachnida*). A rudimentary sternal lip (*labium*). 1880 [see LABIUM]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Keil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. Bot. (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 395 *Ringens*, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 434 *Angia* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1. ii. § 7. 18 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana*. ... The lip is three-lobed.

d. Conch. One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 GREY *Musaeum* 124 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 KUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xx. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. Mech. In various senses (see quotes).

1850 RUDIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lips of scarpis*. The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lip*, the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip. 1898 *Cycling* 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. Organ-building. (See quot. 1876.)

1777-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*. Over this aperture is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852 SCHOEL *Organ* 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 24 Above and below [the mouth of an organ pipe] are two edges called the lips. 1881 C. A. EOWARDS *Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

g. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive: (a) belonging to a lip or lips, as in *lip-end*, *favour*, *hair*, *position*, *quiver*, *smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 70 Sometimes, only those at the lip ends of the scarp are left. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* (1615) E 2. Lutesio kind, gave the Gentlewoman a kisse, for he thought he valued a 'lip favour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W. CONY LEE & TRULS (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed lip-hair. 1866-9 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* II. 543/4 The lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior scapula. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iii. His house full of children, clients, servants, flattering friends, soothing his 'lip-positions'. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxiv. 16 Doughty-Boy's life was one continual 'lip-quiver'. 1871 G. MEROETH *H. Richmond* xvii. She had her lips tight in a mere 'lip-smile'.

(b) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble*, *Christian*, *comfort*, *comforter*, *cozenage*, *devotion*, *gospeller*, *holiness*, *homage*, *love*, *lusciousness*, *physic*, *religion*, *resignation*, *revel*, *reverence*, *reward*, *righteousness*, *wisdom*; *lip+good*, *holy*, *learned*, *wise* adjs.

1895 ZANGWILL *Master i.* vi. 70 Were these things, then, merely 'lip-babble'? 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 445 note, He is speaking, not of 'lip-Christians', but of converts who lapse into 'wretchedness of unclean living'. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. 1. 1 Lip comfort cannot cure me. 1815 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend 'lip-comforters' that once a week proclaim how blessed are the poor. 1627 E. F. HIS *Edw. II* (1630) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of 'lip-cousenage', to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 HIGDON *Wks* i. 292 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but 'lip-devotion'. 1603 B. JONSON *Synanus* i. ii. But, when his Grace is merely but 'lip-god', And that [etc.]. 1558 E. P. *r. Cranner's Confut. Ursuri.* Verities Pref. Aiii. We were... 'lippe gospellers, from the mouth outward and no farther. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* 1. i. She that is 'lip-holy' Is many

times heart-blow. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 142 'Lip-holiness in Cleargie men [Dyce suggests Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* i. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his 'lip-homage. 1683 TRON *Way to Health* 331 The fashion which our 'Lip-learned Physicians and Apothecaries... practice is this [etc.]. 1703 BURKITT *On M. T.* Philem. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a 'lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousness thereby is forbidden; others 'Lip-lusciousness and hypocrisy in divine service. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* i. 1 'This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, 'lip-physic. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 These marchants deceive moche by there paynted faulshode and 'lip religion. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. ix. 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of... 'lip-resignation. 1825 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 42 'Is an old tale Thy fond 'lip-revel on a lady's beauties. 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sc. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 204 Not 'lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* i. To every cat shee gives huge 'lip-reward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxv. For the dupes Of human-kind keep this 'lip-righteousness! 1586 STONEY *Acadia* i. (1629) 65 All is but 'lip-wisdom, which wants experience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtle, cautelous, wily and 'lip-wise.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *lip-biting*, *feeding*, *treatment*; *lip-blushing*, *dewy*, adjs.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at All Turns with Winks and 'Lipbitings. 1588 KYO 1st Pt. *Teronimo* (1605) li. By this 'lip blushing kisse. 1791-3 WOROSW. *Descr. Sk.* 132 'Lip-dewy song. 1647 TRAFAL *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues... that they may look to 'lip-feeding. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the 'lip-treatment.

c. instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded*, *-born*, *-licked* adjs.

1615 A. NICHOLES *Marr. & Wiving* vi. 17 Meere Croanes... 'lip-bearded, as wiches. 1872 GRO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his 'lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1634 LITTON *Trav.* 4 Clouted complements, stolne Phrases, and 'lip-licked labours, of lamp-living spirits.

7. Special comb.: *lip-auger* (see quot.); *lip-berry*, *any small red berry, esp. that of the Arum*;

lip-bit (see quot.); *lip-blossomed* a. (*nonce-wd.*), *labiate*; *lip-bolt* = *lip-head bolt*; *lip-clap*, a kiss; *lip-fern* (see quot.); *lip-full* a. *diad.*, full to the lips; *lip-glass* (see quot.); *lip-head bolt* (see quot.); *lip-hook*, (a) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (b) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); *lip-language*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; *lip-letter*, a labial (see LABIAL 1b); *lip-lick*, a kiss; *lip-piece*, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; *lip-pipe Organ-building*, a flue-pipe; *lip-plate*, the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-plug* = *lip-piece*; *lip-reading*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; *lip-ring*, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; *lip-speaking*, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); *lip-spine Conch.*, a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-strap* (see quot.); *lip-sworn* a., that has taken an oath of secrecy; *lip-thatch* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-tooth*, a tooth on the lip of a shell; *lip-vein*, a labial vein (see LABIAL 1b); *lip-wing* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-work* = *LIP-LABOUR* (*humor.*) *lip-working* adj.; *lip-wortseed* *nonce-wd.* (*unusual*) = idle talk. Also *LIP-DEER*, *LIP-LABOUR*, *LIP-SALVE*, *LIP-SERVICE*, *LIP-WORSHIP*.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v. *Lip*. A 'lip auger has pad and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. 1613 DENNIS *Secr. Angling* ii. xxxv. C 8 b. 'Lip berries from the bryar bush or weede. 1681 CHETHAN *Angler's Vade-mecum* iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cook-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* i. 1. 15 The great natural family of 'Lip-blossomed plants. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 38 These 'lip bolts are likewise shown. 1606 WILY *Beguiled* 21 A Maid cannot love, or catch a 'lip or lip clap, but heers such tittle tattle. 1890 *Century Dict.* 'Lip-fern, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*, in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1822 H. ANSLIE *Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have... swollen the river 'lip full. 1855 T. CONNERT *Footman's Direct.* 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and 'lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Med. Pract. Angler* 12 The 'lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-rod. *Ibid.* 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. CALDERWOOD *Affid. & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by 'lip-language. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.* B is a 'lip-letter. 1582 STANHOPE *Enchir.* (Arb.) 40 When sheal embrace thee, when 'liplicks sweetly she fasteneth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 121 note, This custom of the women's wearing the 'lip-piece' by way of ornament,

1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 354 'Lip, mouth, or flue pipes... are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth... bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see LABIAL 1 c]. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 451/1 The Suda are made fun of for their 'lip-plug, or *botoco*. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 202 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of 'lip-reading'. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* i. 1. 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge 'lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 11 'Lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 232 'Lip-strap, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth. 1862 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Const.* iii. iii. E 4 b. Your 'lipsworne servant may there visit you as a Physician. 1892 R. KIPPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his 'lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. COPE *Origin Fittest* v. (1887) 178 The 'lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triodopsis*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaen's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The seventh is the 'lippe vayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 58 I wiled the dexter side of his 'lip-ving. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. ii. Filt. ... And I except all kissing... I forbid all 'lip-work. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 LO. VOLSELEY *Lip Marlborough* II. lxix. 231 There can be no doubt, that Marlborough did make these protestations of Devotion... But it was all lip-work. 1642 MILTON *Apel.* *Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 311 Their office is to pray for others. And not to be the 'lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1562 J. HRYWOOD *Pron. & Etym.* (1867) 211 Lynerwort I have none; but 'Lipwort seede I haue.

Lip (lip), v. 1. [LIP 1b.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* i. iv. 262 As it were lipping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink. 1839 PRAEO *Poems* (1864) II. 166 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks Before you lip the glass. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii. 154 After the final adjustment of the mouth-piece lipping the instrument with an affection exquisitely grotesque. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii. No good sheep-dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lip*, to, to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. To kiss. *poet.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure Couch. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 30 A hand that Kings Haue lippt, and trembled kissing. 1605 MARSTON *Eastward Hoe* i. 1, Lip her, knave, lip her. 1845 HOOD *What can old Men do?* i. Love will not clip him, Maids will not lip him. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Eden Bower* xix, Lip me and listen. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c. *transf.* Of water: To kiss, to lap.

1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* xii The dying ebb... faintly lippt'd The flat granite. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 61 Her cargo was... stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lippted the gunwale. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. When the waxing element lips... but a single pebble of the founder's name. 1877 L. MORRIS *Efic Hades* ii. 110 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousins* II. ii. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly lipping the rocks.

absol. 1875 BLACKMORE A. *Lorraine* III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple... as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. b. To take upon one's lips, to utter (? obs.); (*slang*) to sing (a song).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* III. 353 Sir John lippt up the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 965 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lippt'd. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* v. The... fame... is lippted by the Babel of the... world. 1851 *Temple Bar* i. 169 A respectable British Bacchus... lippting soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me!' he lippted silently. 1893 'B. ABBOTSPORO' *But* 74, I lippted 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Punch* 31 Jan. 151 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly *Sc.*) a. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over*. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* Edin. 49 The wrath of God lipping in over their souls. 1839 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Memo.* (1872) 334 I [your joy] will be like a bowl lipping over. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 231 To carry [the water] with the water lipping at the edge. 1883 - *Treas.* 1st. iv. xvii. The gunwale was lipping astern.

b. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just lipping the surface of the sea. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. xviii. 305 The margin, instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel). 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 722 With the homes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them over with silver and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lippted, and riven. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. It were worth lipping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr.* Path. Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 (see *Lipping* *vbl.* sb.).

f. *trans.* *Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* l. 115 Walls... may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* x. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† *Lip*, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *Lop* *v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut short, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c. 1420 *Anglo. Arth.* l. xvi. Sone the hed fro the hals Hit lypunt fulle euyr. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarcling hook, the heards or strings of the root; that being thus nipped and lipped... they might [etc.]. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 608 Their sheepe bring forth twice in a year, and are likewise twice lipped. *Lip*, obs. form of LEAF *v.*

Lipāmia, see LIP-O.

Lipard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Liparite (lipārit). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. *λίπαρ*-ōshining + *-ITE*.] = FLUORITE. 1865 in *Watts Dict. Chem.* 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, and adites [etc.].

Liparocele (lipārōsil). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λίπαρ*-ousily + *κύηλη* tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see quotes).

1830 *KNOX tr. Bédard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritoneum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*, *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence *Liparocele* *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Lip-deep, *a.* a. Immersed to the lips; in quotes. *fig.*

1780 *CONFER Pragm. Err.* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual trill. 1867 *ANDERSON Rhymes* 129 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty he strove.

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1802 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Myst. Visit* l. 257 Sentences that were merely lip-deep. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* l. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ii. 36 No cold profession merely... no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 *L. KEITH Bonnie Lady* ix. 95 The love of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip-deep.

Lipe (lip), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lippe*, *lyppe*, 6, 9 *lype*, *lype*. [Cf. *Of. Lippe* (F. *lippe*).] a. A portion, a slip. b. A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 250, I. Iene folke bat lese wol a lyppe at every noble. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xii. 226 Me were leuere, .. a lippe of godes grace, than al he kynde wit bat ge can hope. 1851 *Cumtild. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a fragment. 1878 *Cumtild. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a large portion. Usually applied to land.

b. a 1600 *Queen's Warlike* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 503 One peticoate of tawney satten, .. with lypes, lynced with orange-colour sarconet. 1898-80 *JAMESON, Lype*, a crease, a fold.

† *Lipe*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* l. (Arb.) 89 You shall see a weake smithe, which wyl with a lype and turnyng of his arme, take up a barre of yron, ynt another man thise as stronge, cannot stirre.

Lipmania, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

† *Lipet*. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *LIFE* *sb.* 1 + diminutive ending -*ET*.] A small pipe; a bit.

c. 1430 *LYNG, Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A boy Chereclif which his sworn brothir, Of every dishe a lipet out to take.

† *Liphamia* 1. *Obs.* In 8 *leiphamia*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίπ*- weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, be lacking + *αἵμα* blood.] (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Blood*, An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a. *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leiphamia*.

Liphamia 2. *Var.* LIPOMANIA: see LIP-O.

Lipic (lipik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λίπ*-os fat + *-IC*.] *Lipic acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 *BRANNE Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl.*, *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic acid-oilic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1855 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.*

Lipidarye, *Lipken*, obs. f. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

Lip-labour. [See *LIP* *sb.* 6 a. (f.).] Labour of the lips. a. Empty talk; esp. vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *altrb.*

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1240 No Sabbath wyl we with Gods worde sanctifye, But with lyppe labour, and ydle ceremonye. 1599 *SANDYS Euxroz Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heathenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 *Aminian Inventory in R. Brimne's Chron.* (1810) l. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* ii. (1702) 286/2 They will think it a little lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1699 *'T. Texter's poor Trial Wakened* 6 Marchal being shyre of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 *LAW Scryens C. x.* (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788-92 *T. Scott Comm. Pract. Obs. on Eccl.* v. 1 Our wandering imaginations, render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labour.

† b. *Kissing. Obs.*

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose outpaking, good syr, your lip-labour hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse me, where no such gnomon apereth. 1665 *BRATHWAITE Comment.* 2 *Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

Hence † *Lip-labouring* = LIP-LABOUR; † *Lip-laborious* *a.*, given to lip-labour.

1549 *LATIMER Serm. bef. Edm. VI* (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lyp-labouring. *Ibid.* 132 It is no prayer that is without sayth, it is but a lyp-labouring. 1630 *LORO Hist. Benians* xiii. 86 The Bramanes grew hypocritical and lip-laborious.

Lipless (lipless), *a.* [f. *LIP* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lips.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Pni hafe a platte mouth, lipless. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Descr.* India (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lipless. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth... denotes coldness. 1798-1812 *JOANNA BAILLIE Orra* v. ii. Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us In mockery of speech. 1846-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 886/2 The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 *GOE, Eltor Romola* l. xvi. A... flat broad face, with high ears, wide lipless mouth [etc.].

Liplet (liplet). [f. *LIP* *sb.* + *-LET*.] A little lip: *spec.* in *Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) l. 333 The case... terminates in two turgid liplets.

Lipne, obs. form of LIPPEN.

Lipo- (lipo) (before a vowel lip-), combining form of Gr. *λίπος* fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod. L. *Lipocardiaca* (f. *CARDIAC*), pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lipochrin* [see *OCIRE* and *-IN*], a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retinae (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). [† *Lipofibro-ma Path.* (FIBROMA), a fibrous lipoma. *Lipogenesis* (f. *GENESIS*), the formation of fat. *Lipo-genic* *a.* [Gr. *γεν*- + *-IC*], tending to produce fat. *Lipo-genous* *a.* [Gr. *γεν*- + *-OUS*] = *prec.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).] † *Lipohæmia* (also *lipæmia*, *liphamia*) *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. *Lipolytic* *a.* [Gr. *λυτικός* loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. [† *Lipomyxoma Path.* (MYXOMA), a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).]

1882 *QUAIN Dict. Med.* 1032/1 The current views on 'lipogenesis or fat-formation. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 305 They are often obese, and hence the name 'lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases. 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called 'lipæmia. 1892 *THUOICHUM Chem. Phys.* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in 'lipohæmia. 1898 *LAZARUS-BARLOW Man. Gen. Pathol.* 507 The 'lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin).

Lipogram (lipogram). [Back-formation f. Gr. *λίπογραμμος* *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. *λίπ*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *γράμμα*, letter. Cf. F. *lipogramme*.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 62 p. 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks. 1880 W. T. DOSSON *Lit. Frivol.* 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

Lipogrammatic (lipogrammatik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*. Cf. F. *lipogrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram: of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p. xv, Triphiodorus is said... to have composed a Lipogrammatic Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma. 1891 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 59 p. 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, horn in Achaia 538 B.C.

So *Lipogrammatism*, the art or practice of writing lipograms. *Lipogrammatist*, a writer of lipograms.

1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 59 p. 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity, 1816 *SOUTHEY Ess.* vi. (1832) l. 296 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists). 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* 394 Lipogrammatism... would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors... occasionally practised it.

Lipography (lipogrāfi). [f. Gr. *λίπ*- weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *-GRAPHY*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 *Goog Conjan.*, to *Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360/2 The reading... is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

Lipoid (lipoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *λίπ*-os fat + *-OID*.] Resembling fat.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fetus.

† *Lipoma* (lipōmā). *Path.* Pl. lipomata (lipōmātā). [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίπ*-os fat + *-OMA*: cf. *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Bédard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata... sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they

are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Dec. 1274/1 A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence *Lipo-mato-sis* [after Gr. words in *-ωσις*], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. *Lipo-matoid*, *Lipomatous* *adjs.* [*-OID*, *-OUS*], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/2 A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lipomatoid*, *lipomatoid*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

Lipomorph (lipōmōrph). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ*- (weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting) + *μορφή* form.] (See quot.)

1897 *SLATER in Geog. J.* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' = a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. *Ibid.* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia.

Lipostomous (lipōstōmōs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth + *-OUS*.] Having no mouth. In some mod. Dicts.

Lipostomy (lipōstōmī). *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + *-Y*.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Formis Anim.* Life 793 The absence of an... osculum is known as lipostomy.

Lipothymy (lipōthymī), *lipothymia* (lipōthymīa). Also 7 *leipothymy*, *leipothymy*, 7-8 *lipothymie*, 7 *lipothymia*, 9 *leipothymia*. [ad. and a mod. L. *lipothymia*, ad. Gr. *λίποθυμία*, f. *λίπ*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, be lacking + *θύμος* animation, spirit. Cf. F. *lipothymie* (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) Bij b, The wearers of these Amulets have fallen into sodaine Lipothymies and soundings. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* 1 (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint-heartedness, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymie. 1665-6 BOYLE *Lett. to Stubb*, 9 Mar., Wks. 1772 l. Life 82 Others are freed from lipothymias by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Lipothymy*. 1761 PUTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lipothymies from slight causes. 1787 W. FALCONER *Influence Passions* (1797) 90 note, He himself was affected with Lipothymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 766/1 Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or leipothymia.

So *Lipothymial*, *Lipothymic*, † *Lipothymized* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 16 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymous angor, Jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypochondrics, expect no relief from Cordials. 1689 — *Curing Diet.* by *Excerpt*, iv. 28 Bleeding very oft... doth upon the stopping of the blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Leipothymick fit. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with... paralysis and leipothymic states of the system... will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

Lipotype (lipōtīp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ*-os fat + *τύπος* to leave, be wanting + *TYPE*.] (See quot.)

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Mar. 372 Mr. Slater stated that... he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

Lipoxenous (lipōksēnos), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *ξένος* or a host + *-OUS*.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So *Lipoxeny*, the phenomenon of desertion of the host by parasites.

1887 *GARNSEY tr. De Bary's Fungi* 388, 496.

Lippard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lippe, obs. form of LEAP *v.*, LIP *sb.*

Lippe, variant of LIPE *Obs.*

Lipped (lipd), *phl.* a. [f. *LIP* *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comp., as *blubber*, *red*, *thick-lipped*.

1377 onwards [see BARBER, BLABBER, BLOBBER, BLUBBER]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubim. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lipped*, having lips. 1820 *KEATS Lania* l. 189 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 *WILLIS Lady Jane* l. 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 133 Stalk... inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Sci. Sci.* I. 103/2 A lipped... vessel should... be used. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *flavida* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a plicated, or a simple mouth. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = LABIATE; also, having a labellum. 1836 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Inrod.* 16 (*Gloss.*), *Lipped* = Labiate. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the... hemp nettle.

Lippen (lippen), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 2 *lippen*, *-ien*, 4, 6 *lip*, *lyppin*, (4 *teppyn*, 6 *lippe*), 6-5 *lip*, *lyppin*, *-yn*, (7 *lipen*, 9 *lippin*), 6-

lippen. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous **LICKEN** *v.* and **LITTEN** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to, till*; occas. *in, into, of, on, unto*. Also in *indirect pass.* To *lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie 3e no al to cower festene.
a 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wive.
c 1470 *Golograss & Gave*. 832 Thus may ye lippen on the lake, throu fair that I leir.
1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 70 To thy auld schervandis have an E, That lang has lippit into the.
1563 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 They disseave baith thaim selves and all uthers quha lippinis in thaim.
1577 *BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph* Wks. (1892) 58 Yf ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it.
1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 456 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Provident Dominus*. 1685 I. SHARP *Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.].
1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the child in trowth.
1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ix, I jalousied him... no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to.
1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 49 A gude-herit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him.
1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* i. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himself.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dativæ or to, (till)*, occas. *in*. Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 128 þat þu before lepynt to me, of godis burd be priwete.
c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 456, I loue þou mar for that loise 3e lippen me till.
1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in vindis sa dissatfull to ws, .. Wald thou I lipnit the maist noble Enee?
1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to Himself.
1883 *BLACK FOUR Macnicols* v. The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew.
1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda* s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † To *lippen* (a thing) *in, upon* (a person): To expect from.

c 1425 *WINTOUN Cron.* vii. iv. 554 Than is to lypyn sum remede.
1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 150 Lyp[ing]ning richt lang that the suld thame reskew.
1552 *ABB. HAMILTON Catech.* (1834) 59 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him.
1559 *L.O. HUME in Sadler State Papers* (1809) II. 137 To sende to me your resolut answer, .. that I may perfittely understand quhat I may lippen.
c 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lousie cot and saik, Ye lippen, may bring you to salvation.
1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle god in Christ as to get a suspension.
c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Dobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Hoo lippen't her feather wur turned drinking.
1768 *ROSS Helicore* (1785) 51 Ilt some chield ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence **Lippening** *vbl. sb.*
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 238 Thai ar cummyin heir, For lypyn in thair gret power.
1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 289 All his helief and lipping was in thame.
1565 *Pastor. to Q. Mary's Let.* in *Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1843) II. 328 This we doubt not bot ze will do according to oure lippinis with all possible haist.

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *sb.* *Naut. and dial.* Also **6 Sc. lippr.** [Belongs to **LIPPER** *v.*] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind-lipper*. See also *quat.* 1867.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ix. 119 Lyk as the see changis fynt his hew In quhyt lippris by the wyndis blast.
1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper.
1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xv. (1869) 674 'As to the seas, they run more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'.
1855 *ROBINSON Whistling Gloss.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on.
1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows.
1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water.
1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The approaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by ... the lipper of its 'wake'.

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *sb.* *Glass-making.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **-ER** 1.] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 J. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *sb.* *Whalefishing.* (See *quat.*)
1887 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse laid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. (*Note.* A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.)

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *v.* 1 [? frequentative formation related to **LAP** *v.* 1] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. xi. 73 The lipperand wallis quhyt War pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk quhit.
Ibid. x. vi. 11 Nor 3it na land brist lippering on the wallis.
1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *v.* 2 *dial.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 (cf. **LIP** *v.* 3).] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level with (the water).

1822 *HIBBERT Descr. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water.
1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 136 The boat... being... sunk so far as just to lipper with the water.

Lipper (li'pɜːl), *v.* 3 *Whalefishing.* [f. **LIPPER** *sb.* 3] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly *lipper up, off*.

1887 G. B. GOODE *etc. Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 The decks... are... 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.*, Lippering up [see **LIPPER** *sb.* 3].
1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

Lipper, var. **LEPER** *sb.* 1 *Obs.*; obs. f. **LIPPER** *sb.* 2 + **Lippet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. **LAPPET**.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 R. HAVDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* I. 29 The lower part whereof [sc. the ear] is called the lippe or lippet.

Lippet (li'pɜːt). *Sc.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **-ET**.] A little lip.
1799 *BURNS Song*, 'O, whar did ye get'g My blessin's upon thys sweet wee lippet.

Lippie, variant of **LIPPY**, *sb.* *Sc.*

Lipping (li'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 1.] The action of **LIP** *v.* 1 in various senses.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword.
1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. *spec. in Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 June 1888/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic.
1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints.
1899 E. BLAKE *Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 28 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lippping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

Lipping (li'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **LIP** *v.* 2 + **-ING** 1.] (See *quat.*)

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. vii. (1813) 100 Lippping is cutting the slope face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

Lipping (li'pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 2.] That lips, in scuses of the vb.

1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Excit* 29 She rose against the lipping wind.
1850 W. MILLER *Songs Nursery* in *Whistle-Binkie* (1890) II. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cup.
1851 *MACY Reid Scap. Hunt.* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lippping fullness would be the signal of their destruction.

Lippr, obs. Sc. form of **LIPPER** *sb.* 1

Lipptide (li'pɪtɪd), *Now rare.* Also **7 lipptide**. [ad. *L. lippidud-o* (f. *lippos* blear-eyed), either directly or through *F. lipptide*.] Soreness of the eyes; bleariness; an instance of this.

1626 *DACON Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lipptides, and such like.
1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* xxi The loines bruised and applied help the dry lipptide.
1680 *AUBREY Lives* (1898) II. 166 His lipptide then was come even to blindness.
1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Communi.* II. 217 Ointments... are... useful in cases of lipptide.
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* II. 573 An unsightly lipptide and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

Lippy, **lippie** (li'pɪ), *sb.* *Sc.* Also **7 leippie**. [dim. of **LEAP** *sb.* 2] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually 1½ lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 374 To tak na mair for furett, pek, and leippie, fra the burrows bot forty merk in tymme cumming.
1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* iii. xviii, There shall her *justum* both in Peck and Lippy be furnisht to the full eternally.
1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in *Laing Lindores Abbey etc.* xxiv. (1876) 310 All concerned ar to pay the said herd flor ilk beast off Coû six lippies off good and sufficient bear.
1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, .. a Lippy and a half .. Linlithgow Measure, of the best Oats.
1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie.
1868 *Perthsh. Jnl.* 18 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lipe of grain.
1896 *BARRE Marg. Ogilvy* iv. (1897) 65, I was sound as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity.
1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. *Comb.*: **lippy** ('s-bound), the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.
1876 *LAING Lindores Abbey etc.* xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

Lippy (li'pɪ), *a.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **-Y**.] Of a dog (see *quat.*)

1877 *GORDON STABLES Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 *Lippy*—applied to hanging lips of some dogs when hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

Lipsalve (li'psəv), [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **SALVE** *sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also fig. flattering speech. *Attrib.* in *Lipsalve-box*.

1591 *PERCIVALL'S Dict. Cerealis*, lip salve, *Vinguntum laborum*.
1627 E. F. HILL *Edw.* II. (1680) 91 One that... taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour.
1631 *BRATHWAT Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip-salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetfull of him that made you.
1770 *STEELE Taiter No. 245* p. 2 A Collection of Receipts to make... Pomatums, Lip-Salves, 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve.
1806-7 J. HERBERT *Aliteries Hum. Life* (1825) vi. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut cards, &c.
1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 13 May, Praise, costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve.
1832 J. ASHTON *Social Life Keign Q. Anne* I. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse**, only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'.

a 1380 *S. Paula* 34 in *Horstun Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

Lipse, obs. variant of **LISP** *v.*

Lip-service. [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. 2 Pleasing themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it.
1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 419 No lip-service for me.
1850 *SYN. DOBELL Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 15 They subdued the world And with superior scorn heard its lip-service.
1891 *HALL CAINR Scapgoat* xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Lip-server**, one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. liptotes*, blundered form of *litotes*. Cf. *MDu. liptote*.] = **LITOTES**.

1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 By another [figure] we temper our sense with wordes of such moderation, as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure *Liptote*.
1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridge*, 1. (1662) 157 Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation... *Vir non omnino stupidus*...; but we understand the language of his *Liptote*.

|| **Lipuria** (li'pɪuəri), *Path.* [mod. *L. lipuria*, f. *Gr. λίπ-ος* fat + *οὐρον* urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms... namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

Lip-worship. [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 262 The knée-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings.
1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Kneec, or a Lip-worship.
1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Lip-worshipper**, one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 *SIR A. DE VERE 1st Pt. Mary Tudor* iv. ii, True love Visits not thrones. The lonely sifter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not true love.

† **Liquability**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. liquabilis*: see next and **-ITY**.] The state of being liquable.

1662 *S. P. Acc. Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity.
1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Liqueable**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also **5 liqueble**, **7 liqueable**. [ad. *L. liquabilis*, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** *v.* and **-ABLE**.]

A. adj. That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 *RULEY Comp. Alph.* Ep. x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 111 Such bodies which in nature be liquable.
1567 *MARLEY Gr. Forest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the... cause of beginning in all things liquable or those which melt, which are commonly called Metals.
1659 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* 314 A Salt... liquable in water or Wine.
1768 A. CARCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 382 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any liquable substance cast fluid into a mould.

B. sb. A substance that may be liquefied.

1460-70 *Bl. Quintessence* 7 Wynn not aloonly holdip in it be propertes of gold, but myche more be propertes of alle liquables if þei be quenched berinne.
1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable... which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Liquableness**. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| **Liquamen** (likwə'men). [*L. liquamen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** *v.*] † *a.* A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 827 And make liquamen castimonia of peres thus.
1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bees-meat).
1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 343, I mixed... six drams of the putrid liquamen, with... this liquor.
1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad... made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. liquamentum*, f. *liquare*: cf. *prec.*] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Lithargie with the liquament.

Liquate (li'kwet), *v.* [f. *L. liquat*, *ppl. stem* of *liquare* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor*—**LIQUOR**.]

† *trans.* To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Clym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunicles thereof, liquates the blood from them...; at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack.
1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 10 If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they... are apt to liqueate afterwards.
Ibid. 19 Being wet... the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. *Metallurgy.* To liquefy metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also to *liqueate out*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace.
1882 T. E. THORPE in *Nature* XXVI. 172 Heating dis-

† 2. *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. *liquéfaction*.)

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 157 When by degrees.. the heat.. penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquefy.

1544 PHAER *Argem. L.* 1552
medecine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 TURNER *Hortal il.*

29 Rosin of y' larche, tre... is moyster or more liqued.
1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. ii. 6 Which feeds each living plant
with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. I.* i. 211 Decking
with liquid pearly, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Oth. V.* ii.
280 Whip me ye Duels... Wasb me in steepe-downe gulphes
of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 202 Windes
doe not blowe so much upon the solid earth, as upon the
liquid sea. 1667 MURON *P. L.* i. 229 If it were Land that
ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697
DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 601 Down from his Head the
liquid Odours ran. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World civ.* 4 The
whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's*
Chem. II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that
the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V.
DIXON *Heat I.* 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to
measure temperatures considerably above those at which the
liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY
HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi. 1 With the taste of
Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang. often used
for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 40 And anon behold The
strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1611
CORVAT *Cruities* 559. I will returne againe to my liquid
journey betwixt Mentz and Franckford upon the river
Mennus. 1659 B. H. KING *Poems* (1843) III. xiii. 103 All the
Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x.
58 Meanwh. le our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1819
WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 36 While Grasmere smoothen
her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON
Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 The good ship...
gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts*
& *W. Honey* (1884) 82 It [the strawberry] is the product of
liquid May touched by the June sun.

c. occas. Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betrach. Christ* 57 Her liquid eies stroue
each t'excceed the other... by teares her woe appeares.
1873 BLACK *Pr. Thine* iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes
had grown full and liquid.

II. In various transf. and fig. senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright
(like pure water). [Cf. *L. liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. iv. 49 And with her pincenes cleaves
the liquid firmament. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii (1712)
41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens.
1688 PRIOR *Exodus* III. v. Why does he [the Sun] wake the
correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid
Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 378 They That wing
the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring*
III. The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to... float amid
the liquid noon. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 73 The liquid
lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xiii.
(1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid
lustre. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A youthful
forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone;
free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*,
Of the natu c of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded
firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the
middle, and ends: as in *rarer, riper*. 1646 CRASIAW *Steps*
to Temple, etc. 105 Bathing in streames of liquid melody.
1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. The many Liquid consonants
are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound
to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 31 Lull with
Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 HUME *Ess.* xvi. Wks.
1854 III. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and
effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797
MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xi. (1824) 586 The liquid cadence,
as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection
of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princes* II. 404 Make
liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. SPENCER
Princ. Psychol. (1879) I. ii. 149 Tones which are alike in
pitch... are distinguishable by their... ringing or their
liquid character. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey*
(1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink.
1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowellike' or
'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by
buzz are often also syllabic.

4. Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident,
manifest. Obs.

1610 DOWNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is evident and
liquid enough. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athol.* II. iii. § 3. (1622) 129
But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid.
1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your
Judgement till more liquid proofs, a 1657 R. LOVEJOY
Lett. cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I
thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted.
1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi Kour* xxii. 222 St. Augustine
impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists],
as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685
H. MORE *Paralyt. Prophet.* 462 This is the clear and liquid
reason why [etc.]. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* [305], I have
robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now
only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been
ascertained and constituted against the debtor,
either by a written obligation, or by the decree of
a court.

1660 HOWELL *Dict. s.v.*, To make accounts liquid, or cleer,
liquider, arrester les comptes. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's*
Critic To Rdr. A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces
of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father:
The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was
liquid, and clearly stated by the Council of the Exchequer.
1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120, To Discount... is good and
sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liquid Debt. 1726
AVLIFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay
tho' the Debt be entirely liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see
LIQUIDATION 1]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 253
Inhibition may proceed... upon a liquid obligation. 1884 SIR
R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 681/2 A claim by way
of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which
is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile,
unconstrained.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or con-
vertible state in which we find the designations of office in
the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The
liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They
mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte*
Playing 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each
hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being
promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other
words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity
arises. 1884 *Pail Mail* G. 3 May 7/2 A company with
sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. Comb.: 1 quid-solid a. (see quot.).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A
liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic
aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with com-
parative facility.

B. sb.

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often
= *liquid food*.

Liquids and gases are classed together as *fluids*; see
FLUID.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 31 Be it thy Choice... To sit
beneath her leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1725
WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and
liquor. 1773-83 HOOLE *Ort. Fur.* xxii. 88 'E'er his lips
essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Trmt.* XIV. 125
He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut.*
Steam Eng. 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid
from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion*
(ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM
Mafolica vi. 58 The liquid of the bath must be thin. 1879
THOMSON & TART *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 320 We shall designate
a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely
devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple
appellation of a liquid. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 157
Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. Dutch liquid: see DUTCH a. 3 b.

2. *Phonetics*. A name applied to the sounds de-
noted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers)
only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name (*L. liquidus*, sc. *littera*) is a literal translation
of the Gr. *ὑποδ. στοιχεῖα* applied to *λ, μ, ν, ρ*, on account
of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other
consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable
character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application
of *ὑποδ.* to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term
ῥιζοφω. 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and *σ*).
A somewhat analogous term is the *F. mouillé* lit. 'wet',
used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some
other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 23 Their consonantes be devyded
in mutes & liquides or semivocals. 1611 FLORIO, *Lf-*
quide, liquids, as *L. M. N. R.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*
(1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore
called a liquid, the tongue striking the roof of the palate
gently. 1710 ADOISON *Tatler* No. 163 ¶ 7 There is scarce
a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids.
1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 3 By tempering the mute
consonants with liquids and semi-vowels. 1837 BYRON *Beppo*
xlv. With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And
gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. Comb.: + liquid vessel, receptacles for liquids.
1649 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 458 The wormes would
eat it [timber] so as it would be unserviceable for making of
liquid vessel.

Hence *Liquidless a.*, without liquid.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag. XX.* 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand
stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

Liquidambar (likwidam'bar). Also liquid
amber. [a. mod. *L. liquidambar* (in Renou 1615),
app. irreg. f. *L. liquid-us LIQUID* + med. *L. ambar*
AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark
of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also
copalm balsam.

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambro*, liquid amber. 1616 BULLOKAR,
Liquid Amber. A sweete Rosin brought from the West
Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 TONLISON *Renou's*
Disp. II. v. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine
... called from its suavescence, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of
Amber [orig. *Liquidambar dictum*, ... quasi *ambarum liqui-*
dum]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Amber*, Liquid Amber,
is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a
pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, *N.O. Hamamelidaceæ*,
consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia
Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid
storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree
of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PURSCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the
liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Int.*
Discov. III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordil-
leras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar.
1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 632 Some young Liquidambars.
1884 E. EGGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Carts with
truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

Liquidate (likwidat'), *v.* Also 7 liquidat.
[f. late *L. liquidat-*, ppl. stem of *liquidare*, f. *li-*

quidus LIQUID. Cf. *F. liquider*, *Sp. liquidar*, *It.*
liquidare (in sense 4).]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (something
obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to
settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1590 HACKET *Alb. Williams* I. (1692) 19 There he
discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating
that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist.*
Litteraria III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765
H. VALROLE *Verne's Anecd. Paint.* I. ii. 43 A senseless
jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly.
1765 — *Uranio* iii. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differ-
ences by the sword. 1799-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Addison* Wks.
III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!'... Addition
was fringed, lest he should be thought a promoter of in-
surrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend.'
1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* iii. § 10 In what other respects
our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated
will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 114 He may
liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish
Court. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Reliq. & Lit.* Ser. 1. (1865)
202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates
many other objections of the same character.

† 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or
by litigation: to reduce to order, set out clearly
(accounts). *Obs.*

c 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 41 An Baron, in his
awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auctand
to him be his tcnentis. 1622 MAORE tr. *Alman's Guzman*
d'Alf. I. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liqui-
date and divide it to an haire. 1739 CROKER *Apol.* (1759)
II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal
share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1856) X. 366 A
committee with full power... to examine, liquidate, adjust,
settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the
several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 41 The
commander... will be able to liquidate the amount of his
nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 24 An account
of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor
liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as
a payment in paper. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I.
114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated.
1799 CHESTERT. *Lett. to Sen* 27 Feb. (1892) III. 1248
If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe
you would be brought in considerably debtor.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S.*
slang.

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away; to lessen debts.
1785 LO. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 122 The King
desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement
of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate
them. 1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) 1.6 As the debt
arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more
easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1823
LANGRISH *Hist. Eng.* VI. 110 Charles... had not wherewith
to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy.
1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 135 No effort should be
spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALBURTON
Clockm. Ser. 1. xviii. When I liquidate for my dinner, I like
to get about the best that's going. 1849 GRAY *Hist. Greece*
II. lxxi. (1861) VI. 333 The pay which he had offered was
never liquidated. 1888 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IV. (1876) 6 In the
vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate
debts on either side.

4. *Law and Comm.* a. *trans.* To ascertain and
set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)
and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to
'wind up'. b. *intr.* To go into liquidation.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov. A proposal to liquidate by
arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors. 1883
Manch. Exam. 27 Nov. 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate
the Exchange Bank. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 119/7 The
debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans.* To liquify, melt. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Liquidate*, to make moist, to
clear. 1862 *Trml. Soc. Arts X.* 324/2 The heat of the ship's
hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [sc. rubber]
substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners Misc.* 91 These [sc. drunk-
ards] liquidate their Wealth, and move to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence *Li-liquidated ppl. a.*, *Li-liquidating vbl. sb.*
and *ppl. a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Liquidated*, made moist or clear;
also spoken of Bills made current or payable, pay'd off,
cleared. 1749 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 453 That he press
forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment
for the accounts. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Li-
quidated accounts. 1848 ANNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. v. (1866) I.
181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained
amounts. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus
will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated
firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat... declined under the
combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West,
and active liquidating. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating
or abortive companies.

Liquidation (likwidat'shon). [n. of action f.
late *L. liquidare* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. *F. liquidation*.]

1. *Law*. The action or process of ascertaining
and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices
of fermis. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Liquidation*, an ascertain-
ment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective
pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or
clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and
method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.

2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 6 How far a liquida-
tion by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,

1 cannot say, 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 296 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1805 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1809 LINCOLN *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; esp. in phr. to go into liquidation.

1859 *Echo* 23 Mar. The ... Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications ... for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 MRS. RIBBELL *Mortimley* II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct. The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Liquidator (likwīdātər). [*f.* LIQUIDATE *v.* + *OR.* Cf. *f. liquidateur*.] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1838 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr. The official liquidator... had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. **Liquidators of vessels** (U.S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1834 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 5/1.

Hence **Liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator.

1860 *Daily News* 5 Nov. That... the official liquidator should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidify (likwīdītī). [*ad. l. liquiditatem, f. liquidus LIQUID a.*; see *TRY.* Cf. *f. liquidit.*] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 VERNER *Via Recla* viii. 183 They... by reason of their liquiditē, very fitly prepare the way for other meats. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabala* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquiditē, are very like one another. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 84 Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 398 Laves owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813-22 BENTHAM *Obituary Wks.* 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gaseosity included. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell... but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form... is termed the heat of liquidity. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 33 Eyes... with... more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition, subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 GRANVILLE *Scaphis Sci.* vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquiditē, are more incapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyer of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

c. O: sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1877 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquid of dewy piping. 1819 F. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with... the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinable liquidity of tone.

Liquidize (likwīdīz), *v.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which be at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucenpan. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 606 This also liquidizes... all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for a Soul* III. iv. 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidize' the sound.

Liquidly (likwīdīlī), *adv.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-LY*.] 1. In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid.

1652 SPARKS *Scintilla Alaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 523 A noble crystal, which... is so liquidly transparent as to show images truly through its softening medium. 1847 J. HURDIS *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green... something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

† 2. *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= *L. liquido*). *Obs.*

1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises... idently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Original Text it self. 1652 W. BOUS *Mind. Politics* F iv. It concerns Christians to be cautious before swearing, to see the Liquidity, and observe Conscientiously. 1659 W. MACE *Coccyz quatuor* Kaviu xv. 139 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Council of Arles. 1662 PACUIT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 283 Which they did... as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

Liquidness (likwīdīnēs), [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Lyquednesse, moysteour. 1622 MARBE *tr. Alenau's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidness, had soaked it self quite thorow my clothes. 1675 SIR E. SUDBURNE *Amantius Pref.* 11 The Liquidity and Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 J. CLARKE *Religion's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. MANOWAY *Rel. Father Proud* (1859) 192 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tone, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* LIQUID *sb.* + *-Y*.] Of a liquid nature.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vicus is, in whom habundey venym sotyl & liquidy [i.e. liquid].

Liquidism (likwīdīzīm), *a.* [*Contracted ad. mod. l. type *liquidiforism, f. liquidum LIQUID*

sb.: see *-FORM*.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. **Liquidism melanosis**, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 T. WEAVER *tr. Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquidism. 1833 CARSWELL *Pathol. Anat.*, Melanoma 3 Liquidism Melanosis.

Liquice, *obs. form of LIQUORICE.*

Liquor (likwər), *sb.* Forms: 3 *liour*(e), 4 *li-*, *lykour*, 4-6 *lycours*(e), 4-7 *licours*(e), *liouours*(e), 5-6 *lycor*, 5-7 *licor*, (5) *lycure*, *lycower*, *licore*, 6 *liquore*, *lyquor*, *liker*, *lickor*, *likcour*, 7 *liqor*, *liquer*, *liquoer*, *licker*, 6- *liqour*. [*a. OF. liur, licur, likur, mod. f. liquer* (Pr. licor, liquor, Sp., Pg. licor, It. liquore), a. L. liquor (in Latetius also liquor) liquidity (hence couer, a liquid, liquor), cogn. v. liquare, liquere, liqui (see LIQUATE, LIQUID). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L. root **liqu-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin **wli-*, found also in Celtic (Irish *flúich*, Welsh *gulyb*, wet); but this is doubtful.]

† 1. A liquid; matter in a liquid state; *occas.* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs.* in general sense.

a. 1225 *Ancre* R. 164 *Hwo bet bere a deorewarde licur, oder a deorewarde wete*, as is fame, in a fehle netles. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 21620 *Pis cros was men þan wot to se, and it was told þat a licur þar of ran.* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptism] he done anely in water, For nanother licur is leueful tharfore. 1444 *Kolls of Parlt.* V. 161/2 *Vynegre, Oyle, and Hony* and all other *Lycours* gaugable. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 239 *Wyth thre lycours that ys with þeynge teares, wyth bloddy swette, and wyth blode.* 1508 *Fisher* 7 *Penit.* Ps. xxxii. *Wks.* (1876) 41 *Parte of theyre payne shall be in a pytte full of brennyng lycour.* 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Alestra's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 234 Although it [quicksilver] be a liqour, yet is it more heuie then any other mettall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 21 *Yond same hycke cloud, looks like a foule bumbard that would shed his liqour.* 1664 *Powell's Exph. Philos.* I. 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Lungs] are so exceeding litle, that both they and their Liquor are insensible. 1705 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 *He* [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liquor.

† Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs. rare.*

1427 *Norton Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 *Your principal Agent.* Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liqueur.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints* = *liquor silicium* (see 6); *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

1565 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled with liqour of gowld, but with water so muche pryed by Artaxerxes. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 150 If liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold. 1808 *Davy in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 93 The fuming muriate of tin, the liquor of Libavius, is known to contain dry muriatic acid. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 305 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefant gas, usually called Liquor of the Hollanders. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning*, the ooze or tan-water. *Irou, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 37 The shoemaker liqoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled together. 1613 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 *Paide for wodd and coles for the boyninge of the lecker to the same, xijd.* 1651 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) II. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarves, &c. in a cye Southall Bux 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wozze, prepared, by infusing ground hark in liquor. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 223 The pyroligne of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured... upon the base of each cone. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 492 In the further process of finishing the snuff... there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', pre. aratory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume.

† b. *dial.* Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). *Obs.* (Cf. LIQUOR *v.* 1.)

1559 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) no Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes. *Jd.* 1584 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles. *ijid.*

c. **Brewing.** Water.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 278 The Day before you intended to hrew, you should boyle a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. &*

Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/1 'Liquor' is the word used, because in hrewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.*, a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. **Malt liquor**, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. **Spirituous liquor**, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. **Vinous liquor**, liquor made from grapes; wine.

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 13405 *Dranc he neuer ar sli licur.* 1311 *Coer de L.* 3048 *To meite hadde he no sauour, To wyn, ne watyr, ne no lycour.* 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Couce*, 6763 *N licour sal þai fynd to feke, þat þair threst nught eke.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 315 *11 Maister [a Surgien and Phisicien] . putte a liqour in hire moubth.* 1422-20 *Lydg. Chron.* *Tryp* i. vi. For his chiefe socour. She toke to hye a wyll with lycoure. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* i. iii. 10 In the whiche they caste wyne, sylke, and other Lycours. 1542 *Boorde Dytarye* x. (1879) 252 *Water.. of the whiche dyes lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynance be made of [sic].* 1611 *BIBLE Num.* vi. 3 *Neither shal he drinke any liqour of grapes.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 445 *Eve, thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd.* 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 33 *They call it Coffee.* This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 *FAYR ACER, E. India & P.* 36 *A broad Face, from which drops his Prochosis or Trunk.*... through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar 10 *Mar.*, Sherbet... is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 *DEFOE Crusoe* l. xii. (1840) 227 *There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not.* 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 *Beer, cyder, champagne, and another Huffy liquors.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. An.* (1790) 139 *Persons afflicted with low spirits... find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors.* 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 141 *Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors.* 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* iii. (1849) 120 *Their own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spirituous liquors at home.* *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 *Fruytfull and quyeke by the lycour and sappe of charite and grace.* 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmus, Par. Gal.* 16 *My sonne Isaac by drynking the effectfull lickor of the gospel, shal styll growe vp, vnill he become a perfite man.* 1584 *LODGE Alarum* (1879) 44 *They... are drunken with the lycour of her nbominations.* 1859 *FitzGerald* *tr. Omar* ii. (1891) 69 *Awake, my little ones, and fill the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.*

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. **Disguised with liquor** = **DISGUISED ppl. a.** 6. *In liquor*: in a state of intoxication. *To be (the) worse for liquor*: to be overcome by drink.

a. 1529 *SKELTON Bk.* 3 *Fools Wks.* 1843 I. 202 *Thou hast wylded lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacke to be on a flambe.* 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 232 *He is reputed... a boore that will not take his licour profoundly.* 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 220 *Though the passion for liquor be more brntal and debasing.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 26/2 *He was in liquor.* 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 110 *When he had slept off his liquor.* 1871 *SMILES Charac.* ix. (1876) 246 *He... led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time.* 1893 *FORBES MITCHELL Remin. Gt. Munty* 108 *He had never been the worse for liquor in his life.*

c. **slang.** (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a liquor-up.

1860 *LEVER One of them* xxii. *If you choose to come in and take a liquor with me.* 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. (Farmer), *To have...* as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 *Punch* 29 Apr. 193/2 *These 'nips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors'...* at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for LIQUEUR. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 *Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpellier.*

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 *Pen take þe lycour of þe bones, an þe skyn, an þe brothe þat þe Capoun was sothyn ynned.* c. 1440 *Primp. Perry*, 293/1 *Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and oþer lyke, liquamen.* c. 1450 *N.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 *Take and seke verueynne, and hetonnye, and wormod... & panne... take þe same erbs... and grynde hem... and tempre hem wyþ þe same licour a seyne.* c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 382 *Looke ye haue good mustarde ber-to [bravne] and good licoure.* 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvii. *Off all the broth & licour fat Is spilt on thy gowne.* 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 30 *He... softened them with the liquor of the meat.* 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ii. (1767) 49 *Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.].* *Ibid.* 59 *Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up.* *Ibid.* vi. 125 *When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor...* Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 77 *Add a little anchovy liquor.* *Ibid.* 115 *A few oysters with their liquor.* 1806 *WICKES Gloss.* *Liquor*, gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor*, in the state of an infusion.

1870 E. MONEY *Cultivo & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 *They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn... The Liquor... in taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent.* *Ibid.* 136 *Its [sc. Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great.* 1882 *Tea Cycl.* 224/1 *Poor taste of weak liquor.*

† 6. The Latin word, pronounced *likwip* and *likwip*, is used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammonii*, strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassae*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*

silicium, 'a compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (b) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silicium*. 1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnii* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIRRO *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184, I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassae. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 *Liquor sanguinis* consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, -dealer, -gauge, glass, -saloon, -seller, -shop, -store, -lent, -traffic, vessel; *liquor-fired*, -seasoned adjs. Also *liquor-back*, a kind of vat used in brewing; *liquor-pump*, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); *liquor-thief*, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, *Liquor-Backs. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 765 The cock above is left open to maintain a communication with the *liquor cistern (in tanning). 1859 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 70, I can imagine how a *liquor-dealer would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Westsex Poems* 138 Her *liquor-fired face. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquor-gauge. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* ix. A bottle of brandy, and a *liquor glass. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1296 In Demerara... it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a *liquor-pump. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-beds runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised... to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D. MACRAE *Americans at Home* li. 320 In 'liquor-saloons and gambling-houses. 1884 *Mag. of Art* 2152 Sonie... getting *liquor-seasoned as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xiii. (Ridge). 15 A *Liquor-shop. 1835 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 46 Mr. Henry Beer's *liquor-store. 1889 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Casterbr.* I. The licensed *liquor-tent. 1902 19th Cent. Oct. 538 The illicit *liquor-traffic had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON *Tr. Steven's Disine* D iij, Of Gauging, and the measures of all *Liquor vessels.

Hence *LIQUORDOM* *nonce-wd.*
1892 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is necessarily used by the defenders of liquor-dom.

Liquor (lik'or), *v.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-use* in *to liquor over*.

1573 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles... 1577 FENTON *Bacon Epist.* 46 He liquored the earth with hys bloude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should... preach the people out of the place. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 338 Whiches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 249 That which he fany'd to be Blood, was only... the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Gloss.* 1864 *Ed. Words* 80½ Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut... liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermen's boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Poort-f. Beasts* (1653) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shoes and boots therewithal. 1683 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* xxxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 ANSTEE *Election Ball* 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony etc.

b. *slang.* in phr. *To liquor* (a person's) boots: (a) to cuckold (him); (b) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholics to administer the extreme unction.

c. *slang.* To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) hide. *Obs.*

1689 R. HOOD & Little John viii. in *Child Ballads* III. 124½ I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

d. *Cookery.* To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and strip Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II. xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mash-vat. 1833 *URE Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553. I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adapt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pan. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for

the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*]

b. *trans.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up*. Now *slang.*

c. 1560 *Misogonus* I. iv. 19 (Hrandt *Quellen* 434). I think, heils at Alhouse, a Ekeringe ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The blynde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powreth it into y^e river which hath no neede to be liquored. c. 1600 *Timon* III. iv. If that your throates are dry, I'll liquor them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvii. 118 If wee lick them thoroughly with strong Beere. 1662 *Rump* I. 336 Unless the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist. of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Tatlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 12 Jan. 227½ I've been liquored up and stoked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up*.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 239 It's a bargain then... come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUO Margaret I. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad... it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary... Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macon*. Mag. June 146 They... liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'euchre'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence *LIQUORED ppl. a.*; *LIQUORING vbl. sb.* Also *LIQUORER*.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 37 A barrel of grease... for the lincoring of the Queenes borehydes. 1611 COTGR. *Surfpoint*,... an oylie grease scummed from peeces of lincored leather. 1667 LACY *Sunny Scot* iv. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy would be Hang'd gia I stob bestow an aw'd Liquor'd But. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1852 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than letc. 1885 A. EOGAR *Old Ch. Life* 326 These sobered liquorers. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Ibid.*, 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which [the tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray etc. 1896 G. M. STISTEO *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 267 A stroll... enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

Liquoras, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Liquorice, **licorice** (lik'oris). Forms: 3 licoriz, 3-5 lycoris, lycorays, 4-5 lycorice, -yoe, 5 lycourice, 5-6 li-, lycorces (se, 5-7 li-, lycoris (e, (6 -yae, -yze, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, lickorise, licuoris, liquerise, lyquyerice, -oesse, li-, lycourresse, lycurresse, lykeres, liquoras, 6-7 li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquirice, liqueres, lykyrrhize, licourice, 7-8 liquorish, 9 dial. likerish, 6- licorice, 7-liquorice. [a. AF. *lycoris*, OF. **licorice*, early mod.F. *licurice* (Colgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence It. *liquiritia*, *legorizia*, Mlg. *lakeritz*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da. *Sw lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. *γλυκύριζα* (Latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. *γλυκός* sweet + *ρίζα* root. The Rom. langs. in general have metaphorical forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse*, *regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *reglisse*), Pr. *regalicia*, Sp. *regaliz* (a, Pg. *regaliz*, *regalica*, It. *regolizia*.)]

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice*, *stick* or *Spanish liquorice*, *Spanish juice*. *Italian liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*.

c. 1205 LAY. 17745 And gingiver & licoriz he hom lesliche se. 13... R. ALAN 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever mylk or licoris I. 120 in Wright *Lyric* P. v. 26 Such licoris may leche from fyve to lone, Such sucre mon seceheth that saveth men some. 1435 [cf. *Poems* (Rolls) I. 160 Commodities... commynge out of Spayne, Bene fygyes And lycoris, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b. Lycourisse is good for the voyce. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xlii. (1891) 287 Lyquyerice... doth loose & reume. 1602 HOLLAND *Play* 136 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milke, and Licorice. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Ant. Bur.* *Peasle* I. i. Carry him this stick of Licoras, tell him his Misresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes, the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 306 Ilk gritt ball of brissell annetsdes and liqueres. 1684 Tr. Bonet's *Merc. Conspit.* xiv. 487 A Laminative that consists of the Syrrups of Lykyrrhize, violes [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20004 The Juice of Liquorice of Blois... is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 Phil. Trans. XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison... has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* viii, Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1859 BLACKMORE *Lorna*

D. vi, I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me Lickerish. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 109 He hath a yellow beard... Like a carrot's... and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

Fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 40 Glycyrrhiza called in latin *Radic dulcis* is named in english Lycorice, in duth *Sueszholle*, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 50 Of Licorice. Lycorice is so saide, especially through the Grecke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 *Surr. in Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes... Cherries, Wallnuts & also Licorice. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) Ded. 2 Vnicornes being glutted with brousing on rootes of Lycorace. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 316 All marsh ground till we came to Briggs, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant them [certain lands] with liquorish. 1811 LYONS *Suppl. Enu. Lond.* 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 51 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English Indian*, *mountain*, *wild liquorice* (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalica*. It may be called in english, mocke Licorice, because the leaues are lyke Licorice. 1725 HRAVOLE *Fam. Diet.* II. 6 Eijl Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniac and English Liquorish... as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1750 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Astragalus*, *Caperaria*, *Glycine*. 1866 *Yves. Bot.* II. 687½ Wild liquorice, *Abrus*; also an American name for *Gallium circzans*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice-planter*, *†-race* (=root), -root, -runner, -sel, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood; *liquorice juice*, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; *liquorice mass*, *paste*, 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Diet.*); *liquorice powder*, ground liquorice root, used as an apertient; *liquorice vetch*, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*; *liquorice weed*, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Diet.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. vi. 302 *Liquorice Juice. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 270½ Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken... with a shining fracture. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 256 *Liquorice-plinters in Yorkshire and Surrey. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 328 ¶ 3 When I had occasion to buy Treacle or *Liquorish Powder [sic] at the apothecary's shop. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 *Liquorice race 5 iij. 1530 *Palsgr.* 539½ *Lycorice root, *reche*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Med. Med.* (1799) 40 Sliced liquorice-root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 253 Some *liquorice runners, *sets are to be prepared. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. The liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1850 H. LYBANO *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn. friguet*,... also a *lickorish stick. 1782 J. MILL *Dial.* (1889) 614 A decoction of 2 oz. lint-seed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick, bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARRIS in *Ed. Words* Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with *liquorice-trees. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 *Liquorice Vetch, *Astragalus*. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439½ In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant... known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1084, 614½ A glass of *liquorice-water. 1611 FLORIO, *Ligortia*, the *Lycorice-wood.

Liquoring (lik'orin), *ppl. a. Comm.* [*f.* LIQUOR *v.* + -ING]. Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. LIQUOR *sb.* 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea... Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7½ Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing.

Liquorish (lik'orin), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1894 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish... He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Leg Sea-waif* 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence *LIQUORISHLY adv.*; *LIQUORISHNESS*.

1789 *Emblems of Mortality* p. xxvii, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

Liquorish: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

Liquorist (lik'orist). [*a. F. liquoriste.*] One who makes liqueurs.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435½ The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Span's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. I. 225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

Liquorless (lik'orless), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* II. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Police* (N. Y.) 26 Mar., Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

† **Liquorous**, *a. Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1698 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. iv. xiii. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing.

† **Liquorsome**, *a. Obs.* [*f. LIQUOR sb.* (croneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKERIOUS *a.*) + *SOME*.] = LICKERISH, LICKERIOUS. Hence **Liquorsomely** *adv.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1772) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Mystr. Inq.* i. vii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things Sacrificed.

Liquorish, *obs. form of LICKERISH.*

† **Lira** (līrā). *Pl.* [f. *lire* (līre), rarely *liras*. Also 7 in anglicized form *lire*. [*lt. lira*, a contracted form of *L. libra* pound: see **LIBRA**.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 70, I bought... a fat hen for two liras. 1756 — *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 178 A brace... may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty lire. Note, A lire is about 6d. sterling. 1868 BROWNING *King & No.* i. 39, I found this hook. Gave a lire for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* iv. The money went to the marchioness... who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

Lirate, variant of **LYRATE**.

Lircher, *obs. form of LURCHER.*

Lire (līrē), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *lira*, 4-7 *lyre*, 4-5 *Se. lyr*, 4 *lere*, 1, 3-*lire*. [*OE. līra* wk. masc., of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brawn.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 216 þa liran þara lendena sariað. *Ibid.* II. 264 Breost ablawen & sar þeoh & līra. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wulfstan 159/3 *Pulpa*, uel niscun, līra. a. 1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat islelet in to limede bire ant to leac līð þa ant līre. 1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 8202 (Kölbling) For he carf man & stiel & ire, So fescche hewer doð fescches līre. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 504 Scho wald haf romnyne in þe fire, til half brynt hir bane & lyr. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white līre Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1439 *Form of Curry* (1780) 12 Take the līre of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeaus... smot of bys theygh, þell, and bone, and līre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 *Lyre* of fescche, *pulpa*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enviel* vi. iv. 35 The līre bowkis of beists, bane and līre. 1584 HUONOR *On Bartas* *Judith* vi. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rare. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xxi. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was served in and I... took some of the Lyre of the breast. c. 1837 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 133 He never observed... the book, which indeed was buried in the līre. c. 1835 J. R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304/2 He was nae feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or līre. 1876 *Whitley Gloss.*, *Līre*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' līre about it.'

Hence **Līre** *a. Obs. exc. dial.* *Fleshy.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 *Lyre*, *pulpsins*. 1876 *Whitley Gloss.* *sa. Līre*, 'Quite līr', well fleshed.

Līre, *sb.* *2 rare* —. [*App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of LITRE*.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiv. 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles — 'Or a līre of wine', said his facetious companion.

† **Līre**, *lier*, *v. Obs.* [*f. *liere, *lier*, LEAR 2.] *trans.* To thicken with a 'leat' (see LEAR 2.).

15. *Wyl Bucke his Test.* (Copland) B ij b, Take blode of a good shepe... & drawe hit with the brede & līr vp thy pot therwith þu not to thicke. *Ibid.* Līre him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

Līre, var. **LEER** *sb.* *Obs.*; *obs. form of LYRE.*

Līre, *pl.* and *obs. sing. form of LIRA.*

† **Līrella** (līrēllā). *Bot.* [*mod.L. = F. līrelle*, a diminutive f. *L. lira* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1830 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 271 *Līrella* is a linear shield, such as is found in *Ophegapha*, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed *līrella*.

Hence **Līrellate**, **Līrelline**, **Līrelliform** (*errou. līrellaeform*), **Līrellous** *adjs.*, shaped like a *līrella*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Līrelliformis*, .. *līrelliform*. *Līrellous*, .. *līrellous*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenifera* 162 Apothecia. *līrelliform*. *Ibid.* 388 Apothecia *līrelliform*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Līrellate*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Līrelline*.

Līrical, *obs. form of LYRICAL.*

† **Līricifancy**, *Obs.* Also 6 *līricum*-, *līricifancy*, *līryconfancy*, 7 *līlyconfancy*, 8 *līricumpancy*. [*Corruption of L. lītium convallium* (see **CONVALLY**), influenced by **FANCY**.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 *Līricumfancy*, or as other iudge May Līlle. 1578 *Litr. Dedeus* II. xxvi. 178 *Lyllie* Conuall, is now called... in English... *Lyrryconfancy*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 3. 232 It is called in English *Līlle* of the valley, or the Conuall *Līlle*, and May *Līlles*, and in some places *Līricifancy*. 1657 W. COLES *Adrian in Eden* ii. 24 It [*Lily of the Valley*] is called... in some places *Līricifancy* & *Līly* Confancy. 1766 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* 48 B The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, *Līricumpancy*, Rose-parsley... Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Līricifancy*, a flower.

Līring, variant of **LEARING**: see **LEAR** 2.

† **Līriodendrin** (līriodendrin). *Chem.* [*f. next + -IN*.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Līriodendron tulipifera*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 836 The crystals of *līriodendrin*. 1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* s.v.

† **Līriodendron** (līriodendron). [*mod.L. f. Gr. λειρόν lily + δένδρον tree*.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceae*, of which the N. American *Tulip-tree* is the only representative.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Līriodendrum*,... a name given by LINNAEUS to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree*.] 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* etc. (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bigonias, *Līriodendrons*, etc. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 925 The *līriodendron*.

† **Līrippe**, **Līripoop**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7 *līripoope*, 6 *līripope*, *līripoop*, *līeerypoope*, *līri*-, *lyri*-, *līripup*, 7 *lyripoope*, *līry*-, *poop* (e), *leereypoop*, *lūripup*, *līripippes*, 9 (*līripipy*); *līripipe*. [*ad. med.L. līripipium, leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'.]

No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with *F. pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *līripipium*, which suggests *L. lorium* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. *F. līripipion* (Coigr.) 'a graduate's hood'.

Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *līripipium* is a corruption of *cleri epiphium*, is repeated seriously in recent *Eng. Dicts.*

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350-70 *Enalogium Hist.* (1863) III. 230 Habent etiam... *līripipia* usque tulum longo modo futurum dilacerata.] 1737 OZELL *Kabelais* i. xviii. L. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his *Līripoop* on his Head, after the old fashion. 1850 FARMILLOTT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 93 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the *līrippe*, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CURTIS *Scenes & Characters* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black *līrippe* attached to it.

† A passage of Knighton (c. 1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'līripipes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purled *līripip* might have suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Līripipoos*, certain old-fashion'd Shoes, tip'd with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

† 2. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) *līripipoop*, to teach (a person) his *līripipoop*. *Obs.*

1546 *Suppl. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 They know their *līripipoos* so well that they draw the taylor betwix the legges, and gette them selues streyght to the kennell. 1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* B ij, I shal teache you bothe your *līripip* to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex* vii. 58 A witold... Who can his *līripipoos*, and gaze full mackerly For birdes nestes in the rooffe, while others slylyer Dubbes him an horned knight. 1577 STANVYNST *Descr. Ine.* in Holinshed II. 354, I will teach thee thy *līripipoos* after an other fashion than to be thus malepertile cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 *Papye vs. Hatchel* 30, I am nor at tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, that but my *Līripipoop*, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 *LYLY Sappho* I. iii. 163 Thou maist be skilful in thy logick, but not in thy *līripipoop*. 1594 — *Alth. Bomb.* i. iii. There's a gyle that knowes her *līripipoop*. c. 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall* Gr. II. ii. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his *līripipoop* for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 CORER. s.v. *Roulet*, *Qui scait bien son roulet*, That knowes his *līripipoos*, that thoroughly provided to speake. a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sen. Weap.* I. i. So so, I have my *līripipoop* already. 1633 BRETTON *Packet Lett.* 60, I see you have little to doe that haue so much measure to play your *Lūripups*.

† b. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 *London Prodigal* IV. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a bin zerred many a sluttish tricke, But such a *līripipoop* as thicke ych was nere a sarued.

† 3. A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i. Keepe me this young *Līry* poope within doors. 17... MITLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliwell). A *līripipoop*, vel *līripipoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

† **Līripipionated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* —. [*ad. F. līripipionné* (once-wd.), f. *līripipion*: see **prec.**] Furnished with a 'līripipe'.

1553 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xviii, Master Janotus, with his haire cut round like a dish... in his most antick accoustrement *Līripipionated* with a graduates hood [etc.].

Līrike, *obs. form of LYRIC.*

Līrk (līrk). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *lerk*, 9 *lurk*. A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3092 Her forhed [was] full fresshe & fre to be holde... Nough lynes he lerked, but full lell streight. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miter* xv. Some loo to keep their skins free līrks. 1737 MESSON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare... had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lērks.

transf. & fig. 1723 McWARD *Contend. For Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord... who knows to seek out the līrks of our pretences. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bard.* (1803) III. 281 The bought

'the lirk o' the hill. c. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LO. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A... button... was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lirk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3163) The... herds' cothouses in the līrks of the bills.

Hence **Līrk** *v.* to wrinkle.

1680 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 176-7 It [the elephant] has... a rough tannie skin, and līrking throughout all its body; the trunk of it līrks, and it contracts it, and draws it in... as it pleases. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lērked.

† **Līroconite** (līrōg-kōnait). *Min.* Also *ercon. līroconite*. [*f. Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder*: see **-ITE**.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminium and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 94 Ord. IV. Malachite. Genus II. *Līroconite*. 1825 HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min. Index*, *Līroconite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 853 *Līroconite*.

† **Līrp**, *Obs. rare*. A snap (of the fingers). So also **Līrp** *v.*, **Līrping** *vb.* *sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chiriche*, is the līrpying that is made with the fingers. 1598 FLORIO, *Frulla*, a flurt or līrp with ones fingers... *Frullare*, to flurt or līrp with ones fingers. **Līrrop**, *dial. var. LABRUP*, to beat.

Līrry, *līrrie*: see **LURRY**.

† **Līrt**. *Obs.* [*cf. BELIRT v.*] Deception, trick. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 255 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a līrt, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 JAMESON, *Suppl.* s.v., 'He gied her the līrt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

† **Līrylong**, *adv. Obs. rare* —. [*cf. ALIRY*.] c. 1400 *Beryu* 309 He stappid into the tapstry wondir pryuelly And fond hir līgging līrylong.

Līs (līs). *Her.* Pl. *lis*, *lisses*. Also 7 *lize*, 8 *lys*. [*a. F. his lily*.] = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2. 1621 SPERO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 572 Hee [Edw. III.] quartered the Flower de leu with the Leopards... albeit we see his former Seale also adorned with two *Lize* or *Lillies*. 1707 CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gl. Brit.* II. ii. 90, within a double Treasure, Counter-flower'd *Lys*. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Reveries* vii. 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid.* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms. 1888 *Atheum* 1 Dec. 742/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

Līs 2, *liss* (lis). *Irish Antiq.* [*a. Ir. līs, OIr. līs. less = Welsh llys*.] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. PERRIS in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lisnor, or the great fort. 1858 B. O'LOONEY in *Trans. Ossianic Soc.* IV. 231 The nobles of this country are said to live in the great and large duns, fortresses, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose in Wind among Reeds* 49 Him who drove the gods out of their liss.

Lisarde, *obs. form of LIZARD.*

† **Lisbon** (līzbən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [= *Pg. Lisboa*.] Hence: a. A white wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine*.

† b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon.

Lisbon out, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 384/2). *Lisbon* diet-drink (see quot. 1854-67 *55* *DIET-DRINK*).

1769 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 Take one pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLY *Dabier* No. 41 L. 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons (for you must know I am a wine-merchant). 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1792 M. UNNEWING *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 123 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 Tooto, *Lisbon*. 1. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *Hinda Strafford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

Lische, *obs. Sc. form of LEASH.*

Lise, *obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v.*

† **Liser**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lyser*, *lēsere*, 5 *lysure*. [*a. Of līstere*, of unknown origin. Cf. **LISIÈRE**.] A list, selvaige; also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl. B.* v. 210 Thanne drew I me amonges draperies my donet to lerne, To drawe þe lyser [liser, lēser] along þe lenger it samed. c. 1440 *Frump. Parv.* 309/1 *Lyys*, or *lysure*, *strophium*, *Lyyste*, *lysore*, or schrede, or chyppyngys, what so ever hyt be, *braegmeit*.

† **Lisette**. *Obs.* [*a. F. Lisette*, dim. of *Élise, Lisabeth*. Cf. **LISKIN**.] A French maid-servant. 1721 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. xxxvi. 128 Your footman and Lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

Lish (līf), *a. dial.* Also *leash*, *leish*, *lies* (c), *leesh* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTO *Tour to Caves* 90 Gloss., *Lish*, stout and active. 1848 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 39 Two lang leesh chaps, 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

Lish, variant of *leish*, **LEASH** *sb.* (sense 7 a). 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver... transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

† **Lisible**, *a. Obs.* Also *licible*, *loisible*. [*a. F. loisible* (2 OF. **loisible*), f. OF. *loisir*, *leisir* (see **LEISURE** *sb.*); — *L. licere* to be lawful: cf. **LICENCE**.] Lawful, permissible.

a. 1400, Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1565 þi conceyt boldeþ it good and līsible [Halliwell reads *licible*] To doon. *Ibid.* 1319 When he a man y-murderd hath and slawe A villi, XI. 31e by lawe, it is līsible. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 309 Touching the stay of his fortifications at Port, which ar alledged by us not līsible by the treaty.

|| **Lisière** (liziye). *Fortif. ? Obs.* Also 8 *lazier*. [Fr.: cf. *LISER.*] = *BERM.*, *FORELAND* 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisière*, a term in Fortification, the same as *Berne* and *Foreland*. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*, *Berm*, or *Lazier*.

Lisk (lisk). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 3 *Orm*. *leske*, 5-7 *leske*, 6 *St. leisk*, 7- *lesk*. β. 6-*lisk*, (7 *lisk*, 1 *ysk*). γ. 5-6 *laske*, 8 *lask*. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. *MSw. lumske*, *ljumske* (mod. *Sw. ljumske*) masc., *Da. lyske*, *MDu. Flemish lische* fem. (mod. *Du. liss* fem.); a form *lesca* 'ingen' in the *Werden Glosses* (Gallée *O.S. Texts* 360) may possibly be OE. (for **lōska*), but the *sk* (instead of *sh*) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.] The loin or flank; also. the groin.

α. c. 1200 *ORMUN* 4776 *Lende*, & *leske*, & *shuldre*, & *bacc*. α. c. 1400 *MORIE* *Arth.* 1097 *Lyme* and *leskes* full lothyne. c. 1440 *PROMP. PARV.* 238/2 *Leske* (or *flanke*), *inguen*. 1483 *CATH. ANGL.* 214/1 A *Leske*, *gynodria*. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 *lisk*] persyt tyte. 1615 *CROAKE* *Body of Man* 32 In the leiske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liver. 1639 *HORN & RON. GUTE LANG. UNL.* xxi. § 255 In the leisk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his le-sk.

β. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying w. Kennedie* 121 *Lene* larbar, loungeour, baith lowly in lisk and lonsje. 1603 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 477 Be the straik of ane sword in the lisk and the wambe. 1679 *LAUDERDALE PAPERS* (1885) III. xciv. 163 Wounded... in the groyn or lisk with a partizan. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/4 A white Mare... blew Spots about the Lysk, bog-tail'd. 1709 *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Anther aneath the tail. 1857 *G.C.N.* P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xciv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being attacked, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

γ. 14. *Harl. MS.* 219, ff. 150 (in *PROMP. PARV.* 298) *My flanks*, my laskes. 1552 *HULOET*, *Lask* or *flancke*, *lyga*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lisk*, or *lask*, the flank.

Liskeardite (liskārdait). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see -ITE.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium.

1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, *Evgitokite* and *Liskeardite*.

† **Liskin**. *Obs.* [a. obs. *Du. Liesken* (= mod. *Du. Liesje*), dim. of *Elisabeth*. Cf. *LISETTE*.] A Dutch maid servant.

1594 *PLAT* *Gevelho.* t. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchen maidens well approue.

Lisle (lail). The name of a town in France (now *Liège*), used attrib. in *Lisle glove*, *lace*, *thread* (see *Quots.*).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves. 1858 *SIMONDS* *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 *WEBSTER* *Suppl.*, *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lille, France.

Lisse, obs. variant of *LISSEN dial.*, rock-cleft.

Lisnise, variant of *LESNESS Obs.* c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6r Pu most in lisnise [*S. Eng. Leg.* 273/3 *lesnesse*] of bi synoe per habbe bi wuninge.

Lisome, variant of *LEESOME* a. 2 *Sc. Obs.* 1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It sall not be lisome to any landward or country man to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun**. *Obs.* In 4 *lysoun*. [? a. OF. *luisison* shining, light. ? Glimpse; trace. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 887 pay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.]

Lisp (lisp), *sb.* [*f. LISP v.*] The action or an act of lispng.

α. 1625 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER* *Elder Bro.* II. ii. Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite me to admire'm That speake the lisp of Court, Oh, tis great learning! 1676 *ETHEREDGE* *Man of Mode* I. i. Bell. What a pretty lisp he has! *Dor.* Ho, that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 *STERLE* *Taller* No. 27 P 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 *LADY M. IV. MONTAGU* *Let. to Cress* Mar. 21 Novv. They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 *DICKENS* *Dombey* xxvii. A young lady of sixty-five... who spok... with an engaging lisp. 1869 *ELDER* *Gallatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word *Abba* and its easy labial pronunciation.

β. *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 *BROWNING* *Popularity* viii, As if they still the water's lisp heard Through foam the rock-woods thresh. 1863 *LONGF.* *Wayside Inn*, *Int. Interlude* 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 *SWINBURNE* *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months... Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

Lisp (lisp), *v.* *Pa. i.* and *pa pple.* *lisp* (lisp). Forms: 1 **wlispian*, (*awlispian*), 4 *wlisp*, 4-6 *lysp* (e. 4-5, ? 7 *lysp*, (5 *lyspyn*), 6-7 *lysp*, 7-*lysp*. (Also 7-9 *jocularly* *lythp*). [OE. **wlispian* (known only in comb. *dwylspian*), *f. wlisp*, *wlisp* adj., lispng; cf. *MLG. wlispfen*, *wlispfen*, *Lfz.*, *Du. lispfen*, *Sw. lispfa*, *Da. lisppe* to lisp *OHG. lisp* adj., stammering, *OHG.*, *MHG. lispfen* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod. *G. lispeln* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance

which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching j and v; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, loosely, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

α. 1100 *MS. JUNIUS* 23, ff. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 276/1), And seo tunge awlispah, seo be ær hæfde ful recene spræce. 1375 *HARBOUR BRUCE* l. 393 In spek wylspyt he sum deill. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *ProL* 264 Somwhat he lisped, for his wantownes- To make his english sweete vp on his tonge. c. 1440 *PROMP. PARV.* 306/2 *Lyspyn* yn speche, *lispille*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 612/2 He lispeth a lytell, but it becometh hym well. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. v.* ii. 323 He can carue too, and lisp. 1600 — *A. V. L.* iv. i. 34 Looke you lisp, and weare strange suites. 1604 *MIDDLETON* *F. Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE* *Serm.* (1729) I. 111 As a nurse to a child... lisp in broken language. 1712 *STERLE* *Spect.* No. 492 P 4, I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 *POPE* *ProL* *Sat.* 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Diary* 13 Aug. Lady Charlotte is very handsome... she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 *KENLE* *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with child-like, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1620 *SANDERSON* *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lisp to broken language to young children. 1651 *N. BACON* *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxx. 239 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lisp some such Power. 1661 *BOYLE* *Style of Script.* (1675) 25 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 *POPE* *Drydg* 8 When first his infant voice shall... lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 P 6 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1759 *GRAY* *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 *CONNETT* *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lispeth out an Insipid. 1834 *MACAULAY* *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hagg'd him... and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 *LYTTON* *Alice* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia—the youngest hope. 1855 *BROWNING* *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

Hence *Lisped ppl. a.* α. 1851 *JOANNA* *Baillie* *Basil* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child.

Lisper (lispəi). Also 5 *lyspare*, 6 *lispār*, *lyspār*. [*f. LISP v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who lisps.

c. 1440 *PROMP. PARV.* 306/2 *Lyspare*, *blesus*, *sibibus*. 1519 *HORMAN* *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blyered man or goglyed, or toungeyed, or lypsar, or a stuttar or fumbler. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperature. 1709 *STERLE* *Taller* No. 77 P 1, I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 *BYRON* *Juan* ix. lxxviii, Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 *LYTTON* *Pelham* iii, 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

Lisping (lispɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LISP v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *LISP* (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*).

c. 1440 *PROMP. PARV.* 306/2 *Lyspyng*, *sibibus*, *blesura*. 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 Plato's crump-shoulder and Aristotle's lispng. 1641 *SMECTYNNUS* *Phil. Anst.* 8 13-156 For our parts we answer without lispng. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a Lysping. 1768-74 *TUCKER* *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lispng, stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 *HAZLITT* *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lisplings of the Muse. 1839 *LONGF.* *Voices* *Nl.* Prelude xiii, Low lisplings of the summer rain.

attrib. 1875 *TENNISON* *Q. Mary* v. ii, I remember How I would dance upon you my knee At lispng-age.

Lispng, *ppl. a.* [*f. LISP v.* + *-ING* 2.] That lisp; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lispng.

1535 *COVERDALE* *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lispng lippes and with a straunge language vnto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lispng sound. 1646 *FANSHAWE* *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 142 Thy lispng gibberish. 1669 *HOLDER* *Elen.* *Speech* 45 The other pair of Lysping and Siblant Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Public Pleas* (1777) 1. 27 A lispng accent. 1827 *LYTTON* *Pelham* iii, I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft, lispng voice. 1841 *MILNE* *Cath. Th.* II. v. 17 The father who shld impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lispng son... would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

Lispngly (lispɪŋli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a lispng manner; with faltering utterance.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce... speake plaine, can make a shift to swear lispngly. 1660 *FULLER* *Mit. Contemp.* 62 How lispngly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 419 The affairs which were lispngly discussed in the lady's chamber.

Lispound (lispəund). Also 6 *lispund*, *lesh pund*, 7-8 *leispound*, (8 *lispound*), 8-9 *lispund*. [*ad. LG.* and *Du. lispund*, contr. *f. lisch pund* 'Livonian pound' = med. *L. livonicum talentum*. (An example, in the form *lispunt*, is quoted by *Du Cange* from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii lypoundes facit .c. li. xx. lypoundes facit a shyp pound. 1597 *SKENE* *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Serplath*, Ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 Leispound a weight of their Victual, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Shetl.* V. 197 The butter... is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispound. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts... it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 *SCOTT* *Pirate* i. Eight lispounds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDONALD *Grask's E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 *HOMANS* *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. [= 184 lbs. avoirdupois].

Lispy (lispɪ), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. LISP sb.* + *-Y*.] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 *DURNFORD* *Let.* 25 Oct. *Almg.* (1899) 165 Lord Stanbroke reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss**. *Obs.* Also 1 *liss*, *liss*, 2-4 *lisse*, 3 *lysse*, 4-5 *lys*. [*OE. liss*, *liss*, *f. lisse* gentle, soft: see *LITHE* a.]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c. 1000 *Credo* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum*. *Lisse* ic gelyfe leahtra zehwylces. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Song wō-uten lisse. c. 1200 *Moral Oie* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Eider dōd dem be inoli, nabbed he none lisse. c. 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fanie* 1. 220 There save I lous venus kysses And graunted was of the tempest lisse. c. 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penance hadde a lisse. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* II. 200 Loue is lech of lyue and lisse of alle peyne. c. 1450 *LOVELICH* *Grail* li. 310 Of his peynes he myhte hauen non liss. 1802 *SIBBALD* *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

c. 1000 *Phariz* 672 (Gr.) *Ligan* in lisse lucis et pacis. α. 1023 *WULSTAN* *Hom.* (Napier) 265 Pa eadigan ceaster-wan þær zefeoþ and wynsumiað on lisse and on blisse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende upon monnen þe me lueuð. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3261 Pat he mihte... lissen on lisse [later text line blisse]. c. 1275 *Synings* of *Bede* 34 in *Horst.* *Atengl.* *Leg.* 505 þe-inne is reste and lisse. α. 1310 in *Wright* *Lyric P.* xviii. 57 Sute Ihesu... Myn huerte love, min huerte lisse. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 430 Bring me of his wodenise And bring me in to sum lisse. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ix. 29 Lorde of lyl and of lyzte of lyse and of peyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 315 Me ys leueie in this lif as a lora beggen þan in lisse to lyue.

Liss: see *LIS* 2.

† **Lisse** (liss), *sb.* 1 [*F. lisse* smooth (in *crêpe* lisse smooth crape).] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 *MRS. STOVE* *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cap. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar. A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 *MRS. ELIOT* *James* (nd. *Honset. Managem.* 18 Lisse, if you go to a bot station [in India], would be almost useless. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or fine frilling.

|| **Lisse** (liss), *sb.* 2 *Weaving*. [*a. F. lisse*, *lice* (cf. with quot. *f. haute lice*).] = *LEASE* *sb.* 2, 3. Also see *quots.* 1878, 1885.

1782 *EUCYD.* *Brit. (ed.)* IX. 671/1 (Parts of a ribbon-loom) 67 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 *DE* *CHAMPEAUX* *Tapestry* *Introd.* [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 *E. MÜNTZ* *Textile* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lisses' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse**, *v. obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*) Also 4 *les*, 4-5 *lis*, 1 *ys*, 4-6 *lysse*. [*OE. lissian* = *pre-Eng. *linpissan*, *f. linpiss* soft, mild: see *LITHE* a.]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only *OE.*); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

α. 1000 *Sat. & Sal.* 294 (Gr.) *Ylde* beoþ on eorpan zehwas crafetiþ... lisseþ [for lissað] ealð hea weile. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 702, Y prey þe sumdele hys peyne bou-lyss. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 848 Forto lissen hys langour. c. 1470 *Gologas & Gau.* 173 Hym likis in land your langour to liss. 1562 *TURNER* *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositiones as stanche or lyssse ake.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* 1. 702 Lat vs lissen w with oþer speche. *Ibid.* 1. 1082 *Troilus*, is somdel of akynge of his wounde lissed. c. 1375 *St. Leg.* *Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 117 As for to les þame of bar payne. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 442 In hope for to be lissed of his care. c. 1440 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* 255/45 This leche lissyd me, lazars. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 31 Son, open thyn hert for perauenture y coud the liss. c. 1470 *HARDING* *Chron.* xciv. ii. In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 *CAXTON* *Good. Leg.* 352 b/1 That... they may be eased and lissed of theyr paynes.

3. *intr.* To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved of.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 375/8 Than of my peyne I gan to lisse. *Ibid.* 412/8 I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1825-80 *JANESON*, *To Liss*, to cease, to stop. *I never lisse*, it never ceases, *Roxb.*

Hence † *Lissing vbl. sb.*

17412 *LYOG*. *Two Merchants* 641 Which in to lissying his langour did leede.

Lissen (lissn). *dial.* Also 7 *lisse*, 7-9 *lissom*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *LISP sb.* 3, which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 175 A strange stone... wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or lisse at all. α. 1677 *HALE* *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the lisse of a Rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 *PLOT* *Oxfordsh.* 58 We have another fine Earth... found frequently in the

lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; + a support for a beehive. 1790 *Traus. Soc. Arts VIII.* 126 (Let. fr. Faringdon, Berks) Two [hives].. that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. 1879 in Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'In burnin' lime we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stuven'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope. 1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissen*, the strand of a rope; each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

Lissencephalous (li-sense-fälös), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lissencephalus* (f. *lissos* smooth + *ἐνκέφαλος* brain) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 33. The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the *Lysencephalous* and *Lissencephalous* series. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 53. The *Lysencephalous* or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

Lisses, pl. of **List**.

Lissom (li-söm), *a.* Also *lissome*. [Contracted variant of **LITHESOMÉ**.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

a 1800 *PROGE Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 34 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed. North. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 147 They are.. so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer—to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* 111. 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom lath. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 70 Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 11 The lissom bound of the hare. 1890 ROLF BOLDRERWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The tongues gurgl'd around the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor.

Fig. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. viii. 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are drenched over.

b. That renders supple, *notice-use*.

1864 LO. DERBY *Iliad* xviii. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence **Lissomness**.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 He.. was applauded by all for his lissomness. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His.. marvellous lissomness.. of thought.

Lissotrichous (lissotrikes), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *lissos* smooth + *τρίχης*, *triphē* hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Leiotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† **List**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyst*, 2-4 *lyst(e)*, 3-4 *lyste*, 1 *lyst*, 4 *lyst*, 4-6 *lyst*. [OE. *lyst* masc. and fem. = OS. *lyst* fem., ON. *lyst* fem.: = OTeut. **lysti-* = OArjan **lysti-* (Skr. *ṛṣṭi* obedience), f. root **klus-* (: *klus* - *klous* -), OTeut. **hli-* (: *hli-* - *hlaus* -), found also in the vbs. OE. *hlōsian*, OHG. *lōsen* (MHG. *lösen*), OHG. *lōstren* (mod. Ger. dial. *laustern*: cf. G. *löstern*, Sw. *lystra*, Da. *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG. *lōschen* (mod. G. *lauschen*), MHG. *hōsēnen*, *lōsēnen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OSI. *slýstati* to hear, *slýst* hearing, Lith. *klusà* obedience, *klusyti* to hear, Zend *prasāniti* to hear, Welsh *clust*, Irish *clúas* fem., ear (—Oceltic **kloustā*). The root OArjan **klus-* - *klus-* - *klous-* (Teut. **hli-* - *hlaus-* - *hlaus-*) is an extended form of **klu-* (Teut. **hli-* - see LOUW a.).

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have or give a list*: to give ear, be attentive, keep silence.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 550 *Da sit andziu ure lichaman, dæi is gesith and lysti, swæc and stenc and breþung.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 40 *Gif [mon] yfene lyst hæbbe.* c 1175 *Laund. Hom.* 75 *Fore lyst here looking here blowing here smelling here feeling here latret.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 *Gif he biuined us ure sille oðer ure lisse.* c 1205 LAV. 11577 *Mi fader Carodec makede lust & þus spæc.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13708 *All þai gaf him lust ilkan.* c 1390 *Asyngh. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 2 *Sitþe lyst & haueþ lyst.* 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 238 *Thykenes of lute and of heryenge.* a 1400 *Oleuian* 60 *Fele of hem cated a cry.. That noon of hem that sytþe hym by May baue no lest.*

2. The ear. (But cf. **List** sb. 3 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Fermyth*, 1900 *With ys hond a wolde þe gyue a such on þe luste þat al by bren scholde cluþe al aboute ys fute.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 63 *He smoot me ones on the list.* a 1253 *MORR Howe a Sergeant would learne to play the fere Wks.* 19 *þi b.* And with his list, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† **List**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *lyste*, 4-5 *lyst(e)*, *lyst(e)*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *lyst* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *lyst*, OS. *lyst* art, wisdom (Du. *lyst* fem., cunning), OHG., MHG. *lyst* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod. G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *lyst* fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. *list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile—OTeut. **lysti-* - *lyst-*, f. root **hli-* (: *hli-* in Goth. *lais* I know): see LEARN v., LORE.] Art, craft, cunning. Also phr. by or with list.

a 900 *CYNWULF Christ* 1318 *Mid hie micle eale ærþwylc wille þurh ealle list lifes tilgan.* a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 588

(Gr.) *Lædde hie swa mid ligenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unriht.* c 1205 LAV. 17210 *Betere is liste [c 1275 sleahþe] bene oful strende.* a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 1507 *Swa þe cnotte is icnut.. þæt ne mec biot list ne luðer strengeþe nowðer.. leowis.. a 1255 *Out & Night* 172 *Ich wolde bihte bet mid liste.. Than thu mid al thine strengeþe.* a 1275 *Prose Elfric* 638 in O. E. M. *lyste*, 136 *Of him þu miht lereþ listes and fele heles.* 1311 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2048 *This was a ded of quein list.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomæus*) 322 *He crucifix was fynne & fynel his skyne of flayne with lyste.* c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 *We ben biggid alle wiþ our lyst.**

List (list), *sb.* Also 4-7 *lyst(e)*, *lyste*, *lyst(e)*, *lyst(e)*. [OE. *lyste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lyfste* (Du. *lyst*), OHG. *lysta* (MHG. *lyste*, mod. G. *leiste*); the Tent. word was adopted in Rom. as *l. lista*, F. *liste*; the ON. *lysta* (f) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

1. Border, edging, strip.

† 1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.* a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 583 *Lembum*, listan vel thres. 1311 *E. Allit. P.* B. 1761 *þæt me sylt drynes þorþ þe lyst þe lyfte*, bi þe 103 medoes. 1311 *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) *His targe wiþ gold list He cart awte.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 48 *þai stryfe wald, quha mycht fyrst Of his kirtil nyght þe liste.* 1437 *Test. Elor.* (Surtees) II. 49 *Unam tuellam de twill, cum nigris lytze.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. *Prolog.* 38 *The nyctil fursþird þyr cloke with sabill lyte.* 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 *In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia.* 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 10 [They] have thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocrypha] stand as a list or marginal border vnder the olde Testament. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. vi. 15 *Trachonitis*, the coarsest list and most craggy ground about the country of Judea. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 96 *The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that List of Ice shoots several small Threads to the middle.* 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm.* *Eccl.* xxv. 11 *A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.*

† b. Applied to the lobe of the ear. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *ohrleiste*, which, however, means the 'helix' of the ear; also **List** sb. 2.]

1530 *PALSCR.* 239/2 *Lyste of the eare, mol de leraylle.* 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Mol.* 1631 *DEKKER Match me in Lond.* u. 30 *They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both eares.*

2. *spec.* The seluage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the cloth. † Phrase, *within the lists* (usual in statements of measurement). [So F. *liste* in Cotgr.]

[1297 *Magna Carta Edw. I.*, c. xxv. *Una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, rusetorum, & haubergerorum scilicet due ulne infra listas.*] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 *The lyte at the one ende of all soche Sireite Clothes.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/1 *Lyst of clothe, forage.* 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.*, c. 1 *All maner of white brode wollen clothes with crumple listes, otherwise called bastards.* 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 12 *¶ Euary brode cloth shall contene in breadthe seuē quarters of a yarde within the listes at the least.* 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 8 *For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad clothes.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. li. 30. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 1 *The list or Border being known to be more worth then the whole Cloth.* 1700 *TREVELL Hist. Eng.* II. 176 *Woolen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's [181] late Assize, or Statute.* 1835 *Use Placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth.* 1842 *BISCHOP Woolen Manufact.* 36 *The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats hair.* 1844 G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* iii. 124 *The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.*

b. *fig.* and proverbial.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchel* A 2 b, *Yet find fault with broad termes, for I haue mesured yours with mine, & I find yours broader lister by the list.* 1590 *COCKE Marg. Annot.* (1876) 24 *Arsadachus knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the Item, the Steele by the marke [etc.].* 1622 *PEACMAN Compl. Genl.* i. (1634) 15 *Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.].* 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* u. *Gariand*, *False joyes*, *Peeces of sackcloth with silk lists.* 1677 *GILPIN Denonot.* (1867) 294 *Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end.*

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the seluage of cloth consists.

1567 *HARMAN Cawent* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 *Their armes bounde up with kercher or lyte.* 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 62 *We must.. constrain the Branches of those Fige-Trees, as near as we can to the Walls, with Nails and List.* 1719 *D'URNEY Pills* I. 263 *Sissy.. Pulls off her Garter of wollen List.* 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1804) 438 *A dirty rag.. tied with two pieces of list.* 1772 *M. DE LAUNY Lett. Ser.* II. i. 401, *I have had list nailed round my doore.* 1791 *COCKE W. Ker.* Apr. 483 *By 1830 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions [of billiard-tables].*

d. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) = Made of list.

1661 *Inventary in M.S. Royal.* A. 182 *lf.* 31 *On ruggs, 2 Liste coverlids [etc.].* 1847 C. BROWNE *F. Fyre* xviii. (1890) 171 *Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper.* 1851 *Illustr. Catal.* G. *Exhib.* 1121 *List carpet.* 1866 *Mss. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve* xvii. (1874) 193, *I have got on list shoes, ma'am.* 1901 *C. Rev. Apr.* 485 *List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.*

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.

a 1300 *Birch Jewes* 587 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 9r *And bond him with liste.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19845 *A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten den, him thought was þar, At nokes-four, four listes lang, Vten to list þar-wit it hang.* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 8 *He bar a bordun l-bounde wiþ a brod lyste.* 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (1495) 191 *Chylidrens.. lymmes ben bounde wyth lystes and other couenable bondes that thei ben not crokid.* c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 122 *Bynde him aboute þe browen of þe arme wyþ*

a good lyte. 1a 1525 *Trent. Galaunt* 186 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* 111. 159 *Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes.* 1566 *PHAER Bk. Childr.* (1553) X v b, *Blake a girdle of a wollen list mete for the middle of the patient.* 1596 *SHAKS. Yam. Shr.* II. ii. 69 *With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-bose on the other, gartred with a red and blew list.* 1713 *SWIFT Elegy on Partridge Wks.* 1755 111. u. 80 *A list the colber's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes.* 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dick.* s. v. *Amble*, *Many fold fine soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse.* 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 37 *The four seams adorned with lists of a different colour from that of the cap.*

transf. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Wks.* 1616 1. 246 *You saue, you list, you shreds, you—* (*Beats the Tailor.* 1614 — *Barth.* F. iv. iv. (1631) 67 *Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Rome, and patches of Popery.*

† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. *Obs.*

1595 T. HVL *Art Gardening* 152 *Putting clothes or lists.. binging halfe out of the pan, that they may so drop continually water in the forme of feltring, as the wise name it.* c 1623 *Londce Poor Mans Talent* (1881) 12 *Disstill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg.* 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 263 *We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtrre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.*

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (1495) 709 *A meete borde is aeryed and sette vpon life: and compassed with a lyte aboute.* c 1575 J. HOOKER *Fete Sir P. Carew* (1897) 103 *His horse was set up.. with list and lath garnished with scutcheons.* 1599 R. LINCHE *Ant. Fiction* II. i. *A certaine white list and streak, called by the Astrologers Via lactea.* 1648 *GAGE West Ind. xli.* (1655) 57 *Their shoes.. the outside whereof of the profinner sort are plated with a list of silver.* 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 55 *The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper.* 1685 *Flot Njordsh.* 413 *There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St. Kenelm's-furrow.* 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* vii. li. 379 *A black List of Something adhering to the Rock— which he found was a great number of Swallows.* 1747 *Genll. Mag.* 310 *Their ends [of wire] being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half-inch broad, which is nailed over them.* 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 37, *I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.*

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [Suggested by **It. lista**.]

1559 *TENNYSON Vivien* 242 *A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes.* 1880 A. J. BUTLER *Dante's Purg.* i. 4 *He wore his beard long and mingled with white hair, like to his locks, of which a twofold list [orig. una doppia lista] fell to his least.*

5. A stripe of colour. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *liste*.)

1496 *Fysshing w. Angle* (1832) 34 *The body of blacke wull & a yelow lyte after eyther syde.* 1530 *PALSCR.* 239/2 *Lyste on horsebacke, raye.* a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1629) 273 *His horse was of a frite sorrell, with blacke feete, and blacke list on his backe.* 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.*, *Exod.* xxviii. 19 *There are many colours [of Agate] and some the best, that are greene with a golden list.* 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 334 *The A-se having a peculiar marke of a crosse made by a blacke list downe his backe, and another athwart.* 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref., *Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold.* 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 319 *The blue cat.. having a fine blue tinge, with a beautiful red list down its back.* 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* II. 49 *All along the back there runs a white list, which ends at the insertion of the tail.* 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 35 *With some black about the face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck.*

† b. Used for: A mark of a wound, a scar. *Obs.* rare—

c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 464 *He sholde never have knownen hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig. cicatrice] that he had by his right eye.*

6. *Arch.* † a. (See quot. 1812-16.) *Obs.* b. A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. (Cf. **LISTEL**.)

Cf. obs. F. *liste*, 'a small square out-jutting brow, or member of a pillar' (Cotgr.).

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 32 *The Freese, the List, the Ovolo.* 1735 *DYCHE & PAROON Dict.*, *List*, a Fillet or flat ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus. 1745 *POCOCKE Descr. East II.* n. 156 *The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that.* 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 177 *The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus.* 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*

7. In various technical senses. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. *Carpentry.* (? U. S.) 'The upper rail of a railing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. *Carpentry.* A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. **List** v. 3.) d. *Tin-plating.* The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/2 *The Parts of a [Wool] Card.. The List, is that as is said to hold the Lead.* 1834 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* III. 37 *There is always a list or seluage of tin on the lower edge of every plate.. When the list is melted.. the boy takes out the plate.*

II. Boundary.

† 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often *pl. Obs.* 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 44 *Any brother or sister yat duellen wryt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10669 *All the ledis to the listes on the laund past.* *The Ibid.* 10618. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1801) 60 *The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death.* 1579 *TOWSON Calvin's Sermon.* *Ann.* 234/1 *God set teih vs barres and listes.* 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vii. (1617) 94 *The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vtermost lists.* a 1552

H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compass. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 295 You and I cannot be confin'd within the weak Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601 — *Tuel. N.* iii. i. 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I mean she is the list of my voyage. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescrib'd. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 60 To what strange Lists is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

† b. Region, territory. *Obs.*

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 57 Whatever foggy Mists Do blind men in these subinary Lists.

9. *spec. in pl.* († sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *lisse* (mod. F. *lice*): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. † *Phr. in, within (the) lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense.

[The OF. *lisse* see LYCE, used once by Caxton], which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *liza*, Pg. *liza*, It. *lizza*, med. L. *litz* palisades, lists. Hatz. *Darm.* suggest a late L. type **listia*, f. OHG. *lsta*: see above.] 12386 CHAUCER *Spr.* s. T. 660 Cambalo That taught in lists with the brethren two For Canacee. 1400 RAIN. *Rose* 4199 Without the dicke were lists made, With walles batayled large and brade. 1420 *Antur* of Arth. 497 (Douce MS.) Pe lordes by-lyue how to list lades With many seriant of mace. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxii, Blamor... took his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram atte other ende of the lystes. 1475 BK. *Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in listes to the utteraunce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* i. cliv. 183 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for y^e sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 *Pasquill's Return* Ciyb. It fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrestler within the Lystes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold... as to touch the Lystes, Except the Marshall. 1621 LAOY M. *Wroth* *Urania* 497 Encountering his enemy in a list, made of purpose between the Campe, and Castle. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i, When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* t. lxvii, The lists are oped, the spacious arena clear'd. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* ii. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. *transf. and fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest. *Pbr. To enter (the) lists*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven.* & *Ad. xcix*, Now is she in the very lists of love. Her champion moulted for the hot encounter. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v. 200 As when his Trytons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the waves. 1626 BR. ANDREWS *7 Serm. Wond. Combat* vi. (657) 88 The lysters where this temptation was used, was the Mountaine. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lists, concerning the original of the Saxons. *Ibid.* lix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1717) 242 See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrow, to enter lists with God. 1725 FORT *Olyss.* viii. 120 Demodocus... Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. 1810 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. iv. 77 The Royal Society... contained few individuals... capable of... entering the lists against this... assailant. 1848 KINGSLY *Saint's Trag.* iv. i. 35 [Let] the spirit Range in free battle lists. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crossed* lxi, Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage... mimic war.

† 10. a. *sing. and pl.* An encircling palisade; a mailed or staked enclosure. b. *pl.* The starting-place of a race (= L. *carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* i. 59 The cite, pales or lyst or fort where y^e campe is lodged. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 68 All these were placed without the lists [L. *exercitabulum*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* i. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mairies there before they be full five yeres of age. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways... meet together... at the same Goal. 1737 WEST *Let.* (in verse) in *Gray's Poems* (1773) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.*: list-boy, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; list-pot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); list-wall [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. ii. III. 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is removed... in the following manner. A list-boy called the 'list-boy', takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the 'list-pot'. 1793-1813 *Reports Agric.* 62 (E. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a 'list wall'. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XL. ii. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

List (list), *sb.* 4. Also 4-5 *lest*(e), *lyst*(e). [f. LIST v.2 Cf. Icel. *lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

† 1. Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

1205 LAV. 13078 Pa andswarde be munc mid muchelere liste [later text mid swipe gode wille] 13... E. *Allit. P.* A. 407 So fare we alle with list and lyst. To kyng & queene by cortaysse. 1386 CHAUCER *Prok.* 132 In curteisye was

set ful muche hir lest [v. r. list]. 13440 *Pronp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyst, or lykyng... *delectacio*. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 755 All thus our lady that lovith, with lyking and lyst. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he sould... leaue this lyfe with list for all their plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. to (with sb. or inf.), rarely for, of; † frequently collocated with *leisure*. Now only *arch.*

1220 *Bestiary* 544 He doð men hungren and hauen ðrist, and mani oðer sinful list. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1231 Hem wexon ðrist, ðe water slekede ðe childes list. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 24751 (Güt.) Pat gis me list [other MSS. lust e] of hir to rede. 1374 *Chaucer Troylas* ii. 738 (1787) A noon as sedes is here lest, So ceseeth loue and forth to loue an newe. 1423 [AS. 1] *Kingis O.* lvii, Hastow no lest to sing? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. i. 69 The wyld wolf... Rasyis in ire, for thewod hungri list. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 410/1 He had no leysure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 278 It is a very good way to... kill the list and lyking of a Sparhawk, to feede hir... with liquid meates washt in water. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list. 1613 PUNCTUS *Pilgrimage* ii. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stoole. 1641 MILTON *Ævum* i. Wks. 1851 III. o. I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evil. 1659 FULLER *188. Inf. Imoc.* (1840) 219, I had little list or leysure to write. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure.

Phrase at (one's) list. Now only *arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 21130 Turn þai sal til him tistest, And sipen þas oðer at his list. 1400 *Rom.* 1057 Pleyne at your list I yelde me. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 261 Honestie my olde Grandfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not lyst. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* i. xxxi, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 110 He that can of list and will propound what he pleases. 1695 HICKINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I, 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. 1867 J. B. ROSE *tr. Virgil's Æneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

List (list), *sb.* 6 Also 7-8 (*Naut.*) *lust*. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of LIST sb.4]

1. *Naut.* The careening or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *List of a ship*. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Alidge* ii. (1842) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1883 *Times* 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The whole building had got a considerable List or leaning to the S.W. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Two lines of straggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), *sb.* 6 [a. F. *liste* = Sp., Pg., It. *lista*; prob. identical with LIST sb.3, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see LIST sb.4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, esp. a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † *phr. in or within the list/s, in list* (occas. *fig.*).

Active list, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (a) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (b) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws. Also *army list*, *Civil list*, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 98 Young Fortinbras... Hath... Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Lewies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subject. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas... The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 14 'Tis the List Of those that claime their Offices this day. 1623 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. iii. 130 Pioners... are not reckoned Soldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation. 1625 BACON *Ess. Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. i. (1810) 3 To be in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. 1645 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 157 The Battalion was eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *List*, a Scroll of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battle. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 284 Endless is the list of human ills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts. 1809 LD. MULGRAVE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* i. ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. 1874 GREEN *Shared Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Cæsar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

b. *Racing slang*. Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence to put on the list = to castrate. 1890 FARMER *Slang, Added to the List*, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

† c. *American*. The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. LIST v.4 1 b.) *Obs.*

1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 329 To the prejudice of many who have duly and according to law presented their lists. 1655 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) 1. 279 Sea-Brooke is fynyed forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of their estates to the Courte.

d. *Comb.*: † list-maker = LISTER²; list-price, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 48 This Court doth order that ye Land... be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, *sb.* 7 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork): a long piece cut from the gammon. 1662 MARKHAM *Country Content*, i. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Porke, and that which is called a Lisse. 1824 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Lisse*, the flanks.

List, *sb.* 8, variant of LISSE *sb.* 2 = LEASE *sb.* 4 Also *Comb.* list-stick (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/11 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. connected with LIST sb.1] Ready, quick (*esp.* of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 CULLUM *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. 1823 GALT *Gilthaipe* II. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. 1847 HALLWELL *s.v.*, A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent*. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* II. 185 *List*, quick; as list of speech. 1887 *Cent. Gloss.*, *List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning.'

List (list), *v.* 1 *arch.* Forms: 1 *lystan*, 3-4 *leste*(n), *luste*(n), 4-6 *lyst*, 5 *lyste*, *lest*, *lust*, 6-7 *list*, 3-*list*. 3rd *sing. pres.* (contracted) 1-6 *lyst*, 2-6 *lust*, 3 *Orm. lisse*, 3-5 *luste*, 4-5 *lest*(e), 4-6 *lyste*, *luste*, 4-7 *list*. *Pa. t.* 1-5 *lyste*, 2-5 *leste*, 3 *Orm. lisse*, 3-6 *lust*(e), 4-6 *lyste*, *lyste*(e), 4-7 *list*, (5 *leist*, *lest*). Also 4 *lysted*, 5 -y'd, etc., 4-*listed*. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod. G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da. *lyste*): -O Tent. **lystjan*, f. **lust-u* pleasure: see LUST sb.]

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust* should be referred to this verb or to LUST v.; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either u or ð, and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME., and occas. in the 16th c. *lust* occurs in the sense of *lust*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd *sing. pres. lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb. due to the influence of the sh. or vñ *lust*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc.* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. *Me list* (occas. *listeth*) I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

a. Const. inf.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrccean. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecturia*, me lyst radan. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Penne pan mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. 1200 *Orm.* 8119 Himm lisse þa Wel etenne off an appell. 1205 LAV. 30233 Pam kinge luste steppe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22601 Na creatur sal pan list [Trin. luste, Edin. lysten] plai. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 941 Penne lyst þe lady to loken be knygt. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethrye, quhy lest you le? 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 490 The leystyn nat a louere be. 1400 MAUNORV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 208 Na man es forbode... to trove in what lawe þat him list leue on. 1440 *Sir Gower* 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play, For he was full well. 1450 *Merlin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. 1491 *Chast. Goldes Chyld* 12 Somme when they sholde slepe thenne hem list wake and pray. Some when they sholde wake and pray thenne hem lust to slepe. 1524 *Feele Arraignm.* *Paris* i. ii, Me list... This idle task on nre to undertake. 1590 *Senser P. Q.* i. vii. 35 When him list the prouder lookes subdew. 1618 *Raleigh Maxims* 57, (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 64 When me list to saddle, I turn apply me. 1808 *Scott Marm.* i. viii, When at need Him listed easie his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as, if, what, when, etc.*) 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac næfre zenoz ne þincð ær he hæbbe cal þæt him lyst. 1205 LAV. 30741 *Elþer* god lide pider him to liste. 1300 K. *Hom.* 918 Nu ge reate One while, of 30u leste. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leuee, whether be lyst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 519 Wemen... when their chekys, quhen thaim list, with teris. 14... *Nun* 298 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 There we talkeden as vs lest. 1526 *Tinoale Math.* xx. 15 Ys yt not lawfull for me to do as me listeth with myne awne. 1553 *Ogall Royster* D. iii. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. 1581 *Savile Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 191 Licence to do what them listed. 1633 *Br. Hall* *Hard Texts* 518 This prout Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

¶ With ellipsis of *go*.

1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & pider gan him spede.

† c. Const. of (= OE. gen.), after.

Yankee in Canada i. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 415 A listed stir fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and *List* v. 3.)

1842-59 *GWILT Archt. Gloss.* *Boards, listed*, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

Listed (list'ed), *a. 2* [f. *LIST sb. 3* + *-ED*.] *v.*

1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1087 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field.

1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 1470 Bold, are thy generous youth, and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas.

1793 *SOUTHEY Let. in Dowden Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall.

1812 *JOANNA BAILLIE Orra* i. 1 Wks. (1851) 237 In these listed combats.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxix. On battle-plains or listed spot? 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* vii. iii. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the names—scrolls of the listed bards.

Listed (list'ed), *pp. a. 1* [f. *LIST v. 4* + *-ED*.] *v.*

Enlisted for military service.

1649 *MILTON Eikon*. Wks. 1738 i. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1648 in *LIST v. 4* 3.]

1693 *W. FREKE Art of War* vii. 257. I would ratlie be a Volunteer, than a Listed Soldier. 1709 *Royal Proclam.*

27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4507/2 They shall take a Receipt, acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

Listed (list'ed), *pp. a. 2* [f. *LIST v. 3* + *-ED*.] *v.*

(See *LIST v. 3* 4.)

1888 *Sci. American* 12 May 298/1 Being designed for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Listed**, *a. 3* *Obs.* [f. *List sb. 1* + *-ED*.] Only in comb. *thick listed*, hard of hearing.

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xxvii. 289 a. They that are thicke listed, seeme in a manner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

Listel (list'el), *Arch.* Also in It. form *listello*, *listella*. [a. *F. listel*, ad. It. *listello*, dim. of *lista* = *LIST sb. 3*.] A small list or fillet.

1598 *R. HAYOOCKE tr. Lomazzo* l. xxv. 89 The vpper rule, called listello. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archt.*, etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capital, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archt.* (1742) 1. 6 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 *J. SMITH Pavorina Sci. & Art* l. 172 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 *tr. Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & Ind.* 339 The roof... is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

Listen (lis'n), *sb.* [f. *LISTEN v.*]

† 1. Hearing, sense of hearing. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit* P. B. 386 He pat felty in face fetted alle eres If he has losed the listen hit lyfzet meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive hearing. Also *listen-out* (after look-out). Chiefly in phr. *On or upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house. 1807 *tr. Three Germans* l. 6 Not the faintest... sound... reached their attentive listen. *Ibid.* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant barking. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 397 Mrs. Hawkey is... clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down... for a long listen. 1883 *FENN Sweet Mace* II. xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

Listen (lis'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *Northumb. lysna*, 3 *lustnie*, -in, *pa. pple.* i-lustned, 3-4 *lustne(n)*, *listne(n)*, 4 *pa. t.* and *pple.* *lisynt*, *lesnynt*, 4-5 *lesten*, -yn, -in, li-, *lystyn*, -in, 4-6 *lysten*, 5 *lystny*, 7 *lissen*, 3- *listen*. [*ONorthumb. lysna*, **hlyсна*, corresp. to MHG. *hlysenen*:-*OTeut.* type **hlysnjan*, f. Teut. root **hlysn*:- see *LIST sb. 1* From the same root is OE. *hlosnian* (-*OTeut.* type **hlos*-, *hlysnjan*) to listen. The forms with *l* are due to association with the synonymous *LIST v. 1*.]

1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 18 Gie forðon geheras vel lysnas bisena ðas sauende. c1205 *LAV.* 25128 Pa heo hafden longe i-lustned þan kinge. c1220 *Bestiary* 398 Listneð nu a wonder. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2137 King pharaon listneð hise red. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20590 (Götl.) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4607 Ladis & oþer lordes listeneþ now my sawe! c1400 *Dest. Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. c1476 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle lookes to listen my lament? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 551 At which I cens't, and listen'd them a while. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 30 The tale of all the ill she hath endured I listen. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xlviii. Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode to Memory* iii. Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 288 Þe chance listnes me. 2. *intr.* To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c1205 *LAV.* 26357 He lustneð [later text luste] þeorne.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustnin hu þi lauerd & ti leof... wule weren to dei þine leasunge. a1275 *Prov. Alfryd* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Lustlike lustine [v. lustnie; earlier text Lvstneþ]... lef dere. c1375 *SHOREHAM* i. 2091 Nou lustne. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1292 Nou listenes, lef lordes, þis leassoun þu ginne. 1375 *BANBOUR Bruce* vi. 72 He... lisynt full entently Gif he oucht herd of thare cumyng. c1400 *Satanstoe Bab.* 20 Lustinythe a while and ye shall see. 14.. *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 566/1 *Achello*, to lystny. 1530 *PALSGR.* 612/2 Lysten at the crevysse if thou cannest here any by [sic] steryng. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooth his charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark i. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 448 A man... Who... Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 *DASENT Vikings* i. xii. 162 Every one listening that he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker. 1884 *TENNYSON Godiva* 54 The deep ear listen'd round her as she rode.

b. *Const. to (unto)*: to give ear to (=sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 465/2 Lustniez noupe to mispeche. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6451 heading (Götl.) Listens nou vnto mi saw. c1450 *Merlin* 11 The holy man listned well to all his confession. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinal. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlii. t. a1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Darham* (1662) 2. 295 Listen to Mr. Camden his Character of him. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 908 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* i. i. 8 These officers... were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1881) i. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † *To listen of*: to hear tell of. † *To listen on* = *listen to*. *To listen for*, † *after*: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Götl.) If 3e of þaim will listen a trau, I sal 3u tell of þaim sothsa. c1320 *Sir Trist.* 402 Of a prince proude in playe Listneþ, lordinges dere. 1400 *LYOG, Chole & Byrde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisdom thyn eeres ben half deif Lyke an asse that lystneþ on an harpe. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* t. iii. 152, I will... listen after Humfrey, how he proceeds. 1597 = 2 *Hen. VI.* t. i. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauers, whom I sent... to listen after Newes. 1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* Pref. 15, I beg... that they will so farre listen after me... as to take notice... what becomes of me. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* tit. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi. She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer. 1856 *TENNYSON Elaine* 862 The sick man... Would listen for her coming. — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt. 1871 *FARRAR Wilm. Hist.* i. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

d. † *To listen one's ears* (or an ear) to: = b. *Obs.*

a1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Yiv, I neuer... lystened myne eares to murmures. 1570 *Tomson Calvin's Sern. Tim.* 726/4 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. a1566 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† 3. (quasi-trans.) *To listen forth, out*: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. *HEARKEN v. 8*.) *Obs.*

a1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonifield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here. *Ibid.* D 4 b, Ienkin... goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wily. 1602 *WARNER Alch. Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

Listener (lis'nər), Also 7-8 *listner*. [f. *LISTEN v.* + *-ER*.] *v.*

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 *COTGR.* *Esouteur*, an hearer, hearkeeper, listener. a1618 *RALEIGH Maxims* St. (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner... of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listeners after any Court news. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* clxx. (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That Listners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 31 F x This gentleman... was entertaining a whole Table of Listners with the project of an Opera. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners... are... at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. *slang.* The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wisty-castor, under the listener. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A douss on the smellier—a dimmer to the daylight, and a larrup on the listeners. 1827 *Eng. Anecd.* Turf 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listener.

2. *Fortif.* = *Listening-gallery* (see next b).

1828 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out... galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works... These latter are called *listeners*. 1833 *STRAITH Fortif.* § 213. 161 The distance between the listeners depends... on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

Listening (lis'n'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] *The action of the verb LISTEN.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4798 Yif yee wilthe yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your care, and beseech listning. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* ii. Pref. Wks. 1738 i. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* vii. 95 Lonely listenings to my mutter'd dream.

b. *Listening gallery Fortif.* (see quot. 1872-6). 1833 *STRAITH Fortif.* § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6

VOYLE Milit. Dict. (ed. 3). *Ecountes*, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

Listening, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That listens or hears attentively. Also *fig.*

a1275 *Prov. Alfryd* 654 in *O. E. Misc.*, So deit þe lustinde lupere mon. c1586 *C'TESS PEMBREKE* Ps. lxi. i. Lord, lend my voice a listening eare. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. ii. 87 That I should open to the listening ayre How many worthy Princes' bloods were shed. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 745 Tho' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 *GRAY Elgy* 61 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 *Kratts Hyperion* l. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Lister**¹. *Obs.* Also 4 *listre*, 4-5 *lyster*, 5 -are, -yr, -ore, lyysterre. [a. OF. *listre*, altered from *litre*:-*L. lector* (see *LECTOR*).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* v. 138 On limitours and listres [*v. r. r.* listers, legistres] lesynges I ymped. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freris procuron to be bishopis, somme to be listris. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyysterre (*H. lystyr*, S. lystore, P. listyr), lector (*S. delector*). 1460 *CATGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 235 He... went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Farile Facious* ii. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persons without office.

Lister² (lis'tər). [f. *LIST v. 4* + *-ER*.] *v.*

1. An enlister.

1678 *Connell. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 11 Whether the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those who were the first listers. a1701 *SEDLAY Grumbler* iii. Wks. 1778 II. 234 *Cal.* Sir, they will list me too, the sergeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him... *Gri.* Why these are terrible listers!

2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (U.S.) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Coll. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 *W. T. MARTIN Hist. Franklin County* in *A. E. Lee Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) I. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

Lister³ (lis'tər). U.S. [f. *LIST v. 3* 4 + *-ER*.] *v.*

A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

Lister, variant of *LEISTER*.

Listerian (lis'tər'iən), *a.* [f. *Lister* + *-IAN*.] Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 *MAC CORMACK Antisept. Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

Listerine (lis'tər'in). [f. *Lister* (see prec.) + *-INE*.] An antiseptic solution (see quot. 1889).

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Listerine*, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, galtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 *N. Y. Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerine once a day.

Listerism (lis'tər'iz'm). [See *-ISM*.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 *MAC CORMACK Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

Listerize (lis'tər'əiz), *v.* [See *-IZE*.] *trans.* To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 *10th Cent. Jan.* 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success.

Listful (lis't'ful), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. *LIST v. 2* + *-FUL*.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 7 The shepherd swaines... with greedie listful eares, Did stand astonish at his curious skill. 1596 = *F. Q.* v. i. 25. 1860 *L. TAYLOR Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 5 *lystyly*. [f. *LISTRY a.* + *-LY*.] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, delectabitly.

Listing (lis't'ing), *sb.* [f. *LIST sb. 3* + *-ING*.] *v.*

1. Salvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14.. *Nom.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 666/2 *Hec forige*, a lystynge. 1444 *Text. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 99, j coverlet de blodio... cum alio coopertorio rubeo habente in lystynq volucres et albas ollas. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxx. The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread;... The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 *J. BACOCK Dom. Museum* 115 Procure two yards... of web of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* II. 152 A... chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 206 Wool... so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* i. 178 The listing or border... charged with a... rich ornamentation.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, *Listing*, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. *Comb.*: listing-pot = *list-pot*: see *LIST sb. 3* 11.

1818 *S. PARKES in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Mauch.* (1819) Ser. ii. III. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it.

† **Listing**, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LIST *v.* + -ING¹.]

Desiring, wishing.

1587 **GOLDING** *De Mornay* v. (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than understanding is.

Listing, *vbl. sb.*² [f. LIST *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 CHAS. I *Declar. to Parli.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers... should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 **HEYLIN** *Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismatics. A 1655 **VINES** *Lords Suppl.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be... for initiation, and listing of soldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *London Gaz.* No. 4310/3 Any three... of the Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 **M. DAVIES** *Athen. Brit.* I. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plumes himself with the criminal poling and listing of his Winefed-Pilgrims.

attrib. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (e.g. of rateable property). Also attrib.

1659 **FULLER** *App. Inf.* *Invec.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV. 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing.

Listing, *vbl. sb.*³ *U.S.* [f. LIST *v.* + -ING¹.]

In listing-plough, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

† **Listing**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. LIST *v.* + -ING².]

Listing.

1604 **DRAYTON** *Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

Listless (lī'stlēs), *a.* [f. LIST *sb.* + -LESS. Cf. the collateral form **LUSTLESS**, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. L. *deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: † *a.* Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. of (*obs.*). *b.* Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

c. 1440 **Promp. Parv.** 307/1 *Lystles, desiduous, segnia*. 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 He was ever a listless, wild and melancholy fellow. 1678 **BUNYAN** *Pilgr. Author's Apol.*, This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 **DRYDEN** *Virg. Georg.* v. 378 The sick... idle in their empty Hives remain, Denud'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive. 1750 *GRAY* *Elegy* 103 His listless Length at Noon tide would he stretch. 1766 *FORCER* *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. Pref. 3 A dull discourse naturally produces a listless audience. 1811 *EOCE* *Worth Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1850 **TYNDALL** *Glac.* I. xi. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 **SIR T. MARTIN** *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 121 Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

absol. 1758 **JOHNSON** *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

Comb. 1822 [CROSS BLESSINGTON] *Magic Lantern* 8 A listless looking young man.

Hence † **Listless-hede**, [listlessness].

c. 1440 **Promp. Parv.** 307/1 *Lystles-hede, segnicies, desidia*. **Listlessly** (lī'stlēsli), *adv.* [f. **LISTLESS** + -LY².] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 **LOCKE** *Educ.* § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. 1697 **DRYDEN** *Virg. Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep... Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1765-6 **DICKENS** *Sk. Rec.* *Trav.* I. (1862) 354 The cold hands... when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1786 *MISS BRADON* *J. Huggard's Dan.* III. 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

Listlessness (lī'stlēs-nēs), [*-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being listless; † (*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. of, *to*) (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 **JENKYN** *Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a naturall listlessness [*pr.* listlessness] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 **LOCKE** *Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 **HICKINGILL** *Priest-er.* II. vii. 67 I have... *Wid. Part of Priestcraft* in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Listlessness, Listlessness, or Old Age. 1725 **BRADLEY** *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Liqueur*, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing... so often. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress... without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 **PUSEY** *Serm. Eng. Ch.* 6 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1859 **SHELLEY** *Lect. & Ess.* II. 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

† **Listly**, *adv.* [*Obs.* (or *dial.*)] Forms: *a.* 1 listelice, 3 listeliche, 4 lystly, -lyr, listely. *B.* 4 listil, lystly, 4-6, (9) listly. [*OE.* *listelice* (= *ON.* *listulega* elegantly, cunningly), *f.* list skill, art (*u* stem; cf. *ON.* *listug-r* skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. **GREEDILY**.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

a. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne æt leothum fyre listelice of huniges þinesses. *a. 1275* *Prov. Alfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stein þin haite and kere, and listeliche on-sueren. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1190 He... layde hym down lystly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 Þen hiek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystly forlancing, & here of þe knot. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat listel child listly looked out of his caue.

b. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful listli hem ledes to þat loueli schippe. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 307 He... lystly lousit sone þe band, þat thomas had in fwt & hand. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (Adrian) 296 Scho... soflyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt þare hare. 1503 **DUNBAR** *Thistle & Rose* 100 This Indy... leit him listly lene vpone his kne. 1847 **HALLIWELL**, *Listly*,... easily, distinctly.]

Listred (lī'strəd), [*d.* Welsh *llestraid* lit. vesselful, *f.* *llestr* vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3½ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 note, Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

† **Listy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LIST *sb.* + -Y.]

? Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing to do something; hence, ready, quick. (Cf. LIST *a.*)

c. 1440 **Promp. Parv.** 307/1 *Lysty, or lusty, delectabilis. Ibid.* 317/2 *Lusty, or lysty, delectosus (K. delectabilis, voluptuosus).* 1539 **LATIMER** *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be listy to hear of Furnes fools. ? a. 1550 in *Lanvaler's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Hauce you gyffune any drynke vnto your husband to make hyme lystear lo occupye with youe? 1570 **LEVINS** *Manih.* 117/45 *Listy, libens.* **Lisz**, *obs.* Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.* 1

Lit (lit), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 lit, 4-5 litte, 5 lyt, 7, 9 litt. [*a.* *ON.* *lit-r* colour, also countenance, corresponding etymologically to *OE.* and early *ME.* *WITRE*.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1268 In kides blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewil lit. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 36 Whitore then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. a. 1400-50 **Alexander** 439 Nonthire to toly ne to taunde transmittie we na webhis, To vermylion ne violet ne variant litis. c. 1425 **WYNDROP** *Cron.* v. vii. 1381 ðayr and quhyt, but only lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc.* (1844) 361/1 A pair of grey hoggars weil clukit benev, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HEMONDORF *Scot. Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aft.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13... *Childr.* *Jesús* 677 in *Archiv. Scot. new.* Sp. LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hie Alle oure litte thane mone we tyme. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II. (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, þat lit he cryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halbyrdon's Ledger* (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard litt, the barrill—xii li. 1637-50 *Rov Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 **HIBBLER** *Descr. Sheld.* Isles 442 The Lichen tartareus yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1834 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 4 The dyster... lost... a' his clath, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lit-pol*, -vat (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); *lit-house* = *DYE-HOUSE* I. 1652 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings lit-hows in Alderne.

Lit (lit), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 lite(n), 4-7 litte, 5 lytt, 17ytn, 5-6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7-9 lit. [*a.* *ON.* *lit*, *f.* *lit-r*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye, to stain.

a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 268 He litteð cruele mid beow of rihtwinesse. 13... *Childr.* *Jesús* 657 in *Archiv. Scot. new.* Sp. LXXIV. 336 Thise clathis sente he hedire to mee For to litte thane. a. 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* xviii. 25 þat þi foie he litid in blod. a. 1400 **BURGH** *Lays* (x. *Sc. Stat.* II. Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [*ad tingendum*] na clathe to niak na schere. 1496 *Fysshynge* v. Angle (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde couke hakyll & of the drake lyttid yellow. 1513 **DOUGLAS** *Eneis* vi. 35 New sched blude litis thair armour clayt. 1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 3 The Woolf [shall]... bee first dyed, litted and coulered with the colour blue. 1609 **SKENE** *Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wool to be litid may not be bocht, bot be Burgess. 1683 G. MERRISON *Yorks. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.), I have some Garne to send with thee to Lit. a. 1823 **BEATTIE** *John d' Arna* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd & litt through and through. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To bluish deeply.

1801 **BEATTIE** *Farines* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) W! this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face littit scarlet.

Hence **Lit**, *litted* *ppl. a.*, dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 *Littid, infestus.* 1820 J. HOGG in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc.* (1844) 509/2 W! littit brogues an' a' lassie, Wow but ye'll be vauntly! 1860 C. INNES *Sc. in Mid. Ages* viii. 237 A stone of litted wool. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.) W! a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke innauder her head an' shooders.

Lit (lit), *ppl. a.* [*a.* *pple.* of **LIGHT** *v.* 2] Lighted, illumined; also with *up*. (Also in *comb.*, as *sun-lit*.)

1820 **SHELLEY** *Cloud* 39 When sunset may breathe, from the lit leath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 **MARY HOWITT** *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, his drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1855 **SWINBURNE** *Atalanta* 1928 My lit eyes flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids bloodless.

Lit, *obs.* *f.* **LIGHT** *sb.*, *a.* 1; *pa. t.* **LIGHT** *v.* 1 and 2.

Lit, *obs.* *f.* **LITE** *sb.*, **LITE** *v.*; *dial.* *f.* **LITE** *a.*

Litanautical (lī'tani-ū-tīkāl), *a.* [f. *Gr.* *litaneia* -*ōs*, *f.* *litaneia* to pray, whence *litaneia* **LITANY**.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litanautical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the

eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Ritnale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litanautical form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

Litany (lī'tāni), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 letanie, (4 letayne), 4-7 letany, (5 letany, -ony, letanie, 6 letenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny), 6-litany. [*ad.* med. L. *litania*, *letania* (whence *OF.* *letanie*, *f.* *litanie*, Pr., Sp. *letania*, Pg. *ladania*, It. *litania*, *letania*, *letana*), *a.* *Gr.* *litaneia* prayer, entreaty, *f.* *litaneia* to pray, entreat, *f.* *litaneia* supplicant, *f.* *litne* supplication, related to *litreō*, *litreō* to supplicate.]

1. *Ecll.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

Greater and Lesser Litany: see *quot.* 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison*, *Christe eleison*, *Kyrie eleison*, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us.'

[a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiæð letanias.] a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 22 Seoue pascens siggeð sittine oder cneolinde, mit te letanie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes... on god gonne crye Wepinde with procession & songe þe letanye. 1387 **TREVISIA** *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be housled and l-ād to be dore of purgatorie with procession and letanye. *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Saint Mammetus... ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beþ i-cleped þe Rogacions... and heþ i-cleped þe lasse letanye for difference of þe more letanye þat Gregory ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 21 b/2. 1525 *LD. BERNERS* *Froiss.* II. 753 Why he was anoyntunge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 **STEWART** *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 63 The sevin psalms... to sing and reid, With latony, placebo, and the creid. 1611 **STEEDE** *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. 1 § 4 In their publicke Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliver us. 1704 **NELSON** *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanyes. 1866 **BLUNT** *Annot. Bk. C.* p. 22 note. The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 *Miss Vowler* *Cantons* III. xxvii. 266 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanyes. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Manoir* viii. 25 'Through the streets the priests and monks can pace in their procession, chanting litanyes. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 219/2 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days; on the former occasion it is called the Greater (*litania major*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litania minor*).

b. *The Litany*: that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[c. 1420-30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here bigynneþ þe letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmyster for prying the new Latyny... in pryke-on. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have... the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679-1714 **BURNER** *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 1. 164 In the Litany they did still [anno 1545] invoke the Blessed Virgin... and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. a. 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1848) 117 Which being all done... the fellows went to the letanye. 1885 **RUSKIN** *Treasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanyes.

c. 1400 **MAUNDEY**. (1839) xvi. 177 The putten his name in hie letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 **HOLLAND** *Livy* vii. xxviii. 268 Not only the Tribes should go in solemn procession with their prayers and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 To Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gr. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 10, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall... put me into your Letanies. 1658 *tr.* *Bergerac's Satyr*, *Char.* ix. 26 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. a. 1822 **SHELLEY** *Stnd. for Episcopacy* 56 Hear them mumble their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanyes. 1881 **BESANT & RICE** *Chapt. of Fleet* i. vii. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

† The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (*title*) A Free-Parliament-Litany. 1680 (*title*) The Royal Subjects Litany. 1682 (*title*) The Cavalier's Litany. 1871 (*title*) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1885 **MAYHEW** *Land. Lab.* I. 236 One intelligently made out properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *litany-chant*, -book, -prayer; litany-desk, -stool, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = **FALSTOOL** 3; litany-wise *adv.*, after the manner of a litany.

c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wt. Wülcker 755/9 A *letenyboke, *Hec letenia*. 1844 CAROL WISEMAN *Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and *litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir... (on part of which stands the *Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them... introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these *Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and *litany-stool. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. iv. 102 Which versicle was used *Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence *Litanying vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), recitation of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* iv. vii. Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayings by machinery. 1865 — *Frederic* Gt. iii. v. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings, and idolatrous stage-performances.

Litarge, -i(e), -ik, -yk: see LETHARGY, -ARGIC. *Litarge*, -y, *litargirij*, obs. ff. LITHARGE.

† *Litation*. Obs. [ad. L. *litation-em*, n. of action f. *litare* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 COCKERAN, *Litation*, a sacrifice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Litation*, a sacrificing. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 400/2 The terrestrial gods... delight in banquets, and mourning, and funeral litanies, and costly sacrifices.

Litch (lit). Obs. exc. dial. [Of obscure origin: cf. LEECH sb. and sb.†]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Thomices*, liches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 HULOET, *Liches* linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomices*. 1609 C. LER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out of that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 50 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par. *Footnote*, Litch, An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

Litch, variant of LICH, body.

Litchi (litʃi). Forms: 6 *lechia*, -ya, 7 *lichea*, 8 *lechea*, 8-9 *lichea*, 9 *lechea*, 10 *lechea*, 11 *lechea*, 12 *lechea*, 13 *lechea*, 14 *lechea*, 15 *lechea*, 16 *lechea*, 17 *lechea*, 18 *lechea*, 19 *lechea*, 20 *lechea*, 21 *lechea*, 22 *lechea*, 23 *lechea*, 24 *lechea*, 25 *lechea*, 26 *lechea*, 27 *lechea*, 28 *lechea*, 29 *lechea*, 30 *lechea*, 31 *lechea*, 32 *lechea*, 33 *lechea*, 34 *lechea*, 35 *lechea*, 36 *lechea*, 37 *lechea*, 38 *lechea*, 39 *lechea*, 40 *lechea*, 41 *lechea*, 42 *lechea*, 43 *lechea*, 44 *lechea*, 45 *lechea*, 46 *lechea*, 47 *lechea*, 48 *lechea*, 49 *lechea*, 50 *lechea*, 51 *lechea*, 52 *lechea*, 53 *lechea*, 54 *lechea*, 55 *lechea*, 56 *lechea*, 57 *lechea*, 58 *lechea*, 59 *lechea*, 60 *lechea*, 61 *lechea*, 62 *lechea*, 63 *lechea*, 64 *lechea*, 65 *lechea*, 66 *lechea*, 67 *lechea*, 68 *lechea*, 69 *lechea*, 70 *lechea*, 71 *lechea*, 72 *lechea*, 73 *lechea*, 74 *lechea*, 75 *lechea*, 76 *lechea*, 77 *lechea*, 78 *lechea*, 79 *lechea*, 80 *lechea*, 81 *lechea*, 82 *lechea*, 83 *lechea*, 84 *lechea*, 85 *lechea*, 86 *lechea*, 87 *lechea*, 88 *lechea*, 89 *lechea*, 90 *lechea*, 91 *lechea*, 92 *lechea*, 93 *lechea*, 94 *lechea*, 95 *lechea*, 96 *lechea*, 97 *lechea*, 98 *lechea*, 99 *lechea*, 100 *lechea*.

1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* lit. 6 They have a kinde of plumes that they doo call Lechias. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 24 The Lichea... is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xlv. 156 Delicious Fruits, such as... Rambosans, Letches, and Dureans. 1775 *Aun. Reg.* II. 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 MACAULAY *H. Hastings* (near end), He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leeches. 1898 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden* 49 The litch hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litch and the longan.

attrib. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litch-nuts'. 1899 MISS MAIVE STOKES *Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 9 Here are a hundred and sixty litchi fruits for you.

Litcop: see LYTH-COOP Obs.

† *Lite*, sb. 1 Obs. Also 4 *lijt*, *lit*, *litte*, 4-5 *lyte*, *lytt*. [f. LITE v. Cf. LET sb.†] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite*.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 4776 Iacob wen he was mast in sijt God lighied him, wit-outen lijt. *Ibid.* 5790 Par-to sal be now na lang lite. A 1350 St. Cecilia 353 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten lite All þaire beuides he gert of smite. c1400 *Pwaine & Gau.* 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fle out of my land, Byd thaim, withouten lyte.

† *Lite*, sb. 2 Sc. and north. dial. Obs. In 5 *lyit*, *lyte*. [Aphetic var. of ELITE sb.† Cf. LET sb.†] A bishop-elect; = ELITE sb. 1

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape threthre yhere and four. c1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 6520 And Culbert to hexham lyte. 1497 HALBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 83 Johnne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyte of Roys.

† *Lite*, sb. 3 Sc. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *lit-em*, ffs.] Strife.

1493 Sc. Acts *Yas.* IV (1814) II. 232/2 Exhorting and prying þame to leif þair contentiounnis, litis and playis.

Lite, sb. 4, a, and adv. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 *lyt*, 2-3 *lutte*, 3-4 *lut*, 3-5 *lute*, *lyute*, 3, 5-6, 8-9 *lit*, 4 *lijt*, *luite*, 4-7 *lite*, *lyte*, 4, 9 *lyt*, 5-6 *litte*, 6 *lyght*, *lytte*, 8 *loyt*, 9 *leat*, *light*, *loit*. [Partly repr. OE. *lyt* sb., adj., adv. = OS. *lut* sb.), and partly the synonymous ON. *lit* adv., contraction of *litel*, neut. of *litell*: see LITTLE.]

A. sb.

1. Little, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly. A 1000 *Runes* 22 (Gr.) Wen ne bruceþ, þe can weana lyt, sares and sorþe. 12.. *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Muchel ich hadde ispened, to lite ich hadde an horde. c1290 *Life of Jesus* 632 3iueþ us, beo seiden, of ouwer colt... Nai, seiden þe oþere, þere were to lyute to us alle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi liif is me bot lite.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 149 He that loueth the Jelly lyte of thynne coueiteth. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 11 Thy neighebor tho wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath al. A 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis woful thought I... muse so, that I vn-to lite I made. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL 38, I know tharin full lyte. A 1575 *Friar & Boy* 59 in Harl. E. P. P. 111. 63 He sayd he wolde ete but lyte, I'll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK *Jim at Nell* lxxv. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a-brot A main peart o' the leet they've got, Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin.

b. (A, by) *lite* and *lite*: (by) *lite* and *lite*. Also erroneously, by *lithe* and *lithe*.

c1290 S. E. Leg. I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth lyute and lyute i-wis. c1325 *Song of Yesterday* 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Lyute and lyute leosen hir beute. c1386 CHAUCER *Sounþ.* T. 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euer it wasuth lyte & lyte away. 1405 HOCCEVE *Mistral* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen. A 1577 GASCOIGNE *Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lyte and lite his fits away gan fle. 1525 DEE *Comp. Rhetors.* (Chet-ham Soc.) 23 Not long after... by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

c. A *lite* (in early texts often written *alite*): a little. Used also advb.

c1290 *Beket* 186 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 161 A lyute [v. r. lute] bi-fore cristemasse to þe kinge he come. c1290 St. *Kenelm* 318 *ibid.* 344 Huy comen into one wode: a lyute bi este þe toune. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 435 (Kölbling) For þe barouns were hende Bi Salesbiri beside a lite Al redi bataille to smite. c1369 *Chaucer De Blanche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte... I will yive him a fether-bed. A 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1249, I have but a lite, And likly am hereafter to have lesse. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Pe 30lke an be whyte y-strained a lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 3, I slaid on a swevnyngyng slumderand a lite. 1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Paynyng* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his darte. 1584 LOOGE *Aurum* (1879) 73 Such statly knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 30, A Lite: a few, a little. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *ellipt.* as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

Beowulf 2882 Wergendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden. A 1200 *Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð fole iclepede, and swa lut icorene. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Lit þen þat þus understonen and bischechen god. c1205 LAY. 4045 Her was muchel mon-quarm Pat þer quike bi-lefden. A 1300 K. Horn 658 (Harl. MS.) Of þat þer were a ryue he lute lut o lyte. c1375 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) Pis write wiþ many was rede and sene bot litte [Cott. fa. Göt. fone] wiste quat bit walde mene.

B. adj. (Uninflected in OE.)

1. Few. Also, a *lite* = a few (see FEW 2 a).

A 1000 *Be Domes* 246 6x He mid lyt wordum ac geleaf-fulum his hæle hezeat. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 We wilen bi godes wisinge and bi his belpere þerof cupen 3iu þese lit word. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 þe hehsipe of þe mede þat tis ilike lut wordes bi-cluppen abuten. c1375 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Fairf.) Per arsyns litte [Cott. founl.] worre to amende þen is þis. c1380 *Wyclif Scl. Wks.* III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben cene of þis symonye. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 132 Soght to be Cite on soppes to gedur Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þat litte were. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes put hom þer in And sethe hom wele. A 1550 *Scottish fiddle* 9 in Furnival *Percy Folio* I. 212 There were litte Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 WAUGH *Yth-Bobs* iii. 47 'It'll be within a (few) minutes' o' noon, aw'll be bund'. 1870 *Brierley Ab-o-lk* Yate on Times & Things 48 If anybody had ax't me heaw many friends I had... I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few).

2. Little in amount; not much of.

c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 29 Iþencheð huf litte hwile ge heoð here. c1250 *Onl & Night*, 763 Oft spet wel a lute lyste, Thar muche strengthe shold meiste. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 87/24 Deol and sor and lyute gladnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was euewe above. A 1300 K. Horn 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ich, Muche ne lite, Bute of cuppe white. c1350 *Havelok* 276 Soblike, in a lite prawe Al engeland of bim stod awe. A 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 554 Lyute wonder hit was so þey wroht haden. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarce of riches makeþ me a beuf. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis O.* xiii. I... in my tyme more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis both bene al to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 (R. WALKER) *Phlebian Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo... knokt eawt what loyt breans he had. 1837 Mrs. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled with *great* or *much*.

c1205 LAY. 2208 Pa wes Walwain lute child. A 1225 *Anor. R.* 280 Holie men þet boldet ham lutte & of lowe liue. c1300 St. *Bradan* 184 Tho fleþ ther up a lute fowel. A 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fety and so lyte. c1384 — *H. Fanne* iii. 279 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite was lengere than she. c1391 — *Astrol. Prol.* Latin ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 1291 For al my lyte it were to lit a spere. A 1450 MYRC 1268 Any mon myche or lyte. A 1575 *Friar & Boy* 226 in Harl. E. P. P. 111. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxxi. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lite. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1816 Iv. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forsooth, a leet bit higher. 1877 TUCWELL *Hand-bk. N. Devon* 253 Jan, do'ee ze the lit woman standing by the bed?

absol. c1320 *Seignur Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let-of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxvi, For upon this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

C. adv. Little; in a small degree, to a small extent.

A 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1566 (Gr.) He lyt ongeat, þæt him

on his inne swa ename 7elamp. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Pe uerste [zenne] is bonneliche, huanne þe man loyeth lyte and heudliche ouer loch. c1380 *Sir Ihermyn.* 708 Charlis wiþ þe bore berde doþ þe lite Auaylle. c1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 86 Panne thou nedyste a medycine þat ys lyte dryngre. c1430 LYDG. *Comph. Bl. Knt.* 473 In strauance lande rydinge, ne trauayle, Ful lyte or nought in love doth auaylle.

Lite, v. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Also 4 *lit*, 5 *litte*, *lytyn*, 6 *lyte*, 8 *light*. [app. a. ON. *hlita* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth he to litand þat tok him-self bi þe hand. A 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 10209 (Göt.) Child to geie þai litid [Cott. has litend] lang. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 801 þen litid þat na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xxii. 24 They lyte the reddy weyes for to lerne. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, moror. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely on, to trust to.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 155/11 To Lyte, or trust, *fratus esse*. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 30 To Lite on: to rely on. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobb, and he lited on me. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 340 Gloss., *Light*, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'.

Hence † *Liting vbl. sb.*, delay.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 2663 þou sal shriue þe als some als þou has euer þi synne done, for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† *Lite*, v. 2 Obs. Also lit. [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of DELIGHT v.] *refl.* To delight.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyn þat litid [Fairf. delitet, *Trin.* delited] ham noght bot in syn. *Ibid.* 2590 þe thrid [sin] es wers of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vr sake, And siþen wiþ na mendes make.

Lite, obs. form of LIGHT v. 1

-*lite* (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, -lit), a frequent ending, in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. *lithos* stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always -*olite*, with the thematic or combining o usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *auerlite*, *chesterlite*. The form -*lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used -*lite* instead of the older -*lith*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of *CHRYSOLITE*, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med. L. and OF.

Litel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Liten, var. LEIGHTON Obs.; obs. f. LIGHTEN v. 1

Liter, obs. f. LIGHTER sb. 1; var. LITRE.

Liter, obs. form of LITER sb.

Literacy (lit'eri-si). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy*.)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, esp. ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Jral. Educ.* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined. 1893 *Athenum* 19 Aug. 255/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

Literal (lit'ér-ál), a. and sb. Forms: 5-8 *litt-er-ál*, (5, 6 *lyt(t)ur-ál*, 6 *lyt(t)ar-, -er-ál*), 6-7 *lit(t)er-ál*, 4- *litt-er-ál*. [a. OF. *littéral* (F. *littéral*), ad. L. *litterális*, f. *littera* LETTER sb.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = *ALLITERATIVE*.

c1475 *Parleray* 6605 And so haue I don, after myne entent, With littéral careres for your sake. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 63 Be Littéral I mean, that the maist part of your lyne, sall rynne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rynnys vpon F. 1621 *ELsing Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a littéral acknow- ledgment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 LITHOWG *Trav.* viii. 348, I wrot this littéral Distich: Glande, Glorious Geneue, Gospell-Guiding Gem; Great God Gouverne, Good Geneues Ghostly Game. 1733-63 N. HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by littéral characters. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 *Littéral* References.

b. Of a misprint (*occas.* of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)

1606 HOLLAND *Suleyn.* To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata... ye will... either pass them over with con- vinyency if they be littéral or else taxe with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 BENVLEY *Phal.* iii. 12 'Twas a littéral fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 *Anon's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but littéral mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of littéral imperfections in them (the books of the Bible) that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is, vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any littéral errors should have crept into it.

c. Of mathematical notation and computation : Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc. : Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. 2 Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numerical and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iij b. The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc. : Representing the very words of the original; verbatim exact. † Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. i. Pray you repeat the literal words expressly. 1692 *Druidical* Ded. (1697) 87 The common way... is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus Char.* (1754) p. viii. I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. 1850 ARAB. *Nis.* (Rtldg.) 258, I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meaning, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to *mystical*, *allegorical*, etc. † Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc. : That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 43 Holy scripture hath iij vnderstandingis; literal, allegorik, moral, and analogik. 1460 CAR- GRAVE *Chron.* (Röls) 207 Not only with literal teching, but with many mysti expositions. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ix. 108 Unto the literal sense, by this commandment is principally defended manslaughter. 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 If he sayd that the wordes of Chyrist might beside the lyttall sense be vnderstanden in an allegorie, I woulde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 97 The couenant of God made with the auncient people, was void, because it was onely littall. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 Where a littall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1674) 8 b. Moves received of God a literal Law. to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Literal. a 1761 LAW *Conf.* *Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely literal, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 36, I glue not euery word their littall sense. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 12 Never eares were more attentive... then those of our family when I read your letter... they were not satisfied to have onely a littall interpretation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 35. 255 If you mention the *Golden Age* to him, he understands it in a littall sense. 1763 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 18 Dec. (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the littall sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the littall sense of the word. 1902 GENUOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 Position and situation are similar to state in their littall meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person... call going about a few places in a morning seeing Bath'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the littall Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency... to something of the littall dullness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. 20 One man who is a little too littall can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of esprit. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. Pref.* 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austere littall future.

Comb. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Littall-minded, unimaginative... individuals.

d. Of composition : Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. lii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a littall delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. (1889) 66 His own despatch is singularly littall and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sh. has its littall sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 The littall and downe-right adoration of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1859 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a littall and local ascent... of his humanity. 1879 HARVEY *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Littall. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The littall extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

† 5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this littall correspondence I desire but the parings of your time... let our Letters be as Echo's. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 168 To... shorten the distance betwixt us, by a littall intercourse.

† 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 658 Lackyng lyttall scyens. 1597 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common arte, much lesse in any learning or lyttall kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musike they present them with instruments... if in studie with littall labours.

b. *Obs.*

† 1. A littall interpretation or meaning. *Obs.* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory bath... given us many Morals (as he calls them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Literals for... he bends all the sufferings of Job figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 203 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

2. *Printing.* A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* [1707] Errata sic corrige... The literals are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of literals.

Literalism (litrālīz'm). [*f.* prec. + -ISM, Cf. *F. littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their littall sense.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvii. If none of these considerations... can avail the disposing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestia... the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost literalism and precision. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 224 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme literalism. *Mod.* Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts.* The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles... and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt [etc.]. 188. *Studio* III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

Litralist (litrālīst). [*f.* as prec. + -IST, Cf. *F. littoraliste*.] One who insists upon the littall sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xx. 72 Let the extreme litralist sit down now, and resolve whether this in it necessarily be not the due result of our Saviours words. 1685 H. MORE *Paralyt. Prophet.* xi. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Litralist. 1827 L. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the litralist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest litralist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

Litralistic (litrālīstīk), a. [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a litralist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 POSTE *Gatus* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus adheres to a grammatical or litralistic interpretation of a disposition. 1894 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalters* viii. 387 A litralistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

Literality (litrē'li-ti). [*f.* LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being literal; literalness; an instance of this. † Also, a littall meaning.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. lii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopia, and second intention of the words, they... are not sometime perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1650 B. HALL *Revelation* *inven.* § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets... to a carnal literality of sense. 1818 LAMB *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds. 1844 *For. O. Rev.* XXXIII. 46 It is easy... to sneer at literality... literalism is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may... rejoice to accept the announcement in all its literality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commu.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and literality.

† 2. Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Litralize** (litrālīz), v. [*f.* LITERAL + -IZE.] *Trans.* To render literal; to represent or accept as literal.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/2 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence *Li'teralizing* *vbl. sb.* and *pl.* a. Also **Litralization**, the action of literalizing (1864 in Webster); **Li'teralizer**, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* *Pref.* (1851) 20 The literalizing Reveries of the Chilists. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 338 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalizing spirit... will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually

applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker* *Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 24... does not help the literalizers at all.

Litrally (litrālī), *adv.* [*f.* LITERAL + -LY.]

† 1. *nonce-uses.* a. By the letters (of a name).

b. In letters or literature. *Obs.* 1884 R. SCOT *Disson. Witcher* xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Cantherhure, whose name I will not literalise discover. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinks you are very bookishly and literally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc. : In the very words, word for word.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Which are literally thus translated. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 5 Others repeat only what they hear from others as literally as their parts or zeal will permit. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus Char.* (1754) p. viii. I would... advise every Scholar. to translate his Author thus literally, word for word. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is literally as the men spoke it.

b. *transf.* With exact fidelity of representation. 1816 BYRON (*title*) Churchill's Grave, a fact literally rendered.

3. In the littall sense.

1533 *Firth Answ. More's Let.* C 3 b, Although it were literally fulfilled in the children of Israel... yet was yt also ment & verified in Christ bym selfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskin's Part.* 205 They interpret literally, which the doctors do write figuratively. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* *Apol.* 481 All those Passages are not to be literally understood. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. xiv. (1840) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and literally to be called so. 1773 HAYES *Autogr. Chr. Ch.* iv. 78 note, It may be doubted, whether this was ever literally true. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* iv. 261 Literally speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 SIM. A. KERKWHIT in *Lav Times* *Rep.* LXXIII. 663/2 It is found that the Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its littall sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolic phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 1863.)

1687 *Drayden Hind & P.* iii. 107 My daily bread is litt'ly impior'd. 1708 POPE *Lett. to H. Cromwell* 18 Mar. Every day with me is literally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 341 He had the singular fate of dying literally of hunger. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? Literally none. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, literally fainting on the ground. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years... I literally coined money. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 76 The air is literally scented with them all.

Litrality (litrālī-tē), [*f.* LITERAL + -NESS.] The quality of being literal; literality.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origen. doth never pretend to much littleness in his expositions. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 246 The same littleness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 8 The greater littleness of later transcription.

Litrarian (litrē'ri-ān). [*f.* as LITERARY + -AN.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/2 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of litrarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 48/2 When a renowned litrarian pauses in his chronicles.

Litrarily (litrālī-ri), *adv.* [*f.* LITERARY + -LY.] In a literary manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 593 Go as... tutor to a young gentleman litrarily disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 3/5 My education has... been a good one, classically, litrarily, and commercially.

Litrariness (litrē'ri-nēs), [*f.* LITERARY + -NESS.] The quality of being literary.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* I. iii. i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'litrariness'.

Litratory (litrē'ri-ti), a. [*ad.* L. *litrari*-us, *f.* *litrata* letter. Cf. *F. littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755-1775.)

† 1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 37 Our first and litrary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else (but idle fictions). 1769 *Middlesex Jnl.* 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Litrary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 334 note, The litrary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

† 2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 252 A litrary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. 1818 TOON s. v., *Litratory* is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature.

a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning; b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Litratory history* (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Litratory property*: (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted to the litrary Way.

1758 J. G. COOPER *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these... I live in literary ease. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr. Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — L. P., *Cowley* p. 2 His mother, struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 GRAVES *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764, That club... at Mr. Garrick's funeral [an. 1779] became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true Literary Man there is thus ever... a sacredness. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Graun*, *Assent* i. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Literarism**, addition to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 ELWORTHY *Prof. to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literarism. *Ibid.* 14 A great many literarisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 STEVENSON *Vallonia Lett.* i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literarisms.

|| **Literata** (lit'ēr'ā-tā). *nonce-wd.* In quot. *pl.* [L. fem. of *litteratus*.] A learned or literary lady. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 1. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literata.

Literate (lit'ēr'ēt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5, 7 **litterate**, 6 **litterat**. [ad. L. *litteratus*, f. *littera* letter.] *A. adj.*

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. 'In early use, const. *in*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kyngke toke to the childe a m. talentes which boughte anon a c. childer literate. 1560 ROLLAND *Cvt. Venus* iii. 142 For I in law am not weill literat. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 176 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* v. l. H 2 b, The Egean sea, that doth divide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world from the Barbarian). 1636 BRATHWAITE *Rou. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all literate and learned men. 1680 *Ans. Sittlingfist's Sermon*, 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate World. 1748 CHESTER *Lett.* (1792) II. clxlii. 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768-84 JOHNSON in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Bencher's Inner Temple*. He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples... came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

absol. 1859 T. HARE *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing... the literate and the ignorant... to one dead level. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegance, to figure virtue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyric*. Chas. I. in *Reliq.* V. 135 To beguile... with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* Title-p. Republished with many corrections, additions and literate improvements. 1811 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of... those requiring... a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1865) II. iv. ii. 242 Another inscription preserving... the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. vi. 137 The old town... has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

† *b.* = **LITERAL** 4. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiller & F.* Concl. 60, I craue leave... one sence interpretate: Of apt application to sence literate.

3. 'Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters': applied to the surfaces of shells and insects' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. sb.

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 *Image Hypoc.* iv. 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Advocates, and paratranslators, That eatte vppall estates. 1748 *Learning's a Loss* II. 135 Christopher Hartley, Esquire, a Sir Woud'b be Literate. 1808 ELEANOR SEATH *Bristol Heires* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek... a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 LAOY HERBERT tr. *Homer's Ramble* II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 BR. JEBB *Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amendment. Bill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 BERSF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1865 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities... theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to *illiterate*.

1894 H. C. LEA in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

† **Literated**, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.] Learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Alletterato*, literated, learned. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* iii. i. E 2 b, Most literated Judges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxv. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Attorneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accounts.

|| **Literati** (lit'ēr'ā-ti), *sb. pl.* Also 8 **litterati**. [*L. literātī*, pl. of *litterātus*: see **LITERATE**.]

In It. the word occurs in the same form (*pl. of literato*, now written *litterato*; also *litterato*). Possibly in the 17-18th c. the Eng. use may have been suggested by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. **LITERATO** appears as the sing. beside **LITERATUS**.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci. 1605-7. The word is still so employed by writers on China. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be... examined & approved as the literati in China. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frederic's Archiv.* etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philologist is amongst our Literati. a 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 581 p. 33, I shall consult some Literati on the project. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 SWO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1820) 174 Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district. 1856 R. D. VAC. TOUR. 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village-schools.

|| **Literatim** (lit'ēr'ā-tim), *adv.* [*L. literātīm*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst. Inq.* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *litteratim*. a 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* i. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *litteratim* in many Prints. 1813 LO. ERSKINE *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out *litteratim* on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 119/1 This... does not profess to be an exact reproduction *litteratim* of the text.

Literation (lit'ēr'ā-shn). [*L. littera* + -ATION.]

The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. *In mod. Dicts.*

Literatist (lit'ēr'ā-tist). [*f. Litterate* + -IST.]

One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of Women. 1830 'JOHN BEE' *Ess. in Draut. Wks.* S. Foote 1. p. xxix, Iudeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. HARVEY *Pence thro. Youth* Ser. i. 135 It would... seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization.

Literatize, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.]

trans. To pass away (time) in literary occupations. 1836 LD. LYTTON in R. R. Madden *Life Cress Blessington* (1855) II. 41, I literatize away the morning.

|| **Literato** (lit'ēr'ā-to). Also 8 **litterato**. [*It. litterato*, ad. L. *litterātus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. **LITERATUR**.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccaccio's Advt. fr. Parnass.* I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 p. 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Literato [*v.r.* Literati]. 1718-9 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* Wks. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the *Iliad*, published... at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Vilioison. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

Literator (lit'ēr'ā-tōr). [*a. L. lit'ēr'ātor* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. *littera* letter. Cf. *f. litteral* letter.]

† *a. L.* A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory, Apol.* (1869) p. xcv, These Puritanical Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebank, any Literator, soe hee can shew him selfe seditious enough. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = **LITERATEUR**.

1791 BURKE *Lett. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors... a set of pert petulant literators, to whom... they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure. 1812 *Breun's Niterian Mag.* July 87 A history of Ireland... is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless: pub. 1814]. 1817 TICKNOR *Lett. & Jnl.* (1876) I. 128 He... asked me with the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829

LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a literator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 BROWNING *Ports Croisic* lxxxi, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. † *a.* A bibliographer (*obs.*). *B.* One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cyc. s.v. Book*. The history of a book is either of its contents... or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliocarians. 1826 DE QUINCEY *Lessing's Laocoon* in *Blackiv. Mag.* XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notices of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — R. Bentley Wks. VII. 102 The philosophical researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to call out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

† **Literatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *litterātorius*, f. *litterator* (see *prec.*).] Literary.

1652 URQUHART *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 181 The martial and literary endowments of some natives of that soyle.

Literature (lit'ēr'ā-tūr). *Forms:* 4 *Sc. literatur*, 5-6 *litt.*, 6 *litterature*, 6 *Sc. literatur*, -uir, 6- *litterature*. [ad. (either directly or through F. *littérature*) L. *litterātūra* (whence Sp. *litteratura*, It. *litteratura*, G. *litteratur*), f. *littera* a letter. Cf. **LETTURE**.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent*. ('The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 53 Scho had leyrte... of be sewine sciens. & part had of al literatur. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cran.* ix. xxviii. 2227 Cunnand in to litterature, A seymly person in stature [etc.]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grimbale the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 4 The comyn people... whiche without litterature and good informacion Ben lyke to Brute beestes. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 449, I know your vertu and your litterature. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, quha... hes nocht sufficient literatur to vnderstand the scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2. 2 'There hath not bene... any King... so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1690) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 239 Another person... of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 'Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. *Ibid.* 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 MARY EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1862 BROWNE *Wild Wales* II. x. 104 The boots [sic] a fellow without either wit or literature. 1880 HOWELLS *Undine Country* xix. 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature.

2. Literary work or production; the activity or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* p. 1 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1859) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. to Lay Last Ministr.* Poet. Wks. 1833-4 V. 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour... should not... become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. viii. Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see **LIGHT** a. 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first-rate book. 1859 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. v. 244 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unforced state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 SKELLY in *Macm. Mag.* XLt. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.

b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 *TYNOALL Glac.* i. vi. 44, 1 was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* i. 9 It.. has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *collog.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

|| **Literatus** (lit'ērātūs). *rare.* [L. *lit'ērātus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 401 It is... not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as a late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 *LAMU Lett.* viii. To Mr. Rickman 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Yng. Man* i. Wks. 1850 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

Litere, obs. form of LITTER.

Litrose (lit'ērōs), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *lit'ērōsus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Litrosity**.

1888 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always litrose. 1891 — *Intro. to Mrs. Craig's tr. Verga's House by Medlar-tree* 6 He has as completely freed himself from litrosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs. form of LIGHTS.

Lith (lith), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Forms: 1 *looth*, 1-4 *lith*, 3-6, 9 *lithe*, 3-6 *lyth*, 4 *lippe*, 5 *leth*, *lythe*, 5, 7, 9 *leith*, 6 *lethe*, 4- *lith*. [OE. *lith* neut. = OFris. *lith*, *lid* neut., OS. *lid* masc. (Dn. *lid* neut.), OHG. *lid* masc. and neut., ON. *lid*-r masc. (Sw. and Da. *lid* masc.), Goth. *lith* masc. — OTeut. **lipu*:-pre-Teut. **litu*-f. root **lit*:- see *LITH* sb. A compound of this word with the prefix *ga*-(=Y-) is OHG. *gilid* (G. *glid* limb, member). 1. A limb. *Lith* from *lith*, †from *lith* to *lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1032 (Gr.) Seol þonne anra gehwylc . . . leodum onfon & lichoman. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxx[i]. (Schipper) 534 He wæs bygeudlic on þam gebednessum his lifa [þ.rr. leoda, limal], & 930 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8494 Wawans breþer on & oþþer smiten euerich lif fram oþer. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 99 She hath no lith withoute a lak. c 1430 *Sir Cleges* 292, 1 schall the bette euerich leth, Hede and body, without greth. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. vi. 38/1 The horrible wheles whiche the tyrant Maxencius ordeyned to rente hir from lyth to lyth. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 11. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in *lith* and *limb*, etc.; also *lith* and *bone*. Out of *lith*: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 242 On ðone lith þara eawla. c 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne haueu no lith ðat he muȝen risen wið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12612 Werl was sco bath lith and bau. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 518 Quhat sek mane þar twechit hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iiii. xiv. Allas syr said the lady myn are is oute of lythe. 15. — *How Gd. Wyf taught Dan.* 38 in *Q. Ellis. Acad.* 45 Loke þow mekly answere hym, And meue hym no'er lyth ne lymme. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir chrest of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic there. 1718 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxiv. Ilka member, lith and lim. a 1782 L. AUCHINCLOSS in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) 111. 79 note, Gd. doctor I he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 683. 1. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. a 1828 *Benny Bous* o Lond. xvii. in *Child Ballads* I. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bone.

b. *fig. esp.* in phrase to *hit* the *lith* or to *hit upon* the *lith*, an expression borrowed from carving. a 1225 *Aucr.* R. 262 Pus, lo þe articles, þet beoð, aſe þauh me seide, þe lides of ure bileaue onto Godes montheade. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) l. 221 To uphold an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden in Biogr. Presb.* I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c. The last joint or tip (of the finger). c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarus þat he dyppe his fingers lid on wætere & mine tungan gehæle. 1875 *Scott Guy R.* xxxix. A scar above the brow, that ye might have laid the lith of your finger in.

3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Surv.* Mid-Lothian 135 The bones of the Mysore cow in particular are without annulets, or liths as we call them. c 1859 J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.) The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* v. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf . . . wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [OE. *hlith* neut.:-OTeut. type **hlithu*, f. root **hlif*- (see *LEAN* v. 1, LADDER) — pre-Teut. **klei*:- cf. the ablaut var. ON. *hlif* of the same meaning.] A slope.

Beowulf (L.) 1893 No he mid hearne of hlifenes nosan gestas grette. a 1000 *ANFRODAS* 841 (Gr.) Fore burzgeatum georgas steape, hleoðu hlifod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þere weren men of eche londe þat is under heuene liðe. c 1205 *LAV.* 32219 3eond wude & 3eond liðen. [1789 *WHITE Selborne* (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field.. known by

the name of Short Lith. *Ibid.*, Steep pastures are called the Lith.]

† **Lith**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 3 *lið*, *lecð*. [ON. *lið* a host, also help, f. root of *liða* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see *LEAD* v. 1).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5307 We wullet gan a leode. 1377 *LANGL. P.* Pl. B. xvi. 183 Pre leodes in o lith non longer þau other, Of one mochel & myste in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5213 Nes þer nan oðer lið 3if heo nalden 3erne grið.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *lithe*, *lythe*. [Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lið-r* people, vassals collectively (see *LEDE*); but it may wholly or partly be a use of *LITH* sb. 3. 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. *LEDE* 1 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask þe lith na land. c 1300 *Havelok* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 þer wille wille not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr. *terre ne tenement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have . . . Wittandly and willfalli gere our euen cristen. falsly le desseed of land or of lith. c 1420 *Antiph. of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone . . . Al þe londes and þe lithes fro lauer to layre. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who shall us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 *Str. G.* HAVE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 148, I am lyke to lyne up all, bathic . . . land, lythe, and place.

Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT sb. and a.

Lith, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-lith, a terminal element representing Gr. *lithos* stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr. compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *accolith*, *cyatholith*, *discolith*, *helmintholith*, *hippolith*; other examples are *acrolith*, *aeolith*, *lacolith*, *monolith*. In terms of mineralogy *-lite* is commonly used instead of *-lith*.

|| **Lithæmia** (lith'ēmīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *aima*-a blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia*.

1874 C. MURCHISON *Functional Derangem. Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 F. J. NORT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 These waters are . . . efficacious in . . . Lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (lith'ēmik) a., of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithæmic* insomnia. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a . . . frequent cause of throat disease.

Lithogogue (liθ'ogōg), a. and sb. *Path.* Also 9 erroneously lithogogue. [f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *agōgos* drawing forth.] a. *adj.* Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. b. *sb.* A medicine supposed to have this power.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms*, *Lithogoga*, .. Lithogogues. 1850 *OCLIVIE* has *adj.* and *sb.*

Lithanode (liθ'ānōd), *Electr.* [f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *anode*.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also *attrib.* 1887 D. G. FITZGERALD *Patent Specif.* Engl. No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (for what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

|| **Lithanthrax**. *Obs.* Also 7 lithanthrax, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod.L., f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *anthrax* charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 *SREBO Theat. Gt. Brit.* t. xlv. 89 The Chiefest commodity . . . are those Stones Lithanthracæ [sic: read lithanthracæ], which we call Sea-coales. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lithanthrax*, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagale. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) l. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 A. ELLIOTT *Fossils* 1803 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are . . . inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

Litharge (liθ'ārdʒ). *Forms:* a. 4-6 *litarge*, 5-6 *lytarge*, 6 *letharge*, *lytherge*, 6-7 *litargy*, *litharge*, 7 *lithargie*, -y, *lytherge*, (lith)orage, *lytoridge*, *lyturgy*, 8 *lithargie*, *letharge*, *litharge*, (*lithurge*), 5- *litharge*. β. 5 *litargirij*, 6 *lithargiry*, *lythurgiry*, 7 *lithargiry*. [a. or ad. OF. *litarge*, *lithargire* (F. *litharge*), ad. L. *lithargyris*, a. Gr. *λίθαργυρος*, f. *lith*-os stone + *argyros* silver. The β forms are from the mod.L. derivative *lithargirium*, -ia.]

1. Protoxide of lead (PhO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. † Also *litharge* of lead.

1322 in *Ward. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 *Litharge* ad. per lb. c 1386 *CHAUCER Canon. Yeom. Prolog.* l. 222 Oure grounden litharge eek in the Plofjoure. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our grounde Litharge. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 49 Take Litharge of leide in fyne powder. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead con-

verted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being . . . burnt into Litharge, retakes also its first Form . . . if a Lixiviate Salt be . . . applied to it. 1758 *Reiss tr. Macquer's Chem.* l. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any addition, turns to Litharge. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† b. *Litharge of gold*: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. *Litharge of silver*: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. *Litharge of bismuth*: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 99 Take . . . litarge of gold, litarge of siluir . . . 1578 *LYTE Dodens* vi. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankensene. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. l. 269 The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and litarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* l. 304 The very root of the right Nard . . . is intingled . . . with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 208 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of siluer . . . mix well the lyturgys. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lithargyrus Auris*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, viz. that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 489 Litharge of Bismuth.

† 2. Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see *LEAD* sb. 1 2).

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Mj, The iuice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgury and vinegre. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon*, Lithargie, or white Lead. 1683 *PETIUS Flota Min.* i. (1686) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge . . . and hete it well. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. *attrib.*, as *litharge-furnace*; litharge-plaster ? = DACRYLON; litharge-way, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1837 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the . . . necessity of erecting a 'litharge furnace'. 1784 M. UMNERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) III. 94 Small pieces of the 'litharge-plaster' may be applied. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Litharge plaster, the *Empistram plumbi*. 1977 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast . . . throws the litharge that is not imbued by the test towards a channel, called the 'litharge-way', through which it flows.

Lithargie, obs. form of LITHARGY.

Lithate (liθ'æt), *Chem.* Also lithiate. [f. LITH- + -ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 *CRAIG Technol. Dict.*, *Lithiate*. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 248 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 119 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (liθ'ætik) a., of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* v. 154 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† **Lithe**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. LITHE a.; not connected with LITHE a.] A calm, lull; fig. respite.

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lyþe gete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 310/1 Lyþe, or lythe, and calme wedyr, malacia.

Hence † **Lithefull** a., calm, gentle.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1262 He þonkede hire 3eorne mid liðfulle worden.

Lithe, *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [? f. LITHE v. 2] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 83/1 Lyth, or Lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Proth. 1899 *Crimb. Gloss.*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

Lithe (liθ), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* Also 8-9 lythe. [? variant of LEWTH. (But cf. LITHE a. 2 c.)] Warm shelter. 1768 *ROSS Hellenore* (1789) 58 She frae any beild was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 G. MACDONALD R. *Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here.

Lithe (liθ), a. *Forms:* 1 *liðe*, *lyðo*, 2-5 *liðe*, 4 *liyth*, 4-7 *liyth*, 5-7 *lyth*, 8-9 *di-lyth*, 10-4- *lithe*. Also 3-1 *liðe*. [OE. *liðe*=OS. *liði*, OHG. *liudi* (MHG. *liinde*, mod.G. *liind*) soft, gentle, mild:-OTeut. type **linþjo*:- f. Teut. and WArjan root **len*-, whence LIN v., ON. *lin*-r soft, L. *lentus* slow.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. *dat.* or *to. Obs.*

Beowulf 3183 Manna mildust . . . leodum liðost. a 1000 *Apoll. Ionius* of Tyre (1831) 2/25 Da clidode heo bi hire to mid liðere spræce. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. v. 5 Eadige synt þa liðan. c 1200 *ORMN* 7754 Forþ lamm is soft & stille drede & liþe & meoc & milde. c 1205 *LAV.* 4 He was Leouenaðes some liðe him beo drihten. *Ibid.* 4917 þu eart me swide liðe [c 1275 liþe] & ich be leouie swide. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* liðe & swiðe him beo drihten. 1427 *W.* 2821 heo beo alle. c 1400 *Destr.* *Triv* 9706 The first of þo fre, þat to be freke said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xl. 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu wylde þe liden. c1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Þæt liden land. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 229 Ðet weter of egite was liden and swete. c1320 *Sir. Trist.* 707 Water þat is asked swike. . . Wit mete and drink lide. c1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* i. 218 To mete liden of that was hard. c1400 *Laufrau's Cirurg.* 87 If þe qytture be picke & towþ, þanne is þe medecyn to liden. c1400 *Renn. Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 172 How lythe and cheerful would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. *Lido*, lenis (nobis bodie, Lithé). 1844 *Thom Rhymes of a Weaver* 72 They miss the lythe licht of their May. 1878 . . . *Jack o' Knowe* 56 (E. D. D.) Lithé Time stole away.

†b. Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. *Līða*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.* c1205 *LAY.* 7242 Þæt wæter was swide liden. *Ibid.* 24198 Þæt . . . þat gras was rive and þat water was liden. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvl. 29 His stremes lesten lithé. 133. *Cœr de L.* 4859 The wynd gan wexe lythe. c1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And þatystd the watur lythe. c1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. 1577-87 *Houshield Chron.* 11. *Hist. Scot.* 203/2 It proved as lithé a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue.

c. Comfortable, gentile, sheltered, warm. *Sc.* c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Secho toke up hur some to hur And lapped hys fulle lythe. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 276 Syn in a bed that brocht him fair and lyth. c1774 *FERGUSON Wks.* (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frae street or field, And bap them in a lyther bield. 1867 *G. W. DONALD Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an lythe was Peggie's bosom. 1871 *J. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts milt live o' them throu' the winter naer. 1884 *D. GRANT Lays & Leg.* North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & lith. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Fe. 74 His dewlap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. 1599 *Withals' Diet.* 109b. The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they be yong are lith and soft. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 347 'Tb' unwieldy Elephant. . . wreath'd His Lithé Proboles. 1667 *R. NORWOOD in Phil. Trans.* 11. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 *CARY Dante*, Par. xxvi. 85 Like the leaf, That bows its lithé top till the blast is blown. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 36 As lithé eels over meadows gray Ot shift their glimmering pool by night. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithé, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithé than a vine amid Trees. 4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick, dial. c1648 *Dierx Closet Open.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lithé pudding. 1805 *J. STAGG Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swoaps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

5. *Comb.* 1791 *COOPER Iliad* xv. 839 Or swans lithé-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them . . . tall, lithé-looking sun-burnt figures.

†Lithé, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lithan, 3 lithen, *Orm.* *lipenn.* Pa. t. i. 186, 3 lath, lath, pl. lithen (n); also *in weak form* lith(e)ðe. Pa. pple. 3 lithen (n). [OE. *lhan*, *lāð*, *liden* = OS. *lhan*, OHG. *lhan* carry (MHG. *liden*), ON. *līða* to travel (Sw. *lida*, Da. *lide*), Goth. (af. ga-, us-) *leiþan* to go, f. Teut. root **liþ-* (: **lāt-*, see *LOAD* sb.)] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

Beowulf 221 Ða lidenðe land þasowen. c900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* vii. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 218 Þa feres he þa *kæðe* & ofer sæ lath in Gallia rice. c1200 *ORMIN* 8434 Innillit willc ende off all þatt land He badd himm þanne lipenn. c1205-75 *LAY. [passim; see Glossary].*

Hence †Lithing ppl. a., of a ship, sailing.

c1205 *LAY.* 943 Alle þa lidenðe scipen þe on his londe heoð.

†Lithé, v. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lipan, lipian, 3 lithen, 4-7 lythe, 3-lithe. [OE. *līð-an*, weak vb. f. *līðe* mild, LITHE a.]

1. *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (fettters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Dis is ðearf ðæt se þe wunde lincian wille geote win on. . . & efi ele, ðæt se bie lide & hæle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Sheredures-daies absolucio lide þe sinne bendes. 13. *K. Alis.* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte beom lithé. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 183 Lome mennes limes were lyhet þat tyme. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 726 (754) He þat wot here wo was for to lyþe, She mot for-gon. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3754 To lithé vs all if þou limes þa louyng þou gettis. c1430 *Syr Geur.* (Roxb.) 7722 Hir angre she gan ther to lithé. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit . . . be his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. 1614 *T. ADAMS Dinells Barket* vi. 291 Englund . . . hath now supplied, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 313 Gue me also faith, Lord, . . . to lythe, to forme, and to accommode my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). *Also trans.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 30 Lithé the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 *W. STORR Bk. Rem.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Trul.* vii. 58 Lithé it with bean meal as bot as can be bidden. 1808 *BALD Coal-trade of Scot.* i. 23 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 *B. BRIERLEY Marbles* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

Lithe (lith), v. 3. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 lithen, -in, 3-7, 9 lythe, 4, 7 lithen, 4 lythen, 4, 6-7 lith, 4-6 lyth, 3-lithe. [ON.

hlyða (MSw. *lydha* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, Da. *lyde* to obey; the Da. *lytte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *hlyð* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *hliup* listening attention (hlyupia), OHG. *hliudar*, OE. *hlēodor* sense of hearing, music, f. Tent. root **hlew-* to hear: see *LIST* sb.1] *intr.* To hearken, listen. Const. *dat.* or *to*, *into* (at, till). Also, to hear of (a thing). Occas. quasi-*trans.* with obj. a thing.

c1225 *Juliana* 73 Lysted me leoue men & liden ane bwise. c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2077 Quath ðis bred-writte, 'liden nu me'. c1300 *Handok* 1400 Lipes nou alle to me, Louerdinges. 133. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1710 Thenne was lit lif ypon list to lyþen be houndez. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1816) 67 How þe gamen þede lithé I salþe 3ow seie. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithé at me. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xi. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 1810 This newe made knyghtez lythes vn-to the crye. c1400 *Tale of Gamelyn* i. Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth ariht. c1400-50 *Alexander* 5023 Pan list him lithé of his lyfe & of his last ende. c1470 *Calogros & Gaw.* 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me till. 1450 *Ballad, Adam Bell*, etc. i. 17 Now lithé and listen, gentlemen That of mirth louth to heare! 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* i. 1 Now lythis of ane gentill knyght, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition lithen mel Nor entertaine him, till thou take thy fee. 1683 *G. MERITON Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondlye you tawke. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past, . . . As she lythe'd the lengthin' blast. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Witches' Frolic.* One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithé and listen, my little boy Ned.

Lithe, variant of LITHE, the pollack.

Lithe, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v.1 and 2. †Litheby, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lipebig(e, 3 lcoðebeida, lepebe. [OE. *lepu-bige*, *lepebige*:-pre-Engl. **lipubaugjo*, f. *lipu*-LITH sb.1 + **baugjo*, f. root of Bow v.] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 152 þa wearð fæt halige lich hal on eorðan gemet. . . lide biþe on limum. c1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Sei me sell meiden hwonne is te leanet i þine leodehele limen so stalewurd strende. c1275 *PROV. Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þe lonke mon is leþe be.

Lithetastay (lithēktāsi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektasis*: see *ECTAST*.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

1842 *R. WILLIS Stone in Bladder* Pref. The operation which I have described under the title of Lithetastay. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 236 Professor Dolbeau . . . has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotomy, but which differs only from lithetastay in removing the calculus piecemeal.

Lithectomy (lithēktōmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektōmē* out + *tomia* cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word LITHOTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithed, obs. pa. t. LIGHT v.1

Lithely (lithēli), adv. [f. LITHE a. + -LY 2.]

†1. Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

c897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Hwilum lidenlice to ðreatigeanne. c1225 *ANCR.* R. 428 Teceð ham to holden here riulen. . . lidenlice þauh, & lueliche. c1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe lidenlice lustin.

2. With pliant movement; briskly, nimbly.

1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond beight, Se lythlye we lychtid doune. 1854 *FRASER'S MAG.* L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, bookless, and of course fishless.

Litheness (lithēnes). [f. LITHE a. + -NESS.]

†a. Gentleness, meekness, mildness. b. Flexibility, suppleness.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erst he walde us mid lidenesse isteeorn. c1275 *St. Leg. Saints x.* (Mathon) 445 þe clergie . . . with lythnes [had] hyde goddis wrake. 1460 *CARVERAY Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of swich a spirit which clepe Incubus for the lithnes of his body, and the stotile of his witte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lithenesse, delyvernesse, *suppleness*. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingness . . . and cause lithenesse, and complying therewith. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lithenesse*, suppleness, limberness. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mtn. E. Forbes* xli. 402 The litheness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grasp and litheness bred.

†Lithen, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *lithere*:-prehistoric **liþrēn*, f. **leþro*-LEATHER.] A sling.

c925 *CORPUS Gloss.* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, lithre. c900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xvii. [xiii.] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæge mid lidenan zgeweorpan. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8124 Me ne myhte noþr ise bote arwen & flon, & stoncs out of lidenen [v.r. leþeren].

Lither (lithē), a. and adv. Forms: a. 1 lithre; (blyðre), lithre, 2 leðre, 2-3 luthere, 3 leðere, luthre, (lui-, luyper), 3-4 lithere, luther(e, 3-5 luthur, 4 luthur, luyper, luyere, lythure, 4-5 luthur, 5 lether, lethir(e, 6 luthur, lithur, lythyr, (5 leither, 6 lytheir, liether, 3- lither. β. 5 ledyr, liddy, lyder, -ir, -yr, 6 liddy, lydder, -ir, -yr. [OE. *lyðre*:-prehistoric **liþrjo*:- the first element of MHG. *G. liederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to LODDER. Some scholars regard the Gr. *lithēros* and L. *liber*, free, as ultimately connected.]

A. adj.

†1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* vi. xxxvi. Ac se ealdorman hie betathte lyþrum monnum in deaðdonne. c1000 *AGT. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum muðe ic ðe deaðe la lyðra þeowa. c1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Iudas and þat leode folc hit repen. c1225 *ANCR.* R. 256 He is umbe, ðeies & nihtes, uorte unlimen ow mid wredðe, oðer mid luder onde. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1873 A luper emperor biuore þat her maximian. 1340-70 *Alex.* & *Dind.* 272 Al luyur hi-leue we lopen in herte. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Pus I liue lousely lyk A luper dogge. c1400-50 *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has þe lyfe for his leþer [*Dublin MS.* lether] wordis. c1529 *SKELTON AGT. Garnesche* 146 The foldest slouen ondyr heuen, Prowde, peucike, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them. . . to lyther. To lynger hothe in one bouse togyther.

†b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *sing.* Evil in the abstract. *pl.* Bad men.

c1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle for-leosen wiþ the forlorne ne wiþ the luðere mi lif. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 566 Oþer ellez þyn yþe to lyber is lythe. *Ibid.* B. 163 For alle ar laped luflyly, þe luper & þe better. 1340-70 *Alex.* & *Dind.* 629 Lede clany þour lif & no luyur wirche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 82 Thus are þe liþere lykned to lussheborwe sterlinges.

†2. Of things: Bad (in various sensés, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 27 þa seofon hleanan oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear getacnað seofon hungerear. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 179/45 *Lottum* & *celera adulterina genera* Bohen and oðre lyðre cynn. c1225 *ANCR.* R. 258 þeo ilke reouðfulle garken of þe ludeere skurgen. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 621 So þat a luper berege to hare bið þe hi browe. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 156 For þe monnes lude neuer so luper, þe lyf is ay swete. c1330 *Oluef* 942 Sore he fel oppon þe ground, & hadde a foliþer wonde. 1340-70 *Alex.* & *Dind.* 868 Perfore no like no lud of his luyur fare. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlyng. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 599 He passed . . . mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty; That him byhored pass by. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 17 His smotherit habit, our his schulderis lither. 1549 *CHALONER Erasim.* on *Folly* F. ij. Ab. . . still daube they lither chekes with peynting. 1556 *ABR. PARKER ST.* xxxvi. Argument, He careth and carketh for his lytheir gayne. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. 152h, And in his lither hand he hild a potte of wyne. 1622 *MASSE tr. Alcaniz's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 7, I like them [radishes] better. . . being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and crispie.

†b. of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xvi. 220 Pound ich þat . . . hus [the pope's] bulle myghte Letten þis luper eir. . . Thenne wolde ich [etc.].

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.*

c1460 *Towneley Mysal.* xiii. 147 Crystus cryn, my knawe thou art a ledyr hyn! 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ii. xxxiv. Behald 3e men that callis ludyis lither. 1529 *LYNDSEY Complaynt* 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lither. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Thair lanciae come to lither & slaw. 1600 *Look About You* xi. c. 4 b. Ile bring his lyther legges in better frane. 1611 *FLORIO, Badalone*, a lubbard, a lither, a loger head. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biundi's Eromene* 143 The qualitie of the Princesses her servants, was not so lither and effeminate. . . [etc.]. 1675 *HOBBS Odyss.* (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv. Thine own laziness. . . that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 *J. C. EGERTON Sussex Folk & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither' . . . was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. *Lither liden*: = 'lazy lout'. Hence the *lither liden*: the disease of laziness = *FEVER-LUDEN*.

c1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am always troubled with the litherluden. 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 129 What lockie (lither liden) liden for wea, Thout'st be so tattert.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by LITHE a.): Agile, nimble.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, s.v. *Brachium, Cereæ brachia*, Nice and liether armes. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 21 Thou antique Death. . . Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie. In thy despatch shall scape Mortalitie. c1600 *DAY BEGG.* *Bednall Gr.* iv. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wide, checker, lyther consciences. 1658 *ROWLAND Monfets's Theat.* lusi. 957 The Butterly is a volatile Insect, baving . . . two liuer cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. 1807 *HOGG Mount. Bard.* *Barly of Moril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As doudis bung out to dry. 1860 *MAURY Phys.* *Geog.* Sc. iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 *MAXWELL GRAY in Heart of Storm* i. 38 Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together.

†b. *adv.* Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c1000 *Christ & Satain* 62 (Gr.) Habbad we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre gefered. c1205 *LAY.* 2765 Ah toward bis lifes ende him ilompe wel luthre [c1275 luyre]. c1225 *Juliana* 33 þu biwistest daniel biþong þe wode limes ilatet se luthre. c1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng in Rel. Ant.* i. 114 Lybt chep luthre zeludes.

Hence †Litherback, a slothful person. †Litherhead, wickedness.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 9488 þe godemen of þe lond hire luthre lude iseye. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Heo turnede to folie & to litherede al hire þoht. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnape, or slothfull fellow.

† **Lither**, *v*¹ *Obs.* [*f.* LITHER *sb.*] *a. trans.*
To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. *b.*
intr. To sling stones, to let fly. *Const.* *to* (= *at*).
c. 1225 *Ancre*. R. 290 Lither to him lüderliche mit te holie
rode steine. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir
edward vawe out to hom sende lithered with a mangelen,
hom wip hom to lede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 48
pese lourdeins litheren per-to bat alle be leues fallen, And
feccheth a-way this frut.

† **Lither**, *v*² *Obs.* In 3 litherion, lyperien.
[*f.* LITHER *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm.
c. 1300 *E. Psalter* xxv. 5 Kirke of litherand [Vulg. *eccle-*
siam malignantium] hated I. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 9 For bat litheres,
outend sal þai. *Ibid.* c. 15 In mine propheetes nil lither þou.

Lither, *lithere*, *obs.* forms of LATHER *v*.

Litherage, *obs.* form of LITHARGE.

† **Litherby**. *Obs.* rare = *l.* [*f.* LITHER *a.* +
-BY (see -BY *2*).] (See quot.)

1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence, Andria* i. iii. 19 Thers no
time to plaie the litherie now, or lasie lubber.

† **Litherly**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* LITHER *a.* + -LY *1*.
OE. had *lyperlic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. *G. lüderlich* (mentioned s.v. LITHER *a.*)] *a.* Spite-
ful, mischievous. *b.* Idle, lazy.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber
more cateth than two, yet leueth vnyone that another
will doo. c. 1643 V. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 25
What wends against the grain is litherly. 1684 H. MORE
Answer 24 To awaken them out of their remissness and
litherly formalness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. xxvii, He
was waship, arch and litherly.

† **Litherly**, *adv.* *Obs.* For forms see LITHER *a.*
and -LY *2*. [*f.* LITHER *a.* + -LY *2*.] In a 'lither' man-
ner. *a.* Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. *b.* Badly,
meanly, miserably, wretchedly. *c.* Idly, lazily.

1590 *Suppl. Elyric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 178/27 *Pes-*
tinge, luperice. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Thine forðeddes
beod. . forloren lüderliche. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 ðin
broder iacob was her nu And to ðin bliscing litherlike.
13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 36 What vryr babel. . . Wolde lyke,
if a hadde com lyperly attyred. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1231
Leherly as a lyoun he lepes in-to be prese. c. 1386 CHAUCER
Militer's T. 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyte, But
if he koude a Carpenter bigyle. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1262
To unordly he wykex, Thus litherly agaynes law to lede
my pople. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 171 Men say 'lyght
chepe litherly for-yeldys'. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle*
xvii. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or
faintly. c. 1583 ARBUTHNOT in Pinkerton *Ans. Sc. Poems*
1786 144 Men was sueir, and durst not steir; But lurkit
litherlike. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. lvi. 83 Doing all things
that they did, litherly, slowly, recklessly and stubbornly.

† **Litherness**. *Obs.* [*f.* LITHER *a.* + -NESS.]
1. Wickedness.

c. 1240 *Ureism in Cott. Hom.* 297 Þu ne uorsakest nenne
mon uor his lüderness. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7999 His
strengthe and is wisdom . . He turnde to lüderness, þo lan-
franc was ded. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 226 þis worlde . .
es ful of pompe and lytherness.

2. Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want
of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity.
c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 355 He that lay in litherness.
1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lawre* 733 I am not lady of lither-
ness with lumps. 1590 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 17
Things lost by much litherness might be recovered againe
by great diligence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is
. . . iust that the litherness of our wives, should be fostered
with our sweat. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.*
§ 617. 189 Slun both extremities; but sloth and litherness
more. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Droopy*, When the
Droopy proceeds from the real Indisposition . . of the Liver,
its known by . . Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

Lithesome (lith'səm), *a.* [*f.* LITH *a.* + -SOME.]
Pliant, supple, agile; = LISSON.

1678-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 177 Nature may have
made some of our organs more lithesome . . than others.
1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithesome
and quick as foot. 1863 KINCAID *Crimina* li. 428 The war-
like carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute
step. 1882 SENJR. BALLANTINE *Exper.* v. (ed. 5) 248 My
attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

Lithia¹ (li'piā), *Chem.* [*a. mod.* L. *lithia*, altered
from LITHION, after *soda*, *potassa*. Cf. LITHINA.]
The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to
the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see
LITHIUM]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 573 The acetate of
lithia, was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia.
1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia, closely resem-
bles potash in its effects upon the system.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *lithia salt*, *water*;
lithia-emerald (see HIDDENITE); *lithia-mioa*
= LEPIDOLITE; *lithia-tourmaline* = RUBELLITE.

1824-68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 314 Lepidolite. **Lithia-mica*.
1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular,
crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter
usually lithia-mica. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 50
A 'lithia salt'. 1878 KINCZERT *Anim. Chem.* 201 'Lithia
water is often prescribed to gouty . . persons.

c. colloq. Short for *lithia water*.
1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith . . refreshed himself
with whisky and lithia.

† **Lithia**² (li'piā), *Path.* [*mod.* L., *f.* Gr. *lithos*
stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions
in the body, esp. in the Meibomian follicles of the
eye. Cf. LITHIASIS.)

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the
separation or production of a morbid superabundance of
calcareous earth in Ostheia and Lithia. 1842 DUNGLISON
Med. Lex. *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the
human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are

edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1889 in
Syd. Soc. Lex.

† **Lithiasis** (li'piās), *Path.* [*mod.* L., *lithiasis*,
Gr. *lithiasis*, *f.* *lithia*, *f.* *lithos* stone.] The forma-
tion of stony concretions in any part of the body,
esp. in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone,
engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.
Stone, The *lithiasis*, or the disposition of the kidneys and
bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. GREGORY *Theory &*
Pract. Med. (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings
concerning lithiasis. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithiasis*.
Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard
tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ.*
Med. (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary
concretions . . constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

Lithiate, *sb.*: see LITHATE.

Lithiated (li'piēd), *ppa.* [*Two formations*:
(1) *f.* LITH(ION) + -ATE + -ED¹; (2) *f.* LITHIUM +
-ATE + -ED¹.] *a.* Combined with 'lithic' (now
called uric) acid (*obs.*). *b.* Impregnated with a
salt of lithium.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty
matter is lithiated soda. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Sept.
183/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phos-
phate. 1880 *Century Dict.*, *Lithiate*, *v.*, to impregnate with
a salt of lithium.

Lithic (li'pik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* [*ad.* Gr. *lithikos*, *f.*
lithos stone.] *A. adj.*

1. *Chem. and Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone'
or calculi in the bladder. † *Lithic acid*: an ob-
solete name for uric acid.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 386 A peculiar
concrete acid, which, his [Schæele's] time has received
the name of lithic. *Ibid.* 393 The appearance of the lithic
strata . . shows that they are . . an accidental deposit. 1803
Med. Jrnl. IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic
or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. PROUT *Gravel*,
Calculus, etc. 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus
in the bladder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 37 The efficacy of
alkalies in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the
urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 445 Urinary
deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the urine,
—namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 GROSS
Dis. Bladder 180 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus.

2. *gen.* Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of
stone. *Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archaeology.

1862 LOWELL *Biolog. P.* 93 This remarkable example of
lithic literature. [Quasi-archaic.] 1865-7 J. FERGUSSON *Hist.*
Archit. (1874) l. 35 The best lithic monuments are those which
approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874
Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 760 The architecture, of St. Paul's
is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883
N. JOY *Man bef. Metals* i. § 2. 23 Even in our day groups
of men exist who are still in their lithic age.

B. sb. A medicine given for stone in the bladder
(Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Lithic (li'pik), *a.*² *Chem.* [*f.* LITHIUM + -IC.]
Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithic Paint*, a mastic of
petalite [which contains an alkali known as lithia], sand,
and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 LOCKYER
Spectrum Analysis vi. (ed. 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the
red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

Lithification (li'pifikē'shən), [*f.* next: see
-IFICATION.] The process of forming into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints
is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolida-
tion from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

Lithify (li'pifi), *v.* [*f.* Gr. *lithō* = stone +
-(I)FY.] *trans.* To form into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits
are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal
position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period . . are mostly
imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina**. *Chem.* *Obs.* [*mod.* L., altered from
the earlier name LITHION; cf. -INE ⁵. The Fr. name
is still *lithine*.] = LITHIA¹. 1826 [see LITHION].

† **Lithion**. *Chem.* [*mod.* L., as if Gr. *lithion*, neut.
f. *lithos* adj., stony, *f.* *lithos* stone; the name was
proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali
discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its
mineral origin, the two previously known being of
vegetable origin.] An earlier name for LITHIA¹.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the
new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1826 *Am. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 339
A very useful test for lithion. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I.
572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both
of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from
lithos, *lapis* *dens*) and this term, to suit the analogy of the
other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina.
attrib. 1856 *Qly. Jrnl. Geol.* Soc. XII. 11. 21 The metallic base
of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

Lithionite (li'piōnit), *Min.* [*f.* LITHION + -ITE.]

An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1884 BAUERNANN *Descr. Mineralogy* 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithio-
nite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896
in A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*

Lithiophilite (li'piōfilit), *Min.* [*A* name
given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; *f.* LITHIUM + Gr.
phīlos friend + -ITE.] A mineral containing a large
proportion of lithium.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophi-
lite were found. 1892 DANA *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs
at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Lithistid (li'pistid), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* *mod.* L.
Lithistida, *f.* Gr. *lithos* stone + *isthōs* web: see -ID.]

a. sb. A silicious sponge of the group *Lithistida*,

in which the spicules are articulated to form a
silicious skeleton. *b. adj.* Pertaining to or having
the character of the *Lithistida*.

1892 *Athenum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Petactinellid, lithistid, and
hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.*
Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the
Mingan Islands are better preserved.

Lithistidan (li'pistidān), *sb.* and *a.* = LITHI-
STID.

In some recent Dicts.
Lithium (li'piəm), *Chem.* [*f.* LITHIA¹: see
-IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group
occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium . . is
a white semi-transparent body. 1839 BRANDE *Elem. Chem.*
201 A. substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*,
the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1851 RICHARDSON
Geol. v. 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium,
sodium, and lithium. 1873 WATTS *Fewness' Chem.* (ed. 11) 69
Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.
attrib. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts
were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1872 RALFE *Phys.*
Chem. 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

Litho (li'pō), *a techn. abbrev.* of LITHOGRAPH.
1890 in *Century Dict.*, 1895 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho
artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined
hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There
was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the
transfer paper lithos.

Litho- (li'pō), before a vowel lith-, combining
form of Gr. *lithos* stone, in many scientific terms (the
more important appear as main words): † **Litho-**
biblion (-bi'bliŋ) *Geol.* [*Gr.* *βιβλιον* book], a
laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster
1828-32). **Lithobiotic** (-bi'ptik) *a.* [*Gr.* *βιω-*
νός, *f.* *bios* life], pertaining to the natural state of
crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*
1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bi'ptiz'm), the
hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc.
(*ibid.*). **Lithocarp** (-kāp) [*Gr.* *κόμπος* fruit], 'a
fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828-
32). **Lithochryso-graphy** [*Gr.* *χρυσός* gold +
-GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. † **Lithocol-**
-colla [*Gr.* *κόλλα* glue]: see quot. **Litho-coral-**
-line [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the
character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In
recent Dicts.) **Lithocystotomy** *Surg.* [CYSTO-
TOMY] = LITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).
† **Lithodialysis** *Surg.* [DIALYSIS], an operation
by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne);
hence **Lithodialytic** *a.*, pertaining to lithodolysis
(*ibid.*). **Lithofellic** (-fel'ik), -**fellic** (-fel'nik)
adjs. *Chem.* [*L.* *fel* gall, bile], the designation of
an acid which is a large constituent of hezoars.
† **Lithofractor** (-frāk'tōr) [*Fr.* *l-fractor* breaker],
an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for
blasting. **Lithofractor** [*L.* *fractor* breaker] =
LITHOCLAST (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Lithogenes-**
-genesis (-dʒen'ēsis) [-GENESIS, Gr. -γενεσις], that
department of mineralogy which treats of the forma-
tion of stones. **Lithogenous** (li'pōdʒinəs) *a.*
[*Gr.* -γενής producing + -OUS], stone-producing;
applied to those animals which produce coral.

Lithogeny (li'pōdʒini) *Path.* [see -GENY], the
formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Litholabe**
(li'pōlēb), also in *mod.* L. form † **lithon Surg.** [late
Gr. *λithōlābōs*, *f.* *lithō* = to seize, take], an instrument
for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding
it while being operated upon. **Litholapaxy**
(-lāpēksi) *Surg.* [*Gr.* *λίσσος* evacuation], an
operation for crushing stone in the bladder and
evacuating it. **Litholatory** (-lātrī) [see -LATRY],
stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litholatrōus**
a., stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*). **Litholeine**
(li'pōlē'in) [*L.* *oleum* oil + -INE ⁵], 'a yellow oily
liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and
parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Litho-**
lysis (li'pōlisis) *Surg.* [*Gr.* *λίσσος* solution], the dis-
solving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotropic
injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Litholyte** (-lāit)
[*Gr.* -λύτης solvent], 'a form of catheter for con-
veying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight
Dict. Mech. 1875); **Litholytic** (-lit'ik) *a.*, pertaining
to litholysis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-p'mē-
tər), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone
in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.* **Lithomyl**
(li'pōmil) [*Gr.* *μύλη* mill], an instrument devised for
reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomyl**
(-p'mil), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*). † **Lithone-**
phritis *Path.* [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation
of the kidney (*ibid.*). **Lithonephrotomy** *Surg.* =
NEPHROLITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*
1890). † **Lithopædion**, -ium (-p'diŋ, -iŋm)
[*Gr.* *μαῖον* little child], a dead extra-uterine foetus,
impregnated with calcareous matter. **Litho-**
phagous (-p'fāgəs) *a.* [*Gr.* -φάγος eating], stone-
eating; applied esp. to molluscs which bore through
stones. † **Lithophagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),

lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li'phān) [Gr. *-φανης* appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fē'nik) *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-fāni) [cf. *F. lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-fīlōs) *a.* [-φιλος loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophosphor** [PHOSPHOR], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828-32); hence **Lithophosphoric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Lithophotography** = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY. **Lithophthisis Path.** [ΠΡΗΘΙΣΙΣ], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li'phōl) *Palaeont.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophysa** (li'phōisā), **Lithophyse** (li'phōis) [Gr. *φύσα* bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lithoscope Surg.** [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). **Lithoscopist**, ? one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li'phōis) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Lithotheology**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Lithotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. **Lithure'sis, -uria Path.** [Gr. *ουρία*, *-ουρία* urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Lithurorrhœa**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*). 1845 *Foro Handbk. Sp. I.* n. 362 This new style of printing in gold and colours on stone, this 'Lithochromography' and 'Lithochromatography'. 1866 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), 'Lithocol', the cement with which the stones are fastened, when they are cut, under the grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1906 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), 'Lithocol'. 1839-47 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* III. 8051 'Lithofellie acid'. 1852 *Forbes' Chem.* (1859) 566 Oriental bezoar stones, consist essentially of a... lithofelline acid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lithofracture'. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofracture, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*), 'Lithogenes'. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 The operations of 'lithogenic' polypts. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgagne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external caula as far forwards as possible on the litholabe. 1737 BAYLEY vol. II, 'Litholabon'. 1878 BIGELOW in *Trans. Lond. Chir. Soc.* XLI. 24 This method, which I have called 'litholapaxy', its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 *tr. De La Saussure's Man. Sci. Reliq.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as 'litholapaxy'. 1856 R. DUFFITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* iv. xx. (ed. 7) 576 'Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug. 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 221 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1842 K. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* I. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught... by means of a 'lithometer. 1895 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 257 An osseous or almost stony mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopodion or 'lithopodion. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The 'lithopodion' of extra-uterine gestation. 1828-32 WEBSTER, 'Lithophagous'. 1835-6 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* I. 7041 The lithophagous... Conchifera. 1827 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true 'lithophagus, or stone-eater. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. **Lithophagi**, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent No.* 526 'Lithophanic china. 1861 F. JOUBERT in *Ann. Soc. Art.* IX. 500-2 A process known as 'lithophany, or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Lithophotography, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 6903 The 'Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Roche Rosse, Lipari. 1893 E. LUYD *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Geol. Mag.* (1822) XCII. 1. 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our 'Lithophyses. 1887 *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 The form of the 'Lithophyses and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 1436 Thus were formed the oceanic basin and the continental shelf. 1869 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. Reliq. Diet.* (1878) II. 1. 17 There has been an astrotheology, i. e. 'lithotheology, a petrotheology [etc.]. 1822 A. B. BRUCE *Apotheosis* i. v. 17 Books appeared on bronto-theology, seismo-theology, litho-theology, phyto-theology. 1843 HARRISON & HALL *Baron. Halls Eng. Pref.* The prints which illustrate this work are executed in 'Lithotint', that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 90 It is safer to attribute 'lithuria to dyspepsia.

Lithochromatic (li'phōkrōmē'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶμα*, *χρώμα* colour + -ic.]

A. adj. Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone. **B. sb. pl.** The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, **Lithochromatic**, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 1043 The influence... of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts

of engraving... has been such that the processes in... use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochromic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lithochromics*.

Lithochromatography (li'phōkrōmātō'grāfi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶμα*, *χρώμα* colour + -GRAPHY.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. Hence **Lithochromatographic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromatography! 1845 Lithochromatography [see LITHO-].

Lithochrome (li'phōkrōm), *a.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = LITHOCHROMY 2.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, **Lithochrome**, colour printing by lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* I. 907 The lithochrome process... has long been familiar to them... blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

Lithochromy (li'phōkrō-mi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + -Y. Cf. *F. lithochrome*.]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Muller's Ana. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

1885 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L.* Agassiz I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [anno 1838].

Lithoclast (li'phōklāst). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *-κλάσσης* breaker, *f. κλῆν* to break.]

1. A stone-breaker. *Obs. rare* -1.

1829 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horse-men... were ready... to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 SOUTT *tr. Chelius' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments... have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1828 SIR H. THOMSON *Dis. Urinary Organs* xii. (ed. 6) 81 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithoclastic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasty; **Lithoclasty** [cf. *F. lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithocol, -coralline: see LITHO-.

Lithocyst (li'phōsist). [f. LITHO- + CYST.]

1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrotheca and lithocysts) commences its existence as a caecal process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of... 'lithocysts'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts... are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1822 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only rapides.

Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithodome (li'phōdōm). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS.

1848 in CRAIG.

Lithodomize (li'phōdōmīz), *v.* [f. as next + -IZE.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

Lithodomus (li'phōdōmōs), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -OUS.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus*.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomus or boring shells. 1875 LYELL's *Princ. Geol.* II. 11. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomus perforations.

Lithodomus (li'phōdōmōs), *Zool.* Pl. -i.

[mod. L., ad. Gr. *λιθοδόμος* mason, *f. λιθo* stone + *-δομος* building, *δέμειν* to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. **Lithodomus**, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc., **Lithodomus**. 1848 CRAIG, **Lithodomus**, **Lithodomus**. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

Lithofellie, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithoglyph (li'phōglif). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lithoglyph or a hieroglyph.

† **Lithoglypher**. *Obs.* -o = LITHOGLYPHIC *sb.* 1730 BAYLEY (folio), *A Lithoglypher*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

Lithoglyphic (li'phōgli'fic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. **λιθογλυφικῆς*, *f. λιθογλυφος* stone-cutter.]

a. adj. Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). † *b. sb.* An engraver on precious stones. *Obs.* -o

1623 COCKERAM, *Lithoglyphicæ*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Lithoglyphic*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

Lithoglyphite (li'phōglifit). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828-32 in WEBSTER (who cites LUNIER).

Lithograph (li'phōgraf), *sb.* [f. LITHO- + -GRAPH (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 93 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. E. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-use.*

1859 WHITTIER 'The Rock' in *El Ghor* iv, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertold.

Lithograph, v. [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot. to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1845 HONE *Every-day Ek.* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Night Bridges* (ed. 3) 92 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1826, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 235 This native print... was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J. FERGUSON *Ride Stone Men* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Lithographed** *ppl. a.*

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Years a Year* III. 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1880 V. BALL *Young Life India* xii. 535 I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenæum* 27 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

Lithographer (li'phōgrāfēr), [f. LITHO- + -GRAPHER.]

† 1. One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs.* 1885 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the lithographers reckoned amongst stones. 1685 *Pict. Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; n lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer named Motte. 1878 RICHMOND *Gram. Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithographer.

Lithographic (li'phōgrē'fik), *a.* [f. LITHO-GRAPHY + -IC. Cf. *F. lithographique*.]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archæol. Jnrl.* (1804) Ser. II. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Caric.* 158 note, This fac-simile... is curious as being a production of the newly invented lithographic process. 1859 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder. 1827 *Le Quercy Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 30 No better than a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 442 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

b. Lithographic limestone, slate, stone: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the *adj.* is applied to rocks resembling this. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 165 The chain of hills... which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 DA COSTA in *Geol. Mag.* XC. 1. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. † *adjective nonce-use.* 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 32 The records..., which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

Lithographical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare* -o. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithographically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

† **Lithographize, v. Obs.** [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH *v.*

1821 A. H. ROWAN *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151. I am lithographing Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corpse of the persecuted-injured Queen of England.
1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series... might be lithographed by some of his pupils.
1830 BENTHAM *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan. Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographed, has been transmitted to... France.

Lithography (lith'grāfi). [ad. mod.L. *lithographia* or F. (and Ger.) *lithographie*: see LITHO- and -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of stones or rocks. *Obs.*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographice Helveticae*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term (in Ger. form *Lithographie*) was used c.1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. BARNES *Lithography* 8 Mr. P. H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography... I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography.
1819 tr. Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography.
1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography.
1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. I. Pref. 10 Executed in tinted lithography.
1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

Lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοειδής*, f. *λίθος* stone: see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Ist.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet.
1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So Lithoid (lith'oid), *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoid structure.
1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 93 Lithoid lavas.

Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry, etc.: see LITHO-.

†**Litho-loger**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. MONE *Illustration* 366 That it [chrysolite] strengthens the intellect... is the opinion of Lithologers.

Lithologic, *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC], = next.
1823-32 in WEBSTER. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

Lithological (lith'olōjīkāl), *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IAL]. Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire.
1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks.
1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].
1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithonitric, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.

Hence **Lithologically** *adv.*, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite.
1872 W. S. SYMONS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks... resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

Lithologist (lith'olōjīst). [f. LITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of the Belemnites.
1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our lithologists would do well to revive this name.

Lithology (lith'olōjī). [ad. mod.L. *lithologia* or F. (*lithologie*): see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 Mr. Scheutler... in his... De Querles Piscium, seem'd to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologico-Lithology.
1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Theory 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite.
1870 *Athenaeum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Mollay divides the compounds of the earth's crust into... 3 groups.
1876 PAGE *Text-Book Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary.
1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (introd. 1879) p. 4 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 HOOVER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones.
1823-32 WEBSTER, *Lithology* .. 2. A

treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*... Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology.
1890 J. S. BULLIAMS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

Litholysis, -lyte, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithomancy (lith'omānsi). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *μαντεία* divination, -MANCY.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby... Helenus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.
1666 BLOWNT *Glossary*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Bible stones, or by the Lead-stone.
1895 ELWORTHY *Engl. Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

Lithomarge (lith'omādz). *Geol.* Also in L. form *lithomarga*. [ad. mod.L. *lithomarga*, f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + L. *marga* marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lithomarga*. 1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 74 *Lithomarga* or stone marl. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 138 A Quartzose rock... composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga.
1820 R. JANESON *Min.* II. 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable *Lithomarge*, and Indurated *Lithomarge*.
1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 *Lithomarge* of greenish-white colour... at Dunluce.
1870 *Athenaeum* 14 May 646 Restormel is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

Lithometer, -nephritis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithonitric (lith'entri-pitk), **lithonitric** (-pitrik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Also 7-8 *lython*, 8-9 -*thripic*. [ad. F. *lithonitricque* or mod.L. *lithonitricus* (in the 17th c. etymologically corrected to -*thripicus*), repr. the Gr. phrase (φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς) λίθων θριπτικά ('drugs) comminative of stones (in the kidneys)' (Galen), where λίθων is genitive pl. of λίθος stone and θριπτικός (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. f. θρύπτειν to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling -*thripicus* gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. τριβ-ειν to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod.L. *lithonitribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if λίθων τριβών 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the med.L. *lithonitribon*, *lithonitribon* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPTIC.]

A. adj. Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.

a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 83 The Lithonitric-*tribe* of Nicolas. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 89 Eumonium mixes lithonitric herb with the blood thereof to waste the stone.
1742 J. PARSONS (*title*) Description of the urinary bladder... with animadversions on lithonitric medicines.
1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their (*viz.* saxifragae) being lithonitric appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues.
1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithonitric treatment of calculus.

b. 1850 OGCULVE, *Lithonitric* (adj. and sb.).

B. sb. A lithonitric medicine.

a. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hips... is said by Authors to be a Lithonitric. 1774 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithonitric. 1845-55 GARROD *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithonitric.
1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithonitrics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.

b. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lithonitrics yet may be good nephriticks.
1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 766 'Tis esteem'd as a great Traumatick and Lithonitric. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Stone. A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone... which is called a lithonitric.

Lithonitrist, -or: see LITHOTRIPTIST, -OR.

Lithophagous, -phane, -philous, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithophone (lith'ōfōn). *Surg.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe: see LITHO-.

Lithophyte (lith'ōfīt). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *φυτὸν* plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals.

1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 324 Of the lithophytes and sponges. 1831 BEECHER *For. Pacific*, etc. I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the united labour of lithophytes. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.
1883 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and other plants which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophytic, -phytons** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes re-

sembles that of the hydra. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land-plants.

Lithophyton. Pl. -*phyta*. *Obs.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *φυτὸν* plant.] Coral.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. 1761 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes... brought me this rare lithophyton.

Lithoscope: see LITHO-.

Lithosiid (lith'ōsīd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithosiid*-e (see below), f. generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius); f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + -IA. See -ID.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidae* of bombycid moths, called footmen. *B. sb.* A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiid group of the silk-worm family (*Bombycidae*).

Lithosperm (li'jōspēm). Anglicized f. next.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 730 The root-hark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter... the lithosperm-root forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 236 A sprig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

Lithospermon, -um (lith'ōspēmōn, -ūm). [mod.L., a. Gr. *λίθοσπερμον*, f. *λίθος* stone + *σπέρμα* seed.] The plant Growmwell.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 101 Lithospermon, or grummell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Grummell, or Graymell [*printed* Graymell]. 1855 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermum or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

Lithospermous (lith'ōspēmōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *σπέρμα* seed + -OUS.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithosphere, -theology, -tint: see LITHO-.

Lithotome (lith'ōtōm). [ad. Gr. *λίθοτόμος* (in sense 1), neut. of *λίθοτός* adj., stone-cutting, f. *λίθος* stone + -τόμος cutting, τέμνειν to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J. S. LE DROI'S *Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 257. I... thrust the Point of the Lithotome cross the Perineum into its Canula. 1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/2 Should the blades of the lithotome... be too widely divaricated... liability to venous hemorrhage... will be the result. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 WEBSTER (*citing Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

Lithotomic (lith'ōtōmik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομικός*, f. *λίθοτός* (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. *So Lithotomical* *a.* 1825 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1826) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 18... *Med. Tr.* (Worce.) Lithotomical. 1885 A. STEWART *Twelve Ben Denis & Glenore* iv. 27 He had cheek enough... to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

Lithotomist (lith'ōtōmist). [f. LITHOTOMY + -IST. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1. One who practises lithotomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. 79. I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 78 Dr. Bamber, lithotomist to that [*viz.* St. Bartholomew's] hospital. 1754 R. MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who... was surnamed *Λιθοτόμος*, the Lithotomist. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have... advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare*. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

Lithotomize (lith'ōtōmīz), *v.* [f. next + -IZE.]

trans. To subject to the operation of lithotomy. Hence *Lithotomized* *pp. a.* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized.

Lithotomy (lith'ōtōmī). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, a. Gr. *λίθοτομία*, f. *λίθος* stone + -τομία cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder.

1721 in BAILEY. 1722 in QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 2). 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 843/1 (*urg.*) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 193. I was induced to make use of a *Bistouri Caché*, in the operation of Lithotomy. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. 1875 SIR W. THURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.

attrib. 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) v. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. 1898 T. ERYANT *Pract.*

Surg. I. 699 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. *Ibid.* 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in.

† 2. [After Gr.] A quarry. *Obs.*

1865 *Blount Glossary*, *Lithotomy*, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. [*i. e.* Sir T. Browne] useth it.

Lithotripsy (li'p'tripsī). Also in mod. L. form lithotripsis. [*f.* LITHO- + Gr. *τρίψω* rubbing, *f.* *τρίβω* to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by means of a lithotripter.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 409 note, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotripsy and lithotripsy have been brought to their present state of efficiency. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its infancy. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotripsis*.

Lithotriptic (li'p'triptik), *a.* and *sb.* [Refashioned form of LITHOTRIPSY, as if *f.* Gr. *λίθοσ* stone + *τρίπτω*, *f.* *τρίβω* to rub, wear away.] = LITHOTRIPSY.

1847 *South tr. Chelius's Surg.* II. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. *Ibid.* 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

Lithotriptist (li'p'triptist). *rare*—*o*. Also lithon-. [*f.* LITHOTRIPSY + -IST.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 *SMART*, *Lithotriptist*. 1850 *OGILVIE*, *Lithotriptist*, *Lithotriptist*.

Lithotriptor (li'p'triptōr). *Surg.* Also lithon-. [Orig. *lithotriptor*, a quasi-L. agent-noun on the analogy of LITHOTRIPSY; afterwards refashioned (cf. prec.) An instrument for rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1825 in *Patents*, *Abridgem. Specif. Med.* etc. (1863) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithotriptor'. 1847 *South tr. Chelius's Surg.* II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotriptor is introduced.

Lithotrite (li'p'troit). *Surg.* [Back-formation from LITHOTRITY.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* vi. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the trilebe, or crushed by a lithotrite.

Lithotritic (li'p'tritik), *a.* [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IC.] Relating to lithotritry; having the property of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 *Cooper Diet. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1179 It is .. alleged, that as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotritic*.

Lithotritist (li'p'tritist). [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IST.] One who practises lithotritry.

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 470 The road to the lithotritist's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amussat. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country. 1868 *Sir H. Thompson Dis. Urinary Organs* xiii. (1882) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

Lithotritize (li'p'tritize), *v.* [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to lithotritry.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* iv. 107 The third is perfectly well,—but he has not yet been lithotritized. 1854 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 1117 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 103, of which only 34 were lithotritized.

Lithotritor (li'p'tritōr). *Surg.* Also in Fr. form -triteur. [*ad. f.* *lithotritur*, an alteration of LITHOTRIPSY, as if *f.* L. *trilor*, agent-n. *f.* *terere* to rub.] = LITHOTRIPSY.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Matigaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 It is well to move the lithotritur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 550 The instruments employed for this purpose (*i. e.* Lithotritry) are called, in the abstract, Lithotrites, Lithotriteurs, Lithotritors, Lithotriptors, Lithotriptors, Lithotriptetas, and Lithotlasts.

Lithotritry (li'p'tritri). [Formed after LITHOTRITY, by substitution of suffix: see -Y.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

1830 *tr.* Baron Heurleout (*little*) Cases of Lithotritry or Examples of the Stone cured without incision. 1862 *Sir B. Brodie Autobiog.* (1865) 144 After the year 1835..I scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotritry. 1878 *Walsham Surg. Pathol.* 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotritry, and puncture.

Attrib. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotritry Operations.

Lithotype (li'p'tōip), *sb.* [*f.* LITHO- + TYPE *sb.*]

1. A stereotype made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linsed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 *CONAN DOYLE Sign of Four* I. 10 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [etc].

Lithotype, *v.* [Back-formation from LITHO-

TYPE.] *trans.* To prepare for printing by lithotypy (Ogilvie 1882).

Lithotypic (li'p'tipik), *a.* [*f.* next + -IC.] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotypy process. In mod. Dicts.

Lithotypy (li'p'tipi). [*f.* LITHOTYPE *sb.* + -Y.] 1. The process of making lithotypes (see LITHOTYPE *sb.* 1).

2. Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.

Lithoxyl (li'p'ksil). *Mun.* Also -yla. [Orig. *lithoxylon* (J. G. Wallerius 1747); *f.* Gr. *λίθος* stone + *ξύλον* wood.] A synonym of wood-opal.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lithoxyle*, petrified wood. So *Lithoxylite* = prec. (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Lithoxylolical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -OID + -ICAL.] Resembling pyritized wood.

1757 *tr.* Henckels *Pyritol*. 23 Lithoxilolical, as if fibrous, or pyritized wood.

Lithsman (li'ps,mæn). *Hist.* [OE. *lithsman*, a. ON. *lithsmaðr* (accus., -mann), *f.* *liths*, genit. of *lith* host + -MAÐR MAN.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

1711. O.E. Chron. an. 1036 (Laud MS) Ða liths men on Lunden securon Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. 1848 PETRIE & STEV. Chron. 95 The thanes .. and the 'lithsman' at London. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. ii. 'The lithsman of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* (1867) I. 11 He succeeded, by the help of the .. lithsman of London, .. in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsman', the nautic multitude of London.

Lithuanian (li'p'i,n'niān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *Lituanian*. [*f.* proper name *Lithuania* + -AN.]

a. adj. Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its people or language.

1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division [of Lithuania] is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols. 1843 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1843) I. 147 The Lithuanian *merga*, maiden.

b. sb. A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of Aryan languages.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 414 Antonius Schvebergerus, the Lituanian of Vilna. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 In the twelfth century the Lithuanians began to be more known. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 72 The plague .. is considered by .. the Lithuanians .. to be a personal being.

Lithuanic (li'p'i,n'nik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] *a. adj.* = LITHUANIAN *a.* Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called *Lettic* and *Baltic*) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. *b. sb.* The Lithuanian language or group of languages.

1844 LATHIAN *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian, .. the Old Prussian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844 — in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1843) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is one; as, *wiens wienas*.

Lithur, obs. form of LITHEA *a.*

Lithuresia, Lithurorrhoea, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithwayke, variant of LEATHWAKE *Obs.*

† **Lithwort**. *Obs.* Also *lyt(h)werc*. [OE. *lithwyr*, *f.* *lith* LITH *sb.* + *wyr* root, plant.] Dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 124 Deos wyrte þe man ostriago, & oðrum saman lithwyrnt nemæð. a 1100 *Voc. in W.*—Walcser 299/2 *Eryfion*, lithwyrnt, *idem* est ostriago. c 1265 *Voc. Plantis* libd. 558/12 *Ostriagum*, herbywe, lithwyrnt. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. *Ibid.* 205 Tak lythwort, brewesort Rythwort.

Lithy (li'thi), *a. dial.* Forms: 1 *liðis*, 4 *leopi*, 4-5 *lepi*, 4-6 *lethy*, -ie, 5-6 *lithie*, -ye, 6 *lythey*, 6-7 *lythy*, -ie, 7- *lithy*. [OE. *lithig* = ON. *lithugr* yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, Mdu. *leded* unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. *ledig*, *leeg* empty, vacant, unoccupied), MHG. *ledic* free, unimpeded (mod. G. *ledig* unoccupied, vacant). The

ulterior etymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. *ledig*.] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unimpeded.

1000 *Ælfric Saints Lives* (885) I. 224 þa gelæhte petrus hire lþian band. a 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xlv. (883) 234/22 Heo (sc. a man's heart) biþ lithig swa clæð .. ngean deofles lare. c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) vii. 590 3ef eny loþ þer leþi were. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* in vii. (Skeat) I. 101 So oft fallett the lethy water on the harde rocks, till it have through persed it. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Suche children ben nesche of fersche, lþiþ [ed. 1535 lethey, ed. 1582 lithiel] and plant of body. *Ibid.* xvii. ii. (1495) N iii] b/2 That stalke is fyrste feble & lethy; and that for defawte of harde humour. a 1400 *Disch. Mary & Cross* 483 in *Leg. Road* (1871) 147. I bar þi fruit leþi and lene. 14.. *Sir Benes* (MS. M.) 647 All to leþy the spere was wrought. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9779 (Trin.) Penne were he leþyere [Laud lether, Cott., Gott. wayker] þen he were. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 121 marg., Y^e that might haue their ioyntes nymble & lithye. 1573 *TWYNE Æneid* xii. Mm iijb, And up shee leapes, and lithie raynes with hand she turneth round. 1598 *R. CAREW Herring's Tayle* B. Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell. a 1628 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* xli, The World's Weapons were but lithic Wax; And Verue's Shield is of celestial Fier. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 227 I hath many small weakie, but lithy and tough slender greene

stalks. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* x, His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 A man .. in the full active use of his lithy form.

† *b. fig.* Weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 184 Ac theologie. A ful lethy þinge it were 3if þat loue here. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause .. may be made lethy [*i. l. infirmus*], and it may be reysed up. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Liiv, Ye are .. in aduersitie feeble and lethy.

Lithy-tree. [app. *f.* prec.] The wayfaring-trec, *Viburnum Lantana*; also *Rhus caustica* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 689/1 *Lithy-tree*, *Viburnum Lantana*.

Litigable (li'tigəbəl), *a.* [*f.* L. *litigare* (see LITIGATE) + -ABLE.] That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.

1764-7 *LD. LYTTELTON Hen. II.* (1766) II. 401 The litigable title to Nantes and its earldom. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

Litigant (li'tigənt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. f.* *litigant*, ad. L. *litigant-em*, pr. ppl. of *litigare* (see LITIGATE).] *a. adj.* Engaged in a lawsuit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with party.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 168 in *Somers Tracts* I. 106 Verdicts are found .. as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. ii. 257 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion .. payable out of the debts. 1884 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

b. sb. A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute.

1659 *Genil. Calling* (1666) 1 Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. a 1674 *CLARENDOON Surv. Levialth*. 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his Judge. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iv. (1739) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 *BENTHAM Paving* (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants .. do not enjoy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. I. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 184/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (li'tige't), *v.* [*f.* L. *litigāt*, ppl. stem of *litigare*, *f.* *lit*, *lis* lawsuit.]

1. *intr.* To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also *trans.* to dispute.

1615 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught .. To litigate perpetually. 1675 *RAXTER Cath. Theol.* i. 1. 27 If any will litigate de nomine etiam, let them call it Being or Non-being as they please. 1726 *AVLFFFE Parergon* 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 697/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 87 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 381 A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1791 *COWPER Poem* xii. 515 Litigating warm their right in some small portion of the soil. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

b. gen. To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors.* (1759) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 91 He .. deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

Hence *Litigating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 10 Compelling my litigating opponents to an accommodation. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 T. H. GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

Litigated (li'tige'təd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] *a.* Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. *b. gen.* Contested, disputed.

a 1745 *SWIFT Acc. Cr. & Empire Japan* Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns .. bordering upon Tedsu: of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Gt. II.* (1847) II. i. 23 Malone made him great promises .. of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil. 1835 *REVUE De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. ii. 41 Officers were charged .. with the arbitration of litigated landmarks.

1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* II. xiv. (1870) I. 237 These litigated Duchies are now the Prussian Province Jülich-Berg-Cleve.

Litigation (li'tige'tʃən). [*ad. late L. litigātio-em*, n. of action *f.* *litigare* to LITIGATE.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; † in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. In *litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 38, I have never yet spoken with on clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather .. have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out, a suit against this payment .. but was always overthrown in the litigation. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Intro. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 McARTHUR *Own Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 349/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1852 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* ix. (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigation, Or from his paper hald aback the pen, Except he hait our Scottis Nation? 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 29 Wicif was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in matters of faith. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x. The squire .. was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1841 II. 87 To receive an explanation .. of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

|| **Litigator** (lit'igə-tər, -tā). [*L.*; agent-n. f. *litigare* (see LITIGATE).] One who litigates.

In mod. Dicts.

|| **Litigiose**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. litigiosus*; see LITIGIOSITY.] = LITIGIOUS I.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

Litigiosity (lit'ig-i-ō-si-ti). [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*] The character or quality of being litigious; *esp.* in *Civil and Scots Law* (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *margin.* Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fisco.

Litigious (lit'ig-ū-s), *a.* Also 6 litygyous, litygyous, litigious, 7 la-, litigious, litigious. [*ad. F. litigieux*, *ad. L. litigiosus*, *f. litigium* litigation, related to *litigare* to LITIGATE: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. *a.* Fond of disputes, contentious. Now rare. *b.* Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be .. not litigious, or ful of stryf. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 185 Socrates had li. litigious and malicious wives. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gaius's Tera* 2 B ij b. The other are all togyther stuydys, sturdy, & litygyous. 1592 (see BARATOUS). 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* II. ii. 'This some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Curate has brought to me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxviii. (1640) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. § 17 A litigious procecution of their suits. 1738 BERKELEY *Alcibi.* vii. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious. ... They will persevere in a law-suit till they are ruined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 299 Sir Patrick Hume .. had returned from exile, as litigious, .. as he had been four years before. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xcv. 601 Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had .. given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Raleigh. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 665/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-ohol fee.

ad. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 21 ¶ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

|| **Litigant**. *Obs.*

1850 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of York the heirs: Of which leigious Families here mapped be the Lines.

absol. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways .. by which the litigious and others had Access.

|| **Litigant**. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTON *Vulgar*. (1527) 10 And in especial that ye have ended the litigious matter. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce* *Inst.* VIII (1678) 41 To determine .. dubious, and litigious questions insuring upon Moses' law. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* *Pot.* iv. xi. 4 The feast of Easter being .. litigious in the days of Constantine. 1658 SIR T. NORTON in *Lisborne Papers* Ser. II. (1687) I. 17 I fear the matter will prove very litigious. 1675 CROOKER *Body of Man* 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th. Ded.* An age .. that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, *esp.* of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In *Civil and Scots Law* said *esp.* of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 *Mem. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners* in H. Campbell

Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii. Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 SIR H. BOURGCHIER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1696) 314 Dr. Dee's [library] .. hath been long litigious, and by that means unsold. 1648 LB. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction .. shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands .. except [etc.]. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius Digest* 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. ii. (Arb.) 153 Certain Doctors of the civil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 DEKKER *It be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 268 The barres of our litigious Courts had wolt to crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. BROWN *To Author of Address in Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Sergeants Bawl. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

Litigiously (lit'ig-i-ō-si), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. iv. 121 Some foolish words .. did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* III. 47 From Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves he did litigiously receive it. 1836 MARRVAT *Japhet* lxxiii. Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

Litigiousness (lit'ig-i-ō-si-nēs). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousness. 1668 DAVENANT *Ruffland House* Wks. (1673) 356 Farewell the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 ATTERTURY *Vind. Doctr.* 37 The Temperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1791 *Gentil. Mag.* 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now charged with the litigiousness .. of the natives. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

Litir, *obs. form* of LITTEB.

Litis-contestation (lō'itis-kontestā'fōn). *Civil and Scots Law.* Also 9 in compound form *litiscontestation*. [*ad. L. litis* (gen. of *lis* lawsuit) *contestatio*-em (n. of action f. *contestari* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litiscontestacioun be the plede is begunyn. 1575 *Bal-fon's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quhillk day being come, the defender shall make litiscontestation. 1622 MALVER *Anc. Law-Merch.* 446 By the common rules of the law, where no litiscontestation is past, no witness should be received. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procd.* Introduct. Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of litiscontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litiscontestation or joinder of issue.

|| **Litispence**. *Obs. rare* -o. [*a. OF. litispence* (f. *litispence*), *ad. Inte L. litispencia*, f. *litis* (see prec.) + *pendencia*, n. of state f. *pendere* to hang.] *a.* (See quot. 1706.) *b.* A plea that another action is pending.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Litispence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispence*, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. 1728 in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

|| **Litispendency**. *Obs. rare* -i. [*f. as prec. : see -ENCY.*] = prec.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

|| **Litium**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyti*-, *litium*, *litlan*, 3 *lutlan*, 4 *lytul*-, *litel*-, *lutlum*, 4-5 *litlum*. [*OE. lytlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lytel* LITTLE, used *advb.*] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, *litlum* and *litlum*; also (rarely) by *litlum*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. C. 228 *Paulatin*, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 10 Ic zeseah þar on weaxende bloasman lytlum and lytlum. c 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1120 (Blaud MS.) Syððan lytlun and lytlun his leht wanode. c 1205 LAV. 3569 Makie him god baid .. & him bled lute lytlun (c 1275 *lute*) and ofte. c 1225 ST. *Marher.* 12 þat lytlun alet lytlun and lytlun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 599 Lere hem lytlum & lytlum (1393 C. xviii. 320 lytlum and lytlum; & 1377 *lytlum* and *lytlum*, *lytel* and *lytel*) and (bi) lytlun. c 1380 ST. *Ambrase* 533 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort fyur .. lytlum and lytlum In to his moup crep hole and sum. c 1425 ST. *Mary of Oignies* i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hee þar rekkip not smale things falliþ doune by lytlum.

Litmus (lit'mūs). Forms: 6 *lyltyms*, *lyt(t)-mos* (se, *litmouse*, 7 *litmas* (e, -mouse, *lyt(t)-*

mus, 7-8 *litmose*, 8 *litmoss*, *lytmus*, 7- *litmus*. [*Altered from MDu. leccmos, lijemoes* (mod. Du. *lakmoes*) LACMUS, prob. from association with *LIT v.*] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, *esp.* archil, *Roccella tinctoria*.

It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 *Receipt for Corke* in *Arnold's Chron.* 71 1/2 Take an C. & qrt of lytmose. 1518 *Will of R. Holy* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmose otherwise called white Corke. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lytmose some ijli. viijd. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* II. iii. 37 Dry Lytmus scraped in water. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Lytmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 *Notes* in Northcote *Land.* (1773) 838/2 Lytmus, the cwt. q. 112 lb 1d. 1722 *Act Encoeur. Silk Manuf.* 8v. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Lytmus the Hundred Weight .. twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution .. reddens tincture of lytmus. 1868 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral lytmus and dry them.

b. *attrib.*, as *litmus colour*, *liquor*, *tincture*; *litmus* blue, a blue pigment prepared from lytmus; *litmus* paper, unsized paper stained blue with lytmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exer.* 83 The principal blowes .. are Blew bice, Smalt, 'Lytmose blew. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Lytmose-blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduitt-Water. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same 'lytmus liquor reserved for comparison. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened 'lytmus-paper. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. 270 Two of them (test papers) .. surpass the rest, these are lytmus and turmeric papers. 1899 CAGNEY *tr. Jaksch's Chm. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's 'lytmus tincture.

Litnien, variant of LITEN v. 1 *Obs.*

|| **Litorean**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. litoreus* (f. *litore*-, *litus*, *litus*, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL *a.* (see in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*)

|| **Litote**. *Obs. rare* -i. See also LITOTTE.

[*a. F. litote*, *ad. Gr. λῑτότης* (see next.)] = next.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4 Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a Litote, I will believe good: its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at death's right side.

|| **Litotes** (lō'itōtis). *Rhet.* [*Gr. λῑτότης*, f. λῑτός smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us.'

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 3. 1666 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 POPE, *ect. Art of Sinking* 115 The litotes or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. 1883 SCHAFF *Lit. Chr. Ch.* I. v. 297 Pressing into his service .. the litotes and other rhetorical figures.

Litrametre (lit'rāmē-tēr). [*f. Gr. λίτρα* a pound + *METER*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. Jyul. Sci. & Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrametre. This name .. is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Litre** 1. *Obs. rare* -i. In 7 lytra. [*ad. late L. litra*, a Gr. λίτρα a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 432 One silver bowl, weighing five lytres (*marg.* or pounds).

Litre 2 (lī'trā, Fr. lītr). Also U.S. liter. [*a. F. litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *litron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. f. late L. *litra*, a Gr. λίτρα pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1½ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Litre, Decimeter cube. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 6 If we take .. a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers .. strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

|| **Litron**. [*Fr.*; see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wig*, Half a Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flour.

Litster. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lytstere*, 4-5 *lyt-tester*, 5-6 *lytster*, 6 *litstair*, 5- *litster*, (9 *dial.* *lister*). [*f. Lit v.* + -STER.] A dyer.

c 1374 CHAUCE *Former Age* 17 No mader, welde, or wode no listere ne knew. 1428 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] sold yt furth deceyvably to lytsters, and, in especial, to John Kyrbhy and Robert Dowle, lytsters of York. 1432 *Leit. Ebor.* (Surtess) II. 21, I wyll .. to Kendall wyffe, lytster, xxvj/ viij. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 12 *Ed. 1* *Leit. pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomas Parker, lister, 1589 St. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 119 As also .. warkis. 1609 *N. for liting and perfiting of hair* said .. lister, presented for brewing [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. xcv, As though the state might weare not Cloath by Dyed in Listers' fash. 1714-26 G. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons, both Listers in Aberdeen. 1819 HUNT *TER Hallam's Gloss.* *Litster*. 1889 BULLOCK *Pneum.* 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Lister.

Litt, **Littarge**, *obs. ff.* **LIGHT**, **LIT**, **LITHARGE**.

Litte, *obs. f.* or var. **LIT**, **LITE**.

Litten, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *lic-tūn*, 5 *lytton* (e, *letton*, 6 *lyttn*, 7 *lytton*, 6- *litten*.

[OE. *He-tūn*, f. *he* corpse, *lūon* + *tūn* enclosure, *TOWN*.] A churchyard. (Cf. CHURCH-LITTEN.)
 1690 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama
 . . . was . . . on bēra bropla lictune bezyrized. c. 1420 *Chron.*
 1408 Bot when he come in to bat chyrche-lyttonne 30,
 Twey women he founde here. 1474-5 in Swayne Churchw. *Acc. Sarum* (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for
 grounds to her Stallys with oute the lettyn ijs. *Ibid.* 20 It
 in cleansyng of the Lytton xjd. 1506 *Will of Leer* (Somerset
 Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the lytton of the
 Trynity. 1595 in Swayne Churchw. *Acc. Sarum* (1896) 145
 The wale against the litten. 1614-15 *Ibid.* 165 Masonn mend-
 inge the Church litten wale, s. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey),
Litten, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a
 Church-yard. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Hampsh. Gloss.* (MS.)
 s.v., The burye ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at B'stoke
 is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks.
 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Litten (lit'n), ppl. a. [pseudo-archaic pple. of
 LIGHT v. 2] = LIGHTEED. Usually in comb., c-g.
dim-, *gray-*, *red-litten*.

c. 1849 *Poe Haunted Palace* vi, And travellers now within
 that valley, Through red-litten windows, see Vast forms
 that move fantastically To a discordant melody, 2861 LYRTON
 & FANE *Tanahmiser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they
 sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten
 eve along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 9 After
 the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber,
 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavanagh moved into
 the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319/1 It
 [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† **Litten**, v. 1. Obs. Also 2 litten, 3 *Orm.*
littenn. [? Extended form (with suffix -EN 5) of
 ON. *lita* = OE. *litan* to look.] *intr.* To look to,
 unto. Also const. *for to* with *inf.*: to rely on.

c. 1715 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Forpi ne litten [? read litten] namon
 to swide to bisse lue. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 615 Pet hirp wi-like
 nitten Uppo be sellenn, and o ba batt litten to pin fode.
 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10209 Child for to gett þat litten lang.
 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlv. 25 Pharo, and all them y^t litten
 unto him.

† **Litten**, v. 2. Obs. [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN 5.]
trans. To diminish.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2701 Hwan Havelok saw his folk so brite-
 tene, And his ferd so swithe litten, He cam driuene upon
 a stede.

Litter (lit'ar), sb. Forms: 4-7 *litr* (e, 4 *litir*,
litar, 5 *leter* (e, -yr, lytitar, -ere, -ier, -yer,
lyter (e, -ier, -our, 5-7 *lytter*, -tre, 6 *litto* (u)r,
(litre), (6-7 *lieter*, 7 *lietter*, *lietier*, -ure, *litour*,
littir, *littre*), 5- *litter*. [ad. AF. *litere*, OF.
litiere, (F. *litière*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litora*, It. *let-
 tiere* = med-L. *lectaria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed.]

† 1. A bed. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and
 fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit þi litere'. a. 1400-50 *Alex-
 ander* 4910 All lemed of his litere be loge as of heuen. 1440
 J. SHIRLEY *Deihe K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought
 the Kyng, yn the withdrawing chauburys, yn the litters,
 undir the presses. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 500 Lo, here
 a lytter redy cled. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61 Tho
 laye they down on a lytter made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf
 and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of
 various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* i. 35 Having
 first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer
 of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, con-
 taining a conch shut in by curtains, and carried on
 men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A frame-
 work supporting a bed or couch for the transport
 of the sick and wounded.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8241 (Kölbling) Sche akueered, þa
 ma lay, & was yleyd in litir. Al nast liche an hors bere.
 1375 BARROW *Brice* ix. 106 In litir that him lay, And
 till the slevech held thay vray. 1412-20 *LYDC. Chron.* *Troy*
 ii. xx, In a lytter made tho full royall. To carry hym softe
 and easily. c. 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 301 Than they ordeyned
 hir a lytter vpon two palfayres. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur*
 xii. vii, He ordeyned lytters for the wounded knyghtes.
 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 28 Item a covering
 for a litter of blew cloth of golde. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's*
Misc. (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they led him vnknowth wayes.
 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 51 A flash of lightning glanced upon
 his litter, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON
Comus 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter
 of crosse-curtain'd sleep. 1663 *Woolf Life* 4 July, The
 scoutenches on the litter hung on still. 1734 *tr. Rollin's*
Anc. Hist. (1827) i. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up
 in his litter. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 31 Found five
 litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried.
 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 429 She was conveyed . . . in
 a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth
 of gold. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 153 He soon
 made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.

† a. For human beings. To make litter of (one's
 life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litière de*). Obs.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere of a bed, stratus, strator-
 ium. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiaze* 435 in *Babes Bk.*, Gromes
 palletis shyn fyle and make litere. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in*
House. Ord. (1750) 41 The groomer porter berith wood,
 strawe, rushes, for the King's chambre, making the King's
 litters of his hed. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev.* Naples ii.
 119 Whereupon the said Duke offer'd . . . to make litter of his
 life for the service of his Catholic Majesty the King. 1774
 COLLIER *Hist. Eng.* ii. 126 John Baldwin held the manor
 of Oterasee . . . by the service of finding litter for the king's
 bed, viz. in summer grass or herbs, and in winter straw.

b. For animals. In mod. use also, the straw and
 dung together.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* i. 202/2, xxiii quarters deaveyn &
 de litter.] c. 1430 *LYDC. Harp. Shep.* & G. (Roxb.) 10 As
 pelows ben to chambres agreable So is harde strawe lytter for
 the stable. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere, or strowynge of
 horse, and other beestys, stramentum. 1583 STUBBS *Annot.*
Abus. ii. (1882-12) A little straw or litter had enough for a dog
 to lie in. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse
 doth possesse when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his
 Litter. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 54 To place
 daily under those Animals . . . a sufficient quantity of fresh New
 Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731
 SWIFT *Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 v. i. 181 The gen'rous
 wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809
 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* iv. *Biographies* ii. (1870) 124 There was
 no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his
 horses. 1845 *Florist's Jmrl.* 127 Take some long litter from
 the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 320 The
 litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed-
 chamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials
 used for other purposes, e.g. † as a component of
 plaster, † for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Menn. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de ad. solut. pro
 liter pro dubura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255
 For litter for dawbing of be same hoths. 1659 TORRIANO,
Stipia, . . . licture, or thatch for cottages. 1664 EVELYN *Kal.*
Hort. Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Litter from your Kernal-
 beds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retird Gard'n'r* i. iii. xiii.
 304 Tulips . . . are protected . . . by Coverings of Straw, or long
 Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over
 the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering
 of long new Litter . . . to preserve the Plant from the Frost.
 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 In frosty
 weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or
 branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* 22
 Agapanthus . . . may be permitted to remain throughout the
 winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or
 leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying
 about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness;
 a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon . . . took a strict
 survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews*
 iv. ix, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, . . . her
 house was in such a litter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*.
 xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly,
 admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1835 URE *Philos.*
Mannif. 232 They (silkworms) must be well cleansed from
 the litter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. ix. 293 He
 (Turner) . . . enjoyed and looked for litter. . . His pictures are
 often full of it. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 347 An
 old pamphlet among the litter of the abbot's study. 1894
 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iii. xvii. 182 The kitchen was covered
 with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth
 at a birth.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvij, A Litter of welpis. 1546 J.
 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and
 the damme. 1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hcn.* IV. t. ii. 14, I doe heere
 walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her
 Litter, but one. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 220 The best of
 the whole litter is that whelp that is last ere it begin to
 see. 1604 MIDDLETON *White* i. ii, Seven of their young pigs
 . . . Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123
 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter. 1731 *Genll. Mag.*
 i. 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower.
 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. (ed. 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch,
 the rabbit, . . . which have numerous litters, the pups are
 numerous. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii, The hunter may
 reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter. 1859
 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly-marked differences
 occasionally appear in the young of the same litter.

transf. and *fig.* 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewels* Apol. iv.
 xx. 219 Verely a man mighte thinke this booke was set forth
 by some enemye of our newe english clergy, . . . had not
 them selues . . . acknowledged it for a whelpe of their one
 littour. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640)
 223 That abominable litter and broode of sinnes which
 have their original in mans heart. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.*
 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter
 of strange, senselesse absurd Opinions, that crawle about
 the world. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are as
 inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688
Vox Cleri Pro Rege Pref. A ij, In the time when Hawkers
 were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets. a. 1704 T.
 BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collog. Erasmus* (1711) 358 A servant
 maid and a litter of children. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii.
 Wks. VIII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant
 litter of constitutions. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* viii,
 When a man had married into a family where there was
 a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up
 with if he choose.

† b. An act of bringing forth young: usually
 in phr. at a or one litter. Said of animals only.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere or forthe bringynge
 of beestys, fetus, futura. 1693 DRYDEN *Journal v.* (1697)
 129 The thirty pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794
 S. WILLIAMS *Vernant* 97 The female produces from three
 to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer*,
-bier, *-car*, *-gelding*, *-man*, *-window*; also *litter-
 wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-
 sister*.

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Leeticiaria*, she that attendeth on a
 'litter bearer. 1700 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 14 He
 shut his eyes, and now do more could hear His litter-
 bearers' feet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 2414 Yet raised and
 laid him on a 'litter-bier. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary*
 i. 140 Two of my dragons. . . got into the 'litter-car of
 the country. 1853 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 396 Two-knife
 cane-top 'litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1856 DEVON
Lane Exch. Jas. i. 319 A 'litter-gelding for the Queen's
 litter. 1505 *Lit. Treas.* *Acc. Scol.* III. 97 Item, for ij
 stekils chamlot to the Quenis tow 'litter men . . . viij*l.* 1647
 HAWARD *Crown Rec.* 43 Six Littermen: Fee a peice x*l.*
 1670-98 LASSVELS *Vop. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Caesar . . . had
 escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man close by

him. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xi. 449 All
 belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen,
 Postilions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy . . . is
 a 'litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. a. 1661
Holvoay Journal 42 Keep His 'litter-window shut, and he
 can sleep. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1600) 32 He was carried
 in a rich Chariott, without Wheels, 'Litter-wise.

Litter (lit'ar), v. [f. LITTER sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To carry in a litter. Obs. rare -1.

1713 J. DARRELL *Genll. Instructed* i. Suppl. iii. 18 These
 Pagan Ladies were litter'd to Campus Martius, ours are
 coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw
 for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person)
 with a bed. Also *to litter down*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The
 colts is not lyttred with strawe neither coryed with an
 horse combe. 1607 TOPSELL *Foarf. Beasts* (1658) 291 It
 shall be necessary to keep him warm, by littering him up to
 the belly with fresh straw. a. 1670 HACKITT *Abp. Williams*
 ii. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and
 exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 BRACKEN
Farmery Inqur. (1749) 177 Bedding or littering him down
 with dry clean Straw. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1803
 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed, -littered, -and
 taken care of according to the directions. 1840 Hood *Kil-
 mansegg* xvi, One is litter'd under a roof Neither wind nor
 waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 221
 Let him be returned to the stable, littered down. 1861
 SMILES *Engineers* II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large
 stock of cattle he had on hand.

absol. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 41 b,
 At kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

transf. or *fig.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 129, I love
 the browning hough to see That litters autumn's dying bed.

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter, *rare*.

1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* ii. 72 The Inne, Where he and
 his horse litter'd. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laus fr. Heaven* II. 279
 That poor wretch . . . has a number of children littering in
 the hovel which they call their home.

4. *trans.* † a. To compound (plaster) with or as
 with litter (*obs.*). (Cf. LITTER sb. 3 c.) b. *nonce-
 use*. To plaster.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 65 Some use pure clay littered
 with ox heare. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugz Crit.* i. 60 The
 hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also with *down*.

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well
 littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55
 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1831
 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not
 like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymo-
 logical compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with ob-
 jects scattered in disorder. Also with *round*, *up*.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. t. 15
 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770
 FOOTE *Lauc Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how
 angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the
 house. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 280 Littering with unfolded
 silks The polished counter. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 May,
 We need not litter up your house, as we can always get
 into a hotel. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, A dinky room
 lined with hooks and littered with papers. 1883 FROUDE
Short Stud. IV. i. iv. 49 Dinner was over. The floor was
 littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat.
 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter
 up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on
 the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1862 FR. A.
 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 31 Firewood and shavings lay
 littered about the floors. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.*
 i. xviii. 358 A room . . . which we found full of soldiers asleep
 littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 LEVER *Martius of Cro'Al.* 14 Pieces of stuocced
 tceery . . . littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W.
 KANSAS *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to
 our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896
 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xli, Or littering far the fields
 of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use
 of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. ix, When the bytche had
 lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 TURNER, *Venerie* 187 Sbe
 doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf
 doth not. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 239, I would they were
 Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610
 — *Temp.* i. ii. 282 Sane for the Son, that [s]he did littour
 heere, A frekel'd whelpe, hag-borne. 1622 DONNE *Serm.*
 clvi. Vi. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps
 licked unto their shape. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v.
 (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farm-
 houses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* i. iv. 112 He must take
 the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by
 a first-born black cat.

fig. a. 1814 ORPHEUS *iii.* t. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299
 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. ix, A bytche which
 wold lyttre and be deluyd of her lytyl dogges. 1607
 TOPSELL *Foarf. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth
 that they litter the thirtyday day after their conception.
 1731 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 184 Infants drop,
 the spurious pledges Of gipsies litt'ring under hedges. 1848
 MACAULAY *Hist.* -xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry]
 was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert . . . where
 she wold still littered.

Litter, variant of LIGHTEEN sb. and v.

Perh. mispr. for *litters*, *littered*. (The quot. for the vb. is
 much older than those under LIGHTEEN v.)

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Inqur.* 152 The goods are littered to
 and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge . . . by
 carrying . . . goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.

† **Litterage**. *Obs.* In 7-8 litteridge. [*f. LITTER sb. + AGE.*] a. The process of littering or being littered; birth. b. (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* m. lxxviii. (1618) 834 In the same Country there are Bores like to others... in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireh.* 79 The other [sort of forel.] went most away into litteridge or dross.

Litterat(e), *obs.* form of **LITERATE**.

|| **Litterateur** (*literatör*). [*f. Litterateur*, ad. L. *litterator*, *f. littera* letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate *litterateur* [sic] of the name of Beauvin. 1816 BYRON in *Moore Lett. & Fm.* (1830) II. 30 He [Bonstetten] is also a *litterateur* of good repute. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobio.* 38. Wks. II. 348 Little Gibson, he [Southey] was the most accomplished *litterateur* amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 P. FRIZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* I. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious *litterateur* of all work.

|| **Litteratrice** (*literatris*). *rare.* [*f. litteratrice*, fem. of *litterateur*.] A literary woman; an authoress.

18. O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a *litteratrice* of note.

Litterature, *obs.* form of **LITERATURE**.

Littered (*lit-tärd*), *pph.* a. [*f. LITTER v. + -ED*]. In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DOOSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* II. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 L. LYTTON *King Aramis* II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged up with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct., From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. 1895 *Educator*, Rev. Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. *nonce-use*. That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xxvii. 1 With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

† **Littering**, *sb.* *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littering (*lit-ter'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING*]. In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. b. *concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. c. *collect.* Odds and ends scattered about.

a. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. iv. 15 This is called littering of Horses; and when you have thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter... tried... the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 34 Rachel... hidde the mawme tis under the luterynge of a camelle. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Intro. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Aryan stable.

c. 1807 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fete days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*, 26 b. The jounge in the lytterynge, or forth bryngynge. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 170 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. III. xxv. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

Littering (*lit-ter'ing*), *pph.* a. [*f. LITTER v. + -ING*]. That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Staidon Grange* xvi. (1864) 172 The first thing I saw... was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

Litterure, variant of **LETRURE** *Obs.*

Littery (*lit-er'y*), a. [*f. LITTER sb. + -Y*]. Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1808 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables. 1847 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. 1858 MISS MULLOCK *Th. about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery... and is uncertain in its results.

Littimus, *obs.* form of **LITMUS**.

† **Litting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIT v. + -ING*]. The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* † *litting-lead*, a dyer's vat.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 392 Ine schelde beoð preo þinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe þeintunge [*v. l.* littinge]. 1440 *Promp.* Paro. 308/2 Litytynge of clothe (M.S. K. P. littinge), tinctura. 1485-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157 Operantii super... et posicione unius litytynge. 1543 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 187 An grey litytting led, price twenty poundis, an litytting led, price six poundis. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not want in the litytting.

Little (*lit'l*), a., adv., and sb. Forms: 1 *lytel*, *litel*, *Northumb.* *lyttill*, (*lytl*-, *litl*-), 2-3

lutel, *lut(t)l*-, *lit(t)l*-, 3 *lutil*, *luttel*, *leitel*, 3-5 *lyutel*, *lille*, -ul, 3-6 *lit(t)el*, *litell*, 4 *luteil*, *littil*, *lytille*, -ulle, 4-5 *lytul*, 4-6 *lytel*, -il, -yll, *littil* (l), *littill*, -ell, 4-7 *litle*, 5 *litull*, e, -ille, -yll, *littill*, *lytyle*, -elle, 5-6 *lyt(t)ell*, *lytlyll*, *lytill*, -ylle (e), 6 *lyt(t)le*, *lyttil*, *lytel*, *lytill*, (*lyt*ell, *lickell*, 7 *lickle*), 6- *litle*. See also **LEETLE**. [*OE. lytel*, *lytel*, corresponds to OS. *luttil* (MDu. *luttel*, *luttel*, *luttel*), OHG. *luzzil*, also *luzil*, *luzil* (MHG. mod. G. dial. *litzel*): -WGer. **lüttilo*-, f. **lüt* (prob. f. the root of OE. *lutan* to bow down: see **LOUT v.**) represented in OE. *lyt*, *lyt* and the equivalent forms: see **LITE sb.**, and in OS. *luttik*, OFris. *littich*, OHG. *luzzig* *litten*. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. OTeut. **lüttilo* is found as Goth. *leithils*, ON. *liell* (Sw. *liten*, *lilla*, Da. *liden*, *lille*), and possibly in OE. *litel*, MDu. *litel*, mod. Flem. *litter*; the root **lit*- = pre-Teut. **leid*- may be cogn. with **loid*- in Gr. *λοιδος* abuse, L. *ludus* (-**luidos*) play; some scholars have compared Lith. *laidau* I let flow, *leidau* I set free.

The long vowel in OE. *lytel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beiträge* X. 504) and certain features of the declension (Sarrasin *ibid.* IX. 365), as well as by the early ME. *littell*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lytelle*, and the widespread early ME. *littell*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (*lit*'h) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *littell*.

A. *adj.* The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the *adj.* has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as *smaller*, *smaller*), so writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler*, *littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

I. Opposed to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

L. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: *Small* in size, not *large* or *big*. Of persons: *Short* in stature.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* I. (Z.) = Ic Ælfric wolde þas lyttan boc awendan to englisum georode of ðam stæræfste. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2517 Of þe litte hanes, þe flowet ut wið þe eolle, flowet oðer eolle ut. c 1230 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane litte worm lico. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 14939 A litell hitl Man calles mont oluete. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 He schewede to hym a lyttile rownd dyche. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvi. The xj kynges... withdrewen hem to a lyttle woode and so ouer a lyttle river. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 178 War... I ane cat and sho ane lyttill mouse. 1568 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. 2 By my troth Nerissa, my litte body is wearie of this great world. a 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 4 Even in the very litte creature, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 BOLLINGBROOK *Study Hist.* (1777) 335 There is a prejudice in China in favour of litte feet. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi. You may bring him to the litte back-gate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi. She was called tall and gawky by some... of her own sex, who prefer litte women.

B. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.

c 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinicke) 227 þe lytel dayseye. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 Moustayle or litte stone crop. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 327 Little Mouse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Ant. Ornith.* I. 110 The litte owl is seven inches and a half long. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower.* Pl. V. 295 Little Bulbous Rush. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* XII. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

C. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name. † *Little Britain*, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding*, *Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. **GREAT** A. 6e. Also in names of constellations, as the *Little Bear*: cf. **GREAT** A. 6d.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 Descendynge toward the litte Armenye. c 1450 *King Bonifus* & *Fair Sidney* xxvi. heading (1807) 93 How Bonifus returned to litte Britayn. c 1530 (see **BRITAIN** 2). 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 73 Philibert de Chandev, a Baron in his own country of litte Brittain in France. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Catalog. Hist. Kings Eng.* 62a Conar of litte Brittain.

D. With superl. meaning, in *little finger*, *toe*. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 179 þæt hie [sc. of the soul] by lesse on ðam lyttan ne bið anum fingre þe hie on eallum bið hæm lichoman. c 1230 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/209 3if he ne may with lyttel fingre ane man to sunne teche. 1308 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.* R. v. xxix. (1495) 140 The fyfthe fyngre is the lyttel fyngre and highte Auricularis. c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 36 Ech poynnt schal be from oþir bi be brede of a litte fyngir. 1441 *Nonn.* in Wr. Wülcker 679/10 *Hy articulus*, a lyttle too. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xii. 10 My litte fyngir shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804f Openly pronouncing that

Luther had more learning in his litte finger, then all y^e doctors in England in their whole bodies. 1643 I. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 61 His fore-finger... and litte finger were... burnt. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the litte Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxviii. He used the litte finger... of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth [finger] is the 'litte digit'.

E. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other *adj.* implying smallness. † Also reduplicated *little little*.

a 1400-50 Alexander 507 Scho had layd in his lape a litill tynce egg. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 189 When he... sawe there a litte herthe, & in the same a litte preatle small fyre, he said [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* m. iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a litte Graue, a litte litte Graue, an obscure Graue. 1597 *2 Hen. VI.* v. 1 29 Any pretty litte litte Kicks-hawes. 1598 *Merch. V.* I. 22 He hath but a litte weeface.

2. Used *spec.* of young children or animals. *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xvii. § 1 His singran dohtor... seo was lytel cild. c 1200 ORMIN 3217 Þiss lif to ledenn he bigann Whann he was 3ei full litell. *ibid.* 8053 Whil þatt I was litell child Icc held o childless þewess. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Pro.* 73 Thy liel children hanging by the hals for thy lason, that was in loue so fairs. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvii. He toke yppe the ladi, and the litte knaue. 1468 J. PASTON, jun. in *P. Lett.* II. 319 And, modyr, I hesche yow that ye wolbe good maistras to my lyttill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these lyttell wons, which beleve in me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my litte sone. 1611 COTGR. *Petit.*, the litte one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* I. i, Well said, litte one, I think thou art wiser than both of them. 1770 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 71 My sister and her litte fellow-traveller. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 203 My wife! my litte ones! Destitute, helpless. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 172 Through life he continues to regard the litte Bentincks with paternal kindness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their litte ones in case the father eats them. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The litte boy's small back.

† *b. Little language*: Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1721 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May (1901) 209 Do you know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own litte language to MD?

3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e.g. *pretty*, *sweet little*.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 154 The wots that Ouid in Ibin Into his pretty lyttill bulik did wyte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. 204 And when she weepes, weepe euerle litte flower. 1596 *Merch. V.* I. 21 In such a night Did pretty Iessica (like a litte shrow) Slander her Loue. 1597 *2 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 225, I prethee lack be quiet, the Rascall is gone: ah, you whorson litte valiant Villaine, you. 1694 *Wood Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a litte pore thing, Sir Lacy Osbaldeston. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 216 My dear sweet master, My darling litte Cyclops. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 154 A rosebud set with litte wilful thorns. 1849 DICKENS *Bar. Codd.* xxvi. She had the most delightful litte voice, the gayest litte laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating litte ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the litte folds of her fair dress close drawn with meekest care. *ibid.* Bless your litte heart!

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræþ þu þe la lytle heord. c 1386 CHAUCER *Middle Ages* ProL I A litel town Which þat cyleped is Bobbe up and down. 1513 BRAOSHAU *St. Werburg.* I. 1845 A lytell vyllage called Exmynge. 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bada's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 152 A litte pile of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. 13 Our Court shall be a litte Achademe. 1591 *1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 46 A litte Heard of Englands timorous Deere. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xii. 4 If the household be too litte [COVERDALE few] for the lambe. 1696 *Vicar Cr.* St. Germain 2 The number of the Conscientious Jacobites... must be very litte. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Rob. Lyall* 18 A fierce banditti... Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My litte garrison of sense. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* iv, What litte town by river or sea shore... Is emblem'd of this folk, this pious morn? 1871 MORLEY *Vainaire* (1886) 108 The great mass of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the litte band of great monarchs. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 157 In a litte class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* I in O. E. Misc. 37 Thereþ nv v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true saies she, a fine litte one. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleres* 14 The Printer when I askt a litte summe, Huckt with me for my booke. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 66 He was no longer at a loss for his litte pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 99 Tiny Tim... had a plaintive litte voice and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Warburton* III. 1. 335 Proprietors, who... derived their subsistence from litte freehold estates. 1874 EARLE *Early Eng. Tongue* The indefinite article, which is descended from the § 499

littlest of the numerals. 1875 E. C. STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem, 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. † *So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

Beowulf 2097 (Gr.) He onweƿ losade, lytle hwile lifwyrna breac. c. 1205 LAY. 343 Nes Brutus i bon londe bute lutele ane wile. *Ibid.* 26939 Per heo leste stille ane lutele stunde. c. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Gott.) 3e felle þis kirc dene to be grund, I sal it raise in litell stound. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* ProL. 28 In lytle space here, I wryt þe lyf of sanctis sere. c. 1420 LVG. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lyttill tyme hys eƿ casting hym besyde. c. 1440 *Generydes* 148 After soper, withlytne a litill space Bse brought hym to his bedde with torch light. c. 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. lxvii. 174 They may think things þas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ori. Fur.* ii. xii. When that she a little way had past. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 157 Our little life is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* x. 320 And now in little space The Confiner met of Emperye Heav'n and of this World. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 Throughout... the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a little compass. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 475 P. 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FITZGERALD *Tr. Omar* iii. (1899) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sh. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cvii. 128 In the mornynge they wer within two lytell leagues of Auberche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 The Abbey of Mauro, which was .ix. little myle from Roseburgh. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* ii. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 *Tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 COWPER *Moraliser corrected* 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side. 1836 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. l. 98 Your brother died some little hours before. 1848 BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 But a little month ago, and... the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complacency. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c. 1205 LAY. 26452 For ætere heo 3elp makieð heore mon-sceipe is litell. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ProL. 195 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 333 No man shuld lye a lytel lesynge to saue þe worlde. c. 1440 *Boetius & Sidrak* (Laud MS. 559 ff. 3, 1) I shall teche you a lyttill leste: That befelle onys in y Este. 1513 BRAOSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 704 Pat litel synful dede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 182 (1604 Qo.) Where loue is great, the litelst doubts are feare, Where litelst feares grow great, great loue grows there. c. 1620 in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 3 It is sinn, and that not a litell one. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* Man i. 1, Upon that I proceed... though with very little hope to reclaim him. 1885 J. K. FOWLER in *Daily News* 14 July 2/3 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

b. Const. of: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 And siþ bes fouls her litil of byrs. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 513, I am a sede foul... and litel of cunningge. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* Iv. 405/2 Thei [wines] wex all night or litell of value. c. 1450 Bk. *Curstye* 34 in *habeas Bk.*, Loke þou be bynde and lyttule of worde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xiv. It behoveth not to the yong and lytlyl of age to mocke... theyr older. 1508 DUNBAR *Ysa marit wemen* 185 He lukis as he wald luf be, thoct he be litill of valour.

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30814 Lyttlyl lyare, mendaculus. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess. 1834 YOUNG *Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer clung to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusem on the part of the speaker.

1885 ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 RIGGS HAGGAR *Col. Quaritch* ix, How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litel þeos 3ife. c. 1175 *Cotl. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa lites þinges him forwerne. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Over litel þing 3u were trewe; ouer michel þing 3e sceal setten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3202 Lute freind... þine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 74 All litell lealousies which now seeme great. Would then be nothing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. L 24 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 DIKENS *Mit. Fr.* iii. v, Constant attention in the littlest things.

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now rare.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 689 He 3e is af in heuene mikel, wurd her man, and tus was litel. c. 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. viii. 75 If þou coudist at all tymes abide meke & litel in þiself. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 11, I am. litel seruauit unto the quene of the countre. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast litel in thine owne sight. 1744 OZELL *Tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomonades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd... both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 P. 5 To learn how to become little without being mean. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* i. viii. (1823)

428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* ii, There was in it... no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Paltry, mean, contemptible; little-minded. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2182 Little, .. declinans ad ingenuum perinet. *Ibid.*, Little, .. paulus mediocritatis est, pauidus, pusillus, pusillanimis. c. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 43 One of our members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* II. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 *Drayton Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death... being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 ROWE *Am. Step-Moth.* ii. il. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P. 2 [it] renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always little. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. l. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1829 LYTON *Deverex* ii. viii, The littlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to much. 10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but*. Also in phr. *little or no*...).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xiv. 31 He... þus cwæð la lytles geleafan liwi twynedest þu? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 þow may þam find with litul suink. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2125 Tristrem, for soþe to say, Y wold be litel gode. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 139 To litel latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi southe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's ProL.* 28 This is but litil Latin in my mawe. c. 1449 CROCK *Repr.* i. iii. 16 Holi writt 3euth litil or noon litil theto at it. 1521 MURCATER *Positives* vi. (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to litel faintes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 12 Then know that I have litel wealth to loose. 1607 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By litel Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William... was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now rare.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxviii. 40 Gemune, mære God, hwæt si min lytle sped [L. *que mea substantia*]. c. 1532 Du WES *Introd.* *Fr.* in *Falsgr.* 905 The lyttel corage, la pusillanimité. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 220 They thinke my little stomacke to the warre... restraines you thus. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 535 Surena was constrain'd by his little Victuals. 1752 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [for being spies]. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. A little: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with a *little* of (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14... *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 604/20 *Posse*, a lytl hauynge, or a lytl myght. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Caste þerto a litel Safroun & Salt. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynesh sepe and a litel stale ale. 1455 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 128 The fuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litel slaughter and obloquye of the common people. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 176 As a litel snow, tumbled about, anon becomes a Mountain. 1598 BACON *Ess.*, *Atheisme* (Arb.) 125 A little naturall philosophic... doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 *Porte Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dangerous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iii. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

b. Rarely used without a in this sense. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1601 — *Tuel. N.* v. i. 174 O do not swear, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare.

† 12. With pl. and collect. sing.: = Few. Obs. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2468 Pempour... Wille bunite to morwe... Wip litel folk & nouzt wip miche. 1430-40 LVG. *Bochas* v. iv. (1494) Rj, Cleomenes... with litlyl peple made his fone to flee. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 521 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 FULLER *Mext Contempl.* 18 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it.

III. 13. Special collocations: † Little Easter Sunday, † Low Sunday. Little Englander, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So Little Englandism, the policy or views of Little Englanders. Little fever U.S., typhoid (*Cent. Dict.*). Little giant, † jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); cf. *GIANT* sb. 4. Little habit = lesser habit (s.v. *HABIT* sb. 2 b). Little hours, the 'honours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= *F. les petites heures*). Little house, a privy (now *dial.*). † Little Jack, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. † Little king [L. *regulus*, cf. *F. roitelet*], the

wren. Little people, fairies; cf. *LITTLE MAN* 4. † Little pox, small-pox. † Little son (= *F. petit-fils*), a grandson. See also *LITTLE BETHEL*, *CASSINO*, *CUSTOM* (sb. 4), *ENTRANCE* (1 c), *MASS*, *SEAL*, *SHILLING*, etc.; also the main words below. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 137 b, Vpon 'little Easter Sunday the Freeholders... did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by 'Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of 'Little Englandism'. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County... 'little giants' have been introduced. 1720 T. GORDON *Cardinal Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the 'Little House. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching... that there may be a little-house. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulcher with 'little Jack'. 'little Jack' was broken in peeces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 *Tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 Re-belle as a 'little kyng, obeyshant as a pekok. 1720-31 WALORON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these 'little people have still their residence among them. 1619 *Notes B. Jonson's Convers.* 20 *Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidney's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the 'little pox, never shew herself in Court thereafter but masked. 1570 MARV Q. OF SCOTS *Lett. to C'less Lennox* 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* Mary (1824) 228 The transporting 3oure 'littill son and my onelic child in this country... I have born him, and of 3ow he is descendent.

IV. 14. Comb. (chiefly parasyntetic), as *little-footed*, *little-haired*, *little-minded* (whence *little-mindedness*), *little-endian* a. and sb., the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift *Gulliver* iv); hence used *alusively*; † *little-sight* a., short-sighted; † *little-thrift*, an unthrifty person.

1832 'Little-endian [see BIG a. B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 A... controversy... between the Big-endians and the Little-endians of female attire. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 11. 118 She fulminated out her scorn of laws Salique And 'little-footed China. 14... *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 574/18 *Comatus*, 'littly heryd. 1670 G. H. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. l. 122 Two sorry 'little-headed Nephews. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 66 This is 'little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Jnrls.* (1825) 342 The 'little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1308 *REVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 122 An eye is 'littly syght whiche seeth not well afaire. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother... James Bristow, aged about 17 years, 'little Statured. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, They cannot be such idle 'little-thrifs as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten 3e healdeð dome þa lytlan. c. 1200 ORMIN 8002 Forþi let he cwellen þa þe miccle & ce þe litle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þai fled a-wai. . . Little and mikel, less and mare. c. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 12058 þe lordis to þo litill be lyuys han grauntid. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xlii, The lyttlyl ryght oþe may lette and trouble the grete. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xlii. 13 They came all to mete her, litel & grete. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. The little: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1806 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very*, *rather*. *Little or nothing*: hardly anything. † *Little is me of*: I care little for. † *To say little*: to make no reply, to be silent. † *Within little*: within a short distance of. † *To make or let little of, set little by, etc.*: see the verbs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her is litell oþer nohht I biss land off þatt sallie. c. 1205 LAV. 3465 þe mon þe litul al. a. 1225 *Juliana* 26 *Litell* is me of ouer lufe. c. 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe ispend to lutele leyed an horde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26997 *Litell* he sette be his life. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* MS. (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if þou hawe luytel, lutele 3ine and do. 1340 HAMROLE *Fr. Conq.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. iv. 314 Thenne she smote down her heed and sayd lytel. a. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 He dyd ete & drynke but lytell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 67 Though ye spent but licklell. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancaster. *Ibid.* Hen. VIII. 139 These wordes sere anonised sir Richard Weston, but be said litel. c. 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* iv. v. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* (1897), Lytle sayd, sone amended. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 47 To whom litel is forgiven, the same loueth litel. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. an. 13. 123 It missed litel but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from little at first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. Ballad viii, Man wants but litel here below, Nor wants that little long. 1794 BURNS *Song* (first line), Contented wi' litel, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxiv, Little he

cats and long will wake. 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* II. xxvi. 295 He was a tall lankin figure. . . and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 *Ruskin Q. of Air* vii. The myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

b. Const. of.

Now rare etc. when the context does not permit the use of *little* adj., e.g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used *absol.* (as in quotes. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

12386 CHAUCER *Knt.* s. 7. 921 That lord bath littel of discrecion. That in swich cas kan no diuision. 12400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 In that Kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and littel of pleyn Erthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diii. Off spare hawks there is choise and lyttill of charge of thaim. 1824 LANOON *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was little of sound and salutory which they did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 *Moore Jen.* VI. 337 [Stones like] those at Stonehenge. . . have but little of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

† c. In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what, somewhat*. *Littles what*, also *what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles. *Obs.*

11100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & messe hakeles & cantelapans & reafes & swilce lites hwas. 12200 ORMIN 4687 For patt to mughe winnenn her Wifp sinne summwatt littles. 1661 6054 Forpatt bat te3. 3et unntodenn littles swaht off all he rihte trowwe. c. 1205 *St. Edmund* 396 in E. E. P. (1862) 81 Hit was wbat lutes pat he ct.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, (a) very small amount, etc.

8293 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. 8 17 Pæt litle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan. 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Pis litle ich habbe ised of þat ich iseh in heouene. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D. Acosta's Hist.* Indies vi. xlii. 325 This little may suffice touching the Pezars stone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 71 My little fills my little-wishing minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1000 If all I can will serve, That little which is left so to defend. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 40 Ev'ry moment leaves my little less. 1789 LURNS *Upon seeing a wounded hare*, Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of it remains. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 50 Dora stored what little she could save. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 131/ Lord S. spoke of the little . . . done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

II. sh. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

12200 *Bethary* 120 Naked falled in ðe funt-fat, and cumeð ut al newe, buten a litle. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostolis . . . were not bisie about dymes, but halden hem paiden up a litle, þat the puple þaf hem redily. 1400 *Destroy Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune . . . of a litlel hath liknyd a low for to kyndull. 1614 *Day Festivals* ix. (1613) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 FOSBROKE *Solomon's Charity* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many, . . . is better then much conferred upon one. 1692 R. J. ESTRAUNGE *Fables* cccxlvi. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 D. JERARLO *St. Giles* xliii. (1841) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* II. xiv. A debt to pay off by littles. 1902 *MARINE tr. A. Leman's Gwemen d' Alf.* I. 50 Many a little, makes a mickle.

b. Const. of. (In early use with genitive.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.
1000 *Sax. Leod.* II. 336 Nim. . . aherhwette mipewarden an litle. 1200 ORMIN 4056 333 ummisharen mipe3reshapp . . . A littell off he fell aw33. 1205 LAY. 30107 Wit an litlel 3en pa uade3el3e dede weoren. 1450 *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 llo a lyttel ber of in se sore eye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Plutte bermeak 1. 3em. xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I have tasted a litle of this hony. 1516 T. GONWYN *Mores & Amon* iii. (1641) 92 He drank a little of the wine. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a little of Vanbrugh. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 118 Not a bit of a Ballad. . . nor a little of a Tale to enliven the evening. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey v. xv. Let me recommend you a little of this pike! 1887 *Jnl. Educ.* Dec. 503 'The little of everything' theory [of education].

c. Used advb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little*, a good deal, extremely.

1 A little of the biggest (quot. 1654): rather large. 1821 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 7 Thou hast maad him littl, a littl lesse for angelis. 12400 LANFRANC *Cirurg.* 139 In he ij day be opende a littl hie y3en. 1423 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton) I. ix. (1839) 7, I was comforted nought a litle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xlii, Thenne was not he a litle sorry for lanceolot. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 104 h. Here must I a litle digresse. 1606 G. G. WOODCOCK *Lives Emperors in Hist.* Festus G. 5, Although himself was of small knowledge, and a little quent. 1611 *Bible Ps.* ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled hat a litle. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a litle. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Let. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a little of the biggest. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 159, I was a little afraid. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii. We are not a little hungry, I can tell you. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a little dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly to after a little, for a little, in a little.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbe alytel [Hailon an lytel] ge me ne geseoð, & eft embe lytel ge me geseoþ. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me service. 1611 *Bible 2 Pet.* ii. 18 They allure . . . those that were cleane [marg. or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who live in errour. 1814 *Hector* III. ix. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a little share. 1827 CARLYLE *German Rom.* I. 293 In a little, he and Frodo left the inn. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom.* xlii. Cent. II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used advb. = For or at a short time or distance.

12175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 3e iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge bet ðe halie gast com ofer la apostlas. 12200 ORMIN 3467 For 233 itt flæt upp i þe lift biforenn hemm a litle. 12300 *Cursor M.* 14327 Forgetten has þou sen þi lare þat i þe said a litle are. 12400 *Destroy Troy* 8421 Lengye here ata littl, litystyn my wordes. 12400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 It rymies into þe see a lyttill fra þe citee. 1475 *Rauf Colkear* 800 He lukit ane lyttill him fra. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lyttill lenger. 1643 *Trapp Comm.* Gen. xxii. 9 Mount Moiah. . . was a litle from Saleem, as mount Calvary also, was a litle from Jerusalem. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* I A litle onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. Yet, yet, a little and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. 1794 COWPER *Mortality* corrected 21 In hope to bask a little yet. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 1. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a little ago. 1842 TENNYSON *Lokley Hall* I Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

† b. But a little = 'but a little' (see 3). *Obs.*

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1548 in 3.
1377 LANGL. *P. M.* II. 11. 188 Sothenesse seig bym wel and seide but a litle. 1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 87 An answerer which pleased Ferardo but a litle. 1596 SHAKS. *7 am. Shr.* I. ii. 61 'Thoudst thank me but a little. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 146, I have a little to say touching this fourth seate; for, I have done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of little, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also † by little and by little, † by a little and (a) little.

12380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole techen his discipils bi litle and litle alle þes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68 Alwey hit decreyde by a litle and a litle. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 243 Hit sholde not be sodainly chaungid that wyche is custumer, but slowly by lyttill and by lyttill. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 112 b. And so by a litle and litle, the Englishmen recovered again many townes. 1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* I. *Hist. Eng.* 112/2 By what wyles and craft he might by litle and litle settle here, and obtene a kingdome in the Ile. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xliii. 30. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Custome of Profane Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by litle and litle, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by litle and litle the Primitive and Purer Rites. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by litle and litle. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 105 Add, by litle and litle, as much pearl-ash . . . as it will take up. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. 243 All this we knew by litle and litle.

† b. A little and (a) little. *Obs.*

12350 *Will. Palerne* 950, I wol a litle and litle laskit in hast. 1422 *Monk of Eresham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lyttill and a lyttill to come ageyne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 170 This great tumult and sodain fury, was a litle and litle appeased and finally quenched. 1655 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The companie of faithfull began a litle and litle to encrease agayne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink . . . I eked out with water a litle and a litle, till it was so pale. 1751 R. PALTCOCK *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a little and a little at a time.

† c. Little and little. *Obs.*

12380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al be rewme into these owene hondis. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leve it atones, but litle and litle. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Fraser* I. cxv. 138 And soo lyttell and lyttell, the dethe of Jaques Dartnell was forgotten. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat cateth the fickle. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 294 They shoulde have a special care unto their heathes, in travelling not too fast but little and litle.

d. Little by little.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litylle be litille, diuision, paulatin. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went litte by litte up the street. 1643 LO. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 16 How many things litte by litte may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* X. 643 Little by little, the face of the country began to change. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 275 Little by little, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

† e. By (a) little. *Obs.*

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a little, and as it were by stealth, to grow into some quiet state. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Shep.* *Cal. Ep.* Des. 64 Young birds. . . by little first prove their tender wyngs. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* v. 178 That melancholy waxing away by little. 1763 ANON. *Reg. Char.* etc. 106 Sift . . . more of the same sand by little upon it. 1834 *Love, Honor & Interest* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by little he began to droop.

† f. Into (right) little: very nearly. *Obs.*

12374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I That in-to litel bope it hadde vs slawe. 12540 LADY BRYAN in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 173 It will be tin to right litte) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as be t'other way.

† g. In a little: in a few words, briefly. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 11 But pray how past it? Ile tell you in a little.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to Painting = in miniature.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in little drawne what largenes thynkes in paradise was sawne. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* 7, I shall endeavour to limne her seule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 191/1 The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 6 This authority was at first exercised in little by those, who [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby. . . compares Vandeyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1873 BROWNING *Red Clo.* II. cap 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; on much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. (= 'not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common. 12000 *Ag. Ps.* (11) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle las [L. *paulemulus*] lade wolcan, bisces eorðe-eges end gescrifan. 12200 ORMIN 3751 Patt te birp. . . lettem swi e unnomrelly & littell off he sellenn. 12380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 139 þei loven to littl be sheep. 12400 *Destroy Troy* 13912 Ie drof at lym with þe dart, deri hym but a litle. 1450 MYCE 21 Lyttel ys worthy by prechyng 3ef thou be of cyle lyuyng. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii. Who that preychyn hit self lyttill he is fel wyse. 1458 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 171 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love me litte and love me longe. 1604 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* 1603 82 They intermeddle litle in the ordinary government of the state. 1710 ANON. *Teller* No. 192 2 A They liked us as little as they did one another. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. IV.* iii. He. . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little estimable. 1812 S. H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were little more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 161 Azeal little tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 126 But this is little material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, little is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know, think, care*, and synonyms of these.

12200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he what is pine. 12300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Litell roght fam of his manance. 1348 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 227 b. They would litel thynk, that he would so unwrely handle me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 86 They litte know How darkly I abide that boast so vain. 1802 MAR. *Boeuvoyen Moral* T. (1816) I. xix. 164 He litte imagined of how much consequence it might be. 1819 SHELLEY *Cent.* v. iii. Little cares for a smile or a tear The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

† 2. A little time (before); for a little time. *Obs.*

12200 ORMIN 463 Ails I se3id3e nu littler. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1918 For me lauerd, lesse Crist, mi deorewude leofmon, lutel ear me haueð leadeð. 12300 *Cursor M.* 14188 Ne was þou nought bot littel gun Almast þar wit be juss slant! 12375 *Se. Leg. Saints* I. (1679) 549 Pe vilne. . . Pat lyttel before tholte he Of thame namy of galele. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D. Acosta's Hist.* *Indies* vii. x. 523 The Mexican by this means, remained much eased and content, but it lasted little.

3. *Comd.*, as *little able, -heard-of, -known, -loved, -travelled, -used* adjs.; *little-bless v.*, *notice-well*, = Heb. *bērēk* ('bless' emphatically for 'curse').

1825 COLERIDGE *Let. Convers.* etc. II. xiv. 225 May God bless you, and your 'little-bless' but most sincere friend. 1610 BROUGHTON *Job* i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and 'little-blessed' God in their hart. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Unmy* i. 3 The . . . 'little-heard-of' offence of Maintenance. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and 'little-known' people the Mosquito Indians. 1586 SIOENE *Aradia* II. (1590) 102 Buiig ridde of this lounig, but 'little-loved' company. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaelon* 212 A 'little-travelled' hand, this. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* 111. 585/1 They went to the 'little-used' front door.

† 4. *Little, v. Obs.* Also 3 *littl, i(-e)n, littlin, 3-4 littlen, 4 littel, -yl, lutle, luttul, 5 lytl, -el, letil, lityll*. [OE. *lyttan*, f. *lytel* LITTLE a.]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away*.

8288 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lyttad æt his anweald, & eod his eorðan. 12000 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 49 He litteðe him seluen to forren mannes eien. 1250 *Orl & Night.* 539 Oft ich singe for beom þe more For lutli sum of heore soere. 12300 E. *Palmer* viii. 6 Þou litteð him a litel wight Lesse þa þine augles bright. 1235 *Prose Psalter* xviij. 146 Y shal litteð [sic] hem as pouðre. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing litl; strengthe. 12400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Loris* 85 Be it up þon a softe fyr, to be brydde party be lyttid away. 1428 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nither ushers of hall . . . owe not to litte or withdraw any hole stuffe of fleshe or fysh. 1642 ROGERS *Amanan* 75 Ob pray God to litte the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

1250 *Knt. de la Tour* (1683) 61 She [Eue] wende to have lyttelid her synne. 1611 W. SCLATER *Æt* (1659) 163 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the cruci fying of Christ to the ignorance of the Jewes; so littling a sinne more grievous. 1627 — *Exp. A Theol.* (1629) 251 Its natural to most, to litte their sins.

2. *intrans.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

1250 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 30 Hine gedæmðad þætte

auexe mec uutudlice þæt ic lytlege [*Ag. Gosp. wanize, L. minui*]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* s Ne his makelese lufum lec ne mei neauer luttin ne alligen. a 1240 *Saules Warder in Cott. Hom.* 265 Of þullu blisse, þat hit ne me neauer mare luttin ne wursin. c 1235 *Old Age in Rel. Aut.* 11. 211. I werne, I luttel, ther-for I murre. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede luttelde not þeiz he lowe libte. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 20 They luttill and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghosti sickness.

Hence † **Little-thing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 102 If he conselle þe to lytelinge of þi þinges þat þou haust in tresour.

Little-ease. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1520 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1371 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease Fede hym with beanes and pease. 1548 *ELVOT Diet. s.v. Arva.* A streite place in a prison, called littell ease. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edu. VI* (1552) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocado or lytle ease. 1608 *MINOLETON Family of Love* in. l. D. 13. How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] a 1623 *W. PEARCE Wks.* (1625) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in think of that garret . . . why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cramp thy rebellious prentices in. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 315/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester, it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Grate Door before it. 1738 *CHARLOTTE or Gentl. & Lady's Libr.* (1739) 54 Here ev'ry Creditor has Right to Lead, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [*Note.* A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'Prentices]. 1752 *CARRE Hist. Eng.* III. 735 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 *H. ANSWORTH Tower Lond.* xiii. The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Log Sea-waif* 10 The pantry: a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

transf. 1638 *FRATLY Strick* *Lyndon* ii. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little-ease in Religion, than to unite them.

Little-go. [*f. LITTLE a. + Go sb. Cf. GREAT-go.*]

1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *Hist.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[c 1770; cf. quot. 1867.] 1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. 1796 *Colquhoun Police Metropolis* 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices . . . have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educa.* (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III.* c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall . . . be deemed . . . common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 388 An unlawful game of chance, . . . formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 *C. WALFORD Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710] . . . commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5s. fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 5s. a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. 1837 *PROCTOR Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1830 *Geuth. Mag.* XC. i. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 *note.* The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. 1838 *F. W. ROBERTSON Lett.* 23 May (1838) 1. 37 [dated Brazenose, Oxford], I have to take . . . my little go this term. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii. He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1850 *M. BURROWS Pass & Class* i. (1866) 17 Responses, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 *DARWIN Life & Lett.* (1885) I. 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

attrib. 1828 *L. CAMPBELL Life Clerk Maxwell* vi. 152 Some time before the little go examination. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

Little-good.

1. *Sb.* The devil.

1821 *GALT Ann. Farish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the littlegood was at his heels. 1822 — *Entail* II. 284 The mim maidens now-a-days have delivered themselves up to the Little-good in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa*.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1831 *W. PATRICK Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. . . Called Devil's

Kirnstaff and Little-good. 1876 *Hardwick's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† **Littlehead.** *Obs.* [*See -HEAD.*] Littleness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. [lv. 8]. I a-bode him þat sauf me made Fra littedhed of gast. c 1440 *Jaob's Well* 106 Arwene, þat may be clepyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. c 1480 *CAXTON Faytes of A. t. i.* 1 The lytelhed of my persone.

† **Littlelaik.** *Obs.* [*a. ON. litil-leik-r: see LITTLE a. and -LAIK.*] Littleness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 As be lenes & lokis on his fourme, His Littlelaik [*Dublin MS. litilayke*] & his liknes he laythly dispiced. *Ibid.* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi litil-laik [*Dublin MS. litilayke*] þou lickyx to my hyst.

Little man.

1. The little finger. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/310 þe deuel . . . wolde fain henten heom bi þe polle with 'little man', is leste finger. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wulcker 753/3 Hic anticuratus*, the lythl-man. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1811 in *W. Marshall Review Repts. Board Agric., East.* 88 A little man may as well have not ing allotted to him as have it so far off. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Two Races of Men*, I prudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3. *a. Sc.* (See quot. 1835.) *b.* (See quot. c 1880).

1835 *CARRICK Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. . . There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. c 1880 *Sketchy Mem. Elton* 16 (Harrere) He called the footman (or little man, as he was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl.* Fairies, 'little folk'.

1850 *ALLINGHAM Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

Little master.

† 1. An inferior master. *Obs.*

1821 *WYCLIF Gal.* iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistr [1388 vndurmaistr, *Vulg. sub padoqoso*].

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Dürer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [*G. die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister; F. les petits maîtres.*]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/1. 1879 *W. B. SCOTT Little Masters* iii. 26 Dürer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quot.)

1870 *L. BRINTON Introd. to Toulmin Smith's Eng. Gilds* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called Little Masters. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Little master*, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Littlemeal, adv.** *Obs.* In 4-mele, -melome. [*f. LITTLE sb. + -MEAL.*] Little by little.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxiii. 24 Y shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hym. — *Deut.* vii. 22 He shal waste the nacouns in the sisy, litilmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Jude.* xx. 33 The busslemoteis. . . litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

Littleness (li'tl'ness). [*OE. lytelnes: see LITTLE a. and -NESS.*] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Summe syndon *quantitatis*, ða zetacinað mycelnesse. 1495 *lytelnesse* (v.r. *lytelnesse*). 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. 1495/1 460 Affocis is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylness it not may be tak with boke. 1546 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1531 63 b. His vylenes, lytelness, or other deformite of nature. ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For lytelness schure was forlorn, Sicke ane kemp to beir. 1642 *FULLER Holr & Prof.* St. ii. ix. 86 'Those of unusual littleness are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littleness of Recoit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. a 1667 *COWLEY Greatness in Verses & Ess.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things. A little convenient Estate, a little cheerful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 *CHAMBERS in Watson Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8]. I abood hym, that made me saaf fro the littleness [*Vulg. pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Littleness, *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, parvitas, paucitas*. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1506 ii. l. 84 Knowynge the lytelness & frayltye of humayne nature. 1654 *SOUTH Sermon* II. Ep. Ded. If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 20 Oct. Mrs. Thrale. is so engaged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-T.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Err.* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains . . . speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1896 *W. WARO Talks with Tennyson in New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness . . . was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 *INGELO Bontiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our perception of other things. a 1707 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo.* II. (1747) III. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 33 Pitiful Littlenesses as we are. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls* Ded. 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† **Little-what.** *Obs.* [*f. LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. littles what s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.*] A small portion or quantity (*of*); somewhat. Also *A little what* (*advb.*): in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 62 So þat ech on myrie take a litil what of breed. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty þere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reste a litel what sittynge [*L. modicum sedendo*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem. MS.). A litill what swete in sauoure [*L. in sapore parum dulce*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4392 Of þi lare a litill-quat likis mc to write.

† **Little world.** *Obs.* A literal rendering of *microcosm*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17597 Mycrocosmos, þatt nemnedd iss Affter Engnglishe spache þe litte werelid. 1450 *Bo tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 The phile-sofre callith man the litlle world. 1603 *H. CROSSE Verines Commw.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litte world is soone ouerthrowne. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. i. 10 (Qo. 1608). 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Barts* 28 The Little World, wherein the Great is shown. 1619 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* clix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

Little-worth, a. (sb.) Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp. Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 15158 All swa sumn itt was littel wurþ Till þeizre sawle ned. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parys.* V. ¶ 236 Right so as contricion auailleth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte . . . right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfacion with-outen contricion. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I haue here alleged . . . is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is little worth. 1733 *E. E. ERSKINE Sermon*, Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax little-worth young men. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.* He's a littleworth body. 1850 *TENNYSON in Mem.* lxxxv. 30, I . . . Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth.

b. *sb.* A 'little-worth' person.

1825-80 *JAMIESON, Little worth.* This term is used substantially in *Dumfriess*; as, He's a littleworth.

Littling, dial. [*OE. lytlung: see LITTLE a. and -ING.*] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Ruskin. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Let þa lytlingan cuman to me. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 25 þu þe behyldingst þas þing fram wisum and gleawun, and unwurpe þa lytlingan. 1721 *BAILEY, Littling*, a little one. 1852 *ALEX. ROSS Poems & S.* 189 Twa or three Curs o' littins, baulin'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Littling*, the smallest pup, &c., of a litter. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered littin'.

Littlish (li'tlish), *a. dial.* Also littlelish. [*f. LITTLE a. + -ISH.*] Rather little.

1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on F.* III. vi. This littlish blade's broke. c 1865 — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. (1883) 1/2 Their [sc. servants'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littlish basin [etc.].

Litton, *obs.* form of *LITTEN sb.*, churchyard.

Littor, Littorage, *obs.* *ff.* *LITTEN, LITHARGE.*

Littoral (li'toral), *a. and sb.* Also 7 littoral, littoral, 7-g littoral. [*ad. L. littoralis*, better littoralis, *f. litor-, litus* (often written littus) shore. Cf. *F. littoral*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1566 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1657 *W. RANO tr. Gassendi's Life Peirese* ii. 125 The littoral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner enlightened. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. 1853 *PITTSBURG Rivers Forks* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 44 The Innuit of littoral Alaska.

b. *Zool., Geol., etc.* Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Mtn. Introd.* Fishes . . . are either pelagious, living in the main sea, . . . or littoral, living near the shore. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Littoral shell.* 1776 *DA COSTA Conchology* 66 Some [Shell-fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English Crag. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1897) 285 The islands were here . . . composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 *Tate Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Limax gagates* is a littoral animal. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. 1880 *GRAY Strict. Bot.* 419/1 Littoral, Littoral, Belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

b. *Sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [*After It. littorale, f. littoral*.]

[1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 217 By the cession [to Geneva] of part of the littorale of the lake by the King of Savinia.] 1828 [J. R. BRIS] *Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. 1868 *E. P. WRIGHT Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing seas is so full of these minute but elegant shells. 1882

O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

Littour, early form of **Lictor**; obs. f. **LITTE** sb.

Litress (lit'rés). (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Litress**, a smooth kind of card-edge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

Littuit, variant of **LITUIT** Obs.

Lituanian, obs. form of **LITHUANIAN**.

Lituate (lit'ui-ét), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + -ATE².] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lituiform, *a. rare*—^o. [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + -(i)FORM.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in *SMART*; and hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lituit**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **lituit**, **lytuite**.

[variant of **LETTICE**] (See quot.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 75 b. The second [fur] is called Argent, and is used for a doubling, and taken for the Lituit's skin. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* i. iii. 9 The skinnie or furre of a little beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceiv) [of] Lithuania. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lituite (lit'ui-ét). *Geol.* [ad. mod. *L. Lituites*, f. *litu-us*; see **LITUUS**; so called from its shape.]

A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites*.

1828 32 in WEBSTER. 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* i. 365 *Lituite*. Together with the Orthoceras, there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called *Lituites*. 1859 in *Page Handb. Geol. Terms*.

Lituitolite (lit'ui-ét), *Geol.* [f. mod. *L. Lituitol-a*, dim. of *L. litu-us* (see **LITUUS**): the name refers to the shape of the shell] + -ITE.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituitolite*.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. etc.* *Lituitolite*, a fossil lituitolite.

1859 in *Page Handb. Geol. Terms*.

† **Litura** (lit'ui-rá). *Ent.* [L.] (See quot.)

Hence **Liturate** *a. Ent. and Bot.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Litura*, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid.* *Liturate*, a surface painted with one or more such spots [Lituræ]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Liturate*, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

† **Liturate**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. [f. *L. liturát-*, ppl. stem of *lituráre*, f. *litura* an erasure, f. *lit-*, ppl. stem of *linere* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Liturge (lit'urjz). *rare*—¹. In S **liturgy**. [ad. *L. liturg-us*, Gr. *leitourg-ús* (see **LITURGY**).] A priest or minister; = **LITURGIST** 3.

1727 WATERLAND *Enchirist* 498 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liturge, obs. form of **LITURGIE**.

Liturgic (lit'urjz), *a. and sb.* [ad. late *L. liturgicus*, n. Gr. *leitourg-ús*, f. *leitourgy-ús*; see **LITURGY**.] *A. adj.* = **LITURGICAL**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *liturgic*, pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. a 1763 BYRON *Exp. Post. with Sectarian* 11 *Praise*. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 The Te Deum, Benedictus, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 C. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth* Ps. ix. 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. **LITURGY** 3.).

1849 GROTE *Greece* n. lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

B. sb. pl. † 1. ? Liturgical books. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle.

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.* *Liturgics*, the doctrine or theory of liturgies. 1860 WORCESTER (*Citing Eclectic Rev.*) 1882 W. BLAIRIE *Ministry of Word* 206 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, etc. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgics.

Liturgical (lit'urjz), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

Liturgical colours: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgical tautologies, and impertinencies. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 281 There are no less than five liturgical Words in that Text. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 172 The Anglo-Saxons had all their liturgical books from Rome. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. 1875 CHAMBERLAIN *Frml.* No. 133.54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J. REICHEL in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archæol. Soc.* I. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence **Liturgically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 GOULBURN *Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically con-

sidered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 J. K. CHEYNE *Chr. Use Psalms* i. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

Liturgician (lit'urjz-ján). [f. **LITURGIC**: see -ICIAN.] One skilled in liturgics.

1859 CHUR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

Liturgiological (lit'urjz-jol'ogikál), *a.* [f. **LITURGOLOGY** + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with liturgiology.

1887 *Athenæum* 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

Liturgiologist (lit'urjz-jol'ogist). [f. next + -IST.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists... would have... replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F. SIMMONS *Abus & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sub viua*, as liturgiologists express it.

Liturgiology (lit'urjz-jol'ogí). [f. **LITURGY** + -OLOGY.] The science which treats of liturgies.

1863 NEALE (*title*) *Essays on Liturgiology*. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

Liturgist (lit'urjz-jist). [f. **LITURGY** + -IST. Cf. *f. liturgiste* (1752), *Dict. de Trévoux*.]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy. 1649 MILTON *Elken*. i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 16... *Harl. MS.* 6612, ff. 2 The Catholic Liturgist to his rightly religious friend. 1812 *Religionist* 54 Keep your distance, caillif wretches, do, Vile Liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lecti-onaries... and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1712 SIR G. VIVIER *Liturgy after the Aug. 202 (MS.)* Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 450 Dionigi, the liturgist. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In the works of mediæval liturgists... Holy Week is called *Habdomada Authentica*.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i.e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgistical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1880 CHUR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop... has an inherent liturgistical character by our ancient custom.

Liturgize (lit'urjz-jíz), *v. rare*—¹. [f. **LITURGY** + -IZE.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews: but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

Liturgie (lit'urjz). Also 6-7 **leitourgie**, **leiturgie**, *y.* **liturgie**. [ad. mod. *L. liturgia*, n. Gr. *leitourgia* public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. *leitourgy-ús* (also *leitour-*, Hesych.) public servant, minister, f. **leitour-* (believed to be a var. of **leitour-*, public, recorded in the subst. uses *leitouron* public hall, *leitourh*, *leitourh* priestess; app. a derivative of *leitós*, laos people) + -*tegyon* that works. Cf. *f. liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgies, used *spec.* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b. In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we read thus. So none as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. 1564 HARDING *Answ. to Jewel's Challenge* 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to say, service of his Masse, sayth thus in a prayer. 1565 JEWEL *Rept. Harding* to St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that live in Monasteries. 1635 PAGITT *Christianaogr.* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. † Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

c 1593 EXAM. *H. Barrow*, etc. B. j. h. Wither he thinketh that any Leiturgyes, or prescript forms of prayer may be imposed upon the church. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 20 Four main branches of divinity: faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 BR. HALL *Humb. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leiturgye and Episcopacy. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Smectymnian... rather chose to fell down Liturgy itself as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 SWIFT *Alach. Operation Spirit* Misc. (1711) 290 Their discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Duties to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white

God, to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are... of this slow growth. 1885 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* ii. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

fig. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. ii, The Liturgie of Love, *Quid de arte amandi*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 54 Charming, and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). 1784 COWPER *Tasht.* 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself: He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with *the*: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 PAVINE *Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. c 1646 MILTON *Sonnet. On new forcers of Conscience*. Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2. issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1837) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes... her noble and pathetic Liturgy. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) II. xii. 222 It was Sunday... and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

1836 LYTTON *Athen.* (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of... what were termed liturgies from individuals. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. 111. 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expense and trouble upon the holder of them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 190 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 25 The principal scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weakness of the Ministers. 1711 *Countryman's Lett.* to Curat 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies... can now again be given in their original purity.

Hence † **Liturgie** *v. rare*—¹, *trans.*, to conduct by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 All the Presbyterians... unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgie'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

[**Lituns** (lit'uns), [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 159 They... did finde... Romulus augures crooked staffe... [his staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and... they call it *Lituns*]. 1651 CORIAT *Crutellus, Panegy. Verses* 1 b. (Note) The Augures lituns or hended staffe. 1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* I. 58 A double *Lituns*. The lituns was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. 231 The lituns of the Roman augurs became the crozier, or bishop's staff. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 111. 368 A lituns or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Math.* (See quot. 1839.)

a 1716 R. COLES *Harmonia Mensuratum* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adiungam Spiralem, quam Litai Figuram appellat, propter formam similitudinem. 1758 LYONS *Fluxus* iv. § 112 If *BF* is inversely as the square of *SP*, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Lituns*. 1799 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 68 *Lituns*, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the lituns. The polar equation of this spiral is $r^2 = a$.

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The lituns is always a conic shell, running in a straight line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this straight part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid.* *Lituites*, a name given to the stones formed in the lituns shell.

Live, **liuf**, **liun**(e), obs. ff. **LIEU**, **LIFE**, **LION**. **Livable**: see **LIVEABLE**.

Livanomancy, *erron.* var. **LIVANOMANCY**.

Livar, obs. form of **LIVER** sb.²

Live (loiv), *a.* [An attributive use of *live* in *on live*, *ALIVE*. Cf. *lives* in **LIFE** sb.¹.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* *Erasm.* 256 b. A live deguee, a cocke, an adder and an ape. 1548 UDALL to his payne & torment. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 1. 175 The luyce of it on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make a man or woman madly dote Upon the next live creature that it sees. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* vi. 11 § 5. 155 I seemed... not again reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liuen. 1607 TOPSEL *Foivy. Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs pulled off from a live Hare. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxvi. 250, I had rather be live-Live than a Dead Countess. 1839-41 S. W. WARREN *Thous.* a 1st II. iv. 99 The only live thing visible. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. 1. 16 Shall two hundred weight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-footed live the same weight of honesty nor worship his four-foot live one? 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 255, I brought two live

plants in flower pots. 1864 BROWNING *F. Lee's Wife* viii. ii. 'Tis a clay cast. From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 107 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chateaus and dead chateaus'. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† *b. absol. Obs.*

1855 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the live, and token of their good heart. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papis* II. 456 One sacrifice for the live and the dead. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the live and dead should be equally divided. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 279 This Gentleman... that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug... given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohemian. 1830 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. A live certainty: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for a dead certainty (see DEAD a. 18).

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. MacKenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf. and fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* III. ii. xxiv. Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Ideas. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* II. All the live murmur of a summer's day. 1858 KINGSLEY *Parable from Liebig* viii. (1853) 252 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* II. 266 Style... so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly U.S.). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 TALMAGE *50 Serms.* 28 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. 1883 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man... created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims vnto me, having a live-cole in his hand. a 1626 V. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 288 Where is any live sparke or seede of Grace? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals... stings himself in the head. 1840-2 GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 245 When thy gardens were lit with live torches. 1857 BOWEN *Ving. Zeland* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

transf. and fig. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1833 AUSTON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XL. lxxvii. § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground... They were 'live' matches. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a — fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 856 A person for example may be seriously injured... through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = *L. vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 live brimstone, boiled to the thickness of Honey. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* ii. Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand.* l. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apok.* 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD a. 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. c 1860 H. STRUTT *Seaman's Catch.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-axle*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. 1811, *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1878 LUCKYER *Stargazing* 383 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 52 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-tables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch*

& *Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle... [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live voice*: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *vivā voce*.)

Live weight: the weight of an animal while living. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 367 For the begetting of true and lively faith, we suppose the live voice of an ordinary Ministry to be the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Ineffectual... if not quickened with some live-voice and knowing assistance. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: † *live anatomy*, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); *live-asunder* ? *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); *live-birth*, the fact of a child's being born alive; *live-born a.*, born alive; *live-broken a.*, broken alive; *live-cannibalism*, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; *live-gang U. S.* (see quot.); † *live-goods*, ? = *LIVE-STOCK*; *live-hole Brickmaking* (see quot.); † *live-like a.*, resembling a living person; *live matter* (see quot.); † *live-personal a.*, made by the person himself; † *live-shape*, living form; *live-steam* (see quot.); *live-thorn a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); *live-vat* (see quot.); † *live-wight*, a living thing; *live-work* (see quot.). Also *LIVE-BAIT*, *LIVE-OAK*, *LIVE-STOCK*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself 'live-asunder from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. 1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Live-birth*, The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of 'live-birth' in the legal sense. 1797 MRS. A. M. BERNETT *Beggar Girl* II. iii. 41 The self same house... where they had nine children 'live born and christened. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodore Wks.* (1837) 55 A wretch 'live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 109/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak... of the 'live-cannibalism' of Tongataboo. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or 'live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 482/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or 'live-holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xii. § 3 Having now met them as 'live-like as they themselves were. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-matter* (Printing), type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xvii. § 6 Moses' 'live-personal proposal. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced 'live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, took their distinct specific being, or 'live-shape, from the first sinne. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-steam*, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead-steam. 2. Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam. 1839 *Pail Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong 'live-horn palisade impenetrable to arrows. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or 'live vat, is that which has not yet been worked. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassen's Life Peirce* n. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no less common to all learned men, than the Air and Water are to all 'Live-wights. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* l. xx. § 5 Those Live-wights which have no Lungs, have no bladder. 1855 *Cornwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and 'live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores.

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live-box*, *-car*, *-trap*, *-well*.

1862 GOSSE in *Fog. Sci. Rev.* l. 41 note, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips, the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other ones constitute the sides. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 *Fish's Stand. Dict.* *Live-well*, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

Live (liv), v. 1 *Pa. l.* and *pa. pple.* lived (livd). Fornis: *Inf. a.* 1 libban, 2-4 li-, lybben, 3 *Orn.* libbenn. *β.* 1 libban, libsean, lyfan, -ian, leofan, -lefan, *Northumb.* libga, 2-4 lifan, livien, 3 *Orn.* lifenn, 2-4, 6 liven; 3 leofen, leofven, (loven, luvien), 4-5 lif(f), (4 lif, lyfve, lyf(e), 4-6 lyve(n), lyvie, -yn, *Sc. leif(f), lyff, lyf(f), 5 lyf(o), (4-5 lyve, -i, -y, lywe); 2, 4-5 lefen, 4-5 leven, -lne, (4 levin, loven), 5 lewyn, 5-6 leve, 6-7 *Sc. leuf, leive, 4- live. Pa. t.* 1 lif-ode, -ade, lifde, 2-5 livede, 4- lived. *Pa. pple.* 1 solifd, 3-4 y-lyved, i-lyved, (6 liven. lyven), 3- lived. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. libban (WS.). *libfan, libgan* (Anglian) and in poetical texts), *pa. t. lifode, lifde*, corresp. to OFris. libba, *liva, leva, CS. libbian, pa. t. pl. libban* (Dn. *leven*), OHG. *leben* (MHG., mod.G. *leben*) to live, ON. *lifa* to live, remain (Sw. *lefa* to live, *quar-lefa**

to remain, Da. *leve* to live), Goth. *liban*, *pa. t. libaida* to live:—OTeut. stem **libde-*, f. root **lib-* (cf. *laib-*) to remain, continue, whence LIFE sb., q.v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK v.).

In this sense the simple present is now arch. or rhetorical; the compound present is *living* is the usual form.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 18 We 3a ðe lifgað we bledsið drychten. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drychten leofan ne mag. a 1000 *E. Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oððe ðæðe þær libban oððe þær lican. 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb.* Hom. 65 Ure gultes laured bon us foreuen al swa we doð alle men þæt liuen. 12205 *Lay.* 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þæt set leued þæt broðer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 262 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurd me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17408 Þe laured lices yee did on rode. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 þæt to þe kyng Egbriht alle were þæt gýnen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 þe force may na beste ne fewle liffe þare. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. 15... *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd luyng his fader by pope John. 1587 GOLING *De Moray* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and all liuing wights do liue, moue, and feele... afore they come forth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 3 And Ioseph said... Doeth my father yett liue? 1677 *Cale. Cr.* Gentiles II. iv. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analoie to liue. yet they cannot be said properly to liue... Brutes are said properly to liue, because they have a true self-motion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 These parts may be said to liue no longer when the circulation ceases. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xli, He liues, he wakes—'tis Death is dead, not he. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* l. ii, Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot live nor breathe. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 296 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly ever lived.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and greife. 1599—*Much Ado* II. i. 110 No glory liues behind the backe of such. 1890 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xcvi. 11 There liues more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxxvii. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist. Const. † *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrf þe we hið leofað. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 62 Et genim wisnes sceam þas þe on dūn lande and wyrtum libbe. c 1200 ORWIN 7775 Culfre ne lifefþ nolht bi flesch. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Foules waren ðer-inne cūmen... And mete quorli ðei mīten liuen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit hōni o þe wilderness. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1801) 242 Many... þæt woleu make hem self geit men and han liel or noust to lyue on. 1382—*Mab.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 27 Tressour to lyue by to here lyues end. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxix. 411 (Add. MS.) She... leuyd... many yerres with rotes and gress, and such frute as she myght gete. c 1470 HENRY *Illust.* x. 288 Leiff on your awin. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Fróis.* l. cviii. 244 They coude fynde nothyng to lyue by in the playne country. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pencion to liue on. 1583 STUBBS *Ann.* Abns. II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue upon other mens labours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 147 The Agrophagi... liue most of panthers and lions flesh. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* III. xlii. 294 They that serued at the Altar liued on what was offered. 1690 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to liue with nothing but beans and peace-puttage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 Thus... spent some time after with Rakes who had liued upon him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 32 For Asthma... liue a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider liues upon flies. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponges* 59 *Tour* iii. 9 He then liued on his 'means' for a while. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* II. 84 Sometimes they were... liuing upon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare... þe ure saul bið leofað. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.) I warne 300 u. liue apon his lare. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They... agreed... to liue on Letters, till the painful game should be lapsed which held them apart. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 To liue until this tender heart on which it liues is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. † *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to live from HAND TO MOUTH. To live by one's wits*: to see WIT.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* xv. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] þe heora agenum bandgewinne lifseax. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 þe scottes sede þæt þe lond nou to be to hom bothe to libbe by as bið mīte ise. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 272 A feloun was sauid þæt badde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þefis. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his doughtes lyue hem to wolle craft... þey schulde sið hem nedede lyue by þe craft. 1440 *Jacob's Wille* 160 Comoun woman, nat lieth by here body. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 120 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þæt lyueþ by raueneie doþ þe same. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* iii, [He] lyued by the labour of his handes pourely. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 Thou lyued of nothyng but of pollyng. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 174 b, Men... had liued by the kynges wages, more than a few yerres. 1602 *2nd Pl. Return* fr. *Parass.* III. iii. 291 A dunce I see is a neighbourly brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. GURMISTON *Draca's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They

lived of fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Surgeon (Arb.) 62 His gaires are very ill got, for he lives by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* (Wk.) 1867 V. 295 God left man . . . to live . . . by his own industry. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 24, 161 A whimsical Fellow . . . liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one . . . must live by his trade. 1805 KINGSLEY *Heron*, Prel., Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1827 JESSOP *Arctur* I. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes . . . the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 According to the Dutch Proverbe . . . *Leven ende laten leven*, To live and to let others live. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answer*, Diss. 43 And what's the Whole Business at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. MORRIS in *Mackin's Life* (1899) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c 900 *tr. Basil's Hist.* I. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu hie mid heora gefernum drohian & lifgean [i.e. B. lifan] scylan? c 1200 ORMIN 372 And þu waz 372 þu bist lifgean word God lare hu þu biðst libbenn. 1207 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney viþ þer þu we abbeþ yliued in such vice. 13. E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 581 Þaz þou a sotte lyue . . . by þenk þe symtyme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 288 Leden clancie oue lif & libben as simple. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 32 How þai lifayt her but blame. 1426 AUOELAY *Poem* 2 He that leuys here ryttwysly. 1472 *Presentin. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfield . . . now lifez as a vacabond. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 Wyth tyme he lyuyd more vertuously. 1609 SKENE *Re. Maj.* Stat. Robt. II 39 Ilk one of them sall leue leallie and trewlie in their office. 1659-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relie.* (1850) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we shall pass our days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e.g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. *† To live away:* to lead a life of extravagance. *To live in clover* (see CLOVER 3). *To live fast* (see FAST adv. 7).

Beowulf (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadlicre. c 1200 ORMIN 509 Þaz þe sholdie libbenn Wiþ þe-re-ste and . . . 1207 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 535 M.S. a) Per abbeþ kinger & mani of ere ofte illyued in ioie. c 1300 *Cursor* II. 1132 To speke of nedes of þai huse Als dos þe men þat liues in spūs. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1383 þus þei left in likyng a god while after. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 258 He leuys at ous that frely leuys. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 94 To luf in contempnacione. c 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 9760 And fcl-e. þe kynges fruschet to dethe, þat might haue leuyt als bodes in þere lond yet. 1484 CAXTON *Rubric of Alesp* x. xlii. Better worbe is to lyue in pouerte surely then to lyue richly beyng euer in daunger. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leat at libertie of conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I liued a Pharisee. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.*, Gen. xxi. 15 Who erst liued at the full in his fathers house. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* u. 181 He that would haue his health hold out must not live too fast. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *tr. Thirty-four Confer.* 316 The Inhabitants live very easie and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. KELLY *Babler* No. 111. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats . . . and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x. I . . . have lived no gipsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1889) 4 They lived very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We calne bysne þear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Lusted writen lare and lufies þrester. a 1240 *Ureisin in Land.* *Hom.* 180 þi deab . . . do me liuen to be. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 16424 We [M.S. He] haf v' lagh . . . bat we liue wit al in land. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (R. Jls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat menien may liue forte ete and drynke. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwifis noht god ower al thyng . . . na lifis noht efter his balie wil. 1562 WINTER *Cert. Tractates* iii. (Wks. 1888) I. 23 Giue euerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. 1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 126 Euerie man liue for himselfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philor.* v. (1701) 1671 Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules . . . such as all that call themselves Christi's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 5 It is not easy to understand that same men could euer . . . live by such a set of doctrines. 1858-65 — *Frivol.* Gl. II. 1. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; liv'd wholly to their work.

d. *To live well:* (a) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (b) to be in comfortable circumstances; (c) to live a virtuous life.

For well to live = 'well to do', prosperous, see WELL adv. c 1350 *W. ill. Palerne* 5393 þus was he kowherd out of kare kindel holpen . . . wel to liuen for euer. 1530 PALSGR 612/2. I shal lyue well ynough without you. 1620 SHELTON *Quir.* III. x. 141 H: preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem . . . most common in persons who have lived well.

e. *To live in (or within) oneself:* to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 125 Living much within himself . . . his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings*, Chas. I. 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With up. *† (a) To live up:* fig. to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (b) *To live up to:* to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 209 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* & *Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but . . . there are Great Helps . . . enabling us to live up to it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶ All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ¶ I, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1832 J. S. KNOWLES *Hutchback* I. i. 9 Your fortune . . . is ample; and doubtless you live up to't. 1837 G. E. CORRIE 17 Sept. in *Mem.* iv. (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. — 4.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIÐ Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cnyng Egilppus leofode his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal . . . for godes eke libban his lif rihtlice. a 1300-1400 *Cursor* II. 10175 (Göt.) Sua haly lif þai liued euer. c 1380 *St. Perum.* 686 þou hast y-luved y lif to longe to d. me such a spyte. c 1380 *Wyclif Serl. Wks.* III. 171 How prestis schulde lyue [printed lyue] a pore lif. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyfyd þe treuth ys laet. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 15 b. They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religion. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 72 We sidd . . . Leif in the world a lyfe perfyte. 1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Dido* iv. iii. E3. This is no life for men at armes to liue. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Comm.* 35 To live the life of the spirit. 1712 ADOONIS *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ I shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xvii. And each half lives a hundred different lives. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Montaigne . . . content to live his life, leaving many questions open. 1895 ZANVILL *Master* I. vii. 74 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was living the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. *transf. in Hunting.* To keep up (the pace).

Also *absol.* in phr. *to live with hounds.*

1840 FRASER *Mag.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot live the pace. 1898 ST. JAMES *Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 The check . . . was most welcome to the contingent who still lived with hounds.

6. quasi-trans. *To live down:* *† a.* To defeat by superiority of life (*noice-use*). *b.* To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discreditable incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. *c.* To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

a 1731 ATTERBURY (J.) A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. 1842 MIALI in *Newcomf.* II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. 1884 RIGER *Haggard Dawn* xxix. It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. 1893 GUNTER *Mis Dividends* 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. *trans.* To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* L vj b. Not only stout but also lyue v' Gospel. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. ix. 81 Our Minister lives Sermons. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* *Levi*. ix. 37 Words not so much to be read as lived. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* ix. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Appl. action. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Herby you may be sure to live heaven upon earth in time. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. 1. 3 To say who is the Lord . . . is to deny God . . . and live a lie. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. *intr.* In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 DAY *Ilc of Gals* H iv h. They trewly liue, that liue in scone of spight. a 1628 PRISTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 194 One man may live more in a day than another in twenty. 1673 SHAWWELL *Esop's Wells* II. i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. . . People do really live no where else. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 129 Well might I breathe, but never think I lived. 1759 JOHNSON *Recess* xiv. While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live. 1827 KEALE *Chr. V. Ascension Day* v. 5. Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life. 1889 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 37 Jack Dawson . . . didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases *to live to* (be or do so and so); *Long live* (formerly simply *live the king!*)

831 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 445 Gib eadwold leng lifse ðonne cynesdræ, zeselle [etc.]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.) 31f he leng moste live. 1175 *Cost. Hom.* 225 He lefed nigon hundred siere and xxxii. c 1205 LAW. 252 Ah lu þer he leouede. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 783 He . . . biþet, 31f he motte libbe, þat he nolde mid-danmore. a 1300 CECIL *St. 2082* Nee . . . Liued fourti yere after he fiod. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. vi. 16. I schal leue hem lyfode. As longe as I liue. c 1400 *Laufrau's Cirrig.* 94 If þei ben not

curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. c 1420 *Acturs of Arth.* 239 (Douc. MS.) þou shal leue but a stent. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 133 Whether he shal lyue or dye of þe seeknesse. a 1458 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 130 b. Crying: saint Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lyuen to see this unhappy day. 1608 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liud to be, but Minn and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 Not suffering a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. 1653 WATSON *Angler* 153 Harme him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brass.* *Collog.* (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Prefl. And in this kind Mr. Phillips had he lived, would have excelled. 1713 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 34 If he live, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 25/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 253 Now let us long live the king! And Gilpin, long live bel! 1818 GRAY *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long live. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Char.* xxvii. Lord and learn Mr. Bevan! 1893 *Academy*. May 4/97. Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.

fig. 1813 R. THORNTON 16 June in Hausard *Parl. Debates* XXXVI. 685 A great statesman, had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with *† forth*, *on*, *† over*.

c 1200 ORMIN 1713 Ace þiff þatt he þatt fullthnedd iss Her lifseþ forþ onn erve. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoke after his bylyndyne sent unto Hely lifted over but fewe dayes. c 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 1305 Made was this marriage þo mighty betwene. And [they] lyuit furth in Lykyng a long tyme after. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind.* Tr. ii. iii. 155 Shall I live on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii. While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on. 1856 M. FLELO *Attilla* I. 29, I would rather drop down dead than live on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 þurh Godes fulm, þe lyfað & rixað a butan ende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And alle men shullen come to libben echeleche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1771 þer as me liueth aa in blisse buten eche bale. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77, I wold wot what it may the awaynt To forsakyn the goddys wych leuyn ay. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Astoria's Hist. Indies* v. 315 The Indians of Peru beleevd commonly that the Soules lived after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalen*) 15 þe ded of synful I na wil bot þat þe leife his syn & lif. 1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* II. xl. (1896) 99 Lern . . . to lufe þi makar, if þou desyre to lyfe when þou liens passys. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyll not the deith of a synner, but that he be tounred from his wycked lyfe and leue. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 11.

e. fig. (poet. and rhetorical). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 GRAY *Elegy* 92 'E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. 1895 ALBYNIA *Sozars* I. What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. 1896 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 547/2 Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-trans. *To live out:* to complete (a term of life); also to survive the end of a period of time). Also *dial.* to survive (a person): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthirstie and disceatful shal not lyue out half their daies. 1899 GUY *Boothay Dr. Nikola's Experim.* ii. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would live out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century'.)

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans. of persons. *To live out* (a storm): to escape de-struction by.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. ii. 14, I saw your brother . . . binde himselfe. . . To a strong Maste, that li'd vpon the sea. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Hedge Dog* To Rdr. 17 There are Coltes who will venture to row in waters wherein (to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot liue. 1671 NARBOURGH in *Acc. Serl.* Late 1^{er} y. 1. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Cruoe* I. xvi. (1840) 289 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. 8 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Dargos so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane, so that nothing could 'live' afloat. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBRECK *Ps.* LXIX. xi. From out the booke (let the wicked) be crossed, Where the good men live engrosed. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 45 Mens civill manners, live in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 56 Let . . . the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in ivory; let them live in colours. 1688 PRIOR *To Countess Exeter* 13 Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song. 1718 — *Solomon* iii. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve. And in a book, or from a building live. a 1748 WATTS (J.) That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Hallucina Ground* vi. To live in hearts we leave behind 1. . . not to die. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage whence it comes. a 1873 MACRAE *Hallucina* Cook's representation of the part . . . lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1893 J. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 21 So would he . . . give me the kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with *† forth*. Of shop-assistants: *to live in:* to reside in the establishment; opposed to *to live out.* *To live out* (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.

c 1205 *LAY*. 6235 We wulde. . . be leofien wið a to ure live; c 1220 *Beotric* 518 Dis fis wuned wið de se grund, and liued ðer eue heil and sund. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* x. 438 Forþi lyue we forth with liher men. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* viii. l. (1554) 178 Decius liued in deserte lerre out in wildernes. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That haitylytye in Lowthe many longe days. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vii. 30 Welcum, therefor, abufe all liuand leue, Withe us to liue, and to maik residence. 1580 *LIVY Euphonia* (Arb.) 266 He is not where he liues, but where he loues. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. 72 Here liued I, but now liue here no more. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should liue among them. 1682 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, though he liue next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1771 *STEELE Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that liue near it. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster. . . has livd in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 49 The family, with whom she liued servant. 1855 *Mrs. LARHNE Hidden Path* vii. 63 She has never liued out before. 1875 *JOWETT Philo* (ed. 2) i. 80 Melesius and I liue together, and our two sons liue with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they liued together. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The deceased liued in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896 C. *Booth Life & Labour* Lond. VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still liue in. 1898 218 Men . . . who liue out not unfrequently help themselves to food.

Fig. a 1340 *HANFOLP Psalter* xvii. 50 Lord liues in my hert. 1857 *PUSEY Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have liued, as in my home.

b. To live in (a room, etc.): to occupy, inhabit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots. in *indirect passive*.

1885 *MRS. C. PRAED Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was more liued in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more liued-in than ever.

13. Comb. In names of plants: Live (for) ever, (a) = LIVE-LONG I and 2; (b) Everlasting Flower, *Helichrysum*. Live in idleness (= love-in-idleness), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* ii. cxv. 517 It . . . may be kept . . . by the space of a whole yeere . . . wherefore our English women have called it Live long, or Live for ever. 1611. cxviii. 705 Called. . . in English. . . Pansies, Live in Idleness. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creat. Heartsease*, . . . an Herb called. . . Live in Idleness. . . or Pansies. 1755 *PURVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-ever, *Elchrysium Capense*. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Live-ever, *Sedum*. 1763 J. WHEELER *Bot. & Gardener's Dict.*, Liveever, *Crassula*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, Live-long or Live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium*. 1884 *BURROUGHS Fresh Fields* vii. (1895) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of . . . elecampane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I see acres at home.

† Live, v. 2. Obs. rare. [f. *live*, LIFE sb. Cf. *LIVEN v.*] Trans. To give life to; to quicken, vivify.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 73 This soule sensiuif which euey beest berith in his blood lyueth or quyketh the body to which he is conioyned.

Live, variant of LIVE 2. Obs.

Liveable, livable (liv'əbəl), a. [f. LIVE v. + -ABLE.]

† 1. Likely to live. Obs. rare - o.

1611 in *COTGRAVE s.v. Viabile*.

† 2. Conducive to (comfortable) living. Obs.

1664 *PERYS Diary* 19 Feb. They are living very rich people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l.*, and their country house all the year long, all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1824 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* xxv. There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827 *SCOTT in Lockhart Life* Augustus, He [SCOTT] used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country [than the vale of Tweed]. 1830 *CAMPBELL in Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1826) II. 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before. 1849 L. O. CARLISLE *Fruit*. 12 Feb. in *Trevelyan Life Macanlay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 *Miss BIRD Rocky Mountains* 208 [South Park] looked to me quite lowland and livable. 1895 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'liveable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, supportable.

1841 *ARNOLD in Stanley Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 *WHEELER in Life* 541, I cannot yet see how life is liveable. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite liveable.

5. Of persons (also liveable with): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Frnt*. XIV. 335 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr. 501/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold]. few will seem so livable with as he. 1895 E. F. DICKSON *Duke B.* 7 They were both . . . very liveable-with.

Hence Liveableness, quality of being 'liveable' (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Frnt*. XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 *STEVENSON Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenaeum* 27 July 129/1 The articles . . . are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent liveableness.

Live-bait. [f. LIVE a. + BAIT sb.] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 513 Your Live-baits are worms of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Hence Live-baiting, fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see LIFE-BLOOD 3.

Lived (laid), a. [f. LIVE sb. + -ED 2.] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1660) 13 If you please his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat. 1825 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1835) 743 Nature is a wary wily long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (laid), *pl. a.* [f. LIVE v. + -ED 1.] a. That has been lived or passed through. b. That is expressed in one's life.

1879 *TODHUNTER Alectis* 3 Cheaper not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 *HINSOALE Garfield & Education* i. 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached gospel.

Live-day long (Burns): see LIVELONG I b.

Livefull, -les, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS.

Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY.

Livelich, obs. form of LIVELY.

† Livelihood. Obs. [f. LIVELY + -HEAD.]

1. Liveliness; vivacity.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse [MS. C. liyhliness], *vivacitas*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sont* ii. iii. l. ii. The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One mother both and the like livelighed. a 1737 *PARNELL Feet. Wks.* (1833) 20 With lusty livelighed he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of being alive; life.

1524 *SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 25 Dyuers thy death doe diversely bemoene: Some, that in presence of thy liuelyhed lurked. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trow livelyhed Of that most glorious visage he did view? 1596 *Ibid.* vi. vii. 20 But, when he high approacht, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and livelighed.

2. In senses of LIVELIHOOD 1: Means of living; also, inheritance.

1471-6 *Plumpton Carr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T. — and her, of the livelighed that standeth in travers betwixt them. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ii. 8 Full little weenest thou what sorowes are Left thee for porcion of thy livelighed.

Livelihood¹ (lai'vlihd). Forms: a. 1 livad, 2-5 lif-, 3-6 lyf-, 4 lif-, lyf-, lyif-, 4-6 lyfe-, lyve-, 4-7 live-; 2-4 -lad, 3-7 -lode, 4 -ladd, -laid(e), -late, -led(o, 4-6 -lode, -lood, 4-7 -lod, -loode, 5 -lothe, Sr. -lat, 5-7 -load, 6 -lodde, Sr. -lait, -lett. β. 5 livelhood, -hud, lifelhood, 6 livelihood, livelihood, livehood, lyvelyhood, 7 livelihood, 6 -livelihood. [OE. *liflād*, f. *lif* life + *lād* course, way, also subsistence (see LOAD, LODE). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *libleita* provisions, subsistence, f. *lib* life + *leita* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of LIVELIHOOD 2, -HEAD.]

† 1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. Obs.

c 1000 *Benedictine Rule* i. (Schroder-Walker) 9/50 þæt feorðe muneca cyn is, þe is Widscriþf zæmænnet, þa ealle heora liflifa [i.e. *liflifa*] zæmænneþ þeodra farad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 He set is þæt he nei mare spenen of his ægen feor forþene of his ægen liflade. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 þurh englene liflade & heutenlich þat leades þab ha licomliche wunne up on gæste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506, I find na term can þat gaine [i.e. *liflade*]. c 1300 *Ibid.* 2009 A new liflade can þat gaine. c 1449 *Pecocke Refr.* ii. xii. 27 For gouernance and reule of her liflode. c 1470 G. *Ascham Dicta-Philos.* 374 Directe his leueld profitable. 1582 J. BELL *Madon's Annot. Oser.* 344 How is this contrarye to y^e auncient custome. . . of the Elders, If ministers . . . marry wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelighed?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance; esp. in *carri, gain, get, make, seek* a livelihood.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 In þe vale of eboir his liuelied he [Adam] most swink sore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete . . . Na o fouxl þat rekes his liuelied. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 133 þat þe lude myst haf lue liflode to each. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212. We . . . withdrawes lyuelied fra tham that neade haues. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alectis) 166 And like day thight his lyf-led At þame þat passage-by þare mad. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 331 Lanfrank . . . was a man þat kon e doo no gæte werkes to gete his liflode þerwip. c 1449 *PECOCK Refr.* 342 Poul . . . wroight with his hondis forto haue his liflode. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 376 My lyflet is bot honest chewysance. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labourer for his lyfled with his sounes. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 1204 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livelode. 1611 *BIBLE Pref.* to *Rdr.* ¶ 1 Those nourishing fathers and mothers . . . that withdraw from them who hang upon their breasts . . . liuelyhood and support fit for their estates. 1660 *WOOO Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 365 To gaine a bare livelhood. 1680 *AUBREY in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy, proved to be his livelhood when a man. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 A hazardous Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelihood. 1719 W. WOOO *Surv. Trade* 257 To . . . restrain our own Subjects from . . . seeking their Livelihoods. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 4 They made a livelhood or trade of it. 1830 *HENSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fishermen who gain their

livelhood on its waters. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelhood. 1882 *JEAN L. WATSON Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any prospect of a livelhood.

† b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1983 Quils þai dight him his liuelied, In orison he lai and bade. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Baptist) 280 Wylde hony was his lyfled, & a thinge callit locusta. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* ii. 28 Lyuelodis bi prijs sel to vs, that we eeten. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Cris. . . wold not curse hem þat denoied to him harborow & lifelod. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees] . . . of their Livelihood.

† c. In immaterial sense or fig. Obs.

1616 *HIERON Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the liuelyhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1659 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Answ. to Objections Wks.* (1711) 214 We will allow no livelhood to tender consciences. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. (1700) 118 His livelhood was upon things that were Spiritual (*parag. note*, Little-Faith could not live upon Esau's Pottage).

† 3. Income, revenue, stipend; pl. emoluments.

1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes, . . . reasonable lyuelode. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some withoute any liflode or gerdoun. 1439 W. BUNGHAM *Petit. to Hen. V.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 56 For all liberal sciences used in your seid universities certain lyfode is ordeyned and ended. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 308/2 Lyfode, or warysone. . . *donatium*. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] have grete livelode aboff the same charges. 1465 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The said Marie preest to have the seyd lijs. liij. d. to avancement of his liflode. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in liflode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 270 The Verely Stint of the Lyuelod belonging to London Brydge. 1530-1 Act 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Any spiritual persone . . . hauning any dignitee, benefyce, promotion, or other spiritual lyuelode, within the prouince of Yurke. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 199 The Cardinal . . . gave Elizabeth Beauchampe three C. markes of Livelod. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1052, I . . . exhorte you to beare your parties of your liuelode & sclarie toward the paiement of this summe graunted. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Districk* 297 There was payed unto the Sanctuary for them *avoyr*, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other liuelyhoods and Reuenues.

† 4. Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, man of (great, small) livelihood. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 Yf the Chlyue-tayne were taken of the same countre where he is enherited and hath his lyuelode. 1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 111 Item all myn owne lyuelode to remeyne to my next heires. c 1440 *Parlour* 5013 He was no man of grete lifelode. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my lill livelod. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. iii. Syre Ector . . . had grete lyuelode aboute london. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* iv. [None ought to hunt and hawk] withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyuelode. 1513 *Bk. Kyrryng in Babes Bk.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of smill lyuelode. 1528 *INDALE Obed. Chr.* II. 94 b, To byld abbays, to endote them with lyvelode, to be prayd for ever. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xv. (1874) 38 They can not be content with the sufficient lyvelodes that their fathers left for them. 1570 *Queen's Council's Let.* 7 Feb. (in *N. & Q.* x Aug. 1857). Such special men of lyvelod and worshipp of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1882) 15 To this liuelode that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1602 *HOLLAND Pity* i. 421 Being entred once upon those grounds as his owne liuelode and possession. 1627 *SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 469 For the Land-forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelhood were the best spared.

5. Comb. + livelod-man, man of property.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 72 This lyflet man hyt gat in marriage. c 1500 *Melnsinev.* 31, I shal make the for to be . . . the grettest and best lyvelud man [F. *terrien*] of them all. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* vii. 869 The lyflet man [c 1470 the blesst men], that was off Scotland borne, Fwnde at his faith Wallace gert thaim be sworn.

† Livelihood 2. Obs. [f. LIVELY a. + -HOOD.] = LIVELINESS in various senses.

1566 *PAINTER Pat. Pleas.* I. 106 How much his [Love's] assautes can debilitate the livelihood of the bodies and spirites of men. 1593 *Riles & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the stailynes of the pictures and the livelihood of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral Sermon* in *Jonas* (1618) 673 His spirit departed; not only his strength, his health, his agility, his liuelhood; but his breath. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. l. 58 The tyranny of her sorowes takes all liuelhood from her cheek. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 638 The red [wines] which are not yet come to their liuelhood and maturitie. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operative, full of liulhood and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647) 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water seales my livelihood. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood of any State. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Straford* 3 The Lieutenant . . . spake with such a measure of Eloquence and Liveli-hood, that his very Enemies were affected with it. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livelihood and duration . . . of the City.

Live-like: see LIFE-LIKE and LIVE a. 8.

Livelily (lai'vili), *adv.* [f. LIVELY a. + -LY 2.] In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY a.). Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly; impressively. 1558 *Knox Baptism* Sel. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism lively and truly explained to the people. 1634-5 *DREARION Tract.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most lively

of the Infanta. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 59 Let them walke lively and cheerfully. 1697 *tr. Cless D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 28 Least he should... appear livelyly toucht with the Reproach she made him. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 July (1879) 11. 258, I found the Deal-Box of Waters all afire, burning livelyly. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 132 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelyly represented. 1825 LAMB *Ela. Ser.* II. 11 *Superann. Man*, livelyly expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelyly, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelyly as if they were all tritons and sea-nymphs. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1944. 132/1 A fourth, who is livelyly talking.

Liveliness (lɪˈvɪnəs). [f. LIVELY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY a.); † vitality (obs.), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The syte hath the name of vivacitas, that is lyfyness. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or quynness (*MSS. K.* lyfyness), vivacitas. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankwede* 139 Over much abundance of water... extinguyssheth the lyvelynesse & the natural power of the grayne and sede. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxviii. (1636) 224 The Emperour (asked) by what meanes he... retained still the vigour or liveliness of body and minde. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 82 In present readinesse and liveliness of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. 1658 *CARL Rem.* To Rdr. § 3 The liveliness of his prayers. 1684 *Contempl. State* II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination... encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. 1708 C. MATHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveliness. 1713 STEELE *Quintian* No. 10 p 2 Any... part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or liveliness might too much allay or brighten her complexion. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Liveliness. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 12 When the bristleness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask fails... let them be drawn off and bottled up. 1831 *Society L.* 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his imagination for the whole cream of the story. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his (Sherlock's) style have been praised by Prior and Addison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 6/1 If she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

Livelong, live-long (lɪˈvɪŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 lib-, lyblong. [f. LIVE v. + LONG adv.] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. *live-for-ever* (LIVE v. 1 13) and *LIFE-EVERLASTING*.

1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE.
1578 LYVE *Dodens* l. xxxi. 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1632) 455 Orpyn or Livelong, hath the nature and vertue of Houseleek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxviii. 417 In English Orpyn; also Liblong, or Livelong. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 726 In English Orpyn, and of some Livelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Live-long *Sedum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. II. 325.
† 2. American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 Wherefore our English women baue called it (*Gnaphalium*) Livelong, or Live for ever, which name doth aptly answer his effects. 1656 PARKINSON *Parad.* 375 The Live-long was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

Livelong (lɪˈvɪŋ), *a. poet. and rhetorical.*
Forms: 5 *lefe*, *leve* *longo*, 6 *leeue* *long*, 6- *livelong*, 8-9 *Je. lee-lang*. [Originally two words = LIEF a. and LONG a.; cf. the corresponding use in *G. die liebe lange nacht* (lit. 'the dear long night'); see Grimm s. v. *Lieb*. In the latter part of the 16th c. the word was apprehended as if f. LIVE v. + LONG a., and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of *long*, used of periods of time. Chiefly in the *livelong* day, night.

c 1400 *Sordane Bab.* 832 Thus that hurteled to-gedere Alle the lefe long daye. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxix. 319 Al that leve longe Nyht into the Se he looked forth Kyht. c 1575 LANEHAM *Lat.* (1871) 61 Thus have I told ye most of my trade, all the leuee long daye. 1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* II. vii. 65 He turn'n' no meat of all this live-long day. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1462 Where dreary owles doo shriek the live-long night. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 263 For though it seems so little a time... it hath been a whole live-long night. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 p 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 p 4 Vacant of thought... I indulge the live-long day. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 295 Or lee-long nights, w/ crabbit leuks, Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1789 M.D. *ARBLAY Diary* June, This was the last day of freedom for the live-long summer. 1805 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 77 The live long summer day She at the house end sits. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* l. 25 He watched there the lee-long night. 1849 EMERSON *Poems*, *Good-bye Wks.* (Bohn) l. 46 Where arches green, the live-long day, Echo the blackbird's roundelay. 1870 BRYANT *Wied l.* II. 35 It ill becomes a chief To sleep the live-long night.

† 2. Used by Burns in transposed form.

179. BURNS *Mother's Lament*, So I, for my lost darling's sake, Lament the live-long long.

2. *noun-use*. That lives long or endures; lasting. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 8 Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy self a live-long monument.

§ 3. Taken as = LIFELONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced lɪv-.)

1884 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 453 He lived... to meet with a heavy doom, live-long bonds... at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

Lively (lɪˈvɪli), *a.* Forms: 1 *liffic*, 3 *livelich*, 4 *life*, *liif*, *livelich(e)*, *-lyche*, 4-6 *lif(e)*, *lyf(e)ly*, (6 *lyveloyke*), 6 *live*, *lyvelie*, *-lye*, 4- *lively*. *Comp.* 5 *liveloker*. [OE. *liffic*, f. *lif* life + *-lic* -ly = OHG. *liffich*, ON. *liffigr*.]

† 1. Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE v. 1, LIVE a. 1, LIVING. Obs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 358 He... was... his Fæder liffic onszgednys on lambes wisan geofford. 1430-40 LVOC. *Bochas* (1554) 124 Death assaileth every lively thing. 1523 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 338 Thou arte christ the sone of the lyvely god. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1334/2 Many lyvely members in the vnyte of Christes mysticall bodye. 1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* 14 The Lodestone... draweth Iron to it... The common people therefore... have iudged... y Iron lively. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 14 It hath pleased thee to humble thy selfe... in making thy selfe a luelle man. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 105 Now I behold thy lively body so? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 4 All lively creatures esce [sic. other than man] take care onely for their food. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth* F. 106 The holy King then offered to his View A lively Tree, on which three Branches grew. 1628 'I. SPENCER *Legick* 207 He hath a bodie made lively by his soule. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxi. 155 The colour of a lively bone is of a whitish colour, mingled with a lively redness. 1647 *Homilies* i. *Faith* II. (1859) 39 There be two kinds of faith; a dead and unfruitfull fayth; and a fayth lively.

† b. In various transferred applications of L. vivus: = LIVE a. 3, 5, LIVING. Obs.

a 1000 ÆG. *Hymnarium* (Surtees) 82 Wyll liffic. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 202 Ic com se liffic hæl, þe of heofenum astah. 1526 *Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 212 I am... lyvely bud that descended from heven. 1548 JOAL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mat.* II. 26 To thirst for that lively water. 1581 PETTIE *Guzado's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 16 b. And as a dead cone, layed to a luelle, kindleth. 1607 NOROEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 8 And these springs I like well. For a house without lively water is maymed. 1609 W. BIPOND *in Lavender's Trav.* (1621) 30 His house... being hewed out of the lively rocke. 1610 *Women Saints* 80 Where she was killed there sprang a lyuelle fontayne. 1632 MASINGER & FIELD *Faint Downy* II. i. D 2 See, the young sonne interd a lively graue.

† c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: I delivered or imparted *vivid voce*. (Cf. LIVE a. 7, LIVING. Obs.)

1561 T. NORTON *Cabins* I. i. 13 They do beleue that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the lively voice of God to speak therein. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 They which are not liable to attaine to this without lively teaching. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 The luelle voice of God, rebukingly tooke me vp. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 33 [The *sc.* Moses] is he... who received the lively oracles (*ἀποκ. ῥῶν*), to give unto vs. 1709 MANDEV. *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.*, to The Solution... is learnt much easier by lively instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

† 2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. Obs.

In this sense the spelling *lively*, *lyvely* persisted longer than in the others, owing to association with the *sb.*

a 1000 ÆG. *Hymnarium* (Surtees) 80 Lifficum mid þinum... blode [*l. vivido* *two sanguine*]. c 1000 *Rail's Hexameron* xi. (1849) 18 *ab*, *ableon* on his anysne lifficne *blode*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 484 Gyf he liffis, he ma speke, and ga, and offer liffy taknis ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xv. 11 That blez in to hym a liffy spirit. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) l. 127 Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne iapes, to throwe to hogges, it is liffyly meante for children of trouthe. c 1440 HOOCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 352 For veray cold, His liffy myght he loved hadde at moost. 1548 FAYNE *Salernus's Begyn.* (1535) 36 a. Y liffyly spirites that procede from the brayne to the other members. 1530 RASTELL *Bo. Purgat.* II. ii. The soule is no nother thyng but a liffy power. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 755 With a... maladye... so grievously taken, that his lively spirites began to faile. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *a. & f.* (1583) II. 1390 Turkes, Lewes, and heathen be dead, because they lack y lively foode of the soule. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jerv of Malta* II. (1633) F 1 b. Oh that my sighs could turne to lively breath. 1630 DYKE *Worthy Commun.* Ep. to Rdr., A branch... hath all lively sap and moisture... from the roote and stocke.

Fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks.* III. 265 Spiritual swerdis and lyfliche word of oure God. 1542-5 DRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 79 The greete parte of these... Cyterens will not have in their howses that lyvely word of our soules. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *a. & f.* (1583) II. 1388 So violently to tread downe the lively word of God.

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.)

c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2845 So liffiche were þat alle ymages semed it nougt. To abide. 1568 SKINNER *tr. Montanus' Inquisition* 3 b. But they draw his counterfaite as lively as may be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. 1604 DEKKER *Kings Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenances of the Marchanis being so lively that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 41 The lively Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image of the occasion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 p 5 A Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves. 1755 (title) *The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia*. Being Extracts of Letters... Together With many little Incidents, giving A lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still

preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 324 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelles.

4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions: Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is jung & luelich, & is neode þe bettere warde. 1298 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 Mannes eeres meue leest... but to here they ben most able and lyvely. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Tho men wyth kepyth reysonnabill dyete... bene more hole of body... more lyueloker [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b. Let vs synge... with a quicke spiryt, open mouth, and lyvely voyce. 1621 BIBLE *Exod.* I. 19 The Hebrew women... are lively, and are delivered ere the midwives come in vnto them. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour, there never was in any man. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 17 A man... of lively parts and much candour. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 18 Mar., Wks. (1876) 42 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. 1807 CHAPMAN *Par. Reg.* III. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. 1850 SCOTCHBY *Cheever's N. Salem*, *Adv.* v. (1859) 17 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. 1883 GILHOUE *Mongols* xxxii. 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Pet.* i. 3 Blessed be God... which... hath begotten vs agayne vnto a lyvely hope by the resurrection of Iesus Christ. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 4 b. That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortal enemy was yet recent and lyvely. 1592 SHAKS. *Per. & Ad.* 498 But now I dy'de, and death was lyvely ioyn. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 131 If we... pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time. 1724 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 297 However lively the father's affection might be. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. Wks. 1813 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalry and hostilities was still lively. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. 11 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi. In the habit of, anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. 1821 CRAIG *Let. Drawing* I. 55 Those impressions are the most lively which are conveyed to the mind in the shortest space of time. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 The state of the weather excited the liveliest hopes of success. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 33 The clearer perception and livelier impression of truth. 1865 M. ARNOT *Ans. Crit.* I. 44 An intimate and lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying. 1877 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vii. (1875) 261 Taking a lively interest in the small events around them. 1876 GEORGE *Eth. Fragm.* IV. 101 A source of the liveliest fear. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. vii. 220 'My dear young...' she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acesta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 They shew the Indians their blind errors, by lively and plaine reasons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 49 He could not give a more lively and demonstrable evidence. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadores* (1673) 53 A hint of this, I will give you in a lively example. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 41. 265 Example is the liveliest Way of Instruction. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* III. 149 A more copious and lively illustration of the same kind of illustration. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* VII. 114 A term becomes... too directly significant, and we have to devise a new one, less lively.

d. Of physical processes: Active, vigorous, brisk. Of liquor: Brisk, sparkling; opposed to flat. Of air: Fresh, invigorating.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-v.* 123 It [beer] may be drunk at a fortnight's age and will last as long and lyvely. 1722 *Land & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 66 Its lively Parts will... keepe it mellow and lyvely to the last. 1844 KINGLEAKE *Æthen* viii. (1871) 217 The air... is much cooler and more lyvely. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 320 Producing a greater amount of heat and a more lyvely combustion. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii. Oh more a peer of England brews Livelier liquor than the Muse.

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil*, *Life* (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole Æneis. 1756 BURKE *Subt. & B.* II. v. Which he has represented in the colours of... bold and lyvely poetry. 1839 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 385 To see... the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. 1840 DEKKER *Barn. Rudge* xx. It was the liveliest room in the building. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* II. vii. (1872) 147 The view from the top is remarkably lyvely and satisfying. 1883 GILMOUE *Mongols* xxiv. 205 A valley lyvely with flocks, herds, tents [etc.]. 1887 I. R. LADY *Ranch Life in Montana* 84 I've been having a pretty lyvely week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

1772 FOOTE *Adob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 200 My Lady's temper's apt to be lyvely now and then. 1883 *Month. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/2 The police had a lyvely time of it in bundling out the peece-breakers. 1891 *Ball Ball* G. 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lyvely. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 191/2 The Press is making things lyvely for Her Majesty's judges.

† g. *humorously*. Of cheese: Teeming with life. 1881 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Lively cheese is lusty cheese.

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. l. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh... a woman... with a lyfly colour. 1554 EYVOT *Diary* s. v. *Color*, woman... with a lyfly colour. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1589 *Floridi* colours, lyvely colour. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acesta's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 251 These oisiers stone? D'Acesta's *Hist. Indies* v. xv. 251 These oisiers within are of the colour of heven, very lyvely. 1658 Row-

LANO *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee.. is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 *Pope Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphry stream. a 1763 *SHESTONE Elegies* vii. 39 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1800 *Scott Lady of L.* i. xiv. And islands that, empurp'd bright, Floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SANOUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 344 Griseus, lively light gray. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* i. x In gold and lively colours.

6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1780 *CHURCHYARD (title)* A light Bonnell of liuly discourses called Churchyard Charge. 1771 *MOOLETON Cicero* i. vi. 488 A manner so lively and entertaining. 1755 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) i. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* (1791) ii. xxi. 191 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 *GIBSON Deed & F. xxx.* 111. 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian præfects of Italy. 1790 *COWPER Let.* 7 July *Wks.* (1876) 334 The French.. like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* ii. 3 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. 1858 *MISS YONGE Cameos* i. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the America is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

7. Naut. Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

8. quasi-sh. colloq.

1889 *CLARIC RUSSELL Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my livilies!' cried Nole.

9. Comb., as *lively-foliated*, -looking adjs.

1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Ridg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 364 Lively-foliated poplars generally shadowed their extremities.

Lively (lī'vli), *adv.* Now rare. Forms: 1 *liffice*, 4 *lyfly*, 4-6 *liffy*, (5 *lyfly*, *lyfely*), 5-6 *lyvely*, (5 *lyvie*, *lyvele*), 6 *livelie*, 8 *Sc. lyfie*, 6- *lively*. (OE. *liffice*, f. *lyf* LIFE + *-lice* -LY 2.)

† 1. (OE. only.) So as to impart life.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* ii. 244 He genam ða hlaf and hine liffice gehalsode.

† 2. As a living person or thing. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* R. ii. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for every needful doyng he may take it Not lyfly, nyether gyuyth therto lyfe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 38 A dainty flowre.. Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light bat full lyfely, leyt into bote. c 1450 *Merlin* 355 He leyt vp on foote as liffy as he hadde noon harme ne disse. ? a 1500 *Maukild* (Brandl) 417/3 Leppe n-bout lyvely, þou art a wyght man. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* R viij, Beinge .Lxx. yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as liffy as though he had bene young in yeares. 1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings, Will.* i. 9 The Normans did liffy charge vpon them in head. 1643 *CROMWELL Let.* 6 Aug. in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Civ. War* (1837) 121 You must act liffy; do it without distraction. 1564 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee.. you shall.. see the heart beat most liffy. 1699 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 276/2 It will.. make the Medicine work more liffy and briskly. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 40/2 We found that it was going on a little liffier than ever.

† b. Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. *Obs.*

1579 *TOWSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 79/1 The examples.. ought to make vs feeble it liffy, and to the quicke. 1625 *GONATVO'S Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him.. liffy to lament his own selfishness and domination. 1651 *tr. De las Cuevas's Don Quixote* 33 Don Louis.. was so liffy touched with compassion.. that [etc.]. 1653 *NISSEN* 86 She was so liffy imprest with what she had heard. a 1758 *RAMSEY Some of the Contents* vii, How lyfely he and amorous Stuart sing!

† c. Promptly; at once; = BELIVELY. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyvely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyvely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kynng Glaucoun.

4. In a life-like manner; vividly; 'to the life'.

Very frequent in the 17th century. ? *Obs.*
c 1286 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1223 Wel koude he peynen liffy that it wroughte. 1559 *Br. Scot* in *Styde Ann. Ref.* i. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Tymothie, may see them there lyvely described. 1598 *F. MERES Palladis Tamia* 287 Apples painted a Mare and Dogge so lyuelle, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and bark at them. 1604 *DEKKER King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 i. 293 In a large Table.. is their fishing and shipping lyvely and sweetly set downe. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spiritual Navis.* 6 This glasse lyvely representes vs ourselves and our Saviour. 1631 *WREWER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 14 The funeralls of Misenus, most lyvely thus expressed. 1659 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sleete of paper, on which was lyvely painted ything in miniature. 1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 30 Meeting with nothing.. that lyvely resembles these things in our former state. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* i. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so lyvely, that the People were deceived by it. 1726 *Life of Penn* in *Wks.* i. 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lyvely read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. 1775 *S. J.*

PRATT Liberal Opin. lxx. (1783) III. 22 He [Draper] painted himself.. much lyvelier.. than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.

† b. Clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 174 She seemed.. most liuely to beholde.. with hire eye. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 144 The wisdome of a prince is not lyvelier discerned, than [etc.]. 1625 *GILL Sac. Philos.* i. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more lyvely seene in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1634 *CANNE Access. Sefar.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he sheweth himself to be Antichrist most lyvely. 1673 *PENN The Chr. a Quaker* v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty things.. to have been known, and said so lyvely, had they not been seen by the Light.

† 5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. *LIVELY a. 7.*) *Obs.*

1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which.. enabled them to float much more lyvely upon the surface.

6. Comb., as *lively-expressed*; *lively-daring*, -*shining*, -*skipping*, -*speaking*, -*thriving* adjs.

1622 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxii. 562 The 'liffy daring French. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all vtered in a 'liffy expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727-26 *THOMSON Summer* 918 The 'liffy-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* v. 123 The 'liffy skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1607 *TORSELL Fourc. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience.. as they can to any 'liffy speaking prince of the world. 1618 *W. LAWSON New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall have for one 'liffy thriving tree, four.. cuill thriving, rotten and dying trees.

Liven (lī'v'n), *v. colloq.* [f. LIFE + -EN 5. Cf. ENLIVEN.] a. *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. b. *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1884 *Alanch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 *J. H. CRAWFORD Wild Flowers Scot.* Intro. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident.. in which I shared.

Hence **LIVENER**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 13/2 I think he would want a livener before the time had expired. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/1 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

Liven, variant of LEVE v. 2 *Obs.*

† **Livenath**. *Obs.* Also 3 *livened*, -*ode*, 4 *lyfnoð*. [a. ON. *lyfnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of LIVE v.] Food, means of living.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us ure livenað. c 1220 *Bestiary* 275 De mir muned us mete to tilen, Long livenað. c 1230 *Heil Met.* 190 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin anes livenað. 1340 *Ayeb.* 138 He.. ham þoruyþ.. have lyfnoþ zuetliche and mid guod savour.

Liveness (lī'v'nēs). [f. LIVE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 357/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

Livening (lī'v'nin), *pp. a.* [f. LIVEN v. + -ING 2.] a. That enlivens or cheers; cheering. b. That grows lively or bright.

1795 *ELSTON in Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) i. 107 Held by y^r livening Virtue of y^r Sun. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Novell* i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

Live-oak (lī'v'ōk). [*LIVE* a.] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virens*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the Ilex.

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsafrase, live Oak, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 *tr. Frejus Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered.. with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. 1770 *Cook Tr.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [sic] live Oak. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1862 *S. J. Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv. I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

attrib. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton]. 1863 *T. W. HIGGINSON Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

Liver (lī'vā), *tr. s.* Forms: 1 *lifer*, 3-4 *livre*, 3-5 *livere*, *lyvre*, 4 *lyvour*, 4-5 *lyver*, 4-6 *lyvor*, 5 *lovir*, -*yr*, *lyffere*, *lyvir*, -*yr*, *lywer*, 5-6 *lover*, 6 *Sc. lyffyr*, *lyffer*, 7 *lyvour*, 1, 4-*liver*. [OE. *lifer* fem. = MDu. *leever*, *levere* (Du. *leer*), OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera* (MHG. *leber*, *lebere*, G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* (Sw. *lefer*, Da. *lefer*) = O.Teut. **līwud*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard*. Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan **yepi* (Skr. *yakṛi*, Gr. *ἥπαρ*, L. *hepar*), the root being supposed to be **lig* (cf. **lig*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.]

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized scns. the flesh of a liver or livers, e.g. used as food. In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark

reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c 888 K. *ÆLFERRO Boeth.* xxxv. 6 [17] And se Ultor sceolde forlutan þæt he se slat þa lifre Tyses [i.e. Sices, Tices] 2es cyngnes. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in W. Wülcker 61/33 *Icorius*, his lifere. c 1205 *LAV.* 6499 þa deor.. for-bat him þa breste bun and þa senuenu þat þa lichte and þa lifere feollen on eorðen. c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* i. 320/738 In þe Nepe-meste bolle þat þe lifere deoth of springe, þare comet o-manere soule. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2156 *Alisaundre* hute him, certe, Thorugh live, and longe, and heorte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* 7. 131 Have I nat of a capon bot the liver. c 1400 *Laisfranc's Chirurg.* 27 pilke chylum spredþ þorwe al þe lyffere by myene of veynes Capillaires. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. c 1460 *Townel v. Aylst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hurt ryfis both levr and long, To se sich stryfis wedmen emong. 1530 *LYNCOESAY Test. Papynge* 1124 3e thre my trypes sall lue, for 3our trauell, With lyffer and lowng. 1598 *Ephraim* i. 11 v. 10 To make a Tart of the liver of fishes. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd Than spotted Livers in the sacrifice. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 346 Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part, not as (trill man) In Entrails, Heart or Head, Liver or Keines. 1717 *Prior Alma* i. 440 The liver.. parts and stains the vital juices. 1771 *GOLDISM. Hannah Venton* 81 A fry'd liver and bacon. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 1 Abscess of the Liver. 1848 *BYRON Deigo* xcii. I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* v. 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 Theliveris proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. 1851 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent.* 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite].. is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. *Palmistry. Line of the liver*: the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique. *Ibid.*, When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evil Conscience.

2. *fig. and allusive. a.* Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only arch.) b. A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward: cf. *white-livered*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 100 The liver makth him forto love. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liver glows. 1596 = *Merch. P.* iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards.. Who inward searcht, have lyvers white as milke. 1599 = *Much Ado* iv. i. 233. 1601 = *Twel. N.* i. i. 37. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. iv. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* ii. i. 37 Their livers were too hot, and fur temper sake they must needs have a cooling clare laid upon them. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 15 To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she liues. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widow's Tears* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler. To my Venerable Gentleman's hot liver. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Malfi* ii. iii. E 2, b. By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Galls Ore-flowe their Livers. 1621 *N. BACON Disc. Gent. Eng.* ii. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 304 [an. 1701] In every market place.. papers about the binzen forehead.. and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

† c. Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'. *rare.* 1800 *Spirit Public Trul.* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver*.

1805 *J. LEYDEN in Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. 1886 *JEKYLL Corr. w. Lady Stanley* (1894) 165 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dyspepsy. 1893 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. 1871 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic.* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* iii. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dyspeptic troubles.. usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* i. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver-colour. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 *W. Toots View Russian Emp.* i. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphurates. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* i. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. 1876 *Daily Tel.*

27 July 3/5 (E. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. *Agric.* 'Livery' soil.

1803 *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point... most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as *adj.* Liver-coloured.

1868 *Woods Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. 1892 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D.'s familiar browns (borses) and the chestnuts liver and pale.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *liver abscess*, *ache*, *attack*, *cell*, *chill*, *colour*, *disease*, *disorder*, *distome*, *function*, *ill*, *oil*, *pudding*, *pus*, *trouble*; *liver-coloured*, *-helping*, *hued*, *rotten* *adjs.*; *liver-brown a.*, of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; *liver-complaining a.*, ? complaining of liver disease; *liver-complaint*, disease of the liver; *liver-faced a.*, 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *liver-fluke*, a trematode worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; *liver-grown a.*, suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. *fig.*); *liver-hearted a.*, cowardly; hence *liver-heartedness*; *liver-lap*, a lobe of the liver; *liver-lark* (see quot.); *liver-leaf U.S.*, = *LIVERWORT*; *liver-line*, 'line of the liver' (1 c): *liver-opal*, an obsolete synonym of *meilite* (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); *liver-ore*, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); *liver-pad*, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; *liver-padding*, ? = *liver-pad*; *liver-pill*, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; *liver-pyrites*, hepatic pyrites (*Cent. Diet.* 1890); *liver-rot*, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; *liver-sea*, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. *G. Lehermer*); *liver-shark*, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); *liver-shot*, -*sick* *adjs.*, diseased in the liver; *liver-spots*, a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *liver-starch* = *GLYCOGEN* (*ibid.*); *liver-stone* = *HEPATITE*; *liver-sugar*, the sugar derived from glycogen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *liver-vein*, the basilic vein; also *allusively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); *liver-wood*, *Hepatica triloba* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. *liver-leaf*; *liver-wing*, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *farjularly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363, I have many times seen almost 'liver abscess' cases recover completely. *Ibid.* ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the 'liverache' continue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a 'liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 30 'Liver brown'—greyish brown. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 273 Atrophy of the 'liver-cells'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 46 The vague condition called 'liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A. Spaniel Bitch, 'mark'd all over her body... with specks of liver-colour. a 1728 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) l. 232 A Piece of Iron-ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 266 A clotted and almost 'liver-coloured' mass. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His... liver-coloured dog Don. 1877 *Generous Attachment* II. 145 A love winning, love sick, 'liver complaining girl. 1809 J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in liver complaints. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. iii. 563 The excitation of the 'liver disease' in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of 'liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as jaundice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 1026 By comp. ing the figures of these 'liver diseases'. 179. NEMICH *Polyglotten-Lex.*, 'Liver-fluke, Fasciola hepatica. 1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 121 'The liver-fluke is extremely rare. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 51 Various general symptoms referable... to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and 'liver' functions. 1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 iv. 159 Unless it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection 'liver-grown to their sides. 1688 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) l. 344, I suffered him to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver-grown. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* (1812) l. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. 1571 *Goldring Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complaineth not of the miserie of a few dayes, as the tender and liver-harted sort [*L. fusillanimes*] are wont to do. 1897 *Blackmore Daniel* liii. 468 Ithou art two liver-hearted to vengthy father's wrongs. 1897 O. SCHREINER *Trooper P.* Hakel i. 79 'It's not 'liver-heartedness', said Peter. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Hepatique*, 'Liver-heartsing; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liver. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some 'liver-hued spots. 1573 *Douglas Aeneid* viii. Prolog. 139 Sum langis for the 'liver' ill to lik of ane quart. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt.-Wulcker 238/30 *Fibra*, *i. nena*, *icoris intestina*, 'liver-lappa. 1596 *Fitz Geoffrey Ray D.* Drake (1551) 25 Her... turtle-doves... Where liver-laps do swell with full-voiced loves. 1607 *Torsell Four Beasts* (1661) 58a The Liver laps of a Wolf. 1597 M. T. *Guillenne Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The watery bloodye lixe is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*,

the 'Liver laske. 1851 S. Juoo *Margaret* ii. i. (1871) 162 'Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physign.* 102 The 'Liver liue at a distance, and not touching the Vital liue. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid... is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known bilinary play of colors occurs... it shows that it is a 'liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* l. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call 'liver-ore. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a 'liver pad. 14... *Voc.* in Wt.-Wulcker 580/16 *Epaticum*, a 'liverpadding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2, I had just been reading a patent 'liver-pill circular. 1887 *Boston Frul.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A 'liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of 'liver-pus. 1837 *Yovatt Sheep* xi. 452 The liver overflows... The foundation may be laid for foot-rot... but the 'liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 *Coleridge Lett.* (1835) 707 What avails it... to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is 'liver-rotten as well as consumptive? a 1600 *Montaigne Misc. Poems* xlix. 11 The perilous greedy gulfe of Perse, And 'leivir seeds that syndry shippis devoirs. 1618 *Latham 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldom... subject to be 'liver shot. 1578 *Lyte Dodones* v. lii. 20 The routes... are good for such as be 'liver sick. 1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* ii. vii. 45 Demon my friende once liver-sicke of love. 1883 G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* xxv. 1867 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called 'liver-spots. 1794 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 143 'Liverstone. 1861 *New Syd. Soc. Yr.-bk.* for 1860, 88 'That liver sugar is... identical with the sugar of the grape. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 430 Signs of 'liver-trouble precede... the intestinal disorder. 1528 *Paynel Salerni's Regim.* (1535) 205 In Aprile and May, the 'liver veyne must be lette bloude. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 77 This is the liver veyne, which makes flesh a deity. 1660 *Culpeper Two Treat.* (1672) 10 At what time Bleeding is good. In Summer, open still the Liver-vein. a 1845 *Hoon United Fam.* xviii. We all prefer the 'liver-vein. 1855 *Browning De Gustibus* ii, 'the king was shot at, touched in the liver-vein. 1861 *Dickens G. Expect.* xix, Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver-vein.

Liver (lī'və), sb. 2. Forms: see **LIVE** v. [*f.* **LIVE** v. + **ER** 1.]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now *rare*. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly *U.S.*). 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xii. 132 Lyures to-for to-for vs. 1382 *Wyclif Gen. iii.* 1 The edder was seller than any lyfers of the erthe. 1382 — *Isa.* xxxviii. 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the lond of lyures. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 8 A liuar in his world. a 1533 *Lu. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffijij b, She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the alonely by deeth. 1592 *Warner Alb. Eng. viii.* xliii. (1612) 206 When as the wandering Scots and Picthits King Marius bad subdude, He gave the Liuers dwellings. 1599 *Greene Alphonsus Wks.* (Rldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which... dost see the secret of each liuers heart. 1677 *Cary Chronol.* ii. ii. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Livers that were upon the Place. 1718 *Prior Power* 47 Try if life be worth the liver's care. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River. 1817 *Keats 'I stood tip-toe'* 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle liuers. a 1845 *Hoon Stanzas to T. Woodgate* 1, Tom! — are you still within this land of liuers? 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *See. Story, My Farm of Edgewood* 289 There is no liver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by *adjs.* having *advb.* force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.). c 1375 *Al Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. Misc 212 Cursid leuers with here cumpers. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuere... Ne saugh I neuere as she. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 471/1 Untrewre lyuers, and poeple withoute conscience. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 266 The lenger lyver of yow bothe. 1590 *Sprenger F.* Q. ii. xii. 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Backe to the world, bad liuers to torment. 1632 *Lingwood Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish liuers under the Sunne. a 1635 *Naunton Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 163 As I have placed him last, so was the last liver of all the Servants of his favour. 1712 *Swift Trul.* to Stella 28 Apr. The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long liver. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. 1. 38 A grave man and a good liver. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 111. 197 Though a loose liver among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* l. The country for easy livers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [*cf.* **LIVING** *vbl. sb.*] *Good liver:* (a) one given to good living; (b) *dial.* a well-to-do person. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 68 h. The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as we terme it, every good liver betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-livers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (*cf.* **F. viveur**.)

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl... having been a 'liver, had run his military aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. *dial.* The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also *Comb.* liver-sick, an agnail. (See **E. D. D.**)

Liver (lī'və), sb. 3. Also 7 leaver, 7-g leaver. [*A* back-formation from the name *Liverpool*.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskillful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis. 1668 in *Pigeon L. pool Minc. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 The Armes of this towne viz the Leaver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii. xii. 266/6 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Leaver couped proper: of some termed a Shovellers head: this fowl is... in

Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Leffer; and from the German termed Löffler, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1873 *Picton Mem.* L. pool I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has... shown... that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

† **Liver**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [*A*phetic f. **DELIVER** a.]

1. *Delivered* (of a child); = **DELIVER** a. 3. *rare.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyvir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burze. 2. *Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble;* = **DELIVER** a. 2.

1530 *Palmer* 317/6 Lyver quyke, *delivre*. 1535 *Stewart Crm. Scot.* 1558 II. 51 Lycht lyver men to cirkill thame about. c 1650 R. Hoot, *Beggar* & 3 *Squires* 46 in *Furnival Percy Folio* l. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a liver and light. 1684 *Kiddell F.* v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. 1688 G. STUART *Soc. Sec. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver had A trusty Trojan.

Liver (lī'və), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. *f.* *livere*-r (11th c. in *Littre*): — *L. liberā-re* to **LIBERATE**; and partly *aphetic f.* **DELIVER** v.] = **DELIVER** v. 1 in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) Pe fals felun Iuda... liured his maister vj. *Ibid.* 20391, I liured me of mi sarmon. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 14418 (Gott.) Liured. liurd painm of mekil wa. 13... S. Gregory (Vernon MS.) 72 Linere me, lord, out of his pync. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3152 [Pal] egirly cries On Alexander efor help & be ham all liuers [*Unbl.* delueryers]. c 1460 *Towneley Syst.* xxiv. 265, I am leured a lap is lyke to no lede. c 1489 *Canton Sonnes of Aymon* l. 33 Yf he haue don soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. c 1500 *Helusine xxvi.* 275 That they be prest redy to liure you by thail. 1596 *Sprenger State Inel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The which word [*livere*], is derived of livoring or delivering forth theyr richly foods. c 1626 Bp. Montagu in *Costis's Corp.* (Sustent.) 1595 Hath Dr. Wendle livered my letter and effected it? 1692 *Sc. Acts Chas.* II. (1841) VIII. 64/1 If any of that vidual shal happen to be livered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pymors* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be livered at the shore below the Easter work. a 1765 *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas* ix. in *Child Ballads* 111. 412/1 For all the gold that's in Long Leven, William wold not liure mee. 1855 *Robinson Whitley Gloss.* *Liver*, to deliver. 'Is the ship livered,' unloaded. 1883 *Alwouds & Hudders Gloss.* *Liver*, to deliver; so *posit* for deposit. 1887 J. BULLOCH *Pymors* 41 Their industrious wives... were loading or livering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

Liver, *obs.* form of **LIVERTY**, **LIVRE**.

† **Liverage** 1. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in *Godef.* 1. *l. liver* *Liver* v.) (Sense uncertain.) 1544 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 120 Wills thre score pounds be paid that I am owen for liverage.

† **Liverage** 2. *Obs.* In 6 liv(e)rage. [*f.* **LIVAR** sb. 2 (Sense 3) + **-AGE**.] An agnail.

1598 *Florio*, *Pipitula*, the skinnie growing at the fingers ends about the naille, called also some the wortwales, or liverages. *Ibid.*, *Reduvia*, a fellon or sore that breedeth betwene the naille and the flesh. Some... call the same wortwales, or liverages.

Liverance (lī'və-rāns). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. OF. *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, *f.* *livrer* to **DELIVER**; partly *aphetic f.* **DELIVERANCE**.] a. Delivery, distribution, **LIVERY**. b. Deliverance, liberation, release.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5045 Pal. .be stward fand At a garner sojurnd, par he liverance [*Fairf.* deliverance, *Trin.* lyuerey] made of corn. a 1375 *Joseph Arin.* 163 Pow schalt baue liverance of In and al pat be neodes. c 1380 *St. Ferrib.* 4299 If may lyue til moneday non, liverance wil y make. 1384 *Charter Lond.* in *Arnold Chron.* (1812) 17 That no man take hostel within y' walls of London... by strengthe nor by liverance of the Marchal. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 473/2 A speciall warrant of discharge... for the liverance ayen of hir side londes. 1488 in *Arnold Chron.* (1812) 233, I have sett y' said Richard to the liverance. 1553 *Lecon Reliques of Rouse* (1563) 239 All those y' their liverance purchace against the right of holy Church. 1573 *Brackenbury* *Barterry* 1575 II. 25, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas... but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 *Robinson Whitley Gloss.* *Liverance*, liberation, departure. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Liverance* delivery.

Liveray, *livere*, *obs.* forms of **LIVERY**.

Livered (lī'və-d), a. Also 3 lyured, 4 liured, lyured, 6 leueryd. [*f.* **LIVER** sb. 1 + **-ED** 2.]

† 1. Coagulated, clotied. *Livered sea* = *liver sea* (*LIVER* sb. 2 ?); in quot. applied to the Red Sea. c 1275 *Al Pains of Hell* 47 in O. E. Misc. 148 Snov and is and lyured hold. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 925 Vor þo þe folc of israhel lyured wih him nom & lade him out of egipt in to þe liured [*i.e.* reede, rede] sea. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5606 Yr godd... his ilk es he pat broght [*i.e.* thoru þe liured se [*Trin.* þe rede] see]. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* (E. E. T. S.) 645/256 þer was no byng þo lyured blode. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 Þe lyure lyb on a luppe lyured on þe cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 317/1 Bakers Terms... *Livered*, tough bread. 1847 *Halliwel*, *Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed *adj.*: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily-pigeon*, *white-livered*.)

1628 *Ford Lover's Mel.* ii. ii, What a greene sickness liured Boy is this!

† **Liverer**. *Obs.* Also 4 liverore, 6 sc. liverair. [*a.* OF. *livere* delivery, deliverance, *f.* *livere*-r.

LIVER v.] = **LIVERY** sb. in various senses.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1640 He... fched her livere eueri day,

To her livers fode. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. civij. Their perfite appointment of sure armour... & their sumptuous suits of liveries beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvij. 148 There is diverse princis that gyffis. leuerairis, armis and heretage to them that hes committit vailteant actis in the yeiris. c. 1650 *Melrose* 306 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him mede & liver [read liverer].

Liveried (liv'ried). [f. LIVERY sb. + -ED.] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 *Multon* *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 *Evelyns Mem.* (1857) I. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 *Pope* *Epil. Sat.* I. 155 Our Youth, all liveried o'er with foreign Gold, Before her cease: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 *Worrowsw. Simon* Lee 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN* *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postillions handsomely liveried. 1837 *Mr. MARTINEAU* *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 327 Aristocratic girts... who grace a ball-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nich. Nick.* x. A liveried footman opened the door.

fig. a 1639 *Wotton* *Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of Cheer, To welcome the New-liver'd year. 1750 C. SMART in *Student* I. 225 The liver'd clouds shall on thee wait.

† **Livering.** Obs. [f. LIVER sb. + -ing, ? after puddings.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c. 1460 *Towneley* *Myt.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;... Two bloddyngs, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 *WITTHALS* *Diet.* (1568) 49 *Tomaculum*, ex terecino porcino cibis fit, ut supra, a lyueryng. 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookery* 12b, To make Liverings of a Swine. 1611 *COTGR.* *Fr. & Eng.* 12b, Short... daintie puddings... rolled up into the forme of Liverings. 1624 *CHAPMAN* *Homer's* *Butrachom.* 58 Lyryngs (white-skid as Ladies). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife... when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1694 *MORREUX* *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links... Liverings.

† **Livering,** vbl. sb. Obs. [f. LIVER v. + -ING.] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13. K. *Alis.* 1717 Ther was fair hostell, and lyueryng. **Liverish** (liv'rish), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -ISH.] 1. Resembling liver, or of the consistency of liver. 1740 *CHURCH* *Regimen* p. xli, The Blood... continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. *collog.* Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Advt.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

† **Liverison.** Obs. In 2 liverisons, 4 liver-son, liverisoun, 5 liveresone. [a. OF. *liv(e)-reison*, mod. F. *livraison*; = L. *liberatio* (cf. n. of action f. *liberare* to deliver, *LIBERATE* (cf. LIVER v.)).] Delivery, deliverance, LIVERY.

c. 1175 *Lamb.* *Hom.* 85 In be deile of liverison hwense god... wile windwin bet er wes iporschen. 13. K. *Alis.* 1012 In a castel he was y-set, and was deliverid liverisoun. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isaac be Emperour takes his liverisoun. c. 1440 *Proup.* *Parv.* 309/1 Liveresone, *corrodium*.

Liverless (liv'less), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -LESS.] That has no liver; deprived of liver; also fig. of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Servantians* *Comfort* (1868) 164 My poore maisteresse, and Lyueryesse, say Lyueryesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cynakotta. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. xiv. Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Albion's* *Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0.016 milligramme [of strychnine] subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a strychnine dose (0.012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

Liverpudlian (liv'pudli-an), a. and sb. [f. *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *pudlle* for *pool*) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Liverpool. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 *Clough* *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people... better than the Liverpudlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division... is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

Liverwort (liv'vort). [tr. mod. L. *HEPATICA* (applied to p ants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkraut*, Du. *lewerkruid*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = *HEPATICA* 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort. a 1100 in *Archib. Stud. neu.* Spr. LXXXIV. 326 Wip lifradle. Nim liferwort & here hi man onder cneowe. a 1387 *Simon.* *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Epatica*, liverwort. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 *Epatica*, crescit in saxis... et videtur quasi frustula membrana inherencia... anglice, a liuereurt. 1533 *Elvot* *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverwort. 1538 *TURNER* *Lithellus*, Lyverwort, Lichen. 1552 = *Herbal* II. 36 Liverwort soddlen in wine is good for the diseases of the liver and longes. 1578 *LYVE* *Dodoens* II. lxx. 411 Stone Liverwort spreadeth it selfe abroad upon the ground, hauing wrinkled, or crimped leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 *QUINCY* *Compl. Disp.* 130 Liver-wort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1858 *J. LEWES* *Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER* *Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmæ of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*; = *HEPATICA* I. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 *LYVE* *Dodoens* I. xl. 59 [It] maye he called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimony, or Three leafe Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.*, The Hepatica or Noble Lyuerwurte is a soueraigne medicine against the heate... of the Lyver. 1629 *PARKINSON* *Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Lyuerwort. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 *Herba Trilobata*,... containeth that name only from the figure of its leaues, and is one kinde of liverwort or Hepatica.

† 3. Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. Obs.

1578 *LYVE* *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,... in base Almaigne Agrimony, and of some Leuercrout, that is to say, Lyuerwort. 1671 *MINSHEU* *Ductor* 9 Agrimony, called also Lyuerwort because it is good for the liver.

4. With qualification: Ground Liverwort, *Feltidea canina*; Marsh Liverwort, the genus *Riccia*; Water Liverwort, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; White Liverwort, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; Wood Liverwort, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 *GERARD* *Herbal* II. ccxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liverwort. *Ibid.* III. clviii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liverwort. *Ibid.* clxx. 1377 Lungwort, or woode Liverwort. 1736 *BAILEY* *Hensel.* *Diet.* 296 Lichen cinereus terrestris... Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Liverwort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1856 *Treans.* Bot. 585b *Feltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

Livery (liv'eri), sb. Forms: a. 3 liverci, 4 liveri, 4-5 levers, liver(e), Sc. *lufra*, 4-6 lyvere, -er(e)y, li, lyveray, 4-7 lyvre, levery, li, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, Sc. *liffay*, lyuervay, lyvera, lewray), 5-6 leveray, lyveray, -erie, (6 li-, lyverale, -aye, livorie, Sc. *leifray*, *lufay* (e, 7 livrie, livory, Sc. *lewerie*), 5- livery. β. (?) 6 lyver, 7 liver. [a. AF. *livert* (1292 in Britton), F. *livre* (1351 in Du Cange s.v. *Liberare*), fem. pa. pple. of *livier* LIVER v.: see -Y. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Fr.); mod. L. had *liberala*.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence *gen.*, provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 2122 *pe* thrid part... al on his side *pe* greckes see, was laphet giuen til his liure. *Ibid.* 19220 Wit ham i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liure ha wit-vten suinc. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, whan parlement suld be... and tak þer his liure. 13... *Test. Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 282) in *Archib. Stud. neu.* Spr. LXXXIX. 376 A cote-armur... the which ytoke of this lyure. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xiv. 233 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [MS. E. levere, ed. 1616 lewerie] til ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 454 That they... gyf no Liveries of Sygnes, no make no Reteuue of men. 1399 *LANGL* *Rich. Reddes* II. 2 Moche now me merueille... Of soure large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Prim. Priu.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serpe... Hauynge the gouernance of Irland, many extorcionys did, Lyuerez takynge. c. 1450 *Bk. Cur-tasye* 371 in *Babes Bk.*, Lyueryer he base of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. *Ibid.* 839 Of candell liuery squyers schalle haue. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 79 Taking evey of them, for his liurey at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gillon of ale; and for winter liurey, from All-Hallowtide till Easter, one percher was, one candle was [etc.]. c. 1492 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in *Chid Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyuerey, Moche of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xlii. 409 3e ar far large of Leueryay. 1596 *SPENSER* *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowance for diunke. 1639 *DAVENPORT* *New Trick* to Cheat Devil I. [Stage-direction. *Ent. with Wine, Chan.*] Chan. I have brought your Livery. 1670 *BROOKS* *Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for leaues, and not for love. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE* *St. Gt. Brit.* II. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler... dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 *STUBBS* *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

fig. 1633 *Foro Broken* H. iv. i. Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liury, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger*.] 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Relig. Med.* I. § 47, I found upon a natural inclination, and inbred loyalty unto virtue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. At livery: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

Coyne and *livery*: see *COYNE*.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1003 A thousand hors and thre... Ylke ny3t lok lyvere off cowne and off hay. 1482-4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery. 1596 *SPENSER* *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Play* I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the liurie giuen to laboring horses. 1631 *BRAITHWAIT* *Whimsey*, *Keefe* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv.* *Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year... which King Cha. the 2^d allowed him for a nagg's livery. 1705 *PHILLIPS* *ed. Kersey*, *Livery of Hay and Oats*, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1829 *SCOTT* *Kob Roy* xix, There was a necessity... for arresting the horse, and placing him in Bailie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

fig. 1589 *Unpfe* v. *Hatchel* D ij b, They finde all themselves good meales, and stand at liurie as it were, at other mens tables. 1599 *MASSINGER*, ed. *Old Law* II. i, To keepe you sixe at Liury, and still munching. 1611 B. JONSON *Introduct. Verses* to *Coryat Crudities*, And here he disdain'd, not, in a foraine laud, To lie at Liury, while the Horses did stand. 1618 *FLETCHER* *Chances* III. i, Best hang a sign-post up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lowndesse at Liverye. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 157 In whose [Venus] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). Obs.

1857 R. HOVENKEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 We willingly and thankfully acknowledge great benefit by the statute mentioned... But such benefite as commeth to each on for his liuerye riseth chiefe by synes and woodsales; which liueryes... are in reason somewhat increased but not dobled. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Livree*, *La Livree* des Chanoines, their liurie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). In livery: wearing a particular livery. Out of livery: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13... E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 1107 And alle in sute her liurez wasse. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xix. 36 Thre hundred and sexte had he Of suye is, clad in his liuerye. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tappicer, And they were clothed in o liuere Of a solempne and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Glouc.* (1870) 21 Ye bretheren and susteren of yis glide... shul han a lyuere of hodes in suyte. 1399 *LANGL* *Rich. Reddes* II. 79 That no manere meyntenour schulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere be lawe to apeire. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xli knights of coler leuerey. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, the kyng's lyfre. 1473 *WARWICK* *Chron.* (Camden) 14 He... weired an estryche feder, Prynce Edwarde lyuery. 1480 *Warrin. Acc.* *Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hood of the liuere of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 *CAXTON* *Paris & V.* 147 Every baron gaf his lyuery that they shold be knowne eche fro other. 1522 *WATKESLEY* *Chron.* (1879) I. 23 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liuerye. a 1548 *HAL* *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 173 b, The erle perceiving by the liuery of the soudiours... that he was circumvented. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 3e noble merchandis... Address 30w furth... In lusty gyene lufuaye. a 1592 *GREENE* *Gen. & Greene* (1599) F 1 b, Twelue liueries will I giue the euerie yeere, And forthe crownes shall be thy fyve. 1622 *BACON* *Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of faction dependance. 1631 *HEYWOOD* *London*, *Thy Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band... in their City Liveries. 1671 *MILTON* *Samson* 1616 Immediately was Samson as a public servant brought, In this state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antiq.* XV. 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 *FARQUHAR* *Beaux Strat.* III. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *London*, No. 4710/4, Deseried... John Stephens, a Sergeant... having his Sergeant's Livery. 1800 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 112 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 *LYTTON* *Ne. & Rom.* I. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 *KINGLAKE* *Crimina* (1876) I. ii. 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 *STUBBS* *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 86/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine. b. 1522 *HEN. VIII* *To Earl Shrewsbury* in *Rymer Fed.* 4710/1 X111. 338 Badges, Tokens or Lyvers to Were. 1660 tr. *Amygdalid* *Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 303 To wear the liver of an enemy to one's King.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1c 1325 *Earth* ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 151 Whan erp makip is liuere he graup vs in grene. 1412-20 *LYOG*, *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, When that Flora... Hath eury playme, medowe, hil and vale... clad in liuerye newe. 1494 *FABYAN* *Chron.* VI. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld... take vpon hym the liuerye of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Houillies* II. *Kegation Week* IV. (1895) 455 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 *SHAKS.* *Mids. N.* II. i. 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change their wanted Liveries. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Liriphiome*,... faithful to the pot, and therefore, bearing the red-faced liurie therof. 1661 *BOYLE* *Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* v. 599 Now... Twilight gray Had in her sober Livery all things clad. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Ling. Georg.* II. 665 A Snake... has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Livery rolls along. 1722 *WOLLASTON* *Relig. Nat.* v. 66 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 *BERKELEY* *Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797-1804 *BURCK* *Birds* (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past season. 1813 *SCOTT* *Rokeby* I. i, Sorrow's livery dimbs the air. 1835 *WILKINSON*, *Greene* I. viii. 31 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. *collect. sing.* a. Retainers or servants in livery. † Also *collect.* a liveried servant. ? Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeueth his leuery ful ryche and ryal robes.

1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should have above a number in his livery or retinue. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* i. ii. (1633), Her Father... rides... With half a dozen wholesome livers, To whom he gives Christian wages. *Ibid.* ii. ii. My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his livery lye so neere her. 1714 STREEL *Lower* 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs. Lucy's Livery, I placed my self in the Pit directly over against her Footman. 1766 CHESTERE. *Let. to Cress Suffolk Nov.* (1892) 111, 1349 If she is a Mrs. with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. 1791-1823 D'ISRAEL *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 430/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'supplies'.

† b. Used for: Following faction. (Cf. *F. livrie* in the sense of 'party'.) Under (a person's) livery: in dependence on him. *Obs.*

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 136 b, As to the regarde of Hercules, Theseus [etc.], they faylled not to be of the liverye of Jason. A 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 12 To compass that the duchy of Brytayne should brevely come vnder their liure and subiection. 1613 MILLER *to Alexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 72/2 All the other Christians, as Maronites, and others of that Livery, never used it [circumcision].

c. = livery company (see to b) or the liverymen of a company. Also, To take up one's livery (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

1521 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Frul.* XLIII, Received of Brether admittid & taken into the liverye this yere. 1529 in *Wear's Ann.* (1833) App. xiv. 252 A Remedye agaynst theym that wyl not be of the liverye, nor bere offyce. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. ii, I should... nere be pittied by the liveries of those companies. 1637 *Devere Star Cham.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 Every Master-printer that is of the Livery of his company. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Livery or Liverymen of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 119/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. *Ibid.*, In more modern times... it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, We belong to the same Livery in the City.

† d. slang. (See quot.) *Obs.*
1580 BRETHERTON *Revenge* i. 8 'Thy... out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liverye.'

† 4. The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 241 The souerainne... Assingnyde to the senatour certaynye lordes, To lede to his leuere. *Ibid.* 2978 In lche leuere on folwe the kynge did crye. 1525 *Lo. Brewnes Poiss.* i. clx. [ed.] 1440 The duke of Berrey was come to Avenyon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere [fooln. hotel; Fr. *en la luyere*] of arras, called Amontays, in the way to Mountpellyer.

5. Law. a. The legal delivery of property into a person's possession; phr. *to have, give, take livery*. To *also* (also *sue for, sue out*) one's livery: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also *fig.*) b. The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430-31 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 372/2 Noght having liverye of the said Wolles. 1460 *Ibid.* V. 388/1 The Solicitors for the Quene... causid the said John and Isabell to sue a speciall Liverye of the said Landes and Tenements. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyrd me to mak hym livery of the seyd bests so taken. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes* Eng. i. vii. 73 b, My way of surrendre... a frehold may passe without liverye. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liverye here. And yet my Letters Patents giue me leue. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke's Hist.* (1891) 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveryes, doeth also call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their liveryes there. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 210 The Kings Wardes after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liverye of their Lands, without paying excessive Fines. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 281 What mean these liveryes and possession keys? 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Livery... 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. 1660 *Act 22 Chas. I.* c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveryes, and all Wardships Liveryes, Primer-Seizins, and Quarter-moneys, be taken away and discontinue. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *State G. Brit.* ii. vi. 98 He [the king] [test. son] may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom [of Cornwall] and ought of Right to obtain the same. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 27 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not in livery. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 318 Sir J. Palmer thought, that in a deed to pass an inheritance, where there was a common in gross, the word *grant* was absolutely necessary; for it could not pass by livery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 384 The recusants were allowed to sue for livery of their estates in the court of wards. 1875 POSTE *Gains* v. Comm. (ed. 2) 173 In English law conveyance by livery was an older title than conveyance by deed.

c. Livery of seisin (freq. erron. *livery and seisin*; AF. *livery de seisin*): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by deliveriog him a twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

c 1475 *Partenay* 560 After sette day of liverye and season, That men deliuer you possession. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 12 a, In a leas for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no liverye of seisin to be made to the lessee. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vt. iv.* 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept AS of her owne by liverye and seisin. 1608 DOO & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of livery and seisin? 1652 EVELYN *Men.* (1857) I. 297, 222 [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seisin of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be *propria manu* of the Infant. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 37 Livery of seisin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here... that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

transf. and fig. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. ix. § 5 Abraham in that sacred banquet which the King of Salem exhibited to him did (as we say) take livery de seisin of the promised land. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 180 The Weaver, who hath now taken livery and seisin. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cx. 7. 566 To take livery and seisin of an hostile Country.

† 6. gen. The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wel as I to make therof no liverye. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 65 What are 3e pat makis here makistrie. To loose bes besis with-out leuere? 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 64/2 At the tyme of the sale, and tofore the liverye of hem from the seid Staple. 1444 *Ibid.* 125/2 Upon the liverye of the said Witte. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyrd me to mak hym liverye of the seyd bests so taken. 1579-80 NORTH *Plu-arch.* *Camillus* (1595) 150 He sent an Herald before to Rome, to demand liverye of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly. 1745 *Observer. conc. Navy* 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

† b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). *Obs.*
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1233 Pannne lente he swiche leuere to ledes pat he ofraust, pat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3822 William... leide on swiche leuere... pat [etc.]. 13... *Coer de L.* 4029 Swilke leuere he hem delte, Al that he hytte anoyther they swelte. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Kedeles* iii. 330 They... lente heim leuere of her longe battis. c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 7613 Ector deled about luyerye To alle that euer come in his way.

† 7. A due or tribute. Cf. *med. L. liurea* (Du Cange). *Obs. rare* -1.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1877) L. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose luyere or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred ducats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

1837 YOVATT *Sheep* iii. 67 The livery—principally the skirtings and edgings, and the short coarse or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool; and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of—'prime', 'choice', 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Wool-sorting*.

9. U.S. = LIVERY-STABLE. (Cent. Dict.)

10. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (a) † given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (*obs.*), as *livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, towel*; (b) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as *livery beard, button, cloak* (in quot. *fig.*), *cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, plush, red, suit*; (c) kept at livery or for hire, as *livery horse, nag*; transfer. *livery friend, mistress, punk*; (d) wearing a livery, as *livery attendant*.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1891) II. 320 'Liverye attowes, xv. shes. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* Ep. Deed., His patron 'livery attendant. 1641 BROME *Jornal* Crew iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 417 All the Servants wear 'Livery-bowes. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The Washington App.* p. iv. The Butler's Chamber. Impres. 'Liverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. 1566 *A. B. Ellis* c. 10 § 3 Bowes... of the course sorte, called 'Livery Bowes. 1599 Sir J. SMYTH *Deat. Weapons* 19 b, All Liverye or warre Bowes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, A 'livery-button maker. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* 167 Sirra, 'luyorie cloake, you lazie slipper lade. 1791 LEARNSTON *Poems* 179 Ye gie them wage, board, 'livery-claith. 1842 BISCHOF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 151, I have sold a large quantity of livery cloths for the use of London. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 45 b, A 'liverie coate garded with velvet. 1575-85 ARB. SANDVS *Serm.* v. 83 Loue is the Luyerie-coate of Christ. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi, Showing you it was your Lady's livery-coat which I spared, and not your flesh and blood, Master Roland. 1473 in *Ld. P'ecac. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 68 A 'lueyary colare of the Kings. 1621 Bury Wills (Camden) 167 Twof of the ordinarie 'luyerie featherbedes. a 1637 B. JOSSON *Dich.* (1641) 105 They have 'Livery-friends, friends of the dish, and of the Spit. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 220, I have but on gowne at Framyngham and an other lere, and that is my 'luyere gowne. 1666 *Peter. Tns.* I (1828) II. 67 The Companies of London, in their luyerie-gownes and hoodes. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hartford*, The chief bailiff was then allowed by the king 200 a year for his livery-gown. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1373 'Livery Hat. 1865 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 301 Putting Mr. C. to the cost of a 'livery-horse. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 Some

new Cloth and 'Livery-Lace. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 341 The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal... is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of 'livery meal. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iv. ii, He that at euerie stage keeps luyerie Mistresses, 1784 COWPER *Thrac.* 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools... Or throw them up to 'livery-nags and groomes? 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1055 'Livery plushes, of various qualities. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. ii, His ships, his goods, his 'luyerie-punks, confiscate. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Their 'luyerie Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two 'Livery-Suits, of a deep blue. 1838 WARDROP *Poems & Sk.* 233 John, that livery suit and hat, please. 1582 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1866) 46, vij long table towells, and iiii 'liveraye towells.

b. Special comb.: livery company, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used for special occasions; † livery cupboard, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard; livery fine, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; livery-fish *Anglo-Irish*, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*; livery list, the list of the liverymen of a company; livery office (see quot.); † livery pot, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; livery servant, (a) a servant who wears livery; (b) = livery-fish; † livery table, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table; livery tavern, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also LIVERY-MAN, LIVERY-STABLE.

1766 ENICK *London* IV. 73 This is also a 'livery company. 1821 W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. ix, The barges of the twelve livery companies. 1571 Bury Wills (Camden) 267 A carpet for the 'luyerie cubberd. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erenena* 184 The livery cupboards of gold inlaid with rich pretious stones. 1737 *tr. Le Comte's Men. & Rem. China* vi. 172 A livery cupboard borne by the officers of the palace. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic. Corp. Comm.*, *Land. Companies* 18 Prior to the 15th December 1796, the 'Livery fine was 134. 6s. 8d. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* i. 258 Cook wrasse, blue-striped wrasse... Livery-servant and 'livery-fish in the north of Ireland. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., the proceedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the 'Livery lists. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, 'Livery-office, an office appointed for the delivery of lands. 1575 LANEHAM *Ltd.* (1871) 8 A payree [sic] of great whyte syluer 'luyerie Pots for wyne. 1666 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 That... all Lords... do... cloath their 'Livery Servants with Black Cloth. 1822 HAZLITT *Tables* II. ii, Servants will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 To remove the cupboard of plate, & 'luyerie table [L. *mensura vel repositorium*], whiles one of the guests is a drinking. 1650 FULLER *Pigeon* v. xviii. 172, I conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], only as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministerial to that principal one. 1878 M. CUTLER in *Life, Trils. & Corr.* (1888) I. 252 My companion conducted me to... a 'livery tavern. Hence † Liveryless a. 1598 [see LIVERLESS].

Livery (liv'eri), a. [f. LIVER sh. + -y.]

1. Of the consistency or colour of liver; dial. (of soil) heavy, tenacious.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Nimble* Agric. 28 Mar. 1775 The surface is... remarkably fine for such a livery, leathery, water-shaken Ley. 1857 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 101 (Potatoes) not heavy, livery balls... but light and flowery. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Clay or warp land is said to turn livery when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

2. collog. = LIVERISH 2.

† Livery, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. LIVERY sh.] trans. To array in a livery: in quot. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 105 His rudeness so with his authoriz'd lover's livery falseness in a pride of truth. 1621 FLORIO, *Livredre*, to livery, to gae or put into liveries.

Livery-man, liveryman.

1. A liveried retainer or servant. ? *Obs.*

1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2877/1 After them Sir William's own Liverymen, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) 111. 340 Some inferior officer or livery-man of the train. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Officers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Liverymen, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Liverymen. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Discy* (1888) 241 All freemen or Liverymen of this City hath a Right to Choose their sheriffs. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-bench, on 24 Oct. He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. 1875 STEPHS *Cent. Hist.* III. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1821 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy!

you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 135 We had a slight altercation with the liveryman, who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in purlage.

Livery-stable. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable*.)

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Let at a Livery Stable... a Chesnut Mare. 1714 MANOEUVRE *Pub. Bees* (1725) I. 95 Houses, in which women are hired as publically as horses at a livery stable. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 114 A fly... furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine v.* The livery-stable was hard by.

Comb. 1735 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lii, 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

Lives, Livesman: see LIFE *sb.* 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, live-stock.

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Nothing but live stock—and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 490 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of its live-stock. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock. *transf.* 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A...* Odds life, sir! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. MORRIS in *Mirckall Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do. *attrib.* 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have... agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. *dial.* and *slang.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Live stock*, lice, or fleas.

Livetenant, obs. form of **LIEUTENANT**.

Live-tide: see LIFE 17.

Live time, obs. form of **LIFETIME**.

Livi, obs. form of **LIFEY**.

Livid ('livid'), *a.* [ad. F. *livide* or L. *lividus*, f. *livere* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livid Spots. 1663 COWLEY *Christ's Passion*, Verses & Eps. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 83 Thro' sable Styx | whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 MRS. RAUCLIFFE *Italian v.* The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 MED. *Jrnl.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 In 1607 it (the Comet) was dark and livid. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 BROWNING *Fas. Lee's Wife* vi. v, Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails indent the clammy palm. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Lawsonii*, styles livid. 1882 OUDA *Macemina* I. 179 Over the water there hung... a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual... rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido* (see -o suffix) has been employed in compound designations of colour: so *livido-castaneus*, *fuscos*, *cinereus*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles v.* xxvi, His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-35 WILLIS *Lepus* 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, covered him. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, His colour has turned to a livid white. 1837 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyces* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Lividly adv.**, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 W. FLEM *Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the lough till lividly it grew all ashes. 1808 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 337 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

Lividity ('lividiti'). [ad. F. *lividité* or late L. *lividitas*, f. *lividus*, LIVIN.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1777 NORTON *Ord. Atch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 This Waun Colour called Lividity, In Envious Men useth much to be. 1612 COTGR., *Lividity*, lividness, leanness [etc.]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 MISS BRADDOON *Willard's Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands... was never attended by alidity.

Lividness. [LIVID + -NESS.] = *prcc.*

1666 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 26 He is whipped even unto blood and lividness. 1693 MURGRAVE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He... caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

Livido: see LIVID a. b.

† **Lividous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lividus* LIVID + -OUS.] Livid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 h/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-colourede, and lividous.

Livier ('loi vier'), *local.* [? f. *live(s)*, pl. of LIFE + -IER.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders... The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called). 1891—Yess (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

Living ('livin'), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIVE v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of: the vb. LIVE in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; † the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii. 4 Py mercy is better vp lybbeinges. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 For wysely and discretely they departed hir lyvynge in two. — *Pr. Consc.* 4130 Ful synful sal be his bygyngynng, And wonderful sal be his lyvynge. And his endyng sal be sodayn. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xviii* (Egipcian) 152 Summe of lyfynge mad na forse. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weyng [read beyng] and lyvynge with trees; for the second he gafe felyng with bestes [etc.]. c. 1520 GRESHAM in *Killis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 236 God... send you Grace goode helthe and long lyfven. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 JORJOAN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1729 DE FOR CRUSOE I. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. (Ridg.) 127 He was... sojealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

† b. Duration of life; lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Voryet bi body ones a day guo in-to helle ine pine libbide bet pou ne guo ine pine stierunge.] c. 1374 CHAUCE *Ancl. & Arc.* 1883 Shee ne granted him in hir lyvynge No grace. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 263, I schal preyen be my lyvynge [F. *en mon vivant*], that I... In that same Abbeye I-beyred to be. c. 1490 *Golgates & Gau.* 1076 Than war I wondrous vnwis, To purchase profit for pris, Quhere schame ay euer lyis, All my lyvynge. c. 1475 *Partenay* 488 That neuer, dais of your lyvynge... Ye shall not enquire of me the saturday. 1597 SHAKS. *Leuer's Compl.* 298 She... did thence remoue, To spend her living in eternal lout.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 205 He bat right ordir of lyfynge wil luke Suld bygyn bus. a. 1400 *Cursor M.* 28943 (Cott. Galba) Pam bat has hene haueand, hend, of lifing clene. a. 1450 MYRC 22 For luytel vs worthy by prechynge, 3ef tho we be of euyll lyvynge. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 360 Demys sow na better in your doynge Pan othir of þe same lyvynge. 1485 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests... openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2474 He forsoke this worlde & chaunged his lyvynge. 1555 ESEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyvynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behaviours. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 15 We... haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our livings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painfull in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 4 (1731) 114 There is a Living apace, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten Life. 1743 BULKELLY & CROMMINS *10y. S. Seas* 78 Our Living now is very hard. 1802 WORKMAN, 'O Friend! I know ut', Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates... Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 HELMS *Soc. Press.* II. 23 There are huge improvements to be made... in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. **Living-in, -out:** the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, **living-in or -out system.**

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out... would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1838 STARK *England* II. i. 152 To... fynd to them some honest lyvynge. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 'ROLF BOLLEKROUW' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* II. 31 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; † also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn, get, make a living.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 976 (Killing) A cabell... Forto drawn vp at hing, Pat nede was to her libbeing. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xii* (Clement) 122 Pat maytidne worthyn ga to get lyfynge to bame tawe. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 425 note, We have... geyvin till oue loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes... till his living yerly. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 297 Rycht

wichtly wan his lywynge in to wer. 1466 *Act. 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Woollen Cloth... by making whereof... the poor People have most universally their Living. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Dounbar... biggit ane brig our Dee... and foundit ane yeidly levynge, so sustene the same. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 493 II thou have any lyvynge So that thou nede not to labour; Se thou apply the to learynyng. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii 44 She... did cast in all that she had, even all her living. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* ult. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Encrease to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 HELPS *Reinhold* xvii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, [f. etc.]. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son... earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; pl. *Victuals* (*obs.*).

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xx* (Blasius) 39 Quhere vythre lyfynge had he nocht bot as þe foulis til hym brocht. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 620 A bird that brownte me my lyvynge. 1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [xcviii] 1623 The see was closed from them on all partes, wherby their lyuenge [F. *vivres*] and marchandise myght nat enter into their countreys. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarce any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Reid.* in *Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks... † d. Property in general, esp. landed estate; pl. estates, possessions. *Phr. man of living. Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Goner.* (Roxb.) 2280, I have lost my living A hundred pou. d it was worth wile. 1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 note, Cuthbert Coleville... has left his living and gudit in the said realme. 1566 ASCHEM *Lett.* to *Lchester* 14 Apr., My lease... the whole and only living that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 HAY DE MANDES in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 61 Except onlie the patrimonie and leaving of the kirk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. vi. (1888) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* 2 There be many more great houses afaith, then there be men of living able to uphold. 1597 BACON *Coulters Gd. & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one Shire. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyvynge verry noblye. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pat. Hib.* II. xi. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. c. 1672 *Reed. Ballads* (1886) VI. 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxi, Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

† b. A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 28, I would not have them [parishes] to be made of poore mens livings. 1605-47 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcester* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 139 Thys lord... did first sell to many of the Tenants heree the inheritance of theyre lyvynge. 1617 N. RIDING *Rec.* II. 150 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his ssesment... of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringey* iv, There's many a valiant gentleman of me holds living fair.

5. *Ecl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual living.*

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 40 A mon to have iiij. benefyce, anoder no lyvynge, This is to Goddys wyl. 1559 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should have if mens livynge and if mens charge? 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 3/2 For the holding and retaining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* II. v. (1877) 130 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 COUNTESS MARCHES in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 217 He having a great many very good livings in his gift. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 *Pet. v.* 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 NELSON *Ecl. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any... Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii, My father... was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* I. 532 At the time of the Restoration... he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 100 peers are possessors of not less... than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

† b. A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c. 1590 GROUVE *Porters Lives at Maw* in *Coll. Black-Let. Ball. & Broadides* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make eithr partie above xxvj, the contrary part must have livings; but if the contrary partie be xxvj, by means whereof livings seils them out, then is who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 1 with reference to dwelling) *living-house, -place, -room, -wagon.* b. objective, as (sense 3) *living-† giver, † griper;* (sense 5) *living-broker; living-seeking adj.*; † *living-days*, days of life; *living-wage*, a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price.*

1765 J. CLUNNE *Alisc. Tracts* (1791) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men... may come over hither, and commence 'living brokers?' c. 1440 LANGRAN *Life St. Kath.* v. 237 Cure 'lyvynge dayes'... n't at an end. 1509 LEWIS *Pat. Pleas* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name... Was called Carmentis in hir lyvynge dayes. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog-kath* *lett. Pse.* I. li, I say 'living-giver within sir? Ser. You meane my master, sir? 1600 R. LANDS *Lett. Humours* *Blad* II. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chauce to meete His 'Living-grifer face to face in streete. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 624

† **Lixive.** Obs. rare. [L. *lixivium* LIXIVUM.] = LIXIVUM.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. i. Then can I... vse strange speach Of... Elephants, Embrachs, Lixivies, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRALEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Walnut Tree*, A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 SAISON *Surv. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

Lixivia: see LIXIVUM.

Lixivial (liksiv'ial), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now rare. [*f. L. lixivium* + *lye* + *AL*. Cf. *F. lixiviel*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's TERNARY of Paradoxes* Proleg. D. A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchamb. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 139 Pot-herbs... for the most part have a lixivial volatile salt. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 414 All kinds of Alcalys whether lixivial or alcalisat, fixt or volatile. 1676 HOOGEON *Ibid.* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the taste of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolical, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling... was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are... a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. xviii. 171 This Distemper... requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germans* i. 163 Its neighbour (sc. stream) at Carlsbad... announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda... gives the lixivial taste.

† **B. sb.** A lixivium, an alkali. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Confut.* iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine... put into a very strong Lixivial.

† **Lixivialian**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [*f. L. lixivium* + *AN*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRALEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Corn setting Engine*, Pigeons dung or any other saline or lixivial substance.

† **Lixivate**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 lixiviat, *error*. lixiviate. [*f. LIXIV-UM* + *-ATE*.]

A. adj. Obtained by lixiviation; or of pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* 318 Their [sc. Salts] Lixivate Acrimony is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 381 Those that... prescribe the lixivial salts of plants. 1680 — *Prodne. Chem. Princ.* i. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt... is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispen.* (1713) 301 The Salt... will... have lost all its lixiviate Taste. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxviii. § 11 A Lixivate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A lixivium, alkali.

1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned... of... a brisk green colour. The Index of a lixiviate. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He... washed them in a lixiviate.

Lixivate (liksiv'iate), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of mod. L. lixivare*, *f. lixivium* LIXIVUM. Cf. *F. lixivier*.]

1. *trans.* To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 [see LIXIVIATED *ppl. a.*] 1726 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [sc. linsens] are to be returned to the mill. 1797 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. 1. ii. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp of a quantity of soda.

2. To subject to lixiviation.

1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chem.* i. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trans. Amer.* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the lye is collected and lixiviated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chamb. Jour.* II. 279 The great ocean lixivates our earth. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Lel. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be... well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence Lixivated *ppl. a.*, Lixivating *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler. 1734 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 *Univ. Dict.* Arts 329 The lixiviated gahvite mixed with 1 to 4 of the lixiviated diuinestrost. 1881 *Brit. Trade Jour.* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces... to the lixiviating-pans [sic]... where it is crushed.

Lixivation (liksiv'iate-shun). [*ad. mod. L. lixiviation-em*, agent-n. *f. lixivare*: see prec. Cf. *F. lixiviation*.] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 263 The water of lixiviation... will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1856 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jour.* (1873) i. li. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVES *Rise & Fall Conf. Govt.* i. 478 The nitre was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

Lixivious (liksiv'ious), *a.* Now rare. [*f. L. lixivium* + *ous*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* Intro. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller*

i. xxiv. (1760) 93 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alkaline Salts used in Rectification. 1764 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing only with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air... it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixiviousflavour becomes proportionably stronger.

|| **Lixivium** (liksiv'ium). Pl. lixivia (*rare*). [*L. lixivium* neut. of *lixivius* (also *lixivius*) *adj.*, made into lye, *f. lix* ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. *lixivia*, whence *F. lessive*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrenes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 *Ibid.* 319 II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 242 The cloths... after being treated with alkaline lixivium... were exposed... to dew and air. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1894 SUTHERS *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted colours effected by Prussian lixivium.

|| Used for: LAVA. In quot. *fig.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

† **Lixivye**. *Obs.* rare. [*ad. L. LIXIVUM*] = prec. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We may also make good Lixivye only of Oaken ashes. 1599 — *Gabriel's Bk. Physique* 7/1 Make this subsequence Lixivye, or lye: Take Zeduarina, bayberries, grossely beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quart of wyne.

Lixt (e, obs. 2d sing. ind. pres. of *LIE* v. 2

Liyhe, -er, -inge, obs. *ff. LIE, LIAR, LYING.*

Liynglye, obs. form of *LYINGLY*.

Liza (lîzâ). *U. S.* [*a. sp. liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U. S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

Lizard (lîzârd). Forms: 4-5 *lesard* (e, *lisard*, 4 *lisard*, *lursarde*, 5 *lesore*, *lizart*, 6 *lisarde*, *lessert*, *lucert*, *lycert*, -*sert*, *lyzard*, -*erd*, 1-*azard*, *Sc. lyssard*, 7 *lyser*, *lezard*, *lisart*, *lyzard*, *lizzard*, 6-*lizard*. [*a. OF. lesard masc. lezarde fem.* (mod. *F. lezard, lezarde*) (= *Fr. lacert*, *lauzert*, *Sp. Pg. lagarto*, *It. lacerta, lucerta*), repr. *L. lacertus masc.*, *lacerta fem.*, *lizard*; the ending in *OF.* would normally have been -*ert*, -*erte*, but was assimilated to the suffix -*ard*.]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xviii.* 335 Thus ylyke a lursarde with a lady visage, Theulich howise Satan nie robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev. xi.* 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a lîerd. c. 1400-90 Alexander 2573 Bestis. Aslebirds, lesards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* 1. 1056 A floor... So maad that lizards my not ascende. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 208/1 Lesarde wyrlm, lacertus. c. 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 28 Men etc not... Of bestes venemous... Serpentes, lîariss, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* i. xxv. The feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Faulconrie* 244 You shall give your hawk two inches of a Lucert's tayle newly cut off. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latine *Hiret testiculos*. Upon the... stemme groweth a greite many of small floures... much like to a Lezarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 325 Their softest Touch, as smart as Lyzards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* v. iii. 11. *Lav* 450 As stary Lezards in the Summer time Upon the wals of broken houses lime. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. 1. 17 Adders Forke, and Blindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BULLE *Lex.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane unto you... the Camelion, and the Lyzard. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lisarts, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. 18 *OF* lizards it hath been observed... that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RANSAY *Twa Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 129 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxvii. Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 602 He watch'd... So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 264 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 G. ELIOWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 248 *Lacertus minor*, cinereus maculatus, *Asiaticus*. The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. v. And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis*. Linn. *Ibid.* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara*. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of *Lacerta*, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1886 Roy. *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The pearly lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta*. *Ibid.* 161 The... sand-, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

c. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia*. Anguine lizard, *Chamaesaura anguina*. Croaking lizard (see quot.). Flying lizard, *Draco volans*. Water lizard, (a) a tailed batrachian, newt; (b) a varanin, monitor. Also FENCE, FRILL or FRILLED, GROUND, LACE, LION, SAIL lizard.

1841 Penny *Cycl.* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the 'croaking-lizard, *Thecalictus latus*, is a most abundant... animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans* *Indica*, the 'Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or 'Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoria, or Platyota.

† 2. *Lazy lizard*: a term of reproach applied to a sl. thful person. *Obs.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly sleept. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Pestis* i. ix. 30 The sluggish, the lazie Lizard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp. in *Heraldry*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, counterarguing, a Newt or Asker, proper. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

† b. ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss. *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted... It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary*.

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan. The gold and silverspangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 164 The Lizard... Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

5. *Naut.* A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 169 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter strops and lizard. 1882 NARES *Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *Ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† 7. = LACERT 2. *Obs.* rare.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as lizard-kind, shape, tribe; lizard-like, *adj.*; lizard-bird, dragon, animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; lizard canary (see 4); † lizard fish, (a) the horse-mackerel or scad; (b) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; lizard-green, a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also as *adj.*; lizard orchis, the plant *Orechis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); lizard-seeker, one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); lizard-skin *a.*, made of the skin of a lizard; lizard wine (see quot.).

1662 G. WELLES *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosaurs... lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFERIES *Story Heart* ii. (1891) 19 The 'lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Lacertus*... the 'lizard fish... a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel... and more usually called *trachurus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. III.) 279 *Synodus*. Lizard-fishes. *Ibid.* 280 *S. foetens*... Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in 'lizard-green. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the 'lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 343 His most 'lizard-like expression. 1799 NENNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* 'Lizard *on* *Orchis*. *Orchis coriophora*. 1882 *Garden* 12 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Iguana*, It is an amphibious animal of the 'lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. iii. 136 He pulled out a 'lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 158 This animal... differs from the rest of the 'lizard tribe. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards... They are used for making a medicine called 'lizard wine'.

b. with lizard's, in the names of plants, as lizard's herb, tail, tongue (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Lizard's herb, *Goniophlebium trilobium*, 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, "Lizard's tail, the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnaeus under that of *Saururus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Saururus*, it has small white flowers, nearly sessile in a slender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. *Ibid.*, "Lizard's tongue, *Sauruglossum*."

Lizardly (li'zādli), a. rare. [f. LIZARD + -LY.] Resembling a lizard.

1883 G. M. FENN *Sweet's Place* l. xi. 205 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churr.

Lizard stone. (See quot. 1858.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lizardstone*, a kind of stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lizard-stone*, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

† **Lizary.** Obs. = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

Lizier (a), variant of LISIÈRE.

Lizor, liz, zure. Sc. or dial. ff. LEASOW.

-ll (i); after a consonant 'l', contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as *I'll, he'll, you'll, who'll*; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in *that'll do, John'll go*. Formerly written also 'lo, as in *Ile or I'le, youle*.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 19 Ie trust unto my wit. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 185 Youle be made bring deformed forth. *Ibid.* iv. 8 Ie wear this. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* i. 15 I'll take a turn before Dinner. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 12 Divide the given Equation by y, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* l. viii. 176 The mare'll do it well. "She has had her feed."

LL. Contraction for *L. legum* of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = *Legum baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = *Legum doctor*, Doctor of Laws. † Also for 'Lords' (see L III).

Llama (lā-mā, Sp. lya-mā). Also 7-g lama, 8 glama. [a. Sp. *llama*, quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo *Hist. Peru* ed. 1851 I. 418): in Dom. de S. Thomas *Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú* (1560) it is given (along with *paco, guanaco, and vicuña*) as a rendering of *oveja* (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, *Auchenia llama*, closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* III. 735 An Indian boy driving 8. Llamas or sheeps of Peru which are as big as asses. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Alesta's Hist. Indies* iv. xlii. 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheep, and the Indians in their general language call them Lama. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 574 The llama is an extremely singular animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 413 The llama, which may be considered the camel of the new world. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 126 The guanaco or wild llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 120 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

b. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

1882 *World* 21 June 1881 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scarf. 1887 TVER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* iv. 69 Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of llama and gold.

c. attrib. as llama-cloth, -driver, -stuff, -wool. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr.* *Wyon.* II. xvi. The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 1055 Embroidered Llama stuff. *Ibid.* 1883 Llama wool shawls. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On Banks of Amazon* (1876) 209 The coca-bag, was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

† **Llano** (lā-no, Sp. lya-no). [Sp. = *L. planum* PLAIN, PLANE.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, they call Llano, Sierras, and Andes. The Llanos or Plains on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in breadth. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, huge intertropical steppes. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruya* ii. Ten leagues of the llano land.

Lilana, erron. form of LIANA.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* I. 24.

Lo (lō), int. arch. Forms: 1 lā, 2-4 la, 3-4 lou, low, 4 lowe, 4-6 loo, 6 loa, 6-7 loe, 3-10. Also 3-4 (as if imperative pl.) los. See also LEW int. [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling lo or low represents two distinct words. (1) ME. *lō* = OE. *lā*, an exclamation indicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. *lo* with close ɔ, prob. a shortened form of *lōke* (OE. *lōca*), imperative of *look* v; cf. ME. and mod. dial. *ta for take, ma for make*, also the mod. dial. *loo thee* = 'look you'. The *los* of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms *lou, lowe* (e) may stand for *lo we* = 'look we'. The present pronunciation (lō) would normally represent OE. *lā*, but it may be a mere

interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. *lo* corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become **loo* (17) in mod. Eng.]

† a. In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O or Oh! (obs.). b. Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 þæt lā mæz seggan, se þe soð and riht fremed on folce. c. 1000 Ags. Goss. Matt. iii. 7 He cwæð to him; Lā næddrena cyg [etc.]. c. 1175 *Lauch. Hom.* 89 Lahwet seal þis beon? *Ibid.*, Lā hu ne beað þa þet here specað galileise? c. 1200 ORMIN 17964 Þiss blisse iss min la fulwiiss. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2454 Low, þe sete of eche lif abit le io openet! c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16411 And sua it es, Lā god it wiht. *Ibid.* 16567 Pilat said, "loes, her yung king!" c. 1380 *Wyclif Spt. Wks.* l. 77 Lo, þe loomb of God: lo him þat takib away the synnes of þis world. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. xx. 4 Lo, here þe lettere. in latyn and in ebiew. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschefe! c. 1425 *Craite of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 þou schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as to an Ensampull. c. 1450 *Mervin* 17 Open: lo, here the duke. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Ecoliii. (1482) 325 Lo what a maringe was this as to the comparision of that other. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/1 When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgoeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 For lymer lawdis and litle lassis lo [ymes cho, bto, do] Will argun bayt w' bischope, preist, and feir. 1590 *SRENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 42 His dearest love the faire Fidessa loe is there possessed of the traytour vile. 1611 *BIBLE Hagga* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and loe it came to litle. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 167 Loe here we have expresse mention of severall sorts of worlds 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think. in Math.* § 34 Lo! 'This is what you call "so great, so unaccountable." 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn.* Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 177 The prince drew near; where lo! an altar stood. 1859 *FITZGERALD tr. Omar* vii. (1869) 71 The Bird of Time has but a little way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

† **Lo.**, obs. abbreviation of LORD.

1630 *True Declar. Virginia* (1844) 13 That noble Gouernour, the Lo. Laware.

Lo, obs. form of Low sb. and a.

† **Loa** (lō-ā). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm *Filaria oculi*, infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also attrib.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loa-worm*. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxviii. 518 The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye. *Ibid.* 519 The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.

Loac, variant of LAKE sb. Obs.

Loach (lōtʃ). Forms: 5 looche, 5-7 loch, 5-9 loche, 6- loach. [a. F. *loche* (13th c.), loach, also dial. slug; cf. mod. Norman *loque* loach, slug (Moisy). Sp. *loja* is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula* (-us), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family *Cobitidae*. Spinous loach, *Cobitis taenia*.

1357 [see 1. 14. v. c. in W. WILCKER 585/18 *Fundulus*, a loche. 14. v. c. *Non.* *ibid.* 705/1 *He alosa*, a loche. c. 1420 *Liter. Coccum* (1862) 54 And smalle fysshe took take, sperlynges and menwus withal And loches. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Myneis, .. hathe been used to be taken. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 108 Their was nowdr lad nor loun Myebt eit ene baikin loche For fowness. 1651-2 T. BARKER *Act of Angling* (1820) 31 Bait your hooks with millers thumbs, loaches. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 161 Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. The loach in its general aspect has a pellicular appearance. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xii. 6 Where in the shallow stream the loches play. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dent. Econ.* II. 33 That ugly little fish the loche. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. vii. (ed. 12) 38 A jar of pickled loches. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 118 The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts.) b. Sea-loach, the whistle-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) 121 *Mustela vulgaris*, .. A Sea Loche *Cestrif*. Whistle-fish in *Coronula*. So 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164.

† 3. fig. A simpleton. Obs.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 303 The Loach gets me into a Suters bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap. c. 1620 *Peele's Jest* 17 This Loach spares not for any expence.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* Stat. iii. c. 2 Le pesson de Doggere-fish & loche-fish. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 43 Some do take a loch fish cock, and put it down the beasts throat. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. xv. (ed. 12) 90 Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-sticking? 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Loach Traps. .. Loach Hook and Rod.

Loach: see LOCHON.

Load (lōd), sb. Forms: 1 lād, 3-6 lode, 5 lod, 5-6 lood(e, 6-7 loado, 6- load. B. north. and Sc. 4-9 laide, 5-9 laid, (5 laydo). [OE. *lād* fern, way, course; journey, conveyance, corresp. to OHG. *leitō* course. leading, procession (MHG. mod. G. *leite*), ON. *leid* way, course - O Tent. **laidā* (whence **laidjan* to LEAN), related to **līhan* to go (OE. *līdan*, ON. *līða*). The development of mean-

ing has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LAINE v; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE sb. The words load and LOVE are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is load, and obs. senses akin to these.]

† 1. Carriage. Also, an act of loading. Obs.

c. 1000 *Law Northumb.* *Priests* c. 55 in Schmid *Geetee* 368 Sunnandæges epyngne we forbeodað .. and ælc weorc, and ælce lade, wæððer ge on wrene ge on horse ge on byrdene. c. 1380 *Sir Feruim*. 2703 Wanne þe barouns it i-knewe what þay in lode hadde. c. 1440 *Proum.* *Paru.* 3104 Lodee, or caryage, wæcra. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Bk. Husband.* § 25 The more they may be loded at a lode, and the faster it wyll lye.

2. That which is laid upon a person, beast, or vehicle to be carried; a burden. Also, the amount which usually is or can be carried; e.g. cart-load, horse-load, wagon-load.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 31/4 a miracle nere .. heo hefde iturpled mid him, boðe hors & lode, addun into helle grunde. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 187/80 He let time platius of ire .. wel neis ane cartes lode. c. 1300 [see CART-load]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 467 Thai kept their ladis doun in hy. c. 1475 *Rauf Colhear* 642 My loid war I laith to joies. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206 A layde, a burdyn. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 125 Sundrie cariers baith of hors and laides. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 64 Aenes bare a living lode; Nothing so heauy as these woes of mine. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 123 By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* i. Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 99 In January, 1881, 11 car-loads from the mine yielded 5190.

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances.

The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of lime 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of timber 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= 18 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (Sc.). A load of lead ore (in the Peak, Derbyshire) = 9 dishes (see DISH sb. 6, c).

1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In iij ladys calcis emet. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2660 Of stree first there was leyd ful many a lode. 1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 529, xii lodas continentes ccxli petras ferri. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, xl lod de Baseford ston. 1497 *Natal Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 A lode of lyme from Havant. c. 1533 *LD. BERNES Huon* cxliii. 532 Mo then x. lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the noble lady. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 50x A lode [of coals] that of late yeres for a roiall was sold. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 144 Ane laid of queit, ane laid of beir, ane laid of aitts. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 50 The Load of Lead is 75 lb. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* i. 111. (1734) 37 Nine of those Dislies they [sc. Derbyshire lead-miners] call Load of Ore. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* M j b. Three Loads five Dislies will be full enough to make up one Ton weight. 1812 J. TRUSS *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 56 lbs. 1825 *COSBERT Rites* 124 This tick contains what they call in Hampshire ten loads of wheat, that is to say, fifty quarters, or four hundred bushels. 1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices V.* 255 The load at Appleby .. is [c. 1700] for peas, rye, and wheat 4 bushels, of [sic] barley and bigg 5 bushels. 1887 *Cunningham's Diary* (Scott. Hist. Soc.) Intro. 18 Though no longer carried on horseback, a load of meal still means two bolls. 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 7/2 Wheat futures are usually dealt with in 'loads'. A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, cog, or the like.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 2 Wby droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* rv. 972 Far heavier load thy self expect to feel from my prevailing arm. *Ibid.* v. 59 O fair Plant .. with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1698 *KEILL Exam. The Earth* (1734) 273 The great River of the Amazons .. runs up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters. 1725 N. ROBERTSON *Philos.* 260 Bleeding .. lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load. 1832-32 I. MURRAY in *Whistle-Blink* (Scott. Songs Ser. III. 43) The hazle bushes bend nae mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair. 1842 A. CORNIE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 361 If we eat more than the system requires, the bowels become .. weakened by their load. 1852 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 273 The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.

b. The charge of a fire-arm.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xii. 103 What quantity of Powder will be sufficient Load for such a Piece. 1873 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 141 A gun with but one barrel .. will, by a single operation of the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Load*, the charge of a gun.

c. *Electr.* The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

1895 *THOMPSON & THOMAS Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 57 If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load. *Ibid.* 82 Lifting Power of Magnets.—The rule is: 1.—Load = $a \times$ the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 21/2 Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.

d. *Building.* The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R. S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* xi. 172 A structure has to support both its own weight and a-l-o any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of sustain what is called a one or more trains. 1879 *Sir G. Scott* *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 The columns .. are .. proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.

e. *Phys.* The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

1894 *Starling Mem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

4. *fig.* A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

1593 *Shaks.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthen with his tongue. The envious Load that lyes vpon his heart. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. 1. 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. c. 1546 *Milton Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load Of Death, call'd Life. 1700 *Dryden Pal. & Arc.* ii. 265 Our life's a load. 1748 *Anson's 1st Voy. Inroad*, When I consider... of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [sc. drawing] would rid them. 1764 *Goloss. Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. 1766 *Forster Sermon, Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 206 From some people... a favour... is a load. 1791 *Burns Lament Earl Glencairn* v. 1, I bear alone my load of care. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. 1851 D. JEROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 341 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 400 His spirit... sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; *phr.* *to have* (or *have taken*), *to get one's load*, *to have a load*. Now only *dial.* and *U.S. slang*. *†b.* *To give* (a person) *his load*: to beat soundly. 1598 *Lodge & Greene Looking Glass Lond.* H 2 b, Ply it till every man hath tane his load. 1678 *Ray Prov.* 87 Verbiarum Periphrases of one drunk... He has a jagg or load. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Asop* (1708) 16 The Cups were round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid.* civii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their Load. 1694 *Echard Plantus* 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. 369 Then we drank... The General learnt about... a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., He went home late with a load on. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *To get one's load*, to be drunk.

c. *Mech.* (See *quots.*)

1855 *Ogilvie, Suppl.* s.v., In *mech.* an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. 1875 *Knigt Dict. Mech.*, Load, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *ditto*.

6. *Loads* († a *load*): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps'. *collog.*

With the earlier *quots.* cf. CART-LOAD b. 1606 *Shaks.* *Tr. & C.* v. i. 22 Loads a grauell i' th' hacke, Lethargies, cold Fancies, and the like. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 205 There is a load of news. 1853 *Crough Poems*, etc. (1856) I. 183 Sunday.—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. 1866 *Ekins Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

†7. *Phrases.* a. *To lay on load*: to deal heavy blows (occas. *to lay load about* or *about one*); *fig.* to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) *that*...; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, *to lay on load* of reproaches. b. *To lay load on* or *upon*: to belabour with blows; also *fig.* to blame, reproach. c. *To lay* (or *cast*) *the load*: to throw the blame. d. *To lay on by load*: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

a. c. 1537 *Thersites* (Roxh. Club) 51, I wyll... laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. 1579 *Churcheyard Gen. Rehearsal Wars* K j b, He strake diuers of the Almaines... and laying load about hym, he made such waite that the gate was free. 1580 *Fulke Dang. Kock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluines authoritie is not like to Christes. 1586 *Warner Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers... laies lustie lode about. 1587 *Merr. Mag.*, *Caesar* xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on lode amayne. 1589 *Nashe Martins Monthes Minde* To Rd., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelle come to their Fathers lands and goods... lay on such lode, and spend all their leudnes so fast. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. 1598 *Grenewey Tacitus Ann.* ii. iv. (1622) 37 They should... lay on thicke load; and sirike at their faces with their swords. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. 1613 *Day Festivals* viii. (1619) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. a. 1620 J. Dyke *Sel. Sermon*, (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on load, and to affright a man with hell and damnation. 1652 C. B. STAYFORD *Herodian* vii. 37 These wile and scold who ere he comes abroad, And of his lewd behavior laies on load. 1677 *Milner Eng. Fr. Dict.* s.v., 'They laid much load upon that expression, *ils exagereit beaucoup cette expression*. 1834 *Sir S. Ferguson Forging of Anchor* 22 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

b. [c. 1435; see *LAD* 56.] 1550 *Wever Lusty Yulentus* iij, Lay lode on the fleshe, what so euer besty You hauestrenght Inough to do it with all. 1560 *Ingelens Disobed. Child* (1570) f. j, [Sicce direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vpon her Husbande. 1577-87 *Holinshe Chrou. Eng.* (1807) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrowes and darts. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. v, The vast thumps of masie hammers none, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. 1679 *Dryden Oedipus* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull'em with Freedom. 1883 *Tennie Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* ix. 1097 Mnesteus lays hard load upon his Helm.

c. a. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Clarendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 565 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1562) 64 He makth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *load goods*, *-hauling*, *wagon*; *load-carrying* adj.; *load displacement*, draught, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; *load factor*, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; † *load-horse*, a pack-horse; *load-line* = *LOAD-WATER-LINE*; † *load-man*, a man who bears or has charge of a load; † *load-mark-line* = *load-line*; *load-penny Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; † *load-pin*, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; *load-rail*, *-troes*, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also *LOAD-SADDLE*, *-WATER*.

1611 *Cotgr.* (1632) *Somnier*... any toying, and 'load carrying, drudge, or groomer. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load-carrying material. 1884 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney... has a 'load-displacement of 9,740 tons. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at 'load draught will be 15,000 tons. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 916 The 'load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their 'load goods. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 'Load-hauling and gradient-climbing. 1598 'Loode horse [see *LOADER* 1]. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 254 Of 'Load or Pack Horses. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 A compulsory 'load-line for merchant-vessels. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill... provided for the marking of a second load-line... to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. 1735 *Barbour Bruce* viii. 466 The 'layd-men that persauit weil, That keist their laids down in hy. 1525 *Coke Lorell's B.* 21 Lode men, and bere brewers. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shippbuhl. Assist.* 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep 'Load-mark Line. 1883 *Green Cong. Eng.* ix. 440 The gift of its *sc.* Worcester's) market-dues, wain-shilling and 'load-penny, was the costliest among the many moons which Æthelred and Æthelstred showered on Bishop Werfrith. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 They... putte the shelvings, and 'load-pinnies, and pike-stowers, of euerie waine into her body. 1851 *Stevens Ek. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The 'load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid.*, The 'load-tree or rail. 1659 *Hoolle tr. Comenius Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a 'Load-Wagon.

Load (*lōd*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *lode*, 6 *load*, 6-10 *load*. *Pa. ppl.* (6 *load*, 7 *load*), 7-10 *loaded*. *strong* 6-7 *loaden*, 6-8, 9 *dial.* *loaden*. [*f.* *LOAN sb.* The strong *pa. ppl.* *loaden* was formed on the analogy of *LADEN*.]

1. *trans.* To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge with a load. *Freq.* in *pa. ppl.* *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with* = laden with, having a load of. *Loaded down*: weighed down with a load.

1503 S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp... with moche spyes ryght well lode. 1530 *Palsgr.* 613/1, I lode a carte... This horse is not halfe lode. 1576 *Gascogne Steele Gl. Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 43, I have heu streaiking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I strue all in vaine to lode the cart when it raineth. 1579 *Fenton Guicciard* vii. 398 Sundrie boates and lighters laden with provisions. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being laden could not run fast. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan. I. 339 A large Dutch ship... laden with tea. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vesels. 1865 *Tkoloffe Belton Est.* ii. 15 The men were loading another cart. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

1832 *Examiner* 346/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty... [Now] the coach loads better than ever. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; † to carry (hay, etc.). In *quot.* 1495 *transf.* † Also with *in. out.*

1495 *Trevi's Earth.* De P. R. xviii. xxix. 790 Castors... laye one of them vpryght on the grounde... and luyeth and lodyth the stykes and wode hytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their dennes. 1523 *Fitzherb. Bk. Husb.* 32 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lodehaye or corne at after none. 1613 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev' freeman may lode and carry goods from the waterside. 1714 *Fr. Ek. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Packports to load in France Vines, Brandy, and other Goods. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 We... fetched our luggage, and loaded it into the canoes. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Un-try'd Earth*, Dung... is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. 1743 T. JONES in *Buelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should... have their baggage loaded... in a readines to march by break of day. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up*.

1770 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading

thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. 1822 J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 'The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manila... leaving the 'Supply' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress with a material weight; to weight, *spec.* to weight with lead (see *LOADED ppl. a.*); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. *Loaded with* = supporting the weight of. † *To load with earth*: to bury.

1578 *Lyte Dodocus* ii. xlviii. 205 [The stalks] being laden [with] little flowers from the middle even up to the very top. a. 1625 *Beaumont & F. Bloody Bro.* v. ii. (1630) 1 h, When thou hast laden me with earth for ever. 1627 *Hakewill Appl.* (1630) 53 So their trees were more plentifully laden with fruits. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiv. 188 Some rich man of mean worth laden under a tumble big enough for a Prince to bear. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 147 & circling row of goodliest Trees laden with fairest Fruit. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Æneid* x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. 1711 *Adonson Spect.* No. 15 p. 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and laden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. 1715-20 *Pop. Huzd* xviii. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 313 We were neither d-ordered nor even loaded with this repletion. 1793 *Brookes Lett. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A hat loaded with lead. 1825 J. NICOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. 1892 *Starling Ek. Hum. Physiol.* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

1860-1 [see *LOADRO ppl. a.*]. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance with. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with*: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

1577-87 *Holinshead Chron.* III. 7/1 The Danes, being laden with riches and spoiles... departed to their ships. 1613 *Bible Ps.* lxxviii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. 1674 *Brevint Saul at Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously laden with Crimes. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 69 p. 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. 1709 *Berkely Lett. Vision* 57 The air... may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. 1716 *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. to Cress* Bristol 22 Aug. The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. 1799 M. UNWATERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [sc. small-pox]. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. iv. v. 212 He returned to Moorsheddah, loaded with disease. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxiv, Old Torquil... loaded him with praises and with blessings. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. 1882 *Miss Bradton Mt. Royal* vii. 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also *absol.* *To be loaded*: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

1626 *Capt. Smith Acad. Yng. Seamen* 32 To load a peece. 1688 *Snadwell Spr. Alsatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belford] Belford. Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaded. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, laden with grape-shot. 1841 *Traveller's Druid* ii. xlv. They load and fire. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenden* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

6. *fig.* To weigh down, burden, oppress (with something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 232 h, He sholde... fixe them in his heit, lodyng & charyngne his memory And them. 1599 1st *Pl. Rel. fr. Parnassus* i. i. 360 And if I live, I'll make a poesie Shall lode thy future's yeares with infamie. 1605 *Camoen Rem.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Over-great Reverence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. 1632 *Litchow Trav.* 1. 5 Load with the filth of dallying Lust and Sin. 1671 *Milton P. R.* iv. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd their Stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks... constantly loaded with a cold. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontion* § 4 Let's so stern a solitude should load And break thy being. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wildf.* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it.

absol. 1593 *Tell. Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lighthens; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to Icelloy; but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselves speedily.

b. To overwhelm with abuse, reproaches, etc. † Also, to throw blame upon; to charge with something opprobrious.

1662 *Gurnall Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,

loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* xi. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of Turnus. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) 11. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. 1764 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. 1, While the Dutchman.. loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile on. rare.

1380 SIONEY Ps. lx. viii. Lord, .. Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt lament These braveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

b. Painting. To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1850 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint*. 228 In the foreground, .. the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18.. *Art Jnl.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent.) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

8. intr. 'a. To collect into a load or heap. b. To become loaded or clogged.

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Esset* (1835) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast, .. is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. refl. and intr. (Stock-exchange.) To buy heavily of stock. b. pass. To be loaded up: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye after year.

10. Life-insurance. To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. *LOADING* *vb.* sb. 3.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load, obs. form of LODE, LODIE.

† **Loadage.** *Obs.* [f. *LOAD* v. + *-AGE*.] A toll or due for loading. 1661 [see *ANCHORAGE* 1 5].

Loaded (lō'dēd), ppl. a. [f. *LOAD* v. + *-ED*.]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb). 1661 FELTHAM *Resolvet* t. lxxxv. 375 When its ripe .. it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded Heart? 1693 G. STEYN in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 193 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 As now in loader Peals the loaded Winds Bring on the gathering Storm. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 MAO. D'ARLEY *Lett.* 25 Aug. Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1827 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 RUSKIN *Praterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

b. Weighted, esp. with lead, as a loaded stick, whip. Loaded dice: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1773 WESLEY *Jnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A.— on the temple. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Ows all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 111 The water still driven by the plunger .. goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion*, a lady's table pincushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

c. Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After *LOADSTONE*.]

1717 *Prior Alana* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see *LOAD* sb. 3 c).

1860-1 THACKERAY *Levi* iii. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands .. relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Disease* xxi. 330 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded dose more work than an unloaded muscle.

3. U.S. slang. Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democracy who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in *BARRETT & LELAND Slang*.

† Loaden, ppl. a. *Obs.* [Strong pa. pple. of *LOAD* v.]

1. = HEAVY-LODEN 2. Also *absol.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*. (1874) 82 Come vnto me all ye that labour and are laden (meaning with sinne). 1653 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and laden, you will not cast your burden on Jesus. 1712 SNAFFERS *Charac.* (1737) II. iii. 1. 386 Large Creatures; who .. go led and laden thro' those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xviii. 694 You must have special regard to sowte them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, because that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* iv. iii. Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1831) App. 55 We did not think .. to have seen or heard such matters of so great appearance & moment to charge & laden yow. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, are they loaden our Backes. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* I. 213 Our loaden trees Beare equall Burthens. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loaden and ballasted ship. 1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1836) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Loaden, loaded. 'I won't hev loaden'd goss browt into th' hoose'. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss. s.v.*, I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 MABEL PEACOCK *Lincs. Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jacket off to help to loaden a cart.

Loaden (lō'd'n), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *loaden*. [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-EN*.] *trans.* = *LOAD* v., in various senses. Hence *Loaden'd* *ppl. a.*

1568 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* Mary (1831) App. 55 We did not think .. to have seen or heard such matters of so great appearance & moment to charge & laden yow. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, are they loaden our Backes. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* I. 213 Our loaden trees Beare equall Burthens. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loaden and ballasted ship. 1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1836) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Loaden, loaded. 'I won't hev loaden'd goss browt into th' hoose'. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss. s.v.*, I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 MABEL PEACOCK *Lincs. Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jacket off to help to loaden a cart.

Loader 1 (lō'd-er). Also 5-6 *loder*, 6 *loader*. [f. *LOAD* v. + *-ER*.]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs. or dial.*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1496 *Paston Lett.* III. 153 I come home the same daye that I come owt, brought by Herry Berker, loder. 1508 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any loader, carye or recarye wth their loode horse or horses. Any manner of come. 1577-87 HOUNSLOW *Chron.* III. 1006/2 So were his loders more ready to aggravate his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1609 DALTON *Country Just.* xlv. (1630) 103 [To] punish the offences of .. Badgers Loaders Poulters or other ministers for the King's Majesty. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. 1661 FULLEN *Worthies Chron.* (1661) I. 204 The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. 1723 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swamper, who make roads, — harker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 28 Jan. There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTRELL *Trad. Conn.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. SMALLEY *Stud. Jten* 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

c. (a) A loading-machine. (b) See quot. 1872-6. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*

† 2. App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quot. fig.) *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. Arg. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree. .. Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* iv. i. You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e.g. BREECH-LOADER, MUZZLE-LOADER, single-loader.

1828 [see BREECH-LOADER]. 1858 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

† **Loader** 2. *Obs.* [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-ER*.] = *Load-horse*.

1600 N. BRETTON *Pasquil's Passion* ix. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide away maye breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (lō'd-ing), *vb.* sb. [f. *LOAD* v. + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *LOAD*; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. † *Bill of loading* = bill of lading (see *BILL* sb. 3 to).

1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* § 22 In lodyng of hey or corne, the cattel is always eateyng or beyngyng. 1572 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* viii. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery,

Cartings, carriages, loadings, .. and such like. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazet. Scot.* (ed. 2) 545 The want of a pier .. prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. Arch. The placing of a 'load'.

1753 LABELYER *Westm. Br.* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 92 inches.

c. Painting. (See *LOAD* v. 7 b.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint*. 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

d. The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse. No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into loaders and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker. .. This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 WATT *Paper-making* 134 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any loading, as it is called.

e. Conjuring. (See quot.)

1872 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Am.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 375 The whole crew .. were .. quick in loading, all of them good marksmen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

3. Life-insurance. (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. 1868 *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain .. a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173/7 With the introduction .. of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

4. *concr.* a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat rare.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 620 A Freshman .. beyng a carter, whiche dayly vsed to entre this towne with vitayll & other lodyngs of his carte. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Alcala* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *Lex. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy .. will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DE FOE *Conf. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* xvii. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems fell their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [viz. a cart]. 1804 in LEWIS & CLARKE *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 656, 21 wagons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 'ROLF BOLONEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants.

b. pl. in Mining. (See quot.)

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. attrib. and Comb. Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as loading-berth, -book, -pick; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray; loading-rod, a ramrod; loading-turn (see quot. 1858).

1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, *Loading-bar*, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-hooks; also called carrying-bar. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We had reached our 'loading berth'. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the 'Loading-book'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Loading-chamber*, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech for loading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loading-funnel*, one for charging mortars with loose powder. *Loading-hammer*, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh.), for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh.), for loading pick, a pick made purposely to cleave or Terms, *Loading-pick*, a pick made for laying on the corves. five up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallack* (1866) 164. I appeared among them with my 'loading-rod', a pair of tongs used with siege *Dict.*, *Loading-tongs*, a pair of tongs used with siege *Dict.*, *Loading-turn*, the successive rotation for ships to towers, *Loading-tray*, the successive rotation for ships to towers, *Loading-tray*, the successive rotation for ships to towers, approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*

22 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

Loading (lōw'dij), *phl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Loading-up Men, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

† 2. *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.* 1625 *Bacon Ess.* Goodness (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 S. ASHE *best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, .. may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREACH-LOADING.

1858 [see BREACH-LOADING]. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 25/8 The relative effects of breach-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

Loadless (lōw'd-lès), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no load.

1876 *Ruskin's Fors Clav.* VI. lix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

Load-saddle. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also (north.) 4 lad-, 5 layd-, 5- lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell et uno panel empt. iiii. 1418-19 *ibid.* 615 In cartesaditres et ladesaditrees empt. ijs. viiij. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadyll, gestatorium, gestarium. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 1853 169 A lade saddle, ij girths, a halter, and a wanton bodome, xxl. 1568 *Worship York & Lynn* 52 In *Bannatye Poems* (1878) 39, 1 half. Ane auld pannell of aue laid saddle. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lade-saddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* Load-saddle, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Loadsome**, *a.* *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 1, 2 That therby the reading .. may be more conspicuous .. which otherways would be loadsome, and tedious. 1853 *GREENE Manilla* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres .. is euer forced to bear the lodesome burden of loue. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idleness, without the weary, loadsome, and loadsome self-reproachingsness of idleness.

Loadstar: see **LODESTAR**.

Loadstone, lodestone (lōw-dstōn). Also 6 (?) lodyshestone. [f. load, *LODE* + *STONE sb.*]. Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. **LODESTAR**.

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 2c One kepte y^e compas and watched y^e our glasse, some y^e lodyshestone dyd seke. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasme. Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1599 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One ryng of gold hanging in it a stone called a lodestone. 1632 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. 1643 291 The Lodestone, is coloured like iron, but blower, and tending to a skie colour. 1766 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to Pope 10 Oct. 129 A little piece of lodestone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 *Nolo Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 304 A lodestone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3, Sept. The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 *NORTHROCK Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and load stones to draw people to wickedness. 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Ridg.) 146 I'o have his absence whom he doth account to be the loadstone of his life! 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bk. Martyrs* Wks. III. 141/1 She was to come abroad, in euery part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. 1649 *DRUMM, or HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 4/15 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 *MRS BURNAY Evelina* xxvii. (1791) II. 172 I find you .. the general loadstone of attention. 1857 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 161 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* ix. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Loadum**. *Obs.* Also lodam(e), loadam, loadem, load him. [Florio (1598 and 1611) identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadum*, the loser won the game.

1591 *Florio and Frutes* 67 At primero, at trump, .. and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* Ajb, In which the gamsters like lodam playe and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* Prol. 14 You that have bene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 *CORR., Cognuunt qui gaigne perit*. A game at cards, like our losing Loadam. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 121 Which must needs be hindered by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such losing Loadum with their Lips. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* 1283/1 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. xi. xi. To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1755 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* Dec. At loadum, cribbage, and all fours.

Load-water-line. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

(Called also † *load-water-mark*, *load-line*, and *Plimssoll's mark*.) Hence *load-water-draught*, *length*, *-section* (see *quots.*).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* Djh, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper loadwater-line. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* Load water-section, a horizontal section at the load water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* Load-water, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 336 b By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

Loaf (lōw), *sb.* Pl. loaves (lōwvz). Forms: *sing.* 1 hlāf, 3-4 laf, 3-5 lof, 4-5 loof, (4) houe), 5 layf, *Sc.* lafe, loofe, looff, 5-6 lofe, loffe, 6-7 loafe, 8 *Sc.* loaf, 7- loaf; *pl.* 1 hlāfas, 3 *Orm.* laffes, 3-4, 6 *Sc.* laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, 8 *Sc.* lafs, lawis, 3-7 loaves, 4-5 lofes, looves, 4 lofis, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffis, lovys, *Sc.* laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6- loaves. [Com. Teut.: OE. hlāf masc. = OHG. and MHG. *leip*, inflected *leib*, bread, loaf (mod.G. *laib*); also written *leib*, loaf], ON. *hlai-f-r* loaf (Da., MSw. *lew*), Goth. *hlai-f* bread (whence *ga-hlaiba* messmate, comrade, = OHG. *gileipo*, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *companio* COMPANION): — OTeut. **hlaiho-z*.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. *hlai-f*. Some have suggested connexion with OE. *hlifan* to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.): OSI. *xlēbo* (Russian *Хлѣбо*), Lith. *klepas*, Lettish *klāips*, Finnish *leipä*, Estonian *leip*. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. *lebkuchen*, *lebkeller*, gingerbread, is an ablativ-variant of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 11 Hlaf userne ofer wistlic sel us todez. c1050 *Byrhtfer's Handbo* in *Anglia* (1888) VIII. 322 And eton his beorfe hlaf mid gremum lactum. 11775 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He he afedde forth wintre mid hefenlice hlaf. 1821 *Hunter's MS. in Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some head'. *fig.* c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* vi. 48 Ic am hlaf lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as *barley, bran, cottage, household, tin, tinued loaf*, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheat flour only.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fit hlafum & tuoefz fisch. c1200 *ORMIN* 11788 þurh þat labe gas lamm badd off stanness makenn laffes. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 227/283 Ane wel faire 3wite lof, 1340 *Aycub.* 82 þe wyfman gar myd childe þet mer he uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne ine ane hueteue hou. c1380 *Wyclif. Serm.* Scl. Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadris hous ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. x. 150 A loaf oper half a loaf oper a louppe of chese. c1400 *Prynner* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxiii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wyf lofes. c1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Deser Cal. Aue. Deeds* I. (1890) 358 And iij lofes of the secunde brede wekely, every love weyng two pondes. 1562 *BULLYNN Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a daie old and the loves or manchedes, maie neither be great nor little. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaves of barley. c1643 W. CARYWRIGHT *Lady-Errent* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver Is put into hot loves, to make 'em dance As long as th' heat continues. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Ch. II. vi. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 *Scott P. M. Perth* xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves.

fig. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* xiii. 1 A Loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. *Proverbial.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is half a loaf than no bread. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. 1. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 *CHESTER. Let. to Son* 13 June (1892) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf— 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. To be in bad loaf, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Priced loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscroft* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Ioyt for tyndyng of the lyxht and the church loffe. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephen's Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act 3 Geo. III.* c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and priced Loaves called Half Quarter Loaves, .. shall .. in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (*phr.* abbr., after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, occas., for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would bee lesse. 1799 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war .. for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron.* *Barset* I. x, Any clergyman .. whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. **LOAF-SUGAR**.)

1363-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sucr. de Sipr. cmpt. in uno laf apud Ebor. 1373-4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugonr ponder. xxij lb. quarteron empt. xlvij. iij. 1440-41 *Ibid.* 78 Item j laf de suggir, iij. vj. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1890) 98 The isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike vpon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining sugar and casting it into loaves. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

† 4. A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.* 1598 *Florio, Phigethlo*, a little swelling hard and red, .. our chirurgions do call it a little loafe or m-nchet. 1604 E. C. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* vi. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out, .. and the rest remains as a loafe of silver. 1611 *CORR., l'ain de moustarde*, a loaf, or ball, of drife, or dried mud-tard. 1694 *SALMON Bat's Disput.* 504/2 The Cakes [sc. of corrosive sublimate], they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in **LOAFED**.] 1837-8 *COBBETT Resid. U.S.* (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 — *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off, .. In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *loaf basket*; objective, as *loaf-giver*; similitive, as *loaf-shaped* adj.; † *loaf-cabbage*, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the 'loaf basket'. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* ii. xxiii. 131 That which .. comes in just as 'loaf cabbages decay'. 1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing* 19 Some have lost their lives by Toads, being accidentally boild in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 *EONA LYALL Donovan* ix, A moral song, in which a charitable 'loaf-giver' is represented. 1890 H. LATHAM *Pastor Pastorum* v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and 'loaf-shaped' stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (lōw), *sb.* 2 *slang.* † U.S. [f. **LOAF** *v.* 2] The action of loafing.

1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loafe and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American XII.* 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was .. looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: *loaf-day*, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. *Sy.* *lofdag*, Du. *verlofdag* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their .. business to fill.

Loaf (lōw), *v.* 1 [f. **LOAF** *sb.* (sense 5.)] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence *Loafing* (in 9 *loaving*), *vbl. sb.*

1578 *LUTE Dodones* 552 The white cabbage cole .. doseth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817-8 *COBBETT Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 67 The cabbages .. were .. earlier in leaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

Loaf (lōw), *v.* 2 Also *loafe*. [Of obscure origin. Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.) that the *vb.* is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. *vb.* has not the alleged sense, 'to saunter up and down'. G. *tanläufer* (= LANDLOUPER) has a sense not very remote from that of *loafer*, but connexion is not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also *quasi-trans.* To idle away (time).

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 C. KENNEDY *Let. in G. S. Lazard Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend .. fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1854 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. [at Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon, .. but you .. cannot study. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Man.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

Loaf-bread. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 *FECKNAM in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communion riceveyd .. in lofe bread, without any reverence. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 980/2 Then cake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 J. RASTELL *Const. Jewels* Serm. 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred some tyme in loeuebread, some tyme in wafers. 1832 W. JAMESON *in Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 M. RUSSELL *Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning* in *Idylls of Killowen* 3/4 Before the sire

the loaf-bread, too, is laid. *Note.* As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

Loaf-eater. *Antig.* [A literal rendering of OE. *hlaf-æta*. Cf. BEEF-EATER.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 25 in *Thorpe Laws* l. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-ætan oððah. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* l. 54 Frithric had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 *Maitland Domesday & Beyond* 101 A mere eorl had had...a soke...over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

Loafed, loafed (lōft, lōvd), *a.* [f. LOAF *sb.* + -ED.] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see LOAF *sb.* 1).

1578 *Lvt. Dodoens* 552 In the steede of the thicke cabhaged or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth forth many small white stemmes. 1585 *Higgins tr. "Junius" Nomenclator* 128 *Lactuca scariola*, loafed or headed lettuce. 1817-8 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 19 We have fine loafed leetices. 1825 -- *Rural Rides* 26 All [farm animals] like these loafed cabhages.

Loafer (lōf-er), [*fr.* LOAF *v.* 2 + -ER 1; but the *sb.* may be the source of the *vb.* by back-formation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 17 The men appear to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed...there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* (1850) 130 1/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunk loafers would come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 *Thoreau Autumn* (1844) 46 Even insects in my path are no loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 *Leland Eng. Gipsies & their Lang.* vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to *piñer*. Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty piñer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, were called loafers. 1893 *Landon, etc. Life of Pusey* l. ii. Older boys knew that he was no loafer; and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging' cricket.

Attrib. 1888 *Baxter Amer. Conniv.* II. viii. 397 Among the 'loafer' class, 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet Street Eclog.* Ser. II. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds., as **Loaferdom**, the state of being a loafer; **Loaferess**, a female loafer; **Loafering**, the practice or 'occupation' of a loafer; in quot. *attrib.*; **Loaferish a.**, somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; **Loaferism, Loaferly**, the practice of loafing; **Loaferiship**, the state of being a loafer.

1842 B. M. NORMAN *Vicentian* iv. (1843) 88 The Casa-real was the loafing-place of the Indians. 1861 *Acad. Mag.* IV. 761 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of idleness and Scamphiness succeeding where Philo-ophy has failed. 1856 *Howells Venet. Life* xix. A scene composed of the four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as *faccini* waiting for jobs. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loafresses. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 362 Loafers and blackguardism. 1889 *Field* 28 Sept. 448 1/2 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 *Scribner's* (Mag. Feb. 262) A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 276 'The steps from enforced idleness down into loafdom and crime are short and near together.'

Loafing (lōf-ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LOAF *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* LOAF. Also *attrib.*

1838 [see LOAF *v.* 1]. 1846 *Simmons's Colonial Mag.* Sept. 1X. 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii. Shoeblocks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable 'loafing'. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. There is...a public news-room, and a public loafing-hall. 1883 A. M. GOW *Primer of Politeness* 214 The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

Loafing (lōf-ing), *pp.* *a.* [f. LOAF *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That loafs.

1857 *HUGHES Tout Brown* l. ii. A half-gipsy, poaching, loafing fellow. 1873 *Black Pr. Thru's* iv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence **Loafingly adv.**, in a loafing manner. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 The shop, about which I had all this time been loafingly prowling.

Loaflet (lōf-lēt), *nonce-wd.* [f. LOAF *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small loaf.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Carter* l. xv. 228 Crisp home-made loaflets.

Loafst, ohs. pl. of LOAF.

Loaf-sugar. Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 And medel there with two pounde of lofe sugre. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tr. Tavernier's Trav. India* II. 131 Loaf-Sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it. 1732 *FIRLINGHOOD Mock Doctor* ix. Wks. 1822 IX. 267 These look exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* l. 356 1/2 In a purer state...the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

Loam (lōm), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lām*, (*laam*), 3-4 *lam*, 3-5, 6-9 *Sc. laame*, 5-8 *lome*, (4 in *comb. lome*), 6-8 *loame*, 6-7 *Sc. and north leame*, 7 *leem*, 8-9 *loom*, (9 *laem*), 6-10 *loom*. [OE. *lām* neut. = MDu., Dn. *leem*, MLG. *lēm*, whence mod. G. *lehm* masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. *leimo* masc. (MHG. *leime*, mod. HG. dial. *leimen*); the OTeut. forms **laimo*-, **laimon*- are from the

root **lai-* (: **li-*) to be sticky, occurring also in LAIR *sb.* 2; for cognates in other ablant-grades see LIME *sb.* 1.]

† 1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; occas. 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. *Obs.*

1725 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 6/38 *Argella*, laam. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen. II.* 7 God geseop cornstille man of þære eorðan laame. c. 1175 *Col. Hom.* 221 And god þa 3eworhte ænne man of laame. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 991 5e! ne makede he mon of lam to his selness! a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o laame o þa lokes selne Wit handes made he sparus tuclue. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sniths* ix. (*Bartholomæus*) 135 Adame, þat wrocht wes of winnemyt laame. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* l. i. 199 The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 1376 The name [Argiletus] it taketh of a kind of clay or loame, where of there is plenty in that place. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* xlii. xiv. (1620) 467 This man therefore being framed of dust or loame [*de terre pulvere sive limo*] (for loame is moistened dust). a. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 289 My Father's House is Earth where I must live: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lome. 1655 *CLOPPERER Riverius* ix. iii. 257 Some [clay depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk, and the like.

Fig. 1845 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 II. 72 See to the Politicks! or let me die partly Sicker? Are his Designs vain-mist with Drossie and Loame? a. 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 192 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and loame.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. *arch.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 193 Par sal 3e find...O lazar ded laid vnder lam. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 5 *Maria*. In lame is it taken all my light, Forþe on grounde on-glad I goo. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* xix. 256 (ed. Hart) That time Edward of Carnaearne The King, was dead, and laide in Lame [HSS, stane]. 1869 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 160, I'll see the corpse, ere he's laid in the loam. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* (1878) 12 These skies are Rome! The very loam Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.

2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a paste capable of being moulded into any shape; *spec.* a composition of moistened clay and sand with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 *Wardn. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 127 Payed...for borde nailt and loam for cering and amending of his chambere flore. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 56 1/2 In nowyse gyve nomore chaf to the peple for to make loame and claye. 1577 *HARRISON England* u. xii. (1877) t. 234 The clate wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue...the second is called loame. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 40 Ye may giue him lome of a wall mixt with vrine. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 233. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 427 You may take off the Barke of any Bough...and cover the bare Place...with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast downe. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung. 1684 *Ibid.* 57 By covering Steel [in annealing] with a course Powder of Cow-Hornes...and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86 1/2 Lome, a kind of Clay to put about Grafts, made of Clay and Horse-dung. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumphant* iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam. c. 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 116 Their buildings are of timber of Loame and Laithe. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 208 A cake of plasterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer barrels. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Architt.* (1818) 80 The loom during the winter should be kept steeped, and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 518-19 [Founding] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied...this surface is then coated with a much smoother loam. 1883 T. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Pract.* (ed. 2) 184 In some places a natural loam can be obtained...but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

Proverb. phr. 1586 *HOOKER Sermon* II. § 19 Wks. (1888) III. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is called *clay loam* or *sandy loam* according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* May (1769) 57 A natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers). 1727 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 16 The soil...consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 *LYALL Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Cliffs, composed...of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* S. Co. 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xli. 228 The fruitful district of deep loam.

4. *Attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of or consisting of loam.

1536 *BELLEDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 108 In Fyndoure...we found ane ancient sepulture, in quhill we he ilame piggis, craftly maid. 1563 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kennedy* in *11 Oulr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 214 The lame piate that contains the medicine. 1605 *BURNE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 *Calo tegitur qui non habet urnam*...And heavens will cover when leame tombes cannot doide. 1693 *GOLD Defs. Euen-Song* 13 They with their Knives opened the Loame-walk next unto them. 1697 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1661) 66 Are we not Gods leam vessels? 1697 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1821) 266 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. vi. § 2 To cut their passage out of a loame wall into the next chamber. 1663 *Int. Ld. J. Gonlon's Furniture*, A lame pot for watering chambers. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953 1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaime and Earthen

Ware. 1824 *MAGGAGART Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Aschel*, Aschets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should be free from all vermin.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb., spec.* in *Founding. Brick-making and Bricklaying*, as *loam brick*, *cake*, *casting*, *rule*, *mould*, *work*: *loam-beater*, *board*, *hook*, *mill*, *moulder*, *moulding*; *loam-salts*; ? *land* composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* **Loam Board*, a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 15 Dried loam off castings...is only used for making **loam bricks* for cores. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* **Loam-cake*. 1882 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 49 **Loam castings*, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Brick-layers-Wks.* 14 A **Loame-hook*, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hoop, which commonly belong to Bricklayers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1057 It [*sc.* a stoneware pipe] is...secured at the joints with 'loam-lute'. *Ibid.* 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair...kneaded together in what is called the 'loam mill'. *Ibid.* **Loam moulds*. 1882 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 93 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough 'loam-moulder'. *Ibid.* **Loam moulding* stands distinctly apart from either green-sand or dry-sand moulding. 1852 *VIGGINS Embanking* 100 A piece of silty 'loam-salts' near Fossdyke. 181. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Early 'loam work* [*sc.* in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 50 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

Loam (lōm), *v.* [f. LOAM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or plaster with loam. ? *Obs.*

1600 *SURREY Country Farme* vii. xviii. 460 After. loming the joints and seams very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 *CART. SMITH Trans. & Ads.* 23 With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels hair, and a clay they have; they lome them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 J. WESTER *Metallog.* xi. 157 They diligently lome or daub up the pots with clay, or lute. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 264 Girders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Mortar.

2. To dress with loam.

? 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 12 They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

Loamed (lōmd), *a. rare*. [f. LOAM *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] a. Stopped with 'loam' or earth. b. In deep-loamed, having a great dept. of loam.

1819 *KEATS Isabella* xxv. The forest tomb Had...taken the soft lute From his low voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a myrry channel for his tears. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

Loamless (lōm-lēs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOAM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without loam; unmixed with loam. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook 'The mountain-trout...all nimbly glancing' 1 spied.

† **Loam-pit.** *Obs.* In 1 *lāmpytt*, 4 *lompēt*, 6 *lome-pitt*. A clay pit.

990 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 252/24 Swa andlang merce on 6a lāmpytas. c. 1315 *SIMORHAM* iv. 134 Pe crokehre myzte segge; pou proud erbe of lompēt. In felle þou schelt lygge. 1566-7 S. FINCHE in *Ducarel's Hist. Craydon* App. (1733) 157 The loam-pits beyond Dubbers-hill.

Loamy (lōm-i), *a.* [f. LOAM *sb.* + -Y 1.]

† 1. Formed of earth (see LOAM *sb.* 1). *Obs. rare* -1. c. 1320 *Halt Meit.* 47 Alle þeo þat læuen lue of lami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinnical rubbish...have you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1607 *TORSELL Four. Beasts* 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the heech-martin, a loamie or red throat. [A mistranslation of *quod guttur eius lutei sit coloris*, G. Agrícola *De Re Metall.* (1561) 490.] 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 665 Mellow Earth is the best...Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 118 We found the earth...of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 *Cover Task* iv. 437 The farmer's hedge plant'd neatly, and secured with driven lanks Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

† b. Built with loam or plaster. *Obs. rare* -1.

1658 *HEWITT Last Sermon* 105 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle...changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence **Loamily adv.**, (*nonce-wd.*), in the manner of loamy soil, *Loaminess*.

1727 *BAILY vol. II. Loaminess*, fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature. 1841 J. GREY in *Frail. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 17 The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. vii. The bank is steep...overhanging loamily.

Loan (lōn), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-4 *lan* (e, 5-6 *Sc. lane*, *layne*, 3-8 *lone*, (4 *lon*, 5 *lorne*, 7 *loyane*), 4-6 *loon* (e, 5 *lowne*, 6 *londe*), 6-7 *loane*, 6-*loan*. [a. ON. *lān* neut. (Da. *laan*, Sw. *lån*) = OE. *lēnem*, MDu. *lène* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lhan* (MHG. *lhen*, mod. G. *lehn*) neut. = OTeut. **laihantiz*-, -ō-, neut. = OArvan **loignes*-, -os. (Skr. *śānas* inheritance, wealth), f. root **loig-* (: *leig-*, *liq-*) represented in Gr. *laiein* to leave, Goth. *leihwan*, OHG. *lhan* (mod. G. *leihen*), OE. *lean* to lend.

The OE. *lān* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative *ve. lēnan* is the source of LEND *v.* 1

†1. A gift or grant from a superior. *Obs.*

†140 *Sauvies Warde in Coll. Hom.* 257 Wilt. . . þonked god þeome.. of seiche lane (*M.S.T. leane*). . . þat he haued lleanet him. †1250 *Prov. Jelfred* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Aylte nys non ildre istreon; ac hit is godes lone. †1300 *Cursor Al.* 10179 In thrin his godes did he dele þat godd had lent him of his lane. 131. *Evang. Nicod.* 1530 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* *Spr.* LIII. 1410 Pus al þa saintes þanked him ryht þat sylke lane wald þam len. †1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 640 Vt lord lene vs þat lon. †1386 *CHAUCER* *Sompn. T.* 153 God be thanked of his lone. †1440 *Bone Flor.* 1916 The lady. . . Dwellyd as nonne. . . Loveing god of hys lone. †1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffyn on thil lone. †1470 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [*rimus tane, gane*].

2. A thing lent; something the use of which is allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; *esp.* a sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually at interest. *Phr.* †to loan: as a loan.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 14035 Twa men. . . asked him penis to lan. †1375 *Se. Leg. Saints xvi.* (*Nicholas*) 820 þe low gert cal hyme in lugment, to prove his lane þat he lent. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xxii. 25 If thou ystue money to loane to my pore puple. †1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. iii. 16 þevc se lone, hoping no thing ther of [*Luke* vi. 35]. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 387 Every man that payeth to such a yfte or lone above specified. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 226 He the whiche receyueyth that londe of money. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 17 Our saluoir sais in the vi chaiptr of S. Luc. len þour kayne traistand no thing thairfor. 1511 *BIBLE* i. *Sau.* ii. 20 The Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the lone which is lent to the Lord. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 11 Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Land Security. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 409 Dhar cedar to the British government. . . as security for a pecuniary loan, the province of Baisra for five years. 1853 *FAWCETT* *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 37 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England.

b. *fig.* Said, in recent use, of something (as a word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one people from another.

1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Isalter* viii. 405 To regard the conceptions of Isa. lxxv. 17, and still more, of Isa. lxxv. 15 as mere loans from *Mardaium* is uncritical. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Kegni Evangelium* iv. 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and must be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this; also in *phr.* †at, †by, †in, on or upon loan; and †to put to loan, in *quot. fig.*

†1290 *S. Eng. Leg. L.* 244/355 Leneth me, he sede, 'Ane hondret quarters of þat corn. . . þiss schipmen seiden dorre we make no lone'. †1385 *CHAUCER* *Shipman's T.* 235 No wight in al this worldwite of thil lone. 1392 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lumbardes of lukes þat luyen by lone as Lewes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 245 2 Ther shal be severally leveide and had by wey of lonne and preste to hym. 1463 *Alain. & Housch. E. & R.* (Roxb.) 220 Item, delveryd to the sayd Stratton, by lone, xij*d.* 1494 *FABIAN* *Chron.* vii. 496 Any bargeyn or lowne of money by way of vsury. †1458 *HALL* *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 244 Money. . . prested out in lone. 1546 *Alas. sach. Col. Rec.* 4 Nov. (1853) II. 164 The Corte. . . formerly granted Maior Nehemia Boume the lone of sixe great guns. 1712 *HEARNE* *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 319. I am promys'd the loan of it [a book]. 1721 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 297 To permit and suffer the said Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said bills. . . as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 *New Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 553 The vote of the House. . . for re-issuing some bills at loan. 1753 *WASHINGTON* *Jrnl.* (1754) 6 The Waters were quite impassable, without swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe. 1813 J. AOMAS *Wks.* (1856) X. 36, I am much obliged to you. . . for the loan of this precious collection of memorials. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 972 If the loan is not upon the vessel, but upon the goods and merchandise. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref.* 111. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1848 W. H. SUNNER in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 MRS. CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petrie* Pref. 12, I am indebted. . . to many friends for loan of letters, etc.

transf. and fig. (rare). 1538 *Elvot Dict. Addit.* *Animam debet.* he hath not his life but in lone. 1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* v. xlix. 118 The blow was put to lone. 1854 *THACKERAY* *Newcomes* I. 237 She gratified Clive by a momentary loan of two knuckly old fingers.

†b. *occas.* The action of hiring or letting. 1601 *Exp. Judges* *riding West. & Oxford Circuit* 49 in *Cauden Misc.* (1858) IV. 11, the lone of vessells v. *iii**d.* 1790 *Western Rec.* (Massach.) 5 Apr. (1893) 414 The proceeds of the Sale or Loan of the Same [pews] to Discharge the Debts of the Town.

A. National finance. a. A contribution of money, formerly often a forced one, from private individuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of the state, the amount of which is acknowledged by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum of money so contributed.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 8/5 Ye gret loones and prestes, ye which yei have afore this tyme met unto our said Sovereign Lord. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 At the tyme of the same lone or taking of the said money. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Every which collector of any xvi. subsidie or other taxe or lone. †1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 102 b. At the last lone some lent the fifth part. 1603 *North's Plutarch*, *Seneca* 16121 1217 He. . . ransacked all Italie with impositions and excessive loones. 1626 in *Cyt. & Times* *Chas. I.* (1843) I. 226 The money which the aldermen gave the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor of their own proper gift. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 347 Several persons. . . refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles

the First. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU* *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 Loans of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref.* II. 143 They. . . obstinately refused to grant a loan which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 152 Since Juarez triumphed, there have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a government receives upon its own credit advances of money on specified conditions, *esp.* the payment of a stipulated interest.

1765 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* i. viii. 324 The frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 109 It had been thought necessary to offer. . . ten per cent. per annum, on a loan. 1846 McCulloch *Act. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½ per cent. 1853 *BRIGHT* *Sp. India* 3 June, The Company has contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000*l.*

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *loan-account*, *act.-chest*, *fund-shop*; b. objective, as *loan-contractor*, *jobber*, *jobbing*; †*loan-bank*, an establishment from which poor people could borrow money at a low rate; †*loan-bill* = *exchequer-bill*; *loan-collection*, a collection of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; *loan-god*, a god borrowed from another religion; *loan-holder*, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; †*loan-house* = *LOAN-OFFICE* 1; *loan-monger*, a contemptuous name for a loan-contractor; so *loan-mongering* *vhl. sb.*, *loan-mongery*; *loan-myth*, a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; *loan-note*, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed by an officer of a borrowing society on its behalf; †*loan-recusant*, one who refused to contribute to a loan; *loan-society*, an association of persons who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; *loan-word* [= G. *Lehnwort*], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also *LOAN-MONEY*, *LOAN-OFFICE*.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6/3 The customer. . . is informed that a 'loan-account' has been opened in his name. 1743 *New Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 668 The 'Loan Act' for emitting £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to approve. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 11 If publick 'loan-banks, lombards, or banks of credit. . . were erected. 1746 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 250 A certificate. . . for letting out the loan bank made by this Colony. 1872 *YEATS* *Growth Comm.* 63 Loan banks lent money. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078/2 The Exchequer Bills, called 'Loan Bills'. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 473 There were special 'loan-chests, the borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F. BROWN *Biog. J. A. Symonds* I. 100 Symonds saw the first 'loan collection of old masters [at Manchester]. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 300/3 The vitals are eaten out of Old England by subsidies, 'loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 23 § 1 Certain Institutions for establishing 'Loan funds have been. . . established. . . for the Benefit. . . of the Labouring Classes. 1893 D. K. ARCVLL *Unseen Foundat.* *Society* xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been opened. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* ii. 15 The Theory of 'Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 *BYRON* *To Bourne* 10 Oct. in *Moore Lett. & Jmils. Byron* (1830) II. 693 It will be requisite for the 'loan-holders to set apart. 50,000*l.* sterling for that purpose. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 The Lombards, or 'Loan-houses, are principally for the benefit of the poor. 1797 in *Spirit Pub. Jmils.* (1802) I. 84 'Loan-jobbers and Contractors are quarrelling who shall rob us. 1822 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 144 Loan-jobbers, stock-jobbers, Jews. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1887) 15 A junior partner in the eminent 'loan-jobbing firm of Catchfall and Company. 1837 *ISRAELI* *Venetia* i. iv. He. . . turned up his nose at the Walpolian 'loanmongers. 1898 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 39 The plunder of conquered States for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 259 Till excoises and 'loanmongering began, these vermin [the Quakers] were never heard of in England. 1822 *Examiner* 419/2 This must be the case. . . even if 'loan-mongery goes on. 1887 *LANG* *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* I. 322 Many Greek myths are 'loan-myths'. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 564 The 'loan-notes of the Cherry Tree Building Society. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 75 The 'Loan-Recusants appeared the only men in the peoples affections. 1849 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 5 The Lombard merchants. . . were the first to open 'loan-shops in England. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of 'Loan Societies in England and Wales. 1874 *SAYCE* *Compar. Philol.* v. 173 'Loan-words are common to all dialects. 1900 *MARGOLIOUTH* in *Expositor* Apr. 248 Isaiah's oracles were full of Aramaic loan-words.

Loan (*lōn*), *sb.* 2 Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4, 8-9 lone. [See *LANE sb.*]

1. A lane, a by-road. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ii. 192 Lytere. . . Lurkede þow lones [B. C. lanes]. *Ibid.* v. 162 Clarice of Cokkes lone [B. C. lane]. 1785 *FORDE* *Poems Buchan dial.* 33 Why fear'd he to gallop on lone, and trembled at their swords? 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 94 An down the loan he took his flight. 1858 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.* Lone, lone, a lane, a narrow passage. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Lanc. Sunbonnet* 36 Maybes be's comin' up the loan this verra meenit. 2. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked.

1715 *RAMSAY* *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xix, Milk het frae the loan. 1721 — *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowing in the loans. 1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 208 From the woods and loans An answering storm was buried.

†*Loan*, *sb.* 3 *Sc. Obs.* [a. Gael. *lōn*.] Provisions. Also *attrib.*, loan-money, loan-silver, board wages.

†1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 189 That [they] could be in reddynes agane the xxj day of Julij instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1639 *MRO. HUNTLEY* in *Spalding Toun. Chas. I.* (1810) I. 145 That all his Majesties leges. . . be in reddiness prepairit with all diligens to repair whair and when he tbnk fitting, ypone 48 bours aduercement, with 15 dayis lone. †1670 *SEALOUN* *ibid.* 316 l*k.* heretout to furness his prest man with 40 dayis lone. *Ibid.* II. 320 l*k.* souldiour to haue sex schillings l*k.* day, during the space of 40 dayes, of loan siluer. Togidder also with thair hyre or levie or loan money. †1895 W. ROBERTSON in *W. Walker* *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606 Aft ther's ease in doleful croon, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet.

Loan (*lōn*), *v.* Now chiefly *U.S.* Forms: (?-3-4 lone(n), 6 loane, 6, 8 lone, 6-loan. [*f. LOAN sb.*]

The earliest quots. are doubtful, as they may belong to *LEND* v. 2 (a miswritten for 21; if correct, they indicate an early adoption of *ON. lōna* of equivalent etymology.)

trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with *out*.

†1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Gif þu him lanst ani þing of dinen. 1205 *LAY.* 3580 Ich þe wulle lanen of mine leode-folc fif hundred schipes. *Ibid.* 6247 Ich eow wulle lanen [etc.]. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Lonyng or luyng out the same for gaires in purchasing landes. †1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley's* (1881) I. 203 In years of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them. . . wheat and other come out of his granaries. 1644 J. LANGLEY *Mouris. Note of Druc* 20 By way of location, or loaning them out. 1729 B. FESSENDEN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1859) XIII. 32 Gershom Tobey loans Oxen. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 320 The remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds. . . shall be loaned out to particular persons. 1785 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 19 Sept. (1893) 370 Said sum being Loned to the Treasurer by the Direction of the Town. 1803 *FESSENDEN* *Terrible Tractor*. I. (ed. 2) 3 They will not loan me, gratis, Their jingling sing-song apparatus. 1834 *CALHOUN* *Wks.* II. 328 The power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to favorite State banks. 1847 *BROWNSON* *Wks.* V. 541 We once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent Catholic divine. 1880 *BONAMY* *Price in Fraser's Mag.* May 674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in part. . . to another. 1895 *NEWNHAM* *DAVIS* *Three Men*, etc. 172 The stalls. . . are barrack chairs loaned for the occasion. *absol. or intr.* †1235 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 27 The 1737*th* ys merciful. . . and lanep [*M.S. DUBL.* leneþ]. 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 262 The limit. . . within which the executive officers. . . may loan to a director.

Loan, *obs. form of LONE a.*

Loanable (*lōn'āb'l*), *a.* [*f. LOAN v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be loaned or lent, *esp.* of capital, etc.: Available for use in loans.

1848 *MILL* *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is therefore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be correctly called loanable capital. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks. . . is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

Loaned (*lōnd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LOAN v.* + *-ED* 1.] That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan. 1553 *GRIMALDE* *Cicero's Offices* 106 b, Who so. . . do thinke meete that loneyd money be remitted to the debtors. 1602 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 309 She, the Pawne accepted, did her loneyd Ring forgoe. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 *Ibid.* (1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and payment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 *Sal. Rev.* LV. 498 An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loanee (*lōn'ē*), [*f. LOAN v.* + *-EE* 1.] One to whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 157 Having the honour of being the Adam of South American loanees. 1853 *WHEWELL* *tr. Grotius* II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing lent if it be destroyed.

Loaner (*lōn'ēr*), [*f. LOAN v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who loans or lends; one who grants a loan.

1884 *Home Mission*. Nov. 285 They loan through agents, and. . . these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner. 1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection.

†*Loanage*. *Obs.* Also 4-5 loengs. [a. *OF. loenge* (F. *louange*), *f. loer* (*louer*) to praise.] Com-mendation, praise.

1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 223 Al the poeple of his nobleie: Loange unto his name seie. †1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To the loenge of perdurable gloire. 1485 *CAXTON* *Chas. Gl.* 25 He was chosen emperour of Rome wyth grette loange. 1490 — *Enchiridion* xvi. 64 Doo bi suche manere of wyse, that the loeinge [sic] be vnto the attributyed.

Loaning (*lōn'ing*), *vhl. sb.* [*f. LOAN v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* *LOAN*; lending.

1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 360 The committee for the loaning the said bills are to take notice hereof. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The President proceeds to condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 261 The excessive loaning of a bank's funds to its officers and directors.

Loaning (*lōn'ing*), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4-5 lon(n)ing(e, 6-7 loney, 8 lownin, 7-loan-ing. [*f. LOAN sb.* 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. = *LOAN sb.* 2 1. †*Free loaning*: a right of way. 1324 *M.S. Charter* (*gens* W. Greenwell of Durham), Le Loonyngue quod ducit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtess) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-

1568 ABR. PARKER *Pref. to Bishops' Bible* *1 To lothe christen men from reading, by their covert slanderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diction* (1843) 101 Such matters... as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 H. BUTTIS *Dyets dier Dinner* Dij, Medlers... if you deale much with them, they will extremely irck, and loath you. 1620 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthy state, as might lothe the stomache of the beholder. 1645 BRINSLEY *Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 H. D. DISC. *Liturgies* 6 They are... good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling to (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nausea often implied in the specific use 4 b.

1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uel werc, þe ne mei biðdon ne mare. 1300 *Poem 7 deadly Sin* in Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he loithit to bigynne. 1393 *LANG. P. P.* C. vii. 142 Alle ladies me lopen þat louen eny worschep. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5175 Forþi like it to 30ur lordschip & lathis no3t my sawis. 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymages most. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 328 Than I him lichtlyt as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All thowgh it be that thyng that y^e loistest moost. 1586 *Stonew Arcadia* III. (1629) 259, I should loath the keeping of my blood with the losse of my faith. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 158 The Swarms... loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 *Cowper Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath all Affection. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 35 Mother, I loathe him. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 143 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxi. 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1832 *Tennyson Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 *Browning Family* 72 Man who... craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.). 1400 *Kon. Rose* 5610 If in synnesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 109 He force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 *Bible Psal.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. 1677 *Barrow Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxxvii. 41 A stomach, surcharged with food, or poisonous matter, which it loathes. 1764 *Goethe's Trav.* 182 He sees... No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him loathe his vegetable meal. 1866 J. THOMSON *Philosophy* IV. v. Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

Loathed (lō'ðd), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATH* v. + -ED 1.] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 512 His compaignye is vn-to folkis lothid. 1570 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 70 The grieslie Toide-stoole... And loathed [1611 loathing] Padlocks lording on the same. 1586 *Stonew Arcadia* III. (1632) 325 But her waiting Jaylor with cruelle pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1602 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parasse.* II. i. 572 Earth the loathed stage Whereon we act this false and peron age. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion. 1742 *COLLINS Ode on Post. Charn.* 13 It left unblest her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1884-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiii. Her beauty will I mock with loathed lust.

Hence **Loath'dness**.

1859 L. HUNT *Shew Paire Seeming* xxvii. What first was Love, was now called Loath'dness.

Loather (lō'ðə), *[f. *LOATH* v. + -ER 1.]* One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 *WEVER Mirr. Mar.* Dij. Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1655 *Bovle Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The mutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 *Tennyson Freedom* viii. Thou loath'st of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lō'ðfūl), *a.* Also 6 loathful, 5-6 loathful (1, 8-9 Sc. laithfu'. [f. *LOATH* v. + -FUL.] 1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now rare.

1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that leuyth. 1481 *EARL WORCESTER Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b. I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothful. 1561 T. NORTON *Cakins's Inst.* II. 280 Whosoever prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euile. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 725 And lothful idleness he doth detest. 1832 *Times* 10 Nov. 375 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Musulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Cakins's Inst.* II. xxi. (1634) 485 So that yet we bee not lothful or wearie of long arrysing. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1314 Which when he did with lothful eyes beholde. 1785 *BURNS Coler's Sat.* II. 61 But hlate and laithfu', scarce can weel beholde. 1862 *HISTOR Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithfu'.

Hence **Loathfully** *adv.*, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loathfulness**, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Proteus... reading it with loathfulfulness. Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possesse. 1887 *HISSE's Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

Loathliness. *Obs. rare -1.* [f. *LOATH* v. + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xix. 114 Rediness into synne and loathliness into good.

Loathing (lō'ðing), *vb. sb.* [f. *LOATH* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *LOATH*; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong disgust (for food).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pruse Tr.* (1866) 33 What es his desire? Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all þis werldis byssce. 1440 *HUTSON Seala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i. But he askyth a loathing of synne. 1550 *LOYD Treas.* *Health* (1585) I iv. Loathing cometh of much corupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 15 To weaue the curious from loathing of them for their euery-where-plainess. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomach, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com.* *Prayer* (1661) 270 Which... hymn... though it should he said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1733 *STEELE Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 10 Objects... who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1738 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 31 It... does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *BURNS Pruse Wks.* 93 note, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxxiii, Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny... which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *19th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

† b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. *Obs.*

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath... with Beere made thy body a carcase fit for the Bieere, a laughing and loathing-stocke... to men and Angels.

Loathing (lō'ðing), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATH* v. + -ING 2.] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

† 1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedie* 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-egges are loathing; yeelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

1585 *CRESS FEMERKE P's. cvii.* vi. Their loathing soule doth foode refraine. 1599 H. BUTTIS *Dyets dier Dinner* P 3 b. Clowding the loathing ayr with foggie fume Of Dock-Tabacco. 1825 *LITTON Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loathingly** *adv.*, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgist.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng. xv.* xcv. 380 Yea, let them listen, loathingly, what Iesuites propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I was loathing in expectation of breachence. 1862 *LITTON Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

† **Loathless**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lōðlas*, f. *lōð* harm, *LOATH* sb. + -less -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

1400 *Voc. in Wm. Walcker 1492 Innumes*, laplesse. 14200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lodes is he man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þencð no þing þat he [etc.]. 14225 *Juliana* 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat lōðlesse mēne.

Hence † **Loathlessness**, innocence.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Defen De hireuden him alle his riche weden þat waren... unðellicnesse and lōðlesnesse.

Loathliness (lō'ðlīnəs), *[f. *LOATH* v. + -NESS.]* The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now rare.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my loathlynes. 1531 *ECVOT Ger.* II. xxv. The deformitie and loathlynes of vice. 1537 *GOLDING De Moray* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices... al such things are but smoke and loathlynes in my sight. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Secess.* 245 Popery... through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly (lō'ðli), *a. Forms:* 1 *lōðlic*, 2-3 *lōðlic*, 3 *lad-*, *lōð-*, *lōð(e)liche*, 3-4 *lod(e)liche*, 4-5 *lath-*, *lōðly*, *lōðly*, 4 *lat-*, *lōð-*, *lōðly*, *lōð(e)*, *lōðliche*, 4-5 *lod(e)ly*, *lōð(e)lie*, -ly, (5 *lathely*, *lōðly*, *lōðely*, *lōðely*, 5-6 *lath(e)liche*, -ly, 6 *Sc. laithly*, *laithly*, -ye, 6- *loathly*.

compar. 3 *ladlyker*, *ladly*, 3 *lad-*, *lodly*, 4 *lodly*, 4 *lodly*, 4 *lodly*. See also *LAIDL*. [OE. *lōðlic* = OFris. *lōðlik*, Os. *lōðlik*, OHG. *lōðlik*, MHG. *lōðlich*, *lōðlich*, ON. *lōðlig* -r, f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lic -ly 1.]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

1400 *tr. Bada's Hist.* II. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon laplice deabe þone cyning awende. 14175 *Coll. Hom.* 219 Awende... to loðlice deofen. 14200 *Moral Ode* 279 Per ligget lōðliche fend in stronge raketeie. 14225 *Auer. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlykeste sunnen. 14250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3030 So woren he lodlylike on to sen. 14300 *Cursor M.* 20420 Lokes... þat naman of all our fer bi fore him mak latli chere. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 584/383 That forehed is lodly that is calous and bare. 1385 *CHAUCER Wife's P.* 244 Thou art so loathly, and so oold also. 1393 *LANG. P. P.* C. xvii. 265 Ypocritie... is yliked in latyn to a lothliche dounhep. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 10 He hath... wesshen in the lothly lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* xvii. K. vj. My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xx. 30e Catuie... A lothlye ryme dispitfull and subtile Comylet hec. 1550 in *Viary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If... ye shall happen to epie any persone infected with any lothelie grief or disease. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 333 Clerks they to loathly idleness entice. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall hestrew The union of your bed, with weedes so loathly that you shall hate it both. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Inhol.* 454 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. 1839 *PLAED Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Cominius. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* vi (1897) 125 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

† b. *absol.* or quasi-sb. A monster. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettid he noght, With dynntes full dreght, till he to dethe paste.

Loathly (lō'ðli), *adv.* Forms: see *LOATH* a. and -ly 2. [OE. *lōðlice*, f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lice -ly 2.]

† 1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgfield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon lādlice yrrenga ryn. 1205 *LAY. 7935* Lādliche [1275 lōðliche] heo feohten. 1240 *Leofens in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich am lōðlice i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17358 þe find. 1411 *laithli* sal his licam dight. 1420 *Cast. Love* 1137 þe find. 1420 *laithli* sal his licam dight. 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 139 Of ilk air of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A ctyzen of parys... lothely sweryng had blasphemied Jhesu cryste. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* v. xxxii. With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

† b. With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1090 Alle þat longed to lufur ful lodly he hated. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood to his vnnatural purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotter* H vij b. In punishing you, he d d lothely. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. P. I.* 78 I hou loathly this imprisoning flesh putt on. 1641 *SANDESON Sermon* (1681) II. 11. I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* II. v. For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly uttered to the air. 1845 T. W. COLE *Imitism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 Mrs. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. iv. 102 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon.

Hence † **Loathlihead** *rare -1*, loathsomeness.

1340 *Ayent* 203 þet is apert tokne þet... þe lodlicheð byp in þi herte.

† **Loathly**, *v. Obs.* In 3 *lōðlichen*, 6 *Sc. laithly*. [f. *LOATH* v. + -ly 1.] *a. trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. *b.* To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

1225 *Auer. R.* 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a muelch ihol peche. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 381, I him forleit as a lad, and laithlyt him mekle.

Loathness (lō'ðnəs), *a.* [f. *LOATH* v. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loath.

† 1. In various senses of *LOATH* a.: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

1175 *Lamb. Houn.* 95 He wes dreinhinde on bisserc worlde... mid name lōðnesse and mid sitnesse. 1225 *Auer. R.* 310 He. haved... lōðnesse of ham alle, as Ieremie witned: *Ommes amici eius speraverunt cum.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto laithnes and vnfe werkes. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* III. Wks. 1220/1 You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfort of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. *Const. to with inf.*; rarely of with *gerund.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue þou noght, ne scam. 1528 *HEX. VIII* in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him... to be displeased. 1529 Sir T. MORE *Synph. Souls* I. Wks. 316/2 Diuers doctors allege diuers causes for his heauienes and lothnes at y^e time to depart & die. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathnesse and obedience. 1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution sticke betweene loathnesse and necessitie? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. li. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

Loathsome (lō'ðsəm), *a.* Forms: 4 *lopsom*, 4-5 *loothsom*, 4, 6-7 *Sc. and north. laithsum*, -some, 5 *lathesum*, *lōth(e)sum*, 6-9 *loth(e)scm(e)*, 7-8 *loathsom*, 6- *loathsome*. [f. *LOATH* v. + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam*.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) *a.* In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 23229 (Gött) Fell dragons and tads bath... ful laithsum (*Coll.* watsum) on to here and se... þar sal be. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xvi.* 11495 221 If y^e teeth were bare they were loathsum and nat fayr. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172 Man is but lothsum corthe and clauye. 1561 *Hony tr. Castiglione's Courtier* IV. 1577) S viij, Unwittinglye otherwhile eate some lothsome and abhorring meate. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 480 Thou must not Lie in this miserable loathsum plight Neglected. 1703 *MAUNSELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 22 and let, after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsome to look upon. 1748 *Anson's Ver.* III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxvii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hatelul, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

1440 *HUTSON Seala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem lothsum in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Bal.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting lorde, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyre of sum do blind. 1579 *LAVL Euphues* (Arb.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 *BURNAN Grace Ab.* 78, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 *HUME Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and loathsome. 1872 *HOLLAND*

Marb. Proph. 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond.
1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loath-ome.

+2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. *Const. of Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. xv. [ix.] (1877) ii. 61 We, as loathsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plenty. 1579 TWYNE *Phisike agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 34, 'Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and wearied minde.

Loathsome (lō'sōmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Pei. i. lugged him loþsumly over hilles dale & slowze. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carillon so loathsomely stinketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659-209) Those that are, loathsomely apparelled, may knock long b. fore they enter. 1652 GAULE *Magstrom.* 371 Alexander. . . rotted loathsomely. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* 111. 174 Favourites must be now observed, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsomely caressed. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsomely ugly.

+2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.

1561 T. NORRON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 106 Nothing ought to be loathsomely received, which [etc.].

Loathsomeness (lō'sōmness), [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al loathsumes o wikkudhede bailed þe werld on lenth and brede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 7 Delite of syn be noight in the sight, bot loathsumes of syn. a 1549 SKELTON *De Albany* Wks. (Dyce) II. 72 Euer to remayne. In lousy loathsumesse. 1654 T. HALL *Little* The Loathsumesse of Long Haire. 1755-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness. 1857-8 SEARS *Athens* xvi. 135 The utter loathsomeness of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 80 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsomeness.

b. quasi-concr. Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready grown in to a loathsome. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1612) 312 For avoiding of putrefaction, or some other loathsome. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Adts.* fr. Parnass. i. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hateful loathsumenesses, which do so much nauseate good men's eyes. 1867 BUSHELLE in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 'The very thing now wanted. . . is a good supply of disfigurements, . . . loathsumenesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

+2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. *Obs.*

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 151/28 She receyved no worldes oyle, but forsoke him wip a loþsumnes of herte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Southstrel . . . causeth fastidiousness or loþsumnesse of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsumness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Commu.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatientness and loþsumnes of that estate [slavery]. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 132 The sweet Oranges. . . cause loþsumnesse in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 108 Loathsumnesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsumness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsumness.

Loathy (lō'thi), *a. arch.* Also 5-6 lothy. [f. LOATH + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowlier ne lothyer beest. a 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garsuchus* 29 Wks. (Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Morum* xi. (1617) 270 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 23 Docks, quickgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay beneath the mangrove forest.

Loave, obs. f. LAVE^s 1 and a.; var. LOVE^v 2 *Obs.*

Loaved, Loaving; see LOAFED, LOAFING *vbl. sb.* 1

Loaver, variant of LOVER, hire.

+ **Loab**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loppe*, *Loþsb.* 1] A spider.

c 1000 *Laub.* P. lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure 3er swa swa lobbe [Vulg. *sicut araneam*] oððe rynde beop asmeade. a 1235 *Prose Psalter* lxxxviii. 15 þou madest his soule to stumble as a lob [Vulg. *sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yeres shal þenchen as þe lob.

Lob (lɒb), sb. 4 Also 6-7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopoeic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. *lobbe* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod. Du. *lobbe*, *lubbe* (mod. Du. *lob*, *lubbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lobb*, *lobb* short stout person.]

+1. The pollack. *Obs.* (Cf. LOB-REELING.)

1357 *Act 31 Eduw. I.* II. Stat. 3 c 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lynn, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Lobbe is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now *dial.*

1533 *Image Yferr.* 1645 To prove oure prelates goddes

And lay men very lobbes. *Ibid.* 2275 Frier bilb, frier bob, frier lib, frier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 63 The rude lobbes of the country, which be to symple to paynte a lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, 11c be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yere* D iij, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadful to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xvii. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisdom and learning, was a very lob and foole. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 456 William Greynob an Hind. . . This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MORTREUX *Katelais* iv. xlviii, The Country Lob trudg home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a felley'.

3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain. . . bath . . . about the cheeks two red fleshy lobes or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobes' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly *dial.*

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lob*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dunfer.* 1847 W. CARLETON *Trails Irish Pastoury* I. 3 Any bow we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*. (2) A very large lump. *Live.* 1863 *Once a week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* i. 5 Imagine future 'lobes' of which they share.

5. *Brewing*. A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense of, LOBLOLLY, LOUSCOUSE.

1839 URE *Diet. Arts* 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called *lobb*, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lob-like* adj. and *adv.*;

+ *lob-coat* = LOONCOCK; *lob grass* *dial.*, *Bromus mollis*; *lob-tailing* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* (see quots.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) C 3 b. My bush and my pot, . . . are not a grate, for such a 'lob-coat, farewell. 1755 LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 72 'I'm the grass which country people call the hooded grass, or 'lob-grass, is apparently of but little value. 1605 SILVESTER *De Bontis* ii. iij. *Abraham* 589 He yawns; and leaning on his ('Lob-like) elbow hears This Message don. 1611 CORER, *Entomologist*, growned dull, sotish, lumbish, heauic-headed, lob-like. 1687 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Lob-tailing, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded . . . as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i.e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti* Wenen 387, I was laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoit. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Sacchus Bountie* A 4, The Bezilidistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their lobbologie. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch. . . that had a Giant to her sonne, that was cal'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Relatls* i. xxi. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotters, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 Mrs. J. H. EWING *Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire* Intro. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-lied, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lob (lɒb), sb. 3 *Mining*. Also lobb. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* M j b, When we drive dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the dipping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobbs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Munroe's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

Lob (lɒb), sb. 4 *Thieves' slang*. Also lobb. A box; a till.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 *Discov. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 99 A Lob, full of Ribbons, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Diet.* Lob, till or money-drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: *lob-crawler*, a till-thief; *lob-crawling*, -sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the 'lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scudding made a comfortable living in the several branches of 'lob-crawling and peter claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call 'lob-sneaking' and 'peterscrawling'.

Lob (lɒb), sb. 5 *Games*. [f. LOB v.]

1. *Cricket*. A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 12/1 At 6 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobbs. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobbs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobbs'.

+ *attrib.* 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show . . . against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman . . . knows the danger of playing wildly at under-hand

'lobbs'. . . Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis*. (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *lob-volley*.

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley', . . . which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head. . . As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

Lob (lɒb), v. Inflected lobbed (lɒbd), lobbing. [f. LOB sb. 2.]

+1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. *Obs.*

1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well know me, that will believe that I would if I had not been distempered by surfeit and drinke

ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? *Obs.* exc. *slang*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 57 Their poore Iades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 *ECAN Real Life in Lond.* i. 187 The dancing party . . . were lobbing their lollies [= heads] on . . . the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1819 PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* 23 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stand. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, To lob along, to walk loungeously. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 363 The lion . . . may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *vbl. sb.* 1] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Epitomes* 86 The enemy's shells came lobbing into it (the trench). 1898 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies. . . lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (1) To throw gently. *Sussex.* (2) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MATTLANO in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 313/2 Suppose . . . that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. 1884 *ALL. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 70 Sandbags . . . which are pulled down one by one, and lobbed over the others by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweet . . . lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIELING *Life's Handicap* 87 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing*. To add 'lob' (see LOB sb. 2 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.* 1]

6. *Metallurgy*. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Metall.*, *Lobbing* (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence Lobbed *phl. a.*

1883 *Fall Mail* G. 17 July 4/1 [Clampson Lawn Tennis] A lobbed return with a twist.

Lobar (lō'bār), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lobār* is, f. L. *lobus* LOBE; see -AR 1.] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

Lobate (lō'bēt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE; see -ATE 2.] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate, lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves, . . . so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus . . . crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 140 Sweet Mignonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 323 Fins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Grn. Ornithol.* ii. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

Hence Lobately *adv.*, so as to form lobes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

Lobated (lō'bētd), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED 1.] = LOBATE.

1703 PETERLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Lobation (lō'bēshn), [f. LOBATE; see -ATION.] The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [f. the Lobes] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 93

Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 Suggestations are made upon the subject of progressive lobation [in ice-formations]. 1890 *Coves Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 11. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen in all truly lobe-footed birds.

Lobato- (*lobz'to*), taken as comb. form of **LOBATE** in the sense 'lobate and .', as *lobato-digilate*, *-foliaceus*, *-ramosus*, etc.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, i. e. lobato-digilate. *Ibid.* 617 Flabellate and lobato-foliceous. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenoflora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Lobato-sinuate*, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.

Lobb: see **LOB**. **Lobber**, obs. f. **LUBBER**.

† **Lobbet**. Obs. rare -1. [? For *lobet*, f. **LOBE** + **-ET**.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*. 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbetts of the hollow of his Liver.

Lobbing (*lob'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **LOB**, in various senses.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1.034 to 1.110. by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 *Pyroff Cricket Field ix.* 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept. A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see **LOB** v. 6]. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.* I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lobbing, *pl. a.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 2.] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* i. ii. 26 The gauri wolf, whom I have before now forced to drop his long lobbing face, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 *Pyroff Cricket Field* xi. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* i. xvii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. WEIR *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

† **Lobbish**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LOB** sb. 2 + **-ISH**.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic: clownish.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 10 That lout of lobbishe kinde. 1586 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Plac.* a great lobbi-sh knave. a 1585 *STONE Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselves awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

Lobby (*lob'bi*), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see **LOBGE** sb.]

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med. L. word to be the immediate source.]

† **L**. ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).

1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbis, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly wayted for my coming forth? 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 161 Sometimes He walks foure houres together, here in the Lobby. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* v. lxxiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Charg'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. l. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, ... Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendance. 1609 B. JONSON *Sit. Wom.* iv. v. Doe you obserue this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 *DEVONEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a tendre for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* i. 792a All. shou'd be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants . . . may not be called as it were out of another House. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and drop into the first chair. 1806-7 J. B. BRADFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. v. Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tap'd at doors. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. Naut. (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the bread room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby*. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. Agric. A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 *MARSHALL Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 note, *Farmery*: The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in *REES Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 June 20/3 [A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other

houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, . . . where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 40 Refusing to let some Members pass out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 *NEDHAM Mercurius Pragmaticus*. No. 39. 20 Dec. Col. Pride . . . caused them [Members] to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. Wks. 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1815 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exotic world. 1865 *BRIGHT St. Canada* 23 Mar. If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 106/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. collect. Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; *U. S.* the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* i. 1. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

A. attrib. and Comb., as *lobby correspondent*, *door, fire, lounge, lounging-room, stove, table, -wicket*; *lobby-member*, a lobbyist.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was 'lobby correspondent' he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The 'lobby door' of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Blog.* III. 73 Chattering in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the 'lobby fire'. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a 'Lobby-Lounger'. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers (at a theatre) make their appearance at 8, 9, and even 10 o'clock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/2 'Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 *CRAIG, 'Lobby Member*. 1860 WORCESTER (CITING GREELEY), *Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislature in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. SAUNDERS *Aul. Cognit.* 10 [He] put the King in a 'Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 76 Every man should be kept dry and warm by the help of a 'lobby stove. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 190 She clanked it on the 'lobby-table. 1876 T. HARDY *Rithelberia* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the 'lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

Lobby (*lob'bi*), *v. U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** sb.]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons.)

1850 *LYELL 2d Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer . . . having nothing but his three or four dollars a day . . . shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 *SALA Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 619 To lobby through, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 *GOLDW. Snitru in Contemp. Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Yorksh. Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London. to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* a 1859 N. Y. *Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W.'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1854 E. SARGENT *Peculiar III.* 32 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 *CATTI. & C. TAIT Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

fig. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, . . . they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lobbying** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* (s. v. *Lobby* v.). 1852 *Times* 6 Jan.,

'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 297/1 *Lobbying*—this is . . . buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Rings. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* i. 1. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

Lobbyer (*lob'biar*). *U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** + **-ER** 1.] = **LOBBYIST**.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed . . . even the lobbyists . . . were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyists among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

Lobbyist (*lob'bijist*). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** + **-IST** 1.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* i. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists', . . . who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sal. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lobbyism**, the system of lobbying.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

Lobcock (*lob'bkp*). Now *dial.* [f. **LOB** sb. 1 + **COCK**.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 *UDALL Roister D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are. Such a luburte, such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 *NASH Unfor.* Trav. 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 *CORNE. Richeman*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1624 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Groutheaded Lobcockes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lobcock*, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, a great, idle, young person. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, *Lubcock*, a lout, a lubber.

attrib. and oppos. 1577 *BRETON Wks. Young Wit* (L), I now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1577-82 — *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 152 The lobcocke Lust. 1608 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) C. Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence † **Lobcocked** (1623) G, loutish, boorish.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcock, loseld Lurden.

Lobe (*lob*). Also 6 lobbe. [ad. late L. *lobus*, a Gr. *λοβός* lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic **logw-* cogn. with **legw-* in *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. F. *lobe* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

[1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* Bivh The longues hath v. lobos or fedets.] 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* H. j. b, Demanda, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answer. v. Thre in the ryght party and two in the lefte. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Lobes, nor wynges. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcels of the liver. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 *BUPP Dis. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 124/1 The external [ear] is . . . divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Piltra*, or Lobe. 1809-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli. (1889) 390 Her ear . . . was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. Bot. † (a) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. *Obs.* (b) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. i. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 — *Muzum* ii. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 212 A Long Flat Lobe. . . Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v. A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* ii. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corolla bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 522 Then rise the tender germ, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 *LINNEUS Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 266, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing, . . . as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes causes the lobes to close. 1880 *GRAY Strict.* Bot. iii. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.

d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* i. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput, she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v., Bidloo uses the diminutive *lobellus*, for [sic] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloguel's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to acquire the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which... form... a part of the brain.

e. Zool. A rounded projection or part of an organ. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The Galley Vane. Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 42 The vane represents the structure of the foot, one lobe on each side of each of the phalanges. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [sc. grebes'] feet have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl. s.v.*, The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has n lobes, then $2\pi/n$ is the lobe-angle and there are n lobes in a revolution.

g. Geol. A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. gen. 1771 J. WELLS *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *lobe-like* adj.; *lobe-angle* *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1f); *lobe-berry*, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *lobe-foot*, a lobe-footed bird; *lobe-footed a.*, having lobate feet, as some birds; *lobe-leaf*, a foliole of a compound leaf; *lobe-plate* (see quot.).

1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys, the Red 'Lobefoot' is a common species. 1835 JENNYS *Man. Brit. Verteb.* *Anat.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot), 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly 'lobe-footed' birds, as coots, grebes, .. and phalaropes. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnae, or 'lobe-leaves' on the whole leaf of each tree. 1849-52 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224-5 'Lobe-like' expansions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lobe-plate', a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

3. *Lobed* (lɒbd), a. [f. LOBE + -ED 2.] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 tr. LINNÆUS *Fam. Plants* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 781 Leaves... The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus... Body very minute, .. diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 JANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Leaves... deeply lobed. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil... is globular, lobed, branched. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. v. 245 The calyx or corolla... is said to be... lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond tooth-ing. 1893 W. H. HUSON *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind. Comb. 1832 *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or post oak.

4. *Lobelacrin* (lɒbɪl'ækrɪn), Chem. [f. LOBELIA + L. *acri-*, *acer* sharp + -IN.] An acid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

5. *Lobeless* (lɒbɪl's), a. [f. LOBE + -LESS.] Without lobes.

1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. The straight, coarse black hair, .. lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

6. *Lobelet* (lɒbɪ'lɛt), rare. [f. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lobelets*, in *bot.* small lobes. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobules or Lobelets.

7. *Lobelia* (lɒbɪ'lɪə). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), botanist and physician to James I; see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobelia*-aceae, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

1739 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens*... Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane leaf. 1855 HALIMBURN *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 114 He fanned at the mouth like a boss that has cal Lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopœia, the herb *L. inflata*.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 *Daily News* 30 July, He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 525 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

8. *Lobelaceous* (lɒbɪl'i-əs), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Lobelia* + -OUS; see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jasione more properly a Campanulaceae than a Lobelaceous plant. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 774 Isotoma, a lobelaceous genus.

9. *Lobelad* (lɒbɪ'læd), Bot. [f. LOBELIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1862) 106.

10. *Lobelie* (lɒbɪ'li), a. Chem. [f. LOBELIA + -IC.] *Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. 1874 [see LOBELACRIN]. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

11. *Lobeline* (lɒbɪ'lin), Chem. Also *lobeli* (in and (mod.L.) *lobelina*. [f. LOBELIA + -INE 5.]

An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmacol. Jyrt.* III. 128 Analysis of Lobelia inflata. By Reinsch. Analysis gave following results:—Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobelina). 1850 W. BASTWICK in *Pharmacol. Jyrt.* X. 270 Lobelina. 1852 BRANDT *Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl.*, Lobelina. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lobelina. .. lobelin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 355 Lobelina. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 317 Lobeline.

12. *Lobellated*, a. rare -1. [f. mod.L. **lobellus*, dim. of *lobus* LOBE + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jyrt.* XXI. 395 Oval vesicles, either entire, or lobellated.

13. *Lobel's catchfly*. [From the name Lobel: see LOBELIA.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. Ang.* Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. .. Lobells Catchfly [etc.]. 1741 [see CATCHFLY].

1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1862) 42.

14. *Lober*, obs. form of LUBBER.

15. *Lobfish*, Obs. Also 6-7 lubfish. [f. LOB sb. 2.] A kind of stockfish.

[1421 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 321/2 Lob fish.] 1538 FITZGERALD. *Jyrt. Seas* 165 Fyschers that actually labour to take Lyng, Haberdine, Lobfishes. 1545 RATES *Customs* ho. cvj, Stokfishes called lubfish. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4 *Sched. Rates Inwards*, Stockfish *vol.* Cropping... Lubfish.

16. *Lobie*, obs. form of LOOBY.

17. *Lobilin*, Obs. [quasi-proper name, f. LOB sb. 2, after Colin; cf. Lublin.] A rustic, boor.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 98 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes: Clap your hands, O ye Loblins.

18. *Lobing* (lɒbɪŋ), vbl. sb. Bot. [f. LOBE + -ING 1.] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora 8 Ranaunculus hirsutus*. .. Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

19. *Lobing* (lɒbɪŋ), ppl. a. Bot. [f. LOBE + -ING 2.] Forming lobes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*. .. segments. .. lobing and toothing.

20. *Lobiolo* (lɒbɪ'lo), Bot. [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* PETIOLE), dim. f. *lobus* LOBE.]

One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

21. *Lobiped* (lɒbɪ'ped), a. and sb. Zool. Also -pede. [ad. mod.L. *lobiped-*, -pēs, f. *lobus* LOBE + -pēs foot.]

A. adj. Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobipes*, .. lobiped.

B. A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

1882 in OGILVIE.

22. *Lobe-keeping*, ? Obs. or dial. [f. LOB sb. 2 + -KEEPING sb. 1.] The calsh.

17325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Rilt als slurionn etes merling, And lobekeling etes sperling. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens*. .. Coal-fish. .. lob. lob-keeping [etc.].

23. *Loblolly* (lɒb'li), Now dial. Also 7 lap-8-9 lap-. [perh. onomatopœic: cf. the dialectal 'l' to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge; also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*),]

I. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgeo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 GERARDE *Herbals* xxxv. 6 & 242 The lowe countrymen use it for their meate called Worme, and with vs Lobliolie. 1620 MARKHAM *Farwe. Husb.* (1629) 132 It makes an excellent gwell, or lob-lolly which is very sovereigne at Sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lolly. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this, cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and

wamble in her Guts. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up. 1750 [see BURGOON]. 1786 [see *loblolly* man in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 BRETTON *Gruell's Fort.* (Grosart) 9/2 This Lob-lolly, with slauering lips, would be making loue. 1675 CORROU *Scoffer Scoff* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Lob-lolly. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi, That joint-headed Loblolly of a Carter. 1844 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Blest if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low-toff loppolities.

3. ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in.. the south (of Alabama) are pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *loblolly feast*, -making, -pot: loblolly bay, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasiandrus*, of the southern United States; loblolly boy, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also dial. an errand-boy, man of all work; † loblolly doctor, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † loblolly lamb = sensc 2; loblolly man *Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; loblolly pine, the tree *Pinus Teda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; loblolly sweetwood, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); loblolly tree = loblolly wood; loblolly whitewood, *Necandra sanguinea*; loblolly wood, *Cupania glabra*; also *Pisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 366 Bay, *Loblolly, *Gordonia*. *Ibid.* 371 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly-bay, or *Attea Florida*. 1748 SMOLETT *Red. Rand.* xviii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the *Loblolly Boy. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Kester* lv, The loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a large. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1730 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* I. 15 [Loblolly speaks] Our Rogue of a *Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pencees, must have a Note for ten Pencees' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. BEAKE *Let. fr. Sonner* Isl. in *Pyrmie's Discov. Prodig.* *Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certain Feast, held every week at several houses, which Feast they called a 'loblolly Feast'. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Footes* A iij l. Those notted, grosse, and 'loblolly' lams. 1706 (E. WARD) *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 The Mystery of 'Loblolly-making'. 1786 Mrs. Pizzini *Anecd. Johnson* 285 He [Dr. Johnson] asked an officer what name place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the 'loblolly man kept his loblolly. 1760 *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or *loblolly pine. 1637 T. MORRIS *New Eug. Canaan* (1883) 342 [He] called to his wife to set on the 'loblolly pot'. 1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 241 We found several... girls stewing venison... in a loblolly-pot. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 143 The *Loblolly tree. This is a middle-stred tree. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 214 *Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 178 *Loblolly-wood. This shrubby tree... rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

5. *Lobo* (lɒ'bo). [Sp. —L. *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

1839 COL. HAMILTON SMITH *Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky.] 1859 *Wild Animals N. Amer.* 14 *Canis occidentalis*, var. *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

6. *Lo-boite*, *Min. Obs.* [Named by J. J. Berzelius in 1815, after Loba da Silveira, who first described it; see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gökum and Frugrud, under the name of Lobiite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 350 Idocrase Lobiite, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

7. *Lobola* (lɒ'bɒ'lə). [? Kaffir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes... pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kaffir marriages.

8. *Lobose* (lɒ'bɒ's), a. [ad. mod.L. *lobosus*, f. *lobus* LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; spec. pertaining to the Lobosa, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 843/2 A certain small number of independent Lobosa Gymnomys.

9. *Lobous* (lɒ'bɒ's), a. [f. LOBE + -OUS.] Having (many or large) lobes.

1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

10. *Lobscouse* (lɒ'bskɒ's), *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 8-9 lobscourse, 9 lobskous, -scouse, lap's course. [Of obscure origin: cf. LOBLOLLY. (Scouse is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 (E. WARD) *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow... to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. x. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. 1860 27/1 He acquired the art of making lobscouse. 1825 MARKHAM *Far. Jyrt.* xi, Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMITH

Sailor's Word-bk., *Laf's Course*, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1834 F. F. MOORE *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouse'.

Hence **Lobsconser** (lɒbskʌnsər), a sailor, tar. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Alarooned* (1890) 18 Plain ginger-baired British lobsconser.

Lobside 1, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lob's pound. Now dial. Also (? error.) 7 Cobs pound, 8 Hob's pound. [See Lohsb. 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also fig., an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discern. Knights of Post B*, Knights of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1612 *Passant's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lobs-pound intangled by a wile. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paroemiaologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* l. iii. 910 Crowdero, whom in Irons bound, 'Thou basely thrust'st into Lobs' pound Where still he lies. 1657 G. DICKY *Elvira* l. 23 He hath us faith fast in Loh's Pound. 1694 ECHARO *Plantus* 8 If M^r Constable and his Watch should pick m' up and in w' me to Lohs-Pound? 1795 MAO, D'ARLAY *Canilla* iv. iii. What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit* Wks. 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 E. *Anglic Gloss.*, *Lobspond*, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

Lobster 1 (lɒbstər). Forms: 1 lop(p)estre, lopystre, 4 lopister, 4-7 lopster, 5 loppestre, 4-7 lopstere, 5-7 lobstar, 6 Sc. lapstar, 6-7 lopstar, 4-7 lobster. [OE. *lobpstre*, *lopystre*, *loppestre*, corruptly ad. L. *locusta* LOCUST. The L. word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late L. the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, OCornish *legast* lobster.]

The ending *-stre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see -STER): cf. OE. *myllestre* from L. *moeritrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the L. *c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in W. Wülcker 94/14 Crabbian mulan pinewincian. . . and lopystre and sela swylces. a 1200 *Voe*, *Ibid.* 319/20 *Polipos*, *loppestre*. 1312-22 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 9 In sperling, crevis, lopsters, et piscia dulcis. 1314-25 *Ibid.* 10 In burbot, spret et lopsters. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xix. lxxviii. (1495) 909 The vertue of gendringe of egges is . . . in crabbes and lobsters. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Nym ye perth other ye loppestore or drie haddock. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 764/31 *Hic polipus*, a lobster. 1550 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1599 *MARSHALL'S* *Villanie* l. iii. 181 A Crabs bak'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* *R.* l. iii. v. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/5 A Crefish. . . Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 17 On inauditate wine we bere regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. Pigot *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. Pavv *Food* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. Norway lobster, *Nephrops norvegicus*. Spiny or thorny lobster, *Palaemon vulgaris* = CRAYFISH 3b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The strigose, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1795 *r. Thunberg's Trav.* I. 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctos*) . . . has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1810 G. S. SAUNDERS *Entomol. Compend.* 92 *Palaemon vulgaris* is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. 1855 Gosse *Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food.

1783 COLLEN *Nat. Med.* I. 393, I have known . . . persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

d. The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. *lobster-tail*, -tailed (in 5 below).

1785 GROSE *Ant. Armour* 22 Gauntlets . . . were . . . oftener of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cui-varts or thigh pieces. . . They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

+ 2. An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man). 1602 MONTGOMERY *Blurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe . . . an old combe-peckt rascall . . . hang him, lobster. 1605 *Tryall Chex.* u. i. in Bullen O. P. l. III. 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together! . . . He perceiv you for this, you Lobster. *Ibid.* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword bill. 1609 B. Jonson *Epicene* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times

it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also *boiled lobster*. Raw (or unboiled) lobster: a policeman: so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

1643 *Songs Lond. Primitives* (Percy Soc.) 168 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* vii. § 104 (June 1643) Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of Sir Arthur Haslerigg, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirasses. 1660 in *Hart. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 The women . . . exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemallions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known . . . that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. HAWES in *Milit. Jnrls.* (1853) 89 The Lobsters (i.e. British troops) came out almost to cople hill and took 3 cows. 1803 *Springs Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the sergeant. 1829 BUCKSTONE *Billy Taylor* l. iii. I am no more a dull drab-coated watchman. . . *Mary*. . . Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1830 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 9 Nov. 1912 'No Peel-down with the raw lobsters!' 1878 BESANT & Rice *Celia's Ark*. xxxix. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Mariner, and the Boiled Lobster. 1895 W. W. JACOBS *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster. . . He's a sergeant in the line.

attrib. or appos. 1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Jnrls.* (1855) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corporal married to a Road Island whore. 1779 J. CARPENTER in *Proc. Vermont Hist. Soc.* (1872) p. viii, 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. To boil one's lobster: see quot. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling.

4. Short for lobster-caterpillar, -moth.

1809 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stenoporus fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lobster-catch, -catching, -fishery, -fishing, -hatchery, -man, -red adj., -salad, -sauce, -shell, -shop, -supper, -woman; lobster-boat, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; lobster-box *slang*, (a) a transport ship; (b) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); lobster-car U.S., a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); lobster caterpillar, the larva of the lobster-moth; lobster-clad a., clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; lobster-claw, (a) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (*Knight Dict. Mech. Snppl.*); (b) pl. a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); lobster-coated a., red-coated; lobster-crab, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidae*; a porcelain-crab; lobster-crawl, 'a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent. Dict.*); lobster-creel, = lobster-pot; lobster-flower, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); lobster-joint, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; lobster-louse, a parasite of the lobster, *Nicolaus asiaticus*; lobster-moth, the bombycid moth *Stenoporus fagi*; lobster-night *nonce-wd.*, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; lobster-pot, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; lobster-smack *joenlar*, a military transport; lobster-tail, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also *attrib.*; lobster-tailed a., wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; lobster-trap = lobster-pot.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 8, I am told . . . that when men of war meet a 'lobster-boat, a jocular threat is used. That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salite him. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1842) 64 We landed in the 'lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. 1887 G. B. GOODE, ed. *Fisheries U.S.* v. II. 674 Entirely submerged lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 Q. Rev. July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the 'lobster-catch. 1881 *Scriven's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For 'lobster-catching', two kinds of nets . . . are occasionally used. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Ad. Alt.* II. xciii. 73 The ancient 'lobster-led knights. 1794 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Riddell* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those 'lobster-coated puppies. 1854 A. ADAMS, ed. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 290 'Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidae*). 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of 'lobster-creels. 1865 BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* 391 In France the 'lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 'Lobster-fishing. 1834 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 A complete 'lobster-hatchery could be established on the West coast. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 511 The introduction of the inner tube (into the trachea) without employing 'lobster-joints. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 640 The 'lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. 1881 *Scriven's Mag.* XXII. 210/1 the typical 'lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. 1810 G. SAUNDERS *Entomol. Compend.* 147 'Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. 1725 *Port. Parv.* to London Wks. (Globe 1895) 499 Luxurious 'lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Tangled in the lines of some 'lobster pots. 1862 ANSTOE *Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4000. 1865 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 167 The little 'lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. cxxxv, I'm fond of. A 'lobster salad. 1837 THACKERAY *Reveries* vi, We had champagne and lobster-salad. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot . . . which ruddy 'lobster-sauce accompanies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, 'Lobster shells. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast . . . from some 'lobster-shop. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* v, I steered for 'the 'lobster-smack'. 1869 C. C. BLACK *Tr. Dennis's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long 'lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-pipe and the tassels. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the . . . canula . . . have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. Oliver on horseback, . . . clashing with his 'lobster-tailed squadron. 1889 DOYLE *Alfiah Clarke* 376 Old as I am . . . I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed picaroon. 1865 BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* 385 The 'lobster traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat traps. 1888 G. PARKER *Battle of Strong* v. 33 A 'lobster-woman . . . put on her sabots.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Lobsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lobsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 1912 Sunlight . . . brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are bailed.

Lobster 2 (lɒbstər). *East Anglian*. Also 6 lobster, lobster, 6, 9 lopstart, lobster (E D. D.). [1. Lohsb. 2. -stert, START, tail. Cf. *cluhstart*, CLUB-STER.] A stoat.

? 1495 *Paston Lett.* III. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkatys. 1552 HULOT, *Lopster* vermyen. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Engl.* iii. xiii. in *Holmshed*, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe. . . Lobstart [1586 lopstart], Wesell, Conye, &c. 1789 MARSHALL *Norw.* (1795) II. 383. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1884 C. ELTON *Norway* ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

Lobster 3 (lɒbstər). [Jocular formation on LOR v. + -STER.] One who bowls 'lohs' at cricket.

1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of. . . Winter, the lobster. 1890 E. LYTTON *Cricket* 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

Lobstering (lɒbstərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [1. LOSTER 1 + -ING 1.] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scriven's Mag.* XXII. 212/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

+ **Lobsterize**, *v. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [1. LOSTER 1 + -IZE.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. to *crawfish*.)

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deefly-deep To lobsterize (back to their source to creep).

Lobular (lɒbjʊlər), *a. Phys.*, etc. [1. LOBULE + -AR.] Pertaining to or forming the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 216 A lobular sustance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 Central peripneumonies, and those denominated lobular. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobular fissures*, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lobularly** *adv.* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 386 The left lung was . . . condensed with . . . lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

Lobulate (lɒbjʊlət), *a.* [1. LOBULE + -ATE 2.] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Ternus* 52. 1870 HOOKER *Slud. Flora* 172 Ivy. . . Albumen lobulate.

Lobulated (lɒbjʊlətəd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1783 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The . . . kidney . . . had a lobulated form. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

Lobulation (lɒbjʊləʃən), [1. LOBULATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 BUNSTEO *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

Lobulato, taken as comb. form of LOBULATE in the sense 'lobulate and . . .'

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 701 Corallin. lobulato-glycerate. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 225 Thalline margin lobulato-crenate.

Lobule (lɒbjʊl), *Chiefly Anat.* [ad. mod. L. LOBULUS.] A small lobe.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the Lungs are composed. 1720 HALT in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules . . . which constitute each distinct Lobe. 1800 *Med. Tral.* III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Catlin.* 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1872 — *Physiol.* v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance . . . which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see LOBULE].

Lobulization (lɒbjʊləɪzən), [1. LOBULE + -IZATION.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*).

Lobulose (lɒbjʊləs), *a.* [1. LOBULE + -OSE.] Having many lobules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowded lobulose.

Lobulous (lɒˈbjuːləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

|| **Lobulus** (lɒˈbjuːləs). Pl. lobuli (lɒˈbjuːli). [mod. L., dim. of *lobus* LOBE.] A small lobe. lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliumens* (1733) 28 A great number of those Air-Bladders form what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 17 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Fide N.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

Lob-worm (lɒˈb-wɜːm). [f. Lob sb.²] *a.* A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. *b.* The LUG-WORM (*Arenicola marina*).

n. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1655) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 WALTON *Angler's Iv.* 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. JACON *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling's* (1880) 31 The large roach will take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously.

b. 1851 *Eng. Cycl.* *Nat. Hist.* I. 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 *Engcl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 712 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

Loby, obs. form of LOOBY.

Loc, variant of LAKE sb.¹ *Obs.* (offering, gift).

Loc, obs. form of LOCK sb., LOCH.

Locable (ləˈkəbəl), *a.* rare [f. L. *locare* to place; see -BLE.] Of persons; That can be placed (in a situation or office). As sb., one who is fit to be so placed; hence *attrib.*, as *locable list*.

a. 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximizand.* *Introd. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables*. 1816-30 *Ibid.*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants, demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

|| **Local** (ləˈkəl), sb.¹ Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form *locale* (ləˈkəl). [Fr.; absol. use of local adj.; see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 STILES *Nat. Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal (de Puysegur) says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 180 Unless they attend... to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1836 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf's* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARNUM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* II. *Old Woman in Grey*, But no matter—lay the *locale* where you may. c1844 SYN. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 539, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery. I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1855 E. BURATT *Walk Land's End* xi. 381 Feeling that this little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the celebrities of English *locales*.

Local (ləˈkəl), *a.* and sb.² Also 5-6 *locale*; 5-7 *locall*, 6 *localle*. [a. F. *local* (=Sp., Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *localis*, f. *loc-us* place.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in *local situation*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* x And also in recounting of hye hystories the comune vnderstanding is better content to the ymaginacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submyssed. *Ibid.* Envoy 250 The ymaginacion local. 1561 T. NORTON *Cavalier's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 675 *Marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mit.* V. i. 17 (1st Q. Fisher 1600) G. The Poets penne turnes them to shapes. And gives to very nothing, a local habitation. And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* 139 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar.* *Mathesius* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 231 The Cartesianes... maintain... that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 STANLEY *Teu. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

|| **b.** Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Anglo. More* (1548) 55 Y^e Lord, whiche to shewe his humante to be local (that is to saye: contained in one place onely) dyd saye vnto his disciples. I ascende vnto my father. *Ibid.* 53 b, Howe dyd he ascende in to heauen, but because he is local and a very man. 1565 JEWELL *Replie Harding's Ansv.* vi. 348 His [Harding's] answere is, that Christs bodie is local onely in one place. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1593) 734 Angels perennitute at this date are more aptly said to be local or in place not circumscriptively, but definitely. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 246 (They) will have Hell a materiall and local fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving materiall worlds, and local skies. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 272 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And pawn'd his word: Hell is not local.

|| **c.** Local motion, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. *Obs.*

1561 EDEM *Arte Navig.* i. viii. 10 The elements are... moueable by local motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies*

xxiii. 208 Zoophytes... that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a local motion of their whole substance, yet in their partes, they have a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 CURTIS in *Hush. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

d. Grammar. Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram.* II. 230 [heading] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 (Adverbs) are divided into a. Local, ... b. Temporal, ... c. Modal [etc.]. *Ibid.* 298 The Local adverbs in *α, α, α, α, α*. 1889 E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

e. Psychol. Local sign (after G. *localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Loise's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

124... in *Myrr.* our Ladye p. xxi, Privileges ordinary inunctions locale statutes laudable customs decrees & al other ordynances. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly.* i. init. If in Prose and Religion it were as justifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to invoke a Local power... I would therein joyne with the Author. 1687 in *Vag. Coll. & Jas.* II (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Envid* vii. 467 The Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1799 *Anecd.* W. Pitt II. xxix. 125, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 139 Two observatories... provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 no^e, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the war was fought, was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1858 GLAISTONE *Juv. Mundt* ii. (1870) 31 The name *Opvia*... is only a local name of a settlement of... Boeotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 Mr. Yeo, the local lawyer.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 170 Those ceremonies that are not local, I willingly omit. 1787 CONYER *Retirement* 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades. 1811 HARRY & ISABELLA I. 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1858) I. i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 189 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own causal and local interpretation.

c. Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. Local government, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales *spec.* (see quot. 1863 and 1901). Local Government Board: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1868 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1875) III. 439 The law that doth confirm of local laws. 1876 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial... ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He is the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops by his new treaty, without any local control. 1818 HALLAM *Midd.* Ages (1872) I. 128 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 116/2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* III. ix. 732-3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards... The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic. Administ.* 69 An important change... was made by the Local Government Act of 1894... The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

d. In various specific collocations. Local examination, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. Local preacher (among the Methodists), a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. Local rank (see quot. 1876). Local veto: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of local option (see *e*); hence the nonce *Wds. local-vetoist, vetoism*.

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1858 EXAM. *Students Not Members Univ. Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 4th *Ann. Rep. Delegacy* (Local Exam.) 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 Local rank, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a

foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Alin. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our local preachers. 1894 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

e. Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence *occas.* by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionist, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 note. The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotalers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689/1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey (which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addition of our lower class to their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. *Law.* (In renderings of the AF. phrases *chose local*, *trespas local*.)

1598 KIRCHEN *Cour's Lett* 180 b, Pur coe que le chose est local, & annex al flanketiff. 1609 COWEL *Interpret.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose local is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose local. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1768 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be set down in the Declaration. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trespass*, *Trespass local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R ij b, The fyrste shal be of the local remedies of hote apostemes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigne's Chirurg.* 25 b/2 The doctours make no mention of local medicines in these diseases. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 244 Tell me you Heavens, in which part of his body shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may glue the local wound a name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 387 Dream not of their fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heel. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plasters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 245, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMSON *Leet. Inflam.* 279 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 491 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the local being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction; the general, fever, &c. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hemorrhage.

b. Electricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. Local attraction (see quot. 1867). Local battery, local circuit (see quot. 1868). Local current, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 297 In the common battery... much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 SWINNY *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Local attraction, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 3) 266 Local circuit, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay... Local (battery), the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PREECE & SWEENEY *Telegraphy* 101 We then work by local currents. *Ibid.*, A local battery. *Ibid.* 102 In flowing through R' it... completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L' B' through M'.

c. Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position. 1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

d. Photogr. Local reduction (see quot.).

1892 BOTHAMLEY *189d Man. Photogr.* viii. 63 Local reduction (i.e. reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by... applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

e. Local colour: (*a*) *Painting*, The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collect.* *sting.*: formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in

vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON tr. *Meng's Sk. Art Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio... exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 15 The objects were all drawn... with a pen and... then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 *Stat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in Doris] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting... without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Surmises* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, have bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and the cuntries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (*title*) The Etymology of Local Names. *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Local Problem*. 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function f , or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxxv. How sweet to be drawn for the locals by songs setting valour a-gog. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Balh foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 173 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Longm. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass... giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d).

1824 CARR *Craven Dial. Gloss.* *go Local*, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1889 T. E. BROWN *Manx Witch.* etc. 121 He cudn go on by the hour like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collect.*, local news, matter of local interest.

1869 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads, Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 171/2 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. U. S. Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Day's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 U. S. *Offic. Postal Guide* 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy.* A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b).

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.) 1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 741/2 He boarded the local in the morning.

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d).

1893 *Athenaeum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for... the University Locals.

LOCAL (*lōk'āl*), *v.* *Scots Law.* [*f. LOCAL a.*] *trans.* 'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend on or upon a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/1 To call sufficient stipends. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter Wks.* (1844) I. 248 The Earl of Morton... had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices... promising instead thereof local stipends upon the ministers. 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1868 *Act 48 Geo. III.* c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands to the Amount of the Stipend local upon them... shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix. A clause, which had occurred in a process for localising his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 162 (ed. 6) 496 The localising or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is, under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1879 in *Cases Cr. Session* 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings showed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localising on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.* The lands were localised on for stipend in an interim locality in 1852. 1880 *Law Rep. App. Cases V.* 249 A scheme of locality was prepared. D lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localised minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

Locale, croneous form of LOCAL *sb.*

Localism (*lōk'āliz'm*). [*f. LOCAL a.* + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment;

disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. HOWLES in *Merriam Life* (1885) II. 128 Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1823 E. MOOR (*title*) Suffolk Words and Phrases, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (*title*) John Noakes and Mary Styles... A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1868 *Almshouses* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1867 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

Localist (*lōk'āl-ist*). [*f. LOCAL a.* + -IST.] One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Conventicles* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, then the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical hotanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanness, and so forth.

Localistic (*lōk'āl-ist'ik*). *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.] Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 88x Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

Locality (*lōk'āl-iti*). [*a. f. localité*; *ad. late L. localitatem, f. localis LOCAL.*]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 Bp. HALL *Old Reliq.* vii. § 3. 69 It destroys the truth of Christs humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogmatizing* xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels... they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Gard.* I. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse; from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, And fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Reliq. Fash.* *World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* vi. xiii. (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions... weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [*So Fr. localité*, 'particularité on circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could not indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Litt. Cont. Countries* I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Salenches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Miltown in the County of Dublin.

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, *Lignite localities of*. *Ibid.* *Lignite*, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man... feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon*, Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894

H. NISNET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of this supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LYEEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1862 STANLEY *Yen. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities... to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc.* + *a.* An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.* 1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm.* *Kirkcubright* (1855) 137 Deserving the said Committee to allot and allocate to thame... one competent localitie, furthe of the redrest of their said husbands' renies, goodes and geir, for alimnt of thame and their said childrene. 1659 in *Clarke Papers* 1901 IV. 161 We are in great want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in McDowell *Hist. Dumfriesshire* xxxvii. (1873) 426 One month's locality for sixty horse. 1886 CORRISS *Baron-Court Book in Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bichet... persued Robert Lachlane and Johne Wyllie... for the pairte pryce of one seck... lost by them in taking localitie to sojourne with come. 1887 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends in Shield Faithf. Contending* (1780) 307 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia-money; Cess, Locality, or Fines.

Comb. 1865 J. KENWICK *Sermon* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in *Morison Decis. Cr. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 14789 There being but a decree of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. 1768 ERSKINE *Justit.* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend... is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish... the decree is called *modification*; but where that quantum is also localised... proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree of *modification and locality*. 1870 in *Cases Cr. Session* 3rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality... one of the beritors... objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.]. 1883 RICHIE *St. Baldrad* 23 (E. D. D.) The Old Locality, payable to the minister of Tynninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See *quots.*)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v. The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in *lifereit*. These are said to be her *locality lands*. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1947 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of *terce*. 2. Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in *lifereit*; her security depending on the completion of her right by *infertment* duly recorded.

6. *Law.* Limitation to a county, district, or place. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the ancient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STROMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in *phr. sense of locality* (see *quots.*). 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locality*, *sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

Localizable (*lōk'āl-iz-ā'bl*). *a.* [*f. LOCALIZE v.* + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* VII. xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness... being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Reliq. & Lit.* Ser. I. 196 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the names being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1899 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

Localization (*lōk'āl-iz-ā'sh-n*). [*f. LOCALIZE v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Const.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CANOWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/1 Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despicic instincts in a judge.

b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body.

1856 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) 1. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* ut. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convulsions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Bala Lake, there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5179 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 GROSART *Spencer's Wks.* III. p. ciii. The fact... disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Valle of Evesham'. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Loz's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 521 What has been called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

Localize (lō'käliz), v. [f. LOCAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 223 May it not be fairly inferred that their (sc. the nobility's) local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localized, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? a 1796 BURNS *Remarks Sc. Songs* Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine to a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [sc.], which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skillful and industrious. 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Pract. Illustr. Attrib. God* (1839) III. xlii. 9 To localize peculiar foods to peculiar climates. 1839 J. WATSON *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. WATSON *Gatesways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 95 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it (sc. the sense of touch) as localised in the fingers. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. 'The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CAROWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) upon a particular spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. 1862 WYNTER *Soc. Dees* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. to.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 WOROSW. *Fancy & Tradition.* Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 note, The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 BAIN *Scenes & Int.* n. i. § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs... can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 BAIN *Mind & Mor. Sci.* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 J. LAW *Sc. Hist.* vi. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* III. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence **Localizing** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Ann. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 84 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space... is a common and valuable localising sign (of liver abscess). 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

Localized (lō'kälizd), *apl. a.* [f. LOCALIZE v.]

+ ED 1.] In senses of the verb: a. g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1866 G. H. K. PAC. *Tour* 136 The oak... has vanished altogether, and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 19th Cent. No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depot.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; *spec. in Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. i. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sci.* I. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Anat. Surg.* 128 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valvulus... is curable by localised faradisation of the muscle.

Locally (lō'kālī), *adv.* In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL + -LY.] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* I. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, quod he, understonde ye that localliche, virtualeche, or oother wise? 1551 CRANMER *Answe. to Gardiner* III. 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to y^e fathers & to vs, but corporally & locally he was not yet born unto them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. t. vii. By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. 1659 PEARSON *Great* (1839) 383 In heaven, and that body... became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. 1746-7 *Ad 2o Gen.* II. c. 42 § 15 The shire (or shires respectively) within which such lands do locally lie. 1766 BURKE *Regic. Tract* iv. Wks. IX. 204 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* III. (1869) 327 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

† 2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prob.* I. v. § 47, 269 A man may locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it self.

† 3. (Named) after a particular place. *Obs.*

c 1630 RISSON *Surr. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had... lords locally named. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find... who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. THURVE *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government... distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (c. g. of the body).

1800 JENNER in *Med. Jur.* III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Localness, *rare* -ness. [NESS.] The quality of being local.

1731 BAILLY vol. II, *Locality, Localness*, the being of a thing in a place.

|| **Locanda** (lō'kānda). [It., ad. med. L. (*camera, domus*) locanda, (room, house) to be let. (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.)] A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) 111/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 *Menn. Babylonian Press* II. 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn.

Locate (lō'kēt, lō'kē't), v. [f. L. *locā*, ppl. stem of *locāre* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]

1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly U.S.

1765 C. GOLDEN in C. *Papers* (1878) II. 10 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1869) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted, That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol... shall be located on Shockoe bill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). U. S.

1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1893) 26 Voted... the Making a Road... and John Gray and James Alexander are appointed

a Committee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Publick Advantage. 1754 H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method. of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertile Spots. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 192 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road... send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He... located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; *pass.* to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly U.S.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Menn.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, etc. 1813 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 FRANCES WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably tried the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 *Stat. Massach.* 30 Feb. Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* III. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* I. xi. 233 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. 1844 MARRIAT *Anchor* xiv. As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures* I. *Nov.* (1846) 38 Albaro, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* II. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockholm & Southbr.* 172 The stocks, which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. 1866 *Century Mag.* Dec. 218 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. U.S. In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister) to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider'.

a 1814 T. COKE in *Southey Wesley* (1820) II. 464 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers... become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 HALBURTON *Chokm.* Ser. II. i. I never heard you preach so well, says one, since you were located here. 1854 H. GARRETT *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

c. To place in an office or position. *rare.*

1769: see LOCATED *apl. a.* a 1816 BENTHAM *Office. Apl. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 5 His wish will be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose intestine the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1818-9 *Jid.*, On *Utilitia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch... To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues... are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread theory that desire and passion are located there.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol.* from sense 2.

1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 35 Divers Indians... have... suffered us to locate upon their land. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. 1858 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I... shall be the guest of Molly Porter, while I'm locating. 1887 *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM *Office. Apl. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 18 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements,—those of the Hunter... being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Menn.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson... passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes... in his entertaining anecdotes of... Samuel Johnson. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* *Ess. Miracles* p. cxlix. As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1822—*Slope Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1856 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vi. 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

1832 B. HARTS *Filip* i. He contented himself... with endeavouring to locate that particular part... from which the deavouring to rise. 1896 H. S. MERRIMAN in *Corn. Notes* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 *Daily News*.

2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kerreri.

¶ 8. *Civil Law*. Used to render *L. locare* in the sense: 'To let out, hire out. rare.

1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to... the deceased. *Ibid.* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of fiefs belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

† *Locate*, *pa. pple.* Obs. In 7 *locat.* [ad. L. *locatus*, *pa. pple.* of *locare* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

Located (lokātēd), *pple.* a. [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb; † in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 *Moyse Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture... will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries' best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. 1769 *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental... 200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youhogan. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 84 Babelmandel, a newly located town. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony. 1894 H. GAROBER *Unoff. Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

Locatee (lōkātē), *rare.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816 30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

Locating (lōkātēj), *pple.* a. [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ING.] That locates.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will... remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xliii. 356 When limited it [i.e. local odema] is a useful locating symptom.

Location (lōkātējōn). Now chiefly U.S. [ad. L. *locatiō-em*, n. of action f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. *Civil and Sc. Law*. The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION); see quot. a 1768. *Contract of location*: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Synbol.* § 29 If the partie commaunded have anything for his paine, it is not then properly commaument, but Location and Conduction. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite) Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* III. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contractors. 1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. a 1768 *ESKINE Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1773) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* III. § 14 [see CONDUCTION].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 *COCKERAM, Location*, a placing. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 236 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 J. WINTHROP in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXV. II. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. 1891 *Month LXXIII* 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Delhi.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare.*

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introduct. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries... for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 *Ibid.*, *Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 A. M. R. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chyrurg.* 32 b/1 When the recovered muscles revert to their accustomed locations. 1610 *GUILLEMIN Hermdry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that have their location in or neere to the Center of the eschechon. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* I The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 226 Both the Conjugation, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 283 East-

Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1885 A. BARRATT *Phys. Meteorol.* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. lxxxiii. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (esp. of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. U.S.

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands... laid out on Passaiaik by name, and Sciutate on ye same Passaiaik by an actual Survey or location. 1770 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1885 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 T. PICKERING in *A. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 *SULLIVAN Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Location, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr. (U.S.)* A tract of land marked out or surveyed; spec. a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the qua tres set apart for natives.

1792 *BEKKAN Hist. New Hampshire* III. 14 In the map... those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 L. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled... on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 *KENDALL Trans.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. 1878 *AYLMER Transvaal* II. (1881) 20 They [i.e. the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prac. Met. U. S.* 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Bunker Hill. 1894 M. O'REILLY *J. Bull & Co.* 283 A kral, called a location, where the Kafirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1853 M. LEMON *Wait for End* xlii. (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location. 1865 F. H. NIXON *Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Deniliquin is the best place for spreing I've ever been in.

attrib. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Austral.* II. vii. 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly U.S.

1829 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. 1. 138 These were students of Schenectady College: would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. 1890 'ROLF BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 A... first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station... having been his ideal location.

Locative (lōkātēv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. **locā-tiv-us*, f. *locāt-*, *locare* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. L. *domi* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms. *Ibid.*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *homi, domi, militie*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness world most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B. *sb.* *Gram.* The locative case.

1804 W. CAREY *Skr. Gram.* II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* VI. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. 1867 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -iya. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sounds & Inflex. Grk. & Lat.* xlii. 341 The adverbs in -re were originally locatives.

Locator (lōkātēv). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *locātor*, agent-n. f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets forth; esp. in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Bonds* (1658) 55 Some buy kic and let them forth to farm, reserving the Calf to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equal to the Locatour or Farmer. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord theeder or Leiter or Locator. 1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obliga-

tion on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to continue it during the time of the Location. 1873 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 *Poste Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. U.S. One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc. 1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator... must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. 1882 B. HARRIS *Genl. La. Port.* As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each Locator.

Loce, obs. f. or var. *LOOSE*, *LOSE*.

Locellate (lōse'let), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *locellatus*, f. L. *LOCELLUS*.] Divided into *locelli*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

¶ *Locellus* (lōse'lēs). *Bot.* [L., dim. of *locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quots.).

1862 in M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Trens. Bot.* *Locelli*, *Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungi. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities.

Loch (lōx). *Sc. Forms*: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louches), 6-10ch. [Gael. (and Irish) *loch*. Cf. the Ang.-O-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh*.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, esp. when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cumyn owt our loch at thair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 309 þe tyrand þane ger bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hyme cast. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Honour* II. vi. Bot suddanelle thay fell on sleuthfull sleip. Followand plesance drownt in this loch of cair. a 1586 *Sattir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 84 Quhen that þe Quene was in the Louche Includit. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Among the Lochis or bosomeis of the Sey. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* *Crimes Penultima* 146 Na greene lint, suld be laid in lochs, or running burnes. c 1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows... these the natives call lochs. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 *GASCOITER Scotl.* (ed. 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Forerunners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 90 You may have heard friendly ows hooting to each other across a loch.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loch-fishing*, *spot*, *side*, *trout*; *loch-leech local Sc.*, a leech; *loch-maw*, a species of mew (Jam.); *loch-reed* (see quot.).

1860 G. H. K. *Vae. Tour* 165, I do not care much for 'loch-fishing myself.' 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xlv. 328 The lads... now lay quiet enough down in the cope-wad at the 'loch-foot. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with 'Loch-Leeches. 1829 *Hogg Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk kens what the titling wants, although it is not aye crying *Give, give*, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 *WEDDERBURN Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larns*, a 'loch-maw. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scotia* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites*. The 'Loch-Reed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 109 An narrow place, Betuix a 'louchside and a brae. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 Upon the loch-side of the Ness... is situat a verie... ancient house. 1899 *CROCKETT Kilt Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochside. 1875 W. M. LINDSAY *Guide Wigtonshire* 21 The grey 'loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

Loch (lōx). *Attrib. ? Obs.* (See quots.)

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-holes. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

Loch, variant of *LOCHON*.

Lochaber (lōx'ə-bə). Also 7 *Loquahabor*, *Lochwaber*. [The name of a district of Inverness-shire.] *attrib.* in *Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assailed' (Jam.).

Also in *Lochaber-trump Sc.*, a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.). 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penultima Piler*, E 4 b, Haquebusses, Musketts, Durks and Loquahabor Axes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnished with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis. 1822 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxxviii, Claymore and broadsword and Lochaber-axe. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* vii, Two wild Highlanders... one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. 1884 J. WALKER *Jamit to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

Lochage (lōk'ədz). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin fo. m. [lochagus (lōk'ədz)]. [ad. Gr. *λοχαγός* (λοχηγός), f. *λόχος* LOCHUS + *ἀγ-, ἡγ-, ἀγ-τω* to lead.] The commander of a lochus.

1808 *MITFORD Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon... called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. 1832 *Lochagus* [see LOCUS]. 1849 *Grote Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Amphiaraus the lochage. 1850 *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer enomoties as he chose.

repayred. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Hist. i. 11. 1617
I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make locke or
ware. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 233 Provided the fall of water
be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of

bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 BINKELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a Kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certain lock, called Ruly myddell lock shall be stopped up. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels, too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4121/4 The lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barred up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is to the middle, and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes in Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii. This lock contains two double doores of wood. Within the same a Ceterne all of Plancey, Which only fills when boats come there to passe. 1767 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 511 O be content, where here 'can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quicken's our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernon* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARSEN *Hydrost.* iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyras* xlii. Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks... Unmoor'd our skiff?

10. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1797 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation... will take two Locks of water.

† c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.]. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle... not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for lock-keeper.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii. 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 49 *Air-lock*. *Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6ft. in diameter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber.

III. Senses derived from LOCK v. 1

11. A locking together, interlocking; † an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs.*); † an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speach, which is knowne not to be my fiction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speach in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes, .. which I did expressly. 1697 DAYDEN *Aeneid* v. 265 Sergestus, eager with his Beak, to press Betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DR QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 594 I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epom in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

† 12. A grapple, grip, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence fig. (a) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (b) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (to be, have, put) at, on, or upon a (the) lock. *Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b. He and foure of his men drew upon me, sir. I made no more ado, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr's T.* (Chaucer Soc. 129 note. Both close-fitting grapple with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practis'd in all the locks and gripes of wrestling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this lock, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett.* 4 Sp. (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Lett.* 26 July. The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. iv. iv. Why look you, Colonel, he's at his old lock, he's at his May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Trausp.* i. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock Cities Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Exam. Collig.* (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbus. 1723 *Wotrow Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is... that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasium* iii. 42 note. The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256

A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 *Cumbria. Gloss.* *Lock*, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v. He stood a queer Lock; i. e. He stood an indifferent chance. 1735 in DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* c. 1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?'] *Ibid.* 137. 1785 in GROSE *Dict.* *Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (To walk) lock and lock = arm in arm.

1837 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii. She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells).

On the lock: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix. Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. LOCK v. 1 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 366 New application... to a caravan, or wagon, .. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

16. *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lock* (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for lock-all-fast: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. *Lock all fast*, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. *The Lock*, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Buyer of stolen goods. 1727 *Gav. Begg.* Op. 1. ii. Betty hath brought more goods into the Lock to year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Enrop. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient place of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which... means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. 18. (More fully Lock-hospital.) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock Lock-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock Lock-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. *The Lock*, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 BECKER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applied to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fictions* (1784) 157/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 263 near Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENRICK *Lond.* IV. 444 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for her treatment.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *lock-bolt*, *-staple*; (sense 5) *lock-action*, *-cover*, *-lanyard*, *-plate*, *-side*, *-stop*, *-string*; (sense 9) *lock-bank*, *-duty*, *-gate*, *-hatch*, *-house*, *-man*, *-side*. b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) *'lock-chest*, *'-cock*, (U.S.), *'-house*; (sense 9) *lock-weir*.

1898 R. KITPLIN in *Mem. Post* 7 Nov. 5: A Maxim [gun] making sure of its 'lock-action'. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600... workmen were entertained upon the 'lock-banks' with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 11, ij 'lock-chests'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer... which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a 'lock-cock to it. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the 'lock-cover. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 308 The toll or 'lock-duty upon a canal. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 'Lock-gates put down between every two of them. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hitt. Inland Navig.* 338 The most effectual... method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70, 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good... as the Wild... provided they are kept in a 'Lock-house, having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see qd.]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*. A 'lock-lanyard' is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, the Lockman at the South West India Docks. 1886 *Il. Star*. *Seaman's Catch*. 11 On the stocks is a 'lock plate'. 1861 *All Year Round* No. 71. 200 The stock is divided into the 'lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Illustrated* May 594/3 The place where the 'lock-staple had once been fitted. 1883 *Ld. Satirous Scraps* I. 282 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the 'lock-stops. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 758 I... ran out the gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the 'lockstring. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, 'lock-weirs... have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) *lock-filer*, *-maker*, *-picker*; *lock-making*; (sense 9) *lock-keeper*, *-owner*, *-shutter*, *-tender*.

1858 GREENER *Gumery* 213 They have... obtained a much better price than any other 'lock-filers out of London. 1794 REKNE *Ref. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination... of the 'lock-keeper's books. 1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* ii. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the 'lock-maker to open it without the key. 1850 CHURCH *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMHILL

Locks 6 The art of 'lock-making. 1882 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in *Extracts from Navis. Kolls* 23 Unless notice hath been... given to the said 'Lock-owners. 1882 STEVENSON *Fair. Stud.* (1901) 151 Thieves, cheats and 'lockpickers. 1751 in *Extracts from Navis. Kolls* 13 To the 'Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 51 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* I. 37 Gardens occupied by 'lock-tenders... were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): lock-band, -bay (see quots.); lock-chain, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; lock-chamber, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; lock-ho'e, † (a) a keyhole; (b) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); lock-net (see quot.); lock-nut, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a check-nut; lock-paddle (see quot.); lock-pen = lock-chamber; lock-piece, (a) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (b) (see quot. 1860); † lock-pit, ? = sense 9; lock-pool, ? = LASHER 4 b; lock-pulley, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); lock-rail (see quot. 1842); lock-saw, a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; lock-seat, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; † lock-shoe, -sill (see quots.); lock-spring, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; lock-step *Mil.* (see quot.) hence *lock-step* adv. and vb.; lock-stitch, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; lock timber *Mining* (see quot.); lock-tool = lock-cram; lock-work, (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (b) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

1828 DICKENS in *Archæologia* (1791) XI. 233 The hinge of the stone a-har, and Endstons, with artificial beveling, and 'lockbands, one within another, will amount... for the rodde 16s. 6d. 1847 HALLIWELL *Lock-bands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Lock-bay*, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1890 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 If there are no 'lock-chains' upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1862 SMILES *Engines* I. 375 'Lock chamber. 1559 GREENE *Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle... peeping in at the 'lock hole, saw them two standing... hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the 'lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 7 The mistle trills of night's unnering breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 BUCKLAND *Curtas. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The 'lock nets'... are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. a 1854 GESSER *Coal. Petrol.* etc. (1865) 9 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two 'locknuts. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machin. Drawing* 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.* *'Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Use 170* Most of the 'lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms). *'Lock piece*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1804 *Hill Dock Act* 1503 With a 'lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Humber. 1772 *Extracts from Navis. Kolls* Remarks p. ix. A strong Breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the 'Lock-pool. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* p. xv/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the 'lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit.* 268 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1888 R. HOLME *Armory* III. 365/1 A 'Lock Saw... to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lt. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the 'lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn... a kind of sledge carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a 'lock-shoe is fitted to it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.* *'Lock-stills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The 'lock-spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 J. ANUS *Milit. Dict.* *'Lock-step*, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the point of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vic. L'art.* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the 'lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1838 *Examiner* 636/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 THORAU *Yankee in Canada* II. 25 I observed one older man... marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3 I do not say one word against 'lock-stitch machines. 1881 RAYMOND *Atfing Gloss.* *'Lock-stitch*, an old plan of putting in still-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1886 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in 'lockwork indeed beyond all preference. 1794 W. COMEY *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of locks, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1858) XVII. 380 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/7 The new lock and safe works recently erected... by Messrs. Chubb and Sons. 1901 *10th Cent.* Oct. 550 One finds here... bridge works, lock-works.

Lock (lɒk), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pp. **locked** (lɒkt). Forms: 4-6 **lock** (lɒk, 4-5 **lockke**, 5 **lockkyn**, 6-4 **lockes**, 5-**lock**. [*cf.* **lock** sb.; *cf.* ON. *lōka*, similarly *f. loka* sb., *lock*, *latch*; also ON. *lykja* (Sw. *lycka*, Da. *lukke*.)

The older vb. with this meaning was *louk*, OE. *lucan*; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pp. *locked*, which was probably looked upon as belonging to *lock* vb.)

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas. with *to*, *up*. Hence (chiefly with *up*), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17347 *Pai*... did to sper þe dōrs fast, Locked bath witte and in. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints vii* (Jacobus Minor) 781 *Pe* Iowis... In til a cawe me cloist faste, lokit, & celyt at þe laste. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311, 2 Lokkyn or schette wyte a lokke. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hither. 1535 *Cowdall Judg.* iii. 23 *Ehud*... put to y^e door after him, and lokkte it. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* iv. 73 Were not my doores lokked vp, and I shut out? 1600 in *A. Bisset Ess. Hist. Trnth v.* 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study door behind him. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he lokks his doores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock'd up the Doors of the House. 1819 *Byron Juan* i. clxxxvii, Juan... liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1900 *Mackenzie Guide Inverness* 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 b, Yf the gate of y^e morture be not shutte with the dore of scyence, & locked with the key of discrecyon. 1713 *Jay Fan* ii. 54 Death blasts his bloom, and lokks his frozen eyes. 1859 *FitzGerald L. Omar* vi. (1891) 71 And David's Lips are lock't. 1866 *B. Taylor Poems, Sonnetful Music* 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 *Browning Herbert & Hob* 61 His lips were loose not locked.

Proverb. 1855 *Bonn Handb. Proverbs* 445 Lock the stable-door before the steed is stolen. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

b. *absol.* To lock up: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

1901 *A. Hope Tristram of Blent* xvi. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' he (the butler) asked. 'I was going to lock up...' 'Oh, go to bed,' she cried. 'We'll lock up...'

c. *intr.* Of a door: To be locked; to admit of being locked.

1590 *Sprenger F. Q.* ii. ix. 23 Doubly disparited, it did locke and close. That when it locked, none might thorough pass. *Mod.* The door will not lock.

2. *trans.* To shut up or confine with a lock; to put under lock and key. Const. *in*, *into*, *within*. Also with *adv.* *in*, *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17661 In a hus we lokked þe. 13. K. Alys. 3036 The kyng... bad him lōke in priuon. c. 1386 *Chaucer Wks. Prose* 1171 I trowe, thou woldest lōke me in thy chysse. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 775 'To the chamber, quhar he was upon chance, Speid fast,' he said, 'Wallace is lokt in'. 1510 *Frederic Berwick* 221 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Lok vp all in to some almynt. 1590 *Marlowe Edo.* ii. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Danae, When she was lock'd up in a britten tower, Desir'd her more. 1596 *Shaks. Merch.* i. ii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them. If you doe loue me, you will finde me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ercolano* 12 Some days before he had begunne to locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713 *Swift Frincey F. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 *Pope Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat. The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat. 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants, Butler* 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* 151, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant... had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

3. *trans.* a. To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with *in*.

c. 1400 *MAUHOVE*. (1830) xxvi. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountayns. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5495 He lokkis in ane ser lmy with a laith meyn[n]he. 1691 T. [Hale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1511, The great winding of the River... locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 *SEATON Eddy-stone* L. 8 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1873 *TENNANT Pat. Art* 249 A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* 19 July an. 1821, He and... his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall. 1837 *DRAKELET Venetia* vi. i, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with *up*.

1562 *Wynet Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha fete. 1546 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capulated in their husks. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 92 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Seiden's Marc. Cap. Ed.* 2 A Jewel... lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 139 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others... are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up her ideas in a country town. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807-8 *Syd. Smith Plymouth's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind... locks you up in the British Channel. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 376 The [sc. Arabians] literature... locked up in a char-

acter. so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855 *HAIR Senses & Int.* ii. ii. 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in soda, potash, and lime. 1859 *GULLICK & Tims Paint.* 220 Some colours... are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' (to use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 157 Their secrets remain for ever locked up.

c. *Comm. and Finance.* To lock up: To invest (capital) in something that is not easily convertible into money.

1692 *Locke Consid. Lower. Interest* 113 If one Third of the Money employ'd in Trade were locked up... must not the Land-holders receive a less for their Goods. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. 9 (1876) 42 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in a form useless for the support of labour. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford... to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment:

To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with *up*.

1725 *POPE Odyss.* x. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ettekind* (1814) V. 258 He endeavoured to awaken her from the heavy slumber which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. xvi. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours. 1873 *W. BRUER Serm. & Commun. Addr.* 199 His mind may be locked up in insensibility. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Brakf. P.* 834 That border-world Of dozing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885-94 *R. BRUGES Eras & Psyche* Nov. xxvi, 'Art thou the woman of the earth,' she said, 'That hast in sorceries mine Eras lock't?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock from (a person); to preclude or prevent from (something) by or as by locking. Also with *up*.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus grows so Covetous, To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. iv. 2 To locke ite life from Action and Adventure. 1613 *MINGLEDTON Tr.* Trilth Wks. (Bullen) VII. 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2378/4 Lost... a brown bay Filly... being locked from taking Horse. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. v. Do you lock your self up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1725 *POPE Prot. Sat.* 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With despitte charcoal round his darken'd walls? 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ix. 285 Angels cannot guess The period; from created beings lock'd in darkness. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* vi. Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce.

5. Look out. a. To turn (a person) out, and lock the door against him. † Also, to lock forth. b.

To prevent the entrance of (persons) by locking the door; hence, (of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf. **LOCK-OUT** sb.)

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 18 For locking me out of my doore by day. *ibid.* iv. iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou locke me forth to day? 1595—*Rom.* & *Jul.* i. 145 Shuts up his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1844 *F. B. PAGER Mifflid Mass.* 33 When I was being locked out of yonder church. 1861 *DUTTON Cook P. Foster's D.* i. I am locked out. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out are supported.

6. To fasten, make or set fast, fix; *techn.* to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) to another; also in *passive*, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. To lock up a form (Printing): to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670-93 *LAZELLE Voy. Italy* II. 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The world no heap, but a set of Bodies lockt fast together. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, Printing viii, The Office of these Quyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up... close together. 1816 *MECHANIC* I. 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner. *ibid.* 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels, and can be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 80 His teeth were locked together. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 142 Every attempt at movement... locking the limb in a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. **LOCK** sb. 2 3, 4.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt... Locked on the further Foot before. 1825 *COBBETT Riv. Rides* 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884 *J. G. BOURKE Snake-Dance Mogis* i. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of mechanism, a joint (e.g. the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's Pand. Symp.* (1660) 124 The dog... not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock up. 1865 *W. BLAISE Eke in Chains* (1892) 219 Our artist... has put quins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with *together*, *up*.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her fillie fingers one in one. 1598—*Merry W.* v. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ii, Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 187 The Portuguese... ran their bowsprit into the fore part of our main shrouds... and so we lay locked after that manner. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* ix. 512 In his deep fleece, my grasping hands I lock. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that... we should... have our hands locked together. 1859 *TEINSON Vivien* 288 Merlin lock'd his band in hers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Ilord-bk.*, Lock, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* III. 233 Granton... locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To interlock, intertwine.

1688 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 94 The stones are... made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Unto... you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking.

e. *Fencing.* † (a) = **ENGAGE** V. 17 (*obs.*). (b) (see quot. 1782).

1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people how to warde, and how to locke, how to thrust, and how to strike. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2 b, When he should have lockt with both his hilts He in a brauery florist over his head. 1768 *Rens Chambers's Cycl.*, To Lock, in Fencing, is to seize your adversary's sword-arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. (So in *mod. Dicts.*)

d. To lock horns: (of cattle) to entangle the horns mutually in fighting. Hence *fig.* U.S., to engage in combat with (some one).

1865 *SWINBURNE Alalanta* 928 Then shall the beifer and her mate lock horns. 1883 *BYRCE Amer. Concurr.* II. 111. lxx, 562 note, The Boss of Tammany, with whom Mr. Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns'. 1901 *U. S. Corresp.* in *Academy* 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only *passive*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. ii. 83 Shee... locks her in embracing, as if shee would pin her to her heart. 1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* 15 The Devil thought to have lockt Job upon that hip. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth xxxii*, Catharine... was locked in the arms of Louise. 1854 *M. ARNOLD Stiveler's Innd, Farew.* 11 Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 *TRAIL Social Eng.* Introduct. 35 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death-grapple with Napoleon.

8. *Nil.* (See quot. 1802.) *absol.* and *passive*.

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.*, To Lock up, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 He is to take care that... their ranks... are well locked up. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. c. 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 11 In loading what precautions are necessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1820 *SCOTT Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 325 A leaf in the former [sc. a copy of Caxton's Book of Troy] was what is technically called locked. [*Footnote*] Such is the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

10. *intr.* Of a vehicle: To admit of the fore-wheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf. **LOCK** sb. 2 15.)

1669 *WORDSWORTH Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 To Lock, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To Lock, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 33 A very useful improvement... is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the bed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever b from its recess. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174 The front wheel... has to lock or turn under the arch.

11. *Engineering and Navigation.* a. *intr.* To provide locks for the passage of vessels. b. Of a canal: To pass by a lock into. Also of the vessel: To pass down, in, or out through a lock. Of persons: To pass out through an air-lock. c. *trans.* To pass (a vessel) down, in, out or through by means of a lock. d. *intr.* To take a boat into a lock. e. *trans.* To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut off (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 245 This Council will... lock down to the sea shore there at their own expense.

b. 1795 *J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 They will have to lock in and out again. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 Two long levels of a canal locking from one into the other. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the air in the 'locking out,' that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 The small vessel... would have to be locked in and out. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 An up train (of boats), which had

been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the (North Holland) canal.

d. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.
e. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† **Lock**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Du. *lokken* = G. *locken*.] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.*

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 110, I am no hyrde to be locked ne take hy chaf. 1562 TURNER *Baths Pref.* Flock- ing hyrdes... ceas not locking and calling, if they heare any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* 1 xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

Lockable (lɒkəbəl). [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls... eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

Lockage (lɒkɪdʒ). [*f.* LOCK *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]
† 1. The means of locking or fitting (pieces of timber) together. *Obs.*

1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 272 Those Lockages [sc. of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See LOCK *sb.* 2, 9, c.)

a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MACAULEY *Hist. New York* I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal... there are... 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks.

1773 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be... painted... on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 483 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4d per ton per lock. 1819 *Stat. Massach.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great desideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggon from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 450 To convert the... river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving... vessels. 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was... impeded... by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853-4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically... whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. iv. 452 Brindley's plan was... to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/5 The... drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system*, -*water*.

1816 *Mechanic* I. 319 (title) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland (canal) is out of date.

Lockchester. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lokē*-chester. [perh. *f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + CHEST + -ER 1, in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 *Lockchester*, wyme. a 1485 *Ibid.* 316/2 (MS. S.) *Lukchester*, worm. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 597/8* *Multiples*, a *lokē*chester, or a shrymppe. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *s.v.* *Lockchest*, A gardener (in Oxfordshire) used to call the wood-louse *lockchester*.

† **Lockdor**. *Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + DOR *sb.* or perh. DOR *sb.*] = *prec.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokdore*, wyme... *multiples*.

Locke, *obs.* form of **LUCK**.

Locked (lɒkt), *a.* 1 [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked*, *long-locked*.)

1871 R. ELIOT tr. *Calistho* liv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

Locked (lɒkt), *a.* 2 [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 2 + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a (pad)lock.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, brow brass collar.

2. Of a canal: Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Kuncorn and Manchester.

Locked (lɒkt), *ppl. a.* [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + -ED 1.]

In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. [*Also fig.*]

1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 234 A lokate [*v. r.* lokkit] bar, was drawn outhrough the dur. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking awaye of one lokit dur, w^{ch} key of one stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Polpone* iv. 1, Your garbe... must be... Very reserved and lockt. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 39 Injurie of chance... forcibly prevents Our lockt embrasures. 1857 *Abride. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 TYNVALD *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) 11, v. 63 By the same agent we wear under the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, 1. I left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains

either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying motion that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

b. With *up*.

1393 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 446 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 MACE *Musick's Monument* title-p. All Its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. 11, I. A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. **Locked jaw**: (a) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (b) = **LOCK-JAW**, and occas. = **JAW-FALL** 2.

(a) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(b) 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see **JAW-FALL** 2]. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 19 note, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 363/2 Locked-jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall hereafter contemplate them... without danger of locked-jaw.

Locker (lɒkə), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 *loker* (e, -yr. [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30s. per Ann. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1837 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father, had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang*. (See *quot.*)

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. With *adv.*

1751 *Hist. Acc.* 66 note, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/1 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up. 1894 *Athenaeum* 30 June 83/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-out were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; †? a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe... he a pype of lede closed wyth a loket. 1545 *Lutlow Churchw.* Acc. (Canden) 21 Item, for setting up of a loket to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1560 *Ibid.* 139 Item, a loket and a handell for the second hell. 1511. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 GRESELY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 *Locker*, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† b. = **LOCKET** 2. *Obs.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokere, cistella*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 They... trussyd the body in a loket of tre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The hulle and the bushoppes seelys... he set in a loket of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 *Dr. Fox Cruse* i. 1, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Left. to Mrs. Deane* 267, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 Some benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working* *Factoria* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 31 Ilana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

b. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *chain-, shot-locker*. *Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). (Not) a shot in the locker, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. *Laid in the lockers fig.*, dead. *For Dary Jones's locker* see DAVY JONES.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.]. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is... to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* s.v. Any little boxes, or as it were, Cupboards which are made by the Ships-carpenter to put in shot by the Peeces... are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 188 Coiling the line in the front locker. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, Brown's dead-shot-laid in the lockers, man. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful*, vii. In front of the bed-places were

two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 4 He... has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xl, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. PONY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 146 These doves they keep in certain cages or lockers on the top of their houses. 1668 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. a 1672 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 9 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1699 HORN & ROB. *Gale Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon-] house... to each part of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman... who kept tame pigeons... discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 130 Wh. ch. makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling-house. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Ecl.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 The Egyptians tuk out of Thomas Watsons house... (a silver spoon), land in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one loket for the sacrament. 1593 *Ans. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; as (sense 4) *locker-bar*, -*plate*; (sense 5) *locker-hole*, -*key*, -*nipper*, -*room*, -*seat*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Motley added another plate to each of the 'locker-bars'. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common runt... kept... generally in 'locker-holes' in inn yards. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my 'locker keys'; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. ANFRAY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the 'locker-nipper'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the 'locker plates'. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The 'locker room' for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The 'locker-seat' stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

† **Locker**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [? *f.* LOCK *sb.* 1 + -ER 5.] *intr.* To curl. Only in ppl. adjs. † *lo'ckered* (*lockard*, *lokerit*, *lokkerit*) curled, and † *lo'ckering* (*lokerand*) curling. Also † *Locker sb.* in *pl.* = curled locks. † *Locker a.*, curled.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttred legges, lokerde unfaire. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v; With lokker hair, quhilk over his schulderris lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. xlii. 63 A felloun bustuns and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and ouch, wyth taty lokyand harrs. *Ibid.* xiv. 8 His helm. Wyth cristis thre, lik til ane lokent maid. *Ibid.* xii. 17. 12 Hevinly lylles, with lokerand toppis quhyte. *Ibid.* xii. 1. 16 For ire (the lyoun) the lokerris of his nek ypacstis. 1687 H. MORRIS *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 The Daughters lockard hair.

Locker, variant of **LOCKYER** *Obs.*

Lockeram, variant of **LOCKRAM**.

Locker-gowlan, -on: see **LUCKEN-GOLLAND**.

Locket (lɒkɪt). Forms: 4 *lokāt*, 5 *loket*, 6 *lockett*, -*itt*, *Sc.* *lokart*, 6- *lockett*. [*ad.* OF. *loquet*, *loquet*, *loquet* (mod.F. *loquet* latch), dim. of *loc* latch; lock (recorded chiefly as A.F.), of Teut. origin, cognate with LOCK *sb.* 2.]

† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.* 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientes pragas et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III. 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndows grette lokarts of rome for binding of glas thareto. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 In every light one vpright barr and fwe Crosse barrs or lokets.

attrib. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Et in Cloket nayles 34d. *Ibid.* 102 Et in lxx loketnayles, 2d.

2. 'One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 7 No person... shall bring... into this Realme... Hiltes, Poinneles, Lokettes, Chapes, Daggers Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*,... that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hooke is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard*.—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively.

† 3. A fastening or socket; *Naut.* (see *quot.* a 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 346/1 Lockers are the Holes the Murderers goes into. 1664 BUTLER *Unif. Reg.* i. 1. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

† 4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.* 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Set of round Crystal Beads. 1666 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 151 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 *Lost*... a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † a. 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense b. A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a

lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage c 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see *LOCKET*.

a. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locket*, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* 152. The [nobis] turban... has a top... most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. 1679 [see HAIR sb. 10]. 1720 GAY *Poems* II. 399. Some by a snip of woven hair in posied lockets bribe the fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxviii. It contained a little gold lockbit in which were two locks of hair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh'ib.* II. xxxiii. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence *Lo'cketed ppl. a.* a. Ornamented with a locket. b. Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430. Somebody... was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locketed. 1901 *Academy* 10 Aug. 110: His [Geo. IV's] request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locketed portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Lockfast (lɒk'fɑːst), *a.* [Two formations: (1) f. *LOCK sb. 2* + *FAST a.*; (2) f. *LOCK v. 1* + *FAST adv.*]

1. Chiefly *Sc.* Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 556, xxxiiij. grotis of xij. d. grotis and j. d. in a lockfast box. 1554 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 281. The saids bailies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmers, and put him in custodie in stark lockfast house. 1722 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137. That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. Having no sure lockfast place of my own. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* xv. 232. It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882: The cemetery was lock-fast now.

fig. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 440. Psychology will be... lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations.

b. quasi-*sb.* A receptacle that is locked fast.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Labour* II. 341. A third party entered the house... broke open several lockfasts, and stole the whole of the plate.

2. *Mech.* Adapted for locking something fast; fast-locking.

1881 GREENER *Gum* 198. The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Douglall lock-fast breech-action. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327. So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast attachment.

Lockful (lɒk'fʊl), [*f.* *LOCK sb. 2* + *-FUL*]. As much as will fill a lock.

1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 25. The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam-engines. 1837 *Chil. Eng. & Archit.* *Frul.* I. 442. Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,242 gallons of water to each lockfull.

Lockian (lɒk'iən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Locke*, the English philosopher (1632-1704) + *-IAN*]. *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers.

1858 W. R. PINE *Ing. Hum. Mind* n. ii. 80. The most eminent of the professed Lockian School. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* n. xiii. 55. Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnizian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. sb. = *LOCKIST*. In recent Dicts. Hence *Lockianism*, the philosophical doctrines of Locke or his followers.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 201. It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism. 1886 SEYM in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 383/1. The principles of Lockianism.

Locking (lɒk'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* [*f.* *LOCK v. 1* + *-ING*]. 1. The action of *LOCK v. 1* in various senses *lit.* and *fig.*; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 41. There is no danger in what shew of death it makes. More then the locking up the Spirits a time. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 145. The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/4. There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. 1842 SYN. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Kailho*. Wks. 1859 II. 322/1. We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system. 1860 MRS. CARLVE *Let.* III. 53. All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over. 1882 *Times* 22 Feb. Such a gigantic 'locking-up' of produce as that. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 144. In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 18° of motion. Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement. The lighter the locking the better. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 134. The outside locking could not have been effected if it [the key] had been in the lock.

2. *concr.* A contrivance for locking: + *a.* a lock (*obs.*); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 457. Close up said he, this window... with lime and stone, stop the holes of the door with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 421. The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum-spring. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exh'ib.* 410. Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers... The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. *a.* With down. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. b. The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks: also with down, *up*.

1776 in *Picton Lpool Minst.* Rec. (1886) II. 246. Concerning the locking down and making a bridge... for the canal. 1795 J. PEARSON *Hist. Inland Navig.* 36. The use, or locking down, is thus managed. *Ibid.* 36. For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122. They must enter by locking.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as *locking-bolt*, *-box*, *-brace*, *-clutch*, *-pole*; *locking-bar*, *-frame* (see *quots.*); *locking-pallet*, *-piece*, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; *locking-plate*, (*a*) = *count-wheel* (see *COUNT sb. 1* g); (*b*) in a lock; (*c*) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*d*) a nut-lock (*ibid.* Suppl. 1884); *locking-spring* (see *quot.* 1884); *locking-stone*, the 'jewel' of an escapement; *locking-wheel* = *locking-plate* (*a* and *c*).

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75. The 'Locking Bar'... is chiefly applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 206. In the snap principle, the 'locking-bolt' is forced into the bites or grips by a spring upon the gun being closed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38. The 'locking-box' [in a mill governor]. 1858 *Rep. Munitions War* 284. The hammer in its fall will force the 'locking-brace' to enter its proper position. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38. A 'locking clutch' is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 71. The 'locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 373. A semi-cylindrical pin called the 'locking-pallet'. *Ibid.* 194. This 'locking-piece' or locking-pallet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 242/2. In the real lock it [the bolt] would be called the 'locking-plate'. 1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156. The locking plate, the earliest arrangement of striking work, is shown in the engraving of 'De Vick's clock'. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 293. A cart... with a 'locking-pole' fixed to the wheel. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 49. Bayonet Making... 'Locking Ring Maker'. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1296/4. The 'locking Spring' being lost from the Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The Locking Spring... is] the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs. *Ibid.* 59. See that the face of the 'locking stone' is angled so as to give perceptible draw. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Count-Wheel*. It is by some called the 'Locking Wheel', because it hath... Notches in it... in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. 1835 *Parliament's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* I. 283. A circular horizontal locking-wheel, formed of iron, is attached to the front part of the carriage.

Locking (lɒk'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 2* *Hat Manuf.* [*f.* *LOCK sb. 1* + *-ING*]. (See *quot.*)

1900 *Ann. Rep. Insp. Factories* for 1898 II. 167. Locking... This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur... are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

Lockiste (lɒk'ɪst). [*See LOCKIAN and -IST*. Cf. *F. lockiste*.] A follower of Locke, one of his school. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 134. Dr. Wynne is a great Lockist. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. 239. 'tis quite certain that... the dull men will be Lockists.

Lock-jaw. [An alteration of the older *locked jaw*: see *LOCKED ppl. a.*] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. Also extended so as to mean *Tetanus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1803 *Med. Frul.* IX. 316. One girl... died of lock-jaw. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 841. The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the muscles, and hence the affection is known as lock-jaw. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 74 (1879) 78. Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock-jaw').

Hence *Lo'ck-jawed ppl. a.*, having the jaws fixed; *fig.* unable to speak.

1801 J. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* VII. 153. We were lock-jaw'd. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* xi. v. 7. On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 210. I hush out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

Lockless (lɒk'lɪs), *a.* [*f.* *LOCK sb. 2* + *-LESS*]. Having no lock (in various senses of *LOCK sb. 2*).

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 99. In a lockless chest, no man will shake his bag. 1746-74 D. GRAHAM *Metr. Hist. Rebell.* I. Wks. 1883 I. 87. With lockless guns and rusty swords. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxi. One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely arm, Lockless. 1884 HARTWORTH *Hum. Interp.* xxiv. Thrust into a lockless drawer.

Lockman (lɒk'mæn), *Sc.* and *Isle of Man*. Forms: 5-6 lokman, 6 loikman, 7 lockmane, 7- lockman. [*f.* *LOCK sb. 2* + *MAN sb.* (cf. *ON. lokusveinn* janitor); if so, the original sense would be 'turnkey, jailor'.] + *a.* In Scotland: A public executioner, hangman (*obs.*). b. In the Isle of Man: The coroner's summoner.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 1342. The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 174. Ay loungeand, lyk ane lokman on ane ledder. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 17. Quhy he 'thou me alone in langour left? Depriving me vnto this lokman Lowe. 1616 ORKNEY *Witch Trial* in *Jfic. North. Club* II. 191. To be tane be the lokmanne to the place of execution. 1656 J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* in D. King Vale-Royall iv. 26. Either of the said Officers may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or Lockman [side note, Lockman is an under-Sheriff]. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Lockman*, the Name of an Officer in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.*

xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place over his head. 1853 KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xix. 642. A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 54. Every burgh lockman had his free house.

Hence *Lo'ckmanship*, the office or duties of a 'lockman'.

1500 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *101. Gift to Adam Barde, Lockmanne, for his Service of Lockmanschip. **Locko-man**: see *LOCOMAN*.

Lock-out. *Pl.* lock-outs (*error.* locks-out). [*f.* *vbl. phr. lock out*: see *LOCK v. 5*]. An act of 'locking out' a body of workers; i.e. a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been assented to by the latter collectively.

1850 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161. Lock-outs competing against operatives' intimidation. 1863 W. G. BLAIRIE *Better Days for Working People* iv. (1864) 91. Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in lock-outs on the other.

Lockram (lɒk'rām), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 lokerham, 6 locram, lo(c)queram, lockerom, locorum, lokeram, 6-7 locrum, lockrome, 7 lokram, 7-9 lock(a)rum, 6-9 lockeram, 6- lockram. [*ad.* *F. locrenan*, from *Locronan* (lit. 'cell of St. Ronan'), the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. *BUCKRAM*.]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram; in *pl.* pieces of lockram.

1483-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 35. Pro vna vlna de lokerham ad emendand, diuersas albas, vid. 1520 SIR R. ELVOR *Will* in T. Elyot's *Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 313. Linnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smokes and shirtes. 1552 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 16. One old surplice of loqueram. 1592 GREENE *Gas. IV*, iv. iii. Let the linings be of tempeny lokeram. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. ii. 1*. 224. The Kitchen Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram bout her reechie necke. 1615 MARKHAM *Count. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 42. Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the griel. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 381. Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockram from Jersey and Guernsey. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2810/4. A considerable quantity of Locrum and Dowls. 1719 D'URFEE *Phils* (1872) II. 245. The sisters wear Lockram, and buy it of him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. Why should I hend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockram?

2. *attrib.* 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 147. To Mother Huntman a new rayle and a lockerom kercher. 1616 R. C. *Times* 'Whistle' n. 755. His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 74. Let all the good you intended me, be a lockram Coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Will* in a *Constable* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 217. Thou thoughtst, because I did weare Lokram shirts Ide no wit. 1766 ENTICK *Londan* IV. 129. A lockram shift.

b. Lockram jaws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence *Lockram-jawed a.*

1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 36. Their Lockram Jaws we'll rent and tear. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*, *Crev.*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visag'd. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 7. After he'd made a little Pause, Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenance.

Lockram (lɒk'rām), *dial.* and *U.S.* Also *lockum*, *lockrum*. [*Figurative use of prec.; cf. bombast, justian.*]

(But cf. *logarithm dial.*, in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* treated as a corruption of *logarithm*.)

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-*adj.* 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 157. What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? 1837 HALBURTON *Lockm.*, *Stick's Let.* 8. As for that long lockum about Mr. Everett, 'there aint a word of truth in it. 1855 - *Nature & Hum. Nat.* I. 14. In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long; but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers. 1854 in MISS BAKER *Northants Gloss.*

Lockron, corrupt form of *LUCKEN-GOWAN*.

Locksman (lɒk'smæn), [*f.* *lock's*, gen. of *LOCK sb. 2* + *MAN sb.*]

†1. *Sc.* A turnkey, jailor; also = *LOCKMAN a.* 17... in Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Bailies of Edinburgh... do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Locksman within three suns—for [etc.]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii. To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?

2. = *lock-keeper* (see *LOCK sb. 2*).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 66. Thomas Scroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4. The locksmen of the Rideau Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

Locksmith (lɒk'smɪθ), [*f.* *LOCK sb. 2* + *SMITH*]. An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Rec. Irel.* (Rolls) 87. Ricardus le loksmith de Tichekille. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 311/2. Loksmiths, reterfere. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 122. The lok smyth of Edinburgh. 1627 S. S. in *Scott. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* a. iij. b. He's neither Lock-Capt. Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4317/4. Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Wal-sham... Lock-Smith. 1872 *Years Techn.* *Hist. Comm.* 179. In the cathedrals of the period the locksmith's work was especially elaborate and ingenious.

Hence **Locksmithery**, the locksmith's art.
1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

Lockspit. [*f. LOCK sb.2 or v.1 + SPIT a. turf.*] (See quot.) Hence **Lockspit v. trans.**, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lockspitting** *vbl. sb.*

1649-50 OGLEBY tr. *Virgil v.* (1654) 319 *marg.* Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* **Lock-spit**, a Term in Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* **Lockspit**, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1839 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* **Lockspit**, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width, as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v. I lockspitted her out fra one end to t'uther.

†**Lockster**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LOCK sb.1 + -STER.*] A woman who picks yarn.

1590 *Proclant*, in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 67 The knitters of hose...divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne.

Lock-up, *sb. (a.)* [*f. LOCK v.1 + UP adv.*]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.
1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up. 1899 M. WILKINS *Leaves Life* I. 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plump-tree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.

1856 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which...is an indefinite lock-up. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar. This means a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/5 To distinguish between bills and mortgages—between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for **lock-up house** or **room**: see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. *gen.*
1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention (usually temporary) of offenders.

1859 *JEPHSON* *Britany* ix. 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malayan India* 267 In ten days...600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 BARRIE *Little Blister* (1892) 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the night.

1893 H. LE CARON 25 *Yrs. in the Secret Service* (ed. 15) 165 Breslin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.

4. *attrib. passiv* into *adj.*, with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as **lock-up coach-house**, **line** (of business), **place**, **room**, **shed**; **lock-up house**, a house of detention, *spec.* (see quot. 1785); **lock-up shop**, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv. Choice stabling, and a 'lock-up coach-house. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 60/2 The office keeper...found it to be a 'lock-up house for recruits. 1774 *Ibid.* 72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers...in what are called lock-up-houses. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, **Lock up house**, a spunging house...also houses kept by agents or crimps, who instil or rather reprimand to serve the East India, or African Company as soldiers. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 332 *note*, Coleman-street...had in it...a Magistrate...and a lock-up house. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 246 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xiii. There is not a man...could be of use muckle use...in the...lock-up line of business. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. i. 15 He...opened all his 'lock-up places. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Frils.* (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate...was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches...of the 'lock-up room. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1837) I. 54 They are under a 'lock-up shed. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/5 The building is a 'lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

Locky (lɒki). Also 7 lockie. [*f. LOCK sb.1 + -y.*] Of or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.

1611 CORNAR, *Houffels*, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

†**Lockyer, lockex**. *Obs.* In 4-5 **lockyer** (e, 5 **lokero**, 6 **locker**, 10 **looker**. [*f. LOCK sb.2 + -yer, -IER, -ER I.*] A locksmith.

1355 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 282 Henry Clement, lockyer. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhood* iii. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is...a fals lokyer, and a fals moneyere and a fals tellere of pens. 1481-90 *Howard House* *Dks.* (Roxb.) 332 The same day, my Lord reckened with his lokyer...and he shall have for his wages xls. c. 1533 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The symthe or lockex le marchant on serurier. 1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fane* *Exp.* (1577) 245 How may I make report of the euils that Vern the Lockier bath committed in Valodolid.

Loco (lɒko). U.S. [A use of Sp. *loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce loco-disease. More fully loco-plant, loco-weed.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b. = loco-disease (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as loco-eater, -intoxication; loco-disease, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1834 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him...and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, loco-disease.

Loco 2. Short for LOCO-MOTIVE 2.

1841 H. CLAY *Let.* 4 July in *Private Corr.* (1855) 454 The Locos are...opposed to the scheme. 1847 EMILY DICKINSON *Let.* (1894) I. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

Loco 3. Short for LOCOMOTIVE sb. Also *attrib.*
1898 R. KIRKING *Days Work* 215 An eight-wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

†**Lococession**. *Obs. rare*—0. [*f. L. loco*, abl. of *locus* place + *cēssion-em*, n. of action from *cēdere* to yield.] 'A giving place' (1636 Blount *Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton).

Loco-descriptive, a. [*f. loco-* (in LOCOMOTION) erroneously taken as a combining form of L. *locus* place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc. 1825 WORDSWORTH *Poems Pref.*, The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class [the Idyllium]. 1833 J. M. (title) *The Invitation*; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Coopers Hill', and its numerous...imitations.

Locoed (lɒkɒd), *pp. a.* U.S. [*f. Loco* 1 + -ED.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see quot. 1892).

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 298 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished...In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 17 Dec. 186/4 In localities where loco is found...if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

Loco-foco (lɒko, lɒko). U.S. [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation. It has been conjectured that loco was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; loco may be a jingling alteration of *lu. fuoco* or Sp. *fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of L. *locus* hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').]

†1. 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett). More fully loco-foco cigar, match. *Obs.*

1839 *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 126 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us...They ignite by friction...and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. (ed. 2) s.v. Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1859 *Bartlett Dict. Amer. s.v.* In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-igniting cigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco' cigars. 1883 A. GILMAN *Amer. People* xxi. 437 When the candles had been blown out...they were lighted with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.

2. U.S. *Polit. Hist.* Used *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see quot. 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.

The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 P. HOWE *Diary* 6 Sept. The President's message...is loco-foco to the very core. 1838 H. CLAY *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Private Corr.* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 120 Those loco foco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 J. D. HAMMOND *Polit. Hist. N. Y.* II. 492-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights...were extinguished. The Equal Rights party...had provided themselves with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the Courier and Enquirer, a whig, and the Times, a democratic...newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chmz.* xvi. Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chawed up. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Introd.* (1883) 23 But...you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1856 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence **Loco-focoism**, the principles of the Loco-foco party.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most arant democracy and loco-focoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in the South* I. i. 5 'Plattisms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms',...and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

†**Locoman**, *Negro-English*. *Obs.* Also loco-o. [Perh. f. some African word, possibly *Aku* *oldgu* sorcerer (J. Platt, *jun.* + MAN sb.)] (See quot.)

1796 STEPHAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. *Ibid.* xxix. 359 A loco-man, or sorcerer.

Locomobile (lɒkɒmɔɪbəl), a. and sb. [*f. L. loco*, abl. of *locus* place + *mobilis* MOBILE. Cf. F. *locomobile*.] a. *adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); b. sb. 'A locomobile vehicle' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobility** [*f. L. locomobilitas*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Locomote (lɒkɒmɔɪt), v. [*f. back-formation from LOCOMOTION.*] *intr.* To move about from place to place.

(Originally slang; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.)

1846 *Quarter Race Kentucky* 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you get too hot to locomote. 1865 *Intell. Observer*, Sept. 85 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground...and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

Locomotility (lɒkɒmɔɪtɪlɪtɪ), *rare*—1. [*ad. F. locomotilité*, f. L. *loco* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + F. *motilité* power of movement.] The faculty or power of locomotion.

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.* s.v. *Locomotion*, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called *Locomotivity*, and *Locomotility*.

Locomotion (lɒkɒmɔɪʃən), [*f. L. loco* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + *motiō-em* MOTION. Cf. F. *locomotion*, Sp. *locomoción*, It. *locomozione*.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 All progression or animal locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu & pulsus*. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Loco-motion. 1704 *New Pract. Phys.* 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Loco-motion in Corporeal Substances. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 395 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for...God is omnipresent. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The Oyster...was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 157 Movement...of the body as a whole...is termed locomotion. 1881 BURTON-SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 44 Those [sc. organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.

1788 R. GRAVES *Recoll. Shenstone* 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was...was a matter of some importance. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 31, I have no taste whatever for loco-motion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 131 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become...of less importance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.

3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

Locomotion (lɒkɒmɔɪʃən), a. and sb. [as if *ad. mod. L. locomotivus*, f. L. *loco*, abl. of *locus* place + *motivus* MOTIVE a. Cf. F. *locomotif*.] Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco moveri* (= *moveri localiter*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's *κατὰ τόπον κίνησις*.

a. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. *Locomotive faculty* (cf. F. *faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also *locomotive power*.

1612 W. SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 12 Some kind of command over the locomotive faculty. 1627 S. WARD *Happines of Practice* 27 Like dying men, and sickle of Apoplexies and speech; but no faculty Loco-motive, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 1105 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 Complaints of

gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 *Bulwer Pathology*, i. vi. 35 To which the command of Reason and the will does concur with the locomotive power. 1666 *Harvey Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscular. 1777 *Prior's Anna* i. 287 If in the night too off he [sc. a child] kicks, Or shows his loco-motive tricks. 1759 *Stearns' Fr. Shandy* i. ii. The Homunulus is... endowed with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1817 *Colridge Biog. Lit.* i. iii. 62 As if the passive page of a book, instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. 1823 *Bentham Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. a 1826 *Buckle's Criticism* (1869) III. v. 458 The locomotive... functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *locular*. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1773 *Gray in Corr. v. Nichols* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froissart; he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age... his locomotive disposition... his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 *Observer* No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hnu. Life* (1826) v. Concl. Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Rev.* ii. vii. We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *My Own Life* iv. Poet. Wks. I. p. xlvii. The young man... laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

c. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [sc. as opposed to stationary engines]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 219 Steam-engine... adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. a. Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Is.* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Ess. Nat. Hist. Westind. & Cumbl.* 33 These shell Fish which were not Loco-motive were left behind. 1794 *Cowper Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. 1816 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. 1851-6 *Woodward Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 25 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b. *locular*. Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. WHALEY *Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 186 Or when my dwelling I would change, My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green. 1830 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 3 Oct. (1834) I. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. 1827 *Spotting Mag.* XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* (1850) 128½ He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. 1878 C. MACGREGOR in *Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian... was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had. 1896 *Farmer Slang, Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; esp. of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 Mr. Gordon has... taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 185 This new locomotive world [sc. a sailing-vessel]... moves onward through the ocean. 1835 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* viii. Behold me... confined in a locomotive prison [sc. an ordinary carriage]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485 Such locomotive machines, impelled by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 *Greener Sci. Gunnery* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 366 Patent dabble, with locomotive machine attached. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frills* I. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 332 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. *Locomotive engine*, + *locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; esp. a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing... coal-waggons. 1815 *Specif. of De Bader's Patent* No. 3559. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1823 *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 *Geo. IV.* c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company... shall from Time to Time think proper... for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 *Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) i. p. x. Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall... cause a... Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 *Woodward Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A. 2 d).

1829 J. WALKER *Rep.* (7 Mar.) to *Directors L'pool & Manch. Railw. Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. 1831 *Booth L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed. 2) 70 All established methods... horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 *Longc. in Life* (1861) I. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. 1849 B. BARTON *Select.* etc. p. xxviii. A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 244½ The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang*. pl. The legs.

1841 *Laird of Logan* 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives—the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scaups of Lond.* i. 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your's going as soon as you like. 1870 *Sheffield Times* Mar. (ibid.), Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 *Dana Corals* i. 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniae attaching themselves to locomotives—to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *locomotive-driver*, *engineer* (also U.S. = -driver), -runner (U.S. = -driver); *locomotive car* U.S., a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864-97).

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 613 *Locomotive-driver. 1889 G. FINOLAY *Eng. Railway* p. v. I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief *Locomotive Engineer. 1890 M. N. FORNEY in *Railw. Amer.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Ibid.* 137 *Locomotive-runners and firemen.

Locomotively (ləkə'mōtīvī), adv. [f. *Locomotive* + -LY 2.] With regard to locomotion.

1861 *Dickens Gl. Exh.* xiv. He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 *Sala Amer. Rev.* (1883) I. iv. 63 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

Locomotiveness (ləkə'mōtīvīnēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 335 The Minuet... is... the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 *Examiner* 595½ We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 303 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

Locomotivity (ləkə'mōtīvīti), rare—1. [ad. F. *locomotivité*, f. *locomotif*, -ive: see *LOCOMOTIVE*.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 *Bryant Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. 1857 [see *LOCOMOTIVITY*]. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Locomotor (ləkə'mōtīvī), sb. and a. [f. L. *locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *mōvēre* to move: see *MOTOR*. Cf. F. *locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. sb. One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 *Lamb Elia* Ser. 1, *Dist. Corresp.* They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1869 *Daily News* 2 June. There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. 1873 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longw. Mag.* Oct. 594 [Cycling] Everyone has his own locomotor against time. 18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. adj. (Chiefly Phys.) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see *ATAXY* 2.

1870 *Roli Eston Anim. Life* 48 Sole-shaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1877 *Morley Crit. Abstr.* Ser. II. 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusae. 1880 *Bastian Brain* 70 Animals devoid of... locomotor appendages. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 287 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain... adapted to a locomotor life.

Locomotory (ləkə'mōtīvī), a. [f. L. *locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtorius* having the function of movement: see *MOTOR*.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* I. 701½ Whatever the form of the locomotory organ... it is always organized in the same manner. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [sc. plants], we have little clue... But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

+ *Loco-move*, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *MOVE* v., after *LOCOMOTIVE*.] = *LOCOMOTE* v.

1792 T. TWINING *Lett.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman* 18th *Cent.* (1822) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning... we begin to loco-move towards Bitteswell.

Locomutation, *nonce-wd.* [f. *loco-* (after *LOCOMOTION*) + *MUTATION*.] Change of place.

1886 *Lowell Progr. World in Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 184 The tendency of population towards great cities; no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

Loco-restive, a. *nonce-wd.* [Humorous imitation of *LOCOMOTIVE*, rest being substituted for *mōt-*.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 *Lamb Corr. Wks.* 1868 I. 10 Your loco-restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

Locorum, variant of *LOCURAM* 1 Obs.

Locueram, *Loceram*, vars. *LOCURAM* 1 Obs.

Locrian (lək'riān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Locri* + -AN.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris. *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. b. sb. One of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

1598 *Chapman Iliad* II. 35 Ajax the Ilesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrians led to warre. 1715 *Pope Iliad* II. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* *Locrian*, in ancient music, the seventh species of the diapason. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 179 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.]. 1880 *Rockstro in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 158½ *Locrian Mode*. So + *Locresian* [f. L. *Locrensis*].

1547 *Bacon Agst. Adultery* iii. *Homilies* i. xi. (1859) 130 Among the Locresians the adulterers bad both their eyes thrust out.

Loculament (lək'ulāmēt), [ad. L. *loculāmentum*, f. *loculus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; spec. in Bot., one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp; a loculus.

1656 *Bloount Glossogr.* *Loculament*, a place of bords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. Dr. *Charleton*. 1707 *Sloane's Jamaica* I. 18 A small pea... made up of three loculaments or cells. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 The cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged. *Loculaments*. 1796 *Dr Serra in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the pollen. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 289 'The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.'

Hence *Loculamentose* a. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), *Loculamentous* a. (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1856), full of loculaments or little cells.

Locular (lək'ulār), a. *Phys.* and *Bot.* [nd. mod. L. *locularis*, f. *LOCULUS*.] Having loculi.

1847-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121½ The locular aspect of their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-, tri-, unilocular*, etc. [1763, 1836 see *BILOCULAR*]. 1871 W. A. LEITCHON *Lichen-Java* 17 Separate and mural-locular. *Ibid.* 21 Irregularly muriform-locular. *Ibid.* 230 Spores fuscous... a-locular. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. J. Sci. Microscop.* Sci. XI. 30 The sporidia of the Biatara are... sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

Loculate (lək'ulāt), a. [ad. L. *loculātus*, f. *LOCULUS*: see *LOCULUS* and -ATE.] = *LOCULAR*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculated (lək'ulātēd), *pph.* a. [f. as *prec.* + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1801 *Home in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 The loculated cæcum. 1859 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* V. 268½ The infundibula of Rosignol... are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1880 *Bastian Brain* iv. 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.]. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 894 The perityphilitic abscess is... deeply loculated.

Loculation (lək'ulā'fōn), [f. L. *loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

Locule (lək'ul), [a. F. *locule*, ad. L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*.] = *LOCULUS*. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculicidal (lək'ulī'sīdāl), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *cīd-*, *cēdere* to cut + -AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1839 *Linoley Richards' Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. 1839 *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal. *Ibid.* 134 Capsule... with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* (1884) 75 *Loculicidal* crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence *Loculicidally* adv.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 46 Polygala... Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

Loculose (lək'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *loculosus*, f. *loculus*: see -OSE.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions. 1855 in *Hyoe Clarke*. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 149½.

Loculous (lək'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *loculosus*: see *prec.* and -OUS.] = *LOCULOSE*.

1840 in *SMART*. 1900 in *Jackson Bot. Terms*.

|| **Loculus** (lō'kiŭlōs). Pl. **loculi** (lō'kiŭlōi). [*L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* vi. (1872) 1. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 137 Another spacious cave... containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool., Anat., and Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Catent.* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 479/1 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

Locum. *collog.* Short for **LOCUM TENENS**.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/8 Acting... as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

Locum-tenency (lō'kŭm tēnēnsi). Also **-tenancy**. [*f.* next: see -cr. Cf. med. L. *locum-tenentia*.] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 343 It is not very probable that St. John... would have employed the word *Antichristus*, in the sense of Locum-Tenency or Usurpation of the character of Christ. 1884 *Church Belts* 19 Feb. 193 *Adv. Curacy*, or Locum Tenency, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mon. Maclean* 1. 268 To look out for a practice, or a locum-tenency. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 [He] will take the locum-tenency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

|| **Locum tenens** (lō'kŭm tēnēnz). [*med. L.*, = 'one who holds the place (of another)', a LIEUTENANT: *L. locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenere* to hold.] One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

[1463 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 499/1, & dicti Locumtenens mandato, declarabat, qualiter idem Locumtenens... Parliamentum voluit prorogare.] 1641 'SMECTYNNUS' *Ansv.* v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his *Locum tenens*. 1653 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Maiors *Locumtenens*. 1755 *Cante Hist. Eng.* IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required... the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. 1764 *Foot's Mayor of G.* ii. Wks. 1799 1. 187 Dye mean... Master Jeremy's deputy?.. Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. 1838 *Lyttton Alice* iii. 11. The old driver will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* 1. 326 He not being on the spot, a *locum tenens* became a necessity.

transf. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locumtenens*.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 Dr. S., the *locum tenens* body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness. 1889 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3/1 Young medical men... who are taking *locum tenens* work.

† **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. late L. locum tenent-em*: see *prec.*] = LIEUTENANT.

1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 My lord Huntlie, locumtenant. 1544 *Ibid.* 193 For furnishing of one thousand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the borders, for resisting of our auld enimies of England. *Ibid.* 194 And als thair was present in lugment twa writings of the Erle of Huntlie, locumtenant generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentry** (*Sc. -tenentry*) = LIEUTENANTRY.

1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the bounds of his locumtenentry.

Locupletative (lō'kiŭplē'tātiv), *a.* [*f.* L. *locupletare* to enrich, *f.* *locupletus*: see next and -ATIVE.] Tending to enrich.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible... if servative, exculpative, exonerative, or locupletative.

Locuplete (lō'kiŭplē), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. locuplet-em, locupletus* richly stored.] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Locupletely** *adv. rare*.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* 21 The Digests of our English discourses cited up in the precedence and be documented most locupletely. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-stored. 1864 HALDENAN *Tours Chers Knight* Bibliogr. 3 Books... in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

|| **Locus** (lō'kŭs), *sb. 1* Pl. **loci** (lō'kŭsai). [*L.* = place.]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* ii. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal *Locus* of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Miners & Mining* 256 These certificates were... entirely inadequate to determine the locus of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 GRO. *Elton Dan. Der.* v. xxxix. We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 393 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has

a locus apart from the region in which impressions... are registered. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a niseable question of the locus of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after *Gr. τόπος*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1894 BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* vii. 155 This manner of handling the *Locus* of justification is very open to criticism.

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *A locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. *Ibid.*, All loci of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 99 The locus of a simple equation is always a right line. 1848 SALMON *Conic Sect.* ii. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical locus. 1879 CLIFFORD *Seeing & Thinking* iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the locus of the successive positions of the moving point. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 131 The locus of the centre of this extraordinary hexametrical depression. 1885 LEUDESORFF *Cremna's Proj. Geom.* 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus classicus**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE; **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus penitentiae** (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci* (see *GENIUS* 7).

1864 H. HAYMAN *Ex. Gh. & Lat. Verse* Introd. p. xxii. If a special subject has a '*locus classicus*, as chariot-racing... in the *Electra* of Sophocles. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 446/1 The inclusion of honourable traffic... [was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three loci classic in the Mosaic law. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 328/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiv. Haung almoste all the places wherof they shal fetche their raisons, called of Oratores '*loci communes*, which I omitte to name. 1757 SALKELD *King's Bench Rep.* I. 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two places alledged and the Avowant has only answered to the '*locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two places. 1842 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1880) II. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. 1892 ATKINS *Kelt or Gael* i. 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* ii. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to reside from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law '*locus penitentiae*. 1789 *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unapplied called *locus penitentiae*. 1855 *Newsp. Reader's Pocket Comp.* 1. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus penitentiae*': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 *Sir J. PEARSON in Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 489, I see no *locus penitentiae* given to him after he has once made his election. 1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of '*locus standi*'. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

Locus (lō'kŭs), *sb. 2 slang.* Also **locust**. [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be *Sp. loco* lunatic (pl. *locos*): cf. *Loco*.] Something stupefying. Also *attrib.* in *locus-ale*, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

1693 *Sir T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist.* 146 The first of which [*sic*, scum of sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but afterwards, what is scum'd off, they make a very good drink of, called *Locus-ale*, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. 1852-61 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* III. 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some luscious *locust* in it (laudannu hoccussing).

Locust (lō'kŭs), *v. slang.* [*f.* *LOCUS sb. 2*] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. *To locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf. *Hocus*. 1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that '*locus*' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 1863/3 has: 'Are you going to locus (or burk) me?'] 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 '*Locusing*' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'bellowing' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bimby*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' locus away to sea, an' I wants to git back home again.

Locust (lō'kŭst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) **-locus**. [*a. Of. locuste* or *L. locusta*: see *LOBSTER* 1. The early ME. *languste* is a. OF. *langouste* (semi-popular ad. *locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*).]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family

Acrididae (characterized by short horns), esp. *Ecdipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytelus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes '*locust*', sometimes '*beetle*', '*grasshopper*', '*caterpillar*', '*palmerworm*', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. *šōlām*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

[c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6041 Pan sent drighin a lile beist, O toth es noght vnelunest, Locust it hant. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Præller* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis but fleghis & etis comens. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps. lxxviii* [46] He 3at to rust the frutes of hem; and they traualous to a locust [COVERABLE the greshopper, 1611 the locust]. 1526 TYNDALE *Bibl.* iii. 4 Hys meate was locustes and wyldie honie. 1611 *Bible* Lev. xi. 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. 1638 WILKINS *New World* 1. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 185. 1742 YOUNG *N. T.* ii. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1812) III. 166 The migratory locust, 1839 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* i. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province.

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidae*). b. A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidae*); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim*. c. north. and midl. *diat.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

1623 COCKERMAN, *Locusts*, grasshoppers. 1710 A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Feary Dushes cry. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* i. ix. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise. 1854 WHITTIER *Burns* vii. 1 hear... the locust in the haying. 1860 G. BENNETT *Galleries of a Naturalist* xli. 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigonia* or Treehoppers, the Locusts of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. 1862 JOHNSON *Australia* iv. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hisping their reed-like monotonous noise. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1560) 5b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. 1877 FLEMING *Combu. Hobnished* III. 123/2 Certain locusts of the popes seminaries... arriving in England, and dispersing themselves into such places [etc.]. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fygar* iii. 33 You promisd to... bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arret* Wks. IV. 285 All the territorial revenues have... been covered by those locusts, the English soulders. 1826 CORBETT *Rm. Rides* (1885) II. 258 Those locusts called middle-men... who live out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. l. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of... custom-house-officers... and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

[The Gr. name *ἀκρίς*, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the '*locusts*' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* ii. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as... Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula... Locust, (flat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.]. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Cassia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algarroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5. = **LOCUST-TREE** (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 The second is called *Locus* by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfily to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid.*, Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1676 T. GLOYEN *Acc. Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut... Gum-tree, Locust. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 1. 34 Let thy biting ax... the tough locust fell. 1775 W. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/1 Large parks of well-regulated locusts. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust... 1. Red Locust... 2. Green, or Yellow Locust... 3. White Locust. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

b. *U. S.* = **locust-club** (see 6).

1822 McCABE *New York* xxiii. 383 Give them the locusts, men, came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *treenail*, *locust-fashion*, *-like* advs.; *locust-bean*, the fruit of the carob tree; *locust-beetle* = *locust-borer*; *locust-borrry*, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrrsonima (Mal-*

pighia) coriacea; also, the trec itself; locust-bird, (a) a name given in S. Africa to *Cercophora carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (b) the rose-coloured stalling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; locust-borer, a longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robinia*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; locust club, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; locust-eater, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; locust-eating a., rendering mod.L. *gryllivorus*; locust flower, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the family *Scyllaridae*; locust post, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); locust sbrimp, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1737 Fetid fishes With "locust-armies putrifying heap" 1847 R. W. CUREN *Let.* 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few [round Valetta]-scattered, black, shrubby carobos (or locust-ban) are the most numerous. 1755 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the "Locust-berry tree." 1775 A. RUSSALL *Alpho* 70 The "locust-bird" is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species. The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*. Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid.* 314 *Ciconia Alba*. The White Stork, Gould. Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUE *S. Africa* 139-140 An army of locust-birds. 1884 H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters... brained by the "locust clubs of the New York police." 1837 SWANSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine "locust-eaters (*Gryllivora*) is... remarkably strong. 1802 BINGLEY *Antin. Biog.* (1813) II. 156 The "locust-eating thrush." To this new species... Mr. Barrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivora*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. 1890 "R. BOLDEWOOD" *Minor's Right* (1899) 1061/2 That no hated aliens... should be suffered to... spread themselves "locust-fashion over their beloved shallow ground." 1855 BROWNING *Saut* ix. The "locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher." 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drumma Two Lives, Lake Scenes* 96 Pink-lipped "locust flowers, hanging in thousands." 1703 DAMPIER *Voy. III.* 70 Ingwa's are a fruit like the "Locust Fruit," 4 inches long, and one broad. 1890 "R. BOLDEWOOD" *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The "locust hordes of travelling sheep." 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. xv. With treble vengeance will his hot shafts urge Gaol's "locust host." 1884 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in "locust legions, were pouring into Leipzig." 1862 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1672) 243 Hir Guizards... into Scotland "Locusts-like in her pretext did swarm." 1855 COWALL 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither tender nor tempting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The locust, or "locust-lobster." 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 201 Locust-Lobsters (*Scyllaridae*). 1747 Rhode Island *Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a "locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. 1870-80 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The "Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*). 1795 *Southey Son of Arc* v. 171 Who send their "locust swarms O'er ravaged realms." 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* l. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of "locust timber, as compared with other woods." 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 Considerable quantities of these "locust treenails" are exported to this and other European countries.

Locust, v. rare—[f. LOCUST sb.] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* ii. i. This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain... Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

Locust, variant of *Locus* sb.²

|| **Locusta** (lōk'stā). [L.; see LOCUST sb.]

|| **L. locust**. Obs.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld hony wes his lyfled, & a thinge callit locusta. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien bat locusta is a littel best good to ete. 1380 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. (1495) 429 Locusta haith that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere.

2. *Bot.* The spikelet of grasses. See also quot. 1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Locusta*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness. Some also used *locusta* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locustae. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a locusta or spikelet.

Locustarian (lōk'stā-ri-an). [f. mod.L. *Locustarius* -us, f. LOCUSTA: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustaria* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

Locustian, a. nonce-wd. [f. LOCUST sb. + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a. 1721 KEN *Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his fall he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

Locustical, a. nonce-wd. [f. LOCUST sb. + -ICAL + -AL.] Pertaining to locusts.

a. 1763 BYRON *Ep. to J. B. K. n. Esq.* 54 Tho' all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

Locustid (lōk'stīd). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Locustid* -us, f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidae*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1899 L. N. BADENOCH *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

Locust-tree. Also 7-8 locus tree. [In sense 1 clearly f. LOCUST sb.] In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (LOCUST sb. 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

1623 JONSON *Golden Trade* 132 They have likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, grows to his ripeness, which the people will feed upon. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 92 A tree growing in Spain called... carrobe or locust-tree... the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = ACACIA 1 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginensis spinosa, Locus nostralis dicta.* The Virginian Locust tree. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 80/1 The [leaves of the] Locust tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short foot-stalks. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceh. Hall* (1849) 389 The house stood... in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 8 Locust-trees... gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARI of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Byrsinima cinerea* and *B. coriacea* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1629 *Plantation St. Christopher in J. Smith's Works* (Arb.) 955 Sugar cane... also Masticke, and Locust Trees. 1693 S. DALE *Pharmacologia* 206 *Gummi Antini*. *Locus viridis*. The Locust-Tree. *In Nova Hispania & Brasilia* *ortur*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The Locust-Tree. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick... the timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour... its seeds, like beans... enclosed in a broad light brown pod. 1837 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [anise] is obtained from the *hymenaea courbaril*, or locust tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elan. Bot.* II. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenaea*) of tropical South America... affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. *New Zealand*. = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* vi. ii. 111 Feathery locust-trees overarched a little plot. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* Kowhai. Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetragonoloba*.

5. African Locust-tree, *Parkia africana* (Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874). Bastard Locust-tree of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. Honey Locust-tree, a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

Locution (lōk'ū-jōn). Also 6-7 loquution. [ad. L. *locutionem* (loquū-), n. of action f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *f. locution* (14-15th c.)]

|| 1. The act of speaking, utterance. Obs.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge maketh locution. c. 1500 *Melusine* 20, I will not make grett locution or talking. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessary to the locution and speeche. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Act.* xviii. 24 An eloquent man... It imports, 1 skill in the words...; 2 good locution. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1767 LEWIS *Statius Thebaid* xii. 1180 Should gentle Phœbus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or Obs.

1519 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuine: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locution: and specially allegoris [etc.]. a. 1547 BALE *Image both Ch. xv.* (1550) 13, Under the shadowe of fygurate locution. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commem.* (1878) 116 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vncleane locution, and vncleane behauiour. 1666 MARSTON *Sophonisba* i. ii, I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution... would be maintained. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincey 483 In barbarous locution, "the knowable alone is the fignorable".

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, expression.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) l. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to ateyn to the cerle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locution here yolis called. 1547 HOOPER *Ans. B. Winchester* D 1 b, Here ys a uery plain trope and figurative loquution. 1555 BRADFORD

in Foxe A. & M. (1583) II. 1616/2 Which is an hyperbolical loquution. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, 134 Abhorre metaphoricall locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical locution. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 146 Analysis and synthesis... are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Court.* *Johnson & Tooke* Wks. 1853 I. 196/1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that... he should strike off the overtopping ears of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution). 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 1860 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 HOWELLS L. *Arctostook* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

Locutor (lōk'ū-tōr). *rare*—1. [a. L. *locutor*, f. *loqui* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locutorship**, the office of spokesman.

a. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. xlii. 14, I will not say that there is not some overruling in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

Locutory (lōk'ū-tōr), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *locutōri-um*, neut. of **locutōri-us*, f. *locutor*: see prec. and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; occas. a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside (cf. med.L. *locutoria fenestra*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/1b He brought hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 MORE *Comm. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1170/1 So came she to the grate that they call (I trowe) the locutorye. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. iii. 21, It was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* l. 557 note, Parlatories, or Parlours, or Locutories. 1825 SCOTT *Robt. R. Bruce* xix, She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. 1841 GRESLEY *For. Arden* 60 While Latimer waited in the locutory, the compliance-service, or second verses, were prolonged beyond the usual time. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form || **Locutorium** (lōk'ū-tōr'ium).

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1809) 75 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhlant's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears. 1883 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 420 She looked up the locutoria, the parlours where visitors were received.

Locutory, a. rare—1. [ad. L. **locutōri-us* (see LOCUTORY sb.).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Harrobian* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

Lodam (e, variant of **LOADUM** Obs.

Lodanum, obs. form of **LAUDANUM**.

|| **Lodder, a. Obs.** [Connected with OE. *lōd-dere* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. *lotar* adj., vain, idle (MHG. *lotar* adj., loose, unsteady, *loter*, *lotter* sh., monntebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. *lotter*, loose, exhausted; also in mod.G. *lotterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds; see Grimm). The OTeut. stem **lod-* is related by ablaut to **leup-* in LITHUANIAN.] Wretched.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Barn he twyges born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his bemus, He may elles liden lodder for-lorn.

Hence † **Lodderly** *adv.*, wretchedly, basely. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 22 To helpe thys heyth than that... brogh his owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryue.

† **Loddy**, obs. slang abbreviation of **LAUDANUM**.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I, 7 There are hairdressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopennyworth of what they call Loddy.

Lode (lōd). Forms: 1 lād, (1aad), 3 lād, 3-4 (9 dial.) lade, 4 lod, 6 loode, 6-9 load, 7 loade, 9 dial. looad, 4- loode. [OE. *lād* fem.: see **LOAD** sb., of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses. (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (obs.); dial. a road.

Beowulf 1987 (Gr.) *Hu* lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf? a. 1000 *Andrew* 423 (Gr.) *Myel* is nu gena lād ofer layu-streac. c. 1200 *Orm* 3455 *þat* illc an sholde þinne lād habbenn with him o lade. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 419 He toke his lod vnliht, His penis with him he bare. 131. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 156 For he monnes lode neuer so luber, he lyf is ay swete. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lode*, a lane; in Moberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now local.

1789 *Grant* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 358 Mariscum - quam circumfluit Inegland. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckton* 10 b, Such evil ayre as issueth forth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and dryaynes. 1574 B. Cox in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and bankes, being... so sore decayed. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* 1491 The whole region... is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers... having not loodes and sewers large enough to void away. 1839 *Stonhouse* *Axioline* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Voldfyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent, which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 KINGSLEY *Play & Purit.* Misc. II. 139 Down that long dark lode... he... skated home. 1865 - *Herrin* xxi.

A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lade*, lode, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. 1894 *Athenium* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

†3. Leading, guidance. Obs.

c1200 *ORMIN* 2140 Fort patt he [sc. he steorssmann] wile folghenn 233 patt ilke steorssness lade. *Ibid.* 689 He... Forleoseþ sawless soe lighth, patt ish Goddspellles lade. c1300 *Cursor* M. 841 Quen he cuth þe lagh o landes lade.

b. dial. The turn to act as pilot.

1855 *Correspondent*, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldeburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also fig. an object of attraction.

It is uncertain whether quot. c 1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 211 So they that are abroad fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. c1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseverance*), I am never variable, but both contynue, Still gonyng upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And for the poore man I will never tourne my face. 1589 *GRENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 5r Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Heliotropion doth after her load. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* vii. 34 As with the Lode the Steele we touch.

5. Mining. A vein of metal ore.

Champion lode, the most productive lode in a district. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8 They have now two kinds of Tyne works, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10b, When they light upon a small veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so draw by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are term'd dead Loads. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Bridestow a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1866 *THEYNBURY Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell me. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Comstock lode. 1881—*Mining Gloss.* s.v., In general miner's usage, a lode, vein, or ledge is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59. 60 The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lode-claim, formation, -location, -mining, -ore; lode-plot (see quot.); †lode-ship, †a pilot ship; lode-stovvan, lode-works (see quots.); †lode-work, a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch... contains the following 'lode-claims,' all claimed as silver-lodes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft... is sunk to the depth of 24 ft. on 'lode-formation' 2 ft. 6 in. wide. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least 'lode-locations' (sic) made. 1894 *Ibid.* 363 Concerning the 'lode-mining' interest of the county there is but little to report. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Burslem*, Its potters use almost all the 'load-ore' that is dug at Lawton. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 'Lode-plot', a lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. 1357 *Act 3 Edw. III*, Stat. 3, c. 2 En cas que . . . person plus grant [que] Loit soit trove en niefappelle 'Lodship' [translation has Lode-ship]. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), 'Lode stovvan', a drag driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. 1886 *CAMDEN Britannia* (r600) 148 Horum autem stannarium, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum 'Lode-works', alterum Stream-works vocant. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8b, To find the Loadworks, their first labour is also employed in seeking this Shoad, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly conered. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Lode works* (in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall), Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 *GERAROE Herbal App.*, 'Lode-work' is water Crowfoote.

†Lode-male. Obs. In 4 lode-male. [f. LODE (sense 1) + MALE sb.]. A travelling-trunk. 13... *Coer de Lion* 3651 Geve hym . . . Lode males . . . Ful off rich precious stones.

†Lodeman. Obs. Forms: 1 lódmann, 5 lodman, lodman, [OE. *lōdmann*, f. *lōd* LODE + *mann* MAN sb. Cf. *LODESMAN*.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only spec. a pilot.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* x. 32 þu canst wegas zeond þæt westen; ac beo we lōdmann, c1286 *CHAUCER L. G. IV* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 148; *Hyppis*, If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [*MS. Arch. Sel.* lodman] or vitayle. c1500 *Piers of Plutarch* 260 in Hazl. E. P. II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sound yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lantern ys owi. 1536 *tr. Laus of Orlon in Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may . . . bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

Lodemanager (lōd'menədʒ). [a. AF. *lodmanage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lōdmann*: see prec. and -AGE.] Pilotage. Count of lodemanager; a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 403 His herberwe and his moone, his lodemanager. 1412-20 *LYON Chron. Troy*, 11, Marynars that . . . expert be of their lodmanage. 1485 *Naval Act. Hen. VII* (1896) 24 Paid . . . John Henry lodeman for lodmanage of the same Ship. . . c1500 *Piers of Plutarch* 308 in Hazl. E. P. II. 11 3ef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at his lide, And faileth of his lodemanager. 1532 *Charter-party* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Ct. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaye wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acoustomyd shalbe taken. 1616 *BULLOCK, Lodemanager*,

skill of navigation. 1716 *Act 3 Geo. I*, c. 13 § 1 A very useful . . . Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Pilotage and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publicly examined . . . touching his Skill and Abilities in Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 72 To the petty, or accustomary Average. . . belong Lodemanager, Towage and Pilotage. 1873 J. LEWIS 1871 *Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Lodemanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemynish monney called an Englishe for lodemanager. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Lodemanager* is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

†Loder. Obs. [f. LODE + -ER 1.]

1. A leader: in quot. attrib. *loder-man*.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, And wenden in to egipte agen. *Ibid.* 4110.

2. The loadstone.

c1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

†Lodesman. Obs. Also 3-6 lodes-, (4 lodez-, loddis-, 5-6 lodis-, lodys-, (5 ladis-, lods-, 6 lodes-, loades-), 6-8 loads-. [Altered form of *LODEMAN*, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*.]

1. A leader, guide.

c1275 *LAV. 6245*, And solch habbe lodes-men (c1205 *lodesmen*) forþ þou to lede. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 826 Tame swyne knowe their owne howses and home and lerne to come theto without guide and lodeman. c1400-50 *Alexander* 1967 þe lede at was þar ladmisan. 1452 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 Y folowye euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 *Roy Rede* (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and rascall Lodemen of all knavishness. c1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion whereof Manlius Valens was lodesman. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 543 Be thou . . . our lodisman, guide, and captain. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vne Guide qui meine autrui*, a leader, a guide, a lodesman. 1594 *LATIMER 1st Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinarily with God and to make him his lodisman man and chief gyde.

b. spec. *Mil.*

1581 *STYVARD Mart. Discip.* 1.46 The Sergeant . . . putteth them in arais that euerie man follow his lodisman, Keeping his ranke fellows justlie on both sides. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent*, cxcix. 1241 *He* provided them first of y^e principall point, which was, y^e they might have a good lodesman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 179 A lode-mon lytly lep vnder hachches. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV* (Fairf.) 148 *Hyppis*, If they were brokyn or woo begon Or bade nede of lodemen [vrr. lodman, lodman] or vitayle. c1400 *Beryn* 101 Sir lodisman, Stere onys into the Costis, as wel as ewir thow can. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 224 He . . . gailf ws then Gentill horis, pilotis, and lodismen. 1530 *PALSGR. 240/2* Lodis man of a shippe, *pilotte*. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII, 22b, The Englishe capitaines perceyving that the haven was dangerous to entre without an expert lodisman. a 1571 *JEWEL Sermon*, *Luke* x. 23-4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, besides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodesman to steere it? 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Lodesman*, a Guide or Pilot.

fig. 1599 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 61/1 If we be nurtured, in deede we are glad to haue the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodemen. 1581 *STUDLEY Medea* in *tr. Seneca* 136 b, Hesperus, the lodesman of the night.

†Lodes-mate. Obs. [f. LODE + MATE sb., after *lodesman*.] A travelling companion.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glaske Court*, v. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

Lodestar, loadstar (lōd'stār). Also 4-6 lood(-, 5-6 lod-, 6 loade-, (loodes-); see *STAR sb.* b. north. and Sc. 5-6 lade-, 6 leid-, laid-sterne, laydsterre. [f. *load*, LODE + *STAR sb.* Cf. *ON. leiðarsfarna*.]

1. A star that shows the way; esp. the pole star. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt.* T. 1201 Calistoþe . . . Was turned from a woman to a Bere And after was she maned the lode sterre. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 þe sterre þat ladde þe Grees when þey seilled þider [sc. to Hesperial] and was her lode sterre, Hesperia, þat is Venus. c1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* XVIII. 95 Wederwise sheepmen now . . . Han no by-lyue to þe lyft ne to þe lode-sterre. c1400 *Morte Arth.* 751 Schippe-mene . . . Lukkes to be lode-sterre where þe lyghte lade. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unneueable and that is toward the North, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. c1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 Yow sayth layd sterre sawe we fourth with. c1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1260 Tyl the lode ne clede And the lode starre appere. 1535 *STEWART Cosm. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid siar Ane pleand yle. a 1571 *JEWEL On 2 Thess.* (1611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle . . . Hee . . . looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerr.* III. I. xx. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre: 1616 *BULLOCK, Lodestar*, a Starre that guideth one. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both upon this 1712, the steadiness of the earth's axis).

2. fig. A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a lapse of some 350 years.

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* v. 1392 liseche I yow myn hertes lady fre. That herevpon ye wolden wryte me, For loue of god my righte lode sterre. 1430-40 *LYRIC. Bochas* I. iii. (1494) liij, To the haunyn of þy she was the lode sterre. 1500-20

DUNBAR Poems xxxvii. 10 O here triumphing peradis of joy, Lodsteir and lamp of eivry tristnesse. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodes sterre Of my true herte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Prolog. 8 Lantene, leid sterre, mirroure, and a þe ster. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 134 A paterne in princelhood, a lode, starre in honour, and mirroure of magnificence. 1590 *SHAKS. *Midw. N. t.* I. 183 Yow eyes are loadstarres. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* Intro. v. The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. 1818 *SHELLEY *Ker. Islam* II. xxi, An orphan with my parents living, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XI. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory. 1861 *M. ARNOLO Pop. Educ. France* p. xxiii, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems, Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your reverie.**

Lodestone: see *LOADSTONE*.

Lodge (lɒdʒ), sb. Forms: 3-6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loge, Sc. lug), 4-6 Sc. luge, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, Sc. ludge), 7-8 lodg, 5- lodge. Pl. 4 logis, Sc. luggis, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 logez, loggen, logges, loogez, 6 luges, -is. (See also *LOGIS*.) [ME. *loge*, *logge*, a. OF. *loge*, *loige* harbour, summerhouse, hut (f. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *loja*, Pg. *loja*, It. *loggia* (dial. *lobia*) = med.L. *laubja*, *lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence *LOBBY*), a. OHG. **laubja*, later *louppe*, *lauba*, sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum*, *tempes*, *magalia*, *mappalia*, *proscenium*, *profola*; MHG. *loubhe*, *loubhe* porch, balcony, hall; mod.G. *laube* harbour, summerhouse).

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. **laubja* LEAF is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'harbour' is a mod. development from compounds like *sommerlaube*, *gartenlaube*. But the Latin-OHG. glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF., seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one. Cf. *LEVESELEY*.

1. A small house or dwelling, esp. a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, harbour, or the like. Now dial. in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 29/1 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitali. a 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 6192 Son be a mikel wodside þat maid þair loges (*Goth. logis, Trin. logges*) for to bide. 13... *Sir Benet* (A.) 3622 Beves and Terri donour liste And wiþ her swerde a logge pigte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIX. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai get mak. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Nutris* Pr. T. 33 Wel sikerer was his croung in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlloge. c1400 *Ysaie & Gatu.* 2037 A logge of bowes sone he made. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 þe comouns . . . or all hird men and lyce yoret in logez [*Fr. gissent en tentis*]. c1450 *Mertin* 387 A grete flame of fire . . . ran over the lodges of hem in the hoste. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Proffis*, I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to ther swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfelodges. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 In the plage tyne . . . when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1612 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. 1667 *MILTON P. L. v.* 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came. 1748 *H. ELLIS* *Hudson's Bay* 177 His People . . . had been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxi, Here . . . Some chieftain had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. 1860 *DICKENS* *Uncomm.* *Trav.* xl, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

†b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/279 Ore loured after is deþe In harde logge him brouste And teide þane schrewe faste Inovz. c1450 *Cost. Myst.* II. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thow xalt be lokyn. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyn I had ben drawn in the luge. 1526 *TINOCLE Acts* xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. 1576 *D'URVEY* *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. 1704 *SWIFT Tale Tub*, *Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. dial.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Logium*, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Lodge*, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 *FRANK Dick o' the Fens* 127 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1892 *R. STROO* *Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or toolshed. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Carnarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tit in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 437 The pullyng downe of the logge of Heylesdon. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xix. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alygte to slepe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 9 Keeper of the Parke and of the Manor or Loge there. c1500 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylye. a 1586 *STURKE* *Arcadia* I. (1590) 12 He . . . retired himself, his wife, and children, into a certain forest, where in he bath builded two fine lodges. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. i.

that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxvii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1742 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. vi. 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. HALL in *Chr. Commu.* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

f. ? To lay to rest (fig.). *Obs. rare.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* ix. Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 PETERS *Diary* 9 Aug. Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carver's 3000l., which he hath lodged in my hands. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 7 (1825) 88 In this... viewing against the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Mar. I wish... Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones... necessary... to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 212 Their orders were... to lodge count L. in... a state prison. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 439 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 ROBERTS *Phys. Centr. Amer.* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods... at various trading depots. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Bauking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 PENNOY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

† b. 'To place in the memory' (J.). *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hem. VII.* 37 Which cunning the King would not understand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

c. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 LN. SUNDERLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. ii. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 171. 354 The impeachment which the king had lodged against him. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1822) i. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 629/2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. xxvii. 20 An American may never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he... lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) with or in the hands of a person.

1670 WALTON *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. 1715 BURNET *Oum Time* (1724) i. 364 So he lodged it [viz. a dispute] now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1754 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. 1. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'Tis as if poison were our only food. 1758 HUME *Ess. v. Indep. Parl.* (1758) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1804 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. 1. 52 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control... were lodged without danger. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philist.* II. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1868 E. ARNER *Introd. to Selden's Table-T.* 11 Selden lodged the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lii. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

e. To get (a thing) into the intended place; esp. to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 CORGER s.v. *Excusson*, *Enter en excusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision... of the forme of a T. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* i. i. (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodged my spear. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. iii. O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Caesar's bosom. 1777 SHERIDAN *Scd. for Scandal* v. ii. Sir Peter is dangerously wounded... By a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. 50, I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer... who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

† f. *Mil.* (a) † To point, level (cannon). (b) To

place (the colons) in position. (c) To lodge arms (see quot. 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Keepe your loufe and loze your ordnance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 8568/1 Signals by the Drum. Two long rolls. To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To lodge arms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 452 Lodge arms, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the horns of 't' Moone. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) iii. 221 This crate or butment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

† h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. *Obs.*

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffin... be made... and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Conf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

4. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1640 tr. *Verdier's Rem. of Rom.* ii. 155, I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt. 1723 ANNISON *Cato* iv. ii. The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert. 1742 COMPT. *Fam.-Piece* ii. 1. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii. I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

† b. *Transf.* ? To track (a fugitive) to his refuge. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* iv. i. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caracath? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. (Cf. *lodge*, LAY v. 1 c.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* iii. iii. 162 We'll make foule Weather with despised Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Come. 1605 - *Alach.* iv. i. 55. 1621 SANDVY *Ovid's Met.* i. (1626) 7 The Corne is lodg'd, the Husband-men despair. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vii. 18 Let th' enemy... tread My life down to the earth and roul In the dust my glory dead. In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* ii. 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* i. 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 227 Hedge-row trees... are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops, and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 *Evening Jnl.* 24 July (L. D. D.), Winter oats lodged by the little rain.

II. *intr.*

† G. To encamp. *Obs.*

13... K. ALF. 498 With his ost he after ferd, And there he [Alsaundur] loggith anon, Tber Darie hadde been erst anon. 1440 LOSELICH *Graill* xlv. 418 Whanne the kyng was Comen to fore bat Castel, he gan to loggen bothe fair & wel. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 281 They concluded that on the morne there oost shuld lodge a leghe nyght to the Sarasyns. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1251 With his armie... encamped in the self same place where the Turks armie bad but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; esp. to pass the night, sleep. *Now rare.*

13... E. E. ALIT. P. B. 807 Pay wode lunge be long nait & lodge per-out. c 1400 MAUNROY. (Roxb.) xvv. 118 Pare per bai schall luge ilk a nyght, bai schall fynd before pam redily puruayd all maner of thinges. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 287 In Dunfermyln thair luyt all that nyght. ? c 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbroughe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. a 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hosirye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were appointed, the remnant lodged in the felde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 80 Did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 124 That nyght he ludget with one Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a saft bed, with fair coverings dekit with al decore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaun's Fr. Chirurg.* 53b, The poore soldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Country...; it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1654-62 HEYLIN *Conqueror* ii. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country... is so fierce that generally they lodge between two Feather-beds. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. iv. 790 Ithuriel and Zephon... Search through this Garden... But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps a deep secure of harme. 1669 PERS *Diary* 19 Feb., After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha... I to the office. 1724 R. WODROW *Life of Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evellina* (1792) II. 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One

boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'... 'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 90/1 Darnley was to lodge at Craigmillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed, *Now rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. tx. 7 Was neuer wibt as I wente that me wisste couthe Wber this ladde loggedde lasse ne more. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make... Lowely and large to logge in hym selun. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successors to lodge there. 1567 J. MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 b, The bark which is the defence (and as I might so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 YONG *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and loftie houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him not) may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii. Wks. 1836 I. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunks. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 87 Leave her to heaven, And to those Thorns that in her bosome lodge, To prick and sting her. *Ibid.* v. i. 232 She should in ground unsanctified bave lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriff's* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter... lodge not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. a 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility... lodges in the lachrymal organ.

c. *Spec.* To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. v. (*Shedding in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. i, She and her grandfather lodge with me.

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 CORGER, *Encruper*, to lodge, as a cudgell in a tree; to hang on, or lodge in. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, 'Resolved to be beloved' ii. iv. But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 521 Worms may be caught by either head or tail;... Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 480 In a freshet the flood woud frequently lodge, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening... which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iii. xii. 125, I... who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 GRANT *Pres. Mem.* i. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. *Hunting.* Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe*, & G. etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is logged. c 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see HARBOUR v. 2 c]. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. LINDLEY in *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn: = to be lodged (see 5)

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. xxxvii. (1670) 599 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that... it had 'lodged', or fallen.

Lodgeable (lɒdʒəbəl), a. Also 7 lodgeable. [*f.* LODGE v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1598 FLORIO, *Habitabile*,... inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. c 1630 DORNE *Serim.* xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet... Lodgeable. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Oct. v. The house is old-fashioned... but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. a 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 WEBSTER s.v., So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

Lodged (lɒdʒd), *pph. a.* [*f.* LODGE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I give no reason... More than a lodg'd hate, and a certaine loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 TOPSELL *Foarf. Beasts* (1638) 120 Take a live hare, and... hide it in the earth... Your hound... at length coming near the lodged hare... mendeth his pace. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Hen. V.* clxviii, When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Triv.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 287 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. *Her.* Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit. Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms...—Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 BOUTWELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 CUSSENS *Her.* (1882) 91.

Lodgement, lodgment (lɒdʒmənt). Also **logiement**, **8 logement**. [a. F. *logement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *loge-r* to LODGE: see -MENT. Evelyn's form *logiement* seems to be quasi-It.; and cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ? Now rare or Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 The souldier giuen to this vice... doth disturbe all townes... and all lodgements. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accom'dated with logiements for the souldiers and magazines. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 334 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. 1713 DERNAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xiv. (1714) 251 Such Balls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are an admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xiv. 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. 1760 STYLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 844 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in PICTON *L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. 1818 *Art. Preserv.* *Fleet* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rare.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Tunis* (1732) 2 Certain publick Lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. 1847 THACKERAY *Let.* (1887) 8 Come... and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father as the Bull was full in a lodgment. 1855 BRIGGS *Sp., Reform* 18 Jan., Persons who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. 1867 INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

c. *Gunnery*. 'The hollow or cavity in the mnder part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*).

2. *Mil.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 18972 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 47073 A new Communication was made on the Land Lodgment between the two Counterguards. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 103 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged.

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. to make or find a lodgment.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 229 They were gone to Vigo... if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 116 Cortes durst not... attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthenworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

transf. and *fig.* 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 420 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 98 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker P.* I. viii. 222 An intention which seems... never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERNAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1875 SIR Wm. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 8272 The lower end of the bone... is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only legal.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) II. 121 He... has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. 1825 HON. SMITH *Gazette & Grav.* II. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 443 A decree for... lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 592 S. had gained no priority over T. by S.'s prior lodging of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit; *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SNAPP *Surg.* (J.). An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute... there these materials have found a lodgment. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e. A body of persons established in a place. 1830 EVERETT *Orat.* (1850) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. *rare*.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgment than the English. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 The miserable lodgment and miserable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good,' said Riccabocca. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gl. I. iv. ix. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

Lodger (lɒdʒər). Also 4 **loger**, **logger**, 6 **loghger**, *Sc. lugear*. [f. LODGE v. + -ER.]

1. a. A dweller in a tent (cf. LODGE v. 7). *Obs.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 157 Iobal... Was first loger, and fee delt wit [Genesis iv. 20].

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only arch.

1511 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 394 No alliant nor strangers shalbe logghers ne in town nor land. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 O lodger in the sea-king's halls. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctowelle* ii. v. i. 190 Tattered demalions, lodgers in the hedge. *transf.* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vi. ii. 42 By this you... quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [viz. a bullet]. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D— I be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1897 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Pegasus. 1599 — *Hen. P.* ii. i. 33 Base Tyke, call'st thou mee Host, now by this hand I swear I scorn the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. 1680 BAXTER *Anst.* *Stillingf.* ix. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 3 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 LO. BROUGNAM *Brit. Const.* vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

2. One who lodges a person; a host. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (822) 139 Momy of their presoneris... gailf thanks to their lugearis for the benevolence schewen to thame during the time of their captivite. 1632 SHERWOOD, A lodger, hoste, qui loge, on herberge. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artises.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place. 1868 *Rep. Milit.* War 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which... 443 [were] lodgers. 1880 DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. *attrib.* lodger-franchise, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties. 1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 9/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise... shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

Lodges, variant of **Logis**.

Lodging (lɒdʒɪŋ), *vb. s.* Forms: see LODGE v.; also 4 **luygne**, 6 **logeyne**, *Sc. ludgene*, **lugin** (g, lugeing; *pl.* 5 **loggeyns**, 6 *Sc. luggenis*. [f. LODGE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb LODGE (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 120 The auld statut maid for the ressaynt and lugin of strangaris. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodgyn of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1632 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Scot. 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Brumines the first nights lodging with their Brides. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archil.* I. 95 b, Houses... for the lodging of men, animals, or tools of agriculture. 1731 TULL *Horae-lucinae* xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short... is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

2. Dwelling, abode. Phr. To make, take (up) one's lodging: to take up one's (temporary) abode.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6222 Pis folk... innermar be [Gott. pair] logging made. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xii. 44 His logging is with Lysf that lord is of erthe. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andreas) 56 Pe house... quhar pai tane Pare luygne in be towne can ma. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 Thei take logginge in the town after the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to duelle. 1450 *Merlin* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy logginge. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 21 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take our lodgynge in the vyllages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 126 When he [sc. the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and even country... he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They have taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr. board and lodging).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To ziffe loggengge [L. hospitium] and other refrechegge to theyme. 1454 in *Faxton Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the logging that may be gotten nere the Toure. 1523 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1901) 190 He was ressaunt in luygyn with Attius Tullius. 1535 COVERDALE *Johu* 1. 23 Rabbi Husem ar thou at lodgynge? 1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 81. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 15 There was no man that tooke them into his house to lodging. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* v. 48 My lodging it is on the Cold ground. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1859) I. i. xi. 172 After food, clothing and

lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

4. Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archil.* (1742) I. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have bere drawn, according as... the master shall require.

5. Material to lie or sleep on. *Obs.*

1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quilts made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which... is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

6. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; + a bedroom (*obs.*); + military quarters, encampment (*obs.*). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. lodgings: see 5 b.)

(Castle) lodgings: (one) used as a residence.

13... E. E. *Altit. P.* B. 887 Jay lest of lotoz logging any lyouon to fynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 7 The King is went till his lugin. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh*, 3063 Panne paye gunne to pryke vaste toward hure luyngge. c. 1450 *Merlin* 43 He come in to oure luyngge in Northumberland while we satte at oure mete. c. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xi. 31 He was serchyd for in his lodgynge. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 84 Raby is the largest Castell of Loggings in al the North Century. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 23 They that went before inquired after ynnys and lodgynnes as though they would repose them selles there all night. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 659 The menstrallis and the hardis. About his ludgene loutie played. 1588 DR. A. PERNE *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librarie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towards the Strete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 49 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 2105 And on each small Branch of this large-limb'd Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they took. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* ii. v. The rest [of the rooms] above are lodgings all. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) (*title*) The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or nere London. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set', is the common stile of a hill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxi. In silvan lodging close bestow'd, He placed the page. 1823 GALT *Gilchrist* I. iii. 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the parterre and garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 479 Hacket... had already secured every inn and lodging. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Hano* n. i. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodging.

transf. and *fig.* a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Our degenerate soles made worse by their clayey lodgings. 1605 SHAKS. *Leir* ii. ii. 179 Not to behold this shameful lodging [sc. the stocks]. 1645 WALLER *A la Malade* 23 The breaches made in that faire Lodging (the body) still more clear Make the bright Guest your Soule appear. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but... lurking places for thieves, not lodgings for the pure God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrotop.* iii. (1756) 22 Christians... acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodging of Christ. 1697 DAVENANT *Virg. Georg.* iv. 62 Plaster thou their chinkie Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay.

7. The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 155 Vnto every man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings; and vnto every room or lodging we will give 50 superficial foote of ground.

8. A ward in a hospital; a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virginia* (1897) 9 An hospital with four-score lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. 1679-88 *Ser. Seru. Monies of Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camd. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

9. A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. *Obs.*

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* Eiv b, Thou shalte cause thy knigh... to retire to the lodging of thy Queene.

10. *Hunting*. The lair of a buck, stag, etc. *Obs.* a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 39 b, The stage thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* III. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover... the Tracks, Fournes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

11. Specialized uses of the plural.

a. Military quarters. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 69 The duc made redy the ordonnance with shot of grette gounys amongys the rebells and shot of arowes myghtye, for they kept her loggeyns. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 28 For his other lodgyns he had great and goodly tentes of blew. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 The first inventor of the Portative tent or lodgings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 463 [They] fell upon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilst he was making his lodgings. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew-C.* *Warres* 839 The Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWEES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him to the Coveid Garden. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 118 Spooner shall grase in Hyde park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks* 347 (1752) 21 He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over

the door lodgings for a penny. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I. 220 She discharged her lodgings.. and went to another part of Paris. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours; but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. 1861 Mrs. J. H. RIOELL *City & Suburb* II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE sb. 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes. 1661 WOOD *Life* 3 May, 'They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV.* c. 63 § 1 Provisions.. for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College.. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing.. the Provost's Lodgings [etc.]. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; *lodging-car* U. S., 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*); † *lodging-chamber* = *LODGING-ROOM* b; † *lodging-fellow*, one who shares the same lodgings with another; *lodging-money*, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872-6 *Voyle Milit. Dict.*). Also *LONGING-HOUSE*, *-ROOM*. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* (1879) I. 220 The hall, chapel, and great number of 'lodging chambers are remarkable. 1687 Dr. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. 1740 BOTONER *lith.* (1778) 374 Sir Philip Brancane [etc.]. *apud* le sege de Rouin; fuerunt le 'logeyng felowys. 1879 'EONA LYALL *Won by Waiting* ix. It was certainly 'lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided.. as for instance, 'lodging-lease paper. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 366 A 'lodging-letter.. will.. drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Lodging-money. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tumblers' Vis.* (1843) 116 Whyll they slepted at her 'loggyng place Ther coman angell apperyng with grette lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 in the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. 1878 J. BULLER *40 years in N. Z.* 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place. 1885 R. L. & F. STREVENSON *Dynamiter* 99 A large number of 'lodging-seekers.

Lodging (lɒdʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. LODGE v. + -ING 2.] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical knee.

1567 TURNERV. *Oniv's Epist.* P. vij. Full oft vpon thine armes thy lodging necke I lay. 1756 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knee*. Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*. The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. 1874 THEAULE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

Lodging-house. A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern. 1814 BISSET *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. One street of gloomy lodging-houses. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 94 Elise, old, worn, haggard, and dying in a common lodging-house close by. *Attrib.* c. 1815 JANE AUSTIN *Persuasi.* (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1851 BROWNE *Laveigne* xcvi. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin.. on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents.. to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

Lodging-room. † a. *nonce-use*. Space in which to dwell. b. A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now local.)

1571 GOLOING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 4. 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appeared none other hygher tuth: it had bin but as a chylidish toy in lodge vp god in that narrow lodging room [L. in *augusto iusto domicilio Deum locari*]. 1615 *Manch. Crit. Lett. Rec.* (1853) II. 300 One Chamb' or lodging Room. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. l. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnish with Loom; and bare Mattresses are the Beds. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She.. bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging-room. 1800 DOR. WORSW. *Lett.* 10 Sept. in *Lee Life* (1836) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines.. are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c. *Attrib.* 1885 *Sheffield Tel.* 20 June. Lodging-room furniture.. Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

Lodgis, *-ys* (a), variants of *LOOS*.

|| **Lodh** (ləd). Also *lōad*. [Hindi *lodh*.] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark*.

1781 KERR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 351 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called *Lod* in water. 1848 in CRAIG.

Lodicule (lɒdɪkəl). [ad. L. *lodīcula* = *LODICULE*.] = *LODICULE*. In some mod. Dicts.

Lodicule (lɒdɪkəl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *lodīcula*, dim. of *lodix* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Tras.* Bot. 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 146.

Lodlike, *-ly*, obs. forms of *LOATHLY*.

Lodomy, obs. form of *LAUDANUM*.

Lodsterne, obs. form of *LOADSTAR*.

Loe, obs. form of *Lo*, *Low*.

Löllingite: see *LÖLLINGITE*.

Lœmography, *Lœmology*: see *LOIM*.

Loenge, variant of *LOANGE Obs.*

Loeri, *Loes*, var. ff. *Loery*, *Loese* sb., praise.

Loess (lō'es, Ger. lō's). *Geol.* Also *löss*, *erron.* *löss*. [a. Ger. dial. *löss*.] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species.. which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of löss belonging to the last cold period. 1879 LUMMOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities.. are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loess'.

Attrib. 1832 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

Lœwigite, *Lœwite*: see *LÖWIGITE*, *LÖWITE*.

† **Loef**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lof*, *loob*, 2-4 *lof*, 3 *Orni.* *loff*, 3-5 *lofe*, 4-5 *loue*, 5 *loff*, 6 *Sc. loif*. [*OE.* *lof* masc. = *OFris.* *OS. lof* neut. (*Du. lof*), *OHG. lof* neut., masc. (*MHG. lof*, inflected *lob*; *mod. G. lob* neut.), *ON. lof* neut. (*Sw. lof*, *Da. lov*) = *OTeut. tupa* **lobo*, f. the root **lob*-, *hīb*-. see *LOVE sb.* 1. *Praise*.

Beowulf 1536 Swa seal man don, þonne he æt geude gegan becned longsumne lof. c. 735 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 122 *Ymuns*, *loob*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of mīle drinkende childre muðe. c. 1200 *Orniun* 3279 Si Drihtin upp inn heofness and Wurrhminnt & lof & willern. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John. Baptista*) 1 In lofe of patriarchs and of þame þat we prophetic cal. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. A. S.) xxix. 18 Thair hairtis ar sett wī sittelness, For loif and not for lufe. a. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lyte behind.

2. *Price, value*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe.. þe beggere eened his bode [etc.]. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18190 Per to he læide mucchel lof.

3. *Comb.*: *lof-georn a.*, desirous of praise; *lof-like a.*, worthy of praise. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe seofde sunne is icweden *laetancu* þe is idelþep on englice þenne mon bið lof-georn. a. 1300 *E. E. Præter* xcvi. (f. For mikel Laverd, swith looflike to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes se he.

Loef, *obs.* or *var. ff.* *LOAF*, *LOVE*, *LUFF*. **Loeff** (a), *obs.* f. *LAUGH*, *LOAF*, *LOVE*, *LUFF*. **Lofsom**, *-sum*, *obs.* ff. *LOVESOME*.

† **Lof-song**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *lofsang*, 2 *lof-songe*, 3 *Orni.* *lofsang*, 1-4 *lof-song*. B. 3 *loft-song* (e, 4 *loft-sang*. [f. *LOF* + *SONG*.] A song of praise, a hymn. Hence † *Lofsonger*, a psalmist. c. 900 *Tr. Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide bæz uhtlican lofsonges. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 We wurdiað þæz haken gastes to-cume mid lofsonge seofen dages. *Ibid.* 153 þe for millere lufsonge c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* lof-songere seið þe for millere uicardus agital gæta corda. c. 1200 *Orniun* 18024 And þurh Judea tæcneð siðs Lofsang Drihtin to wurpen. a. 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Coll. Hom.* 261 A gleadunge wiðtne met muric lof song ant liht-schipe. c. 1320 *Castl. Love* 29 Vech me mon ouste wī al his milite, Lof-song syngen to God gerne.

Loft (lɒft), *sb.* Also 2-7 *lofte*, 5-6 *looft*, *Sc. loyft*, 6 *loaft*, *lofte*, 7 *laught*. [Late *OE. loft*, a. *ON. loft* neut., air, sky, upper room in Icel. written *loft*; *Sw. Da. loft* upper room, garret], cognate with *OE. lyft* masc., neut., fem.: see *LIFT sb.* 1.]

† 1. Air, sky, upper region. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Hexameron of St. Basil* (Norman 1849) 10 Heo ne bið on nanum dinge ac on lofte heo synt. a. 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Heo is.. loftes leom and all hiscife jimston. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He maked þe fisses in þe se, þe fueles on þe lofte. c. 1290 *S. King. Leg.* 35/55 Huy comen fleo ope in þe loft our þe apostle seint Ieme. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi grounde, Yif eene Cristen prison mighte be founde. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. 1. 88 He is a-counted to þe gospel on grounde and on lofte [1379 *loft*]. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3719 Two iuste goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. l. 41 And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft.

† 2. Phrases. *Obs.*

a. *On, upon (the) loft*: (a) = *ALOFT* in various senses; (b) in a high voice, loudly.

a. 1700 O. E. *Houlters* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/2 Þæt stæmne cweartern soð call on lofte fram þære corban. a. 1300 K. Horn 974 Reynild, mid doget, þæt siteth on þe lofte. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Brut* xiii. 652 And it, that wouder lawch we ere, Mon lowp on lofte in the contrere. c. 1400 *Sawdoun Bab.* 329 Therefore thou shalt be honged on lofte. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 619 Þene his lemmene one loft skilles and skrikes. c. 1450 *Tuo Cookery Bks.* 78 Couche bene in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on lofte. c. 1470 *Colleges & Gars.* 875 Than said he loud vpon loft [etc.]. 1508 *DUNNAN Twa Marit Wemen* 147 Than all that leuch apoun loft, with laith full mery.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. *By lofte*: in height.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 45 And 3it maken it.. Botlie as longe and as large bi loft [1393 *alof*] & by grounde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for *ALOFT*.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft falle sal he gere & trees þrali blomis bere. a. 1400-50 Alexander 791 'Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat lofte and þen of loftelepye.

d. *Over loft* = *ALOFT*.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the brigge ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kesta noiber don, Vte of the loft vnto þe þe tun, c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1096 3e schal lene in your lofte, & lye in your ese. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2706 *Hyspermetra*, And at the wyndow lete he fro the lofte. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris housse dore and the loyft that byrnt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy giete towres than sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 159 While they were there.. sodeynly the loyftes of the loft layled, and the people fell downe. 1593 *AN. Rites Durham* (Sturtees ed.) 286 The monckes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called y^e lofte, w^{ch} was in y^e west end of y^e fraterie above y^e seller. 1611 BIRCH *1 Kings* xvii. 19 He.. caried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed.. with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. *HAY-LOFT*.)

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Lofte for haye or corne, garnier. 1607 NORRIS *Surz. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 *Shertogenbosch* 41 There was slain a Burger.. as he was a measuring the Priests Corne in the Laught. 1741 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 note, [He] carried off the whole slates, joists and timber thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. A wooden bed, placed in a loft halffull of hay.

c. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons). 1725 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1876 FULTON *Ek. Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. *organ-loft*, *road-loft*.)

1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1900) II. 429 The lofts in the chapel of Strivelin. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 2 a, Certain lofts should be bylded ryght over some parte of the fyrst or principall bath. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 92 5e Lords also, that dois treugnet the loft in Sanct Geills Kirk. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 15 Nov. I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. 1732-30 G. GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house.. and plenished it very well with Pulpit, luffs and Pews. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv. (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 Sir A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister.. turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. *Obs.* exc. U. S. 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1526 TINOALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eunichos.. fell doune from the thyrd lofte and was taken vp deed. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duk, leit meill fall down throw the lofts of the toure, þe quibikis his life was certane dayis avayt. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte above head, and some of two and of three loftes. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh.* i. 135 Our Roger.. finished the ground-room and second loft.

† b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 120 Go wndyr loft. *Ibid.* 143 Wallace.. On the our loft kest him quhar he stuid.

† c. The ceiling or flooring of a room. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall into a lower roome, and by and by the loft was rayds againe, that no man could it spie. 1603 OWEN *Penbrokesk.* (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes why in old buildings are found so many vawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye.

† G. A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tymber of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 81 b. The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 526 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leauing alwaies vpon euery loft or scaffold.. one branch of the old hard wood, and another younge innp or twig. 1673 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf*. a. Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. b. The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use.. A medium amount of loft is best. 1890 HURCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*; *loft-dried adj.*

1883 Cross & Bevan *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatin; again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called "loft-dried." 1459 *Item. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 147 In groundwallying et emend. unus loftlore et alios edifies. 1852 *Dickens's Bleak H.* xxxi. A bed in the wholesome "loft-room by the stable." a 1600 in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their "loft Windows, God bring our Men well back again.

† **Loft**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from **Loft**, as **LIVE** *a.* from *alive*.] Raised aloft, elated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to **LOFTY** *a.*, of which it would then be the earliest example.

14. AUDELEY *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) If 29½ Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 *Surrey Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neither fortune loft, nor yet repress. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now brings full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

Loft (lɒft), *v.* [f. **LOFT** *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

1563 *Stanford Chwardens' Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169 f. For Loftyng the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. a 1615 *Briene Cron.* *Erilis Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 The largest coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boordes and made with convenient partitions. *transf.* 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Boy* (1609) B ij b, See how many Eagles haue lofted their Ayries.. with the goblets and morsels plucked and carried from those Bodies.

† 2. To store (goods or produce) in a loft. *Obs.* 1548 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman.. shall house, loft, nor seller any strange, marchand goods, 1785 *WASHINGTON Notes* Writings 189t XII. 229 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be acted. for by the Overseer.

3. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golf's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 *FORAN Golf's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 138 If there is a high face to a loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken.. too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skim it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

absol. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 699 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand.. to loft over.. that sluggish little burm.

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lofter Golf**, a lofting-iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow.. necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

Lofted (lɒftəd), *pp. a.* [f. **LOFT** *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of a house: † *a.* Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). *b.* (Sc. and north. dial.) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in ane house that was loftit, but rather in ane liltit colt house. 1639 *Declaration in Athenian* 19 July (1809) 99/2 The dwelling house of her brother.. was all well lofted and boarded over wth oken boards. c 1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 *Scott's Waver.* xix. A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house-being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

2. *Golf. a.* Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'loft' (see **LOFT** *sb.* 7 a). *b.* Of a stroke: That 'lofts' the ball.

1887 Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 158 Certainly a more lofted cleek might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a halftopped shot travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the club has too much pitch. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using.. aa exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

Loftily (lɒftɪli), *adv.* [f. **LOFTY** *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Elatio*, proudly, loftily. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise. And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselves so loftily, as if they could lue without gods blessing and help. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 To ride your horse.. amongst short gorse or whinnes is exceeding good.. to make a horse trot loftily and cleanly. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. 1665 *Boyle Ocean. Refl.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi, A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor.. carried it.. loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral.. stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Wano* n. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

Loftiness (lɒftɪnəs), [f. **LOFTY** *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautenesse. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Isa. ii. 17 The loftyness of men shalbe abased. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 198 Gallop the straiter ring about with a little more loftynesse. 1610 BARROUN *Meth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftynesse of the pulses. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 91 His speech. In loftyness of sound, was rich. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himself compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftyness of his fancy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 218 The loftyness of these buildings.. was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. On *Some Old Actors*, Bensley.. threw over the part an air of Spanish loftyness. a 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* III. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftyness than others by servility. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 A. chamber.. 160 feet long.. and of a corresponding loftyness. 1885 Sir W. M. CONWAY in *Mag. Art.* Sept. 463/1 Men.. of dignity of thought and loftyness of feeling.

b. Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftyness makes him.

Lofting (lɒftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOFT** *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *concr.* A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs.* exc. dial. and in *Mining*.

1536 *BELLENOIR Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 388 Quhen only prels of horsmen come about the said fowlsse the lofting suld brek. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke*. (1891) 76 Tymber to serve for lofting and roffes. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 66 That the skait rooff of the hows and batlement thairof be taken down with the lofting thairof. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Dur.* 35 Lofting, wood.. placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or cross-trees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

2. *Golf.* The action of the *vb.* **LOFT** (sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: lofting-iron, a golf-club used to loft a ball.

1887 Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

Loftless (lɒftləs), *a.* [f. **LOFT** *sb.* + -LESS.] That has no loft or upper story.

1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Loftily**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **LOFTY** *a.* + -LY 2.] = **LOFTILY** *adv.*

1598 *SIDNEY Asitrophel & Stella* Song vi. v, Musicke more loftily [1591 lustie] swels In speeches nobly placed.

Lofty (lɒftɪ), *a.* [f. **LOFT** *sb.* (in *on loft*, *aloft*) + -Y 1.]

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Forwaried with my sportes, I did alight from loftie steed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 1267 The Barke pilde from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay. 1611 *Bible* Isa. lvii. 7 Upon a loftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. 1646 CRASNAW *Assumpt.* *Our Lady* 31 Each loftiest tree Bowes low't his leauy top, to look for thee. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistery is a large and lofty octangular structure. 1774 *GOLOSAN And. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty. 1791 COWPER *Udud* II. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world! 1835 THIRLWALL *Greec.* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock.. on which stood the citadel of Corinth. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† *b.* *Lofty tricks*: acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.* 1567 TURBERV. *Orvid's Epist.* Pijij h, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mountings, more.. delight thy minde. 1603 *Florio Montaigne*. xxv. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Angiers*.

c. Of flight: Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

1738 WESLEY *Psalm* cxlvii. ii, Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. 1798 LAMOR *Gebir* II. 154 The kindly brow, arched lofty for command.

2. In figurative and immaterial applications. *a.* Haughty, overweening, proud. † *Const. of*.

c 1485 *Diegh Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 944 When I loked on his lady, I am lofty as the lyoa. 1561 T. HOBYT *Castiglione's Courtier* III. (1579) R ja, Bearing themselves lofly in their beautye and worthynesse. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Fr.* cxxxii, A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. 1611 *Bible* Isa. ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall be vpon euery one that is proud and loftie. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Cong'tor's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. 1712-3 *POPE Guardian* No. 4 p. 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered what he had published a new book. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 Aug. He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1896) II. App. 60 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1875 *BLACKB. Fr. Thide* viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody.. with a sort of lofty good humour. *absol.* 1597 *tr. PAVEY Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the proud and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heygth and braverie. 1611 *Bible* Isa. v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14. : see **LOFT** *a.*] 1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1856 *Day Eng. Secretary* (1603) 129 Their estate (being peradventure loftie, and of power to command or sway ouer vs) will not admit by writing to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 *Bible* Isa. lvii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilliz.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 MANAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 E. K. CONOER *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1898 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 61 Her to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

c. Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Efferro*, *Elatis verbis intensa oratio*, a lofty and high stile. 1577 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* (1579) ** 5b, They set forth their trifling and halfe-penny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.*, *Verses to Ld. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heruicke stile. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed.. from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* (1707) I. 148 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions. 1662 ATTERB. *On Ps.* I. 14, Serm. 1726 I. 32 Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 280 The shades where.. lofty Denham sung. 1755 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 88 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

d. Of majestic sound.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. 1814 WOODSW. *White Doe Ryl.* I. 38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† 3. Of the wind, the sea: = **HIGH** 10. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 246 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

4. *dial.* 'Massive, superior' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † *O*: sheep: Stout, in good condition.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 2 Yett is it a custome with many.. to clowte their shearings to hinder them from tuppings, that by this means they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Florian Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

5. *Comb. a.* In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty-looking*, *-sounding*; *b.* in parasynthetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed*, *-humoured*, *-lineaged*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-paced*, *-peaked*, *-plumed*, *-roofed*, *-windowed*. Also † *lofty-like* *adv.*, as if placed on high.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 That with their *lofty-headed topreach to the cloudy skie. 1611 COTGR. *Mademoiselle de cinquante four cent.*, may be applied to the *loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1604 S. GRANAME *Pass. Spark* E 4, Man climbs above the course of such conceate, That *loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both.. *loftie-lined, each of us Born of the best. 1755 SNEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 283 His great Creator.. beholds with equal favour the creeping ant, and *loftie-looking Briton. 1611 COTGR. *Orgueilleux*,.. hautie, *loftie-minded. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 93 note, That *loftie-minded man. 1699 DRYDEN *Voy. Georg.* II. 125 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd.. *loftie-neck'd, Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 COTGR. *Loft.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative *loftie-paced harmony. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Mission. Jnls.* 272 A *loftie-peaked mountain. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, That France must vowe her *loftie-plumed Crest. 1828 B. D. WALSH *Arctograph.* *Clouds* I. iv, *Lofty-roofed fanes, and marble-built portals. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus. Prometheus chain'd* 23 Woes like these are earnings of the *loftie-sounding tongue. 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* 63 Along the *loftie-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Loft-word**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *luffe*, *luve*, 4-5 *love-word*. [f. **LOF** + **WORD**. The forms show a confusion with **LOVE** *sb.*] Praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was pat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 10614 Sva wex hir loue-word and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28333, I.. to gleumen cald and to toglere, In tent þai suld ne luueword to bere.

Log (lɒg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *logge*, 7-8 *loggs*, 6-10 *log*. [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous **CLOG** *sb.*, which appears about the same time.]

Not from *Om.* *Idg* felled tree (f. *O*TEUT. **leg*, ablaut-variant of **leg*-LIE *v.*), which could only have given **low* in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an importation from a later stage of Scandinavia (mod. Norw. *laag*, Sw. *låg*), due to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *log* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. *log* clumsy, heavy, a word of appropriate sound. In sense 5 the word has *dull*; see also *LOG* *sb.* and *v.* In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs.: F. *loch*, Ger. *Da. log*, Sw. *logge*.]

I. gen.

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log* in an unhewn condition. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R.* xvii. lxx. 630 *pe frute peref fallap*, but he. *itralled w' logges* (L. *lignis*) & yards as it were a vine. 1481-90 *Houard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb. Club) 355 My Lord paid. [for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges. xlvij. s. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlvj. 139 The hardy knyghtes. *casted vpon theym grete logges* with sharpe yron atte ende. 1525 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nicholls 1797) 173 Paide to Adwre of Braxted, for a logge *dd*. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme alle to late. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b. Dogion logges the hundreth peces vj. viij. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 23 b. I was sometime a figtree logg, a block that served for nought. c 1600 *Day Beggs, Beinnall Gr.* ii. ii. (1881) 38 'Voll' say I lye? thou badst as good eat a load of logs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 17. I would the lightning had burnt vpon those Logs that you are enioyned to pile. a 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* viii. *Meleager* 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* i. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. Bring in great logs and let them lie. To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 196 The largest pine belonging to his firm. was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 53/2 The smouldering ends of logs. gave forth a tingling smoke which filled the hovel.

b. *fig.* and in similitive phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly (cf. mod. G. *log sein* to float helplessly), of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. To have a log to roll: see LOG-ROLLING.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Anniball* (1595) 1148 Anniball. knew that this great overthrew. would also be a great logge in his way. c 1600 *Timon* i. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Thou logg, thou clock, thou Arcadian beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1856 l. 137 The sapless log, that prest thy bed with an unpleasing waight. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Fey. S. Sea* 213 In this conflict, having lost all her masts, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xx. The flapping sail haul'd down to halt for logs like these! 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov. 5/2 The New York *Daily News* may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas.* i. vi. 59. I must have slept like a log. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 7/6 Mr. Gladstone. pathetically remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty road.

c. Mining. (See quot.)

1850 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (S. Staffordsh. Terms), *Log*, or *Baby*, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pit-rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley. 1861 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

† d. See quot. (perh. confused with LUG). *Obs.* 1669 J. WORTLEIGH *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 348 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of Wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

† e. Phr. To hang upon the log: ? to be slow in finding sale. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 106 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while Truth hangs upon the log.

† f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Gals Horn-bk.* iv. 18. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.* 1589 *Paquitt's Return* B. Her Maieistic layeth such a logge vpon their consciences, as they ought not heare. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1876) II. 483 Wedlock, with wife and children clogs. The single life, lugs the heavier logs. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out-houses, chained to logs. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chiv.* xxviii. Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 MARSHON *Early Purit.* 324 W. L. was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quotes.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1830 in *Rep. Commis. Milit. Punishments* (1836) 312 The log. is a punishment. which cannot be sanctioned and is hereforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 114 Go, sir I manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1761 J. WESLEY *Jrnal* 18 Jan. The custom began in the reign of king Log. 1766 CHESTERF. *Let. to Sen* 11 July, I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. McCARTHY *Five Y. Irel.* xiii. 320 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang.* A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. log-house.)

[1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Parramatta.] 1888 'ROLF BOLDEWOO' *Robbery under Arms* xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. Naut. and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood,

loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases to *heave, throw the log, (to sail or calculate one's way) by the log*. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 42 b. They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippes hath gone in that time. 1644 MANWARRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. *Logg-line*. One stands by with a Minut-glasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two hours. 1686 J. DUNSTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard... we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'URVEY *Pitts* III. 305 Heave the Logs from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 4. It is usual to heave the log once every hour to ships of war. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. 118 *note*. During the chase we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) i. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* s. *Kens.* 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for LOG-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naz. Fame* 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 SCORSEBY *Cherter's Whale-mans Adv.* vi. (1859) 86 To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* i. iv. xviii. The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. *transf.* 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

b. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Log* (Steam-engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

c. = LOG-BOOK 3.

1882 in CASSELL.

7. *Tailoring*. [*transf.* from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 DUNN's *Tailor's Labour Agency Retrospect* 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1868 10th *Rep. Trades Union Comm.* 17 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log, you must accept it as it is'.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log-end, fire-mark*; (with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs') *log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence, -guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way*; ('for use in dealing with logs') *log-boom* (BOOM sb. 2 4), *-car, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh, -stamp*; (sense 7) *log-prices, -shop*.

1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 6 Apr. An addition to the wharf and a log boom are being made. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten log-booths. 1664 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 316 Four acres of low lands Northwesterly from the logg bridge as it is called. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June. The track upon which runs the log-car. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 224. i. Logg chaine. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) I. 401 We were turned into a hot log chamber, full of people. 1659 GAUOEN *Tears Ch. Ang.* i. xiv. 122 The most heavy log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. ABBOT *Way to Do Good* i. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the log fence. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* i. Praise the good log-fire! Winter howls without. 1808 ASHE *Travels* I. 302 The town... has in its centre, the remains of an old log Guard. 1797 J. A. GRAMHAM *Pres. State Vermont* 161 As in a former Letter I mentioned the log Hut, I will here... give a short account of its construction. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOO' *Miner's Right* vi. 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 *Michigan Rep.* VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1049/1 Tailors... obtaining 'log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 125 A truck drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 234 A log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 25 He made his way at last to a group of log-shanties in the midst of untitled solitudes. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or 'log' shops. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice... on which the log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 The log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot bunks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 5 Jan. Wyburn's improved log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building log-Tents. 1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 13 We saw the... log-traps, which the hunters set for snakes. 1779 in F. CHASE *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings... and also the log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying, -driving, -hauling; log-cutter, -maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading, c. instrumental, as log-lighted*. d. similitive, as *log-like adj., log-wise adv.*

1898 *Daily News* 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the

aged poor are still at oakum-picking or log-carrying. 1833 *Scribn. Mag.* June 710/2 At night he must get from the log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 19 Dec. The dam will be used for slawage and log-driving purposes. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 There is great strife between the teamsters in making log-hauling records. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Gray-haired Dec.* iii. The log-lighted hall. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 l. 86 A chaine that's sixt Only to postes, and senselesse log-like dolts. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 7 Jan. 43 Next come the 'log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and log-readings. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 37 So logwise... We was pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs.: log-beam (see quot.); log-board, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; log-butter, 'a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); log-buttings, the ends thus cut off; log-cabin, a small house built of rough logs; also *attrib.* (U.S.) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); log-camp = *logging-camp* (see *LOGGING* vbl. sb.); log-canoe, one hollowed out of a single tree; log-chip = *log-ship*; log-cock, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Picus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); log-crop, the quantity of logs hewn in one season; log-fish a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus perciformis*; log-frame, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); log-glass (see quot. 1858); log-head = BLOCKHEAD 2; † log-headed a., having a head like a log; log-house, a house built of logs; in early use (U.S.) applied to a prison; also *attrib.* in *log-house quilting* (see quot.); log-juice *slang* [cf. *Logwood* 2, *note*], cheap port wine; log-knot, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; log-line, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached; also the sort of line used for this purpose; log-man, † (a) one employed to carry logs; (b) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local U.S.*); log-perch, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; log-pocket, a basin or pool in which logs collect; log-reel (see quot.); log-runner, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); log-running, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; log-ship, also *log-chip* (see quot.); log-slats, a double slate used instead of the log-board; log-work, (a) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Log-Beam, the traveling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the Log-board. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) i. xii. 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-board*. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 15 Oct. A machine that would utilize... Log Buttings. 1850 LYEELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 361 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUTNAM in *M. Cutler's Life* (1888) I. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of... three log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. POWERS *Hist. S. Cos* 130 He took a log-canoe, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 *Log-chip (see *log-ship*). 1866 *Intell. Obser.* No. 53. 333 The Log-cock (*Hyalonotus Pileatus*). 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker... I have never heard drum. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 7 May. The delivery of the log crop of Michigan. 1884 GORROR, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* i. 334 The Black Rudder-fish—*Lirus perciformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen 'Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish'. a 1814 *Sailor's Ret. in New Brit. Theatre* ii. 319 As sure as a can of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a log-glass, so sartin [sic] is to be purloined. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Log-glass*, a half-minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 100 Not being born purely a 'Loghead' (*Dummkopf*), though hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Phillias* E iv. The log-headed knave. 1669 *Maryland Archives* (1884) II. 224 That there be a Logg house County Prison Twenty foot Square Buill... in the Baltimore County. 1680 M. CAROLINA *Col. Rec.* (1886) I. 300 Ye Dependent saw y^e sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Logghouse about 10 or 12 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 TALLPFE, etc. *Narr. Georgia* (1835) 24 He threatened every Person... who claim'd their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 46 The log-house and shanty... [have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 379 This... pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is... made of several coloured ribbons... arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1893 'C. BRED' *Verdant Green* ii. iii. Mr. B. and party are discovered drinking log-juice, and smoking cabbage-leaves. 1866 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 214 *Log

knots in these ropes will teach the men the length. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the log-line. 1644 MANWARRING *Seamans Dict.* A Log-line. Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* l. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails... have grommets of log-line. 1865 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Log-line. 1860 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. l. 67 For your sake Am I this patient *Logge-man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The lumber business is carried on by the logmen. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III.) 499 *Perca*, *Log Perches. *Ibid.* p. caproder. Log Perch; Rock-fish; Hog-molly; Hog-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Mag.* 17 Nov. A dam has been built across the river, forming a log pocket. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Log-reef, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that *log-running is commencing all around. 1877 *Nichigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the *log-scale. 1841 *Dana Seaman's Man.* 114 Log, a line with a piece of board called the *log-ship, attached to it. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* s.v. Log-line. A piece of board called the Log-ship or Log-ship. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 The 'log-ship', is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 *Dana Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the *log-slate, the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1721 J. BAXTER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish y^e *log-work in y^e Lower Block-house. 1725 DE FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 121 The chimney is... commonly of lath or split staves, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

† **Log** (lɒg, lɔːg), sb. 2 Also 6 logs. [Heb. לֹג *lōg*.] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 TYNDALE *Lev.* xiv. 24 And let the priest take... the logge [Vulg. *sextarius*, *Wycl.* sextarie; 1611 *log*] of oyle. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Log (lɒg), v. 1 [f. Log sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* + a. To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*obs.*). b. To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 80 A Tree... so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 10 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

absol. 1830 GALT *Lavie T.* iii. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers... were busy logging and burning. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCauslin had formerly logged on. 1878 *Nichigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the... Manistee River.

2. To lay out (a road) with a layer of logs. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706/1 Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. + a. *trans.* Of water: To lie (in a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 10 Several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

b. *intr.* To lie like a log.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see LOGGING *pp.* a. 1.]

† 4. *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see LOG sb. 1 2 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., To Log... is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragon or hussar regiments for indiscipline and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxiv. (1869) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down, in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months Snake-Bait* 206, 1. went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

absol. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1893 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 3/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knots.

c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1889 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding... was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Logging offences, the entering... in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

† 6. *intr.* ? To be 'like a log', to be sluggish. *Obs.* 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine use to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any business. And, and, goe *parece* *goe* *vas a hurtar*; Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wentest a fitching.

7. Austral. Mining. To log up: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right v.* 54 We... had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

Log (lɒg), v. 2 *dial.* [? Onomatopoeic. Cf. *rog*, *Rock v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. b. *intr.* To oscillate.

1868 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 note, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily logged to and fro. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* Log; to oscillate.

Log, dial. form of LUG (worm).

Log, short for LOGARITHM.

Logan berry (lɔːˈɡæn bəri). [Named after Judge Logan, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester... showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3/3 The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

Loganite (lɔːˈɡænait). *Mfn.* [Named by T.S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. Logan.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition. 1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 286 Loganite (dark-green silicate of magnesia).

Logan-stone (lɔːˈɡænstəʊn). Also loggan-stone, logan. [f. logan = LOGGING *pp.* a. 2 + STONE.] A rocking-stone.

1729 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornwall 4 This stone... was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1868 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824: see LOGGING *pp.* a. 2.] 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge of the loud howling stream a Logan stands Haply self-poised. 1831 FOWLER *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capped the logan stone. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* xv. The big logan-stone that had stood in front... was upset, and fallen into the gully. [1881: see LOGGING *pp.* a. 2.]

Logædic (lɔːˈɡædɪk), a. [ad. late L. *logædicus*, ad. Gr. λογαδικός, f. λῶγ-ος speech, prose + δῶδῃ song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-sb., a logædic verse.

1844 MAJOR *Guide Gr. Trag.* (ed. 2) r59 The *Glyconicus*, which has a logædic order. 1855 LINWOOD *Greek Trag. Metres* 799 Anapaestic Logædics are identical in their rhythm with Logædic Dactyls. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* § 21. 65 Chores and logædics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 JESS *Edipus Tyrann.* Introd. 72 The essential difference between choric and logædic rhythm is that of ictus.

† **Logarism**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LOGARITHM, after sb. in -ISM.] = LOGARITHM (in the earlier quots. used blunderingly).

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the... art of Brachygraphie, Stenographie, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* Hen. IV. xix, Division (whose Arithmetick Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 COCKER in *Land. Gaz.* No. 1085/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarisms.

Logarithm (lɔːˈɡærɪm). *Math.* Also 7 *error*. *logorythm*. [ad. mod.L. *logarithmus* (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λῶγ-ος word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number.]

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used *λόγος* merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. LOGICUS).

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number a^x is x , a being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*, *hyperbolic*, or *natural*) logarithms, the base of which, denoted by the symbol e or ϵ , is 2.71828... This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian* logarithms are also known as *common* or *decimal* logarithms. For binary, Gaussian logarithm, see the *adj.* *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure: thus 'log₁₀ a ' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

1614 NAPIER (title) *Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio*. 1615-16 H. BRIGGS in *Ussher's Lett.* (1626) 36 Napier, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This oew

course of Logarithms doth cleane take away all the difficulty that heretofore hath been in mathematical calculations. 1631 H. BRIGGS *Logarithm. Arithm.* l. 1 The Logarithm of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. JONSON *Logarithm. Lady* 1, 1, Sir Interest... will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock employed. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 173 Mr. Halley... has... drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI.* 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. c 1865 in *Citr. Sci.* l. 519/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs...; the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms'.

Logarithmal (lɔːˈɡærɪmāl), a. *rare*. [f. LOGARITHM + AL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1630 R. DELAMAIN *Grammatica* To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarithmical projection in Circles. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 90 By logarithmical numbers.

† **Logarithmancy**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. LOGARITHM + MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrum* xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithms.

† **Logarithmetical**. *a. Obs. rare* = 1. = next. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Logarithmetical (lɔːˈɡærɪmɛtɪkəl), a. ? *Obs.* [f. LOGARITHM, on the analogy of ARITHMETICAL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1621 W. JAMESON (title) *Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Trigonometrie* (in 2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 201). 1685 J. HAWKINS *Cocker's Decimal Arithm.* II. i. 205 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 LEVBOURN *Curs. Math.* 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence **Logarithmetically** *adv.*

1775 in ASH. c 1850 *Rudin. Navis*. (Weale) 144 The sliding rule is... graduated logarithmically.

Logarithmic (lɔːˈɡærɪmɪk), a. (and sb.) *Math.* [f. LOGARITHM + IC. Cf. F. *logarithmique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine, tangent, secant*, etc., used (sometimes incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural*.

Logarithmic curve (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola* (see quot. 1851). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle.

1698 KEILL *Exam. The Earth* (1734) 243 The Application of the Logarithmic curve DEF. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line... A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees... as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 423/4 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [sc. astronomers'] calculations. 1851 J. BOOTH *Elliptic Integrals* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse... The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1898 CURRIE *Elem. Dynamic* 1.78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point, which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1895 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Harvey's Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form... would weigh only 1594 kilograms.

B. *sb.* = *Logarithmic curve* or *line*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let AVD be a logarithmic, and its ordinates AB, VC, DQ. 1797 BROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its subtangent constant.

Logarithmical (lɔːˈɡærɪmɪkəl), a. [f. as prec. + AL.] = LOGARITHMIC. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727-41).

1691 H. BRIGGS (title) *Logarithmical Arithmetike*. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 125 The Logarithmical Tangent-line. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 PEBBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line... which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmic curve. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle L is divided into 3003 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas... more convenient for logarithmical calculation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms; in logarithmic proportions.

1760 PEBBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 913 The present method of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which

their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. mod. L. *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), f. *logarithm-us* LOGARITHM + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1774 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

Log-book.

1. **Naut.** A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a 'Travelle Book or Log Book.' 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Log-book*, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 BOSWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal... is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 BYRON *Diary Wks.* (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. **Tailoring.** = LOG sb. 7.

1859 SENIOR *Int. Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in RICE-WIGGIN & GRAVES *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table... should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log-book... must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

† **Loge**. *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for HOROLOGE.] A watch.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* v.11, He filed a cloy of a loge, .. he picked a pocket of a watch.

† **Loge** (lɔʒ). [Fr.: see LODGE sb.]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several *loges* are to be shops for toys, tinware, glasses, and other trifflishnesses.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 128 (The Rose) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper *loges*. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in DOWDEN *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the *loge* next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her *loge*. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from *loge* to *loge*.

-**loger** (lɔʒə), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in -λόγος (L. -logus): see LOGUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + -ER (in which case it is an unusually early example of atype of derivation after derivatives common), or whether it was f. *astrology* + -ER (cf. the similar formation of *astronomer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, -*loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in -logy, -logic(al), as in *chronologer*, †*geologer*, †*philologer* (obsolescent), †*theologer* (horologer is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -LOGIST.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 HOLLOMAN *Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, A Feager of *Loges*, one that begeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* E 3 *Loges*, a passe or warrant.

Loggage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Loggat, **logget**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7, 9 *logget*, (7 *logat*, *loket*), 8-9 *loggat*. [app. some kind of derivative of LOC sb. 1.]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See **LOGGERHEAD** 5.)

1541: Implied in LOGGATING. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. II. (1538) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggets or other unlawful Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v.1. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with ten? mine ake to think on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 375, 200 crows! I hallost a much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWN *To J. Haines in Coll. Poems* 11, What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Fate at Loggets, They've Sense enough, for all that, in their Pockers. 1773 STEVENSON in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw *loggets* at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401/ Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had... played at bowls or *loggets* till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certain *loggets* (orig. *asseres*) with yron hooks at the end (which the soldiers use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandry* I. II. ix. 79 Beating of fruit downe with long poles, *loggets*, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tide Tub* iv. vi, Now are they tossing of his legs and arms. Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *loggat-ground*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 note, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewn with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* III. None of your loggat-playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Loggating.** *Obs.* In 6 *logating*. [f. prec. + -ING-1.] Playing at the game of 'loggets'.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as *logating* in the Feildes, *slydethrife* otherwise called *shovegrote*.

Logged (lɔgd), *pph. a.* [f. LOG v. + -ED-1.] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; *hil.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

c 1820 N. *Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other *logg'd*. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* I. 265/2 Should she happen to get *logged*, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, We should find employment... in other countries, even if the States were *logged*. 1889 19th *Cent.* Oct. 702 Dippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or *logged*. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the *logged*... areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

Logger (lɔgə), sb. 1. N. Amer. [f. LOG v. + -ER-1.] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 *New Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a general Contribution among the Loggers for him. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 7 will not be long before an accused band of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORCOW *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers... seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1900 *Chambr. Trnl.* Ser. vi. III. 631/2 One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

Logger (lɔgə), sb. 2. *dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. LOG sb. 1. Although of late appearance in quots. it is prob. the source of **LOGGERHEAD**, **LOGGERY**.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying (1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893). c. 'Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, 'chunky', or not worth cooking' (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

Logger (lɔgə), sb. 3. In 5 *logour*, 9 *loggar*. [? f. **LOGGER** v.] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be *logouris* to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre... xxviij.

Logger, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Back-formation from **LOGGERHEAD**.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* o My head too heavy was, and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RILEY *Orig. Lett.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears... and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1825 P. FORBES *Poems* 72 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye're like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

Logger (lɔgə), v. *Sc. and dial.* Also *Sc. loggar*. [? An imitative formation; cf. LOG v. and -ER-6.] *intr.* a. 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (*Northern* *Gloss.* 1893). c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*). Hence † **Loggerand** *pph. a.*, † straddling.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frag & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

Loggerhead (lɔgəhed). Also 8 (sense 3) -*head*. [f. **LOGGER** sb. 2 + **HEAD**.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. III. 204 Ah you whoreson logger-head, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Trife-wife* (1881) 163 That shee should sweare... that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head. 1611 COTGR. *Teste de boef*, a iouthlhead, .. loggerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitifull, speaking, whining Puritan, related to y^e Loggerhead at Lambeth. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. iv, It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.* *Truel.* II. II. 117 note, *The picture of we three*. I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: 'We three loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbl.* *Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumblid. *Gloss.* 1899) Keep off them rods yel gert loggerheads.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Shorting Mug.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONOER *Provincial Coins* 205 (Coins issued within the last 20 years) Loggerheads (*White Metals*). Obverse, A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging. The End of three Loggerheads.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in *phr.* to join, lay loggerheads together. (See also **LOGGER** a.)

1598 E. GUILMIN *Skinl.* (1828) 52 His body is so fallen

away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 DAYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i, Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WAKL] *Wooden World* *Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and broach more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay out two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STRYVE *Stout's Surv. Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2 Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 *Act 5 Geo. II.* c. 20 § 4 If any Master... shall... cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Head, Shot... any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chrou.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and beat. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for pitching tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V. v.* Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of slip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Siage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [slip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 30 The saddles... have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCORESBY *Cleaver's Whaler.* Adv. ix. (1859) 126 I passes... around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

b. (See quot.)

1836 HERBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = LUGGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Ankerst* Coll. 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country... A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. a. (Also *loggerhead turtle*, † *tortoise*).

A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta*. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Trav.* (1729) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtles... The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it hath a great head. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. a 1845 HOOD *Turks* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc.].

b. applied to (a) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *crinitus*; (b) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*; (c) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Micropterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Loggerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta seu Picus cinereus major, capite nigro*. A Loggerhead. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, seu picus* Ray] They... let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus.—Loggerhead Shrike. *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

c. *dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpin fish, common on the English coast. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Lenticus cephalus*... Large-headed skate; loggerhead.

d. *dial.* applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Heltton-le-Hole Gloss.* *Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. *Letton-le-Hole* are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumblid. Gloss.* *Logger-head*, any kind of moth. The Glosi Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

1829 J. L. KNAFF *Tril. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKayne *Leechdoms* III. 315 *Saxon Names Plants, Bohners*, logger-heads, *centaurea nigra*... Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to come to blows. *To be at loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, to come to loggerheads.

(The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.)

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* iv. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wenches, and indeed... they seem'd to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Tristram's Colledge* 49 So we went to loggerheads together, I think that was the word, or Fisty-culls. 1755 *Smollett's Quix.* (1803) l. 66 The others... went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan., I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1889 *FRITH Autobiog.* l. xiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor... and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **LOGGER-HEADED.**

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 301 For saying col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: loggerhead sponge, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Logger-headed (lɒgəˈhedəd), *a.* Also 8 lugger-headed. [*f.* **LOGGERHEAD** (or parasynthetically *f.* **LOGGER** *sb.* + *-ED*.)]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandal.* *Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellows. 1667 *COTTON Scarron* iv. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2. Of animals: Having a large head. **Logger-headed duck** = **LOGGER-HEAD** 6 b (*c*).

1653 *WALTON Angler* li. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded duck or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) is very abundant. 1851 *Zoologist Xmas* 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings... are used as propelling fins in the water.

transf. 1728 *VANBR. & CIBBER Prov. Husb.* ii. i. A great Lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall.

† **Loggership**, *noun-verb*. [*f.* **LOGGER** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xx. (1805) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dress it and... see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [sc. the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweete lublabbies scramble for their scrappes.

† **Loggery**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* **LOGGER** *sb.* + *-Y*.] Of rank growth. (*Cf.* **LOGGY** *a.*)

1641 *BESS Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 But 20 or 22 stokes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient load. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greens.

Logget: see **LOGGAT**.

Loggeyn (g), *obs. form of* **LOGGING** *vb.* *sb.*

Loggia (lɒˈɡiːə; It. lɔɡˈɡia). Pl. loggias, It. loggie. Also 8 *erron.* log(g)io. [*a. It. loggia*: see **LOGGE** *sb.*] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 139 Temples and Loggias, built in many delightful recesses. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A loggia laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verulam's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was... much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 *BECKONO Italy* I. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 329/4 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* i. xix. & xvi. In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 - *Art of Eng.* v. 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

Loggin (lɒˈɡɪn), *dial.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. xxx. 140 A good thrasher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 742/4 *Loggin* (Yorks.), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Bes's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

Logging (lɒˈɡɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* **LOG** *v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working to the woods. 1823 J. E. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii. (1869) 74/x His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1882 *Chicago Times* 5 Apr. It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Boys-Mystic* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See *quot.*, and *cf.* *log-rolling* 2.)

1847 *JEFFERSON Lett.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The hatter of votes... which is called 'logging' 1 The term of the farmers for their exchanges of land in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *logging-camp*, *path*, *road*, *shirt*, *sled*; *logging-bee* *U. S.* (*cf.* *BEE* 4).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a 'logging-bee'; we had a number of settlers attend... to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Sneak-Box* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the 'logging-camp' of Mr. Childers. 1887 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 291 We... were soon confused by numerous 'logging-paths'. 1899 C. T. JACKSON *3rd Rep. Geol. Maine* 41 We... walked along a 'logging road' to the forest beside the stream. 1896 R. KIRLING *Green Sea* 112 Robbed down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 *P. Farley's Ann.* VI. 30 A coarse garment of bempen cloth, called a 'logging shirt'. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our baggage on 'logging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

Logging (lɒˈɡɪŋ), *phl. a.* [*f.* **LOG** *v.* + *-ING*.] That logs or lies like a log.

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1864 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles' Outrageous bulk.

Logging (lɒˈɡɪŋ), *phl. a.* See also **LOGAN-STONE**. [*f.* **LOG** *v.* + *-ING*.] That rocks. Only in *logging-rock*, *logging-stone*.

1838 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 148 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 *HURCHINS & DREW Cornwall* I. iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Stithney... stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's band.

Loggine (g), *obs. form of* **LONGING** *vb.* *sb.*

† **Loggish**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* **LOG** *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

Loggy (lɒˈɡɪ), *a.* [*f.* **LOG** *sb.* + *-Y*.]

† 1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (*Cf.* **LOGGERY** *a.*) *Obs.*

1620 *MARSHALL Farnow, Husb.* xlv. 141 A man may well mow of good and deepe loggy medow, or of rough vneuen medow every day one acre. 1635 - *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii. vii. 73 The Medow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (*Cf.* **LOGY** *a.*) 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/x They were beat... by their slow, loggy stroke.

Loggyne, *-yng*, *obs. forms of* **LOGGING** *vb.* *sb.*

† **Logh**, *Obs.* 1 forms: 1 lōh, 4 loo3, 1c3. [*OE.* *lōh*, **lōg*, = *OFris.* *lōch* place, *OHG.* *lhog*, *den*, *cavc.*] Place, stand.

21 - *O. E. Chron.* an. 779 (MS. F) Her Æðelbyrht arh forðforðe & Eanbald was gehalgaed on his loh. *Ibid.* an. 931 On his loh. 1315 *SHOREHAM V.* 260 And 7et ne were hyt no3t y-no3 One to agredy hyre lo3 And hec hec hecne byssee. *Ibid.* vii. 436 Nou schal man be in hare lo3, And habbe foye and byssee y-no3.

Logh (e, lo3e, *obs. var.* **LOUGH**, **LOW**.

Logh (e, lo3e, *obs. pa. t.* of **LAUGH** *v.*

Logen, *obs. pa. pple.* of **LIE** *v.* 2

Logia: plural of **LOGION**.

-logian, an ending occurring first in *theologian* (*a. OF. theologien*, *f. theologie*: see *-AN*, *-IAN*), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantial personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in *-LOGY*. The words so formed (*e.g.* *geologian*, *philologian*) are now *obs.* or *rare*, being superseded by formations in *-LOGIST*.

Logic (lɒˈdʒɪk), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *logik*, 4-6 *logyke*, 4-7 *logike*, *logique*, 6 *logycke*, 6-7 *logicke*, 7-8 *logick*, 6- *logic*. [*a. F. logique* (13th c.), *ad. med.L. logica*, *ad. Gr. λογική* (first found in Cicero; ellipt. for *ἡ λογική τέχνη*, rendered in med.L. by *ars logica*), *fem.* of *λογικός* (whence *L. logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, *f. λόγος* word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see **LOGOS**. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs.: *Sp.* *lógica*, *Pg.*, *It.*, *Du.* *logica*, *Sw.* *logika*, *Ger.*, *Dn.* *logik*. Cicero uses also *logica neut.* pl. = *Gr.* *τὰ λογικά* 'logics' (see *b* below).]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later *quots.* At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, *q.v.*) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium', the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al be lawe after. 1386 *CHAUCER Protr.* 285 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides sette ten here on a roche, and byhote hym of be art of logik. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. li. 366 Sche made him such a Silogeme, That he forsaht al his logyque. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. viii. 34 The science science is logyke... This science proueth the pro and the contra. 1554 *W. WILSON Logike* A. i. h. Logike is an arte to reason probablie. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 49 h. Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may he hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xviij. § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric... in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logic into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* i. (1869) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* I. (1866) I. 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 *MILL Logic* Intro. (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* I. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

2. *phl.* in the same sense. (*Cf.* *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *bars essentialis* or *Physica*. 1651 W. JANE *Εκκον Ακλαστος* 247 The Libellers Logickes serves him to as little purpose, as his historie. 1693 *KELL Exam. Theory Earth* (1731) 89 The Theorist in this part

has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 48 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

3. Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 99/6 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULK tr. *Chalybæus Speculat. Philos.* 313 Philosophy... has three cardinal divisions,—the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics. 1890 W. S. HOUOH tr. *Erdmann's Hist. Phil.* II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 267 To lowe lybbyng men þe laike is resembled; Aristotele be grete clerke suche tales he telteth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe beste foule oute. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but... heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc.]. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xi. 265 If Mr. B. had studied his new Logic more and his Phalaris less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Intro.*, Wks. I. 96 The logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 - *Logic App.* (1866) II. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovesi are worthy of your attention. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle... His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists. 1882 R. ADAMSON *ibid.* XIV. 782/4 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Atlant. Jan.* 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. To *chop logic*: see *CHOP* *v.* 8. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Stern. Paules Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 15 This was the Logic of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 150 But when they... instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 71, [I] a statesman's logic unconvinced can hear. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 *MACAULAY Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1897) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. v. Driven alike by Logic and its Unlogic. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* I. 4 *Gab. Depart. Luc.* And where's the logic of 'depart'? 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 35 As... Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 47/7 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. *transf.* A means of convincing or proving. 1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Tradit.* Ep. Ded., Bonner's Logic, Fire and Faggot. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 239 R 8 A certain Grand Monarch... writ upon his Great Guns—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logic of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* LXVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly bit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic?' 1859 E. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. EABIN *Comm. Cal.* 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., The 'logic of events' may prove too strong for them, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/5 Their territory... is annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib.* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier *quots.* possibly a real adj. (like *L. logicus*, *F. logique*) = **LOGICAL**.

1681 J. HAMILTON *Catholic & Facile Traicte* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammar or logic scholes. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I have now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. li. § 6 Most of them usually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logick schooles. 1635 *PACIET Chyastianer* ii. vii. (1869) 79 Endeavoring to enthrall us with sophistical arguments and Logick to endure to stand in a Logick forme. 1678 *GALE Crd. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positive or notional entitie. 1724 R. WOOROW *Life & Writings* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logic and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphysic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummetts hitherto will sound. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. *Comb.*: + *Logic*-fisted *a.*, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see *C.*) *Orat.* xxxii. 113; *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xviij. § 5. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasm. in Plo. Bo* One, with an open-banded freedom, spends all his days his fingers on; another with a Logic-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

† **Logic**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. (But see **LOGIC** *sb.* 4.) [ad. L. *logicus* (or F. *logique*), *a. Gr.* λογικός: see **LOGIC** *sb.* 1] = **LOGICAL** *a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 121/24 Logické, *logicus*.
-**logic** (lɒdʒɪk), -**logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in -λογικός, derived from adjs. and sbs. in -λογος, -λογον, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in -λογία, represented in Eng. by -logy. As the meaning of an adj. in -logic(al) may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to —logy', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. —logy + -ic). In general, the existence of a sb. in -logy now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in -logical (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in -logic and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in -logical, see -ICAL, and cf. the note under **GEOLOGIC** 1.

Logical (lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. **LOGIC** *sb.* and L. *logicus* **LOGIC** *a.* + -AL. Cf. med.L. *logicālis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lkv. 9 The curious probatioun logical. 1588 FRAUNCK *Laviers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditation. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 68 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logical Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethical Truth as well as Logical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd... that we might keep close to the strictest Logical Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galea then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* iii. Introd. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers... have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851–5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep.* *Fleetwood Shepherd* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. 1. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method in Enquiry*, *Metaph.* 1. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Kelat. Apostol. Teach.* i. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1865 MORTLEY *Netherl.* (1865) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 1. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1893 tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly.

1664 PETER *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 § 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have persuaded the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEVINS in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 179 You logical heads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [*noun*-uses, after Gr. λογικός.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may... be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicius, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768–74 TUCKER *Et. Nat.* (1834) II. 1. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† **sb.** *pl.* The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little or small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logica*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs. exc. IIst.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores's Utop.* ii. (1895) 185 Those rules of restraints, amphyctyoties, and suppositions very wittely invented in the small Logicales, whyche heare our children in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22b, Other intolerable, and vaine wordes which are written in the little Logicales. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet... after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 38 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wickham School... in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (lɒdʒɪkəlɪst), *Metaph. rare*. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1855 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* i. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

Logicality (lɒdʒɪkəlɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicity of mind. 1863 Reader 18 July 63/5 Induction, certainty, logicity... these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Atlantemur* 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicity inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

Logicize, *v. rare*—*i*. [f. **LOGICAL** + -IZE.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicization**. a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.*, The mere act of inditing tends... to the logicization of thought.

Logically (lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **LOGICAL** *a.* + -LY—*y*.] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* i. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration Ramus most prudently, and truly logically iudgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iii. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iii. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, Logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

Logicalness (lɒdʒɪkəlɪnəs), [-NESS.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† **Logicaster**, *Obs. rare*—*i*. [ad. L. type **logicaster*, f. *logicus*: see **LOGIC** and -ASTER.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. no Conventicles* 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

Logician (lɒdʒɪˈʃən), *Forms*: 4 *logissian*, 4–6 *logicien*, 5 -*icion*, -*ycien*, 6 -*ecien*, -*yssion*, 6–7 -*itian*, 6–*logician*. [a. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* **LOGIC**: see -ICIAN.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filofis, geometres, logissians [1388 logiciens]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Kolls) III. 219 The be logiciens ziffenge reason of either thyng as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Gramariens, logiciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGR. 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or ternis in every proposition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* i. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 7 All people a.e. logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 72 Then we had not... a subtill Scotus to play the Logician.

† **Logicianer**, *Obs.* Also **Logitioner**, -*itioner*, *Sc. logiciar*. [f. prec. + -ER.] (For the form cf. *practitioner*.) = **LOGICIAN**. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* M iv, Thear is no good logitioner, but woodd thit etc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist logicianis per chance may argou, that tua contrarietis can nocht be bayntif false. 1565 T. STANLETON *Forr. Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you will be accounted a lyar or a simple logitioner. 1569 CHOWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store... of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

Logicize (lɒdʒɪsaɪz), *v. rare*. [f. **LOGIC** or L. *logicus* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 525 Soc. Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within y? *Steph.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason... is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic. *noun*-use. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* i. 200 Take Hegel's widest... division of Logic, Nature, Spirit: the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

Logico, taken as comb. form of **LOGIC**, **LOGICAL**, in the sense 'logical' and... .

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies [etc.]... were... with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exorcised by the logical-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

Logie¹ (lɒdʒi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space taken as a kiln fire; = **KILLOGIE**.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brae, and down he goes with vengeance into the logie. a 1806 *Writs of Gavine* iv. in *Child Ballads* IV. 175 2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MACLAGART *Galloway, Enceyl.*, *Logie*, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 HESLOP *Princ. Scot.* 43 Mak a kiln o' it and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. WALKER *Tam to Auld Reekie* 234 Din-choked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

Logie² (lɒdʒi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David Logie, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 230 note, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

Logging, *obs. form* of **LOGGING** *vbl. sb.*

Loggio, *crron. form* of **LOGGIA**.

† **Logion** (lɒdʒiɒn). Pl. *logia* (lɒdʒiə). [Gr. λόγιον oracle, f. λόγος word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with

reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

[1587 GOLAING *De Moray* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia; that is to say, Oracles.] 1875 M. ARWOLD *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The Logia... is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The Logia of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Enceyl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* i. 1. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the Logia and the Acta. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Kingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† **Logis**, *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 lo, d) gys(e, logise, lodgis, -es, lodgyys. [a. OF. *logis*, -eis, f. *loge-r* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

a 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidings of him. 1481 — *Godfrey* 11 How the turkes of Anthioche sprang out, and assailed the lodgysses of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Nygite to the lodgyss of the lyon. c 1489 — *Sonnet of Aymon* xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. c 1500 *Metu. sine* xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XL. M. & more and dured the batayll vnto euen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to their lodgysses.

† **Logism**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λογισμ-ός calculation, reasoning, f. λογίζεσθαι to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. λόγος: see **LOGOS**.] Reasoning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Coll. gramm.* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms; I rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† **Logist**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist-a* or Gr. λογιστή, f. λογίζεσθαι (see prec.).] A. An expert reckoner or accountant. b. *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckon-master, or Arithmetician, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registered, a cafter of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians... were ten men... to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy... were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 St. Jonas More was with him [W. Oughtrid, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DYCHER & PARSON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accounts.

-**logist**, an ending resulting from the addition of -IST to sbs. in -LOGY, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in —logy'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents -*loger*, -*logian*, -*logue* occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolescent). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *etymologiste*, *chronologiste*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c. and others, as *zoologiste*, appear first in the 19th c.

Logistic (lɒdʒɪˈstɪk), *a. and sb.* [ad. med.L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. λογιστικός, f. λογίζεσθαι to reckon, reason, f. λόγος reckoning, account, reason: see **LOGIC**, **LOGOS**.]

A. adj.

† 1. ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.* 1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. vii, § 6 Even the wisest... writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations... as would be rejected... were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 BULWER *Chival.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumle; who can argue... rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logicque eloquence overcome their amazz'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistick science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1732 BERRIKLEY *Alciph.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistic Operations.

3. *Math. a.* In *logistic curve*, *line*, *spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve. c.g. *logistic semi-ordinate*. b. *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. c. *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1882).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.*, There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s.v. *Quadrature*, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates. 1785 HUTTON (title) *Mathematical Tables*; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Enceyl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

B. sb.

† 1. A calculator. *Obs.* 1633 W. ROBINSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way... could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.

Logomachize (lŏg'mākōiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence **Logomachizing** *pp. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* i. 592 The...incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

Logomachy (lŏg'mākī), *n.* Forms: 6-7 **logomachie**, 7- **logomachy**; also 7-8 in Latin form **logomachia**. *Pl.* -ies; also 8 -ys. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγος word + μαχία fighting.]

1. **Contention about words**; an instance of this. 1259 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certain Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logical notions. 1721 *tr. Werensfeldt (title)* A Discourse of Logomachy, or Controversies about Words. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomachia [sic], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 122 This quarrel tending to vain Logomachies...ended in confusion. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. 8 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought...against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, 'The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theaetetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. ? *U. S.* 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Logomacice**, *Obs.* rare -¹. [as if ad. Gr. *λογμαχική (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of *λογμαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογμάχος LOGOMACH-.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTmarsh *Some Drops* III. *Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words;...I wonder you...have leisure for that, this is logomacice, or word-fighting.

† **Logomania** (lŏg'mōnīā), [mod. L., f. Gr. λόγος + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Logomaniac, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + ΜΑΝΙΑC.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth...seems to have had in view.

Logometer ¹ (lŏg'mētrī), [f. Gr. λόγος (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] *a.* (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *a priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logarithm of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By *A* is meant the line whose logometer is *B* × logom. *A*.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in OSLIVIE, *Suppl.* 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Genl. Mag.*).

Logometer ² (lŏg'mētrī), [A hybrid word f. LOG sb. + (-o)METER.] A patent log for ships. In recent Dicts.

Logometric (lŏg'mētrik), *a.* [f. Gr. λόγος ratio + μέτρον measure + -ic.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logometrically**, (in the same sense), **Logometrically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted...with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios...will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider...is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OSLIVIE, *Suppl.*, *Logometrical*.

† **Logoneurosis** (lŏg'nōrō'sis), [f. Gr. λόγος word + NEUROSIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and halopathy consequently do not cover each other.

Logonomy (lŏg'nōmī), *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (*title*) *Opus maximum*: Logonomy; or, the science of language.

Logopandocie, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1652 URRUHART *Fævel Wks.* (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be intituled The Universal Tongue.

Logopathy (lŏg'pāpī), *Path.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

† **Logos** (lŏg'gōs), *Theol. and Philos.* [Gr. λόγος word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγειν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by

'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 52 We call him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. xiv. 79 That inward awful Majesty Sings of Logos, whom they term great sonne of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 243 Origen...thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMOND in *Engel. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 803/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His [Philos.] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr. I.* ii. 150 Man...shall...under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascend to his source. 1865 *tr. Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. v. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. iii. 1. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch. II.* lxvii. 555 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers...put upon the Hellenic...philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship**, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

Logothete (lŏg'ōtēt), *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγος account + θε-, stem of τίθεμαι to set + agent-suffix -της.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W. Wülker* 164/35 *Logotheta*, *zemotman*.] 1781 GISSON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1869) III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1864 KINGTON *Fredk. II.* xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Protonotary. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

Logotype (lŏg'ōtēp), *Printing.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + TYPE.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

1816 EARL STANHOPE in *Hansard Typographia* (1825) 477 I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases...introducing a new set of double letters [these were on, of, to, re, an, th, in, se;] they were not printed as ligatures, which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters ff, fi, fl, fh, fi, fi, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Fall Mail* G. 22 Jan. 3/2 Are the Corean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned. 1895 H. HART in *Collect.* Ser. III. (O. H. S.) 407 The Times newspaper was started in order to...show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Logotypology** = LOGOGRAPHY 1.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography, or Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Log-roll, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] *a. trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. *b.* To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. *c. intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in their states, that never kindle a fire on their lands. 1837 H. MANTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling'...bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. The leading politicians who...log-roll the railway bills, the gods, lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June. To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Commu.* II. ii. 11. 266 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 D. MAUBER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Ratty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

Log-roller. [f. LOG sb. + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. A professional politician...lobby and log-roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang...shows what log-rollers were Haywood and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. *U. S.* 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers...At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

Log-rolling. [f. LOG sb. + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *U. S.* The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THORNTON *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1890 MISS CARY *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators...an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. *U. S. slang.* Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn). I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics...are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June. The bribe was political preference, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other Bills. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Commu.* I. i. xv. 213 Corruption...appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.

[1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PAVIN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 1881 *American XVII.* 350 (Cent) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

Logue (lŏg), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογία, -λογία in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances preter, actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourses'), and related to parallel formations in -logy) are now little used, derivatives in -loger, -logist, or -logian being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, *astrologue*, *ideologue*, *philologue*, *Sinologue*, *theologue*.

Logwood (lŏg'wud), [f. LOG sb. + WOOD.]

† 1. Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 *Perry's Diary* 1 Dec. It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 *Aet 23* *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 There hath byn brought, from beyonde the Seas...Stuffe called Logwood alias Blacke wood. 1597-1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* in *Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 17 In dying wool & wollen clothe Logwoodd alias Blackwood. 1641 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3393/3 The same day arrived here the *Asses* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine...endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 *WASH. Tea* 145 A decoction...from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH *tr. Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal petaloidal corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance...of the delicious Logwood...composed an atmosphere.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 16 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

Logy (lŏg'i), *a. U. S.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Du. log heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid...He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast...made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in *Leffingwell Upland Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as sb.: A heavy fish.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll

help ye. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

-logy (lɒdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in *-λογία* (the earliest examples, e.g. *theology*, having come through F. *-logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is *λόγος* word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* trilogy); more commonly it is the root *λογ-* (ablaut-variant of *λέγ-*, *λέγειν* to speak; cf. *Logos*). In the latter case, the sbs. in *-λογία* usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in *-λόγος*, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in *-λογία* are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *dittology*, *eulogy*, *palilogy*, *tantology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual use always *-λογία*, becoming *-ology* in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr., as *theology*, *astrology*; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having o as the combining vowel; exceptions are *petrology* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrology* because it shows the derivation from *πέτρα* rock, not from *πέτρος* stone) and *mineralogy* (F. *minéralogie*) which may be viewed as a contraction for **mineralology*. The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in *-logical* and *-logist*; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in *-loger* or *-logian*. (Cf. *-logue*.) Hence *Logy nonce-wd.* = *ology*.

1820 W. BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 365 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. 1853 (*title*) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. 1856 J. Young *Demonstr.* IV. iii. 372 The many Logies and sms that have lately come into vogue. 1897 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 491 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but... more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

Logyng, **Logyng(g)**, obs. ff. *lodging vbl. sb.* **Logyt**, obs. pa. t. of *LODGE v.*

Lohoch (lɒˈhɒk). *Med.* Forms: a. 6 *looc*, 6-8 *loche*, 6-9 *loch*. B. 6 *lochoch*, 6-8 *lohoc*, 7 *lohoch*, *lohoche*, 7-9 *lohoock*, 6-9 *loooch*, *lohocho*. [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab. *لوح* *lasūq*, f. *لوق* *lasūq* to lick.] A linctus.

1544 *Phaser Regim. Life* (1553) D jh, Take morninge and evening, a spoonfull of the syrype of iuhues... in manner of a loe. 1597 *Gereau's Herbal* t. xxiv. s. 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortnes of breath. 1607 *Holland's Pliny II.* 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or electuaries to be made thereof. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii. 139 The Juice of Liquorice dissolved in Rose Water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch... for hoarseness. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take... some white Lohoc. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of electuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 266 Dose, from gutt.xx. to gutt.xxx. a day in a looch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loch*, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

Loif, Sc. variant of *LOF Obs.*, praise.

Loig(g)e, obs. form of *LODGE sb. and v.*

Loig(g)inge, *-yng*, obs. ff. *lodging vbl. sb.*

Loigne, var. *LOIN* and *LOYNE Obs.*

Loik, **Loikman**, obs. Sc. ff. *LUKE a.*, *LOCKMAN*.

Loimic (loi'mik), a. [ad. Gr. *λοιμικός*, f. *λοι-* μός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1824 in *BRANOE Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Loimographer**, *Obs.* rare - o. [f. Gr. *λοιμός* plague + *-grapher*.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Loimography (loi'mɒgrəfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. Lyonnet, 1639), f. as prec. + *-graphy*. The normal form would be **lamo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimology (loi'mɒlɒdʒi), rare - o. In Dicts, also *loemology*. [ad. mod. L. *loimologia* (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + *-logy*.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases. 1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimous (loi'məs), a. [f. Gr. *λοιμ-* plague + *-ous*.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Loin (loin), sb. Forms: 4-7 *loyne*, 6-7 *loine*, 6-8 *loyn*, (5) *loyn*, 6 *loigne*, 9 *dial. line*), 7-*loin*. See also *LUNYIE*. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *logne*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp. *lonja* piece of ham; -med.L. **lumbica*, fcm. of **lumbicus* adj., belonging to the loin, f. L. *lumbus* loin; -WARYAN **londlwo-*; see *LEND sb.*]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly pl. The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xliii.* (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b. The loynes are muscullous fleshes lyng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Manwynde* (1552) 15 b. From the ryght syde... descendeth a braunche... downe towards the right loynes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 An high paire of silke netherstocks that covered all his buttockes and loignes. 1605 SHAKES. *Learn* II. iv. 9 Horses are tide by the heads... Monkeys, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Distemper* xiv. (1731) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loynes. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 45 But restless was the chair; the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Domin. Med.* (1799) 25 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 335 Good hand-rubbing... should be used... about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins.

1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 Loynne of flesche (S. loyn), *lumbis*, *clunibus*. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 232 Alle a bare bot the loyns. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b. Then the loynes of the hare loye ye not forgete. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 228 Item, a loyne of veale... 1598 *Eptulario* B j. The Loine [of a Bucke] may be roasted, and the legs baked. 1680 EARL DORSET *On Cress Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in Larder dark Of Veal a lucid Loine... At once both stink and shine. 1711 SWIFT *Friar*, to Stella 4 Apr. I dined... at home on a loine of mutton and half a pint of wine. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxi. The Brighton butchers sold... loins of mutton at 6d. per lb. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Letl.* III. 101 The cookery... would suit you:—constant loins of roast mutton.

2. Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, to *gird (up) the loins* (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1526 *TINOCLE Mall.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels here and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. 1605 SHAKES. *Learn* II. iii. 10 My face lie grim with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sound, And girded on our loynes, may cover round Those middle parts. 1742 COLLINS *Od. Poet.* Charact. 21 To gird their blest prophetic loins. 1753 SMART *Hilliad* I. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unit lamp and the ungit loins. 1877 *Bryant's Odyssey*, v. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fain*, II. v. He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxv. 11 Kynges shal come out of thy loynes. 1577-87 HOOKER *Chron.* Irel. 134/1 in *Historia*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kynges. 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* IV. i. 137 This shame derides it selfe from vnknowne loines. 1611 *Bible Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. - *Isa.* xlv. 1. I will loose the loines of kynges. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* IV. 1541 Impious villain! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) Ep. Ded., And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be inuested with the Crowne, which... fadeth not. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By intermarriage with the Lady Jane Grey, ... to bring it [the crown] about into [Northumberland's] loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loynes. 1667 *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* iv. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I spring. 1785 A. GR. *Sacr. Contempl.* II. III. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 255 About a dozen and a half—the legitimate produce of the Eerish couple's ain fruitful loines. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 495, I thought, can this be From Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. MORRIS *Od. of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *loin-ache*, *-guard*; *loin-cloth*, a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This 'loin ache is apt to reappear. 1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frail. Geogr. Soc.* XXXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a 'loin-cloth' of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 *Oracle Enceyl.* I. 180/1 Bravette and 'loin-guard' to protect the abdomen.

† **Loin**, v. 1 *Obs.*, rare - i. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b. A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

† **Loin**, v. 2 *Obs.* rare - i. [aphetic f. *ALOYN*.] *trans.* To keep apart.

14. *Siege Jerns.* 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dore: dei scholde þe berde, þat mette yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned.

Loin, obs. form of *LINE v. 1* and *v. 3*

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. vii. (1878) II. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault britches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. 1679 *Woolf's Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts... died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (tooth. they say).

Loined (loind), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOIN sb.* + *-ED*.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. Headed like a snake, loined like a weasel, and bristled like a swan. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Nov. She is black loined and light in the hindquarters. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes... loose loined and shaggy flocked.

Loiolite, obs. form of *LOYOLITE*, a jesuit.

Loir (loir). [a. F. *loir* - pop. L. **glitrem*, for *glir-ent*, *glis*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Alfioxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. 1801 HELM. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xxi. 314. I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal... but their real name is the Loir. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Lerot (*Elomys niteda*).

Lois (s, obs. form of *LOOSE*, *LOSE*, *LOSS*.

Loisible: see *LISIBLE*.

Loit, dial. form of *LITE*, little.

Loiter (loitar), sb. rare - i. [f. *LOITER v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARVEY *Elhelberts* (1890) 311 Picotee... moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

Loiter (loitar), v. Forms: 4 (7) *loitre* or *loitre*, *lotere*, 5 *loytorn*, *gloytore*, *loytore*, *lowtre*, *lewtre*, *leut(e)re*, 6-8 *loiyter*, 6-*loiter*. [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about (like a loose tooth), Du. *leuteren* to shake, totter, *Nauf*. (of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. WFlem. *lutteren*, Efris. *litteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loose*, *unsteady*. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiters' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *lutsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. *ō* (as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first qt. below, the form *loilrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of *LOIL v.*

1. *intr.* In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger idly on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 458 Penne was be gone so glad of his gay lorge, Lys loilrande [Morris conjectures *loilrande* fer-inne, lokande to toun. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 Loitron, or byn ydyll, *ocior*. 1482 *Prentiss's Higden* (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loyterd [*Tecnia*: lotted] amonge the hushes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 613/1 He loytret aboute lyke a maysterles hounde. 1613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loyte somewhere by the waye. 1650 *Hye way to Spytel Ho.* 143 in *Haiz. E. P.* IV. 29 Lettynge, and wandring for placke to place. 1553 *Primer in Liturgies, etc.* *Edm. VI* (Parker Soc.) 472 Labourd nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. 1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 198 Sir John, you loyter here too long. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. v. (1631) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. 1660 *Woolf Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 *Dryden's Aeneid* II. 745 A Javelin threw, which flutt'ring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 LEONI *Alberici's Archit.* I. 85 Nobody may loyter about to attempt it without instant suspicion. 1758 *Johnson's Idler* No. 28 f. 4 That I loit r in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley*, xxiix. 1. loit'ered in the hall, as if waiting for orders. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; 1 loiters round my weccres. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail-Skip*, 111. 8 These weak old men who loit'ered about a fence... for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads... To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases. 1728 *Forse Dunc.* I. 223 Prose swar'd to verse, Verse loit'ring into prose. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journals*, *France* I. 1 We have loitered... from port to port. 1827-35 WILLIS

Florence Gray 32. I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1850 *LENNYSON In Mem.* xxxviii. With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 *KANE Criminel Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 15th of August we loitered along. 1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* iv. 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 125 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* †a. To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* b. To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with *out*. †c. To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 871 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 62 But lye in bed... Lewttryng they worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasme Par. Eph. Prol.* ¶ iij. Be not of the nombre of those men, whiche . . . loyer the tyme . . . and do no good at all. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 547 When thou art determined what knowledge thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seke to get it speedily. 1559 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v. xxv.* 112 To loyter well deserved gifts is not to giue but sell. 1580 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. i. (1691) 32 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 *SHERLOCK Death* iii. 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 173 It would have been extreme imprudence . . . to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. *Comb.* †a. Loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow. 1594 *LYLY Moth. Bomb.* ii. ii. If the loiter-sack be gone springing into a taverne, I'll fetch him reeling out.

Loiter, *obs. form of LIGHTER sb.*

Loiterer (loiterat). *Forms:* 6 leuterar, leuteror, loitræor, loyterour, -(er)rar, 6-7 loyterar, -er, 8- loiterer. [a. Du. *leuterer*: see *LOITER v.* and -ER 1.] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); †n vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 *PALSGR.* 240/2 *Loyterar, trawander.* 1547 *Act 1 Eduw. V.* c. 3 § 1 'The same Justices shall cawse such Slave, or loyterer to be marked on the forehead. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1860) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid.* 27 An ydell leuterar. *Ibid.* 87 Lasy lewd Leuterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for viij dayes' worke. v. viij. 1612 S. RIN *Ar! Yuggling B. b.* Many of our English Loiterers joined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbright War-Comm. Mss. Bk.* (1835) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convent for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 G. S. *Anglorum Spec.* 136 Th. Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loiterer in Agriculture. 1723 *SWIFT Country Life* 33 The loitersers quake, no corner hides them. 1753 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 14 § 9 The loiterer . . . makes appointments which he never keeps. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of.* ii. xxi. Come, loiterer, come! 1872 *BLACK Adm. Phædon* ii. 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shroph. Lad* xxxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

Loitering (loitering), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *LOITER* in its various senses. †In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 188 per was lawyving and loitering and 'let go be cuppe'. 1530 *PALSGR.* 240/2 *Loyteryn, trawander.* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij. A man gluen to exercises is vertuous, and one gluen to leuterynges is a vicious person. 1585 *FETHERSTONE R. Calvins Comm. Acts* xxiii. 13 When God calleth vs expressly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 *BAINBRIDGE Lud.* lib. xxv. (1627) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any forme, if the master be away. 1718 *PENN Maxims Wks.* (1720) I. 84 Nor is he a good servant . . . that convives at other's Loiterings. 1821 *W. LIVING Braceb. Hall* i. 7 Should I . . . in the course of my loiterings . . . see . . . anything curious. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xli. (1857) 212 Opportunities . . . which loiterings by the . . . roadsides present. 1859 *BROWNING Imperfect August* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

†b. *attrib.* 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 312 Were it not better to take it away sooner after, as we do loitering books . . . from children. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

Loitering (loitering), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOITER v.* + -ING 2.] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L iv b. These lewtryng theues, whiche wyl not labour by daie. 1581 *NOWELL & DAY in Confer.* 1. (1584) F ij b. I have bene . . . a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyard. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1638) 210 A company of loitering companions. 1671 *CLARENDON Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 'There is no temper so much to be despised as a loitering lazy nature. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 491 p. 1 After an Hour spent in this loitering way of Reading. 1784 *COVERT Task* lib. 832 Herds Offloitering, loitering, cringing . . . vagrants. 1792-2 WORDSWORTH *Deser. St.* 89 The loitering traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Musketaquid.* Loiter willing by yon loitering stream. 1865 J. H. *INGRAM Pillar of Fire* (1872) 110 No loitering step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loiteringly** *adv.* in a loitering manner; in early use, †like a vagabond. **Loiteringness**, the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 *Act 1 Eduw. V.* c. 3 § 1. The said parsons so living Idlely and loyteringly. a 1617 *RAYNE Lett.* (1634) 136 Not looking that loiteringly it should be achieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 43 He . . . strolled loiteringly on. 1850 *LYNCH Thoro. Trin.* vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring Trembling downwards loiteringly. 1858 J. H. *STIRLING in N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

†**Loiterous**, a. *Obs.* In 6 loytous. [f. *LOITER v.* + -OUS 1.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish. 1566 *DRANT Horace.* Sat. i. vi. D v b. I noynte with supple oyle My loytous limmes.

Lok, *obs. form of LOCK*; var. *LAKE sb.* *Obs.* c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In Englonde he arerode a lok of uche hous that coud smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped ys.

Lokat, -at, *obs. forms of LOCKER.*

Lokdore, variant of **LOCKDOR Obs.**

Loke (lōk), *dial.* Also *loak*. [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also *lock*, f. root of *LOUK v.* to shut, *lock*.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road. 1789 *MARSHALL Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Gloss.* *Loke*, a close narrow lane (common). a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Loke*, a short narrow turn-again lane. 1860 *GILFLET Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial.* iii. 2 In the lokes and canseys I'll seek him as my soul doth love. 1865 W. WHITE *Eng. I.* 162 *Lok* means lane. 1892 P. H. *EMERSON Son of Fens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

attrib. 1888 N. & Q. Ser. vii. VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from — to —.

Loke, variant of *LAKE sb.* *Obs.*

Loke, *obs. form of LOCK, LOOK sb. and v.*

Lokecheste, variant of **LOCKCHESTER.**

†**Lo'ken**, *v. obs. rare*—1. [repr. OE. *lācian*: see *LECHNE v.*] *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. viii. in *Anglia VIII.* 140/24 With woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* ii. v. *ibid.* 166/2 Pe inward esmes softenyd oute warde sorowe, & sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd be burden of sickness. *Ibid.* viii. *ibid.* 175/10 In his hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strenged.

†**Lo'ken**, *ppl. a. Obs.* See also **LUCKEN**. [str. pa. ppl. of *LOUK v.*] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel þan al sal þou sei, wit loken als wit open hei. 1523 *FITZPATRICK. Husb.* § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sede, wyl not open by the son.

Loker, *obs. form of LOCKER, LOCKERY.*

Loker(ham), variant of **LOCKHAM Obs.**

†**Lokes**, *Obs. rare.* [prob. a use of the pl. of *LOCK sb.* 2, a transl. of OF. *clozes Pentecoste*, med.L. *clausum Pentecoste*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.]

For examples of the OF. and med.L. terms see J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol. & Lit.* I. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and closed by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the *Ayenbite* and *Shoreham* both belong to Kent.]

Whitsunday. Also **Lok-Sounday**.

c 1215 *SHOREHAM* (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 *Al* here [sc. the Virgin's] ioyen a lok-sounday. 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 *At lokes* [Fr. a *Pentecoste*]. *Ibid.* 143, 263.

†**Loket**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotgr. 1611 has *loquette*). A dim. of *LOCK sb.* 1 would yield an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with *LOCKER*.]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a love-lock, curl.

c 1320 *Song in Harl. MS.* 2253 fo. 61 b (*Pol. Songs* Camd. 1839) 3ef þer lyp a loket by er ouler ege þat mot wip worse be wet for lac (*MS.* lat) of oþer lye.

Loket, *obs. form of LOCKER.*

Loking, -yng(e), *obs. forms of LOOKING.*

Lokk(e), **Lokked**, **Lokkyn**, *obs. inf. and pa. ppl. of LOCK v.*

Lokman, **Lokyer**, *obs. f. LOCKMAN, LOCKYER.*

Lokyn, **Lokyt**, *obs. forms of LOOK, LOCKER.*

Lolar, variant of **LOLLER 1 Obs.**, **Lollard**.

Lolard(e), **lolart**, *obs. forms of LOLLARD.*

|| **Loligo** (loligo). Also 7 **lolligo**. [a. L. *loligo*.]

A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used fig. and app. by mistake for *torpedo*.

a 1626 Bp. *ANDREWES 96 Sermon. Of Holy Ghost* xv. (1609) 763 St. Paul calls them the Lollige's of the Land. His word is *καταπορεύει*; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Card. Cyrus* v. 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo*. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat.), the Calimary Fish, whose Blood is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 540/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins . . . present . . . a spongy thickening. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 467 The *Loligo* . . . laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lolion**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Loll (lɒl), *sb.* [f. *LOLL v.*]

1. The action or posture of lolling. †Also at *loll*, upon the (high) loll.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 *SWIFT Tatler* No. 71 p. 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxvii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best . . . down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle, — better such a bench than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a tling that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 84 Then a taylor lyke a dolphin is added Iumbed vp of sauadage fel woulfe, wild, grislye lol hanging. 1600 *BRATON Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 25 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue. . . A Lolle a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Pett. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten d' lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *Dial.*

1728 *MORGAN Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii. The . . . Unman-neliness of this Mame Loll. 1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Loll*, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL (Oxon.)*.

Loll (lɒl), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 *lolle*, 4, 6, 8 *lull* v. [App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated l) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. *LULL v.* and *MDu. lollen* to sleep, early mod.Du. *lollebanck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod.Du. *dial. lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. *LILL v.*]

1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 110 *Lyl* a leberne pors lollde [1393 lollid] his chekes. c 1394 *P. Lyk Crede* 224 His chin wip a chol lollde. As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 *PERCOK Rep.* iii. xiv. 374 Rohyn rode without stripps, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 *TUNBERG. Faulconrie* 339 Sometimes a hawk hath a strype on his wing . . . so as . . . it hangeth alwayes downe and lollith. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* iv. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HUNT *Poems* 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv. A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

†b. To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs.*

c 1428 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle so he Ther fete fallen fondement.

†c. Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. x.* 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist bep suche callyd 'lollers', c 1394 *P. Lyk Crede* 224 His chin wip a chol lollde. As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 *PERCOK Rep.* iii. xiv. 374 Rohyn rode without stripps, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 *TUNBERG. Faulconrie* 339 Sometimes a hawk hath a strype on his wing . . . so as . . . it hangeth alwayes downe and lollith. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* iv. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HUNT *Poems* 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv. A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

†2. *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also to *loll* 15b; to hang.

13. . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi loue i-lollid vp in þe eyr, Wip cradel bound I gan ham bynde. Cros! he stiketh nouy on þi seir, Naked as-eyn þe wyld wynde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xii. 191 A men veret, þat has take for tybourne twenti sounge þeues; þer lewed theues ben lollid vp. 1575 *TUNBERG. Faulconrie* 360 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lollith them. 1650 A. B. *Mont. Polemo* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one another.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 742 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Aeneid* viii. 843 The foster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 *ARNHUTT John Bull* iii. x. Then Nic. loll'd out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary . . . Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. i. The idle apprentices . . . loll'd out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 *BROWNING Jean Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out*.

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. ii. His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low. a 1845 *HOON Captain's Cow* x. The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's.

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 260 Or ligge þu seure Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 2 A sheepheard and a dogge lolling vnder a bush. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-bed. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory . . . is reported to have lull'd night and day, in the ames and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 *SIR A. WELDON Court & Char. Jas.* 1 103 The King hung about his neck, slaboring his cheeks. . . For God's sake, tel me, said the King. . . Then lolled about his neck. 1667 *PERYS Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 *DRYDEN Epil. New Ho.* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* v. xiii. He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 *Lo. CHERESTER. Lett.* cxxv. (1892) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling. . . in company that he respected. 1778 W. *MARSHALL Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head — a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* ii. iv. Lolling against the waistcoat and gaping. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 246 'The complaint first shows itself by . . . an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 H. *MARTINEAU Munch. Strike* vii. 76 A knot of smokers . . . stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 *THACKERAY Round. Papers.* On a Chalk-mark 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1882 *MISS BRADON Mt. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass away (time) in lolling about.

1696 R. *CORE Detection Cri. & State Eng.* (1710) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling, his Arms about his Favourite's Necks, and kissing them. 1709 *Prior When Cat is Away* 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, on silken bed, Securely

lolls his drowsy head. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104. I take good care that none [sc. no hour] shall be luxuriously lolled away in indolence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trar.* II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-trans. or refl.; also, to lol it.
1795 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 374 Others... lol it away to the opera... in magnificent equipages.
1821 CLARE *Vill. Instr.* I. 77. I... lol'd me 'gainst a propping tree.

† b. intr. To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxlvii. Hee breaks the Portall, wth vntstedde feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamplight in coole Seas. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in P.* II. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and lol after you where ere I see you.

† c. Comb.: lol-ears, drooping pendulous ears; lol-eared a., having drooping ears.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Obs. 109 Unless some Phebus had clouted upon this Mydas head... the eares of some lolleared Asse. *Ibid.* 125 b. Skill to discern a Lyon by his pawes, or rather an Asse by his lolle-eares. 1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomenclator* 453 *Flaccus*, that hath hanging eares: lol eared; flap eared.

Hence Loll'd (*out*) ppl. a., said of the tongue.
1635 DEYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 132 With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey. 1725 *tr. Panecollus's Rerum Aleu.* I. i. 1. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with his lolled-out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/4 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

† Loll, v. 2. *Obs.* [back-formation from LOLLARD.] a. trans. To call (a person) Lollard. b. intr. To act or speak as a Lollard. c. trans. To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 532 Whou some þis sori men [seweden] his soule. And oueral lollede him wip heretykes werkes I. 14. 1. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with his lolled-out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/4 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

Loll, var. LOLL v. *Obs.*, to pml by the ears.
Lollar, variant of LOLLER *Obs.*
Lollard (lɒlərd). Now Hist. Forms: 5-6 lollarde, 5 loularde, 5-6 loldards, 6 lollart, lollard, lollord, 7 lold. See also LOLLER 1 (which occurs somewhat earlier). [a. M.Dn. lollard, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', f. *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).]

The name was orig. applied c1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *lolle-broeders*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod.G. *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied in LOLLARDY]. 1415 LD. SCRIPER in 43 *Re. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 521 Yif he drue to Lollardis that wolde subvert this londe & the chirge. c. 1440 *Cargrave Life St. Kath.* III. 327 Thow þei 3ow calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. 1460 - *Chron.* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lollardis set up schamful conclusions. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 74 They which to such wylches will assent are heretykes, loldards, and false of their belene. 1529 *MORE Dynalog* III. Wks. 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretykes. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 43 Sa, lollards, 3ow hypocrisy bat sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e se, wylt yme, in spyte of 3ow dais peice and peice outwylde. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* II. 1. 17 Then manie a Lollard would in foraitment beare paper-fagots. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) 1. 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. 1853 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. 1876 A. LANG *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii. 205 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread. *Attrib.* and *appositive*. 1824 *Tono (little)* An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 404/1 Jack Sharp, lollard reb-1, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T. G. LAW *Scott's N. Test.* Introd. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

† 2. [Associated with LOLL v.] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare.*

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid. Pr.* 1. 239 He was found choak't with meat in his mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. 1659 *MILTON Fire-drings* 84 A pulpit'd divine... a lollard indeed over his elbow cushion.

Hence Lollardian a. [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. Lollardist [-IST], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib.* Lollardize v. [-IZE], intr. to follow the practices of the Lollards. Lollardizing ppl. a.

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lol-larding loon... No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1882 *LINDSAY in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute... and several others had chaplains who were Lollard preachers. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. 42 Everything Abbigensian, or Lollardian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollardism (lɒlərdɪzəm). [f. LOLLARD + -ISM.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.
1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 264 The teachers of Lollardism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1852 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 32 Lollardism was checked... but it did not die. 1852-3 *SCHIAFF Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollardism led to persecution.

Lollardry (lɒlərdri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 lolla(r)drie, 6 lollordry. [f. LOLLARD + -RY.] *sing. collect. and pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 *Act 2 Hen. V.* stat. 1. c. 7 Heresiez & errors appelles vulgairement Lollardrie. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copied has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 417. To put away... all manner heresies and errors, clepid openly lollardries. c. 1508 *KENNEDY in Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 144 The schip of faith... Dryvis in the see of Lollardry that blawis. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now baptized by the new name of Lollardry. 1884 J. L. WILSON *Wycliffe* viii. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollardry.

Lollardry (lɒlərdri), sb. Also 4 lollardie, 4-5 lollardy, 5 lollardi, 6 lollardye. [f. LOLLARD + -RY.] = prec.

1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 15 This newe Secte of Lollardie. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is our bileve laft and Lollardi growth. 1496 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 72. I was... in England born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollardy I [ne]l my3t abide per. 1554-5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary.* c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardye. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 50 They repeated... two of the Statutes against Lollardies. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relaxed heretic, of Lollardy. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 471 The reputed Lollard at court.

Lollardy, a. [f. LOLLARD + -Y.] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a. 1529 *SKELTON Replie* 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye have preched And your lollardy lernyng teched. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* 13 'John Amend-All!' A right Lollard word.

† Loller 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 loller, 5 lollere, loulter, 5-6 lollar, 6 lolar, loular, lowler. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix -ER 1 for -ard.] = LOLLARD.

c. 1286 *CHAUCER Shipm. Proh.* 11. I smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. *Ibid.* 15 This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1393 *LXAL. P. Pl. C. vi.* 2 Cloped as a lollere. Among lollares of london and lewede heremytes. 1426 *AUDRAY Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xxx. 213. I was your cheff lollere... Now am I master lollar. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 600 Henry the V... Cheryssed the church, to Lollers gave a fall. c. 1515 *Coke Loller's B.* 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 This yere the lorde Cobham made a ryssynge with many lollars and heretykes. 1623 *COCKERAM, Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies.

Loller 2 (lɒlə). [f. LOLL v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who lolls.

1582 *STANFORTH Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Thee mufte maffe loller [sic] the Cyclops. 1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Griselda* xi, Griselda... one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 18 A loller on alehouse benches.

Lollerd, lollardry, lollardy, obs. ff. LOLLARD, LOLLARDY, LOLLARDY.

† Lollery. *Obs.* Also 7 lollary. [f. LOLLER 1 + -Y.] = LOLLARDY.

1547 *BALD Loller Exam. A. Askew* Pref. 4 These poore sowles... were put to deathe... for heresye & lollery. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Carvers & Sheriffs* 44 All manner of heresies and errors... commonly called Lollaries.

Lollification, noun-*act*. [f. LOLL v. 1 + (-IFICATION).] Lolling, lounging.
1834 *DECKFORD Italy* II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (lɒlɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. LOLL v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LOLL v. 1 a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting out (the tongue).

a. 1550 *Image Iper.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With bowsinge and bollinge, With fillinge and lollinge. 1699 E. WARD *Loud. Spy* vii. (1702) 3 His Graceful lolling in his Chair. 1770 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* II. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

Attrib. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fire-places which warm the church.

† Lolling, vbl. sb. 2 [f. LOLL v. 2 + -ING 2.] The action of LOLL v. 2, acting or preaching as a Lollard.

c. 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollynge, To shapde sodeyn surreccuon Agaynst oure liege lord kyng.

Lolling (lɒlɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LOLL v. 1 + -ING 2.] That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 *TURBERV. Onit's Epist.* P. v. b. Marke out of order how my lolling tressers bee. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Obs. 253 He would sooner expye him to be an Asse by his lolling eares, then a Lyon by his pawes. 1837 *TURBERV. Trag. Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, loling lockes do weare. 1897 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* viii. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Sea, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charact.* vi. iv. (1737) III. 371 One Hand... serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 *POPE Univ.* iv. 337 A lazy, lolling sort... Of over-lust's Lollers. 1825 L. HUNT *Kell's Backus in Tuscan* 611 And now, Silienus, lend thy lolling ears. 1849 *KINGSLEY Mfse.* (1860) II. 243 The silent bounds lying about... their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1890 *Mrs. BROWNING Island Id.* Shut bells, that dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 250/2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey: but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 *PARKER Gloss. Her.*, *Lolling*, a name rarely used for *Praying*.

Lollingite (lɒlɪŋɡaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, f. name of *Lolling*, Hittingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 453 Lollingite. 1892 *DANA Min.* (ed. 6) 97 Lollingite occurs with siderite.

† Lolling-lobby. *Obs.* [For **loll-in-lobby*; but cf. LOOBY and lobby = LUBBER.] A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R. [CLAREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and abominable lolling-lobbies [orig. *cafards*].

Lollingly (lɒlɪŋli), adv. [f. LOLLING ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a lolling manner.

1802 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lolli gly from her mouth. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1943. 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (lɒlɪpɪp), sb. *collog.* Also lollipop. [Of obscure formation: cf. *lolly* (north. dial.) the tongue.] a. dial. The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. pl. (formerly also *collect. sing.*) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Lollipops*, sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rep. Admtr.* *Tale Drury Lane*, And buy crisp parliament with lollipops. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithful* I, That in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* I. ix, The irremediable and hopeless votary of lollipop. 1860 *ALL Year Round* No. 46. 459 Upright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lollipops in. 1884 *SATA Journ. duc South* I. xv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollipops [was] phenomenal.

b. *fig.* 'Luscious' literary composition.
a. 1849 [see c]. 1866 T. CHOLMONDLEY *Lett. in Atlantic Monthly* (1863) LXXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. *attrib.*
1834 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 13 Lollipop stalls. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop-woman. a. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lollipop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence Lollipop v. *trans.*, to treat to lollipops.
1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollipopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lɒlɒp), sb. *collog.* [f. next.] The action or an act of 'lolliping'.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1836) 292 Demolishing... thousands of sandflies at every lolllop. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christened* II, The jump of the horse gave... a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (lɒlɒp), v. *collog.* [Onomatopoeic extension of LOLL v. 1. Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lounging gait.

1745 *SIR C. H. WILLIAMS Place Book for Year*, Next in lollap'd Sandwich with negligent grace. 1748 *SKELETT Rod. Kand.* xxvii. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, 10 lollap at your ease. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* II. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody I... he lollaps so, that one's quite starved. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) *Lollop*, to lean with one's elbows on a table. 1825 *NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollap and sprawl about. 1872 *MISS BRADSHAW To Bitter End* I. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lollaping over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 *LAOY BRASSY Icy. Sunbeam* I. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 *BLACKMORE M. Anierly* II. xii. 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 *GUILLEMARO Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare... lolloped up... to have its ears scratched.

Hence Lolloping ppl. a.

1745 *FEMS Spectator* II. 233 Many Women... when they become so [sc. wives], continue the same loitering, lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 *Mrs. F. TROLLOPE II Idew Married* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affection that was intended to indicate great intimacy. 1887 *SAIN ISUURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 9 They [sc. 14-syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Lollop (lɒlɒp), a. *rare.* [f. JOLLOP v. + -Y.] Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolliping'.

1857 *OLMSTEAD Journ. Texas* 151 A free-and-easy, lolloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, obs. form of LOLLARD.

Loll-shraub (lɒlʃraʊb). Also -shrob. ['Englismman's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yale).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Yale). 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master drink loll shraub, or beer? 1834 *CANTER Orient. Ann.* xiii. 106 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.

Lolly (lɒli). *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for **LOLLOPP**.] A sweetmeat. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 36 July. The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall. 1871 *Simpson Recital*, 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. Bohn *Old Colonials* 163 Cakes and lollies.

Lollypop, variant of **LOLLOPP**.

† **Lolpop**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **LOLL** v.1 Cf. *liripop* under **LIRIPIPE** 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpop** v. *intr.*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. Wood *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) 1. 394 They knew him to have been the very lol-pop of the University. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crev.* 1722 *His Bursar's* (N.). And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lol-popping in bed. 1825 *Forbes Voc. Ec. Anglia*, *Loll-pop*, a sluggish sedentary lounge. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

Loltre, *Obs.*: see **LOITER** v.

Lom, *obs.* form of **LAMB**.

1896 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* III. 409 A gown furred with black lom.

|| **Loma** (lōmā). *Ornith.* Pl. **lomata** (lōmātā). [mod. L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in *BAIRD* etc. *N. Amer. Birds* III. 547 *Gloss.*

Lomastome (lōmāstōm), a. and sb. *Conch.* [a. F. *lomastome* (Férussac), f. **LOMA** + Gr. στόμα month.] a. *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidae* which have the peristome reflected. b. sb. A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

Lomatine (lōmātin), a. *Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, **LOMA** + -INE 1.] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lomatiums*.

Lomb, *obs.* form of **LAMB**, **LOOM**.

Lombard (lɒmbərd, lɒmbərd), sb.1 and a. Forms: 4-6 **lumbarde**, 5 **lumbert**, 6 **lombarde**, -berde, **lumbart**, -bertie, 7 **lombart**, 8 **lombard**, 6-**lombard**. [a. F. *lombard* (whence **MLG.** *lombard*, **MDu.** *lombaert*, mod. **Du.** *lombard*), ad. It. *lombardo* (med. L. *lombardus*), contracted repr. late L. *Langobardus*, *Longobardus*, Teut. **Laygabardō*-, -bardōn- (OE. pl. *Langbeardas*, -beardan, ON. pl. *Langbardar*); a compound of **laygo*- **LONG** a. with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called *Heaðobeardan* (f. *heaðo* war).]

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to **MLG.** and **MDu.** The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in **MLG.** and **MDu.**, and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. *lombarde* occurs in **MDu.** beside the masc. *lombaert* (**Du.** *lombard*, *lommerd*). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant **LUMBER** sb.1

a. sb.

1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*: see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom **Lombardy** received its name. b. A native of **Lombardy**.

1480 *Egerton MS.* 1765 in *Cross Gild Merch.* II. 72 No man... shall supporte neither mayntene no **Lumbarde**, byrton, ne Spaynnaide. 1565 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 37 Hongyd... for kyllyng of two **Lumbertes** in a bane on the Teme. 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 30/30 A **Lumbarde**, *longobardus*. 1598 *GREENWYCH Tacitus*, Ann. ii. v. (1622) 146 The King... reinforcing his army with the aide of the **Lombards**, molested and annoyed the Chaucel. 1662 J. B. BARRETT *Boyle Act.* VII (1867) 79 Although he be a good **Lumbard**-which is as much as to say an enemy to hypocrisy. 1605 *DRYDEN Dufrenoy's Art Painting* 94 Excepting only **Thierr**, who, of all the **Lombards** has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. I* (1797) I. 1. 7 Thither the **Lombards** brought the productions of India. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* II. 66 Alboin, king of the **Lombards**, subdued Italy without resistance. 1902 *Speaker* 10 May 167/2 A colony of **Lombards** should be induced to settle on the soil.

† 2. A native of **Lombardy** engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied gen. to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 242, I lerned amonge **Lumbardes** and Jewes a lessoun. To wey penes with a peys. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Shipm.* T. 367 This Marchant... Creauenced hath... To certeyn **lumbardes**. The somme of gold. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 104 **Lumbardes** of Lukes that lyuen by lone as Jewes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua maritil wemen* 362 He was a grei goldit man... I leit him my **lumbart**. a. 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* II. ii. (1613) 34 If he haue not one **lumbard** toche, my lucke is bad. 1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garn.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the **Lombard**, left at the **Brokers**. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* ii. (1750) 96 They told me... that all Europe over a **Lombard** and a **Banker** signified the same thing. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2, I am an honestier Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the **Lombards**.

† 3. The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété*. See also the later form **LUMBER**. *Obs.*

1609 *MARKHAM Famous Whore* (1868) 23 No sooner got I coine... But to the bancke or **lumbard** straight it went. 1620 *MELTUN Astrolog.* 44 It bath bin many a Gallants good fortune to haue a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to haue them in the **Lumbard** before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Piumire* 79 Their **Lumbards** or Loane-houses are principally for the

benefit of the poore, where **Brokers** are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 *DUCCU & PARDON Dict.*, **Lombard** or **Lombard**, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 *BURN POPE LAUS* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and **lumbard** for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. TOOK *Vieu Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial **lombard** of the year 1786. [1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class.* 4. 19 **Lombards** was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.]

† 4. *Cookery.* [*ellipt.*: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 130 The **Hogge**, and **Olies**, and **Lumbards** of these times.

b. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the **Lombards** or to **Lombardy**; **Lombardic**.

1500-20 *DUNNAR Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of **Lumbard** led. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 181 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein **Canons**, and **Scotisms**, and **Lumbard Laws**, almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears. . **Lombart**-pear, **Russet**-pear [etc.]. 1741 *HUME Ess.* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The **Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the **Roman**. 1833 *SIR S. R. GILLYNE Notes Ch. Lauc.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in **Lombard** letter. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 779/1 The **Feudorum Consuetudines**, a **Lombard** compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by **Lombard** adventurers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 238/3 The **Lombard Plum**, holds about the same position among other varieties that the **Baldwin** does among Apples. 1902 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 638/1 To him the law of **Justinian** was 'Lombard law'.**

† 2. *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lumbard* (see **LEACH** sb.1 2); *frutour lumbard* [*frutour* = **FRITTER**]; *rys lumbard* [F. *rys* sweetbread]. Also in **lombard pie** (see **LUMBER**-PIE).

† 3. *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lumbard* (see **LEACH** sb.1 2); *frutour lumbard* [*frutour* = **FRITTER**]; *rys lumbard* [F. *rys* sweetbread]. Also in **lombard pie** (see **LUMBER**-PIE).

† 3. *Lombard fever*: = **FEVER-LURDEN**. *Obs.* [Cf. *dial. Lomb.*, to idle.]

1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' **Lombard** fever, or of the idles.

Hence † **Lombardeer**, 'an usurer or broker' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656); **Lombard'sque** a., resembling the **Lombard** school of painters; **Lombardian** a. = **LOMBARDIC** a.; † **Lombardian** a., characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; † **Lombardish** a., **Lombardie**; **Lombardism**, a **Lombardic** idiom; **Lombard**o-, taken as a comb. form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with...'

c. 1483 *CAXTON Fayle of A. v. viii.* 249 Another scripture that men calle the **lombardische** lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadour* 15602 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all **Lombardian** kind of deuises to make gain of. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part **Brokers**, and **Lombarders**. 1839 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Aristotle] grafting on it a thousand **Latinisms** and **Lombardisms** not yet naturalized. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. § 7. 423 The rude **Lombardisms** of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 The **Lombard-Venetian** kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Platt Malt G.* No. 81. 11/2 The **Lombardian** despots. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the **Lombardo-Rhenish**. 1884 *GOULE Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Pellagra*, *Ergotism*, *Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic skin-disease... due to chronic poisoning with diseased... maize. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 4/2 **Sodoma** remained to the end a **Lombardesque** artist.

Lombard (lɒmbərd), sb.2 *Hist.* [ad. obs. Sp. *lombarda*.]

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *bombarda* **BOMBARD**. Cf. however the very common late Gr. λουμπάρδα, λουμπάρτα, app. synonymous with βουμπάρδα, μπουμπάρδα **bombard**.]

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress... was constructed by the assaults, and planted with **lombards** and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV. 113/1 (1610), who has: Començo se a combahtir la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He... proceeded... to finish his fortress, which was defended by **lombards**. 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's* *Deud Poems* 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of **lombards**.

Lombardic (lɒmbərdik), a. [ad. med. L. *lombardicus*, f. *Lombardus* **LOMBARD** sb.1: see -IC.]

Pertaining to **Lombardy** or the **Lombards**. Applied spec. to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luni, which flourished at Milan and other **Lombard** cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WANLEY in *Aubrey Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 85 As to the **Lombardic** Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Manillon de re Diplomatica*. 1784 *ASTLEY Orig. Writing* v. 93 Specimen of **Lombardic** writing. *Ibid.*, Written in **Lombardic** Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont.*

Countries I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of **Lombardic** architecture. 1899 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Dirch* (Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in **Lombardic** capitals. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vii. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the **Lombardic** colour, became... the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The **Lombardic** Romanesque. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 137/3 The... pattern... in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a **Lombardic** S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.). **Lombardic** writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palaeography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of *broken* **Lombardic**.

Lombard-street. Also 7 **Lumber**, **Lumbard**-. The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by **Lombard** bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig.* for 'the money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 *Stow Surv.* (1603) 202 Then haue ye **Lombardstreete**, so called of the **Longbards** and other Marchans, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twice every day. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Coun.*, *Presb. Gout.*, *Elect. Elders* 4 **Alhallowes** **Lumberstreet**. 1647 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon Met in **Lumber Street**. 1721 *RANSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and ilk art A lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And **Lombard-street** shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i. (1815). There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all **Lombard-street** to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All **Lombard-street** to nine-pence on it. *Note*, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* IV. iii. 'It is **Lombard Street** to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?'... answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of **Lombard Street** is based... on loans against securities.

Lombardy poplar: see **POPLAR**.

Lomber, *obs.* form of **LUMBER**.

† **Lome**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 comparative **lommer**, **lommere**. [aphetic form of OE. *geldme* Y-**LOME**.] Frequently; phr. *oft* and *lome*.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 11 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Also lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 237 For **lomer** [C. xxiii. 238 **lommere**] he lyeth pat lyfode mote begge, pan he pat labourere for lyfode & leneth it beggeres. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and oft, [I can nat sey how lome] He hath ben in your marchis. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 387 Bot pey preygede so ofte & so lome, pat [etc.]. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1892 There was contek ofte and lome Bytween Pule and the cite of Rome. c. 1475 *Parturay* 119 So As ye may hire sondry tymes lome.

Lome, *obs.* form of **LAMB**, **LAME**, **LOAM**, **LOOM**.

Loment (lōment). [ad. L. *lomentum* bean-meal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of bean-meal), f. *lō-*, *lavāre* to wash.]

† 1. *Bean-meal*. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Yusf.* xi. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeht into white, yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene.

2. *Bot.* = **LOMENTUM**.

1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 451/1 **Loment** (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture. 1826-34 *Good Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 163 The **loment**... is a kind of pod... of which we have an instance in the mimosa and the cassia fistula. 1836 in *LONDON Encycl. Plants* *Gloss.*

Lomentaceous (lōmentē-ſəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lomentaceus*, f. *lomentum*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a **lomentum**; characterized by **lomenta**; belonging to the N. O. **Lomentaceae**, a former sub-order of *Cru-ciferae*.

1830 *LINLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 **Lomentaceous** genera, such as *Ornithopus*. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 126 The siliqua of *Radiola*,—an indehiscent and jointed **lomentaceous** siliqua.

|| **Lomentum** (lōmentŭm). Pl. **lomenta**. *Bot.* [L.; see **LOMENT**.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/2. 1839 *LINLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. L. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* p. xvi. 1870 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 305.

Lomere, *obs.* form of **LUMBER** v.1

|| **Lomi-lomi** (lōmī-lōmī). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 51 This slippery and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

Lomme, *obs.* form of **LAMB**.

Lomonte Min.: see **LAMONTITE.**

Lomp(e), *obs.* form of **LAMP**, **LUMP**.

Lomper, v. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. **LAMPER** v.; also **lomber** dial., to idle, and **Lumber** v.] *intr.* ? To idle. Hence **Lompering** *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness. The passage of *Shoreham* is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c. 1325 *SIORHANN* iii. 277 Her hys for-bode gloitene, . . . For hyt norysseþ lecherye, . . . And þaz þer be alone lomprynge

In lecheryes rote, All hyt destrueþ charyte. 1347 HALLIWELL, *Louper*. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

Lompel, Lompish, obs. f. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.

Lon, Lench, obs. forms of LOAN, LAUNCH.

1449 *Paston Lett.* l. 85 They lonched a hote.

Lonche, obs. form of LUNCH.

Lonchidite (lɒnˈtʃɪdɪt), *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchidit*, f. Gr. *lonchidion*, dim. of *lónchē* spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Lond(e), obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND Obs.

† **Londenys**. Obs. rare. [a. AF. **Londenais*, f. *Londin*.] A Londoner.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. viii. (Skeat) 703 Howe should then the name of a singular londenys passe the glorious name of London?

Londinensis (lɒndɪnˈɛnsiən), *a.* [f. L. type *Londinensis*, f. *Londin-ium* London: see -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* l. i. 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

Londisse, variant of LINDISH Obs.

London (lɒndən), the name of the capital of England, used attrib. in various special collocations: † **London black**, † **London blue**, names for some particular colours of cloth; † **London bushel**, perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); † **London button(s)**, the fox-glove; **London clay**, an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; **London ivy**, a fanciful name for (a) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (b) a thick London fog; **London lady**, a kind of potato; † **London measure**, a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements; **London particular collog.**, a London fog; **London paste**, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **London purple**, a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; † **London red**, name for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket**, the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666; † **London russet**, † **London scarlet**, names for particular colours of cloth; **London smoke**, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; **London sugar**, a variety of pear; † **London tuft**, Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

c1530 *So well 35 me begone in Lundenham's Let. Pref.* (1871) 130 His hoysse of 'London black. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. l. One part skaret, And the other 'London-blew. c1450 *Bk. Curlye* 626 in *Babes Bk.* Of a lunden buschelle he shalle hake x loyus. 1523 (see BUSHEL sb. 1). 1552 *Elton Dict.* *Baccharis apud Lucullum*, is supposed to be the flower called 'London button. 1611 *Coker.* *Gentile*, the hearbe called Fox-gloves. and London hutons. 1830 *Lvell Prim. Genl.* l. 152 From the 'London clay we have procured three of four hundred species of testacea. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho. x.* Smoke, which is the 'London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name, that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1889 *Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer). A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1780 A. Young *Tour Lett.* (1892) l. 306 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds the 'London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with 'London measure. a1652 *Brome Covent Gard. Prol.* 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho. iii.* 'This is a 'London particular, I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. 1889 *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of 'London purple cover an acre. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 672 Paris green or London purple. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 357 Your 'London reds are not to be sent hither. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 *Sisymbrium Irio*, 'London Rocket. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 358, I wore a garment of 'London russet, being much esteemed. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) ll. 30, v quarters 'London scarlet to lyne the samyn [doublet]. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new 'London smoke' are chosen. 1884 *Hogg Fruit Man.* (ed. 2) 606 'London Sugar. A small, very early pear, ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. 1597 *GERARD Herball* ii. clxiv. 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeines, and 'London Tufes. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad. in Sole* (1656) 320 We do call the narrower leaved kindes, Sweet Johns, and all the rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader leaved kindes that are not spotted. 'London tufes.

Londoner (lɒndənər), [see -ER 1.]

1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed characteristics of London people.)

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1035 Hyt bat hath byn myre & a loundynere. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Satell. Rec. Oxford* 18 As your grace dyuyned for Londoners. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* l. ii. 154 The Duke... did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners. Concerning

the French Journey. 1632 *SHERWOOD (Title-p.)*, Dictionaire, Anglois et Francois. by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1777 *SHERIDAN Triph Scarb.* iv. 1 These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thoroughbred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

† 2. A ship belonging to London. Obs.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery. ten Londoners with seven fish.

Londonese (lɒndənˈiːz), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LONDON + -ESE.] *a. adj.* Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. *b. sb.* The 'Londonese' dialect.

In some recent Dicts.

Londonesque (lɒndənˈesk), *a.* rare. [-ESQUE.]

Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 *MAYHEW Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis, so thoroughly Londonesque as this? 1875 *New O. Rev.* July 47 Within this circumference... the ideas... of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

Londonian, rare. [-IAN.] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 41 Certainly this... would have occurred to noite but a thorough-paced Londonian.

Londonism (lɒndənɪzəm), [-ISM.] London habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word, idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call them. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 316 Their entire Londonism (which is not Cockneyism).

Londonize (lɒndənəɪz), *v.* [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* x. (1791) l. 139 Her chief objection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. 1806 *JEFFREY Lett. in Cockburn Life* II. lii. You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonized. 1833 J. E. RICHIE *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Pakefield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.* 1827 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton). Do you never Londonize again? Do your Drummmonds allow no holidays?

Hence **Londonzied ppl. a.**; **Londonzia-tion**, the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 *LYTTON Eugene* A. II. v. In our remoter roads and less Londonised districts. 1888 *BLACKIE Sp. in Scot. Leader* 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonisation of Scotland. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cah.

Londono-logist. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 288 note. The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

London pride. Also 7 **London's Pride**, **Pride of London**. a. The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. *Now dial.* b. *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. *Now dial.* c. *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

a. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad. in Sole* (1656) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol.* II. Londons-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prolifera*, sic dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde expetuntur. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride Flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Johns are. 1683 *SUTHERLAND Hortus Med. Edinburg.* 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*, Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 641 The Pride of London is... of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-names App.* (Chedworth, Glouc.).

c. 1697 *MOLYNEUX in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 510 *Colydendron, sive Sedum serratum L.* *Lafolium Montanum gillato flore*... vulgarly called by the Gardeners London Pride: I suppose because of its pretty elegant Flower. 1726 *TURKLELL Synops. Stirpium Hibern.* App. 2. 1726 *MATTHEW Rousaeu's Bot. ix.* (1794) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its very beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

|| **Londra, luntra**. Obs. [Romaic *λόνδρα*, It. *londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a canoa or Indian boat' (Florio). Found as med. L. *londra* A.D. 1011.] = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1024/1 We gave chase to a Londra, otherwise a great Sitea. 1700 *Rycart Hist. Turke* III. 363 Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn their Gallies, Brigantines and Londra's. 1867 *Savth Sailor's Word-bk.* *Luntra*, see Felucca.

† **Lone**, sb. Obs. -1 [Pa. ON. *lani* (see LAIN v.)] Concomitant; = LAIN sb. 1

a1450 *Le Mort d'Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wyth-out lone to alle his harons... how [etc.].

Lone (lɒn), *a.* Also 7-8 **loan**; *Sc.* 4- **lano**, 6- **lain**, (9 *north*. dial. *leane*, *lene*). [Aphetic f. ALONE. Cf. a lone written for *at* lone in the MSS. of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.: Having no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly poet. and rhetorical.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. vii. 20. I... have longe in a lone dreame. 1530 *PARSON 317/2* Lone onely, *seul*. 1616 *BUTLER Eng. Expost.* Lone... single or solitary. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 337. I was not a lone man in this my afflictions, but had many fellows that suffered the like torment. 1740 *SHERSTONE Judgm. Hercules* 335

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 *SMOLLETT Regicide* II. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And cheer his lone distress? 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 261. I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in lowlands far lone marsh-wards winged their misty flight. 1882 *QUIRO Maremma* l. 248. We trusted an old lone creature. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 783/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. *To play, hold a lone hand*: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence *lone hand*, *lone player* are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 *Mrs. J. West Tale of Times* l. 217 Sir Simon... was remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand lat quadrille. 1830 R. HARTOE *Hoyle made Familiar* 37 [Quadrille.] When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. 1814 *Lone Hand*, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its holder plays alone. *Lone player*, the one playing without his partner.

c. 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 81, I wasn't playing a lone hand in that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that girl just then. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

c. Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in that lone strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. 1814, 382 And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. 1845 *HOOE Last Man* xxvii, I never felt so lone. 1858 *LYTTON What will He do?* i. xii, I'll rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xviii. 7-8, I am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of frendes. 1588 M. KIFFIN *Terence, Andria* II. iii. E. j. b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 35, A too. Marke is a lone one, for a poore lone woman to beare. 1611 W. SELATER *Key* (1620) 128 That is but necessary for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 *Title Collect. Records* (T.). Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. a1625 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia. Love-woman*, a lone woman unmarried or without a male protector. 1847 *HALLIWELL s.v. Love-man*, a man living unmarried by himself. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. 55 Men highly-placed little know... what a trouble it is for lone women [to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly esp. in phr. *lone house* (sometimes hyphenated).

1667 *WOOE Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone-house. 1717 *Pore Lett. to Misses Blount* 13 Sept. No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 *D. Fox Plague* (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. iii. (1866) l. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 *SKEDDEL Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone public-house, about a mile from our village. 1850 *SCORSEBY Cheever's Whalen.* Adv. viii. (1859) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast-head. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* vi. At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. *poet.* Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, uninhabited.

1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 154 Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land. 1717 - *Eloisa* 141 In these lone walls... Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. 1795 *BURNS Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles'*, Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. l. In lone Glenartney's hazel shade. 1864 *BROWNING Dis Alliter Vism* vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

† 5. Only, sole. Obs.

1602 *2d Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. ii. 613 He make it my lone request, that he wold be good to a scholler.

6. *predicatively* and *quasi-ad.*

† a. = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). Obs. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Deser. India* (1864) 156 Floris entered lone as it were for business. c1817 *HOGG Tales & Sc.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnestly urged to it.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* with possessive pronoun prefixed, as *my lane* = by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.) 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Pe cristyne... Lowand god of al his lane. a 1284 *MONTGOMERIE Cheriis* 51ae 678 How Hope and Curage will the man And led him all their lanis. a 1600 - *Allic Poem* iii. 33 And lads vlplois to lordships all their lanis. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* xiv. (1662) l. 67 He had many against him. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Shepher.* ii. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-checked wean... cou'dna stand its lane. 1788 *BURNS Lett. to J. Tennant* 27 My shins, my lane, I there sit roasting. 1844 *CROCKETT Raiders* 13 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. *Comb.* (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 215 Those loud-tongued adulators, the mids, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Balinaloe* l. 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1895 *W. H. GAZ.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

Lone, obs. form of LOAN sb. and v.

† **Lonedom**, *nonce-wd.* [f. LONE a. + -DOM.] Solitariness.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps. iv. 9* Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lodedome, or in solitariness.

† **Loneful**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *Sc. lanofu*. [*f. LONE a. + -FUL.*] Lonely, forlorn.

1505 STAPLETON *Tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng. v. i.* 153 b. That solitary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THORN *Rhymes* 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' thou nicht utter name.

Lonelihood (lōn'lihūd), *poet.* [*f. LONELY + -HOOD.*] Loneliness.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* i. i. That fell Chief . . roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wastepiece and their lonelihood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Von . . star . . Making it self a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

Lonely (lōn'li), *adv.* [*f. LONELY + -LY 2.*] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2.) i. 117 We lived well, but lonely. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult*. The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonely and sharp.

Loneliness (lōn'linēs), [*f. LONELY + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 49 b. That huge and sporiull assemble grewe to him a tedious loneliness, esteeming no body found, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Gen. ii. 18). It is not good for man to be alone. . . Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. viii. That man of loneliness and mystery. 1851 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Mar.* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of lonelines. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolation.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1850 LYON *Glac.* i. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot, *nonce-usa*.

1810 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelines.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WOROSW. *Exenrs.* vii. 403 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.* Gen. xxi. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* ii. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelines.

† **Loneling**, *Obs.* [*f. LONE a. + -LING.*] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* t. xxiii. 43, I think it best that the old women childe do sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, . . the twinne longer than the loneling.

Lonely (lōn'li), *a.* [*f. LONE a. + -LY 1.*]

1. Of persons, etc., their actious, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 STARKS *Cor.* iv. i. 30, I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then scene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the misted and lonely Traveller. 1667 - P. L. xi. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* iii. i. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court And lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Buriall Sir F. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothen'd down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beerseba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *O. of Hearts* (1875) i. We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 SYLVESTER 23 Feb. 290/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = LONE 3.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in som high lonely Towr. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxv. By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1856 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx, That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1620 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FLETCHER *You Junes* ix. vii. Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xix, This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seem'd there to be. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 554 An isle . . the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) ii. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON *'One Struggle More'* iii. Thou . . pleasure fires the maddening soul. The heart—the heart is lonely still! 1840 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. Look at the Clock! Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, felt lonely and moped. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1872) 51, I wandered . . among the forms and tables and laughing groups

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1882x OUVIA *Maremma* i. 179 'No doubt they are dead', she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

† 5. (*adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. *Obs. rare*—1.

1664 in DIRKS *Mrg. Worr.* xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT *Egualtor* 64 Saricki, a lonely-looking place. Hence **Lone'lysh** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* ii. 75 Grotto? dark! I suppose, and lonelysh?

Loneness (lōn'nēs), *Now rare or dial.* Also 7 loness, loanness (e, o *Sc.* loneness. [*f. LONE a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; loneness.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacompañamiento*, loneness. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxi, She fears the fatal danger of the place, Her loneness, and the power of Maiesie. 1609 W. SCLATER *Thresf. Preservat.* (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neither I affect loneness [etc.]. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brl. Past.* ii. iv, Yet there is in loneness somewhat may delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1852) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untired . . In dreams and loneness cry. 1844 W. HOLMES in Whitlaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 127 The loneness is gane.

Lonesome (lōn'sūm), *a.* Also 7 loansome, 8-9 *Sc.* laneousome. [*f. LONE a. + -SOME.*]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. lxxvi, Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome litten shall possess This feiny seat. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) 111. 348 Again his heart the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Phil & Jean* vi, Light the laneousome hours gane round. 1840 DICKENS *Old Ch. Shop* xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* vi. App. *Pierzistency* of Soul xlix, [They] dance . . Around an huge black Goat, in loansome wood. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 l. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Leuit.* ii. 1, An unfrequented Vale, . . within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Inst. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the loneness place on earth.

Hence **Lonesomely** *adv.*, **Lonesomeness**.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. l. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now becomes much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* ii. 275 Honest old Saunders, . . wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps . . gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (lɔŋ), *a.* 1. Forms: 1 lang, 4-5, *Sc.* 5-9 lang, (4 *Sc.* launge), 3 longue, 3-7 longe, (6 lounge), 1, 3- long. See also LENCER, LENGEST. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lang*, *lōng* = OFris. *OS. lang*, *long* (MDa, MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lang*, *lang*, mod. G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*), Goth. *lagg-s*;—O. Teut. **lango* = pre-Teut. **loygho* (= L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo* in proper names, ? OIrish *long* in combination). This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of **dlongh* (in O. Pers. *drangā*, cogn. w. *dlōgh*, **dlēgho* in OSL *dlōgh* (Russian *долго*, *долгий*), Gr. *δολίχς*, O. Pers. *dargā*, Zend. *dāryā*, Skr. *dārdhā*); to the same root app. belong Gr. *ἐνδελχης* perpetual, Goth. *tulgis* firm, persistent, OS. *lulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgere* to indulge (orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

a. adj. With reference to spatial measurement. 1. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*. Formerly often in phr. *long and large* (see LARGER a. 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. l. 813 He seide beah þæt land sie swiþe lang norþ þonan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges be man find þome on ȝerde þat he bi riht and smal and long and smeþe. c 1205 LAY. 3006 He boken scaftes longe. Mid longe sworden heo smitene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8481 A gyn, þæt me sowe clupeþ hii made . . boþe

wid and long. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* long] and side þair brues wern. c 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 577 Ac that syme that so sprong, Hit was sechot and nothing long. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* *Prolog.* 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience And of my wif the passing crueltee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 The Kyngdom of Mede . . is fulle long; but it is not full large. *Ibid.* xxvi. 269 [The Griffoun] hathe his Talouns so longe and so large and grete . . as though [etc.]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 787 Mak . . A langspere of a beill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Eij.* A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting to Kennedie* 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lang nailis 30g among. 1530 PALSER. 240/2 Longeconnie, *Scotic.* a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 31 b note, Midas, the Poesies faine to have longe eares. 1573 L. LYON *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1592 *Extracts Aberd.* *Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, jack, steel bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (ed. 8) 27 To weare long hair is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 I. FLATMAN *Hieraculus Ridens* No 55 (1713) 11. 93 A white Staff, . . would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long one. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Chil. Eng.* & *Arch. Trul.* i. 1. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders long-guns. 1893 G. E. MATTHESON *About Heland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases . . yield to the long splint. 1900 Q. Rev. Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg, Tom, Will.* Now rare exc. in jocular use.

c 900 tr. *Ezda's Hist.* ii. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodige. a 1000 *Byrhtnot* 273 (Gr) Ða ȝyt on orde stod Eadweard se langa. c 1205 LAY. 6366 Cniht he was ȝe swiþe strong . . muchel and longe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8526 Pikke mon he was inouþe longe he was not we long. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* *Prolog.* 52 Grete lobres and longe þat loþ weore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* l. xv. 148, I haue lyued in longe . . my name is longe wille. 1418 *John de Reue* 254-5 in Fumtval *Perry Folio* (1858) 11. 588 What long fellew is yonder, quoth he, that is soe long of him and lyre? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* l. 85 The treen thereon light, ferlito, faire, and longe. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* t. ii. (1544) 4 b, This Nembroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and longe. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* v. xv. 676 'Tamarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. IV.* *Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of april [etc.]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of sap makes proud, long & streight growth. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Thir graves o' sweet myrtles', 'Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 SCOTT *Waw.* xxxv, Lang John Mucklewraith the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvii. 47 Sir, was a long lean suitor.

c. **Long arm, hand**: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, †to make a long arm: to reach out to a great distance. A long face (see FACE sb. 6 b) *collog.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. A long head: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; fig. capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. LONG-HEAD, LONG-HEADED.) To make a long neck: to stretch out the neck. To make a long nose (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. A long tongue: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* vii. 177 Tenne he . . bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1530 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prolog.* A *longe regim manns*. Kynges have longe handes. 1599 NASIR *Leuten Stoffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv, What ye have seen, be secret in't, No more of your long tongue. 1656 EARL. MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Advs.* fr. *Parnass.* l. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences, . . would [etc.]. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 62 Learn three-mile pray'rs, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread loaves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* ix. viii. e 2 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farver's* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 ROUTLEDGE's *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 263 Prawl made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 STURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10)

1619 in FERGUSON & NATION *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 [Baying] harden cloath in the merket with a longe yeard and selling the same againe with a short yeard. c 1645 *True Relation*, etc. in Glover *Hist. Derby* (1829) l. App. 63 His Major . . was forced to retreat in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 ROKENY *Diary* 57 At Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Lanchester) we entir into Cornwall. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles. That lie between us and our hame. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (1843) 11. xi. 245, I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. long sight, 18.) At long weapons: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, at long bows (or balls): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also long train = long distance train.

1624 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiv. 163 Man hath not so long a sight, . . . to transpire his eyes . . . in so short a time. 1715-20 *Pore Hind xviii*. 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long lives of poor, designing man! 1723 *Wadsworth Corr.* (1843) III. 16 This would be . . . like honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 *SAUNTERS Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see *LITTER* sb. 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichokes and other things. 1775 *J. JAY in Sir J. Simonds's Corr.* (1833) II. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 58 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) III. Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): lit. of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor. 1859 *TROLOPE W. Indies* iii. (1866) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 6r He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see *BROAD* a. 13. † *Through long and broad* —: through the length and breadth of.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. iii. (Schipper) 15 *pæt ealond on Wiht. . . is prittiges mila lang east & west.* 1300 *Cursor* II. 1667, I sal þe to hors, þu brade . . . it sal be made. c1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.)* 5 þe table . . . was a fore and a half lang. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth. To gar his lymnis langar wax. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 233 b. No longer quantitie, then that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. iii. 1.* 131 A cloake as long as thine will serve the turne. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lenth . . . seinth hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* iii. 105 That . . . each person . . . possessing (through long and broad Germany) . . . 500 gold Guildens, should [etc.]. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 77 Four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* *itn.* 395/2 The size for making of Brick are 10 Inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLIX. 503 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 21 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow.

† b. With mixed construction: see *OF* 39 b. 1535 *COVERDALE Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frowe, even children of a spanne longe?

† c. Extending to. *Ols.* 1610 *Women Sabits* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long, to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodie.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. (see *long square* in 17). 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 261 Proportion . . . Long (Leng) Disproportionably long throughout. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls. *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmires.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? *Ols.* [So *G. lang.*] 1648 *DUGES Closet Open.* (1679) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowering. *Ibid.* 65 Sack that is lumpish or long. [1859: cf. *long sugar* in 18 below.]

II. With reference to serial extent or duration. 5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † *Long words*: long discourse.

c1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xx. 47 þa forswelzad wydywynna hus hiwende lang gebed. 1300 *CURTOR M.* 791 Quai bot es lang mi tale to draw. c1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall avaylle theenne Loange words? c1500 *Meisune* 22 What shold auayll yf herof I shold make a longe tale? 1585 *FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 305 And Grandiores Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P. STANHOPE in *Lett. Cl.ess Suffolk* (1824) I. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. FRUCH *Fritl. in Life* x. (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 *KINGSLY Herew.* II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minister till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 *GILMOOR Mongols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family*, *odds*, *price*. Also in Card games, *long suit* (see *quot.* 1876); *long trump* (see *quot.* 1746).

1746 *Howe's Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump. Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The Long Trump being forced out of his

Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The admirers of youth . . . added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1858 *TROLOPE Dr. Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. PAVN *Mod. Whittington* I. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see *ACCOUNT* sb. 8 b.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. ix. (Schipper) 231 He . . . was mid langre adde lanan legeres swide gehedeg. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6779 (Köbling) In his sorowful time & lange. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 744 To sen . . . þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. Prole. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorow. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 828 They maid ane lang battail, Ane hour of the day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 21 Than in frustrat is [all] þour lang leirning. 1530 *PALSGR 612/2* To lyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe dyeng. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 225 Thus lue the englyshmen in the feldes when the cold thyghtes began to waxe long. 1576 *FLEMING Paupol. Epist.* 348 To blisse you with the long possession of your kingdom. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1889) Ser. II. 228, I feare lest he be no longe lyffes man. 1667 *MILTON P.* II. v. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 711 His long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Bishop*. It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 *POPE Prolog. Sat.* 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 45 P. 2 The general lamppooner of mankind may find long exercise for his zeal. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiii. The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unhousehold and unshrived. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life*: = 'of long life'. Now rare.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 156 Gif mann bið ækenned on ærenliffe ealdne monan, se bið lang life. 1591 *SPARKY tr. Catian's Geomancie* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1812 *MAD. D'ARLAW Let.* 29 May in *Diary* (1846) VI. 39 Literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 *BYRON Foscari* IV. i. 61 Discarded princes Are seldom long of life.

† c. For the use = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'; see *LONG* adv. 2.

7. *Long time, while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. *poet.*, always preceded by a) with the sense 'during a long time' = *LONG* adv. 1. (*Long-time, longwhile* have occas. been written without division.) This long time or while: for a long time down to the present.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* I. xxv. (Schipper) 54 *pæt we forlætan þa wisan þe we langre tide . . . heoldon.* 1225 *LEG. Kath.* 437 He heold on to herien his heade maunne . . . long time of þe del. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 þe world þurw his foule ellie Hap us lad to long, while. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* li. (Agnes) 368 A prest . . . paulyne . . . had bene chaste langtyme. 1425 *LYONS Assembly of Gods* 147 Syth they 80 long ymne have made me so madde. c1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 68 They . . . held ane lang quhile disputatioun. 1483 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxix. 146 We . . . have ben a longe space with ym. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 They . . . thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life fortheght to be king. 1557 *GRIMAIN in Tottel's Alce.* (Arb.) 101 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre. 1640 *tr. Verder's Rom. of Rom.* LXXXVI. 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. ECHARD *Plantus's Comedies* 196, I knew th' owner of that portmanteau this long time. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* i. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? c1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life . . . blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1823 R. W. DIXON *Alano.* viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † *by*, *for*, † *in*, *of*, *arch.* or *dial.* (Now always with a.)

1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 255/1 Many wronges . . . ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c1400 (see *OF prep.* 53). 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heyring of long tyme no . . . stirring of the traitours, . . . denyed that thay had all begone. c1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V* 80 It is commonly sayd, that . . . in long time al thyngs continue not in one estate. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 19 Those who had hated him of a long time, had . . . a disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poet.* in. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him when long time. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 336 This Capellianus and Gordian had not bene friends of a long time. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time. 1833 (see *OF prep.* 53). *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also *LENGER*, *LENGEST*.) c1300 *CURTOR M.* 273 Thare his sun lued langar lif. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Jacobson) 344 *þai be croice before þam set, and he writit bið langor lat.* c1420 *Arthurs of Arth.* 341. I have no langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 *SHAKS. Titus* IV. v. 61 A play there is, my Lord, sonen in words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 498 P. 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. iv. I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838

LYTTON Alice iii. The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) 100 The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 *SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems . . . bear upon them . . . the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (*All*) the long day, night, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see *LONG* adv. 6). Cf. *LIVELONG* a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 *þe king, hangede men gultes vor wraple al longe day.* c1375 *CURTOR M.* 12624 (Fairf.) *þi fader & I as many way sot þe a-boute þis lange day.* c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prolog. 50 Walking in the mede . . . The long day, thus walking in the grene. 1540-54 *CROKE 13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, yf they conde, They studied wiles all the long daye. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 36 All stierres with in this circle included, do neither rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

† c. With mixed construction: see *OF* 39 b.

1502 *NASHIE P. Penitence* 24 b. And hold you content, this Summer an under-meale of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the cies withall. 1592 *LIVLY Midas* iii. Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to longe. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* VI. v. A lecture of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; † also in *pbr.* *It, etc. were (too) long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 9 *Oðre godere werke þe nu were a long eow to telle.* 1300-40 *CURTOR M.* 950 (Gött.) In till þe wreched world to gang, þar þu sal thinke þi lif ful lang. c1450 *HOLAND Hoelad* 34 All thar names to neyn. It war polist and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xl. 7 This lang Lenterne makis me leue. 1509 *SATIR. Poems Reform.* x. 71 It war lang to discerne The godly gifis that this our Son did lerne. 1573 L. LLOYD *Alarcon of Hist.* (1655) 279 What should I be long in this? c1586 *STONEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 17 b. But I am euer too long yppon him, when he cossell the waie of my speache. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxix. 313 It were long to report the pleasant sportes they make. 1621 in *Crit. & Times* Jan. 1 (1849) II. 277 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 *tr. Verder's Rom. of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He . . . thought it long till hee was in the Chieft, that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xli. in *Resolves* (1709) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Hollinshead or Stow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 256, I w'd be long in Precepts. 1704 *PORR Disc.* *Past. Poetry* Wks. (Globe) 21 He is apt to be too long in his descriptions. 1875 M. ARKOLD *Ira* xl-xvii. 31, I have been too long; but the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 *TRIVELIAN Life Macantay* I. vi. 421 He beguiled the long lang languid leisure of the Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly *Sc.* *To think long*: to grow weary or impatient. *Const. for, to* (do something); also, *till* (something happens).

[c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183] *Gief þe licame beð euel loð is heo þe sowle and hire þuncheð lang þat he on him bi-leueð.* c1270 *HENRY W. Allace* ix. 1275 To folow him that þa thoct neytr lang To se the alious beside, in till an euill hour. c1350 L. O. BERNERS *Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1586 *EARL LEICESTER in L. Corr.* (Camden) 362, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face. And doth it giue me such a sight as this? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 192 Al in Scotland thoct lang for the Gouverneur. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus* IV. v. Wks. (Ridge.) 240/2 And think- ing long till that we be in fight. 1628 *EARL MANCHESTER in Budechell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 The Lady mother thinks long to see them seated at their own house. c1768 *RANSAY tr. Hamilton* II. When Jedge carles think me lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle. 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used rhetorically for 'many years'. *At (the) long last*: see *LAST* a. 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sb.

1592 *STOW Ann.* (Jan. 1563) 1111 Continuing in fight about a long hower. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* 2. I. Wks. 1885 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsen.* Gen. 832/2 'Tis a long yeare since I saw you here. 1801 *SCOTT Frederick & Alice* 177 Seven long days, and seven long nights, I should meet thee After Byrons *When we two parted*, I think? 1824 — *Juan* xvi. long years, How should I greet thee? 1871 *CARLYLE in Arct. Arch.* *Levi* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Maro* I. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn for a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long beats, slow. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis . . . we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period. c1220 *Beowulf* 275 *De mire muned vs mete to liden, Long liuenode, ði little wile ðe we on this world wenerd.* 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xv. 15 *Receue not my cause in thy longe*

wrath. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 31 Having also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoyne wolde kepe no longer promise then he him self listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. A long farewell to all my Greatness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 Juices of stock-gilly-flowers, .. applied to the Vests, .. have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 10 This most .. pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* ix. 102 Thow Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Let. & Disp.* (1849) I. 238 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* i. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 METROPOLIS (ed. 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18. LADY DUFFERIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1859 FREEMAN *Nor. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel Coll.* I. 13 His recollections, .. contained some novelities, not to say surprises, to his long friends.

b. (collog. or proverbial.) A long word: one that indicates a long time.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 685 Ye're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 51 'Never' is a long word.

c. Used for: Long-suffering. Obs. rare.—1. 1833 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 320/1 He was a mercurious Rethour by eloquence, a susteynour and a berar up of the church by doctrine, sborte to hymself by humylite and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in long date, and in the legal phrase a long day.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/2 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. iv. 18 Bifore that eny possitiff lawe of God .. was known to the Jewis fro the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradis into the tyme .. of Abraham. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bride daye, which is not long. 1624 SELDEN *Titles Mem.* 261 That its derider from *Napys*, I must take long day to beleue. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 92 Is his Punishment deferr'd to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permitted me. 1776 Lett. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 141 He has paid me with a hond. .. due in October 1777, which is a long dnte. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc.: Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 *Goschen For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. *Phonetics and Prosody.* Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) Long mark: the mark (—) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*morae*) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language 'the long a, e, i, o, or u' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short a, e, i, o, or u' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively a, e, i, o, u).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* iv. (2.) 37 On langne o geendiað grescite naman femini genis. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Tr. 12. I took none hede nor of short ne long. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 21 A vowel shalbe .. longe or short in his pronunciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The graue accent .. maketh that sillable long wherevpon it is placed. 1582 STANFURTH *Ætels* (Arb.) 12 The first of *briffly* with vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [sc. the conjunction and] bee long by position. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 I have markit the lang fute with this mark, —. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as Bo-*te*. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use .. of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. *f* and *s*.)

1818 T. BUSBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, to go (heavily) long.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Long and short.* Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper.* The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 1/5 Coffee.—140 packages Mocha, 'longberry', 100t. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/8 (Wheats) To-day 30s. 6d. was required for longberry. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Long-day men'. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Wadm. Libr.) 101 In training for 'long-distance' races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 Another use of 'long focus' lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1877 SELLER *Antony & Cl.* iv. 1, 2 'Long-gown' statesmen. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 310 'Long-journey' travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, and other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 89 'Long-pod' (bean).—The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 651/2 A 'long-quantity' monocycle is introduced. 1873 W. CORN Leth. & Frills. (1897) 329 An American here shouts with a 'long-range' voice. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 291 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889/90 ROLF BOLDRWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxiii. We were 'long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 41 Every 'long-span' bridge in the world.

16. *Parasynthetic derivatives* in -ED², unlimited in number, as long-armed, -backed, -bearded, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the 'Long Armed Ape'. 1888 BARRIE *Aut. Licht* 181/2 xli (1902) 89/1 A lank long-armed man. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Eschine*, *Longue eschine*, .. long-backed, or ill shaped, loobie. 1877 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 A long-backed horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LANOOR *Pentameron*, 5th Day. *Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 133 'Long-beaked' Whelks. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or 'long bearded'. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Cædipus* II. 18 Long-bearded Comets. c 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster .. was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-piece, a collar, a deformed high and 'long belied breast. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, 'long-berried wheat, 1d. per pound. 1831 A. WILSON & DONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 60 The 'long-billed curlew'; .. the bill is eight inches long. 1666 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3163/4 V. L. .. low of stature, somewhat 'long bodied', and very short Leg'd. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kibnaruck* (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied craft drifted towards him. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 213 My 'long-brail'd' Pineons, (clumsy and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 388 The 'long-celled' initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ix. 1454 Every link Of that 'long-chain'd' succession is so frail. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 5 *Cancer*. Crab. .. *Cassivelaunus*. 'Long-clawed'. 1813 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the 'Longcoated' sheep, is sold from 14d. to 15d. per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Killoolman. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxvii. After which come large and 'long-crested, black-shining' seed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cclviii. Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy 'long-experienced wit to school. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. *Cinyras & Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Ageshall be your Guide. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carluengo*, 'long faced. 1883 W. HASLAM *Yet Not* I 222 He was looking well and happy, not at all long-faced and lanky. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* I. 14 How is it .. that the Scotch have got a greater amount of 'long-facedness' than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 He is .. purblind, between 'long and round favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv. The pen where the fat, 'long-fleeced ram was confined. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. V. 184 Order. *Hydrocharidæ*. .. ('Long-flowered Anacharis. 1552 HUOET, 'Longe footed, *compertus*. 1652 GAULE *Magistron*. 186 The long footed are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 60 A very 'long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A 8 h. I have no need of these 'long-gowned warriors. 1552 HUOET, 'Longe beared, *acrocomus*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The 'long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagerange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a 'long-handled iron spoon. 1860 YNDAL *Glac.* i. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1687 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding. 'Long heel'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-beeled, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 3 *Cancer*. Crab. .. 'Longicornis'. 'Longhorned. 1846 M'COLLICH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 The Dishly breed of long-horned

cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Long Jointed [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. c 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moore* 199 'Long leau'd willow on whose bending spray, The pide kings-fisher .. sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. V. 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. One of those 'long limbed .. people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 381 'They were called Nazarites, as who should say, 'long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxviii. 17 'Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in *Mackail* *Life* (1899) I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so 'long-memoried they are! 1681 GREY *Musæum* 125 The 'long-mouth'd Willk, *Murx Labris parallelis*. 1685 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding. .. 'long pastern'd, .. and a little Mare-faced. 1688 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2261/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shom Mane. .. 'long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the 'long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. motto, 'The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shook. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-eth.* xxvii. 44 That 'long-ridge'd Rokee, her fathers high renowne. 1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The 'long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1864 SAFER *Persian Pict.* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 And 'long-roof'd' abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain 'long-shafted Ciooses without any figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Marke what 'long-shank'd legs above ordinary she [Nature] hath given unto them [gnats]. 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anal.* I. 633/1 The 'long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* xvii. 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, 'long-skulled man. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mangalo*, 'long sleeved, a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obscurities* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctrines, which in long sleev'd Prose Run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & St. Entomol. (1843) I. 378 The beautiful veevils or 'long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYR *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 417 You may call it 'long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] long-spurred Violet. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remembrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's 'long-staff'd' (guardian to him steals. 1847 W. L. STEELE *Field Bot.* 203 Barren spike sometimes i; fertile 'long-stalked. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* Zool. I. 374 The long-stalked Crab (*Edo-phidalmus*). 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 'Long or short staped insiglass. 1848 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1883) I. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1839 G. MEREDITH *R. Fevelei* xxx. He strolled on beneath the 'long-stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 The 'long-stocked port-anchor. 1862 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb. 'Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. iii. § 3. 51 A 'long-timed Note. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of 'long-toed shoes. 1577 DEER *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 77 He is lean and 'long visaged. 1860 DICKENS *Levi* i. iii. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SPURR & MARKS. *Country Farme* 715 The 'long-winged hawkes do properly belong to the lure. 1894 LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 752 In long-winged birds, .. the ability to rise quickly .. is sacrificed. 1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wood* 184 'Long-wooled sheep. 1824 J. SYMONDS tr. *Eschylus* *Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the 'long-worded lays.

17. Combinations with participles in which long is used as a complement, as long-docked, -extended, -grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -succeeding.

1846 M'COLLICH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills .. produce coarse 'long-combing wool. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D's Fervent* xiv. (1697) 356 A 'long-descending Healthful Pregency. 1838 LYVTON *Leila* ii. iii. Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost .. a Coach Gelding. .. with a 'long dock'd Tail. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 30 The pillars 'long extended rows. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 41 A faint rumble .. at 'longer-growing intervals. 1757 DYER *Fleece* ii. 446 'Tis the comber's lock. The soft, the snow-white, and the 'long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 251 The foresayed 'long hanging pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 251 With 'long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* xvi. 981 Euphorbus .. Swift withdrew the 'long-protruded hand. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his 'long-spun Race. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. WALKER *Yan to Aid Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blist w' long-spun tacks o' health and life. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* i. 352 The panting Chace .. Leaves a 'long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 306 The 'long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Fevelei* xx. Over the open, 'tis a race with the 'long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: long annuities, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; long-axed a, having a long axis; + long-bones, a nickname for a long-legged person; long-bowls, (a) the game of ninespins; (b) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence long-bowling; + long-box, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-bullets = long-bowls (6); long-butt *Billiards*, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; long card, (a) (see quot. 1862); (b) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; long clay collog. = CHURCHWARDEN 3; long-clothes, the garments of a baby in arms; long-coach (see quot. 1807); + long-cork stangs; claret, so called from the length of the corks used; long-crop, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; + long-cutler, ? a maker of long knives;

long-dated *a.*, † (*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; long division (see DIVISION 5 a); long-drop, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; long Eliza, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; long-ells, a kind of coarse woollen; † long-fifteens *slang*, some class of lawyers; long finger, the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; long firm (see FIRM 3 d); long-fly Baseball (see quot.); long-fours, loog caudles, four of which went to the pound; † Long Friday = GOOD FRIDAY; † long-gig, a sort of top; long grain = GRAIN *sb.* 15; long-harness *Weaving* (see quot.); long-home (see HOME *sb.* 1 4); long-house, † (*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; long-jawed *a.* (see quot.); long jump (see JUMP *sb.* 1 b; esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest); hence long-jumper, long-jumping; long-leave, legger (see quot.); long-lick U.S. *slang*, molasses (cf. long-sugar); † long-little, something very short or small; long-lugged *a. Sc.*, having long ears; *fig.* eager to listen to secrets or scandal; long-lunged *a.* = LONG-WINDED 2; † long-man, the middle finger; long measure, (*a*) local measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = next; long metre, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; † long-minded *a.*, patient; † long-mood *a.*, of patient mind, long-suffering; long-nebbed *a. Sc.*, (*a*) *lit.* long-nosed; (*b*) a stick) long-pointed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; long-netting, the process of catching fish with a long net; long-nines, a kind of loog clay tobacco-pipe; long oyster, the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); Long Parliament, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661-1678); long-pig, a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; long plane (see quot. 1842); long prayer, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; long-primer *Printing* (see PRIMER); long-room, an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; long-rope, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; long sea, short for long sea passage; also *attrib.*; long service, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) *Mil.*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; long-shaded, -shadowed *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. *δολιχόσκαιος*; long ship *Hist.*, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = *L. navis longa*; long-short, (*a*) U.S., 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*noncense*); long-shot, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; long sight, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; long-sizes, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. long-fours); long-sleever *Austral. slang*, a tall glass; long-slide *Steam-engine* (see quot.); long-splintery *a.*, consisting of long splinters; † long square *Geom.*, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; † long-staff, a long cudgel, ? = QUARTER-STAFF; also *attrib.*; long-staple *a.* (see quot.); long stitch (see quot.); long-stone, a menhir; long-stroke, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*; long sugar U.S., molasses; long-sweetening U.S. (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see quot.); long sword (see SWORD); long-tackle *Naut.* (see quot.); also *attrib.* in long-tackle-block; † long-tennis, some form of tennis (cf. *F. longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); long-threads, warp; long-timbers (see quot.); long-time *a.*, that has been such for a long time; long-togs *Naut.*, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); Long Vacation, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from

the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; long voyage (see quot.); long-wall Coal-mining, used *attrib.* (rarely *adverb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see quot. 1851); † long-warped *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrt* in *Techeimer's Zeitschr.* II. 119; long way = long-wall; long whist (see WHIST *sb.*); † long-willed *a.*, long suffering; long-wool, (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a loog-woolled sheep; also *attrib.*; long writ = prerogative writ (see PREROGATIVE).

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 *Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100l. from the present time to the year 1860, will cost. 16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1888 Buxton *Finance & Politics* I. 189 note, The 'Long annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 33 The deep orbit and the long-axed eyeball going naturally with the long head. 1848 *Digby Mvt.* (1882) in. 190 Ye 'longbayness, loselles, for-sake 35 bat word 1 1897 *Ld. Trans. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 332 Item, the samyn nyct, in Sanciandrois, to the King to play at the 'lang bowlis xvij s. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* in. vii. 20r *Long-bowling... was performed in a narrow enclosure... and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it: at these pins the players bowled in succession. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180r After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling' or 'Curtwigh rubbers' was practised for a short time. 1843 *Cartwright Ordinary* III. v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee Stand in a Play-house doore with thy 'long box, Thy half-crown Library, and cry small Books. 1728 *Swift Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Tady at 'long-bowls play. 1792 S. Burwood *Life P. Skelton* (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bowls with him... The little fellow... took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 *Bennett & Cavendish 'Billiards* 27 The 'long-butt' is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1864 *Cavendish 'Whist* (1890) 29 *Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. 1872 *Young Gentlemen's Mag.* 698/2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depôts. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a 'long clay. 1862 *Sala Accepted Addr.* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of *long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter. 1779 G. Keate *Sketches fr. Nat.* (1790) I. 26 The Margate *Long-Coach was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. 1807 *Goethe Stranger Eng.* III. 59 Stage-coaches... others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1829 *Maryat F. Midway* xiv, The young officer might like a drop of 'long cork; bring us... one of they claret bottles. 1878 J. Ingus *Sport & W.* xi. 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or 'long-crop outside the jungle. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5881/5 George Cottrell, *Long cutler. 1678 *Norris Coll. Misc.* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a 'long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment. 1866 *Crump Banking* vii. 153 Long-dated hills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. 1827 *Hutton Course Math.* I. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of 'Long division. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 244 The lumbering flap of the 'long drop was heard. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 *Long Elizas (the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. 1753 *Harnay Trav.* (1762) I. v. liv. 292 From Holland they reckon one bale of mahogout, one of shalloons, and one of 'long ells, to ten bales of bestreg. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 555/2 Druggists and long-ells... are made in Devon and Cornwall. 1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* in i. C. 4, Why so, these are tricks of the 'long fingers. To give counsel, and to take fees on both sides. 1820 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 390/336 He pulled forth is fellows, he 'long finger', but sit him next. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. v. b. Between the longe engre and the leche fruge. 1848 *Ramsey's Panoplie* 45 Long change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb. 1891 N. Crane *Baseball* 81, *Long fly, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field. 1832 *Boston Ec.* *Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sizes burn as brightly as 'long-fours. 1800 *Ag. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 marg. Des passio ge-byred on 'langua frigidez. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai. 1636 *Davenant Wits* iv. ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, 'long-gigs, and casting-tops. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bury's Phaner. & Ferns* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements... appearing in the direction of the 'long grain' of the wood and bast. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* 6711/2 The 'long-harness [of a ribbon-loom] are the front-reeds, by which the figure is raised. 1622 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* in. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the 'Long-house (you know what I mean). 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. 1774 D. Jones *Jrnl. 2 Visits to Indians* (1865) 76 They proceeded to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850) Where the 'long house, or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. 1894 *Fiske Hist. U.S.* i. 3 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. 1869 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-jawed, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. 1832 *Besant Revolt of Man* vi. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the 'long-jump with two-and-twenty feet. 1887 *Shearman Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The 'long-jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. 1882 *Society* Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at 'long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long leave, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.*, *Long leggers, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) 1. 6 A pot

of something sweetened with 'longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 *Fisher Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very 'long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xlv, While that 'long-lugged limmer o' a lass is gawn flisking in and out o' the room. 1901 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. 1650 *Howell Lex.*, *Prov. Ded.* to Philologists, A significant... Proverb... works upon the Intellectuals... more then a... 'long-lunged Sermon. 1815 *Dyron To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a... long-lunged orator. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 'Longueman' batte þe middeste for þe leugnest is. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 753/1 Hic medius, the longman. 1709 J. Warr *Yng. Math. Guide* i. iii. (1734) 33 The least Part of a *Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. 1801 W. Durré *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 Hectometre... in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. 1718 *Long metre [see COMMON *a.* 19 h]. 1618 S. Ward *Leithro's Justice* (1627) 22 [A judge] must be... long-minded, to endure the... homeliness of common people in giving evidence. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 8 Laverd... milde-betred and 'long-mend. 1720 *Ramsay Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by 'long-nebbid jugglers Stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.]. 1823 *Hogg Steph. Cal.* (1829) I. 20 A large long nibbit staff. 1881 L. B. Walford *Dick Netherly in Gd. Words* 332/2 What wi' her long-nebbid English words I kenna gi' my head or my heels is boom-most. 1893 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 96 In 'long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Break-ft.* (1883) 40 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking 'long-nines. 1659 *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the *Long Parliament. 1678 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1857) I. 3 'I though this parliament [sc. that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.]. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1856) II. x. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution. 1822 *Mundy Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more 'long-pig' for him [the Maori]! 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 169 *Long-Plain, The same that Joyners call a Joynner. 1842 *Wright Encycl. A. chit.* § 2102 The long plane is... used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 12/3 The 'long prayer'... has been not only shortened but improved in quality. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the 'long room at the custom-house. 1759 *Compt. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of Miss Evelyn's praises at the long-room. 1771 *Smollett's Humph. Cal.* 1/5 Miss Willis, 6 Apr., 'There is a long-room for breakfasting and dancing. 1852 *Gentl. Mag.* 185 Its regularity... extended from the Treasury to the Long-room. 1891 F. W. Newman *Card. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed *Long Rope. 1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 439 He was drowned going to Plymouth by 'long sea. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 353 The Plymouth has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long-Sea to make a further Proof. 1861 *Canning in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long-sea goods. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-service, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. 1874 *Punch* 4 June 3/4 Lord Strathairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, in not enlisting men for short and long service together. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force. 1675 *Hobbes Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a 'longshadowed spear. 1848 *Buckley Iliad* 123 Brandishing his 'long-shadowed spear. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 96 The which [Saxons] came in three 'long Shippes or Hulkes. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 182 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. 1886 *Corbett Fall of Asgard* I. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long-ship of twenty benches. 1891 S. Judd *Margaret* i. iii. 11 Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown wrapper, or 'long-shot, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. 1881 O. W. Holmes *Vol. Life* ix, The first two in lambs, or short-logs, the last in trochæas or long-shorts. 1791 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a 'long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. 1814 *Scott Lett. to Southey* 27 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Burton] in his retreat to Elba. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 362, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Long-shot, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible. 1873 *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 'This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics. 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*, *Long sight, 'the dysopia proximorum of Cullen. 1898 *Watris-Dunton Aylwin* (1900) 109/2 His companions had the usual long-sight of agriculturists. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of 'long-sixes. 1864 *Trevelyan Compt. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. 1883 *Cassell's Pictorial Austral.* III. 83 'Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score 'long sleepers' of 'she-oak'. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Long-slide, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an education passage. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 291 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat of long splintery. 1551 *Reconore Pathw. Knowl.* in. lxxvi, If you make a 'long square of the whole line A. C. and of that part of it that lyeth between the circumference and the point... that long square shall be equal to the full square of the touche line A. B. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 182/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard... through which you must cut long squares. 1596 *Shaks. i Hen. IV.* in. i. 82 No 'Long-staffe, six penny strikers. 1661 *Holiday Jernall* 184 about dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long staff thou fear'st straight. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Long-staple, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *capitand* cotton. 1824 *Caulfield & Seward Dict. Needlework*. 187 (Embroidery)

*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed 'longstones, or longstones. 1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.* *Long-stroke, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1. Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it. *Ibid.* *Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in New England. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* 1. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane, or of the maple tree. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship I.* 156 *Long-tackle-block. 1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.* *Long-tackles, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent. Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle-blocks. 1653 *UNQUART Rabelais* t. xxiii. They played at the ball, the 'long-tennis' [*F. à la paume*], and at the Pilegrigone. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 1. 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or *long threads for coarse goods. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Long timbers, those timbers above and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 171 Fish of *long time salting, is, unwholesome. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ircl.* xv. 777 A long-time colleague and friend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/3 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His *long togs, the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* vi. 100 When now the *long vacation's come The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb. 1825 *Thirlwall Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. 1848 *Clovis (title)* The Botchie of Toper-na-Fuochis, a long-vacation pastoral. 1900 G. C. BROOKER *Mem. & Impress.* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a 'Long Vacation Term'. 1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.* *Long voyage, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the *long wall, and the Shropshire method. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exlib.* 149 The method of working coal, is called the long wall, distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1, I worked the coal 'long-wall'. c. 1400 *Lansfranc. Cirurg.* 121 Pis is be foorme of an heed weel propousoun, . . . but be 'longe warpid, haunpene tofore & bihynde eminece. 1830 *Long way [see long wall]. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cii. 8 Merciful lord: *long-willid [*longuimus*] & mykil merciful. 1664 *Mortuex Rabelais* vi. 1737 . . . They are *long-Wool Sheep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 385 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is . . . divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 203 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 225 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid.* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearlings. 1643 C. VERNON *Consul. Exch.* 18 *unrig.* The *long Writ called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as long-bill, a bird with a long bill, e.g. a snipe; long clam, (a) *Mya arenaria* (see CLAM sb. 2 d); (b) the razor-clam, *Ensis americana*; long cripple dial, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; long dog dial, a greyhound; long-ear, long ears, an ass; also fig. of a human being; long fin Austral., a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); † long-fish, † a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfisch*); long-horn, (a) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (b) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; long lugs Sc. = long ears; long-nose, a name for the GAR-FISH; long spur, a bird of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Centrophanes*); long-wing, a name for the swift; † long-worm, † an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the 'long-bills'. 1884 *Goose*, etc. *Nat. Hist. Uselit Aquatic Anim.* 1. 707 The 'Soft Clam', *'Long Clam', or 'Nanninose' (*Mya arenaria*). 1887 — *Fisheries U. S.* II. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the *Long-cripple: It is the slow-worm or deaf-fadder of authors. 1864 E. CORNU *Gloss. in Frul. R. Inst. Cornu.* Mar. 1. 17 Long-cripple, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake. 1896 BARRING-GOULD *Idylls* 223 He rins away from me, . . . list for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Long dog, a greyhound. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 44/4 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 150 The beast, . . . would sell for no more at a fair than his brother *Long-ear. 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) 1. 16 This long-ears had to be 'dear Sir'd and obedient-servant'. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The *long-fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth., may be known by . . . the great length of the pectoral fins. 1598 *FLORIO, Licostomo*, a kind of *longfish. 1834 YOUTT *Catal.* 188 The *long horns seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1856 YARRELL *Brit. Birds I.* 131 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long horn. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. a 1748 RAMSAY *Condenned Ass* 64 Sae poor *lang lugs man pay the kane

for n'. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes I.* 391 The Garfish. . . *Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gar-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith. IV.* 121 *Eumetaria laephotica* Wilson. Lapland *Longspur. 1893 COUES in *Leavis & Clark's Exped.* I. 349 note, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centrophanes* (*Rhyncophanes*) *macrourus*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit. I.* 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pictor. Cal. Seasons* 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or *long-wing, disappears. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 51 Moules, Kats, *Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as † long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN; † long ear, a name for a kind of barley; long-flax (see quot.); long-leek, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); long-moss = LONG-BEARD 3; long-pod, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; long purples, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lycium Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciola, called in . . . English kidney-beane, or *long-beane. 1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* 13 *Long-eare hath a flatie eare, halfe an inche brode, and four inche and more of length. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Long-flax, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 357 The young flowerstalk of the *long-leek (*Allium porrum*). 1808 T. ASHUR *Trav. Amer.* I. 126 *Long Moss, *Tillandsia Usneoides*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 32° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. COBBETT *Amer. Gardening* 196 The best . . . is the Windsor-bean. *The Long-Pod is the next best. 1602 SIKAKS *Ham. iv.* vii. 17 There with fantastick Garland did she come. Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Dayies, and *long Purples. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 60 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* II. 210 (Gloss.) Long purples, purple loose-strife. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* v. Round thee blow . . . long purples of the dale.

d. Cricket: † long ball, a ball hit to a distance; long field (off, on), the position of a fieldman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; long-hop, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; long off, on, short for long field off, on; long-stop, a fieldman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-stop vb., to field as long-stop, whence long-stopping vhl. sh. Also long leg, long slip (see the sb.).

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) III. 3 Some [fieldmen], at a Distance, for the *Long Ball witt. 1843 *Long field (see long on below). 1866 *Land. Soc.* II. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. 1850 'Bar' *Cricket's Man.* 43 *Long Field Off—This situation demands a person who can throw well. *Long Field On* is of a character with the 'off'. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 178 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as *long hops. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the balls. 1864 *Ibid.* 476 A drive to *long-off. 1901 I. MACLAREN *Eng. Barbarians* xv. 205 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off. 1843 'A VIKINGHIST' *Pract. Hints on Cricket* Frontisp. The *long on, or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. 1797 *COLMAN* *Heir at Law* II. ii. I'll make you my *long-stop at cricket. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* *Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long-stop and very smart in the long-field. 1866 *Baileys Mag.* 1. 34 'Lords', where, in days of yore. Beagley *long stopped. *Ibid.* 303 The *long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. MERRETT *H. Richmond* vi. We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. In various phrases with preps.

† a. At long: = 'at length'; (a) after a long time, in the end; (b) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure hames. 1532 MORE *Compt. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treat of thys matter more at long. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 139 b, It were . . . superfluous at longe to discuss.

b. Before long: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So ere long, ERELONG.

1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent. 1871 TROLOPE *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye,' said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eng. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c. By long and by last († dial.): in the end.

1900 *Lough. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge.

d. For long: † (a) long ago (obs.); (b) throughout a long period (occas. for long and long, for long together); also predicatively, destined or likely to continue long.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yett sua bes, 'Hert sun for-gettes pat ne ei sei'. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. 1729 B. LYNCE *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 535 No man

kept himself for long and lngg, at a fearful . . . speed, as Ed Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Outlet*, 148 He back aches . . . fruitfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 L. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) II. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest ones I have heard for long. 1895 Mrs. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children . . . had been restless for long.

e. Of long: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) Obs.

1863 *Stocken Civ. Wars* *Lowe C.* iv. 24 b, The Cast of Antwerp . . . had of long been a denne of murderers. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1325 The Lion . . . gan him avize, . . . had of long become of him. 1603 *KNOLES Hist.* (1638) 1 The Turks have of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 39 Suckers of long doo not beare. 1662 *BACON Ess.*, *Judicial* (Arb.) 453 Pennall Lawes, if they have bene Sleepers of long.

f. On long: in length. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner be arche was made, Als has be cros on lang and brade.

g. Umbe long: after a long interval. Obs.

c 888 K. *Ælfredo Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgfield) 123 Da andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð. a 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 518 þes sondesmon, umbe long, . . . com, & brohte wið him fifti scolmeistres.

h. With the longest: for a very long time.

1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* iv. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind, stayed with the longest [*longum saceret*] at Brundisium.

i. At (the) longest: on the longest estimate.

1857 *Pusey Lenten Seru.* xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in to take long. † This long (used adverb.): for this long time (obs.). That long (colloq.): that length of time.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thou beyn? 1505 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist.* *Eng.* 31 Forsaking that ancient religion which this longe both I and my people haue obserued. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Danish & Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never, this long have deferr'd its discovery. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. 1901 A. HORE *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (a) it is (was, will be, etc.) long before, since, to (something); it will be long first; ere it be long. † Also long to (used absol.) = 'long first'. † Also ellipt., though long first.

c 1000 in *Snz. Leechd.* III. 434 Næs lang to þæt his broþer þyses lænan lifes timan geendode. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) I. 4 It is lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. 1493 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be longe but that ye shal be helye married. 1540-1 *Elvot Iuagoe Gov.* 7 There shall be or it be longe, a more ample remembrance. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidaun's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre . . . or ever it were longe. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. 1606 ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. 1616 T. MATHEWS *Lett. in Usker's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sendings o good opportunity. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 223 As it was long before he could be persuaded to take a Prebend of Lincoln. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *18th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. 1740 tr. *De Monky's Fort. Comptrol-Maid* (1741) I. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. lvi.* She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. The long and the short of (it, etc.), less frequently the short and the long: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to make a long story short.

c 1500 *Mereh. & Child* in Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* I. 135 Thys ys the schorte and longe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 137 There's the short and the long. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxix. 254 The short and the long was this. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of believing . . . that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. 1790 *FOOTE Lanie Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short of it, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mauo* iv. vii. 160 . . . here, to make short of long, was he way-laid by many knights at once. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* i. ix, The long and the short of it . . . is that you must pay me this money.

II. As sb. (with a and plural).

4. *Mus.* A long note; spec. in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see quot. 1597).

c 1460 *Yowelye Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he broghte four & twenty to a long. 1590 *CORNAKE Treat. Hunting* Div b, Where the Fowle is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner: One long and two short. 1594 *BARNFIELD Sheph. Com.* iii, My Prick-Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied together, and then another of the same kind alone. a 1619 *FOOTERWE Atholm.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 374 The Art of Musick mixeth contrary sounds in ber Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. 1766 A. BEFORO *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a

of speres half a myle longe. 1523 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She... rode to ward Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresy. 1532 in *More Confut. Barnes* viii. *ll's Wks.* (1537) 782/2 The church through out all the world scattered farre and long. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Mss.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallies... were haroured byue legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lasarillo* II. (1679) R viij. All the way long did I nothing but think upon my good Gypseys.

† 8. With a long step. *Obs.*
1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4176/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. *Comb.* When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as *long-accustomed*, *-borne*, *-expected*, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruit. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) 22 b, After long accustomed doing of virtuous deeds. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of 'long-accustomed' slaves. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's 'long-aggitated' breast. 1820 S. A. GORGES *To the King* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1847) 315 Yet in my 'long-borne' zeale Time's change can make no change appeare. 1817 LAOY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a 'long-buried' aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 400 The 'long-contended' prize. 1858 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philiph.* (1873) 199 The 'long-delayed' judgment of God. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larnin* in *Farr S. P. Elys.* (1845) II. 526 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our 'long-desired' masse. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Heliole* II. xxvii. (1541) 52 These exercises... may put out of the body, all the long-during sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 307 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the traualier. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Qij. And all my wit is me bereft by 'long enduring' smart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 WALLER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr. *Wks.* (1729) 406 A 'long-established' government. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-eth.* xxii. 929 Their 'long expected' hopes were vterly forlome. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 302 They... balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. 1605 DRAVTON *Religio* i. xii. And that all-searching and impartial Fate Shall take account of 'long-forgotten' dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1816 Now he... armed his 'long-lived' wits aduisedly. 1843 BROWNING *Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the 'long-kept' secret. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 27 Ah my 'long-lacked' lord, Where have ye hence this long out of my sight? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 483 He, the 'long-longed for', the chosen of God. 1605 DAY *He of Gulls* Diiij. 'Long lookt for' comes at last. 1848 DICKENS *Domby*, Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 83 To Chiron Phenix owed his 'long-lost' Sight. 1887 BESANT *The Workweek*, etc. xi. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his 'long-parted' friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Grinn. Assent* ii. c. 48 During his 'long-parted' sojourn upon earth. 1792 BURKE *Cor.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, 'long-possessed' property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 9 Hermione. 'Was went to crown the 'long-protracted' joy. 1735 *Thiad* II. 18 With 'long-resounding' cries they urge the train to fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. The groans of the mountain, and the long-resounding shores. 1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 154 (1875) 373 His 'long-settled' political organization. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 9 With 'long-shut' eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 LAW *Serious* C. 299 [He] triumphantly entered that 'long-shut-up' paradise. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-eth.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had toucht the 'long-sought' Bay. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 MILTON *Disceat* To Parl. To be acquitted from the 'long-suffer' d'ungodly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JONSON *Disceat*, *Homeric Ulysses* (1640) 93 Ulysses, in Homer, is made a 'long thinking' man, before he speaks. 1677 MILTON *P. R.* i. 59 We Must bide the stroke of that 'long-threatened' wound. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 Long-toiled mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 21 That 'long-wandering' Greeke, That for his love refused to die. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of 'long-wedded' Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larnin* in *Farr S. P. Elys.* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruel papists still From their 'long-wished' day. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 6 That day, that long-wished day. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 38 The 'long-withheld' sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly poet. as *long-destroying*, *-travelled*, *-wandered*, *-withdrawing*.

1632 LITTON *W. Trav.* vii. 326 Our long-reaching Ordinance. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 313 Who shall... bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 31 (1723) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *Thiad* vii. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 6 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 23 He is a... widely and long travelled man.

Long (*lɒŋ*), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *langian*, 3-4 *longon*, 3-6 *longo*, *north. lang*, (3) *longy*, 3, 6 *longue*, 4 *louny*, 5 *lung*, *longyn*, 3-*long*. [*OE. langian* = *OS. langōn* impers. = sense 5 below (*MDu. langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to ex-

tend, hold out, offer, *Du. langēn* to offer, present), *OHG. langēn* impers. = sense 5 (*MHG., G. langen* to reach, extend, suffice), *ON. langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long; — *OTeut. *langōjan, *langōjan* f. **langōn* LONG *a.*]

† 1. *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. *Obs.*
c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 290 Ponne se dæg langaþ þonne geōð seo sunne norðward. 13... *K. Alit.* 139 Averil is meōð and length the day. c 1325 *Song on Passion* 2 in *O. E. Mss.* 197 Somer is comen... þis day biginniz to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* Priv. 245 The dayes longyth for equinoctium forth, and the nyghtes shortliþ.

† 2. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. *Obs.*
1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* viii. 12 Be ther not good to the vn-pitouse, ne be ther affer' longid the dayes of hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* Priv. 202 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. 1a 1500 *Robert of Cysyle* 32 in *Harl. E. P. P.* I. 271 Hys dwellynge thoþ he there to longe.

† 3. To long away [used to tr. *L. longāre*]. *a. trans.* To put far away. *b. intr.* To depart. *Obs.*
1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxxvii. 19 Thow longedest aweil [*Vulg. elongasti*] for me frend and neþheore. — *Ecclesi.* xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longe away [*Vulg. elongabit*].

† 4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see *quots.*). *dial.*

1674 RAY'S & E. C. Words 71 *Long it hither*: Reach it hither. Suffolk. c 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Long*, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. † 5. *impers.* with accus. *Me longs (longeth)*: I have a yearning desire; I long. *Const. after, or to with sb. or inf.* (*Cf. to think long, LONG a. g.*).

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* II. xi. § 2 Pat us nu refter swelcum longin mæsse swelce þa wæron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Him wile some longe þar after. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 109/14 Hire longuede with hire broþer to speke! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2041 Hir langed sære hir sun cum to. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Vs langis esfire a thynghe of þe world. 1406 HOCCEVE *La Male Regle* 38 Me longed asfir nouleire.

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. *Const. for* († *after*, occas. † *at*, † *to*), or *to* with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient till (something is attained).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10548 (Cott.) Pan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed efter sære. c 1386-90 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 12 Thanne longen folkt to goon on pilgrimages. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 352 Rycht sar he langyt the tounne of Ayre to se. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 238 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, be it ryght or wrong. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thyng that she wolde eate or drinke of. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 177, I langt in Luffis from to shute. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* II. i. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cxix. 40, I have longed after thy precepts. 1632 LITTON *W. Trav.* x. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, he quietly left his longed-for. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D— do you good with it. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov. Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 51 As the cold grave that length for its coffin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theists* I. 107 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1855 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xxviii. 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith.

† 7. *Const.* an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Langh. Hom.* 157 Him wile some longe biderward. a 1225 *Le. Kath.* 1915 Mi longed beoneward. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3649 Po bi king hurde þis, him longede bider sore. c 1490 *Destr. Troy* 214 So longid this lady with lust to the temple. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not risynge yet so fast as he had hoped.

† 8. To grow weary. *Sr. Obs.*

1606 ROLLOCK *1 Thess.* xxxiii. 193 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addeth to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long (*lɒŋ*), *v.* 2 *arch.* Also 3 *north. lang*. [*f. lang, long* (not recorded in *OE.*), aphectic *OE. gelang* at hand, dependent on, *ALONG a.* (= *OHG. gilang, kaling* akin). The simple *vb.* is now superseded in general use by the compound *BELONG v.*]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate to († occas. *for*); to pertain to († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only poet. as a rare archaism (written 'long' as if short for *belong*).

a 1200 *Charter Edw. Conf.* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle þa land þe longen into ðare halagen stowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2808 Has þou her... ani man. to be langand or hei or lau. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto þe Marche gan lang an erle, Wolnot he hight. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 23 His astrelabie longinge for his Art. — *Sgr.* 1. T. 8 Hym lakked noght that length to a kyng. a 1490 *Prynner* (1891) 73 God to whom it lengthen alone to haue mercy. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observances longyng for a kyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swynherde longynge to the kyng. c 1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A. iv.* c. 258 It is a thinge wherof the knowledge lengthen unto him. 1508 DUNBAR *Par. mariit vemen* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508

FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. *Wks.* (1876) 82 Yf the thyng asked of almyghty god be longynge and not contrary to the soules helth. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 70 Their... franchises longynge or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 6 With such austerite as length to a father. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto length a tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanike as length to the production of the natures after rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* II. i. l. xlvii. But that full grasp of vast Eternitie 'Longs not to be simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 283 West-gate where Shuppim and Hosah were Porters. To them also longed the gate Shalecheth. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 240 He will give thee everything That 'longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, hesem. *Obs.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Ros.* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to defende hom. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towne, as it longes, þe osul twyterþ mery songes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle loye and gladnesse, as length to a maiden for to have. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat length not to be knowe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 64 It lengthen not to clerkes to intermede of them. 1564 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 211 b, That lengthen to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (*Const. to, unto*). To be the property or rightful possession of; = *BELONG v.* 3. *Obs.*

1589 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 11 þe cartel longynge to be companye. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sutes) 4818 The maners that to the bishop langed. c 1450 *Martin* 140 All the londe that length to the crowne. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 63 Any hous or edifice or place of ground longynge to any of the saied citizens. a 1552 *LELAND Collect.* I. 235 Fulco had robbid Kuyton a castle longynge to Straunge. 1668 *DAY Law-Trickes* v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs. form of *LONG*; aphectic *f. ALONG*.

— **long** (*lɒŋ*), † **longs** suffix, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from *ON. endlangr* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of *LONG a.*; but in *Eng.* it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sideling*, *headling*, *backling*. The ending *-long* thus came to be regarded as a variant of *-LING* suffix 2. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong* (*s. sidelong*), *flatlong* for the earlier *headling* (*s. sideling*), *flatling* (*s. sideling*).

|| **Longa** (*lɒŋɡə*). *Mus.* Also 7 *longo*. [*It. a. med. l. longa* (*sc. nota*), fem. of *longus* long.]

1. *long* *sc.* 4.
c 1648-50 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Rude*. (1818) 181 That though hieves too be made longes? 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* 1893 SHEOLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Longa* (—), the second longest note of measurable music = $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{4}$ *Maxima*.

Longable, obs. form of *LONG-GAVEL*.
1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent calld *Longable*.

Longabo, longacion: see *LONGANON*.

† **Long-acre**. *Obs.* Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In *quots.* *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the Old One* I. i. 1, But where's the Long-acre? in my vncl's conscience, which is 3 yeares voyage about. 1608 *Yorkef. Trag.* I. ix. In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long-acre. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. i. B 3 b, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long-acre.

Long-acuminate, *a. Bot.* [*f. l. long-us* long + *ACUMINATE*.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Longeval, etc., var. or obs. *ff. LONGEVAL*, etc.

Long-ago. *Attrib.* use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see *AGO*): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*, the distant past or its events; rarely in *pl.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double touch. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Castle Vantsberg*, The shapes of joy and woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I have buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* i. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts... with 'long-agoes'. 1889 CHICAGO *Advance* 24 Jac., A book, the long-ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I. Pref. 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (*lɒŋɡən*). Also 8 *lungun*, 9 *lungan*.

lung-yen. [*Chinese lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', *f. lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1732 S. BARON *Descript. Tongueen* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's eggs [*sic*]) by the Chinese. 1846 LINOLEV *Vog. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the

produce of different species of Nephelium. 1869 J. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent long-yen tree. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Dict. Chinese* 567 *Long-yen*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium Longan*).

Longanimity (lɒŋˈænɪmɪti). Now rare; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ye. [ad. late L. *longanimitas*-em (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. f. *longanimitas*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e.g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

c1450 tr. *De Institutione* i. xiii. 14 Thou shalt overcome them (temptations) better litel by patience & longanimyte. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* viii. 131 Hys longanimity and long taryng for our amendment. a1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride Wks.* 1883 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1652 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* ii. 198 The staidness, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 1 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vicious abominations. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a Behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 MAR. EGGEWORTH *Patronage* (1832) III. xxxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xl. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Raleigh as in longanimity. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

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Longanimous (lɒŋˈænɪməs), a. rare. [f. L. *longanimus* (f. *long-is* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. μακροθυμος) + -ous.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess. St. Augustine* 45 Thou seest these things, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Intro., Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Yankee, full of shifts... longanimous, good at patching.

† **Longanon**, *Med. Obs.* Also 5 langaon, 6 langanum, 6-7 longaon, 8 longano(n), longabo; also 6 corruptly longaon, -ation. [Late L. *longano(n)*, -gabo, -gazo, -gao.] The rectum.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 And after his gutt [colon] cometh langaon, & is be ende of alle. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* xxv. The longation which is the ars gutt. *Ibid.* cccxlv. They [the worms] be in a gutte named the longation. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b 2 The gutte ileon... and the Longanum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 343 Those creatures... whose meat passes immediately... into the straight gutt Longaon, or the Tiwill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longaon, Longanor, or Longabo*, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Longart, variant of LONGHARD *Sc. Obs.*

† **Longation**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. **longatōn-em*, n. of action f. *longāre* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG a.]

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 Strippe vp the skinnie and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinnie, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteries.

2. The longer process for transmuting metals.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alchymistry] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curation. 1606 N. BRETON *Sir P. Sydney's Oration* K 2 b, With great experience and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 H. M. tr. *Ermus, Collog.* 259 Longation, and... Curation.

Longation, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† **Longayne**, *Obs.* rare -1. [a. OF. *longayne*, *longaigne*, latrine, filthy place.] A filthy place.

1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Me ssel bidde ine oneste stedes nat in longaynes as dop be ypocrites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Long-beard.

1. A man with a long beard. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbling of the Emir and his longbeards.

† b. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LOMBARD.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Darville's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. 1889 [see LONGBAROIAN].

2. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss*, *Spanish moss*.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Long-beard*, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

3. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art Gl. Brit.* I. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

Long-boat. The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel.

c1515 *Coke's Lorell's R.* 12 Some yonge boote dyde launce. 1578 in G. T. Clarke *Carmes Glamorgan* (1890) II. 348 And that the... Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come aboard her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 SHAKS.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 68 Conuey him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Voy. Scamien* 3 The Boteswaine... his Mate [is to have] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. 1694 tr. *Millen's Lett. State Wks.* 1851 VIII. 410 Our Long-boats sent to take in fresh Water, were assailed in the Port. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boate. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4, The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boate, which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lix*, The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for all who can, to get into the long-boate and leave her. 1846 R. H. DANA *Beef. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boate. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long Boat*, is carved-built, full, flat, and high.

Long-bow (lɒŋˈbəʊ). [See Bow sb. 1. 4.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow (and so distinguished from Cross-bow), the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms. † *occas.* A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Rison) ii. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 24/2, .xv. M. longe bowes and .xl. M. other men. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Long bowe, arc. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 63 They... must... discharge at the enemy with long bowes and cross-bowes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* n. 286 The long Bow (the ancient glory of our English service). 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arbalist, or cross-bow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. 1868 SMITH *Yonge Camos* i. xxxix. 334 The fatal power of the English long-bow was... well known to the Scots.

2. Phr. To draw or pull the (or a) long-bow, *occas.* to draw with the long-bow: to make exaggerated statements (*collog.*).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Querc.* (ed. 3) 8 There came to us several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long Bow. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. v. § 4 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. cxxxviii. I have drawn much less with a long bow than my fore-runners. 1824 *Ibid.* xvi. i. At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. 1850 THACKERAY *Level* i. I dare say I drew a number of long bows about her. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. attrib. : † long-bow-man (see sense 2).

1678 *Rav. Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A Lier... He's a long-bow-man. 1694 MORTUEX *Rabelais* v. xxx. 153 'The' were 'Elian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

Long-breathed (-breɪt), a. [See BREATHED II.]

Long of breath. *lit.* and *fig.*

1668 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 132 His knights were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. a1628 F. GREYTT *Sidney* iv. (1652) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many strokes hardly leave any print. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breathed passions. 1846, 1884 [see next two pp. a. 6]. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* i. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

Long cloth, long-cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; *esp.* cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rites Custom-ko.* d. liij. One long cloth makyth one shorie cloth and .vii. yarges. 1612 MALYNES *Ans. Lav-Merch.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is due let in a Long-cloth, and four ft in a Broad-cloth. 1670 *Let. 9 Nov.* in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* No. 1. (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock... in regard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. 1666 J. F. MERCHANT *Wareha* 26. 1720 *Long. Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of long Cloaths white. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhbit.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. BECKLE *Mamie's Compend.* p. ix. 39 inches wide Long cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 FLOWER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dizzak are much prized. 1898 *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/5 Long-cloth? What you make night-gowns of!

Long coat, long-coat. A. A coat reaching to the ankles; also in pl. (= long-clothes) the garments of a baby in arms. Also attrib. b. One who wears a long coat.

1603 DEKKER *Gravil* ii. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iii. E 2 He laugh shall see enough, and thou shalt weep softly, good long coate, softly. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. 1, And where hee sp'd a Farrat, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — *Staple of News* iii. i. A Cabal... set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they have heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan. Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coats. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Master Thomas Billings... was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

Long-continued, a. [LONG adv.] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will. R. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I biqueh to Alice Wetherhead, my long-continued seruaut, xls. 1570 T. NORTON *Novels Catech.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1556 DRAVTON *Leg. Robt. Norm.* cxxii. But now to end this long-continued strife. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vii. 127 Day following day, a long-con-

tinued feast. *Ibid.* xiii. 233 Long-contin'd ways, and wind-ing floods. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by... long-continued pain.

Longdebefe, -bieffe, var. *LANGUE DE BŒUF*. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli. Vi.* 51/2 Bowes, Arrows and Long-debieffes.

Long-drawn, a. 1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also long-drawn-out.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a wind-ing bout Of lincked sweetens long drawn out. 1646 CRASIAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all he thought. 1770 GOLOSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn poms display. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28 A longdrawn carol, mournful, holy. 1842 MAHNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White J.* 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure* 151, iii. xiv. Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUBSURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [sc. Fielding's]. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Canaby* ii. 20 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengo], which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly poet.

1750 GRAY *Elroy* 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 69 The long-drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. 1821 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* W. li. 29 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. ELIAS tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 323 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 282 A long-drawn, thin ebelen.

Longe, obs. form of LONG, LUNG.

Longe, obs. f. *LUNGE* sb. 1, v. 1; var. *LUNGE* sb. 2, v. 2

Long-eared, a. 1. Having long ears; used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 66 With long-eared Caps, and Bells to make a noise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 382 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCXIII. 176 The stomach of the long-eared bat. 1831 A. WILSON & BOHAPART *Amer. Ornith.* i. 104 The long-eared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 66 The Long-eared Fox (*Megolotis*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: Asinine.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. 1789 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* iii, And like some long-eared creatures, bray 'what art?' 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d.* Pamph. i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-jaden, long-eared age. 1901 *Scottsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war... is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

Longebetter, obs. var. *LANGUE DE BŒUF*.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5

Longed (lɒŋd), ppl. a. [f. LONG v. + -ED I.] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed-for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the adv., ns. if from a transitive use of the vb.

1526 THIOALE *Phil.* iv. i. Brethren dearly beloved and longed for, a 1592 H. SMITH *6 Serm.* (1618) C 7 b, May not the fastest Ship in a strange Land desire to be loos'd, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 8 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. 1601 BRETON *Longing Blessed Heart* (Grosart) 102 She went all weeping. And would not cease until her love might have her long'd fruit. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss. 1780 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1834) I. will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 39 The longed-for mother. 1868 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenbris* 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† **Longee**, *Obs.* = *LUNGE* sb. 1

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Conscience. a1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

Longee, nbs. form of LUNG Anglo-Indian.

Longen, obs. pl. form of LUNG.

Longer (lɒŋgə), sb. 1 [f. LONG v. + -ER I.] One who longs.

1425 MISVN *Fire of Love* (1869) 78 Meditation of he longer to his life & forsakynge of kyshyp. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pimire* to Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

Longer (lɒŋgə), sb. 2 *Naut.* [? a. f. *longueur* length.] a. A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also pl. b. The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Logbk. of the Lyell* 12 June, Yesterday... sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of emty Butts. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man. Gloss.*, *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† **Longer**, v. *Obs.* *intr.* to linger.

1576-77 TURBERY *Trag. Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou dost accuse thy friend Of longing.

Longesought, var. *LUNGSOUGHT*, *Obs.*

Longethebeve, var. *LANGUE DE BŒUF* *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli. Vi.* 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Spears, and Longethebeves.

Longeval, *Longeval* (lɒŋdʒəl), a. [f. L. *longevus* LONGEVUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b 4 A longe-vale, or longe-continuinge Dysenterye. 1597 M. BOWMAN *ibid.* Dec. ii. The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperour of the Caesalistical influences. c1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. Mari. Scriblerus*, *Est. Orig. Sc.* P. 174 II. 11. Mari. Scriblerus, Est. Orig. Sc. P. 174 II. 11. What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longeval and Antediluvian man-titers, who first taught sciences to the world? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97

Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns.
1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones... quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

† **Longeve, longæve**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. longævus* LONGEVUS.] = prec.

1673-4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is less or more Longæve. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

Longevity (lɒndʒɪvɪti). Also 7 -ævitie, -evitie, 7-8 -ævity, 8 -ivity. [ad. *L. longævitas*, *f. longævus* LONGEVUS. Cf. *F. longévité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 105 He beleueed the longevity of the soule, and not the eternitie. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 109 The longevity of those that lived before the Flood. 1652 BENTLEY *Boyle Sermon* iii. 90 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longevity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ Animals generally exceeded all other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is... remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Avin. Bng.* (ed. 4) i. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1862 LYTTON *Star. Story* I. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMILTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

Longevous, ævous (lɒndʒɪvəs), *a. Now rare.* [f. *L. longævus*, *f. long-us* LONG *a.* + *-vum* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age.

1680 AUBREY *Let. in Lives* (1813) II. 108, I come of a longevous race. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 1 The Element of Water... so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longevous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* v. viii. 263 Cedar wood... is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) I. 391 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age... Giles also was longevous. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longevous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. LUNG-woe *Obs.*

Longful, *a. dial.* [f. LONG *a.* + *-FUL*.] Long. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. F. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoge—for a long time. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Longful*, very long; full long. 1850 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

Longful, *a. dial.* [f. LONG *v.* + *-FUL*.] Long-ing. (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Longfully (lɒŋfʊli), *adv. rare.* [f. LONGFUL *a.* + *-LY*.] With longing looks, longingly.

1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 252 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables... looking longfully at the passers-by. 1862 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that... which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

Long-hand, longhand. Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PERYS *Diary* 17 Nov., So as I can read it [a short-hand memorandum] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Haver read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. I. *Shorhand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before photography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

attrib. 1884 *Lav Times* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

Longha, *obs. f. LUNG*; var. LUNYIE (loin). *Obs.*

Long-head. [f. LONG *a.*]

† **1. nonce-use.** One who wears his hair long; opposed to ROUNDHEAD. *Obs.*

1642 (title) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads. 2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such long-heads as no other Nation had the like. 1704 SWIFT *Alach. Operat.* *Spirit Misc.* (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 77 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

Long-headed, a.

1. Having a long head: *a.* of persons, dolichocephalic; *b.* of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *All Malt G.* 13 Sept. 11/5 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed ('dolichocephalic'). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Long-headed, wise, of great reach and foresight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than you have yet penetrated. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'y see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically

upon this point. 1735 DYCHER & PARDON *Dict.*, Long-headed, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 MAO D'ANBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame... was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxvi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan or Lincoln?* ¶ Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man. Hence Longheadedness.

1863 LYTTON *Catulliana* i. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1866 LOWELL *Smithburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

Longi, *obs. form of LUNG.*

Longi- (lɒndʒɪ), comb. form of *L. longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicandul**, -candulate *adjs.* [*L. cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Longicaniline** (-kɒlɪn) *a.* [*Gr. καννός* stem], long-stemmed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Longicollous** (-kɒlɪs) *a.* [*L. collum* neck], *Bot.* applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear; *Ent.* having the neck or the corselet long (*ibid.*). **Longicorne a. Conch.** [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as *sb.* **Longilabrous** (-lɒlɪbrəs) *a.* [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne). **Longilateral a.** [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram.

Longilingual a. Zool. [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lɒndʒɪpɒlp) *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [PALP], *sb.* one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); *adj.* pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). **Longipalpatate**, -palpous *adjs.*, having long palps (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Longipedate (lɒndʒɪpɛdɪt), **Longipede** (-pɛdɪt) *adjs.* [*L. pēs, pedis* foot], long-footed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Longipennate (-pɛndɪt) *a. Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-penɪn) *a. Ornith.* [mod. *L. Longipennes*; *L. penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennes* or long-winged natatorial birds (*Cent. Dict.*).

Longirostrer (-rɒstɪr) *Ornith.* [mod. *L. Longirostres*; *L. rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842).

Longirostral a. [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longirostrate a.**, in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒndʒɪsɛkt) *v.* [*L. sect., secare* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (*Cent. Dict.*).

Longisection [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (*ibid.*).

Longitarsal a. [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the 'longicones in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striæ or ridges. *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The decussis is made within a 'longilateral square, with opposite angles. *Ibid.* ii. 41 Nineveh... was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, **Longirostral*. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 149 The longirostral [type], best exhibited in the great snipe family.

Longicorn (lɒndʒɪkɔrn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. longicornis*, *f. L. long-us* LONG *a.* + *cornu* horn.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. *sb.* A beetle of this group.

1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes, Longicornes*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 659 You take a dozen Longicornes one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monohammus confusus*).

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

Longie (lɒnɪ). *Sc.* Also *lungie, lungy*. [ad. Norw. dial. *longvire*, *f. lom* LOM *sb.*] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, . Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. Momy a lungie's nest has I harried up among these very black rocks.

Longiloquence (lɒndʒɪlɒkwɪns), *rare.* [f. *L. long-us* LONG *a.* + *loquentia* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Fril.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through... makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible.

18. F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American Longiloquence in oratory.

Longimanous (lɒndʒɪmənəs), *a.* [f. late *L. longimanus* (*f. long-us* LONG *a.* + *manus* hand) + *-ous*.] Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. † *fig.* Far-reaching. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 CHARLETON *Vau Helment's*

Tern. Paradoxes Prol. D J b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1865 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Longimetry (lɒndʒɪmɪtri). ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. *longimetria*, *f. longus* LONG *a.* + *Gr. -metria* measurement, -METRY. Cf. *F. longimétrie*.] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In Longimetry, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Heights or Distances unapproachable. 1775 CHEVNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry, by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1777 J. DOUGLAS (title) The Art of Plazimetry, Longimetry, and Altimetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infalible.

Hence **Longimetric a.**, pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

Longing (lɒŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.1* Also 3-6 north, longing. [O.E. *langung*, *f. langian* LONG *v.*]

1. The action of LONG *v.1*; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. *for*, *after*, *† to*, *† of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blíchl. Hom.* 131 Ne mæz læt na beon þæt þa bearn þe ublilpan ne syn, & langunga nabban æfter þæm from dūm. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 þe godfrīte... habbeð longinge to heuene. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 æore oðes longunge, oðer a sickness of ane stunde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 309 Yow oðne lyege men... That live in longinge and desir Iþ ye be come aye to Tyr. c. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 9154 A fell arou. of loue... Made bym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I have grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemyes. 1598 BACON *Relig. Medit.* Ess. (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 284 Give me my Robe, put on my Crowne, I have Immortal longings in me. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing; that it hath vnto thy iudgements at all times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 511 Fierce desire... Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato v.* i. Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 AUSEN's *Poy.* II. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 166 Sometimes... when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec. in Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1552 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. *La Primard.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 237, I have a womans longing, An appetite that I am sickle withall. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dir. Children* (ed. 4) II. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 7 He had... a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. attrib.: **longing mark**, a birth-mark, *nævus* (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 335 The longing marks which are often times scene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† **Longing**, *vbl. sb.2* *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.2* + *-ING*.] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c. 1449 PEECOCK *Repr.* i. iii. 15 And so forth of manie portenances and longings to matrimonye. a. 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Collect.* *Loud. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoyld the playces and longynages of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read *longynages* = longings.]

Longing, *phl. a.* [f. LONG *v.1* + *-ING*.] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, *Cless. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 303 A grete comforte then it is vnto the soule that bath so longynge desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 219 Gif... we leif this art of longing lust. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 743 That Fruit, which with desire... Solicited her longing eye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1759 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind! 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Longingness**.

1651 DAVENANT *Condibert* iii. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

† **Longing**, *phl. a.2* *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.2* + *-ING*.] Belonging.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste.

Longingly (lɒŋɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LONGING *phl. a.* + *-LY*.] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* ii. 102. 1634 W. THIRWIT in *Balsac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1682 DRYDEN *Medit. 5* To his first bay, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 188 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 51/1 She wrenched longingly, 'If I had only had your first love!' 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† **Longinque, a. Obs. [ad. *L. longinquus* long, distant, *f. longus* LONG *a.*] Distant.**

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquite of Longinque Navigation.

Longinquity (lɒŋdʒɪŋkwɪti). Now rare. [ad. L. *longinquitās*, f. *longinquus* (see prec.)]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 4 The longinquitie of his martiall voyage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C.* v. arres 343 Many famous Miracles have beene done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquitie of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crochet Cast* ii. 34, I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquitie of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (? error.) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 COCKERAM, *Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 556 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquitie [ed. 1667 longinquitie] of time that [etc.]. 1669 G. L. R. *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. 11. 30 Thucydides could know nothing... of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. M. REDFERN *Egoist* Prel. Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinquitie.

† **Longinuous**, a. Obs. [f. L. *longinquus* (see LONGINQUE) + -OUS.] Long.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By... every ordinate longinuous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

Longipalp, -pennate a., etc.: see LONGI-.

Longis, variant of LUNGIS Obs.

Longish (lɒŋɪʃ), a. [f. LONO a. + -ISH.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Longuet*, longish, or somewhat long. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. iii. (1640) 36, E., where it endeth a former Syllable, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *drifce* prepare, resolve. 1739 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 1742) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv. A tall signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 199/1, I'll lay longish odds I know Squire Cumber's way. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxvii, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

Comb. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, round and longish Bodied. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-favour'd. 1855 CH. ROSSSETTI in *Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

Longitude (lɒŋdʒɪtʃuːd). Also 7-tud. [ad. L. *longitudo*, f. *longus* LONO a. Cf. F. *longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; occas. an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly jocular.

1398 TREVISIA *Earth, De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion... his lengthe and longitude stretcheth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre synges. c 1420 *Palind. on Hush* iv. 437 And of the claue is best an handfull greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. c 1470 M. S. *Lambeth No.* 306 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 200 'The longitude of men folowing. Moyses xiiij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xiiij. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude. 1607 ROWLAND *Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Giants Longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 161 The forehead... its... Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 23 A Superficies is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 COWPER *Taske* v. 11 Mine [sc. a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii. A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824—St. Roman's xvii. The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 355/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 ROGERS *Prof. Adam Smith's W. Nat.* i. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, esp. of time); long continuance. Now rare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These men have found instead of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. a 1626 B. P. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 N. & Q. 9th Ser. IX. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. Geog. † a. The extent lengthwise (i. e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (obs.). b. Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † c. occas. = Difference of longitude (between two places). † d. In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. Obs.

For the origin of the term see LATITUDE 4. *Circle of longitude* see CIRCLE sb. 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 The arch of the equinoctial, that is conteyned or bounded by-twice the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the toun. 1432—50tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste... hath viijth tymes v. tymes a elixth myles and vijth. 1547 R. THORNE *His Booke in Hakluyt* (1598) 253 The longitude... counted from West to East. 1551 RICHARDSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Busbyde), I will be hable... to instructe you... in the longitude or true

meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1890) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained between the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. (1635) 235 Places injoying the same Longitude are not always equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 r 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 99/1 Mr. Williams... had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812—16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* ii. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 197 About the middle of the seventy-sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astrol.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward from the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC.) † Also occas. in the etymologically proper sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of latitude (see LATITUDE 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term longitude.

Circle of longitude: see CIRCLE sb. 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Knowe by thyn almenak the degree of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is reckned for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1553 RICHURCE *Cast. Knool.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planets] in Longitude, theyr distance by theyr natural course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* Introd. (1636) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 373 The glorious Lamp, Regent of Day... Jocond to run His Longitude through Heav'n's high road. 1725 FORD *Odyss.* xix. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* (ed. 1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 DENISON *Astrol. without Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. Comb., as longitude-table; † longitude hunter, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; longitude star (see quot.); longitude watch, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 WEUNELL *Voy. up Thames* 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd 'Longitude Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., 'Longitude Stars, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldebaran, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formicatus, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 MARGENTIS *title* 'Longitude Tables. 1796 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's 'longitude watch.

Longitudinal (lɒŋdʒɪtʃuːdɪnəl), a. and sb. [f. L. *longitūdīn-*, *longitūdō* LONGITUDE + -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 275 Our ancient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* II. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* ii. t. i. 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 CONNELL *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

Longitudinal elevation: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Priuc. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesiculæ are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters... strained, and so the length of the whole Muscles shortened. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *Victr. Nat.* II. 3 The great longitudinal valleys of the Alps. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* l. xxvii. 89 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 DARWIN *Op. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xii. 88 The glacier... is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 BERKEF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 81, I have selected... the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections, for their intrinsic merit.

B. *Anat.* and *Zool.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1825 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vaie* II. 36r The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854

OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 HUXLEY *Alan's Place Nat.* iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 1 The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

C. *Bot.*

Longitudinal system, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson *Bot. Ternis* 1900). 1787 LINNAEUS *Fam. Plants* i. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place... before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Longitudinal system*.

d. *Acoustics*. Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see quot. 1869).

1867 TYNALL *Sound v.* 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869— in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this continent.

B. sb.

† 1. *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. Obs. 1541 [see LATITUDINAL sb. 1.]

2. *Ship-building*. In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* l. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinals. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways. 1900 *Engineering* Mag. 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinals.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (Webster 1864).

Longitudinally (lɒŋdʒɪtʃuːdɪnəlɪ), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in BAILEY. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. ii. 483 The seeds are... somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1787 LINNAEUS *Fam. Plants* i. 4 Style... slit longitudinally. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sci. xvii. (1849) 159 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Assumptions War App.* 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally-fissured... pancreas. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geol.* vi. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 540 His body... was slit all over longitudinally with deep cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

Longitudinarian (lɒŋdʒɪtʃuːdɪnəriən), a. and sb. rare. [f. L. *longitūdīn-* (see LONGITUDE) + -arian as in *latitudinarian*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to longitude.

1853 DE QUINCY *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. i. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† B. sb. A student of longitude. Obs.

1754 STEWART *Surr. Lond.* i. 1. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesianes, Adepts, Astrologers and common Longitudinarians.

Longitudinated, a. rare—1. [f. L. *longitūdīn-* (see LONGITUDE) + -ATE + -ED.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles'] horns are... annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinal depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longitudinarity**. Obs.—0 [ad. late L. *longitudinarius*, f. *longiturnus*, f. *longus* LONG.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Longitudinarity*, continuance of Space.

† **Longity**. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. *longitās*, f. *longus* LONG.] Length.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four... and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

Longivity, obs. form of LONGEVITY.

† **Longlasting**, sb. Obs. [f. LONG adv. + LASTING vbl. sb.] The fact of lasting a long time. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 þis sentence, þat all delitable þinges of þys world... ben alle for longlastynge of durabylite.

Long-lasting, a. [See LONG adv. 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 PALSER. 217/2 Longe lastynge, perdurable. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxx. (1617) 483 Thai when he had given his life in sacrifice for his, he might see a longlasting seede. 1659 WOODRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Fruit ill after Michaelmas. 1677 GUYAR *Denomol.* (1677) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long-lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness**, rare—1. 1598 FLORIO, *Longinquitas*,... length of time, long-lastingness.

Long-leg.

†1. = **BUPRESTIS** 1. Obs.—

1585 *Higgins Junius' Nomencl.* 76 *Buprestis*,... a venomous fly like a beetle, and hurtful to cattell: a long legge: a wag-leg. 1611 *Cotgr.* s.v. *Bupreste*. 1783 *Ainsworth Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Beetle*.

2. Long-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 *RAY Syn. Avium* 190 *Himantopus Plinii* Aldrov. ... Long-legs. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus*... Longlegs, Longshanks.

b. = **DADDY-LONG-LEGS**.

1806 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VI. 11. 374 This [*Tiphula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

Longleg (*Cricket*): see **LEG** sb. 6c.

Long-legged, a. Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. 11. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 *CHETTEL Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 18 Is it not absurd to see a long legged lubber pinned in a chairey [etc.]? 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10794 They are shaped like a Moscow Mallard, but larger and longer legged. 1717 *BERKELEY Jnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser *Life* (1871) 55 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix, What could have brought down the long-legged loons to their bloody work within burgh? 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus*... Long-legged plover. 1848 *JOHNSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia, or long-legged spiders. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Long-line.

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1896 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. 1. 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 1) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, Deep Sea Lines. 1883 G. B. GOOCH *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. *attrib.* a. Written or printed with long lines.

b. Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1). 1755 *Advt. in Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. 1849 *TICKNOR Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. 1877 *HOLDSWORTH Sea Fisheries* 79 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/2 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence **Long-lining**, fishing with long-lines.

1877 *HOLDSWORTH Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimshy is worked by means of large smacks. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-lived), a. Also 7 -l^{ift}. [*f.* **LONG** a. + *live*, **LIFE** sb. + ED 2. Often pronounced *lɒŋlɪvd*, as if etymologically parallel to *smooth-spoken*, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 570 Fader and moder honour, That thou maist be longe lyved. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. 1553 *Eoan Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue euen vntyl an hundredth yeares of age. 1607 *WALTONING Opt. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denote a large cheverill conscience... spacious breasted, long-lift. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. 1633 *EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 176 Seldom is excellencie in any kinde long lived. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 171 The Sea... produces Animals... more sound, and longer-lived, than any of the other Elements. 1774 *GOLOSAN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 230 The lion... is a very long-lived animal. 1883 *JEFFERIES Story Heart* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic uncured melancholies... are often long-lived.

Hence **Longlivedness**, longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The longlivedness of the Mastai family. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 789/2 If... there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, a. [See **LONG** adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

1828 *WYCLIF Isa.* ix. 15 The long lyuende and the wrshepefull. c. 1500 in *O. Ellis. Acad.* 91 The longest living men. 1677 *GALE Crat. Gentiles* II. 11. 157 The admired Wisdom of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. c. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) X. 8 Another... That... in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name. 1899 *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes... of a long-living stock.

Longly (*lɒŋli*), *adv.* Also 5 *langly*, 6-7 *longly*. [*f.* **LONG** a. + *ly* 2.]

†1. For a long while. = **LONG** *adv.* 1. Obs. 1340 *HAMROLE P. Cons.* 3188 pe mast venil syens sal bar bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, bat essadde and hevyn. c. 1400 *Ipomedon* (ed. Köhling) 227/8 And when they departed, eithre loked on othre so longly. c. 1444 *Alexander MS.* Linc. A. 1. 17 f. 4 (Halliwell) He knid doune on his kneesse, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyue longely for to amende his lyfe. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* f. vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, and shalt lyue longely. 1581 *DRE Diary* (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrich of an owle but more longly drawn. 1596

SHAKS. Tam. Shr. i. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all. 1605 Sir E. WATSON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 238, I pray you... deliver it to... the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longly looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or schorte, alle ames bare. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. 1850 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hath the Sand *Quellum* longly and largely laying open. 1871 *COOKE Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 *Asci* clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

Long-neck.

†1. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. Obs.

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* cxlii. 183 Take good Copperas... beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 *BOYLE Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90. 1734 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck, and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 *ATKINSON Prov. Names Birds, Long-neck*,... Common Bittern. *Bolartus stellaris*. 1882 *Pied Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Drifla acuta*.

Long-necked, a. Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

c. 1605 *DRAYTON Man in Moore* 203 The long neck'd Heron there watching by the brim. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 242/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old... long neck'd, thick jaw'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matress. 1835 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. 1854 A. ADAMS, *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydridae*). 1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/2 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosaur.

Longness (*lɒŋnəs*). Now *rare*. [*OE. langniys*, *f. lang* **LONG** a. + *nys* -NESS.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 408 Bradnyss, langnyss, heahnyss and deopnyss. 1240 *Ayeneb*, 105 Pet uerste word osn sseweþ þe langnesse of his euelebene. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 The Camellion is a beast lyke to the Cocodrill and is dyuers only in crokydynesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cviij*, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betweene Caesar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. 1587 *GOLDING De Moruay* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader... But... in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 *SURF. & MARKN. Country Farme* 475 The longnesse of time will become tedious. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is shining, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 254 The longness of the time. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 431 She had a curious, opium-like perception of time's longness.

Long-nosed, a. Having a long nose: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1552 *HULOET* Longe nosed, *acronasus*. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Narigado*, long nosed, *Nasutus*. 1680 *WOOL Life* 1 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. 1712 *ARBUZNOT John Bull* III. vi, A little long-nosed thin man. 1802 *BINGLEY Ann. Biog.* (1813) I. 508 The Long-nosed Tapir. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 68 The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 327/1 Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

Longbard (*lɒŋbɑːd*), *sb.* and *a.* [*ad. L. Longobard-i* (see **LOMBARD**).] = **LOMBARD**.

1598 *GRENEVEY Tacitus' Ann.* II. x. (1622) 48 The Semnonas and the Longbards took part. 1644 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1707 *CAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* III. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 147 Luitprand... the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 *Union Mag.* May 21/4 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So **Longobardian sb.**, Lombard; **Longobardic a.**, Lombardic.

1846 *GROTE Greece* II. i. xx. 113 *note*, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes. In its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring... on which is engraved the letter E of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. ANDERSON *Tr. Rydberg's Tent. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-barbed.

Long robe. [*f. gens de robe longue*, Lawyers, Clerks, Professors of Artes, &c. (Cotgr.).] Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in gentleness, men, members of the long robe = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (*f. GOWN* sb. 4b.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 231 The first man of the long robe that deused parks as well for these bores, as for other deer and sauge beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 The Houses... have likewise appointed a Committee of the long

robe to declare how the King ought... by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 *Honst Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1712 *ARBUZNOT John Bull* I. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1762 *FOOTE Orators* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 *Punch* 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.

†b. **Long-robe-man, a.** lawyer, barrister. Obs. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. xv. 251 He... entertains a Justice of grave carriage... Persuading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, long-run. (Also *St. lang run*, *langrin*.) *Phr.* in the long run, in earliest use †at (the) long run, *occas.* †on, †upon the long run; in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (*Cf. F. à la longue.*) In the *Sc.* examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. 1656 *CHOMWELL Speech* 17 Sept., They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. 1659 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraculus Ridens* No. 1 (1713) 1. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. 1722 *RAMSAJ Three Bonnets* III. 31 At langrun Bawsy mil'd his een. 1768 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* I. ix. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1777 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Ch. 18 July 1, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 *JAMESON'S Pop. Ball.* I. 295 At langrin, w' waxin and fleec'in... She knit up her thrum to his wab, a 1814 *Manawaring* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run. 1818 *COLEBROOK Import Colon.* Corn 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. 1841 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. 1853 'C. BROE' *Verdant Green* i. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-run.

So †**Long-running**, in the same use.

1528 *ROY Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interruption Shall tourne to their destruction At longe runnyng synally. 1661 *BAXTER Rom. Prognost.* l. xc. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand uppermost. 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* 350 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay.

Longs, adv. and prep. Now *Sc.* or *dial.* Also 5 *longes*, 6 *Sc. langis*, -ous, 9 *Sc. langa*. [*f. LONG* + adverbial s. *Cf. MHG. langes* some time before; *Du. langes* prep., along.]

†A. *alt.* Long (ago). Obs.

c. 1450 *LONELICH Graul* lii. 748, I Entrede Into 30wre Castel Not longes Agoin.

B. *prep.* Along, alongside.

1235 *LAV. 10677* In langes [c. 1205 on longen] hane stretel 1213 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. iv. 1374 And, langis the channel... The Actiane gemmis and sporis did assay. *Ibid.* vii. xii. 100 Thai that duellis langis the chyll river Of Anyene, 1535 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 639 (Jam.) Als gud havyng through the clois & langous the hous 3yd. 18... D. NICOLSON *MS. Coll. Cathness Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. **LANGSETTLE dial.**

Longsaugh, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

Longshanks (*lɒŋʃɛŋks*). [See **SHANK** sb.]

1. A nickname given to Edward I of England on account of his long legs.

[13... P. OF LANGSTON *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 284 Lewelin... & David son frere, unt perdu manantie, Cil od le longe jambe de tut est seise. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Will him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Kyng Edward the first, that was callyd kinge Edward with the longshankes. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* III. ii. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. 1596 *DARVEYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 342 Edward King of England frome his lang leggis callyd Langschankis. 1603 *DRAYTON Barons' Wars* II. xxx. 34 Great Lancaster... Canst thou thy oath to Longshanks thus forget? a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longleggedplover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Long-shore, attrib. phr. (sb.) [*Apheic f. ALONGSHORE*.]

1. Existing on or frequently along the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men. 182 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 *note*, The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. 1837 *Let. Fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thom's is not thought healthy for a whole year through, because the 'long-shore' winds... are more felt. 1837 *MARRIAT Days and Nites, Hot i.* (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vearin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.

the loof of their seniors. 1830 R. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Inuit Songs* i. i. (1883) 1 His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loof in little dentries' 'loof in' 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. ix, A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! 'Hoo loo! loo dog!' 1882 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* i. i. 19 Bevis... called 'Loof. Loof' urging the dog on.

Loof, var. **LEW**, and **Loof dial.**; Sc. form of **LOVE**. **Loob** (lūb). *Tin-mining*.

1. (See quot.)

1674 Ray Collect. *Words, Prepar. Tin* 121 The dross and earth... is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.

2. pl. (See quot.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Loobs*, tin slime or sludge of the after leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 Eng. & For. *Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), *Loobs*, slime containing ore.

Loobel, variant of **LOWBELL Obs.**

† **Loobily**, a. Obs. [f. **LOOBY** + **LY** 1.] **Looby**-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *Faite Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne. 1756 TOLDEREV *Hist. 2 Orphanus* III. 148 Talked politics with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. CAREW *Honest Yorkshirem.* 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to... force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.

† **Loobish**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 loobish. [?f. **LOOBY** + **ISH**.] = prec.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Onbelompen*, Clomnish [sic], or Loobish.

Looby (lūbi). Now chiefly dial. Forms: 4-6 looby, -43, 6 loombie, lowbie, -ye, 7 lubby, lou-bee, 7- looby. [Cf. **LOB sb.**, **LUBBER**, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 LAGEL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 55 Grete lohyes and longe that loth were to swynke. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy loobies a brode in the world... to get their living with their labour. a 1550 *Image Spoor.* iv. 129 in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place... Great loobies and lompes. 1577-87 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* 174 in *Holmshed*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long as and as verie a loombie as you imagine to make me. 1629 SYMMER *Sir. Poet.* i. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggard, the lazie Lizard, and the luskib? Lubby? 1683 J. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Rident* No. 47 (1713) I. 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS *S. V. Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Leb, Loubee* (1706 *Looby*), or *Lobcock*. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest.* in Pref. A. v. Homer—Achilles makes a great strong Looby. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Apr. A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nought looby, he nettled me sore. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a year. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Madam. xxv.* (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* b. attrib. and appositive, passing into adj. Also in comb. *looby-like*.

1528 STANVHURST *Enchir.* iii. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giant, with his hole look loobylike lagling. 1679 L.O. ROCHESTER *Epigr. Lad. All-Pride in Korb. Ballad.* (1683) IV. 567 A plowman's looby mien, face all awry. 1687 *Advice to Poetholders* ii. 1 in *Third Collect. Poets* (1688) 215 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. BEE *Est. in Dram. Wks.* Foote I. (Cent.). This great, big, overgrown metropolis... like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of **LOOSE**.

Looch, variant of **LOCH**.

Loode, **Loode(e)sterre**, obs. ff. **LODE**, **-STAR**.

Looe, variant of **LEW a.1. sb.2.** and **v.**

Loor (lū-ai). rare⁻¹. [f. **LOO sb.1** or **v.1** + **-ER** 1.] A player at loo.

1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* ii. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice... has six tables every Sunday, besides looers, and braggars.

Loor, variant of **LOVER sb. Obs.**, **LURE sb.2**

Loof (lūf). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4-5 loofe, 10ve, loove, 5-6 lūif(f), 6 lūyf, lūuf, loofe, 7 lufe, 4- lufe, 7- loof. (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lōfe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lōfa*; related by ablant to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSI. (Polish, Knssian) *lafa* paw, Lettish *lēpa* paw.] The palm of the hand. To *creesh one's loof*: see **CREESH v.** *Aff loof* adv. phr. = off hand.

13... E. E. Allit. *P.* B. 87 With lūyf lūez vplūfte bay lūoued hym swyke. 13... S. Erkenwold 149 in Horst. *Altengl.* L. 36 (1881) 274 Pene wol lūouge oure lorde with lūoves vū haldene. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a littil bawme and lay it on the loof of hi hand. a 1400-50 Alexander 2569 (Ash. MS.) Pe licor in his awen looue (*Dublin MS.* lofel, be lettir in be loothre. c 1460 *Towneleye Mst.* iii. 462 *Not.* I may towch with my lufe the ground evn bere. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 202. in *Anglia* IX. 466. I sall of it mak mittenis to my lūifs, Till hald my handis hait quhair ever I be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encheir.* viii. ii. 5 And in the holl lūuffs of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattr hynt he fra the fude. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 108 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 203 The suddartis lūuffs was as outwaid wū lyme. c 1600 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855)

54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letit.* (1662) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xii. Wī well-creeshd loof I have been canty. 1728 — *Rob. Rich. & Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. Auld haudrons by the ingle sits, An' wī her loof her face a-washin. 1830 CATT *Laurie* v. vii. vii. (1849) 335 Though the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass* s.v. Give us thy lufe, not thy fist. 1896 BARRIE *Sentin.* Tommy xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Hence **Loof-ful Sc.**, a handful.

c 1540 LYNDESAY *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and lūiffis of malt. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-ful of Wind.

Loof, sb.4 and v.: see **LUFF sb.** and **v.**

Loof (lūf), sb.3 Also loof, lough. [a. Arab. *lif* (see **LOOFAH**).] = **LOOFAH**.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/4 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Treas. Bot.* Louff. *Luffa aegyptiaca*. 1897 WEBSTER, *Loof*.

† **Loof**, adv. Obs. = **ALOOF**, at a distance.

1555-8 PHAER *Enchir.* i. A. j, There was a towne of ancient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* iii. F. ij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1559-8 *Ibid.* vii. U. j, Him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of **LOAF sb.1**

Loofah (lū-fā). [a. Egyptian Arabic لوف *lūfah*, a plant of this species, which collectively is called لوف *lūf*.] The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa aegyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also attrib., as *loofah-tree*.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 356 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter Nile* xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of **LODGE sb.**

Look (luk), sb. Forms: 2-6 lōke, 3-5 lok, 4, 8-9 Sc. luke, (6 lowke), 6-7 looke, 8-9 Sc. leuk, 5- look. [f. **LOOK v.**]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. † Also occas., sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. † *To have (or get) a look of*: to be looked at by. *To have a look at* (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † *At a look*: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 3if þe hodede. lodeð hem (women) his life egen for to sechen hire lōke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Martha*) 46 þe quhilk... As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the first lōke he on hire sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 In alle menues lok A part up in his bond he tok. a 1400-50 Alexander 2566 Him post hire like at a lōke his lady his modire. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis* c. ii. My luke vnto the hevin I threwe furthwith. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 232 Sounly, in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 208 I mean a seruant 'to haue a lōke of such a worthy a Mistress. 1599 — *Ven. & Ad.* 64 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuiueth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yug. Philos.* III. 120 Medora waiched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins... darring imperial looks of conquest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* l. xix. One dying look he upward cast. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii. In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) a look-round literature. 1895 E. BOWEN ROWLANDS in *Law Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERD. *P.* xviii. 17 Thou shalt... bringe downe the bye lōkes of the proude. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 76 b. She bath always a cheerefull look towards him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Hee casting vpon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Danishd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever getta good looke of her Father. 1686 tr. *Charidin's Cornuat. Solyman* 121 There was not one living soul that vouchsafd him a kind look. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* l. i. 10 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. a 1777 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist... in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xii. Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 TENNYSON *Dryan Fair* V. xvi. With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. iii. 147 And Sir Giroie failed nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome greet.

c. Upon the look: engaged in looking for.

1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. clxxiv. At last her father's brows put out to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. † *Of a good look* = of good appearance.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hyphis*. And of his lok as real as a leoun. c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.), þe whyte dragon lay him by, Steorne of lok and grisly. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* weimen 267 Be of your

luke like innocentis, thought 3e haif euill myndis. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw.* IV 237 b. This palnes of visage, and dedly lōke dith prognosticate y tyme of my deatb. 1611 *Bible Eccles.* xix. 29 A man may be known by his looke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erannu* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, siñce the departure of the Princess. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a loving Look. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xi. With bauld forhidding luke. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ii. (Reldg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 102 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. pl. With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = **GOOD LOOKS**. Also phr. *to be in good looks*: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* ii. 15 After they were dead keping still they grim looks. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glanced on the looks of Melicertus. 1616 R. C. *Twines Whistle* iii. 959 Most of our women are extremely proud Of their faire looks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 371 Lean are their looks, and slaggd 3e their Hair. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6283/3 Abraham Shaw, .. aged 38 Years, .. pale Looks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix. When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans, 1786 BURNS *Two Dags* 225 They... lee-lang nights, wī crabbit lūks, Pore ouer the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 12 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* i. i. Everybody in their best looks. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii. And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimat and inanimate things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 10 b. A certain vaine of the earth... having the vert look and face of Golde. 1710 T. FULER *Plurim. Extensp.* 411 This colourless Syrup... gives no unpleasant colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 COWPER *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a look, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 269 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. RUSSELL *Tr. Wales* *Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. *To have a look of*: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1866 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attracted Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. Comb. With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as *look-back*, *-down*, *forward*, *-on*, *-up*; *look-on* net, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 190/1 He... takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.*, *Custom House* (1886) 56 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JEROAN *Autobiog.* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below... is awful. 1877 HOLLOWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 60 (Drift-net fishing). Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally bauld d in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* I. x. 207 Dan... asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (luk), v. Forms: 1 lōcian, 2 lōkien, (lōcan), (3 lōkin, lōky), 3-4 lōc, lōk(en, lōcken, 3-6 lōke, (4 lōki), 4-5 north. luk, 4-8 luke, (5 lōkyn), 5-6 Sc. lowke, 5-7 looke, 6 arch. looken, Sc. lōuk, lōuk, lūck, lūik, lūick, lūik, 5- look. [OE. *lūcian* = OS. *lūcan* (in a gloss): -Oteut. type **lōkējan*; a form **lōgējan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogēn* (MHG. *luogen*, mod. G. dial. *lügen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* i. 384) suggests that the type **lōkē* may represent O'teut. **lōkōk*: -pre-Teut. **lōghnā*, or *lōghnā*, from the root **lōgh*, or **lōgh*- (Teut. **lōg*-) represented by the Ger. vb.]

I. To direct one's sight.

1. *intr.* To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. a. with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on*, *to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation. a 1000 *Borth. Metr.* xxii. 20 *Eine swa sweetote swa he on* 8a *sunnan mæz*, on lōcian. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 8a *on heofon lōcōde & hi bletsode.* c 1200 *W. & R.* *Virtus* I. (1888) 47 *Ac me pinch* 3at *to lukest* *swa weard.* a 1235 *St. Markar.* 2 *Alle hire lūeden fāt hire on lōkeden.* 1362

LANGLE. P. Pl. A. viii. 123 'Lewede lorel' quod be 'luite lekestou on þe Bible'. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 143 Lokingye in be first myroure. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 365.8 Achilles. 'Woundit hym [sc. Ector] wickedly, as he away loket. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 393 þe childre loket here and þere. c1475 *Stables Bk.* 65 And yf they speke withe yow. 'Withe stable Eye luke yponne theyin Rihthe. 1508 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonnest fables. 1611 *Bible Acts* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes vpon him, with lohn, said, Lookoe on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3a.] a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tookte them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Fronde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven. Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1866 TYNALL *Glas.* i. xl. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* i. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

† Phrases. (Fair, etc.) to look at, † on, † upon: with respect to appearance. To look at him (me, it, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. Not to look at († on, † upon): often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so cannot look at (*colloq.*) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar upon to look ful lath. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 1554 Lurge on to luke, lowely of shap. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2208 What wylte thou skelpe me? thou dare not luke on a gnat. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they (y^t dwell vpon the whole earth) to luke ypon. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xii. 17, I know that thou art a faire woman to luke ypon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a bowler] went on for the second time the batsmen, 'could not look at him'.

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. † In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέπειν, ἀναβλέπειν). † To live and look: to retain one's faculties. 971 *Blickl. Hon.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt he locodan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien loket, and eare lustet. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 þe bynde he makede luki. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1338 Cherubin, þat angel bylth, Bad him ga lok þe thrid yth. 1362 LANGLE. P. Pl. A. ix. 49 But gif I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 54 For ofte. 'Betre is to winke than to luke. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 468 The king's palzone, couth weyll luk and wynk, with the ta E. c1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* Bij, Lookte therefore ere thou leape. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 993 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conuersing, looking, loving, to abstain from Loves due Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With *adv.* or *phrase*.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in a. c1205 LAY. 2266 He stod bi-foren Locrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 598 Iverd mid is eyen of milce on þe luke þeroure. 1393 LANGLE. P. Pl. C. ii. 164 On ou he lokyde with loue. 1483 CAXTON *C. de la Tour* E vijb, He Euer loket on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* viii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt among thame. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 53 b. Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. 1. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 116, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her as careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. *occas.* To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now *colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-trans. in snch phrases as to look (a person or thing) in the face: see FACE sb. 2 b. To look a gift horse in the mouth: see HORSE sb. 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the dative: cf. G. einem ins gesicht sehen.

c1375 C. S. Leg. *Saints* xix. (Cristofore) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful was, þat few dultste luk hym in be face. a 1625 FLETCHER *Huin. Lieutenant* iv. i, I'll neuer look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier... conuerses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we

say). a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cir.* i. (1874) 141 This lady... Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd and was awakened there. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She... looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 530/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. KIFLING *Ball. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xlii, With... friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 SHAKS. *etc. Past. Pilgr.* 64 Such looks as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xlii. 29 And they came to Jacob, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlix, And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. trans. With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now rare. (Cf. look down, 33 c.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy selfe into my grace. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. ii, Thrust out these fiery eyes, that yesterday Would have look'd thee dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gauce* iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* iv. i, While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away. 1700 — *Secular Masque* 53 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. v.* They had early learnt the lesson of looking presupposition out of countenance. 1776 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 58/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* i. xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look daggers: see DAGGER 3 b.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 845 [1888] They... sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye... deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 CHESTERF. *Letl.* (1774) III. 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 BYRON *Joan* i. xv, Some women use their tongues—she look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The old lady... looked carving-knives at the delinquent. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* i, The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. 1867 *Gd. Words* 332/2, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (who, what, how, whether, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

[c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Ða cwæð he fu hafa hlafa hæbbe 3e gaoð & lociað. c1275 *Langh. Hom.* 41 Heo twænen eoden... in to helle... for to lokien hu hit þer ferde. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten... behl of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here an understonden oðer bi-sought him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 Gbe adde or hire dower sent, To loken quider it sulde ben went. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende þu þere þre hundred men farmed wel, to luke 3wat lond þat were. c1425 *Crafte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by an other digit, ... and luke what comes here-of. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 465 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 19 Scarce could he once uphold his heauie hedd, To loken whether it were night or day. 1720 SWIFT *Trin. to Stella* 30 Nov. O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

† b. *Phr.* Look else: see whether it be not so. (See ELSE 4 c.) *Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i, I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. *Go look* = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now *dialect*.

1595 LYLLY *Woman in Moon* v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. *fig. a.* 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With *adv.* or *phrases* as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 37 b, Let the kyngdome of the assyriens be your example, and if that suffice not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 70 b, Loking more narrowly upon domestic evils. 1562 WYR. 327 *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 i. 12 Thay... luekis bak-wart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persai the cause fra hand. 1583 GOLDING *Catlin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me vpon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 37 (1604 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y^e things which are not seene. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bondhe* ii. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.) We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others... let him look at home. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) i. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things

varies with every age. 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expect.* iv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. ANSTAY *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it', said he. 1885 SIR N. LONOLLY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Trumpler* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 Mrs. H. WOOD *House of Callwell* i. vii. 175, I marry a medical student... I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, sec (that or how something is done; also with omission of that). Now arch.

c 897 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Lociað nu ðæt dios cowru leaf ne weorde oðrum monnum to biswice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1966 Fixs and fesse, o bath i sai, Lok ai þe lod 3ee cast a wai. a 1300 *Wyclif* 16814+15 Pilat. bad þat þai suld luke þat he wored dede-for-thy. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petyr comaudniþ 3if ony speke, luke hespe as goddis wordis. c1440 *Ans. Cookery in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondynge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvi. 60 Loke eueriche of yow kynges lete make suche ordinance. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* m. (1577) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 8 Dismiss ye Attendant there: look't be done. 1621-31 LAUO *Serm.* (1819) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their deuotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how we spend our houres here. 1690 E. GER *Jesuit's Mem.* 69 Censor to look that no man liued idly. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* 477 When I call, Look lived ye obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. i. 1. 242 We must look, therefore, that we haue the... wide chest, straight back, &c. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lixv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. to with *inf.* † Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by *that*, † Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see *how, whether, etc.*; also *impers.* in *passive*.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that euil dyche should shorten. *Ibid.* xi In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 4 When he lok'd y^t it shulde bringe him grapes, It brought forth thornes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Lokingy every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke's P.* lxix. viii, Some I lookt would me uphold. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 131. 243. 1604 E. G. (RINSTONE) *D'Aosta's Hist. Indig.* xl. 136 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all topeish. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justifie that fact. 1611 HEYWOOD *Good. Age* i. l. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; y^t 'tis look't euery hour when she shall be deliuered. a 1665 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 9 Wee... saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, we should receyve Sentence of Life, or Death. 1665 HOBBS *Leuiath.* iii. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1695 AUSTEN *Trin. Trees* ii. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-ful under all his dispensations. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 147, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 SOUTHLEY *Letl.* (1856) V. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I'm glad masn' didn't go off this morning, as be looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The... labourer... looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxvi, Two lovers looking to be wed.

† d. with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (who, when, whether, etc.); to try (if something can be done, etc.). Also *simply*, to consider the matter, make inquiry; *esp.* in *phr.* *whoso will look, etc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 419 The king can furth his vaits ta, for till luk gif he might recouer his cuntre. c1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xi. (Ninian) 93 He vmthocht he wald luke Gylt he in sic come cuth set huke. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 319 But diuersite is greet here and þere, whoso vole luke. 1399 LANGLE *Rich. Redeles* iii. 235 That ich loode lokide what longid to his age. c1400 *Langfranc's Curg.* 31 Pou muste luke wheþer þat þe bodi be ful of wikkide humouris, elþer be clene. c1450 *Mertin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday, to luke yef he might gete hir in that manere. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luk 3e and se gif that the tceids of this countrie May not do all that we haue tauld. c1585 R. BROWNE *Ansio. Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this prooffe serueth against him. 1602 LOCKE *3rd Let.* *Polem.* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether... your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In *mod. colloq.* use often look *you* (in representations of vulgar speech written *look ye*) = 'mind this'; also *look here*, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 *Alfric Gram.* xxxviii. (2.) 231 En efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 337 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. c 1460 *Tenneyde Myst.* xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1525 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamatioun 18 Lo, heir he failseis, se that he leis, luk! 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasie Gov.* iv. i, Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister GNOMATICS... and looke where he cometh in haste. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Did.* 37 N's *Uk.* (Grosart) VI. 22 Looke where she comes; 'Æneis' view her well. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen.* II. ii. 126 (1600 Qo.) Loke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. 312 Heavy matters, heavy matters; but looke thee here, boy. 1672 WILLIAMS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. l. (Arb.) 37 For, looke you, Sir, the grand design... is to keep the Auditors in suspense. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P. 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P. 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 233 Look

where he comes. *a184 Woman's Will* iv. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Lookee there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. *1843 LONGF. St. Student* 11. vi. Look, here he comes. *1861 DICKENS K. Expect. II.* Now, look here, my man... I'll have no feelings here. *1865* — *Alut. Fr.* 11. xiv. 'Now, look here, my dear,' returned old Betty, 'asking your excuse for being so familiar.' *1875 TENNYSON G. Mary* 11. i. Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever, whatever, however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.*

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

c1000 ALFRIC Gen. xvi. 6 *prea hig, loca hu þu wylle.* — *Josh. ii.* 19 And loca hwa at gange, lige he ofslagen. *a1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc he wærd þær zehrodra oferbe oðerfide, wæs wifweard ealles Engla-landes. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* i. 3. His leues shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. — *Eccles. i.* 12 The loue of God is honorable wisdom: loke unto whom it appeareth, they loue it. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* I. 94 And loke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmure. *1597 J. T. Scrin. Paules C.* 56 But loke as thou sinnest, so shalt thou have the wages of sinne. *a1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. 9 He added farther, that loke what duty the Roman Consuls did execute... the like charge had the Bishop. *c1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Look what is best, that best I wish in thee. *1612 BIBLE 1 Mac.* iv. 54 Look at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs, and citherns, and harpes, and cimbals. *1615 W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And loke how farre a tree spreads his boughs about, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. *1625 BURGESS Pers. Tithes* 31 And loke what the Lawes... enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebelle. *1675 BROOKS Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 305, 302.

5. Look sharp. Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 124 ¶ 1 The Captain... ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. *1713 R. BENTLEY Remarks Late Dice. Freeth.* 11. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. *1788 Lb. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. *1803 in Spirit Publ. Frills.* VII. 22 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers... while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. *1818 COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 95. I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. *1834 LANOOR Examin. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285/2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. *1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxix. Kit... ordered... him to bring three dozen... oysters, and to look sharp about it. *1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? *1874 Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! *1890 FENN Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp... they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* † To look babies: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13. Coerde L. 3030 Ryehard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertain leche... For to loke his urn. *1382 WYCLIF Num.* xxiv. 17 I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. intuebor illam] but not nys. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. *1471 J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body loke my wryghtynges. *1509 BARCLAY Slayp of Fobys* (1570) 113 When he while his glasse hath lokten. *1523 FITZGERARD Husb.* 40 Than let the shephearder turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a1578 LINESAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 158 He mowit wpe to the hill heid of Tarbit... to aweit and lulk the congregatioun. *1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater* 11. i. I cannot thinke, I shall become a combebe. To ha' my hare curld, by an idle finger... Mine eyes lonkt babies in. *1615 BRATHWAITE's Grandpate* 80 Or when none that's ienalous spies To loke babies in his eyes. *1647 TRAPP Connus. Epist. Rev.* App. 669 Many Heathens haue advised the angry man to loke his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his dissembler. *1655 New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Crnfield... testified... that he went to looke oxen. *1721 RAMSAY Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and lok'd his watch. *1874 W. H. L. RANKIN Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. *1882 J. WALKER Jaunt to Anid Keekie* etc. 20 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. *1897 CROCKETT Lad's Love* xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

c1300 Bket 284 The King from Normandie com to Engle-land to loke the stat of his Kyngdom. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 205 He that right ordit of liffing wu luke sled bygnyn this, als says the boke. *c1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille. *a1400 Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmyde. *1430-40 LYDC. Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. *1533 GAU Richt Vay* 19 God lukis nocht

the wtuert richtfulness quilk many keipis. *c1560 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvii. 1 3e hindit luvaris, luke The reckless lyfe 3e leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = *VIDE*. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*, 45 g.) *Obs.*

a1300 Cursor M. 9334 Pat you tels sent Jeremi, If yee wald lok his prophete. *c1386 CHAUCER Parlt.* T. 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a1420 HOC-CLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who-so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. *1529 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comen-taries. *1596 HARRINGTON Metam.* Ajax 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionarie. *1598 FLORIO, Ariz.* looke *Aere*. *1599 NASHE Leuten Stuffs* 58 For his ensainting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of April. *1611 COYNE, Anon-exie*, Looke *Anorexia*. *1611 BIBLE 1 Mac.* xii. 7 *marg.*, Aureus: looke Joseph. *Ant. lib.* 13. cap. 8. *1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 *marg.* Look Lord Bacon in his life. *1666 H. PHILLIPS Pursh. Patt.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree... look this compass in the Table. *1813 J. ADAMS Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *Obs.*

c1394 P. P. Crede 593 Now mot a frere... loken hem les-nyngs pat likeþ þe puple. *c1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 1. (*Cock & Jans*) v. I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis... and lulk my lyfis fude. *1595 MUNDAY John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other hyrde. *1600 SHAKS. A. V.* 11. v. 30 He haith him all this day to looke you. *1622 MABBET, A. German d'Alf.* 11. 152 You neuer left any Crowne nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals elsewhere. *1650 T. VAGHAN Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. *1664 PERRY Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. *1668 DRYDEN All for Love* 11. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 47 Or else the poor lass after the Wed-ding-Cloathes are made, must go looke her an Husband. *1716 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1806) 1. 162 He went with his new Souldier to loke his Father. *1752 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 238 ¶ 1 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. *1782 MISS BURNAY Cecilia* vii. v. 17 I go look him (a dog), however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* 1. 88 Finders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling coats to pound.

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (from). Also *absol.* or *intr.* : To watch. *Obs.*

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 45 We agen þene sunne dei swibeliche wel to wurlfen and on alle clenesse to locan. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is hinden & faire loken alle de bones de he dor tokten. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke de wel bat du ne stele. *a1300 K. Horn* 800 Rymenhold þu kep and loke. *a1300 Cursor M.* 8299 'Godd be loken,' he said, 'sir king.' *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 229 þat othe sold he wele loke. *1340 Aysenb.* 47 Bet hi ham loki uram jisse zene. *Ibid.* 235 þe prest, þat lokeden chastete ine þe temple weren toled fram þe oþren bet hi ne loren hire chastete. *c1460 Touneley Myst.* xiii. 219 God looke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. *Obs.*

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 73 Þer fore hit we iloked þi godes wissunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childe fulhten. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddelc luhede hit ant lokede. *1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1230 þe kyng he sende word agen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto loke domes & assise. *c1305 St. Keulm* 301 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 þe bishop hadde loked þat hit scholde þider þore ibore. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 36 þe right lokede he doke for fals men & fikelle. *a1400-50 Alexander* 3404 (Asbm. MS.) Syn it lokid [Dublin MS. luykid] has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. *c1460 Laimfal* 753, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyllyng.

† g. To expect, look forward to, look for. *Obs.*

c1560 DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm. 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnloyaltie. *a1572 KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to loke of us such an History. *c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxix. K. i, What I look't from thee... I now enjoy. *1595 DANIEL Civ. Wars* 11. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke. *1611 SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. 369 The gifts she looks from me, are packt and lockt vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. *intr.* To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, into, on to, etc.

1555 COVERDALE Jer. i. 23, I do se a seething pot, looking from out of the north hithward. *c1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* 11. (1632) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 That parte of the Castel that lukis to Tued. *1611 BIBLE Num.* xxi. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon. *1668 DRYDEN All for love* 11. i, Unbar the Gate that looks to Caesar's Camp. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. *1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* 11, The signal-emel that looks on Isley Downs. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. *1893 Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like : To face or turn (in a particular direction).

1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physic 242 The Knee and Foot look inwards. *1692 Sir W. Hore Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 27 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. *1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 1. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. *1853 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

1647 Power of Kings iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selt.* 188 The Argument drawn from Gods undunke power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. *1692 K. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* 11. ix. 1733 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree looked its several ways. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferus.* (1732) 42 I see seems to look that way. *c1800 K. WHITE Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. *1869 GOULBURN Pers. Italians* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. *1881 P. GREG Trv* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend to, promise to. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. Cor. 111. iii. 29 He speaks What's in his heart, and that is there which looks With vs to break his necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell, taste, feel*.]

9. *intr.* To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. (as *well, ill* = 'in good, bad health').

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see *c1400*.

c1400 Destr. Troy 8742 Ynnages... Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 37 God waith gif that he no lokit sour! *1526 Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1532) 266 Be louth all the ginesses of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. *1658 Wood's Life* 4 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. *1697 DRYDEN Aeneid* 11. 99 All pale like he, and lovely 'tlowd Flow'r. *1712 HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'Twould have look'd vain, and ostentatious. *1715 POPE Iliad* 11. 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! *1761 Mrs. F. SHERRIDAN Sidney Biddulph* 1. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. *1778 COWPER Pity for poor Africans*, You speak very fine, and you look very grave. *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* Forester (1806) 1. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. *1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. i. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. *1871 M. ARNOLD Friendship's Garland* v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius,' I began. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* 1. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. *1888 SARAH TYTLER Blackball Ghosts* II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. *1897 Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274/1 No. 1... looked such a much larger house than it was... No. 2... was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner († or advb. phrase) : To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well, ill, badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in *iv* 1.

a1300 XP. Signa 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 9 H. sul. lok as heistit can cun no witte. *1377 LANCEL. P.* Pl. B. v. 189 So hungirliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungri] and holwe sere Heruy hym loked. *1424 BOONDS Dyrinary* xxxix. (1870) 300 For that wyll cause a man to loke agedly. *1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barrenly and dull. *c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cv. viii, Watry Nilus looks with cloudy face. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* 11. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* 11. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a moud sort. *1613 Wint.* T. 11. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. *1645 T. HILL Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks; that men should value Money more than the Law of God. *1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Bon's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing... look very ill upon the Ground. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* 11. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* 11. xv. 314 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. *1781 COWPER Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. *1802 Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Father* 11. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? *1826 COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) 11. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. *1855 Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvas. *1891 Sir A. Watts in Law Times* XCf. 235/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

c. Const. *inf.* To seem to the view. *lit. and fig.*

1725 BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. *1793 W. ROBERTS Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) 111. 345 To make a display... looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. *1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Frag.* 1. vi. 223 A little that that looked to be made of heaven. *1893 Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

d. To look as if (or † as) — : to have an appearance suggesting the belief that —. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks* (or *things look*) as if —.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern than a. *1611 B. JOSSON Callitue* 11. v. Lookes they, as they were built to shake the world? *a1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 57, I look the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay... And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. *1700 T. BROWN Anusson, Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other pur-as, than to embroil what they do not understand. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev.* (1808) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. *1809 MALKIN Gilt Glas* v. i. p. 27 Pedro was

dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. 774. This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. 1898 *FLORE. MONTGOMERY Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-trans. To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). To look one's age: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. To look oneself: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xxiv. But what's the matter, George?.. you don't look yourself. 1879 MISS YONGE *Canoes Ser.* v. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. Look like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE. A. 1 b. ¶.)

c 1400 *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He looks like a lambe. 1581 STROUFE *Hippolytus* 67 Lyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* High-Spirited Man (Arb.) 91 One that looks like a proud man but is not. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks like an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1721 AINSOON *Spect.* No. 59. 8 The Women look like Angels. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 GOLDSM. *Soots to Cong.* II. (end). My dear squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1851 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 She.. looked like a monument planted there.

b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lacr.* 535 Thou look'st not like deceive; do not deceive me. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. 1883 J. W. SHERRIN *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and.. tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. Look about —. (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis that lukand. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, je porreje le pais. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 28 [He] leapt out of his bed and looked aboute the chambre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looked with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used refl.), to look about one: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of bam.. er lukand downward to be erthe, and will no3t luke aboute bam. 1842 *Croft's Faber of Essex* v. v. Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he lookt aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* Pref. Rdr. A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to luke aboute them, lest they seemed altogether careless. 1595 SHAKS. *Ham. Sh.* I. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. 1666-72 HARVEY *Flor.* Angl. vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, John began to think it high time to look about him. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 101 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, .. he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. Look after —.

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 Pa hie pa in bone heofon locodan zeller him, & hie Drithen gesawon upastigende. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, .. and looked after Moses, till he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvii. vii. Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; Look after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 219. 1858 BUSINELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† b. To search for. Obs.

c 1300 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men firt in boke, Who-so wolde peratier loke. 1445 *Cursor M.* 11085 (Trin.) Penne loke after sir Zakary tables & poyntel tyte. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treueth is not lokid afir neither soust afir. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, I have not seen these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1721 AINSOON *Spect.* No. 120 P. 1 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* To look after (to seek) a thing, chercher quelque chose.

† c. To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pt. B. XII. 181 Pere þe lewed lith stille and lokeþ after lente. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 249 Þe lest had þat longeþ to hym.. Lokeþ after lordshep oþer oþere large mede.

1413 *Pilgr. Sawle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They were looking after their help till they were decayed. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyþ affir that ye sholde come see hym. 1533 *Gau Richt Pay* 37 Ve Iwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorious cuming of the greit God. 1555 RIDLEY *Confer. w. Latimer* (1556) E. 7, Hetherunto ye se.. how I haue in wordes onely made.. a florish before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 *Bible Luke* xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 251 The knave.. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and Greene minde looke after. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutor. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. II. 98 'Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, .. but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words "my future Husband".'

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 July in *Carlyle*. O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremonial precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantial parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1708 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* I. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Estir the fyre he lukit fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Iacke) .. He make more of thy olde body than I have done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd; go looke after him. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferryer Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to looke after my Horses, 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. i. I shall just call in to looke after my own character. 1847 MARRYAT *Chilbr.* N. Forest IV. You must looke after the pony and the pigs. 1885 F. ANSTY *Tinted Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

g. To keep watch upon; to rare.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea.. and we shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleet. 1821 *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† 13. Look against —. To look at (something dazzling). Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede prinne, þæt ne mahten ha nawt lokin þer agines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

Look at —. See senses 1 and 3.

14. Look behind —. With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) Not or never to look behind one: colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLASIS in *E. Bellasis Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

Look beside —. See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

15. Look for —.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c 1513 Q. KATH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scottis being so busy, and I lokyng for my departing every houre. 1526 TINGALE *2 Pet.* III. 13 Nevertheless we loke for a neve even and a newe erth accordynge to his promes. 1548 UOALL, *etc. Eras.* *Par.* John 74 a. If thou be that very Messias whome we look for, tell it vs openly, without all colour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. 1611 *Bible Matt.* x. 3 Art thou hee that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals.. upon us, when we least look for it. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 121 We may look for the residuum.. to be in general very compound. 1828 *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 229, I must write.. to tell them they may look for me any day. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. 1887 E. F. BYRNNE *Heir without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us. 1891 *1548 HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battail was nether then he looked for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 Henrie tarriet langre thair than any man lukeit for.

b. To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866). A pearle shall not be looked for in a poore manspouse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 3 Which way have you look'd for Master Caius. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 37 He had best look for a wife. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It.. studies to find the higher unity.. by looking for a uniting power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* red. 2) III. 2. People who sweep the house to look for a thing. 1891 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 609/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. Sr. To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. Look into —.

¶ a. After L. *respiciere* in of the Vulgate: To have respect to. Obs.

a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 56 (Ps. ciii.) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit in*] the priere of meek men.

b. To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See

1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Levialth.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, .. but that they may not be look'd into. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P. 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespeare. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd.. to look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nls.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a 1586 SNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections .. you by the daily mending of your mind haue of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discern. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 245 Well, I will looke further into't. 1604 E. GRIFFITHS *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 *Trial Bp.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 TENNYSON *End* 171 Thither came The King's own leech to looke into his hurt. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 117 It is needful to looke narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; looke into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. look in (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty designed to looke into the tennis court.

† 17. Look of —. Confusedly used for look on.

1530 TINGALE *Dent.* vi. 4-7 marg., It is heresy vs vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthias* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke only. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv. Curt. And where didst meet him? Pil. Within 40 foot of the Gallows, conning his neck-verve I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. Look on —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = look upon, 24 a. Now dial.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writing, was once regarded or looked on. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II, He'd be a fine husband for anybody, .. so looked-on as 'nol' clever as he is.

b. To regard or consider as; = look upon, 24 c.

1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* Good old Man (Arb.) 89 All men looke on him as a common father. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 9 Mercuriall books, .. which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, [etc.]. 1851 FRUL. R. *Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 190, I should looke on them as omens of bad success. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one.. looked on victory as certain.

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = look upon, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher.. looks on authors' MSS. with distrust. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* t. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar.. looked on him with family jealousy.

19. Look over —. (See also simple senses and OVER *prep.*) a. To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. ii. 38 Euery man looke ore his part: for.. our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. 1684 CREECH tr. *Journal* xiii. 164 Look ore the present and the former time. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When.. I looke over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 FRUL. R. *Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees.. taken out. 1855 L. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and looke over Miss Brontë's papers.

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P. 50 Though I endeavoured at the first to looke over the business of Faith. 1887 MURRAY's *Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and looke over it this time.

c. Sr. To kind after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

20. Look through —. (Cf. 43.)

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also fig. † To look through one's fingers at: to pretend not to see; to connive at. † To look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAN *Tua marit* wemen 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandile luiket, Gift ony persoun wald approche. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* bef. *Edw.* VI (Arb.) 152 Thei loke thorow ther fyngers and wil not se it. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through

the minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 102 He lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 226 So my good window of Lettice fare thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I look through thee. c 1650 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) 1 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preacher of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) 1 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorow a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.* *Merer Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you haue seene his outside, you haue lookt through him. 1799 STEEL *Tuttor* No. 44 75 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Divides. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* 10 She, looking thro' and thro', More thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 BRYANT *Idyll* i. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

† b. To be visible through. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.*, Induct. ii. 12 Such shoes as my toes look through the over-leather. 1602 — *Hann.* iv. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1566 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1567) 16 Looke through the world so round .. aske what thou lykest best. 1633 FORD *Pis. Pity* i. 1, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idoll thou adorst. 1732 FORD *Ess. Man* i. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties, .. Gradations just, has thy pervading soul Look'd thro' 1758 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) ii. xiv. 452, I looked through — two volumes.

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and 20 *prep.*)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly Sc., equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a). 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Leipiciana*) 356 Pene stud be monk .. to be erde lukand. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 900 He lukit to his lykame that Jemyt so licht. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 120, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gibe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* t. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation, into every brain That looks so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore beneath. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sann.* xvi. 12 He was .. of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to looke to. 1850 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xii. 305 To hwam loctice ic buton to ðem eadmodun? 1340 *Ayengh* 89 Hy solden lukit to bare 70he uorbyse Ihesu crist. c 1400 *Cursor* M. 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes nought to be almusdede. .. bot after grude will of regifer. c 1569 KINGESNYLL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 5 Luke 10 thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 SIDNEY *P.* xviii. vii. I walk'd his [God's] waies, .. Still in his judgements look't. 1604 E. C. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. li. 126 Speaking, .. of the qualitie of the windes, we must .. lookt to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceede. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxxv. 2 To this man will I looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. 1844 MILL *Ess.* 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* viii. 1. 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal, .. looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 St. Gregory 1088 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 70 An holy man .. bat dygne were per to done [sc. to be made] and cristendome to loke to. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1659 And so comforted me in prison eke, And loked to me when I was seke. c 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 152 b, After the death of this prelate, .. the affayres in Fraunce, were neither well loked lo, nor [etc.]. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates loke well to your office. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 412 Come go with vs, wee'l looke to that anon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Beatrice Merger*, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. 1. 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. vii. The yard gate-lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't catch.

d. In the *imperative* or in *injunctive* contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 39 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe. 1602 and *P. Return fr. Pariss.* iv. ii. 1880 Fellow looke to your braines; you are mad. 1630 HALLS *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. 'Look to your steps', said a voice. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince! 1826 T. HUGHES *Alfred* Gl. iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. 1889 *Repent.* P. Wentworth ii. v. 128 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

e. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see that.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 1. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than our lion living; and we ought to look to it. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iii. i. 4 Look to it, I finde out thy brother wheresoere be is. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Rehearsal* t. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun.* Let the Critiques look to it. *Light.* Let the Ladies look to it. 1703 MAHONRELL *Journ. Jervis*, (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 26 In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. 1892 Gd. *Words* May 29/1 Sbe would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 625 Lokis well to be listes, bat no lede passe I. c 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 58 b, His keepers looked more narrowly to hym then thei did before. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* (1607-8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certein gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked straightlye inough to him for starting awaie. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 That all the alhousers of the back syde of the towne may be loutke tow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 83 For two yeares hee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 21 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral* T. (1816) i. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape!

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) for something.

1711 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxvii. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke? 1806 WINDHAM *Speech* 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword', are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 *Examiner* 227/1 To them then are the holders .. to look for payment? 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 *Examiner* 108/1 Baron Gifford looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 *Stroquer's Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 31 Clerkships in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look too.

i. To show affinity to, rare.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look toward(s) —. (See simple senses and TOWARD, TOWARDS *prep.*)

a 1240 *Leysen in Cott. Hom.* 211 Leoue loured iesu crist loke toward me ich liggende. c 1330 in Wright *Lyrice* P. 60 Ihesu .. with this suete eyen loke toward me. 1821 SHELLEY *Epiques* 216, I have fited up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. To look towards a person: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (7 *obs.* exc. *jocular*).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii. The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1851 'C. BEOR' *Verdant Green* li. lii. The Pet. drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks to-wards you gent's'!

c. = Look to, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto —. *arch.* = Look to, in various senses: see 21 a-f.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 14333 Iesus he loked unto þe lift. 1526 TYNOLL *Heb.* xii. 2 Lokyngye vnto Iesus, the auctor and synnysser of oure sayth. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Maundy* Yv. In a fayre garden. Itt be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes .. wylt [etc.]. c 1550 *Preris Berwik* 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288. The gudwyf lukit vnto the Prelis tway. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 292 For ere that unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I use to looke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. l. 208 Then lets make haste away, And looke unto the maine. 1608 tr. *Aristotle's Politicus* 379 And it should especially be looked unto children, that they neither heare nor see such things. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 22 Looke unto mee, and be ye saved. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Abuses .. will grow like ill weeds .. unless they be looked unto and weeded out.

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† a. To pay regard to; esp. to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = look on, 18 a. *Obs.*

c 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 181 Yf yt had nott ben loked ypon bytymes, I suppose yt wold nott have ben abill to have contynued a Monastery flower yeres. 1533 CROMWELL *Lett.* 9 July in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) 1. 357 For lacke .. whereof ye haue forfeited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which .. ye ought substantiallye to loke upon for the king is no person to be deluded .. with all. 1533 *Gd. Richt* Vt 101 God bes lukit apone ye powerte of his madine or seruand. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mat.* vi. 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj.* complement: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = look on, 18 c.

1619 MIDDLETON *Shy. Temple Masque* 23 The nearest kin I haue lookys shy upon me. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodion* (1635) 61 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis-haps .. begaune to look soure upon Commodus. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. ii. I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own. 1711 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 37 57, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. 1740 tr. *De Maiky's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) L. 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me. 1847 MARINAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, Edward was .. satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Heathstone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably.

c. To regard as, † to consider to be so-and-so (cf. 18 b). † Also, to look upon it: to be of opinion that. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon constitutionem sytem to be ofis providentia. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. Advl. A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers, .. in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldom. 1711 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 31 2 This Object was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 191 7 This Morning .. I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 151

The antients looked upon water as the .. first principle of all created things. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 *Examiner* 203/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. *intr.* See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*; fig. to be on the watch, on the look-out. Also const. for († after): to be in search of. (Cf. to look about one, 11 b.)

a 1300 K. Horn 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is colleded snoute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 669 The fox .. Lukit aboute sure to se. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. c 1425 *Cursor* M. 11244 (Trin.) As þei to gider talking nere þei loked aboute fer & nere. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 And when rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about to know where they were. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I looke about, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1566 AOOINGTON *Apuleius* vii. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepherds looking about for a Cow that they had lost. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 40 The day is broke, he was .. lookt about. 1620 — *Temp.* i. ii. 410. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* xl. 5 Now Anna saite looking about towards the way for her sonne. 1704 MORRIS *Ideal World* ti. x. 395 Like the man who .. looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1724 DE FOE *Student* I. 323 The fiddler .. soon after enter'd .. and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mot.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. *intr.* See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.*

c 1450 [see ABROAD *adv.* 4]. 1664 WALLER *From a Child* 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Scine* 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† 27. Look again, againward. *intr.* To look back. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede againward, for ludgeþe gat ha berde. c 1320 [see AGAINWARD *adv.* 1]. c 1380 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* (1880) 41 No man sende his hond to be plowd and lokenge a-zen is able to be kyngdom of god. c 1400 [see AGAINWARD *adv.* 1].

† 28. Look aloft. *intr.* To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Agst. Kastell* (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. 1567 [see ALOFT 11]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 162 By this marriage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† 29. Look alow. *intr.* To humble oneself.

1828 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 33 There is no saint so perfect .. but looking a-lowe, shall find himselfe vnworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. Look around. *intr.* To look in several directions; fig. to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) L. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 NEWMAN SMITH *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. *intr.* To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth and fremyt fare. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I loke asyde by chance, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid.*, I loke asyde upon one by disdayne. 1845 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, askint: see the *adv.*

32. Look back. *intr.*

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 ELYOT *Diet.*, *Respicio*, to loke backe, to haue regarde [etc.]. c 1585 SIONEY *Arctand.* (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned ber selfe, looking backe toward her wooted abode. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late their happy seat. 1712-14 POPE *Rage of Lock* iii. 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into, on, upon, to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 102 Gracious Lord .. Looke back into your mightie Ancestors. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* v. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 1 A Man advanced in years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 100 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. 1886 MALLOCK *Enchanted Island* 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† c. To look to a person for something. (? After L. *respicere*.) *Obs.*

1646 P. BURKELEY *Gospel Cent.* i. 52 The whole creation looks backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† d. *trans.* = look back to. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 53 See How I couney my shame, out of thine eyes, By looking backe what I haue left behinde Stray'd to dishonor.

e. *colloq.* in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 1.4.)

1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

33. Look down.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and Down *adv.*

c 1200 [See 45 a]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincennes) 326 [Keris of be presone, þat þair smol holis lokid done. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 146 Upon Fawdoun as he was lukand done. 1562 PILKINGTON *Explos. Abdyans* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on lygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. 1. 201 Looke downe you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. I looked down upon the servants, . . . as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. *fig.* To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt; to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 VENERER *Sincere Penitent* Ded., Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are, . . . looked down upon and scorned.

† c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair an makis myrie, an vther lukis down.

d. *Contm.* To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1825 HOUER *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

e. *trans.* To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock*, *Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 285 Having no important witnesses present . . . to look me down while I was bragging.

34. Look downward. *intr.* = Look down, 33.

c 1400, 1562 [See DOWNWARD A. 1 b]. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1823 EXAMINER 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward.

35. Look forth. *intr.* To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1420 *Logg. Assembly of Gods* 1982 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctryne me hadde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha mariit wemien* 308, I salbe laith to lat him le, quill I may luke furth. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He looketh forth, . . . at the window, 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. c 1775 T. LINCOLN *Song*, Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. i, The warder . . . from old Balio's tower looks forth. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

36. Look forward. *intr.* (See FORWARD B. 1 b.) Const. to, occurs, for, + *adv.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 61 Looke forward on the iournie you shall go. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. c 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767) 71 The loss of Mandana imbibers all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 48 They . . . looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. 1861 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxvii, The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. 1892 TEMPLE *Bar Nov.* 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

37. Look in.

a. See simple senses and In *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17283+188 (Cott.) Iohne . . . loked in & sawe þe schetere, bot he dorst not gang in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Luke in, *inspicere*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 10 Me thocht Aurora. . . In at the window lukit by the day. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He . . . loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate. . . Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermanid* 26 That great sea-snake. . . Would. . . look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1839 LONGER *Vill. Blacksm.* iv, And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

b. To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 257 Looke in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court: . . . pray you looke in. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tatter-sall's. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. Will 10 o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* III. vi. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 CLARKE RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 TEMPLE *Bar Oct.* 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marriage Ethion* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

† 38. Look off. To turn one's eyes away. *Obs.*

1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me. 1738 — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Nevernot, do you see, if you don't nitch like it, you may look off of it. 1762-71 H. VALOIE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. Look on. *intr.*

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participant in the

action). To look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Dent.* xxviii. 32 Sin hine suna and pine dohtira geseald oðrum folce, þær þu on locie [L. *videlicet oculis tuis*]. c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) i. 1295 So schulle he redereð now Hy rede and conne on lowke. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 303 A trefy of propertie . . . that salbe gude and profitfull for all men that on lukis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. iv. 381 He be a Candle-holder and looke on. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Boyle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and bett not. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rcontodonnades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-by and look on. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on ahead to the wants of posterity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Pottery's boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 M. PATRISON *Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

b. *colloq.* To look on (with): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. Look out.

a. *intr.* (See simple senses and Out.) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyghte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken out. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 63 To luke out on day licht. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 91 b, A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. 1567 HARMAN *Carvcat* 38 [She] wente vnto her ball windowe . . . and loking out therat, pointed with her finger. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* i. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Euen in shadowes you are faire. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it (the doore) all frighted. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* i. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

transf. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ii. (Ritldg.) 5 They . . . looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At earys ioynt, and motive of her body. 1606 — *Aut.* & *Cl.* v. i. 50 The businesse of this man lookes out of him. 1607 — *Timon* iii. ii. 80.

c. To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. LOOK-OUT.)

1602 B. JONSON *Postaster* ii. i, These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. 1655 C. CHAMNEY in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That, . . . your petitioner . . . [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref., It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Ridings. 1740 *tr. De Monty's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. Look-out, The mate of the watch . . . calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Mignel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterward you must. 1840 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diamond* vi, 'Look out,' said that envious McWhirter to me. 1886 BESANT *Childr. of Gibeon* ii. i, You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? *notice-use.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* vii, Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *22th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done it, to looke out for love letters. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 BERKELEY *Lett. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284, I wrote . . . to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxi, Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 O'CONNELL *Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June, [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).

1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 44 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* i. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. look in, 37 b.) *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1599 DAVISON *Voy.* II. 1. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 SNEATON *Edition* L. 526 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. *trans.* To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophesied lyes. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* viii. 7 She has sent me to looke thee out; prithe, come away. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. ii. 67 Ie looke you out a good turne, Seruilus. 1612 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1658 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is granted unto Mr. Josias Winslow, . . . to look out a place to supply him with twenty five acres of

land. 1768 E. CLEVELAND in B. P. Smith *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1788) 36 'The Deputy Surveyor, . . . offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, You're astaring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! . . . We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. c 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, She went . . . to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. Look over. a. *trans.* To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe. . . Who so lykes to luk it out, He sall fynde it part in foure. 1765 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) 1. 201 Dr. Kennett . . . look'd them (MSS.) all over. 1712 *Ibid.* 111. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. . . I must look them over. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xlii. (Ritldg.) 396 'The minister . . . looked me over from head to foot. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. *colloq.* = look on, 39 b.

42. Look round. *intr.*

a. To look about in every direction.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 5 He loked round aboute on them angrely. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Look'd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

b. *fig.* To search about for.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

43. Look through.

a. *trans.* To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat. . . Lukand the laike throwe. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* iii. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but it cannot pass. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* i. i. 208 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742-3 YOUNG *Mt. Th. vi.* Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through.

† c. *intr.* To become visible or obvious. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 120 'Th' incessant care . . . Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thine, that Life looks through, and will break out.

† 44. Look under. *intr.* To look down. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. Look up.

a. See simple senses and Up *adv.*; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Danne . . . þo wrecches . . . loked up and dun and al abuten. c 1220 *Bestiary* 173 Ne deme ðe noȝt wuðt ðat tu dure loken up to ðe heueneuere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin . . . lok up. He saȝh þar cristis cros ful bright. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* ProL 8 Approche neer, and looke vp muryll. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xl.* 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to loke vp. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 55 How dares [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep looke up, and are not fed. n 1800 COWPER *Jackdaw* to Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. 1892 *Louisa. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that haue Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. iii. 50 Then Ile looke vp, My fault is past. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. 1. 215.

d. To look up to († occas. at): (a) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) *fig.* to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and eury man reforme his owne wayes. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies . . . look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. 1757 MRS. GRIMMITY *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? 1823 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 178 In Pitt England bad at last found the man to whom it could look up.

e. *slang.* To improve. Chiefly *Comm.*; cf. look down, 33 d.

1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1835 *Taifs Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. 1888 SARAH TYLER *Black-hall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. *Naut.* (See quot.)

CORR., *Miroir*, a *looking-glass maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, a Looking-glass-maker, 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heralds* Riders No. 67 (1713) 11. 164 The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal with the last time we met. 1902 *Vestm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheapest bedroom furniture means a *looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. *Cit & C. Purchase* 152 These *Looking-glass-panels are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 1. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Looking-glass tree, *Heritiera*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes, made with the left hand in *looking-glass' writing.

Look-out, look-out. Pl. look-outs, rarely looks out. [f. vbl. phr. look out; see Look v. 40] 1. The action (*occas.* the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases to keep (rarely to take) a (good, etc.) look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look-out; const. for, to, and to with inf.; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 346 We .. kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. 1760 S. NILES in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 *Baer* in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 *Golosm. Good-n.* Man u. Voks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17 WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III. 61 He .. keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1829 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beattie .. took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look-out. 1864 *Bowen Logie* 166 Anything new or peculiar .. puts us upon the look-out to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 *Boxford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 *Stevenson Treas.* 121, u. x, We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 J. KNIGHT D. *Garrick* ii. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. Orig. *Naut.*

1700 S. CAROLINA *Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island .. is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. SMITH *Acc. of Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 1. 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* xix. 5 Another vulture, watching from his high aerial look-out, 1861 J. FOKINS in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 277 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 *Cowley Voy.* (1720) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 We .. kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.*, Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed .. with look-outs at her mast-heads. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 *FARMER Americanism*, *Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1847 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 203 Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1799 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. 184 This leads to a little tower .. The look-out charming. 1842 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Italy* lit. xi. 99 A walk through the Villa Reale .. seemed .. to promise advantageous look-outs without end. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 56/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c. 1825 *Houlston Traits* II. No. 47. 2 It was had already with them, and a worse look-out. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xix, 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 'ROLF BOLDFARWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxv, It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †u. An object of desire (*obs.*). b. With possessive sb. or pron., That is —'s look-out: i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look-out. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xviii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mammy* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look-out.

5. attrib., as look-out-boat, -man, -ship etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 301 *Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 *Carr. Moss* in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our *look-out canoes have watched them. 1850 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 123 The deer .. save the hinds a great deal of *look-out duty. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.*

VI. 61/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxx, The *look-out men at the mastheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. 11, 41 A *look-out place for noting the effect of the fire .. should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1848) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 *CARR. DANCE* in *Naval Chron.* XII. 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this *look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 259 On .. some small eminences there are several *look-out towers. 1897 R. BAEON-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out turret.

[*Look*: see List of Spurious Words.]

Loom (lūm), sb. Forms: 1 *zelōma*, 3 *loome*, 3-7 *lome*, 5-7 *loome*, 6 *Sc. lwme*, (*lowme*, *lumme*, *Sc. lwime*), 6-7 *lomb* (e, 6, 9 *Sc. lum*), 9 *Sc. leem*, *dial. leumm*, 7-loom. [ME. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelōma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (Y- prefix) + *lōma* as in *andlōman* (often *andlūman*, *andlūman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelōme* (= OHG. *hilōme*) often (see *Ylome*); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple **lōma* is cited in some diets, as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

c. 900 *tr. Beala's Hist.* iv. xviii. (Schipper) 521 Pa bead se Godes mon bet him mon issem geloman (*ferramenta*) mid hwæte bider brohte bet land mid to gegenne. c. 1225 *Aur.* R. 124, I blessed þe þi mud .. vor þu makest me lome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine crune. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Kul.* 2309 He lyfetes lytly his lome, & let hit don fayre, Wiþ þe harbe of þe hitte bi þe hanc nek. c. 1320 in Wright *J. rye P.* xii. 41 So hit wes bistad, That nomon hem ne had, huere lomes to fonde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 þai had na lomsys to wil, for to make a gannad grave. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. vi. 45 The lomes þat ich labour with and lyfode deserue ys pater-noster and my prymer. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle eyvyle myght any mene smale, .. With sicke a lome fighte. c. 1440 *Promp. Para.* 312/1 Looome, or instrument (S. loombe), utensil. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. iii. 53 *Eneid* .. With lume in hand fast wikkand like the laif. 1584 *Hudson Du Bartas Judith* i. (1608) 15 'The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laid. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but only one lome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stern'd* (1829) 51 Your hands are loom O' chappin-stick and weiflike loom, 'to hatter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 LATTO *Tam Bodkin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though I' said Willie, pu'n' oot a nuckle horse pistol.

†b. The penis. *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenth of a jerde. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua warail women* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar. 1686 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 95. †c. = *HEERLOOM*. *Obs.*

1224 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I will he haue my grete maser .. for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heir lome. c. 1814 *Sailors' Ret.* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron .. thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. *dial.* Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (*Cf. tool*.)

a. 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', said our comly king, 'This lazor for to see'. '... there is a lody lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' 1878 *Cumbild. Gloss.*, *Lenmm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Falshtet* xxiii. 7 Samenand als in lome watres of se. 13. *Child. Jesus* 659 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* LXIV. 336 This clathis sente he .. flor to litte thayme .. Doo thayme in 3one lomsys three. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 447 In loms smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyne pestillat. 1509 *Market Harbord Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 80 þe third fall breking of jair lwmes, delyng of the brewing [etc.]. 1585 *MS. Inv.*, *Halfeld Woodhouse*, *Yorks.* II. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dyshes, chyrne, flackets. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman .. shall use .. any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill-Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxiii. 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the medicant, eying the ram's horn — that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 *RANSAV Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Halmacum quietly added, 'Indeed, I maun hae a lume that'll bad in'.

†b. Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [sc. the Ark] þou make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quots. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as *linen*, *ribbon*, *ivoolen*, etc. *looms*; (b) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (c) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*: for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynnyn lome, et j warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j wheel, apperteniad at iij. triift. c. 1440 *Promp. Para.* 312/1 Looome of webharys crasse (*K. P.* o. webstare), *telarium*. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 1061/2 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 *Coverdale* x *Sani.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his spere was like a weauers loom. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weauers lomb therof. 1632

MASSINGER & FIELO *Fatal Downy* iv. i, His vestaments sit as if .. art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HATTON in *H. Carr.* (1879) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open y^e houses of all those weavers who had loomes with engines. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr., These wenchies .. pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. iv. 69 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwive's shuttle merrily goes flashing through the loom. 1857 *SMILES Huguonots Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 'The artisans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of .. cloth.

fig. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfol Yeaer* 4 iv, Whatsoever they weave in the molley-loome of their rustie pates. 1631-56 *Cowley Davidides* ii. 97 All like a comely Youth in Liles' fresh Bloom; 'Icare Workmanship, and wrought by heavenly Loom. 1645 Z. BOVO *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1835) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threads: a crosse; in this our earthly loome. 1761 *GNAY Fatal Sisters* ii, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky warp we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Mitior* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 *LONGF. Hawthorne* 7 'The great elms o'erhead dark shadows wave on their aerial looms.

†b. *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occas.* used *poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Ork. Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetch from the native loomes of labouring worms. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 8 h, Spiders .. that want to set up their loomes in euery window. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arh.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weauest mischeuous nets. 1649 H. MORT *Paganis* 132 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtle loom We feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 *WORLDIE Cyder* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* vii. 1096 Unbred to Spinning, in the loom unskill'd. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 416 Who .. Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 *SCOTT Aeneid* G. iii, Clothes .. of much finer cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 *M. CULLEN Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 *TENNISON Eud* 693 And one among his gentlemen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i. e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 *DANFIER Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) D div, That part of the oar .. which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loop or handle came back upon the bosom of .. Sally. 1857 P. COLOUGHAN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull [consists] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailors' Lang.*, *Loom*, .. the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* I. 5 Out go the sweeps, .. and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as loom-beam, -pattern, -post, -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. instrumental, as loom-made, -wrought auls; c. objective, as loom-maker, -worker; d. locative, as loom-bred adj.; e. special comb., as †loom-flitter, a weaver; loom-house, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; loom-lace, lace made in a loom; loom-lord *nonce-ud*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; loom-picture, a picture woven in textile fabric; loom-shed, -shop, -stance, -stead = loom-house; †loom-work, weaving.

1606 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. 1. *David* 88 His Lance a 'Loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) which yet he shaketh as an Osier twig. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. II. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too .. Sends out her 'loom-bred men. c. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 86 Children .. can name Oligarchy, more Eased Then a 'Loom-flitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1864 B. BRIERLEY *Laycock of Langley-side* ix. 121 We'd be as quiet as a empty 'loomheawse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Waistcoat lac'd with broad Silver knotted 'Loom-lace. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* v. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and 'loomlords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest 'loom-made Spanish lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, 'loom-maker. 1825 *Utter Philos. Manus.* 259 'Loom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xlii. 155 He had a web box on the tap o' his loom .. and he had a slate that hung on his 'loompost. 1835 *Utter Philos. Manus.* 351 A 'loom-shed. *Ibid.* 262 The master of a 'loom-shop. c. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk. V.* 178 The destructive weaver sealed a 'loomspoke, and began a-benling me. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 6 'The shop, containing generally several looms — a 'loom-stance being often sublet by the householder — was on the other [side]. 1859 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving 'loomsteads. 1837 *CANLYLE Sart. Res.* (1878) 145 Religion .. weaving for herself new Vestures; — Teufelsdrückh himself being one of the 'loom-treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The 'loom weights of chalk .. were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes .. being very cooily wrought with 'Loom-work. c. 1640 *DAN Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curious loomwork. 1659 *TORRIANO, Telarudo*, a weaver or 'loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, its trees, its beasts, its 'loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they wove.

Loom (lūm), *sb.*² Also 7 lumb, 7-9 lumme, 9 lumme. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lūm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca brunnichii* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON².

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme.] 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Poy.* n. 80 The Lumb... is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) l. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772-84 COOK *Poy.* (1790) V. 1767 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* and *Poy.* iv. 51 We saw a few lumme and shearwaters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 391 One lumme. 1886 A. V. GREEN *Arctic Service* l. 49 On the face of these sea-leagues of Arveprins Island Brunnich's guillemots, or lumms, gather in the breeding season... by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr. Frozen Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

Loom (lūm), *sb.*³ [f. LOOM² v.2]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRVAT *Midsh.* Easy xxvi, We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xii, I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* li, A dark line, too faint for landmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 64 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOWLEY *Africa Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM² v.2 i.)

1878 CUMBLD. *Gloss.* Loom, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

Loom (lūm), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lugu*; see LOUN¹ *a.*, *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs. exc.* in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1897 J. DAVIS *Fraser's Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as fast as our bark could sail with lum wind, all sails bearing. 1609 in *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1625) IV. ix. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1668 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A spoute, a loome gale, an eady wind. 1671 — *Seamen's Grammar*, x. 46 A faire Looome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DIBBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 304 We had run... with all the sailes abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1594 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, We... stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

Loom (lūm), *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. LOOM² *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He... is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crafwt man would be in loomng of a peace of karsey. 1887 MOWLEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. Weaving. To loom the web: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wah, I see thinking yet a webster berd. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnrl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii *2 The 'leaze' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'loomng', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of loomng the web.

Hence Loomed *ppl. a.*, woven.

1772 SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. 277 He... with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

Loom (lūm), *v.*² Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFRIS. *lōmen*, Sw. *dial. loma* to move slowly, MHG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME *a.*). Cf. also loony (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E. D. D.).]

†1. Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Poy. Russia* C b b, To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loomng (as they tearme it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forefeet. 1687 COLLEGESS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compas towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 YNG. *Man's Call*, 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with *adj. compl.*, as to loom large.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castele, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là s'ôte une nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS

s. v., A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *s. v.* *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* 11, *Mirror*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* and *Poy.* vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brigs 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* l. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* l. xiv, A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (jocular).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1591 SYLVESTER *Jury* 180 But, lo My Lige: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 6 Reasons... which loomed so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Jnrl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xxiv, And is it that the haze of grief makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Poph. Superstit.* 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawnng light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties... were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 4 Shrank to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large. *rare.*

1817 CHOM. in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of loomng, or magnifying objects... making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

Loom, *obs. form* of LAMB, LOAM.

Loomb (e, *obs. form* of LAMB, LOOM.

Loomer (lūmər), [f. LOOM² v.1 + -ER¹.] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers... are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

Loomery (lūməri), [f. LOOM² *sb.*² + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 McCLINTOCK *Poy. Fox* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

Looming (lūmɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.*¹ [f. LOOM² v.2 + -ING¹.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gramm.* ix. 53 The loomng of a ship is her prospectue, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 KELAT. *Ld. Battinore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first loomng of the ship upon the river, we found... all the Country in Armes. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) tr. 8, This day we saw the loomng of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint loomng of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 441/2 [Sailor *log.*] 'Split me but I know the loomng of the land hereabouts.' 1829 NAT. *Philos. Optics* xvii. 56 (U.K.S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Looming... 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomngs of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okeango* vii 87 A crashing and crackng... announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the loomng of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival. 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomngs of eternal things.

Looming (lūmɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.*² [f. LOOM² v.1 + -ING¹.] 'The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnrl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii *1 The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the loomng-frame, and next to the loom.

Looming (lūmɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOM² v.2 + -ING².] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1855 M. ARNOLD *New Silens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the loomng deer are laid. 1876 T. HARVEY *Rithberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and loomng penuriousness had never been within her experience. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery marabouts glancing like boar-frost in the shadows of the loomng walls.

Loon¹ (lūn). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5-6 loone, 6 lound, 6-9 loun(e, lown(e, 7- loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, riming with *chenoun*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lūnen*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. *pple. of lūja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in *false loon*, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7957 Ye cleriks bat were bare, leir lowens (rime chenouns). c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lichte in the bukett lap the loon. The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yeld down. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dundar* 485 Fra honest folk deuide

this lathly loon. 1514 BARCLAY *Ecolg.* ii. (1570) Biiij, That men shall call the malapart or dronke, Or an abbey loone or limmer (printed linner) of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b, Cum here loudes, cum here tykes, 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 63 To loup on lassie, lait, and play the Loone. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the loone depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 36 Let not sik loons with teagings 30 allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 95 He held them [breeches] all to deere, With that he cald the Tailor Loone. 1605 — *Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letit.* (1862) l. 289 Looking up with their hands folded behind their back when loons are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i. e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 589 But the false loon who could not work his will by open force employ'd his flatt'ring skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophesy Famous Poems* l. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

affositive. 16... in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's truth, if a loon minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loon, c 1600 in Gordon *Fraser Wigton* (1877) 392 Bad bir swithe [printed synithe] pack hir furthe harlot loone. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy f. Couper* vii, He ken'd the bawds and loons fou well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Berr.* (1802) II. 68, I trow some may ha plaid the loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1838) l. 45 Thus for ane loon than lychit is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* l viii b, The Lurdin was, in a manner, all one with the Lorde, and the Lounde with the Lorde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 20 We should haue both Lorde and Loone, if the peecuh bag-gadge would but give way to customers. a 1650 *Capt. Carr* in *Furnvall Perry Folio* l. 81, 'I will not geve over my bouis,' she saithe, 'Neither for lord nor loone.' 1840 BARHAM *Jugh. Leg.*, 'Moinsie' Balloon, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 Bk. *Demeanor* 12 in *Babees Bk.*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic loone. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* l. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 BURNS *E. R. Graham* 11 [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster loons. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* l. iii, Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Go to your Provost, you loorel loons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Hight*, 49 A tiled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr. xii*, The wywes... fand lyfe in the loone. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R's Poems*, And leardn'd the Latin loons sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 107 For thair wes now-dird lad not mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659-60 PERRY *Diary* 11 Jan. I... went in to see Crowley who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. an. 1773, The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a loon with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 75 Urging each loon to leave his sports in fear. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ocht l'dyds* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stikit Minister* (1894) 208 The family... consisted of three loons and a lassie.

Loon² (lūn). [App. an alteration of LOOM² g.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *tr. Biber's Econ. Nature Misc.* Tracts (1762) 50 The diver or loon. lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its contuance in the river. 1831 A. WILSON & Bonaparte's *Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Colymbus glacialis*... Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. l. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FRZGIBSON *Trip to Manitoba* ix. 301 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluvialis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arctico. *Ibid.* 340 The Diddager, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Ducker, Loon, or Arctico. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 131 *Podiceps cristatus*... Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 P. *minor*, 'Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. *attrib.*, as loon-skin.

1807 F. GASS *Jnrl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins... and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence *Loonng* *nonce-wd.*, the cry of the loon. 1857 THOREAU *Maine* IV. (1841) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its loonng,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

Loon ³ (*lin*). *dial. (Cheshire)*. Also 7 lound, loone, 9 (*erron*). *loom*. [*Corruption of lond LAND sb.*] = *LAND sb.* 7.

1671 *Will (Cheshire)* in 31st Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see *LAND sb.* 7]. 1844 PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723/2 *Loons*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than butts.

Loon(e), *obs.* form of *LOAN*.

† **Loonery**. *Obs.* In 6- lounrie, -y, 7 lownry. [*f. LOON 1 + -ERY*.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennelie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis. That for thy loonry mony a leisch hes fyld. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Eur be mair bow wald be trowit. The les bi lounrie Is allowit. 1606 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* 114 In thy loonry thou cannot have an eye to God. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his loonry was discovered.

Loong, *obs.* form of *LUNG*.

Loongee, loonghie, *var. forms of LUNGI*.

† **Loon-slatt**, *slang. Obs. rare -o*. [*Perh. f. LOON 1 + SLATT (slang) half-crown*.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13*d.*, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1785 s. v. HANGMAN.)

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

Loony, lunny (*lūni*), *a.* and *sb. vulgar*. Also looney. [*Shortened form of LUNATIC + -y*.] *a. adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daft, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. *b. sb.* A lunatic.

1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'lunny spells' as he called them. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to bear upon another. 1897 KIRLING *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xlii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

Loop (*lūp*), *sb.* ¹ **Forms**: 5-6 loupe, 6 loppe, 6 lowpe, 7 loupe, loppe, 7-loop. [*Of obscure etymology*.]

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may be a. *ON. lūp, hlanp* LEAPS, comparing the Sw. *lūp-knut*, Da. *lūp-knude*, *lūp-kie*, running-knot. The compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *lūpa*, Da. *lūbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (L.G. *lūpen*). Further, the mod.Sc. form of *ON. lūp* would be regularly *loup*, pronounced (*loup*), whereas the word loop is in Sc. pronounced (*lūp*); the spelling *loppe* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (*lūp*); cf. *druppe* = droop. The Irish and Gael. *lūb*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthily resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). † *Crochets and loops*: hooks and eyes. † *To prick in the loop*: to play FAST AND LOOSE; cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER sb. 7).

1740 *Destr. Tray* 286 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . . . Lauset loupis for the lachyn in Acres. 1745 *Bk. Curtesy* 446 in *Bates Bk.*, with crochets and loupis set on lyoure. 1753 DOUGLAS *Zenith* v. 66 The todie part [of a snake cut in two] lumps, clynchis and makis hir hyde. In loupis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. 1753 PATSCHE 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. 1755 MATTHEW *Bible*, Exod. xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacynte colour, alonge by the edge of y^e our curtyane. 1657-8 in *Swayne Churchc.*, *Act. Sarrin* (1866) 332 A Crooke and Loupe to put y^e Sword in. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String with the Lopeupon. 1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.*, *Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. 1718 LLOYD M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C. Less Mar* 10 Mar. These gold loops so common on birthday coats. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) V. 118 A woman . . . in . . . a cloak with loops hanging behind. 1771-2 *Ex. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. 1782 COWPER *Glavin* 103 The cloak did fly . . . Till, loop and button falling both, At last it flew away. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, is . . . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. 1815 ELLIOTT *Stone* *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. 1879 BURCHER & LANG *Olyss.* 73 And fixed the oars in leather loops all orderly. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. 1897 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng.* 18th Cent. II. 110 So late as 1799 . . . footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a loop.

b. spec. in Needlework (see *quots.*).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a mesh in netting, a loop in knitting. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word Loop is sometimes employed instead of Picot.

c. Mining. (See *quot.* 1891.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. 1897 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loops*, sling attached

to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. = LOOPFUL.

1907 *Brit. Med. J.* *Jrnl.* No. 2089 *Epit. Med. Lit.* 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed . . . on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 44 A Loop; An Hinge of a Door. 1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 131 A Cover . . . with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Loop*, . . . in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . . . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. . . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. 1849 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it (the ramrod) into the loops. 1865 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1887 *GREENE Gun* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *b*, *h*, *t*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. i. 388 Adverbs . . . may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. 1812 SCOTT *Lines to Dh. Bueduch* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxiii. For this mighty shoal of levathians lay On our lee-bend a mile, in the loop of the bay. 1818 - *Rob Roy* i. I wish . . . you would write a more distinct current hand . . . and open the loops of your's. 1852 MAYNE *Real Scap. Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. 1865 DIECKMANN *Int. Fr.* iii. x. He set out . . . described a loop, turned, and went back again. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. 1900 R. C. THOMSON *Rep. Magellan Ninesch* I. p. lxxxix, Jupiter . . . appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec. in scientific and technical applications*.

a. Anat. A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule . . . passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. Zool. In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Thecidium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not itself follow the course of the arms. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata*, the loops are long. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. Math. (See *quot.* 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Math. Papers* (1883) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. 1897 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . .

d. Acoustics. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 L. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.* The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* I. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. Railways and Telegraphy. A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 56 Sched. I. Note A & B, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland . . . used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v. They . . . thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

1900 *Scientif. American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, . . . whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See *quots.*) [*Perh. a different word.*]

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 105 A Loop; A Rail of Fales, or Bars jointed together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop-like*, *-shaped* adjs; *loop-artery*, an artery that forms a

loop alongside the main-duct; *loop-drag*, *-eye* (see *quots.*); *loop-knot*, †(a) a reef-knot (*obs.*); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*); *loop-lace*, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence *loop-laced* a.; *loop-line*, (a) see 3; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (*q.v.*) to which it is attached by a loop; *loop-rod*, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; *loop-stitch*, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; *loop-test* (see *quot.*); *loop-tube* = *looped tube* (see *LOOPED ppl.* a. 1); *loop-work*, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; *loop-worm* = *LOOPER 1*.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* vi. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short 'loop' arteries. 1887 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Loop-drag', an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 10 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bands] are attached by 'loop-eyes' or strong screw-bolts. 1795 HURTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. Knot, A 'Loop knot' [explained as = reef knot]. 1894 *Onting* (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. 1631 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotema* 52 The sleeves . . . were cut from the highest to the lowest part . . . and rejoined with small blacke 'loope-lace'. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat . . . gold Loop Lace down the Sams. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2686/4 One Flanders 'Loop-laced' Combining-cloth. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a 'looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, I . . . constantly use the spliced rod and 'loop-line'. 1777 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, 'Loop-maker, faiseur d'Agremens. 1885 D. WEBSTER (*title*) The Angler and the 'Loop-Rod'. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii, 'The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line'. 1894 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a 'loop-shaped gland. 1857 *Abridg'd Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double 'loop-stitch'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. . . . When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. 1867 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 145 A 'loop-test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. 1896 PRETCE & STEWART *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider . . . and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending 'loop-tube. 1857 *Abridg'd Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing 'loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. 1888 *Art J.* 399 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) III. 388 [Canker-worms] are often called . . . 'loop worms or geometers.

Loop (*lūp*), *sb.* ² **Forms**: 4-6 loupe, 5-6 lowp(e), 6 loppe, 5-7 lōpe, 7-loop. [*Prob. connected with MDu. *lūpen* (mod.Du. *lūpen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glūpen* (mod. Du. *glūpen*) of similar meaning, mod.Du. *glūp* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]*

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 732 Wyth mony lufshy loupe, bat loked ful clene. 1792 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, bat no light loupe yn at louter ne at loupe. 1740 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde . . . loupys with schyting wyndowys to schute owite at. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both pnyces. . . . made with a loupe, that eyther myght se other. 1512 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canteb.*, For making off a loupe in he dorte at he susters syde yfd. a 1532 Lb. BERNERS *Unon* clxvi. 655 The sayd wachman came to y^e wall syde, where there was a straye loupe into Florence chaumbre. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loupe, but three or foure were ready to salute him. 1566 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 63 A square and curious chamber, with five loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxvii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scold out peepe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 54, *Tenellare* or *lanellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of many walls, still exhibited loops for archers. c. 1822 BENJAMIN *Pymalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop in Pluto's madhouse's green and wormy wall. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antiq. Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. 1864 BROWNING *Worst of It* xlii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts.

1863 KINGNALE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Olyferne . . . ran unto the batellien and loopes of the walles. 1535 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxvi. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder . . . the lord of Sercliff . . . fought hande to hande with his enemies. 1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 in *Dailly Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), They repulsed the Scottishe gonners from the loopes of the same [gate]. 1553 BERNES *Q. Curtius* Ccviij, The wall . . . was very narowe in the toppe not

divided with lopes... but enclosed with one whole and continually battlement round about. 1575 CUNNINGHAM *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the lopes, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree... cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. 1546 *fig. a 1533* LD. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Qvj b, Every lightnes done in youtb breketh down a lophe of the defence of our lyfe.

3. Comb., as loop-window.
1573-80 BARET *Alt. C.* 161 A lophe windowe or casement. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow... Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† Loop, sb. 3. Obs. rare.—1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of Loop sb. 1 (cf. Loop v. 1 2); but cf. Loop sb. 1] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 58 Your Milleepedes, which I take to be lopes or Hog-lice. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, Oniscus, a lophe, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some Milleepede.

Loop (lūp), sb. 4. Also 5-6 lophe, 9 loup. [ad. F. loup, which has all the senses. Cf. G. luppe.]

1. Metallurgy. A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 H. COIT in *Repository of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 265 The method and process, invented... by me, is to continue the lopes in the same furnace... and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 768 The ore... loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called lopes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Loph, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomery or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18. WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† 2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. Obs.

† 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Sapphire Lophe, and of many other Stones. 14. Lycor. *Comment. Our Lady* 92-3 Specially sapphire, depe lophe, and blew ewage. Stable as the lophe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde finely enamelled with a rubie, a sapphire lophe and a perle. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire sapphire lophe perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees.

In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Loop (lūp), v. 1 [f. Loop sb. 1 App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. LOOPED

phl. a. 1, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. trans. To form into a loop or lops; also with *round*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 *Veats Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept., The larva... loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement... in the water.

2. intr. To form a loop; spec. of certain larvae.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots... twist themselves among the masonry; and the huge gorges come looping through the holes. 1854 *Woodward Mollusca* II. 123 *Pedifer aspa*... loops in walking, like trunctella. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COUS in *J. Fowler's Zool.* p. xxii, Fowler... went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. trans. To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycorus* 24 The broad valley... looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something formed into a loop.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread... Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire... sufficient... to admit of the surgeon... looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phrase*: To fasten (*back, up*) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or lops. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 199 For him was... verse... A ceremony that... looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 HOOE *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 266 Their narrow... streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SAYER *Old Faints* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is intricately looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† Loop, v. 2 [f. Loop sb. 4] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see Loop sb. 4).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Car also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), phl. a. 1 Also 6 Sc. lowpit, 7 looped. [f. Loop sb. 1 and v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'Looped tubes of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. iv. 9 Lo I twa greit lowpit ederis, with mony throw, Fast throw the fluide toward the land can draw. 1850 NICOL *Archit. Hear.* 83 Others (nchula) are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects: for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradus. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 GRAY *Anal.* (ed. 8) 704 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see Loop sb. 1 2].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing.

1589 RIECK *Bibl. Scholast.*, Loopod, or latched with lopes, amenitatus. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 413 They... assailed one another on both sides with looped darts and such like casting-weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. loop-lace (b) in Loop sb. 16). *Looped pile* (see quot. 1888). *Looped stitch, looped work* = *loop-stitch, loop-work* (see Loop sb. 1 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost... two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5868/9, 2 Pair of fine Meclbin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 CRESS *HARTFORD Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are... four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 *Looped pile* is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume... a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909/2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace-chains. 1893 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped (lūpt), phl. a. 2 [f. Loop sb. 2 + -ED 2] Having loop-holes.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 31 (1st Qo. 1608) How shall... Your loop? [Fo. 1623 loop'd] and windowed raggedness defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper¹ (lūpai). [f. Loop v. 1 + -ER¹] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 ALBIN *Birds* I. 2 A... number of green Caterpillars call'd Loopers. 1819 G. SANOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers... proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. *Note.* The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Cham. Trist.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

Looper² (lūpai). S. African. [a. Du. looper, lit. 'runner'] pl. A kind of large buck-shoot.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (lūpful). [f. Loop sb. 1 + -FUL] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 857 A pure culture... was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* Nov. 2089/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is... mixed with 1 to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lūp,houl), sb. 1 [f. Loop sb. 2 + HOLE sb.]

1. Fortification. A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appear at their defences or loop holes. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a beart thy Tower, And by loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* ix. 711 Shoot through the Loop-holes, and sharp Jav'lins throw. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1859) III. lxxvii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 *Southern Ballads & Metr.* v. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto... batt'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle l... gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1850 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† b. Naut. A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 40 Her mast and loop-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 BRETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Loop-holes... small apertures... in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1666 HOLLAND *Suelon*, *Nero* xii, His manner was to behold them... through little loop-hole-boles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1120 The Indian Herdsman... tends his pasturing Herds At Loop-holes cut through thickest shade. 1719 Dr. Fox *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loop-hole... from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 BRANT *Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage... has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curtis & Complots* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding... 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loop-holes.

b. *fig.* (Cowper's phrase 'loop-holes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loop-hole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Loop*, A loop-hole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loophut*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.]

1663-4 MARVELL *Court. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me... to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to... squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 DRYDEN *De. of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 527 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Caesar here spoken of, was a private Man... a 1700 T. BROWN *Ides*. (1709) IV. v. 259 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole... for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. III. 80 The Test Act... left loop-holes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio cartarum' had left some loop-holes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Chayne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude... she had left her without a loop-hole of escape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as loop-hole door, frame; loop-hole-lighted adj.

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 14 Loop-hole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loop-hole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1, I broke and cut a board from one of the loop-hole doors.

Loop-hole, sb. 2 rare. [f. Loop sb. 1] The aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread... having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

Loop-hole, v. [f. Loop-HOLE sb. 1] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls or; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbatiss in its front. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised... to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon]... lies all night in sight of the other army loop-holing its farm-houses. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxxvi. § 83. 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loop-holed. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xvi, A stout loop-hole... loop-holed for musketry on every side.

Hence *Loop-holed phl. a.*, *Loop-holing vbl. sb.* 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 651 This uneasy loop-hold'd jail... Cannot but put yon mind of wedlock. 1870 *Pal Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The... loop-holing of such farmyards... as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Glovesmiths Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loop-holed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loop-holed houses filled with armed men.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb. 1 [f. Loop v. 1 + -ING¹] The action of Loop v. 1, in various senses.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 140 Corde and flour for living and loopwing of the same arras. 1856 TOOO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings... is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. *concr.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb. 2 [f. Loop v. 2 + -ING¹] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Looping (lūpin), phl. a. [f. Loop v. 1 + -ING²] That forms loops. *Looping-snail*, a snail of the genus *Truncatella*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 175 The end of the long murle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatella*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* I. The vale is spread with looping waters.

Looplet (lû'plét). [LÉT.] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

Loopy (lû'pi), a. [f. LOOP *sû.* + -Y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy, crooked stream. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. Sc. 2. Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx. When I tauld him bow this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

Loor (lû'z). dial. Forms: a. 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lower. ß. 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o), low.

[Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1597 MASSELL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the claws of a beast. A 1722 LITTLE *Hush* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcurn in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*

Lure, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 333 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow-pox. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. . . generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. II. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMATAGE *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*

Lewer, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Leur, Loo, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

Loor, obs. Sc. f. *liefer* compar. of LIEF a., dear.

1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dan.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him binging As 'mong heretics I'd bear him singing.

Loor, obs. form of LOWER v.

Loord, variant of LOORD Obs.

Loore, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

Loorequet, variant of LORIKETT.

Loos, **Loosable**, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

Loose (lû's), sb. Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE v. and a.]

1. Archery. The act of discharging an arrow.

1519 HORNAM *Unig.* 283 b. Geue a smarte lose with thyn arrowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1731) 160 b. In the loose of the stryng... arrowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Topham* II. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche... after the loose, lyfted vp his ryght legge.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Javelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* III. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

fig. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 394 The only mark wherewith Murther shot, Just in the loose of envious enger death. . . Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. JONSON *Ent. Man out of Hum.* III. III. Her braine's a quiter of lewis, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudiciall name, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng. Explan.* Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. At (or in) the (very) loose: at the last moment. Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelike forms All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long proceesse could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We vse to say make the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell . . . was more joyous and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not pernicious but at the end and loose only. 1608 BR. HALL *Epistles* I. III. How all godless plots, in their loose, have once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them finde out pretty losses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 SANDERSON *Ser.* II. 209 The unjust steward . . . resolveth . . . to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amds for all, and do his whole business.

3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. At (a or the) loose: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. To take a loose: to give oneself up to indulgence. Obs. exc. as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFAIR' *Bachus Bonitie* C. After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. A 1626 W. SLATER *2 Theas.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul sticks not to impute demerence to seduced Galathians. . . In his loose, imputes no lesse then . . . madnesse or losse of wits unto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they have a continuuity with their Maker. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 43. I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* t. i. Melts in his Arms, and

with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. PARKER *Eusebius* to Bks. *Ecc. Hist.* p. xvi. From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness, which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Ref. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what should hinder him? A 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such losses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet. Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. To give a loose (occas. give loose) to: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint.

occas. To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horace's Ode* I. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 p. 6 They now give a Loose to their Moan. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 327 p. 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELING *Amelia* IV. ix. Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty agree to this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1807 I. 72 They gave themselves . . . a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. He . . . gave loose . . . to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1825 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 391 The little boy . . . gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, a cheerful loose. Obs.

1645 S. WARD *Coal fire. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widows mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerful loose [ed. 1672] loose, that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* III. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breaches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intolerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. To make a loose from: to get away from the company of. Obs.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. II. I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* II. I. I was just making a loose from Doracie, to pay my respects to you. A 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

6. An impetuous course or rush. Obs.

1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus . . . runs with an unbought loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 150 Hah! I yet hee flies, nor yields to black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. Comb. † loose-giving.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b. Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] cummeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [Isid. *Etym.* xvii. vii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans pretiosior est.*]

Loose (lû's), a. and adv. Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5-7 lousse, (also 8-9 dial.) lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, 1008, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 lous, 4-8 louse, 5 lawso, 5-6 lewse, lose, 6 Sc. lowis, lowsz, 7 lowso, 5- loose. [ME. *lûs* (with close *ð*), in north. dial. *lous*, a. ON. *lous-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *lûs*, Da. *lûs*), = OE. *lûs* LEASE a., q. v. for the ulterior etymology.] A. adj.

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 13333 Quat man þat þou leess o band, For lous [fair] lause, Trin. lous] he sal in heven stand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast þey neuer hym bonde, þat lose a noper tyme þey hym fonde. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 976 þe emperoure . . . commandit his men . . . to bynd ianne in a place . . . & Lyons loss lat to þaim ga. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere . . . bound hire hors, it shoulde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppes is many a flye loos. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 13190 He deliure me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TIOGALE *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve loose unto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben*]? barrabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at random left. 1598 SHAKS. *Mer. V.* I. 1. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin loos within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 OUIDA *Marmenina* I. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 340½ Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. transf. and fig., e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † To have one's feet loose: to be at liberty to travel (cf. loose-footed 10 d fig.).

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1813) III. 239 To recover this, . . . were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* I. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Gen.* Lit. 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. Obs. exc. dial. e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Loose*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The servitude of these two, where the one is so much beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be loose though thei might. A 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I was lous, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* *Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose.'

† d. With *prep.*: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. Obs.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus for destinee as it . . . holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1096 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in lyst hade, He lete to be large, laus of his hondes. 1456 Sir G. Hove *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Haungy thy berte loose from all worldly pleasure. A 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 AOSION *Sir J. Somers Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 p. 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts so loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii. I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].

† e. Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. Obs.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix. Halflyng louse for haste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They are exceedyng swyfte of foote by reason of theyr loose goinge from theyr chyldes age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all ber naked Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. Phr. to come, get loose.

A 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. II. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be . . . withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 233. I remember once a sledge went so far under . . . that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thebiphthorn* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1880 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rage of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Ibn. R. Wardrobes* (1813) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said cofferis! 1701 rois nobilis. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untied. 1597 SHAKS. *Loose's Comb.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor tid in formal plak. 1634 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poetic Ep.* Ded. 1 As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1848 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. v. 107 Jingling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii. Silvers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now rare.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar Ep.* Ded. A 2 b. I . . . am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 p. 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1730 HUME *Hum. Nature* I. iv. (1874) I. 319 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone would join them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Ref. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose confectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

k. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. Obs. exc. in some jocular expressions.

† Loose shot: marksmen not attached to a company. Loose card (see *quint* 1763 l).

1479 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 51. I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij weires w^t my loose goods. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to occupy my loose goods. 1590 SIR J. SNYTH *Disc. Coic. Weapons* 17 Mosquetiers . . . are not to be employed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes . . . loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1801) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their

1866 *Athenaeum* No. 1097. 178/3. Loose-wrist practice (in pianoforte playing) is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. *Coal Mining*. *Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as *loose-broke*, *-hanging*, *-hung*, *-let*, *-lying* adj.

1867 J. BARROW Coleridge. 203 His troops press forward like a loose-broke flood. 1898 MARSTON Soc. *Villainie* ii. vii. 6, Her 'loose-broke' gowne For her loose lying body. 1891 LANGR. *Col. Leg.* iii. *Street in Strasburg*. What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein!

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argentin* II. xx. 133 The "loose-hung banners. 1872 A. DE VERE Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & *Armagh Cath.* With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 Mary Magd. Lament. vi. xxvi. (Fuller) *Worthies Miscell.* 11.) My "loose-let soule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid "loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasynthetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicked, -principlid, -robed, -spiked, -twined.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with "loose-barbed points. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 152 Her bronze-hued, "loose-curved head. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 "Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, "loose-girdled Graces come. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 To draw the line . . . between a wise generosity and a "loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 HENRIK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, "loose-hipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* iii. 28 Big-headed, "loose-jointed . . . carriage-horses. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed. "loose-limbed. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 26 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 250 "Loose-lived ministers. 18661 HOLIDAY *Juvenal* 94 "Loose-lod Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Ovidian* laxa, "loose-pancled Otidia. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 188 A "loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where "loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 "Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man "loose Wi'd.

d. Special combs.: † loose-bellied a., having the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a dress) loose-fitting; † fig. lewd, wanton; † loose-breec, a slovenly lout; † loose-clacked a., loquacious, chattering; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); † fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; † fig. wanton; † loose-hangled a. [i. hangle HINGLE], loose-jointed; † loose-hilted a., 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-arch.), a wanton; † loose-legged, † loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; † loose-waistcoat, a woman.

1565 COOPER *Thaenais*, *Alnus Iguanda*, he must be made "loose bealed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 136 If euer I said "loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodice-gowne. 1625 SHIRLEY *School of Compl.* II. i. 1, Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada Epil.* And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 GAMIN. *Gurton* III. iii. I faith, sir "loose-brech, had ye taried, ye should haue found your match! 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, *Inform* (1860) 45 His dam was . . . some "loose clackit bitch or other. 1717 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as "loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 461/2 Triding up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 1877 PARNELL *Domie's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some "loose-gown'd dame. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Long, Louge* eschine . . . a tall, ill-favoured, "loose-hangled boobie. 1862 BRONE *New Academy* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your "loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol xxx*, Here's a fellow . . . talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican "loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some "loose-let'd dame. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 Her "loose-tail'd gossips which first intic't her to folly. 1689 CARLILE *Fortune Hunters* iv. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall . . . make bold . . . to borrow a little of your "loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. 1868 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a "Loose-waistcoat.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. absol. in phrases. a. On the loose: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. HANNAY *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose'—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/ Our friend prone to vices you never may see, though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. In the loose: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 14 cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 2s. per lb.

2. Rugby Football. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrummage.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. adv.

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. To sit loose (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to

weigh heavily upon. † So to hang loose (to). To hold loose: to be indifferent.

1591 H. SMITH *Pride Naboth*. 37 How earnest hee was about his dream and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsel I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 ATTERBURY *Federal Sermon*. Benet 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 19 r 2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 CANLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* II. xiii. 1. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. To play fast and loose († loose or fast): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill have leuit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten geris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. Comb., as loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ adjs.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. 165 Yon limeless Sands "loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 41 "Loose en-roah'd With Ribbons-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xiv*, Ralph had a kind of "loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1316 In folds "loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1777 POTTER *Aeschylus, Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their "loose-flowing hair. 1873 LONGF. *Milton* 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, "loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this "loose-thinking style. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your "loose-wadded German schlafröckl. is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the "loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 KATH. STEUART *By Allan Water x*. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 76 The "loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (līs), v. Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lowsins), 4 lauce, laus, lowss, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 dial.) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 dial.) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 lous, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, loose, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4- loose. Pa. t. 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. Pa. pple. 4 laused, etc.; strong (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. LOOSE a. Cf. LESE v.]

1. trans. To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 Juliana 38 Ichulle be leowsin [Bodl. MS. lowse] ant leauen hwen me punched. a 1300 CURSOR M. 1436 [Lazar] in winding clath. . . was woden. "Louses him nu", he said. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 784 Delmret wo lodes, lawsit of prisone. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my hand. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xii. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my malours. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to le lousit out of the goif quible the saide hour, for by request. 1550 PALSGR. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste he removed from this kaylle. 1555 COVERDALE *Mark* xiv 4 They . . . founde the foale tyed by y* dore . . . and lowsed it. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they . . . doe presently loose and let goe everye Peasante and Partidge so taken. 1611 BIBLE Isa. li. 34 The captiue exyle hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas Impudence to find A sleeping God, 'his Sacrilege to bind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* II. ii. 94 How he 'd the chained Titan! shall he be loosed. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 211 Like Venus, when he loosed his naked love. 1865 T. MALLORE *Belton* *Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from († of).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2182, I yhern . . . he loused away Fra his life. c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 985 Syndry seke men gettis bare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1320 At the last, for bat lady, I lausyt myselfe. c 1425 CURSOR M. 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle lo lousen vs. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*. Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Looosing them from al duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1611 BIBLE Luke xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmite. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, . . . that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And bad him cry, . . . that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him (Christ) was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. esp. with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also absol.

a 1300 CURSOR M. 18189 Quat art bou pat louses paa pat formast sin sua band in wa? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3852 Alle pat bou louses in erte right sal be lousid in heven bright. c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* i. (Petrus) 17 To bind and lous quhowm-euer bou will Plane powen is gewin be pare-til. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to loose. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou louse in erte, it shall be losen in heuen. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 199 Havyng full authorithe to bynd and to lose,

to contracte and conclude. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 192 Salf Christ onlie that deit on tre He may haith loose and bind. 1892 E. P. BARLOW *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 49 Louse þi lippes a-tywyne & let þe gost worche. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thou sall. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifix* 2283 Now doe the wicked loose their tongues to lyes. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucra* x. 8 Sounds of softest song . . . Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1841 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 88 Let me scraw thee up a peg: let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 33 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

† e. To set free from disease. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 58 Or the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallows losing bodies ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fetters, a knot); to break (a seal); † occas. with up. † To loose down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial. or poet.

a 1300-1400 CURSOR M. 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [Cott. lese] þe thwanges of his scho. c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* xix. (Cristoforo) 510 Pai . . . lousit þare belis spedly. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris were openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 735 Pus lowtes his lede on low & lousys his chyne. 1530 PALSGR. 494/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be losed asonder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev. v.* 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the scales therof? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis their laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Souerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced from the chayne. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Visions* ix, With side-long heard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. 1, The witch . . . Lows'd down my breeks. 1742 Young *Nit. Th.* v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 147 They . . . Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. c 1620 A. HUMF. *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for neither syde wantes sum reason. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Caesar. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

Phr. (Sc.) † To loose the box: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † To loose one's poke, pack: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13 . . . Gawi & Gr. Knt. 2376 He kapt to be knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arth.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you have packt vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll loose them forth. 1833 Leg. *Bk. St. Andros* 228 in *Salt. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and meckis, And had no will to loose the boxe. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. 1, But loose your poke; be 't true or fause let his hear. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* *Recit.* viii, The jovial thrang The poet did request, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Loose out, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods.

† c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they . . . loose theyr handes. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 69 Then tbe[y] loaid bandes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly Naut. † Also with forth. † To loose out (a knife): to unsheathe it. † Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 5 Lowse thou thi shoing fro thi feyt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . . and his pure brother . . . Lauset lousis for the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. solutis iaque finibus, subductis anchoris]. c 1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene . . . lawses out a-kynye full righte. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 1160 Bownd on the trest in a creddill to sit, To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1573 DOUGLAS *Ensis* III. iv. 120 Do lows the rabandis, and lat down the sail. 1580 PALSGR. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* v. 5 Vpon thy wordes I wil loose forih the nett. a 1578 LYNDESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 324 The king . . . past to his chamber and lousit his claithis and maid him to his bede. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'll move mine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoisted, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760), To Loose, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 SHELLEY *Doat on Serchio* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* 121, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1865 SMYTH *Salvor's Word-Bk.*, To loose a rope, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. Sc. To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also absol.

a 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit marre realie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit [etc.]. a 1568 *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* II. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 242 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 245 She lowsit the pluch and syne come home. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 56 *Two lads*, War gaen at plough their forenoon yokin: At length haith tir'd w' beat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I hanna seen him since he lowsed.

† f. To carve (a pheasant). Obs.

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babes Bk.* (1869) 395 To lose or unlase a fessant.

† *g. intr.* for *refl.* To come unfasted. *Obs.* 1760-71. H. BROKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84. The picture... suddenly loses from its ribband.

† *a.* To lose the anchor: to weigh anchor. Also, to lose one's bark. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 *pe* man went and loused *be* ankir. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They loused their ankers and departed from Gundalope. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Qij b. Aunle and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The french ships beginis to lous their anker, and stryk sail at Bristow.

b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occur.* with *up*.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 2 We entered into a shippe of Adramicium, and loused from lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Gard. leused from Deepe with twelve galleys. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. To stay my Fleece from losing forth the Bay. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 180 This noone he loost up for the shore. 1677 *Loud.* *Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light Ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loused, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loused from the harbour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

† To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). *†* *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arowes. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kyng... losse his gonnys of ordonaunce uponne them. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1 I louse, as a gonner losseweth a pece of ordonaunce. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* I. 17ii. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 207 As many Arrowes loosed several wayes Come to one marke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 324 Such archers... use... to loose their arrowes in a more comely manner. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* i. 122 That strong cord that never loses dart But at fair aim. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xvi. Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error. *transf.* 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 *pe* childe loused and schette. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have loused at me when I sawe him drawe his bowe. *Ibid.* 681/2 Se howe yonder gonner reculeth or ever she louse. 1545 ASCHAN *Tatoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlede and nocke trewlie, drawe and louse equallye. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 56 b, Al the... c. archers shot and loused at once. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 58 (*He gives them the Arrows*). Too it Boy, Marcou louse when I bid. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* ii. iii. Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kral, they loosed into them with the roers. 1893 *Field* 25 Mar. 456/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intension of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Faget's artillermen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or allow to proceed from one.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall down at the roist, My laureat letters at the and I lousie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 103 Loose now and then A scattered smile, and that lie lie upon. 1601 - *All's Well* ii. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and late Loosing vpon thee. 1617 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr. His... delicateness in extending and loosing a note with incomparable softness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushes o'er this cheek.

† 5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN *v.* 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only *arch.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 957 *pe* rayn ruled down... Gorde to gmonia *pat* *pe* ground loused. 1375 BARROW *Brue* vi. 253 A gret stane. That throu the gret aniente Was lowysit, ready for to fall. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilid.* st. 1117 *pen* sye he bow his feds his weron lewesode ychone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 126 With the wyndynge of the edderynge thou dost louse thy stakes and therefore they must needs be... barded agayne. 1526 *Pilgr.* *Perf.* (W. de W.) 153/1 254 The bole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolved and loused. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse a tree or herbe from the roote. *Ibid.*, Se howe the heate hath made these borders to louse asonder. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Trar. Health* (1550) H iii. A stroke or fault, whereby the ioyntes of the backe bone ar loused. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxii. 16 As timbers girt and bound together in a building cannot be loused with shaking. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loused and shaken.

† 6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; *†* *pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. *†* To loose a bridle to: to indulge. Now *arch.* *exc.* in colloq. *phr.* To loose hold: to let go.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, laxo, relaxo. 1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I louse a thynge that was to straitye tyed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herseback's Husb.* (1586) 67 The olde Rosyars must have the Hares loused about them in Februarie, and the dead twigg cutte off. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Gnazzo's Civ. Com.* (1586) ii. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musike, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 Occasione friile to louse a brydle to all their appetites. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Eneas* i. 220 A prince imposed to let or loose their rains, as be commands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 586 The slippry God will try to loose his hold. 1737 WILSTON *Josephus, Hist. vi.* viii. 34 Their nerves were so terribly loused... they could not flee away. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 822 He bid them loose grasp. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle,' cried Walter. 1901 MATHEN *Peace or War S. Africa* vii. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

† *b.* *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 51 *pou* maist... lose *be* wombe if *pat* he be costif. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes. leuseth the bealy. *Ibid.* 87 Blacke pepper through the beate and drynes therof, leuseth quickly. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Health* ii. vii. (1543) 20 b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also louse, but they are harde of dysteyson. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former looseness. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. 58 If their bellies be but abundantly loosed.

† 7. [*Cf. L. solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1792 *pe* dede... louses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endynge. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and loused porus longe rotmes he reparalde. 1435 ALISYN *Fire of Love* ii. ix. 91 *pat* frenschyp *pat* is kyndely sal not be lausyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 153/1 15 It dissoluethe and loseth all vowes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, *je* resolve. 1816 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

† *b.* *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 234 Til *be* fals ydol don can fal, and in poudre lousyt al smal. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxviii. 120 The moisture... is in thayer assembled and amased... And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

† 8. To break (faith); to violate (a peace). *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1784 If 3e... folsden fayth to *pat* fre, festned so harde, *pat* yow lausen ne lyst. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 149 The man... may nocht lose his faith. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 By reason whereof the peace betwene them agreed might be loused or broken.

† 9. To solve, explain. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no might Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* *Arts & Sci.* i This doubt is afterwards loused by Aristotle himself.

† 10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence *perh.* Coverdale's use: *†* To buy (*obs.*).

1473 *Lit. Treas.* *Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 48 Item to David Quhytchede and Thome of Sianly... for Doctor Andres dispensacion lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvijh. 1500 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item... to Jacob latur to lous his lute that lay in wed xxixijh. 1504-5 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lose the Kingis stope quiklyk was tane quhen he was Abbot of Unreson vijh xijh. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxvii. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londre vpon my self. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Belane, or I louse them. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Loose...* to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

† *b.* *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance.

1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1830) 361/2 Or the landis war lowsit, quiklikis are now lowsit.

† 11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes abounne writin be Patrik Leslie... And the said Patrik offerit the said guds, and the rest maid that one to be lousit, incontinent thair findand souerty [etc.]. 1544 *Ibid.* I. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzeis, provost of Aberdene... hes lowsit the arrestment made vponne ane scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertaine to Robert Patersonne and vtheris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75 b. The moveable gudes of the defender, could be first attached, and arrested, untill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answer to the complainer; and then the arrestment could be loused. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Stat. Law Scot.* iii. i. (1693) 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby louseth the Arrestment. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* vi. vi. § 12 (1773) i. 509.

† 12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. *dial.*

a 1813 WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* i. vi. 151 He wad hear it [a song] every day when the school looses. 1851 GREENWELL *Coatbridge Towns Northumb.* & *Durh.* 35 *Loose* (i. e. Louse) 'Finish working I' 1893 SKOVED *Tales Yorksh. Words* 170 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loused'.

Loose, *obs.* form or variant of *LOSE*, *LOSS*.

Loosed (*lost*), *ppl. a.* [*f. LOOSE v.* + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. viii. Whose loosed bones quite out of joynt be wried. 1661 LOVELL *Lit. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.* b. The eares are moveable... in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being miant in the fearfull... and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end. 1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; *fig.* of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 110 The cleargie men... are beloued generally... except peradventure of some bungrie womes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is... a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living, what part thereof he will first go and part with to their use. 1868 BARN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central lump; there are no loose ends. 1897 BOSTON (Mass.) *Yrnl.* 1 Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

† 2. *Phr.* At (after, on) a loose end: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not know-

ing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter*) at a loose end: unsettled. *colloq.*, *orig. dial.* (*cf. loose hand*, *LOOSE a.* 9).

1851 MAYNEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers... when young... were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their 'birds' as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment. 1860 GRO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iv. 111. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 FRASER'S *Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'loose end' and, but he had full employment. 1889 MALLOCK *In Enchanted* 151. 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

† 3. *Mining.* (*See* *quots.*)

1865 BOWER *Slate Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Loose-end*, a gangway in long-wall working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss.* *Coal Mining*, *Loose end*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (*lir'sli*), *adv.* Forms: 4 looselyche, loosely, 4-5 loseliche, 5 losly, 5-6 losely, 6 lowslye, lowsly, lowsly(e), losly, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 loosly, 6- loosely. [*f. LOOSE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Bynde it [a ligature] losely at *be* moup of *be* wounde. *Ibid.* 146 *pe* seuenhe is bounde loseliche to *be* first spondile. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) 1494 i. xii. The more *pat* this desyre is the faster is Iesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is *be* loslyer is he knytte. 1583 STUBBES *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how losely they shall be sowed... euerie stich an inch or two from another. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gulsteneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 It fasteneth the gummies vpon the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 425 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way. 1812 LATMAN *Facts conc. Diabetes* 77 Matters capable of such fermentation... have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. 1842 BISHOPP *Woollen Manuf.* II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1866 B. JOWETT *in Ess. & Rev.* 389 In modern times all languages sit loosely on thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsais* 81 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 213 For he is in *be* lowest of heuene... And wel loselyche loileth here by *be* lawe of holycherche. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 But Emme losely i-kept [*L. lazus custodit*], wroot unto *be* bisschoppes of Engeland. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. i. Eviij b. Some thynke my saytres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it losely pende. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streynynge. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 106 'The... revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 BIDDONS *in Observ. Nature Demonstr. Evid.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1891) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosely in their ordinary conversation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. *Introd.* 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 LEEDS *Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Math.* xi. 20-24 *pe* ye not geuen to riot and exesse so openly and loosly. 1605 CANNEN *Reut.* *Wise Sp.* 183 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. 1699 DRYDEN *in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving... some scandal to the modesty of her sex. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 He was... far more dangerous enemy of the Church than... if he had... lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed about her eares. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Idid* xxi. 437 Ioues wile could put on no such rains, But spake thus loosly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* vi. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play in replemant arms, or loosely dight to luxury. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looslier.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1622 DEKKER *If it be not* *Wks.* 1873 II. 258 Your guided pills... slip so smoothly doune Your Subjects throates, that all (vpon a sudden) Are loosely giuen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 711 If the bowels are only opened once loosely be takes but one dose.

6. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adj.*), as loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -woven *etc.*

1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xix. & 143 flowing hair. 1875 Not unfrequently a piece of track [rock] may be found reduced... to a number of loosely-adherent coats,

like those of an onion. 1887 *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

Loosen (lū's'n), *v.* Forms: 4 loose, lousen, lousne, 6 lousen, 7 lousen, 9 dial. lousen, 4, 7- lousen. [f. LOOSE *a.* + -EN *v.* ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs. exc. poet.* (rare) and *dial.* 1822 *Wyclif Pa.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde...loosen the sonnes of the slayne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je deslie.* 1804 *Courier Poetry* I. 88 The oussen, lousen'd frae the plough, Spread oore the grassy plain. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Enid* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase to loosen (a person's) tongue, and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therefore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodness, loosening a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosens'd and their loosening the sinnes that he limited. 1695 *Dryden's Preface to the Art of Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory...it loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 *Shelley Prometheus Unbound* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its sorrow music. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* xlviii. 14 But [Sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song. 1869 *Trollope He Knew* xiv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 E. H. Barker *Paul's S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 *Zangwill Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1822 *Wyclif Isa.* xx. 2 Go, and loose the sac fro thi leendis. 1611 *Bible Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maid to defile her. 1686 tr. *Charlid's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms...walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. 1806 *Surrey Winter in Lond.* III. 51 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 *Keats's Agnes* xxvi. She...Loosens her fragrant bodice. 1884 *Laur Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 A. E. W. Mason *Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Caullus* xiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro they pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the former. *Ibid.*, Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 *Leont tr. Albert's Archil.* I. 79/2 The water...routs up the bottom, and...carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 *Ouida Maremma* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608), I had rather loose the battails, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. *slang.* To loosen (a person's) hide: to flog. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loose. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. ix. They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 W. M. Ramsay in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes...to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 41). 329 The workman then with his spade loosens...the texture of the soil. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

fig. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. vii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 *Golding De Moray* vii. 95 Esculapius...was esteemed as a God for teaching...to loosen the Belly. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 41 Fears loosneth the Belly. 1676 *Wise-man Surg. v.* i. 352 Also use...lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 W. Lewis *Mat. Med.* (ed. 21) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 167 The bowels (must) be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough...small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 *Mattius Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are...loosened. 1853 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was...made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 G. B. Cheever *Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 *Holland A. Bouvic.* vii. 129 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 T. S. Baldoock *Crimwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

Loosened (lū's'nd), *pp. a.* [f. LOOSEN *v.* + -ED *v.*] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also *dial.* liberated from service.

1680 *Dryden Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosened'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697-*Virg. Georg.* III. 397 He scours along the Field, with loosened'd Reins. 1755 J. G. Cooper *Estimate of Life* III. 64 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosened'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 *Landon Geogr.* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 *Joanna Bailill Metr. Leg.* Lord John xxix. But his loosened'd limbs shook fast. 1845 Mrs. C. S. Hall *Whiteby* xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 *Browning Transcendentalism* 25 He...turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches...upon the mountain heads.

Loosener (lū's'nai), [f. as *prec.* + -ER *v.*]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 *Browning Blot in 'Sautcheon'* II. Wks. 1896 I. 345/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 R. A. Coffin tr. *Lignori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds...listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 *Bratwaite Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. 1643 *Caryl Sac. Covt.* 5 It is a loosener of affection. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes...frequently. 1784 *Jefferson Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Caullus* ii. 13 The golden apple...Late-won loosener of the wary girdle.

Looseness (lū's'nēs), Forms: see LOOSE *a.*

[f. LOOSE *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf., and fig.* 12400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 pe enchesoun of cause conjuncte is compouned of be moupis of be veynes and arteries...or Ellis to greet feblines or to greet loosnes. 1562 *Turner Baths* 8, They are good for the loosnes and to muche softnes of the pappes. 1587 *Golding De Moray* xiii. 223 After that manner therefore may we Wade...between Loosenesse and Bondage by leauing their mouings free. 1607 *Markham Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no means he may...win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635-56 *Cowley Davidides* III. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 A. Browne *App. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Looseness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1839 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practices.

1585 *Etherstone tr. Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This looseness must be imputed not so much to the sluggishness of the depute as to the hatred of the Jewish religion...a 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose through the looseness of an evil conscience. 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1723 *Worrow Corr.* 1843 III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 A. V. *Express* Sept. (Barlett). The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 299 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 *Burke Late St. Nat. Wks.* II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 *Goodwin Enquirer* I. vi. 42 Misunderstandings...may be traced to...looseness of expression. 1849 *Ruskin Sew. Lamp* p. vii. The looseness of the drawing...may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 Sir A. Wills in *Laur Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 *Woolton Chr. Mamal* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with things necessary...If pleasure come alone, it is looseness. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Disor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in proceesse of tyme to loosenesse. 1599 R. Crompton *Mansion Magnanimitie* II v b, The said noble Earle...knowing the loosenesse of soldiers...caused the Ladies...to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693-4 *Woolf Life* 3 Mar. He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to looseness. 1709 *Felton Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 W. M. Sinclair *Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhoea; † an attack of diarrhoea.

1586 T. Randolph in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 121

He fell into a great looseness of his bodye. 1600 *Swaffet Country Farme* I. xv. 97 For the looseness of the belly, some make them meate of the husks of barlie steep in wine. 1661 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affixed, to be an excellent medicine in loosenesses. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Improv.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhoea or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 28 His looseness increased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 *Gray Lett. Poems* (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels...is a common symptom of the disease [i.e. of whooping-cough]. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoea'.

Loosenger, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Loosening (lū's'nin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *v.*] The action of LOOSEN *v.* in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without luringe of the gummies, and looseninge of the same. 1615 *Hieron Wks.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 Miss Braconer *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loosening, *pp. a.* [-ING *v.*] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 *Salmon Bal's Diapni.* (1699) 529/1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. C. ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 *Southey Thalaba* ix. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers...Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots...which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

Looser (lū's'ni), [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ER *v.*] One who or something which loosens.

1528 *Paynel Salerni's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leiser, consumer, and dier of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.*, *Soldador*, a looser, an expounder of drems or riddles. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Caullus* xviii. 26 A surdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1882 *Nares Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers...keep fast the...booms.

Loosestrife (lū's'stroif), Also 6 loose-, lous(e)strife, lostroife. [f. LOOSE *v.* + STRIFE *sb.*; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimachia*, also *-machia*, a Gr. *Λυσιμάχιον*, f. the personal name *Λυσίμαχος* Lysimachus, an application of the adj. *Λυσίμοχος* 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. *Λέσσι*, combining stem of *Λέσσι* to loose + *μάχη* strife.

The form *Λυσίμαχια* (found only in Pliny's Latin translation) would be correct Gr. for the action of 'loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one Lysimachus, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimachia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *Lysimachia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceae*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbs* (1881) 50 Some call it *Lysimachian luteum*...it may be called in english yellow Lousstrife or berbe Ylowe. 1562-*Herb. III.* 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of y vertue that it hath lous strife. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* II. 175 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse strife. 1649 *Parkinson Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower.* Pl. IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife...Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceae*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbs* (1881) 50 *Lysimachia purpurea*...may be called in english red loostrife, or purple loostrife. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 51 Other will have it called Lostroife or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 *Johnson Gerard's Herbat* II. ccxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Cusius. 1785 *Martin Roussan's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 *Mary Howitt Pheasant* I. The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 M. Arnold *Thyris* xiii. When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among...We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see *quots.*).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Poddled Loose-strife, *Ephelobium*. *Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-Lin., *Decodon*. West Indian Lin., *Justicia suffruticosa*.

Loosing (lū's'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ING *v.*] The action of the vb. LOOSE.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs. or arch.*

1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tnesday to tel ye way of your lawys-
yng. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come
from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loysing
of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes
of William Ellyson. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Solthurs*,
loosing, delivring, *solutio, dimissio*.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket
or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1428 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd
with fryk nayslys vnto the bonys and to the lousing of her
ioynnts. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 249 Rather then
I will tarrie the loosing of them [sc. knottes], I will cutt them
in under. 1590 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.*
(1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his
girdle, which the thief spying gave it the loosing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from
guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or
penance.

c 1557 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MIS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent
for to lyve samen (Withouten any loysing to thair life lastes.
1526 *Pligr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of bynd-
yng & loysing of synne, is deriued from y^e apostles to y^e
mynsters of Christes church. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839)
505 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of
that obligation? 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462
The Pardon or Remission of Sins... consists in the loosing
of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment.
1871 *SPRATT Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This
has always been regarded as a notable example of binding
and loosing by the minister.

† 4. The action of weighing anchor or setting
free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 *LITHCOW Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our
loosing from Clissa, we arriued at Ragusa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string
of a bow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drew an Arwe vp to
the vale; And as he was in his loysing, Diomedes... to
him rode, Ar euer arwe from him glode. 1545 *ASCHAM*
Tophoph. (Arb.) 107 What handlyng is proper to the Instru-
mentes? Standynge, nokyng, drawyng, holdyng, loysing,
wherby cometh fayre shyotynge. 1612 *SELOEN in Drayton's*
Poly-ob. xvii. Notes 268 His death by an unfortunate
loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrell's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a
contract or obligation.

1839 W. MARCROFT *Ups & Downs* to On my coming to be
21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.
7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a
reasonable consideration or considerations to he upon the
making of the said Leases, for loysing of the same. 1564-
[65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing always that
the loysing of the said arrestment... shall na wyse be hurt-
ful. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 276 (Scotts Law Phrases) A
Loosing of Arrestment, a writ to discharge such attach-
ment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security
for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: loosing-place *Sc.* [cf. *LOSSING*], a
place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); loosing-timo,
the time of release from work (*dial.*).

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* III. 35 The bottom or tail... of
this bank... as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer
to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's*
xv. Looking at their watches... lest they should work for
their master half an instant after loosing-time.

Loosing, ppl. a. [f. *LOOSE* v. + -ING 2.] Re-
laxing; laxative.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainh.) *Trul.* (S. H. S.) 43 In
my experience I find it very loosing, for before I was weil
accustomed wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity
of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

Loosing, *obs. form* of *LOZENGE*.

Loosish (lī'sh), *a.* [f. *LOOSE* a. + -ISH.] Some-
what loose.

1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man
and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las*
Alforias II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

Loosome, *Sc. form* of *LOVESOME*.

Loot (lūt), *sb.* 1. Also 7 lute. A name applied
in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the
ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.
1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1063 This bloody
brine at the first boyling of the Pann, brings up a scumm,
which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made
with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of
Wainscot-board, twice as big as a good square trencher:
they call it a *Loot*. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 94. 1880
C. H. POOLE *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

Loot (lūt), *sb.* 2. *fn.* Hindi *lūt*, according to
some scholars repr. *Sk. lūtra, lūtra* booty; spoil,
f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it
to *Sk. lup* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of con-
siderable value) taken from an enemy, a captured
city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense,
something taken by force or with violence; booty,
plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit
gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also,
the action or process of looting.

1788 *Indian Vocab.* (V.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage. 1839
Blackw. Mag. XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic
gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union
in any part of India. 1858-9 *Russell's Diary India* (1860)
II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on
loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on
robbery. 1860 *Hook Lives Afr.* (1862) II. vii. 505 The
boises in the archbishop's stables the murderers appro-
priated as their own free... or, as we should now say, as *loot*.
1896 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey]
bave vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

Loot (lūt), *v.* [f. *LOOT* *sb.* 2.] *a. trans.* To
plunder, sack (a city, building). *b.* To carry off
as loot or booty. *c. absol.*

a. 1845 W. H. SMITH in *Colburn's United Service Mag.*
II. 70 He has attacked and looted several villages under
our protection. 1865 *GUESLEY Sophron & N.* 135 The sum-
mer palace of the Emperor... has been... unceremoniously
looted. 1889 *Jessors Coming of Frars* II. 99 A gang of
fellows... seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and
Mileham.

b. 1847 L. D. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I.
192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted
in Spain. 1858 K. VOUGS *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-
bearer who... looted all my traps. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm.*
Trav. xiv. A place of temporary security for the plunder
'looted' by laundresses [sc. of Inns of Court chambers].
1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to
be looting cattle and grain.

c. 1845 [implied in *LOOTING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1859 *Times* 30 May
10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance
with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. TAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.*
CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting
right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity
of rabbits in a warren.

Hence *Looted ppl. a.*
1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and
wagons were recaptured.

Loot, var. *LORE* lotus, *LOTH*; *obs. Sc. f. LOU*.

Loot, *Sc. pa. t.* of *LET* v. 1

Lootable (lūt'āb'l), *a. rare* -1. [f. *LOOT* v.
+ -ABLE.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1885 *C. Times* 30 Jan. 75/3 The amount of lootable in-
come would be a very different matter.

Loofah: see *LOTA* (H).

Loote, *obs. form* of *LOT*, *LOTA* (H).

Looter (lūt'ar), [f. *LOOT* v. + -ER 1.] One who
loots.

1858-9 *Russell's Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those
insatiable 'looters'—men, women, and children, all are at
it. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug., Those begging gentlemen
who march at the tail of political parties like the looters
behind armies.

Looth (e, loot), *obs. forms* of *LOATH* a.

|| *Lootee* (lūt'ee), *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 louchee,
9 lutee. [Hindi *lūt*, f. *lūt* *LOOT* *sb.* 2.] In *pl.*

A term applied, in India, to a body of native ir-
regulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder.
In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers.
Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang.
Hence *Lootee-wallah* [Hindi *lūt'vālā*: see
WALLAH], a member of a gang of looters.

1757 *ORME Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body
of their Louches, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs
... attacked the houses of the natives. 1782 I. MUNRO *Narr.*
Mil. Operat. Coronandul Coast (1789) 295 Even the rascally
Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars... now pressed upon our
flanks and rear. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregu-
lars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the
name of Looties, continued their depredations. 1800 T. T.
ROBERTS *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywallah*, see *Looties*. 1803 C.
JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lootywallah*, *Ind.*, a term of the same
import as *Looties*. 1827 *SCOTT Scour. Dau.* xii. I will find
the dagger of a Looite which shall reach thee, wert thou
sheltered under the folds of the Nawab's garment. 1896
GRANT Hist. India I. iv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. WHIPPLE
in *Bib. Sec. Rep.* 131 (Stanf.) A noted lutee, or rogue.

Looting (lūt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOOT* v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the *vbl. LOOT*. Also *attrib.*

1842 L. ELLENBOROUGH *Let.* 17 May in *Indian Administ.*
(1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are
caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as
they call it. 1859 M. THOMSON *Story Cawnpore* iii. 48 For
downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1882
L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed,
in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese
blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† *Loove, love. Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *luf*: see
LAVE *sb.* 1.] Relict, widow.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry... 3af hym to
wyf CONSTANS contas de Braytayne, þe loove [v.r. wydowe,
L. *reluctant*] of his sone Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Ge-
fray his loove [v.r. loove, L. *reluctant*]. 1492 *Churchw. Acc.*
St. Dunstons, Canter. in *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Love*, Item
payde for the buryng of Ellerygys loove... 1514 *M.S.*
Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter., Rec. off Pett's loove wyth
out west gate iij d. 1557 *Will. Tho. Shoo*, Item I give to
Constables love xx s to Steres love xx s.

Loover, obs. form of *LOUVER*.

Looves, -ys, *obs. pl.* of *LOAF* *sb.* 1

Loovesum, *obs. form* of *LOVESOME*.

Loowarm, variant of *LEW-WARM*.

Loowe, *obs. form* of *LOW*.

Looz, variant of *LOSE* *sb.* *Obs.*, praise.

† *Lop* (lɒp), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 loppe,
7-lop. [OE. *loffe* wk. fem., of obscure origin.
Cf. *LOB* *sb.* 1.] A spider.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Brev. xvi.* 2 g ze fursum þeos lyric
loppe hinc [sc. man] hwiht deaðne gedep. c 1000 ÆLFRED
Gloss. in *W. Wülker* 121/2 *Loppe*, fleonde neddre, uel
atortocpe. c 1351 CHAUCEUR *Astruc.* I. 53 Shapen in manere
of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* 19 From this
senyult... ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the claws
of a loppe. c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in *Hazlitt E. P. P.*
I. 72 Ye lade longe sydde as a loppe.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 2. Now *dial.* [prob. a. ON. **hloppa*
wk. fem. (Sw. *loppa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hloppa*
(*hlaupa*) to LEAP.] A flea.

c 1460 *Trevisan blayst* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis
land thay fly [sc. the plague of] flies! 1480 *CAXTON Chron.*
Eng. D vij b. After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall

have feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597
G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe Wks.* (Grosart) III. 43 But
see, what art, thou here? *lupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine?
1662 *Rump Songs* I. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device
That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 *RAV*
N. C. Words 37 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i.e.
Fleas and Lice. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 *GROSE Provinc.*
Gloss., *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 *ROUSON Birds of Turkey* 237
The sheets lily-white, though aways it myself; Maw darlin,
nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 3. Also 5-8 loppe, (7 loppe), 6-7
lopp. [Commonly supposed to be f. *LOP* v. 1, but
more probably the source of that word. Senses
2 and 3, however, are from the *vbl.*

The etymology is obscure. An OE. **lopp* would represent
a pre-Teut. type **lupno*, 'what is stripped off', f. root **lup-*
(see *LEAF* *sb.*); but the word does not appear before the
15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. *Norw.*
dial. *loppa* v., to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *lofna* (of bark) to be
loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such
as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, lop-
pings. Also, a branch lopped off. *Phr.* *lop and*
lop, *lop and crop*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh,
this is boote: Sarmet, or stre, or loppe [L. *vel quibuscun-*
que virgultis] in hit be graued. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V.
547/1 The Loppes and Cropes of Woode, falled withynne
our fryth of Lyecestre. 1532 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. iv. 153 b.
What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode,
whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 *Tusser's*
Husb. xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth
corne. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 96 We take From
euery tree, lop, barke, and part o' t' b' timber. 1652 G. W.
tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall
of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree... after warning given by the
parties who are... lopping. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681)
92 A certain gentleman... obtained a parcel of Elm-trees
lops and tops. 1725 *AVLIFE Parergon* [306], Lops of Trees
above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. 1774 T. WEST
Antiq. Furness (1805) 228 Any kind of underwoods, toppes,
loppes, cropes, or other woode. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts*
XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and
lops, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days*
Amer. (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with
the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1816
CORBETT *Rur. Rider* (1839) II. 238 What is the price of this
load of timber?.. taking in lop, lop and bark... ten pounds
a load at least. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Lopping*.
When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take
them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L.
PEACOCK *Mem. Shelley Wks.* 1895 II. 448 The gardener
had cut [sc. a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the
lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/1 Cord
wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the
branches when the trees are felled.

2. Now they selfe hath lost both lop and topp. Als my
budding branch thou wouldest cropp. c 1641 Br. Mount-
gav *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh,
bough and branch, root and stamme, all and singular should
be eradicated. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. v. xxvii. They three
[sc. Italian, French, and Spanish] Are only lops cut from
the Latian tree.

† 2. A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree.
Obs. rare.

c 1640 SIR W. JONES *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must... not cut
the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and
rot them. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat.* Unl. § 37.
105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring
from the Lope, or pruned tree.

† 3. The action or process of lopping a tree or
its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERY Venerie* 198 What loads of haye, what
grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. a 1600
HOOKER Eccl. Pol. vii. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient
to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once,
but rather to... strike at the weakest first, making show that
the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap
to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: lop-limbed a., having one or more
limbs cut off; lop-stick (*Canadian*), a tree which
has had its branches lopped and the name of the
lopper cut in its trunk (see *quot.*); lop-wood,
branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xii. The *lop-limbed cap-
tain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. PIRK
North. Canada 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the
Northern country one sees a *lopstick showing far ahead
on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of
the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic
exploration. 1893 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75
They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794
STONE Agric. Surv. Linc. (1800) 115 [Trees] which will
consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888
Academy 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood'
or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons
of the year.

† *Lop*, *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.* [Related to *LOP* v. 2,
expressing the notion of something hanging loose.
Cf. *LAB* *sb.* 1, *LOB* *sb.* 2.] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind,
have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Anis will not touch.

† *Lop*, *sb.* 5. *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin;
cf. *LOB* *sb.* 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze
used in tanning leather. (Cf. *LOPPING* *vbl. sb.* 3)
1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder
beet, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small
ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in
the lop.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 6. *Naut.* [Onomatopœic (con-
nected with *LOP* v. 3). Cf. *LAP* *sb.* 2, v. 1.] A state
of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigeon... were always on a 'lop' of the sea. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 1847 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T. BULLER *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

Lop (lɒp), sb.¹ [Short for *lop-rabbit*; see *LOP* v.²] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-lop* (see quot. 1868), *horn-lop*.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [sic], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-laps, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xliii. 70 In rearing lops, little difference need be made from the usual mode adopted. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not... to be considered anything fancy.

Lop, sb.² = *lop-grass* (see *LOP* v.² 4).

Lop (lɒp), v.¹ Also 6 *loppe*. [prob. f. *LOP* sb.³] 1. *trans.* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of a tree; to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1539 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 172 Vynes. should be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* § 132 If y^e have any trees to shrede, loppe, or crophe for the fyre wood. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 MARKHAM *Farm.* *Hush.* (1625) 160 In the month of December... lop bedges and trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilde. 1734 SCROOPE *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder... Hath... lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 25 p. 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). + Also with *away*, *off*.

1602 NARRISSE (1892) 666 My webb is spunne; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. 1603 DRAUGHTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandiose greys... Claiming the regal seat, By many a Vvar-like feat, Lope the French lilies. 1682 ORWAY *Venice Preserved* ii. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Rooth, whence most of em first sprung. 1683 [see *LOPPING* vb. sb.]. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 99 A tyrant... Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 *Revolution Politics* vii. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1744 YOUNG *N. H.* i. 251 Some... In battle lopped away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1809 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxiv. A man in the mauling business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughes may liue. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terror. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops at they sprang up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 630 Branches overgrown, That... require More hands then ours to lop their wanton growth. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees... fashioned... by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xi. As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* i. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 BRYANT *Ilad* ii. xxi. 283 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advs. as *away*, *down*, *off*.

1586 CTESS PENBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. v. The Lord... Who lopeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopp'd, And intrals feede the sacrificing fire. 1591 - *x Hen. VI.* v. iii. 15 Ile lop a member off, and giue it you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* i. ii. With bright Steele Lop downe these interpones, that withstand The passage to our throne. 1656 COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) Bijb, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper... not to be absent... on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1732 - *Ess. Mau* ii. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. 1775 DE LOHME *Eng. Const.* i. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. 1846 LONDON *Imag. Contr.*, *Southerly & Lander* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light'. v. 661, to 831. 1864 HANTHORNE *Grinshawe* xxi. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 17 What sterner vngentle hands Hath lopp'd, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. 1651 [see *LOP* v.² 1]. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tauler* ix. (1857) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and bew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

4. *trans.* To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge. *Obs.* (? or some error). 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lop (lɒp), v.² [Perh. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *LOB* v., which is closely akin in sense; also *LEAP* sb.¹]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply about. Also *to lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floures... hanging lopping, downewardes. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 T. HANBY *Far. Far. Naadng Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermicated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/2 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 36 Her figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears). 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, A horse lops his ears. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. i. 556 The animals... do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall... But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. She... cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of *LOPE* v.: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 102 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist* *Thames* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: *lop-eaves*, eaves which hang down at the sides; *lop-grass* (also simply *lop*) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, *LOB* sb.² 6); *lop-rabbit* (see *LOP* sb.⁷). Also *LOP-EAR*, *LOP-EARED*.

1806 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low 'lop-eaves. 1832 *Glouc. Farm Ref.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K. 1840) 111, All the seeds of grass, 'lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Lob*, or *Lop Grass*, *Bromus mollis*. It is sometimes called simply *Lop*. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The 'Lop Rabbit'.

Lop (lɒp), v.³ [Cf. *LOP* sb.⁶] *intr.* Of water: To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. *LOPPING* ppl. a.³

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

Lop (lɒp), v.⁴ *dial.* Also 6 *loppo*. [Cogn. w. ON. *hlōp* (*hlauþ*) coagulation, *hlēppa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. *LOPPER* v. 1.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/16 To Lope as milk, coagulare. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

Lope (lɒp), sb. [A dialectal var. of *LOUP* sb. a. ON. *hlōp*: see *LEAP* sb.¹ Some of the uses may be from Du. *loep*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

+ 1. = *LEAP* sb.¹ in various senses. *Obs.*

14... S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned that ech man that prest wolde be scholde vndirfong be ordres fro gre to reg; wit-oute lope & defeaute. a 1420 HOWE *De Reg. Princ.* 343/6 He at a lope was at hir, and his kist. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* ii. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A *lope*, *sallus*. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 51 Quhairfor, only Lope thocht windirful, is... commounlie called the Salmont lope. 1662 CORGRAVE *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. viii. 5/7 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice... without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope... a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889 R. KILPIN *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) i. xx. 430 The Jap soldier... doubles with the easy lope of the 'rickshaw coolie. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sinbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight... speedily.

3. *Comb.*: *lope-way* (see *quots.*).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. 1791 *Guill. Mag.* LXI. i. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridge-way.

Lope (lɒp), v. Also 7-8 *loape* (e). [A dial. var. of *LOUP* v., a. ON. *hlōp*: see *LEAP* v.]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *sallire*, *sall'are*. 1529 LYNDESAV *Complaynt* 251 And go, all to the hie boirdall: Thare may we lope at lybertie, Withoutin any grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of alexander... syne tholth hym to lope on hym. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Conscience* ii. iv. Dijb, In gude feith sir, this newe dreg of marmeloe. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sc. Gifsy* iv. i. (1653) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) i. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. a 1734 - *Exam.* i. ii. 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

+ b. Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs.* rare.

Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain. a 1600 MONTGOMERY *Misc.* P. xlv. 31, I quake for fear—my punciis lope—I shake betuix despair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see *ling*, *Dial. Dict.*).

1578 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii, YETNEE he has, always from lawes to lope. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. II* (1598) A iij b, This whynnyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 146 They may lope over ditch and dale. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creas.* *Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope*, let us scour off and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lope*, to run away; he loped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 FENN *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger volves... lope hungrily around. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* i. 78 He... laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail... and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* xxiv, The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/1 The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier... loped along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. 1897 G. BARTRAM *People of Clopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony... hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. *causative*. To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

Lop-ear (lɒp'ɪə), sb. (and a.) [*LOP* v.²]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding... a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unlike in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see *LOP* sb.⁷ Also *attrib.*

1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xlii. 67 The Lop-ear. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie. 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

Lop-eared (lɒp'ɪəd), a. Also 7 *lap-*. [*i.* *LOP* v.² + *-ED* 2.]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Lap*, *Lop-eared*, *qui a les Orelles pendantes*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6291/3 *Stolen*, a Gelding, a little Lop-Ear'd. 1859 JERVIS *Britannia* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed, lop-eared. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.

+ 2. [Confused with *LOP* v.¹] = *CROP-EARED* 2. 1798 CHAMFORTH SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

+ **Lop-holt**. *Obs.* rare. [App. formed after *LOPESKONCE*; the second part may be Du. *holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. LANE *Cut. Spr. T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as their steavn mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopesholes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retierd eake to their lopholt [1630 lopesconce] fortifice.

+ **Lopeman**. *Obs.* rare. [a. Du. *loophman* (obs.), *i.* *loopen* to run + *man* MAN sb.] A runner. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. iv, What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

Loper (lɒpə), [*i.* *LOPE* v. + *-ER* 1.]

+ 1. A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator*, *saltatrix*.

2. **Ropemaking**. A swivel upon which yams are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. **Cabinet-making**. (See *quot.*)

1833 LOUON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second (bureau bookcase), the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called *lopers*.

+ **Lopesconce**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, *i.* *loopen* to run + *schan* SCORCE.] An intrenchment.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I have had at Onawmanient. 1630 J. LANE *Cut. Spr. T.* 149 note, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retierd to their lopesconces fortifice.

+ **Lope-staff**. *Obs.* Also 7 *loape*. Pl. *lope-staves*. [*i.* *LOPE* v. + *STAFF*.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

Lopez-root (lō'pez,rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopesiana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see *Redi Exper. Case Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhoea.

1791 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names. Lopez root. 1822 GOOP *Stud. Med.* I. 237 The Lopez-root (*lopecia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lopez, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

+ **Lop-heavy**, *a. Obs.* [f. *LOP* v.2 + *HEAVY* a. Cf. *lop-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1833 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* v. 29 We do but creep upon the Earth, or rather be so loppehaue [F. *si pesans*] that we sinke still downward. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Jewish Atheist, and Lopehaue-headed Leach, ... fowle Lopeas, we impeach. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* ii. 11. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a devilish Lopehaue Bell. I would the Churchwarden that should have mended it, were Hang'd in's place. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [sc. ears of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being loppeheavy.

Lophine (lō'fēin, lō'fīn). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation: see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858 *Faunes Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia, and a new body *pyrobenzoline* or *lophine*. 1888 MORLEY & MUNN *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 Lophine C₁₁H₁₂N₂.

Lophiodon (lō'fīō'dŏn). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *λόφιον*, dim. of *λόφος* crest + *δόνων*, δόνους tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.]. A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidae*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 LLEWELLYN *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene Lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

Lophiodont (lō'fīō'dŏnt), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidae*.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing DANAL). 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock... constitutes the family *Tafriidae*.

B. sb. An animal of the family *Lophiodontidae*. 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 99 These Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence *Lophiodontine*, *Lophiodontoid* *adjs.*, = *LOPHIODONT* a. *Lophiodontous* a., 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyacotherine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontidae*.

Lophioid (lō'fīō'id), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-us* (app. f. Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφία* mane, back-fin of fishes) + *-oid*.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidae*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog.

B. sb. A lophioid fish. 1854 OWEN in *Cyc. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes... are enabled to hop after the tide. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 1868 II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep. Copeland coll.* 1873-6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratiis*.

Lophiostomate (lō'fīō'stō'mē), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. Gr. *λόφιον* crest + *στόμα* mouth + *-ATE* 2.] Having a crested mouth or aperture. 1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lopho- (lō'fō, lō'f), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. *λόφος* crest, in many scientific words, as *Lophocercal* a. [Gr. *κέρκος* tail] (see quot.). *Lophocercy*, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. *Lophoderm* (lō'fō'dērm) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a crested or spiny back. *Lophodont* (lō'fō'dŏnt) *a. and sb.* [Gr. *δόνων*, δόνους tooth], (*a. adj.*), characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b. sb.*), an animal with this kind of dentition. || *Lophopoda* (-pō'dā) [Gr. *πῶς*, πῶς foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. *Lophosteon* (-pō'stēon) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. RYDER in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 'Lophocercy'—The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called 'lophocercy', when it consists of continuous folds, or exceptionally of discontinuous folds... which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 266 The thorny lophoderm of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 BADHAM *Haltius*, 117 His [the perch's] prickly lophoderm is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittes* vii. 246 The subordinate types of 'Lophodonts'. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont

dentition. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 'Lophopoda. 1889 SEDGWICK *Tr. Claus* Zool. II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 COVENS *Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the 'lophosteon'.

Lophobranch (lō'fō-brānj), *a. and sb. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, tuft + *βράχια* gills.] = *LOPHOBANCHIATE* a. and sb.

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* a. and sb.

Lophobranchian (lō'fō-brān'ki-ān), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = *LOPHOBANCHIATE* a. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 302 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

Lophobranchiate (lō'fō-brān'ki-āt), *a. and sb. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. *b. sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 MURKIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes... eminently distinguished by the gills, which are divided into small round tufts. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lophobranchiate*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocampus. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiate, the otoliths are represented by calcareous dust.

So *Lophobranchious* a. 1856 J. E. GRAY *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref., Lophobranchous Fishes.

Lophoite (lō'fō'it), *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoi*), f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, cock's-comb + *-ITE*.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

Lophophore (lō'fō'fōr), [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *-phōr* bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 ALLEMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophyl.* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidae*. [Cf. *F. lophophore*.]

1883 *Forth. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses... made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence *Lophophoral* a., of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

Lophyropod (lō'fī-rō-pŏd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl. f. pseudo-Gr. **λόφος* 'hairy' (misreading of *λόφωρος* bushy-tailed) + *πῶς*, πῶς foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1845 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropoda*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical siliate or tufted feet. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropoda.

Loping (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *Sc. lopene*. [ING 1.] The action of the verb *LOPE*.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopyngne, saltacio, saltus. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 66 It was an celest recreation to behold their lycht loping. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* sv. He's fond of loping.

Loping (lō'pīn), *pl. a.* Also *loping*. [f. *LOPE* v. + *-ING* 2.] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 437/3 A brown bay Nag... of a loping Gaze. 1846 J. W. COOPER *Mohicans* (1849) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a loping trot. 1847 *Deer-slayer* II. A loping red-skin. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, I. A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields*, I. A loping hare started up before me.

Lopister, obs. form of *LOBSTER*.

Lopolly, variant of *LOBOLLY*.

+ **Loppage**, *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-AGE*.] The loppings from trees; *lop*.

1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* II. 14 Blink... is also applied to the... brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

Loppard (lō'pārd), [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ARD*, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

Lopped (lōpt), *pl. a.* [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the verb. *Bot. and Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 4079 Lopped, tonsus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thylopp Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 WALLER *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lop limb, away. 1721 RAMSAY *Marquis of Bannmont* 40 His lop'd-off locks. 1787 *Tr. Linneus's Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 533 So tumble his lop'd head into the dust. 1812 BARCLAY, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are

lopped at the end. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxxi. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* lxxiii. She needed time to get used to her assumed consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. Her. (See quotes.)

1828-40 BERRY *Enycl. Her.* I. *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from coupling, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1834 BURKE *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

+ **Loppel**, *Obs.* [Cf. *Du. luisel*.] (See quot.) 1626 A. SPEED *Adami out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight shade or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

Lopper (lō'pər), *sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ER* 1.] One who lops (a tree).

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Frondator*, a brouser, a wodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 HULOET, *Lopper*, or shagger, arborator, frondator. 1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence lopper on the haute bil, shall sing with voyce on high. 1673 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxi. § 1 A great oak... spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unsathed by topper and lopper.

Lopper (lō'pər), *sb.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* in form lapper. [f. *LOPPER* v.] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 JAMIESON *sv. Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* II, The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

Lopper (lō'pər), *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4, 9 *loper*, 9 *lapper*. [? f. *LOPPER* v.] = *LOPPERED*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 459 Whar he had no other fode Bot watson glet, and loper blode. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband), old milk turned to curds. a 1894 J. SHAW *Dunfer. Diat.* in Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper snow*, snow in a state of slush.

Lopper (lō'pər), *v.* Now only *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *lopir*, 5 *loper*, 9 *lapper*, *lopper*. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER 5) of ON. *hloupp* (hlauþ) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hlýpa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *løbe*, Norw. dial. *löper*, *löpper* rennet. Cf. *LOP* v. 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see *LOPPERED*]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 70 As mylk in þe kynde is fayne and clere, bot in lopyryng it waxis sour. c 1400 MAUNSELL (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a droppe of lawme and putte herto aytie mylke; and, if he balme be gode, alsone þe mylke sail loper. 1812 *Forbes Poems* 24 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That ha'ds our milk to lapper. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. trans. To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Wartock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper at 't the inside o' 'im!

2. [To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot] (*Jam.*).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx. Sc grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's blood.

Loppered (lō'pərd), *pl. a.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 *loper*(e)rd, 4 *lopir*d, 5 *lopyr*(r)de, 6 *lopp*(e)rit, 6-7 *lopper*d, 7-8 *lapper*d, 8 *loper*d, 9 *lapped*, 9 *lapped*, *lapper*, *lopper*, *lapper*d, *lopper*d. [f. *LOPPER* v. + *-ED* 1.] Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also fig.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 70 Loped als milk es hert of þa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (*A. Lopyrtyde*). As mylke; concretus. Lopyrde mylke, mactata. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. li. 64 This wretchit menisc flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair lopper blude. 1597 *Love's Chyng.* (1624) 38 There remaineth lapped blood. 1724 RAMSAY *Test. Misc.* (1733) 1. 91 And there will be lapper'd milk kebbucks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapped. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnhay* 35 The stains Of lapped blood and human brains. c 1856 *Dunham Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows... give bloody or lapped or stringy milk.

Loppestere, obs. form of *LOBSTER*.

Loppet (lō'pēt), *v. dial.* [Onomatopoeic extension of *LOP* v.2] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence *Loppeting* *vbl. sb.* 1864 C. BRVANT in Buckland *Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 BERKSH. *Gloss.*, *Loppettin*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

Lopping (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of *LOP* v.1

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcott, Hunt, etc. for High-treason* (1683) 12. c 1572 WYATT *Swayne Churchm.* Acc. Sarum (1896) 63 For scillinge of an Elme & for the loppinge therof before yd. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment... for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 545 Walcott... liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1820) IV. No lopping-off of territory could be had without a 479 No lopping-off of territory could be had without a 479 No lopping-off of citizens. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xii. i, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1859 J. RIGBY *Bibl. Scholast.* 88. The loppings of trees, *concedes*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* i. 49 He shall gather up the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 MANLEY *Groutin Low-C. Warres* 936 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant by the sides of hills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 SOUTHERN in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*

1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv. A lopping hook, *vn falcinello*. 1787 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Lopping-shears*, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 1.]

Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* i. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lopping**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *LOP* sb. 5.]

The process of barking or tanning leather. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LOP* v. 1 + -ING 2.]

That lops or cuts away. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. 11. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak improves her shade.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 2.]

1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Lookeron* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* i. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 763/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -ING 2.]

Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves. 1889 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. 1890 S. G. GILBERT *Foggerly's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, 1 rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 1 *Obs. ecc. dial.* [f. *LOP* sb. 2 + -Y.]

Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 *Loppy, pulicinos*. A Loppy place, *pulicinos*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping*, *Loppy*, infested with fleas. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Loppy*.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 2 [f. *LOP* sb. 2 + -Y.]

That hangs loosely; limp. 1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Venting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped outside the sagging jaw.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -Y.]

Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. *LOPPING* *ppl. a.* 3 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* iv. ix. The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

Lopscourse, *obs. form of LOBSCOURSE.* 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill our stomachs.

Lopseed (*lɒpsɪd*). [? f. *LOP* v. 2] 'A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINDSEY *Phelis Lect.* Bot. App. 53 *Phryma*, *lopseed*. 1866 GRAY *Man. Bot. North.* U. S. (ed. 2) 299.

Lop-sided, lopsided (*lɒpsɪdɪd*), *a.* Also 8-9 lapsed, 9 lapsed. [f. *LOP* sb. 2 or v. 2 + *SIDE* sb. + -ED 2.]

That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. *Orig. Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsed Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 PRAEO *Surdy Hall* 221 He drew me once. (twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii. An odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church... was... lop-sided, as one aisle... was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.* 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lop-sided just now no one can deny. 1858 GREEN *lett.* n. (1901) 200 The... article... is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life of H. Newman* 11 So lopsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spumed as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsidedly** *adv.*, **Lop-si-dedness**.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lop-sidedness which should not exist. 1896 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban... hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

Lopstar, -er(e), *obs. forms of LOBSTER.*

† **Lop-web**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *LOP* sb. 1 + *WEB*.]

A spider's web; a cobweb.

c 1391 CHAUCEER *Astrol.* l. 52 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-webbe. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Rijst as lop-webbys flyes smale & gnaties taken, and suffre grete flyes go.

† **Lopyn**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *OF. loppin*]. A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* m. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. *loppins*] i ploung and drench. *Ibid.* 157.

Loquacious (*lɒkwəʃəs*), *a.* [f. *L. loquaci-*, *loquax* (f. *loqu-i* to speak) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve... Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge bold or loquacious, thus alash replid.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 71 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels* *Auth.* (1867) 338 'The new... philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 460 He was not loquacious: but as he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* m. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Æneid* xii. 694 The black Swallow... To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILLIS *Cyder* II. 445 Blind British birds, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1838 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as... punts shot past.

Hence **Loquaciously** *adv.*, **Loquaciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORSYTH *Serm. Pug. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 1. 18 The incertitude of history, and the loquaciousness of archæology. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

Loquacity (*lɒkwəʃəti*). [ad. *F. loquacit*, ad. *L. loquacitas*, f. *loquaci-*, *loquax* (see *LOQUACIOUS*).]

The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove... the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philon.* III. 184 These are they that... glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1864 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 735 1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

transf. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

Loquat (*lɒkwet*). Also *lacott*, *loquet*, *loquette*, *loquot*. [a. Chinese (Canton dial.)

luk kwat, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. b. The tree itself. Also *loquat tree*.

1829 E. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* I. Introd. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. 1854 STODOLSKY *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Serm.* *Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquat trees.

† **Loquel**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. loquēla*, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *OF. loquēle*.] Speech.

1694 MOUTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 232 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

Loquency (*lɒkwənsi*). *rare.* [ad. late *L. loquentia*, f. *loquent-* *LOQUENT*.] Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM *Loquencie*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Loquent (*lɒkwənt*), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. loquent-*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speak 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas.* I. (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Loquently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

Loqueram, variant of *LOCKERAM* *Obs.*

Loquet(te), *loquet*, variant forms of *LOQUAT*.

Lor, *lor* (*lɔr*). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of *LORD*, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. *LAW*, *LAWK* (s.)).

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Characters* iv. 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. ix. 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy!]' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BRIDGEMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 'Lor! what a fuss.'

Lora: see *LORE* sb. 3 2 a.

† **Lorain**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lorein*, *lorom*, 4-5 *loreyn*, *lorein* (s.), 5 *loran*, *lorseine*, *lorayn* (e.).

[a. *OF. lorain*—late *L. type* **lorānum*, f. *L. lorum* thong. Cf. med. *L. lorani*, *lorani* (Du Cange

s.v. *loramentum*.)] The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Beket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His lorains weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2546 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene. Ne stede scrud, ne lorum [Fr. *lorum*] scene. 1414 *Morie Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793 'Than strenys he byt stropes... Lad hym by þe loran. c 1460 *Launfal* 1888 Wyth sadell and byrdell of Champayne, Har lorayns lyght gonce leme.

Loral (*lɔrəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. *L. lor-*um thong or strap, *LORE* sb. 3 + -AL.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see *LORE* sb. 3 2 c). Cf. *LOREAL*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore... parts and sides of the head are buff... there is no yellow loral stripe. 1883 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black loral patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament**. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. *L. lorāmentum*, f. *lorum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Loran, variant of *LORAIN*.

Loranth (*lɔrənθ*). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod. *L. Loranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order

Loranthaceae: f. *L. lor-*um strap + *Gr. anthos* flower.] Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceae*—*Loranthus*... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of *Loranthus* by the name of sepals in Viscum.

Loranthaceous (*lɔrənθəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Loranthaceae*, f. *Loranthus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Loranthad (*lɔrənθəd*). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranthus* (see prec.) + -AD.] = *LORANTH*.

1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz, may be mentioned... the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis*.

Lorate (*lɔrət*), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. lor-*um strap + -ATE 2.] Strap-shaped.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancratium littorale*... Leaves. *lorate*. 1880 *Gray Strict.* Bot. 419/1.

Lorayn (e), variant of *LORAIN* *Obs.*

Lorcha (*lɔrʃə*), *lorch* (*lɔrʃ*). [a. *Pg. lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Bamell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entered our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 COBURN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1886 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*... *Lor.*, *Lorcha*.

Lorche, -er, *obs. forms of LURCH*, -ER.

Lorchipe, -uppe, *obs. forms of LORDSHIP*.

Lord (*lɔrd*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlāfward*, *hlāford*, -erd, (*hlābard*, *hlāfard*), 2 *laford*, -erde, *hlouerd*, *lewerd*, *lhoasverd*, *lourde*, *lowerd*, *Orm.*

laford, 2-4 *laverd*, (3 *lavid*, *læverd*), 3-4 *lover* (e), *loverde*, (4 *lhoard*, *lorld* (e), 4-6 *lorde* (4 *gen. pl. lordene*), 4, 6-8 *lard* (e, 4-*lord*. Also *Sc. LAIRD*. In exclamations 6 *lard*, 7-8 *lawd*, 8 *laud*, *lurd*; also *LUD*. [OE. *hlāford*, once *hlāfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to half-wearde' is a misprint: see note in *Gr.-Willek*), repr. a prehistoric form **hlāfward*, f. **hlāf* (OE. *hlāf*) bread, *LOAF* + **ward* (OE. *weard*) keeper (see *WARD* sb.).

In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hlāf-ēta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of *L. dominus*. The late ON. *lǫrd* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod. *G. hofherr*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see *Bulbring At. Elementarbuch* §§ 267, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

1. A master, ruler.

† 1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 46 Eadiz ðe ðegn ðone midðy cymes hlaford his on-fand sun doende. c 1000 *Æg.* *Gosp. John* xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlaford! ðeð. a 1175 *Cotl. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twaen hlaforde, a samod bowie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Dis maiden wile ic... to min louredes bofe bi-crauen. 1280 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] live ouer a dai or twai, þe lauerd sal vnderli on pain. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I. He wold gif hom toe so miche, or ellus more, as any lord wold myr or quare. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 145 Bot thir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxiv. 46.

2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only rhetorical. Also lord and master.

Beowulf (Z.) 3141 Alegeðon ða to middes mæne beoden.. hlaford leofne. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oras*. i. i. 13 Othhere sæde his hlaforde, Alfrede cyninge, þæt [etc.]. c. 1375 *Cott. Hom.* 212 Forte don him [sc. man] understanden, þæt he [sc. God] his hlaford was. c. 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Ðo ne mizte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðauean. c. 1300 *Havelok* 607 þis is ure erit shal ben louerd of denemarc. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2030 The squier biheld the couples tho, first his and his lordes also. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A wel-langged lud let þe king some Aspien.. bo were lord of bur land. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lord of ledere ne liued nouȝt, þei held. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the greit was.. Leder of þo lordis. 141. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 629/22 *Cilivarcha*, a lord of thousand knyghtes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane pryncce and lord. 1550 *PALSGR.* 680/1 It is a pyttous case.. when subiectes rebell agaynst their natural lord. 1555 *EÖEN Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoope Englande stoope, & learne to knowe thy lordie & master. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies III. xx. 185 The Cite of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realme). 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie.. they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 575 The common people (in Mingrelia) are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1841 *JAMES BRIGAND* III. who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xlii. III. 321 A race which revered no lord, no king but himself.

transf. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 38 When they [wives] strive to be Lords over their Lords. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. 1. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants.

b. *fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *Lords of (the) creation*: mankind; now jocularly, men as opposed to women.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 782 O wyting bath god and ill 3ee sald be lauerds at your will. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is the lord of planetes. 1508 *DUNBAR Galt. Targe* 229 The Lord of Wyndis.. God Eolus. 1501 *SPENSER Ruins Rome* xiv. As men in Summer feares passe the foord which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. 1. 3 My bosomes L. [sic] mightily in his throne. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies III. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certain regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 *ANGIER Lane. Vell. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 *DROVEN Ess. Dram. Poetic Dram.* Wks. 1291. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 *HOBART in Lett. Cless Suffolk* (1824) II. 207. i. thought.. they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 *JEFFERSON Corr.* Wks. 1893. I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 *Mas. A. M. Bennett Eggar Grl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation.. to take up his residence in a boarding house.. where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

c. *vocatively.* Sometimes = mod. *Sir!* c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Hæthoc in Anglia* VIII. 322 Hye 7e wilefend la wymsuna hlaford. c. 1205 *LAUL. 14076* þa quæð Hægest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærcne tîðende. c. 1300 *Ilavok 621* þan kinge, wolen he wel fede. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & lude lesten to mi saces! 151. *Adam Bel* 467 in Hæl. E. P. P. II. 158 They sayed, lord we beseeche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only poet. or rhetorical. (Cf. LANDLORD.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 601-602 Als our lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 *LANGL P. P. L.* vii. 136 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. 14175 *Rauf Collyear* 120 To make me lord of my awin. 1480 *Walter. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betwixt that houses 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxv. (1887) 125 Like two tenants in one house belonging to several lords. a. 1637 *R. JONSON Sad Sheph.* II. i. A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid.*, I am a Lord of other geere! 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — *Aeneid* XII. 533 Turnus. Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.) 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* Lord, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'. f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. King.) Often used with some transferred notion of sense S.

1823. etc. [see COTTON LORD]. 1841 *CONNEN in Morley Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. *spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see MANOR). *Lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *Lord in gross* (see quot. 1696, and cf. GROSS B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (*Dominus Hibernie*) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 924, Hine 7eces.. to hlaforde Scotta cyning. 1258 *Charter Hen. III in Tyrrell Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Godes sultome King on Engle-

lande Lhoauerd on Yrland [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwale.. To þe king is louerd wende. 1433 *Rolls of Parli. IV.* 447/2 Saving alwile to the Lord of the Fee, eschates. 1435 *Ibid.* 489 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citeizens of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb. The Kyng of Scottis.. ought.. to.. holde of your Sovereign Lord his seid realme. 1530 *PALSGR.* 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lord hath put hym out. 1563 *Hamlet* II. *Regation Week* IV. (1839) 496 The Lords records.. be perverted.. to the disinheriting of the right owner. 1591 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 120 The ancient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessell. 1595 *PULLERS* (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1718 *PRYCE Alin. Cornub.* 324 The lord of the land or fee. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1901 *SPEAKER* 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant.

4. A husband. Now only poet. and humorous. (Cf. LADY sb. 7.)

831 *Charter in Sweet O. E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire 7eðmod hire hlafard salde. a. 1215 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue.. nom & et þerof & 3et hire louerd. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8902 Damaiselle. þi louerd sald a beean name Vor him & er is cite.. wif wipoute blame. 121400 *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho [Gaynoure] kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a wile. And alle for fakede, and frawde, and fere of hir louerd! 1595 *SHAKS. Yam. Shr.* v. i. 131 Tell these handstrung women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1681 *VISCOUNTS CAMPDEN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My Lady Skimore and her lord was at Mr. Combyngs house upon a visiete. 1866-6 *PARNONE Angel in Ho.* II. iv. Love-mild Honorio, trechly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1881 *MISS YONCE's Ing. Steph-mother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 b.] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1301 [see ASCENDANT]. 1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendant is unfortunate in his fall. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfidray or Lord of a Cholericke, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 *WILSON Dict. Astrol.* Lord, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is.. The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house.. The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure.. The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutionary figure.. The lord of the geniture is.. supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively) Lord: God. Also (the) Lord God, and occas. *my, thy, our* (now rarely: see 7), *his, etc. Lord.* Cf. DRIGHTIN.

In the O. T. the *Lord*, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. δ κύριος, commonly represents the ineffable name יהוה (see JEHOWAH), for which ADONAI was substituted by the Jews in reading; in few instances Adonai occurs in the Hebrew text.

c. 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde ðe leofað on ecnyse. c. 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we bidden þus. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Datic am wide forset axanes mine lufere god almiht. c. 1200 *ORMS* 1297 þe biȝ biȝor þin laferd godd Cneolene neocleike & lumc. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes beginninge, ðe, leuerd god, to wurdunge. a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6163 (Göt.) To moyses þan þu hauest led, Quat wiser þu suld þar pask held. 1362 *LANGL P. P. A.* 1. 131 For to loue þi louerd leuere þe biſeluen. 1382 *WYCLIF* 1 Kings xviii. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and be lawe þat we onne leue. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 2003 But the wey thedyward to holde be we lothe, þat of sythe causeth the good Lord to be wrothe. 1560 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewling Lord, the eternal God. I do her promise.. that [etc.]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 37 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 161 The Lord increase this business. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Feden* (1827) 45 At Bothwell-bridge.. the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. 1827 C. SIMON in *Life* (1847) 609 This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. 1897 R. KIPPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. Phrases. (The) *Lord knows who, what, how*, etc. : used flippantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy (on us)*: (a) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (b) in trivial use (vulgarily *lord-a-mercy*) and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWSKS, as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me*.

† *Lord have mercy on me*, the 'illac passion'. 1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomenclator* 433 *Ileus*.. the Illiack passion.. which the homelier sort of Physicians doe call, Lord have mercy vpon me. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 419 Write, *Lord have merie on us*, on those three. 1593 *NASHE Summers last Will* 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153 I am sick, I must dye: Lord have mercy on vs! c. 1634 R. WEST in *Riverside Poems* (1669) E. 1. The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxclvi. (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare *Lord have mercy* upon us, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1773 *SWIFT Cadmus & Vaneia* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1772 — *Stella's Birthday* *Ibid.* 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 *SWOLLETT Per. Pickle* xxx. What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 8 June

(1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Heiress* V. 159 There she died. Lord-a-mercy upon those that had a hand in such a business. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant.. and the Lord knows who. 1846 *MRS. GORE S. P. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 People comprised under the comprehensive designation 'the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. LORD, LUD.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14-16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c. 1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist.. were men not bounden to shyrye hem þus. c. 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 208 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a cirurgian & a phisician. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 161 Lord how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. 1560-77 *Misogony* III. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a fool to þe his gowne and his capp. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 *Lord God*, howe are you chaunged! 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* v. i. O Lord, hee has made me smell (for all the world) like [etc.]. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* II. iii. Lord, Cousin, you talk oddly. 1711 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's zay to our Kate, for leaving her at home? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam.. I wonder you so much disturb yourself. 1792 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 *Lord!* what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 *MARRVAT P. Keene* xxii. *Lord*, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our Lord* (now often with capital O); also *the Lord*.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ure laford ihesu crist þe seif *Sine me nichil potestis facere*. c. 1200 *ORMS* Ded. 156 For an godnesse us hæfþ don þe laferd Crist onn erpe. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Ac bidde we alle ure lauurd Crist. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wið me. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15088 To my lord icam of-sene crist ic haue vn-buxum bene. a. 1300 *Crede in Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 240 ihesu Krist [his] aneplei sone, here lauerd. c. 1400 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. App. ix. 15 Pou art a soopfast leche, lord. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 3 Oure Lord ihesu.. Fasit him self oure exampill to be. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 113 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lord, that Pothon.. issued out of Champeigne. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Gen. Arg.* § 4 Our.. eternal redeemer the L. Christ. 1653 W. RASSE in *Walton's Angler* III. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of men. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had heard about Paul. 1882 *TENNYSON In Memoriam* IV. G. Ward, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b. (In) the year of our Lord († God), † of our Lord's incarnation. = ANNO DOMINI.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 89 In ye 3ere of houre louerde a Thousande 17e hundred sixti and seuen. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the year of our lord of my departing from this world. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edu. IV 208 b. This was in the yere of our lordes blessed incarnation .M.C.lxx. 1566 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 268 marg. King Achai died the 3eir. of our Lord 870. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies III. xi. 154 In the yere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seventy nine. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1705 In the yere of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: The Lord's Prayer [= L. oratio Dominica], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see Matt. vi. 9-13. The Lord's Supper [= L. cena Dominica, Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖνιον I Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. The Lord's table [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου I Cor. x. 21: cf. God's, the Lord's board (see BOARD sb. 6)] = ALTAR 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also LORD'S DAY.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede, the Lordes prayer, and the tenne commandmentes. 1546 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single farthing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lord's-prayer. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 254 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 *WYCLIF* I Cor. xi. 20 Therefore 3ou comyng to gidere into onn, now it is not for to ete *the Lordis sopere. 1555 *RIOLEY (title)* A brief Declaration of the Lordes Supper. 1645 *FULLER Good Th.* in *Bad Th.* (1646) 141 The Lordes Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoin our Affections, hath disjoynd our Judgements. 1755 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. (ed. 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administered, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. 1735 *COVERDALE* I Cor. x. 21 Ye cannot be partekaters off *the lordes table, and off the table off deuyils. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worlthy Comm.* I. § 1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called.. the Lord's Table. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* II. iv. (1707) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1854 *Hook Ch. Diet.* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity. In these applications it is not used vocatively, etc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see BARON I. In modern use, equivalent to NOBLEMAN in its current sense; a peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayed and y-nome I Horse and harness, lords, all and some 1 c 2350 *Will. Palerue* 1539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse (=lordes) of bat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 To the most noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtful and wysettes Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from opir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 266/2 If such persone hee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* Eng. II. 1520/26/1 It was denyed bym... by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the plough standeth. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* IV. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lordes: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stille all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* III. iii. The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 *BROWNING Shop* v. He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. To live like a lord: to fare luxuriously. To treat (a person) like a lord: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. Drunk as a lord: completely intoxicated; so † to drink like a lord. Similarly, to swear like a lord.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* I. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they will say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lord. 1623 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) F. 4, Flowre banks or Mosse be thy bound, Water thy wine, San. And drinke like a Lord. 1651 *EVELYN Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 *T. PLATMAN Heracitus Rides* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They were as drunk as Lordship with Bottle-Air. 1730 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 *MAKIN Gil Blas* II. vii. F. 3 The landlord... said, 'we will treat you like a lord. 1861 *THACKERAY R. Lyndon* xviii. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and I, as they say, a lord, came staggering after. 1892 *SIR W. HARCOURT Speech* 20 Apr. We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† c. *oaccs.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 h, Farre excelleng y^e state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting, Lord of the Bedchamber:* the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. 1717 *H. PELHAM in Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1841) I. 18 The King forbade the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend... to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by the lord of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 *W. C. CLARK in Vac. Tour* 45 Furniture... the property, I suppose, of goldsticks, and... lords-in-waiting. 1865 *GREVILLE Mem.* II. (1885) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, 'described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting' according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

e. pl. *The Lords:* the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal:* the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual:* the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800).

This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisition... to the Lords spirituall and temporell in this present Parliament assembled. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spirituall and Temporal a Petition. 1675 *MARVELL Corr.* clxiv. Wks. 1872-5. II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, . . . first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *State Papers* 7/1 Rules for conduct to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 *MOORE Intercepted Lett.* II. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 *CROLY Gea. IV* 218 An embassy from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. 1865 *GREVILLE Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, . . . in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords, suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 *S. DOWELL Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 *OUIDA Massacres* iv. Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords, † Lords' House* (see *HOUSE* sb. 4 d).

1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may... be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 *POLSON Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/1 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges...

† c. *transf. in Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices (of Ireland):* the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord:* the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 *C. VERNON Consid. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1712 *SWIFT Jynl. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 *LADY MURRAY Mem. Bailiffs* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 *DULWORTH Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]... Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxxix. A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 *S. DOWELL Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 *MAXWELL W. H. Smith* II. 182 He... became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † *Lord (High) General*, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). *Lord-rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also *LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR*.

1598 *HARRET Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high General. 1650 *WHITLOCKE Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 [see 1521]. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonial use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (*title*) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd... now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. 1673 *W. BLAXTON* in Bp. L. Coleman *Ch. Amer.* II. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

† c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (c).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkney].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated *Ld.*, formerly † *L.* (*pl. Ls.*), *Lo.*

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word of, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord'; as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 332/2 William Bonville Knyght, Lord Boneville, his servautes and adheraunts. 15... *Ek. of Precedence in Q. Elis. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony. . . And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christened name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Barony, and all his other sonnes no lordes. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntly, Lord Gordon and of Bangenoch. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremont fought under his awne Banner. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created... Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 *TRUSSELL Contin. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (*title*) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. 1805 *GREVILLE Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry:* see *HARRY* 6.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see *CHRISTMAS* 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see *MISRULE*), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs. exc. Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see *HARVEST* sb. 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iijth day of January 1551-2 the lorde of Crystmas of the kynghes howse came throw London... to the lorde mayer's to dinner. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunc.* at York Cijij, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes... to come vneueritously into any Church [etc.]. 1658 in *Cr. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Temples chose one Mr. Palmes... their lord of misrule. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Wild Flowers* Poems (1849) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has beggd as well as thee.

b. *slang.* A hunchback. (Cf. *LORD-FISH*.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. *The Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady*.

1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed. . . Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xxviii, His pupil... was, on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of my Lord. 1817 *NEUMAN Eng. Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord. 8 (Joc.) *Hombre Jorobado*. 1825 *LAMB Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies*. That a deformed person is a lord. 1887 *BESANT The World went* I. iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him my Lord).

15. *My Lord* (usually pronounced mil'ad).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition of before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (b) *My Lord* of (*London, Canterbury*, etc.): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! 1470 *GREGORY in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 433/2, I am somoned by a sargent at armes to apere before my lorde chaunceller. 1533 *T. CROMWELL Lett.* 25 July in *C's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recomende me unto you [etc.]. 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary XVII*. 1681/1 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called... by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Leycesters Commuon.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leycester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 *SPELMAN De non Tener. Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 *PREFS Diary* 3 Mar. My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 *EVELYN Mem.* 5 Nov. I was invited to dine at my Lord Tivdale's. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 17 F 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews Pref.* F 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burelesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derivatively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *my'ud* (see *Lud*).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil servaice unto your lordschip. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 294 [Beatrice to Don Pedro] So I would not be should do me, my Lord. 1601

MUNDAY *Dowry*, Earl Huntingdon II. ii. (1828) 34 *Robin*. What, Much and John! well met in this time. *Little John*. In this good time my lord, 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo! my Lord', replied Squalid. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Fruit*. 298, I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*... as if they were written *My Lord*. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister... turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As *nonce-vb.*, *To 'my lord'* (a person). 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vi. Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? 1858 YATES *Rock Ahead* i. vii. His tenant... would... 'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *My lords*: (a) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (b) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 1 *My Lordis* of Chacker, pleis 30 to heir My count. 1555 RIDLEY in Coverd. *Lett. Mariors* (1564). 101 *My Lordes*, if in times past ye have [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. *My Lords*, We were forewarned of your coming. 1777 POPE *etc. Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water 'with my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 16. *attrib.* or *appositive*, and in *Comb.*, as *lord-lover*, *suitor*; *lord-hating*, *-loving*, *-ridden* adjs.; *lord-bred* *nonce-ud.*, a breed or race of lords; *lord-farmer*, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; † *lords'* room, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older 'Lord-breeds'. 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. EVANS *Life* (1876) 161 The 'lord farmer' there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq.; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1828 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XXXIII. 384 The 'lord-hating' gang to which he... appertains. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. v. O young 'lord-lover, what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine?' 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, money-loving, 'lord-loving' English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. CORDEN in *Morley Life* (1902) xviii. 68/2 A servile aristocracy-loving, 'lord-ridden' people. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. Hee powres them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them over the stage, in the 'Lords' room. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* vi. 28 Let our Gallant... presently advance himself up to the Throne of the Stage, I mean not into the Lords room (which is now but the Stages Suburbs). 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 471 He likes to have 'lord-suitors' lounge.

Lord (*lɔ:d*), *v.* Also 3-4 *laverd*. [f. *LORD sb.*] 1. *intr.* † *a.* To exercise lordship, have dominion. a 1300 *E. Psalter* (dijl). 10 *Laverd* in heven graibed sete his, And he rike til alle sal *Laverd* (Vulg. *dominabitur*) in blis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. i. 8 *Metridates* whiche lorded vpon xxliij. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now rare exc. cont. over.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 84 *Pe more he... lordeth* in londes pe lasse good he delecth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And now they lorde and preach not. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I se, And loathed Paddockes lording on the same. 1594 — *Amoretti* x. She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. vii. Her... sister... Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The hateful thirst of Lording in the Church... first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. 1671 — *Samson* 265 They had by this... lording over them whom now they serve. 1685 DRYDEN *Tr. Lucretius* III. 242 That haughty King, who lorded over the Main, ... Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 CHALMERS *Const.* Man (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 153 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christwold* xxxi. I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So *To lord it*, chiefly with *over*. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They... lord it as they list. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 41 I see them Lording it in London streets. 1658 PENIT. *Conf.* vii. (1657) 15 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. a 1702 T. BROWN *Prairie Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 The [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Nov.* in *Early Diary*, He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip Van Winkle* 1 The Kaatskill mountains... are seen... swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. 1855 TYNNALE in *Lett. Educ.* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. 1900 Q. Rev. Oct. 337 This barbarian... lording it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. *trans.* To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule, rare.

c 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Pr.* lxxviii. xxii. [Their] heritage be shared to the race... of godly Israel. To lord their

lands. *Ibid.* cv. xv. [GOD] Left them to be... Lordered by foes. 1697 J. WILSON *Belphégor* I. ii. Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lordered long before. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 834 The look Of his white palace... And all the revels he had lordered there.

3. † *a.* To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 14 If þai were noght lordid of me [Mistransl. : L. si mei non fuerunt dominati]. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 97 He being thus Lordered, did heleeve He was indeede the Duke. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 69 Ev'ry one of those That hath for any services, hence Lordered. 1720 HUMOR. *Lett. Lond. Jnl.* (1721) 26 Thou shalt be told... Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lordered... 1787 MINOR 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell... has been lately Lordered. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lordered) making me known... to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. k. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge: not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 CHARAC. *Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lordered.

Lordan (e): see LURDAN.

Lord-borough. One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see quot.

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. s.v. *Waterhampton*. The dean is Ld.-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Pettsall... and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deadlands, escheats [etc.].

Lord-dom (*lɔ:d,dəm*). For forms see *LORD sb.* [OE. *hlāford-dōm*, f. *hlāford* *LORD sb.* + *-DOM*.] † *a.* The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*).

b. *nonce-use*. The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c 807 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Se ðe on larowes onlicnesse þa ðenega ðas ealdordomes gecrieo to hlaforddome. 1200 ORMIN 1851 To lape gast A33 egeþh hise peowess. To geornenn after laferddom. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* II. 15 Is al to mucch lauerddom & meistrice þrinne þis cunde inmerred tus. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 521 There is no country... in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

Lorden: see LURDAN.

† **Lordfast**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5-fest. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-FAST a.*] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest thay cause the pighe tary.

Lord-fish. [Cf. *LORD sb.* 14 b.] (See quot.) 1836 YARRELL *Byt.* *Fishes* II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh caught example of a species of *morruca*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short... Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was *Lord-fish*.

Lordful (*lɔ:dfʊl*), *a. rare*—1. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-FUL*.] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence **Lordfully** *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 178 This lordfulle child [sc. Jesus]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said boldly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

† **Lordhead**, *Obs.* For forms see *LORD sb.* and *-HEAD*. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-HEAD*.] = **LORDSHIP**.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In þe moste and in þe leste he forles His loured-hed quanne he mis-ches. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4837 We prai þi lauerd-hed þat þou wald vs help in nede. c 1325 *Mettr. Hom.* (1862) 61 Of that tour nou spek I, For lauerdhead and for maistri, That Nembot hadid first of man.

† **Lordify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-(i)FY.*] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* II. i. I'll lordifie thee, John... thou shalt no more be plain John... but my lord John.

Lording (*lɔ:diŋ*), *s.* Forms: 1 *hlāfording* (Sweet), 2-3 *lover(e)ding*, 3 *Orm.* *laferding*, 3-4 *laverding*, (*lhording*), 3-*lording*. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-ING* 3.]

1. = *LORD sb.* 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.*—Sir!, frequent in *pl.*—Sirrs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording!* *Obs. exc. Arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 779 pe riche be þen lordinges struen þe wreche men, þe þen underlinges. 1200 ORMIN 918 Nu, laferdingness, loke we Whatt tiss ma33 us bitacnenn. c 1205 LAY. 27394 Lauerdinges, quaz3 Lucas þa, Mahun cou heo lide. c 1250 *Cent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Lordinges and leueidis þis is si gloriuis miracle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Ne3 þe burze hadde ise loureding. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordinges dere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 67 þis zenne is ine uole maneres ase ioe sergons aye hire lhourdinges. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 445 Lordingis, quha liris for till her, The Romanys now begynnys her. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 17 The Lord our God he is... Lord of lordyngis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 þe leche lokid ouire þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am no3t gilty of þis gile'. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 628 Quhat fele armes... Of lordingis and seare lands... The said perseuuant bure. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1899) 149 Lo Lordinges, here, loke a weve. 1591 *Trinb. Kaigne K. John* (1611) 29 Lordinges forbear, for time is coming fast, That needs may tie what words can not determine. 1599 SHAKS., *etc. Pass. Pilgr.* xv. It was a Lordings daughter, the fairest one of three. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. i. I'll be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, He looke for't. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto* II. xxi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordingis! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of *LORD*: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c 1577 STANNHURST *Zenis*, *etc. Egit. Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth... was traiterously murthered by Mackmaughoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 Such termes are used to be given... for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. 1611 SHAKS. *11th Int.* T. i. ii. 62 Ie question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordinges then? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* *Eng.* II. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordinges might have heaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (Cf. *LORDLING* 2.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Aug.* (1679) 22 Pears... Windsor... Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. *Ibid.*, *Sept.* 24 Apples... Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1697) 220 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

Lording (*lɔ:diŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LORD v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LORD v.* in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Erasim. Par. Let.* 14 The office of a right bysshop is ferre from lordinge. 1610 GUILMIN *Heradry* III. xvii. (1611) 150 When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stateley action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. [See *LORD v.* 1 b, 1579.] 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 46 The censorious and supercilious lording over conscience. 1659 W. MORICE *Cena quasi conviv.* xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transfeire this Lording... on the Bishop's. 1864 BURTON *Szet Abr.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Sluys may have broken in... on his outfit. 1890 T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of nonance over maturity.

attrib., 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 607 As was the fashion of those Lording times. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praterita* 54 Zeus... metes me out a little lording nook.

Lording (*lɔ:diŋ*), *vbl. a.* [f. *LORD v.* + *-ING* 2.] That lords, in senses of the vb.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 54 A man may... by tokenenges perseyue whether wyrt or no wyrt be ym a kyng lording. 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 6 Where the Spirit recounteth by name all the sorts of Ministry... Eph. iv. 12 is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 112 The... Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

Lordkin (*lɔ:dkin*), *nonce-ud.* [f. *LORD sb.* + *-KIN*.] A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependants [etc.].

Lordless (*lɔ:dləs*), *a.* [OE. *hlāfordleas*, f. *hlāford* *LORD sb.* + *-leas* *-LESS*.] Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

Beowulf (Z.) 2934 Oððæt hi oððeoden earfoðlice in hrefnes holt hlāford-leas. c 1250 *Beke* 678 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Ase men þat weren louredless—heo nusten 3wæt a-hide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2087 Pou ast ymad... moni child wip oute fader, & moni wif loured les. c 1440 CAINWAGE *Life St. Kath.* III. 489 Hoo is hir lord, or wheder is she lordles? 1643 T. CASE *Servit.* in *Kerr Covenants & Covenanted* (1895) 249 Your diocese [shall be] bishopless and your sees lordless. 1823 JOHNSON *Baillie Collect.* *Poems* 312 An armed hand From Moorham's lordless hall. 1863 FREEMAN *Norfolk Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of outlaw. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 137 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreared hand.

Lordlet (*lɔ:dlət*), *jocular*. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-LET*.] A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Comment.*, 13 Nov. 63/5 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the local lordlet. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholding some lordlet... dash by me?

Lord-lieutenant. Pl. *lords-lieutenant* (s), *lord-lieutenants*.

1. The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign.

† *a.* In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and soureite that the lord Lieutenand said hawe ferme and stable quhat the said Ransald did. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thoct expedient he my Lord Lieutenent.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 51 Some succeeding Princes... had their... Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland, & then whom (as Lieutenants in Christendom)... comes nearer Kingly. See 1648 *Art. Peace in Milis. & Wks.* (1847) 257 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenants shall appoint. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/5 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. a 1865 GREVILLE *Memo.* II. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, &c., which then reverted to the Crown. 1558 *B. Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 § 5 The Lorde Lieutenante of the Lorde Wardene... during the tyme of absence... shall have full power... to determine the same Offences by his or their discretions. 1642 *Declat. Lords & Comm.*, *For Kais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 The Lord Lieutenants... do... appoint... one experienced Soldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. Notes (1632) 445 [tr. *Iliad* xviii. 479-80] First forg'd a strong and ample shield... round about he threw Three radiant rings (a silver lure behind). 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 52 Stately coursers... champagne their scorned Lores, Trample the groaning earth.
2. *Nat. Hist.* A strap-like appendage or surface in certain animals: a. in insects a horny appendage in the mouth of certain Hymenoptera, upon which the *mentum* or chin is carried (also in quasi-L. form *lora*); b. in birds, a space between the eye and the side of the superior mandible, sometimes naked; c. in snakes, a region between the eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain plates called *lorals*.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 367 Lora (the *Lora*), a cornuous angular machine observable in the mouth of some insects, upon the intermediate angle of which the *Mentum* sits. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 132 Horned Grebe... Lores crimson. 1837-43 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 97 The black hairs on the lora, or space between the base of the beak and the eye. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 145 The next commonest [form of head-nakedness] is definite bareness of the lores, as in all herons and grebes.

Lore, variant of LAURE Obs., LOOR dial.
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1972 Like olives out of Iebany, & lores so grene.

Lore, str. pa. t. and pple. of LEESE v.1

Loreal (lō'ral), a. and sb. Zool. [irreg. f. LORE sb.3 + -AL.] = LORAL.

1849 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 35 The frontal shields two pairs, small; loreal shield none. 1858 GÜNTHER *Cat. Colubrine Snakes Brit. Mus.* 19 *Homalodossia*... one loreal, one anterior, two posterior ocellars. 1878 MACALISTER *Morphol. Vertebr. Anim.* 137 *Dryadinae*... loreal often absent.

Lored (lō'rad), a. rare. [f. LORE sb.1 + -ED.] Learned; stored with knowledge.

a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* iii. (1840) 25 The lored elder, half evasive, then Replied.

Lorein(e), variant of LORAIN Obs.

† **Lorel**, sb. and a. Obs. Also 4-6 -elle, 4-7 -ell, 6-7 lorrel(l). [ME. *lorel*, f. *loren*, pa. pple. of LEESE v., as LOSEL from the variant *losen*.]

A sb. A worthless person, rogue, blackguard; = LOSEL.

In 16th c. often applied to *lorl*.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he, 'luite lokestu on the bible'. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.), I se þat euery lord shapith hym to fynde owte newe fraudes. c 1380 WYCLIF *1st Ks.* (1880) 191 Herefore ben many proude & lecherous lorelis founden & dowid wip temperal & worldly lordschips. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 28 (Harl. MS.) If þou be so bold to telle me, I shall breke þine hed; what lorell art thou! 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 320 To lorellys often the lorde moste lowt. 1522 MORE *De qual. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1 While the lorel playth the lord in a stage playe. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 14, I am laureate, I am no lorelle. 1530 PALSGR. 659, I play the lorel or the loyterer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *De. York* xx. 61 b, That cruell Clifford, lord, nay Lorell wilde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 93 Thou speakes lyke a lewde lorrell. 1647 G. W. *Pluto's Progr. Gt. Brit.* 15 Thou talk'st like a Lorrell.

b. **Cock Lorel**. The name of the owner and captain of the boat containing jovial reprobates of all trades, in a humorous and sarcastic poem *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (printed by Wynkyn de Worde c 1515), partly imitating the *Shyp of Fols*. Afterwards used allusively with the force of 'rogue, reprobate'.

c 1535 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 4 Here is fyrst, Cocke Lorell the knyght. c 1545 *Doctour Double Ale* 390 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1866) III. 319. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of F. Geromini* Wks. (1878) 206 A peece of Cocklorels Musick... such as I might be asbamed to publish in this company. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 376 Then you shall not neede to rowe in Cockelaurels bote. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu.* Osor. 394 This clownish Cocklorell therefore wandering abroad over hills and dales. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. 1640 II. 70 Cock-Lorell would needs have the Devil his guest.

B. *adj.* Good-for-nothing; = LOSEL B.

1590 LONGE *Euphues's Gold Leg.* (1592) E. 2, Ab Lorrell lad, what makes thee Herry loue? 1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Eclogue* 83 An Heydeguyes, Pipt by Tom-piper, or a Lorrel-lad.

Hence † **Loreiship**, rascality, lewdness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 Þei wæsten pore mennus lifode in hordom & glotonye & lermen lorchispe.

Loreless (lō'less), a. rare. [f. LORE sb.1 + -LESS.] Without learning or knowledge.

a 1300 *Five Evil Things* in E. E. P. (1862) 161 Bissop lorles, Kyng redeles. a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For nith is lile, the lond is loreles. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 447 The poetry of his loreless soul.

† **Lorelly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. LOREL + -LY².] Like a 'lorel'.

c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 135 in *Babes Bk.*, Ne spit not lorely, for no kyn mede, Be-fore no mon of god for drede.

Lorem, variant of LORAIN Obs.

Loren, pa. pple. of LEESE v.1

† **Lorendriver**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. Du. *lorrendraaier* smuggler.] A smuggler.

1649 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 348 Enterloperis, lorendryvers, staplebreakers.

Lorer, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorer, riming alteration of LOREL.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 6891 With tene smot he that lorer, That be trast helme and his visor.

† **Loresman**. Obs. [f. *lores*, genitive of LORE sb.1 + MAN sb.] A teacher, instructor.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 183 The lewed... as his lores-man

leres hym bileueth and troweth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The loresman of the Scheperdes. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 290 Loke bouz his loresmen lordes betrayen.

† **Lorespell**. Obs. Forms: 1 *larspell*, 2-3 *larspel*, 3 *larspell*, (3) *lorspel*(1, *larspel*; *larspel*), 4 *lorespelle*. [f. LORE sb.1 + SPELL sb.] A sermon, instructive discourse.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 58 Se bisceop... þam folke sate... *larspell*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Bred on gricike is *Larspel* to us fulwis. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Pa herde he seggen þat ure drihte on his *larspelle* sate þat alle men sholden deað þolien. c 1205 LAY. 12654 Pa bi-gon he *larspel* & of gode spæc swide wel. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xviii. 1274 Jinges þer bep... Seide me þe prest in his *lore-spelle* For whom I ouzte loue Ihesu.

Lorestinus, obs. form of LAURUSTINUS.

1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gard. Pract.* 81.

† **Lorette** (lor'et), slang. [Fr.] A courtesan of a class which at one time had its headquarters in the vicinity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette in Paris. Hence **Loretism** (lor'et-iz'm), the condition of life of the lorettes of Paris.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* x Feb. 122/2 No doubt Mr. Coleridge was quite right in saying that Loretism culminated in Miss Rogers, alias Willoughby. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 The brilliant ball given by the aristocracy of the Parisian lorettes—for even loretism has its aristocracy.

Loretine (lor'et-in, -in). [f. *Loretto*, name of a town in Italy + -INE.] A nun of any order of Our Lady of Loretto. In recent Dicts.

† **Lorey**. Obs. Also *lory(e)*, *lorray*, *lorre*. [Of unknown origin; prob. Af. Cf. *lete lory* s.v. LETE.] A dish in ancient cookery.

14... *Burlesque Poem in Kelig. Ant.* I. 81 Ther was pestells in porres, and laduls in lorres. 14... *Non.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 740/36 *Hag laltun*, *lorray*. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 *Lore* de Boolas. Take Boalas, and sepe hem a lytil [etc.].

Loreyn, variant of LORAIN Obs.

† **Lorgnette** (lōr'net). [Fr., f. *lorgner* to squint: see -ETTE.] a. A pair of eye-glasses held in the hand, usually by a long metal, ivory, or tortoise-shell handle. b. An opera-glass.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 When eyes meet eyes, what need of Lorgnette? 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* vii. 72 The court was crowded with ladies... furnished with lorgnettes.

attrib. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat. Nt.-cap* 982 Lace gets more homage than from *lorgnette*-stars.

Hence **Lorgnetted** a., furnished with lorgnettes. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 Down the staircase came the... crinolined, lorgnetted, opera-cloaked, throng.

† **Lorgnon** (lōr'nyon). [Fr.] a. A single or double eye-glass; a lorgnette. b. An opera-glass.

1846 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 422 On the glass of his own opera-lorgnon. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix. The General... took up his Opera-glass—the double-barrelled lorgnon was not invented in those days. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 333/2 Several times the lorgnons of the bouse had veered around.

Lori, variant of LORIS.

Loric (lō'rik). rare. [ad. L. *lōrica* (see next).] A corselet or cuirass.

1855 BROWNING *Pratus* 4 Each with... loose-thonged vest, Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.

† **Lorica** (lō'rik-ä). [L. *lōrica*, f. *lōrum* strap.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A cuirass or corselet of leather.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorica*, a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armour worn in old Times. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 295 The Roman lorica was made like a shirt. 1840 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* 8/8 At the time of Trajan, the lorica was shortened, being cut straight round above the hips.

2. The coping or protecting head of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorica*,... the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to cast off the Rain.

3. *Old Chem.* A kind of lute or paste with which vessels were coated before being subjected to heat.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lorica*, a name given... to a peculiar lute made for the coating over vessels, which are to bear a very vehement fire. 1855 in OGILVIE, *Suppl.*

4. *Zool.* The protective case or sheath of some infusorians and rotifers; also applied to the carapace of crustaceans.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 46 Animalcules enclosed in a membranous lorica or calcareous test. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 301 *Lorica*, the protective case with which certain *Infusoria* are provided. 1896 HARTOG *Rotifers* (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 205 The cuticle... in the Lorica firm and of definite shape, constituting a lorica.

5. *Bot.* The integument or hard external casing of vegetable seeds.

1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 244 The testa, called also lorica by Mirbel.

Loricarian (lō'rik-ä-ri-än), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *lōricaria* name of the typical genus, f. *LORICA* + -AN.] Belonging to the *Loricariidae*, a family of freshwater fishes of tropical America, which have the head and body cuirassed or loricated; sb. a fish of this family. Also **Loricarioid** a. and sb. In mod. Dicts.

Loricat(e) (lō'rik-ä), a. and sb. Zool. [ad. L. *loricat-us*, f. *LORICA*: see -ATE².] A. *adj.* Covered with 'armour' or adjoining plates or scales; having a lorica.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 347 *Loricat* (*Loricatum*). When the disk of the thigh appears covered with a double series of oblique scales like a coat of mail. 1843 OWEN *Lect.*

Invertebr. Anim. I. 34 The loricate genera are *Notus*, *Anurza* [etc.]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 In the loricate [reptiles] a neurocentral suture is permanent.

B. sb. pl. [repr. mod. L. *Loricati* or *Loricata*.] a. A small group of edentate mammals, including the pangolin and the armadillo. b. A group of reptiles comprising the alligators, crocodiles, and gavials. c. A group of infusorians protected by a test or shell.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Loricata*, *Loricates*, an order of reptiles. 2. A group of polygastric animalcules. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 Far in advance of any modern reptiles even of the order of Loricates.

Loricat(e) (lō'rik-ä), v. [f. L. *loricat*, ppl. stem of *loricare*, f. *LORICA*.] *trans.* To enclose in or cover with a protective coating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loricat*, to arme one with a coat of defence. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 39 Therefore hath Nature loricated or plaistred over the sides of the forementioned Hole with Ear-wax. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lorication*; When vessels are exposed to a fire too strong for their structure... they crack and burst; for the preventing of which the operator has recourse to this method of coating or lorivating his vessels. 1818 in *Topo.*

Loricat(e) (lō'rik-ä), a. [Formed as *LORICAT* a. + -ED¹.] Protected by a covering of plates or scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica; Zool. = LORICATE a.

1623 COCKERAM II. A f i j b, Armed with a coate of defence. *Loricat*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* f. 7 The Bark of an Ash colour, loricated. 1795 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 268 The imbricated or loricated appearance of the scales which cover part of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 17 Three loricated bands with three commanders wearing golden torques. 1871 HUXLEY *Anim. Vert. Anim.* i. 44... in the *Mammalia* the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the loricated *Edentata*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 52 The dermal bony armour of the Armadillos like that of loricated Saurians. 1884 G. *Fruit. Microsc.* Sci. July 336 Each of these groups is sub-divided into a loricated and an il-loricated family.

Lorication (lō'rik-ä-jon). [f. LORICATE v.: see -ATION.] a. The action of lorivating (see quot.). b. *concr.* A defensive covering or casing.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones... with pretty broad thick scales... and the entire lorication smoother couched than those of the Fir-kind. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorication*, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harnessing; in Masonry, the filling of Walls with Mortar; in Chymistry, the covering of a Vessel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked fire. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Art Assaying Met.* 74 When the Vessels are exposed naked to the greatest Fire; it easily happens, that they burst... For the preventing of which, you must have Recourse to Lorication or Coating.

Loricoid (lō'rik-oid), a. [f. *LORICA* + -OID.] Pertaining to or resembling a lorica; loricated. Also applied to the fossil-footprints supposed to have been made by loricated animals.

In recent Dicts.

Lorification, *erron.* form of LORICATION.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Lorification*, the covering a vessel, call'd a retort, with... clay, before it is set over a naked fire.

Lorikeet (lō'rik-ēt). Also 8 *loriqueet*, *loroquet*, *lorrykeet*. [f. *LORY* + -keet in PARIAKEET.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Charmosyna*, *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*.

1772-84 *Coop. Voy.* (1790) I. 217 Loriquets, cockatoos, parrots. 1709 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 66 He presented me with a Loroquet of beautiful plumage, mostly green and yellow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* II. 42 The little lorikeet (*Charmosyna placentis*).

Lorimer, *loriner* (lō'rī-mär, lō'rī-när). Now *Hist.* Forms: a. 5 *loryner*, *lorriner*, 6- *loriner*; b. *loryrmer*, 5-6 *lorymar*, -er, 6 *loremar*, *lorymère*, *loremner*, (Sr.) *loremair*, *lowriemair*, 3- *lorimer*. [a. OF. *lorentier*, *lorentier* (f. *lor-mier*), f. *lorain* (see LORAIN). For the substitution of *m* for *n* cf. LATIMER.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles; also, a spurrier, and (generally) a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

(The name persists only in the title of one of the London livery companies.)

[c 1225 GARLANOE in Wright *Voc.* 123 Lorimari dicuntur a loris (seu loribus) que faciunt.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi iule. [MS. T. þat lorimers habben], & uileð awei al þi rust. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Sporiers... 1. Lorymers. 14... *Non.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 686/21 *Hic lorimeria*, a loryner. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Et de 6d. sol. loryrmer pro... emendade de les barres fenestrarum. 1469 *Mann & Housel. Exp.* (Roxb.) 538 Item, my master paid to lorymer of London fore vi. brydille bites... vj. s. d. a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 593/33 *Lorimarius*, a sporyare, or a lormer. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 97 Item to Symond Ward... lorymerye for v oo bites at xiiij. s. the 50. lxxx. 1536 *LELANO Itin.* IV. II. 186 b, Many Lorimers that make Bittes. 1603 *Stow Surv. Lond.* 542 Lorimers, the warden and two persons. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Lorimers*, is one of the Companies of London, that makes bits for horse bridles, spurs, and such like small iron work. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 373 The manufacture of... by artisans, incorporated under the denomination of lorimers and spurriers. 1884 *Rep. Comm. Livery Comp.* Lond. III. 567 The Lorimers of London appear first to have recorded their ordinances as a mystery in 1245. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* I. 1, Alderman Paul Halliday, Citizen and Lorimer.

Lorimer: see LORYMER, obs. f. LARMIER.

Lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE v.1

Loriner, variant of LORIMER.

† **Loring**, *vbl. sb.1 Obs.* [f. LORE sb.1 + -ING v.1]

Teaching, instruction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. vii. 42* They... Her wisdom did admire, and hearkened to her loring.

Loriot (lɔ'riɔt). Also 7 loriot, lariat, lorion. [a. *F. loriot* (also *lorion* Cotgr.), a corruption (due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF. *oriot*, altered form of *oriole* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 287 The Witwall or Lariot... is all over yellow. *Ibid.* l. 628 A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Loriot*, a Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch. 1676 COLES, *Lorion*, -ot, a Witwall, Yellow-peak, or Hickway. 1724 BAILEY, *Loriot*, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 1811 R. H. STODARD *Chinese Songs* Poems (1880) 231 The swallow and the loriot are not so swift of wing.

Loripede (lɔ'ripɪd). *Conch.* Also -ped. [ad. L. *loripēs*, *loripēs*, lit. 'strap-footed', f. *lorium* strap + *pēs* foot.]

The L word meant *fig.* a person of little endurance or resolve; so used (in pl. *loripēdes*) by Jer. Taylor *Gold. Grove* Sermon. Winter xiii. 165.

A bivalve mollusc of the group *Conchifera*, now included in the genus *Lucina*; esp. *L. lactea*.

1837 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. III. 62 *Loripede*, a genus of molluscs. 1864 CRAIG Suppl., *Loripede*, a molluscian animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

Loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

Loris (lɔ'ris). Also *erron.* lori, lory. [a. *F. loris* (Buffon); said to be a Du. *loeris* booby, clown.] a. A small nocturnal climbing quadrumanous mammal (*Loris gracilis*), a native of Ceylon; it is tailless, and remarkable for its slender form, long limbs, and large eyes. Called more fully *slender loris*. b. Extended to lemurs of the related genus *Nycticebus*, as *N. tardigradus*, the slow lemur or KUKANG, and *N. cinereus*, the gray loris of Siam and Cochinchina.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 373 A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the lori. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* l. 213 Loris... Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) l. 101 This Loris is about the size of a small Cat. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 477 The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive slowness of its movements. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* l. 133 The little loris, which... has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth'. 1861, 1883 [see KUKANG]. 1891 FLOWER & LYON *Exotic Mammals* 692 The Gray Loris (*Nycticebus cinereus*).

Lork(e), obs. form of LURK.

Lormery (lɔ'məri). *Hist.* Also 5 lormerie, 6 lormary. [a. OF. *lormerie*, f. *lormier* LORIMER.] The small ironware produced by lormiers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold.

[1260 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) l. 78 Ces sont les purveances qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ont purveut.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) l. 232 Lormerie. 1583 *Rates Custom* ho. D.ij. Lormary the c. containing v. xx, xiii. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Gloss. (1810) II. 613/2 In the Parish of North St. Michael's in Oxford... was an Alley, or Lane, call'd the Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. [1899 *Cal. Let. Bk. A. Lond.* 32 The sum of £24 for saddles and lormery.]

Lorn (lɔ'n), *pple. a.* [pa. pple. of LEESE v.1]

† L. Lorn, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. *Obs.*

For early instances of predicative use, see LEESE v.1
a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2080 Al pat birth pat par es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5 Sayntis, pat lete ber loris be lorne for oure lordis sake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 9 O stanche wi your wrath for schame, or all is lorn l. 1556 AM. PARKER *Po.* lxxxvii. Arg't. Hierusalem most fortunate. To nurse both lorne and gentile lorn. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. xxiij. If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better badst thou ne'er been born!

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft of; lonely, desolate, wretched; = FORLORN a. 5.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3885 Raymond, out for wit for w almoste lorn. 1503 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxxvii. With gastly looks as one in maner lorne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 62, l. 1. am forlorne, (alas! why am I lorn)! 1607 *Schol. Disc. Agest. Antichr.* v. l. 57 If any thing excuse Iehosaphat or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrous Temples... it was because they were lorne, forlorne. 1748 COLLYNS *Od. Death* (Thomson) vii. Lorn Stream, whose sultry tide No ridge-crown'd Sisters now attend. 1793 COLERIDGE *Lines beautiful Spring* 18 The rustic... Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* l. (1850) 66 That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 128 Space star'd, and lorn of light. a 1839 PRATO *Poems* (1864) II. 363 When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 281 She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence **Lornness**, forlornness.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 497/2 The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

Lorum, **Lorray**, var. LORAIN, LORRY *Obs.*

Lorreo, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, laurel.

c 1400 *Antith. of Arth.* iii. Under a lorrey pey lighte.

Lorrei, **Lorrell**(e), obs. vars. LAURY, LOREL *Obs.*

Lorrier, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorry, **Lurry** (lɔ'ri, lɔ'ri). *local.* Also 9 lorrye,

Lurrie, **Larry**. [Of obscure etymology; cf. dial. *lurry* to pull, drag.]

1. A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* l. 115/1 There was a luggage lorry... between the engine and carriages for passengers. *Ibid.* 145/1 A luggage train was perceived... with three luries attached to it. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Echib.* 256 Liverpool town float, lorie and coal cart. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. vii.* Great loaded luries blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 255 The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or luries. The wheels of the lurry run in grooves. 1879 JESSE *FOTHERGILL Probation* III. 179 Omnibuses, carts, and lories were struggling in a 'lock' in the middle of the street. 1881 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The time-honoured 'lorry', or open cart, indigenous to Liverpool. 1882 *Onlvie, Larry*, a coal truck on a railway;... a lorry. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 Greater interest... now seems to center in the lorry, or automobile wagon for heavy duty.

2. **Mining.** A running bridge over a pit.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Lorry* (Yorkshire), a running bridge over a sinking pit top upon which the hawk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Ibid.*, *Lurry*,... a movable platform on wheels, the top of which is made on a level with the bank or surface. It is run over the mouth of a pit-shaft for a hawk to be lowered down upon when reaching the pit top.

3. **Comb.**, as *lorry-man*, -wheel.

1880 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 6/4 A girl was blown under a lorry wheel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 10/2 A railway lorryman.

Lorry, **Lorrykeet**, vars. LAURY *Obs.*, LORIKEET.

Lors (lɔ'rs), *int.* A vulgar corruption of LORD used as an exclamation. (Cf. *laus* s.v. LAW *int.*)

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* II. 170 But, lors! I shouldn't know what to say to 'em. 1880 MRS. PARK ADAM & EVE xiii. (1881) 65 'Lors' exclaimed Joan.

† **Lorshew**. *Obs.* Forms: 2 larpeow, -peaw, -peu, -peau, -paw, 2-3 laršew, 3 loršeau, -šeu, -šaw, -špaw. [repr. OE. *laršew from f. *lār* teaching, LORE sb.1 + *šew* slave), presumed earlier form of *laršew* LARKEW.] A teacher, preceptor, instructor.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i. 38 Rabbi pat ys gecweden & 7e-reht laršew [c 1000 laresw]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 He [he bishop] godes hude is to laršew ȝan þan leawede folke. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 þe laured sainte powel is heud loršew of alle hollie cherechen. a 1250 *Prov. Allfild* 103 in O. E. *Alise* 108 þe mon þe on his youþþe weome leorned wit and wisdom... he may be on elde weome lorpew.

|| **Lorum** (lɔ'wɔm). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. lora (lɔ'wɔd). [L. *lorum* = strap, thong.] = LORE sb.3

Lory (lɔ'ri). Forms: 7 lourey, 8 laurey, 1owry, 8-9 loory, luri, lury, 9 loeri, lowrie, 8- lory. [a. Malay لوري *luri*, dial. var. of لوري *luri*, whence the synonym NORY. Cf. F. *lori* (Buffon).]

A name applied to a number of parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly bristle-tongued and belonging to the family *Lorinae*, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Australia. In Cape Colony and Natal applied to a toucan, *Tyrannus albigularis*.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2811/4 An East-India Lory, Parakeet, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr. *Nienhoff's Voy. E-Indies* in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 372 The Lory Bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much finer Colour. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* l. 13 The Laurey. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 173 The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory... It differs principally from the three last foregoing Lories, in being smaller. *Ibid.* 174 The Lory-Parakeet. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 112 From Sabā and Sao are brought large red lories, also black ones. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 208/2 The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xix, Twas Camdeo riding on his lory, 'Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* l. 105 The curculius persa, a beautiful bird, called by the colonists *loeri* or *luri*. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 40 The King Parrot is the most beautiful, and that called the Lowrie is, perhaps, the most docile. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. (1894) 147 Flaming lories... fly whistling... through the gloomy forest.

Lory, **Loryel**: see LORIS, LAUREL.

Lorymer, obs. form of LARMIER.

a 1490 BOTOSER *Itin.* (1778) 269 A resauant lorymer. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Larmier*, *Lorymer*, the coronet. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Lorymer*... 1. The eave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall, serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently found in churchwardens' accounts.

Los, obs. f. LOSE, LOSS; and see LO *int.*

Losable, **loseable** (lɔ'zəbəl), *a.* Also 7 loseable. [f. LOSE v.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being lost.

1611 Cotgr., *Perdable*, loseable; a, fig. or likeli, to be lost. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gl. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 633 Grace in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49 There are many common gifts in man that are no more loseable than saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE *Treats, Positive Nat.* Cold vii. 49, I heard him make inquiry... Whether the frigidifaculty of these Corpuscles be loseable or not? 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Plus IX*, II. iii. v. 45 Those who might be supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence **Losableness**.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49, I do not think... that the losing of one, and not loosening, or not loosableness, of the other, will prove a specific difference.

Losane, **losang**(e), obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losanger, **Losanour**, variants of LOSENGER.

† **Losard**. *Obs.* = LOSEL.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1864 Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards, For they ne be but losards. *Ibid.* 1875 Now let come these French losards.

Losce, **Loscion**, obs. ff., LOSS, LOTION.

† **Lose**, *sb.1 Obs.* Forms: 3-5 (9 *arth.*) los, (4 100z), 4-5 loes, loose, 4-6 loos, lose, 5c.

loiss, 5 loce, 5c. loyse, 6 Sc. loze, loys, 5-6 loss(e, Sc. lois. [a. OF. *los*, *loz*, *loos*; = L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise; renown, fame. Also in neutral sense, (good or bad) reputation; occas. ill fame. *Out of lose*: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3917 þe kinges los so wyde sprong ynowe... þat hor herte to him drou. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 8750 Of his doom [of Solomon] after sprong þe loos. 1300 *Æneid*, 26 Vpocrites hit... doþ myn penences an gode principlalliche uor þe los of þe wordle. 1387-8 T. U. Skt. Test. Luce i. vi. (Skeat) l. 179 Veyving... m. name of lude los. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 351 A Duc... Which was a worthi kniht of los. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) x 89 In that time there were 3 Heroudes, of gret Name and Loos for here cruelte. 1411 *Lydc. Flour of Curtesy* 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lane. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Loos or bad name, *infamia*. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Lau Arms* (S. T. S.) l. 112 He did nocht his drit of honour for his sake, but for his awin los. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 202 Your knyghtes of good lose. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. iii. 51 O glory and renown of loys, in vayn. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 244 That thy loze, ne name may neuer dye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi.* xii. 12 Besides the losse of so much loos and fame. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* vii. I am a belted knight, and come hither to acquire los and fame in this mortal life.

Lose (lɔ'z), *sb.2 slang.* [f. LOSE v.1] An instance of losing (a race).

1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Nov. 410/3 The rate of pay recognised by the Jockey Club, which is five guineas for a 'win', and three guineas for a 'lose'.

Lose (lɔ'z), *v.1* Forms: 1 losian, 2-3 losie(n, 5 Sc. loyse, 5-6 losse, Sc. loiss, 5, Sc. loissit, loussit, 5-8 loose, 6 Sc. los, loce, (loase, 7 loze), 3-lose. *Pa. t.* 1 losode, -ade, 1-3 -ede, 4 Sc. losit, 4-6 losste, Sc. lossit, -yt, 6 Sc. loissit, loussit, (7 loosed, losed), 3-lost. *Pa. pple.* 1 (3e) losod, -ad, 3 losed, -et, 3-5 ilost, 4 losed, 4-5 i-, ylost(e, 4-6 losste, (Sc. losit, -yt, 5-6 loissit, lossit, -yt, 6 loist, losoit, 7 loissed), 3- lost. [OE. *losian*, f. *los* LOSS, used almost exclusively *intr.* (sense 1); sometimes with indirect obj. in dative, as *me losode hit* = I lost it. The transitive use, which occurs twice in ONorthumbrian and appears in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen partly from interchange of function between the indirect obj. and the subj. where these were not distinguishable by case-form (cf. LIKE v., LOATHE v.), and partly from the perfect conjugated with *be* (OE. *hit is gelosed* = it is lost), which admits of being apprehended as passive. The later sense-development of the vb. has been influenced by the cognate LEESE v., with which it became synonymous, and which it in the end superseded.

The regular mod. Eng. pronunciation repr. OE. *losian* would be (lɔ'z); the standard Eng. pronunciation (lɔ'z) seems to be due to association with LOOSE v., which in some contexts (e.g. *to loose hold*) closely approaches this vb. in meaning. Many dialects have the phonetic fo m normally descending from the OE. vb. The Sc. form *loss* is prob. evolved from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *losit*.]

† **L. intr.** To perish; also, to be lost or missing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 2 Swa swa seo beo seal losian þon heo hwæt iungla stigrð. c 897 - Gregory's *Past.* xxx. 205 Dætte nu foraldod is ðæt is forneal losad. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 Forþan þe ic imete mi sceap þe me losede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Penne losað fele saulen. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 907 þer lyueþ lyste may neuer losen.

† **L. trans.** To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction or perdition; to be the ruin of. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xlv. 27 And cuom þæt flod & losade vs spilde alle. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 909 Alle þe londe with þise ledeþ we losen at-oner. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 þe kyng... sent his othis and losse þise manleis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* iii. 25 þou schalt hane als manye peynes as þou hast losste soules! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxvii. G. viij. The fyre sprang oute and losste his hand. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II. (1744) 11 Lose hym not yet, Lord, though he hath deeply swored. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barrias* l. iii. 845 Lest heal, wet, wind, should roste, or rot, or lose it. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 205 What to our selues in passion we propose. The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1628 tr. *Mathien's Powerfull Prayer* 122 marg. We ought not proudly to despise prodiges, this neglect lost Alexander.

b. To ruin in estimation. *rare.*
1605 SHAKS. *Leary* l. i. 236 Such a tongue, That I am glad I have not, though not to have it, Hath lost me in your liking. 1677 *Stouley Ant.* & *Ch. v.* l. Wks. (1766) rgr 'Twas I that lost you in each Roman mind. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macanlay* 44 His want of aspiration... has lost him in the opinion of many readers.

c. *pass.* To be brought to destruction, ruin, or misery; to perish; to be killed; in a spiritual sense (of the soul), to be damned. Of a ship, its crew, passengers, or cargo: To perish at sea.

[c897: see 1.] a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99
 Isabbe he losed my day. c1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.*
 152, I am wounded. Pat] am lost almost. c1375 *Cursor M.*
 6066 (Fairf.) Dede & losse was al baire fe. c1397 CHAUCER
Lack Stead. 7 Al is losse for lac of stedfastnesse. c1470
 HENRY WALLACE v. 507. I trow nocht geit at Wallace losst
 be: Our clerkes sayis, he sall ger mynt de. a1533 JOH.
 BERNERS *Huon xxi.* 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for
 euer. a1533 — *Goll. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vii b. To play
 at the tables and dice with suche as he lost and naught.
 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v.* 1. 332 By
 this meanes God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts
 by idolatry. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 52 All lost, to prayers,
 to prayers, all lost. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. i. 46 The
 Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 479
 And is the soul indeed so lost? 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI.
 437 (Scotticism) Poor man, he was lost in the river;
 drowned. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 The
 property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp.*
Jesus Christ xiii. 182 You are not in danger of perdition,
 but are lost already. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 602 The
 vessel .. sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one
 possesses or has control of); to part with through
 negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession,
 lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with
away, up, (? U.S. rare) out.

c1205 LAY. 29159 Pus losede Brutes al þas kine-londes.
 c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pou losis þi dignite.
 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.
 v. 295 The accusers shall losse his franchises for ever. a1470
 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 That same
 yere was the most þaifre of Normandy y-loste. 14..
Child of Bristowe 402 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 125 Thu has
 played atte dice, .. and lost up, sone, that thu had. c1530
 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 6 He lost away and
 wasted, .. his londes and goodes. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* II. 66
 In all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies. 1779 COWPER
Yearly Distress 55 One talks .. of pigs that he has lost
 by maggots at the tail. 1859 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* viii. 110
 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of
 cunning .. and loses out just as much in the power of true
 perception. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph
 Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep
 his temper.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.
 To lose one's head: see HEAD-*lost*. To lose heart:
 to become discouraged. To lose one's heart: to fall in love.
 † To lose one's breath: to die. To lose one's legs (slang):
 to get drunk.

c1205 LAY. 2918 Hire lif heo losode sone. 13.. E. E.
Alm. P. B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1431-50 tr.
 Higden (Rolls) VII. 315 Makinge a statute that whosoever
 take a beste þer scholde lose oon eie. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur iv. ix. 330 Sir Arthur lost so moche blood that
 it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15.. in *Lett. Roy.*
 & *Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost
 her mind. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2, I am specheles, as a
 sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche. 1596
 B. GRIMFIN *Fidessa* vi. Oh better were I loose ten thousand
 breaths, Than euer live in such vnsenee disgrace. 1597
 BACON *Counters* 64 & *Enill* (Arh.) 152 As to a moni-
 culos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath
 two eyes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii. v. 'This long agone
 since first I lost my heart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 914 Though
 sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1712 ABBOTSON
Spect. No. 60 P. 4 In a little time after he lost his Senses.
 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon
 as they were dead, every one lost heart, having lost their
 Chief Supports. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists &*
Papists ii. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St.
 Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her
 Voice lost by a Hoarsness for ten Years. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.*
 XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and
 no Fincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said
 to. [have] Lost his legs. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II.
 133 She .. rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood.
 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart?
 .. And are you married yet? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's*
C. xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of
 the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a
 relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local
 separation, or by severance of the relationship.
 Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander,
 an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, cap-
 ture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to
 preserve the life of (a patient).

c1205 LAY. 5704 Heo loseden monie busend godere monen.
 c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 78 We losen alle our
 housbondes at that toun. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 48
 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530
 PALSGR. 749/2 The folyshe gyrlie toke on for thought as if
 she had losse her father she coude have done no more.
 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 The apprehensions
 of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII. 249 The
 Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothee
 .. and took her without losing a man. 1842 BROWNING
Waring i. iv. How much I loved him, I find out now I've
 lost him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 256 When we came
 where lies the child we lost in other years. 1880 WHEELER
Short Hist. India 604 The English had lost more than 2,400
 officers and men. 1882 S. WELLS *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours*
 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases
 of ovariectomy. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx.
 176 She bad lost her father, who died very suddenly a few
 days after he sailed. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208
 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost con-
 siderably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of
 mind or body), c.g. to lose patience, one's temper,
 to lose caste, hold, one's balance, etc. To lose
 ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. fig. to
 decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see GROUND *sh.* 11.] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv.
 ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no
 ground nor hated no chere. a1586 SIBNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590)
 27 At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose
 ground. 1622 MABER tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53
 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and
 my judgement! 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* i. xvi.
 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their
 saddles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 838 They astonish all
 resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 291
 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got
 ground. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Bos-
 well is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them
 that he is married. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv.
 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844
 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. Chuffey haggled over his plaie
 so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him
 at last. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 320 He has lost
 caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (some-
 thing undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness
 all pain and woe. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist.
 MSS. Comm. App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague
 in her lying inne but hath some lost it. 1742 W. COLLINS
Hassan 85 O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859
 Mrs. TREVELVAN *Let. in Trevelyan Life Macaulay* (1876)
 II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of
 misery that I ever felt him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have
 not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with
 (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Pe day lost his colour,
 & mirk was as þe nyght. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 288
 Til that the brighte sone losse his hewe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry*
W. v. 239 This deceit looses the name of craft. 1619
 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to
 lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close.
 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 648 And have thy joys Lost nothing
 by comparison with ours? 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 When ..
 the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894
 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv. x. 233 Her household duties had
 lost their interest.

† g. with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, to
 lose (= incur) a fine. *Obs.*

1498 Old City Acc. Bk. in *Archaeol. Frut.* XLIII. Item for
 a fyne lost by John Stone. xxd. 1515 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.*
 II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Bieme this hundred yere
 neuer losse suche a losse. a1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.*
 (Arh.) 87 Graunt them good Lord, .. To freate inward, for
 losyng such a losse. 1614 S. WARD *Let. in Usher's Lett.*
 (1626) 33 We have lost .. a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's
 untimely decease.

† h. with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or
 opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What th'
 haue lost I expect, they dare deride. 1671 MILTON *P. R.*
 i. 378 Though I have lost .. To be helov'd of God, I have
 not lost to love.

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference
 to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g.
 (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised;
 (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf.
Lost ppl. a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy
 doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever
 lost from life. 1670 RAY *Frost*, 127 It's not lost that comes
 at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 DRYDEN
Fables Pref. (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly
 lost. 1722 QUINCY *Let. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 261/2 In all
 Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost.
 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cawley*, If what he thinks be true,
 that his numbers are unimpaired when they are ill-read,
 the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 TENNYSON
Morte Arth. 90 Surely a precious thing, Should thus be lost
 for ever from the earth. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul &*
Protestantism (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole
 theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be recon-
 structed. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality
 of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

k. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to
 possess something; to be deprived of or part with
 some of his or its possessions, attributes, or quali-
 ties; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.
 c1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha been eaver feard for to losen
 [elsewhere, and here in MS. *badl. loosen*]. c1470 HENRY
 WALLACE iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can
 wym. 1506 SHAKS. *Tom. Shr.* Induct. ii. 101 Thou shalt
 not loose by it. 1611 *Bible Eccl.* iii. 6 A time to get, and
 a time to lose. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 75
 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697
 DRYDEN *Dev. Ennis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gain-
 ing abroad, he lost at home. 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess.
 (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the
 public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost
 certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 TENNYSON
In Mem. xxvii. 'This better to have loved and lost Than
 never to have loved at all. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng.*
Hist. 33 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no
 evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The
 other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.*
 Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of
 its power or force. *rare.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder
 French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates.
 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apost. Teach.* i. 33 The words
 are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely
 when isolated.

† c. Const. of, with partitive sense. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Hoty & Prof. St.* III. v. 163 Gold alwayes
 worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour
 and weight. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frut.* No. 33
 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence.
 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it

would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 BERNERS
Hygie v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated
 medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable
 to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease
 to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an
 animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone un-
 aware from one's possession, or has simply been
 mislaid.

c150 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 3if forlorad vel losad enne
 of ðæm. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 4 What man of 300 that
 hath an hundrid sheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem
 [etc.]. c1422 Hoccleve *Jonathas* 318 Y haue a fere ..
 thow woldest it leese. As thow lostist my ryng. 1567 Gude
 & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is
 found. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy
 that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. *Cont. Hist. Fraunce* vii.
 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which
 we had lost. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 8 Venus wept the sad
 disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BURKELEY
 & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr. J. — had
 lost his Hat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 179 Since her
 horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880)
 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered
 them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight
 of (lit. and fig.); see SIGHT. Also *occas.*, to cease
 to hear (*poet.*); † to fail to follow (a person) in
 argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1587 JANSEN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master ..
 was afrajd his men would shape some contrary course while
 he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. a1592 H. SMITH
Serm. (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it
 like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet
 no man perceives that it moves. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medil.*
 (1688) 3 If we should chance at any time to loose each
 other, upon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.*
 11 We once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her
 for euer, in two houres after. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid*
 iv. F. 2, b. I cannot see 't' th' darke with spectacles, And
 mine owne eyes ha' lost him of the suddaine. 1715 *Wodrow*
Corr. (1834) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running
 into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the
 divine sensorium, .. but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833
 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood
 pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or
 among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'n'g
 as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.
 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. v. 180 We did not lose their [flying
 fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern
 tropic. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 53 Where his great
 stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the lan-
 guage of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory;
 to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. To
 lose it that .. to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thyng out
 of remembrance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. l. 114 Being out-
 full of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1591 — *Ven. &*
Ad. 408 The lesson is but plaine, And once made perfect,
 neuer lost againe. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873
 III. 209 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 SHAKS. *etc.*
Hen. VIII. II. i. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home
 and lose me. 16.. MILTON *P. R.* lxxiii. 16 That Israels name
 for euer may be lost in memory. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.*
 v. i. Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes.
 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that
 the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. [1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul*
 & *Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his
 memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of
 prophecy?]

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to
 cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in
 to lose one's way (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To
 diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste
 his waye. 1581 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E.*
Ind. i. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615
 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* II. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for
 rivers to lose their channels. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting*
 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd
 to stray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 373 Pepsy and
 his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way be-
 tween Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 137/1
 After she had walked a little farther, she lost track altogether.

† f. To allow to escape from one's power or
 influence. *Obs.*

a1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevail-
 ing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his en-
 deavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).
 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar.
 I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste;
 get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts);
 to let slip (opportunities) without using them to
 good purpose; to waste (time).

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffris
 for god and of god, for wa is pain þat losis suffryng. c1374
 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1700 (1749) Lest time I lose, I dar not
 with yow dele. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 513 Fully on me she
 lost hir lore. c1450 *Mervin* 6 And so shold ye loose
 youre tyme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvi. 754 She is
 not the fyrst that hath losse her payn vpon yow. 1500-20
 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill
 surcease. 1581 PETTIE *Giazetto's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Now
 to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y'
 [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 24 But, when she saw her
 prayers nought prevaille Shee backe returned with some
 labour lost. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard.

lauzenga = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *laudētia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindētia*) of *la. laud-em* praise: see *LOSE sb.1* trans. To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. of.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 120 Thay losyngid the kyng of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xvii, Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

† **Losengeous**, a. Obs. rare—1. In 7 losun-geous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -ous.] Lying, flattering:

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† **Losenger**. Obs. Forms: 4 loseniour (= *four*), -gour, losaniour (= *four*), lozen-geour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gore, -ynger(e), 4-6 losanger, (-ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, lesingour, Sc. lossingere, 6 -geir, losonger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengeour*, -ere, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an-honged, thou losenjour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of hese loseniours, bat haue here wurdys feyre as flours? c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1023 Laches me his losengere & ledis him hidre. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Cij, But this synne [i.e. of boasting] doleth in them that folowe and flate thes vauntours and losengiers. 1508 DUNBAR *Ysa marit women* 258 Gif you nought list be forleit with losengiers vntrew. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Hist. Scot. 631 There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other losengiers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Liar.

† 2. Sc. A sluggard. [? Confused with *losel*.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 178 Thus lysiut I, as losseger, sic lewidnes to lulk. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

† **Losengery**. Obs. Forms: 4 (losingerie), losengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerie, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerie, losyng-erie). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe be þan for losengerye, For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 145 In lecherye and in losengerye 3c lyeuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 157 Ouermyche to Preyse is suspette, of losengery. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* D j, Therof growen many synnes, .. That is to wete losangerye, flaterie [etc.].

† **Losel** (*lūzəl*). [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ER.]

† 1. A destroyer. Obs.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god mysauceoure, noght in þe world my losere. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 Pis corte is .losor of al þe worlde. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* xviii. 209 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 60 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may yppon iust occasion thyne my selfe a looser manye wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Loser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That they be nocht losers of their provision. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 7. Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

Proverb. [1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the lesser haue lyes wordes.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 Let the losers haue their wordes. 1599 SANOVS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 122 The wisest men haue bene . . pleased, that losers should haue their wordes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue losers leaue to prate. a. 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time). 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. §. 1. 8 If one of the Speakers be . . trifling, he that hears, and he that answers . . are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. **Billiards**. A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENOSH *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† **Losery**. Obs. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ERY.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a frank.

Losyng, obs. form of LOZEN.

† **Losh** (*lɒʃ*), sb.¹ Also 7 losy. [a. Russ. *лосъ*.] † 1. An elk. Obs.

1591 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* I. 463 An Elke or Losh, the Red deere of the countrey. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losh and such like. a. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide, leather*: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. *LASCH sb.*)

1583 CARRILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Loshie hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commur.* (Hakl. Soc.) to Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece &c. 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MONRIE *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as . . wash-leather. . . It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

† **Losh** (*lɒʃ*), sb.² [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 236 In Alaska . . it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **Losh**, v. Obs. [? Onomatopœic.] intr. ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. *North.* 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes ower the steaynes.

† **Losh** (*lɒʃ*). int. Sc. A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a. 1779 D. GRAHAM *Lepher the Taylor* (1785) 17 The Losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

† **Losien**, **losin**, obs. forms of LOZEN.

† **Losine**, obs. pa. pple. of LESE v.

† **Losing** (*lūzɪŋ*), vbl. sb. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ING.]

1. The action of LOSING v.1 † a. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (obs.). b. Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb. † To be on losing: to be in process of being lost.

a. c. 950 *Liutolf Gost.* Matt. vii. 12 Wez ðu lēdas to þat loze in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSER 241/1 *Losyng, perdition.* 1597 *Bearde Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie being besieged, and in some danger of losing. c. 1660 WHITTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armye of Gelderland . . was in great danger of losyng.

b. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fischhook, þe losyngge þerof may be luytete by non wynnyng of taking of fische. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 221 Complene his payne in dolour thus that duellis; In langour lyeis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 How shorte they be in duryng; how fearful in keepyng; how sorowful in losyng. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 *Pepys Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1725 J. GLANVILLE *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived . . without . . adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. attrib. in losing-money, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man . . and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting gun.

† **Losing**, ppl. a. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ING.] That loses, or that results in loss. Losing game, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. Losing hazard, loadum, see the sb.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, A single ace is a losyng caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. iv. 1. 62, I follow thus A losing suite against him. 1601 — *Full.* C. v. 36, I shall have glory by this losing day. 1668 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the losing side. 1708 *Pore Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are returned by this time . . to the old Divisions of a losing Game at Piquet with the Ladies, and half a Play . . at the Theatre. 1720 *De Fox Capt.* Singleton xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 66 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 33 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a losing game in Egypt.

Hence **Losingly** adv., in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, *Suppl.*

† **Losing** (a, obs. form of LOZENGE.

† **Loss** (*lɒs*), sb.¹ Forms: 1-3 los (only in dat. lose, in lay. occas. written leose), 4-5 los, loos, (5 loose, 6 Sc. lois), 4-7 losse, (5 losce), 4-10ss. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *tō lose* (*weorðan*, *gedōn*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigl.)—O. Teut. **losō-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE sb.²—O. Teut. **losō-m*), f. **lus-*, wk. grade of the root **leus-*, **laus-*: see LEESE v., LEASE a., LOOSE a. (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lōse* with voiced s), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. *LOST sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or

fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. *LOSE v.1* 2b.

c. 897 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Donne ðe to lose weorðað. c. 1205 LAN. 3003 Heore liff heom deað to al to leose [for lose]; *riming* with *neose*=nose. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 22844 And so he solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, Whan they seken . . the losse and the deathe of younge children. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 115 Lothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternall losse and perdition. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. vi. 102 His life With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 308 Thou hast . . quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of my. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of *LOSE v.1* Const. with of or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appearance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 287 Losse of worldly cotel. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.* R. vi. v. (1495) 193 Children wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of theyr herytage. 1562-3 *Act 5 Elic.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offend. . . shall have Imprisonment, losse of Eares, slyting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* I. xxxvii. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all living things. . . is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror . . punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Confess. Wallah* (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Chatting, Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head, . . may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of liff. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaugheden's Conq.* E. Ind. I. viii. 20 Not willing they should . . susteine cruelite, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 106, I lout'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete lues losse. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often contextually, the death (of a person regretted).

a. 1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any þyng. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xlv. 237 There be many sad hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 r Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq., whose loss will be severely felt . . by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (obs.).

13. . . E. *Altit.* P. C. 174, I lovne þat we lay lores on lēdes vchone, & who-so lympe be losse, lay hym þer-out. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 136 Of the taking of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the field. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 4 What losse of some pitchet battell Against Warwick? 1612 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomonads* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Caldron's Magic Prodig.* I. 151 The Battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERSOLE *Exord. Lxxi.* 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 120 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angrie swords. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondri's Ermenia* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyniard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 r To To . . take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xxxi, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TIDWELL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. *LOSE v.1* 7.) a. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifieth . . losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. occas. Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prolog.* 720 Womman was the losre of al mankynde. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill . . was the losse of the whole dominion of France.

4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 1302 That was the losse

., that I had done. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete losse in pece for Coldingham. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 406 b. That those which had bene faithful to him, and therefore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado v. ii.* 87 A rich fellow enough, gone to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 176 It is not possible to trade to much advantage without some losses. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* ii. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant queen. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec. (Path.)* A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & losse. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of he harmys pat we have & be hope losse. *Ibid.* 981 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse pat I haue. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 141 b. Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iii. 1. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 *Bible Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 *MILTON Vacat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To manner music, and not suffer loss. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (title) *Loss and gain*. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* i. 76 No matter... 'Tis only her loss (refusing to drink).

b. *To have a (great) loss in (or of)* : to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUNREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRAY *Life of Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a loss shall I have of him! 1824 *JEWELL Corr.* 1894 144. I feel a sad loss of poor dear M. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 *TROTTER Dr. Worle's School* iv. xi. She had a certain charge... as to the school...; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

c. *A (great, etc.) loss* (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Caesar's. *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

d. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3712 Sit me is better... in bataille be slayne, Pan se be losse of my ledis. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 130 Trustyng... shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any gaine losse or battail. 1840 GRESLEY *St. Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army... was about equal. 1846 GROVE *Greece* (1856) II. ii. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 SM. G. WHITE *Disp. to Buller* 16 Dec. The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

7. Lack, default, want. *In the loss of question*: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* ii. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iii. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rocks.

8. *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE sb. 1). 1591 [see CHASE sb. 1]. 1610 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Convers.* B. *Johnson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tennis, and having asked those in the gallery whether a stroke was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Losse.

9. At a loss, † at loss. Of a honnd: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. *At a loss for*: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-giue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried upon it at the meekest losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgment* b. 16. Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick... are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, This to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 330 His wonderful Learning was at a loss. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 537 8. I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 1577 1. I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *Indoles* in Latin. 1773 LIFE N. FROUDE 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all

language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dont. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1853 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 17. I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such... happy results.

† *Loss*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 losse, (5) losssem, 6 los, 7 loz. [a. *MDn. los* = OE. *lox*, OHG. *MHG. luh* (mod.G. *luch*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 CANTON *Regnard* xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and keepers of the felde was the lupard and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The keepers of the felde, the lupard and the lossem. 1598 FLORIO, *Linze*, a beast like unto a woolef... called a los or linx. *Linze*... Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Ginnakion* vii. 329 The beast called a Los or Lynx.

† *Loss*, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 loiss, 6-7 loiss. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *lösen*, Da. *løse*, Sw. *lösa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:-O.Tent. **lusso*), cogn. w. *loos* (:-O.Tent. **laus*:- see LOOSE a.)] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na... stappill gudis of strangereris remane. langare in Leth effir it be dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith... confessit that he loissit the pok of forest wolle pertaining to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn was schippit and stowit in his schip. 1556 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Name of thame sail brek bouk... quibill the tyme that that gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservator how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairfor [sc. goods]... befor they be loissit.

Loss(e), var. *Sc. f. LOSE v. 1*; var. *LOSE sb. 1 Obs.*, *praise*; *obs. f. LOOSE*.

Loss, variant of LOESS.

Lossen, *Lossenge*, *obs. ff. LOZEN, LOZENGE*.

Lossenite (lpsenit). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. Lossen: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* L. 76 Lossenite.

† *Lossset*, *Obs. dial.* Also 8 losad. [Ir *losad* (Olr. *losat*) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xx. (1652) 155 Certain wooden trays... amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called *losses* [etc.]. 1647-92 RAY N. C. *ords* 135 A *Lossset*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a *Wollder*. 1782 VALLEY *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for *losses*, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† *Lossful*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LOSS sb. 1* + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* xii. 168. 694 Hee... retired himself with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Harlill's Legacy* (1655) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand... but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain... to provide for our present safety... and ease.

† *Lossing*, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. *LOSS v. 1* + -ING.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 142 Their masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig... and lat hir and the proestis greik leite to fraucht to the losing and laidnyng of schippis. 1575 R. BANNATYNE *Jnl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the losing of the said bark, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter their losing. 1597 *Sc. Acts Fas. VI* (1816) IV. 137/2 Pe conservator sall not... admit onye acquet... except the merchandis... euerie one of thame, befor the losing of onie of pair gudis, mak faith... That he has na forbirid gudis [etc.].

Lossingier, -gere, *Sc. variants of LOSENGER*.

† *Lossless*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LOSS sb. 1* + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 TUVNNE *Contin. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Hollushed*, They were... suffered harmlesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1831 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories. 1669 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, losses, & indemnified from any suit.

Lossom, -um, *obs. forms of LOVESOME*.

† *Lost*, sb. *Obs.* Also *lost*. [app. *f. lost*, pa. pple. of *LOSE v. 1* = *Loss sb. 1* To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the haunyng. 1387 TRAVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manloker for drede of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshipp of Cursid men comyly many lostis and myscheifs. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Jrel.* 147 At thyng under bys newe men yede to loste. 1473 *Walsl. Arch.* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 210 He shall... make good of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galsway Arch.* *Ibid.* 391 All such costes, losses and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 HORNBY *Wdl.* vii. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw. Acc.* (E. D. D.), Collected by virtue of a Briefe for a lost by fire.

Lost (lps), *pph. a.* [Pa. pple. of *LOSE v. 1*]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a. 1533 L. O. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj. The greatest signe of a loste man is to leasse his tyme in naughty workes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Dial. Warre* 58 Woe were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 BURNAN *Pilgr.* 115 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 SHELLEY *Guinever* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† *C. transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MAMLEY *Seer. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 TYNDALE *Math.* xv. 24. I am not sent but vnto the lost shepe of the house of Israel. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore... the lost thing which he founde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Decd. The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover lost health. 1828 MOORE (title) *Limbo of Lost Reputations*. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 BROWNING (title) *The Lost Leader*. 1849 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'Lost hall' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 DICKENS *Dan. Copph.* xlvii. It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxiii. To this lost heart he bind.

Comb. a. 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

† *To give (over or up) for lost*, also *to give lost*: see GIVE v. 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a. 1500 CHAUCER'S *Dreme* 126 It were but paine and lost travaille. 1535 [see LABOUR sb. 1] b. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 11. 11 I were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* v. 11. 26 Do you go backe dismayd? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemay's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 121 My friend... repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1895 'R. BOLTONWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xv. He began... to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 298; I saw it was a lost game. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxviii. In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. *To be lost to*: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 479 Other Joy To me is lost. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brontome's Sp. Rhododendroides* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xlii. My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power... was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 MORRIS *Early Par.* II. m. 20 In the long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also *rarely* in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* iv. F. 4 Thou lost thing to goodness. 1654 *State Case Comm.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATHAM *Heracitus Rides* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 P. 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vi. A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

† *C.* To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some unnam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* iii. 16381 F. 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thank Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Believe I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: *lost day*, *level* (see QUOTE); *lost motion*, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; *lost Sunday* (see SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe in the westward, by making each day a hittle more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lost*

levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no 'loss motion' [sic]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. Absol. (with the).

1849 AYTON *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. pl. Adhesiments of lost articles.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts.. in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

Loste, obs. f. LUST; pa. pple. of LOSS v. Obs.

† *Lostell*, Obs. In phr. a *lostell* = OF. à l'ostel (see. HSTEL), 'to your quarters!', 'disperse!'

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 107 b, The kyng.. caused the Heraldes to cry, a *lostell*, and every man to departe. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

Loste, *Lostfalle*, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTFUL.

† *Losthope*, Obs. rare -t. [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.]

An abandoned person.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* 1. (Camden No. 36) 102 The Scottes.. on all sides assembling the *lostehopes* and raskalls [L. *collectis undique perditis hominibus*].

† *Lostless*, a. Obs. [f. LOST sb. + -LESS.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 That he save the citie *lostless* against the King for all chelanges that he or his officers wil make.

Lostling (lōstlīng). [f. LOST ppl. a., after *foundling*] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a *foundling* rather than a *lostling*. 1898 C. BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the *lostling*.

† *Lostly*, adv. Obs. [f. LOST ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. 1. 3 Such eyes must be *lostly* obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

Lostness (lōstnēs). [f. LOST ppl. a. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its *Lostness* and Need of Christ. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul.. A sense of *lostness* that leaves death but little to reveal. 1891 *Punch* 23 May 1891 My feeling of *lostness* is utter.

Lostriffe, *Lostvol*, obs. ff. LOOSESTRIPE, LUSTFUL.

Losungeous, variant of LOSENCEOUS a. Obs.

Losy, *Losyn*, obs. forms of LOSH, LOZEN.

Losyng, *losyngye*, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losynger (ē), variant of LOSENGER.

Lot (lōt), sb. Forms: 1. *hlōt*, *hlōtt*, *hlōdd*, 2-8 *lot*, 4-6 *lote*, 4-7 *lōtte*, (4 *lōth*, 4-6 *loot*, 5 *loote*, *lootte*), 2- *lot*. [OE. *hlōt* neut. (rendering L. *sors*, *portio*) : OTeut. type **hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root **hlaut-* (: *hlaut-* : *hlit-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hlōtan*, OS. *hlōtan*, OHG. *liogan* (MHG. *liēgen*), ON. *hlōta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlōt* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*h*)*lug* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlut-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lot*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form **hlaut-* are OE. *hlūt*, *hlūt*, *hlūt* masc. (: OTeut. **hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering *κλῆρος*), OS. *hlōt* masc., OHG. (*h*)*lōz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lōz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos*, *los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice.

The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *lot* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*. The primary meaning of the Teut. root **hlaut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk-grade **hlut-* (repre. pre-Teut. *hlō-*: see HOLT) in the sb. **hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s.v. *hlutir*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense

occurs only in the phr. *to cast, draw* († also *lay, put, send, throw, warp*) *lots* (or † *lot*); followed by *on* or *upon*, *over*, *between*, *for* (the object or objects concerned); also by *inf.* or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *lot* was *weorpan* to throw (see WARP v.); cf. G. *das los werfen*, *los sortieren*, Gr. *κλῆρον βάλλειν*. In ME. *weorpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are *to cast lots* (arch.) and *to draw lots* (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with *to draw cuts* (Cur sb. 1).

971 *Bechl. Hom.* 229 *Hie* sendon *hlōt* him betweonum, *hlwider hyra* *gehwylc* *hian* *scolde* to *leranne*. c 1000 *AgS. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 35 *Hig* to-deldon *bys* *reaf* & *wurpon* *hlōt* [L. *soritem mittentes*] *per-fer*. c 1205 *LAV.* 13858 *Vmbe* *fiftene* *3er* *pat* *folc* *his* *isommed*.. & *heore* *loten* *werpeð* *yppen* *pan* *he* *hit* *faleð* *he* *scal* *uaren* of *londe*. c 1275 *Passion* *on* *Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 90 *Ac* *hi* *casten* *heore* *lot* *hwes* *he* *scolde* *beo*. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 18 *And* *mi* *cleþinge* *lot* *kaste* *pai* *on*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 *Lotes* *dei* *pai* *kast*, *for* *whom* *pai* *had* *pat* *wo*. 1382 *Wyclif* *Sam.* xiv. 42 *Sende* *3e* *lot* *bitwixe* [1353 COVERDALE *Cast* the *lot* *ouer*, 1611 *Cast* *lots* *betweene* *me* and *Jonathas* *my* *sone*. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1933 *Ariadne*, *Eurythrida* *yere*.. *They* *cast* *lot*, and *as* *it* *fil* *a* *boue* *on* *rich*, or *pore*, *he* *muste* *his* *sone* *take* [etc.]. c 1420 *LYDG.* *Assembly* of *Gosts* 1569 *Mathy* and *Barnabe*, *drawing* *lottes*, *stood*. c 1475 *Partenay* 3184 *They* *have* *cast* *the* *loote* *certes* *yow* *yppon*. c 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 455 The French men.. had divided the prisoners and spoiles among them, and had cast *lottes* for them. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* vii. 153 Each *mark* *his* *lot*, and *cast* *it* *in*, to *Agamemnon* *caske*. 1647 *JER.* *TAYLOR* *Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 *The* *lot* *was* *throwne*, and *God* *made* *to* *be* *Judge*. 1703 BURCHERT *Naval* *Tram.* iii. xix. (1720) 391 *That* *the* *Regiments* *should* *cast* *lots* *which* *of* *them* *should* *go* *on* *shore* *first*. 1725 *Pope* *Odys.* *iv.* 239 *note*, *The* *sons* *cast* *lots* *for* *their* *patrimony*. 1744 *Col. Rec.* *Peninsular* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn *lots* for the performance of the Ceremony. 1813 *Hogg* *Queen's* *Wake* 26 *Their* *numbers* *given*, *the* *lots* *were* *cast*, *To* *fix* *the* *names* *of* *last* and *last*. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) v. xv. 296 *Supposing* *we* *had* *to* *cast* *lots* *for* *some* *worldly* *benefit*. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Ethwald* *iv.* *Wks.* (1851) 150 *Ethwa* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with *lots*) *Here*, *take* *the* *lots* *and* *deal* *them* *fairly* *round*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 341 *Some* *ingenious* *kind* *of* *lots* *which* *the* *less* *worthy* *may* *draw*. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar., *Specimens* *of* *the* *sticks* *or* *other* *lots* *cut* *with* *patterns*, *which* *were* *used* *in* *the* *re-distribution* *of* *the* *communal* *plots* *of* *land*.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. *by lot* (occas. † *by lots*). Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 *Be* *stolworþest* *me* *ssal* *bi* *choys* & *bi* *lot* *al* *3o* *Chese* *out*. 1382 *Wyclif* *Num.* xxxiii. 54 *The* *which* *3e* *shal* *duyde* *to* *3ou* *bi* *lot*. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 *So* *as* *it* *fallith* *uppon* *lot*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 95 *They* *were* *of* *the* *Countrie* *of* *Germany*, and *put* *out* *of* *their* *Countrie* *by* *a* *maner* & *sort* *of* *a* *lot*, *which* *is* *sundrie* *times* *used* *in* *the* *sayde* *lande*. a 1591 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 797 *Matthias* *is* *chosen* *by* *lots*, *to* *the* *Apostleship*. 1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon*. 43 *Let* *us* *put* *it* *to* *the* *lot*. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xv. *But* *that* *controversy* *divine* *lot* *hath* *ended*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 184 *Good* *Counsell* *comes* *not* *by* *lot*, *nor* *by* *Inheritance*. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 147 *The* *distribution* *of* *provision* *may* *be* *made* *by* *lot*, *as* *it* *is* *in* *a* *sailor's* *mess*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 125 *The* *ancients* *knew* *that* *election* *by* *lot* *was* *the* *most* *democratic* *of* *all* *modes* *of* *appointment*. 1884 tr. *Lot's* *Logic* 400 *The* *only* *remaining* *possibility* *is* *either* *the* *lot*, *or* *the* *decision* *of* *some* *external* *will*.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. *The lot falls* († *limps*) *on* (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1]. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 194 *And* *ay* *he* *lot*, *yppon* *laste*, *lympon* *on* *lonas*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 29 *Then* *he* *caused* *lots* *to* *be* *cast*, *to* *know* *who* *should* *be* *king*, and *the* *lot* *fell* *uppon* *the* *tribe* *of* *Benjamin*. 1653 H. COLEMAN tr. *Pinto's* *Tram.* xxix. 115 *Lotes* *were* *cast* *five* *times*, and *all* *those* *five* *times* *the* *lot* *fell* *still* *on* *a* *little* *boy* *of* *seven* *years* *of* *age*. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip* *II.* *iv.* *viii.* (1857) 284 *The* *lot* *fell* *on* *Egmont* *to* *devise* *some* *suitable* *livery*.

d. *fig.* *The lot is cast*: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. DIE sb.)

1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv.* iv. 1. *Now* *the* *lot's* *cast*, and *fate*, *do* *what* *thou* *will*. 1851 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 55 *Calmly* *he* *said* *that* *her* *lot* *was* *cast*, *That* *the* *door* *she* *had* *passed* *was* *shut* *on* *her* *Till* *the* *final* *catafalque* *repassed*.

e. *Phr.* *To cast* (rarely *throw*) *in one's lot* *with*: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 *Wyclif* *Prov.* i. 14 *Lot* *ley* *with* *vs.* *o* *bagge* *of* *monce* *be* *vs* *alle*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, *Cast* *in* *thy* *lott* *among* *us*, *we* *shal* *have* *all* *one* *purse*. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 6 *I* *intend* *to* *go* *along* *with* *this* *good* *man*, and *to* *cast* *in* *my* *lot* *with* *him*. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 285 *Seven* *or* *eight* *and* *forty* *likewise*, *desired* *to* *cast* *in* *their* *lot* *with* *us*. 1834 GUY, P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) 111. 39 *She* [England] *must* *abide* *the* *chances* *with* *those* *with* *whom* *she* *hath* *cast* *in* *her* *lot*. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 708 *We* *find* *East-Engl.* *heartily* *throwing* *in* *his* *lot* *with* *Wessex*.

† *f.* *To put in lot*: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. Obs.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. xii. (1636) 34 *Four* *Merchants* *did* *put* *their* *money* *in* *lot* *in* *this* *manner*.

† *g.* *sing.* and *pl.* *Applied* *to* *games* *of* *chance*. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence *occas.* a sortilege, spell. Obs.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 139 *Whosoever* *vseth* *this* *chance* *of* *lottes* *in* *yde* *and* *trifling* *things* *taketh* *the*

name and providence of God in vaine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. (1651) 275 *Many* *too* *nice* *to* *take* *exceptions* *at* *Cardes*, *Tables* *and* *Dices*, and *such* *mixt* *luscious* *lots*. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 514 *There* *is* *no* *other* *Cure* *of* *Envy*, *but* *the* *cure* *of* *Witchcraft*; and *that* *is* *to*, *to* *remove* *the* *Lot* *(as* *they* *call* *it)* *and* *to* *lay* *it* *upon* *another*. 1649 ALCORAN 63 *Consult* *not* *with* *Southsayers* *or* *Lots*, *it* *is* *a* *great* *sin*. 1777 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley*, *I* *cannot* *but* *suspect* *Cowley* *of* *having* *consulted* *on* *this* *great* *occasion* *the* *Virgilian* *lots*.

† *h.* *pl.* *As* *the* *name* *of* *a* *particular* *game*. Obs. 1579 TWYNE tr. *Petrarch's* *Physic* *agst.* *Fortune* l. xxvi. 35, *I* *delight* *moreover* *to* *play* *at* *Lottes* [L. *calcule*]. *Reason.* *O* *chylidish* *desyre*, *for* *olde* *doating* *men* *to* *siande* *gaping* *ouer* *a* *payre* *of* *tables*, and *a* *few* *rouling* *peeces* *of* *wood*, *by* *stealth* *robbing* *or* *falling* *in*.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. *Phr.* † *To give in* or *to lot* (or *lots*) *to*: to allot to. Also, *to fall to* (or † *in*) *the lot*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 *Da* *wilþ* *partionem* *substantias*, *sel* *me* *dæl* *wel* *blodd* *færes*. 958 *Grant* *in* *Birch* *Cartul.* *Sax.* III. 230 *In* *Fearnas* *felda* *3e* *byrad* *2we* *manna* *hlōt* *landes* *in* *to* *Sudwellan*. a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 664 *In* *a* *land* *pat* *hight* *sichim*, *Was* *gin* *in* *lot* *to* *ioseph* *kin* [1719]. *Was* *giuen* *to* *lot* *ioseph* *kin*. a 1300 *Ibid.* 1035 *To* *god* *be* *lambs* *he* *gaf* *to* *lottes*. 1382 *Wyclif* *Job*, xv. 1 *The* *lot* [1388 part] of the sons of *Juda*, *bi* *her* *kyndis*, *was* *this*. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De* *P. R.* xiv. xii. (1493) 47 *Elyfaym* *had* *many* *pertyculer* *hylls* *and* *dennes*, *for* *all* *y* *lotte* *of* *the* *lygnage* *is* *moost* *in* *mountaynes* & *in* *wodes*. c 1400 MAURIOV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 *Pat* *cuntree* *es* *called* *Galilea* *Gentium*, and *it* *fell* *in* *be* *lot* *of* *Zabulon* *and* *of* *Neptalim*. 1535 COVERDALE *P. Ps.* lvi. 6 *The* *lot* *is* *fallen* *vnto* *me* *in* *a* *layre* *grounde*, *yee* *I* *have* *a* *goodly* *heretage*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 739 *Thy* *Barrs*, *and* *Ingots*, and *the* *Sums* *beside*, *Leave* *for* *thy* *Childrens* *Lot*. 1737 BOWEN *Study & Use* *Hist.* vii. 188 *The* *whole* *ten* *provinces* *were* *throwen* *into* *the* *lot*

To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1821 *Sir R. Webster in Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.) 1200 *Ormin* 10939 *Pise cullfress pat sinnenn i þiss middellæd Anlott of manne fode.* *Ibid.* 12428 *þe maste lott tatt heghest liss lss fatt larede gonge þatt liss þuww sett abutenn þuww to gemenn & to lærenn.* *Ibid.* lott off all Cristenne folle lss heghest unnderr Criste. *Ibid.* 1907, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot and lot* (formerly also *†lot and scot*): see *Scot*.

1530 *Palsgr. 241*: *lote* or *shotte*, *escot*. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for *lote* or *Taxe* assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derbyshire Mines*. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, a 1661 [see *Coke* 38 3]. 1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of ore within their mine, 'To the Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Mjb, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94, Sched. i. § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *Great lot, chief lot, the highest prize.* *Obs.* [After *Rom.* uses; cf. *F. le gros lot*] Also in the card-game (see *Lottery*).

†It is lots to blanks = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart Aug.* The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Four hundred thousand, and no more; and every Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* ii. 10 It is Lots to Blanks, My name hath toucht your eares. 1634 *WITHER Emblems*, Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, then, that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blanche. 1698 *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Lot, had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 170 ¶6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 191 ¶1 Each of these... thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850 *Boul's Handbk. Games* 307 (Lottery), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the 1857 *CAVY, CRAVLEY's Card Players' Man.* 235 (Lottery), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. *Phr. Across or cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (U.S. *collog.*). b. (†) Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 102 The westernmost part of the Governors greate lot. 1641 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, myeonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelote and great lott and lottes whatsoever on this side the great River. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If y^e Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lot. 1776 *G. Senate Building in Water* 134 E. and F. are twenty Lots for Docks, ... p. 204 G. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants, ... to store their Imports and Exports. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* 300. II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling... has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 80 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 *Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange's Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. vs.* 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief... the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 *H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. xv. He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. 1859 *Chamb. Trul.* 23 Apr. 1702 Lot after lot was disposed of... at what were considered good prices. 1901 *19th Cent.* 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.

1852 *Mrs. H. Wood Channings* xxxvii. [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1881 *J. GRANT Cameronsians* I. i. 7 He had come home... with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. 1894 *Mrs. H. Wano Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity, or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *collog.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

1725 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men... discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 *T. HOLCROFT Bryan Perdue* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little I-reland. 1854 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) II. 249 Mr. C—being too busy with his book to waste a month at present, besides having a sacred horror of two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 *W. BENHAM Mem. Cath. & Cran. Tail* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 *E. R. TURNER in Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wye calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morning News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. *The lot* = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *collog.*

1867 *Mrs. H. Wood Orville Coll.* I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart [of gooseberries]. He's crunching the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *collog.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (*a lot*) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with *adj.*, as a good lot, a great lot.

1812 *Spirit Pub. Jnts.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. 1835 *Kent's In Sir J. T. Coleridge's Mem.* (1869) 201 'Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 *Cloverhouse*, etc. (1869) I. 128 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 *Lb. Houghton in T. W. Reid Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General Bb., who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. 1868 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed. 1891 *E. PRACOCK N. Brandon* I. 69 Good boy, I've lots to do. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223/1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 *A. HORE Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 6) *lot-holder*: (sense 1) *lot-casting* ppl. *adj.*; *†lot-layer American*, one appointed to lay out land in lots; *†lot-lead Mining* (see *quot.* and cf. sense 4 b); *lot-man*, *†(a)* a pressed seaman; *†(b)* an alleged synonym for *pirate*; *(c)* *See* *quot.* 1890; *lot-mend*, *meadow*, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; *lot-money* (see *quot.* and sense 7); *†lot-monger*, one who practises sortilege; *†lot-pot*, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. *LOTTERY* 5); *lot-seller*, *-selling* (see *quots.*); *†lot-teller*, a fortune-teller.

1569 *J. SANFORD in Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b. A 'lot-casting' Arithmetician. 1854 *Grote Greece* II. lxix. X. 407 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. 1879 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that... the 'lot layers of both ends of the town... are appointed to consider tender cases. 18180 *Mundif Laws* in *Pelphs Hist. Somerset* vii. (1839) 6 So that he doth... pay his 'lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be shown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 *J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the 'lot-men... may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 *Sixth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lotman*, an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 266/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stander Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the 'lot lead ye^e helongthe to ye churchie ijs. 1659-70 *Aubrey Topogr. Collect.*, *Willts* (1862) 198 Here (Wanborough) is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 *T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* App. 259 *Lot-Meads*, common meadows divided into acres or equal sided pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 *W. LEONARD Reports* iv. 43 Where many have 'Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre. 1878 *G. B. L. MARROTT in E. de Lancashire's Property* 124 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammus land. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lot, and the Goods are to be taken away... on or before the 21st of May... or the 'Lott-Money forfeited. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmo on Folly* Rivb, That law was fyrste ordeined against 'lottenmongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is 'the lot-pot [Hor. Carm. ii. iii. 26 omnium versatur urna]. 1619 *GATAKER Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 447 The 'Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1d. *Ibid.*, The origin of 'lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 *(title)* A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named 'Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers (tr. Danzous).

Lot (lot), v. Also 5 lote, 6 lott(e), 8c. loitt. [†. *Lot* sh. Cf. *F. lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.] I. *intr.* 1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for*, *rare*.

1483 *CANTON Gold, Leg.* 65/1 Wherefore now stande euerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kynge. [1600 *Heywood 1st Pt. Edw.* IV. iii. l. Wks. 1874 l. 46 *King*. Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Habs.* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee.] 1642 *R. HARRIS Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 *W. BRADFORD Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 276 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shares, & 2. goats to y^e same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 *J. SULLIVAN Hist. Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with *Scot* v., q.v.

3. *To lot upon*, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now *U.S.*

1633 *D. ROGERS Treat. Sacraments* i. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper. Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where), the broken piece of your consciences... is to be revived? 1642—*Naaman* 565 His a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so not, it will be so. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lott[ing] upon hell in his thought. 1662 *Ibid.* II. ver. 18. i. xix. 5. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that they do pray for them. 1868 *MRS. WHITNEY P. Strong* II. (1869) 27, I can't help lott[ing] on it all the time. 1894 *M. E. WILKINS in Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks... had Emma Jane lott[ed] upon it.

II. *trans.*

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 *WOLSEY Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed... to every part. 1562 *EDEN Let. to Sir W. Cecil*, xxth thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest peny to begynne the hooke. 1594 *CAREW Hwarte's Exam.* *Wills* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first deuided Chesse-play... lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. 1648 *SYMONS Vinde. Chas.* I. 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* vi. A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the first courtier in the Czar's regard. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1898 *T. HARVEY Vesper Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls... Who... were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

†b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something) = *ALLOT* v. 4. *Obs.*

1573 *TWYNE Æneid* xii. (1584) Sviii. And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* II. i. Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistress.

†5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.* 1523-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 & 2 Two Iustices of peace shall have full power... indifferently to lot and tax every citie borough and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*: To portion out and allot (to a person or persons).

c 1449 [see *LOTTERY* vbl. 2b]. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gorboduc* i. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lott[ing] out the same in egall parts To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 *PRACIAN Compt. Gentil.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this towne. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 125 Waymoth heaving a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselves. 1736 in E. Hyde *Hist. Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* 300. II. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small creek. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. xxxv. Lott[ing] others' properties into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. 1836 *A. A. PARKER Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 *LUNBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 256 A considerable part of the site was... lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 *E. CHASE Dartmouth Coll.* I. 612 The remainder of the grant... was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. xci, Lady to Lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1832 *The Stone Wall* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1866) III. 120 The Store will be sold... and the Coping... surmounted by Nine Balls... will be lotted in one lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1851 *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Advt. in Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Vines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 *VIZETELLY Glances* Back II. xxvii. 210 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare*.

1703 *S. SEWALL Diary* 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Field... He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid.* 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have... bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain... is to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brig-house* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion off by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlii. V. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliaea.

Lot, var. LATE sb.¹ Obs., look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of LOTE, lotus.

|| **Lotah, lotah** (lōtā). *Anglo-Ind.* Also lootah, loote, loto. [Hindi *lotā*.] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessities of life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo lade shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing lota, nt the other. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water, and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotē (lōt), sb.¹ arch. Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree; = LOTE-TREE a.

c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) Fijj, In hye groundes or billes reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Pearre tree. 1665-76 *Rea Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefoil, or mellilot; = LOTUS 3. *Bird's-foot Lote* = *Lotus corniculatus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylvestris*. .. It may be called in english wylde lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* iv. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cyper grass; where men feed Lote doth flow. 1676 HOBBS *Idiad* (1677) 33 The horses .. upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were. 1713 PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*; see LOTUS 1).

1658 FAULLEY *Embleme* xxxi. E. 8, Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 335 How to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. 1830 LINDEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of *Zizyphus* .. is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jubbe and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lute, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily; see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Year Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flower formois, Lantern to lufe, of Iadels lamp and lot. 1650-60 WHARTON *Disc. Solat World* Wks. (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. attrib. and Comb., as *lote-berry*, *-eater*, *-leaf*; *lote-bush*, *Zizyphus Lotus*.

1611 CORCOR, *Micocules*, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long stalks like Cherries). 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The *Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1887 GOLOSING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) Sijj, In the innermost part of the bigger Syrth .. inhabited the *Lotetars. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lans Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian *lote-leaf.

† **Lotē**, sb.² The eel-pont (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 CORCOR, *Maruote*, .. also, the ruer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and fanned, like an Eele.

† **Lotē**, v.¹ Obs. Also 3 lotie(n), 4 lotye, ? 5 loty. [? OE. *lotian, f. *lut-, ablant-variant of *lut- in the synonymous OE. *lutian* = OHG. *lūzen* (MHG. *lūzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lūtan* to bow down (see LOUT v.).] intr. To lurk, lie concealed.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On besse fewe litte wored lotieð lufe gode wored sijf bie weren wel ioponed. c. 1275 LAV. 21509 And dude jam alle cleane into pan sipes grunde, 21618 hehte beam lotie [c. 1205 lotie] wel, þat Chelidich nere pōbt war. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode ad vnder banke lotyeth. c. 1386 CHaucER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He fōnd this hooley oole vrbān among the Seintes buryeles lotyngre. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes lotēp under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † **Lotting** vbl. sb. (in comb. *lotting-place*).

13.. K. ALF. 6203 He sayt the ekeris wonyngre, And the fyches lotyngre. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xiv. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotyngre and hidyngre place of bestes, lat wōnen in dennes and dowers.

† **Lotē**, v.² Obs. [a. ON. *lōta* = LET v.¹]

1. trans. To forsake, fail.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Ne sal ic 3u nōst[ic] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi-hoten.

2. intr. To take account of.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† **Lotē**, v.³ Obs. [f. L. *lot-*, ppl. stem of *lavāre*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] trans. To wash with a solution.

1547 BOOROR *Brew. Health* cclxxix. 93 Use the water of plainwin with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lotē, variant of LATE sb.¹ Obs., look, sound.

Lotē, obs. form of LOTH sb.; variant of LOUT.

† **Lotēby**. Obs. Forms: 4 lotēbi, ludby, lut(t)by, 4-5 lotēby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v.¹ + BY adv.] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbande a ludby, Comunly she wyl neuere blynnē. 13.. *Scyns Sag.* (W.) 1443 Scher stail awai .. And wente to here lotēbi. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 82 When scho left Criste hire lufē ludby, And toke hire to a synful man. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 146 To holde lemmons and lotēbyes al heor lyf-dayes. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boyt, .. And takys to hym a lotēby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotē-tree, arch. Also 7 lot-. [LOTE sb.¹]

a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. b. The jubbe-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 *Celtis* .. it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle, therefore it may be called in englyshe Nettle tree or Lote tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Phyly* I. 494 At Rome .. there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 CORCOR, *Micoculiers d'Afrique*. Th' African Lote, or Nettle tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elms, Chesnut, the Lote-Tree, &c. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* i. v. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in *Loto arbore sedente super Luthan*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Compt. Farm. Piece* ii. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLANCHÉ *Fairy T.* *Cless d'Aubigny* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lotē-trees [Fr. *alviers*]. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* VII. 70 The lotē-tree doth itself arroy In some fresh beauty every day. 1887 BROWNING *Partysings*, *G. de Lairesse*, Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red .. Whereat her lotē-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* 627 The Lote-tree-root [tr. L. *loti radix*]. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* Poems 56 The smoothwarded bower .. with lotē-tree-fruit thickest. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabia* II. 31 note, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered .. are strewn over the dead body.

† **Loth** (lōt), sb. Also 8 lote, 8-g-lot. [Ger.; a specific use of *loth* LEAD sb.¹ Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always ½ of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. u. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* v. lxxxii. 371, 32 Lothes = 1 pound. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian* *Swit. Sp.* III. 530 They .. heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lots of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 URE *Dict.* Arts 1124 The earthy deposit contains from 1 to 10 of a lot of silver per cwt. 1868 SEYO *Bullion* 146 For Silver, [ic Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Lothario (lōthē'rio). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay*. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. l. H. 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario? 1756 *World* No. 202 P 8 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted* *Let.* viii. 21 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xviii. vi. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 1, A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

Lothe, obs. form of LEWTH.

† **Lothen**, a. Obs. [a. ON. *lōðenn*.] Sbaggy. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and ober. *Ibid.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothene.

Lotherwit (e, corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Ternus Law* 143 *Lotherville*, that is, that you may take amends of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lothervits or Lyeervits at this day.

Loth(e)some, **Lothness**: see LOATH-.

Lotiform (lōtī'fīm), a. Arch. [As if ad. L. *lotiformis, f. *lotus*: see LOTUS and -(r)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (lō'w[ən]), sb. Also 5 lōscion, 6 lōcion, lotyon. [ad. L. *lōtīōn-em* washing, f. *lavāre* (ppl. stem *lau-*, *lō-*) to wash: see LAVE v.]

† **l. gen.** The action of washing (the body), ab-lution. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). Obs.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edm. VI.* Ujb, Their doctrine was vnclear, it was but of Lotiones [*unsprinkled* Lotiones] of decimations of aneth seeds, and Cummyng and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheuer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2

Everye weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 61 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was .. necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 26 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Euclyd.* Brk. X. 297 *Lōtīōn*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Ecl.* = LAVATORY 2 a. ? Obs.

1529 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Hc.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in *Money Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communyon thother for Drieng after lotyon. 1599 SANDYS *Europe* *Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. Obs.

1612 WOOALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Course Chym.* t. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain enveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist .. uses [water] for .. precipitation, lotion or ab-lution, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1756 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c. 1400 *Laufraun's Cirurg.* 165 *uarg*, A lōscion for wonds within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheuer's Bk. Physick* 308/2 (A recipe for) a precious vulnerary water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1666 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1672) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfūm'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 P 5 The vender .. sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 *Cooper's Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face He form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-25 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [sc. drunk].

Lotion (lō'w[ən], v. *nōnce*-ud. [f. LOTION sb.] trans. To treat with lotions.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on a Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill, bolus, lotion, .. and poultice, all persons.

† **Lotium**. Obs. [L. *lotium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also attrib.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* int. i, [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* ii. ii. *Mor.* .. Let him [sc. 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eat his sponge, for bread. *Tru.* And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON *Tricks to Catch Old One* iv. iv, To take away the scent of .. my barber's lotium-water.

† **Lotium**, vulgar form of LOTION.

a 1657 R. LOVEDEY *Let.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. B. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† **Lotless**, a. Obs. rare-1. [? f. LOT sb. (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 119, I am sure and I doo batulle with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotes.

† **Lotment**. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). [f. LOT v. + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lotments is in breadth in the same meadow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Loto: see LOTA and LOTTO.

† **Lotophagi** (lōtō'fādʒi), sb. pl. Also 7-lē. [L., a. Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*, f. *λωτός* = LOTUS + *φαγείν* to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* ix. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossom-fed Lotophagae. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

† **Lotophagist** (lōtō'fādʒist), rare-1. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our countrymen who have become habituated to the .. gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (lōtō'fāgəs), a. rare. [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence *Lotophagously* adv.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr.* w. Carlyle II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 PIGEON *Engineer's Holiday* 183 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lottarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotted (lōt'əd), ppl. a. [f. LOT v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arch. Antieit* (1870) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted lode. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The little Byrde .. doth then .. greef oft his lotted feare. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. 11, BLAKE, *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged .. to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.

b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 PRIOR *Ladle Moral*, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n to this well-lotted Peer has given.

Lotter (*lɒtər*). [*f.* LOT *sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1.] ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lotterel**. *Obs.* [*f.* LODDER; also LOTTER 2.] A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 255 Latte we put lotterell liffe ought long. It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

Lottery (*lɒtəri*). Forms: 610tary (e., -erye, -lotrie, 6-7 lotarie, -ery, lotterio, 7 lottarie, lottrie, lottrie, lottry, 6- lottry. [*ad. It. lotteria* (whence *F. loterie*, 1658 in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. lotto*: see LOT *sb.*, LOTTO.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † *Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug. A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prizes, as well of redy Money as of Plate... the same Lotterie is erected by Her Majesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chance to arise thereof... may be converted towards the repaition of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottrie. 1587 *Stow Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotry for mercuriall rich and stiffull armour, was begun to be drawn at London. 1588 *FRANCE* *Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lotaries. 1626 *DONNE* *Sermon*. iv. (1848) 1. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1658 *Advt. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674 Mr. Ogilby's Lotry of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 170 p 5 Tickets for the Lottry appointed by the Government. 1731 *FIELDING* *Lottery* II. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd myself from the Lottry. 1769 *JANUS* *Let.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a Lottry. 1805 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* VI. 388 Mr. Alderman COMBE presented a petition from several persons, owners, of houses... praying leave to dispose of the same by way of Lottry. 1842 *MISS* *MIRRORE* in *L'Estrange* *Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lottry—all have vanished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 *SHAKS.* *Merch.* V. i. ii. 32 The lotterie that hee hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and leade. 1596 *DRAYTON* *Leg.* II. 153 Think how thou liu'st here publicly in Court... Being a Lotterie wherof few doe winne. 1644 *FULLER* *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottry to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 2 (*Devil's*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottry. 1771 *SCHOLLETT* *Humphr. Cl.* 10 July. If I have not been lucky in the lottry of life. 1866 *Geo. Eliot* *F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottry, where every day may turn up a blank. 1907 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lottry it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 *LEVINS* *Manib.* 105/5 A Lottry, sortilicium. 1584 *R. Scot* *Discov. Witcher.* XI. x. (1886) 159 The couensing out of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Ful. C.* II. i. 119 So let high-sighted Tyranny range on, 'Till each man drop by Lottry. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 140 Who shall answer him? Achil. I know not, 'tis put to Lottry. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL.* *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i. Fainting under Fortunes false Lottry. 1619 *GATAKER* *Lots* 6 Lotry is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casual event. 1663 *Arion-binnucha* 4 Such was the Lotry that discovered the Theft and Sacrilege committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS.* *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octavia is A blessed Lottry to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 *R. HARDIE* *Hoyle made familiar* 84 Lottry. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player... stakes a certain number of counters... which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lottry. 1876 *CAPT. CRAWLEY* *Card Players* *Manu.* 233.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lottery-book*, *-mania*, *-subscription*, *ticket*; † *lottery-ball*, ? a ball used for drawing at a lottry; † *lottery-barber* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-broker*, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottry tickets; † *lottery-cavalier* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-fool*, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottry; † *lottery-lantern*, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottry; *lottery-man* = *lottery-broker*; *lottery-office*, an office for the carrying on of lottries; hence *lottry-office-keeper*; † *lottery-pot* = *lot-pot* (see LOT *sb.* 10); † *lottery-*

puff, *-squire*, an interested advertisement of a lottry; † *lottry-vagrant*, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottry tickets; *lottry-wheel*, a piece of mechanism used in lottries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 *E. LINDY* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a *Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 *Lottry barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 *Br. PERCY* *Let. to S. Pegge* in *Nichols Illustr. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own *Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 *C. PIGOTT* *Female Jockey Club* Pref. 20 Contemplate the adventurous *lottry brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a... speculating minister. 1682 *DRYDEN* *Ephl.* to *Unhappy Favourite 5 Not *lottry cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note.* *Lottry cavaliers are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lottries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 *CROWNE* *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a *lottry-fool. 1774 *FOOTE* *Cosensers* I. Wks. 1799 II. 155 De *lottry-lanterns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3337/4 Mr. Sherwood a *Lottry Man. 1775 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1907f My whole house had... been infected with the *lottry mania... (if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country* Mag. 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a *lottry-office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVIII. II. 513 In truth we could name *lottry-office-keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 *H. BURTON* *Babel* no *Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a *lottry pott. 1806 *SWIN* *Winter in Lond.* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a *lottry puff, [etc.]... we make room for the paragraph. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottry puffs. 1806 *SWIN* *Winter in Lond.* (1824) III. v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two *lottry squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 *THACKERAY* *May Cambois* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The *lottry-subscription lies in limbo. 1697-8 *Act* 9 *Will. III* c. 37 § 2 The more orderly Payment of the *Lottry Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 *H. SPENCER* *Stind.* *Soc.* vii. 149 In the holder of a lottry ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle ur suspicious character, or *lottry vagrant. 1819 *SHELLEY* *P. Bell* 3rd vi. xiii. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—als. in a *lottry-wheel are shook. 1827 *HONE* *Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 (An engraving of) The Lottry Wheel, 1826.

Lotting (*lɒtɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* LOT *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb LOT.

c 1440 *Peccock* *Repr.* III. i. 278 The first departing, soorting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1579 *FENTON* *Guineard.* XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custom of lotting of voyces in the Conclau. 1790 *A. Hall* *Gospel Worship* (1829) II. xxii. 303 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON* *Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

attrib. 1514 *Will* of *J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

Lottire, *obs.* form of LOTTERY.

Lotto, *lotto* (*lɒtʃo*, *lɒtʃo*). [*a. It. lotto*, *F. lotto*: see LOT *sb.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottry.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 *WARNER* *Let. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure lotto. 1819 *Banquet* 33 Or did enlivening lotto for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1835 *T. Hook* *Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of lotto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, lottage, lotto, or tiddlywinks. 1899 *R. WHITEING* *No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of lotto.

attrib. 1779 *WARNER* *Let. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam... received your lotto-box.

† 2. A lottry (of the Italian kind).

1787 *P. MARY* tr. *Riesbeck's Trav.* *German* III. lxx. 248 The *lotto* of Geneva, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table. 1827 *HONE* *Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Stat. Rev.* 44 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and... Lotto—that is, the official weekly lottry—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

Lotrie, *lottrie*, *lottry*, *obs.* *ff.* LOTTERY.

Lot-tree. An alleged name for the White-beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. 1866 *Trens.* *Bot.*

† **Loture**. *Obs.* [*a. L. lotura* washing.] Washing = LOTION *sb.* 2. Also *concr.*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 *HOLLAND* *Phy.* II. xxiv. xviii. 519 Lead doth yield from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold use in physick. 1657 *TOMLINSON* *Reinold's Disc.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

Lotus (*lɒtʃs*), *lotos* (*lɒtʃs*). (Also ? *erron.* *lutes*.) Pl. lotuses. [*a. L. lotus*, *Gr. λωτός*, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known

whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* IX. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*.

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jubube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 *ELYOT* *Image Gov.* 39 When the Companions and servants of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos. 1591 *SPENSER* *Ferv. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. a 1600 *T. DELONEY* *Thomas of Reading* (1632) G J b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lotos) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 *Lr. GRAY* tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Pore Odys. in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 *Pore Odys.* ix. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 *JOHNSON* *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 *TENNISON* *Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Yalla, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*.

1551 *TURNER* *Herbal* I. Hv j b, Affrica... bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus... the wood hath a black color and is myche desired of men for to make pyper. 1669 *WORTLEY* *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus... deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1760 *J. LEE* *Introd.* *Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis*. *Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphaea Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 *RICH* tr. *Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude... there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Egypt call Lotos. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Phy.* I. 397 The Egyptian Lotus... groweth in the marshes of Egypt. 1657 *TURNER* *Blagden* v. 25 The leaf of the lotus... 1829 *TENNISON* *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 127 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 *LONGF.* *Kéramos* 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 *V. STUART* *Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 *Max MÜLLER* in *19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, perh. *Melilotus officinalis*.

1562 *TURNER* *Herbal* II. 42 a, Lotus sylvestris that is called wyde lotus, which some call y^e less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Iliad* viii. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 *WHEELER* *Journ.* Greece I. 3 Yellow Flowers... like those of wild Lotus. 1709 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 147 p 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc.]. 1820 *SHELLEY* *Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 *TENNISON* *Cenone* 96 And at their feet the crocus-brake like fire, Violet, amaranthus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus (and 22 others). 1813 *Sir H. DAVY* *Agric.* *Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. 1842 *LANCET* *Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some good sward of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1866 *Gosse* *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little Bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, *-branch*, *-dust*, *-flower*, *-stule*, *-leaf* (also *attrib.*), *-lily*, *-pond*, *-seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, *-leafed*, *-leaved*, *-paved*, *-petalled* adjs.; *lotus-berry*, *Byrronima coriacea*; *lotus-bird Austral.* (see *quot.*); *lotus capital*, *-column* *Egyptian Arch.* (*arch.*), a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; *lotus-grass* = sense 4; *lotus-land*, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; *lotus-tree* = *LOTE-TREE* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1864 *GRISEBACH* *Flora* V. Ind. 785 *Lotus-berry. 1890 *LUMOLTZ* *Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gallinacea*, which in Australia is called the 'lotus-bird'. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 *G. WILKINSON* *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 37 *Lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baines* I. xvii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a *Lotus-branch. 1850 *G. WILKINSON* *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The *Lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown *lotus column. 1832 *TENNISON* *Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN* *Alysis* (1866) I. 228 The *lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1832 *TENNISON* *Poems* 101 Melody of the Lybian *lotus-flute. 1820 *SHELLEY* *Edipus* II. i. 63 In fresh dew's Of *lotus-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1897 *T. HARDY* *Triss* (1900) 87/2 The smoke... rose from the chimney... like a *lotus-blossom. 1842 *TENNISON* *Lotos-Eaters* 151 In the hollow *Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the

hills like Gods together. 1902 *Loughn. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotus land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 *Coleridge Night-Song*. 53 The God, who floats upon a 'lotus leaf'. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaved capitals. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the 'lotus-leaved pedestal' its on. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and 'lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 350/2 The dust of whose 'lotus-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 'Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 *Gosse Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 *Shelley Witch All.* lix. 'Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm.* Macm. XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, ... the same 'lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 *Alcock Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a 'lotus-pond. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* I. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, 'lotus seed.

Lotus-eater. Also *lotos-*. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotus-eaters. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* II. xli. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotus-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotus-eaters will only ... hearken what the inner spirit sings. There is no joy but calm. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*
1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

Lotye, variant of *LOTE* v. 1 *Obs.*, to lurk.

Lotyon, obs. form of LOTION.

Lou, Sc. form of Low sb. and v.

Loubber, **Loubee**, -ie, obs. ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

Loubel, obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

Louce, **Louch**(e), obs. ff. LOOSE v., LOCH¹ Sc.

|| **Louche** (*lūʃ*), *a. rare*. [*F. louche* squinting, OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem. = *L. lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Ohlique, not straightforward.

1819 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix. There's something louche regarding him.

Loud (*laud*), *a.* Forms: 1 *hlūd*, 2-4 *lud(e)*, 4-7 *loude*, *lowd(e)*, 4 *loud*. [*Com. WGer.*: OE. *hlūd* = OFris. (*h*)*lūd*, OS. *hlūd* (MDu. *lūt*, *lād*, mod.Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūt* (MHG. *lūt*, mod.G. *laut*) = OTeut. type **hlūdō* = pre-Teut. **hlūdō*, a passive pple. from the Aryan root **kleu-* to hear (Tent. **kleu-* in Goth. *hlūþ* listening attention; see LITHE v. 3), whence Gr. *κλέω* to hear, *κλέος* renown, L. *clūere* to be famed, *clens* (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSL. *slava* glory, *slavo* word, Skr. *gru* to hear, *gravas* glory. Outside Tent. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablaut-grade and meaning; so Gr. *κλυτός*, L. (*in*)*clutus*, OIr. *cluth*, Skr. *grūta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form **kleus-* of the Aryan root, see LAST sb. 1

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing; Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hludde stefne. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo he after him comen remden lude stefne *Ossanna fili dāuid*. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 210 Uorte makio noise—loud dream to scheuuen hore hore. a. 1250 *Out & Night* 5 Pat playd was stiff & starc & strong Sum hwiþe softe & lud among. 1331 *Sir Bevis* 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian. spak to him wiþ loude gree. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxxii. (1498) 246 Thyrste and setbenge and loude hrethynge. c. 1450 *Hollan Houlat* 764 Claryonis loud knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*. The priest shall begyne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 *Fleming Pasopli. Epist.* 280 Y^e man fel into a loud laughter. a. 1645 *Staford Apol. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop, said in somewhat too loud a whisper [etc.]. 1697 *Droven. Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mournains tear With loud Laments. 1732 *Berkeley Aitphir.* iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 *Scott Antig.* vii. The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chieffy *poet.*

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxvii. 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon slīhð, hit bið hludre ðonne zenig and dreowce. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 137 Ther speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei loude wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-wind was somewhat loude. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high can blow. 1728 L. O. LYTTELTON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till ... down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vi. The storm was now loud. 181. CAMPBELL *Lord Ulster's Daughter*. 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Scott Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He means [etc.]. a. 1645 *Heywood Port by Land & Sea* iii. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every bundred. 1871 *SWINBURNE Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Synb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig. a.* Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 *TINOALE Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest manner he setteth out the cruelties of the Emperor's soldiours. 1611 *Bible Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubborne, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 *May Hist. Part.* l. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played lower parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 *Orway Orphan* iii. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Publick Zeal. 1712 *Adonison Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 *Berkeley Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 *Morley Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 *Tennyson Freedom* x. Poems (1891) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle. *absol.* 1712 *Adonison Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold ... silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† b. Of motives; Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* l. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warrens.

† c. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.*
1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* l. 82 (1686) 10 Many men ... labour onely for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chieffy of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 5. I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. GLOSS to *Spenser's Sheph.* Ch. Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1590 *NASH Pasquill's Apol.* 1 Ch. How durst you presume to make so lowde a lie? 1632 *SANOESEN Twelve Serms.* 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her louder impieties? 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie.. That's a loud one. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. 20 Their...mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xiv. Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 *GOODE etc. Fisheries* U. S. Sect. v. II. 473 The natives ... prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXX. 122 The gas-lamp (for cycles) seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet*.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxix. The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; ... the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed I loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationary Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † *In loud*, † *on loud*: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † *To the loudest*: at the top of one's voice.

c. 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. II). Then sayde þo loselles on loud (at 1400 (Vern.) aloud) to þat lady. c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 835 þe childe cryed on loud, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. ii. 391 I... undertake to bee Her Advocate to th' loudst. 1682 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 456 My father... desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.* chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured*, -minded, -mouthed, -tongued, -voiced adjs.; also loud-lashed a., lashed into loud uproar; † loud-mouth a., loud-mouthed, noisy.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vi. 84 A 'loud-flavoured' broth. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea... loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, 'loud-minded' Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Unsharps* 5 Curse on these 'loud-mouth' Hounds! 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* III. i. I have a 'loud-mouth'd' Canon of mine owne to batter her. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* I. i. 'Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 *Geo. ELIOT Scenes Clerie. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued avarice. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* I. 28 'Loud-voiced imagery.

Loud (*laud*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hlūde*, 2-4 *lud(e)*, 3-4 *loude*, (4 *loude*, *louthie*), 4-7 *lowd(e)*, (5 *louzde*), 4- *loud*. [*OE.* *hlūd* = OS. *hlūdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūt*, *lūt* (MHG. *lūte*, G. *laut*) = OTeut. **hlūdō*, f. **hlūdō* = *Loud* a.]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is... his folc he her þus hlude singeþ? c. 1175 *Laub.* Hom. 43 Summe of þan monne... swa deor lude remed. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 290 3if þe ne cūmed nout some help, gred luddre mid hore cū. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore þame In-

crely & loyd, bat al hard þis, can cry. c. 1420 *Chron. Vit.* 3703 Pey... knokkede fast & loude at þe gate. c. 1491 *Chast. Goodes Chyrl.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woy. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* t. vi. 27 A Lyonesse... That raring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 *Multon Penseroso* 126 Kercheif in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — P. R. xi. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of their Deities, and their own. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants 'clamoured' so loud for a surrender. 1819 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† b. *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [*So MDu. lude en stille.*] *Obs.*

1300-1400 R. *Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 352 þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robbenþe & prute boþe loude & stille. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cont.* 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen saules. c. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil in al that I can loud or stille. 1636 *Heywood Loves Mistake* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still. † c. With *to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. *Loud* a. 2 d.) *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þow list loud, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 *HOLLAN Leyd xxviii.* lv. 1019, I would rather thinke that the clerke... faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the author lied so loud with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. *Loud* a. 3 and ALOUD *adv.* 2.)

1871 *JOAQUIN MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry... some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming*, -bellowing, -laughing, -riaging, -roaring, -screaming, -singing, -squaking, -thundering, -ticking, etc.; *loud-roared*, etc. Also *loud-spoken* a., given to loud speaking.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundering Canons. a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 87 Some loud squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane three-hare groat for hire. a. 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. *Prof. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingales of Arcadia. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xii. A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* v. A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab.* Nts. I. 138 Sir Thomas was... loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

Loude: see LUDE (= *lūde*) ME., noise.

Loud(e), obs. form of LAUD v.

Louden (*loud'n*), *v.* [*f. Loud* a. + -EN⁵]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 361 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1861) 305 An angry growl from the westward waves... rolled and louden'd nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—1

1838 *DOOLEY France* I. i. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being lounded.

Hence *Loudening ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start I and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dakota* I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Udon-nukon, or cleared space, with its central tree. [*Loudful*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Louding: see LUDING (= *lūding*) ME., noise.

Loudish (*laud'if*), *a.* [*f. Loud* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat loud.

1866 *KEAOK Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices bad for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1865 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism... loudish not universally and nowhere accurately just.

Loudly (*laud'li*), *adv.* [*f. Loud* a. + -LY²]

In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice; † *fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander 1709* (Dublin) Hys litalyke & hys liknes he loudly [*Ashnole* laythly] dyspneye. 1568 *DUNBAR Twa marrit women* 240 Loudly lauchand the half allowit hir meikle. 1589 *PASQUILL's Ret.* Civ. b. He lyeth loudlie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre, Speake so loudly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blusht he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xiii. 1. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia... insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xix. Medical students... gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 *NICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

Loudness (*laud'nēs*). [*OE.* *hlūdnis*, f. *hlūd* *Loud* + -nis -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c. 1050 *Byrhtelm's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englisc ys hludness. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Loudness, altitudo. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Loudnesse, hautesse. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733

SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bell is rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 16 These echoes would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xcv. in Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 473 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 *BROOKHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 394 They produce heats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

Loue, obs. variant of **Look dial**.

Louffe, obs. form of **LUFF**.

† **Lough** *l.* Obs. Forms: 4 lough, 4-5 lozge, 5 lozhe, lozge, 6 lowgh, 4- lough. See also **Low** *sb.* 3 [ME. *lough*, *loze*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (f. *lilh*), rendering L. *lrethum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *lrethum* suggests that it is a Irish *loch* (see **Loch** 1), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *lluch* (= *luktst*) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c 1330 R. DRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 þe grete Lough of Rusticiand, *Ibid.* 10197 In þat lough at sexti lies. 1330. E. E. *Alth.* P. 119 Alle þe loze lemed of lyzt. c 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed-seed; and it es in maner of a lough. Beside þat lough growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 3r (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that lough syde. *Ibid.* 83 There come a lowne one the lough. In the lyknes of Lucifere. 1538 *Lilano Hm.* VII. 38 Divers Springes cummeth out of Borodale, and so make a great Lough that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn þe lii Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herat* II. 65 Nymphæa... it sortes... grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standing waters: 1577 B. GOODE *Herat's Hm.* (386) 173 About Turwan in France, you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters... great abundance of Fische. c 1585 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) no. 110 Haerlam Mere, a huge inland lough. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 1. 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. (In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five miles farther into the Trent.) 1829 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (iŕx) = **Loch** 1. ? Obs.

Cf. the *Sc.* form *lough* (14-16th c.) under **Loch** 1; also the *pl.* *loughs* (16th c.). see **Low** *sb.* 3.

1780 BURNS *Address Del.* vii, W! you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [limes with sough]. 1786 — *I am Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the loughs the Carlers flock.

2. *attrib.*: lough-diver, plover, names for the females; murew; lough-leech = *loch-leech* (see **Loch** 1 2). 1576 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glaciæ*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the "*Lough-diver*." 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female smew. 1562 TURNER *Herat* II. 32 Horsleches or *loughleches. 1578 LYRDE *Doctores* II. ccl. 305 Loughleches.

† **Lough** 2 (lpx). *Anglo-Irish*. Forms: 4 lowe, 6 lozh, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to **Loch** 1, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (lpx): see **Loch** 1.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish **Loch** 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to þe Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 The fishers of the lozh bring to the market three daies in the wicke. 1567 in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 note, That fortification... is in 'sartin freshwater loughes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xlv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests here. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540-42 Several ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1828 MRS. RINDOELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough... lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580-1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **Lough** 3. Obs. = **Loch** 2. Also *attrib.* in lough-water (see quot.).

1672 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water... 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij. With this... We chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **Lough**, *v.* Obs. [repr. OE. *lōgan* to place in order, i. *lōh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turfs).

c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

Lough, obs. pa. t. of **LAUGH**; obs. var. **LOOK**.

Lough, *louz*, obs. forms of **Low** a.

† **Loughen** (lpxin). *Anglo-Irish*. [f. **LOUGH** 2 + dim. suffix -*en* (= Irish -*in* as in **COLLEEN**); cf. **GIBBEN**.] A little lough.

1882 CORNILL *Mag. Mar.* 322 The countless multitude of loughs and loughcens.

Lought, obs. variant of **LOATH** a.

16. 1. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. (1653) 2 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

Louh, **Louin**, obs. forms of **Low**, **Lown**.

† **Louis** (lui). *Hist.* pl. **Louis**. Also 7-S in English form **lewis**, pl. **lewis**'s. [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = **LOUIS** d'OR. Also † *Silv.* **Lewis**: the French *etc.* of the 17-18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 They took away... a quantity

of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June *ibid.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cviii. A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 LD. ROSEBURY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

Louis, variant of **LEWIS**.

† **Louis d'or** (luidr). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 luidore, 8 lewi(s)dore, loui(s)dore. [F. *louis* d'or, lit. 'gold louis'; see **prec.**] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103.273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17s. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost, a Silk Purse... therein 50 pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 Luidores. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2543/4 The Ring is of Gold... of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. 1702 FARQUHAR *Constantin* I. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis-d'or a head. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French lewidores are current in this journey. 1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester... costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. i. iv. The coins were of all countries and sizes—doublons, and louis-d'ors, and guineas.

† **Louisine** (lūzin). [f. **Louis** or **Louise** a proper name + -INE 4.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3/2 Louisine, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *jeau de soie*.

† **Louis Quatorze** (luktorz). Louis XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (kânz), Louis XV, 1715-74. **Louis Seize** (sēz), Louis XVI, 1774-93. **Louis Treize** (trēz), Louis XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* **Louis-Quatorze** Ornament... Louis Quinze Ornament. 1876 POLLEN *Ant. & Mod. Furniture* x. 703 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quinze work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. 1878 EASTLAKE *Household Taste* II. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are... derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 329 Louis Quinze Lace is formed of a braid known as Louis Treize. 1892 LITCHELLO *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' ribband surmounting the two oval Sevres china plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts... are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

† **Louk**, *sb.* Obs. [f. **LOUK** v.] = **LOCKCHESTER**. c 1400 *Payne MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), Contra pannum & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur i. louk.

† **Louk**, *v.* 1 Obs. Forms: *Inf.* 1 lūcan, 2-4 luke(n, 3 *Orm.* lukenn, 4 luk, louke(n, lowke, 6 lowk, 7 louk. *Pa.* 1. 1 lēac, *pl.* lucon, 3 lēac, lec, loc, *pl.* loke(n, luken, 4 leke. *Weak forms*: 3-4 louked, loked, 4 loukide (6, *Sc.* lowkyt. *Pa.* *pple.* 1 locen, 2-5 (i, y-) i-loke(n, 3 *Orm.* lokenn, 3-4 luke(n, -in, 4-5 lokin, -on, -yn, (5 lukkin), *Weak forms*: 4 loukide, 5 lowked, *Sc.* lowkyt. [A Com. Tent. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, OS. (ant-, bi-) *lūkan* (MDu. *lūken*, Du. *luiken*), OHG. (ant-, ar-, bi-) *lūchan* (MHG. *lūchen*), ON. *lūka*, Goth. **lūkan* (in *galdan* to close, *aslūkan* to open); f. Tent. root **lūk-*: *lūk-*: *lūke*, whence **Lock** *sb.* 2 Outside Tent. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. *pple.* survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to **Lock** v.]

1. *trans.* To close, shnt, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Him & forst... hæleða eðel lucon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 411 Pe zeten weren ilokene. c 1205 *LAV.* 15311 He ærde to Glocestre & þe zates lac (c 1275 loc) ful feste. c 1220 *Bertray* 513 Dis cete ðanne his chaeules loked. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Dis erde is to gidere loken, Als it ne were neutre or to-loke. c 1275 *Lune Rm* 147 in O. E. *MSS.* 97 He hævel bi-taht þe o treow And bi þe luk bioc þer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10189 Pe doren after hom wepide iŕlik luke wate. c 1300 *Sarum* xxxvi. in E. E. P. (1862) 5 Vn-do þin her þat is louk with couetise and pryde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 524 Joseph þi sun sal luk þin ci. 13. c 1390 *Sag.* (W.) 929 He lek his eghen & gan to slepe. c 1390 *Oswyn Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. c 1400 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 2 Pe zates of heuen eŕre þe day of dome sall be loukid til. In 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye-liddis, þat lowkwide were faire. c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 þe zates of Parais Poruth ewe weren iloken. c 1422 *Hoccleve Jereslams* W. 334 Left was the Erles Chambrre dore vnstoken: To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 to Eng. *Gids* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on heft, Nor with my handis lowkyt thine eyen so cleyt. c 1600 *MOSTONIERE Minc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solesquium... lokes his leavis thow languour of the

nicht. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall hee seene, To louk thy dead Eide?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

c 1000 *Phariz* 225 (Gr.) Siþþan þa ysian eft onginnað æfter ligrance lukan togædr. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 327 God him had helden up his hand to-wit þis water, in a morgen quile ðe se loked. 13. E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 44 Penna laved þe loz lowkande togædr. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat loked at þe bede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in, within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or sbut out. *lit.* and *fig.* To lock in clay or lead = to bury.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1091 He wass himm self... lokenn þær wiþþ-inenn. c 1205 *LAV.* 3202 His han heoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Ðhu salt þen in some loken. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kin takingen suld þar he loken in þir wandes there. *Ibid.* 6801 þis castel es... wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17111 lo-eph... Yee loked under lok and sele. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk oþer þey loken. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 492. Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald he loken in clay. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. xviii. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her liste in herself. c 1380 *Wyclif Sol. Wks.* 111. 42 [God] lokede hem in þe myzt of her enemys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 55 Trewey she hath the herte in hood of Chauntecleer loken in every lith. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a toun. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 5005 Þat oþir loken ouire with leues as it ware lit sluiur. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit.* Pr. 18 Late noȝt myn enemys makyn here game of me, when I am lokyn in leed. 1438 *Buke Alex. Grant* 108 That hed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence † **Louked** (*wak*) *ppl. a.* See also **LOKEN**, **LUCKEN**.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 101 The lowkyt huttonis on the gemmyt treis Ourspredand leyvis of naturis tapestries.

Louk, *v.* 2 Obs. *exc. dial.* Forms: 1 lūcan (*pres. ind.* 3 sing. lŕcð), 3 luke(n, 5 lowke, 7-9 lowk, 9 look, luke, loup. *Pa.* 1. 1 lēac, 3 lēac, leac, *pl.* 1 lucon, 3 luke(n. *Pa. ppl.* 1 locen, 4 loky(n. [A Com. Tent. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, MDu. *lūken*, OHG. (er-, ā-) *lūhhan* (MHG. *lūchen*, *lūchen*, mod.G. dial. *lūchen* to pull), Goth. (us-) *lūkan* to draw (a sword)... Some regard the root (pre-Tent. **leng-*) as identical with that of Lith. *lūsti*, *lūstyti* to break, Skr. *ruj* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

c 1000 *Boeth.* *Metz.* xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londes ceorl Of his æcere loked yfel weod monið. c 1205 *LAV.* 29072 Seles heo up drogen... loken raptes longe. *Ibid.* 29661 Up he lec þene staf, þat water þer after leop. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2128. Icheulle leoten loken & teon þe tites avel of þine heore brecht. c 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 136 in O. E. *MSS.* 151 Snakes heore eyen lukeþ. c 1400 *Otavian* 1274 When his swyde was y-hrokyn, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwith he can hym were. c 1438 *Calh.* *Angl.* 221/2 To Louke (or weyde), *runcare*, *sarculari*. 1574 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 To Louk; i.e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Look*, *loik*, to weed, clear.

† 2. *intr.* To burst out. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 30274 þa isah he of Brien his teres ut loken. Hence **Louk'ing** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also **Louker**, one who weeds.

14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wäcker 697/25 *Hie runcator*, lowker. 1497-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Fro le lukyng 1st Spring apud Thonokmyre. 1624 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowkinge and haymaking. 1225. 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have a 3rd of a day.

† **Louke**, *Obs.* App. a boad companion. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no theef with-out a lowke, That helpeth hym to waster and to sowke Of that he byrte can or borwe may. [1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowke*, a sharp fellow.]

Loular, -ard, **loular**: see **LOLLARD**, **LOLLER** 1.

Loun, obs. pa. *pple.* of **LIE** v. 2; var. of **LOWN** *Sc.*

† **Lounder** (lūndai), *sb.* *Sc.* [? Onomatopœic.]

A heavy, swinging blow.

1723 RAMSAY *Nonk & Miller's Wife* 263 Who lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the three-hold founder. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxi. I wald liket weel just to hæe... gien him a lounder w' my pike-staff. 1862 W. HUNTER *Digger & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwary cur... received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

† **Lounder** (lūndai), *v.* *Sc.* [f. **LOUNDER** *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence on (something), in quot. *fig.*

c 1806 in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they lounder, mell for mell. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. If they counted, mell for mell, as they did last time, sulda they come to lounder ilk iiber, as they did last time, sulda they cry on you. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 330 Why is all this shame lounded on my head?

Hence **Lounder'ing** *vbl. sb.* **Lounder'ing** *ppl.*

a., (of a blow) swinging, severe.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. To lend his loving wife a lounder'ing lick. 1838 SCOTT *W. H. Midl.* xviii. Her daughter had never seen Jack Porteous... since he had gien her a lounder'ing w' his cane. 1849 C. BONNIE *Shirley* xxx. 437. I should rather relish a lounder'ing whack.

† **Lounderer**, *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in Kilian *lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker. c 1425 WYNTON *W. H. Midl.* xviii. 740 Thai mycht... That lounder'ing wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as lounder'ing carelessly. c 1530 *Tent. W. Thorne* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) I. 543/5 Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named Heremites.

† Loune, v. Obs. [Echoic; cf. *looning* s. v. *LOON* 2.] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane.

c 1225 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysu* in Wright *Poc.* 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

Lounge (loundz), *sb.* [f. *LOUNGE* v.]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 *Lyttton Maltravers* II. 1. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? ... Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 'Thackeray Roundab.' p. viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 *Black Ad. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If... you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* I. vi. 1. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* I. i. But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath? ... 'tis a good lounge. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house... was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. c 1865 GREVILLE *Memo.* II. (1885) II. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1883 J. T. Stagg *Remin. Manek.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room... was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as *lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -suit*; cf. *LOUNGING* *vbl. sb.* b.

1800 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1838) 82, I am compelled... to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent 'lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the 'lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frook coats, and tail coats, and 'lounge coats, and top coats. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the 'lounge hours. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge 'lounge suit.

Lounge (loundz), *v.* Also 7 *loundge*, 8 *lownge*. *lunge*; and in derivatives 7 *lundge*, 8 *lownge*. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by *LUNGIS*.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about, away, in, out, up*. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loundand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paranatalogia* 259 He loundge's as a dog that had lost his taylor. 1755 RAMSAY *To Yas, Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owsen lunges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 *Smollett Reprisal* I. i. While I go down to the cabin... you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 *Lyttton Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1852 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii. Roland lounged in and more presentable than the rest. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Kesid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loiter.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon tethers Eend. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss. *Lounging* or *Lounding*, leaning on any thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 'The complaint... shows itself by an unwanted desire to lounge and loiter about. 1827 *Lyttton Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* II. The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* III. 63 'Squires... lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* *Lounge*, cunctari, morari, cessare, vide *Lugis*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement... to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1866 Ld. COCKBURN *Memo.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott... breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 DR. RICIMONDO in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mary. Pers.* (1851) 67 They all returned to the lounge together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 *Burns Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) III. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who... lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 *FOURDE Cesar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

Lounge, variant of *LUNGE*; *obs.* form of *LUNG*.

Lounger (laundzər), [f. *LOUNGE* v. + *-ER* 1.]

One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonze. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* viii. Proh. 122 Quhat bene be thou in bed... Lurk and like a loungeur? 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54 76, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Loungeurs by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Loungeurs, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Manufacturers* II. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungeurs. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungeurs of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a loungeur.

Lounging (laundzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOUNGE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LOUNGE* v.

1793 Ld. N. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 130 or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xl. lvi. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used... to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as *lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket, -place*.

1790 H. WALFORD in *Walpoliana* dxvii. 79 A catalogue *raisonnée* of such novelties might be itself a good 'loungeing book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 152 We assure our readers that the compilation is... an excellent loungeing-book. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and 'loungeing chairs. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron.* Barset I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a loungeing-chair and smoking a cigar. 1875 *Lounger* No. 8 2 2 If you will make Dun's rooms a 'Loungeing Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a 'loungeing jacket. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice Told* Y. (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former 'loungeing-places.

Loungeing (laundzɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. *LOUNGE* v. + *-ING* 2.] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sete*. 35 The soul stalking lungding body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Elhelinde* I. 108 There is not any of his... loungeing, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 326 There is... much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable in a loungeing life. 1825 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* I. 16 He... walked with a sort of loungeing stomp. 1851 MAYNE *Rapid Scap Hunt.* xxviii. 289 The horses stand in loungeing attitudes, asleep. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 210 The library is... loungeing and luxurious.

Loungeingly (laundzɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *LOUNGING* *phl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a loungeing attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungeingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chamb. Yrnl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungeingly. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungeingly agst. 'st the fountain.

Loungeoute, var. *LUNGOUTE* s. *Obs.*, locust.

Lounie: see *LUNYIE*.

Loup (loup), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [a. ON. *hlup* = *LEAP* *sb.* 1.] = *LEAP* *sb.* 1. *Lover's loup*: cf. *LOVER* 1. 4.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 638 Till thame that faucht with his man A loup richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* I. 1, Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae fill 't your ways, and take the lover's loup. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1901 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long lumps.

† **Loup**, *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loup-r* = *LEAP* *sb.* 2.] A weel or fishing basket; = *LEAP* *sb.* 2. 2.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1841) III. 128/2 Halding of cruvis, lynis or loupis with fresche watteris.

† **Loup** (lū), *sb.* 3. [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf': -L. *lup-um*. Cf. *Lo* *sb.* 2.] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xxi. The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 *OWEN Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their loupes.

Loup (loup), *v. Sc.* Also 4-9 *loup(e, 6) loup(e, 8) loop*. [a. ON. *hlupa*: see *LEAP* v.] *intr.* and *trans.* = *LEAP* v. in various senses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wonder lawg we ere, Mon loup on loft in the contre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (John Baptist) 506 þe wikt wite gert hir dochter ga... & spring & loup befor þaim al. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1886) III. 413 Sum he gairt loup and droun into the deip. 1597 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for loy doit loup thairfor. a 1578 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loup and on hors. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1693 *Scott. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 That like new-spawn'd Flies they may looup over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 *BURNS Eclog.* I. 10 *Parker* 30 O, bad I power like inclination, I'd... loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 1. 17 The trouts are loupin in the water. 1891 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vii. Wuth... your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 *COCKRETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength of arm to gar ye loup myself.

b. *Comb.*: *loup-the-dike* a., giddy, slighly. 1823 *Galt Faint* II. 276 She jealous that your affections are set on a loup-the-dike Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii. I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dike loon.

Loup, *obs.* form of *LOOP*.

† **Loup cervier** (lu sɛrvje). [F. *loup cervier*,

ad. L. *lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lufus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 *Coats Dict. Heraldry*. *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

Loupe, Louped: *obs.* forms of *LOOP, LOOPED*.

† **Loupegarth**. *Obs.* [Cf. *MSw. lōpe gatulep* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = *GANTLOPE*.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* 1. 45 Other slight punishments... as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers,... where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Louper**. *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke louter, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the berle of þe peock taylor.

† **Loup-garou** (lu'garu). Also 7 *lou-garou*. [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG. **werawolf* WERWOLF.] = *WERWOLF*.

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch. Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon sur-named Misanthropus (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I. 136] or the manbeast). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropis, these Loup-garous. 1847 *Lowce Eccl.* I. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.

Louping (loupɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOUP* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LOUP* v.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 316/1 Lowpyngre or skypynge, saltus. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 279 Ay loupynge, throu loupynge, To win to liberty. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. ix. Louping and laughing... would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: *louping ague*, a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); *louping ill*, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); *louping-on stone*, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot. Forfarsh.* II. 495 A singular kind of distemper, called the 'louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1836 *Scott B. Dwarf* 3. The 'louping-ill's been saier among his sheep than any season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton... has... discovered the bacilli of loupin-ill in sheep. 1728 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant... 'To ye bailies and Council... for ye liberty of building a 'louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 *Scott Wau.* xxix. He had... by the assistance of a 'louping-on stane... elevated his person to the back of... a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Highland Road* I. 263 Milestones... resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

Lour, lower (lauə, lauəɪ), *sb.* 1. For forms see the vb. [f. *LOUR* v.]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13... *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1952 Wbi makest thou swich scher and foul lout? 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1598 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* liii. What are your sweet smiles, quite turned into lowers? 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* I. 1. 2 Hant I a down bookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 *Scott Wau.* xviii. A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a hasty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age, I have not suffered many winter lowers. 1866 *Goad Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes... to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowt, Bluster, Rain. 1808 *SCOTT Larm v. Intro.* For thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower... The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

Lour, lower (louə, louəɪ), *sb.* 2. *slang.* Also 6, 9 *lowre*, 9 *loaver*. *Money*.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bonnet? 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* II. i. Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1670 *CORRIOS Scoffer Scoff* (1675) 184 But e're this life I'll longer lead I'll stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I know I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 CLARKSON & RICHARDSON *Police* 321 Bad money (coin), gammy lower.

Lour, lower (louə, lauəɪ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *lour*, 3-4 *lure*, 5-8 *lowr(e, 6) loour, 7) lowere*, 6-10 *lower*, *lower*. [ME. *loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. **lūrian*; or other Teut. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily; to lie in wait (now only, *spy, lie in wait*); late MHG. and MLG. *lūren* to lie in wait (mod. G. *lauern*). *Sw. lura*, *Da. lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., *Da. tir* a nap, *lure* to doze, nap, *lir* a nap).

The spelling *lower* (cf. *flower*) renders the word identical in its written form with *LOWER*, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (lowəɪ) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (lɔwəɪ) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. *at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 294/16 He. louredre with sori semblaunt: and heos wordes oute he caste. a 1300 K. Horn 286 Heo sende hire sonde Abellrus to honde, but he come hire to. And also scholde horn do al in to bure, for heo gan to loure. c 1350 Will. Patene 2110 Pe listere he let her-of, ac loundre he seide [etc.]. c 1384 CHAUCER H. F. 1. 409 For had he loughed, had he loured, He moste haue be deuoured Yf Adriane ne had y-he. c 1412 HOCCLERE De Reg. Princ. 703 Now I am mys-lounged ac loured. c 1440 Jacob's Well 92 pou... lowryst; & chauncyst chere, & fleest companye. 1472 J. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 75 They that lowryd, nowe laughe upon me. 1568 TILNEY Disc. Marriage B. viii. Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husband to be meric abroad, and lowre at home? 1580 BARNINGTON E. P. Lord's Prayer (1596) 75 We either loure or laughe to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 560 Love him... lowre not upon him. 1671 MILTON Samson 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. a 1703 STODLEY Poems Wks. 1722 I. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman lowrs. 1720 Student I. 323 A young man, who lower'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 Quiz 'Grand Master' 1. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the pass-engers to low'r. 1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard xx, His brave knit and his eyes loured. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG Odys. 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. 1883 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracon.

b. quasi-trans. To express by frowning.
1746 WATLEY Wks. (1872) II. 21 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. trans. and fig. Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. on, over, upon.

[a 1450, etc.: see LOWRING.] 1590 MARLOWE Edw. II. IV. vi. 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a King? 1594 SHAKS. Rich. II. I. 1. 3 The clouds that lowrd vpon our rich. 1614 EARL STIRLING Doomsday xii. vi. (1637) 261 No threatening cloud, all charg'd with hailstones lowres. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 1002 Skie lowrd and... som sad drops wept. 1713 ANDERSON Cato I. i. The dawn is overcast, the morning lowr. 1768 DE QUINCEY Minstr. ix. xxvii. When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835 I. TAYLOR Spitz. Despot. ii. 70 Let commercial perplexity lowr over a people as it may. 1842 BARNHAM Ingol. Legs. Ser. ii. Blonche Jacke. So sour its ugly grey walls seem to lowr. 1846 KEBLE Lyra Innoc. (1873) vi. Their day in gloom or tempest born, Lowers on twilight and night. 1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis v. A shadow lowrd on the fields. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Aeneid II. 397 Where night in her darkness lowres.

† 3. Chiefly Sc. To crouch, lurk, skulk. Obs.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 428 Of paynyms lorells bat her by loureds. c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. ix. iii. in Anglia IX. 403 And lowrand law, thou can gar hennis de. 1502 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. I. liiii. On kneis I crap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 = Aeneid vii. vii. 5 Alecto... prively heghout awach and loure About his spouse queyne Amatas boure. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxix. 22 Quhen David vnder he sekid loure. 1622 MALVINE An. Laus-Merch. 255 Philosphers... haue determined that the sperme, or seed of all things... doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. 1647 H. MORE Song of Soul. I. iii. Make their brist sprights to lout and lowry lowr? 1824 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. LVIII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lowrd for.

† 4. Lowr, lowr, int. Obs. [? contraction for *lo where*.] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[c 1205 LAV. 2171 Lou [c 1275] lo warher biforen us heðene hundes. a 1225 Ancr. R. 152 Lowr hit her: read god & hwit seoluer inouh. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2436 Lowr I herich abide Pe bite of swordes egge.

Lowr, Sc. f. liefer, compar. of LIEF a.

† 5. Lowrd, a. and sb. Obs. Also 4 lowrde, 5 lowrde, lowryd(e, 6 lowrd, loord, lurde, 7 lowrd? [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

A. adj. Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 249 To se so lusti on as sche be coupled with so loured a wight. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. viii. c. 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 MARTIAL T.reat. Cross 110 b [Images] quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lorde. 1590 A. HUME Poems (S. T. S.) 29 The mortal, caduck, carnal corps (a lowrd and brullk mas). 1594 Ibid. 85. 1683 C. VII. Whigs Supplie. (1751) 101 The lowrd mistakings of some men. [1790 H. WALPOLE Let. to Miss A. Berry 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The lowrd want of grace in Guercino.]

B. sb. A sottish fellow, a lout.

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. July 33 Syker, thous but a lazie loord, And rekes much of thy swynck. 1590 — F. Q. vii. 12 A lazie loord, for nothing good to dome.

Hence † *Lowrdish*, † *Lowrdly*, *Lowrdy* adjs., in the same sense.

1600 HOSP. INCUR. Fools 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fools. These Infortunate and Lowrdish sori. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 31 Lowrdly, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 BAYLY Lowrd, slothful, sluggish. Suss.

Lowrd (lurd). Sc. [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *leuer* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had or wad lowrd* = 'I had rather'.

1717. Child Morice in Child Ballads II. 275, I rather loord it had been my sel Than either him or he. 1799 Scott Sheph. Tale, But I had loord melle with fends of hell Than with Clavers and his hand. a 1802 Jamie Telfer xliii. in Child Ballads IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a wind-ing-sheet And helped to pud. I wad his head. a 1802 Broon of Coudeknows xviii. ibid. IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

Lowrdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.

Lowrde, obs. form of LORD.

† Lowrderie. Obs. In 6 luerdrie. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd*: see LOURD.] Stupidity.

1555 BRAHAM To Rdr. in Lydg's Chron. Troy, The trifeling tales and barayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

Lowrdin, variant of LURDAN Obs.

† 6. Loure. Obs. [a. F. *loure*, an old name for the muscete or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air snited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. SIRIS Art. Dancing 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures. 1724 Explet. For. Words Misc. 42 Loure, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. 1818 in Busby Dict. Mus.

Lowre, Lourey, obs. ff. LOWER v., LOBY.

Lowring, lowering (low'ring, low'ring), vbl. sb. [f. LOUR, LOWER v. + -ING 1.] The action of LOUR v., frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 423 Grueching and luring him both rade. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1668) 35 There was neuer pees betweene him, but euer gloymyng, lowring, and chiding. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. Exam. Par. Rom. 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and louryng. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor. 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever... afraied of any her subiectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 BRATHWAT Comment Two Tales 179 Therewas nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Lowring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. I. 180 These lowrings of gloomy reflection.

Lowring, lowering (low'ring, low'ring), ppl. a. [f. LOUR, LOWER v. + -ING 2.]

1. Of persons († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

13. K. ALIS. 525 Lowryng semblaunt on hire he made. 1340 Aeneid. 256 The lowrde chiere [lo-pra] he wordes of the missigere. 1393 LANGL P. P. L. C. vi. 163 He lokeþal lowring and 'lordein' hym calleþ. 1423 Jas. I. Kingis O. clxi. And quihlum in hir chiere thus a lyte Lowring sche was. 1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. vi. vii. 123 b, A lowring lōke & a laughyng herie. c 1550 CHEKE Math. vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring likȝ hypocrytes. 1607 TOPSELL Four's Beasts (1658) 48 They call him [a bull]... fierce, valiant, and lowring. 1641 MILTON Animad. Wks. 1851 III. 186 To be angry, and... to cast a lowring smile. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 67 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring look. 1722 BUDGELL Spect. No. 425 ¶ 5 In his Look a lowring Roughness. 1741 BETTERTON Eng. Stage v. 66 A lowring and dark Visage is the Index of a little shut and lowering. 1749 L. HUNT Indicator No. 4 (1845) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowering. 1749 M. C. H. Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 400 The young candidate... was strictly interrogated by a synd of lowring Supralapsarians. 1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard xiv. 'Foul' reiterated the Chancellor, with a lowring brow and flashing eyes. 1883 F. HUME Madame Midas i. ProL. The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. trans. Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes fig. of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with LOWERING ppl. a.

a 1450 Fysshynge w. Angle (1883) 20 Ye schall angle as y seyde be dir in darke lowryng wedder. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, when it is disposed to rayne, sombreux. a 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VI. 168 James Butler... seyng fortunes lowryng chance... with a great numbre fled away. 1575 Ewmyng (title) Physicke against Fortune, as well in tyde of the bright shynyng summe of prosperite, as also of the foule lowryng storme of aduersite. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. i. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regrette or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 BIBLE Math. xlv. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1659 PEPPYS Diary 1 May, And mightie earnest to go, though the day was very lowering. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is... perpetually cloudy, low'ring, and uncertain. 1746-7 HERVEY Medit. II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a lowring Providence. 1772-84 COOK Voy. (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. GRAHAM Sabbath 814 So light displays its loveliest effect in lowering skies. 1821-2 PRAED Eve of Battle Poems (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. 1873 BLACKB. Pr. Thule i. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the lowering clouds. 1878 LECHE Eng. in 18th C. I. iii. 474 The calm or lowring aspect of foreign affairs.

† 4. Of liquor; Turbid. Obs.

1703 Art & Myst. of Vintners 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

† 5. Lurking, skulking. Obs.

1400 Morle Arth. 1416 We lurked undyr lee as lowr-and wrecches! 1575 GASCOGNE Pr. P. P. P. Kenith. (1821) 8. I. Have led a w'ring life in restless pain. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andrews 716 Nor it had bene ane bieland quoy Lur-cane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence Low'ringly, Low'ringly adv., gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; Loweringness.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowringness of the wether, sombreux. 1576 GASCOGNE Philomene (Arth.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1680 AUSTIN Lyr. Sir H. Bland (1898) I. 110 They... looked lowringly on him. 1824 M. SCOTT Cruise Midge xxiii. (1847) 477 The day broke very lowringly. 1872 Daily News 12 Aug. The clouds come lowringly down to meet the mist.

Lowry, lowery (low'ri, low'ri), a. Also 7 lowry. [f. LOUR sb. + -Y.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

1648 J. BEAUMONT Psyche vii. xix, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawnd not eternal Night. Ibid. xvii. xxxii, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. 1686 GOAO Celest. Bodies I. xiii. 67, XXI c. m. close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 DYCHER & PAROON Dict., Lowry, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick... and Rain is threatened. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL Ser. Stor. 39 The sky was lowry. 1888 BARRIE Auld Licht Idylls xi. (1902) 84/1 Lowry grew the sky.

Lowry, obs. form of LOWRIE Sc.

Lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v.

Louse (laus), sb. Pl. lice (lais). Forms: 1 lūs, lūs, 3 lūs, 4 lūs, 4-5 lowce, 4-7 lows(e, 6- louse. Pl. 1 lūs, 4-5 lūs, 4-6 lūs(e, 4 lūs(e, -yso, 5 lūs(e, lise), 6 St. lyssa, 4-7 lyce, 6- llice. [A. Com. Teut. fem. const. stem: OE. lūs = MLG. *lūs* (Du. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lūs* (mod. G. *laus*), ON. *lūs* (Da., Sw. *lūs*).]

1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse*.

c 725 Corpus Gloss. (Hessle) P. 310 *Pedula*, lūs. c 1000 Hexam. Basil'v. (1849) 24 Hine byton lūs. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 927 Heafylde eal heora land mid... hundes lūs. a 1300 Sarnun v. in E. E. P. (1862) 1 Ofþi claudes and of þi side þou mige hunt luse and fise. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 651 Pou forth hringes of þi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyen sere. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. v. 196 A tauny louse of twelve wynter age... ful of lūs crepyng. 1387 TRAVISA Hiden (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus... [was] destroyed, and i-sek with lūs rysi to þe deth. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 9. Medycin... for to distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humours. 1597 BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 LAYMAN Falloway (1633) Words explained, Lice, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1733 Phil. Trans. VIII. 603 In a Louse I observe indeed... a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet v. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sic] generates Lice. 1802 BINKLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!

b. In phrases and proverbs (mostly obs.), chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse*, *not to care (three ships of) a louse*.

† 7. To prick a louse, to be a tailor.
1588 GREENE Alcida (1617) I. 2. Last thy... Logike prooue not worth a louse. 1598 B. JONSON Eng. Man in Hum. i. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, vntailles all, and a louse for the bang-man. 1633 = Tale Tub it, i. I care not, I, Sir, not three ships of a Louse for you. 1639 Articles agst. Cosin in C's Corr. etc. (Surtees) i. 198 Many years before John Cosin could tell how to prick a louse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. 1678 ORWAY Friendship in F. 50 The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. 1699 SWIFT Mrs. Harris's Pettit. 'Tis not that I value the money three ships of a louse. 1749 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) II. cxliii. 219, 1. don't care a louse if I never see it again. 1785 BURNS Addr. to Delti, When the best work-lume 'f the house... Is instant made no worth a louse. 1836 MARRVAT Mith. Easy xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. trans. Applied in scorn to human beings.

1633 Costly Whore v. ii. in Bullen O. P. IV. Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. 1901 R. KIRLING Kint i. 25 Why has thou allowed this louse Lutuf to live so long?

3. attrib. and Comb., as *louse-mite*; *louse-berry* (tree), *Eumonymus europæus*; *louse-burr*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *louse-disease*, *PHTHIRIASIS*; *louse-land* (slang), Scotland; † *louse-powder*, powder for destroying lice; † *louse-pricking*, tailoring, also attrib.; † *louse-seed*, † *hebane*; *louse-trap* dial. and slang, a comb; *lousewort*, † (a) Sinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fetidus*; (b) any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; (c) Yellow Kettle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (d) *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

1866 Treas. Bot., 'Lousecherry-Tree, *Eumonymus europæus*. 1578 LYTC Dodonei i. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, 'Louse Butte, or the lesser Calt. 1879 J. R. KEYNOLDS Syst. Med. V. 973 'Louse-disease... may last indefinitely if unchecked. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew, 'Louse-land, Scotland. 1877 MURRAY List Coll. Econ. Entom. 14 *Sarcophidæ* (Itch and 'Louse Mites). 1578 LYTC Dodonei III. xxxix. 322 This herbe is called... in base Almaine *Lyuscrutyl*, and the seede made into powder *Lyusepander*, that is to say, 'Lousepowder. 1710 London's Medicinal Informer 53 His Father's 'Louse-pricking Trade, i. e. Tayloring. 1756 TOLDOVY Hist. 2 Orphans I. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. c 1265 Voc. Plants in Wr.-Wälcker 559/6 *Psittium*, 'lused. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew, A Scotch 'Louse-trap, a Comb. [See Eng. Dial. Dict.] 1578 LYTC Dodonei III. xxvi. 351 'Louswurt... Fueshies counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebore. 1597 GERARDE Herball iii. cccxxii. 913 Q. and Rattle, or LOUSEWORT. 1756 J. HILL Brit. Herball 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on their [Coxcomb] become subject to vermin, whence the English name... lousewort. 1901 Speaker 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

Louse (lanz), v. Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowze, 6-7 louze, lowse. [f. LOUSE sb.]

1. a. trans. To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

a 1440 Promp. Parv. 316/2 *Lousyn*, *pediculo* 1514 BARCLAY Cr. 4. *Uploudyn*, (Percy Soc.) 11 Efte was she busy, them lousyng and kemynge. 1566 SPENSER State Irrel. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. 1566 LODGE Wits Miserie (1879) 112 Goe wrecche as thou art and louse thyselfe. 1663 PERYS Diary 6 June, To York I louse, where the Russia Ambassador do lie; and there I saw his people go up and down lousing themselves. 1795 S. HEARNE Journ. to N. Ocean 325 He frequently set five or six of his

strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 521. [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work... as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin... used to louse himself at dinner. fig. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15. I have here took the pains to nit and louse over the Doctors booke.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1590 in LEVINS *Manih.* 225/2 [printed Bouse]. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. France* 27 That little Beggars brat... was taken not long since lousing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Castling Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and lous'd together. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fable* xiv. iii. 119 A tailor despicably poor, in every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Louse.

Hence **Lousing** *vb.* *sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Louser**, one who louses.

1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* B. 1. Yea but what am I... A Louse or a louser, a Lecke or a Larke. a 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would... trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

Louse, *Sc.* and north. form of **LOOSE**.

Lousenger, **Loush**, var. ff. **LOSENGER**, **LUSH**.

Lousily (*lauzili*), *adv.* [f. **LOUSY** + *-LY* 2.] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H. 2b, For I had rather dye, then in a street lue poore and lousily.

Lousiness (*lauziness*), [f. **LOUSY** + *-NESS*.] The condition of being lousy; fig. meanness, villainess. + Also as a mock-title.

1530 in PALSGR. 241/1. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* § 273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis*. In Englyshe it is named lousiness. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch One* i. iv. May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measles... to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be from lousiness and hunger ever free. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 645 Species I. Malis Pediculi. Lousiness. 1872 W. ALTHAM *Sci. & Pract.* ed. (6) i. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

Lousious, *obs.* form of **LUSCIOUS**.

Lousologist, *humorous noun-wd.* One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 SYP. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

Louse (*e*), **Loust**, *obs.* ff. **LOOSE**, **LUST**.

Lousy (*lauzi*), *a.* Also 4-8 **lowsy** (*e*), (4 **lousi**, 5 **lowse**, -i), 6-7 **lous**-, **lowsie**-, -ye, -zie, -zy, 8 **lowsey**. [f. **LOUSE** *sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bv. A medecyne for an hawk that is louse. 1523 FITZGERARD. *Hus.* § 117 There be horses that will be lowsy, and it cometh of poverite, colde and yll keepynge. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 148, 174 Your cord and lousie coit and sark. 1652 CALLEPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lousie. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 MORTIMER *Hus.* 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very ordinary Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Let.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* i. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

+ b. Characterized by the presence of lice. **Lousy disease**, *evil* = **PHTHIRIASIS**. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* iii. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodote dyed in the lousy eyull. 1538 ELYOT *Diet. Pherecydes*,... which dyed of the lousie sickness. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, Sylla (1595) 500 Acatus the sonne of Pelias died of the lousie eyull. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Phthiriasis [*sic*], or lousie disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 LINCOLY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 The lousie diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. Lousy grass, + (a) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*; (b) *Spergularia arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccxi. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Louszwant*, that is *Peduncularis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Elleboro*.

2. fig. Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvily, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now rare.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 169 A lowsy Iogelour can deceyve thee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. (1557) 463/2 He loutheth her with suche a lowde lowsye louse, as the lowde lousy louser in lechery lowde himself. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lowsy lynage. 1596 NASHE *Suffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lousie and not worth a straw. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i. And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Money? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 2/1 Wicked Rhimes... sung to lowsy Tunes. 1768

STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after... be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 *Trials*, etc. *J. Sheppard*, I might pick up the lousy guben myself and be damned! 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 65 The lousiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

Lout (*lout*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 **loute**, **loughte**, 6-7 **lowt** (*e*). [perh. of dialectal origin; connected with **Lout v.** 1 (cf. ON. *lit-r* stooping) or **Lout v.** 2.]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 110 Callyng them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 GOLING *Opid's Met.* (1567) Pref. Aij b, The wyse, the fool: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lout. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 18 III thrive the Lout, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.*, *Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Schollar. c 1720 PRIOR *Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son. Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

+ 2. In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* i. x. E. j. Collected coynes is Lord or lowte to eche possesseing man. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s. v.* *Leudes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruitute et subdito.

3. *Rough School slang*. A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* i. v. We never wear caps here. Only the lous wear caps. *Ibid.* i. viii. They would roar out instances of his... shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

Lout (*lout*), *sb.* 2 *dial.* [cf. **LOUT sb. 1] A blow.**

c 1650 *Turke & Gwynn* 142 in Furnival *Perry Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to giue it a lout. 1877 N. W. *Lin. Gloss. s. v.*, I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' head.

+ **Lout**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [f. **LOUT v.** 1] An inclination, bend.

1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe he litle and litle, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

+ **Lout**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOUT v.** 4] A bellowing noise.

a 1500 *Chastell Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad.. The lout [*v. r.* lowde (= *Lude*)] of this home he shall heare.

Lout (*lout*), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pa. pple. **louted**. Now arch., *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **lutan**, 3 **luton**, (*lutian*), *Orm.* **lutenn**, 4 **lute** (*lote*, *loutte*, *lutte*), 5-7 **loute**, **lowte**, (5 **loutte**, **lowth**, **lowtt**), 6 **lowt** (*e*), 6, 9 **Sc. **lout**, 4- **lout**. pa. t. a. *strong* 1 **léat**, pl. **lutun**, 3-4 **léat**, pl. **lutun**. *β. weak* 3 **lotte**, ? **lute**, **lowtoda**, 3-5 **lutte**, **lutted**, 4-6 **lowtoda**, 4- **louted**. [Orig. a str. vb., OE. *lutan*, pa. t. *léat*, pl. *lutun*, pa. pple. *loten*, corresponding to ON. *luta*, pa. t. *lupa*, pl. *lutu*, pa. pple. *lotenn* (Sw. *luta*, Da. *hule*), f. Teut. root **leut-*: *laui-*: *lüt-*: pre-Teut. **leud-*: *loud-*: *lüt-*.]**

The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in this vb.; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' [see **LOTE v.**, **Lout v.** 2], and cf. the cognates there mentioned, 'to deceive' (as in Goth. *lūts* hypocrite, *lūtan* to deceive, OE. *lot* deceit, *lygtigan* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see **LITTLE a.**). Outside Teut., probable cognates are Lith. *lūdėti* to mourn, *lūdanas* sad, cast down, OSL *luditi* to deceive, *ludū* foolish.]

1. *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. *Occas. refl.*; also with *down*.

c 625 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 6 Cunað weorðen we and forð lutun we biforan god. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11392 *Pe* birp biforr hin Lafferð Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. c 1200 LAY. 1880 Ofte hes lutun a-dun. c 1300 *Curior* M. 5156 Hailand forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 1674 þai þam luted vnder him. 131. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1768 Loþe he loutez hem to Loth to be grunde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice v.* 253 Thar-with-all be bowti, and his leyf has tane. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. v. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Foure fotid bestis, þat haugen hedes loutynge down to be erþewarde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward... louted down, and thanked the Emperor of his grete mercy. c 1450 *Martin* 98 The archbishop louted to the swerde, and sawgh letters of golde in the stiel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Fleets* x. ix. 84 The Troiane prynced down lowti hym aboue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rempant* Wks. (1678) 403 The limber Knights... who... can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grace. a 1755 G. WEST *Abbas* *Trav.* (Imit. Spenser) xlii. in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) II. 98 Tho' to that old mage they louted down. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 147 Dinna loot wi that lang back o yours. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. Const. dative or *tilt*, to, *unto*. To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. + Also *trans.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Sanctus Martinus. leat forð to ðæm men de hine slane mynte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8961 And tilt heinn baþe he lutte & bæh. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Heo leat lahe to hire lowde lauerd. 1340 *Ayeb.* 239 Per com on of he princes, and leat to him. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxlii. (George) 343 þat scho suld god lofe & lowte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 306 3if a frere be a mastir... he shal be louted & worshipid. c 1485 *Dieby Myst.* (1882) iii. 926 Why lowt 3e nat low to my lawdabyl presens? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) B. j. To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 5 Thre louted lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 DRYTON *Pol-yth.* v. 78 All louting lowe to him, him humbly they observe. 1813 *Scott Rokeby* iv. viii, To Rokeby, next, he louted low, Then stood Rokeby.

c. fig. To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 *Pe* ildes aboute alle

salle loute vnto þat lond. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 2900 He 3a[r]fte þe grettest to hire priȝon loute. c 1500 *Elegy on Henry* 45 in *Percy's Relig.*, To whome grete asistes obeȝd; and lowtēde. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 100 The Carthagenenses perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 MACGILL *Poems* (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout, I musing said, 'Topy the fleecing fawning trade'. 1819 KEATS *Otho* iii. l. 17 Was't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars? 2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him 'bokede & is heued lowt [*v. r.* lowtēde] adoun. a 1300 *Curior* M. 16350 Iesus thought ful mikel scam, and luted dun his cher.

+ **Lout** (*lout*), *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lütian**, 3 **lutian**, 4 **lute** (*n*), 5 **loute**, **lowt**. [OE. *lütian* weak vb. = OHG. *lügen* (MHG. *lügen*) f. Teut. root **leut-*: *laui-*: *lüt-* (see **LOUT v.** 1); cf. OHG. *lōsen* (-=O Teut. stem **lut-skē-*) to lurk, LUSE.] *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xlii. 26 Du wunda lutendā god ætostones lecc. c 1000 *Ælfric* *Josh.* ii. 16 Farāð eow nū to muntum and lutiað þær þry dazas. c 1205 LAY. 21509 Duden heom alle clane into þan scripen grunde & hæbbe heom þere lutie [*c 1275 lotie*] wel. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha lisc luteð the heorte. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 373 Þe hare luteð al day, Ac noþeles i-seo he may, 3if [etc.]. c 1250 *Low Life* 29 in O. E. *Misc.* 156 Ac þeþ luteð in his scho. 1300 *Gower Conf.* I. 107 For love is of himself so lowe, It luteð in a mannes herte. c 1470 *HAROUN* *Chron.* cxx. ix, Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loute, and loute, Tyll death hym knyl with paynes cruelly. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 378/2 Valeryan... fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. *simply*. To lie.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 579 Þey [6sh] must be telyn of as þey in þe dische lout.

Lout, *v.* 3 Also 6-7 **lowt** (*e*). [? f. **LOUT sb.** 1]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. **Flout v.**) Also, to *lout* (a person) out of (something). *Obs.*

c 1530 REOFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! a 1553 UOALL *Royster* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 28 b, Here is no want of any thing owre, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this thrasro out of hys paynted coat. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 13 I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier. 1591 *HARINGTON's Or.* Fur. xii. xxii. She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accustom'd coyntes him to lout. c 1650 *Eger & Grine* 672 in Furnival *Perry Folio* I. 375 Eger... lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No. 3 (1811) I. 59 Those sprigs of the ton... Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

+ **Lout**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 **lowte**. [? Echoic: cf. **Rowt**, **Low vbs.**] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru.* To *lout*, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

+ **Loutardly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOUT sb.** 1 + *-ARD* + *-LY* 1.] ? Lubbberly.

1668 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 53 That loutardly shepherd.

+ **Louter**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **LOUT v.** 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 29 Where verray louters loutes þe fader. *Ibid.* cxxxi. 7 Verray louters of God.

Louteris = *lochitis*, *obs.* pl. of **LACHTER** *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Hortsm.) ii. 2989 Louteris of her his bed cane ryf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 2990 Louteris of his faire yallow hair.

Louting, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. **LOUT v.** 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of **LOUT v.** 1; bowing, cringing. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7847 Pare es lowtyng and reverence. c 1410 LOVE *Benavent. Mirr. Sac.* Christ's Body (Gibbs MS.) If 124 *Pe* kyng with loutynge of his heued... dyde reuerence. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* *Prot.*, Promotion obtained by... hypocritical lowting. 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatralia* & *Cl.* 81 Their low loutings lift them a step higher. 1819 KEATS *Let. to J. Taylor* 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

Louting, *pp.* *a.* 1 [f. **LOUT v.** 1 + *-ING* 2.] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 2nd *Pl. Return* fr. *Parnass.* iii. iv. 1389 Iustly to esteeme my verses lowtyng pitch. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlii. (1632) 141 If he [a king] chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowtyng-curtesies... bring him in tune againe? 1886 STEVENSON *Kilnapp'd* xv. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars... had a louting, flattering way with them. + **Louting**, *pp.* *a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. **LOUT v.** 2 + *-ING* 2.] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In the worshiþe of the hare... The louting, the westlokere. + **Louting** (*loutin*), *pp.* *a.* 3 [f. **LOUT sb.** 1 + *-ING* 2.] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 11 A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864 PALGRAVE *Norn. & Eng.* IV. 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

Loutish (*lau'ti*), *a.* [f. **LOUT sb.** 1 + *-ISH*.] Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubbberly.

a 1553 UOALL *Royster* D. iii. i. (Arb.) 39 Rather than with such a loutish dolte to marie. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. D. b. What a lazle, loutish kind of argument is this. 1656 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1755 Helottes... which wer

their slaves. A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 Scott *Kenilworth*, xiii. His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Loutishly** *adv.*, **Loutishness**.

1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* ii. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced by selfe, his loutishness is such. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Loutishlye. 1871 MISS ALLOTT *Comic Fair France* 158 The...small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Loutlike**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LOU *sb.* 1 + -LIKE.] = prec.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 333 The shepherd...with his loutlike leapes did counterfeite their minion dance.

Louver (*lūvər*). Forms: 4 *louver*, 4-7 *lover*, (5) *lower*, *lovere*, *lowere*, *luvere*, 5-6 *lovery*, -ie, 6 *lofer*, *lour*, *lovour*, 6-9 *lover*, (7) *loovar*, *loure*, *lower*, 9 *luffer*, *dial.* *luvver*, 7-9 *louvre*, 7-*louver*. [a. OF. *lover*, *lovier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pouvoir* POWER) of **loer*:-med.L. **lodarium* cogn. w. the synonymous med.L. *lodium* (quot. c. 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. *lecl.* *hōb* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. LANTERN 4.)

1367-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In scolario operanti super aulam...pro louvere de novo factis. 1393 LANGT. P. Pl. C. xxi. 238 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, Pat no lufte loope yn at louver ne at loupe. 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wilcker 661/32 *Hoc lodium*, *lowere*. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (Cock & Fox) xxvii. The cok ouer the feildis take his flit, And in at the widdowis lower couer he lycht. 1496 *Dines & Nap.* (V. de W.) i. xlv. 85/2 When smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house...by the lovery, meny...wyl saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makinge y^e louver in y^e hall vij. 1575 T. CRAWFORTH & *Rehke* *apst.* *Whitgift* 621 To proue a bishop ouer the ministers off a diocese...is to set the fondacion vpon the louver. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 42 Ne lightned was with widdow, nor with louver. 1599 HALL *Sat.* v. l. 129 Whose shrill sauteshell hangs on his louverie. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* ii. v. 197 He...Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black louveries. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* 13. For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a louver at the towers toppes. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Prince*. (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louver on high. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* III. 50 Every bath [has] a louver or opening at top, to give a current to the air. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 253 note. A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louver. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herzcu*, iv. The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

2. A similar erection serving as a dove-cote. Obs.

1583 MS. *Bursary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon.*, Lofor. 1585 LUTON *Thous. Notable* Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great louver in the top of the Louver. 1605 SILVERSTEIN *Du Barlas* ii. iii. l. *Vocation* 892 Pigeons...Stopping at this and that, that to their Louver...they hardly can recover. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton*, ii. (1662) 279 Pigeons...furnished for want of food, as unable to fly...out at the Louver.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1375-6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louver pro cotagio iuxta, vij. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louver [L. *impruunt*]: but moche more into the barton.

transf. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivity way looks downe, Which to th' Infernall Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose louver, vapors breathe.

4. Chiefly pl. An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance was used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf. *louver-board* in 5.

1555 EODEN *Decades IV.* Ind. (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 300 The...louvers or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Luff*, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 Glass louvers, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMB *Bells* *ed. Ch.* in *Ch. Bells*, *Dec.* etc. 249 The louvers of the windows should be so constructed to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 WALMSLEY *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louvers for ventilation.

† *b. transf.*

1547 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 214 h. He putte alrode the louvers of the tente [L. *tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *louver-hole*, -light, -slate, -tower; *louver-roofed* adj.; †*louver-bands* = *louver-strings*; †*louver* (luffer) boards (see 4); so *louver-board*; †*louver-strings*, strings to open or close the louvers (see 4); *louver-ways*, -wise *adv.* (see quot.).

1469-70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les 'louverhans, *rd.* 1449 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij 'louverboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Baret. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Oriental* *Ordn.* 5 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that

could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper...will determine...the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or 'Louver Boarding. 1622 MABEY *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 16 If the Douche-house had vp...we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a 'Louver-hole for the poore fooles to get in at. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mannon* ii. iv. 48 Bid him...cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly out at the Lover-hole. 1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* i. (1639) B. 4. If your Ladyship be talking in the same room with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke...look up at the 'louver light, heare and he deafe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between two square turrets, all 'louver roofed. 1842 *Eccelesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows...filled up to the top with 'louvre slates. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Et in ij fadom de 'louverstrings empt. pro novo Solario. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome 'Louver-tower. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 'Louver-wise or 'louver-ways. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *pph. a.* a. Arranged like louvers. b. Provided with a louver or louvers.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Louvered-boards* or *Louvered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1821 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing...surmounted by...'louvered openings', which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvered heltry.

|| **Louvre** (*lūvr*). Obs. [Fr.; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JENYNS *Art Dancing* ii. Whether her Steps the Minuet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 The Louvre...was a dance of the newest fashion.

Louvre: see LOUVER.

Loveability, loveability (*lovābīlīti*). [f. LOVABLE *a.* 1 + -ITY.] Loveableness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. ALLEN *Vainnie's Sake* xviii. It is a tribute to your personal loveability.

Loveable, loveable (*lovābəl*). *a.* Forms: 4-5 *lufabyl*(e), 5 *luffable*, *luffeable*, 5, 9 *loveable*, 9 *lovable*. [f. LOVE *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive, pleasing.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabil is the name, lufabyl and comfortabyl. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne lo lede to hir lykynge halfe so luff-able. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 222/2 *Lufabyle* (MS. A. *Luffeable*). 1611 *Cotw.* 1507 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/2 *Loveable, amiable*. 1611 *Cotw.* 1507 *Amiable*, *loveable*. 1814 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fairplay* v. 'She is, very loveable—that is the exact word.' 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Haughton. 1823 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 Teviotdale is a very loveable district. 1870 H. SWART *Race for Wife*, ii. He had married...a sweet, loveable girl. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspeare. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man...who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly loveable.

† *b.* Friendly. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shal be guaranties of the treaty.

† **Loveable**, *a.* Obs. Forms: 4, 6 *lovabyl*(l), 5 *lovabile*, 6 -byll, 4-7 *lovable*, 5-6 *loveable*. [f. LOVE *v.* 2 + -ABLE.]

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected F. *lovable* LOVABLE. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.] Praiseworthy, laudable.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 505 Wha is thi like...aghful and louabill and doand wondris. 1388 *Wyclif Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Laodicæans*) And whiche been hol, and sooth, and chaste, and rightwijs, and louable, do ze. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lufly not louable in no lede oute. Of no wise mon to wale. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growynge of vertuz & rote of alle goodes louableness & worshipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the ald louable consuetud...and plesour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid.* 10 Conforming to the alde lovabile rite. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of 309 eldaris bygane, That lovabyl fame, and 309 awyn renouwe. 1579 in *Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest. quhill the lovahle custum be verifit be the maist skillfull Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Burd's Lett.* N. Scott. (1818) II. 242 The louable Acts of Parliament of this realme.

Loveableness, loveableness. [f. LOVABLE *a.* 1 + -NESS.] The quality of being loveable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 290 Beauty she had...a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 The soft loveableness of her disposition. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and loveableness.

Loveably, loveably (*lovābəl*), *adv.* [f. LOVABLE *a.* 1 + -LY.] In a loveable manner.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How loveably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1883 G. ELIOT *Romola* xvii. Her radiant beauty, made so lovably moving by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Loveably**, *adv.* Obs. [f. LOVABLE *a.* 2 + -LY.] In a laudable manner.

1456 SIR G. HAVES *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 That that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

Love (*lūv*). Forms: 4-7 *lov(e)ach(e)*, 6-7 *leuishi*, *luishi*, 8 *loveage*, 5-*loveage*. [ME. *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see ACHÉ *sb.* 2) of OF. *levesche*,

lurvesche (mod.F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico*, *libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubeesteca*, *lubeistechal* (MHG. *lubeisteeche*, *lubeistekel*, mod.G. *liebsteckel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] a. The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. L. *scoticum*. c. Formerly also applied to *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Ceanothus crocata* (water lovage).

a. 1389 *Sinon. Barhol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Apium levisticum*, loveache. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) *be lyeve*, *be loveache* (*Ingilby* lovage; *Cotton* louge), launsyng wip lyeve. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Take a handfull of herh loveache. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*. I have sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumhardy Lovage. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrniolum*...maye be called in englishe blacke Lovage. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden*. (1593) 62 Lumhardie Lovage. 1573 *FUSSER Husb.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick...Lovage for the stone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccvii. *82 Siler montanum officinarum*. Bastard Lovage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 30 As for Loveacheor Luvish, it...loveth alone to growe of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant...are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold...by the name of Water Lovage. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lix. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Cultiva* (ed. 3) 147 Lovage and chives, half a handful.

d. *attrib.*, as *lovage root*, *seed*.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 Loveache seed. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 171 Drynke now stronge ale and use lovach seed[s] and letewes. 1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl.* *Alcd.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Love** *v.* 2. Obs. Also *lounge*, *loverage*. [perh. f. LOVE *v.* 2 + -AGE; perh. miswritten for *louage* = *louange*, LOENGE.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 1. 58 Their petition was consonant to resoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God...that [etc.]. 1522 *State P. Hen. VIII.* VI. 102 He shall...attayne moche love amonges all gooode Cristen people. 1523 BURNERS *Froisart* I. i. 1. i. wylt treat and recorde an history of great love and prayse.

Lovalto, obs. variant of LAVOLTA.

Lovanenty, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of surprise.

1824 MACTAGART *Galloway. Enceyl.*, *Lovanentie!* an exclamation. 'O! strange'. 18...in RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) Ser. ii. 10, 1 I debar all those who use such minced oaths as...losh! loosh! and lovanenty! [ed. vs. lovanentie]. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 191 Lovanenty me! but she'll hae g'ca ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Love (*lūv*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lufu*, (*lufu*), 2-4 *luve*, 3 *lou*, 4, 6 *loove*, 5 *loof*, *loof*, 4-5 *lof*, *lofe*, 5 *luf*, *lufue*, (Sc. 4-6 *luff*), *luff*, 5, 8 *luffe*, 6 *luif*(e), 6, 8 *luve*, 6 *luwe*, *luyf*, *luiff*, *luwif*, *loif*, 3-*love*. [OE. *lufu* str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:-Tent. type **luhā*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*bōþru*)-*lubb* wk. fem., *love*, and *lubbans* (stem -*aini*:-) str. fem., hope; f. the weak-grade of the Tent. root **leub*:-*laub*:-*lūb*:-O-Aryan **leubh*:-*lubbh*:-*luh*:-. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubi*g loving, and the Com. Tent. **luho-m*, **loho-m* LOR and its derivative **lobhjan* LOVE *v.* 2; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the eu grade, Com. Tent. **luhō*-LIEF *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobn* (MHG., mod.G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (obs., superseded by *lieffhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *lofian*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. **liubēn* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieten*) to endure, to show kindness; MDu. Du. *hefde* fem., love; OHG. *liuh* wk. fem., *liuba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., love; (2) from the au grade, the Tent. types **lauhā*, **galauhōn*, **galauhjan*, etc. (see LEAVE *sb.*, BELIEF, BELIEVE *v.*).

Outside Tent. the Aryan root is represented by L. *libet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *libido* (*libido*) desire, OS. *liuh* dear, *liuh* love, *liuhit* to love, *Skr. lūbh* to desire, *lūbha* masc. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. of, for, to, towards.

c. 825 *Psalt. Psalter* cviii. 5 *Serun wið ine yfel fore godum*

& lædðu fore lufan minn. c. 1000 *Art. Gorp.* John iv. 13

birds *love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. IV.* vi. § 5. 257 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1836 SIONEY *Arctidia* i. (1598) § His *love-open eye... that eu'd did make her trodden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 'Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Politics* III. 121 The widow... placed herself opposite this 'love-proof' hero. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv. [She] her *love-quick eyes, which ready be, Fasten on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 385; I am he that is so *Love-shak'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *Vain Fair* vii. This *love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To Willow-tree (1869) 12 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 241 Bless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm.* St. P. 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-touched in Spring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 173 *Love wounded Proteus.

16. Special combs.: love-affair, in early use pl. the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; + love amour, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; + love-badge, ? a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; love-begotten *a.*, illegitimate; + love-bend, the 'fettlers' of love; love-blink *Sc.*, a look of love; + love-book, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); + love-boy, a catamite; + love-brat = LOVE-CHILD; + love-broker, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so love-broking; love-call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; + love-cause = love-affair; love-cup, + (a) a philtre; (b) a loving-cup; love-dart, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *speculum amoris*; + love-deed, an action proceeding from love; + love-dose, + draught, a philtre; + love-dread, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; + love-drunk, intoxication with love; + love-eie (= *awe*) = love-dread; love-favour (see FAVOUR sb. 7); + love-feat, an act of courtship; + love-hood (see sense 13); + love-juice, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; + love-lace, the snare of love; + love-lad, a lover; + love-lake = love-sport; + love-lasse, a sweet-heart; + love-late, amorous looks or demour; + love-libel, a love-letter or message; + love-liking; sexual affection; + love-line *nonce-ud.*, a love-letter; love-match, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; love-money, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; + love-nettled *a.*, deeply in love; + love-paper *nonce-ud.*, a love-letter; love-passage, an incident of amatory experience; love-pat, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); love-pennant, ? a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; love-philtre, often redundantly = PHILTRE; love-potion, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; + love-powder, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; love-ribbon, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); + love-rune, a rune, a tale or song of love; love-scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; love-seal, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; + love-soken (see quot.); love-sport, amorous play or dalliance; love-story, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; love-tale = prec.; love-tap, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; + love-thing, ? a pledge of love; + love-tick = love-tap; + love-tiding, a message of love; love-tight *a.*, so as to be proof against love; + love-tooth, an inclination for love; + love-wine, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 254, 'I... confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Love-affaires. 1867 THOLLORE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got above-affair on hand. 1530 [Imonard] (Kölbling) 127 Nowghte she covite of 'love amowre. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 35 Another ask't me... Whether I were a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a 'love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent* (MS.), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, (baptized). c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 33 in *Trin. Coll. Hom. App.* 256 Ic em in pine *love bende. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe love bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariti venem* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E... And lettis it is a 'luf-blensk. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 255 My Bridegroom 'love-blens fatten my weary soul. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 102 Ase mi leofmon bet seid to me, iðe *lube boc, 'osculetur mi osculo oris sui'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 19 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* and on a love-booke pray for my success? a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argiluis, his 'love-boy. 116... *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 39 There is no *love Broker in the world, can more prevail in mans commendation with a woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARNETT *Miss-led*

General 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's *love-broking affairs. 1824 Miss MITCHELL *Village Ser.* I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the *love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He [Mr. Rowbotham] disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*videlicet*) in a *love cause. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poisoning *lovecuppes, and inchauntments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Emphyre. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts'. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And pis I made for Monkynde, Mi *love-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here... the compounding of philturs or *love-doses. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 85 Their *love-draughts, charmes, and druggs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 316 *Love-drede is in men vnderwiche siche seruide drede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For he love-dreed bat sche hadde to god. 1390 GOWAR *Conf.* III. ii. 1 *Love-drucke is the meschief Above alle othre the most chief. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 428 Liðe wordes... herof kumed þinge best—þet is *luue-cie. 1597 Br. HALL *Sut.* I. ii. B. 3, Deck't with *love-faours. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 123 And eury one his *Love-feat will advance Unto his seuerall Mistresse. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the *love iuice on some true loves sight. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2251 (Kölbling) He was nomen wif *love las. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the *love laddes woxentes to be worne much. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her *love laike bou bi bald For be loue of me. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Elia Induct.* *Mirr. Mag.* 775 So soone as Tythons *love-lasse can display Her opall colours in her Eastern throne. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 90 His cie cuer bihalt te þif þu makest... eni *luue lates toward unðeawas. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Yau.*... I desire you to... read this Paper. *Minister.* He receiue no *Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth. c 1386 CHAMCER *Sir Thomas* 2040 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of *love-lykings. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To give great Charlemaine a pen in his hand And write to her a *love-line. 1749 FIKLING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. This was a *love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew etc.* xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him... But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Colus* 281 The custom of breaking *love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) X viii. I was so *love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix... I would have given it them. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. ii. Peruse this *love-paper as you go. [*Giving letter.*] 1866 TYLER *Early Hist. Alan.* III. 43 *Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wild Nile* I. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of *love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Meach Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have... torn the *love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. 20 The very air seems to have taken a *love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 85 margin, Philters or *love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii. Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put *Love-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. c 1805 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life xix.* (1847) 329. I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black *love-ribbon. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* *Love-ribbon.*... was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha... name *luue runes leorin ne lusten. c 1275 *A Lyone Roi* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne þat icb her wurcha a lue ron. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. III. i. 35 Crier resumed a *love-scene between Adelaide and the friend *Sprag.* 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads... the prototype of the numerous *love seals' of a later period. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surrey* 9 b. But and he [the tenant] bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lybertie to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called *love Socoure, and the lordes tenants be called bonde socoure. 1605 CHARMAN *All Fools* I. i. Where I am cloyde, And being bound to *love sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. They cannot... Vsher vs to our Littlers, tell *love Stories. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xliii. (1901) 701 The tragedy... is led up to by a pathetic love-story. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. 12 b. Forgetting all their legends, and *Love tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Jove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Angl. Metr.* Rom. I. p. vii. The love-tales of Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court* K. *Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a nian, I don't plan out a *love-tap. c 1205 *Lav. 169* For he heo heude swiðe lufod, & *lufþing hire bihte. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. I iij b. Yt mischeif is noo curse but a *louetyk of god. 1627 Br. *Half Passion* *Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but love-ticks to what his soule endured. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. 164 Her frownes... may chance to show An angry love-trick [*read tick*] on his arme, or so. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom *lovetþing, Vor ich of chirche songe singe. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 77, I can shut it out, sealing my heart *love-tight against it. 1580 *Lvly Enphases* (Arb.) 130, I am nowde olde, yete haue I in my head a *love tooth. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhaps have *love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s), dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E. D. D.); love-bind, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); love-entangle, -entangled = *love-in-a-mist* (a); love-

grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (b) a West Indian species, *Passiflora foetida* (cf. *G.liche in nebel*); love-in-a-puzzle, *Nigella damascena*; love-in-idleness (also + *love-in-idle*), the Heartscase, *Viola tricolor*; love-parakeet, -parrot = LOVE-BIRD; love-shell (see quot.); love-tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); also *tree of love*; love-vine, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Pot-herbes growing on the ground, 'Time is the best respected, I have found'. When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turn'd to *Love and Idle. 1847 HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called *Love-entangled; and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this *Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* app. 318 *Love in a mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tail's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 *Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist... *Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardener's Pract.* 50 *Love in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a flower that is much like Violets. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English, Pances, *Love in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid... fell vpon a little western flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with lous wound, And maidens call it, Love in idleness. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilization Minute Life* vii. 155 Other species of *Cypripa* known... by the English as *Love-shells, are used as ornaments, etc. [*Love-trail*: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* app. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*] 1885 LAVOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the *love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (*lov*), *v.* 1 Forms: 1-2 *lufian*, 2-3 *lufie* (n), 3 *lovin*, *Orm.* *lufenn*, *lufie*, *lofvie*, 3-4 *luven*, *loven*, *lovie*, *lufie*, -ye, 4 *Sc. love*, *luff*, 4-5 *lofe*, *lufe*, 4-6 *luve*, *luf(e)*, 5 *loufe*, *lovyen*, *Sc. low*, 6 *loove*, (*lub*), (*be*), *Sc. luif*, *lwf*, *luf*, *lwf*, (*lufe*) = *luf* it', 8-9 *Sc. lo'e*, 3-*love*, *Pa. t.* 1 *lufode*, 2-3 *lufede*, 3 *lufede*, *lovede*, 4 *loviad*, *lofde*, *loued*, *lufud*, -ed, *luf(e)d*, 4 *lufd*, *lovyd*, *north.* *luffet*, *lofit*, 4-5 *lovot*, *lowty*, 4-6 *Sc. lovit*, *luf* it', -yt, 5 *luf* it', *lofed*, -id, -yd, *lofyd*, 6 *Sc. luifed*, *luf* it', *lwf* it', *lowitt*, *lude*, *lud*, *luid*, 4-*loved*, *Pa. pp.* 1 *lo-lufod*, 2-3 *loved*, -y-, *luved*, *leoved*, 4-5 *vloved*, 4- (as in *pa. t.*) [*OE. lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE sb.]

1. *trans.* With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To hear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 1 Ic lufu ðe dryhten megen min. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi lueden God & gode men. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 202 An 'litel stund, quille he was ðer, So gan him lumen ðe prisunere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Þis abram... Ful wel was lued wif god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufyt him for his bounte. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy wif seith, 'Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse'. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 725, I sail, quhill I may leiff, Low yow fer mar than any othir knyght. a 1548 HALL *Chowr.* *Edw.* IV. 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Love nane bot vbare thou art lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 406 He... loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLOS. *Hist. Rome* (1756) I. 432 Caesar... was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. spec. with reference to love between the sexes.

To love paramours: see PARAMOUR.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Eng. xxiv.* 67 Isaac... underfeng hig to wife and lufode big [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som þing The queene louede as me wende more him þan be king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 554, I... lufst ane vrench her in the tounne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269, I loue her above all ladies luyynge. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 15 Lancit with lufst she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 121, I neuer knew woman love man so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY *Elleg on Maggy Johnston* III. To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red. Red Rose* II, And I will love thee still, my heart, Till a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. viii. 364 The good love that I haue lued you. 1675 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out it us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. *a. Proverbs.*

1246 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. a 1548 HALL *Chowr.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe loue me little and love me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1800) 102 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yett pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (*Lord*) love you (or your heart), etc.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *NI. & Morn.* II.

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 þai spitted on his luvell face. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 þe louelockest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 690 þe he never saw stalworth and wyght. And comly of shap, lufy and fayre. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 166 My lyre als the lily, lufely to syghte. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* i. iii. This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. 1610. *Ibid.*, Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1566 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares. Like enufous floods ore-run her lovely face. 1720 *MRS. MANLEY Power of Love (1741)* i. 22 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Alte. de St. Phale* vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1757-8 *FIELDRING Covel Gard. Faml.* No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies. covered their lovely necks. 1801 *COLERIDGE Christabel* i. 507 He bids thee come without delay. And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 *FLO. MONTGOMERY Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or sb. + Also pl.

a 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat lovely come lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. 1470 *Galagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai lufyis of lyre. 1622 *BENLOWES Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tbo' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim. 1786 *COWPER Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 E. FRIZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxi. (1890) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest.

b. said of inanimate things.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 692 As quo says lo 3on lovely yle, þou may hit wyne if þou be wyte. 1400 *Land Troy* bk. 4103 Day is dawed and is day, It was a lovely morn. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer sython vnder son Cite so large, Non so luffly on to luke in any lond oute. 1403 *Cuckoo & Night*. 72 Thy coude that servey al by rote; There was many a lovely strange note. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Name may. in to þat lufy bour Mak residents. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 See how michieffe appears in a lovely and vndistressed Scene. 1612 *Ibid.* 241 Corall, white and lovely. 1708 *BURNET Lett.* (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii. And that sweet child with her dreaming spires. ... Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty.

(See also sense 2.) 1805 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) i. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. 1851 *MRS. SHERWOOD Poor Burrough* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 J. BOWEN *Child. Ch. at Home* iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. *collog.*

1614 *MARSHAM Cheap. Husb.* (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish only, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vadem.* iv. 51 (1689) 53 Tis a lovely, Bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* iii. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1892 *GEO. ELIOT in Cross Life* III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

5. *LOVELY, adv. Obs.* Forms: see LOVE sb. and -LY 2. [*OE. luflice, f. lufu LOVE sb. + -lice -LY 2.*]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Alfred kynning hated gretan Wærðed biþcep his wordum luflice & freondlice. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 1. Bide hine lufeliche þet he þe do rht. 1305 *LAV. 789* 11.. þus spec wif his folke & lufeliche spilede. 1420 *Barthol.* in *C.E. Misc.* 10 þus is lufeliche lare lufeliche to filen. 1420 *Will. Palerne* 975 William was gretliche glad & lufeliche hi þonked. 1440 *Pittill of Susan* 27 Lufeliche heo louted, and lached her leue. At kynred and cosyn þat heo hed euer iknawen. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* xii. 23 Dame Clennes loked vpon me lovely. 1566 *SPENSER F.* Q. iv. 139 In stead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely baulst, from feare of treason free.

6. Willingly, with joy.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xi. (Schipper) 406 þæt he luflice swa dyde. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eufic mon be lusted lufeliche gode wordes and laded his lif rhtliche her after he scal habben eche lif. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold lufell al þat scam.

2. Lovably, beautifully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 456 A Lyons heuyd was on-loft lovely coruyn. 1420 *Fresatorius* 706 Al the while thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche here up thy chyn. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe many an English Dittie, lovely well. 1604-1 *Oth.* iv. ii. 64 Ob thou weed: Who art so lovely faire, and smell'st so sweete. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyber* ii. 344 The de-fecated liquor. Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1817 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 191 Lovelier heams the noon-day splendour.

Love-making (*lʊvˈmeɪkɪŋ*). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Mertin* 87 Vilyn is som-what a-quitte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1829 *LYTTON Deveraux* 11. ii. I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1853) 11. The whole Borough, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries.

fig. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquire of Truth, which is the Love-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So **Love-maker**, **Love-making** a.

1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of

Fools and general Love-makers. 1858 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vi. 1532. I.. bear no more love-making devils: hence!

Love-mate (*lʊvˈmeɪt*). Also 6 loves-mate.

[f. LOVE sb. + MATE sb.] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 *STANBUURTH Jenuis* iv. (Arb.) 108 At my tears shewing dyd he sigh i.. dyd he yeld on mercye to louemate? 1591 *GREENE Farcio. to Follie* 2nd Ed. (1617) A 3 b, Sweet Companions, and Love-mates of Learning. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. 20 For her mother Ceres and her Loves-mate did complain. 1817 *BYRON Lament Tasso's*, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **Loiveness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ureg. f. LOVE sb. + -NESS*] Love.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cotl. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wit treowe luuenesse.

Lover 1 (*lʊvər*). Forms: a, 3, 5 luffer (e, 4-6 lufur, 4 lufere, lovere, luvur, 5 louver, lovere; Sc. 4-5 lufare, 4-6 luffar, 4 lyffar, 5 lufar, 6, 8 luvur, 6 luvur, luvuar, luvuar, luffar, 7 luvier, β. 4 (S, 9 dial.) lovier, 4 loviere, lovyere, 4, 5, 8 lovyer, 8 loveyer, 4- lover. [f. LOVE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who loves.

1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now rare.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. x His veray lufers folous him fleand honur. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a syn louver. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 The luffers of seynt Edmund were displeased with hym gretely perfore. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 800 He ys þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 Sir R. Sutton's *Will* in *Churton Life App.* 543 Make a new feodment to ten persones of my lovers and frends. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* Contents xviii. Ionathas and David are sworne lovers. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum. Deed.* To. Mr. Camden. your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. 11, 49, I slewe my best Lover for the good of Rome. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise... and so Extreme Lovers of Themselves, as all these were. 1661 *MORGAN Spk.* *Gentry* v. iii. 44 The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 *WOLFE TONE Autobiog.* (1828) 147, I made my how, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 W. K. JONSON *Terra Tenebr.* 34 The earth was free to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20870 Petre was. luvur o luvard, alsa niter. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1085 God... þat gyffs mare to his lufers þan þai can ask. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take it [love] away from his lovers against their wills. 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Jesu, Lover of my Soul. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (M.S.), Every true Lover of God. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* 51 I Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in plural) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikinde [M.S. C. lufere] cosces. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 295 (323) O ye loueres þat heyeþen vpon the wheel Ben set of Fortunes. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Clement*) 453 And hyre enbrast with all his machit, as lyffaris þat had bene in-twyne. 1386 *CHAUCER Protr.* 80 A luyere, and a lusty Baicheler. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* clxxxix, Awak! awake! I bring, lufar, I bring The newis glad. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 60 The birds did with oppin vocis cry, O, luvaris lo, away thou dwilly nycht. 1525 *LIN. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxx. 85 Luyes Rambaile hau at Bride a fayre woman to his luvur, whome he louted partilly. 1557 *NORTH Gueuara's Diall* Pr. Gen. Profr. 7 f/12 He [Nero] counted seuerally all the hairens that his luvur Pompeia had on her head. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* ii. i. If I freely may discover, What would please mee in my Luvur: I would haue her faire, and witty [etc.]. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 52 You will find few, ... such desperately true lovers. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iii. iii. In her first passion, woman loves her lover. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Lover*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. (Not peculiar to us. 1847 *EMERSON Refr. Men.* *Plato* Wks. (Dobson) i. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1835 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 Sue. said. 'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour, or liking for (a thing, action or idea). 1611 *BIBLE Jer. iii.* i. Thou hast played the barlot with many lovers. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Ayent*, 270 O men ne hycþ nat. luyieres of þe wordle. *Ibid.*, Yet eft þe wordle byestere, uor þe luyieres of þe wordle hycþ byestere. 1388 *WELSH 1 Pet.* iii. 13 And who is it that schal anoye þou if, 3e ben sueris and luyiers of goodnessse. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 902 Fysshers of sowles, and lovers of clennes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* i. 8 Tubal... was a great lover of Musick. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 *WALTON Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 *Pisc.* And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 *HUME Ess.* *Parvity* *Gr. Brit.* or Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* *Intrader*, Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. Comb., as *lover-loving* adj. Also † *lovers'* *lair* Sc., the bed of love; *lover's* knot = LOVE-KNOT; *lover's* leap (see LEAP sb. 1 2). Often ap-

plied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture.

15.. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassie... Wald 30 to luvaris lair. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair no leid said lak. 1592 *LYLY Gallathea* iv. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you vnder them. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand... To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour... then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. luvris, While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. lvi. Thierver of his History. beredases itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and as a mad-foaming catarrh, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 *RUSKIN Stones* i. lvi. (1874) i. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† **Lover** 2. *Obs.* [f. LOVE v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who prizes, an eulogist.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 24 þat thyng has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafe sun luvare & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louver.

Lover, Lovered (e, obs. ff. LOUVER, LORD.

† **Lovered**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lufreden, 3 luvared, 4 lufreden (e, louvered, lufredyn, 4-5 louverede, 5 louverede, louveraden (e, Sc. 4 lufuran, 5 lufuran, 5-6 lufarent, 6 lufrent. [*OE. lufredan, f. luf-u LOVE sb. + OE. rēdan* condition: see -RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; Sc. *inst.*

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 5 (Bosw.-T.) His gesetton hatunge for lufrededen minre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wald thine, His grett luvared, his mikel suinc þat wald sun first vr liknes baf. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He... Com to mak him glad and blithe, and his lufredene til him to kith. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* xxiv. 3 Thai doe wickidly to get thaim the fauour and lufredyn of this world. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 160 Quene he can luk one It, sic lufredand he tuk, þat he þare dwelt in body & thocht. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (Trin.) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe louverede þat he wan. 1450 Sir G. HAYE *Late Arnis* (S.T.S.) 254 A conquest bairn... is callit in the lawis adpocun; and it is to say... a conquest bairn he favour and lufrent. *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wyff, for hatred of hir, or lufrent of anothe. 14.. *How Good Wife taught* Dn. 90 (*Barbour's Erme* etc. 288) For makit lyng lufrent will gendit. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) The said guidis war frelie geivin... to his said dothir for dothirlike kindness and lufrent. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr.* *Venus* i. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and lufrentis.

Hence † **Lovereden** a., beloved; † **Loveredenly** *adv.*, in a loving manner.

c 1425 *Orolag. Septent.* i. in *Anglia X.* 331/40 Pat I am in alle tymes... so louveredenly hisye ahovte þe as þei. I 3af entente onely to þe. *Ibid.* 375/41 O þis gracyous and louveraden worde.

Lovered (*lʊvərɪd*), *phl.* a. [f. LOVER 1 + -ED 1.] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so lover'd? 1879 H. MERIVALE in *Theatre* Nov. 213 The veriest... mix, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or loved by the manful Orlando.

Loverhood (*lʊvərhu:d*). [f. LOVER 1 + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 *HANNAH LYNCH G. Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twain 3s the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (*lʊvərɪs*), a. [f. LOVER 1 + -LESS.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

Loverlike (*lʊvərɪk*), a. and *adv.* [f. LOVER 1 + -LIKE.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 *HULOT, Louerlyke* or lyke a louver, *amatorie*. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act... wherein passes more loverlike contestation between Christ and the Soule. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) i. 164 A mere loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 *ELKANOR SLEATH Bristol Heires* i. 183, I delight to delineate, with a lover-like minuteness, the various... perfections... of Miss Percival. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girls* *Rom.* 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

Loverly (*lʊvərɪli*), a. and *adv.* [f. LOVER 1 + -LY 1. a. *adj.* Like a lover. b. *adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 J. PAVN *Halves* xxii. II. 182, I only hushed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine* xlii. III. 701 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself! A very loverly way of speaking. 1887 *STEVENSON Misadve.* 7. *Nicholson* ii. 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 447 He murmured something about 'the light... of bet jacinth hat'.

Comb. 1885 *STEVENSON Fr. Otto* iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence **Loverliness**.

1899 G. MEREDITH *Egais* i. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossjay.

Lovership (*lʊvərʃɪp*). [f. LOVER 1 + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1876 G. DAWSON *Authentic Gosh.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

+ **Lovervine**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **LOVER** + *after libertine*.] Addicted to love-making.

1563 DEKKER, etc. *Pat. Grissill Wks.* (Grosart) V. 231 These Gentlemen lovetime, and my selfe a halter of love.

Loverwise (lɒvə'waɪz), *adv.* [f. **LOVER** + *-wise*.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. 1884 RIGER *HAGGAR Dawn* II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

Lovely, *obs. form of LIVERY, LOUVER.*

Loves, *obs. pl. of LOAF sb.*

Loveship. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *-ship*.] The action of making love; courtship.

a 1500 *Piers of Pathlame* 320 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 Loveship goith ay to warke [read *warke*], When that presence is put a banke.

Lovesick (lɒv'sɪk), *a.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *SICK* *a.*] Languishing for or with love.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lovesicke enamoured. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 82 When... he did discourse To love-sicke Pidoles sad attending eare. 1605 - *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 198 Purple the Salles; as do purfumed that The Windes were Love-sicke with them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 54 Where Nightingales their Love-sick Ditty sing. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 67 Cure me of this love-sick fever. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* i. 14 Her great general sighed like a lovesick boy whenever he was absent from her.

Hence **Lovesickness**, lovesick condition.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 10 He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discovered her Love-Sickness. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 He had a boly lovesickness upon him.

Lovesome (lɒv'sʊm), *a.* Now *arch. or dial.* Forms: 1-6 *lufsum*, 3 *lufsum*, 3-5 *lufsum*, 3 *lufsum*, 4 *lufsum*, *lufsum*, *lufsome*, *lufsom*, *lufsum*, *lufsum*, *lufsum*, 4-5 *lufsom*, *lufsom*, *lufsome*, 4-6 *lufsome*, 6 *lufsome*, *lufsum*, 7 *lufsome*, *lufsome*, *lufsome*, *lufsome*, *lufsome*, 5- *lufsome*. [OE. *lufsum*, f. *luf* + *sum* *sb.*: see -**SOME**. (The contracted forms *lufsum*, *lufsom*, -*sum*, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a 1000 *Crist* 913 (Gr.) *Lufsum* and like *leofum* monnum to seaweaving þone scynan wite. c 1200 ORMIN 3583 Davissness name... it uss taceþeþ stang with *leofum* and *lufsum* onn to lokenn. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 Ihesu crist... þat ich on leue & lueie as leofukest & lufsumet laured. c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 29 in E. E. P. (1862) 125 A lufsum buirde he lihte with Inne þe worþest þat euer was. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 29 Hise lufsum lif þat alle men sifeþ! Ful mydeliþ he out gan lete. 1570 *Satir. Poes. Reform.* 33 Thow lufsum Lark & gay Goldspink... Lat þe þow heuily noit. 1576 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* III. iii. Wild, witty, love-some, beautiful and young. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful. a 1225 *St. Markar*. 3 Ant wel hire schal wirthen for hire lufsum leor. a 1240 *Wolunge in Coll. Hom.* 269 Pu art lufsum on leor, þu art al schene. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 604 A lufsum land al lenger in. a 1370 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Hire rode is as rose that red is on rys, With lily-white leres lufsum he is. *Ibid.* 51 A burde of blod ant of bon Never sete y nuste non lufsumore in londe. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2816 Ysonde haue þere he wald lufsum vnder line. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 465 O lufsum lady bryght, How laue ye faren syn þat ye were þere? c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 344 (Douce MS.) A lady, lufsum of lote, ledand a knigte. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1215 He saw... Com fra heuen a lufsum lyght. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 326 Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discret. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. The handsomest, the very loveliest young man I ever saw with sight. 1842 TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 12 One praised her auncles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and love-some mien. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Nat.* 1814 'Nay...' Quod þat lufsum vnder lyne. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 398 Pen sayde þat lufsum of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.

c 1200 ORMIN 1547 A33 to folghenn þow meocle333 Wipþ lufsum reddmodnesse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ii. B b. But they, the silly fonded foolcs, - Do feaste him, for his lufsum lous. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* VIII. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. 1901 H. C. WELCH *Ausim* III. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. 1844 KINGLAKE *Kothan* VII. (1878) 92 Strubbs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. 1883 *Longin. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

Hence + **Lovesomehead** = **LOVESOMENESS**.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor* II. 572 (Gütt.), I sal þaim bring fra þat thrallhede, And into a land of lufsum-hede.

+ **Lovesomely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **LOVESOME** *a.* + *-ly*.] (OE. had *lufsumlic* adj.) Lovingly, affectionately.

c 1200 ORMIN 1663 Nohit ne ma33 ben don Allmahhtiz Godd toweome, But if it biþ weþp wif & skill & lufsumlike forþedd. a 1225 *Juliana* 12 [He] seide hire lufsumlike þat [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 798 þan com til him an angel celer, ... And lufsumli to dauid spak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 315 Thair capiane Tretit thame sa lufsumly. c 1475 *Rauf Coil-year* 558 His leif at the Coilyear He tuke lufsumly.

Lovesomeness (lɒv'sʊmnəs), [f. **LOVESOME** *a.* + *-ness*.] The quality of being lovesome.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/34 *Delictatio*, lust-barnes, lufsumnes. 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* viii. H vij b, They mixed y^r truth in falshe, they poysoned the waters, they toke awaye the lufsumnesse of them. a 1568 *Bauuatyne Poems* (Hunter, Club) 657 Weill lasit with lufsumnes. 1869 MISS MULLOCK *Womans's Kingd.* II. 19 [She] was not beautiful... but there was a lovesomeness about her.

Love-song (lɒv'sɒŋ). A song of love, an amorous song.

a 1370 in Wright *Lyric P.* 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong... Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd... to relish a Love-song. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 29 Solomon... wrote that... holier amorous love-song, the Canticles. 1833 TENNYSON *Molly* D. 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* II. (ed. 2) 154 The bird... listens to the love-song of its mate.

Love-token (lɒv'tɒk'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf (Z) 863 Scéal bring haca ofer hea þu bringan lac & luf tacen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. t.* i. 27 Thow hast giuen her rimcs, And interchang'd love-tokens with my childre. 1626 Br. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. viii, What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? 16... *Child Maurice* xxii. in *Child Ballads* II. 265/2 For thow hast sent her love-tokens, More now then two or three. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 26 Yes! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

+ **Lovewende**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lufwende*, f. *lufu* *sb.* + *wende* f. *wendan* to turn. Cf. *lufwende* wholesome, *hwitwende* transitory.] Beloved; loving; lovely.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 225/21 *Dilectaque cura*, and þa lufwende eardas. c 1000 *Sar. Leech.* III. 186 Cild acenned... soðfast, lufwende. a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Ich... lufu þe to leofum lufwende laured.

Loveword, variant of **LOFWORD** *Obs.*

Love-worth, *sb. rare.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTH** *sb.*] Worthiness of love.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* To Rdr. 85 Homer... should be belov'd, Who enier sort of love-worth did containe.

+ **Love-worth**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTH** *sb.*] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Ower deorewurde spus, þe lufewurde Louerd. a 1225 *Juliana* 53 Þi lufewurde leofmon. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Alre þinge leofucst and lufewurdest.

Loveworthy (lɒv'wɜ:ði), *a.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTHY** *a.*] Worthy to be loved.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Coll. Hom.* 269 Inwið þe ane an alle þe þinges igedered þat eauer muhen maken an mon lufewurdi to oðer. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 289 Nerenna, the most love-worthy of her sex. 1633 W. STEUTHER *True Happiness* 31 If these small goods be love-worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. 1857 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 It may happen... that... the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not love-worthy. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 217 A living god-garland of the noblest earth-born brothers and love-worthyest heaven-born sister.

Hence **Loveworthiness**.

1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1899 F. P. CONNE in *Daily News* 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

Lovely (lɒvli). Also *lovely*, *lovee*, *lovie*. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *-ly*.] A term of affectionate address: 'Dear love'; 'darling'.

1731 FIELING *Lett. Writers* I. v. You don't look pretty in it, lovely, indeed you don't. 1764 POORE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169, I go, lovely, good-day to my father-in-law. 1770 - *Laure Lover* i. 161. 67 Why, really, lovee, 'tis a large sum of money. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 19 Sullen moods, and scolding frays, When love's absent for some days. 1884 PUNCH 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

Lovelyer, *lovier*, *obs. forms of LOVER* *sb.*

Loving, *vb.* *sb.* Now *rare*. [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ing* 1.] The action of the vb. **LOVE** 1.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* III. (St. Andrew) 966 Fore, cristie... I 3arne our allinghe, to be and dwel in þi luyunge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL 544 For she taughte all the craft of syn luyunge. c 1400 *Cursor* II. 7746 (Cott. Galba) Wreth... of guile lufing it hrekes þe band. 1538 *Elvira Dict.* Addit. *Amalia*, a luyunge. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 181 Most friendship is faying; most luyunge, mere folly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving! 1. Cease then, fond men, to blaze your constant luyunge. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* v. Dante... Hated wickedness that hinders luyunge. 1885-94 R. BRIGGS *Evos & Psyche* May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his luyunge, was his willing bride.

+ **Loving**, *vb.* *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ing* 1.] Praise, laudation; pl., praises, songs of praise.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 1245 Iesus þat wel wist... Quarfor sant ion was don o lif; to be lues. In his luyunge he made sermon. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 15 Þat I schewe forth to sprede þine luyunge euerlik. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 283 Now demys, quethir mair luyung Suld Teudeus haf, or the king? c 1400 *Ir. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lorch.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat haus no myster, he purchases no luyunge þerof. 1476 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1860) 1. 32 For the honour and luyunge of Gode Almyghty. 1477 EARL. LIVES (Caxton) *Dictes* I. To gyne therfore synfulur luyunge & thanks. 1533 *Gau Richt* *Pal* (1888) 13 Thay that desiris lowine or vane glorie. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83, 1. beinge of lioll and perfite mynde... luyunge be to God. 1590 A. HUME *Hyman* II. 32 The maiestie of God was praised with

louings loud on hight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 343 He did the legacie and office... with sik lofeng and comment. 1721 BAILEY, *Lovingly*, praises, Scotch.

Loving (lɒvɪŋ), *adj.* a. [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ing* 2.] 1. That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* vi. (Z) 10 *Hic amans uir*, þes lufendia weri... *loc amans mancipium*, þes lufendia þeowa man. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Coll. Hom.* 185 Ler to loue þe, þe louende louerd. 1320 *Castl. Love* 290 And foure doughtyryne hede this kyng, And to ucche he wes luyving. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 7 Thaim that till hym lufand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* IV. 102 Now, who would not be glad that had a child so lufand as thou art? c 1491 *Christ. Goddes Chyld.* 44 It is yeven us and sende us fro our luyving fader. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A luyving man and passyng well beloved. 1529 - *Lett. Wks.* 1419/2 At Woodstock... by the hand of Your loving husbande Thomas More knight. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 62 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. 1747 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 330 They are the honestest, the lovegiest, and the most conscientious Couple breathing. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. I. 11 They got to be as loving as turtles. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. 111. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Geronimus* § 1 O loving friends, your prayers! *Ibid.*, Help, loving Lord! Thou my sole Refuge, Thou.

2. *absol.* A lover; one who loves. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor* II. 14313 Lauerd, o selenat þat es slei, þi lufand þus, qui let þou dei? c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prise Yr.* (1866) 3 Fyllis þe lufande of gastely joye. c 1375 *Cursor* II. 14597 (Fairf.) Hauē I na tome bider to fare for na wele louande haue I þare.

c. *transf.* Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive. *dial.*

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 By this means the strawe is made loving, and is alsoke kept from growinge on the howses. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence *occas.* of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. *to*).

c 1450 MYRE 1697 Louyunge serues and godely speche, Agayn enyus helpe and leche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 139 Her luyunge countenance so hygh dyd appere, That it me ravyshed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. 18... TENNYSON *Early Spring*, Once more the Heavenly Power... comes the red-plow'd hills With loving-blue. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 1303 His fingers pushed their loving way Through curl on curl. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Admannan* Intro. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a *sb.*, in various comb., as *fun, home-, money-, pleasure-loving*.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lament. Glindal.* 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Old Dobbin* xi, We fun-loving urchins would group by his side. 1871 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure-loving, money-loving age! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things, a home-loving man.

Loving cup. [f. **LOVING** *adj.* a. 2.] A large drink; ing vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. Sharpe).] 1812 J. BRADY *Chas. Calend.* (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup, and bids you all heartily welcome. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 The loving cup... is... passed to the guest on his left hand. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

Loving-kindness (lɒvɪŋ'kaɪndnəs), [f. **LOVING** *adj.* a. + **KINDNESS**.] Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy luyunge kyndnesses, haue bene euer of olde. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 33 Neurtherless, my luyunge kyndnesse wil I not vterly take from him. 1554-9 *Souze & Ball.* (1860) 3 What great luyving kyndnes did God show in thys case? a 1720 J. ROGERS *19 Seru.* (1735) 349 The amiable Attributes of Goodness and Loving-kindness. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 A lady of unbounded loving-kindness. 1891 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

Hence (back-formation) **Loving-kindly** *adv.* 1840 LOWELL *Love*, A love... that seeth faults, Not with flaw-seeking eyes... But loving-kindly ever looks them down.

+ **Loving-knot**. *Obs.* = **LOVE-KNOT**.

c 1588 *1st Pt. Yerronino* (1605) C ij b, Heere seale the letter with a luying knot.

+ **Lovingly**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **LOVING** *adj.* a. + *-ly* 1.] Of loving disposition.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 222, I know name sic as scho is one, Sa trewe, sa kynde, sa lufandil.

Lovingly (lɒvɪŋli), *adv.* [f. **LOVING** *adj.* a. + *-ly* 2.] In a loving manner.

1598 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the inan auyeth his wyle yf she doo amys. 1435 *MISSYR Pyre of Lorei*, VII. 15 To prayis godd partyfely... louandly to syng in hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 20 Gladly and luyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saith the Lorde. 1611 *BIBLE*

c.1725 *Ancr. R.* 140 pet 30 unimete lowh pinc...schal
 drawn into sunne so unimete heli pinc. c.1450 tr. *De*
Imitatione iii. liv. 133. [c. heading] That man must zeue
 him to lowe workes [*L. humilibus operibus*] whan hye workes
 faile. 1598 *FLORIO* Ep. Ded. i My poore studies may in so
 lowe a cogaht entertaine so high...dignities.
 HAVERS *p. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 91 Which low
 School of Reading and Writing, the said...others keep for
 more convenience of Children. 1725 *POPE* *Postler*, to *Odyssey*
 (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in a easy, pure, per-
 spicuous description even of a low action. 1743 *FIELDING*
7. Wild ii. vii, They are in an hour in a scene of tenderness,
 too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 *Adventure*
 100. 39...drudgery of collaoping coins...or accumulat-
 1865 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. IV. 467
 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. 1865 *KINGSLEY*
Plain & Puritans 31 To discriminate between high art and

low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 *Dryden Def. Epit. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author p-ecipitate himself from such height of thought to low expressions, as he often does. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1725 — *Postscript to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Prin. Litt. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkunien... whose language is rather low. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* Intro. xviii. The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Min.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 *Tynhall Eng. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii. Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll vpholde. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 8 Sept. Much discourse... of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that would for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALFORD in *Walfordiana* clxiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his dramatist personae included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Pald] to John Wesley for his horse and drage to be used for the whipping of low women, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 *Dilworth Pope* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 *MAO, D'ARLAY Diary* May. She has evidently kept low company. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xii. Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics... regarded him as a public benefactor. 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. i. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—M'Hale is a very coarse low fellow himself. 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

8. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse makyth the body lene and lowe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. j. Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when they be right low. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, fable. 1607 *Torsell Four. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelling, .. low of flesh. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 165 She... grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Myster.* Visit II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaub. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If... the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*.

1744 *Berkeley Stris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 *Burke Corr.* (1844) I. 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 11). 49 An undue secretion of melancholia... was supposed... to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 *EMILY EUEN Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1897) I. 1. 386 These were both .. men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. 1752 *Berkeley Th. on Yarrowater* Wks. III. 502 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 111. The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 167 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children... who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hyhe wyndes blowe, And aoon after they ben lowe. 1715 *CURVE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this slow and low kind of life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 *BUTLER Ann.* Intro. Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1748 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 638 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 note, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a re-

fractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* x. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* xii. 132 Grottoes... in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. Of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. l. i. 13* Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falls into abatement and low price even in a minute. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertain these scholars at a low rate. 1683 *Apot. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fail. 1691 *LOCKE Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old Was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 227 The low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen... work for low wages.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER 1]. 1869 *SINITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.)

† Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carats fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268-9 *Wimble's Rappee*... Best Dunkerque Rappee... Rappee Bergamot... Low Rappee. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [sc. in price]. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts... sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. ii. 319* My Creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* Persia 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrrhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho... have the voice atte the begynnyng of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 845/1 With a low voyse, a basse voyx. 1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made... in the low key. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Tine. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far alone. 1878 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 271/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce... *sub-missus*. 1505 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was euer soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life F. Wadrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxviii. A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 *IDA FREIFFER Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1865 *WOOLNER My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iii. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now rare.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 36* Nede is next hym... as low as a lombe for lakkyn of that hyde nedeth. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 118 Thou most... with low herte humblesse suie. 1403 *Cuckoo & Night*. 3 The god of love... can make of low hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 pe law submission of be said John Lyllyngh. 1533 *GAV Richt Pay* (1838) 90 God hes al tyme hywd the richt visdom... and schawis it to thayne that ar simpil and law. 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscott) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selfis lowche and quyit. 1836 *Mrs. BROWNING Poet's Vow* ii. viii. I thought... The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time... to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxiv. We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi. My own [money] was waxing low. 1834 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging. Mod. I have a very low opinion of his abilities.

14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in compar. and superl.

Mod. The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of high in various applications (see HIGH a. 15); often collig. = Low Church.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let. in Life* (1883) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 *TROLLOPE Dr. Wortle's School* i. 1, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complementary use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. To bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 His son Oece... was bysaged at York, and (i) broughte lowe [L. humiliato]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 468/1 For all his great bely, this synckenesse hath brought hym lowe ynough. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde... bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 *Bible Job* xl. 12 Looke on eury one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 16/1 His Father... brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessities. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 *SHELLEY Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low. *absol.* 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 129 At one quick blow Shnot, and bring low!

17. To lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in im-material sense or fig.: To abase, humble.

a. 1386 *CHAUCER Manlyce's T.* 118 She shal be cleyed his wenche, or his lemmann. And... Men leynt that oon as lowe as lith pat oother. 1470 *Gologras & Gau.* 726 Schir Edmond loisit has his life, and laid is full law. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xxii. For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 137 The dire event... Hath... all this mighty host In horrible destruction laid this now. 1740 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov. I bought a chaise at Rome... and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 *BURNS Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix. O I had met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 111. Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick should straight be laid low.

b. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 862 When it is in ethrald lawe, Wormes pan sal it al to-gnaw. 1595 *SHAKS. John* i. i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my grave. 1795 *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv. Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant' heo þet heief bam her leifst ham swide lawe. 1425 *CURIAL M.* 1649 (C'rin.). I shal hem laye ful laue þat sett so litil of myn awe. 1586 *CRESS PENEROKE* Pe. LX. vi. [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xiii. 11, I... will lay low the hautesse of the terrible.

18. To lie low: a. literally. To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; fig. to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. 1250 *Death* 166 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 þu schuld nu in corpe ligen ful lohe [sc. Cus. M's. lowe]. 1560 *ROLAND CR. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus (Lords) bot I ligit law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 76 To lye lyeth law in till ane crib. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. i. 40 Beside a bubling fountain low she lay. 1653 H. MORE *Antic. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 *JOSSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by floods.

b. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sau lightly on min au. 1307 *Elegy Edm.* III. Ofwham that song is that y sygne, Of Edward kyng that liti so lowe. *Ibid.* iv. Ayejn the hethene for te fyhte, To wyne the croit that lowe lys. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80 pe angel his trumpe sal blaw, & ger þame ryse þat liti low. 1389-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge sholde ful lowe. 1440 *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. Loke þou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turns baft, and logb þou lise. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. x. 18 Now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 207 The castell als that gart it lig full law. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himself with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. 1822 *SHELLEY Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxviii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1899 J. D. LONG *Aeneid* II. 730 Priam by the sword lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N... has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 *MARG. VERNY Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become': to burn low (see BURN v. 2 c); to go low, (a) to become worried; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see RUN).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side 3ede lowe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 *BRAEFORTH in Stupe Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutness must be plucked lowe. 1583 *STOCKM. Civ. Warres* *Low* C. iii. 117 b. Their virtuales went very low. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adv., as low-blast, -carbon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heth,

-life, -neck, -power, -pressure, -tension, -tread, -type, -war, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.*, *Low-laid Furnace, a metal-lure furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and *low-carbon pig-iron. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The *low-caste Hindus. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 All such *low-class methods. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 *Low-fish-oil, imported chiefly from America. 1879 *J. George Progr. & Pos.* iii. vi. (1883) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of *low-grade ore. 1899 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheaten flour in the manufacture of boots. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and *low ground game fauna of the country. 1912 *Steele Spect.* No. 526/6 Such as appear discreet by a *low-heel shoe. 1904 *W. Moor (P. Pindar) Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 248 Saint Crispin. The *low-life Cobler's Tutinary Salt. 1883 F. ANSTY *Tinted Venus* 95 The peculiar slave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 64/6 With the coat and skirt the *low-neck blouse is woefully out of place. 1878 *Anney Photogr.* (1881) 206 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively *low-power objective. 1833 N. ANSTY *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 07 The high-pressure or condensed steam, expands, until it becomes *low-pressure steam. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 These exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 983 Not infrequently, the *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. 1895 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-trend staircase. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselfs* 122 It is natural that this *low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. 1899 *Macmillan Life Morris* II. 46 The *low-warp loom he dismissed, as useless for his purpose.

21. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED², unlimited in number, as *low-arched, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -filleted, -flighted, -fortuned, -healed, -levelled, -masted, -minded* (hence *low-mindedness*), *-panelled, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -statured, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued, -vanities, -voiced, -wheeled, -withered, -wilted*; *low-blooded, of low blood, race, or descent; low-necked, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Lady C. Baillie, 7 By *low-arched door. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, a little *low Back'd. 1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Brien's & O'Flaherty's* IV. 60 A low-backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. 1839 *Times* 19 Mar. It failed, as *low-blooded knavery always does. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. 1882 STYVENSON *New Arab. Nts., Prov. & Gullar* ii. Léon looked at her, in her *low-bodied maroon dress. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 54 The peacock, dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some *low-boughed tree. 1898 R. KIRLING in *Morning Post* 5 Nov. 5/3 The *low-bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. 1854 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 266 The *low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* § 10 Humble and *low-conceited of rich endowments. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Of. an abject temper, . . . poor and *low condition'd. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 72 A little *low-crowned Hatte he always wears. 1896 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His *low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 227/4 Stolen or strayed, . . . a Chesnut Gelding, . . . *low-Filled. 1592 NASHE *Strange News* F. 3, The Portugals and Frenchmen here will lend you their Honors richer ornaments, than his *low-flighted affection (fortunes summer follower) can frame them. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 430 The *low-fortuned ploughman. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2295/4 A Roan Gelding, . . . about 14 hands, all his paces, *low-heel'd before. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xviii. The *low-leve'd sunbeams. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Low-masted*, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. 1896 THOMSON *Autumn* 138 Giddy fashion and *low-minded pride. 1880 SARGENT *Str. T. More* (1872) II. 48 Not so much from the *low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A *low-necked wedding gown. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a *low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He, . . . falling into some *low-prized rogueries afterwards, . . . was transported. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* 11. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 298 The *low-purposed, loud, polemic Fray. 1850 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were *low-quartered and square-toed. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 318 To live in *low-rented houses. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* II. i. iv. *Handle-Crafts* 90 The *low-roof broken walls (in stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 272 Philosophy. From Heaven descended to the low-roofed house of Socrates. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very *low-statured dwari. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 6 With *low-thoughted care Confind. 1747 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 208 So she *low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening, then look'd down. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. 1866 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 15 Didst hear he speak? Is she shrill-tongued or *low? 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 65 Dost the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 85 Your foolish, your *low-vanities Loveless. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 13 Madam, I heard her speak, she is *low-voic'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 10 Sitting stratched Within the *low-wheel'd chaise. 1884 St. Stephen's Rev. 28 June 14/2 Saddles, . . . suited to the *low-withered Arab horses.

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16-19, as *low-laid, -lying, -made*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your *low-laid Sonne, our Godhead will vphit. 1811 SHELLEY *Tearful* 7 Sure man . . . May weep in mute grief over thy low-laid shrine. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with *low-lying clouds. 1597 GOLDING *Orill's Med.* viii. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the *low-made wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: low baillif (see quot.); low boat U. S. sport, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); *low-brought ppl. a., reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); low celebration *Ecl.* (see quot.); *low-cheered a., mild-faced, having a meek look; low comed-ian, an actor of low comedy; low comedy, (a) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (b) *Theat. slang* = low comedian; *low-day, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; Low Dutch a. and sb. (see DUTCH A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence Low-Dutchman (cf. DUTCH 3 b); *Low Easterday = Low Sunday; low embroidery, fermentation (see quotes.); Low German a. and sb. (cf. GERMAN A. 1 b, B. 1 h, 2 b); low grinding = low-milling; Low Latin a. and sb. [= F. *bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence Low-Latinist, a scholar in Low Latin; low mass (see MASS); low-milling (see MILLING vbl. sb.); *low-pad cant = FOOTPAD; *low-parted a., of no great parts or abilities; *Low parties pl., the Netherlands; low-ropes = slack-ropes; low-sail (*Naut.*) = easy sail (cf. EASY a. 5); low tea U. S., a plain tea; *Low Toby (see quot.); Low Weak, the week following Easter week; *low-wood = CORSEWOOD 2; low-worm (see quot.).

1835 1st *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. ur. 1601 [Lancaster]. The Baillif of the Commons, sometimes called the *Low Baillif, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 331 I. 444 He is rye *lowe browt, and sore weykid and feblid. 1455 *Primer Hen. VIII* DD iv. Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. 1596 SPENSER *State Lett.* (Globe ed.) 614/4 How cometh it then to pass, that having once beene soe lowe brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted themselves soe strongly agayn. 1867 WALKER *Ritual Reason Why?* 79 *Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. 1377 LANGT. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 258 Grace gave Piers a tene, fourte grete oxen: Pat on was Luke, a gawe beste and a *low-cheered. 1749 W. R. CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 82 note. A well-esteem'd *low Comedian. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xiii. (1901) 43/4 This is the low comedian Kempe. 1608 *Dav. Humour out of breath* t. B. 4 Attendance sirra, your *low Comedie, Craues but few Actors, weeke breake company. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref. Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. 1750 T. ASTON *Suppl. to Gibber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. 1613 T. CAMPION *To Henry, Ld. Clifford Wks.* (1889) 64 The vulgar *low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 23 b, The Germanes and *lowe Dutch, should bee continually kept moyst with the foggie aire and stinking mistes that arise out of their fennie soyle. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels, translated from the Low Dutch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlands, and *low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 The second, . . . on Ester Monday, . . . the third on *Lowe Esterday. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Low Embroidery*. This term includes all the needlework formed with satin, or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter* Act 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of *low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast, falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 187 The championship of the modern views, . . . a *low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. 1887 [see GERMAN A. 1 b]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was *low grinding. 1874 *Years Growth* Comm. 159 The Hansatic league derives its name from the *Low Latin 'hansa'. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a *Low-Pad. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. ix. 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is *low-parted. 1502-9 HENRY VII in J. Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would shew] unto us marvelous conclusions touching the rule and [government] of the *Low parties. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. to Exiles in Ess.* (1900) I. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the *low rope. 1805 in *Nicolas Dict. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 note. Saw the Enemy to leeward under *low-sail on the larboard tack. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xviii. 133 The world . . . sent her invitations to little luncheons and *low teas. 1825 KNAPP & BALDOW *Newgate Cal.* II. 438/1 A *low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in *Low Week. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 115 In the midst of the Cop-e or *Low-wood. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* *Low-worm is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthony-Fire or the Shingles, 'tis a Worm that is bred on the back of a Horse, . . . or runs along the Neck to the Brain.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.
I. The neuter adj. used absol.
1. What is low, a low place, position, or area.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder bet alithe from hehe in to lahe. a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* lviii. 10 Pou trake me vp fra my laghe in til pi heghe. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 518 Schir Amerys rout he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aelian* xxvi. To thende he fallett not from bythe to lowe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. 1 Musical harmony . . . being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 512p. I. . . Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

† 2. With prep. *At, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = ALOW 1. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1260 On hei he iui, and pes on laghi. 1330 . . . *Eryenwode* 147 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Such a liche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vnknewene. 1340 *Ageneb.* 119 Panne ine ous beginneth bise graces. . . inc. 03 and sseweh an he3. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 326f. Now in lueell, nowe on-lyto, nowe in law vnder. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 570 And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That other lord is none at-lowe.

II. As sb.
3. (with a and pl.) a. A piece of low-lying land. b. An area of low harmonic pressure.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 370 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

4. In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. (Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

1818 TOWN *S. v. All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. 1830 [see GAME sb. 8 f]. 1897 in WEBSTER.

Low (lōw), adv. Forms: 3 lah(e), 3-5 la3(e), 103(e), 3-6 lowe, (4) louwe, 4-5 lau, 4-6 Sc. and north. law(e), 4- low. Also LAIGH. [ME. *laye, lahe, loye, f.* the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *To carry low* (see CARRY 32, 3 c). *To dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

Cf. Low a. 18; the adv. and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 130 Flooð heie, & holded hauþ þet heaueð euer lowe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Peos. . . wuned lahe on eorðe. c 1250 *Liut. Soli Serin.* 37 in O. E. *Alisc.* 188 Loze heo holdet hore galun. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 50/131 Him þouste it was wel uole i-do þat he lai so lowe þere, þat he nere i-bured in herrestude. 1340 HAMFOL *Pr. Cont.* 3062 When þe ryche man, þat in helle sat laue, Lazar in Abraham bosom saue. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings* C. ciii. Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eye. 1535 STEWART *Comm. Scot.* (1858) II. 288 Tha . . . Passit our Esk richt lauch our Sulwa sand. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* s. v. *Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it . . . make the horse carry low. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 12 note, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. a 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

b. *fig.* Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. *† To breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way. (cf. LOW-BRED).

To play low: to play for stakes of small amount.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he bare him lowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 102 Lord, with þoure leue we laue þow be-sechis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 449/2, I beare lowe, I behaue my selfe humbly, *je me humilite*. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortune's temptings, By liuing low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc.]. 1673 *Ess. Ethic. Gentlewoman*, 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. 1758 CHESTER *Lett. to Sam.* 5 Sept. (1892) III. 100 Live low for a time, and rather low. 1832 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I . . . must live very low while I remain in Rome. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

a 1225 St. *Marker.* 14 Pe ealces. . . þe seod ham litten swa lah of so swide heh. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 8 in O. E. *Alisc.* 37 He fet is euer wet in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. 13. . . E. *Alit.* P. B. 798 Loze he loutez hem to Loth to be grunde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2289 'Mi louely lorde, quod þe lede & law him declines. 1530 *Palsgr.* 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *tachez Jacques a terre*. 1590 SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. 1602 DENKER *Saturnian* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggers that fight lowe: my tough heares of Oake that stand too't so valiantly. 1611 BINCK *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 81 With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? 1725 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 383 We ought . . . to . . . breathe as low as we could to destroy the worm. 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horsemen. And each caught low his spear. 1850-60 W. HOLMES *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts. *Clean and low* (see CLEAN adv. 6).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 15 b, Anone they deprethe hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. 1636 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cicile let downe bis spirits so low as to mine. 1781 COWPER *Expastul.* 54 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert. 1805 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Frail.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to stab pint pots and doers scrapers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 205 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low a. 10.)

c1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. 121366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 117 Shalt highe and summe eke lowe songe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 77 Thogh thei wyndes) beginne lowe, At ende thei he noght menable. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. ii. iii.* 42 O stay and heare, your true lous coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 *Perry's Diary* 1 Mar., He read his sermon ... so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* v. i. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 *Trial of Nindocoman* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 *MRS. MARSH Euclyp Marston* I. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod.* I can't sing so low as that.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* Intro. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 *HEARNES Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 45 The II. vol. of his Church History of Britain... is to come as low as King Charles II. 1731 in *Wesley's Jnl.* (1830) I. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Bill Tithe Flax & Hemp Wks.* 1745 VII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves... as low as the restoration. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure... remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. Comb. Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphenated; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, etc. Also †*low-cast*, (of a valley) deep; *low-ebbed*, *lit.* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; †*fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 505 A hollow moan... 'low-bellowing' round the hills. 1757 *BR. HALL Sat.* II. iii. 27 The crouching Client, with low-bended knee... Tells on his tale. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* III. v. With 'low-hent' thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 77 The low-hent clouds Pour forth on flood. 1874 *A. DE VERE Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignment. St. P.* Censing, he stood 'low-howed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 *NASHE Summers Last Will* (1600) I j. This 'lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 *CREECH Tr. Manilius* iv. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. v. A 'low-cast valley. 1613 *R. ZOUCHER Dove B.* The 'low-coucht Seas. 1757 *DYER Fleecce* iv. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-coucht Paraguay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 180 Like a black mist 'low creeping. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* I. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. iii. i.* 43 'Low-crooked-curtsies, and base Spanell fawning. 1593 - *Lucr.* 1703 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispence, My 'low declined honor to advance? 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a 'low delved tomb. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 720 Her pinions. 'Low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 251 Strait Hams... And his 'low-drooping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquill & Kath.* II. 119 Why, this same boy's 'A 'low-eh'd gallant. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 136 When the waves 'low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 99 Keen knowledges of 'low-embowed eld. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* v. iii. Let thy smooth, 'Low-fawning parasites renounce thy act. 1830 *TENNYSON Mermaid* 32, I would fling on each side my 'low-flowing locks. 1854 - *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless burthen of 'low-folded heavens. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 765/6 He is 'low-golng, and a wide-golng behind. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 326 Masses of 'low-growing plants. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* II. xxi. 246 The 'low-hanging clouds. 1700 *DYER Past.* d. xiv. iii. 863 Like a 'low-hung cloud. 1802 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow windowed mansion in Butcher Row. 1397 *LANCZ. P. Pl.* B. ii. 265 To 'low-lybbyng men the larks is resembled. 1672 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i. You teach me to repent my 'low-placed love. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 43 The 'low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. Pro. 19 The... over-lustie French Doe the 'low-rated English play at dice. 1895 *THOMSON & THOMAS Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A 'low-ringing voltmeter. 1826 *MILMAN A. Boleyn* 15 Hal' thow 'low-rolling doubling drum—I hear thee! 1634 *MILTON Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the 'low roosted lark From her thack't pallat rowse. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charact.* Taylor Wks. (1856) 78 He... raiseth the 'low set north of his crosse-legged fortune. 1854 *MRS. GASKELL North. F.* x. Some trivial, 'low-spoken remark. 1615 *G. SANOV'S Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with 'low-sunk streams shall keep his brae. 1693 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* iii. 507 Slender tributes 'low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1850 *SHELLEY Vision Sea* 12 The 'low-trailing rack of the tempest.

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *low-living*, *†-lying*, *†-riding*.

1708 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Bessie Boly* I. 14 For then we are all thought to be... High-Flyers, or *Low-Flyers, or Levelers. 1856 *Alb. it's Syst. Med.* I. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoyed high-living, 'low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1691 *T. H. [ALB.] Acc. New Incent.* p. lxii. The 'low-lying of the Head-springs of... this River. 1599 *JAS. I Bact.* Δωρον li. 121 Use... 'low-riding for handling of your sworde.

c. In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*.

1595 *DANIEL Cin. Wars* I. xvii. Pry Into the low-deep-buried sinnes long past. a 1640 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He... will not deny you grace, But low-deep hurry fables, so ye repent.

Low (lō), v.1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3 *Orm.* lazhenn, 3-6 lowen, 4 lozen, -3y, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* law(e)n, (5 lou, louze, lowyn), 5- low. *pa. pple.* 3 i-lahet, 4 y-lozed, lawene. [*f.* Low a.]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in immaterial sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c1200 *ORMAN* 13965 Whi wolde Goddess Sune Crist... himm selfenn lazhenn. 1616. 18257 Forþi þe33 wolddenn nihþrenn Crist & lazhenn himm þemare. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Hanceren nawi ihurt, þah þa weren ilahet. c1235 *SHOREHAM Poems* iv. 154 Þenþ þou nart bote esche, And so þou loze þe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert law on bicht. 1382 *WYCLIF Phil.* II. 7 He lowyde bim self, takynghe the forme of a seruant. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3293 þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thichte. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 245 The sonne louthy hym fro oore region. c1499 *PECOCK Repr.* III. iv. 302 He schulde lough bim self in inward feeling of herte. c1490 *HENYSON Mor. Fab. v.* (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi. The grit camell... I can him haw als litill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) l. xv. 472 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrlth the cloudes. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no late, and lowe no man for noo loue. 1533 *CAU Richt Fay* (1856) 91 He lawit him self and twike upon hime ye schaip of man. a 1555 *LYNDESAI Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hymself God sail hym law. 1557 *Gule & Godlie Ball.* (S. I. S.) 190 The ignorant peple sa lawit hene and feblit, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1601 *GLANVILL Van. Dogu.* xxi [God] in his Word, is plead'd to low-himself to our capacities. 1790 *A. SUTHERS Poems* 219 The merry fowls that were the ben, by this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] bilheth, now it loweth. c1430 *HYUNN Virg.* 320 Eury hylle Shalle lowe, valeys for to Fylle. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* v. 55 Now thow promittis, now lowis, now defysis.

2. a. *trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. b. *refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: to be extenuated.

1340 *AYENB.* 28 Þet guode los to abatyne and hyre guodes to lo3y. 1616. 49 Þis zenne an-heþe and loþe þe þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katherine*) 167 Catone forþat his sowne... To law hym-self or lof getrely. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 493 He areredy & lowyd y' coyne & moneys of his lande. 1793 *T. SCOTT Three Auld Men, Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

c1450 *MERLIN* 307 Than he lowed his pere. 1463 *BURY Wills* (Camden) 39 To lawe y' grownd that the dore may be of a resonnable heyghte. 1654 *A. GRAY Seru.* on Death (1755) 151 The other charges must low the sail to faith.

Low (lō), v.2 Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 *lowyn*, *law*, 9 *lowe*. [*a.* ON. *laga*, *f. lōge* Low sb.2 Cf. *MHG. lohen.*] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. K.* 236 Grener... Pen grene aumay on golde lowande bry3t. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. a 1440 *Sir Degrey.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde... Lowynge full lyth. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 315/1 Lowyn, or flamy as fyrr, *flamula*. 1697 *W. CLELAND Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowe, They burn best. 1724 *RANSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) 1. 25 Dryest wood will eithest lowe. a 1758 - *Mill* i. A 'lowing with love, my fancy did rove. a 1870 *TANNAHILL When John & me were married* Poems (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 *J. WILSON North. Antr.* Wks. 1855 i. 278 *North.* Look at your right hand... *Shepherd.* Its a 'lowin. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* I. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his pipe.

†**Low**, v.3 Obs. Forms: 4 *lu*, *loouwe*, 4-5 *lowe*, 6-7 *low*. [*Partly* a. OF. *louer*, *laer* (mod. F. *louer*):—L. *laudare*; partly aphetic f. *ALLOW* v. Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of *LOVE* v.2, which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it. For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow, see *ALLOW* v.]

1. *trans.* = *ALLOW* v. in various senses.

123.. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) þumi wille me al wil lu [other texts about]. 1282 *WYCLIF Wks.* III. 6 As brent sacrifice of ost he lowedde them [Vulg. *accept* ost]. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 432 A foolis word is nought to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Hart. MS.) The knyght hadde noon Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 *TURBERY Trag.* T. (1837) 139 He lowde him scoppe without suspect of ill. 1609 *DANIEL Cin. Wars* vii. lxxi. Least they [her looks] should low More then her heart might meane.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. *LOVE* v.2)

1607 *NORDEN Surv.* Dial. I. 9-note, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inaneheth fines and rents.

Low (lō), v.4 Forms: 1 *hlōwan*, 3 *lhoun*, 4 *lo(o)wen*, *lowen*, 5 *lawe*, *loa*, *lowyn*, 6 *lo(o)we*, 7 *lough*, *lowgh*, 4- low. [*A* Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlōwan*, pa. t. *hlōwa*=*ODu.* (OLFrankish) *hloioen* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeyen*), OHG. *hloiojen* (MHG. *liejen*), ?ON. *hilda* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root **hild*=W. Aryan **hla*; cf. L. *clāmāre* to shout, Gr. *κλαῖναι* to call.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

c1200 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxii. (L) 129 B3 mugit, oxa blew3. c1400 *ANC. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Ave blest after lomb throuh after calue cu. 13.. *Poem fines* Edw. II. 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 338 Hit his noht al for the calf that kow loweth.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* vi. 5 Whether... an oxe shul loween, when befor the fulle crache he shal stonde? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vmquile he noys... as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 *Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calves of golde that Iheroboam made loede schepely in the natuure of Heliseus. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) Job vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe fodder? 1611 *BIBLE* *Ibid.* 1647 *WARO Simp. Coker* 4 Should I heare... a Cat loweth like an Oxe... it would scare mee. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Will.* 128 The sober her that lowed to meet their young. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice of a new master. 1820 *SHELLEY Hyunt to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 *Tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We... could hear them [walruses]... lowing like cows.

2. *trans.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl, Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

a 1000 *Elene* 54 (Gr.) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan fitecan. 1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* li. 52 In al his loud lowen shal the woundid. 1512 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. x. 36 How caverns or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Jynnal* 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow forth.

a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roling bull fourth lowes. 1633 *J. FISHER Finians Trees* iv. l. G j b. Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeate, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* ciii. Others do lough forth the teneur. 1871 *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond xxviii.* 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* iii. 27. I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

Low, obs. pa. t. of *LAUGH* v.

†**Lowable**, a. Obs. [*a.* *f. louable*:—L. *laudabilis* LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with *LOVABLE*.)] Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vi. 103 Ich rede þe... rape þe to hy-gynne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1493 *CAYTON Gold. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrdly for the lowable dysty' hucion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 *J. BUTLER Let. to Crammer in C's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373. I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Pro. B vj. Honest and helthsum decoration & clendyness, alwaies most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 *CHAS. I Declar. Tnmults* Sc. 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

†**Lowage**, Obs. rare. In 6 *lowaige*. [*†a.* *f.* *lowage* hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sch. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmange and averages acoustomy shalbe taken.

Lowan, variant of *LOWN*.

Lowance (lō'ans). Now dial. [aphetic f. *ALLOWANCE*.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages. c1265 *R. BAKER* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 147 Our lowance wra3t so small... it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 *ROWLAND Knaue of Haris* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. 1846 *M. A. RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* VI. 199 (E. D. D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 *CUSANS Hist. Hertfordsh.* 111. *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance'.

†**Low'bell**, *low-bell*, sb. Obs. Also 6 *lowe-bell*, 6-7 *low-bel*, 7 *logh-bell*, *loobel*, *loubel* (l. [*f.* *f.* *Low* a. + *BELL*).

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to *Low* sb.2; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *jocularly*, a bell generally.

1578 *G. BEST* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 59. The captaine... knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a pretty lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [Afterwards:] he rang a louder bell; 1598 *FLORIO, Sampogna*,... a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a low-bell. a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* I. iii. Pence gentle low-bell. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muse's Looking-gl.* III. i. I'et get a high crown'd hat with five Low-bells. 1661 *MORGAN SPA. Gentry* iv. iii. 33 Two coves... with collers and lowbells. 1664 *COTTON Scarron*. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 *Act 23 Elin.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which... take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn. 1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* A Lowbell to catch birds with all in the night, *campinula*. 1607 *HIERON Defence* I. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both louder and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth larks) till he threw his nett upon them. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches... with fignits (as Black-birds with... a Low-Bell). 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 373 The Nobility and Gentry have their 'Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. 1709 *W. KING Art Love* I. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1792 *OSBALDISTONE Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, neis, lowbells, hare-pipes.

fig. 1653 *MILTON Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be told from parish to parish all the town over.

Lowbell, v. Now only *dial.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans. a.* To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. *b. transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whate ever, have taken . . . any Phantasies or Partriches . . . by low-belling or travelling. 1643 *Broken Title Episcop. Inher.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 Larks . . . may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Goitl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians . . . are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-hell men into their own error by either uncharitable censurings or bloody persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Lowbeller**, †(a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (b) *dial.* one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 Act 23 *Ella.* c. 10 § 6 This acte shal not . . . extende to Lowbellers, Tranelers or others, which shall wrongfully happen to take any Partridge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

Lowbie, *obs.* form of **Looby**.

Low-born, a. [f. *Low adv.* + *Born ppl. a.*]

1. Born in a low station.

c. 1205 *Lav. 22041* Ne heo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he heoð iboren. 1511 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 136 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sod. 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption . . . Shall deluge all; and Avrice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. a.* II. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person. *notice-ins.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

Low-boy.

†1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 *Mrs. CENTLIVE Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Flagst; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Boy, a Low Boy [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2. *U.S.* A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy.

Low-bred, a. [f. *Low adv.* + *Bred ppl. a.*; cf. *to breed low* (*Low adv. b.*)] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Lilliput* i. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curbd by Laws and Rules. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. ii. I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Tract* iii. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

Low-browed, a. [f. *Low a.* + *Brow sb. 1* + *-ED*]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see *Brow sb. 1* 3 and 5).

1858 *Browning Ring & Bk.* vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 *CROCKETT Kilt Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man.

fig. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1532 MILTON *L. Allegro* 8 There under, low-brow'd Rocks, . . . In dark Cimierian desert ever dwell. 1717 *Pope Eloisa* 144 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* vi. xii. They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. i. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

Lowbye, Lowce, *obs.* forms of **Looby**, **Louze**.

Low Church, a. and *sb.* [app. deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 *Swift Examiner* No. 43 p. 4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. v. 218 Secure in the affection, the principles and the professions of the low-church party. 1879 *Trollope Coram.* Barset II. lxviii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen . . . was named as a probable successor.

B. sb. [orig. short for *Low Church party*, *Low Church principles*.] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen. (See next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them. 1715 *Mrs. CENTLIVE Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 171 Friendly (dressed like a Frenchman) . . . If these playguy Low-Church get de Day, —they will make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar, 1751 *EARL ORBURY Remarks* Swift (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen (Anne), whether dis-

tinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFTESBURY in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. vi. xxviii. § 2. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical hishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Churchism**, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [cf. **High Churchman**.]

A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to *LATITUDINARIAN*. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to *EVANGELICAL*, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 18 He is for showing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1793 *De Foe Short. Way Peace* Misc. 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondred at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1798 *Pheix* II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low Churchmen'. 1710 H. BRYANT *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 332 He is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. . . 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) II. 347 All for the clergy that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation . . . were called Low Churchmen. 1845 *Br. WILDERBOER* in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 314 Talking as your prominent subject, Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence **Low-Churchmanism** = **Low-Churchism**, 1829 [see **HIGH-CHURCHMANISM**].

Low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 *PALSCR.* 241 f. Lowe countree, flat pais. attrib. 1837 J. R. McCulloch *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 54 The webs manufacturing in North Wales are . . . strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. *pl.* **Low Countries**, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg.

[a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 32 b, To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe countrey.] a 1548 *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 136 The lowe countreys, of Brabant, Flaunders, and Zealande. 1592 *NASHE p. Penitence* 21 b, It would not conuert cluhs and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreys. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 43 The war was . . . hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 *LONCE. M. Standish*, *etc.* Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1889 *M. MORRIS Cloverhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. attrib., quasi-adj. Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 *BACON Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 407 The Low-Country-Men, who have the best Mines, above ground, in the World. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token to your Low-Country Hogen Mogen. 1889 *CORRETT Monk* ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 *DOYLE Alack Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

Lowd (cf. *obs.* form of **LOUD**).

Lowder (*lū'der*). *Sc.* and *north.* [a. ON. *lūdr* (Norw. *luder*, *lur*)] a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. *b.* (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1585 *MONTGOMERY Flying v. Polwart* 98, I promise thee here to thy chafts ill chein, Except thou goe left to liffe at the lowder. a 1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Scot. Poems* i. 44 He . . . ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shoud'r.

Low down, a. and *adv.* [f. *Low a.* and *adv.* + *Down adv.*] a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the *adj.* in predicative use, and for the *adv.* (Written as two words.) *b.* in attributive use; chiefly *U.S.*, degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a. 1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Demisus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 *Locke Civ. Gov.* ii. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited . . . even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandered with their Flocks and their Herds, freely up and down. a 1850 J. A. ALEXANDER *Geogr. Jesus Chr.* xv. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 *KINGSLEY in Gl. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius . . . not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher. *b.* 1851 *CABLE Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much

better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 *EGGLESSTON Grays* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY II, Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagoua. 1901 *Scriver's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-cream in the town.

Hence **Low-downer U.S.**, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 *Dr. VERE Americanism* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 *STEVENSON Str. verado* 59. 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

Lowe, *obs.* f. *Low a.*, *LOUGH* 2; *obs.* pa. t. of *LAUGH* v.; *obs.* pa. t. and pa. pp. of *LIE* v. 2

Löweite (*lō'vəitē*). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 *DANA Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Ernst's Min.* 278.

† **Lower, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 lower(e), 6 looser. [ad. OF. *louier* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Kölbling) Purch ous þou art in þi power; 3if ous now our lower! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life na lowere þou wynnes. c. 1450 *Merlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in lower of his servyse. a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* i. in *Skellton's Wks.* (1843) II. 413 Though Christ be the doer, They force not of his lower, They sett therby no stoore.

Lower (*lō'wə*), *a.* (*sb.*), and *adv.* Forms: 3 lagghere, lah(e)re, lah3hre, 4 lagher, law(i)er, logher, 5 lougher, louger, lowyer, Sc. lavar, -war, 4, 7 Sc. lauer, 4- lower. [f. *Low a.* + *-ER* 3.]

A. adj. The comparative of *Low a.*

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of *Low a.*

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2664 Pohn was þu michele lahre, Pann ure lafid3 Marje was. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse pann hiss enngell, & lah3hre inoh. c. 1230 *Halt Heid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, lithed to iwarden lahre, þan a beast . . . loki hu sa spede! a 1300 *Cursor* II. 9467 Sua hel na-thing was euer wrought, þat . . . ne moht Fall doun in to lagher (gōth, lauer) state. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 58 Thai said, succession of Kyngrik Was noch to lauer feys lik. 1435 *Misson First of Love* ii. 1. 9. Given this or far lauer. 1450-80 *tr. Sacrete Secret.* 39 Of whicher lougher men in degre mowe lere cet . . . doctrine. c. 1460 *FORTESQUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1888) 145 What lowmer was þer sytting in þat counsell, þat (etc.). c. 1450 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvii. 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laittand to lauar leinde. 1567 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Sansons* 1246 Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks. 1740 *Ld. BALDWIN in Gentl. Mag.* X. 566 The Estimate of the Navy. is lower . . . than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct., The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 *YEWELL Auct. Brit. Ch. vii.* (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* I. xxxii. 254 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mason, do be a little lower. 1868 *JONSON Metals* 125 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 *PRINCESS ALICE in Men.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 *ZANCKWILL Master* v. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone.

absol. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 *TENNISON Locksley* II. 60 *Yr.* after 124 So the higher yields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. Used in contradistinction to **UPPER** or **HIGHER**, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in particitive concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* Proöme 26 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as you list* ii. ii. This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Alfred's Amphit.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 *BURKE East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* Von Ranke (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 *BOITELL Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1871 *DAWSON Earth & Man* iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 *HELUS Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 *HARPER's Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 *POLLOCK, etc. Fencing* ii. (Haden Lib.) 43 There are four lines in fencing; two upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Chetumal* iii. (1900) 23 two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Chetumal* iii. (1900) 23 two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Chetumal* iii. (1900) 23 two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Chetumal* iii. (1900) 23 two lower.

b. Phrase. *a. To have the lower hand*: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 *Mem. Count Tockely* li. 72 When they have once the lower-hand, they no longer distinguish what they do.

3. *quasi-sb.* †a. One lower; an inferior. *Obs.* c1200 *Onm.* 10739 *Whe* lazhebb himm Binebenn his lahshre. 1340 *Apoll.* 175 *Pe* zinne is gratter. .ine an prelat banne ine an lozer. c1400 *Apoll.* 104 *pei* are vnfeipful to per souereyns, vneuyon to per lowar. c1450 *tr.* *De Imitatione* iii. xxi. 89 *Whe*per he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lowher.

†b. The lower part or parts of (something). *Obs.* c1340 *HANPOLE Psalter* lxii. 9 Into pe laugher of pe earth.

4. Special collocations: lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see below); lower-case *Printing* (see *CASE* sb.² 9); also *attrib.*; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. *CRITICISM* 2 b); lower critic, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also *attrib.*; Lower Empire [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also *attrib.*; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Chmrb of England; lower †order or orders = lower classes; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also *attrib.*; (the or this) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 *ISRAELI Countings* I. i. viii. 92 The *lower boy or fag, asked his master whether he had further need of him. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* i. 2 A mob of two hundred lower-boys. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiv. r The Stem, and other Fat Stroaks of *Lower-Case Roman. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 *MORRIS* in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1885 *LOWE Bismarck* I. 293 The *Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1772 (the *lower classes of the people), 1806 (the lower class) (see *CLASS* sb. 2). 1849 *THIRLWALL Rem.* III. 346 Efforts . . to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 *RENDEL HARRIS* in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a *'lower critic' bused with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, The *Lower Criticism of the New Testament. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, . . part of our *Lower-deck Guns. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant . . is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (*Empire*) The *lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning from 2601 down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii. The driving of this *lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 50 He . . placeth him in the *lower house. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exaltation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 B. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that . . the Lower House (of Convocation) elected another [Prolocutor]. 1862 *Acts Massach.* 254 Lower House. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. i. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House (Commons) conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the *lower Order of Britons), 1749 (see *ORDER* sb. 2). 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 16, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the *Lower Orders'. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. There's nothing like candour for a *lower-school boy. 1593 *SHAKS. L. L.* i. iii. 12 The Globe that lights the *lower World. a 1599 *SPENSER Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World, was darkened quite. 1675 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. *Comb.* Forming comparatives to the combinations of Low a. (see Low a. IV).

1622 H. SVDENHAM *Serm.* Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. *adv.* The comparative of Low *adv.*, q. v. *Lower down*: the comparative of Low *down*.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 209 The kynghes shyp . . descended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 *Salter Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater vnderstand, He inn luke lower. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* i. iv. 120 She ber selfe is hit lower. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 No Prince living . . descended lower in presenting her person to the publique view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 *FAIRFAX, etc. Resistance* 17 Then he will play lower. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy . . Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, being 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded . . the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 170 Your portion is with them, - nay, never from, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838-9 *ITALIAN Lit. Europe* ii. 1 58 We find not a few editions . . -Cicero de Officiis . . 1553; Virgil, 1570; . . Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lōw'ar), v. Also 7 loor, loor, lowre. [f. LOWER a.]

1. *trans.* To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), *down*.

1659 D. *PULL Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 198 The Water . . sustains these Particles . . till . . its motion begins to remit . . when by degrees it lowers them. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 548 The foe advance to meet us. . . look! they lower The bridge! 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxxvi. The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 59. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral . . with a broadside. 1894 *WEYMAN My Lady Rothera* xiv. 151 My lady . . waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. *absol.* (Naut.)

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lower handsomely!* and *lower cheerily!* are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1893 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachelot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. *trans.* To make lower, diminish the height of.

1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes . . until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. 1890 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot . . had been lowered to the porch.

d. *Wood-engraving.* To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 *CHATTO Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1849 *CHAMBERS's Inform.* II. 723/4 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketchd on the wood.

2. *intr.* To descend, sink (also fig.); †to cower, crouch (*obs.*). Often with *down*. Also *Naut.* of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 129 The present pleasure, By resolution lowering, does become The opposite of it selfe. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Merz* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Cover, the Bird lowers. 1727 *Philips Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 32 When snow is falling . . the shepherds drive their flocks . . round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowering and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* i. Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. *To slope downwards.*

1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. 1875 *LIVELL Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xxv. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Ohtajano.

†c. *trans.* To descend (a hill). *Obs.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 233 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. *trans.* To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. b. *intr.* To become lower in price.

a. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade Pref.* (A) 7 b, Some People . . may . . not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1729 *SWIFT Intelligence* No. 19 ¶ 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv. Did the tyrant . . lower wheat? 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU March Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 *EARL SPENCER Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents.

b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 See soon as that grain vizt Indian Corn lowers of the abovesaid price . . then [etc.]. 1823 *Examiner* 448/2 Meat will lower in price. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 6 Dec, My illness . . alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government . . might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 *LISTER Anne Grey* xxvi. II. 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1866 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights, to the middle tones. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

†b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute with (water, etc.). *Obs.* 1713 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Attracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 8 June, Milk . . lowered with hot water. 1793 *BROOKES Let. Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogen than with azotic air. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. i. ¶ 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* ix. Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. *Mus.* To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PNOUET *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. 5 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh . . and lower

the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. *intr.* To become lower in intensity.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. *trans.* To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. *Const. lo.*

1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapplied and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* iv. In marriage, a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 *JEAN WATSON Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. *trans.* To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* ii. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanv ice. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 93 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see LOUR v.; *obs.* form of LOUVER.

Lowerable (lōw'arəb'l), a. [f. LOWER v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

Lowerd, Lowere, *obs.* ff. of LORD, LOUVER.

Lowered (lōw'ard), *pp.* a. [f. LOWER v. + -ED.] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phadrus & Hipp.* iii. 31 The suppliant Nations . . with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. 1826 *SCOTT Frml.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* i. *Lowered*, 1839 *CHATTO Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. 1847 *GEO. Heraldry, Lowered*: see ABASED. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. 1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (lōw'arə), [f. LOWER v. + -ER.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 *SWEET Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by dieresis: - 'raiser', - 'lowerer'. - - - 'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōw'arɪŋ), *abl. sb.* [f. LOWER v. + -ING 1.] The action of LOWER v. in various senses.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 26 Such indifferent things as . . hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 15 A striking or looring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Lowering*, . . the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heaven* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 'ROLE BOLTONWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and bauling up. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

Lowering (lōw'arɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. LOWER v. + -ING 2.] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. 1899 *GRIFFITH-JONES Ascent* *Christ* i. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see LOUING.

†**Lowermore**, a. *Obs.* [f. LOWER a. + MORE *adv.*, after next.] = LOWER *adv.*

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 69 The lowermore round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* li. iv. 93.

Lowermost (lōw'arəməst), a. [f. LOWER a. + -MOST.] = LOWEST a. (cf. *HIGHERMOST*).

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) X iv, The Sunne . . in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowery: see LOURY.

Lowest (lōw'est), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* lazheshet, 4 lauest, lowestest, 5 lagh, laulaw-, lowist, -yest, 5-6 lawest, Sr. -ast, 6 Sr. leuchest, 3- lowest. [f. Low a. + -EST.]

A. *adj.* 1. The superlative of Low a. in its various senses.

c1200 *ORMIN* 15276 piss folle isz lazheshet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 Pe more lowest is. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1. 357 (Gitt.) Pe lauest [Cott. nepermasi] pan es water and erde. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. i. 115 Lucifer lowest ligh of hem alle. 1435 *MISYV Fire of Love* i. iv. 8 Slyke soplar moste haly. & 31 of men ar haldyn laghst. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rustical people. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I sall mak . . the hiest stone the leuchest. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compasse. 1681 *FLAVEL Right Man's Refug.* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 419 Perjury . . Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1816 *TYNOLL Glac.* ii. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 3 May 1/5: The

Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of. poet.
1596 SPENSER *F. O. v. v. 2* But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest helde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps. lxxxvi. 12* 1667 MILTON *P. L. n. 882* That the lowest bottom shooke Of Erebus.
2. Comb. Forming superlatives to the combinations of Low a.

a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis in Wks. of Drum. of Harth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. absol. or as sb. 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. Obs. exc. with at.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 þe engles. þe seof þam lihten swa þa of so swiðe hel, from þe heste in heouene to þe laeste in helle. 1288 *Wyclif Matt. xxvii. 53* And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twene parties, fro the hiest to the lowest. c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* n. 53 Put þe euer att lowist, and þe hiest shal be goven to þe þe hiest may not make withoute þe lowist. 1640 *tr. Verden's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxviii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, she shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HANNOX *On Pr. cvii. 39-41* Paraph. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1850 *Muz. Repr. Gent.* (1865) 1405 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEALAN *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [Cassino.] When three persons play, the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven. man with God.

C. adv. The superlative of Low adv. in its various senses; also in Comb.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 65 Whanne he herth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The woman. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1834) III. xxiii. 237 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tait's Mag. I.* 725 1/2 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Lowey, var. ff. LOWTH Obs., LOWY.

Lowffe, obs. form of LUFF.

Lowffing, vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. 'Luff or Loughe, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).] = LOWBELLING.

1871 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 10* § 1 No matter of . . . persons, . . . shall, take, kill, or destroy any Jesuites or Parteridges, with any manner of Nettes, Snare, Gunnes, Engines, Rowting, Lowffing or other deuces whatsoever, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. LOUGH¹, Obs.; obs. f. Low v. 1

Lowgit, obs. form of LUGGED ppl. a. 2

Lowh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH. Lowlie: see LOWY.

Lowigite (lō'vigit). Min. [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester). 1882 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Lowigite, the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 *DANA Min.* 976.

Lowing, vbl. sb. 1. Obs. [f. Low v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 1; descent; obeisance; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 508 He loueth in markettes ben met Wip. . . lowynge of lewed men. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* ix. viii. (1495) v. y. Wynter bygyunth when the sonne is in . . . Capricornus, and is ende of dyscency and the lowynge of the sonne in y myddaye. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) n. xxvi. The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowynge of his euencriter.

Lowing, vbl. sb. 2. Obs. [f. Low v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 2; flaming.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemyng of fyre; flaming.

Lowing, vbl. sb. 3. Obs. [f. Low v. 3 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 3; cour. an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn. . . hot our kulle penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see Low v. 2.]

Lowing (lō'wīn), vbl. sb. 4. [f. Low v. 4 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 4; the mooing of cattle; also trans.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowinge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or crynyng of nette, mugitus. 1579 A. M[UNOAV] *Capito. V. Fox* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Tuikes was one. . . who . . . fell off from the topp of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants. . . came and daved him. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 WOODROW *Guilt & Sorrow* viii. Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey*, Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LANG *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

Lowing (lō'wīn), ppl. a. 1. Now dial. [f. Low v. 2 + -ING 2.] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13. *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of leder in londe hym wel semez. 1721 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii. Prometheus. . . staw a lowan col frae heren's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxi. A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pill, Fill'd fou' o' lowin brannest. 1852 A. ROSS *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' love I hae for you.

Lowing (lō'wīn), ppl. a. 2. [f. Low v. 4 + -ING 2.] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 *Wyclif Wnd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of lowwende heves. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest*, To Sir R. Wroth 16 'Mongst lowinging heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 *W. Wor. Gloss.* (Proverbs) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN Obs.

Lowins, var. LOW WINES. Lowis, obs. f. LOOSE.

Lowish (lō'wīʃ), a. [f. Low a. + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in comb.

1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 24614, Taken . . . from two Gentlemen, . . . a grey gelding . . . lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. R. R. M. *Mostly Poets* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level. — a lowish one.

Lowk(e), variant of Low v. 1 Obs. and v. 2

Lowland (lō'wənd), sb. and a. Also 6-9 lawland, 8 lawlin, 9 lighland, lawlant. Also LALLAN. [f. Low a. + LAND.] A. sb.

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually pl. sing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herzog*, *Thess.* II. 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* 1. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'l Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1745 Dr. Fox *Pey. round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. spec. (Now always pl.) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessity of his advice doth oftentimes invite him to the lowlands. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do. . . the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk. . . distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 *GALT Provost* xiii. 98 Mr. Keg. . . had come in from the Laighlands. . . to live among us.

3. Lowlands: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (Cf. *Lallans* s.v. LALLAN.) Sc.

1832-53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 27 My young cousin Peggy cam down frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlands ava, man. a 1878 H. AINSIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. attrib. or adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuous oppressioun in a peccabill cuntre and lawland. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* l. 7 His Errand was, to draw the Lowland damps. . . from the foggy Fens. 1712 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for maintenance to these. . . Lowland states. 1721 *RANSAY Answer to Burchet* 8 He. . . Dumps down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 926 Our lowland vapours. . . deranged her constitution. 1863 *WOOLMER My Beautiful Lady* 118 Well coerced by Lowland William's (i. e. William I) craft. 1895 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1898 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1568 *DUNBAR Flying* *Mr. Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noyis. 1610 *HOLLAND Candee's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 *FAWKES Descr. May Pref.* The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air iv. A Highland law my love was born, The Lawlan laws he held in scorn. 1896 N. MUNRO *Last Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Roth starved. 1898 *CROCKETT Standard Bearer* i. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Lowlander (lō'wəndər), [f. LOWLAND + -ER 1.] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. spec. An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Higlandmen and Lowlanders, . . . are now come in. c 1775 JONSONS in *Hawkins Life* (1787) 490 Of the state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 468/1 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of LOLLER 1 Obs.

Lowliehead (lō'wīlied), arch. [f. LOWLY a. + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1493 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night*, 136 Lowliehead, and trewe companye. 1496 *LYOT De Guili. Pilgr.* 1995 Meeknesse & lowlyhede. 1830 *TENNISON Rachel* I. The statey flower. . . Of perfect withhood and pure lowliehead. c 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cirr.* 2 (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowliehead. 1889 *BROWNING Pope & Net* vii. The thiog was gone—That guarantee of lowliehead.

Lowlihood, rare-0. [+ -HOOD.] = prec. 1868 in *TOOD* (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lowlily (lō'wīli), adv. [f. LOWLY a. + -LY 2.] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 Pat pay. . . serve me pame mekely and gladly and lowlily. 1287 *GOLDING De Moray* xxx. 48r He shall. . . enter into the Citee very poorly and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 79 Love and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 *SHAIRP Asp. Poetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (lō'wīlīnēs), [f. LOWLY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this. a 1413 HEN. PR. VALES *Ep. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37). Alle the lowliness that any subget kan thenkke or devise. c 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayle no curtesy and lowliness bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 *HAWES l'ast. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endured Her crystal eyes full of lowliness. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowliness goeth before honour. 1601 *SHAKS. J. C. II. i. 22* 'Tis a common proofe, That Lowliness is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. WOOLMAN *J. W.* (1840) 127 By so travelling. I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. xii. v. O Maud were sure of Heaven if lowliness could save her. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowliness, until the time that the division betwene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Origin Psalter* vii. 353 Sympathy . . . made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

Lowling, Obs. rare-1. [f. LOW a. + -LING.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlings, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Low-lived (lō'wīlvīd), a. Also 8-9 -lived. [f. Low a. + -live, LIFE + -ED 2.] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

c 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* 111. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 *GOLDISM Vic.* IV. xi. Your Ladyship should except . . . your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sid. Orig.* Let. 77 The low-lived fellow, who wrote this letter. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Arctoph.* 46 note, Aristophanes is . . . unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled . . . one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

Lowly (lō'wī), a. Somewhat arch. Forms: 4 low(e)lich, lowli, 4-7 north.lawly, -lie, (7) laulie, 6 lowely, lowlie, 4- lowly. [f. Low a. + -LY 1.]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Anel. & Arc.* 142 She to him so lowly was and trewe. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xiv. 227 For lowlich he loketh and loweliche is his speche. 1426 *LYNG De Guili. Pilgr.* 21034 Yiff thouw do to myn Iamge, Lowly worsehep and bonage. a 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 1330 Y. . . byseke yow yn the lowlykyst wyse that [etc.]. c 1470 *HENRY II alliance* vii. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 *COVERDALE Mich.* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 110 'Twas never merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complemen. c 1659 *HAMMOND On Dr. cl. c. 1* annot. 719 Without the lowest posture of the body. 1790 *STEELE Valtier* No. 16 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence. absol. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geve grace vnto the lowly. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 323 Courtisie. . . is sooner found in lowly shilds. . . then in tapstry Halls. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement. . . knows. 1791 J. LEARMON *Poems* 278, 13 sit I happy I my lowly ben. 1802 *WATSON'S Serms.* 1 Afflict thou shouldst be living. They heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1892) 68 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

absol. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* viii. 600 Say . . . what the name you bore. . . (For from the natal hour distinctive names. One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 *Mrs. Stowe (title)*, Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf. HUMBLE a.)

1592 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* n. iv. 21 Thy Sunne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1637 *DRYDEN Ferv. Past.* iv. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 *POPE Mlad* n. 639 Those who dwell. . . where Boagius floats the lowly Lands. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. a 1729 *CONGREVE Mour. Muse Alexia* Wks. 1730 111. 208 As lofty Pines o'ertop the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1822 *WHITTIER Question* of Life 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dell The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? notice-use. ? Lying low.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. 47 As looks the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

4. occas. Low in character, mean. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1825) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers. . . Lowly, I say, because she could

stoop to such vain pride. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. *Comb.*, as *lowly-built*, *lowly-minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy 'lowly-built sepulchre bending. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 168 She—so 'lowly-lovely and so loving. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruit.* Less. i. (1593) K 3 b, Christ . . . teacheth vs to be 'lowly minded and humble. 1859 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

Lowly (lō'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 lōly, lōu-liche, lowlyeche, laweliche, 4-5 lōulī, -y, 4-6 lōwly, 5 lōughly, lōuely, 5-6 lawly, 6 Sc. lau-, lawle, -lie, 6-7 lowlie, 9 Sc. laighly, leuchly, 4- lowly. [f. LOW + -LY².]

1. In a lowly manner (= LOWLY); humbly, reverently; modestly. In to bow lowly with mixture of sense 2.

13.. E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with by lede I lōly biseche. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2062 *Ariadne*, But I yow serve as lōly In that place. 1393 LANGE. P. P. c. x. 142 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful lōuliche to lachen menses almesse. 14.. Why I can't be a Nun 161 in E. E. P. (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wollde do yow serve nyght and day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ii. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98 f Christ full lowly and meekly washed his disciples feete. 1588 A. KING *tr. Causis Cathed.* 79 We maist humble, and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1629 MILTON *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667 — P. L. v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began Thir Orisons. 1802 WORSW. *Farewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingits* iii. ii. As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13.. *Guy Rarw.* (A) 1784 So wele his strok he sett that his heued fram behodi fied, He zede him laweliche neye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 1. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. 1743 COWPER *Task* iii. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. 1785 — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they [felled trees]. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only poet.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 314 f2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, sub-nisse. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 l. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1865 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?

† c. In an inferior manner, meanly. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. 3. I will show myself highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare*.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* ii. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e. In a low degree. *rare*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. *Comb.*, as *lowly-born*, *cultivated*, *organized*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 10 'Tis better to be 'lowly borne . . . Then [etc.]. 1874 F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1877 KEBLE *C.R.* i. 1st Sund. after Christm. ii. A sick man's 'lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all 'lowly-cultivated races. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 99 'Lowly organized forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† **Lowly**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 Sc. lawly. [f. LOWLY a.] *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Louyng to God Almycht, Hes lawleht him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirname quibll we our priuce and king. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 112/2 Were not the charge I present . . . I should lowlye my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 GUNDELIN *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 122 Wee see howe God lowlieht himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

Low man, lowman. [f. LOW a. + MAN. Cf. also HIGHMAN.] In pl. Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. LOW-RUNNER.)

1592 Kyo *Sol. & Pers.* ii. l. 223 Heere are tall men and little men. . . . Hie men and low men, thou wouldest say. 1595 LOOCE *Wits Alleece* (1879) 47. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* E. 3. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* i. lxxxix. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, His men are low men, still they are foysted in. 1622, a 1643 [see HIGHMAN].

Lowme, obs. form of LOOM sb.

Lowmost (lōw'mōst), *a.* and *adv.* Now dial. [f. LOW a. or *adv.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.* and *adv.* 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xlii. 87 From the highest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxv. 233 The leaues . . . that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. WAUGH *Brown Brn* ii. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

Lowmpe, obs. form of LAMB.

Lownd (loun), *a.* sb. and *adv.* Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 5-7 lowno, 6 loun, loun, 7-8 lownd, 8 lowcn, 9 lowan, lound, 6- lown. [a. ON.

*lugn (u stem; Icel. *lygn* adj., *logn* neut. sb.; MSw. *lughn*, Sw. *lughn*, Da. *hunn* adj. and sb.). The derived LOWN v. occurs earlier.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, untruffled.

c1450 HOLLAND *Hawlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lykyn and luf. c1470 HENRYSON *Mar. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 60 Within the havin goith lounne. 1536 BELLEFON *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmogr. 11 In weddir loun and maist tempestuous hail, But only dreid, I beir an equal sail. 1583 Leg. Ep. St. Andreis 156 Then sett he to, with sail and ayre, To seek some lower harbore thayre. 1584 HUSON *Du Bartas Judith* i. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay furr'd, Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. WITSON *Noct. Anbr.* Wks. 1855 l. 118 Ye may hear him, on a lownd day, at every farm house in the village. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came . . . in lown-warm puffs.

b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things husb and lownd. 1768 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lownd. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, Sir Richard . . . had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg.* Lyndsay xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be our lowne for him. 1827 — *Noct. Anbr.* Wks. 1855 l. 277 You'll keep a lower sugb or you get half-way from Dalnacarnoch.

2. Sheltered; cozy, snug.

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lower bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi' . . . the win' taps o' the hills, or the lowne glens.

b. sb. [= Icel. *logn*.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* *Lun*, or *Leue*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. vi. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the awn of a Sunday morning. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lownd o' the shaw.

c. *adv.* Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24125 Befoir the wynd that sailit lone and still. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak loud and low.

Lownd (loun), *v.* Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 lownd, 9 lownd. [f. LOWN a.]

1. a. *intr.* To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. † b. *trans.* To make calm, to lull. Obs.

c1400 Sc. *Trojan War* (Horstn) ii. 1012 The see-tempestes lowndit not. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 5 Eftir the wyndis lowndit war at will. *Ibid.* x. ii. 113 The wyndis eik thar blawis lowndit sone. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lownd at the last. 1894 R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lowndin' doon.

2. To shelter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle we betuix the seis, And that was lowndit all with treit. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Heuce Lownded (*lowndit*) ppl. a., calmed, still.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 107 Scherand the lowndit air, [scho] Down from the hycht descends soft and fair.

Lownd (e, variant of LOON I.

Lowndrer, var. LOUNDERER Obs., skulker.

Lowness (lōwnēs), [f. LOW a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being Low.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; † shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben . . . lownesse of the roundnesse of eyen. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 314 f2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas*. Lownesse, ny the grounde, *basitas*. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 44 f By cause of the lownes and straitenes of the said Brigg. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 22. 1626 IACON *Sylvia* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough . . . maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discern how shadowes are decreast, Or growne, by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. JUNIUS *Pail. Ancients* 256 Augustus was of a low stature, . . . but . . . his lownesse was hid by the finesse and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Enr. in Ann. Reg.* 7 f Their own lownesse . . . preserved them . . . from the fire of the batteries. 1836 MACCARTHY *Trav. tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; † degradation, abasement.

a 1325 *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmodnesse is . . . lue of lute here-word & of lownesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conq.* 8500 Pus salles pai laif gret powere, And heghnes, for þair awen gret lawne here. 1393 LANGE. P. P. c. xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lownesse and in pouerte. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xvi. 20-23 But no man can truly glory in him, but he whiche is not offened with his humilite and lownes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G liij b, He raysed the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c1655 A. SIOUEN in 19th Cent. (1834) Jan. 65 The lownesse and meanness of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 *Book-lore* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

† c. Humility, lowliness, meekness. Obs.

c130 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And 3it wyj

gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought over-thwert. 1393 LANGE. P. P. c. xvi. 133 Loue and leaute and lownesse of herte. c1430 LYDG. *Reas.* & *Sens.* 1501 She the proude can encline To lownesse and humilite. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 314 f2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 3 A Cleite is a character . . . shewing the heighth and lownes of eury note standing on the same Verse. 1690 CHILDE *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland . . . proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 719 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

† e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. Obs.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 FORD *Postier to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd . . . to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. 1728 DR. HERRING in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) l. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, . . . in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest, of creatures? 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*.

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 270, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* i. 72 note 2 He had . . . a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persnas* (1833) l. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 GOOGE *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the praecordia. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant* 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, . . . few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* l. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses, 1790 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 135 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

† 3. *concr.* The low part of a country. Obs.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egypt there ben 3 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope; and the Lownesses, that is towards Arabye.

Lowndn, obs. form of LOANING sb.

Lowndly (lōw'ndli), *adv.* Sc. [f. LOWN a. + -LY².]

In a 'lownd manner. a. Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. b. In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todan wee anes . . . Nurst lowndly aneath his care. 18.. R. CHAMBERS *Whesht!* Speak loudly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lowndly my father leuch to himself.

Lowp (e, obs. f. LOOP sb.), sb. 2; var. LOUP v.

Low-pitched, ppl. a. [In sense 1 f. Low *adv.* + -PITCHED pa. *pple.* of PITCH v.; in sense 2 f. Low a. + PITCH sb. + -ED².]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit.* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 MILTON *Antimad.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70 f Poor and low-pitch'd desires. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is . . . eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitch'd nature. 1898 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitch'd rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 LOUOON *Euclyd. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitch'd roof. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, One of the tables in the low-pitch'd parlour. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitch'd roof.

Lowre, obs. f. LOU, LOUVRE, LOWRE v.

Lowrell, obs. form of LAUREL sb.

Lowrie (lauri). Sc. Also 6 lawrie, loury, 6-8 lowry. [Short for LAURENCE I.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 The tod . . . wes ane lusty reid haird lowry. 1728 RAMSAY *Fox & Rat* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835 LAIRD of Logan (1841) 163 A' my customers had been worryin' at me likas ane maw jowler in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 S. MUCKLEBACRICK *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blisit bairne bene borne, . . . Lowries, zour luyes had been forlorne. 1571 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxix. 21 3it I belieif ois many myndis thochte, ha, loury, ha, ha! 1583 Leg. Ep. St. Andreis 55 Men heirand tell how Lowrie landit, The con-gregation him commandit To serve a kirk and keep a cure.

Lowrie, var. LAURY Obs.; Australian var. LONY.

Lowrier, obs. form of LAUREL sb.

† **Low-runner**. Obs. A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. LOWMAN.)

1670 [see HIGH-RUNNER.]

Lowry (lō'ri). U. S. Railways. [Cf. LORRY.]
An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lowry: see LOURY a., LOWRIE.

Lows(e, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v., LOUSE.
Louse, obs. f. LUCE a pike; var. LOSE v.2 Obs.
Lowsey, -ie, obs. forms of LOUSY.

† **Lowship**. Obs. In 3 louschips. [f. Low a. + SHIP.] Lowness; humility.

a 1225 *Anst. R.* 358 Scheeme & louschips pe heo her uor Godes luec mildeliche polioð.

Low side window. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (LEPER sb.2 A. b), LYCHNOSCOPE.

1847 *Archæol. Frul.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side; but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1852 *Rock Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1. Contents p. v. The low side or ankret's window. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

Low-spirited, a. [f. Low a. + SPIRIT sb. + -ED.] Having low spirits. † a. Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (obs.). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1858 SHAKS. L. L. I. 1. 250 That low-spirited Swaine, that base Minnow of thy myth. 1855 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 People... so low-spirited... that they dare not fight. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 L. O. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xlii. (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 434, I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **Low-spiritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited. † a. Cowardice, meanness (obs.). b. Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* vii. 145 Our low-spiritedness stretched out the neck to this blow. 1711 SHAKESPEARE, *Charac.* (1733) i. 230 No should I... charge... with meanness and insignificance on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1747-70 MRS. CANNON *Lett.* (1808) 317 The low-spiritedness... of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 470 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

Lowss, obs. Sc. form of LOOSE.

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 Y^e sonday next aftr lowsonday. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 329 In y^e weke next after Lowe Sonday. a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha*. The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Ed. Com. Fr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

Lowth(e, obs. form of LOUTh sb. and v.

† **Lowth**. Obs. [f. Low a. + TH.] Lowness. 1566 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyib, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. dephib, Nether eny ther creature. 1535 COVENTRY *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyib, nether lowth. 1591 RAY *Collect. Words* 1027 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i. e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

Low tide: see TIDE.

Low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. HIGH WATER.) † Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Low water, leave basse. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 209 As nere as their great shippes could come at the low water. 1582 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At everye hygh and ragynge water your slueses... should be drawne up. And at everye lowe water your... slueses should be shute. 1670 SPEED in *Bedloe Fish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and he sure to do it within an hour of low water. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale... near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would... be left aground at every low water. 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

fig. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer... everything is at dead low water.

b. attrib. † Of a soldier = FRESHWATER 2 b. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Val. Ach. 7* Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadfull object to fresh and low-water souldiers.

c. fig. Chiefly in phr. in low water: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Low tide or Low water, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chambr. Frut.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Law-breakers... who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 MISS BRADDOCK *Monarchs* I. iv. 91 His lordship was in low water financially.

Low-water-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. HIGH-WATER-MARK.)

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. DRYDEN *Femmes Cij*, When the out-falls shall be

opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 2, 2 Inches above the Low-water Mark... 8 Inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 PAGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. fig. The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. I'm at low-water mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† **Low-wines**. Obs. Also 7 sing. low wine, 8 Sc. lowins. pl. The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. FAINTS.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whauks o' gude ait-far'le covies, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 BRADLEY & Bingham's *Rep.* I. 436 Terry v. Huntington, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

Lowy. Obs. exc. Hist. [a. OF. *louce*, *lieue* = late L. *leucata*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) LEAGUE sb.1] A

liberty extended for about a league outside a town. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 329 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compasse of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the ancient Records and Histories Leucata [printed peucata] or Leuga, and being (in dedee) a French League of ground. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three shippes. The lowie of Peuensey, one. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge Wells* 39 Great Bounds... was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. 1809 HAWDON *Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880 R. C. JERKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

Lox, ? obs. pl. of LOCK sb.1 (see sense 2 note). 1668 *Cleveland's Old Gull* li. in *F. C. Revised* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox.

Loxa (lōksā). [The name (now spelt Loja) of a province in Ecuador, South America.] attrib. in Loxa bark: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree (*C. condaminæ*).

1825 *Amer. Frut. Sci.* IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 (Cinchona), Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the *C. Condaminæ* or from it and *C. scrobiculata*. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARROD *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

† **Loxarthrus** (lōksā'thrūs). *Surg.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *arthron* joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre*.] (See quot.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or fixation.

† **Loxia** (lōksīā). [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxos* oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird, that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Loxia*. 1834 PRINCE *Afr.* 36. 25 Whose slender sprays above the fowl suspend the loxia's callow brood in cradle-nests.

† **Loxia** (lōksīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *loxa* deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*

Loxian (lōksīān), sb.1 rare-t. [f. L. *Loxias*, Gr. *Loxias* surname of Apollo + -AN.] Apollo.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 601 The Loxian's Inote Apollo (the bowman) choicest gifts of gold.

Loxian (lōksīān), a. and sb.2 [f. LOXIA + -AN.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. b. A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

Loxic (lōksik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. *loxos* oblique: see -IC.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxoclase (lōksōklās). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *κλάσις* fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium. 1846 *Amer. Frut. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase... occurs in regular crystals. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

Loxocosm (lōksōkōsm). [f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *κόσμος* world. Cf. F. *loxocosme*.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Loxodont (lōksōdōnt). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *ὄδων*, *ὄδων* tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 FALCONER in *Q. Trul. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons... have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xlii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species... has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Loxodont**. a. adj. Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. b. sb. An elephant with this dentition.

In recent Dicts.

Loxodrome (lōksōdrom). [f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *δρόμος* course.] = *Loxodromic line*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or Loxodromic line. 1888 GREENHILL *Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

Loxodromic (lōksōdromik), a. and sb. [Formed as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *loxodromique*.]

a. adj. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart*, *projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve*, *line*, *spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables*, traverse tables.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromick Line*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Table, Loxodromick Tables*. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Navigation* II. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/3 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb Line. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) § 123 These... counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or Loxodromic curve.

b. sb. = *Loxodromic line*, *table*. b. *Loxodromies*: the art of oblique sailing.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1683) II. 120 Loxodromies or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rhumb. Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles... is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 DUVY in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the Loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromies about its axis. 1867 SWINNI *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromie*, the line of a ship's way when sailing obliquely to the meridian.

Loxodromical (lōksōdromikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = *LOXODROMIC* a.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Loxodromiques*, *Loxodromical Tables*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical* or *Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodromically** adv.

1867 SWINNI *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing*. Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

Loxodromism (lōksōdromizm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied... by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata... I was struck with [etc.]. 1865 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

Loxodromy (lōksōdromi). [Formed as prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or course; also = *loxodromies*.

a 1656 USSIER *An.* (1658) 98 Anaximander... first observed the Loxodromie, or biasing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing. 1712 DESAGULIERES *tr. Ozanam's Geog.* 114 A Ship which... sails along any Oblique Rumb... describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromies.

Loxolophodont (lōksōlōfōdōnt), a. and sb.

[f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *lōphodont*: see LOPHO-] a. adj. Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth.

b. sb. An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The... Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

Loxotic (lōksōtik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxoticus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. *loxos* oblique: see -OTIC.] = *LOXIC*.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Loxotomy** (lōksōtōmi). [ad. mod.L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. *loxos* oblique + *-τομία* cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy**. Obs. rare. Also 6 loye. [a. OF. *loie*,

loy, or apbetic for ALLOY.] Alloy. 1598 FLOREN, *Carillo*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's word, called the test or loye of silver or gold. 1622 MABBE *tr. Akenian's Guzman d'Alf.* l. 127 We see every thing want some what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

Loy (loy). *Anglo-Irish*. [a. Irish *laighe*.] A

kind of spade used in Ireland (see quot.). 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 359 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite ball so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. FOSTER *Trav. Scot. I.* as the English garden spade. 1892 JANE BARLOW 286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy, 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

Loyal (loi-äl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **loyall**, 7 **loial**. [*a. f. loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular ad. l. *légäl-em* (see **LEGAL a.**), *f. lég.*, *l'ex* law. Cf. **LEAL a.**]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyal wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happiness, that remains loyal to his Vow, and your increasing in Love. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxv. 217 Abraham... the Father of the Faithful; i. i. is of those that are loyal. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. 1. 186 Darah from Loyal Aureng-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Æneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Cælius* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand plied so surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* iv. v. iv. A bome of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (*as leal*, *feal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. Proheme*, l. do now dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse (the King)... verely trustyng that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteeme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 1. 181 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall hrest. 1595 — *John* ii. 1. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xi. 10 If then you will keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. *ἐὰν οὖν οὐρανοῦσθε τὴν εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκδοῦναι*]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 3 That all coroners... should be chosen... of the most convenientest and most loyall people that may be found in the said counties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyall Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xxvii. 76 His loyall Subjects too diuided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 667 The simple clerk, but loyall, did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyall gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee Q. Victoria* iv. And in each let a multitude Loyal, eke to the heart of it... Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAURIE *Speech in Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 68 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'ral Crest, with loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 283 O! Why, what would you? *Via.* Write loyall Cantons of contemned love. 1802 WORSWORTHY *Sonn.* *Is it a real that's shaken?* A seemingly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bee; Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear.

4. = **LEGAL** in certain senses. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. f. 86 Loyal and natural Boy. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Army & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken... of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1660 CHITTO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4), 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyall) cloth of a certain length, 5. *Manege.* (See quot.; cf. *F. cheval loyall, bouche loyale.*) *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse]... of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

b. Comb., as *loyal-hearted* adj.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* l. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ex. On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

b. sb. pl. † *a.* Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). *b.* In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

† 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) l. 177 After the forth of his life [Ethelbertus] reigne he was semblable murdered of his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortin. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 ROEER *Haggaro Jess* xxvii. Whoever says that the English have given up the country... and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

Loyalism (loi-äl'izm). [*f. LOYAL a.* + *ISM.*] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravell'd Scotch of the party. 1889 *Chamb. Trul.* iv. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

Loyalist (loi-äl'ist). [*f. LOYAL a.* + *IST.*] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

United Empire Loyalist (Amer. Hist.): see quot. 1897. For the quot. from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see **LOYALIST**.

[1647 *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (running title) *The Royall and the Loyalists Plea.*] 1685 J. KETTLEWELL (title) *The Religious Loyalist: or, a Good Christian Taught How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King.* 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyalist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1784 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist... was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the [Home Rule] Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURINOT *Canada* xxi. 293 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war... left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists... who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U. E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

† **Loyalty**. *Obs.* [*f. LOYAL a.* + *ITY.*] Loyalty.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* viii. 152 Richard being now King found like loyalty in his subjects, as whilst He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

Loyalize (loi-äl'ize), *v.* [*f. LOYAL a.* + *IZE.*] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people — to conciliate the clergy... to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 2 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence *loyalized* *pp. a.*

1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

† **Loyallement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. f. loyallment.*] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficeth vs, loyallment, and with good faythe to hyre this commandment.

Loyally (loi-äl'i), *adv.* [*f. LOYAL a.* + *LY* 2.] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HUGGOTT (ed. Higgins), *Loyally or faithfully, fideliter.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestagio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises... had loyally served them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xl. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. (II.) l. iv. 181 Ius [China's] power of persevering so loyally in all its institutions through so many ages. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* i. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

Loyallness (loi-äl'nés). [*f. LOYAL a.* + *NESS.*] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie... was of all the students... so honorably and loyally received, as... their loyalties towards the Queenes maiestie... did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyallness and love. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Loyallness*, loyalty.

Loyalty (loi-äl'ti). Also 5 **loyalte**, *-aute*, 6-7 **loyal**, **loialtie**, 7 **loialty**, **loyaltie**. [*a. OF. loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), *f. loyal* **LOYAL a.** + *see -TY.*] 1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; † conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. † Also in phrase *by my loyalty*.

1540 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltie, That he to moche aglite me. 1547 CAXTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaltie saide these Corsus sire alle that I have sayd procedeth not from my fere... that I have of all your enemies. 1532 Du Wes *Intrud.* Fr. in *Palser*, 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyaltie*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twists me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes Teares* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wifes loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promis'd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bobb) II. 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANOLISH in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. vi. For the subiecte or seruaut to his soverayne or maister it is properly named fidelitie, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 176 In this bataille Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly proweesse of the Englishme men. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iv. 22 The service, and the loyallie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1631) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. li. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in... and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws... should... obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807-8 SVO. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 176/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason... is one of the greatest instruments of English bappiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

† *b. attrib. in loyalty loan.* *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The... advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

† 3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare*—1. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3.

.. if any issue were joynd upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese... to certifye the loyalty of the marriage.

Loyeter, *obs.* form of **LOYTER**.

† **Loyn**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **loigne**, **loyme**, 8 **lowing**. See also **LUNE**. [*a. OF. loigne* (also *longe*) = med.-L. *longia*, *longea*, *f. longus* **LONG a.**] A length (of cord); † a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3822 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Bialacoli, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*]. With which me shal him binde and lede. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxiii. (1869) 143 Yif me a loyne [F. *longe*], If thou wilt, and a peyre gress. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loove from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryaunce. 1702 J. K. *Dict.* The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

Loyn, *obs.* form of **LINE** v. 1.

† **Loyolan**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **leiolan**. [*f. Loyola* (see **LOYOLITE**) + *-AN.*] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham...; thus must the Jesuite do when an Ignatian Superior commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Alar.

Loyolism (loi-äl'izm). [*formed as next + -ISM.*] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* viii. 599 Intelligence, artfully tintured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

† **Loyolist**. *Obs.* (Often in *Howell*). [*formed as next + -IST.* Cf. *F. Loyoliste.*] = **LOYOLITE**.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (loi-äl'it). Also 7 **loiolite**. [*ad. mod. L. Loyolita*, *f.* the name of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see *-ITE*.] A Jesuit, a 570 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud... galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loyolite traduced, in his Reports. 1699 OLOHAM *Sat. Jeru* iii. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then bove to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* v. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Inghists and Loyolites [*sc.*], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATRISON *Casaubon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

† **Loys**. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange). Unum superlativale de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her. Aijj.* The v. stone is calde a Loys... a sanquine stone or synamer hit is calde in armys.

Loys, *obs.* *f. LOOSE v.*; var. **LOOSE** *Obs.*, praise. **Loyseyn**, *obs.* form of **LOZEN**.

Loyte, *-er*, *obs.* *f. LITE sb.* 4, **LIGHTER** *sb.* 1

Loytre, **loytron**, *obs.* forms of **LOYTER**.

Loz, **Loze**, var. *f. LOSS 2* *Obs.*, **LOSE** *sb.* *Obs.*

Lozel, variant of **LOSEL**.

Lozen (lɔʒən). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **los**, **e. yn**, **lozeyn**, **loysyn**, 6 **losan** (e, **losin**), 7 **loesen**, **lossen**, 9 **losen**, 8-9 **lozen**. [*a. OF. *loisigne* (once *losingne*), var. of *losange* **LOZENGE** *sb.*]

† 1. *Cookery*. † A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

† 2. *3390 Form of Curry* (1780) 21 Take obleys over wafers [wafers] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysches. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. † 3. *1420 L'her Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay per in 77 loysens above be chese with wyne... Pose loysyns or harde to make in fay.

† 4. A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Imr. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item an uther dyamont ground out with losanis ennamelit with the freir knot. 1593 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* VI (1816) 49. 48/2 On the vther syde an losane with ane thrissill on every nuke.

5. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. L. FOUNTAINHALL *Frul.* (1900) 114 One of his servants brook a lossen. a 1813 A. WILSON *unt. Ep.* 10 7. *Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 White rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i. And who taught me to pin a lozen, head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Alas once more, 1855 C. S. GRAHAM *Mystifications* 26 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1856 N. MUNRO *Loch Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

† 6. *transf.* A glass of a pair of spectacles. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. (1842) 20 Auld Durie Squake... caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his barnacles.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* *a. attrib. or adj.* † Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so meny gleingor markis Within this land was never hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

† 8. *Comb.*, as † *lozen-wise* *adv.*

1625 in *Rymer Fadera* XVIII. 236 Diamonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence **Lozened** *a.* = **LOZENGED**. Also **Lozenless** *a. rare*.

1770 R. FORBES *Frul.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv. The place lay tenanless and melancholy... the windows lozenless.

Lozenge (lɔʒənz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **loseng** (e, 5-6 **losang**, e, **losing**), (e, 5 **losyngye**, **losyngye**, **losyng**, **lozinggo**), 5-7 **lozeng**, 6-7 **losseng**, **loosing**, 6-8 **lozange**, (8 **lozing**), 7- **lozenge**. [*a. OF. losenge*, *losange* (mod. *f.* *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *llosange*, It. *lozanga*; perh. a deriv-

vative of the word which appears as Prov. *laus*, *spa. losa*, Catal. *llosa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *lauze* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *laus* = late L. **lapidea* (f. *lapid*, lapis stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *lozenge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).

1. A plane rectilinear figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the *FUSIL*, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † In *lozenge* = *LOZENGY*. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

†a 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her.* s.v. *Sire Gerard de Braybrook*, de argent a vij lozenges de goulles. †a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [robe] with lozenges [F. *lozenges*] and scoochons, .. wrought ful wel. c 1384 — *H. Fenne* 111. 227 Some crowned were as kings, With crownes wrought ful of lozenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemes shalbe xij. inch imbowed with lozings. 1486 *Bl. St. Albans*, Her. F.v.b. Offlozings how and what manner of wyge they be made. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with lozings make fene-trals in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1577-8 HOLMES *CHURCH* III. 802/2 The wallis..coloured white & greene lozengis and in curie lozeng either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xix. (1660) 354 A Lozenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collateral or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometrical lines whereof it is composed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrius* iii. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 95/1 He beareth or, a Lozenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escutcheon) Gules. †a 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. .. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar. Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made, .. a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

†1606 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lozenge*.. This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covenant Baron. †a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* 111. 111. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the head. 1835 MARYAT *Old Port.* xxi. Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1848 CUSSEARS *Her.* (1893) 42 *nole*, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is called lozenge or diamonds whose sides alle equal, but it hath never a square corner. 1889 CASEY *Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*. Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezel: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut..requires .. 58 facets thus arranged: .. 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*. 1841 BLOXAM *Goth. Archit.* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches? .. The cable moulding. The double cone... The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 11. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star...Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge.

†2. *Cookery*. a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare... And pan kyte be cakys borw with a knyff in manner of lesyngys. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 li. 10. b. Cutt hem in the manner of lozenges and make feyres batur & close the sydes of the lozenges ther with. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 599 Viannd royal plantyd lozenges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lozange of spyce, *lozange*. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* li. xvii. 8 Dregges and lozanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treat. Hild. Secrets* liii. C7, Lay on it your gold leafe...cut your Lozings [1627 Loosings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 TORSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuall and given as a Lozeng. c 1623 LOOGER *Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not be amiss to take a lozeng of *Diaphisio* or *Diatrias Salomonis*. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iv. ii. Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HOOGE *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221. I. kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 BURKE *Regia. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatic lozenges. †1845 HOOD *To J. Hume v.* Talk till hoarse; Have lo-

zenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*..also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manege*. (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341/2 *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrius* iii. 47 The..Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 93/1 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. c 1790 LITTON *Sch. Art* ii. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *(Hille)* The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincunx Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients..Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 33/2 The Bends..wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier, .. became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 RUTTER *Fountain* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Ek.* i. 481, 1..stepped out on the narrow terrace..And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches ..rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18.. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panes.

7. *Comb.* a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, -*shaped* adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrius* iii. 47 Wherein [sic] the Sunflower] in 'Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up its seeds. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The corners are like the corners of a losing, and therefore ar they named 'lozenge-like'. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossae, .. producing, with the peaked and weakly retreating chin.. a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, '*Lozenge-machine*, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* li. 72 The summer flowers in the 'lozenge-shaped parterres. 1860 READE *Choister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: lozenge-base, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; *lozenge-coach* (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; *lozenge lion*, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris...It is not made with one of the 'lozenge-bases. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my 'lozenge-coach. 1890 *Service. Notations* ix. 67 There were .. Gold Pennies and Mailles. 'Lozenge Lions [etc.].

Lozenge (lɒʒəndʒ), a. [f. *LOZENGE* + -ED 2, after F. *lozangé* (OF. *lozengé*) *LOZENGY*.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 734 Some had cotes .. lozenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 COCKER, *Lozengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Town Normandy* II. 186 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii. There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

Lozengeour, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

Lozenger (lɒʒəndʒə), Also 6 *lozinger*. [f. *LOZENGE* + -ER.]

†1. = *LOZENGE sb.* 1. *Obs.* 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum le diamond vocatum a lozinger.

2. = *LOZENGE sb.* 3. *U. S.* and *north. dial.* 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Elie* V. (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Something just to be haulin out For the kids — a lozenger or the lek.

Lozengerie, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

† **Lozengeways**, *adv. Obs.* Also *langez-*. [f. *LOZENGE sb.* + -WAYS.] = *LOZENGEWISE*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Lozenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Lozenge, with the points or acute Angles, straight upward and downward. Some say pierced Lozenge. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 70 Piercing.. is threefold. 'That is 10 say Round, Lozenge-ways, Quadrate. 1668 LEYBURN *Playfurn* Fench. 116 They are..laid Langez ways, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

Lozengewise (lɒʒəndʒɪwaɪz), *adv.* [f. *LOZENGE* + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec. in Her.* = *LOZENGY* a. 1.

1530 PALSGR. 844/2 Dymaot wyse, *lozengé* [sic] wyse, treflowe wyse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 71 My trees stand..lozengwise or diamonde wise. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Lozenges Lozengewise (or in Lozenge) Gules. 1896 *Land. Gaz.* No.

3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozengewise. 1725 BRAULEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Flover*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozengewise. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozengewise upon the lower.

Lozengiour, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

Lozengy (lɒʒəndʒɪ), a. Forms: 6-7 *lozengie*, 7 *lozengy*, *lozengeee*, 8 *lozengé*, 9 *lozengée*, 7-*lozengey*. [a. OF. *lozangie* (13th c.), f. *lozange* *LOZENOE*.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 157 He beareth Lozengey, Argent, and Sable. 1572 BOSSEVELT *Armorie* ii. 38 b, One fermaux lozengie, Gules. 1610 [see *LOZENGEWAYS*]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lozengy*, *Lozengy*.. is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengey.. is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 *Lozengée* erm. and sa.

b. **Lozengy barry**, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. **Lozengy-bendy** (see quot. 1838). † **Lozengy in point** (see quot. 1688). † **Semi-lozengy** (see quot. 1612).

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* iii. 160 If ther be above the number as I said of five and twenty or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozengie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 105/2 He beareth Gules, two Files Barwise Argent... This is by others Blazoned, a pale Lozengie in point, or extending to the sides..of the Escutcheon. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/1 [A shield Fusilly] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozengy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 h. In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, lozengy. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir..is paved Lozengy, black and white. 1845 M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Nov. A lozengy or network pattern.

Lozengy, **Lozcel** (l, obs. f. *LOZEN*, *LOSEL*).

L. s. d., **s. d.** (celsd f.), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D); hence often used = 'money'. Hence **L. s. Deism** (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* i, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies de se, .. Two-thirds have been through want of L. s. d. 1880 MRS. LYNN *Linton Rebel of Family* li. For his own part he preferred £. S. D. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism..the modern worship.

Lu, **Lubard**, obs. forms of *LOO*, *LEOPARD*.

Lubba (lʊbā). Also 8 *lobba*. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

c 1794 T. JOHNSTON in *Shirreff Agric. Surv. Shetld.* (1814) App. 46 On the heavy heather and lobba pastures they (sheep) are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. LOW in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain heath, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HUBBERT *Descr. Shetl.* 1st. iii. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

Lubbard (lʊbād). *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 7 *lubbard*, 8 *lubbard*, 9 *lobbard*, *lubbart*, -*ert*. [Altered form of *LUBBER*: see -*ARD*.] = *LUBBER sb.*

1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. .. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 *Tr. Beworth's Passeng.* i. 3 Thou slovenly lubberd, and toytill fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantastically. 1717 STEELE *Spec. No.* 466 r. 2 In all the Dances he invents, he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards clumsy Graces. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 36 Sciatie, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv. I need only instance..the celebrated downfall of Goliah, and of another lubbard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *affixative* or *quasi-adj.*: *Lubberly*.

1679 EARL ROCHESTER in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair, .. A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 MEDLEY No. 2/3 His lubbard Genus from its Byass coast, In heaps of false Arithmetic is lost. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other..was such a Lubbard Trickster, so awkward at Mischief. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean..stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growing.

Lubbe, obs. form of *LOVE v.*

Lubber (lʊbər), *sb.* Forms: 4 *lobre*, *lobur*, 6 *lober*, *lobber*, *lubbo*(u)r, *lub*(b)ur, *lubber*, *lubbarre*, 6-7 *lubbar*, 6-*lubber*. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobor* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lobor* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with *LOB sb.* (cf. the Du.) and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word.]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to *play the lubber*. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. *ABBEY-LUBBER*). *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* 1562 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres (MS. H. (c 1400) loburs) and longe fat lob weore to swynke Clodeden

instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. sb. A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf. a.* A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b. (jocular)** Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arch. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely...and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1883) I. 395 Paraffin-oil...had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

Lubricate (*lū'brīkāt*), *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lubrificatus*, pa. pple. of *lubrificare*: see next and -ATE².] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTON *Harold* iv. vii. A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGILVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare.)

Lubricate (*lū'brīkāt*), *v.* [f. L. *lubrificāre*, ppl. stem of *lubrificare*, f. *lubrificus* LUBRICUS.]

1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 CROCKER, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 *Med. Fm.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the faeces. 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1862 TYNALL *Mammifer* vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1856 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

b. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2186 Man's...balmy bath, That supplies, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to...lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNALL *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

c. gen. To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odes* xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Fruits* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. Photogr. To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burning.

1892 WOOLSBURY *Enyel. Photogr.* s.v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. transf. and fig.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music...has a sensible effect in...animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b. slang. To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers...had dismissed him for...lubricating the police.

3. absol. or intr. To act as a lubricant.

1726 LEONI *tr. Alberici's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there should be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is...relieved by...the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. [remedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Lubricated (*lū'brīkāt*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BROOKE *in Penny Cycl.* V. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in *Wilderforce Life* *Sp. Wilderforce* (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated wheels'.

Lubricating, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LUBRICATE *v.*; lubrication.

1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 136/12 For lubricating and for electrolytizing, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

Lubricating, *ppl. a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING².] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1591 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi. A sweetmeat teased beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication (*lū'brīkāt*), *f.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

Lubricative (*lū'brīkāt*), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

a. 1883 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xl (1883) 267 In some oily and lubricative way.

Lubricator (*lū'brīkāt*), *f.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than...Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burning.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. v.* xxi. Water...is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, a lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ANNEV *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1888) 255 For burning, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

b. transf. and fig.

1859 *Spectator* 3 July 780 If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal...we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLOREWOOD' *Almer's Right* (1899) 87/1 Gold, the 'universal lubricator'.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would...foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Dracu.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. U. S. slang. = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up! 'Burn the doggedson lubricator!'

Lubricious (*lū'brīsh*), *a.* [f. L. *lubricus* LUBRICUS + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abs.* I. (1879) 71 margin; Womens lubricious minds neuer content with any thing when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*. [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Sovereign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive, as a lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument. 1884 C. REAOE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 721 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † *Lubriciousness* *rare*—^o.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† *Lubricitate*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—^o. [f. L. *lubrificatus* LUBRICUS, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* (in *Physick and Philos.*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Lubricity (*lū'brīsh*), *f.* [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lubricitas*, f. *lubricus* LUBRICUS.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easie to diuide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricitie thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coel. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hehe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Halfe-pace. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. li. 179 The manifold impossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that...would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes, were not...infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, and all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SVO. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal...lubricity.

† *b. spec. in Pathology. Obs.*

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Ahhorstion...maye come hy ventositate and lubricite of humours in the matryx. 1550 LOVO *Treas. Health* (1585) D ij. For y^e lubricite of y^e bowelles when the meate cometh forth vndergesty. 1710 T. FULLER *Phys. Extemp.* 225 It...robbrates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec. A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. fig. a. 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxi. The lubricity of mundaun greatness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should...be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbourhood. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnevelt* (1879) II. xl. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend...was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

† *b.* Volubility, glibness. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The hulwarke of reason should...be set against it (the tongue), which...may stay...that overflowing and inconstant lubricite which it hath. 1657 LAWSE *Killing is It*. Pref. 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

c. Mobility, slipperiness. *rare.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. li. 23 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/1 The poore daughter was two yere luyngre in luybricitye and lecherye. 1503 MUNOAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 CORIAT's *Cruelities* Panegyric. Verses, The ladies of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them; as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was...very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of it.

fidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are...shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ANZOLO in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Outlooker's Note-Book* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

Lubricous (*lū'brīkūs*), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* LUBRICUS. [f. L. *lubricus* LUBRICUS + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* ii. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so dissuited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous...it easily insinuates itself into...the Tubes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel...to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1855 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 219 Without falling...from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1856 Tono *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 163 [*Uva ulbosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. fig. a. 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He...leaves the safety of Embassadors in the most lubricous posture. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 230 She...transferred, with a lubricous mobility [*L. mobilitate* LUBRICUS], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

† *b.* Voluble, glib. *Obs. rare.*

1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

† *c.* Insinuating. *Obs. rare.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 51 (1797) III. 20 A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

Lubrification (*lū'brīfīkāt*), *f.* Also *Inbre-*. [irreg. f. L. *lubrificatus* LUBRICUS + -FICTION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (Cf. *LUBRICITY* 1 *b.*)

1542 BOOROE *Dysentry* xlii. (1870) 265 Eucry thynge that is vncytuous is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh luybrification. 1547—*Brev. Health* xviii. 13 This infirmity [vomiting] doth come...of lubrification of the intestines. 1625 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrification, and Relaxation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milke, Honey...and others.

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is applied to the gable end of a house. *a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam.* 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the reek of the burning camp. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 611 That grey roof, with the range of lucarnes.

Lucasite (lū'kāsīt). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. Lucas: see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Cornndum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

Lucayne, obs. form of LUCARNE.

Luce ¹ (lūs). Also ⁵ lūs, luyss, luy3s, lewse, 6 leuse. [a. OF. *lus*, *lutr*, repr. late L. *lucius*.] The pike [*Esoc lucius*], *esp.* when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j Luc^r por Supprior, iij d.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 350 Many a bream and many a luce in stews. 14. *Nov.* in Wt. Wulcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a lewse. 14. *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish. 1577 B. GÖÖGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Luce, were thought to be in the Ruer of Tyber. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 The Luce, or Pike, or Luce breeds by Spawning. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel... with us in England is a very common Fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* i. 383 The Pike. Pickerel. Jack. Luce. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/2 Two mighty eels, three fatted tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

b. *Her.* as a charge.

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four lewse heads erant raised or. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. 16 All his Ancestors... may give the dozen white Luces in their Cote.

2. *Luce of the sea, sea-luce*: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 Stow *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knights riding on horses, made like lues of the sea. 1655 MOUTFET & BERNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 Luce, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1890-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 301 The hake... has also been termed... sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce** ². *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, FLEUR-DE-LIS. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) Her [*sc.* Henrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† **Luce** ³. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see LOSS ².] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made... for the annual painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorn, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

Lucence (lū'sēns), *rare*. Also 5 lucens(e). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravit vs zower lucence. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* cxix. 340 Love which ope the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

Lucency (lū'sēns). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCY.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. DORASTUS & FAWNIA 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. These are the Septemberers (*Septembrisers*); a name of some note and lucency... but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1802 *Althaus* 2 Jan. 29/2 His manner... is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

Lucent (lū'sēnt), *a.* Also 5 *erron.* lueyant. [ad. L. *lucēt-em*, pres. pple. of *lucēre* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in *Q. Edw. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afferte, Sumtyme namyt the land lueyant in the partis of Orient. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 203 Their steill helmes, and burcell hassetis brycht, like luecent lantrynys caist an aureat lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye luecent and lightsome place. 1616 B. JOXSON *Ephig.* i. lxxvi. 8. I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his luecent seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's luecent Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-liver, formed a very luecent fluid. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under luecent sand. 1804 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novels* 48 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a luecent belt of sky.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccl.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How luecent in all flesh! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume of Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucid and luecent. 1858 - *Fredk. Gt. x.* vii. II. 654 Algorotti... a man beautifully luecent in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, Luecent syrrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the luecent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **Lucently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† **Lucetret.** *Obs.* Also 7 luseret. [Obscurely related to LUCERN ¹, LUSARD.] = LUCERN ¹.

1634 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* ii. v. (1839) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Cat. 1674 JOSSLYN *For. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Luseran or luseret, or Ounce as some call it.

Lucern ¹ (lū'sēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 luzarne, luzerne, 6-7 luzern, luzern(e), 7 leuz-, lewzern, lewxern, lucirno, luseran, 7- lucern(o). [Prob. a. carly mod.G. *liichern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see LOSS ²);

the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.]

The spelling *lucerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *lucerne*, *luserne*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. L. *lynx cervarius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lynx* wolf, *cervarius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if L. **lynx cervinus* = *lynx cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx; formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare... any Fures of Blake Jettetes or Luserns. 1536 *Ward.* Acc. Hen. VIII in *Archologia* IX. 249 With twelve luserne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerion Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare... any... sabel, luzarnes, or black genetes. 1578 PARKHURST *Lit. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beasts like to Camels in greatness. 1585 Sir W. Dixie's Pageant in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* i. 446 A stranger, strangely mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Comm.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen,... the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [*orig. bays*] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 MIDDLTON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumph Chariot of Love... drawn with two lucerns. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii, The Polcat, Marterne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 DEKKER *Brit. Hon. Wks.* 1873 IV. 105 Two Lucernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 *Sat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxerns skin the piece & 2100. ad. 1698 A. BRANO *Emh. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chioises. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

† **Lucern** ². Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. c 1611 in 1.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Aubois* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 43 Let me have My lucerns too (or dogges inur'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern** ³. *Obs.* [App. an error. extension of LUCE ¹, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = LUCE ¹. 1615 MARKHAM *Peas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-grown Pyke.

Lucernal (lū'sēnāl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -AL.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

Lucernarian (lū'sēnār'ian), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidae* of hydrozoa. *B. sb.* A hydrozoan of this genus or family.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians. So *Lucernariid*, *Lucernariidan* *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernariida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernariida*. *Lucernariid*, the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernariida*. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Colent.* 123 A fixed and sessile 'Lucernariid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernariid. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* I. 90 The *Hydra-stoba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernariid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomida*.

Lucerna ¹ (lū'sēn). ? *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* [ad. L. *lucerna*, f. *luc*- ablaut-variant of *lucē*, *lux* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Entry to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chaucer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-ight, with hevenly influence Illumined. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derme, for to discern Be glory and grace devyne. 1833 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

Lucerne ², *lucern* (lū'sēn). Also 7 *lucern*, 8-9 *lusern* (e), 9 *luzern*. [a. F. *luzerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *lucerno* of unascertained etym. Cf. f. *lauerne*, *lauerse*, 'Shrub Trefoil, Milke Trefoil, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as *la lucerne*, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

Native or *Paddy Lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1626 A. SPOED *Adant out of E. v.* (1659) 38 Clovergrass... is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Lucerne. 1649 BUTTIE *Eng. Impr.* (1653) 186 Chap. xvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foynne and Lucerne. 1660 WORLDWIDE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3: It is not so good as La Lucerne... only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucerne. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. (Duhl.) 200 La Lucerne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much extoll'd by the Ancients; *Ibid.* 201 Lucerne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foyn. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Lucerne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 552 *Lucerne*. This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.*

(ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 25 All its growth unseathed OF emerald lucerns bursting into blue. 1885 V. STUART *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b. *attrib.*, as *lucerne field*, *grass*, *padding*, *seed*. 1724 Act 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (Bk. Rates). Seed, vocat Lucern: Seed the C. wt. o. 10. o. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 Tho' one Lucerne Root be much more taper than another. *Ibid.* 211 Lucerne Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot. App.* 318 Lucerne Grass, *Medicago*. 1890 ROLF BOLDERSWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** ¹. *Obs.* In 6 *lucette*, 7 *lucit*. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* LUCE ¹.] A pike; = LUCE ¹.

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlii. in *Child Ballads* III. 277 The lucettes and the cresswattes both; The Skottes savght them agayne. 1658 R. FRANCIS *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xlii. The artist [*i.e.* fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

Lucet ² (lū'sēt). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.) a 1650 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nilland tape, & with her bagge & lucet beggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

Luche, obs. form of LUTCH *v.*, *dial.*

Lucian (lū'jān). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, L. *Lucianus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † *Lucian v. intr.* in to *Lucian it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; *Lucianic*, † *Lucianical* *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. *Lucianically* *adv.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianical wittes. 1594 G. HARVEY *Fear Left*. 8 My betters neede not take it gricuously, to be taught... in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleged. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianical style. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues... though... he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 HOUDES *Chr. Plan* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 DONSON *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist** ¹. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -IST.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1856 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vii. 13, 18 The Epicures & Lucianists doe professe that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man: a desperate Lucianist: an abominable Aretinist.

Lucianist ² (lū'jānist). *Eccles. Hist.* Also *Lucanist*. [ad. late L. *Lucianista*, f. *Lucianus* -i; see -IST.] The name of two sorts of heretics: 8. A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). b. A kind of Arian; = COLLECULANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, a disciple of Marcion... There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

Lucible (lū'sīb'l), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *lucibilis*, f. *lucēre* to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lucent.

1623 COCKERMAN, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1803 STORRS *Sp. in Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct. In letters of lightning, lucible and not trifling.

Lucid (lū'sid), *a.* [ad. L. *lucidus*, f. *lucēre* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*.]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Eut.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1250 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid cloudes, and lucid firmament. 1654 YUVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flood. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Stars even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany*] A Surface is... Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 HOLME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelosticta lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* Nt. i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyrae... is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being... made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 BARNARD *Chr. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Virtue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1650 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [*sc.* air]. 1647 H. MOW *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring OF living bliss. 1725 *Porr. Odyss.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1824 LYTTON *Eugene A. l. x.* How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

feres] almost all belong to the class of transparent... worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* x. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xxiii. 283 The nearer we stand to the luciferous orb (sc. the sun). 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv. Let us... bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. *fig.* Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, et al.).

1648 PETTY *Adv. to Harlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments, ... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Luciferous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These ... are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence **Luciferously** *adv.*, **Luciferousness**.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 Sir P. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 3 Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

Lucific (*lusi'fik*), *a.* [ad. late L. *lucific-us*, *f. luc(z)-*, *luc* light: see -*fic*.] Light-producing. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. c. § 14. 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge, ... though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet, ... that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light ... the lucific vision, ... meaning thereby ... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 J. ELIAS *Cæsar in Egypt* 53 Lucifere ords.

Luciform (*lusi'fɔrm*), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *luciform-is* (repr. Gr. *lucyōidēs*), *f. luc(z)-*, *luc* light: see -*form*.] Having the character of light, luminous: applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (*αὐροειδὲς ὄχημα*) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct notion of this kind of luciform body. 1678 COPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoined with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Starlike. 1770 R. WARD *Life H. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1864 ELIOTT *On a Theol.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the clouds. 1883 SHORTHOUSE *F. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Luciferian: see LUCIFERIAN *a.*

Lucifugous (*lusi'fɪgəs*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [*f. L. lucifug-us*, *f. luc(z)-*, *luc* light + *fug-ere* to fly: see -*ous*.] Shunning the light.

1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. vii. 211 Such designs as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 241 These ill Demons ... Aquatile, and Subterranean, and Lucifugous. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 121 note, Lucifugous Nycticores. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 592 The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 OAKLEY *Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Lucifugal** *a.*, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lucigen (*lusi'sidgen*), [*f. L. luc(z)-*, *luc* light + -*GEN*.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. 1892 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry, with the lucigen light.

†**Lucigenous**, *a.* *Obs.*—[*f. L. luc(z)-*, *luc* light + -*GENOUS*.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

Lucimeter (*lusi'mitæz*), [*Hybrid f. L. luc(z)-*, *luc* light + -*METER*.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms. Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Lucina** (*lusi'nä*). Also 6 (*anglicized*) *Lucyna*. [*L. fem. of adj. lucinus*, *f. luc(z)-*, *luc* light: see -*INE*.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1227 But for bir child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucynagan she calle. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. iii. i.* 10 Lucina, oh! Diuine patroneesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. W'inch.* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 27 Neither ... the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put ... over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the night. 1508 — *Gold. Targe* a Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.*

ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucynas siluer face.

Lucioid (*lusi'oid*), [*Ichth.* [*f. L. luci-us* pike + -*OID*.] *a.* sb. A fish of the family *Esoicidae*; a pike.

b. *adj.* Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esoicidae* (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esox*. 1859-62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1858) II. 153 Lucioids (*Esoicidae*).

Lucirne, *obs.* form of LUCERN.

Lucit, variant of LUCET *1 Obs.*

Lucius, *obs.* form of LUCIOUS.

Lucivee: see LUCIFEE.

Luck (*lɒk*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *luk(e)*, 6-7 *lucke*. [*a. LG. (Du. OFris.) luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu. *gelucke* = MHG. *glücke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the LG. word are *icel. lukka* (14th c.), MSw. *lukka*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the LG. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. *gelücke* (= OHG. **geliuchi* = OTeut. type **galukko-pm*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 note) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG. *gilingan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *ruck* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with Louk *z'* or *u'*, or with G. *locken* to entice (OHG. *locken*) and the synonymous OHG. *lucchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortnne good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with *adj.*, as *bad, hard, evil luck*, GOOD-LUCK, ILL-LUCK. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1520 [see GOOD LUCK]. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lucke, happe, *heer.* a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would have fed on me. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke & cursed chance, ... to finde etc. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. iii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 823 It hath bene my lucke alwayes to beat the bush, while another kild the Hare. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse lucke sometime, or you will neuer make a good Angler. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 18 Yes; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xv, I hope we shall haue better luck next time. 1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* xvii, The Arch-cropper below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Jaconda. 'Luck alwayes changes'. 1883 HOWKES *Toman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him 'get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not haue any of my luck about it'.

†b. A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/2, I haue a shreude chance or a shreude tourne, or I haue an yvell lucke, *il me meschiet*. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iv. xxiv, Those euill Luckes, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified*.

1534-5 MORE *Dauy the Dyer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euer lucke alloteth. 1630 DAVENANT *Criol* Bk. I. i. B 2, Report is then becme a Bawde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 Maj. A. GRIFFITHS in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* iii. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good or bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

Mod. You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. *Phr.* To have the luck = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). †To have no luck to = to be unfortunate in.

141. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wher-for lucke and good hannels my hert y sende you. 142480 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 3162 *Luck, lucrum*. [*So Camb. MS. and ed. Pynson; Harl. MS. reads (prob. correctly) Lukre or wyngnyng, lucrum*.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That neidfull war that waitit their nothing, At their lyklyng, with greit larges and lucke *prime* instruct. 1583 HOLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 145 No man can haue lucke alwayes at play. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue vneared lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latyn, and therefore I would advise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 BOYLE

Style of Script. (1675) 36 A hint, which ... I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 COWPER *Tirc.* 29 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright, thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 374, I have been off with a party ... on a bunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq. With Children of Israel* I, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to bave the 'devil's own luck'.

†b. (*One's*) *luck of*: (*one's*) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ?*Sc.*

1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 It was a 'luck for me yesterday ... that I had these live things to look after.

d. *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

'This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 *Ballad* in *Lysons Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. cccx, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. 1842 LONGER. (*title*) The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Uhlund]. 1870 B. HARTE (*title*) The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 E. F. BENSON *Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck to* (a person or thing)!: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on* (*occas. in*) *one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck. *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. †To strike (a person) luck: see STRIKE *v.* To try one's luck: see TRY *v.* †Upon luck's head: on chance (*obs. Sc.*). *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*). For *rim, stroke of luck*, see the *ssb.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1789 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Sir F. Banks's Emp. of Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, The Chevalier was ... to use his own picturesque expression ... 'down on his luck'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yrct. Stepm.* xvi. 231 He ... should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a distinguished house-fly out of luck. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 185, A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 R. BURTON in *Athenaeum* No. 2880. 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 STEVENSON *Trevelyan* II. lxxv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent. Mar.* 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1894 G. S. LAYARD *Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 43 Urtania tells her kerchief over the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 1901, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

†b. *Luck in a bag*. A name for some (swindling) contrivance resembling a LUCKY-BAG, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasps* *Nest Wks.* 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Hemming's turn so pat. 1701 *Walk to Smithfield* in G. Daniel *Merric Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. 1721 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin jannaped? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

†4. A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen.

1548 ELIOT *Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thyng to come, gathered of some worde or saying before spoken. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 184/2 Lucke, *fortuna, omen*. 1600 A. HOME in *Bellenden's Lit.* v. (1822) 479 The quibk voice being heard abroad, ... the senate did think the samin to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: *luck-money* = next; *luck-penny*, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †*luck-sign*, an augury; †*luck-stroken a.*, ?having received the luck-penny. 1877 N. & Q. 5th Ser. VII. 483 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed 'luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 27 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1898 BURNS *Lett. to Mrs. Dunlop* 4 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your 'luckpenny'. 1893 *Scott's Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders ... have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1894 Miss MURPHY *Village Ser.* I. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off in *jumo* on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance;
casual, fortuitous, *rare*.

1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen.. or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1701 ROWE *Amibit. Step-Moth*. 1. i. My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Arabian's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON *Nat. Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies.. they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Viscit. Kenmore in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God.. plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. 1823 GALT *R. Gilchrist* II. xxiii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDOLPH *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts.. 'o' cats in general, for the lucky half 'o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Ice.* *heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence lucky-dad, daddy, a grandfather; lucky-minny (-minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. *Lucky* sb. 1.)

a 1555 LYNDESAY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gaird me leif, fair lucky dame. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, lucky daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES *Ajax* Sp. etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 RAMSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii. The bits 'o' bairns, pur' things, are wearying to see their lucky-dad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lucky minnie's lines*, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld lucky-minnie 'o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as lucky-starred adj.; lucky-proach *Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus, Lucky Proach, Scotland. 1836 PATMORE *The Rosy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-star'd.

Lucky-bag. [*f.* prec. adj. Cf. *luck in a bag*, *LUCK* sb. 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her.. lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. NONNIS *Major & Minor* xxiv. Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 29/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 S. B. LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) Have the master-at-arms with in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucombe, lucome, obs. forms of **LUCARNE**.

† **Lucrate, v.** *Obs.* [f. *L. lucrāt*, ppl. stem of *lucrāri* to gain, *f. lucrum* gain.] *trans.* To gain, win. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucration.** *Obs.* [ad. late *L. lucrātō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in ASH. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1830) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

Lucrative (*lūkrātiv*), *a.* Also 5 *lucratiif*, -tyff (e, 6 -tyvo. [ad. *L. lucrātiv-us*, *f. lucrāri* to gain.]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14. *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV. 684^b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Many clerks lernen lucrative sciencis, to geterichesse. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucrati 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, To abstayne from.. bodily labours, & specially from them that be lucrative. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucrative, may beare Usury at a good Rate. 1725 BROOME *Nat. Pop's Odyssey* xiv. 259 III. 300 The more lucrative.. method of life by Agriculture, was 1763 STURGEON *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 29 At length, the Soldiers of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract awarded off the blow for a time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after *L. lucrativa adquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* xlv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISC. STAIR *Inst.* iii. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise.. Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession*.

† 2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments:

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*, b. f. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucrative lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii. To binde the hands of Iustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to proue Lucrative Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONNE *Sermon*. xlii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture.. to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed.. not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) I. 458 To enter upon.. a cure.. on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 58 'To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lucratively** *adv.*, **Lucrativeness**.

1745 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37 The Censors, in farming out.. Estates, always began with the *Lake Lucrinus*, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WENSTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device.. ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIR G. DOUGLAS HOGG v. 96 His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

† **Lucratory, a.** *Obs.* [f. *L. lucrāt* (see **LUCRATE** v.) + -ORY 2.] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAULE *Case Const.* 6 Witch-seekers.. whose lucratory skill and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

Lucre (*lūkrē*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *lukir*, *lukre*, 6 *luoar*, *lucur*, (?) *lyeur*, 6-7 *luker*, 7 *lukar*, 4- *lucure*. [ad. (either directly, or through *F. lucre*) *L. lucrum*, *f.* WARYAN root **lū-*, *lew*, *lou-*, whence Gr. *ἀρο-λαβειν* to enjoy, Goth. *launs*, OHG. *lūn*, mod. *G. lohn* wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'; *Filthy lucre*: (see **FILTHY** 4 b); so † *foil lucre*. † Also *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 *Pei* traueillen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. 1388 — *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In synge lucris gredili. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 Bus pothe our banke & lucre gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 187/2 They shuld have for lucre, favorable Enquestes of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamble, For their owne speide and lucre they suffer their liddert to passe untruly covyed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Al. Aurel.* (1546) U v, Theyr owne handes open for their owne propre lucres. 1540 TAVERNER *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* Avj b, Preferre damage afore fowle lucre. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11. 26 Men have entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge.. for lukar and profession. 1621 BIBLE 3 *Sam.* viii. 3 His sonnes, turned aside after lucre, and tooke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. i. ix. 49 The Phenicians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 717 From his lov'd Honie no Lucre him can draw. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* Mar. Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. 1784 BEAUMIE *Ministr.* l. ix. At lucr or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Disp.* III. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. 11, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person. *personified.* 1606 WILLY *Bequigled* 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chair of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keeps a loofe.

† 2. *Const. of.* a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). b. Acquisition of (something) profitable (*obs. exc. arch.*).

The phr. *lucere de gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores* T. 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 380 Upon the lucre of merchandie, Compassement and tricheorie Of singular profit to wyne. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now vnneth(e)l the ys noone That loueth but for lucres of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 267 Such as.. sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magi. Lady* v. vi, Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric. in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 CLESS *D'Amy's Trav.* (1706) 108 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. B. *Beccaria's Advice. fr. Parmass.* I. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1840) lviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 p. 1. 13. I.. love, and not lucre of gain. 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 3. I.. am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence † **Lucere v.**, to make gain. † **Lucering** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari*. *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucr, *lucrari*. 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hymn Bened.* 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes.. frame themselves to earty change, thereby to satisfy their luring lust. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such luring Mammonists the heavens displease.

Lucresie, variant of **LUCIFRY** v. *Obs.*

Lucretian (*lūkrētian*, -*šān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* *L. lucrētius*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling *Lucretius* or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, *Lucretian* tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1831) II. 62 The *Lucretian* comfort is none to me. 1900 SPEAKER 1 Sept. 602 The *Lucretian* philosophy. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his *Lucretian* poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. *quasi-sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of *Lucretius*, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* i. (1883) 31 'It is the ideal *Lucretian* himself who is the speaker.'

† **Lucrifaction.** *Obs. rare* — [as if ad. *L. *lucrification-em*, n. of action *f. lucrificāre*, *f. lucrum* gain, *LUCRE* + *facere* to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b, The Iewes do comprise all titular rigths vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams.. heredation like Isaacs.. *lucrification*, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

† **Lucriferos, a.** *Obs.* [*f.* *L. lucrum* + -(-)FEROUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 PETRY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers.. would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of *Lucriferos* Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 294 Being the most *lucriferos*, and many times *lucriferos* experiments too in philosophy. 1797 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters, which is no *lucriferos* experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence † **Lucriferosness**, the quality of being *lucriferos* or profitable.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the *Lucriferosness*.. of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.]

† **Lucrific, a.** *Obs. rare* — [ad. *L. lucrificus*, *f. lucrum* gain; see -FIC.] Producing gain. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Lucrificable, a.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. lucrificabilis*: see next and -ABLE.] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucrificate, v.** *Obs. rare* — [f. *L. lucrificāt*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre*, *f. lucrificus* + *LUCRIFIC*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*, .. to gain, or to make after gain.

† **Lucrifry, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 *lucresie*, *lucrisie*. [ad. *L. lucrificāre*: see prec. and -FY.] a. *trans.* To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 323/1 By the which the Devil is overcome, and plenty of soules be lucrifed and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1838) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucrifre the same and bide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm. 2 The.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter.. sayes, They lucrifre soules vnto Christ, by their lyves without any speach [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

Lucrine (*lūkrin*), *a.* (With capital L.) [ad. *L. Lūcrinus*.] The designation of a lake near Baie in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 49 Not *Lucrine* Oysters I could then more prize. 1835 PENNYCYCL. III. 168/1 The *Lucrine* Lake was filled up by an eruption.

Lucrourie, erroneous form of **LUCROUS** *Obs.*

† **Lucripetous, a.** *Obs.* [*f.* *L. lucrīpet-a* (*f. lucrum* gain + *pet-ere* to seek) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1863) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less *lucripetous*, he desired to hold nothing in commendam.

† **Lucrous, a.** *Obs.* Also 6 *lucurous*, *erron. lucurous*. [ad. *L. lucrōsus*, *f. lucrum* LUCRE: see -OUS.] Pertaining to *lucure*; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15.. *Kalendar of Sheph.* (1528) L viij b, O ye marchantes.. Of *lucurous* wyngynye ye haue greater pleasure. 1551 BECKE *Bible. Ded. to Edw. VI*, Your graces Chancellors, Iudges, Iustices & such as intermedle wth the *lucurous* lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 *Lucrourie*, *lucurous*. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the inuck-worm miser's *lucrons* rage. 1966 MOD. *Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their *lucrons* appetites.

† **Luctation.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. luctātō-em*, n. of action *f. luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having closed in actual luctation with that great Eastern Giant. 1666 tr. *Anypardus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 121 The luctation and combat of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 GNEW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Africa. Cur.* (1708) III. 353 J. Swelling and Luctation in his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULLEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

† **Luctiferous, a.** *Obs. rare* — [f. *L. luctifer* (*f. luctus* sorrow + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1824 MISS FRIER *Inher.* liii, An equipage and attendants of—of—the most *luctiferous* description.

Hence **Luctiferousness**. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Luctific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificus*, *f. luct-us* grief: see -FIG.] Causing sorrow or mourning. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Luctificable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificabilis*, *f. luctificus*, *f. luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

† **Luctisonant**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. *L. luctison-us* (see next) + -ANT: cf. SONANT *a.*] Mournful-sounding. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Luctisonous**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. *L. luctison-us* (*f. luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] = *prcc.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Luctual**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. luctu-s* mourning + -AL.] Mournful, sorrowful.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found means to maintain public manners, without that luctual remedy of blood. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 11. 41 The turbulent and luctual times, which were towards the end. of his. Raigne. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* in *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

† **Luctuate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. as *prcc.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 320 Sumptuous tombs, irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

† **Luctuous**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [ad. *L. luctuosus*, *f. luctu-s* mourning: see -OUS.] Mournful. 1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

Lucubrate (*lū'kub'ret*), *v.* [f. *L. lucubrāt-*, *ppl. stem of lucubrāre*, *f. luc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *intr.* Literally, To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1623 in COCKERAM, 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Enrop. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely de omni scitib, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347 *ft* This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.

2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence † **Lucubrated** *ppl. a.*, (a) consumed in lucubration; (b) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 1. 8 We... Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

Lucubration (*lū'kub'rā-shən*). [ad. *L. lucubratiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ep. Ded., Who have spared no labour, no watchings, no lucubrations, to achieve exact knowledge in the holy scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. *Writ.* (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* iii. I. 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was... the well-earned harvest of... many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 43 ¶ Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Psychical Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN tr. *F. Godel's Luke* II. 40 The light which the Rabbinus had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. *quasi-concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid works of Diuinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1622) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1693 N. MATHER *Prof. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of bis on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the roth Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem... more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposefully jumbled together. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 385 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1856 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch. viii.* v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through tons of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 [She] endeavored to turn his pious lucubrations into French Verse.

† **Lucubratist**, *Obs.* [f. *L. lucubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + -IST.] = LUCUBRATOR.

1759 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 429 *ft* It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

Lucubator (*lū'kub'rā-tōr*). [agent-*n.* *f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] a. A nocturnal student.

b. One who produces lucubrations. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubatory, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubator. 1828 M. G. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubators. 1833 LYTON *Eng. & Engl.* iv. ii. 11. 55 This quality... is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubator who possesses it.

† **Lucubratory**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. lucubrātorius*, *f. lucubrāre*.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. b. *sb.* (*jocular*.) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubratory*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE *Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratory to your friend. 1775 (see LUCUBRATOR).

Lucule (*lū'kiul*). *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl. lucule*, *incorrectly luculi*. [a. *F. lucule*, ad. mod. *L. lucula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)

1854 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 1. i. 32 The term *luculi* has been applied to the constituent specks (on the Sun's surface). 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemini's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges (on the Sun's disc), which have been called *lucule*.

† **Luculence**, *Obs. rare*°. [ad. *L. luculentia*, *f. luculentus* LUCULENT.] a. Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). b. Clearness, certainty (1775 in ASH).

† **Luculency**, *Obs.* [as *prcc.*] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 in PHILLIPS.

Luculent (*lū'kiulənt*), *a.* [ad. *L. luculentus*, *f. luc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now *rare*. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 191 Tria out the grape vnhut, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 128 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 637 Vipers... must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. † a. Of oratory, compositions in general: Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* (1809) 450 The kyng... gaue good eare to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath. 1603 *Eng. Mour.* *Garn.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, as appeared by many luculent examples. 1666 DEKKER *News fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. Title, Three Sermons... upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Essay* chap. 11. v. 6, 7, and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref. to Having illustrated so obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Dr. in the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundancy... may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne... to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROO' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch. viii.* v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince... are not very luculent to the reader. 1885-6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious, *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ep. Manout of Hum.* iii. 103 Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. c. 1600 TION II. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent not lulent Serpents) shall I say it is come to passe. c. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) iii. 117/2 Saint George comes: and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddess... demanded entertainment.

Luculently (*lū'kiuləntli*), *adv.* [f. LUCULENT + -LY.] In a luculent manner; clearly.

1613 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 177 So luculently forth told by this our Prophet Esaias. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 13 (1740) 102 A Declaration... which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry... been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

Lucullian, -ean (*lū'kūliān*, *lū'kūliān*), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, *f. Lucull-us* (see -IAN); (2) f. *L. Lucullus* + -AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. † **Lucullian marble** (tr. *L. marmor Luculleum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called *lucullite* or *anthracoxenite*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consult L. Lucullus... gaue the name to Lucullian marble... he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1842 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *House, Roman* 404 Columns of black marble, called Lucullian, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *Conversa. Döllinger* i. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets.

Lucullite (*lū'kūli-it*). *Min.* [f. *Lucull-us* (see *prcc.*) + -ITE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucullite. 1821 R. JAMESON

Mineral, 49 Lucullite... is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

† **Lucuma** (*lū'kiūmā*). Also 8 *Lucoma*, 9 *Lucama*. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N. O. *Sapotaceae*) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frut. Auson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucumas, Holos and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 210 The Lucumas... are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lucumo** (*lū'kiūmō*). Also in anglicized form *lucumon*. [L. *lucumo*, *lucumon-*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.

1837 LANOOR *Pentam.* iii. Wks. 1853 II. 331 *r* The lucumons of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii, Now might the burghers know, By port and vest... Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She... spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

Lucumony (*lū'kiūmōni*). *Rom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron. lucumony*. [ad. *F. lucumonia*, *f. L. lucumo*: see *prcc.*] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 *Fasces*... with its district... formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucumonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

Lucur, *obs. form of LUCRE.*

Lucey (*lū'si*). *Her.* [ad. *L. lucius*.] = LUCE¹. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. viii. (1606) 299 Azure, three Dolphins... between two pairs of Lucies Saltier. 1780 in EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. 1854 BOUYEUX *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 181 *r* Gu, three lucies haurient in fesse arg.

† **Lud**¹. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *Norw. ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDDOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks. a. 1568 *Banquatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 764 On their luddis They get grit skuddis In nakit bed.

Lud² (*lud*). Minced form of LORD *sb.* † a. As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). b. In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb.* 15 b.

1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wks* iv. iii. [2nd vers.], That Fellow would have ravish'd me, and Watch. Ravish! Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 35 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLOSCH *Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. 1, Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Kob. Roy* v, Read whom, ma'am! I do not even remember the author's name. 'Lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1822 *Carte's Vill. Minst.* I. 36 But almost mad where'er they come, Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 (see LORD *sb.* 15 b). 1868 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud,' said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed.'

Lud, var. LEDE *Obs.*; *obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.*

Ludby, variant of LOTEBY *Obs.*

† **Ludden**, *Obs.* [Variant of LEDEN.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITTLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthening (the Ludden of Them all).

Luddism (*lū'diz'm*). [f. *Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + -ISM.] The practices of the Luddites.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 1893 *ft* Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

Luddite (*lū'dīt*), *sb. (a.)* [f. the proper name *Lud* or *Ludd* + -ITE.]

According to Pellet's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the bosery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 177/1 The Luddites at Nottingham... have relinquished their system of frame-breaking... The person known by the name of King Lud is taken... His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Are you out near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Lud? 1838 F. PEEL *Rising of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1891 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 *note*, We need only remind the reader... of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.

b. *attrib. or adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1844 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. ii. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader... dropped dead. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* s. § 4. 866 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.

Hence **Ludditism** = **LUDDISM**.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill... for the suppression of Ludditism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Luddock**. *Obs.* [f. **LUD** + -OCK. (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.)] The loir, or the buttock.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take hefe and sklice hit fayne and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. c.1490 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 374 His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne cloggyss. c.1490 *Promp. Para.* 296f Leend, lym of a beeste (*MS. K., Pyson* or luddock), *lumbus*.

† **Lude**¹. *Obs.* Also 3 louds. [ME. *lūde*, repr. OE. *hlūd* str. fem. (i.e. **hlūdja*), cogn. w. *hlūd* **LOUD** a. (The form *lūde* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lūde* in the first text.)] Noise, clamour.

c.1205 *LAV.* 259f Pa huntun venden æfter mid mūchen heora lude [c. 1275 loudel]. a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 687 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 He wole maken fule lude, He wole grennen, coken and chiden. [But this may belong to **LUDEN**.]

† **Lude**². *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūd-us* play.] A game. 1694 *Mortuex Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

Lude, var. **LEDE** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LIDE**, **LOUD**.

Lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **LOVE** v¹

† **Ludent**. *Obs. nonce-word* [ad. L. *ludent-em*, pres. pple. of *ludere* to play.] A player.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

† **Ludgate**. *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. † to take *Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgation** (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 *Higgins Nomenclator* 324 *Argentarium dissoluere*. To play the hankerupt; to take *Ludgate*. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. 4, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankrouters, or more needie *Ludgathians*. 1606 *Dekker Sen. Sins* i. (Arb.) 11 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of *Ludgate*. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the *Ludgathians*) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to give any prisoner great odds for eye hox at the grate. 1607 [E. SHARPMAN] *Cupid's Whirligig* iii. i. E.3, I am none of these *Ludgathians* that heg for fourescore and ten poore men: my suite is only for my selfe. a. 1700 B. E. *Dick. Cant. Crew*, *Lud-s-burkark*, *Ludgate Prison*.

Ludge, -eing, etc., obs. Sc. f. **LONGE**, **LODGING**.

† **Ludible**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *ludibilis*, f. L. *ludere* to play.] Playful.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Ludible*, apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (*lūdi'bri-əs*), a. [ad. late L. *ludibriosus*, f. *ludibrium* sport, jest, f. *ludere* to play.]

† 1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.* 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 85/1 The youth in skils flooke and run together, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 *BEAAR Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Balazet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee. 1650 *SIR W. MURE Cry of Blood* 266 *Ludibrious* Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 *Ludibrious* acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now *rare*.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. HOWIE in *Shields Faithful Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 647 He. Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Ludibry**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludibrium*; see prec.] Derision, contempt; *coner.* an object of derision.

1637 *BASTWICK Lifany* ii. 5 Brought vpon euery stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 *WOORW Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. 1723 *McWARR Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibry and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Ludibund**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *ludibundus*, f. *ludere* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Ludibundness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieus and such like sportful and ludibrious productions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* iii. xvi. (1737) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophore may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Ludibund*, full of play.

† **Ludicral**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *ludicrus* **LUDICROUS** + -AL.] Ludicrous.

1665 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, chiblish. *Greg.* 1727 *Boyer Dict. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrous*.

† **Ludicrous**. *Obs.* [f. L. *ludicrus* **LUDICROUS** + -ISM.] Burlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curt. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrous by a burlesque song.

Ludicro- (*lūdi'kro-*), used as combining form of L. *ludicrus* **LUDICROUS**, in the sense 'ludicrous and . . .', as *ludicro-pathetic*, *serious*, *aplenetic*.

1757 J. BROWN *Shafesf. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splenic copy of verses. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from . . . levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

Ludicrousity (*lūdi'kro'siti*). *rare*. [f. **LUDICROUS**: see -OSITY.] Ludicrousness.

a. 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* (1858) 399 Unintentional ludicrousities. 1856 J. BROWN *Let. in Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrousity about it.

Ludicrous (*lūdi'kro-s*), a. [f. L. *ludicrus* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *ludicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *ludere* to play) + -OUS.]

† 1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 *GATAKER Lots* iii. 34 Easy only naketh foure sorts; diuine. . . diabolical. . . political. . . Ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 *ASHWELL Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrous toys, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my error. 1668-83 *OWEN Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* ii. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvi] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise (i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment), and become a Christian. 1799-81 *JOHNSON L.P., Pope*, The 'Rape of the Lock' . . . is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 191 f. 1 Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 *Br. LOTHW Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has . . . given industry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 *COWPER Let. to T. Park* 27 Apr. The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 *BURTON's Anat. Mel.* (ed. 13) Adv. 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* ii. iii, The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 *SHELLEYS Q. Mab* vi. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatical roar! 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3). 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* i. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* iv. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. 1884 *YATES Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow, . . . with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

Ludicrously (*lūdi'kro-sli*), *adv.* [f. **LUDICROUS** + -LY.] In a ludicrous manner; † sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a. 1678 *MARVELL in Life Wks.* 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) i. xli, 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously'. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1765) I. Inrod. i. 24 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1799-81 *JOHNSON L.P., Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which . . . produced what Perrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 *EMERSON Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* I. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrousness (*lūdi'kro-snəs*), [f. **LUDICROUS** + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-places [etc.]. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 160 The Ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a. 1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Iliad, D's Poet. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. 1865 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

† **Ludificable**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *ludificabilis*, f. *ludificare* (see **LUDIFY** v.)] (See quot.)

1623 *COCKERAM* ii, Deceiving, *Ludificable*. (1721 *BAILEY*, *Ludificable*, . . . that maketh Sport and Pastime.)

† **Ludificate**, v. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *ludificat-*, ppl. stem of *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] (See quotes.)

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Ludificate*, to deceive, to beguile. 1775 *ASKE*, *Ludificate*, . . . to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

Ludification (*lūdi'fikə-jən*). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *ludification-em*, f. *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] A deception or mocking.

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* ix. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 *JOSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Ethiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a. 1683 *SINCLAIR Disc. Govt.* iii. § 18 (1704) 208 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. *FABER Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ludificatori-us* deceptive: see -ORY 2.] Deceptive.

a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments . . . there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Ludify**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ludificare* to delude, f. *lūd-us* sport: see -FY.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys, Eke.* (Roxb.) 244 Why art thou so . . . cautious me for to ludifye? *Ibid.* 276 And for to successuon lūdifie shur ludyfye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Ludifie*, to deceive.

† **Luding**. *Obs.* Also 3 loudings. [ME. *lūdinge*, n. of action (see -ING 1) f. **lūden* -OE. *hlūdan* to resound (i.e. **hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* **LOUD** a. For the form *luding* in the second text of Layamon cf. **LUDE**¹.] Noise.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 10715 Pa therde þe king mude ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa luding alæid [c. 1275 And þe loudinge alay].

Ludlamite (*lūd'ləmit*). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. Ludlam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* i. 238 *Ludlamite*, is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 *Dann's Min.* 821.

Ludo (*lūdo*). [a. L. *lūdo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

† **Ludus**. *Med. Obs.* [Mod. L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. *ludus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease. a. 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ . . . from those commonly found in England.

Ludwigite (*lūd'vigeit*). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig: see -ITE.] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 *DANA Min.* App. 11. 35 *Ludwigite* occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard . . . examines the optical properties of *Ludwigite*.

Lue, lew (*lū*), v. *Tin and Silver mining.* *trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 *RAY Collect. Words. Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 216 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.* *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sieve. 1799 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Lame Tines* viii, I had new models made of the sieves for lueing.

Lue, lued, obs. ff. **LEW**, **LIEU**, **LOO**, **LEDE**.

Luef, luer, obs. forms of **LIEF**, **LURE**.

† **Lues** (*lū'z*). *Med.* [L. *lues* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 86 [The hath] is prenalent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 *BAILEY*, *Lues*, a pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. 1805 *Mell.* *Print.* IX. 573 The reason why hennorrhoids so seldom produces *lues* is [etc.]. 1880 *BARWELL Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but . . . a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **Luetic** (*lū'etik*) a. [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to *lues*.

1899 *ALLbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 683 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

Lueve, obs. form of **LIEF**.

Lue-warm, variant of **LEW-WARM** a.

1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Now thair consciences ar compellit . . . in thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of thair salutacione to receive water I w not how lue warme. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* xxiv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

Luf, obs. form of **LIEF**, **LOVE**.

Lufand, Lufare, obs. ff. **LOVING**, **LOVER**.

Lufe, obs. form of **LOOF**, **LOVE**, **LUFF**.

Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of **LOVESOME**.

Luff (*luf*), sb. 1. *Nant.* Forms: 3 *lof*, (*pl.* *lofes*, 3-5 *loves*), 4-5 *lofe*, 5, 8 *lof*, 5 *louffe*, *lowffe*, 7 *loufe*; 6-7 *loofe*, *looffe*, *Sc.* *luife*, 3-9 *loof*; 6 *luffe*, 6-7 *lufe*, 5-*luff*. [Early ME. *lof*, *loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *loof*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *lo*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *luf*, Da. *luf*, Sw. *luf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses.

Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. *loef*, *loere* is explained as 'hole-pin' (*scalum*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lofor* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-bauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lofe* palm, *Loof* sb., depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

† 1. ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, to turn, *wend the*

curial synonymy (see quot., 1992 and 1993; also see 1997).
 1607 *Extracts Aberk.* Reg. (1844) i. 437 That na craftis-
 en by hidis bot as the law requires, I'll to say, the
 luge and the hornie elik lang. 1595 *Edin. Coun. Rec.* in
 Laing *Lindores Abbey Xxix*. 1595 I takkin in the beamt. 1549
Jungf. Scol. vi. 64 Kyng haddis gat tua usse luggis on his
 heid be cauld of his eeres. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.*
 1581 Sathing in your knauish luggis bleu. 1592 *Greene*
Mumming-and-dancing Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentle-
 man lett loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away
 he went he home with his bloody lugges. 1625 R. JONSON
Sevante Nervus v. i. A fine round head when those two lugs
 off To trundle through a pillory. 1659 SHIRLEY *Cent.*
 1659 *Ulysses i.* If you have a mind to lose him, your
 ... Talk on. 1721 RAMSAY *Lochee Synte xiii.* ...
 pound'd in bis lug, that there was a country Kate.
 1736 Burns *Scotch Drink* 4 Let other poets grate our lug.
 1744 Scott *Redgauldlet* 1et. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs

that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ugly ear. Obs.

1602 *2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 COCHRAN, *Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or list of the eare. 1690 BULWER *Anthropol.* viii. (1653) 158 The promineny of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.]... all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickneases. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsy lugs [printed lugs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s.v. EAR sb.1 Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loof, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm hold of.

a 1652 BRONE *Mad Couple* iii. i. Wks. 1873 l. 47 You were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps bearers. a 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have a good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) l. 481, I shall get my lug in my luff, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BR. FORBES *Trails* (1886) 300 The poor Brutes... cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Reuch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Leddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a.

d. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also techn. in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR sb.1 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent. in Archæologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) 11. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap... a. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iv, The lady's auld possed dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 *Maam*, *Nash*, Oct. 510 That, when they 'pre' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lug*, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells... the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR sb.1 9.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this tubulum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* ii. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder (in the blowing-action), called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1883 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels... should be oiled occasionally. 1883 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are... fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, Frosty winds blaw... Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabriel's Wallet* xii. 276 He likt the lug of the kitchen fire best.

4. Tobacco trade (see quots.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1888 PATES & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 421/2 The LEAVES (of tobacco) are... sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts' and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1636.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *-trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; *lug-bab* Sc., an ear-drop (cf. BOB sb.1 3); *lug-bolt*, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); *lug-chair*, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; *lug-haul* v., to pull by the ears; *lug-knot*, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; *lug-mark*, sb. and v. = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs*, And tings twa or three. 1898 *Weston, Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common 'lug-cap' (etc.). 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackie, Mac.* 347/1 Humped in his 'lug-chair', he would forget his duty. 1895 *Young Pict.* 169 (E.D.D.) The 'whistlin' and the skirlin'. Rings through ane's 'lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BORTHOZE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over... to within about 3 in. of the top, or 'lug-end'. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* i. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee 'lug-bauled, thou dwarf! 1874 THURLEIGH *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as 'lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17... *Muirland Willie* xii. in Ramsay *Ten's Misc.* (1738) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, 'lug-knots, a' in blew. 1688 M. SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning... 'lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINOLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 191 They [lambs] receive... knoles cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 Mar. 5/6 A North-umbrian farmer... in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a 'lug-trumpet.

† *Lug*, sb.3 Obs. [cf. LUG v. (sense 3) and sb.7; also LG. *lug*, Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and Loc sb.1] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAN *Taxoph.* i. (Arb.) 28 The other [howe] is a lugges slowe of cast, following the string, more sure for to last, then pleasant for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a lugges, or mighty bigge bowe.

Lug (log), sb.4 Also 7 LUGGE, 7, 9 log. [cf. prec.; also LUGG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also Comb., as *lug-worm*; *lug-fork* (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 277 All the above [fish]... are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 *Lug-worms* are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 *Lug Fork*, used... for digging large *Lugworms*.

† *Lug*, sb.5 Obs. [Of obscure origin.] The mod. Cornwall dialect has 'Luggs', the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn, but the identity of the word is doubtful.

= FLAG sb.1 1.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lug*, *acornum*. 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 *Lugs* (flags)... made a coarse kind of bay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Lug (log), sb.6 Short for LUG-SAIL. Also Comb., as *lug-rigged* adj.; *lug-boat* (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xlii. Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights... on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES *Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug 4 from the foremost yard arm; standing lug 4. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGSWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

Lug (log), sb.7 [cf. Log v.] The action of lugging; a rough pull; b. *concr.* (U.S.) see quot. 1828. a 1616 BEAUL & FL. *Nice Valour* iii. ii, All but a lugg byth'eare. 1867 MICEF *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lugg, *liver l'Oreille à qu'en tout d'un coup*. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 24. 3/1 I'll soundly lug his ears... The Lug might more be heard by you. 1828 WESTER, *Lug*,... something heavy to be drawn or carried. (Vulgar.) 1897 WESTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is logged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (Colloq.)

Lug (log), v. Also 4 logge, 4-S lugg(e). [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forelock, also nap of cloth. Normally an ON. *lugg* might be cogn. w. a v. *lugga* = OTeut. *luggan*, represented only by MDa. *luggan*, *gelan* = to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the car, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). Obs. exc. dial.

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 140 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him rith as his list. 1399 LANCEL. *Rich. Reddes* i. 173 This lorell that laddie this lobby away... was felleche ylaughte and luggid full ylle. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B. 113, Leue thy railynges... Or by lyls lylg the by the sweteare. 1621-23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changingly* i. i. 81 Like a common Garden-bill, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPP *Comen. Matt.* x. 6 These also [sc. swine] when lugged... will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugged & Tumbled by the Rabbie. 1882 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* iii. i. Wks. 1727 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. i. 277 To see a Strumpet pore At a Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. 1720 PORE *Let. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stop short, and broke out; 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 FRANCIS *Let.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Fingers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog... still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Ek.* App. iv. 350 With his teth a non He lugged jat al in synder gon lasch. a 1550 CHRISTIE *Kirke* Gr. vii. Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 HAKLUIT'S *Voy.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and monstrous galliasse, where-in were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotti* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 CROCKER *Ednc. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitten with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). Obs.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 295 How our maltlugs lug at this liquor. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serv.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the breast almost drie. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Alan* 965 That he might cease to be trouble-some to his mother, and not lie always lugging at her breasts. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord* Consolat. ii. 43 The breasts of the world, (which we always would be lugging).

c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare*, now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 443 As þat lyftande lome [sc. the Ark] lugged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iv. i, My flagging Soules lyde under her own pitch, Like Fox in a too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a bog. 1842 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *adv.* (cf. 5). † To lug forth, absol. (nonce-use) = to lug out (5 b).

1400 *Destr. Troy* 11029 Pe Mirmydons... Lepyn to lord, lugged hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lugges of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cremus*, *Inclutabile canum*, out of which one can not luge 13 legges. 1577 HANMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 111 They lugged me forth and carried me away. 1682 DAVEN *Ejil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Est. Transl. Verse* (1709) 120 Tears Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1799 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral... caused his Janizaries, to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNBY *Jnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arley's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up, lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prater* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1853 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolic suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is... more convenient... than to lug a Gallipot along with him. 1717 PORE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1733) I. 266 Allow me... to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WATROLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 126 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture... behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STREMEY *Player*, *Eur.* i. (1894) 8 Boswell... succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELLS *Scr.* *Pres.* vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWHAM-DAVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG v. 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugged in. 1774 MAO. D'ARLEY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* *Apr. in Early Diary*, in Raphael's School of Athens. I like his picture of the... Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugged by head and shoulder, into that fine composition. 1901 *Scotman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. *Lug out*. a. *trans.* See prec. senses and out. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6663 Weghis in his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Cartilage* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 = *Paris Sk-sk.* (1866) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 33 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 *Barnaby Bright's New Jnl.* 3, I thought of... lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 4 May 532/2 The Quarterly review also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prol.* to 'Disappointment' 62 They cater-waul... Call 5005 of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step to the Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; and I lugged, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SNOLLETT *Red. Ruid.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle... was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* iv. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 257 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get... that picture... 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clark* 75, I... might have had more, but that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. *intr.* ? To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or ? to tussle. Obs.

1605 1st *Pl. Terenion* iii. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; hooors in blood best swim.

Lug, obs. Sc. form of LODGE sb.

Luggage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Lug-alaf, Cornish dial. ? Obs. = BRILL sb.1 1886 RAY *Willoughby's Hist.* Pisc. iv. iii. 95 *Rhambus* *not aculeatus squamosus*. ... *Lug-alaf* *Cornubiensis*. a 1795 = *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Londinensis*, *Cornubiensis* *Lug-alaf*. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or *Lug-Alaf*.

Lugdor (re, variant of LOCKDOR Obs., woodlouse. 14... *Voc. in Promp. Parv.* 321 note, *Multiplex*, *lugdore*.

Luge, obs. Sc. form of LODGE sb. and v.

Luge (ing, obs. form of LODGING *vbl.* sb.

Lugent (lūgdžent), a. *rare* = o. [ad. L. *lūgent-*em, pr. ppl. f. *lūgere* to mourn.] a. Weeping.

(See quot. 1889.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Luggage (lūgdž). Also 7 loggag, *lug-gage*, -edge, *luggage*. [f. LUG v. + AGE.]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (obs.). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Nautium* or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your backe. 1609 *ARMIN Two Maids More-Clacke A 2 (Stage-direct.)* Enter two watermen with luggedge. 1615 *BEDWELL Moham. Imp.* II. 90 The pilgrims do stay, and dispose of their luggedge where they meane to rest themselves. 1631 in *Crit. & Times* *Chas. I.* (1848) II. 127 The residue... taken prisoners, with all their... luggedge. 1605 *GLANVILLE Def. Vain Dogn.* p. xii, If the Luggage he prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwreckt. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 *R. NESBIT in Mem.* (1858) II. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 *GALLENGA Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts.

1612 *DONNE Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay it clogged is—can follow thee half way. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1 *Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 54 Powhatan... presented him with twelve Turkeys... Now... he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. f. a. With a. An encumbrance (*obs.*). b. pl. *nonce-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes... are... rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* v. ii, My misfortune made me thinke... My very soule a luggage. 1693 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1687 *Observ. Burning Lond. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersome-ness, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *luggage-boat*, *-boot*, *-carrier*, *-label*, *-porter*, *-ticket*, *train*, *van*.

1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He sent him... in a great 'luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. ii, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bags and 'luggage-boots [etc.]. 1766-72 *H. BROOKH Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the 'luggage-carriers was... lightened. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durich, 'luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1898 *H. S. MERRIMAN Roden's Corner* xxiii. 231 Give your 'luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate... the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or 'luggage. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxv. II. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you... see grinning at you from the top of your 'luggage-van. Hence *Luggaged* ppl. a., loaded with luggage;

† *Lugging* vbl. sb., carrying luggage.

1691 *J. Wilson Belphegor* III. i, My Back's almost broke with Lugging. 1847 *ELIZA Cook Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing boof.

Luggageless (lʊdʒɪzəz), a. [f. LUGGAGE + -LESS.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jnl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

Luggar (lʊɡɑː). Also *luggur*, *luggur*. [Hindi *laggar*.] = JUGGER (properly, the female bird).

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco jaggur* of ornithology.

† **Luggard**, *Obs.* [f. LUG v. + -ARD.] One who moves heavily; a luggard. (Cf. LAGGARD.)

1529 *SKELTON Dytiles Solacyous* 26 Behold, thou yeste, luggard, alone! 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

Lugge, *obs.* form of LUG.

Lugged (lʊɡd), ppl. a. [f. LUG v. + -ED.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gylt Cat, or a lugg'd Reare. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* IV. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. ii. 42 (1st Q. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose rearer euen the head-lug'd beere would lick. 1654 *AYTON Phas. Notes* 11 v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. 1851 *Mrs. MARSH Ravenscliffe* II. i. To He was... as surly as a lugged bear.

Lugged, ppl. a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lwygt*, 6 *ludge*, *lowgt*, 6, 9 *lugg'd*, *luggit*, 8 *luggot*. [f. LUG sb.2 + -ED.] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1871) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwygt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxjs. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 674 (Jam), vj lowgt dischis of pewtyr. 1594-5 *Inventory in Archæologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper ludge pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* III. x. H 7 b, The long loofes coate, the huge stop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Piss, all doe claime their roote. 1718 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xxi, Hutchon with a three-lugged cap. 1779 *D. GRAHAM Writings* (1853) II. 142 Ye see the liens turns ay red luggut or they begin to lay. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fixt an freath 't' lugg cap! 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & L.* g. xix. (1857) 28 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

Luggee (lʊɡi). *nonce-wd.* [f. LUG v. + -EE.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

Luggen, *obs.* form of LUG v.1

Luggenis, *obs.* Sc. pl. of LODGING vbl. sb.

Lugger (lʊɡɜː), sb.1 [f. LUG v. + -ER.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 *COTGR.* *Tirur*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tugger. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to... mechanical finish.

Lugger (lʊɡɜː), sb.2 [perh. f. *lug* in LUG-SAIL; but cf. Du. *logger*, perh. f. MDu. *loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impression... it cost the nation, in cutters, luggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He... is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 *MARRAT Dogfish* xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 *SMYTH Sailer's Word-book*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with... four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [sic] may have two or three masts. 1884 *Pae Enslace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. attrib. (*appositive*) and Comb.

1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 194 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 *J. H. VAUX Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

† **Lugger**, v. *Obs.* [f. LUG v. + -ER *b.*] *trans.* a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.

1654 *FISCHER Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspit about their necks... which they went... bus lugging, till [etc.]. 1679 *COWIE Aubin. Statesman* II. 22 When e're I see Authority Lugging a heavy fool upon her shoulders Before me. 1822 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

Luggerheaded, *obs.* form of LOGGERHEADED.

Luggie (lʊɡi). Sc. [f. LUG sb.2 + -IE.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skells forgaist the door. 1785 *BURNS Hallowen* xxxii, In order on the clean beath-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 *C. GIBSON R. Gray* xxvii, Two strapping lassies... preparing the luggies... for the evening's milks. 1901 *R. ANDERSON Hist. Kilsyth* iv. 30 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

Lugging (lʊɡɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LUG v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LUG.

1712 *1200 Chester Pl.* vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1309 With myghty lugging... He plucked the bull by the horned scull. 1614 *MARSHAM Cheap. Husband* v. xiii. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

Lugging (lʊɡɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LUG v. + -ING.] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. LUG v. 2 c.)

1816 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

Luggis, *obs.* Sc. pl. of LODGE sb.

† **Luggish**, a. *Obs.* [? f. LUG v. + -ISH.] ? Miserly. 1684-5 *Wood Life* 1 Jan, Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetous and luggish disposition.

Lugin, *obs.* form of LODGING vbl. sb.

† **Luginar**, Sc. *Obs.* [f. *lugin* LODGING vbl. sb. + -AR, -ER.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts* Jas. IV. (1814) II. 243/1 All prouest & balzeis... avis w' par luginaris & hostillaris w'in par bondis anent be lugin.

Luging, *obs.* form of LODGING vbl. sb.

Lugis, *obs.* pl. of LODGE sb.

Lugit, *obs.* Sc. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of LODGE v.

† **Lug-loaf**, a. (?) or sb. *Obs.* [f. LUG v.]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slauw When she may haue a Lawyer.

Lugre, *obs.* form of LUGURE.

Lug-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. LUG v. or LUG sb.2.] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also attrib.

1577 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Luggall and one Topsail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Natal Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 *STEVENSSON Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

† **Lugubre**, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *lugubre*, ad. L. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] *Lugubrious*.

1727 *LAMB M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Marj.* You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

Lugubriosity (lʊɡʊbrɪˈsɪti). *rare.* [f. L. *lūgubri*- + -OSITY.] Mournfulness.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is... characterized by a long-drawn funeral lugubriosity. 1846 *WORCESTER Cites Q. Rev.*

Lugubrious (lʊɡʊbrɪˈsɪs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 *HAMMOND Father Morda* Wks. 1684 IV. 456 To act no passionless, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONCR. Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 *LEWES*

Hist. Philos. (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 *BLACK GREEN Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugubriously** adv., **Lugubriously**. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON And All.* III. cxv. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 *R. H. ELLIOT Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 *H. W. SMYTH Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† **Lugubrons**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lūgubr-is* + -OUS.] = LUGUBRIOUS.

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biendi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtaines, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrious. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Ferrari's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 14, I only had the affliction to be present at the lugubrious Object. 1708 *OZZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. (1730) 277 Now the lugubrious Instrument resounds, and every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Lug-worm: see LUG sb.4

Luidore, *obs.* form of LOUIS D'OR.

Luif (e), **Luiff** (f), *obs.* forms of LOOF sb.1, LUFF.

Luiff (f) ar, *obs.* form of LOVER 1.

Luifsum, *obs.* Sc. form of LOVESOME.

Luite, variant of LITE sb.4, little.

† **Luition**, *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *lution-em*, n. of action f. *luire* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransom.

Luiver, *obs.* form of LOVER 1.

† **Lujula**, *Obs.* [a. It. *lugiola*, f. *luglio* JULY.] An old name of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* F 166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, siccoray. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cxviii. 179 It (Wood-Sorrel) is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja and Lujula... the other [name] came corruptly from Juliola, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 *CAXTON in Phil. Prouis* XLI. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

Luk, *obs.* f. LOOK v., LUCK; var. *LOUK* v.1 *Obs.*

Lukar, *obs.* form of LUCKE.

Luke (lʊk), sb. slang. Nothing.

1821 in *Life Haggard* 172 Gloss. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Luke**, **Lukes**, *proper name.* *Obs.* Also 5 lukes. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used attrib.

[1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes. *Ibid.* ix. 109 By he rode of lukes.] 1483 *Ward. Acc.* in *Grose Antig. Reper.* (1807) I. 49, ij canopies, oon with lukes gold garryssht with frenged of vengys gold. 1640 *Rates in Northwold's Lond.* (1773) 839/1 Silk, wrought satins, of Bolonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* 1. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry). 1684 *G. MERRON Pratre Yorks. Ale* (1685) 2 Brisketts, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caveare, Nents Tongues [etc.]. 1700 *PETIVER Musci Petiver*. 66 Its about the bigness of a Lucca (LUKE) Olive.

Luke (lʊk), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lueuk*, 4-5 *lewk* (e), 5 *leuk* (e), (luk, 6 *sr. luk*), 3-6, 9 *luke*. [The ME. forms *lueuc*, *leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlēow* LEW a.; perh. through the medium of a vb. **hlēucian*: see LUKE v.]

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod. Du. *leuk* (pronounced lēk) lukewarm, LG. *läh*, *luke*, *lök*, tepid, weak, slack. See LUKEWARM.]

1. = LUKEWARM 1.

13205 *LAV.* 27557 And opened wies his broeste. Pa blod com forth luke. 1323 *HANFORD Pr. Cons.* 748 (MS. Harl.) As a lewke bath nought hate ne calde. 1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk. 1420 *Pallad. an Husb.* iv. 61 Yf luk water hem biwepe They wole be grette. 1491 *CAXTON Yfus Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 228 1/2 He dranke luke water. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and lukewarm luke.

2. = LUKEWARM 2.

1340 *Ayenh.* 31 He is syehle and lueuc to alle guodes to done. 1388 *WYCLIF Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew (fr. *lewk*) and nether cold, nether hoot. 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel... may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make by hem sengil and leuwe remembrauncis. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 The negligent religiose & be leuwe hap tribulation.

3. Comb., as *luke-hearted* adj.; *luke-hot* a. = LUKEWARM.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes clenysht and purgyth matere of cures yf it be luke hote (Bodl. E. Mus. B5. wliche hote) droppyd therein. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to geder. 1568 *DUNBAR Yna marrit wemen* 498, I am so loik (MS. M. luk) herit.

Hence † **Lukely** adv., † **Lukeness**. 1340 *Ayenh.* 31 Huanne be man louet lue and luechele oure lford, þet he ssolde louye berneddeliche. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 *Lewkenesse*, *tefer*. 1597 *J. KING On Jmas* (1618) 466 His lukeness and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

† **Luke**, v. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *lewk* (e). [? repr. OE. **hlēucian*, f. **hlēow* LEW a.; for the formation cf. *leldian* to delay, f. *cald* old, and *geartian* to prepare, f. *gearo* ready.]

The existence of such a vb. in OE. must app. be assumed in order to account for the formation of LUKE a.; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]

trans. To make lukewarm.
 a 1400 *Stoch. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir
 wort... 31f it be lewkyd with oyle of roset (cures fevers).
Luke, obs. or Sc. form of LOOK; obs. f. LUCK.
Luke-home: see LUORNE.

Lukē, var. LOUK v.1 Obs.; obs. f. LOUK v.2
Luker, obs. form of LOOKER, LUCKE.
 † **Lukes**, a. Obs. Also 6lewkes, lukys. [ad.
 Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province
 of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said esp. of velvet.
 [1472 in Rogers *Agrie. & Prices* III. 351/1 Lukys (iron).]
 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248
 A coote of blacke lukys veluette. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63
 A jaket of fyne lukes velvet. 1547 *Boonor. Introd. Kuovl.*
 xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasunt cowntre.
 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes
 velvet made, & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see LUKE proper name, Lucca.
 † **Lukemas**. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5 lukmess,
 6 lukismes, 7 lukismies, luksmes, lukomasse,
 ? lukmasse. [= *Luke's* MASS.] The festival of
 St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary
 date for payment of accounts.)

1490 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in
 bande fra beltane till lukmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow*
 (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . . . tuintie pundis
 at Lukismes. 1671 *Corhill Barau-court Bk.* in *Ayr &*
Wigton Archæol. Coll. IV. 95 Since lukismes last.

† **Luket**. Obs. Also 6 lukette. [a. OF.
luquet.] A casement.

1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b. Drawe the Curtaines
 open the lukette (1572-8) luke(t) of the windowe. 1599 *NASHIE*
Leuten Stoffe 44 Hope. . . made her at breake of day . . .
 to vnloope ber luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts
 came.

† **Lukeward**. Obs. The name of a variety of
 cherry.

16.. *MS. Ashm.* 1461 ff. 19 The Luke ward Cherry ripe
 June the 10. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, June (1679) 18
 Cherries. . . Luke-ward, early Flanders (etc.). 1707 *MORTIMER*
Hush. (1727) II. 297 The . . . Lukeward, one of the best of
 Cherries.

Lukewarm (lŭk-wŕm), a. and sŏ. Forms: 4-7
 lukewarme, 5 lewk(e)-warme, (10wk warme),
 5-6 leuk(e)-warme, (7 luk warme, 8 luk-
 warme, 6- lukewarm. [f. LUKE a. + WARM a.
 Cf. LEW-WARM and LG. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).]
 A. adj.

1. Moderately warm, tepid.
 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 66r The
 broth of clete . . . comforty the teeth; yf it be lukewarme
 hold (Boat. E. *MS.* *MS.* lewke hold) holde in the mouth.
 c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Cor. Losh.* lxiii. 82 pe firste be
 cold, be seconde lewk-warme, be pryde boot. c 1450 *NE.*
Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 213 Stamppe thy lyf vynegre lewk
 warme. 1546 *PHAEK Bk. Childr.* (1553) 117 Lette the chyldre
 drynke of it twise or thrise a day lukewarme. 1590 *SPENSER*
P. Q. i. ix. 36 All wallowd in his own yet lukewarme blood.
 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* II. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium
 lukewarme. 1762 *Wood in Phil. Trans.* LII. 426 The water
 . . . close to the flame is only lukewarm. 1840 *DICKENS Old*
C. Shop xix. Sickening smells from many dinners came in
 a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.:
 Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking
 zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c 1522 *MORE De quat. novis.* Wks. 3/1 Like as god said
 in thapocalips vnto the church of Lodiace. Thou arte
 neyther hote nor cold but lukewarme, I would thou were colde
 yf thou mighteste waxe warme. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's*
Super. 108 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor,
 and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 tr. *Favine's*
Theat. Hon. v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is
 now become but lukewarme. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 154
 Whittingham . . . was but a lukewarm conformist at best.
 1728 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal
 of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius*
Let. lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any
 pretence to relapse into . . . indifference. 1804 J. GRAHAMIE
Sabbath 86 No lukewarm accounts from my lips should flow.
 1893 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 96 The clergy were
 lukewarm in his interests.

So † **Lukewarmed** a. = prec. sense 1.
 1545 *RAYNOLE Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper
 . . . dronek with lukewarme wine, wyl [etc.].

B. sŏ. A lukewarm person; one who is by no
 means enthusiastic.

1693 W. FREKE *Set. Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and
 Lukewarms do what they will, I shall always Condemn
 Vice and Sin. 1835 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii.
 (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hot, and
 Lukewarms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast
 is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

Lukewarm, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. LUKEWARM
 a.] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can . . . the
 tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale lukewarme, or
 valour manie, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld,
 or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

Lukewarmish, a. nonce-word. [-ISH.] Rather
 lukewarm.

1827 *SCOTT Jm.* 25 Apr., Good black verse and stately
 sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

† **Lukewarming**. Obs. [f. LUKEWARM a. +
 -LING¹.] A lukewarm person. Also attrib.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manua* (1652) 31 Art thou a
 sweaner, a lyar, or a lukewarming? a 1640 - *Sacris Faith-*
full (1648) 15 The lukewarming deadehearted and vaine-
 thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

Lukewarmly, adv. In a lukewarm manner.
 1611 *COTGR.* *Tiedemant*, lukewarmly. 1675 *TRAIERNE*
Chr. Kithis 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be
 embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir*
J. Paget v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole'
 and 'rather lukewarmly' in favour of their admission.

Lukewarmness (lŭk-wŕmness), f. [-NESS].
 The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 *DAUS tr. Jullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b. He ex-
 poundeth more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what
 is the cause of their lukewarmnesse. 1665 *BOYR. New*
Exp. & Obser. Cold 37 The many degrees of Coldness . . .
 betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold.
 1720 *WILTON Suffer. Sou. of God* I. xii. 310 Their Luke-
 warmness and Indifference towards God. 1875 *MANNING*
Mission II. Ghost i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we
 allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

Lukewarmth (lŭk-wŕmth). Now rare. [f.
 LUKEWARM + -TH.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 *FLORIO, Tiedemant*, lukewarmth. 1620 *GRANGER*
Div. Logike t. xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heat, and
 cold. 1716 *ADAMS Freetholder* No. 8 r 9 The . . . per-
 fidiousness of certain faithless men, and . . . the lukewarmth
 and inofficence of others. 1842 J. AYTON *Domestic Econ.*
 (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle luke-
 warmth. 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-
 known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

Lukie, lukky, obs. forms of LUCKY.

Lukir, lukre, obs. forms of LUCKE.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS Sc. Obs.

† **Lulibub**. Obs. ? Earlier form of LOLLOPOP.
 c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 17 Several little Cake-
 houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liqueurs.

Lull (lŭl), sb.¹ [f. LULL v.]

1. Something which lulls; spec. a lulling sound, etc.
 1719 *Young Kevange* v. ii. Yonder lull of falling waters
 tempted me to rest. 1820 *KRATS Isabella* v. Sweet Isabella's
 untouch'd cheek. . . Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth
 seek. By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

† b. Soothing drink; 'nepenthe'. Obs.

1659 *Lond. Chautievers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has
 a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 *DE QUINCY Confessions* (1862) 238, I fled back
 into the same opium lull. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553/1,
 I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in
 a storm. Also fig.

1815 *EARL DUDLEY Let.* 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What. . . so many
 wars people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull.
 1851 *GALLAGHER Italy* ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lom-
 bardy. . . was sheer dread and horror of French interference.
 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on
 the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 136 There
 seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

Lull (lŭl), sb.² *Whaling*. [a. Du. *lul tubc*.] A
 tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag*.
 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the
 speak-trough, [the pieces of blubber], pass through the lull
 into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 *SWINBY Sailor's Word-bk.*
Lull-bag, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting
 blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

Lull (lŭl), v.¹ [Imitative of the repetition of
 (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the prp-
 pose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*,
 Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod. Du.
lullen 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod. Du. *lullen*
 to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollento* to mutter (see LOLLARD).]
 A similar onomatopoeia occurs in L. *lallare*, of equivalent
 meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to
 induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes Pat nou
 ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe.
 c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse
 And lulled it and after gan it blisse. . . *Merch. T.* 579
 He lulled hire he kisset hire ful ofte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy*
 647 We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest. . .
 And yche lede, as hym list, lull to slepe. a 1500 *Songs & Carols*
 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and
 lullyd was. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 She can lulle a childe as
 han somly aslepe as it were a woman of thirty yere old.
 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 12 Minerva lull him on her
 lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. i.
 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666
BUNYAN Grace Ab. § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying
 child. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 161 r 1 The Musiek of the
 lull'd. I lull'd me aslepe before I was aware of it. 1715-20
Pope IIad xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her
 arms. c 1718 *Prout Young Gentl.* in *Love* 4 Take me, my
 Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800
VOROSW. Hart-leap Well II. 150 Aslepe he sank, Lulled by
 the fountain in the summer-time. 1825 D. WELSH *Life*
T. Brown i. 3 His mother used to lull him aslepe with *The*
flowers of the forest, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 B. TAY-
LOR Faust (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many
 a song, It smiled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in *fig. context*. † Also with *up*.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulled in such liking . . .
 that mooch a doo. . . had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1576
FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 199 As though you were in like-
 lyhood to possess peace, and to be lulled in the lap of
 safetie. 1582 *BRETON Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 60/2
 So (lull in this my deepe distress) some comfort lend to
 me. a 1586 *SIUNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 108 b. The young
 Musidorus, . . . was yet for some yeres after. lull'd vp in as
 much good lull [etc.]. 1615 W. MARTYN *Twenty Kings*
Eng. 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast aslepe.
 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i. You may lull your keen regret
 to slumbering. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* x. xxiii. Not Ellen's
 spell had lulled to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

b. *esp.* To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to
 delude into a sense of security.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an
 empty stomacke fasting . . . dullth the vigor and quicknesse
 of the spirit: sifter indeed to bring and lull men aslepe in
 the bed of securitie. 1636 E. DACHES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.*
Livy II. 255 Who . . . partly beguill'd by some devices he shall
 make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring.
 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 68 Antiochus imposed
 upon and lulled aslepe by his flatterers. 1833 *MARRIAT P.*
Simple life. A superior is equally bound to be pressed a charge,
 or to give notice that that charge will be returned, instead
 of lulling the offender into security. 1859 *JEFFERSON Britany*
xvi. 254 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new
 master, [he] succeeded in lulling all his suspicions. 1900
 W. WATT *Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a
 sense of security.

† 3. *intr.* To be lapped in soothing slumbers.
 Possibly these quots. may belong to *LULL* v. 1. 4. On the
 other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given
 should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lyttle childe lylh
 alle mane. That lullyd on my pappys! 1576 *FLEMING Panoph.*
Epist. 291 Some there be that lie lulled on the softe pillow
 of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 (see *LULL* v. 1. 4).

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative
 quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till
 the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lulld into a
 Peace. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. cxlviii. Lull'd like the depth of
 ocean when at rest. a 1854 H. REFO *Let. Eng. Hist.*
 ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled,
 or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind lulling,
 we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 *MOTLEY Cor.*
 (1869) I. iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became en-
 couraged. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xvi. The wind
 lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 *KANE*
Grinnell Exp. xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued
 through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into com-
 parative repose. 1866 *PARKMAN Disc. Gl. West* xii. (1875)
 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. *fig.* To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 287 The instinct of
 system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the
 soul. 1862 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the
 death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in
 the latter years of his successor Leo.

† **Lull**, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 loll. *trans.* To pull
 about (by the ears).

1530 *PALSGR.* 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Ye luy*
tire les oreilles. I shall lolle you aboute the eares tyl I
 make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii.
 Cij. Oh that I had his eare betweene my teech now, I should
 shake him even as a dog that lulleth a sow.

Lull, obs. form of LOLL v. 1

† **Lulla**, *int.* Obs. Also lullay, lully. [Ono-
 matopoeic: see *LULL* v. 1.] = LULLABY.

c 1450 in *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 Lully, lulla,
 thow littell tenn child; By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tenn
 child. c 1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay', some must say
 syng. c 1460 *Touneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou
 shall, for I must grone, And cry out by the wall on mary
 and john. . . Sing lullay on fast When thou heris at the last.
 c 1485 *Devyll Myst.* (1882) iv. 719, I sange lullay to bringe
 you on slepe. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And
 ever among A mayden song Lullay, by, by, lullay. [*Other*
verses simply by, lullay.] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chylde,
 and slepe. 1590 (see next). c 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in
Ritson Anc. Songs (1792) 158 My litle sweete derlinge,
 my comforte and ioye Singe Lullylly Lully. . . Singe Lully Lully
 Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully.
 a 1764 (see next, sense 1).

Lullaby (lŭl-äbi), *int.* and sb. Forms: 6
 lully by, 6-7 lullabie, 7 lull-a-ba, lullyby, 8
 lullabye. [f. prec. + -by, as in *by-by*, BYE-BYE¹: cf.
 HUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify
 infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Some-
 times preceded by *lulla*.)

c 1560 *RICHARDS Misogony* IV. i. 76 (Brandl) When my
 maistrisse lay in and we sange lully by baby and bore ye.
 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing
 lullaby at home with her yong babe. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.*
 II. iii. 29 Whiles Houndes and Hornes, and sweet Melod-
 ious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabye,
 to bring her Babe aslepe. 1590 - *Mids.* M. II. ii. 14-19
 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullylly, lulla, lulla,
 lullylly, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our
 lovelly Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 N.
BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. II. xl. (1739) 174 King James con-
 quering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby
 at home. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 14 Where once, of late the
 Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes
 Now all's dispersed. a 1764 *Lovoe Ode to Olivia*. Poet.
 Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to
 sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by!
 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by'
 baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. a 1845 *HOOO Serenade*
 i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

† b. Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. Obs.

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv. Then lullaby the learned man hath
 got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 *SHAKS.*
Twel. N. v. i. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your boundtie till I
 come agen.

2. sb. A song sung to children to soothe the them
 to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate
 babe. . . shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby.
 1775 *BURNEY in Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the nine
 nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842
LYTTON Zononi 24 You thought you heard the lullaby
 which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900
Contemp. Rev. Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by
 an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 Rich *Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) to Hee that would please the time must learn to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musick so delightful as the smoothing vp of sinne.
1622 1. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullaby of peace and safety, hee derides all happie admonition. 1699 *Vind. Sir T. Player* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Wheale and Lullabies. 1796 Burke *Regit. Peace* 1. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it... than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. Rogers *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their nocturnal lullaby.

3. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lullaby-song*, *-sound*, *-speech*, *-strain*; *lullaby-cheat Cant*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* 1. iv. (1680) 35 His Dowie... carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* 11, Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter λ (*lambda*), denominated this *lambdasmus*; the Romans with more severity, *lallatio*, or lullaby-speech. 1849 POE *Amie Poems* (1859) 128 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 11. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

Lullaby, v. [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could... lullaby the circumspetst Argus more sweetly. 1596 COMEY *Fig. for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens senses lullabith. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 10 It... lullabees the senses, yea, intoxicates the... soule, with a pleasing poison. 1647 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland... he was... portrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 HAZLIT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII... lullabed to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 YEAN *Middlemass True Tale* *Movies* 111. xiv. 230 Ruth... kiss and lullabyed her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I... lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. xix. (1639) 31 No song of birds, no musicks sound can lullaby to sleepe profound. 1866 CARLEY *Remin.* 1. 101 Waves... beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

Lullaby, variant of LULLA *int.* Obs.
Lulled (*luld*), *pp. a.* [*f. LULL v.1 + -ED 1.*] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Genevieve's Attachment* 14. 44 Give me again, yea shades... your lulled repose! 1852 MINOR *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings and with lulled airs... we doubled the North Cape. 1862 TRENTON *Justin Martyr Poems* 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

Luller, Obs. [*f. LULL v.1 + -ER 1.*] One who lulls; a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14... *Voc. in W. Wülcker* 575/4 *Contravaria*, a luller. 1814 584/1 *Facunmaria*, a lullere. 1611 COTTON, *Mignard*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian (*lūliān*), *a.* [*f. proper name Lullius + -IAN.*] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*little*) *Physiognomie and Chromatic*... the subject of dreams, divination, steagographic and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence **Lullianist** = LULLIST.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. n. 1. Sub.* Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? A Ripley? *Filius Artis?* Can you sublime and calcine?

Lullilo (*lūliū*), *v. rare.* [*imitative.*] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 1. 25 The women clapping their hands... and lulliloing for joy. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Ab. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lullilo'd with joy. 1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers... set up a shrill lullilo on seeing their own lake again.

Lulling (*lūlin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LULL v.1 + -ING 1.*] The action of LULL *v.1*

c 1394 P. PL. *Credet* 77 And at he lulling of oure Ladye be wyymen to lyken. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/1 Lullyngye of yonge chylder... *neniatio*. 1755 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* B 1 b. What culling? what lulling? what stur haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* 11, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Corn. Mag.* Sept. 26 The mother... began to soothe it... interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

+ b. *concr.* A soothing song. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.) Pey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oþer cradel songs to please þe wirts of þe childre.

Lulling (*lūlin*), *pp. a.* [*f. LULL v.1 + -ING 2.*] That lulls.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/1 Lullyngye songe, *nenia*. 1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely... He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* 111. 277 Let Italy give minick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lute. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears... Yet... through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 DISRAELI *Taunder* 11, iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

Lullingy (*lūlin*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which... rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar Aug.* 458 The soothing voice... lullingly reading him to sleep.

Lullist (*lūlist*). [*f. proper name Lull* (see LULLIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A prating Lullist. 1595 PLAT *Jewell-Ro.* 11. 89 These yong gallants were right ioyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 KING *tr. Naude's Ref. Politic* 1. 138 Let some Alchymist... Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lull, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

+ **Lully**, *dial. Obs.* -o [*compressed form of OE. lullaga kidney.*] The kidney (of a cow). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 171/2 Intrals [of a Bull, etc.]... The Kidneys or Lullies.

Lully, variant of LULLA *int.* Obs.

Lulte, *Luly*, *-whit*, obs. ff. LILT, LILY-WHITE.

Lum (*lvm*). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 6 lumbe, 7 lume, 8 lumb. [*Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OF. lum light* (=*L. lumen*); cf. the uses of *F. lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llynon* chimney is noteworthy.]

+ 1. ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. Obs.

1507-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 BRAND *Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 FORBES *Ajar* 5/2, etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Gin I had been gain out at the lum of a house. c 1774 FERGUSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1785) 12 Upon the tap of ilka lum The sun began to keek. 1785 BURNS *Hallowfair* viii. He bleer'd ower her, an' she ower him, Till fu! he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dav. Elginbrod* 1. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly lum, hung an iron lamp. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 86/2 It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1769) 55 The sun begins to leam, And clouds of reek frae 'lum-heads to appear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, The... blue reek that came out of the lum-head. 1697 *Parish Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) 1. 619 James Brown 'lum sweeper.

Lum = see LOOM *a.*, LUMB 2.

Lumachella (*lūmāke'lā*). *Min.* Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello. [*It. lumachella* little snail, *f. lumaca* snail. Cf. *F. humachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 30 Marbles... which abound in petrifications are called lumachelli. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nature. 1850 DANA *Mtn.* 208 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* 1. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

+ **Lumany**, *Obs. rare* 1. [*?Blunder for LUNARY*.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 LVL *Galathea* 11. iii, Then our Nettles, Saltpetre, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat... Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone... and what not, to make I know not what.

+ **Lumb** 1. *Obs.* [*ad. L. lumb-us*.] The loin.

1541 R. COWLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 11ij b, The kyndes... are situate upon the lumbes [printed lumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 135/1 Let the dampre therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

Lumb 2. Also 8-9 lum.

1. *Min.* + a. A well for the collection of water in a mine. Obs.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least... and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1833.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum in Derbyshire, a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Lum, a deep pool.

Lumb, obs. f. LOOM *sb.2*; var. LUM *dial.*

Lumbaginous (*lumbā'gīnūs*), *a.* [*f. L. lumbagin-, LUMBAGO + -OUS.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth... which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 JEFFREY in *Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) II. let. cxxii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 SWINBURKE *Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

Lumbago (*lumbā'gō*), *sb. Med.* [*a. L. lumbāgo, f. lumb-us loin.*] A rheumatic affliction in the lumbar region of the body. Also *altrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1709 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheu-

matism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 206, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

Lumbago, *v.* [*f. LUMBAGO sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Genll. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the... cold air.

+ **Lumbal**, *a.* and *sb. Anat. Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. lumbāl-is, f. L. lumbus loin.*]

A. adj. = LUMBAR *a.*

1696 COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encrease on the left side. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* 11. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. sb. = LUMBAR *sb.*

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries... dilate as big, if not bigger than any of the Lumbals. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 434/2.

Lumbar (*lūmbāl*), *a.* and *sb.1 Anat.* [*ad. mod. L. lumbār-is, f. L. lumbus loin.*]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, Lumbar vein, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 DOUGLAS *tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) 11. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* 111. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large... plaster. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 854/2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its... thickness.

B. sb. [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebrae, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 218 The processes [of the vertebrae] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. 1881 MIWART *Cat* 287 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

+ **Lumbar**, *sb.2 Obs.* [*app. = LOMBARD.*] A kind of ship.

13... *K. Ahs.* 6063 In schipes cayvars, In dromedons, and in lumbars [*MS. Land in shippes lumbars*].

Lumbar, obs. form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.

+ **Lumbard**, *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lumbart*. [*app. = LOMBARD.*] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Ward.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbards of one jorney of velvet of the colour of selche skin. 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordained [in 1610] to have their gowns with lumbard sleeves.

Lumbard (e, obs. f. LOMBARD, LUMBER(-PIE)). **Lumbardar**, variant of LUMBERDAR.

+ **Lumbary**, *a.* *Anat. Obs.* [*f. L. lumb-us loin + -ARY.*] = LUMBAR *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two lumbar veins. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

Lumber (*lūmbər*), *sb.1* Also 6 *lumbor*, 7 *lumber*. [*Prob. f. LUMBER v.1*, which occurs much earlier. But as a LUMBER-HOUSE or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with LUMBER *sb.2*.]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 HULOET, *Baggage*, lumbor, or trumperey, *scruta*. 1587 *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 11. 300 The tols, kyrrnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumber. 1596 *Unton Inuent.* (1841) 2 In the Warthorpe... ij paire of olde virginals, and other Lumber there. 1622 MABEY *tr. Aleman's Gheaman d'Alf.* 1. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. 1726 LLOYD M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Let.* (1857) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1871 *L. H. Let. to C. C. Clarke* in *Genll. Mag.* May (1876) 604 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/3 Three pictures... stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. *fig.* Useless or cumbersome material.

1649 MILTON *Edikon.* xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farms, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 *Port. Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookfull blockhead. With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 GOLDSMID *Gooden Man* 11, i, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806-7 J. BENESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, With all my fleshy lumber about me. 1855 *Sal. Rev.* 6 June 179/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thoroughbred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat... on the top of the neck. 1818 Sir Tatton Stoddard praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market. 1662 *Suffolk (Mass.) Dreds* 26 Aug., Freighten in Boston, with Benmes, for houses, boards... and other Lumber. 1755 *Genll. Mag.* XXV. 176 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862

TROLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 'The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret*, *-house*, *-office*, *-place*, *-raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 3) *lumber-boat*, *-field*, *-king*, *-merchant*, *-products*, *-raft*, *-steamer*, *-wharf*; *lumber-laden*, *-preparing* adjs.; *lumber-act*, an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; *lumber-camp*, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; *lumber-carrier*, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; *lumber-cart*, ? = *jockey-cart* (*Jockey sb.* 9); *lumber-jack*, a lumberman; in quot. *attrib.*; *lumber-line*, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; *lumber-mill*, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; *lumber-money*, a tax levied upon lumber; *lumber-scaler*, one who measures up timber; *lumber-shover*, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); *lumber-trade*, the trade in rough timber; † *lumber-troop*, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence *lumber-troopier*; *lumber-wood*, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1921 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1866) III. 834 A message to the house . . . for repealing the 'lumber act'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, nglly, 'lumber-boats'. 1882 *Houston Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the 'lumber camp'. 1900 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1866) III. 104 Coasting vessels and 'lumber carriers'. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a 'lumber or jockey cart'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, 'Pinerias, 'lumber-fields [etc.]'. 1838 J. W. CROKEN in *C. Papers* (1884) 1 Nov., 'I should look with more expectation to the 'lumber garrets than to the munition room'. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually 'lumber-headed old giants'. 1918 *Pore Dune*. III. 193 A 'lumber-house' of books in every head. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the 'lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election'. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The 'lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1815 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher, 'had been... a 'lumber-merchant'. 1901 10th Cent. Oct. 550 'Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills'. 1915 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 682 An account of the 'lumber money and excise money'. 1887 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that . . . halbard to my 'lumber-office'. 1944 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1836) I. 296 Laid up in a 'lumber place'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 'Lumber-rafts can easily be built'. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous 'lumber-scaler'. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is . . . the centre of the 'lumber-trade'. 1945 E. Ward's *Compl. Acc. Clubs* titlep., A Complete and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R.—l.—s.—y down to the 'Lumber-Troop, &c.'. 1895 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 *Dolls*, 'Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste'. 1914 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 525 All other institutions, whether . . . Hiccubites, 'Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lumber-wharf, a timber-yard'. 1891 *N. Y. Sun in Boston* (Mass.) *Frnl.* Nov., A man that works in the 'lumber-woods'.

† **Lumber**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [variant of LOMBARD *sb.* 1] 1. A pawnbroking establishment; = LOMBARD *sb.* 1 3.

1617 *MINSIEU Voc. Hisp. Lat., d'Idute de pieddad*, a lumber or banco to lend money for a year, for those that need, without interest. 1749 LAOY MURRAY *Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grissell* B. (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had . . . in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. To put to lumber: to put in pawn or pledge. To be in lumber (*slang*): to be imprisoned.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Augl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumber, *biguori dare*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man . . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned. a 1680 BUTLER *On Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

Lumber, *sb.* 3 [f. next.] A rumbling noise. 1750 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 729 One other Person . . . heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

Lumber (*lʊmbrɪ*), *v.* 1 [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME *a.* With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or adverbial phrase.

13. E. E. ALIT. P. B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lome-dene blynde. 1530 PALSGR. 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe, *je cloche*. 1697 *DEVONSH. Virg. Georg.* III. 229 Let 'em not . . . lumber o'er the Meads: or cross thill shall lumber on. 1773 *FOOTE Maid of B.* II. Wks. 1999 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 *SCOTT Denonol.* III. 102 The massive old leap lumbering from the carriage. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 138 We . . . were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 CROCKETT *Kil Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch...!' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant

through the shallows. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.* a 1519 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coyetowne* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, tumblyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head. . . . You lumbrd so over my heed I could nat slepe. [1584 CLEM. ROBINSON *Handbk. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Ditty. 'To the tune of Lumber me.' c 1611 CHAPMAN *Mad xvii.* 643 A boisterous gust of wind lumbring amongst it. [1621-1782? see LUMBERING *vbl.* *sb.* 1]

† 3. *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.* a 1519 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 95 They lumber forth the lawe. . . . Expounding out theyr clauses.

Lumber (*lʊmbrɪ*), *v.* 2 [f. LUMBER *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over*, *up*.

1640 O. SEUGWICK *Eng. Prætor.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumberd all over with weeds. 1741 RICHANSON *Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [as a chapel] will never be lumberd again. 1798 MILLER in *Nicholas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We . . . sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 LOCKHART *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I . . . should be sorry to have them [as packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 FONO *Handbk. Spail* 1. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 217 The mere details of controversy . . . lumber his style. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barret* I. xxxvii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber. 1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) II. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. 1733 MALLEY *Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumberd in his head. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [as picture], long . . . lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. *occas. trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 KENALL *Trav.* III. lviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the . . . sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep.* LV. 56 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Haleb. 1891 R. A. ALGEN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct. 1, commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

Lumber, *v.* 3 *slang.* [f. LUMBER *sb.* 2] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's. . . . to retire to any . . . private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man . . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

† **Lumberdār** (*lʊmbrɪdār*), *n.* [Urdu *lambardār*, f. Eng. NUMBER + Urdu (Pers.) -*dār* suffix.] 'The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Indic. & Rev. Terms*, *Lumberdār*, *Lumberdār*, The cultivator who . . . pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. 1900 MARY CARUS WILSON *Irene Petrie* xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumberdār—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

† **Lumberdyne**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *placencia* from *Placentia*, *Piacenza*.] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, covered with fyne pleassance blacke: Some call it Lumberdines, which is mercuriously thine, so that the same ladies seemed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

Lumbered (*lʊmbrɪd*), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frnl. Auson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 109 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Lough. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

Lumberer (*lʊmbrɪər*), *sb.* 1 *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 KENALL *Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 *WOODS Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 L. O. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 470 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

Lumberer, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. slang.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* I. 419 The Jew

lumberers exhibit . . . candlesticks purchased of the church robbers. 1807 — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 *FARER Slang. Lumberer*, *v.* 2. (American thieves).—A pawnbroker.

Lumberer, *sb.* 3 [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-laby, bawlers and heavy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* † a. ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). b. 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 *HALL CANIN Christian* IV. iv. 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer', and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epson Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 18 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† **Lumber-house**, *Obs.* = LUMBER *sb.* 2 1.

1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 6164/4 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

Lumbering (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *vbl.* *sb.* 1 [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LUMBER *v.* 1

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise . . . continuing with increase of lumbering. 1787 *COWPER Gift* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xviii, 'The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

Lumbering (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *vbl.* *sb.* 2 [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of filling with lumber. 1775 in *ASII*, Suppl.

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. HENDERSON *Stenograph* Jackson 1. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp*, *season*.

1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 421 The coming lumbering season.

Lumbering (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *ppl.* *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 and 2 + -ING 2.] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. conf. G.* 3 Master Stannyhurst . . . trod a foule lumbering boystrouous wallowing measures [sic] in his translation of Virgil. 1594 — *Terrors* *Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinks it comes off too goustic and lumbering. 1666 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolanry's Priu.* (1800) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbering swasher. 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time . . . to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1792 *Volcor* (P. Pindar) *Ode to the Poppy* II. Wks. III. 226 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumbering eighteencoupler.

1811 *Scott Fann. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 *Mrs. GATTY Parables fr. New Ser.* I. (1860) 3 A caterpillar, which was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and pierce. 1900 *Lough. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

† b. *lumbering*, *Obs.*

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbering noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence *Lumberingly adv.*, *'lumberingness*. 1850 *Beitl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1850 *Rutledge* 112, I . . . ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1869 *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action [sic] of the House of Commons. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who bowed a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The beast . . . fell lumberingly on its side.

Lumberly (*lʊmbrɪli*), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -LY 1.] Clumsy, cumbersome.

1805 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Lumberly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbersome. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

Lumberman (*lʊmbrɪmən*), *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *sb.* 1 + MAN.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, esp. one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 1 He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philletus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† **Lumber-pie**, *Obs.* Also *lumber-pie*. [See LOMBARD *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 *MARNETTE Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumber Pie. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in *Jupp Act. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is . . . ordered . . . that the provision be as followeth: viz., Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. 1688 R. H. *Keyes Armoury* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Turkey minced and made in Balls . . . with Eggs . . . and so Baked in a Pie with Butter. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pies, with hot Sauce. 17. E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pie. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witcher* II. ix, There were lumbar pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

Lumber-room. [f. LUMBER sb.] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for anything but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut*, The chaise... Stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *H. Irving's Impress.* *Amer.* (ed. 2) I. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.
1748 CHESTERF. *Lett. clx.* (1792) II. 72 Many great readers... make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn their rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

Lumbersome (lŭmbrə'səm), a. [f. LUMBER v.1 + -SOME.] Cumbersome, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl... invariably wore with his back to him, and so lumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled... long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and lumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. II. Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and lumbersome and... dignified and gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

Lumbert (tē, obs. form of LOMBARD).

|| **Lumbplex** (lŭmbrə'pleks). *Anat.* [f. L. *lumbus* loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbplexal** a., pertaining to the lumbi-plex. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to *Cours.*

Lumbo- (lŭmbo), used as combining form of L. *lumbus* loin, as lumbo-abdominal a., pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so lumbo-aortic, -costal, -inguinal, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), -sacral, -vertebral adjs.; || **lumbodnyia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. δέυνν pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or 'lumbo-abdominal neuralgia'. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Vallex designated it 'lumbodnyia'. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The 'lumbo-iliac ligament' is triangular in form. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 note, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, 'lumbo-inguinal'. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The 'lumbo-sacral nerve', 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The 'lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune'.

Lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER sb.1

† **Lumbric.** Obs. Also **lumbricke**. [ad. L. *lumbricus*: see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbricke, *lumbricus*. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

Lumbrical (lŭmbrī'kāl), a. and sb. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricālis*: see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

a. adj. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lie in the Palm of the Hand). 1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical*, 'belonging to the earth-worm'. 1802 BINGLY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve... gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*, *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

b. sb. Often in L. form lumbricalis, pl. -es (lŭmbrīkē'lis, -iz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 2 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

Lumbriciform (lŭmbrī'sīfŏrm), a. [ad. mod. L. type **lumbriciformis*: see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue... resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

Lumbricine (lŭmbrī'sīn), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricina*: see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrician**, a worm of this group. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricianus.

Lumbricoid (lŭmbrī'kōid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricoidēs*: see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

a. adj. Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoidea*. b. sb. The round-worm.

1849-52 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called lumbricoids. 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

Lumbricous (lŭmbrī'kəs), a. *Path.*, etc. [f. VOL. VI.

LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. *lumbricosus*.] a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lumbricoidea*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

|| **Lumbricus** (lŭmbrī'kŭs). *Zool.* Pl. lumbrici (lŭmbrī'sī). [L. *lumbricus*.] a. The earth-worm, *L. terrestris*. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoidea* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c. 1100 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Leic above lumbricus of þe erpe, þat þæt erpe-wormes stampid & boild wiþ oile of rois. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors... are no less congenial, than the tænia, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1868 *Med. J.* XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici, every ring... is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. attrib. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm... were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (lŭmbrŭs), a. rare. [f. LUMBER sb.1 + -OUS.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbric. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegiacs. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ii. (1888) 4 Lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

Lume, Sc. var. LOOM sb.1; obs. f. LEAM v.1

|| **Lumen** (lŭ'men). Pl. lumina (lŭ'mīnā). [L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* b. *Bot.* c. *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Enycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNEY & BALFOUR *Tr. De Bary's Fungi* 321 The hyphae... usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

Lumen, obs. pl. of LIMB sb.1

† **Lumer.** Obs. rare-1. [? a. OF. *lumiere*, F. *lumière* light.] Light, illumination.

c. 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candlesticks, one eche liii lightys.

† **Luminair.** Sc. Obs. Also **lumynar**, -air. [a. F. *luminair*, ad. med. L. *luminarium*: see LUMINARY sb.] = LUMINARY sb.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Aris* (S. T. S.) 210 God... maid twa lumynars... that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jonas* 84 Whan... the lumynare brend about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* II. 125 Of all palce it was the luminair. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Cath.* 83 All outward apparel and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessel, luminairs and vther ceremonies.

Luminal (lŭ'mīnāl), a. [f. L. *lūmin*, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Luminance. [i. next: see -ANCE.] LUMINOUSNESS.

1880 OUIDA *Noth.* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *tr. Remin. Gen. Skobleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* iii. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

Luminant (lŭ'mīnānt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *lūminant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūmināre* to LUMINATE.]

a. adj. Illuminating, luminous. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girt in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light... before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

b. sb. An illuminant.

18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

Luminarious, a. rare. [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. J.* (1825) I. 271 Falling fast before the luminareous orb.

Luminarist (lŭ'mīnārīst), [ad. F. *luminariste* (Littré *Suppl.*), f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. c. 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

Luminary (lŭ'mīnārī), sb. [ad. F. *luminare* masc. (early OF. *luminarie*), ad. med. L. *lūminārīum*, *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light: cf. -ARY.] 1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † The luminaries often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Foyles of A. v.* xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne which is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUMMINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass.* 21 Imagining the luminaries to have their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1615 TOMKINS *Alhunnar* v. i. K. 2, Search your Nature: see if the Fortunate and Luminare be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the... vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667... in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminare Aloof the vulgar Constellations thick... Dispenses Light from far. 1774 GOLDMAN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i. The level surface of the lake... was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf. nonce-use*. (As if 'astrological signs'.) a. 1639 WOTTON *Life Dr. Buckhin.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spied in his face, disgarded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf. F. *luminare*); † in 17th c. pl., illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. *luminaria*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi. 193 She... gaf these torches, and alle such other lumynary as it needed thereto. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij. None cloeth in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 I. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzlez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COTES *tr. Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii. 266 The Church... has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. fig. A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also *occas.* of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminary of pure lightnes! a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heaven*, O radiant Luminary of lyght intermynable, Celestial Father. 1559 PAYNLE *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The glorious dedes... of forefathers be like an example or luminary unto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* i. § 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser... Reasons serve as Lumenaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct. We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox... the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLLOPE *Franchise* P. i. Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

Luminary, a. rare. [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would... be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Luminate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *lūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *lūmināre* (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* II. 925 Their luminat lamps of gret valour.

Luminate (lŭ'mīnēt), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *lūmināt*, ppl. stem of *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light.] *trans.* To light up, illuminate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to give light. 1693 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Frud.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere (above 45 miles high) is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Luminated**, **Luminating** ppl. adjs.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xli. 97 The Stars... That stud the luminated sphere. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. ix. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

Lumination (lŭ'mīnē'fan), rare. [ad. L. **lūminātio-em*, n. of action f. *lūmināre*: see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY sb. 2).

1654 tr. *Saunders's Curia Pol.* D j, The glory of terrestrial Sovereignty... transcendeth... inferior lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in C. Stewart by Allan Water iii. (1901) 104 The hail inhabitants to put out and make luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MORELY *Dutch Rep.* Hist. Introd. vii. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations... seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

|| **Luminator** (lŭ'mīnē'tŏr), *Hist.* [med. L. *lūminātor* (f. *lūmināre*: see LUMINATE v.); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the

x. 469 Vermin, which lay crawling in lumps... about my beard.
year banging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500

Lumpes of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1781 *ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, esp. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body. 1747 *Pict. Vsc. in Wülcker 784/6 Hec falax*, a lump of a wall. 1513 *DOUGLAS Encyc. iv. ix. 78* The lump betwix the new horn folis ene. 1631 *Googe's Hernebach's Hush.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumps upon the backe. 1738 [see 5]. 1804 *Med. Vint. XII.* 350 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med. VIII.* 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates... or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. LUMPY a. 1 b.) 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Ship... shipping heavy lumps of water on deck. 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 414/1 '... chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 *TALMAGE Sermon*. 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps., belonging to the preceding senses. †a. *At a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. *By the lump* (rarely by *lump*): = *in the lump*. †c. *By lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †d. *In a lump*: the whole together; all at once. e. *In the lump* (occas. †*in lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. f. *All of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. 1596 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serms.* iii. 113 There are men... to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47 I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. 1686 *tr. Charadin's Trans. Persia* 337 I propounded to him to take all at a lump, and never to make two bargains. 1697 *tr. Cress d'Amoy's Trans.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. 1522 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paied for a certain of hryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xijd. 1599 *BENTLEY Phal.* 383 I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Imp.* (1757) II. 277 I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* 257 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lump-work*, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 *SWITH Saylor's Word-bk.* s.v. *By the lump*, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philonense* xviii, Common peoples love by lumps, And fance comes by fits.

d. 1640 *LENTHALL in Ruskiw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 8 Where we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 *TEMPLE Let. to Ed. Arlington Wks.* 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2 I... asked him, Whether he would... sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 If we... condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Reward* 254 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. 1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Inmed. Addr.* 133 All they... haue met with and observed in lumps. 1637 *tr. HUMPHREY in St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corn... then to give it away in the lump. 1766 *TOWNSON Decalogue* 22 How far they were from erring... I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1797 *Pore, etc. Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/1 The Whitefieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. &c. all in the lump. 1848 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 28 Poor human creatures... I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. 1901 'A. Hore' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too...' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. 1618 *HICKINGILL Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716/1 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all of a lump. 1708 *NELSON in Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning... melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 100 She must be hurt for certain... her head is all of a Lump. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oilskin jacket and trousers... and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. a. As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. 1 c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parnassus* 1. 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. 1714 *MINDFULE Fab. Btes* II. (1723) 159 What awkward lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! 1725 *DYCHT & PARSON Dict.*, *Lump*,... a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. 1800 K. WIRTH *Athenæum* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to be. 1888 A. WAROROP *Poems & Sk.* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the night's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. †*id.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Knyght & Connuiv.* iv. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures... At last, this lump was extinguished. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Lump*, a good-sized child... 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. 1887 HALL *Caine Denister* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron. [1886, etc.; see *Loop* sb. 1.] 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881). 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 333 *Lumps*, batt-floor bricks. 1833 *LOVEJOY Encycl. Cottages*, etc. *Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the top should form those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees

or upwards. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 2224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Land. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1868 *SMITHSONIAN Dict. Trade, Lumps*,... dock-yard barges. 1869 in *SWITH Saylor's Word-bk.*

d. In firearms: (a) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (b) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (Cent. Dict.).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 1. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8 Shirtings.

f. *Mining*, S. *Staffordsh.* (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss.* Coal-mining, *Lumps*, coal of largest size by one.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*: lump-account, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; lump-coal (see quot. 1881); †lump cotton, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; lump gold, gold in nuggets; †lump-love, †cupboard-love; lump stone (see quot.); lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; lump sum, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*,... a verbal or *lump-account without particulars. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with 'lump-coal'. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal, Lump* [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 152 *Gossypium*, The Cotton tree or plant... 2 *Gossypium frutescens annuum* [sic]. The bush of 'lump' Cotton. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv, The bush of lump cotton, riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/1 Where it crosses the creeks, 'lump' gold is plentiful. 17... *old Swin* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of 'lump-love' he enjoy'd. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 1. 91 There are lamellar gritstone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pye, pot, or 'lump' stones, and are used in the iron forges. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 Making it into whites, which is that we call 'Lump-Sugar' in England. 1732 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artific. Philos.* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* in vi. 484 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump. 1867 *SWITH Saylor's Word-bk.*, **Lump sum*, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. HARVEY in *Longm. Mag.* July 166 He... receives a lump sum of 21. or 31. for harvest work. 1900 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rols* (Series) 729 The tens of each place are entered in a lump sum. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373/2 The natural tendency is for piece-work to pass into 'lump-work'. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 *Star* 17 Mar. 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

Lump (lump), sb.² Also 6-7 lumps, 7 lumps. [Found also as *MLG. lumpen* (Diefenbach), *MDu. lompe*, *G. lump*, *lumpfisch*, *F. louppe*; hence mod. L. (specific name) *lumpus*, It. Sp. *lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of *LUMP* sb.¹, with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du. and LG. forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. *loup* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Faber*, a fische of the Spanyshe sea... is lyke to be that fische, whyche is called a lump. 1591 *LYXX Endimion* in iii. For fish these; crab, lump, and pouting. 1601 *Hornoye Piny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-owl, a fish called in Latin *lumpus*. 1655 *MOUET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1660) 229 Lump is a fish of two sorts, the one as round almost as a Bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. a 1672 [see *COCK-PAOLE*]. 1828 *FLEMING Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190.

2. *Comb.*: lump-fish, lump sucker, = 1.

1620 *VENERE Via Recta* iv. 76 Lompe-fish. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likeness, and is in taste agreeable to the same. 1743 *PARKSON in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 382 The *Lump*, is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. 1835 *KIMM Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 21 The lump-fish is... accredited with being a nest builder. 1766 *PERRAULT Zool.* (1776) III. 117 *Lump sucker. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1839) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 *Fisheries Exh. Catal.* (ed. 41) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonard.

Lump (lump), v.¹ Now dead. In 6 lumps. [Cf. the synonymous *lump* (see E. D. D.) and Du.

lumpen.] *trans.* To beat, thrash; to beat or thresh out. Also *absol.*, to thresh.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proc.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashing. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the... laundresse washeth, beateh, lompeh, and clappeth the foule laundres and defiled clothe. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* 1. 65 Delving the ditch... Or lumping corn out in a dusty harrow. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thrasher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lump.* (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

Lump (lump), v.² [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *lump*, *unlump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quots. always in collocation with *lour*.)

1577 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead Chron.* (1607-8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowering... for that they imagine that their evill lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 *Rich Farewell* Dd iv b, She beganne to froune, lumpe, and lowe at her houselande. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lower. 1594 *LODGE Wounds Civ. W.* iv. 1. 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud imagine how to quell me with their looks? 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lump.* (13) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). *collog.*

1833 *NEAL Down Eastern* 1: vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganini* P. xi. 94, I'll huy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. 1893 *GRANT ALLEN in R. Bla'way's Interviews* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

Lump (lump), v.³ [I. *LUMP* sb.¹

Cf. *LUMPY* ppl. a. 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. *trans.* a. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps.

1707 *MRS. M. ROBINSON Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped with this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 *Manderings of Men.* I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. 1879 G. MEXICOTTE *Egoist* xxiii, An old cuirass... lumped with a strange adreive concrete. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Painters* II. 293 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. a. *simply*.

1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Inmed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselves... let them be lumped or consorted as they would have it, as they please. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation... as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 400000, whereas they amount only to 168884. 1781 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* Mar., I have been... provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once. 1840 *MAHURAT Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind 'til the mass. God singles these Unit by unit. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. *To lump together* (occas. *up*).

1692 *Sir T. P. BLOUNT Ess.* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 82 A compensation of Expenses ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expenses ought to be lump'd together and divided. 1856 *MAXWELL in Life* viii. (1892) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. *To lump (together) in or into*, occas. *under*.

1703 *De Foe Freeholder's Plea agst. Stockjobbing Elections* Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not lump'd into Bargains. 1899 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all infractions of a man's being. 1888 *Sir J. BACON in Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 511 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. 1902 *Bono Lyby's Wks.* II. 249 The earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. *To lump (something) into or (in) with* (something else): see 2.

1796 *BENTHAM Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges: a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet* C. viii, Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes... Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* v. viii, 'I won't', said Tom, 'lumping them all in his mind with his worn enemy. 1874 *WHYTE MELVILLE Uncle John* II. xviii, 193 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men... he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

†3. To pay in a lump sum. *Obs. rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* 1. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object.

1854 *Derby Diary* iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1873 *DRISDALE & Rice Ready Money Mort.* v. If I only had a dollar in the world... I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect together into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 *ROBIN in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1854 *MORRIS Tanning & Curying* (1853) 397 Leather thus made... does not lump under the hammer. 1856 *SYMONS in H. F. Brown Dig.*

(1895) I. 82. I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a short like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her countenance over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-lies of Dobbin the horse.

Lumped (lʊmpɪd), *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 and v. + -ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

18425 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In the manner of an vrehyn he lumped body sode to be owne shappe. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He lumps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cufing storm.

Lumper (lʊmpə), *sb.* [f. LUMP v. + -ER.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 *Groste Dict. Vulg. Tongue* Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 *Colloquium Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle-hunters. 1825 JAMIESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 *MARRAT Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c., stealing old iron, or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc.], which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.)

1857 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

Lumper, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. [Cf. LAMPER, LUMPER Obs. Also LUMP v.3 5.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also fig.

1583 J. BRILL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 91 [They] have always hether to in the interpretation of that Epistle, groping lyke nightowles lumped in darkness. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lumper and tripe. 1787 *Groste Prov. Gloss.* Lumper, to stumble. A lumping horse. W[est]. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumped straight into the night.

2. In pa. ppl. ? Spread out. Obs.

c. 1630 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lypes lay lumpyd on her chyn.

3. **Lumperdee clumperdee**, *adv.* ? nonce-wd. Used to express clumsy movement.

a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and. Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spannell Rig.

4. **Lumpering**, *pp. a.* Obs. [f. LUMPER v. + -ING.] Stumbling; ? causing to stumble.

1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* 247 b. All our journey was by lumper-ynge grounde, and . . . bryty placis. 1871 [see LUMPER v. 1.]

Lumpet. [f. LUMP sb. + -ET.] A small lump. 1812 *COLERIDGE Omniana Lit. Rem.* 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

Lumpily (lʊmpɪli), *adv.* [f. LUMPY + -LY 2.] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscidly, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down his waist.

Lumpiness (lʊmpɪnəs), [f. LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also conc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 19 They [sc. a child's new shoes] lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lʊmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUMP v.3 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LUMP v.3 in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. . . and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With . . . a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1864) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

Lumping, *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 or v.3 + -ING 2.]

1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 91 The Blood begins to boll, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

2. Weighing heavy. Obs.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heere hertes were colde as lumpynge led.

b. Hence *collq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 But Money is Money . . . and therefore a lumping pennyworth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi. Willt thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 C. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown wren medius domesticus weighs . . . one ounce lumping weight. 1825 *Bentham Offic. Aff.* *Maximized, Observ. Ped's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1882 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her nainsail.

c. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READE *Gal. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass, — a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence **Lumpingly** *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 742 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

Lumpish (lʊmpɪʃ), *a.* Also 6 *lompish*. [f. LUMP sb.1 (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP v.2) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? Obs.

1545 *ASCHAM Topoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to have a shafte . . . somewhat to hyght than ouer lumpyshe. 1583 *Troyn Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 BRAVOLEY *Fant. Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, The Earth is called clayey or stiff Earth, when it . . . is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

c. 1555 HANFELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYN *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the worlde waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAVERNE *Astrol. Physic* 127 A man of . . . swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwell on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix. Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. BELL *Priest* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchide to the British Museum. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Biv b. A lumpish spirit causeth a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Q. vj. To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 147 The often and much use of Lettuce . . . hindreth procreation, . . . and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 *Pope Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snored away the night. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should have no need of wit. For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1858 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

4. b. Insensible to. Obs.

1855 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodness.

4. d. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. Obs.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1596/1 He marketh well . . . menses complexionis . . . by which he is light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullen sad. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heavy, melancholly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gosspis meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy tought. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot be but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* I. 24 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heaviness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 9 A contracted

hrow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ix. He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a. 1764 LLOYD *Od. to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Muriel Hum. Life* (1826) vii. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

6. In lumps, lumpy. Obs. (exc. as nonce-use). 1735 DUCHÉ & PARSON *Dict.* Lumpish, in Clods or concealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thickened Mass congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Lett. in Life* v. (1824) 115 Metallic bismuth . . . either powder or lumpish.

7. b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. Obs.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowering.

7. Comb.

1632 DEKKER *Prof. Verse* in *Brome's North. Lau.* Thy Daughter. Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish cold, as is her Clime. a. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 I her's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in seamanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lʊmpɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; + dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (Obs.).

c. 1430 *Stans Puer ad Menam* 16 in *Babes Bk.* Lumpishly caste not bin heed a-doun. 1583 *Coling. Cabin* *Dent.* Ixxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods truth aforehand, for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a. 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 With your sullennes; Would you have bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce yunker? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fenn* II. vi. 81 She sought . . . to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm.* *Mag.* Sept. 14 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trav.* II. xxi. 162 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastsheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (lʊmpɪʃnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; + sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (Obs.); rarely, lumpiness.

1594 *Newton Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 BENTLEY *Alm. Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydenesse and sloth, A heauie lumpishness. 1638 A. READ *Chirug.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministred . . . if the party have the headache or lumpishness. 1658 *Port's Nat. Mag.* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dunness, heaviness. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICKMAN *Archib.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses tends very much . . . to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lʊmpkɪn), *dial.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

1773 *GOLOSIN. Sloops to Cong.*, *Dram. Pers.* Tony Lumpkin. 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate of Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

Lump sucker: see LUMP sb.2

Lumpy (lʊmpi), *a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -Y 1.]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 *COLE RIDGE Table-t.* (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales . . . with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Norm. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy'; the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHOUSE' *Brit. Sports* II. vii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very bad.

c. **Lumpy jaw**: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title). The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL *Tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Pituresque* I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline . . . which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Ynrl.* 3 Apr. I have not forgotten them for . . . building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 222 Schismose rocks . . . form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'TOLF' *Boldrewood* *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [borses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1820 *Splendid Follies* III. 165 Doctor Lying . . . got chery

merry, and came home as lumpy. as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **Luna** (lū'nā). Also 7 anglicized lune. [*L. luna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 *Skelton Bouge of Court* 3 When Luna, full of mutability, As emperes the dyadem heth worne Of our pole artyke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v. ii. 39 Dul*. What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ii. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dan.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. *a. Alch.* Silver (obs.). *b. Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes. c 1286 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we thepre. 1594 *Plat Jewell* iii. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 45 Where Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 74 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take. of our lune, not the vulgar, graines two. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1828-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.*

c. **Luna cornea** = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also **Lunæ** (incorrectly **Luna**) **cornua**. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Luna Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt. on Crystals of Silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of . salt, 235 parts of Luna cornea well dried. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6). Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornea.

3. More fully **luna-moth**: A large moth of North America, **Actias luna**, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lū'nāsi). [*f. LUNATIC*: see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. † Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Suche persons. were . . . than not mad nor lunaticke, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1612 CORN. *Lunaticke*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacie, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Breterton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 BUCKMILL & TUCKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 2) 14 If the Lord Chancellor, employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect. . . the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic. . . by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 453 The tendency . . . of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. transf. and fig. Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E. One while accusing Ioue as a lunacy, and then againe [etc.]. 1676 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1549 The bellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostrophe For gold. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1747 *QUERBECK Lay Serm.* 40 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. allrib.

1881 *Enyel. Brit.* XIII. 112/2 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 12 Feb. 35/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 4/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

† 2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacy.

Lunabulism, *rare*. [*f. L. luna* moon, after *somnambulism*.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH *Mitrac.* v. (1862) 157 note. There are cases of lunabulism, in which, no doubt, [the moon] has influence; but they are few and exceptional.

Lunar (lū'nā), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. lunār-is, f. luna* moon: see -AR.] *a. adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Candri-vanqa*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., 'The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 HOOKE *Tasso's Servus*. *Delivered* viii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 *iv. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 Mrs. SONNEVILLE *Coux. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arage's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = *Melonic cycle* (see CYCLE sb. 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see quot.). **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see quot.). **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see MANSION). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354 days).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cycle of the Moon*, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this *Lunar Cycle. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a *Lunar Day. 1826 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 8 The curves . . . show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Dial, Moon-Dial*, or *Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of "lunar distances" from the Nautical Almanack. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanami's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the *Lunar Equation. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Horoscope*, *Lunar Horoscope is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding *lunar hour. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lunar method*, 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xlv (1636) 358 The *Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. ii. xvi. 123 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 37 If the above-mentioned meeting of the Sun, and *Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 The Captain got a *lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a *Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 He knew every *lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 WEBSTER, *Lunar Tables. 1834 Mrs. SONNEVILLE *Coux. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the *lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Enyel. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xlv (1636) 357 Of *lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, . . . and the other extraordinary or excessive, . . . the ordinary or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.*, The extraordinary Lunar yeere . . . is the space of thirteen Moones or changes containing 284 days. 1835 THURSWAY *Green's L.* 27 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. rare.

1683 TRYON *Visit to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun: not warmly bright; pale, pallid. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* iii. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry—poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Town Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. Lunar politics: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. **Lunar bone** (= medical *L. os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandri's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading, . . . from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 DRIDEN *Iphis & Innha* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 PORE *Theatris* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Edigon.* ii. (1769) 22 Each with a fauchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 123 *Orthostia lunata* (the lunar under wing). 1845 *Ibid.* I. 123 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshw. Mollusks* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 331/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 OTTLEY *Dict. Chem.*, *Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article is not assimilated; so called because including *g*, the initial of *gamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

6. *Comb.*: **lunar-diurnal a.**, pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar-magnetic a.**, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination . . . at that Station. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. sb.

† 1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartrill's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 BEZOFOR *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon.

Also in Latin form **lunare** (lū'nārē).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are . . . confluent. 1871 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunare in the Carnivora.

Lunaria: see LUNARY sb. 1

Lunarian (lū'nār-ian), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. lunār-is* LUNAR + -IAN.]

a. adj. Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER *Gullenit's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exh. Philol.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 *Pox Mellonia Tanta* Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Arch. Zoolia* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (*little*) The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröder or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackie, Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunarist (lū'nār-ist), *rare*. [*f. LUNAR + -IST.*]

One who holds the 'Lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these (storms), the Lunarist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavor to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Entell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astro-meteorologists.

|| **Lunarium** (lū'nār-ium). [*mod. L., f. L. lunār-is* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY sb. 2

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exh. Philol.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

Lunary (lū'nār-i), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6-9 in Latin

form **lunaria**. [*ad. med. L. lunaria*, *f. L. luna* moon.] *a.* The garden plant called HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*. *b.* The fern called MOONWORT, *Bolrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1677 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 247 And herbes c 1886 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 247 And herbes koudé I telle eek many oon As Egrimoyné, Valerian, and

(1895) I. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church Prol.* (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her countenance over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lobes of Dobbin the horse.

Lumped (lump't), *phl. a.* [*f.* LUMP sb.1 and *v.* + -ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

18425 St. Christina x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In the manner of an vrychyn he lumped body 3ode to be owne shappe. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He lumps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cufing storm.

Lumper (lump'ər), *sb.* [*f.* LUMP *v.* + -ER.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. Sc. (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle-hunters. 1825 JAMESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1782 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c., stealing old iron, or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc.], which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Loria* D. xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and lie again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.) 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 205 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 278 (In Ireland) though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, may be half an acre of lumpers.

Lumper, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f.* LAMPER, LOMPER *Obs.* Also LUMP *v.* 3.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

181 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 91 [They] have always hitherto in the interpretation of that Epistle, gropingly lyke nightowles lumped in darkness. *Ibid.* 312 As men you may lumper and tripe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Lumper, to stumble. A lumping horse. (West.) 1898 T. HARVEY *Vessey Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumped straight into the night.

2. In *pa. ppl.* ?Spread out. *Obs.*

c1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lypes lay lumpyd on her chyn. † *Lumperdee clumperdee, adv.* ?nonce-word. Used to express clumsy movement.

a1553 UOALL *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and . . . Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniel Rig.

† **Lumpering**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [*f.* LUMPER *v.* + -ING.] Stumbling; ?causing to stumble.

1519 HORNAM *Vulg.* 247 b. All our journey was by lumper-ynge grounde, and . . . bryry placis. 1787 [See LUMPER *v.* 1.]

Lumpet. [*f.* LUMP sb. + -ET.] A small lump.

1812 COLERIDGE *Onniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

Lumpily (lump'ily), *adv.* [*f.* LUMPY + -LY.] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 5/61 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lump'iness). [*f.* LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dts. Genit. Org.* 7 A kidney may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 19 They [sc. a child's newshoes] lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lump'ing), *phl. sb.* [*f.* LUMP *v.* 3 + -ING.]

1. The action of LUMP *v.* 3 in various senses,

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. . . whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 11. 424 The lumping of chnacracters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 244 With . . . n dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

Lumping, *phl. a.* [*f.* LUMP sb.1 or *v.* 3 + -ING.]

† 1. Forming itself into lumps; conglutinating.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

† 2. Weighing heavy. *Obs.*

173. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumping led.

b. Hence *collog.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *boincing*, etc.) Formerly often in plur. (now *dial.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er* ii. viii. 73 But Money is Money. . . and therefore a lumping penny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARNUTINOT *John Bull* iv. vi. Will thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs. . . one ounce lumping weight. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Aff. Maximized, Observ. Peet's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READE *Gr. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass, — a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence **Lumpingly** *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

Lumpish (lump'ish), *a.* Also 6 *lompish*. [*f.* LUMP sb.1 (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP *v.* 2) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 125 It is better to have a shafte. . . somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysse. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 BRAOLLY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*. The Earth is called clayey or stiff Earth, when it. . . is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

c1555 HARPFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1593 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish clasp, the world waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAGVAE *Astrol. Physic* 127 A man of . . . swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwell on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix. Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 Q. Rev. Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchide to the British Museum. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Narcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL *Salern's Regim.* Bivb. A lumpish spirit caught a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Q vj. To be called a blockplate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 VENNIE *Via Recta* vii. 142 The often and much use of Lettuce. . . hindreth procreation, . . . and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 PORE *Jen. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snored away the night. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An beavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*. I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

† b. Insensible to. *Obs.*

1785 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodness.

† 4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* n. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well. . . mennes complexions. . . by which he is light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F.* vii. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullen sad. 1901 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heavy, mellancholy. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1623 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot be but lumpish and melancholy. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* i. 14 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heaviness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P 9 A contracted

brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. ix. He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a1764 LLOYD *Oldie* *Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1806-7 J. BERRINGTON *Mitria Humi. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

† 6. In lumps, lumpy. *Obs.* (exc. as nonce-use).

1735 DYCHER & PAROON *Dict.*, *Lumpish*, in Clods or concealed parcels. 1796 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicker dross congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Lett. in Life* v. (1822) 141 Metallic bismuth. . . either powder or lumpish.

† b. Of liquor: Full of lumps,ropy. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowering.

7. *Comb.*

1632 DICKER *Pref. Verse in Bromie's North. Lau.* Thy Daughter. . . is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish cold, as is her Clime. a1645 HUYWOOD *Port. by Land & Sea* i. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 I her's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand (in horsemanship), and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lump'ishly), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY.]

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsy; + dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (*obs.*).

c1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babes Bk.*, Lumpishly caste not yin heed a-doun. 1583 GOLOING *Cabin et Dent.* lxxxviii. 543 Let us look that wee knowe Gods truth aforehand. . . for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a1652 BROWNE *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 'Tis your sullenness; Would you have bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce yunker? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mardi* Fam. II. vi. 81 She sought. . . to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Acorn. Mag.* Sept. 14 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastsheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (lump'ishness). [*f.* *prec.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbersome heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; + sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (*obs.*); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 BENTHAM *Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydleness and sloth, and heauie lumpishness. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministred, if the party have the headache or lumpishness. 1658 tr. *Porte's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dullness, heaviness. 1847 L. HUNT *Nen, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICHMAN *Archit.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much. . . to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. . . His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lump'kin), *dial.* [*f.* LUMP sb.1 + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

1773 GOLOM *Stoofs to Cong.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin. 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 108 The Lumpkin had reached the gate o' Morse's Yard. 1902 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

Lumpy sucker: see LUMP sb.2

Lumpy (lump'y), *a.* [*f.* LUMP sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 COLE. *riocet. Tablet.* (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1895 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Mere. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales. . . with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Morn. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy', the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHEDGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. *Lumpy jaw*: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or rounded protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 262 [That] dead stiffness of outline. . . which his own close plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Apr. I have not forgiven them for. . . building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 222 Schistose rocks. . . form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'ROLF' *BOLOREWOOD* *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [borses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1820 *Splendid Folks* III. 165 Doctor Lying. . . got chery.

merry, and came home as lumpy. as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **Luna** (lū'nā). Also 7 anglicized lune. [*L. luna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a. 1529 *Skelton Bourge of Courte* 3 When Luna, full of mutabylite, As emperes the dyademe hath wome Of our pole aryle. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. iv. li. 39 Dul.* What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ii. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. BLACKMOUTH *Cottager's Dau.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. +a. *Alch. Silver* (obsc.). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog. T. 273* Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 *PLAT Jewell.* iii. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. MIOFFERT *Silkwormes* 45 Where Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 74 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take, of our lune, not of the vulgar, grains two. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.*

c. Luna cornea = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also *Lunæ* (incorrectly *Luna*) *cornea*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornea*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, on Crystals of Silver. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of salt, 235 parts of Luna cornea well dried. 1890 *ABNEY Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornea.

3. More fully *luna-moth*: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lū'nāsi). [*f. LUNATIC*: see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. +Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. Commissioner in lunacy, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. Master in lunacy, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 20 § 1* Suche persons, were . . . than not mad nor lunaticke, but sithen that time fallen to madness or lunacy. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 *CORR. Lunaticque*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1655 *SWAN Soc. M. vii. § 3* (1643) 334 This disease of lunacy, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1746 *BURN Poor Laues* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking admission of lunacy. 1874 *BUCKNILL & TUCKE Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor . . . employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect, the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1884 *Libr. Univ. Kansas* (N. Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic, by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency . . . of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 *GREENE Alcida* (1617) E. One while accusing Ioue as a lunacye, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* iv. 154 The bellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostrophe For gold. 1733 *CHEVRE Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 *GOLDSMID* *Eng. Malady* Pref. The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 112/2 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 12 Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

+2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacye.

Lunambulism, rare. [*f. L. luna* moon, after *somnambulism*.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 note, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, it [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

Lunar (lū'nā), a. and sb. [*ad. L. lunār-is, f. luna* moon: see -AR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Candraranga*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 3 *Min. Intro.* The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 *HOOLE Tasso's Jerns. Delivered* vii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 3) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1882) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = *Metonic cycle* (see *CYCLE* sb. 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see *QUOT.*) **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see *QUOT.*) **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see *MANSION*). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 *HARRIS Lex. Techn. s.v. Cycle of the Moon*, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this *Lunar Cycle. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a *Lunar Day. 1862 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* ii. 8 The curves . . . show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dial, Moon-Dial*, or *Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stnd. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of "lunar distances" from the Nautical Almanack. 1712 *DESAGULIERS tr. Ozanami's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the *Lunar Equation. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Horoscope*, *Lunar Horoscope is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding *lunar hour. 1860 *WORCESTER, "Lunar method"*, 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* iii. i. xlv. 1636/2 358 The *Lunar month is that space of time which the moon spends while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church I.* ii. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and *Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 The Captain got a *lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 *THORNTON in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a *Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 74 He knew every *lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 *WEBSTER, "Lunar Tables"*, 1834 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the *lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/2 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* iii. i. xlv. 1636/3 357 Of *lunar yeeres there are two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, . . . and the other extraordinary or excessive, . . . the ordinary or common yeere, is the space twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.* The extraordinary Lunar yeere . . . is the space of thirteene Moones or changes, containing 384 daies. 1825 *T. HUNTER & Co. Chron.* I. 225 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. rare.

1683 *Travon Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iii. 56 A nature so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry, poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 *SWINBURNE in Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Ten Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. *Lunar politics*: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon* vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. **Lunar bone** (= medical L. *os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing*.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banished Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading, from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar form. 1603 *DRYDEN Iphis & Inula* Post. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 162 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 *Pope Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* ii. (1769) 22 Each with a fauchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 *WESTWOOD Brit. Moths* i. 133 *Orthosia lunosa* (the lunar under wing). 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1862 *REEVE Land & Freshw. Mollusks* 50 Aperture broadly oblique lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittell* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 331/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 *ORTLEY Dict. Chem., Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article is not assimilated; so called because including *g*, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

6. Comb.: lunar-diurnal a., pertaining to the lunar day; lunar-magnetic a., pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 *SABINE in Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination . . . at that Station. 1864 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. sb.

+1. A moon-like body, satellite. Obs.

1651 R. CHILD in *Harlitt's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 *HERSCHEL Stnd. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 *BEEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon.

Also in Latin form *lunare* (lū'nārē).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1869) II. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are . . . confluent. 1872 *MARTY Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunar in the Carnivora.

Lunaria: see LUNARIA sb. 1

Lunarian (lū'nār-ian), a. and sb. [*f. L. lunār-is* LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 *LOCKYER Guilem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. 1849 *Pope Melloni's Tanta Wks.* 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (*title*) The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 *PROCTOR Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröder or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunariat (lū'nār-ist), rare. [*f. LUNAR* + -IST.]

One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FRIZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as the storms, the Lunariat and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavor to trace influences of moon and planets. 1854 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarians and the Astro-meteorologists.

|| **Lunarium** (lū'nār-ium). [*mod. L., f. L. lunār-is* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY sb. 2

1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

Lunary (lū'nār-i), sb. 1 Obs. Also 6-9 in Latin form *lunaria*. [*ad. med. L. lunaria*, f. *L. luna* moon.] a. The garden plant called *HONESTY*, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called *MOONWORT*, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of Lunaria that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in *quots.* 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog. & T.* 247 And berbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egimoyne, Valerian, and

lunatic. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunaria [sic], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It may be called in englyshe great Lunari. Some call it Shabub. The other kynde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in englyshe little Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herb. i.* lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie spryngheth forth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue... With nine drops of the midnight dewe. From Lunarie distilling. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 HILL *Yelver Prof.* 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. ANTHRONOMIE *Ed. Man Onu Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-crowd or honesty. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets have testimony.

attrib. 1591 LXXV *Endym.* iv. i, You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endimion.

Lunary (lū'nārī), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Now rare. [ad. *F. lunaire*, *L. lunaris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EORN *Art of Navig.* ii. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowne... by the Ephemerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instruments. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 50 The year as it is now, consummate in twelve lunary revolutions. Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men. 1651 J. FRAKEE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There he certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine... that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, &c. are of the same Water with our Seas. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. a. 2490 POE *Uplume Wks.* 1874 i. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

b. In lunary month, year (see LUNAR *b.* 1). 1604 FULLER *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunarie monethes. [1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarchs before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a year.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary year, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354 daies. 1712 DESAGULIERES *to Ossann's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

b. Lunatic.

c. 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* iv. i. 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNATE.

1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hou.* iii. iv. 355 His... Battalions should be ordered... in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† 4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare*—

1635 TONKISS *Albunazar* ii. iii, Hang'd round from toppe to bottome With pure white lunary Tapstry, or needle-work; But if 'twere cloath of siluer, 'twere much better.

† *B.* *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14... in Dyce *Skelton* (1843) II. 336 Now foloweth here the volvelle, that sun men clepen a Lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 THOMAS *Quersit.* i. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spiries, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* vi. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Ouals, Lunaries.

Lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. *L. lunatus*, *f. luna* moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 11 *Lunate*, subrotund. 1806 GALT *Brit. Bot.* 229 Stipulæ lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848 DAWSON *Rare Anim. Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydræ of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1890 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

Lunated (lū'nātēd), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now rare. [*f. prec.* + -ED 1] = *prec.*

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The *jugulum* or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator... made a lunated incision. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amazons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet... is lunated in shape.

Lunatic (lū'nātik), *a.* [ad. late *L. lunaticus*, *f. L. luna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. *F. lunatique*, *Sp. It. lunatico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 369/99 He hadde ane douȝter þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C.* x. 107 þe whicher aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute. And mad as þe moone sitt. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xvi. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius... helpith ayenst the passyon Lunatyke. 1430-40 LYNG *Bochas* vi. ii. (1554) 265 h, He was... euery moneth ouce Lunatike. 1564 in *Syrpe Eccl. Mem.* III. App. viii. 197 All this trouble... was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 Kyo *Sp. Trag.* iii. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunatike. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatike, lunatike, or subiect to the kings euill. 1604 S. GRAHAM *Pass. Sparke* E 4 h, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisdom flows from his Lunatike bryne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 130 This Alice fell lunatike, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 i. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was Lunatic. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things: Indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iii. 23 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices... Sometime with Lunatike bans, sometime with Prayers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i, A notable hypocriticall vermine it is... of a most lunatike conscience, and splene. 1851 BUSHNELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic uirs, appropriate to their extravagance.

c. fig. Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have carryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. v. i. 113 Greece makes me lunatike. 1604 DEKKER *Hou. Wk.* Wks. 1873 II. 71 I am sicke of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatike age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BUNNET *Sp. India* 2 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of nonaction. 1884 GEO. ELIOT *Eur.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire], contains nothing in particular except lunatic slattery of George I.

† 2. *a.* Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c. 1430 LYNG *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [sc. women's] hertys change never... Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 GRIENE *Manilla Wks.* (Grosart) II. 180 By nativite they be lunatike, not taking this worde as the English men do, for sturke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme... as melting waxe. 1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* 14 I that was borne to suppress & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunatike) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† *b.* *Ferriety.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-cyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Insh.* (1586) 124 Y^e broken wineded, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* Dis. 16 Of lunatike eies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriety Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatike or Moon-blind Horses.

B. sb. A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with alle. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sien hen þat han couris of þe siiknesse hi mooving þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 8 The Lunatike, the Louer, and the Poet, are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* t. 247 n, A Lunatike that haih sometime his understanding and sometime not. 1735 MOTTIE *in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunatiks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 Geo. II. c. 30 Where-as Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatiks, may... be liable to be surprisid into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) i. 135 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic, may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIOAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place... between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. fig. A madly foolish person.

1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunatike. a. 1631 DOWNE *Focus* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatike, against these scapes I could dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

c. attrib. lunatic asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1764 WESTLEY *Jnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIOAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. *Ibid.* 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

Lunatical (lū'nātikāl), *a. rare.* [*f. LUNATIC* + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 The Lunatikal conceits... are thine owne. 1600 O. E. *Rept. Libel* t. ii. 43 Let this lunatikal or extatikal frier... forbear to brage. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 100, He was of a most lunatikal deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatikal ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Lunatically** *adv.*

1873 W. CORV *Lett. & Jnl.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

† **Lunaticness.** *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helwout's Oriat.* 145 The immortal minde... doth not vary through Lunaticness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAIER vol. II, *Lunaticness.*

Lunation (lū'nā'tiōn), [*ad. med. L. lunationem* (whence *F. lunation*, *It. lunazione*, *Sp. lunación*, *Pg. lunação*), *f. luna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 A month of the moone is also taken for a full lunation whyche daryth fro change to change. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxx. 321 And there is not the Moone seyn in alle the Lunacions. 161 SHAKESLEY *Tabula Britan.* (117) A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferior Planets. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians... having respect to the Moone form their Year 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 415/1 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the equality of the Moone's motion, this synodic period, or lutation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BULL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† 2. The time of full moon. *Obs.*

c. 1549 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They... intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodin* i. v. 13 The Exuberance of the Tides at or near the Equinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. *rare.*

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing Lunations.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *lonche*. [*App. onomatopœic*. Cf. *DUNCH sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 *Dunche*, or *lonche* (*H. f. lunche*), *sonitus*, *strepitus*. 1890 *Line. N. & Q.* July 63 See heard a lunch, but she thobt it was th' childer playin'.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 2 [*Perh. evolved from LUNCH sb.* 1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. *'Lounge*, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829). It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding *Sp. lonja* slice of ham, LUNCHON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 12 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Lonja de tocno*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vi. xiv. 850 He shall take brende and cut it into little lunches [*Fr. loquins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MABEY *tr. Almat's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 280 Our Master was well content... that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 236 I clapp'd a good Lunch of Bread into my Pocket. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xliii. Ad cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunches.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 (H. BEST) *Per. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', *Almacks*, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* viii. 1. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. CONES *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* v. 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of arduous and of sunshine. 1865 TROLLOPE *Election* *East* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lunch-basket*, *-biscuit*, *-table*, *-time*; *lunch-dinner*, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good square will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1890 ROSE BOLREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. *Ibid.* 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 C. R. LOWNOES *Camping* 52, 53 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 630, I. snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *v.* [*f. LUNCH sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* Ser. II. i. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants' hall. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Philistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHBY *Stenny Lazy Minister* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 Lp. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *collog.*

1892 Temple *Bar* Dec. 578 (She) does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory*.

Luncheon (lʌnʃən), Also 7 *lunchen*, *lunch-*

ion, lunching, 7-8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Related in some way to LUNCH *sh*.²

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quots. the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quots. earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch*, *punchion*, *trunch*, *trunchion*.]

† 1. = LUNCH *sh*.² 1. Obs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lapin*, a lumps, a goblet, a luncheon. 1617 MORVISON *Itin.* iii. iv. 97 Eating a great lump of bread and butter with a luncheon of cheese. 1660 CHAS. II. *Escape fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) s.v., A huge luncheon of bread, i.e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread. struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x. Little Benjie . . . was cramming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

Fig. 1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty . . . but large Luncheons of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal: cf. LUNCH *sh*.² 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* v. i. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermedial Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noon Lunchins [Fr. *à goûter*]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. II. 3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 BYRON *Yuan xi* lxxv. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i. They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LAOY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. attrib.

1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Annuet.* 158 Allowing . . . not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II. Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. ix. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar . . . was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1903 *Railway time table*, Luncheon-baskets . . . may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence *Luncheon* v. *intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; *Luncheonless* a., without luncheon.

1883 L. D. SALTOUN *Scrap* I. 130, I . . . went luncheonless myself. 1885 *Fortin.* *Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archaeol.* *Adriana* XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland . . . luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

Luncher (lwnʃə). [f. LUNCH v. + -ER.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular lunch can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes . . . reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

† **Lund.** Obs. Also 5 *lunde*. [a. ON. *lund*.]

Disposition, nature; manners. c 1200 ORMIN 7038 Gode menness cene *lund*. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off attriȝ *lund*. c 1450 St. *Stutbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his *lund*.

† **Lunda.** Also 8 *lunder*. [repr. Icel. *lund*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces . . . Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Lunda*.

Lunder, Lunge : see LOUNDER v., LOUNGE v.

† **Lundress.** Obs. [a. F. *Londreis* adj., f. *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1695.)

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling . . . was once called a Lundress, because it was to be coined only at London. 1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.

Lundyfoot (lwnɔɪfʊt). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobaccoist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ors & Tuller* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

Lune¹ (lūn). *Hawking.* Also 5 *lewne*; and see LOVN. [var. of LOVN.] A leash for a hawk.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi. Thenne he ware of a Faucon. and longe lynes aboute her fete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b. The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyretis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfovers* (1875) 90 In fance's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREYER *Manilla* I. E 3. The closer shee covered the sparke, the more it kindled; yea, in seeking to vnloose the Lune, the more shee was kindled. 1627 CORN. *Long.* . . . hawkes lone or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gersfalcon lying with long lynes tangled about his feet.

Lune² (lūn). *arch.* [ad. med.L. *lūna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. *lune*, MHG. *lūne* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] pl. Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. LINE *sh*.² 29.)

1613 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, ynafae Lunes I th' King, -beshrew them. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov. My master is in his old lunes and so am I. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvill* II. Let him alone. I have seen him in these lunes before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Forth. Rev.* Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special lunacy of the De Quincy nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* II. II. ix. 97 Their tales for the most part are the lunes of wanton love.

Lune³ (lūn). [a. F. *lune* :—L. *lūna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunulae*. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 199. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxiv. (ed. 4) 119 Her (the moon's) crescent . . . now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAVLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205 The two lunes ACB and ABD of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706-9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Osman* 149 Faithful Janitaries. Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Lunes or Squares. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them (the globules) gradually assume the shape of half moons. The dark part of these little lunes . . . did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

Lune, anglicized f. LUNA.

Lünebergite (lūnəb'rgait). *Min.* [Named by C. Nöllner, 1870, from *Lüneberg*, Hanover, its locality: see -ITE.] A boro-phosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. 10. 1893 *Chapman's Blowpipe Pract.* 179.

Lunecy, obs. form of LUNACY.

Lunel¹ (lūnəl). [f. *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He . . . made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Konge et Notr* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. 1827 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormanist* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

† **Lunel**² (lūnəl). *Her.* [Fr., a Sp. *lunel*, f. *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointed resembling a rose with four leaves.

1838-40 in BERRY *Enyel. Her.* I.

Lunestice, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

† **Lunetta**. [It.] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descant from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

Lunette (lūnet). Also 7-8 in anglicized form *lunet* (t). [a. F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

† 1. A little moon, a satellite. *Obs.*

1645 BR. HALL *Peace-Maker* x. 31 Our predecessors . . . could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

† 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also attrib.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv. Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jynls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a flight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Farrery*. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDELL *Curing Horses* Dis. clii. 65 Pull off his shoes and shoe him with half Moone-shoes called Lunette. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 324/2 A Lunet shoe. . . is used for Horses that have weak Heels. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is . . . to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 4.

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are . . . a Nicotola G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. RICHARDSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindrical, cylindroidic, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1712 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and letc. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. III. li. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it (a sarcophagus). 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Intro. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 QUINN *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door (of the Fitzwilliam Museum).

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification are Envelopes, Counter-guards, or Mounds of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*. In Fortification, a small Work generally raised before the Curtain in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entering Angle, and serves to dispute the Pass-age of the Ditch. 1771 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4837/2 His Grace . . . has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle*,

Kent, N. of Deal, . . . consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone. . . In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 12 The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BR. HALL *Univ. World* III. § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut upour sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. † a. pl. Spectacles. *Obs.*

1683 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole crowd, Bidding him read out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 EVELYN *Del. in Quir.* *Compl. Gard.* *Ref.* *Agric.* 49 One day Lunetts and Microscopes may possibly be Invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in COLVIL *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette* (watch-) glass.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. 1849 *Dana Geol.* ix. (1850) 466 The curvature of a lunette watch-glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular bole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberw.* 238 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making*. = LUNET-HOLE.

1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building, . . . at each angle of the square a small oven or arch is constructed . . . vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 119/2 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Ek. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Ecol.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

Lung (lwn). *Forms*: 1 *lungen*, 3-6 *lungo*, 3-4 *longen* (e, 4-6 *longe*, 4-5 *longue*, 5 *longon*, *lungen*, 5 *longhe*, *lunghe*, 6 *longue*, 10 *long*), 6- *lung*. [OE. *lungen* str. fem. = OFris. *lungen*, MLG. *lung*, MDu. *longe* (Du. *long*), OHG. *lungin* (MHG., mod.G. *lung*); ON. with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; f. Teut. root **lung-* = OAvan. **hagh* in Skr. *laghu-*, Gr. *λαφρός* light: see LIGHT a.† (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. LIGHTS.)]

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 160/3 *Pulmo*, *lungen*, c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 92 M3 þy sceal mon lanciaþ þone man þe biþ lungene wund. c 1250 *Death* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-roten þi fiure and þi lung. c 1275 LAV. 6499 Pe longene and be fiure lode to þan grunde. 131. K. *Alis*. 4719 Men to beom throwe drit and donge, With soule ayren, with rothers lung. c 1340 HANFOLDE *Patler* I. 8 It purges þe longes of infacioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The lunges yifþi him wele of speche. 1393 LANGL. *P.* PI. C. ix. 189 Lame men he lechede with longen of bestes.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 49 The longis holt and wynded with the best. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer, hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lung. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 409 Leuir and lunges men mycht all frist. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) vi. The wulf . . . gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 63 That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Amy his flaffand longis hyd he he. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certayne man . . . shott the kyng of Israel between the mawe and y longes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b. Off fetyching of winde, declares a sickness of the lungus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 133 The sicknes of the Loongs is perceived if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farr vppe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen, . . . of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always use to laugh at nothing. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Shooting (its good) for the Lunges and Breast. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 294 In those which breathe through the lungs, and some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1811 R. KNOX *Chymist* *Anat.* 622 The have it of one. 1831 R. KNOX *Chymist* *Anat.* 622 The lungs . . . are two spongy, cellular, expandible organs. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 462 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Could not the Winds . . . With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 WIND- their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 WIND- their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 WIND- their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath?

1851 SAM. S. *agst. Encroachment*, Hyde Park 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of London (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

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London. 1854 MURPHY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far Far, Mad. Crowd* II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl... had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung... In Amphibia... the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†3. *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1820 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coales. 1863 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. College in Verses & Ess.* (1666) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dialect* (1 *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 504 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Lungs*.

5. Lungs of (the) onk, onk lungs (see OAK *sb.* S). *Sticta pulmonacea* = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lung-attack*, *lung-blood*, *lung-consolidation*, *lung-disease*, *lung-parenchyma*, *lung-substance*, *lung-tissue*, *lung-trouble*, *lung-tubercle*, *lung-vessel*. b. objective, as *lung-bearing* adj. c. instrumental, as *lung-breather*.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworth's* I. 206 A 'lung attack'... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gr. Words* 229 The 'lung-bearing' and air-breathing terrestrial animal. 1866 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 105 'Lung-blood' generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendered more aerous by the Lungs. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 12/1 The earliest 'lung-breathers' were amphibians. 1863 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The 'lung-cells' and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of 'lung-consolidation' vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 304 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and 'lung diseases'. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the 'lung-parenchyma'. *Ibid.* 46 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of 'lung-substance' deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the 'Lung-tissue' is permeable to air. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary 'lung trouble' with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of 'lung tubercle' are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the 'lung vessels'.

7. Special combs.: †lung-cracked *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; lung-fever, pneumonia; lung-fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; lung-flower, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; †lung(s)-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; †lung-grown *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = lung-growing; lung-gymnastics, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); lung-juice, serum from diseased lungs; lung lichen = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); lung-note, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; †lung-pipe *sing.*, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; lung-plague (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; lung-power, power of voice; lung-sick *a.* and *sb.* (a) adj. sick of a pulmonary complaint; (b) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so lung-sickness; †lung-woe, disease of the lungs; lung-worm, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1856 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 12 The Racer... might... outwardly shoot His 'lung-crack-breath'. 1854 H. W. PIENSON *Amer. Missionary Misc.* 220 His illness ('lung-fever') was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 207/1 The curious 'lung-fish' (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cii. 355 *Viola autumnalis*, or Autumn Violet... the same that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German tongue *Lungen blumen*, or 'Lung flower'. 1794 *Dict. Rust.* 'Lungs-growing', 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lungs* Growing. 1775 ASH, *Lung-growing*,... a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* (1621) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growing. *Ibid.* A beast, which is 'lung-growing', or bath his lungs grown to his side. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 'Lung gymnastics'. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 80 Blood, pericardial exudation, and 'lung juice' from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was... an entire want of 'lung-note' over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary... openeth the 'lung pipes'. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then...

a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or 'Lung-Plague'. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Apryl* iv. 34 He could exercise his 'lung power' also in preaching. 1730 *tr. Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. 1, He... was made both 'lungsick' and Reumatyke that he might not occupy his acco-tomyd synnecs. 1552 HUTOOT, Longe sycke, *neumonius* [sic]. 1899 *Straud Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had reduced the... team of sixteen to... five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, 'Lung Sickness'. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lungs* Sickness. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses... from the lung-sickness. 1430 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 50 The 'longe' [i.e. longis] woe cometh oft of yvel erie. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The 'Lung Worm' [*Strongylus micrurus*] is often fatal to calves.

Lung(a): see LUNGI.

Lungar, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 1. [A. *f. longe* halter, lunge, var. of *Of. loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE 1) — popular L. *longea, f. L. long-us LONG *a.*]

†1. *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 *Torsell Fourc. Hants* 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tied together with little lunge that they never wear.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable... to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitat.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful... to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LAY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested... after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse... should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Am. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skillful hands. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent.* Alpts xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the long surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs... gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 2. Also 8-9 longe, 9 longe. [Aphetic var. of ALLONGE, ELONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary... made a great many half lunges, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1782) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 5 'The distance between the two feet will be found to be... about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxii. A successful... lunge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kafir-Land* 74 A lunge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 If... parried lunges found their match in neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 3. *American*. Also longe, 'longe, lunge. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE *et. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 468 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada... 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Michigan. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a lunge'. 'He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe' always will—he remained motionless... for a few seconds.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *v.* 1. Also 9 longe, lunge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* a. *Fencing*. To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. *Boxing*. To deliver a straightforward blow. *Const. at.*

1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 23 When lunging in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right be hit short. 1836 SMART, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *only*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christus* Bks. (1872) 33 The Mulligan... lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. II. 206 M'Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 *Dickens* *Mart. Fr.* I. i. What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 *Buckland Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag, retreat. 1827 *Horn Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lunged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Rector* xvii. Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odor Even?* viii. Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lunging up the steep hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us.

Hence *Lunging ppl. a.*

1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* II. iii. Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *v.* 2. Also 9 lunge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*ccas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.* 1 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had dinged him. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be lunged to the right. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 529 Being lunged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli. As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1882 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. viii. § 5. 454 The colt... may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 *HAVES* *Instruct. Horse Breaking* II. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is lunging.

Lunged (lɒndʒ), *ppl. a.* [f. LUNGE + -ED 2.] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed adj., as *small*-, *weak*-, *lunged*.

1863 *DRYDEN* *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in *Tooo*. 1860 in *Worcester*; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lɒndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -OUS.] †a. Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). b. Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1881 COTTON *Wend. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1878 *Goss Prov. Gloss.* *Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. *Derb.* & *Leic.* 1877 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holl* xxviii. A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *Ham Daily Mail* 5 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow... a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger 1 (lɒnʒə), *collog.* [f. LUNGE + -ER 1.]

One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth's Wom.* in *S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIRKING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger 2 (lɒndʒə), [f. LUNGE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i. A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

† *Lungeteyn, a.* Also 5 LONTAIGNE. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (f. *loinlain*): popular L. *longitainum, f. longus LONG.] Distant, remote.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 note, [He] tok his leue at [be] Romayns To wyne londun lungeteyns.

Lungful (lɒŋfʊl), [f. LUNGE + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfuls of morning air.

|| *Lungi* (lɒŋɡɪ). Also 7 lung, lungu, lungee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi. [Urdi (Persian) *lungi*, f. lung of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOT.] A loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceal their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* I. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths... of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals... Longis, Allegians, &c. are Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about their Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1717 A. HAMILTON *New Acad. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth... made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Bugga cloth. c 1809-30 F. BUCHANAN *Purnima* II. 101 The Lunggi... is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 *BURNES Trav.*

Bokhara (ed. 2) l. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loonghie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers... wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

Lungie, variant of **LONGIE**.

Lunging (lʊndʒɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 1. [f. **LUNGE** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of **LUNGE** v. 1.

1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* xxiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

Lunging (lʊndʒɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 2. [f. **LUNGE** v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of **LUNGE** v. 2.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Longing is begun. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. HURCHISON *Hints on Col. breaking* 49, 1. without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

attrib. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longeing-ground, a... snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Racecourse* l. iii. 27 The centre of this quad... is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† **Lungis**. *Obs.* Also 6 longis, lundgis, 7 lunges, -eis. pl. 6 lungis. [a. OF. *longis* : *L. Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with *L. longus* long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c. 1560 RICHARDS *Misogony* ii. ii. Let sungir [bread lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lungit and drudges worke, We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 HURLOT (ed. Higgins), *Longis* or a long slyme, *lungur*. 1579 *Lynx Euphysis* (Arh.) 135 If talte, [they term him] a lungis if short, a dwarfie. 1592 NASH *Summer's Last Will* (1600) E4, No, that there is not, Goodman Lungis. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Peite l. iii. The foule great Lungis laid vnnmercifully on thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-back; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungless (lʊŋləs), a. [f. **LUNG** + -LESS.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. t. *Trophies* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-lesse, tongue-lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slugs... on which he laboured so much. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/4 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

Lungoor, Lungoot, vars. LANGUR, LANGOOTY.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees... were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoors.

† **Lungoute**. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 lungoute, 5 *Sc.* 1 (o) lungoute. [ad. F. *lungoute*, semi-popular repr. *L. locusta*.] a locust.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hunt and lunguste his mete. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arme* (S. T. S.) 29 There come of that reik a manner of hestis callit Lungoute. *Ibid.* 30 Lungouteis.

† **Lungsought**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 long(e)-sought, -sought, *Sc.* lungsought, 6-7 long-sought. [f. **LUNG** + ON. **sōt* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 8 59 An nother manner of sycknesse among hestes... called long-soughte... ye shal perceyve it by his boystryng. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 170 The sede [of netels], is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles... is good for... the old plurisie or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft in Spalding Club Misc.* l. 120 Thow... hallis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lungsought and all vther diseases.

Lungung, obs. form of **LUNGAN**.

Lungwort (lʊŋwɜːt). For forms see **LUNG** and **WORT**. [OE. *lungenwurt*, f. *lungen* **LUNG** + *wurt* **WORT**.] The English name of various plants.

† 1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, Golden Lungwort*. *Obs.*

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 92 Nim. *lungenwurt* seo hiȝ ȝeolu ufeaward. 1597 [see **FRENCH** a. 3]. 1670 [see **GOLDEN** a. 10 b]. 1796 [see **FRENCH** a. 5].

† 2. Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*. *Obs.* c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. *Wulker* 557/2 *Eleborum*, ellebore, lungwurt. a. 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Lungwort or peilthre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. *Wulker* 580/2 *Eleborus niger*, lungwort. 1611 Cotgr., *Obere*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callid Lungwort. 1577 B. COOTE *Herbace* *Husb.* (1861) 124 Take a handfull of beets Lungwort, a handfull of other Loongwort that serueth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, spotted on the upper side. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* l. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower*. Pl. IV. 31. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* ii. 49 The lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*. 1866 DELANIER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*,... is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia*.

† 4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lungwort, *Verbascum*. 1578 LYTE *Doctore* i. lxxxii. 120 Mulleyn is called in... English also... Lungworte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lung-

wort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Wool-blade, Torchherb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (*Siccia pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see **LUNG** 5) and Tree Lungwort (see **TREE**).

1578 LYTE *Doctore* iii. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwort. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lungwort of the Oke... is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lungs. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboris sive Pulmonaria arborea*,... Lungwort, Oak Lungs. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Foot-prints fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Siccia pulmonaria*)... grows... on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. *Obs.* [The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *lungwort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. *LONG* a. But angelica was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, Of this herbe be two Kindes, one of the gardeyne... an other wilde, named linge worde or longe wurt. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Angelica*, an herbe whereof be two Kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lungwort or longewort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Long-wort* or *Angelica*, an Herb. 1731 BAILEY *Vol.* II, *Longewort*.

† 7. Toothwort, *Lathraea Squamaria*. (Also *Clown's Lungwort*.) *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clxxii. 1387 Of great Toothwort, or Clowens Lungwort. *Dentaria minor* Mathioli. Great toothwort, or Lungwort. *Dentaria minor*. Little Lungwort. *Ibid.* 1388 Our countrey women do call it [Dentaria] Lungwort, and dowe it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

Lungy (lʊŋdʒ), a. [f. **LUNG** + -Y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a nian, preferred... a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that was lungy.

Lungy, Lung-yen: see **LONGIE, LONGAN**.

Lunificent (lʊnɪfɪkənt), a. rare -o. [f. *L. luna* moon + *CURRENT* sb.] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing BACHE). Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lunific**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. *LUNA* (sense 2) + (-)FIC. a. ad]. Producing silver. b. sb. *Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1768 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iii. l. xvi. 207 To... convert it [sic. argent viv.] into true Solifick and Lunifick. a. 1693 *Unguarth's Rabelais* iii. l. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

Luniform (lʊnɪfɔːm), a. [f. *L. luna* moon: see -FORM. Cf. *F. luniforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* (see quot.).

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† **Lunish**, a. *Obs.* rare -i. [? f. **LUNE** 2 + -ISH.]

? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening. 1657 F. COCKIN *Divine Blossoms* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

Lunisolar (lʊnɪsɔːlə), a. *Astr.* [f. *L. luna* moon + SOLAR. Cf. *F. lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. *Lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *Lunisolar precession*: see PRECESSION.

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invention*, p. xxxvii, A New Lunisolar Year. a. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. 1792 H. CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. ii. 81 The lunisolar year... was... found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BOODAM-WHEATMAN *Roraima* xxv. 285 Lunisolar attraction. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **Lunist**, *Astrol. Obs.* [f. *L. luna* moon + -IST.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Arrippa's Van. Arter* 50 b. She pronounceth another a Venecean, Mercutialist, or Lunist. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* ii. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martialisist be like terrified... as a timorous Lunist.

Lunistice (lʊnɪstɪs), *Astr.* Also 7 lunestice. [as if ad. mod. L. **lunisticum*, f. *luna* moon + -isticum a stopping, after *solsitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conforms to either Lunestice. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

Lunifidial, a. [f. *L. luna* moon + TIDAL.]

Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *Lunifidial interval* (see quot.).

1851-9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunifidial interval calculated therefrom. 1889 Sir R. BALL *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunifidial interval.

Lunkah (lʊŋkə). [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *lajkah*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot. 1889 DOYLE *Sign of Four* i. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

Lunkhead (lʊŋkheɪd), *collog.* U. S. A block-head. Hence *Lunkhead* a., thickheaded, stupid.

1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec. You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. RUS *Making an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. HILL *Corsairs* 19 Prospects tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

Lunn (lʊn), *rare*. Short for SALLY LUNN.

1874 CHA. ROSETTI *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunn.

Lunnite (lʊnɪt), *Min.* [named (*Lunnit*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardt after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

Lunshin, obs. form of LUNCHEON.

Lunt (lʊnt), sb. *Sc.* Also 6 luntt. [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. **LINSTOCK**.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *To set lunt* to: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 One cth weight of fyne curme powder, demi cth of matches or lunt. 1571 R. BANNATYNE *Frul. Trans.* in *Scot.* (1806) 132 Some men that was going vpon the crofts with luntis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 Ane of thame... had a loose lunt, quihik negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of powder. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1755 JOHNSON, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired. 1766 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix. 'If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days'... 'We'll sune see that', said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828-40 TITLIS *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 111, 237 They... laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 McNEILL *Blacemore* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner... for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 CROCKETT *Lutes Sainbonnet* xlv. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a hit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xiii. She fufft' her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xlviii. Till hutter'd so'sn wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin'. 1865 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Cunty Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

Lunt, a. [Cf. Da. *lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † a. Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.*). b. *dial.* (See quot. a. 1825.)

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

Lunt (lʊnt), v. [f. *LUNT* sb.] a. *intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. b. *quasi-trans.* To smoke (a pipe). c. *intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. d. *trans.* To kindle, light up.

1830 D. VEDDER in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 183/2 The carle... was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Day*. 71 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Luntie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

Lunting, *apl.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 133 The luntin' pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' beat Wad ruin a'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 423/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 STEVENSON *Castrona* 166 Peden wi' his lang chaffs an' luntin' e'en. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 334 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

† **Lunula** (lʊnʊlə), *pl.* [f. *L. lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. a. *Geom.* = **LUNE** 3 I, **LUNULE** 2. † b. (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xiv. Oj, Ye last figure called a Lunula. 1579 - *Stratol.* 104 All others as the Lunula. Trans. and Hexagonal Battalies. 1700 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates. 1712 Dinius long since, hath been known... for many Ages. 1712 Desaguliers *tr. Ozanam's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD, BGCE.

† 2. A satellite. *rare* -i. *Obs.* (Cf. *F. lunule*).

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 28 The Anzula Saturni, the Assesle of Jupiter. By these Lunulae 'tis thought that Jupiter's distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. a. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = **LUNULE** 1. b. The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN *Elen. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 COLES *Beats* A. II. 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly

half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 621/2 A patient... who had n lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. *a. Couch.* = LUNULE 3. *b. Anat.* (Sec quot.) 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 6) 111. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts... are named *lunulae*. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

Lunular (*lū'nulār*), *a. and sb. Geom.* Also 6 (ns sb.; ? mod.L.) **lunuläre**. [*f. LUNULA* + *-AR*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to a lunc or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Angle*, Lunular Angle... is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches... in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Præcis L.* 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitude is... Lunular, crescent-shaped, subtrond.

† *B. sb.* A crescent-shaped figure. *Obs.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A perfect Square... Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 101 Causing them... to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunulare. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Præcis L.* 44 In lunulars and systroids.

Lunulate (*lū'nulāt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [*a. mod.L. lū'nulātus*: see LUNULA + *-ATE* 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) 11. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HAROV in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* 11. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Brits Austral.* IV. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublateral. 1866 in GRAY *1st Less. Bot.* GLOIS.

So **Lunulation**, a lunular or lunulate spot.

1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

Lunulated (*lū'nulātēd*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ED*.]

† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR *a.*) *Obs.* 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1256 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf*, Lunulated leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat... blackish... but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 436/2 The antheræ are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunule or crescent-shaped spots. *a* 1798 TENNANT *Journ. Jr. Lond.* to *f. of Wight* (1801) 11. 73 I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRALL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) 11. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

Lunule (*lū'nul*). [*a. f. lunula*, ad. L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 138 Whittish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 14 With two rather slightly marked strigæ between which is a white lunule.

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 I. (Cf. LUNULA 1 a.) 1737 in BAILEY vol. II. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DR. MORCAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Ptolemy's *Elementa Cursuileorum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a.)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*, umbones oblique; no lunule. 1853 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* II. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 11.

Hence **Lunuled** *a.*, crescent-shaped. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

Lunulet (*lū'nulēt*), *Nat. Hist.* [*f. LUNULA* + *-ET*.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text Bk.* 278.

Lunulite (*lū'nulīt*), *Geol.* [*ad. mod.L. lū'nulītēs* (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and *-ITE*.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 137 The corals... agree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a *lunulite*, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1854 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Luny: see LOONY.

† **Lunye**, *Sc. & Obs.* Also 6 lonje, lounie, 7 leungie, 9 lunsie, lungie. Var. of LOIN *sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedy* 121 Lene larrar, loungeour, bath lowsy in lisk and lonje. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Bellial, with a brayld rennye, Eyir lallch thame on the lunye. 1575 R. B. *Apins & Virginia* liij b, Your failings are feeding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13. I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Lunye like a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Store* d (1827) 14 He gave his lunsie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder.

Luoic (*lū'p'dik*), *a. Path. rare*. [*f. LU-ES*, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *tues* or syphilis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks... of luodic blenorhea, or clap.

Lupaord, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lupanar (*lū'pār*), [*f. L. lupanar*] Abrothel. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug. To see... every Lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

Lupard (*e*), *lupart*, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lupe, variant of LOOP *sb.*

Lupercal (*lū'pārkəl*), *sb. Rom. Antig.* [*L. lupercal*, subst. form of *lupercalis*, neut. of *lupercalis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 72 He schew him eik... the cove, was call Full many jeris in their leid Lupercal, ... To Pan the god of Licie conserait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also *pl. Lupercalia*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the festiual pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUNRE *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† *b. transf.* An orgy. *Obs.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupercal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. lupercalis*: see *prec.*] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia. 1607 TORSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycean and Lupercal Feasts. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalin, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian (*lū'pārkāl-ian*), *a.* [*f. L. lupercalia* (see LUPERCAL *sb.* 2) + *-AN*.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Castell's Encycl. Dict.*

Lupiform (*lū'pifm*), *a. Path.* [*f. LUPUS* + (*-I*)FORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 89.

Lupinaster (*lū'pināstər*), *Bot.* [*mod.L. lupinaster*, *f. lupin-ns*: see LUPINE *sb.* and *-ASTER*.]

The bastard lupine (*Trifolium Lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosæ*).

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

Lupine, *lupin* (*lū'pin*), *sb.* Also 5 *lupyno*. [*ad. L. lupin-ns, lupin-um*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); in the early quot. chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine = LUPINASTER (*Trifol. Bot.*). Small Lupine, *Psoralea Lupinella* (*ibid.*).

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 237 Lupyne and sicches slayn, and in their roote vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herb. L.* 43 The leues of lupines turne with y^e son. 1578 *Lytte Doddeus* IV. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1657 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 111 Where... Stalks of Lupines grew (A stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. B. EOWAKOS *Up Nile* xi. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* xi Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. *pl.* The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Some legumina bene bytter of themselves as Lupines. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Pese medycyns ben sumwhat more drier: yrius... lupines, pe roynes eijer be drie poude of trees. *c* 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1585) Bv, The Branne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* II. 143 There is not a thing more... night of digestion than white Lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phat.* xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ace Roma Immort.* I. 9 The old men... sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phly* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. Wks. 1896 I. 210 Hellward bound... With food for both worlds... Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

Lupine (*lū'pēin*), *a.* [*ad. L. lupin-ns, f. lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Sern.* at *Funeral of Brownrigg* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leoline (for so we read some men bad lionly look). 1851 KINGSLEY *East xiv*, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1883 ENMA *Physon Antin. Lora-Shaks.* Time 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

Lupinin (*lū'pinin*). *Chem.* Also -ino. [*ad. F. lupinine, f. L. lupin-ns, LUPINE sb.*: see *-IN*.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupininc*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

Lupinite (*lū'pinīt*). *Chem.* [*f. LUPINE* + *-ITE*.] = *prec.* 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

Lupoid (*lū'pōid*), *a. Med.* [*f. LUPUS* + *-OID*.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1838 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

Lupous (*lū'pəs*), *a.* 1 [*f. L. lup-ns* wolf + *-OUS*.] 1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNOER *Sci. & Lit. Trans.*; and in later Dicts. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 PEPPER *Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (*vide Lupus*). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

Lups: see LUBISH *Obs.*

† **Lupulated**, *a. Obs.* -o [*f. mod.L. lupul-ns* hop + *-ATE* + *-ED* 1.] Supplied with or containing hops. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lupulated*, hopped.

Lupulin (*lū'pūlin*). Also -ino. [*f. mod.L. lupul-ns* hop + *-IN*.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 *Lupulin*. This name has been given by Dr. Ives... to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 221, 1... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 TOGNO & DURAND *Edwards & Vassasseur's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M. (lupulin 1 part, sugar 2 parts)... Lupulin ointment [etc.]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 102 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence **Lupulic** *a.*, relating to LUPULIN; **Lupulous** *a. Bot.* = LUPULINE *a.*

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline... may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1883 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 59 Hops are... collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

Lupuline (*lū'pūlin*), *a.* [*ad. mod.L. lupul-ns, f. lupul-ns* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419.

Lupulite (*lū'pūlīt*). *Chem.* [*f. mod.L. lupul-ns* + *-ITE*.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite*.

† **Lupus** (*lū'pəs*). [*L. = wolf*.]

1. A wolf. *Obs.* 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 6 God forwairns you... To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*, a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or lucc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*, the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Habent*, 42 Sluggish muggils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophous.

[1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Summen clepen ic cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 BARROGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like unto a wolfe. 1693 BLAUCCAR's *Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 233 Lupus; *Noli Me Tangere*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare... sebaceous Lupus or Bar's-wild disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 Lupus is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The Lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer... is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 Lupus patches.

Lupyne, obs. form of LUPINE.

Lura (*lū'rā*). *Anat.* [*mod.L. use of L. lura* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence **Lural** *a.*, pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jnl.* 23 Mar. 328 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. lurcāt-*, ppl stem of *lurcare*, *-ār*.] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence **Lurcation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lurcale*. 1644 *Finder Anglicus* 6 (in

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. 1603.
 a 1651 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dar.* Ps. lxii. 10 How
 any have riches served as Absalom's mule served her

master, whom she lurches, and left . hanging. 1692 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Apol. for Kings* Moral, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. *BARRETT'S* *Setting Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, . having been lurches by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurches generals in her time.

Lurch (*lurt*), *v.* 3 (Orig. *Naut.*) [*f.* LURCH *sb.* 3] 1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lurches, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. CONNOLD *Marg. Catchpole* x. II. 56 The boat lurches through the breakers like a log. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601 1/2 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea. fig. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. v.* ii. (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company . made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering. 1851 *THACKERAY Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* 16 My London beaver . lurches over and fell among them. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt*. I. 263 The dogs lurch violently forward. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* ii. 12 These men lurch in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

Lurcher 1 (*lurt*), *sb.* Also 6 *lorcher*, 8 *lirchor*. [*f.* LURCH *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1]. In early Dicts. often used to render *L. lurch* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

1. One who 'lurches' (see LURCH *v.* 1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[c. 1440: see LURKER 1.] 1530 *PALMER* 241 1/2 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galiffe*. *Ibid.* 500 1/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher. 1591 *LYLY Endimion* II. ii. Is not lue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 *BOYS Wks.* (1699) 821 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but throwe false lorchers And vnthyrity abbey lobbors To povre folke lytell they a forde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 459 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselves for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people . is more . than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 *GAY Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher . had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *MORN. Advertiser*. 3 Apr. (Farmer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1799) I. 199 Some . with outward bravado, . went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 *FOOTE Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 172, I thought that I had detected one, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles v. xxii*, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach To this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 217 The prisoner . said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all . be din'd . as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053 1/4 Lost . . a Pied Dog . . somewhat shap'd like a Lurcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185 1/2 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is . in shape like the Greyhound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 304 The Lircher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* i. A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 81 1/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. *slang*. A bumbailiff. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a bumbailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II. 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

Lurcher 2, *rare*. [*f.* LURCH *v.* 3 + *-ER* 1] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most lopsided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1] The action of LURCH *v.* 1

1. + a. The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). b. Pilfering, stealing.

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no strutting at all, lest one go without and another have all. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Forctraction*, a lurching, purloining; withdrawing. 1616 *BOYS Wks.* (1629) 844 Is not . the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.*: + lurching-plnco, a lurking place.

a 1656 *USSURIER Ann.* vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurking places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1] The gaining of a 'lurch' nt play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MSS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurching [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game'] at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng'. 1763 *HOYLE Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary . is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Compteur No. 60* (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching, . . . snessing, . . . and getting the odd trick.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 3 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 3 + *-ING* 1] The action of LURCH *v.* 3

1852 *PREIFFER Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 *EM. MARSHALL Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

Lurching, *vbl. a.* 1 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2]

+ l. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Hollinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forestall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietlie repair to my usual studies. 1619 *DENISON Heavenly Bang.* 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest giues none to others, but retains al to himself. 1620 *VENERB Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces . . . abandon, as . . . acceptable onely to lurching and devouring Belly-gods. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see LURCH *v.* 1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quotes. is uncertain).

1613 *Unceasing of Machin's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant . . . began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a wagon.

3. Lurking, 'sneaking'.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, A *Daily* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lurching knavery. 1865 S. EVANS *Br. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollarding loon.

Lurching, *vbl. a.* 2 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 2 + *-ING* 2]

In senses of LURCH *v.* 2 a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. b. Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 *VANBR. & CHIBBER Freer. Husb.* I. 1 A married Woman may . . . throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

Lurching, *vbl. a.* 3 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 3 + *-ING* 2]

That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1881 'HUGH CONWAY' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. LASCELLES *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, . . . the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 751 1/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **Lurchingly** *adv.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v. It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxx. 142 Ahb lurchingly paced the planks.

Lurke (*obs.* form of LURK.

Lurdan (*lŭrdān*), *sb.* and a. *Obs. arch.*

Also a. 4 *lourdeine*, 4-5 *lordein*, 4-6 *lordeyn* (*o*), *lurdayne*, *-eyn* (*o*), 4-6, 9 *lurdane*, 4, 7 *lordan*, 4, 7, 9 *lourdan*, 4-8 *lurden*, 5 *lorden*, 5-6 *lurdayn*, *lodayne*, 5-8 *lordane*, 6 *lurdon*, *lordenne*, *lourdaine*, *-yne*, 6-7 *lurdein* (*o*), *lourdane* (*o*), *-en*, 7 *lurdain* (*o*), *lur-daine*, *lourdind*, *lordant*, 9 *Sc. lurdoun*. β. 6 *Lord Dane*, *-Dene*, *lor-Dane*, 7 *Lord-Dane*, *Lur-Dane*. [a. OF. *lourdin*, f. *lourd* heavy: see **LOURD**. The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

A. *sb.* A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. **FEVER-LURDEN**.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Heird yve his lurdan,' coth hai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrou.* (1800) 9 Sibirht schrew as a lordan [AF. *lers*] gan lusk. A sunybird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 108 For thar within was a traitour, A fals lurdane, an losengour. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem bepe thevis & some lurdaines. 1529 *RASTELL Pastycle* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, y^t they kept the husbandmen lyke vyleynes; . . . the husbandmen called them *Lord Dane*, which word now we use in obprobry, callinge hym y^t we rebuke *Lurdain*. 1603 H. CROSSE *Verdus Commu.* (1878) 126 Some *lur-daines* that have wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisdom to rest theyr idle limmes and spare theyr bodies. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 *Lourdain*, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 *RANSAY Fair Assembly* xviii, These *lurdanes* came just in my light. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* iv, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lurdan of a Dane.

Comb. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 *Lurden*-like cloutiness.

b. *rarely* applied to a woman.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen] . . . quiliam wle 3 ken.

¶ C. With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks *Lor-Danes*, with coine to cram their chests. 1760 *Centil. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a *Lord Dane* into every one of our Families.

B. *adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 632 3et he, fat of sic uertu we, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life* iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lurdan Friars that keepe the Church gettes more riches. 1791 J. LEARWORTH *Poems* 32 *Lurdane* Sloth O'ercreeps them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I'se na soon exhibit sticket . . . This braggin' lurdoun loon. 1859 *TENNISON Ettarre* 436 In one [pavilion] . . . droned her lurdane knights.

Hence + **Lurdanry**, rascality.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prolog. 9 *Leis, lurdanry*, and lust ar our laid storn.

Lurde, variant of **LOURD** a.

+ **Lurde**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *lurgy* (dial.), lazy (*E. D. D.*)] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iv. iv. in *Archiv Stud. new Sp.* (1897), It bootech not to lie, and lurdge my very bones.

+ **Lure**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyre*, 2-4 *lere*, 3

leore, 3-4 *lire*, 3-5 *lure* (*ii*), (4 *luere*, *lur*).

[OE. *lyre* *maise*. -O. *lent* type **luri-z*, f. root

lus-* (*laus-*; *laus-*) to lose: see **LEES *v.* 1] *Loss*,

either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to *lure*, to lie in *lure*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in *Wb.*-Wülcker 96 *Mid lyre ealta þinga minra*. c 1250 *Volc. ibid.* 540/31 *Iactura, lure*, a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 221 *þa wolde god þe flyllan and þeinnian þone lere þe forelorn was, of þan helenefine werode*. c 1200 *ORMS* 566 *Whatt mann se itt iss batt wepeth þer Forr fire off corþlike ahlite*. a 1250 *Orms & Night*. 1151 *This singest aȝen eiste lure*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10813 *Him þoȝte it was a gret lure* [*C. lure*] to let it be kindom. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 263 *On blac hores ryden other seon, That wol lure at tuene buen*. 1330 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wȝt feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, qou haytes þe soþe. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 221 *Ouer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wull falle*. 1601 *8691* *Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse*!

Lure (*lūre*), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *leure*, 6-7 *lewre*,

7 *luer*, *lewler*. [a. OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = *Pr. loire*, cogn. w. *lit. logoro* bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, mod. G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawok of the lure*: see **HAWK** *sb.* 1.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 315 1/2 *Lure for hawkys, luralo*. 1530 *PALMER*. 239 1/2 *Leure* for a hawk, *leurre*. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconry*. 146 *Faster* a pullet unto your lure and goe apart. 1592 *SIRAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1027 *As Faulcons to the lure* away she flies. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) *Words of Art expl.*, *Lure* is that wherewith *Falconers* call their young *Hawkes* by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowle. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 14 Rates *inwards* . . . *Lewers* for *Hawkes* the peeces *js. iiiid.*, a 1682 *Six T. Browne Tracts* 116 *Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures*. 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 10 *When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks*. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xvii. 123 *As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen*. 1826 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 *The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress*. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 *First the hawk . . . is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.*

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare*.

1615 *LATHAM (title)* *Falconry*; or the *Faulcons Lure*, and *Cure*.

c. Phrases. *To alight on the lure*, *to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure*, etc. Often fig. + Also at one's lure (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so + *to gain to one's lure*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 42 *This false thief, . . . Hadde alway bawdes redy to his hond, As any hawk to lure in Engeland*. 1401 *MAULCHIE'S Prolog.* 72 *Another dore be wole perauenture Reclamey thee, and byryne thee nought alyte Upon no lure which I caste*. 1430-40 *LYNG. Zechas* v. xxxiv. (1554) 141 b, *After this . . . Came Jugurth* . . . 171 *Shy lure*. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 171 *She promised . . . To love you best . . . Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure*. 1524 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlvii. *In time the Bull is brought to wear the yoke*. In time all haggard Hawkes will stoop the Lures. 1587 *GOTO-186 GOTO Moray* xi. 151 *As much as the canst thou makest al things stoop to thy lure*. 1599 T. M[OURET] *Silk-tuorines* 52, I leane to tell how she doth poison cure . . . *What cankers hard and wolles be at her lure*. 1611 *MARSHAM Country Content.* II. v. (1668) 30 *After your Hawks are manned, y^t you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees*. 1643 *Sin T. Browne Relig. Med.* I. § 10, I teach my hawke and unreclaimed keason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. 1663 *HOLCROFT Procopius* I. 30 *This mayd Antonina, by much soothing . . . at last gained to her lure*. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 616 *The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure*. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 111. 186 *He brought the Venetian to his Lure*. 1688 [see **LURE** *v.* 2]. 1742 *SOMERVILLE Field Sports* 14 *A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice*. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* vii. ii.

A friend of ours—a poet: fewer have fluttered tamer to the lure than he. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Gard. Prosperine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In lure*: see quot 1828-40.

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* 1. 132b. The fields is de Azure, two wings jointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* VI. 1. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joined in lewer. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her. I.*, *Lure*, Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards... are said to be in Lure. 1858 CUSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June (84) Northern California... Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

12385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hyphis*, Thow madest thyn releymyng and thyn luris To ladyes. 1412 HOCCEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 4140 He þat pendispith out of mesure Shal tast a-none povertes bitterness; ffoole largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 LYNDESAI *Dreue* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray luris. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* 276 To hold out... as a prize and Lure, the freeness of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 11. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* 1. 1. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. 1832 MACINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention, to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 His is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lure*, a Bait. 1859 MARK LENOX *Christen. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber... whose bow-windowed shop... is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 4 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* Sept. 310/4 The nim of the angler should be to present them with something... different... from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

5. b. Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (fig.).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Reft.* 269 Poems (E. T. S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure... That may not fall in the snare and in the Lure Of trouble. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Pippen* iii. At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

6. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be told from parish to parish all the town over. 1812 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

7. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait*, *bird*, *fish*, *owl*.

1777 HOOKE *Comenius' Vls. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vii. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources* U. S. 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-bait and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

Lure, sb. 3. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. *YURE* a., *ON. filigr.*] The udder of the cow and other animals.

15100 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) a iij. For the third course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowhills stued... hake dowcetts and tendreus, and the liuer rostit, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

Lure (lū'ri), sb. 4. *techn.* Also *loover*, *lower*. [Shortened from *VELURE*.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lever*, a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loover, Lure*.

Lure (lū'ri), sb. 5. Also *loor*. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, *ON. lúdr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn*.] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 H. R. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She... took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle... and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

Lure (lū'ri), v. Also *F. leure*, 6-7 *leure*, 7 *lower*. [f. *LURE* sb. 2; cf. *F. leurer* (Of. *loirer*).]

1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

13186 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 Lure falcones when ye list. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* 11. xxxv. (1631) 88 A Faulconer would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* 1. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer... should always halloo when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his hauke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconerie* 147 Take the lewre... and cast it about your heade crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

3. b. To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 239 This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the Swine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 JESTS *Scogin* (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

4. c. To call at contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lured at by the giddy Crowd.

5. *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure. 1886 B. St. Albans *Div. Theys* he hawks of the towre: and ben both lured to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure your hauke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconerie* 129 When you woulde lure him, give him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

6. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* viii. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bothe out lyge vnder bombe. 1412 HOCCEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 3069 Only þe richesse þer-to him lurith. 1447 BOKENHAM *Septimus* (Roxh.) 14 Hyrbewte scorse dede lure Hysherte. 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yerres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lur'd with the smell of infant blood. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* 11. Dram. 1874 III. 406 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lur'd Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. 1793 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi. 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 111. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the east of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* v. 250 By a feint... Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

7. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1779) VI. 134 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down... by the loud voice of the mallard.

8. *intr.* To set a trap for (another). *fig. Obs.*

1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spread his net for the people.

Lure, obs. *Sc.* f. *lifer*, compar. of *LIEF* a., dear. 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure he strung Up by the neck.

Lure, str. pa. t. *LEESE* v. 1; var. *LOOR* dial.

Lured (lū'id), *phl. a.* [f. *LURE* v. + -ED.]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

1576 Common Conditions 409 (Brandl) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowlyng eyes are fixed on Partridge fast. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lured hawk she knows her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* 11. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lur'd lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinton rove the spacious skies.

Lureful (lū'fūl), *a. rare.* [f. *LURE* sb. 2 + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence *Lurefully* adv.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 39 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 *One of our Comp.* 11. xi. 267 His wreck... winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* 111. v. 95 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

Lurement (lū'mēnt), *a. rare.* [f. *LURE* v. 1 + -MENT.] Allurement.

1591 WYKLEY *Armorie* 155 No Iurments wrought my constant mind to fail. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it... Without that, futurity lurement had none. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* viii. 145 She, feeling the lurement of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

Lurer 1 (lū'rɪ), *a.* [f. *LURE* v. + -ER.] One who or that which lures. *In mod. Dicts.*

Lurer 2 (lū'rɪ), *a.* [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ER.] One who smooths felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufacturers... Felt Hat Making... Lurer.

Luresome, *a.* [f. *LURE* v. + -SOME.] Alluring. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue... The subtlety its luresome lodging hath.

Lurg (lūrg), *local.* [? Cf. *LUG* sb. 4.] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm. 1880 *Autrism & Devon Gloss.*, *Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg (*Nephtys* *coca*), is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† *Lurgg*. *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cū lurg* (cū dog, *lurg* gen. of *long track*).] *Lurgg dog*: a bloodhound.

1605 in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurg dogges kept, one or moe... for following of petite stomches.

Lurid (lū'rid), *a.* [ad. L. *luridus* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 COKEINE *Elegy Eliz. Keplington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *ODE to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 496 Lurid papulous scall. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) 1. 13 A leaden glare... makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 1. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1898 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

3. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Pocrisy & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame... His Lips... with lurid Juices arms From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms (= *unpleasant*) *inhibere perita*, Persius 11. v. 35. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Cray* 111. vi. The lurid glare of the ananconda's eye. 1852 Mrs. STONE, *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xix. (1879) 1. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

4. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in *phr. to cast or throw a lurid light on* (a subject).

1850 KINGSLAY *Alb. Lockey*, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1866 DICKENS *Mat. Fr.* 11. iv. Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

5. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luridae* of Linnaeus (see quot. 1822-34).

1767 W. HARTE *Christ's Par. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisonous stains. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 87 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 Lurid, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 Lurid; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Lurid*, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 DARWIN *Dee. Man* 11. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 400 *Ardelean* depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence *Luridly* adv., *Luridness*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795 T. SOUTHEY *Mind. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 Yon cloud that rolls luridly over the hill is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HUNT *Poems* 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/1 The writer has deliberately... suffocated a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

Lurido. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *luridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 51 Lurido cinerascens. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

Luring (lū'ring), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.] The action of LURE v. in various senses.

1547 BOOROE *Brea, Health* cccv. 100 I may come by lewryng, halowynge, or great crying. 1557 Tottel's *Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luring is not good, it liketh not thine care. 1566 Walscot *Avicia* (1880) 33 Trusse up your lures, your luring is in vaine. 1603 BRETTON *Dial. Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart) 717 Tying of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* 1. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

Luring, *vbl. sb.* 2 *techn.* [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ING.] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* vol. No. 2146 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'... The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

Luring, *phl. a.* [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ane luring bait fond fischis to wike tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconerie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bells. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andreis* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherous. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vneacht the luring fruit doth stay. 1824 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 201 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* 1. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 724 Fowlers... eschew vile practice, nor find sport in torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

Luripup, variant of *LIRFOOP*.

Lurk (lūrk), *sb.* 1 [f. LURK v.]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. *LURCH* sb. 2.

1829 *Life & Death* 7. Wilson (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang.* A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* I. 363 The 'dead lurk'... is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwellings during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) 11. 51 Thus houses during divine service could 'go upon any lurk'. 1854 initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1854 *Stang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BAIN in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Itinerancy* (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. *LURK* v. 1 b.

† **Lurk**, *sb.* *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH. 1530 PALSCR. 241/2 Lurke an herbe.

Lurk (*lürk*), *v.* Now literary. Forms: 4 *lurkke*, 5 *lork* (a, 4-7 *lurke*, 6 *lourke*, 6-7 *lurok*, 7 *lurcke*, [app. f. *lūr*-*Louk* *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *tal-k*. Cf. L.G. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. dial. *lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk* bumpkin).]

1. *intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

† 1300 *Havelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and crepen in wros. † 1366 CHAUCEUR *Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thing, where-so he be, Is shamfast, and despyed ny. † 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 89 Valaryane. . . and be bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 355 And thus lurkende upon his stelte In his await so longe he lai [etc.]; † 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Cite softly and faire; † *Lurky* vnder lefe-salts loget with vines. † 1470 *Gologras & Gav.* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, fremynt nor freyne, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my cytte I do lurke. 1596 DAVENPTE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 20 Fisches lurking among the stanes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Rhythms* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 FULLER *Pigmalion* iv. i. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias . . . dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 77 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury . . . had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 1062 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1853 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. 1889 HOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

† b. To shirk work; to iddle. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 287 You toke from them their heritage Leauyng them nought wheron to worcke: Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1871) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to worke, and follow such fellows as loueth to lurke. † 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii. in *Johnson's Museum* IV. 384 He never was known for to iddle or lurk.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things: To escape observation; to be concealed or latent.

† 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* iv. 277 (305) O soule lurking in his wo, vnneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulness, fraude, or deceitfulness lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1866 I. 98 Griefe . . . lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1861 BOYLE *Script.* (1671) 260 Laziness and pride . . . both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important auocations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 3 Those Voices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 BURNS *Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles'*, Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxxxi. But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that thro' with secret pain? 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iii. lxi. 21 A dismal deed. . . The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now rare.

† 1350 *Will. Patern* 25 Pat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde purth londes bi nigt so lumbarde he passed. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* c. iii. 226 Lyghliche lyere lep a-way benne, Lorkyng þow lank. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 Pe buernes . . . dang him to deth in þe derk hole . . . & lurkit to þaire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 297 First, thair come in, lurkand vpon your gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi. That second-floor arch in a London house, . . . commanding the main thoroughfare by which . . . cook lurks down before day-light to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; . . . up which John lurks to bed. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† 4. To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*

† 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. ProL 78 Me thoct I lurkit vnder my hude To spy this auld.

Lurk, north. dial. variant of LIRK.

Lurker (*lürk*), *n.* [f. LURK *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quots. *lit.* and *fig.* † 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* l. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Reddes* iii. 57 But as some as þey (the young birds) . . . steppe kunne, þan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they folowith þe vois, . . . and leueth þe lurker þat hem er laddre. † 1400-50 *Alexander* 3543 Pou litil thefe, þou losangere, þou lurkare in cities. 1470 HENRYSON *Fables v. Parl. Beasts* xl. 'For goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1519 HORNMAN *Univ.* vii. 89b. He is a starter a syde or a lurkar (L. enuansor). 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. xxiv. 129 If this lawless Lurker had euer had any taste of the Ciuill or Canon Law, hee might haue bene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was even in the household of Christ. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix. In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the pattered becomes a 'lurker' . . . —that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose.

† 3. App. misused for LOUNCHER.

† 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 317/2 Lurcare. . . *lurco*.

Lurker (*lürk*), *n.* (See quots. 1825, 1880.)

1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 455/1 [In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* *Lurker*, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 *Longui. Mag.* Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

Lurking (*lürk*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of LURK *v.*; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these . . . sowers of rebellion, to be discovered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt* Wks. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout . . . may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 71 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and . . . all his lurkings. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he . . . made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lurking-cornier*, *-den*, *-hole*, *-place*.

1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* i. (Arb.) 53 When the myghte and 'lurking corners, giueh less occasion to vntruthnesse, than lyght daye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The 'lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous men, are said, to secke out the 'lurking holes of the Dragon. 1678 LOCKE *Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unneeded, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; . . . a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1571 GOSLING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or priuy 'lurking-places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. viii. 238, I was . . . discovered . . . and hunted out of my lurking place. 1859 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 729 He . . . hies to the old lurking-place.

Lurking, *phl.* a. [f. LURK *v.* + -ING.] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy.

† 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Soudryng with sourgem sanke in his hair, And a lourehand lout to Lamydon the kyng. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thir Lymmers parts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1175, I . . . foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemy That lay in wait. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plant.* v. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* i. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* ii. (ed. 2) 107 It does . . . draw forth that lurking, keen, sour Quality that the Wood has imbibed. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807-8 WORDSWORTH *White Doe* vii. 1211 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, By lurking Dernbrook's pathless side? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 And William . . . may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

b. *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking pattersers.

Hence *Lurkingly adv.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Jude 21 That kynde of men shall lurkingly crepe among the flocke of Christyanes. † 1693 *Uryghart's Kabeleis* iii. xviii. 499 Lurkingly, and in covert.

Lurky (*lürk*), *a.* rare. [f. LURK *v.* + -Y.]

Inclined to be concealed.

1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xiii. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† **Lurkydish**, *dial.* (Cheshire.) The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

1511 *COTGR.*, *Puleg*, Pennie Royall . . . Lurkydish. 1820 WILKINHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkydish*.

Lurne, *obs. form* of LEARN.

Lurry (*lürk*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lerrie*, 7 *lurie*, -y, *lurrie*, 7-8 *lurrey*, 7, 9 *dial.* *lerry*, 9 *dial.* *lurry*, *lorry*, 7-*lurry*. [Shortened from LURPOOP: cf. quots. † 1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; *fig.* a cant formula. *Obs. exc. dial.*

† 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv. Sind. neu. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught them [sic] their lerie & thier poep to for their knacking. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppies their lerie? 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* iii. iii. F. Wee'll henceforth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerie. 1625 HEVLIN *Microcosmus* i. (ed. 2) 197 Having learned her lirie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Luries. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurry. 1669 BR. HOPKINS *Serv.* i. Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lurry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 220 He . . . begins his Lurry. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mud. Husbandry* VI. xvii. 101 Almost

every shepherd . . . will . . . very likely plead: Such a Man tried a Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.]; This is the common Lurry. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Lerry*, the 'part' which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round clamping. *Lorry*, Lurry, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. LARRY *sb.*)

† 1649 BR. GURNEY *Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled . . . not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1701-11 *Swift Frim.* to *Stella* 4 Mar. When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — *Daphnis* *Lett.* vi. Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1854 IX. 421 The election . . . was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1607 R. CLAREW *tr. Etienne's World of Wonder* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friars. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18. T. C. PETER *N.S. Coll. Cornish Wds.* (E. D. D.), There ware sum lurry o' peepul theare.

† 4. Looseness (of the bowels). [Cf. *lurry* *adj.*, 'of cows, suffering from looseness' (*Willsh. Gloss.*),]

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

† **Lurry**, *sb.* *slang. Obs.* [Cf. LOUR *sb.*] (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Luries from us take. *Explan. note.* Luries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid.* 191 The fifth is a Glasie, who sin when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 COLES, *Luries*, (dant), all manner of cloaths. † 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Lurry (*lürk*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal . . . These to his hungry mates he luries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., 'Tak' r dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To push about, struggle.

1804 *Anderson's Cumberland. Ball.* 91 They sit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermak lurred ahint them.

Lurry, **Lurtch**, **Lury**, **Lus**: see LORRY, LURCH, LORY, LUCE.

† **Lusard**. Also 6 *lusart*, *luzard*, *luserde*, 7 *luswart*. See also LUCERET. [Related to LUCERN; the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl.* the fur of the lynx.

1530 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusses, 2l. 1535 *Warrin. Acc. Hen. VIII. in Archæologia* (1789) IX. 245 A shawm of blacke printed salten . . . furred with luszards. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Hist.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and luszards. 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvet jacket . . . faced with luserdes. 1612 CATT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, LUSWARTS, and sables we found.

Lusarde, *obs. form* of LIZARD.

† **Luschald**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. ? A sluggard. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschald, louse thy hose.

Luschburie, variant of LUSHBURG.

† **Luscio**, *Obs.* [Sp. *lucia*.] A lucc or pike. 1680 SHADWELL *Wem. Captain* i. 5 The Luscio, Egl, [etc.].

Luscious (*lürk*), *a.* Forms: 5 *lucius*, 6 *lousious*, *loousious*, 6-7 *lussions*, (6 -youse, 7 *lousious*), 6-8 *lushious*, (7 -yous), 6- *luscious*. [Of obscure origin.]

The form *lucius*, occurring in a MS. which elsewhere has *lucius* in the same sense (see LUCIOUS) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an apocryphal form of LUCIOUS, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

† 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinks, and metis of the best. 1566 DRANT *Horne's Sat.* ii. iv. H. The stronge maye eat good loousious meate. 1590 SHAKS. *Mide. N.* ii. i. 251, I know a banke . . . Quite ouer-cannop'd with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as luscious as Locusts, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 DRYDEN *Muet* *Ellizium* (1802) 29 The luscious smell of eury flower. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 5 The grass . . . is so sweet and luscious to Cattle, that they diet ther. † 1700 DRYDEN *Daphnis & Chloris* Poems 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Melody* i. v. 8 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that . . . Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [sc. the eel]. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit. *quasi-adv.* 1588 T. HARIOT *Rep. Virginia* B 2b There are two kinds of grapes. . . the one is small and sowre. . . the other farre greater & of himselfe luscious sweet. *fig.* 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. † 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 309 May there not be . . . something more glistening than a crown? and more

luscious than revenge? 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iii. ii. 250 Sinking down in luscious rest again.

† **b. trans.** of a young person. *Obs.*

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. vii. He...really is...a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly. 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussuysse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unplesante sweetness in it, *fade*. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [sc. other Lillies] is lussious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Lushious*, over-sweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus. The last cup...is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* i. 275 Without the addition of water...the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* iii. vi. And the luscious dreary odours of...fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Benengarius* (1867) i. 4 He often...adduced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 8 Lushious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyrics of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BIRCH *App. Life Milton* i. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gaudy Metaphors and Fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) i. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 *Lough. Mag.* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters*...is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the *Odyssey*.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 RUSKIN *Scul. Lamp.* ii. § 15, 42 The groups of children, luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* iv. § 13, 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† 4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his luscious tales. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1744) xi. cviii. 477 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 POPE *Yeu. & May* 379 Cantharides... Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) vii. xlv. 233 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 FORCER *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) i. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. IRRLAND *Scribblemania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on.

5. *absol.* (with *the*).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit of the Lushious can I find Int'. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T.* —Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

Lusciously (lʊ'shɪsɪ), *adv.* [f. LUSCIOUS a. + -LY 2.] In a luscious manner.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* vii. i. vij. Some people... Will...make their cookies lusciously, they delicates to dresse. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Scripturn* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lusciously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton* Wks. ii. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant. 1897 MRS. LYNN LANTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving odours, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

Lusciousness (lʊ'shɪsənəs), [f. LUSCIOUS a. + -NESS.] The quality of being luscious.

1594 PLAT *Twelfth* iii. 11. 16 By allaying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 DECEY *Chr. Picty* viii. 15 To embitter those sensualities whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xii. If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iv. vi. § 42, 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know their lusciousness.

† **Luscition.** *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *luscitionem* dimness of sight, f. *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676-1717 in COLES.

Luse, Luserd(a)n, Luserde, Luseret: see LOUSE; LUCE 1, LUCERN 1, LUSARD, LUCERET.

† **Lush**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. LUSH v.] A stroke, blow. 1740 *Morte Arth.* 3848 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldrys. 1740 *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a lussche, lordayne, I schalle be allowe. 1887 *Janieson's Dict.* Suppl. *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

Lush (lʊʃ), *sb.* 2. *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by LUSH a.]

1. Liquor, drink.

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1820 LYTTON *Diary* 15 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) ii. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LANTON *J. Davidson* viii. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said, 'in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!'

b. A drinking bout.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) ii. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Vercy's. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Elton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions...there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-slip.

2. *Comb.*: lush-crib, -ken, = *lushing-ken* (see LUSHING *vbl. sh.*).

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.* 1 Also 5 lusch, 6 lusche. [? Onomatopoeic alteration of LASH a. 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1740 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. 129 h. Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1580 BRUNOVI. *Curing Horses* v. 4 b. The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Soliman* vii. G. Shrubbess, which so some as they he in the deepes of the water, are lush and almost like a gystle to touch. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, Loose. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., Ground essely turned over is said to be lush. 1893 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* (E. D. D.), That beef's varra lush and tender.

2. Of plants, esp. of grass: Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted 'lush woodbine' (*metri gr.*) for 'luscious woodbine' in *Mids. N. n. i.* 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 1. 52 How lush and lusty the grass looks! 1817 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe' 32 And let a lush laburnum oversweep them. 1818—*Endym.* i. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush egplantine. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xviii. And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red anemone. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* i. (1864) 2 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. 1872 *Blackw. Mag.* Phaeon xiii. lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* ProL ii. And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Von wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 80 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.]. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 190 The supererogatory milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

c. Luxuriantly covered with.

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* xxii. The farmers...allow their hedges to spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

† 3. Shakspeare's use has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour. 1744 SHAKS. *Wks.* (ed. Hammer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* (*Temp.* ii. 1. 52), of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose lingers late.

4. *Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved lily. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 52 The lush-cold blue-hells.

Hence **Lushly** *adv.*, **Lushness**.

1740 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lushly, *laxe* (K. P. rare). 1893 MISS BROUGHTON *Endym.* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 52 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.* 2 *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

Lush, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 lusse, luyache, lusse, lusche, (*pa. l. loste, luste*), 5 lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6—lush. [? Echoic variant of LASH v.]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come down with a rush.

1730 *Arth. & Merl.* 817 (Kölbing) Hou our wistlinges so hende On be heben wip swordes losten. 1730 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sayl, down hit lushed (*v.r. lussed*), Cordes, kahles, casteles, tofuschid. a 1350 S. Anastasia 114 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 p. Emperor's men...Lushed upon him. 1740 *Morte Arth.* 1450 With luffy launcez one lofte they luyache to-gedyres. *Ibid.* 2226 He laughte owte a lange sverde, and luychede one flasse. 1740 *Lynde Min. Poems* (Perce Soc.) 114 He thought he harde the devylle luyche, He start into a bryer boushe. 1740 *Gelasius & Gavi.* 1003 Thal luschit and laid on the luyche of lyre. 1756 DRANT *Horace* A ii]. The lanche hath lushed, that down they lush, and so he drente at last. 18... WHITTINGTON *Leg.* 19 (Cumberl. Gl.) For seun she grows a luyche beek An laykes an loushes over the staynes.

2. *trans.* To strike.

1730 *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) Per was...manni of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen...out of be sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9707 Another to be chaine he luyste. a 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vnyhnyd, harmyt full many, Of be ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. 1740 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 Pus schall I...lusse all youre lymmys with lusschis. *Ibid.* xlv. 371 pei lushed hym, pei lashed hym. 14... *ALS.* *Soc. Antiq.* 102 lf. 72 (Halliwell) These lions be lushed and lased on sondir. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to heat down wasps with a hough.

† 3. To bring out with a rush. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1740 *PECKOC Refr.* s. xx. 120 The kenneb bi herie the textis of Holc Scripture and kenneb lushed hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

Lush (lʊʃ), *v.* 2 *slang.* [f. LUSH *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* 18 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) ii. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swill. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xxii. To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also *to lush it*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) ii. 90 The captain and his mate having...lushed it ashore all night. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) i. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

b. *trans.* To drink.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

† **Lushbourg.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 lusshebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, lusschebruyes, lusshebours, 4—lussheburge, 5—burne, luschburue, -bown, 7 *Hist.* lusbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lusboborow), 8 *Hist.* lusborough, -burg. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lussheburue sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchantz...emportent la bone Monie d'esterlyng hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reportent diverses fauxes Monies appelez Lusshebournes [etc.]. 1351 *Ibid.* 239/1 Si homme apporte fause Monie en cest Roialme...sicoine la Monie appelle Lussheburgh [etc.]. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alky and let toketh he lyke a sterlyng. c 1386 CHAUVER *Monk's T.* 74 God woot no lussheburgh payen ye. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 72 Men may lykne letterid men to a lussheburgh, oher wese. *Ibid.* 82 Thus are bi lihere lykned to lussheburue sterlynges. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Luschburue (S. lussheburue, *papirus*). a 1500 *Piers of Plowman* 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 No luschbourns but money of fyne assay. 1609 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lushoborow*, is a base coine used in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beundon Seas to the likenes of English money. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 'Twas made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

Lushing (lʊʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUSH v. 2 + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. LUSH 2. Also *pl.*, abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Tynl.* 18 Mar. Cigars in loads, whisky in lushings. [So in Lockhart; ed. 1890 has lushings; reading of *MS.* *yerh. doubtful*.] 1890 H. NISBET *Bail Up!* i. You can have both grub and liquor here in lushings.

b. *Comb.*: lushing-ken, a drinking bar, low public house; lushing-man, a drunkard.

1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* (Farmer), With all the prigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. 1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe i. v. 120 Unable...to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

Lushington (lʊʃɪŋtən), *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to LUSH 2.]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of LUSH 2 will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington.'

† 1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1823 JOX BEE *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'Lushing with Lushington', taking too much drink. 1823 ELEANOR GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been *rotting for the Alderman*. 1826 *The Fanny* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

1840 *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physicians—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 64 If they have any...a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 ROLF BOLTONWOOD *Cal. Reformer* xiii. 134 The best dedicated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† **Lushish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. LUSH a. + -ISH.]? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The greater Sea Crabs...are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

Lushy (lʊʃi), *a.* 1 *slang.* Also *lushy*. [f. LUSH *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.] Intoxicated, drunk.

1812 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kidneys had a spree, and got blood lushy. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. 1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe i. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! I always lushy.'

Lushy (lʊʃi), *a.* 2 [f. LUSH a. + -Y 1.] = LUSH 1.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 98 When April first...Its [sc. the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. 1882 J. WALKER *Want to Anti Reckie*, Flower of lushy red. 1882 J. WALKER *Want to Anti Reckie*, etc. 16 Here milked curds and jugs of lushy cream.

Lusian (lʊ'siən), *a.* and *sb.* = LUSITANIAN. (= L. *Lusitanus*) + -AN.]

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Catoena's Lusian* 154 Heavens!

shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xiv. And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi. Albion...to the Lusians did her aid afford.

† **Lusion**, *Obs. rare*—*n.* [ad. L. *lūsion-em*, *n.* of action f. *lūdēre* to play.] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lusitan**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Lūsitan-us*.] = LUSITANIAN *a.*

1577-89 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitan ships.

Lusitanian (lū-si-tā-ni-ān), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Lūsitanīa* (see below) + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus... Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproo'f*, Go fetch a pint of port... such whose father-gripe grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers... confounded Odessea in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olyssippo.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 TOISEL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. 1634 SIN T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the hragging Lusitanian...) helped them. 1709 J. CLARKE tr. *Grotius Chr. Reliq.* ii. xviii. (1711) 128 note, See... Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

Lusive (lū-siv), *a. rare*—*l.* [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūdēre* to play + *-IVE*.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Ann of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **Lusk**, *sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

1420 LYON *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnthyrtys, & vnlustes came also to that game, With luskys, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. v. What arte thou but a lusk and a turner of broches and a lady's wessher. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Luskys, slouens, and kechen knaues. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xiv. 418 Well may they hee cowards, and play the idle luskys. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That keepeth himself unspotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MONTBRET *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Luskys.

1606 *1611 CORN.*, *Estenardi*, sotsilly, blockish. .Luske-like.

Lusk (lusk), *a.* [f. *prce. sb.*] Lazy, sluggish.

1755 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **Lusk**, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The sense agrees with that of OHG. *lūscn* (—O.Tent. **lūsk-* L. root **lūt-* see LOITEN *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. **lūscian*. For the phonology cf. DUSK *a.*]

intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A sunnyrd smote he to dede vnder a thorn bush. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calat hys nonne lye luskynge togyther in lechery. 1533 — and *Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but comers to crepe in, where he may lusk and lurke in the darke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 115 Not that I mean to faim an idle God That lusk in Heav'n and never looks abroad. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Villiard* 98 He lies lusketh at home. 1652 J. CORRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **Luskard**, *Obs. rare*—*l.* [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard*.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* l. xxi. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **Luskin**, *Obs. rare*—*l.* [Perh. subst. use of LUSKING *ppl. a.*] = LUSK *sb.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. Garner V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskings louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [1824 MACTAGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* 325 A luskan was lodged once in a farm-house, and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the head-clothes.]

† **Lusking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.* + *-ING* *l.*] Idling, skulking.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicks agst. Fort.* l. xxi. 27 Wouldst thou say rest, or luskings, or sleepe?

† **Lusking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 luskand. [f. LUSK *v.* + *-ING* *l.*] Slothful, lazy.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue ouer will. 1600 LANE *Tom Tet-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus luskling lubber softly creped.

† **Luskish**, *a. Obs.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15. *Hye Way to Spyttyl Hons* 117 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyles and luskish strong knaues. 1533 MORR and *Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 Thei haue in their trauce and theire sleaze played out all their luskish luses. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistr as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskish loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our... luskish desires, let us up and be doing. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Luskishly** *adv.*, **Luskishness**.

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Luskishshly, en tourdaunt. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Secordia* *n.* Luskishness. 1540 MORVINE tr. *Vives Introd. Wynd. Cij*, Those things... are occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskishness [etc.].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi.* i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in view, He shooke off luskishness. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. 4. iv. Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath...and luskishness of spirit.

Lusky (lʊ'ski), *a.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + *-Y*.] Lazy, sluggish.

(In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 111 Rowe the thou sluggish Bird... and leaue thy Lusky nest. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Near Agaiu* xxxii. 417 That I... would... Learn Hope to scorn and duty depreate; And idly float on lust and luskly food of sense. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret luskly things, they're too idle to work'.

† **Lusor'ious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* belonging to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + *-OUS*.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those Lusor'ious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusor'ious Lots; and such as be used in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a. 4. The Tendency of such loose and Lusor'ious Oratorie. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusor'ious, and Divinatory.

Lusory (lū'sōri), *a.* [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see *prec.*)] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 173 A Lusorie Lot is lawful. 1694 THILSTON *Serm.* (1743) xli. 547 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHARFEST, *Charac.* (1737) 111. Misc. ii. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to... bear with his Anger, and in a Lusory manner, expose his childish Forwardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, E. Smith Wks. II. 456 Mr. Phillips's ode... after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorial ode is... a masterpiece. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Crit. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry, lusory yet elegant.

Lussh(e)borgh, -bourne, etc.: see LUSHBURG.

Lussom, -um, *obs.* forms of LOVESOME.

Lust (lust), *sb.* Now literary. Also 3 *Orni.*

lust, 4 *lost* (e, 4-7 *luste*. [Common Tent.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustus* masc.:—O.Tent. **lustu-*, prob. repr. a pre-Tent. **lūtu-*, f. the zero-grade of the root **lās-* to long for, occurring in Gr. *λαλα-εσθαι* (—**li-lasy-*), Skr. *laṣ* (—**la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix *-tu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

Cf. ON. *luste* *v.* masc. (MSw. *luste*, *luste*), Da. *lust*, mod.Icel. *lust* (see LIST *sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

† *l.* Pleasure, delight. Const. *in, to, unto*.

(Sometimes coupled with *likings*) *Obs.*

1688 K. ELFRIC *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 *pa sæde he* [Epicturus] *þe se lust wære þe heste good.* 1275 *Luce Rom* 93 in O.E. *Mise.* 96 *He [Jesus] is feyr and hryht on heowe.* Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 *Ayene* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse. ne may by yuounde... ine lostes of þe worlde. 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 Sone, bave mynde how þou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar payne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my swete sones... for your sakes I shall lese my lykynge and lust. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 222 When we kys and play, In lust and in lykynge. 1580 STONEY *P.* xxii. v. Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear*, 1384 Gazing vpon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

† *b. pl.* Pleasures. *Obs.*

1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 *þa ðe... & of lustum pils lifes synt for-brysmde.* 1340 *Ayene*, 72 *þer hy habbeþ... hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lostes.* 1369 CHAUCER *Delite Blanche* 581 *My lyf, my lustes he me lothe.* 1382 Wyclif *2 Tim.* iii. 4 *Louers of lustis [i.e. voluptu(p)ul amatores] more than of God.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3317 *All your ledys... [shall] lyue in his lond with lustes at ease.* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramours, and lustis [i.e. lustes] and liys.

c. quasi-concr. A source of pleasure or delight; an attraction, charm (obs.) *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 O Venus... Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes heale. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertes and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed... With alle lustes that eche knewe Thei were embrouded afore. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* O. lxxv. Our lyf, pure lust, oure gouernoure, oure quene. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. liii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† *d.* Liking, friendly inclination to a person. *Obs.*

1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hadd to them gret luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Nim.* xlv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611 If the Lord delight in vs].

† *2.* Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of; to* (with *sb.* or *inf.*). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. LIST *sb.* 4 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4). 1600 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. (xii.) 1590 436 Mid unges-wendelice lust he heonoflicra gode. 1000 ELFRIC *Hom.* I. 86 Him was metes micel lust. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 118 *þeo huile þæt se lust is hot toward eni sunne.* 1340 *Ayene*, 253 *þe oþer stape is þæt me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe likynge of þe will.* 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxviii. 285, I haide þu lust go to tho parties. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i. The weder was hote about noon, and syre lancelot had gret lust to slepe. 15. *Frere & Boye* 66 in Riton *Ant. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dynerfor he drough: When he sawe it was but bad, Ful tyell lust thereto he had. 1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Chr.* *Mat.* To Rdr. 4 b. Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530 PALSGR. 580/2,

I haue nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterdaye. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. Ep. De. A. iiii. Men wholy geuen ouer to worldly studies haue little leysure, and leese lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Bnrr.* *Pestle* t. iiii. If you would consider your state, you would haue little lust to sing; I wisse. 1617 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 276, I haue neither lust nor lensure to enter the question.

† *b.* with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 LYON. *De Guif. Pilgr.* 23360, I had a lust... for to holden my passage. 1518 PAVNE *Salerni's Regim.* (1539) xi. b. No man ought to eate hut after he hath a luste. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I haue a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust Still to depend on thee. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs... out of a lust of dying.

† *c.* (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. *Phr.* at (after) one's lust. *Obs.*

1550 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 13 *Dæde ne of blodum ne of uillo vel of lust lichomnes ne from uillo vel lust [wære] ær God gececned sinit.* 1500 *Cursor M.* 2809 *Sua ferr þu lust yue foln nocht, þæt yue for-geite him þat yue wrought.* 1538 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1620 *Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfillle.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 *All the pepoll to myne put and dethe at oure lust.* 1450 *Merlin* 268 *Wha he was all to brosed and hym discolled at her lust sat ðæt haue hym not slain.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xci. 11 *Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies.* 1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie... fellow. 1579 *Livy Enphus* (Arb.) 9 *Wil thy Father... giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 34 *When I am hence, Ie answer to my lust.* 1677 SEDLEY *Ant.* 4 *Cl.* 1 *The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the unconstant Sky.*

† *d.* = LONGING *vbl. sb.* 1 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 *Luste* as women with chylde haue.

3. *spee.* In Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl. esp.* in the *lusts of the flesh*, *fleshy lusts*.

1000 *Jufkana* 409 *Him sylfum selle þynceð lehtas to fremman ofer lof goddes lices lustas.* 1200 *Trin. Coll.* *Hom.* 29 *Ðre þing beð þæt man kinne heuicð.* On is þe selue lust, oðer is iuel lehtes. De þridde fleschliche lustes. 1230 *Hah Meid.* 3 *Pricunges of fleschliche fudlen to lichomliche lustes.* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28749 *(Cott. Galba)* *Fasting and gode bisines gers a man þe lustes of flesch.* 1526 TYNDALE *1 John* ii. 16 *All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesche, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes).* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 *We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnall Stringes, or vnbiten Lusts.* 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* l. i. (1648) 2 *Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions.* 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* viii. 19 *These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding, 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 193 *This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.**

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 358 *Weres wylla to gefremmanne nime bare geallan & smyre mid þone teors & þa hæfþan þonne hafad þe mycelne lust.* 1400 *Loc.* in W. Wulke's *224/1* *Veneris*, lustes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 *Man þæt menges him wit best for his fleins lust to ful-fil.* 1335 SHOREHAM *Poem* l. 1981 *Ne stren may nou encessry Wyþ-oute flesches luste.* 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) iv. 27 *The greie lust that he had to hire.* 1422 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 *Thou decest luste and love conuertible.* 1522 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 100 *Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raine, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne.* 1607 TOISEL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 82 *Cats...* in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwalling'),... an wilde and fierce, especially the males. 1635 MAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 *He neuer spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust.* 1667 MILTON *P.* l. ix. 1075 *In Lust they hurt me;* Till Adam thus gan Eve to dalliance move. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 *Woe's black agst. Vom.* Lust the Centaurs trauce. 1790 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Vom.* Wks. 1790 l. 56 *We need not rake the lusts they use.* 1796 BURKE *Subt.* 4 *B. i. x.* The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. l. ii. *The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.*

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i. He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CHAUCER *Xerxes* ii. The neighing Steeds too foam and champ... and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 *The insatiate lust of being witty.* 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1839) 238 *The monarch was governed by a lust of power.* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1843) II. xii. 274 *It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause.* 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. viii. 660 *The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour... their prosperity... depends.* 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. 12 *A mean lust of accumulation.* 1865 KINGSLY *Heretic* vii. He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* l. xxiv. 393 *From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.*

† *6.* Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P.* R. ii. viii. (1495) 54 *To restore the luste hoth in plantes and in beestes.* 1521 FISHER *Serm.* *agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 223 *No lust of grenenes nor of lyfe appereth.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.* P. (Copland) D j b. I left her in good helthe and luste. 1597 R. GREENE *nam Serm.* i. (1599) 96 *I putteth life and lust into vs...* to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605

†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) If. 64 That a man bat seep a woman lustily .. is accounted a lechouer. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght when he wold lustely knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myscheffe. 1589 *Papye vs. Hatchet* Bij b. I. I thinke it [lecherie] .. no harme if the tearmes be not abusde : for you must say, vertuously done, not lustily done.

Lustiness (lʊstɪnəs). Also 5-6 lustines, -ynes (see [f. LUSTY + -NESS].)

†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. LUSTY a. 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght .. euer abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 2 Delysum lylle of everie lustynes. 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The sonne hath twice brought furth his tender green, And elad the earth in linely lustynesse. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leifin lustines.

†2. Vigour, robustness; energy, activity.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hab take. We loue so sloupe and harlotrie. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced .. Youthe, fulfild of lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483) iv. i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute any maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynesse. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a horse. of youth, strength and lustynesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 *DYER Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1853 *KINGSLAKE Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind. .. to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the .. statesmen of Berlin.

†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 When thou hast .. spent thy youthe in ydelnesse, In waste, and woful lustynesse. c 1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustynesse .. should .. break forth. 1580 *FRAMPTON Dial. Iron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steel] are .. good for the *Gonorrhea passio*, and for the lustynesse of man. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* i. x. 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustynesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood.

Lusting (lʊstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 1].

The action of the verb LUST in its various senses.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 38 Pat me giue lif and gode ending to 300 3100 gode lusting in his silue place. 1530 *SIDNEY Ps. xxxviii.* iii. Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 *GILPIN Demoniol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lusting, by his blinded understanding was judged faulty. 1760 *LAW Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lusting, are meant .. the natural man, as he is by the fall.

Lusting, *ppl. a.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 2]. That lusts; having lustful desires.

1559 *T. BENCE Compend. Reg.* *Wishes* vii. When shall the minde bee moued right To leaue his lusting life? 1591 *GREENE Maidens Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 178 The lusting humor of the eyes .. Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 *W. H. MILL Sermon, Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man .. is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

Lustless (lʊstləs), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. LUST sb. + -LESS].

†1. Without vigour or energy: = LUSTLESS. *Obs.* c 1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 150 Pe tunge .. lustless lowly in uch a lib. 1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollm. MS.) A very fleswatlike man is in the body lustless [L. *deser*], beuy and slow. c 1412 *HOCCELE De Reg. Princ.* 2881 When pat be paunce is ful, A fume clymbth vp in to be heed, And makith a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmus. Par. 2 Tim.* 21 Preache the worde of the gospell strongly, neiber beyng frayed with aduerseris nor lustles in prosperite. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. iv. 20 For in his lustless limbs .. A shaking fever raigned continually. 1611 *CORRIG. Delatent* .. vnwilling, lustless, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 *DRAVTON Polyolb.* xiii. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.

†2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.* 1508 *DUNBAR Tua marrit wemen* 441 3one lustlesse led so lelely soule luffit hir husband. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

†3. Without lust or sexual appetite.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* vi. (1590) C7, He shall be made a chaste and lustlesse Eunuke. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1611 *CORRIG. Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yarde.

Hence † Lustlessness.

1556 *OLME Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsynes out of our myndes. 1611 *CORRIG. Chastetē*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lustly, *a.* [f. LUST sb. + -LY 1].

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Pe gode word of holi boe beð be saules lustliche bileue. c 1380 *WCLIF Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vnderstondip bi fode, mete and drynk bat ben couenable to do hetere be seruys of god; and not lustly deynytes of prestis. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 673 The meale Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

†2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shune lustliche wil. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* III. iv. There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially in way of lustly pleasures.

† Lustly, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see LUST sb. and -LY 2].

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þæt hi Sunnanadung & massedadung Godes cyrican georne secan, & þær þa godcundan lare lustlice gehyran. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xlv. (2) 264 *Libenter*, lustlice. c 1275 *Protr. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 þus quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine [v. r. lustnie]. c 1430, 1500-20, a 1533 see LUSTLY *adv.* 1, 1.

2. Voluptuously; lustfully.

c 1440 *Proup. Par.* 318/8 Lustly (K. lustili), *voluptuose*. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf he falle .. eyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to greedly or to lustly & delicately or to some in untyme. [1520: see LUSTLY *adv.* 3.] 1598 *GRENEWYLL Tacitus' Ann.* ii. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuousnesse of the eitie, should bee better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a 1479: see LUSTLY *adv.* 2.] 1529 *MORE Dynaloge* i. Wks. 136/2 Forth he lympt on three legges so lustly, y^h his maysters hore w^t four fete, could scant ouertake him. a 1533 *FIRTH Another Bk. agst. Rastell* C ix b, Rastell. .. plaieith me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. 1535: see LUSTLY *adv.* 2.] 1546 *B. GARDINER Declar. Arct. Joye* 31 The unlearned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry .. and .. go lustly forth to proue me a fool.

Lustra, pl. of LUSTRUM.

† Lustrable, *a.* *Obs.*— [ad. L. **lustrabilis*, f. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Lustral (lʊstrəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lustralis*, f. *lustrum* LUSTRUM.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Roman LUSTRUM or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.

1533 *BELLENOE Livy* iii. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 Pe capitol was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 *GILPIN Demoniol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 *GIBSON Deel.* & F. I. *Notes* xv. p. lxxvii. The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 *T. WILSON Archæol. Diet.*, *Lustral day*, or *dies lustricus* amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discover. Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep.* iv. (1867) 133 The assassin .. coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1783 *GIBSON Deel.* & F. xviii. II. 71 For this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was stiled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* i. § 8 The lustral census in Rome.

† B. sb. A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*

a 1666 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

† Lustran, *Obs.* rare. [f. LUSTRUM + -AN (? or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum.

a 1666 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

† Lustrant, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare* to illuminate: see LUSTRE sb. 1.] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beymis var eleuat iiii. degres aboue oure oblique orisonne. 1616 *J. LANE Conf. Ser.* 7. v. 479 Bold spirits, and lustrant heroes.

Lustrant, *a.* 2 rare. [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare*: see next.] = LUSTRATING *ppl. a.*

a 1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infamis digitus*.

Lustrate (lʊstrət), *v.* 1 [f. L. *lustrat*-, ppl. stem of *lustrare*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lustrum*: see LUSTRUM.]

1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.

1653 [see LUSTRATING below]. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philo.* i. (1701) 181 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 571 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* iii. 601 Barbarous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 *T. SEWARD Confront. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nurses lustrating the Children by Spittle. 1818 *J. C. Houshouse Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, .. to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

†2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place).

b. trans. To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*

1632 *VICARS Æn. viii.* 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 831 BALEY, Gangueek, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Lustrate*, to view. a 1648 *Ln. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.

Hence Lustrating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 *HAMMOND Pap. & Annot. M. T.* i. Cor. iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 520 *Περικλῆς* [fifth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 *EARBERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires.

1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

† Lustrate, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ATE,] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = LUSTRE v.

1688 *ABRIDG. Spec. Patents*, Weaving (1861) 1 Invention of making, dressing, and lustrating silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lustrings. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III.* c. 43 § 12

Lustration (lʊstrəʃən), [ad. L. *lustrationem*, n. of action f. *lustrare* LUSTRATE v. 1.]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A lustration, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certaine times with great solemnity. 1635 *A. STARFORD Fen. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearly usuall with the Romans, in the Month of February. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodigious, 1715 *POPE IIad.* i. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1782-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm.* Col. 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable were their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 701 In Rome .. there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

b. gen. Washing. Chiefly jocular.

1825-9 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xix. 82 The little girl .. now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 *J. L. KAPP Yrnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 *LOWELL Old. Eng. Dram.* (1892) 73 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].

2. *fig.* Purification, esp. spiritual or moral.

1655 [GLATTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 185 You may live to make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happy Convert. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Mém. Couit.* vi. 179 The .. excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 *EARL CHATHAM Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov., Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify .. this country, from this sin. 1882 *FARNAR Early Chr.* I. 240 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1887 *LOWELL Democrat*, 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Lays by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1]. 1652 *COCKERAM, Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lustration*, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 *JEFFREY in Cockburn Life Jeffery* (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*

1646 *Str. T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 How deeply hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, .. will easily appear by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = LUSTRE sb. 2 rare-1.

1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* II. iv. One whose age runs fast to finish its eighth lustration.

Lustrative (lʊstrətɪv), *a.* [Formed as LUSTRATE v. + -IVE.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (jocularly) washing.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon .. expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 701 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (scilicet) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions .. always included Gentile pollution.

Lustratory (lʊstrətɔri), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Lustral, expiatory.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a 1883 *E. FITZGERALD Sp. Paulus Æmilius in Blackw. Mag.* (1889) Nov. 62 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

Lustre (lʊstə), sb. 1 Also 6 *Sc.* Iustir, 6- (now U.S.) Iuster. [a. *f. lustre* masc., = Sp. *Pg. lustre*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustre*; a. *Com. Rom.* vbl. sb. f. L. *lustrare* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier **lit-strare* f. *lit-*, *lux* light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss.

Often with adj., as *metallic, pearly, silky, waxy lustre*. c 1522 *MORE Degnat. noviss.* Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experience, hathe in his eye the ryghte matter, I very trewe lustre of the Dymonite. 1529 — *Dynaloge* v. *ibid.* 159/2 The iewel, .. the bright lustre where of blyerd i. eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* i. eyes might not endure to beholde. 1604 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* i. 224 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [i.e. tapestry] .. with a whiles use will soone loose their lustre. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Carriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 *GRAY Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 *D'ARAGO Hist. I.* III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes freshen'd them tears. 1845 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Arin. Chem.* i. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.

shine so lustreously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel... becomes lustreously white. 1892 *HENLEY Song Sword, etc. Lond. Voluntaries* ii. 26 With this enchanted lustreousness.

|| **Lustrum** (*lustrum*). Pl. *lustra*, *lustrums*, *erron*. *lustras*. [*L. lustrum*; usu. belicved to be cf. root of *lūre* to wash (cogn. w. *lavāre* LAVE v.).]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A-purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* xi. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius]... appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be enrolled. [1780 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years. 1590 *L. Llovo Consent of Time To Rdr.* a.3. Can any true account of time be made... by the census of *Lustrum*, which the Grecians call *Penteterides*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five years beginneth at the leap yere, when the Dogstar doth arise. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Eng.* 264 Prolonging them... to so many years or Lustras. 1680 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra ore your Sacred Head shall flow. 1744 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* ii. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of lustrums, and yet fond of life. 1849 *POR Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. McARTHUR *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. *U. S.* In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* ii. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1850 C. DURFER *Hist. Williams Coll.* 290 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni... that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lustrum**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [*f. LUSTRE sb.* 1 + *-Y.*] *Lustrous*.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 The vyelet Hyacinth... Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **Lustsome**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*OE. *lustsum* (implied in *lustmūlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustsumans*; see *LUST sb.* and *-SOME*.] ? Covetous, ? wifful.

1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1641 (Göt.) All lustsum, all wicked-hede Has hid his world on lenth and brede. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) 1. 72/r. I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

Lusty (*lūstī*), *a.* Also 3-5 *lūstī*, 6 *lōsty*, 6-7 *lūstī*. [*f. LUST sb.* + *-Y.* Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lustig-r*.]

† 1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. *Obs.*

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleinde somet, alle lahinde somet, enuer illiche lusti. 1385 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, in to a groue ful hastily he sterte. 14... *Epiphany in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad cheer and myld of face. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol.* The lawe requirith a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a lounyng hearte. 1552 *ASCHAM Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 *STUBES Anat. Abs.* n. (1882) 41 The gentlemen... keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* II. vii. My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemy.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas Prol.* (1554) 35 Their... lustie freshe singing. 1440-... *Nightingale Poems* 3/37 Sche... all the someres nyght Neseseth not with my a lusty note. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balit syng. 1535 *COVERDALE Ainos* vi. 7 The lusty herbe [1611 banquet] of the wyllfull shall come to an ende. 1596 *Sir J. DAVIES Orchestra* lxviii. With lottie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. v. Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding! 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iv. The lusty banquetting with sweetmeats and comfits. 1864 *SKEAT Tr. Uthland's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems... but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleading, pleasant. *Obs.*

† a. Pleading in appearance; beautiful. *Obs.*
1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 *Pl* leor is swa unimete lufsum and lusti on to loken. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi. The medowes... Tapited bene with diuers floures newe, Of sundry motteles lusty for to sene. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aenis* xi. ix. 86 Lavinia... That down for schame did cast hyr lusty eyn [*L. decoros*]. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* iii. 6 The woman saw that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. 1562 *TURNER Bathis* 9 a. Hillocks which are pleasant and lusty to lōke unto. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xvii. 63 Quhen thour hir garments, heir and thair, Apperit hir lustie limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. *Obs.*

1412 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on bis bak at ones Of cloth and furrou, hath a fresch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for be nones. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundreth ladies, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as floures that in May vp spredis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 Lusty or fresche in apparayle, *frisque*. 1555 *BADFORD in Strype. Eccle. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall proue their lustie lyveries to be bought with exceeding great exesse. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm.* Paris i. 1. Her lustie mantle

wauing in the winde. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* x. 7 Long since the Summerland Her lustie Brav're downe. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* i. 1. Every shepherds boye Puts on his lusty greene.

† c. Of seasons, places; etc.: Pleasant, delightful. *Obs.*

1266 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So ful folk and so fresh hadde he. 1385-... *Sgr's T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. 1430 *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 480/1 In that fresheful lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1525 *L. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxxix. [lxxxv.] 256 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* i. 149 That I may conure in some lusty grove. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* i. 1. Since the lusty spring began.

† d. Pleasant to the taste. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Conf. Bt. Knt.* 29 Till fyrr Tytan... Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene nede. 1450 *MVNC 1436* Also 3ef þou synned hast in mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Plesing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* ii. xviii. 255 Into this ende... the visiden certein colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusty. 1513 *BRAOSIAW St. Werburg* t. 980 All the audyence Reioysed to here her lusty eloquence. 1529 *SKELTON Rhyll.* etc. Wks. 1843 i. 207 Yng scolers... when they haue delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty learning.

† f. Full of desire, desirous. Const. to, for. *Obs.*

1400 *Desir. Troy* 1058 Sum lordes to lunge lusty hai were. 1493 *Festivall W. de W.* 1515 96 Than George bad y^e kynge... be lusty to goddes service. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincoln.* vii. (1562) 124 b. These thynges are writen for our sake, to make vs lusty to folowe our vocation. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Hus.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† g. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prof.* 41 Fy styngkyng swyn fy, foule moot thes falle... A taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty... *Hyldinesus*. 1523 *FITZGER. Hus.* § 68 It is better to kepe the horse frome the mares... for... he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse colles shall he gete. 1621 *CHIT Marriage* etc. 75 He went... when he was lustie, to his wief, and vsid her compaignie in bed. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* iv. ii. Prouoking thoughts that stirr ypp lusty fyres. 1611 *COTGR. Rechauffer vn chien*, to make him lusty, or desirous of the bitch. 1697 *DEVOY Virg. Georg.* iii. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat *arch.* in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (*obs.*).

1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 85 This... knyght... Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. 1386-... *Prol.* 80 With hym there was his sone a yong Squier A loutere, and a lusty Bachelor. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. v. b. j. That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so joly before. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 281, I met the Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor lusty. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dryeth yp y^e bones. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milking, or for feeding, it is best alwayes to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 66. 1622 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 15 All idle, lusty, and wandering beggars, who ought not to eate. 1648 *DIGNY Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together. 1702 *POPE Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greenes, that flourish all the year. 1791 *COVERP. Hlad* v. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 *BYRON Deformed Transf.* t. i. Though my brothers are so beautiful and lusty. 1876 *BLACK Macdab* v. vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] 10 prime lusty heifers.

transf. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mat.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul... doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 33 note. They were... the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. 1880 *NEWMAN SMYTH Old Faiths in New Lc.* i. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† b. Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. *LAURENCE*): 'a good vencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juventus*: the title of a morality play produced c1550; often used allusively in 16th c. *Obs.*

1582 *STANVHURST Aenis* ii. (Arb.) 64 You lustye iuventus In yeers and carcasce prime. 1594 in *Arber Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 209 A ballad intitled *Lusty Laurence*. 1594 *BARNFIELD Helens Rape* Poems (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie *Juventus*. 1598 *MARSTON Metam. Prol.* etc. *Sat.* iv. F. b. When strong backt Hercules... Rob'd fifty venches of virginity. Farre more then lusty Laurence. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Captain* iv. iii. lusty Laurence. See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* i. iii. Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now. 1701 as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. 1636 *DEKKER Wonder of Kingd.* v. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 Hee'll proue a lustie Laurence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. *arch.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* iii. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty slips. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. (1682) 8 The Plume... growing so lusty, as to mount up without them (the lobes). 1820 *KEATS Isabella* ix. Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's caress.

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. *Obs.*

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prouoe soundly fertile.

† f. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. *Obs.*

1568 *ASCIAV Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To think well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing... to show a lusti contempt of so silli a frend. 1588 J. HARVEY *Dial. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes... is lately become... somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed manner was. 1600 *HOLLAND Litz* vi. xxxvi. 242 The Coloners onely of Yellire, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [*L. gestientes otio*]. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Rel.* x. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament... they always inserted some what that might look like candour and tendernes towards the King's Party.

† 7. Of inanimate agencies (c.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. *Obs.*

1596 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 228 The husbandman sat warming their shanckes by a lustie fire that loll'd the chimney. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* iii. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. v. Strong lusty London beer. 1647 *Prot. To Beaum.* & *FL's Custom Country*, They... drank lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Conv. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. (1712) 124 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xvi. (1697) 280 The close Room, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 29 Distempers... which, by too forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases.

† b. Of a ship: Sailing well. *Obs.*

1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an hour we cast more over-board than was laden in a day; and... immediately we perceiv'd the Vessell to be more lusty. 1661 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 155/4 The *Paradox*... had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. 1669 *STRICK Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 14 He... beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of souldiers. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 266 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. 1729 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct. I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk... gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1849 *THACKERAY King of Vectors*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made he. 1872 *BAKER Nib Trib.* xi. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome... bestowing lusty blows on her back. 1894 *HALL CAINE Marston* iii. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† h. Massive, substantial, large. *Obs.*

1640 *Lane. Lovers in Brand Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 37 We will have a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 26 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men... with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* lxxvi. 432 Provided always it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-mens estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. 1691 *SHAWWELL Scourers* i. 1. A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. 1842 *S. LOVER Huddy Andy* xv. 33 Four boys and a little girl sat at a lusty table where... a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

† i. b. ? Important, striking. ? *notice-use*.

1788 *H. WALPOLE Let. Earl Stratford* 17 June (1846) VI. 292 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpasia... being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinish. 1838 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ii. Being a robust and lusty man, he... found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Revid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Lusty* = 2. Obese; fat.

11. Comb. (parasyntetic), as *lusty-handed*, *†-lued*, *†-limbed*, *†-lunged* adjs.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 639 The... heaps of apples, which the 'lusty-handed year... o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1840 *Rom. Rose* 3014 So 'lusty hewed of colour. 1897 *PULLEN-BURRY Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed 'lusty-limbed swains. 1895 *CLIVE HOLLAND Jap. Wife* (ed. 111) 89 Instruments... blown by other equally 'lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † **Lusty sb.** (*Naut.*) = HEARTY sb. 2

1805 *Spirit Pub. Frnts.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lutes, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant**. *Obs.*

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune. 1569 *ELCORTON in Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadways* (1667) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New Lusty Gallant. 1577 *BRETTON Wks. Yng. Wit* (Chappell *New Old T. I.* 91). The youth must needs go dance. First galliards—then lousie, and heideye—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 *PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery* D. b. A proper Dittie. To the tune of Lusty Gallant. 1594 *NASHE Terrors* vi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lusty gallant, & a drunken Danish Lualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red. 1587 *HARRISON Descr. Eng.* ii. vii. 172 in *Hollinsh.* I might here name a sort of hewes deuised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantastical heads, as gooseturd greene... popingaie blue, lustie gallant. 1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spadicius*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith (the byacinth) to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

Lusum, obs. form of **LOVESOME**.

|| **Lusus naturæ** (lū'sūs nātūr'i). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [*L. lūsus nātūr'a* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) I. 351 Others more probably account them (fossils) to be *Lusus Naturæ*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. iii. They... concluded unanimously, that I was only *reptum scalatæ*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 180 Doctor Hunter... exhibits many arms... shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black; although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no *lusus* or extravagance. 1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* i. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlviii. I have found a bower today A green *lusus*—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 1191 *lusus*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. 1885 *Alman. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

Luswart, Lut, var. forms of LUSARD, LITE.

† **Lutament, Obs.**—[ad. *L. lutamentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with mortar' (Cockermar 1623).

Lutanist, lutenist (lū'tānist, -ēnist). Also 7 **lutonist**, 7-8, (9 *arch.*) **lutinist**. [ad. med. *L. lutānist*, *f. lutāna* lute.] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWLAND 2nd *Bk. Songs* title-p. Batchelor of Music, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. a 1634 RANOLPH *Muses Looking-glass*, iv. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flutes and Shapers, And out of those 50 dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. 1750 JOHNSON *Recesses* ii. I likewise call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 423 The celebrated Strigolo a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglestun* II. 52 An accomplished lutenist and singer. 1892 C. E. NORRIS *Dante's Par.* xx. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv. *Lyrics*. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

Lutany. [? Formed after *prec.*] ? Lute-music. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 (Minstrels) without end Reel your shrill lutany.

Lutax, obs. form of **LUTER**.

† **Lutarious, a. Obs. rare**—[*f. L. lutārius* (*f. lut-um mud*) + *-ous*.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell... of the Lutarious kind.

† **Lutary, a. Obs. rare**—[ad. *L. lutārius*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Lutarie tortoise. **Lutarynauncer**: see **LUTHERANANCER**.

† **Lutation, Obs.** [in. of action, *f. L. lutare* LUTE v.2] a. The process of luting. b. The material used in the process.

1612 FLORIO *Atlatatione*, a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation... is a medicine thin or thick... which stoppeth most exactly the orificum of the vessel. 1659 in *Phys. Dict.*

Lutby, variant of **LOVEBY Obs.**, paramour.

Lutch, v. Obs. exc. dial. (Yorks.) Also 4 **luche**. *trans.* To lift.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 230 In-to bat lodlych loje bay luche hym song. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lutch*.

Lute (lūt), sb.1 Also 4 lōyt, 5-6 lūte, lōvte. [*a. f. lut* (Cotgrave; now written *lūt*) whence *lt. liuto*, Du. *luit*, Da. *lut*, MHG. *lūte* (G. *laute*); another form of the word appears in Pr. *laut*, Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*; a. Arab. *العود* *al-ūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno lōyt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manlye's P.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstrelle, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. c 1410 Sir *Cleves* 101 He hard a sove... Of harpys, luttis, and getarays. 1480-90 *Howard House, Bks.* (Roch.) 218 Item, to 129 minstrellis for the menyngye of alewijes. iii. 42. a 149 SKELTON *Agat. Comely Coystroure* 6 He lumbryth on a lewde lōyt. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten stringes. 1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 88 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees dance'd round. 1717 LAOY M. W. *Montagu Let. to Cress* Mar 18 Apr. 4 For they began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

trans. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxv. The forest tomb Had... taken the soft lute From his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see *quot.* 1885).

a 1899 A. J. HIFKINS in *Grave's Dict. Mus.* I. 601/2 The so-called 'lute-stop'. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 79/2 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surd or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *-lesson*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-tune*, *-lute-resounding*, *-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; *lute-backed* a., having a back shaped like a lute; *lute-fingered* a., having fingers adapted to the lute; *lute-pin*, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † *lute-shoulders* (cf. *lute-backed*), round shoulders; *lute-way adv.*, in the way in which the lute is played (cf. *lyra-way*). Also **LUTE-STRING**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are 'Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward... see long lived. 1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 141 This slut... with a head like a 'lute-case. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 11. 45 Bardolph stole a Lute-case; bore it twelve Leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His... Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, *Lute-fashion, upon his knees). 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 1 Wks. 1898 II. 374/2 [Fiddles] sawn bow-handwise, or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 73 The soft, 'lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWLAND (title), Varietie of 'Lute-lessons. 1573 BARET *Alu. L. 672* A 'lute-maker, *testudinarius*. 1610 DOWLAND *Var. Lute-lessons* D2, Hans Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nuremberg. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., Then comes Mr. Caesar, my boy's 'lute-master. 1703 *London*, Gen. No. 3021/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Perwig in King-street. 1556 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-picks, or a *Lute pin put in a suite of apparel. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* to My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarce Buttock-roomes, as every man may see. 1877 GOLONG *De Norway* vii. 91 He doth fondle incorporate the spirit of the *Lute-player in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his 'lute-playing in exercise. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 306 Love-whispering woods, and 'lute-resounding waves. 1500-20 *Lute scholar. [see **LUTTERER**]. c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Grose Anthol. Repert.* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musician Perceyeth the 'Lute twines, and the goodle proportion. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 'Lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. 1867 BREWSTER *Lugua* I. ix. Auditus, shall we bre, thee play, the Lyra-way, or the 'Lute-way, shall we? 1611 J. MAYNARD (title), XII Wonders of the World. With some Lessons to play Lyra-ways alone, or... with another Viol set Lute-way.

Lute (lūt), sb.2 See also **LUTUM**. [ad. OF. *lut* (*f. lut*) or med. *L.* (use of *L. lutum mud*).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *Lute of wisdom* [= med. *L. lutum sapientie*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see *quot.* 1836-41).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Pe moup of his pott schal be ioynted to be moup of be pott pat is in be erpe with good lute, bat here mowe noon erit out ierof. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 3e schulen opene be hool of be vesel in be heed bat was sealed with be seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of be sotilest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, mynyngid so bat no ping respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* III. 123 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SNARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Und. Alch.* 89. 157 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVERNISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1861 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836-41 BRACON *Chem.* (ed. 9) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† 2. In sense of *L. lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Lute (lūt), sb.3 U. S. *Brickmaking*. [*a. Du. loel* (whence also *LOOT* sb.1).] (See *quot.* 1889.)

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor... It consists of a piece of light pine board... set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward... The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **Lute**, sb.4 *Obs.* Short. f. **LUTE-STRING** 2.

1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcoets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

Lute (lūt), v.1 Now rare. [*f. LUTE* sb.1] a. *intr.* To play on the lute. b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. c. *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. a 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xlv. To barpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc) 64, I may not lute, or yett daunce or syng! 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Pr. lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulness to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears*

l. iii. 83 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 'He lutebe, he lutebe, and singethe all the day.

b. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 423 Thanne lute Loue in a loudre note, *Ecc. quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princes* IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and lute fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

Lute (lūt), v.2 [ad. *L. lutare* (F. *luter*, 16th c.) *f. lut-um*: see *LUTE* sb.2 *CF. ENLUTE*.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover (a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints (of a vessel). Also with *about*, *up*.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. XIX. XXXI. (1498) 878 Oera brente Rede in newe crockes wyl stoppyd and lutyd wyth newe clay. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soaries & Chir.* 25 b. Then ye shall lute the gappe, or mouthe of the vaines... with this medecin. 1594 PLAT *Vevelh.* ho. 1. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 67/1 Put this... in a nue pot, and lute the same very close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with harke and well luted with gumme. 1639 T. OE GRAY *Compl. Forsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick bandomely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay... to keep the heat in. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures, let the fire be gradually administered. 1763-6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Trnl.* 29 July 479/2 These be places in an earthen vessel, which be lutes with moist earth.

fig. 1627 DONNE *Serms.* xlv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* x. 6 [They] bad their eares... luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about*, *down*, *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*; occas. with complement. Const. † *against*, *into*, *to*, *unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Foyle's of A.* ii. xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones ayenst the walles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* l. 88 Put them... in to a still of glasse, and put his heade on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* l. (1651) 40 Lute it well thereunto. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbit, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Que.* (1708) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Luted up... a famous Necromancer. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible, to which a crucible be luted. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387/1 de Thury... opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1890 CASSELL'S *Techn.* *Edn.* IV. 275-2 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 LAIR in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder... there was luted a vertical glass tube.

trans. and *fig.* 1550 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave... about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

Lute: see **LITE**, **LOOT**, **LOUT**.

Luted (lūt'ed), *pp. a.* [*f. LUTE* v.2 + *-ED* 1] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 157 Expose the luted crucible to a strong fire.

Luteic (lūt'ik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. lute-us* yellow + *-ic*.] *Luteic acid*, see *quot.*

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, *Luteic acid* C₁₂H₂₀O₁₂ (?). A yellow colouring material prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

Lutein (lūt'ifin). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [*f. L. lute-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *luteus* yellow) + *-IN*.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance... to which... I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 ALLbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

Lutenand, -a(unt), obs. forms of **LUTENANT**.

† **Lutenar, Obs. rare**—[*f. LUTE* sb.1, after **LUTANIST**.] A lute-player.

1626 Rous *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

Lutenist: see **LUTANIST**.

Luteo (lūt'io), used as the combining form of *L. luteus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Luteo-cobaltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Luteo-faivous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscescent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Luteo-faivous** *a. Bot.*, between fuscons and yellow (Cassell). **Luteo-gallie** (acid) *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of

gall-ants. **Lu teo-hæmatoïdin** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Lu teo-rufe-scent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Lu teo-vire-scent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Lu teo-cobaltic salts**. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-form* 205 Apothecia **lu teo-fulvous**. *Ibid.* 246 Spores **lu teo-fuscescent**, narrow-oblong [etc.]. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* 11. 111. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and **lu teo-gallic acids**. 1880 J. W. LEECH *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the **lu teo-hæmatoidin** of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-form* 347. Apothecia **lu teo-rufo-scent** or reddish-flesh-colored. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroa*, Leight. **lu teo-virescent**.

Luteolein (*lu'te-ol'in*). *Chem.* [**ad. f. luteol-**]. Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.
Luteolin (*lu'te-ol'in*). *Chem.* Also **-ine**. [**ad. f. luteolin**, *f. mod. L. (reseda) luteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XVII.* 255 Luteoline, from weld.

Luteolous (*lu'te-ol'us*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [**f. L. luteol-us** (dim. of *luteus* LUTEUS) + **-ous**.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ* n. Amer. 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

Luteon. *Obs. rare*.-1. [? Misprint for *lutern* LUTERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.)
1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

Luteous (*lu'te-ŭs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [**f. L. lute-us** (*f. lutum* yellow weed) + **-ous**.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence **lu teo-usly** *adv.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* l. v. 1. 345 (Mandrake) bears Apples **lu teo-usly** [printed lutroously] pallescent. *Ibid.* v. 1. 345 Flowers, out of whose middle erupts a luteous and specious tuft. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Woodpecker, green luteous. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cafe* G. Hope II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow ocher. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater.

Comb. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Coupend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

Luteous, *a. Obs.* [**f. L. lute-us** (*f. lutum* mud) + **-ous**.] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Men.* II. i. 273 Tbat [Sarsaparilla] is naught **lu teo-us**, which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cafe* G. Hope II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

Luter (*lu'ter*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 **lutar**, 6 **leutere**, **lowter**, 6- **luter**. [**f. LUTE** v. 1 + **-ER**.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 59 Item to the lutare, jeline a quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to one lutar. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 29 Item. to Giles lewter for stringes for the Queene of Scottes lewte. 1513 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 62 To exercise the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may follow the mind. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Extr.* v. 73 Twixt Nightingale and Luter a strife extended. 1660 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Lutars; Fee a piece. 40 o a. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 12 Mar. 415/1 The woosers and luters of Watteau's fans are phantasms.

Lutescent (*lu'te-sent*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [**f. L. luteus** yellow + **-escent**.] Inclining to yellow.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Coupend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconceytes* 167 *Helotium Humuli*. Cup. becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form *lutescenti-*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-form* 261 *Lecidea ochrocoeca*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 Epithecium, slightly lutescenti-fuscescent, or dusky.

Lute-string ¹. [**f. LUTE** sb. 1 + **STRING** sb.]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Lute-stringy, cordeau, cordon de lus. 1578 LYTE *Doddens* l. ci. 143 Long threeds (like to very fine and small lutestrings). 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* III. ii. 61 His jesting spirit, which is now crest into a lute-string, and now govern'd by stops. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* v. i. Thy wrist waynes are cut, Here in this Bason bleed: till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* II. Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 There came... A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whiffs of song.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xv. 9 Fine Lute-string Wyer. is, fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Coupend.* 402 The lesser Lutestring. The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* Index, Lute-string moths. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* l. 202.

Lutestring ² (*lu'te-string*). [App. an alteration of *LUSTRING* (which, however, appears later in our quotes.); assimilated to *prec.*] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 *Perr's Diary* 18 Feb. We went to a mercer's, and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold... a parcel of very good black

narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 124 Think of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Woman of Fashion* l. 98 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had... held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

b. To speak in lutestrings; (meaning uncertain).

The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a 1797 in C.

1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. attrib.

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C. TESS COWPEN *Lett. to Mrs. Delany* in *Mrs. D's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. l. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III. (1845) l. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

Lutetian (*lu'te-shān*), *a.* [**f. L. Lutēti-a** an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + **-AN**.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 SONERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 235 That Strength... Which... by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Towers.

Lutewiht. *Obs. rare*.-1. [**f. ME. lut** (see LITE sb. 4) little + *whiht* thing.] A little.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 72 *hūw* hūw 3e nede moten spoken a lutewiht, lesed up ower mudes flogdeten.

Luth (*lūt*). [**Fr.** ? transferred use of *luth* LUTE sb. 1] The Leather Turtle (see LEATHER sb. 6).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sunfish... the Luth... the group of Péron's Seals. 1884 [see *leather turtle* s.v. LEATHER sb. 6]. 1901 GADWAD *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermatocelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth... the largest of all recent Chelonians.

Luther, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

Lutheran (*lu'ther-ān*), *a. and sb.* Also 6

lutherane. [**f. proper name Luther** + **-AN**.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with PROTESTANT; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see CONSUBSTANTIATION), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 CROWELL in Meriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They will not dissent from the lutheran sect. 1650 STAPLETON *Strada's Loco-C. Warren* III. 53 Disavowing his marrying into a Lutheran family. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Diet. Dubit.* II. rule vi. § 30 The Lutheran churches... have... as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A. TRAULROP *Summer* *France* I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe... lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emph.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. sb. A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 AND. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 240 The hering wherof should be sight... pleasant to the open Lutherans beyond the See. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans... these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. 1865 J. GILL *Banished Count* xxi. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's* viii. 335 This is... the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

Hence **Lutheranance** *nonce-wd.* = LUTHERAN sb.; **Lutheranic** *a. (rare)* = LUTHERAN *a.*

a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Walsey* (1893) 273 Depress this new pernicious sect of the lutherynancers. 1848 W. H. MILL *Five Serms.* 132 note, Where... the palmary Lutheran dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 note, Perhaps this is the Lutheran interpretation of the words.

Lutheran: see LUTHER.

Lutheranism (*lu'ther-āniz'm*). [**f. LUTHERAN** + **-ISM**.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 138 In this meane tyme beganne anewe persecution in France, againste them that were anye thinge suspected of Lutheranism. 1641 SNEC-TIVNIUS *Ans.* § 28 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranism. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Würtemberg]. 1876 TENNYSON *O. Mary* III. iv. You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize (*lu'ther-āniz*), *v.* [**f. LUTHERAN** + **-IZE**.] **a. trans.** To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. **b. intr.** To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lutheranizer**.

1845 MANNING in Purcell *Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers... hold a development? 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* I. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutherized for a while. 1879 BARCK-GOULD *Germany* II. 175 Ditmarschen. In 1532 it was Lutheranized.

Luthere, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

Lutherian, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 6 luther-

yan, (lauterian). [**f. Luther** + **-IAN**. Cf. *F. Lutherien*] = LUTHERAN *a. and sb.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224b, Against the first parte of this article these lutherians... hath maligned and erred. 1581 NICOL BUNNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 147 The Lutheranis, Zuinglianis, Calvinists, and Anabaptists. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence **lu'therianism** = LUTHERANISM.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was... finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism (*lu'ther-iz'm*). [**f. as prec.** + **-ISM**.] **a.** = LUTHERANISM. **b.** Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a 1605 WOOD *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* (Gutch 1795) II. 23 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. DOWLING *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 51 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. 1882-3 SCHWAB *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist (*lu'ther-ist*). [**f. Luther** + **-IST**.] **a.** A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. **b.** = LUTHERAN sb.

1883 *American* VII. 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. 1884 *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

Luthern (*lu'ther-n*). Forms: 7 **lutherau**, -en, 8 **luthron**, 7- **luthern**. [? A corruption of LUTHERNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also **luthern-light**, -window.

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With handsome Lutheran windows in the roof. 1690 MOROS *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Luthern, See Dormer. 1690 LEYBOLD *Curr. Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for... the Vacancies for Lutheran Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1723-24 CHAMBERS *tr. S. le Clerc's Arch.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Corniche of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. 1751 HALFFENNY *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthern Windows with Cheeks at 9/6 each. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. Introduct. 5 The inside of the dome... receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 Luthern. 1885 E. L. BYNKER *A. Surriage* x. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

Luthrolatry (*lu'ther-olā-tri*). [See **-LATRY**.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Luthrolatrist**, *a.* 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* 16 June 215/1 Luthrolatry. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 857 Our Luthrolatrist [etc.]

Luthier (*lu'tier*). [**a. F. luthier**, *f. luth* LUTE.] A lute-maker.

1899 HIRKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin.

Luthre, **luthur**, variant of LUTHER *a.*

Lutidine (*lu'tidin*). *Chem.* **a.** An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. **b.** A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 251 A base... which possesses precisely the constitution of lutidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 *Proc. Royal Soc. XII.* 305 The cinchonine base, which the author (Greville Williams) distinguishes by the name of *β*-lutidine. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of *β*-Lutidine'.

Luting (*lu'tin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [**f. LUTE** v. 1 + **-ING**.] The action of playing on the lute.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtyng, .. He bare the pyres aye. 1484 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Ther were non dysgyngys, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ne synyng, ner non lowde dysports. 1589 NASHE *Anat. of Ahuridite* Epist. 144. (Grosart) 1. 8 Cittering and Luting. 1880 WATSON *Anglo in Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

Luting (*lu'tin*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [**f. LUTE** v. 2 + **-ING**.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V., Presumptuous* Wks. (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist... His glasse breakes; yet hee, upon better luting, laies wagers of the successe. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 32 The head of the stock... covered to defend it from wet by good luteing of it. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting.

attrib. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. concr. The material used for this purpose.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll.* Waters Aij. A lutyng for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1666 MERRET *tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xxxviii. Bath the Joynts and lutyngs with warm water. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. Introduct. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient, called Fat Luting. 1788 *grange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. 1861 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay... is the cheapest luting for retort lids. 1893 LEVY & HAD- cock *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

Luting (*lu'tin*), *ppl. a.* [**f. LUTE** v. 1 + **-ING**.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

Luting, *ppl. a.* 2 In senses of LUTE v. 2
1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

Lutinist, *obs. form* of LUTINIST.

Lutist (*lu'tist*). [**f. LUTE** sb. 1 + **-IST**.] **a.** A lute-player. (Cf. LUTENIST.) **b.** A maker of lutes.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a lutist and a nightingale. 1814 Mrs J. WEST *Africa de Lucy II.* 47 The lady retained... a taboret, a lutist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played... A marvel of the lutist's art.

Lutonist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

Lutose (lū'tōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lutōsus*, *f.* *lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence **Lutosity**, muddiness.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures... are separable from accidental drosses, and earthly lutosity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

Lutrin (lū'trēn). [Fr.] = LECTERN.

1837 CARVILLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 *Eccelesiologist* XVII. 89 The *lutrin*, or great lectern, and other fittings.

Lutrine (lū'trēn), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lutrinus*, *f.* L. *lutra* otter: see -INE.] Pertaining to the *Lutrine* or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase... upon some of the best trout-streams.

Lutthy, var. LOTBEY *Obs.*, paramour.

Lutte, var. LITE, little; obs. *f.* LUTE *sb.*

Lutter, *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *hlūtor*, *hlūtor* = OS. *hlutter*, OHG. *hlitter*, *hlutter* (mod. G. *lauter*), Goth. *hlitrs*.] Pure.

977 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 On þa norð heafle þæs weofodes swiþe wýsmyn and hlutter wæta utflowende. c. 1200 ORMIN 3706 þe se xte seolþess ædligess lss clemc & lutter herrie.

Luttered, *a.* *Obs.* Also *c.* L. *lutaird*. ? Bowed, crooked.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttede legges, lokerde unfaire. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 57 With lut schulderis, and lutaird back.

Lutulence (lū'ti-lēns), *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1277 in BAILEY vol. II. a 1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Artervelde* Wks. 1864 l. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, and gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

Lutulent (lū'ti-lēnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lutulent-us*, *f.* *lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c. 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (lutulent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculature waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholick blood. 1755 in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Lutum, *Obs.* [a. L. *lutum*.] = LUTE *sb.* 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philol.* (1730) II. xviii. 6 7 They [Clymists] try whether their Lutums [that is the matter which they apply to the Joins of their Vessels] are as close as they should be.

Luve, obs. *f.* LOVE. **Luvén**, var. LEVE *v.* 2 *Obs.*

Luver, *Luveray*, obs. *ff.* LOUVER, LIVERY.

Luvesum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

Luvestiche, *Obs.* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *levisticum*: see LOVAGE.] = LOVAGE.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 374 zenim . . . lufestice [etc.] . . . & zepuna ða wytte to somme. c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wulcker 555/1 *Leusticum*, i. luesche, i. lufestische.

Luvied, obs. form of LIVE, LOVE *obs.*

Lux, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] = LUXATE *v.* Hence *Luxing* *ppl. sb.*

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 *Port. Ode* xi. 80 Aggering i reel'd, and as i reel'd i fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 *Asi. Suppl.*, *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

Lux, obs. variant of LUXE.

Luxate, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, *f.* *luxāre*: see next.] = LUXATED.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He . . . liueth not within our Land (savouring in a few dislocated and luxate members). 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Womens haire it cureth luxate joynts.

Luxate (lū'ksēt), *v.* [f. L. *luxāt*, *ppl. stem* of *luxāre*, *f.* *luxus* dislocated, *a.* Gr. *λόφος*.] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabr.* Pref., Thus the Knipperdoling of the age . . . luxated all the joins of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 57 Descartes by his Jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some otherwise sober Persons. 1684 tr. *Boetii de Consol.* p. 268 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be reduced. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* L. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TOON *Cyber. Anat.* l. 157/1 The foot . . . had been luxated. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malpighi's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence *Luxated ppl. a.*, *Luxating ppl. sb.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* l. 195 Dragon's Blood . . . strengthens luxated Joynts. 1775 *Asi. Suppl.*, *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

Luxation (lū'ksē-ti-ōn), *Surg.* [ad. L. *luxāti-ōn-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminii's Anat.* Pref., Luxacions and wrenches. 1580 T. NORTON *Lct. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxation or unknitting of your owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus

doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. ii. 480 When . . . Two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, under unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

b. fig.

a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvii. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Hum. Anom.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses . . . out of Virgil. 1812 Q. *Rev.* VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a doctine, or the hallucination of some sinful copyist.

Luxe, *Obs.* exc. as in 2. Also *7 lux.* [a. F. *lux*, ad. L. *luxus*.]

1. Luxury, *Obs.*

1558 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 399 note, While they . . . in lux and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xviii, Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Alachian's Disc. Livy* l. ii. 12 To exceed others in lux and wantonness. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 14 There will need no Sumptuary lawes to repress . . . the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparel. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various lux of costly pride. 1746 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxi. 39 Above or Persian lux or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose.

2. The French luxe (lūks) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*, *train de luxe*.

1819 *Edinb. Rev.* XXXII. 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called the *éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Athenum* 25 July 111/2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*. 1888 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares. 1890 Bradshaw's *Cont. Rwy. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited.

Luxsorius, obs. form of LUXURIOUS.

Luxullianite (lūksvūliānt), *Min.* [f. *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 159 The name Luxullianite has been proposed, for a porphyrophyll granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1897 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

1. Luxur, *Obs. rare.* ? Back-formation from LUXURIOUS. *A lecher.*

1604 T. M. *Blacke Booke D.* 5 How many Villainies were in Spaine: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. *Father Hubbard's Tales* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who never thinks his harlot true. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. l. Wks. 1878 II. 6 A parchet and juicelesse luxur.

2. Luxure, *Obs.* [a. F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *luxuria*: see LUXURY.] = LUXURY 1.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-soeuer wote remembryn hym of hye luxures, he shal wel vnderstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 The Philosofer, conselleth to a king, That he the surfeit of luxure Schal tempre.

Luxuriance (lūksvūriāns, lūgzvūriāns), *[f. LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.]* The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Lct. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTON *Zizzi* ii. The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handb.* Spain 92 Vegetation . . . bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 196 The cattle are driven . . . from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

Luxuriancy (lūksvūriāns, lūgzvūriāns), *[f. LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.]* Now *rare.* [as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xii. 143 The rankness and luxuriancy of our tempers . . . ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of fungous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philol.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Jrnl.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

Luxuriant (lūksvūriānt, lūgzvūriānt), *a.* Also *6 error.* luxuriant. [ad. L. *luxuriānt-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, *f.* *luxuria* LUXURY.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. Now *rare.*

c. 1340 *l. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The grownde is luxuriant and fruitful. 1712 *Port. Vertumnus* To the growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. v. 41 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

† *transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here: the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.: Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. † Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compress luxuriant flesh. a. 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Phillips* iv. Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. i. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes 't invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIELSTONE *Tom Jones* v. ii, Her hair . . . was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Reard in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 19th Cent. May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

b. spec. in Bot. (see quot. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Intrad. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-86 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Ternis. Luxuriant*. . . Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. *a.* Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess. Vices & Age* (Arb.) 263 A fluent and luxuriant Speech . . . becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 'SMECTYNNIUS' *Vind. Answ.* iii. 53 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethica* 143 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. xvii. 75 The Irish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Jed. Jnl.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* (1850) 91 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 5 (1864) 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1200 Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

b. Excessively prosperous. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 76 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like iron to rust for want of use. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ¶ 3 By many Losses . . . reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* xxix, The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

c. Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. *Obs.* 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbucal. . . The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

4. Misused for: LUXURIOUS.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider . . . that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. lix*, Uncle A. . . had been left . . . in a luxuriant apartment. 1835 C. GIBSON *Hard Knot* i. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment . . . luxuriant to a degree.

Hence *Luxuriantly adv.*, **1. Luxuriantness**.

1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poet.* iii. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. 1775 ASI. *Luxuriantness*. 1786 BURNS *Ep.* to a Young Friend vi, The sacred love of well-plead love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the fancies infantine. 1853 *Lyell Antiq. Man* 16 Nowhere . . . does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

Luxuriate (lūksvūriēt, lūgzvūriēt), *v.* [f. L. *luxuriāt*, *ppl. stem* of *luxuriāre*: see LUXURIANT.]

1. Infr. Of a plant: To grow rank. Now *rare.* Also *fig.* † Of a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 20, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my selfe and others. *Ibid.* iii. ii. n. i. 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hote or cold, As come luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 48 Scorbucal Plants . . . luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II, 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly rolled, partly left to luxuriate. 1858 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

b. fig. To grow or develop exuberantly into (error, folly, etc.). *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xvii. (1730) 90 The Clergy . . . suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errors of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 1 The powers of the mind . . . more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 121 The seeds of faults . . . wanted but the soil in which . . . to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. Now only with const. *iii. out.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, and consume themselves. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. xiv, 'Tis Worth selues. 1648 J. A. Young *Gallant* can Look big, Luxuriate, and enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Dom. Manvers Amer.* i. (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lt. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 Bosw. *Smith Carriage* 278 The troops . . . must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

c 1650 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Dothey not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 *Cuoworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1839 *Herschell Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind...luxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind...luxuriates in dreams.

Hence **Luxuriation**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the...luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 60 The same general climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† **Luxuriety**, *noun-adv.* [f. LUXURIOS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance. a 1768 STERNE *Serm.* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† **Luxuriose**, *a. Obs. rare* = next. 1757 in BAILEY vol. II.

Luxurious (lɒksjuːˈrɪəs, lɒksjuːˈrɪəs), *a.* Also 4 **luxoriosus**, 5 **luxoriosus**, 7 **luxoriosus**. [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod.F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*; see LUXURY and -OUS.]

† 1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 652 (Kölbing) *de deulena*, bat houen abouen ous, Euer he luxoriosus. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxoriosus lokes, countenances and signes in her churche atte masse. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 Ane [is] luxurius, ane other chaste. 1599 *Minshew Span. Dial.* 532 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxoriosus beast. 1607 *POPEL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast begimeth to be luxoriosus, and prone to the rage of venery. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxoriosus, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* iv. 52 The luxoriosus Father of the Fold.

† 2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. *Obs.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS) Every luxoriosus tormentour [L. *Aspidochelon queneque*] dar doon all felonye unpunysshed. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charact.* *Wise Man* Wks. (1856) 60 He...is not luxoriosus after acquaintance. 1627 *HAKESLUT Apol.* iv. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxoriosus in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 *NEEDHAM Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxoriosus in the Blood.

3. *a.* Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1665 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxviii. 358 Luxoriosus, idle, Bacchantis. 1691 *HARTCLIFF Virtues* 211 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was...excessively proud and luxoriosus. 1722 *DE FOR PLAGE* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored all people were gay and luxoriosus. 1774 *GOLOSOM Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a...soft, luxoriosus life. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He...lets his feelings run, in soft luxoriosus flow. 1875 *GLAUSSTONE Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxoriosus age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxoriosus expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxoriosus wealth. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 128 & 74 Conveyed to that luxoriosus Paradise. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life.* *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has made it [the Atlantic] a luxoriosus hotel. a 1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxoriosus galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxoriosus provisions.

† 4. = LUXURIANT 2. Now rare.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 26 That is but a luxoriosus branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 *CLORIS & Narcissus* i. 59 Arable grounds, every one intermixt with luxoriosus Vines. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxoriosus to discourse upon them severally. 1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 5 This luxoriosus grass sprang with wild flowers. 1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxoriosus groves. 1854 *CAROL WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxoriosus hair.

† b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxoriosus, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

Luxuriously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a luxoriosus manner. † a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*).

b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, smnptuously, voluptuously.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whom the kinges soon Edmundus hadd long since luxuriously deflowed. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter houses...you have luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 *DANIEL Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 *Dryden Jnnenal* II. Mice and rats...with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermit of Canaan* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1839 *Frouze Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis...found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heiress living luxuriously in London.

Luxuriousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxoriosus; † lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1541 *BOORDE Dylary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers re-strayneth veneryousnes, or lassuyousnes, or luxuriosusnes. 1598 *HARCLEY Felix Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriosusnes private families. 1651 N. *BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of...the luxuriosusnes of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 *PUSEY tr. Horst's Paradise* i. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuriosusnes and uncleannes Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuriosusnes with which it is illustrated. 1889 *BRYDALL Art in Scotl.* xiv. 311 A luxuriosusnes of effective light and shade.

Luxurist, *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Poetry Wks.* 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more-refined Luxurists. 1830 *JAMES Darnley* xix. 83/1 In his history...may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† **Luxuriety**, *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURI-OUS + -TY.] a. Lasciviousness, lustfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

1663-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthy luxuriety. 1595 L. *Pior Orator* 375 That proceedeth of nothing but idleness and gluttonie which provoketh luxuriety. 1630 T. *WESTCOTE Devon.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxuriety thereof.

Luxurius, **luxuriosus**, *obs. ff. LUXURIOS.*

Luxury (lɒksjuːri, lɒksjuːri, lɒksjuːri). Also 4-7 **luxurie**. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxu-s* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *hujuria*, It. *lussuria*. In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxu*, Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*.]

† 1. Lasciviousness, lust; pl. lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 *pe dyewel*... assayleth... pane sanguinen mid loliute and mid luxurie. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 827 O foute lute of luxurie. c 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng...makithe...folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusively understand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 96 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxurie. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinnie, being applied helpe luxurie in man or woman. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxurie and Debaucheries which are signed in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 *CADBERT Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grov'ling in the sty...of shameless luxurie.

† 2. = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Illad* xxi. 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blissh. 1692 *RAY Disc.* II. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxurie of the Soil. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxurie and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. *FLETCHER Eliza* I. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie...or hase-bred flatterie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar. II. xlv. 19 The piece of luxurie that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft heds of luxurie most kindoms have expired. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxurie is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 *BENTHAM Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxurie is...an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxurie. 1891 *CHEYNE Orig. Psalter* iv. ii. 167 The increase of luxurie produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 *GARTH Claremont in Dryden's Miscell. Poems* vi. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxurie was doing Good. 1749 *FIELINGTON Jones* vii. v. She indulged herself. In all the luxurie of tender grief. 1764 *GOLOSOM Truv.* 21 And learn the luxurie of doing good. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. 1 Those who do not seek...the luxurie of pensiveness. 1810 D. *STEWART Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. i. vi. 209 Hence, to a botanist, the luxurie of a garden. 1869 *EAOTIE Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxurie.

5. *quasi-concr.* Means of luxurious enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 *AOSION Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and...has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxurie for a Hermit. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* II. He often sat before tables covered with luxurie. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits...representing those articles of luxurie removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which concedes to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessities of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legish.* xviii. § 17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxurie which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxurie. 1874 *MCKELTHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A road-side is a luxurie. 1878 *JEVONS Princ. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Forn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriousness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxurie of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1865 W. G. *BLAINE Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxurie as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

|| **Luxus** (lɒksʊs). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only attrib. (see *quots.*).

1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Allen's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

Luyts, *obs. pl. LOUSE.*

† **Luyte**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luite* :—L. *luctare* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 15 The luyte or wrassling of your wordes is not strong ynough for to bete down & overcome the constance of my continence.

Luytel, *obs. form of LITTLE.*

Luzardis, variant of **LUSARDS** *pl. Obs.*

Luzarne, **luzern** (e), *obs. forms of LUCERN* 1.

Luzonite (lɒzənait). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 396

Luzzel, variant of **LAZULE** *Obs.*

Lwime, **lwime**, *obs. forms of LOOM* *sbl* 1

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

Attrib. 1900 *MARGOLIOUTH in Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon.

Ly, variant of **LI** 1.

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Ly*, a Chinese land-measure.

Ly, *obs. f. LIE, LYE*; var. **LEYE** *Obs.*, flame.

-ly, *suffix* 1 (Forms: 1 -lic, -lic, 2-5 -liche, 4-5 -liche, 3-5 north. -lik(e), (3 *Orm.* -lic, -li3, -like), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. *-lic*, corresponding to OFris., OS. *-lik* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *-lik* (MHG. *-lich*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-lig-r*, *-leg-r* (Sw., Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leik-s*;—OTent. *-liko*-. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the gntural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. *-lic* was *-lik* in northern dialects and *-lich* in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form *-li*, *-ly*, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *i*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian *-lig*-, occurs in northern and mid-land dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (c 1200) *-lic* (rarely *-like*) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and *-li* before a cons.; the inflected form *-like* (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. *-licra*, *-licost*) the ME. form had regularly *-li* according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was *-lukere*, *-lokere*); but where the positive had the form *-li* new comparatives and superlatives in *-lier*, *-liest* were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in *-liko*- were compounds of the sb. **likom* 'appearance, form, body' (see *LICH*). Thus **mannliko*- ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; **gōdliko*- ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knighly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *soldierly* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *mannish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *dastardly*, *rascally*.

ruffianly, scoundrelly. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily, hourly, monthly, nightly, weekly, yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *leof* 'dear' with *leoflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* 'yellowish', *süsslich* 'sweetish', though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, suffix ² (Forms: 1-2 *-lice*, 2-5 *-liche*, 4-5 *-lich*, 3-5 *-lyth*, -like, (3 *Ornu.* -like, -liþ), 3-6 -li, 4- *-lyth*), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS. *-liko* (M.Du. *-like*, Dn. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-lich* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, -lega (MSw. *-lika*, -leka, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, -ligen; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikþ*, derived from *-lika* (see *-ly* 1) with an adverb-forming suffix, OE. *-ð*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ād*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ām*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of *-ly* 1: in ME. the OE. *-lice* was normally represented by *-liche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-liker*, *-liker*, *-liker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li, -ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ornum* (c.1200) *-liz* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li, -ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier, -liest*. In the 15-17th c. forms like *falslyer, traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier, justlier, widerlier* (Long Barclay's *Argenis* 1625), *quicker, -est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more, most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OE. *-ly* with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to *-ly* 1. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *beadlic* 'boldly', *swellic* 'sweetly') in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlyly, goddily, kindly, lively, lovely, stately*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly, goodly, lovely, mannerly, timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *godly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily, hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly* 2 with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly, secondly, thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premièrement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably, doubly, singly, simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the

uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublely*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *palely, vilely, puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*, *duilly* (dʊˈli), *coolly* (kəˈli)). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly, drily*; *gayly, gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *stily, silily* (but always *skily*); *greyly, grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly, truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always *-ically*, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

|| **Lyæus** (ləiˈyūs). [L., a. Gr. Λυαῖος.] A surname of Bacehus; hence used for Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 137 Let Lyæus fote In burnish gobblets. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 92 When his honest hand was shaking.. in the morning after libations to purple Lyæus over-night.

Lyam (ləiˈām), **lyme** (ləiˈm). Obs. exc. Hist. and dial. Forms: 4-6 *lyame*, 5 *lyeme*, 7, 5 *lyim*, 6 *lyalme*, *lyemmo*, 6-7 *lyome*, *lyme*, 6-9 *lyeam*, *lyiam*, 7 *lyeam*, *lyeon*, 7, 9 *lyime*, 5-*lyam*. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) = Pr. *liam*-s, Cat. *ligam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame* = L. *ligamen*, f. *ligare* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c.1400 *Parit. Three Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lete I doun felle. *Ibid.* 61, I hyede to my hounde and hent hym vpon sone And louset my lyame and let hym vmbcayste. 1481-90 *Howard Fousch.* Bks. (Roxb.) 287 My Lord paid to Mason for lyemes for his houndes.. xxd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis Festinit conuinct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 MS. *List of Jewellery* (P. R. O.), ij dogges collers of scoolewerk with lyamys sylk and gold. 1541 *Anaesthor's Wills* (Surtees) l. 81 note, One couple of houndes and their lyomes. 1570 CAUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11, Nam Lyemmo nostra lingua Lorum significat. 1600 *Distracted Euph.* v. iv. in Bullen O. P. III. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in two lyomes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 CORGR., *Tract.*,... a lyime, or lyine wherein a Bloud-hound is led. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* B ij, Let her not go to Church, but like a hound in Leon at your heels. 1686 *Blome Gentl. Recr.* ii. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the Lyam. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* and App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him (the bloodhound) short, pulling in the liam. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 104 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the lyam seeking for deer.

b. *Her.* The representation of a lyam or leash. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 43 A Lyon Couchant, & three Lyams in cheff d'argent. 1634 [see LYAM-HOUND c].

c. *Comb.*: **lyam-dog** = **LYAM-HOUND**. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* vi. vii, Stout Conrade cold.. Was by a woodman's lyame-dog found.

2. Short for **LYAM-HOUND**.

1486 *Ch. St. Alphas* F vj, A Sute of a lyam. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* vi. 72 Mastiff, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lyn list Fox Hym.

Lyam-hound, lyime-hound. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6 *lyam*, 6-7 *lyime*, 7 *lyeam*, *lyim*, *lyerron*, *lyne*, *lyine*, *lyiam* (also 9 *arch.*), 7, 9 *lyme*. [f. LYAM + HOUND.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. 464 A couple of lyam houndes. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lyime-hound winde her.. At length found out wheras she hidden lay. 1611 CORGR., *S.v. Alut, Chiens mult.*,... lyne-houndes, teamed otherwise, *Limiers de nuit*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* vii. xxii. 673 This crie of hounds.. is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 T. SCOT *Vox Populi* ii. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in eury corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his line-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1659 R. LACON *Darbarados* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Theuoy so useful as the Lyam Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J. WAGNET tr. *Revue des Voyages* 45 So when the Vmbari Lyime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lyime-hound for the chase. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He has the stanch lyime-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Him Atc follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyime-hound. 1897 MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i, Oh, hee's a pernicious liimhound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Liame-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyime-hound argent bright, His Lyime laid on his back.

† **Lyance.** Obs. Also 4 *leiance*. [a. OF. *li-ance*, f. *li-er* to hind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 To him belongith the leiance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c.1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A knyzt þar was of fraunce.. þiwyth was icomen of gret lyauce. *Ibid.* 1409 þou ne dost nozt as þe wys if þow y-lyuest sir Alou, ober any of his lyauce. c.1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben alied to 3ow and me, That schal hen to us in mayntenance Withalle her men and lyauce. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liauce full large of other lege kyngis, Pat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Lyauce kynred, alliance.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14.. *Non.* in Wr. Wulcker 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 161 Cousin, I.. pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [printed lyause].

Lyantery, obs. form of LIENTERY.

† **Lyar.** Sc. Obs. Also *lyare, liare*. [? f. LIE v.1 + -ER 1.] ? A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 369 Item, for xvj elne of damas, to be the Kingis lyare.. Item, for xvj elne of bukrum, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 *Int. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammes velvet, with twa cuschings of crammes velvet, hordounit with tressis of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpore velvet.

Lyax, var. **LYRE** 3, the shearwater.

Lyard, lyart, a. and sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lyarde*, 4-5, 8 *liard*, 5-6 *lyerd*. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LEE sb. 2.]

A. *adj.* A designation of colour. a. Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. b. Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. c. Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (E. D. D.).

1390 *Liber Quotid.* *Gardener* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [et.] 10 o. o. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [et.] 7 6 s. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 265 This carter bakked his hors. 'Hayt now! quod hee.. 'Pat was wel twicht, myn owne lyard boy'. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2542 Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes. c.1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 826 Colouris now to knowe attendith ye.. The liard & the white, and brown is sure. 1438 *Bk. Alexander* Gt. (Bannatyne) 175 Yon old man.. With lyart herd and hare gresone. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxt. 70 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervie ture In lyart changit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1677) 22 The best colour for a stallion, is browne bay dappled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* xvii, Nereus rising frae his wat'ry bed, The pearily drops ha'p down his lyart head. c.1750 MISS ELIOT *Song. The Flowers of the Forest* iii, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* 15 Twa had mantles o' doleful black, But ane wi' lyart lining. 1785 - *Jolly Beggars* i When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. *sb.* As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride spores o' thy lyard Al the rhythe way to Douvre ward. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 64 He lyzte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. c.1470 GREGORY *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 238 As for beddynyng, Lyard my hors had more ese then had sum good yeman. 1488-1504 in Denon *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff you to your pleasure lyerd my horse.

Lyard, lyars, obs. forms of LIARD sb. 1, LIAS.

Lybard, lybard (c. obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lybben, Lybbet, obs. ff. LIVE v., LIBBET 1.

Lyberary, obs. form of LIBRARY.

Lybet, Lybic: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

Lybre, Lycaum: see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

Lycam, variant of LICHAM Obs.

Lycanthrope (ləiˈkæntʁəp, ləiˈkæntʁəp).

Also 7 *lycanthrop*. [ad. mod.L. *lycanthropos*, ad. Gr. *λύκανθρωπος* lit. wolf-man, f. *λύκος* wolf + *άνθρωπος* man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v. 1621 MOLLE *Canterary. Lib.* v. xiii. 276 The organs of the fantastic of such foolish Lycanthrops. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boogystrian's Theat.* *World* ii. 246 They will become Lycanthrops, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WERE-WOLF; one of those persons who (according to medieval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy.. is an enormity of the lycanthrops, and not of wolves. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 The legends of the lycanthrope—the loup-garou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. 1855 WHITTIER *Arise* at Last 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Lycanthropic (ləiˈkæntʁəpik), a. [f. mod.L. *lycanthropos* (see prec.) + -ic.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Marvel & E. Parker* Wks. (1835) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *D'Assier's Poeth. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

Lycanthropist (ləiˈkæntʁəpist), [Formed

as prec. + -IST.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1747 BAILEY vol II, *Lycanthropist*. 1831 A. HERBERT in

Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who... prowls... in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

Lycanthropus, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts. **Lycanthropus**, *Obs.* *Pl. Lycanthropi.* Mod.L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the form of a wolfe, had his woollies feet cut off. 1867 MOORE *Changeling* iii. iii. The swift Lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolfish skins, and save the sheep. 1867 TRAFF *Comm. Job* v. 22, 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

Lycanthropy (laikæn'trɒpi). Also in mod.L. form lycanthropia. [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκάνθρωπος: see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1894 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 166 That malady, which is... named by the Grecians... lycanthropie. 1821 BURTON *Aviat.* *Mel.* i. i. iv, Lycanthropia, ... or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. 1865 BR. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, be, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1872 MANVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. 1877 WARBURTON *Serm.* on Matt. iv. 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Pl. Macarthy* (1819) III. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir... and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. 1891 SVOENEV *Eng. 13th C.* i. 27 Young boys and girls were bred... in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* i. 1. 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

Lyce, obs. form of LIST sb.3

1845 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Thus fyerabris... came vnto the lyces of Kynges Charles... as he shold fyght al armed.

Lyce, obs. f. lice, pl. of LOUSE; obs. f. LACE v.

Lyce (lize). [F. Lyce, ad. L. Lycium (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a college or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 Q. REV. CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four lyces in France. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1902 The population of the lyces and colleges has remained stationary.

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1. (With capital L.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He held down all the wood of the park Lyceum. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happiness. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages... Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 591 Guide my way Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1902 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher basting to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. transf. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. *a.* In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lyce*). *b.* = F. *Lyce*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. *c.* In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Genl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. ... The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University. 3. = LYCEE.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI.* 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish... the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. ARNOLO *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children... a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 263 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected... the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 LELAND *Mém.* I. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers... before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. attrib., as *lyceum assembly*, *system*.

1880 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. 1893 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xi. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do... I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFLOUR (*title*) *Lyceum of Ancient Literature*; or Biographical Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

Lyche, var. LYCH, LIGHT. **Lyche** (e, obs. f. LIKE. **Lyche**, obs. form of LEECH sb.3, LIEGE a. and sb.

Lychee, **Lyche-gate**, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE.

Lychnapsia (liknæpsia). *Gr. Church.* [a. Gr. λυχνᾱψία lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the lychnic.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introd.* i. 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest... saith the lychnapsia.

Lychnic (li'knik). *Gr. Church.* [ad. eccl. Gr. λυχνικὴν time of lamplighting, f. λυχνος lamp.]

An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introd.* i. 897 note, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest... to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

Lychnidea. *Obs.* Also **Lichnidea**. [mod.L., f. L. lychnid, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2.) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian *Lychnidea*. Carolina *Lychnidea*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth... plant your Cuttings of Lichnidea's. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of Lychnidea: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

Lychnidiate, *a.* *Ent.* *Obs.* [Hybrid f. Gr. λυχνίδιον (dim. of λυχνίον lamp-stand, f. λυχνος lamp) + -ATE 2.] Giving out light.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnasus are perforated so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

Lychnis (li'knis). *Pl.* *lychnides* (li'knidiz). [L., a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λυχνος lamp.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammena [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white, and red. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 229 Lychnis or Caledon are single and double. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Trans.* i. Mar. 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see quotes.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*. Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* i. 116 *Phlox*... False Lychnis.

Lychnobite. *Obs.* - [f. Gr. λυχνόβιος (in Seneca), f. λυχνος lamp + βίος life; after *carnobite*.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

Lychnoscope (liknɒskəʊp). *Arch.* [f. Gr. λυχνος lamp + σκόπος -SCOPE.] A name given to the Low side window on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden Society's] 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 - V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestella with a trefoiled head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Arch.*

Hence **Lychnoscopic** *a.* 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

Lyche, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lycine (li'sein). *Chem.* [f. LYCIUM: see -INE 5.] A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

† Lyciske. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 Lyciscus, 8 Lycison. [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. λυκίσκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saith) dogges, gendered of wolves. 1680 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, Dogges ingendered by a Fox and a Beuer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1768 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyciska*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

† Lycium. *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. λυκίον, orig. neut. sing. of λυκίος Lycian.] *a.* The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). *b.* The fruit, and *c.* the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxv. 1151 There is drawne out of the leaves and branches of Boxe Thorne... a iuice, which is named Lycium... In English... It is also named Lycium of the iuice which is boiled out of it. 1657 *Physic Dict.* *Lycium*, a decoction made of the iuice or decoction of the bramble root. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [sc. a Heifer]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lycium*, the name of a fruit called by the French *bayes d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210.

Lycke, **Lycken**, obs. ff. LICK v., LIKEN v.

Lycokore, obs. comparative form of LIKE.

Lycotone (laik'kɒtɒn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lycotonum* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκότον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1898 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycotomum*... is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycotomine.

Lycodont (laik'kɒdɒnt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont-*, -odon, ad. Gr. λυκόδοντ-65 pl. (Galen), f. λυκο-s wolf + δοντ-, δόοντ tooth.] A snake of the family *Lycodontidae*, having caniniform teeth.

1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diacrasterians) a tooth, larger than the rest.

Hence **Lycodontine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lycodontidae* (Cent. Dict.).

† Lycopanth. *Obs.* [a. Gr. λυκοπανθήρ, f. λυκο-s wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendered between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

† Lycoperdon (laik'kɒpədɒn). *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (First sb.2).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*.

1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The Lycoperdon, or puff-ball. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 Gasteromycel... comprehending... Lycoperdons and the like.

b. attrib.: *lycoperdon* nut (see quot.). 1886 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycoperdon* nuts, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elaphomyces*.

Hence **Lycoperdoid** *a.*, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

1872 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 *Verrucaria* large, globular... lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent.

† Lycophosed, *a.* *Obs.* - [f. Gr. λυκοφως twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λυκο-s wolf + φως light) + -ED 2.] Keen-sighted.

Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metam.* vi. Looko on my sight, you lycophosed eyes, And tell me whether it be clear'd or no. *Ibid.* xvii. His eyes that 'fore were cleare lycophosy, Now cannot see but in a minery.

Lycopod (laik'kɒpɒd). *Bot.* [Anglicized form of LYCOPODIUM.] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceae*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. 1873 DYER in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop.* Sci. XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **Lycopoda** *a.*, pertaining to the lycopods; *sb.*, a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 58 The Lycopodal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals.

Lycopode (laik'kɒpɒd). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L. LYCOPODIUM.] = LYCOPODIUM 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceus (laik'kɒpɒdi'eɪʃəs). *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lycopodiaceae* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceae*, of which LYCOPODIUM is the typical genus.

1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses. 1892 *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant.

Lycopodite (laik'kɒpɒdait). *Geol.* A fossil lycopodium. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210/1.

Lycopodium (laik'kɒpɒdɪzəm). [mod.L., f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + ποδ-, ποῦς foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

1. *Bot.* A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, *L. clavatum*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB-MOSS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures... all disappear. 1873 DYER in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop.* Sci. XIII. 155 The thickened proscymmatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

from a sore, etc. b. In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 61 Several... tumours... discharged an acid lymph. 1801 *RING COW-POR* I. 295 Medical men in general... think it [various matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 JENNER in *Baron Life* (1838) II. 363, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. 1866 J. HUTCHINSON in *J. R. Reynolds's Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 SEATON *Handbk. Vaccination* 103 Lymph should be in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrinous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 *Duguid's Med. Dict.*, *Koch's Lymph.*

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, follicle, gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma (pl. stomata), -stream, -vessel; b. objective, as lymph-absorption, -secretion; lymph-connective, -forming adjs.; lymph-canalicular a., or of pertaining to lymph-channels; lymph-cataract (see quot.); lymph-heart, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and lymph-absorption. 1874 *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med. Terms*; *Lymph-cataract, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling lymph-cells. 1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 3) III. p. clxxxviii, The Lymph-sinus, or the lymph-channel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 The lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)... crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 14 The lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid... may be an evidence of changes in lymph-forming structures. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Vau de Hoey's Zool.* I. 15 *Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4), 552 Globules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called lymph-globules. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of lymph-hearts. 1878 *Hoblyn Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), *Lymph-scrutum, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 *Lymph-sinus (see lymph-channel). 1874 *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fasciae. 1875 E. R. LANKESTER *ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellae a lymph-space (part of the coelom). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 542 A pleural effusion closes the lymph-stomata of the pleura. 1873 *GREEN Introd. Pathol.* 109 The transmission by the lymph-stream of substances... derived from the malignant growth. 1874 *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The lymph vessels on the opposite side.

Lymphad (lɪmfəd). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymphad. [corruption of Gael. *longshada*: see LANGFAD.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *hist.*; and *Her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families.

1536 [see LANGFAD]. 1608 in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. App. 238 Destroyed the hall gallies, lymphadits. 1642 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 447 The number of boats, or lymphadits within the parish of this kingdom lying opposite to Ireland. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 12 Aug., He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms... quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. 1818 - *Robt Roy* xxxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. 1854 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 221 The MacDonalds can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neil.

• **Lymphadenitis** (lɪmfədɪnɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *LYMPH* + Gr. *adēn* gland + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 134 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

Lymphadenoid (lɪmfədɪnɔɪd), a. [f. as prec. + *-oid*.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

• **Lymphadenoma** (lɪmfədɪnɔmə). [mod.L., f. *LYMPH* + Gr. *adēn* gland + *-oma*, after carcinoma, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid-tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Lymphadenomatous** a.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

• **Lymphæduct**, *Obs.* Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod.L. *lymphæductus*, f. *lymphæ* gen. of *lymph* + *LYMPH* + *ductus* leading; formed after *aqueductus* AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* ut. 197 We had yet never known... the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabric of our Selves. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. 1694 W. WORTON *Ant. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 219 The Lymphæducts... were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 *BRADLEY Faur. Diet.* s.v. *Skin*, Nervous Fibres... full of Glandules and Lymphæducts. 1768 *CHESEBURN Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisibly from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only Lymphæducts.

• **Lymphæmia** (lɪmfɛmɪə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *LYMPH* + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphæmia*, a synonym of Leucocythæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 (Virchow) drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—"lymphæmia"—and a splenic form.

Lymphagogue (lɪmfəgəg). *Med.* [f. *LYMPH* + Gr. *ἀγῶγος* leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1892 *STARLING Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph... is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

• **Lymphangiectasis** (lɪmfændʒi-ektāsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as next + *ECTASIS*.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.*, *Lymphangiectasis*, lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence **Lymphangiectatic** a. (In recent Dicts.)

• **Lymphangioma** (lɪmfændʒiɔmə). *Path.* Pl. -omata (-ɔmətā). [mod.L., f. as next + *-oma*, after carcinoma, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence **Lymphangiomatous** a.

1876 *DÜRRING Dis. Skin* 90 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts... may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

• **Lymphangitis** (lɪmfændʒaɪtɪs). *Path.* Also -angetis. [mod.L., f. *LYMPH* + Gr. *ἀγγίον* vessel + *-itis*. Cf. *F. lymphangite*.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

1861 *BUNSTED Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhœal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

• **Lymphate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lymphāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *lymphāre*, f. *lymph* + *water*.] Diluted with water.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* xxxi. (1639) 51 If his body be weak, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale.

• **Lymphate**, *v. Obs. rare*—2. In 7 lymphat. [f. *LYMPH* + *pple.* stem of *lymphāre*: cf. *LYMPHATIC*.] *trans.* To drive mad. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence † **Lymphated** *pple.* a., frenzied.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Rev. Minstrel* v. 525 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

Lymphatic (lɪmfətɪk), a. and *sb.* Also 7-8 lymphatick, (8 lymphatic). [ad. L. *lymphāt-icus* mad, frenzied, f. *lymph* + *LYMPH*. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of *spermatic*, etc.); so *F. lymphatique*, It. *linfoico*. The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of *lymph* with *νύμφη* (see *LYMPH*); cf. *Gr. νύμφη* to be frenzy-stricken.]

A. *adj.*

† I. L. Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1712 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 51 Poets are fanatics too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Lymphatick Persons*. 1822 S. BURROER *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem... of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with *LYMPH*.

2. a. *Phys. and Anat.* Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in lymphatic gland, vessel; lymphatic system, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; lymphatic heart = lymph-heart. Also, of the nature of lymph, as in lymphatic fluid, humour (? obs.).

1649 *EVELYN Mem.* (1851) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Ioyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x.

224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and lymphatic liquor... hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatic Arteries. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and foetus. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should, be called, lymphatic gland sarcoma.

† b. *Bot.* Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.*

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatic Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 *LOUGHER Eucyl. Plants* Gloss., *Lymphatic*, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 319 In persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 A widow... of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G. MERRETT *K. Fevers* xxxv, With lymphatic approbation. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* III. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being... lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

B. *sb.*

† I. A lunatic, a madman. (See A. 1.) *Obs.*

1708 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphatics of some kind or another. a 1763 *SHEPSTONE Elegies* xvi. 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. Chiefly pl. Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphatics. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 145 The Tumour... breaks the Lymphatics which abound near the Liver. 1768 *Hewson in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1826 *GOOD Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 249 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

• **Lymphatical**, a. and *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] A. *adj.* a. Of persons: Frenzied. b. Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. B. *sb.* A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 *HARNETT Pop. Impost.* Pref., The Lymphatical Priests of Baal. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrours. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimeria.

• **Lymphation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *lymphatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lymphāre* (see *LYMPHATE* v.).] The action of driving mad.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1712 *OLDSWORTH Odes Horace* x. 261s By *ro metu* in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

Lymphatism (lɪmfətɪzəm). *Path.* [f. *LYMPH* + *-ISM*.] (See quot.)

1878 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) *Lymphatism*, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

Lymphault, *obs.* form of *LYMPHALT*.

Lymphic, a. *Obs. rare*—2. [f. *LYMPH* + *-IC*.] = *LYMPHATIC*. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

• **Lymphid**, a. [f. *LYMPH* + *LYMPH*, perh. after *lympid*.] = *LYMPHOID*.

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1856) 23 All parts being replete with the Lymphid matter.

• **Lymphitis** (lɪmfɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. *LYMPH* + *-ITIS*. Cf. *F. lymphite*.] = *LYMPHANGITIS*.

1861 *BUNSTED Ven. Dis.* (1879) 116 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo.

Lymphocyte (lɪmfəsaɪt). *Phys.* [f. *lympho-* comb. f. *LYMPH* + *-CYTE*.] An immature leucocyte. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

attrib. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 832 note, There was... a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **Lymphocytic** a., of or pertaining to; or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the uninnuclear or lymphocytic elements increase.

• **Lymphocytosis** (lɪmfəsaɪtɔsɪs). *Phys.* [f. *LYMPHOCYTE* + *-OSIS*.] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value. 1900 *Alchin's Man. Med.* II. 202 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

Lymphography (lɪmfəgrəfi). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of *LYMPH* + *-GRAPHY*.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

1823 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lymphoid (limfoid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. xcix. This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines... is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. Tril. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist... are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 The tissue known... as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoid** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

|| **Lymphoma** (limfōmā). *Path.* Pl. lymphomata. [f. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic... tissue. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lymphomatous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show... that it was lymphomatous. 1894 W. OSLER *Princ. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis... produces as a rule no symptoms.

|| **Lymphorrhagia** (limfōrē'džiā). [f. lympho- + -rrhagia.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 *T. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Lymphorrhagic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1884 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

|| **Lymphosarcoma**. *Path.* [f. as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lymphosarcoma.

Hence **Lymphosarcomatous** *a.*

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 84 Cases... of the... lymphosarcomatous character.

|| **Lymphotomy** (limfōtōmī). [f. as prec. + Gr. -(-)tōmia cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics. 1856 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*

Lymphous (limfūs), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OUS.] + *a.* Of vegetable fluids: Watery (*obs.*). *b.* Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Saps... agree, in being more Oily than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

Lymph (limf), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in WEBSTER. 1855 RAMSBOOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymph deposit. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 124 In the first or croupo-fibrous variety [of dysentery] the lymph or fibrous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

+ **Lymphoid**, *v. Obs.* [? f. **lympoid*, var. of LIMPHAL *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lymphoiding**.

. *a.* 1400 [see LURCHING *vbl. sb.*].

Lymtake *v.* see *limb-take*, LIMB *sb.* 1.

Lymtyer, -tour(e), *obs.* forms of LIMITER.

Lyn, *obs.* form of LIE *v.* 1, LINE, LINN.

Lyn, *obs.* pa. pple. LIE *v.* 1

Lyname, **Lyname**, *obs.* ff. LINEAGE, LYNX.

Lynean (lin'siān), *a.* Also 7 lynean, 7-9 lynean, 9 lynean. [f. L. *lynceus* (a. Gr. λυκεος, f. λυγέ LYX) + -AN.

Some of the writers who have used the word have perb. intended a reference to *Lyneus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Lyneus sight' (*Nashe Lenten Stuffe* [1599] 67).

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1622 Bp. HALL *Serm.* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lynean to the being of things. a 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lynean perspicacity He oversaw a more remarkable error of Mr. Howe's.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 8 (1794) III. 36, It was not long ere the... lynean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1846 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lynean eye of an entomologist. 1849 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* p. xviii, This laborious and lynean naturalist. (In mod. Dicts.)

+ **Lyneous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 lincious, 7 lincious. [formed as prec. + -OUS.] = LYNEAN.

1592 R. D. HYPPOCRATIS *achia* 82 b, Yet with a lincious eye, I never left to examine... the extreme beauty of the excellent Nymph. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyneous*.

Lyncoet, variant of LINESEAT *Obs.*

Lynch (lin), *v.* Orig. U. S. [f. *lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by

lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles' Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx... proceeded to the mansion of Judge Bermudez, with a view to lynch him. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. 111. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gl. Repub.* 151 It is... unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

trans. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

|| App. misused for: To render infamous.

1835 DISRAELI 9 May in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 37 If all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

Lynch, variant of LINCH *sb.* 2

1883 SEEBORN *Eng. Village Community* i. 5 A... peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid.* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynches, or lincs.

Lyncher (lin'fə). [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER.] One who lynches; esp. one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 15 June 256/2 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchmen once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchmen numbered 200.

Lynching (lin'fɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING.] The action of LYNCING; + an instance of this.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gl. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

Lynch law. Orig. U. S. In early use **Lynch's** (Lynch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital L is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 S. ROANE in W. Wirt *Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1799, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 W. FAUX *Diary* 29 Nov. in *Memor. Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana]... deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Lynch's Law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 W. IRVING *Our Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 112 The burning Reading's house was... a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. 399 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence.

So **Lynch-court** *notice-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. Judge Lynch, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are judicially said to proceed.

1849 LYTTEL *and Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions... said... 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 CORRETT *Drake* v. 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster... as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

Lyncine (lin'siēn), *a.* [f. L. *lynx*, LYNX + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *lynx*.

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

+ **Lyncure**. *Obs.* In 7 lyncure. [ad. L. *lynx*, LYNX + -URE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *lynx*.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Londom.* I. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician... should make use of... Lyncure, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Nunn.* 51 The precious stone Lyncure may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

Lyne, *obs.* f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE *v.* 1

Lynee, Lynesey: see LIGNEE, LINSEY.

Lynge (*e*, *obs.* pres. pple. LIE *v.* 1; *obs.* f. LINE.

Lyniament, *obs.* form of LINEAMENT.

Lynk (*e*, *Lynekom*, *obs.* ff. LINK, LINCOLN.

Lynkwhythte, *obs.* form of LINTWHITE.

Lynn (*e*, *obs.* form of LINN, LINE.

Lynnin, -ing, -yn (*e*, *obs.* forms of LINEN.

Lynolf, **Lynset**: see LINGEL *sb.* 1, LINISEAT.

Lynton, **Lyntquhit**: see LINTERN, LINTWHITE.

Lynweyer, -ar: see LINE *sb.* 1 5.

Lynx (links). Forms: 4-5 lenx, 4-7 lnx, 6-8 lynce, 6-7 lince, 4- lynx. [a. L. *lynx*, *lynx-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lince*), a. Gr. λυγέ (genit. λυγρός), cogn. w. Lith. *lusi-s*, OHG. *luch* (mod. G. *luchs*), OE. *lax*, Du. *los*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. λεύσσειν to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded Lynx *L. fasciata*, Bay Lynx *L. rufia*, Booted Lynx *L. caligata*, Canada Lynx = LOUP CERVIER.

1340 *c.1375* [see *b.*] a 1400-50 Alexander 3573 Lelards leards & lenxis. 1555 EYEN *Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste called lynx, being fayrer than a lyon. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xiii. 96 The torne-up fare of Lynces, Wolues, and Leopards; as neuer borne to ware. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Lynx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. Pl. xxxii, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the Bay Lynx... its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 The Booted Lynx... sole and posterior part of the foot... deep black. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 95 A pouch of beeping, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, with magic roots. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 576 A best hat men Lynx calles, Pat may se thurgh thik stane walles. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 509 Wes neur lenx pat schutis lye, mare fullfult of breth & yre. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q. dv.* The percyng lynx; the lufar vncomer. a 1548 HALL *Chrm.* Hen. V. 38 b, Vigilyantly to forsew with Lynes lyes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes; but in spirituall things we are blind as beetles. 1685 GRACIAN *the Courtier's Urac.* 189 It concerns them much to be... sharp-sighted Lynxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falshood. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 CARLYLE *Frith.* Gl. xvii. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx. 1869 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Constellation*] 1798 *Enchyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Hæmap* (ed. 3) 321 The Giraffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lynx-eye, in quols. *fig.* an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so lynx-eyed *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; lynx-like *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; lynx-sharp *a.*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His 'lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peru.* *Bark* xvi. 166 Martinez, to great excitement in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1897 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selves, how censorious and 'lynx-eyed' against our brethren. 1899-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages... the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1894 SILVERSTEIN *Du Barlas* I. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his 'Lynx-like eye... doth every Thought descry. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures... have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvi. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1811 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xlix, The Muse's 'lynx-sharp eye'.

Lynx, *obs.* pl. of LINK *sb.*

Lynyal, **Linye**, *obs.* ff. LINEAL, LINE.

Lynyolf, *obs.* variant of LINGEL *sb.* 1

Lyomerous (loip'mēros), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod. L. *Lyomermis* (f. Gr. λύνω to loosen + μέρος part, joint) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see *HERALD* s. 1 e), *Lyon King*.

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cenario, de mandato regis, Leon heraldo [etc.].] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scot.* (1888) IV. 67 [Warrant for licence for 40 days to] Leon Herald [of the K. of Scots]. 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the haroulde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 245 The forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1552 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) III. 555/1 He said youn and his brether heraldis. 1556 [see *HERALD* s. 1 e]. 1633 *DELL in Coronation Jas. I* (1685) 19 The Earls . . . put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. 147 Lion, and his brethren the Herald, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 *Scott. Arm.* IV. ix. Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 A. LANG in *Logan Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable. attrib. 1847 *Gloss. Vernus Her.* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Lyon, -asse, -cell. see *LION*, -ESS, *LIONCEL*.

Lyonid, obs. pres. pple. of *LIE* z 1

Lyonist (lɔi'nist). *Hist.* Also 7 *Lionist*. [ad. F. *Léoniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (c330).] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 *Fratly Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome than all other sects. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Vaudois*. The Vaudois . . . were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

Lyonsew(e), variant of *LIONCEAU*.

Lyou(e, -own), obs. forms of *LION*.

Lyou(e, -owre), variants of *LEAR* 2 *Obs.*

Lyparde, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

Lypemania (lipim'niā). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. *λύπη* grief + *μανία* MANIA. Cf. F. *lypémnie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1865 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* as a Lat. word.] 1874 *MAUSLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* III. 72 The chronic form of the disease . . . which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1895 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lypemania.

Lypnin, obs. form of *LIPPEN*.

Lypothimy, -thymia; see *LIPOTHYMY*.

Lyppart, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

Lyppe, obs. form of *LIP*, *LIFE* s. 1

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of *LIPPEN*.

Liqueresse, -yce, obs. forms of *LIQUORICE*.

Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor, obs. ff. *LIQUID, LIQUOR*.

Lyra (lɔi'ra). [*L. lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

† 1. A lyre. (Occas. in lit. form *lura*.) See also 5. a 1586 *SIOENEY Aradida* II. (1598) 232 Til she had (taking a *Lyra* Basilius held for her) song these Phaleuclakes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii. Upon which I compose this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 *BRYKETT Civ. Life* 147 Which verses . . . were used to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the lyra. 1611 *COROR, Lyre*, a Lyra, or Harpe. 1714 *Pore, etc. Mem. M. Scribner* I. vi. I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Exphic. For Words Mus.* 42 *Lyra*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = *HARP* s. 1 3. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on a Lyra . . . now amount to 47. 1801 J. F. HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* I. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

† 3. *Zool.* (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla* *lyra*). b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*). 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*, . . . Also the Rochet, a Sea-shell, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common lyra. 1854 *BACCHANALIENT* 48 The Lyra or gurnard (was offered) to Apollo. 4. *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 *DOUGLAS tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The interior surface of the triangular ceiling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for where the Arteries and Veins called it Basillodes and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the lyra, or corpus pallidus. 1881 *MIWART Cat* 265.

† 5. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; *lyra* (also 7 *lō*) viol, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tableture'; *lyra-way* (also 7 *lyero, lero-way*), -wise (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see *TABLETURE*).

1661 *PERRY Diary* 10 Apr. A base viall, on which he that played played well some lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. Hearing my brother play a little upon the lyra viall. 1669 *PLAYFORD Musicks Recreant. Pref.* The Lyra or Lyra-Viol. 1671 — *Id.* 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort-Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vi, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tableture. a 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* t. ix. Cij, Auditus,

shall we here thee play, the *Lyroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see *LUTE* s. 1 5]. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lyrick* verses. . . songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tableture.

Lyraid (lɔi'reid), **Lyrid** (lɔi'rid). *Astr.* [f. *LYR*-A + -ID 2.] One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th, apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids.

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

Lyrate (lɔi'ret), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lyrat-us*, f. *lyra* *LYRE*: see -ATE 2.] Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate, Lyre-shaped*. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 86 Carapace lyrate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 652 *Gazella*. . . Horns lyrate. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and -', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi-L. form *lyrato* (lɔi'reto).

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear. 1806 *GALPINE Brit. Bot.* 96 Stipular lyrate-pinnatifid. 1845 *LINCOLN Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate-pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 105 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

Lyrate (lɔi'ret), a. *Nat. Hist.* [Formed as *LYRATE* + -ED 1.] = *LYRATE*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lyrate* Leaf, *folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 68/2 Sometimes they (sc. the horns of the antelope) are what is commonly called lyrate, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvii. 254 The elegant lyrate horns of certain antelopes.

Lyrate (lɔi'ret), adv. *Nat. Hist.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lyrate form. (Cf. *LYRATE* b.)

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-pinnate*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 101 *Lyrate* Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

Lyre 1 (lɔi'er). Also 3 *lire*. [a. F. *lyre*, OF. *lire* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation. The word is used to translate the Gr. *λύρα* (in Homer *κίθαρη* and *ὀρχήρη*), as well as *λύρα*; also sometimes used interchangeably with *HARP*. *Æolian lyre*, the *Æolian harp*: see *ÆOLIAN* 2.

1205 *LAV. 7003* Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium, of timpe & of lire. 1598 *FLORIO, Lyra*, an instrument of musick called a lyre [1611 *Lyra*] or a harp. 1636-56 *COWLEY Davidids* I. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 *CRASHAW Music's Dancel Poems* 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of great Apollo's lyre. 1667 *DARVEN Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 *Pore Odyss.* I. 107 To Phenius was consign'd the chorded lyre. a 1774 *GOLOSIN, Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The *Æolian lyre* is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of tin deal [etc.]. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 *DYVOEN To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poem* I. 1, Awake, *Æolian lyre*, awake. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 *SNELLEY Ode West Wind*, Make the thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 *THIRWALL Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the *Æolian*, the *Dorian*, and the *Ionian lyre*. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. xcv*, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = *LYRA* 2.

1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = *LYRA* 4.

1900 *DEAVER Surv. Anat.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation the lyre.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; *lyre-bat*, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; *lyre-bird*, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novae-hollandiae*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; *lyre-fish*, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; *lyre-flower*, *Dielyra spectabilis* (Cassell); *lyre-man U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; *lyre-pheasant* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-shaped* a. = *LYRATE*; *lyre-tail* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-turtle U.S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; † *lyre-viol* = *lyra-viol* (see *LYRA* 5). 1611 *COWEN, Aime-lyre*, . . . Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New S. Wales* I. 277 The Native

or Wood-pheasant', or 'Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DONETT *Ranoff* III. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the 'lyre-fish'. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyratum*, 'lyre-shaped'; i.e. divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 *PERRY Diary* 17 Nov. Then tu my *lyre-viall, and to bed.

† **Lyre** 2. *Obs.* The name (med. L. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black-a-lyre, black of hure*), *green of lyre* (*grene alyr, grene lyre*).

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Expd.* (Camden) 89 Pro xxiii^{bus} uirgis panni nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 note, Blac of lyre. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lyre, an a hode of blew. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglie grene lyre medley.

attrib. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in . . . his skarlat cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or teget of blak felwe.

Lyre 3. *Orkney and Shetland*. Also *lyrie, lyrie, lyar*. [a. Da. *lyre*.] The hird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

1654 *Blond's Atlas Scot., Orkney*, The Stour, where buildeth that excellent fowl, called the Lyre. 1701 J. BRANO *Descr. Orkney* (1703) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 *SAUNDERS Man. Brit. Birds* 719 *Lyrie*.

Lyre, variant of *LEAR* 2 *Obs.*, *LYRE* s. 1 *Obs.*

Lyric (lɔi'rik), a. and sb. Also 6 *lirick*, 6-7 *lirique*, 7 *lyrike*, 7-8 *lyrick*. [a. F. *lyrique*, or ad. L. *lyric-us*, a. Gr. *λυρικός*, f. *λύρα* *LYRE* 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama, lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* I. xi. 20 They were called *Lirique Poets*. 1664 *DYVOEN Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poetry was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 257 *Æolian* charms and *Dorian Lyric* Odes. a 1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 59 Terperand was a Lyric Poet. 1778 *JOHNSON L. P., Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 *THIRWALL Greece* II. xii. 125 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1849 *TICKNOR Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is too lyric . . . to write good elegies. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* III. xxiv. 6 *Lyric* poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 *VERNON Lee Stud. Italy* II. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singing. *poet.*

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxi. *Poet.* Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain than that with which the lyric lark salutes The new-born day. 1820 *KEATS Cap & Bells* iv, While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay. 1871 *Browning Balaust*, 185 Here she stands, Balaustion! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with the): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are four, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. . . . Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the comicall. 1821 *BYRON Juan* II. lxxxv, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational.

† 2. A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 60 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacs, Lyricks [etc.]. 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlemen*, (1617) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyricks. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 3 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 *tr. Lamartine's Trav. East* 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets!—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre. 1581 *SIOENEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Lyicks, many things . . . worthy of a noble minde. 1714 *Gay's Sheph. Week, Wednesday* 16 At Wakes . . . Where D-y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 2 ¶ 6 The cook warbles her lyrics in the kitchen. a 1849 H. COLEBRIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in lyrics, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

† **Lyric**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To sing (over) in a lyrical manner.

a 1706 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch. . . . Lyrics over his part in an Anthem very handsomely. 1714 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 253 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all his Skill the following Madrigal.

Lyric (lɔi'rik), a. [f. *LYRIC* a. + -AL.]

1. = *LYRIC* a. Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 *SIOENEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost have we none, but that Lyricall kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 *COCKERAM* III. *Alcena*, a famous lirical Poet. 1685 *DYVOEN Prof. and Mtic. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-

what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Deid. Aeneis* ibid. II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms .. of sufficient brevity .. should have the preference, because they form a Lyrical whole. 1798 (*little*) Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1833 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyran's Lett.* i. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier .. tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion. Hence **Lyrically** adv. **Lyricallyness**.

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 Temple Bar Cl. 601 Lyricallyness is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 Q. Rev. Oct. 434 He had handled, in the banally dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† **Lyrichord.** Obs. [f. LYRIC + -CHORD.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1742 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for .. meliorating .. harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HUPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 639 1/2 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostenente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the how of the violin and the organ were imitated.

Lyricism (lir'iz'm). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after F. *lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 20 Aug. Lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyrics at their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 15 Mar. In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyrics. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

Lyricist (lir'isist). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple — and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

Lyricize (lir'isiz), *v. rare*. [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326 1/2 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

Lyrico- (lir'iko), combining form of Gr. *λυρικός* LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, *-epic* adjs.

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWDEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* i. 4 *Canitantes*, short lyric-epic poems.

Lyrid: see LYRAID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE 3.

Lyriiform (lir'irif'm), *a.* [See -FORM. Cf. F. *lyriforme* (in *Littre*)] Lyre-shaped.

1866 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Newton Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *Menura alberti* the tail is .. not lyriiform.

Lyring, variant of *learing*: see LEAR 2.

Lyrisim (lir'iz'm, lir'iz'm). [a. F. *lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. *λυρισμός* playing on the lyre, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. The lyrisim, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrisim, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1885 SYMONOS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrisim of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86 1/2 Such flights of delirious lyrisim as the following.

Lyrist (lir'ist). [ad. L. *lyrista*, ad. Gr. *λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. vi. David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods .. which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx. From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

Lys: see LIS 1, LISS, LISSE v., LOUSE.

Lysans, *-aunce*, *-ence*, *-ense*, obs. ff. LICENCE.

Lysatinine (liss'atinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, solution + the ending of CREATINE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various protides.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products .. of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

Lysch, obs. form of LIEGE a. and sb.

Lyse, obs. f. *lees* pl. of LEE sb. 2; obs. pl. LOUSE.

Lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyserne, obs. form of LUCERN i., the Lynx.

Lysigenetic (lissidz'netik), *a.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* + -GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. 1887 GARNSEY *tr. De Bary's Fungi* 495.

Lysigenic (lissidz'netik), *a.* [See -IO.] = next. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note. The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenetic, the latter lysigenic.

Lysigenous (lissidz'netik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -γενής born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Prant's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities .. which have been formed .. by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 1/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæ].

† **Lysimachia** (lissim'achia). Also 6-lysimachion, -ium, *lysimachos*, 7 *lysimachia*, *leci-machos*, *pl.* 6 *lysimachies* (?-iaes), 8 *lysimachias*. [L. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. **λυσιμαχία*, *λυσιμαχίον*, f. *λυσιμαχος* Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIFF).] = LOOSESTRIFF 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. li. 72 Especially four, under which all the Lysimachies shall be comprised. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachion or golden Louse stryffe. 1592 R. D. *Hesperotomachia* 36 The flowering Lysimachia or willow herbe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* ii. 11, Yellow Lecimachus, to give sweete rest To the saint Shepheard. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following. In June .. Lysimachia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lysimachia*. 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Lysimeter (lissim'it'ar). [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -METER.] (See quotes.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

Lysin (liss'in). *Chem.* Also -ino. [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -IN 1.] An organic base C₆H₁₁N₂O₂ formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *atrich*. 1897 [see LYSATININE]. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysis action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as .. the lysis of cholera belong to the lysin group.

† **Lysis** (liss'is). [L. *lysis*, Gr. *λύσις* a loosening.] 1. *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LARICH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short plinth, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 215 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed. *atrich*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatr. Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs .. later than the crisis cases.

Lysol (liss'ol). [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Sept. 598 1/2 Lysol differs from creoline .. by its most perfect solubility in .. water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best .. are .. lysol .. and carbolic acid.

† **Lyssa** (liss'a). *Path.* Pl. *lyssa*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύσσα* rage, rabies. Cf. LYTIA.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lyttia*, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is .. occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in .. lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* 111. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lyssic** *a. Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Lyssacine (liss'asin), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* Also

lyssakine. [ad. mod.L. *Lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878). App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. *λύσις* to loosen, *ἀκτίς* spicule).]

a. sb. A hexactinellid sponge of the division

Lyssacina. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this division. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssakine with spicules .. crossing one another. *Ibid.* A Lyssakine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssakine division.

† **Lyssophobia** (liss'of'ohi'a). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λύσσα* -LYSSA + Gr. *-φοβία*, after *hydrophobia*.]

A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Ly'st, lyst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyat'e, obs. form of LEST, LIST v.

Lyastare, -er, obs. forms of LITSTER.

Lyster, obs. form of LEISTER.

1621 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon .. with a Lyster.

Lyatny, lystyn, obs. forms of LISTEN.

Lysure, variant of LISER Obs.

Lybz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v. 1

Lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LITE a. and sb. 1

Lyrtarge, Lyrtaster, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITSTER.

Lythe, obs. form of LICH.

Lyte, obs. f. LEET sb. 2, LIGHT sb., LITE.

Lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. LIGHTEN v. 2, LIGHTNING.

Lyter, obs. form of LIGHTER sb. 1, LITTER.

Lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

† **Lyterian** (litt'irian), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* releasing, f. *λύσις* to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lytester, obs. form of LITSTER.

Lyth, lyth: see LITH, LITH-.

† **Lyth-coop.** Obs. Also 8 *dial.* *lief-coop*, 9 *dial.* *litcoop*. [Perh. adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *liecoop*, *liefcoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leitkauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leiþus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Shann. Platter* 7176 l. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapman come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*who bids more?* 1736 *Lewis Hist. Thant* (ed. 2) 37 *Lyth-coop*, *lieu-clepe*, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieu-clepe* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *liefcoop*.] 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *liefcoop*. *Ibid.*, *Lyth-coop*, same as *liefcoop*.

Lythe (lith). *Sc.* Also 8 *lyth*, 9 *lithe*, *lyd*. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Fac's Torr Gr. Brit.* IV. 19 *Lyth*, Spirlings, Soles .. are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1805 *Forstwh Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour. .. Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1855 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland .. doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.*, in Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring .. under the names of Pollack, Laith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scott's Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

Lythe, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lythonthriptick, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

† **Lythrum** (lith'r'm). [mod.L. (Linnaeus), ad. Gr. *λύθρον* gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIFF 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 449. The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

Lythurgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lythylman, Lytier, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

Lytmos, Lytynge: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

Lytoridge, Lytoure, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

Lytre, variant of LITRE 1 Obs.

Lytt, obs. f. LEET sb. 2 and v. Sc., LIGHT, LIT.

† **Lyttia** (litt'a). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύττα*, Attic form of *λύσσα* LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certain little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lyttia, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after prove mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lyttia*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lyttar, lytter(e, -ier, obs. ff. of LITTER sb.

Lyttre, obs. form of LIT v., LITE sb. 1

Lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of LIT v., to dye.

Lyttmos(æ), obs. form of LITMUS.

Lyttion(e, -yn, obs. forms of LITEN.

Lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lyurgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lytyr, obs. form of LIT v., LIFE v. 1

Lyun, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyvv: see LIFE-, LIVE-.

Lyve, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE v.

Lyveret, obs. form of LEVERET.

Lyves, Lyvez, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

Lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

Lywv: see LIV-. Lywn, obs. f. LION.

Lywf, lywf, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

Lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of LIE v. 1 and 2.

M.

M (em), the thirteenth letter of the modern and twelfth of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Greek *mū* and the Semitic *mēm*. The Phœnician form of the letter is *𐤌*, whence the early Gr. and L. *μ*, *m*. Its phonetic value has varied little; in Eng. it has always expressed what was doubtless its original sound, that of the bilabial nasal consonant, which is normally voiced, though when it is followed by an unvoiced consonant it has an unvoiced ending. Like the other nasals, *m* is capable of being used as a sonant or vowel, denoted by ('m) in the phonetic notation here employed; but in Eng. this occurs only after *ð* and *z* at the end of words (of Gr. etymology), as *rhythm*, *spasm*, *schism*, and the suffix *-ism*; in these words many speakers substitute (-om). The letter is never silent, exc. initially before *n* in Gr. derivatives, as *mnemonic*.

I. 1. The letter and its sound.
c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syden seofan : f, l, m, n, r, s, x. 1530 *Palsgr.* Intro. 17 These three letters M, N or E fynnall. he the very and onely causes why these three vowels A, E, O, be formed in the breast and sounded by the nose. 1537 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv. M. is pronounced with a kind of humming inward, the lips clos'd. Open, and full in the beginning: obscure in the end: and meanly in the midst. 1710 *STEELE & ADISON Teller No.* 260 v 5 Which would . . . pronounce the Letters M or N and in short, do all the Functions of a Genuine and Natural Nose. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v., Quintilian observes, that M sometimes ends Latin words, but never Greek. 1854 *BUSHMAN in Circ.* Sci. (c 1865) 1. 288/1 The mouth is closed by the lips while *m* is pronounced. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Mar. 28 The middle stage of the evolution of the eagle, namely, its transformation from the Gothic M to the fleur-de-lis.

b. **M roof:** see quot. 1825.
1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 246/2 Fig. 2. Exhibits an M roof. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 573 In roofs of rectangular buildings. a valley is introduced, which makes the vertical section in the form of the letter M, or rather an inverted W; hence it has obtained the name of an M roof. 1842-59 *Gwilt Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.
2. **Printing.** = **EM.** Comb. m-thick: see quot. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing xiii. § 1 Some (types) are m thick; hy m thick is meant m Quadrat thick, which is so thick as the Body is high. 1868 *Daily News* 20 Aug. Compositors are allowed 60 cents per thousand m's (not reckoning by n's as in England). 1892 *Academy* 3 Sept. 199/3 (advnt.), 49,000 American ems (equal to 98,000 English ems) were set in eight hours.

II. Symbolical uses.
3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the thirteenth (or more usually the twelfth, either I or J being often omitted) group or section in classification, the twelfth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc. 1850 *FORSALL & MADDEN Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 29 The MS. M (Queen's Coll. 23). 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 354/1, f to m are the most original passages of the hymn. 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 21 Mar. 5, M Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

4. The Roman numeral symbol for: A thousand. (In the 15-16th c. it could be substituted for the numeral word in any context; it is now rare exc. in dates.) 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy 1. ix. There came . . . seven M knights. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* xii. 6 There fell of Ephraim two & fortye M. 1553 *Short Catech.* 62 h. We be feeble, weak, subject to a thousand periles, a M. temptations. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1892) 139 The M of oysters at the waterside is vsuallie sold for x^s or xij^d.

III. 5. Abbreviations.
M = various proper names, as Mark, Margaret, etc.; † = Majesty; used in ancient criminal procedure (see quot. 1487, 1727-41); = Member, as in M.P. (q.v.), M.C., Member of Congress (U.S.), M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; *Mus.* = metronome; *Math.* = modulus; (M or m.) in astronomical tables, etc. = meridian or meridional; also (after the numeral *twelve*) = L. *meridies* noon (cf. A.M., P.M.); m. = mass, in *Mech.*; = molar, in dental formula; = minute, metre (mm. = millimetre); in log-books = mist; *Mus.* = It. *mano* or F. *main* (as *mano destra*, main droite, right hand), *mezzo* (as *mf* = *mezzo-forte*), in organ music, *manual*. See also M.B., M.D., MS.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Every such persone so convicted for murdre, to be marked with a M. upon the hawne of the left thumb. 1582 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 75/3 His thankfull spreit tovar your M. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physick* 360 Take vnepeel Barlye M iijij. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* M, in astronomical tables, is used for *Meridional* or southern, sometimes for *Meridies* or mid-

day. *M*, in law, the brand or stigma of a person convicted of manslaughter, and admitted to the benefit of clergy. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 129 At twelve m., it bore N.W. & N. 1869 D. G. ROSSERTY in Mackail *W. Morris* (1899) 1. 204 The Ms (=Morrises) at Ems.

b. **Abbreviation for MASTER:** † (a) generally, and as a conventional title of address or mention = the later MISTER, Mr. Phr. *To have (or carry) an M under one's girdle:* to use a respectful prefix (Mr., Mrs.) when addressing or mentioning a person. (b) Used for *master* or the L. *magister* in academical degrees, as M.A. or A.M. (*magister artium*), Master of Arts; M.Ch. (*magister chirurgie*), Master of Surgery; also in M.C., Master of the ceremonies; M.F.H., Master of fox-hounds.

1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 349/1 Our M. Christ teaching all creatures to pray. 1549 *Latimer's and Sermon* bef. *Edu. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 52 The deuourer of townes and countreys as M. Latimer teacheth them rightly. 1553 *UOALL Royster* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 48 If faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now Ralph Royster Doister were hir owne I warrant you. R. Royster. Neare an M by your girdle? 1553 *EVEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 Where . . . the M. Pilate of this name lost his shippe. 1579 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal.* Epistle, Postscript. Now I trust, M. Harvey, that [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* (heading). The two worthe Gentle-men M. Henry Gilford, and M. William Peter, Esquyers. 1605 B. JONSON, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* 1 v. *Quick*. Must Gilding sit upon us? Con. You might carry an M under your girdle, to the Deputy's worship. 1712 *Great Britons Honeycombe* (MS.) (N.). What, plaine Duwailes! have you nere an M. under your girdle. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), M, is an abbreviation of *Magister*, as M.A. or A.M. *Magister Artium*, i.e. *Master of Arts*. 1738 *Swire Post-Morissat* 1. 28 You might have an M under your Girdle, Miss. 1812 *Byron Hints Jr.* *Horace* 240 He. retires M.A.; Master of arts! 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxix. Ye might have had an M under your belt for Mistress Wilson of Milnwood. 1843 *SURTESS Handley-Cross* 1 v. 92 The loose riding M.C. sitting like 'the Drunken Hussar' at the circus. *Ibid.* II. vii. 147 First public day as an M.F.H. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O. V. H. I. iii. 33 He was not the man to violate modesty by proposing himself to a nearly strange Hunt as a new M.F.H.

|| c. = MONSIEUR (q.v.) as prefixed title.
M, a clipped form of *ME* sometimes found in Middle English before vowels.

c 1393 *CHAUCER Seagull* 36, I mexcuse. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 980s Out off my shyp make maryue.

-m, in I'm = I am: see *BE v.* A. I. I.

Ma (mā). A childish and colloquial shortening of *MAMMA*. Now often ridiculed as vulgar.

1823 *MOOR Suffolk Words* v. Pa. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—paa-ing his father—or maa-ing his mother. 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, though affording wonderful delight to affectionate *Fas* and *Mas*, are productive of the most injurious results to their children. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* 20 How could he admire that odious cap of *Mas*. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* 1. 126 Gussy, as her ma' called her. 1885 P. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 119, I've got to dine with aunt and meet Matilda and her ma.

Ma, obs. abbreviation of *MAJESTY*, *MASTER*.

1579 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal.* Epistle, Myne owne good friend M. Harvey. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. To King 1 Since we have so hieght and heigne a starre, as your Ma: to conduct and prosper us.

Ma: see *MAKE v.* *May v.* *Me*, *Mo*, *Mr.*

Ma, obs. f. *MAKE v.*; var. *Mo* *Obs.*, more.

Maac, *maad*: see *MAKE v.*

Maakins, variant of *MAKIN(G)*s.

† **Maal** *Obs. rare* = Wyclif's transl. of L. *malum* apple, taken by him to mean fir-tree, by confusion with *malus* mast (see quot.).

1382 *WYCLIF Joel* i. 12 Poun-garnet, and palme tree, and maal tree, or fir, of whom mastis ben maad.

Maale, obs. form of *MAIL*.

Maam (mām). A South American bird, the *TINAMOU*.

1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* 23 The forest contains an abundance of . . . maams, maroudis and warachas. *Ibid.* 32 The maam sends forth its plaintive note.

Ma'am (mām); usually unstressed mam, 'm). Also 7 mam. In representations of vulgar speech written marm, mem, mim, mum, 'm. A colloquial shortening of *MADAM*.

1. Used vocatively, as the usual oral equivalent of *MADAM*.

Now only used parenthetically or at the end of a sentence. Formerly the ordinary respectful form of address to a woman (originally only to a married woman) of equal or superior rank or station (unless entitled to be called 'my lady'). The present tendency is to confine it to the speech of servants or other persons of markedly inferior position. (Used at Court, instead of *madam*, in addressing the Queen or a royal princess.)

1669 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* III. i. (671) 33 Madam me no Madam, but learn to retouch your words; and say Mam; as yes Mam, no Mam, as other Ladies Women

do. Madam! 'tis a year in pronouncing. 1765 *FOOTE Com-missary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 8 Indeed, Ma'am, you'll kill your-self. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvii. Mrs. Mann, ma'am, good morning. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xix. 'Here's master, m'm', said Miggs. 'Oh, what a happiness it is when man and wife come round again!' c 1850 *LYTTON Lionel Hastings* II. in *Life* (1883) I. II. xi. 180 'Well, Marm—' Mr. Cotton preserved that broad pronunciation of the ellipsis *Ma'am*, from *Madame*, which was formerly considered high bred, and is still the Court mode. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* I. xvi. 'Mrs. Sparsit ma'am', said Mr. Bounderby. 'I am going to astonish you'. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 116 'Dear me, mum, you don't say so!' exclaimed Leander. *Ibid.* 142 'Now, marm', he said, in a voice which trembled with repressed rage. 1887 *Gordonhaven* xi. 104 'What have you been doing?' 'Nothing, mem'. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 324/2 In Thackeray's time every man among equals of a certain refinement was Sir, and every woman Ma'am.

2. Prefixed to a surname. *Obs.* exc. U.S. vulgar. (See *MADAM*.)

1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. 1. x. Marm Pugwash is as onarsht in her temper as a mornin in April.

† 3. A person addressed as 'ma'am', a married woman. *Obs.*

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 43 Or when Nam walks, he, twenty steps behind. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* I. i. Then to be continually alarmed with misers and ma'ams piping bysteric changes on Juliets, and Dorindas.

4. attrib.: ma'am-school U.S., a dums-school. 1857 S. G. GOODRICH *Recoll. Lifetime* IV. 1. 39, I found a girl, keeping a ma'am-school for about twenty scholars.

Hence *Ma'am v. trans.*, to address as 'ma'am'. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 1. 121 You should not 'sir' and 'ma'am' people as you do, unless you wish to keep them at a distance. 1887 G. R. SINS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 6 Don't ma'am me—I'm a miss. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glen-chuckie* v. 58 'Indeed, mem'. 'Ye needna' 'mem' me'. I'm a common body like yourself.

Ma'amselle. Corresponds to F. *mami'selle*, familiar abbreviation of *MADEMOISELLE*.

c 1794 *Search aft. Perfect*, I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) III. 37 The first four out of the eleven were ma'amselles.

Maand, variant of *MAUND* (basket).

Maane, obs. form of *MANE*.

Maarmor, erron. form of *MAARMOR*.

Maas, *Maat*, obs. forms of *MACE*, *MATE*.

† **Mab**, sb. *Obs.* [Cf. *MAB v.* and *map*, 17th c. form of *MOP sb.*; also *Mab*, short for *Mabel*.]

1. A slattern; a woman of loose character.

1557-8 *Jacob & Esau* v. vi. (1568) G3 Come out thou mother Mab, out olde rotten witch. 1621 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 To *Mab*; to dress carelessly: *Mabs* are Slatterns. a 1700 E. DICT. *Cant. Crew*, *Mab*, a Slattern. *Mab'd up*, Drest carelessly, like a Slattern. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mab*, or *Mab*, a Wench or Harlot.

2. A mop.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 75 Thrummes for Pitch mabs, coofli. ois. 6d.

† **Mab**, v. *Obs.* — [Belongs to *MAB sb.* Cf. *MABBLE*, *MOB vbr.*] *intr.* To dress untidily.

1621, a 1700 [see *MAB sb.*] 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Mab*, v. to dress carelessly. Hence, *Mab-cap*, generally called *mab-cap*, a cap which ties under the chin—worn by elderly women.

† **Mabble**, v. *Obs.* Also mable. [Cf. *MOBLE v.*] *trans.* To wrap or muffle up (the head).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 Their heads and faces so mabled in fine linnen, that no more is to be seene of them then their eyes. *Ibid.* 148 The elder mabble their heads in linnen.

Mac¹ (mæk). Also *MAEK*. [Irish and Gaelic *mac* = Oceltic *makko-s, cogn. w. Welsh *mab* = OWelsb *map* = Oceltic *makwo-s.] The Gaelic word for 'son', occurring as a prefix in many Scottish and Irish names of Celtic origin, and thus equivalent to the Eng. suffix *-son*. Hence: A person whose name contains the prefix *Mac*.

The prefix is written also *Mc*, *M'*, *M'*, e.g. *Macdonald*, *MacDonald*, *McDonald*, *M'Donald*, *M'Donall*.

1565 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1689 [FAREWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 108 The Champions of the Irish Cause, A numerous Train of Mac's and O's. 1730 *FIELDING Tom Thumb* I. iii. Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast. 1764 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 126 The list of the company [of the Maces and Sawneys not in the French service] would divert you. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* vi. If the son of some great Mac or O was to become an artisan. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 472 A feather or two stuck in his bonnet denotes his alliance in the 50th degree with some Highland Mac. 1887 [see O *sb.*] 1898 *Tie-Bits* 21 May 148/1 In the house of Commons the 'Macs' are numerically strong enough to form a considerable party of their own.

Mac² (mæk). *collog.* Short for *MACADAM*. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 107 The Scavengers call mud all that is swept from the granite or wood pavements, in the contradistinction to mac which is scraped and swept on the macadamised roads. 1886 *Fall Nallig* 2 Oct. 2/2 The thousands of yards of old mac that were taken off the roads for use elsewhere.

Mac: see MACK, MAKE v.

Macabaa, -baō, variants of MACCUBOV.

Macaberesque (mākābərə'sk), *a.* [f. MACABRE + -ESQUE.] = MACABRE 2.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 104/1 A curious reaction is visible in the work of Peter Breughel (1510-1570) towards the grotesque diabolical and macabresque morality of medieval art.

|| **Macabre** (makā'br), *a.* Also 5 **Macabrees**, 7 **Macabray**, 9 **Macaber**. [The form now usual represents *F. macabre*, an error for *OF. macabré*, whence the earlier Eng. forms.]

The *OF.* word occurs first in Jean le Fèvre's *Respit de la Mort* (1376), where the author, if he be correctly interpreted by M. Gaston Paris (*Romania* XXIV. 131), claims to have written a work called *la danse Macabré*. The etymology of the word is obscure; so far as its form is concerned it might be a popular corruption of *OF. Macabé* = Macabaeus (an example of 'Judas Macabré' has been found), and in the 15th c. the 'Danse of Death' was called *chora Macabaeorum* in Latin (Du Cange cites a Besançon document of 1453), and *Makkabaisdans* in Du. M. Gaston Paris, however, thinks *Macabré* may have been the name of the artist who painted the picture which suggested the first poem on the subject.]

1. **Danse Macabre**, also in anglicized forms + *dance of Macabree*, -bray (obs.), *dance Macaber*: the Dance of Death (see DANCE sb. 6 c).

14. **LYNE**. (*little*) The dance of Macabree wherein is liely expressed and shewed the state of manne, and howe he is called at vncertaine tymes by death, and when he thinketh least thereon. *Ibid.* Pro. iii. I toke on me to translaten all Out of the Frenche Macabrees dance. 1598 *Srow Surv.* 264 About this Cloyster was artificially & richly painted the dance of Macabray, or dance of death, commonly called the dance of Pauls. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Disc. Archit. Eng.* 137 The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls of the cloisters. 1851 *Loner. Gold. Leg.* Nativ. v. 12 *Elsie*. What are these paintings on the walls around us? *Henry*. The Dance Macaber! *Elsie*. What? *Henry*. The Dance of Death.

2. Characterized by the gruesomeness of the *danse Macabre* (see 1): applied chiefly to literary or artistic productions.

1889 *Athenum* 14 Sept. 347/2 One Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end. The book is macabre, but unaffectedly macabre. 1892 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 528/1 It was the material representation... of the ghastly, the grim, and the macabre which Webster intended. 1902 *Spectator* 12 Apr. 557 Her habits are bizarre, even macabre.

Macac, variant of MACAQUE.

Macaco¹ (mākā'ko). Also 7-8 **macaquo**, (*erron.* -guo), 9 **macaoco**, *vulgar* **macooco**, **murkarker**, [a. Pg. *macaco* monkey, ape (whence *macaquear* to ape); cited (in the form *macaquo*) by Maregrave *Hist. Nat. Brazil* (1648) 2:7 as the name used in Congo for this species of monkey.]

1. Originally, a South African monkey incidentally described by Maregrave in his *Natural History of Brazil*, and after him by various writers on zoology. Subsequently applied to any monkey of the genus *MACACUS* (either in its earlier or later extension); = MACAQUE.

[1693 *RAY Syn. Anim. Quad.* etc. 155 *Cercopithecus angolensis* major, *Consensibus Macaquo* Maregr.]. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 233 Of the monkeys of the ancient continent, the first, he [Buffon] describes, is the Macaquo; somewhat resembling a baboon in size. 1854 *BUSHMAN in Circ. Sci.* (c. 1855) I. 290/2 In the mandril, pavian, and macaque, membranous sacs are observed. 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Murkarker*, a monkey, vulgar Cockney pronunciation of Macaoco... Jacko Macaoco, or Macaoco, as he was mostly called, was the name of a famous fighting monkey, who used nearly fifty years ago to display his prowess at the Westminster Pit.

2. **Comb.**: **macaoco-wood**, *Tococa guianensis*, a Brazilian shrub (Cassell); **macaoco-worm**, the larva of a South American insect, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals.

1876 *Beuden's Anim. Parasites* viii. 175 A gadfly found at Cayenne is distinguished by the name of the Macaoco Worm; it usually attacks the skin of oxen and dogs.

Macaco² (mākā'ko). Also 8 **mococo**, 8-9 **maucauco**, 9 **macaoco**. [a. F. (*Buffon*) *mococo*; ulterior origin obscure. Cf. MAKI.] A name applied to certain lemurs, esp. to the genus *Lemur*.

1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds*, etc. iv. 197 The Macauco... is about the Bigness of a middling sized Cat. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 239 The last of the monkey kind are the Makis... The first of this kind is the Mococo; a beautiful animal about the size of a common cat, but... of a longer make. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785 Lemur, the Macauco... The tardigradus, or tail-less macauco. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Phys. Geog.* 54/2 (U. K. S.) The flying macauco or lemur. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 419/1 The Mokis, or Macaocos, properly so called, *Lemur*. 1840 *BLYTH in Civiler's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 64 The Murine Macaoco (*Lemur murinus*). 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 228 The Mongoose Lemur, or Woolly Macaoco [*Lemur mongoze*].

|| **Macacus** (mākā'kōs). Pl. **macaci** (mākā'kōs). [mod. L., ad. F. *macaque*: see MACAQUE.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidae*; originally including a great number of African and Asiatic species, but now restricted to species resembling the bonnet macaque or toque; a monkey of this genus.

1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. i. 23 In... baboons and some species of macacus the upper portions of the ear is slightly pointed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 152/1 The *Macaci* present

us with the most northern forms of apes. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 A small monkey, a macacus, has been placed in his cell to keep him [an orang-outang] company.

Macadam (mākādām). (Formerly with capital M; also Mac-Adam, M'Adam.)

1. The name of John Loudon M'Adam (1756-1836) used *attrib.* to designate the kind of roadway which he invented and the material used in making it: see MACADAMIZE.

Now apprehended as an attributive use of 2. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 277 We shall see no more of him [our surveyor]; for the Mac-Adam ways are warranted not to wear out. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 91 Closet warriors, in cozy studies, with smooth MacAdam roadways before their doors. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 342 All piles of spare macadam material were carefully removed.

2. The material of which a macadamized road is made.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 178 What a... rattle o' wheels!... intolerable aneuch ower the macadam, but Lord be mery on us, when you're on the causeway! 1831 *MOORE Summer Fete* 121 Where never gleam of gas must dare 'Gainst ancient Darkness to revolt, Nor smooth Macadam hope to spare The dowagers one single jolt. 1856 *FOULANQUE in Life & Labour* (1874) 520 He may gravely serve out Macadam for rations, and supply biscuit for making roads. 1862 *Athenum* 30 Aug. 268 The drab-coloured mud of the macadam. 1892 *Times* 20 Apr. 7/4 It is broken up into macadam, and forms a splendid material for making roads.

1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* II. 126 He sprinkles a little macadam of stony fact along the fair upland path of his imagination. 1892 *Academy* 29 Oct. 382/3 It is an unfinished macadam of inverted commas and references.

3. *nonce-use as adj.* Level as macadam.

1845 *HOOD St. to Tom Woodgate* v. Does that hard, honest hand now... tug the oar, a gondolier On smooth Macadam seas?

Macadamite (mākādāmōit), *sb.* and *a.* Now rare or obs. [f. MACADAM + -ITE.]

a. **sb.** One who practises or advocates M'Adam's system of road-making.

1821 *Monthly Mag.* LII. 104 Some incidental remarks of mine in a paper I sent you in May last, have caused the Macadamites to throw some of their spare dirt about. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 535 In certain districts... they [boulders] are fast disappearing through the labours of the Macadamites.

b. *adj.* Pertaining to M'Adam's system of road-making.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 276 The Mac-Adamite enormity of the stony road. 1846 *THACKERAY Cornhill to Cairo* vii. Wks. 1900 V. 650 Roads were being repaired in the Macadamite manner.

Macadamization (mākādāmōizē'shən). (Formerly with capital M.) [f. next + -ATION.] The process, practice, or system of making macadamized roads; rarely *concr.* a macadamized road. Also, the converting of stone into road-metal.

1824 *Loud. Mag.* X. 350 Major-Taylorization against Macadamization any day! 1824 *Newcastle Mag.* III. 27 The only road in our neighbourhood on which something like Macadamization has been attempted. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 87 A long street under the process of Macadamization. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. 2 That... turnpike-road... is now so perfect and so beautiful a specimen of Macadamization, that [etc.]. 1861 *MUSELAVE By-roads* 75 Macadamization, that [etc.]. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O. V. H. (1870) 184 Miss Warren... was centering down the turf border that fringed the macadamisation. 1891 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* v. (1894) 122 'The glacier... crushed into smaller fragments, producing... a kind of incipient macadamisation.'

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 746 So very strange a macadamization of parties has taken place.

Macadamize (mākādāmōizē), *v.* Also M'Adamise, -ize. [f. MACADAM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (a road) according to J. L. M'Adam's system, which consists in laying down successive layers of stone broken into pieces of nearly uniform size, each layer being allowed to consolidate under the pressure of ordinary wheel traffic before the next is laid upon it.

See M'Adam's pamphlet, *Remarks on the Present System of Road-Making* (ed. 5, 1822). He did not approve of the placing of any kind of foundation under the layers of stone, of the use of sand or gravel as 'binding' material, or of the smoothing of the surface by heavy rollers; though the name of 'macadamizing' is now often given to methods in which some or all of these practices are admitted.

1826 *Lion Hauling* 78 The road... was what we now deemed a least luxury—M'Adamized, instead of paved. 1828 *SOUTHEY To A. Cunningham* 23 A street not yet Macadamized. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 613 Basalts... are ill adapted for macadamising roads. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* (1894) 135 A heap of granite stones prepared for macadamizing a road.

absol. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 188 There is no hard stone nearer than Mount Sorel, so they macadamize with something almost as soft as loaf sugar.

b. *fig.* To render level or even; to level, raze. 1826 J. SHERMAN in *Memo.* (1863) 219 Grace indeed macadamises the road, makes the stones smaller. 1827 *ELF Let. to Pusey* in Liddon, *etc. Life* 2. (1893) I. 117 Your mind is certainly macadamized; mine resembles the road between this [Berlin] and Strelitz. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* iii. The enemy's centre should have been macadamized by our seven three-deckers. 1842 *ANDERSON Creek* iv. 38 Our... Bishop has... macadamized the way for his successor. 1868 *PEARO Water-Farm* ii. 14 Each successful labour of to-day will macadamise the road for to-morrow.

2. To convert into road-metal.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 154 Coarse, thick slates, that would certainly have been macadamized in three days as excellent materials for road-making.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To break up (something hard or figured as being hard) into pieces. 1 *Obs.* 1825 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 2) V. 539 By grinding, or as we should now perhaps call it macadamizing the stone into granules. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 296 In Macadamizing a few broad, simple, and impressive sounds into passages of numberless rapid notes, there is no time left for giving the emphasis required. 1852 *SNEDLEY L. Arundel* xxxvi. 270 Richard Frere... devoted himself to that indurated specimen of the original granite formation... and by trying to macadamise her into small-talk [etc.]. 1855 - *H. Cerebral* i. 2 Fathers have flinty hearts, and even the amenities of the nineteenth century have failed to macadamise them.

Macadamized (mākādāmōizēd), *pp. a.* [f. MACADAMIZE + -ED.]

1. Of a road (see MACADAMIZE 1).

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 We were not seen stumpling even upon a Macadamized road. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* 771. I. 1/2 Filled in with broken stones, such as are used for M'Adamized roads. 1861 *MUSELAVE By-roads* 282, I found even a Mac-adamized road, which crosses the plain, may enough, in heavy rain. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 49 A well-constructed macadamized road.

fig. 1827 *LYTTON Falkland* 45 Neither in person nor in character was he much beneath or above the ordinary standard of men. He was one of Nature's Macadamized achievements. His great fault was his equality. 1861 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xi. 291 The hard and macadamised road of dry duty and daily labour.

2. Broken up into road-metal. Also (*nonce-use*), strewn with broken stones.

1849 *CAPT. C. STURT Exped. Centr. Austral.* I. 238 We then proceeded... down the creek, keeping close upon its banks to avoid the macadamized plains on either side. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov. 3/3 Some loose macadamized stones lying about.

Macadamizer. [f. MACADAMIZE + -ER.]

1. One who makes macadamized roads.

1824 *Newcastle Mag.* III. 25 [The paviours] have... nothing to do but to transform themselves into Macadamizers. 1844 *Reader* 21 June 747/3 Our London macadamizers go about their work in a very unscientific way. 1831 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 87 Paviour... Macadamiser.

2. One who rides on a macadamized road; esp. one who keeps to the roads when hunting.

1833 G. DOWNES *Lett. Com. Countries* I. 11 Our little Gallic Macadamizer asked one of the Hibernians present [etc.]. 1838 *SURTEES Torrocks's Journals* 55 A private road and a line of gates through fields now greet the eyes of our M'Adamisers. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O. V. H. I. xlii. 219 'Here come all the roadsters!' growled the latter, as the bounds... crossed a bye-road—along which in the rear clattered some fifty macadamisers.

Macadamizing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MACADAMIZE; macadamization. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 181 The macadamizing of the latter thoroughfare. 1896 *Pace Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising.

Macadamizing, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] *a.* That macadamizes. *b.* (Cf. MACADAMIZER 2.)

1816 *BENTHAM in Westm. Rev.* VI. 457 It performs the function of a Mac-adamizing hammer, in breaking down the aggregate mass. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brack.* I. 4 This is the great Macadamizing place, always cracking up something. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O. V. H. I. 224 Jack Marshall, in the safe pursuit of pleasure, as far as compatible with macadamising action, had suddenly espied... the Maule carriage.

Macaleb, obs. form of MAHALEB.

Macalive, variant of MACKALLOW Obs.

Macamethe, obs. form of MAHOMET.

|| **Macana** (mākā'nā). *South American*. [Said by Humboldt to be Haytian.] An ironwood club.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 527 (1847) 98 Their arms for the warre, which is a sword of heave blacke wood... They [the Indians of Brazil] call it macana, and it is carved and wrought with inlayd works very curiously, but his edges are blunt. *Ibid.* § 41. 147 Their [the islanders of Mocha, Chile] weapons are bowes and arrowes and macanas. 1821 *SARA COLERIDGE tr. Dobrichoff's Hist. Abipones* [Paraguay] II. 360 The wooden club, *macana*. 1861 W. BOLLAERT *tr. P. Simon's Exped. Aguirre* (Hakl. Soc.) xix. 79 Darts and macanas (a sort of club). [The reference is to Peru.]

|| **Macao**. Obs. Also makao. [f. the name of *Macao*, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of China, noted for gambling. In Fr. *macao*. Cf. *Macco*.] A gambling game at cards, 'a kind of vingt-et-un' (Littre).

1778 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* I. 179 *Macao*, (a game much in vogue here at present). 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1858) VIII. 388 When she wants to play at *macao*. 1794 C. PICOT *Female Jockey Club* 109 We have beheld her ready to burst with rage, when the consequences have been against her at *Macao*. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 58 A diplomatic character and member of a fashionable Club at Brussels, has been accused of cheating at *Macao*. 1823 *Times* 12 July 7 He consorted much with... needy players at... roulette, makao, and similar games of hazard.

Macao, obs. form of MACAW.

Macaque (mākā'k). Also 9 **macac**, [a. F. *macaque*, ad. Pg. *macaco*: see MACACO 1.]

|| 1. Some Brazilian species of monkey. *Obs. rare*—1. 1698 *FROBER Vuy* 115 We observed two sorts of Monkeys there [*viz.* Brazil], which they distinguished by the Names of Sagovins and Macaquez [Fr. orig. *Macaqu*]. The Macaquez are... of a brown Colour.

2. A monkey of the genus *MACACUS*.

1840 BLYNN tr. *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 58 The Macacuses (*Macacis*, Desm.), *Ibid.* 59 The Bonneted Macaque (*M. Sinicus*). *Ibid.* The Pig-tailed Macaque. The Black Macaque. 1855 EUGEN. *Brit. Ill.* 1. 551/1 The Thibet Macaque (*Macacus thibetanus*). 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 590 What though monkeys and macques Gibber 'Byron' ? 1885 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 753/2 Macacus cynomolgus, common macaque.

Macare, obs. form of **MAKER**.

Macarism (mæ'kærizm). *rare*. Also **makarism**. [ad. Gr. μακαρισμ-ος, f. μακαρίζω: see next and -ISM.] a. (See quot. 1818-60; and cf. next vb.) b. = BEATITUDE.

1818-60 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 25 *note*. The words 'felicitate' and 'congratulate' are used only in application to events, which are one branch only of 'macarism'. *Ibid.* 28 To admiration, contempt seems to be the direct contrary; censure to commendation; pity to macarism. 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Math.* (1861) 110 A series of beatitudes or macarisms [Footnote, μακαρισμοί], so called from the word with which they severally open. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teach. Christ* 380 The makarisms and woes with which Luke's version of the Sermon on the Mount begins. 1889 — *Kingd. God* Intro. to Luke's... form of the 'macarisms'.

Macarize (mæ'kæriz), *v. rare*. Also **macarise**, **makarize**. [f. Gr. μακαρίζω, f. μακαρ happy: see -IZE.] *trans.* To account or call happy or blessed (cf. quot. 1816-60).

1816-60 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1865) 9 A man is admired for what he is, macarized for what he has, praised for what he does. *Ibid.* (1864) 25 If a man possess a genius, or a person that is admirable, be is himself admired; but not if he has an admirable horse or house; the sentiment we feel towards him is of a different nature, and we have no English word to express it; so much are we at a loss as to resort to the word 'envy'. I should like to introduce the word 'macarize'. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 227 Therefore I 'macarize' you the more, for having both an inherited home, and in a county and part of the county per se delightful. 1872 G. G. GORE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 177 No man praises happiness, as he praises justice, but macarises (blesses) it as something more divine and better.

Macaron, variant of **MACAROON**.

Macaroni (mæ'kæroni). Pl. -ies. Also 6-9 **macaroni**, 8 **mac(ə)rone**, **makarony**, 9 **makarony**. [a. It. *macaroni* (Florio 1598), earlier form of *maccheroni* (Florio 1611) pl. of *maccherone*; the ulterior etymology is obscure.

Some scholars have suggested connexion with Gr. μακαρία, explained by Hesychius to mean a sort of barley-broth. Diez regarded the word as a derivative of It. *maccare* to bruise, crush.]

1. A kind of wheaten paste, of Italian origin, formed into long tubes and dried for use as food.

The same 'Italian paste' is prepared also in the form of VERMICELLI, &c.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. He doth learne... to eat anchovies, macaroni, bouilli, fagioli, and caviare. 1750 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1752) II. 345 You would do very well to take one or two short sort of people home with you to dinner every day; it would be only a little *minestra* and *macaroni* the more. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 285 To dress Macaroni with Parmesan Cheese. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 142 The wheat of the south of Europe, in consequence of the larger quantity of gluten it contains, is peculiarly fitted for making macaroni. 1825 LYTON *Zici* 45 Merton had heard much of the excellence of the macaroni at Portici. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 768 A Sicilian sawyer fed on macaroni and melons.

2. a. *Hist.* An exquisite of a class which arose in England about 1760 and consisted of young men who had travelled and affected the tastes and fashions prevalent in continental society. b. *dial.* A fop, dandy.

[This use seems to be from the name of the Macaroni Club, a designation proper adopted to indicate the preference of the members for foreign cookery, macaroni being at that time little eaten in England. There appears to be no connexion with the transferred use of It. *maccherone* in the senses 'block-head, fool, mountebank', referred to in 1711 by Addison *Spect.* No. 47 § 5.]

1764 H. WALFORD *Let. Earl Hertford* 6 Feb. (1857) IV. 178 The Macaroni Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses). 1764 — *Let. Earl Hertford* 27 May *Ibid.* 238 Lady Falkland's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a Macarone, and of our Loo. 1770 *Oxford Mag.* June 228/2 There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. It is called a Macaroni. It talks without meaning, it smiles without pleasantry, it eats without appetite, it rides without exercise, it wenchens without passion. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Aug. You are a delicate Londoner; you are a macaroni; you can't ride. 1773 [C. HIRSCOCK] *Macaroni* 1. 5, I wanted you to be a man of spirit; your ambition was to appear a first-rate Macaroni; you are returned fully qualified, and determined, I see, to shew the world what a contemptible creature an Englishman dwindles into, when he adopts the follies and vices of other nations. 1783 MME. D'ARLBY *Diary* 9 Dec. It is the custom, you know, among the Macaronies, to wear two watches. 1820 LAMB *Eliot Ser.* 1. *South-Sea House*. He wore in his hair... in the fashion which I remember to have seen in his caricatures of what were termed, in my young days, Macaronies. 1854 A. E. BARNES *Manly Words* II. *Macaroni*, a fop. Equivalent to the modern dandy; now nearly, if not quite, obsolete. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) 1. 357 If he brags a little to-night... and talks about London and Lord March, and White's, and Almack's, with the air of a macaroni. 1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The weak chin... resolute brow, and good forehead, portray Sheridan to

the life, as he appeared, a macaroni and brilliant lounge in Carlton House. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Macaroni*, an over-dressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

transf. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 3 Feb. 1775 Harnessed the old oxen in all their new finery...; the Pantheon never saw two more ridiculous Macaronies.

3. A species of crested penguin, *Eudyptes chrysolophus*. In full *macaroni penguin*.

[App. so called because its crest was thought to resemble the coiffure of the 'macaronies'. The *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra of 24 July 1884, p. 29/2 gives from a print of 1777 two figures of head-dresses then in use, one of which is called 'the macaroni'. Cf. also quot. 1820 in 2.]

1838 POE A. G. *Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 123 The macaroni, the jackass and the rookery penguin. 1860 C. C. ASBOTT in *Ibis* 338 This bird is called in the Falkland Islands the Macaroni Penguin... It has an orange-coloured crest. 1885 EUGEN. *Brit. XVII.* 1. 492/1 *Eudyptes*, containing the crested Penguins, known to sailors as 'Macaronies'.

4. A medley (such as a macaronic poem).

1884 ROGERS *Six Cent. Work & Wages* (1886) 166 Political songs in Latin or in a macaroni of Latin and English.

5. In the West Indies, a coin of the value of a quarter of a dollar. ? *Obs.*

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Ym. W. Ind.* 403 Each grown person received a present of half a dollar, and every child a macaroni. 1838 W. JAMESON in A. Robb *Gosp. Africans* (1861) iv. 88 The masters began to offer a macaroni, or 15s. sterling, a day.

6. The name of a gambling-room at Newmarket. (Cf. *MACCO*.) *Obs.*

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 186 The Macaroni is no other than a pretty large and whimsically painted room.

7. (See quot.)

1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xv. 165 Lizards [sc. canaries] are known among Scotchmen as 'macaronies'.

8. Short for *macaroni tool*.

1867 G. A. ROGERS *Wood Carving* 12 Now take the macaroni and cut away the wood on either side of the vein... The macaroni... is shaped to cut at both angles.

9. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *macaroni dealer*, -*stall*, -*wheel*; (sense 2) *macaroni cane*, *dress*, *intelligence*, *marquis*, *philosopher*, *shrug*, *train*; † *macaroni fiddle*, † some kind of small violin; † *macaroni gin*, a kind of colliery gin (E. D. D.); † *macaroni stake* (see quot.); *macaroni tool*, a square-cutting tool used in wood-carving.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 71 A supple-jack or a 'macaroni cane, embellished with silk and gold tassels. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 110/1 Occupations of the People... 'Macaroni-dealer. 1772 *Koote Nabob* 1. (1778) 26 The waiter at Almack's has just brought him home his 'macaroni dress for the hayward table. 1777 MME. D'ARLBY *Early Diary* Apr.-July (1889) II. 183 First came a French horn... then a violin... a bass... a 'Macaroni fiddle. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 684 There is a sort of gins called 'whim gins', and a kind known by the name of 'macaroni gins'. 1769 *Public Adver.* 18 May 4/2 Thy Paper is the 'Macaroni Intelligence. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xcii. (1878) 758, I never bargained to have a 'Macaroni Marquis to command me. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 92 In this fanciful æra, when 'macaroni philosophers held flirtation with science. 1775 MME. D'ARLBY *Early Diary* 21 Nov. 'It is not at all the ton to like her'... (with a 'Macaroni shrug). 1823 'JON BEE' *Diet. Turf*, 'Macaroni staker, those ridden by gentlemen, not jockies. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 103 You dash among the pots of a 'macaroni-stall. 1857 G. A. ROGERS *Wood Carving* 2 A 'macaroni tool. 1890 C. G. LELAND *Wood Carving* 10 The Macaroni Tool... is for removing wood on each side of a vein or leaf, or similar delicate work. *Ibid.* 42 The so-called 'macaroni-tool'... is really very little used, owing to the great difficulty of keeping it sharp, and its liability to break. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Conq.* Epil. Ye travel'd tribe, ye 'macaroni train. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/3 The 'macaroni wheat crop (a new venture in the United States).

† **MACARONIAN**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. = **MACARONIC** a. 1.

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Macaronic*, or *Macaronian*, a kind of burlesque poetry... We have little in English in the Macaronian way. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* II. 184 *note*. The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized.

2. = **MACARONTO** a. 3.

1728 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16 Give ear ilk Macaronian beau, Tween George's Square an eke Soho.

Macaronic (mæ'kæronik), a. and sb. Also 7 **makaronick**, 8 **macaronic**. [ad. mod. L. *macaronicus* = It. († *macaronico*) *maccheronico*, f. († *macaroni*) *maccheroni* **MACARONI**.

The word seems to have been invented by Teofilo Folengo ('Merlinus Coccius') whose 'macaronic' poem (*Liber Macaronicus*) was published in 1517. He explains (ed. 2, 1521) that the 'macaronic art' is so called from macaroni, which is 'quoddam pulmentum farina, caseo, botiro compaginaturn, grossum, rude, et rusticum'.

A. *adj.* 1. Used to designate a burlesque form of verse in which vernacular words are introduced into a Latin context with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. Also, applied to similar verse of which the basis is Greek instead of Latin; and loosely to any form of verse in which two or more languages are mingled together. Hence of language, style, etc.: Resembling the mixed jargon of macaronic poetry.

1638 SIR J. BEAUMONT in *Jonsonus Viribus* 12 He Latin Horace found... Translated in the Macaronic tongue, Cloth'd in such raggs as [etc.] 1712 *Drum.* of *Harold's Wks.*, Life 5 For diverting himself and his Friends, he wrote a Sheet which he called *Polemio-Alidindia*; 'Tis a

sort of Macaronick Poetry, in which the Scots Words are put in Latin Terminations. 1778 JOHNSON 14 Apr. in *Boswell*, Macaronick verses are verses made out of a mixture of different languages. 1837 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* I. vi. § 21 I. 519 Maillard... whose sermons, printed if not preached in Latin, with sometimes a sort of almost-macaronic intermixture of French. 1897 *Johnson Fr. Lit.* II. i. 90 The macaronic poet Folengo. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Jers* 236 Grace was said... in a macaronic latin.

† 2. Of the nature of a jumble or medley. *Obs.*

1611 (title) Coryats Crambo, or his Colwort Twise Sodden, And Now served in with other Macaronick dishes, as the second course to his Crudities. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eug. Arch.* 222 Those Travellers who have seen the new buildings of Edinburgh and Glasgow will look on the architecture of Bath, as belonging to the macaronick order. 1816 G. COLMAN Br. *Grims. Lament* xiv. (1872) 271 My coarse, macaronic style may here and there excite a smile.

3. Pertaining to a macaroni. *rare*—

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Macaronic*, pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.

B. *sb.*

1. a. **Macaronic language** or composition. b. pl. **Macaronic verses**.

a 1668 DENHAM *Dialogue* 33 You that were once so economical, Quitting the thrifty style Laconick, Turn Prodigious in Macaronick. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Sept.* 31 When some of his Party mounts the Desk and declaims their Macaronicks. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Macaronicks* [among the Italians], a sort of Burlesque Poetry made out of their Language, and the Seraps and Terminations of divers others. 1839 HALLAM *Intro. Lit. Europe* II. v. 267 *note*, Folengo... sat down for the rest of his life to write Macaronics. a 1864 JUDY ARKIN in *Mem.* etc. 77 Our own people were turning Scotch without knowing it. We began to allow the macaronic of the Edinburgh Review for actual English!

† 2. A jumble or medley. *Obs.*

1611 CORG. *Macaronique*, a Macaronick; a confused heape, or huddle of many several things.

† **Macaronical**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 **macheronically**. [See prec. and -ICAL] = **MACARONIC** a.

1855 E. D. PREYCE of *Nothing Hjb*, The macheronical phantasies of Merlinus Coccius. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* F. Who... hath translated my *Piers Penitence* into the Macaronical tongue.

Macaronically, *adv.* [f. **MACARONIC**: see -ICALLY.] In the macaronic manner.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 82 That strange mixture of Portuguese, Spanish, [etc.] names with which most European maps of South America are macaronically diversified. 1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conferences* II. 24 The earliest pieces... are in the learned language, sometimes macaronically interspersed with the vernacular.

Macaronicism (mæ'kæronisiz'm), [f. **MACARONIC** + -ISM.] Macaronic style.

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* C. II. 123 Moliere gives an amusing specimen of macaronicism, in the *troisième intermède* de *Le Malade Imaginaire*. 1845 EUGEN. *Metrop.* XXI. 629/2 It may be doubted, however, whether the Ancients would be very solicitous to establish a prior claim to Macaronicism.

Macaronism (mæ'kæroniz'm), Also 8 **macaronism**, 9 **macaroni-ism**. [f. **MACARONIC** + -ISM.] Behaviour characteristic of a macaroni; dandyism.

1775 MME. D'ARLBY *Early Diary* 21 Nov. He is a good deal in the present ton, which is not Macaronism. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 20 His colonel... required his macaronism by a week's arrest. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. viii. 252 We would have thought it vile poltroonery and macaronism to have worn wigs. 1868 CRESS *Minto Mem.* H. *Ediot* 1. 28 His macaronism seems to have been a subject of jest among his friends.

Macaroni-yish, a. *rare*—1. [f. **MACARONIC** + -ISH.] Characteristic of dandyism.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 288 There is something supercilious, pragmatical, macaroni-yish, un-English, in the announcement, 'No half-price'.

Macaroon (mæ'kæron). Also 7 **makeron**(e), **maquaroon**, **mackroom**, **mackroon**, 7-8 **mackeroon**(e), **mackeroon**(e), **mackron**, 8 **makeroon**, **macron**, 7-9 **macaroon**. [a. F. *macaron* (16th c.), ad. It. *macarone* (now *maccherone*) sing. of *maccheroni*: see **MACARONI**.]

1. A small sweet cake or biscuit consisting chiefly of ground almonds, white of egg, and sugar.

1611 CORG. *Macarons*, Macarons; little Fritter-like Bunnies, or thicke Losenges, compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rosewater, and Muske. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* II. ii. (1668) 98 To make Jumbals more fine and curious... and nearer to the taste of the Macaroon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent Wks.* 1. 146/1 Whether it bee... Fritter, or Flapjack, or Posset, Galleymawfrye, Mackeroon, Kicksaw, or Taniablin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/2 Mackrooms, a kind of sort of sweet bread. 1755 BAILEY *Genl. Dict.* s.v. *Turtle*. You may also put a pounded Macaroon into the Artichoke Cream. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxv. 141 To make Macaroons. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aided-C.* xxviii. (Rldg.) 237 Little macarons, sweet as sugar and almonds could make them. 1875 A. R. HORN *My School-boy* Fr. 138 We were regaling on macarons.

attrib. 1873 MME. D'ARLBY *Diary* 9 Dec. I had no more power to prevent it than this macaroon cake in my hand. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney I. 297 A few boy, selling macaroon cakes. 1898 GULLEY in *Daily News* 21 July 7/5 A Marchpane is an edifice in macaroon work.

† 2. = **MACARONI** 1. *Obs.*

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* iii. (1735) 24 What they call Macaroon is some Paste made only with Flour and Water. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 302 A Sort of Pudding, which they [in Malta] call *Macaron*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Macaron*, the name of a sort of vermicelli, bers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Macaron*, the name of a sort of vermicelli, and formed into the shape of the barrel of a quill, or the gus of small fowls.

+3. A buffoon; a blockhead, dolt. Also *dial*, a fop (= MACARONI 2). *Obs.* [Cf. It. *maccherone*.] a 1631 *Donne Sat. iv*, 117 Like a bigge wife, at sight of lothed meat.; so I sigh and sweat To heare this Makeron talke in vaine. a 1633 R. B. In *Memoir*, *Donne's Poems* 401 A Macaroon And no way fit to speake to clouted shoone. a 1825 *Forry Voc. E. Anglia*, *Macaroon*, a fop.

Macartney (māk'ātni). [The name of George, Earl Macartney (1737-1806).] Used in *Macartney cock*, pheasant, and in shortened form *Macartney*: A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus*, esp. *E. ignitus*; a fireback.

1799. DR. SHAW in Sir G. Staunton *Macartney's Embassy to China* (1797) I. 248 It may be called the *fire-backed pheasant*. 1813 *Temminck Hist. Nat. des Pigeons* etc. II. 273 Houspère *Macartney*. *Gallus Macartneyi*. Milii... par Cette belle espèce de Gallinac... a été indiquée... par Sir Georges Staunton, d'après un individu qui fut offert à Lord Macartney, Ambassadeur Anglais auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine. 1834 Sir W. JARROLD *Nat. Hist. Gallinaceus Birds* I. 214 The Macartney Cock. *Euplocamus ignitus*. Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1840 BURNETT *Civilis Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 227 The Macartneys.

Macary bitter. 'A West Indian name for *Picramnia Antidesma*' (Treas. Bot. 1866).

a 1726 H. BARNHAM *Hortus Americanus* (1794) 96 Majoe. It is also called Macary bitter from its growing in great plenty in the bay of Macary.

Macassar (māk'ssar). [The name (in the native form *Mangkasara*) of a district in the island of Celebes.] Macassar oil, an unguent for the hair, grandiloquently advertised in the early part of the 19th century, and represented by the makers (Rowland and Son) to consist of ingredients obtained from Macassar. The name has subsequently been given commercially to various natural products imported from the East, e.g. to the oils expressed from the seeds of *Schleichera trijuga*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, and the berries of *Stadmannia Sideroxylon*. (Hence *Macassar-oiled* a., anointed with this oil.) Macassar poison, the gum of a tree, with which the Malays poison their arrows.

1666-7 *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 Whether it be true, that the onely Antidote hitherto known, against the .. Macassar-poison, is humane Ordure, taken inwardly? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 357 *Macassar Poison*, .. called *ipho* in the Macassar and Malayan tongue. 1809 ALEX. ROWLAND JUN. (title) Essay on the Human Hair, with Remarks on the Virtues of the Macassar Oil. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* I. xvii, in virtues nothing earthly could surpass her, Save this 'incomparable oil,' Macassar! 1837 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* II. 280 [The author professes to have met in Celebes with] the oleaginous extract from a fruit-tree, since that period become so notorious in Europe, (by name I mean), —Macassar oil. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x. 99 He ran his fingers through his Macassar-oiled ringlets. 1866 BRANNT *Fats & Oils* (ed. 2) II. 82 Macassar oil .. is obtained from the seed of *Schleichera trijuga* .. Considerable quantities of the oil were formerly imported, but what at present comes into commerce under the name of 'Macassar oil' is mostly a mixture of cocoa-nut oil and ylang-ylang extract, coloured red with alkannin.

Macauco, variant of MACAO.

Macaulayism (māk'ā'iz'm). [f. the name of Thomas Babington (Lord) Macaulay (1800-1859) + -ISM.] The characteristic historical method or literary style of Macaulay; an instance of this. So *Macaulayan*, *Macaulayesque*, *Macaulayish* *adjs.*, pertaining to or modelled upon Macaulay's method or style. *Macaulayese* (erron. *Macalese*), Macaulay's kind of diction.

1846 *Poe Cary Wks.* 1864 III. 68 Models of style in these days of rhodomontades and Macaulayisms. 1859 NAPER *Life Viset. Dundee* I. 4 note, How often does he give us Macalese for history! 1855 *Spectator* 492 Lord Derby does not talk leading articles after this Macaulayish fashion. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 71 Why do you call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle-class Macaulayese? 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 3/1 There is something quite Macaulayesque in the description .. of the way in which [etc.]. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 159 Macaulayan and other historical — or at least other historical — incrustations. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 June 758/3 Dressing up platitudes in a sort of faded Macaulayese.

Macaw (māk'ō). Also 7 machao, 7-8 macao, 7-9 macaw, 8 macau, 8-9 mackaw. [a. Pg. *macab*, of obscure origin; a Tupi name for the bird is *macaviana*.

Cf. Sp. *maca*, a Bird in the Province of Quito, in South-America, less than our Cocks, with a long Bill Red and Yellow, and its Feathers of such Variety of Colours as is admirable' (Pineda, 1740).]

1. The name for several species of large long-tailed birds of the parrot kind constituting the genus *Ara*; they inhabit tropical and subtropical America and are remarkable for their gaudy plumage.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 66 Great blew and yellow Parrot called the *Machao*, or *Cockatoo*. a 1672 WILKINSHAW *Ornithol.* II. xi. (1676) 73 *Psittacus maximus* alter Aldrov. Angl. *Macaw*, see *Macao* & *Cockatoo*. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 405 The Red *Macaw*. 1707 FAWCETT *Voy. iv*, 70 The *Macaw*, is about the highest of a Hawk. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 61 The larger *Psittac* are called *Macaws*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) II. 75 The Brazilian Green *Macaw*, 1821-30 L. COCKBURN *Memoir*, v. (1874) 257 [He] was walking .. dressed like a *macaw*, as the Commissioner's purse-bearer. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxv, Upon gilt and painted perches also there were .. *macaws*.

+2. Applied (?erron.) to some oriental bird. *Obs.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II*, L. 128 In the (Achin) Woods there are many sorts of wild Fowls, viz. *Macaws*, *Parrots* [etc.].

3. *atrub.*, as *macaw tribe*; + *macaw*-fish, some brightly coloured fish (cf. *parrot-fish*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., With some it [cockatoo] is made the synonymous name of all the *Macaw* tribe. 1792 M.R. RIDDELL *Voy. Madaira* 69 The parrot-fish, the *macaw-fish*.

Macaw (māk'ō). Also 7 macow, 7-8 macaw, 8-9 mackaw, 9 macca-. [Prob. repr. one or more Carib words; cf. Arawak (Guiana) *macaya*, *macoya*, the *macaw*-palm.] The West Indian name for palms of the genus *Acrocomia*; formerly also + the fruit of these palms. Now only *atrub.* in *macaw-berry*, -*palm*, -*tree*; also *macaw-bush*, a West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *macaw-fat*, a West Indian name for the Oil Palm, *Elais guineensis*.

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 72 The *Macow* is one of the strangest trees the Island affords. 1672 R. BLOME *Jamaica*, etc. 73 (Descr. Barbados) Limes, Lemons, *Macows*, Grapes [etc.]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 20 We got *Macaw*-berries .. wherewith we satisfied ourselves this day, though coarsely. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* 16 We found there a *Macaw* tree, which afforded us berries, of which we eat greedily. *Ibid.* 20 This being the 7th Day of our Fast, save only the *Macaw*-berries before related. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 343 The *Macaw* Tree .. is very common in most of the sugar colonies. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Macaw-fat*, a West Indian name for oil palm, *Elais Guineensis*. *Macaw-palm*, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* of Martius. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Macaw* Tree, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, *Macaw* Palm or *Grutru* (*Acrocomia fusiformis*). 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 380 1/2 The oil palm or *macaw-fat*.

+ **Macarib**. *Obs.* [App. cogn. w. *caribou*, a. Micmac *kalebo*, lit. 'shoveller' (N. & Q. 9th Ser. IX. 465). Cf. F. *macaribo* (Littre).] = CARIBOU.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Macarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk.

Macaroni, **Macace**(one), **Macaw**: see MACARONI, MOCCASIN, MACAW.

Macche, obs. form of MATCH.

Macclavelian: see MACHAIVELLIAN.

Macco (mæ'ko). ?*Obs.* [?A variant spelling of MACAO.] A gambling game; = MACAO.

1809 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 143 When macco (or whatever they spell it) was introduced. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 277 A rubber of whist, or a game of Macco. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xlii, He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to macco and languent afterwards.

atrub. 1825 T. HOOK *Man of Many Fr.*, Say, & *Doings* Ser. II. 11. 18 His uncle was still at the Macco table. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xlii, 1. left it at the Macco-table.

Maccohy (mæ'kōbi). Also 8 macoabao, macauba, 9 maccaboy, maccubau, mac(o)ouba, mackabaw, St. macenbaa, -baw, maccaba(w). [Named from *Macouba*, a district in Martinique.] A kind of snuff, usually scented with attar of roses.

1740 *Winbills' List of Snuffs* in Fairholt *Tobacco* (1859) 269 Macabao. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/4 You are famous .. For having the best Macauba (vine draw). 18.. G. WUSHART in *Macassagat Gallovid*. *Encycl.* (1824) 223 Ye maun bring me a teat o' this same Macabana. 1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 99 The snuff of Martinico, celebrated under the term 'Macouba'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. ii. 14 [He] pocketed his snuff-box, not desirous that Madame Brack's dubious fingers should plunge too frequently into his Macabaw. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Maccohy*, *Macubau*, a kind of snuff. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xix. 218 Him I found already at his desk and already bedabbled with maccabaw. 1896 E. MARRIAGE tr. *Balzac's Old Goriot* 21 His snuff-box is always likely to be filled with maccaboy.

Mace (mēs), sb.¹ Also 4-5 mas, 4-7 mase, 5-6 mais, (5 maas, mass, meyce, 6 maysses, 6-7 masse). [a. OF. *masse*, *masse* = Pr. *massa*, It. *masza*, Sp. *maza*, Pg. *maza* = L. type **mat*(*tea*) (prob. the origin of the rare *mat*(*tea*)? mallet).]

1. A heavy staff or club, either entirely of metal or having a metal head, often spiked: formerly a regular weapon of war. (Also called + *mace of arms* = F. *masse d'armes*.) + In early use also, a club of any kind.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 4219 Pis geant .. bigan is mace adrawe. c 1320 Sir *Bene* 3800 *Pet leide* on .. Wip swerdes and wip maces. a 1330 *Ortel* 1112 He cam wip a mace of bras. 1375 BAROOR *Burgh* xi. 600 The Ynglis men .. Kest emang thame swerdis and maces. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 7: 1753 With myghty maces the bones they tobreste. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 359 And Hercules .. Was ther, berende his grete Mace. 1426 *Lyng. DeGull. Pilgr.* 2217 And with this ylte sturdy Mace, I pulte hem out a full greet paas. *Ibid.* 23160 Thencam Treason with hir mas Hevyas a clobbe of leide. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 167 Laton whereof they make such maces and hammers as are used in the warres. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 78 Vponn their saddle bow, their roundel & the Busdegan (being the mace of armes). 1678 *Wansley Wond. Lit.* 101 v. ii. § 86. 473/1 He would cast a Horseman's Mace of nine or ten pounds weight farther than any other of his Court. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* 1.85 Poms without guilt, of bloodless swords and maces: 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, I. a steel axe, or hammer, called a mace-of-arms. 1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 244 The pistol superseded the mace in the hands of officers during this reign. [Hen. VIII].

+ b. Applied to the trident of Neptune. *Obs.* 1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee wals God Neptune, with mace threeforked, vphurleth. 1590 SPENSER

Mutopolmus 315 The God of Seas .. strikes the rocks with his three-forked mace. 1797 COWPER *Lind* xii. 29 Neptune with his trident mace, himself led them.

c. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 O Murtherous slumber! Layest thou thy Lenden Mace vpon my Boy? 1667 *Milner P. L.* x. 294 The aggregated Soyle Deeth, with his Mace petrific, cold and dark, As how a Trident smote. 1849 *Leser. Sp.* Stud. I. v. Hark! how the loud and ponderous mace of Time Knocks at the golden portals of the day! 1893 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 385 As .. Beethoven's Titan mace Smote the immense to storm.

2. A sceptre or staff of office, resembling in shape the weapon of war, which is borne before (or was formerly carried by) certain officials. + Also formerly = the sceptre of sovereignty.

For *Sergeant* at (or of) *Mace*, see SERGEANT. The mace which lies on the table in the House of Commons when the Speaker is in the chair is viewed as a symbol of the authority of the House (cf. b).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/1 Mace of a seriant, *scepterum clava*. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxviii. in Ashm. (1659) 155 Wyth Sylver Maceys .. Sarjants awaiting on them eny owre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 They gacehyn a rede in his hande for a septe or a mace. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jas.* I. xx. 5 My murdering nothing. That longed for my kyngdome and my mace. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 193 Paid to Towley for the other ij. maces mendynge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 144 With these borne before us, in stead of Maces, Will we ride through the streets. 1623-4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 177 The Iron w^{ch} holds the Mace at the end of Mr. Maiors peave. 1677 E. SWAIN in *18th Cent. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour .. stole the mace and the two purses. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* I. ii. xiii. (1710) 100 The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into Westminster Hall, and Court of Requests, to summon the Members to attend. 1758 *Johnson's Idler* No. 96 P. 1 He .. read the Gothic characters inscribed on his broken mace. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Albany Wks.* (Bohn) II. 45 The chancellor carries England on his mace. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 186 A Beadle, or other official, with a wand or mace, clearing the way.

b. *By (warrant of) the mace*: in House of Commons use, said of occasions when the Sergeant-at-Arms is sent with the mace as his warrant for demanding obedience to a command of the House.

1576 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb. I. 107 The said Committes found no Precedent for setting at large by the Mace any Person in Arrest; but only by Writ. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. I. 102 It is Resolved, That Edward Smalleye .. shall be brought hither To-morrow, by the Sergeant; and so set at liberty, by Warrant of the Mace, and not by writ.

c. A mace-bearer. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 26 And here upon a Mace was sent to bring Cromwell into the Court. 1670 MARVELL *Let.* 21 Mar. *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 215 Sir Thomas Clifford carried Speaker and Mace, and all members there, into the King's cellar, to drink his health. 1753 *Gray Lond. Story* iii, My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls; The seals and maces dand'd before him. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 1 Garter King at arms .. was followed by the maces of the two Houses, by the two Speakers [etc.].

3. a. *Billiards*. A stick with a flat square head, formerly used for propelling the balls; now superseded by the cue. (Cf. *MAST* 56.3) b. A similar instrument used in *Bagatelle*.

1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.*, *Masse*, (Billard dont on joue) *Mas*, or *Billiard Stick*. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamster* II. (ed. 5) 84 If a Person breaks a Stick, or the Mace, he must pay Six-pence for the Stick and two Shillings for the Mace. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The dull Ball travels before the feeble Mace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 229 [Billiards] is played with sticks, called *maces*, or with cues; the first consist of a long straight stick, with a head at the end, and are the most powerful instruments of the two. In England the mace is the prevailing instrument, which the foreigners hold in contempt. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 119 We .. enjoyed the novelty of playing with the Emperor's favourite cue, and Maria Louisa's mace. 1856 'CART. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 8 The Mace, by the way, is seldom or never used by the present generation of billiard players. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 4 Maces (called 'masts') only were used, made of lignum vitae or some other weighty wood, and tipped with ivory. 1883 *Cassell's Sports & Past.* 329 [Bagatelle]. The balls are struck with either a cue or a mace; of these two the latter will be found the easier.

4. *Tanning*. (See quotes.)

1829 *Ure Dict. Arts* 378 The chief operations of the currier are four:—1. Dipping the leather, which consists in moistening it with water, and heating it with the mace, or a mallet upon the hurdle. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 462 The leather may either be beaten out with the feet, or with an instrument called the mace.

5. *atrub.* and *Comb.*, as *mace-blow*, *head*; + *mace-proof* a., *nonce-wd.*, safe from arrest.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 104 The effect .. was to produce an image of surpassingness in the features of Clara that gave him the final, or 'mace-blow. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/2 Sargon of Accad .. of whom a 'mace head bearing his name is to be seen in the British Museum. 1893 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. D 3 b, You shall .. come vp to the face of a Sergeant, .. and be 'mace proof.

Mace (mēs), sb.² Forms: a. 4-5 maces, 4-6 maces, maces, 4 macez, 5 macez, 6 mases, 6 mases). B. 4- maceo, (6 mase). [ME. *macti*, a. F. *mactis* (14th c. in Godef.), of unknown origin; cf. F. (16th c.) *massia*, ?cinnamon flower. The form *mactis* being in Eng. apprehended as a plural, the new singular *mace* was formed from it.

It is not likely that the word has any connexion with L. *mactis* (accus. *mactida*) occurring once in Plautus in a bombastic list of unknown and perhaps imaginary spices.]

1. A spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

a 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In farina xxvlijs. In croco xlv. In macys ijs. xlv. [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ii. (1495) 525 The Mace is the flower, and the Nutmygge is the fruite. *Ibid.* cxi. 672 The rynde of Nux muscatica, the nutmygge, hight Macis. c1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Pe macee er be huskes of pe nutemug. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Fors hit with cloves or macys gode. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 252 Sende me word what price a lb. of peppyr, clowys, masis, gingyr [etc.]. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 232 The Islands are fertile of Clowes, Nutmegs, Mace, and Cinnamon. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Eja, Mithridatum... well tempered in a litle white wine with a few maces. 1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* v. xi. (1636) 554 But when the Nut waxeth dry, the Mace do sever from the Nut. *Ibid.* xii. 557 From the Ile Banda doth come Nutmegs and Maces. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 259 Spices, as Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 32 Add some. Pepper and Salt, and a litle beaten Mace. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 262 Oil of Mace. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* v. The nutmegs, the mace still clinging round them, lie scattered on the grass.

2. attrib. : † mace-ale, ale spiced with mace. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL Four Pl.* *Triumph of Love* iv. She had more need of mace-ale... than your aged discipline. 1676 *WISSEMAN Surg.* iv. v. 318 That night she took an anodyne Syrup in a draught of Mace-ale.

Mace (mās), sb. 3. Forms : 6 mase, 7 mas(se), maz, mess, 8 masscie, 8- mace. [a. Malay ماس māsa (also ماس māsa); said to be repr. Skr. māsha a weight of about 17 grains.]

1. In Malay countries : A small gold coin weighing 9 grains and worth about 1s. 1d. Also, 'a weight used in Sumatra, being according to Crawford 1-16th of a Malay tael, or about 40 grains' (Y.). 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* 44 A Tael of Malacca is 16 Mases. 1600 J. DAVIS in *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) I. iii. i. 177 That [coin] of Gold is named a Mas, and is nine pence halfe penie nearest. Those of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand six hundred make one *Mas*. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 132 Of these [cash] 1500 make a *Mess*, which is a small thin piece of Gold... It is in value 15 pence English. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. & Ind.* II. xli. 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leadene Money called Cash, from twelve to sixteen hundred of them goes to one Mace, or Masscie. 1813 *MILNOR Oriental Comm.* (1825) 348 The currency here [Tringano, Malay Peninsula] consists also of the following :... 16 mace equal to 1 tale. *Ibid.* 360 [Sumatra] The lesser weights are as follow :—4 Copangs equal to 1 Mace.

2. A Chinese money of account equivalent to one-tenth of a silver liang or tael.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (1833) I. 1. We bought 5 greates square postes... cost 2 mas 6 roundins per peece. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 337 Although the terms candereen and mace are employed to certify a certain quantity of caxees, there are no coins... which bear that specific value. 1802 *CAPT. EMERSON in Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 At seven mace each candereen per head, 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 580/2 The [poppy] tax is stated to be one mace or six-tenths of a mace the plot.

Mace (mās), sb. 4. slang. Swindling, robbery by fraud. *On mace*: on credit, 'on tick'.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 34 The mace is a man who goes to any capital tradesman... in an elegant vis-à-vis [etc.]. 1879 J. W. HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 502 The following people used to go in there—toy-getters (watch-stealers)... men at the mace (sham loan officers). 1893 F. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippe* xxii. 100 Letting 'em have the super and slang on mace, for he gets to know their account and he puts the pot on 'em settling day.

b. Comb. : mace-cove, -gloak, -man = MACER². 1872 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Mace-gloak*, a man who lives upon the mace. 1823 J. BEE *Dict. Turf's v. Mace*. The mace-cove is he who will cheat, take in, or swindle, as often as may be. 1899 *SALA Tr. round Clock* (1861) 160 The nightside of London is fruitful in 'macemen', 'mouchers', and 'go-alongs'. 1855 M. COLLINS *Who is the Hero?* II. 245 What is a maceman? 'A person who buys anything he can get with out paying for it, and sells it again at once for anything he can get. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/2 The victim appears to have entered an omnibus and to have been at once pounced upon by two 'macemen', otherwise 'swell mohsmen'.

Mace, v. 1 rare¹. [f. MACE sb. 1.] trans. To strike as with a mace.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv. The 'prentices no longer carried clubs wherewith to mace the citizens.

† **Mace**, v. 2. Obs. rare¹. [f. MACE sb. 2.] trans. To season with mace. In quot. fig. a 1640 *DAY Perterg. Schol.* (1881) 70 If anie of you come vnder there clowches thelle pepper you and mace you with a vengeance.

Mace, v. 3 slang. [f. MACE sb. 4.] trans. and intr. To swindle. Hence *Mace'ing* vbl. sb. 1790 *POTTER New Dict. Cant.* (1795) *Mace*, to cheat. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 A... party of inferior pugilists had been macing in the southern towns. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 53, I sometimes raised the wind by... obtaining goods on credit, called in the cant language macing. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/2 Fancy him being so soft as to give that jay a quick back out of the ten he'd maced him of!

Mace-bearer. One who carries a mace; spec. an official whose duty it is to carry a mace, as a symbol of authority, before some high functionary. 1552 *HUOTER*, Mace bearer. *cliduchus*. 1683 *Addr. fr. Oxford* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1863/5 Our respective Mayor, Bailiffs, in Town-Clerk, Mace bearer or any other Officers. 1687 *Wood Life* 3 Sept. Afterwards the mace-bearer put the mace into the mayor's hand. 1763 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Engravers* (1765) 20 John bishop of Lincoln, with purse-bearer, mace-bearer [etc.]. 1823 *DR QUINCY Incognito* Wks. 1862 X. 2 The chief-hurgomaster... turned the

mace-bearer out of the room. 1835 1st *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. vii. 1686 Other officers of the Corporation (off Preston) are, Mace-Bearer, Beadle [etc.]. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 349 A mace-bearer called out to him, with mock solemnity, to receive the salutations of his servants. 1870 *BRYANT Hist. L.* vii. 210 The mace-bearer Arceithous.

Macedon (mæs'ɪdɒn). [ad. L. *Macedon-em* (*Macedo*), Gr. Μακεδών-α (-ων).]

† 1. One of the people (to which Alexander the Great belonged) that inhabited Macedonia. Obs.

[1318a WYCLIF 2 *Cor. ix.* 4 When Macedonys schulen come with me.] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 934, 1179, 1253, etc., Messadones, Messedones, eadyns, Mas[?]idons. 1594 *KYD Cornelia* 1. 63 Macedons or Medes. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. ii. The valiant Macedon. Lamented that there were no more [worlds] to conquer. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, To Duchess of Ormond* 133 As once the Macedon, by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy.

† b. *appos.* or quasi-adj. = Macedonian. Obs. 1710 *The Tipling Philosophers* 17 Diogenes, Surly and Proud, Who snarl'd at the Macedon Youth.

2. Anglicized name of Macedonia. arch.

1284 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 46 The famous Prince of Macedon. 1625 *BACON Ess., Prophecies*, Phillip of Macedon. 1871 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, Through midnight gloom from Macedon.

Macedonian (mæs'ɪdɒniən), a. 1 and sb. 1 [f. L. *Macedoni-us* (= Gr. Μακεδώνιος, f. Μακεδών: see prec.) + -AN.] A. adj. Pertaining to Macedonia, a country north of Greece.

Macedonian Parsley: see *PARSLEY*. 1556 *Robinson's tr. More's Utopia* Printer to Reader (Arb.) 263 Seyng it is a tongue to vs muche strangera then the Indian... the Macedonian... etc. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 196 At one time is given them nine Macedonian Bushels, but... of drinke eyther wine or water thirty Macedonian pintes at a time. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 To make Celery, and Macedonian Parsly grow very fast. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* lxvi. VIII. 419 It had received a Macedonian admiral in its port.

b. Sb. A native of Macedonia.

1584 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor. ix.* 4 I know your prompt minde: for the which I glorie of you to the Macedonians. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* II. i. I will teach thee, young braggart, to play the Macedonian with me. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 75/2 He was stabb'd by a young Macedonian of his own body-guard.

Macedonian (mæs'ɪdɒniən), a. 2 and sb. 2 [ad. Eccl. L. *Macedoniānus*, f. *Macedonius*: see -AN.] A follower of Macedonius, a heretical Bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century.

1577 *VAUTROUVILLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 18 Ariens, Eunomians, Macedonians, and such other heretikes. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 252 He [Gregory] disputes about the Constabularity of the Holy Spirit against the Macedonians. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Semi-Arians*, A new branch of Macedonian Semi-arians, or Pneumatomachi. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1578 They are Macedonians, esteeming the Holy Spirit as no person, but only an influence or emanation.

Hence *Macedonianism*.

1642 *HALES Schism* 9 Manichianism, Valentinianism, Macedonianism, Mahometism, are truly and properly Heresies. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 21 The grossest Heresies, Arianism, Arminianism, Macedonianism [etc.].

[*Mac*grieffs, 'such as willingly buy stolen flesh' (Cowell 1607, whence in later Law Dicts.), is a spurious word, due to misunderstanding of the A.F. text of Britton I. xxx. § 3, which speaks of 'butchers (*macegriers*) who knowingly sell stolen flesh'.]

Macelency, obs. form of *MACILENCY*.

† **Macellarious**, a. Obs. * [f. L. *macellāri-us* (f. *macellum* meat market) + -OUS.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Macellarious*, pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

Maser (mās), Also Sc. 5-6 maser(e), masar, 6 messer, moasser, masser, 6-7 maisser, -mar. [a. OF. *maissier*, *massier*, f. *masse* MACE sb. 1: see -ER².] A mace-bearer; spec. in Scotland, an official who keeps order in courts of law.

13. *St. Erkenwold* 143 in Horstman. *Attenl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Pe maire with mony masi mene & maces before hymne. 1377 *LANGT. P.* B. II. 76 Meires and maces that menes ben bitwene The kyng and the comune to kepe the lawes. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/1 Maser, or he bat berythe the mace, *scēp-triger*. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 304 Thar folowed him fifyeyn Wicht, wallyt men. With a mase [ed. 1570 maisser], to tach him to the law. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 275 Sextie that tyme quibill war summonsd aw Be ane masar for to cum to the law. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 26 Heraldis, pursuervantis, masseries, and ultheris officiaris of armes. 1550 *Ibid.* 105 Ane messer or uthir officiar of armes. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1065 A meat' upon the gait him mett. 1679 *Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No 1406/1 Charles by the Grace of God [etc.]. To Our Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heralds, Maces, or Messengers at Arms. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 237 Thomas Lever, S.T.B. formerly of S. John's College and sometime maceer (as was the Bishop himself). 1710 *Chamberlayne's St. Gl. Brit.* ii. ii. (ed. 23) 662 Maces of Exchequer. Sal. 504 per Ann. each. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 7 The Justice-Court has three Maces... The Mace's chief Business is, to execute all Indictments, Criminal Letters, &c. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd. v. Non omnia*—as Mr. Crossmyloof said, when he was called by two maces at once, *non omnia possunt—possimus—possimus*. 1893 *STEVENSON Catrona* 189 And the very mace cried 'Cruchan'.

b. attrib. : † mace' wand, a. Arceitit thame, syne with ane maisser wand, Or the passit out of Northumberland, Richt mony thousand of thame thair we stane.

Hence *Mace'ership*.

1883 *Edinb. Daily Rev.* 6 June 2/5 Mr. G. G. has been appointed... to the vacant mace'ership in the Court of Session.

Macer (mæ'ɪsɪ), slang. [f. MACE v. 3 + -ER¹.] A swindler.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers. 1870 *STEINMETZ Gaming Table* II. vii. 220 A well known mace, who was celebrated for slipping an 'old gentleman' (a long card) into the pack.

† **Macerable**, a. Obs. rare. [as if ad. L. **macerabilis*, f. *macerare* to MACERATE.] That may be macerated.

a 1631 *DONNE Six Serms.* i. (1634) 30 Miserable, unexpressible, unimaginable macerable condition, where the sufferer would he glad to be but a devil. 1742 *EADES in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 33 The Auditory Bones are of a tartareous kind of friable and easily macerable Substance.

† **Macerate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *macerāt-us*, f. *macerare* to MACERATE.] Wasted, weakened : = the later MACERATED.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 30 Macerate with labours, and made feeble with age. 1632 *WOMENS RIGHTS* 332 Shee chuse... not a man macerate and dried vp with study.

Macerate (mæs'ɪrət), v. Also 6-7 masserate, 7 masserate. [f. L. *macerāt*, ppl. stem of *macerare*, f. root *māc*-, perh. cogn. v. Gr. *μάσσω* (:-*maky-, mnyk-) to knead. For the suffix cf. *tolerare*, *re-ciperare*. Cf. F. *macerer*.]

1. trans. To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the soft parts of, by steeping. Also with atway. Applied also to the treatment of food in the process of digestion.

1563 T. GALE *Antidol.* II. 10 Macerate them [sc. lard and rose leaves] and let them stand together seven dayes. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 133 They [sc. Pine-Apple or Nut] must first be macerated the space of an houre in warme water, and then eaten. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 129 Iron macerated with vinegar, so it as should be inflexible. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 27 It is by the Heat thereof concocted macerated and reduced into a Chyle or Cremor. 1759 *BROWN Compleat Farmer* 79 The gizzard that macerates their food. 1773 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1418 The hark is rolled up, and macerated for some time in water. 1822 *IMSON Sci. & Art* II. 178 Soak, or macerate the rags sufficiently. 1835-6 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* I. 479/1 More complete mastication is performed after the food has been long macerated in the paunch. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv.* Pl. vi. 88 The leaves were macerated for some hours. 1899 *Altib's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 In the axillary, anal and scrotal region, where the scales are often macerated away.

fig. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 211 A good writer will not... macerate things into such particles that nothing shall be remaining of their natural contexture.

b. intr. for pass. To undergo maceration.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. II.* v. Let 'hem macerate, together. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* II. (1651) 48 Beat the spices small and bruise the Hearbs, letting them macerate twelve hours. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* III. viii. 329 The ignorant Farmer chits down his Corn and his Hay... and leaves them to macerate... in the soaking Showers. 1816 *ACCUM Chem. Tests* (1818) 87 Suffering the whole to macerate for a few hours. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lecl. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 22 If the liquor amnii is not discharged it is absorbed, and the contents of the uterus either macerate or become mummified.

2. trans. To cause (the body, flesh, etc.) to waste or wear away, esp. by fasting.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* i. 7 Fastynge to much it dryeth and macereth the body. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 442 To... macerate his body for his owne sinnes. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 415 Macerating our bodies with imprisonments and torments. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 232 r. The Happiness of him who is macerated by Abstinence. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. III. vii. 135 Her frame was macerated by her secret sorrows. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 24 The fierce unrest, the deathless flame, That slowly macerates my frame. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ* xxxiii. (1879) 385 Men who lodged in tombs and macerated themselves with fasting.

† b. fig. To oppress, 'crush'. Obs.

1637 *BASTWICK Lilany* I. 4/1 They greatly dishonour his Cesarian Maiestie, & miserably afflict and macerate [printed macerate] his poore subjects. 1640 H. PARKER *Case Ship Money* 46 Civil war have... infected and macerated that goodly Country.

† c. intr. for pass. To waste, pine away. Obs. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villanie* i. ii. 176 Once to be pursie fat Had wont be cause that life did macerate.

† 3. In immaterial sense: To fret, vex, worry. Obs. 1583 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 94 No such sad cares, as wont to macerate And rend the greedie mindes of covetous men. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 14 A viper, who with poisoned words Doth macerate the bowels of my soule. a 1695 C. CRADOCK *Serm. on Charity* (1740) 8 Why do some Christians... macerate and torment themselves? 1761 *STEFNE Tr. Shandy* III. iv. A city so macerated with expectation.

Macerated (mæs'ɪrətɪd), ppl. a. [f. MACERATE v. 1 + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1399/1 Whether it were possible to find a bodie more withered, afflicted, macerated... or pale. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1661) 98 It need not doubt to maintain the Field against poor macerated Chastity. 1706 *HARNE Collect.* 4 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 197 What might recruit his macerated Body. 1899 *Altib's Syst. Med.* VIII. 611 This application is repeated, and the macerated skin cleaned, every forty-eight hours. 1899 *absol.* 1694 *MORREUX Kakeia* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Macerating (mæs'ɪrətɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MACERATE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of MACERATE v. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* III. liiii. 575 Infusion is nothing else but a macerating or steeping of the thing

intended to be distilled in some liquor. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentleman*, (1641) 123 It is macerating of the flesh that fattens the spirit. 1775 in ASH, Suppl.

Macerating (mæ'setrel'tig), *pph.* a. [f. **MACE**-RATE *v.* + -ING *2*.] That macerates (see the *vb.*). 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xiv. 113 The Jesuit Confessor redoubles his macerating penance. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnedie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 132 The dissolving odor arising from the macerating intestines. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 The macerating action of a plaster.

Maceration (mæ'setrel'tsən). [ad. L. *macerā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *macerāre* to MACERATE.]

1. The action or process of softening by steeping in a liquid; also, the state of being subjected to this process; an instance of this.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Maceration is preparation of things not unlike to Humectation. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 The very grass... may... after many refinings, macerations, and maturations... spring up into so many rational souls. 1692 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 121 For the maceration and dissolution of the Meat into a Chyle. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* 11. 157 Decomposed by long maceration in water. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 591 The constant maceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1830 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 103 When the exoskeleton is cleaned by maceration.

attrib. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 34 The maceration tinctures are not to be made up to a prescribed volume with the menstruum.

b. In smelting iron ore (see *quot.*). 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 120 It [the ore] is then allowed to remain exposed to the air for a time long enough to permit the small traces of sulphur to be dissipated, [etc.]. This process is termed maceration.

c. *quasi-concr.* A product of maceration.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnedie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 153 He collects the different spirituous macerations in an alembic.

2. The process of wasting or wearing away (the body, flesh, etc.); mortification; an instance of this; also the condition of being macerated.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 57 b/2 She gaaf... her body... to were the hayre, and other maceracions of the fleshe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ix. 3. 37 Fastings, abstinences, and other macerations and humiliations of the bodie. 1628 BR. HALL *Sermon*, 30 Mar., Wks. 1803 V. 361, I speak of a true and serious maceration of our bodies by an absolute and total refraining from sustenance. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 178 The voluptuousness and the macerations of Oriental religions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 31 In describing the poverty and maceration of Father Lacey. 1882 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerique* 167 It should be a place for nobody but hermits dwelling in prayer and maceration.

†3. In immaterial sense: Fretting, vexation, worry; an instance of this. *Obs.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 142 b, Sorrow is the cause of... many melancholicke maladies and macerations. 1645 BR. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 163 What maceration is there here with feares, and jealousies. 1666 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 174 This maceration... is a sawy contradiction of God's wisdom in the creation.

Macerator (mæ'setrel'tor). Also *macerater*. [agent-n. f. **MACE**RATE *v.* + -OR *1*.] a. One who macerates or mortifies (the body). *rare*. b. A vessel used for the process of maceration (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1891 AUGUSTA T. DRANE *Hist. St. Dominic* 167 A man of rare abstinence, the frequent macerator of his own body.

†**Ma'cery**. *Obs.* In 6 masarie. [f. **MACE**R + -Y.] The functions of a mace.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 7 Dischargeis all the saidis mersis of all using of thair offices of masarie in all tymes cuming.

Macfarlanite. *Min.* [Named by A. H. Sibley, 1880, after T. Macfarlane, who described it: see -ITE.] A mixture of huntinite, animitite and other minerals, which constitutes the ore of the mines at Silver Islet, Ontario (A. H. Chester).

Mach, *obs.* form of **MATCH** *sb.* and *v.*

Machærodont (măk'i-rōd'ont), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. μάχαρπα sword, sabre + δόντω, δόντος tooth.] Characterized by teeth like those of the genus *Machairodus*; sabre-toothed.

1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 435/2 Many modifications of this commonly-called 'machærodont' type have been met with. *Ibid.* The sabre-toothed or machærodont dentition, the most specially carnivorous type of structure known.

†**Machæromancy**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. Gr. μάχαρπα sword + μαγεία divination.] (See *quot.*)

1652 GAULE *Magstrom.* 165 Macbaromancy [*sic*], [divining] by knives or swords.

†**Machairodus** (măk'ai-rōd'z). *Palæont.* Also *machærodus*. [mod.L. (Kaup 1833), f. Gr. μάχαρπα sword, sabre + δόντος tooth.] A genus of extinct animals of the cat family, having the upper canines enormously developed.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 101 note. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 244 b The canine teeth of Machairodus are very far from those of the bears. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 31 The *Machairodus*, or sabre-toothed lion.

†**Macham**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. (See *quot.*)

1689 [FARWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 35 Some play the Trump, some trot the Hay, some at Macham, some Noddy play.

margin. note A Game at Cards.

Machamete, *ote*, *yte*, *obs.* ff. **MAHOMET**.

†**Machan** (mă'jān). Also 9 *muchān*, *muchān*. [Hindi *machān*.] An elevated platform; a scaffolding erected to watch for a tiger, etc.

1886 YULE *Hobson-Jobson*, *Muchān*: 1887 J. C. FIFE-COOK *Tiger Shooting* 41 W. at once arranged for a machan, or

platform, to be made in a neighbouring tree from which he could watch the kill. 1890 SIR S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* 1. 153 Branches... so arranged as to form a screen that will conceal the watcher... This arrangement is called a 'muchān'. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 600/2 We struggle up the ravine to our machans or rather the trees they are to be slung in.

Machance: see **MACHANCE** *adv.*

Machanic, *obs.* form of **MECHANIC** *a.*

Machavil(l)ian, *obs.* form of **MACHIAVELLIAN**.

Mache, *obs.* form of **MATCH** *sb.* and *v.*

Macheat, variant of **MATCHET**.

†**Machecole**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *magecolle*, *matchecole*. [a. OF. *machecoller*, connected with **MACHICOULIS**.] *trans.* To machicolate. Chiefly in *pa. pph.*

1412-20 *LYNG. Chron. Troy* ii. 11, The walles were... Magecolled without for sautes and assaye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. 226 They sawe a toure as whyte as ony snowe wel matchecold all aboute. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 103 Forty-fyed round aboute with grete toures machecolyd. 1530 *ALSGR.* 616/2, 1 mage colle (Lydgate).

Machecollate, *obs.* form of **MACHICOLATE** *v.*

Machecoulis: see **MACHICOULIS**.

†**Maches**. *Obs.* Also 8 *masches*, *maschets*, *maskets*. [a. F. *mâche*.] The plant corn-salad (*Valerianella olitoria*).

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 11. 197 Maches, are a sort of Little Sallet... seldom... brought before any noble Company. They are multiplied by Seed which is gathered in July, and are only used towards the end of Winter. 1704 *Dict. Kunst. & Urb.*, Maches or Masches. 1706 PUTLAND (ed. Kersey), *Maches or Masches*, a kind of Corn-Sallet. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 221 Maches.

Machet(e), *macheto*, *ette*: see **MATCHET**.

Machiavel (mă'kiävəl). Also 6 *Machivell*, 6-8 *Machiavell*, 7-8 -vil(l), 7-9 *Macchiavol*.

[Anglicized name of Niccolò Machiavelli, a celebrated Florentine statesman, who advocated in his work *Del Principe* the pursuit of statecraft at the expense of morality.] One who acts on the principles of Machiavelli; an intriguer, an unscrupulous schemer. † Also *appositive*. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonition* Wks. (S. T. S.) 24 Proud contemporaries or machiavell mokkars of all religion nnd vertew. 1597 J. PYNNE *Royal Esch.* 11. 1 wyshe you bannisse from your tables suche Atheists and machivells. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. 1. 104 Am I politticke? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuel? 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* 1, The very Agat Of State and Politie; cut from the Quar of Machiavel. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Dia.* 20 Intriguers and Projectors, the very Machiavels of their age. 1712 ADISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 25 These young Machiavels will, in a little time, turn their College upside-down with Plots and Stratagems. 1775 SHERRIN *Dianna* n. iv. Oh, this little cunning head! I'm a Machiavel—a very Machiavel. 1863 KRADE *Hard Cash* xlix, This artful man, who had now become a very Machiavel.

Hence †**Machiavelize** *v. intr.* = **Machiavellianize**.

†**Machiavellizing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTCR. *Machiavellize*, to Machiavellize it; to practise Machiavellisme. 1617 MINSHEW *Ductor, Machiavellize*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machiavellize* or *Machiavellianize*. 1775 ASH, Suppl., *Machiavellizing*, the act of practising the politics of Machiavel.

Machiavellian (mă'kiävəl'iān), *a.* and *sb.*

Forms: 6 *Macciavellian*, 6-7 *Mac(h)avil(l)ian*, *Machævelian*, -vilian, *Machivil(l)ian*, 7 *Macchiavilian*, *Matchia*-, *Matchiovil(l)ian*, 7-8 *Machiavil(l)ian*, 7-9 -velian, 6-7 *Machævellian*. [f. **MACHIAVEL** or **MACHIAVELLI** + (-)IAN.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Machiavelli, or his alleged principles; following the methods recommended by Machiavelli in preferring expediency to morality; practising duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; astute, cunning, intriguing.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* C viij, Thys absurd manner of reasoning is very Macchiavelian logick. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* Wit (1617) 35 Is it pestilent Machiuvilian policie that thou hast studied? 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 159 These are your Macchiavelian Villaines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* 2. xix. 26 What got that Machiuvilian politician Achitophell. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 162 *Divide et regna* is an old Machiavilian maxime and trick. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* 1. 185 The true way of Treaties is with Christian, not Machiavilian policy. 1722 W. BOND *Dev. to Hartcliffe's Virtues* 5 The refined Machiavillian thinkers have... altered the very nature of ethics. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev. Wks.* V. 128 Where men follow their natural impulses, they would not bear the odious maxims of a Machiavilian policy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, So this Machiavillian captain of infantry cast about him for some... stratagem. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 63 Conducting his party with Machiavillian subtlety.

B. sb. A follower of Machiavelli; one who adopts Machiavelli's principles in statecraft or in general conduct.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 113 This false Machiavillian. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 11. 145 A damnd Machiavelian Holds candle to the devil for a while. 1608 WILKER *Hexapla Exod.* 320 Protagoras with the Machiavellians... were doubtful whether there were any God. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea* agst. *Tithes* 91 Never any Machiavilion, or cruel State Politician... could never have devised a more effectual way. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 187 He hath need of discretion, that he be neither monk nor Machiavillian. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3 During this Retreat the Machiavillian was not idle, but secretly fomented Divisions. 1814 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt*

30 Apr., An awful lesson to sovereigns that morality is not so indifferent to politics as Machiavellians will assert.

Hence **Machiavellianism**, the principles and practice of Machiavelli or of the Machiavellians, the employment of cunning and duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; an instance of this. † **Machiavellianize** *v.*, to practise Machiavellianism (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). † **Machiavellianly** *adv.*, in a Machiavellian manner.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 104 The Bills of Indictment framed by those false informers... Formalities... Machiavillianism, Statism... against Christian Confidence. 1649 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 173 Behold a notable peece of machiavillianisme. 1660 EVELYN *Newsp. fr. Brussels* Misc. Wit. (1662) 198 This impress he hath so Machiavellianly, and with such art and cunning, besprinkled and scattered over the whole paper. 1711 W. KING *tr. Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 15 The courts... where these Machiavellianisms are so common. 1825 PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. xxv, The Machiavellianism of the sixteenth century.

Machiavellic (mă'kiävəl'ik), *a.* Also -velic. [formed as prec. + -ic.] Machiavellian.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 510 The Whigs indeed had concocted their schemes beforehand with all the Machiavellic forecast of veterans in the art of creating family broils. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 350 The astute and Machiavellic policy of Rome.

†**Machiavelline**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—1. In 1

Machiaveline. [formed as prec. + -INE] = prec.

1602 PATENKIE *tr. Gentillet* 312 They have so well profited in their Machiaveline philosophie, that [etc.]

Machiavellism (mă'kiävəl'izm). Also 6-7

Machiavilism, 7 -velism(e), *matchiavilism*, 9 **Mac(c)hiavilism**. [formed as prec. + -ISM] = **MACHIAVELLIANISM**.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 68, I comprehend... vnder hypocrisie, al Machiavilisme. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 66 b, A brocher of dangerous machiavilisme. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 21 Where had we... the art of dishoneste in practiual Machiavilisme, in false equivocations? 1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised*, *Def. Econ.* (1830) 57 A Government, in which, under the guidance of upstart Machiavellism, titled and confederated imbecility should lord it over King and people. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 6/1 What... the history of the Italian Republics... but the history of Machiavellism before Machiavelli.

Machiavellist. Also 6 *Machivelist*, 7

Matchi(a)vel(l)ist, 8-9 *Machiavclist*. [formed as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or favours the principles of Machiavelli.

1589 NASHE *Martinus Montis Minde* To Rdr., I meddle not here with the Anabaptists, Famely louists, Machiavclists, nor Atheists. *Ibid.* H. Yee Machiavclists, Atheists, and each mischievous head. 1640 R. BAILEY *Cantab. Japh. Coniect.* 7 The contrarie maxims of the Turkish Empire, wherewith Matchivclists this day every where are labouring to poyson the eares of all Christian Princes. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 1/4 A profound Machiavclist. 1839 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* 11. 80 The art of directing enthusiasm... is the most difficult which the Machiavclists of Papal Rome have ever been called upon to practise.

Machicolate (mă'sik-ō-lāt), *v.* Also 8-9 *machecollate*, *matchicollate*. [f. *pph.* stem of med.L. *machicollat* (f. *are* = OF. *machecoller*: see **MACHECOLE** *v.*) *trans.* To furnish with machicolations. Chiefly in *Machi*-colated *pa. pph.* and *pph. a.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 536 The gate-house... is fortified with a port-culise or port-cullis, and machicolated. 1814 BRITTON *Archit. Antig.* IV. 128 Caesar's tower... is surmounted by a bold machicolated parapet. 1812 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Blondis Jocke*, With iron it's plated. And machicolated, To pour boiling oil or lead down. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. vi. 61 A medieval tower... battlemented and machicolated at the summit. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 11/3 The machicolated towers of Raglan Castle. *transf.* 1848 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 7, I could see every stone of the towers, machicolated with slork's nests.

Machicolation (mă'sik-ō-lāt'sən). *Arch.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the vault of a portal, through which combustibles, molten lead, stones, etc., were dropped on the heads of assailants. Also, a projecting structure containing a range of such openings.

1788 GROSE *Milit. Antig.* II. 336 The grand entrance was mostly through a gate flanked by two large and strong towers, with a projection over the passage, called a machicolation. 1806 DALLAWAY *Observ.* *Eng. Archit.* 92 Lofly embellished walls... created with hanging galleries and machicolations which served the double purpose of military defence and great external beauty. 1832 G. DOWNES *Litt. Conf. Centuries* I. 521 The antique castle is furnished with a machicolation. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 119 Wakefield sleepie... is singular for its machicolations in the top of the tower. 1891 MISS BRADON *Levels* v. 87 The crenellated roof, with its machicolations, is considered a great success.

2. The action of discharging missiles, etc., through such apertures. *rare*—o; perh. an error. 1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Machicoulis** (mă'sik-ō-l'i). Also 9 *machecoulis*, *machicouli*, and in quasi-anglicized form *machicoule*. [F. *machecoulis*, *machicoulis*, OF. *machicoulis*.] = **MACHICOLATION** 1.

1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* Intro. 4 A lodgment, in fortification called a Machicoulis, is built upon the wall over the stairs. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a place is besieged, detached parties of the garrison may be posted in the several machicoulises. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 154 A large granite block, formed like a machicoule, and

projecting from the front wall of the castle. 1859 PARKER *Donn. Archit.* III. i. 5 The bastions carried upon corbels, with open intervals between them for throwing down... missiles, and commonly known by the name of *macheconils*. 1865 STREET *Gothic Archit.* Spain 193 A parapet boldly corbelled out on machicolous from the walls. 1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Dupleanlois* I. 340 This picturesque old chateau, with its postern gate, its portcullis, and machicolous.

attrib. 1837-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Fild Fortif.* (1851) 151 The machicolous gallery is made to project 2 feet from the wall. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* xi. 180 Guardrooms with loopholes... and machicolous gallery.

|| **Machina.** Obs. Pl. machinas. [*L. machina* MACHINE.] = MACHINE in various senses.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. v. 1. 32 The Labourer grew almost mad for Anger to hear that Machina of Follies. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Gnanan d'Alf* vi. 97 So great a Machina, and such a masse of things. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hol-lander* iv. G. 3, If I do not second you confidently, may my tongue be cramped... and the machina of my invention rind perpetually. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xi. (1712) 124 To assert that Animals themselves were Machinas. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 220 One poor unthought of accident... breaks all to shivers the whole elaborate Machina.

† **Machinal**, a. Obs. [*ad. L. machinālis*, f. *machina* MACHINE. Cf. *F. machinal*.] Of or pertaining to a machine or machines; mechanical.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Turning 236 But to make it move thus... there are required several Machinal Helps. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 330 Man is... like a Mann'd Boat, where, besides the Machinal Part... there is an Intelligent Being. 1760 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 147/1 In the erection of the machinal crane-works.

† **Machinament**, n. Obs. [*ad. L. machināmentum*, f. *māchinārī* (see next).] A contrivance, engine, machine, vehicle.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 60 At the last I saw before me a wonder machinament, and merayulous! c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 37 And skippping forth with all Iryne machinamentis he came to the doer. 1658 BRONHALL *Treat. Specters* iv. 255 A very stormy Southwind did... palse and shoulder-shake... machinaments and fortifications. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 7 Materials applied... to Cars, or any other Machinaments intended for strength. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Machinate (*mā'kinēt*), v. Also 7 machinat. [*f. L. machināt*, ppl. stem of *māchinārī* to contrive, f. *machina* MACHINE.]

1. *intr.* To lay plots; to intrigue, scheme.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadard* (1602) 243 Such persons as shall machinate and devise to execute such outrageous designs against their prince. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 230 A Tyrant conspires, machinates, and lays his plots and practises. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 101 The blackest treason may lurk and machinate at his very threshold. 1858 *Faber Bartoli & Malet's Life Xavier* 312 Whilst the Portuguese had been preparing for their departure, the bonzes had been machinating against them.

2. *trans.* To contrive, plan, plot. Now rare.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parallel* 23 *Dolus bonus*, is when a man doth machinate or devise untoe any thing to entrap a thief, or a traitor. 1643 PRYNNE *Romes Masterpiece* 14 He thought fit, that a desperate Treason, machinated against so many souls was to be revealed. 1654 HOWELL *Venice* 187 Which makes Urban the 8., to machinate violent means for to invest his Nephews in another Princes Estate. 1762-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) I. 122 The... robberies, massacres, and assassinations, that the violent machinates against the peaceful. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelius* 359 [He] injures himself in a greater degree than he injures him against whom he machinates destruction.

Machinating (*mā'kinētīng*), ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

That machinates or plots; given to plotting.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 355 Willingness to think well of a spirit so inventive, and so machinating. 1754 - *Grandison* (1781) V. xlii. 261 It was all open day, no dark machinating night, in the heart of the undissembling Olivia. 1900 O. ONIONS *Compl. Bachelor* v. 57 The machinating married woman! No bachelor is safe with her.

Machination (*mā'kinētīōn*). Also 7 matchination. [*ad. L. machinātiōnem* (either directly, or through *F. machination*), n. of action f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINE.]

1. The action or process of contriving or planning; contrivance, intrigue, plotting. Now rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 There liberte... was ane lang tyme in captivite, be the machination of your ald enemies. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 46 If you miscarry, Your businessse of the world hath so an end, And machination ceases. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xiii. 60 By secret machination, or by confederacy with others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 504 Some one... inspired With devilish machination, might devise Like instrument. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 159 The machination in closets of interests that ought to be openly discussed is a treason against the community.

2. An instance of plotting or contrivance; an intrigue, plot, scheme. Usually in bad sense.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b. Some wellwilers of the king... tolde him the machination of Zethus. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 286 in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1900) II. 168 Albeit his highness dothe in no wise feare any of his Censures attempts... or other malicious & devilish machinations. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 24 His Highness, (not acquainted with these machinations), had [etc.]. 1678 *Wood Life* 29 Sept. This machination fayling, another... was put on foot. 1713 STEELE *Englismen* No. 12. 81 Such Men would stand up... against the Machinations of Popery and Slavery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iv. To defeat my wisest machinations by your blunders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 306 Ludlow escaped unhurt from all the machinations of his enemies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1856) I. iv. 224 The French and German writers know nothing of these machinations of Arnulf.

† 3. The use or construction of machinery. Obs.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* iv. 50 Hoping that time and hunger might effect that, which... by all their machinations and assaults they could not doe. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 21 Machination, or the forming Machines or Engines.

† 4. Something contrived or constructed; esp. in material sense, e.g. a mechanical appliance for war, a framework or apparatus. Obs.

1605 RACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. 14 The Edict... was... accounted a more pernicious engine and machination against the Christian faith, than [etc.]. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Machinations*, warlike weapons. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*. 108 Will not then their whole machination, or fabrick of judicial Astrology fall to the ground? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Turning 235 If the Puppet be made to it with the Machination described in Plate 17.

Machinator (*mā'kinētār*). [*a. L. machinātor*, agent-n. f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINE.] One who contrives or schemes; a contriver, intriguer, plotter, schemer; usually in bad sense.

1611 COTGER, *Machinateur*, a machinator, framer, deuiser, (especially of bad things). 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bill* 26 Their art infernal, infused into them by that... chief machinator of all mischief. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. Pref. 7 Certain wary machinators around us. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* xi. xvi. (ed. 2) 381 There were intrigues and divisions of all sorts: Lord Digby being the chief machinator. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The machinators of the Union... destroyed nearly every document bearing on that shameful transaction.

Machine (*mā'fīn*), sb. Also 7-8 machin. [*ad. F. machine* (=Sp. *maquina*, Pg. *maquina*, *machina*, It. *macchina*), *ad. L. machina*, *ad. Gr.* μηχανή, f. μηχανή contrivance, cogn. v. Teut. **magan* to be able (see *MAX* v.).

The Fr. word has passed into all the mod. Teut. langs.: G. *maschine*, Du. *machine*, Da. *maskine*, Sw. *maskin*.

In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syll.]

1. A structure of any kind, material or immaterial; a fabric, an erection. Now rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Queen 3 The maist illustir potent prince of the maist fertil & paccibil realme, vndir the machine of the supreme olimp. 1599 A. HUME *Hymes* ii. 38 Be his wisdom... so wondrouslie of nocht, This machin round, this vniuers, this vther world he wrocht. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 2 Disposing the whole Machine of the World. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 225 They that asserted Universal redemption by the death of Christ destroyed the whole Machine of the Calvinian predestination. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boltz's Lutrin* I. 239 Behind this Machine [a puppet], cover'd as with a skreen, The Sneaking Chanter scarce could then be seen. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 23 They put fire next to a Machine which seemed to be a blew Tree when it was on fire. 1697 *Drvoen's Encid.* II. 25 With inward Arms the dire Machine [i.e. the wooden horse] they load. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. 361. 286 Her imperial majesty to draw... in a large machine, which contains her bed, a table, and other conveniences... This machine is set on a sledge, and drawn by twenty-four post horses. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 196 Had the whole of this great machine of the Fontana di Trevi been committed to any one of those sculptors. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 129 Her new laylock bonnet... for the safety of which she was so solicitous that she would have taken the great machine in which it was contained into the coach, had it not been opposed by the coachman. 1829 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 457 The mind casts its eye over the whole machine of society. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 279 To each mortal peradventure earth becomes a new machine.

b. *spec.* A vehicle of any kind (usually wheeled).

In the 18th and part of the 19th centuries commonly applied to a stage-coach or mail-coach.

Obs. exc. Sc. Also short for *bathing-machine*.

1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 54 They make use of an Engine which they call Palanquin... This Machine hangs by a long Pole [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat.* Spirit Misc. (1711) 275 There is not any other Nation in the World so plentifully provided with Carriages for that Journey... yet there are abundance of us who will not be satisfied with any other Machine besides this of Mahomet. 1709 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4545/1 His Serenity, accompanied by... the Boy who drew the Balls for the Election [of Dogel] sitting in the same Machine, was carried out of the Church. 1769 *De Poë's Tour Gt. Britain* III. 106 A Machine going out, and coming in from, London three Times a Week in the Summer. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Nor. Sent.* (1781) 267 The poor man's son... sees his superiors carried about in machines. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 372 Your very kind letter of the 15th... I received by express. 1795 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1812) II. xxviii. 84... came in a little open machine we keep for these journeys. 1822 *Acc. Establ. Gen. P.O.* 8 in *Parl. Pap.* XVIII. 175 To loss by death of two horses before the machine commenced running. 1832 *Massachusetts Stat.* c. 75 § 4 Every cart, wagon, or other machine, drawn by two or four oxen. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19. 446, I got into the wrong machine [i.e. a bathing-machine] first. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* xii. 215 In that year (1784), and for some little time afterwards, coaches which carried the mails were called diligences or machines, and the coachmen were called machine-drivers. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 37, I would bring a machine and drive you up to the Drill-Hall.

c. Applied to a ship or other vessel. Obs.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 [Sheep/Pallas] bath (no doubt) captured our Undertaker This Machine to devise first, and then make her. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 320 In vain upon the Canvas plays A wanton Gale. The Machine stays Becalm'd with Harmony. 1727 W. SUTHERLAND (*titl.*) Britain's Glory or Ship-building Unveild, being a General Director for Building and Completing the said Machines. 1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 220 [Slaves] carried in a

strange machine over an ever agitated element, which they had never seen before. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* II. 155 We... embarked upon the canal in a stage boat bound for Chester... The shape of the machine resembles the common representations of Noah's ark.

d. (See quot.) (Cf. sense 3.)

1883 S. PLIMSOLL in *19th Cent.* July 147 The box... is called by many names, as 'van', 'machine', 'tank', 'trunk', &c. *Ibid.* 162 The 'kit' haddocks are put loose into what are called machines. These machines are long boxes lined with lead... divided internally into four equal spaces.

2. A military engine, siege-tower, or the like.

Now rare. Chiefly *Anc. Hist.* (= *L. machina*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machine*, an instrument or engine of War. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 4 These are the goodly Machines... recommended to batter down the Protestant Cause. 1734 LEDARD *Sethos* II. ix. 277 He [raised] enormous machines round about the city. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 165 The besieged made many vigorous sallies for the purpose of setting fire to the machines.

† 3. An apparatus, appliance, instrument. Obs.

1630 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 27 The Microscope... has been but lately discover'd: for the Naturalists... were not aided by that Machine. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Racket* is also a machine, which the savages of Canada bind to their feet, to enable them to walk more commodiously over the snow.

† b. In immaterial sense: A device, machination. Obs.

1595-6 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. to Jas. VI* (Camden Soc.) 113 In wordz... of such weight, as, in honest dimars, hit may nar the façon of diuileische machines, and crase the hartz of treason-mynding men. *Ibid.* 173 And how I mynde to kipe my owne dores from my ennemis malice; and so do wische that our solide amitie may overhawt these devileische machines.

4. In a narrower sense: An apparatus for applying mechanical power, consisting of a number of interrelated parts, each having a definite function.

In recent use the word tends to be applied esp. to an apparatus so devised that the result of its operation is not dependent on the strength or manipulative skill of the workman; thus the term *printing-machine* does not in ordinary language include the hand-press, but is reserved for those apparatus of later invention in which manual labour is superseded by the action of the mechanism.

1673 *Ray Journ. Lev. C.* 5 This kind of Machin is generally used... for raising up Water. 1766-7 tr. *Kyrtel's Trav.* (1760) II. 250 For raising this obelisk out of the ground... Fontana contrived forty-one machines. 1822 ROBISON *Syst. Mech. Philos.* II. 48 It is certain that the account given in the 'Century of Inventions' could instruct no person who was not sufficiently acquainted with the property of steam to be able to invent the machine himself. 1851 CARPENTER *Alan. Phys.* iii. (ed. 2) 96 Examining the component parts of the Machine... its springs, wheels, levers, cords, pulleys, &c. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 431 Windmills as hitherto made are very costly machines. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 1912 An Automatic Gas Machine... The machine is charged with one of the first products of petroleum, or gasoline.

5. *fig.* 1741 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ii. The great state wheels in all the political machines of Europe. 1807 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 342 More experience than we have yet had of the operation of the court (of the manner in which the machine works). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* xv. (1887) 64 To expose the folly and the legerdemain of those who have thus abused the blessed machine of language. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th Cent.* II. ix. iii. 19 The Church was excellent as a national refrigerating machine.

b. Used *spec.* for the particular kind of machine with which the speaker is chiefly concerned; e.g. short for *sewing-machine*, *printing-machine*. Also, in recent use, often for a bicycle or tricycle.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 201 A sheet of paper is... put into the machine by one attendant and taken out printed on both sides by the other attendant. 1883 STURMY *Tricycleist's Ann.* (ed. 3) 126 A glance at the tricycle trade... with full description of upwards of 250 machines. *Ibid.* 190 A well-made machine, and the easiest... folded tricycle in the market.

c. Applied to the human and animal frame as a combination of several parts. (Cf. sense 1.)

Now chiefly with metaphorical intention.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 124 Thine euermore most deere Lady, whilst this Machine is to him. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. 130 What Nobler Souls the Nobler Machine Were. 1699 GARTH *Dispers.* v. 54 And shall so useful a Machin as I Engage in civil Broils, I know not why? 1712 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 387 P. 2 Cheerfulness is... the best Promoter of Health. Repinings... wear out the Machine insensibly. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 2) 17 Until some Authors... have demonstrated the Laws of Circulation in an Animal Machine. 1804 WORDSW. 'She was a Phantom of delight' 22 And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 181 When a product of diseased action has been effected... in consequence of which the machine becomes again sensible to the impressions of ordinary causes. 1876 PREECE & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 124 The human machine tires, and as a consequence not only is the speed of working reduced, but [etc.].

d. A combination of parts moving mechanically, as contrasted with a being having life, consciousness and will. Hence applied to a person who acts merely from habit or obedience to rule, without intelligence, or to one whose actions have the undeviating precision and uniformity of a 'machine'.

1652 BENTLEY *Doyle Lett.* 59 If brutes be supposed to be bare engines and machines. 1779 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1826) VII. 565 The nearer the soldiers approach to machines, perhaps the better. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1855) 119 Man must be free; or to what purpose was he made a spirit of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1820 BYRON *Mar.* of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1820 BYRON *Mar.* of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1820 BYRON *Mar.* of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude* nobles' most patrician pleasure. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude*

1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Poets* 216 Vying with the Opera & of Italy, in the Pomp of Scenes, Marchinry [*sic*] and Musical performance. 1773 STEELE *Englishman* No. 52. 335 His Machinery is not a Jargon of Heathenism and Christianity. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* Ded. The Machinery, Madam, is a term invented by the Critics, to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Dæmons are made to act in a Poem. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 226 The insertion of the machinery of the sylphs . . . is one of the happiest efforts of judgment and art. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fen. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 40 Those who most earnestly deny the immortality of the soul are most eager to introduce the machinery of ghosts. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 129 The angels always allowable as machinery, have here a particular reward. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials*

Irish Hist. 242 The rules of these compositions permitted the introduction of a certain amount of poetic machinery.

2. Machines, or the constituent parts of a machine, taken collectively; the mechanism or 'works' of a machine or machines.

1732 in BAILEY vol. II. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 219 The more machinery there is in any instrument, it is the more liable to be broken. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* xi. (1869) i. 256 In consequence of better machinery... a much smaller quantity of labour becomes requisite. 1803 *Mech. Jnrl.* IX. 201 The communication is then formed and interrupted alternately by means of machinery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 180 Lock-making was undoubtedly the parent of much of our machinery. 1878 JEVONS *Princ. Pol. Econ.* 73 Spinning machinery, which can do an immense quantity of work compared with the number of hands employed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xl. 206 utque, Luttrell, for whom the whole machinery is put in motion, becomes adjutant-general. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* (1846) v. 12 The nice and artificial machinery of the Greek and Roman republics. 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) i. 461 The terrible and odious machinery of a police. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 409 The whole machinery of government was out of joint. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 65 She [Nature] can act on the whole machinery of life. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 464 Nor does the machinery of the court seem to have been greatly altered.

c. A system or a kind of machinery. *lit.* and *fig.*
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 290 The heacons... were regarded rather as curious relics of ancient manners than as parts of a machinery necessary to the safety of the state. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The County franchise... is a machinery for returning anybody the local peers choose to nominate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1882) i. 138 Little... sea villages, with their... rude innocent machineries.

3. *attrib.*
1887 *Daily News* 8 July 2/5 There is now... a machinery hall, an agricultural hall, and an armoury. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 100 A machinery installation... should be one source of energy.

Machining (māsh'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. MACHINE v. + -ING¹] The action of MACHINE v. in various senses; also *attrib.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 173 We intend on vther machynyn. In Musically Airt, and diuers sciences. 1678 *Dryden Kind Keeper* ProL 8 Now our machynyn humbler will not sell, And you no longer care for Heaven or Hell. 1714 POPE *Lett. to Blount* 27 Aug. Wks. 1737 i. 140 The machynyn part of poetry. 1827 STEWART *Plautus's Gr.* (1828) 246 The Tree, being in readiness... for removal to its new site, the Machynyn of it (if I may be permitted the expression), is a work deserving of... particular attention. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Harry's Men.* 298 Many girls give up service... to work at shops and factories, and do machynyn. 1889 *Athenaeum* 5 Oct. 453/2 The mistake... of supposing that anything will do for the sixpenny public—old type, bad paper, and slovenly machynyn. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. The sole machynyn... consisting in the formation of the bore and the drilling of the vent. 1891 *Econ. Jnrl.* i. 638 The machynyn of trousers and waistcoats in London is performed exclusively by women.

Machining (māsh'ning), *apl. a.* [f. MACHINE v. + -ING²] That machines; †appearing, as a god, from a 'machine'; serving the function of a poetic 'machine'.

1697 *Dryden Enaid* Ded. (a) 3b, If there had not been more Machining Persons than Humane in his Poem. a 1700 — *Ovid's Art of Love* i. 120 The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd, No scenes in prospect, no machining god.

Machinist (māsh'nist). Also 8-9 *erron.* machinest. [orig. ad. F. *machiniste*, f. *machine*; but prob. re-formed on MACHINE sb. + -IST.]

1. One who invents, makes or controls machines or machinery; an engineer.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Machinist*, an Inventor, or Manager of Engines. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Scurr. Exp. Philol.* (1776) i. 29 The machinist directed the whole was at a loss, till a countryman taught him to shorten the cords by the affusion of water. 1783 in *Titles Patents* (1844) i. 302 A grant unto Andrew Meikle... engineer and machinist, of his new invented mill or machine for separating corn... from the straw. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 311 Prohibiting the emigration of manufacturers and machinists to the United States. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 81 An operator of wood machinery should be a machinist. Good operators are generally able to do ordinary repairs. 1895 *Booth's Life & Labour* v. 86 The machinist's shop, for planing, moulding, mortising, and turning, being now an annex of every large joinery works.

b. esp. with reference to the theatre: one who constructs or manages the mechanical appliances used for the production of scenic effects. Now *rare*.

1739 CIBBER *Appl.* (1756) II. 67 A manager is to direct and oversee the painters, machinists, musicians, singers, and dancers. 1751 *Baillie-philosopher* 227 The Machinist of the Opera and his Wife, who were her Relations. a 1800 STEVENS *Note on Machs, Plays Shaks.* (1803) X. 324 Has the insufficiency of machinists hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? 1806 J. J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., The accumulated crimes of author, composer, machinist. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. iii. § 209, 299 The decorations of this theatre must have appeared splendid... Nor was the machinist's art unknown. 1863 *Kirk Chas. Bold* i. 471 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation, in which the poet... was forced to follow the inspirations of the machinist.

c. *fig.* (cf. MACHINE 4 fig.)
1799 G. WAKEFIELD in *Mem.* (1804) II. 409, [I] am no political machinist, nor was ever occupied in... the fraudulent intrigues of rival partisans.

2. One who works a machine, esp. a sewing-machine.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 577 The laundress, the machinist, the signalman may be persons who work hard on scanty diet. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 A tailor's machinist. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 349 Such... hardly rank as photographers—they are machinists. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instructions*, Such terms as... Machinist... must not be used alone. Sewing Machinists should name the article they machine.

3. A painter who works mechanically and by rule.
c 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 461 Though the first and greatest, Correggio was no more than a machinist. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 687/1 Franceschini... is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of 'machinist' is applied.

4. U. S. a. An engine-room artificer or attendant.
1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. A 'machine' politician (see MACHINE sb. 8).

1883 *Nation* 21 June 520/3 While the Machinists may be willing to nominate 'good men', the Independents are reminded of the fact that [sic]. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 320 The machine once fairly constructed and installed in power, the country is in the hands of the machinists. 1892 — in 1914 *Cent.* Sept. 347 There was a struggle between the thoroughly 'machinist' section of the party and the section less loyal to the machine.

Machinize (māsh'nīz), *v.* [f. MACHINE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a machine; to reduce to the form and semblance of a machine. Hence **Machinization**, the action or process of making into a machine; the result of the process.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iii. 47 The traveller... reads quietly the Times newspaper, which, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1890 *Jnrl. Educ.* i Aug. 423/2 [The] admirable discipline and organization almost amount to Machinization.

† **Machinously**, *a.* Obs. *rare*—1. [f. MACHINE sb. + -OUS. Cf. L. *machinosus*.] Cunningly contrived. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* v. ii. K. 2b, He... stand in his defence against all machinously Engines, that shall be planted for the battery of his wit and fortune.

Machinule (māsh'nīl), [As if ad. L. **machinula*, dim. of *machina* MACHINE sb.: see -ULE. Cf. F. *machinule* little machine.] A surveyor's instrument for obtaining a right angle. In some mod. Dicts.

Machivell, obs. form of MACHIAVEL.

† **Macho** (mā'tō), U. S. [Sp. *macho* mullet.] The Californian mullet (see quot.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 16) 403 *Mugil mexicanus* Steindachner. California Mullet; Macho... Pacific coast.

Machomet, -an, etc.: see MAHOMET, -AN, etc.

Machopolyp (māsh'kōp'lip), *Zool.* Also -polype. [f. Gr. *μάχη* fight + *πολύς*.] A zooid modified to serve a defensive function. (See quot.)

1883 W. S. DALLAS [tr. Von Lendenfeld] in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 520 Hamann explains the contents of the nematophore as a modified polyp, for which he proposes the designation 'machopolyp'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 758 The structures known as nematophores, sarcotheca, guard-polyps or macho-polyps [sic] which are confined to the... Plumatulidae. *Ibid.*, In the genus *Aglaophenia*... the machopolyps are usually disposed in a median and two lateral rows.

Machoun, obs. form of MASON.

Machoun(d), obs. form of MAHOUND.

Macht, obs. Sc. f. MIGHT sb. and v., MAUGH sb.

Machumetan, -ist: see MAHOMETAN, -IST.

-machy, in actual use -omachy (p'māki), represents the ending -μαχία of certain Gr. sbs. with the general sense 'fighting, warfare', which are derivatives of adjs. in -μάχος with the general sense 'that fights'; the root is that of μάχη battle. Of the Eng. words with this ending, some are adoptions of actual Gr. words, as *logomachy*; others have been formed from Gr. elements on Gr. analogies, as *angelomachy*; the ending has not been employed in hybrid formations.

† **Machiation**, Obs. [n. of action f. late L. *machiare*, f. *machies* (see next): cf. EMACIATION.] 'A making lean' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

† **Macies** (mā'shīz), *Path.* [L.] Emaciation. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 63 The leading circumstance in diabetes... the macies. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Macigno** (māsh'nō), *Geol.* [It. *macigno*.] An Eocene sandstone from the Italian Alps.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 325 It [brown sandstone]... is one of the *macignos* of the Italians.

Macilence (mā'silēns), *rare*. [as if ad. L. **macilentia*, f. *macilentus* MACILENT: cf. F. *macilence*.] Thinness, leanness.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 31 A certain gentility of style... derived from the excessive macilence of his face and figure. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Macilence*, extreme thinness of the whole or part of the body.

Macilency (mā'silēnsi), Now *rare*. [See prec. and -ENCY.] Leanness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* xiv. *Notes* 184 His [sc. a Heron's] vigilant fear... macilency, and pitiful screenings. 1632 I. ADAMS *Exp. v. Peter* i. 6 These effects [of intemperance] are... Macilency of grace. 1798 C. CROWTHER in *Bedeos Contrib. Phys. & Med. Kunw.* (1799) 50 From a state of excessive macilency [she] became obese. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 525 On recollecting the macilency of the Parisians, he justly inferred, that double the number of French people might inhabit London... without inconvenience.

Macilent (mā'silēnt), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *macilente*. [ad. L. *macilentus* lean.] Lean, shrivelled, thin; *a.* in material sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 512 With sic abundance of excideand sweet, His cumlie cors... lene was maid, and macilent. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 188 If they [goats] be fat, they are lessene vnerous then being macilent or lean. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 747 Other Significators represent a body somewhat dry, macilent, erect and straight. 1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xiv. 260 By reason of the exanguinous macilent condition of the Juncures after Feavers. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1866 *Reader* 28 Jan. 93/2 George I. seated at supper with the tall, macilent, and ill-favoured Duchess of Kendal standing bolt upright behind him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Un Strange Meetings* 4 Not Mephistophiles is macilenter than the man.

b. *fig.* Of verses: jejune, poor.

1624 B. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 252 That jejune and macilent conceit of Zwinglius. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insects* 898 Balm: concerning which Macer sang these macilent verses. 1702 J. HOWE *Liv. Temple* ii. xi. Wks. 1724 i. 240 So copious an effusion of the Holy Spirit, as will... make it spring up, out of its macilent wither'd State, into its primitive Liveliness and Beauty.

Macintosh: see MACKINTOSH.

Macis: obs. form of MACE sb.²

† **Mack** sb.¹ Obs. Some game at cards.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesy* 221 At ale howe too sitt, at mack or at mall. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-Harts Dr. F.* Macke, Magw, Ruffe, Noddy, and Trumpe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. 217 Hence arant Preachers, humming out a common-place or two, With bad, ill, naught, Pope, pots, play, mack, keeping of fowle adoe.

Mack (mæk) sb.² Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 6 meke, 9 macks. [An unmeaning word, suggested either by 'by Mary' or by 'by the Mass' (see MASS sb.¹). Cf. 'by the matte' (Udall *Roister D.* iv. vii. 118). Also MACKINS and dial. *megs*.] In the phrase *By (the) mack!* (also simply *mack!* as quasi-*int.*), an exclamatory form of asseveration.

c 1560 *Allogonius* iv. l. 55 (Brand) Bith meke, Isbell. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Man in Hum.* iii. 1, Humour! mack, I think it be so, indeed. 1599 *Star John Oldcastle* (1600) C. 4, Now by the mack, a prettie wench indeed. 1638 WHITTING *Hist. Albion* 130 Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd, And yet, by mack, you see she troubles the bowle. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* i. 105 By the Mack.

† **Mack** sb.³ Obs. Variant of MAC¹. Used contemptuously for a Celtic Irishman. Also *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 677/1 The Oes and Macks, which the heads of the septs have taken to their names. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 138, I cannot dissemble how confident I am, to hate these Spanish Dons, as well as euer I do the Irish Macks and Oes. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) i. 91 Another of these Mack Irish papists has sworn that [etc.]. c 1688 *New Letany* iii. in *Third Collect.* *Poems* 8/8 Who's Rid, and Impos'd on, by many a score Of Priests, Macks, and Footmen, his Q. and his Wh—

Mack (mæk), sb.⁴ slang. Also *mac*. [Short for MACEREL².] A pander.

1889 W. E. HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* ii. (F.), Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 372 The procurers, the souteneurs and the 'macks'.

† **Mack**, *a.* Also 5 make, 5, 9 mak. [a. ON. *mak-r* (found in compar. only). Cf. MACELY *adv.*, and dial. *mackerly*, *mackly* adj., *mack-like*, *macky* seemly, etc.] *a.* Apt, convenient. *b.* Neat, tidy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, or fyt, and mete (M.S. K. mak, fyt, or esy), *aptus, convenient*. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Mack*, mak, neat, tidy; Roxb.

Mack: see BLACK-MACK. **Mack**, obs. f. MAKE.

Mackabaw, variant of MACCOBOY.

† **Mackabroin**, Obs. *rare*—1. [Derived from *macabree*: see MACABRE.] An old hag.

1546 J. HIRVWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6r Such an olde witch, suche a mackabroine, As euermore like a hog hangeth the groyne, On hir husbande, except he be hir slaue.

† **Mackallow**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 mac(k)helvø, 8 macalvie. [Gael. *macaladh* fostering.] Something handed over to a foster-parent along with a child for the benefit of the latter. Also *attrib.*

1580 in *Black Bk. Taymouth*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 224 The said father and foster father giving between them of makhelve guddis in donation to the said bairn at Beltane thereafter the value of two hundred merks of ky [etc.]. 1571 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1856) 22 The makhelve is 9 ky. 1678 *Ibid.* 20 Whilk wholl mackallow goods... the said Duncan and Margret obliges them... to gress and pastur and hird to the behoofe of thersaid foster. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 484 These beasts are considered as a portion and called Macalvie Cattle.

Mackar, obs. Sc. form of MAKER.

Mackarel (1, variant of MACAREL¹.

Mackaroon: see MACAROON.

Mackassin, obs. form of MOCASSIN.

Mackaw: see MACAW.

† **Mackeler**, *rare*—1. [ad. Du. *makelaar*, f. *makelen* to negotiate. Cf. MACKLE 2.] A broker.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchange* 9 Exchange is concluded, either by the Mackelers or Brogers, alone betwixt themselves, or by bringing the parties face to face.

† **Mackeleredge**, Obs. *rare*—1. [ad. Du. *makelaar*, f. *makelaar* MACKELER.] Brokerage.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchange* 177 The Factor... most place his Principal to account Courage and Mackeleridge.

† **Mackenboy**, Obs. Also 7 mackebnory, 1 mackinboy, makimboy, 7-9 makinboy. [a. *mackinboy*, *makinboy* (an f-leibhe) 'yellow root

(of the mountain)'.] An Irish spurge (*Euphorbia hiberna*) said to have powerful purgative properties.

1652 *Harltid's Legacie* (ed. 2) App. Interrogatory, *Mac-cambay*. Whether there be such a thing at all, that this herb should purge the body merely by external touch, or whether it be a fable, [etc.] 1670 *RAY Catal. Plant. Anglie* 299 *Tithymalus Hibernicus*, Makinbooy. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anst.* (1691) 111 What is said of the Herb Mackenboy is fabulous. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Mackenboy, or Makinbooy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in Ireland, which being but carried about one, cause the party to go often to stool. 1687 *ASHE in Phil. Trans.* XX. 294 The famous Irish Herb called Mackenboy. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 543 *Euphorbia Hibernica*, *Irish Spurge*. Native of Ireland.. where it is known by the name of *makinbooy*.

Mackerel¹ (mæ'kærel). Forms: 3-6 mak-erel(l), 5 makerele, makyrelle, 4-7 macrel(l), makrell(l), 5 macrelle, 6 maquerell, 7 maquerel, 7-8 macril(l), mayoril, 6-8 mackrell, 7-9 mackrel, 4-9 mackerell, 7-9 mackarel, 8 maokarell, 7- mackorel. [a. OF. *makerele* (F. *maquereau*) of unknown origin.]

1. A well-known sea-fish, *Scomber scomber*, much used for food, that approaches the shore in shoals in summer-time for the purpose of spawning.

c 1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he lok, and tumberel, Hering, and be mackerel. a 1377 *Abington Acc.* (Camden) 38 In mackerell, xxxijij. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wölcker 642/2 *Hic megarius*, makyerelle. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Blk. Nurtures* 558 Heryng, mackerelle. 1530 *PALSCOR* 241/2 Macquerell a fysshe, *maquerel*. 1573 *RUSSELL Hist.* xii. (1878) 28 When Mackerell ceaseth from the Seas, John Baptist brings grassebeane and pease. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.*, *Dialogue* lxxix, Sommer louting Mackerell. 1623 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* iii. ii. Bad fortunes are like mackerel at mid-summer. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Poor Cavalier* v. 1 Thou shalt . . . Bait Fishes Hooks to couzen Mackerels Lips. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Concl.*, A book that misses its tide, shall be neglected . . . like mackerel a week after the season. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* l. iii. 214 Silt your Mackerell in halves, take out the Roese, gut and clean them. 1789 *MRS. PLOZZI Journ. France* I. 2 Shoals of mayrill. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Conn.* 321 Mackerell will bite at almost any bait.

b. In proverbs and proverbial expressions.

1760 *FOOTE Minor* l. Wks. 1799 l. 238 You can be secret as well as serviceable'. . . Mute as a mackerel. 1819 *Metro. polit* III. 154 We were as mute as mackerel for exactly seven minutes and a half. 1890 *HALL CAINE Boudin* ii. xiii. Was he throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel?

2. Applied with qualifying word to other fishes. † *Great mackerel*, ? the tunny. *Spanish mackerel*, † (a) the tunny, (b) in England the *Scomber colias*, (c) in U. S. the *Scomberomorus maculatus*. See also HORSE-MACKEREL.

a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Jettyogr.* (1686) Tab. M. i. *Thynnus sive Thynnus Gen.* Spanish Mackerel. 1709 *DAMIER Voy.* (1729) III. l. 414 The Great Mackerell is 7 Foot long. 1832 *COUCH in Mag. Nat. Hist.* v. 22 Spanish Mackerel (*Scomber maculatus*). 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 457 *Scomber colias* . . . often called 'Spanish' Mackerel.

3. Angling. Short for *mackerel-fly*.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 312, 1. Mackerel. Dubbing, of light brown camel's hair. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* VI. 152 A fly known to anglers as the mackerel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mackerel-catcher*, *fishery*, *fleet*, *gaff*, *smack*; † *mackerel-back* sb. (see quot. a 1700); *mackerel-back*, -backed *adjs.*, † (a) *slang*, long-backed; (b) said of clouds, sky: see *mackerel-sky*; *mackerel-bait*, a fisherman's name for jelly-fish (*Cent. Dict.*); *mackerel-bird*, local name for the wryneck and the young kittiwake (see quot.); *mackerel-boat*, a boat for mackerel-fishing; 'a stout clinch-worked vessel, with a large fore-sail, spritsail, and mizen' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); *mackerel-bob*, a four-pointed fish-jig, for catching mackerel; *mackerel-breeze*, a breeze that ruffles the water, so as to favour the catching of mackerel (cf. *mackerel-gale*); hence *mackerel-breezy* a.; *mackerel-clouds* (see *mackerel-sky*); *mackerel-cook*, a local name for the Manx Shearwater (Newton); *mackerel-cry*, the hawker's cry of 'new mackerel'; *mackerel-fly Angling*, a species of May-fly, also an artificial fly imitating this; *mackerel-gale*, a strong breeze such as mackerel are best caught in; *mackerel-guide*, a local name for the gar-fish; *mackerel-gull*, a name in U. S. for the tern; *mackerel-midge*, the young of the rockling (*Motella*) (Günther); † *mackerel-mint*, common mint (*Mentha viridis*); *mackerel-pike*, any fish of the genus *Scombersocidae*; a saury (*Cent. Dict.*); *mackerel-plough*, a knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel in order to improve their appearance (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1884); *mackerel-sad*, an American fish, *Decaprius macarellus*; *mackerel-scout* = *mackerel-guide*; *mackerel-shark*, a name for the porbeagle; *mackerel-sky*, a sky dappled with small white fleecy clouds (cirro-cumulus); *maokerele-sture*, a northern name for the tunny.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Mackerele-back*, a very tall, lank Person. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 249 At other times it is . . . mottled like a mackerel's back, when it is called the 'mackerel-back sky'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 1/2 In some places the clouds were what we sailors call 'mackerel back'.

1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Mackerele backed*, long backed. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* VIII. 257 *Cirro-cumulus*, or a 'mackerel-backed' sky. 1879 *Cecil SMITH Birds of Guernsey* 94 The Wryneck . . . arriving . . . about the same time as the mackerel, wherefore it has also obtained the local name of 'Mackerel Bird'. 1882-4 *YARRELL Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 654 Mr. Cordeaux says that the Flamborough fishermen call the young Kittiwakes 'Mackerel-birds', because they usually appear at sea with their parents in August when the fish are approaching the coast. 1768 *ANN. REG.* 120 A premium . . . for encouraging the 'mackerel-boats to bring their fish to market. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 'Mackerel bob formerly used by New England fishermen for the capture of mackerel without the use of bait. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xiv. 209 They tacked to and fro in the river under the impulse of a 'mackerel breeze. 1843 *Lt. FEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. i. 89 It was blowing a mackerel breeze only. 1834 R. MUIRE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 2 It is one of those 'mackerel-breezy days on which the surface of the water just dances and dimples. 1614 *Eng. way to wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 241 The fishermen 'mackerel-catchers. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 50 'Mackerel clouds' are hung about the horizon. 1772 *RUTTY Nat. Hist. Co. Dublin* I. 329 The 'Mackerel-Cook' . . . a bird of passage coming to us in June and July, about the time of the Mackerels. . . It is commonly as big as a Cormorant [etc.]. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 310 Ev'n Sundays are proph'd by 'Mackerell Cries. 1883 *HUXLEY Addr. Fishery Congress* 18 June 16, I believe that the . . . 'mackerel-fishery, and probably all the great sea-fisheries, are inexhaustible. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 425 The 'mackerel-fleet were leaving for Kinsale. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 177 Lesser hackle fly, 'mackerel fly' [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 'Mackerel gaff' . . . used by New England fishermen. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* v. x. in *Holinshead* I. 45/1 Scarce comparable to the 'mackerel gale. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 456 The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 222 This fish [mackerel] is easily taken by a bait, but the best time is during a fresh gale of wind, which is hence called a mackerel gale. 1835 *JENNYS Man. Brit. Vert. Anim.* 419 *Belone vulgaris*. . . From its usually preceding the Mackerel, is sometimes called the 'Mackerel-Guide. 1796 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex.* Nat. Hist. v. 820 'Mackerel gull *Larus ridibundus*. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the . . . tern or mackerel-gull. 1832 *COUCH in Mag. Nat. Hist.* v. 1611 is the 'mackerel midge of our fishermen, to whom it is well known. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 149 The mackerel-midge . . . never surpasses an inch and a quarter in length. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxv. 553 The third [mint] is called . . . in English Speare Mint. . . Browne Mint, and 'Mackerell Mint. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 148 In Ireland horn-eel (Belfast Bay); 'mackerel-scout (Strangford Lough). 1669 *WONLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 295 In a fair day, if the sky seem to be dappled with white clouds, (which they usually term a 'Mackerel-sky) it usually predicts Rain. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 126 Small detached rounded masses [of cloud] . . . like the markings of a mackerel, whence the name 'mackerel sky'. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3295/3 An open Pinnace . . . came into the Downes, . . . put on board a 'Mackerel Smack, and carried away the Master. 1772 *BARNINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 310 note, The tunny fish (are caught) on the coast of Argyleshire, . . . where they are called 'mackerel sure.

† **Mackerel**². Obs. Forms: 5-6 makerele(l), makrell(l), 5-7 ma(c)querel, 7 maquerell(e), mackerele(l), -erol(le), macrell; also in quasi-Italian form maquerell(l)a. [ad. OF. *maquerel* (F. *maquereau*, *maquerelle*) of unknown origin; possibly the same word as MACKEREL¹; some have conjectured that it is from Dn. *makelaar* broker.] One who ministers to sexual debauchery; a bawd, pimp, procurer or procuress.

1426 *LYON. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13478 *Glotonys*: Yiff thow me calle . . . Lyk as I am, A Bocheresse, Or in french. I am callyd a Mackerel, Whos offyce . . . Ys in ynglysshe bauderye. 1483 *CAXTON Cate* B viij, Nyghe bys hows dwellyd a maquerel or bawde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iv. Pro. 192 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 27, I no wais can, vnvet my cheekes, beholde My sisters maid by Frenchmen maquerellesolde. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* lxx. 8 Quyl makts thow makrels of the modest Muses. a 1613 *SIR T. OVERBURY A Wyle*, etc. (1638) 142 A Maquerela, in plaine English, a Bawde. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Easter Kent Wks.* i. 143/1 Some get their luing . . . by tayles, as Maquerellas, Concubines, Curtezanes [etc.]. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* ii. xxiv, The Pander did his Office, but brought him a Citizen clad in Damoisells apparell, so she and her Maquerell were paid accordingly. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*, a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

† **Mackerelage**. Obs. In 7 maquorelage. [a. F. *maquerelage*, f. **maquerel*, *maquereau*: see prec.] The services of a bawd or pander.

1602 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. viij. (1632) 211. **Mackereler** (mæ'kærel). [f. MACKEREL¹ + -ER¹.] a. One who goes mackerel-fishing. b. A boat used in mackerel-fishing.

1883 *Chamb. Fral.* 272 Here is a model of that vast net used by the mackereler. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 824 The mackerelers do not keep together so much as formerly.

Mackereling (mæ'kærelin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MACKEREL + -ING¹.] Fishing for mackerel.

1887 *GOODE*, etc. *Fisheries of U. S.* v. II. 604 Men who go mackereling.

Mackeroon, variant of MACARON.

Mackinaw (mæ'king). The name (also written *Mackinac*) of an island in the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan; occurring in the following collocations. Mackinaw blanket, also simply Mackinaw, a thick blanket, such as used to be distributed to the Indians of the North-west by the U. S. government. Mackinaw (boat), a large flat-bottomed sharp-ended boat, used on the

Great Lakes. Mackinaw trout, the lake-trout (see TROUT).

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 73 A mackinaw boat, capable of carrying 50 or 100 casks. 1851 *MAYNE Rep. Sealp Hunt* iii. 22 My 'Mackinaw'. . . makes my bed by night and my great coat on other occasions. 1856 G. H. GOODE *Anim. Resources U. S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1909 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 218 Sedate family boats with three pairs of oars, mackinaws with white sails light in the fresh breeze.

Mackinbooy, variant of MACKENBOY Obs.

Mackins (mæ'kinz). Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 meckinse, 7 makin(g)s, 7-8 mackings, 8 mackins, 9 dial. macklins, mackers, etc.: see E. D. D. [Formed as MACK² with suffix -kin frequent in similar words.] Used in the asseverative exclamation *By the mackins*. (Cf. MACK sb. 2)

c 1560 *Misogonus* iii. iii. 73 (Brandt) Bith meckinse. 1653 *Long. Prodigal* ii. ii. C, A by the mackins, good saye Lane! 1654 *GAYTON Plays. Notes* iii. ii. 75 'Twas well thought on, by the mackins. 1694 *EDWARD Plantin* 12 By the Mackins, I believe Phoebe has been playing the Good-Fellow. 1697 *VANBUUGH Relapse* iv. i. (1708) 40 *Fashion*. Pray accept of this small Acknowledgment. *Nurse* (Ariste) Gold, by makings, your Honour's goodness is too great. 1875 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Ey*, By the mackins.

Mackintosh (mæ'kintʃ). Also macintosh.

1. The name of Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), applied *attrib.* to designate garments made of the waterproof material invented by him (patent no. 4804, 17 June 1823), consisting of two or more layers of cloth cemented together with india-rubber. Now viewed as an attributive use of 3, and written with small initial.

1836 *Murray's Handbk. N. Gern.* p. xx, A Mackintosh cloak is almost indispensable. 1849 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Feb. 5 Old port, tender mutton and Mackintosh capes are excellent things, no doubt. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 227 A fisherman's long mackintosh coat. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 39 Jessie put on my mackintosh cloak.

2. Short for *Mackintosh cloak*, coat, etc. Also *Comb.*, as *mackintosh-maker*.

1836 *FRITH Lett.* 18 Oct. in *Autobiogr.* (1888) III. 61, I like the mackintosh very much. 1840 *LONGF.* in *Life* (1891) I. 365 Summer striding down Hancock Street in his white macintosh. 1842 *BARRHAM Jugol. Leg.*, *Misadventure* xiv, I could not see my Macintosh. Nor yet my best white beaver hat. 1852 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1853) 1918 Macintosh-maker. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 241 Wrap in an old dressing-gown with mackintosh buttoned round it. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 56 The bodies of officers having been buried in macintoshes had not so disappeared.

3. The material of which 'Mackintosh' garments are made; now applied to any cloth made waterproof by a coating of india-rubber. Also *attrib.* 1880 *MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 170 The mackintosh should be dipped, shortly before use, in carbolic solution. 1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 830/1 The bed is covered with a mackintosh sheet. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 If necessary, a square of mackintosh is placed under the draw-sheet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 579 India-rubber or mackintosh coverings are certainly efficacious.

Mackle, macle (mæ'k'l), *sb. Printing*. [ad. F. *macule*, ad. L. *macula* spot. Cf. G. *makel* spot, stain.] A hlur in printing; a doubling of the impression; also, a hlurred sheet. (Cf. MACULE sb.) 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Maculature*, or *Macle*, a waste Sheet of printed Paper. 1825 *HANSARD Typographia* 98 *Mackle*, when part of the impression on a page appears double, owing to the platten's dragging on the frisket. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwald) s.v., If the framed of the tympan rubs against the platen, it will cause a slur or mackle. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.*, *Mackle*, a printed sheet with a slurred appearance.

Mackle, macle (mæ'k'l), *v. 1 Printing*. [f. MACKLE sb.] a. *trans.* To hlur, spot, or spoil (a sheet of paper); also (now usually) to print (a page) hlurred or double. b. *intr.* Of the paper: To become hlurred or spoiled. (Cf. MACULE v.) Hence *Mackled ppl. a.*, *Maokling vbl. sb.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 22 On a double tympan or parchment (having a wollen cloth betwixt them) and a moyst linnen cloth to keepe the leaf from mackling. 1724 *BAWY, Mackled*, blotted or daub'd in Printing. 1867 *Fry. Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 To *mackle*, *To macule*, v. a. To spot, stain; soil; to set off newly printed or painted work. *Mackled*, *adj.* Spotted, stained, soiled. *Mackings*, *Mackling-paper*, *Mackling-sheets*, soiling-paper; sheet of paper put between printed sheets of playing-cards, to prevent rubbing, setting-off, and soiling.

† **Mackle**, *v. 2 Obs.* - [ad. Dn. *makelen* to offer for sale.] *intr.* 'To sell weavers' goods to shop-keepers' (Bailey 1724).

Hence † *Mackler*, a seller of weavers' goods (Bailey 1731 vol. II).

Mackless, variant of MAKELESS a. 1 and 2. † **Mackly**, *adv. Obs.* In 5-6 mackly. [f. MACK a. + -LY².] Evenly, aptly, easily.

c 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 320/2 Mackly, or esyly, *facilliter* (P. apte). 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. xiv. 32 The windis blawis full evin and rycht mackly.

† **Mackinny**. Obs. rare - 1. [a. It. *macchine*, pl. dim. of *macchina* (Mackinac sb.) ? A puppet-show.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. viii. § 12 (1740) 590 He . . . could . . . represent emblematically the Downfall of Majesty; as in his Rarce Show and Mackinny.

Mackrel, -ell, obs. forms of MACKEREL.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 274 Throughout all this vast Macrocosm, they find not one pattern. . . like to ours. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 353 Applied and determined by an Infinite Mind in the macrocosm or universe. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Sci. Hist.* 9 He desires, first, to see the spirit of the Macrocosmos. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The microcosm repeats the macrocosm.

2. *transf.* In various occasional applications, denoting some great whole, the structure of which is conceived to be imaged on a smaller scale by that of some constituent portion of it.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 347 No population . . . is absolutely inert in the macrocosm of humanity. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 256 The macrocosm of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature. 1896 J. R. HARRIS *Union with God* iii. 59 His life is the great life, and all our little lives are involved in it, Christ being the macrocosm, and ourselves the microcosm.

Hence **MACROCOSMIC** *a.* [-IO-, or of pertaining to the macrocosm or universe. + **MACRO-** + **SMICAL** *a.* [-IO- + **AL**], = *prec.* **MACROCOSMOLOGY** [-OLOGY], a description of the macrocosm.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 53 There is some powerful principle, for sending up such waters which naturally do flee from heat, as this macrocosmical Sun is for drawing of them upward. 1690 W. V. *Artif. Wines To Rdr.* A lib. When the Macrocosmical World was finished. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Macrocosmical, Macrocosmology*. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cnt.* I. 316 It forms part of that macrocosmic description of the universe well known in Asiatic myth.

Macrocyte (mæ'krōsīt). *Path.* [f. **MACRO-** + **-CYTE**.] An abnormally large red blood-corpuscle found in some forms of anemia. Hence **MACROCYTHÆMIA**, -emia (-sī'ēmīā) [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], the presence of macrocytes in the blood.

1889 *Soc. Lex.*, *Macrocyte*. 1894 GOULO *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Macrocythemia*. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 If . . . a further examination of the blood be made, . . . both microcytes and macrocytes will have practically disappeared. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 414 This condition, named *macrocythemia*, is apt to occur . . . in any case of severe anemia.

Macrognathic (mæ'krōgnæ'thik), *a.* [f. **MACRO-** + **Gr. γνάθ-** jaw + **-IC**.] Having long or protruding jaws. So **MACROGNATHISM** (mæ'krōgnæ'thiz'm), the peculiarity or fact of being macrognathic; protrusion of the jaws. **MACROGNATHOUS** (mæ'krōgnæ'thus) *a.* = **MACROGNATHIC**.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Macrognathous*. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar. The jaws . . . project more forward than in man, so that the chimpanzee is both macrognathous and prognathous. 1864 - *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 364/3 The macrognathism and prognathism are carried to about the same extent. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* vi. 193 The entire maxillary apparatus is so largely developed, that the term 'macrognathic', introduced by Professor Huxley, is particularly applicable.

Macrography (mæ'krōgrā'fī). [f. **MACRO-** + **Gr. γραφία** writing.] Abnormally large writing (as a symptom of nervous disorder). Hence **MACROGRAPHIC** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 203 The macrography alternating with the micrography. *Ibid.* 205 Fig. 3. Macrographic and micrographic writing by the same epileptic.

Macrologia (mæ'krōlō'jī). [ad. *L. macrologia*, *a.* Gr. *μακρολογία*, *f. μακρολόγος* speaking at length, *f. μακρός* long + *-λόγος* speaking.] *a.* As a rhetorical figure: The use of redundant words or phrases. *b. gen.* Prolivity of speech.

1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1859) 82 *Macrologia* where a clause is finally added to the matter going before, in seeming more than needed. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Macrologie*, long and tedious talk. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macrology*, prolivity in speaking. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 The Macrology and Pleonasm are as generally coupled, as a lean rabbit with a fat one.

Macromere (mæ'krōmēr). *Embryology*. [f. **Gr. μακρός** long + *μέρος* part.] The larger of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides: cf. **MICROMERE**. Hence **MACROMERAL**, **MACROMERIC** *adjs.*, or of pertaining to the macromere.

1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Iuv. Anim.* viii. 483 Those [blastomeres] which proceed from the macromere long remain larger and more granular than those which proceed from the micromere. *Ibid.* 484 The macromeral hemisphere next undergoes invagination. *Ibid.* 499 The macromeric part of the vitellus. 1895 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* (ed. 2) 417 The third cleavage . . . gives rise to four larger cells (or macromeres), . . . and to four smaller cells (or micromeres).

Macromeritic (mæ'krōmērīt'ik), *a.* [f. **MACRO-** + **Gr. μέρος** part + **-MERITIC** + **-IC**.] Of granitoid rocks: Having a structure discernible by the naked eye; opposed to *micromeritic*.

1884 GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* II. ii. iii. 90 This structure is characteristic of many eruptive rocks. Though usually distinctly recognizable by the naked eye ('macromerite' of Vogelsang), it sometimes becomes very fine ('micromerite'). In mod. Dicts.

Macrometer (mæ'krōmētēr). [f. **MACRO-** + **-METER**.] An instrument for measuring distant or inaccessible objects.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Handbk. Ternus Arts & Sci.*, *Macrometer*, in Mathematics, an instrument contrived to measure the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 1261/1 Porro's telemeter, Elliott's telescope, and Nordenfeli's macrometer illustrate the principle.

Macromyelon (mæ'krōmēlōn). *Anat.* [f.

MACRO- + **MYELON**.] Owen's name for the medulla oblongata. Hence **MACROMYELONAL** *a.*

1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrat. Anim.* Contents 9 'Macromyelon' or Medulla Oblongata. 1868 - *Anat. Vertebrates* III. 83 The floor of the expanded macromyelonal canal.

|| **Macron** (mæ'krōn, mæ'krōn). [a. Gr. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός* long.] A straight horizontal line (—) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is 'long'.

1851 G. BROWN *Gram. of Gramm.* 220 note, The different uses made of the breve, the macron, and the accents. 1891 H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's M.-E. Dict.* Pref. viii, In my notation the macron is placed over an original long vowel which remained long in Middle-English.

Macrophage (mæ'krōfē'jī). *Phys.* [ad. mod. *L. macrophagus*, *f. Gr. μακρός* long + *φάγειν* to devour.] A name given to certain large leucocytes, from their supposed power of devouring other organisms, especially pathogenic microbes.

1890 RUFFER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. Feb. 483 Cells to which he [Metschnikoff] has given the name of macrophages and microphages. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 7 These macrophages can destroy the tubercle bacilli.

Macrophagocyte (mæ'krōfē'jōsīt). *Phys.* [f. **MACRO-** + **PHAGOCYTE**.] = *prec.*

1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 79.

Macropicide (mæ'krōpī'sīd). *notice-wd.* See next and -CIDE I. A slayer of kangaroos.

1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 744 The stockmen . . . were decidedly the most efficient macropicides.

Macropine (mæ'krōpīn), *a.* [f. mod. *L. macropus* (ad. Gr. *μακρόπους*: see next) kangaroo + **-INE**.] Of or pertaining to the kangaroo.

1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 122 The macrophage characters of its lower jaw. 1891 FLOWER & LYON *Key to Mammals* 162 The macrophage characters of the mandible preponderate.

Macropod (mæ'krōpōd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Gr. *μακροπόδης*, *μακρόπους* long-footed, *f. μακρός* long + *πόδ-*, *πούς* foot.] *a. adj.* Long-footed. *b. sb.* A long-footed animal, e. g. a spider-crab. (In recent Dicts.) **MACROPODAL** *a. Bot.*, of a monocotyledonous embryo: Having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon. **MACROPODIAN Zool.**, one of a tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans.

MACROPODOUS *a.* = **MACROPODAL**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 The plants belonging to Alismaceæ . . . and Butomaceæ, have all a disproportionately large radicle, whence the embryos of such were called by the late Mr. Richard, macropodal. 1839 PENNY *Cycl. XIV.* 256/6 *Macropodians*. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Ternus, Macrochordus*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *tr. Corbet's Classif. of Morphol. Plants* 431 In the Helobiacæ the axial portion forms the larger part of the embryo (macropodous embryo).

Macropterous (mæ'krōptērōs), *a.* [f. **Gr. μακροπτερός** (*f. μακρός* long + *πτερόν* wing) + **-OUS**.] Long-winged.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/2 Macropterous Sea-birds.

Macroscian (mæ'krōs'jīān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **Gr. μακρόσκιος**, *f. μακρός* long + *σκία* shadow. Cf. **ANTISCIAN**.] *a. adj.* Having a long shadow. *b. sb.* One having a long shadow, an inhabitant of the polar regions. In some mod. Dicts.

Macroscopic (mæ'krōskōp'ik), *a.* [f. **MACRO-** + **-SCOPIC**.] Visible to the naked eye, in opposition to **MICROSCOPIC**.

1872 PEARSE *Ovar. Tumours* 31 The macroscopic character of these two forms of cystoma depends on the number and size of their constituent cysts. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 194/3 The structure of lavas, microscopic and macroscopic.

Hence **MACROSCOPICAL** *a.* = *prec.* **MACROSCOPICALLY** *adv.*, by the naked eye, as studied by the naked eye without the aid of a lens.

1877 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XVII. 228 Macroscopically and microscopically the retina, exposed to yellow light, behaves in the same way as after the operation of red light. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 Its macroscopical appearance was that of a fibrous tumour. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 66 A rock may be studied microscopically or macroscopically. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 236 At the autopsy, nothing pathological was found macroscopically. *Ibid.* 837 Macroscopical examinations of the central nervous system in uncomplicated cases of chorea.

Hence **MACROSCOPICALLY** *adv.*, by the naked eye, as studied by the naked eye without the aid of a lens.

1877 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XVII. 228 Macroscopically and microscopically the retina, exposed to yellow light, behaves in the same way as after the operation of red light. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 Its macroscopical appearance was that of a fibrous tumour. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 66 A rock may be studied microscopically or macroscopically. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 236 At the autopsy, nothing pathological was found macroscopically. *Ibid.* 837 Macroscopical examinations of the central nervous system in uncomplicated cases of chorea.

Macrosporangium (mæ'krōspōrē'ndz). Also in mod. *L.* form -**SPORANGIUM**. [f. **MACRO-** + **SPORANGE**.] The sporangium or capsule containing the macrospores. (Cf. **MEGASPORANGIUM**.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 396 If a microsporangium is about to be formed, each of the mother-cells is broken up into four tetrahedral spores, which all develop into microspores; in the macrosporangium, on the contrary, the mother-cells remain, with one exception, undivided. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 Four of these macrospores occur in each macrosporangium.

Macrospore (mæ'krōspōrē). [f. **MACRO-** + **SPORE**.] *a. Bot.* One of the specially large (quasi-female) spores of certain flowerless plants. *b. Zool.* One of the spore-like parts into which a monad subdivides. (Cf. **MEGASPORE**.)

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 243/1 The development of the

prothallium commences . . . several months after the macrospore has been sown. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 463 The macrospores of Selaginella and Isoetes develop a cellular prothallus. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The separation of the sexes is already prefigured by the two kinds of spores, the Macrospores being female, in so far as they develop a small prothallium.

Macrothere (mæ'krō'thēr). Also in *L.* form **macrotherium**. [ad. mod. *L. macrotherium*, *f. Gr. μακρός* long + *θηρ* wild beast.] A member of an extinct European genus of the sloth tribe.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 528 The Macrothere . . . was related to the African Pangolin (the Anteater) but was six or eight times its size. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Loury's Mag.* June 192 The Macrotherium, a monstrous ant-eater.

Macrotene (mæ'krōtēn). [f. **MACRO-** + **TENE**. Cf. *Gr. μακρότερος* stretched out.] = **MACROS**.

1880 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Macrourous, **macrourous** (mæ'krōrō's), *a.* [f. mod. *L. macrura* neut. pl. (f. *Gr. μακρός* long + *οὐρά* tail) + **-OUS**.] Pertaining to the *Macrura*, or long-tailed tribe of the Decapod Crustacea, which includes the lobster and its congeners.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 452 *Exochus* (Macrourous Decapod Crustacea, Latr.). 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 445/1 The Macrourous Decapods . . . are all organized for swimming. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. The descent of crabs from macrourous ancestors.

So **MACRURAL**, -**OURAL** *a.* (also *sb.* one of the *Macrura*); **MACRURAN**, -**OURAN** *a.* and *sb.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Macrourans*. 1851 BRIT. *Assoc. Rep.*, *Sections* 81 On the Antennæ of the Annulosa, and their Homology in the Macrourals. By Dr. W. Macdonald. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 33 Corresponding precisely in its course to that of the Macroural suture. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Iuv. Anim.* vi. 340 Nor are the antennules capable of being folded back into distinct chambers in any Macrura at present known. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 It is not technically a crab but a Pagurid, a macruran hermit.

† **Macutate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. *L. mactātē*, ppl. stem of *mactāre* to slay.] *trans.* To kill or slay.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Mactation (mæ'ktāt'jōn). [ad. *L. mactātio* -em, *f. mactāre* to slay.] The action of killing, esp. the slaughtering of a sacrificial victim.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 57 He . . . neither sacrificed by mactation or killing of beasts. 1711 HICKES *Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1817) II. 121 To sacrifice or offer animals by slaughter, or mactation. 1838 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* vi. (1853) 192 The deity before whom the mactation is about to be performed. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 79 The view gained ground that each Mass is a separate mactation.

† **Mactator**, *Obs. rare* -o. [a. *L. mactātor*, agent-n. *f. mactāre* to slay.]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mactator*, a killer or murderer. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **Macula** (mæ'ki'lā). Pl. -æ. [L.] A spot or stain. Chiefly in scientific use: *Astron.* one of the dark spots in the sun; *Min.* a spot in a mineral due to the presence of particles of some other mineral; *Ent.* (see quot. 1826); *Path.* a spot or stain in the skin, now esp. one which is permanent.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 247 Macula is a wem in a manny's ise. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iii. xl of The Body of the Sun may contract . . . some Spots or Maculae greater than usual. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) *Macula*, is applied by Physicians to express any Spots upon the Skin, whether those in Fevers, or scorbutick Habits. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 92/2 The spot or macula on the sun, mentioned to have appeared lately. 1802 FAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 298 Rectangular maculae of felpspar. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Macula* (Macula), a larger indistinctly shaped spot. 1849 SAGE *Times* 152 Their honoured name Bears . . . some maculae of shame. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 7 In the equatorial zones of the Sun dark spots or maculae. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 111 The maculae on the skin which are observed during life are frequently persistent after death. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 In all cases a deeply pigmented macula remains.

Macular (mæ'ki'lār), *a. Biol. and Path.* [f. **MACULA** + **-AR**.] Of or pertaining to maculae; characterized by the presence of maculae.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 679 Macular skin. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 289 Macular Fascia (*Fascia macularis*), a band consisting of distinct spots. 1880 J. V. LEGG *Bile* 468 The macular eruption was thought to be cured. 1897 *Brit. Birds* II. 175 Slightly macular along its inferior margin. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxv. 389 The primary exanthem or macular stage. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. 46 Macula leprosy.

Maculate (mæ'ki'lēt), *a.* [ad. *L. maculāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *maculāre*, *f. macula* spot.] = **MACULATED**; in early use occas. *pa. ppl.* Now only in expressed or implied antithesis to *immaculate*.

1490 CAXTON *Enygdis* iv. 20 So departe thou thence from this londe, maculate, and full of fylthe and ordure. 1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fools* (1570) 144 The places that ye have edificed. Are now disordred, and with vices maculate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 150 That the honour of vertuous gentill men he nocht maculate witht the vice and incillitie of vicius pretendid gentill men. 1575-85 ABP. SANDVIS *Serm.* vii. 122 Hauling clothed ourselves with the maculate coate of stane. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii. Thy rare greene eye . . . never yet Bebeild things maculate. 1755-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 74 The cardinal of St. Clemente hurt himself by declaring for the maculate conception. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 296 Unfortunately for her already maculate reputation. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J.* Nicholson ii. Foul walls and maculate table linen.

Maculate (mæ'ki'lēt), *v.* *Pa. t.* 5 maculato.

[f. L. *maculāt*, ppl. stem of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain, soil, defile, pollute.
 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 235 Which commynge to Affrike wastide bit, and maculat [Trevise defouled] the feithe in bit. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 The hethen men . . . whiche had fowled and shamefully had maculat [the place] with theyr mabometry. 1490 — *Eneydos* viii. 35 Hir innocent blood whiche maculate & bysprange all theym that stode by. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburga* c. 279 A sensually pryncer. Purposed to maculate this vyrgyn glorious. 1531 Elvot *Gen.* i. xxvi. They wolde nat maculate the honour of theyr people. 1550 *Schole-house of Wom.* 914 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 140 Whose drops vncten douth maculate the fiste vesture that any man wears. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotema* 28 Thou hast done too much in maculating our blood. 1719 D'Urvey *Pills* (1872) IV. 166 They maculate Men's Blood, and make them silly.

Maculated (mæ'kületéd), *ppl. a.* [f. *MACULARE* v. + -ED.]

1. Spotted, stained, defiled, polluted.
 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xlii. 272 For Warts we . . . commit any maculated part unto the touch of the dead. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies*, *Merioneths.* (1662) iv. 43 Who being casually cast into bad company . . . keep their own innocency entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners. 1841 D'Israeli *Amén. Lit.* (1867) 1660 A maculated man seeking to shelter himself in dejection and in shade. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 158 A variegated record of profitless extravagance and maculated victory.

2. In scientific use: Marked with macule.
 1676 Dr. GARCERIERES *Coral* 15 Red coral will grow . . . maculated with several spots. 1819 G. SANOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 110 Body cinereous, maculated with fuscous. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 373 The gastric mucous membrane is . . . maculated with patches of a deep-crimson.

Maculation (mæ'külei-fon). [ad. L. *maculationem*, agent-n. f. *maculāre* MACULATE v. Cf. F. *maculation*.]

1. The action of spotting or staining; the condition of being spotted or defiled.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 138 If he be guilty, sum maculation Pleyne in his face xalshewe it owth. *Ibid.* 147, I nevyr knew of mannys maculation. But evyr have lived in trew virginite. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 66, I will throw my Gloue to death himselfe, That there's no maculation in thy heart. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 531 The nigrescent maculation of their pristine niveous candour. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Afforjas* I. 34, I waged a blind and ineffectual warfare all night, to the loss of my rest and the maculation of my countenance. 1887 STEVENSON *Men.* 3 *Parties* vi. 100 It was from the maculation of sheep's blood that he had come. . . . cleanse himself.

2. In scientific use: The state of being marked with macule; a particular arrangement or pattern of macule.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 650 Numerous Libellulæ emulate the Heliconian butterflies by their maculation. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways* Sci. ii. 40 The doctrine that an intimate association exists between solar maculation (or spottiness) and terrestrial meteorological phenomena. 1884 *Science* IV. 444 The maculation is normally noctuid, and the wings are ample. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 642 Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black maculations, like eyes, edged with white.

† **Maculatory**, *a. Obs. rare* — [f. L. *maculāt*, ppl. stem. + -ORY.] Apt to spot or defile.

1614 T. ADAMS *Danti's Banquet* 17 The luteulent, spumy, maculatorie waters of Sinne.

† **Maculature**. *Obs.* — [f. L. *maculāt*, ppl. stem of *maculāre* to stain + -URE. Cf. F. *maculature* (Cotgr.). G. *makulatur*.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Maculatures*, blotting or waste papers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maculature* or *Macle*, a waste Shee of printed Paper. 1723 BAILEY, *Maculature*, a Waste or blotting Paper.

Macule (mæ'küli), *sb.* Also 6 Sc. *macull*, *makle*. [f. L. *macula*, either directly or through F. *macule*.] A blemish, spot. *Obs.* In general sense.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* V b, It is a perle whiche is . . . without macule or spotte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 130 The throte quycke, and without spotte or macule. 1593-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 152 But any spot or macull doing spring. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 22 Haile, moder and maid but makle!

b. *Path.* = MACULA.

1863 *Edinb. Med. Jnrl.* Jan. 599 Skin diseases. . . 1. Macules and Deformities. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 465 The eruption commonly consists of macules.

c. *Printing*. A blur causing the impression of a page to appear double; = MACKLE sb.

1847 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 775 Instead of its being a macule, it is nothing more than [etc.].

Macule (mæ'küli), *v.* [f. F. *maculer*, f. *macule* a spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain. *Obs.* In general use.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alysoun* (1889) 261, I bylene not that this poure [man] may be maculed ne gilty of the blame.

b. *Printing* = MACKLE v. (*trans.* and *inlr.*).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v. If the joints of the tympan, or the head, or the nut of the spindle be loose, or any accident happen in pulling, so that the impression be somewhat doubled, and not clear, it is said to be maculed. *Ibid.* 775, I have heard many complaints of the middle pages of a twelves form maculing at a two-pull press.

Maculiferous (mæ'küli-fēros), *a.* [f. MACULE + (-IFEROUS).] Bearing or marked by spots, spotty.

1853 HERSCHTEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* n. xxxv. (1873) 77 The maculiferous belts of the sun.

Maculose (mæ'küliōs), *a.* [ad. L. *maculosus*, f. *macula* spot.] Full of spots; spotted.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. SANOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 124 A . . . maculose, dented band. 1851 HAGEN *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer.* 341 (Smithsonian Collect. IV.).

Maculous, *a. rare* — [See -OUS.] = prec.
 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 366 1 A Maculous (sic: in the 'Table' Maculous), or spotted Cramp-fish, bath the Eyes turned into black round spots. 1735 DYCHIE & PARDON *Dict.* *Maculous* or *Maculose*, troubled or affected with Spots, Defects, or natural Deformities. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Macute (mākūt). Also 8 *macutta*, *macoute*, *macoute*, 8-9 *macuta*. [ad. native African *macuta*.] At the beginning of the 18th c., said to be the name for one of the pieces of cloth used as money by the negroes of the Congo. Subsequently used in the W. African trade as the name for a money of account (= 2000 cowries), and hence adopted by the Portuguese at Angola as a denomination in their local coinage (= 50 reis); the Sierra Leone Company also issued (1791-1805) pieces of 1, 2, 5 and 10 macutes, the silver macute being worth about 4½d. sterling. The account given by Montesquieu (quot. 1748), and adopted by Mill and other English writers on political economy, appears to be based on misapprehension.

1704 tr. *Merolla's Voy. Congo* in *Churchill's Voy.* I. 740 The current Coins here are the Macuta's, being certain pieces of Straw-Cloth of about the largeness of a Sheet of Pastboard each. 1704 tr. *Acc. Gattina's Voy. Congo* *ibid.* I. 620 There is but little Money passes in that Country, but instead of it they buy and sell with Macutes. . . . The Macutes are pieces of coarse Cotton Cloth . . . five Ells long, and cost 200 Reys the Piece. *Ibid.* Two thousand of them (Zimbis) are worth a Macute. 1748 NUGENT tr. *Montesquieu's Spirit Laws* xxii. vii. (1752) 77 The negroes on the coast of Africa have a sign of value without money. It is a sign merely ideal. . . . A certain commodity or merchandise is worth three macutes; another six macutes; another ten macutes. . . . The price is formed by a comparison of all merchandises with each other. They have therefore no particular money; but each kind of merchandise is money to the other. 1853 CRANE *Technol. Dict.* *Macutin*. 1848 J. S. MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. vii. § 1.

† **Mad**, *sb.* *Obs. (exc. dial.)* [var. of MATRE.]

1. A maggot or grub; esp. the larva of the blow-fly, which causes a disease in sheep. Also *pl.*, the disease so caused.

1573 TISSER *Husk* I. (1878) 209 Sheepe wrigling tailt hath mads without fail. 1641 Bess *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 6 Lambs that wriggle theyre tayles . . . are to bee . . . searched, for fear of maddes breeding. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 273 *Maddis*, a Disease in Sheep. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 268 1/2 Keep Sheeps Tails from Maggots and Mads.

2. An earthworm.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. ix. 41 Content thee, Daphles, mooles take mads. 1592 *Ibid.* vii. xxxvii. 180 Here mailest thou feast thee with a Made. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 361 Earthworms or mads stamped and laid too are verie good to cure the biting of scorpions. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words*, *Mad*, an earthworm.

Mad (mæd), *sb.* 2 *dial.* and U. S. *slang.* [snbst. use of MAD a.] Madness, fury, anger.

1847-95 HALLIWELL, *Mad*, madness, intoxication. *Gloss.* 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 571/2 His mad was getting up. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 467/2 Let the pony get his mad up.

Mad (mæd), *a.* Forms: 1 *zemed(e)*, 3-4 *med*(d), *medde*, 3-6 *madde*(e), (5 *made*, *maad*), 3-*mad*. [Apheticrepre. OE. *gemæd(e)* (see AMAD), pa. pple. of **gemædan* to render insane, f. *gemæd* insane ('*vecors*, *gemæd*, *Corpus Gl.*), corresponding to OS. *gimēd* foolish, OHG. *gimeit*, *kimeit*, foolish, vain, boastful (MHG. *gimeit* merry, stately, handsome), Goth. *gamaifis* crippled. — OTEut. **gamaido*, f. **ga-* prefix (Y-) + **maido* — pre-Tent. **maib-*, pa. pple. of the Indogermanic root **mei-* to change (cf. L. *mutare*). The primary sense of **maido* changed, appears in the derivative Goth. *maidaun* to change, adulterate (*in-maideins* exchange); the corresponding ON. *meiba* means to cripple (cf. the sense of the Goth. adj. above). The OE. *mād* adj., without prefix, app. occurs once in the compound *mādmād* folly.

It is commonly said that the OE. (*gemæd*) survived into ME. in the form *mād*, *mēd*. The examples cited are the following. c 1210 in Wright *Lyric* P. viii. 31 For-ihil on molde y waxe mot (riming with *blod* in the next line but one, with *woot*, *lof* in the previous quatrain). c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 2091. To sla the childe he was full rade, He ferde as man that was made. c 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Ritson) 2001 Lybeaus began to swete, Ther he satte yn hys ste, Maad as he were the earlier texts read quite differently. In the first quot. the text is certainly correct (read *mad* + *blod*); the later quotes do not prove the length of the vowel.]

1. Suffering from mental disease; beside oneself, out of one's mind; insane, lunatic. In mod. use chiefly with a more restricted application, implying violent excitement or extravagant delusions: Maniacal, frenzied.

The word has always had some tinge of contempt or disgust, and would now be quite inappropriate in medical use, or in referring sympathetically to an insane person as the subject of an affliction.

a 1000 *Riddles* xii. 6 Ic þæs nowit wad fæst heo swa zemædde mode bestolede Dæd gedwolen deoraly mine Won visan gewham. c 1050 *Voc.* in W.-Wülker 347/19 *Amenis*, *zemæd*. c 1050 *Gloss.* *ibid.* 513/33 *Uccordem*, *zemædedne*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 46 For certes such a maladie . . . It myghte make a wisman madd. *Ibid.* II. 144 And if . . . hir list doight to be gladd, He berth an hond that sche is madd. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/5 *Madde*, or wood, *amens*, *demens*, *furius*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A. ii.*

xx. 213 Whyche duke or erle happeth to wex madd so that al alone as a folle he gothe renning by wodes and hedges. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 12 Gife I be sorrowfull and sad, Than will they say that I am mad. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 11 Wast thou mad, That thus so madlie thou didst answer me? 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat.* Treat. 37 They did see him hisse like a goose or barke lyke a dogge, or play such other parts as madfolles vse to doo. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 20 And many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad, why heare ye him? 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad freakling fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and, and once at Antwerp was really mad. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, Some of them, upon hearing me talk so wildly, thought I was mad. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1729 (1847) 15/2 If a man tells me that he 'sees' this [a rufian with a drawn sword] and in consternation calls to me to look at it I pronounce him to be mad. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* II. v. 1, And then to bear a dead man chatter Is enough to drive one mad.

absol. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 106 She saw slow Phillips creep like Tate's poor page, And all the mighty Mad in Dennis rage.

b. Phrases, To *fall*, go, run mad.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, Running madde, *Bacchatus*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 212 Nay, if thou melt, then will she runne madde. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine*, etc. 567 Being troubled in his Conscience he did fall mad. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 191 Seeing Nini preferred, [he] was ready to run mad. c 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* 12 Nov., You have not then received my letter? Well! I shail run mad. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 27 A perversion of gospel-teaching which had gained ground in his day to the extent of becoming a popular frenzy. People went literally mad.

fig. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 138 It is not Poetry, but Prose run mad. 1766 WESLEY *Jnrl.* 6 Nov., That manner of writing, in prose run mad, I cordially dislike.

c. *Lie mad*: literally, in the manner of one who is mad; hence, furiously, with excessive violence or enthusiasm. Also *† like any mad*, *† for mad*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 120 (Thornton MS.) It marred, it moured, it moyssed for made. 1530 PALSGR. 572/1, I go madde, I go up and downe lyke a madde body, *ye cours les rues*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vii. (1712) 268 For she was then seen . . . in her letters, running about like mad. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove like mad. 1732 *PLANTING* *Convent Gard.* *Trag.* ii. xii, My reeling head I which aches like any mad. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 118 Several Harlequins, and other ludicrous Forms, that jump'd and ran about like mad. 1745 C. J. HAMILTON in *Academy* 18 Nov. (1893) 410/3 They were Shooting at y^e Standards Like Mad. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Tril.* (1894) I. 26a We are writing like mad for the post. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Nutty* 101 We . . . heard our fellows cheering like mad.

d. *transf.* of the effects of alcoholic drink.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 19 Being drunk and mad with Liquor, they plunder'd Chests and Cabins.

† e. Causing madness. *Obs. rare*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, There is another kind of the self same name which is called mad Dwale. Which being drunken sheweth wonders by a certain false shewe of imagination. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 909 There is also another kind of pernicious honey made, which from the madness that it causeth, is termed Mad-honey. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* iv. 1, 1890 Pow'r like new Wine, does your wits Brain surprise, And it's mad Fumes, in hot Discourses rise.

2. Foolish, unwise. Now only in stronger sense (corresponding to the modern restricted application of sense 1): Extravagantly or wildly foolish; ruinously imprudent.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I. 412 *Ineptus*, *zemedid*, *Ibid.* v. 36 *Unanus*, *zemedad*. a 1300 *Boily & Soul* (MS. Laud 108) 100, I polede he and [dude] as mad to be maister and i pi cnaue. 13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 267 Me bynk he put in a mad porpose, & busyez he aboute a raysoun bref. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1864 Me merrellis of pi momlyng & pi mad wordes. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 349/1 Is not this a madde manner of prayer that men vse to our Lady? 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. 438, I draue my Sutor from his mad humor of loue to a liuing humor of madnes. 1608 MIDDLETON (title) A Mad World my Masiers. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* ii. 2, I saide of laughter, It is mad: and of mirth, What doeth it? 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 14 Our Attempt for Liberty in sailing . . . with such a number of People, slow'd in a Long Boat, has been censur'd as a mad Undertaking. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 643 The chief justice . . . was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* ix, How sad and bad and mad it was — But then, how it was sweet! 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. ii. 27 Was I mad? To fear, one moment, thou couldst ever die? 1894 *quarand*, 23.. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 166 Hit payed bym not bat I so flonc, Ouer meruelous merez so mad arayed.

† 3. Stupefied with astonishment, fear, or suffering; dazed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10310 For þat brightnes was he sa radd, Pat he stode still als he war madd. *Ibid.* 10531 Sant gabriel . . . said her till, 'Maria, quarfor es þou madd? Es þe na nade to be radd'. *Ibid.* 24836 All þat þat in þat ferr cot fard War madd [Goth. mad; Edin. med] quen þat him [f. in the angel] sagb and berd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11545 Pus in pouert am I pyght, put vnder loth, Pat makes me full mad, & mounres in my bert.

4. Carried away by enthusiasm or desire; wildly excited; infatuated. *Const. about, after, for, † of, on, upon.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7604 Out of mesure was he glad, Upon þat mayden he wax al mad. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 260 He loued her, for indeede he was mad for her. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* I. 38 It is the land of drauen images, and they are made upon their idole. 1614 B. JONSON *Barthol.* *Fair* I. (1631) 9, I thought he would ha' 1668 RYMER *runne* made o' the blacke boy in Buckenbury. 1674 *Trag. Last Age*, I cannot be persuaded that the people are so very mad of Accorns, but that they could be well content to

x854 MISS BAKER, *Northampt. Gloss.*, I'll give it you, madam, if you don't do as you're bid.

2. As a prefixed title. †a. Prefixed to a first or sole name. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 121 She [the prioress] was cleped madame Eglentyne. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. it. i.* 9 Goe to sir, tell me: do you know Madam Siluia? *Ibid.* ii. v. 8 But sirha, how did thy Master part with Madam Julia? 1613 HEYWOOD *Brace Age* ii. ii. Jason, Madam Medea. *Medea*. Leave circumstance, away. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii, viii, etc. [An unmarried young lady is referred to by servants and inferiors as 'Madam Sophia']

b. Prefixed to a surname: (a) Now in U.S., and perh. formerly in England, the style of a woman who has a married son (whose wife has the style of 'Mrs.'). (b) *dial.* The style of a married woman of position, such as the squire's wife. (c) U.S. (see quot. 1809).

1703 PETIVER *Musci Petiver*. 94 Madam Elizabeth Glanville. To this Curious Gentlewoman I am obliged for an hundred Insects. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 Madam Clark of Yeovil, Mrs. Service of Fawent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Elegy on Mrs. Blaize*. Good people all, with one accord Lament for Madam Blaize. 1809 KENDALL *Trans. II.* xxxviii. 44 It has been, and still is the practice, to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some consideration . . . the title of madam. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*. Madam, a term of respect to gentlewomen; below lady, but above mistress. In a village, the Esquire's wife . . . must have madam prefixed to her surname. The parson's wife, if he be a doctor, or a man of . . . genteel figure, must be madam too. 1849 LVELL *Visit U. S. I.* 162 The title of Madam is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally . . . in the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter-in-law is then called Mrs.

†c. Madam regent = queen regent. Also *fig. Obs.* 1523 SKELTON *Carli. Laurel* 53 [to Pallas] Prynces moost pusant . . . All other transcendingy . . . Madam regent of the seynce seyn. *Ibid.* 95. 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 34 Nowe was there lodged also Madame Regent, the kyng's mother, and all hir trayn of lads and gentillwomen.

†d. In playful or derisive uses. *Obs.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. 11. 43 Behold, behold, where Madam Mitigation comes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Naye, make his honest and chaste wyfe no better Then a madam makarell. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. ii. 'Tis not your new Mistress, Your goodly Madam Merchant, shall triumph on my dejection. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 After a lad has taken his leave of Madam University . . . he is not likely to deal . . . with much Latine. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 250 But madam Panther, you, though more sincere, Are not so wise as your adulterer. 1806 H. K. WHITE *My Study*. The ideal fights of Madam Brain.

3. A woman who is addressed as 'madam'. †a. A lady of rank or station. Also *fig. Obs.*

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 38b, She [holly church] became a glorious madame of the earth. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* Pref. A vj b, They have alwaies for luces sake, gloriouslye garnished their holy mother, the madame of mischiefe and proude synagoge of Sathan w^cke dole, siluer [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* Epit. Preceptes A i j b, His grand-mother a sober matrone and vertuous old madamme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. l. (Arb.) 149 As we see in these great Madames of honour. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle*, etc. (1612) 124 'Tis certain he had been a knight at all last, And made his wife (what she hath lookt for long) A Madame. *appositively*. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. 1. The want of one (as a male heir) Swells my young Mistresses, and their madam mother With bopes above their birth, and scale.

b. The mistress of a house. Now only U.S. vulgar.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* ii. xv, We shall . . . use a little more freedom with the madam of the mansion. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* xv. 75 Well, Colonel, . . . I've brought back the books I borrowed of the madam the other day.

c. In derisive or opprobrious use. (a) An affected fine lady. †(b) A kept mistress, a courtesan, prostitute (*obs.*). (c) Used as a general term of contempt for a female: a 'hussy', 'minx'.

These uses may perhaps, so far as origin is concerned, belong partly to MADAME, as being more or less due to prejudice against foreign women. Cf. *Madam Van Vlie*, a Dutchwoman; cf. MADAME 1) a whore' (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700).

(a) 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* In Lect. B. 2, Let me alone, the Madams call for thee Longing to laugh at thy wits poveritie. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iii. ii, Fine meeters To tinkle in the eares of ignorant Madams. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 12 Ovid's Lydian-Spinstress, that proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship transform'd into the Spider. 1682 O. N. *Bolton's Lutrin* i. Arg. 21 Thus Queeste Madams meet forbear Until they reach The Bill of Fare. 1725 NEW *Cant. Dict.* *Mistress*. *Trincom*. Madams, such a stiff, onicne, precise Madams. 1780 MARY CARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 7 What should I care what those fine Madams say of me! 1840 HOOD *Kilnansegg, Honeymoon* xxi, She was far too pamp'd a madam.

(b) 1719 D'URVEY *Pills IV*. 130 Hyde-Park may be term'd the Market of Madams, or Lady-Fair. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 28 (1754) 152 At Oxford . . . several of our most celebrated and right beautiful madams would pluck off their fine feathers, and betake themselves to an honest livelihood. 1747 GENTL. *Mag.* 56 On a Gentleman who mistook a Kept Madam for a Lady of Fashion. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 66 He indulged himself and madam with green peas at five shillings a quart.

(c) 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* ii. Wks. 1816 IV. 183 I'd make the madams squall. 1874 S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* I. 68 'I do not think they [hop-pickers] are troubled with much shyness'. 'O, not a bit of it, Sir Charles . . . they're brazen madams, and quite above my hands'.

†4. Comb. (appositive). *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superf.* 174 Flourishing London, the Staple of Wealth, & Madam-towne of the Realme.

Hence (nonce-words). Madamish a., like a 'fine lady'; † Madamship.

1620 SWEETNAM *Arraigned* (1880) 62, I thank you Madam-ship, Imeglad o' this. 1821 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xv. 171 The mistress at home grew quite madamish.

Madam (mæd'm), v. [f. MADAM sb.] trans. To address as 'madam'. † Also with up.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Nerves & B.* 7 She . . . would be Madam'd, Worshipp'd, Ladified. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iii. i. (1671) 33 Madam me-no Madam. 1741 RICHARDSON *Paulina* (1824) I. 58 In came the coachman . . . and madamed me up strangely. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 447, I am . . . Madam'd up perhaps to matrimonial perfection. 1829 *Examiner* 1161 The sparring scene between her and Mrs. Chatterley, wherein they 'Madam' each other with genteel petulance.

† Madame (madam; often mæd'm, or anglicized mæd'm). Also madam. Pl. MESDAMES; † madames. [Fr.: see MADAM sb.]

The uses in which the word is meant to represent a foreign title are treated in the present article, although in early examples the spelling is often madam. For madame, when it is a mere variant spelling of the Eng. word, see MADAM.]

1. The title prefixed to the surname of a French married woman (corresponding to the Eng. 'Mrs.', 'Lady', etc., according to degree of rank). Abbreviated Mme.; in Eng. books and newspapers Mme. often occurs.

In English use it is very commonly applied to a married woman belonging to any foreign nation (substituted, e.g., for the Ger. Frau or the Du. Mevrouw). It is also frequently assumed (instead of 'Mrs.') by English or American professional singers or musicians, and by women engaged in businesses such as dressmaking, in which native taste or skill is reputed to be inferior to that of Frenchwomen.

1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. 5 155 One day he visited Madam Turyn. 1699 PETIVER *Musci Petiver*. 46 Madam Margaretha Hendrina van Otterden, Widow to . . . Dr. Oldenland. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 18 May (1857) VI. 46 Mrs. Skelton, daughter to Madam Orfeur. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick x*, 'The Lady's name', said Ralph, . . . 'is Mantalini—Madame Mantalini'. 1871 E. C. MURRAY *Member for Paris* I. 258 One of Madame Roderheim's plushed footmen. *Ibid.* 296 'Father Glabre never talks politics', answered Mme. de Marguill. 1877 J. GRANT *Six Yrs. Ago* II. 188 Madame von Hohenthal. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 193 Mme. Christine Nilsson.

b. Used (both vocatively and otherwise) with omission of the name, or in substitution for it.

1825 BRONTE *Villette* xiv, As soon as Georgette was well, Madame sent her away into the country. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* 198 Presently madame followed her example.

†2. The title given to female members of the French royal family; a French princess; *spec.* the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; in the reign of Louis XIV, the wife of MONSIEUR, the king's only brother. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. t. 14 In the presence of Madam Royal in Turin. 1699 *Marriage Charles II*, 7 Next to her followed Madame. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/3 Madame does not yet give Audience. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 302 The King of France had courted Madame Soissons, and made a shew of courting Madame [sc. the Duchess of Orleans]. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 112 Don Philip, duke of Parma . . . has left issue, by the late madame of France, a prince and a princess. 1766 *Ibid.* ii. 4 The Madams of France were much devoted to reading in their private apartments. 1768 R. C. DALLAS *tr. Cléop's Tru. Occur.* *Louis XVI* 40 A small antichamber almost without light, was occupied by Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth.

†3. A French married woman; a Frenchman's wife. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 23 The Madams too, not vs'd to toyie, id vntill sweat to beare The Pride vpon them. *Ibid.* iii. v. 28 Dolphin. By Faith and Honor, Our Madams mock at vs. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1, I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsieur. 1627 DRYDEN *Agincourt* cxviii, In which [a Charlot] they came to Paris him to bring, To make good to Madams and their Boys. 1765 BICKENSTAFF *Maid of Mill* i. vi. 21 When I was on my travels, among the madames, and signoras, we never saluted more than the tip of the ear.

Madamoiselle, *obs.* variant of MADEMOISELLE. Madame, *obs.* form of MADAM.

Madapolam (mæd'ap'lām). Also -polland, -polam. [From *Madapolam* (*Mādāva-palam*), a suburb of Narsapnr, Madras presidency.] A kind of cotton cloth, orig. manufactured at Madapolam, and afterwards imitated on the British looms, and exported in great quantities to India.

1832 in M. Russell *Egypt* viii. (1853) 327 He intends to send long-cloths, madapolams [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Madapolam*, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Madapolam*, a coarse description of calico cloth, of a stiff, heavy make, originally of Indian manufacture, where it was employed for Quilts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 31 Dec. 4/4 Buff-end madapolams.

Mad-apple. [A translation of mod.L. *malum insānum*, a corruption of the oriental word which appears variously as *melongena*, *badingan*, *BRINJAL*. Also called *raging* (*love*) *apple*: see *RAGING* ppl. a. 2.] The fruit of the EGG-PLANT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. liv. 274 Madde or raging Apples. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* ii. 82/2 An Assirian Made Apple. The pod is whitish green, and the cup jagged [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 318 Mad Apple, Solanum. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 202 Mad-Apple is also of this genus. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora* V. Ind. 785 Mad-apple, *Solanum Melongena*.

Madar: see MUDAR.

† Madarosis (mædārō'sis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. μαδάωσις, f. μαδάω bald: see -OSIS.] Loss of hair; esp. of that of the eyebrows.

1693 in *Blancard's Physical Dict.* (ed. 2). 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). In mod. Dicts.

† Mad-brain, sb. (and a.) *Obs.*

A. sb. A mad-brained person; a 'scatter-brain'. 1570 *Marr. Will & Sci. v.* 1. E. b, Thou art some mad braine, or some fool. 1618 MIDDLETON *Mad World* i. A. 3 Heer's a mad-braine a'th fist, whose pranks scorn to have presidents. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco . . . thou that hast bene hitherto accomp't . . . the mad-braines merriment, . . . and the vnthrifts pasport.

B. attrib. or adj. = MAD-BRAINED.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 45, I have . . . seene the mad-braynest Roister-doister in a cuntry dashit out of countenance. 1596 SHAKS. *Ham. Sár.* iii. ii. 10, I must forsooth be lost To give my hand . . . Vnto a mad-braine rudesby. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 33 With . . . mad-braine heat, Munster they enter. 1631 VEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 295 That wilde mad-braine Falques.

Mad-brained (mædbrænd), a. Having or manifesting a mad brain; hot-headed, uncontrolled.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 And Skelton that saine madbraynd knave Look how he knawes a deade horse boane. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroome tooke him such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke. 1607 — *Timon* v. 1. 77 Giuing our holy Virgins to the staine Of contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd warre. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cxlvii, The Mad-brain'd Spartacus. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 104 The heedless levities of the one sex, and the mad-brained passions of the other. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vi. xx, A mad-brained goblin for a guide. 1894 G. M. FENN *Real Gold* 379 Your father's mad-brained ideas.

Madcap (mæd'kæp), sb. and a. [f. MAD a. + CAP sb.; cf. *juddlecap*, *huffcap*.]

A. sb. †a. In early use, a madman, maniac (*obs. rare*). b. One who acts like a maniac; a reckless, wildly impulsive person. In recent use often applied playfully to young women of lively and impulsive temperament.

1580 GREENE *SF. Masquerado* C 3 b, This crue of popish Madcaps. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. v. 8 Come-on you mad-cap; ile to the Ale-house with you. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 19 There was . . . Sir Hugh Linne, a good soldier, but a very mad-cap. 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 57 What mad-caps have you in your house (Bedlam). 1667 DRYDEN *Secret Love* i. i. (1668) 34 Lord, that such a Mad-Capas I should ever live to be jealous of! 1721 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 12 There were . . . some Mad-caps alias High-Flyers, in the Council that opposed the granting of it. 1851 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1876) 53, I should like to have seen that noble old madcap [Peterborough]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 12 To be singing when Vesuvius was thundering . . . was not unfitting the imperial madcap. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* i, On the boards she was the merriest, gayest, madcap in the world.

B. attrib. and adj. Mad, 'crack-brained'; reckless, wildly impulsive.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* i. 215 That last is Beroone, the merry mad-cap Lord. 1598 E. GULPIN *Satir.* (1878) 27 When thou hast read this mad-cap stuffe. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* i. iii, Dor. And is your hate so mortal? Mar. Not to his person, But to his qualities, his mad-cap follies. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 274 The thoughtless flow of mad-cap spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. ii, The mad-cap girl ran up to her mother. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ed.* ix. 43 Let the madcap billows in thunder break on the shore. 1893 VITZELLY *Glances Back* ii. xxxiii, 233 Madcap republicans bent on disturbing the emperor's pleasure.

Madged (mæd'ed), ppl. a. Now rare. [f. MAD v. + ED 1.] Rendered mad, in various senses of the adj. a. Deprived of reason or intelligence. b. Excited to fury, enraged.

1580 SIDNEY *Pt. XXII* vii, I am enclous'd with yong bulls maddened rovt. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 313 All Curses madded Hecuba gave the Greeks. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 290 The two Confectants . . . were by the maddd multitude stoned to death. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 647 But Tycho-Brahe . . . shall . . . unfold to us this matter far different from the Madded Nursery of Peripatetics. 1766 NICOL *Poems* 240 Shall I so besotted be And madded, as to sell my soul to flames? 1782 BLACKIE *Lays High*, 101 Downward Sbeer the madded torrent pours.

Madden (mæd'n), v. [f. MAD a. + -EN 6.]

1. intr. To become mad.

1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 6 They rave, recite, and madden round the land. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 8 My mind would madden at the retrospect of her injuries. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 85, I saw her strength wasting . . . and maddened at the view! 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 19 My fierce steed maddens to be gone. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. (1864) V. 369 Whole populations maddening to avenge the cause of the injured Son of God. 1858 H. LAW *Christ is All*, Numbers 79 Malignant passions maddened in opposing breasts.

2. trans. To make mad; to drive out of one's mind; to excite to frenzy or uncontrollable anger. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* iv. 167 Opium maddens the head. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* ii. v. 105 It was enough to madden the most gentle. 1849 MACAULAY *Eng.* ii. l. 267 Fierce spirits, unrestrained by principle, maddened by fanaticism. 1879 FARRAR *Jt. Paul* (1883) 119 The raging passion which maddens a crowd of Eastern fanatics.

Hence Maddedden ppl. a., Madding ppl. a. and vbl. sb. Also Maddingly adv., in a madding manner.

a 1743 SAVAGE *To J. Powell* 35 Calm, on the beach while madding billows rave, He gains Philosophy from every wave. 1775 ASH *Suppl.*, Madding, the act of making mad. 1806 SHER *Winter in Lond.* III. 79 The shrieks . . . of

its maddened mother . . did not arouse the sleeping nurse. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 624 The burning and maddening pain . . can rarely be alleviated but by opium. 1862 Mrs. Browning *From Nonnus Poems* 1890 V. 85 She named her hero, and raged maddeningly Against the brine of waters. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* Intro. 3 The wind Hushing the ocean into maddened arms That clutch and dash huge vessels on the rocks. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 117/2 There never was such a maddening mouth since Eve's!

Madder (mæ'dæ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1. *mædere*, *mæddre*, *mæderu*, 3-7 *mader*, 4-5 *madyr*, (5) *madur*, *maddyre*, *madro*, 5-6 *maddre*, 6-7 *mather*, (8) *maddar*, 4- *madder*. [OE. *mædere* wk. fem. corresp. to ON. *madra* in place-names (Sw. *madra*, dial. *mādra*, *māra*, Norw. *madra*, *maure*); app. related in some way are MDu., MLG. *mæde* (mod. Du. *mede*, *nee*), *madder*.]

The word in OE. and ON. could not originally have denoted the exotic *Rubia*, but probably belonged to various species of the allied genera *Asperula* and *Galium*, some of which are still used as substitutes for madder. In Iceland, Sweden, and Norway, it is now applied chiefly to *Galium boreale*; in Sweden also to *Asperula tinctoria* (Dyer's Woodruff), while *Rubia tinctorum* is called *roð madra* and *krapp*. In the mod. Wiltshire dialect *madder* is used for the Sweet Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*); the *madders* or *mather* applied in several dialects to the Stinking Camomile is prob. a distinct word (see *MAYTNE*).

1. A herbaceous climbing plant, *Rubia tinctorum*, having rough hairy stems and bearing panicles of small yellowish flowers: cultivated, esp. in Holland and France, for the dye obtained from it (see 2). Called also *dyer's madder*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 154 Deos wyrt be man grys & oðrum naman mædere nenned byð cennet fyrmynt in luncania. c 1050 *Herbarium in Sax. Leechb.* I. 24 Herba grys be mæderu [v.r. mædere]. c 1265 *Voc. Plants in Wt.* Wülcker 608/27 *Rubea*, mader. 14. *Voc. Ibid.* 576/22 *Cressula*, Mader. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 *Madyr*, herbe. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 118 The stalkes of madder are foure squared, longe, rough lyke vnto the stalkes of gooshareth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 76/2 The Garden Madder hath a long rough leaf. 1758 P. MILLER (*title*) The Method of cultivating Madder, As it is now practised by the Dutch in Zealand. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 Madder has been attempted to be raised (in England), but without success. 1883 HOLDEN *Hnu. Ostol.* (ed. 6) 33 The colouring principle of the madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) has a strong affinity for phosphate of lime.

b. With specific qualification, applied to other plants. Bengal Madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866). Field Madder (see *FIELD sb.* 20). Hog's Madder (see *HOG sb.* 13 d). Indian Madder, (a) *R. cordifolia*; (b) *Oldenlandia umbellata* (Treas. Bot.). Petty Madder, the genus *Crucianella*. Wild Madder, (a) *R. peregrina*, native to the south-west of England; (b) *Galium Mollugo*.

14. *Voc. in Wt.* Wülcker 570/10 *Candee*, wylde mader. 1578 *LXXV Dodona* in. lxxiii. 537 There be two sortes of Madder, the tame Madder . . and the wild Madder. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 661. 1 *Rubia tinctorum*, Red Madder. 2 *Rubia sylvestris*, Wilde Madder. 3 *Rubia marina*, Sea Madder. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 318 Petty Madder, *Crucianella*. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. Vegetables 1. 81 Madder. Mollugo. Goosegrass. . . Wild Madder, Great Bastard Madder. 1813 ANSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 87 Bengal Madder, *Rubia Manjith Roxb.*

2. The root of this plant, employed medicinally or as a source of colouring matter; the dye-stuff or pigment prepared from this.

The chief colouring matters contained in madder are alizarin and purpurin. The 'Turkey red' used in dyeing cotton, is prepared from madder.

1347-8 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 215/4 Come il ait fait auvenir en Engleterre xi pokes de madder a Lenn. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Former Age* 17 No mader [v.r. madyr, madder], welder, or wood no listere ne knew. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 338 Euerych a cart y'lade w' mader, bi cometh selwe, twey pous. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 Yit marchaundy of Ibrahan and Selande, The madder and woodeth that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 377 Madder. The root is sharp and bitter, and therefore purgeth the liuer and the milt. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Wherein no Mather shalbe used. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 28 It bringeth forth great quantities of madder, very perfect woode, but no great store. 1747 COOKE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. 258 These Tartars trade . . with the Russians with their madder. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 31 Sulphur and madder are the best agerics in foulness of the skin or habit. 1884 W. T. SUFFOLK in *Sci. Gossip* Mar. 50 Avoid . . cochineal colours; the madders are the only safe substitutes.

b. With defining word, indicating a special kind or quality, as *bale*-, *bunch*-, *fat*-, *pipe*-madder; sometimes with designation adopted from Dn., as *mull*, *umbro madder*; *crap-madder* [*CRAP sb.* 2], corruptly *crop*-, *grape-madder*, the best quality of madder.

1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 168 *Crap madder*, and all other hale madder . . Fat madder . . Mull madder. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Kent* II. (1662) 57 Madder . . there are three kinds thereof. 1. *Crop-madder*. 2. *Umbro-Owe*. 3. *Pipe or Fat-madder*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 176 The best umbro madder, imported from Holland. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 400/2 The commodity, when manufactured, is distinguished into different kinds, as *grape-madder*, *bunch-madder*, &c. The *grape-madder* is the heart of the root.

3. The colour produced by madder dyes or pigments; also with defining word, as *crimson madder*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* 1. 30 Of the yellow and madder sails . . he took careful note. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 12 A crimson madder petticoat. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterila* 1. 396 Shade cobalt through pink madder into yellow ochre for skies.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *madder-bath*, -*crop*-, -*crop*-, -*dye*-, -*dyeing*-, -*field*-, -*grinder*-, -*ground*-, -*mill*-, -*pit*-, -*plant*-, -*root*-, -*stove*-, -*style*-, -*tribe*-, *madder-printed* *adj.* Also in names of colours produced by dyes or pigments in which madder is an ingredient, as *madder-black*, -*brown*-, -*lake*-, -*purple*-, -*red*-, etc. Also *madderwort* *Bot.*, Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Galiaceæ*.

1763 W. LEWIS *Philos. Comm. Arts* 420 The colour hence produced [by madder upon blue cloth] is called 'madder-black. 1897 ANNE PACE *Afternoon Ride* 63 Ineffaceable 'madder brown—a pigment lost to art. 1899 *Newminster Carul.* (1878) 237 Juxta pontem de le 'Maddercroft. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 536 The use of archil gives a . . bloom to the 'madder dye. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 34 Water . . required for 'madder-dyeing. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/1 The 'madder fields of Alsace, of Southern France, and of Algeria have practically ceased to exist. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 'Madder-grinder. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 35 The Dutch always sow Grain upon their 'Madder Ground. 1822 *Imson Sci. & Art* II. 411 'Madder-lake. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 'Madder-miller. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 59 The howels of our mother were not ript For 'Madder-piss. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 7 A 'Madder Plant, that has many of these [side] Roots, is called a well bearded Madder Plant. 1881 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 53 The best hanging would be the inclosed 'madder-printed cotton. 1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 392 Sulphuric acid . . throws down the 'madder-purple. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Red*. 'Madder red is dyed with madder. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 390 These Calico-printers make use of the *Rubia tinctorum*, or 'Madder-root. 1757 *Act 31 Geo. II.* c. 35 § 5 For preventing the stealing or destroying of Madder roots. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 12 In the 'Madder Stoves, the People work more by Night than Day. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 224 The 'madder style [of calico-printing] . . in which the mordants are applied to the white cloth . . and the colours are afterwards brought up in the dye-bath. 1836 LANNY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 Order cxxix. Stellatae, or Galiaceæ. The 'Madder Tribe. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 77 Order xxxiv. Galiaceæ—'Madderworts, or Stellates.

Madder (mæ'dæ), *sb.* 2. *Anglo-Irish*. Also *mædar*, *mether*. [A. Irish *mædar*.] A square wooden drinking vessel.

1720 SWIFT *Irish Feast in Miss.* (1735) V. 14 Usquebagh to our Feast In Fails was brought up, An hundred at least; And a Madder our Cup. 1832 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* (1862) II. 337 The 'madder' so often mentioned in Irish song was a wooden Tankard, made square. 1886 WOOD-MARTIN *Lake Dwellings* *Irel.* I. v. 103 'Mædar', or 'Mether', is the Irish designation for a species of drinking-cup.

Madder (mæ'dæ), *v.* [I. MADDER *sb.* 1] *trans.* To treat or dye with madder.

c 1461 *E. E. Miss.* (Warton Club) 90 To a dosyne of vicettes viij pownde of Madyre . . and loke 3e maddere theme as 3e do 3our redys. 1464 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 562/1 That the same Wolle and Cloth be perfily boyled and madered. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1. 1 madder clothe to be dyed. . . Your violet hath nat his full dye but he is maddered. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Philos. Techn.* 405 The . . regulations for the French Dyers . . require the cloth, after it has been blued, to be maddered. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 539 They are maddered higher than black.

Hence *Ma'ddered ppl. a.*, *Ma'ddering vbl. sb.* c 1461 *E. E. Miss.* (Warton Club) 88 At 3oure Maderynge 3e schall take of the same waterys. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 Where Clothes Karsies & Hosen . . have been dyed with . . a galled & mathered Black. 1808 *Nicholson's Trml.* XXI. 44 On the maddering of Cotton and Linen Thread. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 787 There next follows . . the galliug, the aluming, the maddering.

Ma'dderish, *a.* [I. MADDER *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Resembling the colour of madder.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 212 Some . . seem . . to be made of gold vapor; others have a madderish tone.

† **Ma'dderlen**, *Obs. rare*—1. [I. MADDER *sb.* 1 + -len (? = -LING).] A name (perh. invented by Hill) for the genus *Sherardia*.

1770 HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 153 *Sherardia*. Madderlen. *Ibid.* 154 *Sherardia arvensis*. Field Madderlen.

Madding (mæ'ding), *vbl. sb.* [I. MAD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. MAD; becoming or being mad, madness; mad behaviour. Now only in phrases (*arch.* or *dial.*) to go, † run, set a-madding (or † on madding).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1153 My manez mynde to madding malte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3546 Madding married has bi mode & bi mynd changid. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 288 It is but a madding, these wayes that ye vse. 1565 CALFILL *Ans. Treat. Cross* Pref. 5 They . . went a madding after their Idols. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 394 Poore Dametas hegan now to thinke, that . . a generall madding was false. 1600 HOLLAND *Yvix* lxxvii. xli. 969 The dromedary camels . . were unriely and set a madding. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 733 [They] forced sundry principall Gentlemen to attend them in their madding. 1614 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. vii. iii. All the world would be glad to runne on madding after their bait. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves*. I. xxix. 49 Our error of opinion . . and our madding after unnesseary good, have hrambled the way of Vertue. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. viii. John had not run on a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant ditch of a wife. 1775 MNE. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 Nov. Lady Edgcomb . . declared she was set a-madding. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 205 Men . . whose crazed brains go a madding after forbidden fruit. 1865

Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* viii. (1879) 79 To set all † urchins' brains a madding.

† b. *attrib.*, as *madding-day*, *month*, *time*. 16. 1. T. GRIM *The Collier of Croydon* iii. (1662) 90 Why how now man! is this your madding month! 1621 *Car. salvia's Sp. Inquis.* 34 In all her madding time she be nothing else in her mouth. 1691 LUNOW *Let to Sir E. S.* title-p. Occasioned by the reading Dr. Pelling's Lert Harangues upon the 30th of January, being the Anniversary, or General Madding-Day. 1717 (*title*) A Rebuke to the High Church Priests for turning the 30th of January into a Madding-Day.

Madding (mæ'ding), *ppl. a.* Now *peol.* or *rhetorical.* [I. MAD *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Becoming mad; acting madly; frenzied.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 26 But now from mee by madding mynd is starte, And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. 1822 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* *lurri. heading*, The Author being, as it were, in half a madding mood. 1614 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Sonn.* 'Deare Mad' Farre from the madding Worl'ding's hoarse discords. 1656 BRATHWAIT *Acad. Pr.* 171 Ouseing the madding motion of his eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 210 The madding Wheels Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* vii. 539 She . . mixing with the throng of madding matrons, bears the bride along. 1714 ADDISON *To Princess of Wales*, *with Cato* 38 Bid impious discord cease, And smoothe the madding factions into peace. 1749 GRAY *Elegy* 73 Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. [Cf. *quot.* 1614 above.] 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VII. 308/1 These [words] are poetical, but were never in common use. shook (shaken), madding [etc.]. 1822 WORSW. *Ecl.* *Sonn.* II. xx. *Menastis Velut*, High conceits to madding Fancy dear.

2. That makes mad; maddening.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix. How have mine eyes out of the Sphaeres been fitt In the distraction of this madding fever. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 67 Superstition is a mad and madding thing. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* n. vi. § 7 (1651) 154 Are these such saddening and madding thoughts! 1871 R. ELIOT *Tr. Catullus* lxiv. 94 O thou cruel of heart, thou madding worker of anguish.

Hence † **Ma'ddingly adv.**

a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* iv. 1, Your poor neighbours Run maddingly affrighted through the Villages.

Maddish (mæ'dif), *a.* [I. MAD *a.* + -ISH 1.]

† n. Having the manner or ideas of a madman; like a madman in behaviour; appropriate to or befitting a madman (*obs.*). b. Somewhat mad.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* etc. (1580) 83 What with volupntuousnes, and other maddish toies. 1638 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 208 'Hypochondriacal humours' . . is to be civilly and silently maddish. 1642 BR. MORTON *Primitiv. Schismatie* 6. I have reserved for the last place a Character . . called by Austen maddish obstinacy. 1665 M. CASSEVOY *Antith.* iii. (1656) 109 Some . . became (in a degree) maddish of the stage, and were perpetually acting some part of a Tragedy. 1740 *Tr. De Monks's Fort. Country* *Madd* (1741) II. 141 Do you know I am a little maddish. 1778 *Learn'g at a Loss* II. 161 A maddish looking Gentleman. 1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth in Final Mem.* vi. 244 Excuse this maddish letter. 1829 SCOTT *Fairl.* 20 Apr. [The] wit . . of Lord Erskine was moody and maddish.

Maddle (mæ'dl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [I. MAD *a.* : see -LE 3.] *a. intr.* To be or become crazy; to be confused in mind; to be dotingly fond of. *b. trans.* To craze; to confuse in mind, bewilder.

c 1540 *Tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Na. 29) 205 He was become feble by reason of sore and daily siknes and began to maddle. 1590 LEVINS *Mania* 61/8 To Maddle, delirare, dissipere. *Ibid.* 126/40 To Maddill, delirare, 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 To Maddle; to be fond. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hal-lamsh. Gloss.*, Maddle, to cause distraction of thought, confusion of mind, as by long continued and loud talking. *Ibid.* App., Madded, puzzled. 1850 *Tales of Kirkcubright* 171 I'm afraid she's quite maddled. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Maddle, to be fond of to the extent of losing one's wits. 1864 T. CLARKE in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan. A wes faer maddl't amang em.

† **Maddock** (mæ'dak), *Obs.* Also 3 *mædek*. See also MAWK. [Early ME. *mædek*, or (as corresponding to) ON. *mædk-r* (Da. *mædk*, Sw. *mædk*), MLG. *mædeke*, dim. (with -k suffix: see -oek) of the word which appears in OE. as *maðu*, *mæda*; see MATHE. There may have been an OE. **mædauc*.]

1. a. An earthworm. b. A maggot. c 1240 *Saules Ward in Cott. Hom.* 251 As mæden [MS. *Titus mædekes*] in forrotet flesch. c 1400 *Longfanc's Curig.* 44 Maddockis—pat ben wormes of be efte. 1459 *Voc. in Wt.* Wülcker 594/3 *Lumbricus*, a maddock. c 1459 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item Euytes eyron & maddock dolkes, & openes, & wasche hem clem. c 1459 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 87/30 Uermes siue lumbrici terreni. . . Angl. angeltwychekes uel maddockes. 1684 G. MERITON *Praile Yorks.* Ale, etc. Clavis, Mawks are Maddocks.

2. *north. dial.* A whim (Grose 1790). Cf. MAGGOT.

Ma'd-doctor. [I. MAD *a.* used subst.] An alienist. A physician who treats mental diseases; an alienist. 1793 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. iv. No mad-doctor in Christendom could have done it more effectually. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 363 His father was a mad-doctor. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Foggy's Fair* iii. Clear-headed, logical men of sense, these mad-doctors.

† **Ma'ddy**, *a.* *Obs.* [I. MAD *a.* + -Y.] Somewhat mad.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 159 They must be . . drunk or maddy.

Made (mæ'd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of MAKE *v.* 1.]

1. Produced or obtained by 'making' or 'acquisition' distinguished from other modes of origin or acquisition.

1. Artificially constructed or produced, artificial as opposed to 'natural'. So *made earth*, *ground*:

Spectre of Tappington, Mademoiselle boxed Mr. Maguire's ears, and Mr. Maguire pulled Mademoiselle upon his knee. 1850 JULIA KAVANAGH *Nathalie* ix. 213 Mademoiselle Danting coughed, by way of opening the conversation. 1880 *Theatre* Feb. 118 Mademoiselle Lido sang well and tunelessly as Irene. 1889 MAPLESON *Memo.* (ed. 2) i. 306 The duty, therefore, of singing fell to Madlle. Dotti.

2. *French Hist.* The title (used as a substitute for the name) of the eldest daughter of 'Monsieur', the eldest brother of the king. Subsequently applied to the eldest daughter of the king, or, if he had no daughter, to the first princess of the blood, so long as she remained unmarried.

1679 *Marriage Chas.* II 3 It was... time for her to bring Mademoiselle to him. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 192 His Danish majesty handed mademoiselle to her place. 1783 *Ibid.* 240 Deaths... At Versailles, mademoiselle of France, aged five years, only daughter of the French king.

3. *occas.* A person usually referred to as 'mademoiselle', an unmarried Frenchwoman; *spec.* + a (foreign) serving-maid (*obs.*); a French governess.

Occas. in forms representing uneducated pronunciation. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* Wks. 1851 111. 268 Prostituting the shame of that ministry... to the eyes of Courtiers and Court-Ladies, with their Groomes and Mademoiselles. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Mad of Mill* i. 1. 2 She sits there all day... dressed like a fine madam. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1842) 439 'De tout mon cœur', said a buxom brown dame, about eighteen stone... The extensive mademoiselle, suiting the action to the word, started up [etc.]. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* iii. 111. When I heard that Mrs. Carlyle had engaged a mademoiselle for these children.

transf. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 2 This Wooden Mademoiselle [a dressmaker's lay-figure].

4. *U. S.* A sea fish (see *quat.*). 1832 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 570 (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* No. 16) *Sciæna punctata*... Silver Perch; Yellow-tail; Mademoiselle.

Madon, *obs.* and *dial.* f. MAIDEN sb.

+ **Madent**. *Obs.* rare-^o. [*ad. L. madent-em*, pres. ppl. of *madere*, to be wet.] Wet, moist (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Maheus, variant of MAIDEUX *Obs.*

+ **Ma'dful**, *a. Obs.* rare-¹. [*f. MAD a. + -FUL*] Mad.

141. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 A madful mone may men make Quan pat suete Ibesu was take!

Madge¹ (mædz). [*app. identical with Madge*, pet-name for Margaret.]

1. The Barn-Owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also *madge-howllet*, *-owl*, *-owlet*.

1501 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 767 Thou lasie Madge That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* it. 1, Ile sit in a barne, with Madge-howllet, and catch mice first. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 108 This must needs make the poore Madge Owlets cry out. 1606 DAY *Illof Gules* ii. iv. (1881) 54 The black swan of beauty and madge-howllet of admiration. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 359 Uula... which we call the Howlet, or the Madge. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. i, Thou should'st ha' given her a Madge-Owle. 1694 MORTUEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, Under his Cage he perceived a Madge howlet. 1823 LAMB *Lett. xii.* To B. Barton 119 A silent meeting of madge-owlets. 1848 ZOOLOGIST VI, 2197 The barn owl... in Warwickshire... is generally called a 'madge' or 'madge owlet'.

2. The Common Magpie, *Pica caudata*.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Madge*, *Mag*, *Meg*, a magpie. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 87 *P. caudata*. Common Magpie... E. Pinnet, *Madge*. 1834 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 720 note, 'Magot' and 'Madge', are names frequently given in England to the Pie.

Madge² (mædz). A leaden hammer covered thickly with stout woollen cloth, used in hard solder plating.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 573/1 A leaden hammer, clothed with kersey or woollen cloth, called a madge.

+ **Madhead**¹. *Obs.* [See **HEAD**.] Madness. c. 1375 CURSOR M, 22865 (Fairf.) Pat to wene is bot madheade [older texts sobthead]. a. 1450 MYRC 1657 Lest þow do oyst on madheade.

+ **Madhead**². *Obs.* [*f. MAD a. + HEAD sb.*] A mad person. Also *appos.* or *attrib.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fools-cake* (Grosart) 22/1 Such Madhead fellows are but Fools indeede. 1602 - *Merry Wonders* To Rdr., Hoping that some mad-head in the world might have as much leysure to read as I have had [to] write.

Mad-headed, *a.* [*f. MAD a. + HEADED a.*] = MAD-BRAINED.

1567 R. BOWARDS *Danton & Pithias* (1571) Eiv, For well I knewe it was some madheaded chylde That inuented this name. 1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. ii. 111. 80. 1599 BRETON *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 56 For a few mad-headed wenches, they seek to bring... almost all women in contempt. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 20 Nor does it become a young mad-headed enthusiast to judge. 1809 - *to COLEMOCK Friend* (1865) 216 The inflammatory harangues of some mad-headed enthusiast. 1897 HENRY *On the Irradiation* 37 It seems to me a mad-headed thing to begin at the present time.

Madhouse (mæd'hauz). Now *rhetorical* or *derisive. [*f. MAD a. (used subst.) + HOUSE sb.*] A house set apart for the reception and detention of the insane; a lunatic asylum.*

1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 407 He was severely reprimanded, and told he was fitter for a mad house. 1695 *Par. Reg.*, S. James, *Clerkenwell* (Harl. Soc. V. 171) Burials... Ann Pallmer, widow, from Dr. Newton's Mad house. 1774 Act 14 Geo. III, c. 49 (title), An Act for regulating Madhouses. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xiv, I was a prisoner in a madhouse. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Nov. 5/4 The American Eagle screams like a madhouse.

|| **Madia** (mæ'diā). [*a. mod. L. madia*, a. Chilian *madia*.] The plant *Madia sativa*, a coarse, hairy, erect annual, allied to the Sunflowers. It is a native of Chili, and is cultivated for its seeds, which yield a valuable oil, and are made into cake for cattle. Also *attrib.* in *Latin* oil.

[1809 (Italian original 1787) *tr. Molina's Hist. Chili* i. iii. 111 The madia (*madia*, gen. nov.). Of this plant there are two kinds, the one wild, the other cultivated. The cultivated, which I have called *madia sativa*, has a branching hairy stalk. 1839 *Gardener's Mag.* XV. 143, 100 parts of the Madia oil consist of 45 parts of oleine [etc.]. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 707 Madia oil, expressed without heat, is described as transparent, yellow, scentless. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (ed. 2) II. 106 The madia is in the same botanical position as the sunflower.

Madid (mæ'did), *a.* Now rare. Also 7 maddid.

[*ad. L. madid-us, f. madere* to be wet.] Wet, moist.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 425 Aulien... saith they [sc. the lungs] are not soft but madid. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxii. 95 The madid South, sorrowful, and full of tears. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 No where save in wine cellars or such madid places. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. v. 98 The very ground... is madid and Bedew'd with Drops that distil from thine Eyes. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. 356 Full from the madid south the winds arise. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. iii. His large deep blue eye, madid and yet piercing. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Farm* 1. 92 The evening with its madid mantle grey Had shrouded all the sky.

+ **Madidate**, *v. Obs.* -^o. [*f. late L. madidat-*, ppl. stem of *madidare*, *f. madid-us* moist.] *trans.*

'To wet or moisten' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

+ **Madidity**. *Obs.* -^o. [*f. MADID + -ITY*.] 'Moisture or fulness of moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

+ **Ma'didness**. *Obs.* -^o. [*f. MADID + -NESS*.]

'Moistness, wetness'. 1731 BAILEY vol. II.

Madiffe, *-fy(e)*, variant forms of MADEFY *Obs.*

Madin, *obs.* form of MEDINE.

Madin(e), *madinne*, *obs.* forms of MAIDEN.

Madinnah, *-heid*, variants of MAIDENHEAD.

Madjoon, *-oun*, variant forms of MAJOON.

Madle, *obs.* variant of MALE *a.*

Madlie, variant of MAIDLAY *a. Obs.*

Madling (mæ'dlin), *sb.* 1 [*f. MAD a. + -LING*.]

A mad creature; one who acts wildly or foolishly.

c. 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Rn.* i. (1818) 19 There another wanton madling Who her hog was set a sadding.

1841 *Lett.* in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* i. viii. 58 Poor madlings!

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xiii. 120 Good-forgotten madling!

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xiii. 120 Good-forgotten madling! I... flinging 't' precious gifts uh God under foot!

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Twel. N. v. 72 Good Madona, why mournt thou? a 1626 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. I. (1657) 67 *Crotch.* (Here they sing prick-song) How like this Madona? *Celia.* Pretty, 1532 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. II. Gracious Madona, Noble Gentleman, Brave Captains, and my quondam rivals, wear 'em. 1827 MACAULAY *Song Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 47 Oh stay, Madonna! stay.

† b. An Italian lady. *Obs.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. c. 2 b. *Hip.* Well Sir, you know... the flea-bitten face'd Ladie. *Doit.* Oh Sir, the freckle cheeked Madona, I know her Signior, as well—*Hip.* Not as I doe, I hope Sir. a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i. A dancer... that by teaching great Madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchas'd a ribband wastocote. 1639 SHIRLEY *Genl. Ven.* v. II. (1655) 64 De'e think to mount Madonnas here, and not pay for the sweet Carriere.

2. a. An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary; usually with *the*; occas. used vocatively. b. A picture or statue (esp. Italian) of the Virgin Mary. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 122 A faire Madona of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall. 1645 *Ibid.* I. 203 The miraculous shrine of the Madona w^{ch} Pope Paul III. brought barefooted to the place. 1777 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Conti* 29 May, They shewed me... a picture of the Virgin Mary, drawn by the hand of St. Luke... the finest Madonna of Italy is not more famous for her miracles. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxx. Madonna's face upon him shone, Painted in heavenly hues above. 1825-9 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Maior* v. xxxii. 338 A beautiful madonna in white marble which I had seen in a church in Rome. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 22 'Ave Mary' was her moan, 'Madonna, sad is night and morn'. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN II. A very early painting of the Madonna and Child. 1853 HOUDE ENG. *Forgotten Worthies* Short Stud. (ed. 2) 305 Whose pretences to religion might rank with the devotion of an Italian bandit to the Madonna. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* II. Rafael made a century of sonnets... Else he only used to draw Madonnas.

3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with the parting down the middle, and the hair arranged smoothly on each side. (Cf. 4.)

a 1839 T. H. BAYLY *Songs & Ball.* I. 133 I've tried all styles of hair dressing, Madonnas, frizzes, crops.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. with reference to pictures of the Madonna and the mode of dressing the hair), as *Madonna braid*, *coiffure*, *face*, *front*, *lid*, *style*; *Madonna-wise* adv.; *Madonna-braided* a., (of the hair) arranged in smooth braids on each side of the face, after the manner of Italian representations of the Madonna; *Madonna lily*, the White Lily, *Lilium candidum*, often represented with the Madonna in pictures.

1829 *Souvenir* II. 317 (Stanf.) The hair is beautifully arranged in a 'Madonna braid' in front. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems*, *Buried Flower* 83 Raven locks, 'Madonna-braided' O'er her sweet and blushing face. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/3 Her fair hair... is simply parted in the centre, in the way which is now often playfully called the 'madonna coiffure'. 1790 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Julia* I. 1. 3 She had a 'madonna' face. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xvi. 143 She returned a rather elderly character with a 'Madonna' front and a melancholy countenance. 1861 WOODSON *My Beautiful Lady* 95 O w^{ch} girl-mother with 'Madonna lids' Downcast. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/1 The 'Madonna lily' (*Lilium candidum*). 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 51/1 Large branches of Madonna lilies. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 86 The hair is worn more in the 'Madonna style'. 1830 TERNYSON *Isabel* I. Locks not wide-dispread, 'Madonna-wise' on either side her head.

Hence *Madonnahood*, the character or quality of a Madonna. *Madonnaish* a., like a Madonna.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. IX. iv. 236 Brown gleams of gipsy Madonahood from Murillo. 1891 *Athenaeum* 24 Oct. 547/1 She is too Madonnaish in one way, too languishing and sentimental in another.

Madoqua (mæ'dokwā). [Amharic.] A tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus siliatus* (N. madoqua), of about the size of a hare.

[1681] J. LUDOLF *Hist. Aethiop.* I. x. 73 Amharic Madoqua; animalia quae capris assimilantur Gregorij. Rupicaprae vel Ibices esse videntur. 1790 BAUCE *Trav. Source Nile* v. 83 Among the wild animals are prodigious numbers of the gazel or antelope kind; the bohrar, sassa, fecho, and madoqua. 1885 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 18.

|| **Mador**, *Med. Obs.* Also 7 madour. [L. mador moisture, f. madore : see MADID.] Sweat. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 If in sleep the body... he sometimes in a little mador or light sweat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Madidity* or *Madour*, moistness or wetness. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2105 Without any offensive Smell, or fastidious Mador. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Madour*. Moisture that is superfluous or unnatural. Obs. term for that kind of sweat which takes place in syncope, whether warm or cold.

Mador, variant of MADAR.

† **Madpash**, *Obs.* [f. MAD a. + PASH head.] A crack-brained person. Also *attrib.*

1611 CORNE, *Mat.* a foole, fop, gull; mad-pash, harebrained ninny. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. Let us leave this Madpash Bedlam, this hair-brained Fop.

Madras (madrās').

1. The name of a city of India and the province of which it is the capital; used *attrib.* in the names of things produced there or originally connected therewith: *Madras lace*, (net) *muslin* (see quot. 1882); *Madras stucco* = *CHUNAM*; *Madras work* (see quot.).

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 251/1 Madras stucco, or *chunam*, is largely employed in the decoration of public buildings. 1885 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Madras Lace*. A school for lace making has lately been founded in Madras. The lace made is the black and white silk Maltese guipure.

Madras-net muslin, This is a handsome, but coarse make of Muslin, produced in several varieties... They are all 72 inches wide. *Madras Work*, This is so called from its being executed upon the brightly coloured silk handkerchiefs that are known as Madras handkerchiefs. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 1105/1. Frilled Madras Muslin.

2. In full *Madras handkerchief*: A bright-coloured handkerchief of silk and cotton worn by the negroes of the West Indies as a head-dress, 'formerly exported from Madras' (Yule).

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1842) 437 The black officers, in general, covered their woolly pates with Madras handkerchiefs. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 97 Old Charlie... was sitting on his bench under a China-tree, his head, as was his fashion, bound in a Madras handkerchief. 1888 — *Bouventure*, *Au Large* i. 146 A black woman in red-and-yellow Madras turban... crouched against the wall.

3. = *Madras-net muslin* (see 1).

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The shirt, a fine madras, plaited negligé with square point narrow link cuffs.

|| **Madrasah** (madrās'a), *medresse* (medresse). Also 7 *mandresa*, 9 *madrasa*, *madrasah*, *asseh*, *asseh*, *esse*, *medresse*, *Dits*. *madrasah*, *issa*, *ha*. [The various forms represent Indian, Turkish, and Persian pronunciations of Arah. مدرسة *madrasah*, f. درس *darasa* to study.] A Mohammedan college.

1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olavians' Voy. Ambass.* 214 We... found that it was a School or College, which they call *Madrasah*, of which kind there are very many all over Persia. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) III. xl. 271 His fortune was spent in placing me in a *Medresse*. 1834 MORIER *Asyeha* I. xii. 269 The *medresseh*, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 47 The *Madrassee* or mosque school of Isfahan. 1882 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 774/1 The Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* xvi. I. 276 Within sight are three *medresses*, or collegiate institutions, for the instruction of Turcoman students for the priesthood.

† **Madrean**, *Obs.* Also 4 *madryan*, -am. [a. OF. *madrian* 'sorte de fruit' (Godef.).] A spice, ? a kind of ginger.

1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In 4 cofynes de Anys comfeyt, madryan, et aliarum specierum. *Ibid.* 560 In diversis speciebus... videlicet... anys Comfeyt, et Madryan, vijs. iij. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro filij. ginger madrean, vijs. iij. 1400 in Henslow *Med. Wks.* 14th C. (1899) 122 To make conserve of madrean.

Madregal (mæ'drēgal). Also *med-*. [Of unknown origin.] A fish of the genus *Seriola*.

1834 G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 331 *Seriola fasciata*, This fish, called in Cuba the 'Madregal' and in Bermuda the 'Bonito', has been observed in South Florida. 1895 JORDAN & EVERMAN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* 904 (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 47) *Seriola fasciata* (Madregal). *Ibid.* 905 *Seriola falcata*. (Madregal: 'Rock Salmon'.)

Madre-perl, rare—1. [ad. It. *madreperla*, f. *madre* mother + *perla* PEARL.] Mother-of-pearl.

1878 LONG *Kéranos* 175 Nor less Maestro Giorgio shines With madre-perl and golden lilies Of arabesques.

Madreporacean (mæ'drēpor'ē-ān). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madreporacea*, f. *Madrepora*: see -ACEAN.] A coral of the group *Madreporacea* or *Madreporaria*.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 380/1 In the great coralliferous deposits of the Carboniferous, again, no representative of the group [*Porifera*] is known, save the single genus *Palaeozoön*, which appears to be a *Madreporacean*.

Madreporarian (mæ'drēpor'ē-ri-ān), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madreporaria* (f. *Madrepora* MADREPOR + -AN.)

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the group *Madreporaria* (the madreporae and related corals). B. *sb.* A coral of this group.

1881 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 181/r The true or Madreporarian corals. 1893 G. BROOK (title), Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum.

Madreporae (mæ'drēpor-ē). [ad. mod.L. *madrepora* or *F. madrepora* (1710), ad. It. *madrepora*.

The Italian naturalist Ferrante Imperato (*Hist. Nat.*, 1599) uses *pora* as a name for 'a kind of vegetable the substance of which resembles that of coral, but differs in being porous'. He evidently regarded this word as identical with the ordinary It. *pora*, ad. L. *porus* Pore sb.; but perh. it really represented late L. *porus*, a. Gr. *poros* calcareous stone, stalactite. Among the species of 'pora' he enumerates *millepora*, *frondifera*, and 'those plants by some called madreporae (here *madripore*, but elsewhere *madrepora* occurs), which are tubular growths, issuing from a common stem, and attached together at their roots, so that they resemble a honeycomb'. The word *madrepora* (which Imperato app. did not invent) seems to be f. *madre* mother + *pora*, the ending of the latter being changed to suit the gender of the sb. prefixed in apposition; in this view, the other words, *millepora*, *frondifera*, etc., must have been formed later in imitation of *madrepora*. A comparison of Imperato's woodcut of the 'madreporae' with those of the other species of *pora* seems to suggest that the prefix 'mother' may refer to the appearance of prolific growth characteristic of this 'plant'. 1. Formerly applied loosely to most or all of the perforate corals (which, however, were not originally classed as corals); now usually in more restricted use, a polypoidum of the genus *Madrepora* (or family *Madreporidae*).

1751 STARR (tr. from French) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 442 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madreporae, milleporae, lithophytions, corallines, sponges.

Ibid. 460 They have denominated *pora* that class of them, which seem'd pierc'd with holes. Of these they found some, the holes of which were large; and these they call'd madrepora. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 475 The Branching and Prickly Madreporae. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madreporae or lamelliferous polyparia, are found in their fullest development only in the tropical seas of Polynesia and the East and West Indies. 1840 BLYTH, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 658 When the Madreporae is branched, and the stars are confined to the extremities of each branch, it is the *Caryophyllia* of Lamouroux... *Madrepora*, or Madreporae properly so called, have the whole surface roughened by little stars. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/2 In some madreporae the whole skeleton is reduced to a mere network of dense calcareous substance. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 297 The common so-called Madreporae of the Devonshire coast, and those which are dredged up out of moderately deep water in the North Atlantic, are common examples of the genus *Caryophyllia*.

2. The animal producing the madreporae coral.

1841 EMERSON *Address, Method Nature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments... as fast as the madreporae make coral. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxiii. (1877) 160 The... instinct with which the madreporae extends his empire over the bottom of the ocean.

3. Limestone composed of fossil madreporae.

1809 VALENTIA *Voy.* III. 509 The houses in Jidda are far superior to those at Mocha. They are built of large blocks of very fine madreporae [*sic*].

4. *attrib.*, as *madreporae coral*, *hole*, *island*; *madreporae marble*, = sense 3.

1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trils.* (1873) I. iv. 85 The yellow plains... look like yellow hamatite with madreporae holes in it. 1869 tr. *Peuchet's Universe* (1871) 76 Twenty-six madreporae islands. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* III. 64 A branch of the common madreporae coral. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* 11. 87 Many blocks are almost entirely formed of fossil corals, and known as madreporae marbles.

Madreporic (mæ'drēpor'ik), a. [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* or MADREPOR + -IC.]

1. Pertaining or related to, consisting or characteristic of, madreporae coral.

1877 Q. REV. XVII. 240 The madreporic [*sic*] productions which have been found to exist... above the present level of the sea. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 133 Part of the madreporic rock has been converted into silex and calcedony. 1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammals & Flood* 260 The madreporic calcareous deposits surrounding Havana.

2. The distinctive epithet of certain structures in echinoderms (*madreporic body*, *canal*, *plate*, *tubercle*), so called because perforated with small holes like a madreporae.

1861 *Dana Man. Geol.* 160 To one side of the dorsal centre... in the regular Echinoids, there is a small porous prominence on the shell, often called the madreporic body, from a degree of resemblance in structure to coral. 1862 THOMSON in Q. *Tril. Microscop.* Sci. II. 139 The madreporic tubercle gradually increases in size and distinctness. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 123 The madreporic canals and their tubercles depending freely from the circular canal into the perivisceral cavity. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 204 One of these [genital plates of the Demostichia] is the madreporic plate.

Madreporid (mæ'drēpor'id), sb. and a. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Madreporidae*, f. *madrepora*: see MADREPOR + -ID.]

a. sb. An animal of the family *Madreporidae*, including the genus *Madrepora*. b. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Madreporidae*. Hence *Madreporidan* a., characteristic of the *Madreporidae*.

1899 BERNARD in *Tril. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XXXVI. 130 Pores is... related to the madreporae. *Ibid.* 141 An exclusively Madreporid origin. *Ibid.* 142 There is no reason why further growth should not simply enlarge it without necessarily running it into ancestral Madreporidan lines.

Madreporiform (mæ'drēpor'ifōrm), a. [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* + -FORM.] Having the form or characters of madreporae coral; *spec.* = MADREPORIC 2.

1843 FORBES in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 21. 79 Madreporiform tubercle nearer the margin than the. 1879 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 125 One of the genital plates is larger than the others, and supports a spongy tubercle, perforated by many minute apertures... and termed the 'madreporiform tubercle'. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 237.

Madreporigenous (mæ'drēpor'ijēnz), a. *rare. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* MADREPOR + -GENOUS.] Producing madreporae coral.

1847-9 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 331/1 Madreporigenous polypes can only exist at depths where they enjoy the influences of light and air.

Madreporite (mæ'drēpor'it), [f. MADREPOR + -ITE. Cf. G. *madreporit*, F. *madreporite*.]

1. *Palaeont.* Fossil madreporae.

1838-32 in WEBSTER. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, etc., *Madreporite*. 1. Fossil madreporae.

2. *Min.* A calcareous rock of columnar structure marked by radiated prismatic concretions.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 147 Its cells and tubes extend... as is the case with madreporae, or madreporites, a parallel line from the surface. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* v. 1. *Limestone*, It [prismatic laculite] was at one time called madreporite. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 271/1 *Madreporite*—Anthraxite; Columnar Carbonaceous Limestone.

3. *Zool.* The madreporic tubercle in echinoderms. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Surv. Anim.* II. 541 The madreporic tubercle or madreporite. 1884 SLATER in Q. *Tril. Microscop.* Sci. XXIV. 31 The madreporite or water-pore in Asterids usually punctures a basal plate.

|| **Madrir** (mæ'dri-ā). *Fortif.* [Fr.] (See quot. 1704.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Madrier*, in Fortification, is a thick Plank arm'd with Plates of Iron, and having a Concavery sufficient to receive the Mouth of the Petard when charged, with which it is applied against a Gate, or any thing else that you design to break down. This term is also appropriated to certain flat Beams, which are fix'd at the bottom of a Moat, to support a Wall. There are also Madriers lined with Tin, which are cover'd with Earth, to serve as a Defence against Artificial Fires. 1758 J. L. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5). 1826 Scott *Wood's* xxxiii. The petard... is secured with a thick... piece of plank, termed the madrier.

Madrigal (mæ'drīgāl), *sb.* Also 6-7 -ale, -all. [*ad. It. madrigale* (whence Fr., Sp. *madrigal*).

The origin of the It. word is obscure. On the ground of the occurrence in early It. of the variant forms *madriale*, *mandriale* (cf. obs. Sp. *mandrial*, *mandrial*), Diez (followed by most later etymologists) accepts Ménage's derivation from It. *mandria* herd, f. L. *mandra*, a Gr. *μάδρα* fold; the primitive sense according to this view would be 'pastoral song' (cf. quots. 1597, 1614 in 3.)

1. A short lyrical poem of amatory character; chiefly, a poem suitable for a musical setting such as is described below (see 2).

1588 (*title*) *Musica Transalpina*, Madrigales translated of foure, five, and six parts, chosen out of diuers excellent Authors. 1614 Aij, I had the hap to find in the hands of some of my good friends, certaine Italian Madrigales, translated most of them five yeeres agoe by a Gentleman for his priuante delight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. (1651) 293 How to make Jigs, Sonnets, Madrigals in commendation of his Mistress. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 209 He That chanc'd the lace, laid on a Smock, to see And straight-way spent a Sonnet; with that other That (in pure Madrigall) into his Mother Commended the French-hood [etc.]. 1756 *Alexandrine*; for which reason I closed the above madrigal with one. I think it is of a very good proportion, which I hope you will set to music. 1771 GRAY *Meltrum* Wks. 1843 V. 250 Madrigals of Eight (lines), on Three Rhymes. Sir T. Wyatt. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 142 He (Clément Marot) was the inventor of the rondeau, and the restorer of the madrigal. 1888 *Harvard's Mag.* July 43 Poetically speaking a madrigal may be defined as the shortest form of lyrical poetry.

2. *Mus.* A kind of part song for three or more voices (usually, five or six) characterized by adherence to an ecclesiastical mode, elaborate contrapuntal imitation, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment; also applied loosely to part songs or glees not bound by these conditions.

See *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 1921, XVII. 847. 1583 (see 1). 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 34 b, Their merry-running Madrigals, and sportiue Base-bidding Roundelays. 1594 MORLEY (*title*) Madrigalles to foure Voyces, the first Booke. 1597 - *Introd. Mus.* 180 The light musick hath bene of late more deeply diu'd into... the best kind of it is termed Madrigal... it is a kinde of musick made vpon songs and sonnets... As for the musick it is next unto the Motet, the most artificial and to men of vnderstanding most delightfull. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 And who shall silence all the airs and madrigalls, that whisper softness in chambers? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 59 Your Madrigals or Fala's of five and six Parts, which were composed for Viols and Voices by many of our excellent English Authors, as Mr. Morley, Wilks, Wilbey, Ward, and others. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. ii. 201 The most cheerful species of secular Music... was that of madrigal, a style of composition, that was brought to its highest degree of perfection about the latter end of the 16th century. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 31 A little club, where catches, glees, motets, and madrigals, with the canon 'Non nobis' in finale, were 'done' in plain correctness. 1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 The only difference between the canzona and the madrigal being that the former was less strict in style. 1879 J. HULLAH *ibid.* 598 The glee differs from the madrigal... in its tonality, which is uniformly modern.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A song, ditty.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 If a wrinkle appeare in her brow, then our shepherd must put on his working day face, and frame nought but dolefull Madrigalls of sorrowe. 1593 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph.* to his Love ii. By shallow Rivers, to whose fols Melodious birds sing Madrigals. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xvii. 16 The merry shepherd... Tuning sweet madrigals of harvest's joy. 1614 Sir W. ALEXANDER *Alexis to Damon* in Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems*, Those Madrigals we song amidst our Flockes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 495 Thyrsis? Those artful strains haue oft delaid The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1640 JACONS *Creed* x. xxiii. § 8 Changing their late joyfull hymns of Hosanna to the Son of David into sad madrigals of Crucifige, crucifige. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* iii. And oft amidst the lonely rocks She sings sweet madrigals. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 178 Thrushes chant their madrigals. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xli, Gentle Mr. Toots... hears the requiem of little Dombey on the waters, rising and falling in the lulls of their eternal madrigal in praise of Florence.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Madrigali*, *Madrialli*, Madrigall songs. 1877 W. A. BARRETT (*title*) English Glee and Madrigal Writers. 1880 MACKENZIE in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 192 Founded in 1741 by John Imbryns, a member of the Academy of Ancient Music, the Madrigal Society enjoys the distinction of being the oldest musical association in Europe. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1921 The art of madrigal composition was never practised in Germany, and it died out in other countries early in the 17th century. 1888 J. A. F. MANTLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 3271 The madrigal form as used by the Italians.

Hence *Madrigal v.* (*rare*) *intr.*, to write, compose, or sing madrigals. Also with *it*.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 48 When Elderton began to ballat, Gascoine to sonnet, Turberuile to madrigal, Drant to versify [etc.]. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* ix. lxviii. 272 Madrigal it as much as your worship pleases.

Madrigalian (mædrīgē'liān), *a.* [*f. MADRIGAL*

sb. + *-IAN*.] Pertaining to, consisting or characteristic of, or dealing with madrigals.

1848 (*title*) *Madrigalian Feast*, a collection of twenty Madrigals. 1869 *Outsley Count.* xiv. 87 The old madrigalian composers. 1879 E. G. MONK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 72 Anthems of the Madrigalian era. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2854. 58 The English madrigalian writers being represented solely by a few songs and unimportant pieces.

Madrigalist (mæ'drīgəlist), [*f. MADRIGAL sb.* + *-IST*.] A writer or composer of madrigals.

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. 123 The best madrigalists of our country. 1888 J. A. F. MANTLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 3281 In the next few years [after 1596] nearly all the masterpieces of the English madrigalists were issued.

Madrigaller, [*f. MADRIGAL v.* + *-ER*.] = *prec.*

1704 T. BROWN *Let. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 33 Sonneters, Songsters, Satyristes, Panegyristes, Madrigallers. 1710 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Let.* (1735) I. 46 No Madrigaller can entertain the Head, unless he pleases the Ear.

|| **Madroño** (madrō'ño). Also *madrona*, *madrone*. [*Sp.*] A handsome evergreen tree of western North America, *Arbutus Menziesii*, having a very hard wood and bearing yellow berries. Also *attrib.*

1850 B. TAYLOR *El Dorado* xiii. (1862) 13 Clumps of the madrono—a native evergreen... filled the ravines. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvi. The whisper of the breeze in the madroño. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 71 Woods of oak and madrona, dotted with enormous pines. 1888 *Amer. Humor.* 5 May 121 Here and there a madrona tree grows, with its bark peeling off in its own peculiar way, leaving the tree bright red and as smooth as satin. *Comb.* 1900 R. KIPPLING *From Sea to Sea* xxvii. There were the pines and the madrone-clad hills.

Madryam, -an, var. forms of *MADREAN Obs.*

† **Madship**. *Obs.* In 3 mad-, med-, mead-schipe. [*f. MAD a.* + *-SHIP*.] Madness.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 327 Hwat is mare madschipe þen for to leuen on him & seggen þe he is Godes Sune? 1230 *Hali Meid.* 52 Ha is... mare amead, 3ef ha mei, þen is meudschipe seolf.

Madstone (mæd'stōn). *U.S.* [*f. MAD a.* used subst. + *STONE sb.*] A stone supposed to have the power of allaying or curing the madness caused by the bite of a 'mad' animal.

1854 *Round Table* 18 June 21/2 We are not so ready with an explanation of the 'mad-stone' used to obviate ill effects from the bites of rabid animals. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 9 Aug. 2/4 The Orlando (Fla.) Record tells a remarkable story of the effects of a madstone in a case of snakebite.

Madura (ma'du'ra). The name of a district of Madras, used *attrib.* in *Madura foot*, a disease of the foot common in Madura and other parts of India; = *MYCETOZA*. Also *Madura disease*.

1863 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis. Parasitic Orig.* 15 In the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1860, is a description by Dr. H. V. Carter, of a disease occurring in many parts of India, called variously 'Ulcus grave', 'Morbus tuberculosis pedis', 'Madura foot', 'Podokoma', 'Mycetoma'. 1868 J. H. NELSON *Madura Country* t. iv. 91 Its classical name is *morbus pedis entophyticus*; but it is better known in this District by the name of 'the Madura foot'. 1871 BRISTOWE in *Trans. Pathol. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 326 The fungus of the Madura foot. 1874 Q. *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 263 On the Etiology of Madura-foot.

Madwoman. [*f. MAD a.* + *WOMAN*, after *MADMAN*.] An insane woman.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 15, I remember a witty madwoman... told a friend of hers [etc.]. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iii. The rest of the madwomen seemed to understand the joke she uttered. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* in 19th C. (1862) 105 She... will not be pitted as a mad-woman, nor shrink from as unnatural.

Madwort (mæd'wɔrt). [*Cf. quot.* 1597; the name is perh. a transl. of L. *alysium*, a Gr. *ἀλυσσος*, f. *ἀ-* (privative particle) + *λύσσα* rabies.]

1. A herb of the genus *Alyssum*.

Britten and Holland (*Plant-n.*) consider Gerard's 'madwort' to be of doubtful identity, and assign his 'German madwort' to the genus *Stachys* or *Sideritis*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* vi. cxviii. 379 The Germaine Madwort bringeth forth from an fibrous roote, two broad, rough, and hoarie leaues; between which riseth vp a hoarie brittle stalk, diuided into sundrie small branches, whereupon do growe long, narrow leaues... from the bosome of which leaues come fourth small roundles of purple flowers like those of the dead Nettle. *Ibid.* 380 Madwort 'or Moenwort is called of the Latines *Alyssum*; in English Gales Madwort: of some Heale dog; and it hath the name thereof, because it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog. 1611 CORW. *Alyssum*, the hearbe Madwort, Moenwort, heale dog. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 590 *Alyssum montanum Columbe*. Mountaine Madwort of Columba. 1750 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 313 Madwort, *Alyssum*. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* I. 105 Alyssum, which is the Mad-wort of the ancients, and the plants of which were supposed to allay anger.

2. The Trailing Catchweed, *Asperugo procumbens*. (Also called *German madwort*.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 German Madwort, *Asperugo*. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 79 *Asperugo*, Madwort.

Madyn(e), -ynne, obs. forms of *MAIDEN*.

Mae (mæ), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic. Cf. *bae*, *ba*.] *intr.* Of a lamb: To utter its peculiar cry.

1728 RAMSAY *Robert, Rieky, & Sandy* 124 While ewes shall bleat, and little lamkins mae.

Mae, variant of *Mo*, more.

Mæander, etc.: see *MEANDER*, etc.

Mæcenases (mæ'snæs). Pl. *Mæcenases*, † *Mæcenates* (-et'iz). Also 6-7 *Mæcenas*, 6-*erron*. *Mæcenās*. The name of a Roman knight,

the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence used for: A generous patron of literature or art; † occas. *gen.* a patron.

c 1561 *Veron Free-will* 7 This my rude labor, which... I offer unto your honour, as unto the Mæcenās and patron of all godly learning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* Verses add. to Noblemen, This lowly Muse... Flies for like aide unto your Patronage, That are the great Mæcenās of this age. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* iii. 179 The composers of musick who otherwise would follow the depth of their skill... are compelled for lacke of mæcenates to put on another humor. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., My illustrious Mæcenās Sir Edward Phillips Master of the Rolles. 1620 T. ROYSON *Mary Magdalene* Ded. 105 Yet some Mæcenases this age hath left vs. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* b viij b, A Mæcenās to all vertues. 1711 SNAFFES *Charact.* (1737) I. 216 The Muses... with or without their Mæcenās, will grow in credit and esteem. 1779 *Sueroian Critic* i. 1. Are you not called... a mock Mæcenās to second-hand Authors? 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 781/2 This Mæcenās of the Age. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlvii. See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *del esprit*, and a Mæcenās, immediately. 1875 ESCOTT in *Bilgravia* XXV. 80 The Mæcenās of the last century did influence literature and art; the Mæcenās of today cannot.

Hence *Mæcenās v. trans.*, to act as a patron to. **Mæcenaship**, the position of a Mæcenās.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 101 Neither... was the new way of Bookseller Mæcenaship worthless. 1837 *Blackart Olla Podr.* xxx. Literary men are not Mæcenased by... aristocracy.

† **Mæcenatism**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. Mæcenāt*, *Mæcenās* + *-ISM*.] Patronage.

1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., I strong-hold myself under your Marquesships Mæcenatisme.

Mæht, obs. form of *MIGHT*.

Mael(e), *Sc. form* of *MOLE* (spot).

Maelstrom (mæ'lstrom). Also 7 [male-strand,] male stream, 8 maelstrom, 9 maelström, and in Ger. form mahlstrom, [a. early mod. Du. *maelstrom* (now *maelstrom*), whirlpool, f. *malen* to grind, also to whirl round + *strom* stream.

The use of *maelstrom* as a proper name (also in Fr.) seems to come from Du. maps, e.g. that in Mercator's *Atlas* (1595). Dutch philologists are of opinion that the word is native. It is true that it is found in all the mod. Scandinavian languages as a common noun, but it is purely literary; and Danish scholars regard it as adopted from Du. or LG. The earliest known instance of *Da. maelström* (formerly also written *maelström*) occurs in 1673 in Debes *Færa reserata*, the author of which was a pastor in the Færie Islands, Cf. Norw. dial. *maelstrum* (admitted by Aasen to be 'little used'), which prob. means that he had never heard it in actual popular use, Sw. *maelström*, *Færoic mahlströymur* (Hammershaimb *Færsk Antholog.* Glossary, the vb. *mala* in Færoic means 'to grind', 'to whirl round').

The form *Maelstrand* in quot. 1750 can only be a blunder; probably Jenkinson hearing the name *Maelström* confused it with the name of Maelstrand (meaning 'pebbly shore', now Marstrand, in South Sweden.)

A famous whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean on the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy all vessels within a long radius. Also *transf.* a great whirlpool.

[c 1560 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 334 There ite between the said Rost Islands, and Looeote, a whirle poole, called Maelstrand, which... maketh such a terrible noise, that it shaketh the rings in the doores of the inhabitants houses of the said Islands, ten miles off.] 1622 R. BURTON *Wond. Curios.* (1684) 219 Between the coast of Catbness and Orkney is a dreadful Fret or Gulf, in the North end of which, by reason of the meeting of 49 contrary Tides or Currents, is a Male Stream or great Whirlpool. 1701 C. VOLLEY *Jrnl.* New York (1860) 47 A dangerous Current... as dangerous and as unaccountable as the Norway Whirl-Pool or Maelstrom. 1755 *Tr. Pontophidian's Nat. Hist. Norway* 177 There is another kind of current... in the sea of Norway... namely the Maelstrom, or Moskostrom [orig. 1752 den *vidtildtinde Maelström eller Moskostrom*], near the island Moskoe. 1844 POR (*title*) A descent into the Maelström. 1865 W. E. AVROUD *Bohvelv* (1857) 56 And if a ship should chance to pass within the maelstrom's sweep. 1860 MISS BRADDOCK *Trail Serpent* i. i, Every gutter in every one of these streets was a little Niagara, with a maelstrom at the corner.

b. *fig.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv. (1835) 19 Some single billor in that vast World-Mahlstrom of Humour. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 69 An accumulated mass, in one wild maelstrom of afflicted men, struggling in frantic eddies. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 1861/1 In the wild and glittering maelstrom of luxury and extravagance.

Mænad (mæn'æd). [*ad. L. Mænad*, *Mænās*, a Gr. *Μαινάς*, *Μαινάς*, f. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] A Bacchantess.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph.* Cui. Oct. 111 The Mænades (that is Bacchus frantick priestes). 1610 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magdalene* 795 Like to y^e Menades y^e Euche crie. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eleg.* iii. 153 The Women... Like yauling Mænades, their loo's send To the full-throated fest drinking there should end. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* vii. Like a wolfcub from a Cadmean Mænad, She drew the milk of greatness. 1882 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 221/2 Another [nymph], furious as a mænad, is about to whirl on high the headless body of a kid.

Hence *Mænadic a.*, characteristic of a Mænad; resembling a Mænad, infuriated.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 Phallophori and Mænadic women. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 587 There is a clapping of hands, and shouts of Mænadic glorification.

Mænede, obs. form of *MEND*.

Mæne: see *MEAN*, *MENE*.

Mænial (I, obs. form of *MENIAL*.

Maer, Mære, obs. forms of MORE, MERE.
Maes, Maesse, obs. forms of MAIZE, MASS.
Maest, obs. form of MOST.
Mæstive, variant of MESTIVE.
Maestoso (mæst'ō'so). *Mus.* [It. = majestic.]
 A direction denoting that a composition is to be executed majestically.

1774 *Expl. For. Words Music, Maestoso, or Maestuosos.*
 1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 8 (*Maestoso*) in minor.
Maestral, variant of MISTRAL.
Maestriess, obs. Sc. form of MISTRESS.

Maestro (mæ'stro). [It. = 'master'.] A master in music; a great musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian vii.* He might be a ghost, by his silence, for aught I know, Maestro. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart 79* The archduke and his bride... inclined their heads from their box and applauded the maestro. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Kom. Singer I.* 22, I went to the Maestro's house and sat for two hours listening to the singing. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 528/1 The performance of some musical maestro on an instrument that almost seems part of himself.
Mæz, obs. form of MAIZE.

Ma fal (= may fall, perhaps): see MAY v.1
Ma fey, *inf.* Obs. Also 5 mai-, mayfay, mayfay, mayfay, ma fa; maffeyth, -feyth. [a. OF. *ma fei*! (mod. F. *ma foi*!) 'my faith': see *FAY* s.b.] An asseveration, lit. = 'my faith!'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 3 (52) Maffey bought he þus wole I sey. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brands 1898) 451 Nou, mayfay, hit schal be sene. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, lak, maffey, me mervellith moche of thin lewiedheid i c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3283 Maffeyth! your list stood here in iupartie. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/2 Maffey, othe (M.S. S. maffeyth), medius fidius. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiil. 564 Maffay, I tell his lyfe is lorne. 1797 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 143 Maffoy! y'e'll dwindle to a den. 1842 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser. u.* *Black Mousquetaire*, Stay! I have it—ma foi!

Maffaisour, Maffia, var. ff. MALFEASOR, MAFIA.
Maffick (mæ'fik), *v.* [Back-formation from mafficking (i.e., the proper name *Maffeking* treated jocularly as a gerund or pres. pple.).] *intr.* Originally used to designate the behaviour of the crowds (in London and other towns) that celebrated with uproarious rejoicings the relief of the British garrison besieged in Maffeking (17 May 1900). Hence *gen.* to indulge in extravagant demonstrations of exultation on occasions of national rejoicing. Hence *Mafficking* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Mafficker*, one who 'mafficks'; *Mafficks*, sb., an act of 'mafficking'.

The words appear to be confined to journalistic use; but we have a large number of examples from newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

1900 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/5 We trust Cape Town... will 'maffick' to-day, if we may coin a word, as we at home did on Friday and Saturday. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 2/3 The feathers... are sold for a penny each to enable 'Mafficking' revellers to tickle other revellers' noses. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 6/5 We have no wish to advocate the hysteria of which the name is 'mafficking'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/3 The Peace 'maffick' has not yet been completely worked off. 1902 *Times* 11 June 12/1 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is... 'a pure attitudinized cognition', as Shelley would have said, of the mafficking spirit.

Maflard, *Obs.* [f. MAFFLE v. + -ARD.] A stammerer or blundering fool.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 225 The churche of Chester, which crieth, alas! That to such a maflarde marryede she was.

Maffie (mæ'fi), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 maffell. [cf. early mod. Da. *maffellen* to move the jaws (Kilian). The Eng. word has a wide dialectal currency in several senses (see E. D. D.).]

1. *intr.* To stammer; to speak indistinctly, mumble. + Also with an obj.

1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 91 3if Alfrede seip nay in þat, he wot nouȝt what he maffell. *Ibid.* V. 215. 1399 *LANGEL. Reddes* iv. 63 Somme maffild with þe moup and nyst what þey mente. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Balbutio*, to maffie in the mouth, as not able to sounde his wordes. 1603 *HOLLAND Putarch's Mor.* 34 Those disciples who... would needs stut, stammer and maffie as Aristotle did. 1643 *COCKERAM, Maffell*, to stammer. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Maffle*, to hesitate, to falter, to stammer, to mumble.

2. To blunder, bungle; to delay, waste time.
 1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caves.* 1837 [see MAFFLING *vbl. sb.*]
 3. *trans.* To confuse, bewilder, muddle (see E. D. D. and MAFFLED *ppl. a.*).

Hence *Mafling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, *Maflingly* *adv.* Also *Mafler*, one who 'maffles'.

1552 *ELYOT Dict. Balbus*, that can not well pronounce wordes in speakyng, a mafflar. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Balbe*, obscurely: mafflyingly: with no perfit sounde. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* II. 131/1 It [Aqua Vitæ] keepeth... the tongue from lispng, the mouth from maffling. 1886 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holished* II. 88/2 He delivered his speeches by reason of his palseie, in such staggering and maffling wise, that [etc.]. 1603 *HOLLAND Putarch's Mor.* 653 They... go too far in their commendaments... who en- gage stutters, stammerers and maffling to singe. 1608 *TORSE, Serpents* 233 They make a maffling with their mouth and stammer so that they cannot distinctly be understood. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Isa.* xxxii. 4 The tongue of mafflers shal speake readily and plaine. *Ibid.* xxxii. Comm. This prophetic of maffling or unperfet tongues, to speake readily, is fulfilled in the Church of Christ. 1611 *CORCER, Bradouillement*, a faulting, or maffling; an ill-favoured

speaking, imperfect pronunciation. 1837 *CARLYLE Let. to Margaret* 22 Jan. in *Fronde Life* (1884) i. iv. 94 After much biggling and maffling, the printers have got fairly afloat.

Maffled (mæ'f'ld), *ppl. a. dial.* [f. MAFFLE v. + -ED.] Confused, muddled.

1820 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 186 She was, what they call in the country, maffled; that is, confused in her intellect. 1845 Dr. QUINCEY *Coldridge & Opium-eating Wks.* 1859 XII. 92 The Westmorland people... expounded his condition to us by saying that he was 'maffled'; which word means 'perplexed in the extreme'. 1886 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Paston Carew* II. x. 212 She did not smell of drink, and was sober though decidedly maffled.

Maffia (mæ'fi'a). Also *maffia*. [Sicilian.] In Sicily, the spirit of hostility to the law and its ministers prevailing among a large portion of the population, and manifesting itself frequently in vindictive crimes. Also, the body of those who share in this anti-legal spirit (often erroneously supposed to constitute an organized secret society existing for criminal purposes). Hence *Ma(f)fi'oso* (pl. -osi), one who sympathizes with the mafia.

1875 *Times* 9 June 5/4 The malevolent influence and oppression of the *Maffia* and the *Maffiosi*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 163/1 (art. *New Orleans*) He had been active in proceedings against certain Italians accused of crime, and it was popularly believed that his death was the work of a *maffio*, or sworn secret society. 1902 G. MOSCA *Ibid.* XXXII. 618/1 (art. *Sicily*) The *Maffia* is not, as is generally believed, one vast society of criminals, but is rather a sentiment akin to arrogance which imposes a special line of conduct upon persons affected by it... The *maffioso* considers it dishonourable to have recourse to lawful authority to obtain redress for a wrong or a crime committed against him.

Mafortune: see MAY v.1
Mag (mæg), *sb.* *colloq.* [f. MAG v.]

a. Chatter, talk. b. A chatterbox.

a. 1778 *MRS. D'ARLBY Diary* Sept., *Mrs. Thrale*: Oh, if you have any mag in you, we'll draw it out! 1875 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Patricia Kenall* II. iv. 78 Hold your mag on things you don't understand. 1885 E. C. SHARLAND *Ways Devonsh.* Village II. 26 You go away for a while, my dear, and let me have a little mag with Emma. b. 1892 F. ANSTEV *The Talking Horse*, etc. 46 'Alick does call me a "mag"', said Priscilla; 'but that's wrong, because I never speak without having something to say'.

Mag (mæg), *sb.* *2* Cf. *MAG*. [Playful shortening of the female name Margaret.]

1. Used as a personal name in various proverbial phrases. + *Mag's tales*: nonsense, trifling. *Mag's diversion* (also *Meg's*): see *MEG*.

c 1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. 85 (Sherard MS.) [The Lollard] scorneth... such maffles haldyng hem but as magges tales [B.N.C. MS. magges tales, *W. de W.* (eds. 157-30) madde tales] and feyned illusions. 1834 M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* i. iii. The galley slaves are playing mag's diversion on the waves. 1837 *SOUTHEY Doctor* IV. cxxv. 250 Who was Magg? and what was his diversion? 1849 *DICKENS* in *Forster Life* (1872) II. xx. 432 *Mag's Diversions*. Being the personal history of Mr. Thomas Mag the Younger, Of Blunderstone House.

2. Used as a proper name for a magpie. Also as a common noun = MAGPIE.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 311. r. 8. CLARE *Life & Rem.* (1873) 245 While mag's on her nest with her tail peeping out. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds*, Magpie (*Pica rustica*). Familiar names. Mag, or Magde.

3. Rifle-shooting. = MAGPIE.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 11/2 If Winans made a 'mag' with his first shot he would probably cease firing.

4. Long-tailed Mag (dial.): the Long-tailed Titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

1851 *MORRIS Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 275.

Mag (mæg), *sb.* *3* slang. Also meg. [Of obscure origin: cf. the synonym MAKE *sb.*] A halfpenny.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 129 Mag is a halfpenny. *Ibid.* 161 Halfpenny—A meg. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 219 Neither of these forsaken damels had one single mag, or piece of any kind of coin. 1825 *DICKENS Black H.* xxiii. It can't be worth a mag to him. 1862 H. KINGSLY *Ravenshoe* I. ix. 111 As long as he had a 'mag' to bless himself with, he would always be a lazy, useless humbug.

b. Comb. *Mag-flying* *vbl. sb.*, playing 'pitch and toss'; *Mag-flyer*.

1882 *Standard* 8 Aug. 3/7 There were usually three or four in a gang, one acting as the 'magflyer', the 'mag' being the coin, another as the caller of the odds or amounts, a third as treasurer. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 2/8 (Farmer) Of the twenty-nine 'night-charges', by far the greater number were of... boys for mag flying, i.e., 'pitch and toss'.

Mag (mæg), *sb.* *4*, abbrev. of MAGAZINE (sense 5 b).

1801 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles Wks.* 1812 V. 55 Who wrote in mags for hire. 1869 *Chamb. Jrl.* 8 May 303/2 Why don't you fellows write something for the mags? 1888 *JACOB Printer's Voc.*, *Mag*, an abbreviation very generally used by printers for 'magazine'.

Mag (mæg), *v.* Also meg. [f. MAG *sb.* *2*] *intr.* To chatter; also with *away*.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 68 Don't you think she magged away pretty sharply! That's the worst of the young ones—they will cackle so confidently. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skip-pers & Sk.* 248 I'll snap your backbone across my knee if you meg half a second more.

Maga (mæg'gā). [Shortened form of MAGAZINE.] A familiar abbreviation for Blackwood's Magazine.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 Two Numbers of Maga, you dog. 1886 *SAINSBURY Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 301 The monkey tricks of mannerism which... were incumbent on a reviewer in 'Maga'. 1899 *Literature* 4 Feb. 123 With more than the lightness and speed of the Quagga, She'll... show them a clean pair of heels, will our Maga!

+ **Magade**, *Obs. rare*. Also 5 magada. [ad. med. L. *magada* fem., f. Gr. *μαγάς* (accus. *μαγάδα*).] The bridge or fret of a stringed instrument.

1432-50 *Tr. Hiden* (Rolls) III. 211 The wire extendede on a holowe body is distreyned diametricaly by an instrumente restreynge the wyre to a certeyne acorde callede magada [L. *magada*]. 1609 *DOWLAND Orchest. Microg.* 22 That shall be the first Magade of the Instrument. *Ibid.* 23 In the extreme point of the Magades, set little props.

Magadis (mæg'adis). *Ancient Music*. [Gr. *μαγάδης*.] An instrument with twenty strings, arranged in octaves. Also, the Lydian flageolet (Liddell & Scott).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 473 The Psalterium, Trigon, Sambuca, Pectis, Magadis, Barbiton. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 66 On Instrument tany [the Ancients] used, which had two Strings to every Note... called the Magadis. 1864 *EXCEL Mus. Anc. Nat.* v. 200 Of the Magadis it is even not satisfactorily ascertained whether it was a stringed or a wind instrument. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 791/1 Anacreon (540 B.C.) sang to the accompaniment of the magadis (doubling bridge), an instrument imported from Egypt to Greece.

Magadize (mæg'adize), *v.* *Ancient Mus.* [ad. Gr. *μαγάδίζω*, f. *μαγάδης* MAGADIS: see -IZE.] a. *intr.* To play or sing in octaves. b. To play upon the magadis. Hence *Magadized* *ppl. a.*, *Magadizing* *vbl. sb.*

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 132 It appears that the union of two voices in octaves was called Magadizing from a treble instrument of the name of Magadis, strung with double strings tuned octaves to each other. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., To Magadize. (H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Op. Hist. Mus.* I. 44 The Greek practice of magadizing, in which... lay the fundamental principle of Polyphony. *Ibid.* 47 In addition to the old magadized octave the consonances of the fourth and fifth were now sung in parallel movement.)

+ **Magar**, *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of ship. 1590 *GREENE Ort. Fur.* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Caluars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

Magasine, -sin, -son, obs. ff. MAGAZINE.

+ **Magastro-mancy**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *mag-ns* (see MAGE, MAGIC, MAGUS) + *ASTRO-MANCY*.] A name invented by Ganle for 'Magical astrology'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 202 If there were any congruity or consistency betwixt prophecy and magastro-mancy.

So *Magastro-mancer*, one who practises 'magastro-mancy'. *Magastro-mantic a.*, pertaining to 'magastro-mancy'.

1652 GAULE (*title*) *Hæmagia*. The Magastro-mancer, or the Magical-Astrological-Diviner Posed, and Puzzled. *Ibid.* 223 To what end serve the feigned mirables of nature but to feigne the magastro-mantic art for the greatest mirable? *Ibid.* 369 Examples of the magastro-mancers fallacies. —are too many to be instant' in at large.

Magatapie, obs. form of MAGGOT-PIE.

Magazan, *erron.* form of MAGAZIN.

+ **Magazine**, *Obs. rare*—0. (See quot.)

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio) *Pref.*, *Magazine*—the Hire or Rent of a Warehouse or Place for laying up Goods or Stores; also the Warehouse, &c. itself.

Magazinary (mæg'az'nārī). *nonce-wd.* [f. MAGAZINE *sb.* + -ARY.] The office or place of production of a magazine.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 445 He In editorial gloom, In Colburn's magazinary, Gives each his destined room.

Magazine (mæg'az'n), *sb.* Forms: 6 magason, magazine, 6-7 magasin, -zin, 7 magazen, (mag-gezin, megazin(e), magaseine, magazin), 7-8 magazine(e), 6- magazine. [a. F. *magasin* (OF. *magazin*), It. *magazzino* (Sardinian *magasinu*, metathetically *camasinu*), Sp. *magacen*, a. Arab. مخازن *makhāzin*, pl. of مخزن *makhzan* storehouse, f. خزن *kharāza* to store up. The Arab. word, with prefixed article *al-*, appears as Sp. *almagacen*, *almacen*, Pg. *armazen* warehouse.]

1. A place where goods are laid up; a storehouse or repository for goods or merchandise; a warehouse, depot. *Now rare.*

1583 J. NEWBURY *Let. in Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1643 That the Bashaw, neither any other Officer shall meddle with the goods, but that it may be kept in a Magazine.

1588 T. HICKOCK *Tr. Frederick's Voy.* 27 The merchants have all one house or Magason... and there they put all their goods of any value. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. x. 51 Under which Porches or Galleries [of the Church] are Magazines or Store-houses, wherein are kept lampes, oile, mats, and other necessaries. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. Intro. This Consideration has induced several Gentlemen to promote a Monthly Collection to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects above-mentioned.

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (Ridge) 324 (*The Remise*) Mons. Dessein came up with the key of his magazine of chaises. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 No magazine from the warehouses of the East India Company to the grocer's and the baker's shop, possesses the smallest degree of safety.

1803 *PIKE Sources* *Misery*. III. App. 23 A public magazine for provisions, where every farmer brings whatever grain and produce he may have for sale. 1875 *STANLEY in Cam.* and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises.

1883 *PIKE Sources* *Misery*. III. App. 23 A public magazine for provisions, where every farmer brings whatever grain and produce he may have for sale. 1875 *STANLEY in Cam.* and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises.

1883 *PIKE Sources* *Misery*. III. App. 23 A public magazine for provisions, where every farmer brings whatever grain and produce he may have for sale. 1875 *STANLEY in Cam.* and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Man out of Hum.* i. iii. What Magazine, more than heavenly pulchritude is this? What Magazine, or treasure of bliss? a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1656) to Rdr., That great Magazine or Storehouse of all learning

M. Cassaubon. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 216 My Friend! the rich are the Poor Man's Magazine. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 352 A magazine of petitions had been opened in Scotland.

b. *transf.* esp. of a country or district with reference to its natural products or of a city, etc., as a centre of commerce.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 3 Guiana (the Magazin of all rich mettels). 1632 LATGROVE *Trav.* iv. 165 Constantinople... Aleppo... and Grand Cayro... are the three Magazines of the whole Empire. 1640 DICKEV in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 133 He conceived that the City of London was the Magazine of money. 1650 FULLEN *Pisgah* II. i. 410 Timber they fetched from Mount Libanus (the magazine of cedars). 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* (1767) 196 (Rome) The great magazine for all kinds of treasure, is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. n. 1115/2 The Dutch islands of Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into great magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 109 The... bourg of Choué, set down in a perfect magazine of fruit and vegetables, grain and wine.

c. A portable receptacle containing articles of value. Now rare.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Ritldg.) 341 (Case Conscience) She opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces... before me. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. Thomson, He had recommendations... which he had tied up carefully in his handkerchief; but... his magazine of credentials was stolen from him. 1861 HOLLAND *Less.* Life viii. 120 The great army of little men that is yearly commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knives in one hand, and a magazine of drugs in the other.

2. *Mil.* a. *gen.* A building in which is stored a supply of arms, ammunition and provisions for an army for use in time of war. b. *spec.* A place in which gunpowder and other explosives are stored in large quantities; a powder magazine.

1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 669/2 Then would I wish that there should be good store of howses and magazines erected in all those great places of garrison, and in all great townes, as well for the vittualing of souldiers and shippes, as for... preventing of all times of dearthe. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1647) 12 A barrel of the best powder in the Magazine. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 816 A heap of nitrous Powder, laid fit for the Sun som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 671 Thus useful arms in magazines we place. a 1744 SWIFT *Epigram* Wks. 1824 XIV. 399 Here Irish wit is seen! When nothing's left that's worth defence. We build a magazine. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Magazine*, a... store-house, built in the fore, or after-part of a ship's hold, to contain the gunpowder. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 213, I have no power to order the repair of magazines, storerooms, &c. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 23 In another quarter they beheld one of those magazines destined for the army, filled with grain and with articles of clothing. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1238 The reserve Ammunition will be kept in the Magazine. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 239 To provide a safe underground magazine for gunpowder.

fig. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 25 The Heart is the Magazine and Arsenal of Life. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 332 As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms, And opens his cloudy magazine of storms. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 ¶ 6 He has stored his magazine of malice with weapons equally sharp. a 1764 LLOYD *Law Student* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 23 While armed with these, the student views with awe His rooms become the magazine of Law.

3. a. *Mil.* The contents of a magazine; a store. Also *collect. pl.* († rarely *collect. sing.*): Stores, provisions, munitions of war; armament, military equipments.

1589 VOY. *Spain & Portogale* 17 Abundant store of vittuals... which was confessed... to be the beginning of a Magazin of all sorts of provision for a new Voyage into England. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight* Rev. (Arb.) 16 Of which [Armada] the number of souldiers... with all other their magazines of prouision, were put in print. a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. Trav.* (1626) 11 Magazines of powder. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. 11. 670 The Kings forces... marcht away with their Artillery and Magazeen towards Oxford. 1666 DRYDEN *Aun. Miral.* cclxxi. And bade him swiftly drive the approaching fire From where our naval magazines were stored. 1671 MITCHELL *Samson* 128 The Armouries and Magazines. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furnies* (1803) 48 They took most part of their arms... with a coup laden with magazine, drawn by six oxen. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 He used, with so much skill and resolution, a large magazine of darts and arrows, that [etc.]. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 27 A corps of 5000 men... had carried away a magazine of arms. 1833 *Ibid.* X. 419 Whenever a magazine of provisions shall be taken from the enemy by the troops.

fig. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 242, I take not upon me to contend with you in complements... who... have whole magazines of good words. 1663 COWLEY *Misc.* *Chronicle*, The Lace, the Paint, and warlike things That make up all their Magazines. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* II. 478 Speech burnishes our mental magazine; Brightens, for ornament; and whets for use. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 154 That which was unconscious truth, becomes... a new weapon in the magazine of power.

b. *gen.* A store, heap (of provisions, materials, etc.). † n stock of clothing, wardrobe.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 Next vnder the Skin lyeth the Fat... a Stowage or Magazine of nourishment against a time of dearth. 1644 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen O. P. IV. 145 That have no more left of a magazine Then these wet clothes upon mee. 1637—*London, Mirr.* Wks. 1874 IV. 314 By which small mites to Magazines increase. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium To Rdr.* The Deformity of so frequent Wharves and Magazines of Wood, Coale, Boards, and other course Materials. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 34 A load of lime, to every ten loads of dung, will make an admirable compost... but your magazine will require the maturity of two, or three years. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. Sbe [Usury] had amassed vast magazines of all

sorts of things. 1714 GAY *Fan* 1. 243 Should you the Wardrobe's Magazine rehearse, And glossy Mantles rustle in thy Verse. 1739 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. x. (1840) 182 A... magazine of flesh, milk, butter, and cheese. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 A magazine of coals were usually deposited there. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 419 Each Beaver forms its bed of moss, and each family lays in its magazine of winter provisions. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 215/1 Distillation, too, always insures a magazine against famine. † It opens a market for grain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 437 In every asylum were collected magazines of stolen or smuggled goods.

fig. 1709 SACHVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 What a Magazine of Sin, what an Inexhaustible Fund of Debauchery... does any Author of Heresie... set up! 1795 BURKE *Lett. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 The magazine of topics and common-places which I suppose he keeps by him. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1837) I. ii. 23 An individual may possess an ample magazine of knowledge, and still be little better than an intellectual barbarian.

† 4. A ship laden with stores, a victualling ship; more fully *magazine(s) ship*. (Cf. *F. magazines*, the store-ships which attend on a fleet of men of war', Falconer *Dict. Marine, Fr. Sea-Terms* 1780.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 155 Some petty Magazines came this Summer. *Ibid.* v. 189 About this time arrived the *Diana* with a good supply of men and provision, and the first Magazin ever seen in those Isles. *Ibid.* 194 The Magazin ship... came into the Harbour. *Ibid.* 195 He made... a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yearly Magazines goods. *Ibid.* 196 The Magazineship. *Ibid.* 198 Constrained to buy what they wanted, and sell what they had at what price the Magazin pleased.

5. † a. Used in the titles of books, with the sense (fig. from 1 and 2): A storehouse of information on a specified subject or for a particular class of persons. Obs.

1639 R. WARO, *Animadversions of Warre*; or, a Militarie Magazine of the trvest ryles... for the Managing of Warre. 1669 STURMY, *The Mariners Magazine*. 1705 G. SHELLEY, *The Penman's Magazine*; or, a New Copy-book, of the English, French and Italian Hands. 1739 K. HAVES, *Negotiator's Magazine*. 1802 J. ALLEN, *Spiritual Magazine*, or Christian's Grand Treasure.

b. A periodical publication containing articles by various writers; chiefly, a periodical publication intended for general rather than learned or professional readers, and consisting of a miscellany of critical and descriptive articles, essays, works of fiction, etc.

1731 (title) *The Gentleman's Magazine*; or, Monthly Intelligence. (Cf. quot. 1731 in sense 1.) 1742 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 42 Hence Johnson, Medleys, Mercies, Magazines;... and all the Grub-street race. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 Apr., Nothing can be more just than the criticism upon the *Play* in the Magazine. 1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess., Spec. Alag.*, It is the life and soul of a magazine (never) to be long dull upon one subject. 1798 A. TILLOCH *The Philosophical Magazine*. 1819 BYRON *Juan* 1. cxxj, All other magazines of art or science, Daily, or monthly, or three monthly. 1823 (title) *The Mechanics' Magazine*. 1857 Mrs. MATHEWS *Table-Talk* T. 1. 2 A Magazine is the fancy fair of literature—a reader's veritable bazaar. 1860 (title) *Baily's Monthly Magazine of Sports and Pastimes*. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 304 He wrote largely on the subject in reviews and magazines.

6. In various transferred uses of sense 2. † a. A chamber for a supply of bullets in a 'magazine wind-gun'. b. A chamber in a repeating rifle, machine-gun, etc., containing a supply of cartridges which are fed automatically to the breech. c. A case in which a supply of cartridges is carried. d. A reservoir or supply-chamber in a machine, stove, battery, etc. e. *Magnetic magazine*: see quot. a. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 399 The small or shooting Barrel, which receives the Bullets one at a time from the Magazine, being a serpentine Cavity, wherein the Bullets... nine or ten, are lodged.

b. 1868 REP. to Govt. U. S. *Munitions War* 28 Drop the cartridges into the outer magazine, ball foremost, to the number of seven. 1884 H. BOKO *Treat. Small Arms* 89 Magazine arms in which the cartridges are placed in a tube or magazine under the barrel. 1890 HENRY *With Lee in Virginia* 153 Many of the men carried repeating rifles, and the magazines were filled before these were slung across the riders' shoulders.

c. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 184 Cartridges are best carried in a magazine of solid leather.

d. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 45 Exhausting the air from the magazine by fans. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 570/2 As in the Daniells' battery, which has a magazine of sulphate of copper crystals. 1893 BOTHAMLEY *Liford Man. Photogr.* xix. 136 Hand-cameras... in which the plate-reservoir or magazine is detachable.

e. 1870 ATKINSON tr. *Gano's Physics* (ed. 4) 602 A magnetic battery or magazine consists of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5 b) *magazine article*, *editor*, *monger*, *faper*, *verse*, *world*, *writer*, *writing*; (senses 1, 2) † *magazine house*, † *store-house*; (sense 1 c) † *magazine bag*; (sense 6 b) *magazine arms*, *rifle*, *weapon*; magazine battery, a voltaic battery with a magazine containing crystals to keep the solution saturated (Knight *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 1884); magazine camera, a camera in which the plates for exposure are put in in batches; magazine clothing, woollen clothing to be put on before entering a powder magazine; *magazino day*, the day upon which periodical magazines are issued to the trade; *magazine gun*,

† (a) (see quot. 1744), also called *magazine wind-gun* (obs.); (b) a gun (i. c. either a cannon or a rifle etc.) provided with a 'magazine' (sense 6b); † *magazine ship* (see 4); † *magazine stove* (see quot.); † *magazine work*, (a) writing for magazines; (b) *Printing*, setting up type for magazines.

1868 REP. to Govt. U. S. *Munitions War* 19 These cartridges cannot with safety be used in 'magazine arms'. 184 [see 6b]. 1854 S. LOVER *Handy And.* (ed. 4) Pref., The early pages were written... as a 'magazine article'. 182 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-u.* xxvii. (1689) 185 The Angler must always have in readiness a large 'Magazine Bag' or Budget plentifully furnished with the following materials. 1893 *Beginner's Guide to Photogr.* (ed. 5) 130 The... 'Magazine Camera' was highly extolled... as least complicated of Reservoir Cameras. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 558 All persons employed in magazines... will... change their own clothes and boots for 'magazine clothing and slippers'. 1868 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Magazine*, 1872 FORSTER *Life Dickens* I. 129 The magazine-day of that April month, I remember, fell upon a Saturday. 1877 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word* fr. *Horace* Pref. 8 Falling to discover a 'Magazine-Editor' good-natured enough to print any of my versions. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 399 An ingenious Workman call'd L. Colbe has very much improv'd it [sc. the old Wind-Gun] by making it a 'Magazine Wind-Gun'; so that to Belius are so lodg'd in a Cavity... that they may be... successfully shot. *Ibid.* The Magazine-Gun, as he calls it. 1880 *Engcel. Brit.* XI. 284/2 The Vetterli gun... is a repeater or magazine gun. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Comid. to Parli.* Wks. (1711) 185 That... the town's 'magazine-houses' be furnished with arms. 1767 S. PATENSON *Another Trav.* II. 134 A noted book-maker, 'magazine-monger, and anticritic of the eighteenth-century. 1833 FRASER's *Mag.* VIII. 482/1 He had written some smart 'magazine papers, bound up in a volume called *Pelham*. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 344/2 The best known 'magazine rifles' are the Spencer, the Winchester, and the Vetterli rifles. a 1854 in Wotton *Lett.* (1654) II. 91 To erect and set up... a Company, to be called The East Indian Company of Scotland, making their first 'Magazin Storehouse'... in some parts of our Realm of Ireland. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Magazine-stem', one in which is a fuel-chamber which supplies coal to the fire as that in the grate burns away. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 49 Please don't quote silly 'magazine verses. 1884 PALL Mall G. 28 Aug. 5/1 The information as to 'magazine or repeating weapons is very meagre. 1831 CARLISLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 151 'Magazine works belowst sweeping as a trade. 1891 Labour Commission *Gloss. Magazine Work*, printing work paid by the 100 lines. 1833 FRASER's *Mag.* VIII. 482/1 He [Bulwer] came into our 'magazine world with an impetuous swagger. 1797 P. MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav.* Germ. II. xiv. 262 *Revisiter*, 'magazine-writers. 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxv, 'Magazine writing', is the most difficult of all writing.

Magazine, v. Now rare. [f. MAGAZINE sb.]

1. *trans.* To lay up in or as in a magazine or storehouse. Also with *prep.*

1643 *Lett.* in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 754 Those arms... shall be magazine'd up in such convenient place as shall be thought fit. 1651 R. CHILLO in *Harthill's Legacy* (1655) 93 It is a great Deficiency in England, that we do not magazine or store up Corn. 1656 S. H. Golden *Law* 91 Thus the Sweden King, so the great Alexander... did contract and magazine all the Honour &c. in their own names, which... their Commanders, Officers, and Souldiery had a great share in. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. (1740) 222 Such Secrets... that, being magazine'd up in a Diary, might serve for Materials, as... might serve to build up his Plot.

2. *intr.* To conduct a magazine.

a 1763 (implied in the *pp.* a. below).

Hence *Magazining vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

a 1763 BYRON *Pass. Partic.* *Petit.* i. Poems 1773 I. 106 Urban or Sylvan... thou foremost in the Fame Of Magazining Chiefs. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 747 The Vegetable Kingdom is a provision for the storing away or magazining of force for the Animal Kingdom.

Magaziner (mægəzɪˈnɛə), rare. [f. MAGAZINE sb. + -ER.] One who writes articles for a magazine.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess., Spec. Mag.*, If a magazinier be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cook-lane. 1834 FRASER's *Mag.* IX. 124 Considering Macaulay as a magazinier, his papers in Knight's *Quarterly* were in general full of talent.

Magazinery, rare. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The profession of a magazine-writer.

1833 FRASER's *Mag.* VIII. 482/1 We, the old long-trained veterans of magazinery.

Magazinish (mægəzɪˈnɪʃ), a. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Having the characteristics of what is usually found in magazines.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 117 The mediocrity of the eight first lines is most miserably magazinish. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, 'It is very magazinish', he said. 'Why should the magazines monopolize literature?' she answered.

Magazinism (mægəzɪˈnɪzəm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The profession of writing for magazines.

1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 533 Magazinism... is threatening now-a-days to become merely journalism writ large. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 761/1 It is editing and conducting a magazine magazinism?

Magazinist (mægəzɪˈnɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes for magazines.

1821 Blackw. *Mag.* X. 557 Christopher, Cock of the North, Prince of Periodicals, and Monarch of Magazinists. 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Ing. Man* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 41 Reviewer, magazinist and author of all work. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 102 The modern magazinist is a pitiable poetaster.

Magaziny (mægəzɪˈni), a. [f. as prec. + -Y.]

Of the nature of, or suitable for, a magazine.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 621/2 Not unamusing, though a

selfe for Maggots. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* l. iii. 1276 But I deny they are the same. More than a Maggot and I am. 1698 G. THOMAS *Peasibania* (1848) 22 Sheep... are generally free from those infectious Diseases... the Rot, Scab, or Maggots. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 4 Caterpillars may be easily distinguished from worms or maggots, by the number of their feet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 387 The larva or maggot of a fly, namely the Cecidomyia, producing asexually other larvae. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 27 Maggots, or gentles, as they are more commonly called by metropolitan anglers. 1871 TYNALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 293. I jumped to the conclusion that these maggots had been spontaneously generated in the meat. 1886 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/6 The wheat midge... produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn.

Ag. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* Hen. IV cccxxi, The Maggots of the Court Eate into favour; where they breed, they bite. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 326 Ye pimps... Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a crawling maggot there. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 125 The disgusting scene of the maggots of avarice, corruption, and meretricious influence preying on the state.

2. A whimsical or perverse fancy; a crotchety.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* II. iv. Are not you mad, my friend? Have not you Maggots in your brains? c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 328 There's a strange Maggot hath got into their Brain. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i. What new maggot's this; you dare not, sure, be jealous! 1685 S. WESLEY (*little*) Maggots; or Poems on several subjects. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 480 *Blind*, Ha Fellow! what dost thou mean by a maggot? *Hop*, Sir, a little concern of mine in my way, a little whim, or so, Sir. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 400 Your Horace owns, he various writ, As wild or sober maggots bit. 1784 BURNS *Common Pl. Bk.* August, One who spends the hours... with Ossian, Shakespeare, &c.; or, as the maggot takes him, a gun, a fiddle, or a song to make or mend. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pitt & his Statue* Wks. 1812 IV. 501 Soon as a maggot crept into my head I caught a stump of pen and put it down. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxviii. For a' the nonsense maggots that ye whisks take into your head, ye are the maist wise and discreet o' a' our country gentles. 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 255 She's got some maggot in her head about being loved for her own sake.

† b. Fancifulness. *Obs. rare.*

1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* etc. 257 A handsome young Lady... dress'd like Quality, but not to any degree of Maggot or Curiosity.

c. *Proverb.*

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Diet.* n. s.v., I shall do it, when the maggot bites. *Je le ferai, quand il m'en prendra envie.*

† d. Used in the names of many dance-tunes. *Obs.*

1716 *Dancing-Master* (ed. 16) 179 Betty's Maggot. *Ibid.* 180 Mr. Beveridge's Maggot. *Ibid.* 191 Huntingdon's Maggot. *Ibid.* 203 Drapers Maggot. *Ibid.* 211 Mr. Lane's Maggot. *Ibid.* 224 Captain's Maggot. *Ibid.* 245 Mr. Lord Byron's Maggot. *Ibid.* 258 Carpenters Maggot. *Ibid.* 264 George's Maggot [etc.]. 1719 *Ibid.* II. 75 (ten similar titles).

3. A whimsical or capricious person.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 39 (1713) I. 259 Whose brith has most Fire in it, Harry's, or the Maggots and Whigs? a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew.* Maggot, a whimsical Fellow, full of strange Fancies. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1733) 230 You were as great a Maggot as any in the World when you were at Paris. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Diet. Maggot*,... a whimsical Fellow that is full of strange freakish Fancies.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as maggot ostentation; maggot-eaten, (sense 2) -headed, -pated adjs.; maggot-boiler slang, a tallow-chandler; maggot-fishing, angling with a maggot for bait; † maggot-monger, a crotcheteer; † maggot-pate, a silly whimsical person; maggot-pimple, a form of acne (*Acne punctata*); maggot-race, a race between maggots or grubs.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Maggot-boiler, a tallow-chandler. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. (1651) 28 Going barefoot to... our Lady of Laurets... to creep to those counterfeit and *Maggot-eaten Reliques. 1804 KENTISH *Angler* title-pg., Worm, Minnow, Cadis, and *Maggot Fishing. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) i. 273 A *maggot-headed person and humorous. 1660 *Bibliotheca Panatica* 2 Jeremy Ives, the gifted *Maggot-Monger. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 409 These summer flies, Haue blowne me full of *maggot ostentation. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. v. Did you thinke, had this man been rich, He would have chosen such a Wolfe, a Cancker, a Maggot-pate, to be his whole Executor. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 39 (1713) i. 259 The *Maggot-pated Whigs, who would... set us all on Fire at Home. 1687 KIRBY & BISHOP *Marrow of Astrol.* i. 60 Nice conclusions, and maggot pated whistles, to no purpose. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Bully-fop*, a Maggot-pated, huffing, silly, ranting Fellow. 1822 GOODE *Study Med.* II. 292 It is necessary to make the pressure harder than for the discharge of the mucus in the *maggot-pimple. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Maggot Pimple*, a common name for the *Varus punctatus*. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 28 (1794) i. 400 To run a *maggot-race with Jack Smoaky. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 69 Lost fifty pounds with Jack Frolic on a maggot race.

Maggot (mæ'gɒt). [A use of *Magote* (Cursor M. 25455), a. F. *Margot*, pet name for *Marguerite* Margaret.] † a. Applied as a proper name to (a) a magpie; (b) a sow. *Obs.* b. A magpie (see also MAGGOT-PIE). *Now dial.*

1573, etc. [see MAGGOT-PIE]. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 49 Maggot my sow. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 All on a sudden, Maggot starts and stares. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The magpie is a 'maggot' [in Worcestershire].

Maggotiness. [f. MAGGOTY + -NESS.] Maggoty condition. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maggotiness*.

† **Maggotish**, a. *Obs.* [f. MAGGOT¹ + -ISH.] Crotchety.

a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew.* *Whimsical*, maggotish. 1731 BAILEY, *Freashish, freaked*, whimsical, maggotish.

Maggot-pie. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 maggot the py, 6-7 mag(g)ot-a-pie, 7 maggot o' pie, magata, meggata, maggotte, maggoti-pie, pye, maggot-pie, -pye, 9 dial. maggotty-pie. [f. MAGGOT² (as quasi-proper name) + PIE; the middle syllable of some forms represents the; cf. F. *Margot la pie*.] A magpie.

1573 TUSSEK *Hust.* (1878) 108 If gentils be scrawling, call maggot the py. 1598 FLORIO, *Garzetta*, a magot a pie, or plot... *Gazzotto*, a maggot-a-pie. 1604 BRETON *Grincollos Fortunes* D 4 b, His wife... had in her house a young Pie; (which we call a Maggot-a-Pie). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 125 Maggot pyes & Choughes, & Rookes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 166 So an Hare on a bottle for Harebottle; a Maggot-pie upon a Goate for Pigot [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Agasse*, a Pie, Pannet, or Magatapie. *Ibid.*, *Pie*, a Pye, Pannet, Meggata-pye. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* i. i. At the Maggot-a-pie in the Strand, Sir. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Intro., Wks. 1716 II. 2 Did you never see a Crow or a Maggottepye sit pecking, and cawing... upon an Asses back? 1893 *Wills. Gloss.*, *Maggoty-pie*... still in use.

† **Maggotry**. *Obs.* [f. MAGGOT¹ + -RY.] Folly, absurdity.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 326 The maggotry of some people is inconceivable. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 309 The maggotry is this.

Maggoty (mæ'gɒti), a. [f. MAGGOT¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of maggots.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maggoty*, full of Maggots. 1787 FARLEY *Land. Art. Cookery* (ed. 4) 13 If it [cheese] be... full of holes, it will give reason to suspect that it is maggoty. 1844 P. Parley's *Ann. V.* 293 Jack... was fed with maggoty biscuit and blige water. 1867 *Norm. Star* 9 Sept., A man was let off lightly for working up maggoty meat into polonies.

2. Full of whims and foolish fancies; freakish.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 136 To pretend to work out a neat Scheme of Thoughts with a maggoty unsettled Head is... ridiculous. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. ii. Then should I have some rogue of a builder... Transform my noble oaks and elms into comices... to adorn some maggoty, new-fashioned bauble upon the Thames. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 304 He borrows an apish and maggoty Carriage. 1816 KIRBY & S. P. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 126 The common saying that a whimsical person is maggoty... perhaps arose from the freaks the sheep have been observed to exhibit when infested by their bots. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv. (1862) 64 His son proved as maggoty as the father. 1864 R. KENN *Old Glasgow* 38 A maggoty fancy.

b. *Comb.*, as maggoty-headed, -pated adjs. 1667 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug., He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and maggotie-headed. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 173/2 A maggoty-pated fellow is often used to express a whimsical man.

Magh(e), variant of MAUGH, MAW.

† **Magha**. *Obs. rare*—1. [App. misspelling of L. *magia*, fem. of *MAGUS*.] A sorceress.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. cv, And doth with idle rest deforme vs more than any Magha can or sorceresse.

Maght, **magt**, etc.: see MIGHT, etc.

Magi (mæ'dʒi), *sb. pl.*: see MAGUS.

Magian (mæ'dʒiən), a. and *sb.* [f. L. *MAGUS* + -IAN.] A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the Magi.

1716 PRIEUAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* i. iv. (1718) 170 Another reformation which he [Zoroaster] made in the Magian religion, was [etc.]. 1796 H. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 160 Addicted to the magian superstition of two independent Beings. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Coloss.* 251 It was then... that the magian system took root in Asia Minor.

b. *Magical*. (*poet. rare.*)

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 264 Will he... keep means a chosen food to draw His magian fish through heated fire and flame?

B. *sb.* One of the Magi; a follower of or believer in the Magi; a magician, wizard.

1598 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, New Calendar 6 Jan., The Magians as upon this day... worshipped Christ. 1716 PRIEUAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* i. iv. (1718) 174 It is not to be understood that all Magians, that is, all of the sect, were thus learned. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 471 His star appeared in the East, filling the Magians there with exceeding great joy. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. iv. 31 A Magian of great power, and fearful skill! 1861 GOLOW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 61 It little avails the king to rule the people if the Magian is to rule the king. 1877 *Outlines Hist. Relig.* 165 The Magians were... a pre-Semitic and pre-Aryan priestly tribe in West Asia.

Magianism (mæ'dʒiə'niz'm). [f. MAGIAN + -ISM.] The tenets or doctrines of the Magi.

1716 PRIEUAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* i. iv. (1718) 171 His [Zoroaster's] reformation of Magianism. 1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIX. 233 Some... were so deeply tainted... with mysticism and Magianism, as to retain but little trace of the primitive doctrines of Islam. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 325 He had the... prejudice, that the Bible was indebted to Magianism for the belief in the life to come. 1880 HUXLEY in *10th Cent.* June 932 His mode of divination was fraught with danger to magianism in general.

Magic (mæ'dʒik), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 magike, magyke, (5) magyk, 6 magiet, magika, 4-7 magique, 7-8 magick, 7 magico. [ad. OF. *magique*, ad. late L. *magica* (Pliny has *magice* = Gr. μαγική sc. τέχνη), subst. use (by ellipsis of *ars* art) of the fem. of *magicus* MAGIC a.

In the mod. Rom. langs. the place of the word is taken by the cognate F. *magie*, It. *Sp.*, Pg. *magia*, ad. med. L. *magia*, a. Gr. μαγία f. μάγος MAGUS.]

1. The pretended art of influencing the course of events, and of producing marvellous physical phenomena, by processes supposed to owe their efficacy to their power of compelling the intervention of spiritual beings, or of bringing into operation some occult controlling principle of nature; sorcery, witchcraft. Also, the practice of this art.

The 'magic' which made use of the invocation of evil or doubtful spirits was of course always regarded as sinful; but *natural magic*, i. e. that which did not involve recourse to the agency of personal spirits, was in the Middle Ages usually recognized as a legitimate department of study and practice, so long as it was not employed for malicious ends. Of 'natural magic' as understood by mediæval writers, typical examples are the making of an image, under certain astrological conditions, in order to injure or benefit the health of the person represented; and the application of a medication to a weapon in order to heal the wound made by it. These things, if now practised, would still be called 'magic', though the qualification 'natural' would seem quite inappropriate. On the other hand, the 'natural magic' of the Middle Ages included much that from the standpoint of modern science is 'natural', but not 'magical', the processes resorted to being really, according to the now known laws of physical causation, adapted to produce the intended effects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 116 They spoken of Magyk and Abusion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 magique he useth forth to winne his love. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 268 The myht of magyk or enchantment. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 She unnoqued... the mode of magyque in her tripe porporcion. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plon.* xxvi. (Percy Soc.) 189 My swerde... set with magykes are. 1569 Bp. PARKURST *Injunctions* Articles to be inquired of P. 29 Whether ye know any that vse any sorcerie Inchantments, Magika [etc.]. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* xii. 103 b, As for the practis of magiet I might object unto you Willor, quahis some swete as magick is to him. 1642 FOSTER *Flour Pro.* Nothing so swete as magick is to him. 1642 FOSTER *Flour Pro.* & *Prof. Sci.* II. x. 89 When they cannot flie up to heaven to make it a Miracle, they fetch it from hell to make it Magic. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxiii. (1869) I. 649 The arts of magic and divination were strictly prohibited. 1867 W. W. SWINT *Coal & Coal-mining* 194 It is like an effect of magick pax, with the safety-lamp in hand, into a fiery stall. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* II. 8 Magic, which means the unnatural interference with nature.

b. With defining adj. *Black magic* [= F. *magie noire*]: a designation given by modern writers to the kind of magic that was supposed to involve the invocation of devils; opposed to *white magic* [= F. *magie blanche*]. *Natural magic*: see above.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 176 And Clerkes ek which konne wel Alle this magikes naturel That craftely don her ententes To maken in certeyn ascendes Ymagis, lo, through which magike To make a man be hool or syke. c 1385 — *Prolog.* 416. 1477 NORTON *Orat. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 And also of Magique natural. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 11 Natural magic pretendeth to call and reduce natural philosophy from variety of speculations to the magnitude of works. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* II. (1729) 34 White Magic, that pretends to deal only with Good Angels. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 125 What with slavery and what with black-magic, life is precarious among the Wakhuts.

† c. A magical procedure or rite; also *center*. a magical object, a charm, fetish. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 210 It is rather lyk An appearance ymaged by som Magyk. 1573 L. LYONS *Privet. Princ.* 37 There are diuers kindes of these Magicks, whereby they bragge and boast that they are able to do any thing, and that they know hereby all things. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xi, To sing... Of gloomie Magiques, and benumbing Charms. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. in View of Louisiana* 256 Besides their public resident lodge, in which they have a great collection of magic or sacred things, every one has his private magic in his lodge about his person. *Ibid.* 257 On these occasions, each one suspends his private magic on a high pole before his door.

2. fig. A secret and overmastering influence resembling magic in its effects.

1611 SHAKS. *Winter T.* v. iii. 39 Oh Royall Peerce: There's Magic in thy Maistie. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 19 All such rules, loves magique can undo. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 104 Civility is a strong Political magick. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 26 The Moon... gilds the brow of night With the mild magic of reflected light. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. v. 192 A transforming magic of genius. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace.* *Ital* III. 28 The work of the house is performed as if by magic, but it is the magic of system. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* l. xviii, What mourner has not felt the magic of time? 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 60 Won over by the magic of his personal presence.

3. *transf.* The art of producing (by legerdemain, optical illusion, or devices suggested by knowledge of physical science) surprising phenomena resembling the pretended results of 'magic'; conjuring. 1831 BREWSTER (*title*) *Natural Magic. Mod. Adv.*, Professor —'s Home of Magic and Mystery.

4. *Comb.*, as *magic-monger*; *magic-gifted*, -like, -planted, -tempered adjs.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 49 [Painting's] *magic-gifted hand. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 223 That wand, of which I have described to you the *magic-like effects. 1835-6 COWLEY *Davideis* i. 519 note, Which Texts... are ill produced by the *Magic-mongers for a Proof of the Power of Charms. and 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 168 Mere atheists and magic-mongers. 1750 MASON *Caractacs* 23 These mighty piles of *magic-planted rock. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 71 The monarch's mussy blade Of *magick temper'd metal made.

Magic (mæ'dʒik), a. [a. F. *magique* (= Pr. *magie*, Sp. *magico*, It., Pg. *magico*), ad. L. *magicus*, ad. Gr. μαγικός, lit. pertaining to the Magi, f. μάγος: see MAGUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to magic (freq. in phr. *†art magic, magic arts, etc.*). Also, working or produced by enchantment. Not in predicative use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 259 Jason. Upon Medea made him bold, Of art magic, which sche couthe. 1547 SURREY *Envid* iv. (1557) Fij. To magike artes against my will I bend. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. Set him but Non-plus in his magicke spells. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 26 Sorcerers. By Magic Verses have contriv'd his end. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high, Were shattered d into heaps of ore thy false head. 1658 WALLER *Envid* iv. Poems (1664) 189 With loose hair The Magick Prophetess begins her prayr. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* ii. iii. He may know his man without art magic. 1695 L. PRESTON *Beeth.* iv. 175 Whilst into various Forms her Magic Hand Doth turn those Men. 1736 GRAV *Statius* i. 54 The sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* in *Poems* (1777) 41 A. Joyless place, A scene of nameless deeds, and magic spells. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 289 By some magic process [to] form the discovered members into a frame of more youthful vigour.

b. Of a material object, a diagram, etc.: Employed in magic rites, endowed with magic powers, enchanted. *Magic glass, mirror*: one in which the spectator is supposed to see the representation of future events or distant scenes; often fig.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 446 This. With noxious Weeds. Dire Steppdames in the Magic Bowl infuse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332? They describe a sort of Magic Circle. 1786 BURNS *To J. S. xii.* Where Pleasure is the Magic-wand, That, wielded right, Makes Hours like Minutes [etc.]. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 91 Memory—What softened views thy magic glass reveals. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. i. And in this manner vanishes King Lackland; traverses swiftly our strange intermittent magic-mirror. 1870 L. E. STRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* i. vi. 185 The possessor of a magic crystal ball. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 A portrait of Hadrian, engraved with Mercury in a magic ring. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* i. 158 Just as the magic mill of the fable continues magical.

† c. Addicted to magic. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Magique Nation.

2. Producing wonderful appearances or results, like those commonly attributed to sorcery.

1666 [see MAGIC LANTERN]. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* 1. 26 The glances of her magic eye, She blends and shifts at will. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Life Keble* in *Lockhart* ii. (1839) 221 The vain longings which we felt that. the magic curtain [would] once more arise. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Arrival* iv. The Magic Music in his heart Beats quick and quicker. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ xlix.* (1879) 580 Water at all times is a magic word in a sultry climate like Palestine.

3. *Magic square*: a diagram consisting of a square divided into smaller squares, in each of which a number is written, their position being so arranged that the sum of the figures in a row, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, is always the same. *Magic circle*: an arrangement of numbers in concentric circles with radial divisions, with arithmetical properties similar to those of the magic square; invented by Benj. Franklin in 1749.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Magic Square*. 1749 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 159 You will readily allow this square of sixteen to be the most magically magical of any square ever made by any magician. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 422 Dr. Franklin. has constructed, not only a magic square of squares, but likewise a magic circle of circles. [Description follows.] 1892 BARNARD SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Sch.* 19 Magic and nasik squares.

Magical (mæd'zikał), a. [f. MAGIC a. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to magic; = MAGIC a. 1.

1555 EORN *Decades* 181 They. vsed certeine secrete magickal operations. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* i. Come, shewe me some demonstrations magical. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 146 The superstition of the Christians, whose magical artes do make them verie bragge. 1666 GLANVILLE *Def. Vanity Dogn.* 35 Those strange operations are not Mechanical but Magical. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerance* iii. x. Wks. 1727 II. 427 To confound the magical delusions of the Heretics of that time. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 63 Two things. naturally may serve for these magical studies. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verdict's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 253 Some thought his musical assembly only a cover. for magical purposes. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 74 The service of God was asserted to be a reasonable service of the mind and heart, and not a magical superstition.

† b. = MAGIC a. 1 b. *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Mafie* iv. i. It wastes me more, Than were't my picture, fashion'd out of wax, Stucke with a magical needle, and then buried. 1844 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iii. i. This is the most. he did appear to me in; And, look you, this is the magical glass that shew'd him. 1858 *Asquith's Great Chess*. Part 8 By the Magical or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 100 Fastened over the heart with magical bands.

† c. = MAGIC a. 1 c. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 They [of Mobelia] are superstitious and Magical.

2. Resembling magic in action or effect. Also, produced as if by magic.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 1. 31 He humbly signifie what in his name, That magical word of Warre we have effected. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1240 VI. 103 The most magically magical of any magic square. 1818 LYNCH *Ch. Har.* iv. xxix. All its hues Their magical variety diffuse. 1824 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Some little hay was got in in a magical sort of way between the showers. 1851 NICHOI *Archit. Heav.* 13 The almost magical velocity of light. 1877 BLACK *Gen. Part.* ii. (1878) 14 The magical disappearance of about fifty or sixty rabbits. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indup.* 10 June 5771/2 The warm and abundant

rain-showers. have already had a magical effect upon the face of the country.

† 3. *Magical circle, square*: see MAGIC a. 3. *Obs.* 1749 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 160, I am glad the perusal of the magical squares afforded you any amusement. I now send you the magical circle.

Hence *Magicalize v. trans.*, to give a magical character to.

1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 161 The landscape. is suddenly magicalised by the romance touch.

Magically (mæd'zikał), adv. [f. MAGICAL + -LY 2.] In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 244 A ring magically prepared. 1701 GREW *Conn. Sacra* iv. viii. 269 I am believed, that unless they were Magically used, they would do more hurt, than good. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1700) 454 Others more superstitious, and Magically inclined. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Magic Square*. This done, with the first progression repeated, he fills the square of the root 7 magically. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xiv. 352 There are other men who attain greatness because they embody the potentiality of their own day, and magically reflect the future. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 680 The stratagem was for the time almost magically successful.

Magician (măd'zi-jan). Forms: 4 magician, 6 (Sc.)-7 magitian, 6 magission, 7- magician. [f. F. *magicien*, f. L. *magica*-*magia* sb.] One skilled in magic or sorcery; a necromancer, wizard. Also occas. a practitioner of legerdemain, a conjuror.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 170 They saugh I pley Magicians and tregetours. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Protheis. was an Astronomen And ek a gret Magicien. c. 1560 MISOGONIST iii. 43 (Brandt). I am also a very scillfull southaier and magission. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 122 Burne ane and al Juglaris, magitiours, familiars w wicked and euill spirits. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 18 The Magicians do so with their enchantments. 1689 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 721 The dire magicians threw their mists around. 1780 HARRIS *Philos. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 499 Virgil himself had been foolishly thought a magician. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iii. 341 A wise magician who has bound the devil. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 248 Even the most ignorant beholder regards the modern magician as but an ordinary man. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 25 The monarch of Ireland, having in his service his. magicians.

b. fig. One who exercises a power compared to that of magic.

18. LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1869) IV. xxv. 40 A set of beautiful stanzas, inscribed to Scott by Mr. Wilson [in 1812] under the title of the 'Magic Mirror', in which. he designated him [Scott] for the first time by what afterwards became one of his standing titles, that of 'The Great Magician'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. ix. The Magician, Shakespeare. 1877 LD. W. P. LENOX *Celebrities* Ser. ii. 11. 22 All have done equal justice to the genius of the Magician of the North [i.e. Walter Scott].

Hence † *Magicianess*, a female magician. *rare*—1.

1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 74 Which the Egyptians seeing called Nature a Magicianess.

† *Magicienne*. *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr., fem. of *magicien*: see prec.] A female magician.

1490 CAXTON *Ecceles* xxiv. 88 The vierge dyane, wherof maketh her Inuocacion this lady olde magicienne.

Magic lantern. [transl. of mod. L. *laterna magica*: cf. F. *lanterne magique* (also, *† lanterne vive*), G. *zauberlunte*.]

De Charles *Chr. Math.* 1674 II. 655, 665, says that in 1665 'a learned Dane' exhibited at Lyons a contrivance 'sub nomine Laternæ magicæ', which his description shows to be identical with the instrument now so called. The common statement that the magic lantern is described by Kircher *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbra* (1646) appears to be incorrect.

An optical instrument by means of which a magnified image of a picture on glass is thrown upon a white screen or wall in a darkened room.

1666 PHILLIPS s.v. *Lanthorn*. A *Magic Lanthorn*, a certain small Optical Machine, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Spectres and Monsters so hideous, that he who knows not the Secret, believes it to be performed by Magic Art. 1753 SAOULLE tr. *C. Fathom* (1784) 172/2 The travelling Sawyers who stroll about Europe, amusing ignorant people with the effects of a magic-lantern. 1804 *Engineer* 23 Nov. The first to make magic lanterns in this country was Philip Carpenter, about 1808.

attrit. 1854 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1843) 183 That appearance of magic-lantern-like. contrivance which sometimes offends in the works of Rembrandt. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH in A. J. C. Hare *Life* i. 105 Push on the magic-lantern slide. 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 4 To him they are mere magic-lantern horrors. 1874 W. CORV *Lett. & Trals.* (1897) 368 The jerky magic-lantern-slide manner of introducing scenes.

Hence *Magic-lanternist*, one who gives an exhibition with a magic lantern; *Magio-lantern v.* (nonce-*wd.*), to exhibit as in a magic lantern.

1859 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 219 That devil, whom the monks Magio-lanterned till he grew so large as to be [etc.]. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curia* 105 After the tea they were handed over to a Punch, a Magic Lanternist, and a Conjuror.

† **Magically**, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MAGIC a. + -LY 2.] = MAGICALLY.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 79 Wisdom doth sometimes as it were magically trans-figure a man.

† **Magie**. *Obs. rare*—1. [† ad. late L. *magia* (whence F. *magic*): see MAGIC sb. (But perh. only a misprint.)] = MAGIC sb.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 56 Natural Magic.

Magilp, variant of MEGILL.

† **Magilus** (mæd'zilis). *Conch.* Pl. *magili*. [mod. Latin (D. de Montfort, 1810; the authorities

cited by him do not contain the name, the origin of which is unexplained.)] A gastropod mollusc (*Magilus antiquus*) found in the Red Sea, parasitic upon living coral.

1824 DUBOIS *Epit. Lamarck's Arrangement. Testacea*. 21 The animal of the Magilus. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 12. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 38 A mollusc called *Magilus*, which naturalists considered for a long time to be the calcareous tube of an annelid. *Ibid.* All conchologists know the shell of the Magili, so valued by collectors.

† **Maginate**, v. *Obs. rare*—0. [† Shortened form of IMAGINATE v.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Maginate*, to trifle.

† **Magine**, v. *Obs.* Aphetic variant of IMAGINE.

1530 PALSGR. 616/2 I magyne, declared in 'I ymagyn'.

Magir, variant of MAUGRE.

Magiric (măd'zi-rik), a. and sb. *rare*. Also *magieric*. [ad. Gr. μαγειρικός, f. μαγειρος cook.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to cookery.

1853 SOVER *Pantraph.* 173 The magiric science, therefore, began in the year of the world 1656.

B. *sb. pl.* The art of cooking.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Magierics*.

Magrist (măd'zi-rist). *rare*—1. [f. Gr. μαγειρ- as cook + -IST.] An expert in cookery. So

Magiristic a. (in quot. *magier-*), pertaining to cookery. **Magirological** a., skilled in cookery.

Magirologist = MAGIRIST. **Magirology** [see -OLOGY], the art or science of cookery.

1814 *Sch. Gr. Living* 53 To their Magirists was given an appointment of culinary artists. *Ibid.* 59 From the very first appearance of magirology in Greece, it produced effects absolutely magical. *Ibid.* 72 Peace to your shades, ye noble magirologists. *Ibid.* 70 Roberto da Nola, a magirologist of the most transcendent genius. 1892 *Punch* 21 May 249/1 Immortal contributions to magieristic lore.

Magism (măd'zi-giz'm). [f. L. *magus* + -ISM.]

The beliefs, principles and practices of the Magi.

1844 W. KAV *Flenty's Eccl. Hist.* III. 232 note. This may be another trace of Magism: for Nithra had his 'oblation of bread'. 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* i. 331 The connection of some of their doctrines and rites with Sabianism and Magism. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 530 It is then a mere myth, to speak of the relative purity of early Magism.

† **Magister** (măd'zi-sta). [L.: see MASTER sb.]

A mediæval and modern Latin title of academic rank, usually rendered by MASTER, but occas. employed *Hist.* or in speaking of foreign universities.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 125 The first two years are again employed in... exercises, introductory to the degree of *magister*. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Ab.* I. v. 255 Of old, when every *magister* was entitled to teach in the university, the regents were persons selected from among them.

Magisterial (mæd'zist'riāl), a. Also 7 mages, *magisterial*. [ad. med. L. *magisterialis*, f. late L. *magisterius*, f. L. *magister* MASTER sb.] Of or pertaining to a master or a magistrate.

† 1. Of or pertaining to a master-workman; displaying a master's skill; also, having the qualifications of a master. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 34 These are certainly the Magisterial and master-pieces of the Creator. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* II. i. 90 Though it concede somewhat to it in the execution and magisterial handling. 1683 PRITTS *Flora Afric.* i. (1686) 343 These [Engravings] are not designed for Magisterial Artists.

2. Of, pertaining, or proper to a master or teacher, or one qualified to speak with authority. Of opinions, utterances, etc.: Authoritative. Of persons: Having the bearing of a master; invested with authority. Sometimes in unfavourable sense: Assuming authority, dictatorial.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* ad *Pop.* (1681) 293 [They] exercise a spiritual Lordship over their disciples. by imposing upon their consciences sundry Magisterial conclusions. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Part. Wks. 1851 IV. 290 Where they thought to be most Magisterial, they have display'd their own want, both of reading, and of judgment. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 427 Not to make any one's opinion so magisterial and binding, but that I might be at liberty to recede from it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. § 23 It would become us to be. less magisterial, positive, and imperious, in imposing our own Sense and Interpretations. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1698) 86 These Magisterial Propositions don't dispute for Belief, but demand it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Pref.* 101 A Magisterial Air, and too much Heat and Passion appear in their Writings. 1819 BRONX *Gen.* 15. 16 For I saw were the magisterial face Which contrived gives. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 54. 317 There is something magisterial in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise. 1903 *Class. Rev.* XVII. 731/2 His magisterial method of criticism as exhibited in the castigation of Thucydides.

3. Of, pertaining to, or proper to a magistrate or magistrates. Of persons: Holding the office of a magistrate. Of an inquiry: Conducted by magistrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When the laws or higher powers enable such men to nominate their magistrates, there doth sometimes as it were magically trans-figure a man. † **Magie**. *Obs. rare*—1. [† ad. late L. *magia* (whence F. *magic*): see MAGIC sb. (But perh. only a misprint.)] = MAGIC sb. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 56 Natural Magic. **Magilp**, variant of MEGILL. † **Magilus** (mæd'zilis). *Conch.* Pl. *magili*. [mod. Latin (D. de Montfort, 1810; the authorities

+4. *Alch. and Med.* Pertaining to a magistrery; also, = MAGISTRAL 2. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, A pill or plaster, &c. prepared after the best manner is called Magisterial. 1683 *Pertus Fleta Min.* 11. 3 It [the word *herm*] may intend also that magisterial powder of Projection. 1724 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Magisterial Remedy*, is yet sometimes retained in the Cant of Empiricks, more for its great Sound than any Significancy.

+5. quasi-*sb.* or *sb.* = MAGISTERY 3. *Obs.*

1658 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. iv. in Bullen O. P. L. 217 With it was dissolved the Magisterial Made of the Horne Armenia so much boasted of. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remot's Disp.* Pref., Every man must have his own Compositions and Magisterials. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* Wks. (1673) 533 This Monster in excess, eat... a whole Pie... composed of Amber-Greece, Magisterial of Pearl, Musk, &c. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 215 Magisterials among Chymists, do indeed melt the body of a thing, and do open it with a separating of some certain dregs also.

+ Magisteriality. *Obs.* Also 7 majesterality. [*f. prec. + -ITY.*] The quality or condition of being magisterial; mastership, authoritative position.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iv. § 11 When these Statutes were first in the state, or magisteriality thereof, they were severely put in practice on such offenders as they first lighted on. a 1661 - *Worthies, Leicesters.* ii. (1662) 132 He [William de Leicester] was also known by the name of Mr. William an evidence... sufficient to avouch his Majesterality in all Learning.

Magisterially (mædʒist'riāl), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a magisterial manner.

1. In the manner of a master: a. like a school-master; with superior knowledge or the assumption of it; b. like a lord over subjects; domineeringly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 126 Whilst the King was at Nottingham... they gave orders Magisterially for the War. 1651 in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 213 The reason why they talk so Magisterially to us, is this, we are forsooth their worship's slaves. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 50, I do not pretend Magisterially to Determine, whether of the two Opinions has the more of... Reason on its side. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience... without being advised with, magisterially exerts itself. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlv. 645 He [James I.] was employed in dictating magisterially to an assembly of divines. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 40 When Protestantism... gives the law to criticism too magisterially.

2. In the capacity of a magistrate; also, by a magistrate or magistrates.

1875 POSTE *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 138 A magisterially appointed guardian is called in modern commentators tutor dativus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May/82 The men arrested... were magisterially examined at Castlebar to-day.

+ Magisterialness. *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being magisterial; assumption of authority.

1654 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 168 Those two famous Philosophers... whom your Magisterialness has made bold to use at least as cursorily as I seem to have used you. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* xi. § 1 A magisterialness in matters of opinion. 1713 NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 225 He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and magisterialness in judging.

+ Magisterial, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 majesterial, -ycall. [*f. L. magister + -IO + -AL.*] Pertaining or proper to a magistrate.

1646 LILBURNE & OVERTON *Out-cryes Oppressed Comm.* (ed. 2) 16 In case of Forfiting the Majesterycall trust, the trusters (the people) are disobliged from their obedience. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Church-div.* 288. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Aleros* 3 A Style... more Magisterial, Dictator-like.

+ Magisterious, a. *Obs.* -o. [*f. late L. magisteri-us* (see MAGISTERIAL) + -OUS.] Exercising the authority of a master. Hence + Magisteriously *adv.*, with an assumption of authority.

+ Magisteriousness, assumption of authority. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 54 He delivering it (as he doth other odd and unsound stuff) with a pythagorical magisteriousness. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. 1. § 9 He that ingrosses the talk, enforces silence upon the rest, and so is presumed to look on them only as his Auditors and Pupils, whilst he magisteriously dictates to them. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xv. 148 He censures the generality of Divines, who take upon them Magisteriously to judge of the matter in hand.

Magisterium (mædʒist'ri-um). [*L. = next.*]

+1. *Alchemy.* = MAGISTERY 3 a. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 30 Hee is a Pythagorean, and a close fowler of his tongue, and pen, that hath the right magisterium indeede. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* i. iv. This is the day, I am to perfect for him The magisterium, our great worke, the stone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. il. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magisterium of the Stone.

2. *R. C. Theol.* The teaching function of the Church.

1866 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 422 Roman Catholics, throughout the world, are instructed in certain doctrines; are exhorted to certain practices; are encouraged and trained in certain tempers and dispositions. The Church's office in providing for this is called her 'magisterium'. 1893 *Tablet* 11 Feb. 205 Catholic obedience is due to the Church's magisterium, namely, the authoritative teaching of the Pope and the Bishops. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 262 Opposed to the ordinary teaching magisterium of the Catholic Church.

Magistry (mædʒist'ri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 majestery, 9 magestry, magistrity. [*ad. L. magistrum*, (1) in classical L. the office of a master, (2) in med. L. the philosopher's stone; f. *magister* MASTER *sb.*]

+1. a. = MAGISTRAOT 2. b. = MAGISTRACY 4. *Obs.* 1666 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) 1. 28 A goodlie document to men of like calling, to moderate them selves, and their magistrerie with good and honest life. 1585 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 1. 16 It is lawfull for the nobilitie, the gentrie, and the magistrerie, to weare riche attire.

+2. a. The quality or functions of a master; mastership, authority, authoritative appearance. b. The office of a (Grand) Master. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Answ. to Dr. Ferne* 1 Blowing aside the Magistrerie of the Title, Author, Style of this Treatise, as but the pindust of it, that gilds but intercepts the Letter. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 7 Resigne up his... conscience to be ordered, obliged, and tied, by the meer authority and magistrerie of men. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duet. Dubit.* iii. iv. rule 22 § 1 To give them [General Councils] a legislative power and magistrerie in faith. 1670 G. H. H. *Cardinals* 11. 142 Francisco began... to manage it [the Church] with great Magistrerie and Dominion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Magistry*, Mastership; especially the Office of the great Master of Malta.

3. *Alchemy, Medicine, etc.* a. A master principle of nature; a potent transmuting or curative quality or agency; *concr.* a substance that has the power of transmuting or changing the nature of other substances, e.g. the philosopher's stone.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho. Chem. Concl.* 37, I will not... discover any magistrerie upon so base an occasion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 165 Moreover, they made proofe of the said flowers dried, and this high magistrerie they found, That being beaten to powder, they cured [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* vi. xli. (1650) 232 He that hath water turn'd to ashes, hath the Magistrerie, and the true Philosophers stone. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 43 That great Magistrerie of Nature (as they call it) the Philosophers stone. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* i. i. v. 31 For there is one Stone, one Medicine in which the Magistrerie consists. 1723 (Title) *The Hermetical Triumph, or, Victorious Philosophical Stone: a Treatise... concerning the Hermetical Magistrerie.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) 1. 232 There existed preparations which possessed the power of changing the whole of a body into a substance of another kind: these were called magisteries.

fig. a 1677 HALE *Centimph.* n. 179 This is the great Engine of a Christian, a Magistrerie, that was never attained by the most exquisite Philosopher.

b. A product or result of transmutation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. 1. 3 Which meale or flower we mixe with water, we leaven and bake; whereof ariseth a great magistrerie, namely bread. 1655 in Harlib *Ref. Commu. Bees* 35 Honey is a Vegetable Magistrerie, in part perfected by the Specifick virtue of the flour... completed by the peerlesse virtue of the Bee, which doth transmute that sweetnesse into a new Creature, which is Honey. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 190 By this solvent the whole Metal is brought into another disposition, (which he calls a magistrerie).

c. The concentrated essence of a substance.

1642 FRESCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 Thou shalt have the true magistrerie or Spirit of Wine. 1658 tr. *Poria's Nat. Magic* x. xiv. 27 A Magistrerie... is what can be extracted out of things without separation of the Elements. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 787 The volatile Salt, Spirit, Oyle, Magistrerie, made of the several parts of the Stag.

d. The residuum obtained by precipitation from an acid solution, e.g. *magistry of bismuth, pearls*, etc.; a precipitate. Applied also to a resins extract.

1602 F. HERRING *Anatomyes* 15 Vnicornes home... Magistrerie of Pearles, and Foreine Bugges and Drugges. 1603 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 159 The magistrerie prepared by dissolving them [pearls] in acid spirits. 1678 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 852/1 Magistreries of Bones... They are dissolved with Acids... and precipitated with Alkalies. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 29 The Resin or Magistrerie of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 1. 60 The metals are suddenly precipitated in the form of a magistrerie. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 96 A calx, or magistrerie, of bismuth. 1822 INSMON *Sci. & Art* II. 116 The magistrerie of bismuth, or pearl white. 1861 HOLME tr. *Maquib-Tandon* iii. iii. 89 The old practitioners... made use of a magistrerie or precipitate of coral.

e. A specially prepared medicine; a specific.

1669 V. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 It would have proved a very good magistrerie for a horse. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Disputes* iii. ii. (1734) 112 There is a magistrerie made from Calamine.

+4. An art, craft, or employment. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Cir. Astrol.* lxxv. 450 These two Planets are the Significators of Magistrerie, Trade or Profession. 1659 *Addr. hopeful young Gentry Eng.* 72 These mistresses of the Magistrerie of dissimulation are the greatest enemies to the conversers of the world.

Magistracy (mædʒistrāsi). Also 6-7 magistracie, 7 magistratie. [*f. MAGISTRATE: see -ACY.*]

+1. The existence of magistracies; the condition of being a magistracie. *Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 As for the Maies-tracie of Byshops there is no lawe to warrant it. 1587 T. Norton's *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. 496 marg., Magistracy [is] not taken away by the libertie which is promised in the gospell. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 We... in magistracie and subjection, must shew what price we set on Gods mercie. 1644 A. BURGESS *Magistr. Commiss.* fr. Heaven 2 He was convinced the state of Magistracie he lived in to be pleasing to God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 455 Young Noblemen... were too forward in aspiring to Publick Magistracy.

2. The office of the magistrate; magisterial power or dignity; *occas.* conduct in office as a magistrate. Now rare.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 The Magistracie (that I may henceforward use this worde of the magistrates power and place) is an office, and an action in executing the same. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 13r Their

open Contempt of Magistracy and the Laws. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 142 In all tyrannical governments the supreme magistracy, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man. 1784 *Genl. Mag.* LII. 597 [They] were both committed to New Bridewell for contempt of magistracy. 1835 1. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 112 A principal portion of the... spiritual magistracy had been usurped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 277 Literature and science were, in the academical system of England, armed with magistracy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 169 All magistrates... must give an account of their magistracy.

3. The office, dignity, and functions of some magistratre (e.g. a consul, justice of the peace, etc.) contextually indicated.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xv. 361 To plucke the Consolship out of the mire... and to restore the auncient majestie... to the Magistracie. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* 1. 17, I had to other end in aspiring to the Magistracy, than that one of doing good to all. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1716) II. 65 The Candidates, who put in for any Magistracie... 1790 BUNKE *Fr. Rev.* 18 A popular choice is necessary to the legal existence of the sovereign magistracy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 74 The public regarded them merely as eminent citizens invested with temporary magistracies. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 151 A town over which he exercised the powers of the highest civil magistracy.

4. Magistrates collectively; the whole body of magistrates.

1601 DENT *Pathu. Heaven, Morn. Prayer* (1631) Dd 5, We pray thee blasse Magistracie, Ministerie, & Commoply. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 9 So grave a Magistracie sitting in Parliament. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 275 A Just Valuation, which must be confirmed by a Sentence of the nearest Magistracie or other competent Tribunal. 1788 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 52 Our sea-ports, to the shame of magistracy, abound with lewd... women. 1800 COTTEGROVE *Comm.* *Thames* viii. 265 Checks established under the control of a vigilant magistracy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 555 The peers repaired to Guildhall, and were received there with all honor by the magistracy of the city. 1881 *Fortin. Rev.* May 700 Guardians have come to be regarded with almost as much respect as the magistracy.

5. a. A district under the government of a magistratre.

b. A magistratre's residence or station.

1888 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 439/1 Dividing the country into magistracies, and instituting local courts and officials. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 189 The Kwesha clan of Pondo dwell... within thirty miles of the Magistracy.

Magistral (mædʒist'riāl), a. and sb. Also 6-7 magistrall. [*a. F. magistrat* or *ad. L. magistratū*, f. *magister* MASTER *sb.*] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to, or besitting a master; authoritative, dogmatic. Now rare.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. v. § 9 Another Error is in the manner of the tradition and delivrie of knowledge, which is for the most part Magistral and peremptorie; and not ingenuous and faithfull. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Cautious Holy Cri.* 149 We must have an authority mooving, magistral, and decisive. 1641 *Ausw. Wind. Smelting* 27 Your assertion... is more Magistral, then true. 1821 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1892) 110 Magistral powers, of the More over the less, and the forceful and free over the weak and servile elements of life.

+b. Of a problem, a point of instruction: ? Handed down from the masters of a science; forming part of the accepted course of teaching. *Obs.*

1572 DES *Math. Pref.* Which thing, I leave to your consideration: making hast to despatch an other Magistral Problem: and to bring it, nerer to your knowledge, ... then the world (before this day) had it for you. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 80 This action is Magistral in Rhetorique, but grounded upon Nature.

2. *Pharmacy.* Of a remedy, a formula: Devised by a physician for a particular case; not included in the recognized pharmacopoeia; opposed to OFFICIAL.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 8 Here is the deficiency which I finde, that Physicians have not... set downe and deliviered over, certaine Experimental medicines, for the Cure of particular Diseases; besides their own Coniecturall and Magistral Descriptions. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Vlers* 271 Some magistral compositions are required in the curation of these grieves. 1638 KAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 Some Magistral Opiate weaker than those that are commonly in use. 1770 T. FULLEN *Pharm. Extens.* 409 The Magistral Decoction of Mallows. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* Pref. 11 Some magistral formulæ to serve as examples of the manner of prescribing it. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 58 Cacao Butter... is... very largely used in the preparation of suppositories, both official and magistral. 1898 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cyc. Med.* VIII. 419 note, The curious magistral formula for this tincture is the following.

+b. By some writers app. taken to mean: 'Sovereign', supremely effective. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 37 Who knoweth not that Magistral vnguent [cf. *magistralis unctio* in Du Cange], knoweth nothing: and who hath that magistral vnguent, seareth no gunshot. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal v.* iii. Receive This ivory box; in it, an antidote 'Bove that they boast the great magistral medicine. 1678 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 645/2 A magistral powder against worme.

3. *Fortification.* Leading, principal, 'master'. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 The principal or magistral gallery runs all round the work, under the banquette of the covered-way. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 The line which on the plan indicates the directions of the faces, flanks, etc., of the works is called the magistral line. 1872 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.*, *Magistral line*... In field fortifications, this line is the interior crest line. In permanent fortifications, it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work.

4. In occasional uses: Having the title of 'Master'; of or pertaining to a 'master' or 'masters' (in various applications of the word).

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 268 Thomas Aquinas... and his magistral predecessor [i.e. the Master of the Sentences]. 1878 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxvi. The men are rebuked, in the magistral homilies, for their ingratitude in striking. 1881 F. E. HULME *Town, College, & Neighb. Marlborough* 91 The magistral staff is composed of the Master and about thirty assistant masters. 1882 *Gentl. Mag.* May 50 According to the masters [i.e. the Meistersingers], the institution of the school of magistral song was of the remotest antiquity.

5. Used for: Masterly. [So in Fr.] *rare*—1.
1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 256 Magistral as Milton at his greatest; but subtle beyond his scope.

B. sb.
+1. *Pharmacy.* A magistral preparation or formula. *Obs.*

1621 BURTEN *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 1. v. Every City, Towne, almost every priuate man hath his owne... receipts, magistral, precepts, as if hee scorned antiquity. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 103 Hee pretendeth to Magistral, that none but his Apothecary and he must understand. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 29 He shall... prescribe so many of his Nostrums and Magistral, as he calls them.

fig. 1647 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1683 IV. 535 But for the magistral of nature and art, such are Gods smittings and punishments, which cost God dear, as it were, he is fain to fetch them from far.

2. *Fortification.* = *Magistral line.* (See A. 3.)
1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Encycl.* Magistral, the tracing or guiding line in fortification... from which the position of all the other works is determined. In field fortification the crest line of the parapet is the magistral; in permanent fortification the cordon... is the guide.

3. *Ecccl.* A Spanish cathedral priest, with special duties as a preacher.

1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 83 The Magistral... had purposely seated himself in the confessional of the parish.

4. *Min.* [Sp. (max)istral].] (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Magistral*, in the language of the Spanish smelters of Mexico and South America, is the roasted and pulverized copper pyrites, which is added to the ground ores of silver... for the purpose of decomposing the horn silver present. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

+ *Magistrality.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being magistral. a. The standing of a master or mistress; the right to lay down the law or to dogmatize; authoritative character. b. quasi-*coner.* a dogmatic utterance; in *Med.* a special prescription.

a. 1603 North's *Plutarch*, Seneca (1612) 123 Agrippina... thinking she could by her magistralitie remedie this well enough. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 5 To those that seek truth and not Magistralitie it cannot but seeme a Matter of great profit. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 71 The authority and magistrality of the first assessor of it.

b. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 8 The phisitions have frustrated the fruit of tradition & experience by their magistralities. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* II. 572 Humane Magistralities, self-weaved Ratiocinations... have laid claim to the highest advance of humane learning.

+ *Magistrally.* *adv.* *Obs.* [as prec. + -LY.] In a magistral manner; authoritatively, dogmatically.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. (1618) 172 You have put that magistrally which Ambrose maketh a *periphras* of. 1656 HODGES *Liberty, Necess.* etc. (1841) 257 To assume... a licence to control so magistrally... the doctors of the Church in general.

Magistrand (mæ'dzistrænd). *Sc.* Also 7 magistrand. [ad. med.L. *magistrandus*, gerundive pple. of *magistrari* to become a Master (of Arts).] Originally, in Scottish Universities, an Arts student in the fourth or highest class; subsequently, one in the fourth year. Now retained, in official use, only at Aberdeen. At St. Andrews it has recently been revived, among the students, as an unofficial designation. Also *attrib.* in *magistrand-class*.

a. in *Crauford's Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 24 The Magistrands (as now) convened in the high hall. 1642 *Statutes Visitation* 8 Aug. (St. Andrews), The whole Magistrandes and Doctores in the two Colleges of Philosophy... shall only have voice in choyseing the Rector of the University. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1710) 470 This is the last Year, after which they go out Masters of Arts; and for that reason this is called the Magistrand Class. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* ii. xiv. (1871) 25 Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magistrand to try the game. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 153 Although now a magistrand—that is, one about to take his degree of Master of Arts. 1889 *Univ. News Sheet* (St. Andrews) 11 Jan. 7 With us at St. Andrews the words *senior, tertius, and magistrand*... have long since entirely gone out of use. 1891 *College Echoes* (St. Andrews) 15 Jan. The present designations—Second-year man, Third-year man, and Fourth-year man are colourless and awkward. Why should not Bejants become Semis, then Tertians, and close their career with the melancholy glory of Magistrand?

Magistrate (mæ'dzistræt). *sb.* Forms: 4-6 magistrat(e), maiestrat(e), 4-7 magistrat, 5-magistrate. [ad. L. *magistratus* (n-stem), orig. a magisterial rank or office, a magistracy; hence a person holding such an office; f. *magister* MASTER sb. (see -ATE 1 a). Cf. F. *magistrat*.]

+1. The office and dignity of a magistrate; magistracy. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) That thow woldest beren the magistrat with decorat. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Magistrate dignyte, *magistrat*.

2. A civil officer charged with the administration of the laws, a member of the executive government. *Chief magistrate, first magistrate:* in a monarchy, the sovereign; in a republic, usually the president.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxxiii. 14 The magistratys of the peple clepid to gidere, Pilat seide to hem. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The peple of Rome not suffreinge... the sedicion of be magistratys, ordeynede x. men to write be lawes. 1550 CROWLEY *Egiptr.* 27 b. Woulde God the maiestratys woulde se men set a-werke. 1581 PETTIE *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 101 A discreet Magistrat ought not to... alter his manners in respect of his dignitie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxix. iv. The Common's Peace the Magistratys preserve. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 72 Every Estate... were governed by Lawes... and by their owne Magistratys. 1681 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* 1. 489 Suppose the magistrat revenge her cause, 'Tis only for transgressing human laws. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power. 1791 JEFFERSON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XII. 20 note. It is fortunate that our first chief magistrate is purely and zealously republican. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. Health and respect to the Doge Faliero, Chief magistrate of Venice. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 372 The Coroner himself is an elected Magistrate.

attrib. 1602 PATERICK *tr. Gentillet* 26 The Paynim Lawyer may serve for a goodly example to condemn many Magistrate Lawyers of our time.

fig. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Custom* (Arb.) 370 Custome is the principal Magistrate of mans life.

3. *spec.* In England and Ireland, a more frequent synonym for 'justice of the peace' (see JUSTICE sb. 10); also applied (chiefly with prefixed word, as in *police, stipendiary magistrate*, and, in Ireland, *resident magistrate*) to salaried officials having, like the justices of the peace, criminal jurisdiction of the first instance. In Scotland, applied to the provost and bailies of a burgh, as forming a court for police jurisdiction and the granting of licences. The mayor of a town is sometimes referred to as its 'chief' or 'first magistrate'.

a 1688 G. DALLAS *Stiles* 12 The said M. R... and the remanent Magistrats of the said Burgh... The said R. M. Bailie of the said Burgh, and the Provost and remanent Bailies of the same. 1727 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 567 The signification of magistrate in England, and even now in New England, extends to every one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; but in the time when the act above-said was made (1642)... the known signification extended only to those who were Assistants to the Governor in Council. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 1. ii. The worthy magistrate submitted to hear his defence. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 237 This fellow would make two of the gauger, and leave enough over to fashion a magistrate's clerk.

+ *Magistrate, v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. ppl. stem of L. *magistrare*: see MAGISTRATURE.] *intr.* To play the master (Cockeram 1623).

Magistrateship. [f. MAGISTRATE sb. + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, and functions of a magistrate; also, the term of a magistrate's office.

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* Bviiij. He was wonte to rubbe his minde with the memorye off that sentence, that all magistralshippes... shall perishe, and decaye. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 503 Rallus... in the beginning of his magistrateship, published the Agrarian Law. 1834 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* VIII. 93 'Tis one of the duties of magistrateship... To hang up the chief of police o'er his door. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 475 He was something of a soldier, and (which was much rarer at the time than either soldiery or magistrateship) he was a bibliophile.

+ *Magistral-tial*, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] = MAGISTERIAL 3.

1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 308 Hast thou... seen... In the plain hall the magistral chair?

+ *Magistralic*, a. *Obs.* Also 7 magistral-tique. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 458 Only to look exactly to civill interests and safety; is to make Magistralick power... to concurre with the malice of the Divels. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 79 Publick places of Magistral-tique dispatch. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* v. 206 Clemence also ought to be illustrious in magistralic administrations.

Magistralical (mæ'dzistræ'kål), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or befitting a magistrate or magistrates. (Cf. MAGISTERIAL 3.)

1638 *Div. & Pol. Observations* 55 A stile no lesse Magistralic, if not so Magistralical as this Speech. 1644 J. WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 205 Whether the deputies in the general court have judicial and magistralical authority? a 1685 STONEY *Disc. Govt.* (1714) 383 The original of Magistralical Power. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 1. ii. Mr. Thersistr... had some few imperfections in his magistralical capacity. 1759 *Dr. Fox's Tour* *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 224 They are allowed the highest Marks of magistralical Honour. 1848 P. MACFARLANE in *Ment. R. Craig* x. (1862) 244 God is the fountain, the first source of human magistralical power. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 556/1 The magistralical and clerical orders. 1893 M. HURCHISON *Ref. Presb. Ch. Scot.* v. 121 With such conceptions of magistralical powers... the Revolution settlement would appear to be deserving only of condemnation.

Hence *Magistralically* *adv.* in a magistralical or magisterial manner.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Execr. Usurped Powers* 82 That such things should be maintained Magistralically by a Tyrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Theology & Theologians* *Scot.* v. (1881) 147 Unless... he acted in this sovereign way, with the sword behind all his enactments and injunctions, he did not act in the proper sense magistralically.

+ *Magistrature.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. latc L.

magistratō-em, n. of action f. *magistrare* to rule, f. *magister* MASTER sb.] Command, direction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 11 Agamenon... hadde the magystracyon... of alle thexerciser and hoost to fore Troye.

Magistrature (mæ'dzistræ'tv), a. *rare*—1. [f. *magistrat*—, ppl. stem of *magistrare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Proper to a magistrate, requisite for ruling. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Saec.* III. iii. 241 A want of system and magistralic fitness.

Magistrature (mæ'dzistræ'tv), [a. F. *magistrature*, f. *magistrat* MAGISTRATE sb.]

1. The dignity or office of a magistrate; magistratorial office; occas. the exercise of the office; with a and pl. an individual office. (Cf. MAGISTRACY 3.) 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 23 That noe person whatsoever be admitted into any Place of Magistrature or Government... till [etc.]. 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 183* In case... of a collision between magistratures. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, Marcus Tullius & Quintus Cicero Wks. 1853 I. 238/1 Finding all our magistratures in the disposal of the senate. 1829 *Ibid.*, Diog. & Plato *Ibid.* 504/1 Giving to this one rightly what that one would hold wrongfully, is justice in magistrature. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 465 The family rose to the dignities of the magistrature. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 650 With these some of the magistratures are now filled.

fig. 1795 BURNAY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 325 Does music aspire at this supreme magistrature?

b. The term of a magistrate's office.

1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 59 The two Consuls, whose Magistrature was expiring, appointed the Assembly for the Election of their Successors. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, Leopold & Presid. *du Paty* Wks. 1853 I. 68/4 A... man, who can reproach himself with no perversion or neglect of justice, in a magistrature of twenty years.

2. *collect.* The body of magistrates; = MACISTRACY 4.

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Nov., I dined at my Lord Mayor's

show. 1830 *Examiner* 54/8 The magistrature continued. The very men who had opposed the liberty of the press... continued in their positions. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 273/2 That illustrious magistrature which, in former days, guided France by their counsels. 1898 A. W. WARO in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 175 The conservative tendencies of the Belgian magistrature.

Magistricide, *nonce-wd.* [f. as if L. **magistricida* (after *paricida*, etc.: see -CIDE 1), f. *magister* master.] A murderer of one's master or teacher. 1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* II. 172 Nero the Magistricide, who put this rare man his master to death.

Magitian, *obs.* form of MAGICIAN.

Magma (mæ'gmä). [a. L. *magma* (sense 1), Gr. *μαγμα*, f. root of *πάσσω* to knead.]

+1. The dregs that remain from a semi-liquid substance after the more liquid part has been removed by pressure or evaporation. *Obs.*

a 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* II. 351 Taak aloen & mirre & magma with Saffron [L. *crocina* = saffron], of yche yliche. a 1648 *Dugay Glass* *Open.* (1671) 18 You may squeeze out the clear yalour and hang the Magma in a bag in the bung. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Digress.* (1713) 38/4 By another Distillation, reduce the Magma at bottom, to the Consistency of Honey. 1730 STARK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 271 The Eggs... resemble a Magma of a brown Colour. 1737 BRACKEN *Priory Imp.* (1756) 1. 310 Apply the Magma (or Herbs after they are squeezed out of the Liquor) to the Wound. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Magma*,... a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

2. 'Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in a thin paste state' (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1839).

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Magma*, the blended dross, and fæces of several metals, also of chymical extractions. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 17 [They] afford no crystals, but only a magma or mother liquor. 1806 HATCHETT *Ibid.* CXVI. 111 It formed with sulphuric acid a thick black magma. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 683 A concentrated solution of potash forms with bird-lime a whitish magma, which becomes brown by evaporation. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sci. Chem.* 24 A magma of dark-coloured sugar. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 93 It... should be so moist as to constitute a magma. 1894 HUXLEY *Wks.* IX. 8 Our earth may once have formed part of a nebulous cosmic magma.

3. *Geol.* a. One of two or more supposed strata of fluid or semi-fluid matter lying beneath the solid crust of the earth. b. The amorphous basis of certain porphyritic rocks.

1865 HAUGHTON *Man. Geol.* 3 According to Durocher... the first and second layers of the globe are composed of totally different materials. The outer layer, which he calls the Acid Magma, corresponds with the granites; and the inner or second layer, which he calls the Basic Magma, corresponds with the trap rocks and the greenstones. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 536 Whether these rocks... constitute practically a solid basis, or float in a magma of slow fluidity. 1874 DAWKINS in *Ess. Owen's Coll. Manchester* V. 148 Two distinct layers or magmas beneath the stratified rocks. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. iii. 87 Many crystalline rocks consist... of a magma or paste, in which the crystalline particles are... embedded. 1897 — *Anc. Volcanoes* *Gr. Brit.* I. 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes.

4. *Pharmacy.* An ointment or confection of a softish consistence. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889.) 1855 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Magma*,... also, a salve of a certain consistence.

Hence *Magmatic* a., of or pertaining to the magma (sense 3). In recent Dicts.

+ *Magment.* *Obs.* *rare*—0 [ad. L. *magmentum*.] Great increase. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Magmoid (mæ'gmoid), *a. Bot.* [*f. MAGMA + -oid.*] (See quot.)

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3) 516 *Magmoid*, like an alga, consisting of spherical green cells.

Magna Charta, Magna Carta (mæ'gnā kār'tā). Also 7 *pl.* *magna chartæ*. [*med. L.*, signifying 'great charter'.] The Great Charter of English personal and political liberty, obtained from King John in 1215, repeatedly confirmed, and appealed to in all disputes between the sovereign and his subjects, till the establishment of constitutional government.

1279 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 224 Quod tollatur magna carta de foribus Ecclesiarum. 1268 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 118 This Parliament king Edwards laws were again restored, & Magna carta confirmed. 1641 *Lo. J. DUBW. Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 19 Jan. 15 An Accumulation of all the publick Grievances since Magna Carta. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. v. 74 John was obliged to consent, by his magna carta, that [etc.]. 1855 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. v. Considered to represent the penitence appointed by Magna Carta. *transf.* and *fig.* 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i. It is against my freehold, my inheritance, My Magna Carta... To drink such halderdash, or bonny-clabber. 1643 *PURVINE Soc. Pover Parli.* I. (ed. 2) 22 Which you may read in ancient Magna Chartæ. a 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace is our Magna Charta, by virtue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1879 G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* II. 181, I have called the use of diagonal ribs the Magna Charta of the art of vaulting.

† **Magnævous**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [*as if f. L. *magnævus* (*f. magni* us great + *ævi* age) + *-ous*.] Of great age. = *GRANDEVOUS*.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| **Magnale**. *Obs.* [*as if a. L. *magnāle*, sing. of *MAGNALIA*.] A great or wonderful thing, a wonder. 1623 *COCKERAM, Magnalls*, great things to be wondered at. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 747 To restore Teeth in Age, were Magnale Nature. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Væ* 115 'Tis great art in dissimulation to dissemble the art of dissimulation, greater to performe that Magnale in Perspective. 1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. A 4 b, In the discovery of some Magnale in Knowledge. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scæptis Sci.* vi. 24 We'll examine these Accounts of the Magnale.

|| **Magnalia**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* *magnalia's*. [*L. magnālia* neut. pl., *f. magnus* great.] Great or wonderful works; wonders.

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1892) II. 663 In Natures Cabinet... there are divers mysteries and Magnalia's yet unknown. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV.* cvii, These the Magnalia, wch but some can find In Nature, Earth by Earth only Calcin'd. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* 82 He made no discovery of the Magnalia of Art or Nature.

† **Magnality**. *Obs.* [*f. MAGNALIA + -ity*.] A great or wonderful thing.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 Too greedy of magnalities, we are npt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Fill thy Spirit... with the mysteries of Faith, the magnalities of Religion.

|| **Magnanerie** (man'anəri). [*F.*, *f. magnan* silkworm.] A silkworm house.

1887 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 592 Small educations reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, for the production of graine alone, were recommended. 1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 53 In large establishments, or magnaneries, as they are called.

† **Magnaninate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. L. magnanimus* (see MAGNANIMOUS) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To render high-souled; to cheer, inspirit.

1640 *HOWELL Dedena's Gr.* 9 Present danger magnanimates them, and inflames their courage.

† **Magnanime**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* *magnanyme*. [*a. f. magnanime*, ad. *L. magnanimus*; see MAGNANIMOUS.] High-souled, lofty, magnanimous.

1523 *CROWWELL in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 This high and Magnanyme enterprise. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* Queen 2 Illustrious princes, engender of magnanime genolgie. 1590 R. HITCHCOCK *Quintess.* Wit 1 b, Neither to profite, but to most magnanime and haute ends.

Magnanimity, *obs. form of MAGNANIMOUS.*

Magnanimity (mæ'gnānīmī-ti). [*a. f. magnanimitas*, ad. *L. magnanimitas* -em, *f. magnanimus* MAGNANIMOUS.]

† 1. Used (with somewhat vague meaning) as the name of one of the virtues recognized in mediæval ethics. *Obs.*

Primarily this represented the Aristotelian μεγαλοψυχία (see 3), but in scholastic descriptions the notion was modified in accordance with Christian ideals, and blended with elements suggested by the etymology of the *L.* word (*animus* being capable of the sense 'courage'); hence 'magnanimity' is often classed as a subdivision of 'fortitude' (so Aquinas, following Macrobius *In Somn. Scip.* I. viii. § 7).

1240 *Ayenb.* 164 Magnanimitie is heynesse gratesse and noblesse of wyllde... his urther hep tuo delles: greate hinges onworþ, and wel grater to nime an hand. 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nunt's T.* 110 Right so men goostly in this mayden feir Seyen of feith the magnanymyte. 1412 *HOCCELE De Reg. Princ.* 3900 Off. magnanimitie now wole I trette, Pat is to seyn, strong herte or grete courage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Magnanimitie is the vertue, whereby man or woman hath a discrete doubtynesse... to speke or to do that thyng that they ought to do by right and reason for the love of god.

† 2. Lofty courage; fortitude. *Obs.*

(In some examples perh. the Aristotelian sense; see 3.) 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 206 For his strength and magnanimitie... One founde on grounde like to him can not be. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 322 This... magnanimitie

in so great adversity [*L. in rebus adversis animi fortitudo*] got him great love every where amongst all men. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele G.L.* Ded. (Arb.) 43 Shall I yelde to mysery as a iust place appointed for my portion? Magnanimitie saith no. 1610 *WILLET Hexapla Daniel* 62 In courage and magnanimitie superiour to Hercules. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 107, I can bear whatever happens with manlike magnanimitie. 1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Angelina* II. (1832) 13 The courage and magnanimitie with which she had escaped from her aristocratic persecutors.

3. In the Aristotelian sense of μεγαλοψυχία (see below). Also, loftiness of thought or purpose; grandeur of design, nobly ambitious spirit. Now *rare*.

In Aristotle the word (by modern translators rendered 'great-souledness', 'high-mindedness') expresses the attitude of one who, rightly conscious of his own great merits, is indifferent to praise except from those whose approval is valuable, regards the chances of fortune with equanimity, and, while ready to confer benefits, will seldom condescend to accept them.

1598 *BARCKLEY Felix. Man* (1631) 167 Carolus Martellus shewed great magnanimitie in refusing principallitie. 1651 *HOBBS Relat.* (1840) 437 Magnanimitie... is a virtue by which a man is apt to do great benefits. 1717 *L. HOWEL Desiderius* 74 We are indued with a spiritual Magnanimitie, that sets us above the Desire of temporal Goods. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xlv. 499 The queen's magnanimitie in forming such extensive projects was the more remarkable. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* xi. Wks. 1813 III. 267 That magnanimitie of soul which delights in bold enterprises.

4. Nobility of feeling; superiority to petty resentment or jealousy; generous disregard of injuries.

1771 *BURKE Lett.*, to *Ed. of Chester* (1844) I. 271 It may be magnanimitie in Lord Mansfield to despise attacks made upon himself. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 9 Forgiveness of injuries is accounted by one sort of people magnanimitie, by another meanness. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II. 219 The mean spirit of Mahmud was incapable of imitating the magnanimitie of his enemy. 1868 B. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 258 Raleigh... on former occasions had shown towards Essex a wise and noble magnanimitie. 1900 J. H. MURHEAD *Chapters fr. Aristotle's Ethics* 243 With regard to honour and dishonour, there is a mean called magnanimitie, or high-mindedness, a species of excess called vanity, and a defect called pusillanimity or little-mindedness.

b. *pl.* Instances of magnanimitie. 1639 *WORTON in Reliq.* (1672) 241 Some seeming Magnanimities being indeed if you sound them well) at the bottom, very Impotencies. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 73 Aspire Unto the calms and magnanimities... To which thou art elect.

† 5. In occasional use: Affectation of grandeur; magnificence. *Obs.*

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* 48 Pyramids, Arches, Obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wilde enormities of ancient magnanimitie.

† 6. *Water of magnanimitie*: any gently stimulating remedy. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Obs.*

1861 *HULME tr. Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. 65 Distilled Ants (*Water of Magnanimitie*).

Magnanimous (mæ'gnānī-mas), *a.* Also 6-7 *magnanimious*. [*f. L. magnanimus* (*f. magnus* great + *animus* soul; corresponding in formation to Gr. μεγαλόθυμος, and in scholastic Latin used as its translation) + *-ous*. Cf. *F. magnanime*.]

1. Great in courage; nobly brave or valiant. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting high courage. ? *Obs.*

1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 12b, The incouragement, that the magnanimous Cesar gave unto his souldiours. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose* Add. (1612) 332 Elisa (whom the Phœnicians for her magnanimous dying, did afterwards name Dido). 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 196 The first course seem'd safest and most considerate; the latter was more magnanimous, but with-all temerarious. 1719 *ADDISON Evid. Chr. Relig.* iii. (1733) 25 The irreproachable lives and magnanimous sufferings of their followers. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 459 When she saw an evident necessity she braved danger with magnanimous courage. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* xxxviii. 189 note, All their magnanimous threats ended in a ridiculous vote of censure. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix, The Douglas... was too magnanimous not to interest himself in what was passing. 1858 *LONGF. M. Standish* iii, For he was great of heart, magnanimous, courtly, courageous.

2. High-souled; nobly ambitious; lofty of purpose; noble in feeling or conduct. Now chiefly: Superior to petty resentment or jealousy, loftily generous in disregard of injuries. (Cf. *MAGNANIMITY* 3, 4.)

1598 *HAYDOCK tr. Lomazzo* II. 30 Justice being... a masculine virtue, hath manlike, magnanimous, considerate, and moderate actions. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 225 It cannot but proceede from a noble magnanimous minde to contemne all base iniuries offered. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* Ivi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high; So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be. 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He was so truly magnanimous, that prosperity could never lift him up in the least. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxxiii. 416 Richard the first, a brave and magnanimous prince, was a sportsman as well as a soldier. 1802 *WOROSW. Sonn.*, 'Great men have been among us,' They knew... what strength was, that would not bend but in magnanimous meekness. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* II. i, They think they are doing a very kind and generous and magnanimous thing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 167 The magnanimous frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies.

Hence **Magnanimously** *adv.*; **Magnanimousness** *rare* = *MAGNANIMITY*.

1606 W. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Foistine* xviii. 71 They should

.. see he had the like liberality and magnanimousness of mind. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Magnanimitie*, magnanimously. 1614 *EARL STIRLING Domesday* IV. lxxvii. (1637) 83 We first from death by deeds redeemed their names. And eminent magnanimously grew. 1766 *BURKE Regis. Pace* I. Wks. VIII. 159 With Hannibal at her gates, she [Holland] had nobly and magnanimously refused all separate treaty. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. IV. 105 A golden treasure which they magnanimously resolved should be equitably divided. 1862 *MRS. OLIPHANT Lett. of Mortimers* II. 257, I am not sure my great magnanimousness did not have a root in what Harry called 'feeling extravagant'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/2 'The French journals magnanimously drop their querulous tone.

Magnase. *rare*—^o. A workman's corrupt form of *MANGANESE*. (Cf. *MAGNUS*.) Only *attrib.* in *magnase black*.

1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Magnase black* is the best of all blacks for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil. 1854 in *FAIRBOLT Dict. Terms* *As*.

Magnate (mæ'gnēt). Chiefly *pl.* Also 8-9 *magnat*. [*ad. late L. magnāt-, magnāi* (also *magnātus*), *f. magnus* great.]

1. A great man; a noble; a man of wealth or eminence in any sphere.

Not in Johnson or Todd. It is possible that all the examples before the 19th c. represent the *L.* plural *magnātēs*. 1430-40 *LYOC. Bochas* IX. xxxiv. (1558) 35 The greatest states rulers of the town called Magnates. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* Ded. 15 Your Lordships (being the Nobility and Magnates of the Kingdom). 1654 *TRAE Comm. Job* iii. 322 For Magnates are Magnates, they draw many by their example. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 39 The popular representative and... the magnates of the kingdom. 1814 *BYRON Lara* I. vii, Born of high lineage... He mingled with the Magnates of his land. 1844 *LO. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* I. (1862) 5 A patrician body accustomed to consider themselves as the magnates in a country. 1850 *W. LIVING Goldsmith* xx. 220 The associate of Johnson, Burke, Tompkins, Beauclerc, and other magnates. 1874 *L. STEPHENS Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 167 Unlike the irritable race of literary magnates... [Scott] never lost a friend. 1883 *Fort. Rev.* I. Nov. 609 'The small class of territorial magnates who possess the soil of the country.'

transf. 1853 *KANE Crinell Exp.* xxxviii. (1866) 290 The stars, except one or two of the northern magnates, invisible at noonday.

2. *spec.* In Hungary, and formerly in Poland, a member of the Upper House in the Diet.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 200f The bishops of Cracow and Kiow... and several magnates declared that they would never consent to the establishment of such a commission. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref. I.* 181 In Hungary some magnates and cities were quickly reduced to obedience. 1914 II. 461 A few magnates collected around the King.

† **Magnatical**, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ical*.] ? Lordly, domineering.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error on Left Hand*, To Red. A 2 b, Their magnatical one-eard Inuectives were set on fire from hell, for destroying the Church peace.

Magne- (mæ'gnē) an irregular combining form used instead of *MAGNETO-*, in certain scientific terms introduced by Faraday:—

Magne-crystal, a crystal acted upon by magnetism. **Magne-crystalline**, *a.*, pertaining to the effect produced by magnetism upon a crystalline body. **Magne-electric**, *a.* = *MAGNETO-ELECTRIC*. **Magne-optic**, *a.*, pertaining to the relation between the optic axis of a crystal and the line of magnetic force through it.

1831 *FARADAY* (see *MAGNETO-ELECTRIC*). 1848 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 4 They [see results] appear to present to us a new force... which... I will conventionally designate by a new word, as the magnecrystalline force. 1848, 33, I could perceive no traces of any phenomena having either magnetic, or magnecrystalline, or any other relation to the crystalline structure of the masses. 1870 *BENCE JONES Lett. Faraday* II. 548 The action of heat on magne-crystals. 1879 *NOAD & PREICE Electricity* 300 An impelling force distinct from the magnetic and the diamagnetic, and which he [Faraday] called the *magne-crystalline force*. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 46 *Magne-crystalline phenomena*.

Magnety, *obs. form of MAGNET*.

Magnelle, *obs. form of MANGONEL*.

† **Magnes**. *Obs.* Also 4 *erron.* *magnas*. [*L. magnēs* = Gr. ὁ μαγνῆς λίθος, the Magnesian stone, *MAGNET*.] A magnet, loadstone.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 557 Though the magnas drawyth yren to itself: the admas drawyth it away from the magnas. 1614 *ibid.* lxii. 573 It seemeth that the ymage hangyth in the ayre by the myghte and vertue of the stone magnas. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glas* 161 This is a marvelous nedle, which beinge touched, (as I heare) only with the Magnes stone knowe to turne alwaye to the North pole. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 267 As if the sight of the enemie had bene a Magnes stone for his courage. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 4. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 148 There is neither Iron or Steele, or the Magnes Stone that should so make the Tombe of Mahomet to hang in the Ayre.

c. *transf.* *Magnetic* virtue.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 33 There is such a Magnes in this simple Tree as does manifestly draw to it self some occult, and wonderful virtue.

d. Applied to each of the poles.

a. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 164 His temper'd Earth, whips (as you Agitate The Ayre) to either Magnes, This, or That. **† Magnesane.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNES-IA: see -ANE².] Chloride of magnesium.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 353 It is evident that there exists a combination of magnesium and chlorine; though this body, which may be called magnesane, has never been examined in a separate state.

Magnesia (mægnî'siā). Also *a magnesia*, *5 magnesia*. [a. med. *L. magnesia*, a. Gr. ἡ μαγνησία λίθος, 'the Magnesian stone', a designation of two different minerals: (1) the loadstone; (2) a stone shining like silver, perhaps talc (Liddell & Scott).]

It is not clear which of these two senses gave rise to the alchemical use; the brilliant lustre ascribed by the alchemists to 'magnesia' favours the latter view, and the substance seems not to have been identified with the loadstone, in spite of the resemblance of its name to the familiar word *Magnes*.]

† *1. Alchemy.* A mineral alleged by some alchemists to be one of the ingredients of the philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 902 Take the stoon that Titanos men name. Which is that quod he. Magnesia is the same, Seyde Plato. *Ibid.* 905 What is Magnesia, good sire, I yow preyre. It is a water that is maad, I seye, Of elemetes foure, quod Plato. 1472 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Our Stone vs callyd the lesse World one and three, Magnesia also of Sulphure and Mercury Proportionate by Nature most perfectly. 1477 NORRIS *Ord. Alch.* iii. *Ibid.* 42 Another Stone... you must have withall... A Stone glittering with perspicuitie... The price of an Ounce Conveniently is twenty shillings;... Her name is Magnesia, few people her knowe. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. 11, Your marchestie, your tulle, your magnesia.

fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. b 2 b We catch at onely painted Butter-flies, and speculate not the Magnesia or substantiality of Physicks, but rather its Umbrage; not the Body, but the Bark, and superficial outside.

† *2. Used by Paracelsus for: AMALGAM. Obs.* 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 185 Hang plates of gold over the fume of Argent vive, and they will become white, friable, and fluxil as wax. This is called the Magnesia of gold, as saith Paracelsus.

† *2. = MANGANESE I.* Also *black magnesia. Obs.* [This use prob. arose from the notion that manganese was a form of the 'magnesia' of alchemy. There may, however, have been some earlier confusion of manganese with loadstone: Pliny *N. H.* xxxvi. lxvi says that loadstone (*magnes lapis*) was used in making glass. In the Latin of early chemistry the word was applied to various other substances: e.g. *magnesia opalina* was a red sulphide of antimony (see KERNES 3). 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 79 Magnesia (In the Glass-house, called Manganese). 1712 v. Pomet's *Hist. Drugs* I. 103/2 The last ingredient [sc. of Crystalline Glass] is Manganese, or Magnesia, so called from its Likeness in Colour, Weight and Substance to the Load-Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Magnesia*. Many have supposed the Magnesia to be the same with magnesia, that is, manganese, but this is an error. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 427/1 *Black Magnesia*. See Manganese.

3. (In early use often *† white magnesia* = mod. *L. magnesia alba*, in contradistinction to *black magnesia*: see 2.) a. Originally, and still in popular language, applied to hydrated magnesium carbonate, a white earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and cathartic. *Calcin'd magnesia*: magnesium oxide (pure 'magnesia': see b) prepared by heating the carbonate. b. In modern Chemistry, an alkaline earth, now recognized as the oxide of magnesium (MgO).

[This application of the word seems not to be connected with the use in sense 1, but to have been suggested by the mod. *L. magnes carnes* 'flesh-magnet', applied c. 1550 by Cardan (*De Subtilitate* vii, Opera III. 475) to a white earth resembling osteocolla, because it was found to adhere strongly to the lips, and was therefore supposed to have the same attraction for flesh that the loadstone has for iron. The mod. *L. term magnesia alba* seems to have been first employed by Hoffmann in 1722 (*Opera* 1740 IV. 479/2).]

1755 J. BLACK *Exper. Magnesia Alba* etc. (1893) 7, I have had no opportunity of seeing Hoffmann's first magnesia. *Ibid.* 8 Those who would prepare a magnesia from Epsom salt may use the following process. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 240 It exists in a state of combination, in lime-stone, common magnesia, alkali, &c. 1799 *Med. Zool.* II. 206 Magnesia has long been a celebrated remedy for these [stomachic] complaints. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 Hoffmann, in the beginning of the 18th century, pointed out magnesia as a peculiar substance. 1837 BYRON *Trian* x. lxxiii, These sodas and magnesia which form that bitter draught, the human species. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 The metal combines with the oxygen of the air to form oxide of magnesium or magnesia.

c. *attrib.* 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 133 The magnesia salts would... answer this purpose better. 1876 FREECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 34 A solution of the magnesia sulphate (MgSO₄. Epsom salts).

Magnesian (mægnî'siān), a. [f. MAGNESIA + -AN.] Of or pertaining to, or containing magnesia. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 434 The five simple earths are, the calcareous, the ponderous, the magnesian or muriatic, the argillaceous, and the siliceous. 1799 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 Magnesian limestone may be easily distinguished from that which is purely calcareous, by the slowness of its solution in acids. 1807 T. THOMPSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 476 Magnesia has a very marked affinity for alumina... This affinity was first pointed out by Mr. Chenevix in his analysis of magnesian stones. 1812 SIR H.

DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 33 In 1756 Dr. Black published his admirable researches on calcareous, magnesian, and alkaline substances. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian limestone. 1882 *Ref. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 622 This earth has a magnesian or chalky aspect.

b. **Magnesian limestone** *Geol.*, a name for the lower division of the New Red Sandstone rocks, now known as 'Permian'.

1836 T. THOMPSON *Outl. Min., Geol., & Min. Anal.* II. 142 The magnesian limestone begins at Tynemouth, and extends as far as Nottingham. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 456 For the lower, or Magnesian Limestone division of English Geologists, Sir R. Murchison proposed, in 1841, the name of Permian.

† **Magnesiated**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNESIA + -ATE + -ED.] Combined with magnesia. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 386 After dissolving the Magnesiated Iron in any acid.

Magnesian (mægnî'siā), a. [f. MAGNESIA + -IAN] a. Containing magnesia. b. In names of salts: Of or pertaining to magnesium.

1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 208 This tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the magnesian chloride. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 465 Magnesian platinocyanide. 1894 U. S. Tariff in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Magnesian fire-bricks.

Magnesianiferous (mægnî'si-fērās), a. [f. mod. *L. magnesi-a*: see -FEROUS.] Containing magnesia. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lec.*

Magnesianite (mægnî'si-ōrīt), *Min.* [f. *magnesio-*, taken as combining form of MAGNESIA + -FERITE.] Black octahedral crystals of magnesia and oxide of iron, from Vesuvius.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 152. **Magnesite** (mægnî'si-īt), *Min.* [f. MAGNESIA + -ITE.] Carbonate of magnesium, occurring commonly in compact white masses, but occasionally crystalline.

Formerly applied also to the hydrous silicate of magnesium (sepiolite or meerschaum). 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Magnesia is combined with the carbonic acid in the magnesite. 1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 63. 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 207 Neutralising the acid liquor... with Greek stone or very nearly pure magnesite (carbonate of magnesium).

Magnesium (mægnî'si-ūm, -fî'jūm), *Chem.* [f. MAGNESIA, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM.]

† *1. = MANGANESE. Obs.* 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium: the last of these words is undoubtedly objectionable, but magnesium [foot-note refers to Bergman *Opusc.* II. 200] has been already applied to metallic manganese.

2. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the base of magnesia.

Though one of the most widely diffused of elements it is found in nature only in composition, and was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807 and first successfully separated by Bussy in 1830, as a light silvery metal, ductile and malleable, which is stable in dry air but tarnishes when exposed to moisture, and burns with a blinding white light when held in a flame. Symbol Mg.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 352 That magnesia consists of magnesium and oxygen, is proved both by analysis and synthesis. 1847 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 705. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 289 On the dichroic fluorescence of magnesium-platinum-cyanide. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 394 The spectra are as distinct as the spectrum of magnesium.

3. *attrib.*: magnesium lamp, a lamp constructed to burn magnesium; magnesium light, a brilliant light produced by the combustion of magnesium; magnesium ribbon, thread, wire, a thin strip or wire of magnesium prepared for burning.

1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 A rival... to the strong lights hitherto used is like to spring up in Bunsen's 'magnesium-lamp'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Nry. & Merch.* i. vi. 204 A magnesium lamp stood on the table. 1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 The excellence of the 'magnesium-light'. 1871 KINGZETT *At Last* vi. My host... by the help of the magnesium light, had penetrated further into the cave. 1890 *Author's Photogr. Bull.* III. 126 'Magnesium ribbon'. 1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 Notwithstanding the high price of the 'magnesium thread'. 1874 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 458 'Magnesium wire'. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iii. 94 The intense flame of the magnesium wire.

Magnet (mægnēt), Also 5-7 *magneto*, 6 *magnet*. [a. OF. *magnete* (also *manette*), or directly ad. *L. magnēta*, accus. of *magnēs*: see MAGNES.]

The word has been superseded in mod. *L.* by *aimant*, but is current in the other Rom. and Teut. langs.: *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *magnete*, *Ger.*, *Da.*, *Sw.*, *magnet*, *Du.*, *magnet*.]

1. *Min.* = LOADSTONE; a variety of magnetite (proto-sesquioxide of iron) characterized by its power of attracting iron and steel, and by certain other associated properties (see 2).

1140 *Promp. Par.* 325/1 Magnete, precyowse stone, *magnes*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 Hym thowte that nevere in so lytyl space He had more reyn, whych his herte drew As the magnet doth iryn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 322 The llande of Magnete that is the llande of the lode stone which is vnder or near abowte the northe pole. 1601 HOLAND *Philos.* II. 515 Dinocrates began to make the arch'd route of the temple of Adonoe all of Magnet or this Loadstone. a. 1674 MURDOX *Hist. Musc.* iii. Wks. 1831 VI. 1. 487 In midst of this white City stands a Castle built of Magnet. 1723 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 13 That

any stone should have so amazing a property, as we find in the magnet [etc.]. c. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 130 There are some curious bodies in nature... which are called magnets or loadstones—ores of iron. 1861 C. W. KING *Atl. Gems* (1866) 60 On Magnet, a black compact and hard iron-ore, I have seen rude intagli of the Lower Empire.

2. A piece of loadstone; also, a piece of iron or steel to which the characteristic properties of loadstone have been imparted, either permanently or temporarily, by contact with another magnet, by induction, or by means of an electric current. A magnet has an axis, at the extremities of which (the 'poles') the attractive power is greatest, and at the middle of which it becomes *nil*. When suspended freely, a magnet assumes such a position that one of its poles (hence called the north pole) points approximately north, and the other (the south pole) approximately south; the like poles of two magnets repel each other, while the unlike poles attract each other.

Bar magnet, a polarized rod of iron, now much used in the construction of electro-magnetic apparatus. *Horseshoe magnet*, a magnet made of steel in the form of a horse-shoe. *Natural magnet*: one consisting of loadstone; opposed to *artificial magnet*. See also ELECTRO-MAGNET.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. lii, (1635) 57 Let there hee cut out of a rocke of Load-stone, A Magnet of reasonable quantity. 1727 DE FOR. *Syst. Magic* i. ii, (1840) 58-9 What would have been said, to see him make a piece of iron dance round a table, while the agent held the Magnet underneath. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiii. 151 We are not able to conceive how it is that a magnet attracts iron. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* v. 53 (U. K. S.) These horse-shoe magnets... may be rendered magnetic by the same process as a straight bar. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 146 Each portion will become a perfect magnet, each of the fractured ends exhibiting a polar state, as perfect as the entire magnet. 1894 BORTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 156 A bar-magnet, around one pole of which is coiled about a hundred feet of .copper wire. *Ibid.* 231 It is easily seen, that if (as in bell magnets, horseshoe magnets) the winding is not carried on [etc.].

b. In extended sense: A body possessing the properties characteristic of a magnet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 [Cavallo's hypothesis] is, that the earth itself is a magnet.

3. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* *Starrs* vi, These are the Magnets which so lovingly move And work all night upon thy light and love. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 368 Two magnets, heaven and earth, allure to bliss, The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Div.* (1711) III. 12 God is the true great Magnet of our souls. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* xxi, They know the attraction of the magnet that draws me. 1800 MRS. HARVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 64 The lovely Emma was the magnet that attracted them both. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* i, The magnet of a thousand eyes. 1868 LYNCH *Rivinet* exlii. iii, Let love your magnet be To draw him back to you.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *magnet-like* adj.; *magnet-wise* adv.; magnet core, the rod or bar of soft magnetized iron placed in the middle of an electro-magnet; magnet-cylinder, a metal cylinder, containing magnets, used for generating electricity; magnet helix, a coil of wire such as surrounds the core of an electro-magnet; magnet house, a house in which magnetic apparatus is kept.

1894 BORTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 231 This is true whatever be the form of the 'magnet core'. 1866 H. WILCOX in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 91 A compound hollow cylinder of brass and iron, hereafter called the 'magnet-cylinder'. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 23 Whenever one part of a circuit is brought in proximity to another, as is the case in 'magnet helices'. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 5/2 The 'magnet house' of the Observatory. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 466 Borne beside thee by a power Like the polar Paradox, 'Magnet-like of lovers' eyes. 1849 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1875) II. 201 The ohliquity of this visible system is... the one theme, which is ever drawing them 'magnet-wise'.

† **Magnetarian**, a. *Obs. rare*-. [f. MAGNET + -ARIAN.] Conversant with the magnet.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol. Epic-Gass.* *Charltoniana* 388 The Speculations and Observations of our Modern Magnetarian Authors, Gilbert, Cælius, Kircher, &c.

Magnetarium (mægnēt-ā-ri-ūm), [quasi-Latin, f. MAGNET + -ARIUM.] An instrument for the illustration of the phenomena of the earth's magnetism.

1894 H. WILDE in *Proc. Roy. Soc. LV*. 210 By means of some electro-mechanism, new to experimental science, which [in a paper read in June 1890] I termed a magnetarium, the period of backward rotation [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 463/1 Wilde had succeeded in reproducing some of the most conspicuous features of the earth's magnetization by a contrivance called a magnetarium.

† **Magnetēs**, *Obs.* [L., a. Gr. μαγνήτης = μάγνητις MAGNET.] = MAGNET.

c. 1581 LODGE *Ref. Gasson's Sch. Abuse* (Shaks. *Sc.* 1853) 21 As the magnetics draweth iron... so Musick [etc.].

Magnetic (mægnēt'ik), a. and *sb.* [ad. mod. *L. magnēt'icus* (F. *magnétique*, *Sp.* *magnético*, *It.* *magnetico*), f. *magnē-*: see MAGNET and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the properties of a magnet; pertaining to a magnet or to magnetism; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, magnetism.

Frequently forming phraseological combs. with *sb.*, as in *magnetic amplitude*, *asymmet*, *compass*, *core*, *declination*, *dip*, *equator*, *field*, *fluid*, *meridian*, *needle*, *north*, *pole*, *potential*, *separator*, *storm*, *telegraph*, *zenith*: see the *sbs.*

1634 HAMBINGTON *Castara* 1. (Arb.) 23 Why doth the stubborn iron prove So gentle to th' magnetic stone? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* l. xiii. (1718) 53 Like as the am'rous needle joys to bend To her magnetic friend. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 385 Let the arrow K keep in BC the same line of the air or earthly magnetic spirit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magnetick*, belonging to the Lodestone. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 64 Metals, which have magnetic powers, most of which are still unknown to us. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Arith.* 11. 158 Common Magnetic Iron Ore. *Ibid.* 161 Magnetic Sand. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 12 *note*, When iron rails, pokers, &c. become magnetic by the influence of the earth. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* vi. 609 When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetised it... emits a slight sound—a 'magnetic tick'.

† b. Formerly applied to a healing plaster of which 'magnet' or loadstone formed an ingredient, and which was regarded as possessing occult attractive power similar to that of the magnet. *Obs.* 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* 11. x. 86 Then is it requisite, that you have a good Medicine, which penetrate with its virtue, and that is the Magnetick plaister. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Saign. Char.* xli. 47, I teach them to find... the magnetique plaister. 1711 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 11. lxxvii. 675 Apply the magnetick Emplaster... till it [the wound] is sufficiently cleansed.

† c. Said with reference to other attractive forces formerly confused with magnetism. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 583 They [the Constellations] towards his all-cheering Lamp Turn swift their various motions, or are turned By his Magnetic beam.

2. *fig.* Having powers of attraction; very attractive or seductive. Now often with some mixture of sense 4.

1632 B. JONSON (*title*) The Magnetick Lady. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 Turk, Jew, and others, drawne thither by the magnetick power of gaine. 1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four's Beasts* Pref., There is such a magnetick force in Goodness, that it draws the hearts of men after it. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* xliii. The inagnetic power of beauty. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ec.* (1889) 1. 9 That magnetic influence which irresistibly draws our feet to spots on which our imagination has long fed. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1437 The Americans have invented, and Englishmen are slowly adopting into their political vocabulary, a new word, intended to account for the otherwise unaccountable popularity of some politicians. They say they are 'magnetic'. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* 11. lxxiv. 612 If he can join to them a ready and winning address, a geniality of manner if not of heart, he becomes what is called magnetic. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Oct. 2/7, I found him one of the most magnetic and companionable of men.

b. Const. to, † of. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 109 Whose appoteness for Trade, was Magnetique of all Nations and Merchandises to it. 1864 PENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 626 His face magnetic to the hand from which Livid he pluck'd it forth.

3. Applied to those bodies, as iron, nickel, cobalt, which are capable of receiving the properties of the loadstone, or of being attracted by it; also, = PARAMAGNETIC.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 9 He [Gilbert c. 1600] applies the term magnetic to all bodies which are acted upon by loadstones and magnets. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Magnetic pyrites occurs in considerable quantity in a greenstone dike. 1846 [see DIAMAGNETIC a.] 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 239 Ferrous oxide and the ferrous salts are magnetic.

4. Pertaining to animal magnetism; mesmeric. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 130 The magnetic influence of Mesmer. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* 11. 331/2 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii. As if he had been in a magnetic slumber. 1855 SNEDELEY *Occult Sci.* 222 'The magnetic awakening in the body.

B. sb. † l. = MAGNET. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1653) 60 They [alliances between princes] are not soldered by any magnetique of Love. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* viii. 11. 20 Retiring her eyes from a magnetick which even forcibly attracted them. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 11. 168 Such object hath the power to... lead At will the manliest, resolute brest, As the magnetic hardest Iron draws.

2. a. 'Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive the properties of the loadstone' (Webster 1847-54 citing Dana). b. A paramagnetic body (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. Magnetism: the science of magnetism. 1786 CAVALLI in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 31 It is a proposition well established in magnetics, that soft iron, or soft steel, acquires magnetism very easily. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 In electrostatics and magnetics.

Magnetical (magnē'tikāl), a. Now rare. [*f.* mod.L. *magnētīcus* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.]

1. = MAGNETIC a. I. 1851 BOURGON (*title*) A Discours of the Variation of the Cumpas, or Magnetick Needle. 1581 — *Disc. Var. Compas* i. B. The magnetick meridian. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 46 A Magnetick Body by some is defined to be that which seated in the Aire doth place it selfe in one place naturall, not alterable. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy. Q.ij b.* The Magnetickl Azimuths. 1656 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 11. (1722) 109 Dr. Halley... has discovered at least two Magnetick Poles. 1773 BRYOONCE *Sicily* xi. (1776) 1. 231 The needle... entirely lost its magnetic power, standing indiscriminately at every point of the compass. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 1. 382 You will find the iron appear more magnetical than the steel. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The variation of the compass first showed... that the earth had two magnetick poles by which the needle is influenced. 1876

DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 639 The Coast Survey... has contributed astronomical and magnetical instruments.

† b. = MAGNETIC I c. Also const. of. *Obs.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 75 There is an Opinion, that the Moone is Magnetick of Heat, as the Sun is of Cold, and Moisture. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. l. ii. xxvi. All these be substances self-movable: And that we call virtue magnetick... I comprehend it in the life plantall. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. li. § 21 It will in its own magnetick tendency to ascend, reduce the Cortical Body to a compliance with it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 11. i. 124 For who, almost, grants not... that the Planets are Magnetick Bodies touched by the Sun... and thereupon move faster when in δ with him, direct.

† c. Of a writer: That treats of magnetism. *Obs.* 1676 BOYLE *Mech. Orig. divers Qual.*, *Magnetism* 20 But Magnetism is so fertile a Subject, that if I had now the leisure and conveniency to range among Magnetick Writers, I should scarce doubt of finding [etc.].

† d. In the 17th c. often applied to remedies for which a magical or occult virtue was claimed.

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11. i. l. i. (ed. 3) 209 Whether by these diabolical means... this disease and the like may be cured? and if they may whether it bee lawfull to make vse of them, those magnetick cures? 1632 *Ibid.* 11. iv. (ed. 4) 281 Balsomes, strange extracts, elixirs, and such like magico-magnetick cures. 1631 *Ibid.* 11. ii. v. iv. 651 Cardan... reckons up many magnetick remedies. 1630 HALS *Gold. Rem.* 1. (1673) 289 He tells of a great Person, who usually works such Magnetick Cures of that disease. 1666 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* 11. v. 226 Eminent physicians have both made use of and commended magnetick remedies. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) *Magnetism*, and *Magnetick Virtues*, are much used by some who find their Account more in Amusement than useful Knowledge: and some affect to explain or recommend by such Terms, those Remedies, for the Application and Operation of which, they have no better Reasons at hand.

2. *fig.* = MAGNETIC a. 2.

a 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 96 That the king had a magnetick affection towards him. 1675 TRAIERNE *Chr. Ethics* 468 Modesty... preferreth another above it self, and in that its magnetick and obliging quality much consisteth. a 1792 HORNE *Wks.* (1818) 111. iii. 34 The virtue of his death, and the consequent 'power of his resurrection'... compose a divine magnetick influence.

3. Pertaining to animal magnetism. 1794 GOOWIN *Cal. Williams* 112 There was a magnetick sympathy between me and my master. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 449/2 The room where the patients underwent the magnetick operations. 1802 ACCARI *Trav.* I. 273 The proficiency of the Baron in the magnetick science has not met with very great success.

† B. sb. pl. Magnetic properties. *Obs. rare.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 11. iii. 71 Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the north, must presume or discover the like magneticals in the south.

Magnetically (magnē'tikālī), adv. [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a magnetic manner; by means or in respect of magnetism.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11. ii. iii. 126 Many greene wounds magnetically cured. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1. § 9 Stand magnetically upon that Axis, when prudent simplicity hath fixt there. c 1790 JIMSON *Sch. Art* 11. 166 The operator ought not to stop longer on the first bar than is necessary to open the pores, and to arrange them magnetically. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* 11. 45 Iron which is magnetically hard is... more apt to break. 1878 C. STANFORD *Synch. Christ* 11. 44 On a sudden they became magnetically conscious of supernatural presence.

† **Magneticalness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*-NESS*.] Magnetic quality or condition.

1757 BIRCH *Hist. R. Soc.* IV. 253 It related not to the instances of the magneticalness of lightning.

Magnetician (magnē'ti-fān), [*f.* MAGNETIC + *-IAN*.] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist. 1821 MURCHISON (Worc.).

† **Magnetickness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* MAGNETIC a. + *-NESS*.] = MAGNETICALNESS.

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 187 They fortified themselves against all incursions... which the Magnetickness of their external success... might occasion them.

Magnetico- (magnē'tiko), used (rarely) as combining f. MAGNETIC to denote 'magnetic and...'. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 145 There are—1. The Magnetic or Magnetico-spastic. 2. The Electric or Electro-spastic [etc.].

Magnetiferous, a. [*f.* MAGNET + *-IFEROUS*.] Producing or conducting magnetism.

1832 WEBSTER (*citog Journal of Science*). In mod. Dicts. † **Magnetify**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* MAGNET + *-IFY*.]

trans. = MAGNETIZE. Hence *Magnetified ppl. a.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 2 Like the Aguish magnetized Needle, reels to and fro. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 Several persons in a higher sphere of life were magnetized and felt nothing. *Ibid.* XVIII. 621/1 The south pole of a small magnetized needle.

† **Magnetimeter**. *Obs.* [*f.* MAGNET + *-METER*, after *calorimeter*.] = MAGNETOMETER.

1821 W. SCORESBY Jun. in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1823) IX. 243 Description of a Magnetimeter, being a New Instrument for Measuring Magnetic Attractions, and Finding the Dip of the Needle.

Magnetine (magnē'tin). [*f.* MAGNET + *-INE*.] † 1. A hypothetical imponderable substance regarded as the principle of magnetism. *Obs. rare*—1.

1848 *Lond. Jnl. Arts*, etc. XXXII. 64 [where also other related terms (*magnetide* etc.) are proposed].

2. A mixture of some magnetized material and cement, used in making magnetic belts, etc.

1890 in *Century Dict.* **Magnetipolar** (magnē'tipō-lār), a. [*f.* MAG-

NET + POLAR a.] Having the property of magnetic polarity. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Magnetish**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* MAGNET + *-ISH*.] = MAGNETIC.

1683 PERRUS *Fleta Minor* 1. 317 Some of these Iron-stones are Magnetish, and draw the Iron apparently, which proceeds from their hidden heat.

Magnetism (magnē'tiz'm). [*ad. mod. L. magnetismus* (F. *magnétisme*, 1724 in Hatz-Darm.), *f. magnēt-*: see MAGNET and *-ISM*.]

1. The characteristic properties of the magnet; magnetic phenomena and their laws. Also, the natural agency or principle concerned in the production of magnetic phenomena; formerly often supposed to be an 'imponderable fluid', but now regarded as a modification of energy.

Terrestrial magnetism: the magnetic properties of the earth, considered as a whole.

1616 W. BARLOWE *Magn. Aduert.* Ep. Ded. A. 2, What I had built upon his foundation of the Magnetisme of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 11. 160 You shall thereby give it a most powerful Magnetisme, so that it will then as actively move the Needle... as the Lodestone it self. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 376 Are we to speak of those other motive powers, the powers of magnetism and electricity? 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 164 A peculiar species of attraction, exerted by bodies called magnets or loadstones, receives the appellation of magnetism. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) 111. 38 The subject of terrestrial magnetism forms a very important addition to the general facts. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 283/1 The mutual relations of the two magnetisms [Austral and Boreal], and those of positive and negative electricity. c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sci.* 1. 249/2 The magnetic effect remains for some time; and this is called *residual magnetism*. 1871 TYNALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1899) 11. xvi. 43 A blue flame, which being usually bent by the earth's magnetism, received the name of the Voltaic Arc.

† b. In the 17th c. often confused with various phenomena of attraction not now recognized as immediately related to it. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 11. iii. (1658) 85 Many other Magnetisms may be pretended, and the like attractions through all the creature of Nature. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* 1. li. § 25 The two Contrary Tendencies of the Lignous and Cortical Bodies... (being most probably external, and a kind of Magnetism).

c. *fig.* Attractive power or influence, esp. personal charm or ascendancy. Sometimes with allusion to sense 3.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 11. *Cock-crowding* i. Their magnetisme works all night And dreams of Paradise and light. 1666 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xiv. 13 The bodies they have contracted... may by a kind of fatal magnetisme be chained down to their proper element. 1671 MAXWELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 11. 393 The magnetism of two souls, nearly touched, works beyond all natural limits. 1691 NASSIS *Pract. Disc.* 172 Nothing is more common than to see Men of singular Strictness... who yet... stoop and yield to the Magnetism of this dirty Planet. a 1711 KEN *Preface* *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 64 The Magnetism of Heavenly Love... Draws some to God above. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) 111. li. 67 There is a kind of magnetism in goodness. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* 1. 28 He could draw round him... by the spiritual magnetism of his genius, many a noble soul. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* 11. lxxiv. 612 Now, magnetism is among the highest qualities which an American popular leader can possess.

2. The science which is concerned with magnetic phenomena.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) *Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism*.

3. Short for *animal magnetism* (see ANIMAL C. 1) = MESMERISM.

[1784, etc.; see ANIMAL C. 1.] 1785 Mesmer's *Aphorisms* 13 It cannot be determined how long a tree may preserve the magnetism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 The principal application of magnetism... was by pressure of the hands... on the hypochondria. 1855 SNEDELEY *Occult Sci.* 224 Magnetism by the eye is indeed often more powerful than by the hands.

Magnetist (magnē'tist). [*f.* MAGNET + *-IST*.] 1. One skilled in the science of magnetism.

1761 T. H. CROKER *Syst. Magn.* 7 A noted Magnetist's Pretence of making steadier compasses. 1859 BACUE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* 1. 14 The same distinguished magnetist.

2. One who practises 'animal magnetism'; a mesmerist. Also *animal magnetist* (see ANIMAL C. 1).

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juristic. Evid.* (1807) V. 189 The operations... of the magnetist... in the exhibition of non-existent diseases. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* 11. 397 The animal magnetists kept up this unnatural state of attention long enough... to produce... insensibility. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 235 The magnetist... made the usual passes along the arm. 1855 SNEDELEY *Occult Sci.* 224 The will, after all, is the real power exercised by the magnetist.

Magnetite (magnē'tait). *Min.* [*ad. G. magnetit* (Haidinger 1845): see MAGNET and *-ITE*.]

Proto-sesquioxide of iron, which is readily attracted by the magnet; magnetic oxide of iron.

1851 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) 11. 19 The most important iron ore wrought in Norway and Sweden is Magnetite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 153 Magnetite is frequently titaniferous.

Magnetizability (magnē'tizābiliti). [*f.* next: see *-ITY*.] Capacity of being magnetized.

1880 *Nature* XXXII. 210 The magnetizability of iron at very high temperatures. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* 11. 412 Not exactly proportional to its diamagnetic or ferro-magnetic magnetizability.

Magnetizable (mæ'gnēizəb'l), *a.* [f. MAGNETIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnetized.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 623/2 These intervening masses of magnetisable iron-ore. 1837 *Brewster Magn. 92* The continuous parts of a magnetizable body. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 4. Diamagnetism, which gave indications that 'space' is magnetizable.

Magnetization (mæ'gnēizəz'jən), [f. MAGNETIZE + -ATION.] The action of magnetizing or the condition of being magnetized.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 133/2 The striking it with a key will make the process of magnetization very quick. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* x. 56 (U. K. S.) We shall call the action which produces an arrangement of poles similar to that resulting from a voltaic current, positive magnetization. 1845 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anal.* I. 239 Further tests of the presence of galvanic action are found in the magnetization of a steel needle placed within a coil. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 74 M. Swedenborg, his friend, begged him to increase the efficacy of the water, by joining in the magnetisation. 1868 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 390/2 Dr. Tyndall repeated Faraday's marvellous experiment—the magnetization of light. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle stands accurately level.

Magnetize (mæ'gnēiz), *v.* [f. MAGNET + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To charge or supply with magnetic properties.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 133/2 The most simple method of magnetising a steel bar. 1831 *Brewster Optics* x. 92 The violet rays... had the power of magnetising small steel needles. 1894 *Bortone Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 215 If, therefore, we wind our field magnets with about 6 lbs. No. 20 = 12½ ohms, we shall get a sufficient number of turns on to magnetise them efficiently.

2. *intr.* To become magnetic. In mod. Dicts.

3. *trans.* To attract as a magnet does. Chiefly fig. (with mixture of sense 4), to subdue or win by personal charm.

1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXII. 310 The noblest associations, thus insensibly introduced into the mind, magnetize it anew. 1842 *Tennyson Talking Oak* 255, I kiss it twice, I kiss it thrice. The warmth it thence shall win To ripen life may magnetise The baby-oak within. 1847 *Disraeli Tancred* iv. iii. You will magnetise the Queen as you have magnetised me. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* vi. 141 External Nature is... an enchantress who magnetises the human spirit.

4. To influence by 'animal magnetism'; to mesmerize. Also fig.

1785 *Mesmer's Aphorisms* 21 The operation must be repeated, till you have magnetized every side of the plant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 431/2 Seven of Deslon's patients were magnetized at Dr. Franklin's house. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 74 M. Renard... had requested that Adèle the clairvoyante might, while in her sleep, magnetise a little bottle of water for him. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 189 You must magnetize him many times to get him *en rapport* with a just.

Hence **Magnetized** *phl. a.* (also *absol.*); **Ma-g-ni-tizing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1787 *Mme. D'Arleay Diary* 19 June. He whispered, that... he intended to introduce magnetizing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 A magnetised tree was said to produce convulsions. 1830 *Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.* 57 Masks of magnetized steel were... adapted to the faces of the workmen. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 33/2 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar. 1843 *Ref. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The magnetizing action of the electric current. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 428/1 In an article on the magnetising of animals, Herr Freyer investigates the physiological effects [etc.]. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* I. 147 The magnetized bar.

Magnetizer (mæ'gnēizəz), [f. MAGNETIZE + -ER.]

1. One who magnetizes; in quot. one who practises 'animal magnetism'; a mesmerist.

1802 *Acquid Trav.* I. 270, I saw my fellow traveller... fall into a profound sleep by the mere motion of the magnetiser's fingers. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 33/2 Hundreds were ready to attest the wonderful cures wrought upon their own persons by the great magnetizer (Mesmer). 1867 *Carlyle Remin.* (1881) II. 250 Two magnetisers, first a man, then a quack woman. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 3/2 The Italian magnetizer Donato.

2. That which imparts magnetism. In mod. Dicts.

Magneto (mægnē'to), *sb.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for **magneto-electric machine**.

1882 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/1 Various curious forms of early telegraphs are shown... for instance... Highton's gold-leaf and horseshoe needle, Henley's magneto, and others.

1893 *Prece & Stubbs Man. Telephony* 129 For such a purpose commutated magneto is made.

Magneto- (mægnē'to), formally repr. the combining form of Gr. *μαγνῆτις*, *μαγνῆτις* MAGNET, first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like **MAGNETOMETER**, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by magnetic means, or the application of magnetism to particular departments of art or industry, as in **magneto-electro-telluric**, **-inductive**, **-optic**, **-optical** adjs.; **magneto-generator**, **-induction**, **-rotation**. Also in the following: **magneto-bell**, **magneto-call-bell**, an electric bell in which the armature of the electro-magnet is polarized; **magneto-dynamo** (see quot.); **magneto-instrument** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **-machine**, a magneto-electric machine; **magneto-optics**, that branch of physics which deals with

the phenomena of the magnetization of light; **magneto-phonograph**, a sound-recording and producing instrument worked by means of magnetic electricity; **magneto-pointer** (in mod. Dicts.), the index of a magneto-electric dial telegraph; **magneto-printer** (in mod. Dicts.), a recording telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto-telegraph** (in mod. Dicts.), a telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto-telephone**, a magneto-electric sound transmitter; **magneto-therapy**, the treatment of disease by the external application of metal plates inducing magnetic electricity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **magneto-transmitter** (in mod. Dicts.), a magneto-electric machine for the transmission of (a) electric force, (b) sound.

1889 *Prece & Maier Telephone Index*, 'Magneto Bell.' 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Magneto Call-bell,' the sounder of a telephone circuit. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Machinery* 199 In 'magneto-dynamos,' in which the field is due to permanent magnets of steel. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial* vi. 423 The machine in this case has been termed the 'magneto-electro-telluric machine.' 1893 *Prece & Stubbs Man. Telephony* 125 The Ericsson-Bell Company's 'magneto generators.' 1893 S. P. THOMPSON *Magneto-Electr. Machinery* 8 Within a few months machines on the principle of 'magneto-induction' had been devised by Dal Negro and by Pixii. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Syl. Telephony* 250 The 'magneto-inductive waves' were supposed. c. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sci. L. 229/1* The 'magneto-machine' being in some cases employed. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON *tr. Guillaume's Magn. & Electr.* 415 Gramme's magneto-machine. 1881 — *Elemt. Electr. & Magn.* § 387. 350 'Magneto-optic Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of a Ray of Light.' 1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 35 Plicker's 'magneto-optical results.' 1850 TYNDALL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Sections (1851) 23 On the Magneto-Optical Properties of Crystals. 1902 J. J. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 461 'Magneto-Optics.' 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 496 It has been variously designated as the 'telegraph,' the 'microphonograph' and the 'magneto-phonograph' in Europe. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Magneto-rotation.' 1883 S. P. THOMPSON *P. Reis* 9 In 1877, when the 'Magneto-Telephones' of Graham Bell began to make their way into Europe.

Magneto-crystalline (mægnē'to'krīstē'lik), *a.* [f. MAGNETO- + CRYSTALLIC.] Of or relating to the magnetic properties possessed by crystals.

1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 30 In that case the word magneto-crystalline ought probably to be applied to this force, as it is generated or developed under the influence of the magnet. *Ibid.* 40 Both the magnetic and magneto-crystalline forces are at the same time doubled or quadrupled.

† **Magneto-cryst. Obs.** (See *Op. 2*). (See quot. 1889.) 1850 ASHBURNER *tr. Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 We may name this product *crystalloid*,... that from electricity briefly as *clod*, from light *photod*, and so on, *magnetod*, *chymod*, *helioid* [etc.]. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Magnetod*, Reichenbach's term for the odyliferous force found in magnets.

Magneto-electric, *a.* Pertaining to electric phenomena involving electric currents induced in conductors by the relative motion of these conductors with respect to either permanent magnets or electro-magnets.

Introduced, in 1831, by Faraday, who employed it in its most general sense for describing the currents induced by motion of conduction in conjunction with any of the following kinds of magnet: permanent steel magnets, ordinary loadstones, electro-magnets, the earth. He used it tentatively at first in contradistinction to the term *volta-electric*, which he applied to the induction of electricity by turning on or turning off an electric current in a stationary coil.

1831 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1832) CXXII. 139 As a distinction in language is still necessary, I propose to call the agency thus exerted by ordinary magnets, *magneto-electric* or *magneto-electric induction*. *Ibid.* 173 Upon the supposition that the rotation of the earth tended, by magneto-electric induction, to cause currents in its own mass. 1833 *Ibid.* CXXIII. 44 I had the pleasure... of making an experiment, for which the great magnet [a loadstone] in the museum... and the magneto-electric coil described in my first paper, were put in requisition. 1834 — in *Philos. Mag.* V. 349 When I first obtained the magneto-electric spark it was by the use of a secondary magnet... My principal was an electromagnet; Nobil's was, I believe, an ordinary magnet; others have used the natural magnet. 1839 J. F. DANIELL *Intrad. Chem. Philos.* 489 Magneto-electric is the converse to electro-magnetic induction. 1854 G. BIRD & C. BROOKE *Elemt. Nat. Philos.* xvii. (ed. 4) 421 note. Similarly, electro-magnetic induction would mean the development of magnetism by a current, and magneto-electric induction, that of a current by magnetism. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 208 This is the electromotive force which must be supplied from sources independent of magneto-electric induction.

b. **Magneto-electric current**. Used by Faraday to distinguish currents generated mechanically by magneto-electric induction from those generated in a voltaic battery.

1854 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. (1852) 137 On the employment of the Induced Magneto-electric Current as a test and measure of Magnetic Forces.

c. **Magneto-electric machine**. First used by Faraday, in 1831, to denote a machine generating currents by magneto-electric induction. By later writers employed in variously limited senses.

The appellation continued to be used in Faraday's wide sense by various writers down to about 1867, when the improvements of Wilde, Wheatstone, Siemens, Ladd, Varley and others attracted much attention, and the term 'dynamo-electric machine' was introduced by Brooke. This term was defined by Brooke himself to denote in general a machine

'in which dynamic energy is employed to produce an electric current' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 499, *footnote*); by others, however, it has been applied to signify only such machines as embodied the principle of self-excitation and did not contain any permanent magnets. Those who adopted the latter usage limited the meaning of 'magneto-electric machine'; some including under that term only the machines with permanent magnets of steel, while others included under the name both these and the machines with separately-excited electro-magnets. The present tendency is to confine the term strictly to the machines with permanent steel magnets. Some writers define magneto-electric machines as simply old-fashioned or rudimentary kinds of dynamos; others treat the terms as synonymous. On the other hand some writers treat 'magneto-electric machine' as a generic term, of which dynamo-electric machines form a sub-class.

1831 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1832) CXXII. 160 Two rough trials were made with the intention of constructing magneto-electric machines. *Ibid.* 163 [Under heading *Terrestrial Magneto-electric Induction*, describes as magneto-electric machines discs of copper caused to revolve, and thereby generate electric currents under the magnetic influence of the earth.] 1866 CROOKES in *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* XII. 504 Magneto-electric machines, with revolving armatures, in which electro-magnets had been substituted for permanent magnets, had been constructed. 1867 WHEATSTONE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 369 The magneto-electric machines which have been hitherto described are actuated either by a permanent magnet or by an electro-magnet. 1878 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* LII. 63 M. Alfred Naudet remarked that he did not agree with... the distinction between dynamo-electric and magneto-electric machines. In all these instruments mechanical power was converted into electricity by the action of magnetism; consequently all were both magneto-electric and dynamo-electric. 1878 J. N. SHOOLBRED *Pres. State Electric Lighting* 6 For the older form, where permanent magnets are employed, the term 'magneto-electric' machine has been retained. 1880 A. SIEMENS in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* Engin. IX. 93 A constant and permanent magnetic field is, therefore, of paramount importance, and it can be produced in the way proposed by Mr. Wilde in 1863 for magneto-electric machines by employing a separate machine for exciting the field-magnets of one or more similar machines. 1882 S. P. THOMPSON in *Phil. Soc. Arts* XXXI. 120 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines fails when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. And in all of them dynamic power is employed. 1887 W. B. ESSON *Magneto- & Dynamo-electric Machines* 22 In all the machines yet described, the electric currents were induced by means of steel magnets, or, as in Wilde's machine, by magnets that were magnetised by the current produced in another machine. Such machines are usually called 'magneto-electric' machines, to distinguish them from the 'dynamo-electric' machines. 1889 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 146/1 The term 'dynamo-electric' was at first applied to distinguish those machines which were self-exciting from 'magneto-electric' machines, which had permanent magnets to give the field; but this distinction is no longer maintained. 1891 J. W. URQUHART *Dynamo-Construct.* 2 A magneto-electric machine—an apparatus in which steel magnets are used to furnish the 'magnetic field'—is not strictly by common consent called a dynamo.

So **Magneto-electrical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 MULLINS in *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Aug. 120 On certain improvements in the Construction of Magneto-electric Machines. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xx. § 1. 280 It is convenient to retain the name magneto-electrical apparatus for those arrangements in which powerful electric currents are induced in wires moved across a magnetic field produced by permanent magnets or electro-magnets.

Magneto-electricity. Electricity generated by the relative movement of electric conductors and magnets of any kind. Also the branch of science concerned with this.

1832 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1833) CXXIII. 44, I have made many endeavours to effect chemical decomposition by magneto-electricity. 1842 W. R. GROVE *Lect. Progr. Phys. Sci.* 21 Here originates the Science of Magneto-electricity, the true converse of Electro-magnetism. 1845 JOULE in *Electr. Mag.* I. 138 The magneto-electricity developed in the coils of the revolving electro-magnet. 1853 F. C. BAKEWELL *Electric Sci.* 143 Electro-magnets... have been sometimes used instead of permanent magnets for the induction of magneto-electricity. 1866 H. WILDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 92 Waves of magneto-electricity were generated.

Magnetogram (mægnē'togram), [f. MAGNETO- + GRAM.] The automatic record of magnetic needles.

1884 C. MELDRUM in *Erupt. Krakatoa* (ed. Symons 1888) 473, I forwarded copies of magnetograms. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 460/2 Any number of examples are afforded by the magnetograms from stations such as Kew and Falmouth.

Magnetograph (mægnē'tograf), [f. MAGNETO- + GRAPH.]

1. An instrument arranged to record automatically the movements of the magnetometer. Also *attrib.*

1847 RONALDS in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXVII. 113 The applicability of this system of self-registration to a magnetograph was sufficiently obvious. 1883 C. CARPMAEL in *Erupt. Krakatoa* (ed. Symons 1888) 474 The three magnetograph traces were unusually steady. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 460/2 The records from ordinary Kern pattern magnetographs not infrequently show a repetition of... small rhythmic movements.

2. = **MAGNETOGRAM**. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

3. (See quot.) 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VI. 467 Professor John S. McKay... has obtained interesting pictures, which he calls 'magnetographs'; resembling... prints in being silhouettes of objects excluded from light.

Hence **Magne tograph** *a.*, of or belonging to the magnetograph.

1887 *Science* (U. S.) 20 May 1897/1 The earthquake was recorded automatically upon the magnetographic traces in the observatory.

Magnetoid (mægnɪˈtɔɪd), *a.* [f. MAGNET + -OID.] Resembling, or having the characteristics of, a magnet.

1851 RUTTER (*title*) Magnetoid Currents, their forces and directions; with a description of the Magnetoscope.

Magnetology (mægnɪˈtɒlədʒi). [f. MAGNET + -OLOGY. Cf. *F. magnétologie*.] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism. 1856 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

Magnetometer (mægnɪˈtɒmɪtə). [ad. *F. magnétomètre*, *f. magnéto-* MAGNETO- + -mètre, ad. *Gr. μέτρον* measure, -METER.] An instrument for measuring magnetic forces, esp. the force of terrestrial magnetism at any point.

1827 EATON in *Amer. Phil. Sci.* XII. 15 Delicately suspended needles, which might be called a suit of magnetometers (*sic*). 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 154 A magnetometer for the declination. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 453/1 Under Wilde's auspices a variety of forms of magnetometers and earth-inductors have been used.

Hence **Magneto-metric**, -**metrical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or measured by the magnetometer. **Magnetometry**, the measurement of magnetic force by means of the magnetometer (*Cent. Dict.*).

1847 Sir J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. & Antarctic Reg.* I. 91 A valuable series of hourly magnetometric observations was continued. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 433/2 A magnetizing coil such as is used in magnetometric experiments.

Magneto-motive, *a.* [f. MAGNETO- + MOTIVE *a.*] **Magneto-motive force**: a term introduced by R. H. M. BOSANQUET to denote the line integral of the magnetizing forces exerted around a magnetic circuit by an electric current interlinked with it.

1883 BOSANQUET in *Philos. Mag.* XV. 205, I shall use the expression 'magneto-motive force' to indicate the analogue of electromotive force. It is a difference of magnetic potential. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Machinery* (ed. 5) 119 The total magneto-motive force in a magnetic circuit is the sum of the magneto-motive forces separately produced by each coil of wire.

Magneto-motor. [f. MAGNETO- + MOTOR.] 'A voltaic series of two or more large plates which produce a great quantity of electricity of low intensity, adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1823 T. GILL *Techn. Repas*, III. 313 On the Magneto-motor;—a new form of the Voltaic Apparatus. By Mr. Peppys.

Magnetophone (mægnɪˈfɒn). [f. MAGNETO- + *Gr. φωνή* sound.] A magnetic instrument used for the production of musical tones.

1883 CARRIART in *Science* II. 394 The intensity of the sounds obtained by the magnetophone is sometimes so great as to be painful to the ear when the telephone is held closely against it.

Magnetoscope (mægnɪˈtɒskəp). [f. MAGNETO- + -SCOPE.]

1. An instrument used by mesmerists for detecting the supposed magnetism of the human body.

1851 (see MAGNETOID). 1852 LO. CARLISLE *Lett.* 19 May in *Macaulay's Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 309 We talked a good deal about the magnetoscope.

2. 'A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Physics*. An apparatus for indicating the presence of magnetic force without measuring its amount. (In recent Dicts.)

Magnicaudate (mægnɪkəˈdeɪt), *a.* *Zool.* [a. mod. *L. magnicaudatus*, *f. magn-* us great + *cauda* tail: see -ATE.] 'Having a long tail' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). So **Magnicaudatus** *a.* (*ibid.*).

Magnifiable (mægnɪfɪˈəbəl), *a.* *rare*. [f. MAGNIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnified.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 208 This is it not improbable it hath also fared with number; which though wonderful in it self, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affections [*etc.*].

Magnific (mægnɪˈfɪk), *a.* Now literary and arch. Also 5-7 magnifiqué; see also MAGNIFIQUE. [a. *F. magnifique*, ad. *L. magnificus* (whence also *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *It. magnifico*), *f. magnus* great: see -FIC.]

1. Renowned, glorious. (Cf. MAGNIFICENT 1.) 1490 CAXTON *Encycloped.* vi. 25 This gentylman was . . . of name magnifiqué. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms E. E. *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 38 The magnifiqué and excellent lignage. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* lial. to St. W. 13 Diers of thy kynne magnifiqué Redact in the catholique papall. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mem. Monarchs* (1630) F. 8. In peace and warre, Magnifiqué, Glorious. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. vii. 85 This Adramelech signifies a magnific King.

2. Nobly lavish or munificent; = MAGNIFICENT 2. *Obs.*

1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. iii. § 13. 385 And that this Kings zeale might be further scene, by his magnifiqué workes [*etc.*]. 1617 MURE *Nice Poems* xxi. 45 A liberal hand, a most magnifiqué hart. 1655 Sir W. LOWER *tr. de Ceriers Innoc. Lord* 141 He [God] is just, if he ordain us punishment; he is magnifiqué, if he doth us good.

3. Sumptuous, splendid; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4. 1490 CAXTON *Encycloped.* xvi. 60 For whome folke of Moryenne

hauē . . . made an assemble magnifiqué of metes and of wyne for to a solempnelle feste. 1541 *Elvot Image Gov.* 78 Finally the saied fourre ho-pitales . . . were builded on the riuier of Tyber, in the most ample and magnifiqué facion. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* (1877) 116 Consider the magnifiqué and decorate churches [of London]. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lv. (1640) 569 Cover not thy extortions with magnifiqué buildings and sumptuous furniture. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 38 'Tis true, thy life must be short, but thy Hearse shall be the more Magnifiqué. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 134 'The pillared dome magnifiqué heaved its ample roof. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ix. 852 And dare Earth's bold inhabitants deny The sumptuous, the magnifiqué Embassy A Moment's Audience? 1861 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Proph.* 239 Objects held forth in vision, for a symbolic purpose, may be stupendous, or they may be magnifiqué or splendid.

4. Imposing by vastness or dignity. Of language, ideas, etc.: Exalted, sublime; *occas.* in derisive sense, pompous, grandiloquent.

1558-66 *Hist. Est. Scotl. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 56 The Bishop sang a magnifiqué Mass. 1589 PUTTEHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. v. (Arb.) 164 'They be matter stately and high, and require a stile to be lift vp . . . by choysse of wordes . . . high, loftie, eloquent, and magnifiqué in proportion. 1628 LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argens* 57 A man of no common presence, which a mighty confidence made appeare more magnifiqué. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 16 Astronomy, one of the grandest and most magnifiqué of all those that lie within the compass of Natural Inquiry. 1744 AKENSIDE *Plains. Imag.* iii. 140 He stalks, resounding in magnifiqué phrase The vanity of riches. 1807 WORDSWORTH *Wh. Doe* iii. 150 Magnifiqué limbs of withered state; A face to fear and venerate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satanstoe's Lett.* i. in *Bing. Lit.* etc. (1882) 240 He commenced the conversation in the most magnifiqué style. 1837 T. C. GRATTAN in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 333 The magnifiqué bill shooting far up above the clouds! 1864 Gd. *Worlds* 11/1 This magnifiqué heaving of the bosom of the ocean. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 34 Power . . . God's gift magnifiqué, exercised for good or ill.

5. Of compositions, also (with mixture of offense) of titles, expressions, etc.: Serving to magnify or extol; highly honorific or eulogistic. *Obs.*

1548 UOALL *Erasm.* *Par. Mark* xii. 84 What with their magnifiqué and hyticles. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 30 Those magnifiqué Odes and Hymns wherin Pindarus and Callimachus are in most things worthy, some others in their frame judicious, in their matter most an end faulty. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 23 To say . . . that Sovereignty in the King is immediately from God by approbation or confirmation only . . . doth not sort well with the magnifiqué expressions of Holy Scripture. 1649 EARL MONM. *tr. Scudery's Use Passions* (1671) 355 The magnifiqué titles which Historians would give him in their Writings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 770 Thrones, Dominations, Princedomes, Vertues, Powers, If these magnifiqué Titles yet remain Not merely titular.

Magnifical (mægnɪˈfɪkəl), *a.* Also 6-7 magnifical. [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Eminent, renowned, glorious. *Obs.* 1571 N. T. (Genev.) *Epistle* *iv. The magnifical and triumphing Kyng Solomon. 1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. Cyjb. The magnifiqué of that magnifiqué seigniorie and Archiepscopall territorie off Canterbury. 1579 J. WYNE *Phisike agst. Fort.* i. xxxviii. 51 Pompeius . . . being then great in deede and magnifical.

2. 'Royally' liberal or bountiful, munificent.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 624 Neither must he be onely liberal, but magnifical also & sumptuous, provided alwaies that of magnifical, he become not prodigal. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 What is more magnifical and more divine, then to recreate the afflicted. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1849) II. 537 Sheriff Hawford hath been very magnifical, and feasted all the king's servants.

3. Splendid, stately, sumptuous; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4. *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 176 Gudly cytes and townys, with magnifical and gudly housys. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 Chron. xxii. 5 We must buyde an house for the Lord, magnifical [1611 exceeding magnifical], excellent and of great fame. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 26 August and Magnifical apparell both of stuff and fashion. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 152 Very magnifical and ceremonious in his outward comportement. 1604 EOMONOS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 25 Their funerals . . . are magnifical and sumptuous. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. xi. § 3 (1622) 314 They daunce a most stately and magnifical daunce. 1890 R. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* iii. 363 The sight magnifical, beyond desire.

4. = MAGNIFIC 4. *arch.* + Also, = MAGNIFIC 5. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection* 13b, Now you luke to heare how this magnifical boaster of valiantnesse did acquit himselfe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 Thies belofity, glorious, & magnifical speeches, but besides the bare sounde of wordes, no matter at all. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 321 A magnifical Vow of a Queene consecrated to the King of heauen. 1582 G. MARTIN *Corrupt. Holy Script.* xiv. 214 What . . . could be spoken more magnifical of any Sacrament? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xli. 247 A man that in the hearing of his'souldiours, could onely make goodly and magnifical Orations. a 1626 Br. ANOREWES *Serm.* (1661) 429 We (no doubt) will see straight in our magnifical, lofty style and say [*etc.*]. 1867 *Tracts for the Day, Purgatory* 2 A truly magnifical and stupendous act of worship. 1895 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 71 Certain distinguished, magnifical, or elect souls, vessels of election.

Magnifically (mægnɪˈfɪkəlɪ), *adv.* *arch.* [f. MAGNIFICAL + -LY.] In a 'magnifiqué' manner; magnificently, splendidly; in eulogistic terms.

1555 EKEN *Decades* 139 They freedly & magnificaly enterteined ovr men. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 361 The Emperour received Cortes magnificaly. 1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 668 Chrysostome . . . speaketh magnificaly of the crosse. 1600 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. cxviii. 2 Our Lord hath done magnificaly with them. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 113 The Venetians live sparingly. The Siennesi magnificaly. 1651 tr. *de las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 247 Treating

him magnificaly, he began to qualifie him with the name of sonne-in-law. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 11 May 1891/1 A paragraph magnificaly headed 'Mr. Harrison's Return to Oxford'.

|| **Magnificat** (mægnɪˈfɪkət). [L.; 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificare* to MAGNIFY.]

1. The hymn of the Virgin Mary in *Luke* i. 46-55 (in the Vulgate beginning *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*), used as a canticle at evensong or vespers. Also, a musical setting of this canticle.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 De hali woordes de ic hatte iwriten on magnifical. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 119 Gret crynyng & ioly chauntinge þat . . . letith men for þe seyntice of holy writ, as Magnifiqué, sanctus & agnus dē, þat is so broken bi newe knaknyng. 1714 . . . *Slaynes of Terus*. 724 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 365 Sche [Mary] knelyd after onne a stone Magnifiqué sche made annoe. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Even. Pr. (Rubric). After that, *Magnifiqué*, in Englishe as foloweth. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. xl. § 1 Of reading or singing. *Magnifiqué, Benedictus, and Nunc Dimittis* oftener than the rest of the Psalms. 1862 LONGF. *K. Robt. of Sicily* 6 Robert of Sicily . . . avenges, proudly sat and heard the priests chant the *Magnifiqué*. 2. *transf.* A song of praise; a 'psalm'.

1612 JACKSON *Creed* III. ix. 179 The lausib Magnificats of present times. 1707 *Heaven Collect.* 13 June (O. H.S.) II. 20 His magnifiqué upon Plato is a disparagement to his Cause. a 1711 *Ken Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 422 Philothee, Mary-like, in Jesus joy'd And in Magnificats her days employ'd. 1866 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/4 M. Beurdely delivered himself of a magnifiqué in honour of the Orleans and MacMahon families.

3. In various proverbial phrases (translated from Fr.: see Littre & Hatz-Darm.). To *correct Magnifiqué*: a byword for presumptuous flackfuding. To *correct Magnifiqué before one has learnt Te Deum*: to attempt that for which one has no qualifications. *Magnifiqué at mahins*: something out of place.

1533 *Elvot Knowledge* Pref. According to what he in me lyttel presumption, that i wylle in noyngie other mens vices correct Magnifiqué. 1540 PALSAR *tr. Acolatus* B iij, Thou Philyp synde faute (which takest vpon the to correct Magnifiqué). 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 32b, Suche . . . y^t will take vpon them to bee doctours in those thynges in whiche themselves haue no skille at all, for whiche wee saie in Englyshe, to correcte Magnifiqué before he haue learned Te Deum. 1588 Br. ANDREWEES *Serm.* at *Spirit* (1629) 24 The note is heree all out of place . . . and so, their note comes in like Magnifiqué at Martins. 1622 MARR *tr. Aleman's Gwinnan D'Alf.* ii. 75 To looke to heare a Magnifiqué at Mattens, or to seeke after the man in the Moone. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxlii. (1714) 37 Where Subjects take upon them to Correct the Magnifiqué, and to prescribe to their Superiours.

+ **Magnificate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. magnificare* to MAGNIFY.] *trans.* = MAGNIFY *v.* 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* etc. *Sat.* ii. 42 [He] With that de- paints a church reformed state, The which the female tongues magnificate. 1599 — *Sco. Villanie* ii. Proem. 193, I cannot with swolne lines magnificate Mine owne poore worth. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 295 To Magnificate the Church with triumphal Poem and Ceremony.

Magnification (mægnɪfɪˈkɪʃən). [f. *L. magnificatio* -em, n. of action *f. magnificare*: see MAGNIFY and -ATION.] The action of magnifying; the condition of being magnified.

1. The action of representing as great or greater; laudation, extolling.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxii. § 3 The distempered zeale which the one bare vnto a Moses of his owne making magnification did empyon his soule [*etc.*]. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fides formata* Wks. 1850 VIII. 292 Those words so often used in scripture, for the magnification of faith, 'Thou shalt live by faith'. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 4, 5 Of the Rodomontados which the Roman Theologues write in the magnification of the Pope. *ibid.* 25 Looming themselves as some times in magnifications of their virtues, as false as tedious. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic.* *Evid.* (1877) IV. 196 The unfeigned love and indefatigable magnification of that sham law. 1863 LYTTON *Carloiana* i. 60 That magnification which proverbially belongs to the unknown. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seck & F.* 62 Frost and cold . . . are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 82 Next to the glorification of himself [Dumas], bis mission was the magnification of his country.

2. The apparent enlargement of an object as seen through a lens.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 245 Neither is it probable to me that the errors of the object speculum are made more sensible (the magnification being always the same) by a concave or convex speculum and an eyeglass. c 1790 INISON *Sch. Art* i. 253 If the diameters be multiplied into one another, the product will express the magnification of the whole visible area, while it increases the *Microsc.* i. ii. 78 The Kerner eye-piece, while it increases the magnification detracis from the definition. 1881 LOCKYER *magnification detracis* from the definition. 1896 ALLbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 83 Two giant-cells seen under high magnification (X 1515 diam.).

b. *transf.* Also quasi-*cour.* a magnified reproduction.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* to Apr. America would then be Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) i. 60 They looked like a magnification of some exquisite piece of Turnbridge

|| **Magnificet.** *Obs.* [L.; 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificare* to *MAGNIFY*.] (See quot.)

1841 HAMPTON *Medii Aevi Kalend.* II. 254 *Magnificet*, a name of Midlent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect.

Magnificial, *obs.* form of *MAGNIFICAL*.

† **Magnificie.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MAGNIFIC* a. + *-ie*: see *-y*.] Greatness, importance.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 109 And he that is of maist Magnificie your baner shall display.

† **Magnificly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *MAGNIFIC* + *-ly* 2.] = *MAGNIFICALLY*.

1538 *Elvot Dict. Addit., Ampliter*, largely, abundantly, magnificly. 1591 *Sylvester Fry* 273 That... can, as King, magnificly advance His faithful Servants. 1609 *Hume Admunt. in Woodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 572 Ye were not ashamed to ryde to parliament magnificly mounted and apparelled.

|| **Magnifico** (*mægnifiko*). [It. *magnifico* adj. = *MAGNIFIC*.] An honorary descriptive title bestowed upon the magnates of Venice: *transf.* any person in an exalted position.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 175 A companie of sutch Italian magnificos. 1591 *SVENSER M. Hubbard* 665 Where the fond Ape... stalketh stately by, As if he were some great Magnifico. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. 1* 282 The Duke himselfe, and the Magnificos of greatest port haue all perswaded with him. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Continu.* 476 Hee must turne himselfe about, and not dare to looke this Magnifico in the face. 1745 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 16 (1748) III. 183 The mechanicks forsake their shops, to ride about the town in state like so many magnificos. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 15 Rockingham, a virtuous magnifico, resolved to revive something of the pristine purity... of the old whig connection. 1893 *Spectator* 11 July, The reception... by the populace has been... cordial, though it is doubtful if... they know who the magnificos are.

b. *attrib. or adj.* = *Magnificent*, 'grand'. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 41 It is a Magnifico grade of spirit... not to mend, or slack our pace, for all the barking Currs, great or small. 1808 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 75 The magnifico book-case is greatly increased in rickosity.

Magnificous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *magnificus* = *MAGNIFIC* + *-ous*.] = *MAGNIFICENT*. In mod. Dicts. Hence † **Magnificously** *adv.* *rare*—1.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 How magnificously soever wee bragge... of our Reason, or Faith.

Magnified (*mægnifoid*), *ppl. a.* [f. *MAGNIFY* + *-ED* 1.]

† 1. Extolled, lauded. *Obs.* 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Eg.* l. vi. 22 The magnified Virgil. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arui* 100 The illustrious Copies drawn by their fair and magnified hands. 1664 H. MORR *Synopsis Proph.* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 11 They are far enough from receiving any help from the Contemplation of these, or the like magnified Maxims.

2. Enlarged to the sight. *lit. and fig.* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 172/a An instrument for enabling the eye... to see magnified images of small objects. 1854 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. iii. xii. 153 This is but prudence after all, it is but magnified selfishness carried on into eternity. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 217 Her hands showing curves and dimples like a magnified baby's. 1899 J. CAIRO *Fundamental Ideas Chr.* I. iii. 57 Ordinary thought finds no impossibility in representing to itself a personality who is simply a magnified man.

Magnifier (*mægnifia*), [f. *MAGNIFY* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or something which magnifies. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* v. (1877) 58 The Frenchmen be great braggers, boosters, and magnifiers of their selves. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 281 These Monks were marvellous and monstrous magnifiers, of such deceiverly trumpeter. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. ii. vi. (1676) 189 *Mens hilaris, requies, moderata diata*... is a great magnifier of honest mirth. a 1763 *SHERSTONE Ess.* (1806) 238 Imagination is a great magnifier and causes the hopes we conceive to grow too large for their object.

2. A lens or combination of lenses used to increase the apparent size of objects.

1665 *BOYLE Exp. Hist. Cold* ix. 249 One of our Microscopes... has been counted... as good a Magnifier, as perhaps any is in the world. 1759 *KNIGHT in Phil. Trans.* LI. 296 Some of them, when viewed with a microscope, required a third or fourth magnifier to see them distinctly. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 297 No examination with magnifiers is... sufficient to detect the ingredients. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xiii. 144 We barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers.

fig. 1791 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 189a XII. 56 Each of whom... looking through a magnifier, would speak of the greatest extent to which there was any probability of their numbers reaching. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1861/2 His Lordship may be permitted to examine the gallant Chieftain's actions through a magnifier. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The wrong end of the magnifier is, to be sure, held to everything.

|| **Magnifique.** *Obs.* [Fr. = *MAGNIFIC*.] Profuse in expenditure.

1750 *Compl. Let. writer* (ed. 6) 225 The Considerable and the Magnifique in such Sorts of Assemblies. 1775 *MSE D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1886) II. 110 He is handsome, tall, fat, upright, and magnifique. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxx, Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique And rich in rubies, diamonds, cash, and credit.

Magnify (*mægnifai*), *v.* Also 4, 6 magnifye, 4-6 magnefie, magnifye, 4-7 magnifio, 6 magnifi, magnify, 4- magnify. [ad. L. *magnificare* (partly through F. *magnifier*; cf. It.

magnificare, Sp. *magnificar*), f. *magnificus*: see *MAGNIFICENT* and *-RY*. Sense 4 is purely Eng.; the Rom. langs. have the word chiefly in the biblical sense 'to extol'.]

1. *trans.* To speak or act for the honour or glory of (a person or thing); to glorify, extol. *arch.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 2 For þei maken Cristis wordis unworshipid and magnifien þer owne wordis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2838 Oþey þe to be haratour þe best I can rede; Magnifie him with þi mouthe. 1430-40 *LYOC. Boekas* ii. ii. (1554) 197 b, This was the ende of false Machomete, .. whom Sarazins so greatly magnifie. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* viii. 14 Quofores altho France in fame did magnifie. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Columbus... was... greatly magnified with innumerable glorious titles. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 524 After this victorie, the Lorde Scales... returned to the siege, where he was... highly magnified and praysed. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 If the invention of the ship was thought so noble... how much more are letters to be magnified, which as ships pass through the vast seas of time. 1668-9 *Perris Diary* 10 Feb. Here be dined, and did mightily magnify his sauce. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 248 He had magnified him highly to the King, as much the greatest man in the Scottish Clergy. 1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 64 Sunday-school teachers admire their pupils; and the scholars magnify their teachers. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. I. 191 Everywhere men magnified his valour, genius, and patriotism.

b. *esp.* To praise, render honour to (God). *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* i. 46 And Marie seide, My soule magnifyeth the Lord, and my spirit hath gladdid in God, myn heellthe. c 1420 *LYOC. Assembly of Gods* 2102 With heuynly spyrithes, his name to magnify. 1535 *COVERDALE Eclus.* xliii. 30 Prayse the Lorde, and magnifie him as much as ye maye. 1864 *SKEAT tr. Uhland's Poems* 91 When on your knees ye luouly fell And magnified a Higher Power.

2. To make greater in size, status, importance, or qualities; to enlarge, augment. *Now rare.*

† Also, to render magnificent. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Math.* xxiii. 5 Forsothe thei alargen her filateries, and magnifie hemmys. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 143 Thanne he gan to syke For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnifie. c 1430 *LYOC. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 428 And can helmselve now best magnify With feyned port and false presumption. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xx. 6 Though he be magnified vp to the heauen, 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. xii. vii. (1622) 162 Agrippina also was magnified [L. *augur*] with the surname of Augusta. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xix. 5 If indeed yee will magnifye your selues against me, and plead against me my reproch. 1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 53 The least error in a Small Quantity, as in a Small Circle; will, in a great one, as in the Circles of the Heavenly Orbs, be proportionally Magnified. 1715 *AOLSON Freeholder* No. 10 p. 3 Arbitrary Power... creates [in a man] an Ambition of magnifying Himself, by the Exertion of such a Power in all its Instances. 1726 *BUTLER Sermon. Rolls Chap.* ix. 159 The imagined Dignity of the Person offended would scarce ever fail to magnifie the Offence. a 1729 *CONGREVE To Cynthia* 54 Speak, ere my Fancy magnifie my Fears. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 542 Her head, adorned with lappets pinned aloft, And magnified beyond all human size. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 37. 369 The spirit of law is also represented as magnified by the very act of superseding its letter. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* t. xxvii. 210 The oblique arrangement of the crevasses also magnified the labour by increasing the circuits.

b. *intr.* To become greater. *nonce-use.*

1814 J. KANOLPH 22 Mar. in *Life of Jos. Quincy* 350 The curse of slavery, however, an evil daily magnifying, great as it already is,—embitters many a moment of the Virginian landholder.

3. *trans.* To represent (persons, actions, or things) as great or greater than they are; to exaggerate. *Now often associated with sense 4.*

1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 399 Fame magnified the number and progress of their troops. 1766 *GOLOSIN. Vic. W.* xvi. It must be owned my wife... used every art to magnify the merit of her daughter. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 476 Each vainly magnifies his own success, Resents his fellows, wishes it were less. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxv. III. 397 But his enemies at home magnified the danger of Argos. 1839 *YEOWELL Ann. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 93 Fame magnified his labours. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. 176 Unquestionably external evidences... have been unduly magnified. 1852 *SIR B. BROOKE Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 81 Small evils which cannot be avoided are magnified into great ones.

4. To increase the apparent size of an object by artificial means (as with a lens or microscope). Also *absol.* (often with *advb.* accusative, to *magnify* ten, twenty, etc. *diameters*).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 60 It will magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. Although their largest Telescopes do not exceed three Feet, they magnify much more than those of an hundred among us. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 3 When magnified they appear like ill-formed warts. 1812-36 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 407 It is supposed that the ancient engravers used glass globes to magnify their figures. 1837 *GOSING & PRITCHARD Microsc.* 57 You only wish to know exactly how much it magnifies. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* III. (1879) 91 A powerful telescope will magnify an object 1000 times. fig. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 120 The effects of fogs upon our estimation of dimension... are well known: men are magnified to giants. 1864 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* III. xii. 155 Ill reports never lose by carrying: the two cats on the tiles, you know, were magnified into a hundred.

5. *intr.* A cant word for to have effect' (J.); to signify. *Now dial.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 431 p. 3 My Governess... told him I was continually eating some Trash or other... But this magnified but little with my Father. 1733 *Genit. Mag.* III. 532 Now may I lat, zir, what doez ael this magnify? 1880 *Antrins & Down Gloss.* s. v., That hurt won't magnify.

Magnifying (*mægnifaij*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MAGNIFY* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *MAGNIFY*. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1850) 162 þei meynenten antichristis prestis and here lawis... & magnifyenge of menuss lawis & dispysing of goddis lawis. 1382a—*Jude* 25 To God alote our sauour, bi Jhesu Crist oure Lord, glorie and magnifyng. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 306 Of on he wold haue fame In magnifying of his name. 1612 *BACON Ess.* *Praise* (Arb.) 354 Too much magnifying of man or matter, doth irritate contradiction. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxi. 189 Praise, and Magnifying are signified but by Words, and Actions. 1868 J. M. CAMPBELL in *Memo.* (1877) II. xiii. 203 A growing magnifying of their office on the part of the clergy.

b. *attrib.*, in *magnifying power*. c 1705 *BERKELEY Communl.* Bk. Wks. 1871 IV. 461 The magnifying power of glasses. 1774 M. MAGNIFIC *Martine Surv.* 110 Write down... what Sort of Telescope you observed with, and its length and magnifying Power. 1877 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 14 By the help of the highest magnifying powers.

Magnifying (*mægnifaij*), *ppl. a.* [f. *MAGNIFY* v. + *-ING* 2.] That magnifies, in various senses. 1650 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* Proleg. 17 The airy and empty glory of Magnifying-Fame. 1901 *Monsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 641/1 The microbes of disease are such minute... germs of life... under the microscopist's three-hundred magnifying lenses.

b. *Magnifying glass.* A glass lens, or combination of lenses, used to increase the apparent size of any object seen through it.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occas. Medit. (1848) 23 Attention, like a magnifying glass, shews us... divers particularities undiscerned by those who want that advantage. 1705 *POPE Let. to Wycherley* 23 June, 'Tis certain, the greatest magnifying Glasses in the World are a Man's own Eyes. 1859 *REEVE Britany* 187 With a strong magnifying-glass the words... may be distinctly read.

Magniloquence (*mægnilŏkwēns*). [f. *MAGNIFILOQUENT*: see *-ENCE*.] The quality of being magniloquent; loftiness of speech or expression.

1623 *COCKERAM Magniloquent*, proud speeches. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Magniloquence*,... a lofty manner of speaking, or a discourse of great matters. a 1690 *HACKET Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 65 He [Buckingham] magnified himself to serve the King, who did not foresee the envy that his magniloquence bred. 1713 *BENTLEY Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II. § 44. 28 And our Author might have seen, how all the Sects ridiculed this Magniloquence of Epicurus. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 179 We must discharge a mass of magniloquence and affectation. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xviii. 455 Cithere, foisted his own bombast into the company of Shakespeare's magniloquence. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxviii. 8 Their language is colossal, their magniloquence ridiculous.

So † **Magniloquency**, in the same sense. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 38 Neyther was this onely Stoical Magniloquency: hee did the great things he spake.

Magniloquent (*mægnilŏkwēnt*), *a.* [f. L. *magniloquus* (of the same meaning), f. *magnus* great + *-loquus* speaking + *-ENT*.] Of persons, hence of utterances or compositions: Lofty or ambitious in expression, grandiloquent. Also, *occas.*, 'talking big', boastful.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Magniloquent*, that useth a stately manner of speaking or writing. 1659 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) To Really they are no other than impetuous Hypocrites, magniloquent Montebanks. 1849 *LOXCF. Kavanagh* xxi. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 345 A large basket, containing what the Squire... in Don Quixote, called his 'fiambars',—that magniloquent Castilian word for cold collation. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. xxiii. 222 She was a trifle more magniloquent than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors and their ladies. 1891 *LOUNSVILLE Stud. Chaucer* I. iv. 426 If he meant intentionally to describe so slight a performance in so magniloquent a manner.

† 1. Misused for: Pompous, 'mouthing'. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* viii, I read my verses aloud in as resonant and magniloquent a voice as I could command.

Hence **Magniloquently** *adv.*

1849 *FRASER'S Mag.* XL. 12 So he, magniloquently, as was his wont [etc.]. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* iii. 141 To finish a study and magniloquently ticket it a picture.

† **Magniloquous**, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *magniloquus* (see prec.) + *-ous*.] = *MAGNIFILOQUENT*.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.*

Magniloquy (*mægnilŏkwi*). *rare.* [ad. L. *magniloqui-um*.] Magniloquence.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1899 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 520 Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, magniloquy, and unintelligibility.

Magniot, *obs.* form of *MAGNIOU*.

† **Magnipend**, *v. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. phrase *magnū pendere* (magnū at a great price, *pendere* to esteem, lit. to weigh).] 'Much to esteeme or set by' (Cockeram 1623).

Magnipotence, *rare*—1. [f. L. *magnipotent-em*: see next and *-ENCE*.] The quality of being 'magnipotent'; mighty power.

1851 *PATMORE in Macm. Mag.* V. 114 Jehovah's mild magnipotence Smiles to behold His children play.

† **Magnipotent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **magnipotent-em*, f. *magnus* great + *potent-em*: see *POTENT* a.] Possessing great power.

1680 *Observ.* *Curse Ye Meroz* 8 Though this be so magnipotent and all-sufficient a Sermon. 1772 *De For. Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 Satan, as he is a spirit, is magnipotent, but he never was omnipotent.

Magnirostrate (mægni'rōstrāt), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. magnirostratus*, *f. magni-us* great + *rostrum* beak: see -*rostr-*.] 'Having a long and strong beak' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Magnisonant (mægni'sōnānt), *a. rare.* [ad. late *L. magnisonant-em*, *f. magni-us* great + *pr.* *pple. of sonāre* to sound.] High sounding.

1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor, Cals Greth Hall* (1847) VII. 589 Rumpelstilzchen. . . that strange and magnisonant appellation. 1843 CAROL WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 442 A new city just starting from the mud, with some magnisonant name from Egypt or Greece.

Magnitude (mæ'gnitūd), [ad. *L. magnitudo*, *f. magni-us* great, cogn. w. Gr. μέγας, O'Leut. *mīkilo-: see MUCH. Cf. OF. *magnitude*.]

1. The quality or fact of being great, in various senses; = GREATNESS.

† *a.* Greatness of character, rank, or position. Also *adjectively*, as a title of address. *Obs.*

1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 Our wytt maye be led to the consideracyon of the gretnesse, or magnytude, of the most excellent bewteous clarete dryyne & Inuyssable. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 This Nabugodonosor transcended in magnytude and fortitude Hercules in his actes. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens Wks.* 1616 I. 961 [Boadicea's] orations. wherein is expressed all magnytude of a spirit, breathing to the libertie and redemption of her Countrey. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxii. 231 And, for proof of this, let me tell you Magnitudes [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 141 The two Secretaries of State (which were not in those days officers of that magnytude they have been since. . .) were [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warrens* 741 The United States did not omit forthwith to send an Embassy to congratulate him [King James] for his new access of magnytude.

b. In physical sense: Greatness of size or extent. † *Of sound:* Loudness. *Obs.*

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1066 To beyth they been biholden hem riche and fulle, or preve hem by their murmus magnytude. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 Profitable waters and wholesome, whiche be called sees what for the magnytude of theyme and for the copious multitude of fishes. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 149 'This said, that Magnitude does always add to the swiftness of a violent motion. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 230 That which fails in magnytude is called smal. 1727 Dr. For. *Syst. Magic* i. § (1840) 9 The height, and strength, and magnytude of their building could only serve to make its fall . . . more terrible. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 22 We have something more than the mere magnytude of the planets to allege in favour of the idea that they are inhabited. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 82 And as our eye ranged over the broad shoulders of the mountain, . . . the conception of its magnytude grew upon us.

c. Of immaterial things: Great amount or importance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 He [Saturnus] was. . . namede as godde of alle goddes for the magnytude of his power. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1531 268 b, And how the effectes ys suche lyke of y^e spiryt leuth beynde it, sheweth y^e magnytude, or gretnesse, therof. 1569 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 108 A great man, . . . even in the p^{er}fection of his crimes, find a rescue from contempt. 1806 HORSLEY *Ann.* i. iv. (1840) 70 We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the magnytude of his designs. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* ix. VIII. 29 The preparations . . . were. . . on a scale proportioned to the magnytude of the object he had in view. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 189 No conversion of such magnytude [as that of Constantine] had occurred since the Apostolic age.

2. Size whether great or small; in geometrical sense, the measure or extent of a particular line, area, volume, or angle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. i. x A signe or poynt . . . is the beginning of magnytude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bk. Physike* 74/1 Mixe of this powder the magnytude of a hasell-nut amongst a little Coiten. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 355 It is a Membrane enclosing the whole cavity of the Chest, wherefore his Figure and magnytude is answerable to that cavity. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montfey's Theat. Ins.* 1080 It is a small creature, and contemptible for its magnytude. 1725 Dr. For. *Voy. round World* (1840) 284 As to the magnytude of those rivers, he could say little. 1754 SHELTON *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 159 Reason can measure the Magnitudes and Distances of the heavenly Bodies. 1840 LARNER *Geom.* v. 59 We can never obtain an arc of the precise value of any one of the usual denominations of angular magnytude. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 94 The creations of the material world, whether they be of colossal or atomic magnytude. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 4 *Magn.* I. 119 Two infinite series of images, the magnitudes or values of which converge.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 What Magnitude so ever, is Solide or Thicke, is also broad, and long. . . A long magnytude, we terme a Line. 1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. ix. 141 Magnitudes which have one and the same magnytude one and the same proportion: are equal the one to the other. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 192 The term Magnitude or Quantity is used in Mathematics to express whatever is capable of increase or diminution. Thus a sum of money is a magnitude or quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66 A Concept is a magnitude or Quantity.

3. A class in a system of classification determined by size. *a.* Each of the classes into which the fixed stars have been arranged according to their degree of brilliancy.

The stars 'of the first magnitude' are the most brilliant; the 'sixth magnitude' includes those that are barely visible to the naked eye; the seventh and lower magnitudes are telescopic only. The classification into 'magnitudes', originally somewhat loose, as depending on the estimate formed by the individual observer, is now a matter of photometric

measurement. The word *magnitude* in this application is a literal rendering of the Gr. μέγεθος, used by Ptolemy. Formerly often denoted by the symbol *m*, as *a.m.*, *z.m.*

[1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. xxxi. (1636) 48] The first sheweth the magnitude or greatness of the starre, whether it be of the first, second, or third bignesse. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 121 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres; . . . of the first, second, third magnytude, as they use to speak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 357 He form'd the Moon Globe, and everie magnytude of Starres. 1690 LEYNOUN *Curs. Math.* 383 A star of the 1 Magnitude may be seen when the Sun is but 12 deg. below the Horizon. 1796 HENSCHE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 171, 2, 3 in, however, cannot be sufficiently kept apart from 3.2 m, or either of these expressions from 3 m, or from 2 m. 1833 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 13 A star of about the eighth magnytude. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 6/7 Eros will be detected by the naked eye as a sixth magnytude star.

† *b.* Numismatics. *Obs.*

1795 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 133 The said Coyns are all Brass of the 3d magnytude.

c. Occas. in other applications. Also, *Of the first magnytude* (fig.): of the utmost greatness or importance.

1693 G. STEPHY *Universal Sal.* viii. 47 Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be a Peer of the First Magnytude to me. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 413 In the following year there were one hundred and fifty-one [sc. earthquake shocks: they were registered in four classes], of which ninety-eight were of the first magnytude. *Mod.* To do this would be a blunder of the first magnytude.

Magnitudinous (mægnit'udinos), *a.* [f. *L. magnitudo* (-tudo) MAGNITUDE + -ous.] Characterized by magnytude; involving greatness of scale.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 223 The inference . . . is, . . . in its possible consequences, too magnitudinous, to be lightly stated in words. 1826 *Examiner* 120/1 His designs were bold, severe, magnitudinous. 1893 *Age* (Melbourne) 19 May, It has gone abroad, that directors . . . may plead positive ignorance of magnitudinous transactions.

† **Magnity**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. *L. magnitās* *f. magni-us* great: see -ITY.] = MAGNITUDE 1 *b.*

1790 *Bystander* 198 A fool . . . excites no wonder though he commit every moment follies of the greatest magnity.

† **Magnium**, *Obs.* [f. MAGN(ESIA) + -ium.] = MAGNESIUM; a name applied to the metal by Sir H. Davy in 1808 and withdrawn in 1812.

1808 [See MAGNESIUM] 11. 1812 - *Chem. Philos.* 348.

Magnolia (mægnō'liā), [*a. mod. L. magnolia*, *f. name of Pierre Magnol* (Latinized *Magnoli*), professor of botany at Montpellier, 1658-1715.] A genus of large (rarely shrubby) trees (the typical genus of the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*), cultivated for the beauty of their foliage and flowers.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Magnolia . . . tho' scarce in Virginia, has been since found to grow in great plenty in the North-West Parts of Pennsylvania. 1751 BARTRAM *Observ.* in *Trans. Penit.* etc. 69 A great hill, clothed with large Magnolia, 2 feet diameter and 100 feet high. 1799 WOROSW. *Ruth* xi, He told of the magnolia spread High as a cloud, high over head! 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 90 Here and there the beautiful magnolia displayed the exquisite whiteness of its large blossoms. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 24 The bark and fruit of all the Magnolias are possessed of the same medicinal properties.

b. The pharmacopoeial name (U. S. A.) for the bark of several species of Magnolia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

c. *atrich.* and *Comb.*

a 1821 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 146 Holding a cup like a magnolia flower. 1899 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* 11 Mrs. Aylesbury's magnolia-covered house.

Magnoliaceous (mægnō'liā'jəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Magnoliaceæ*, *f. MAGNOLIA*: see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* i. vi. 213 note, Magnoliaceous plants.

Magnoliad, *Bot.* [f. MAGNOLIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 417 Winterex, which do not seem to possess any solid distinction from Magnoliads.

Magnolite (mægnō'lit), *Min.* [f. the place-name *Magnolia* + -ITE.] A white tellurate of mercury found in minute acicular crystals, in the Magnolia district of Colorado.

1897 F. A. GENTH in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XVII. 118 Magnolite, a new Mineral. This highly interesting mineral is the product of the oxydation of coloradote.

Magnoperate (mægnō'pērat), *v. rare.* [Two formations: (1) *f. L. magnioper* greatly (short for *magnō opere*) + -ATE 3; (2) *f. L. magni-us* great + *oper-*, *opus* work: after *operate*.]

† *1. trans.* To make greater. *Obs.*

1610 HORROR *Baculum God.* Ep. Ded. (1614), Which will not a little magnoperate the splendour of your well known Honour, to these succeeding times.

2. *intr. (nonce-use).* To work at a 'magnum opus'. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* 22 June, That is right; keep to your magnum opus—magnoperate away.

Magnum (mægnū'm), [*sb. use of neut. sing. of L. magnus* great.]

1. A bottle containing two quarts of wine or spirits; also, the measure of liquor contained in such a bottle.

1788 BURNS *Prose Wks.* 40 If you add a tankard of brown stout, and superadd a magnum of right Oporto. 1806 SCOTT *Antig.* ii, Bearing in his hand an immense double quart bottle, or magnum, as it is called in Scotland. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON

in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 Tell my father we had four magnums of 1841 claret on the table. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glaives* back I. xvii. 328 [His] weakness was a too great partiality for . . . magnums of old port. 1895 *Strand Mag.* X. 556/2 The party broached a magnum of whisky.

b. *nonce-use.* A large glass (of spirits).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, They . . . ordered a glass of brandy and water all round, with a magnum of extra strength, for Mr. Samuel Weller.

2. Short for MAGNUM BONUM 2.

1889 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/6 Potatoes at wholesale Prices. —121 lb. Floury Magnums, 3s. 6d.

Magnum bonum (mægnū'm bō'nū'm), [*ncut. sing. of L. magnus* great and *bonus* good.]

1. A particular kind of large yellow cooking-plum. Also *magnum bonum* plum.

1721 MONTIER *Husb.* II. 298 The Bonum Magnum a fair yellowish green Plum. 1766 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housek.* (1778) 230 To preserve Magnum Bonum Plums. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 Two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size, and appearance, than the wild plum and the rich Magnum bonum. 1879 Miss YONGE *Magnum Bonum* I. 183 A basket of plums. . . as unlike magnum bonums as could well be.

2. A kind of potato.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/2 In. . . 1879 my employer wished me to plant half a rood of ground with Magnum Bonums.

† 3. *Sc.* (Meaning not clear: ? = MAGNUM 1.)

1790 BURNS *Ball. Dumfriess Election*, While Welsh, who ne'er yet flinched his ground High wad'd his magnum-bonum round With Cyclopean fury.

4. A large-barrelled steel pen.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 287 The street-stationers do not go beyond 2s. the gross, which is for magnum bonums.

¶ **Magnum opus.** See OPUS 2.

† **Magnus**, *Obs.* [var. of MANGANESE: cf. MAGNASE.] Black oxide of manganese, used in the Staffordshire potteries.

1640 *Rates* in *Northouck London* (1773) 838/2 Malt, the quarter &c. Magnus, the cwt. 12. 1685 *Pilot Staffdsh.* 123 The Motley-colour . . . is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese, by the Workmen call'd Magnus.

† **Mago-chemical**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. *mago*, comb. form of Gr. μάγος: see MAGUS, MAGIC.] Pertaining to magic and chemistry.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 Magical or mago-chymical arts, &c.

Magol, *obs. form of MOGUL.*

Magonnell, *magonneau*, *obs. ff. MANGONEL.*

Magophony (mægnō'fōni), *rare.* [ad. Gr. μάγωφονία, *f. μάγος* MAGUS + φόνος slaughter.] The Massacre of the Magi, a famous event in Persian history. Hence *transf.* or *fig.*

1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* i. 86 Much less would you (my Friend) have carry'd on this Magophony, or Priest-Massacre, with such a barbarous Zeal.

Magor(e), *Magosine*, *obs. ff. MOGUL, MAGAZINE.*

† **Magot** (mægnō't, mago). [Fr.]

1. A species of ape (*Macacus inuus*); the 'tail-less' Barbary Ape of Gibraltar and North Africa.

1667 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 12 There was at Paris another beast called a Tartarine, and in some places a Magot (much lyke a Baboon). 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 498 The Cynocephalus, or the Magot of Buffon. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 423 In some few this stump is so very short that there appears to be no tail, as in the magot of North Africa and Gibraltar.

2. A small grotesque figure of porcelain, ivory, wood, etc. of Chinese or Japanese workmanship.

1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xiii, Her rooms were crowded with hideous China magots. 1881 SAINTSWIN *Dryden* ii. 35 [This see *Ann. Mirab.* st. 29] cannot be considered the happiest possible means of informing us that the Dutch fleet was laden with spices and magots.

Magot, *Magozin*, *obs. ff. MAGGOT, MAGAZINE.*

Magpie (mægnō'pi). Also 7 magge pye, magpye. [f. *MAC sb.*² + PIE 1. Cf. MAGGOT-PIE, MAW-PIE.]

1. A common European bird, *Pica caudata*, of the family *Corvidæ*, having a long pointed tail and black-and-white plumage. It is well known for its noisy chatter, and is often taught to speak; its habits of pilfering and hoarding are proverbial, and it is popularly regarded as a bird of ill omen.

1605 S. ROWLEY *When You See Me* C. 3 As merie as a magge pie. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. l. 108 Disimulation. A Lady wearing a vizard of two faces, . . . in her right hand a magpye. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Universal* 62 The nine daughters of Pierus . . . were for that saucy ambition transformed into mag-pyes. 1664 H. MORE *Alst.* (1745) 333 The Locquacity of the Magpie. 1720 *Gen. Poems* (1745) l. 70 No magpie chatter'd, nor the painted Jay. 1751 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1457 No horsetoe nor magpye shall baffle our skill. 1821 CLARK *Pill. Minstr.* l. 139 And magpies that chattered, no omen so black. 1855 T. NIXON *To F. D. Maurice* 19 And only hear the Magpie gossip Garrulous under a roof of pine. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 209 The magpie, so wary in England, is tame in Norway.

b. *Austral.* Applied to the black-and-white Crow-shrike (*Gymnorhina*); also, in Tasmania, to the genus *Strepera*.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hawlyn* xviii. II. 4 A magpie was chanting his noble vespers hymn from a lofty tree. *Ibid.* xxxiii. II. 314 *note*, Magpie, a large, pied crow. Of all the birds I have ever seen, the cleverest, the most grotesque, and the most musical. 1885 T. HENLY *Fortunate Days* 47

The magpie swells from knoll or silent brake His loud sweet tune. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 277.

2. *transf.* An idle or impertinent chatterer.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. I have waited, sir, Three hours to speake wee, and not take it well. Such magpies are admitted, whilst I daunce Attendance. 1797 BURKE *Lett. to Chev. de Rivarol* (1844) III. 221 He will not care what... the whole flight of the magpies and jays of philosophy, may fancy and chatter. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 189 The Moonshree .. is not the little talkative magpie who told me about the language of the planets. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 132 He was so fond of talking that his comrades nicknamed him 'magpie'.

3. † a. A derisive term for an Anglican bishop, from the black chimere and white rocket forming his ordinary ceremonial attire (*obs.*). b. In recent use, a jocular name for the episcopal costume consisting of these vestments.

[c1645 HOWELL *Lett. Verses* to Rdr., Prelats, like magpies, in the Ayr had flown. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parsons Wedd.* iii. v. 114 Have you not heard of the Scriveners Wife that... was deliver'd of a Mag-Pie.; the Mid-wife cri'd out, 'twas born a Bishop, with Tippet and white-sleeves.] a 2704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) l. 107 Root out of them all Anti-Christian Tyranny of most abominable Bishops; let not those Silk-worms and Magpies have dominion over us. *Mod.* Did he wear a cope, or only his magpie?

4. A kind of potato.

1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1797) 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, .. magpie, rough red [etc.]. 1825 *Yrnl. of Naturalist* 31 Our chief sorts [of potato] are pink eyes, .. magpies, and china oranges.

5. A name given to a particular variety of the domestic pigeon.

1868 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 Magpies are another variety of German Toys that are well known in England. 1895 *Times* 16 Jan. 11/6 For the rest, the Magpies, black, red, yellow, and blue... deserve to be mentioned. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Mr. F. Warner has some excellent magpies.

6. *slang.* A halfpenny. (Cf. MAG sb.3)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. I'm at low-water-mark my self—only one bob and a magpie.

7. *Mil. slang.* A shot from a rifle which strikes the outermost division but one of a target, and is signalled by a black and white flag.

1884 *Times* 23 July 8/1 After running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss. 1894 *Ibid.* 14 July 10/1 He followed his first two bull's eyes with two more, then came a magpie.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *magpie-like* adj.; *magpie* diver, (a) the Golden-eye Duck, *Clangula glaucion*; (b) the Smew, *Merganser albellus*; *magpie* finch, a bird of the genus *Spermestes*; *magpie* goose (see quot.); *magpie* lark, a small Australian bird, *Grallina picta*; *magpie*-maki, a species of lemur, *Lemur macaco* (Cent. Dict.); *magpie* moth, a white moth, patched with black and some yellow spots, *Abraxas grossulariata*; *magpie* perch (see quot.); *magpie* robin = DIAL-BIRD; *magpie* shrike, a South American bird, *Cissopis leverianus*.

1796 NEMMICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 *Magpie diver, the smew. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Flower in Ireland* 107 Another local name [of the Goldeneye] is the 'Magpie Diver', a very descriptive one by reason of the black and white plumage of the adult male. 1859-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. of Birds* l. 158 The 'Magpie Finch' is an inhabitant of the countries in the vicinity of the river Gambiá. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 278 *Magpie-Goose, a common name for the Australian Goose, *Anseranus melanoleuca*. 1888 *Cassell's Pict. Australasia* II. 235 The little 'magpie-lark'. 1805 T. HARROLD *Scenes of Life* III. 104 What was before black had now assumed a 'magpie-like' appearance. 1796 NEMMICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 The large *Magpie moth, *Phal. grossulariata*. The small Magpie moth, *Phal. urticae*. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 252 Magpie moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*). 1890 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 310 The caterpillars of the Magpie Moth sometimes do a great deal of mischief. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 278 *Magpie-Perch, a West Australian, Victorian, and Tasmanian fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*. 1839 JERON in *Nadras Yrnl.* X. 263 Dial bird. *Large or *Magpie Robin. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* l. 192 *Magpie Shrike. Size of a Song-thrush: length ten inches.

Hence (*nonce-vds.*) *Magpied ppl. a.*, made like a magpie; *Magpieish a.*, magpie-like.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 64 Black slaves, magpied with white napkins round their head and loins. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 2/6 Money, which... had been abstracted and disposed of in a magpieish spirit of mischief.

Magpiety (mægpî-êti). *nonce-vd.* [jocular f. MAGPIE, after *piety*.] (Cf. quotes.)

a 245 HOOO *Farriss & Mrs. Cope* ii. 10 Not pious in its proper sense, But chattering like a bird, Of sin and grace—in such a case Mag-piety's the word. a 291 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 400/2 Conceive the agony of suppressed speech when a man is as garrulous as a magpie by nature; and my friend is that, though his magpiety is of an elevated sort.

Magre, variant of MAUGRE.

Magrei, -rey, -rie, -ry: see MAUGRE.

Magryme, obs. form of MEGRIM.

Magsgman (mægsman). *slang.* [f. MAG sb.1]. A street swindler, 'confidence man'.

1838 *The Town* 27 Jan. 276 A *magsgman* must of necessity be a great actor and a most studious observer of human nature. 1856 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces, Detective Police* (1868) 241 Tally-ho Thompson was a famous horse-stealer, couper, and magsgman. 1897 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 2/1 Almost every possible kind of convict, from the sneak-thief... to professional magsgmen.

|| *Maguari* (măgwări). [Tupi *mbagudri* (Rniz de Montoya *Tesoro de la Lengua Guarani* 1639).] A South American Stork, *Euxenura maguari*, with a forked tail.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 287 The American Stork, called by the Brasilians Maguari of Margrave. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* IX. 54 The Spaniards call it Cicogne; the Guarinis Baguari and Maguari. 1889 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* II. 107 The Maguari Stork is a well-known bird on the pampas.

Maguder, variant of MAGDARE. *Obs.*

|| *Maguey* (mægwel; Sp. magyē). Forms: 6 *magueans*, *magueis*, -eiz, -aiz, *maguay*, 7 *maguay*, *manguouay*, 8 *ma/yquey*. [Sp., a. Haytian.] The American aloe, *Agave americana*.

1555 ENEN *Decades* 135 Magueans which is an herbe much lyke unto that which is commonly called Sengrene or Orpin. [The Latin has *palmarum pnta Maguetorum, quæ est herba, etc.*] 1586 Chilton's *Voy. in Hakluyt*, About Mexico... there groweth a certein plant called magueis which yeeldeth wine [etc.]. 1859 PARKER in *Mendoza's Hist. China*, etc. 320 A plant called Maguey. ... They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drink ordinarily, and the Negroes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 They strewd round about a great quantitie of the boughes of Manguay, the leaves whereof are large and picking. 1660 F. BROOKE in *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 There are some that furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns of Manguouay. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maguey* or *Maguey*, an admirable Tree in New Spain, in the West-Indies. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 318 Their most remarkable plant is that call'd Maguey. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 758/1 He who has once slept upon a mass of the shredded fibres of the maguey, or Spanish bayonet, will not be envious of the downy couches of kings.

b. *attrib.*, as *maguey fibre*, *leaf*, *tree*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 128 They call it a Maguey Tree, and from it they get Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuffs for cloathing, or Sails for Canoes and Small Boats, and Timber for building. 1803 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 112/1 A small roll made from the fiber of the maguey leaf. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 5/1 All the maguey fibre Mexico can produce will be taken at good prices.

|| *Magus* (mă'gūs). Pl. *Magi* (mă'gdzē); also 4 *magy*. [L., a. Gr. μάγος, a. O Persian *magu-s*.]

1. *Hist.* A member of the ancient Persian priestly caste, said by ancient historians to have been originally a Median tribe. Hence, in wider sense, one skilled in Oriental magic and astrology, an ancient magician or sorcerer.

sing. [c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 184 Ther saugh I Hermes Ballenus, Lymote, and eek Simon Magus.] 1621 QUARES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1628) 93 Tyrant Canibyses being dead and gone, Mounts up a Magus, with dissembled right. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Let me rather husie my brains in quest of what a Magus was, under which Title, many Witches, Sorcerers, .. and other Diaboliques have cloakt their trumperies. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 516 Thy Magus, Goddess! shall perform the rest. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* 20 Nov. *Remains* (1816) I. 207, I have as much expectation of gaining it, as of being elected supreme magus over the mysteries of Mithra. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. l. 102 The Magus Zoroaster.

plur. [c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 49 Seynt Austyn seip þat his word Magi in the tung of Chaldee is as moche to seye as a Philosophre.] 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Factions* II. vii. K iv þ, [In Persia] their Magi (that is to say men skylful in s' secretes of nature). 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marelli* xxiii. vi. 231 In these tracts lyie the fertile fields of the Magi. 1614 SYLVESTER *Behniths Rescue* v. 307 You Parthians, Cossians, and Arabians too, By your sad Magi's deep propheticke Charms Sacerdely counsell'd. 1711 POPE *Temp.* Fame 97 There in long robes the royal Magi stand, Grave Zoroaster waves the circling wand. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 418 Among the Persians, those who are wise as to the Deity, and are its ministers, are called Magi.

b. Applied by Irish historians to the heathen sorcerers who opposed St. Patrick.

1822 LANIGAN *Ecl. Hist. Irel.* I. 224 Leogaire... set out... with a considerable number of followers and one or two of the principal Magi. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers* Irel. II. 112 320 quoted as the composition of a certain magus of the name of Con, in the ancient Life of St. Patrick. 1887 SIR D. O. HUNTER BLAIR in *A. Belesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch. of Scotl.* I. 72 Thereupon the Magi, or Druidh, bitterly reproached the parents for their adoption of Christianity. *Ibid.* I. 73 Broichan, the Magus of King Brude.

c. *transf.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* u. ii. (1872) 94 His Father, .. the magus of the *Times*, had talk and argument ever ready.

2. *spec. The (three) Magi*: the three 'wise men' who came from the East, bearing offerings to the infant Christ.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 81 Wherefore and whi wysemen that tyme, Maistres and letred men Magy (C. Magi) hem called. 1652 GAULE *Magstrom.* 13 The Magi that came to Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Balthasar*, .. one of the *Magi*, or wise-men, vulgarly called the three Kings of Collein. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 405 A golden medal, said to be among the offerings of the eastern magi to Jesus Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 281 Whence the wise men of the East who came to see Christ are called simply Magi.

† *Magusian*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -IAN.] A magian; a follower of the magi.

1887 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 530 The Magusians .. are given to Incest after the custome of their Mother country Persia.

Magyar (ma'dyar), *sb.* and *a.* [The native name.]

A. *sb.*

1. An individual of that Mongoloid race, now

forming, numerically and politically, the predominant section of the inhabitants of Hungary.

1797 TOWNSON *Trav. Hungary* 141 An old Magyar to be obliged to learn, and to learn the German language! 1848 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 29 That the Magyars settled in Hungary during the ninth century is certain. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The moment it [a British fleet] threatens Trieste the Magyar will be in arms. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CCXXV. 557 The Magyars received the knowledge of southern products and of agriculture from their Turkic neighbors.

2. The language of the Magyars; Hungarian.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 73 Volumes written in Latin, German and Magyar. 1836 CHARNOCK in *Anthrop. Rev.* IV. 172 In the Magyar there is only one conjugation for all regular verbs. 1884 EM. DE LAVELEYE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 820 He... translated Stuart Mill's 'Liberty' into Magyar. *Comb.* 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 The Hungarian stage, being thus limited to the Magyar-speaking population... can never enjoy European fame.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magyars, or to the language of the Magyars.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 34 The letters of the Magyar alphabet which require particular notice are 6 [etc.]. 1842 39 Scarcely a fragment remains of old Magyar minstrelsy. 1881 MAXWELL *Land. Labour* I. 25 The Magyar noblesse. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes in Life Adventure* 150 Dives hospitable Magyar country-houses.

Hence *Magyarism*, the principles of Magyar patriotism; *Magyarize v. trans.*, to assimilate to the Magyar type; to translate (names) into Magyar; hence *Magyarized ppl. a.*; *Magyarization*; *Magyarizing vbl. sb.*

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GERARDE *Herbal* III. iv. 1221 This shrubby tree called Macaleb or Mahaleb is also one of the Priests. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Macaleb*, the bastard Coralor Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, chains, and bracelets are made. 1712 *Tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 13 Mahalep is the Kernel of a small Berry, almost like a Cherry-Stone. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict.*, *Trade, Mahlib, melub*, the fragrant kernels of *Prunus Mahaleb* of Linnaeus, strung as necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Sind and other parts of India. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Fruit Grower's Guide* II. 120 The Mahaleb is the principal dwarfing stock.

Mahammudan, obs. form of MOHAMMEDAN.

Mahan, obs. form of MAUND, Indian weight.

|| **Mahant** (māh'ant). *Indian*. Also 9 mehant. [Hindi.] A religious superior.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 2471 The ruling power was held by the priests of the Gossains, distinguished by the appellation of Mehants. 1896 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 160 A venerable Mahant, or high-priest of the Gossains, now advanced.

|| **Maharaj** (maharāj). [Hindi *mahārāj*, f. *mahā* great + *rāj* sovereignty; (in compounds) sovereign.] = next.

1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. 11 A small tent through which all must pass before they could enter the presence of the Maharaj. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8/2 Calcutta Corporation... the following resolution was proposed by the Maharaj Kumar Prodyat Tagore.

|| **Maharaja(h)** (maharāj'za). Also 7 mau raja(h). [Hindi *mahārājā* great king, f. *mahā* great + *rājā* RAJA(h).] The title of certain Indian princes.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 3. p. 76 Seva Gi. is preparing to be installed Mau Raja, or Arch Raja, at his Court at Raicee. 1874 *Mau Rajah*, 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke* 2/4, I went to Maha Rajah Nundoomar. 1859 *Lanc. Wand. Ind.* 38 The Maharajah with his suite appeared.

|| **Maharanee** (maharā'nē). [Hindi *mahārānī*, f. *mahā* great + *rānī* queen.] The wife of a maharajah.

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. vii. 472 The maharajah was... childless. His wife, the maharanee, was... only twelve years of age.

Mahaseer, -sur, variants of MAHEER.

Mahatma (māh'atmā). [ad. Skr. *mahātman* 'great-souled', f. *mahā* great + *ātman* soul.] In 'Esoteric Buddhism', one of a class of persons with preternatural powers, imagined to exist in India and Tibet.

1834 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1/1 One of Madame Blavatsky's Mahatmas. 1888 MRS. BLAVATSKY *Secr. Doctr.* II. 173 The Third Race had thus created the so-called Sons of Will and Yoga, or the 'ancestors'... of all the subsequent and present Ahrats, or Mahatmas, in a truly immaculate way.

Mahayme, obs. form of MAIM.

|| **Mahdi** (mā'dī). Also 9 mohdi, mahadi, -dee, mehdi, mehdee. [Arab. *مهدى mahdī*, lit. 'he who is guided aright', passive pple. of *هدى hadā* to lead in the right way.] A spiritual and temporal leader expected by the Mohammedans to appear in the latter days. In recent use chiefly applied to certain insurrectionary leaders in the Soudan from about 1880, who are alleged to have claimed to be the predicted 'Mahdi'.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 1251 Mohammed, who was proclaimed Khalif at Medina in the year of the Hejira 125, and who assumed the title of Mohdi or Mahdi. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. xiv. 246 Some years ago a celebrated impostor, who called himself Mahadee... made his appearance among the Soosos and Mandingos. 1868 J. P. BROWN *Derivatives* II. 74 It is from among the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the Mehdee. 1885 *Times* 20 Mar. 5/5 The desert Arabs state that a new Mahdi has appeared in Kordofan.

Hence **Mahdiship**, the dignity or position of a Mahdi; **Mahdism**, **Mahdi-ism**, the rebel movements in the Soudan about 1880-1885, and subsequently, under leaders claiming to be the Mahdi; **Mahdian**, **Mahdist**, **Mahdi-ist**, an adherent of a pretended Mahdi.

1884 *19th Cent.* May 816 The impostor who has... laid claim to the Mahdiship. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 1 Mahdism is essentially a Shiya doctrine. 1835 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 3/1 Mahdi-ism is in his eyes a real danger. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. 5/2 A demonstration... was made against Metemneh, in order to draw the Mahdists off. 1885 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 5/1 No bardy Mahdian got nearer than twenty yards. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/1 The invasion of Egypt by the Mahdists in August, 1889. 1897 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 6/4 Gordon, and Sir Samuel Baker... were even more responsible for the rise of Soudanese Mahdism than the Mahdi himself.

Mahe, **Mahem**, obs. ff. MAW sb., MAIM.

Mahen, **Maheym**, obs. ff. MAY v., MAIM.

Mahiz, obs. form of MAIZE.

Mahlstick, variant of MAULSTICK.

Mahlstrom, Ger. form of MAELSTROM.

|| **Mahmudi**. Obs. Also 7 mammothee, mamudee, mahomedee, mamoodo, mammo(o)da, mam(m)oodoe, mahmoudi, -y, 7-8 mamooda, 8 mahmoodoe, mahmudie, mahmoude. [Pers. *محمودی mahmūdī*, f. the name of Shah Mahmūd.]

A Persian money of account, orig. a silver coin of the approximate value of twelve pence. Also, a gold coin formerly circulating in India.

1612 R. COVERTE *True Rep.* etc. 34 A Mammothee... being nine pence English. 1652 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 523 Their monies in Persia of silver are the Abacee, the Mahomedee [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 63 An Abassi and a Mahmoudi, which is as much as a Chai, and a Para. 1814 *Ibid.* III. 18 There is also a Mogole Silver-Coin, called Mahmoudi, which is worth about eleven Sols and a half. 1783 GLADWIN *Ayzen Akbery* I. 17 The Mahmoodie and Mozuffery of Guzerat and Malwah. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 1761 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes. 1878 *Note in Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 407 The Mahmudi was a gold coin of Gujrat.

Maho, variant of MAHU Obs.

|| **Mahoe** (māh'ō). Bot. Also 7-8 mahot, maho, 8 moho, 9 mohoe, mohaul. [Carib *mahou*; the early spelling *mahot* is Fr.]

1. The name of several trees. (Also *mahoe-tree*.) a. A stercoliacous tree or large shrub (*Sterculia caribaea*), a native of the West Indies. b. A malvaceous shrub or tree (*Paritium tiliaceum* and *P. elatum*), with a wide range through tropical countries. c. Applied with qualifications to similar plants of various genera. (See quot. 1866.)

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Carib. Isl.* I. viii. 49 [fr. Rochefort 1658] Of the Tree called Mahoe there are two kinds, Mahot-franc, and Mahot d'herbe. 1691 OGLEBY *America* 348 The Mahot-Tree, of the Bark of which are made Laces and Points. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. iii. 37 They make their Lines both for fishing and striking with the Bark of Mahoe. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 284 The Mountain Mahoe... grows to a considerable size... and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-tree. 1774 GOLDIE *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 162 Having fed upon the flowers of the mahot... it [the iguana] goes to repose upon the branches of the trees. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 2931 In the West Indies the whips with which the slaves are lashed are made from the fibres of *Hibiscus arboreus* (mahoe or mohaul). 1866 *Treas.* Vol. 711/1 Mahoe, blue or common, *Paritium elatum*. —, bombast, *Ochroma Lagopus*. —, Congo, *Hibiscus clypeatus*. —, grey or mountain, *Paritium elatum*. —, seaside, *Thespesia populnea*.

2. The wood or the fibre of some of these trees.

1897 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 6/3 In rods alone there was an almost endless variety, whether of built cane... blue mahoe... or any other material.

3. *attrib.*, as *mahoe bush*; *mahoe-piment*, *Daphnopsis caribaea* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864, p. 785).

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 127 Some of the very low land is covered with water... producing only rank coarse grass and Mahoe bushes.

|| **Mahoe** (māh'ō). [Maori.] The New Zealand Whitewood-tree, *Melicope ramiflora*.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 49 Mahoe (*Melicope ramiflora*), grows to a height of not more than fifty feet. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. s.v. *Melicope*, *M. ramiflora* is the Mahoe of the New Zealanders, which must not be confounded with the Mahoe of the West Indies.

† **Mahoganite**, slang. Obs. [f. MAHOGANY + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 9 note, A mahoganite is one who rides at a most infernal pace about the introduction of the second bottle... with his knees under any semicircular mahogany fire table.

Mahoganize (māh'gān'iz), v. U. S. Also mahoganyize. [f. MAHOGANY + -IZE.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1848-59 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mahoganyite*, to paint wood in imitation of mahogany. 1855 OGLEBY *Mahoganyite* (American).

Mahogany (māh'gānī). Also 7 mohogoney, 8 mohog(g)ony, mahogena, mahogon(e)y. [Written *mohogoney* in 1671; of unknown origin. The Eng. word was adopted into botanical Latin by Linnaeus (1762) as *mahogoni*, and is prob. the source of the continental forms: F. *mahogoni*, *mohogon* (rare), It. *mogano* (*mogogane*, *mogogon*, etc.), Pg. *mogno*, G. *mahogani*, Du. *mahonie*, Sw. *mahogny*, Da. *mahogni*.]

The statement that the word is Carib is founded on a misreading by Von Martius: see J. Platt, Jr. in N. & O. 9th Ser. VIII. 202. The only known name in the Carib language is *caboa*, which has been adopted in Sp-1.

1. The wood of *Swietenia Mahagoni* (N. O. *Cedrelaceae*), a tree indigenous to the tropical parts of America, esp. Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It varies in colour from yellow to a rich red brown, is remarkably hard and fine-grained, and takes a high polish. Also with qualification denoting the special variety or place of origin, as *Baywood*, *Cuba*, *Honduras*, *Jamaica*, *Spanish mahogany*.

1671 OGLEBY *America* 338 Here [in Jamaica] are... the most curious and rich sorts of Woods, as Cedar, Mohogoney, Lignum-vite, Ebony [etc.]. 1793 *London Gaz.* No. 3917/3 On Wednesday... will be... exposed to Public Sale... the Cargo of the Galeon called the Touro... consisting of... Cocoa... Braziletto, Mohogony. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 15 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, Was there Mahogena in former days? a 1745 T. WARTON *Poems* (1748) 109 Odious! upon a wain-plank to dine! No—the red-vein'd Mohogony he mine! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxx, He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany. 1842 GUILT *Archil.* (1859) 187 The variety called Spanish Mahogany, and imported from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and other West India islands [etc.]. *Ibid.* 996 The Jamaica mahogany is the hardest and most beautiful. 1866 JEFFERSON *Be.* about Dr. I. 185 He [Gibbons] brought into domestic use the mahogany with which one has so many pleasant associa-

tions. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 15 Oak, teak, and mahogany should find a place in the workshop more often than they do, the mahogany being what is often called cedar, to distinguish it from the very hard Spanish wood. The softer and more common kind is from Honduras. 1892 *Med. Trade Circular*, Mahogany, Mexican, sd. to 6d. per foot, superficial. Do, Tobacco, sd. to 7d. per foot, superficial.

b. The tree itself.

1759 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Cedrus*. The second Sort is the Mahogany, whose Wood is now well known in England. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 462 The bark... of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*) is also accounted febrifugal.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly with qualification, to various woods resembling mahogany, and to the trees producing them. In Australia mainly used for various species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. the Jarrah (*E. marginata*), and for *Tristania conferta* (N. O. *Myrtaceae*): see MORRIS *Austral Eng.* (1898) 278-9.

African mahogany, *Khaya Senegalensis*; **Bastard mahogany**, *Mayaya (Katonia) aptata*; also *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. marginata*; **East India mahogany**, *Seymouria febrifuga*; **Forest mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *E. microcarpa*; **Indian mahogany**, *Cedrela Toona*; **Madeira mahogany**, *Persia indica* (see MADEIRA 1); **Mountain mahogany**, *Betula lenta* and *Cercocarpus ledifolius*; **Red mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera*; **Swamp mahogany**, *Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*; **Whitemahogany**, (in Jamaica) *Stenotomum bifurcatum*; (in Australia) *Eucalyptus robusta*; also *E. pilularis*. (See *Treas.*, Bot. 1866.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 404/2 (*Swietenia Senegalensis* has also been formed into a new genus, *Khaya*, and is the tree yielding African mahogany. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. iv. 132 Mahogany—Jarrah—Eucalyptus—grows on white sandy land. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/1 The main saloon is finished in white mahogany throughout.

3. *collog.* A table, esp. a dining-table.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxvi, I had hoped... to have seen you three gentlemen... with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlour. 1846 THACKERAY *Ed. Snobs* xxai, Other families did not welcome us to their mahogany. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xlii, George was going... to bring the supply question on the mahogany. 1850 *Florist's Frl.* 149 Nearly forty gathered round Mr. Lidgard's mahogany after the exhibition. 1891 Mrs. WALFORD *Mitchell of Menica* III. 90, I could have put my feet under his mahogany... with the very greatest satisfaction.

4. *slang and dial.* a. A Cornish beverage compounded of gin and treacle. b. A strong mixture of brandy and water.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781, 30 Mar., They [the Cornish fishermen] call it Mahogany; and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle well beaten together. 1866 *Quiz Grand Master* II. 34 note, It is believed that drinking mahogany (a strong description of brandy punch) is the best preventive against the sun's heat. The remedy is in general reputed in Bombay. 1823 L. BOND *Hist. E. & W. Loc. 82 note*, At a trial at the Cornish Assizes some years ago, a witness... puzzled his lordship and the council, by telling them he was... 'eating Fair maids and drinking Mahogany'. 1852 C. J. MATTHEWS *Little Tiddlers* 20 *Capt. Littlepob.* I've been obliged to... diet myself on stiff brandy and water. *Brownsmith.* Mahogany? I have got some... black as coffee, strong as mustard.

5. A kind of moth, *Noctua tetra*.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 370 *Noctua tetra*, the Mahogany.

6. *attrib.*, and quasi-*adj.* a. Made of mahogany. 1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 225 Mahogany window seats: A Marble Table for Side-board on a Mahogany Stand. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* (ed. 2) I. 179 The world of England has been, for some years past, running mad after mahogany furniture. 1773 GOLDIE *Stamps to Comp.* IV. Then there's a mahogany table. 1864 *SALA Quite Alone* I. v. 75 In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks. 1885 R. HUCHANAN *Amman Water* ix, At one side of the room stood a large mahogany bed.

b. Of the colour of polished mahogany, reddish-brown. Also *absol.*

1737 W. SALMON *Country Builder's Estim.* (ed. 2) 101 Chocolate-Colour, Mahogany-Colour, Cedar and Walnut-tree-Colour. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. lxxi, Their natural colour... degenerated into a mahogany tint. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 41/2 To stain Wood of a Mahogany Colour. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Frls.* (1823) 292 Molly Luze, suffused with mahogany blushes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 384/1 His testy temper and mahogany complexion obtained him credit for being an American. 1839 *Tr. Lamarine's Trav.* East 103/1 Their legs and hands were... painted a mahogany colour. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxiv, Travelling people usually get more or less mahogany. 1893 STEVENSON *Carri-o* 359 We saw he was a big fellow with a mahogany face.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *mahogany-dust*, *-plank*, *-trade*, *-wood*; *mahogany-brown*, *-red* adjs.; *parasyntetic*, as *mahogany-coloured*, *-faced* adjs. Also *mahogany-birch*, *Betula lenta*; *mahogany cutter*, a workman employed in felling and trimming mahogany; *mahogany gum*, *Australian*, the jarrah; *mahogany scrub*, *Australian*, a tract thickly covered with 'mahogany' or jarrah trees; *mahogany tree*, (a) the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, or any of the trees to which the name is transferred (see 2); (b) *jarrah*, a dining table.

1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* 42, 1st of April, when the 'Mahogany Cutters' harvest may be said to commence. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 15 By 'mahogany dust' I mean... the dust of the mahogany. 1739 *Will* and glue a nail hole may be filled with 'mahogany' in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1859) 53. The paste... is of a dark plank. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 513. The paste... is of a dark plank, frequently 'mahogany-wood', felsen. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. vi. 231 Part of our road lay through a thick

renning, *Maides Haire, and petite Muguet. 1037. *Costus*
Adam in Eden ccxxliii. It is called . . in English Ladies
Bedstraw, and sometimes Maids haire, from the finenesse

of the leaves. 1633 *Foro Tis Pity* iii. ii, May bee, 'tis but the *Maidens sickness, an overflux of youth. 1603 *North's Plutarch*, *Canillius* (1612) 150 Faire *maide slanes dressed vp like gentlewomen. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. 892 He stayed so long, that his Church presumed him dead, and herself a *Maid-Widow, which lawfully might receive another Husband. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2203 And bonte he finde me *maide wimman... Send me azen to me fon.

† **Maid**, sb. 2. Corrupt form of MEDINE, Egyptian coin. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 134 At... Alexandria, They account by Ducats, either Ducat de Pargo, of 120 Maids, or Italian Ducat of 35 Maids.

Maid, v. [f. MAID sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* To do maids' work; to act as a maid. 1600 *PINERO Gay Lad*, *Quex* i. 14 And when I got sick of maiding, I went to Dundas's opposite, and served three years at the hairdressing.

2. *trans.* = MAIDEN v. 2. Hence *maiding-tub*.

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*

Maid, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MAKE v.

|| **Maidan** (māidān). *Indian*. Also 7 *maydan*, *medon*, *mei-*, *m(e)ydan*, *midan*, 9 *maidaun*. [Pers. میدان *maidan*.] An open space in or near a town; an esplanade or parade-ground.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* i. iv. 423 The Medon, which is a pleasant greene, in the middle whereof is a May-pole to bang a light on. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* v. (1669) 172 The Meydan, that is the great Market-place. *Ibid.* 178 The Market-place, or Maydan, is large and noble. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 249 The Midan, or open space before the Caun's Palace. 1845 *STOCQUELIER Handbk. Brit. India* (1845) 189 Dum Dum... is a spacious cantonment, with an extensive maidan, or esplanade. 1879 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, etc.* (1896) 283 Before me on the maidan is the plain monument to Sir Mount Stuart Jackson.

† **Maid-child**. *Obs.* = MAIDEN-CHILD.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 14378 He had Hengest his dring 31uen him þat maide-child. *Ibid.* 24529 Moni maide child wes þere. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 11299 (Laud) For maide child [other texts: maide child] as long also. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 95 A mayde child cam in hire compaignye. c. 1450 *MVRC* 277 Also thus mote ben hem sayde, Bofe for knaue chylidere & for mayde, That [etc.]. 1555 *COVERDALE Lev.* xii. 5 But yf she beare a maydechilde [1611 *maid child*]. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. iii. 6 [She] brought forth a Mayd child calld Marina.

Maiden (māid'n), sb. and a. Forms: 1 *mæzden*, *mæden*, *Northumb.* *mæi(z)den*, 2 *mæzðon*, 3 *mei-*, *meiden*, 3 *maiden*, *Orm.* *mæzðenn*, 4 *mayden*, (4 *mapen*, 4-6 *ma-*, *mai-*, *maj-*, *maydan*, *-din(e)*, *-don*, *-dun*, *-dyn*, 6 *madne*, 9 *maden*), 3 *maiden*. [OE. *mæiden* str. neut. = OHG. *magatin* (MHG. *magatin*; the mod.G. *mädchen* is not identical) = OTeut. type **magadino* --: Pre-Teut. **mogh^hol^hino-n*, a dim. formation (see -EN) from **mogh^hiti-s* maiden, girl, represented by Goth. *magap-s*, OHG. *magad* (MHG. *maget*, mod.G. *magd*, maidservant), OS. *magath* (MDu. *maghet*, Du. *maagd*), OE. *mæzð*, *mæzð* maid, virgin; related to Pre-Teut. **mogh^hu-s* boy, young man (OIrish *mug* slave, Avestic *magu* young man), whence Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *mog-r*, OS., OE. *magu*. Cf. MAY sb. 1.]

A. sb.

1. A girl; a young (unmarried) woman; = MAID 1. (Not now in colloquial use exc. dial.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gaf heonun nys þys mæden [1160 *lætton mæzdon*] deað soðlice ac heo sleaþ. c. 1100 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 310/9 *Puella*, mæden, oððe zæong wifman. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2214 He nom of þan monkunne preo swiðe feire mæziene. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2749 Hirdes wolden þe maidens deron. Oc moyseðs ðo hem gan weren. 1340 *Hauvot. Pr. Consc.* 4966 Alle men sal ryse þan þat ever had life, Man and woman, mayden and wyfe. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (Thomas) 58 A madyne com amange þam all of hebrew borne In-to þe land. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1263 Maydens for morning haue þere mynde loste. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 580 In Lanryk duelt a gentill woman that a madyne myld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* vii. A maiden of a noble house and old. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 155 (Gods mercie maiden) dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother? 1710 *Taller* No. 252 p. 5 We... have a Boy and a Girl: The Lad Seventeen, the Maiden Sixteen. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ix, Maidens, who from the distant hamlets come To dance around the Fyfield elm in May. 1855 *Connoisseur* 227 'Maidens', as the Cornish people term girls from 15 to 17 years of age. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxi. 173 A vigorous English maiden might have ascended the [ice] fall without much difficulty. 1887 *BOWEN Virg.*, *Æneid* ii. 238 Round it advance in procession unwedded maidens and boys.

b. A female child. *Obs.* exc. dial.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4707 To clippen swa þe cnappes shapp, & toffrenn lac for mæzðenn.

2. A virgin; spec. of the Virgin Mary († *maiden Mary*); = MAID 2. Now rare.

a. 1035 *Laws of Cnut* ii. c. 52 (153) Gif hwa mæden nyl-næme, si quis violenter virginem opprimat. a. 1172 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þet halie meiden onswerde and seide Quomodo [etc.]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2120 Þez þennendenn þatt zho wære wif, Acc zho wære mæzðenn clene. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 3/68 1-bore he was of þe maydene Marie! c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28483 (Cott.), I.. forced sum woman with nede, and mabens refit þair mabenede. 1387 *TREvisa Nigden* (Rolls) Vi. 319 þe kyng zaf here lond for to bulde tweie abbayes of maydens. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2040 þat comes but to harme, Gers maidens be mart, marriage fordone. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 27 Goddes some tuke flesche and blode of þe blyssed maydene Marie. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xix. 760 A clene mayden I am for hym and

for alle other. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 88 Why then you are no maiden.

b. *transf.* A man that has always abstained from sexual intercourse; = MAID 2 c. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Havelok* 995 Of bodi was he mayden clene. 1377 *LANGP. P. Pl.* B. ix. 173 Maydenes and maydenes machie 30w togideres. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 277 He was a munk and priour of his hys, & a clene mayden. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. xiv, Syre Percyvale... was a parfyte clene mayden. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mouns Perfect* D. iij, Y^e grete nombre of his apostles were maydens.

3. An unmarried woman, spinster; = MAID 3. *Obs.* exc. dial. *Old maiden* (rare) = OLD MAID.

To go maiden: to remain single.

1775 *Tender Father* I. 139 This gentlewoman was an old maiden, and possessed many particularities. a. 1802 *Cruel Sister* xiv. in Child *Ballads* I. 128/2 Your cherry cheeks and your yellow hair Gard me gang maiden evermair.

4. A maid-servant, a female attendant. (Cf. MAID 4.) *arch.* and *dial.* † *Maiden of honour* = MAID OF HONOUR.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 159 Forþon þu nu scaewa þines mæg-ðenes eapmodnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8965 Hire maidens brohte hire clene water ewere wanne heo lete. 13... *Cœr de L.* 880 The kynges daughter ȝaf ȝin her bower, With her maydenys of honour. 1377 *LANGP. P. Pl.* B. v. 630 Charite and Chastite ben his chief maydenes. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 To Aneys hir mayden, a russet kyrtell. a. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 251 in *Dunbar's Poems* 293 He had the madin kindill on the fyre. 1595 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 123 He requyres in marriage one of the Quenes madnes. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxlii. 2 As the eyes of a maiden [look] unto the band of her mistress. 1631 *WEVER Acc. Funeral Mon.* 446 The Ladies of the Court, and Maydens of Honor.

5. The instrument, similar to the guillotine, formerly used in Edinburgh for gibbetting criminals; applied occas. to the *Halifax gibbet* (see GIBBET 1 c.).

1581 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 86, June 2, 1581.—The Earle of Morton was beheaded with the axe of the Maiden he himself had caused make. 1721 *RAMSAY Genty Tibby* iii, My wyzen with the maiden shore. 1722 *WOOROW Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* II. 545 Falling down on his knees upon the Stool, [the Earl of Argyle] embraced the Maiden... very pleasantly. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 121 The Guillotine... (a French engine of our Halifax Maiden). 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 565 The rude old guillotine of Scotland, called the Maiden.

6. *Sc.* The last handful of corn cut in the harvest-field, often rudely shaped into the figure of a girl and decorated with ribbons (cf. KIRK-BABY). Also *harvest maiden*.

1786 *Harst Rig xxxvi.* (1794) 42 For now the Maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 550 The fortunat lass who took the Maiden was the Queen of the feast. 1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 95 A former neighbour... Who had with them for wedding bruises run, And from them off the harvest maiden won.

b. The harvest-home and the feast with which it was celebrated.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 144 (Jam.) The master has them bidden Come back again, be't foul or fair 'Gainst gloamin', to the Maiden. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/1 We speak always of our Harvest Homes as 'Maidens'.

7. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. *dial.* A clothes-horse. c. *north. dial.* A washerwoman's dolly.

a. 1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* iii. 286/2 The Maidens or Damsels, the two Stands in which the Spindle turns.

b. 1859 E. WAUGH 'Come whoam to thi Childer & Me' 28 Poems 55 So aw iron't o my cloas reet weel, An' aw hang'd 'em of't maiden to dry. 1881 [see maiden-maker in 10].

c. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 32 A Machine for washing of Linnen, called a Yorkshire Maiden. 1781 *REES Cyc.*, *Maiden*... the name of a machine first used in Yorkshire, and since introduced into other places, for washing of linen. [The apparatus as described consists of a dolly fitted to a covered wooden tub. This use of the name has app. not survived.] 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Maiden*, an instrument used in the laundry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. The maiden is sometimes called a peggy or dolly.

† 8. The name of a fish. (? = MAID sb. 8.) *Obs.*

1555 *EÖEN Decades* 269 Dried fysshe as soles maydens playces. [1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* ii. ii. in *Bullen Old Plays* (1885) IV. 145 For whom weare you a fishinge? *Mild.* Marry, for maydens;... But, my gutts, Howe they are sweld with sea brine.]

9. Short for *maiden horse*, *over*, *race*, *tree* (see B.).

1807 *Sir J. MALCOLM in Life* (1856) I. xiv. 379 note, Grant and I have two horses for the two first maidens. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 [Cricket] Shaw joined Selby, and when a couple of maidens had been sent down luncheon intervened. 1894 *Field* 9 June 830/2 A plantation of young apple trees... mostly maidens and two-year-olds, was badly attacked by green aphids. 1898 *Stratford-up-Avon Herald* 11 Feb. 4/4 The Warwickshire Hunt Cup... For horses five years old and upwards, maidens at the time of closing.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maiden-blush*; *maiden-faced*, *tongued* adjs.; *maiden-maker*, *-monger*; *maiden-bark*, ? the bark of saplings; *maiden-feast*, the feast after cutting the maiden (sense 6); † *maiden-gear*, † *-gom*, virginity; † *maiden-heart*, a variety of pear; *maiden-meek* a, meek as befits a maiden; † *maiden-nut* (see quot.); *maiden-rip* *Sc.* = 6; *maiden-servant* = sense 4; *maiden-skate* *Sc.* (see quot.); † *maidens' light*, a light (in a church) maintained by maidens; † *maidens' milk* = LAC VIRGINIS; *maiden-widowed* a, *nonce-wid.*, widowed while still a maiden.

1832 *Planting* 92 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Tiller

or Tellar, a shoot selected... to stand... for *maiden bark, 1605 *BRETTON Soules Immort.* *Crown* (Grosart) 1/2 52a shewes her there the *Maiden-blush complexion, betwixt the cherrie Red, and snowie White. 1655 *GURMALL Ch. & Ar.* verse 14, ix. (1669) 36/2 His Maiden-blush modestly will not suffer him to declare his sin. 1861 J. RUFFIN *Dr. Antonio*, The maiden-blush clearness of the skin. 1869 *GOLING Ovid's Met. vii.* (1753) 151 Boreas sonnes had chaste Away the *maiden-faced foules that did the vills velle was. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 550 It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a 'Maiden Feast', upon the finishing of the harvest. 1710 *D'URFEY Pills* I. 130 My father takes me for a Saint, Tho' weary of my 'Maiden Geer. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* x. 148 Chaste Winifred; who chose Before her *maiden-gems she forcibly would lose [etc.]. 1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* II. 295 The Lewis Pear, or by some the *Maiden-heart. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 143 *Maiden Maker (Clothes Horse). 1847 *TENNISON Prince* iii. 118 Yet *maiden-meek, I prayed Concealment. a. 1645 *FLETCHER Custom of Country* i. 1, This thing you study to betray your child to. This *Maiden-monger. 1884 *KNOWL Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Maiden Nut, the inner one of two nuts on the same screw; the outer is the jam-nut. 1881 J. WALKER *Faint to Auld Reekie*, etc. 12 She grips some stalks and twists the *maiden-rip in triple strands. 1533 *GAY Right Vay* (1888) 11 Thous sal noth desir thy nichtburs will *maiden seruand beist or any thing quihik pertenis to him. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 If the wench, (for so she calls us maiden-servants) takes care of herself she'll improve. 1547-8 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w.* Acc. (1896) 275 Fer viij li. of wax for the *Maydens light vs. 1810 *NEILL Litt Fishes* 28 (Jam.) The young both of the Thombak and the Skate are denominated *Maiden-skate. a. 1400-50 *Stech. Med. MS.* 4 A water bat is clepyd *maydynis mylke. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 100 *Maiden tongud he was, and thereof free. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 135, I a Maid, die

*Maiden-widowed. b. In various plant-names; † *maiden-lip* (s. *Echinopernum Lappula*); † *maiden mercury*, a name for male plants of *Mercurialis annua*; *maiden oak*, *Quercus sessiliflora*; *maiden pink*, *Dianthus deltoides*; *maiden plum* (tree), a name given to two West Indian trees, (a) *Conocladia integrifolia*, (b) *Chrysobalanus*; *maiden rose* = MAIDEN'S BLUSH; † *maidens' honesty*, *Clematis vitalba*. Also MAIDENHAIR, MAIDENWEED.

1589 *RIDER Bith.* *Scot.* 1748 *Maiden lips, or tasil, lappago. 1598 *LATE Dodoes* i. lii. 78 This kinde may be called in English... Daughters Phyllon, or *Mayden Mercury. 1648 *Phylogist* III. 883 note, The Quercus sessiliflora they [woodmen] call White Oak and *Maiden Oak. 1755 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* 7 July, Pinks, *maiden, *Dianthus deltoides*. 1766-67 WITHERING *Erit. Plants* (ed. 2) ii. 110 *Maiden Pink*, Sandy meadows, pastures, and heaths. 1881 *J. HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 476 At Makerston Crags... the spindle-tree, maiden-pink, and the common feverfew grew. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 131 The *Maiden Plumb-tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 *Maiden Plumb*, *Chrysobalanus*. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 173 *Maiden-plum*, *Conocladia integrifolia*. 1827 G. DART *Sylvia* 102 Here's a garland of red *maiden-roses for you. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. 89 She has just as much colour as any woman ought to have—the maiden-rose tint. a. 1691 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Wilt.* (1847) 49 Wild wheat, *maiden's honesty, polydium [etc.]. 1691 *RAY Hist.* 50 Calver-keys, hare's-parsley, mayden's-honesty, are country names unknown to me.

B. *adj.* (from appositive and attributive uses of the sb.). Cf. VIRGIN.

I. Literal uses.

1. Appositive uses. a. Unmarried; now chiefly in *maiden aunt*, *lady*, *sister*. † b. Of a child: Female; see MAIDEN-CHILD (obs.). † c. Virgin; sometimes said of men (obs.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5546 (Cott.) þe knau bams... þai suld... sla, þe maiden barns þai suld lat ga. 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 2109 (Göt.) Iohn, maiden saint, ian broþer, þam lued wud crist þan ani oþer. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6080 39f an husbond chylidryn haue, one or two, mayden or knave. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 196 And euerych kith [ebes] his leman Of þat gentill maiden wiman. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 8, b. The Moorish women and maydens slaues. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poess.* iii. (Arb.) 192 To blazon forth the Brytonn mayden Queene. 1591 *SHAKS. r. Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 38 Thou Maiden youth, be vanquishd by a Maide. 1640 *Witt Recreat.* 6 166 She will... sit at dinner like a mayden-bride. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 60 A new tomb it was, and fit it should be for that virgin body, or maiden-corps, as one calls it. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 24 p. 5 Maiden aunts with small fortunes. 1765 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 59 A cricket-match was played... by eleven married against eleven maiden women. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Stand.* iv. i. Here, now, is a maiden sister of his. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 75 [Died] At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett, a maiden lady. 1854 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 269 The girl-like maiden-mother bowed down before the child.

2. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood; befitting a maiden, having the qualities of a maiden. *Maiden name*: the surname borne by a married woman before her marriage.

1591 *SHAKS. r. Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 47, I pluck this pale and weary Maiden blossom here. *Ibid.* v. iv. 52 John of Arc... Whose Maiden-blood, thus rigorously effus'd, Will cry for Vengeance at the Gates of Heauen. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 86 The make of night is on my face, Else would it be a blush bepaint my cheek. 1608 — *Twel. N.* v. l. 261 I'll bring you to a Captain in this Towne, where by me you Over with Maiden Flowers, that in the world may know I was a chaste Wife, to my Graue. 1648 *HERICK Hesper.* I To Anne Soame, The meaneest part of her Smells like the Maiden-pomander. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myrrha* 113 maiden-pomander. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myrrha* 113 The tender sire who saw her blush and cry Ascrib'd it all to maiden-modersty. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 5, I was baptised by her [the mother's] maiden Name Neville. 1814 *SCOTT*

Maïest. - see MAJEST.

Maïester, obs. form of MASTER.

Maïeutic (māi'ē'tik), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 70 *maïeutic*. [ad. Gr. *maieutikos* (lit. 'obstetric': used fig. by Socrates), *f.* *μαίευσα* to act as a midwife, *f.* *μαία* midwife.] Pertaining to (intellectual) midwifery, i.e. to the Socratic process of assisting a person to bring out into clear consciousness conceptions previously latent in his mind.

1555 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, *Plato* xv. 46 Of Platonick Discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetic and Exegetic (of which a sub-division is called) Maïeutick. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.*, I. 374 The method of Socrates is essentially a 'maïeutic' or obstetric method. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 12 Teaching botany... by what he truly calls a maïeutic process, drawing out intelligence before communicating knowledge. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Sept. 415/2 Examples of Mr. Cory's stimulating and maïeutic method of dealing with history. 1886 SYMONDS *Remains*, II., *Cath. Rev.* (1898) VI. xi. 176 Their maïeutic ingenuity was vain.

b. sb. pl. The maïeutic method.

1885 W. H. PAYNE *Tr. Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* 23 Maïeutics, or the art of giving birth to ideas.

† **Maïeutical**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. + -AL. = prec. adj.]

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. v. 693 Yet is all humane teaching but maïeutical or obstetric.

Maigne, *Maigné*, -ie, obs. *f.* MAINA, MEYNE.

Maignre (mā'grā), *sb.* Also 9 *meagre*. [a. F. *maigre*.] A large fish, *Sciaena aquila*, common in the Mediterranean.

The MEYNE of *Promp. Parv.* is prob. unconnected.

1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vert. Anim.* 352 *Sciaena Aquila* Cuv. (Maignre). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 90 The Maignre.

Ibid. 92 Three fishermen once took twenty Maignres by a single sweep of their net. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 430 *Sciaena aquila*... not rarely reaches the British coasts, where it is known as 'Meagre'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4.) 118 Skeleton of Maignre or Royal Fish.

|| **Maignre** (mā'grā, mē'grā), *a.* [F. *maigre*, lit. lean: see MEAGRE *a.*]

1. Of articles of diet, esp. soup: Not containing flesh or the juices of flesh; proper for 'maigre' days.

1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Italy* (1849) I. 365 A common maigre dish in this country. 1806 H. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3.) 58 For want of this precaution, the soup has a maigre taste. *Ibid.* 122 In this receipt for a maigre soup, much is left to the taste of the Cook. 1831 SCOTT *Q. Durio*, *Introd.* 57 The soup, although bearing the term *maigre*,... was most delicately flavoured.

2. Applied to those days on which, in the Roman Church, abstinence from flesh is enjoined.

1683 ROBINSON *in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 Most of the inhabitants here, do generally eat in Lent, and upon maigre days. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 68 The Romish church permits the use of it (otter) on maigre-days. 1879 R. LUKHOFF *Fauna of Norfolk* 77 Sustenance upon maigre days.

† 3. To eat, keep, live maigre: to live on 'maigre' diet. Obs.

1739 H. WALTÖLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 18 A greater penance than eating maigre. 1764 - *Lett. to G. Montagu* 18 June (1846) IV. 429, I must keep maigre. 1764 SMOLETT *France & Italy* xxii. (1766) 340 A good catholic, who lives maigre one half of the year. 1778 H. M. M. *Lett.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 126 At last he (the doctor) consented on condition that I should... live maigre and drink no wine.

Maignre, obs. form of MEAGRE.

Mail, -ij, obs. forms of MAY (the month).

Maik, Maikless, *Sc. f.* MAKE *sb.*, MAKELESS.

Mail (mā'il), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 mail(ə), mail(ə), 4-5 mayil(ə), *Sc.* mailje, (5) mailje, 6 *Sc.* mailje, 5 mayil, 5-8 mayle, 4- mail; *pl.* 4 maillez, 5 mailjeis, -is, -us, mayls, *Sc.* mailly(h)ois, 5-6 mailjeis, -jiois. [a. F. *maille* (whence MDn. *maelje*, Du. *malie*): -L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.]

† 1. One of the metal rings or plates of which mail-armor was composed. Obs.

c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2836 Al to-brosten is ventaile, And of his hauberk a bosend mail. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* i. Wace (Rolls) 13807 Ne hauberk [was ber] non, with maille gret, pat his spere ne borow schet. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* (Camden Soc.) xl. Sixty mayls and moles, The squard squappes in toe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 232 (Kaluzza) And an hauberk brist pat richely was adist With mailles pikke and smale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. li. 91 As golden mailleis hir scalis gliterand byricht. 1597 A. M. *Tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 131/2 To drawe out any... Mayles which mighte remayne sittekinge [sic] in the Wounde. 1612 CORNIGAN, *Annelet*, a mayle, or a ring of mayle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, a little iron-ring for Armour.

fig. 1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Eras. Par. Eph.* vi. 10-17 For the breast plate, put on innocence and righteousness, to kepe the inward partes of your mynd safe and sure with the mayles of vertue and godlines.

† 2. *Proverb.* (Literally from OFr.) Obs.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *haubert*, The common proverb, manie mailles makis an haubergion, monie litleis makis an meikle.

† 3. *transf. pl.* The scales (of a fish). Obs. rare.

1848 CAXTON *Fables of Pape v.* (1839) 303 And at the bothe his elbowes he [the moister] hadde wynges ryght brode and grette of fshyes mayles wherwith he swymmed.

2. *collect.* Armour composed of interlaced rings or chain-work or of overlapping plates fastened upon a groundwork. *Coat of mail*: see COAT *sb.* 5. (Cf. CHAIN-mail, PLATE-mail, RING-mail.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1559 Achilles thorough the

maylle, And thorough the body gan hym for to ryve. c. 1386 - *Clerk's T.* 1146 Though thyen housbonde armed be in maille. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1107 Sho was bare of hir breast to be bright mayil. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1230 (Kaluzza) Hys fomen wer well boun, To perce his acketoun, Gipell, maille and plate. 1465 MARG. PASTON *in P. Lett.* II. 90 A standard of mayle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 11. 95 About his schuldrys assaies his hawbryk fyne, Of burnist maille. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 A Jack of plett, steilbonet, splent slevis, of maylie or plait. 1600 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* 21 Their armour... certayne shirts of male verie long and streight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 368 Mang'd with gastly wounds thorough Plate and Maille. 1810 CAMPBELL *Ballads* vii. Every bosom shook Beneath it's iron mail. 1838 LYTON *Leila* v. 49 The king was armed cap-a-pied in mail. 1877 MORRIS *Signet* 4 Through the glimmering thicket the linked mail rang out.

† 4. A piece of mail-armor. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 152 To hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie male. 1607 TOSSELL *Fourty Beasts* 200 The trunk of the elephant was covered with a male for defence. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* III. 25 They presently arme all their bodies, and... their very shinnbones, and hinder parts, with males of Iron.

5. *transf.* of the protective shell or scales of certain animals.

1714 GAY *Fan* III. 179 For this... His clouded Mail the Tortoise shall resign. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* iv, To-day I saw the dragon-fly... From head to tail Came out clear plates of sapphire mail. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Nerman*, Where the sea-snakes coil and twine, Dry their mail and bask in the brine. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 106 The mail of a boiled lobster.

6. *fig.*

1813 J. N. BREWER *Beaut. Eng.* II. 77 The antiquaries who have entered the lists, have come cased up in the mail of prejudice. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumal Vespers* 18 In stiff December's mail. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiii. (1878) 547 She was clad in the mail of endurance.

3. A 'web' in the eye. [So F. *maille* (Cotgr.); cf. MACULA quot. c. 1400.] Obs. exc. dial.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 212 Which cie-salue they say, serves also for the mailles or spots [L. *argema*], in the eyes. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mail*, a defect in vision. *Deven.*

† 4. A hole for the passage of a lace, clasp, or other fastening of a garment; an eyelet-hole, 'eye'. Also *fig.* Obs.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Garm. Gude Ladeis* 15 Poems (1865) 8 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe, The mailtheis of continuance For never to remufe. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle that receyvethe the claspe of a gowne into it, *forte*. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 25 My Sleifs wer of to borrow and len glaidlie; My Laie and Mailtheis of trew penance. 1588 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Orbicularis*, the male or rundle thorough which the latchet of the shoe passeth. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 16 And day by day this lace a mayle doth bate.

b. spec. in Weaving. (See quot.)

1731 MORTIMER *in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 A modern improvement substitutes for the loops small metallic eyes, through which the warp threads are passed... these eyes are called mails. 1835 WEBSTER *Rhymes* 152 (E. D.) Temper yer lika thrum and thread, Yea, whether they wimple thro' a head, Or thro' a mail.

5. *Haawking.* The breast-feathers of a hawk when the feathers are full-grown. Occas. applied to the plumage of other birds.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* A vij, Hawkes haue White mail, Canus mail or Rede mail. And som call Rede mail Iren mail. White mail is soone knawe. Canus mail is betwene white mail and Iren mail. And Iren mail is varri Rede. *Ibid.* A vij, b. A Goshawke nor a tercel in thare sore aage haue nott their mayles named bot it is calde their plumage, and after the cote it is calde theyr Maille. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle of a hauke, *gruechere*. 1575 (see MAILEO *pl.* a. 4.) 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Hunt.* (1623) 135 His [a dunghill cock's] eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male. 1655 WALTON *Angler* (1661) 107 The wings made of the blackish mail of the Drake. 1678 WILLUGHBY'S *Ornithol.* ap. 398 The Mail of a Hawk is the Breast or Plumage of the Breast in reference to its colour: So they say a Hawk changes the mail, or is white-mailed, *ec.* 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 182/2 The little Dun-flye hath his Body made of Dun-Wool, and his Wings of the Mayle of a Partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley of Indus* viii. 76 Full breast, covered with regular mail. *Note.* The 'mails' are the breast feathers.

b. (See quot.: cf. MAILED *pl.* a. 4. b.)

1727 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

6. *Rope-making.* (See quot. 1794.)

1750 BLANCHLEY *Navig. Expositor*, *Mails*, are made of Iron, and interwoven, not unlike a Chain; they are for rubbing off the loose Hemp which remains on Lines or white Cordage after it is made. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Mail*, to rub off the loose hemp that remains on white cordage, is a kind of steel chain-work, flat, and fastened upon leather, about nine-inches long and seven-inches broad. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as mail-armor, -coat, -plate, -quilt, -sark, -shirt, -work; instrumental, as mail-clad, -covered, -sheathed adjs.; mail net (see quot.); mail-shell, a name for the genus *Chiton* (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1863 G. STEPHENS *Kunic Men* I. 184 The ring-like dots— which I take to be a conventional representation of 'mail-armor'. 1777 R. POTTER *Tr. Æschylus, Persians* 155 Thy 'mail-clad horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. v. Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad men. 1864 ANSTED *Channel Is.* I. ii. (ed. 21) 34 Should an attack be made with mail-clad ships. 1853 UNEQUIVOCAL *Rabelais* I. xii, He... would

have the 'Mail-coats to be made link after link. 1803 BYRON *On Leaving Newcastle Abbey* ii, The 'mail-covered' Barons. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 'Male-feathers, those on the breast. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Mail-net, a form of loom-made net, which is a combination of common gauze and whip-net in the same fabric. 1771 MICKLE *Tr. Camoens' Lusit.* III. (1776) 128 Vain were the 'mail-plates of Granada's bands. *Ibid.* I. 47 There clasp-ing greaves, and plated 'mail-quits strong. 1838 LONGF. *Beowulf's Exp. Heort* 76 The Weather people... their 'mail-sarks shook. 1850 OGILVIE, 'Mail-sheathed. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. ix. 16 With thou... Lay down thy 'mail-shirt for clothing of hair. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 107 This mail shirt, or hauberk, was fitted almost tightly to the person. *Ibid.* ii. 18 The cuirass... was formed... of interwoven 'mail-work.

Mail (mā'il), *sb.* 2 Now only *Sc.* Forms: 1-3 mal, 3 mol, 3-6 male, 5 maille, 7 maille, 7-8 meal, 5-7, 9 mail, 6- mail. [Late OE. *māl*, a. ON. *māle*, speech, agreement = OE. (poet.) *māl* speech; prob. a contracted form of the word which appears as OHG., OS. *malal* assembly, judgement, treaty, OE. *māel* meeting, discussion, Goth. *maþl* meeting-place. (Cf. MALLUM.) In sense, however, the Eng. word seems rather to represent the ON. derivative *māle* wk. masc., contract, stipulation, stipulated pay; cf. Ormin's *māle* accus.

The word has survived only in *Sc.* and northern dialects, and hence its phonetic form is northern. If it had come down in midland or southern use its form would have been *mole* (mā'le).]

1. Payment, tax, tribute, rent. *Mails and duties* (see quot. 1861). Cf. BLACK MAIL.

O. E. Chron. an. 1086 Se cyng sealde his land swa deore to male swa heo deorost mihte. c. 1200 ORMIN 1088 Forþi badd hem Samt Johan... sammennn laþelike & riht þe kingess riht māl. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 And giet ne wile þe loured ben paid mid his rihte māl. c. 1275 *1st Pains Hell* 161 in O. E. Misc. 151 Of heom hi tokon wriht māl. a. 1300 *Coursur* 15376, I þeue him wriht māl to wile. For euer-mare, wi-outen māl. 1396 in *Scottish Anth.* XIV. 217 The forsayd Schir Jone sais haf the māl of Ouchtyttrye. 1430-31 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 376/1 That no māl of sic certificate made... put to ony prejudice... any person. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xx, Scantlie may þe purchis by in *Sc.* and north. To leif vpon dry breid. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 123 The māl and fermis of the ground... is hychit to sic an price. 1746/7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 17 Recovering and uplifting from the vassals... the mails and duties or rents and profits thereof. a. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst.* III. vii. § 20 (1773) 529 The arrears of rent, or, in our law-styl, of mails and duties, prescribe, [if etc.] 1824 SCOTT *Redgummet* *Lett.* xi, The rental-book, bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose-Knowe, as behind the hand with his mails and duties. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Latv Scot.* s.v., *Mails* and *Duties* are the rents of an estate, whether in money or grain; hence, an action for the rents of an estate... is termed an action of mails and duties. 1900 CROCKETT *Little Anna Mark* viii, He carried a great sum about with him, being the rents and mails of all his New Milns property.

b. With word prefixed, as *borough*, *feu*, *grass*, *house mail*; *land mail*: see LAND *sb.* 12; *silver mail*, rent paid in money.

1424 *Sc. Acts* *Jur.* I. c. 8 All þe gret and small custumys & buroymalties of þe Realme. 1479-1722 *Grass mail* (see GRASS *sb.* 12). 1566-67 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 499 *H.* was in possession... of the hous mail occupit be the saidis tenentis. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. t. IV. 14 To mak pament of his few mailis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Firmarius*, *Firma* signifies the duty quhilk the tenent pays to the landis-lord, quhiddir it be silver-mail, victual, or other dueite. 1609 - *Reg. Maj.* 125 Gif thy mail-man will not pay to thee the house mail at the tyme. 1640 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) I. 272 Our house mailis everie week above eleven pound Sterling.

c. fig. To pay the mail = to pay the penalty. 1787 *Hoc Mount*, *Bar* 190 *Poet.* Wks. (1838) II. 263 My sister... By Lairistan foully was betrayed, And roundly has he payed the mail.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mail-payer*, *paying*; *mail-duty*, rent; *mail-free* *a.* and *adv.*, free of rent, exempt from payment of rent; *mail garden*, 'a garden, the products of which are raised for sale' (Jam.) (hence *mail-gardener*); *mail-man*, one who pays rent, a tenant; *mailmart*, a cow sent in payment of rent; *mail-rooms* *pl.*, rented rooms.

1638 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 392 That na burges... sett or promeis to sett for 'mail dewtie or vther wayes... wntill [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. Deans... contrived to maintain his ground upon the estate by regular payment of mail-duties. 1471 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 102 *Male* fre fore he formal peat he him to be said Alexander. 1658 RUTHERFORD *Dict.* III. (1664) 14 Many... of you... have been teneant that sitteth mail-free. 1798 J. N. BREWER *Agrie.* *Clydesd.* vi. 101 The 'mail-gardens around the city of Glasgow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, The candle shines from the house of Blink-hole, the 'mail-gardener. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xiv, The pure people... As 'mail-men, marchandis, and all lawborers. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Na Mail-man, or Fermour, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement. 1445 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* V. 213 *Lex* 'mailmartis insule de Bute. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* *Firmarius*, ane 'mail-payer, ane mailer, or mail-man. 1784 RANSAY *Vision* ix, Mailpayers wiss it to the devil. 1821 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 111. 47 Throw the quhilk landis, be paying, and tynning of the profitis of the saidis landis, is utterlie wrakkit. c. 1626 in W. K. Tweedie *Sel. Ligt.* (1845) I. 351 He warned me from the rest of my 'mail-rooms in Salt-coats and East Mains.

Mail (mā'il), *sb.* 3 Forms: 3-8 male, 5 maylle, 5-6 mayle, maille, 6 male, 6- mail. [ME. *male*, a. OF. *male* (F. *male*) = Fr., Sp., Pg., It.

[1548-78] impledd in MAILING *vb.* 1570 *ROCK.* 1571
 (252) 11f, 1644/1 1f [gold and silver] was made about with
 mattes and mayled in littel) bundes at his foote long. 1588
 PARKE tr. *Mendosa's Hist. China* 200 [A present] was mailed
 and sealed and so sent vnto the viceroy of Auecho. 1593
 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 11, iv. 31 Me thinks I should not thus be
 led along, May'st'v'p in shame, with Papers on my back. 1598
 DRAWTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 59 How could it be, those that were
 wont to stand, To see my pompe. . . Should after see mee myld
 v'p in a sheete, Doe shamefull penance. 1601 WEEVER *May'st'*
Marl. Cive, Then ledde I warre mailde v'p in sheets of
 brass. 1619 *Let. fr. Factors at Surat to the E. I. C.* in
Embassy Sir T. Roe (Hakl.) 517 To whom wee have
 covered. 1653 in T.

Fowler Hist. C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 228 A basket mail'd up with cords. 1557 TRAPP Comm. *Ezra* ix. 12 Who... do miserably mail themselves in the filthiness of leudesse. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 225 Three hundred Elephants follow richly mail'd with Sea-wool skins.

2. *spec. in Hawking.* (See quot. 1883.)

1575 TURBERY. *Faulconrie* 295 May your hawk fast. c. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Prince, by your leave I'll have a Sursinge, And Male you like a Hawke. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* iii. iii, If you had... handled her as men do demand Hawks, Cast her, and made her up in good clean linnen. 1883 HARTING Gloss. *Perf. Bk.* *Kepings Sparhawk* 44 To mail a hawk, i. e. to wrap her up in a handkerchief, either to tame her, or to keep her quiet during an operation.

Mail (māil), *v.* ⁴ U. S. [f. MAIL sb. 3 (senses 2, 3).] *trans.* To send by post, to post.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mail*, to inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post-office. We say, letters were mailed for Philadelphia. 1850 OGLIVIE, *Mail*, to post letters, papers, &c. 1852 *Morn. Star* 14 Oct., The Federal Post-office department has issued a notice that any letter mailed with stamps at all soiled or defaced will be treated as unpaid. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakt.* i. iii. 83 Those creatures... who mail the newspaper has the article we had much better not have seen. 1875 *Atlantic Monthly* XXXV. 98/2 They mail 244,000,000 letters a year.

Mail, dial. var. MEAL; Sc. f. MOLE (spot).

Mailable (māil'āb'l), *a.* U. S. [f. MAIL *v.* 4 + -ABLE.] That may be sent through the post.

1845 *Stat. U. S.* ii. xliii. § 10 (1856) V. 736 Any letter... or other mailable matter whatsoever. 1886 *Paill Mail G.* 3 Sept. 14/1 Any one in the United States can send any mailable matter to any post-office, for immediate delivery.

Mail-coach. [MAIL sb. 2.]

1. A stage-coach used primarily for the conveyance of the mail. In recent use, a coach employed by the Post Office for carrying parcels by road.

The mail-coach system was introduced by John Palmer in 1784, and was superseded by the railway.

1787 HAN. MORE Let. *Walpole* July Mem. (1834) II. 77 Mail coaches, which come to others, come not to me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 86/2 Mail-coaches, are stage-coaches of a particular construction to prevent overturns; and for a certain consideration carry his majesty's mails. 1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.* c. 68 § 6 All letters and Packets which he shall convey, carry or send Post, in or by any Mail Coach or Carriage. 1856 *4d Rept. Postm.-General* 5 There has been no extension this year of the system of night mail coaches for the conveyance of parcels. 1899 *Cassell's Mag.* 404/2 The mail-coaches [for 'road-horn' parcels]... with their swiftly trotting teams and armed guards.

attrib. 1813 *Byron Let.* to Moore 22 Aug. In a 'mail-coach copy' of the *Edinburgh*, I perceive *The Giaour* is second article. The numbers are still in the Leith smack. 1815 *Ibid.* 10 Jan., Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' is out—the mail-coach copy I have, by special licence, of Murray. 1822 *Acc. Estab. Gen. P.-O.* Parl. Pap. XVIII. 175 To eight pair of best mail coach lamps £12 12s. 1885 J. W. HYDE *Rep. Mail* iii. (ed. 2) 65 Yet the mail-coach days had charms and attractions for travellers.

2. A railway carriage carrying the mail.

1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 98 § 12 If the Company... shall refuse to carry on their railway any Mail Coaches [etc.]. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 335 The fifth... car is the last mail coach on the train.

Mailed (māild), *a.* [f. MAIL sb. 1 + -ED.]

1. Covered with or composed of mail or plates of metal. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sant.* xvii. 5 And he was clothed with a mayild [Vulg. *squamata*] hawberium. — 1 *Alac.* vi. 35 A thousand men stoden cū in mailid to gidre hauberionnes [Vulg. *in loriceis conatatis*]. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett.* i. 125 Oon... tok away his gown of russet, and his doblette of velvet mayild. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xi. 92 The dowbly mailt traste hawbery. 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 85 A shirt mayild with gould. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullenau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/2 We muste consider, if it be a mayild doublet, how many mayiles are wantinge. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myrtles* (1860) I. 170 The mailed glove [is] manfully hurled in his teeth.

2. Armed with mail, mail-clad. Of a vessel: Iron-clad.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 126 The mayild Mars shall on his Altaris Vp to the eares in blood. 1607—*Cor.* i. iii. 38 His bloody brow With his mail'd hand, then wiping, forth he goes. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xlvii. 100r He... stands with point addest To pierce the mailed side or plated breast. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. V.* Adv. Sund., A crown'd inonarch's mailed breast. 1866 TENNENT *Story Gens* iii. i. (1864) 229 None of the mailed gun-boats... were ready in time. 1883 WOODWORTH *My Beautiful Lady* 137... when Norman William... with charges of mailed iron and showers of steel won England. 1890 *Times* Dec. 7/1 (tr. Emp. Will. II of Germany) But should any one essay to detract from our just rights or to injure us, then up and at him with your mailed fist [G. *fahre daren mit gefanzelter Faust*].

fig. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* Hope II. 10 In self-adoring pride securely mail'd. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 230 With constancy mailed for the fight. 1870 BYRANT *Iliad* I. 1. 9 Thou mailed in impudence [tr. 149 *ἀνδραγαθία*].

3. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a skin or protective covering resembling mail-armour.

Mailed-cheeks, the family *Sclerogaster* of fishes. 1681 Grew *Museum* 117 The Mailed-fish, *Cataphractus Schoweldii*. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 489 *Centricrus*, Lin. Back mailed with long scaly plates. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 195 Bucca *Loricata*. The family of the Mailed-Cheeks. 1838 SWANSON *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. I. 330 The *Loricarinæ* or mailed cat-fish. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 21 The *Holocentrinæ*, or mailed-perches. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 3 The ball-proof character of the skin of the largest of these mailed examples. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 290 The mailed and glittering beings that shoot along like animated beams of light.

4. Of a hawk: Having mail or breast-feathers (of a specified colour).

1575 TURBERY. *Faulconrie* 34 They are ordinarily of four mayles, eyther blacke, russet, browne, or turtle mayle, and some pure white mayle. 1672 JOSSELYNS *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Osprey, which in this Country is white mail'd. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1799/4 A large black Mayled, whole Feathered, and thorough mew'd Falcon.

† *b.* Speckled or spotted. *Obs.*

1613 COTGR. s. v. *Mail'd*, *Pardrix maille*, a mayle, menild, or spotted Partridge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail'd*, full of Specks, or speckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or as the Furs of some wild Beasts are. [So 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3): 1727 Bailey vol. II.]

Mail eiss, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

Mailier¹ (māil'iar). Sc. Also 5-6 mailier, malar, 8 mealier. [f. MAIL sb. 2 + -ER¹.]

1. One who pays rent; also, see quot. 1792-3.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1861) II. 387 All the tenants and mailiers being within my lands quatsomever sall remane with their tackis and making quible Whitsunday come a year. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis, that hes land he goddiss lane, And settis to the mailieris ane village. 1555 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Gif ony mailaris, takkissims, rentalaris or commons sal happin to be slane. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign. Firmarins*, ane mail-payer, anemailer. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 560 A species of cottagers, here [sc. co. Ross] called mealiers, who build a small house for themselves, on a waste piece of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there, are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers. 1793 *Ibid.* VII. 254 Two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here [co. Ross and Inverness] mailiers. 1834 *Literat.* 1 Dec. 69 His farm stock was better cared for than those of any other mailier in Netherlands.

† 2. = Landlord. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 103 Cristin men that ar duelland in the mistrowand menis housis under malis suld be lele to thair malaris and ocheisand.

Mailier² (māil'iar). U. S. [f. MAIL *v.* 4 and sb. 3 + -ER¹.]

1. One who mails or dispatches by post.

1884-94 J. T. PERRY in W. F. Crafts *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 328 Editors and compositors are kept up until the small hours on Sunday morning; pressmen and mailers for an hour or two later. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour*, *New York* 490 Newspaper mailers.

2. A boat which carries the mail; a mail-boat.

1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 160/1 Showing the skill and good control On Transatlantic Mailers.

3. = *Mailing machine*. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Mail ess, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

Maillet, obs. form of MALLET.

Mailhouris, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS Obs.

Mailing (māil'ing), *sb.* Sc. Also 5 malyng, 5-7 mailling, 6 maling, 8 mealting, 8-9 mailin, mailon. [f. MAIL sb. 2 + -ING¹.]

1. A rented farm.

1452 [see MAILER¹] 1. 1459 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 132 That neur nan of hlym na his sed com in that malyn agan. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xvii, Thay gif na rak, Bot our heir heil his mailing will thay tak. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Thair landis, fischeingis, malingis, rowmes, and possessionis. 1674 W. CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 24 Aug. (1887) 3 John Murdie who dwells in a mailing near by. 1725 RAMSAY *Geol. Sheph.* v. iii, And to your heirs, I give, in endless fee, The mailens ye possess. a 1818 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 78 Greensward bows, and dainty mealting. 1844 SCOTT *Redgannlet* ch. xii, I had two or three bonnie bits of mailings among the closes. 1843 HARVEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 21. 64 The farmer and his family... managed their limited mailings, without extrinsic aid.

2. The rent paid for a farm.

1725 RAMSAY *Geol. Sheph.* II. i, Nor shor'd to raise Our mailens when we put on Sunday days. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 1. 13 Our house is bapp'd, an' our mailen paid. 1818 SCOTT *Hir. Midl.* viii, Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing.

3. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm (Jam.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Nor 3it is he prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermour, done be him in the time of his mailing.

† **Mailing**, *vbl. sb.* 1 Obs. [f. MAIL *v.* 3 + -ING¹.]

The action of tying or wrapping up. (*attrib.*)

1531 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 159 Item for mayling Clothes and Cordes to trusse the same stuff. 1548 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden 25 Item, for iij. mayling cordes to hang up the wale in the quyre after the altar. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 177 On malinge sheete of canvas xij/. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 155 A malyne lyne with my woodfast coverings. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 A capp case, a malyng cover.

Mailing (māil'ing), *vbl. sb.* 2 U. S. [f. MAIL *v.* 4.]

The action of sending by mail; posting. Also *attrib.*, as *mailing machine*, *table*.

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 292/2 *Mailing Machines*, contrivances... to facilitate the operation of directing newspapers. 1884 *Knicht Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mailing Table*, a table at which mail matter is distributed to the mail bags. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 Up to the time of mailing no particulars are to hand.

Mailie, obs. f. MAIL, MALE; obs. Sc. f. MEAL.

Maillechoert (māil'jōr). [Fr.; said to be f.

the names of the inventors, Maillet and Chorier.]

An alloy of zinc, copper, and nickel.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 497. 1895 *United Service Mag.* Feb. 456 Bullet, No. 12. Material, Maillechoert.

Mailless (māil'lēs), *a.* [f. MAIL sb. 1 + -LESS.]

Without mail-armour; not protected with mail.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. viii, Unshielded, mail-less, on he goes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii, Let each shaft be aimed at whatever space in my mailless body I leave unguarded.

Maillet, obs. form of MALLET.

† **Mail(e)y**, Obs. [Cl. OF. *mailleie gravele*

(? fine gravel), *mail* mail, *maillier* to mail (land).]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Stone*, Mailly Stone.

Mailie, is a softer sort of Lime very dusty, and will cut pritty well.

Mail eys, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

Mailteth, var. MELTITH Sc.

† **Mailure**, Obs. *rare*¹. [f. MAIL sb. 1 + -URE,

after OF. *emmaillure*.] Mail-armour, mail.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i. cxx. (1869) 62 Thou shuldest wite that this armure [the gorgeril] is maad of double mailure [1426 *Lydg.* *maylle*; f. *emmaillure*].

† **Mailly**, *a.* Obs. *rare*¹. [? a. OF. *maillid*

speckled. But cf. MEALY *a.*] (Sense uncertain.)

1630 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. x. 27 His [the horse's] colour is... darke bay, with mayly nose [edd. 1566-75 mayly mouth].

Mailleys, obs. form of MALICE.

Maim (māim), *sb.* Obs. or arch. Forms: a. 4

maheym, 4, 6-8 maine, 5 maym, 5-7 mayme, 6

mane, mahayme, 6-maim; β. 5-6 mayme, 6-7 maine. See also MAYHEM and MANVIE.

[ME. *maheym*, *mayne*, a. OF. *mayhem*, *mahaing*,

maini, etc. (for the forms see Godef.).] Also fem.

meshaigne, *maaigne*; vbl. sb. related to *mahainguer*

MAIM *v.* Cf. It. *maggia*.] An injury to the body

which causes the loss of a limb, or of the use of it;

a mutilation, or mutilating wound. † In early use

more widely, any lasting wound or bodily injury.

1340 *Aynb.* 135 He is ase be y-maymed ate porche of he cherche pet ne hep none ssame ure to seaway his maimes to alle pon pet he guoh. c. 1430 *Syr Genn.* (Roxb.) 3432 In were sosomey a wound had he, A mayme in the bamme

behind the kne. c. 1440 *Pramp. Part.* 320/5 Mayne, or hurte

(H. P., mayme), *unutilacio*. a 1450 *Knt. de Tour* (1868) 9

Thourighe wiche misaventure the lady was oneyed, And

for that foule mayme her husbunde kiste away his herte

from his wyff. 1456 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 221/2

Ther sholde no man serue at goddes altar that had ony

greate foule mayme. 1519 *HORMAN* *Plut.* 14 h. No man that

.. hath a mahayme or a blemmysshe, that maketh hym vn-

godly, shall take orders. 1552 *Elvot Dict.*, *Colobona*, the

mayme or lacke of any mymbre of the body. a 1568 *ASCHAM*

Scholem. II. (Arb.) 148 As a foote of wood is a plaine sheaf

of a manifest mayme. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 170 His Col-

leagues... would not permit him to be at the solemne sacri-

fices, because he had a maim, and wanted a lim. 1653

HOLCROFT *Procepis* I. 26 The Law excluded him, for his

mayme of an eye. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 3 The

more Maims this Brotherhood [of huntsmen] shall have met

with, the easier will their Conversation flow. 1741 *RICHARD-*

son Pamela (1824) I. 87 These bruises and maims that I

have gotten. 1764 *FOOTE* *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162

Maims, bruises, contusions, dislocations, &c. may be lyeues.

b. In generalized sense: Loss or permanent dis-

ablement of a limb. In early use, any serious

bodily injury.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. 751 For peyne is sent by the right-

weys sonde of god... be it Meserie, or Maheym or maladie.

14... in *Tundale's Viz.* (1843) 91 Hyt cureth sores hyt beeth

euery wound And saveth men from maym of swyrd and sper.

c. 1450 *Mervin* 161 God vs defende fro deth this day and fro

mayme. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 255 Persones

.. wiche ys in perill of deth or mayme. 1876 *BANCROFT* *Hist.*

U. S. I. x. 326 A crowd gathered round the scaffold wheo

Pyrrne and Bastwick and Burton were to suffer maim.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Mutilation or loss of some

essential part; a grave defect, blemish, or disable-

ment; an injury or hurt of any kind.

1543 *GRAFTON* *Contn. Harding* Pref. xii, Whiche bookes,

If they had neuer been set out, It had been a greate maim

to our knowledge. 1577 *HARRISON* *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 111

It is accounted a maim in aone of them [the clergy] not to

be exacte scene in the Greeke and Hebreu. 1594 *HOOKE* *Eccl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 6 It was a weaknes in the Christian

lewes, and a maim of judgement in them, that they thought

the Gentiles polluted by the eating of those meates [etc.].

1556 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 42 Wor. Your Father's sick-

nesse is a mayme to vs. *Holts*. A perillous Gash, a very

Limme lopt off. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iv, Cast

my life In a dead sleepe, whilst lawe cuts off yon maine,

Yon putred ulcer of my roiall blood. 1610 *HOLLAND*

Caude's Brit. I. 679 This without any maim of the name

is called at this day Bod-viri, that is Mansion-Vari. a 1627

HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 47 A noble writer in our time

esteemes it to be a mayme in historie that acts of Parliamt

should not be recited, a 1661 *FULLER* *Worthies* (1840) I.

xv. 99 They are so eminent in their generations, that their

omission would make a maim in history. 1689-90 *TEMPLE*

Ess. *Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 168 The last Maim given to

Maim (māim), *v.* Forms: a. 3-7 mayme, 4 mahayme, 5 mayheime, 5-6 maym, mayme, 6 meyheme, mayhime, mayhme, 5-7 maim(e), 5-7 main(e); see also Sc. MANYIE *v.* [ME. *mayuhte*, *mayn*, etc. (and, with assimilation to *MAIM sb.*, *mayahyme*, *mayme*, etc.), a. OF. *ma-haignier*, *mayner*, etc. (see Godef. for forms) = Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare*, med.L. *mahemiare*. The ulterior origin is uncertain: the conjectures of Diez and others have little probability.] *trans.* To deprive of the use of some member; to mutilate, cripple. † In early use more widely, to disable, wound, cause bodily hurt or disfigurement to.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to depe & some maymmed [i.e. maymed] & some yhurt. c. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 305 Was no man Inglis maynnd no dede pat day. c. 1350 St. Andrew 58 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 132 And eghen sight pai toke fro sum, And sum croked, bat pai might noht ga: And all bat that mahaymid swa [etc.]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 387 Ho so littel on a mannes eye . . . Other eye manere membre maymeth other hurth. c. 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 313 A mannes nose is sumtyme to broken, . . . & if it be longe or he have any help, paine he schal be maymed for euermore. c. 1400 *Destr. Tray* xxv. 10012 Mony of M. Mirmidons maynet for euer. c. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 7843 Some pai hedid, some pai mayne. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. x. Kyng Arthur slewe that daye xx knyghtes & maymed xl. 1528 *Mor. Dial. Heresy* iv. xiv. Wks. 277½ And destroy as that sect hath done many a good religious house, spoyled, meyhmed, & slaine many a good vertuous man [etc.]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 617½ I mayne, or I mayne one, I take the use of one of his lymmes from hym. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 40 b. The Lorde maye not mayme hys villayne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. i. 27 I am maynd for euer: Helpe ho: Murther, murthier. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 137 Sometimes the winde of the short ouerthroweth one, and the splinters . . . mayne and hurt others. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Ellis*. Intro. d. Better it is that a member be joynted to the head, though it be maymed, then quite cut off. c. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* xiv. § 140 Who had lost his father and had been himself maymed in the King's service. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. x. 206 By the antient law of England he that maimed any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. 1792 *BURKE Let. Sir H. Langrish* Wks. 1824 l. 546 Nocturnal assemblies for the purpose of pulling down hedges, firing barns, maiming cattle. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* 26 They maim themselves in every way to escape it [conscriptio]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Militaries War* 182 Thousands who have lost limbs altogether, . . . have done the State . . . good service after they were maimed.

b. fig. To mutilate, cripple, render powerless or essentially incomplete; † to deprive of.
c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 276 For of our eldres may we no thyng clayme, But temporel thyng, bat mai may hurte and mayme. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5317 For it maymeth, in many wyse, Syke herthis with covetyse. 1562 *COOPER Annu. Def. Truth* iii. 21 b. Hec that altereth or taketh away any doth alter and maine christes institution. 1563 B. GOSSE *Eglis*, etc. (Arh.) 102 A Creature maymed of Reasons parte. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 172 Thereby is England maind and faine to go with a staffe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 312 You wrought to be a Legate, by which power you maymd the Jurisdiction of all Bishops. 1682 *DYRON Religio Laici* 279 For since the original Scripture has been lost, All copies disagreeing, maimed the most. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 399 To abridge would be to main one of the most lively pieces that liberty ever inspired. 1767 *HARTE Medit. L. 2* *Kempis* 117 But ah! thy neighbour's pittance maims their field. 1823 *SCOTT Fervent* xv. That . . . act of royalty and supreme jurisdiction, the consequences of which maimed my estate so cruelly. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 6 The House passed the Government Bill, maiming it in vital points in its passage through Committee.

Maimed (māimd), *pp.* a. [f. *MAIM v.* + -ED.] Mutilated, crippled, injured: see the verb.
c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 454 L. 10 to so many maymed gods 30ur menbris 3e dele. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 176, iij. meymed men that cum fourth of Eyrland. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 272 But my late maymed limbs lack wouted might To doo their kindly services. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 Hospitals for Maimed Soldiers. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 42 They stand and stare upon such maimed creatures as want either legges or armes. 1720 *DR. FRO. Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 108 This maimed man. 1864-7 *GEO. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* l. (1868) 4 A maimed giant in his agony.

b. fig.
1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* vii. Intro. 183 Geometric boroweth of it [Arithmetic] principles, . . . and is as it were maymed without it. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 242 Who is that they follow, And with such maimed rites? 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 308 In such a maimed and dislocated form. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* l. 26 All these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts.

c. absol.

1340 *Ayend.* 135 [see *MAIM sb.*]. *Ibid.* 141 Po he hedde y-preched and y-used bet vild, and be zike and y-named y-held. c. 1420 *Chron. Ulod.* 1098 For leuer here was pe pore to fede, pe maymot, be seke to wasche & hede. 1526 *TINIALE Matt.* xv. 31 In so moche that the people wouled, to se . . . the maymed whole. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. i.* Wks. 1799 l. 162 Is it your Worship's will that I lend a ministring hand to the maim'd? 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sac.* & *Leg. Art* II. 298 The sick and maimed who are healed by her intercession.

† **Maimedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [-LY².] In a maimed manner.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 47 Being about 2 yeres since maimedly translated into the French

tongue. 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* l. 614. I rather leue it out altogether, then presume to doe it maimedly. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 154 Some strictures there were, . . . but hinted very maimedly, obscurely and interruptedly.

Maimedness (māimēdnēs). [-NESS.] The condition of being maimed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1607 *HIERON Wks.* l. 122 He will see such weakenesse, . . . such maimedness, such imperfection, in his best performances. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. vii. (1614) 135 The conditions required in the High Priest, as that he should not have the bodily defects of Blindnesse, lamenesse, maymednesse, &c. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterila* l. xii. 425 So much did its sullenness and maimedness pollute the meagre sacrifice.

Maimor (māimōr). [f. *MAIM v.* + -ER¹.] One who maims or mutilates.

1530 *PALSGR.* 242½ Maymor of men, *mvillateor*. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 13 If a man maliciously should put out the remaining eye of him who had lost one before, it is too slight a punishment for the maimor to lose only one of his. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 182½ Terrorists and maimers of cattle.

Maiming (māim'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb *MAIM*.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4088 Pan wald his pepill & his princes haue past our be bourne, And mist noht for be morsure & maynyng of bestis. a. 1568 *ASCHAN Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 99 To the marring and maynyng of the Scholer in learning. 1602 *FULBECK 1st Pt. Parall.* 78 The opinion of M. Brooke is that hee may beate him if hee cannot otherwise escape without stripes or wounds or mayming. 1727 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. l. 188 Another cause . . . which hath contributed . . . to the maiming of our language, is a foolish opinion, . . . that we ought to spell exactly as we speak. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Inevitable evils are . . . such as sudden deaths, maimings, or other bodily hurts by the stroke of lightning.

Maimonidean (māimōnid'ian), **Maimonidian** (māimōnid'ian), *a. (sb.)*. [f. L. *Maimonid-ēs* + -AN, -IAN.] a. Pertaining to the Jewish theologian Maimonides (Mōshē ben Maymōn 1135-1204). b. sb. An adherent of Maimonides. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* vi. 273 The . . . spiritualistic Maimonidian and the 'literal Talmudistic' schools. 1876 *SCHILLER-SZINNESS Catal. Hebr. MSS.* Camb. i. 187 The so-called Maimonidian school. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1388 Judaism was soon divided into the Maimonidians and Anti-Maimonidians. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 283½ The Maimonidean controversy.

Maimonist (māimōnist). [f. *Maimonides* (see prec.) + -IST.] An adherent of Maimonides. 1881 *FRIEDLANDER Maimonides' Guide of Perplexed* I. Life 35 The controversy between Maimonists and anti-Maimonists.

Main (māin), *sb.* Forms: 1 mægen, mægn, 2-4 mein, (3 *Lay.* mæin), 3-4 meyn, 3-6 mayn, 4-6 *Sc.* mane, 4-7 maine, mayne, 3- main. [OE. *mægen*, = OS. *megin*, OHG. *magan*, *megin*, ON. *magn*, *megn*, *megin*, f. root *mag-: see *MAY v.*, *MIGHT sb.*]

I. 1. Physical strength, force, or power. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *with might and main* (see 2).

Beowulf 789 Se þe manna was mæzene strengest. c. 1205 *LAV.* 26698 þer he finden mihte þe his main wolde fonden bond and an honde. c. 1275 *Luce Ron* 69 in O. E. *Misc.* 95 Ector with his scharpe meyne. 121325 *Old Age* x. in E. E. P. (1862) 149, I spend, an mærit is mi main. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 444 The king . . . went till Ingland. . . With mony man off mekill mayn. *Ibid.* vi. 318 Their chiftane Wes of sic hert and of sic mane, That [etc.]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 560 He naddie main ne meit. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* l. 320 Hyr eldest son, that mekill was of mayn. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* iii. lxxvi, Thay with speir, with swordis, and with knyues, In just battell war fundin maist of inane. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. vii. 11 He gan aduance With huge force and insupportable mayne.

† **b. fig.**, and in immaterial applications. *Obs.*
a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21031 (Cott.) O treind wandes gold he wrought . . . And efterward wit cristis main þam turned to hair kin again. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 4 Love is of so gret a main, That . . . Ther mai nothing his niht withstonde. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 123 þou arte nowtir of myght ne mayne To kenne it as a clerke may knawe. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xciii. 1 And he to shew his strength and maine, hath girt himself with might.

† **c. transf.** Of things: Power, virtue, efficacy.
c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 94 Þonne seo yse ærre [wyrt] hwite, & heo hæfð þas mægnu. c. 1330 *St. Tristr.* 1581 Sche com wip adriking of main.

2. Phrases: † *With (mid) or in all one's main, with main, with all, great or nickle main* (in ME. poetry often used as a metrical stopgap or tag): with the utmost strength or vigour one is capable of. † *To set one's main to*: to apply all one's energies to. † *To do one's main*: to do one's utmost, one's best. *With might and main*, † *with main and might*, † *with mood and main*, etc.: see *MIGHT sb.*, *MOOD sb.* See also *MAIN*.

c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Luian we bine mid alre heorte . . . mid alle meine. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 104/113 A þousend men with al heore main on hire gone drawe. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 884 Gii. þe stede toke bi the reyn, & lepe vp wip gret meyne. c. 1320 *St. Tristr.* 1083 Tristrem smot wip main. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 299 He gert fele knychts . . . pryke efter þame in al þar mayne. *Ibid.* xxvii. (Machori) 8, I wald fayne, . . . set my mayne some thing to say of sancte moryse. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 1076 (Fairf.) Quen he [sc. Cain] had his broywer slayne To hide him he hided his mayne. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4048 He thanked god with all his mayne. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 101 Tell me, Ioseph, with mayn, youre red. 1542 *BECON Polat.* Lent Divb, That ye cleue stedfastly with all mayne to the

promyses which [etc.]. a. 1568 *Wife of Aucktermuchty* v. 1 Than owte he ran in all his mane.

† **3.** A host of men; a (military) force. *Obs.*
a. 1000 *Andreas* 876 We ðær heahðeafderas halige oncomen & martyra mægen unlytel. 10. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1004 Ðær wærd East Engla folces seo yld of slagen, ac gif þæt fæð mægen 7ære wære, ne eodan hi næfre eft to scipon swa til sylfe sædon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 899 William courtesee he made of þe verste wardein & in þe oþer bihihde he was bim self mid al his mane.

II. Senses arising from absol. uses of *MAIN* a.

4. ellipt. for *main land*, *MAINLAND*. *arch.*

1555 *EVEN Decades* 351 At three leagues off the mayne, there is xv. fadome. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* l. 41½ This land, which for the quantitie thereof mai well be called a maine, although it be inuironed about with the Ocean sea. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 50 Not far from the main are certain dry and rockie isles. 1668 *FRAZ Acc. E. India & P.* 24 The most traded Empories here, are St. Augustine on the Island [Madagascar], and Mosambique on the Main. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 117½ The *Achilles*, in some distress, put into a Creek on the Main of America. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xv. xxi, Their Delhis mann'd some boats and, . . . tried to make a landing on the main. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. l. 126 The island . . . was separated from the main by a channel half a mile broad. 1891 J. WINSTON *Columbus* xlii. 290 He was anxious to make a thorough examination of Cuba, which was a part of the neighboring main of Cathay, as he was ready to suppose.

b. Short for SPANISH MAIN, *q. v.*

1890 *CORBETT Sir F. Drake* iii. 33 Drake . . . sailed once more for the Main. 1897 *HENLEY Hawthorn & Lander*, etc. (1901) 95 The trim Slaver . . . Held . . . Her musky course from Benin to the Main, And back again for niggers.

5. ellipt. for *MAIN SEA*: The high sea, the open ocean. *Now poet.*

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, C. Marius* (1595) 463 The winde stode full against them coming from the mai[n] [F. *le vent se tourna al costé de la pleine mer*]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 211 They dare not venture into the maine, but hovering by the shore, timorously saile from one place to another. 1695 *WOODWARD Hist. Earth* l. 27 The Tides and Storms . . . affect only the superficial parts of the Ocean, . . . but never reach the greater Depths, or disturb the bottom of the Main. 1698 *BACON Voy.* 65 A gentle Breeze came off from the Main [F. *de large*]. 1731 *PORR Ep. Burlington* 108 Bid the broad Arch the dangrous Flood contain, The Mole projected lack the roaring Main. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 410 To travell climes beyond the western main. 1847 *KENYON Prison* vii. 21 As one that climbs a peak to gaze O'er land and main. *Fig.* 1597 R. JOHNSON *Champions* (1608) ii. Addit. But having better hope I boldly lead thee to this mayne from this doubtfull floudie where I rest. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & M.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 46 Launched out Into the surgy maine of government. 1839 *LONGF. Ps. of Life* viii, Sailing o'er life's solemn main.

† **b. transf.** A broad expanse. *poet. Obs.*

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ix. 5 Nativity once in the maine of light, Crawles to maturity. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 237 Adventurous work, . . . to found a path Over this Maine from Hell to that new World Where Satan now prevails.

6. The most important part of some business, subject, argument, or the like; the chief matter or principal thing in hand. (*Cf.* *MAIN sb.* 1 b.)

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 56, I doubt it is no other, but the maine, His Fathers death, and our o'er-hasty Marriage. 1615 *Dr. De Montfort's Surv.* E. ludis Pref. Blij, Neyther doth he stand upon any other wayne particulars, but directly goeth to the maine. 1650 *BAXTER Saints R.* l. ii. § 1 (1651) 192 If I should here enter upon that task, . . . I should make too broad a digression, and set upon a work as large as the main, for whose sake I should undertake it. 1665 *COWLEY Country-House* 5 Frugal, and grave, and careful of the Main. 1702 *ENGL. Theophrast.* 132 We let the Main go, while we grasp at the accessories. 1716-20 *Lat. Fr. Milt's Trul.* (1722) l. 244 She complied with your last Advice, as to the Main.

b. Phrases: *in, † for, † on, † upon the main*: for the most part; in all essential points; mainly.
a. 1628 *PRESTON New Cov.* (1634) 12 Holy men have that apprehension in the maine, but not in a constant tenour at all times. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* l. xvi. (1840) 28 As long as they agree in the main, we need not be much moved with their petty dissensions. 1662 H. MORE *Philos.* Writ. Pref. Gen. p. vi, Being carried captive by the power of reason into a true belief of things for the main. 1697 J. SEKEANT *Solid Philos.* 80 Whence, upon the main, is clearly discovered, how all true Philosophy is nothing but the knowledge of Things. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 40 Generally and for the main he resided at Crotona. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 118 7 3, I do not know whether in the main I am the worse for having loved her. 1748 *RICHIARSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 145 If Nancy did not think well of you upon the main. 1799 in *Spirit. Pub. Truls.* III. 394 John is, upon the main, no fool. 1831 J. C. HAKE *Philol. Mus.* l. 163 104, Since writing the above I have found a reading agreeing on the main with mine in the edition of Asconius by Paulus Manutius. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lvi, Mr. Swiveller being in the main a good-natured fellow. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in *Trail Social Eng.* l. 31 In the main, therefore, the leading ideas of the heathen Celt were those of heathen nations generally.

c. Const. of. The chief or principal part (of some whole, material or immaterial); the important or essential point. *Phr. † the main of all.*

1596 *DANIEL Cret. Wars* iii. xxxvii, I know you know how much the thing doth touch The maine of all your states, your blood, your seed. 1601 *SIR W. CONNELL'S Diss.* *Seneca* (1621) M. m. 2, It is no clarity to gize so violently as *Seneca* waste the maine of an estate. 1631 *HENWOOD 2nd Pt. Main of West* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 363 Why that's the main of all, without his freedom that we can aine at's nothing. 1847 *MAY Hist. Parl.* l. viii. 104 It was not only agreed, that their Ships, . . . should be restored, . . . but for the maine of all, it was resolved upon by both houses, to give the full summe

£300000. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 38 But the maine of all studies he not [etc.]. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*. Chrysostom for The maine of the Church was destroyed [by fire] in three hours space. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 49 He assaulted them in the front with the main of his Army. 1711 Aoloon *Spect.* No. 47 p. 9 The Persons we laugh at may in the main of their Characters be much wiser Men than our selves. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 p. 3 The main of life is composed of small incidents. 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 215 He has sufficiently proved the main of his hypothesis. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 119 If a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anierly* II. xvi. 279 The main of their cargo was landed. 1880 ANNIE R. ELLIS *Sylvester* II. 275 She told him the main of the morning's news. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 190 The main of us have never set eyes upon a Dane before.

† 7. The object aimed at; end, purpose. *Obs.* Perh. orig. a term of archery. Cf. MAIN sb.² a. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 6 The ayme of appetite, is to attaine what it affecteth, and the maine of dislike is to avoide what it disliketh. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3, I ayme not at the Racke nor the Slack, the qualified Meane is the Main of my Marke. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i. Bos. You say you will main be taken for an eminent courtier? *Cast.* 'Tis the very main of my ambition. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of a Tub* III. iv. Wee have by this meane disappointed him, And that was all the maine I aimed at. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Countrymans Catech.* i. 1 This Happinesse (or the Salvation of our Soules) being the maine of all our enlarged desires. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 173 Therefore differing so much in the main of the Feast, they would not comply with them.

8. A principal channel, duct, or conductor for conveying water, sewage, gas, or electricity, e.g. along the street of a town. (Cf. *main drain*, 1707-12 s.v. MAIN a. 8b.)

1727 BRADLEY *Faint. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, Where any Stock-Blocks of Wood with Plugs, or any Fire-Cocks, were made and fix'd on any Mains [etc.]. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 120 1/2 Wooden pipes were inserted into the mains in almost every street. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 125 The gas... is conveyed by iron pipes into... gasometers... previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. 1825 LONDON *Engel. Agric.* 658 The use of both the large and small mains is to feed the various trenches with water, which branch out into all parts of the meadow. 1871 TYNOALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. vii. 449 The electric main carrying the outgoing current. 1894 *Nat. Observer* 189 1/2 Take the case of a lead-pipe into a block of houses from the iron main. 1895 S. P. THOMPSON & E. THOMAS *Electric Tab. & Mem.* 4 In factory wiring it is often preferred to keep the positive and negative mains far apart.

† 9. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* I. 35 It is not only Britain... that the writer accuses of this folly of not drawing its philosophy from the main.

b. In jocular phr. To turn on the main, to begin to weep copiously.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xvi. Blessed if I don't think he's got a main in his head as is always turned on. 1857 BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* II. xi. 90 You've no idea how she turned on the main, and did the briny! 1876 M. C. JACKSON *Chapelon's Cares* I. x. 128 The mains were turned on, and tears flowed until weeping became infectious.

9. Short for mainsail (obs.), mainmast.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 373 Tha led thame in with musall, fuk, and mane. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 7/3 All the ships... were gaily decked with bunting, the German flag flying at the main. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 523 1/2 Skiffs with well-reefed mains scudded for sheltering creeks.

10. *techn.* a. ? A principal vein of mineral. b. A main line of railway.

1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners* II. 2 A wide main of this mineral lies beneath the stupendous masses of dark blueish rock. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 The railway will be a double main.

Main (mē'n), sb.² Sc. and north. Also 5 mayn; pl. 6 maynis, manis, maines; 7 maynes, mainnes, 8 mainse. [Aphetic f. DOMAIN, DEMESNE.]

† 1. Mains or main lands = demesne lands. *Obs.* 1454 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. to The sayde Andrew Ker sal gyff. 191 the sayde Thom Robson... his mayn landis of Hownum. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* III. App. 436 The said John Stewart hes it all under maynes.

2. pl. The farm attached to a mansion house; a home farm. (Now esp. retained in Scotland in the names of farms, e.g. the Mains of Forthar.)

1533 CLYFFORD in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 633 Wher we brynt thes towne that is to wite, Sesfurth... Sesfurth Mayns, Mows Mayns... Cavertone Mayns [etc.]. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 11. 320 The landis mains and cornis of Sanct Thomas Chapell. a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 226 3c sal haue the mainis of Kirkforther for his. 1589 *Hills & Inw. N. C.* (Surtees 1660) 164, 1 geute to Mathew Forster... Edderston east hall, and the maynis thairoff. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* *Mauritium*... are mainnes, or domaine lands... Because they ar labourd and inhabited by the Lorde, and proprietor of the samin. 1606 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 48 John Dodsworth of Massam Maynes. 1766 W. GOSKON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 468 The tenants and Mainse fall now to be debited for crop 1765. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 72 Every Nobleman's House [in Scotland] hath what they call the Mains, where their Land-labourers, Grooms, and every Body belonging to the Stable and Poultry, reside. 1814 SCOTT *Warr.* xv. That the Bailie should send his own three milk cows down to the mains for the use of the Baron's family. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xviii. (1857) 398 He was employed... at the Mains of Invergordon.

Main (mē'n), sb.³ Also 6-7 maine, mayne. [Of obscure history.

From the early use in antithesis with *by* (which seems in the game of hazard to have meant the same as *chance* to the

later language) the word would appear to be an absolute or elliptical application of MAIN a. (Cf. MAIN CHANCE.) The usual view that the word is a F. main 'band' has no evidence; quot. c.1685-8 in sense 3 prob. embodies a mere etymological speculation.]

1. In the game of hazard, a number (from five to nine inclusive) called by the 'caster' before the dice are thrown.

'If he "throws in," or "nicks," he wins the sum played for from the banker or "setter"... If the caster "throws out" by throwing aces, or deuce, ace (called crabs), he loses... If the caster neither nicks nor throws out, the number thrown is his "chance," and he keeps on throwing till either the chance comes up, when he wins, or till the main comes up, when he loses' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Hazard*).

1580 LD. OFFALLEY in Stanyhurst *Lucius*, etc. (Arb.) 153, I loathe to see these fac. dice-players swear... When they the mayne have lost; Forgetting all the byes, that wear With God and boyle goast. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Not vnylike the vse of foule gamsters, who having lost the maine by true iudgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man Pref.*, Diceplayers, that gaine more by the bye then by the maine. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 Amongst the gamsters, where they name thee [the pox] thicke At the last maine, or the last pocky nicke. 1665 EARL DORSET *Song written at Sea* vii. To pass our tedious Hours away. We throw a merry Main. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* III. 1, The Main was Seven, and the Chance Four. 1726 *Art & Myst. of Gaming Exposed* 29 Loaded or Scooped Dice are... changed as often as the Main and Chance, or Occasion requires. 1731 FIELING *Mod. Husband*. II. x. La. Char. Eleven mains together, Modern; you are a devil. *Mr. Gaywick*. She has always great luck at Hazard. 1777 COLMAN *Epith. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.* (1883) 76 Seven's the maine. 1837 TUCKERAY *Narrative* viii. He likes to throw a main on an evening. 1881 SWORDHOUSE *The Inglesant* (1882) II. 206 Come and take your chances in the next main. 1894 MARKLEVINE *Sharps & Flats* 255 The first throw made by the player is called the 'main'.

† b. fig. esp. coupled with or in antithesis to *by* (see *By* sb.² 1). *Obs.*

1567, 1580 (see *By* sb.² 1). 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* 155 Whatsoever they play be in Affrick, let henceforth the Mayne be Italie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. 1. 208 Then let make last away, And looke unto the maine. 1595 MARQUESS *Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 12 *Horse*. No, no, his minde was on the twentieth daie of the moneth following, when his money was due. *Banks*. 'Tis good to baue an eie to the maine. 1599 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 47 To set so rich a mayne On the nice hazard of one doubtful houre. 1602 DANIEL *Ct. Warrs* VII. xlv. The doubtful Dye of War cast at the Main is such as one bad Chance may lose you all. 1614 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turk* 8 Deale Merchant-like, put it upon one maine, And throw at all. 1676 TOWNSON *Dealogie* 462 Recreations... must, consequently be... used as things on the by and not as the main. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 When each maine with-cog'd and loaded votes.

† 2. A match (at archery, boxing, bowls). *Obs.*

Cf. MAIN sb.² 7. But in the first quot. a maine may possibly be MAIN ad.

1589 NASHE *Martinus Months Mind* To Rdr. C3 b. To shoot a maine for the vpsshot, at the fairest markes of all. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XCIX. 19 The champion has won a maine, and certainly Molineux could have no chance in any combat with him. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. 1. a main at bowls is a match played by a number of couples, the winners again playing in couples against each other till one man is left the victor. (Cf. *Welsh main* in 3.)

3. A match fought between cocks. Hence occas. a number of cocks engaged in a match. *Welsh main* (see quot. 1770); *transf.* (see quot. 1886).

[c.1685-8 *M.S. Life of Alderman Barnes* in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 481 His chief Recreation was Cock-fighting... One Cock particularly he had, called 'Spang Counter', which came off victor in a great many battles a la main. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5429/4 There will be By-Battles... And in the Afternoon will begin the main Match.] 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 154 A Main of Cocks were fought between the D. of Cleveland and Ld. Northumberland. 1770 S. PEGGE in *Archæologia* (1775) I. 149 The Welsh-main consists, we will suppose of sixteen pair of cocks; of these the sixteen conquerors are pitted a second time; the eight conquerors of these are pitted a third time; the four conquerors the fourth time; and lastly, the two conquerors of these are pitted a fifth time. 1788 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. Laying schemes for massacring meat on Palm Sunday, as if he were backing a Welsh main, where all must fight to death. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 The dexterity with which he... turned conversation away from matters of state to a main of cocks or the pedigree of a racehorse. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferns* F. 59 He could swear and drink no more, nor fight a main of cocks every Sunday afternoon on his dining room table. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. There is also the term *Welsh main*, applied in a secondary sense to voting; voting until two only are left in, and then for those two alone. 1890 H. FROEGER *Laveton Girl* 33, I've seen dog-fights and cock-mains in England.

Main (mē'n), sb.⁴ Also 7 meane. [a. F. main.]

† 1. *Her.* The hand. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 103 1/2 Our old English terms were... Main for Hand. Meane Dexter for R. Hand.

2. 'A banker's shovel for coin' (Knight 1875). Cf. F. main, 'pelle de tôle, à manche de bois très-court' (Littre).

Main (mē'n), a. Forms: [1 mēgen-], 3 mēin, 4-7 mayn, 5 Sc. mane, 5-7 mayne, 6-7 maine, maigne, 5- main. [Prob. partly repr. OE. mēgen- (MAIN sb.¹) in compounds, and partly an adoption of the cognate ON. mēgen, mēgn adj., strong, powerful; in some uses (e.g. in MAIN SEA = ON. mēgenstōr) it seems to represent ON. mēgen- (= MAIN sb.¹) in compounds.

It is doubtful whether the development of the Eng. word owes anything to the influence of OF. *maine*, *maigne* great—L. *maignus*. The OFr. word is purely poetical, and occurs chiefly as an epithet of kings and nobles; it may prob. have influenced the use of *main* by ME. poets, but the only unequivocal evidence of its adoption is the 15th c. Sc. *Alexander the maine*, *Charlis the maine* (see MAIN a. 1).

1. Strong, vigorous, mighty; possessed of, manifesting, or exerting, great physical strength or force. † a. Said of acts or activities which imply force or energy. *Obs.*

[Beowulf 1519 (Gr.) Mægenas forgef hildebille.] 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 336 No more mate me dismayd for hys maine dinte. 1340 *Destr. Troy* 6915 He myst of be mon with his mayn dynt. c.1600 in *Boys' Wks.* (1629) 626 Jesu thy loue within me is so maine, ... That with thy loue my heart is well nigh rent. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodion* (1635) 273 If they be driven to fly, or pursue the enemy, their long loose garments are a maine let to them. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 77 This was a main blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his battels in England. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 33 These two powerful motives ... have so maine an influence in mens actions. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1712) 62 Without main violence done to our Faculties we can in no wise deny it. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. vi. 243 Soaring on main wing. 1671—*Samson* 1634 Those two massie Pillars That to the arched roof gave main support. 1671 H. FOUTIS *Hist. Rom. Treasons* III. ii. 136 She also gave a main stroke against Cecchino.

b. As an epithet of force, strength, etc.: Exerted to the full, sheer. Esp. in phr. by (or † with) main force; † similarly, by or with main strength, dint, power, courage, importunity, labour. † With maine logic = by sheer force of reasoning.

[Beowulf 2678 (Gr.) þa æn gudcynig mæra gemunde, mægenstrengo, sloh hildebille. a 1000 Guthlac 1105 (Gr.) þæs wæs stihung, mod & mægenkraft.] 1542 BECON *Christinas Bang*. F viij. Therefore ought all men... with all mayne & francke courage to apply themselves to the diligent practise of good workes. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Loue creepeth into the minde by priuie craft, and keepeth his holde by maine courage. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 734 M. R. hath gotten the day, and that with maine logic. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 208 That Maine, which by maine force Warwick did winne. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* III. (1628) 56 By meere valour and maine force of armes they attained vnto their desired habitation. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. 7, A man of my Lord Cardinals, by Commission, and maine power tooke 'em from me. 1657 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* III. § 9. 43 Each one... is suppos'd, with all his main might, to intend the procurement of those things which are necessary to his own preservation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 46 Next Night they on afresh; and, with main force, plucked up the ponderous Coffin upon the Pavement. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 68 To prosecute his suit, till he recover it against him by main Importunity. 1687 LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 They [old Gallies] were carried by main strength over the Isthmus of Corinth. 1697 *tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* IV. (1737) 103 By main labour they drained the water. 1755 SWALEY *Quint.* (1802) II. 184 We were... by main dint of rowing kept from running a-ground. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xiv. Yet with main strength his strokes he drew. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 123 To restrain his muskets and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers.

† c. Of motion, etc.: Swift, speedy, rapid. A main pace or speed = at full speed. *Obs.*

1577-79 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 254 They were constrained... to run awaie a maine pace. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius*, *Hist.* IV. xi. (1591) 175 With a maine course [he] drew the whole manage of affairs into his owne handes. 1609 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. x. 51 Some Horsemen... wil... break into a maine chace and so gite the water a sweate. 1669 DENVER *Raven's Ainc.* C. Citizens, Scholars and Saylor... think a horse neuer goes fast enough though he run a maine gallop. a 1685 FLETCHER *Cant. Country* I. i. We saw e'm making with all maine speed to 'th port. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 4 Galloping a maine speede out of the Quire.

† d. By or with main hand: with a strong hand, forcibly. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ep. Ded., Yet, byrldinge wythe maine hand, the humour of theyr inordinate luste. 1583 GOLOING *Chant on Deut.* lxxii. 44 God therefore must be faine to ouermaster vs, and to tame vs by maine hande.

† e. Of drink: Potent. Of a voice or cry: Loud. Of a fit, a storm: Violent. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 497 þa æn men ber mery in mynde, quen þay han mayn drynk. 1582 STANYHURST *Æntis* III. (Arb.) 72 With mayne noise lifted to the slayne soule lathly we shouted. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IV. xv. (1623) 810 [He] made towards his Pages with a maine cry. 1627 AUB. *Narr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1639) I. 449 My main fit of the Stone did call upon me to get me to the Countrey. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 51 It was a maine storme.

† 2. Of an army, host, multitude: Great in numbers; numerous; 'mighty'; powerful in arms. In 16-17th c., the usual epithet distinctive of a complete and equipped army, as opposed to small or irregular forces. *Main battle*: a pitched battle, as opposed to mere skirmishing. *Obs.*

[a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 877 (Gr.) Swa on syne beorg scomod up cymed mæzenfolc micel. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3018 He had of men out of mynde many main hundreth. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 227/4 That company, whereof there is such a main multitude. c.1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 42 Returned againe with a mayne hoste to relieve his people. 1555 EDOE *Decades* 116 They go to relieve his people. 1555 EDOE *Decades* 116 They go to relieve his people. 1555 EDOE *Decades* 116 They go to relieve his people. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 497 And first the warre beganne by light skirmishes, but after it proceeded into mayne battles. 1583 STROECKER *Ch. Warren Love* C. i. 29 King Philip... determined... to come downe... with a mayne force. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 186 1. 53 Huge troops of barbed steeds, Maine charges of pikes, millions of hargue-

busb. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 149 To withstand any great Navie or maine invasion. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 19 This young Prince...with a traine of yong Noblemen and Gentlemen...but not with any maine army, came over to take possession of his new Patrimony. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. iiii. 11. 34 My Father knew that this Giant...would pass with a main power into my Land.

3. Of material things, animals, etc.: Of great size or hulk. (Sometimes connoting strength, resisting power, or the like.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

[*Beowulf* 3091 (Gr.) Ic on ofoste gefeng micle mid mundum mægenhyrðenne hordgestreona. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 16 Ob hom on innan feld munes mægenstan.] c 1205 LAY. 15292 Enne mucleine maine clubbe he bar an his rugge. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 187 Pe mane of bat mayn hors. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8748 The triest stones...Iemet so light, bat ledes might se Aboute midnyght merke as with mayn torches. a 1400-so *Alexander* 3932 Pan mys out of his maras as any mayn foxes Come furth. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 212 In their Temples they set vppe maine Images of pure golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 125 Hoist vp to the ridge of a maine billow. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* 329 (1812) 340 A man of extraordinary strength and stature. A maine stone...by him thrown a far distance, witnesseth the one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 654 Themselves invaded next, and on their heads Main Promontories flung. 1850 GOWER *dial. in Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 222 Main, strong, fine (of growing crops). 1883 *Hampshire Glass* s.v. 'What a great main pond!'

b. Of quantity or amount: Large. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. vii. 199 A maine deale of water breaketh forth. 1868 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 287 My vovles eat a maine deal of barley. 1894 RAYMOND *Love & Quiet Life* iv. 34 He axed a main lot o' questions.

4. Said of a considerable, uninterrupted stretch of land or water; occas. also of void space. See MAINLAND, MAIN SEA.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1550) 258 The army...so returned bome by land, through all the mayn contry of Scotlande. 1553 BOEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 The mayne South sea. 1577 R. WILLES *Eden's Decades* Pref. 1 The discovery of Peru, in the maine west Indish lande. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 119 Upon the West, the South, and the North, the maine Ocean incompasseth it. 1660 tr. *Amynaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. viii. 481 An infinite essence...diffus'd infinitely in the maine space, beyond the world. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 83 Whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no bars of Hell...nor yet the main Abyss Wide interrupt can hold. *Ibid.* vii. 279 Over all the face of Earth Main Ocean flow'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Mainice, a body of impenetrable ice apparently detached from the land, but immovable.

† b. Of earth, rock: Forming the principal or entire mass; 'solid'. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 79 Penbrooke...standith on a veri maine Rocki Ground. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 18 The entrance is so strait, Cut out the rough maine stonie Rocks. 1615 G. SAKOVS *Trav.* 174 In the vineyards are sundry places of buriall bewne out of the maine rocks. 1632 LUTICOW *Trav.* ii. 56 The large promontorie...eight miles in length, being the face of a square and maine Rocks. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 68 Fontaines gushing forth out of a maine rock. 1647 SRRIDGE *Anglia Rediv.* iii. i. (1854) 133 Sir Charles Lloyd...had added to the strength of its natural situation...having cut out of the main earth several works.

† c. Of main white: mainly of white. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 68 Put...to your coloured mares of mayne whyte, a horse of colour of mayn whyte.

† d. Of an affair, event, etc.: Highly important; having great results or important consequences; momentous. Rarely const. to. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions Eng.* Ded. (1887) 4 Many and maine affaires of your estate. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. Hasten we to our purposed prosecution of State matters, mainer, and of more note. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 215 What croste Diuell Made me put this maine Secret in the Packet I sent the King? a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iii. 1, 'Tis a maine worke and full of feare, a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 19 So you see, by this maine Accident of Time, wee lost our Traffique with the Americans. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 85 In competition with higher things, as religion and clarity in mainest matters. 1667 - *P. L.* vi. 471 That, wher thou aright Beleivst so main to our success. 1671 - *P. R.* i. 112 They all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him their great Dictator.

b. Of a person: Great, mighty (in power, rank or position). *rare.*

[a 900 CYNEWULF *Crut* 917 (Gr.) Waldendes cyme, mægen-cyniges.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10290 The Mirmidons hade mynd of be mayne troiell. *Ibid.* 10294 But myny of þo Mirmidons be mayn knight slogh. 1643 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* iii. ii. How dare you (Sirrah), 'gainst so main a person, A man of so much Noble note and honour, Put up this base complaint?

6. Of things in general, qualities, conditions, actions, etc.: Very great (in degree, value, etc.); highly remarkable (for some quality indicated by the sb.); very great or considerable of its kind. (Occas. in superlative.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 31 þonne mannes sunu cymð on his mægen-þrymme.] 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 90 of sum mayn meruayle, þat he my3t trawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8807 þen þos maisters gert make, all with mayn crafte, Fowle lampis full light. a 1400-so *Alexander* 3777 þai wiply him sente...Of many & of mekill quat mayn gisai. 1566 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 And this he reckoneth for a great maine lie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23 Main evils you know must have main remedies. 1600 HEXWOOD 1st *Pt. Edu.* IV, Wks. 1874 i. 32 Affaires, I mean, of so maine consequence. a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* ii. ii. And to purchase This day the company of one deare Custard, Or a messe of Rice ap Thomas, needs a maine wit. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 8 The losse of much linnen, and amongst the rest, I lost the best of mine

which is a very maine losse in these parts. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndon.* ii. 11 And indeed this is one of our mainest exceptions against the Roman Church. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 96 Cyaxares and Cyrus, march against the Babylonian King and Croesus, and gain a main Victory against them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 437 He professes to understand clearly the truth of severall Prophecies of the mainest concernment. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* i. 80 We shall find ere we have done that there is still a mainer reason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* v. 11's a main untruth. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii. xii. (1886) 95 It [the island] was a main place for pirates once.

b. With sb. indicating a person or agent: Great, remarkable, or pre-eminent for the quality or characteristics indicated. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12260 Thelamon...manast hom mightly as his mayn fos. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 346 That carnall reason is a maine enemy to all the matters of revealed truths. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 497 Many a one that in his own conceit is a main Husband, and is forward enough to call some...prodigall, will be found to live, as I said, but in another Street of it. 1691 WOOD *Atch. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard...a main Incendiary in the Rebellion. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Seab.* v. ii, I am a main bungler at a long story. 1860 FENNOCK *Content* 31 (E. D. D.) Yow be a main fool.

† c. Main and... = MAIN adv. (Cl. fine and... nice and...) *dial.*

1762 COLLINS *Misc.* 13 (Halliwell) Observing Dick looked main and blue. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxi. II. 121 'Tshop is doing main an' well. 1895' ROSEMARY' *Children's v.* 163 He's a main an' bad, and I believe as 'ee's took for death.

7. Chief in size or extent; constituting the bulk or principal part; the chief part of (that which is denoted by the sb.). *Main body*, † *battle*, the body of troops which form the bulk of an army or armed force, marching between the vanguard and the rear.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Chard' our maine Battailles Front. 1600 - *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 103 To glean the broken eares after, the man That the maine harvest reapes. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turkes* (1622) 195 In the maine battell he stood himself; the vanguard was conducted by Temutases. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 11 The apostle, commanding the Corinthians, meaneth the main and general body of the church, though there might be many stragglers justly to be reproved. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Into which the maine sap of the root is carried. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. iii. 111 The King of Navarre commanded the Vant-Guard of the Army, and his Majesty himself the main Battel, reserving the command of the Rear for the Duke of Espernon. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstar Wks.* 1730 I. 78 Whether you march'd in one main body, or in several columns. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 131 Lord Howard led the main body of the first line. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug., Our business is to pursue their main army, and disperse it by a decisive battle. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* i. 277 Of the baptismal names the main proportion are Saxon and Norman. 1822 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 28 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535/2 The main body of the allied army is, on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 456 The sturdy country gentleman who formed the main strength of the Tory party.

† b. Referring or pertaining to all or the majority; general. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 144 We do not mean the coursing snatchers only, But feare the maine intendment of the Scot. 1602 - *Ham.* i. iii. 28 Which is no further, 'Then the maine voyce of Denmarke goes withall. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 31 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diuorc'd. c 1618 FLETCHER *Queen of Corinth* ii. iii, For I am nothing now but a maine pestilence Able to poison all. a 1638 MEOE *Wks.* (1672) 761 There may be some Prædialia of some particulars converted upon other motives, as a forerunner of the great and main Conversion.

8. Great or important above others of the kind; of pre-eminent importance; principal, chief, leading.

1588 J. UOALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 42 They fight hard against this, because it striketh at a maine pillar of their kingdom. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. i. § 2 In every grand or maine public duty which God requireth at the hands of his Church. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motive of our Preparations. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 47 Capua, once accounted after Rome, and Carthage, the third maine City of the World. 1633 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* 138 Every parcell thereof shall seeme maine and essentiall. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxiv. 210 Submission to that main Article of Christian faith, that Jesus is the Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 121 If what was urg'd Main reason to perswade immediate Warr, Did not disswade me most. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 15 They are like Heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, Let your under-plot have as little connection with your main-plot as possible. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 166, I went carefully over all the main points of the argument. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. xvi. 341 Mr. Thomson's main thought was familiar to me long before his first communication...appeared. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 178 The main champions of tyrannicide were the Jesuits. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. 779 The statements may be grouped under two main heads.

b. Chief or principal in permanent relation to others of the same kind or group. In many collocations, e.g. *main drain, road, street, sewer, pipe, stream, root, line* (of a railway), sometimes written with a hyphen.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 260 The hyest toure called the mayn, id est myghtyest toure aboute all the iiii towres. 1551-60 *Inv. in H. Hall Ediz.* Soc. (1887) 151 Two great standing chestes with one mayne cheste. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 23 The maine roofe of the great Church of Sarisbury was consumed and brent with lightning. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. v. 55 Plant not the Table at every Angle, but...extend from some fewe maine Angles

Base lines...for Boundaries. 1615 W. LAWSON *Counsell. Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15, I vterly dislike the opinion of those great Gardiners, that...would have the maine tract cut away. 1617-18 in Swayne *Sarum Church*... (1806) 167 Mendinge one of the maine pyppes of the Organe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 233 The neather flood, now divid'd into four maine Streames. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1712) i. 23 Make your maine Drains wide and deep enough to carry off the Water from the whole Level. 1747-3 WEST *Extract of Trul.* (1749) 117 They made no more stop, they had carried me thro' the maine street, from one end of the town to the other. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi. Opening, the wicket of the main-gate. 1840 W. LAMB *Sketch Bk.* i. 50 After turning from the main road up narrow lane. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, I meant to cut off the main-pipes, so that there might be no water. 1858 LITTON *What will he do* i. i, The main pipe was lined with booths. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Ed.* vii. At Taunton there branched away from the main-line the line which was to take her to Perivale. 1876 ENGEL *Br.* IV. 467/2 A rate of fall of 1 in 120...is desirable, for a sewer. 1878 *Act 41 & 42 Vict.* c. 77 § 15 Where it appears to any highway authority that any highway...ought to become a main road by reason of its being a medium of communication between great towns [etc.]. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 195 An eastern transept, in addition to the at the main crossing. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary Phaner.* 357 The subsidiary roots...in this class, usually exceed the main-roots in thickness. 1889 SPECTATOR *Nov.* 331/2 The burglar who leaves the back-door open for escape, in case the policeman should enter by the main entrance.

† 9. *Main flood*: a. High water. b. A large or full-flowing body of water. Also *main tide* (in quot. fig.). c. The ocean or MAIN SEA. *Obs.* c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Et eadem mensurari debet le main flood, quando eadem aqua ita est ut sit plena de bank' en bank'. 1311 *Ibid.* I. 8 Eadem mensurari debet ad mayne flood. 1549-62 STREWHOLD & L. Ps. cxiv. 8, I meane the God which from hard rocks because mayne floods appeare. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fact. Factions* Pref. 11 Riuers, and maine floodes, whiche overflowe the neighbourhood aboute. 1596 SHAKS. *Meth.* i. i. 72 You may as well go stand vpon the beach, And bid the maine flood baite his vsual beight. 1596 DAVENANT *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* i. 35 Quahuter land is betwene the two maine fludes FORTH southward, and Tay northward, it is called. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 13 If I should enter into consideration thereof, I should be overwhelmed with maine tides of matter.

10. *Naut.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mainmast or mainsail', as *main-bonnet*, *-boom*, *-bowlines*, *-bridles*, *-captain*, *-chain*, *-drynke* (?), *-hatch*, *-hatchway*, *-hold*, *-jibs*, *-knight*, *-lifts*, *-parrels*, *-pendant*, *-rigging*, *-royal*, *-royal-mast*, *-shrouds*, *-spencer*, *-studding-sail*, *-tack*, *-tackle*, *-truck*, *-truss*, *-tyes*. Also *MAINS BRACE*, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Mayne shrouds. 1614 39 Mayne perills. *Ibid.* 47 Mainestables, Maynetie. *Ibid.* 48 Mayne trusses. *Ibid.*, Mayne takers. 1615 Mayne lyfts. *Ibid.*, Mayne Bowlines. 1647 CAPT. SMYTH *drynges*. 1495 *Ibid.* 198 Mayne Jeres. 1648 CAPT. SMYTH *Accid. Yng. Scannan* 14 The maine-shrouds and chaires. *Ibid.* 15 The maine bowling and bridles. 1635 BARNES *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 125 The Sailors did in all hande, whidown the lower part of the main-sail and the foresail, whid they call the main-bowline or main bonnet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., *Fore-knight and Main-knight*, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. 1711 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 34 He was lash'd to the Main-Geers and main-drub'd. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. viii. 80 Two of our main-shrouds...broke. *Ibid.* c. 99 We...lost a main studding-sail boom. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Bbb 31, The main-boom of a brig, sloop, or schooner. 1777-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1914 The main-tack of the Discovery gave way. 1823 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xiv, The second lieutenant went up the main-rigging. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd *Voy.* vi. 87 The main and fore hatchway. 1858 SWEET'S *Dict. Trade, Chain-plates*, take their name from the main and are hence called fore-chains, main-chains, or main-chains. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 635 Entire freedom from dizziness...is possessed by every sailor who mounts to the main-truck of a man-of-war. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-tackle*, a large and strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* (1881) 46 The ship had no canvas left, except some tatters of the fore-top-sail, and a piece of the main-royal. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii. 62 Uncle Salters...sat stiffly on the main-hatch.

11. Special collocations in technical use (mostly hyphenated): *main-bar* (see quot.); *main-breadth*, *main half-breadth* (see quots.); *main centre* (see quot.); *main couple Arch.*, the principal truss in a roof; *main earth*, the chief 'earth' in which the fox kennels; † *main-holder* (see quot.); *main keel*, the principal keel of a ship, as distinguished from the false keel and the keelson; *main-master* (? supposed by Disraeli to be a miner's word for a colliery owner); *main-piece Shipbuilding*, (a) 'the principal piece of timber in a rudder'; (b) 'the strong horizontal beam of a windlass' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (c) 'the principal piece of the head' (Knight 1875); *main-plate*, the principal plate of a lock; *main-post Shipbuilding*, the stern-post; † *main-shire*, ? an old name for Warwickshire; *main-transom Shipbuilding* = wing-transom (Smyth); *main-wale Naut.*, the lower wale (Smyth); *main-way*, the gangway or principal passage in a mine; *main word*, the term adopted in this

dictionary to designate a word of sufficient importance to be regarded as a principal word, as distinguished from a subordinate word or a combination (see *Preface* pp. xviii-xix); main-work *Fortif.*, 'the enceinte or principal works inclosing the body of the place' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341 (Driving). 'Main-bar, the cross timber fixed to the pole-head, from which hang the swing-bars or leading bars. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 'Main-breadth, the broadest part of the ship at any particular timber or frame. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 378/1 'Main half breadth, is a section of the ship at its broadest part. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 'Main half-breadth, half of the main breadth. 1838 R. MURRAY *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 231 'Main centre, in side-lever engines, is the strong shaft upon which the side levers vibrate. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* 938 The 'main couples answer to the trusses. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 582 (Hunting). 'Main earth, the fox's own lair and breeding place. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/1 In the Root there is The 'Main-holder, which is that part of the root next the tree. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Keel*. The false-keel, which is also very useful in preserving the lower side of the 'main keel. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* II. i. It's as easy for a miner to speak to a 'main-master, as it is for me to pick coal with this here clay. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 144 It [the rudder] is formed of several pieces of timber, of which the 'main piece is generally of oak. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Main-piece, the strong horizontal beam of the windlass. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 22 Cut out of an iron plate with a Cold Chisel the size and shape of the 'Main-Plate. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 131 'Main post. 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls*. Though that have been a fit of our 'main-shire wit. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Wales*. They are usually distinguished into the 'main-wale and the channel-wale. 1831 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* 'Mainway, a gangway or principal passage. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 Counting 'mainways', passages, and cuttings of all descriptions. 1833 *STRAITH Fortif.* 3 Detached works are those which it sometimes becomes necessary to construct beyond the range of the defensive musketry of the 'main works.

Main (māin), *adv.* Now dial. [f. MAIN *a.* Cf. similar use of *mighty*; also the use of ON. *megen-* (= MAIN *sb.*) in *megenkdr* very cheerful, *megenmildr* very mild, *megenvel* very well.] Very, exceedingly. (After the 17th c. chiefly in representations of rustic or illiterate speech.)

1632 *St. Papers Chas. I.* 17 May No. 216 fol. 56 l. (Hampsh. Gloss.), Sparing the Topples of the Trees, which yield maine good knees. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astral.* xxxviii. 220 A maine strong argument. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Maine*, good, very good. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 201 Ay, said the Idiot, she is main good Company, Madam; no wonder you miss her. 1754 *FOOTE Knights* II. i. (1765) 40 *Waiter*. Would you chuse any refreshment? *Suck.* A draught of ale, friend, for I'm main dry. 1794 *GOOWIN Cal. Williams* 40, I know, your honour, that it is main foolish of me to talk to you thus. 1828 *SCOTT Tril.* II. 149, I was main stupid indeed, and much disposed to sleep. 1872 *Punch* 31 Aug. 91/1 Beg your pardon, sir; but I be main dead, to be sure. 1897 *BARING-GOULD Blads of the Steupegney* VIII. The Steupegney is a great house, and ours is a main little one.

Main, obs. f. MANE, MOAN, MAINA, var. MINA².
Main-brace, *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* and BRACE *sb.*] The brace attached to the main-yard.

1857 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 67 Mayne braces. 1626 *CARR. SMITH Archit. Yng. Seamen* 28 Ease your mayne braces. 1801 *COT. STEWART Narr.* in *Nicolas Disch. Nelson* (1845) IV. 209 By another shot several of the Marines, while hauling on the main-brace shared the same fate. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Vast* xxiii. 69 All the rest of the crew... tallied on to the main brace.

b. Naut. slang. To *splice the main-brace*: to serve out 'prog'; hence, to drink freely.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XLII. 480 Now splice the main brace. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xv. Mr. Falcon, splice the main-brace, and call the waiter. 1836 *H. MARTINEAU Autobiog.* (1877) II. App. 480 Yesterday the captain shouted, for the first time, 'Splice the main-brace'.

Main-brace². [See MAIN *a.* and BRACE *sb.*] A principal brace; *Mech.* in a system of braces, that which resists the main strain.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (80r) I. 210 Main braces. Are what the body (of the coach) hangs by. 1870 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* II. 679 (Bridges) In Fig. 1394, U is the upper chord... M, main-brace.

Main chance. [MAIN *a.*]

†1. A term in the game of Hazard; = MAIN *sb.* 3. In quots. only *fig.* or *allusive*. *a.* The venture or course of action from which most is hoped; the likeliest course to obtain success. *To stand to the main chance*: ? to take one's own risk. *To look, have an eye, etc., to the main chance*: to use one's best endeavours, be solicitous (for some object). *b.* The general probability with regard to a future event or the success of an undertaking. *c.* The most important point risked or at stake; also, the general outcome of a series of events; the whole fortunes of a person, a nation, etc. *Obs.*

1579 *LVLV Epiphnes* (Arb.) 104 Good Father either content your self with my choice [sc. of a husband], or let me stand to the maine chance. 1587 *HOLINSHED Chron. Scot.* 300 Nothing could he either more fond or foolish, than to fight at pleasure of the enimie, and to set all on a maine chance at his will and appointment. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1592) C3 When their other trades fail, then to maintaine the main chance, they use the benefite of their wifes or friends. 1593 *NASHIE Four Lett. Confit.* 84 Have an eye to the maine-chance, for so sooner shall they vnderstand what thou hast said by mee of them, but theye goe neere to have thee about the eares for this geare. 1597

SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 83 A man may prophieie With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things. As yet not come to Life. 1600 *HOLLAND Lycopix* xviii. 377 Every one should have lived and died according to the fatal course of his owne severall destinie, without the hazard of the whole and maine chance [L. *summa rerum*]. *Ibid.* xxi. xvi. 402 So ashamed in themselves they were, and so mightily feared the losse of the verie maine chance at home, as if the enimie had bene already at the gates of the cittie. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 22 With whom the Romans for many yeeres maintained war, for the very maine-chance of life and living. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrinus* II. 1822 It behouded the Bashaw to looke to the maine chance for the quenching of the Fire. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. i. 5 Yet withall he was careful of the maine chance to keepe the essentials of his Crown. 1703 *COLLIER Ess.* II. 67 None so fit to prescribe, to direct the enterprise, and secure the main-chance.

2. That which is of principal importance in life; now esp. the opportunity of enriching oneself or of getting gain; one's own interests. (Often in phr. to have an eye to, be careful of, the main chance.)

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. Eijb, Trust me thou art as craftie to baue an eye to the mayne chance: As the Taylor that out of seven yardes stole one and a halfe of durance. 1644 *Br. HALLS Sermon*. Rem. Wks. (1660) II. 136 Sball we be lesse careful of the main-chance, even of the eternal inheritance of Heaven? 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* vi. (1697) 497 Be careful still of the main chance, my Son. 1698 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (ed. 3) 136 Vice man will... take care of the main chance, and provide for Accidents and Avar. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 116 6 My Master... had all the good qualities which naturally arise from a close and unwearied attention to the main chance. 1767 *GRAYIN Corr. W. Nicholls* (1843) 69 Come quickly, if the main chance will suffer you, or I will know the reason why. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 159 A Scotchman looks only to the main-chance. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stind. Biographer* IV. i. 36 It cannot be said that an eye for the main chance is inconsistent with the poetical character.

Maincheat, obs. form of MANCHET.

Main-course. *Naut.* ? *Obs.* [See MAIN *a.* and COURSE *sb.* 32.] = MAINSAIL.

c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some y^r longe bote dyde lanch, some mende y^r corse. Mayne corse (read corse) toke in a refe by force. 1600 SHAKS. *Tring* I. i. 38 Down with the top-Mast; yare, lower, lower, bring her to Try with Main-course. 1636 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 16 The maine course or a paire of courses. 1687 B. RANOLPH *Archipelago* 102 Towards break of day we handed our main course, but before it was well secured the storm came. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1858) II. ii. Having no sails to work the ship with, but a main course [etc.]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Main-deck. *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* and DECK *sb.* 2, 2 b.] *a.* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck. *b.* In a merchantman, that part of the upper deck which lies between the poop and the fore-castle.

1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. vii. 360 The crew... were drawn up underarms on the main-deck. 1798 *ANTI-YACOBIN* No. 33 (1852) 189 We walk the main-deck. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 146 There was a shout of victory from the main-deck. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* vi. Washing down the main-deck. *Attrib.* 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Milit.* War 26 That part of the ship supported by and below the main-deck beams.

c. fig. Used for: The main body or chief representatives (of).

1847 *DE QUINCEY Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 258 No round-robins, signed by the whole maindeck of the Platonic Academy.

† **Maine**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 mayne, *Sc. mane*, 6-7 mayn. [Aphetic f. *demaine* in PAIN-DEMAINE, DEMAINE. (Cf. MANCHET.)] Used attrib. in the following terms: *a.* Maine bread, occas. (*Sc.*) *breid of mane* (also simply *mane*, quot. c. 1470), bread of the finest quality; = PAIN-DEMAINE, DEMAINE. (The city of York was once famous for a kind of bread so called.)

1443 *BURGH Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 7 It is... ordanid that na baxter baik na mayne breid to sell fra hine furthwart, saiffing allenarly at Wintusday [etc.]. c. 1490 *HENRYSCOT Ilor. Fab.* II. xviii. (ed. Laing). And mane full fyne scoch brocht in steid of gell. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 And at tharhe skallapis of mayne breid. 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 160 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 And cik and creill full of breid of mane. *Ibid.* 376 Mayne breid. 1572 J. JONES *Eathes Buck-stone* 9b. But these and all other the mayne bread of Yoik excellit, for that it is of the finest flour of the Wheat well tempered. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscotie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 Quhyte breid, maine breid, and gingebreid. 1584 *COCAN Haven Health* iv. (1636) 25 Good bread is made thereof, especially that of Yorke, which they call Maine bread. 1622 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yks.* (1872) 281 Bakers... disobedient in not bakeinge of mayn bread beinge an ancient mistery used in this cittie and in no other citties of this kingdom.

b. Maine flour, flour of the finest quality. Maine multure, the portion of 'maine flour' payable as multure.

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman in this office [of Bakehouse] for the king's mouthe receyving the mayne flour of the Sergeant, by tale. 1523 *BURGH Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 27 The bailies and counsaill ordanis all the maisteris of the baxter craft till content and pay to the fermoraris thair mayne mutter, that is to say, of ilk iijij laid that thair bakr aboute an pek of mayne flour, and gif thair brek les to pay na thing. 1524-5 *Ibid.* 220 Als thair ordane the saidis baxteris to pay the mayne flour to the saidis fermoraris as vs and wont has bene in tymes bygane.

† **Maine**, *v. Naut.* *Obs.* Also mayne. [Aphetic f. AMAIN (E v.)] *trans.* To lower (a sail).

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 59 He made vs to mayne, that ys to sey styryk Downe ower sayles. 1579 T. STEVENS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 99 When it is tempest almost intollerable for other ships, and maketh them maine all their sailes, these hoise vp, and saile excellent well.

Maine, obs. form of MANE, MEINIE.

Maineath, variant of MANATH *Obs.*

Mainferre. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 mayneferre, 7 mainefere, mainefaire, (8-9 *Hist. mane-*, manifaire). [Perh. repr. f. *main ferre* (iron-clad hand) or *main-de-fer* (hand of iron): the latter occurs in this sense in *Viollet-le-Duc Dict. Nobiliter français* (1874) V. 449.] Some piece of armour; prob. the gauntlet for the left arm, of which examples are preserved.

c. 1470 in *Archæologia* XVII. 292 A mayneferre with a tyngge. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 Some bad the mainferres, the close gantletes the quissettes the flancardes dropped & gutted with red. 1631 in *Archæologia* XXXVII. 486 The horse's furniture being a saddle, barbe, crinett, and for the man 2 grangardes, 2 pasgardes, 2 maineferes, 2 peer of vambraces [etc.]. 1660 *Surv. Armoury Tower in Archæologia* XI. 99 Masking armor complete, reported to be made for king Henry the Seventh. Mainefaires, russet, white. 1786 *GROSE Anc. Armour* 30 [Writes the word as *manefaire*, and erroneously refers it to MANE *sb.*; hence he treats it as synonymous with CRIMERE. In MEYRICK 1824.] 1830 *JAMES Darnley* x. With his chanfron, snaffle-bit, manifaire, and fluted poirole. 1844 — *Agricultur* I. 77.

† **Mainful**, *a. Obs.* In 3 meinful, 6, 4 maynful. [f. MAIN *sb.* 1 + *FUL*.] Powerful, mighty.

a. 1225 *Leg. Cantab.* 1092 purh 3 he is drihtin meinful & almihti. a. 1235 *Yuliaria* 35 Lef me þat ich mote mihti meinful godd iscom him inchoemet. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1093 R3ytas he maynful mone con r3y, Er þenne þe day glem dryue al doun. *Ibid.* B. 1730.

Main-guard.

1. *Fortif.* The keep of a castle; also, the building within a fortress in which the 'main-guard' (sense 2 b) is lodged. Also *fig.*

1653 E. WATERHOUSE *Apol. Lear* Pref. Nothing... is so great a security to the main-guard of Religion, as well to provide for her out-ports & lines of learning. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 19 Dec. With the Lieutenant's leave set them to work in the garden, in the corner against the mayneguard. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2544/5 They passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the Main-guard. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Marlborough*. The keep or main guard of the castle. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 3/1 The hideous new main-guard which has been built close to the White Tower.

2. *Mil. b.* = GRAND GUARD 2. *b.* (See quot. 1876.) 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Guard*, *Main Guard*, (in the Field) is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Passages that lead to it. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 170/2 *Main Guard*, is that from which all other guards are detached. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. Large forts or fortresses have a main guard chosen from the troops garrisoning them, under which guard all disturbers of the peace, drunkards, &c., are placed.

Maingy, obs. form of MANGY *a.*

Mainland (māinlānd). Forms: see MAIN *a.* and LAND *sb.*; also 4-5 *Sc. mainland*. [See MAIN *a.* 4. Cf. ON. *megenland*.]

1. That continuous body of land which includes the greater part of a country or territory, in contradistinction to the portions outlying as islands or peninsulas. † Formerly occas. = land as opposed to sea, *terra firma*; also in ME. poetry, great extent of country, wide territory.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 389 And then he thocht, but mar delay, In-to the mainland till arywe. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 427 And merke sythene over the mountein in-to his mayne london. *Ibid.* 4071 This was a mache vn-meite. To melle with that multitude in thase man londis. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 1035 Na man was left all this mayn land (= Scotland) within. a. 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 *Insula Prestholm*... distat a le mayn lond circa spaciūm duarum arcuum. 1511 *GUYLFORD Pilgr.* (1851) 11 There be ij. stronge castelles stondeyng upon two rokkes... and the Turkes mayne lande lyeth within ij. or iij. myle of the same. 1547 E. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1597) 253 It appeareth the said land we found and the Indies to be all one maine land. 1590 *PALSER*, 24/5 *Mayne-land, terre ferme*. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1658) I. 100 Before was medow and mane land, Quhair now is nocht bot salt water and sand. 1600 E. BLOUNT *r. Conestaglio* 2 It contains in circuit 850 miles, whereof 400 run along the Sea shore, the rest is mainland. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *De Accosia's Hist. Indit.* I. vi. 20 The Isles of Acres, Cape Verde and others... are not above three hundred leagues or five hundred from the Mayne land. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xv. Friday, the weather being very serene, looks very earnestly towards the main land. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 83 The ancient Æolian cities on the main-land... amounted to eleven. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 168 Pillars of chalk have thus been separated from the mainland.

b. Applied to the largest island of the Shetlands and to the largest island of the Orkneys (Pomona). 1596 *DALRYMPLE r. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Pomonia, quihile is of sik a boundes that the inhabitoryr call it the mayne land. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* i. That long, narrow, and irregular island, usually called the Mainland of Zetland. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 215 There are about a dozen principal islands: Pomona, or the mainland, being decidedly the largest.

2. *Attrib.*

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. xii. When it [sc. the boat] bad

main hand + *prendre* to take: see PRIZE *sb.*), the equivalent of the med.L. *manicapere*, lit. 'to take in the hand', hence 'to assume responsibility, pledge oneself'.

The Latinized form *mainprisa*, in the general sense 'undertaking, promise under penalties', is cited by Du Cange from an English charter of 1174.]

1. *gen.* The action of making oneself legally responsible for the fulfilment of a contract or undertaking by another person; suretyship.

1447 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 297 No citizen or freeman shall receive none estrangers in pledge or maynprize for any bargain. ?a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1812) 24 That... an English Marchant bee not amytied into the franchises of y^e cite of any crafts but be Mempris of vi good men and sufficient of the crafts.

2. *spec.* The action of procuring the release of a prisoner by becoming surety ('mainpinner') for his appearance in court at a specified time. Chiefly in phr. to let or receive to (or in) *mainprize*, to deliver upon (or by) *mainprize*, to rim under *mainprize* [= AF. *laisser par, mettre par meynprize*]. Without bail or *mainprize*: with no permission to obtain release by finding sureties. *Writ of mainprize*: see quot. 1768.

By the legal antiquaries of the 16th c., the 'taking in hand' etymologically implied by AF. *mainprize*, med.L. *manicapere*, was supposed to denote the act of receiving into friendly custody 'the person who would otherwise have been committed to prison (cf. *Barz.* 48.1 3), and the later definitions of *mainprize* and *mainpinner*, e.g. those of Cowell and Blackstone (see *MANPINNER*) are worded in accordance with this misapprehension.

[1202 *Barron* I. xviii. 3. 1. Les aloygneous soint 'mis par meynprize jekes en heyre des Justices.' 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xx. 17 Nede anon riste nyemeth hym vnder meynpryse. a 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl, 1898) 379 Per (in hell) he fallit ne maynprys ne supradis. c 1400 *Gawelyn* 744. I bidde him to maynpris (xv. maynpris) that thou graunte him me Til the nexte sitting of delivrance. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Sith the tyme that I was resseyved to meynpryse. 1423 *Ibid.* 258/2 Imprisonment of a month, without baille or mainpris. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 107/1 To abide in Prison... without lettynge to maynpryse, or in any other wise to goat large. 1509 *Barclay Ship of Fools* (1570) 4 There shall he no bayle nor treating of mainprize. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 The same Justices to be presente together at the tyme of the said Bailement or Maynprize. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 137 They should hee committed to the gaole without bayle or mainprize, for the space of three monethes. 1886 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Hollis* II. 71/2 He afterward delivred him vpon mainprize of these sureties whose names insue. 1612 *Davies Why Ireland*, etc. 202 Though the Earle of Desmond were left [sic] to Mainprize, vpon condition hee should appeare before the King by a certain day. a 1625 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 446 At writ of mainprize to set at liberty one baileable finding halle. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 4 (Petit, agst. Lollards) That they... put in Prison, without being delivered in Bail, or otherwise, except by good and sufficient mainprize, to be taken before the Chancellour of England. 1744 *Act 17 Geo. II. c. 40* § 10 There to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until Payment he made. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 128 The writ of mainprize... is a writ directed to the sheriff... commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, usually called mainpinner, and to set him at large. a 1845 *BARRAN Ingh. Leg. Ser.* iii. *House Warming*, Taken to jail... without mainprize or hail.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* contexts.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* *Troy* iii. xxv. That of the death stode tho vnder a geste, without maynpryse sothly as of lyfe. 1631 *HEVLIN St. George* 42 Without hope of Bayle, or any mercede of mainprize; he must be in Hell. 1636 *FATLY Clavis Myst.* xxii. 290 No baille or mainprize from this common prison of all mankind, the grave. 1663 *Cowley Cutter Colman St.* ii. iv. Come on; I'll send thee presently to Erebus; Without either Bail or Mainprize. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India* § 13 Had she (the ship) given way never so little, we must have sunk without Bail or Mainprize.

3. *cour.* One's mainpinner or mainpinner.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. iv. 75 Hee and he amendes make let meynprize him have. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. l. 60 He therefore... Resolv'd to leave the Squire for Bail and Mainprize for him to the Goal. 1847 *Sir H. TAYLOR Eve of Conquest* Wks. 1864 III. 211 He greatly gruded This mainprize of my loyalty to let loose.

† *Mainprize*, *v. Law. Obs.* Forms: 4 *maynprize*, 4-5 *prise*, -*prise*, *meynprize*, (5) *maynprize*, -*prise*, *meyme*, *maym*, *mempryse*, *mem*, *menprise*, *maynprise*, 7 *mainprize*, -*prise*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To procure or grant the release of (a prisoner) by mainprize; to accept mainpinner for the appearance of. Often *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 Bot if he to ber baylies mak his sikernes, bat bei will him maynprisijs. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. iv. 179 Mede shal nouste meynprize 30w bi the Marie of heuene! 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxi. 180 God hath... graunted to al maokynnde, Mercy, my suster, and me to maynprize hem alle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/1 *Maynprysyd*, or *menprysyd* (M.S. K. *maynprysid*, M.S. S. *maynprysyd*, or *menprysyd*), *manuapulus*, *fiducius*. a 1500 *MEOWALL Nature* (Brandl) ii. 1123 God... dyd vs... with hys own blode maynprize And vs redemed for paynes endles. 1598 *MANWODE Lawes Forest* I. 167. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 857 To mainprize, *vadinuino obstringere*.

† Erroneously used for MISPRIZE.

The error prob. arose from association of the first syllable with OF. *meins*, *moins* less; cf. the spelling *maynsprid* in the King's College MS. of *Promp. Parv.*

c 1450 *LYDG. & BURGH Secres* 2219 He is so trewe no good man may hym meynprize.

Hence † *Mainprizing vbl. sb.* = MAINPRIZE *sb.* Also † *Mainprizer* = MAINPINNER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/1 *Maynprysing*, *manuapulus* (M.S. K. *maynprysing*, *manuapulus*, *fiducius*). 1610 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* ii. 176 There was the Earle of Vlster enlarged, who... found mainprisers or sureties to answer the writs of law.

Mainrent, *Mains* *sc.*: see MANRED, MAIN *sb.* 3

Mainsail (mā'nsel, mē'ns'l). *Naut.* [See MAIN a. 10.] The principal sail of a ship. a. In square-rigged vessels, the sail which is bent to the main-yard. b. In fore-and-aft rigged vessels, the sail which is set on the after part of the mainmast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Mayne sailes. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B. (Percy Soc.)* 12 Some howysed the mayne sayle. 1526 *TINALE Acts* xxvii. 40 They... hoysed vppe the mayne sayle to the wynde. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Fore-mast men, to... Furl, and Sling the maine Saile. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It blew a storm from the east... which compelled us to bring the ship to under her mainsail. 1783 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Odes* to R. A.'s vii. Wks. 1812 I. 63 Broad as the Mainsail of a man of war. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 319 Raise tacks and sheets, and main sail haul. 1835 *Sir J. Ross Narr. and Voy.* iii. 33 The close-receded mainsail. 1873 *BLACK P. Thule* (1874) 5 There was just enough wind to catch the brown mainsail.

attrib. 1549 *Compt. Scotl.* vi. 40 Hail out the mane sail boulene.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 29 He inueyeth with mayn sayle of open rayling against the people.

Mainschot, *Sc.* variant of MANCHET.

Main sea, *arch.* [See MAIN a. 4. Cf. ON. *meinsid-r.*] The high sea; = MAIN *sb.* 1 5.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, No more... than a particular ryuer is to be compared to y^e mayne see. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1875) 30 At change or at full, come it late or else soone, Mainne sea is at it highest, at midnight and noone. 1617 *MORSEYON Itin.* i. 212 In the maine Sea, greater Dolphins, and in greater number, did play about our ship. 1623 *COCKERAM Ocean*, the vniuersall maine Sea. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* 27 *The Pelagiar*, or those kinds of Shells which naturally have their abode at main-sea, and which therefore are now neuer flung up upon the Shores. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 12 r 22 The starving Wolves along the main Sea prowle. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechtheus* 1699 Who shall meet The wind's whole soul and might of the main sea Full in the face of battle.

1570-6 *LANBARD PERAMB. Kent* 236 The maine Seas of sinne and iniquity, wherein the worlde... was almost whole [sic] drenched. 1575-85 *ABR. SANDYS Serm.* xviii. 217 Through the middest of sundrie maine Seas of troubles and afflictions.

Main-sheet, mainsheet. Naut.

1. The rope which secures the mainsail when set. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 48 Mayne shetes. a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discov.* *De orationis dign.*, The main-sheet, and the houlin. 1694 *Acc. Sea. Lat. Voy.* I. (1711) 163 We... veered out the main-sheet to ware the Ship. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* ii. 27 Let the main-sheet fly! 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* ix. 164 A sailor will not be likely to interlard his goshare talk with clew-lines, main-sheets, and halliards.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Dan Bartholomew Poses Flowers* 80 Yet haud I in the mayne-sheet of the minde.

b. *attrib.*, as *main-sheet-black*, -*horse*. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mainsheet-horse*, a kind of iron dog fixed at the middle of a wooden beam, stretching across a craft's stern, from one quarter stanchion to the other; on it the mainsheet-block travels.

2. *Jamaica slang.* (See first quot.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 4/2 Main-sheet is weak rum-and-water... and it seems to derive its quaintly expressive name from the native habit of taking constant pulls at it all day long. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* June 784 An old man invited to have a drink of mainsheet.

Mainspring (mā'n-spring). [MAIN a. 8 b.]

1. A principal spring in a piece of mechanism. a. In a gun-lock, the spring which drives the hammer. (Also *fig.*)

a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom of Country* iii. iii, Hee's foule i'th touch-hole; and recoiles againe. The main spring's weakened that holds up his cock. 1824 *COL. HAWKER Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 42 The mainspring to be well regulated should at first pull up very hard. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. How now, Smith, is thy mainspring rusted?

b. The principal coiled spring of a watch, clock, or other piece of mechanism.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 162 God's the main spring, that maketh every way All the small wheels of this great Engin play. 1765 T. MUDGE *Th. Improv. Watches* (1799) 12 The wheel that communicates the force of the main-spring to the balance. 1830 *KATER & LARDNER Mech.* xiv. 195 In watches and portable chronometers... a spiral spring, called the mainspring, is the moving power. 1869 *NOAD Electricity* 381 Levers are released, and the machinery of the telegraph worked by mainsprings, are [sic] left free to rotate.

2. *fig.* The chief motive power; the main incentive.

c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 30 It being proposed that the bishop himself who shall be sent over be the main-spring and mover in this work. 1799 *NELSON* 21 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clxxx, I am here the mainspring which keeps all things in proper train. 1823 *BYRON Juan* ix. lxxiii, Some heathenish philosophers Make love the main-spring of the universe. 1860 *MENDELHOFER Rom. Emp.* (1861) I. 123 The cupidities which animated individuals were the mainspring of the political factions of the time. 1888 *BACON* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 287 Truth... was the very mainspring... which actuated everything he thought, or said, or did.

3. *attrib.*, as *mainspring cramp* (in a gun-lock), *hook*, *pinch*, *winder* (in a watch).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 66 note, One Main-Spring Cramp. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockw.* 165 Main Spring Hook... Main Spring Punch... Main Spring Winder.

Mainstay (mā'nstā'z). [See MAIN a. 8, 10.]

1. *Naut.* The stay which extends from the main-top to the foot of the foremast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Cabletttes for the mayne stay. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tacklings are the fore stay, the maine stay. 1709 *Lind. Gaz.* No. 4251/2 Having... our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and False-stay.

b. *attrib.*: *mainstaysail*, a storm-sail set on the mainstay.

1702 *WOODROOFE in Hayway's Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 100 We furlled the foresail, and lay to under a mainstaysail. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-staysail*.

2. Chief support; that on which one mainly relies. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 163 The points of contact and connection with this country, which I consider as our surest mainstay under every event. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 257 This maxim, which has been pretty much my mainstay throughout life. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1880) 50 The host... was one of the mainstays of the College boat-club. 1865 *TAYLOR Early Hist. Man.* vii. 150 Direct record is the mainstay of History. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1896) I. vi. 426 The Norman Duke was the mainstay of the French kingdom.

† *Mainstrong*, *a. Obs.* [OE. *magenstrang*: see MAIN *sb.* 1 and STRONG a.] Strong in power.

a 1000 *Riddels* lxxviii. 3 (Gr.) Þegn folgade mægenstrong & mundrof. c 1205 *LAV.* 27731 Þeos weoren on monncunne eorles main strong.

Mainswear, *obs. form* of MANSWEAR.

Maint (mānt; *a. rare.* (*pseudo-arch.*)) [a. F. *maint.*] Many, numerous.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Maint*,... an old Word for many, several. 1801 *MOORE King* 70 Now Austin was a reverend man, Who acted wonders maint. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 79 View the wide world and races maint of man. 1871 *Ozid's Met.* 77 Ah me, ah me, there's maint an honest dame, Brought by fictitious Joves to grief and shame.

† *Maintain*, *sb. Obs.* In 5 *mayntene* (e), -*teyn* (e), -*teyne*, -*tyen* (e), -*tiene*, 6 *maintene*, -*tainne*. [f. next vb., after F. *maintien*.]

1. Bearing, deportment, behaviour.

1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. ii. 163 He... holdeth the most noble court of the world, alle other kynges ne prynces maye not compare vnto his noble mayntene. 1474 *CAXTON Reynold* (ed. Sommer) 124 He had not the maynteygne of a yoman or of a seruant. *Ibid.* 130 [She] began to wepe reed and to lere her maynteyne and contenance whan she sawe hym. 1481 — *Mylr.* iii. x. 153 Atte longe, Nature may not suffre dyuerse mayntenes vnreasonable. c 1500 *Melusine* 202 The king recomforted his people by his wylly contenance & vlyauant maynteyn. 1578 *Proctor's Gorg. Gallery* N iv, Joy were to here their prey words, and sweet mantam [read maintain] to see, And how all day they passe the time, til darknes dimmes the skye.

2. Maintenance, support.

1483 in *Rymer Fœdera* XII. (1771) 174/1 To the upholde, maynteyne and encrease of their both Estatis against alle Persones. 1599 *PORTER Augry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 16 The mettell of our minds, Having the temper of true reason in them, Affoordes a better edge of argument For the maintaine of our familiar louses Than the soft leaden wit of women can.

Maintain (māntē'n, māntē'n), *v.* Forms:

3-6 *mainten*(e), *maynten*(e), 4-5 *maynetene*, 4-6 *mein*, *meyntene*, 4-5 *meynetene*, 4-6 *mantene*, 6 *Sc. manteane*, 4-5 *mentene*, -*teene*; 3-7 *main*, *mayntin*(e), -*teyn*(e), 5-6 *maintaigne*, 4-6 *mein*, *meyntin*(e), -*teyn*(e), 4-5 *meynetene*, 3-6 *maintein*(e), -*teyn*(e), 6 *maintaigne*, 4-6 *menteyn*(e), -*teine*; 4-5 *mayntyn*(e), *maintiense*, *meintiense*, 6-7 *Sc. mantine*; 4-6 *Sc. man*, *mayntene*, -*teym*(e); 5 *mayntan*; 5-7 *main*, *mayntayn*(e), -*taine*, 6 *man*, *mainteyne*, 4-6 *mentayne*, 8 *Sc. mantain*, 6- *maintain*. [ME. *maintene*, -*teine*, a. F. *maintenir* (O.F. 3 sing. pres. ind. -*tient*, -*lent*, subj. -*teigne*, -*tiegnē*), = Pr. *manter*, *mentener*, Sp. *manter*, Pg. *manter*, It. *mantenere*:—L. phrase *manū tenere*, lit. 'to hold in one's hand' (*manū* abl. of *manus* hand; *tenere* to hold). Cf. Du. *maintenieren* (from Fr.).]

† 1. *trans.* To practise habitually (an action, a virtue or vice); to observe (a rule, custom). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* (Cotton) 759 Ich kan wit and song mainteine [Jesus MSS. reads *mony einde*] Ne triste ich to non oper mane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6538 Pou art vnbusum, And manteyntest an euyl custum. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 5 pa sall pai be punyst bat first fyndes pain, and all pat oysses pain & mayntens pain [sic ill deeds]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2454 (Fairf.) Pa folk were fulle of mysde and maynteyned wrang and wikkede dedes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2049 How fai maintene þere malis with manas & pride. 1550 *COWLEY Last Trunp.* 167 Thou wilt... mayntayne outrageous playes. Thy thou haue spent both lande and fee. 1611 *BIBLE Titus* iii. 14 And let ours also learn to, maintaine good workes [Gr. *καλὰ ἔργα ποιεῖν* (*ta kal' erga poiein*)] for necessitate uses, that they be not vnfruitfull.

2. † a. *gen.* To go on with, continue, persevere in (an undertaking). Also *occas.* to go on with the use of (something). *Obs.*

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* II. 129 Frendis, and frendship pur chesande, To mayntene that he luf begynnyn. c 1385 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 900 A proude lechepous man That wol maynteyne that heer bigan. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Let thei sholde waxe feble afterwarde, and

of Maintenance there seem to be three Species: 1. 2. Where one maintains one Side, to have Part of the Thing in Suit, which is called Champerty. *Ibid.* 252 A Man may lawfully maintain those who are infeoffed of Lands in Trust for him in any Action concerning those Lands. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm. Pleas* II. 650 The Defendant . . . has voluntarily and officiously undertaken to maintain the Plaintiff in a suit with which the Defendant has no connection. 1886 *Law Rep.* 17 Q. B. D. 504 The present action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the 181. on the ground that he had 'maintained' Nailer in the former action.

13. To hold, keep, defend (a place, position, possession) against hostility or attack, actual or threatened. *Phr.* To maintain one's ground (often fig.). Also *refl.* = to make a stand, defend one's position; similarly † to maintain one's own.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 3642 William say her ower side of fers & so brems, bat his men mist bou meynente here owne. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 1972 Mist bou marches so Messedoyne mayntene þi-selfe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. v. 81 And now that second Paris. . . By reif mantemys hir suld ouris be. 1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. xlv. 75 b. Bedford our only hold maintaind. 1595 *SHAKS, John* iii. iv. 136 A Scepter snatch'd with a virguly hand must be as boysterously maintain'd as gain'd. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 95 *Flu.* The Duke of Exeter ha's very gallantly maintain'd the Bridge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 217 A fort maintained by a small garrison of Moores. 1624 *FLETCHER Rite a Wife* iii. v. (1640) 37 *Lequ.* . . . I stand upon the ground of mine own honor, and will maintain it. 1660 F. BROOKS tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 There are four avenues cut through the Mountain, easie to be maintained. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 i. 63 In this case then, brute force might more than maintain its ground against reason. 1748 *GRAY Alliance* 88 An Iron-race the mountain cliffs maintain. 1792 *Aeneid. W. Pitt* i. xviii. 283 The King of Prussia, though surrounded by his numerous enemies, maintained himself with astonishing skill and valour. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv. She maintained her ground, although the Moor rode close up to her with his companions. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 178 Venice. . . by a system of jealous and odious tyranny. . . continued to maintain its ground. 1893 *SIR L. GRIFFIN in 19th Cent.* Nov. 684 Our subsidies and open support have enabled Abdur Rahman Khan to maintain himself against his many enemies.

14. To support or uphold in speech or argument; to defend (an opinion, statement, tenet, etc.); to assert the truth of, contend to be true or right.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3080 Yhit has men herd som clerkes mayntene Swilk an opinion, als I wene, þat a saule [etc.]. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Clerks þat don eynl and meynente it bi soille of word. 1449 *FACOCK Refr.* i. l. 5 Alle the othere vntwete opinions and holdings. . . muste needs. . . lacke it wherthei thei myght in any colour or semyng be mentoned, holde, and supported. 1450 *Pistill of Swau* (MS. 1) 202 Þies wordes þat we say, On þis woman verrey þat wil we mayntan for aye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble.* The said Frensche Kyng . . . alway erroneously defending & maynteyning his seid obstynate opynions agaynste the unyite of the holye Church. 1530 *PALSGR.* 617/1 And he ones saye a thyng, he wyl mayntayne to it dye for it. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* v. 2220 What phisitian. . . would. . . such a lye maintaine? 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 180 The doctrines maintained by so many Preachers. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif.* *Jesus* xi. 205 This point they do so styffly, and so uncharitably maintain. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) v. 1649 They also, in some degree, maintain our old doctrine of planetary influence. 1855 *WHATELY Bacon's Ess.* i. 10 It is not enough to believe what you maintain; you must maintain what you believe, and maintain it because you believe it.

b. With clause: To affirm, assert, or contend (that). With obj. and infin.: To assert (something) to be (etc.); † also in passive.

1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 10 31f þei seyn and meynnten in scole and oþere places þat þe wordis of holy writ ben false. 1594 *HOOKEE Eeck. Pol.* iii. viii. § 13 Because we maintaine that in scripture we are taught all things necessary unto saluation. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. ii. 77. I have heard him off maineine it to be fit, the [etc.]. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseal. Eg.* ii. xxix. 169 Some [animals] were maintained to be in the Sea, as Panthers, Hyena's [etc.]. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Schol. Marc Cl.* 203 It is maintained by divers learned Men that there were the ruins of the same Tower. 1684 *DRYDEN Medal* 86 He. . . Maintains the Multitude can never err. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 24 The Epicureans. . . maintained that absence of pain was the highest happiness. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 195 The country, he maintained, would never be well governed till [etc.]. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 222 Pleasure and pain I maintain to be the first perceptions of children.

† 15. † To hold upright. *Obs. rare*—1.

1651 *MORGAN Sph. Geniury* iii. vi. 61 Vert. a Flower-pot Argent maintaining Gilliflowers Gules.

† 16. † To stand for, represent. *Obs. rare*—1.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 902 This side is *Hiems*, Winter, This *Ver*, the Spring: the one maintained by the Owle, Th' other by the Cuckow.

Maintainable (mā'n, mānt'ānāb'l), a. Also 5 maintainable, 6 mayn-, maintainable, 7 maintainable. [f. MAINTAIN v. + -ABLE.]

1. That can be maintained, kept up, held, defended, etc.; esp. of an opinion, an action at law.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 22/1 No action to be mayntenable aysene the said named Executors. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Words vnted by them. . . not maintainable in our lawes. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) i. ii. App. viii. 427 No suite for any cause rysinge within the realme, mayntenable in any place out of the realme. 1585 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 88 A matter sinisterly suggested unto you against me without any maintainable reason. 1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your exception is good, and maintainable by our Law. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr.* Job 338 Doe you thinke that your Propositions are main-

tainable? 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1524/3 His Excellency called a Council of War, where it was judged, That the Out Forts were not maintainable. 1777 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 483 To effect this would require a chain of posts, and such a number of men at each as would never be practicable or maintainable, but to an immense army. 1826 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 527. I think he extends the inspiration of Scripture further than is maintainable. 1837 *SIR N. C. TINDAL in Bingham's New Cases* I. 99. I think this action is maintainable against the husband and wife jointly. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 350 It is a maintainable thesis that the allegorising of the Fathers is right.

† 2. Affording a livelihood. *Obs. rare.*
1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 84 May a pastor . . . (having a maintainable living) allowed him of his flock) preach in other places for monie? *Ibid.* 88.

Hence **Maintainableness**.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6 The point in favour of the maintainableness of the action . . . had been argued by two able counsel.

Maintainer (mā'n, mānt'ānā). Forms: 4-5 mayn-, meyntenour(e), 4-6 tener, 5 -tenowre, -tenor-, tynour-, teynour, 6 maintainer, -tenour, main-, mayntayner, -teinour, -teiner, -teyner, Sc. main-, man-, menteiner, -teinar, -tenar, -teaner, 7 Sc. mainteener, 9 (Law) maintainer, 6- maintainer. [ME. *mayntenor*, a. AF. *mayntenor*, OF. *maintenōr*, agent-n. f. *maintenir* MAINTAIN v.; the mod. word is a new formation on MAINTAIN v. + -ER.]

1. One who upholds, defends, guards, keeps in being, preserves unharmed (a cause, right, state of things, etc.).

1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 918 Mayntenours of ryght, . . . Distroyers of error. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 Of crystene feyth a meynetenour. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Upplodyslum* (Percy Soc.) 34 O where be rulers meynetenours of justyce. 1526 *TINDALE Matt. v.* 9 Blessed are the maynteyners of peace. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.* Ma. Phi. Sidney, a special fauourer & maintainer of all kind of learning. 1635 *MURE Ps.* xvi. 6 Mainteener of my lote thow art. 1639 *COCKAINE Masque Dram.* Wks. (1874) 17 A great maintainer Of our great-grand-father's virtue—hospitality. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iii. iii. The maintainers of all the different Sects in the world. 1781 *JOHNSON Life Cave Wks.* IV. 529 A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* l. 66 She a school-mistress, a keeper of silence, a maintainer of discipline! 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* lix. VII. 321 Polysperchon. . . appears as the maintainer of the rights of Hercules. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 124 The maintainer of justice. . . is aiming at strengthening the man.

b. In bad sense: One who fosters or supports (wrong-doing, sedition, false quarrels, etc.).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 288 Mede vs euermore a meyn-tenour of gyle. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. iv. 53 Ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 677 Meyntenours of querelles, horrible lyers. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1813) 90 Mayntener of quarrels. . . or other comon mysdoers. 1545 *BRINKLOW Complaynt* 19b, They be maynteyners of discord for their priuate lukers sake. 1567 *SATIR. Poems Reform.* iv. 88 Postarars of falset. . . Maintaners of murder. 1575-85 *ABR. SANDYS Sermon.* iv. 74 All breeders and maintainers of sedition.

c. Something which maintains or preserves.

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 23 Breade and Wyne, two of the cheefest maintainers of mans life. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 374 Outward Heat draweth out their inward Moisture, which should be the Maintainer and Food of their Heat natural. 1666 *TRAYN Misc.* i. 3 The Volatile Spirit. . . is the Essential life of every thing, and is the maintainer of its Colour.

2. One who upholds or supports in speech or argument, one who contends for the truth or validity of (a doctrine, assertion, tenet, etc.).

1560 *DAUS tr. Skeldan's Comm.* 82 The maynteners of that doctrine, are nother called nor heard. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 306 This opinion. . . hath had greute maintainers. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He was. . . a principal maintainer of Protestantism. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 404 The Maintainers of the Immortality of the Divine Substance were likewise divided into two Parties. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* vi. xii. 275 Epicurus. . . maintained no such Doctrine of Necessity, but was the greatest Maintainer of Contingence. 1845 *JESU Gen. Law in Euclyp.* *Metrop.* (1847) II. 702/1 To quiet the violent contest of two honest maintainers of contrary opinions. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 154 The conservative maintainers of the 'status in quo' ought to have been called upon to justify. . . what had actually taken place.

† 3. One who gives aid, countenance, or support to another; a defender and helper. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3222 Now þou comest to reue vs our [soccour], þat scholdest ben oure mayntenor. 14100 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17936 For now lesen thei her mayntenoure And alle the gode that thei owe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 Mayntenowre, manntentor, defensor, supportator, fautor. 1535 *COVERSOLE Ezek.* xxx. 6 The maynteyners of the londe of Egipte shal fall. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 504 Thou, Lord, art my maintainer, and the holder up of my head. 1686 *GOAO Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 28 Seeing he acts by dependance on Him, as all the Rest do, we must compare None of them to his Maintainer.

† b. In bad sense: One who aids and abets another in wrong-doing or error. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Edward þei cald & teld, þat he was mayntenoure, þe robbed he all held, as a reseyuour. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 318 Alle ressetours and meynetenours of sicke [sc. thieves] wityngly ben cursed. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 59 Heretykes. . . & alle here mayntenours or fauourours. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 2 The mayntenours of him or theym so mysdoinge. 1560 *DAUS tr. Skeldan's Comm.* 456 b, The counsell of Calcedonie

deposed Dioscorides the maynteyner of Eutyches from his Byshoprike. 1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 497 Aue maintenor of wickit and brokin men. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 2 § 2 All. . . Aydoers, Comfortors, or Maynteyners of anye the said. . . Offenders. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catch.* 141 Mainteners and patrons of euil doers. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 467 The Conspirators had neither any mighty partakers in their fact, nor strong maintainers of their persons. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 233 The aiders, maintainers and concealers, who shall not within twenty daies. . . disclose the same to some Justice of Peace.

4. Law. One who unlawfully supports a suit in which he is not concerned. Cf. MAINTENANCE 6.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* ii. 78 That no manere meyn-tenour shuld merkis bere, Ne haue lordis lettere the lawe to apere. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Punishment of the Maintainers and Embracers of the Jurors. 1521-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Vulwauld maintainours embroucers and Jurours. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xxi. 550 The maintainers of false causes, whether they were barons or lawyers, became very early the object of severe legislation. 1898 *Euclyp. Law* Eng. (ed. Renton) VIII. 74 The maintainer must have some special interest other than that of the public at large.

5. One who provides (a person) with the requisites of life; † one who keeps a mistress.

1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. ii. Be assur'd first Of a new maintainer e're you cashire the old one. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 109 The Clergie, who are the chief maintainers of these Ganimedes. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Alston's Def. Pop.* iii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 76 Plato would not have. . . the People [called] Servants, but Maintainers of their Magistrates, because they give Meat, Drink, and Wages to their Kings themselves. 1890 *Echo* 12 Nov. Every thief his own maintainer, every prisoner his own reformer.

† 6. † A mine-owner. *Obs.*

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Diet.* V. iij. I could wish that some of the Cross Carping Maintainers might try the difference of these two Airs.

7. Watch-making. An apparatus for keeping the movement of a clock or watch from being interrupted during the process of winding.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 167 In some of Arnold's watches is a continuous maintainer.

Maintaining, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MAINTAIN; maintenance, support, etc.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þorgh Anselm mayntenyng was be contec ent. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 322 In alle þis fals meynentenng þei holden wiþ þe fend agens God. 1395 *PURVEY Remembrance* (1851) 87 Vnworthi to haue any benefice oþtir maynteyninge in the rewme. 1490-92 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1896) 37 To the maynteynyng of the light before the roode, xxijs. jd. ob. 1592 *GREENE Art Comyncech.* iii. 2 Except they applied themselves to such honest trades, as might witness their maintaining was by true and honest meanes. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 21 To the strict maintaining of a general and religious command. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 They were at all times ready. . . to contribute their full proportion towards the maintaining the present just war. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 The reaching in and maintaining of an independent political position.

† 2. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour. *Obs.*

1477 *CAXTON Jason* 5 The broder of kyng Esone. . . there beyng present could not holde ne kepe his maynteyning. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Prol.* A fayr wyff. . . whiche had knowleche of alle honoure, alle good, and fayre mayntenyng. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/2 Mayntenyng, port.

3. attrib.: maintaining power, in a watch or clock, the power which keeps the motion continuous (cf. MAINTAINER 7); so maintaining wheel = going-wheel (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1766 A. CUSIMING *Clock & Watch Work* 138 Care is to be taken to acquire in all watches as great a maintaining power as circumstances can admit. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 Theswing-wheel. . . is constantly urged forward by the maintaining power, which is supplied by a small weight. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 123 Another feature of Huygens' clock is the maintaining power.

† **Maintainment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. MAINTAIN v. + -MENT.] Maintenance.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 708 Therfor thei be expedient to these meny of mayntienment. 1543 *PLUMPTON Corr.* (Camden) 244 Sir Christopher Bird, person, who honestly did kepe the cure under the forsaide late person, and the maintainment of God service.

Maintenance (māntēnāns). Forms: 4-5 mayn-, maintenance, -ance, meynntynance, menteynauce, 4-6 mayntenance, -ance, 5 mayntenance, mayntenance, mantennans, 5-6 mayntenance, 6 maintynance, main-, mayntennans, -tennance, -tenence, mantel(g)enance, 6-7 maintenance, 6-8 maintainance, 4- maintenance. [a. F. *maintenance*, f. *maintenir*; see MAINTAIN v. and -ANCE. Cf. Pr. *mantenansa*, Sp. *mantenencia*, Pg. *manutença*, It. *manutenza*.]

† 1. Bearing, deportment, demeanour, behaviour. 1366 *CHAUCER, Deke Blancher* 834 She had so stedfast countenance, So noble port and meynenance. 1430-49 *LYDG. Bochas* viii. (1404) D v b, Where there be summe that wrongly it werrey, Holde therageyne by frowarde mayntenance. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 160 For all their craft is in their countenance, They bene so gaure and full of mayntenance. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 22. I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point, With lucie maintenance then I did looke for Of such an vngwaue Warriour.

2. The action of upholding or keeping in being (a cause, right, state of things, government, etc.); the state or fact of being upheld or sustained; † that which upholds, means of sustentation.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiii. 81 Neither of them shall be the lift hand to mayntenance of wrong. 1529 *More Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1091 For the maintenance of thei authorite. 1538 *STARKE England* i. 1. 25 To apply and inderur myselfe to the mayntenance and setting forward of the true comyn wel. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. The maintenance of Goddes true religion and vertue. 1570 *Honillies* 11. *Agst. Rebellion* iv. (1640) 302 So hath a frantick Religion need of such furious maintenances as is Rebellion. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Idleness is . . . ye sole maintenance of youthful affection. 1591 *SPENSER Teares of Musas* 338 So every where they rule and tyrannize. For their usurped Kingdomes maintenance. 1581 *Addr. fr. Helstone in Lond. Gaz.* No. 16957 Whatever we can do for and towards the Kingdom, Preservation, and maintenance of the just Rights and Prerogative of Your Majesty. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 88 Where there is a central literature, there is a constant provision for the maintenance of uniformity even though words are changing their sense.

3. The action of keeping in effective condition, in working order, in repair, etc.; the keeping up of (a building, light, institution, body of troops, etc.) by the supply of funds or needful provision; the state or fact of being so kept up; means or provision for keeping up.

1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 It is necessary that the kyng be alway rich, wch may not be without he have revenues sufficient for the yerely maintenance of his estate. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 149 For the mayntenance of the lampe . . . spent xliij. quarters of oyle iij. d. ob. 1546 *Mem. Rypen* (Surtees) III. 23 Certen landes belongynge . . . to the Mayntenance of divers and syndrye Chautreies in the same Church. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 That which was doone . . . made an excellent rode or harborough for the tyme continued, and had maintenance. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 Against Church-maintenance and allowance, in such sort, as the Embassadors and messengers of the great King of Kings should be furnished. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farm* 10 Your House . . . will be . . . of greatest maintenance, preservation, and safetie, if you enuiron it round about with water. 1665 *BUNYAN Holy Citty* 250 Having thus shewed us this Citty . . . he now comes to shew us her Provision and Maintenance, wherewith she is kept in safety, life, peace and comfort. 1775 *BURKE Council. Amer. Wks.* III. 20 Secondly, that they had acted legally and laudably in their grants of money, and their maintenance of troops. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 407 A further sequestration was subsequently authorised, in order to ensure the maintenance of the contingent horse, which the Gackwar was bound by treaty to keep up for the service of the British Government. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1886) I. 47 The maintenance and repair of the northern gate, Bishopsgate, was assigned to them.

4. The carrying on (of a war) by furnishing supplies. *Obs.*

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 6 The seid xvms. . . shalbe . . . levied and paid for mayntenance of the same Werre. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Inestimable costes charges and expences. . . for the maintenance of his warres.

5. The action of giving aid, countenance, or support to (a person in what he does). *Obs.*

1311 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 186 For marryng of mayrarge & mayntnaunce of schrewes. 1377 *LANGL. P. PL.* B. v. 253 Lentestow euer lordes for loue of her mayntenance? 1425 *Eng. Const. Irel.* 20 Al our enemy . . . hath I-brought vnked folk vp-on vs, that the harme wch he had no power to don vs hym-self, throug helpe of ham & mayntenance, the better myght bryng to end. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E. Sildome was there any pleas put in before that vpsat veluet breeches, for his mayntainance inuented strange controuersies. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxv. 14 And I sall be thy seruand, in sik sort To merit thy maintenance, if I may.

6. The action of wrongfully aiding and abetting litigation; *spec.* sustentation of a suit or suitor at law by a party who has no interest in the proceedings or who acts from any improper motive. (Cf. MAINTAIN v. 2 d.)

1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 398/2 Q'ilvoille enquerre coment p la mayntenance le dit Conte ele pert son Manoir. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 39 Bei shullen mayken no meyntenance ne confederacye be kyngis right ne be comoun lawe. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 42/2 Some men . . . have taken mych more by extortion . . . and by mayntenance of querelles. 1420 *Lyons. Assembly of Gods* 659 Hoordam, Bawdry, False Mayntenance, Treson, Abusyon, & Pety Brybry. 1430 *Free-masonry* 254 That for no mon, no fals maintainens he take hym upon. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/1 By grete might, mayntenance, and other undue means. 1460 *Ibid.* 374/2 In an action of mayntenance. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 400 Alle the attorners . . . truly to execute ther office as the law requirith wout mayntenance or chempertie, or consayllinge ther cliaunto's to vse any fals accyons. 1591 *LANBARD Archien* (1635) 122 That he shall not by himselfe, or by any other, commit Maintenance or other thing, which may disturbe the course of the Common Law. 1628 *CORR. On Litt.* 368 b. Maintenance . . . signifieth in Law, a taking in hand, bearing vp or upholding of quarrels and sides, to the disturbance or hindrance of common right. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xli. 118 Champerty is but a particular modification of this sin of Maintenance. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm.* Ptas II. 639 If the Defendant was not privy to the publication of the libel, he was a stranger to the action brought against the Plaintiff, and in undertaking to indemnify the Plaintiff against the costs was guilty of maintenance. 1875 *POSTER Gains* iv. (ed. 2) 611 Unless the assignment savour of Maintenance, i. e. be made with the design of fomenting litigation. 1883 *LAW Rep.* 11 Q.B.D. 1 Bradhaugh v. Newdegate. The action was for maintenance. 1886 *LAW Rep.* 17 Q.B.D. 504 The action was brought to recover damages occasioned to the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's 'maintenance' of one Nailer in an action which he had brought against the plaintiff. 1901 *SIR F. POLLOCK LAW OF TORTS* 321 The wrong of maintenance, or aiding a party in litigation without either

interest in the suit, or lawful cause of kindred, affection, or charity for aiding him, is . . . akin to malicious prosecution and other abuses of legal process. . . Actions for maintenance are in modern times rare though possible.

7. The action of providing (a person) with the requisites of life; the fact or state of being so provided. Also, that which supports or maintains a person with livelihood, means of subsistence; the amount provided for a person's livelihood.

1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 4 He schal see somewhat in maintenance of be bretherhede. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1179 Rather to thole be mayntenance of the Messedoyns & of be meri Grekis, Pan pain of Persy to pay. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The navy . . . is . . . the maintenance of many masters mariners and sea men. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye have the multitude waxe, where the maintenance waines? 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. iii. 68 What maintenance he from his friends receiues, Like exhibition thou shalt haue from me. 1592 *BABINGTON Notes Genesis* i. Wks. (1622) 6 The pride of some, who cannot abide to haue any . . . come neere them in any circumstance of life or maintenance. 1600 *HAKLUIT Voy.* (1810) III. 555 This Maiz is the greatest maintenance which the Indian hath. 1632 *WOONALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) Ep. Salut. 2, I was forced for my maintenance to follow the practice of the cure of the Plague. 1645 *FENTLY Differs Dipt* (1646) 133 Some lands, profits, and emoluments . . . assigned for the maintenance of the Ministry. 1707 *CIBBER Love Makes a Man* ii. 1. 22 Enough to give him Books, and a moderate Maintenance. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig.* They are not under a necessity of making learning their maintenance. 1732 *LAW Sermons* C. viii. (ed. 2) 114 The parish allowance to such people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. 1818 *CRUICE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 17 In case he should have any children by her, to provide for their maintenance. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Clive* (1887) 560 The civil servants were clearly entitled to a maintenance out of the revenue. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xxi. 297 The Greek convent-houses are chiefly houses of maintenance for poor men and women.

b. *Separate maintenance*: support given by a husband to a wife when the parties are separated.

1722 *DE FOR COL. JACK* (1840) 211 She demanded a separate maintenance. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Seand.* i. 1, She has been the cause of six matches being broken off, . . . nine separate maintenances, and two divorces.

8. The act of supporting or upholding in speech or argument; assertion of the truth or validity of (an opinion, plan, tenet).

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 990/2 For herein see I none other shyft for this good man, but for the maintenance of his matter to say, that in the common law [etc.]. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 22 b. The Duke . . . answerseth, that it was never his intent to defende Luthers doctrine by his maintenance. 1562 *Child-Marrriages* 195 This depont did colourably declare (for the maintenance of his matter) that he had sondry witnesses. 1691 *T. H. [ALEX.] Acc. New Invent.* 29 What has been severally offered and asserted. . . in Maintenance of their different Conceptions touching the Evil now enquired into. 1875 *H. R. REYNOLDS in Expositor* I. 308 He could never have appealed, as he did, to the authority of Paul in maintenance of his own peculiar opinions.

9. *Cap (or + hat) of maintenance*: a kind of hat or cap formerly worn as a symbol of official dignity or high rank, or carried before a sovereign or a high dignitary in processions.

The sense of maintenance here is obscure. Cf. the app. equivalent *cap of estate*, *cap of dignity* (see CAP sb. 4 f). In the earliest example (c 1485) the *hat of maintenance* is worn by the members of the Holborn Quest. Afterwards the *cap of maintenance* is mentioned by contemporaries as having been given by the Pope thrice to Henry VII and once to Henry VIII; in 1551 it is referred to as one of the insignia of a prince. In the 17th c. and later it appears chiefly as borne, together with the sword, before the Lord Mayor, and before the Sovereign at his coronation. A kind of cap, with two points like horns behind, borne in the arms of certain families either as a charge or in the place of a wreath, is described by heralds as a 'cap of maintenance': cf. quot. 1700.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 727 (*Stage direct.*) Here en-trinthe vj. Iourus in a sute gownyde with hoodes a-bowte her neckes, hattes of mayntenance ther-vpon. 1489 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1873) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the King. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 233-4 Nor the prince hymselfe is not known from the other. . . by a crown or diademe or cappe of maintenance. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1122/1 They had two caps of maintenance likewise borne before them: whereof the earle of Arundell bare the one, and the earle of Shrewsburie the other. 1614 *R. TAILOR Hog hath lost Pearl* iii. E 3 b. As if a females fauour could not be obteyn'd by any, but he that wears the Cap of maintenance. 1623 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Very Merry Wherry-Perry Voy.* Wks. (1630) ii. 13/2 A Sword, a Cap of maintenance, a Mace . . . Are borne before the Maior, and Aldermen. 1632 *MASSINGER City Adamant* iv. 1, I see Lord Mayor written on his forehead: The Cap of Maintenance and Citty Sword Borne up in state before him. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* i. iii. Think, man, how it may in time . . . raise thee To the sword and cap of maintenance. 1656 in *Jewitt & Hope Corporation Plate* (1895) I. p. lxxviii, [Cromwell granted to Salisbury that the Sword-bearer should bear a sword and wear a Cap of Mayntenance before the Maior of the said Citty for the tyme being. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 358 A high Red Velvet Cap, plaited at Top like a Cap of Maintenance. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. xviii. They [a pair of horns] may prove a cap of maintenance to you still. 1714 *MANOEUVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 177 If my lord mayor had nothing to defend himself but his great two-handed sword, the huge cap of maintenance, and his gilded mace. 1736 *DRAKE Eboracum* i. vi. 223 The sword-bearer bath a hat of maintenance, which be wears only on Christmas days, . . . and on the high days of solemnity. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. vii. His cap of maintenance was graced With the proud heron's plume. 1875 *STRUNK Const. Hist.* III. xx. 434 It became the rule for a duke to be created by the girding on of the sword, the bestowal

of a golden rod, and the imposition of a cap of maintenance and circlet of gold. [Under Edw. III.; but the document cited has *per impositionem capis*.]

† b. *facularly* (with allusion to sense 7). *Obs.* 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. 1. 389 Take us with thee; for wee muste provide us a poore capp of maintenance. † *Maintenant*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 meigntenaunt, 5 meyn-, mayntenaunte, 6 manteyment, maintenaunt. [n. OF. *maintenant* in the same sense (in mod.F. = now), f. *main* hand + *tenant*, pr. pp. of *tenir* to hold.] At once, immediately.

13. . . *K. Allis.* 5302 That on lep on a lyoun, And to ground hym throwadoun, And hym strangled meigntenaunt. 1490 *Arthur* 383 [They] broute Arthur Meyntenaunt Eumyfore pe gyant. 1470 *TIPTOT Cesar* iv. (1530) 6 They delyvered mayntenaunte one parte and the remanent with in few dayes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 1660 The Frenchmen . . . alighted as though they would geve assaut maintenaunt. 1594 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C. Euerie estate is either executed maintenaunt, or executory by limitation of vse. 1598 *Cecil's Marriages* 166, 2 packets, . . . which were maintenaunt . . . delivered to Mr. John Francis to be posted henc.

† *Maintenantly*, *adv.* *Obs.* [-LY²] = *prec.* 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 497 If thaye maye chace them ons out of Scotland, thogh theye . . . maintenyntle retourne againe after he be departed, yett felch. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 822/1 Monsieur de la Palice, 2nd monsieur de Imbrecourt . . . were put to their ransoms, and licenced maintenauntle to depart vpon their word.

¶ Used with etymological allusion.

1552 *HULOET*, Set a thing before wytnesse, or by delyverynge possession mayntenauntly to the buyer. . . *manichio dant.*

¶ *Maintenon* (māntēnōn). The name of the Marquise de Maintenon, secretly married to Louis XIV in 1685; used *attrib.* in names of things arbitrarily called after her, as *Maintenon bonnet*, *chop*, *cutlet*; *Maintenon* cross [= F. *maintenon*], a cross with a diamond at the extremity of each limb, worn as an ornament.

1710 *SWIFT Trul. to Stella* 8 Oct. We had a neck of mutts dressed *a la Maintenon*, that the dog could not eat! 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricord mutton, maintenon chops. 1836 *MARRIAT Three Cutlets* v. 'And what else, sir? "Maintenon cutlets, my lord." 1857 *DICKENS Sc. Bos. Tales* viii. Mr. Alexander Trot sat down to a fried sole, maintenon cutlet, Madeira, and sundries. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 The popular form of bonnet is that called 'Maintenon'.

Maintenous (māntēnōs), a. *Law.* rare. [irreg. f. MAINTEN(ANCE) + -OUS.] Relating to, or of the nature of, maintenance.

1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (ed. Renton) VIII. 75 A maintenance agreement is illegal and therefore void.

† *Maintenne*, *Obs.* rare = 1. [a. F. *maintennu*, f. *maintenir* to MAINTAIN.] = MAINTENANCE 6.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 380 To seche and loken howe that it is Touchende of the chevalerie. . . That of here large retence The lond is ful of maintenance, Which causith that the comente right In fewe contries stant upright.

Main-top (māntōp), *Naut.* [See MAIN a. 10.]

The TOP of a mainmast; a platform just above the head of the lower mainmast. Often used loosely for *main-topgallant-masthead*.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 48 Mayne toppes. 1521 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Coug. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 70 b. The king with his owne hand did deliver it unto the Capitaine Generally, for to bestowe it in his maine toppes. 1617 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 The Admirall of each squadron . . . doth carry in their maine toppes, flags of sundry colours. 1725 *DE FOR Voy. round World* (1840) 308 The man at the main-top, who was ordered to look out. 1835 *MARRIAT Fac. Faithful* xvii. When I was captain of the main-top in the *La Minerva*. 1887 *Standard* 21 Sept. 5/7 The war vessels . . . each flying the British ensign at the main-top.

b. *attrib.* (sometimes = 'belonging to the main-top sail'), as *main-top bowline*, *main*, *shroud*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The maine top shroudes. 1886 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 79 The duties of fore or main-topmen in their respective tops are much the same. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-Bk.* *Main-top Bowline*, the bowline of the main-top-sail. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 3/6 There were no maintopmen on deck.

Main-topgallant (māntōp-gālānt), *Naut.*

[See MAIN a. 10 and TOPGALLANT.] Used *attrib.* in *main-topgallant-mast*, the mast above the main-topmast; similarly in *main-topgallant-mast-head*, *sail* (*-yard*), *yard*, etc.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The maine top gallant sayle yeard. 1693 *OLIVER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 912 Our Main Top-Gallant Mast was split in pieces. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. x. 239 One of the Captains . . . carries the royal standard of Spain at the main-top gallant mast-head. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 233 To hand the main-top-gallant sail in a storm at midnight. 1790 *IKATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 411 The man on the main-top-gallant yard of the Rochester. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 153/1 On the main-mast we have the main-course or main-sail, main-top-sail, main-top-gallant-sail, and the main-royal.

Main-topmast (māntōp-māst), *Naut.*

Also 5 *mane*-. [See MAIN a. 10 and TOPMAST.] The mast next above the lower mainmast. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 269 The mane toppe maste. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12. 1634 *BRETON Truv.* (Chetham Soc.) 16 Upon the mainmast . . . there is also placed . . . the main top mast. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* iii. 584 While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay Drags the main-topmast from its post away. 1833 *St. Scott Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 424 Her main-topmast was gone close by the cap.

b. *attrib.*: main-top-mast-head, -staysail.
1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 683/3, 3 English Seamen ran up to his Main-top-mast-head, and took down his Pendant. 1779 F. HERVEY *Navy Hist.* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the Channel, with a broom at his main-top-mast head. 1856 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/4 At eight o'clock the maintopmast-staysail was carried away.

Main-topsail (mæ'ntɒpsəl, -səl). *Naut.*
[See MAIN a. 10.] The sail above the mainsail.

1658 *News of Raleigh* (1844) 16 If the Maister... bid heave out the maine Top-sail. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 170 The weather proved squally, and we split our main-top-sail. 1884 *PAC Eustace* 137 Her main-top-sail is shivering.

b. *attrib.*, as main-top-sail bowline, brace, hal-yard, rigging, sheet, tye, yard.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 12 The maine top sayle yeard. *Ibid.* 14 The maine top sayle halliards, the maine top sayle sheats, the maine top sayle braces. *Ibid.* 15 The maine top sayle bowlin. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Chron. 66/5 Our maintop-sail tye was shot away. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 261/2 The American frigate Constitution suffered severely... having... both maintop-sail-yards... badly shot. 1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S. xiv.* Some sailors being aloft in the maintop-sail rigging.

Main-ward, mainward. [MAIN a.]

†1. The main body of an army. *Obs.*

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1590) 46/2 As well my vaward, mainward, as rearward. 1581 *STEWART Mart. Discip.* 11, 122 The which... are to be divided into three battalies: the Vaward, the Mainward, and the Rearward battaille. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 When the fronts were wearied the Mainward and Rearward succeeded.

2. The principal ward of a lock, fastened to the main-plate.

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 2, 23 The true Place of the Main-ward. 1689 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 301/2 The Main ward [of a key] is that on the lower side the Bit. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1339/1, G is a ward-lock key... The various parts are, —a, the main-ward, or hridge-ward.

Mainy, variant of MEINIE, company.

Main-yard (mæ'nyəd). *Naut.* [See MAIN a. 10.] The yard on which the mainsail is extended.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Brass pendants for the mayne yerdes. 1572 *Gascogne Mash Posies* (1575) *Flowers* 48 His eares cut from his head, they set him in a chayre, And from a maine yard hoisted him aloft into the ayre. 1767 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Grammar* iii. 16 Suppose the ship be 76 foot at the Keel, her maine yard must be 21 yards in length, and in thickness but 17 inches. 1844 J. SYMONS tr. *Echylus' Agam.* 50 Ship againstship, with crashing mainyards roll'd. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We got a whip on the main-yard.

b. *attrib.*, as main-yard-arm, -rope; main-yard man *Naut. slang* (see quot.).

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 307, 15 mayne yerde Ropes. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 665 Some, from the main-yard-arm impetuous thrown. 1857 *Smyth Sailor's Word-book*, Main-yard men, those in the doctor's list.

Maioid (mæ'oid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. MAIA + -oid.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Maia* or family *Maiidae* or superfamily *Maioidae* of crabs. B. *sb.* A maioid crab.

1851 *DANA in Amer. Zool. Ser.* i. XI. 425 On the Classification of the Maioid Crustacea or Oxyrhynga. 1852 — *Crust.* i. 48 Small antennary space, as in the Maioids. Hence MAIODEAN a. and sb. = prec.

1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 51 The Maiodean series passes down from the Parthenopiean.

Maior, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

Maioral, -alitie, obs. ff. MAYORAL, -ALTY.

Maioram, -ane, -on, obs. forms of MARJORAM.

Maiour, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

Mair, northern form of MORE, and (NIGHT) MARE.

Mair, **Mair**: see MAYOR, MAYOR-.

† **Mairatour**, *adv.* Sc. *Obs.* Forms: see ATOUR.

[f. MAIR MORE + ATOUR.] Moreover. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* iii. vi. 148 And mairatour, gif outhir wit, or fame, Or traist may be [etc.]. 1552 *LYNDESEY Monarchie* 6155 And, mairatour, they shall fell sicane smell Surmounting far the floure of earthly flouris. 1596 *DARBYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. v. 225 He mairatour honoure chiste in his Preistes. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 77 And mairatour... He did dislike haith Pape and Deil.

Mairch, obs. Sc. form of MARCH sb. and v.

† **Maire** (mæ'ire). Also mairi. [Maori.] A name for several New Zealand trees with heavy close-grained wood: a. *Santalum cunninghami*; b. *Olea* of various species; c. *Eugenia maire*.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 41 Mairi—a tree of the Podocarpaceae species, growing from forty to sixty feet high. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* 132, 133 (Morris) Maire—a small tree ten to fifteen feet high; ... wood hard, close-grained, heavy... Black maire, N.O. *Jasminaceae*; also Maire-rau-nui, *Olea cunninghami*.

Maire, obs. form of MAYOR, MORE.

Mairmaid, **Mairman**: see MERMAID, -MAN.

Mairouer, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of MOREOVER.

Mairt: see MART.

Mais, **Maischloch**, obs. ff. MESS, MASHLOCH.

Maise, variant of MEASE sb.

Maise, **Maisels**, obs. ff. MAIZE, MEASLES.

† **Maison**, Sc. *Obs.* Also 6 maisoun. [a. F. maison.] A house.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 412 With all foull vice thou hes deylede yair Maisoun. 1625 SIR J. SCNLE *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp Refnew.* Ser. i. (1875) 10, I can but... seek my meat through many an unknown Maisoun.

Maison, obs. form of MASON.

Maison-dieu: see MEASONDUE *Hist.*, hospital.

† **Maisonnette** (mæ'zɒnɛt). Usually misspelt *maisonette*. [Fr., diminutive of *maison* house.] A small house.

1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobiog.* (1890) 27 The Charlevilles have exchanged their maisonette in Berkeley Square for Queensberry House. 1880 *OWEN Maitis* 1. 234 They all lived in a little maisonette in the park.

Maiss, variant of MEASE v. Sc., to soothe.

Maist, northern form of MOST.

Maister: see MASTER.

† **Maisterel** (l. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. maister, MASTER + -el.] An imp or familiar.

1652 *GAULTE Magastrum* 25 Who is a consuler with familiar Maisters? What? he that bath... confaration with a petty Maisterel? *Ibid.* 179 How many magicians... have had their... maisterels, and ministrals, theirimps, and familiars.

Maistresse: see MAISTRICE *Obs.*, MISTRESS.

Maistry, **maistr**: see MASTERY, MASTER.

Maistre, obs. form of MASTER, MASTERY.

Maistres (se, obs. form of MISTRESS.

Maistri, obs. form of MASTERY.

† **Maistrice**. Chiefly Sc. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5

maistrice, -is, mais-, maystris, -yes, -yse, 5-6

maistres, 4-6 maistres, 5-6 maistrice, 7 maistresse.

[a. OF. *maistrise* (mod.F. *maîtrise*), f. *maître* MASTER.

In 16-17th c. confused with the pl. of MASTERY, q. v.] = MASTERY in various senses; superiority, superior force or skill; a deed of might or skill, a feat. To make maistrice: to display one's power or skill.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1461 Quar es nu... his prophete... Nu sal he sceu vs his maistris. 1311 *K. Alf.* 559 By maistres, he werres he conquerde. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* iv. 524 And it, that ouris suld he of richt, Throu thair maistrice thair occupy. *Ibid.* v. 566 The hundid than sa gret maistris, That he [etc.].

1400 *Pittill of Susan* 27 He was... More micht mon ben we his Maistris to Make. 1400 *Soudene Deb.* 3117 Iengur durste thay no maystryes make, Thai were so sore agaste. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4172 And eek amide this purpysse Was maad a tour of gret maistrise.

1400-50 *Alexander* 333 Pe renke... Gase him donee... Furthe to mak his maistrise, and mose in his arte. 1450 *Towneley Msk.* xxv. 232 Tell me in this tye what maistres thour maiks here. 1470 *HEWY Wallace* x. 656 Quhat Sotheroun that ourtak Contrar the Scottis com neuir maistrice to mak. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* ix. 25 Every man that proveh maistres abstaineth from all thynges. 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 8 So lue garris soher wemen small Gert maistrice our grit men of gud. 1680 *AUBREY in Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) III. 566 Notwithstanding his great wit and maistrice in rhetoric etc. he will oftentimes be guilty of misspelling in English.

† **Maistrice**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *maistrice*, f. *maître* MASTER sb.] *trans.* = MASTER v.

1512 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1845 Naght 'is his goost maistrice With daunger. *Ibid.* 4603 Of so seekly a condicioun, That it may by no cure be maistrice. 1481 *CAXTON Jyrr.* i. v. 26 They [sc. unlearned clerks] be called maistres wrongfully, for vanyte maistrice them. 1533 *De Vies Introd. Pr.* in *Palsgr.* 950 *Maistrice*, to mastery.

Maistrice, obs. form of MASTERY.

Maistry (mæ'stri). *Indian.* Also maistri, mistry. [Hindi *mistrī*, corruption of Pg. *maestre* master.] A master-workman, a foreman; applied also to a skilled workman, e.g. a cook, a tailor.

1798 *WELLINGTON in Owen Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 765 These are to be had in any number by making advances to the hullocock owners or maistries. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 153 The head maistris, or huilder, had discovered... that some of the workmen had deserted. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perrin Bark* 362 The usual method of obtaining labourers is to employ a native maistry, who engages to enlist a fixed number of coolies.

Maistry (se, Maistr, obs. ff. MASTERY, MASTER.

Mait, Sc. form of MAIZE sb., a. and v.

Maiter, **Maith**, obs. ff. MATTER, MAIZE.

Maith, Sc. variant of MATHE, maggot.

Maithen, **Maithes**: see MATHEEN, MATTHE.

Maithes, obs. variant of MIGHTLESS.

† **Maître d'hôtel** (mæ'tr dɒtəl). Also 6 maistre d'hostell. [Fr. phrase = 'house-master'.] A head domestic, a major-domo, a steward or butler.

1540 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 252 Tannagel, the maistre d'hostell with vij persons. 1695 *EARL OF PERTH Lett.* (Camden) 64 A marquise who is his maltre d'hôteile [Meant for a fem.]. 1704 *ANDERSON Italy* (1709) 488 His chief Lay-Officer is the Grand Maître d'Hôtel or High Steward of the Household. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 104 His royal highness gave to the maître de hotel who was charged with it [a present] a gold snuff-box. 1847 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxxv (quid), Frederic Lightfoot, formerly maître d'hôtel in the service of Sir Francis Clavering.

† **Maitrise**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *maîtriser*, f. *maîtrise*: see MAISTRICE.] *trans.* To make oneself master of, to conquer.

1636 *BRATHWAIT Rom. Emp.* 125 He recovered France newly over-run and maistrised by the Barbarians.

Maize (mæ'ze). Forms: 6 mait, mayis, 6-8 mais, maiz, (7 maes, maix, maixs, mæze, mass, 8 mæze), 7-8 mayz(e, 7-8 mays, (9 mais(e), 7-maize. Also 6 in mod.L. form maizium. [a. Sp. *maiz* (formerly also *mahis*, *mahis*, *mays*), a word of the Cuban dialect, the pronunciation of which is rendered by Oviedo in Sp. orthography as

maisi or *majisi*; prob. identical with the Arawak (Guiana) *marisi*, and the Carib '*marichi*, bled d'Inde' (Breton, *Dict. Caraïbe*, 1665). Cf. F. *maïs*, in 16th c. *mahis* (1555 in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. An American graminaceous plant (*Zea Mays*) or the grain produced by it; = INDIAN CORN.

a. The plant.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xviii. 21 In steed of corn they sow Maith [Fr. *ils sement du Maith*], which is a kind of grosse Mill. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* vi. i. 561 The fields of Mais the great stalkes whereof were trodden downe. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. to Guiana* 28 There is a kind of great wheat, called Maix, of some it is called Guinea wheat. 1672 *JOSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 17 They [Racoons] feed upon Mass, and do infest our Indian Corn very much. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* 73 Maze, otherwise called Turkie-wheat, or rather Indian-wheat, because it came first from thence. 1742 *COLLINS Eccl.* iii. 6 'Tis sweet, to... scent the breathing maize at setting day. 1861 *TYLOR Anahuac* ix. 228 The Mexicans were cultivating maize and tobacco when the Spaniards invaded the country.

b. The grain.

1555 *EÖEN Decades* 3 This kynde of grayne they call maizium. 1565 *SPARKE Sir F. Hawkins' 2nd Voy. in Hakluyt* (1589) 50 Mayis maketh good sauory bread. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loy's le Roy* 15 h. Throughout the western Islands they make bread of a kind of wheat called Mahiz. 1596 *RALEIGH Discov. Guiana* 3 It hath also for bread sufficient Mais, Cassau. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 602 A corne called Maiz, in hignesse of a pease, the eare whereof is much like to a teaseil. 1626 *BACON Med. Rem.* Wks. 187 III. 828 Take of Indian maiz half a pound. 1732 *ARNHOUT Rules of Diet* i. 250 Mays is not so easily brought to Fermentation. 1832 *Veg. Snbst. Food* 101 Maize is said to contain no gluten, and little... saccharine matter. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xvii. 159 They... Beat to death poor Pau-Puk-Keewis, Pounded him as maize is pounded. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 849 The first generations of English-Americans subsisted mainly on maize.

2. Water maize [Sp. *maiz del agua*], the *Victoria regia*, so called because of its farinaceous seeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Mountain maize, the genus *Ombrophytum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Adopted as the name of one of the coal-tar colors, a pale yellow resembling that of maize.

1890 *THORPE Dict. Appl. Chem.* i. 265 The sodium salt of azoxystilbene-disulphonic acid... known in commerce as 'sun yellow' or 'maize'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as maize-beer, -bread, -cob, -colour, -cutter, -ear, -field, -flour, -garden, -grain, -grits, -harvest, -meal, -oil, -plant, -stalk, -starch, -straw, -trough, -whiskey; maize-coloured, -fed adjs.; maize-husking, maize-poisoning vbl. sbs.; maize-bird, an American blackbird of the sub-family *Agelaiinae*, esp. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, so called from its fondness for maize; maize-cream, a decoction or gruel of maize or maize-meal; maize-eater, a South American maize-bird; maize-smut, a destructive fungus (*Ustilago Maydis*) attacking the maize-plant; maize-thief = maize-bird; maize-yellow, a yellow like that of maize.

1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 450 In South America a kind of beer called Chica or 'Maize' beer is made from the grain. 1897 *SWANSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 The Agelaius, or 'maize-bird'. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho.* xvi. Baskets freighted with... 'maize-bread'. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Cal. Portugal* 197 Now the broad fields of maize are cut and the 'maize-cobs' garnered. 1852 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. 'Maize colour', a low toned yellow orange. 1861 *Englishwoman's Dom. Mag.* III. 263/1 One skein of gold or 'maize-coloured Russia braid. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 49 Indian Maiz... must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a 'Maize-Creame, like a Barley Creame. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xii. 41 Wagemin, the thief of cornfields! Paimosaid, who steals the 'maize-ear! 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2. 89/3 The wheat-fed pork of the North West may yet compete with the 'maize-fed pork of Chicago. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* II. 77 They [birds] assemble by thousands in the 'maize-fields, and live at discretion. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xii. 21 All around the happy village Stood the maize-fields. 1843 *PRESOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 131 Pastry, for which their 'maize-flour and sugar supplied ample materials. 1899 *WERNER Capt. of Locusts* 263 They... carried her to the grove beyond the 'maize-gardens. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perrin Bark* 499 The grains [of Cuczo maize] are four or five times the size of ordinary 'maize grains. 1897 *Oxford Times* 2 Mar. 1/4 [The advertisement for beer never used any... 'maize-grits, or any other substitute for either malt or hops. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales (ed. 3) II. 22, I chanced to stop for the night at the house of a gentleman during the 'maize-harvest. *Ibid.* 293 Their diet... [should] consist principally of 'maize meal. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* xvi. The Red Indians looked on Mondamin, the 'maize-plant, as a gift of god. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 801 The special characters of 'maize poisoning may be due to some peculiarity in the chemical structure of this grain itself. 1886 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 167 Except the juice sucked from the crushed fibre of the 'maize-stalk, they had no knowledge of any spirits. 1897 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 450 The finer qualities of 'maize starch are largely used as a substitute for arrowroot. 1886 W. J. TUCKER E. Europe 299 A hole in the 'maize-straw thatched roofs served as chimney. 1772 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 372 The laws of Pennsylvania... have settled a premium of three-pence a dozen for dead 'maize thieves. 1853 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* III. 9 *Agelaius* maize-bird... Maize-thief. 1851 *MAINE RIL* 9 *Agelaius* maize-bird... Your horse is standing at the 'maize-straw. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 13 'Maize-whiskey could be bought then for fifteen cents a gallon.

Maizena (mæ'zænə). [Arbitrarily f. MAIZE.]

Maize-starch prepared for use as food. Also *attrib.*

1862 in *Rep. Juris Exhbit.* 1862 (1863) III. A. 13. 1862

Mrs. Hawthorne in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 326, I carried to Mrs. Alcott early this morning some maizena blanc-mange. a 1875 F. OATES *Matabele Land* (1889) 24 made into a pudding with maizena.

Maizer. [f. MAIZE + -ER¹.] A maize-bird. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 275 Subfam. *Agelaius* (i. e. *Agelaius*) Maizers.

Maiza (ma'za). [Sp., fem. of MAJO¹.] A Spanish woman who dresses gaily. Also *altrih*. 1832 [see MAJO¹]. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. i. Now bring me, dear Dolores, my *basquina*, My richest *maiza* dress.

Majerom, obs. form of MAJORAM.

Majestarian, a. *nonce-wid.* [f. MAJESTY + -arian¹.] Used humorously for: (Her) Majesty's. 1857 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1859) I. 115 He is to have a deer-stalking party to-morrow, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and other majestarian officers.

† **Majestatic**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *majestaticus* MAJESTY.] Majestic.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 32 Thir iii persons ar equal in power majestatic and in ewer testyng.

Majestatic (mædžestæ'tik), a. Now rare. [ad. med. L. *majestaticus*, f. *majestāt* MAJESTY.] Pertaining to the majesty of God. Cf. MAJESTICAL 2.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. lxxxv. 9* The glorious majestatic presence or inhabitation of God. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen. iii. 8* They heard the Voice of the Lord... The Sound of the Majestatic Presence, or the Glory of the Lord. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 14 To gain a transient beatific sight, Of Jesus robd in Majestatic Light. 1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) II. 53 We must distinguish... between the essential and the majestatic presence of God.

So † **Majestatic**, a. in the same sense.

a 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 493 He placed a great Part of the Glory of his Majestatic Presence in the Tabernacle.

† **Majestative**, a. Obs.^{-o} [ad. late L. *majestativus*, f. *majestāt* MAJESTY: see -IVE.] Majestic. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Majestativeness**. Obs.^{-o} 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Majesterialty, **Majesterycall**: see MAGIST-.

Majestic (mædžest'ik), a. [f. MAJESTY + -IC.] Possessing or characterized by majesty; of imposing dignity or grandeur. a. Of persons, their attributes, etc.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xvi. Bowing her self with a majesticque air. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 458 Your no less prudent than Majestic Father With power & policy enrich this Land. a 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 176 But in the midst was seen A lady of a more majestic mien. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 132 He was grave and majestic, and carried it something like a king. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 812 His stride majestic and his frown severe. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 Amidst the easy freedom of his address, his manner remained majestic. 1856 LADON *Banish. Lect.* v. (1875) 225 St. John is spiritually as simple as he is intellectually majestic. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi. 1 Lovely to many a man is Quintia; shapely, majestic, Stately, to me.

Comb. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 168 A fine majestic-looking old woman of sixty.

b. Of things material and immaterial.

1601 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* I. ii. 130 It doth amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should so get the start of the Majesticke world. 1610 — *Tem. iv.* I. 118 This is a more majestic vision. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* iv. (1699) 33 No Tree whatsoever, becoming long Walks and Avenues, comparably to this Majestic plant [the Elm]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prod. list Sat. Persius* Wks. ed. 1730 I. 51 Virgil's great majestic lines. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. The.* tr. 193 This Heav'n-illum'd majesty of Earth, He deign'd to wear. 1754 MRS. RACCLIFFE *Mynt. Udolpho* I. The view was bounded by the majestic Pyrenees. 1833 — J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. iv. i. 360 There they [Ambrosian chants] are in use still, in all the majestic austerity which gave them their original power. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Hence † **Majestiousness**, majesty.

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *To Cress Carlisle* 24 Such a... Lovely, self-arm'd, naked Majestickness. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.*, etc. 263 Which is a marvellous manner of Transition... suitable to the usual Majestickness of this Book of the Apocalypse.

Majestical (mædžest'ikāl), a. Now chiefly poet. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

1. = MAJESTIC. a. Of persons, their attributes, etc. (occas. ironical).

1858 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc. App. 295 Kynore [I read Kyuore = cover] my good lord, with thy princely wisdom and majesticall clemency this unwilling faultie comitted. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ded. 2 All those majesticall wit forestalling worthies of your sexe. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 99 His person and carriage was most comely, and (if I may use the word) Majesticall. 1652 — 62 HEVUN *Cosmog.* I. (1632) 207 Their gate is... very stately and majesticall. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Greatness* (1688) 121 If I were ever to fall in love again... it would be, I think, with Pretinuesse, rather than with Majesticall Beauty. 1781 JUSTANONO *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 214 His entrance... was splendid and majesticall. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 532 His marble face majesticall Frowns. 1886 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 30 And therefore is it, in respect of man, Those fallen ones show so majesticall. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iv. 101 A grave and majesticall countenance.

b. Of things material and immaterial.

1579 LVLV *Enphus* (Arb.) 161 What can we behold more noble than the world...? what more majesticall to the sight, or more constant in substance? a 1586 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 They Playes... thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders, to play a part in majesticall matters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 11 iv. (1651) 17 Suppose you were now brought into some... Majesticall Palace. 1651 N. BACON

Disc. Govt. II. xi. (1739) 58 War is ever terrible, but if just and well governed, majesticall. 1693 DRYDEN *Ess.*, *Orig. Satire* (ed. Ker) II. 107 The first six lines of the stanza seem majesticall and severe. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. v. Inn at Genoa* 4 It is the sea... Silent, majesticall and slow. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lilt.* 61 An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more majesticall.

† 2. = MAJESTATIC. Obs.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) R ij, S. Augustine excludeth not by majesticall presence all bodily presence. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. IV. § 6. If his Majesticall body have now any such new property. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts.* O. T. 291 It pleased the Lord to represent unto me a cleare signe of the majesticall presence of the Sonne of God, sitting on high, upon a glorious throne. a 1638 MENE *Wks.* (1672) 639 The proper place where the Majesticall Glory is revealed, is the Heavens. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 526 The presence of God with his people is very majesticall. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 257 [Heaven] 'Tis the Court of his Majesticall presence.

Hence † **Majesticallness**, majesty.

1613 DECL. *Arriv. C. Haga at Constantinople* 14 The Majesticallness of Our Royall and Princely State. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lucia* 78 This splendid greatness of a maid surpassed the majesticallness of the purest French Lillies of King Henry the third. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Majestically (mædžest'ikālī), adv. [f. MAJESTIC + -ICALLY: see -ICALLY.] In a majestic manner; with majesty, imposing dignity or grandeur.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 479 If thou do'st it halfe so gruely, so majestically [etc.]. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Pr. Tracts* (1727) 568 If princes would... majestically suppress haughty and impetuous transgressors. 1697 DRYDEN *Jænid* ix. 35 Silent they move; majestically slow, Like ebbing Nile, or Ganges in his flow. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 158 He bends his way Majestically fierce, to seize his prey. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 126 The great stream of the Po... flows majestically through its length. 1896 *Law Times* C. 489 a Inglis... stalked majestically out of Court, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left.

† **Majestify**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. MAJESTY + -FY.] *trans.* To make majestic.

1616 LANE *Cont. Spr.* T. XII. (1887) 24 Vpon his helme a plume of white and redd majesticified his pace.

Majestuous, a. rare. Also ? majesticous. [a. F. *majestueux*, f. *majesté* MAJESTY, after *voluptueux* VOLUPTUOUS.] Majestic.

1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers Orac.* 65 The other [employments] are more majesticuous, and as such, attract more veneration. 1864 CANNYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 That voice 'sombre and majesticuous'.

Majesty (mædžestī). Forms: 4-5 magestee, 4-6 mai-, maj-, mageste, (5 maieste, magiste), 5-6 magestie, -y, 5-7 maiesty, majestie, (6 maieesty, majisty), 6-7 maieestie, (7 majiste), 6- majesty. [a. F. *majesté*, ad. L. *majestāt-em*, *majestās*, f. **mājes-*, ablaut-var. of **mājos* (mājus, mājor-em greater: see MAJOR) + -tāt-: see -TY. Cf. Pr. *mat-, majestat*, It. *magestà, maestà*, Sp. *majestad*, Pg. *magestade*; also G. *majestät*, Du. *majesteit*.]

1. The dignity or greatness of a sovereign; sovereign power, sovereignty. Also *concr.* or semi-*concr.* The person or personality of a sovereign.

1375 BARBOUR *Bryce* t. 431 [Edward I. loquitur] Hys fadyr... was agayne my maieste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2632 A no-bill kynge & nomekwithe I. Let mene to your maieste be mynde of my tale. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ala. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 He [sc. the king] woll... bie also horses off grete price... and do other suche nobill and grete costes, as bi-sith is roiall mageste. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* v. 13 The subget fereth to offende the mageste of his souerayn lord. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxliii. 362 By our royall mageste and segnory, we commaunde you [etc.]. 1528 *Roy. Rode me*, etc. (Arb.) 29 Fye upon his maieste and knowe Claymynge on erthe to be in Christis stead. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* I. 40 Why answer not the double Maiesties, This friendly treaso of our threatened Towne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. 2 Good Maieste: Herod of Iury dare not looke vpon you. 1726-31 TINGOAL *Rapids Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 126 She was a sovereign queen and would do nothing prejudicial to Royal Majesty. 1782 VOLCOIR in J. J. ROGERS *Opie & Works* (1878) 22 The King came in after, with a skip; not a very proper pace I think for Majesty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 505 A man who was daily seen at the palace, and who was known to have free access to majesty. 1883 EARL ROSEBERY *Sp. at Edinb.* 21 July, The buried paraphernalia of dead majesty.

b. *spec.* The greatness and glory of God. (The earliest use in Eng.)

a 1300 *Sargum* lvi. in E. P. P. (1862) 7 Boie god and man in mageste be heiz king about vs alle. a 1340 HANFOL *Psalter* xxx. 5 He sall appere in mageste. 1736 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1339 God that sit in mageste. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 195 O hie mageste, Which sett the point of every trowth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xxii. 72 To see the blessed Trynity... and the mageste of oure lord Ihesu Cryst. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18b. He y^t wyll serche the secrete Maieesty of God by natural reason. 1611 BINLE *Heb.* viii. 1. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* II. That far-beaming blaze of Majesty. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* iii. 8 The Voice of the Lord... The Sound of the Divine Majesty's approach. a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* lxxxiii. Wks. 1738 I. 517 The Supremest Glory and Majesty of God. 1881 BINLE (R. V.) *Luke* ix. 43 And they were all astonished at the majesty [Gr. *uycaia* *uayrta*, TINGOAL, etc. mighty power] of God. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 The incomprehensible majesty of God and His infinite love.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ come full humill and full low U. to exalt in Maieste. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 382 To contemne the Maieste, diminish the authoritie of the Kirk. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor.*

Gigant. 13 So great devotion and reverence toward the majesty of Truth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Act.* II. vi. 106 It were contrary to the Majesty of the precept Part, to be moved by another whether it will or no. 1791 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 ¶ 14 The natural Majesty of Adam. 1853 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 135 The worth & majesty of England's name.

d. *Rom.* *Hist.* Used to render the equivalent: L. *majestas* in the sense: The sovereign power & dignity of the Roman people, esp. considered with reference to offences against it. (Cf. LEESE-MAJESTY.)

1566 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acho maiestas*, an action Le the breakyng of the honour and maieste of any great head officer. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, Hist. I. lxxvii (1591) 43 Crime of Majesty and treason. 1862 MERIVALE *Rev. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 248 Under the empire the law of majesty was the legal protection thrown round the person of the chief of the state.

2. Preceded by a possessive, *your, his, her, the king's, the queen's*; sometimes with a qualifying epithet, as (*most*) *sacred, gracious, royal*. Used as an honorific title in speaking to or of a king, queen, emperor, or empress. In this use *Your Majesty* is a respectful substitute for the pronoun *you*, and *His, Her Majesty* (abbreviated H.M.) may be either prefixed to such designations as *the King, the Queen, King Edward VII.*, etc., or substituted for them; so, in modern use, *Their Majesties*, when more than one royal person is meant. Also, with distinguishing epithet: *His, Her Imperial Majesty* (abbreviated H.I.M.), said of an emperor or empress; *His Britannic Majesty* (abbreviated H.B.M.), the King of Great Britain (and Ireland); *His Catholic Majesty*, the King of Spain; *His Most Christian Majesty* (Hist.), the King of France; in jocular language, *His Salutic Majesty*, the Devil, Satan.

This use, common to all the Rom. langs., and from then adopted into all the living Teut. langs., descends from the Latin of the later Roman empire (*tua, vestra majestas*). In England it occurs, in its Latin form, from the 14th, though examples of the vernacular form are not met with before the 15th c. It was not until the 17th c. that *your majesty* entirely superseded the other customary forms of address to the sovereign. Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth were often addressed as 'Your Grace' and 'Your Highness', and the latter alternates with 'Your Majesty' in the dedication of the Bible of 1611 to James I.

The English syntax of this word (as of the other abstract nouns similarly employed as titles, e.g. *highness, lordship, grace, excellency*) is somewhat inconsistent. Although *Your Majesty*, like *His, Her Majesty*, requires the following verb to be in the 3rd person sing. to agree with the title, this principle of concord is not applied to the pronouns, as in Fr. and some other langs. The neuter pronouns *it, which*, cannot be used with reference to a foregoing (*Your, His, Her Majesty*); either the titular phrase must be repeated, or the pronoun must be the same as if the simple form ('you', or 'the king', 'the queen') had been used instead of the periphrastic form.

1371 *Addr. King's Clerks to Hen. II* in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 471 *Noviter vestra Majestas, quod* (etc.) 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 444 Plesse it to your Riall Mageste. 1536 in *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1627) 102 The Kings most roiall Magesty. 1585 WHITGIFT in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 24 To the Queens most excellent Majesty. May it please your Majesty to be advertised that notwithstanding the charge of late given by your Highness to the lower House of Parliament [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* (Globe) 661/4 The great good which shall growe to her Majestie, should... readily drawe on her Highnes to the undertaking of the enterprise. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 211 Given by the King's Ma^{ty}. to one Bonner. 1660 BLOUNT (title) *Boscebol* or the History of His Sacred Majesties most miraculous preservation after the Battle of Worcester. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 141 One of his Majesties Judges. 1701 CROUCH *Conc. Bib.* Ded. to King. I doubt not but your Majesty will pardon my forbearing to enter upon your valuable personal accomplishments. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King* Wks. IX. 163 Your Majesty was touched with a sense of so great a disaster. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life, Trav. & Corr.* (1880) 111. 171 This morning, paid the high homage of my respects to his Democratic Majesty, the President 1881 JAS. GRANT *Camererians* I. ii. 23 Before summoning his sable majesty. 1884 G. FLEMING (Julia Flecher) *Vestigia* I. iv. 131 His Majesty, King Humbert, will hold a grand review of his troops. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 295 His Majesty the King of Hawaii.

† 3. The external magnificence befitting a sovereign. Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxix.* 77 Temperour saite in his majeste, and the barons about hym. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 266 Heav'n's all-ruling Sir... with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne.

4. Kingly or queenly dignity of look, bearing, or appearance; impressive staidness of aspect or demeanour.

1531 ELIOT *Gen.* II. ii. The fountaine of all excellent maners is Maieste, which... is proprie a beaute or comelynesse in his countenance, langage and gesture apt to his dignite, accomodate to time, place, and company. 1549 COLECLIFF *Examin.* Par. 2 Cor. 58 A weakke bodye, wherein there is no maieste. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1161 With a faire countenance, and a majesticall full of meaneys. 1661 MILTON *P. L.* X. 232 I describe... One of the heavenly Hosts and by his Gate... some great Potentate... such Majestie invests him coming. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ¶ 3 [Nicolini] commanded the Attention of the Audience with the Majesty of his Appearance. 1836 KINGSLEY *Let.* (1851) I. 34 His looks were majesty, and his tongue justice. 1858 DICKENS *Domkey* xxx, Edith was there in all her majesty of brow and figure.

b. *transf.* Of natural objects, buildings, etc.
 1555 EOEEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The contemplation of goddes workes & maiestie of nature. 1565 COOPER *The saurus s.v. Maieslas*, the maiestie and goodly sight of a place. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 281 A shrine, of golde and of great Maieslie. 1667 MILTON *P. l.* iv. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Maieslie. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* l. iii. Your rugged majesty of rocks and toppling trees. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 6 The funeral majesty of the cedar or the yew. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 159 At the foot of Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

c. *sarcastically.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1609) 21 The Goodman seeing his wife in her maiestie, with her mace in her hand, thought it was time to bowe for fear of blowes.

5. Impressive stateliness of character, expression, or action.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 114 Those *per arsin & thesin*, which of all other Canons carie both most difficultie, and most maiestie. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sacr.* iii. 1. § 2 Hence it is that Moses with so much Majesty and Authority begins the History of the Creation, with, In the beginning [etc.]. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 16 The Romans have left no Tragedies behind them, that may compare with the Majesty of the Grecian Stage. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 131 Imposing only by the majesty of plain dealing. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. (1872) 260 Every thing in nature partakes of the majesty of measured progressiveness and slowness.

6. A canopy over a hearse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1433 *Funeral of Ethel. IV in Lett. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 7 A blacke magistie, coloure of sarsenet drawn with vj courseurs trapped with blacke velvet. 15. *MS. Cott. Tib. E. viij.* in Strutt *Mann. & Customs* (1776) III. 162 If he be an earle he must have a maiestie and valence fringed. 1546 in Strype *Ecd. Mem.* II. ii. App. A. 6 [A] stately herse of nine principals with double stories and a costly Majesty. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 498 This taster-like covering [of the hearse] was known as the 'majesty'. 1850 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* I. 250.

7. Religious Art. (See quot.)

Cf. med. L. *maiestas* (see Du Cange), OF. *maysté*, 'image de la Vierge' (Godefroy), *it. maestà*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (Roxb. Libr. 1868) 27 A lytel chamber whyche .. was an oratory, where was the mageste [F. la maiesté] of our Lord ihesu Cryst upon a lytel auter. 1847 EASTLAKE *Mater. Hist. Oil Painting* I. 171 note. The only existing document relating to Cimabue shows that he was employed in 1301 .. on a mosaic 'Majesty' in the tribune of the Duomo at Pisa. *Ibid.* 480 The central picture .. generally represented a 'Majesty', or enthroned Madonna. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch. Introd.* I. 238 The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass; the summit, as usual, representing a Majesty. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dir. Ternus Art. Majesté*, ... a representation of the Saviour seated in glory on a throne, and giving his benediction, encompassed with the nimbus called *Vesica Piscis*, and surrounded by cherubim and the four evangelistic symbols, with the A and N. 1872 *Gloss. Ecd. Ternus* (ed. Sibbey), *Majesté*, a picture of God the Father enthroned as a pope, with a tiara on His head, and with the other persons of the Blessed Trinity portrayed or symbolized. 1883 L. G. WALKER in *Archæologia* XLIX. 200 'The Majesty' a term of ancient use, is given to the figure of our Lord seated within an aureole, holding up the right hand in act of benediction, in the other a book or orb.

8. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.* I. *Majesty*, this term is applied to the eagle when crowned, and holding a sceptre. It is then blazoned an eagle in her Majesty.

9. *Attrib.*: †majesty scutcheon, (app.) an escutcheon bearing the royal arms.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/2 A Chair of State .. with a Majesty Scutcheon over it.

Hence †Majestyship nonce-wd. = MAJESTY 2.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) E 3 b, Nay and please your maiestie-ship for prooffe he was my childe, search the parish booke.

Majeutic, variant of MAIETIC.

Maji, variant of *magi*, pl. of MAGUS.

|| *Majo*¹ (ma'xo). [Sp.; cf. MAJA.] A Spanish dandy of the lower classes. *Also attrib.*

1832 W. INYING *Alhambra* (1896) 134 (*The Balcony*), *Majos* and *majns*, the beaux and belles of the lower classes, in their Andalusian dresses. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 1. 146 The *Majo*, the *Figaro* of our theatres, is entirely in love and deed of Moorish origin; .. he is the local dandy. The *Majo* glitters in velvets and filigree buttons, lags and tassels. 1883 LO. SALTON *Scraps* I. ii. 192, I had bought a full Spanish *majo* costume. .. and at a distance might have been mistaken for a Spanish dandy.

*Majo*² (mæ'dʒo). Also 8 murjoe, 8-9 majoe. A West Indian shrub, *Picramnia Antidesma*. *Majo bitters* (see quot. 1866).

a 1266 H. BARNHAM *Hortus Americanus* (1794) 96 *Majoe*, or *Macary Bitter*. This admirable plant hath its name from *Majoe*, an old negro woman, .. who, with a simple decoction, did wonderful cures. 1797 *Enyel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 727/2 There is only one species [of *Picramnia*], viz. the antidesma, or murjoe bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 686/2 In the West Indies the negroes use an infusion of *Picramnia Antidesma*, a shrub about eight feet high, as a cure for colic and other complaints, under the name of *Majo bitters*.

Majolica, *maiolica* (mädʒə'likä, mäy'likä). Also 6 maiolique. [a. It. *maiolica* (whence F. *majolique*, *maïolique*).

According to J. C. Scaliger *Exoteric. Exercit.* (1557) 136, the best ware of this kind was said to be made in the island of Majorca (called *Majolica* in the 14th c.: see Du Cange); if this statement be correct, the word is prob. derived from the name of the island.]

1. A term applied originally to a fine kind of Italian pottery coated with an opaque white enamel

ornamented with metallic colours; but later applied to all kinds of glazed Italian ware, beautifully ornamented and richly coloured, also called *faience* and *Kaffelle* ware. Also, a modern imitation ware coated with a coloured enamel and decorated.

1555 EOEEN *Decades* 238 The fine white earthenware called Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dyshes of the woorkes of Maiolica. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xi. 13 Two great platters of Maiolique [printed Maiolique]. 1856 J. C. ROBINSON *Soulanges Collect.* 50 The pieces .. which in the fifteenth century, were curiously termed by the Italians 'Majorca' or 'Majorica', and thence by corruption 'Maiolica', a term which, ultimately obtained a place in the language, and was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of glazed earthenware. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 20 The general term 'Maiolica', also spelt 'Majorica', has long been and is still erroneously applied to all varieties of glazed earthenware of Italian origin. We have seen that it was not so originally but that the term was restricted to the lusted wares.

attrib. 1861 *Our English Home* 153 *Majolica* dishes were every day more in request. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxv. 120/2 Modern *Majolica* Ware. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jaquemart's Ceramie Art* 245 In the first years of the sixteenth century, a Florentine artist carried the majolica art into Spain.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. *Lomazzo m.* iv. 99 Reddare made .. of the red earth called Maiolica, otherwise browne of spaine. 2. (See quot.)

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 283 *Majolica*, a white compact limestone.

|| *Majoon* (mädʒün). Also 8 majum, 9 majun, madjoon, -oun. [(Urdi and Turk.) a. Arab. معجون *maçjün*.] An intoxicating confection made of the leaves of the Indian hemp, poppy-seed, nux vomica, and other ingredients.

1781 *Lett. in Ld. Lindsay Lives* *Lindsay's* (1840) IV. 222 Our ill-favoured guard brought us a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat it. 1819 T. HORN *Anast.* (1820) I. xi. 216 The ample dose of majoon he had just swallowed. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Majoon*. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 Small black lozenges, consisting of the resin of hemp, henbane, crushed datura seeds, butter, and honey, and known in India as *Majoon*, amongst the Moors as *El Mogon*.

Major (mæ'dʒə), sb.¹ [a. F. *major*, short for *sergent-major*, SERGEANT-MAJOR, which like some other military titles originally designated a much higher grade than at present.]

1. In the army: An officer next below the rank of a lieutenant-colonel and above that of a captain. *Major of (a) brigade* = brigade-major.

1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 105 Item, the Sergeant Major, by his office, is to appoint every Captayne his place. 1643 WHITELOCK *Mem.* 70 Major Hunter was shot dead in the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* vii. § 34 Whereof the lord Digby .. colonel Wagstaffe, and major Legge, were the chief of the wounded. a 1671 Ld. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 88 Major Fairfax, who was Major to his regiment, had at least 3 wounds, of which he died at York. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Pleas.* II. 200, 294 Major Danvers, an Anabaptist. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Major of a Brigade*, an Officer, either of Horse or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the Major General, gives them to the Major of each Regiment. 1781 T. SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 The Majors of Brigade go every day to receive the orders from the Adjutant-general. *Ibid.* 11 When the encampment is to be formed, the General Officers, Brigade-majors, Aid-de-camps, &c. are appointed in public orders to their several posts and stations. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xx, The major commandant and the officers retired to consult. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 69 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Major, until he has been six years in the Service.

b. *Brigade, Fort-, Town-major*, etc.: see the prefixed words.

2. A kind of wig (see quot. c 1770). Also *major wig*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1753 SNOLLETT *Cut. Fathom* (1784) 162/1 His 17e-wig degenerated into a major. c 1770 F. GRANGER's *Lett.* (1815) 280 A full wig tied back in one curl is a Major, in two curls is a Brigadier. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 4 An embroidered waistcoat with very large flaps, a major wig, long ruffles nicely plaited. 1823 *Mirror of Lit.* 22 July II. 115/1 Lander made his [the poet Thomson's] majors and bobs.

3. *Angling*. The name of an artificial salmon fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. 302.

Major (mæ'dʒə), a. and sb.² Also 4 *maïour*, 6-7 *maïor*. [a. L. *māior* nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *mājus*; declension stem *mājor-*), used as comparative of *magnus* great, to the root of which it is referred by most philologists, though the phonology is not quite clear.

Cf. OF. *maire*, obj.-case *maor*, *maïour*, Pr. *major*, *maer*, obj.-case *maïor*, Sp. *mayor*, Pg. *maior*, *maior*, *maior*, *maior*; also the learned forms F. *maïeur*, *maïor*, used in certain specific senses, and perh. the proximate source of some of the Eng. uses below. Cf. MAYOR.]

A. *adj.*

I. = GREATER in certain applications. (Not followed by *than*.)

1. Used as the distinctive epithet of the greater (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that form a subdivision on the ground of being greater than the rest; opposed to *minor*. Chiefly in certain special collocations which originated in med. or mod. L.; in most of

these greater may be substituted, c.g. in *major excommunication*, *orders*, *prophets* (see those sh.). † *Major Fellow* (Cambridge): a senior Fellow. *Major epilepsy*: epilepsy proper, as distinguished from the 'petit mal'.

Much less common than the corresponding use of *Minor*. Occasional uses (as 'major poet') are sometimes suggested by antithesis with the recognized collocations of *minor*.

a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 475 At seinte Marie le maior [i.e. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome] her is a chieche of grei honour. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*, [Homage] sulte be maid be the vassall being *minor* or *maior* to his ouer-lorde. 1660 TRAPP (*title*) A Commentary or Exposition upon The four Major Prophets. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 21 He was made *Minor Fellow* in the year 1609. † *Major Fellow* of the College, March 15. 1615. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Orders*, Sacred, or *Major Orders*, we have already observed, are three: viz. those of deacon, priest, and bishop. 1883-5 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Excommunication*, The *major excommunication* deprives of all ecclesiastical communion, and is equivalent in substance to *anathema*. *Ibid.* s. v. The superior ranks of the sacred ministry—bishops, priests, deacons, and subdeacons—are said to have *major orders*. Before the thirteenth century the subdiaconate was one of the *minor orders*. 1887 FREEMAN *Exeter* iii. 63 There is not much to note in the nomenclature of these churches. ... Saint Mary Major .. takes also the English shape of St. Mary More. 1898 ALLIBUT's *Syst. Med.* V. 846 An increased circulation in the cutaneous area and sweating, as we see in the major epilepsy. 1901 *Scottman* 9 Sept. 7/1 Miller made a declaration before the sheriff, but will probably have to make another on the major charge of causing Durham's death.

b. *Prosody*. Used to distinguish the longer of two types of verse bearing a common name.

1883 G. A. SIMCOX *Hist. Lat. Lit.* II. 356 St. Agnes, whose legend is given in very spirited *major* alexa.

c. *Football*. *Major point*: a goal (opposed to *minor point*, i. e. a try).

1856 *Field* 4 Jan. 22/2 McIlwaine registered a try and Boas bringing off the major point, Belfast left off winners by a goal and a try to a goal.

2. *Logic*. *Major term*: the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism. *Major premiss*, *proposition*: that premiss of a syllogism that contains the major term.

a 1533 *Ferru Wks.* 147/1 Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion follow directly. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Cromwell* (1666) 66 Your last argument is such (when reduced to Syllogism) that the Major Proposition of it would make strange work in the World if it were received for truth. 1866 ANP. THOMSON *Laus Th.* § 93. 164 That premiss in which the predicate (major term) is compared with the middle, was formerly called the Major premiss. 1872 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. Carlyle (1878) 168 A man of genius is at liberty to assume all his major premisses.

3. *Math. and Astron.* † a. (See quot. 1571.) *Obs.* b. *Major axis*: the axis (of a conic section) which passes through the foci; also called *transverse axis*. † *Major circle* = great circle (see CIRCLE 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pentam.* iv. XIV b, If the side of Icosadron be a line rational, the dimetient of the comprehending sphere shalbe an irrational line called *Major*. *Ibid.* The semi-dimetente of that circle wheron the body is framed will be an irrational, called of Euclidean *maior*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. li. 62 The true meridian is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the Zenith or Vortex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West. 1854 MOSERLEY *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 237 The larger axis of the ellipse, which is the orbit of a planet, being called its *axis major*. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 15 The difference between *major* and *minor* axis being .012 of an inch. 1885 LEVESQUE *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the *minor* (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the *major* (transverse) axis as diameter.

4. *Mus.* a. Applied to intervals greater by a chromatic semitone than those called *minor*, i. e. to the normal or perfect intervals; as *major third*, *sixth*, *seventh* (and, in occasional recent use, *major fourth* and *fifth*, commonly called *perfect fourth* and *fifth*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a major interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the larger of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *major tone* (vibration-ratio $\frac{9}{8}$, being greater by a comma than the *minor tone*, $\frac{8}{7}$). b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a major third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. c. Denoting these keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a major third (and also a major sixth or seventh). (In naming a key, *major* follows the letter, as C *major*.)

a 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 49 If A to B be as 5 to 4, they sound a Ditone, or Third *Major*. *Ibid.* 10, 5 to 4, a Third *Major*. .. § a Sixth *Major*. *Ibid.* 11, 4 to 3, a Third *Major*. .. § a Sixth *Major*. .. call'd Ditonic Music there is but one sort of *Major*. There are two Hemitone *Major*, whose Ratio is 16 to 15. There are two Hemitone *Minor*, viz. *Major*, and *Minor*. *Ibid.* 130 Seventieths of Tones; viz. *Major*, and *Minor*. 1742 HE makes *Major*, 15 to 8, a 1734 NORTH *Tones Major*, Tones *Minor*, great Addo about dividing Tones *Major*, Tones *Minor*, Dieses and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1806 CALVERT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 98 The *Major* Second .. does not consist of two equal parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Key*, The natural keys of C *major* and A *minor*. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano*. 37 Every *Major Key* has a relative *Minor*; that is to say, a piece with the same signature may be written either in a *Major* or a *Minor* mode,

2. The state of being major or of full age. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scell.* l. 370 Quhen we ar at our full majoritie, sall we be brocht be to the stait of pupillie and minoris. 1579 *FLETCHER v. BEECHARD*, 1 (1599) 19 At what tyme Phillip being risen to his majoritie, might in good validitie confirme the record past. 1632 *LITTON v. TROTT* At A [1632] being begunnne in Your hopefull Infancy, at the which tyme all accomplished in the fullnesse of Your thirteenth blessed Majoritie. 1842 J. D. CHAMBERS *JURIST*. With *Chancery over Infants* ut. §66 So where the settlement executed is the completion of a treaty Entered into during minority, without the sanction of the Court, there is jurisdiction to control that after majority. 1867 *7 F. 267* 7 Sept. 628 The Majority of Mr. C. L. A. . . has been celebrated during the week in the good old English style at the family seat. 1892 *GILLESPIE Bar's Priv. Intern. Law* (ed. 1892).

317 A Cuban of twenty-two years of age, who by the law of his own country would not attain majority till twenty-five.

3. The greater number or part; a number which is more than half the whole number; *spec.* the larger party voting together in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

Absolute majority: A number of votes received by one candidate which is more than half the total number polled, or than half the number of electors.

1691 *Norris Pract. Disc.* 102 Measures of Right and Wrong are not always to be concluded from the consent of Majority; for you see here, that Vice has by the Majority of its side. c. 1714 *Poppe*, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xii. Wks. 1741 II. 47 In a House of Commons all things are determined by a Majority. 1714 *Swift Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1751 IV. 264 The Queen, finding herself and the Majority of her Kingdom grown weary of the Avarice and Insolence... of her former Ministers. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 413 War was chosen by a majority of voices. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 181 In the house of commons the speaker never votes but when there is an equality without his casting vote, which in that case creates a majority. 1821 *Byron Two Foscari* i. i. The majority in council were against you. 1844 *LD. Brougham Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 A majority of seven to five soon after [1640] decided that the levying ship money was legal. 1856 *Frond's Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 247 The clergy commanded an actual majority in that [Upper] House from their own body. 1860 *Mull. Rep. Gov.* (1865) 161 At some period... almost every people, now civilized, have consisted, in majority, of slaves. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 389 The majority of the coral which I [Haeckel] collected was obtained by divers.

b. With adj., as *great*, *vast*, etc.

1710 *Hooly Orig. Civ. Govt.* 154 The People of the Earth, that is, a vast Majority of Mankind, are represented by Moses, as voluntarily journeying from one part of the Earth to another. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 97 A considerable majority declared for the treaty. 1818 *Cruise Digest* V. 244 It was determined by a great majority of all the Judges... that [etc.]. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 315 In the great majority of those towns... no courtly candidate could dare to show his face. 1875 *Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 Nor in the vast majority of instances does it exist. 1903 *Jos. Conn. Fulness of Time* xi. 161 What supported... the claims of Holy Church did not to the great majority require proof.

c. The majority: the dead. Chiefly in the phrases to *join the majority*, to *go or pass over to the majority*. [After L. phrase *abire ad plures*.]

1719 *Young Revenge* iv. i. Life is the desert, life the solitude; Death joins us to the great majority. 1764 *Loud. Mag.* Nov. 58r 'Oh, no, it is all over with me; I am going, as fast as possible, to join the majority.'—*Ad plures*. 1837 *Carlyle Misc. Ess.* *Mirabeau* (1840) V. 200 This Mirabeau's work then is done... He has gone over to the majority: *Abire ad plures*. 1883 *Longin. Mag.* Dec. 179 He had passed over to the majority... we should see his face no more. 1889 T. A. Threlkeld *What I remember* III. 61 He, too, alas! has joined the majority.

4. The number by which, in voting, the votes cast on one side exceed those cast on the other.

a. 1743 *LD. HERVEY Mem.* (1848) II. 253 All the lists made by the Prince's people gave him a majority of near forty. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 417 This majority... passed in the negative by a very large majority. 1775 *Ibid.* 1187/2 The motion... was carried upon a division... by the majority of sixty. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xxx. IV. 135 This motion was carried... by a very small majority. 1879 *McCarthy Oun Times* II. xix. 59 A majority of forty-six was given for the resolution.

†5. Ancestry. [After L. *maiores* ancestors.]

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 146 Of evil parents, an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their majority.

6. [Properly a distinct word: ad. F. *majorité*, f. *major* MAJOR sb. 1.] The rank or office of a major.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 546/2 Appointed to the Majority in the 2d Regt. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Char. 45/2 M. D'Auband had been named to a Majority in the 1st of Bourbon. 1834 *Scott's War.* xli. I am surprised that the Prince should have offered you a majority, when he knows very well that nothing short of lieutenant-colonel will satisfy others. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/7 He was promoted to a half-pay majority.

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

1891 W. S. Lilly *Shibboleths* 113 Party politics... are mere majority-mongering. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 3/2 A majority dinner at which our hero... is entertaining the élite of London.

Majorize (mā'jōrize), v. [f. MAJOR sb. 2 + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To attain (one's) majority; to come of age. 1895 C. F. Keary *Herbert Vaulenert* i. 5, I didn't know you had regularly come of age. I imagined that you didn't majorize till twenty-five or something of that sort.

2. *Rugby Football.* To convert a try into a goal, i.e. to increase the points from three to five.

Majorlame, **Majoron**, obs. ff. MAJORAM.

Majorship (mā'jōrʃip). [f. MAJOR sb. 1 + -SHIP.] The office or rank of a major; majority.

1719 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 710 Major Peter Wear... asked pardon for his so doing: whereupon the Govr pronounced him restored to his Majorship. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 172 This provost of Dublin is said, in a political crisis, to have squeezed from Lord Townshend a majorship of dragoons. 1875 *Howells Foregone Concl.* xviii. 294 The colonelcies are... inaccessible... and so are the lieutenant-colonelcies; but a majorship...—

† Used locally as a title.

1795 *Femina* I. 108 What I know must not be known to man... until his Majorship... has had some sport with his son.

Majum, **majun**: see MAJOON.

Majuscular (mā'jōs-kū-lā), a. *Palæogr.* [f. L. *majuscul-us*: see next and -AR.] Of the nature of a majuscule; composed of majuscules.

[1825 L. HUNT *Red's Bacchus in Tuscany* 21 In the beverage bold Let's renew us and grow muscular; And for those who're getting old, Glasses get of size majuscular (orig. *vetri majusculi*).] 1864 W. H. Black *Ann. Bibl. Chronogr.* 8 The great or (as they are called by critics) majuscular letters. 1895 H. Reynolds *Ann. Dioc. Exeter* iv. 111 It is impossible to mistake that firm majuscular sign manual.

Majuscule (mā'jōs-kū-l), a. and sb. [a. F. *majuscule*, ad. L. *majuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *majusculus* somewhat larger, dim. of *māior* (neut. *māius*): see MAJOR a.]

A. *adj.* † a. *Printing.* Of a letter: Capital. *Obs.* b. *Palæogr.* Of a letter: Large (whether capital or uncial). Also, written in majuscules.

1777-41 CHANNERS *Cycl. Syl. Letter*. Printers distinguish their letters into capital, majuscule, initial or upper-case letters... and minuscule, small, or under-case letters. 1850 MADDEN *Tr. Silvestre's Univ. Palæogr.* I. 140 To the first class (inscriptions) belong the capital or square majuscule characters; to the second (books), the uncial characters (which are majuscules intermixed with rounded letters); and to the third (documents), the conjoined, cursive writing. 1885 E. M. Thompson in *Enycl. Brit.* XVIII. 145 In Latin majuscule writing there exist both capitals and uncials. 1892 — *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xiv. 196 Early majuscule MSS.

B. sb. † a. *Printing.* A large or capital letter. *Obs.* b. *Palæogr.* A large letter, whether capital or uncial.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Arts & Sci.* *Majuscules*, in *Printing*, large letters, sometimes ornamented, usually placed at the beginning of chapters. 1850 [see A above]. 1851 *Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* I. 433 A few firm majuscules inscribed by Roman Power. 1892 E. M. Thompson *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* vii. 117 In both Greek and Latin palæography, large letters are called 'majuscules'; small letters, 'minuscules'.

Mak, obs. and dial. variant of MAKE sb. and v.

Makable (mā'kā-b'l), a. Also makeable. [f. MAKE v. + -ABLE.] That can be made.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. 134 It is a truethe dooble or makeable. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* i. li. 8-9, 70 The Accidents... are all makeable and destroyable, generable and corruptible. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 22 The quantity of goods makeable, is quite a distinct thing from the quantity of goods saleable. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl.* xvi. xi. (1872) VI. 273 Plenty of editions made or makable by a little surreptitious legemadain.

Mak-a-doo: see MAKE-A-DO *Obs.*

Makadowe, variant of MOKADO *Obs.*

† **Makande**. *Obs.* [a. ON. *makinidi*; cf. mod. Icel. *mikindum* at one's ease.] Comfort, ease.

a. 1400 *Parit.* 3 Ages 278 And after ikerde me with this and ese was me leuere As man in his medill elde his makande wolde hane.

Makar(e), obs. form of MAKER.

Makdome: see MAKEDOM *Sc.*

Make (mā'k), sb. 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 1 *semaca*, 2 *semace*, 3 *imake*. β. 2- *make*; also 4-9 *north.* mak, (5 *mac*, 6 *mack*, *maiko*), 6-9 *Sc. mak*. [OE. *gemaca* wk. masc. corresponds to OS. *gimaco*, fellow, equal, OHG. *gimahho* 'socius' (fem. *gimahha* wife) = OTent. type **gamakon-*, subst. form of **gamako-* adj. (OE. *gemace* equal, well-matched, OHG. *gimach* fit, matched, convenient, MHG. *gemach* appertaining, belonging, like, mod.G. *gemach* easy, comfortable, MDu. *gemac* appertaining, also agreeable, quiet, calm), f. **ga-* Y- prefix (expressing the notions of conjunction and mutual relation) + **mako-*, app. primarily meaning 'fit, suitable', whence **makōhō* MAKE v. The simple stem occurs (though perh. through loss of the prefix) in ON. *mak-r* (only in compar. and superl.) fitting, easy, comfortable, *make* wk. masc., mate, match, equal (Sw. *make*, Da. *mage* consort, like), mod.Du. *mak* mate, docile, gentle. The root has not been traced outside Tent.

As the prefix *ga-* of sbs. was universally lost in early ME, the mod. form is the normal representative of OE. *gemaca*. The currency of the word may, however, esp. in Northern dialects, be due to adoption of ON. *make*. Cf. the cognate MATCH sb.]

1. An (or one's) equal, peer, match; (one's) like. In ME. freq. in phr. *but (any) make*.

a. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram. i.* (Z.) 43 *Hic et hæc et hoc par, gemaca*. a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 77 (Cott. Vitell. MS.) In worle nes nere no pine imake of no vimmon.

β. a. 1300 *Chorus M.* 10656 O preching had he lre. Saul of Tarsus na mak. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Eglington) 543 For I was gyne but only mak pat sawlis put to lendauid vrik. c. 1460 *Truncler Mst.* ii. 442 Vit knew I neuer thi make. 1500 *Barclay Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 235 Lo yonder same is he Whiche without make thynketh hym wyse to be. 1596 *Darwinle Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 Elgin, quhair is sa noble and notable a kirke in beutie and decore that with vs it hes na make. c. 1620 *Mure Scot.* i. Admird, but makis, euin in a thowsand thingis. 1711 *Ramsay Elgy in Lucky Wood* ix. She has na left her mak behind her. 1724 — *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 28 Your Tocher it sall be good There's name sall hac hie's maik. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Make*, an equal, one that is matched or mated with another.

† b. *The make*: the like. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 *Stewart Canon. Scot.* III. 436 Traist weil... sen God can do the mak to our self. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 160 Gif euer scho does the mak in tyme cumyng. 1560 *Rolland Crat. Venus* ii. 896 In mappamond the maik is not perrence.

2. An image. *rare.*

a. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18206 Pe king lette wurchen tweien imaken [c. 1275 ymagines], twee gulden draken.

β. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Nolandum* xiv. 101 They made wee maiks out o' clay... of them that had thortered them.

3. A mate, companion. (*occas.* applied to the opponent with whom a fighter is matched.)

a. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Utan wircan him 3emace him to fulturne and to froure.

β. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 114 Ne beo þu nout Gius fere ne Gius make uorte birlen him so. c. 1385 *Chaucer Knt.* T. 1698 And if so be the chieftayn be take On outhir syde or elles sleen his make. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5430 A turne þai turnay to-gedire, Ilkane mellis with his make & so þare many dies. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Sotio*, a companion, a fellow, a make. 1721 *Ramsay Annu.* *Burchet* 18 When honour'd Burchet and his maikes are pleas'd... With my corn-pipe. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Make*, a mate or companion.

4. Of animals, esp. birds: A mate (male or female).

a. c. 1200 *Ælfric Gen.* vi. 19 And of callum nytenum calles flesces twegen 3emaca þu læst in to þam are.

β. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic gegaderi... of fugel cymne simle 3emacan þat hit eft to froure bin.

γ. c. 1200 *Ornith.* 1276 Fra þatt birc make iss dæd Ne kepeth þu [the turtle] na þatt. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 45 That was in the Monthe of Maill, Whan every bird hath chose his make. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 153 Nyghtyngales at nyght syngen and wake, For long assener... of his make. 1547-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*. (1874) 117 The vyper... destroyeth her make or male in the concepcion. 1599 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 97 The Wolfe chooseth him for hir make that hath or doth endure most travayll for hir sake. 1611 *Cotgr.* s.v. *Mage*. The female Mullett will rather be caught by fishermen then abandon ber Make.

5. Of human beings: A mate, consort; a husband or wife, lover or mistress.

a. 1240 *Lofing in Cott. Hom.* 209 Iesu... of þe eadie meiden iboren Maria þet is meiden and bute make moder. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1159 Oþer þat wil leost hire make. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4668 Pe king him did a wijf to tak, Hight assener, a doghti mak. c. 1374 *Chaucer Compl. Murs* 154 God yif every wyghte joy of his make! c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 2086 Wolde he be my worldly make & wedde me to wyue. c. 1460 *Truncler Mst.* i. 187 A rib I from the take, therof shall be maide thi make. a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* i. (1590) 4 b. Like a widow having lost her make. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. ii. 30 And each not farre behinde him had his make, To weete, two ladies of most goodly hew. 1626 B. Jonson *Masque of Owls*. Where their Maides, and their Makes, At dancings, and Wakes, Had their Napkins and poses. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* l. ii. Whensoe'er they [sc. men] sight their maiks at hame. 1890 *Gloss.*, *Make*, mate, companion, lover. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Maik*, *maike*,... a companion, consort, mate.

Make (mā'k), sb. 2. Also (*Sc.* and *north.*) 4-9 mak, 6 mayok, 7-9 mack, 9 maik. [f. MAKE v. 1.]

† 1. Doing, action; esp. (*Sc.*) manner, style (of action, behaviour, speech). *Obs.*

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Göt.) His kin newill he noght forsake, Bot it be thoru vr nuen make [Cott. sakes]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andreas) 790 Quhen scho saw þe haly man one þat mak de. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 554 To twell the ost on a gud mak. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xli. 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* I. 614 Commanding him opone the samir mak [etc.].

2. The manner in which a thing is made. a. Of a product of art or manufacture: Style of construction, kind of composition.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Hertholmunt) 224 Bundayne with cheisnes of fule mak. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 204 He jet too cofres mak. Of o semblance and of o make. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3218 [He] was on þe mak of þat mote not mervall a litill. a. 1500 *Medwall Nature* 1065 (Brandl) A doublet of the new make. 1569 L. WAFER *Foy.* (1729) 306 The other houses and churches are pretty handsome after the Spanish make. 1710 *Hearne Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) II. 387 The make of the Letters... appear not... ancient. 1760 *Brown Compl. Farmer* i. 8 This depends much upon the make of the plough. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Brooke Farm* viii. 104 The caps and bonnets were of quite a new make. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. 186 After suggesting that the candle might have gone out through some defect in the make of it. 1868 *Joyson Metals* 32 A great variety of what are technically called 'makes' of iron are produced in a wide range of degrees of hardness. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 80 Use a slow make of bromide paper.

b. Of a natural object: Form or composition, structure, constitution. Often of the body: 'Build'.

14. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 126 in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. (1870) 529 Flawm nocht na fluris that will fade, To mend the mak that god has made. a. 1600 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* li. 37 Gif she had bene into the dayis ald, Quhen Jupiter the scabp of bull did tak... Sum greater mayek, I wait, he had gat mak, Hir to have stollin be his slechtis quent. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* Disc. (1848) 64 'Tha Leaves... of a Tree... are of a more solid Texture... the Blossoms, which seem to be of a slighter make.' 1697 *Danvier Voy.* (1729) I. 537 Their Faces are of a flat oval Figure, of the Negro make. 1710 *Freethinker* No. 148 72 A Greek virgin, of exquisite Make and Feature. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 868-9 Nature... gave A Make to Man directive of his Thought; A Make set upright. 1757 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 23 A right knowledge of the true make of Diamonds. 1792 *Burns Lady Mary Ann* iv. Young Charlie Cochran was the sprout of an aik, Bonie, and bloomin' and straighi was his make. 1818 *Byron Juan* vi. xi. He had an English look; that is, was square in make, of a complexion white and ruddy. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 32 The apparently isolated molecules found in the make of the polyph. v. 45 Look at worms. 1832 *Ht. Martineau Life in Wilsden* i. 45 Look at his delicate hands and slight make. 1836 *Richard Preteritia* bi delicate hands and slight make, in the make of it between I. 201 The Jura rock, balanced in the make of it between chalk and marble. 1894 *Mrs. H. Ward Marcella* II. 301 chalk and marble. 1894 *Mrs. H. Ward Marcella* II. 301 A huge man, with the make and muscles of a prize-fighter.

or stronger than the weeds they shade. 1784 *Weekly Review*
Man was made to mourn. 1822 *Cobbett's Weekly Review*
30 Mar. 778 It is true enough, that God made all the
women; but he did not make them all players. 1854 *Har-
vardiana* More Worlds xiii. 202 Man was not made for the plan

—but the planet was made for man. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droid* ii. She... said that she had become your pupil, and that you were made for your vocation.

C. pass. To be (well, etc.) made: said of the bodily frame.

1230 in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Heo hath... Body ant breast we mad al. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 385 Bot oft lymmys be wees well maid. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3921 Then come a beste... Mad & merkid as a Meere. 1402 *Lyng. Compl. B. Knt.* 163 Of brede and lengthe So wel y-mad by good proporcoun. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 168 To seme to the folkes syght better maad and fayrer of body. 1853 ADEL, SERGEANT *No Saint* i. l. 3. His frame was broad and strongly made.

d. To be made of: to have been fashioned (whether by art or nature) out of (certain materials); to have as its material, constituents, or component parts; to consist or be composed of.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Ane boch zemarked of marbelstone. 1290 *St. Michael* 666 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 318 Of his four elemenez ech quic ying I make is. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* viii. The holy crois ymad of tre. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren made of riht delye thredes. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 pe table... was made of olyue. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. 8 An argument if he be ful and formal, which is clepid a silligisme, is made of twey proporcounes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 46 Tounis now are maid of quhyte quahill bone, And hairtis ar maid of hard flynt stone. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Made of cristall, cristallin. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, I found Rome made but of bricke, and I will leaue it of marble. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. 1, I am made of other clay. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 66 Cords made of Hemp. 1827 *Mirror* vi. 164/1 Books aren't made of Stilton cheese. 1892 *Argosy* Oct. 312 The drums were made of metal.

†b. To be 'compact' of (certain qualities). *Obs.* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) A man maketh alle of sapience and vertu. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 33 She lookes vs like A thing more made of malice, then of duty.

5. To compose, write as the author (a book, poem, or other literary work, + a letter). Formerly often (now only as a rare archaism) with the title of a work as obj.; in mod. use chiefly in the phrase to make verses (poetry, etc.). Also said with reference to musical composition.

The mod. usage is difficult to reduce to rule. It is common to speak of 'making' a sonnet or an epigram; but it would sound odd to speak of 'making' a tragedy or a novel, except with some added phrase, as in 'Some one has made a tragedy on this subject'.

1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Da songes... boð makede of here heuenliche blisse þe us was openad on jisse timan. 1400 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 On þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede. 1405 *LAV.* 32 He nom þa Englishe boc þa makede seint Beda. 14300 *Cursor M.* 87 Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 33 Off thaim I thynt this buk to ma. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* v. 415 I haue leuere here an harlotrie... Pan al þat euer Marke made, Mathew, John, & lucas. 1485 CANTON in *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 Alle suche bookes as been maad of hym ben fayned and fables. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 56 Clerk of Trantent... That maid the antieris of Gawan. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2, I make a booke, as a clerke dothe... Is your boke made yet? *Ibid.* 623/1, I will go make a letter. *Ibid.* 630/2, I make the dytie of a songe. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Beauty* (Arb.) 210 As a Musitian that maketh an excellent arie in Musick. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* xiv. 1627/190 How to make Verses with delight and certainty. 1690 HOWELL *Gl. ruff's Rev. Naples* i. 127 Cavalier Cosmo Fonseca... who us'd to make epitaphs. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 *Philoctetes*, which was not made till sixscore years after Philarhis's death. 1787 J. RAMSAY in *Burns' Wks.* ii. 117 He has made words to one or two of them [sc. tunes]. 1803 *Tr. P. Le Brun's Mens. Belle* i. 6 Would you... have me marry a woman that makes verses? 1819 CABBIE *T. of Ham.* 4, I penn'd some notes, and might a book haue made, But I had no connection with the trade. 1899 D. HANWAY *Capt. Marryat* 100 Travellers who came to spy out the land, and make a book about it. 1894 W. MORRIS *Wood beyond World* colophon, Here ends the tale of the Wood beyond the World made by William Morris.

†b. absol. or intr. To compose verses; to write poetry; to rime. (Cf. *MAKER* 5.) *Obs.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 22 To solacen hym sum tyme as I do than I make. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 69 Ye lovers that can make of sentement. 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 82 Graunson, flour of hem that make in Fraunce. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 2 My held idd 3ak zester-nicht. This day to mak that I na nicht. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 19 And hath þe skill to make so excellent? 1612 DRAYTON *Polioch.* iv. 69 Those who source haue seene þat hyr goddes wereke is less. 1630 in Wright *Lyric P.* 31 Al wrong y wrought, or y wyl, that made us mo in world ful wyde. 1375, 1386 [see *Gen. st.* i]. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott. Galba) Two maners of mending makes men made. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* F. vii. This queene... made unto the peple grete dyuersitees. 1509 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* viii. 34 He... Then, from his arme did reach Those keyes, and made hymself free interaunce. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. Even the med'cinal yse shall make you a faction, And party in the realme. 1629 R. HILL *Philos. Piety* i. 184 If we have made them any offence. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. v. § 29 Labour could make Men distinct liues to several parcels of it [sc. the World]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* n. iii, The last wind made Glaud a roofless barn.

c. To make peace, + grith, + sib: (a) to bring about a condition of peace; (b) to conclude a treaty of peace.

1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (MS. E.) Betwix oðrum þingum nis na forgytne þæt gode frith þe he macode on þisan lande. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1149 f. He did gode iustise & makede pais. 1275 *Coll. Hom.* 243 Wið wam we ne muzge grið ne sibbe macie. 1330 in Wright *Lyric P.* 100 Jesu Crist, thou he mi bote, so boum icham to make my pees. 1390 *Cursor Conf.* l. 12 To make pees betwix the kynge

Annual rents. *Ibid.* f. [A] Wit made by way of Contract. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3.) XVIII. 395/1 If he recovers, he may alter his dispositions, and have time to make a written will. 1823 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1875) i. 64 In 1810 the King made another will, but, he always put off signing it. 1903 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 704/1 Daulac... and his companions made their wills, confessed, and received the sacrament.

6. To put together materials for (a fire) and set them alight.

1205 *LAV.* 1186 He makede bi þon weofode a swiðe winsum fur. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 561 Luk on na viss the fyre he ma. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Facere, Bushum*, to make a funeral pyre. 1558 [see *FIR* 3b. 3]. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTEL *Grist* i. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 15 Master, I have made a good fire. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 225 They made great Fires all along the Coast. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* II. 101, I... ordered the other [Arab.] to make a fire instantly.

7. To set apart and prepare the site for (a garden, park, road, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* x. 12 Thei shuln make gardyns. 1727-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Road*, Artificial Road is that made by labour of the hand, either of earth or masonry. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. l. 69 We had made gardens of our own. 1887 *Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 573 The making a walk from the New Bridge along the new Plantation. 1886 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* i. How changed is here each spot man makes or fills!

**** In wider sense:** To cause to exist, to produce.

8. To cause the existence of (a material thing or a physical phenomenon) by some action; to inflict (a wound); to produce (a hole, a mark, a sound, etc.). So to make melody, minstrelsy; to make a note, etc.; see the sbs.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Pe wundes þat hic on bim makeden. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288-17289 Pe erthe quoke & made sown. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 125 (Douce MS.) Pe grisst goost made a gryme bre. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2 The droppes of water with ofte fallenge make the hole in a marlyth stone. *Ibid.*, What a chermie these byrdes make. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* ii. xi. (Arb.) 103 Make me... so many strokes or lines with your pen as I would have your song containe verses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 49 Have you not made an Vniuersall shout? 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gannetter* x. (ed. 2) 58 Although the best of other eyes shall not discern where any mark was made. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 112 Great claps of Thunder, which... made with the beating of the waves, a fearful noise. 1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* ii. xiii. 219 If any person shall make a hole in such ship. 1842 TYNNSON *Morte d'Arthur* 137 The great hand Made lightning's in the splendour of the moon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 6/1 To make his cross upon the ballot paper.

†b. impers. with reference to weather. [Cf. *F. il fait chaud, il fait obscur.*] *Obs. rare.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 11658 Gret hiet in wildernes it made. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Sued. Ambassy* (1772) i. 165 Yett made it darke before they were from table.

9. To produce by action, bring about (a condition of things, a state of feeling).

For to make ade, + coll. (a) *convulsion, fun, a fuss, game, an impression, i. a matter, a pother, a row, a sensation, sport, a stir:* see the sbs.

1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. E.) Hi macodon mæst þe unseht betwænan Godwine eorle & þam cynte. 1352 *Mtrot Poems* viii. 34 þe Franche men... mase grete dray when þai er dight. 1385 CHAUCER *Spr.* i. 210 It is rather lyk An apparence y-maad by som Magyk. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4213 Lamcydon... was fader to the freike that offens ma. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* Prol. 3 Tho blamers... han therbi maad ful myche indignacioun. 1475 *Rauf's Colfeyr* 172 Mak na mair styche. 1530 PALSGR. 619/1, I make a revell, I make a do. 1573 BAKER *Alch.* 18 To make strife and debate, *constr. vel contrarietatis*. 1612 COVEN. *Faire le Diabole de divert.* i. to make a hurlyburly. 1662 BACON *Saints* R. iv. (1652) 2 The sufferings which we do make our selves, have usually issues answerable to their causes. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdias* ii. xx, He makes a solitude, and calls it 'peace'! 1897 A. D. INNES *Macaulay's Ess. Clive* (Pitt Press) 123 Buying up all the rice—in the trade-jargon of to-day 'making a corner'.

†b. Const. dat. of the person or with to, unto: To cause (something) to happen to or fall to the lot of (a person); to cause (a person) to experience (something); to bring into a person's possession or power. *Obs.*

1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 755 (Gr.) Eac is hearm gode mod-sorg zemaod. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Jude.* xlv. 25 Pa badon hys sume þæt Samson moste him macian sum game. 1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3939 3if þou makest one so hard strese þat hyr goddes wereke is less. 1330 in Wright *Lyric P.* 31 Al wrong y wrought, or y wyl, that made us mo in world ful wyde. 1375, 1386 [see *Gen. st.* i]. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott. Galba) Two maners of mending makes men made. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* F. vii. This queene... made unto the peple grete dyuersitees. 1509 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* viii. 34 He... Then, from his arme did reach Those keyes, and made hymself free interaunce. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. Even the med'cinal yse shall make you a faction, And party in the realme. 1629 R. HILL *Philos. Piety* i. 184 If we have made them any offence. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. v. § 29 Labour could make Men distinct liues to several parcels of it [sc. the World]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* n. iii, The last wind made Glaud a roofless barn.

c. To make peace, + grith, + sib: (a) to bring about a condition of peace; (b) to conclude a treaty of peace.

1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (MS. E.) Betwix oðrum þingum nis na forgytne þæt gode frith þe he macode on þisan lande. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1149 f. He did gode iustise & makede pais. 1275 *Coll. Hom.* 243 Wið wam we ne muzge grið ne sibbe macie. 1330 in Wright *Lyric P.* 100 Jesu Crist, thou he mi bote, so boum icham to make my pees. 1390 *Cursor Conf.* l. 12 To make pees betwix the kynge

After the lawe of charite. 1210 HOCCELEVE *Mother of God* 78 By thes lady, y-makid is the pees betwix Angels and men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* iii. 9 So happy pece they made and faire accord. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 253 The Supreme Power of making War and Peace, was in the Priest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. li. 224 He now made his peace, and went as far in servility as he had ever done in faction. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* ii. 596 The sole prerogative of the Crown of making peace and war.

d. To make place, room, way: see the sbs.

†e. In the 14-15th c. the passive often renders *L. fieri* 'to begin to exist', 'to take place', or (after Hellenistic Gr. *γίγνεσθαι*) 'to be'. Cf. 48 f, 49 e.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 3 The word of the Lord is maad on John. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 40 That gret Babyloine, where the Dyversite of Languages was first made.

10. To give rise to; to have as a result or consequence; to be the cause of. Very common in proverbs. Also in phrases to make a difference, + a wonder. To make work: to occasion the necessity for work to be done; to give trouble.

1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 *Auaricia*... heo macað reafiac... and leunge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Eise maketh peof. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 330 Gode may richt well our werdis dele; For multitud maiss na victory. 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 54 The meate that shall make syckenesse, muste nat a lyttell excede the exquisite measure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Facere*, Yse maketh a custome. 1573 BAKER *Alch.* M. 49 Old age maketh wrinkles. 1597 BACON *Counsellors Good & Evil* (Arb.) 154 The second blow makes the fray, The second word makes the bargain. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. (first.) A heavy purse makes a light heart. 1655 WOOD *Life* 12 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 199 It made a great wonder, that a maid should be in love with such a person as he. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 14 Too many Staifes and back-Doors makes Thieves and Whores. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* iv. (1672) 176 Except infants that make work, he will have all the rest do some work or other. 1758 SWIFT *Pol. Conuersant* 39 One Fool makes many. 1789 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 91 Dry weather makes plenty of honey. 1791 *Gentil. Mag.* 22/2 It makes very little difference, with which of the acids the ether is composed. 1834 *Brit. Hist.* i. 66 (U.K.S.) A very common opinion among farmers, that 'high rents make good farmers'.

†b. With it as obj.: To be the cause of the fact stated or supposed. *Obs.*

1375 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Fairf.) His kin ne wille be noȝt forsake hot if hai hit ham-seluen make [Cott. bot it be thorow þair aun sake]. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* x. 55 In Monnes Brayn... he [sc. Inwit] is Brement, But 3if blod hit make. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 420, I nam nouȝte shryuen some tyme but if seknesse hit make. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 157 Man is... semblable in soule to gode bote yf synne hit make. *Ibid.* xxi. 326.

11. Gram. Of a word: To 'form' (a certain case, tense, etc.) in a specified manner; to change into (a specified form) when inflected. [After *L. facere*.]

1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 21 Seo forme declinatio... macað hire genitiuvm on ar. 1886 T. LE M. DOUSE *Introd. Gothic* 167 *Wahja*... makes in the present 2 [person] singular *wahtis*.

12. To establish (a rule, ordinance); to enact (a law); to impose (a rate); to found, institute (a religious order, etc.).

1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) He macode þæt twa abbottes, an of muneca oðer of nunna. 1225 *Anec.* R. 6 Peos riwle is muneca nout of monnes fund-leas, agh is of godes hestes. 1300 *Harlevis* 31 Gode lawes He dede maken, an ful wel holden. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11189 Quet al þe world he mad statut. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Here ordris maad of synful men. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* iv. 257/2 To graunte, ordeyne, and mak by estatut. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 275 [They] made a lawe that [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 517 Certaine ordinance, made by the Maior and Aldermen of London. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 142 In all tyrannical governments... the right of both making and enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws* Eng. 11. 356 Poor rates made in respect of the premises. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xvii. 614 The theory that the laws were made or enacted by the king with the consent of the lords and the petition of the commons. 1898 *Encycl. Laws* Eng. VIII. 70 A receiving order is 'made' on the day it is pronounced, not when it is drawn up.

†b. To arrange, fix the time and place for (a match); to institute (games). *Obs.*

1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 125 The games running, wrestling, and shooting, that Achilles maketh in Homer, with the selfe same games that Æneas maketh in Virgil. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3905/4 There is a Cock-match made between the Counties of Surrey and Sussex. 1758 AINSWORTH *Lat. Eng. Dict.* s.v. To make a match for fighting, *Certainem instituire*.

13. Uses arising from ellipsis of obj. in the factitive senses (branch III). a. To create by election, appointment, or ordination; to appoint (an officer), ordain (a priest, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 58 Voure kinges bil made fo in his kinedom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Dingnetes þe me makeþ cheyzyng. 1400 *Knt. St. Bevel* 145 The method of makeþyng a Nun. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3447 Pe prounce piȝ is in pes & princes are makeþ. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* iv. 176 in pes & princes are makeþ. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 46 Sa many jugsels and lordis now maid of lait. 1552 *Bk. Con. Prayer* Ordination, The fourme and maner of makynge and consecratynge. Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Priestes, which have bene... made... beyonde the Seas, by or according to the Order... of the Romish Church. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1665) 148 He [Rich. II.] then made nine Knights, and created four Earls. 1762 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* lxxvii. 'Tartars make a Lama, their first care is to place him in a dark corner of the temple. 1810 WELLINGTON *Lit. to Lt. Col.*

Torrens in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 326, I... have not the power of making even a Corporal.

b. *Naut.* To promote in rank: occas. into a particular ship.

1795 NELSON 26 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 123 My late First-Lieutenant is now a Captain, made by the Admiralty, for the services of the Agamemnon. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 190 Frank is made. He was yesterday raised to the rank of Commander. A 1817 — *Persius* I. 256 When he came home from the Cape, — just made into the Grappler. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, I had now served my time as midshipman, and I thought that I had a better chance of being made in England than abroad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Made, a professional term for having obtained a commission, or being promoted.

c. *gen.* To cause a person or persons to become (what is specified by the object).

To make friends is first recorded in idiomatic phrases (see FRIEND sb. 6b) in which the (presumably) original force of the verb is obscured.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. i. § 9 If they be no Christians, how make they Christians [by baptism]? 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 214 Get Posts, and Letters, and make Friends with speed. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. There you have made a friend. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 47 7 For these Ten Years successively he has not made less than an Hundred April Fools. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Ref.* I. vi. 343 [He] made a great Number of Prisoners, 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 97 He... tried... to make as many enemies as possible. 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. 237 He was... a man to make both friends and enemies.

† d. To translate, 'render'. *Obs.* (Cf. make *English*, 48.)

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 233/2 The clergie hath not forben the byble to be made and reade in englishe. 1612 BRINSLEY *Par. Paris* (1669) 130 This word of, coming after a verb, is made by a Preposition.

e. To fix (a price). Now only *Comm.*

1597 Gude & Godlie Ball, 'The Wind blawis cauld', The theit Judas did greit respas, That Christ for siluer sauld: Bot Preistis will tak, and his price mak, For les be mynny fald. 1752 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s. v. To make a price, *Pretium alicui rei facere vel indicere*. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terens* *Stoek. Exch.*, To make a Price. A dealer is said to 'make a price' when he states the price at which he is prepared to buy and the one at which he is ready to sell a particular security.

14. To prepare or provide (a meal, feast) for guests; to give (a dinner, etc.). *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1000 AG. *Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 4 Heofona rice ys gelic geworden þam cýninge be made cude hys suna gylfata [qui fecit nuptias filio suo]. c 1200 LAY. 14425 Þe king made uorne, swiðe stior [c 1275 feste]. c 1280 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 416 In his two festis þat he makeþ by myracle, he fed þo puple. 1382 — *Luke* xiv. 12 Whanne thou makist a mete, ether souper. a 1400-go *Alexander* 831 Þou may be slike a mangery & macchis changis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, She made grete dyners to the poure pople. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 22 So he made them a banquet and the departed. 1682, 1814 [see FEAST sb. 3]. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 525/1 People of fashion make public breakfasts at the assembly-houses, to which they invite their acquaintances. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann* once more, He made a feast, drank fierce and fast, And crown'd his hair with flowers.

15. To form by collection of individuals.

† a. To get together (a party, a force); to muster or raise (troops). Also to make a head; see HEAD sb. 52 b. *Obs.*

13... *Coer de L.* 1251 Thekyng comaundyð... At London to make a parlement. 1387 TRACYNA *Hilden* (Rolls) VII. 111 At Okenforde he made a parlement. a 1400-go *Alexander* 2210 Alexander... a-boute þe cite, Makis foure thousand with flanes & bowis. c 1420 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1055 He seyde playnly he Vertu wold forsake, And in Vyce hys quarell all hys power make. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xxii. 839 Wberfore Syr Mordred made a parlemente and called the lordes togidre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 These lordes be thei that may make moost men of warre in shorte space of any that I know. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 447 The greatest strength and power that he can make. 1609 — *Cor. v.* i. 37-1627 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 266 The Sweitzers can make six score thousand foote for the defence of their owne Country. 1647 COTTERELL *Jr. Davila's Hist. Fr.* I. 50 The Duke of Guise sent forth Jaques d'Aubon... and James Savoy... with all the horse they could make. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 407 Lord Danby saw his error, of neglecting the leading men, and reckoning upon a majority, such as could be made.

b. In parliamentary phrase, To make a House: to ensure the presence of the number (now 40) of members required for a regularly constituted sitting of the House (of Commons). Also said of the members. Similarly, to make a quorum.

1648 DR. DENTON 7 Dec. in F. P. Verney *Memo. Verney Family* (1892-9) II. 395 Most of the secured members lay in Hell last night, and are now gone to the generally. There is scarce enough left free to make a house. 1775 [see House sb. 4 d]. 1830 *Examiner* 409/2 Twice this week have Ministers failed to make a House of Commons. 1864 *Speculator* 7 May 529 A Bill which... will before long interest every taxpayer, was interrupted by mere official carelessness as to 'making a House'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

c. *Sporting.* To make a bag: to kill a number of game on a shooting expedition. To make the bag: said of the sportsman who contributes most to the total of game killed.

1863, 1867 [see BAG sb. 6]. 1880 *Cornhill Mag.* XIII. 209 Sir Allan is making the bag. That is the third time he has wiped Sir Joseph's eye.

d. *Betting.* To make a book: to arrange a series

of bets referring to one and the same race or 'event', with odds calculated with a view to a probable gain on the whole transaction.

1828 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Honeymoon*, Of making a book how he made a stir. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. i. xiii. § 137 It does not always happen that the person laying the odds makes a book. 1892 CASSIDY *Sat. Jern.* 28 May 859/1 There certainly is a way of 'making a book' by which the layer of odds must win.

† 16. To bring forth (fruit, blossom); to have as a product. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 9 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys and brycht blwnys alsua. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 17 So euery good tree makith good fruytis. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4. 1604 E. GJRMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* xv. xxvii. 296 In new Spaine, there are some vines which beare grapes, and yet make no wine.

b. To make water, † urine [= F. *faire de l'eau*]: to urinate. (See the sbs.)

† 17. Of a mother: To give birth to (young). Of a father: To beget. *Obs.* [So F. *faire*.]

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A. x.* 164 Þe cursede blod þat Caym hap I-maket. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, This good lady Rachel as she had made a child she forthwith... gaf thankynys of it to god. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* II. iv. A sowe whiche wepte... for the grete payne that she felte by cause she wold make her young pygges. c 1500 *Melusine* 102 She made a fayre child that was her second sone.

18. Used with const. of or out of (by extension of the notion in sense 1 b); to designate the action of causing what is denoted by the regimen of the prep. to become what is denoted by the object of the verb.

So in many phrases, as to make a business, practice, trade of; to make an example, a fool of; to make an ass, a beast, an exhibition of oneself: for illustration see the sbs.

c 1175 Lamb. *Honn.* 103 Pa. scinne. þet is ihaen fornicatio. maced of cristes leoman heoranna leoman. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Of here wombe he makieð he godd. c 1205 LAY. 13674 Heo... wulleð... makien king of ane Peobte. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13419 Vr drighthin... made þam of þair water win. 1890 *Pap* we vr fa mak of vr freind. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 671 Ihesu cristi... Of a wilde howde hap made a lomb. 1530 TINOALE *Pract. Prej.* Cijj. And thus of one empyre was made twayne. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1711/1 There was no more behinde, to make a very Iphigenia of her, but her offering vp upon the altar of the scaffold. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 101, 169. 1611 CORCR. *Faire estat de...* to vse, or make a practise of. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 255 The mind... Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 332 a person must not make a trade of repenting and sinning. 1707 CURTIS *in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 The Heathens, who made Gods of the very Onions that grew in their Gardens. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Skandy* II. ii. 1 beg only you will make no strangers of yourselves. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 912 Such service have ye done me, that I make My will of yours. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 206 Montmorency made an awful ass of himself. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *D. Griev* II. vii. He was making a friend of her. 1894 ENGLISH LAWLESS *Melcho* I. ii. 32 He was not going to make a show of himself.

b. in indirect passive.

1715 [see FOOT sb. 3]. 1742 RICHARDSON *Amelia* III. 92 I will attend you... altho' I doubt I am to be made a Shew of. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. She was now made an honest woman of. 1803 PIC NIC No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of.

c. With idiomatic of it.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* i. (1682) 55 They were going to make a Day of it in Sports and Musick upon the Waier. 1752 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s. v. You have made a good day's work of it. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 162 A bad history, a bad history, I am afraid, that young man has made of it. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. vi. 8 He is going to make a night of it. *Ibid.* x. x. 12 I made but one nap of it all night. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chiv.* v. I always supposed that Mrs. Lupin and you would make a match of it. 1855 COSTELLO *Star. Screen* 90, made a clean breast of it to Desirée. 1856 WHITEY *MELVILLE Kate* Con. vi. I... bad a great mind to make a bolt of it and run up-stairs.

d. To make (much, little, something, nothing, etc.) of: to derive (much or little) advantage from; to turn to (much or little) account.

To make the best, the most of: see BEST sb., Most sb. 1643 TRAFF *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 12 A flye can make little of a flower; but a bee will not off, till he hath the sweet thyme out of it. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 229 They Boarded her again the third time, but could make nothing out of her. 1707 CURTIS *in Husb. & Gard.* 202, I set about the work... resolv'd to... be certain whether I could make anything of it or not. 1732 LD. TYRANLY *in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hisi. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Unless you have two Molettamen... you won't be able to make anything at all of her [sc. a boat], with any bands you'll get. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. II. 246 Calumny made something of his relations with William Tooke. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 59 They hold the place which once the chieftain held, And what have they made of it?

e. To make a hash, mess, muddle of: to fail grossly in, bungle (a business). See the sbs.

f. To make... of: to do... with. *Sc.* [Cf. F. 'qu'avez-vous fait de...']

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxiii. It was inconceivable, too, what he made of himself all day.

*** To frame in thought or representation.

19. To form within the mind; to give conceptual existence to. a. To entertain (doubt, scruple, question, etc.) in the mind; to formulate mentally; to form (a judgement).

To make conscience: see CONSCIENCE II. To make a difference: see DIFFERENCE sb. 5.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 249 Than mayss cleriks agessine... That [etc.]. a 1425 CURSOR *Al.* 23846 (Trin) From 12 may we no way scape for no wile þat we can make. 145 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Facere, Contrariarum*, to prepare as doubtful: to make doubt of. 1583-1875 [see QUARTER sb. 5]. 1585-1875 [see DOUBT sb. 4a]. 1661 BOWEN *Stile of Script.* (1675) 228 The more scruple I would make to rob thee. 1709 BERKELEY *Tr. Vision* 63 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1721 PERRY *Daggersh. Break* (Poems, who may be able to make a judgement of the truth of what I relate. 1844 FRASER *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 99/1, I make 21 doubt every one... has practised similar stratagems. 1849 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 229 The judgement of the mind (Chaucer) which we make from his works. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Envy Psyche* May xiii, She made no wonder how the wonder was.

b. To make (great, etc.) account, † count, † esteem, † estimation, † reckoning, † regard, † store of: to have a high opinion of, set store by. (Chiefly *obs.* or *arch.*)

1393, etc. [see ACCOUNT sb. 12]. 1484, etc. [see COUNT sb. 5]. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 244 His Maieste wold neither make store of them ne leave a two pennis for their conveyance hither. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 95, I would have you make full reckoning of al my counsel. c 1586 CRESS PEMBERG *P.* cxix. ii. Sch regard of thee I make, For feare of the my flesh 23 quake. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2, I make 23 more estimation of repeating a number of names or words upon once hearing... than [etc.]. 1652 J. WEICHT *in Carv. Nat. Paradox* xi. 308 The same cause made Amida disdain the esteem which Liane made of her. 1654-65 EARL OUNREY *Parthen.* (1676) 508 You will demonstrate how little esteem you make of a Wife. 1877 SPOONER *Serm.* XXXIII. 402 What fools we were to make such count of momentary, transient pleasures! 1884 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Sir Tom* II. vii. 114 A poor girl... unnoticed, made no account of than the chair upon which she sat.

c. To recognize in classification (a certain number of kinds, species, etc.).

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractatus* Wks. 1888 I. 12 The wild dum pastour, of the quihik we mak three kyndis. 1571 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 90 It aboundeth with sea birds, wherof the Venetian writers make two hundred kinds. 1611 BRETTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. ii. (1676) 26/2 Our Schoolmen... make nine kinds of bad Spirits. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 31 Anaxagoras... made Bony and Flethy Atoms... which he supposed to exist... always immutably the same.

d. *legal.* To formulate, set out (a case, title).

1883 COTTON in *Law Ref.*, 9 *Prob. Div.* 25 It would be better... for the party alleging undue influence to... shew with reasonable particularity the nature of the case he intends to make. 1891 *Law Rep.*, *Weekly Notes* 17/1 The new trustees were therefore validly appointed, and could make a good title.

20. Used with const. of (cf. 18, of which this may be viewed as a figurative application): To regard (what is denoted by the regimen of the prep.) as being (what the object of the verb denotes); to arrive at (a particular amount or quantity) as the result of calculation or estimation; to assign (a meaning) to a statement, expression, representation, etc., or (a cause, motive, or reason) for actions or phenomena. Often with interrog. or indef. pronoun as obj.

For to make head or tail (also top or tail) of, to make sense of; see the sbs.

1531 TINOALE *Exp.* 1 John v. (1538) 59b, Vt thou burnest bloude and fat together to please God, what other thyng doest thou make of God, than one that had list to smell to burnt stotesse? 1566 RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 203 Suspicious men, or such as are given of all thyngs to mayke the worst. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 316, I wrote not wel what to make of this: the text I suspect be faultie. c 1654 SELDEN *Tablet.* (Arb.) 20 When it comes among the Common People, Lord, what Gears do they make of it! 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1833) I. 257, I know not what to make of this apathy on so important a subject. 1833 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* II. (1882) 16 He has gone to Edinburgh now. I don't know what to make of him. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxiv, What do you make of four times five? 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* I. § 1. 20 What would you make of such a Proposition as 'The Cake you have given me is nice'? Is it Particular or Universal?

21. To make (much, little, nothing, etc.) of: to have a (high, low, etc.) opinion of; to value at a (high, low, etc.) rate; to treat with (much, no, etc.) consideration. To make much of: often, to treat with marked courtesy and show of affection; also in indirect passive. To make nothing of (doing something): to find no difficulty in or feel no scruples at (cf. 51 c).

To make light of, to make slight of: see LIGHT a. 13 d (b), SLIGHT.

a 1300 CURSOR *Al.* 23860 Queen noght as mad of crists word. c 1305 St. Dunstan 46 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 A gret ordey nouri he was And makede moche of gode reule. 1476-65 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxvii. 365 The more she made of hym, the more was his payne. c 1500 *Melusine* 50 I hel of with the grete loth herd that the gisunt made so lyel of hym. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* 1620 She had nothyng more to be beloved, nothyng more deryr, nor nothyng to be loved of. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 333. 1612 SHERLOCK *Don Quix.* iv. i. (1620) 282, I was one of the most made of and cherished daughters that euer father brought vp. 1622 BACON *Men. VII* (ed. Lumby) 40 He was very honourably entertained, and extremely much made on by the Pope. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 57 73 She talks of Hounds and Horses, and makes nothing of leaping over a Six-Lark Gate. 1823 BYRON *Frank* x. lvi, What ever the cause, the church made little of it. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, No queen could be more made of. 1888 W. J. KNOX *Little Child of Stafferton* I. 12 The child was petted and made much of.

plus, Antiq. xii. xv. (1733) 325 [He] told him that... that Man must be made out of the way.

34. +a. refl. To set oneself, get ready (*to do something*); to prepare for. *Obs.* (Chiefly Sc.)
1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. vii. 103* Vche mon in his maner made him to done. 1375 *Barbour Bruce xii. 252* Thai... Mais thame to ficht. 1390 *Gower Conf. l. 188* And to the bed with that he yede. And made him there for to seche. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace vii. 846* The Irland folk than maid thaim for the flycht. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems liii. 46* To the dancinge soun he him maid. 1535 *Coverdale Ps. cxix. (cxxx.) 7* I laboured for peace, but when I spake thereof, they made them to battayl. — *Ezek. xx. 8* Then I made me to poure my indignation ouer them. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 l. 175* Whill the portar maid him for defence, his head was brokin. 1630 *Rutherford Lett. (1862) l. 64* Christ is putting on His clothes and making Him, like an illhandled stranger, to go to other lands.

b. intr. To attempt or 'offer' (*to do something*).
1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss. s.v.* He made to strike me. 1889 *Universal Rev. Oct. 256* The beauty of this blossom drew the man's soul, and he made to pluck it. 1900 *S. Phillips Paolo & Franc. ii. ii. (Stage dir.)* He makes to follow, then stops. 1903 *Darwin Chron. 25 Aug. 973* He got very excited, and made to catch hold of her dress.

35. With ellipsis of verb of motion: To prepare to go; to proceed in a certain direction. +a. *refl.*
1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam. xvii. 41* The Philistyne wente forth, and made him to David. — *Nahum ii. 3* His charrettes are as fyre, when he maketh him forward. 1632 *Lithgow Trav. vi. 261* At the breach of day, we sixe made vs for the mountainie.

b. intr. for *refl.*, with adv. or advb. phr. (Often, to make towards —.) See also *make away*, *make forth*, etc.

1488 [see *make over*, 92c]. 1542 [see *make upon*, 81]. 1558 [see *make out*, 91 m]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform. xii. 174* Mak of the towne. 1573 *Ibid. xlii. 16* Thir twa vnto Sanctandros maid. 1586-93 *Marlowe Dido l. ii.* There is a place, Hesperia... Thither made we. 1588 *Housh. Philos. in Kyd's Wks. (1901) 242* But making neerer to his Father, he whispred to him [etc.]. 1611 *Bible Acts xxvii. 40* They... made toward shore. 1639 *Purcell Holy War. i. xxviii. (1647) 80* Hence Conrade made forward to Icontum. 1645 *R. Barlow Lett. & Frits. (Bannatyne Club) II. 305* Our army... is in good case. They are now making over the Severne. 1694 *Lond. Gaz. No. 2961/1* The Weymouth... left the rest of the homeward bound... Fleet... off the Lizard, making up the Channel. 1760-72 *H. Brooke Foot of Qual. (1809) II. 93* Let us make home the best we can. 1790 *Beaton Narr. & Milt. Mem. II. 194* Notwithstanding that the ship of the line and the frigate... were now within a league of him, and making to his assistance. 1812 *Capt. Hillvar in Examiner (1812) 18 Jan. 43/2* Twelve... were thrown overboard when making from us. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge lix. He...* made straight towards a distant light. 1878 *W. Black Green Past. xlv. 356* We see an immense flock of geese making up the stream. 1883 *Stevenson Treas. Isl. iii. xiv. 112* I made steadily but slowly towards them.

36. To prepare (a bed) for sleeping in.
[*cf. G. einbett machen, F. faire un lit.* In this use the vb. had originally the sense of branch I, as the sb. meant not a permanent article of furniture, but a prepared place for repose, which does not exist until 'made'.]

c. 1290 *S. Brendan 128 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 223* Beddes þer were al þare ymaket er here soþer were ido. c. 1390 *Havelok 658* Hwan he hauede eten, and was fed, Grim dede maken a ful fayr bed. c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W. Prolog. 105* I had men shulde my couche make. c. 1440 *York Myst. xlviii. 298* 3e brought me of þe beste, And made my bedde full eslyly. 1530 *Palsgr. 617/2* Make your hedde a dayes or you go out of your chamber. 1750 *J. Ray Reb. (1758) 145* After I was gone... the Chambermaid went to make my bed. 1784 *Abigail Adams Lett. (1848) 157* Not one of us could make her own bed, put on or take off her shoes, or even lift a finger. 1889 *Mrs. E. Kennard Landing a Prize III. iv. 73* She knows how to make a bed... and cook a dinner.

37. To shut, close, bar (a door). Now *arch. and dial.*

c. 1290 *Beket 2062 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 165* Some wolden maken þe doren þo heo þat folk i-seize. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err. iii. 193* Why at this time the doors are made against you. 1600 — *A. Y. L. iv. 1. 162* Make the doores upon a womans wit, and it will out at the casement. 1613 *Charman Rev. Busby D'Ambros Plays 1873 II. 175* All doores are sure made. 1642 *Hinck. J. Bruen liii. 210* Leaving neither Cooke nor Butler behind him, nor any of his servants, but two or three to make the doores, and tend the house. 1871 *R. Ellis Tr. Catullus xxxii. 5* See no jealousy make the gate against me.

38. In the phrase to make hay, primarily used in sense 2, but also applied *spec.* to that part of the operation which consists in turning over and exposing to the sun the grass after it is mown. (See *Hay sb.* 3 for the phrase and its uses.) Hence by extension, to subject (certain kinds of crops) to this treatment. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1523 *Fitzherbert Husb. § 25* Good teddyng is the chiefe poynte to make good hay. 1546, 1673, 1703 [see *Hay sb.* 3]. 1707-18 *Mortimer Husb. (1721) 1* Theys seldom have Weather good enough to make the last Crop well. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric. 26 July 1775* Perhaps, hay makes faster in heaps... than is generally imagined. a. 1825 *Forrv. Voc. E. Anglia s.v. Make, sb.* We... talk of 'making' the crop of peas'. Indeed, every crop, howsoever severed from the soil, and left upon it to dry, is said to be made when it is in a fit state to be carried. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 11* 300 If it is not made too much, it will be pretty good hay. 1864 *Ibid. XXIII. 63* The swampy meadows are chiefly 'made' in that month. 1865 *Ibid. Ser. 11. I. 248* The straw must be carefully 'made'. 1892 *Fitch II. Mar. 24/2* The man who expects one variety of... corn, to 'make' — i.e., to get fit for stacking exactly as another would, will be rewarded by a 'rick afore'.

+39. To prepare (fish) for the market, by curing or packing. *Obs.*

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary (1814) II. 498/1* The hail burrowis of the west cuntre... hes... resortit to the fisching of Loch Fyne... for making of hering... certain cuntre men... hes rasit ane greit custome of euerie last of maid hering that at rane in the said Loch. 1690 *Cinlo Disc. Trade (1694) 3* The fish which our English make in Newfoundland... often prove false and deceitfully made; and our pilchards from the West-Country false packed. 1809 [see *MAKING vbl. sb.* 2].

+40. To make a man's beard: see *BEARD sb.* 1. e.

41. *dial.* To hew or shape (timber); to cut up (wood) into faggots or for firewood.

14... *Voc. in W. Wücker 526/6 Facule*, to make faget. 1466 *Yatton Church-w. Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 104* For making tymber, and making of steeches. 1607 *T. Cocks Diary (1901) 2/1* Payde to Wm. Tybbold... for felling and making my wood, xvs. 1886 *In Elworthy W. Som. Word-bk. 1891* Harland Gloss; *Make wood*, to make wood into faggots.

42. *Ecl.* To 'mix' (the chalice) at the offertory in the Eucharist.

1250 *Bk. Cereemonies (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. 5. ff. 280)* Offertory... at which tyme the Mynyster... maketh the chalice, myxyng the water with the wyne. 1892 *J. Wickham Legg in Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiast. Soc. III. 78* The liturgical moment of the making of the chalice in certain western rites.

43. *Cards.* To shuffle. [*cf. F. faire.*]

1876 *A. Campbell-Walker Correct Card (1880) Gloss. p. xii.* To make the cards means to shuffle. 1902 *L. Alden-Niam Game of Ombre 85* The Baron makes the cards, and hands them to Belinda.

44. *Naut.* To make sail: (a) to spread a sail or sails; hence, to start on a voyage; to set sail, to sail; (b) to spread additional sails in order to increase the ship's speed. (See also *SAIL sb.*) Also + to make the tacking.

c. 1450 *Pilgrims Sea-Voy. in Rel. Ant. l. 2* The mastyr commandeth... To hys shypmen... To dresse hem sone about the mast, Theyr takyng to make. 1517 *Torkington Pilgr. (1884) 13* We maid sayle with seace Wynde. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav. 182* Both rowing and making large saile. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Voy. I. iii. 50* The men... were making sail upon the yacht nimbley.

45. To train (a hawk, dog, horse). Also with defining phr., as for the river, to the hood. + Also (in Turbervile) To make (a hawk) flying (cf. the factitive sense 48).

c. 1400 *Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) xiii.* Forto entre and make houndes. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant. l. 297* This is your hawke made as towchyng to percheries. 1530 *Palsgr. 645/1* I have noysled my yonge dogge to daye at a beare, he his made for ever. 1575 *Turberv. Faulconrie 121* If you would make your hawke to the Crane, take a Nyasse Falcon gentle... And when you would make hir feeling, lette hir flee from the fiste, and succour hir quickly. For you muste have dugges made for the purpose, whiche may helpe and succoure hir sooner than a man can doe. *Ibid. 122* If you would make your hawke fiesing to the Partridge, or Fessant, when she is reclaimed and made, then [etc.]. 1590 *Cokaine Treat. Hunting Bjb.* Stopping all the holes, savinge two or three, whiche must be set with Foxe-purshells, to take a yong Cubbe, to make your Terriers withall. 1673 *Boyle Ess. d'Amour III. iv. 29* A studious person that was Keeper of a Red-dear-park and vers'd in making Blood-hounds. 1696 *Sir W. Hope Tr. Solleysell's Compl. Horsem. title-p.* The best method of Breeding and Backing of Colts, Making their Mouths [etc.]. 1713 *Apoison Spect. No. 108* 7 A Setting-dog that he has made himself. 1797 *Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VIII. 745* If she [a hawk] be made for the river. 1879 *Jeffries Wild Life in S. C. vii. 136* Some of the lesser men who 'make' hunters, and ride not only for pleasure but possible profit from the sale. 1899 *Encycl. Sport I. 373* (Falconry) *Make to the Hood*, to accustom a hawk to the hood.

transf. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf. 1592* Wolde money, trowest thou, make suche one to the call? c. 1600 *Bacon Disc. Helps Intell. Powers Wks. (Spedding) VII. 100* It was many degrees too hot for any man, not made to it, to breathe or take in.

+b. To prepare (a person) for a business; to make acquainted, initiate, 'prime'. *Obs. rare.*

1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. iv. ix.* Come, let's be fore, and make the Justice, Captain. 1602 — *Sejanus II. i.* But let Drusus drug Be first prepar'd. *Eud.* Were Lygdis made, that's done. 1634 *Nero II. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 41* Rufus, the Captain of the Guard, 's with us, And divers other oth' Praetorian band already made.

46. To effect or secure the success or advancement of; to 'be the making of'; chiefly, to endow (a person) with fortune or prosperity; to render independent, set up (*esp. in pass.*; cf. *MADE ppl. a.* 7).

1375 *Barbour Bruce l. 510* And rycht mayss off the feble wycht. 1460 *Paston Lett. l. 535* That yf the Lords... now discedid myte haf standyn in governans, that Fortesku... and he, schuld be made for ewir. 1579 *Livly Enphases (Arb.) 104* It is the eye of the master that fatheth the horse, and the loue of the woman, that maketh the man. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. ii. ii.* *Veni, vidi, vici*, I may say with Capinyne Caesar, I am made for ewer, ifaith. 1604 *Shaks. Oth. v. l. 127.* a. 1614 *D. Dyke Myst. Self-deceiving 81* If I riches be that that makes men happy (according to the foolish phrase men vse when such things befall one, O he is made I). 1675 *Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 v. 182* If you embrace him, you are made for ewer; but if you reject him, you perish for ewer. 1732 *Berkely Alciph. II. § 2* [That] what one man loses another gets, and that, consequently, as many are made as ruined. 1854 *J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon (1888) II. xxi. 396* Victory made Napoleon, Victory unmade him. 1883 *B. W. Richardson Son of a Star II. li. 6* Let him take up a person, and that person is made. 1890 *Sat. Rev. 8 Feb. 161/2* Bismarck has made Germany.

b. Proverbial phrase. To make or mar (occas.

make or break): to cause either the complete success or the ruin of (a person or thing). Also *absol.*

c. 1420 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods 556* Neptunus, that deth bothe make & marre. 1542 *Uoall Eram. Apoph. 251* Declaring that he was vttely mynyed to putal in hazzard to make or marre, & to bee manne or mous. 1591 *Huxton Or. Fur. v. xix. 33* In vaine I seeke my durt oue to expound, The more I seeke to make the more I mard. 1596 *Senser F. O. iv. l. 29* That one did make the other mard againe. 1613 *Day Festivals vi. (1613) 28* That Part of a Woman which either makes all, or marre all, I mene her Tongue. 1650 *Thorp Comm. Lett. xii. 11* It being the manner that either make's, or mar's an action. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge xii. 1* I always tell my gid to make sure beforehand that she has a good man and true, and the chance will neither make her nor break her. 1881 *Mrs. C. Prand Affinities II. xii. 5* As for Lady Rose's scheme, it is not my business to make or mar it. 1891 *Stevenson Master of B. x. 267* Not that you should make and mar behind my back. 1892 *Chamb. Jrl. 2 Apr. 215/1* A man is made or marred by his wife.

c. dial. To bring up, provide for children.
1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph. l. ii.* To mak' them brats they ye mainn tolt and spin. 1893 *Eng. Dial. Dict. Make 23* to foster (Warwicksh.).

47. To make one's soul (Anglo-Irish): to devote one's efforts to the saving of one's soul; to repent and be converted.

1836 *in C. Forster Life Bp. Jebb II. (ed. 2) 112* 'Make your soul'; there is no time to lose; you will die next November. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour (1864) II. 51* 'What's all you can get here compared to making your soul!'

III. To cause to be or become (something specified).

48. With adj. as compl.: To cause to be, render.

To make English: to translate into English. For to make even, fast, good, ready, sure, unready, void, want; to make it hot, warm, make things lively; see the adj. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom. II. 88* Hl. heora ludene genædæ weligne ecelesie. c. 1175 *Laurel. Hom. 101* þe ofelst on hete and on wete macð þene mon unhalne. c. 1200 *Dives 995* Smeredd wel wiþþ elesaw & makked fatt & peche. c. 1205 *Lav. 1059* Al þat lond heo makeden west. 1397 *R. Glouc. (Rolls) 412* þo hit adde al þar imad þe contrail aboute. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace (1881) 1156* Idenesse maket man ful slow. c. 1380 *Chaucer Parv. T. 7* 75 Thugh synne ther he was free now is he made bonde. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour Fwih.* At they requeste god maad her hole ageyne. 1530 *Palsgr. 617/1* He made me more a fayne than I was these two monethes. 1549 *Latimer Serm. Ploughers (Arb.) to Mak-* ing them supple herted. 1620 *T. Granger Dir. Lett. A iv. b.* Each Reader may this Garden make his own. 1664 *Evelyn Title* Parallel of the Antient Architecture with the Modern, written by Roland Freart, made English for the benefit of builders by J. Evelyn. 1693 *Dryden Journal (1697) Ded. 54* In making these two Authors English. 1709 *Berkeley Th. Vision § 119* Any theories of vision hitherto made public. 1768 *Glossol. Good-n. Man* It makes the bread rising?... What makes the mutton frequence a pound? 1782 *Gibson Decl. & F. xviii. (1869) l. 495* The elephants, made furious by their wounds, increased the disorder. 1829 *Scott Jrl. 8 June.* God make me thankful for so cheering a prospect! 1847 *Murray Childr. N. Fowl xvii.* On that score you may make your mind easy. 1881 *Century Mag. XXVI. 239/1* You'll only make bad worse.

b. with pa. pple. as compl. Now chiefly with *known, acquainted, felt, heard, understood*; a p. pple. which implies the performance of an action is now rarely used without a preceding *to be*.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter ciiij. 7* Kouth he made he to Moises his waies wele. a. 1300 *Cursor M. 6666* Propre þat es þat þou ma knaun nan oþer plighites bot þin aun. c. 1384 *Chaucer H. Faunt.* 155 The greke Synon With his fals forswerynge... Made the hors bright in to troye. 1387 *Revisys Higden (Rolls) V. 391* He made alle þe helles and lynes of mannettes i-kut of. c. 1500 *Melusine (1893) 153* This makynz his wounde open. 1647 *W. Browne Pollexander II. v. 117* 2 b. Pollexander... going away, as if afraid, strove to make it believed he had had no advantage over Almanzor. 1647 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 263* She... secretly made Cleopatra acquainted with it. 1759 *Johnson Rasselas vi.* His generosity made him courted by many dependents. 1818 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. 24* Glauber at Amsterdam about 1640 made known several neutral salts. 1818 *Honowise 1840* (1859) II. App. B. 319 The opposition of a whole life against the nobles made him regarded by all the lower classes, as the great parizan of the democracy. 1827 *Southern Hist. Penins. War II. 208* The neighbourhood of Ferrol has made it [Vigo] neglected as a naval station. 1836 *J. H. Newman Lett. (1891) II. 202* Their coming from you will make them [sc. sermons] read. 1891 *Leeds Merc. 27 Apr. 4/4* If the miners render their power felt.

+c. with predicative phr. as compl. To make (a place) in one's way: to direct one's journey to as to pass by or through it. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M. 2605* Agar was made with child in I. *Ibid.* 9744 For sothfastnes algat sai I At au-word mak wit meci. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur xviii. xx. 761* Now hath dede made vs two to debate for your loue. 1553 *Lv. Drersers Froiss. I. cl. 73 b.* I thynke he neuer made the frenche knowledge therof. 1530 *Palsgr. 627/1* Datus tr. Sibi by pollice to make them of affynite. 1560 *in one with him.* 1601 *Comm. 428* He was not as yet made a one with him. 1614 *Livly Wks. Melan. v. iv. 12* (Hond) *Vine Rumi* made me a [sof] counsell of your lous. 1611 *Bible Rom. iv. 14* Faith is made voide, and the promys made of none effect. 1673 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 361* Mr. Gregory is at London, and intends to make Cambridge in his way into Scotland. 1676 *Hall Collections, p. 151* This makes him at a point with these solicitations, p. 151 to conclude [etc.]. 1767 *S. Paterson Another Tr. tory.* I made every bookseller's shop in my way. 1800 *Lv. 1* Let. to Manning 16 Oct. (Ainger 1888) l. 144. I wish you had made London in your way.

a 1205 Ancr. K. 6 Non ancre bi mine red ne schal make
profession . . . bute þre pings. 1330 *Str Bous* 215 (M.S. A.)
A prikred out be fore is ost, For pride and for make be
c 1384 CHAUCER *II, Pains* n. 436 For whom was made be
compleynt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 85 To þre proper
to niak confession trow. 1513 *Palgrave* 621/1, 1 make
dayme to a thyng by process of the lawe. A 1533 LAR
DERNERS *Thous.* xxiii. 66 agaynst that Gyaunt thou canst
niak no resystence. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council* Sol. 1
1561 11 resistance. 1563-4 *Quins Majestic.* comperit John
Earl of Arloole, and maid this offer underspecifick. 1616 *C. R.*
Times' Whistle i. 1886 Let's make a challenge. 1649
HABINGTON *Devil* IV 3 Hee . . . look about, where be mich
on the best advantage . . . make experience of his fortune. 1669
INGELO *Bentley* 4 *Tr.* ii. (1682) 164 The obedient Th
prepians made appearance at the time appointed. 1669
STURGEY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 25 This Observation was
made by Thales Milestus. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Emment*
Persius (his 1813) III. 386 Two's a minute watch, with we
made his experiments. a 1687 *Str W. Petty in Hale's A*
New Invent. 132 We shall . . . make some animadversions upon
each of the three great branches of that Expende. 1711 AD
ADISON *Spect.* No. 175 5 There is No Place of general Reso
wherein I do not make my Appearance. a 1715 *Beaver*
Own Time (1724) I. 361 The House of Commons resolved, to
make an address to the King. 1766 NELSON 11 Sept. in Val
las *Diag.* (1840) *V.* p. cxi. To make repairs on the
of the property. 1835 CALHOUN *Sp.* 9 Mar., Wks. 1854 11
1843 Whenever the attempt shall be made to abolish slavery.
1844 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xviii. (Pelh. Libr.) 11 He de
vised me to . . . obtain permission to make excavations. 1847
MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 340 note, I have made allowance
for the increase. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1859) 65 Let us
at first make entire abstraction of all psychological con
siderations tending to show, that (etc.). 1870 E. PEACE
Rail Split. III. 199 No explanation had been made. 1870

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 315/1 The text maketh agaynst the Pope. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Wks.* 1738 I. 355 The third Reason which they use, makes against them. 1658 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 1. xxviii. 65 Ocular Experience makes against this. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 345 That which makes equally against two contradictory opinions can be a proof against neither. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. iii. 179 He sought out whatever could make against the orthodoxy of the new prelate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 1862/5 Figures, if you carefully select those which make for you, and as carefully ignore those which make against you, can be made to prove anything.

† b. To make a hostile movement towards; to go to attack. *Obs.* (Cf. 35 b.)

1648 HOBBS *Thucyd.* i. (1629) 26 The Corcyraean's understanding that they [the Corinthians] made against them [ὡς ἠγόρευον αὐτοὺς προσηλόντας].

77. Make at —. To approach in order to or as if to attack or seize; to make a hostile movement towards. (Cf. 35 b.) Now somewhat arch.

1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Maluccio's David Persecuted* 247 There hath bene one, that seeing no other remedy, made at the sovereignty it selfe. 1671 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 61 Immediately, the cowe made at him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 162, I was made at by an unsizable Snake. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ All men... make at the same common thing, Money. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you dip for chub, roach, and dace, move your fly very slowly when you see them make at it. 1853 THOREAU *Maine IV.* ii. (1869) 153 A very small black puppy rushed into the room and made at the Governor's feet. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 261 Volscians... with his unsheathed sword Made at Euryalus. 1889 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away* vi. 55 He made at me with an evident intention of striking me.

78. Make for —. a. To operate in favour of, be favourable to; to tend to the advancement or progress of; to favour, further, aid. (Cf. 74.)

1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 The wynde made well for vs in our way. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 h. Ioyneyng also therto the goostly exercyse and experience of goostly fathers, as I thought them to make moost for my purpose. 1526 TIOALO *Rom.* xiv. 19 Let vs folowe tho things which make for peace. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 201 But, say we should heleeue it, what doth it make for thee? 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arh.) 332 None denie there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1. Pref. Fiv. b. Is there any thing that makes more for him, than that they upbrayd him with? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 273 How our Author augments, or diminisheth... the truth of things, as they make most convenient for his purpose. 1690 NORMIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 1. 103 A Doctrin... such as makes neither for the Honour of God, nor for the Safety of Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ Out of a firm Regard for Impartiality I print these Letters, let them make for me or not. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxi. 219 The behaviour makes not for your honour. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet C.* vii. 140 Your story makes for my side of the question. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Purisnie* 24 Whatever makes for lounging and contentment, makes just so surely for domestic happiness. 1890 [see *Make against* 76a]. 1894 *Times* 25 May 9/5 The forces and conditions which make for sea power.

b. To proceed or direct one's course towards; to go in the direction of; also, to assail, 'go for'.

Not frequent before the 19th c.
1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* iv. vi. I see our soules are fleeing hence; Make for a new life, man. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* i. xli. And glorious Angels on their wings it [sc. a soul] taking... for heaven making. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. v. 170 One of these [ships]... made directly for us. 1791 MRS. INCENBOLD *Simple Story* IV. xii. 151 Sandford... without a word in reply, made for the door. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vi. The wounded eagle is said to make for its own eyrie. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxii. (1860) 169 Don't... get frightened; make for the shore. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 They had hardly landed at Dover before they made straight for London. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 55 We made for home together. 1893 *Chamb. Jural.* 15 July 434/1 They will at once 'make for' each other's eyes.

† c. To pretend, assert. (In quots. *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*) *Obs.*

1522 MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 72/2 This medicine thoughte thou make a sowre face in it, is not so hytter as thou makeste for. 1529 — *Dialoge* in. Wks. 222/1 Whyther Luthers maiuers hee so made as they hee made for, that shall we see hereafter.

79. Make to —. † a. To tend or contribute to; to be favourable or conducive to; to go to support. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 124 Such reasons as seemed to make to the contrary. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bulinger on Apoc.* (1573) 97 All thynges that may make to life and saluation. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xix. (1625) 92 This maketh to the strengthening of vs against those Popish assertions of Viquierius. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 12 In every corruptible Body, Quantity maketh much to the Conservation of the whole. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 159 Making more to seemliness, or edification.

† b. To be pertinent or applicable to. *Obs.*
1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. l. xxi. That Hair is but an extraneous thing, and makes not to this purpose. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 84/2 Those things which are most obvious, and make more immediately to the subject in hand.

† c. To go in the direction of, proceed towards.

a 1568 *Wife of Aucternmucht* 114 Then vp scho gaft ane mekle rung. And the gudman maid to the dur. 1600 *Disc. Gervase* *Comp.* in *Moyes Mem.* (1755) 266 The court making to their horses, as his highness selfe was. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. Maria, Genoa's dutchesse, makes to court. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 20 When the Ice comes floating in too hard... then the Ships make to the Harbours. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 190 He cut his way through the troops... and made to the banks of the Irtysh.

Make toward(s) —: see 35 b.

80. Make upon —. = make to, 79 c.

1570-6 W. LANBARD *Perramb. Kent* (1826) 131 Since Dover is not many myles off... let us make unto it. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 5 Sick-thoughted Venus makes amaine vnto him. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 31 Unto the Ship she makes, which she discovers.

† 81. Make upon —. = make at, 77. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 264 h. He made upon these pirates, whom... he took and subdued. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* II. 8 The king understanding... that they made upon him in such speedy manner, fledde for feare. 1727 PHILIP *Quarll* (1816) 37 Seeing themselves made upon by a pirate.

82. Make with —. † a. To side with, make common cause with. Of things: To tell in favour of. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 250 The description following maketh with me [L. *meum ferē facit*]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. vii. § 3 Antiquity, custom, and consent... making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxviii. 306 There made with young Fabius, and took his part, the majestie and countenance of the Senat [L. *statut cum eo senatus maiestas*]. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 19 b. It is the nature, and propertie of Passions, even to that things they make with them. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 273 So farre as outward things make with salvation.

† b. To grapple with, select as one's adversary.
a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 21 b. The Lorde Admirall made with the great ship of Depe, and chased her still. 1612 The vj shippes perceiuing that, left their chase & made with the Barke of Sandwyche.

† c. (See sense 71.) *Obs.*

VIII. With adverbs in specialized senses.

† 83. Make again. *trans.* To make good, repair, restore. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 429 That [they]... do make ayein the grete pipe of the said conduyt in wyse as was afore. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (ed. Sommer) 149 The harmys broken was made agayn and amended. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Reparat.* one that reparyeth or maketh agayne.

84. Make away. (Now superseded in the transitive senses by *make away with*.) † a. *trans.* To put (a person) out of the way, put to death; also, to put an end to (a person's life). (Cf. 33.) *Obs.*

Common in 16-17th c.
1566 PASQUINE in *Trance* 58 h. Saint Dominick... was treating with them for the burning of Heretiques, or how by some other devise to make them away. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* ii. ii. Why then weele have him pritiely made away. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* ii. 167 To make away my guiltlesse Life. 1621 BARTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. v. i. (1651) 544 Constantine Desputa, made away Catharine his wife... for the love of a base Scriveners daughter. a 1656 R. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 415 Wicked harlots who have made away their stolen birth. 1713 ADELSON *Guard.* No. 105 ¶ 4 What Multitude of Infants have been made away by those who brought them into the World. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 142 They would... make him away by pistol, or poison.

refl. 1501 PETTIE *Gazette's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 4 b. Other sortes... that have made themselves awaie by the meanes either of water, or fire, or sword. 1654 CATAKER *Disc.* Apol. 58, I was there told by the Physician, that I must whollie forcheare Preaching, unless I would willfully make away my self. 1684 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 621 She, for love of the Groom, fell into Despair, and in conclusion made herself away. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 50 They would make away themselves immediately, if possible.

† b. To destroy (a thing). *Obs.*

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Cl. Furniture* (1866) 66 A Mass book with all such books of papistray at abolished made awaie and defaced. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. If all were minded so, the times should cease And threescore years would make the world away. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 47 Instruments of idolatrie... are to bee destroyed, and made awaie.

† c. To alienate or transfer to another's possession; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Alienation*, alienation or making away. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. 42 Their slaues which they cannot make away for a good round price, they sell vnto the butchers. a 1640 WALLER *On Friendship betw. Saccharius & Amoret* 16 Debtors... When they never mean to pay, ... To some friend make all away. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 21 Will you, said he, on your Honour, let me see them uncuttail'd, and not offer to make them away? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. i. (1864) IX. 15 If usurped, or its usufruct, if not the fee, fraudulently made away [Church property] had in many cases widely extended itself by purchase.

d. *intr.* To go away suddenly or hastily, run away; = make off, 89 d.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* 1. i. Deare sparke of beautie, make not so fast away. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1640) 237 If there be five to one, it is interpreted wisdom not cowardnesse, to make away from them. 1787 G. GAMBADO *Anat. Horsen* 42 His horse made away with him whilst Gilmcrack was running a match. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xli. 217 Then they set out for home; Duncan and the gillies making away for a sort of ford. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 108 The people... are making away as fast as they can.

85. Make away with. a. To put out of the way; = 84 a. Often euphemistic for: To kill.

1502 TOWNLEY in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 There was a servant of yours, and a kysman of myne, was myschevously made away with. 1533 STURBAN *Anat. Abus.* i. (1882) 55 For money I am persueded they [physicians] can make away with any whom they have accesse vnto. 1628 tr. *Mathien's Power.* Fav. 11 Tiberius had resolved to make away with Germanicus. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760)

I. 108 His relations pretend that he was made away with by poison. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 242 The only nightly makes away with more mice than the very best of cats. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. He was made away with, eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God.

refl. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb. It seems she... had endeavoured to make away with herself often. 1762 *Goetz. Good-m. Man* i. These were the very words of Dick Dool to me not a week before he made away with himself. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xii. He was a lunatic, and would have made away with himself anywhere.

b. To remove from its rightful place or ownership; to get rid of; to dissipate, squander (= 84 c); to destroy fraudulently.

1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 471 It will not be difficult to conceive, how the Roman Empire made away with these vast Revenues they are possessed of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 142 They would... make away with the effects. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 132, I will make away with my castle and dowry to support the cause. 1843 CAXTON *Past & Pr.* II. 1, 'Thirteen pence sterling', this was the convent got from Lackland, for all the victuals it eat his had made away with. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 572 He had burned the writs, made away with the seal [etc.]. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c.* 77 § 5 If any person designedly makes away with... any thing issued to him as a volunteer. 1883 KATH. S. MACQUIVO *Her Sailor* Lett. III. vii. iv. 115 It's an ugly thing to make away with a letter. 1892 Temple *Bar* Nov. 298 Hendrik had made away with his stepbrother's money.

86. Make down. a. Sc. To make down a bed; 'to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv. We's make ye down a bed at the lodge. a 1835 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 199 Betty, my dear, make down the bed.

b. *collog.* To refashion so as to fit a smaller wearer. *Mod.* The eldest girl's frocks can be made down for her sisters.

87. Make forth. † a. *trans.* To complete the preparation or equipment of. *Sc.*

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 261 Item, given be the Lord of Balgony to mak furth this coit, iii ellis of vellous. 1497 *Ibid.* 339 Item, giffin to Thom Darkar and Johne Lam to pas to Home, to mak furth the artillery there iiiij lib. iiij s.

† b. To send forth. (Cf. sense 55.) *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 120, I rede ye mak furth one mai, mekar of mude.

† c. To issue (a commission, debenture). *Obs.*
1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 217 This great Monarch... made forth Commissions. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 His Majesty's Auditor-General shall make forth debentures for what is due to the petitioner.

† d. *intr.* To go forward, advance, set out; (of a boat) to put out. *Obs.*

1484 KYD *Cornelia* v. 242 When Wolves... Make forth amongst the flock. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 5. 1601-*Jul. C.* v. i. 25. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1639) 149 As shippes doe, that having unladed their freight make presently forth for a new voyage. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arh.) 342 To prouide, that while we make forth, to that which is better, we meet not, with that which is worse. a 1636 — *New Alb.* (1900) 2 There made forth to us a small Boate.

88. Make in. † a. *trans.* ? To carry in. (Cf. *make out*, 91 a.) *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 25 Lett it alway be remembered to make in the Kinges doggettes, as often as it pleaseh the King the prince to come or goe.

† b. *intr.* To go in towards a particular point; to intervene in an action; to join in a fray; to strike in a conversation; in *Hawking* (see quot. 1897).

1575 TURBERY *Falconrie* 161 Unhoord your Hawke, to the end that when she espieth the Hearon she may fleeth in; and if she do so, make in apace to succour him. c 1511 and if she do so, make in apace to succour him. CHAPMAN *Ham.* xv. 492 While these made in [Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*], to spoyl his armes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 456 Small Marbrooke maketh in, to her [sc. the Severn] springing Deere. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sc. Voy.* i. i. We have discover'd the land, sir; pray let's make in! 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. iii. Make in, loggerhead; my son fights like a dragon. 1654 EARL MONSL. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* ii. lvi. (1671) 209 To the succor whereof, all the inhabitants along the River made in. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx. During this ride made in, Ramorney whispered to Dwining, 'Make it, knave, with some objection.' 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life* I. 281 It is ever a gallant gentleman who thus makes in at once. *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 500 The larger galleons made in at once for Corunna. 1897 *Euclyp. Sport* I. 373 (Falconry) *Mak'in* (of the falconer), to go up to a hawk after it has killed.

89. Make off. † a. *trans.* To dispose of. *Obs.*
a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 15 He could not subsist here, and thereupon made off his estate.

b. *Whaling.* (See quot.)
1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 304 The operation of making off, consists of freeing the fat from all extraneous substances, then cutting it into small pieces, and putting it in casks through the bung-holes.

c. *Farming.* To fatten (lambs) for the market.
1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 395 Whenever farmers make off their own flock instead of selling their lambs-hog to feeders, they choose a small breed. 1882 *Ibid.* XIII. 16 The lambs are... made off fat, early in the summer. 1888 *Ibid.* Ser. II. IV. ii. 264 No store stock... is ever sold, everything being made off for the butcher.

d. *intr.* To depart or leave a place suddenly, often with a disparaging implication; to hasten or run away; to decamp, 'bolt'.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 ¶ 5 My Sister took this Occasion to make off. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Romances*

(1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Belleisle* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 164 note, Several of the Enemy's ships making off to leeward. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xi. [He] perceived that the bull had not made off with the rest of the cattle. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* L. xii. 272 He...made off at a run.

e. To make off with: to decamp with (something) in one's possession. Also, to make off with oneself=d.

1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* ii. xiii. 216 Although the thief do not quite make off with them. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xxviii. 249 He was quite easy about Agellius, who had, as he considered, successfully made off with himself. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Pr.* ii. vii. Mr. Wegg had seen the minion surreptitiously making off with that bottle. 1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 The girl had made off with her employer's money.

90. Make on. a. trans. To make (a fire). *dial.* 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 110 The Lord is making on a fire in Jerusalem. 1777 *SIR M. HUNTER Jnl.* (1894) 26 We had got a fire made on in our little room. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 65 I'll be the death of that darkey. If he don't stop making on such a fire. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/2 To 'make on' a good fire at nightfall.

b. intr. To go forward, proceed; to hasten on. 1608 *Yorsh. Trag.* i. viii. 214 Up, up and struggle to thy horse; make on. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 33 The Earle of Lincolne...resolved to make on where the King was, and to give him bataille. 1767 *BARROW Serim.* Wks. 1716 I. 2 He that knows his way...makes on merrily and carelessly...to his journey's end. 1719 *De For Croise* i. iii. We made on to the southward. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Sick Kent. Bakara*, Send him away, Sirs, and make on. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 24/2 He made on in his headlong flight.

91. Make out. +a. trans. In various physical senses: (a) tr. L. *extruere*, to build up; (b) to take or carry out (cf. *make in*, 88 a); (c) to send out (cf. sense 55); (d) to throw out (cards) from one's hand = *lay out* (LAY v. 1 56 k). *Obs.*

1828 *Wyclif Prov.* xiv. 1 The wise woman beldeth vp hir hous; the vnwise the maad out [Vulg. *extruunt*]. .shal destroe. 14183 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1909) 71 Noe yoman of this office...to bere or make out of this office any breade but by knowledge of the breuour. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 109 He fel into the lappes of our horsemen, which were made out [L. *fuertat emissi*] to kepe hym from the spoyle. 1658 *GRANTON Chron.* I. 124 The Londoners hearing of their doings, made out a certain number of men of armes, who took the Danes from that power. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 343 He...made out certain pinnaces, for to observe what...landing places there were. 1680 *COTTON Compl. Ganestier* viii. (ed. 2) 76 He that deals makes out the best Cards he can for his Crib, and the other the worst.

b. To draw up (a list, a document, etc.); to make a draft of; to write out (a bill, cheque, etc.).

1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* II. 218 They have mad oute hothe warantes and superdedias. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 42/3 So alway that every of the seid Writtes be made oute xx dates or more, after the seid day of appareance lymnyed. 1770 *P. BURKE Parl. Hist. Exch.* 18 The Inquiry is made out by the Clerk in Court, who pays only Two Shillings to the Master for signing, &c. 1793 *SWEATON Edyotone L.* § 278, I was myself forming and making out the necessary designs for...the balcony. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* I. 125 His Lordship...inquired whether he had paid the bill. 'It is being made out, I am informed, Sir.' 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 557 The Duke had obliged the Duchess to receive Lady Denham as one of her ladies of the hedchamber; but just before her appointment was made out, she died. 1885 *Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* i. xvi. 237 The cheque which I had made out. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 34/2 The accounts generally took some three or four weeks to make out.

c. (a) To succeed in accomplishing; to effect, achieve. Now Sr. Also *absol.* in certain games: To make the score prescribed by the rules as bringing the game to an end.

1535 *COVERDALE Eekins*. xxxviii. 28 He hath set bis minde there vpon, that he wyll make out his worke. 1634 *MASINGER Very Woman* iii. v. Now she is at a cold sent. Make out your doublets, Mistress. O wunt hunted, That's she. 1680 *COTTON Compl. Ganestier* (ed. 2) 89 And if one and thirty be not made, then be that play'd laced in the nearest one and thirty without making out, must set up one. 1706 *Dr. Fure Div.* i. 17 note, To implore the Gods that he might never enter that City, which they foresaw he would eat the Fury in, and fill it with Blood and Slaughtre, which he effectually made out. 1774 *KANES Hist. Man* ii. xi. II. 65 People there [in a populous city] seldom make out the usual time of life. 1824 *Mrs. FERRIER Inher.* xxiv. I shall make out my visit to you yet. 1827 *Examiner* 24/61 Harley, as too frequently happens to this mercurial comedian, has to make out his own part of a roguish innkeeper as well as he is able. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1858) 309 Byron, born rich and noble, made-out even less than Burns, poor and plebeian.

(b) To manage, make shift, to do something. Also *absol.* to make shift, get along; to succeed; thrive; to get on (well, badly). Also to make it out. Chiefly U. S.

1609 *JOHNSON Silent Woman* v. i. It is the price and estimation of your vertue only, that hath embarqu'd mee to this adventure; and I could not but make out to tell you. 1776 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I would not have you anxious about me. I make out better than I did. 1776 *J. ADAMS ibid.* 231 Amidst these interruptions, how shall I make out to write a letter? 1807 *P. GASS Writ.* 92 We...made out to get enough of drift wood to cook with. 1809 *W. IRVING Knicker.* (1861) 42 She made out to accomplish her voyage in a very few months, and came to anchor at the mouth of the Hudson. 1820 — in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 30, I wish you would...let me know...how you and Murray make out together. 1851 *HAWTHORNE to A.*

Hawthorne & Wife (1885) I. 396 To whom is Dora married, and how is she making out? 1851 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxi. I am rather bare here, but I hope you'll be able to make out tolerably well till Monday. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1, 'I don't believe you will be satisfied in heaven; you will find it too monotonous.' 'Oh, I shall make out, I'm sure.' 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 253/2, I have made out to sleep with tolerable comfort in a cave.

d. +To compensate (a lack, defect, disadvantage); to supply (what is wanting); to supply the deficiencies of, to eke out. *Obs.* Also *intr.* (?rare) to make up, compensate for.

1629 *EARLE Microcosm., Insolent Man* (Arb.) 85 Such men are of no merit at all; but make out in pride what they want in worth. 1642 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* t. (1896) 19 Our wills must be our performances, and our intents make out our Actions. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxiv. 196 One mans defects cannot be made out...by another mans abilities. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* iv. i. (1668) 59 Make out the rest,—I am disorder'd so I know not farther what to say or do.—But answer me to what you think I meant. 1699 *T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange Erasim. Collog.* 42 And if such a Disaster happen'd to him, he did not fail to make it out one way or other at Home. 1700 *TREVELL Hist. Eng.* II. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1709-10 *STEELE Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 5 What I want in Length, I make out in Breadth. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* III. 104 [She] only lamented she had not something better to offer them, but promised to make it out at dinner. 1850 *L. HUNT in Tail's Mag.* XVII. 590/2 Conscious of not having all the strength he wished, he endeavoured to make out for it by violence and pretension. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct. 3/7 [They] are becoming listless and indifferent, supposing that someone will make out for them.

e. Of an item in a series: To complete (a certain total); also, of several items, to amount collectively to. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Eek.* L. 2 The fifth day off the Month made out the fifth year off kyngs Iochims captiuite. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. t. II. 112 The sowme of fyve hundredth and fifty merkis, with the third of the provostrie of Methven, makand out in the hailf V^m merkis.

f. To make complete; to get together with difficulty or by degrees.

1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 48 They...must make out a scanty subsistence with the labour of their hands. 1828-32 *WENSTRA s.v.* He promised to pay, but was not able to make out the money or the whole sum. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxxvii. He by little and little made out this elegant and beautiful property. 1879 *M. PATTISON Milton* xii. 162 Adding to them, with a view to make out a volume, his college exercises.

g. To fill up or while away (the time) with some occupation. ? *Obs.*

1809 *MARSH Gil Blas* iii. vi. ¶ 1 To make the most of the precious moments, and...to make out the time agreeably. 1813 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1848) II. 196 We were obliged to saunter about anywhere...to make out the time. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Scotland Leg.* (repr.) 76 To do so, or otherwise make out the time, until the first train went back.

h. To represent or delineate clearly or in detail; now only in Art. +Also of things: To form the figure of (*obs.*).

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 170 Hippopotamus...so little resembleth an horse, that...in all, except the feet, it better makes out a swine. 1647 *SALTMARSH Spark.* *Glory* (1847) 127 God...would make out himself in an image in this Creation. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 117 It may be objected, That a wheel of manifold rims whil'd upon its axle-tree, would make out uneven bows of circles. 1784 *J. HARRY in Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 179 All the parts of objects exposed to the light...appear more made out and determined, than in parts in shadow. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 534 Its dumb show is very eloquent and impressive; its story is fully made out to the eye. 1862 *THOMAS Turner* I. 129 The foliage of the ash-trees in the foreground is not at all made out, but is washed in...with hardly any details. 1875 *TRIVETT Handbk. Piet. Art* (ed. 2) 194 Proceed to make out the two distant hills by putting in quick triangular touches. *Ibid.* That want is expressed by the words 'making out'. That is to say, you want additional facts, principally of form.

i. To establish by evidence, argument, or investigation; to demonstrate, prove. Also *collog.* esp. in *How do you make that out?* = By what process do you arrive at that conclusion? Also with clause as obj.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* i. ¶ 5 If it could be made out that Adam was buried near Damascus. 1660 *tr. Anyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* ii. iii. 179 They are...at a loss...to make out whence they learn't that God is powerful. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 13 What they only touch at, we shall endeavour to make out more at large. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. vi. § 36 (1817) 165 That in truth it was so, is made out by a variety of examples which the writings of Josephus furnish. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 144 How do these gentlemen make out their case? 1883 *Law Rep.* 10 Q. Bench Div. 597 A subordinate judge is liable to an action for slander, if malice is clearly made out. 1887 *L. CARROLL Game of Logic* iv. 93 'That lets me into a little fact about you, you know!' 'Why, bow do you make that out? You never heard me play the organ?' 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Oct. 419/2 It would be easy to make out a strong case for the contention.

j. To claim to have proved, or to try to prove (something to be true); to make to appear, to represent, pretend. With clause as obj., or with obj. and complement, or *inf.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 43 There is a Petition in some person's hands touching this business. They make it out that their right was in the time of Henry VI. 1832

Examiner 17/2 What, Sir, would you make me out a Radical? 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* iv. (1857) 65 Making him out...as such an Englishman as possible. 1861 *Mrs. H. WOOD East Lynne* iii. xiii. It seems they want to make out now that Dick never murdered Hallijohn. 1872 *BUTLER Erewhon* viii. 68, I certainly did not make myself out to be any better than I was. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xi. 177 She is not nearly so soft as she tries to make out. 1891 *Spectator* 30 May, Mr. Hutton was certainly careless as to figures, though not so careless as Dr. Abbott makes out. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xiv. 133, 'I was not thinking of that,' Ethne exclaimed, 'when I asked why we must wait. That makes me out most selfish.'

k. To find out the meaning of; to discover the drift of; to arrive at an understanding of; to interpret for oneself; to decipher, succeed in reading; +to understand or 'take' (an author) in a particular way (*obs.*); to understand the behaviour of (a person). Also (with clause or obj. and *inf.*), to discover, find out.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 277 By this Chronology are many Greeke authors to be understood; and this is Martinus Crusius to be made out, when [etc.]. 1688 *BOY in Final Cause Nat. Things* iv. 141 To suppose Him to have made such things for a particular end, which we cannot make out to be in any considerable measure worthy of his wisdom. 1709 *FELTON Dissert. Classics* (1718) 145 Your Antiquaries make out the most ancient Medals from a letter and some Pieces of Letters...with great Difficulty to be discerned upon the Face or Reverse. 1773 *GOLDSM. She Stoops to Conq.* iv. (Globe) 669/1, I would not lose the rest of it [sc. a letter] for a guinea. Here, mother, do you make it out. 1794 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts (which, from what I can make out from the Girl's imitations of them, much resembled the war-whoops of the Indians). 1859 *JEPSON Britany* iii. 35 He could not make out what the police wanted. 1863 *BAGEHOT Blog. Stud.* 208 To those who had an opportunity of accurately observing Sir George Lewis there was no difficulty in making him out. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 528 As far as it is possible to make out anything from the tangled mazes of history and legend. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) I. 193, I made out, as I thought, that he was a stranger with whom you were talking. 1883 *SIR N. LINCOLN in Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 727/1 They are clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail, as far as I can make out.

l. To discern or discover visually; to succeed in perceiving or identifying (something not easily visible). Also with clause as obj., and with obj. and *inf.* or complement. (Cf. 22.)

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1756) VI. 193, I always think when I see those badgerly virgins fad of a parrot, or a lap dog, that their imagination makes out husband and children in their animals. 1805 *SIR E. BERRY* 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 117 note, The ship that bore down to us I soon made out to be a Three-decker. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xi. At last he thought that he could make out a human figure lying at the bottom [of the pit]. 1872 *BLACK Adm. Phaeton* xxx. 406 Minute dots that you can't make out to be sheep. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxxi. 325 By the aid of a glass I was able to make out their lines and camp. 1891 *Temple Bar* Dec. 581 In the darkness he made out a shed by the path.

m. intr. To go, start, or sally forth; to get away, to escape. ? Now only *dial.*

1558 *PHAER Eekid* iv. (1573) L i j f, Set sailes aloft, make out with ores, in ships, in boats, in frames. 1583 *HAYES in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 692 Making out from this danger, we sounded one while seven fathome, then five fathome, then [etc.]...At last we recovered...in some despair, to sea roome enough. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* II. ii. v. 65 Seauen of my people with an obedient start, make out for him. 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgem.* i. ii. xviii. (1642) 240 'The Lion made out for his prey.' 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Luke ii. 20 A gracious soul no sooner hears where Christ is, but instantly makes out after him. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 153 Poor Abbott...rushes forth for the second time, and makes out as fast as he can for a third coffee-house. 1884 'R. BOLEROO' *Melb. Memor.* xxii. 157 The ruder portion of the herd 'made out' that way.

n. To extend in a particular direction or for a specified distance. (Cf. 73 b.) *rare.*

1743 *Pococke Descr. of East I.* 25 From the north end...the foot of the hill makes out to the river. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 198 At the N. W. end of San Nicolas heavy breakers make out 24 miles.

92. Make over. a. trans. To hand over (properly, by a formal agreement); to transfer the possession of (a thing) from oneself to another.

1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 178 When she doeth intend to occupie her money she will lett me knowe for to write to Robert Androver to make it over. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 13 The mercies that Christ hath purchased for their Children, and made over to them. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III. 270 Being persuaded to make it [a fortune] over to his son. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxi. 206 He made over the whole free kingdom of England to the Pope. 1883 *BLACK Polande* III. xlii. 249 It is all settled now, and the land made over to its rightful possessor. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 180 My prisoner had no sooner been made over to me than [etc.].

b. spec. 'To settle in the hands of trustees' (J.); also *absol.* *Obs.*

1650 *MAY Old Couple* iv. (1658) 33 All your widowers of Aldermen, that marry Lodges, of late, Make over their estates, and by that means, Retain the power to curbe their lordly husbands. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. l. 670 And Widows, who have try'd one Lover, Trust none again, 'till th'have made over. *Ibid.* 192

c. To remove from one place to another. *Obs.* 1713 *ADDISON Guard.* No. 127 ¶ 5 My wait...is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already made over to my neck.

d. To remake, refashion. Now only *U.S.*
 1693 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 59 Age and youth can never be made over or adjusted. Nothing but time can take away years or give them. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* xii. 11. 4 She made over all her bonnets and dresses. 1884 *LOWELL Democr.*, etc. (1887) 26 We have taken from Europe... the most turbulent of her people, and have made them over into good citizens. 1899 R. W. TRINE *In Tune with the Infinite* (1903) 50 That the entire human structure can be completely changed, made over, within a period of less than one year.

† 6. *intr.* = come over (COME 66 a). *Obs.*
 1488 *Pastor Lett.* III. 344 And they had not seyld not paste vp. leges but they aspiad a Frenchman, and the Frenchman made over to them.

† 93. *Make through. intr.* To go through. *Obs.*
 1606 *MARSTON Sophonisba* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 172 Then amaine Make through to Scipio; he yields safe abodes. 1628 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 42 I doubt not but that, if hell were betwixt you and Christ, as a river which ye behoved to cross ere you could come at Him, but ye would willingly put in your foot and make through to be at Him. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Make throw out*, to finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, 'He maid throw w^t his sermon after an unco pingle'.

† 94. *Make to. intr.* To set to work. *Sc. Obs.*
 1553 *WINZET Wks.* (1890) II. 4 Quhillis being done... makis he to without delay. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 91 First on the feildis mak schortly to. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxi. 12 How some I understude the cace, I maid me to frahand. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 36 (Jam.) Sundry other shires are making to.

† 95. *Make together. trans.* To compound.
 1535 *COVERDALE Ecclesi.* xlix. 1 When the Apothecary maketh many precious waxis, smellynge thinges together.
 98. *Make up. + a. trans.* To build, erect (a tower, city, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 275 Argus made vp a mekyll ship. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7060 And he couthe thurgh his sleight Do maken up a tour of height. c 1450 *Mertin* 39 Than commanded Vortiger the werkemen to make vp the toure the strengst that myght be devised. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xvi. 63 He fonde enneas... all occupied for to make vp the cytee of cartage.

† b. To build up (a bank, etc.) again where it has fallen away; to repair (an earthwork, fence, etc.) by filling up gaps. *Obs.*

1468 *Peddes Charters* etc. (1872) 158 Mychell of Forest sall mak vp hys sydd dyk fr his berno to the yett wythin viij dayes. 1553 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) II. 102 The worke... was begun to be made up agayn with breke. 1596 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 385 By the default of the... Cyte in not meaking up the... banks. 1895 T. WASHINGTON Jr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, That which was beaten down... the assiged made vp againe. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Tirks* (1621) 863 The Christians in the meane time made up their breaches with earth, [etc.] 1612 *BIBL. Ezek.* xlii. 5 Yee haue not gone vp into the gaps, neither made vp the hedge for the house of Israel.

c. To supply (deficiencies); to make complete.
 (a) To fill up what is wanting to; to supply the deficiencies of; to complete (a given number, quantity, period, etc.). + Also pass. *to be made up*, to be completed in form or growth.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholium*, II. (Arb.) 138 Now to know, what Author doth medle onelie with some one... member of eloquence, and who doth perfitie make vp the whole bodie. 1594 *HOOKER Eccles. Pol.* I. xiv. § 2 Before the full and complete measure of things necessary be made vp. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 5 Whatsoever to make vp the doctrine of mans saluation is added, as in supply of the scriptures vninsufficiency, we reiect it. 1579 *BEAUMONT Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 [He] passing that night in great distresse, the next day made vp his wicked and miserable end. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. i. 21 Sent before my time into this breathing world, scarce halfe made vp. 1611 *Cymb. iv.* II. 109 Being scarce made vp, I meane to man. 1612 *BACON Ess.* *Beauty* (Arb.) 212 For no youth can be comely, but by pardon, and considering the youth, as to make vp the comeliness. 1529 *MITTON Hymn Nativ.* xiii. And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1647 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 137 Lastly, I will make up the Decade with a meane person... Elizabeth Folks. 1651 *Life Father Serpi* (1676) 28 Not only from being verst, but consummate, and made up in all sorts of Learning. 1656 *COWLEY Davideis* I. Note 14 There are some Places in him [Virgil], which I dare almost swear have been made up... by the putid Officiousness of some Grammarians. 1793 *Regent Rambler* 47 Paper is thrown in to make up the weight. 1879 *CAVENISH's Carl Essays*, etc. 187 When people are asked to make up a rubber. 1893 J. PAVN *Myst. Midbridge* I. v. 84 He will make up our game of lawn tennis... there is always an awkward number. 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 575 They... decided to sell the cow in order to make up the rent. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* I. 234 'Twill make our numbers up.

(b) + To bring up to (a given number, expressed by numeral compl.) (*obs.*). Also, to raise (a sum) to a larger sum.

1619 J. COLE *Of Death* 193 His deceased children were alive still in heaven; and the ten more given him were made them up twenty. 1719 *De For. Crimen* (1840) II. vi. 124 At first, I distributed linen sufficient to make every one of them four shirts; and, at the Spaniard's request, afterwards made them up six. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 June 814/3 He makes up the income of his wife... to £2000 per annum.

(c) To make good, to compensate for (something that is wanting); to supply (a deficiency). Phrases, *to make up (lost) ground, leeway*.

1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Suppl.* To make vp that whiche lacketh. 1650 *INGELO Benth.* & *Ur.* I. (1652) 27 This he performed with such accurate Skill, that it made up whatsoever he wanted of Force. 1688 *BURNET Lett. Pres. St. Italy* 122 The Clergy... had neither learning nor vertue but made

up all Defects by a slavish Obsequiousness. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 What they have lost in Height they make up in Breadth. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* iv. What the conversation wanted in wit was made up in laughter. 1812 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* IV. lxxviii. 25 [The Almighty] never forgets us; it's all made up to us one time or the other. 1837 *Ord. & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 10 Recitations omitted may be made up with the assent of the Instructor, at any time within the term, in which they occur. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 397 Should the confessor order him to make up the injury done to the treasury? 1882 *EUSA LYALL Donovan* xlii. He had large arrears of sleep to make up. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 668/6 After getting a very indifferent start, she made up ground at the Bushes. 1890 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 10 May 279/2 The huntsman... is now rapidly making up lost ground.

(d) *intr.* To compensate for, alone for.
 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 Daphne... found her self obliged to acquire some Accomplishments to make up for the want of those Attractions. 1774 *FOOTE Cozzens* III. ii. (1778) 70 You may renew hostilities and make up for lost time, as soon as you are out of the house. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1835) 274 If we have been wanting in due consideration for him, we now trust to make up for it. 1859 *JERMON Brittany* II. 16 A lovely view made up to me for the sights and smells. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* v. 132 Southey made up in weight for what was wanting in measure. 1889 *MRS. E. KENNARD Lauding a Prize* I. xi. 191 She does not attempt to make up for lost ground.

d. *trans.* To fill up (an opening or gap); to stop up (a hole or passage); to shut or fasten up (a door, a house). Now chiefly *dial.*

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 435 Nayles and workmanship to make up the hole in the walle. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanius* I. ii. We must make up our eares 'gainst these assaults Of charming tongues. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1687) 21/2 Some say that the old channel was quite made up. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. iv. I made up the entrance, which till now I had left open. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* (1893) 334 The house is made up for the night, barred and bolted. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* *Make up*, (3) to repair, to close up. 'You mun mak yon gap up'. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.* 'The silt soon makes up the pipes'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Make up*, (1) To fasten up. To shut up. 1891 *Lanc. Times* XC. 395/4 The hind proceeded to make up the gap by placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land.

e. + To close up (a letter); to wrap up (an article); to put together (a parcel) of goods.

1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* IV. i. I bidd the boy that did conuey the letter, And, hauing perus'd it, made it vp againe. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/2 [Paper] to make up Soap in. 1823 *Examiner* 802/4, I was making up a parcel. 1832 *Ibid.* 617/4 Mails will be made up at the Post-office for... Lisbon every Tuesday. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B. x. 277* Making up his portmanteau for a voyage.

f. To put together, construct, compound.
 (a) To put together a substance or material into a particular form: the obj. being either the word denoting the substance or that denoting the form.

1530 *PALSGR.* 632/2 Nowe that I haue made up my cockes I will carye in as fast as I can. 1727 *ABBUTNOT Tables Ann. Coins* etc. 304 A Catapodium is a Medicine that is... most commonly made up in Pills. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 40 If proper care is taken in 'making up' the butter formed from cream slightly acescent. 1859 *Ibid.* XX. I. 45 The hay is sometimes made up into bundles. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 250 Some curious tricks of the trade are practised in making up false hair. *Ibid.* 254 The best coiffeurs... having a secret of making up a lady's head to last for three months.

(b) To make (a garment, etc.) by fitting and sewing pieces of material cut out for the purpose; also, to fit together (pieces of material) to form a garment, etc.; to make (cloth) into clothing.

1672 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 295 For making up y^e Sarcenet Curtain. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 69 [A tailor says] If I can't make up all the work I cut out, I shan't want Journey-men to help me. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/4 A wrought Gown stitich'd upon East-India Dimety... made up. 1783 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ.* France I. 284 A skeleton wire upon the head, such as we use to make up hats. 1789 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* x. Like meercers hand variety of stuff For such whose turn it was to be made up. 1855 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 268 Took the black silk... to Catchpool... that it might be made up. 1863 *EAST LYTON Ring of Amasis* vii. (1890) 135 Mother was making up some bandages for his hand. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xxx. 301 They pay twenty-five times as much for making up the dress as the cloth cost at first.

(c) *quasi-passive.* To admit of being made up.
 1861 *MRS. H. WOOD E. Lynne* II. vii. Her striped silk, turned, will make up as handsome as ever. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 682/2 It is a modest, unobtrusive stone, and makes up so well with diamonds, that [etc.].

(d) *trans.* To compound (a substance, medicine, etc.) of different ingredients; to mix (dough).
 1649 *CULPENTER (title) Physical Directory*; a Translation of the Dispensatory... imposed upon all the Apothecaries of England to make up their Medicines by. 1699 *EVERARD Actaria* 18 Omelets, made up with Cream. 1718 *Fraser's thinker* No. 97 ¶ 8, I make up my own Medicines. 1824 *Examiner* 101/ [Sb] is in the habit of making up medicines for the poor. 1829 *Ibid.* 389/2 The prescription was made up by Mr. Snow's assistant. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 3 A description of flour called 'cowens' used by the bakers for making up their dough. 1852 *MRS. STOWN Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 135 Rachel now took down a snowy moulding-board, and proceeded quietly to make up some biscuits. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* xi. I. 216 I'll give you a tonic. Make you up a bottle and send it to you.

(e) To get together, collect (a company, a sum of money); to furnish by contributions from different sources.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 40 Make up no fictitious numbers for the matter. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 12 To imbezell the treasure of the State, and so make vp Banks for private uses. 1691 *LOCKE Consid. Letter's Interest* (1692) 92 How will the Farmer be able to make up his Rent at Quarter Day? c 1718 *Penny Catech.* 158 The rise must make up his plun. 1837 *Penny Catech.* IX. 431/2 N. was this an expensive company made up for the new house; for all, or nearly, all of the performers... had belonged to the old one. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Night*, etc. It requires quick shooting and good walking to make up a handsome bag. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. II. 51/2 To contribute of their substance in order to make up a pass for Jeffreys. 1880 *GOLDW. SMITH Conyer* II. 22 Handicrafts... combined to make up a little income for him. 1890 *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* II. xxv. 59 We used to make up parties to read plays, each taking a part.

(f) *Printing.* To arrange into columns or pages.
 1771 *LUCKMOR Printing* 380 Having made up the Head of the first page, we cut it off by a rule. *Ibid.* The first page being made up to the length of the number of lines of which it is to consist. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Mech. Exer.* *Printing* 421 The compositor was required to make up his page as soon as it was composed.

(g) To put (coaches, etc.) together to form a train; also, to put (a train) together.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 372 The waggon... were made up into trains. 1889 *Scriber's Mag.* May 51/1 The train once made 'up', its progress... is comparatively simple.

(h) + Formerly, to lay and light (a fire). Now, to add fuel to (a fire already burning) so as to keep it at a proper 'height'.

1785 *MRS. FLETCHER in Wesley's Sermon*, lvii. Wks. (1717) IX. 28 The servant came in to make up the fire. 1821 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 93 The usual habit of bringing candles, and making up the fire, was certainly past. *Ibid.* II. 168 The daughter of the poor man under whose roof she was made up a fire in the wretched room assigned to her. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* liii. I made up the fire which was still burning. 1889 *MRS. OLIPHANT Fern Gentleman* II. x. 172, 'I might at least find a decent fire.' 'I'll make it up in a moment, Edward. A little wood will make it all right'.

g. To compose, compile.
 (a) To put together in due form; to compile, draw up (a list, document, etc.).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 297 (340) And day is set, the chartres up to make. 1552 *HULOET, Make vp. scribo.* 161 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. 1. 75 He makes up the File Of all the Gentry. 1662 *GRANT Bill of Mortality* 11 On Wednesday the general Account is made up, and Printed. 1885 *Ad. S. Vict.* c. 16. § 6 Every future valuation roll to be made up in any county. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 163/4 The averages of the season, made up to Saturday last.

(b) To compose (a book, sermon). *Obs. or dial.*
 1630 *USHER Lett.* (1680) 434 The History of Goutchalcus... which I am now making up. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To make up*... 4. To compose; as, 'The minister's thirg makin' up his sermon'.

(c) To concoct, invent, fabricate (a story, lie). Also, to compose (verses, etc.) impromptu; to improvise.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1847 *MARRYAT Childer. N. Fern* xiv. Well, the story was not badly made up. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lett. Hist. Eng.* iv. 28 People began to make up a history of the Britons. 1889 *MRS. H. L. CAMERON Lett. Wife* II. iv. 47 One can easily make up some plausible reason. 1891 *MRS. S. EDWARDS Ser. Princen* II. i. 14 He sang his verses as he made them up. 1891 *ST. JOHN Mary Invent.* 98, I made up a whole lot of new things to go into the story.

h. Said of component parts. (a) Of quantities, individuals: To form (a certain sum or total) either by themselves or with others. Now *rare*.

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 As mych lond more as I shall makuppe the valor of xj marc by year as the said londes in Watton. 1542-3 *Act 31 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. 12 As much of the two parties residue, as shall accomptable. And make vp a full third parte. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 207 That you three fooles, lackt iue foole, to make vp the messe. 1602 *MARSTON Aut. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1561/2. I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much digne that thou shold'st make up the full score. 1641 *BROWNE Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1733 III. 358 Cash; which added Unto your former Banck, makes up in all... Twelve thousand and odd pounds. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. v. § 12 Reckoning three Generations to make up a century. 1718 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. 321 These four gentlemen, and myself, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Partington... Mr. Lovelace, and myself, made up the company. 1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. II. 450 The sums... do not quite make up 100.

(b) To form the components of; to constitute, compose; to contribute to the formation of; to go to form or produce. *Freq. in passive to be made up* (of certain parts).

1529 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 48 Old caker of Roses Were thinly scattered, to make vp a shew. 1593-4 *2 Hen. VI.* I. 131 25 The Sands are numbered, that makes vp my life. 1631 Sir T. HEURNT *Trav.* 2 Men and manners, which make up a Library to themselves. 1660 *F. BROWNE tr. Le Planc's Trav.* 63 The River... is pleasant and large, and helps to make up a good haven. 1688 *BURNET Lett. Pitt.* I. 121 Italy 129, I have writ you a very loose sort of the Great of the 173 These are the People who make up the Great of the 1731 *SWIFT Lett. conc. Sacram.* *Tent. Misc.* 315 Soldiery. 1731 *SWIFT Lett. conc. Sacram.* *Tent. Misc.* 315 The Parties among us are made up on one side of Moderate Whigs, and on the other, of Presbyterians. 1771 *BRAYLEY Pass. Obel.* Wks. III. 107 An audience almost wholly made up of young persons. 1773 *AMISON Catal.* II. 48 He was all made up of Love and Charms. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par.*

Serm. (1837) I. xxi. 316 Soul and body make up one man. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 131 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1861 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 81 Ramsgate... is made up of narrow, steep, confused streets. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 756 The force was made up of men of all nations. 1889 *KATH. S. MACQUOID Roger Perron* 1. 122 Life is made up of tiny trifles. 1890 *Temple Bar* Feb. 166 All in short that goes to make up an Englishman's ideal of felicity.

1. To prepare.

† (a) To attire (a person) suitably for receiving guests, etc. *Obs.*

1602 *DEKKER Satirum* K. 4 b. Wat Terrill, th'art ill suited, ill made vp. In Sable collours. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* i. iv. The bravest, richest, and the properest, Man A. Taylor could make up. 1634 *Massinger Very Woman* 1. i. Ped. 'Morrow sister, Do I not come in seasonably? Al. Why good brother? *Pol.* Because you are not yet fully made up. Nor fit for visitation.

(b) (esp. *Theatr.*) To prepare (an actor) for the impersonation of a character by dressing him in an appropriate costume and disguising his features by means of false hair, cosmetics, etc. (chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*).

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iii. ix. ¶ 2, I made myself up, .. with the barber's aid, as a sort of middle man between Don Caesar and Gil Blas. *Ibid.* iv. vii. ¶ 5 Just as he had done making himself up [said of an old beau at his toilette]. 1844 *Puck* 30 (Farmer) My young ambition sadly I resign,—My mind and face made up for first old man. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 362 The General was very old, close upon eighty; but he was 'made up' to represent a gentleman of about forty. 1852 *Temple Bar* VI. 339 His face is marvellously 'made up'. 1891 *New Rev.* Aug. 176 They have no teeth; they have skins that would make a lemon look white. But the maid makes them up; and people say how handsome they are.

(c) *intr.* for *refl.*

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. Mr. Crumple... had... 'made up' for the part by arraying himself in a theatrical wig [etc.]. 1852 *Temple Bar* VI. 340 Mr. Sothorn 'makes up' so very daintily as to appear almost Jewish. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (ed. 4) II. ii. 28 He had 'made up' for the part of a distressed poet. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 591/2 When she went off with Paris, he had by magic arts made up as Menelaus, and she thought he was her husband.

(d) To arrange (the features) so as to produce a particular expression. To make up one's mouth: see MOUTH 5b. *Now U. S.*

1641 *Brome Jynall Crew* vi. 1, Make up your face quickly. [The person addressed has been weeping.] Here comes one of the Servants, I suppose. 1828-30 *WEBSTER s.v.* To assume a particular form of features; as, to make up a face; whence, to make up a lip, is to pout.

(e) To get (a horse, etc.) into good condition for selling; to fatten. Also *intr.* for *pass.* (Cf. *make off*, 89 c.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 203 He thoroughly understands (what is termed by dealers) making up a horse. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 217 All the lambs being made up for the butcher. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. i. 19 The majority... buy them as colts; when fit for the collar... make them up for the London brewers. 1867 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. III. ii. 533 If they [fowls] have been 'sent along' with Indian corn [etc.],... they will make up to nearly 2 lbs. heavier.

(f) To prepare, put in order (a bed) for a particular occasion. Also, to put (a room) in order; to 'do up' (? *local*).

1824 *Examiner* 459 [She] desired witness to make up the bed in her room. 1879 *Miss Yonge's Canoe* Ser. iv. xxxii. 166 She laid a couch made up for her on deck. 1889 *W. W. W. Bird* Dec. I. xiii. 178 We might... make you up a bed on the office floor. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CLXVI. 506/2 'Where have you made up Mr. Smith's room?' 'In the north wing, sir'. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 102 Esther said she would make up her room, and when that was done she insisted on helping her mother with the housework.

(g) To get up (linen). *rare.*

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 56/1 They can make up linen excellently.

(h) To bring (spirits) to a required degree of strength by adding water; to 'lower'.

1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 77 When you have made up your goods to the quantity and quality you intend. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philoz.* 89 To keep out of the Spirit the grosser Oil of the Faints; and instead of these, to make up, as they call it, to Proof, with pure distill'd or simple water. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.* s. v. *Making-up*. When it is necessary to make up waters lower than proof, they are generally cloudy.

j. To set out the items of (an account) in order; to add up and balance (an account).

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 32, I propose to make up my bylls clere, and send you the cōpyse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. i. 148 Yet I can make my Awdit vp, that [etc.]. 1729 J. ROGERS *19 Serm.* ii. (1733) 33 He was to make up his Accounts with his Lord. 1743 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 250 A Desk, at which sometimes Mr. Jonathan, makes up his running Accounts to Mr. Longman. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. viii. Who but an atheist could think of leaving the world without having first made up his account? 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 123 A farmer's accounts should be made up once a year. 1889 *MARY E. CARTER Mrs. Severn* i. 1. 27 Her husband... made up the tradesmen's books. 1894 J. ALAN *Commerc. Corresp.* 22 It is customary for the banker to make up, or balance, the current account at the end of each half-year.

k. To make up one's mind: to come to a decision or conclusion; often const. inf. or clause. Also (nonce-uses), to make up one's resolution, † a determination. Hence, with extended meaning,

to make up one's mind for, to, or to do (something): to be reconciled to the thought of, to be prepared for. † Also in *passive*: ? = 'to have one's mind made up' for.

1595 *SHAKS. John II.* i. 541, I know she is not for this match made vp. [Otherwise in modern editions.] 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1821 *Examiner* 363/1 In winter people make up their minds for the worst and go. 1830 *Ibid.* 663/2 The King has quite made up his mind to the loss of Belgium. 1847 *MARYAT Childr. M. Forest* xiv, Edward made up his resolution to join the army. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 107 He... had wisely made up his mind to what could no longer be avoided. 1859 *MILL Liberty v.* (1865) 62/2 If the government would make up its mind to require for every child a good education. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Ist.* iv. xvii. We had all quietly made up our minds to treat him like one of ourselves. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 189, I believe he made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

† (b) *absol.* ? To come to a decision' (Schmidt). 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 209 Pardon me, Royall Sir, Election makes not vp in such conditions.

l. To settle, arrange. (a) To arrange, settle (a marriage, etc.); to conclude (a treaty).

1562 *Child-Marr.* (1897) 75 Bie the consent of their frendes, who made vp the marriage betwix them. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 140 Be Blest For making vp this peace. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxviii. 384 Edward tried to make up a kind of peace between them. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Feb. 282 The best marriages are those which are made up by sympathetic and understanding friends.

(b) To settle (a dispute, etc.); to end (a quarrel) by reconciliation.

1699 T. BROWN *Erasm.* Collog. 67 What passes between two people is much easier made up, than when once it has taken Air. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 62 Mediators in making up Cases of Debate and Contention. 1773 *FOOTE Bankrupt* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 133 And now this difference is whole and compos'd, let me try if I can't make up the other. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi, Perhaps the feud may be made up without further fighting or difficulty. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 301 That two... gentlemen should be deputed to wait on Her Majesty and try to make matters up. 1890 *ROGERS Hist. Gleavings* Ser. ii. 230 He had made up his differences with Fox.

(c) *intr.* (also often to make it up). To be reconciled after a dispute; to become friends again.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 441 You bad made up with the Duke of York without his knowledge. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* 26 If I should be obliged to make up with him again, I shall think I am always doing myself a spite. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. v. I beseech you... that you will endeavour to make it up with my aunt. 1837 *THACKERAY Yellowplush* i. There we were, quarrelling and making up... by turns. 1887 *Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS Dainties Bargain* II. xviii. 232 We've kissed and made it up again. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* xix. 288 We... had quarrelled and made up.

m. To make the fortune of, enrich. *dial.*

1785 *Scotland's Glory & Shame* ii. 53 He'll make you up for ever. 1829 *HOOGE Sheph. Cal.* vii. 1290 Your master will soon be sic a rich man now, that we'll be made up.

n. *intr.* (a) To advance in a certain direction; now only in to make up to, to draw near to, approach.

Also *occas.* of the tide: To flow up a river (cf. 72).

1595 *SHAKS. John II.* ii. 5 Philip make vp. 1596 *Edw. III.* iv. vii. 31 Make up to me more with me; the twentieth part Of those that live, are men into to quail the feeble handfull on the adverse part. 1611 *Heywood Gold. Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 75 Let's make up to his rescue. 1622 *FLETCHER Span. Cur.* i. i. There I would follow you as a guide to honour, Though all the horrors of the Warre made up To stop my passage. 1632 *MASSINGER Mahd of Hon.* iv. i. Hell, stoppe their bawling throats; againe! make up And cudgel them into jelly. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 38 He espied two Men come tumbling over the Wall... and they made up a pace to him. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 104 With intent to have endeavour'd to make up into the latitude of 50 or 60°. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. viii. ¶ 9 Impatient to know... he made up to me immediately. 1855 *COSTELLO Stor. Screen* 97, I saw her make up to the lady I have described. 1898 *Daily News* 25 March 8/3 There was very little water in the river as the tide was only just beginning to make up.

(b) To make up to (fig.): to make advances to (a person); to pay court or make love to.

1782 D. WILLIAMS *tr. Voltaire's Dram.* Wks. II. 25 She ogles me still, or I'm mistaken; I'll e'en make up to her. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vi. i. ¶ 2 They made up to don Caesar or his son at once, without currying my favour as the channel of all good graces. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. 22 Tom's making up to the widow. 1848 *THACKERAY Pan. Fair* xii, Young Bullock... who had been making up to Miss Maria the last two seasons. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B. I.* 8, I have it by all accounts that Mr. Henry was more made up to from that hour.

667 Key to phrases, etc.

Uses of *passive* 3, 3 b, 3 c, 4; (= *L. fieri*) 9 c, 48 f, 49 d, c; *refl.* (with *for* or *int.*) 34 a, 35; *intrans.* (of the weather) 8 b; (ii) *maksa* *Sc.* 25; *intr.* (=compose poetry) 5 b, (=go) 35 b; see also 69-74.

What make you here? 58; what do you make of? 720. † Make or mar, make or break 46 b; make or mend 1 c; middle or make with 71. † Proverbs and proverbial phrases occur in senses 1 d, 10 a, 24, 53 c.

Make account of 19 b; acquainted 48 b; m adog; m after 75; m again 83; m against 76; m the agreeable 67; m alms 57 a; m amends 61; m an army 57 b; m as if, as though 70; m an ass of oneself 18; m assent 61; m at 77; m away 80; m away with 85; m a bag 15 c; m a bargain 57 d; m battle 57 b; m one's beard 40; m a beast of oneself 18; m a bed 36; m believe 53 c; m the best of 18; m bold 60; m a book 5, 15 d; m a (or one's) bow 57 c; m a business of 18; m (it) one's business 49 c; m a campaign 57 b; m capital

out of 29; m (=score with) a card 30; m the cards 43; m care 62; m a case 19 d; m the chalice 42; m a child 17; m a circuit 57 f; m coffee 2 b; m a coil, a commotion 9; m one's Communion 57 c; m one's compliments 61; m (one's) confession 57 e; m conscience 19 a; m a contract 57 d; m a corner (in) 9; m count of 19 b; m one's course 57 f; m a covenant 57 d; m it coy 68 b; m a decision 61 c; m a difference 10, 19 a; m (=eat) a dinner 60; m (=train) a dog 45; m dole 62; m (=shut) a door 37; m (no) doubt 19 a; m down 86; m an effort 63; m English 48; m esteem, estimation (of) 19 b; m even 48; m an example of 18; m an excursion 57 f; m an exhibition of oneself 18; m an expedition 57 f; m expense 64, one's expenses 64 b; m a face (at) 57 c; m fast 48; m a fault 57 a; m fealty 61; m a feast 14; m felt 48 b; m (a) fight 57 b; m a fire 61; m (=prepare) fish 39; m a fool of 18; m for 25, 25 b, 78; m force (at) 63; m (some) 87; m a fortune 29; m free 69; m friends 13 c; m (something) from 2; m (=bring forth) fruit 16; m fun, a fuss, game 9; m games 12 b; m a garden 7; m glad 69; m gladness, glee 62; m good 48; m it goodly 68 b; m a hash of 28 e; m (=train) a hawk 45; m hay 38; m head 61 b; m a head 15 a; m head or tail of 20; m beard 48 b; m hence 33; m a hole 8; m homage 61; m horns 57 c; m (=train) a horse 45; m it bot 48; m (long) hours 66; m a House 15 b; m an impression 9; m in 88; m in one's way 48 c; m (=give) an instance 61; m (something) into 50, 50 b; m it (=cause it to be so) 10 b; m it one's boast, business, etc. 49; m (=coy, etc.) 68, 68 b; m it so 51 e; m a journey 57 f; m joy 62; m a judgment 19 a, 61 c; m known 48 b; m labour 63; m Latin 5 c; m a law 12; m a leg 57 c; m a lie 57 a; m light of 21; m like (=look like) 73 a; m little of 18 d, 21; m things lively 48; m a living 29; m loss 64; m love 61; m a mark 8; m a marriage 57 d; m (=arrange) a match 12 b; m (no) matter 25; m a meal 60; m (=prepare) meat 2 b; m melody 8; m memory 57 h; m mercy 57 a; m merryment 62; m merry 69; m a mess of 18 e; m mind 57 h; m minstrelsy 8; m a miracle 57 a; m mirth 62; m (a) much (of) 62 b; m money 29; m the most of 18 d; m much of 18 d, 21; m a middle of 18 e; m a name (for oneself) 29; m (it) nice 68 b, 69; m a noise, a note 8; m nothing of 18 d, 21; m nothing to do (=not to besitate) 51 c; m (=give) notice 61; m (an) obeisance 57 c; m... of 1 b, 2, 4, 4 b, 18; (=esteem) 21 b; m... of it 18 c; m off 89; m on 90; m one (of) 26; m an oration 57 g; m an order, ordinance 12; m out 91; m... out of 1 b, 2, 18; m out of the way 33; m over 94; m a pace 57 f; m pain 63; m a park 7; m a passage 57 f; m peace 9 c; m penance 57 c; m place 9 d; m a practice of 18; m a profit 29; m a progress 57 f; m it proud, content 68 b; m question 19 a; m (=propound) a question 61; m a quorum 15 b; m (=impose) a rate 12; m ready 48, 48 d; m (=give) a reason 61; m reckoning, regard of 19 b; m (an) reputation 29; m return (=come back) 57 f; m a road 7; m room 9 d; m a row 9; m a rule 12; m runs 30 b; m the sacrament 57 e; m sail 44; m a salama 57 b; m satisfaction 61; m oneself scarce 48 e; m a score 30 b; m scorn (of) 62 b; m scruple 19 a; m a sensation 9; m sense of 20; m a sermon 57 g; m shipwreck 64; m short 48 d; m slight of 21; m something of 18 d; m sorrow 62; m one's soul 47; m a sound 8; m a speech 57 h; m sport 9; m a step 57 f; m a stir 9; m store of (=value highly) 19 b; m (it) stout, strange 68 b, 69; m sure 48, 48 d; m the tackling 44; m tea 2 b; m that... (=bring it about that) 52, (=show or allege that) 56 b; m through 93; m timber 31, 41; m (good, short, etc.) time 66; m a title 19 d; m to (pref.) 79, (adv.) 94; m (=bring or reduce) to a condition 33; m (one) to (the) 48, 49 c; m (=attempt) to do 34 b; m together 95; m (to) or tail of 20; m it tough 68 b; m a tour 57 f; m towards 35 b; m a trade of 18; m a trick 30; m a trip 57 f; m understood 48; m unready 48; m unto 80; m up 56; m upon 81; m urine 16 b; m verses 5; m void 48; m a voyage 57 f; m war 57 b; m it warm 48; m (=give) warning 61; m waste 48; m water 16 b, 31; m way 90; m one's way 57 f; m weight 31; m a will 5 d; m with 82, 71; m... with 1 b, 2; m a wonder 10; m wood 31, 41; m work 10; m a wound 8; m wreck 64.

For many other phrases, with nouns expressing the action of a verb, see the lists in 59 and 59 b.

† Make, v. 2. *Obs.* Also 6 Sc. *maik*. [f. MAKE 56.]

trans. and intr. To mate, pair, match.

1483 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue... my flat pece enched to make with salt seler of sylver. 1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. Pro. 53 The snaw quites do oft to the gray mail will. 1522 *Alundus et Infans* (Manly) 262 So fell a fyghter in felde was there neuer yfounde. To me no man is makyde.

Make: see MAWK, MEAK, MEEK.

Make, the stem of MAKE v. 1 in combination,

chiefly with a sb. as the second element, occas. with an adj. or adv., as in the following (chiefly nonce-uses): † make-braser [? cf. BRACE v. 2], † one who domineers or blusters; † make-debate = MAKE-

BATE; make-faith *nonce-ud*, something that serves for faith; make-falcon = MAKE-HAWK; † make-

fire, an incendiary; † make-fray, a raiser of

quarrels; † make-God a., applied as a derisive

term to Romish priests; † make-king = KING-

MAKER; † make-law a., law-giving; † make-

mirth = MAKE-SPORT; make-play = MAKE-SPORT;

make-queen, a queen-maker; make-rime, a

phrase introduced merely for the sake of rime;

make-shame a., causing shame; † make-strife

= MAKEBATE; make-talk, something said for the

mere sake of talking; make-wages (see quot.);

make-way, an event which leads up to another.

c 1513 *Coke Lorell's B.* 11 Summowers, yll thinkers, and

* make brasers. 1741 *RICHARDSON Fam. Lett.* iv. (ed. 7) 63

The busy Whisperings of officious *Make-debaters. 1825

Colebridge Add. Refl. (1828) I. 375 Thousands of sober, and

in their way pious, Christians will echo the words, and

adopt the doctrine for their *make-faith. 1575 *TURNER*

Faulconrie 160 By... calling of them to the lawre with other

*make Falcons, that is to say, a cast at once, to the end they

may acustom and aquaint themselves one with another.

1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 179 The severall confession

of every one of these *make flyers [L. incendiarii]. 1593

the laif Playis heir ther pageant, syne gois to graif. *Ibid.* liii. 22 Than can in Dunbar the Mackar [v. r. maker]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 42/2 Owen Odewhee, a preacher, and a maker in Irish. 1581 SIONEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdom, we Englishmen have mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1756-82 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* II. 98 Here all is in life and motion; here we behold the true Poet or Maker. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iii. 27 'You find your pleasure in reading divine poetry,' said the Maker softly. 1878 GROSART *Introd. H. More's Poems* 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

† 6. Cards. (See quot. 1754.) *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 74/2 You'd rather hold—two aces and a maker. 1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Ref. Card-playing* 14 (Bras) Here the Power of the Knave is so great, that he is usually called a Maker. The Meaning is, that, whatever Company he comes into, he is enabled to make himself one of them. He is a Queen, with Queens; a King, with Kings; and an Ace, with Aces.

7. 'The person who signs a promissory note' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

8. With an adv.: maker-up, one who 'makes up' in various senses (esp. in technical use).

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 12 Thou shalt be called the maker up of hedges. 1846 TRENCH *Afric.* xxix. (1862) 412 A maker-up of the narrative from later and insecure traditions. 1884 W. S. B. McCLAREN *Spinning Woolen & Worsted* 64 One or two men, called 'makers-up,' are employed for each box to keep drawing the wool through their hands, making it into a kind of 'lap.' 1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/4 Wanted, overseer, in country printing office. . . Good maker-up. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss. s.v.* After the bodies and parts of Britannia metal goods have been shaped, the maker-up puts them together.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Ma-keress**, a female maker of something (in comb. *brick-makeress*); **Ma-ker'ship**, the office of a maker or creator.

1857 *Household Words* xvi. 411/2 Brick-makers and brick-makeresses jolting up and down on planks. 1853 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 We should much like to know, whether the Magian sage [Zoroaster] seems to have had any idea of make-ready from a material cause.

Make-ready. [f. *phr.* to make ready (see READY a, III).]

1. = READY c. 2.

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* ii. The captain... brought his men to the 'make ready,' and they were about to present.

2. *Printing*. (U. S.) The operation of 'making ready' (see READY a, 15 b); the result thereby obtained; the sheet on which the overlays are pasted for printing a particular form of type.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 25 June 105/1 It is a safe rule to keep the make-ready of every type job until the job has been distributed.

Makerell (e, obs. form of MACKEREL.

Makeshift (mā'k-shift). [f. *phr.* to make shift (see SHIFT sb.).]

† 1. One who is given to making shifts; a shift-y person, a rogue. *Obs.*

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Exposit.* B bb iiij, Not linge after came thither a makeshifte, with two men wayting on hym, . . . bragging that he was a profounde physician. 1573 *Vusser Flur.* (1578) 43 At night it shined, out rugged flew make-shift, with booke and with line. 1598 BARKER *Theor. Warres* i. 1. 7 The subtilt make-shift, is preferred before the silent man. 1602 F. HERRING *Anatomies* 23 The Colledge is now become the Common Inne of Make-shifts and Impostors. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* ii. 1, [He] whom but last day he proclaimed rioter, penurious make-shift, despised hrobel-master.

2. That with which one makes shift; a temporary substitute of an inferior kind. (Cf. B. 2.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 408 Jurisprudential law is the miserable makeshift of inexperienced ages. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Roast Pig*. The cottage was a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xlii. 153 Goldsmith continued to consider literature a mere makeshift. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Sci.* I. 1. 27 They hated patchwork, and makeshifts. 1899 BARNES-GOULD *Bk. of West* i. xlii. 230 The Maypole is a makeshift for an actual tree.

3. The action of making shift.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Oct. There is, . . . so much clever make-shift to be accomplished that [etc.].

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† 1. Of persons: Shift-y, roguish. *Obs.*

1502 GREENE (*title*) *Grantsworth of Witte*: bought with a million of Repentance: Describing the Folly of Youth, the falshood of Make-shift Flatterers.

2. With which one makes shift; serving as a temporary and inferior substitute.

1693 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* x. *ad init.* A makeshift slovenly construction. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 44, I readily grant, that these make-shift Pleasures fall short . . . of mutual Delight. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. v. 5 After our make-shift dinner . . . I will treat you with a couple of bottles. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. iii. With . . . everything make-shift about us, . . . what was the use of my being anything?

b. *transf.* Characterized by makeshifts.

1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Capt. Jackson*. Your honest aims at grandeur, your makeshift efforts of magnificence. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi. How will Margaret bear our makeshift poverty after the thorough comfort and luxury in Harley Street? 1889 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 333 Patched and repaired in a happy makeshift way.

Hence **Ma-ke-shiftiness**, the condition of being a makeshift; **Ma-ke-shift-y a.**, of the nature of or characterized by makeshift; whence **Ma-ke-shifti-ness**.

1858 LADY CANNING in *Haré Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 422 The hospitals at Allahabad are rather make-shift-y. 1866 Q. Rev. July 224 The make-shift-y and hap-hazard looseness with which some 80,000 black semi-barbarians were . . . admitted to the full civil rights of English citizens. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 267 Partly through laziness and make-shiftiness. . . I never opened the midmost wall, though it considerably fretted me. 1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 346/1 He hated . . . the make-shiftiness of poverty.

† **Make-sport**. *Obs.* [See MAKE v. 1. 9.] One who or something which provides sport for others; hence, a laughing-stock.

1617 SKEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. ii. § 12. 381 To adventure himself among the Danish Host, as a base Minstrel and contemptible Make-sport. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* iii. 1, My patience . . . must be your make-sport now. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iii. xlii. Let not mirth be thy profession, lest thou become a Make-sport. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 455 Being made the make-sport in all plays for a coward.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Providing sport; mocking. 1582 STANYURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 41 Let make sport Bacchus [L. *lettine Bacchus dantor*], be present. 1600 T. VEEKES *Madrigrals* of 5 & 6 Parts ix. C.1. The make sport Cuckoo, and the Quail. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 11 No . . . mad pranks played by any toyish or make-sport duels in the vault.

Make-up. [f. *phr.* make up (see MAKE v. 1. 96).]

1. The manner in which something is made up, put together, or composed; composition, constitution.

1821 *Examiner* 708/1 Some national distinctions in the make-up of French and English minds. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Something in the pattern or make-up of their clothes. 1891 *Field* 5 Dec. 865/3 Our Cambridge correspondent describes the practice . . . and gives the make up of the crews. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* i. 169 There may be an inherited defect in the 'make-up' of one particular tissue.

2. Chiefly *Theatr.* An appearance of face, dress, etc. assumed in order to impersonate a character.

1858 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1888) II. 61 The Zouaves, with their wondrous make-ups as women. 1864 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Mar. (1880) II. 177 Add to this a perfectly picturesque and romantic 'make up' . . . and you have the leading virtues of the impersonation. 1872 *Punch* 19 Oct. 163/1 His make-up was admirable, his playing of the first and last act well-nigh faultless. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of man* iii. 6r In her make-up she studiously affected . . . the vigour and strength of middle life.

b. *concr.* Cosmetics, paint, etc. used by actors in making up.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 78 The whole tribe of Cosmetics, curtly designated in theatrical parlance as 'make-up.' 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 2/1 I . . . asked for a towel and soap to wash my make-up off.

c. Style of costume, get-up. *rare.*

1893 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The moral cross-country make-up indulged in for the Spa promenade.

3. *Printing*. The process of making up type into columns or pages; the matter so made up. Also, an editor's selection of articles to form a number of a periodical.

1852 SNOELEY *L. Arundel* xv. That is the 'make-up,' as we call it, of the third and fourth sheets of the Magazine. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/5 Compositor (Society) seeks situation. All-round jobbing, posters, make up, etc.

4. A made-up story; an invention or fiction.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iv. (1886) 167 The whole story is one of the most singular make-ups that ever attained universal credence. 1877 *Spencer's Sermon* XXIII. 101 Have you undergone a great transformation? The necessity for it is no make-up of mine, remember.

5. A compensation. *rare.*

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vi. 309 He was taken into diplomatic service by Harley, as a make-up, for his forced neglect of his pamphleteer while confined in Newgate.

6. *attrib.* in the theatrical use, as (sense 2) **make-up man**, room, (sense 2 b) **make-up box**, *tray*.

1835 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 93 A 'make-up' box, a dressing-case, writing-case, etc., made a pretty big pile. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 3/1 On it are placed candles, a looking-glass, a 'make up' tray [etc.]. 1896 *Living Topics Mag.* (N. Y.) Jan. 105 The best stage manager in England, as well as the best make-up man and character delineator. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 Some curious illustrations are derived from the 'make-up room'.

Make-weight, makeweight (mā'k-wēit).

[See MAKE v. 1. 23.]

1. A comparatively small quantity added to make up a certain weight; *spec.* a small candle. (See *carly* quot.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Putta*. In the North a Puttock-candle is the least in the pound, put in to make weight, call'd, in Kent a make-weight. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 56 Dire Want of . . . cheerful Candle (save the Make-Weight's Gleam Happily remaining). 1877 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.* *Make-weight*, a small candle thrown in to complete the pound. N. 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 261 A large part of our shipping would thus have to leave our ports half empty, or in ballast, unless there were some makeweight or natural supply of bulky cargo as back carriage.

transf. 1875 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Make weight*, a small candle, a term applied to a little slender man.

2. *fig.* A person or thing of insignificant value thrown in to make up a deficiency or fill a gap.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 33 By her dependence on Britain she [America] is made the make-weight in the scale of British politics. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 418 The mines . . . are now thrown in as a make-weight in the scale. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. 721 She praised me

up to the skies, and held all the actresses in Madrid as mere makeweights in the scale. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 Those semi-pagan Christians who regarded revelation as a mere make-weight to their boasted religion of nature. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xix. The colonel was in conversation with somebody, who appeared to be a make-weight, and was not introduced at all. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 43. 284 An incestuous passion brought forward as the make-weight of a plot, to eke out a fifth act. 1864 PUSEY *Lett. Daniel* vi. 393, I cannot . . . use Divine authority as a makeweight to human proof.

3. A counterbalancing weight, counterpoise.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 108 His devotion to the principles of pure despotism, renders him unaffectionate to our governments. His fear of England makes him value us as a make weight. 1855 KINGSLEY *Weston*. *Ho!* xxviii, 'But the prize?' 'Ah! that was small make-weight to our disasters, after all.' 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* 14, *Cath. React.* II. xi. 307 Perhaps it may be argued that the fulsome promises on which those miserable vassals found their hopes, are make-weights for such miseries.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Serving as a make-weight.

1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 98 The glimmering light Of make-weight candle. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 248 It is no custom of Shakespeare's to give us merely makeweight epithets. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* xl. 219 Men . . . admit of no makeweight, or merely ornamental dishes.

Maki (mā'ki, mē'ki). [*repr.* Malagasy 'maka, a species of lemur' (Richardson *Malag. Dict.* 1885).] The French name of the LEMUR, formerly current in English. (Cf. MACACO 2.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 160 The maki kind in some measure seems to unite the fox and the monkey. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The catia, or ring-tailed maki, inhabits Madagascar and the neighbouring isles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 419/1 The Makis, or Macaues, properly so called, Lemur.

Makiere, obs. form of MAKER.

Makin, makinboy: see MACKENBOY.

Making (mā'king), *vbl. sb.* 1] [*OE.* *macung*, f. *macian*: see MAKE v. 1 and -ING 1.]

1. The action of MAKE v. 1 in its various senses; fabrication, production, preparation; institution, appointment; doing, performance (of a specified action); conversion into, causing to become something; etc. (See the vb.) Also occas. the process of being made.

a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 Purh þes macunge, . . . se eorl Roiber . . . his land mid unfriðe gesohte. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 1551 Quen 3a fele yeier ar wroken oute . . . þe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to þe state. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. iii. 62, I shal . . . Woves do whitten and wyndowes glasen. Do peynten and putraye and paye for þe makynge. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxvii. We be beholde to love lha moche for oure makynge but more for our aynenge. 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 254/1 Sith the tymes of makynge of the seid Acts of Attenders. 1529 RASTELL *Pastime of People* (1821) 148 The makynge of Westmyster halle. 1553 CRANMER *Lett. to Q. Mary* in Coverdale *Lett. Martvrs* (1564) i. 11 If any meanes it hadd here in me to have lletted the makynge of that will 1578 LYTE *Doctore* i. vii. 23 Of this herbe they make Axen, which is used for the making of glasses. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 To motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1625 *HART Anat.* Ur. ii. 1. 55 Whether the vrine were thinne at the first making or not. 1662 STRLING *Orig. Saer.* iii. iv. § 5 Many causes concurred to the making of this Deluge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 113. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 239 Most Counties in England afford Earth for the making of Bricks. a 1712 BURNER *Truan* (1714) 1. 320 They sell . . . up for a maki, that the making of a Stadtholder was the giving up their liberty. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 52, I think she was cut out for a Gentlewoman, but she was spoilt'd in the making. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Anussem* 29 Whitening and plaister of Paris, . . . whiten the flour, and contribute to its adhesion in making. 1828 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 345 In the making of the purchases. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 203 Since the making of the world. 1875 F. GUTHRIE *Magn. & Electr.* § 236 If it be desired to get a still more nimble making and breaking of the circuit. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 138/1 The making of the Codicil. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/4 There was a general move up in all the ranks of the force, accompanied by the 'making' of several engineers.

b. Often used gerundially as the second member of an objective combination, as *biscuit*, *carpet*, *debate*, *gift*, *ice*, *imposition*, *war-making*, etc. See also BOOK-MAKING, HAT-MAKING, etc.

c 1400 *Land Troy-Bk.* 3113 In sorwe and dele-makynge Lenges non honour. *Ibid.* 14538 With-outte any debate-makynge. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* (Rolls) II. 552 With this trust thei helden hem content and paid in her 3ifte making. 1453 L. O. BERNERS *Frois.* I. clv. 187 Such as were at the imposition makynge. 1550 DAUS *Ur. Steidman's Comm.* 1168. They take in hande also an other peace making. 1614 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 142 Their Apotheosis, or god-making Ceremony. 1758 GROSSE *Sent. Journ.*, *Montivul* iii. His talents of drum-beating and spatterdash-making. 1863 TRIVELIAN *Cromwel. Wallink* (1866) 182 An early effort of the Public Works Department in the canal-making line. 1880 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1890) II. 5 The art of Carpet-making is dead, or dying fast. 1891 T. HARVEY *Yess xxix*, At skimmings, at butter-makings, at cheese-makings.

c. Qualified by a possessive, in *phr.* of (so-and-so's) *making*=made by (so and so). In predicative use sometimes with omission of *of*.

1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* x. liii. 519, I lving Hernemance . . . am slayn . . . thur 20 knyghtes. . . on myn own bryngynge vp and of myn owne makynge. 1500 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 55 and of myn owne makynge. 1520-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 55 and of myn owne makynge. 1525-25 FRITH *Disput.* His creature of his awin makynge. 1525-25 FRITH *Disput.* Purgat. To Rdr. c 1533 A iv b, I have sent you such bokes as you wrote for, and one moo of Rastels makinge. 1612

Bible Transl. Pref. 13 [They] doe either make new Translations themselves, or follow new ones of other mens making. a 1634 *Selous Table*. (Arb.) 33 The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own making. 1676 LANCY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 'Twas a match of his friends and not his own making. a 1700 DRYDEN *Chyrras & Myrrha* 52 Man a Slave of his own making lives. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 p. 3 The Statuary, who fell in Love with the Image of his own making. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 206 A poet of Nature's own making. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maulmian* III. xvii. (183) The marriage was not of her making.

d. (To be) in making, a-making, now usually to be making: (to be) in course of being made.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* (1869) 19 All manere of fardelles maad and in making. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cviii. 190 That bishop had in london a fayre tourne in makinge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Mace*. i. 23 All the prestes prayed, while the sacrifice was a makinge. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 34 The Feast is sold That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a making. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37904 Corn or Grain making into Malt. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 171 Provisions of arms were making beyond the sea. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 177 This gentleman... informed her of the use that was making of her letters. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 54 Those changes, which are either making, or contemplated. 1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 22 This ancient place... is watered by the River Soar... now making navigable. 1816 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 341 The hay was making under the trees. 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Th. Gravel* II. 381 When the South-Western Railway was in making. 1891 *Graphic* 31 Oct. 526/3 That good prices are making for English cheese argues good quality.

e. In the making: used adjectively (in imitation of Milton) to designate something as existing in an undeveloped state.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iv. His opinion... may be our virtue in the making. 1879 MAUSVELL *Pathol. Mind* vi. 282 Evil is good in the making as vice is virtue in the making. 1889 D. HANNAV *Capt. Marryat* vi. 99 Unless the [newspaper] correspondent has seen history in the making. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Nov. 1892/3 It is a great soul in the making.

2. spec. in technical uses: The training or bringing to the required condition (of an animal); the preparation (of hay); the curing (of fish).

1330 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 He tawhte men... the makinge Of Oxen, and of hors the same. 1523 FIRZHEU *Ilust.* 23 A man myne speke of makinge of hey, and gettye of corne, but god disposeth and ordreth all thyng. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 12 Forget not all this tyme of her making... to walke round about her, using your voice, and giving her many bits with your hand. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xviii. 14 The curing, or as it is called, the making of the fish. 1893 *Field* 17 June 904/3 The light swath is converted from grass to hay in a few hours without any 'making'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 21 July 3/1 Ponies that only require 'making' in order to become valuable.

3. Poetical composition; poetizing, versifying. Also pl. = poetical composition, poems. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 123 For his makinge I will no mede bot gude prayers when 3e it rede. c 1374 CHAUSSER *Troilus* v. 1789 Bot litel bok no makinge how nenyue Bot subgit he to alle poesy. c 1375 *Al Pains Hell* 532 in O. E. *Misc.* 222 Meruel 3e not of his makinge. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 16 how medest he with makynge and myghte go sey bi souter. c 1430 LYDG. *Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128. I the refreyn tooke, Of hym that was in makinge soverayne, My maister Chaucier. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. To Rdr. *v. Flim flames, and gue gawes... are sone rapte up thenne are those which be lettered and Clarly makynge. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xix. (Arb.) 247 A noble gentleman and much delighted in vulgar making. 1614 J. DAVIES *Elegie* 19 (Grosart) For, fro thy Makynge, milke, and nelli, floues To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts soot-meats.

4. Testamentary disposition. [= MDu. *makinge*.] Obs.

1621 in *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* (MS.) 22/12, I charge myne executors that the same [money] be payed according to my makinge.

5. Advancement, success. Obs. exc. in phr. To be the making of: to be what ensures the success of (a person or thing).

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 731 A man to be preferred to honour Of fee or office to his grete makinge. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 124 Your good and discret answer may be my making. 1622 MANNE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 215 The [women] are the making or the marrying of their house. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) II. 31 A lucky Repartee hit upon by Chance may be the making of a Man. 1749 FIRLING *Tom Jones* VII. xi. The fine gentleman... who does so much honour to his family and is to be the making of it. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xi. (1876) 324 A wife may be the making or the unmaking of the best of men.

6. The way in which a thing is made; style of construction; conformation, form, shape, build, 'make'. Obs.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xiv. 193 Per-fere meruaille me for man, as in makinge, Is most yliche be in wit and in werkes, Whil [etc.]. 1393 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 763 Congres and Elys ben lyke to serpentes in makinge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9774. I... am feibler be fer ben fe prins. Both of myght, & of making, & of mayn sirenkith. 1465 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The same dore and wyndowes shalbe lyke of strenght and makinge of the dore and wyndowes of the newer newe scowes. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 323 A newe meicloth of Lankeshire making. 1523 FITZGER. *Hust.* 2 There be ploves of dyers makynge in dyers countreys. 1534 MORE *On Passion Wks.* 1304/1 That oymntment truly made was veri costly: by which was the cause that the true making was lesse v-ced. 1599 HAKLUYT *Foy.* II. i. 103 In colour, eating, and making lyke a Makarell. 1643 SIMLEY

Sisters v. i. (1652) 49, I see the greatest men are flesh And blood, our souls are much upon a making. 1656 HEVLIN *Surr. France* 54 There are erected... [nine] handsome Crosses of stone; all of a making. 1660 Act 12 *Chas.* II. c. 4. Sched. s.v. *Buchmans*, *Buckrams* of French making. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 263 Another sort of insect of a making much like a Spider. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 45 A general and particular Description, Making, and Use of all the... Instruments.

7. With reference to a literary production; in quotes. = version, edition. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., Masloch, that Ebrues Parabis, the comun making [St. Jerome *epistola editio*] Proverbis clepeth. 1482 CAXTON *Higden's Polychron.* Prohemie, Polychronicon... emprinted & sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embellished for tholde makinge.

8. Of persons: Bodily form or appearance; build, 'make'. Obs.

c 1430 *Generydes* 4555 By his making He is ful like to my derling. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 355/1 Some... esteemed him a man for making well proportioned. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 22 Stigmatically in making worse in minde. 1609 HOLLAN *Amn. Marcell.* 282 Bigge he was of making, and withall verie tall. c 1640 *Lovely North. Lasse* III. in *Child Ballads* IV. 208/2, I was so greatly taken with his speech, and with his comely making.

9. Mental or moral character; = MAKE sb. 2 3.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 120 William earl of Pembroke was next, a man of another mould and making.

7. coner. Something that has been made; + a created thing, creature (obs.); a product of manufacture. Also, the quantity made at one time.

1340 Ayeob. 92 Pet pet body of man is be meste poure makinge... and be spirit of man... ys... be meste scepe pet may by. 1645 *Shetland Witeh Trial* in *Hibbert Descr. Shetl. Isles* (1822) 594 You did therby marr and undo two whole makings of the said bear, quibk never did good. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Annun.* 130 Whatever quantity is required for any particular job of work should be made all at one time; no two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident. *Ibid.* 150 Cut your making into cakes. 1828 OGILVIE, *Making*... 2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, the whole making is before you. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., A making of bread.

b. pl. Earnings, profits. colloq.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 122 That a wife shall possess half, or a large part, of her husband's earnings or makings. 1892 *Casey's Sat. Trnl.* 21 Sept. 12/3 My makings in the way of tips bring in on an average about twice that sum. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 2/4 'Makings', in the way of tips, had been very poor.

8. The material out of which something may be made; the potentiality of becoming something; in phr. to have or be the makings of...

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 87 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii. He seemed to have the makings of a very nice fellow about him. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy R.* III. 17 There was the making of a good rider in many of them. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. v. 124 He's the making of a very nice horse, I don't doubt. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Sept., They are not an army, but they are the making, as we say, of a splendid one. 1885 *American XII.* 134 This Bavarian king was the making of a fine man when he was young. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly won* II. 16 There was possibly the makings of a great cross-country horse in her.

9. pl. in Coal-mining. (See quotes.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Makings*... The small coils hewed out in kirving. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Makings*, the slack and dirt made in holing.

10. Comb. a. attributive: making-cylinder, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is felted into a sheet (distinguished from the heating cylinder and the drying cylinder); making-felt, 'that felt of a cylinder paper-machine on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder' (Knight); making-iron (now often confused with making-iron: see MEAKING), a kind of grooved chisel used by caulkers to finish off seams.

1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1780) II. *Calfat double*, a caulkers making-iron. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Canth.*

b. With following adv. or adj., forming nouns of action corresponding to phrasal combinations of the sb., as making-off, -out, -over, MAKING-UP; making-good; making-merry rare = MERRY-MAKING; making-ready, preparation (for technical uses see READY a. III); also attrib. Also making-as-if none-wd. (cf. MAKE v. 1 70), pretence, make-believe.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 14 It was the makinge redy, or euyng, of park. 1530 PALSGR. 242/1 Makinge redy, *parure*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 118 For the better making out of which, we are to bethink our selves, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 129 We shall find that begetting the like, is making over of springs. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 3 May 273/2 That ordinary and vulgar state-cunning, that wretched making-as-if, 1815 J. LAING *Voy. Spitzbergen* (1822) 99 The process of paring and barrelling up the blubber, is termed making off. 1822 SCOTT *Peccol* IV. A making-merry in the house of Tirzah. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Fleming*, The blubber... is cut into square pieces and stowed in the hold; afterwards, these are... cut into smaller pieces to be stowed away in casks; this latter process is termed making-off. 1874 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 113 Place the sheet [of paper]. on the making-ready board. 1891 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* & 1896 *All making good* as it is technically called—i.e. patching up lines in old plastering—used to be done with plaster. 1887 GOOCH, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 285 Paring and barrelling blubber, termed making-off.

† Making, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. [f. MAKE v. 2 + -ING 2.] Making, matchmaking.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. iii. My Vncle comes with Gentlemen, his friends, And tis 1702/1 making.

† Making (mā'kin), ppl. a. rare. [f. MAKE v. 1 + -ING 1.] That makes (in various senses); + productive, creative; + money-making, prosperous.

1434 MISYV *Mending Life* 126 With sweetnes of be pol. hede & warmnes of Makand lyght. 1592 WEST III *Pa Symbol.* § 46 A. Instruments... of their effects be either constitutive and making, or remissive and liberatorie. 1769 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 118 You are an industrious and a making young man. a 1774 GOSW. *Sat. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 3r When artificial magnets begeth its sympathetic pole of a different name in the newly made magnet. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 8/6 Artificial Florist—Wanted a good making forewoman.

Makings, obs. form of MACKINGS.

† Making-up. In the various senses of make up (see MAKE v. 1 96); completion; compounding; composition; reconciliation; dressing up and disguising for the impersonation of a character; the balancing of accounts at the end of a certain period.

1593 ANP. BANCROFT *Dawng. Posit.* IV. x. 168 Of purpose to have drawn Lancaster vnto them, for the making up of a quaterion. 1620 MASSINGER & FIELO *Fatal Demy* II. i. Thy Taylor... Can bring more to the making up of a man. Then can be hop'd from thee. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Art. Physick* (title-p.), Directing the way to Distill and Extract their Vertues and making up of Medicines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 39 The finites that go to the making up of 12 infinities. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Making Up*, a term used by the distillers to express the bringing spirits up to a certain standard of strength by the addition of water. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II, Any making-up of his mind. 1854 D. W. THOMSON *Dry Dreams Schoolm.* (ed. 2) 231 They will we promise to be good; we will throw tiny stars half round papa's neck... O the bliss of making up! 189 Mrs. H. WOOD R. *Forke* xxv. II. 226 That lady... had absolute need of artistic aid in the matter of making-up. 189 McLAREN *Spinning Woollen & Worsted* 63 'The make should therefore insist on his 'making up' being done thoroughly. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/4 The boats came in from sea at Lowestoft last week, and the process of 'making-up' being now concluded [etc.], 1894 10 to May 7/3 From ten to twenty millions have been added to the market value of Stock Exchange securities since the last making-up.

b. attrib.

1883 HOWELLS *Woutan's Reas.* x. I. 206 I've written him a making-up letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1871 The following table shows the drop since the last making-up price. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 7/2 Since the last 'making up' day most of the movements in the Home Railway market have been favourable to operators for the rise. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Making up*, *Prin.*, the prices fixed on the first and second days of the settlement for the purposes of continuing or carrying over transactions. The prices at which transactions continued to the following account are settled. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/5 The shift and making-up factories are... very well engaged.

Makins, obs. form of MACKINS.

Makkar, -or, obs. Sc. forms of MAKER.

Makkers, dial. form of MACKINGS.

Makrel(l), obs. form of MACKRELL 1 and 2.

† Makrelity. Obs. Also makrellity, maklarity.

[Metathetic alteration of MDu. *makelardite*, f. *makelare* broker: see MACKELER.] Brokerage.

1495 in *Halsburyton's Ledger* (1867) 106 Item makrellyty 8s. 1498 *Ibid.* 124 Item for makrelty of the 2 weeks to Peter Rekeyr, 5s. 1499 *Ibid.* 225 Item for maklarity, 11s. sek 222 p.

† Makron. Obs. = [? corruption of MALIKON.]

= MALKIN 3.

1573 BARET *Alr.* II 65 A Makron or colerake. *Kutabkhar.*

Makryore, obs. form of MAKER.

Mal. Obs. [F. and It. *mal*.] = EVIL sb. 1 7b. 1745 POOCCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 1 151 Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the Mal of Aleppo. 1756 A. RUSSELL *Art. Hist. Aleppo* [262 A cutaneous disease... has acquired the name of *il mal d'Alep* or *Aleppe evil*.] 264 The third kind of Mal... begins like the two others, but [etc.].

Mal- (mæl), prefix, formerly often written male- (but pronounced as one syll.), chiefly represents the F. *mal* adv. = L. *male* ill, badly; rarely, as in *mal talent*, it represents the OF. *mal* adj. = L. *malus* bad. In its advb. use the prefix occurs in many adoptions from Fr., which are sometimes combinations with vbs., as *maltrait*; sometimes nouns of action formed from such combinations, as *malfeasance*; and sometimes combinations with adjs., where the prefix serves to reverse the favourable connotation of the word, as *mal adroit*, *malcontent*. In imitation of these adopted words, *mal-* has from the 16th c. been prefixed to many Eng. words, to convey the sense 'wrong', 'improper (ly)'. The words thus modified are chiefly nouns of action, as in *malpractice*, and many physiological terms, as *malassimilation*, and *malformation*; occasionally adjs. and vbs., as in *malodorous*, *malappropiate*. The formations that have a permanent character are treated in the alphabetical places; examples of the frequent use of the prefix in the creation of nonce-words are *mal-accident*, *-application*, *-appointment*, *-auxiliary*.

tion, -cultivation, -development, -direction, -feeling, -hygiene, -identification, -institution, -instruction, -operation, -publication, -reasoning, -use, -volition; mal-adjusted, -conceited, -created, -discontented, -shaped adjs.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Erreur on Left Hand* 29 Master Malcontent, me thinks you are malcontented. 1692 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1638) III. 288 Some male-discontented persons. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALANO *Fortescue's Absol. & Lim. Mon. Pref.* 13 It is owing to Passion and Interest, and not to the Male-Institution of the Law. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. I.* 10 The Expression and Malepublication of the respective criminal contents of such Scandalous Libels. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 6 There are no limits to the vicious conceptions, malassociations, and vile incongruities of false taste. 1803 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* VII. 22 If, however, it so happens that either mal-accident or your own discretion... has prevented [etc.]. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Missed General* 125 These malappointments took place... when the army had ceased to be a matter of mere parade. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath I.* 31 This maloperation of the affections... may be best prevented... by that wholesome species of dissipation. 1824 *Examiner* 423/2 A man I never saw, and therefore could have no malfeeling towards. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 812 Fearful gropings to imitate what they render malrecreated and hideous. 1840 *MIL. Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 94 The question often is, what is least prejudicial to the intellect, uncultivation or malcultivation. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 161 That mal-reasoning which makes men expect [etc.]. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 192 The abuse, however, or rather mal-use, of an article is no argument against it. 1849 *Poe Wks.* 1864 III. 367 The heart is stirred, and the mind does not lament its mal-instruction. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 155 He proceeds... to guard against its malapplication by arguing that [etc.]. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor. in Old Vol. Life* (1893) 305 So to rate the gravity of a mal-volition by its consequences is the merest sensational materialism. 1885 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 18 Society... maladjusted and 'out of joint' in its social relations and parts. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 952 Beggars abound, hideously malshapen. 1893 T. GULZ in *Ann. Naturalist* Oct. 926 Incredible as such a malidentification on the part of Pictet must appear. 1898 *Altott's Syst. Med. V.* 614 Intensified and fostered by conditions of malhygiene. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 116 The maldirection of movement is much increased when the aid of the sight is denied. *Ibid.* 732 The altered shapes of cells, regarded by Sachs as evidence of congenital maldevelopment.

Malabar (mæl'ābār), the name of a sea-board district in the S.W. of Hindostan, used attributively in the names of various plants, vegetable products, etc. Malabar bark, the genus *Ochna* (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885); Malabar catmint, a labiate plant, *Antisomeles malabarica*, used in India as a tonic and febrifuge; Malabar laurel, *Melastoma malabathrica* (see quot.); Malabar leaf, *Cinnamomum malabathrum*; Malabar nightshade, the chenopodiaceous genus *Basella*; Malabar nut, an acanthaceous plant, *Justicia Adhatoda*; Malabar oil, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes found on the Malabar coast; Malabar plum, the jamrosade or rose-apple, *Eugenia jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*); Malabar rose, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus rosa-malabarica*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App.*, Malabar-nut, .. the English name of a genus of plants called by botanists *Adhatoda*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus's Fam. Plante* I. 202 *Basella*. Malabar Nightshade. 1813 ANSLIE *Nat. Med. Hindostan* 99 Malabar Cat Mint. *Neptis Malabarica*, Lin. 1815-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 162 *Basella Rubra*, Red Malabar Nightshade. *Ibid.* 777 *Justicia Adhatoda*, Malabar Nut. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* Malabar Leaf, see *Cinnamomum Malabathrum*. .. Malabar Rose, see *Hibiscus Rosa Malabarica*. 1855 OCLIVIE *Suppl.*, Malabar Plum. 1882 *Garden* x Apr. 215/1 *Melastoma malabathrica*. .. is a common plant in Malabar, where it is used in much the same way as the common Laurel is here; hence the name Malabar Laurel. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Anim.*, Malabar Oil-Sardine (*Clupea longiceps*). Large quantities of oil are made from this fish on the coast of Malabar.

|| **Malabathrum** (mælāb'ātrūm). *Hist.* Also malobathrum, mala-, malobathron. [*L. māla-, mālobathron, -on, a. Gr. mālā-, mālōbathron, a. Skr. tamālāpatra, f. tamāla* (Hindi *tamāl*) the name of various trees (see below) + *patra* leaf.] An aromatic leaf mentioned by ancient writers; a perfumed ointment prepared from this.

The Hindi *tamāl*, Skr. *tamāla* (which is the source of the Gr. and L. word), is applied to the tree *Xanthochymus pictorius*, and also to various species of *Cinnamomum*, two of which have been named *C. Malabathrum* and *C. Tamala*. The 'malabathrum' of antiquity was prob. the leaf of one or more species of *Cinnamomum*. The identification with the betel leaf (Skr. *tāmāla*, Hindi *tamāl*) is erroneous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 378 We are beholden moreover to Syria for Malobathrum. .. Egypt is more fruitful of this herbar than Syria. And yet there cometh a better kind thereof from India than both of these countries. *Ibid.* 379 The perfume or smell that Malobathrum or the leaf yieldeth when it is boiled in wine, passeth all others. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 1. i. 43 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malabathrum*. 1835 tr. *Wellthman's Proleg. Hist. Israel* 391 The cultivation of the malabathron in Syria. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 For your enjoyment bread, meat, oil, and malobathrum were provided from the storehouses.

Malable, obs. form of MALLEABLE.

† **Malacodonian**. *Obs.* [app. f. some corruption of MELOCOTON + -IAN.] = MYROBALAN.

1608 *Closet for Ladies* 4 To preserve Mirabolans or Malacodonians. Take your Malacodonians and stone them.

Malaca-tawney, obs. f. MULLIGATAWNY.

Malacaton, -catoon, var. ff. MELOCOTON.

Malacca (māl'ēkā). The name of a town and district on the Malay peninsula in the S.E. of Asia; used attrib. in some names of plants and vegetable products. Malacca apple = Malay apple (see MALAY a.); Malacca bean, the fruit of the *Semecarpus Anacardium* or marking-nut of India (see also MOIUCCA); Malacca cane (also simply Malacca), a walking-cane of a rich brown colour, often clouded or mottled, made of the stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*.

1611 COTGR., *Anacarde*, th' East Indian fruit called Anacardium, or Beane of Malacca. 1855 OCLIVIE *Suppl.*, Malacca bean. 1856 SEEMANN *Hist. Palms* 131 The well-known 'Malacca Canes'... do not occur about Malacca itself, but are imported from Siam, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. 1871 *Good Words* XLI. 431 It takes an expert to detect a real from a painted Malacca. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. That with... bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 135 The malacca apple with its bright magenta flowers.

† **Malace**. *Obs. rare* = [ad. L. *malacia* a calm at sea, a. Gr. *μαλακία*; cf. MALACIA.] 'A calme at Sea' (Cockeram 1623).

Malachatauni, variant of MULLIGATAWNY.

Malachite (mæl'ākōit). *Forms:* a. 4 melochites, 8 malachites, molochites. β. 6-7 melochite, (8 malachite), γ- malachite. [a. OF. *melochite*, F. *malachite*, ad. L. **malachitēs*, *molochitēs*, Gr. *μαλαχίτης*, **molochitēs*, a stone (perh. our malachite) resembling the leaf of the mallow in colour, f. *μαλάχνη*, *molōchē* the mallow.] Hydrous carbonate of copper, occurring as a mineral of a beautiful green colour, susceptible of a high polish; it is often made into ornamental articles. Also, an example or specimen of this mineral.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxvii. (1495) 574 Melochites is a grene stone lyke to Smaragdus and hath that name of the colour of malwees. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 b. The Melochite is a greene Gem, much like to the Smaragde. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Malachite (*malachites*), a stone of a dark green colour. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 56 Remarkable stones... as crystal, dragons-blood, malachites, asteria's. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iv. Colossal vases of malachite presented by emperors.

b. Blue malachite = AZURITE 1.

1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 98 Blue Malachite, or Elue Copper.

c. attrib.; sometimes quasi-adj. = of the colour of malachite. Malachite-green, (a) = malachite; (b) a dye of the colour of malachite.

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts Jnrl.* 445 The well-known methyl green... is now... replaced by the malachite green, discovered by Oscar Doebner. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jahseh's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 157 Köster has recently employed malachite-green with good results as a test for hydrochloric acid. 1905 F. ANSTEV *Brass Bottle* I. 3 Against a background of lapis lazuli and malachite sea.

|| **Malacia** (māl'ējā). *Path.* [*L. malacia* (stomachi), Gr. *μαλακία* softness, f. *μαλακός* soft.] a. Morbid softening of a tissue or part. b. Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in chlorosis or pregnancy or dirt-eating. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889.)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, Malacia... a corrupt appetite... which is a cause of longings in women. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Malacia*, .. a queasiness, or squeamishness of Stomach. .. Also a tenderness of Body. 1866 A. FLEET *Princ. Med.* (1880) 512 Malacia denotes a morbid craving for certain articles of food or articles which are not devoid of nutrition, whereas pica denotes a desire for innutritious substances.

† **Malacic** (māl'ēsik). a. [*f. MALACIA* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to malacia. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Malacissant**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *malacissant-em*, pres. pple. of *malacissare*, ad. Gr. *μαλακίζ-ειν*, f. *μαλακός* soft.] Softening.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 64 The Diet Malacissant or Suppling. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 203 Malacissant and mollifying Qualities.

† **Malacissation**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *malacissation-em*, n. of action f. *malacissare*: see prec.] The action of making soft or supple.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 48 As touching the Malacissation, or Mollifying of the Members, we shall speak afterward. *Ibid.* 50.

Malacoderm (mæl'ākōdēm), a. and sb. *Nat. Hist.* [*f. Gr. μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin.] A. adj. Having a soft skin. B. sb. A soft-skinned animal; an animal of any of the various groups called *Malacodermata* (-derma, -dermi), viz.: a. one of the two divisions of Reptiles, opposed to *Sclerodermata*; b. a tribe of beetles, including the fire-flies; c. the sea-anemones.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 414 Though the Malacoderm, or soft-skinned Reptiles, appear the legitimate successors of the Fishes. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 6. 124 This curious elongate Malacoderm [an insect]. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 139 The Malacoderms (=Telephoridae).

† **Malacodermatous** (mæl'ākōdēm'atēs), a. *Nat. Hist.* [*f. mod.L. Malacodermata* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -OUS.] Pertain-

ing to the *Malacodermata*, in any of the applications of the term: see prec.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

Malacodermous (mæl'ākōdēm'ūs), a. *Nat. Hist.* [*f. Gr. μαλακόδερμος* soft-skinned (f. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -OUS.] Soft-skinned; = MALACODERM A.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

Malacoliolous, variant of MELANCOLIOLOUS *Obs.*

Malacoliite (mæl'ākōlī'it), *Min.* [ad. F. *malacoliite* (Abildgaard 1800 in *Ann. de Chimie* xxxii. 196: 'pierre molle'), f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A synonym of diopside.

1823 PHILLIPS *Mineral. Index*, *Malacoliite*. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Malacoliite*, known also as Sahllite; a variety of augite of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or sub-pearly lustre.

Malacology (mæl'ākōlōjī), [a. F. *malacologie* (De Blainville 1825, who says that it is short for *malacozoologie*, f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + -λογία.) The science which treats of the formation and habits of soft-bodied animals or molluscs.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 We have also seen your book upon shells, or rather upon malacology. 1857 *Wood Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 14 This branch of Natural History has leaped at once out of the mere childish toy of conchology into the maturer science of malacology.

b. humorously. The substance of a mollusc.

1854 BADHAM *Habitant*. 38 Men took a great pride... in fattening their different coquillages, not so much... as view to the increase of the malacology within, as to produce enormous shells. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 548 Sometimes after mousing a snail till it has put its head out... they fly at and peck off a little mouthful of its malacology.

Hence **Malacological** a., pertaining to malacology. **Malacologist**, one versed in malacology. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Malacologist*. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* Sept. 704 Papers bearing on malacological topics. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 358 The recently instituted Malacological Society of London. *Ibid.*, A malacologist is concerned first with the molluscan animal.

Malacopterygian (mæl'ākōptēri'gīān), a. and sb. [*f. mod.L. malacopterygi-i* (f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + πτερυγ-, πτέρυξ wing) + -AN.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Malacopterygii* or soft-finned fishes. b. sb. One of the *Malacopterygii*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Malacopterygian or soft-rayed Fishes. *Ibid.*, Apode Malacopterygians. 1843 LOWE *Fishes Madeira* Intro. 13 The second series of the true fishes, called Malacopterygian or Soft-finned. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 7 A sea anemone living on good terms with a Malacopterygian fish.

† **Malacopterygious** (mæl'ākōptēri'djūs), a. [formed as prec. + -OUS.] = MALACOPTERYGIAN a. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Amniodytes*, The fish is of the malacopterygious or soft-finned kind. 1875 *Eucycl. Brit.* I. 311 *Abdominales* or *Abdominal Fishes*, a subdivision of the Malacopterygious Order.

|| **Malacosteon** (mæl'ākōstēon). *Path.* [*mod.L. f. Gr. μαλακός* soft + *ὀστέον* bone.] = OSTEO-MALACIA.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 50 In... cases where malacosteon has made such dreadful ravages in the female constitution. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 226.

Malacostomous (mæl'ākōstōmūs), a. [*f. mod.L. malacostom-us* (Ray's *Willughby* 1686; f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *στόμα* a month) + -OUS.] Of fishes: Having a soft mouth (i.e. toothless jaws); leather-mouthed.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Malacostracan (mæl'ākōstrākān), a. and sb. [*f. mod.L. malacostraca* pl., Gr. *μαλακόστρακα*, neut. pl. of *μαλακόστρακος* soft-shelled (f. *μαλακός* soft + *ὀστρακον* shell) + -AN.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the *Malacostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea*. b. sb. An individual of this order.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 18 He [Dr. Leach] further subdivides... the Crustaceans into Entomostracans and Malacostracans. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 390 The whole great malacostracan order. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebrata* 280 The characteristic Malacostracan excretory gland is found opening on the second antennæ.

† **Malacostracology** (mæl'ākōstrākōlōjī), [*f. mod.L. malacostraca* (see MALACOSTRACAN) + -OLOG.] The science which treats of the *Malacostraca*. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1855 in OCLIVIE *Suppl.* Hence **Malacostracological** a., pertaining to malacostracology; **Malacostracologist**, one versed in this science. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Malacostracous** (mæl'ākōstrākūs), a. [*f. mod.L. malacostraca* (see MALACOSTRACAN) + -OUS.] = MALACOSTRACAN a.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 2 The Malacostracous Crustaceans of Latreille and Edwards. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* vii. 375 A malacostracous crustacean.

Malacotomy (mæl'ākōtōmī), [*f. Gr. μαλακός* soft + *τομή* cutting.] The anatomy of soft-bodied animals, e.g. the Mollusca.

1879 in ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*.

Hence **Malacotomic** a., pertaining to malacotomy; **Malacotomist**, one versed in malacotomy. In some recent Dicts.

Malacoton, -oon, -oun, var. **MELOCOTON**.

Malacozoic (mæ-läko-zō'ik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malaco-zōa* (f. Gr. *malakōs* soft + *zōon* an animal) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the **MALACOTON** or soft-bodied animals, e.g. the Mollusca. **Malacozoic series**: Huxley's term for the series of animals from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* xii. 679.

Malaco-zōoid, [formed as prec. + *-oid*.]

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* (1863) 749 Malaco-zōoids; or Mollusk-like Protozoans, as the Rhizopods.

Malaco-zoology (mæ-läkö-zō'ölōdži), [*a.* f. *malaco-zoologie* (De Blainville 1825), f. mod.L. *malacōzōa* (see **MALACOZOIC** and *-ology*); cf. **ZOOLOGY**.] = **MALACOZOIC**.

1856 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1902 *Catal. Lib. Univ. Museum, Oxford*.

† **Malac'tic**, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *malaktikōs*, f. *malak-*, stem of *malassein* to soften, cogn. w. *malakōs* soft.] *a.* *adj.* Adapted to soften; emollient. *b.* *sb.* An emollient medicine. Hence **Malac'tical a., in the same sense.**

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Temp.* 2 Cij. A salve malactyke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 35 Some [purge] by mollifying as most malacticks. *Ibid.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagm do not at all differ. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 253 Ammoniac, or some other Malactick, must be applied. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Gargarism*, Others [Gargarisms]... are malactick and digestive. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Malacy**, anglicized form of **MALACTIA**.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1658-96 in *PHILLIPS*.

Maladaptation (mælædæptɪ'ʃən), [*f.* **MAL-** prefix + **ADAPTATION**.] Faulty adaptation.

1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1879) II. 273 The silly maladaptations in organic nature are seen to be steps towards the improvement or discarding of imperfect organs.

Maladdress, anglicized form of **MALADRESSE**.

† **Malade**, *Obs.* [*a.* f. *malade*: see **MALADY**.] A sick person, an invalid.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/2 And the malades and seken men refused their medecyne and heler. 1651 tr. *De las Cavernas Don Fenise* 8 They carried the Malade unto Pole-ron's house.

Maladerie, *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 5 *maledery*, *mallerdri*. [*a.* **OF. malederie** (mod. *F.* corruptly *maladerie*, after *ladre* leper), f. *malade* sick.] A hospital, esp. for lepers.

A leper hospital near Sandwich is mentioned in various 15th c. wills as 'le Maldrey' (1406), 'the Maldery' (1492), 'the Mully' (1499); a modern lease has 'Mauldry'. 1461 *Rolls of Parli. V. 472/2* The Hospital of the holy Innocents called the mallerdri. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 470 The maledery of Le Longe Lumell. 1903 *JEANS Murray's Handbk. Lincsh.* (ed. 2) 61 Just outside the gate (sc. Bar Gate, Lincoln) is 'Malandry field', so called from the Maladerie, or Hospital for lepers, founded by Remigius.

Maladichte, -dichte: see **MALEDIGHT**.

† **Maladious**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* **MALADY** + *-ous*; cf. **OF. maladioux**.] = next.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 18 The soule her selfe as maladiouse feesome want of her excellencie.

Maladive (mælædiv), *a. rare*. Also 5 *-if*. [*a.* f. *maladif*, *-ive*, f. *malade*: see **MALADY**.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with sickness, sickly.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) Cj. They have their bodies seke & maladif. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* i. i. (1606) B. Our wholesome climate growne more maladiue. 1865 *Argosy* i. 33 He can confound nervousness with indigestion, and make it odious by maladiue associations innumerable. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 216 *note*, The Arimian [theory], which regards hereditary corruption not as sin or guilt, but as infirmity, a maladive condition.

† **Maladize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **MALADY** *sb.* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To affect with a malady or maladies. Only in *fa. pp.*

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 In Courts or Camps, or Maladiz'd or Sound.

Mal-adjusted: see **MAL-** prefix.

Maladjustment (mælædʒəstmənt), [*f.* **MAL-** + **ADJUSTMENT**.] Faulty adjustment.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* i. vii. (1834) II. 7 This maladjustment between the voice that nature gives forth on the right of property, and the voice that arbitrary law gives forth upon it. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. 297 They may also arise from a slight maladjustment of the lenses of the eye-piece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 Whether the maladjustment is corrigible.

Maladminister (mælædminɪstrɪ'ʃən), *v.* [*f.* **MAL-** prefix + **ADMINISTER**.] *trans.* To administer, execute, or manage inefficiently or badly.

1705 HARCOURT in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) V. cxviii. 365 The government is mal-administered by corrupt persons. 1808 G. ENVAROS *Pract. Plan* iii. 45 As those interests might be mal-administered. 1895 ROOSEVELT in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 245 We will never allow the cry of party to be used as a shield in the defense of a man who maladministers the law.

Maladministration (mælædminɪstrɪ'ʃən). Also 7-9 *male*. [*f.* **MAL-** prefix + **ADMINISTRATION**.] Faulty administration; inefficient or improper management of affairs, esp. public affairs.

1644 HEVLIN *Stumbling-block Tracts* (1631) 68 The people had not only power to elect their Magistrates, but to call them also to account, in case of mal-administration. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spurk. Glory* (1847) 161 Independency, Presbytery, Baptism,... and all other male-administrations. 1735 BOL-

INGBROKE *Lett. Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 King James's mal-administration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1809 KENOALL *Trav.* i. iv. 26 Call any court or magistrate... to an account for any misdemeanor or male administration. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. viii. 711 The maladministration of the army had been the subject of complaints.

b. *occas.* The irregular administration of a religious rite.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 259 So that their mal-administration bring not epidemick judgements upon us.

So **Maladministrator**, one who is guilty of maladministration.

1866 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 547 Maladministration in every department begins... the moment the maladministrators can say, 'Blame us as you please, but you cannot supplant us'.

† **Maladresses** (mælædres'), Also in anglicized form **maladresses**. [*a.* f. *maladresses*, noun of quality to *maladroït*: see **MALADROIT**.] Want of dexterity or tact; awkwardness.

1804 EUGENIA *oe ACTON Tale without Title* II. 192 Without the least *maladresses*, they visited in the family, as if nothing material had occurred. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. (1865) V. 149 His behaviour was in striking contrast both with the reserve of Augustus and the mal-address of Tiberius. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* i. viii. 158 An unlucky footman... had the *maladresses* to drop three spoons that he was carrying upon a tray.

Maladroït (mælædroït), *a.* [*a.* f. *maladroït*: see **MAL-** and **ADROIT a.**] Wanting in adroitness or dexterity; awkward, bungling, clumsy.

1683 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* i. xlv. (1711) I. 179 When he comes back from School... there is nothing so awkward and maladroït. 1721 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 79 Maladroït ship-carpenters. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Vey* i. 205 My bookish and maladroït manners. 1893 J. E. C. BOOLEY *France* II. iv. 380 The fortunes of a maladroït faction.

Hence **Maladroïty adv.**, **Maladroïtness**.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i. Doing all things so *mal a droïty* [sic]. 1781 JUSTANOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 212 His maladroïtness was soon the cause of his Sovereign's losing the castles. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richier* (1869) 4 They rather testify, however maladroïty, that the Germans have felt their loss. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 318 With his usual maladroïtness, the terms he used were such as seemed to imply a feeling of jealousy.

† **Maladventure**, *Obs.* Also 5 *male adventure*, 9 *mal-adventure*. [*OF. malaventure*: see **MAL-** and **ADVENTURE**.] *a.* A lawless proceeding, an escapade. *b.* An unlucky undertaking; a misadventure.

c 1470 HARROING *Chron.* clxvii. iii. Ryotous lyuyng and male adventures. 1471 CAXTON *Kecwell* (Sommer) I. 293 [He] ran vnto the rescoure to his maleaventure. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Trye if you can tempt Enuie to embark himselfe in the maleadventure. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 305 Youth and good spirits made us convert ill maleadventures into fun. 1815 ZELUDA II. 2 Charged with all the mal-adventures, it seemed to be considered in the duties of her post to have overcome.

Malady (mælædi). Forms: 3-7 *maladi* (e, -ye, 5 *malade*, -idy), 4-6 *maladie*, -dy (e, 6 *melady*, 6 *malady*; *pl.* 5 *maledius*, 6 *maladeis*, 4- *maladies*. [*a.* f. *maladie*, f. *malade* sick = *Pr. malapte*, *malante*:—late L. *male habitus* (L. *male* ill, *habitus* pa. pple. of *habere* to have); cf. the Vulgate *male habens* (= Gr. *κακῶς ἔχων*) Luke vii. 2.]

1. † *a.* Ill health, sickness, disease (*obs.*). *b.* A specific kind of ill health, an ailment, a disease.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 He was i-worid of his maladie. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3921 God... heled him of his maladie. 1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Com.* 701 Fevyr, dropsy, and launys, Tysyk, goute, and other maladies. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2127 Amendid of hire malady his moder he fyndis. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* iv. 424/1 For maladie, or for any other reasonable cause. c 1440 *LONELICH* *Grail* xxxvi. 209 They knew not fulliche his Malade. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1500) 44 b/1 He said he wolde helpe the kynge of his malady. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 She looke there such a maladye that she dyed therof. 1549 *Compt. Sec.* vi. 57 In danger of diuers maladeis, as of fluxis, catarris, collic, and gut. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* i. iv. iii. 295 Abstynence ingenders maladies. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comun.* Ep. 614 Q. Elizabeth... knew, that much meat, much malady. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 137 Those who breathe the impure air of cities, have many maladies to which the more happy rustics are entire strangers. 1871 NAPIERS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. 619 The vast number of maladies which may attack our bodies. *personified*. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xlix. And fast by him pale Maladie was plaste, Soe sick in bed, her colour all forgone.

2. *fig.* A morbid or depraved condition (e.g. of mind, morals, social arrangements, etc.); something that calls for a remedy. (Cf. **DISEASE** 2.)

3. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 239/686 To helen vs of seven Maledius. c 1385 CHAUCEUR *E. G. IV.* 1379 *Hyssip.* Thow ne feltest malady Save foul delyt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 That ilk unseky maladye, The which is cleped Jealousie. c 1410 HOCCELYE *Mother of God* 117 Beeth leches of our synful maladye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 56 May name remeid my melody Sa weill as se schir, veraly. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rebellion* i. (1859) 555 Such lewd remedies being far worse than any other maladies and disorders that can be in the body of a commonwealth. 1647 MAY *Int. Parli.* i. iv. 41 Not hoping... so quick a call of a national Synod, as the present malady required. 1689 DRYDEN *Mind & P.* iii. 69 The malron was not slow to find What sort of malady had seized her mind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 87 ¶ The cure of our intellectual maladies. 1786-7 BOSWELL *Castle Astron.* i. 5

Astrology is another malady of weak minds. 1829 *Cyclop. Misc.* (1859) II. 116 Our spiritual maladies are bad of course. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* at H. 17 A clerk's *malady* is not the only one overdone. That of the governor is from the same malady.

† **Mala fide** (mæ-lä fäidz), *adv.* and *a.* [*L. mala fide* = 'in bad faith'. Cf. *BONA FIDE*.] *A. adv.* In bad faith. *B. adj.* Chiefly with *agent* nouns: Acting in bad faith; pretended, not genuine, sham. *Mala fide possessor*: one who holds title which he knows to be bad.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 180 The said Thomas was in mala fide be intrometting with the gude libe... 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* i. vii. (1693) 64 It extends to the Fruits which he hath enjoyed, *mala fide*. 182 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 7 On the part of mala fide *restitu* (suits) conscious of being in the wrong. 1875 *Porte Gains* ii. (ed. 2) 203 The mala fide possessor... acquires to property in the consumed fruits. 1901 *Scotman* 2 Oct. 63 The authorities of the Excise have taken no action... with the mala-fide and proprietary clubs.

† **Mala fides** (mæ-lä fäidz), *Law.* [*L. mala fides* bad faith.] Bad faith, intent to deceive.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* i. xii. (1693) 354 *Mala fide* is presumed, unless a contrary Probation, or vehement Presumption be for mala fides. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Relat. Judic.* *Evid.* (1827) III. 623 At the peril of extra costs in case of mala fides. 1885 LO. COLEBRIDGE in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 137 Absence of mala fides... is not enough.

Malafiges, *sb. pl.* ? *U. S.* [*a.* Du. *malafijg*, *malafetje*, dim. of *malafijf*, of obscure origin; ? connected with *F. maléfique* MALEFICO *a.*] 'A sailors' name for a small sea-bird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Malaga (mælægä). Also 7 *malaca*, *mal* (1) *gä*, *malago* (e, -egoo, -igo) (e, 8 *malago*). The name of a seaport in the south of Spain. Used *attrib.*, as in *Malaga raisins*, *sack*, *wine*. Also as *sb.* (short for *Malaga wine*), a white wine exported from Malaga.

1608 *Day Law Trices* i. ii. (1887) 21 He put at my best into one quart of Malago. 1623 J. TAYLOR *Water Pt. Faine Hempsed* Wks. (1630) iii. 65/1 Braue Wine Merchants little were your gaine, By Mallegoes, Canaries Sacke from Spaine. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Syn. Gifty* iii. i. (1639) E 11, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle, And Malleg Glasses fox thee. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Malaga* or *Malaca* Sack. 1686 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 109 Before the war nothing but sack and mallegoes were drunk and claret not at all. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 291 A Grocer's Basket such as they put up their Malaga Raisins in... 1768 *Pictor* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 287, I exposed... a wine glass half full of Malaga wine. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culture* (ed. 2) 45 To catch galleon put two pounds of Malaga raisins a little chopped. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portr.* 2 The lad... left unstated the glass of Malaga which was offered to him.

Comb. 1898 P. MANSION *Troph. Diseases* ii. 64 His urine has become very dark in colour, perhaps malaga-coloured.

Malagasy (mælægæsi), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mal-** (1) *egass*, 8-9 *Malegash*. See also **MADAGASCAR**. [*var.* of next. Cf. *F. Malgache*.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar. *b.* *sb.* A native of Madagascar; also as *plural*.

1711 tr. *Cauché's Voy. Madagascar* 40 In the Province of Matatan, Neighbouring on that of the Mallegasses or Malagasses. *Ibid.* 56 The Mallegasses. 1793 *Trav. Tr. Kew's* gasses. *Ibid.* 56 The Mallegasses know but two ways of *Voy. Madagascar* 40 The Mallegashes know but two ways of dressing their meat. *Ibid.* 52 The Mallegash language. 1833 OWEN *Voy. Afr. Arabia & Madagascar* II. ix. 100 A large population of Malagash and Arabs. *Ibid.*, The style of their buildings... is one-half Arab and the other Malagash.

Malagasy (mælægæsi), *a.* and *sb.* [Used in the native lang., but believed to be an altered form of a foreign appellation (of obscure origin) represented by the variants *Madecass*, *Madogass*, whence the name *Madagascar*.]

In the Malagasy language the onstressed vowels are 'whispered', and the s before i or y approaches the sound of j; hence the European form **MALAGASY**.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Madagascar, its inhabitants, language, etc. *B. sb. a.* A native of Madagascar; also as *plural*. *b.* The language spoken there.

1835 J. J. FREEMAN *(little)* A Dictionary of the Malagasy language. 1839 W. ELLIS *Hist. Madagascar* I. 112 The floors of the Malagasy houses are generally covered with red and yellow rush mats. *Ibid.* 145 The physical, moral and intellectual peculiarities of the Malagasy. *Ibid.* 151 This... conveys as much to a Malagasy as the heartiest of thrice-repeated cheer does to an Englishman. 1839 J. J. FREEMAN *Ibid.* 496 A prefix, in Malagasy, in *Phil. Soc. Man.* 1878 W. E. COUSINS *Malagasy Lang.* in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 311 The Malagasy is undoubtedly a genuine member of the Malayo-Polynesian family. 1882 *Illustr. Hist. New Mar.* 27 The Malagasy Christians may truly be called 'false Christians'. Show the Malagasy chapter and verse... they are satisfied. 1898 A. LANG *Making of Relig.* v. 51 The Malagases... divine by crystals.

Malagatany, -tawny, *obs. ff.* **MULLIGATANY**. Also in anglicized form 6-7 *malagma*, 7 *malagm*. [*late L.* *a.* Gr. *μαλάγμα*, f. *μαλάσσω* to assuage.] An emollient plaster.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Temp.* 2 Cij. A malagme (that is to wryt a salve malactyke). 1643 TUCKER *Balance of G.* 12 Their Malagmas and Lentives. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagm do not at all differ. 1748 tr. *Veg. Renatus* P. a temp. *Horses* 182 You should make use of a Malagma, or of

Caustick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Malagma*, very often the malagma's consisted only of gums dissolved in wine. **Malagru(g)orous**, *a. jocular*. [? Distortion of *il. malagruoso*, unfortunate. But cf. *Sc. Malagruized* 'rumped, disordered' (E.D.D.).] Dismal, lugubrious. Hence *Malagruously* *adv.*

1818 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* 111. 407 He writes more malagruously than Dante. 1826 *Ibid.* XX. 327 He looketh malagruously and world-wearied. 1839 LOCKHART *Balladyn-humbly* 105 A certain malagruous exposition of his brown views.. drawn up by James Ballantyne in. 1826.

Malaguetta (malag'et-tā). Forms: 6 *malaguetta*, *manegete*, 7 *mellegette*, 7-8 *malegutta*, 8 *malaget*, *malaghetta*, *malagato*, *malegetta*, 8-9 *malaguette*, 9 *maniguette*, *malaguet* (a, mele-guet) (t), 7- *malaguetta*. [Of obscure origin.

App. identical with the med. *melegeta*, the name of a spice mentioned c 1214 in connexion with cloves and cardamoms, and said a 1331 to be among the productions of Java (see Du Cange). Both the authors cited are Italian, and in 1486 Simon a Cordo (*Clavis Sanationis*) explains the word as a diminutive of *il. melica* millet, remarking that the grains resemble those of millet. This seems probable; but if the word be of European origin, it has either been adopted in a corrupt form into some West African langs., or confused with a native word, the source of the earliest Eng. form and of the *F. maniguette*. In 1599 TOWSON (Hakl. Voy. II. ii. 27), in a list of phrases from the lang. of Guinea, gives '*manegete* *afroy*, grains enough'. Miss M. KINGSLEY, *West Afr. Studies* (1899) ii. 57, says that in the native lang. at Cape Palmas the name is *manegueta*, but that as the name is very local (the more usual word is *waizauzag*), a European origin is possible.]

The capsules or seeds of *Annonum Meliguetta* of West Africa, used as a spice and in medicine; also known as *Grains of Paradise* and *Guinea Grains*. (Cf. CARDAMOM.)

1568 M. HACKETT *tr. Thevet's New Found World* 26 In Guinea the fruit that is most ripe and common.. is named Manguetta. 1670 OGILBY *Africa* 413 Graines of paradise.. which the natives call Mellegette. 1670 *tr. Villani's Guinea* 101 They call not Pepper. Grain, with the Hollanders, but Malaguetta, with us. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xiii. (1721) 216 Malaget, otherwise called the Grains of Paradise. *Ibid.* xvi. 285 Malagueta, otherwise called Paradise-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 13 The first [pepper] that was discovered or imported, was malagueta, or grains of Paradise.

b. attrib., as *malaguetta pepper*.

1745 *Astley's Voy.* II. 520 The Malaghetta, Grain, or Pepper Coast. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Sierra Leone* 58 The Malagato Pepper, or Grains of Paradise. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* i. 37 By the Dutch they were called Guinea Grains; by the trade Malaguetta Pepper. 1877 R. H. MAJOR *Discover. Per. Henry* xi. 170 The natives.. brought.. Malaguette pepper in grain and in its pods as it grew. 1899 MARV KINGSLEY *West Afr. Stud.* ii. 57 Meleguetta pepper.

Malahack (mæ'lähæk), *v. dial. trans.* To cut or carve badly.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Malahack* *v.* to cut or carve in an awkward and slovenly manner. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. [Words New Eng. dial.] *Malahack*, to cut up hastily or awkwardly. 1893 *Broad Norf.* (ed. Cozens-Hardy) 54, I heard of a donkey purchased for little money on account of some injury; but it was not so malahacked as to be jammed for all that.

|| **Malahane**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Irish. *mulachán* a kind of soft cheese.]

1866 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 17 Stew'd Prunes, bread made of Malahane [*malachin*], Bread made of Cruds. See the Irish Dictionary, and Honey fetched from Sugar Cane.

|| **Malaise** (mæ'lēz, Fr. mal'gē). [*F. malaise*, f. OF. *mal* adj., bad, ill + *aise* *Dis ease* sb.] A condition of bodily uneasiness or discomfort, esp. a condition of bodily suffering or lassitude, without the development of specific disease. (Cf. *MALEASE*.)

1768 LD. CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Cheverix* 25 June *Misc. Wks.* (1777) II. 532, I feel what the French call a general malaise, and what we call in Ireland an *unwellness*. 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 211 A young man.. who.. became a patient of Dr. Garrod's for general malaise. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 218 Loss of appetite and a general sensation of malaise. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 740 The illness begins.. with general malaise and feverishness.

b. fig.
1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Dec. 3/1 There will be, first, a universal malaise; then the loss of the faculties of government and self-defence. 1885 *Wool Trade Circular*, The Wool Market has not escaped the influence of an almost universal commercial malaise.

Malakatoon (e, variant of MELOCOTON.

Malakoff (mæ'lākōf). [The name of a fortification erected by the Russians at Sevastopol, and captured by the French, 8 Sept., 1855.]

+1. A crinoline. *Obs.* [So in Fr.: see *Le Figaro* 22 Sept. 1885, 1/3.]

1861 LADY CHATTERTON *Mem. Ld. Gambier* i. ii. 27 Englishwomen have witnessed the superior circumference of their Gallic sisters, in the palmy days of 'Malakoffs'.

2. A particular form of four-handed dominoes. 1879 *Kentledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Nov. 673 Calling the restricted game the 'Malakoff', leaving the wider game the old title of Sebastopol.

3. (See quot.)
1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Anim.*, *Malakoff*, a small round cream cheese made in Gournay, France.

Malambo (mälēmbō). The aromatic bark of *Croton malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of

Venezuela and New Granada, used in medicine and perfumery. Also *malambo bark*.

1816 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* i. 59 The Malambo bark, which the French have lately introduced into their materia medica.

Malancolius, **Malanc(h)oly(e)**, *obs. fl.* MELANCHOLIOUS, MELANCHOLY.

Malander, mallerder (mælēndar). Now only *pl.* Forms: 5 *malawnder*, 6 *malandre*, *malandrie*, 6-8 *malender*, 7 *mallander*, 8 *malendar*, 6- *malander*, 7- *mallender*. [a. F. *malandre* a sore in a horse's knee, ad. L. *malandria* (neut. pl. and fem. sing.)] A dry scabby eruption behind the knee in horses. + *a. sing. Obs.*

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malawnder, sekeness, morbus. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 94 A Malander is an yl sorance.. and appereth.. in the bendyng of the knee beynde. 1530 PALSGR. 176 *Malandre*, a malandre, a sore. *Ibid.* 242/1 Malandrie, sickness, malandre. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 313 A Malander is a kind of Scab growing.. overthwart the bent of the knee. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Hush.* 32 Of the Mallander, Sellander.. Crowne-scabs, and such like. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 6 Subject to mainge, mallerder, sellender.. or any other the like sorances. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 18 For a Mallander. Take bay-salt, gunpowder [etc.]. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 422/1 Spavin and mullender [sic] are of very rare occurrence. *attrib.* 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 The hair clipped close on the Mallender place of the near Leg.

b. pl.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 335 *marg.* Lichens: some take them for the Malanders. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 20 The best keepers cannot preserve them from scratches, paines and mallanders. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 14 Withouten splint, or mallanders, or grease. 1834 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the warranted horse suffers from.. mallanders.

Hence **Malandered** *pp. a.*, affected with mallanders.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 A strong.. Rigil Horse.. mallerder on the near leg.

+ **Malandryn**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *malandryn* = *il. mallandrin*.] A highwayman, a robber.

1460 CARGAVE *Chron.* (Roll) 309 Jon was broute to the Councelle in the same aray thei toke him, in short clothis, lich a Mallandryn.

Malapert (mæl'āpərt), *a. and sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 5 *malapert*, *malaperte*, 5-7 *malapart*, 6 *malaperte*, *malapeirt*, *maloperte*, *mallaparte*, 6-7 *malepart*, *mallipert*, *mallipart*, *mallapert*, 6-8 *malepert*, 7 *maleparte*, *mallopart*, *mallipart*, *mally part*, *malapart*, 5- *malapert*.

[a. OF. *malapert*, used by E. Deschamps as the contrary of *apert* = *expert* clever, able, (-L. *expertus* *EXPERT* a.). Here *mal* has (as in *maladroit*, *malcontent*) the effect of reversing a favourable signification; but the Eng. sense of the compound points to its having been apprehended as if *f. mal* (in the sense 'improperly') + *apert* bold, outspoken, insolent (see *APERT* a. 5).]

A. adj. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Presumptuous, impudent, 'saucy'.

c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 503 They swere gret othes for the noons Her lawe to dyspyce, that was so malapert. c 1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Malapert of chiere and of visage. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 148 Pe secunde is veyn wordys, male-apert, in langeling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encls* ix. i. 7 Hir maydne Iris from hevyn sendis shee To the bald Turnus, malapert and stout. 1529 MORE *Dynalege* II. Wks. 227/1 His malapert boldnes might peraventure be punished. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. l. xviii. F. vj. Be pette, and cleare in countenance, not malapert, and light. 1607 SHAKS. *Truel* N. iv. i. 47, I must have an Ounce or two of this malapert blood from you. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* vii. 15 Taking the young-man she kiseth him, and with malapert countenance speaketh fayre. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Poet. Hist.* i. iii. (1880) 253, I have utterly rooted those malapert bowes out of the orchard of my country. 1640 BUNNE *Sparagus Garden* II. iii. Wks. 183/1 *Il.* 147 With dry jests to maule the mallapert's lesser ones.. out of the pit of wit. *Ibid.* ii. v. 148 Yes Malapert Jack, I have heard that hee sencee her. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* vi. iii. 382 In the mean time the Presbyteri Kirk grow very mallapert. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 151b, They ought not to suffer the Honour and Degree of Gentry to be disgraced by the Presumption of malapert Clowns. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 295 The officer who uttered the first malapert sentence, was put under arrest. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothd* viii. You are too malapert for a young maiden. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 40 If I was malapert, 'Twere fitted to reuke than second me. quasi-*adv.* 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv. It angered me to the soule, to heare 'hem beginne to talke so malapert.

B. sb. A presumptuous or 'saucy' person.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 165 Such malaperts deserve.. to have their spoyles taken from them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 F. 1 The Malapert knew well enough I laughed at her. 1765 G. COLMAN *Comedies of Terence* 292 Away, you malapert! Your frowardness Had well nigh ruined me.

C. sb. A presumptuous or 'saucy' person.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 165 Such malaperts deserve.. to have their spoyles taken from them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 F. 1 The Malapert knew well enough I laughed at her. 1765 G. COLMAN *Comedies of Terence* 292 Away, you malapert! Your frowardness Had well nigh ruined me.

Malapertly, *adv. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. as prec. + *ly* 2.] In a malapert manner.

1447 BOKENHAM *Synstyls* (Roxb.) 252 How darst thou.. so malapertly Hym nemelyn agayn in my presence. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 637 Syr thu art outwaght.. to pere in my presence thus malapertly. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 38/1 He, not reuerentille, but more malapertlye than was requisite.. rushed into the judgment place. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hostia* (1652) 152 They should.. not speak malapertly, but with all reverence and submission. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1843) 191 They talked malapertly to several prelates.

Malapertness. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MALAPERT a. + *NESS*.] The quality of being malapert..

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. xv. (1494) pvi b, Moost cruelte and vengeance in lowe blode with malapertnesse and indiscrecion. 1563 N. WIKZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 24 The malapertnes of prophane nouelte. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Alex.* C. (1595) 745 Clitus.. would not giue over his impudencie and malapertnesse. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus's Daphnis & Chloe* 17 Daphnis was witt to see the horn broke, and that kind of malapertnesse of the Goat. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 92 Yet he had for his malapertnesse, one of his legs broken. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 422 Such was their malapertness that great disorders would have ensued.

Malapplication: see *MAL- prefix*.

Malappropriate (mæl'āprō'pri'et), *a.* [f. MAL + APPROPRIATE a.] Ill-suited, inappropriate.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope Wks.* 1859 XIII. 13 If a prize had been offered for a bad and malappropriate subject, none worse could have been suggested. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4 Much eloquent (if rather malappropriate) language about religious liberty.

Malappropriate (mæl'āprō'pri'et), *v.* [f. MAL + APPROPRIATE v.] *trans.* To misapply.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxii. (1850) 268 She thrust the heart-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and mal-appropriated several other articles of her craft.

Malappropriation (mæl'āprō'pri'et'sən), [f. MAL + APPROPRIATION.] The action of malappropriating; misapplication.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. vi. 283 A charge of mal-appropriation, whether of pay or of booty, was brought against him. 1855 MILMAN *Ltd. Chr.* iv. vii. IV. 132 The mal-appropriation of a large sum deposited in another quarter.

|| **Mala praxis** (mæl'lä præk'sis). *Law.* [mod. L. *mala*, fem. of *malus* bad, wrong + *praxis*: see *PRAxis*. Cf. *MALPRAxis*.] = *MALEPRACTICE* 1 a.

a 1733 RAYMOND *Cases King's Bench* (1775) I. 214 The court resolved, that mala praxis is a great misdemeanor and offence at common law.. because it breaks the trust which the party has placed in the physician, tending directly to his destruction. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 122. 1866 A. S. TAYLOR *Pract. Med. Jurispr.* (1873) I. 15 A charge of malapraaxis is sometimes raised against a medical man in consequence of the death of a patient.

Malaprop (mæl'āprōp), *sb. and a.* [from the name of Mrs. Malaprop (suggested by MALAPROPOS), a character in Sheridan's play of *The Rivals* (1775), remarkable for her misuse of words.] *a. sb.* = *MALAPROPOSISM*. *b. adj.* = *MALAPROPOSAN*.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 171 An agreeable intermixture of malaprops. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 152 But observe.. the total absence of all malaprop picturesqueness that might have defeated its deadly action upon the nervous system. 1878 BAIN *Educ. as Science* ix. 329 A malaprop use of words. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 189/1 The expression 'on suffrage', a delightful malaprop for 'on sufferance'.

Malapropian (mæl'āprōpi'an, -prō'pi'an), *a.* [f. prec. + *-IAN*.] Of the nature of a malapropism; given to malapropisms.

1860 GRO. ELIOT in *Cross File* (1885) II. 263 Mr. Lewes is sending what a Malapropian friend once called a 'missile' to Sara. 1898 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 539/2 There is a latent shrewdness in his malapropian talk which is quite delightful.

Malapropism (mæl'āprōpi'iz'm). [f. MALAPROP + *-ISM*.] Ludicrous misuse of words; an instance of this.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. vi. 145 A malapropism which rumour had not failed to repeat. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492/1 That mental haziness which has its outcome in malapropism. 1890 *Harpers's Mag.* Apr. 664/1 Lemaître has reproached Shakespeare for his love of Malapropisms.

Malapropism (mæl'āprōpi'iz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. next + *-ISM*.] Ludicrous misapplication of language; an instance of this; = *MALAPROPOSISM*.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxv. Sadly annoyed he is sometimes by her mal-aproposisms. 1893 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 371 Not even the Malapropism of Sheridan or Dickens is quite as riotously diverting.

|| **Malapropos** (mal'āprōpō, mæl'ēprōpō'), *adv.*, *a.* and *sb.* Various written mal + *propos*, mal a *propos*, mal-a-propos, + *malapropo*, mal a *propos*, malapropos. [F. *mal à propos*, f. *mal* ill + *à* to + *propos* purpose: see *MAL-* and *APPROPOS*.]

A. adv. In an inopportune or awkward manner; unseasonably, inappropriately.

1668 DRYDEN *Esc. Dram.* 28 They do it not so unseasonably, or mal a *propos* as we. 1673 - *Marr. à la Mode* v. 1. How durt you interrupt me so mal a *propos*. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* iv. 1, Thou dost come out with things so malapropo. 1750-1 Mrs. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Devere* 5 Jan. Family affairs.. sometimes will break in malapropos. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. lxxvii. One who had no sh to show Save that of dreaming once of mal-a-propos. 1831 FRAED *Bridal of Belmont* Poems (1864) I. 175 Some people have a knack, we know, Of saying things mal-a-propos.

B. adj. Inopportune, inappropriate.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 F. 5 Doing and saying an hundred Things which.. were somewhat mal-a-propos and undesigned. 1735 FIELDING *Eurycleia* Wks. 1771 III. 219 Considering where the scene lies, I think these sentiments are not mal-a-propos. 1803 Mrs. J. WEST *Infidel Father* are not mal-a-propos. 1804 Mrs. J. WEST *Infidel Father* tant subject engrossed his thoughts. 1824 H. NICHET *Euch Girl's Rom.* 41 Feeling very bitter.. towards this intruder for coming at such a mal-a-propos moment.

C. sb. Something inopportune or inappropriate.

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 48 Aristotle is happily un-embroidered with the modern controversy. The mal-a-propos of 'Freedom' had not been applied to voluntary action.

|| **Malapterurus** (mælæptēr'ūs). Zool. Pl. -uri (-ūr'oi). [mod.L. (Lacépède 1803), badly f. Gr. μαλακός soft + πτερόν wing + οὐρά tail.] A genus of catfishes, certain species of which (esp. *M. electricus* of the Nile) have the property of giving an electric shock when handled.

1834 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 187. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ix. (1872) 341. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/2 Malapteruri, or 'thunder fishes', as they are called by the Arabs.

Malar (mæl'la), a. (and sb.). Anat. [ad. mod.L. *mālār-is*, f. L. *mālā* jaw, cheek bone, cheek, prob. related to the synonym *maxilla* as *ala* (-ak-slā) to *axilla*. Cf. F. *malairé*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the cheek. *Malar bone*, the cheek bone.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 97 A very rough triangular surface is extended downwards and outwards, to be connected to the cheek-bone; and therefore may be called the *malar* process. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 99 The nerve divides into two branches, a malar and temporal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The whole length of the malar arch. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Ornithol.* 142 At the lower margin of the cheek is a narrow linear space known as the malar region.

B. sb. (or alst.). The cheek bone. 1865 HUXLEY *Prel. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The facial bones short and small; the malars flat. 1881 MIVART *Cut* 74 The malar is a rather small, lamellar bone which forms the most prominent part of the cheek.

Malar, variant of MAILER¹ Sc.

Mald(e), obs. form of MALLARD.

Malaria (mālē'riā). [a. It. *mal'aria* for *mala aria*, lit. 'bad air'.] The unwholesome condition of the atmosphere which results from the exhalations of marshy districts. Hence used as the name of a class of intermittent and remittent fevers formerly supposed to proceed from this cause, but now known to be caused by the bite of a mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, by which the germs of the disease are conveyed.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 68 A horrid thing called the malaria, that comes to Rome every summer and kills one. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 56 He had prolonged our stay at the season of the malaria. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 266 This malaria is no evil more active than the Romans, and continues to increase. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. i. (1864) 231 The same burning sun, calls forth the pestilential malaria, with its train of bilious disorders. 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 110 Periodical fever, commonly known as malaria. 1875 MYKINALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 656 The malaria of the Campagna, induced the citizens, to reside permanently within their walls.

b. transf. and fig.

1839 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 94 Practical irreligion is thus produced even in those who escape the malaria of infidelity. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 19 She was a malaria to him, poisoning his atmosphere. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 350 A sort of moral malaria pervading society and carrying off many victims.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *malaria season*, etc.; *malaria bearing*, infected adjs.; *malaria fever*, an intermittent or remittent fever prevalent in marshy or swampy districts, esp. in tropical countries; *malaria germ*, a protozoal organism capable of becoming parasitic and causing the disease known as malaria; so *malaria parasite*.

1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 947 The 'malaria-bearing' mosquito. 1818 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1832) II. 106 'A malaria fever, caught in the Pontine Marshes. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 325/2 Life [in Padua] creeps away... in having the malaria fever in summer, and the pleurisy in winter [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* v. 97 The mosquito, the alternative host of the malaria germ. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 947 Mosquitoes reared from the eggs of 'malaria-infected insects. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* i. 2 The 'malaria parasite. This organism is by far the most important disease germ in tropical pathology. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* i. Oct. in Moore *Lett. & Tracts* (1830) II. 542, I staid out too late for this 'malaria season.

Malarial (mālē'riāl), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -AL.] A. adj.

1. Infected with malaria; malarious.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Wall Mail* G. 26 Aug. 5 The malarial plains of India. 1833 HARPER's *Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Malarial swamps made it unsafe for him to stay there. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 301 In this circulation of the contagion the presence of malarial man is indispensable.

2. Belonging to, or of the nature of, malaria.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 222 Malarial and epidemic fevers. 1871 NAPIER'S *Proc. & Cure Dis.* i. lii. 100 The malarial poison in the atmosphere. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 75 The wonderful power quinia has upon all forms of malarial disease.

B. sb. One who suffers from or is subject to attacks of malaria.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* iii. 66 In many malarials depressing influences... are sufficient to provoke relapse of fever.

Malarialist (mālē'riālist), rare. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who studies malarial diseases.

1834 HARPER's *Mag.* Aug. 412/2 According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a malarialist.

Malarian (mālē'riān), a. [f. MALARIA + -AN.] Pertaining to or causing malaria; malarial.

1834 GAY'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 573 The peculiar effect of a malarian poison. 1890 T. TENNYSON *Golden Supper* 151 A flat malarian world of reed and rush 1887 RUSKIN

Præterita II. 256 There was no malarian taint or other malignity in it [the fever].

Malariated (mālē'riated), ppl. a. [f. MALARIA + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Infected with malaria.

1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 note. He has succeeded in giving malarial fever to healthy men by administering to them water in which malarinated mosquitoes had died.

Malarigenous, a. rare. [Badly f. MALARIA + -GEN + -OUS.] That carries or spreads malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 301 The malarigenous mosquitoes.

Malaroid, a. rare^o. [f. MALARIA + -OID.] 'Resembling malaria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Malarologist, rare. [f. MALARIA + (-O)LOGIST.] One who studies malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 324 The importance of these labours of the Roman malarologists is beginning to be appreciated by the Italian Government.

Malarious (mālē'riās), a. [f. MALARIA + -OUS.] Infected with malaria; of the nature of or producing malaria.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 61/1 Jungle-fever is as common a name for malarious disease in southern latitudes as marsh-fever is in Europe. 1847 WEBSTER, *Malarious*, pertaining to, or infected by malaria. 1851 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sep. & Syr. Str.* I. vii. 153 Deadly the fever of the malarious plain on which the little town stands. 1864 *Ed. Words* Feb. 123 F. E. Barnard caught a malarious fever. 1871 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) II. 370 To enforce... a sanitary reform in town and country... till there is not a fever alley or a malarious ditch left in any British city. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 108 f. the patient [is] neither malarious, anæmic nor scorbutic. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 912 When a mosquito ingests the blood of a malarious subject.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 311 In judging Rousseau, it would be unfair not to take note of the malarious atmosphere in which he grew up.

Malarragement. [f. MAL- + ARRANGEMENT.] Faulty arrangement.

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* Pref. 7 Nothing but the fact that Horace is chiefly read, for the mere language... can make the existing malarra

ment endurable. 1865 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 355/1 Here is another specimen of malarra

ment (of facts). + **Malasade**, *Cookery*, Obs. Also 5 **mesalade**, mes(e)lade. [f. OF. *malaxé*, f. *malaxer* 'to blend, and beat together, as eggs' (Cotgr.: see MALAXATE v.) + -ADE.] An old dish composed chiefly of fried eggs softened with butter.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42-3 Mesalade. Take Eyroun [etc.]. An to every good meslade take a pousand [read dd = 12] Eyroun or mo. 1450 *Ibid.* 83-4 Malasade... And to every mesalade, take [etc.]. [Cf. quot. 1753 S. V. MALAX v. 2.]

Malassimilation. [f. MAL- + ASSIMILATION.] Imperfect assimilation; esp. in Path. imperfect absorption of nutriment into the system.

1865 *Reader* 29 July 125/2 Viewed in the light of the science of nature or a true physiology, it [the doctrine of substitution] is at best only mal-assimilation. 1875 B. MEEOWDS *Clin. Observer*. 43 'Eczema', associated with dyspepsia, mal-assimilation, and hepatic disorder. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 484 A malassimilation of oxygen by the nervous system.

Malasso(e)s, -assus, obs. forms of MOLASSES.

Malate (mæl'it). Chem. Also 8-9 -at. [f. MAL-IO a. + -ATE⁴.] A salt of malic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Malats— but little known. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 198 Cit. Vaquelin has discovered in the common house leek... a great quantity of malic acid (*malate de chaux*). 1807 THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 309 Malic acid... forms salts known by the name of malates. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 214 Malate of Iron is... prescribed in the old Prussian Pharmacopœia.

Malato, obs. form of MLATTO.

+ **Malax**, v. Obs. Also 5-7 malaxe. [ad. L. *malax-ire*; see MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxer*.]

1. trans. To rub or knead (a plaster, etc.) to softness.

1400 *Janfranc's Chirurg.* 137 Whanne þin hondis ben annoynd with oyle of rois, malaxe it [sc. a plaster] longe tyme togidre. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. i. vi. 93 Strayn them, and make a cerote wyth whyte waxe, and malaxe it in cowes mylke. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 322 Using on the wound the emplaster Diacalcitoe malaxed in wine. 1639 J. W. tr. *Gulbert's Chac. Physic.* II. 117 Powder all the medicaments severally, then mixe... and beate and malaxe them into a mass. 1693 N. STAPORIUS tr. *Kawolf's Trav. East in Ray's Journ.* Low C. (1738) II. 11 He... toucheth and stretcheth your joints again in such a manner, as if he did malax a plaster. 1754-64 SHELLEY *Midwif.* I. Intro. 36 A poultice of barley-meal malaxed with oil must be applied.

2. To soften. (Said of a material agent.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiii. (1678) 637 A mollifying Medicin... malaxeth or softenth hardned bodies. 1753 SHELLEY *Ch. Pathol.* (1784) 116/1 The major, who complained that his appetite had forsaken him, amused himself with some forty hard eggs, malaxed with salt butter.

Hence + **Malaxing** ppl. a.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* II. 22 Unlesse fomentation with some moystring and malaxing liquor be used.

+ **Malaxable**, a. Obs. [f. MALAX v. + -ABLE.] That may be softened.

1764 tr. *Buckingham's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 These are firm, compact bodies, which are not malaxable in water or oil.

+ **Malaxage** (malaksəʒ). [Fr.; f. *malaxer* MALAX v.] 'The operation of kneading and working the unbacked clay of which pottery is to be made' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Malaxate (mæl'æksət), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *malaxare*, ad. Gr. μαλάσσειν, to make soft, related to μαλακός soft: see -ATE.]

1. trans. To knead to softness; to make soft by mixing or rubbing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 126 Materials malaxated in honey. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 172 As soon as it has been malaxated... it is put into brown freestone pots.

+ 2. To soften by means of an emollient. Obs.

1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 The Aldomen was staped twice a Day... and after stuping it was always malaxated with an emollient Liniment.

Malaxation (mæl'æksə'tʃən). [ad. L. *malaxā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *malaxare* to MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxation*.] The action of reducing to a soft mass by kneading or rolling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 126 Being by malaxation coagulated. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malaxation*, the working of Pills, and especially Plaisters, with other things, with the hand; a Peste, or other Instrument. 1894 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/4 He said 'malaxation', or mixing by rolling, was practically the same as kneading.

b. Ent. (See quot.)

1898 PECKHAM *Solitary Wasps* 11 The stinging being completed, she [a wasp] proceeded to the process known as *malaxation*, which consists in repeatedly squeezing the neck of the caterpillar, or other victim [to be used as living food for young wasps], between the mandibles.

Malaxator (mæl'æksə'tɔː). [f. MALAXATE v. + -OR.] 'A mixing-mill. A cylinder having a rotating shaft and stirring aims to incorporate materials' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Malaxe, variant of MALAX Obs.

Malay (mālē'), sb. and a. Also 6 Malaye, Melayo, 8 Malaya. [repr. the native name, Malay مالاي.] A. sb.

1. One of a race predominating in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago, a Malayan; more strictly one of those who call themselves by this name and speak the Malay language.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 The Malayos [Du. *De Malayos*] of Malacca say, that the first original or beginning of Malacca hath bene but of late yeares. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliii. 121 The Natives of the Island are, as most other Malayes, very treacherous. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 328/1 In person the Malayos are short, squat, and robust. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 142 The highest is the measure of the man, And not the Kaffir, Hottentot, Malay. 1867 *Spencer* 26 Jan. 101/1 As... murderous as a quick-tempered Malay. 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Intro. 17 The Malays proper inhabit the Malay Peninsula, and almost all the coast regions of Borneo and Sumatra.

2. The language spoken by the Malays; the Malay language. (Cf. MALAYS.)

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 And this speech called Melayo [Du. *Malayo*] is reported to be the most courteous and seemelie speech of all the Orient. 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Intro. 19 Malay is the *lingua franca* of the Straits Settlements. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 325/1 Malay is essentially... a dissyllabic language.

3. Short for Malay fowl.

1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 17 The Chittagong or Malay, another Indian variety. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* 76 The plumage in Malays is short and close.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Malays or their country.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 8 They knew not a word of the Malay tongue. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 328/1 Words... derived from the Malay language. 1850 GORDON CUMMING *S. Africa* (1902) 34/2 Handkerchiefs... of a striped red and green colour, usually called Malay handkerchiefs. 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Intro. 23 Cock-fighting... is the popular Malay sport.

b. In the names of plants, animals, etc. native in the Malay Peninsula, e.g. Malay apple, a myrtaceous tree, *Jambosa* (*Eugenia*) *malaccensis*, with an edible fruit; Malay camphor, Borneo camphor (see BORNEO); Malay oat (see quot. 1881); Malay fowl, a large variety of domestic fowl introduced from the Malay peninsula; Malay porcupine, *Atherura fasciculata*; Malay tapir, the Asiatic or Indian Tapir, *Tapirus malayanus*.

1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1822) XIII. 270 The Malay Tapir resembles in form the American. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 416 *Eugenia malaccensis*. Malay Apple. 1833 W. B. DICKSON *Poultry* (1847) 9 The Malay, or Chittagong Fowl. These fowls have remarkably long legs, and large bones... The colour of the feathers is black, or very dark brown, streaked with yellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 163/1 It is commonly called Malay Camphor, or Camphor of Barus, from the port of Sumatra whence it is mostly shipped. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* Malay Apple, see *Jambosa malaccensis*. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* 37 The Kuhl, or Great Malay Fowl. 1873 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* xxi. 297 The finest breed of Malay Game cock [using the word Malay in this case to express locality, and not the breed now so-called]. 1881 MIVART *Cat* i. 7 In Pegu, Siam, and Burmah, there is a race of cats—the Malay Cat—with tails only of half the ordinary length.

Malayan (mālē'ān), a. and sb. [f. MALAY + -AN.] A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the Malays or the Malay archipelago.

1628 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. li. 10 That which seems to be

the newest Language in the World, is the Malay. 1658 T. HYOE *Let. to Boyle* 23 Feb. in *B's Wks.* (1744) V. 592/2 The printing of St. Luke and the Acts in the Malay language, would make about thirty sheets. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 22 The Malay or Polynesian race. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 27 The cursed Malay crease, and battle-club From the isles of palm. 1854 *Aylmer's F.* 463 My lady's cousin... Ran a Malay amuck against the times.

b. in the names of various animals, products, etc. of the Malay archipelago, as **Malayan** (Sun) Bear, *Helarctos* (*Ursus*) **malayanus**; **Malayan** camphor, porcupine, tapir = *Malay camphor*, etc. 1824 T. HORSFIELD *Zool. Researches Java, Tapirus Malayanus*. In the month of September, 1820, the first specimen of the Malay Tapir was received in England from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. 1826 — in *Zool. Jnl.* 11. 222 In the year 1819 a specimen of the Malay Bear, obtained at Bencoolen, was brought to England. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* II. 486 The Malay Sun Bear.

2. Of or belonging to the variety of domestic fowl known as the Malay.

1885 TEGEMEIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 **Malayan Fowls**.—The Malay type has been long recognized as of Eastern origin.

B. sb. l. = MALAY sb. l.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 And all the Malaisies [Du. *die Malaien*], as well men as women, are very amorous. And bee that dwelleth in India, and can not speake the Malayans [Du. *dese Malaien* new] speech, will hardly with vs learne the French tongue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 The inhabitants... go under the name of Malayans. 1902 BLACKBURN *Ming.* Nov. 623/2 The one Malay who has ever displayed commanding ability.

2. = MALAY sb. 2.

1588 T. HYOE *Let. to Boyle* 25 Oct. in *B's Wks.* (1744) V. 592/1 We have in Dutch and Malayan a grammar and two vocabularies. 1883 MISS BIRO *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 75 There is a very strong resemblance between their dialects and pure Malay.

Malayo-, used as combining form of MALAY; chiefly in Malayo-Polynesian a., the designation of the race to which the Malays and most of the Polynesians belong, and of the group of allied languages including Malay and the Polynesian dialects.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 327, I shall term these people the Malayo-Polynesian... race. 1878 W. E. COUSINS *Malagasy Lang. in Trans. Phil. Soc.* 303 The Malayo-Polynesian languages. 1881 426 ff.

Malayo, obs. form of MALAY.

† **Malays**. Obs. [a. Du. *Maleisch*. Cf. F. *malais*.] The Malay language.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 8 They soon learnt to speak Malays.

Malaysian (māl'zī-shān), a. [f. *Malaysia*, a name given by some geographers to the Malay archipelago + -AN.] Of or belonging to Malaysia.

1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 324/2 This astonishing expansion of the Malaysian peoples throughout the Oceanic area. 1854 Q. Rev. Apr. 332 The principal actors in the life drama of the Malaysian stage.

† **Mal-behaviour**. Obs. rare. In quotes. *male-improper behaviour*.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 45 (1726) 247, I am the only person... who has forfeited the fellowship for male-behaviour. 1736 *Eng. into Frauds of Factors of S. S. Co.* 56 And as to the present Directors, the Male Behaviour of Mr. Woolley, and others, plainly declare, that [etc.].

Malbouche, variant of MALEBOUCHE Obs.

Malchus (māl'kūs). *Antiq.* [a. F. *malchus*, in both senses a use of the name of *Malchus* (John xviii. 10) whose ear St. Peter cut off with a sword.]

1. 'A short cutting-sword' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

2. (See quot.)

1833 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, *Malchus*, an old term for a confessional having only one stool for penitents; it signified that which has only one ear, from the fact that Malchus, Caiaphas' servant, was deprived of his right ear by Peter.

Malconduct (māl'kpn'dkt), sb. Also 8 male-. [f. MAL + CONDUCT sb.] Improper conduct; esp. improper or dishonest administration of an office, business, etc.

1741 JOHNSON *Parl. Deb. in Gentl. Mag.* XI. 414 The Male-conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman. 1757 *Monitor* No. 92 II. 395 To distinguish between men disgraced for mal-conduct; and ministers displaced who [etc.]. 1778 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life of Wm. L.* (1832) I. 201 He must be convicted of malconduct, before he can be removed. 1798 *Norwich* 13 Nov. in *Norwich Disp.* (1845) III. 171 Instances of the greatest mal-conduct of persons in office. 1799 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 255 The malconduct of the Maltese has caused the enterprise to fail. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 157 Some evidence, of mal-conduct or specific charges, was called for.

Hence † **Malconduct v. intr.** rare, to be guilty of malconduct.

1801 E. GERRY in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1896) L. 27 Its own government... having removed from office, such as it conceived had malconduct.

Mal-conformation. [See MAL-] Bad or faulty conformation.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* III. 282 The disease is neither owing to inflammation, nor to any mal-conformation of the parts. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 126 The inherent mal-conformation of the Carolingian Empire. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Language Wks.* IX. 91 A sentence... is capable of multiform beauty, and liable to a whole nology of mal-conformations. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 9 Is man subject to similar mal-conformations?

Mal-construction. [See MAL-] Faulty construction.

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* XIII. 65 'A roarer'; that is, a horse, which, owing to a mal-construction of the organs, makes a roaring noise. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 105 The only failures Mr. Krupp has made... have arisen from mal-construction. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatr. Soc.* IX. 116 There is a very material mal-construction of the diaphragm.

Malcontent (māl'kntnt), a. and sb. Also 6-9 malecontent. [a. OF. *malcontent*: see MAL- and CONTENT a.]

A. adj. Discontented, dissatisfied. Now chiefly in political use: Actively discontented; indisposed to acquiesce in the existing administration of affairs (e.g. of the state, of a party, etc.); inclined to rebellion or mutiny; restless and disaffected.

1826 B. YOUNG *Guauso's Civ. Cont.* iv. 201 b, If the Ape is malecontent for want of a tail. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 10 How like you our Choyce, That you stand pensive, as halfe malecontent? 1601 F. GOOWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 116 He quickly began to grow malcontent, and... entered at last into a conspiracy. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* United Prov. Wks. 1731 I. 19 At this time began to be form'd the Male-content Party in the Low-Countries. 1699 J. GOOSMAN *Penit. Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 86 He presently grows male-content with his condition. 1769 *Amer. Reg.* 4/2 This malcontent temper of the Grecian Christians. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, Lady Margaret Bellenden had returned, in romantic phrase, male-content, and full of heaviness. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 146 The malecontent whigs were now [1701] so consolidated with the Tories as in general to bear their name. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 234 He has ever since been malcontent with literature.

B. sb.

1. A malcontent person (see A.).

1581 L. ALOERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 177 Besides the perill of the Malcontents, who were upon both sides of the river [Rhine]. 1581 PETTIE *Guauso's Civ. Cont.* iii. (1586) 152, I think they haue just cause to be mal contents, who knowing themselves to be sufficient men... are... used by their father like children. 1587 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 10/2 The onlie place wherein all the malcontents [ed. 1577] Rebels of his realme had their refuge. 1668 R. STEELE *Husband-mans Calling* v. (1692) 67 No, says the male-content, if things had served to my mind, it had been far better than it is. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 662 Your sons are malecontents, but yet are true, As far as non-resistance makes 'em so. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* iii. Wks. 1813 I. 258 The malecontents had not yet openly taken up arms. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1885) 416 He expostulates with the malcontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 7. 662 The leading malcontents... were already calling on him to interfere in arms.

† 2. The state of being discontented. Obs.

[Really a distinct word: see CONTENT sb.]

1591 TRENCH *Raigne K. John* (1611) 33 We must obscure this mone with melody, Least worse wrack ensue our male-content. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 6 Let me enter into consideration of the intractable passage of my malecontents past. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xx. Wks. 1815 IV. 119 A necessity of sadness and malecontent. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 25 Content to be nothing, or never to have been, which was beyond the male-content of Job, who cursed not the day of his life, but his nativity. 1663 *Plagiarism* O. Cromwell (1692) 29 Rash and blind Furies, that made way to the unobserued advancement of this private Male-content.

† **Malcontented**, (pa. pple. and) a. Obs. Also male-. [Partly f. prec. adj. + -ED¹; partly f. MAL + CONTENTED a.]

1. As pa. pple. Made malcontent. rare¹.

1584 *Lycerestes Continu.* (1641) 150 Noble men of the Realm, who live abroad... much injured and malcontented by his insolence.

2. = MALCONTENT a.

c. 1586 CTESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXIII. vi, For what purpose was I... For me to fume with malcontented heart? 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 541 Murmuring 'gainst the Lord, with male-contented voice. 1600 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV.* (1613) 44, To him the malcontented commons flocke, From every part of Sussex. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xxxii. § 3 If men male-contented with this present, may haue sweete promises of euerlasting happiness in the life to come. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 39 For the better securing of his estate, against malicious and malcontented Subjects. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 119 The restless attempts of the malecontented party. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Ser. Occas.* (1744) VII. 289 To satisfy or silence this malecontented Enquiry.

Hence † **Malcontentedly** adv.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Continu.* 231 The Portugals... live male-contentedly under his obedience and government. 1755 JOHNSON, *Malcontentedly*.

† **Malcontentedness**. Obs. Also male-. [See -NESS.] The state of being malcontented.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 349 In an onelie malecontentedness, rather against the persons of some in authority then in any true mindedness towards reformation. a. 1630 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 659 The Pope appear'd not publicly... for a kind of malecontentedness with his own action. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 P. 5, I fear they would ascribe the laying down my Paper, on such an Occasion, to a Spirit of Malcontentedness.

Personified. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where sullen Male-contentedness sits.

Mal-contentism. rare¹. [-ISM.] = prec. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 288/4 A sign of malcontentism.

Mal-contently, a. rare¹. [f. MALCONTENT a. + -LY².] In a malcontent manner.

In some recent Dicts.

† **Malcontentment**. Obs. Also male-. [a. OF. *malcontentement*: cf. MAL- and CONTENTMENT.] The condition of being malcontent.

1587 HOLINSHEAD *Scot. Chron.* 446/2 They had... by vniversall male-contentment of the people... procured a great

distraction of the kings leages hearts. 1588 Kyo *Housch. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 252 Vpon the malcontentment of the minde folloves the... weakenes of the bodie. 1666 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 Sept. E. Their ground was malecontentment... because they could not be made Bishops. 1637-50 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 288 So he put in fifty merks with shame and great malcontentment.

Mal-convenance. rare. [quasi-Fr., f. phr. *mal convenir* to be unsuitable.] Defective adaptation. 1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* (1849) I. ii. iii. 266 Any mal-convenance which is incompatible with life cannot... be presented to observation.

† **Mal-crisis** (māl'krē'sis). *Path.* rare. [f. MAL- + CRISIS.] A faulty combination of constituents.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 115 Inflammations which arise in consequence of a mal-crisis of the blood.

† **Maldathait**. Obs. Also 4 maldait. [a. OF. *maldethait*: see MAL- and DAHET.] 'May he have misfortune'; = DAHET.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16290 (Cott.) For þi mis-sau þat all has herd maldathait [Götl. *maldait*] qua þe spare.

† **Maldefiance**. Obs. [Fr.] Disance of the side. c. 1290 Becket 901 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 132 Þe bischop thomas lay, in þe sykness of maldethanke.

† **Mal de mer**. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.

1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Feb. Wks. 1851 III. 98 The mal de mer seems to be merely the effect of agitation. 1899 GOODEY *Lyræ frivola* 6 He notes his qualms with care, And bids the public know 'em In 'Thoughts on Mal de Mer' Or 'Nausea: a Poem'.

† **Maldisant**. Obs. Also 6 maledizant. [a. F. *maldisant*, f. *mal* ill + *disant*, pr. pple. of *dire* to say.] An evil-speaker, slanderer.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* a. 6 He is to blame... that will be witty in another mans booke. How then will scoffing readers scape this marke of a maledizant? 1617 MINSHEW *Ductor s. v.* A Maldisant or euill speaker. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Maldisant*, an evil speaker, a backbiter.

Maldonite (māl'dōn-īt). *Min.* [Named in 1876 by Ulrich, from Maldon, Victoria, its locality: see -ITE.] A variety of gold, containing bismuth.

1870 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. ii. L. 272 Maldonite, or Bismuthic Gold.

Malduck (mældvck). [? f. *mall* = MAW sb.² + DUCK sb. But cf. MALENUCK.] A name, in the Shetland Isles, for the Fulmar.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 315 *Malduck*. 1805 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shet.* 198 Malmock, Malmoock, or Malduck, Fulmar, Procellaria glacialis—Appears in the friths of Orkney, and voes of Shetland.

Maldy. Sc. ? Obs. 'A coarse woollen cloth of grey or extrinct colour' (*Jam. Suppl.*). Also attrib. 1588-9 *Extracts Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 128 In the first, one cloak of maldy, price thrie pundis:.. ane pair of maldy schankis [etc.].

† **Male**, sb. l. Obs. Also MELE. [ad. L. *māl-us* apple-tree, *māl-un* apple.] An apple; an apple-tree. Also Comb. as *male-apple*, *apple-tree*.

a. 1400 *Song Solomon* [ii. 3] in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 As the male is plentifulness of apples... so is my derling among sones. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* Tabula, Male apple-tree. Male applis. *Ibid.* xi. 259 This mone also the male [org. māl] is sett to spryng;e; This male is sette in londis hoot & drie.

Male (māl), a. and sb.² Forms: 5, 7 masle, 4 madio, mawl, maal, maule; Sc. 5-6 mail, 6 mail, 7 mail; a. - male. (See also MASCLE a.) [a. OF. *male*, *masle* (mod. F. *mâle*), earlier *mascle* = L. *masculus* (f. *mās* male person, male), whence MASCULE a. Cf. Fr. *mascle*, Sp., Pg. *machô*, It. *maschio*.

The spelling *masle* was the prevailing one in Law French, and in legal use appears in Eng. down to the 17th c. Sir T. BROWN is the only non-legal writer of the 17th c. who uses it: doubtless as suggesting the original Latin etymon.]

A. adj.

I. Of or belonging to the sex which begets offspring, or performs the fecundating function of generation.

1. a. of persons. In Law: *Heir, issue, line, tail male*. (In early, esp. legal use, often pl. *males*.) 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xx. 130 Gift fell that his sone Davy Deit but air male of his body Goityn. 1377 LANGR. P. Pl. B. xvl. 236, I circumcised... my meyne and alle þat male were. 1382 [see FEMALE a. 1]. c. 1450 *Mertin* 88 She is now leide down in his bedde of a childle male. 1450 *Kolls of Part.* V. 188/1 To hym and to his heires masles of his body lawfully begoten. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 And for default of yssow male of the seid Robert than I wil John Barret... haue it, to hym and to his eyres male. ? a. 1500 *Sir Benes* 3392 (Pynson) Yonge male chyliden two. c. 1500 *Melusine* 18 He begate on her many children males. 1503 WINYER *Four Scott. Piers Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 82 The mail borne nocht circumcidit the auchtin day. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 76 Caine, the first male-child. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 189 My Ladies wombe... concei'd a male-child by me. 1614 SLOVEN *Titles Hon.* 196 Reseruing... the reuersion to themselves in default of heires masles. 1647-8 COTTELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 6 In the male-line of their Predecessors. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* c. 166 All masters disgrace the marrying of their male servants. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 315 An estate in tail male was vested in Edmund Hicks, as heir male of the body of Launcelot Hicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL, 131, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

b. of animals.

c. 1400 *Master of Game* xxxiv. (MS. Digby 182) She [the hare] oþer while is male... and oþer while is female. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 323/1 Male, best or fowle, no femel, *masculus*. a. 1500 [see FEMALE a. 1 b]. 1530 PALSGR 242/1 Male gote,

1607. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. iv. 30 There is no more mercy in him, then there is milke in a male-Tyger. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) vii. 253/1 This operation [castration] may be performed both on male and female fish. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 348 In the autumn, male and female insects are found, furnished with perfect generative organs. 1902 *Oxford Times* 22 Feb. 2/1 For sale. 3 hens and 1 male bird.

1800. 1800 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 Sche sh the bestes in her kinde. The male go with the female.

C. In male + kind (also attrib.), sex (see SEX).

1812 WYCLIF *Liuke* ii. 23 For ech male kynde openynge the wombe to go out, schal be clepid hooly to the Lord. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Male of the male kynde, masle. 1598 GUILPIN *Skial*. Sat. iv. (Grosart) 51 A male-kind sparrow once mistooke his nest And fled for harbour to faire Liuis breast. 1612 COTGR., *Masculyn*, Manhood, or the male kind. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 41 The Malekind may come and see him, but no Women are admitted. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 119 A smaller bird Terrellene or Tassel of the masle sex. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Male-kind*.

d. Said of the reproductive organs of this sex.

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 254 They took from their [stoned horses] their male parts. 1836-9 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* II. 140/1 The male duct, terminates at the anterior extremity of the body. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 *Neomenia carinata* [a mollusc] has been said to possess lateral male ducts.

e. Used jocularly to qualify female designations, e.g. male aunt = uncle; male bawd = pander, etc.; also to qualify female conditions, as male widowhood, the condition of being a widower.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 100 They fall into a kinde of male Greene-sickness. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trags.* i. ii. When base male-Bawdes kept Centinel at staire-head. 1681 *Orway Soldier's Fort.* ii. i. Your Go-between, your Male-Baud there. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 P. 1 Which has given me Encouragement to describe a certain Species of Mankind under the Denomination of Male Jilts. *Ibid.* P. 2 They whom my correspondent calls Male Coquets, shall hereafter be called Fribblers. *Ibid.* No. 320 P. 1 You have published the Term Male-Coquets. 1712 FRANCHAM *Ibid.* No. 500 P. 1, I cannot but recommend the Subject of Male Widowhood to you. 1755 J. SHERRIDGE *Lydia* (1769) i. 59 When a new work is advertised, the male and female ladies. immediately conclude it cannot be worth the reading. 1770-93 [see COQUETTE 1 cl.]. 1781 MNE D'ARLAY *Diary* II. 87 He is an actual Male prude! 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *My relations*, Male aunts, as somebody calls them, I had none—to remember.

f. Comb.

1877 GOTOING *De Morny* vi. 63 God.. who is also Minde, & life and Light, and Malefemale [var. 4001-0745], begat or bred Logon in the Speech. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* ii. ii. (1605) D 45 That male-spirited Dame, Their Mother. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453 You will see behind a Perfumer's counter, a Male-Female Thing of this sort.

2. With reference to the vegetable kingdom. a. Said of certain plants (of dioecious genera) the flowers of which contain only the fecundating organs. Subsequently said also of the fecundating organs of plants, and of flowers containing only organs of this kind.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. li. (1495) 597 Yf.. the rynde of a male palme be put to the leuys of the female.. the fruyte.. shall be the sooner ripe. a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 715 in *Anglia* XVIII. 324 In a vessel. Putte hem, & bou schalt see Wyche is femel & wyche is male. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 258 Of date-trees some are male and some are female. 1789 G. WHITT. *Sellorie* v. (1853) 209 This is a male tree, which in the spring sheds clouds of dust, and fills the atmosphere around with its farina. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 2/3 The catkins which appear in January are the male parts of a nut-tree. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) i. 188 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last*, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side, .. a male and female Papaw. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 418 The resemblance of the male flowers to the inflorescence of Equisetum is as striking [etc.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. 8. 1265 The Stamens are the male or fertilizing organs of a flower.

b. Applied to certain plants to which sex was formerly attributed on account of some peculiarity of habit, colour, etc. Male fern, *Asplenium (Nephrodium) Filix-mas*; also attrib.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 3 The virtues of the male ferne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cclxix. (1633) 773 The male Mullein or Higtaper hath broad leaves. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Herseman* 319 Take the root of male brake or fern. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 133 Paul's Betsy or Male Speedwell. 1779 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) i. 177 The male fern alone is reckoned a specific [for worms]. 1838 LINCOLY *Flora Med.* 512 Purga Macho, or Male Jalap. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v. Here and there a young one [palm] springing up like a gigantic crown of male-fern. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VII. 702 Male fern-root.

II. 3. Of or pertaining to a man or men, or to male animals; peculiar to or characteristic of men; composed of or consisting of men.

a 1631 DOWNE *Procr. Soul* i. 12 By thy male force is all we have begot. 1684 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 67 It was after altered into a Male-Nunnery. 1684 T. BURNETT *Th. Earth* i. 103 The ancients.. have supposed that there was something of an aethereal element in the male-geniture. 1710-12 SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 26 Feb. They keep as good female company as I do male. 1741 COWPER *Tark* vi. 233 Profaned, under various names, Female and male. 1843-5 WOODW. *Preface* iii. 65 Trinity's loquacious clock.. told the hours Twice over with a male and female voice. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1883) 333 The common drake.. after the breeding season it well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/6 A case filled with moths whose right wings belong to the male coloration. 1905 *Natural. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is intended to form a male voice choir.

b. Appropriate or adapted to the use of a man.

1783 J. WARE in *Mem. Med. Soc.* II. 336 Strictures on the Use of the Male Catheter. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 95, 1 Matron for Male Hospital. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 986 A large soft rubber male catheter.

III. transf. Applied to various material and immaterial things, denoting superiority, strength, greatness, or the like.

† 4. In occasional applications. Obs.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 371 As in France, so in all other wine countries, the white is called the female, and the claret or red wine is called the male, because commonly it hath more sulphur, body, and heat in it. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* Impr. ix. (1653) 48, I shall provoke unto the best Improvement, and where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 150 Other Suns perhaps With their attendant Moons thou wilt desceie Communicating Male and Female Light.

† 5. a. Said of precious stones, on account of depth, brilliance or other accident of colour; also of other stones, with reference to their hardness or other esteemed qualities. [Gr. ἀπὸν, L. masculinus.] c 1400 MALOUEN. (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] grown to gedre, male and female. 1681 GREW *Musaeum* 290 The Sardius or Cornelian. The best, by some called The Male. *Ibid.* 297 The Florida Male Eagle-Stone. 1736 LEONST ALBERTI's *Archit.* I. 58/2 The Stones found in Rivers, which are call'd Male ones, grow dry immediately when.. taken out of the water. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* viii. Lordly male-sapphires.

† b. Used to distinguish the harder and more compact kind of sand or gravel. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 The hard and compact gravel called the Male gravel [L. sabulum masculinum]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 87 A faire Pond.. springing from the West forth of a male grauell. 1726 LEONST ALBERTI's *Archit.* II. 205/2 The male-sand [It. sabione maschio] and the hard grit are sure to afford the best of water. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* 65 The male or bastard tin-stone is found.. on Dartmoor.

† 6. Male incense. [So in L. and Fr.] A superior quality of incense, known by the greater size of the 'tears' in which it is collected; frankincense. Obs.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. lxvii. 120 Frankincense is of two sorts, one white, that is round and like unto drops, which is the best, and called the male; the other blacke. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Nymph.* Dirge *Jephthah's Dau.* xiii. May Virgins, when they come to mourn, Male-Incense burn Upon thine Altar! 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Frankincense*, Male incense, or olibanum.

7. Of time: = MASCULINE.

1581 SIONKY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French.. hath both the Male [fyme], as *Bon, Son*, and the Female, as *Plaise, Taise*. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 486/1 These monosyllabic or last-syllable rhymes are called male rhymes. 1896 S. W. BARNUM *Vocab. Eng. Rhymes* (ed. 2) Intro. 26 Part I consists of single or male rhymes.

8. Said of the external layer of bark on a tree.

1884 [see FEMALE A. 8].

IV. 9. A distinctive epithet for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to penetrate or fill the corresponding female part.

a 1856 H. MILLER in *Footpr. Creator* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 274 Steel runners with male centres are handy when turning bouchons. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc.* *Female*.. the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ut. xii. 433/4 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. Male gauge: the outer gauge or screw of a printing press. Male screw: the spiral pin or rod which fits the spirally bored circular socket of the 'female' screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male-screw of the Stop-cock. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xix. 170 So as the Male-Gages may fall into the Female-Gages. 1822 *Imison Sci. & Art* I. 48 The first is called the Male or outside screw. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 361 Their use is to connect together stop-cocks.. terminated by male screws. 1856 C. CAMEY in *Abstr. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1865) 210 At each of the four angles of one is fixed an upright male screw.

B. sb.

1. A male animal.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 337 Ayloumeng with he malez he mete ho-bestez. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 195 In all kynde of bees the male is more crafty. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1, 2 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles are their males subjects. 1596 NASTUR *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. A2, Musing Dick, that studied a whole yeare to know which was the male and female of red herrings. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* ut. 235/1 A Boccaret [Hawk] is the Male of a Boccaret. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 420 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantick with Despair. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 111. 314 There are some of the males who attach themselves to the female. 1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (ed. 2) 363 The glow-worm is a female caterpillar; the male of which is a fly. 1857 *Housh. Words* 19 Dec. 16 No less than sixteen of these little animals [all males].

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle (1878) 175 Carlylism is the male of Byronism.

2. A male person; a boy or man. Only in expressed or implied antithesis with female.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 695 Vch male mas his machi a man as hyseluen. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* i. 66 For that mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be only male. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom. f.* 27 The mawlis [leost] or men] the kyndell vsz of woman forayn. c 1418 HOOGLYDE *De Reg. Princ.* 265 The ende is dep of male & of female. 1593

SHAKS. 3 *Hex. VI.* ii. 42 You loue the Breeder better than the Male. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 Sex heires being males, the perfite age is twentie an zeares. 1614 SELORN *Titles Hen.* 73 That [crown] of Pharaoh of Pharaoh was only for males, not for feminin capacicte. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 168 Whence of guests he makes them slaves Inhospiatly, and kills their infant Males. 1809 in *Earl Malmesbury's Lett.* (1870) II. 204, I am the only male here that is not gone hunting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 574 Every male in the kingdom who had attained the age of sixteen. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 481 Every male who resisted was put to the sword.

b. occas. A male plant. (Cf. A. 2, 2 b.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 12 [Pimpernel.] The male hath a crimson floure, & the female hath a blew floure. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 268 The flowers of the female will not open, vnlesse the boughes and flowers of the male be ioined vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Preud.* Ep. ii. vi. 94 Herbalists.. naming that the masle, whose leaves are lighter.

3. A 'male' precious stone. (Cf. A. 5 a.)

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sapphire*.. Different colours constitute different kinds thereof; the deepest blues being esteemed males, and the whitest females. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 152 A milder flame is assigned to the females, but a yellower and more fervent to the males.

† Male, sb. 3. Obs. A word of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in certain phrases. The male wryes or wrings: something is wrong, there is a state of hardship. To wring (a person) on the males: to cause trouble to. (Quot. a 1500 is obscure, perh. textually corrupt.)

c 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 The male so wryes, That no kunnyng may prevail.. Ayens a wommans wytt. ? a 1500 *Wisdom* 669 in *Digby* *Myst.* 163 Ther pouert is the male wry, though right be, he shall neuer reuene. c 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 75, The countreyng at Cales Wryng vs on the males. — *Colyn Cloute* 688 And so they blere your eye, That ye can not espye Howe the male dothe wrye. *Phyllys Sparowe* 700 Yet there was a thyng That made the male to wryng.

Male, obs. form of MAIL, MEAL, MOLE.

Male-, prefix: see MAIL-

Maleadministration, Maleapert, etc.: see MALA-

† Malease. Obs. Forms: 3 maloes, malisoe, 3-4 malleas, 3-5 males, 4 malis, male-ese, 3. mail eiss, mail ess, 4-5 mal ess, 5 male eese, mayll easse, male easse, 6 Sc. mail eys. [a. OF. *malaise*; see MALAISE.]

1. Absence of ease; uncasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet; distress, trouble. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6300 Wit pair danger, sir moyses, Of bai did him haue malleas. *Ibid.* 6788 Widues ne barns faderles Do yee na wrang, ne na males. c 1300 R. ALIS. 7366 Beter is, lyte to haue in ese, Then muche to haue in malleas. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiii. 16 What myschylt and malleas Cryst for man tholed. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton* MS. 18 Euer mare when pou erte at male-ese ban he comforthes be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* viii. xli. 338 A syr yet shalle I shewe you fauour in your male ese.

2. Disease, sickness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2361 Oft I was wit malisee [other texts mallese] mette, Bot for you was me neuer bett. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xii. 73, 75 Ane male esse tuk hym so sars. His mail eiss of ene fundyng Begouth. 1388 WYCLIF *Math.* iv. 24 Thei brougten to hym alle that weren at male ese. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 34 This malice, That with sic panis prickillis me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* xii. l. 114 Quha wald with euir of medecyne hym meyt, The moir entressys and growis his mail eys.

Male adventure: see MALADVENTURE.

† Malebolge (malebɔlˈdʒe). [It. *Malebolge*, f. male pl. fem. of *malvo* evil + *bolge* pl. of *bolgia* lit. 'budget'. (The sing. form *malebolgia* has occasionally been used by Eng. writers.)] The name given by Dante to his eighth circle in Hell, consisting of ten rock-bound concentric circular trenches, designated 'bolge'. Used transf., chiefly with allusion either to the pool of filth in the second 'bolgia' (Canto xviii), or to the boiling pitch in the fifth 'bolgia' (Canto xxi).

1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vii. 250 The malebolge of stock-briek and cement in which we have been so long wandering. 1884 Q. Rev. Apr. 350 We.. look down into a boiling malebolgia of steam and sulphur. 1894 *Scottsman* 12 July, The channels that feed this devouring malebolge are the newspapers and the telegraph offices.

Hence Malebolgian, Malebolgic affs., of or resembling the Malebolge.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 121/1, I confess having felt a.. reluctance to immerse myself in this malebolgian mass of peat mud. 1883 *Litt. Mail* G. 16 Oct. 1/2 This Malebolgic pool of London's misery.

† Malebouché. Obs. Also 6 Mlnlo boush. [a. OF. *Malebouché* (lit. 'evil mouth'), the name of an allegorical personage in *Le Roman de la Rose* (c 1200-30); called 'Wikkid-Tonge' in *Rom. Rose* 7357.] Evil speaking personified.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 172 Malebouché, Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai lyre, so that he pronounce A plein good word. c 1402 LYON. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 260 And Malebouché gan first the tale telle. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 741 Male-bouché in courte hath gret commandement. 1593-4 CUKCHIKAYO *Rebuke to Rebellion* in *Nichols Progr.* III. 239 Ne wit nor skill, can scape the scowling scorne Of bold male boush, that like ban-dog doth lair.

Maleco, obs. form of MALICE.

Malecontent, etc.: see MALCONTENT, etc.

Malecoto(o)n, variant of **MELOCOTON**.

Maledery, variant of **MALEDERIE**.

† **Maledicency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next; see -ENCY.] The practice or habit of speaking evil.

1653 R. BAILLE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 57 *marg.*. One ground of my patience of M. T's maledicency. 1723 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit. Lett.* 69 We are now to have a Tact of the maledicency of Luther's Spirit from his Book against Henry the 8th.

Maledicent (mæl'di-sent), *a. and sb.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *erron.* -dicant. [ad. L. *maledicentem*, pr. pple. of *maledicere* to speak evil of, orig. two words, *male* ill + *dicere* to speak, say.]

A. adj. Given to evil-speaking. Also, of utterances: Of the nature of evil-speaking, slanderous.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 93 Possessed with . . so furious, so maledicent, and so slovenly spirits. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 284 You can boldly insert into her Verses, Many, and those Maledicent things of your own. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x. The maledicent Bodyguard, getting . . better malediction than he gave. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* Pref. (1850) 12 Ignorance . . when it is maledicent, is sure to find a credulous auditor.

B. sb. One who speaks evil of another.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M. Pref.* 1 Tiberius . . who otherwise was merciful to Maledicents.

Maledict (mæl'di-kt), *a. (sb.) arch.* [ad. L. *maledictus*, pa. pple. of *maledicere*; see prec.] Accursed. Also as *sb.*, an accursed person.

1550 *Image Hypoc.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 447/6 For some be Benedictees With many maledictes. 1867 LONGE, tr. *Dante's Inferno* v. 42 As the wings of starlings bear them on the cold season in large band and full, So doth that blast the spirits maledict.

Maledict (mæl'di-kt), *v. [f. L. maledicere, ppl. stem of maledicere, see MALEDICENT.] trans.* To address with maledictions, curse, execrate.

1780 in F. Moore *Songs Amer. Rev.* (1856) 333 Thy name should now be maledict. 1898 T. HARDY *Vessex Poems* 36, I can but maledict her. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 425 Their gods were . . to be crushed, broken, maledicted.

Maledicted (mæl'di-kt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Accursed; evil-spoken of.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Maledicted*, cursed or banned. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. The scurvy maledicted money which never did any one any good. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 This much maledicted article of attire.

Maledictine, *a. and sb.* Parody of **BENEDICTINE**, after *Malediction*.

1641 R. BAILLE *Parall. Liturg. v. Massib.* Pref. § Till that cruel maledictive Monk . . had massacred 2000. opposers. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. viii. 31 And left poor Sancho . . a Monk, but of the order of the Maledictines.

Malediction (mæl'di-ktjən), *Also 5 maledicyn, -dycion, 5-6 -dicion, 6 -dicyon.* [ad. L. *maledictionem*, n. of action f. *maledicere*; see MALEDICENT *a.* Cf. MALISON.]

1. The utterance of a curse; the condition of being under a ban or curse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 Tyl assyolled thou of this leg maledicyn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/2 He was moche angry & gaue his malediccion & curse to the temple. 1526 TYNDALE *Gal.* iii. 10 For as many as are under the dedes of the lawe are vnder malediccion. 1528 MORE *Dyalogie* i. xvii. Wks. 139 And after he sheweth the maledicions that shall fall thereupon. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 93 He gaue his malediccion or curse to his children and successors. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* i. ii. 166 (1608 Q. 1) Menaces and maledictions against King and nobles. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 978. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 485 They tried to persuade her to pronounce a malediction upon Alcibiades. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, I taunted him, ridiculed him, loaded him with maledictions. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* 1. The malediction of my affliction Is taken from me. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vi. (1864) V. 292 His progress instead of being a blessing to the land was deemed a malediction.

2. Reviling, slander; the condition of being reviled or slandered.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b. Thou art euer hast ben free from all malediccion and opprobry. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 618/2 Giving no man a just cause of contumely or malediction. 1885 EOGAR *Old Ch. Life* Scott. 273 In the year 1661 the malediction of a parent was made a capital offence in Scotland.

Maledictory (mæl'di-ktəri), *a.* [f. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION) + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or resembling a malediction.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 593 This manifold and maledictory Manifesto. 1887 *Temple Bar* Apr. 478 With maledictory groans and ejaculations.

† **Maledight**, *a. and pple.* *Obs.* Also 3 *maledith*, 4-5 *malediht*, 5 *maledichte*, *maledigt*, *maledichte*. [ad. L. *maledictus*, pa. pple. of *maledicere*; see MALEDICENT.] The form is perh. influenced by association with ME, *dicht*, pa. pple. of *dihthen* DIGHT *v.* Cursed, accursed.

1300 *Cursor in.* 801 (Cott.) Pou worm, pou sal be maledigt. *Ibid.* 2074 Pu art and sal be maledith [rime-word sith = sight]. *Ibid.* 2136 Cham be maledigt. *Ibid.* 10266 Biceps pat man for maledight [c1375 *Fairf.* maledichte; c1300-1400 *Gott.* maledith] pat has na barn. *Ibid.* 13336 Na wrenches o be maledight [c1375 *Fairf.* maledictel. *Ibid.* 22034 Maledight [a 1400 *Edinb.* maledichte].

Hence † **Maledight** *v.* (in pa. t. *maledight*), *trans.* to curse.

1300 *Cursor in.* 2178 Pai war put in a fole plight pat god and man bam maledight.

VOL. VI.

Maledius, *obs. pl.* of **MALADY**.

Maledizant, variant of **MALDISANT** *Obs.*

Male-education, *rare*. [See MAL-] Imperfect or misdirected education.

1848 tr. Richter's *Levana* 8 Metc establishments for male-education. 1865 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 233 The obstructions of their mal-formation and male-education shall be trained away.

Male ease, eese, variants of **MALEASE** *Obs.*

Male engin(e), *e. engyne*, var. ff. **MALENGIN** *Obs.*

† **Male entente**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *male entente*: see MAL- prefix and INTENT *sb.*] Evil intention.

c1450 *W. Warw.* (Camb.) 5370 That the dewke in hys parlement Hym forgeue hys malentente.

Malees, *male-ese*, variants of **MALEASE** *Obs.*

† **Malefact**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *malefactum*, neut. pa. pple. of *malefacere* to do wrong, f. *male* ill + *facere* to do.] A malefaction, offence.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Wilful burning of houses, & other scelerous dedes and abominable malefactis. 1556-7 *Act 34 Phil. & Mary in Bolton Stat. Ir.* (1621) 256 Brought to answer to the lawforth that malefact. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 457 Hee demanded me . . what malefact I was guilty of?

Malefaction (mæl'fæk-tjən), *ad. L. malefactionem*, n. of action f. *malefacere*; see prec.] Evil-doing; an instance of evil-doing, a criminal act.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 621 Guilty Creatures . . Have bene strooke so to the soule, that presently They have proclaimed their Malefactions. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in *Bullen* O. PL. IV. 162 And all thy malefactions crowd with lyes. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 20 That overbearing tide of prejudice, which would . . come rushing down even upon innocence when charged with malefactions. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 70 The vice of gaming was not the only malefaction of my father. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 6/2 The misery caused by their malefaction.

b. occas. An act of wrong or injury to a person. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 72. 191 Such disregard of self as brings on suffering, bodily or mental, is a malefaction to others.

† **Malefactions**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. MALEFACTION + -OUS.] Wicked, criminal.

1660 HEXHAM, *Atisdadigh*, ill-doing, Malefactions, Offensive, or Criminal.

Malefactor (mæl'fæktər), *Also 5 malfactour, 5-7 malfactour, 6 malfactoreur. Cf. MALFETOUR.* [a. L. *malefactor*, agent-n. f. *malefacere*; see MALEFACTION.]

1. One guilty of a heinous offence against the law; a felon, a criminal.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xvi. 56 (Add. MS.) Anon they entred the forest and sone the malefactours mette hem. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 16 He dyde iustyce on malefactours. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) *Luke* xxiii. 32 And there were led also other two malefactours with him, to be executed. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 The great place . . where the malefactours are punished. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 53. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 88 Leade them forth . . as . . malefactours to execution. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iii. A Malefactor, who has the Halter about his Neck. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 For the most atrocious crimes . . the malefactor is broken upon the wheel. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 153 (1875) 421 By a malefactor, we now understand a convicted criminal, which is far from being the acceptance of evil-doer.

trans. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurnal* vi. (1697) 144 If their Barking Dog disturb her ease . . Th'unmanner'd Malefactor is arraign'd. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* II. 523 For this the Malefactor Goat was laid on Bacchus' Altar, and his Forfeit paid.

2. An evil-doer; one who does ill towards another; esp. in antithesis with *benefactor*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G vj. Hit is better that the malefactor jure hym selfe than that another shold jure hym. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 52 Benefactors? Well: What Benefactors are they? Are they not Malefactors? 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Bacon's Lett.* (vol. I.) 45 God . . doth sometimes punish Malefactors, without observing the formes of justice. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 19 *marg.* King Edward the fourth a malefactor to this Colledge. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xi. (1792) II. 121 Goodman Warmhouse . . rode much at his ease by the chariot of his malefactor. 1850 EMERSON *Comd. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 414 Mankind divides itself into two classes . . benefactors and malefactors. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 296 That later king, who . . was called from his deeds, Kakeretates, 'malefactor'.

Malefactors (mæl'fæktəri), *a. rare* -1. [As if ad. L. **malefactorius*, f. *malefactor*; see prec. and -ORY.] Evil-doing.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 122 The Grange lived on its own solid substance, defying malefactors Radical tricksters.

Malefactress (mæl'fæktres), [f. MALEFACTOR + -ESS.] A female malefactor.

1647 FANSHAWE tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 123 She dies a Malefactress. 1797 MARK NOBLE *Mem. Ho. Medici* xv. 285 Bianca (was buried) with the ignominy and contempt of a malefactress, and a beggar. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* II. (1883) 71 We women . . should have the handling of such malefactresses as this Hester Prynne.

† **Malefacture**. *Obs.* [f. L. *malefact-*, *malefactre*; see MALEFACTION and -URE.] = MALEFACTION.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vii. 412 The Putred Fontaine and bitumenous Well, from whence all Vice and Malefactures swell. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 57 Whether it be in all their Art to elude them, as concerning the obnoxiousness of guilt, crime, offence or malefacture?

Malefeazance, -fessour: see **MALEFEASANCE** -OR.

† **Mal-effect**. *Obs.* [See MAL-] Evil effect.

1686 GAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 473 The Mal-Effects of Discord being Infinite.

Malefic (mæl'fik), *a. and sb.* Also 7, 9 *malefick*, 7 *malefique*. [ad. L. *malefic-us* (also *maleficus*), f. *male* ill + -ficus; see -FIC. Cf. F. *malefigne*, Sp. *maleficio*, Pg., It. *malefico*.]

A. adj. Productive of disaster or evil; baleful in effect or purpose. Said esp. of stellar influences and magical arts or practices.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 263 Neither could the malefick starrs impell the Brachmans to malefice or malefacture. 1686 GAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 388 We shall point out . . Constellations . . that are Malefice. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 584 Whether the embryos of their fruits do not disclose . . harsh oppositions, which give warning of their malefic characters. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 124 A man who charged him with having brought his brother to death by malefic arts. 1841 LORROW *Ziucali* I. viii. 1. 145 Practices equally malefic as the crime imputed to them. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 105 The slackness of certain periodic trades . . [and] want of employment . . have a doubly malefic effect. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 385 It belonged to the malefic arts of which they may well have heard from Roman visitors.

B. sb. a. Astrol. A maleficspect or body. † *b. One* who practices malefic arts; a malign wizard. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 139 A conjunction of all the maleficks that are named in their [planetary] art. *Ibid.* 174 Most arrant inchanters, sorcerers, veneficks, maleficks, wizards, and witches in the world. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* *Malefics*, doers of evil: Saturn and Mars. *Ibid.* A retrograde malefic would be rendered by it [sc. retrogradation] more innoxious.

Hence † **Malefickness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malefickness*, injuriousness.

† **Malefical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = MALEFIC *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 342 The threatnings of the Starrs and their malefical influence. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxviii. 411 Whether there arise . . any malefical fixed Starrs. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 349 A certaine malefical sorcerer . . made all the locks fall off and doors fly open.

Hence **Malefically** *adv.*, in a malefic manner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Magicians . . malefically imprecating, and venefically murdering [etc.]. 1881 R. A. PROCTOR in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 700 Believing . . that comets are malefically by their direct influence on the air.

Maleficate (mæl'fiket), *v. rare* -1. [f. MALEFIC *a.* + -ATE; cf. med. L. *maleficare*. Cf. MALEFICIATE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch.

1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* II. iv. 87 What will not a man do when once he is maleficated?

Malefice (mæl'fis), *Also 5 -fyce.* [ad. L. *maleficium*, f. *malefic-us* MALEFIC. Cf. F. *malefice*.]

1. A wicked enchantment; sorcery. *arch.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.) They trowen þat I have had affinite to malefice or enchantment [L. *affines fuisse videtur maleficio*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 203/2 Seynt Peter . . disclosed all his [Simon Magus'] malefices. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 100 Malefice and sorcery. 1700 G. HICKES *Lect.* 19 June *Pepys's Diary* (1879) VI. 202 The discovery of witches, and their malefices and enchantments. 1865 CORN. *Mag.* XI. 471 That he should die by the malefice of a sorcerer.

2. An evil deed; mischief. *Obs. or arch.*

1591 SPENCER *M. Hubbard* 1153 He crammed them with crumbs of Benefices. And filld their mouths with meeds of malefices. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sea Folly* (Grosart) 38/1 So to the curat tis a malefice, But to the patron still a benefice. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 52 They use to be highly offended with robbers, and that very justly, if any of them in their malefices pretend the King's name. 1867 P. B. ST. JOHN *Snow Ship* v. 47 Of man, his tricks and malefices, there was no sign.

† 3. In astrological sense: Malefic character. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Made to consist by the stars, and to thrive, or dwindle away, according to the benefice, or malefice, of their influence.

Malefice (mæl'fisens), [ad. L. *maleficientia*, f. *malefic-us* MALEFIC: cf. MAGNIFICENT.]

1. Evil-doing; rarely, an act of evil-doing.

1598 J. KEEPER tr. *Rome's Court.* Acad. 252 Povertie bringeth forth seditions and malefices. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 85 The Bishop of Lincoln . . fell into trouble . . for want of a parliament to keep him from malefice. 1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. 25 *note*, The correspondent closeness of connection between malefice . . and punishment. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vi. (1876) 244 By 'malefice' I mean the attempt to give pain, as such, to others. 1865 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* Gl. xix. viii. (1871) VIII. 249 Who the perpetrator of this Parisian malefice was, remained dark.

2. Malefic character; harmfulness.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 32 In order to express the maleficient character of a venomous plant, she combines in it clashing oppositions of the forms and colours which are the indications of that malefice. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 428 He takes in hand Matchless Constitution's plan. Not sufficient for him is its malefice. -he adds to it [etc.]. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 884 There is still in such [formerly malarious] districts some remnant of malefice.

Maleficient (mæl'fisent), *a.* [f. L. *maleficient-*, altered stem (cf. MAGNIFICENT) of *malefic-us* MALEFIC *a.*]

1. Of things and spiritual agencies: Working harm, hurtful, malefic. *Const. 10.*

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 12. 219 That before the . . Formation of the World, there was Unformed and disorderly Matter existing (from Eternity) together with a Maleficient Soul. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1868) 107 Our people have fled, and left us at the mercy of maleficient spirits. 1793 *Atid.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182 Principles maleficient to all government and order. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst.*

Anim. II. xvi. 86 Whether these animals are really as venomous and maleficent as they were said to be of old... seems very doubtful. 1846 GROVE *Greece* i. xvi. 1. 565 Beneficent and maleficent demons. 1869 SALA *Fr. Waterloo to Penins.* I. 255 It dispenses maleficent gases, and is always going out at the wrong time. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea Trag.* 67 The mundane sphere in which the beneficent and maleficent forces are warring.

2. Of persons, their acts and dispositions: 1 Wrong-doing, criminal.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nat.* II. v. § 70 Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above of a mischievous, or maleficent nation. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 316 The sort of act thus described is a maleficent act. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 50 No man is maleficent without a motive.

† **Maleficial**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *malefici-um* (see **MALEFICE**) + *-AL*.] Malefic, maleficent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 231 Such sorceries and maleficial poisons, as men have devised... to the mischief of their own kind. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 14 A law so maleficent unto them. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 316 Formation of new words on the ground of analogy. Example... from beneficial, maleficial.

† **Maleficial**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. med. L. *maleficiatus*, pa. ppl. of *maleficere*: see next.] Bewitched; *spec.* rendered impotent by spells.

1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 317 This cures the Maleficial. 1626 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Sylva* To Rdr., Mens mides, being bound; and (as it were) Maleficial; by the Charms of deceiving Notions and Theories. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 4 You being loosed from those charms wherewith you... were maleficial, began to act powerfully. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 171 Unable for Venery, cold and maleficial as to generation.

† **Maleficiat**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *maleficiat*, ppl. stem of *maleficere*, f. L. *malefici-um* **MALEFICE**.] *trans.* To bewitch; *spec.* to render impotent by spells. Hence † **Maleficiated** *ppl. a.*, † **Maleficiating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 11. A third... fears all old women as witches... every person comes near him is maleficiated. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 883 *mag.* Experiment Solitary touching Maleficiating. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conc.* 174 Not only in regard of their Maleficiating mischiefs, but also of Gods judgments. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 179 To maleficiate a humor in any part of the Head. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 257 Druggs... which make the Taker cold, maleficiated.

† **Maleficiation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see **-ATION**.] The action of 'maleficiating'.

1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conc.* (1650) 379 A preceding, irremediable impotency... whether by way of perpetual maleficiation, or casualty. 1902 KONRATH *Shoreham's Poems* 214 [Accidental impotence] was generally ascribed to maleficiation.

† **Maleficious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *malefici-um* **MALEFICE** + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of witchcraft. Hence † **Maleficiousness**.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 119 Which herbe... doth repell suche malysfyousnes or spirites. 1684 tr. *Boetius Merc. Compit.* ix. 326 If any thing superstitious or maleficious come from the wickedness of the Devil.

† **Malefidian**, *notice-wd.* [f. L. *male amicus* + *-fid-ēs* faith + *-IAN*.] A misbeliever.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Of. 447 Against malefidians, as well as against nullifidians, and sollifidians heaven's gates are certainly kept close barred.

Malefic, *Obs.* form of **MALEFIC** *a.*

† **Male fortune**, *Obs.* [a. F. *male fortune* (*male* fem. of *mal* adj., evil).] = MISFORTUNE.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xii. 356 Somtyme he was putte to the weryse by male fortune. *Ibid.* ix. xxvii. 392 Syr launcelot by male fortune stroke sir Tristram on the syde.

† **Malegerent**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *male ill* + *gerent-*, pr. ppl. of *gerere* to conduct (oneself).] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malegerent*, ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

Malegetta, -gutta, *Obs.* ff. MALAGUETTA.

Malegreffe, -greve: see MAUGRE.

Ma-lé-grubbles, *Obs.* form of MULLIGRUBBS.

Maleheur(e), variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

Maleheureux, variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

Maleheurte, -hurte, *var. ff.* MALEURTE *Obs.*

Maleic (māl'ik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *malique* (Pelouze 1834); formed by alteration of *malique* MALIC, to indicate that this acid was related to malic acid.] *Maleic acid*: a product of the dry distillation of malic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 55. 1873 WATTS *Fumes Chem.* (ed. 11) 725 The volatile acid produced with fumaric acid is called maleic acid.

Also **Maleicic** = MALEIC. (Cf. G. *maleinsäure*.) 1839 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Male ingine, *ingyne*, *var. ff.* MALENGIN *Obs.*

Male-institution: see MAL-*prefix*.

† **Male journey**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *male journee* 'evil day'.] An unfortunate battle.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 345 The Lord Cromwell wold have excused hym self of all the styering or moeyving of the male journey of Seynt Albones. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 492/1 Your true Liegemen... which were not ayen... your... Fader, at the Felde and male journey of Wakefeld.

Malekin, variant of MALIKIN.

† **Male morte**, *Obs.* [a. AF. **mal mort* lit. 'dead evil'.] = MORMAL.

1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Houndes... haue be male morte in hir nosetbyrilles.

Malenc(h)olye, -li(e, -lia, *Obs.* ff. MELANCHOLY. **Malencoleous**, -lious, *Obs.* ff. MELANCHOLIOUS. **Malender**, *Obs.* form of MALANDER.

Maleness (māl'ness). [f. MALE *a.* + *-NESS*.] † *a.* 'Masculine' or vigorous character; masculinity (*Obs.*). *b.* The quality of being of the male sex. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* 144 The vatican of paganism cannot, for the maleness of its stile, match that matchless Book of Genesis. 1839 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xiii. 179 The [parthenogenetic] female cell has a certain maleness about it. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 486 The differences are the external expression of maleness and femaleness.

† **Malengin**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 malengin, 5 male ingyne, 5-6 male engyne, malengyne, 5, 7 malengyn, 6 male engin, malengyn, malingen, male-ingine, mlangine, 6-7 male engino. [a. OF. *malengin*, f. *mal* evil (see MAL-) + *engin* contrivance, *ENGINE sb.*] Evil machination, ill-intent; fraud, deceit, guile.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 So mai men knowe, how the flouri Was moder first of malengin. 1426 in E. E. WILLS (1882) 70 Without fraude or male engyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. v. 733 For good loue she bad vs to dyner and not for no male engyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 88 b/v He was a good and an honest marchant without fraude or malengyne. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 By any Manner of Means, Fraud, or Male Engyne. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 226 Whoe, preventinge his Male Engyne, invaded his boundes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 53 Priefe Of such malengine and fine geryce. 1611 SPEED *Brit. Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 5, 514 The same in good faith keepe, and without mal-Engyn. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 8 When the Protectors Brother... through private malice and mal-engyn was to lose his life. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 315 All Presumption of Fraud and Mal-engyne ceases through the authority of the Judge.

† *b.* Misused for: ? Ruin; ? evil genius.

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Deference* 59 An opinion which is the verie mal-cogine of all sound diuinitie.

† **Mal-entendu** (malāntādū), *a. and sb.* [Fr., f. *mal* ill + *entendu* understood.] † *a. adj.* Mistaken, misapprehended. *Obs.* *b. sb.* A misunderstanding.

1616 RALEIGH *Let.* in E. Edwards *Life* (1863) II. Introd. p. lxii, I take it... for a libertine mal-entendu to be removed out of this steady Tower into a rowling shipp. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1858) VII. 448 By some mal-entendu it was packed up in his heavy baggage. 1824 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) II. xvi. 127 I suspect that several mal-entendus of this kind have occurred. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 217 Things culminated in a stupid mal-entendu with the Times correspondent.

† **Maleo** (māl'io). [Native name, applied to various megapode birds in the Malay Archipelago. Written by Valentijn 1726 in Du. spelling *moelcoe*, *malleoe*.] A megapode bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, inhabiting Celebes.

1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 413 One specimen of the large and interesting Maleo.

† **Maleolent**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *male olent-em* (*male* ill + pr. ppl. of *olere* to smell).] 'That hath an ill smell' (*Phys. Dict.* 1657).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Those that are not familiar, unpleasant and maleolent. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Male-ominous, variant of MAL-OMINOUS.

Malerde, *Obs.* form of MALLARD.

Maleros(e), variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

Males, **Maliseum**: see MALEASE, MALISON.

Mal ese, variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

Maleson(e), -esoun, *Obs.* forms of MALISON.

Malless, **Malesse**: see MALEASE *Obs.*, MALICE.

Male stream, -strom, *Obs.* ff. MAELSTROM.

† **Malesuete**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. quasi-L.

**male suēt-us* (*male* ill, *suētus* accustomed).]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malesuete*, that has contracted an ill Habit or Custom.

Malesun, *Obs.* form of MALISON.

Malet, variant of MALLET.

Maletalent, -if, *var. ff.* MALTalent, -IVE.

[*Maletent*, bad reading for next in the transl. (1543) of *Act 25 Edu.* I. c. 7 (the AF. orig. has *maletoute*); thence copied into various Law Dicts.]

† **Maletolt**, *Law. Obs.* Forms: 6 maltot, 6, 9 maltote, 7 maletot, 7, 9 maltolt, 7 maltot, 8-9 maletolt, maltolte, 9 maltote, maltoute. [a. AF. *maletonte*, OF. *maltolte*, *maletoute* (mod. F. *maltôte*; hence Du. *maltoot*), repr. med. L. *mala tolla* (*mala* fem., evil, *tolla* tax, f. *toll-*, med. L. ppl. stem of L. *tollere*, OF. *tollir*, *toudre* to take); cf. It. *malatolla*, OFg. *malatosta*.] An unjust or burdensome tax.

1514 *Mem. Constables Tournay* in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 In Calais... no maltot is demanded... whereas we of the king's garrison of Tournay pay for every tun of wine 40s. sterling maltot. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 32 The King [Richard II] had given him a subshedy upon woods, called a Maletot. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *Vico Regni Hen.* III. 23 They blame him... to baue vndone the trade of Merchants by bringing in Maleiools and heauy customs. 1844 Lb. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 180 [Richard II] had recourse to forced loans, and to... the Maletolte of his grandfather. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* v. ii. 1. 133 The King and counsel authorised an impost; but this subsequently formed the subject of complaint as a maletoute.

1901 ROSA GRAHAM S. *Gilbert of Sempringham* 126 The maltoltes. levied on the export of wool by the Crown.

Maleure, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

† **Maleured**, *a. Obs.* In 6 male vryd. [f. **maleur* MALHEUR + *-ED* 2.] Ill-fortuned. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scotles* 111 Wks. 1843 I. 185 Male vryd was your fals entent.

Maleureus, **Maleurite**: see MALEUROUS, MALEURTEE.

† **Maleurous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 maleurous, maleureus, maleurouse, maleurouse, 5-6 malehous, maleheurous, 6 Sc. malewrus, mailhousis, malheurius, [a. OF. *maleuros*, -eus, -ous (mod. F. *malheureux*), f. *maleur* (mod. F. *malheur*): see MALHEUR. Cf. BENEUROUS.] Unhappy, unfortunate.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 162 The maleurous & vn-happysature. 1475 *Partenay* 6473 All glorius pairiarkes in breuce... Iff I thaim for-gatte I were maleurous. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 The right maleurous king was constrained to... calle his knyghtes unto his ayde. *Ibid.* 120 What will yedon with this maleurous and pteus child. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 150 Rycht so, quia vertus was, and fallis iharfor, Of veray resounne malewrus bait is he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 Vtheris sa mailhousis pat na felidite mycht follow be pare operacioun. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 The malheurius prince sall warie the tyme.

† **Maleurtee**, *Obs.* Also 5 maleurte, maleh(e)urte, maluerte, 6 mallewrite, maleurite, -itie, malurite(e). [OF. *maleurte* misfortune, f. *maleur*: see MALHEUR and -TY.] Misfortune.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 690 Hys maleurte and grete vn-happynesse. 1474-— *Chescr* II. v. D vij b, This cytof rome... is peruered and tord in to maleurte and thysse euylles. *Ibid.* II. vii. Ij, This drede surmounteth alle other maleurtes and euylles, for it is maleorte of drede nyght and day. 1481 — *Godfrey* (1893) 203 They vnderstode not yet the maleurte that they bein. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. xii. (S.T.S.) II. 86 Dreaded be sammy chance & malleurte [v.r. maleurite] to fall to pare toyn. *Ibid.* 96 Repreving bame pat hai lost hare curage for sa small trubill and malurite [v.r. maleurite] of fortune. 1546 THIRLBY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 397 This is my maleurite.

Malevesyn, *Obs.* variant of MALVOISIE.

Malevolence (māl'völēns). Also 5-6 mali-, malivolence, 6 malevolens. [a. OF. *malivole*, *malevolence*, ad. L. *maliv-*, *malevolentia*, f. *malevolentem*: see MALEVOLENT.] The attribute of being malevolent; the wishing or the disposition to wish evil to others; ill-will.

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xl. 153 The grete malyuolence or euill wyllle that he had. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1590) 16 Wo be to them who by malyuolence Slander or defame any creature. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 65 Too him that... either of ignorancs... or els of malevolens wold make any doot. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 28 The maleuolence of Fortune. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. ii. 15 A willing evil to some person or thing, which we call Malice or Malevolence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 P. 4 The Malevolence, which is too general towards those who excell. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 510 The reputation of Hooker... rises far above the reach of Mr. Burke's malevolence. 1838 LYTTON *Caldorin* I, This prudent frankness disarmed malevolence on the score of birth. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create he has had to encounter.

b. Sarcastically suggested as a more appropriate term for BENEVOLENCE 4.

[In 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. 226 b, The kyng... called this graunt of money a benevolence, not withstanding that many with grudge and maleuolence gave great summes toward that new founde benevolence.] 1592 SROW *Ann.*, an. 1473. 701 The kyng... called this grant of money a Benevolence, notwithstanding that many gruged therat and called it a Malevolence. 1640 Lb. J. Digby *Sq. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 4 The granting of Subsidies, and that under so preposterous a name as of a Benevolence, for that which is a Malevolence indeed.

† **Malevolency**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *malevolentia*: see prec. and *-ENCY*.] = MALEVOLENCE.

1662 HEVLIN *Land* I. III. (1668) 240 This was the first taste which they gave the King of their malevolency towards his Person. 1714 POPP *Let. to Addison* 10 Oct., May I hope that some late malevolencies have lost their effect?

† **Malevolent** (māl'völēnt), *a. and sb.* Also 6 maly-, malivolent. [a. OF. *malivolent*, ad. L. *maliv-*, *malevolent-em*, f. *male* ill + *volent-em* willing, pr. ppl. of *velle* to will, wish.] *a. adj.*

1. Of persons, their feelings and actions: Desirous of evil to others; entertaining, actuated by, or indicative of ill-will; disposed or addicted to ill-will.

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1874) II. 216 The honour of hym that is absent... Is hurt and distained by worde malyvolent. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 118 Iudas the traytour malivolent Whiche betrayed Christ to the Iues. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 Malicious and malevolent are they, that will exclude any one Arte... from bearing witness of God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 72 They are as malevolent to Dutch and French Churches as to us. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 561 [To] disenable malevolent men from doing the free and ingenuous undeserved mischief. 1689 in *Wood's Life* 21 Nov. (O. H.S.) III. 314 Some malevolent people have lately defaced King William's picture in the Guild-hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P. 4 Whoever rises... will have many malevolent gazers at his eminence. 1833 KERLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 143 The... malevolent feeling of disgust... which is apt to lay hold on sensitive minds. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* IV. *Hastings* (1851) 599 The keen, severe, and even malevolent scrutiny to which his whole public life was subjected. 1894 S. WEX-

MAN Under Red Robe v. (1897) 133 His lean malevolent face...chilled me.

† b. *transf.*

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxv. For securing of tender Greens and Plants from malevolent Winds.

† 2. *Astrol.* Exercising an evil or baleful influence.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 56 Some unfortunate and malevolent configuration of movable skies and stars. 1692 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* v. 44 At length I have thee in my Arms; Tho our Malevolent Stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. 1665 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Malevolent Planets*, Saturn and Mars.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 97 This is Worcester, Malevolent to you in all Aspects. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 4 Death hath not only particular Stars in Heaven, but Malevolent Places on Earth. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 83 The malevolent aspect, that the vulgar notion of nature...may have on religion.

B. sb.

† 1. A person of evil wishes or designs. Obs.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxxi. (1609) 95 They durst not present...their defenses, in respect He was incensed by some malevolent. 1637 LAUD *Sf. in Starr Chamber* Ded. a2, Mr. Piinn. [will] scarce find such a Malevolent as himselfe against State and Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 Notwithstanding...these close insinuations of these turbulent malevolents, the Act passed. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* i. 3 Which his malevolents affirmed to be an emblem of himselfe.

† 2. *Astrol.* An evil influence. Obs.

1652 COLPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 150 They are both afflicted by malevolents, the Moon by Conjunction of Saturn, and the Sun by Conjunction of Mars.

Malevolently (mā'levōlently), *adv.* [f. *prec.*

+LY 2.] In a malevolent manner.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 If a levy...would force your benevolence it comes malevolently from you. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 114 The gracious Oke...did vindict him from those aspersion malevolently cast upon him. 1792 GEDDES *tr. Bible* Pref. 7 The serpent...malevolently persuaded the woman to eat of the fruit. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 They stagger about on the ground, buzzing malevolently.

Malevolence, *rare*°. [f. MALEVOLENT +NESS.] = MALEVOLENCE. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† 1. *Malevolo*. Obs. *rare*°. [a. It. *malevolo*,

ad. L. *malevolus*: see next.] A malevolent person. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* a Many Plots were discovered...in which...ye Malevolous, might have claimed the chiefest Livry, as Beelzebub's nearest Attendants.

† 2. *Malevolous*, a. Obs. Also 6 *malivolous*,

malivolus. [f. L. *malevolus* (f. L. *male* ill +

vol, *velle* to wish) + *-ous*.] = MALEVOLENT 1.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 274 Ane wicked and malivous man, namit Edrik. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lix. 29 b, This impediment doth come...of some malivolous humoure. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 We neede not gently recke, or care for his malevolous intention. 1652 GAULE *Alagastrom*. 223 They caution straitly to observe the planet, benevolous or malevolous. 1699 C. NISSSE *Antiq. agst. Popery* 102 (1781) is a malevolous adversary. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 128 These malevolous Critics.

Malewe, obs. form of MALLOW.

Malew(e)us, variant of MALEUROUS a. Obs.

Malexecution. Also 7 *male-execution*.

[See MAL-] Bad execution or administration.

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. an. 1689. q That were a Misfeasance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1848 in CRAIG. 1852 D. WEBSTER cited in Webster 1854.

Maleyce, -ys, obs. forms of MALICE.

Malfeasance (mælfizāns). Also 7 *malefeazance*, 8 *malefeazance*, 8-9 *malfeazance*, 9 *malfeazance*. [a. AF. *malfeaisance* (cf. mod. F. *malfeaisance*), f. OF. *malfeaisant*: see next.]

1. *Lav.* Evil-doing; *spec.* official misconduct on the part of one in public employment.

1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3242/4 Special Bars in Case, viz...Slender...Mis feazance, Male-feazance (etc.). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 Statutes, which declare the benefice void, for some nonfeazance or neglect, or else some malefeazance or crime. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 32 Thus corruption, breach of trust, and malfeazance in public affairs...came...under the cognizance of the star-chamber. 1839 J. S. S. *Lav. Lav. Bailments* 123 The same rule which is applied by the common law to cases of malfeazance, governs also cases of negligent execution of a gratuitous trust or agency. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/1 The protection of Hastings, whom he had charged with various malfeazances. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 4 Nov. 4/1 Various charges of malfeazance.

2. *gen.* Wrong-doing; an instance of this. *rare*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. 260 A relentless inquisition...turns the glare of this solar microscope (the newspaper) on every malfeazance. 1860 — *Cont. Life, Const. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 415 Nature turns all malfeazance to good.

Malfeasant (mælfizānt), a. and sb. Also 9 *malfeasant*. [a. F. *malfeasant*, f. *mal* ill, MAL-, + *faisant*, pr. pple. of *faire* to do.] a. *adj.* Evil-doing. b. sb. An evil-doer, a criminal.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 31 Christians (so-called) but malfeasant followers of the mild doctrines of Christ. 1882 MORLEY *R. Cobden* xxiv. (1902) 84/1 Malfeasants on board a British ship should not be seized but...demanded from the Consul.

† 3. **Malfeasour**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *mal(e)fesour*, *mau*-, *mawfesour*, 5 *malfeisour*. [a. OF. *malfeisor*, agent-n. f. *mal faire*: see *prec.*] An evil-doer, a malefactor.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 *pe* maufesours ateynt,

& cursed ouer þe nape. 14.. in *Brit. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 99 Hooley for to forgeyn alle the malefousors or evyle doers of hem dwellyng in the same cytte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85 Al manner mafousours shulden ben unpunishid. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 Certeyns mafousours, felons, and brekers of the kynges peas vnkunown.

† **Malfeitor**. Obs. [a. OF. *malfeitor* (mod. F. *malfeiteur*); — L. *malefactor-em.*] = MALEFACTOR. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxvi. 335 They supposide Everych...that it hadde be some Malfeitor that was for-logged.

Malformation. [f. MAL- + FORMATION.] Faulty or anomalous formation or structure of parts, esp. of a living body.

1800 *Med. Trans.* III. 397 Case of extraordinary Malformation in a Poetus...by J. Pole. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 116 Where the auditory nerve is perfect, and there is no congenital malformation. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 126 A malformation of the septum nasi.

Fig. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 377 It [the army] ceased to exist...not in consequence of any great blow from without, but by a natural dissolution, the effect of internal malformation.

Malformed, a. [f. MAL- + FORMED *ppl.* a.] Badly formed; marked by malformation.

1817 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (1823) 110 It is admitted that an idiot with a malformed brain has no mind. 1836-9 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* II. 633/1 Children with hearts so malformed live three, four, or five days. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. viii. (1885) 205 Malformed salmon...can be supplied. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 631 Both the teeth were malformed, hollow, and smaller than natural.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 112 These first poems of Mr. Morris were not malformed. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. viii. 264 You do not get such a malformed character as that without a long chain of causes. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Malformed and tainted human nature.

† **Malgovernance**. Obs. *rare*°. In 7 *malgovernance*. [f. MAL- + GOVERNANCE.] = next.

1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 92 They saw disorders to encrease there upon the malgovernance of that pretended Parliament.

Malgovernment. Also 7 *male-*. [f. MAL- + GOVERNMENT.] Bad government.

c 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Yet doth not that phrase intend, that he gave over the whole government to them, much less that he justified them in their male-governement. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 146 Any degree of malgovernment and misery. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xv. 340 The country is much richer...notwithstanding its mal-governement.

Malgrace (mælgre's). [Orig. two words, a. OF. *male grace* (male fem. of *mal* evil, *grace* GRACE sb).]

† 1. Disfavour. Obs.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2108 And he answered ryght in the place, 'Maugre have thou and male grace!' 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 326 The Rebels or others known to be in his Majesties malgrace. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND Note in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mot.* 75 *Malgre*...signifies the same as mal-grace, disfavoure, or ill-will.

2. Something unbecoming. *pseudo-arch.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighed & Wanting* I. 57 May these not see in us some malgrace which it needs the gentleness of Christ to get over and forget?

† **Malgracious**, a. Obs. *rare*. Also 5 *maugracious*. [a. OF. *malgracieux*, *maugracious*: see MAL- and GRACIOUS a.] a. Ill-favoured, uncomely. b. Ungacious, dissembling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 His [Vulcanus] figure Bothe of visage and of stature Is lothly and malgracious. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marhede* ii. lxxxv. (1869) 106 A vile old on, and maugracious [F. *maugracious*] and hideous, that j shi not before. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) I. 68 The moo prayers that he made unto Tytan, the more fonde they hym vncourtoys felon and malgracious. c 1500 *Colkethie Sow* 131 A malgracious millaire. A beward, a brawler.

† **Malgrado**, *prep.* Obs. [It. *malgrado*: see MAUGRE and cf. next.] In spite of. Also with of.

1590 MARLOWE *Edm. II.* ii. v. Malgrado all your heards. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1887) 166 To force Phoebe to fancy the shepherd, malgrado the resolution of her mind. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) H. What I have said, Ie pawns my sword, To seale it on the shield of him that dares Malgrado of his honour, combat me.

† **Malgré** (malgre), *prep.* [Fr.: see MAUGRE.] In spite of, notwithstanding. (In first quot. without regimen.)

1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* iv. 363 Woe were vs, if our safetie depended vpon your hopes, or his [sc. the pope's] mercies. Blessed be that God, which malgré hath made and kept vs happy. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. l. § 29 (1740) 28 Our late Sovereign, who, malgré all his endeavours to the contrary is yet...of glorious Memory. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 232 To acknowledge conviction, malgré all prejudice and preconceived opinion. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 302, I went...to the opera, malgré the gutters and spouts. 1815 BYRON in *Moore Life* (1838) 281/2, I went (malgré that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth.) to...my private box. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* II. xxxv. 313 The 'fowler'...went forth, accordingly, malgré his sister's remonstrances.

Malgyk, obs. form of MAGIC.

† **Malheur**. Obs. Also 5 *maleheure*, *maleure*, *malure*, 6 *malure*, 7 *malheur*, *maleheur*. [Fr., earlier *malheur*, f. *mal* evil + *cur* fortune; — L. *augurium* AUGURY.] Misfortune.

1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 268 Yf my malecheur and mysaventure renne vpon me. *Ibid.* II. 490, I have maleure and myschappe. c 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 601, I scottl-wight full of malure, Am worse than dead. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xvi. 3 The moroyng and the grit malure Can nane de-

vyne. 1602 J. CECIL in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 206 We recurred to God and our blessed ladye that they would divert this malheur from vs. 1673 *DRYDEN Marv. à la Mode* v. i, Ay, 'tis long of you that this Malheur is fall'n upon me. 1682 C. IRVING *Hist. Scott. Nomocl.* Ded. *vj b, Seldome ever any Malheur befell them. 1770 PRZPICK in J. H. JESSE G. *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 356, I am heartily sorry for your malheur. 1792 *Edwin* II. 65, I had no opportunity to acquaint her with my malheur.

Malheuris, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS Obs.

Malic (mā'lik), a. *Chem.* [a. F. *malique*, f. L. *malum* apple.] *Malic acid*: an acid (C₄H₄O₅) derived from the apple, the berries of the mountain-ash, and many other fruits.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 871/1 The citric and malic acids which I have found in wine. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. (ed. 3) I. 326/1 Scheele discovered a peculiar acid...which, because it is found most abundantly in apples, has been called malic acid. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 Malic acid may be obtained from the juice of apples, barberries, plums, elderberries [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Cider contains malic acid.

Malice (mæ'lis), sb. Forms: 4 *malys*, *malys*, 4-5 *malis*, *malice*, 4, 6 *maliss*, *malysce*, 4-6 *malys*, *malysce*, 5 *malys*, *malysce*, 5-6 *malisse*, *malisse*, *maliss*, 6 *malysce*, *malice*, 6-7 *mallice*, 3-*malice*. [a. F. *malice* (recorded from 12th c.), ad. L. *malitia*, f. *mal-us* bad. (Cf. Sp., Pg. *malicia*, It. *malizia*.)

Some of the early forms are coincident with those of MALEACE; in some senses the two words seem to have been sometimes confused.]

† 1. Bad quality, badness; chiefly in moral sense, wickedness. Obs.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1555 Mikel malice was first in man Bot never forwirke swa mikel as þan. c 1340 *HANROLE Psalter* v. 1 Halykirk þat prayes to be deparid fra þe malice of þe world. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. E.* 518 Al is þe mynde of þe man to malys enclyned. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 74 Sebo 3ed and sad...sir lynch, Resone requeris...þat þu knaw þi malys & with-draw nowis service fra þi goddis fals, þat þe dissawis. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.* xvii. ii. (1495) 596 To make a wynde tree change out of malys in to goodnes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Þai cr...full of all maner of wickedness and malice. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 264 The malice of that lond, or cause of drede, That wyntir with his shouris may of dryue. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 14 Make your children lerne good in their youthe or they falle to malice. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam.* *Wits* (1596) 278 In man there is no power which hath tokens to descry the goodnesse or malice of his object. 1600 *ABR. ABBOT* *Exp. Jonah* 19 When...they returned to their malice as a dog to his vomit, it [Nineveh] was destroyed. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 1 It seemeth the children of time do take after the nature and malice of the father.

† 2. Power to harm, harmfulness; harmful action or effect. Of a disease, a poison, etc.: Virulence.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Ihes.* (1880) 457 Neþer þe word of þe prelat ne þe word of þe remouour han mo myche maliss with hem þat [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 266 The water of a wellle Of fyr abateþ the malice. 1422-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysson...leseþ his malys anon as he passeth þe myddel of þe see. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* Oivb, Suche wyne doth alay the malice of y^e meate. 1544 *PHAR Regim. Lyfe* (1560) V sijn b, It is a singular remedy, to remove y^e malice [of a canker] in a short while. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardie Facions* II. i. 114 Myrrhe, whose smoke is so unholsome, that excepte the withstode the malice therof with the perfume of styrax [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 251 Our Cannons malice vainly shall be spent. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6, 374 The malice of a great Armie is broken...in a great Siege. c 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism*, II. v. § 4 (1622) 242 The malice of the sickness surpassing all the helpe of the most approved medicines. 1655 *COLPEPPER*, etc. *Riverius* iv. vii. 116 These Evacuacions...come...from the malice of the matter of the Disease. 1685 *DRYDEN Threnod.* August. 177 Undaunted Caesar underwent The malice of their [sc. the physicians'] art.

† 3. *Astrol.* The baleful influence of certain stars.

1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.* R. viii. xxiii. (Helmsham MS.) *pe* malice of a malicious sterre is y^e tempid...by presence of a goodly sterre. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 20 Throgh some malice of the celestial bodies.

4. The desire to injure another person; active ill-will or hatred. In mod. use sometimes in weaker sense: Sportively 'mischievous' intent, desire to tease (cf. F. *malice*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12027 He ne dude it vor non vuel ne malice bi speke er. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 62 He that was a Lomb before Is thanne a Wolf, and thus malice Under the colour of justice Is hid. c 1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The wolf of malys...Upon the lambe compleynd ageyn reson. 1477 *Sirteus Misc.* (1890) 35 A man...was notyd and diffamyd...be veray malice, y^e he shud be a Skotte. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 3 A refulg soode of rakyng Muris Hes magellit my making, throw his maliss. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 22 God forbid any Malice should preyntle. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Sermon. Pentes* *Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice mayes logike and charitie both. 1692 *HARTKRAFT Virtues* 381 When we think of...the malice of our Spiritual Adversaries; we are apt to depend. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xix. II. 132 He furnished the malice of his enemies with the arms of truth. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Ref.* xxxi. (1836) 100 The slanders...may be the implements, not the inventions of Malice. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 11. 495 Then the archbishop, with that gentle and temperate malice which inflicts the deepest wounds, said [etc.]. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1856) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. *Obs.* personified.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 196 Yet (by the verie phangs of malice, I swear) I am not that I play. 1758 *COWPER Hope* 559 The blot For every dart that malice ever shot. c. Phrase. To bear malice: to feel ill-will; now

usually, to cherish revengeful or unfriendly feelings on account of some injury. Const. to or dative; also *against*, *toward*.

1530 PALSGR. 450/1. I have grutche or malice agaynst a person, *je porte malice*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 112. I have tolde you . . . howe Duke George of Saxony, bare malice. 1572 Lament. Lady Scot. 43 in *Satir. Poes Reform.* xxviii. The malice greit, that ilk to vther beiris. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. ii. 62 The Law I beare no malice for my death. 1838 LYTON *Calderon* iii. I beare no malice to him for that, your highness. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 15. I never bear malice toward those who try to reduce me to their own dimensions. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 72. I believe you bear malice still.

d. fig. Attributed to fortune, or impersonal agencies.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 268 Often exposed to the malice of weather, but more to the malice of men. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. (1826) 15 He defied the utmost malice of fortune. 1859 DE QUINCY *Dream Fugue* Wks. 1897 XIII. 320 The deeps opened ahead in malice to receive her.

e. Misused for: Anger. Obs. rare-1.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) I. 19 Tell me, blessed Lorde, where wyl thy great malice light.

f. Malicious conduct; a malicious act or device.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 207 A thousandfold welmore he soghte Thanne afterward to do malice. 1411 *Story of Alexander* 7 in *Wars Alex.* (E. E. T. S.) 279 But I schewe to you pat I hate fawdwe & malices. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. 3 The performing of malice standyth nought in thy power, but the purposing of malice is thyme owne properte. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 317 Herowde the kyng has malise ment. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 173 Thes vengeable malice don to bir and me. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 562 He . . . now agayn begynnys a malice new. 1609 SHAKS. Cor. ii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Malice, that . . . would plucke . . . rebuke from euery Eare that heard it. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucklewell M.S.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The French look upon this as an art and malice of the Spaniard to destroy the trade.

g. Law. a. Wrongful intention generally.
b. That kind of evil intent which constitutes the aggravation of guilt distinctive of certain offences (esp. of murder), or which deprives some act, on the face of it unlawful, of a justification or excuse that might otherwise have been allowed.

The first meaning mentioned under b was originally expressed by the A.F. phrase *malice prepense* or *prepenze*, which in modern legal language appears as *malice prepense* (see PREPENSE a.) and in the translated form *malice aforethought*. In early use the phrase occurs in many anglicized forms: *malice prepened*, *prepened*, *prepened*, *prepened*, *prepened*, *malice*; occasional variants found in non-technical writers are *malice prepenze* (17th c.), *malice prepenzie* (Fielding), *malice prepened* (Charles Lamb). For examples see the various adjs.

See also quot. 1825-1901 below, and quot. 1889 s.v. MALICIOUSLY 4. It is not possible to frame any such general definition as would show what legally constitutes 'malice' or proof of 'malice' in particular kinds of cases.

1547 Act 1 *Edw. VI.* c. 12 § 9 No persone . . . convicted of murder of malyse prepened. *Ibid.* Or shall stande willfullie or of malyse muett. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 215 Murder is Man-slaughter upon former malice; which we call prepened malice. 1670-2 Act 22 & 23 *Chas. II.* c. 1 § 6 If any person . . . on purpose and of malice forethought . . . shall [etc.]. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* i. 88 The Murder of a Person by one who was his Servant, upon Malice conceived during the Service. 1837 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 997 To support this action, malice . . . must be alleged and proved. 1845 JUSTICE BAYLEY *Barneswell v. Crosswell* Rep. IV. 253 Malice in common acceptation means ill-will against a person, but in its legal sense it means a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1874) § 226 In the best known definitions of malice it is scarcely distinguishable from intention. 1898 W. F. CRAIES in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* VIII. 77 The meaning of the term malice (*malitia*) in English law has been a question of much difficulty and controversy. . . It certainly has different meanings with respect to responsibility for civil wrongs and responsibility for crime. 1901 SIR F. POLLOCK *Law of Torts* (ed. 6) 24 Such abuse of privilege allowed by law on special occasions and for special purposes, where the act is done not in good faith or for the advancement of justice, but from evil motives such as personal enmity is called 'malice' or 'express malice', and deprives the act of justification. . . The words 'malice', 'malicious', and 'maliciously' were formerly used in pleading, and thence in forensic and judicial language, in many places where they were superfluous.

† **Malice**, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. Cf. OF. *malicement* maliciously.] Full of wrath or ill-will. c. 1475 *Partenay* 346 So inly malice, full of wrath and yre. *Ibid.* 3337 But Raymounde malice And full angry was.

† **Malice**, v. Obs. [f. MALICE sb.]

1. Trans. To regard with malice; to seek or desire to injure.

1547 SURREY *Compl. lover that defied love in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 Thou blinded god (quoth I) forgoe me this offense, Unwillingly [ed. 2 Unwittingly] I went about to malice thy pretense. 1554 LATIMER *Serm.* 3rd *Sund. aft. Epiph.* (1584) 314 They would not beleue in hym, but despised and maliced him. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Alou out of Hum.* v. vii. (1600) Q iij b. I am so farre from malicing thy states That I begin to pittie them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xv. 1124 But above all other he calmed Eumenes most [L. *Eumene ante omnes infestus erat*]. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 183 At last his sister grew to malice his respect to me. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47 I know they will malice our Union in this Country. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 299 For the Papists, though I malice not their persons, . . . yet I do . . . dislike their errors. 1685 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prod.* xvii. 80 None are less Malicious or more applauded than he, who is thought rather happy than

able. 1694 E. ELYS in *Lett. Sen. Subj.* 94 To have an Aversion to the Notion . . . is to Malice or Hate God.

2. Intrans. To entertain malice. Also const. at.

1587 TUNDUR. *Trag.* T. (1837) 243 Yet fortune seemde to grutche And malice at her featurd shape. 1592 KJV *Sf. Trag.* iii. i. My guiltles death will be aueng'd on thee, . . . that hath malice thus.

Hence **Maliced** ppl. a., **Malicing** vbl. sb.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Induct. to Your foie't stings Would hide them selues within his malic'd sides. 1604 DANIEL *Funeral Poem Earl Devonsh.* Without any private malicing, Or public grievance. 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faithf.* (1648) 50 Go on in drinking, whoring, . . . and dicing, hating and malicing, fretting and chafing. 1643 'F. GREVILLE' *Five Yrs. Jas. I* 73 It concerneth not onely the destruction of the maliced man, but of every man.

Malice, variant of MALEACE Obs.

Maliceful (mæ'lisfūl), a. Chiefly dial.: see E.D.D. [f. MALICE sb. + -FUL] = MALICIOUS.

1839 *Poe Fall Ha. Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The hermit . . . was of an obstinate and maliceful turn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Mar. 468 'I being maliceful of humour I praised that smile.'

† **Maliceless**, a. Obs. [f. MALICE sb. + -LESS.] Without malice.

a 1618 SYLVESTER tr. *Panaretus* 827 Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 When . . . bad advice (though malice-lesse) Ruins the Friend to whom it meant Redresse. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1161 (1850) 204 How few there are that have truly maliceless hearts.

Malicho: see MITCHING MALICHO.

Malicious (mæ'lisjəs), a. Forms: 3 malicious, 4 malicyouse, 4, 6 malicioise, 5 malicious, malicyowse, malecioise, 5-6 malicyous, malitiis, 5-7 malycious, 6 malysous, malycioise, malycieux, malicyous, 6-7 malitious, 4- malicious. [a. OF. *malicius* (mod. F. *malicieux*), ad. L. *malitiosus*, f. *malitia*: see MALICE sb. and -OUS. Cf. Sp. *malicioso*, It. *malizioso*.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Given to malice; addicted to sentiments or acts of ill-will. Now sometimes in milder sense: Given to sportive mischief; inclined to tease.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Pe attri neddre [sledd] alle heo ont-fule, & alle heo luðere idonced [MS. *Titus* Pat beon malicūs & liðere again oðere]. a 1235 in Horstun. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 143 Why artow so malicious Toward god & toward ous. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 90 Pe angry, fell, & malicyous man wyeth his lyeysre, to wrekyu his tene at wyll. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 17 When one for lucre beareth a faire face outwardly, and feedeth inwardly a malicious stomacke. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. i. 1. 91 Either you must Confesse your selues wondrous Malicious, Or be accus'd of Folly. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 20 In case any man shewed him kindness, or were malicious against him, he would do all he could, to goe beyond him in either of both. 1667 MUTTON P. L. ix. 253 Thou knowest . . . what malicious Fooe . . . seeks to work us woe and shame by sly assault. 1689-90 *Wood Life* 12 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 327 Two malicious fellows were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. 1727 Dr. Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 23 He is still in being, and still the same malicious Devil. 1880 *Ozida Moths* xii. II. 57 She was not very clever, but she was very malicious, which is more successful with society.

Comb. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 55 A most impious and malicious-hearted fellow. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxi. A. malicious-looking urchin of about fifteen.

† b. Wicked, evil-disposed. Obs.

13- E. E. *Allit. P.* c. 58 So moys malicious mon as mourez her-inne. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 38 Amicus hard tell hat his fadir was dead, & att malicious men wold take his heritage fro hym. c 1477 CAXTON *Journa* 43 Women one and other properly to speke ben malicious in her werkes. c. absol.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ix. [x.] 15 Break thou y^e arme off the vngodly and malycious, search out the wickednesse which he hath done. 1563 *Homilies* ti. *Disobedience* v. (1859) 585 A few ambitious and malicious are the authors. of rebellion. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* t. (1586) 17 The high judgement of God will not faile you, . . . against the malicious. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 27 A few malicious, who would have contented her to vex him. 1814 CARV *Dante's Purgatory* vi. 84 While now thy living ones In thee abide not without war; and one Malicious gnaws another.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Proceeding from or characterized by malice. In early use often: † Evil, wicked. Now sometimes used in a weakened sense: Sportively 'mischievous'. (Cf. MALICE sb. 4.) a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plauter* iii. 7 pe tethe of synful er pe malycyouse gnawyns of bakbiters. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 21 pe malicious bysynes of his world. c 1400 *Deir. Troy* 4804 We . . . manast his messenger with malicious pride. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 261 Gerarde, who by his malysouse entent hath done this treason. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.* bk. (Camden) 48 A mani of such glorious brags and malitius words, uttered of purpose. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iv. 1. 7 Esteeme none . . . your Foes, but such as shall pretend Malicious practices against his State. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 272 The private whisper of a malicious groundlesse lye. 1737 Dr. Foe *Syst. Magic* i. iv. 97 We are sure the Devil does communicate his malicious Proposals of Mischiefe to Mankind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 733 Those who felt thus had learned with malicious delight that the First Lord of the Treasury was named in the confession.

† b. Stern, fierce. Obs.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 26 He . . . had hys syghtand regarde fyres & malicyous.

3. Law. Characterized by 'malice prepense', as in malicious damage, mischief, prosecution, slander, striking, waste.

[1312 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 282/2 Of amercent les malicious Plaintifs] 1530-2 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11 Every suche perverse & malicyous cutting downe & brekyng up of any

parte or partes of the sayde Dykes. 1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 1 Murders manslaughters and other malicious strikinges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 126 A special action on the case for a false and malicious prosecution. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 243 Malicious mischief, or damage, is the next species of injury to private property. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* iii. ii. xii. 236 Malicious slander is the relating of either truth or falsehood, with a conscious purpose of creating misery. 1818 *Cruick Digest* (ed. 2) I. 156 Cutting down trees planted for shelter or ornament; or any other kind of malicious waste. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 332/1 Injuries to private property . . . committed with the malicious intention of injuring the owner of such property. 1866 MR. BARON MARTIN in *L'pool Merc.* 18 Aug. Any wrongful act, done intentionally, without just cause or excuse, was a malicious act. † 4. *Astrol.* Of balful promise. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 These seven signes were malicious to oure glorious sonne.

† 5. Med. Malignant, virulent. Obs.

c 1400 *Laufand's Cirurg.* 207 Pere comeþ manie pustulis, & summe herof ben ful maliciois after þe malice of þe matter. 1599 MORWYN *Evoynym* 58 Things. destilled in lead I judge them altogether to be disallowed; because of the . . . malicious qualities of the leade. 1598 FLORIO, *Tumore*, . . . a rising of flesh by some malicious matter or ill humour. a 1720 *Woodward in Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. i. xxviii. 240/2 Infested by those so fatal and malicious Maladies.

† 6. Clever, artful. Obs.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And thus she leued till she was weddid to a knight, wyse and malicious, that had knowlache of her maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 23 As a Castle . . . By subtile engins and malicious slight Is undermined.

Maliciously (mæ'lisli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a spirit of malice or ill-will; *occas.* with sportive 'malice'. In early use also: † Wickedly. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 43 These thingus, which these maliciously maken to gydre agayns me. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 14 We denounce cursed alle þo þat malyciously deprie of here ryght . . . holy cherche. 1555 W. WATKIN *Kerdle Fadens* Pref. 15 It hadde been much better for them, neuer . . . to have knownen the wale of truthe, then . . . rashly and maliciously to have forsaken it. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxv. (1630) 291 Taunts or songs maliciously repeated or sung. 1710 *Tatler* No. 235 ¶ 2 This kind Parent . . . is maliciously thankful that none of her Girls are like any of her Neighbourhs. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiii. 'Well Nickleby', said Squeers, eyeing him maliciously, 'you think he has run away'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Wright maliciously told the counsel for the defence that they had only themselves to thank.

† 2. Violently. Obs.

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xviii. Thei him assailed so maliciously With their scourges and strokes heastall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 179. I will be terrible-sinewed, hearted, breath'd, And fight maliciously. 1611 - *Went. T.* i. ii. 321 A lingring Dram, that should not worke Maliciously, like Poyson.

† 3. Unpropitiously, unfavourably. Obs.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 100 Unless the Wind blows maliciously.

4. Law. With 'malice prepense'.

1421 in *Catr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elis.* i. (1827) Intro. 17 John Wethy . . . malyciously synagened him to slepe. 1530-2 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11 Dyvers evyll disposed personnes . . . maliciously at dyverse and sondry tymes hatte cutte cast downe and broken up dyvers parties of the Dyke. 1670-2 Act 22 & 23 *Chas. II.* c. 7 § 1 Where . . . any person . . . shall in the night time maliciously unlawfully and willingly burne . . . any Ricks [etc.]. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* i. 106 He may be indicted as having maliciously burned the House of B. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside. 1889 LO. JUSTICE BOWEN 23 Q. B. Div. 612 'Maliciously' implies an intention to do an act which is wrongful, to the detriment of another.

Maliciousness (mæ'lisjəns), [f. MALICIOUS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being malicious; malevolence, spitefulness. † Of wounds or poison: Virulence, malignity.

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 97 Other cause he had non to him as fer as I kan knowe, but awnly for the maliciousnes that he hath unto me. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Alac.* vii. 42 Punysh him, according to his maliciousnesse. 1555 EDEN *Deuyls* 53 The maliciousnesse of the veneme consumed. *Ibid.* 122 The maliciousnesse of the venomous wounde. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vi. xiii. 751 If there be many bay trees planted . . . all the maliciousnes of the mistis will fall upon their boughes. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 238 The court being fully satisfied with . . . the maliciousnesse of the prosecution. 1791-1843 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 291/1 Who seems much embarrassed by their tiny maliciousness.

Malicole, -coly, obs. forms of MELANCHOLY.

† **Malicorium**. Obs. [L. f. *māl-um* apple + *corium* skin, leather.] The rind of the pomegranate fruit (used medicinally and in the arts).

1727-41 in *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Pomegranate*. 1866 in *Treat. Bot.* 712/1. In mod. Dicts.

Maliferous (mæ'li-fə-rəs), a. [f. L. *mal-us* bad: see -FEROUS.] Bringing, or producing evil; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Maliferous*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. 72 That gallant, fine-hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the maliferous climate of China. 1890 A. F. BAILEY *Kurrahee* vii. 116 He is gazetted to another appointment, in some other District, where the climate is maliferous, and life is a misery. 1894 *Ten Yrs. Work Out-east London* (Lond. Congreg. Union pamphlet) 44 Poor children . . . being fortified against the maliferous influences in the midst of which they have to live.

Maliform (mæ'li-fərm), a. [a. F. *maliforme* apple-shaped, f. L. *māl-um* apple: see -FORM.] Having the form of an apple.

1856 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

measles are met with. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X, 527 There was no definite history of tuberculosis or of malignant growths in the family.

b. *absol.* A malignant fever.
 1825 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 164 It is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Professor Frank, who justly regards it as an intense variety of the ordinary autumnal malignant of temperate climates.

3. Having an evil influence. Chiefly *Astrol.* and with reference to magical agencies = MALIGN (whence *transf.* in *malignant aspect*). Formerly also of material substances, plants, etc.: Poisonous, deleterious.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. v. 6 O malignant and ill-boding Starres. — *Two Gent. ill.* i. 238 No more: vnles the next word that thou speak'st Haue some malignant power vpon my life. 1608 D. T. T[O]UIT[ES] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 21 b. The malignant aspect of any person in authority towards his inferiour, is thought a sufficient warrant for euery man to wrong him. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 146 Where the influence of Religion is malignant. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 662 Taught the fixt Thir influence malignant when to shewre. 1691 *Rav Creation* i. (1692) 103 The noxious and malignant Plants. 1692 — *Disc.* ii. (1732) 106 Melted Snow which gives it [the water] that malignant Quality. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1752 I. 210 An atramentous Quality of most malignant Nature was seen to distill from his Lips. 1752 *Young Brothers* i. 1. A comet, with malignant blaze, Denouncing ruin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 70 The close vapour of these malignant minerals. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 350 A witch .. charged with having .. a malignant touch. 1799 CAMPBELL *Phas. Hope* i. 34 Every woe, Spot from malignant Stars to earth below. 1822 *Good Study Med.* II. 221 Attended by nurses or midwives, who had previously attended the latter [i. e. puerperal patients] without sufficiently changing their malignant dress. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 381 The malignant genius of Flambard. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 38 The bise, now first letting one feel what malignant wind could be.

absol. 1800 COLCROIG *Piccolani*. i. ii. This is your Venus! and the sole malignant [orig. *der Maleficus*], The only one that harmeth you, is Doubt.

4. Characterized by malignity or intense ill-will; keenly desirous of the suffering or misfortune of another, or of others generally.

1592 tr. *Junius on Ren.* ix. 3 The malignant spirits invading the world. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 52 Two Mirrors of his Princely semblance, Are crack'd in pieces, by malignant death. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 11 His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 531 Cains Envy, was the more vile, and Malignant, towards his brother Abel. 1657 MILTON P. L. xii. 538 So shall the World goe on, To good malignant, to bad men heingne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 12 An author cannot .. be often suspected of any malignant intention to insult his readers with his knowledge or his wit. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1831) IV. 140 An old gentleman who was absolutely malignant. He really wished evil to others, and rejoiced at it. 1792 BURKE *Lett.* to R. Burke (1844) III. 368 It is full of the most malignant insinuations. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1872) 278 The loving may become malignant: the simple-minded may become suspicious. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 505 Death was always the consequence of the action of some malignant spirit.

† b. Wickedly disposed, obstinately criminal.
 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 158 But where all Stand chargeable with guilt, .. God .. May punish, if He please, the less, to warn The more malignant.

B. *sb.* One who is disaffected towards rightful authority, a malcontent. † In early use also: One who is ill-disposed towards true religion.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 4 There are of these wise malignants some, who have vouchsafed it [religion] their marvellous favourable countenance. 1617 *Hales Sermon*. 29 Diverse malignants there are, who lie in wait to espie where our reasons on which we build are weak. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 p. 2 One may .. discover, among the Malignants of the Sex, a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady. .. Would the pretty Malcontent be persuaded to love her King and Country, it would [etc.]. 1776 TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 269 Our internal malignants may be permitted to do many injurious and insidious things. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 243 Once more he charged Josephus to summon the malignants. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 115 It is suggested to us by the Egyptian officers that these words are full of malignants.

b. Used by opponents as a designation for a member of the party which supported Charles I against the Parliament; a Royalist, Cavalier. Also, in religious sense, applied by Puritans and Covenanters to their ecclesiastical adversaries. (The two applications are often coincident.) *Now Hist.* 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1921) V. 76 That to be a Traitor (which is defined, and every Man understands) should be no Crime; and to be called a Malignant (which no Body knows the Meaning of) should be Ground enough for close Imprisonment? 1642-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* *ibid.* 134 The second Charge is, That my Army consists of Papists and other Malignants. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 128 His weekly prayers shew him to be a high malignant. 1644 *Weekly Intell.* No. 68. 548 The country is full of Malignants. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 233. I undertake .. to defend the .. Dominion of my Lord, whose name is King of Kings .. (not only the greatest of Kings, as some Malignants do interpret it, as if others were, though lesser, yet not subordinatel. 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. ii. § 6 He was no Malignant nor intended to gird at Godliness. 1743 J. GLAS *Treat. Lords Supper* ii. iii. 34 The holy One of God passed for a Deceiver and a Samaritan, or malignant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 567 Catholics and 'Malignants', as those who had fought for the King were called, were alone excluded from the franchise.

† Malignantly (*mālignānti*), *adv.* [f. MALIGNANT a. + -LY.] In a malignant manner.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. 401 Nor beate we here malignantly at sacred Beauties Luster. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* iii. 191 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foote th' Plebeij. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 [One tree] I tasted of, which .. malignantly bit and wronged my mouth and lips. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* 1. 337 Malignantly delighted, dire Disease Surveys the glittering pest, and grimly smiles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 50 Her powers of seduction and intimidation were malignantly extolled.

b. In the manner of a malignant.
 1645 *Anst. Prynn's Quest. Ch. Govt.* in *Prynn's Irish Discov. Wand. Blazing Stars* 42 The greatest part .. are thought to be Popishly or Malignantly inclined.

† Malignantness. *Obs.* — [f. MALIGNANT a. + -NESS.] = MALIGNANCY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Malignantness*, hurtfulness, mischiefousness, malignant nature or quality, ill-will.

Malignation (*mālignā-tiōn*). Also 5 malignacion, malynacion. [n. of action f. late L. *mālignāre*: see MALIGN v.]

† 1. Feeling of dislike or ill-will. *Obs.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* vi. 1. So stronge then was this generation None durst it noye for theyr malignacion. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1822) iii. 128 Pat. .. only moteryng agens me make with malynacion.

† 2. ? A malefic incantation. *Obs.*

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 269 Carpoctates .. used .. malignations, inductions, illicitations, &c.

3. The action of maligning or slandering. *rare.*

1836 MRS. GORE *Mrs. Armytage* III. 21 Mrs. Armytage .. suffered him to proceed with his malignations. 1843 G. S. FARRER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xvi. An Extensive Suppression of Evidence which stood opposed to the author's purpose of malignation.

† Maligne. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *malygny*, *malynge*, *malynge*. [a. OF. *māligne* sb., f. *māligne* MALIGN a.] Malice, wickedness.

1460 GREGORY'S *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 125 Welle and trewly whythe owte any fraude or malyngny [*Chron.* in *Julius B.* i. reads *malengyne*]. 1618. 150 With owte fraude, desepoyng, and malynge. 1645 *Digby Myst.* (1822) iii. 720 Pat we may com to your bylisse glorified from malyngne.

Maligner (*mālignēr*). Also 5 *malyngnour*.

[f. MALIGN v. + -ER.] One who maligns, in various senses of the vb.; † one who bears ill-will (*obs.*); a traducer, slanderer.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 16 [He] 3aue sharpe sentence agensse contrary malyngnours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b. I have hated the congregacyon of malyngers [= Ps. xxv. 17 Vulg. *ecclesiam malignantium*]. 1557 ABB. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvii. 102 Maligners all shall haue a fall. They shall be all deepe rooted out. [Cf. Vulgate: *qui malignauerunt, exterminabuntur*.] 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 483 Maligners at, and detayners of the Church-Portion in Liches. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. xi. 86 A most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 220 In a better Sense I speak it than the Maligner spoke it of Job. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 He might handle the maligners of quiet women and men as they deserve.

Malignify (*mālignifī*), *v. rare*. [f. L. *mālignū* sb. + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To render malignant.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxx. § 4. 206 Stubbornesse is but a strong hope malignified, or .. growne wilde and out of kinde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Answ. Pref. § 29 As they [errors] were qualified or malignified with good or bad circumstances. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 258 So dreadful are the effects of a strong faith malignified.

Maligning, *pp. a.* [f. MALIGN v. + -ING.] That maligns (see the vb.).

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 49 The maligning enemy went his way. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 171 Vows from the maligning Gods obtē'd. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* v. 2 Sour severity, tongue of eld maligning.

† Malignious, a. *Obs. rare* — [f. MALIGN a. + -IOUS. Cf. It. *malignoso*.] Of malicious speech.

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruits* Ep. Ded., Being bold under your honours patronage 10 shield me with defence against such carping, blustering, and malignious tongues.

Malignity (*māligniti*). Also 4 malignitees, *malynitee*, 6 *malynyte*, *malignitie*, *malynitie*, 7 *malignitie*. [a. OF. *māligniti*, ad. L. *mālignitās*, f. *mālignus* MALIGN a.: see -ITY.]

1. Wicked and deep-rooted ill-will or hatred; intense and persistent desire to cause suffering to another person; propensity to this feeling.

1386 CHAUCEUR *Par.* T. p. 439 Thanne comth malignitee thurgh which a man anyeth his neighbor priuely. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Persons .. whiche beare malice and malignite to al the kynges proceedinges in the said deourse. 1593 R. HARVEY *Pillad.* 17 Jealousie and malignity are two blinde guides. 1621 BURE *Transl. Prof.* p. 3 Neither is there any likelihood, that emnie and malignitie died, and were buried with the ancient. 1641 *Remonstr.* St. Kingd. 3 The Commons .. do yet finde an abounding Malignity, and opposition in those parties, and factions, who have been the cause of those evils. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July. There are few things that are worthy of anger, and still fewer that can justify malignity. 1799 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv. (1826) 25 A dark malignity overspread the features of the monk. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1837) II. 300 The falsehood and malignity of the charge. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 84 Satan is not the principle of malignity, or of abstract love of evil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 87 He .. felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of apostates. 1882 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 92 His flight is occasioned rather by

the malignity of his countrymen than by the enmity of the Egyptians.

b. *pl.* Malignant feelings or actions.
 a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 541 Raylyngne haynously And dysdaunously Of preestly dyngnytes, But theyr malynytes. 1607 CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 212 Nor would the Diuell .. surcease .. his cursed malignities against Christ. 1862 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xv. 220 If they .. clothe these black malignities in silken phrases we hear them with a certain kind of pleasure.

2. Wickedness, heinousness. *arch.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1199/2 We .. are consumed & wasted & come to nought in our malynitite. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 33 A title .. laid aside by Protestants, not so much for any malignity that was in it, as for the ill sounds sake. 1684 *Contempl. St. Alan* ii. x. (1699) 235 So great is the Malignity of a Mortal Sin. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 180 We imitate the good out of emulation, and the bad out of our natural corruption and malignity. 1860 PUSEY *Nim. Proph.* 178 The more God reveals to any, what He is, .. the more utter malignity it is .. to have indeed said to Him, 'O Thou Thy terms I will have none of Thee'.

3. Noxiousness, deleteriousness. *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xv. 17 Coagulated salts or tartar .. doe reach to the uppermost degree of their malignity. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 250 They say, that the Owes of the Sea doe here much increase the malignitie of the aire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 74. I conceive that Opium and the like, make the Spirits life rather by Malignity, than by Cold. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 316 Cinders .. deprived of their sulphur and arsenic malignity. 1705 AOSION *Italy* 230 The Sides of the Grotto are mark'd with Green, as high as the Malignity of the Vapour reaches. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 457 p. 3 The Lady Blast, has such a particular Malignity in her Whisper, that it blights like an Easterly Wind. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 251 Some propose to Macerate them [acorns] in Water first, to extract their Malignity. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] (for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*) appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 54 The atmosphere certainly has a peculiar quality of malignity.

4. Of diseases or wounds: Malignant character, malignancy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 73 Wounds which are made with weapons excited by the Londstone, contract a malignity, and become of more difficult cure. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 225 He fell into a long and sharp sickness .. from the malignity of which he was never recovered. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 481 An erysipelas, which sheweth a degree of malignity nearest to the plague. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* iv. Wks. 1833 I. 300 The vigour of his constitution surmounted the malignity of his disease. 1806 *Med. Tril.* xvi. 21 The natural small-pox, which almost every year desolated Mexico and Peru, has lost its malignity in those climates. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* XI. 599 Typhus fever .. has assumed unwonted activity and malignity. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 836 Early implication of neighbouring portions of the larynx .. points to malignity.

Malignly (*mālignli*), *adv.* [f. MALIGN a. + -LY.] In a malignant manner.

1. With malicious or evil intention.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course Rom.* Fox 52 Soche are enmore the vnworthy wayes of thiss worldy, malynelye to blame menne for ther wile doyngs. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v. Ethelwold*. The Eastern and worst part was malignly afforded to the Father. 1727 PORE *Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 339 Yet lest you think I .. praise malignant Arts I cannot reach, Let me [etc.]. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 117 Her thoughts, to other's charms malignly blind. 1876 G. MERRICUT *Beauch. Career* II. v. 74 The object malignly called the Briton. 1881 MRS. C. FRAED *Policy & P.* II. 36 The old man chuckled malignly.

2. Unpropitiously, perniciously. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Malignment (*mālignmēt*), *rare*. [f. MALIGN v. + -MENT.] The act of maligning.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 675 That recrimination and malignment of motive.

† Malignous, a. *Obs. rare* — [f. L. *mālignū* MALIGN a. + -OUS.] = MALIGNANT.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physik* v. xi. (1617) 294 It mightily discuteth the malignant humour which exciteeth the Carbuncle.

¶ Malik (*mālik*). [Arab. ملك *mālik*, pr. pple. of *malaka* to possess, rule.] The chief or headman of a village or other community in parts of India and Central Asia.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Indic. & Rev. Terms.* *Malik*, .. a master, an owner, .. or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators, and responsible to the government for its share; hence considered applicable, in Bengal, to Zamindars, and in the north-west provinces to the head man of a village. 1897 *Daily News* 14 June 5/7 Two maliks were sent ahead by him to Maizar. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 9/1 Government has been giving a good round sum to the Maliks yearly.

Hence ¶ *Malikana* (*mālikānā*), a pension or retaining fee paid to an Indian chief or headman.

1846 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* II. 140 He was accordingly allowed to reside at Puri, .. upon a yearly *malikana*.

Malilla, malillio, variant forms of MANILLE.

Malincolia, -coly (e, obs. ff. MELANCHOLIA, -LY).

Malincolyous, obs. form of MELANCHOLIOUS.

Mal-influence. [See MAL-.] Evil influence.

1792 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 117 The mal-influence upon your nerves from marine damps. 1796 *Ibid.* IV. 289 The mal-influence of a violent cold. 1822 DE QUINCY *Cent. Jers.* App. 199 Opium .. having left the body weaker, .. and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever.

† Mal-infortuned, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. MAL- + (?) ENFORTUNE v. + -ED.] Ill-fortuned.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 17 The male-infortuned journey at Bougée. [Cf. MALE-JOURNEY.]

Maling, obs. f. **MAILING** *Sc.*, **MALIGN** *v.*

Maligen, variant of **MALENGIN** *Obs.*

Malinger (māl'ngər), *v.* [*f. F. malingere* sickly, ailing (formerly 'sore, scabbie, ouglie, loathsome', Colgr.); of obscure origin.] *intr.* To pretend illness, or to produce or protract disease, in order to escape duty; said *esp.* of soldiers and sailors.

1820 E. T. LUSCOMBE *Pract. Obs. Means Preserv. Health* Sold. 88 Formerly, it was ulcers of the legs, which were most usually produced by artificial means by soldiers... disposed to malinger. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess. Chatham*, Some were half inclined to suspect that he was, to use a military phrase, malingering. 1872 BROWNING *Poems* lxxvi, Be sick by stealth, Nor traffic with disease—malingering in health! 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 The question comes to be, whether the patient... is malingering.

Malinger (māl'ngər), [*f. MALINGER* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who malingers.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Malingering*, a military term for one who under pretence of sickness evades his duty. 1843 GAVIN *Feigned & Facitious* Dis. 13 Soldiers and sailors feigning disease are commonly designated as malingers or skulkers. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 The crew of incapable and malingers who infect our hospitals, our asylums, and our gaols.

Malingering (māl'ngərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*See -ING* 1.] The action of the verb **MALINGER**.

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 There are three conditions from which it is important to distinguish it—from apoplexy, from hysteria, and from malingering. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 Malingering is generally easily detected by one who is accustomed to examine nervous cases.

Malingering, *phl. a.* [*f. MALINGER* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That malingers.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, c. l. xiv. viii (1872) V. 261 Karl Edvard, Prince of East Friesland, long a weak malingering creature, died, rather suddenly. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 60 [He] mopes about like a malingering lag.

Malingery (māl'ngərɪ), [*f. MALINGER* *v.* + *-Y*.] = **MALINGERING** *vbl. sb.*

1847-54 in WEBSTER; and in later Dictionaries.

Malinowskie (māl'ngərɪŋ), *Min.* [Named in 1876 by A. Raimondi after E. Malinowski.] A variety of tetrahedrite, containing lead and silver. 1882 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 136.

Mal-intentionee. *Obs.* In quot. male-
[ad. *F. mal-intentionné*, *f. mal* (see **MAL**) + *intentionné* intended.] An evil-intentioned person.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 41 (1740) 532 There was another Agent... qualified to treat with the Male Intentionees in England.

Malipart, *-pert*, variant forms of **MALAPERT**.

Malipede (māl'pēd), *Zool.* [*f. mod. L. mala* jaw + *pēd*, *pēs* foot.] Any one of the last two pairs of cephalic appendages in the chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The second pair of malipedes, or last pair of mouth-appendages, are the poison fangs. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 342 We therefore propose the term malipedes.. for the fourth and fifth pair of cephalic appendages.

Hence **Malipedal** (māl'pēdāl), *a. Zool.*, pertaining to the malipedes of chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The tergum of the fourth segment, or second malipedal segment. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 343 The second malipedal tergite.

Malis (māl'is), *Path. Obs.* [*mod. L. malis*, a. Gr. *mālis* a disease in horses and asses (the late *L. malleus* 'glanders', may perh. be identical). In medical Latin, *malis* has been used as a generic term (with various specific designations) for parasitic skin diseases.] = **GLANDERS**.

1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 60 The Malis or Glanders.. The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many. The first is a moist one called Malis, issuing at the nose.

Malis, *malisee*, variant ff. **MALESEE** *Obs.*

Malis(e), obs. form of **MALICE**.

Malism (māl'iz'm), [*f. L. mal-us* bad, evil + *-ISM*, after *PESSIMISM*.] The doctrine that this world is an evil one.

1883 EGEWORTH in *Academy* 17 Mar. 1873 Mr. Barlow decides in favour of Pessimism, or rather 'Malism', the preponderance of evil over good. 1883 H. GOODWIN *Sci. & Faith* 243 Malism, to use a convenient expression, is acknowledged on all hands; while against pessimism [etc.]. 1887 CHRYNE *Job & Solomon* 201 Koheleth, though theoretically perhaps an optimist, constantly relapses into a more congenial 'malism'. 1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 91 Jowett's optimism verges on pessimism, or, let us say, his bonism verges on malism.

Malison (māl'isən), *sb. arch. and dial.* Forms: 4 malison(e), malysun, malesun, maliscoun, malescoun, malicoun, malicoun, 4-5 malysoun(e), maliscoun(e), 4-6 malysoun, 5-6 malesoun(e), 6 malisoun, 7 malission, 4- malison. [*a. OF. malison* 1-*L. malediction-em* MALEDICTION.]

1. A curse, malediction.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2051 His malison on þam he laid. c 1300 *Yngle* 426 Hauē he the malysun to-day Of alle þat cure spoken may! c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 366f, I praye Mahoun þat for þeue he is malkoun. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 580 The malison of cure for-moðere shuld come to benedictionne. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* 28 Scho endit, And left hir malisoun, euer, To Lowrie, and the land together. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 319 He answered, God's malison light on him, for he haith beggered me. 1691 RAY *Coll. Words*,

Gloss. Northanhymb. 146 Malisson, q.d. Malediction, v. Benison. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xvi, My malison light... On them that drink and dinna pay. 1808 SCOTT *Harriett* v. xxv, A minstrel's malison is said. 1861 GOSLOW *Smith Irish Hist.* 43 Their malison was almost as terrible as the curse of a priest. 1865 KINGSTON *Herew.* xiii, Farewell, and my malison abide with thee!

2. The state or condition of being cursed. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 277 Sa man, þat ves in malysoun, mycht þar chesse lestend benysoun.

3. *dial.* A plague, torment. Also with sb. prefixed, as *cat-malison* (see **CAT** sb. 18), *horse-malison* one who is cruel to horses. (See **E. D. D.**)

4. **Malison** (māl'isən), *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To curse; to pronounce a malediction upon.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 215 To malsoun any, by geuing thame to the deuil, in visching thame sickness, deathe or any euill. 1675 in *Edgar Old Ch.* *Life* 108 [1885] 273 note, [A woman confessed that she] malisounit [another woman].

Maliss, obs. form of **MALICE**.

Malist (māl'ist), [*f. L. mal-us* bad, evil + *-IST*.] One who holds the doctrine of malism.

1882 J. W. BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 5 So we see that Optimist and Pessimist are no longer suitable names...; and the positive forms Bonist and Malist would certainly be more appropriate. 1887 CHRYNE *Job & Solomon* 202 Bad as things are, he does not believe that the world is getting worse and worse... he is a 'malist'.

Malistic (māl'istik), *a.* [*f. MALIST* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to or favouring malism.

1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 95 After putting side by side the bonistic and malistic sayings of Jowett.

Maliti(o)us, obs. form of **MALICIOUS**.

Malivolence, *-ent*, *-us*: see **MALEVOLENCE**, etc.

Malke, obs. form of **MAWK**.

Malkin, **mawkin** (mō'kin), *Obs. exc. dial.*

Forms: a. 3 malekin, 4-7 malkyn, 5 malkyne, 6-8 maulkin, 7 mauken, malkine, malking, mol-kin, 4- malkin. b. 6 maukyn, mawkin, 6-9 maukin, 6-8 mauking, 8 Sr. mawking, 6- mawkin. [A familiar diminutive of *Matilda*, *Maud* (ME. *Maalde*, *Malde*): see **-KIN**.]

1. Used as a female personal name; applied typically to a woman of the lower classes, esp. in various proverbial expressions. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lutet Sermon* 54 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Ne þeos prude juncgemen þat luiuieþ malekin, And þeos prude maidenes þat luiuieþ lanekin. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* a. 1. 158 Se naue no more moit in masse ne in houres Then Malkyn of hire maydenhod that no mon desyreth. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Pro.* 30 l. 10 wol nat come agayn with outen drede Na more than wol Malkynes maydenhode When she bath lost it in hir wantownesse. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, or Mawt, proppr name. *Matildis*. 1546 J. HIRWOOD *Pro.* (1667) 26 When I wyld the any other where to go, Tushe, there was no mo maydes but malkyn tho. 1564 MARTIAL *Treat. Cross* iv. 67 A goodly reason by S. Mary, not much vnlke to an old mother Malkyns talk. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more houses then Forishe Churches, more maydes then Malkyn. 1608 DRETTON *Worth. Hearing* (Grosart) 82/2 Holding out her chinne and drawing in her month (lyke Malkins olde Mare). 1670 RAY *Pro.* 118 There are more maidens then malkyn.

2. The proper name of a female spectre or demon. (In 17th. c. app. associated with sense 5a.)

c 1207 RAD. DE COGGESHALL *Chron. Angl.* (Rolls) 120-1 [A spectre in the form of a female child said to this was called 'Malekin']. 1604 MIOLETON *Witch* III. iii, Fire, Hark, hark, the Cat sings a brave treble in Her own language. *Hec* (going up) Now I goe, now I flie, Malkyn my sweete spirit and I. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 9, I come, Gray-Malkin!

3. = **MAID MARIAN**, *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii, You must turne tippit, And suddenly... Put on the shape of order and humanity, Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady.

2. A untidy female, esp. a servant or country wench: a slut, slattern, drab; *occas.* a lewd woman.

a. 1585 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1612) 41 Euen Caters Malkines will disdaine when Gentrie will digest. 1604 MIOLETON *Art. & Night*, To Rd., None can iustly except at me but some riotous vomiting Kit, or some Gentleman-swallowing Nolk. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 224 The Kitchen Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her rechie necke. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Canus' Nat. Paradox* vi. 114, I should be too long if I should relate in what manner those subtle Wits inuagled the simplicity of those silly Malkins. For I have heard these Court-Ladies allow Large pensions to their Paramours. 1762 *Lond. Mag.* Apr. 205/1 Now monstrous in hoop, now trapish, and walking With your petticoats clung to your heels, like a maulkin. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 629 The swineherd's malkin.

b. 1600 BRYTON *Passquill's Mad-Cap* (1626) B, The Chuffe that sits and chammes upon his chaffe May have his Malkin kisse him like a mare. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke, As I had been a Malkin, a flurt-Gillan. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, The dull heavy-tail'd maulkin melts him down with her modesty. a 1745 SWIFT *Ballyspellin* (Answ.) viii. Wks. 1765 XIV. 231 Your maulkins there, smocks hempen wear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 25 A draggled maulkin... That tends her bristled grunners in the shudge.

attrib. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* vi. 33 Her maulkin knuckles were never shapen to that royall buskin.

b. An effeminate man. *Obs.*

1468 *Medulla Grm.* in *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Gallinacius, i. homo debilis, a malkyn, and a capoun.

3. A mop; a bundle of rags fastened to the end of a stick; *esp.* that used to clean out a baker's oven. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 616/12 Tersorium, a swe-pelles (a malkyn). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, mappyl, or oven swepare, = *dossorium*, *tersorium*. 1590 [LARTON] *Newes Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 59 He helde betwene both his bands a dirty malkyn, such as Bakers sweepe their ovens withall. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 135 Shee will... have a handfull of his beard... for a maulkin or wispe to wyper her shooes with. 1611 COTGR., *Vnauclre*, a maulkin, or the clowt wherewith an Ouen is made cleane. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 96 Blacke, foule, and ugly like bakers malkins. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1812 III. 324 Of Royalty the Purple Robe so grand They to a Malkin turne, to wipe their shooes. 1796 GROSE's *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Malkin* or *Maulkin*,... also a parcel of rags fastened to the end of a stick, to clean an oven. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 153 The malkin, being wetted, cleaned out the ashes [from the oven].

b. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Vnauclre*, or *es-couillon*, the clout wherewith they cleanse or sweepe the Ouen, called a Malkin. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence*, *Eunuch* iv. vii, Dost thou think to fight with a maulking that thou bringst it hither. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Coyour.* (1842) 42 A felder thier that a bakers mawkin that he sweepest his ouen. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. 1. 115/1 An Ensigne made of a piece of a Bakers mawkin fixed vpon a Broome-staffe. 1694 BURNAY *Sat. Petronius* *Arbiter* 84 Do you remember... the Story of Ulysses, how a Cyclop put his Thumb out of Joint with a Mawkin? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bake-house*, Peels, Cole-Rakes, Mankins.

b. *Naut.* 'A joint-staff sponge, for cleaning out a piece of ordnance' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. A scarecrow (also fig.); a ragged puppet or grotesque effigy; a 'guy'. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 7 l. 632 A Malking frights a child, a man contemes it. 1638 NABBES *Cor. Gard.* v. vi. 71, *Ralph*... What are you Sir? *Spruce*, A Gentleman Vsher. *Ralph*, You're a Malkin of mock-Gentry, made up of silke and vaine-glory. 1640 — *Bride* I. iv, You malkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Malkin* or *Maulkin*, a scarecrow. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 Then be mounted up the Maulkin to be viewed round, though nothing was to be seen or understood of it from him, more than of a scare Crow, that is the Rags and Trumpetry it was garnished with. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 82 A Basket from which issued a Puppet, or Maulkin. 1866 KINGSLY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 He must fight it out henceforth not with a straw malkin like thee.

b. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi, Thou Mawkin, made up of the Shreds and Fairings of his [Thy Master's] superfluous Fopperies. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 86. 3/1 Were you hang'd for a Mawking on a Tree. 1710 *Swift* *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 13 Dec., Dressing up a hat on a stick and calling it Harley; then... discharging a pistol with the other [hand] at the maulkin. 1712 *Pol. Dial.* (1800) II. 121, You for your bonfires mawkins dress'd on good Queen Bess's day. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Let. fr. Anne* (1834) I. 124 The first thing I beheld was a Mawkin in a chair with three footmen and a label on the breast inscribed *Lady Mary*. 1796 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Plans*, (ed. 2) I. lviii. 236 And dost thou, after all, boggle at a shadow—a maulkin—at ascension? 1797 BECKFORD tr. *Fop. Tales German* II. 82 Just... a mawkin suspended amongst pease to scare away the voracious sparrows. 1818 LAMB *Innocen.* fr. *being* Hanged, Like a maulkin, fit only to scare away birds. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, You knew no more... than the mawkin 't the field. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 127 Hood promises to set up some mawkins to fright them.

Comb. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. Hence *Malkin-trash*, for one in a rueful Dress, enough to Fright one.

5. As a designation for certain animals; sometimes as quasi-proper name. a. A cat. *dial.*

Grimm tells us in Baldwin's *Beware the Cat*, 156f-82. 1673 COTTON *Occ. Ircl.* II. Poems (1680) 182 We went, and e'er Malkin could well lick her ear... forsooth, we were there. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Malkin*, or *Maulkin*, a general name for a cat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

b. *Sc. and north. dial.* A hare.

1724 RAMSAY *Sea-L.* (1733) I. 61 Skipping like a maw-king. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. 1, The sun had clos'd the winter day... An hunger'd Mawkin taen her way To kail-yards green. 1786 — *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye Mawkins, cock your sud fit brow, Withouten dread. 1793 in Lockhart *Scott* vii, I'll send ye a maulkin the morn, man. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 65 He [a sportsman] would probably be as much gratified by the discovery of mawkin, as the Astronomer would be by the discovery of a constellation. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xlvii, Once they raised, as it had been a poor mawkin, a young lad that ran from them.

Mall 1 (mōl). Also 7 mell, 8 maul. [A special application of *mall*, *MAUL* sb. 1, in the 17th c. taken to represent certain contemporary senses of the *F. mail*, which is etymologically identical with the Eng. word. Cf. **PALL-MALL**.]

1. The mallet (cf. *MAUL* sb. 2) used in the game of 'mall' or 'pall-mall'; = **PALL-MALL** 1.

1662 *Order-bk. Gen. Monck* 26 Apr. in N. & G. 9th Ser. VII. 111. 14/2 That none persons shall after play carry their malls out of S. James's Parke without leave of the said keeper. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mall*,... the instrument with which the Ball struck is also called a Mall. 1711 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 195 fr. He took an hollow Ball of Wood... He likewise took a Mall. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 123 The king's son was playing in the exercise-ground with the ball and mall.

2. A certain game; = **PALL-MALL** 2.

1646 EVELYN *Divny* (Chandos ed.) 193 Having scene this field and play'd a game of Mall. 1675 COTTON *Scotter* 103 But playing with the Boy at Mall, I strooke the Ball... A pretty height into the Air. 1796 MORSE *Am. Gr.* II. 154 The diversion [goft]... resembles that of the Mall, which was common in England in the middle of the last century. 1868 W. J. WHITWORTH *C. Fact.* 4 The Mall received its name from having appropriated to the purpose of playing at mall.

† b. Applied to polo; = PALL-MALL 2 b. *Obs.*
 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitkaukan, which is a kind of Mall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 79 There are two Banks... which serve for playing at the mall on horse back, and the bowl must go betwixt those Banks.
 3. The alley in which the game of 'mall' was played, = PALL-MALL 3.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May. The mall [at Tours] without comparison is the noblest in Europe... Here we play'd a party or two. a 1687 WALLER *On St. James's Park* 64 No sooner has he touched the flying ball But 'tis already more than half the Mall. 1689 R. FERRIER *Fruit* 34 (Camd. Soc. Misc. IX). There are several handsome walks, one whereof... is a decayed Mell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. The Instrument... is also termed a Mall, and the Place where the Gamblers play. 1812 CORBETT in *Examiner* 19 Oct. 6751/1 Noble Ladies, who graciously condescended to become housekeepers and sweepers of malls.

4. *The Mall*: a walk bordered by trees in St. James's Park, London, which was originally a 'mall' in sense 3, and was a fashionable promenade in the 17-18th c. † *High Mall*: the time when the throng of promenaders in the Mall was at its height; also *transf.*, a fashionable assembly in the open air.

1674 J. D. (title) *The Mall*: or the Modish Lovers. A Comedy. *Ibid.* i. ii. I will be in the Mall, as soon as it begins to be dark, if I can get from my husband. 1676 D'UNTER *Mad. Fickle* iii. i. You may repair that inconvenience in the Mall to night Sir. 1705 *Reflex. upon Ridic.* 128 We see them in the Mall and in the Park walking, giggling, with their sparks. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 293 The intrigues of the mall and the playhouse. 1712 *Speech*. No. 437 p. 4 Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at high Mall. 1727 FIELDING *Love in the Mask* 1. iv. Well, gentlemen, are you for the Mall this morning? 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* 170. No. 9 In St. James's Park, at high Mall, on Sunday next. *Ibid.* High Mall at the Bedford Coffee-House to-morrow Evening. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ii. i. I've travelled like a comet, with a tail of dust, as long as the Mall. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric. Digest* 5 She resembles a... cottage-bred Country-housewife... parading the Mall of Taste amidst modern Pettis-Maitres. 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 64 He appeals to the smooth and level mall, and the carefully preserved canal of St. James's Park.

b. *transf.* A sheltered walk serving as a promenade; in some towns adopted as a proper name. [Cf. F. *mail*, used in various towns for a shaded walk, which in many instances was orig. an alley for playing mall.] 1777 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 169 The churchyard is well planted, the walks gravelled; this is the Mall for the beaux and belles of Chelmsford. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Lett.*, to Mrs. Deane 124 It is the mall of Drogheda. 1808 *Norfolk Tour, Norwich* (ed. 6) 248 The new walk or mall from the bars by the workhouse to Gannock-gates. 1838 LONGER in *Life* (1809) I. 298 Afterwards walked in the Mall (Boston, U. S.) in the cool of the evening. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. 7 Such of the changing crowd on the verandah and on the mall [at Simla] as caught my attention.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *mall-maker*; (sense 3) *mall-keeper*.

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 354 Mrs. Masham, mall keeper of St. James's Park, worth 500l. per ann. 1901 T. J. JEVAKS in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 353/1 The mall-maker's shop was on the same road.

Mall 2. *Hist. rare* -1. [ad. med.L. *mallum*, -us: see MALLUM and MAIL sb.2] A convention or assembly among the Franks.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. x. (1864) II. 441 Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or malls, ceased.

Mall: see MAUL, MAW.

Mallagatoon, obs. form of MELOCOTON.

Mallan, obs. form of MALM.

Mallancoly, obs. form of MELANCHOLY.

Mallander, **Mallany**: see MALANDER, MALNY.

Mallard (mæ'lærd). Forms: 4 maulard, 4-5 mawlard, maulard, maulard, mawlard, mawlard, 5-6 mawlarde, 6 mallert, mallerde, 7 mallard, mallert, 4- mallard. [a. OF. *malart*, *mallart* wild drake; of obscure origin.

The conjecture given in Hatz-Darm. that it represents the OHG. male proper name *Madelhart* is remarkably supported by the evidence of the Eng. form *mauld*, *mawdelart*, which, however, has not been found in OF. The bird may under this name have figured as a personage in some lost example of the Germanic 'beast-epic'. Another hypothesis is that the word is f. OF. *maule*, male MALE a + -art, -aro; but against this there is the objection that the form *maulard* does not occur until late, though the word is recorded from the 12th c.]

1. The male of the wild duck (*Anas boschas*). † Formerly often applied also to the male of the domesticated variety; = DRAKE 2.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 440 Pe cheert bent his bowe none he smot a dake middone, & wip a bolt backward Anon he hitt a maulard. 14... *Pec.* in *Wolke* 563/16 *Anatus*, a mallard. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 Ducks, mallards, wigsons, teal, wildgeese and divers other kinde of wilddowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 383 To stay a flux of the belly, the blood of Mallards or Drakes is thought also to be singular good. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. x. 20 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Seawing, and (likee doting Mallard), flies after her. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 150 The old duck left then (the eggs), but soon after returned with the mallard. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm.* II. *Prairies* xx. 322. I walked to within shot of some straggling wild ducks, and killed a very fine mallard. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 163 Technically the term Duck is restricted to the female, the male being called Drake, and in one species Mallard.

2. Used for either sex: A wild drake or duck. † Formerly also applied to the domestic variety.

1314 in *Ward.* *Acc. 8 Edw.* II. 21/12, 1 mallard 43d. 1348 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 43 In v Mallard domestic, et v Mallard de Ryuer et xiiiij perdicibus, iiiijs. x. ob. c 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1070 in *Archiv. uen. Spr.* LXXII. 38 Plover, partridge and wyld Bores... With Mallardes wyld and fesant. c 1400 *Laufvater's Chirurg.* 182 Anyonte be place wip greece of a maulard. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Wip bo greece of bo mawdelarde pou sethe hom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malarde, byrde or mavelarde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* di. b. Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayt playn. 1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* 91 Also yf any persone kepe or norrysh hoggis oxen kryen or mallardis with in the ward in noyng of their neyghbours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* i. viii. 13 The Mallard [rendering of L. *anas*]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 8 Shooting mallards in the fens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 283 The Mallard is probably the stock of which our tame breed is the product. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 Our own wild-duck or mallard is a shy bird. 1894 J. SKELTON *Tablet*. *Shirley* (1895) 64 The frost is so hard that woodcock and mallard are driven from inland copes and marshes to the open springs.

b. The flesh of this bird.

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 14 Cast it in a pott and fressh broth... and of canell and [dropping *Harl.* 4016] of the malarde & lete bem bulle. 14... in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 447 Sauce neyger for Maudeard roasted. 1513 *Bk. Keryngue* in *Babes Bk.* 278 In the fyrst course, potage, beie, ... with goose, capon, mallarde, swanne, or fesande. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* i. v. 53 Qualle, and mallard, are not but for the richer sort. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westro. Hoe* i. i. They... loue Mallard and Teale in the fall, and Woodcocke in winter.

c. *attrib.*, as *mallard drake*.

1772 J. R. FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 *Anas*. 53 Boschas... Mallard Drake.

3. *The Mallard*: a festival celebrated on the 14th Jan. at All Souls College, Oxford (see *quots.*). Also *attrib.*

1632 ANP. ABBOT in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* viii. (1874) 126 Civil men should never so far forget themselves under pretence of a foolish Mallard to do things barbarously unbecoming. 1722-3 HEARNE *Diary* 18 Jan. Last Monday, the 14th inst... was All Souls college Mallard, at which time 'tis usual with the fellows and their friends to have a supper, and to sit up all night drinking and singing. Their song is the mallard, and formerly they used to ramble about the college with sticks and poles, &c. in quest of the mallard. ... They tell you the custom arose from a swinging old mallard, that had been lost at the foundation of the college, and found many years after in the sink. 1801 BR. HUBER *Lett.* 25 Jan. in *Life* (1830) I. 25 A very severe cold which I caught by getting out of bed... to see the celebration of the famous All Souls' mallard feast... I had thus a full view of the Lord Mallard and about forty fellows, in a kind of procession on the library roof. 1899 C. G. ROBERTSON *All Souls Coll.* 102 The song of the mallard (which is still sung at the college Gaudies).

Mallardite (mæ'lærdait). *Min.* [Named by A. Carnot, 1879, after E. Mallard: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, found in colourless, fibrous masses (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

1883 HEOOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 401/2.

Mallassus, obs. form of MOLASSES.

Mallatto, obs. form of MULATTO.

Malle, obs. f. MAIL sb.3, MAUL sb.1, sb.2 and v.

Malleability (mæ'læbi-liti). [f. MALLEABLE + -ITY.] The property of being malleable.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 6. 210 Supposing the nominal Essence of Gold, to be a Body of such a peculiar Colour and Weight, with Malleability and Fusibility. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 45 The Noble metals are bodies of the greatest Malleability. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 238 Malleability is again another quality of solids, especially metals, quite distinct from toughness. 1890 SIR F. ABEL *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 4 Sept. The existence in steel of proportions [of manganese] ranging from 0.1 up to about 2.75 per cent. improves its strength and malleability.

b. *fig.* Capacity for being fashioned or adapted.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 402 Malleability... is one of the characteristics of the common law. 1880 OUIDA *Notho* I. viii. 190 You are old-fashioned, pedantic, unpleasant... you have no malleability.

Malleable (mæ'læb'l), a. Also 4-6 malleable, 5 malyable, mallyable, 7 malable, 8 malleable. [a. OF. *malleable*, ad. L. **malleabilis*, f. L. *malleare* to MALLEATE: see -ABLE.]

1. Having the property (possessed by certain substances, esp. metals) of being deprived of form by hammering or pressure, without a tendency or capacity to return to it, or to fracture.

Malleable iron: iron which has been decarburized by oxidation under prolonged heat and rendered capable of being malleated in a slight degree.

c 1385 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 577 Make as good silver and as fyn As there is any in youre purse or myn... and make it malleable. c 1407 LYON. *Rear. & Sens.* 684 Men kan nat maken yt plicable. Nor forge yt to be Malleable. c 1450 LYON. & BURGH *Secrecies* 2125 Science nor Craft to hym was delectable, but to forge malyable matayle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 123 A certeyn craftsman had found out the Art of... melting of Glasse in such sort, as he made the same malleable. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 365 An invention to melt and make malleable a sort of oar found among the tin mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vien Nat.* I. 469 Metals are malleable or ductile under the hammer. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 95 Zinc is very little malleable, except when heated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Alchymic* 650 The ease with which cast-iron can be made into any required shape has... given to rails of that material a decided superiority over those of malleable-iron. 1881 SIR J. EVANS *Ant. Bronze Impl.* 11 One alloy of copper and tin is

rendered most malleable by rapid cooling. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 40 The first malleable iron rail was patented by J. Birkenhead, in 1820. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 105 Examples... are found in malleable-iron castings.

† b. In etymological sense. Of stone: That may be dressed with a hammer.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 209 When the Stones were once down... Men might, as they found them more or less malleable, for their own Advantage... make Use of them.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Capable of being fashioned or adapted.

1612 LO. ROCHESTER in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 119 Your enemies have objected... that you are too violent, which signifies in Court language not malleable to their use. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. l. 182 He... could tell... Who first made Musick malleable. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. 32 We grow more malleable under their blows. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Horros Bribery* Wks. 1812 V. 211 Courtiers... Were made of very malleable matter. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 227 To seize a language in its rude state, and compel it... to become a malleable material of thought, is the exclusive prerogative of the highest species of minds. 1882 *Times* 21 July 10 The Chancellorship of the Duchy so remoulded would cease to be malleable; it would cease to be capable of discharging inappropriate duties.

Malleableize, **malleablize** (mæ'læb'lize), v. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render malleable. 1828 in *OLYVIE*. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 251/2 The castings will be full of small holes after they have been malleableized.

Malleableness (mæ'læb'lntes). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] = MALLEABILITY.

1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 6 It was conceiv'd that the tame Kingdom of England... would quickly coole again, and be reduced to its former malleableness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. (1695) 283 Malleableness... is inseparable from the real Essence of Gold. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Mallear (mæ'læ'jær), a. [ad. mod.L. *mallearis*, f. *MALLEUS*.] Pertaining to the malleus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Malleate (mæ'læ'jæt), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *malleat-us*, f. *MALLEUS*.] Furnished with a malleus.

1884 C. T. HUONON in *Q. J. Nat. Hist.* Sci. XXIV. 351. 1885 HUONON & GOSSE *Kollera* I. 31 *Hydatinadæ*... trophi malleate.

Malleate (mæ'læ'jæt), v. Now rare. [f. L. *malleat*, -pp. stem of *malleare*, f. *malle-us* hammer.] *trans.* To beat with a hammer; *spec.* to beat (metal) thin or flat.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/r Although the same [corset] be beaten and malleated smother agayne. 1599 - tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physique* 133/r Take it out; and malleate it till it wexe as thin as the backe of a knife. 1659 GAUOEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 55 A crackt silver vessel, is sooner sodered and new burnished, then a new one malleated out of the rough mass or wedge of metal. 1713 DEKHAM *Phys. Theor.* v. i. 307 Tubal-Cain was... the first that found the Art of Melting and Malleating Metals. *absol.* 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 560/1 Some Metals... by reason of the solidity they had acquired, might be made fit to malleate, or to strike, or for other uses.

fig. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcix. 447 Many have been abused, by being malleated in their troublesome fear. 1660 GAUOEN *God's Gl. Demonstr.* 18 Some points may by long Orations be (like gold) malleated and extended to such great latitudes of diffused expressions, as make them very combersome. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1692) I. 413 We cannot find one [circumstance] which was not as a hammer to malleate and soften his stony heart. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxx. And pox and pestilence do malleate.

Malleated (mæ'læ'jæd), *pp. a. rare*. [f. prec. + -ED.] Wrought with a hammer; also, marked or dentated as with a hammer.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Malleated*... wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle. 1881 WATSON in *Fruit. Linn. Soc.* XV. 246 The surface is faintly malleated in a somewhat disorderly fashion.

Malleation (mæ'læ'jæ-fən). [ad. late L. *malleation-em*, f. *malleare*: see MALLEATE v.]

1. The action of malleating or condition of being malleated. Now rare.

1596 PLAT. *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 Abiding both the touch, malleation, and coppell. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. *Srb.* What's the proper passion of Metals? *Fac.* Malleation. 1666 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* i. 139 An ounce of it may be so extended by malleation, that it will take up ten acres. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 104 An agglutinated mass susceptible of Malleation.

fig. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 His Squire, who by often malleations... and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the forme of a gentleman. 1792 SIR P. FRANCIS *Lett.* 21 Jan. in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 377 Some of us... have been humming our brains for an inscription; but what signifies malleation without fire?

2. A mark or dent resembling one produced by hammering on metal.

1881 WATSON in *Fruit. Linn. Soc.* XV. 246 Besides the larger system of malleations there is a second system a good deal smaller and more irregular.

3. *Path.* A convulsive disorder characterized by the hammering one part of the body against another; occurring as a symptom in chorea and insanity.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 304 The convulsion is often accompanied with a peculiar kind of percussion resembling the malleation we have already had occasion to describe. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 A patient may be constantly making bowing movements (salutation spasms), or hammering (malleation).

Mallecho: see MICHING MALICHO.

|| **Mallee** 1 (mō'li). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 8-9 molly, 9 mollie, mollee, mallee, mali, mau(li)y.

[Hindi *mālī*.] One of the gardener caste in India; hence any native gardener.

1759 *Wages tariff* in Long Sel. Rec. Ft. William (1869) 182 (Y.) House Mollly... 2 Rs. 1830 T. WILLIAMSON E. Ind. *Vade Mecum* I. 261 The Mauly, or gardener, next claims attention. *Ibid.* 263 It would surprise an European to see with what precision maullees sow and cover their seeds. a 1825 D. JOHNSON *Obserr. Dis. India* in Good Study Med. (1825) 111. 425 Such people as have their feet and hands frequently in cold water or earth, such as... Dobys (washerwomen) and Mollies (gardeners) in the upper provinces of India. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 63 We soon got a mallee, or gardener, and a garden-coolie. 1886 R. KIRLING *Debarim. Ditties* (1899) 34 He shall see the mallee steals the slab for currie-grinder, and for goats the grass.

Mallee (mæ'li). Also malle. [Native Australian.] Any one of several scrubby species of eucalyptus which flourish in the desert parts of South Australia and Victoria; esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. Also, the 'scrub' or thicket formed by these trees. Mallee bird, fowl, hen, an Australian mound-bird, *Leipoda ocellata*.

1848 W. WESTGARTH *Austral. Felix* 73 Laap, a sweet exudation from the leaf of the mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). 1857 HOWITT *Tallangatta* xii. 11. 2 This mallee scrub... consists of a dense wood of a dwarf species of gum-tree. 1858 'R. BOLDFEWOOD' *Rem. Canvass Town* 37 Far off amidst the sea-like expanse of the mallee... rise sombre, sharply-defined peaks and ranges.

Mallei, pl. of MALLEUS.

Malleiformis (mæ'li'fōrm), a. [ad. mod. L. *malleiformis*, f. malleus hammer: see -FORM.] Having the form of a hammer.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 238 In some species of Polydora, the parapodia give rise... to large, richly ciliated, malleiform tubercles.

Mallein (mæ'li'n). Also -ine. [f. L. *malleus* glands + -IN.] A sterilized culture of the bacillus of glands, used for the inoculation of that disease.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 They (the glandered horses) are inoculated by him with a virus called malleine. 1902 G. S. WOODHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 535/1 The glands bacillus grows best in the presence of oxygen... it then appears to have the power of forming toxin... This poison (mallein) is used for the purpose of diagnosing the presence of glands. *Ibid.* The mallein test.

Mallemaroking. *Naut.* [f. Du. *mallemerok* foolish woman, tomboy, f. *mal* foolish + *merok*, *marok*, *marot*, a. F. *marotte* 'object of foolish affection' (Littre).] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Mallemaroking*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships.

Malleumuck. Also 7-8 malleumucke, 9 malleumak, -muk(ke, mollymawk, -maulk, malleumoke, -mock, -muk, malleumock. [a. Du. *malleumok*, f. *mal* foolish + *mok* gull; cf. the synonymous *malleumewu*. Hence G. *malleumuck* (1675), F. *malleumogue*.] The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*; also applied to other similar or nearly related birds.

1694 tr. *Marsten's Voy. Spitzb.* (1712) 100 Of the Malleumucke. a 1705 RAY *Syn. method. Avium* (1713) 130 Wagellus Cornubiensis... Malleumuck. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 464. 1815 J. LAING *Voy. Spitzbergen* (1822) 51 The Greenlanders account the flesh of the Malleumucke good food. 1880 *Standard* 20 Mar. 3 Blocks of malleumokes. 1893 E. REEVES *Household Birds* 105 Cape pigeons and mollymawks. 1898 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 208 The mallymoke, which comes nearest to the albatross in size and beauty.

Mallender, obs. form of MALANDER.

Mallengyn, variant of MALENGIN Obs.

Malleo-incudal (mæ'li'ō,inkū'dāl), a. *Anat.* [f. *malleo*-, MALLEUS + L. *incūd-em* INCUS + -AL.] Pertaining jointly to the malleus and the incus.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 75 The articulating surfaces for the malleo-incud joint.

Malleolar (mæ'li'ōlār, mæ'li'ōlā), a. *Anat.* [f. MALLEOL-US + -AR.] Pertaining to the malleolus.

1842 E. WALSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 325 The malleolar arteries are distributed to the ankle-joint. 1850 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 591 The malleolar arteries supply the ankle-joint.

Malleolus (mæ'li'ōlūs). Pl. -I. Also in Anglicized form malleol. [L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus* hammer.]

1. *Anat.* Either of the two bony eminences of the leg bone at the ankle. (The internal malleolus belongs to the tibia, the external m. to the fibula.) 1693 *Blondard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Malleolus* or *Malleus*, is twofold, external... Or internal... these make the Ankle. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1772) 355 The external Malleol remained very large. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 It is also very bad... behind the malleoli, especially the internal malleolus. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 9 Between the inner malleolus and the heel.

2. *Hort.* A layer which when separated from the parent stem presents a hammer-shape.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleolus*... a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out itself but the Year before. 1839 LUXFORD *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 84 The layer was called malleolus, which literally signifies a hammer.

† 3. *Antiq.* A kind of fire-dart. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleoli*, were certain Devices made of combustible Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 480/2.

Malleoramate (mæ'li'ōrāmāt), a. *Zool.* [f. *malleo*-, used as comb. form of MALLEUS + RAM-US

+ -ATE 3.] In rotifers: Having the mallei fixed by uncini to the rami.

1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 352. 1886 HUDSON & GOSSE *Rotifera* I. 30 *Meliceritidae*... trophi malleo-ramate.

Mallet, obs. form of MALICE.

Mallet (mæ'let), sh.¹ Forms: 5 mailzet, maillet, maylet(te, -leot, -lat, 5-6 maillet, 6 maylet, mallette, 6-7 maillet, 6- mallet. [a. F. *maillet* wooden hammer, dim. of *mail* MAUL sh.¹]

1. A kind of hammer, normally of wood, but sometimes of other materials, smaller than a maul or beetle. It has many diverse forms, according to the purpose for which it is used.

The mason's mallet is a broad, nearly cylindrical mass of wood, with a short handle set perpendicularly in the middle of the upper surface, and is used for driving a cold chisel; a similar implement is used for driving wedges. The carpenter's mallet for driving a chisel or gouge has usually a massive square or barrel-shaped head.

1425 WYNTON *Chron.* iii. l. 104 *Pe nayl* þan til his hewide scho set, And straike on fast wif þe mailzet. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 *Malzet*, betyl. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 805/16 *Hic potiusculus*, a maylat. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 136 A mallet to drye the knyfe and thy wedges in to the tree. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Siridane's Connt.* 343 b. The bishop striketh on the gate with a golden mallet. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 108 b. For Pullies... and Mallettes, the meetest are the wilde Olive, the Boxe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xlix. 664 A carpenter's chissell and a mallet. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 The Vessel... was really struck in divers places with a Wooden Mallet. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi. Their left hand does the caulking-iron guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 30 Printers Mallets have a Cilindrick Head, and a round Handle. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1735) l. 34 The weighty mallet deals resounding blows. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. x. xlii, Mitchell... addressed nine blows of the mallet with the utmost firmness. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 1269 The stake 2 is driven into the ground by the wooden mallet. 1866 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Conv. Terms), *Mallet*, an instrument used with the borer. 1875 KESWICK *Dict. Mech.* II. 1749 *s. v. Plugger*. The electric mallet is an automatic dental instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes imparted by means of electro-magnetism. 1895 ARNOLD & SONS *Catal. Surg. Instr.* 107 Mallet for use with Osteotomy Chisel, boxwood.

b. *Games.* (a) The wooden hammer used for striking the balls in the game of croquet; also *trausf.* (with qualifying adj.), one who wields the mallet, a croquet-player. (b) The 'stick' used at polo. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 483/2 [Croquet] The Mallets should be light and handy; with ash shafts, and boxwood or ash heads. The heads of the mallets are of various shapes—as the dice-box, which is the most common shape; the plane-convex, the hammer-head, and the cue-shape. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ix. *Bébé* was the 'crack' mallet of the [croquet] club. 1868 HOLME *Let. B. Godfrey* lxi. She... dropped her mallet. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 483/1 The mallets or sticks (in Polo) are generally of malacca cane.

c. *slang.* The fist.

1821 *Spelling Mag.* VIII. 234 Powel... went to work with his mallets at a tremendous rate.

† d. *Phrase.* *As sad* (i.e. dull) as any mallet.

1645 *Milton Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 357. I amaze me, though the fancy of this doubt he as obtuse and sad as any mallet, how the Licensor could sleep out all this.

† e. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down or crushes. *Obs.* [After L. *malleus*, F. *mallet* -cf. HAMMER sh. 1 b.] 1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. [clxxxii.] 232 The malletes were laide downe, to the entent to kepe under the payrience. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* u. v. (1634) 138 Sometimes like a mallet, to strike the Israelites. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 430 A verie mallet of such strangers as sought preferment in this realm by the popes provisions. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. l. (1836) 396 The booke called A Mallet to brayne witches. 1823 [see MALLETER].

† 2. A mace. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1698 A [square mallet the Geant gan hold. *Ibid.* 4716 No-thing was he wurth, right nocht myght he do, Where cursedly had done with his mallet soo. c 1500 *Melusine* 329 The Geaunt held in his hand a gret maylet. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 278 b. Also they had servantes right well barnessed, bearynge great malletes of yron and stele, to confounde belmes.

† 3. *Antiq.* = MALLEOLUS 3. *Obs.*

1541 *PAYNE Catiline, Cicero's Orat.* xviii. 32 b. Let them leave lying in awaye about the consuls house... to prepare mallettes and torches to set fyre on the citie. *Ibid. note.* Mallettes were lyke arrows whiche were caste burnyng.

4. A distemper in cattle. ? *Obs.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xxiii. 132 The stithie, hapning to the oxe, being otherwise called a mallet or hammer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 172/2 Diseases in Cows... The Stithie, or the Mallet, or Hammer.

5. *Anat.* = MALLEUS 1.

1796 in NEWMICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* v. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 63 The malleus, or mallet, received its name from Vesalius.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mallet-form*, *head*, *patte*, *paw*; *mallet-shaped* adj.; † *mallet-fish* (see quot.).

mallet-flower, any plant of the genus *Tupistra* (Cent. Dict.); *mallet-headed* (oyster), an oyster of the genus *Malleus*; *mallet-shoot*, a hammer-shaped slip of a tree or shrub for planting.

1621 *COTGRE, Cognate*, the ravenous, and ugly dogfish, called of the fashion of his head the *Mallet-fish. a 1667 *AUBREY Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 348 His head was... of a *mallet-forme (approved by the physiologists). 1707-12

MORTIMER Husb. (1721) II. 59 Which Wood is useful for..

*Mallet-heads [etc.]... being very hard and durable. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 483/1 The mallet-head now used (in Polo) is generally cigar-shaped, 2 inches thick and 8 or 9 inches long. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ostrea*. The malleum, or brachioid oyster; called the 'mallet-headed oyster'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 As for the *mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1902 N. HOWARD *Kiartan* 50 What! Art thou mum? Old tramp, ser. VIII. 215/1 A 'mallet-shaped head for driving in the stakes of the sheepfold. 1745 tr. *Colinnella's Husb.* iii. xvii. They so planted the 'mallet-shoot, that some part of the old branch did stick to the young one. 1879 LEWIS & SNORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Malleolus*... a mallet-shoot for planting.

† **Mallet**, sh.² *Obs. rare* -1. In mod. Dicts. *mallet*. [ad. Sp. *malleta* = F. *mallette*, dim. of *malle* MAIL sh.³] A little bag or portmanteau.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. ix. (1600) 207 Sancho past over the mallet without leaving a corner of it, or the cushion unsearched. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Shelton), *Mallet*, a little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

Mallet (mæ'let), v. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MALLEET sh.¹] *trans.* To beat, hammer; *lit.* and *fig.*

1554 *LYLY Mother Bombie* ii. l. 59 (Bond) My head is full of hammers, and they have so malletted my wit, that I am almost a malcontent. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 103 They Malletted him with their cruel Fists; as if he had bin Brasse indeede. c 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) l. iii. 19 Your Elizabethan fashion of malletting down your metaphors... produces a diction of extraordinary power.

Mallet, *erron.* form of MALLARD.

Malleted (mæ'letéd), *pp. a.* [f. MALLEET v. + -ED 1.] a. Fixed as if by hammering. b. Struck with a mallet.

1582 STANVHURST *Ætius* iii. (Arb.) 91 His cane light, That stood in his lowering front glomish mallett onlye. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Bound Poems* 1850 l. 145 The clank of the iron, the malletted blow.

Malleter (mæ'letar), *noun-vd.* [f. MALLEET v. + -ER 1.] One who beats, as with a mallet.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 212 You ask me to be the reviewer of the reviews—the mallet of the malleters.

Malleting (mæ'leting), *pub. sb.* [f. MALLEET v. + -ING 1.] The action of striking with a mallet.

1892 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 87 In filling very large cavities requiring a great deal of pressure and malleting, there is [etc.].

Malleurite, variant of MALURITE *Obs.*

|| **Malleus** (mæ'li'ūs). *Anat.* Pl. -ei (-fai). [L.: lit. 'hammer'.]

1. The outermost of the three small bones (*malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*) in the ear of mammals, which transmits the vibrations of the tympanum to the incus or 'anvil': = HAMMER 2 d.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1592 The head of the Malleus lies hid in the beginning of the *Sinus Mastoideus*. 1761 P. MORANT *Ibid.* LII. 264 A young lad... had the malleus of each ear... dipt out. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 284 The laxator tympani, or great external muscle of the malleus. 1881 *Mivart Cat* 299 One such suspends the Malleus from the wall of the tympanum.

2. One of two organs of the 'troph' or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, which work upon the incus. 1850 GOSSE in *Trans. Microscop. Soc.* (1852) III. 94 The implements of mastication... consist of two bent jaws, which work upon a central table, and have been likened to a pair of hammers working on an anvil; I shall therefore name the working arms the *mallei*, and the central table the *incus*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 182. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim.* Life 632.

3. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs of the family *Aviculidae* (Hammer-shells or Hammer-oysters). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 234/6. 1878 BELL *Gegeubaur's Comp. Anat.* 329 Malleus, *Avicula*, [etc.]... have an organ (byssus-secreting gland) of this kind.

Malliee, obs. form of MALICE.

Mallioe: see MICHING MALLICO.

Malligo, *Mallilla*, obs. ff. MALAGA, MANILLE.

† **Mallok** (e). *Obs.* [repr. Irish *mallacht*, a. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION): cf. ON. *bjannak* (once) from Irish *bennek* benediction.] Cursing. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ix. 28 Of whas mallok [v. r. malloke, malloek] his mouth ful is. *Ibid.* xiii. 3. cviii. 26.

Mallaphagan (mæ'pā'fāgn), a. and sb. *Zool.* [formed as next: see -AN.] a. *adj.* = next. b. sb. An individual of the group *Mallaphaga*.

In mod. Dicts.

Mallaphagous (mæ'pā'fāgās), a. *Ent.* [f. mod. L. *mallaphagus*, pl. (f. Gr. *μαλλός* lock of wool + *-φάγος* that eats) + -OUS.] Of an insect: Devouring wool, hair, feathers, etc.; applied to the *Mallaphaga*, a group of apodous parasitic insects. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 487/3 A specimen of *Ornithomyia avicularia*,... to which there were firmly adhering... several specimens of a mallaphagous insect.

Mallow (mæ'lōw). Forms: 1 mealuwe, malwa, mealwe, mealwele, 1, 5 malwe, 3-5 malwe, 4-5 malve, 5 maloo, malewo, 6 mallo, malew, malowe, 6-7 mallowe, 6- mallow. [OE. *mealuwe* wk. fem., a. L. *malva*; cf. Gr. *μαλάχη* *molōghē*. Cf. Du. *malve*, *maluwe*, G. *malve*, OF. *malve* (mod. F. *mauve*), It. Sp., Pg. *malva*. Cf. MAUI, sb.², MAW.] 1. (Also pl., const. as *sing.*) A common wild plant, *Malva sylvestris* (N. O. *Malvaceæ*), having hairy stems and leaves and deeply-cleft reddish-

purple flowers; it is very mucilaginous. Also called *Common Field, Wild Mallow*. In extended use, any plant of the genus *Malva*.

c1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in *Wr.* Wölcker 135/27 *Malva*, malwe, nel zeornemlicet. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 104 Leathric & mealwar & hæne fleasc. *Ibid.* 214 Eft wile mealwan swetes þr lytle bollan fullan. c1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *Wr.* Wölcker 559/3 *Malva*, malwe. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 104 It groweth to a tree, as done malwe in sum contre. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Redde nettel crop and malwes grece. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 151 Tak baunsons grece, widge malwe... & pimperl. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 72 Dig garden, stroy mallow. 1573 *BARRT Alt.* M 77 Mallowes, this herb groweth in gardens, and in vntilled places. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 784 The wilde Mallowe hath broad leues somewhat rounde [etc.]. 1605 *B. Jonson Poliglot* I. i. A thresher... dares not taste the smallest graine, But feeds on malloves. 1620 *SHAKS Temp.* II. i. 144. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Malwe*, The white Mallow... The field Mallow, wild Mallow; our ordinarie Mallow. 1783 *CRABBE Village* I. Hardy and high... The slimy mallow waves her silky leaf. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 46 Many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow. 1855 *E. SMITH Bot. in Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 117 In the Geranium and the Mallows the whole [of the stamens] are united. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 709 The Mallow is found in most parts of Europe.

2. With qualification applied to various malvaceous plants: † *Crisp(ed), Curled(-leaved)* mallow, *Malva crispa*; † *Cut* mallow = *Vervain mallow*; † *Dwarf* mallow, *M. rotundifolia*; French mallow, *Lavatera Olbia*; Indian mallow, (a) *Abutilon Avicennæ*; (b) any plant of the genera *Urena* or *Sida*; Rose mallow, (a) see 5; (b) the genus *Hibiscus*, esp. *H. Moscheutos*; Shrub († *Shrubbed*, † *Shrubby*) mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus*; † *Thorny* mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*; Tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*; Venetian, Venice mallow, *Hibiscus Trionum*; Vervain mallow, *M. Alcea*; Yellow mallow = *Indian mallow*. See also *Jews' mallow* (JEW 3 d), MARSH MALLOW, MUSK MALLOW.

c1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *Wr.* Wölcker 558/1 *Malva cr[is]pa*, scerpemalwe [sic]. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Tak þe rote of alsaen... & þe crysp malwe, & bolle alle in wyn or in ale. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 10 It may be named Veruon mallowe, or cut mallowe. *Ibid.* 50 It is called in englishe French Malloves. 1578 *LYTE Dodoeus* v. xxiv. 581 The small wilde Hocke, or Dwarfie Malloves. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxxviii. 788 *Althæa arborescens*. Tree Malloves. *Ibid.*, *Althæa frutescens* Chvil. Shrubbied Malloves. *Ibid.*, The shrubbe Malloves riſeth vp like vnto a hedge bush. *Ibid.* II. cccxxix. 790 *Althæa lutea*. Yellow Malloves. *Ibid.*, The shrubbe Malloves riſeth vp like vnto a hedge bush. *Ibid.* II. cccxxix. 790 *Althæa lutea*. Yellow Malloves. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Malwe grande*, the great Mallow, or tree Mallow. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 144 The best and wholesomest of them is the curled Mallow. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 180 *Althæa frutescens*, or Shrub-Mallow. 1754 *CATAL. Seeds in Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 427 Tree-mallow, a shrub. *Ibid.* 428 Curled-leaved mallow... Abutilon, (Indian mallow). 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 Mallow, Yellow, *Sida*. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 344 Dwarf Mallow. *Ibid.* 345 Vervain Mallow. 1846-50 *A. Wood Class-bk. Bot.* 207 *Althæa Crispa*, Curled or Crisp-leaved Mallow. 1866 *TENNISON Bot.*, *Hibiscus*, the Rose-mallow family. *Ibid.* 665/2 *Lavatera arborea*, the Sea or Tree Mallow, is a common south-west European plant.

3. = MARSH MALLOW, *Althæa officinalis*. Called also *Water, White Mallow*.

14. in *Ret. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white malwe, and bryn hit. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 226/2 A Malwe, altea. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 11 *Althæa*... in English marsh malloves or water malloves. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxxviii. 789 In English marsh Malloves, moorish Malloves, and white Malloves.

4. The Syrian Mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus*. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *Herba syriaca*, i. malve. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 112 *Malva syriaca*, i. malwe. 1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 427 *Ketmia*, (Syrian mallow). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 498/2 *Hibiscus*, Syrian mallow.

5. *Garden or Rose Mallow*, the hollyhoek, *Althæa rosea*.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 61 It is Holloke, or Garden Mallow. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 782 Of the garden Mallow called Hollihoek. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 229 Mallows of the Garden, is a fair large Flower... the time of its flowering is in August and September. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Alcea*, The rose Mallow, or, as we call it, the hollyhoek.

6. The leaf or fibre of the mallow used for writing upon.

1556 *COWLEY Davidis* I. Note 54 They did anciently write too upon Mallows. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 501/2 Paper from the mallows may be used.]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mallow colour*, *family*, *flower*, *leaf*, *plant*, *tribe*, *water*; *mallow-flowered* adj.; *mallows red* (see quot.); *mallow rose*, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*; *mallow tree* = *tree mallow* (see 2); *mallow wort*, a plant of the N. O. *Malvaceæ*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Presme d'Emeraude*, a. course Emerald; some, of a thicke, or troubled 'mallow colour. 1857 *A. GRAY First Less.* Bot. (1866) 209 In the corolla of Geranium... and of the 'Mallow Family. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Gris violant*, 'Mallow-flower colour. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* vii, Ochro — a purple-stemmed 'mallow-flowered plant. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take 'malowe leues & leues of violet. 1816 *BENTHAM Cereotom.* 325 A 'mallow plant, with a flower on it. 1862 *O'NEILL Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. s.v. *Mallow*,

The ordinary "mallows red" is exactly the same as dark crimson. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, "Mallow rose, see *Hibiscus moscheutos* [sic]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Plant.* II. iii. 374 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as, 'Mallow Tree, *Arbor Juda* [etc.]. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 125 The 'mallow tribe are characterized by containing... mucilaginous matter. 1852 *HENSLY Dict. Bot. Terms* (1856), *Malvaceæ*... the Mallow Tribe. 1858 *EVA LÜCKES Gen. Nursing* x. (1900) 122 'Mallow water and camomile flower water are made in the same way. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* 45 'Mallowworts, or Malvads. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 665/1 Like the rest of mallowworts the Tree Mallow contains... mucilaginous matter.

|| **Mallum** (mæ'lŏm), **mallus** (mæ'lŏs). *Hist.* [med.L. *mallum*, -us, ad. O.Frankish **mall*-, contracted form of O.Tent **maplo-* (Goth. *mapl* meeting-place, OE. *mæpel* meeting, discussion, OHG. *OS. mahal* assembly, judgement, speech). Cf. *MAIL* sb. 2, *MALL* 2.] The hundred-court among the Franks. (By modern historians sometimes used as the name of a common Germanic institution, and so attributed to the Anglo-Saxons.)

1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 54 There was a popular infusion occasionally in the King's mallum, or council. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 400 'The mallow, the Shire-moot, could not be convened. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 25. 55 From the decisions of the mallus there is no appeal, except to the king himself.

Mallure, variant of **MALHEUR** Obs.

† **Mally**, a. Obs. [Cf. Du. 'een regte malle moeder', 'malle, onwe vader' (*Wb. d. nederl. Taal*, s.v. *Mal* adj.)]. Foolishly fond.

1592 *BABINGTON Notes Genesis* xxxiv. 5 (1596) 253 *Blanda palrum segnes facit indulgentia natos*. A mallye father maketh a wicked child.

Mallyce, obs. form of **MALICE**.

Malm (mām), sb. Also 4, 9 malme, 6 maund (?), 7 maume, mawme, mame, maln, 8 maum, malan. [OE. *malin*-, in comb. *malmostān* (see 3) and in the deriv. *malmiht* sandy; cogn. w. ON. *maln-r* (Icel. *malnir*, OSw. *malnir*, Sw. *Da. maln*) orc, metal, Goth. *malnamase*, sand; & parallel formation from another grade of the root is OS. OHG. *meln* dust; i. root **mel*-, *mal*- to grind: see *MEAL* sb.]

1. a. A soft friable rock consisting largely of chalky material. b. The light loamy soil formed by the disintegration of this rock.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 189/2 The Waynes called the Malm or Marle and Chalke, lying comenly in the grounde. 1579-80 *North Plutarch, Alexander* (1595) 737 The earth spued out continually a kind of maund or chalkie clay somewhat lyquid. 1607 *J. NORFOLK Surv. Dial.* v. 229 In part of Hampshire they have another kind of earth... the slub of the river of Aunon, which they call Mawme. 1670 *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 15 You shall lay or bestow 200 Cartload of the best silmy or fattest Marle or Mame on each or every Acre of Land. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* iv. 60 I found a soft stone thereabout called Mawme, of a whitish colour. a 1699 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 209 The sole of the downes I take generally to be a white earth or mawme. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 239 It shall likewise be tryed and severed from Stones, Malm, Marle, and Chalk. 1739 *STRACHEY in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 These Clives vary much in Hardness, in some places being little harder than Malm or Loom. 1743 *NEEUHAM ILLD.* XLII. 634 This Bed of Malm lies in a Valley, at the Foot of a long Ridge of Chalky Downs. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mij, *Mallan*, this is of divers Colours, and always Soft. 1787 *G. WHITE Selborne* i. 2 The gardens, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black malm. *Ibid.* 4 A range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called white malm. 1825 *CORBETT Rur. Rides* (1853) 207 The lanes were very deep; the wet malm just about the colour of rye-mell mixed up with water. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 481 *Marmie*, a white marl containing an admixture of clay. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 21 A peculiar fertile clay, known locally as 'malm'. 1885 *HINDS in Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 413 The beds... have been described under the local names of malm, firestone [etc.].

2. Short for *maln-brick*.

1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 66 Points to groins of common stocks... Ditto of Malms. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 172 Malms are made of a finer clay. 1895 *Oracle Engl.* I. 500/2 'Mal's' or 'Malms' is the name given to the best bricks.

3. *attrib.*: *maln-brick*, the best kind of brick (so *malm cutter*, *pavior*, *stock*); *malm-roek* = sense 1 a.; also *Geol.* = *GREENSAND* 1 c.; *malm-stone* = sense 1 a.

c1893 *K. ALFRED Ores.* iv. xiii. § 5 Mon heardlice gnide þone hneastanc mealmstær æfter þæm [etc.]. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 33 77 Bricks... which are used for facing buildings, called malm stock Bricks. *Ibid.* 78 The earth and other ingredients, with which the soil for malm Bricks are composed. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 292 The upper green-sand ('firestone', or 'malm rock', as it is sometimes called) is almost absent. 1842 *Malm cutter* [see *COTTER* sb. 7]. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm paviors and stocks was fifteen or twenty shillings per thousand. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 65 Picked stock facings... Seconds malm ditto. 1859 *A. C. KAMMAY Catal. Rock Spec.* (1866) 53 A very fine... sandstone, locally termed 'Malm-rock'. 1876 *PAGE Ad. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 349 'Malm rock', a soft siliceous substance, containing a large percentage of soluble silica. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 406 In the more siliceous malmstones fragments of siliceous spongespicules are abundant. 1884 *Jrnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* June 391 The persistence of the Malmstone over a very wide extent of the Upper Greensand of England is a noteworthy fact.

Malm (mām, mōm), a. dial. Forms: 7-8 moam, 9 mome, 7-9 mawm, 7- maum. [f. root

of *MALM* sb.; for the sense cf. the cognate *MELCH*, *MELLOW* adjs.] Mellow, soft.

1691 *RAY N. Cy. Words* (E. D. S.), *Moam*, vel *Mawm*, matromitis, mellow. 1788 *MARSHALL Rural Econ.* E. Yks. (E. D. S.), *Mawm*, mellow, attended with a degree of dryness. 1829 *BROCKETT Gloss. N. Cy. Words* (ed. 2), *Mawm*, *Mawmy*, mellow, soft. *Mome*, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Mawm*, *Maum*, (x) mellow. (2) Gentle, quiet. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mawm*, *Mome*, or *Mawmy*, mellow; insipid.

Malm (mām), v. 1 Also 7 marm. [f. *MALM* sb.] *trans.* † a. To treat (land) with malm (obs.). b. To convert (clay) into artificial malm for brick-making; to cover (brick-earth) with artificial malm. Hence *Malmed ppl. a.*, *Malming vbl. sb.*

1619-21 *Norden's Surv.*, *Duchy of Lanc. in North Riding Rec. Soc.* (1894) 1. 24 Fra Scapphow till the west end of Langhow Bran even stith till the nyther syde marmd land. 1850 *DONSON Maunf. Bricks & Tiles* 1. 26 The malm or malmied brick-earth... is turned over with the spade. *Ibid.* 11. 3 The brick-earth... may be malmied, i. e. covered with artificial malm. 1876 A. B. MACDONALD *Brick in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 280/1 The most common mode of preparing the clay, in the London district, is that of *malming*... an artificial malm is made by mixing chalk and clay, previously reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

† **Malm**, v. 2 Obs. In 7 mawme, 9 maum. [f. *MALM* a.] *intr.* To become soft.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 Then they water it [earth], and lette it lye three or fourer dayes to mawme. 1825 *JAMIESON, Maum*, to soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water; to become mellow. Malt is said to *maum*, when steeped.

|| **Malmag** (mæ'lmiæg). [Appears as *malmay* in Blumentritt's vocabulary of the Sp. dialect of the Philippines, 1882.] The Spectre, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid animal, native of Borneo and the Philippines.

1838 *CUMING in Zool. Soc. Proc.* VI. 67 The Malmag is a small animal living under the roots of trees (in the Philippines). 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 248 The Spectre Tarsier, or Tarsius. The Malmag.

Malmaison (mælmf'zpn). *Hort.* [Short for *Souvenirs de Malmaison* (Fr. 'recollections of Malmaison'), the palace at which the empress Josephine held her court], originally (and still) the name of a delicate variety of blush rose, and transferred to the carnation from some notion of resemblance.] A variety of the carnation.

1892 *Carnation Manual* 149 The Malmaison Carnations can be classed with the tree or perpetual types. 1896 *ASHEY-STERRY Tale Thomas* (1903) 53/2 The three ladies in their fresh crisp morning dresses, their Malmaison carnations, and their warm-coloured wraps. 1900 *Bk. Gardening* 708 Carnations are divided into three groups: (1) Show, (2) Tree or Perpetuals, and (3) Malmaisons. *Ibid.* 709 Malmaisons... Sorts: These are all varieties obtained from the original Souvenir de la Malmaison. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 103 [The bridesmaids] carried conventional bouquets of pink and sulphur malmaisons.

† **Malmarsh**. Obs. dial. [? var. or corruption of *MALLENUCK*.] = *FULMAR*.

1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 315.

Malmaset, obs. form of *MARMOSET*.

† **Malmeny**. Obs. Forms: 4 mawmenny, -mence, 5 momene, maumen(y)e, mawmene, -many, -meny, malmany(e), menyne, malmens, mammenye, -ony, mameny, 5-6 mamony. [Of obscure origin. Connexion with *F. malmener* 'to maltreat' seems unlikely. The receipt might suggest derivation from *MALMSEY* or its source.] A dish in old cookery.

1c 1390 *Forme of Curry* xx. (1780) 19 Mawmene. Take a pottel of wyne greke and ii pounte of sugar [etc.]. *Ibid.* cxciv. 88 For to make Mawmenny. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 For to make mome. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Maumenye ryalie... Maumenye bastarde. *Ibid.* 48 Maumenye Furnez... with the wete dysche ley þe malmenye & þe colyns. a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham, Feest* v. in *Harl. E. P.* II. 94 Ther was gryndulstons in graye And mylstones in mawmay. 1513 *Bk. Kerryngye in Dabes Bk.* (1868) 275 And the seconde course, Iussell with mamoy.

Malmignatte (mælmignyæt). [ad. mod.L. *malnignattus*, ad. Corsican *malnignatto*, f. It. *malo* bad & *mignatto* (cf. 'mignatta a horse-leach, a blood-sucker, *mignatti* a kind of silke-worms', Florio 1611).] A spider, *Theridion (Latrodectus) malmignattus*.

1699 *RAY in Phil. Trans.* XXI. 57 The Island of Corsica... breeds venomous Spiders, called by the Inhabitants Tarantola or Malmignatto. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 176 The Malmignatte... is almost half an inch long [etc.]. *Ibid.* 383 Index, Malmignatte Spider.

† **Mal'mish**, a. Obs. [f. *MALM* (? sb. or a.) + -ish.] ? Resembling malm; ? somewhat 'malm' or soft.

a 1722 *LISLE Observ. Hush.* 99 (E. D. S.) A heavy malnish sort of clay.

Malmoutrye, variant of *MAUMETRY* Obs. **Malmsey** (mā'mzi). Forms: 3 malmesyno, 5-6 malmasey, 5-7 malmesey, 6 malmosay, malmayse, malmesyo, malmessey, malmeseo, mamulsey, mawlmsey, 6-7 malmesio, malmise, 7 malmsey, 5- malmsey. [ad. (? through OF. or Pr. **malnesie*: cf. *Bearnais marmusie*) med.L. *malmasia* (Diefenbach), a corruption of

the Gr. place-name *Μονεμβασία* (Monemvasia); cf. *MDa. malmesseye*, *MLG. malmesie*, *MHG. malmasier* (in 15th c. latinized *malmasetum*), *MDa. malmesye*. The parallel corruption *Malvasia* has given rise to the OF. and ME. *malvesie* as a name for the wine: see *MALVOISIE*.

1. A strong sweet wine, originally the product of the neighbourhood of Monemvasia (Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea; but now obtained from Spain, the Azores, and the islands of Madeira and the Canaries, as well as from Greece.

14.. *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 456 A bote of malmesey and a federbed. 1c 1475 *Syr. love Degre* 754, Ye shall have runney and malmesye (wine wyne). 1513 *More Hist. Rich. III* Wks. 371 Attainted was hee by parliament and judged to the death, and thereupon hastily drowned in a Butt of Malmesye. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No malmesies Romeneis sackes nor other swete wyne... shall be retailed above xliid. the gallon. 1549-50 in *Fowler Hist. C. C. C. (O.H.S.)* 356 Several small charges for malmesye. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 10 With Sugar, or whyte Malmesyes of Madera, a myas of good Ale, a cawdell or Alebury. 1621 *Durton Anat. Met.* i. ii. 1. 93 All black Wines... as Muscadine, Malmesie... Broune bastard, Metheglen, and the like. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1223 Canary sack... which the French call Vin de Malvesie, and we... name Malmsey. 1814 W. M. LEAKE *Researches in Greece* 197 note, The place [Monemvasia] being celebrated for the fine wines produced in the neighbourhood, Malvasia changed to Malvoisie in French, and Malmsey in English, came to be applied to many of the rich wines of the Archipelago, Greece, and other countries. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 465/2 The original Malmsey of the Grecian Archipelago, that of Madeira [etc.]. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* 111, 115 A second brother statesman... had just been treating himself to a glass of Malmsey. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 236 Malmsey was formerly the produce of those parts only [Candia and Greece]. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. List* 166 Choice Old Malmsey.

b. *atrib.*, as *malmsey-butt*, -cup; malmsey-face, a face inflamed by drink; malmsey madeira, a malmsey wine made in Madeira; malmsey-nose (see quot. 1597, a 1700).

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 138 One Mawlmsey cupp with cover all gylt. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iv. 161 Throw him into the Malmsey-butte. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 42 Yonder he comes, and that arrant Malmesye-Nose Bardolfe. 1611 *Corcor. s. v. Visage*, A mustulent, or maumsie face. 1684 *Orway A Maltist v. i.* This Malmsey nose of mine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Malmesye-nose*, a jolly, red Nose. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6173/3 There will be no other Malmsey Madeira Wine landed this Year. 1853 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1974/4 Malmsey Madeira.

2. A kind of grape, from which the wine Malmsey was originally made.

1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 22 Vpon that hyll is a cyte called Malsasia, where firste grewe Malmesye, and yet dothe. 1503 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 868 It is now most famous... for the good Malmsey which there groweth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 224 Muscadines and Malmesies, those kindes of grapes brought hither first from Arabia.

Malmey (mā'mi), a. 2 Also 7-8 maumy, 8 mal-lany, 9 maumly. [f. *MALM sb.* + -r 1.]

1. Of a loamy character.

1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* ix. 240 If the Land be of that sort they call Maumy, consisting of a mixture of White-clay and Chalk, and somewhat of Sand. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* i. 1. ii. 36 The Chalk and Mould are so mixed together that in Hertfordshire we call it a Maumy Earth. 1858 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 11 279 Parts of Norfolk... particularly the white malmey soils... were unkind for turnips. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 430/2 The eastern portion [of Hampshire]... is a grey sandy loam provincially called 'malmey' land.

2. Resembling a stratum or vein of malmostone. 1747 *Hooson Alton's Dict.* Mij. Ore lying in it [maltan] is as Bullets and naked Lumps... and rare to be seen after the manner of a Rib; hence we say Mallyny Gear, or Stuff, when the vein inclines to that kind.

Malmey (mā'mi, mō'mi), a. 2 *dial.* Also maumy. [f. *MALM a.* + -y.] Mellow; soft and insipid; † also fig.

1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 403 You'll probably think I am too soft and malmey now. 1825 *JAMIESON, Maunnie*, mellow. 1829, 1876 [see *MALM a.*]

Malm, obs. form of *MALM*.

Malnutrition (mælnutritsən). [f. *MAL* + *NUTRITION*.] Insufficient nutrition.

1862 *Coruh. Mag.* VI. 323 Diseases of which the starting point is mal-nutrition. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 183 Mental disorder may arise from temporary malnutrition of the fore-brain.

Malobathrum, variant of *MALABATHRUM*.

Malobservance. [f. *MAL* + *OBSERVANCE*.] Observance of a wrong kind.

1822 P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anat. Inf.* Nat. Relig. (1875) 75 Mal-observance, like unbelief, includes non-observance. 18.. DR. BEGG in *Crafts Sabh. for Man* (1894) 182 (Working men) fail for something more pungent than a museum in their malobservance of the Sabbath.

Malobservation. Defective observation. 1886 *MAUDSLAY Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 50 The common malobservation which, taking note of agreeing, takes no note of contradicting instances. 1895 J. N. MASKE-LYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/4 A charge of either mal-observation or collective hallucination on the part of a large number of eminent men.

Malocotone, variant of *MELOCOTON*.

Malodorous (mæl'od'orəs), a. [f. *MAL* + *ODOROUS*.] Evil-smelling, ill, and fig.

1850 *CARLYLE Latterd. Pamph.* ii. 27 This malodorous phosphorescence of post-mortem sentimentalism. 1856 G.

WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 83 If... some mal-odorous body had been mixed with the incense. 1889 J. ASHTON *Fleet xvii.* 230 The river retailed in such kind, as to become a malodorous and offensive nuisance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 This malodorous litigation.

Hence **Malodorously** *adv.*, **Malodorousness**.

1886 *GUILLIEMARD Cruise Marchesa* II. 124 As for mal-odorousness, it is perhaps one of the few points in which the resemblance between the two cities fails. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* July 19/5 The mis-ile malodorously disengaged itself.

Malodour (mæl'od'ur). [f. *MAL* + *ODOUR*.] An evil smell, a stench.

1825 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXI. 380 In vain did the fair traveller hope to escape from that omnipresent mal-odour. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. v. ii.* 1. 544 Putrid fermentation ending, after the endurance of much malodour, in mere zero to you and to every one.

† **Mal-ominous**, a. *Obs.* In 7 male-ominous.

[f. *MAL* + *OMINOUS*.] Of evil omen. 1653 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 42, I saw it encompass by a million of male-ominous creatures.

Malonic (mæl'nik), a. *Chem.* [a. F. *malonique* (Dessaignes 1853 in *Comptes Rendus* XLVII. 76), arbitrarily altered from *malique* *MAL-IC*.] In *Malonic acid*: an acid obtained by the oxidation of malic acid.

1859 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XIII. 560. 1888 *REMSEN Org. Chem.* 204 Treated with an alkali, barbituric acid breaks up into malonic acid and urea.

Mal-organization. [f. *MAL* + *ORGANIZATION*.] Faulty organization.

1841 *GRESLEY C. Lever* 130 He will not be condemned for his mal-organization... but because he did not act according to his conscience. 1862 *HELPS Organic. Daily Life* 37. 1889 *20th Century* (N. Y.) Apr. 13 The root of the evil is in the malorganization of society.

Mal-organized, a. [f. *MAL* + *ORGANIZED* *pp.* a.] Faultily organized.

1862 *HELPS Organic. Daily Life* 112 Of course a thing may be elaborate but yet mal-organized.

Malosses, *Malotto*, obs. ff. *MOLASSES*, *MULATTO*.

Malpighiaceus (mælpig'i-əs), a. *Bot.* [a. mod.L. *Malpighia* a genus of plants (f. name of Marcello Malpighi (1628-94) an Italian physician) + *-ACEOUS*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the N. O. *Malpighiaceae*.

1835 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 126 Malpighiaceus and glandular hairs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 341/1 In many species [of Malpighiaceae] the hairs are attached to the leaves, &c. by the middle; so that hairs of that description have acquired the name of Malpighiaceus.

Malpighiad. *Bot.* [See *prec.* and *-AD*.] Lind-

ley's term for: A plant of the N. O. *Malpighiaceae*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 388.

Malpighian (mælpig'i-ən), a. *Anat.* and *Bot.*

[f. *Malpighi* (see *MALPIGHICEOUS*) + *-AN*.]

1. *Anat.* The distinctive epithet of certain structures discovered by Malpighi, and of others connected with these.

Malpighian bodies, corpuscles: certain minute bodies in the substance of the kidney, *Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen*: the lymphatic corpuscles of that organ. *Malpighian capsules* (see quot. 1866). *Malpighian layer*: the inner layer of the epidermis. *Malpighian pyramids*: the medullary substance of the kidney, consisting of palish red-coloured, striated conical masses. *Malpighian tubules*: the uriniferous tubes of which the kidney is for the most part made up. *Malpighian tuft*: a vascular glomerule of convoluted capillary blood-vessels in the kidney.

1847- Toon *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 244 The Malpighian bodies consist of a rounded mass of minute blood-vessels. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 1088 These little vesicles or capsules, formerly known as the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, were discovered in the pig by Malpighi. *Ibid.* 1191 These [small round dark red points] are the Malpighian bodies or corpuscles of the kidney. *Ibid.* 1196 Others look on a Malpighian tuft as merely an example of an artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. 1865 *HUXLEY Phys.* v. 89 The tubules [of the kidney] terminate in dilations... called Malpighian capsules. 1877 - *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 393 The intestine is provided with Malpighian tubules. 1878 *FOSTER Bk. Phys.* II. (1889) 687 The epidermis consists of... an inner soft layer, the Malpighian layer [etc.]. 1890 H. GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 942 The tubuli uriniferi... finally terminate at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids.

2. *Bot.* In *Malpighian cells*: see quot.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1521 *Malpighian Cells*, those which compose the outer layer of the seed in *Malpighiaceae*.

† **Malpleasant**, a. *Obs.* [f. *MAL* + *PLEASANT*, after F. *malplaisant*.] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 1077 Nat to be tedious nor malpleasant, I remitte it to an other tyme. 1592 *CONSTABLES* *Summ.* viii. li. But I, that nowe have draune Mal-pleasant breath [etc.].

Malposed (mælpō'zɪd), *pp.* a. [f. *MAL* + *-posed*, after *transposed*, etc. Cf. next.] Wrongly placed.

1900 *Lancet* 31 Mar. 939/2 Mr. George J. Goldie demonstrated the usefulness of the x rays in... the regulation of teeth malposed in the jaw.

Malposition. [f. *MAL* + *POSITION*.] Misplacement; the condition of being wrongly placed.

1862 *TROLOPE N. Amer.* I. 145 There are edifices... which cry aloud to the gods by the force of their own ugliness and malposition. 1868 *PEARCE Water-Jarvis* xi. 110 These curiosities were often rendered... useless by malposition.

b. *spec.* in *Obstetrics*. Faulty position of a part or organ, esp. of the foetus in the uterus.

1836- Toon *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/3 The apex of the heart adhered to the palate; but... the malposition appears to have been owing to a morbid adhesion of the umbilical cord to the head. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 683/2 An extreme degree of anti-version [of the uterus]... This malposition materially impedes labour. 1881 *LE CONTE Sight* 20 Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 735 The length and difficulty of the labour, due to deformity in the mother or to malposition of the child.

Malpractice. [f. *MAL* + *PRACTICE*.]

1. *Law.* a. Improper treatment or culpable neglect of a patient by the physician.

1671 *MAYNWARING Anc. & Mod. Pract. Phys.* 20 Well then, you Prescriber in the mode of male-Practice. 1694 W. SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 252/1, I give this Relation... to convince... those Homicides [Pretenders to Physick] of their Barbarity and Mal-Practice. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 250 The malpractice of a surgeon. 1876 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 181 This boy is dangerously ill, and likely to die, in consequence of such malpractice. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett. Joneses* xx. 286 A professional brother, prosecuted for malpractice, is always sure you will do what you can to clear him.

b. Illegal action by which a person seeks to benefit himself at the cost of others, while in a position of trust.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 85 He was charged for male-practices in the management of his command abroad. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 408 King Edward... found it necessary... to prosecute his judges for their corruption and other mal-practices. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 199 Charges of extortion, and other mal-practices, had been brought against a British subject. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 528 The mal-practices, which had done more to the exhalations of the marshes of Dunkeld to destroy the efficiency of the English troops, were [etc.]. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 717 Mal-practices begin with the prospectus and continue ill liquidation.

2. *gen.* A criminal or overtly mischievous action; wrong-doing, misconduct.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 136 When another canoe was struck for their mal-practices, the natives behaved in the same manner. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 19 The outrages... have assumed a more decided character than at any period since the commencement of the malpractices. 1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* II. 273, I tremble for something factitious, Some malpractice of heart and illegitimate process. 1851 *THACKERAY Kicklebury on Rhine* (ed. 2) 73 Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's malpractices from her mamma. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 79 We took pains... to correct the malpractice of the men.

Mal-practitioner. [f. *MAL* + *PRACTITIONER*.]

A corrupt or culpably incompetent practitioner (of law or medicine).

1800 *DINDIN Few & Doctors* i. 1, The wisdom of our ancestors has provided a remedy for the mistakes of mal-practitioners in... an English jury.

Malpraxis (mælp'ræksis). [f. *MAL* + *Gr. πρᾶξις* *PRAXIS*. Cf. *MALA PRAXIS*.] a. = *MAL-PRACTICE* i a. b. = *MALPRACTICE* i b.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med. & Surg.* for 1859. 431 A midwife and an accoucheur were accused of malpraxis. 1866 *ARNOULD Mar. Insur.* ii. iii. (ed. 3) II. 594 Such mal-praxis as amounts to a denial of justice. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 758 Served with a legal process by some secondarily man or woman for an alleged malpraxis.

Malpresentation. *Obstet.* [f. *MAL* + *PRESENTATION*.] Abnormal presentation at childbirth.

1899 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 1021/1 If a malpresentation were diagnosed it might be necessary to correct it by manipulation.

Malpropriety. [f. *MAL* + *PROPRIETY*.] Want of proper condition; disorderliness.

1888 E. ECCLESTON *Graysons* xvii. 183 The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and malpropriety.

Malscre, obs. form of *MASKER v.*

† **Malshave**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 mælsceafa, 2 mælsceafa, 4 malschawe, 5 malschawe. [OE. *mælsceafa* (? *mælf* -) the first element may, if the vowel be short, be cogn. w. ON. *mpl-r* (Sw. *mål*, *Da. mæl*), Goth. *mālō* moth; the second element (cf. *sceafa* plane) is cogn. w. SHAPE *v.*, but the intended sense of the compound is not clear.] A caterpillar.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram. Gloss.* (Z.) 310 *Eruca*, mælsceafa. c 1150 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* *Syll.* 44/13 *Eruca*, mælsceafa. 1387 *TREVISI Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 19 Panne as þe grete flye folweþ þe tras of þe malschawe [MS. B malschawe, *Caxton* mal-hawe, L. *erucani*] so after oþer woo com þe pestilence of þe Ismaelites.

Malshrag (mæ'lsræg). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms (see E. D. D.): 9 malsrag, malle-, mallishag, maltshag, molesrag, 5, 9 *Jorvik.* malshrag. [App. a corruption of *prec.*, after *SHEAG*. Other corrupt forms in mod. dialects, influenced by *SCRRAWL v.* (= *crawl*) are *malw-scrrawl*, *malwral*, *maskell*.] A caterpillar.

1368 *TREVISI Barth. De P. R.* xviii. vii. (1495) 777 A malshrag that gnaweth castles. *Ibid.* xlvii. 805 Of malshragges comyth and bredyth butterflies. 1831 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Mallishag*, a caterpillar. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Maltshag*, a caterpillar. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Molesrag*, a sort of grub or caterpillar.

Malskre, obs. f. *MASKER v. dial.*, to bewilder.

Maltstick, variant of *MAULSTICK*.

Malt (mælt), *sh.* Forms: 1 mealt, 6-8 (9 *Sc.*) mault, 6 maulte, 5-6 maulte, 7 mawlt, 8-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* mault, 1- malt. [Com. Tent.: OE. *mealt* = OS. *malt* (Du. *moit*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *malz*, ON. (Sw., Da.) *malt*; = OTeut. **mallos*-*neut.*, whence Finnish *mallas* (from

which the declassification of the OTeut. word is inferred) and OSI, *malto*; related to the adj. OTeut. **mallo-* or **malu-* (=Skr. *mr̥dā*) represented in OHG., MHG. *malst* soft, ON. *maltr*-rotten; from the root of MELT, SMELT *vbs.*

1. Barley or other grain prepared for brewing or distilling by steeping, germinating and kiln-drying, or by gelatinization, etc.

a 700 *Expositio Gloss.* 136 *Bratium*, malt. 835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 448. It bidde & beodeode swalc monn se ðæt min lond hebbe ðæt he elce ge æze ðem hūm æt folcanstea. 1. ambrā maltes. 111. *Voc.* in Wr. Wälcker 518/44 *Bratium*, malt. 1375 *Barbour Bruce v.* 398 All the vitale... As quhet, flour, meill, and malt, In the vyne-sellar gert he bryng. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. Prolog.* 197 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye. c 1385 *Chaucer Soupu. T.* 38 Yif hym a bushell whete, Malt, or Reye. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 324/4 All Bruers... bought their malt in ye open marketis. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* III. 61 The stalkest ail of malt that mycht be browin. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchell Cij.* As honest a woman as euer burnt malt. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. ii. 82 When Brewers marre their Malt with water, a 1618 *Sylvester Tobacco Battered* 7/8 Taverns, Tap-houses!... Most sinfully hath Malt been sunken heer In nappy Ale, and double-double-Beer. 1666-7 *Act 8 & 9 With. Ill. c. 22 (titled)* An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon Malt [etc.]. 1712 *Adonison Spect.* No. 269 p. 8, I allow a double Quantity of Malt to my small Beer. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Shipl.* II. i. Yestreen I brew'd a bow of malt. 1818 *Scott Hart. Milt.* xlii. They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and malt, and loot the carters magg the coals. 1871 *Tyndall Fragn. Sci.* (1879) II. xii. 256 The malt is crisp to the teeth, and decidedly sweeter to the taste than the original barley. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xii. 168 Gelatinised Malt. Until very recently malt was made, commercially, by germination solely, and almost exclusively from barley. Since the repeal of the Malt Duties numerous other methods of manufacture have been attempted, and many other varieties of grain have been malted.

b. with qualifying word, as *barley*, *out*, *wheat* malt; *brown*, etc., malt (see quot. 1839); *patent malt* (see quot. 1830). *Blown malt* (see quot. 1876). 1532 *Tesl. Elbor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A quarter barley malt. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Secl. Kec. Oxford* (1880) 325 Ne any brewer...grinde their wheate malt in...any other mill. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* xii. 278 In Kent, where they commonly Brew with one half Oat-malt, and the other half Barly-malt. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 179 It is a common Saying, that there is brought to London the worst of brown Malt, and the best of Pale. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 8 The deep brown malt, now in use under the name of patent malt, is made by roasting malt...in the same manner as coffee is roasted, until it become blackish brown. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 95 According to the colour and the degree of drying, malt is distributed into three sorts; pale, yellow, and brown...The black malt used by the porter brewer...is partially charred. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 270/5 Brown or porter malt...is sometimes called 'blown malt', from its discoloured appearance. *Ibid.* 271/5 Americans are now making beer largely from maize meal and maize malt.

c. *Extract of malt*, a preparation of malt used as a food for invalids. See *malt extract* in 5. 1872 W. AIRKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 913 The extract of malt...may be prepared by any pharmaceutical chemist. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v.* *Extract of Malt*...is prepared by digesting malt with water, straining, and evaporating the product to the consistency of thick honey. It contains diastase, and so acts as a digestive ferment, as well as being itself nutritious.

2. *Proverbs and Phrases.* The malt is above the meal († rarely wheat, here, water), said of a person under the influence of drink. *Soft fire makes sweet malt*, an admonition to be gentle or merciful.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Soft fire maketh sweete malte. *Ibid.* 25 Malt is above wheate with him, market men sale. 1601 *Derr Pathw. Heven* 249 Soft and faire, sir...Soft fire maketh sweet malt. 1626 *BRERON Fantasticks* B3 Haruast. Malt is now above wheate with a number of mad people. 1670 *RAY Prov.* 295 [Scottish Proverbs.] The malt is above the beer. 1678 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk...The malt is above the water. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 320 The Malt's above the Meal with you. That is, you are drunk. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* iv. When the malt begins to get aboon the meal...they are like to quarrel. 1888 M. PORTROUS *Souter Johnny* 10 He was a sturdy stalwart chiel...Fond o' his malt aboon his meal.

3. *transf.* Used for: Malt liquor, *slang* or *collog.* 1718 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xi. The bauld billy took his inaut, And scourd af heilhis anew. 1823 J. JOHNS *Stang. Malt*, the chief ingredient of beer, has been used figuratively for the beer itself. 'A shovel of malt' is a pot of porter. 1828 *Lytton Pelham* xliii. I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for mara-chino. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. I am naturally a thirsty soul, and cannot often resist the malt myself. 1861 *LEVER One of Them* xxvi. And will again, old boy, cried Hawke, finishing off the other's malt.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* quasi-adj. in the sense 'brewed' or 'distilled from malt', as *malt-drink*, *-spirits*, *whisky*.

1707 *Mortimer Husb.* xii. 276 To improve our English Liquors...in our Southern Parts where they have generally very bad Malt-drink. 1714 *MANUELLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 118 A beggar may make himself as drunk with stale-beer or malt-spirits, as a lord with Burgundy. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 97 Malt-Low-wines, prepared in the common way, are exceeding nauseous. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 402 The stiller of malt whiskey calculates on obtaining two gallons of proof spirits from one bushel of malt.

b. *Simple attrib.*, as *malt-bag*, *-barn*, *-barrow*, *-cellar*, *-chamber*, *-corn*, *-garrier*, *-market*, *-meal*, *-rake*, *-shovel*, *-skip*, *† -spout*, *-store*, *-trade*.

1415-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item pro factura de 125 *maltbarres, 15. 6d. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* II. 151/3 *Malt-barns, Breweries [etc.]. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvi. 264 *Malt-barrows very considerably in shape, manufacture, and use. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 578 To sell their malt, in their *malt sellaris at hame. 1676 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 209 Cum...brasio, anglice *malt chambers. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 66 It pleaseth vs...nothing at all, which buy most both breade-corne and *malt-corne for our peny. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 634 [Operantibus] super reparacionem...de le Whetgarner et le *Maltgarner. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 324/4 Thus is ye *Malt market lost. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Casting *Malt meale, or Beane meale upon the same. 1834 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Malt Rake, a hand tool used in stirring malt on the kiln floor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 331/1 He beareth Gules, a... *Malt Shovel, Argent. 1577 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 583 *Malt scap. 1334-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In 1 coreo equino empt. pro *Maltspout in Brachia. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xiii. 183 *Malt-stores, and granaries. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* xii. 276, I shall...for the Convenience of the *Malt Trade, add a particular sort of Mill that [etc.].

c. *objective*, as *malt-making*, *-roasting*; *malt-carrier*, *-seller*. Also *MALT-MAKER*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 447/4 A *Malt-Carrier. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 324/4 People...now...for noon occupation of *Malt makynge be in great idleness. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 292 The monopoly of *malt-roasting, created by the numerous stringent Acts of Parliament.

d. *instrumental* (sense 3), as † *malt-conceived*, *-inspired*, *-mad* adjs.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 Sum newe devisid interlude, or sum *Maltconceived Comedye. 1838 *Rooger Poems* (1897) 24 (E.D.D.) A set of *malt-inspired whims that end in perfect mock. 1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* III. vi, Peace, thou heathenish Drunkard, Peace for shame. These English are so *Malt-mad...when they have a Fruitful Year of Barly there, the whole Island's thus.

5. *Special comb.*: † *malt-book*, an account-book for the collections of malt-tax; † *malt boud* = *MALT-WORM* 1; *malt-bree* *Sc.*, malt liquor; *malt-bruiser*, a mill for bruising or crushing malt; † *malt-bug* = *MALT-WORM* 2; *malt-crusher*, a small crusher for testing samples of malt; *malt-distiller*, one who distils spirits from malt; *so malt-distillery*, † (a) the action or art of the malt-distiller (*obs.*); (b) a place where malt spirits are distilled; *malt-dryer* (see quot.); *malt extract*, a saccharine and mucilaginous substance obtained from wort; also = *extract of malt* (see 1 c); *malt-factor*, a dealer in malt; *malt-floor*, (a) a floor upon which the malt is spread to germinate; (b) (see quot. 1858); *malt food*, food composed of or combined with extract of malt; † *malt-gavel* = *malt shot*; *malt grid*, *grinder* (see quot.); *malt-kiln*, a kiln in which the malt is dried after 'steeping' and 'couching'; *malt liquor*, liquor made from malt by fermentation as opposed to distillation, as ale, beer, stout, etc.; *malt-loft*, the place where prepared malt is stored; *malt-lottery*, a lottery promoted by authority of Parliament in 1697 with the malt duty as security; † *malt-mare* (cf. *MALT HORSE*); † *malt master* = *MALSTER*; *malt-mill*, a mill for grinding or crushing malt; † *malt-money*, money paid as a tax on the making of malt; *malt office*, a malt house, malting; † *malt-officer*, a collector of malt-tax; *malt-oil* (see quot.); † *malt-penny* = *malt money*; † *malt pie* *joocular*, drink, liquor; *malt plough*, an implement for turning the malt when upon the malt-floor; *malt poutie* (see quot.); *malt-querns* *sb. pl.*, *dial.* (see quot. 1877); *malt roaster*, a machine for roasting malt on a small scale; *malt roller* (see quot.); *malt sack*, a sack of or for malt; *malt-scoone*, a utensil for screening or sifting malt; † *malt shot*, a duty paid for the privilege of making malt [OE. *mealgescol* (Wulfstan)]; *malt-sieve* = *malt-screen*; *malt-silver*, (a) = *malt-money*; (b) *Sc.* (see quot. 1825-80); † *malt-stiller* = *malt-distiller*; *malt-sugar* = *MALTOSE*; *malt-surrogate*, 'any substitute'. used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt' (*Cent. Dict.*); *malt-tails*, the roots and shoots of dried malt, = *MALT-COMES*; *malt-tap* (see quot.); *malt-tax*, a tax on malt, imposed by Parliament in 1697, repealed and superseded by the beer-duty in 1880; *malt tea*, 'the liquid infusion of the mash in brewing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *malt ticket*, a ticket for a share in the malt-lottery; also *attrib.*; *malt trader*, *-turner* (see quot.); *malt vinegar*, vinegar made from the fermentation of malt; *malt wash*, the wash or wort obtained in distilling from grain. Also *MALT DUST*, *MALT HOUSE*, etc.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 505 Edward, chief Examiner of the Country Officers *Malt-Books. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 *Maltie bowde for wevly, *gurgulio*, 1780 W. FORBES *Domine* 6 Keep very far frae Bacchus' reach. He drowned a' my cares to preach Wi' his 'malt'-breec. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 490/1 *Malt-bruiser, or Bruising-mill. 1577 *HARRISON England* I. II. 85 b/2 It

is incredible to say how our *Maultbugges lug at this liquor. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 284 Small *malt-crushers are very generally used. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 96/2 The *malt-distillers advertised, Feb. 19, that they would not receive or pay them [counterfeit halfpence] for the future. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Malt Distillery...The art is to convert fermented Malt liquors into a clear inflammable spirit. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 401 The...produce of malt distilleries. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Malt-dryer, a device to hasten the drying of malt by artificial heat. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 100 The specific gravities of solutions of *malt extract. 1897 *ROBERTS Digest & Diet* 223 Malt extracts are essentially infusions of malt concentrated by evaporation to the consistency of a thick treacle. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4035/4 Richard Haley and Samuel Wallis, *Malt-factors. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* xii. 259 Empty the Corn from the Cistern into the *Malt-floor. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade*, *Malt-floor*, a perforated floor in the...malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it. 1896 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 403 If milk be rejected, *malt food is generally available. 1... *Customal Alpham, Kent* in *Sommer Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De xxj. sum. iiii. bush. de *Maltgav. 1889 *BARNARD Noted Breweries* I. 62 The malt receiving room...contains two *malt grids...with strong wire screens at the bottom, through which the malt passes to the mills in the room below. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade*, *Malt-grinder, a machine for crushing or cutting malted barley. 1538 *LAYTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 111. 212 Therbe here...many *malte kyles. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 324 Four or five hundred houses, two churches, twelve maltkilns, crowded close together. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2683/2 An Additional Excise upon *Malt Liquors. 1786 *COWPER Let to Unwin Wks.* (ed. Southey) VI. 5 Government is too much interested in the consumption of malt-liquor to reduce the number of venders. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 228 To those in the habit of drinking malt liquors, stout and bitter ale may be given. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 162. 2/1 *Malt-Lofts, Hop-Lofts [etc.]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 110 The Malt for the supply of the brewery is stored in vast granaries or malt-lofts. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3316/4 Lost...two rol. Tickets belonging to the *Malt Lottery. 1594 *LIVY Mith. Bomb.* IV. ii. It was a verie good horse...If one ranne him, he woulde simper and mump, as though he had gone a wooing to a *maltmare at Rochester. 1612 T. ADAMS *White Devil* (1613) 49 The markets are hoyed up by the poore cannot reach the price, the *Malt-master wil. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* III. 103 Any customarie Water-mill, ...Grist-mill, *Malt-mill, or any other kind of mill. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniences fit for a Common Brewer. 1600 in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1882) V. 83/2 Here followeth a general Rate of the *Malt Money due to the Church. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 12 July 2/3 A...brick and tiled *Malt-office...capable of steeping and drying at once fourteen quarters. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* (ed. 33) 1284 The Excise and *Malt-Officers Country Books. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Malt*, The odious taste of the *Malt oil will be distinguished. 1... *Reulal Eastry Manor, Kent* in *Sommer Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 *Malt-peny. 1600 *Heywood sat Pl. Edw.* IV. (1613) 27 *Malt-peny. See how S. Katherine smokes, wipe slaves your eyes, And whet your stomachs for the good *malt pie. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 289 Several forms of *malt-ploughs are known and used. 1856 *MALYNES Expos. Lex.* *Malt Poutie, common name for the *Calceolaria hines*. 1885 *SPENSER IVIII in Grosart S's Wks.* I. p. xvii. I give and bequeeth unto John Spenser...one payre of *malt wyrenes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Malt-querns*, (1) stones for grinding malt; (2) a mill with steel crushers for the same purpose. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade*, *Malt master Maker, a manufacturer of machines for roasting barley on a small scale. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xii. 164 Every brewer in Germany has his own malt-roaster. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 113 The *malt-rollers, or machines for bruising the grains of the malt. 1530 *PALSER 601/2* She layde upon him lyke a *maltie sacke. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvi. 293 Malt- and barley-sacks usually hold one comb or four bushels. 1... *Reulal Eastry Manor, Kent* in *Sommer Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De *Malt-shot termino circumscriptionis Domini xxd. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 295 *Malt-sieves for separation of all combs and other matters, and also for grading. 1328-9 *Abington Rolls* (Camden) 57, ij. *Malt-synes. a 1472 in *Cartul. Walt. de Norwic* 1035. (White Kennet MS. note in *Cowell's Interpr.* xvii (Bodl. copy) s. v. *Malsiver*, Dabit pro... *Malt-silver festum Nat. Domini 111 d. ob. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Malt-siller*. 1. Literally, money for malt. 2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, 'That's ill paid malt-siller'; a proverbial phrase signifying, that a benefit has been ill requited. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 99 Which should encourage the *Malt-Stiller to be careful and intelligent in this business. 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 83 *Malt sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₂). 1900 R. HURVISON *Food* 263 The remaining sugars of this group are malt sugar, or maltose, and milk-sugar, or lactose. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 179 By that and the Help of the *Malt Tails, he [the Malster] fills the Bushel with a great deal of Show and little good Malt. 1854 *MIS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* *Malt-tail, the wicker strainer that is put in the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through the tap. 1711 *Let. to Sackervell* 11 The levying the Land-Tax and *Malt-Tax. 1840 *THACKERAY Jolly Jack* iv. When village Solons cursed the Lords, And called the malt-tax sinful. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/4 Lost or mislaid...four *Malt-Tickets. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 20 Interpretation of terms. *Malt trader' means and includes a maltster or maker of malt, a dealer in malt, a roaster of malt, a brewer of beer for sale, and a vinegar maker. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Malt Turner, a mechanical arrangement for turning the malt while being heated in the kiln. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade*, *Malt-vinegar. 1759 G. SMITH *Germination* 27 The practice of fermenting all Molasses and *Malt-wash, without any previous boiling. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 91 A peculiar bluish oil of a concrete nature, which is obtained during the process of distilling fermented malt wash.

Malt (mplt), *v.* [*cf.* *MALT sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. Also *absol.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Maltyn, or make malt, *crasie*, 1608 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 269 Order to be given to curie maltster...to forbear Luyinge of barley to mawlt. 1616

1821 *SHELLEY Lett. Pr. Wks.* 1880 IV. 195 In the comparison of Platonism and Malthusian doctrines. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* x. (1840) 109 How often have we read in Malthusian benefactors of the species: 'The working people have their condition in their own hands'. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* 56 Terms on which alone, according to the Malthusian theory, plenty can be secured for all.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a Malthusian.
1892 T. HARDY *Tess* i. v. 1. 65 She felt Malthusian vexation with her mother for thoughtlessly giving her so many little brothers and sisters.

B. sb. A follower or supporter of T. R. Malthus in his views on population.

1812 R. SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 324 The Malthusians observe... that the new discovery is matter of science. 1845 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 187 We need not wonder that the epithets of 'Malthusians' and 'Political Economists' are so often considered equivalent to hard-hearted, unfeeling, and enemies of the poor. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* i. 1. 4 A Malthusian is supposed to forbid all marriage.

Malthusianism (mæltʃuˈziənɪzəm). [formed as prec. + -ISM.] The teaching of Malthus and his followers on the question of population.

T. R. Malthus in his *Essay on Population* (1798) contended that the rate of increase of the population being out of proportion to the increase of its means of subsistence, it should be checked, mainly by moral restraint. This has often been popularly viewed as a proposal to check marriage.

1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) 1. 450 Even Boards of Guardians... will seldom bear patiently of anything which they are pleased to designate as Malthusianism. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 3173 This religious Malthusianism is calculated to please the economists who think that the world is too small for mankind.

Malthusianize, v. [f. MALTHUSIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt the principles of Malthus.

1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 485/2 If Britain had Malthusianised, where were our colonies?

Maltin (mɒltɪn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *mallin*, f. *MALT* sb.: see -IN 1.] (See quot. 1872.)

1872 WATTS in *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 455. 1872 — *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* *Maltin*, a nitrogenous ferment existing, according to Dührrenfaut, in malt, and much more active than diastase. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 339/1.

Maltine (mɒltɪn). [f. *MALT* sb. + -INE.]

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Maltine*, a name given in commerce to an extract of malt which contains dextrin, glucose, and a variable quantity of diastase.

Malting (mɒltɪŋ). *vb. sb.* [f. *MALT* v. + -ING 1.] 1. The action or process of making malt or of converting into malt.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/r *Maltynge, brasatura* (P. *brasatura*). 1467, 1585 (see 3). 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 647 Barley, (as appears in the Malting,) being steeped in Water three dayes... will sprout. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) 1. 90 The variety of labour, required in husbandry, in malting, in carriage and distillation. 1873 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* 172 Malting is generally a business of itself. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 105 Maize... has also been employed to make beer; but its malting is somewhat difficult. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xiv. 224 A comparatively new form of malting is known as the 'pneumatic system'.

2. A MALT-HOUSE.

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table Bk.* V. 30 A spacious malting... belonging to Mr. Richard Robinson, brewer. 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, An old malting, situated about nine miles from Cambridge, was burned down. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 77 A strange... village... chiefly composed of maltings and other buildings connected with beer brewing.

3. *attribution* and *Comb.*, as *malting barley, business, district, sample, time*, etc.; *malting-floor, house, kiln, office* = *malt floor, house*, etc.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 That the said Denys haue... esement in the maltinghouses joynted therto. *Ibid.*, Duryng malting tyme. 1585 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 167 The Malting House. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynnie* (Camden) 84 The malting business goes on, but with some restrictions. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* 58 Though they keep back their sordid sperm... and turne them to their malting-kills. 1723 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 6176/5 A large Malting Office. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. li. 219 Many of the farms have malting-offices annexed to them. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 249/2 Fine Malting Barley. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 146 Inferior malting samples frequently fetch little more than feed oats of good quality. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 10 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* III. The bruised grain... is said to be as complete as if it had lain a fortnight on the malting-floor. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 189 The malting business is extensively prosecuted at Ware.

Maltless (mɒltləs), *a.* [f. *MALT* sb. + -LESS.] Without malt, deficient in malt.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 352 Weak small-beer, frothy and maltless.

Maltlong *dia.* Also *moltlong*, -ling. = ANBURY 1, ANGLEBERRY.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. cviii. 390 The maltlong, or as some Farmers call it, the maltworm, is a cankerous soarance about the hoofs, just upon the coronet. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* 1847 *HALLIWELL, Moltling*. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* *Moltlong*, a sore or disease between or rather above the clees of cattle (Johnson).

Malt-maker. A maltster.

1455 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 324/2 Thus is... ye seid commen peple that were wonte to be Malt makers greuously hurt. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 115 The maltmakers, sellars of malt, baxtars. 1593 *NORDEEN Spec. Brit. M'ss.* II. 14 Baldock... yeldeth malt-makers not a few. 1601 *TRVON Art Breuwing* (ed. 3) 52 These ill customs all Mault-makers ought to understand and avoid. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Malt*, Our barley Malt-makers have tried all their skill to make good Malt of it (maize).

Maltman (mɒltmæn). A maltster.
1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 14 John plot, Citaysyn and Malt-

man of london. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 51 The maltman says, 'I God forsake... Gif ony bettir malt may be'. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* H ij h, When maltemen make vs drinke no fermentie. a 1627 *MIDDLETON No Wit Like Womans* iii. 1, Let each man look to his part now, and not feed upon one dish all four on's, like plain maltmen. 1724 *De For Fort. Mistress* (1854) 5 He found money in cash to pay the malt-man and the excise. 1737-8 *Mauch. School Reg.* (1866) 1. 8 William son of Ellis Farmer of Salford, maltman. 1889 *BARNARD Noted Breweries* I. 55 A mess-room and lavatory, etc., for the malt-men.

† B. *Proverbial phrases.* *Obs.*

c 1350 *Ilyc Way Syttell House* 62 in *Harl. E. P. P.* (r 866) IV. 55 Make we Mery as longe as we can, And drynke a pace; the deuill pay the malt man | 1600 *KROWLANOS Lett. Humours* Blood Sat. vi. 53 For he that is in Malt-mans Hall inrolde, Cares not a poynt for hunger nor for colde.

Malto-dextrin. *Physiol. Chem.* (See quot.) 1900 *GOULD Dict. Med.* *Malto-dextrin* C₁₂H₂₂O₁₀. A carbohydrate, intermediate between starch and maltose.

Maltol, variant of MALTOL *Obs.*

Maltose (mɒltəʊs). *Chem.* [a. F. *mallose* (Dührrenfaut), f. *MALT* sb.: see -OSE.] (See quot.) 1862 WATTS in *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 338 Maltose. The sugar produced from starch-paste by the action of malt (or diastase) is, according to Dührrenfaut, different from dextro-glucose. 1883 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/2 Maltose is the best... of the sugar compounds. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt & Malting* xi. 140 Maltose, when free from glucose sugars, crystallises like cane-sugar or sucrose.

Maltot(e), variant of MALTOL *Obs.*

† **Maltout.** *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Maltout*, a nickname for a marine, used by sailors and soldiers of other corps, probably a corruption of maltot, the French word for a sailor.

† **Maltreat**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 maltreat. [? a. OF. *maltrait*, *pa. pple.* of *maltraire* to suffer.] † Suffered.

1592 *WYRLEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 36 News him was brought... How Lord Clisson had lost his head they told And maltreat, the French kings ire t' appease.

Maltreat (mæltreɪt), *v.* Also 8 malttrait, maltreait. [a. F. *maltraiter*: see *MAL*- and *TREAT* v.] *trans.* To abuse, ill-use; to handle roughly or rudely; to ill-treat.

1708 *COLLIER Further View. View Stage* 32 The Doctor [Filmer] agrees... the Clergy ought by no means to be maltreated [Dr. Filmer had used the word 'abuse'] and ridicul'd on the Stage. 1739 *CIBBER Act.* (1756) I. 61 This indignity cast upon a gentleman only for having maltreated a player was etc. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Yorick, indeed, was never better served in his life!—but it was a little hard to maltreat him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave. 1850 *HOLLAND Gold F.* iv. 49 It is against the law that she turn them out of doors, or kill them, or maltreat them in any way. 1868 *MISS YONGE Camos* i. xxxiv. 290 The jury-men... were often liable to be beaten and maltreated in revenge. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* 172 The metre, though a well-known English critic has maltreated it of late, is a very fine one.

Hence *Maltreated* *phl. a.*
1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 28 The cheerful thralldom of this maltreated philosopher. 1854 *Reader* IV. 477/2 We cannot take leave of this maltreated book without [etc.]. 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 94/2 An unskilful physician was imprisoned by the family of a maltreated patient.

Maltreatment (mæltreɪtmənt). Also 8 maltreatment. [ad. F. *maltraitement*, f. *maltraiter*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of maltreating; the state of being maltreated.

1721 *ANNESTON Terræ Fil.* Pref. (1754) 14 Nature will sometimes rebel against principle, when it is long and grievously provoked by male-treatment and oppression. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. viii. 140 If the beating or other maltreatment be very enormous... the law then gives him a separate remedy. 1816 *COLERIDGE Lay Sernt.* (1817) 379 [They] after much contumely... and cruel maltreatment on all sides, rushed out of the pile. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* I. i. 8 From this source has proceeded our maltreatment of it [the 17th cent.], our miseditings, miswritings [etc.]. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fat. Fool* i. xxxv, Thus had his deliberate maltreatment of another man's soul resulted in the loss of his own moral free-will.

Maltster (mɒltstə). *Forms:* 4-5 maltstere, maltstere, 6 maultster, 7 maulster, 7-8 malster, 7-malster. [f. *MALT* sb. + -STER.] One whose occupation it is to make malt.

c 1370-80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 328 Johannes Molend Malster. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/r Maltstere, or maltstere (H. P. maltster), *brasatiur, brasatori*. 1577 *HARRISON England* I. iii. 95 b/2 Ye making wherof [malt] I will her see in such order, as my skill therein may extend vnto, (for I am scarce a good maltster). 1608 *Nottingham Rec. IV.* 289 Euerie maltster in the townto forbeare buyinge of barley. 1665 S. *HOLLAND Zara* (1719) 141 Dukes and Marquisses fall by the Bullet or the Ax, when Dughill-Rakers and Maltsters out-live themselves. 1683 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 262 The 23d [June] also came out a proclamation... for the apprehending... Richard Rumbold, maltster [etc.]. 1729 *SWIFT Grand Question* Wks. 1753 X. 124 Sir Arthur the Maltster! how fine it will sound! 1776 *ADAM SMITH IV.* N. v. ii. (1869) II. 489 For the maltster to get back eighteen shillings in the advanced price of his malt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 79 The brewer or distiller who is his own maltster can always protect himself. 1865 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. (1876) 537 The Malt Duty is nominally paid by maltsters.

Malt-worm. [f. A weevil which infests malt. *Obs.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 46/1 Bowde, malte-worme (P. boude c 1440), *gurgulio*. 2. *transf.* One who loves malt-liquor; a toper. c 1550 *Drinking Song in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. x,

Then dothe she troule To me the bolle As a goode malte worme sholde. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* 29 A morning bookworm, an afternoon maliworm, 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 83 Mustachio-purle-hud Maltwormes. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. 1. The whorsen Mault-worm has a throat like the burning Clyme. 1859 R. F. BUNTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 367 Many a gallon must be drunk by the veteran maltworm before intoxication. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mault-worm*, a lover of beer.

† 3. = MALTLONG. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 [see MALTLONG].

Malt-wort (mɒltwɔːt). *Forms:* 1 mault-wurt, maltwyr, 7 mault-, 8-malt-wort. [f. *MALT* sb. + *WORT* 2.] = *WORT* 2.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker *Acinum*, maltwurt. c 1050 *Voc.* *ibid.*, 356/33 *Acinum*, maltwyr. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 181/2 He... dipped some small quantity of the Lye, which he supposing to be mault-wort, dranke vp. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Astrif. Philos.* 41 'The boiling down Malt-Wort to a Treacle. c 1796 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ.* *Yeast-cake* 4, I can make molasses-worts as easily into cakes as malt-worts.

Malty (mɒlti), *a.* [f. *MALT* sb. + -Y.] *jocular*. Addicted to, affected by, or containing malt (in the form of malt liquor). Also *slang*, drunk.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 144 'Tis degrading to see... our malty ladies of quality. 1823 'Jon Ben' *Slang* 117 'Malty', drunk, with beer, or drunkish any how, stupidly so. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* xi. Those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is at present throwing himself in an auferous and malty shower.

b. Of the nature of or resembling malt.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 361 The bread would be soft, clammy, greysish, and malty. 1892 *WALSH Tea* (Philad.) 100 Japan Pekoe... smooth in liquor and 'malty' in flavor.

Maluerto, Malure: see MALEURTÉE, MALHEUR.

Malurine (mæ'liurɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L.

Malurin-us, f. *Malurus* (see below).]

The name *Malurus* (Vieillot 1816) was app. intended to mean 'soft-tailed' (bird), repr. Gr. *μαλυρος* (Hesych.), f. *μαλός* (Theocr., once) variously conjectured to mean 'white', 'shaggy', or 'soft' + *οὐρά* tail.

Belonging to the *Malurinae*, a small group of birds (chiefly Australian) of which the typical genus is *Malurus*, the Superb Warbler.

1862 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 Perhaps the most curious example of the Malurine birds is the beautiful little Emeu Wren of Australia.

Malurite, variant of MALEURTÉE *Obs.*

Malvaceous (mælvə'ʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. late L. *malvaceus* (whence mod. L. *Malvaceæ*), f. *malva* mallow: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the genus *Malva* (the Mallow), or to the N.O. *Malvaceæ*.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 64 An exact Division of Mallows, or Malvaceous Plants. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Malvaceæ*, like, belonging to, or made with mallows. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 209 *Althæa rosea*; and some other Malvaceous Plants. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 232 The leaves in several Malvaceous genera sink at night.

Malvad. *Bot.* [f. L. *malva* mallow + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Malvaceæ*.

1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* 45 Mallows, or Malvads.

Malvady, corrupt form of MARAVEDI.

Malval (mælvəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *malva* MALLOW + -AL.] Only in *Malval alliance*, exogens: in Lindley's classification, an 'alliance' embracing the N.O. *Malvaceæ* and other orders.

1836 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial. 1846 — *Veg. Kingd.* 368 Malval exogens, with columnar stamens.

¶ **Malvasia** (malvasi'a), Alsomalvasia. [It.: see MALVASEY. Cf. Sp., Pg. *malvasia*, F. *malvoisie*: see MALVOISIE.] = MAMSEY. Also *attribution*, as *malvasia sack*, and in Pg. phr. *malvasia de Madeira* (cf. *malhsey madeira*, s.v. MALMSEY).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 262/1 The wine exported is Madeira wine and Malvasia de Madera. 1851 *BOKRO Lavengro* xciii. (1893) 360 There is Malvasia sack... and partridge, and beccafica. 1895 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XII. 627/2 We entered the shanty and drank malvasia.

Malveysyn, variant of MALVOISIE.

Malversation (mælvə'siʃən). [a. F. *malversation*, f. *malverser*: see MALVERSE v.] Corrupt behaviour in an office, commission, employment, or position of trust; an instance of this.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 160 Quhen the pepil disobeyis thy gude doctryne throught the euyll exmplel of thy malversation, thou sal be mair doubil puenist nor thau sal be. 1669 *MARVELL Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 122 The criminal part of what is reported by the commissioners concerning his malversation in his office. 1776-83 *JUSTAMOND in Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia... are scarcely to be paralleled. 1811 *WELLINGTON* 108 *Let. to Gordon* 12 June in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 6 Those malversations in office; the neglect of duty... are passed unnoticed. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § ix. 561 Charges of malversation and corruption were hurled at the members of the House.

b. Corrupt administration of something.

1766 *DE For Jure Div.* Pref. 8 Bringing in a Foreign Power to question him for Malversation of Government. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 229 The kingdom was reduced to the utmost danger... as much by malversation of its government, as by the armies of Edward III. 1839 *JANES Louis XIV.* III. 133 The inquiry into the malversation of the finances. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* III. v. Caradonnel was turned out of the House of Commons... for malversation of public money. 1881 *BLACK Sunrise* III. xl. 172 Malversation of justice amongst those in a high grade.

† *c. gen. Evil conduct. Obs. rare.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 12 Though some of the Felons do reform, yet they are so few, that their Malversation has a bad Effect upon the Morals of the lower Class of Inhabitants.

† **Malverse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *malverser*, ad. L. *male versari* (male wrongly, ill, *versari* to behave, conduct oneself, passive freq. of *vertēre* to turn).] *intr.* To act corruptly in a position of trust.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 13 He could not, *imputē*, without danger of punishment, mal-verse, much less subvert Religion. 1714 W. FORBES *Trin. Session* Pref. 8 The advocates are subject to the authority of the Lords, who... may censure, fine, or debar them from their employment for disobedience or malversing in their office. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 95 If any Judge shall neglect or refuse to execute the Law... or Malverse in the Exercise of it, he is [etc.].

Malvoisia: see MALVASIA.

Malvoisie (mæ'lvoizi). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4 *malvesin*, *mauvesyn*, 4-6 *malvesye*, 4-7 *-vesie*, 5 *-veysyn*, *mal(e)vesyn*, *malveseye*, *-vaset*, 5-6 *-vasy*, *-vesey*, 6 *-vesy*, *-ie*, *-vase*, *-vese*, *-vesie*, *-vesyne*, *-weysy*, *Sc. mavyas*, *mawissie*, *mavasie*, 7 *malvasie*, *-ey*, *-vesie*, 9 *malvoisie*. [a. OF. *malvoisie*, ad. It. *malvasia*: see MALVSEY. The forms with final *n* seem to represent an adj. formation in OFr.: cf. med.L. *vinum malvasinum*. The 19th c. form *malvoisie* is that of mod.Fr.]

1. = MALVSEY 1.

1379-80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In uno pipe de Malvesin. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 70 With hym broghte he a fubbe of Malvesye And eek another, ful of fyn vernage. a. 1440 *Sir Degrey*. 1415 And evere sche drowm the wyn, Bothe the Roche and the Reyn, And the good Malvesyn. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 14 All wyne to test scho wald disdane Bot mavyas [v. mawissie, mavasie], she had nane vder. 1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. Pref. 21, 1 gallon of Malvasy, price liiii. vii. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* (1636) 310 You shall take Rose water, white Rosevinegar, Strong white Wine or Malvasie, of each like much; &c. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoisie holds its flavour. 1851 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 24 Flowing of the Malvoisie And largesse clinking loud.

2. = MALVSEY 2.

157 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1834) 20 Ther groweth the Voyne that ys callid Malwey-v and muskedoll. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. (1886) 21 He had broken ground up here with his black malvoisies.

Malwe, obs. form of MALLOW.

Maly(e)s, -ysyous, etc.: see MALICE, -ICIOUS. **Maly(n)coli**, etc., obs. forms of MELANCHOLY. **Malyvolus**, variant of MALVOLEOUS Obs.

Mam¹ (mæm). *colloq.* Also 6 *mame*, 6-7 *mamme*. [Not recorded before the 16th c., the instance in one MS. of the Chester Plays being almost certainly due to a late alteration of the text. It is improbable that the word is adopted from the Welsh *man* (:-Proto-celtic **mannā*); it seems rather to have originated independently from a sound instinctively made by young children; similar words for 'mother' exist in many languages. See MAMMA¹.] A childish (formerly also a familiar or vulgar) word for mother; corresponding to DAD *sb.*, but now more strictly confined to infantine use or allusions to this. † *Mam's loll*: see LOLLS *sb.* 3. ? a 1500 (MS. 1592) [see DAD *sb.*]. 1573 TUSSEY *Hugh* (1878) 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to proove vnclearnē foles. c. 1580 JEFFERIES *Burgears* 2. li. 09 in *Archiv Stud.* 121. *Sir* XCIVII. (1597) 309 Child, his mames are exigent, their daughters be pranks to hide. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* 1. (1600) H. When the boy says, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1611 CORNE, *Mammum* (the voice of infants), Mam. 1675 COTTON *Stroffer Scott* 80 Then of this Child hee's Syre and Dam, And it may call him Dad and Mam. 1710 E. WARD *Bird* 11. 26 It stroaks Pappa, and beats the Mam. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) 11. 160 Has it [a child] a broad, good-humoured countenance, like dad; or a lively eye, ... and saucy look, like mam? 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* Arg. 1. The hero of the tale appears, Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. 11. 112 Whear is thi' Daddy do? Whear is thi' mam?

† *b.* reduplicated. Obs. 1606 SYLVESTER *Din Barias* 11. iv. 111. *Schism* 777 And smiling sweet Mam-mam, mam-mam he cries [F. *crie me a me me*].

† *c.* attrib. and Comb. Obs.

1599 NASH *Leuteni Stuffs* Wks. (Grosart) V. 269 The nurse or mother Mampudding, down she sunk to the earth. 1653 R. CROFT *Unanabst. Wash* 21 These. Censurers know no other Language than Mam-English, or, their mother tongue.

† **Mam**². *Obs. rare*-o. [ad. L. *mamma* breast.] 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*, a pap, a dug, a mam, a breast.

Mam, obs. form of MAMM.

Mama, variant of MAMMA¹.

† **Malamalone**, *Obs. rare*-. [Obscure; perh. a misreading for *mamalouc* (see MAMELUKE).]

1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* 8 Jan. (1884) I. 192, I am to wear a mamalone cap instead... It is all the fashion now.

Mamalucco, etc.: see MAMELUKO, MAMELUKE.

† **Mamamouchi**. The mock-Turkish title pretended to have been conferred by the Sultan upon M. Jourdain, in Molière's play *Le Bourgeois*

Gentilhomme, iv. iii. Hence occas. used for: A pompous-sounding title; also, one assuming such a title; a ridiculous pretender to elevated dignity.

1672 DRYDEN *Assign.* Prol. 30 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Pop As would appear a Monster in a Shop. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 11. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 So then he drops his mamamouchi Outside of Oates's Plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that Reign. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) 11. 287 This ridiculous Mamamouchi [The Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of Cambridge University].

Comb. 1673 *Memo. Madam Charlton* 12 Charlton fancies nothing less than to be made a Duke, or some strange Mamamouchy-Titulado.

Mamamite (mæ'maɪt). *Min.* [f. *Maman*, in Persia, its locality + -ite: so named by A. Goebel in 1865.] 'A sulphate similar to polyhalite, but somewhat different in composition' (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

Mamay, variant of MAMMEE.

Mamble (mæmb'l), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-4 *mamel*. [ME. *mamelen*, possibly repr. an OE. **mamelian* = OHG. *mammalēn* to stammer, mutter, mod. Ger. dial. *mammeln* to mutter, also to chew slowly; an onomatopoeic formation with frequentative suffix -LE: cf. MAMMER, MUMBLE *vb.*]

1. *intr.* To mumble or mutter; to chatter. c. 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 492 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 Janne mud mamlit more janne lit solde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 27 Of his matere I mygte mamely ful longe. *Ibid.* xi. 408 Adm... when he mameled aboute mete and entermeted to knowe þe wisdom and he witte of god he was put fram blisse.

2. To eat lazily.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Mamble* *v.*, to eat with seeming indifference, as if from an appetite.

† **Mamber**. *Obs. rare*-. In 5 *mammeler*. [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ER¹.] A voluble speaker.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 498 For marcure was manslaxt a mamberle of wordis.

† **Mambling**, *whl. sb. Obs.* [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ING¹.] ? = MAMMERING 2.

1640 BE. HALL *Chr. Moder.* ii. 5 He could rather be content the Angell of the Church of Laodicea should be quite cold, then in such a mambling of profession. 1648 MANTON *Spir. Language*, 16 We content ourselves with a lukewarmness and a mambling of profession midding it between Christ and the world.

† **Mambu**, *Obs.* Also 8 *mombu*. [a. OPG. *mambu* BAMBOO.] The bamboo.

1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Mandelstol's Trav.* 149 A sort of Canes, by the Javians called Mambu. *Ibid.*, On the Coast of Malabar [etc.] this sort of Cane produces a drug called Sacar Mambus, that is, Sugar of Mambu. 1681 GREW *Anusum* 11. 223 Part of a sort of Mambu, a great Indian Cane. *Ibid.* 225. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 11. 584/1 A substance called Tabaxir, or sugar of Mombu.

Mame, obs. form of MAM *sb.*, MAMM, MAM¹.

Mamea, -ee, -eia, obs. ff. MAMMEE.

Mamel, variant of MAMBLE.

† **Mamelière**. *Hist.* Also 9 *mammelière*, -illière. [Fr.: f. *mamelle* breast.] A piece of armour consisting of a circular plate of metal covering either breast.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour III. Gloss.*, *Manillaria*, *Mamillieres*. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 122 On the breast are fastened sometimes one, sometimes two round plates, called mamelières. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) 11. 277 The surcoat has openings or slits over the mamelières to allow of a chain passing through.

Mamellated, variant of MAMILLATED *pp.* a.

† **Mamelle**. *Obs.* Also *mammill* [a. F. *mamelle*:-L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* breast.]

A woman's breast. Also *fig.* c. 1230 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 1 This mammillis, moder, ful wele y meene, Y had to my meete þat y myst not mys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 135 b/2 Thanne Quyncianus... commanded that her brestis and mamellis shold be drawn & cutte of. *Ibid.* 419/1 Nouryshe by the pappes and mamellis of the Scripture of holy chyrche.

Mamelon (mæ'melŋn). Also *mammillon*, *mammelon*. [a. F. *mamelon* nipple, f. *mamelle*: see prec.]

1. A rounded eminence or hummock.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 206 This mammillon has been largely quarried for lime. 1848 D. BORRER *Campaign agst. Kababes Algeria*, Upon the summit of two mammellons... two French outposts were placed. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 289 An isolated hill or mamelon in the valley of the Lot.

2. A small hemispherical tubercle.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 105 Ordinarily the tubercle consists of a rounded ball or hemisphere (the 'mamelon').

Hence **Mamelonated** (mæ'melŋnɛtɛd) a., covered with rounded protuberances.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazans' Midwife* 47 Like the latter, its two surfaces are flattened, and it is besides slightly lobular and mamelonated. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 243 This gives the part a rough mamelonated appearance.

† **Mameluco** (mæ'melŋko). Also 9 *mama-lucco*. [Pg., lit. a *mameluke*: see next.] A cross-breed between a white and a Brazilian Indian.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* 1. 35 note, Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian; Mulatto, that of White with Negro. 1874 BURTON *Captiv. East. Side* 27. (Hakl. Soc.) 45 Mameluco, meaning the offspring of a white man by an Indian woman, is now a isolate in Sao Paulo, where Caboco has taken its place. 1900 DENKER *Races of Man* xiii. 545 The Mamelucos or Paulists of the province of Sao Paulo (Brazil), European and Indian half-breeds.

Mameluke (mæ'melŋk). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *mam(m)oluke*, *mam(m)eluc(k)*, *mam-maluke*, 6-8 *mamaluk*, 6-9 *-luke*, 7 *mamme-luke*, *mamaluch*, *mameluch*, *mammaluck*, *mam-uluke*, *pl.* after It. form *mamaluch*, *mama-luc(e)by*, 7-8 *mamaluc(k)*, 8 *mamaluquo*, *mame-luc*, 6- *mameluke*. Also 9 *mamluk*, *mamluk(e)*, *memlo(o)k*. [Ultimately a. Arab. مملوك *mamlūk* slave, a subst. use of the pa. pp. of *malaka* to possess. The Turkish pronunciation is (mæmlŋk); cf. med.L. *mameluc*, *mameluchus* (12th c.), OF. *mameluz*, *mamelos* (mod.F. *mameluk*, *mamelouk*), Sp., Pg. *mameluco*, It. *mammalucco*.]

1. A member of the military body, originally composed of Caucasian slaves, which seized the throne of Egypt in 1254, and continued to form the ruling class in that country until the early part of the 19th century.

The Mameluke sultans reigned from 1254 to 1517, when the Ottoman Sultan Selim I assumed the sovereignty. Subsequently Egypt was governed, under the nominal rule of a Turkish viceroy, by 24 Mameluke beys. In 1811 the Mamelukes remaining after the French war were massacred by Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt.

1511 GUYFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towardes Venice, that hadde in his companye many Mamelukes. 1529 MORRIS *Dynalog* 14. Wks. 299/2 Mamelukes and Genisaries about yr Turk and Sowdan, haue used to chrisen their children of purpose. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 598 Not long since the souldan of Cayre [was elected] out of the mamme-lukes. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* viii. 230 Certaine principall Mamelukes, euerie of whom was captain of a thousand inferior Mamelukes; and their office was to conduct the Soldans forces. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 145 [The Egyptians lived] under vassalage to their own Mameluchi or Mercenaries. 1658 EARL MORN. *tr. Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 46 It was taken by the aid of the mamluchy, by James son to the same King illegitimate. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) 111. 587/2 Most of the *Mamlachues*, were slain. 1796 BR. WATSON *Appl. Bible* vi. 59 It (Egypt) became subject... to the Mamelukes, and now is a province of the Turkish empire. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 463 The twelve Beys of Egypt, chosen from among the Mamelukes. 1801 WELLINGTON *Memorandum* in *Gurw. Desp.* 1. 314 Supposing that the Mamelukes should be inclined to shake off the French yoke and to co-operate with us. 1813 BYRON *Br. Ahydas* 1. viii. With Maugrabee and Mamaluke, His way amid his Delis [he] took. 1845 ELIOT *WARBURTON Cresc. & Cross* vii. 57 The Mamelukes were young Georgian or Circassian slaves.

attrib. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The Mameluk system. 1856 FREEMAN *Saracens* iv. (1870) 158 The Mameluke Sultans.

2. A slave (in Mohammedan countries).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 111. 718, I shall presently banish all the Mamelukes and whittens which dwell in any of those Indian towne. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* 1. 163 Few of the Egyptians had mamlouks, or male white slaves. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pers.* 11. 177 His Mamelukes, both white and black. 1884 J. PAYNE *Notes fr. Arabia* 1. 236 Now the Persian had a mamlouke, as he were the full moon.

3. *fig.* A 'fighting slave' of the Pope, etc.

1531 TINDALE *Expt.* 1 *John* (1538) 41 Many... are he come the Antichristes of Rome's mamlukes. 1679 'TON TRICKLE-FOOT' *Trials Wakeman*, etc. 9 When they were listed amongst the Pope's Mamelukes. 1680 BOLTON *Papist's Oath Secrecy* 7 That Oath which Blessed Ignatius Loyola imposed upon his Spiritual Mameluks. 1833 COLTRIDGE *Tablet*, 18 Apr. So long as the Bishop of Rome remains Pope, and has an army of Mamelukes all over the world, we shall do very little. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 788 The Assumptionists are mere mamlukes of the Vatican.

4. attrib.: *mameluke-bit*, the heavy iron bit used by the Mamelukes of Brazil (see MAMELUKO);

mameluke point, the long double-edged cutting point of the Mameluke sabre; *mameluke sleeve*, a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under the First Empire.

1826 SIR F. HEAD *Pamphs* 177, I... took the iron *mameluke-bit cut of his mouth. 1890 LD. VALENTIA *Voy.* 111. 307 They [sabres] were all Persian, but some had been lengthened in Egypt at both ends, so as to give the *Mameluke point, which cuts both ways. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD *tr. Uccan's Fashion in Paris* iii. 55 Towards the close of the [First] Empire, when... *mameluke sleeves, and hair dressed à l'enfant, struck a feudal and gothic note.

Hence **Mameluked** *fig.*, the condition of being a Mameluke or fighting slave. **Mamelukery** *fig.*, a body of 'Mamelukes'; a party of enslaved depredators.

1824 LANOIR *Imag. Conv.*, *Leopold & du Patis* Wks. 1853 1. 53/1 Our spiritual Mamelukery is as ambitious of power and riches as if it had children to inherit them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 455 The reduction of an entire nation to intellectual serfdom and moral Mamelukedom.

Mamete, **Mameny**: see MAUMET, MALMENY.

Mamere, variant of MAMMER *v.*

Mameri, variant of MAHOMERY *Obs.*, mosque.

Mamey: see MAMMEE.

Mamie, variant of MAMMEE, MAMMY.

† **Mamilla** (mæ'mi'lā). Also 7-9 *mammilla*.

[L., dim. of *mamma* breast, tent.]

1. The nipple of the female breast; also, the male 'mammary'.

1693 tr. *Blancardi's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Mammilla*, 1766 *Puizers* (ed. Kersey), *Mammilla*, a little Breast, Tet, or Dug. 1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammilla*,... the nipple of the mammary gland. Also, the male breast, or mammary gland.

detected in the cretaceous group. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615, 337 We and beasts constitute... the class *Mammalia*.

Mammalian, *a. nonce-wd.* = MAMMALIAN.
1835 T. HOOK & GURNEY in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 167 Men, women, and children, not to speak of animals, ornithological and mammalian.

Mammalia (mæm'āl-īān), *a. and sb.* [f. MAMMALIA + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the mammalia.

1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. & Preh. Ann. Scotl.* i. 1. 2 Extensive discoveries of mammalian remains. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 375 Most of the bones in the Mammalian skeleton are solid. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The lower forms of Mammalian life.

B. sb. One of the mammalia.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxiv. 515 The bears, the foxes, and other Mammals, 1855 FARRAR *Chap. Lang.* 15 The action is as instinctive to them as sucking is to every infant mammalian.

Mammaliferous (mæmālī-fērās), *a. Geol.* [f. MAMMALIA + -FEROUS.] Containing mammalian remains.

1851 *Richardson's Geol. & S.* 356 The mammaliferous crag consists of shelly beds of sand [etc.]. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 79 Not until the great mammaliferous period is fairly ushered in, do either the bats or the whales make their appearance in creation.

Loosely used for MAMMALIAN.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Ch. Ice Age* xi. 150 The strata containing mammaliferous remains.

Mammality (mæmālī-tī), *rare*—1. [f. MAMMAL + -ITY.] The attribute of being mammalian.

1899 J. FISKE *Through Nature to God* II. xi. 125 The Australian duck-bill, a relic of the most ancient incipient mammality, is still oviparous.

Mammalogical (mæmālō-dzīkāl), *a.* [f. MAMMALOGY + -ICAL; after F. *mammalogique*.] Pertaining to mammalogy.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 34 Mammalogical systems which... have been proposed. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Spec.* 163 Agassiz thus destroys the homogeneity of the mammalogical fauna.

Mammalogist (mæmālōdzīst), [f. MAMMALOGY + -IST; after F. *mammalogiste*.] One versed in mammalogy.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 353/1 Aldrovandus, Jonston, and the rest of that class of mammalogists, seem to have followed Gesner. 1883 *Academy* 1 Dec. 365/3 [Cites the word as a "neologism" from *Encycl. Americana*.]

Mammalogy (mæmālōdzī), [Irreg. f. MAMMALIA + -LOGY; after F. *mammalogie*.] The science of mammals.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 229/1 Fischer, the most recent writer upon mammalogy, enumerates eleven different species of baboons. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 301 The Systematic Mammalogies.

Mammaluck, -lūke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

Mam-mam, reduplication of MAM.

Mammary (mæm'ārī), *a.* [f. L. *mamma* (see MAMMA) + -ARY.]

1. Of or belonging to the mamma or breast. Also *abstr.* = mammary artery.

1862 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1699) 21 It has Arteries and Veins from the Mammary, and Epigastric, and from those of the Midriff, or the Phrenic. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Anatomy Vessels*, the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the Muscles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breasts. 1795 HONG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 230 The mammary branches run superficially under the false belly till they reach the mamme.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 831 The mammary gland. 1834 *Fraser's Mag. & S.* 515 The women... are remarkable for the same mammary exuberance. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The mammary is bounded above by the third rib. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2097 Epit. Med. Lit. 38 The third left rib was resected, the internal mammary ligatured.

2. Having the form of a mamma. † *Mammary sarcoma* (see quot. 1889).

1804 *Med. Fnl.* XII. 466 Below are small mammary projections about to be the outlets to the cysts beneath them. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 191 When the tumour is known... to be either a mammary, a tuberculated, or medullary sarcoma, care should be taken [etc.]. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammary sarcoma*, an old name for one of the denser varieties of sarcoma... from its resemblance on section to a portion of mammary gland.

Mammate (mæm'āt), *a.* [ad. L. *mammāt-us*, f. *mamma* MAMMA + -ATE.] Having mamme.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mammatus*,... having mamme or breasts: mammate. [In mod. Dicts.]

Mammato (mæm'ātō), used as comb. form of L. *mammātus* (see prec.), in meteorological terms descriptive of clouds which have the form of rounded festoons, as *mammato-cirrus*, -cumulus.

1880 LEY in *Nature* 1 Jan. 211/1 In the first sketch 'cumulus' is shown with 'fracto-cumulus';... in the third the characteristic base of 'mammato-cumulus'; and in the fourth that of 'mammato-cirrus'.

† **Mammeated**, *a. Obs.*—0. [f. L. *mammēāt-us* (Irreg. f. *mamma* breast) + -ED.] = MAMMATE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mammeated*, that hath Paps or Teats, or that hath great ones. [In mod. Dicts.]

Mamme (mæm'), *Forms:* 6 mammea, mammeia, mamio, 7 mamay (n. mamme, mammet, 8 mamie, mammy, 7-9 mamey, mamee, 9 mamee, mammy, 7- mamee. [In Sp. mamey, from Haytian; cf. F. *mamey*, *mammée* (the latter from mod. L. *Mammia*, introduced by Linnaeus).]

1. A large tree (*Mammia americana*, N. O. VOL. VI.

Cultifera) of tropical America (now almost naturalized in parts of tropical Africa and Asia), which bears a large fruit with a yellow pulp of pleasant taste. Also, the fruit of this tree.

1572 HAWKS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 464 Fruits of the country... as plantains, sapotes, ... mamios, limons [etc.]. 1588 N. H. VOY. T. *Cavendish in Hakluyt* (1589) 811 Plantains, mameias, pineapples, oranges and limons. 1593 J. WHITE in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 284 Yong plants of Oregans, Pines, Mameias, and Plantanos, to set at Virginia. 1604 E. GRIFFITH in *Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 278 These Mameyas, Guayanos, and Paltos, be the Indians peaches, apples, and pears. 1672 R. BLOME *Descr. Jamaica* 25 Pome-granates, Cocar-Nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammies, Alumee-Supotas [etc.]. 1684 *Bucaniers of America* i. ii. 11 Some of the most ordinary [Fruits]... are... Mameyas, Ananaes. 1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 301 The Samhaloes are low, flat, sandy islands, covered with a variety of trees; especially with Mammies, Sapadilloes, and Manchiuel. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1791) I. 187 The Mammet is a large, tall, and straight-bodied tree [etc.]. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The Mameis are of the same colour as the sapotes. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* v. 502 These verdant mammy, first her song shall praise. 1852 J. L. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 153 The Delta... is a fertile plain covered with Mameies, Sapotas (achras),... and other plants. 1866 MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr. Rolling Stone* 120 And zapotas, rough and brown, With the mamey and the mango, Cast their luscious sweetness down.

2. = *Mammie-sapota*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 715/1 Mamme, *Lucuma mammosum*.

3. *altrib.*, as *mammie-stone*, -tree: *mammie-apple* = sense 1; *African mammee-a*. (see quot. 1887); *mammie-sapota*, the marmalade tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, or its fruit.

1683 J. POYNTE *Tobago* 9 The 'Mamme Apple grows to the Magnitude of a Pound Pear... Then there's the Mamme Supporter, much of the same Nature with the former. 1796 STEPHAN *Srinan* II. xix. 73 Among many other excellent fruits, I observed one which is here called the Mamme apple. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1812) I. 141 They will send a deputation... to give every honest woman a shaddock and a mamee-apple for her little boys. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* II. 34 Custard-apples, guavas, ... mamee-apples. 1887 MOLONEY *Foresty W. Afr.* 280 African Mamme apple (*Ochrocarpus africanus*), a tree 40 to 50 feet high. 1883 'Mamme Supporter' (see *mammie-apple*). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1791) I. 203 The Mamme-Sapota Tree is different from the Mamme described at the Island of Tobago. 1726 H. BARHAM *Hortus Amer.* Index (1794), Mamme-sapota, *Achras sapota*. 1864 GRISBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mamme-Sapota, *Lucuma mammosa*. 1681 GREW *Musæum* i. 190 A Great 'Mamme-stone'. A little Mamme-stone... A round Mamme-stone. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The 'Mamme-Tree of the West-Indies. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 123 The Mamme-tree... is above sixty foot high [etc.]. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 56 The delicious fruit of the mamey tree.

Mammellated, variant of MAMILLATED.

Mammelière, variant of MAMELIÈRE.

Mammellated, obs. form of MAMILLATED *a*.

Mammelon, variant of MAMELON.

Mammeluck, -lūke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

Mammenye, variant of MALMYN *Obs*.

† **Mammer**, *v. Obs.* *Forms:* 5 memere, mame-re, 6 member, mam(m)or, 6-mammer. [An imitative formation (with frequentative suffix -ER); cf. *mamble*, *mumble*, *stammer*.]

It is doubtful whether this has any connexion with the OE. *manrian* occurring in Ps. (Thorpe) lxiii. 5 (þær hi mæmriad man & unriht = Vgl. *scrutantes scrutini*), app. meaning 'to devise, think of', or with the *mamor* sb., found as a gloss on *sopor* sleep.]

intr. *a.* To stammer, mutter. *b.* To vacillate, waver, be undecided.

14... *Anturs of Arth.* 110 (Douce MS.) Hit married, hit memered, hit mused for mame. c1425 *Voc.* in W. R. Glicker 668/26 *Mamlure*, to mame (cf. *Ass. Glosses* ibid. 447/30 *Mamlure*, stomached). 15... *stammer*. 1555 BRAFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (584) 121 He [sc. Adam] forsake god... hegan to mamber of the truth, & to faye hymself outwardly to doe that which his conscience reprinted inwardly... til then, I say, god did not departe and leave him to himselfe. 1566 DRYAN *Horace*, *Sat.* ii. iii. G v b. Yea when she daynes to sende for hym, then mamberyng he dothe doute, What should I go? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 70, I wonder in my Soule What you would aske me, that I should deny, Or stand so mamb'ing on? 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. vii. 254 Would you have them to mammer, as Elias said merrily once of Baal, Perhaps he is gone to warre... so perhaps he is gone to Purgatory? 1842 AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.*, *Mammered*, perplexed.

† **Mammering**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [+ -ING.]

1. A stammering, muttering.

c1425 *Voc.* in W. R. Glicker 668/26 *Hec mutulatio*, mamer-nyng. 1567 HARMAN *Calver* (1869) 72 [He] drank to his wyfe and fell to his mamerings and mounded a pace.

2. A state of doubt, hesitation, or perplexity; chiefly in phr. in a mammering.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 343/1 He was in a mamer-nyng whether he would retourne agayn over the sea. 1533... *Apot.* xlii. ibid. 912/4 Y- matter was in a mamering before y change was made. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 327 The people in all parties... are very wyde... at no stay, but in a mamering, when they may do. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fanishe of Love* 8 h. God... keepe us from falling away from the truth, or standing in mamering thereof. 1609 [Bp. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Mangle* Cath. 115 Hec... did protest even while matters were in a mammering. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 72 The carnall man stands here at a mamering and murrelling how it can be done. 1639 HORN & ROE, *Gale Lang. Und.* xc. § 886 The one goes on forward... without respi, the other staggers (is in a mammering).

† **Mammering**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. MAMMER *v.* + -ING.] Hesitating.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 This doctrine doth abolish quite the doctrine of the law, of repentance... and commundeth a mammering doubtfulness.

† **Mammery**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 mamorie.

[f. MAMMER *v.* + -Y.] = MAMMERING *sb.*

1598 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controv. Cupid's Cantels* To Rdr., My quill remained long (as men say) in a mamorie, quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies.

Mammet, obs. f. MAMMEE; variant of MAUMET.

Mammietrous, -try, var. ff. MAUMETROUS, -TRY.

Mammey, *Mammie*, see MAMMER, MAMMY.

Mammifer (mæm'ifēr), *Now rare.* [a. F. *mammifère*, orig. used in pl. as ad. mod. L. *mammifera*: see next.] = MAMMAL *sb.*

1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 91 The terrestrial mamifiers.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 356 The carnivorous mamminer.

† **Mammifera** (mæm'ifērā), *rare.* [mod. L. neut. pl. of **mammifer* adj., f. L. *mamma* (see MAMMA) + -fer bearing. (Substituted by French naturalists a 1800 for Linnaeus' *mammalia*)] = MAMMALIA.

1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory Earth* (ed. 5) 294 Among all these mamminifera... there has not been a single quadrumanous animal.

Mammiferous (mæm'ifērās), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS; see -FEROUS.]

1. = MAMMALIAN *a*.

1803 *Med. Fnl.* IX. 495 The... larger mamminiferous animals. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 59 None of the associated mamminiferous remains belong to species which now exist. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 148 A more exact resemblance to the mamminiferous tail. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 271 Mamminiferous remains.

2. Of a part of the body: Keating the mamme.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 422 The marsupium... encloses the mamminiferous region of the abdomen.

Mammiform (mæm'ifōm), *a.* Also *incorrectly* *mammiform* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [f. L. *mamma* MAMMA + -FORM: cf. F. *mammiforme*.] Having the form of a mamma or breast.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Alastoidi*,... the Mammiform, or Dug-like processes. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11, 79 The upper series bear from one to four mammiform tubercles. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 323 Numerous large mammiform tubercles.

Mammill, variant of MAMELLE *Obs*.

Mammilla, -ar, -ate, etc.: see MAMILL.

Mammilion, variant of MAMELON.

Mammitis (mæm'itīs), *Path.* [f. MAMMA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mammary gland.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 103 At other times their proper tissue becomes inflamed, as we see that of the breast do in mammitis. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mammlere, variant of MAMBLER *Obs*.

Mammock (mæm'ək), *sb. arch. and dial.* (see E. D. D.). Also 6-7 mammoock, 7 mamcock. [Of obscure origin: formed with the dim. suffix -OCK.]

A scrap, shred, broken or torn piece. Also *fig.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 654 When mammoocks was your meate, With molyd brede to eate. c1600 DAY *Begg.* *Bednall* Gr. iv. 1. Let me be torn into mammoocks with wilde Beas [etc.]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 62 Small mammoocks of stone... of the bignesse of dice. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* 1, 200 God regardeth not the mammoocke nor four sacrifices. 1651 OUBRY *Esop* (1665) 137 Their Masking Sutes are all in mammoock tore. 1672 LARSEN *Hush.* (1797) 247 Large cattle will make mammoock, they will leave and not eat. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. I say, cut him to mammoocks upon the spot! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 40 This gangrel thight thought fit to tread The grass to mammoocks by my head!

Mammock (mæm'ək), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* (see E. D. D.). [f. MAMMOCK *sb.*] *trans.* To break, cut, or tear into fragments or shreds.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iii. 71 Hee did so set his teeth, and teare it. Oh, I warrant bow he mammoockt it. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The obscene and surfeited Priest scruples not to paw, and mammoock the sacramental bread. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 This was ready mammoockt and cut to our hands. 1764 FRANCIS *Lett.* (1901) I. 65 After being all mammoockt the fish were sent down to be boiled. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 523 The soft parts are cut... and mammoockt in every conceivable way. 1883 *Fnl. Amer. Folk-lore* I. No. 2 A colored man... frequently complains that the cows 'mammoock the hay' so badly.

fig. 1867-7 J. BERESFORD *Missionary Hum.* Life (1826) vii. ixix, Hearing your favourite poem... mammoockt by the mouth of a forward Puppy. 1885 KNIGHT *Sch. Hist. Eng.* I. 66c He [Garrick] mangled Shakspeare. And he patched the mammoock'd plays with tawdry rags. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 400/2 One or two lines have to be mammoockt to fit them into the new arrangement.

Mammoda, variant of MAMMUDI *Obs*.

Mammodis, ? pl. ? U.S. ? *Obs.* [app. a. Urdu (Pers.) *māhmūdī* a sort of fine muslin, f. *Māhmūd*: see MAMMUDI.] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Mammodis*, coarse, plain Indian muslins. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Mammodis*, n. pl., Cotton cloths from India; commonly applied to the plain ones only.

Mammoid (mæm'oid), *a.* [f. MAMMA + -OID.] Resembling a mamma.

1774 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 349 The mammooid process of the temporal lobe.

Mammole (mæm'ol), *The edible fruit of Opuntia Tuna* (Syn. *Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Mammolu, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

Mammon (mæ'mən). Also 4, 6 Mammona, 6 mammonde, mammony. [a. late L. *ma(m)-mōnia* m. (Vulg.), *ma(m)mon* (Diefenb.), a. Gr. (N.T.) μαμωνάς (late texts μαμμωνάς), a. Aramaic ממונה *māmōnā*, ממונה *māmōnā* riches, gain (frequent in the Targums). Hence also Syriac *māmōnā*, Goth. *mammonia* wk. masc., mod. F. *mammon*, *mammonne*. The N. T. phrase μαμωνάς τῆς ἀδικίας (Eng. version 'mammon of unrighteousness'; earlier versions, 'mammon of iniquity', 'wicked mammon', etc.) represents exactly the Aramaic *māmōn di-shaas*, 'riches or gain of wickedness' (Targ. Hab. ii. 9), and approximately the more common *māmōn di-sh'gar*, 'riches of falsehood'.]

1. The Aramaic word for 'riches', occurring in the Greek text of Matt. vi. 24 and Luke xvi. 9-13, and retained in the Vulgate. Owing to the quasi-personification in these passages, the word was taken by mediæval writers as the proper name of the devil of covetousness. This use appears in English in the 14-16th c., and was revived by Milton (*P. L.* i. 678, ii. 228). The word does not occur in the N. T. translations of Wyclif and Purvey (who substitute *richess*), but it was used by Tindale (1526-34) and subsequent translators, with the exception of those of the Geneva version. From the 16th c. onwards it has been current in English, usually with more or less of personification, as a term of opprobrium for wealth regarded as an idol or as an evil influence.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. ix. 81. He, with Mammonas moneye hath made him frendes. 1502 *Ordy Crystell Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xi. 117 A deuyll named Mammona made unto the couetous man .vi. commaundementes. 1525 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b. No personne may serue god eternal, & also y^e mammonde of iniquite, which is golde & syluer & other rychesse. 1530 LATIMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1346/6. Thus wycked Mammon, the gooddes of this world, whyche is their god. 1618 Br. HALL *Right Mammon* 64 The foolish Siluer-smiths may shout out, Great is Mammon of the worldlings. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 102 He is the slave of muddy Mammon. 1633 Tryon *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 Miserly Parents sacrificing their Children to Mammon is a wretched Idolatry. 1732 PORE *Ep. Bathurst* 171 Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 49 Eyes fascinated by Mammon the god of this world. 1781 COVER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1836 KEBLE *Dissent* ii. in *Lyr. Apost.*, A creed... By Mammon's touch new moulded o'er and o'er.

b. Sometimes jocularly for 'money'.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 101 While his Mammon lasts, he's a mad Fellow.

2. *altrib.* and *Comb.* as *mammon gospel*, *worship*, *worshipper*; *mammon-blinded*, *worshipping* adjs.

1825 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 413 We... are now a Mammon-worshipping people. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* iii. ii. We... with our Mammon-Gospel, have come to strange conclusions. *Ibid.* Verily Mammon-worship is a melancholy creed. *Ibid.* vi. viii. When Mammon-worshippers here and there begin to be God-worshippers. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi. 108 However Mammon-blinded, he was kindly and upright. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* viii. 317 The sweet influences of the home deprive even mammon-worship of half its grossness.

Mammon, obs. variant of MAMMOTH *sb.*

Mammond (mæ'məndəm). [f. MAMMON + -DOM.] The realm or domain of mammon.

1861 SALA in *Temple Bar* I. 304 All the gold of Mammond could not... bring cheerful warmth.

† **Mammonet**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *mammonetus* (Promp. Parv. 327/1, Wr.-Wilcker 594/30), 'mar-moset', f. *mammon* monkey.] A kind of monkey.

1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* 7 Mammonets are lesse then an Ape... having a long and hairy tail.

Mammoniack (mæ'məni'akāl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON: after *demoniac*.] = next.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Concl. Observ.* All English society is cursed by this mammoniack superstition.

Mammonic (mæmp'nik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to mammon.

1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XV. 362 The mammonic hydra.

Mammonish (mæ'məniʃ), *a.* [f. MAMMON + -ISH.] Influenced by or devoted to mammon.

1837 SVO. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 258/1 This, it will be said, is a Mammonish view of the subject. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 349 A great black devouring world not Christian, but Mammonish, Devilish. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* iii. ix. 1851 T. PARKER in *Weiss Life & Corr.* I. 381 Unitarian ministers have... generally congregations more mammonish... than the orthodox congregations.

Mammonism (mæ'məni'zəm). [f. MAMMON + -ISM. (Cf. G. *mammonismus*.)] Devotion to the pursuit of riches.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. v. In whirlwinds of fire, you and your Mammonisms, Dilettantisms [etc.]... shall disappear! *Ibid.* ii. xvi. II. all except Mammonism be a vain grimace. 1897 PRICE HUGHES in *Daily News* 15 Nov. 2/4 It was necessary to protect the Lord's Day against Mammonism.

Mammonist (mæ'məni'st). [f. MAMMON + -IST. Cf. obs. Da. *mammonist*.] A worshipper of mammon; one who sets his heart on riches.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 13 b. Let them no more be named Christians... but Mammonistes after Mammon whose badge they beare. 1560 BRIDGES *Catech.* iv. Wks. 1564 I. 415 They are all Mammonistes and worldlings. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 105 Let him come to the converted Mammonist, and ask him which he finds the better Treat-

sure, his own Coffer or the poor mans Bowels. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* iii. 209 The Gains of Mammonists. 1817 COLERIDGE 'Blessed are ye that Sow' 78 The... world-honoured company of Christian Mammonists. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 459 The mammonist money-maker.

Mammonistic (mæ'məni'stik), *a. rare.* [f. MAMMON + -IC.] After the manner of a mammonist.

1832 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III. xxiv. 333 The usual mammonistic feeling of the enormous importance of money. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 27 Apr. A mammonistic age.

Mammonite (mæ'məni't), *f.* MAMMON + -ITE.] = MAMMONIST.

1712 E. WARD *Misc. Writ.* III. ii. 55 Your Hands are the Mammonites that convey unlawful Gain out of other Peoples Pockets into your own Till. 1841 HON. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. 263 The gold failed, and the mammonites vanished. *attrib.* 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* x. (1874) 81 It suits the venal Mammonie press... to jumble them together. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. 12 When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee. 1861 *Macm.* Aug. V. 120 [They] are said to be invaded by the mammonite spirit.

Mammonitish (mæ'məni'tiʃ), *a.* [f. MAMMONITE + -ISH.] Mammon-like.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* ix. Wks. (1630) 6/2 Avarice... makes his Mammonitish God his gaine. 1841 HON. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. 254 May the result of her nuptials be worthy... the Mammonitish spirit in which they originate!

Mammonization (mæ'məni'zəi'ʃən), *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of mammonizing.

181. *Met. Quart. Rev.* (Worcester 1860).

Mammonize (mæ'məni'z), *v. rare.* [f. MAMMON + -IZE.] *trans.* To influence through mammon.

1819 'R. RABEAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* x. 314 One half too have been canoniz'd, Having Old Nick thus mammoniz'd, As to build structures unto God [etc.].

Mammonolatry, *nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON + (-OLATRY).] The worship of mammon.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 98 [This] is impudence and Mammonolatry to boot.

Mammontrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

Mammony, variant of MALMNEY *Obs.*

Mammoda, -dee, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

Mammoring, variant of MAMMERING *vb. sb.*

Mammose (mæ'məʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *mammōs-us*: see MAMMA + -OSE.] Having breast-like protuberances.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 ASA GRAY *Lett. Bot. Gloss.*, *Mammose*: breast-shaped.

Mammoth (mæ'məθ), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 *mammuth*, *mamant*, *maman*, *mamont*, *mammon*, *mammot*, (*mammoht*), 8-9 *mammouth*.

[a. Russian † *mamōt* *mamōt*, whence *mamōtovi* *host* mammoth's bones (Ludolf *Gram. Russ.* 1696, p. 92); now МАМАНТ *mamant*. Hence also F. *mammouth*, † *mamant*, † *mammonit*. The word is of obscure origin; the alleged Tartar word *mama* 'earth' (usually cited as the etymon) is not known to exist.] *A. sb.*

1. A large extinct species of elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) formerly native in Europe and northern Asia; its remains are frequently found in the alluvial deposits in Siberia.

1698 tr. Ludolf in *A. Brand's Emb. Muscovy into China* 122 The *Mammothovoy*, which is dug out of the Earth in Siberia! 1706 tr. *Idea Trav.* vi. 26 The old Siberian Russians affirm that the Mammoth is very like the Elephant. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russia* xiii. 403 The Russian Mammoth certainly came from the word Behenot. 1763 J. BELL *Trav. Asia* II. 148 Tartars... have seen this creature, called mammoth, at the dawn of day, near lakes and rivers. *Ibid.* That kind of ivory called, in this country, mammoth's horn. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 705 Where mammoth grazed the renovating groves. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* iii. 1. 55 'Twas sport... To go forth, with a pine for a spear, against the mammoth. 1863 A. C. KANSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxviii. (1881) 463 Man, the Mammoth, and other extinct mammalia, were contemporaneous.

b. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mammoth horn*, *ivory*, *tusk*; *mammoth-wise* adv.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 2 By the name of mammoth horns the Siberians designate the fossil tusks which are so numerous... throughout the northern districts. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 247 The spinal skeleton... shaped mammoth-wise, in groveling involution of limb. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 150 A fragment of mammoth-tusk. 1903 *Expositor* June 460 Wrought objects of fossil mammoth ivory.

c. U. S. Often applied to the fossil mastodon.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 296 The Siberian Mammoth, or Elephant, and the American Mammoth, or Mastodon. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 98 The Mammoth has been completely destroyed... Its remains are found... throughout all parts of North America. 1850 LYELL *2d Visit U. S.* 11. 197 The fossil remains of the mammoth (a name commonly applied in the United States to the mastodon).

2. *fig.* Something of huge size (cf. B).

1894 CORNH. *Nag. Mar.* 269 Bayle's 'Dictionnaire Historique' 5 vols. folio, or any kindred mammoth among books.

b. *adj.* Comparable to the mammoth in size; huge, gigantic.

1814 Sir R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 309 The dancing very bad; the performers all had mammoth legs. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 164 But one of the whole mammoth-brood still kept his sovereignty. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 309 note, The great cave in Kentucky is called the Mammoth Cave, although none of the remains of that animal have been found in it. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Wharfedale* Adv. iii. (1859) 36 The whale was thus got hold of, and the mammoth carcass secured to the ship. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xv. 262 All the streets of the mammoth metropolis.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 505 The Mammoth vein itself is about 23 feet thick. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 7/1 Yorkshire made another mammoth score.

b. *Mammoth powder* (see quot. 1875); *Mammoth-tree*, the *Sequoia* (*Wellingtonia*) *gigantea*, a large coniferous tree, native of California.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1051/1 The *Wellingtonia* of our gardens, and the big or Mammoth-tree of the Americans. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v. Gunpowder*. For very heavy ordnance a much larger grained powder... called mammoth powder, was introduced by the late General T. J. Rodman.

Mammoth, variant of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

† **Mammothrept**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mammothrept-us* (Augustine), a. Gr. μαμβόρρεπτος brought up by one's grandmother, f. μάμμη grand-mother + ὀρεπτός *vbl. adj.*, f. τρέφω to bring up.] A spoilt child; a nursling.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. *Amo*... How like you it, sir! — *Ned*. Verie well in troth. — *Amo*. But very well? O, you are a meere mammothrept in judgement. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1878) 15 And for we are the Mammothrepts of Sinne, Crosse vs With Christ, to weane our joys therein. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7. 55 If be be but an Academick, though a meer mammothrept, and perhaps a Midas.

¶ By Brathwait misused (from misunderstanding of quot. 1599 above) for: A severe critic.

1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoking Age* O. 2 b. Or what strict Mammothrept that man should bee, Who has done Chaucer such an injury. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* 217 These be the fruits of all severe mammothrepts who relish nothing but justice.

Mammotry, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

¶ **Mammula** (mæ'mi'lā), *Also* (anglicized or after Fr.) *mammule*. [L. *mammula* a little teat, dim. of *mamma* MAMMA 2.] = MAMILLA.

1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 Two additional spinners (or mammulae) peculiar to this species. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mammula*, a mammule.

Hence **Mammular**, **Mammulose** adjs., consisting of or having mammulae.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 155 The grub of a beetle... whose body is margined on each side by eight triangular fleshy mammular processes. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammulose*.

Mammy (mæ'mi). Also 7-9 -ie. [dim. of MAM 1: see -Y.]

1. A child's word for mother.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lanrel* 974 Your mammy and your dady brought forth a godly babi! 1560 *Nice Wanton* 452 (Manly), All this our Mammy would take in good worth. 1562 PHAER *Entail* viii. Zij b. Their mammies teats they lap with hungry lipps. 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*,... a breast. Also Mam, Mother-mine, or Mammie. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 18 She'll be a Mammy before it is long. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* in *Early Diary*, I... proceed to be sorry and glad that you and your Mammy have been ill and are better. 1793 BURNS *Bonny Jean* 5 And ay she wrought her mammy's work, And ay she sang sae merrilie. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy*, Andy grew up in mischief and the admiration of his mammy.

b. *Comb.*, as *mammy-sick* *a.* (*contemptuous*), distressed at being separated from (one's) mother:

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* iii. iii. The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1885 J. C. JAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 51 A shy... mammy-sick lad.

2. In the southern United States, esp. before the abolition of slavery: A coloured woman having the care of white children.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mammy*, the term of endearment used by white children to their negro nurses and to old family servants. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 164 The old mammies and uncles who were our companions and comrades. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* i. 3 Like most Southern children, I was brought up and cared for by a 'black mammy'.

Mamo (mæ'mo). [Hawaiian.] The sickle-billed Sunbird, *Drepanis pacifica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, having rich yellow feathers.

1821 S. B. WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl.* ii. *Drepanis pacifica*. Mamo... This wreath... is made entirely of Mamo feathers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 225 The Mamo (*Drepanis*), whose beautiful feathers... have led to its extirpation.

Mamony, variant of MALMNEY *Obs.*

Mamooda, -dee, -do, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

Mamoring, variant of MAMMERING *vbl. sb.*

Mamotrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

¶ **Mampalon** (mæ'mpālən). [? Native name.]

Mr. W. W. Skat kept the suggested connexion with Malay *tikus anbang-anbang*, the name of a Malaccan viverra (Raffles in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XLII. 273.)

A small viverrine mammal, *Cynogale bennetti*, of semi-aquatic habits, native of Borneo.

1843 J. E. GRAY *List Specim. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 53 The Mampalon, *Cynogale bennetti* Gray. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 440 The Mampalon... has webbed feet, a very short, cylindrical tail [etc.].

Mamsell (mæ'mze'l). *collog.* [a. F. *mam'selle*, contraction of *MADEMOISELLE*.] = MADEMOISELLE 3.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Pref. I shall take care, Mamsell, that you return to Switzerland.

Mamude, variant of MAHMUDI

Mamuluke, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

Mamunt, obs. variant of MOMENT.

† **Mamucque**, *Obs.* [a. F. *mamucque* (Du Bartas), ad. Sp. *mamuco* (Lopez de Gomara 1552-3), the source of which is the corrupt form *Namuco Diala* occurring in the Cologne edition

(Jan. 1523-4) of Max. Transylvanus *De Moluccis*, where the Rome edition of Nov. 1523 has the more correct *Manucodiata*: see MANUCODIATA.] A fabulous bird, the description of which is founded on erroneous accounts of the Bird of Paradise.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 803 But note we now, towards the rich Moluques, Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) Manuques. Food-less they live; for th' Aire alone feeds them: Wing-less they fly. 1606 *Ibid.* iv. n. *Manuquice* 288 To th' ever-blowers herd oft 2-loft t'-advance. The light Manuques wingless wings she has.

† **Mamzer.** Obs. [a. late *l. mamzër*, a Heb. word (מַמְזֵר) adopted by the Vulgate in Deut. xxiii. 2 (where it appears with the gloss 'id est de scorto natus'), and hence frequently used in the Middle Ages.] A bastard.

1562 WINZTER *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 43 Thair suld nocht be sa many. scabbit Moabites, Amonties, and sclanderous Mamzeres. niad preists. 1612 Br. HALL *Serm.* v. 60 Whatever become of these Mamzers, which do thus exclude themselves from the congregation of God [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* II. iv. 73 The only power that is, whom I see in England. is William the Mamzer.

Man (mæn), sb. 1. Forms: *Nom.* (Acc.) *Sing.* 1-4 mann, (1 monn, manna), 1-5, 8-9 *dial.* mon, 4-6 manne, Sc. mane, (5 moon), 1-man. *Nom.* (Acc.) *Plural.* 1-4 menn, 2 mæn(n), 3 mannes, mannen, 4-5 Sc. mene, (5 menne, 6 mon), 1-men. *Genitive sing.* a. 1-5 monnes, 1-6 mannes, 4 monnis, -ys, mannuis, manes, mones, 4-6 manis, mannys, 4-7 manniss, mans, 6-man's. *uninflected (north.)* 4-5 man, 5 mane. *Genitive plural.* a. 1-2 manna, mouna, 2 monnan, 2-3 manne(n), monne(n). *b.* 3-6 mennes, 4 menes, -ys, 4-6 mennis, -ys, 6 menis, 4-8 mens, 8-9 men's. *γ.* 2 mennen, 4 mennene, menne. *δ.* uninflected (north.) 4 men. *Dative sing.* 1-3 men, (1 menne), 3-4 manno, monne. *Dative plural.* a. 1-2 mannun, monnun, 2 mannann, monnann, 2-3 manne(n), monne(n). *b.* 3 menen, 3-4 menne. [Com. Text: OE. *manu*, *manu* (pl. and dat. sing. *manu*), also rarely *manua* wk. masc., corresponds to OFris. *man*, *mon*, OS. *man* (inflected *mannu*, pl. *man*), Du. *man* (pl. in MDu. *manne*, *man*, in mod. Du. *mannen*, rarely *mans*), OHG. *man* sing. and pl. (MHG. *mann* sing. and pl., mod. G. *mann*, pl. *männer*), ON. *maðr*, rarely *mannr*, acc. *mann*, genitive *manns*, pl. *menn*, rarely *mör*, *mör* (Sw. *man*, pl. *män*, Da. *mand*, pl. *mænd*), Goth. *manna*, acc. *mannans*, genit. *manis*, pl. *mans*, *mannans*. The forms in the various Teut. langs. belong to two declensional stems, the O'Fut. forms of which would be **mannun* and **mannon*-. (The ON. *man* str. neut., slave, may possibly be related, but the connexion is doubtful.) The OE. plural *mann* is the regular descendant of O'Fut. **mannis*, and the dative *manu* of O'Fut. **manni*, from the cons.-stem **mannu*-. It was formerly regarded as certain (on the ground of the supposed correspondence with Skr. *manu* man) that the *nu* of **mannu* was derived from an original *nno*. The now prevailing view is that the second *n* represents the zero-grade of the suffix of a stem of which the Gothic form would be **manan*. This hypothesis accounts for the otherwise obscure form *manua* which the word assumes in Gothic compounds; if it be correct, the Teut. word and the Skr. *manu* cannot have any nearer relation than that of independent derivatives of a common root. They have been usually referred to the Indogermanic **men*-, **man*-, to think (see *Mno* sb.), so that the primary meaning of the sb. would refer to intelligence as the distinctive characteristic of human beings as contrasted with brutes. Many scholars, however, regard this as intrinsically unlikely to have been the original sense, though no plausible alternative explanation has been suggested.

In all the Teut. langs. the word had the twofold sense of 'human being' and 'adult male human being', though exc. in Eng. it has been mainly preserved in the former sense by a derivative (Ger. Du. *mensch*, Sw. *meniska*, Da. *meneske*: cf. MANNISH sb.).

I. 1. A human being (irrespective of sex or age); = L. *homo*. In OE. the prevailing sense.

† a. In many OE. instances, and in a few of later date, used explicitly as a designation equally applicable to either sex. Obs.

In OE. the words distinctive of sex were *wer* and *wif*, *werþman* and *wifþman*.

1971 BICKEL *Hon.* 9 Heofonrices duru... belocen standeþ þurh þa ærestan men. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (L) 36 *Hic et hæc homo*. æðder is man ge wer ge wif. c. 1000 - *Saints' Lives* vii. 185 [St. Agatha says] *Eala ðu min dritben þe me to menn geþeoce.* c. 1000 *Sancti Leodeg.* II. 332 *þis wif to swife oflows so monað gecynd, genim niwe hrodes toft [etc.]*. *b.* *þe mon swate swife.* c. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 639 (Laud MS). *Þas dohter was æðen Ercengota halilenne & wondorlic man.* c. 1225 *Alfr.* *Hon.* 155 And yef thaie (the husband and wife) riht riche men were. *Ibid.* 156 *Wif tua men* (Simone and Anna), that himi cometh. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 480 The Lord had but one pair of men in Paradise. 1752 *Hume* *Pol. Disc.* x. 159 There is in all men, both male and female, a desire and power of generation more active than is ever universally exerted. 1793 BURKE *Lett.*, to *Comte de Mercy* (1844) IV. 144 Such a deplorable havoc is made in the minds of men (both sexes) in France... that [etc.].

b. In the surviving use, the sense 'person' occurs only in general or indefinite applications (e.g. with adjs. like *every*, *any*, *no*, and often in the plural, esp. with *all*, *any*, *some*, *many*, *few*, etc.); in modern apprehension *man* as thus used primarily denotes the male sex, though by implication referring also to women.

The gradual development of the use of the unambiguous synonyms *body*, *person*, *one*, and (for the plural) *folks*, *people*, has greatly narrowed the currency of *man* in this sense; it is now literary and proverbial rather than colloquial.

c. 825 *Vesp. Hymns* i. 8 in O. E. *Texts* 401 *lc* utedeo onges fremdes cynnes men [*lc* *existi obitanti alienigenæ*]. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 19 Ne geheires ænig mon [*lc* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* man] in wordum stefn his. *Ibid.* xvi. 13 Hwæle cweðas menn se sunu monnes? c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* x. 191 Hwæt com ic manna þæt ic mihte god forbeodan? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 *þif* onman seft eawht. *Ibid.* 39 *We* forgesah þan monne þe us to agulted. *Ibid.* 127 He was imaced to monne ihelnessa. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hon.* 139 He turnde ut of þe burh into wilde and for mienes wunient to wilde goates. c. 1220 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 295/12 *Ich* habbe i-sunegut manne mest. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 103 Scho prais ai fur sinful menn. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. Prol. 197 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 2 That of the lasse or of the more *son* man mai lyke of that i wyte. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xiv. 46 *Ac* 34 þe marchant make hus way ouere meime come. c. 1450 *Melville* 24 *A* company of yonge Gentilmen that both high meines soules. c. 1460 *Portessue Abs. & Lit.* Men. vii. (1883) 125 Off some man is highnes shail have more thanke for money than for lande. c. 1475 *Rail Collyear* 46 Men callis me *Kauf Collyear*. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hund.* i. (1816) 15 *We* must remember that seruantes be men. 1592 *Sherburne* *6. Jul.* ut. i. 59. 1632 ANDERSON *Serm.* 14 Measuring other mens actions and consciences. 1634 Br. HALL *Contempl.* v. 27, v. iii. I regard not the body; the soul is the man. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 7 Wks. i. 142/2 *No* man can be sure that it has the same appearance to him as it has to another man. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 33 For men may come and men may go, But I go on for ever.

c. Used indefinitely without article. Chiefly in negative contexts, also in proverbial collocations, as in the traditional inn sign 'Entertainment for man and beast'. 1782 WYCLIF *John* vii. 46 Neure man spak so, as this spekith. [Similarly in all later versions.] c. 1450 *Alfrour Salmacian* 1363 Out of a hille a stone with out mans hande was kyte. 1523 CROMWELL *Sz.* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 *Yt* had bene possible by mannys industry. 1530 *Palsgr.* 1070 *He* deserveth to be lykell as ever yd man. 1596 *DARWENT* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 43 *He* only slaughter, or ouy scheduling of mannis blude. 1600 J. POPE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 17 *He* have shambles of mans-flesh as we have of beutes and muttuns. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. iv. 48 I never fear'd man, since I could write man. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* vi. 118 *I* was courteous, every phrase well-oild. As man's could be. *Prov.* The wind that blows from the east is neither good for man nor beast.

d. Used predicatively without article in phr. to be, become, be made man: to have or assume human nature.

c. 1175 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 26 *Iesu* crist... toke flesh and blode, and become man. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. v. 493 *þi* sone, bicom man of a mayde. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* ii. xlii. (1859) 48 Thou may bycome thy selfe, for mannes nede. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed.* 1574 *Whittrif Serm.* *bef. Ric.* (1714) 11 Whether the Pope be God or nian or a meane betwixt both? 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iii. ii. 45 Since I was man, ... Such groanes of roaring Winde, and Raine, I neuer Remember to haue heard. 1649 J. ECCLESTON *tr. Behn's Epist.* ii. § 57. 30 *It* was for the soules sake that God became man. 1808 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* ii. vii. 186 The theologians... have taught that our Lord as Man had three kinds of knowledge.

2. In abstract or generic sense, without article: The human creature regarded abstractly, and personified as an individual; human beings collectively; the human race or species; mankind. In *Zoology*: The human creature or race viewed as a genus (*Homo*) in the present classification consisting of only one species, *H. sapiens* of animals.

In OE. a few examples occur with the definite article. The Eng. use of the word as a quasi-proper name, without article, differs from the practice of most of the modern European langs. (cf. F. *l'homme*, G. *der mensch*), and from the usage of Eng. itself with regard to other generic names of animals: cf. 'the anatomical structure of man and that of the lion'.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 5 Hwæt is mon [*Thorp se mann*] ðæt gemyndig ðu sie his? c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ii. 27 Ræst-dædiz was geworht for þa men, nes se man for ðam rest-dæge. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 *Hit* was for mon alle þinge he makede. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 753 For mannes sinne ðus it is went. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 552 *Man* is clepid þe lesse world. c. 1380 *Wyclif* *St. Wks.* III. 376 *þo* principal poynt and end of Crisitis dýngne... was to save monnis soule. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 84 Kynde of man is frele. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* l. xix. For man purposeth & god disposith. 1577 *Vautrouillier Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 *Mans* weakenes and miserie is so great, that [etc.]. 1619 *Purchas Pilgrimage* viii. 90 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man only. 1732 *Pope Ess.* *Man* ii. 2 The proper study of Mankind is Man. 1774 *Goldsm.* *Nat. Hist.* (1778) II. 132 *Man* is said to live without food for seven days. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 505/2 *In the System of Nature*, *Man* (*Homo*) is ranked as a distinct genus of the *Primates*. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1859) I. 265 *Man* is not only a working but a talking animal. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 234 The brain of Man. 1859 *LOWELL Villa Franca* 14 *Men* are weak, but *Man* is strong.

3. a. In *Biblical* and *Theol.* use, with *inner*, *inward*, *outer*, *†* *utter*, *outward*, used to denote

the spiritual and material parts (respectively) of a human person; also with *old*, *new*, to denote the spiritual condition of those who are regenerate and those who are regenerate. b. Hence *inner*, *outer*, *lower* *man* are occasionally used to denote parts of the physical frame of a person.

c. 1000, etc. [see *INNER* a. 3]. 1382 *Wyclif* *1 Pet.* iii. 4 The hid man of herte [1555 COVERDALE *1 Pet.* iii. 4 The hid man of herte]. 1382, etc. [see *OLD* MAN a. 3]. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xiv. 21 In the inward man, there are 125 ye would say) three men, the living, the sensitive, and the reasonable. 1840 *DICKENS* *Leam. Ridge* xli. Gabriel's lower man was clothed in military gear. 1843 *Le Fèvre* *Life Trav.* *Phys.* I. i. v. 83 The outer was forgotten in the inner man.

II. 4. An adult male person. a. With special reference to sex.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* ii. 78 He... sæde hyre ge-wislice hwæt heo man ne was. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2369 *þho* was handfest an god mann þæt Jussup was gehatenn. a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 26 *Ert* to so wroth wif mon oðer wif wummon [et *etc.*]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Althou*) 337 Marriage. 110 *co*ple man & wemene. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 261 As a mayde for mannes loue her moder forsaketh. 1387 *TRAVIS* *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 421 O mayde mennere dene [CANTON menies, L. O terror virgo uirorum]. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Yua Mariell* *Femen* 42 *Sn* ge war menis wyffis. 1605 *Philotus* lxxxi, 30ur doughter. Ane mannis claitis hes on hir tane. 1605 *SHAKS. Lea* ii. v. 281 Let not wemens weapons, water drops, Staine my mans cheekes. 1632 *LITHGOW* *Trav.* iii. 116 They speake... here the Hebrew tongue, man, woman and child. 1671 *LAUV* M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 23 The Dutchesse... was very fine in... a short mans coat very richly laced. 1728-9 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* 191 Every man took the woman he liked best to dance country-dances. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 5 *Men* (the jury of householders empanelled to deliver verdicts upon the ways of women).

† contextually = 'man-child'. Obs. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 155 Their Priests sacrificed ten children of three yeares of age, sue of these children were menne, and the other fue wemen.

b. *generically* (without article: cf. 2). The male human being. Also *predicatively* (cf. 1 d). 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 110 Were man But Constant, he were perfect. 1602 *ALL'S Well* i. l. 123 *þis* is anemie to virginitee. 1632 *COLERIDGE in Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1882) i. 543 *Man*'s heart must be in his head. *Woman*'s head must be in her heart. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* vii. 239 *Woman* is not undeveloped man, But divergent. 1859 *Vivien* 630 *Man* is he man at all, who knows and winks? 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 318 As for the men, well of course they would marry any lady of any tribe, if she had a pretty face... that's just man's way.

c. With special reference to adult age. Sometimes: A male who has attained his majority. *Man and boy* (advb. phr.): from boyhood upwards. † *To write* *man*: to be entitled by years to call oneself a man. † (*To grow up*, etc.) *to man*: to man's estate, to adult age.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 117 *Al* þet hec Mon hæweð idon soddæn hec com to monne. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 8053 *Wif* þæt I was litell child *lc* held o childess þæwess, & son summe ice was weaen manna, þa fæh I childess co-stess. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 344 *He* began to clepe and calle, as he which come was to manne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xix. 14 Thus will thay say, bairn man and lair. 1530 *Palsgr.* 863/2 From mans staid, *dis nige* *faistell*. 1545 *ASCHAM* *Topoph.* (Arth.) 100 In shooting both man and boye is in one opinion, that [etc.]. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-trouth* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 When chaff Adonis came to mans estate. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 208, I must tell thee sirrah, I write *Man*, to which title age can not bring thee. 1602 *Ham.* v. i. 177 (1604 Qo.) I have been Sixteen heere man and boy thirty yeares. 1625 *LAURENCE* *Alway's* *Gentian* *d'Alf.* i. 246 *Albeit* I did write *man*, yet I was but a young lad to speake of. 1654 *CROMWELL* in *Whitelock's Mem.* (1853) IV. 170 They thought it more noble to die by the hand of a man than of a stripling. 1712 *AARONSON* *Spect.* No. 453 'When all thy dieries' vi, Thine Arm unseen convey'd me safe And led me up to Man. 1729 T. COOK *Yats. Proposals*, etc. 18 Their Friendship early in their Youth began, Encreasing daily as they rose to Man. 1754 [see r.] 1798 *SOUTHEY* *Eng. Eclogues* i. Poet. Wks. 1818 III. 3 I've lived here, man and boy, In this same parish, well nigh the full age Of man. 1802 *WORMSW.* 'My heart leaps up', The Child is father of the Man. 1837 *DICKENS* *Pickw.* xxiv. An elderly gentleman in top-boots, who had been... a peace officer, man and boy, for half a century.

d. Without express contrast. (*The* *man* is occasionally used for 'he', with a slight implication of depreciation, sympathy, or other feeling; similarly the good man, the poor man, etc. So also *colloq.* in expressions like 'the late man', the present man', etc., referring to the former or present holder of an office or position.)

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Blüdeliche þe mon wile gan to scrifte and segge þe preoste þe he hæweð treawed and þese c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Priestes and munkeas & þese hadede mannen. c. 1290 *Deket* 302 In *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 115 þe guode Man seint thomas. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 488 (Cott.) *We* ar all a man pl. 77: an monnes mannes, monnes monnes þe me. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 114 To theophil sanct pater askys þane, guth þat þe wit wrechit mane held swa in presone. c. 1400 *Pittall of Susan* 227 *He* was borlich and bigge. More micht mon pen we hit Maistris lo Make. 1440 *Rolls of Purit.* v. 147/2 *A* man honed, and armed in byrganders. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xv. § 38 And there is no question the man [*sc. Cromwell*] was in great agony, and in his own mind he did heartily desire to be king. 1735 *BOLINGBROKE* *On Parties* Ded. 27 *You* may pass... for a Man of extreme good Parts, and for a Minister of much Experience. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1839) l. 24 The man in gibbets who hung by the road. 1837 O. A.

BROWNSON in *Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 347 With the discerning it has already become more honourable to call one simply a man than a gentleman. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1876) 357 [He] was hand and glove with some of the best men in town. 1871 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi. If the forty country gentlemen who follow... our friend Sir Berdmore... were to declare their opposition to any particular tax, the present men would be beaten. [Not in ed. 1, 1826.] 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 216 Sir Willoughby was flattered and satisfied... A steady look of hers had of late perplexed the man, and he was comforted by [etc.]. *Mod.* The late earl was not much liked; the new man seems to be more popular.

e. Used in the vocative by way of introducing a remark, or parenthetically, now usually implying contempt or impatience; dialectally (in stressless forms *mun, min*) it is in common use as a meaningless expletive, being used in addressing both males and females. Also, *man alive!* (see ALIVE 2 b).

1400 *Pistill of Susan* 315 Mon, bi me puche god, Vndur a Cync... my seluen I hir se. 1530 PALSGR. 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man, for Goddes sake. 1589 *Hay any Work* i. Heere be non but frends man. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 44 Tut, man. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country-ho* II. Char. [to Mariane] You see I can keep a secret—I am no girl, mun. 1772 *Genil. Mag.* XLII. 191 'Twas quite to 'ther thing, mun, 'twas all complaisance. 1773 GOLDSV. *Stoops to Conq.* v. Wks. (Globe) 672/2 Tony. Why, that's it, mon. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Hah! what—what's all this! Here, read it, read it, man. 1890 BESANT *Demian* vi. 69 Why, man, with such as yours, you would love your life too well.

f. *Little man*: a jocular expression for a young male child. Similarly *young man* (see YOUNG).

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 399 Jesus toke a litil child... Crist toke his litil man, and putte him in myddil of apostolis. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 319. I beseeche yow that ye wolbe good mastrs to my litill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 8 He but bring my young-man here to schoole. 1772 JONSON *Let. to Langton* 14 Mar. in *Boswell*, I congratulate you and Lady Rothes on your little man, and hope you will all be many years bappy together. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxx, Clive's black figure striding over the snow... the little man... perched on his father's shoulder.

g. *A man*: used quasi-pronominally = 'one' (ME. MAN, MEN, ME *indef. prons.*) or 'any one', but implying a reference to the male sex only. So *† a man's self, a man's own*: in 16-17th c. often = the modern 'oneself', 'one's own'.

1478 *Caxton's Bk. Curtesye* 283 Who that vsith a mannes tale to breke Letteth vncreuently alle the audience. 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 465 Her, virgines, as many as a man wyll, shall holde tapers in ther handes. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Honour & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Euuie... is best extinguisht by declaring a mans selfe in his endes, rather to seeke merite then fame. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent... But to Praise a Mans Office or Profession, he may doe it with Good Grace. 1637 HEVLIN *Answ.* *Burton* 53 A man would think that you had said enough against your soueraine. 1705 AINSWORTH *Italy* 14 A man would expect... to find some considerable Antiquities. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me, why, tho ill at ease* 8 The land, where... A man may speak the thing he will.

h. In the following phr. with the sense 'individual (male) person': *man by man, between man and man, man for man, man to man, per man, as one man* (app. orig. a Hebraism = unanimously, with one accord, † altogether), *to a man* (= without exception: see TO *prep.*).

1382 WYCLIF *1 Estr.* II. 64 Al the multitude as o man [Vulg. *quasi unus*, 1535 COVERDALE as one man, *later versions* together, Heb. אחד אחד] two and fourty thousand three hundred and sixti. *Ibid.* III. 2 Thanne is gedered the puple as on [1388 as o man, Vulg. *quasi vir unus*, 1535 COVERDALE and 1611 as o man, Heb. אחד אחד] to Jerusalem. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 23 The Screener... wrytting ower namys man by man. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* x. 8 So all the people gat them vp as one ma. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Leg.* Cij. The lord of Rochefort... was on a time chalenged man to man... by Francis Duke of Guise. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 14 The bousholdes which the Lord shall take, shal come man by man. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Tridg.* *Talby*, These... are authorized to draw writings betwene man and man. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 161 [He] said they would fight it out to the last man. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4482/2 That the Prisoners taken on either side be exchanged Man for Man. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 P. 1 The Ordinary Quack-Doctors... are to a Man Importors. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. 39 The balance of justice, between man and man. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 48 With no farther ammunition than ten rounds per man more. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 35 And light shall spread, and man be liker man. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 17 Man for man the Fuzzy knickered us 'oller.

i. *As a man*: (considered) in respect of his personal character, as distinguished e.g. from his achievements, abilities or learning, rank or wealth, etc. Similarly *The man*: what one is merely 'as a man'; the person in his human (as distinguished from his professional, etc.) capacity or character.

1674 WYCHERLEY *Plain-dealer* I. 1. I weigh the man, not his Title. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 45 There's as great a Difference betwixt the Man and the Priest, as betwixt the Duchess upon the Stage, and her behind the Scenes. 1709 *Poet. Ess. Crit.* 523 Nor in the Critic let the Man be lost. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 242 A Father's Heart is tender, tho' the Man's is made of Stone. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 73, I cannot throw off the man so much, as to rejoice at our conquests in India. 1812 *Antigallican Monitor* 17 May 158/3 The high esti-

mation they entertained of the merits of that illustrious person, both as a Minister and a man. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x. The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility, to make a pin-polisher, a buckle-maker, or any other specialty. 1879 L. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 174 We feel that the man must have been greater than his works.

j. *The (very) man* (ellipt. in predicative use): the man intended by some previous allusion; the man most suitable for some office, work, or need; the kind of man qualified or likely to do something. † Also jocularly said of a thing (obs.). *The man for me* (colloq. for *my money*: see MONEY): the man whom I should choose to employ or support; often as an emphatic expression of approval.

1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xii. 7 Thou art euen the man. 1573 FUSSEY *Insh.* (1878) 28 When Easter comes, who knows not that, that Veale and Bakon is the man? 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 129 Ouidius Naso was the man? 1599 *Much Ado* II. i. 123 You could never doe him so ill well, vnlesse you were the very man. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 49 'The House met to-day and are violent upon chusing a new Speaker and Sir Sawyer is lyke to be the man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 549 Lauzun was in every respect the man for the present emergency.

k. With possessive, *my, your, etc. man*: the person who can fulfil one's requirements, or with whom one has to do.

1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xx. 20 And they slew euery one his man [Heb. 'a man his man']. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* II. iii. If Hector be to fight with any Greek, He knows his man. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 A horse has various methods of getting rid of his man. 1811 BYRON *Hints for Hor.* 53 For gallyaskins Slowshears is your man; But coats must claim another artisan. 1821 — *Juan* IV. xlix. His man was floor'd, and helpless at his foot. 1830 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 165/1 He... did not fire for some seconds, until he had fairly covered his man. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* x. Our sailors had euery one seized his man. 1845 HOOGE *Agric. Distress* vi. 'Nine pund' says he, 'and I'm your man'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* I, And who don't agree, let him choose his weapons, and I'm his man. 1864 LEMON *Loved at Last* II. 228 Mr. Rasper entered the room... Cecil knew his man... he merely bowed to him.

l. *To be one's own man*: (a) to have command or control of oneself; to be in full possession of one's senses, faculties, or powers.

1556 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. App. lviii. 197 When you were lunatic and not your owne man. 1562 *Child-Marr.* 79 This respondent... fell into such sorrow that he was not his owne man. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The king euer called her his sweetest and dearest Sister, and was scarce his owne man, She being absent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 362 Faith, Jack, thou hadst half undone me with thy nonsense... But I think I am my owne man again. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxxvi, I ate a bit at six o'clock, and drunk a deal of small beer, and I am almost my owne man again now. 1902 *Daily Graphic* 27 Oct. 3/1 To many hundreds of thousands... the Royal progress on Saturday will be as a sign... that the King is indeed his owne man again.

(b) *To be at one's own disposal, to be one's own master*.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 46r So might the seruant be sold... being not his owne man, but to be disposed of at the will of his master. 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1635) 138 Yet brought he alst his fury under and now is become his owne man. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. iii, So Constance Neville... may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his owne man again. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1869) II. xiv. 263 After breakfast, a couple of hours more were given to his solitary tasks, and by noon [Scott] was, as he used to say, 'his owne man'. 1843 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* xlii. (Felt. Libr.) 287 Pardon me for not being quite frank towards you... but I dare not; I am not now my owne man.

m. Prefixed to a name. *The man (so-and-so)*: the man previously known or mentioned as bearing the specified name (cf. *le nomm* in legal use); sometimes with contemptuous emphasis; so, still more emphatically, *that man (so-and-so)*. Also (every, not a) *man Jack* (written also *man-jack, man jack, man-jack, manjack*): see JACK sb. 1 c; and occas. (nonce-substitutions) *man John, man Jonathan* (in speaking of Americans).

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi. Know'st thou not... that I have followed the man Cromwell as close as a dog follows his master. 1832 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners* Amer. (ed. 4) II. 65 Every man Jonathan of them sets off again full gallop. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* II. (1845) 64, I am very much indebted to you for your courtesy in the matter of the man William Fern. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* 607 At length the men were all embarked—the sick, the wounded, every man John of them. 1864 LEMON *Loved at Last* III. 190 If that should be the man Kiddy, do not admit him.

n. With qualification denoting the nationality, birthplace, dwelling-place, or creed to which a man belongs or the person (etc.) in whose service he is. *c. 950*—[see ENGLISHMAN]. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. MS.* 26 Herodes... was michel anud and alle his men. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 286 *Ibid.* 45 Son her-after on oper her com gon And seyde sike þu art myd him a galleiwis mon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10385 *Sau* wex þe cristen mens tale, þat [etc.]. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 157 Whon kene men of hir court comen til hir cri. 1450 HOLLAND *Hauail* 542 Reskeward it agane the bethin mennis harmes. 1530 PALSGR. 242/2 *Man of Turkey*, *Turc.* 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* viii. 15 The men of Suchoth. 1693 *Humours Town* 92 He was an Inskilling-Man, and bad eat half an hundred Irish Men for a Breakfast. 1701 *De Foe* *True-born Eng.* I. 152 He Cant'nd out the Country to his Men. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* 11. 42 Ye men of Gades. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* I, For my ships are out of gear, And half my men are sick.

o. Qualified by *university, Oxford, Cambridge, etc.*, applied to one who is or has been a member of a (particular) university, public school, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. Bl.* (Camd.) 54 He is a Pembroke Hal man, ergo a good scholar. 1580 STENGER & HARVEY (title) Three proper, and wittie, familiar Letters passed between two Vniuersitie men. 1687 ALGOWORTH in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 42 Dr. Haddon was a Cambr. man. 1790 *Prion Epit.* to *Phædra & Hippol.* 3 An Oxford man, extremely read in Greek. 1795 in *Whibley In Cap & Gown* (1889) 88 Ye Johnnie men, that have no other care, Save onelie [etc.]. 1853 C. BEOE *Verdant Green* I. iii. The thought that he was going to be an Oxford man, 1866 *John Bull* 24 Mar. 202/1 All old Westminster men... will regret to hear [etc.]. 1882 J. L. G. MOWAT *Shion. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 2 He gives the authority of Brian Twyne for stating that he was an Oxford man.

p. With prefixed noun (sometimes in the gen. case) *man* is used to denote (a) one who is connected with a certain place, building, profession, business, society, etc., as *assembly-man, Banbury man, barman, bondsman, clergyman, churchman, countryman, exciseman, harvestman, Inns of Court man, journeyman, linesman, Paul's man, postman, railway man, salesman, waterman*, etc.; (b) one who uses or is skilled in the use of an implement or the like, as *ax-man, brake-man, canoe-man, hammer-man, lathe-man, penman, swordsmen*, etc.; (c) a trader in or manufacturer of an article, as *ale-man, coal-man, ice-man, lead-man, milk-man, oil-man, pork-man, rag-and-bone man, timber-man*, etc. These combs. are treated under the prefixed words, or in their alphabetical place as Main words. In those which have come to be apprehended as single words (whether written with or without a hyphen) the pronunciation is (-mæn).

q. For *best man, handy man, reading man, sick man*, etc., see the ads.; also DEAD MAN, FREEMAN, NEW MAN, OLD MAN, RED-MAN.

r. Applied to beings other than human, e.g. God, the Devil, Death. *Obs.*

1510 *Lyttel Geste Rolyn Haud* cxxi, For god is holde a ryghtwys man. 1550 *Lusty Ivendunt* (c. 1560) Cij. He wyl say that God is a good man. 1588 1st *Pl. Jeronimo* I. iii. Your the last man I thought on, saue the diuill. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* II. iii. 82 (and Qo., 1599) Flies may do this, but I from this mu. list: They are freemen, but I am banished. 1599 *Much Ado* II. v. 40. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* Interim. *Expectation*. But was the Diuall a proper man, Gossip? *Mirth*. As fine a gentleman, of his inches, as euer I saw trusted to the Stage. 17. *Pope*, etc. *Mem. of P. P.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) V. 241 Do all we can, Death is a Man, That neuer spareth none.

s. In certain plays printed in the 17th c., to escape the penalties against profane language on the stage, *man* was substituted in oaths for God.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. i. For the passion of man, hold. *Ibid.*, Breath of man!

t. In a pregnant sense: An adult male eminently endowed with manly qualities. Also phr. *to play the man* (also *† to men*).

141. *Prov. Gd. Counsel* 76 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1866) 70 Grace and good manners makyth a Man. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 13. 1530 PALSGR. 435/1 Have I nat acquit me hysa man? 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 Thou hyste here behaued thyselfe valiantly, and played the manne a while. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 86 b, That they should play the men. 1598 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* vii, A man, a kingdom for a man! 1721 R. WOODROW *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1838) I. i. v. § 2, 304/1 The boys endured their punishment like men and Christians. 1734 *Pope*, *Ess. Man* IV. 203 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow. 1864 TRUVELYAN *Comet. Wallah* (1866) 299 How their sire played the man in the time of the great troubles. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* v. vii. 453 Of that pettish egotism which regards a step taken on advice as a humiliation, he [Cromwell] had not a trace; he was a man.

b. *Man of men*: a man of supreme excellence.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii. That man of men. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cleo.* I. v. 72. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. Corineth... hath vouchsafed to lend vs Her man of men, Timoleon, to defend Our Country. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 422 This man of men, attested Son of God. 1824 SCOTT *Kentiv.* I. iii. 47 Wilt thou suffer this guest of guests, this man of men... to fall into the meshes of thy nephew? 1887 BROWNING *Partings*, *Chas. Arvon* xvi, Pym, the man of men!

c. Put for: Manliness, courage. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Heape up thy powers, double all thy man. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 42 Haunting more man then wit about me.

7. A person of position, importance, or note. In phr. *a man or a mouse*: either 'made' or ruined. Also, *to make (a person) a man*: to ensure his prosperity or success.

[With a man or a mouse cf. the Ger. *mann und maus*.] 1541 *Schöle II.* *Women* 386 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 120 Fear not, she saith vnio her spouse, A man or a Mouse whether be ye. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 267 b, He was vtterly wnynded to put al in hasard to make or marre, & to bee manne or mouse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. viii. (1886) 357 Appie it, and thou shalt be made a man for euer. 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. Your Father has committed you to my charge, and I will make a man, or a mouse on you. 1624 SANDESON *Serm.* I. 251 [To] set him upon his legs, and make him a man for euer. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (vol. I.) 227 What poor man could not cheerfully carry a great burden of Gold... thereby to be made a man for euer. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* xx, The game is made. Red, thirty-two. Now for it, Grog, man or a mouse,

horse-power and *man-power were alone employed. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 346 Jirikishia,—those most fascinating man-power carriages. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 196½ A large fierce animal which Mr. Atkins affirmed to be a centaur. It proved to be a *Man satyr. 1852 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxv. (ed. 2) 552 Every male between the ages of seventeen and sixty-five in Jersey... is bound to render *man-service to the Crown.

b. appositive, passing into adj. = 'male', as *man cook*, *MAN-CHILD*, *MANSERVANT*; in comb. with a female designation, as *man nurse*, *MAN-MIDWIFE*; occas. with names of animals, as *man seal*. (Cf. 22 a.)

1530 *FALSGR. 210½* Man lover, amount. *Ibid.* Man nurse, *nov. ritter.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 8 The manbears following of him sail be heysies. 1624 *Harwood Captives* i. 1. The man-makel and marchant of madens fleshe. 1640 *BROME Antipodes* 149. Enter women and man-sold. 1734 *BERKLEY Lett. to Prior* 30 Apr. in *Fraser Life* vi. (1871) 227 A man-cook would be a great convenience to us. 1746 H. WATKINS *Lett.* (1846) II. 147 The principal man-dancer. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* I. Intro. 35 The lives of many women and children were saved by the skill of the man-practitioner. 1885 *EMMA MARSHALL Tower on Cliff* v. 63 If ever there was a man-witch, 'tis Sir Thomas Cooke. 1839 *BABRIE Window in Thurnus* 99 Every man-body and woman-body on the farm. 1901 *ANSTED'S Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 355½ Frequently a man seal will swim out to a lady seal [etc.].

c. In phrasal comb. used attrib., as *one-man show*, *two-man rule*, etc.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 255 If I do, I'll fill me with a three-man-beetle. 1833 [see OMS.] 1802 *Times* 6 Oct. 7½ 'One-man' photographic exhibitions. 1900 *SIR W. HARCOURT in Westminster Gaz.* 24 Aug. 6½ Their forefathers had renounced one-man rule, and they were not likely to go back to two-man rule. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 9½ A couple of four-man teams.

d. objective and objective gen., as *man-container*, *-destroyer*, *-fisher*, *-maker*, *-marrer*, *-moulder*, *-murderer*, *-planter*, *-pleaser*, *-stealer*, *-subduer*, *-thief*, *-trapper*; *man-adoring*, *-baiting*, *-catching*, *-compelling*, *-degrading*, *-destroying*, *-devouring*, *-fearing*, *-maining*, *-making*, *-mimicking*, *-pleasing*, *-selling*, *-stealing*, *-supporting* vbl. sb. and ppl. adjs.; *man-idolatory*, *-pleasance*, *-stealth*; *man-worthy* adj. (hence *-worthiness*). (Cf. 22 b.)

1846 *PROMETHEE Prometh. Bond* 33 The bands of 'man-adoring Amazons. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 8 To see this 'man-baiting, all people of all kinds flock'd together. 1876 T. H. HARDY *Esther* (1890) 291 A harassing mistreat of her 'man-compelling power. 1712 *SHAFESBURY Charac.* (1737) II. 373 This mausing-globe, this 'man-container. 1788 *COWPER Negro's Compl.* 46 Our sufferings, since ye brought us To the 'man-degrading mart. 1824 J. SYMONDS *tr. Eschylus' Agam.* 137 Nor turn thy wrath 'gainst Helen, that she was a 'man-destroyer. 1743 *BLAIR Grave* 210 Th' oppressive, sturdy, 'Man-destroying Villains. 1854 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* i. (1875) 14 A mighty 'man-devouring ogre. 1881 *BALFOUR Hist. Holy Eucharist* Gl. Brit. II. 297 Free from 'man-fearing and man-pleasing. 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Come, he seide, after me: and ic wole 300 make 'Manfishers. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. Nor for'd conceit, nor 'man-idolary. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 63 The royal and martial game of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and 'man-maiming. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Rich.* II. cclxviii. In his want pitied, perhaps by Maieitie, who now Was a 'Man-Maker. 1901 G. MEREDITH *Reading of Life*, etc. 7 Maid-preserver, man-maker. a 1600 B. JONSON *Case* is *Altered* v. i. Gold, gold, 'man-making gold. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer* *Scot* 25 Some say that Man-making was no treason. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* v. i. What, Manslaying! when all my thoughts were upon Manmaking. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 30 All the man-making pastimes of Eton boys. a 1500 *Colville Sow* 149 And a 'man mercur, An evil wyffis mirrour. 1712 *SHAFESBURY Charac.* (1737) II. 203 How the dangerous 'man-moulder wou'd proceed; and what wou'd be the event of his tampering. a 1300 *Cursor* *Int.* 17303 (Cott.) 3e 'man morthera's so crus. 1666 *TRAPP Comm. Gal.* i. 20 Dastardliness and 'man-pleasance. 1564 *Brief Exam.* *** b. This is very sore judgement, to condemn all your brethren for 'manpleasers. 1727 *SWIFT State Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 169 A man-pleaser at the expense of all honour, conscience, and truth. 1659 *BAXTER Power Mag.* & *Ch. Past.* i. (1671) 16 No 'man-pleasing, no worldly honour to invite them. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxxvii. 110 This is what you call your Crown; it can shake hands with 'man-selling. 1852 N. T. (Rhem.) i. Tim. i. 10 To 'man-stealers, to liars, to perjured persons. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 272 It was as man-stealers that Europeans made their debut upon this continent. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 The offence called Plagium, that is 'man-stealing. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. Index. Manstealing. 1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 382 Are you not afraid he should accuse you of 'Man-stealth, and summon you before the Areopagus? 1899 R. WHITING & John St. 272 Woman, as the 'man-subduer. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 343 It had a bad look, this 'man-supporting August ice. 1890 *Laws of Alfred* c. 9 § 2 Maniziu witu mannon donne odru; nu sint ealle gelice butan 'manpeofe, cxx scilf. 1853 *DICEY Federal St.* II. 254 This nation... has for two generations been the accomplice of man-thieves. 1815 *ZELUS* III. 167, I hope I shall not be marked out as a 'man-trapper for my friend as well as myself. 18. COLERIDGE (Webster), A better and more 'manworthy orler of things. 1841 *EMERSON Method of Nat. Wks.* 1875 II. 233 How all that is called talents and success in our noisy capitals, becomes buzz and din before this 'man-worthiness.

e. instrumental, as *man-created*, *-devised*, *-enslaved*, *-girdled*, *-made*, *-named*, *-taught* ppl. adjs. 1849 *SAXE Times* 149 Mitres and thrones are 'man-created things. 1547 *Lif. Alb. Cantab.* To Rdr. Fij b. This Church off Englands allowinge no 'mandevised order off regular ministerie. 1871 E. F. LYNN *Ad Fidem* xi. 207

Man-devised religion. a 1873 *LYTTON Pansauis* (1876) 67 In the city one is the god-born, the other the 'man-enslaved. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* v. 419 Almost our maids were better at their homes, Than thus 'man-girdled here. a 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 170 What I meant by Clergy, viz. A 'Man-made and Mercenary Ministry. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxxiii. (1848) 356 'Man-made gods. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Poet* xv. Stars—revealed to man, And 'man-named. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 304 The apostle Paul did not consider himself 'man-taught.

f. parasynthetic, simulative, originative, or predicative, as *man-bodied*, *-born*, *-breasted*, *-grown*, *-high*, *-minded*, *-shaped*, *-turned* adjs.; *man-fashion* adv.

1880 S. LANIER *Sunrise* 19 Sweet burly-bark'd, 'man-bodied Tree. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1852) 301 All theosophic lore Of 'man-born, or angelic mind. 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 214 And strong 'man-breasted things stood from the sea. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 32 See... 'man-fashion. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xvii. 320 Not being a babe or a young child, but being come to yeeres of discretion and a 'mangrowne. 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeley* (1831) I. 168 His owne sonnes now man-growne. 1883 *BLACKW. Mag.* June 800 *Ike* was man-grown and in the Scottish service in France between 1420 and 1430. 1699 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 164 Part of the Battlement being breast high, the other part 'Man-high, to secure Men from the shot of their enemies. 1837 *LOXER, Frithof's Homestead* 4 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1842 *TENNYSON Talking Oak* 51 When his [sc. Hen. VIII's] man-minded offset rose To chase the deer at five. 1855 A. M. VENT *Poems* 125 That love, or none, is fit for one 'Man-shaped like thee. 1871 *DUNCAN in Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 6 The man-shaped, or anthropomorphic apes. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse.* i. 225 In a throne, he plac'd The 'man-tur'd Goddess.

20. Special comb.: *man-ape*, an anthropoid ape; *man-bnno*, an opprobrious name for to-lacco; *man-bound a.*, 'detained in port in consequence of being short of complement' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *man-broker* = *CRIMP sb.* 1, 2 (*ibid.*); *man-car U.S.*, a kind of car used for carrying miners and down the steeply inclined shafts of mines on Lake Superior (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *† man-caso*, *nonce-wd.* for 'body'; *† man-catch v.*, to trap (men); *man-catcher*, (a) one who catches or traps men; (b) an instrument used in New Guinea for catching men (see quot. 1898); *so man-catching vbl. sb.*; *man-crab* (see quot.); *man-dealer*, a slave-dealer; *† man-dream* [*DREAM sb.*], human joy, loudmirth; *man-engine*, a kind of lift for lowering and raising miners in a shaft, consisting essentially of a reciprocating vertical rod with platforms at intervals; *† man-entered a.*, initiated into manhood; *† man-fish Her.* = *MEN-MAN*; *man-fungus*, a fungus of the genus *Geaster*; *an earth-star* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *† man-huckster nonce-wd.* (applied to a 'mistress of the male stew's); *man-keeper local*, the water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*; *† man-leech*, a whore; *† man-litter*, a sedan chair; *man-machine* = *man-engine*; *† man-mender*, a surgeon; *man-mercier*, one who deals in man's wear; *man-merchandise*, slave-dealing; *† man-mill Sc.*, a hand-mill for grinding; *† man-minister*, a chaplain; *man-monkey*, an anthropoid ape; *man-mountain*, the name given to Gulliver by the Lilliputians; hence *allusively*; *man-mountainism*; *man orchis*, (a) also *green man-orchis* or *greenman orchis*, the greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*; (b) *Orchis mascula*; *† man peach*, a variety of peach; *man-rail* (see quot.); *man-root*, the American *Ipomoea leptophylla* (*Cent. Dict.*); *man-rope Naut.*, one of the ropes on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, etc.; *† man-stata*, the age at which a Roman youth assumed the *toga virilis*; *† man-steid a. Sc.*, supplied with men; *man-sty* [after *pigsty*], a dwelling-house or hut unfit for human habitation; *† man-thews*, human customs, manners; *man-trade*, the slave-trade (cf. *man-dealer*); *man-way U.S. Mining*, 'a small passage used by workmen, but not for transportation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *manweed*, fuller's tazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*; *† man-wood a.*, 'man-mad', madly desirous of a man; *† man-worth* (see quot. 1670).

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 44 The myriads of years which have elapsed since the 'man-apes began to stand upright. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 515 Th' Heat and Drought of th' Herb American Being intensive (fitter call'd 'Man-bane). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Proclamation Wks.* ii. 252½ A foule contagious, stinking Manbane weed. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. vii. § 13 He had an handsome 'man-case. 1682 *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conf.* B. Bespatter them, Trepan them, Teague them, Tassef them, and 'Man-catch them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 63 Captain... fell into the Hands of these desperate [Indian] 'Man-catchers. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 170 Another instrument of capture is the 'man-catcher', a flexible rafter fastened at one end in a loop, into which a sharp spike protrudes. As it is slipped over the foe, a sudden jerk is given to it, which causes the latter to impale the base of the skull. 1881 E. HICKERINGILL (*title*) The Horrid Sin of 'Man-catching: a Sermon on Jer. v. 25, 26. 1772 *RUTTY Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 375 *Cancer latipes Rondeletti*, a small shell-fish about the bigness of a wall-nut, which has

something like the delineation of a human face upon it, whence it has been sometimes called the 'Man-Crab. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxxvii. 110 The Transatlantic 'man-dealer. *Demofili* 1264 He [Cain] pa faz gewat, morpre gemearcod 'mandream fleon, westen warode. c 1205 *LAV.* 23945 pa aras he mon-drem [c 1275 mannes drem] hat he wolde dunce a-zen. 1855 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan. In a few mines the 'man-engine, which hoists and lowers the men, has been introduced. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Man-machine* or *Man-engine*, Corn. and Derb. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 103 His Pupill age 'Man-entred thus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 360½ A Mere-man, or a Man-marine, or a 'Man-fish... by others termed a Triton. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* v. v. Be so, and no more, you 'man-luckster. 1824 *MACAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* 392 He was fond of drinking filthy fluids, and his belly gave birth to some asks and 'man-keepers. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Man-keeper*, a name given to the newt... by the inhabitants of Dumfri, and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger. 1687 *SEOLY Bellamira* iv. i. Thou punk, thou cockatrice, thou 'man-leech, that suckst thy marrow and their money. 1640 *BROME Sparagus Garden* ii. ii. A couple of fusty able bodied men... carry me in a 'Man-litter into the great bed at Ware. 1855 J. R. [LITCHFIELD] *Cornwall Mines* 279 Where they descend by the 'man-machines their journey is easy both down and up. a 1641 *SUCKLING Goblins* i. (1648) 15 A 'Man-mender... Has broacht me in so many places, All the Liquor in my body will run out. 1703 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3 Man-menders then had noble pay—Which we call surgeons to this day. 1837 *MISS MIFORD Country Stories* (1850) 99 What business had he in a great shop? a 'man-mercier they call it. 1788 *COWPER Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 16 Feb. It being impossible to alledge an argument on behalf of 'man-merchandise that can deserve a hearing. 1566 *Juv. R. Waver.* (1815) 173 Ane 'mann-miln for naking of powder, with three mortars. 1580 *Ibid.* 302 Ane man myln with all hir gauging gear. 1775 M. DAVIES *Atheu. Brit.* I. 52 Richard Paice, was at first but a 'Mann-minister to Thomas Langton Bishop of Winchester. 1782 *MRS. BURNBY Cecilia* vi. x. Why you won't pretend you did not hear Miss Beverley say you were the truest orang outang, or 'man-monkey, she ever knew? 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. ii. In the Right Coat Pocket of the Great 'Man-Mountain (for so I interpret the *Quibus Flestrim*). a 1861 *MRS. HAWKING Bk. Poets Poems* 1890 V. 204 While Gower may blame 'his fortune' for the dry specimen crumbled off from his 'manmountainism. 1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement Vegetables* II. 543 'Man Orchis. 1868 *Newton's Bot. Dict.*, *Greenman orchis*. See *Aceras anthropophora*. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368½ The popular name of Man Orchis given to *Aceras anthropophora* is certainly well bestowed, as a resemblance to a hanging man in the singular flowers of this plant is very apparent. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* Aug. (1699) 22 Roman Peach, 'Man Peach, Quince Peach [etc.]. 1871 *Kentledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 24 Along each side of the boiler is fixed a hand-rail, called a 'man-rail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* ii. (1760) *Voy-voyelles*, the 'man-roops, or entering-roops of the ship. 1854 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 42 With both hands grasping the ornamental knobs of the man-roops. 1558 *PLAINE Eucled* *Life* Virgil (1573) A ij. When he was thirteene yeere of age, he receaued the garment of 'manstate. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 140 He took on his gowne of man-state. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pit-scottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.I.S.) I. 228 Thrie gret scheipis weil 'man staid, weil wittallit and artairteit. 1799 *SOUTHEY Comm. Pl. Bk.* IV. 518 The most miserable and beastly collection of 'man-sties I ever beheld. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 5½ The unutterable 'man-sties which do duty for labourers' cottages. c 1000 *Juliana* 410 2at he 'mon-beaum minum lifte. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 432 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 he hwile hit is lutei ler him monweas (*later* test monnis jewis). 1760 J. PHILMORE (*title*) Two Dialogues on the 'Man-Trade. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III. 258 note, This lettered barbarian... in the genuine spirit of the man-trade, 'hoped never to see our negroes in America become Christians'. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 108 *Dipsacus fullonum*, 'manweed or fuller's tazel. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch Lycurgus & Numa* (1592) 84 Andromantes; to say, 'manwood [sprung] manhood, corrected in ed. 1612. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1598) 229 Women man-wood, & men effeminate. c 1000 *Laws Hlothwe & Eadric* c. i 2if mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofleschp... se agend bone banan agele, and do þær þrio 'man-wyrp to. 1670-91 *BLOUNT Lav. Dict.*, *Manworth*, the price or value of a Man's Life or Head; every Man, according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according whereunto, satisfaction was, of old, made to his Lord, for the killing him.

21. Combinations with *man's*: *† man's age* = *MAN-AGE*; *† man's blood*, (a) a kind of thistle; (b) the Gr. ἀνδρῶτατον, 'a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice' (Liddell and Scott); *† man's-bond*, a slave, bondsman, in quot. *collect. sing.*; *man's enemy*, the Devil; *† man's kind* = *MANKIND*; *† man's meat*, food for men; also *transf.* in indecent sense; *man's mercer* (see quot.); *† man's motherwort* = *PALMA CHRISTI*; *† man's queller*, an executioner (cf. *MANQUELLER*). 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. To Rdr. The bodie of man in the third part of his age, commonly called 'mans-age [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 98 *Acornia, marg.*, A kind of thistle: some call it 'Mans blood. *Ibid.* 275 Some cal this herbe Androsemon, *marg.* Mans blood. 1611 *FLORIO, Acornia*, a thistle called Mans blood. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Now er þise bot 'mansbond, rascalle of refous. a 1800 *Laird of Waristoun* v. in *Child Ballads* IV. 31½ At her richt hand There stood 'Mans Enemy. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 34909 For he þe time sais command þei þar for 'mans kind wil del. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 264 And what hir liste... Sche dede... That passeth over manne-kinde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 They finding bothe horsmete and 'mannysmete to youre soudeours. 1585 J. Hooker *Hist. Ire.* in *Holmshid* II. 166½ In dooing of his service, he shall take horse-meat, and mansmeat where he list. 1629 *BURTON Babel* no *Bethel* 46, I will not envy him, so long as I feed on that which is sound and mans meate (as we say). 1654 *FALKLAND Marriage Night* ii. 13 But is she, Mans meat? I... can scarcely digest

Man, var. MAUX v., must; var. MAUND v.; an
Indian weight; obs. north. f. MOAN v.
Manaass, obs. form of MENACE v.

† **Ma'nable**, *a. Obs.* [f. **MAN** v. + **-ABLE**.] Of manageable age.

1607 **MIDDLETON** *Fam. Love* iv. iv. Had you not been so manable, here are some would have saved you that labour.
1623 **FLETCHER** & **ROWLEY** *Maid in Mill* u. i. Shee's manable, is she not?

Manablins, variant of **MANAVILINS**.

|| **Manaca** (mæ'nākā). [A Brazilian word, recorded in 1648 by **Maregrave** *Hist. Nat. Brasil*. 69.] A Brazilian plant, *Franciscia uniflora*, the prepared root of which, known as 'vegetable mercury', is used in medicine.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Manace, obs. form of **MENACE** *sb.* and *v.*

Manachanite, obs. var. **MENACANITE** *Mfin*.

Manachy, obs. form of **MANICHEE**.

Manacle (mæ'nāk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 manykil, manykle, 4-5 manycle, 4-7 manicle, 5 manakelle, 6 manakle, manickle, *Sc.* mannikill, 7 manucle, 4- manacle. [ME. *manicle*, *a. OF.* *manicle* handeniff (also, as in mod.F., gauntlet, handguard), ad.L. *manicula* little hand (also, handle of a plough, in med.L. gauntlet), dim. of *manus* hand. The late forms have the ending assimilated to that of words like *spectacle*, *oracle*, *miracle*.]

1. A fetter for the hand; usually *pl.*

a. 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Platier* cxlix. 3 For to bynde... the nobils of baim in manykils of yryn. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 176 While domus men were dempt his hand to clare Marred in Manicles hat made wer newe. 1513 **DOUGLAS** *Eneis* ii. lii. 157 And, first of all, the mannikills and hard handis Chargit he lows of this ilk manuis handis. 1590 **WYATT** *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Our handes fastned with a payre of manacles. 1607 **SHAKS.** *Cor.* i. ix. 57 We'll put you (Like one that meanes his proper harme) in Manacles, Then reason safely with you. 1734 *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) i. 362 Twenty thousand pair of manacles were found. 1838 **LITTLETON** *Letia* ii. vii. 409 soldiers... bearing with them one whose manacles proclaimed him a prisoner. 1897 *A. Balfour By Stroke of Sword* xii. 43/2 The men... fastened my wrists together with manacles.

|| *b. pl.* in wider sense: Fetters, shackles.

1838 **PRESCOTT** *Ferd. & Is.* i. xi. (1842) l. 459 Their limbs loaded with heavy manacles.

c. *fig.* Chiefly *pl.*, bonds, restraints.

1587 **GOLDING** *De Moray* xvii. 271 That [the body] which was given it [the soul] for an instrument, is become Manicles and Stocks. 1603 **SHAKS.** *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 93 The Manacles Of all-building-Law. 1611 *Cymb.* i. l. 122 For my sake weare this [i.e. a bracelet]. It is a Manacle of Loue. 1654 **WHITLOCK** *Zootomia* 27 No Poet durst have fetcht his Fancy so far, as to call Prayer the Manicles of the Almighty, had not God himselfe... confessed it. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 94 The Widow... is always ready to hold out her hand for new manacles. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 3 They continued to elect a Prince, but with such manacles and restrictions, that they left him scarce any thing but the Title. 1852 *M. Arnold Morality*, I [Nature] knew not yet the gauge of time, Nor wore the manacles of space.

† 2. *transf.* A tether or shackle for a horse. *Obs.*

1566-68 **WYTHALS** *Dict.* 38 b/2 The manakle for a horse nose, *postum.* 1607 **TORSELL** *Four-f. Beasts* 304 Bind with a manicle his [the horse's] fore-legge to the hinder-leg on the contrary side. *Ibid.* 321 There is a kind of Manicle for the pasterns of Horses.

Manacle (mæ'nāk'l), *v.* Also 4 manikle, 5 manycle, 6 manakyll, mannaucle, 6-7 manicle, 7 manakell, manackle, 8 *Sc.* manacle. [f. *prec.* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fetter or confine (the hands); to fetter with handcuffs.

a. 1306 *Song Exec. Sir S. Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 V-fetted were ys legges under his horse wombe; Bothe with yrn ant with stel manikled were ys honde. 14... *Voc.* in *W.-Wülcker* 594/39 *Manicula*, to manycle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 227 To Manacle, *manicare*. 1530 **PALSGR.** 632/2, I manakyll a suspete person to make hym to confesse thynges... And he will not confesse it manakyll hym, for undouted he is gylty. 1534 **BURNES** *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Bb viij b, Anone thou manacleste oure handes. 1622 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Thief Wks.* (1630) ii. 124/2 Thieves are manacled when they are found. 1630 **WADSWORTH** *Pilgr.* 41 Their masters manicing their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection. 1791 *Cowper* *Iliad* xxi. 38 Manaceling their hands Behind them fast with their own tunic-strings. 1818 **SCOTT** *Red. Mtd.* iii. 10, Porteous... ordered him to be manacled. 1878 *Macque Poets* 27 Roman hands Can never manacle alive The daughter of the Ptolemies.

b. *loosely.* To fetter; to fasten, secure.

1582 **STANVHURST** *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 27 The gates of warfare wyl then be manacled hardly With stele bunch chayne knob. 1593 **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 149 We'll bate thy Bears to death, And manacle the Bearard in their Chaines. 1610 *Temp.* i. ii. 461 He manacle thy necke and feete together.

2. *fig.* (Very common in the 17th c.)

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* Pref. A iv b, I... being surprised, and as it were manikled with an inieutable let. 1610 **DONNE** *Pseudo-martyr* 322 It seems that the Pope... when he would fetter and manacle them [i.e. Princes] in perplexities... is content to send his Breues. 1625 **CARPENTER** *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. (1635) 106 What should hinder the Red Sea to overflow all Egypt... vnlesse it were manikled with the Creantours power? 1649 **LOVELACE** *Poems* (1864) 99 Griefe too can manakell the minde. 1650 **MILTON** *Free Commu.* Wks. 185 v. 440 A number of new Injunctions to manacle the native Liberty of Mankind. 1721 **RANSAY** *Scribbles Lashed* 88 An angle Or foot is seen, might monarchs manacle. 1878 **BRIGGS** *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 307 Men who seem to be manacled by the triumph of 1832.

Hence **Manacled** *pp. l.*, **Ma'naceling** *vbl. sb.*

1563-87 **FOXE** *A. & M.* (1596) 936/2 He remained so long maniced that his haire was folded together. 1586 *A. DAY*

Eng. Secretary i. (1625) 138 His manacled and benumbed olde joynts. 1590 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 31 The infinite goodnesse of God... is a manicle, or restraining his Omnipotence. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* 535 At the corner are figures of manacled Indians. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 A packed Assembly, reported by a manacled press.

Manacy, obs. form of **MANATEE**.

Manage (mæ'nédʒ), *sb.* Forms: a. 6-7 manage, 7 man(n)adge, 6- manago. Also (in senses 1-3) **MANÈGE**. *β.* 7 mennage, 6- menage, (9 *erron.* ménage). [ad. It. *maneggio* (perh. through the *F. manage*, now -*ège*; but Fr. lexicographers have not found the word earlier than in *Cotgr.* 1611), *vbl. sb.* *f. maneggiare*: see **MANAGE** *v.* The earliest Eng. examples show assimilation of the ending to the frequent suffix -AGE; but in senses 1-3 the Fr. spelling was introduced in the 17th c., and is now usual: see **MANÈGE**. The *β* forms prob. arose from a confusion, on the part of Eng. writers, of this word with *F. ménage* act of leading, *f. mener* to lead; there is also some evidence of confusion with *F. ménage* household: see **MÉNAGE**.]

1. The training, handling, and directing of a horse in its paces; a training to good paces. *The manage*: the art of training and managing horses. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Now usually **MANÈGE**.)

a. 1586 **SIDNEY** *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. 'I on my horse', He... now hath made me to his hand so right, That in the Manage my selfe takes delight. 1596 **SHAKS.** 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 52 Speake tearmes of manage to thy bounding Steed. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 1. The hot horse... Forgets schoole doeing, being therein traind And of kind mannage. 1667 **DUCHESS** *Newcastle* *Life* *Dr. of N.* (1886) i. 99 His chief pastime and divertissement consisted in the manage of the two afore-mentioned horses. 1715-20 **POPE** *Iliad* xv. 823 A horseman. (Skill'd in the manage of the bounding Steed). 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 28 May. It is the manage, the education of the animal, that gives him half his value. 1876 **DOWDEN** *Poems* 67, I know the careless grace My Perseus wears in manage of the steed.

b. 1580-72 *H. BROOKE* *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 137 [He] rode out with him, and taught him the manage. 1833 *J. HOLLAND* *Manuf. Metal* II. 313 What in the language of the manage is called the line of the banquet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1596 **DRAYTON** *Legends* iii. 507 And put Me forth upon my full Carreer, On places slipperie, and my Manage ill. 1608 **SHAKS.** *Per.* iv. vi. 69 My Lord, shees uot pae'ste yet, you must take some paines to worke her to your manage. 1691 *J. WILSON* *Belphégor* i. iii. Do but bring him to the right manage at first; humour him in every thing... and the rest follows. 1739 **WARBURTON** *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man in Hist. Wks. Learned* i. 92 Till the Horse and the Ox come to know why they undergo such different Manage and Fortunes in the Hand of Man. 1755 **YOUNG** *Centaure* v. 227 Beasts of so gross a class as they [certain persons mentioned] choose to rank with, scarce deserve to be brought to the Manage.

b. 1590 **SPENSER** *F. Q.* iii. xii. 22 The winged god him selfe Came riding on a Lion ravenous, Taught to obey the manage of that Elfe. 1742 **YOUNG** *M. Yh.* ii. 491 Rude thought runs wild in contemplation's field; Converse, the manage, breaks it to the bit Of due restraint. 1902 *F. E. SCHELLING* *Eng. Chron. Play* 240 The great horse of the Spenserian allegory had a pace beyond his [i.e. Dekker's] manage.

2. The action and paces to which a horse is trained in the riding-school; any of the separate movements or evolutions characteristic of a horse so trained; *spec.* a short gallop at full speed. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. 1577-87 **HOLINSHEAD** *Chron.* III. 1033/2 They were better practised to fetch in booties, than to make their manage or carere. 1589 *Pasquills Counterc.* A iij. It should seeme by the manages my beast made, that he knew his Maister had a special peece of service in hande. 1589 *Pasquills Ret.* C i j b, Howe souldier-like hee made an ende of his manage with a double rest. 1600 **SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. 1. 13 His horses... are taught their manage. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Air*,... in horsemanship, a doing, or stirring manage, or manage raised above ground. *a. deny air*, a certain curvet, or manage, wherein the halfe of a horse is in the aire, the other on the ground. *Ibid.*, *Passade*,... the manage for combat, or souldiers manage. 1614 **MARKHAM** *Cheaf Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 26 Manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turns, and manage with double turns. 1659 **DR. NEWCASTLE *Let. in Life* (1886) 361 One of my horses of manage which will be the quietest... he or any man can have. 1770 **BARETT** *Journ. fr. Lond. to Genoa* (ed. 3) l. 175 By Bellém there is a noble structure... where the King's horses are educated for the manage. 1805 **WORDSW.** *Prelude* x. 78 The horse is taught his manage.****

b. 1617 **BR.** *Hall Quo Vadis?* § 13 The horse is a noble creature... There is a double kind of manage... one for service, the other for pleasure. 1645 **EVELYN** *Diary* 3 Feb. One of his sons riding the manage with that address... as I had never seen any thing approach it. 1770 **LANGHORNE** *Philarch* (1879) II. 640/1 She trained her youth as the colt is trained to the manage.

3. An enclosed space for the training of saddle-horses and for the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

a. 1655 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 102/1 How many courses will the manage hold? 1654 **EVELYN** *Diary* 18 Dec. To see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a manage. 1765 **NGENT** *Gr. Tour Germany* II. 132 The bishop has built a manage or riding house. 1811 *Edw. Earl Clarendon's Reliq. & Policy* Advt., Henry Viscount Cornbury... by a codicil to his will, dated Aug. 10. 1751. left divers MSS. of his great grandfather Edward Earl of Clarendon... with a direction that the money to arise from the... publication... should be employed 'as a

beginning of a Fund for supporting a Manage or Academy for riding... in Oxford.

attrib. 1848 **KINGSLEY** *Saint's Trag.* i. i. 192 They are waiting For you in the manage-school, to give your judgment On that new Norman mare.

b. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 7 He diligently applied himself to the best Exercises, as frequenting the Academies, Fencing, the Menage, &c.

4. The skilful handling of (a weapon, etc.).

a. c. 1611 **CHAPMAN** *Iliad* ii. 460 For the manage of his lance he generally praise did winne. 1633 **FORD** *Broken H.* iv. iii. The sonne of Venus hath hequeath'd his quiver To Ithoche his manage. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2276/5 The Satisfaction of seeing what... Address he had in the manage of his Horse and Arms. 1720 **MRS. MANLEY** *Power of Love* vi. (1741) 332 To learn his Exercises... and the Manage of the Sword. b. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 145 Each striving to go beyond the other... in the dextrous... manage of his Weapon.

† 5. The action or manner of managing; management; conduct (of affairs); administration, direction, control. *Obs.*

a. 1581 **SAVILLE** *Tacitus' Hist.* iv. v. (1612) 143 Mutianus... drew the whole manage of affaires into his owne handes. 1592 *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* iii. l. 119 Wilt thou be our Lieutenant there, And further vs in manage of these wars? 1596 **SHAKS.** *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 25 Lorenzo I commit into your hands, The husbandry and manage of my house. 1612 **BACON** *Ess.* *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Young men in the conduct and manage of Actions, embrace more then they can hold. 1617 **HALES** *Serm.* 17 The greatnesse of the businesse, the manage of which they undertake. 1642 *Gold. Rem.*, *Tract on Schism* (1673) 1 Howsoever, in the common manage, Herebie and Schisme are but ridiculous terms. 1665 **MANLEY** *Gratius Low C. Warres* 667 That they might... consult of the further manage of the War. 1683 **KENNETT** *Tr. Erasm.* on *Folly* (1709) 104 St. Peter liad the keys given to him, and that by our Saviour himself, who had never entrusted him, except he had known him capable of their manage and custody. 1697 **COLLIER** *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 48 The Manage of his Employment is not prescribed by the Rector. 1756 **TOLDEBURY** *Hist. 2 Orphanus* i. 95 His opinion was not more against her humour, than his manage of it was to her mind.

b. 1665 **WALTON** *Life Hooker* 39 (Q. Elizabeth) having experienced his wisdom... in the manage of her affairs... she made him archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibid.* 83 Revenge is so pleasing, that man is hardly persuaded to submit the manage of it to the... wisdom of his Creator. 1673 **DRYDEN** *Mary & a Made* i. 1, For the manage of a Family, I know it better than any Lady in Sicily. a. 1683 **OLDHAM** *Poet.* *Wks.* (1686) 103 Fools... Who... justly forfeit all that praise... Which we be our wise men's from a sin can raise. 1710 *J. PALMER* *Prov.* 7 Among all the errors... in our manage, nothing is more dangerous than entring into honds.

† 6. Power of management. *Obs.*

1639 *N. N. tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* i. 40 The spirits which are without manage, in their enterprises, are also without courage in their afflictions.

† 7. An administrative duty or office. *Obs.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 21 [He] gave him employment in Congregations and other manages more frequently than was usual.

† 8. Bearing, demeanour, conduct. *Obs.*

1593 *G. HARVEY* *New Let.* B 4 b, His talke was sweet, his Order fine; his whole manage braue.

† 9. Treatment of persons or of material. *Obs.*

1608 **CHAPMAN** *Byrons Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 283 There is one sort of manage for the Great, Another for inferiour. 1666 **BACON** *Sylva* § 327 Quick-silver will not endure the Manage of the Fire.

† 10. A design. *Obs.*

1681 **GLANVILLE** *Sadducismus* i. 30 The policy and menages of the Instruments of darkness. *Ibid.* 82 Our ignorance of the reasons and menages of Providence.

† **Man-age**. *Obs.* [f. **MAN** *sb.* + **AGE** *sb.*] The age at which one becomes a man; one's majority.

1611 *W. SCLATER* *Key* (1629) 172 Of youth they say, it must have his swinge: when manage comes, marriage will bring staidnesse. a. 1653 **GOUCE** *Comm. Heb.* i. 10 In his Infancy... In his Manage... After his Resurrection... In the time of his Ascension. 1674 *J. BRIAN* *Harv. Home* ii. 7 In Childhood, Youth, and Man-age.

Manage (mæ'nédʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 6 manage, mannadge, 6-7 mannage, 6- manage. *β.* 6-8 menage. [Recorded earlier than the cognate **MANAGE** *sb.*, and prob. directly ad. It. *maneggiare* to handle, esp. to manage or train (horses) = *Sp.* *manejar*, *F.* *manier*: -vulgar L. type **manidiare*, f. L. *man-us* (It., *Sp.* *mano*, *F.* *main*) hand.]

Although the etymological form *manage* appears in our earliest example, the ending was, as in the *sb.*, already in the 16th c. assimilated to the common suffix -AGE. The form *manage* in early examples is taken from the *sb.*; but in the late 17th and early 18th c. it was chiefly used where the sense closely approaches that of the *F. menager* to care carefully, to husband, spare, *f. ménage* household. This Fr. vb. certainly influenced the sense-development of the Eng. word; indeed, in the writings of Dryden and his contemporaries, there are frequent instances of *manage* (as well as of *menage*) which can only be regarded as conscious gallicisms.]

1. *trans.* To handle, train, or direct (a horse) in his paces; to put through the exercises of the manage. Now merged in the wider senses 2 and 7.

a. 1561 *T. HOBY* *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) D vb. It is the peculiar roughness of vs Italians... to manage with reason, especially rough horses. 1586 *B. Young* *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 226 Behold how... Lorde Frederike... rid on his horse... sometimes with curvettes... did so manage him, that it was... meruailous... spectacle to the beholders. 1632 *J. HAYWARD* *tr. Biondi's Erromena* 6 Having a while gently managed him [the horse] without finding him any way disobedient. 1645 *G. DANIEL* *Poems* Wks II. 25 How shall we Spend the Day? Manage the Justice Steed? Or see the Enger Hounds pursue the pray? 1754 **BRENNER *tr. Bourgelat's Hist. Horses* (1771) l. 166 They [the horses] all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed as we call it.**

receptivity and the manageableness of the child are at their maximum within the first fifteen minutes of school hours.

Manageably (mænédzəbəl), *adv.* [f. **MANAGEABLE** + **LY** 2.] In a manageable manner.

1830 **HERSCHEL** *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 63 In the expansive force of gases, liberated slowly and manageably from chemical mixtures, we have a host of... powerful energies. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 199 The amount of really effective power which they can manageably yield at need.

Managed (mænédzəd), *pp. a.* Also 7 **man-nag-ed**, **menag-ed**, **g** (in sense 1) **maneged**. [f. **MANAGE** 7. + **ED** 1.]

1. Trained to the manège, *arch.*

1501 **GRENE** *Maidens Dreame* xxi, Men might his stable full of coursers see, Trotters whose manage'd looks would som afright. 1644 **EVELYN** *Diary* 27 Feb., The Tennis Court, and Cavalier for the menag'd horses, are also observable. 1687 **STEDLEY** *Belamira* v. Wks. 1722 II. 163 He... rides three manag'd Horses every Morning. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6087/4 A bright dun manag'd Stone Horse... has been standing at John Hambrow's. 1773 **JOHNSON** in *Rowell* 24 Sept., A Frenchman goes out upon a managed horse, and capers in the field. 1816 **SCOTT** *Old Mort.* xvi, Making his managed horse keep time by bounds and curvets to the tune which he whistled. 1835 **BRECKENRIDGE** *Recoll.* 148 Bristling a managed horse.

2. Controlled, conducted, administered. Chiefly with *adv.*, as *well*, *ill-manag-ed*.

1612 **COTCH.** *Amesneg'd*, Managed, gouerned, ordered, settled, as a household.

† 3. Falsified, 'cooked', *Obs.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 279 The mysterious and confused kind of evidence given by this paymaster and the production of those managed papers.

4. Of demeanour, expressions, etc.: Nicely restrained, measured. *Now rare.*

In Burke's use = *F. ménagé*.

1770 **BURKE** *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 Throughout it was a satire, though in terms managed and decent enough, on the politics of the former reign. 1771 — *Corr.* (1842) I. 291 A behaviour, rather too reserved and managed for the purposes of opposition. 1839 **CRAIG** *T. of Hall* x, Well I can call to mind the managed air... That in a dubious balance held the mind. 1898 *Academy* 8 Oct. 231 A man of tireless energy, of managed affections.

Managee (mænédzɪ), *noun-verb*. [f. **MANAGE** 2. + **EE**.] The person who is managed.

1847 **HELPS** *Friends* in C. Ser. 1. I. vii, When the manager and the managee are both of the same mind.

Management (mænédzmənt), *n.* Also 7 **man-agement**, **menagement**. [f. **MANAGE** 2. + **MENT**; in the 17-18th c. the development of meaning was influenced by association with the *F. ménagement*, *f. ménager* (see the etymological note to **MANAGE** 2.).]

1. The action or manner of managing, in senses of the *verb*; the application of skill or care in the manipulation, use, treatment, or control (of things or persons), or in the conduct (of an enterprise, operation, etc.). † In early use sometimes in *plural*.

1598 **FLORIO**, *Maneggio*,... management, business, handling, negotiation. 1601 **R.** *JOHNSON* *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 256 Those... expenses which are daily laide out... for the managements of so many warres. 1603 **HOLLAND** *Plurality's Mor.* 230 In contracts and management of State affairs. 1657 **R.** *LIGON* *Barbadoes* (1673) 23, I had time enough to improve my self in the knowledge of the management of a Plantation of this bulk. 1673 **O.** *WALKER* *Educ.* (1677) 65 Over looked, not strictly watched unless there is reason to suspect some ill management. 1678 **MOXON** *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Top-man observing to guide the Saw exactly in the line;... and the Pit-man drawing it... down; but not so low that the upper and lower Handles of the Saw sink below both their managements. 1736 **BUTLER** *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 52 Tranquillity, satisfaction, ... being the natural consequences of prudent management of ourselves, and our affairs. 1795 **HOKSLEY** *Serm.* I. xi. (1812) 239 The holy angels are employed upon extraordinary occasions in the affairs of men, and the management of this sublunary world. 1828 **MACAULAY** *Dryden* in *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 26 In the management of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled. 1832 **H.** *MARTINEAU* *Life in Wills* v. 66, I do not see why these skins should not make us caps and waistcoats, under Fulton's good management. 1834 **J.** *BUSBY* *Vineyards France & Sp.* 133 The same care has been extended to the making and subsequent management of their wine. 1855 **D. G.** *MITCHELL* *Wet Days* 16 (Cent.) Management of the household, management of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general.

b. spec. The working or cultivation (of land); hence *dial.* the process of manuring; *concr.* manure. (See *E. D. D.* s.v. *Management*, *Manishment*.)

† *c.* An instance of managing; an administrative *act*. *Obs.*

1609 **TOURNOUR** *Funerall Poeme* Sir F. Vere 34 His ways... and intents in private and in publique managements. 1615 **BRATHWAITE** *Siraphado* (1878) 137 Thou Saint of Albion, Who had thy auncient consecration From thy religious managements, as farre Dispersed, as Turke or Christian planted are. a 1618 **SYLVESTER** *Maidens Blush* 658 His faithful diligence And mature Wisdom in all managements. 1671 **EVELYN** *Diary* 14 Nov., Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, having been complain'd of for many indiscreet managements, it was resolv'd... to advise his Majesty to remove him. 1676 **GLANVILLE** *Ess.* iv. 34 By inquiry into God's Works, we discover continually, how little we can comprehend of his Ways and Managements.

† *d.* Manner of proceeding. *Obs.*

1649 **B.** *Hall Cases* *Consc.* (1650) 35 When some covetous extortioner... buys up the whole lading of the ship, that he may... sell... at pleasure... The true judgment of which action, & the degrees of the malignity of it, must be feitch... from the management of the buyer. a 1735 **BURNET** *Own*

Time (1724) I. 217 By this management of his the thing grew publick.

2. The use of contrivance, prudence, or ingenuity for effecting some purpose; often in unfavourable sense, implying deceit or trickery.

1666 **DRYDEN** *Ann. Mirab.* Acc. of Poem § 4, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation. 1711 in *Picton* *Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 4 Attempts have been... made... to vacate and set aside the present charter by the management of Mr. Henry Richmond. 1798 **WASHINGTON** *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 63 If there has been any management in the business, it has been concealed from me. 1842 *Ilkrow Bible* in *Spain* xlviii. (Pel. Libr.) 330 through the management of Antonio, however, I procured one of the two chests. 1881 **JOWETT** *Thyned*, I. 118 We rely not upon management or trickery, but upon our own hearts and hands. 1888 **BRUCE** *Amer.* *Commw.* II. xl. 200 Talent for intrigue or 'management' usually counts for more than debating power.

† *b.* A contrivance, device; in bad sense, a piece of trickery. *Obs.*

1796 **NEVE** *Builder's Dict.* Pref. 8 The little Artifices, and little Managements, by which some Men in the Bookselling Trade... have... discredited their Business. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 By this management we never wanted turtle for the... four months... we continued at sea.

† 3. A negotiation. *To be in a management*: to be engaged in negotiations *with*. *Obs.*

1705 **ADDISON** *Italy* 456 They say too that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great Managements with several Ecclesiastics before he turn'd Hermit. a 1715 **BURNET** *Own Time* (1724) I. 346 Yet, while he made a base complying speech in favour of the Court, and of the war, he was in a secret management with another party.

4. Power of managing; administrative skill; also, † tact, ingenuity.

a 1715 **BURNET** *Own Time* (1724) I. 189 He was a very prudent man, and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy-man so universally esteemed. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 53 The argument was conducted with great management and address. 1809 **MALKIN** *Gil Blas* III. iii. ¶ 4 If you have management enough to worm yourself into his confidence.

† 5. Indulgence or consideration shown towards a person; politic moderation in the conduct of a case; an instance of this. [= *F. ménagement*.] *Obs.*

1727 **OLDMIXON** *Clarendon & Whitlock comp.* 325-6 Decency seem'd to require a little more Management, considering he [Clarendon] was Cromwell's profess'd Enemy. a 1743 **L.** *HERVEY* *Memo.* (1848) II. 257 He feared... lest the King and Queen, who hated their son... might construe it to be a management for their son in Sir Robert Walpole, and never forgive it him. *Ibid.* 291 Sir Robert... thought their suspicions of his having had any management or tenderness towards their son were most unjust. 1765 **H.** *WALPOLE* *Otranto* iii. The herald, who with so little management had questioned the title of Manfred. 1771 **DURKE** *Lett.* to C. Townshend (1844) I. 268 When I have any thing to object to persons in power, I use no sort of management towards them. 1773 *Ibid.* 432, I suppose this design of Lord Temple's is one cause of his management in opposition, in order to conciliate the Tories. 1790 *Ibid.* III. 135 You certainly do not always convey to me your opinions with the greatest tenderness and management. 1818 **JAS.** *MILL* *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 120 Suraja Dowla... was too ignorant and headstrong to use management with his dislikes.

6. *collect.* A governing body, e.g. a committee, board of directors, board of control, board of governors, of any institution or business.

1739 **CIBBER** *Apol.* x. 273 Drury-Lane, under a particular Management. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 272 Wherever they entered into engagements, the managements speak in high terms of their honourable conduct. 1864 *Morn. Star* 26 May 4 These 'authorised offices' do not profess to be 'authorised' by the management. 1902 **ELIZ.** *L. *BANKS* *Newspaper Girl* 201 There are many necessary outlays which the management of the paper would not pay.*

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *management committee*, *expenses*, *share*.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 10/1 A member of the *Management Committee of the National Liberal Club. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 4/3 The leaders of the men say this is due to heavy 'management' expenses. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/3 The existing 20... one pound 'management' shares would be divided into a thousand 4s. management shares.

Hence **Managerial** *a.*, pertaining to the management.

1885 *19th Cent.* June 1061 Each manager reduces management expenses so far as lies in his power.

Manager (mænédzɪ). Also 7 **menager**. [f. **MANAGE** 2. + **ER** 1.]

1. One who manages (something specified); † the wielder (of a weapon), † the person who wages (a war); the conductor (of an affair). *Now rare* in general sense; see 2, 3.

1588 **SHAKS.** *L. L. L.* I. ii. 188 Adue Valour, rusto Rapier, bee still Drum, for your manager is in loue. 1590 — *Mids.* N. v. l. 35 Where is our usual manager of mirth? What Revels are in hand? 1598 **FLORIO**, *Maneggiatore*, a manager, a handler. 1612 **B.** *HALL* *Imprese* of God II. Wks. (1625) 452 Warre... hath... two directors—Justice and Charity: Justice, that requires both authority in the manager, and innocence in managing. 1711 **HICKES** *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 16 The priest is the common manager... of sacred affairs between God and the people.

2. Chiefly with qualifying *adj.*: One skilled in managing affairs, money, etc.

1670 **COTTON** *Espernon* I. ii. 60 Her Estate therefore requir'd both a discreet manager to husband it, and a man well furnish'd with money, to disengage it. 1684 **D.** *YOUNG* in *Ellis* *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 370, I must recommend to you both to be good managers, and to be sure to live within what you have. 1710 **STEELE** *Taller*

No. 248 ¶ 6 A Man of Business in good Company, who gives an Account of his Abilities... it hardly more insupportable than her they call a Notable Woman, and a Manager. 1728 **YOUNG** *Love Fame* vi. 181 Julia's a manager; she's born for rule; And knows her wisest husband is a tool. 1738 **POPE** *Epit. Med.* 1. 21 An artful Manager, that crept between His Friend and Shame, and was a kind of Screen. 1806 **A.** *HUNTER* *Culina* (ed. 2) 271 She is not what is called a good manager. 1871 **C.** *GIBSON* *Lack of Gold* ii, Everybody owned that she was a capital manager. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 30 Apr. 4/6 The government Whips... seem incapable of contending with the astute managers on the other side.

3. One whose office it is to manage a business establishment or a public institution.

Chiefly in certain specific applications: One who conducts a theatre or other place of amusement; one employed to take charge of the working of a bank, factory, mine, or other mercantile or industrial establishment; or of some particular department of such an establishment; one who has charge of the financial arrangements and the mechanical production of a newspaper, as distinguished from the matters which come within the province of the editor; a person, or one of a body of persons, responsible for the general working of a public institution (in recent English use chiefly of an elementary school).

1705 **ADDISON** *Italy* 443 The Manager opens his Sluce every Night, and distributes the Water into what Quarters of the Town he pleases. 1741 **RICHARDSON** *Pamela* II. 341, I think, continued he, that little Kentish Purchase wants a Manager. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 38 Some who of old could 'Tastes and Fashions guide, Controul the Manager and awe the Play'r. 1779 **SHERIDAN** *Critic* I. i, Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera House, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 173 Your physician has thought it his duty to propose to the [workhouse] managers, the vaccination of the whole number. 1840 **CARLYLE** *Heroes* iii. (1858) 269 This is our poor Warwickshire Peasant, who lose to be Manager of a Playhouse. 1863 **FAWCETT** *Pol. Econ.* v. vi. 77 In a joint-stock company, all depends upon the manager or agent. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 3 The term 'managers' includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school. 1885 **MABEL** *Collins* *Prattiest Woman* viii, Then we can see the author, the manager.

4. One of several members of either house of parliament appointed for the performance of some specified duty connected with the functions of the two houses; *esp.* the arranging a conference between the two houses, and the presenting of articles of impeachment.

1666-7 **MARVELL** *Corr.* Wks. 1825-5 II. 209 We went up to the Lords to manage the impeachment against Lord Mordaunt. Our managers observed that he sat in the House. 1710 [St. LEGER] *Managers Pro & Con* (ed. 3) 4 To Him and to Me, He and the Council seem'd to be the Managers for the Pretender; and the Commons Managers seem'd only to be of Council for the Queen and the Nation. 1791 **BURKE** *Appl. Whigs* Wks. VI. 157 Mr. Walpole (afterwards Sir Robert) was one of the managers on this occasion. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 4 At the conference the managers for the Lords... communicated to those for the Commons the Address just agreed to. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/2 The conference [between Lords and Commons] is conducted by 'Managers' for both houses. *Ibid.* 279/1 The managers should confine themselves to charges contained in the articles of impeachment. 1841 **MACAULAY** *Ess.*, *Warren Hastings* (The Trial), The House decided that Francis should not be a manager... The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress... Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed. 1855 — *Hist. King* xviii. IV. 124 Rochester, in the Painted Chamber, delivered to the managers of the Lower House a copy of the Treaty of Limerick. 1863 **H.** *Cox* *Instit.* I. ix. 152 The number of members of the Commons named managers of a conference is double that of the Lords. *Ibid.* II. vi. 471 For the prosecution of the trial managers are appointed by the House of Commons.

5. *Law.* A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to control, carry on and account for any business which may have fallen into the hands of the court for the benefit of creditors or others: usually *receiver and manager*.

1793 **F.** *VESSEY* *Jr. Chancery* Ref. I. 139 Motion for an order, that the manager of an estate in one of the West India islands should give security faithfully to manage the estate [etc.]. 1821 *Jacob & Walker's Chancery* Ref. I. 299 Praying... that in the meantime a receiver and manager might be appointed. 1827 **F.** *VESSEY* *Jr. Chancery* Ref. (ed. 2) XIX. 146 A Motion was made... for a reference to the Master to appoint a Manager and Receiver. 1880 *Law Rep.* 14 Ch. Div. 645 This was a petition... praying for the appointment by the Court of a manager of the undertaking of the Manchester and Milford Railway. 1880 *Ibid.* 655 When you come to give proper weight to... the ordinary course of the Court of Chancery in appointing a receiver as distinguished from a manager.

Manageress (mænédzɪrɪs), [f. *prec.* + **-ESS**.]

A woman manager, e.g. of a theatre or hotel.

1797 **MRS.** **A. M. BENNETT** *Eggar Girl* (1813) I. 20 The lady manageress's benefit had been stuck up at every door in the parish. 1819 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 23 Aug. (1804) II. 52 A play of Joanna Bailly's which she has sent to Mrs. Siddons (our manageress). 1885 *Miss BRABOON* *Wyllard's Weird* III. 8 Middle. Duprez... was known and welcomed with friendliest greeting by manageress and head waiter. 1902 **ELIZ.** *L. *BANKS* *Newspaper Girl* 105, I had given a false name and false address to the manageress of the laundry.*

Managerial (mænédzɪəriəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + **-IAL**.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager, esp. the manager of a theatre.

1769 **A.** *CAMPBELL* *Lexiph.* 145 The latter were to be set off with all our imitable Garrick's managerial art... and judicious cast of parts. 1807 in *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* xli. 370 They hail a scheme which promises them relief from managerial neglect and popular damnation. 1854 **DICKENS**

Queensl. viii. 101 Odds and ends... are described in the Colony by the one useful old naval word 'manavins', a term which embraces every small thing.

Manayr (e, obs. form of MANOR.

Manbote (mæn'bōt). Obs. exc. Hist. [OE. *mannbōt*, f. *mann* MAN sb. + *bōt* BOOT sb.] A fine paid to an overlord for the loss of a man.

A 1000 *Laus of the c. 70* Et twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan to monbote xxx. sciff, æt vi. hyndum lxxx. sciff, æt twyhyndum xxx. *Ibid.* c. 76 Sie so mægbot and so manbōt gelic. a 1201 *Hoveden Chronicle* (Rolls) II. 224 Manbōt; in Denelaga, et de villano et de Scotman, duodecim boras; de liberis autem hominibus tres marcas. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Intro. 35 A number of the more important members of the class had evidently been enrolled in the ranks of the feudal nobility and their manbote was 'reckoned in gold'.

Mane, variant of MANK Obs.

|| **Mancando** (man'kando). Mus. [It. = lacking, failing.] A direction indicating a decrescendo, or lessening of tone, in an already soft passage (*Grove Dict. Mus.* 1880). 1811 in *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **Mancation**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *mancationem*, n. of action f. *mancare* to mutilate, f. *mancus* one-handed, maimed.] Maiming, mutilation.

1727 *EARBERY* in *Burnell's St. Dead* 86 This brings me to the next dispute, how far Mancation destroys this Identity; for as a River, by being divided into many Streams, may lose its Name. So would Man, if he could be supposed split into Halves.

Mance, **Manch**, obs. ff. MANSE, MUNCH.

Manche¹, **maunche** (manf). Forms: 5 pl. mangys (*Her.*), 7 manche, 6-7 maunch, 8-9 maunche, 4, 6-9 manche. [a. F. *manche*, fcm. = Pr. *manga*, *mancha*, Sp. *manga*:-L. *manica*, f. *man-us* hand.]

1. A sleeve. Obs. exc. as applied by antiquaries to the form of sleeve imitated in the heraldic 'manche': see 2.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 90 Et per manus eiusdem a brawderere pro j manche, pro frenges et laces pro vsu domini, viij marc. pr. 1602 *SGRAG Hon. Mtl. & Civ.* II. xl. 71/2 He shalbe apparelled in a blew gowne, with the Manches open in the manner of a Priest. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 256 A Maunch or Sleeve of the newest Fashion, being now in use of the great Gallants of our times... It... may fitly... be termed the Hounds Ear Maunch.

attrib. 1877 *Eucyl. Brit.* VI. 465/2 Tunics... with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the 'maunche' sleeves.

2. *Her.* A sleeve used as a charge, esp. the hanging sleeve of the 14th c.

[c. 1250 *Roll in Planché's Pursuiv.* Arms (ed. 1873) 153 Reginald de Moun, de goulles ou ung manche d'argent.] 1486 *Ek. St. Albans. Her.* liij b, Mangys be called in armys a sleue. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 83 Sir Hue Hastings, armid gold, we do redeem, With gulle manche and siluer labell on. 1610 *GUILLEIN Heraldry* iv. vii. 205 He beareth Gules, a Dexter Arme habited with a Maunch, Ermine, the handle holding a Flowre de Lice, Or. 1640 *YORKIE Union Hon.* Names & Armes 53 Thory. Argent on a bend sable, 3 manches of the first. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* 349 That Bar, this Bend; that Fess, this Cheveron; This Manche, that Moone [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 257/1 A Queens Maunch erected A. Pinked or Slashed G. with an hand out of it... is the Crest of Gollnitz of Swabish. 1780 *ECONOMON Heraldry* II. Gloss. *Manche*, a sleeve... Some of our English Writers call it, though improperly, *Maunche*. 1854 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 151 Hastings or, a manche gu. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* vii. (1893) 118 *Manche*, or *Maunche*: A hanging sleeve.

b. *Manche* *maile* [ad. F. *manche mail taillée*, lit. 'ill-cut sleeve'], an irregularly shaped manche. 1150 in *Baring-Gould & Twigg West. Armoury* (1898) 1 *Achim*: Ar: a manche maile sa. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 17 He beareth Or, a Manche maile Gules. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 89. 1610 *GUILLEIN Heraldry* iv. vii. 205 *Maunch*... of some Armories, is termed *Manche mail tailee*, *Quasi manica mail taillata*, as an ill shapen Sleeve.]

Hence † *Manched* a. Obs., having a (half) 'manche' or sleeve.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 257/1 This is a Maunch half Maunched, being a close sleeve, with another open or wide sleeve coming over it, even to the bending of the Elbow. This was in fashion about the year 1620 and 1644.

|| **Manche**² (mahf). [F. *manche* masc., lit. 'handle' = Sp., Pg. *mango*, It. *manico* = popular L. *manicium*, f. *man-us* hand.] (See quot.)

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Manche*, the neck of a violin or guitar, &c.

Manche³. [a. Malayalam *manji*.] A large flat-bottomed boat with one mast, used on the Malabar coast for landing cargoes. (Cf. MANCHUA.) 1855 in *OCLIVIE, Suppl.* 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* I. 1. x. 227 *Manche* of Calicut. A boat used on the Malabar coast, having a flat bottom, rendering it suitable for crossing the bars at the mouths of rivers.

Manche see MUNCH.

Mancheat (e, obs. form of MANCHET.

Manchenille, obs. form of MANCHINEEL.

Manche-present, var. MAUNCH-PRESENT.

|| **Mancheron** (mah'shon). Also 8 *mancheron*. [Fr., f. *manche* sleeve, MANCHE¹.] a. *Fr. Her.* A sleeve used as a bearing. b. Trimming on the upper part of the sleeve of a woman's dress.

1725 *COATS Dict. Her.*, *Mancheron* is a Sleeve, as us'd indifferently with Manche by French Heralds, and signifies any Sort of Sleeve, not to be confin'd to that in particular which we commonly call by the Name of Manche. 1727

BATLEY vol. II, *Mancheron* (with French Herald), a sleeve used indifferently with *Manche*, and signifies any sort of sleeve. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. 1x/1 Velvet mancherons of the shell form, edged with blond lace.

Manchester (mæn'tʃɛstə). The name of a large city in Lancashire, the chief centre of the cotton manufacture.

1. Used attrib. or as adj. chiefly in the names of various cotton goods produced there, as *Manchester cottons*, etc. Also *Manchester-man* (see quot. 1851). *Manchester wares*, cotton goods manufactured at Manchester; hence *Manchester warehouse*, *warehouseman*.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6* § 1 All and everie Cottonnes called Manchester Lancashire and Cheshire Cottonnes... And... all Clothes called Manchester Rugges otherwise named Frices. 1580 R. HIRNCOCK *Pol. Plat* f. ij, At Rone in Fraunce... be soldr our English wares, as Welche and Manchester Cottons [etc.]. 1704 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 27 Jan. 499/2 Linnen and Woollen cloth and other goods called Manchester Wares. 1762 *Lond. Chron.* 18-20 Mar. XI. 266/2 Blue Manchester velvets, with gold cords... are generally the uniform of Bum-bailiffs [etc.]. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 24 A strong Manchester tape, called web. 1795 J. ALKIN *Descr. Manchester* 185 When the Manchester trade began to extend. 1851 *MAVINE Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 419/1 The packmen are sometimes called Manchester-men. 'These are the men whom I have described as the sellers of shirtings, sheetings, &c. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/1 [Occupations of People.] Manchester-warehouseman. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse*, a sale depository for all kinds of cotton goods. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/4 Unlawfully applying a certain false trade description to 'Manchester linen'.

b. In the names of various colours, as *Manchester black*, *brown*, *yellow*.

1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. 24 What was called Manchester black, was obtained by first steeping in galls or sumac, then [etc.]. 1870 J. W. SCLATER *Man. Colours* 113 Manchester Yellow (Jaune d'Or, Naphthylamine Yellow), the most splendid yellow colouring matter known, prepared from naphthol. a 1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 472 'Manchester yellow' or 'Martius' yellow'... gives a very pure gold colour on silk and wool.

2. *Manchester School*: a name first applied by Disraeli to the body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who, before the repeal of the Corn Laws, held their meetings at Manchester and advocated the principles of free trade. It was afterwards extended by their opponents to the party who supported those leaders on other questions of policy. Also, in *Manchester policy*, etc., used derivatively to designate a policy of laissez-faire and self-interest.

1848 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Mar., in Hansard 417 The great leaders of the school of Manchester... laid down this principle, that you were to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. 1849 - *Sp.* 6 July *Ibid.* 1495, I say the Manchester school. I have a right to use that phrase, for I gave them that name. I gave it them with all respect. 1851 BRIGHT in G. B. SMITH *Life & Sp.* (1881) I. 345 [In an address to his constituents.] Now, we are called the 'Manchester Party', and our policy is the 'Manchester policy', and this building I suppose is the schoolroom of the 'Manchester School'. I do not repudiate that name at all. I think it is an honour [etc.]. 1872 MORLEY *Cobden* I. vi. 151 When we look back upon the affairs of that time [1845] we see that there were two policies open. Lord Palmerston's was one, the Manchester policy was the other. 1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 They repudiate the Manchester idolatry of self-interest. 1902 B. KINN *West. Civilia* xi. 405 The inherent tendency of all economic evils to cure themselves if simply left alone - the characteristic doctrine of the Manchester school of thought in England.

3. *absol.* or *sb.* Some kind of cotton fabric.

1777 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 Betsy... had a very showy striped pink and white Manchester. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 509 Cotton-manufactories... make... coarse muslin, Manchester, &c.

4. *slang*. The tongue. ? Obs.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 26/1 If, instead of bidding her hold her Manchester, he had attended to her advice. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Hence **Manchesterism** [formed after G. *Manchesterism*, a word used by German socialists] = next; **Manchesterism**, the principles advocated by or attributed to the 'Manchester school'; **Manchesterist**, one who supports Manchesterism. 1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 Much of his [Toth's] work is devoted to show the... inner antagonism of Christianity and Manchesterism... The merely nominal Christian... is always a spiritual Manchesterist, worshipping *laissez-faire*, *laissez-aller*, with his whole soul. 1883 SHUTTLEWORTH in *Fall Mail* G. 29 Nov. 10/1 Manchesterism, which ennobled the few at the expense of the many. 1898 J. A. HOSKISS *Ruskin* vi. 134 Manchesterism, which is sometimes taken as the type of commercial selfishness.

Manchet (mæn'tʃɛt). Obs. exc. dial. or Hist. Forms: 5-7 *manchet*, 6-7 *manuchet*, (5) *manchete*, *manged*, *mengyd*, *maynchett*, *maunchett*, 6 *mayngate*, *mancheat* (e), *Sc.* *manshote*, 7 *mainchote*, *Sc.* *mainschot*, *meaneschot*, 7, 9 *dial.* *manchent*, 8 *dial.* *manshut*, 9 *manchette*, *dial.* *manchun*, *manshun* (etc.: see E. D. D.), 5-*manchet*. [Of doubtful origin.

At Rouen, a ring-shaped cake of bread (in ordinary Fr. called *couronne*) is known as *manchette*, lit. 'cuff' (Robin *Patois normand*, and Littré *Suppl.*), but this name (which may be of recent origin) is obviously descriptive of shape, while the Eng. word in early use denotes a certain quality of

bread. The identity of sense with PAINOEMAINE, DEMAINE, *maine*-bread (see MAINE sb.) suggests the possibility of etymological connexion with those words. The word might represent an AF. diminutive f. *demenche* = L. *dominica*, or it might be an Eng. compound f. MAINE sb. + CHEAT sb.; but either supposition involves some difficulties.]

† 1. The finest kind of wheaten bread; = PAIN-DEMAINE. Obs.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 þou tost sbyves of gode mancheie... þenne Sawce hom with sugur. c 1450 [see CHEAT sb.]. 1467 *Mam. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 409 Item, my mastyr paid at Douer for drynkenge pottes, glasses, and for manchett to haue to the schippe, v. s. 1549-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 84 He would cate a good quantite of milke, sopped with fine manchett. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xi. (1593) 261 His officers... set downe sundrie sorts of meate and manchett thereupon. 1577 *HARRISON England* III. i. in *Hollushed M vij b*, Of brende made of wheat we haue sundry sortes... wherof the first and most excellent is the manchett, which we commonly call white breade, in latin *primarius panis*. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* i. 20 Our manchett... is made of fine flower of wheat, bawing in it no leauen, but in steede thereof a little harne. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 157 The finest Manchett it may be in the World is made here [Goa]. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 62 The best and principal bread is Manchett, which is order'd as follows, a 1791 *GROSE Olio* (1796) 304 They eat some manchett, and had five shillings worth of liquor.

† b. *transf.* Obs. rare.

1590 *BARRHOW Meth. Physick* III. vii. (1617) 110 Giue them [of a doglike appetite] manchett made of fat broths without hony.

c. *fig.* Used in Hamner's translation of Eusebius and copied or used allusively by later historians.

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* III. xxxii. 55 [Ignatius said:] In so much that I am the wheate of God, I am to be grinded with the teeth of beastes, that I may be founde pure bread or fine manchett [L. *ut mundus panis immenial*. Gr. *iva καθαρὸς ἄρτος ἐνέβη τοῦ σπυριτοῦ*]. 1610 *Boys Wks.* (1622) 129. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 230. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 206. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 3. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 5.

2. A small loaf or roll of the finest wheaten bread.

Now only *arch.* or *dial.*

The bread was moulded into small loaves, round and flatish, or into rolls, thicker in the middle than at the ends. 1481 *CARON Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I lym acopel of maynchettis with swete butter. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1799) 22 The Kyng for his brekefast, two looves made into four manchetts. 1562-3 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 107 Mayngates and Cakes, vj. s. 1629 *Burgh Rec. Striving* (1887) I. 163 That na baxteris... sell any meaneschottis... bottaccording to the paise and pryce of quhyt bread. 1655 *MOUPET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 Bread... of middle size between Gentlemens Rolls or little Manchets, and the great Loaves used in Yeomen's Houses. 1660 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1887) IV. 277 Raph Burdall for Making manchettis 100 light. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Rowle, a Manchett, a Wigg, is White Bread moulded long ways, and thick in the middle. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 109 A French Manchett does best; but there are little Loaves made on purpose for the Use. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Carthage*, *Manshut*, a loaf (read loaf) of bread. 1840 *BARHAM Inqul. Leg. Ser.* I. 51. *Nicholas* xlii, And a manchette of bread... And a cup o' the best. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. l. 204 Ripe fruits and wheaten manchets fine.

fig. 1531 *TINOCAL Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 76 That mouthe haue they stopp'd with a leuened manuchet of theyr pharisyall glosses.

b. A cake of the form of a manchett.

1562 *BULEYEN Bk. Symple* 2 b, The powder thereof [apis-seed], wyth the pouders of Fenell [etc.], tempered with Wheate flower, water and red Wyne, and so baked in manchets or cakes. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 45 And after with the selfe same wine are little manchets [orig. *pastilli*] made, Agaynst the boystrous winier stormes.

c. *Her.* The representation of a manchett of bread used as a bearing.

1640 *YORKIE Union Hon.* Names & Armes 43 Gentry of Lincolneshire. Pyster, argent, on a peeble sable, 3 manchets proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 He beareth Gules, a Rowl or Manchett, and a Loaf of Bread, Or. 1780 *ECONOMON Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1847 in *Gloss. Her.*

3. *attrib.*, as *manchet bread*, *cake*, *flour*, *loaf*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 43 Take mengyd [MS. *Douce* mayned] Flowre. c 1450 *Ibid.* 83 Then take manged brede [MS. *Douce* maynche brede] or paynman. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xi. (1870) 258, I do loue manchett breade. 1551 *BIBLE i Kings* iv. 22 And Salomons fode was in one day thyrtye quarters of manchett flour [Vulg. *simila*]. 1595 *DUNCAN Apoc. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) 74 *Simila*, manshote flour. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* i. 20, I reiect not the vse of leauen, to the making either of manchett bread or of greater loaves. 1742 *JARVIS Quix.* I. iv. xxxi. (1885) 178 Winnowed by her hands it made the finest manchett bread. a 1847 *Johnnie Faa* iv. in *Sheldon Minstr. Eng. Border* 329 The Earl... Gied them red wine and manchett cake. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 839 And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer, And... manchett bread. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 439/1 The manchett loaf [in W. Cornwall] is in shape very much like an ordinary French roll, i. e. it is an oblong lump of dough which rises in the middle.

|| **Manchette**¹ (man'ʃɛt). [Fr., dim. of *manche* sleeve, MANCHE¹.] A kind of trimming worn round the lower part of the sleeve of a woman's dress. Also *transf.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/1 A blond manchette of the antique form, looped in front by a bow of white satin riband terminates the sleeve. 1880 *WEBSTER Suppl.*, *Manchette*, an ornamental ruffle or cuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 8/2 The hair... has to be fashioned out into bracelets or manchettes by the canine coiffeurs.

|| **Manchette**². Obs. [= F. *manchette* (Littré *Suppl.*), a negro-Fr. corruption of Sp. *machete* MATCHET.] = MATCHET.

1761 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/2 A kind of very short sabre called Manchette [by the Buccaneers of St. Domingo]. 1804 tr. *Piquenard's Zoflora* 1. 89 Negroes . . armed only with manchettes. *Note.* A kind of sabre with which the negroes trim the hedges in America.

Man-child. Plural men-children, † man-childer (yn. A male child.

a 1400 *Otolant* 101 Yppon Florence. . He gette and wan Two man-childeryn. c 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 1707 Man childer had they twoo. 14. . *Sir Beues* 3640 (MS. C) Man childer [A knave children, † men children] had sche two. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) 1. 15 To espye . . . yf his wife brought forth men children. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xvii. 10 Every manchild whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcised. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 1. 53 Lucina came; a manchild forth I brought. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 72 Bring forth Men-Children only: Fro thy vndaunted Mettle should compose Nothing but Males. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. v. 1 denounce against all strait lacing, squeezing for a shape, till you mould my boy's head like a sugar-loaf, and instead of a man-child, make me father of a crooked billet. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* iii. (1878) 23, I don't believe there is a man-child born in the town but you begin to wonder what the Government will do for him.

Hence † **Manchildhood.**

a 1618 *SYLVESTER St. Lewis* 85 When Heavns assign'd him to his Father's Thrope; And to the hands of his Man-Childhood left The glorious Burthen of this Scepter's heft.

Manchineel (mæn'ʃi:nl̩). Forms: 7 manchineel, manchonele, chioneel, chionell, tionell, -zanilla, manchinello, 7-8 manzanilla, 8 manzanillo, mancanillo, -chinello, mansaneel, manchaneel, mangeneel, manchenille, -eel, manchinelle, -ello, machinel, 8-9 machineel, machineal, 9 machineelle, machineonell, manzanillo, 7- manchineel. [a. F. *manzanilla*, a. Sp. *manzanilla*, dim. of *manzana* apple, altered form of OSp. *mazana* (= Pg. *maçã*) = L. *malina* (neat. pl., sc. *forma*, *mala*) a kind of apple, named from the Roman gens *Malia*.]

1. A West Indian tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, having a poisonous and caustic milky sap, and acid fruit somewhat resembling an apple. Also *manchineel tree* (see 2).

1630 [see 2]. 1657 *Ligon Barbados* 68 And as this tree's poyson is in her sap, so the Mantionell's is in her fruit. 1672 *BLOME Deser. Jamaica* 27 Here is the Manchonele, which is a kind of a Crab, so common in all the Caribbee Isles. 1747 *CATEBY in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 603 These Plants . . grow on large Trees; particularly Mahogany, Sapadillo, Manzanilla, &c. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 101 In other parts of America, they employ the juice of the manchineel, . . . and it operates with no less fatal activity. 1793 W. MAVOR *Chr. Politics* 18 The Tree of Liberty, which has proved more benefical than the Manchineel to those who have sought its shade. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. xlviii. With the mandrake and the manchineel She builds her pile accurst. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* i, We learnt to distinguish the poisonous Manchineel.

b. **Bastard manchineel**, a West Indian tree, *Cameraria latifolia*.

1838 *LINDLEY Flora Med.* 537 *Cameraria latifolia*. . . Bastard Manchineel tree. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 785.

c. A poison obtained from the manchineel tree. 1801 J. EVELYN 'Baffled Vengence' iii. 35 Putting a pinch of manchineel or some other poison in his chocolate.

d. The wood of the machineel tree.

1683 J. POYNTE *Tobago* 30 *Manchineel*, is a sort of Timber for Plank, and Sheathing.

2. *attrib.*, as *manchineel apple*, *bush*, *tree*.

1630 *CAPT. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* 55 The *Mancinell apple. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 123 The pulp of these Manchineel apples. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* vi. To feel our way . . . cautiously . . . past this 'Manchineel bush'. 1666 *PHILIPS* (ed. 3). **Manchinello Tree*, a Tree that grows wild in the woods of Jamaica. 1709 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. p. cxx. In felling a manzanillo tree . . . some of the milk spurted into his eye. 1766 *CLARK in Ann. Reg.* 109/2 A very rich crimson die, from a preparation of the fruit of the manchineel tree. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 105 The famous Manchineel tree. . . is said to be so poisonous, that persons have died from merely sleeping beneath its shade.

Manchip, obs. form of MANSHIP.

Manch-present, var. MAUNCH-PRESENT.

Manchun, dial. form of MANCHET.

Mancinismo (mæ'nɪnɪz'm), *rare*. [ad. It. *mancinismo*, f. *mancino* left-handed: see -ISM.] The state or condition of being left-sided.

1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 111 Anatomical mancinismo is not necessarily related with motor mancinismo.

Mancio (u)n, obs. form of MANSON.

Mancipable (mæ'nɪpə'b'l̩), a. *Roman Law*. [ad. L. type **mancipabilis*, f. *mancipare*: see MANCIPATE v. and -ABLE.] That may be conveyed or transferred by mancipation.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* ii. (ed. 2) § 22 Property in things mancipable . . . is conveyed by mancipation. 1876 *ABBY & WALKER tr. Ulpian* xix. viii. 392 By usucapion we obtain the ownership of things both mancipable and non-mancipable.

Mancipal, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

Mancipant (mæ'nɪpənt̩), *Roman Law*. [ad. L. *mancipant-em*, pr. pple. of *mancipare*: see MANCIPATE v. and -ANT.] One who disposes of property by mancipation.

1830 *MURHEAD Gaius* i. § 119 The coin. . . he then gives to the mancipient or party from whom the slave is being received.

† **Mancipate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad.

L. *mancipāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *mancipare*: see next.] Made subject (to).

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 604/2 The said gengemi was taken and to prison mancipated. 1577 *HOLMSTED Chron. Eng.* 192/4 As they whiche thought they were partly free, yet in some poynt renayned styll as thrall and mancipated to the subiection of the English men. 1687 *RAWICK Serim*, etc. (1776) 531 All are to be mancipated and enslaved to it.

Mancipate (mæ'nɪpət̩), v. [f. L. *mancipāt-*, ppl. stem of *mancipare*, f. *man-us* hand + root of *capere* to take.]

1. *Roman Law. (trans.)* To hand over by the formality of MANCIPATION.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mancipate*, to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money. 1870 *ABBY & WALKER tr. Gaius* i. cxx. 40 In this manner persons, both slaves and free, are mancipated. *Ibid.* cxxi. But estates can be mancipated when at a distance. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* i. § 132 The father again mancipates him either to the same person . . . or to a different one—it is the usual practice to mancipate to the same.

† 2. To make subject, enslave. Chiefly with *to*, *into*. Often *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag. Pref.*, For their sakes . . . that live of themselves freely and are not enthralled or mancipated to the inconveniences above said. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. xv. vi. (1651) 160 They voluntarily mancipate, and sell themselves . . . to rich men to avoid hunger and beggary. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 69, Aristotle . . . disputed much of Virtue; but proved miserable in his life, and with the rest mancipated vertue unto pleasure. 1644 H. PARKER *Yus Pop.* 23 When the election . . . of Judges, Commanders and Counsellors of State is requested, 'tis answered that this is to mancipate the Crowne. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 47 Which cannot be done by Plants, who are mancipated and fixed to the place of their station or growth. a 1713 *ELKWOOD Autobiog.* (1855) 187 One to soft music mancipates his ear. 1755 *JOHNSON, Slave*, one mancipated to a master. 1756 *Monitor* No. 41 (1760) 1. 397 What brought Gaveston to the block? but his mancipating the king.

† b. (See quot.) 1623 *COCKERAM, Mancipate*, to tame. † 3. To devote or consecrate *to*. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 77 Monday is Mancipated to the Invocation of Saints. 1829 J. DONOVAN *tr. Catech. Council Trent* ii. vii. Quest. 8 Know that thou art mancipated [ed. 2 (1830) altered to 'devoted': L. *mancipari*] to light the lights of the Church, in the Name of the Lord.

† 4. Misused for EMANCIPATE. *Obs. rare*—

Cf. med. L. *mancipatio* (in Du Cange).

a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1686 II. 212 Such a dispensation is a pummeling, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and mancipated from.

Hence **Man'cipating ppl. a.**

1810 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

Mancipation (mæ'nɪpə'ʃən). [ad. L. *mancipātiō-em*, n. of action f. *mancipare* to MANCIPATE.]

1. The ceremonial process by which certain kinds of property (designated as *res mancipi*) were transferred (see quot. 1880).

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mancipation*, a manner of selling before witnesses with sundry ceremonies, &c. 1774 *HALLI-FAX Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* 24 By the old Roman laws Alienation of things corporeal was of two kinds, 1. Mancipation. 2. Tradition. The former related to such things as were called *Res Mancipi*. 1840 *COTTEQUOIN Rom. Civ. Law* § 58 I. 174 The emption on the part of the husband was done in the same form as the usual quiritian mancipation. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* xix. § 3 Mancipation is a mode of alienation peculiar to *res mancipi*, and is performed by recital of certain words of style, in presence of a balance-holder and five witnesses.

2. *gen.* The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* iii. vii. 395/1 If . . . any bondman were desirous to staye . . . his voluntarie bondage should be confirmed by the ceremony of Mancipation. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. vii. 169 The consecration and mancipation of him to the holy Ministry. 1643 *PLAIN English* 9 The mancipation of themselves to the promiscuous service of the Queen. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* ii. viii. 68 They who fall away . . . into a contradictory state of sinne and mancipation. 1663 *WATERHOUSE Comm. Fortescue* 187 They [the Romans] . . . prevailed against all mankind to their Mancipation under them.

† 3. (See quot.) 1623 *COCKERAM, Mancipation*, a taming.

Mancipative (mæ'nɪpə'tiv), a. *Roman Law*.

[f. MANCIPATE v. + -IVE.] = next.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* ii. 182 The mancipative will, or will by bronze and scale, probably began to supersede the older form as soon as the Twelve Tables had given legal force to the mancipative part of mancipation.

Mancipatory (mæ'nɪpə'tɔri), a. *Roman Law*. [f. MANCIPATE v. + -ORY.] Pertaining or involving mancipation.

1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 212 The Mancipatory Testament by which the *universitas juris* devolved at once and unimpaired. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* ii. § 167 Except when he [a slave] expressly stipulates or takes by mancipatory conveyance [sc.]. *Ibid.* iv. § 131 *An actio ex empto* for mancipatory conveyance to us of lands we have bought.

Mancipee (mæ'nɪsp̩). [irreg. f. MANCIP(ATE) v. + -EE.] The person to whom the property is transferred by mancipation.

1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* i. § 123 Persons mancipated by parents . . . are appropriated by the mancipee with the very same words with which he would appropriate a slave.

Manciple (mæ'nɪsɪpl̩). Forms: 4 manciple, (5 manciple, -cypyle, 6 mansebyll, 5-6 mancypyle, (7 mansple, 8 mancipal), 3- manciple. [a. OF. *manciple*, *mancipe* (for the ending

cf. *principle*, *participle*), ad. L. *mancipium*, f. *manus* hand + root of *capere* to take.

In classical L. *mancipium* meant acquisition by purchase, absolute ownership, hence *concr.* a slave. In med. L. it meant also the office or function of a *mancipes* or buyer in of stores (in late L. this word sometimes denoted the manager of a public bakery; so in late Gr. form *μάνικος*). It may be conjectured that in monastic use the word denoting the office was applied (like many similar terms) to the person charged with it, and that this application is the source of sense 1 below, which seems not to be known in OF.]

1. An officer or servant who purchases provisions for a college, an inn of court, a monastery, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Pe jure glutin is bes leondes manciple. Uor he stiked euer ide celere, oder ide kuchene. His heorte is ide dishes. [Prob. a misunderstanding of a Lat. original which had *mancipium* in the sense of bondservant, slave.] c 1385 *CHAUCER Plow.* 567 A gentil manciple was ther of a temple Of which Achatours myghte take exemple for to be wise in hyunge of vitaille. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 Oones I was a manciple at Mertoun halle. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 And thoo thyngs that were necessarye to the ornaments of alle the chyrche, . . . y wolde dyligently orden therfore, as y had be hys famylar seruante and mawncypille. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 78 The . . . Proctors requyrd the . . . xxv. of the mansebyll. *Ibid.* 89 Gunter beyng a manciple to scolers. 1641 *MILTON Re-form.* ii. 84 Furnish't with no more experience then they learnt between the Cook, and the manciple. 1660 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 352 At Queen's Coll. Oxon is every year a bore's head served by the manciple against Xmasday. 1721-2 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* No. 13 (1754) 63 Father William . . . made him manciple of his college, a secure worth twenty pounds a year. 1821 *LAMB Etia Ser.* i. *Old Benchers* f. T. I remember . . . the cook applying to him [Jackson]. For instructions how to write down edge bone of beef. . . He decided the orthography. [and] . . . dismissed the manciple (for the time) learned and happy. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 67 In came the manciple with the dinner party, which Mr. Vincent had formally to run his eye over. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/5 The ancient ceremony of serving up a boar's head at Queen's College was duly observed yesterday. . . A splendid specimen, weighing upwards of sixty pounds, had been prepared by the College manciple. 1893 *FOWLER Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 458 *note*, The offices of First Cook and Manciple were now [1866] combined. 1897 D. MACLEANE *Pemb. Coll.* iii. (O.H.S.) 32 He [the principal] did not cater for the almoners. This was done by an upper servant or manciple, 'wise in buying of vitaille', who was sometimes a scholar.

transf. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 169 Finding that the Barrack I was to be in had four Beds, we . . . took it by turns to officiate as Manciple.

† 2. A bondservant, servant. [= L. *mancipium*.]

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 277 And anon he was made be enemies manciple [L. *ille mancipium hostis effectus*]. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. vi. The same falleth to a Jewe or to a saracene the whyche or they ben crystened arer nought but manciples of helle. 1537 *CROMWELL in Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 89 Every man well perceyvethe the difference betwixt a franke, a holy, a godly, a general counsaill, and an assemblie of ambitious manciples, of men sworn to popes lustes and gaynes. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & B.* (1596) 294/2 For is not the king of England our [sc. the pope's] vassall? and to sale more, our manciple or page. [1611] *FLORIO, Mancipio*, a manciple, a bondman, a thrall, a vassall.]

Hence **Mancipleship**, the office of a manciple.

1642 B. N. C. *Maniments* 28. 135 To perform his mancipleship faithfully.

Mancipular (mæ'nɪpɪ'lj̩), a. *rare*—1. [Badly f. MANCIPLE + -AR, after *manipular*.] Of a manciple.

1846 *LANGOIR Inag. Conn.*, *Cromwell & Sir O. Cromwell* Wks. 1833 II. 230/1 Ye should leave unto them, in full propriety, the manciple office of discharging the account.

Manck, variant of MANX *Obs.*

Mancko (mæ'nko). Sc. Also 8-9 mankie, 8 mankie, 9 mank(e)y. [Shortened form of CALAMANCO.] = CALAMANCO. In quotes. *attrib.*

a 1779 [D. GRAHAM] *Hist. Buck-Haven* 5 [She] made coarse claiths, and callicoe mancoes [ed. 1782 mutches]. 1790 *Y. Johnson's Scots Musical Anal.* III. 222 The lasses . . . With mankie facings on their gown. 1824 *MACTAGGART Galloway. Encycl.*, *Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much glazed, worn by females. 1828 *MOTR Mansie Wauch* xx. 297 Below which was a checked short gown of gingham stripe, and a green glazed mancko petticoat. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Allyst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 261 [She] dressed herself in her mankey gown and red plaid.

Mancorn, var. MONGCORN *Obs. exc. dial.*

Mancoustan, obs. form of MANGOSTEEN.

† **Mancowe**. *Obs.* = a baboon. (The form is curiously suggestive of *monkey*, which, however, has not been found before the 16th c.)

14. . . *Nom.* in Wn. Walcker 700/25 *Hic sinocephalus*, a mancowe.

Mancus (mæ'nkʊs). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 mancus, 7-9 mancus. *Pl.* 1 mancuses, mancuses, mancusas, mancous, 2 manke, 7-8 mancuses, 7-9 mancusses. [OE. *mancus* masc. = OS. *mancus* (glossing *bazantium*, *aureus*), OHG. **manchus*, nec. pl. *manchussa* (glossing *solidus*, *aureus*, *philippus*). The med. L. form *manu(s)us* occurs frequently in documents belonging to Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, and in one example in Du Cange it means some kind of ornament worn by a woman.] An Old English money of account of the value of thirty pence.

The statement sometimes made that *mancus* was also used to denote a unit of weight is based on misinterpretation of certain passages in which the word occurs.

811 in Haddan & Stubbs *Concilia* III. 570 Pro ejus larga

peculiarum remuneratione hoc est centum et viginti VI. mancos. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlviii. (L.) 296 Fif penegas gemaciad ænne seylling and brittig penega ænne mancus. c. 1000 = *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 132 Heo... nam mid hire fiftig mancas. a. 1100 *Will of Wulfstan* in Birch Cart. Sax. (1293) III. 653. n. mancos golde. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 70 And þe ðe mare n. mai don do hit mid his gode þonke Oðse wel se þe þaure golde fele manke. 1614 *CAMDEN Rem.* (ed. 2) 200 Thirty of these pence... made a Mancus, which some think to be all one with a Marke... They reckoned these Mancuse, or Mancus both in golde and silver. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 1 He sent his Holiness 120 Mancuses for a Present. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 41 He made a perpetual grant of three hundred mancuses a year to that see. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xv. 'These dog Jews!' said he... 'They might have flung me a mancus or two'. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* I. iii. What in mancuses and pence Clapa lacked of the price. 1850 *Hook Lives Alps* (1860) I. v. 241 When a person of high rank was buried... a mancus of gold... was paid. 1875 *JEVONS Money* viii. 77. 1887 C. F. KEARY *Coins, Ags. Ser.* Intro. 34 The Mancus (pl. Mancuses) or Mancos... It was a coin of denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and may have been imported into this country from abroad. 1899 *GRÜNER Handbk. Coins* Intro. 9.

-mancy, a terminal element, repr. OF. *-mancie*, late L. *-mantia*, Gr. *μαντεία* divination, f. *μαντεύειν* to prophesy, f. *μάντις* prophet, diviner. Some of the words with this ending go back to compounds recorded in classical or post-classical Greek, as *chiromancy*, *necromancy*, *ornithomancy*, *pyromancy*; others appear in late or med. Lat., and represent regularly formed compounds which prob. existed in late Gr., or were formed by persons familiar with that language, as *geomancy*, *hydromancy*; others have been formed after the revival of Greek learning on assumed Gr. types, as *crystallomancy*, *lithomancy*. No hybrid compound of *-mancy* seems to have been admitted into general Eng. use: for some suggested formations of this type see quot. 1709. The related *adjs.* end in *-MANTIC*.

c. 1420 *Lyons Assembly of Gods* 869 Adryomancy, (Eno)mancy, with Pyromancy, Eysenancy also, and Pawmestry. 1709 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (ed. 2) 374 There are lines in the Neck, the Forehead, the Lips, the Hams, the Elbows, and the bottom of the Buttocks... and therefore... as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, Pedimancy, Natimancy.

† **Mand**, sb. *Obs. rare*¹. [? a. OF. *mand*, *mant*, vbl. noun f. *mander*: see **MAND** v.] A question.

1411. *Ispids* (MS. Ashm. 61, ff. 87), The emperor... Askyd a mand of be chylid Why [etc.].

Mand (mænd), sb. ². [a. Hindi *mandā*. Cf. **MAN-GRASS**.] An Indian grass of the genus *Eleusine*. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 612 *Eleusine corocana*, an Indian species, called Natchnee and Nagla Ragee, also Mand and Murwa.

† **Mand**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *mander* = L. *mandāre*.] *trans.* a. To send forth. b. To send for. c. To command.

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 44 The mone mandeth hire lyht. 1483 *Caxton Cato* Civ. b. He maunded and sente for hyr parentes. c. 1500 *Melusine* 18 [Thanne the Erle Emeryl manded & desyred a moch fayre company. *Ibid.* 73 Alayn manded or sent for a grette young of hys frendes. 1589 *VARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 147 Aske whatso else I hane to giue, thous maunde it for a kis.

Mand: see **MAUND**.

Mandean (mænd'jan), a. and sb. Also **Man-dean**, **Mendeian**. [f. *Mandæan* Aramaic מנדאני *mandayān* (a rendering of Gr. *μανδαῖναι* Gnostics; f. *μανδᾶ* *mandā* knowledge, = late Heb. מנדא *maddāc*, f. *yādās* to know) + *-AN*.] A. *adj.* The designation of a Gnostic sect still surviving in Mesopotamia, and of the Aramaic dialect in which their sacred books are written. B. *sb.* a. A member of the Mandæan sect. b. The Mandæan language.

1873 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 165 note. These Mandæans are a rapidly diminishing sect living in the region about the Tigris. 1883 K. KESSLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 467a Mandæans, also known as Sabians, Nasoreans, or St. John's Christians, an Oriental sect of great antiquity. *Ibid.* 468f note. Mandæan MSS. occur in the British Museum [etc.]. *Ibid.* 468f Primal Life, who is properly speaking the Mandæan god. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 619f There is a close resemblance between Mandæan and the language of the Babylonian Talmud. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 6/2 A large number of Hebrew and Mandæan verses... were discovered.

Mandaitæ (mænd'eit), sb. and a. Also **Mendaitæ**. [See prec. and *-ITE*.] = **MANDEAN**.

1891 *SAVCE in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 171f The Mendaitæ inscription of twenty lines discovered in a tomb at Abu-Shadr in south Babylonia. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 31/2 Magic bowls with inscriptions in Syriac, Chaldaean, and Mandaitæ.

† **Mandament**. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *mandamentum*, f. *mandāre* to command: cf. **MANDMENT**.] Injunction, command.

1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arctotide* i. iii. iii. But Virtue! where is that indissoluble chain Which to thy anchor'd mandaments eterne The floating soul shall grapple!

|| **Mandamns** (mænd'nd's), sb. *Law*. [L. = 'we command', 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mandāre* to command.] A term 'originally applied generically to a number of ancient writs, letters missive, or mandates, issued by the sovereign, directing the performance of certain acts', but

afterwards restricted to the judicial writ (called 'the high prerogative writ of mandamus') issued in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench (now, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice) and directed to an inferior court, a corporation, an officer, etc., commanding some specified thing to be done. 'Its general object is to enforce the performance of some public duty in respect of which there is no other specific legal remedy' (G. H. B. Kenrick in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s.v.).

[1378 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 51/2, Par force d'un mandamus a lui directe.] 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 171 b, There is fyue maners of enques ordered after the death of the kynges teneante... The fyft is Mandamus, and that is after the yere. 1588 *UDALL Diotrophes* (Arb.) 27 Let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a Mandamus, procured from the Queene. 1611 *COTTELL, Mandat*, A Mandate, or Mandamus for the preferment of one to a Benefice. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 209 Mandamus is a Writ that goes to the Escheator for the finding of an office after the death of one that died the Kings Tenant. 1654 J. WORTINGTON *Miscell. Wks.* Life (1692) 37 The Colledge had privy notice of a Stranger who had got a Mandamus for a Fellowship, either Fallen or Failing. 1672 *MANLEY Cowell's Interpr.*, Mandamus is also a Charte to the Sheriff, to take into the Kings hands all the Lands and Tenements of the Kings Widow, that against her Oath formerly given, marryeth without the Kings consent. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* 185 The royal authority has frequently interposed, and constituted a mayor by a mandamus. 1865 *ALLEN, Stars* 3 Feb. You may find it necessary to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus against me. 1857 *LOVE, New Eng. Trav.*, *Endicott* iv. ii. Here is the King's Mandamus, taking from us... all power to punish Quakers.

fig. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr.* Day II. iv. Death's a debt; his mandamus binds all alike.

† b. *attrib.* = Appointed by a mandamus.

1687 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 421 The new mandamus fellows [of Magdalen]. 1776 J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 216 A Mandamus Counsellor of New Jersey. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. iv. 339 Councillors, called mandamus councillors from their appointment by the crown.

Infence Mandamus v. trans., to serve with a mandamus.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ruing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/3 Without waiting to be 'mandamused' the Vestry sent to the dust Contractor.

Mandant (mænd'nt), a. and sb. Also 7-ent. [ad. L. *mandant-em*, pres. ppl. of *mandāre* to command, to send forth: see **MANDATE.]**

† A. *adj.* *Phys.* Of an organ (chiefly in *member mandant* = mod. L. *membrum mandans*): That is the source of impulse; often said of the brain. *Obs.*

1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xvii. 63b, The fourth intencion which is to comforte the membre mandant [L. *membrum mandans*] that is to say, from which the matter cometh by derivation. 1544 *PAER Regim. Life* (1553) I v b, They are all deriued from the member mandant, that is to saye, the brayne. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* (1653) 190 There are many that drink without the moving of Transglutination; but that which they drink descends as if it were poured into a tankard. In this case they need no mandent member. 1670 *MAYNWARING Physician's Repos.* 32 Neither the nutritive juices are... conveyed, nor excrementitious parts separated... but... regurgitate upon the mandent viscera. 1684 tr. *Boet's Alere. Compt.* xv. 528 Care must be taken of the Head as the part Mandant.

B. *sb.* *Law*. = **MANDATOR**.

1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 A Desire, Warand, or Order, upon the part of the Mandant to the Mandatar. a. 1768 *ERSKINE Instit.* III. iii. § 31 (1773) II. 457 Mandate... where it signifies a mutual contract, includes not only the act of the mandant who employs, but the acceptance of the mandatory. 1818 *COLEBROOK Obligations* 120 ff. a. mandate be given for the benefit of the mandant himself or of a third party. 1842 *MCGLASIAN Sheriff Cris. Scotl.* § 589. 1854 A mandant may revoke his mandate at pleasure. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 430 Another case in which a guarantor and guarantee stand in the relation of mandant and mandatory is *delegatio*.

|| **Mandarab** (mænd'arā), [Arabic *مَنْدَرَاب*]

mandarab, lit. 'place for seeing', f. *naḍara* to see.]

In the East, a 'parlour' for receiving visitors.

1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 206 An open court, on the right side of which was the mandara for visitors. 1893 *Star* 4 Feb. 1/6 A Turkish mandarab or reception room.

Mandarin¹ (mænd'arin). Also 6 mandeline, mandorijn, 8 mandarin, 7-8 mandorin, 7-9 mandarine, 8 mandareen. [a. Pg. *mandarin*, a. Malay *mantri*, a. Hindi *mantri* = Skr. *mantrin* counsellor, f. *mantra* counsel, f. root *man* to think.]

1. A generic name for all grades of Chinese officials; there are nine ranks, each of which is distinguished by a particular kind of 'button'. (The Chinese name is *Kwan*.) † Formerly extended to other Asiatic officials.

1589 *PARKE II. Mandosa's Hist. China* II. ii. iii. 232 The Mandelines of the sea, which be certain judges appointed to giue aduice of all such matters to the gouernor. 1598 *W. PILLARS Linschoten* a. xxiii. 39 Such are they sent serue in euery Towne, and haue the gouernment of the same. They are called Letians, and Mandorjins. 1606 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acaia's Hist. Indes* v. xvi. 370 The Mandarin or ministers of Iustice [in China]. 1685 *CROWNE Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1871 III. 30. He will needs be attended like an Indian mandarin or lord. 1713 *POPE Let. to Gay* 23 Aug. In China; where it is ordinary for a Mandarin to

fan himself cool after a debate. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 43 Every Province or City [Burma] has a Mandereen or Deputy residing at Court. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/2 A Mandarin of the first class. 1860 *Alb. Year Round* No. 71. 504 The inferior 'one button' mandarins.

b. A toy representing a grotesque seated figure in Chinese costume, so contrived as to continue nodding for a long time after it is shaken.

1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* etc. 13/1 It reminds one of those Chinese mandarin images seen upon the chimney-pieces of old houses, which, when set a-going, continue nodding.

2. The language spoken in China by officials and educated people generally.

[1604: see *mandarin tongue* in 4.] 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Their public officers, as notaries, lawyers, judges, and chief magistrates, write and speak the Mandarin. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, Mandarin, the language spoken by the Mandarins and in the court of China.

3. Short for *mandarin porcelain*.

1873 *MRS. PALLISER tr. Jacquemart's Ceram.* Art 95 The Red Mandarin of the third section... The shagreened and gaudied Mandarins.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *mandarin boat*, *dignity*, *governor*, *promotion*, *sepulchre*; (sense 2) *mandarin Chinese*, *dialect*, *glossary*, *language*, *tongue*; † *mandarin broth* (see quot.); *mandarin cap*, a child's cap resembling that worn by a mandarin; *mandarin cat*, a kind of Angora cat; *mandarin duck*, a duck of bright and variegated plumage, *Aix galericulata*, native to China; *mandarin hat*, one shaped like that worn by mandarins; *mandarin jar*, a jar of mandarin porcelain; *mandarin porcelain*, Japanese porcelain decorated with figures of mandarins; *mandarin sleeve*, a wide loose sleeve copied from the sleeves of the dress of mandarins (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mandarin vase*, a vase of mandarin porcelain.

1749 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 369 Two 'Mandarine boats' came on board from Macao. 1863 *RADE Hard Cash* I. vii. 197 A gorgeous mandarin boat... rowed with forty paddles by an armed crew. 1794 *BARHAM Hortus Amer.* 123 Sir H. Sloane sailth, that Mr. James Cunningham wrote to him from China... informing him that the bean, or 'mandarin broth', so frequently mentioned in the Dutch Embassy... is only an emulsion made of the seeds of sesamum and hot water. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* (1863) 106 *De Javante*, Children with... 'mandarin caps. 1758 H. WAGFOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 425 'Mandarin cats fishing for gold fish. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of L.A.S.* 124 Certain Roman Catholic Chinamen are found willing to impart to him as much of the 'Mandarin Chinese as they can. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. x. 489 The court language, the *kwan hwa*, or 'mandarin dialect. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chammy Majesty, and the 'Mandarin dignity were... labelled. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 664/2 (*Juas*), The galericulata, or Chinese teal of Edwards, has a hanging crest [etc.]. The English in China give it the name of 'mandarin duck. 1861 JANE R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 207 A 'Mandarin Glossary. 1749 *Anson's Voy.* tit. vii. 365 The 'Mandarine Governor of Janson. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* III. 331 On the May gala day [of the Fish House at Schuykill] the two 'mandarin hats... are decorated with flowers. 1873 *MRS. PALLISER tr. Jacquemart's Ceram.* Art 97 'Mandarin jar. 1860 JANE R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 165 My husband's knowledge of their language (the 'Mandarin). 1873 *MRS. PALLISER tr. Jacquemart's Ceram.* Art 95 The 'Mandarin porcelain. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 6 Earnest expectation of fits, fellowships, and 'mandarin promotion. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 375 Paquin... in which are... 24000 'Mandarin [1638 Mandarins] Sepulchres. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acaia's Hist. Indes* vi. v. 441 They call it the 'Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceived. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The Mandarin tongue, or the language of the court. 1894 *Times* 22 Feb. 6/1 Four 'mandarin vases and covers.

Hence **Mandarinism**, mandarins collectively. **Mandarinness**, a mandarin's wife. **Mandarinic** a., pertaining to a mandarin (Webster 1864). **Mandarinism**, the mandarin system, government by mandarins. **Mandarinize** v. *trans.*, to make a mandarin of. **Mandarinship**, the position, office, or rank of a mandarin.

1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 837/1 The most decisive battle ever waged between British officials and 'Mandarinism. 1809 *LAMB Lett.* ix. to Manning 87 How do you like the 'Mandariness? 1853 *LIEBER Civ. Liberty* vii. 60 The whole Chinese code... under a systematic 'mandarinism, is pervaded by the principle of, etc.]. 1891 *Critic* (U. S.) 5 Sept. 115/1 Is China always to be the land of... infantile and sceptical mandarinism? 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* I. 35 In the Celestial Empire, the exaltation of a man to be a mandarin 'mandarinness—excuse the expression—all his forefathers. 1722 *Perquisite Monger* 20 He advanced him to a 'mandarinship of the first Rank. 1802 *BENTHAM Mem.* 4 *Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 384 The appointment to a mandarinship. 1898 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 502/2 Mandarinship is not hereditary.

Mandarin², *mandarine* (mænd'arin, -in). [= F. *mandarine* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*): perh. f. **MANDARIN**¹, the colour of the fruit being compared to that of the yellow silk robes of Chinese officials.]

1. A small flattened deep-coloured orange, with sweet-flavoured pulp and thin easily-separable rind. Also *mandarin orange*.

1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 316/2 They [Chinese] have also the four-season or everlasting orange...; the large clove or mandarin; and the small clove or mandarin.

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New South Wales*, etc. II. 72 The *Citrus nobilis* or Mandarin orange. 1885 *New Zealand Herald* 8 Nov. 12/4 Oranges, lemons, mandarins. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 She accepted the gift of two mandarins from a peasant woman.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 27 May 5/6 The orchards are full of orange and mandarin blossom. 1895 *WORKMAN Algerian Mem.* 46 Orange, mandarin, and lemon groves.

2. A colour (obtained from coal-tar) resembling that of the mandarin orange. Also *mandarin-orange*, -yellow.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/1 There are three new dominant colours—Mandarin, a rich yellow like the rind of a Mandarin orange. 1890 *THORPE Dict. Applied Chem.* I. 239 Methyl Orange; Helianthin; Orange III; Gold Orange; Mandarin Orange. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/4 Teagown... made of grass-lawn over mandarin yellow silk.

3. A liqueur.
1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 687/1 Noyeau... trappistine... benédicte... pepper mint liqueur... mandarine, parfait amarette [etc.]. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 65/2 [He] ordered some mandarin liqueur, which Ferdinand presently produced in a flask of gold.

Mandarin, obs. variant of MANDOLIN.

Mandarinate (mæ'ndəri'neit). [*f.* MANDARIN + -ATE.] a. The position or office of a mandarin. b. The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively. c. Government by mandarins.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Mandarin*, The Mandarinate is not hereditary, nor are any raised to it but men of letters. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Chron. 120/2 The sale of the mandarinate and public employments of the empire. 1889 *Times* 27 Sept. 13/4 The civil office controls the members of the mandarin both as regards pay and promotion.

d. transp.

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 383 With the socialist mandarin, the interest lies the other way, and the tendency of the head officials was to multiply their subordinates.

Mandarin, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* MANDARIN 2 + -ING.] The process of giving an orange colour to silk or wool by the action of nitric acid.

1892-4 *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 531/2.

Mandat, obs. form of MANDATE.

+ **Mandatar**. *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. F. mandataire* MANDATARY.] = next.

1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 The management of the Mandant given to the Trust of the Mandatar. *Ibid.* 109 The singular and personal fitness of the Mandatar is chosen by the Mandator, and so cannot without his consent be altered.

Mandatory (mændətəri). [*ad. L. mandātārius*, *f. mandātum* MANDATE: see -ARY.]

+ 1. One who is appointed to a benefice by a papal mandate. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR.* *Mandataire*, a Mandatarie; one that comes to a Benefice by a Mandamus. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 117 A Mandatory, to whom the Pope has given a Mandate for a Benefice.

2. One to whom a mandate is given. Chiefly in *Law*: see MANDATE 3.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1801) 315 The mandatory is at liberty not to accept of the mandate. 1768 — *Instit.* III. iii. § 34 (1773) II. 458 Where a number of mandatories are named by a proprietor for the management of the same affair. 1793 *HELEN M. WILLIAMS France* I. App. ii. 266 (Jod.) When the majesty of the people is violated by attempts committed against its mandatories. 1826 *KENT Comm.* (1873) II. xl. 571 If the mandatory undertakes to carry the article from one place to another. 1848 *SHAW Præct. Crt. Sess.* I. 154 It never seems to have been disputed that a foreigner not in the country is bound to have a mandatory. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 307/2 For the consideration of a hundred pounds a year, the Ionian legislator views himself as the mandatory of the nation.

Mandate (mændət), *sb.* Also 6 mandat, 6-8 mandat. [*ad. L. mandātum*, neut. p. ppl. of *mandā-re* to command, enjoin, commit. Cf. *F. mandat*.]

1. *gen.* A command, order, injunction. Now poet. and rhetorical.

1576 *FLEMING in Cains' Dogs* 12 The theuvishe Dogge, .. at the mandate and bydding of his master seereth and leereeth abroad in the night. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* IV. i. 270 Sir I obey the Mandate, And will returne to Venice. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Sedit.* & *Trömb.* (Arb.) 395 Caussing vpon Mandates and Directions, is a kinde of shaking off the yoke. 1681 *DYRON ALS. & Achit.* II. 917 The royal mandate issues forth, Dashing at once their treason, zeal, and mirth. 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 99 v. He speaks, and his mandate is obeyed. 1797 *MRS. RAOLPHIE Italian vi.* She immediately obeyed the mandate of the abbess. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* IV. xxx. Some friend shall bear Our mandate with despatch and care. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* IV. iv. The mandate of God to His creature man is: Work! 1859 *MILL Liberty* I. (1865) 3/1 Society can and does execute its own mandates. 1889 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* IV. 237 Let him to sea; my mandate is this; be the messenger thou.

2. *spec.* A judicial or legal command from a superior to an inferior; in early English law, a command of the king and his justices addressed to a court to control a suit; in *U.S. Law*, 'the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 *Forme of Making Bishops*, etc. B. 4, Then shall the Archbishop demand the king's mandate for the consecration, and cause it to be read. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 9

§ 1 Everye suche Bishopp or Chauncelor... shall by his or their Mandat directed to the Sheriffe of the saide Countie Palantyne, cause Proclamation to be made of the samys Writtes. 1597 *SIR R. CECIL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 111. 44 She [Q. Elizabeth] therfor took upon her, by mandat, to prohibit him and his Countreis. a 1633 *SWINBURNE Spousals* (1686) 172 A general Mandate to contract Marriage is not sufficient, unless his Ratification, which made the Mandate, do follow. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mandate*. In our Common Law it is a commandment judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done by the dispatch of Justice. 1666 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 49 Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to instal the Bishop elected, confirmed and consecrated. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* v. 153 All that was now wanting, was a mandate from the Elector, to authorize the completion of the marriage. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 129 [He] obtained... a mandate wherein the princes were required to restore all his castles to him. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 A similar change had recently been effected in England by judicial sentences: but in Scotland a simple mandate of the prince was thought sufficient. 1871 *DIXON Lower III.* xi. 109 He was recalled... by a royal mandate to his place in the House of Lords. 1887 T. ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* v. 113 Towards the close of Adams' term, Georgia had bid defiance to the mandates of the Supreme Court.

b. A papal rescript, *esp.* with reference to preferment to a benefice (see quot. 1727-41).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Mandat*, A Mandate, or Mandamus for the preferment of one to a Benefice. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Mandate*, *Mandatum*, in the canon law, denotes a rescript of the pope, by which he commands some ordinary, collator, or presenter, to put the person there nominated in possession of the first benefice vacant in his collation. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 71 Mandates for deposing Sovereigns were sealed with the signet of 'the Fisherman'. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* II. xxi. 23, A mandate came from Pope Innocent for the King's excommunication.

c. A command from the sovereign to elect a fellow of a college or to confer a degree. *Hist.*

1617 *MORVSON Hist.* I. 1, I... was chosen Fellow of the said College by Queen Elizabeth's Mandat. a 1628 T. GREVILL *Sidney* (1652) 223 Her [Q. Elizabeth] Universities were troubled with few Mandates. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxvii. If any Mandates are brought for Degrees in the Vacation time, then this or the like Grace is propounded to the Caput Senatus. 1761 J. BENNET *Ascham's Eng. Wks.* Life 15 The young man was made by the Queen's mandate fellow of a college in Cambridge.

d. *Roman Hist.* An imperial command sent to the governor of a province.

1833 S. AMOS *Rom. Ctr. Law* 83 Mandates, or instructions to public officials, usually the emperor's 'Legates'. *Ibid.*, Most of the mandates of which a record is preserved relate to criminal law or police matters.

+ e. A pastoral letter. [= *F. mandement*.] *Obs.*

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 120 The archbishop of Paris... lately published a mandate, or pastoral letter, to the people of his diocese. 1824 *WATT Bibl. Brit.* II. 767 n. Pompiann, John George le Franc. Archbishop of Vienna... Mandates prohibiting the reading of the Works of Rousseau and the Abbé Raynal.

3. a. *Roman Law.* A commission by which one person (called the MANDATOR) requested another (called the mandatarius: see MANDATARY) to act for him gratuitously, undertaking to indemnify him against loss. *Action of mandate* = *L. actio mandati*, an action at law for the non-performance of a contract.

1756 G. HARRIS *tr. Justinian's Instit.* III. xxvii. § 1. 87 A mandate is given solely for the benefit of the mandatary, when he requires the mandatary to transact his business, to buy land, or to become a surety for him. *Ibid.* § 12. 97 If a man gives his cloaths to fuller, that they may be cleaned, or to a taylor, that they may be mended, and there is no agreement or promise made, an action of mandate will lie. 1870 ANDY & WALKER *tr. Gaius* III. civ. 222 A mandate arises, whether we give a commission for our own benefit or for another person's. 1833 S. AMOS *Rom. Ctr. Law* 236 By what has been called a qualified mandate (*mandatum qualificatum*) a person induced another to repose credit in a third person, and to that extent the principal became a sort of surety.

b. *Scots Law.* 'A contract by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts, and agrees to act' (*W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 The Terms in which Mandats or Commissions are expressed. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 165 And deposes, that he gave no allowance or mandate to the pannel to make any application at Edinburgh against the removing. 1824 *McGLASHAN Sheriff Crt. Scot.* § 575. 151 A mandate authorizing litigation or diligence to be carried on in name of a party who is out of the kingdom. 1870 *Bell's Comment. Law Scot.* (ed. 7) I. 516 The extent of a factor's authority and his powers are to be gathered from the mandate under which he acts.

c. A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service in respect of a thing committed to his keeping by the mandator.

1781 *SIR W. JONES Law Bailments* 53 The great distinction then between a mandate and a deposit is, that the former lies in feeance, and the latter simply in custody. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 472 Mandate is retained by Story and others to signify the contract more generally known as gratuitous bailment.

4. *Politics.* [After *F. mandat*.] The instruction or commission as to policy supposed to be given

by the electors to a parliament or one of its members. Also *transp.*

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 375 [France] The members of the legislative body are not the representatives of the department which has chosen them, but of the whole nation, and no mandate instructions can be given them. 1880 *McCARTHY Oron Times* IV. 554 It would almost seem as if the present school of fiction is, to borrow a phrase from French politics, exhausting its mandate. 1901 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 4/4 Strictly speaking... there is no such thing in England as a mandate. Lord Salisbury was the first to introduce into English politics that essentially Jacobinical phrase. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 809 No practical politician can desire to lay too much stress upon the mandate theory of a general election.

5. *attrib.* = MAUNDY, in mandate bread, mandate money, Mandate Thursday.

1546 *Item. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 11. He payth' yerlie for breade wyne and waxe w^t thepence of Mandet Thursday x li. 1657 *SPARROW Rationale Bl. Com. Pr.* 157 Hence it is called *Dies mandati*, Mandate or Maundy Thursday. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday, is the Thursday in Passion week; which was called Maundy or Mandate Thursday. 1841 *HAMPSON Ned. Eri. Kal.* I. 185 The bread given to the poor on Maundy Thursday was named mandate bread *mandati panes* in the monasteries; as the coin given was called maundate [*sic*] money.

Mandate (mændət), *v.* [*f. L. mandāt*, ppl. stem of *mandāre* to enjoin, command.]

1. *trans.* To command. *Obs. rare*—

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Mandate*, to command.

2. To commit (one's sermon) to memory. *Sc.*

1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Woodrow* (1828) 32 After I have mandated my exercises. 1766 *SINQUEL Gospel Message* Pref. 3 He [Abp. Secker] then proceeds to express his disapprobation of what is called Mandating of Sermons, or repeating them from memory. This custom prevails much among foreign Divines, and throughout the whole Church of Scotland. 1860 J. BROWN *Let. J. Cairns in Horæ Sub.* (1865) 97 His sermons being laboriously prepared, loudly mandated... and then delivered with the utmost vehemence and rapidity. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* (1894) 135 He rose and walked his study, 'mandating' his opening sentences with appropriate gestures.

Mandatee. *rare.* [*f. MANDATE sb.* + -EE.] = MANDATORY.

1774 *HALLIAX Anat. Rom. Civ. Law* 64 A Commission might be constituted for the Benefit... of the Mandator and Mandatee. *Ibid.* 86 A Proctor was 1. Extrajudicial, otherwise called a Mandatee.

Mandation. *Sc.* [*f. MANDATE v.*: see -ATION.]

The action of committing (a sermon) to memory.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* I. 15 Some of the most acceptable ministers of the Gospel have been known to regard 'mandation' as a process of slow murder.

Mandativo (mændətiv), *a.* [*ad. late L. mandātivus*, *f. mandāre* to command: see MANDATE sb. and -ATIVE.] Pertaining to command; occas. used in *Grammar* to render *L. modus mandativus*, denoting the imperative use of the future.

1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subject* x. § 3 (1658) 114 Though servants have not a mandative power to lay their strict injunctions upon their Masters. 1845 *STODART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) I. 51/1 [Kinds of Mood] imperative, mandative, conjunctive, subjunctive [etc.].

Mandator (mændətər), *Law.* [*L. agent-n. f. mandāre* (see MANDATE).] One who gives a mandate (*esp.* in the legal senses).

1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 110 As to the special kinds of Mandats, they are either express, or tacit, to one Mandatar, .. for the Mandators behave, or in the Name of the Mandator. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 53 A Person is said to be a Client to his Advocate, but a Master and a Mandator to his Proctor. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 511/2 Himself the mandator and accomplice. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.*, etc. 49 Every legal Mandator, should be a law expounder, not a law-maker. 1839 J. STORY *Law Bailments* 142 The mandator... contracts to reimburse the mandatory for all expenses and charges reasonably incurred in the execution of the trust. 1875 *POSTE Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 401 Solitary Intercession is exemplified by the Mandator in the contract called *mandatum qualificatum*.

Mandatory (mændətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. mandātōrius*, *f. mandātor*: see *proc.*]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a command or mandate.

1576 *FLEMING Panph. Epist.* I. vii. An epistle hortatorie, accusatorie, .. mandatorie. a 1600 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* VII. iii. § 1 A superiority of power mandatory, judicial, and coercive over other Ministers. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Ct. Brit.* IX. xv. § 115. 801 Mandatory letters were sent by King Charles into Picardy, to put all places that held for him in those quarters into Henries possession. a 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 727 We behold, in the life of Christ, a conformity to the Mandatory part of the law. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 538 Of a Mandatory Writ, in Latin styled a *Mandamus*. *Ibid.*, Several mandatory Writs have been granted. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 716 A mandatory writ was issued to a sergeant-at-arms. 1900 *WRIGHT Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Feb. The proposals... were enabling and not mandatory.

b. Of actions: Obligatory in consequence of a command. *Const. upon.*

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. ix. 696 The regular communication to the councils of all correspondence was rendered mandatory upon the Governor-General. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/6 The bill makes it mandatory upon the judge to impose a fine of \$500.

B. *sb.* One to whom a mandate is given; = MANDATARY.

1661 *FELL in Hammond's Wks.* (1674) I. Life 14 [The Visitors] sending their mandatory with a Musquetier to

Dr. Hammond's lodging, commanded him to appear before them. 1711 HICKES *Treat. Chr. Priest.* (1847) II. 17 A priest... is an advocate, mediator, intercessor, vicegerent, mandatory, interpellant. 1795 *St. Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 432 The monarch with the mandates of his Supreme, tutelar and beneficent, authority. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. vii. § 70. 182 If the people are violently alarmed, is it the part of their mandatories to refuse to hear them? 1842 MCGILGASHAN *Sheriff Crtis. Scot.* § 582. 153 The mandator to be sisted must be a responsible person. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict. c. 97* § 20 To nominate any person as the mandatory of such... proprietor, to attend, act, and vote at any meeting. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. i. ii. 147 Ecclesiastics regard themselves sometimes as the mandatories of a foreign potentate.

¶ **M.** Used for MANDATE. c. Something with the function of commanding.

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* II. 340 A Mandatory... was issued... by Masaniello, requiring every citizen to take arms. 1865 BUSHNELL *Picar. Sac.* III. iv. (1866) 249 In itself, what we call law is impersonal, a cold mandator of abstraction.

¶ **Mandatum** (mændə'təm). [**L.**] = MANDATE *sb.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 87/1 in *Holmshed* II. Sudden cometh from the cardinal a mandatum to execute Kildare. 1589 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 136/1 Simon Mephram, then archbishop of Canterbury, sent his mandatum to this bishop, that he would visit his church. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 652 They obtain so many letters of commendation, so many mandaments one in another's necke, that [etc.].

Mandē, obs. form of MAUNDY.

¶ **Mandelic** (mændə'lik), a. Chem. [**F.** G. *mandel* almond + *-ic*.] *Mandelic acid* (G. *mandelsäure*): an acid formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon amygdalin.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 430. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 292. Mandell, variant of MANDILL *Obs.*

Mandellion, variant of MANDILLION.

¶ **Mandelstein** (mændə'stein). *Geol.* Also anglicized mandelstone. [**G.** f. *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] = AMYGDALOID *sb.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 202 Mandelstein (or Amygdaloid). 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 35 The porous basalt which passes into mandelstein.

Mandement, variant of MANDMENT *Obs.*

Manderelle, -il, obs. forms of MANDREL.

Mandēt, obs. variant of MANDATE.

¶ **Mandevī** (mændə'vī), corruption (in Planché, Fairholt, and recent Dicts.) of MANTEVIL *Obs.*

¶ **Mandlogrye**. *Obs. rare.* Also mond-. [**A.** OF. *mandegloire* (cf. mod. F. *main de gloire* HAND OF GLORY), corruption of *mandregore* MANDRAGORA.] Mandragora.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3b. An ensample of the poudre of mandlogrye and how hit maketh to slepe. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 97 Certain herbe that is called mandlogrye.

¶ **Mandible** (mændə'bəl), *sb.* Now only *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also 7 -ible, 7-8 -ible. [**ad. latc** L. *mandibula*, -ulum, f. *mandere* to masticate. Cf. OF. *mandible*, mod. F. *mandibule*.] A jaw or jawbone; esp. the lower jaw (in mammals and fishes).

1548-77 VICARY *Anat. v.* (1888) 41 The bones... of the Cheekes, be two... of the upper Mandible, two. 1560 MISOGONY III. iii. 82 (Brand) A neighbour of yours which is payned in hir mandible with a wormetone tooth. 1623 COCKERHAM, *Mandible*, the jaw-bone wherein the teeth be set. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 185 Rub the mandible with it. 1675 R. CROMWELL *Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1848) XIII. 93 The nose of the skull, with an upper mandible. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xxviii. The swelling... being not so much in the throat, as mandibles and cheeks. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. 76 With their upper mandible, which is much longer than their lower, they [hedgeseekers] bore under the plant. 1854 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Atms.* Comic Wks. (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 86 The lower jawbone, or Mandible, consists of a curved osseous band.

b. In birds, (usually) either part, upper or lower, of the beak; but by some restricted to the lower jaw (see quot. 1893).

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 234 The Mandibles [of a Raven] crossing one another, like those of the... Crossbill. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 477 A loose skin... reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes [of the cormorant]. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. vii.* (1879) 137 The lower mandible, differently from every other bird, is an inch and a half longer than the upper. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 100 Flocks of scissor-bills... plunging the water with their lower mandibles. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 534 *Mandible* (Lat. *Mandibula*), the lower jaw in Birds. *Ibid.* 539 *Maxilla*, a rather slender bone... forming part of the lateral margin of what is often called the Upper Mandible.

c. In insects, either half of the upper or anterior pair of jaws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 429 The mandibles close the mouth on each side under the *labrum* or upper-lip. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 69 Male stag-beetles sometimes bear wounds from the huge mandibles of other males. 1874 LUNNOK *Wild Flowers* i. 13 The mouth of an insect is composed of an upper lip, an under lip, a pair of anterior jaws or mandibles.

¶ **Mandible** (mændə'bəl), a. *Obs. rare.* [**ad. L.** **mandibilis*, f. *mandere* to chew: see -IBLE.] Capable of being chewed or eaten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mandible*, eatable, or that may be eaten. 1671-80 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1680) 39 Their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such mandible thing we met with.

¶ **Mandibula** (mændə'biŋlā). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [**L.**] = MANDIBLE *sb.*

1704 HARRIS *Less. Techn.* *Mandibula*, the Jaw, is either Upper or Lower. 1798 ARZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 255 The *Mandibula* are toothless and without sheaths. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 477 Upper- and under-jaws (*mandibula* and *maxilla*). 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 447 The dental organs in *Kotifera* are true *mandibula* and *maxilla*.

¶ **Mandibular** (mændə'biŋlār), a. [**f.** MANDIBULA + -AL.] Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of a mandible.

1654 GAYTON *Plac. Notes* III. vi. 103 The many parts, joints, sinews [etc.]... guttural, dental, mandibular, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mandibular Muscles*, the Muscles that belong to the Lower Jaw. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 275 Besides their mandibular hooks, some of these grubs supply the want of legs by means of claws at their anus. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 In nearly all mammals teeth exist in a single row on the mandibular bones. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKE *Introd. Mammals* 171 The mandibular symphysis is ankylized.

¶ **Mandibulary** (mændə'biŋlārī), a. *rare.* [**Formed** as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1653 URQUHART *Rabalais* I. xxxviii. The mandibulary sinew or nerve of the jaw. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 563 Two pairs of mandibulary barbels. 1889 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 189/1 The mandibulary symphysis is not by suture but by an elastic band.

¶ **Mandibulate** (mændə'biŋlət), a. and *sb.* *Ent.* [**ad. mod. L.** *mandibulatus*: see MANDIBULA and -ATE 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. Provided with mandibles; applied to a group of insects (the *Mandibulata*) which have the organs of the mouth adapted for mastication.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 462 The *maxilla* of the mandibulate hexapods. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 Mandibulans... are considered... as constituting two Sections which are denominated Haustellate and Mandibulate Insects. 1874 LUNNOK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 92 The strongly mandibulate form which prevails among the larvae of Coleoptera.

2. Of organs: Adapted for mastication.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a Haustellate mouth consists of pieces... analogous to those employed in mastication in a Mandibulate one. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 494f. *Hemiptera*... with mandibulate mouths.

B. *sb.* A mandibulate insect. In recent Dicts.

So *Mandibulated* a., in the same sense.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 855f. Fabricius... divided Insects into... the Mandibulated... and the Haustellate. 1864 Chambers's *Encycl.* VI. 299 *Mandibulata*, mandibulated or masticating Insects.

¶ **Mandibuliform** (mændə'biŋlɪfɔrm), a. *Ent.* [**ad. mod. L.** *mandibuliformis*, f. *mandibula* MANDIBLE: see -FORM.] Shaped like a mandible.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 127 They... catch the prey at which they aim by means of the mandibuliform plates. *Ibid.* IV. 310. 1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

¶ **Mandibulo-** (mændə'biŋlə), irreg. combining form (see -o-) of L. *mandibula* MANDIBLE, used in compounds with the sense 'pertaining to the mandible (and some other part)', as *mandibulo-hyoid*, -*maxillary*, -*suspensorial* *adjs.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The mandibulo-maxillary apodema. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/1 The hyosuspensorial and mandibulo-suspensorial ligaments.

¶ **Mandibulous** (mændə'biŋləs), a. *rare. Ent.* [**f.** MANDIBULA + -OUS.] Mandibular.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The mandibulous hook of spiders.

¶ **Mandil** (mændəl). Also 7 mendil. [**Arabic** *mindil*, *mandil*, sash, turban-cloth, handkerchief, *ad. L.* *mantile* (see MANTLE *sb.*)] A turban.

1662 J. DAVIES *It. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* v. (1669) 214 The Mendils and Mianbens, that is, the Turban and Girdle, of Gold Brocade. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 His Turban or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold. 1731 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Mandil*, a sort of cap or turban worn by the Persians.

¶ **Mandilion** (mændə'liŋ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 mandilyon, maundilion, 6-7 mandilian, -illian, 7-ellion, -yllian, (?mandilion). [**A.** F. *mandillon* (16th c.), *ad. It.* *mandiglione*, augmentative f. *mandiglia*: see MANDILL.] A loose coat or cassock, in later times sleeveless, formerly worn by soldiers and men-servants as a kind of overcoat.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 154 The men have things on their shoulders of beasts' skins, as instead of a Jerkin or a Mandilion. 1687 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 128/2 Their vniuersal huerie was a mandilion of purple taffata, laid about with silver lace. 1599 DALLAN *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 74 Their coats were like a soldier's mandilion. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 249 He had a mandilian or cassock, garnished with the bishops' armes. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 230 In time of warre they [the Knights of Malta] wore crimson mandilions... over their armour. 1688 R. HOLME *Annoury* iii. 182 He beareth Or, a Mandilion Azure. 1666, 1706 PHILLIPS. 1860 (see MANTLE). 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* x. 280 Hooks and eyes for mandilions', these being garments large and full of folds, with which soldiers wrapped themselves against the cold.

¶ **Mandill**. *Obs.* Also 7 mandell, mandle. [**A.** F. *mandil* (15-16th c., now *mandille*), a. Sp., *Pa. mandil* (cf. Fr. *mandil*-table-cloth), a. Arab.

mandil: see MANDIL.] A loose coat or overcoat.

1579 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 281 Ane pair of breikis of blew velvet with ane mandill thairto broderit with gold. 1661 A. HAIG *Acc.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 471 A suett of cloeths, with a mandell. 1662 *Ibid.* 472 For making a mandle sute and furnetur.

¶ **Mandioe**(a): see MANTIO.

¶ **Mandition**. *Obs. rare* -1. [**irreg.** f. L. *mandare* to command + -ITION.] An injunction.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 344 My uncle... sent mee yesterday a letter and this mandition... 'Studie not these vaine arts of Rhetorique, Poetrie and Philosophie'.

Mandle, obs. f. MANDILL, MANTEL, MANTLE.

Mandly, rare obs. form of MANLY.

¶ **Mandment**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 mandement, maundement, 4-5 mawndement, 4-6 mandment, 5-6 maundment. [**A.** OF. *mandement*: -*latc* L. *mandamentum*, f. *mandare* to command. The word is orig. trisyllabic (cf. COMMANDMENT); the disyllabic forms are characteristically northern.] A commandment, an order; that which is commanded. Also, the action of commanding, command, rule.

1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 4011 His was a prout mandement & an heuol dede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 349 Who brekys be fyrste maundement. Provide men wordly men and fleschly men. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* IV. 332 His men his mandment has all done. 1400-50 Alexander 4237 To be modi kyng of Messedone his maundment I write. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 Mawndement, mandament, preceptum. 1460 ASHBY *Active Policy* 654 Every day he ware of that extreme Not to be hasty in mandement. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parll.* V. 583/1 All Returnes of Writtes, Preceptes, Maundementes and Billes. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 16 Apr. in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 211 Temperour hate not consented to the popes desires nor that his Mandementes should be published. 1553 Douglas's *Jineis* x. Prol. 162 For quahy thy mandmentis [1513 mandat] kepis in accord, Bene ane with the, not in substance bot grace. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 567 Gevand...oure full plane power, speciall mandment...and charge, to compeir.

¶ **Mandola** (mændə'wɔlə), *mandora* (mændə'wɔrə). Also 9 (rare) mandura. [**a.** It. *mandola*, *mandora*. Cf. F. *mandore*, *mandole*, and see MANDORE, PANDORA 2, MANDORE.] A larger variety of the mandolin.

1758 J. CLEPHANE in *Fam. Rose Kith.* (Spald. Club) 461 If you have once made some progress on the spinet... the mandola will be an easy acquisition. 1825 L. HUNT *Sacchus in Tuscan* 850 Play to me too On the mandola. 1825 FORBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 628 The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute. 1880 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 204 It [the mandoline] is... less in size than the Mandola or Mandora, a much scarcer instrument. 1895 *Daily News* 22 May 7/3 Three mandolas (or mandoras), eighteen guitars...and a bass guitar.

¶ **Mandolin**, -ine (mændə'lɪn). Also 8 mandarin; and in It. form mandolino. [**ad. F.** *mandoline*, *ad. It.* *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola* (see prec.)] A musical instrument of the lute kind having from four to six metal strings stretched upon a deeply-rounded body.

1707 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 38 Signior Conti will play... on the Mandoline, an instrument not known yet. 1758 J. CLEPHANE in *Fam. Rose Kith.* (Spald. Club) 461 The guitarre, or mandolin, as it is called here by our London ladies. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 122 An excellent performer on the lute and mandolin. 1783 MME. D'ARLWAY *Diary* 1 Jan. A solo air, accompanied by the mandoline... has a mighty pretty effect. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymous* (1809) 104 When the instrument now coming into use is called a Mandarin, we are led to think it to be something used by the Chinese Lords or Mandarins; but the truer pronunciation is Mandolin. 1846 Mrs. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz's Instrument*. 70 The mandolin has almost fallen into desuetude at present. 1863 SALA *about Shrimington* 102 A mandolin all covered with lacquer work.

Hence *Mandolinist*, a performer on the mandolin. 1888 *Daily News* 14 May 3/3 A company of Neapolitan mandolinists and singers.

¶ **Mandom** (mændə'm). *rare* -1. [**f.** MAN *sb.* 1 + -DOM.] The realm of man.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 72 Without this rule of mandom, ye would perish—beast by beast Devouring.

¶ **Mandora**: see MANDOLA.

¶ **Mandore** (mændə'wɔrə). [**ad. F.** *mandore*, *ad. It.* *mandora*.] = MANDOLA.

1823 ROSCOE *Simoni's Lit. South Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 A Jongleur... must... play on the citole and mandore. 1868 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* 1. 26 Anulets in the shape of miniature mandores or four-stringed lutes.

¶ **Mandorla** (mændə'wɔlə). *Religious Art.* [**It.** = 'almond'] An almond-shaped panel or decorative space.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* Introd. 20 Christ seated within a mandorla. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 51 At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.

¶ **Mandrag(e, -drage)**, obs. forms of MANDRAKE.

¶ **Mandragon**. *Obs.* [**app.** an altered form of *mandrag* MANDRAKE, alter *dragon*.] = MANDRAKE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *De la mandragore*, an herbe called Mandragon. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lx. 281 In English we call it Mandrake, Mandrage, and Mandragon. 1611 COTGR., *Mandragore*, Mandrake, Mandrage, Mandragon.

Mandragora (mændrə'gōrā). Forms: a. 1-mandragora, 3 mandragoras, 6-7 mandragoras. B. (in anglicized form) a pl. mandragoras, 6 mandragor, -er, 8-9 -ore. [late L. *mandragora* (mandragoras Pliny), a. Gr. *μανδράγορας*.]

1. a. The plant MANDRAKE. Now only Hist. b. Bot. The genus to which this plant belongs. c. Since Shakspeare, taken as the type of a narcotic. In Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. 4 the First Folio has the misprint *mandragora*, whence perh. *mandragora* in Scott's *Kenilworth* (1821) I. xii. 311. Cf. however MANDRAGON.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 244 Deos wyrt þe man mandragoram nemþe. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 613 A gres, þe name is mandragoras. 1388 *Wyclif Song Sol.* vii. 13 Mandragoras han 30ue þer oþþer in oure 3atis. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P.* R. xvii. civ. (Tollem. MSS.) They þat diggen mandragora be hesy to be war of contrary wynde. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xxx. 14 Ruben wente out. . . and founde Mandragoras in the felde. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Mandragor doth helpe a woman to conception. 1578 *Ltze Doddens* li. lxxviii. 438 The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iii. iii. 330 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world Shall euer [etc.]. 1605 *Christian* etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i. 1 I have drunke Lethe and Mandragora to forget you. 1653 *Webster Duchess of Malfi* iv. ii. Come violent death, Serue for Mandragora to make me sleepe. 1728 *Galt Laurie T. V. x.* (1849) 242 The most employment is the best mandragora for an aching heart. 1855 *Thackeray Newcomes* II. 49 He dosed himself with poppy, and mandragora, and blue pill. 1876 *Farrar Marib. Serv.* vi. 56 The river of oblivion of sin repented of the true mandragora for every guilty and sleepless soul. attrib. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P.* R. xvii. cxli. (1495) 675 Oyle of Mandragora apples. 1826 *W. Ainslie Materia Indica* I. 208 The anodyne and soporific qualities of the mandragore root. 1832 *Carlyle Corn-law Rhymes* Misc. 185 III. 161 Her Ariel Melodies, and mystic mandragora Means.

b. = mandrake wine. 1644 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* ii. Have the Pygmies made you drunken, Bathing in mandragora Your divine pale lips. ? 1. 2. Chinese mandragoras: ginseng.

1727-42 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. Hence Mandragorite, one who is habitually under the narcotic influence of mandragora. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1902 *Webster Suppl.* **Mandrague** (mænd'relg). A kind of large fishing-net.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 252 The pack of nets forming the modern mandrague. 1855 *W. S. Dallas in Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 49 The Tunny. is captured by means of a large net, called a mandrague.

Mandrake (mændrək). Forms: a. 4-6 mandragge, 4-7 -drage, 6-7 -drag, (6 menderge). B. 5- mandrake, (4 mondrake, 5-7 mandrak). [ME. *mandrag* (g) (cf. MDu. *mandrage*, *mandragre*), a shortening of MANDRAGORA; the form *mandrake* (*mondrake*), though recorded earlier than -drage, is prob. due to association with *drake*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Mandragora*, native to Southern Europe and the East, and characterized by very short stems, thick, fleshy, often forked, roots, and fetid lance-shaped leaves.

The mandrake is poisonous, having emetic and narcotic properties, and was formerly used medicinally. The forked root is thought to resemble the human form, and was fabled to utter a deadly shriek when plucked up from the ground. The notion indicated in the narrative of Genesis xxx., that the fruit when eaten by women promotes conception, is said still to survive in Palestine.

a. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxx. 14 Ruben goon out in tyme of whet heruest into the feeld, fonde mandraggis [1388 *dragis*]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/2 Mandragas, herbe. . . Mandragora. 1562 *Leign Armorie* (1579) 99 b. He beareth Argent, a mandrage proper. 1580 *Ltze English* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr Vines will make too sharpe wine, must . . . graft next to them Mandrage (ed. 1581 Menderage), which causeth the grape to be more pleasant. 1594 = *Moth. Bemb.* v. iii. Your sonne Memphis had a moale vnder his eare. . . you shall see it taken away with the iuyce of mandrag. 1604 *Holland & Pliny* II. 235 In the digging up of the root of Mandrage, there are some ceremonies observed. 1607 *Topsell Fourt. Beasts* (1658) 330 Oyl of Mandrag . . . bindeth together. . . bones being either shivered or broken. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Mandrake* or *Mandragra*.

b. A. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 26 Muge he is ant mondrake. 1450 *ME. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 321 Leues of mandrake. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 781/4 *Hec mandracora*, a mandrak. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) *Gen.* xxx. 14 Reuben. . . founde mandrakes [marg. which is a kinde of herbe, whose rote hath a certeine likenes of y^e figure of a man] in the field. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 47 And shrikes like Mandrakes torne out of the earth. 1593 = 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 310. 1600 *Howe Wood and Pl.* *Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 154 The mandrakes shrieks are music to their cries. 1620 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* Pref. c. ij. Annibal, to entrappe and surprise his enemies, mingled their wine with Mandrake, whose operation is betwixt sleepe and poysoun. 1635 [GLAPHORNE] *Lady Inver* v. ii. In Bullen O. P. I. 16 Horrid grots and moose groves, Where the mandraks hideous howles Welcōme bodies void of soules. 1712 tr. *Pompeii Hist. Drugs* I. 80 The Mandrake is a Plant without a Stem. 1879 J. T. Moore in *Cassell's Techn.* *Edu.* IV. 106/1 The Greeks and the Romans used the root of the mandrake to cause insensibility to pain.

† b. in allusive and fig. uses: (a) as a term of abuse; (b) a narcotic; (c) a noisome growth.

1508 *Kenyon's Flying w.* *Dunbar* 29 Mandrag, mymerkin, maid maister bot in movis. a 1585 *Montgomerye Flying* 71 Trot, toyke, to a tow, mandrage but myance. 1592 *C. Harvey Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 293 Correct the Mandrake of scurrility with the myrre of curtesie. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 67 Thou borson Mandrake. VOL. VI.

1604 *Dekker Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 9 Gods my life, hee's a very mandrake. 1610 J. Mason *Turk* ii. 1, Thou that amongst a hundred thousand dreames Crowned with a wreath of mandrakes sists as Queene. 1636 *Davenant Wit* iv. i. He stands as if his Legs had taken root; A very Mandrake! 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* i. iv. 132 When we lust after mandrakes and deliciousness of exterior ministries. 1660 R. L'ESTRANGE *Plan for Limited Monarchy* 7 Our laws [sc. during the Commonwealth] have been Mandrakes of a Nights growth. 1676 *MARVELL Gen. Council* Wks. 1875 IV. 102 If they have a mind to pull up that mandrake, it were advisable. . . to chuse out a dog for that employment.

2. The root of White Bryony: see quot.

1585 *Lupton Thous. Notable Th.* iii. xlii. (1595) 61 The counterfeit Mandrag which hath bene sold by deceyvers for much money. 1597 *Gerrarde Herbal* i. ix. 281 The idle dromes that have little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in caruing the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men & women; which falsifying practice hath confirmed the error amongst the simple. . . people, who have taken them vpon their report to be the true Mandrakes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxi. 300 The Root [of Briony] sometimes groweth to the bigness of a Child of a yeare old, so that it hath been by some cutt into the forme of a Man, and called a Mandrake, being set againe into the Earth. 1785 *MARVIN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 197 These pretended Mandrakes are said to be roots of Angelica or Bryony.

3. U. S. The May-apple. *Podophyllum peltatum*. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 145/2 *Podophyllum peltatum* (wild mandrake, may-apple). 1887 *Family Physician* 872 Mandrake, may apple, or hog apple.

4. attrib., as *mandrake juice*, root; *mandrake apple*, the fruit of the mandrake; † *mandrake shriek* (see sense 1, note); *mandrake wine* (see quot. 1753 for *mandrake root*).

1553 T. GALE *Antidot.* l. i. x b. Of simple medicines repperucious these are some. . . Mandrage apples, & iuse. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* xx. 417 Rachel envying her sister Leahs fertile importuned Mandrag apples, to supplie her barrenness. c. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* v. (1633) 12; I dranke of Poppy, and cold *mandrake juyce. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Mandragorites Vinum*, *Mandrag Wine*, a sort of medicinal impregnation of wine with the virtues of *Mandrake root. 1824 *HEN. PHILLIPS Flora Hist.* I. 354 The Mandrake root is an anodyne and soporific. 1620 *Dekker Dreame* Wks. (Grosart) III. 39 Being mounted on a Spirits back, which ran With *Mandrake-shrikes, and like a Lubrican. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* ii. li. vi. 1 (1651) 293 A friends counsel is a charm, like *mandrake wine. 1753 [see *Mandrake root*].

Mandram (mændrem). West Indian. Also mandrang. (See quot. 1756.)

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 There is a mixture made and used in some of our colonies called Mandram, . . . which seldom fails to provoke an appetite in the most languid stomachs. The ingredients are sliced cucumbers, eschalots cut very small, a little lime juice, and Madeira wine with a few pods of bird pepper. 1814 *LUNAN Hortus Jamaicensis* I. 358 The mixture called mandram is made from these peppers. 1842 *ORRISON Crociata* xiv. 148 The 'punch and mandram' had been handed round. 1845 *MISS ACORN Mod. Cookery* 312 Mandrang or Mandram. (West Indian Receipt.) Chop together, very small, two moderate-sized cucumbers [etc.].

Mandrel, mandril (mændrəl, -il). Forms: 6 manderelle, 7-9 maundril(l), mandrel, -il, (8 manderil, mandrell, maundrell, 9 mandrill). [Usually believed to be an alteration of F. *mandrin*, which has the senses 3 and 4 below. The Fr. word, however, has not been traced earlier than 1690, and is of obscure origin.]

1. A miner's pick.

1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80 Item xlvj manderelles ij. s. viij. d. A gryndstone & cruke x. d. Item ij spayddys & a shulle vj. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 306 But he. . . by the help of his Maundril, by degrees so wrought away the earth over head. . . [etc.]. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* M. iij, *Mandrel*, a Tool made after the manner of a Hack, but more Strong and Square, having both ends Sharp, Square Points. 1771 *FLETCHER Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 126 An ignorant collier, as great a stranger to your metaphysics as you are to his mandrell. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* [Derby Term], *Maundril*, a pick for various purposes, but generally used to undermine. 1881 *KAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Mandril*, *Maundril*, *Derb.* and S. Wales, a prying pick with two prongs.

2. Some instrument used by arrow-makers. *Obs.* 1629 *HOWELL Partic. Vocab.* s. 51 A maundrel, and bick-horn, smoothing floates [etc.]. *Les outils de l'archer*.

3. In a lathe, an arbor or axis to which work is secured while it is being turned. Also applied to a similar part in a circular saw or cutter.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 58 To give to the Axis or to the Mandril. . . that little Inclination. 1667 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 190 There is another sort of Mandrels called Hollow Mandrels. 1731 *BATLEY vol. II. Mandril*, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath, of which there are several kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and skew mandrels. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 25, I turned it. . . upon my great lathe in the air (that is, upon the end of the mandrel). 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The mandrel is moved by a band wheel. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 12 If the mandrel of a lathe were made of the best steel, sufficiently hard to wear well in the collar, it would be snapped by a sudden check. 1879 R. S. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Edu.* vii. 62 By means of the band the pulley G, on what is called the 'mandril' of the lathe, is made to turn rapidly.

4. A cylindrical rod, core, or axis round which metal or other material is forged, cast, moulded, or shaped.

1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents; Metallic Pipes*, etc. (1874) 2, I cast the lead in lengths. . . this is put upon a polished

rod or round maundrell of iron or any other metal, such maundrells being made of different lengths and diameters. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 17 The hole may be finished. . . by hammering it at a low heat upon a smooth mandrel or pin. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 364 When the pipe is cast, and the metal is set, this mandrel is drawn out of the mould, and another of smaller diameter is substituted. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 49 Roll the stiff paper tightly round 2½ times round the 'mandrel'. 1881 *GREENNER Gun* 50 Their early barrels appear to have been made from one broad band of metal rolled over a mandril.

5. attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 This weight. . . operates to keep the mandrel-band tight. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mandrel-lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning hollow work, which is clamped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handbk.* (1900) 58 The mandrel-cone centre point.

Hence *Mandrel v. trans.*, to operate upon with mandrels (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mandriarch (mændriərk). [ad. It. *mandriarcha*, a. late Gr. *μανδριάρχης*, f. *μάνδρα*, Gr. *μάνδρα* fold, monastery. Cf. ARCHIMANDRITE.] A ruler or founder of a monastic order.

1371 *MARIA F. ROSSETTI Shadow of Dante* 205 The second dividing line, which consists of holy Mandriarchs; S. Francis, S. Benedict, S. Augustine being alone named.

Mandril (mændril). Also -il. [app. f. MAN sb. + DRILL sb.3] The largest, most hideous, and most ferocious of the baboons, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, a native of Western Africa.

1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 51 A strange sort of animal, called by the white men in this country (Sierra Leone) Mandril, but why it is so called I know not. . . except it be for their near resemblance to a human creature, though nothing at all like an Ape. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 214 The largest of the baboon kind is the Mandril; an ugly disgusting animal. 1840 *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 69 The Mandril Baboon (*Sym. maimon* and *mormon*). . . Greyish brown, inclining to olive above. . . cheeks blue and furrowed. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Atl. 1, 10. 1858 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 9/1 The blue-faced Mandril.

Mandrite, rare. [ad. Gr. *μανδρίτης* (cf. ARCHIMANDRITE), f. *μάνδρα* fold.] (See quot.)

1844 W. KAY in J. H. NEWMAN *Fleury's Eccles. Hist.* III. 81 note. A mandrite would at first be a person who lived in a solitary cave.

|| **Mandritra** (mændritrā). *Fencing. Obs.* [altered from It. *mandritto*, *mandritto*, f. *mano dritta* right hand.] A cut from right to left.

1595 *SAVIOLIO Practice* 1. 10 b. Cannot every one of himselfe without teaching give a mandrita? 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Years* D. 4, Hees the best Fencer in the world: . . . He has his Mandritas, imbrocates, stramazones, and stoccates at his fingers ends. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* iii. Wiping mandritra [sic], closing embrocata, And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery.

Manducable (mænd'ikəbəl), a. *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. type **manducibilis*, f. *manducā-re* to see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being manducated; eatable.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Baugnet* (ed. 2) 37 They are scarce manducable. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Tortoyses, (in which I have seen about a thousand Eggs, great and manducable). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* c. 1830 *COLEBRIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1698) III. 351 If tangible by Thomas's fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, manducable? **Manducate** (mænd'uket), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *manducā-re* to chew: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To chew, eat. Hence *Manducated* ppl. a.

1623 *COCKERAM Manducate*, to eat. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 490 To manducate, that is, to chew or swallow, and to let the Element received, passe into their stomach. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 147 Either we manducate the accidents only, or else the substance of bread, or the substance of Christs body. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 242 Being manducated, they confirm loose teeth. 1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 White'er front-tooth can bite, and grinders manducate. 1826 *GOOD Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 276 The. . . manducated food. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 129 The literal interpreters. . . supposing that our Saviour referred to bread which could be manducated in the ordinary manner.

Manducation (mænd'ukə'fən). [ad. L. *manducationem*, n. of action of *manducā-re* to MANDUCATE. Cf. F. *manducation* (Theol.).]

1. The action of eating. Chiefly Theol. (following the patristic use of L. *manducatio*), the term applied (usually with qualification, as *carnal*, *corporal*, *literal*, *oral*, *real*, *sacramental*, *spiritual*) to the act of participation in the Eucharist.

1552 *GARONER Exptic. True Cath. Faith* 67, The mysterie of corporall manducation. 1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 167 He makis meotion bath of spiriutale and reale manducation. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl.* *Pol.* v. lxxvii. s. 9 A Literal, Corporall and Orall manducation of the very substance of his flesh and bloud. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* xv. s. 17 After the manducation of the Paschal lamb it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper. 1660 *Duct. Dubl.* ii. iii. sit down to a second supper. 1669 *WATERLAND rule* 22 s. 11 Sacramental manducation. 1737 *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 None give so great advantage to the Figurists, as those that contend for oral manducation. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace* *let meat*, There received ritual having prescribed these forms to the solitary ceremony of manducation. 1833 *Rock Liturg.* (1892) 1107 A manducation of His real flesh and blood. 1850 E. H. BROWNE *Esp. 39 Articles* xxviii. s. 1 (1874) 679 Did they intend a spiritual manducation — an eating spiritually and a drinking in by the soul of the life-giving efficacy of the Body broken and the Blood shed?

2. The action of chewing. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 139 They who chew not well,

or... passe over the triple order of manducation, are ill nourished. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 2. Manducation, or Chewing, is performed by means of the Biventer, or Digastric Muscles. 1826 KIRBY & S. R. *Entomol.* III. 426 The trophic organs of manducation. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 991 The mandible has a lateral process for manducation. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 69 Powerful apparatus for the seizure and manducation of vegetable and animal prey.

Manducatory (mæ'ndi'kātōri), *a.* Chiefly *Phys.* [f. L. *manducāre* (see MANDUCATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to or fitted for manducation.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 40 Their noble perseverance, in fulfilling with so much courage their manducatory functions. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 62 The framework through which an important class of functions, manducatory and respiratory, are performed. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 110 [It] consists of the manducatory ganglion fused with one thoracic ganglion. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 256 The... manducatory appendages (gnathites).

Mandura: see MANDOLA.

Mandy, obs. form of MAUNDY.

Mane (mæn), *sb.* Forms: 1 manu, 4, 6 maane, 6 mayn, *Sc.* (mone), meane, 6-7 mayne, maine, 7 mauno, 7, 8 main, 4- mane. [OE. *manu* str. fem. = MDU. *mane* (chiefly pl. *manen*; so in mod. Du.), OHG. *mana* fem. (MHG. *mane*, *man* fem. and masc., mod.G. *mähne* fem. with irregular umlaut), ON. *mpu* fem. (gen. *manar*; Sw., Da. *man*) = -OTeut. **mand*. The Scandinavian langs. have also a dim. form prob. from LG.: Da. *manke* mane, Sw. *manke*, Icel. *makki* nape of the neck.

The primary sense of the OTeut. word must have been 'neck': cf. OE. *myne* masc., OS. *meni*, OHG. *menni* pl., ornament for the neck; L. *monte* necklace; OIrish *muin* collar (in *muin-tore* collar), *muinne* (= Gaulish *muinē*, Polybius) collar, *muinul* (= Welsh *muinwyl*) neck, *mong* (= Welsh *mong*) mane; Skr. *manya* nape of the neck.]

1. A growth of long hair on the back of the neck and the shoulders, characteristic of various animals, esp. the horse and lion; a similar growth on other animals.

Formerly sometimes used (e.g. in quotes. 1470-83, 1501, 1661) for the part on which the mane grows.

a. 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1182 *Juba*, setes porci et leonis cabalique: manu, brysta. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Kit.* 187 *pe* mane of bat mayn hors much to hit lyke. c. 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 244 *Pat* gode hors blessede he bo, & lovely steyr ys mane. 1398 *Revisita Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xl. (1495) 80r The maare is provide and hath joye of her maane. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. viii. The hole body of hyr lay before hym on his hors mane. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xii. Out throw the wod come rydan caties twane, An on an asse, a widdie about his mane. The vther raid ane hideous hors ypone. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 74 b. There is also another kind of wilde Oxe or Bull, called... Bonasus, a little shorter than our Bull, but more thickly set, and hath his Mane like to our Horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 224 And the weakie wanton Cupid Shaals... like a dew drop from the Lyons mane. Be shooken to aerie ayre. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* *Introd.*, Horses have most haire upon the mane, lions upon their shoulders. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 497 The Serpent... with brazen Eyes And hairie Man terrific. a. 1719 AOOISON *Tr. Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 157 Half dead with sudden fear he dropt the reins; The horses felt 'em loose upon their manes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 387 It (the genet) has also along the back a kind of mane or longish hair, which forms a black streak from the head to the tail. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 45 Full Bottom Monkey. With a mane upon the neck, shoulders, and top of the back. 1853-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* vii. One stroked with careless hand a lion's mane. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Mane*, the feather on shoulders of Collie and Newfoundland, and that on the front of the chest of Blenheim.

fig. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxxiv, And I have loved thee, Ocean!.. And laid my hand upon thy mane—as I do bere.

b. transf. Applied to a person's long hair.

c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xlix. (Tecla) 164 His mane in hir hand scho waw, & rawe of it a gret part done. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 Men use not to wear such manes. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mil. on Fl.* i. iii, Maggie... looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her mane. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 712 Her... red rippling mane falling about her. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. 11. 135 Matt moved back towards his easel, passing a little dark man with a mane.

c. A tuft of hair attached to an artificial fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 407 The Owenmore (Salmon Fly)... Manes of mohair from the back of each joint...; just under, as a support to each mane, is tied in a feather from the breast of the Indian crow.

2. The hackles on the neck of a game cock. ? Obs. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* ii. i. 120 His mayne or neckfeathers would be very long, bright, and shining, covering from his head to his shoulders. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cock*, His eyes round and great, the colour answerable to the colour of his plume or Main.

3. Agric. A ridge or tuft of grass or stubble, left by the mowers.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede that thy mowder mow clene and... leaue not a mane bytwene. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 595 Those tufts and manes which the mowders passed over and left standing behind them. 1840 FRUL. *R. Agric.* Soc. I. iv. 444 In using the scythe for barley and oats, the great art is to leave a short 'mane' or ridge of stubble, so that the ears of corn may rest thereon.

4. attrib., as mane-like adj.; mane-comb, a comb for the horse's mane; + mane-piece, ? = CRINIÈRE; mane-sheet (see quot.).

1564 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 5771 *Mane comb. 1573 TOSSEUR *Husb.* (1878) 35 A currie comb, mane-combe, and whip for a Jade. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, Ostler

Wks. (1856) 72 His mane-comb is a spinners card turned out of service. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housh. Managem.* 67 Curry-combs, scrapers, mane-combs, and the rest of the usual stable paraphernalia. 1884 TENNYSON *Agnes's Field* 68 Eager eyes that... beamed beneath a 'manelike mass of rolling gold. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxvii. 172 Brides... mounted with silver, with a 'mane-piece of plate. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Mane-sheet* (with Grooms), is a covering for the Upper-part of a Horse's Head.

† Mane, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 maine, magne. [a. OF. *maine*, *maigne*, *magne*—L. *magnum* great.] In *Chairlis the mane*, Charles the Great, Cbarlemagne. c. 1475 *Ranf. Coll.* 205 Thus said gentill Chairlis the Mane To the Colhear. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 344 Chairlis the Mane, the quibik was king of France... To king Achay and herald be he send. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 129 Sen the tyme of Achau kyng of Scotland and Chairlis the Maine kyng of France. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 264 The king, Charles the Magne.

Mane, obs. f. MAIN, MAINE, MAN, MANY, MEAN *a.*; north. f. MOAN; variant of MAUN (= must).

-mane (mæn), the ending of certain words adopted from Fr., as *Anglomane*, *bibliomane*, which have the general sense 'one who has a mania for (something)', and are formed on assumed Gr. types in -μανής: see MANIA. The words of this formation have never become entirely naturalized in Eng., the meaning being preferably expressed by formations in -maniac.

1832 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* III. xi. 306 She is almost as great a 'parkomane' as myself. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 145.

Maneall, obs. form of MENIAL *a.*

Man-eater. [MAN sb.1] One who eats men. 1. A cannibal.

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* *Introd.* 31 They are man-eaters, and courageous in bataille. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 103 How foule is the sinne of oppression, when the practisers of it are likened to man-eaters, that live vpon flesh? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraculus Rides* No. 28 (1713) I. 180 They may talk of Jews, Turks, Pagans, Infidels, Cannibals, Man-eaters, Killcraps. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 33 There are Cannibals or Man-eaters. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 44 A stout ferocious-looking fellow... was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater. 1854 *Old Story-Teller, Golden Roebuck* 61 The man-eater's mouth watered for human food.

2. An animal that cats or has a propensity for eating men; colloq. a horse given to biting.

1840 E. E. NAVIER *Science & Sports in For. Lands* I. v. 140 The larger horses... are leggy, under-limbed, and, as far as vice goes, regular man-eaters. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housh. Managem.* 68 Some horses in India are called 'man-eaters', and have to be blindfolded while you mount, or they would bite you. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 51 (Fish. Exb. Publ.) The common crocodile, *Crocodilus palustris* and *C. porosus*, often termed man-eaters.

b. A man-eating shark; esp. Carcharodon ron-delii. Also man-eater shark.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xlvii. 259 To ascertain that the man-eater [i.e. a shark] had already met his own death. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 30 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 16) Man-eater Shark. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* I. 671 A Shark closely related to our Man-eater.

c. In India, a man-eating tiger. Applied also to lions and hycenas.

1862 J. GREENWOOD *Wild Sports* 191 It marks the spot where... fell one of the most terrible 'man-eaters' the world ever saw. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 60 Sir Piers... thought it very slow work compared with... potting a man-eater from a howdah.

attrib. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 134/1 A bloodthirsty man-eater lion.

3. local U.S. a. A large salamander. **b. The dobson or hellgrammite** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, s.v. *Water-Dogs*, In Pennsylvania and the Eastern States they [various species of salamanders] are called Spring-keepers and Man-eaters.

So Man-eating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 437 A iaging, and (as I may terme it) a man-eating pestilence. 1612 BREERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 87 The Anzicbi, being an idolatrous and man-eating nation. 1871 J. FORSYTH *Highl. India* 321 When a panther takes to man-eating, he is a far more terrible scourge than a tiger. 1880 CHAMB. *Frul.* 15 May 316/2 Man-eating tigers... are... rare in British India.

Mane-ath, variant of MANATH *Obs.*

Manee, obs. form of MENACE.

Maned (mæ'nd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 imaned (cf. OE. *gemynd*), 6 maaned. [f. MANE sb. + -ED².] Having a mane: also with prefixed word, as *long-maned*. In *Her.* = CRINED.

13. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2667 He was bope leip and grim; A is man-ed aise a stede. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Maaned as an horse, *creinn*. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 7 The forest sometimes bred white Bulles, long maned like Lions. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 569 The Hyena is said to be rough and maned. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Maned*, is said of a horse, unicorn, or other beast, whose mane is of a different tincture from its body. 1791 COWPER *Itad* viii. 49 Swift, brazen-hoofed, and maned with wavy gold. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 644 Four maned lions hale The sluggish wheels. 1862 FRASER'S *Mag.* July 59 The Feshall is the maned moufflon of the Atlas. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 281 An unicorn arm, armed maned and unguled or. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 91 A large, black-maned lion. 1903 Q. *Rev.* Jan. 45 The maned or red wolf of Brazil.

b. transf. of plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* II. lxvii. 427 Passiflower... hath rough bearie stemmes, all jagged, sometimes thicke maned.

c. fig.

1866 SYMONOS *Sk. Italy* i. (1874) 9 Huge waves crystalline in their transparency, and maned with fleecy spray.

Manede, variant of MANHEAD *Obs.*

Maneer, obs. form of MANNER.

Manefaire: see MAINTFEBRE.

Manège, manege (manɛʒ). [Fr. form of the word earlier adopted as MANAGE sb.]

1. A riding school. (Cf. MANAGE sb.)

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct. The Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries... which are continually exercised in the manege. 1705 AOOISON *Italy* 521, I saw here the largest Manege that I have met with any where else. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, to Bentley Aug. (1857) III. 32 The horseman Duke's manege is converted into a lofty stable. 1799 J. ADAMS (title) Analysis of Horsemanship, teaching the Whole Art of Riding in the Manege. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 40 It is... desirable that all Cavalry should be often exercised in Open Manege. *Ibid.* 41 The Troops... are to be drilled... in the Open Manege.

2. The movements proper to a trained horse; the art or practice of training and managing horses; horsemanship. (Cf. MANAGE sb. 1.)

1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* ix. (1869) I. 182 Practised in the skilful evolutions of the Roman manege. 1791 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germans* I. 242 A knightly steed, well instructed in the manege. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* (1816) I. vii. 94 Already a good horseman, he was now initiated into the arts of the manege. 1826 — *Woodst.* III. i. 12 He seemed a champion of the manege, fit to have reined Bucephalus himself.

Manegh, obs. form of MANAGE *v.*

Maneggiabile, obs. form of MANAGEABLE.

Maneh (mænə). *Heb. Antig.* [Heb. מָנֶה *māneh* (the pl. is rendered 'pounds' in 1 Kings x. 17): see MINA.] A Hebrew coin and weight, equal to from sixty to one hundred shekels.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlv. 12 And the shekell shall be twentie Gerahs; twenty shekels, five and twentie shekels, fifteen shekels shall be your Maneh. 1899 SAVCE *Early Israel* vi. 260 The Maneh was divided into sixty shekels.

Maneir, obs. form of MANNER.

Manekin, obs. form of MANIKIN.

Mane-kynd, obs. *Sc.* form of MANKIND.

Manel, obs. form of MANILLA¹.

Maneless (mæn'nləs), *a.* [f. MANE sb. + -LESS.] Without or destitute of a mane.

Maneless lion of Guzerat: see LION 1.

1848 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 106 Common Sea Bear. Fur brown; males maneless. 1833 SNEE in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) I. 165 The maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* vi. (1876) 105 The puma, or maneless American lion. 1893 ROY. *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) I. 361 It may be that some adult specimens of the Indian lion are maneless; yet well-maned examples have been killed.

Manello, obs. form of MANILLA¹.

Manentine, obs. form of MANATEE.

Manequin(e), obs. form of MANIKIN.

Maner(e), obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

Maneresse, obs. form of MINORESS.

Manerial (māniəriāl), *a. ? Obs.* [f. med.L. *maneriūm* MANOR + -AL.] = MANORIAL *a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 106 The landed property of the Atholl family, their manerial rights and emoluments, and the patronage of the bishopric. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 47 The manerial province of this place is vested in J. F. Luttrell. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. ii. (1819) I. 244 The manerial court of every vassalor represented in miniature that of his sovereign. *Ibid.* ix. iii. 420 Stones... were employed in the construction of manerial houses. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 388/1 The lord's fee, or manerial signiory.

Manerial, obs. *Sc.* form of MINERAL.

Manerliik, obs. form of MANNERLY.

† Manerly, *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 mannery. [ad. med.L. *maneriūm* MANOR.] A mansion or manor. 14. in *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 254 Houses of holy church, graunges, personages, or vicaries, or any maneries of mens of holy church. 1598 HALL *Sat.* vii. 36 Get the fee-simple of fayre manneryes.

Manes (mæn'iz), *sb. pl.* [L. *mānēs* pl.]

By some scholars supposed to be the pl. of OLATIN *mānis* good (cf. *im-mānis* cruel).]

1. The deified souls of departed ancestors (as beneficent spirits; opposed to *larvæ* and *lemures*, the malevolent shades of the Lower World). Also, the spirit, 'shade' of a departed person, considered as an object of homage or reverence, or as demanding to be propitiated by vengeance.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 173 Thei hadden goddes... And the be name Manes hithen. To whom ful gret honour thei dihten. 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* xvi. 43 As if they meant with Romane blood to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes. 1670 DRYDEN *ist Pt. Cong. Granada* iv. 14, The manes of my son shall smile this day. While I, in blood, my vows of vengeance pay. 1703 POPE *Thais* 752 Let eternal fame Attend thy Manes, and preserve thy name. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 38 The Chevalier may owe it to the manes of the fallen nobility... to put his name to his own defence and theirs. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 272 The games were... intended as human sacrifices to appease the Manes of the dead. 1880 HUXLEY *Sci. & Cult.* i. (1881) 1 We may hope that the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased.

fig. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 18 The delight, or the torment of reflections, being the Manes of past actions. 1726 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* No. 2 (1727) 20 It is indeed only the manes of departed Liberty which makes the loss of the substance more grievous to us.

† 2. Taken in the sense of 'mortal remains' (? by association with L. *mānere* to remain); hence transf.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 336 A certain Polander shut up the Manes of Plants in Glass Vessels.

Manes (h, obs. form of MENACE.

Maness (mæ'nes). *rare.* Also 6 mannes, 7 manness. [f. MAN sb.1 + -ESS.] Woman as the feminine of man.

1504 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 24 The man said, This now is bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called mannes, or mannish, because she was taken out of man. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ii. 23 [She shall be called woman] or Manness, of Man, as *Israhel* 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Legend in Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 130 Taught the Aëdic mysteries of man and manness.

Maness, obs. form of MENACE.

Maneswære, manesweir, obs. ff. MANSWEAR v.

Maneto, obs. form of MANITOU.

Manetti (mæn'eti). *Horl.* [Named after Xavier Manetti (1723-1784), a botanist of Monza.] A very vigorous dwarf variety of rose much used as a stock; also *Manetti* rose.

[1843 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* (ed. 3) 113 note, The .. Rosa Manetti.. I received a few years ago from Italy, 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 150 It seems to flourish on the Manetti stock better than on its own roots.] 1854 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 182 The only method... is to employ the Manetti Rose as a stock. 1866 HOLZ *Bk. Roses* 204 The Manetti will grow luxuriantly where the Brier will not grow at all.

Maneuver, variant of MANGÈVRE.

Manful (mæn'fūl), *a.* Also 4 monful, 5 man(n)fulle, 5-7 manfull. [f. MAN sb.1 + -FUL.]

1. Characterized by manly courage and resolution; brave, resolute.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 8306 (Göt.) Werour art þu, manful wight, And many man slayn wið þi hand. 1399 LANCEL. *Rich. Reddes* iii. 103 They morned for the mornth of manfull knyghts. 1424 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 170 Sum men hym callith a courageous man, or a manful man. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 412 The inhabitants of it manfull and liberal. 1566 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 56 A stout and manful mende. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* 76 They were inforced after twelve dayes manfull defence to surrender themselves upon discretion. 1855 CARLYLE *Fredr. Gt.* xviii. iii. (1872) vii. 27 Blakeney and Garrison stood to their guns in a manful manner. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 189 A manful attempt was made to get the new constitution to work in the winter of 1791-92. 1891 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 18 The manful good sense which seems naturally to accompany a manly tenderness of nature.

†2. In occasional uses. *a.* Stately in appearance. *b.* Befitting a man, manly. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivals* (W. de W. 1519) 78 h, Thomas was as manful in his array, for he was clothed in y^e best and richest clothe. 1555 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. ii. §15 [He] being shooting at Butts, (a manfull and healthfull Pastime..).

†3. *Comb.*: manful-hardy *a.*, brave (hence -hardiness). *Obs.*

1430 LYOCA *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 417 Sheding of blode, ne manful hardinesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposh.* 15 Such as be manful hardye [orig. *fortes*]. *Ibid.* Pref. *ii. Concerning manfull hardynesse (orig. *fortitudinem*).

Manfully (mæn'fūli), *adv.* [f. MANFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a manful manner; with manly courage or resolution, bravely, valiantly.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1240 This day wyke þou Manfully With thi nobill Cheualry. e 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 57 Drede not... þou... welbeloued queene vn to god but do manfully. 1553 EKEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 He manfullye defended his selfe in battayl. 1611 *Bible 2 Macc.* ix. 10 Let vs die manfully for our brethren. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 16 Then over all... His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat, He manfully did throw. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greecel* xliiii. vi. 141 The Greeks... continued to fight manfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 50 Bishop Hooper, who died manfully at Gloucester for his religion. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxvii. 219 The labour was enormous, but it was manfully and cheerfully done.

†b. Honourably. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 27, I kil'd a man, whose death I much repent, But yet I slew him manfully, in fight.

Manfulness (mæn'fūlnəs). [f. MANFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being manful.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2693 But his grete wisdom, & his manfulness. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1548) 49 h, Daniel than Byshop of Wyndchestre sent this weneferide to come with hys letters of commendacyon for hys manfulness there shewed. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 134 The Metal and Manfulness of these men. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* i. v. 91 It took all my manfulness from me to see you so near the edge of the cliff. 1868 VICT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 336 Sir Samuel, as good a type of manfulness and power in speech and action as one would ever wish to see.

†**Mang**, v.1 *Sc. and north.* *Obs.* *a.* trans. To bewilder, lead astray. *b.* intr. To be bewildered, go wrong; to go mad.

c 1400 *York Myst.* xlii. 132 What saie 3e men? alas! for tene I trowe 3e attene. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 104 And all that couthe attene the castell neir, It made thame for to mer amiss, and mane. 1572 = *Aëtic* viii. ProL 16 Musing maris our myrth half mangit almost. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (M.S.) i. 79 To mend þat mense hes 3a monye mangit God gif he grace. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* xviii. 9 Resave, whill than, a harte lyk for to mang. 1768 ROSS in Whitlaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 She chokit and hoakit, and cried like to mang.

†**Mang**, v.2 *slang.* *Obs.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.* Mang, to speak or talk.

Mang, variant of MONG sb. and v.

†**Manga** (mang'a). [Sp. *manga* lit. 'sleeve'] = *L. manica*: see MANCHE 1.]

1. A flowing robe, worn from the shoulders.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 55 It was purely a

Mexican costume, and consisted of a purple manga. 1889 AMIELLA E. BARR *Women of Love & Glory* xiii. 307 It was a grand moving picture of handsome men in scarlet and gold—of graceful mangas and waving plumes.

2. The silk case used to cover a processional or other cross when not in use (Sp. *manga de cruz*).

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Manga, obs. form of MANGO.

Mangabey (mæŋgäbē). *Nat. Hist.* [The name of a region of Madagascar, erroneously given by Buffon to a species of *Cercocebus* inhabiting the west coast of Africa.] A monkey of the African genus *Cercocebus*; esp. the Sooty Mangabey, *Cercocebus fuliginosus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 234 The fourth of this [the monkey] kind is the Mangabey... It is a native of Madagascar. 1879 W. LAUDER LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* II. 83 A sooty mangabey (monkey) had acquired a good number of bad habits.

†**Mangal** (mang'al). Also 9 manggall, (in Dicts.) mankal. [Turkish *مانقال* mang'al (also written *مانقال* mang'al).] A kind of brazier.

a 1814 *Sorceress* ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 13 Another room in the Palace; in the midst a Manggall with fire burning. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* III. 1398 Brass mangal or brazier.—Manufactured by Mardiros Tomhakdgi, Constantinople, exhibitor.

Mangalin, variant of MANGELIN *Obs.*

Mangal wurzel, obs. var. MANGEL-WURZEL.

Mangan, repr. MANGANESE (G. *mangan*) in many compound names of minerals, chiefly adopted from German (see A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, 1896), as *mangan-amphibole* = RHODONITE; *mangan-apatite*, a variety of apatite containing manganese; *manganblende* = ALABANDITE; *manganbrucite*, a variety of brucite containing much manganese; *manganchlorite*, a mangiferous variety of clinocllore; *manganocolumbite*, a variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese; *manganhedenbergite*, a mangiferous variety of hedenbergite; *manganpectolite*, a mangiferous variety of pectolite; *manganantalite*, a variety of tantalite in which manganese largely replaces the iron. (Cf. MANGANO-.)

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Mineral.*, **Mangan-amphibole*. 1892 DANA *Syst. Mineral.* 764 **Manganapatite*, contains manganese replacing calcium. 1896 T. THOMSON *Outl. Min., Geol.*, etc. i. 570 Sulphure of Manganese. **Manganblende*. Swartz, etc. 1889 DANA *Mineral & Petrog.* (ed. 4) 224 **Manganbrucite* is a manganian variety. 1862 = *Syst. Min.* 648 **Manganchlorite*. 1898 = *Text-bk. Mineral.* 174 *Manganchlorite*, a chlorite from the Harsig mine near Pajsherg, Sweden. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Manganocolumbite*. 1887 DANA *Mineral & Petrog.* (ed. 4) 267 **Manganhedenbergite*, contains 6 to 7 p.c. of manganese protoxide. 1892 = *Syst. Min.* 373 **Manganpectolite*. 1898 = *Text-bk. Mineral.* 395 *Manganpectolite*. 1884 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.*, **Manganbrucite*. 1887 DANA *Mineral & Petrog.* (ed. 4) 202 **Manganantalite* contains more manganese than iron.

Manganate (mæŋgänät). *Chem.* [f. MANGAN-IO + -ATE.] A salt of manganic acid.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 382/2 Manganate of potash is easily prepared. 1897 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 500/1 All manganates... oxidise hydrochloric acid.

†**Manganeisen** (mæŋgänäiz'n). *Min.* [Ger., f. *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron.] = FERROMANGANESE. 1881 [see FERRO-].

Manganel, variant of MANGONOL.

Manganeose: see MANGANOUS.

†**Mangane'sane**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -ANE 2.] Chloride of manganese.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 65.

†**Manganesate**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -ATE.] = MANGANATE.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 228 Manganesate of potassa.

Manganeze (mæŋgäniz). Also 7 manganes, 9 manganeze. [a. f. *manganēse* (16th c.), a. It. *manganese*, one of the many corrupt forms of *L. magnesia*: see MAGNESA 2. The word appears in Ger. as *mangan* (hence Du. *mangaan*, Sw. *mangan*). Cf. obs. f. *mangane*.]

1. A black mineral (now recognized as an oxide of a metal, to which its name has been transferred: see sense 2), used from ancient times in glass-making, and now in many industrial processes. Also called black manganese, + *glass-maker's manganese*. The name has been also applied with qualification to other ores of the metal: grey m., = MANGANITE 1; horn m., *corneous m.* [G. *hornmangan*, Jasche], an impure manganese silicate akin to phosphenite; red m., = RODOCHROSITE; white m., manganese carbonate.

As the name is in chemical use now restricted to the metal (sense 2), its older application survives only in commercial and industrial use. The black manganese of commerce is usually a mixture of various oxides, but the term is considered to apply esp. to manganese dioxide, MnO₂, which is the valuable ingredient in the mixture.

1676 COLES, *Manganese* (in colour and weight like the loadstone), the most general ingredient of glass. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iii. (1686) 52 In the making of glass it hath been an ancient practice to cast in pieces of

magnet, or perhaps manganes. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 540 Our Manganese, supposed an iron ore, appears from some experiments to contain no iron. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 528/1 This substance, commonly called black or glass-maker's manganese, is scarcely any other thing than the calc of a new semimetal. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 301/2 The *binoxide*, or *peroxide*, is the black manganese of commerce, and the *pyrolusite* of mineralogists. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 808 *Grey Manganese*, a term sometimes applied to *Managane* and *pyrolusite*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 398/1 *Dialogite* (Red Manganese). *Ibid.* 417/1 *Allagite* and *Horn Manganese* are mere mixtures.

2. *Chem.* The metallic element (symbol Mn) of which 'black manganese' is the oxide.

It is of a greyish white colour and a hard friable texture, somewhat resembling iron, but having no economic use in the metallic form.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Mineral.* 114 Manganeseium or Manganese... This new metal is soluble in all the acids. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 423 The name Manganese, which was formerly given to the native oxide, is now appropriated to the metal. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 49 The properties of manganese, which was announced as a peculiar metal by Kaim in 1776, were minutely investigated by Scheele and Bergman, 1819 P. CLEAVELAND *Mineral.* 544 Manganese, which is with great difficulty obtained in a metallic state, has a grayish white color with some lustre. 1879 C. A. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 15 Manganese is a metal somewhat allied to iron.

3. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *manganese metal*, *mine*, *ore*, *salt*; *manganese alum*, (a) *Chem.*: see ALUM 3; (b) *Min.* = APJOHNETE; *manganese blende* = ALABANDITE; *manganese bronze*, (a) a bronze dye, (b) an alloy of copper and zinc with manganese; *manganese brown*, a brown dye, consisting of manganic hydrate obtained by various processes; *manganese copper* = *manganese bronze*; *manganese epidote* = *PIEDMONTITE*; *manganese garnet* = *SPESSARTITE*; *manganese glance* = *ALABANDITE*; *manganese glass*, glass in the manufacture of which manganese has been used; *manganese green*, an unstable green dye derived from manganese of barium; *manganese spar* = *RHODONITE*; also *RODOCHROSITE*; *manganese steel*, a malleable mixture of iron and manganese; *manganese violet*, the purple colour derived from manganese, used in the decoration of pottery and porcelain; *manganese vitriol* = *FAUSERITE*, a sulphate of magnesium and manganese.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 519 Iron alum, *manganese alum, and chrome alum. 1820 R. JAMESON *Syst. Mineral.* (ed. 3) III. 406 Prismatic *Manganese Blende. 1839 USE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 235 *Manganese bronze, buff and green. 1883 P. M. PARSONS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 382 The manganese bronze has a great advantage over steel. *Ibid.* 383 That the manganese bronze propellers are incorrodible, has now been proved. 1847 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 518 533 *Manganese brown. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXVII. 584, art. *Dyeing*, Manganese brown is applied in wool, silk, and cotton dyeing. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 409/2 *Piedmontite* or *Manganese Epidote, brownish violet, from St. Marcel, has 20 per cent. of manganese peroxide. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 817 **Manganese glance*, syn. with *Manganese-blende*. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xvii. 266 Explanation of the change of *manganese-glass. 1882 SPON'S *Encycl. Arts, Manuf.* etc. V. 1549 [Recipe for making] *Manganese Green. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 480/1 **Manganese metal* is grey, like cast iron. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 381/1 It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, in the Harz, and most *manganese mines. 1795 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* i. 506 This new *manganese ore was found among the iron mines of Sem. 1821 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 255 Prismatic Manganese-Ore, or Black Manganese-Ore. *Ibid.* 256 Prismatic Manganese-Ore, or Grey Manganese-Ore. 1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III. 88 The oxides of *manganese salts. 1821 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 325 *Manganese-Spar. (Baryte.) 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 817 **Manganese-spar*, syn. with *Diallogite*. Native carbonate of manganese. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 417/1 *Rhodonite* (Manganese Spar). 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/7 *Manganese steel is being used... in the manufacture of shovels. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 772 A metaphosphate of manganese which goes under the name of *Nürnberg* or *manganese violet. 1884 H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 298 The mineral described as *Fausserite* or **Manganese Vitriol*, from Herregrund, in Hungary.

b. In names of salts.

1877 KINGZET *Alkali Trade* 200 Manganese chloride. 1882 DANA *Mineral & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 188 *Pyrolusite*—Manganese Dioxide. *Ibid.* 191 *Rhodo-chrosite*—Manganese Carbonate.

Manganeseous: see under MANGANESE.

Manganesian (mæŋgäniz'ian), *a.* [f. MANGANESE + -IAN.] Pertaining to manganese, or characterized by its presence.

1795 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 506 This powdery manganese ore. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 2 The argillaceous, magnesian, manganesian [etc., varieties of limestone].

†**Manganesic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -IC.] *Manganesic acid* = manganic acid. Similarly *Manganesiate*, = MANGANATE; *Manganes's* (e)-ous acid, manganous acid; *Manganes's* (e)-anite, manganese.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 226 Manganeseic acid. 1823 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 10 The proportions being 100 metal and 66.847 oxygen, constituting *manganesic acid*; the green salt, therefore, is a *manganite* of potassa. The red compound, contains an acid which may be called the *manganesic*, and its compounds *manganesiates*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Manganesic* (compd. Henry).

|| **Manganese-sum, -sium.** *Chem. Obs.* [mod. L., f. MANGANESE.] = MANGANESE 2.

1783 [see MANGANESE 2]. 1786 tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 67 On Manganese, Manganesium, or Magnesia Vitriariorum. 1774. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 367 Manganesium was first procured in its pure form by Kaim and Gahn, between 1770 and 1775. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 195 Manganesium was discovered by Gahn in 1774.

|| **Manganetic** (mæŋgænik), *a. rare*°. [Badly f. MANGANESE, after *magnetic*.] = MANGANIFEROUS. In mod. Dicis.

|| **Manganic** (mæŋgāni), earlier *manganid* [cf. FERRI-], used *Chem.* in names of certain cyanogen compounds, indicating the presence of manganese in its 'manganic' or highest degree of valency (cf. MANGANO-2). *Manganicyanhydric* (or -cyanic) acid, H_2MnCy_6 . *Manganicyanide*, a salt of this acid.

1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 426 Manganidcyanide of cadmium. 1876 [see MANGANO-2]. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 342.

|| **Manganic** (mæŋgænik), *a. Chem.* [f. MANGAN- + -IC.] Applied to compounds containing manganese in its highest valency. *Manganic acid*: an acid (H_2MnO_4) not known exc. in combination with alkalis, with which it forms *manganates*.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 633 Manganic acid. 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 Manganic chloride. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 72 The permanganate is decomposed... and insoluble manganic oxide is precipitated on the image.

|| **Manganiferous** (mæŋgānifēros), *a. Min.* [f. MANGAN- + -IFEROUS.] Containing or yielding manganese.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 300 Manganiferous Magnetic Iron-ore. 1877 *Nature* XV. 57 The Deep-sea Manganiferous Muds.

|| **Manganin** (mæŋgāni), *a. Metallurgy*. [f. MANGAN- + -IN 1.] An alloy of copper, manganese, and nickel, much used in the construction of standard resistance coils.

1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 7. || **Manganite** (mæŋgānit), [f. MANGAN- + -ITE. Cf. *f. manganite*.]

1. *Min.* A hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, occurring massive and in pseudo-crystals; grey manganese ore.

1837 HAUINGER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1837) XI. 122 Prismatic Manganite ore. *Manganite*, *ibid.* 125 The name of *Manganite*, proposed for this species, is formed in allusion to the metal which it contains. 1835 T. THOMSON *Outl. Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 602 Manganite. Hydrous sesquioxide of manganese. 1858 *Foerster's Min. Chem.* (ed. 7) 307 This compound occurs in nature as braunite, and in the state of hydrate as manganite.

2. *Chem.* A salt of manganous acid. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 818 Salts which may be called manganites. 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 This latter body... forms what Mr. Weldon has termed manganite of magnesium ($MgMnO_3$).

Hence *Manganitic* *a.*, containing manganite. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 5/2 A very considerable formation of manganitic ore.

|| **Manganium** (mæŋgānīdm), *Chem. rare*°. [mod. L., f. MANGAN- + -IUM. So Fr.] = MANGANESE 2. 1850 in OGILVIE. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Manganium*, a term proposed by Berzelius for manganese.

|| **Manganize** (mæŋgānīz), *v. rare*. [f. MANGAN- + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or prepare with manganese. Hence *Manganized ppl. a.*

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 13 Flat ropes, made of manganised steel.

|| **Mangano** 1, used as combining form of MANGANESE in the construction of the names of certain minerals containing that element (see A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 1896): *manganocalcite*, a calciferous variety of rhodochrosite; also occas. = SPARTITE; *manganocolumbite* = MANGANOCOLUMBITE; *manganomagnetite* = JACOBSITE; *manganophyllite*, a manganiferous variety of bintite; *manganosiderite*, a ferriferous variety of rhodochrosite; *manganostibite*, antiminate of manganese occurring in small black grains; *manganantalite* = *manganantalite*; *† manganowolframite* = HÜBNERITE. (Cf. MANGAN-.)

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Mineral.* 678 Manganocalcite. 1877 DANA *Text-bk. Mineral.* 290 Manganophyllite. 1887 — *Min. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 206 Manganostibite contains both arsenic and antimony. 1892 — *Syst. Mineral.* 731 Manganantalite. 1898 — *Text-bk. Mineral.* 491 Manganocolumbite.

|| **Mangano** 2, used *Chem.* in names of compounds containing manganese with its lower or 'manganous' degree of valency (cf. MANGANI-). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 535/2 Chromi-cyanides and mangano- and mangani-cyanides, isomorphous with the corresponding iron compounds. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 328 Manganocyanic acid (or manganocyanhydric acid) H_2MnCy_6 .

|| **Manganolite**, *Min. Obs.* [f. MANGANO- + Gr. λίθος -LITE.] = RHODONITE.

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.* || **Manganosite** (mæŋgānosīt), *Min.* [ad. G. *manganositis*, f. *mangan* MANGANESE.] Protoxide

of manganese, occurring in small green octahedral crystals which turn black on exposure to the air.

1887 DANA *Min. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 206.

|| **Manganoso-manganic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *manganoso-manganicus* (Berzelius): cf. MANGANOUS and MANGANIC.] Having a formula which is the sum of that of a 'manganous' and that of a 'manganic' compound. *Manganoso-manganic oxide*: red oxide of manganese, Mn_2O_4 .

1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 331 Manganoso-manganic oxide. 1855 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 801 Manganese occurs... as manganic and manganoso-manganic oxide. || **Manganous** (mæŋgānos), *a.* Also *o manganous*. [f. MANGAN- + -OUS.] *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, manganese. *b. Chem.* Containing manganese with its lower valency.

1823 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 11 The constitution of the manganous acid. 1824 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 530 Protoxide of manganese, Manganous oxide. 1884 H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 51 Manganous sulphide. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 492 Patent Manganous Carbon Filters of various kinds. 1891 THORNTON *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 499/1 One-sixth of the weight of the manganous chloride employed. || **Mangas**: see MANGO.

|| **Mangastan**, -stone, obs. forms of MANGOSTEEN.

|| **Mange** (mændʒ), *sb.* 1. *Forms:* *a.* 5 *mangiew* (e), *manyew*, 6-7 *maunge*, 7 *munje*, *mangy*. *β.* 6 *maunge*, 7 *mainge*, 6- *mange*. [Late ME. *manjewe*, *a.* OF. *manjue*, *mangue* *itch* (also in the sense 'cating'), *vbl. sb. f. manjuer* = *mangier* (mod. F. *manger*) *to eat*. Cf. F. *démanger* *to itch*.] 1. A cutaneous disease analogous to the itch in man, occurring in many hairy and woolly animals, and caused by an arachnidian parasite. Also sometimes loosely, a dirty, scabby or scurfy condition of the skin. *Flying, quick, red, scabby mange*, varieties of this disease.

a. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, *Pe* houndes also hath an oper sickness, that is cleped *be Maniewe* (*Bodl. MS.* *maniewe*). *ibid.*, *Pat* ober manere of maniewe is cleped *be fleyng maniewe*. *ibid.*, *Pat* one is cleped *quye maniewe*, *be* wiche pileth *be* houndes. 1575 TURBERK *Fantourie* 363, I place the Mangie firste, as the capital enemy to the quiete and beaute of a brave spanell. 1598 Yong *Diana* 306 The Juniper oyle may never helpe my flockes, With lothsome mangie being ouerrun. 1604 E. GUMSTON *D'Acois's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 465 If the mangie or the scurvie... take any beast, they were presently commaunded to bury it quicke. 1624 Heywood *Captives* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, This good phisick To cure thee of the mangy. 1647 R. STAPLYTON *Journal* 141 The dogs whose mangy eats away his haire.

β. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 9 Anye horse, geldyng or mare infecte with scappe or mange. 1601 HOLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The scurvie thicke roufe in the farcins or mange of horses. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Henshield Wks.* (1630) iii. 66/3 Gangrenas, Vicers, wounds, and mortal stabs, Illiac passioes, Megrimms, Mumps, or Mange. 1663 BUTLER *Ind.* i. l. 612 And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, the Mange in Swine. 1667 T. COTTE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 451, I procured an old Mungrell Curr, all over-run with the Mange. 1683 *Truxon Way to Health* 88 At last they [sheep] will break out with a Mainge or Scab. 1750 KUTTV in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 473 It cures the mange in horses, and the itch in men, by bathing. 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 4 Sept. (1824) II. xviii. 149 As it was, I came off with a fit of the mange, and it was a good escape. 1843 YOUTT *Horse* (1843) 379 Mange in cattle has been propagated to the horse. 1858 — *Dog* 367 The Scabby mange is a frequent form which this disease assumes. It assumes a pustular and scabby form in the red mange. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7567 The veterinary Surgeon will inspect all the horses of the detachments for the detection of Mange.

|| 2. *fig.* A restless desire. (Cf. *ITCH* 2.) *Obs.* 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, A Country Life 22 Those that have the itch Of craving more are never rich. These things thou know'st to 'th height, and dost prevent That plague [H.S. *Ashm.* 38, p. 90 *Mange*], because thou art content. 1680 ROCHESTER *Sess. Poets* 56 Don Carlos his Pockets so amply had fill'd, That his Mange was quite cur'd. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* x. 22 The Love of Flattery is the Soul's rank Mange. 1790 — *Ep. to Sylla. Urban*, If yet thy head possess the Mange of Writing.

|| 3. *Mange*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. MANGE 2.]

1. A meal. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) iii, I saw the hurchion and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair, To mak thair morning mange.

2. A food for animals. 1611 MARKHAM *Count. Content* i. l. (1668) 12 The best food is to give them Mange, made either of ground Oats, Barley Meal, Bran, or Mill-dust. *ibid.* 13 Meat which if it be sweet is called the Mange, if otherwise Carrion or Garbage. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Nor is there any more... excellent meat for Swine in the time of sickness, than a mange made of ground Oates and sweet Whey.

|| 4. *Mange*, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *manjewe*, 6 *maunge*. Cf. MANGEN *a.* [f. MANGE *sb.* 1.] Having the mange; = MANGY.

1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Anyont þe hounde þerwith as he is manjewe (*Bodl. MS.* *manjewe*). 1537 MATTHEW *Lex.* xxi. 20 Whether he be gogelyed, or maunge, or skaulde. *ibid.* xxii. 22 Whether it... have a wen, or be maunge, or scabbid. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* B. l. 4 b, To saue hym [sc. a dog] be wax not winge.

|| 5. *Mange*, *v. Obs.* Also 4, 6 *maunge*. [*a.* OF. *mangier*, *manjier* (mod. F. *manger*) *to eat* = L. *manducare*: see MANNUCARE 2.] *trans.* To cat. Hence *† manging vbl. sb.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 245 þei han I-Maunget ouur muche þat makeþ hem grome ofte. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xii. 232 And two swyne grons, All a hare bot the lony, we myster no spouns here, at oure mangyng. 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 83 Feare not thee manging forlode of burden in hunger, Thee fates thee passage shal smooth. *ibid.* iv. 117 Thee had Ascanius wel I might haue slaughtered, after At tabel of the father too set thee chield to be mangied.

|| 6. *Manged*, *a. Obs.* [f. MANGE *sb.* 1. + -ED.] Suffering from mange. c. 1410 [see MANGE 4.]

|| 7. *Manged*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MANG 2. + -ED.] ? Rendered stupid or helpless.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dmbar* 546 Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie stultorum. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritil Wemen* 118 Than mak I nyne crocis, To keip me fra the cummersans of that carll mangit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. v. 52 To the ground half mangit fell sche down. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 632 Vther sum war of ane other kynd, Richt mak & mangit, wod out of thair mynd. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 137 Aske at be leving Lord, That hangid, or manged, Molt ilk man mak his end, a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 42, I sitt and sighs all soliter and sad, Half manged in mynd, almost as I war mad.

|| 8. *Manged*, obs. form of MANCHET.

|| **Mangee**, obs. form of MANJEE.

|| **Mangel** (mæŋgʲl), **mangold** (mæŋgʲold), Short for MANGEL-WURZEL. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mangel field*, *grower*; *mangel beetle*, a small blue-black beetle (*Silpha opaca*) whose larva feeds upon mangel-wurzel; *mangel-fly*, *Anthomyia betæ*. *a.* 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Mangles*, mangold wurzel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/1 A cow gets daily one bushel of sliced mangel. 1889 TENNISON *Owd Roit* 14 All on it now Goan into mangels an' tonups. 1893 *Morn. Post* 8 Mar. 8/2 A pest mentioned... in these reports is the pigmy mangel beetle, and mangel growers are requested to keep a watchful eye upon the young roots.

β. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 62 Some swedes and yellow-globe mangolds grown by H.R.H. Prince Albert. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 Mangold fly... the pest of our Mangold fields in the grub state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/3 Nowhere in Ireland have I seen finer crops of hay and oats, of turnips and mangold.

|| **Mangelin**, *Obs.* Also 6 *manginr*, *mangelyn*, *mangiallin*, *mungalin*. [*a.* Telugu *manjāli* = Tamil *manjādi*.] A weight formerly used in Southern India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones, varying, apparently according to the district, from half a carat to two carats.

1555 ESEN *Decades* 234 A poysse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrdes, which amount to two thyrdes or thirde partes of one carate. 1584 W. BARRETT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 274 Another sort of weight called Mangiallin, which is 5 graines of Venice weight. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linsholten* i. lxxv. 133 Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 35 It weigheth 198. Mangelines, and each Mangelin weigheth five graines. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* ii. xiv. 140 At the Mine of Raocondale they weigh by Mangelines, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters, that is seven Grains.

|| **Mangel-wurzel**, **mangold-wurzel** (mæŋgʲl, mæŋgʲold, wɜːʒl). *Forms:* *a.* 8 *mangle wurzel*, *mangel wurtz*, *mangel wurzel*, 9 *mangel worsal*, -*wursel*, *mangel wurtsel*, *mangul wurzel*, 8-9 *mangel-wurzel* (*erron.* -*würzel*). *β.* 8-9 *mangold-wurzel*, (9 -*wurtzel*). [*a.* *G. mangold-wurzel* (corruptly *mangelwurzel*), *f. mangold beet* + *wurzel* root.]

The corrupt form *mangelwurzel* (in Eng. now the prevailing form) suggested, or was suggested by, a pseudo-etymological association with *G. mangel* *want*, whence, in the 18th and early 19th c. the name was often mistranslated 'root of scarcity' (and in *F. racine de disette*). The origin of *G. mangold* (MHG. *mangolt*) has not been determined: it may be an application of the OHG. personal name *Managolt*. The *G.* word has passed into other langs.: cf. *Da. mangold*, *It. mangoldo*.

A variety of beet, with a root larger than that of the garden beet; cultivated as a food for cattle. (Regarded by some botanists as a hybrid between the red and the white beet.)

a. 1779 [see *b.*] 1787 (title) tr. Abbé de Commerell's Account of the culture and use of the Mangel Wurzel. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz (*Wurzel*, you call it), or Root of Scarcity. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. (1823) 237/1 Beets, in whose just applauses we are hoarse all; Such are the wondrous powers of mangel worsal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 762, I sowed the common long red or marbled mangel-wurzel. 1881 H. TANNER *Sci. Agric. Pract.* lviii. 288 The Mangel wurzel, obtained by the improvement of the Sea-Beet (*Beta Maritima*).

β. 1800 *Mod. Frml.* III. 8 Mangold Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 77 Mangold wurzel.

|| *b.* *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mangel-wurzel beet*, *leaf, plant*; *mangel-wurzel fly*, a small dipterous insect (*Anthomyia betæ*) the larva of which feeds on beet leaves; *mangel-wurzel potato*, a coarse variety of potato used as food for cattle.

1779 MAW & ABERCROMBIE *Univ. Gardener* (1792) X b, The Mangel Wurzel Beet. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 92/1 The mangold-wurzel plant... is attacked by the larva of a beetle... *Silpha opaca*. *ibid.*, The ultimate effect of these attacks on the mangold-wurzel leaves is not serious. 1852 Q. *Frml. Microscop.* Sci. II. 230 The Mangold-wurzel Fly. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 365/2 There are several varieties of the potato, such as 'yams', 'lumpers', 'mangel-wurzel potato', &c., which, although unfit for human food, are much relished by cattle.

|| **Mangeneel**, nbs. form of MANCHINEEL.

ject.. would intolerably mangle my Scheme. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Go to an Italian opera and you will hear the singers so clip and mangle their words, that.. you will lose even the little sense they contain. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iv. iii. 191 To give up Rouen and Bordeaux would be to mangle France. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 121/1 Why mangle Virgil with a stupid 'hæc mortalia tangunt'?

absol. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 111. 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangle'd, now it rag'd.

Mangle (mæŋg'l), *v.* 2 [f. MANGLE *sb.* 3, or perh. a. *Dn. mangelen* = G. *mangeln*.]

1. *trans.* To press smooth with a mangle.
1775 ASH *Suppl.* *Mangle*, to smooth linen by means of a mangle. 1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Bleaching*, etc. (1850) 51 A machine or machines for mangling and washing every article made of linen [etc.] that will bear washing. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 303 The Model of a machine for Mangling Linen. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 119 Mrs. Squasham desired her humble duty, and had had them [sic. clothes] mangled.. Mangle the d—ll.. exclaimed Sponge.. 'I'll mangle every bone in her skin. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xix, Might have got up my linen as I came along..—queer thing to have it mangled when it's on one.

2. To beat (lead) flat on a roller.
1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 28 The process of mangling [lead].. consists in rolling the sheet tightly round a wooden mandril.. beating it meanwhile.. with the plumber's mallet.

Mangled (mæŋg'ld), *pp.* a. 1 [f. MANGLE *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* I. 42 Yet are they not ashamed to pick out certain mangled sentences. 1564 BECON *Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. B iv. He is a mangled minister, which eyther teacheth wel & lieth wel, or lieth wel and teacheth enill. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 33 These [birds] came in deed On their own mangled Carcases to feed. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* I. Wks. 1851 111. 194 The mangle'd pieces of a gash't Serpent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. xi. 121 According as the Voice comes to the Ear, inlaid or mangled. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* II. ix. Their poor mangled comrade. 1770 JUNIUS *Let.* Pref. 13 A multitude of spurious, mangled publications of the *Letters of Junius*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 64, I took him by the hand, and, pointing to the mangled anchor, laughed. 1812 D'ISRAËL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 546 Most of our old plays come before us in a corrupt and mangled state. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) 111. xi. 31 The mangled form of the martyr of Evesham. Hence + **Mangledly** *adv.*, in a mangled manner.

1657 SERGEANT *Schism Dispunct* 466 But why.. do you go about to show that I put not down the Authors words aright, but mangledly and corruptly.

Mangled (mæŋg'ld), *pp.* a. 2 [f. MANGLE *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Pressed in a mangle.

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* v. A. A freshly mangled surplice.

Mangler (mæŋglɜ). [f. MANGLE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who mangles, in various senses of the *vb.*
In the first quot. the identity of the word is doubtful: cf. *MONGER sb.*

1561-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 201 Charge all and sundry flescheours and manglaris of flesche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Oor. 104 They be nothings els but.. manglers and spoylers of the best part and power of Gods Grace. 1585 NOWELL & W. DAY *Rep. Conference* v. *Campton* 14 Campton.. hath charged vs as rasers, manglers, and spoylers of the holy Scriptures. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 61 Hee speaketh in these wordes.. that this mangler of him omitteth. 1737 TICKELL *To Sir G. Kneller* 48 After thee may rise an impious line, Coarse manglers of the human face divine. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *To Mem. of Span. Patriots* v. Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame!

2. ? U. S. A. mincing-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1383/2 *Mangler*, a machine for grinding meat, to render it more easy to masticate or to stew.

Mangler 2 (mæŋglɜ). [f. MANGLE *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who smoothes fabric in a mangle.

a 1845 Hood *To Scotch Girl* 12 This industrious part Of washer, wearer, mangler, presser, stamper. 1885 R. L. & F. STREVENSON *Dynamiter* II. 9 A ticket announcing the business of the mangler.

2. An appliance for mangling clothes (forming part of a composite machine).

1882 *Echo* 17 May 7 (adv.) Unrivall'd 'Villa' washer, wringer, and mangler.

Mangling (mæŋglin), *vb.* *sb.* 1 [f. MANGLE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of MANGLE *v.* 1

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 407 Without any mincing or mangling of the words. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 188 Most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those manglings and abbreviations. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 245 He did not intend to declare positively, that the mangling of a vesicle.. could not.. produce so much mischief. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 5/1 The mangling of British names by French newspapers is an old story.

Mangling (mæŋglin), *vb.* *sb.* 2 [f. MANGLE *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The pressing of linen, etc., in a mangle. Also *attrib.*

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1825) 181 He has commenced business in Drury-Lane, in the Mangling Department. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 94 By this machioe the operation of mangling was well enough done.

Mangling (mæŋglin), *pp.* a. *rare.* [f. MANGLE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That mangles, in the senses of the *vb.*

1592 SHAKES. *Ven. & Ad.* 1065 And then she reprehends her mangling eye, That makes more gashes, where no breach should be. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn. Slave Trade* III. Gasp'ing he lies.. While that inhuman driver lifts on high The mangling scourge. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxxiii. As mute as fox 'mongst mangling hounds.

Hence **Manglingly** *adv.*, in a mangling manner.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 13 Repeating the Latine, yet but manglingly.

Mangnel (e), obs. form of MANGONEL.

Mangnifyer, obs. form of MAGNIFIER.

Mango (mæŋg'o), *sb.* 1 Pl. mangoes, -gos (mæŋg'gouz). Forms: 6-7 mango(s), 7 mangue, mango, mengue, 7- mango(e). [a. Pg. *manga* (whence F. *mangue*, + *mengue*, mod. L. *mang(h)as*, the source of some Eng. forms), a. Malay *māyā*, a. Tamil *mān-kāy* (*mān* mango-tree + *kāy* = fruit).]

1. The fruit of *Mangifera indica* (N.O. *Anacardiaceae*), a tree extensively cultivated in India and other tropical countries; it is a fleshy drupe, with more or less of a turpentine flavour; the best kinds are highly esteemed for eating ripe; the green fruit is used for pickles and conserves.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Casanhe'da's Cong.* E. Ind. I. xvi. 42 The one sort of these [fruits] is called Lacs [read Iacas] and the other Mangas. 1598 W. PULLIS *Linschoten* I. li. 94 The Mangas is inwardly yellowish, but in cutting it is waterish.. The season when Mangas are ripe is in Lent. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 96 Another most excellent Fruit they have, called a Manggo. 1681 DRYDEN *Prod.* 'Gallants, a bashful poet' 28 Mangos and berries, whose nourishment is little, Though not for food, are yet preserved for pickle. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscript. ch. x. How he long'd for Mangos, Spices and Indian Birds-Nests. 1891 S. DICKINSON in *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 21 Feb. 5/3 Bananas, pineapples, mangoes, and grenadillos are plentiful in Fiji.

2. The tree producing this fruit.

1698 J. PHILLIPS *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. iv. 34 All along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees, which they call Mangues. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 683 We have a complete History of that Pruniferous Tree, called Mango by the English. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1804) 172 It appears to me that the cajoor-tree of Bengal might be successfully introduced into the Southern States, as also possibly the mango. 1825 *Cent. Mag.* XCv. 1. 318 The mango, with the 'bread-fruit tree' was brought here [i.e. Jamaica] from Otaheite, about 30 years ago. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II. Handsome houses.. embowered in mangos, tamarinds, and palmists. 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug. 173/1 Long groves of palm and mango and bamboo.

3. With prefixed word, applied to various other trees and their fruits, as mountain mango, *Clusia flava* (West Indies); + water-mango (*Barbados*), some West Indian fruit-tree (see quot. 1700); West India Mango, the anchovy pear (*Grias cauliflora*); wild mango (tree), (a) the bread-tree of Western Africa (*Irvingia barteri*); (b) = mountain mango; (c) *Spondias mangifera* of India.

1700 PUKENET *Mantissa* (1769) 126 Manghas aquæ Americana, folio subrotundo, Barbadosensibus Water Mangoes dicta. 1774 LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 810 Anchovy Pear or West India Mango. 1813 W. AINSIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 222 Wild Mango. *Spondias Mangifera*. Lin.. This fruit has got its name from its resemblance to a Mango. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 628/1 The drupaceous fruits of two at least of the three species [of *Irvingia*] known are edible, and known under the name of Wild Mangos. *Ibid.* 717/1 Mango.. Mountain or Wild, *Clusia flava*. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 365 Wild mango-tree.

4. *Cookery*. A pickle, esp. of melons or cucumbers, resembling that made of green mangoes. (Cf. MANGO *v.*)

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria App.* Mango of Cucumbers. *Ibid.* To make a Mango with them [i.e. walnuts]. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 59 To make Meloo Mangoes. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mango*, a green muskmelon pickled. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 503 The peaches may be converted into excellent mangoes by [etc.]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mango*. We apply this name to a green muskmelon stuffed with horse-radish, etc., and then pickled.

5. Short for *mango-bird*, *mango-fish*.

1819 REES *Cycl.* *Mango*, in Ornithology, a species of *Trochilus*. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Mango*.. a. A fish = *Polynemus risua*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mango blossom*, *bud*, *chutney*, *fruit*, *grove*, *pickle*, *seed*, *spray*, *tree*; *mango-bird*, (a) an oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India; (b) a humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*), native of Jamaica; *mango-fish*, a golden-coloured fish, *Polynemus paradisus* or *risua*, inhabiting the tropical seas between India and the Malay archipelago; the tupsee; *mango-fool*, a dish made of mangoes beaten to a pulp and mixed with cream or milk; *mango-ginger*, the pungent root of an East Indian plant (*Curcuma Amada*) nearly allied to turmeric; *mango-humming-bird*, *Lampornis mango*; *mango-showers*, 'used in Madras for showers which fall in March and April, when the mangoes begin to ripen' (Y.); *mango-tope*, a grove or plantation of mangoes; *mango (tree) trick*, an Indian juggling trick in which a mango-tree appears to spring up and bear fruit within an hour or two.

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 45 This Bird I had by the Name of the 'Mango Bird, which I believe to be an imposed Name: It is one of the Humming Birds. 1839 JERON in *Madras Jnl.* X. 262 *Oriolus melanocephalus* L. —Black headed Mango bird or Oriole. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 289 The languid odour of the 'mango blossoms. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 104 The 'Mango buds grow pale. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* etc. iv. 208, I believe it is call'd a 'Mango-Fish, because it is of the Colour that Fruit bears when ripe. 1835 MACAULAY in *Traveller's Life* (1876) I. 420 We support nature.. by means of plenty of eggs, mango-fish, snipe-pies, and frequently a hot beef-steak. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compl. Wallah* (1869) 117 Roast kid and

mint-sauce, and 'mango-fool. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I. A Tree the Natives call Ambho, which bears the 'Mango fruit. 1840 PAXTON *Ent. Dict.*, 'Mango ginger, see *Curcuma Amada*. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc.* Tr. 256 A pretty thick 'mango grove, on the south-west end of the town. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. 758 'Mango Humming-Bird. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 22 The 'Mango Pickle. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 467/2 A spearhead.. shaped like a 'mango-seed. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* (1889) 37 In the 'mango sprays The sun-birds flashed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc.* Tr. 200 The 'mango tope in the middle of the village. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* u. 175 'Mango-Trees. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 192 Others [Juglers] presented a Mock-Creation of a Mango-Tree. 1888 *Scientific American* 26 May 327/1 The celebrated 'Mango tree trick. 1889 S. LAING *Probl. Future* vii. 182 The 'mango and other tricks of Indian jugglers.

+ **Mango**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* 1. [a. L. *mango*.] A slave dealer.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. i. And your fat Foole there, my Mango, bring him now [cf. *supra*, You mangonizing slave].

Mango (mæŋg'o), *sb.* 3 (See quot.)

1870 J. W. SLATER *Man. Colours* 114 *Mango*, a name given in the linen districts of Ireland to bleaching-powder and bleaching liquor.

+ **Mango**, *v.* *Cookery. Obs.* [f. MANGO *sb.* 1] *trans.* To pickle as green mangoes are pickled.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 To mango Cucumbers. Cut a little Slip out of the side of the Cucumber [etc.].

Man-god.

1. One who is both man and God, or is both a man and a god. (Cf. GOD-MAN.)

When applied to Christ now written with capital initials. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 45 Yt may be sayde that Marie was the Mother of God, in asmoche as he was Man-god. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 750 Can any one behold this Man-God, after He had given such infallible Proofs of His Divinity, and not stand amazed at the Depths of the Divine Councils? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1822) 396 The Lord, Man-God, re-appears. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teul.* 81 A Divus Caesar, the man-god by whose head all-nations swore. 1865 tr. Strauss *New Life Jesus* II. ii. xciii. 377 The Man-God of ecclesiastical doctrine. 1878 D. BOUTICAULT in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 51 Prometheus, in the eyes of the Greek, was a man-god.

2. *occas.* a. A deified man. b. A god having the form of a man.

1826 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 38r The Christian world was sunk in the worship.. of men-gods, and women-gods. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 50 The old idolaters cut down a tree and made a man-god figure out of it.

Mangold-(wurzel): see MANGEL-(WURZEL).

Mangole, obs. form of MANGONEL.

|| **Mangona** (mæŋg'ōnā). [med. L.: see next.]

= MANGONEL.

1826 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 116 The trébuchet.. is another name for the mangona—an engine for discharging stones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Mangonel (mæŋg'ōnel). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms:

a. 3 mangonele, 3-4 genel, 4 gunel, 4-genele, 4-gurnele, 4-5 mangnel, 5 maugenele, mangonele, 7-ell, manchonel, 9 manganel, 4-nale, 4-5-nelle, 5 muggenel, magonneaul, maygneile, 6-7 mangonel, 1. γ. 5 mangole. [a. OF. *mangonel*, also *mangonelle* fem. (mod. F. *mangonneau*; cf. Pr. *manganel*, *li. manganelle*), dim. f. late L. *mangona*, *mangonium*, *mangōn-em*, ad. Gr. *μάγανον* an engine of war, a pulley, etc.: see MANGLE *sb.*] A military engine used for casting stones and other missiles against an enemy's position.

[1194 in J. Hodgson *Pipe Rolls Cumbld.*, etc. (1847) 173 Pro Maisreom ad Petrarum et Mangunell', vjs.] 1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 824 *pat me ne mije nojt is bote arwen & fion*, & stones out of ljuven & of magnels al so. a 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 He saisede the mulne for a castel.. He wende that the sayles were mangonel. 13. K. *Alis.* 1208 Alisaundre heom assailed fast, And with mangnelis to heom cast. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2430 (Kölling), Our King Vterpendragon Him assailed.. wip mangunels casteinge. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 111 And if pou shall assayll castels, vse Instrument casting stones, as Mangoles or Pererrers. c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 6279 Withouten stroke it mot be take Of trepetre or mangonel. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 154 The defence aienst the said engyns were gode mangonelles & grete bombardes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 41 The trepetre and magonell beinge all one. 1605 CAMDEN *Em.* (1657) 205 Our nation had the practice.. of mangonells.. wherewith they used to cast mil-stones. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 158 O'er the bayle.. The assailants pass'd with all their mangonels. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. You may win the wall in spite both of how and mangonel. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. viii. 68 He had only yielded it because his duchess was frightened by the mangonels of the besiegers.

+ **Mangonism**. *Obs.* [a. F. *mangonisme*, f. L. *mangōn-*, *mango* broker, dealer in vamped goods: see -ISM.]

1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgr.], *Mangonism*, the craft of pampering, trimming or setting out saleable things.

2. A method of treating plants contrary to nature in order to produce changes in their growth.

1691 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* March 41 Let Gentlemen and Ladies.. trust little by Mangonisme, Insuccations, or Medicine to alter the Species, or indeed the Forms and Shapes of Flowers considerably. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s. v. 1722 LUSLE *Husb.* (1752) 136 The flower or fruit, either in bulk or number, may not equally succeed by such mangonism.

†**Mangonist**. Obs. [f. *L. mangon-* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who furnishes up inferior wares for sale.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* l. A4. The common home of a money creature. One that sells humane flesh: a Mangonist. 1698 *Money-masters All Things* 77 The Mangonist does feed and graith his Horse, in hopes that he thereby may fill his Purse.

†**Mangonization**. Obs. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of 'mangonizing' or tricking out for sale.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1659) 382 Was there ever the like piece of... meer Mangonization of matters made before by any Master in Israel as this. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 281 A kind of Mangonization of it [paganism] to render it more vendible and plausible.

†**Mangonize**, v. Obs. [ad. late *L. mangoni-*zāre, f. *L. mangon-*, *mango* (see MANGONISM).]

1. *trans.* To furnish up (inferior wares) for sale. 1652 COKERAM, *Mangonize*, to polish for better sale. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mangonize*.

2. *intr.* To traffic in slaves. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i. No you mangonizing slave, I will not part from 'hem.

†**Mangony**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. *L. mangonium*, f. *mangon-* (see prec.).] = MANGONISM 1 and 2.

1652 COKERAM, *Mangonize*, the Art to make things saleable. 1657 TONLISON *Renou's Disp.* 229 [Hortensian Malloes] which by culture and mangony will grow to a tree.

Mangoost, **Mangor**: see MANGOOSTE, MANGOUR.

Mangosteen (mæ'ngstēn). Forms: 6 mangestain, 7 mancouston, mangosthan, mangustan, 8 mangastan, mangostane, mangoustan, 8-9 mangostan, mangusteen, 9 mangostin, mangoostan, mangastene, mangostein, 8-mangosteen. [a. Malay *مangkustin mangustan*.]

1. The fruit of the East Indian tree *Garcinia Mangostana* (N. O. *Guttiferæ*). It is about the size of an apple, with a thick reddish-brown rind, and a white juicy pulp of delicious flavour.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Lienschen* l. liv. 964 There are yet other fruits, as Brindojins, Durijndois, Iambolens, Mangestains, and other such like fruits. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 87 Durions, Mancoustans, and Bananes. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The Mangastan is about the bigness of a Golden-Runner. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Discartney's Emb. China* l. 274 In March, among other fruits, the mangosteen was ripe. 1806 BARROW *Voy. Cochin China* 185 Mangostan. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. 455 Mangostin. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siml* xii. 194 That prince of all earthly fruits, the mangosteen.

2. The tree producing this fruit.

1734 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 232 The Mangostans is a kind of Pomiferous Tree, which grows in the Molucca Islands. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 Martin had introduced into the botanic garden there (Cayenne) the Ravensara, the Mangostan, the Clove tree [etc.]. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v. A group of young Mangosteens.

3. Wild mangosteen (tree), *Embryopteris glutinifera*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. There is a sort of wild Mangoustian, called by the Portuguese, *mala*, which grows in the woods both in the East Indies and in America. 1866 *Treas.* Oct. 1717. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 42 Near at hand were two or three wild mangoustian trees.

Mangouay, obs. form of MAGUEY.

†**Mangour**. Obs. Also 6 mangor, 7 mangur. [Turkish *مangir mangir* (Redhous).] An obsolete Turkish copper coin.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxii. 112 b. A Mangor, which is the 8. part of an Aspre. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 293 Sixteen brass Mangouri made one silver Aspre. 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 65 A Mangor is an ugly old Copper Piece. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* l. 67 They have also half Quadrans, which they call Mangors. *Ibid.* ii. 11. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy.* *Levant* xxiv. 329 He made a very considerable Addition to the usual Profits of that Office, by inventing... a certain Copper Coin, call'd Mangours.

Mangoust (e, obs. form of MANGOOSTE.

Man-grass. *W. Indies*. [Cf. *MAND sb.* 2; but the currency of an East-Indian word in Barbados in 1672 would need explanation.] The name in Barbados for the grassy plant *Eleusine indica*.

1672 R. BLOME *Descr. Jamaica*, etc. 77 (Barbados) The Mangrass-Tree, which is of an exceeding greatness. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 586 *Eleusine indica*... Man Grass.

Mangrel, **Mangrie**: see MONGREL, MANGERY.

Mangrove (mæ'ngrov). Also 7 mangrove, mangrave. [Of obscure history. Synonymous words app. connected are Pg. *mangue* (16th c.), Sp. *mangle* (Oviedo 1535, who applies it to *S. American* species), whence F. *manglé* (16th c.), later *mangle* (now applied to the fruit only, the name of the tree being *manglier*). The Malay *manggi-mangi* mangrove (not now current in the Malay Peninsula, but recorded in early Dicts.) is usually regarded as the ultimate source, but it is difficult to account on this view for the early appearance of Sp. *mangle* referring to America. The Eng. forms *mangrove*, -grave are unexplained (but cf. the word-play in quot. 1613); the mod. form is doubtless due to assimilation to GROVE sb.]

1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*,

or the allied genus *Bruguiera* (N. O. *Rhizophoraceæ*); esp. the Common Mangrove, *R. Mangle*.

The genus *Rhizophora* is extensively represented in both hemispheres. The species are all tropical, growing in the mud on the sea-shore down to low-water-mark; they have large masses of interlacing roots above ground, which intercept mud and weeds, and thus cause the land to encroach on the sea. *Red mangrove* (see also 2 d) a name given to a West Indian variety of the Common Mangrove, formerly separated as *R. Candel*; also in Australia, to *Bruguiera* *redii*.

1613 W. C. Plain *Descr. Bermudas* F 2 b. Amongst all the rest there grows a kind of tree called Mangroves, they grow very strangely, & would make a man wonder to see the manner of their growing. 1659 R. LIGON *Barbados* 72 The mangrove is a tree of such note as she must not be forgotten. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 151 Low swampy Land, overgrown with Red Mangroves. 1772-84 COOK's *Voy.* (1790) I. 193 A large lagoon, by the sides of which grows the true mangrove, such as is found in the West-Indies. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. 408 The channel... was bordered on each side by mangroves, which sprang like a miniature forest out of the greasy mud-banks. 1886 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 316 *Bruguiera Rheedii*. Red Mangrove.

†Ligon's description of the 'mangrove' confuses it (as Sloane pointed out) with the Mahoe (see MAHOE 1). Hence some later writers have applied the name mangrove-tree to the Mahoe.

2. Applied, on account of similarity of habit and appearance, to various other plants. a. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Avicennia* (N. O. *Verbenaceæ*), esp. the White Mangrove (*A. officinalis*) found in Brazil and Anstralsia, and the Black or Olive Mangrove (*A. nitida*) of tropical America and Africa. b. Button mangrove, a small W. African tree, *Conocarpus erectus* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*). Also called Zaragoza mangrove (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). c. White mangrove, *Laguncularia racemosa* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), found in the West Indies. d. In Australasia (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898) used with various qualifications in the names of certain plants indigenous or cultivated there, as milky mangrove, *Excavaria Agallocha* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*); native mangrove (in Tasmania), a leguminous tree, *Acacia longifolia*; red mangrove (see also 1), *Heritiera littoralis* (N. O. *Sterculiaceæ*); river mangrove, an East Indian tree, *Egiceras majus* (N. O. *Myrsinæ*), naturalized in Australia; rope mangrove, *Hibiscus arboreus*.

1683 J. POYNTE *Tobago* 29 White Mangrove is of little use, save only to make Ropes with. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 54 The black Mangrove is the largest Tree. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It is called the Rope-Mangrove, from the Use that is made of the Bark of it to make Ropes for Halters for Cattle. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 238 *Avicennia tomentosa*, the White Mangrove of Brazil. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 352 Button Mangrove (*Conocarpus erectus*, Jacq.). 1888 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 555 *Heritiera littoralis*. 'Red Mangrove' of Queensland.

3. *altit.*, as mangrove bark, bush, jungle, root, swamp, thicket, tree, wood; mangrove cascabel, a South American rattlesnake; mangrove crab, some kind of crustacean of Jamaica; mangrove cuckoo, a North American cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor*; mangrove family, the *Rhizophoraceæ*; mangrove fly, a West African dipterous insect, *Chrysops dimidiatus*; mangrove-grape (tree) ? Obs.; ? *Coccoloba uvifera*; mangrove-hen, in Jamaica, a species of rail, probably *Callus longirostris*; mangrove-myrtle, an Indian myrtaceous tree, *Barringtonia acutangula*; mangrove oyster, an edible oyster which grows upon the submerged roots of mangroves; mangrove snapper, a sparoid fish, *Lutjanus aurorubens*, native of the West Indies and the adjacent coast of America northward to South Carolina; mangrove tannin, a soluble extract of the bark of the mangrove.

1792 Act 32 Geo. III. c. 49 § 2 Red *Mangrove Bark is subject to a Duty. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 1085, I have tried many other drugs... including... mangrove bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 718 Low sandy islands and marshes, covered with 'mangrove bushes. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii. We found... two large snakes... They were, the Negroes told us, 'Dormillons,' or 'Mangrove Cascabel,' a species as yet, I believe, undescribed. 1755 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 422 The 'Mangrove-Crab. This species is very common. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* l. II. 537 'Mangrove Cuckoo. 1859 S. F. BAIRO *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* 71 (Smithsonian Misc. Collect. II) *Coccyzus minor* Cab. 'Mangrove Cuckoo. 1885 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 42 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), The trees on which oysters are usually to be found in the tropics are of the 'mangrove family. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 1069 A blood-sucking dipterous insect—*Chrysops dimidiatus* the 'mangrove fly'. 1896 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 184 The 'Mangrove Grape-tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. *Mangrove-grape* Identified with the *Guaianax* or 'seaside-grape' l. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 313 Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum*. 1842 HILL in Gosse *Birds Jamaica* (1847) 367, I... found that the 'Mangrove-hens had been searching for small crabs. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 210 The North Point of the Richel mound, which is covered with 'mangrove jungle. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Overland Exped.* ix. 289 As its foliage and the manner of its growth resemble the mangrove, we called it the 'mangrove-myrtle. 1863 J. POYNTE *Tobago* 23 The 'Mangrove Oyster. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 42 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Mangrove oysters are not as much sought after as bed or rock oysters. 1699 DAMPIER

Voy. II. 11. 17 The 'Mangrove-Roots that grow by the sides of the Creeks are laden with them [c. Oysters]. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 236 The 'Mangrove Snapper [printed Snapper]. It is esteemed pretty good Food. 1834 G. B. GOODE, *esp. Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* i. 397 The 'Mangrove Snapper' of Charleston... is a much more slender... fish. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 In the mud of rivers, and in 'mangrove swamps. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 6 Sept. 1763 'Mangrove-tannin comes principally from India. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Wale* xli. 61 A low tongue of land, covered with 'mangrove thickets. 1692 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physician* 93 This tree is [in Jamaica] most familiarly called the 'Mangrove-Tree, or by some the Oyster-Tree. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 54 There are 3 sorts of Mangrove-Trees, black, red and white. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hot* xx. A low line of 'mangrove-wood, backed by primeval forest.

Mangrove 2. An alleged name of a fish.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing Pennant).

Manguay, obs. form of MAGUEY.

†**Mangue** (mæng). [a. F. *mangue*, perh. a colonial shortening of *Mangouste* MONGOOSE.] The KUSIMANSE (*Crassarchus obscurus*).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 The Mangue... Has the muzzle, teeth, pouch, and gait of the Suricate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 409/1.

Mangue, **Mangunel**: see MANGO, MANGONEL.

Mangur, -gurnele: see MANGOUR, MANGONEL.

Mangustan, -een, vars. MANGOSTEEN.

Mangy (mæ'ndzi), a. Also 6 mangye, 6-7 maungy, mangie, 7 maingy, 7, 9 mangye. [f. *MANGE sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the mange; of the nature of or caused by the mange. †In 16-17th c. also of human beings or their ailments: Scabby (obs.).

1540 HENWOOD *Four P. P.* 629 A goodly thyng for dogges that he mangy. 1571 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 336 Any kynde of mangy cattle or horses infected with the glanders of the chyne. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. xl. 29 If the Mayne be mangye you shall annoynt it with Butter and Brimstone. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Jas.* i. 25 So shalt thou see thy face... so shamefully sawcy, mangy, pocky and scabbed. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 63 Many Leporous and Mangy Diseases. 1688 *Persec. Piedmont* 40 By continual lying... poor People were become so mangy, that their very skin... parted from their Flesh. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. xlix. (1728) 185 Rub the Mangy places gently with a woollen Clothe. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 131 They had a mangy Dog. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 157 In my last communication, I made a few remarks on Dr. Rowley's ox-faced boy. In my present I propose to give a short account of his mangy girl. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 207 A French noodle... mangy about the middle. 1892 *Dekker's Serv. Simus* vi. (Arab.) 39 And... being rubd with quicksilver, which they love because they have mangy consciences.

Comb. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horns* bk. i. 8 To show that you truly loath this polluted and mangy-fisted world.

2. Squalid, poverty-stricken, shabby; 'seedy'.

1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 138 Euer to remayne In wretched hegary And mangy misery. 1546 BALE *Eng. Potaries* i. (1550) 32 He [hauntyng] nothyng of them agayne but a mangye monkes cowle and hys buryall in Paules. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* i. Pantofles... mangie at the toes, lyke an Ape about the mouth. 1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. (Blog. ed.) VI. 81 The Royal Palace... resembles Newgate whitewashed and standing on a sort of mangy desert. 1859 SALA *Twice round Cork* (1861) 172 It is full of bad smells, many little shops... and characters. 1860 MAYHEW *Up. Rhine* ii. 166 The... Germans are little better than mangy coppers. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 258 A mangy old cloth coat is preferred. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 177 A sprig or two of mangy grass.

3. Used as a general term of contempt: Beggarly, mean, 'lousy'. Very common in the 17th c.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* Evij. b. The lorde doth not regard you mangy mutteringye. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iv. 1, You have abused me... such a way that shames the name of Husband, such a malicious-mangy way. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idylls* iii. 124 If some solder wakes The Mangie Scribe tells what y^e Pigeon speaks. 1664 MOTTEUX *Rabais* iv. lvi. (1737) 271 Thou mangy Noddy-peak!

Mangy, obs. form of MANGE sb.¹

Mangzie, obs. pl. of MANCHE.

Mangzie, variant of MANTIE *Sc. Obs.*

Manhad(d)en, variant of MENHADEN.

Man-handle, v. [f. *MAN sb.* 1 + *HANDLE v.*; in sense 3 cf. dial. *manangle* (Devon) to mangle, which may belong to *MANGLE v.* (AF. *mahangler*).]

†1. *trans.* To handle or wield a tool. Obs.

1457 R. FARNHAM *Mon. Christ's Hosp.* *Abington* xiii. The Mattok was man-banded right wale a whyle.

2. *Naut.*, etc. 'To move by force of men, without levers or tackles' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 10/2 The larger weapons will be worked by electricity, but are also capable of being man-handled. 1902 BLACKBURN *Mag. Mar.* 331/2 I'm going to man-handle any gun down the slope. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Feb. 3/3 Stalwart Punjabis... hand out bags of stores... or manhandle a fractious, restive animal.

3. *slang.* To handle roughly; to pull or hustle about.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Man-handle*, to use a person roughly, as to take him prisoner, turn him out of a room, give him a beating. 1886 *Century Mag.* Aug. 905/2 Two of our roughs began to haze him; but they mistook their call-out roughs for him; so he was mauled and manhandled, and in two minutes went home. 1888 CLARK *Russell's Death Ship* that it was reported after. 1893 CLARK *Russell's Death Ship* that it was reported after. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Const.* handle you, and you'll die.

24 The cry of 'Welsh'... which sometimes on an English race-course means death from man-handling.

Man-hater. A hater of mankind; a misanthrope. Also occas., a hater of the male sex.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcib.* (1598) 218 Timon sur-named Misanthropos (as who would say, Loup-garou, or the man-hater). 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Concl. 60 What will these man-haters yet with more despatch and mischief do? 1678 SHADWELL (*Tithe*) The History of Timon of Athens, the Man-hater. 1714 MANDVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 386, I would have no sagacious criticism pronounce me a man-hater... I am a great lover of company. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed man-hater. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Lit. in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 32 The grimmest man-haters... will be found in abundance. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* ii. 8. Essentially he is to be numbered among the man-haters. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/3 It is in no way true that we are man-haters and discontented women.

† **Manhead.** Obs. Forms: 3 manede, 3 manheide, 3-4 manhede, 3-6 manhed, 4 manhiede, 5c. manheide, 4-5 monhede, 4-6 St. manheid, 5 monhede, 6 manheed, 6-7 manhead. [f. MAN sb. + -HEAD. Cf. MANHOOD.]

1. The state of being human; the condition of belonging to humanity; human nature.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 690 He. drowsing 3olede in ure manheide. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5233 Pe gude men sal se hym in manhed ban. With þe godhed, als God and man. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4390 Sone schal be puple se þi semli face, In manheide & in minde as it to bene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 144 Forthi, my Sone, tak good lide so forto lede thi manheide, That thou ne be nocht lich a beste. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxx. For in oure lorde Jhesu are two kyndes, the manheide and the godheide. 1450-1520 *Myrr.* our Ladye 228 For anon the godhed was unyed to the manhed in the yvryngs. 1543 DECON *New Years Gift* Wks. 1564 I. 177 b. He only receaved his fleshe and manhed of Mary. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, Cert. Prayers 26 b. Luke, 6 maist make meker, on the manheid of thi weal beloued sone, and haue mercie vpon thi workmanshippe.

b. Human shape or form.

c 1330 *King of Tars* 426 The blake hound... To hire spac in monheide, In whit ermore as a kniht.

2. The quality of being manly; manhood; virility; courage, valour.

c 1275 *Lay. 2467* Bote he were þries ifonded in fith, and his manheide icud and him seolf icnowe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 431 Me þinkes, bi his menskful maneres & his man-heide, þat he is kome of god kin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 402 Bot of manheide and mekill mycht, I'll Ector dar I name comper. c 1410 *Anturs of Arth.* 35t Here comes an erant knihte; Do him resone and rihte, For þi manheide. c 1475 *Parthenay* 92 He wold preue his vertu and manheide With noble knyghtes and peple worthil. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 82 Lufe is caus of honour ay, Lufe makes cowardis manheide to purchass. 1567 *Salis. Poems Reform.* iv. 148 Samson also, for manheide and prudence, All Israhel that had in gouernance, Dalila desaut in vnder couertoure.

b. Manly dignity; the dignity of manhood.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 74/106 He was þo be cuyndeste englische man þat was of enie manheide. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1840 Lesen y mot mi manhed Or þeld ysonde me fro.

3. Homage.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5107 Hii dude him anon hor manheide, & ne cotekeide nammore. *Ibid.* 8716 Þueroe monie heyemen ne dude him none manheide.

4. Humanity, humaneness, kindness.

1382 *Wyclif Titus* iii. 4 The benygnyte, and humanite, or manhed, of our sauuyor God. 1387 *Tarvisa Hyden* (Rolls) III. 429 Alsaunder dede it nougt for love but for manheide [1430-50 manhode, L. non amoris sed humanitatis causa]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1415 Cuthbert welcomed him with manheide.

Man-hole. A hole or opening in a floor, pavement, boiler, sewer, etc., through which a man may pass to gain access to certain parts. Also, a recess in a wall, etc., used as a place of refuge, e.g. to avoid passing trains; a hole in a covered boat or canoe for the accommodation of a rower or paddler.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The center stone was made large enough to admit of an opening, from floor to floor, or Man-Hole, to be made through it. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 120 In the crown of the boiler is a large circular opening, called a man-hole. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 318/1 To make apertures or man-holes... to enable persons to enter and cleanse the sewers. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 477 The pah, or man-hole, as we would term it, is very nearly in the centre [of the kayak]. c 1860 H. STRAUB *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are sent down the main hatchway by a stop and toggle in the man-hole. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Man-hole, Corp. The hole in a sollar through which men pass upon the ladder or from one ladder to the next. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 19 Each rower sits in a manhole [of a 'decked' boat]. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 204/2 His horse's foot struck the cover of a manhole in the middle of the road, and it fell.

attrib. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 316 The man-hole door. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Patent Ventilating Man-hole Cover for Sewers. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* xix. 742/2 Manhole plates, in the shape of ovals.

Manhood (mæ'nhood). Forms: see MAN sb. 1 and -HOOD.

1. The state or condition of being human; human nature.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 986 Þe godcundnesse of godd, for mennessen of his monhad. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe bryde article, be-longe to þe zone as to þe manhode; þet is to zygge ase þet he is man dyadlich. c 1515 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 They say that in christo is alone the godhed without the manhod. 1529 *More Dialogue* i. Wks. 155/2 All y^r textes that seme to make him lesse, be nothyng to be

vnderstanden of his godhedde, but of his manhode onely. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Cont. Prayer* Athan. Creed, Equal to the father as touchyng his Godhead; and inferior to the father as touchyng his manhode. *Ibid.*, By takyng of the manhode into God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 314 Therefore thy Humiliation schall exalt With thee thy Manhood also to this Throne; Here shalt thou sit incarnate. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. 1. 222 Keep... A little Pity to distinguish Manhood Lest other Men... should judge you to be number'd with the Brutes. 1848 R. I. WILDERFORD *Doctr. Incarn.* xv. (1852) 440 That real manhood of Christ our Lord, which binds Him at this moment to collective humanity. 1865 LOWELL *Harvard Commem. Ode* ix, Yea, Manhood hath a wider span And larger privilege of life than man.

b. The dignity of man.

c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Linc. Inn MS.) 1172 (Köthling) 3ef y telle his folk by fore, How þat þow ware gete and bore, Þanne schal hit sprynge wide and brode, Þen hastow lore by manhod.

2. The state of being a man: a. as opposed to childhood; b. as opposed to womanhood.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 185 This Elda triste in special Upon a knyht, whom þu childhode He hadde updrawe into manhode. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* C. j. b. When spier yeares and manhood made vs strong, Then we knew much, and more stult would be showing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 195 *Ph.* (To Imogen, about to disguise herself.) To some shade, And fit you to your Manhood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 148 Was shee made thy guide, Superior, or but equal, that His thow I'dou'dt resigne thy Manhood. *Ibid.* xi. 216 His starrie Helme unbuckl'd shew'd him prime In Manhood where Youth ended. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 6 Methusalem, when he was nine hundred and sixty Years old... was the same Person as when he was in his full Vigour of Manhood, or when he was an Infant, newly born. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 109 Children, as they grew to manhood, inherited the duty of revenging their fathers' deaths. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 86 One likes to think of him in these years of vigorous manhood.

fig. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 138 The three ages of France: her child-hood, till Pepin; her man-hood, till Capet; her old age, till now. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Tr.* iii. § 34. 123 Is it a disposition befitting spiritual manhood? Is it not characteristically childish?

3. The qualities eminently becoming a man; manliness, courage, valour, arch.

1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. iii. 184 3it I may as I myzte mense the with 3iftes, And mayntene thi manhode more than thow knoweste. c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 4 Remembraunce Upon the manhod and the worthinesse... Of him wþos I am al, whyl I may dure. c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 333 Notwithstandyng his manhode and his myght, Love unto him did ful grete unright. 1530 PALSGR. 500/2 When he is well whytellid, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode. 1577-87 HOLLINSEDE *Chron.* i. 50/5 The Britains aswell with constant manhood, as skillfull practise... avoided and beat from them the arrows and darts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 412 Follow my voice, we'll try no manhood here. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. Arg. 544 That province had bene quite lost, but for the singular manhood and industrie of L. Martius a knight of Rome. 1678 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) 29 Tom of his manhood boasts That he like butter-flesh esteemes all Ghosts. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xvi, There was a manhood in her look That murder could not kill. 1853 WHITTIER *Hero* 75 Peace hath higher tests of manhood Than battle ever knew.

† 4. Humanity, humaneness, Obs.

1432-50 [see MANHEAD 4, quot. 1387]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 177 And so wyll I yfthou wyll socoure and ayde me that I may be crystned and byleue on god. And therof I requyre the of thy manhode. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. iii. 126 Suche tendrenes had been shewen to two, or three [children], as the mothers loved for, and manhode... doth require. 1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Ps.* lxix. 27 Inasmuche as manhod willetth to succour the afflicted.

† 5. Homage. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay þet þet land þet he halt of his thorde deth to þe hond of his uyende, and depþ him manhode. *Ibid.*, He depþ manhode to the dyleue, and becomþ his þrel.

6. Men collectively; the adult male members of a population, nation, or the like.

1288 *Coby Lett. sent to Mendoza* 27 The Lord Strange, the Earls sonne, and all the manhood of Lancashire and Cheshire, would goe ouer the Seas and feich the Earle home. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 25 The whole manhood of Greece fought the battell of Salamis. 1609 - *Anon. Marcell.* 115 There followed a multitude of all sorts and degrees, picked and chosen out of the manhood of the nations adjoining. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.*, *Battells* i In the Rere-guard was the Duke himselfe, with his whole manhode of Normans.

7. attrib.: manhood suffrage, that form of popular election in which the suffrage is granted to all male citizens of lawful age not disqualified by crime, insanity, etc.

1873 *11. Strauss' Old Faith & New* lxxxi. 329. 1877 R. LOWE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 728.

Man-hunter. A hunter of men; usually a contemptuous term for cannibals, slave-dealers, brigands, or the like.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 142 marg., Manhunters. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 219 All blood-suckers and man hunters, be they adders, blood-hounds, bailiffs, or even certain attorneys. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sealp Hunt.* xxiv. 170 It was a picture such as may be seen only in a bivouac of guerrilleros, of brigands, of man-hunters. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 23 The hardened old man-hunter's voice was not free from a tremor.

So **Man-hunting** sb. and a.; also **Man-hunt** sb.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr., A pray to those manhuntinge woollues. *Ibid.* 142 All the whiche gyue them selues onely to manhuntinge. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Man-hunting*, the impress service. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. 203 One time there was the mischievous practice of man-hunting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/1 Those regions of man-hunts and hideous blood orgies. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Dec.

2/3 The man-bunting trials promoted by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders.

Mani (mā'ni). Also 8 many, 9 mannee. [a. Sp. *mani* (Pineda); prob. from some S. American language.]

1. A South American earth-ntt (see quot. 1866). 1717 tr. *Frazier's Voy.* 186 They have... a Sort of Fruit there [at Pisco], which grows in a Cod that does not rise out of the Earth... The Inhabitants call it Many. *Ibid.*, marg., Many Fruit. 1766-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 1. 78 Another fruit, called mani, is produced by a small plant. It is of the size and shape of a pine cone. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 318 The Jack-fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees [etc.]. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 177/2 *Mani*,... a Spanish name of the Ground Nut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

2. A South American tree (see quot. 1866).

1866 *Treas.* Bot. 177/1 *Disorobea coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree... In Guiana and Brazil, where it is called Mani or Oanani, the natives make arches with it. 1860 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc.* Tr. 75 note, The mani-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable.

Mania (mæ'niā). [a. L. *mania*, a. Gr. *μαῖνία*, related to *μαίνομαι* (—**manyē-*) to be mad, f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-*, represented in many words referring to mental states, emotions, etc. (cf. esp. Gr. *μῆνις* rage, *μῆνός* mood, passion); see MIND sb. In 14-17th c. rarely in the Fr. form MANIE.]

1. *Nosology.* Mental derangement characterized by great excitement, extravagant delusions and hallucinations, and, in its acute stage, by great violence.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266, & wipine aij, daies Mania come to hir and was oute of hir witt. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* cxxx. (1557) 75 *Mania* is the greke. In latin it is named *Insania* or *Furor*. In Englishe it is named a madnes or wodnes lyke a wyld beaste. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 207 Some in Mania or Melancholy madnesse, have attempted the same. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Theopis* (1792) 62 As the Magi their soul incantations prepare, And with seeds of the mania impregnate the air! 1853 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) § 830 The state of Mania... is usually characterized by the combination of complete derangement of the intellectual powers, with passionate excitement upon every point which in the least degree affects the feelings.

b. Applied rarely to a similar condition in lower animals.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 272, I judged him [a horse] to be vexed with a melancholy madness called the Physicians Mania, or rather Melancholia. 1899 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* i. 97 They [bees] are... liable to... temporary epidemic excitement, delirium, or mania.

c. Inspired frenzy or madness. rare.

1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* i. 12 The prophetic mania comes upon a man like Saul.

2. Great excitement or enthusiasm resembling madness. Chiefly with a or the: A vehement passion or desire; also, in weaker sense (after F. manie), a 'craze', 'rage'. Const. for, of. Also, a period of great excitement affecting a body of persons.

1589 EVELYN *Corr.* (1879) III. 443 So vaine a thing it is to set ones heart vpon any thing of this nature with that passion & mania, that unsainable Earle... did, to the detriment of his estate and family. 1791-1822 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 203 At the restoration of letters... there prevailed a mania for burying spurious antiquities. 1807 C. W. JAKSON *Stranger Amer.* 185 The mania of land speculation. 1815 W. H. INLAND *Scriptomania* 243 Catalogues, with a few annotations on the mania of portrait collectors. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 199, I was told at Washington, that 'the people of New England do good by mania'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 322 A mania of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the mania of 1720... seized the public mind. 1878 JEVONS *Princ. Pol. Econ.* 122 A prudent man would never invest in any new thing during a mania or bubble. 1879 MCCARTHY *Oven Times* II. xxviii. 196 He had a detestation for democratic doctrines which almost amounted to a mania. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 149 The mania which possesses the Mongols for making pilgrimages.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, indicating the kind of 'mania', as railway, tulip mania, etc.

1777 in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1872) XXVI. 259 The rage for building in England... is somewhat similar to the tulip mania in Holland. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 600 During the rage of the paper currency mania. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 448/1 The heart mania has extended to the watch, a favorite design showing two linked hearts set with pearls. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/1 In the last decade of that century a canal mania raged, in many ways resembling the railway mania of some sixty years ago.

-mania, a terminal element, repr. Gr. *μαῖνία* MANIA in composition.

There were in Gr. a few compounds in -*mania* (rare and chiefly post-classical), expressing the general sense 'a certain kind of madness', or 'the state of being mad after some object', and corresponding as nouns of quality or condition to the related adjs. (a much more frequent formation) in -*μανής* = 'mad'. Examples are *γυναικομανία* mad passion for women, *ερωμανία* love-madness, *ιππομανία* mad love for horses, *υδρομανία* 'water-madness', hydrophobia. In the 16th and 17th c. a number of quasi-Greek compounds, denoting species of mania, were invented and used in medical Latin, and some of these, as *uymphomania*, have been adopted in Eng. Other technical or quasi-technical words, formed in the 19th c., are *kleptomania*, *hypemania*, *megalomania*. In the 17-18th c. the currency of F. *manie* in the sense of a 'craze' or passion (e.g. for some pursuit, or the collection of some class of objects) suggested the formation of a number of quasi-Gr. compounds such as *bibliomania* mania for books, *néfrotomania* mania for metre, *néfrotomanie*

mania for song; and hybrid formations such as *Anglomania* mania for things English, *tulipomania* mania for tulips. Several of these words have been adopted in Eng. with the ending *-mania*, and in the 19th c. it became somewhat common to invent nonce-words with this ending. Examples are *bancomania*, a craze for establishing banks; *Graio-mania* [L. *Graivus* Greek], passion for things Greek; *Italo-mania*, wild enthusiasm for Italy; *Queenomania*, (applied by Southey to the popular devotion to the cause of Queen Caroline); *scribbleomania*, a craze for scribbling. The sbs. in *-mania* have, actually or potentially, correlative sbs. in *-maniac*; the words in *-mane* are of rare occurrence, and are viewed as Gallicisms.

1788 Trifler No. 8. 104 'Till the wide Nudge-mania spread. 1792 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 35, I never had the scribble-mania stronger on me than for these last three or four days. 1815 [W. H. IRELAND] (*title*), Scribbleomania. 1820 Southey in *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 53 The Queenomania will probably die away ere long. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 848 During all the late fury of land-jobbing schemes in the west, of building extravagances in the east, of bancomania everywhere, the cotton manufacture alone remains unscathed. 1855 MAURICE *Learn. & Work.* 254 This... would be a fair representation of the motives and arguments which created the Roman Graiophobia. And the Roman Graiomania in the young men will have had as intelligible an explanation. 1860 LO. DERBY in *L. D. Malmesbury's Mem.* (1864) II. 213 His Italomania and his Free Trade policy.

† **Maniable**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-7 manyable, (7 manyable, mainesable). [*a. OF. maniable*, *f. manier* to handle (= *It. maneggiare*: see *MANAGE v.*), *f. L. manius* hand.]

1. Easy to handle; flexible, pliable, workable.

184 CAXTON *Chivalry* 64 Gauntelois, to receyve the strokes yf it were so that his other armures manyable faylled to hym. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 55 note, For the nymble bandying wherof [the sword] He hath or knoweth no feate, but thought it not manyable, and calld the Admirall, and cawsed hym to feell the weght theroff. 1599 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4, By Short, strong, and light arming daggers are more maniable. 1650 DONNE *Pedemaryer* 140 Those instruments of battery, were left off, because they were not so maniable and tractable, and apt for transportation, as these are. 1674 RALEIGH *To P. Henry Rem.* (1661) 257 If she [a ship] be bigger she will be of lesse use, lesse nimble, lesse manyable. 1673 R. ASHLEY *Barri's Cockin China* D ivb, It [the elephant's trunk] is so flexible and maniable that he extendeth and turneth it as he list. 1654 EARL MONM. in *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 183 The earth about it is everywhere manyable, so as Trenches may easily be made. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gimbels*, Your Business only is to make the Paste firm, and to knead it well; if it be not maniable, and that if you cannot draw it with your Hands, you must beat it in a Mortar.

b. Of a person or his attributes: Manageable, tractable.

c 1595-1604 BACON *Helps Intell. Powers* Wks. 1859 VII. 100 And as to the will of Man, it is that which is most maniable and obedient as that which admitteth most medicines to cure and alter it. 1605 - *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 8 Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, maniable, and pliant to government. 1628 LE GUY in *Barclay's Argents* 275 This rage, which was, not maniable by any prudence or counsell. 1730 LENNARD *Charon's Wisd.* ii. ix. § 3. 334 To be supple and maniable, to know how to rise and fall, to bring himself into order, when there is need.

2. That may be handled or felt, palpable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275 He is not manyable he may not be handled. 1520 ANDREW *Noble Life* i. xlii. I iij, The Mottle, is a maniable worm, and yet it hedyth him by clothe that it can scantily be sene. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 64 Actions, Sacraments, and all other outward shows which could be invented to make us maniable. 1685 COTTON in *Montaigne* II. ii. xii. 261 We leave to them [Beasts] for their Divident, Essential, Maniable, and Palpable Goods, as Peace, Repose [etc.].

Maniac (mæ'niæk), *a. and sb.* Forms: 7-8 maniac, 8-9 maniac. [*ad. late L. maniac-us* (as if *a. Gr. *μανιακ-ός*), *f. μανία* MANIA. Cf. *F. maniaque*.] *A. adj.*

1. Affected with mania; raving with madness. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* Maniacque, mad, braine sick. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xlii, So, she scourged forth the maniac multitude To rear this pyramid. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xviii, My words shall be those of the maniac outcast which I am.

transf. 1856 BRYANT *Serenade* x, The maniac winds, divorcing The turtle from his mate.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by mania; belonging to or characteristic of a maniac.

1727 KINNEB in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 347, I... us'd Camphire in Maniac Disorders. 1817 BYRON *Lam. of Tasso* iii, The... maniac cry of minds and bodies in captivity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 35 Like maniac ravings. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *C. Brakf.* P. 236 To gaze with maniac stare.

b. Characterized by wild excitement; frantic.

1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 127 In the present maniac state of Europe. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* *Shop* xxvii, The performance of a maniac horripole. 1865 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 320 To the government this maniac proceeding was a godsend.

B. sb. One who is affected with mania.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elig.* xvi. xxvi, Scornful she spoke, and heedless of reply The lovely maniac bounded o'er the plain. 1775 H. FARNER *Demoniac* N. T. i. viii. 113 All their [sc. demoniacs'] symptoms agree with those of epileptics and maniacs, who fancied they had evil spirits within them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 663 And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see so many maniacs dancing in their chains. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* *Perth* xxix, His eye rolled like that of a maniac in his fever fit. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii, As though he half expected this maniac to turn and bite him.

b. attrib. and Comb., as in *maniac-like* adv.; also appositively as in *maniac-maiden*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* IV. 470, I, a most enamoured maiden - Maniac-like around these move. 1845 G. MURRAY *Island* 149 The maniac-maiden singeth aye Of love.

-**maniac**: see -MANIA.

Maniacal (mæn'ia-kəl), *a.* [*f. MANIAC + -AL*.] 1. Affected with mania. Also *absol.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 704 When maniacal persons... speak in languages which they had never learnt. 1800 *Med. Jrib.* IV. 106 Another patient... became decidedly and violently maniacal. 1865 W. H. O. SANKEY *Mental Dir.* iii. (1866) 71 Maniacal patients are not necessarily irascible... The maniacal will answer, but speedily ramble again from the point.

2. Of, belonging to or of the nature of mania; characteristic of a maniac.

1701 GREW *Carm. Sacra* II. i. 89 Epilepsys, and Maniacal Lunacies, do usually conform... to the Age of the Moon. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* II. iv. § 3, 384 Maniacal and other Disorders. 1842 DE QUINCY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 196 The extravagance almost maniacal, assertion. 1856 *Cortic. Mag.* Aug. 227 In maniacal frenzy. 1899 CROCKETT *Kil Kennedy* 405 With a quick access of maniacal strength, the prisoner cast his guards... from him.

Hence **Maniacally** *adv.*

1846 E. B. BARRETT to July in *Lett. R. Browning & E. B.* (1899) II. 323 Poor Haydon! I think what an agony life was to him... - the man seeing maniacally in all men the assassins of his fame! 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* xlii, 77 An expression of maniacally intense hatred and fear. 1894 SALA *Things Seen* II. 79 He usually came home... either boisterously, lyrically, pugilistically, or maniacally drunk.

Maniack, *-acque*, *obs.* forms of MANIAC.

¶ **Manica** (mæn'ika), [*L.*; cf. *MANICHE*.] *A sleeve (obs. rare -o). Manica Hippocratis* = Hippocrates' sleeve: see HIPPOCRAS 2, HIPPOCRATES. Hence † **Manicated**, *a.*, sleeved (*obs. rare -o*).

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 46 Let the Liqueur runne through a bagge called *Manica Hippocratis* made of white Cotten. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 23 The Sap... through this, as through a *Manica Hippocratis*, is still more finely filtered. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Manica*, a Sleeve, Gantlet or Glove. *L. Ibid.*, *Manicated*, wearing a Sleeve, Glove or Gantlet.

Manicate (mæn'ika), *a. Bot.* [*ad. L. manica*-us furnished with sleeves.] (See *quot.*)

1832 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* 39 Hairs also give the following names to the surface of any thing: - *Manicate*, when interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface. 1866 in *Vrens Bot.*

Manichean, **Manichean** (mæn'ik-ēn), *a. and sb.* Also 6 **Manichian**. [*f. L. Manichæus* (see MANICHEE) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Manichees or their doctrine; characteristic of a Manichee.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* 1. Pref. § 1 If any thing more then ordinary might be said in defence of the Manichean Doctrine. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 154 Favourers of Atheism or the Manichean Heresy. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 444 As dreadful as the Manichean God. Ador'd through fear, strong only to destroy. 1851 D. VITSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 230 Manichean symbols being introduced on such monuments. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 385 In another respect the followers of Peter de Bruys rejected the usages of the Church, but in no rigid or ascetic, and therefore no Manichean spirit.

B. sb. = MANICHEE.

1256 CLEMENT in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1722) III. App. lxii. 214 Arias Eulichians Manichians... and all other heretikes. 1686 HORNECK *Critic. Jesus* xi. 203 The Marcionites and Manichæans of old, who taught, that Christ had no real or substantial body. 1739 S. BOYSE *Deity* 98 Could the wild Manichean own that guide, The good would triumph, and the ill subside. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor.* *Philos.* ii. ii. § 293 The Manicheans account of the mixture of good and evil in the universe, by the opposite agencies of two eternal and independent principles. 1869 LECCK *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii. 426 St. Augustine relates that when he was a Manichean, his mother for a time refused even to sit at the same table with her erring child.

b. *transf.*

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. x. 39 Rousseau was never a manichean towards nature. To him she was all good and bounteous. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 May 12/3 As they are not Manichæans, it follows that nothing exists but what is good.

Manicheanize, **manicheanize** (mæn'ik-ēn-iz), *v.* [*f. prec. + -IZE*.] *a. intr.* To incline to Manichean opinions. *b. trans.* To introduce Manichean principles into. Hence **Manicheanizing** *adj.*

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 236 note, The articles wherein they were charged with manicheanizing. 1865 *Full Mall G.* 8 Sept. 10/2 The adherents of a Manicheanized Christianity.

Manichæism, **Manichæism** (mæn'ik-iz-m), Also 7 **Manichisme**. [*f. Manichæus* (see MANICHEE) + -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of the Manichæes.

1665 [FEATLEY] in *Parallels* D b, This Doctrine bringeth into the Church Manichæism. 1679 T. FULLER *Moderat. Ch. Eng.* vi. 143 Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned... as the pith of Manichæism. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. ix. 100 The gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of Scepticism and Manichæism. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vi. 97 The Manichæism which would lead us to think that evil may at last triumph, or hold a divided empire with God. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* 143 The charge of Manichæism was brought against the promoters of celibacy. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 300 Maoichæism... is based on the doctrine of two antagonistic principles of good and evil.

Manichæist (mæn'ik-iz-ist), *rare -1*. [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] = MANICHEE.

1880 T. A. SKEALING *Ediz. Demol.* 17 The second prin-

ciple is that of the Manichæists: the division of spirits into hostile camps, good and evil.

Manichean, *-ize*: see MANICHEAN, *-IZE*.

Manichee (mæn'ik-ē). Also 4 *pl.* Manichæes, 6 *Manichey*, *pl. Mani*, *Manycheis*, *Manichæis*, 7 *Manachy*. [*ad. late L. Manichæus*, late Gr. *Μανιχαῖος*, from the name of the founder of the sect (variously recorded as *Manes* and *Manichæus*) who lived in Persia in the 3rd century after Christ.] An adherent of a religious system widely accepted from the third to the fifth century, composed of Gnostic Christian, Mazdean, and pagan elements.

The special feature of the system which the name chiefly suggests to modern readers is the dualistic theology, according to which Satan was represented as co-eternal with God. a 1380 *St. Augustine* 103 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 63 *Pe* Manichæes *pat* heretikes *were*. *Ibid.* 576 Austin... Overcom *pe* Manichæes *erryng*. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 393/2 For a certain sorte there were of the heretikes that were the Manichæis. 1560 DAUS *tr. Seldene's Comm.* 91 Whan the Arrians... and the Manycheis, sowd abroad their opinions. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. § 2 Faustus the Manichæy. 1641 HINDE *f. Bruen* v. 15 Augustine confesseth of himselfe, he was first a Manachy before he was a Preacher. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. iv. 130 A Manichæe (a heretick, that denyed God to be the maker of things visibill). 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 644 Pope Leo said that the Devil reigned in all other heresies, but had rais'd his very throne in that of the Manichæes. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. iv. (1876) 195 The Manichæes considered the Son and Spirit as necessary emanations from the Father. 1844 BROWNING *Solil. Sp.* *Closter* vii, If I trip him just a-dying... Spin him round and send him flying Off to hell, a Manichæe?

Manichian, *obs.* form of MANICHEAN.

Manichord (mæn'ik-ord), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7-8 manicoordion, 8 -ium, (7 manycord), 7-9 manicord, 8- manichord. [*a. F. manicoorde*, *manichordion*, corruptly *a. med. L. *monochordium*, *monocordum*, *a. late Gr. μονοχόρδιον*, Gr. *μόνοχορδον* MONOCHORD; the word was *perh.* associated by popular etymology with *L. manus* hand. Cf. *It. mana*, *manicordo* (Florio).] = CLAVICHORD.

1612 COTCH. *Monochordiser des doigts*, to quaver with the fingers, to wag or play with them, as if he touched a Manichord. 1668 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vu. 378 Fald... for Ketty's Many-cords or obco. 1670 *Ibid.* 381 For a month's teaching of Katy and Alice on the harpsicalls and manicords or oboos. 1710 in *E. W. Dunbar Soc. Life* (1865) 25, I can play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginnelles and Manichords. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Manicordum*, a musical instrument in form of a spinet. 1823 ROSCOE *Symonides* *Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The manicord, or clavicorde, was a sort of spinet resembling the virginals. 1830 MRS. BAYLY *Fitz* of *F. xvii*, (1884) 148 She has a curious hand at the lute, and the manicord.

Manicle, *obs.* form of MANACLE.

† **Manicon**, *Obs.* [*a. L. manicon*, Gr. *μανικόν*, *f. root of μανία* MANIA, *παύσθαι* to be insane.]

A kind of nightshade, supposed to cause madness.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 324 Bewitch Hermetick-men to run Stark staring mad with Manicon. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Manicon*, an Herb call'd also *Dorychnion*, a Kind of Nightshade.

Manicord, *-cordion*, *-ium*, *see* MANICHORD.

Manicure (mæn'ik-i-ur), *sb.* [*a. F. manucure* (1877 in *Littre Suppl.* Add.), *f. L. manus* hand + *cūra* care. Cf. the earlier *pédicure*.]

1. One who professionally undertakes the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails.

1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 12 Nov. 17/3 When one has not been endowed with a perfect hand at birth... the skill of a manicure will improve it. 1887 FISKE *Rom. Love & Pers. Beauty* II. 230 Manicures use acids in their shops, but the lemon is quite as good. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Marian Darche* I. 41 Hands... which neither ordinary scrubbing nor the care of the manicure can ever keep clean.

2. The treatment and care of the hands and finger-nails.

1887 FISKE *Rom. Love & Pers. Beauty* II. 230 There are not nearly as many secrets in manicure as people imagine. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* 1. 2 The instruments and toilet necessities employed in the process of manicure. attrib. 1890 *Full Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 A set of manicure instruments. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* 1. 1 The scene represents a manicure establishment in New Bond Street.

Manicure (mæn'ik-i-ur), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To apply manicure treatment to. Also *absol.* Hence **Manicured** *adj.* a., **Manicuring** *vbl. sb.* 1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 87/1 Where the mother's hands washed and cooked... the daughter's shall... be soft and 'manicured' and daintily gloved. 1893 *Black & White* 4 Apr. 384/2 [She] does her mistress's hair and manicures her. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Looking Unkind* xiii. (ed. 2) 246 Holding out a pretty manicured hand. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* 1. 176 The young gentleman, his manicuring being done, has risen.

Manicurist (mæn'ik-i-ur-ist). [*f. MANICURE + -IST*.] = MANICURE *sb.* 1.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 25 May, Ladies who patronize the manicurist. 1900 *Nature* LXII. 294 The surgeons, though they had ceased to rank with manicurists and barbers, were often little better than bone-setters.

Manido, variant of MANITOOU.

Manie, *Obs.* [*a. F. manie*, *ad. L. mania*. Cf. *Pr.* II. *Pg. mania*, *Sp. mania*.] = MANIA. c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 516 Manye Engendred of humour malencolik. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 101 Furris

351 So this fell Fury, for forerunners, sends Manie and Phrenzie to suborne her friends. 1623 COCKERAM, *Manie*, a disease in the head cal'd madness.

Manie, var. MEINIE, company, obs. f. MANT.

Manier, obs. form of MANNER, MANURE.

Maniew(e, obs. form of MANGE sb.¹

Manufacture, obs. f. MANUFACTURE.

Manifest (mæn'ifest), sb. [a. f. *manifeste* vbl. sb., f. *manifestor* to MANIFEST. Cf. Sp. *manifesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto*, of similar formation, though accidentally coinciding in form with the adj.]

1. *gen.* A manifestation, indication. Now rare. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* ii. viii. 119 He judgeth that manner of swearing to be a manifest [*L. argumentum*] of manifest falling from his allegiance. c. 1640 J. SMITH *Liver Berkeleys* (1883) i. 38 For restoring due honor to the dust of this Lord Robert, I present his posterity with these twelve manifests thereof. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 230 To give some manifest of a desire of good to the person we are angry withal. 1893 E. C. STROMAN in *Century Mag.* XXV. 873 Such a writer must be judged by...his books;...the parol evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest for an instant.

† 2. A public proclamation or declaration; an open statement; a manifesto. Obs.

1618 *Decl. Democour Raleigh* i. But for Actions, that are built upon sure and solide grounds (such as his Majesties are), it belongeth to them, to be published by open manifests. 1641 CHAS. I. 52, in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) i. 308 My Nephew, the Prince Elector Palatine...hath desired me...to make a Manifest in my Name. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness. 1690 CORRIAM *Experient* 2. ii. 75 There was printed a Manifest, subscribed by the Cardinal of Bourbon, as Head of the League. 1693 DRYDEN *Prod.* i. 473 But you, authentick Witnesses I bring, Of this my Manifest: That never more This Hand shall combat on the crooked Shore. 1799 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* IV. 382 After having laid the Queen's Manifest before the Assembly, declaring her Designs against Canada. 1752 *CARRIE Hist. Eng.* III. App. 820 Murray and the others...publishing manifests to alarm the nation...were driven...out of the Kingdom.

3. The list of a ship's cargo, signed by the master, for the information and use of officers of Customs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Manifest* (in *Traveller*), a Draught of a Master of a Ship's Cargo, shewing what is due to him for Freight from every Person, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong. c. 1744 in *Harway Trav.* (1762) i. v. lxxi. 327 'The said commander...shall...make oath, that such...goods...were...put on board...as in the said certificate or manifest is mentioned. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiv. 399 No Goods shall be imported...unless the Master of the Vessel has on board a Manifest signed by himself, containing the names of all the Ports [etc.]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/6 If the...quantities turned out differ from the manifest by one half package, the merchant is fined, the ship and its cargo confiscated. 1873 *Act 26 & 37 Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Such rice...not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo.

Manifest (mæn'ifest), a. [ad. L. *manifestus*, earlier *manifestus*, believed to be f. *manu*-s hand + *festus* struck (cf. *infestus* dangerous), f. root found in *offendere*, *defendere*. The primary sense would thus be 'palpable'. Cf. F. *manifeste*, Sp. *manifesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto*.]

1. Clearly revealed to the eye, mind, or judgment; open to view or comprehension; obvious.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 72 (Camb. MS.) Thanne is it manifest and opyn pat by the getynge of diuinite men ben make blyful. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 255 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vnehe, Sen it was menit to 3our mynd, and maid manifest. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* ii. 28 Be it knowne and manifest to our lorde the kynge, that the Jewes...begynne to buyde it [the city] agayne. 1555 in *Hakluyt Voy.* i. 262 The better and also manifest testification of the truth. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 48 b, Three manifest lies about one poore player. 1612 BIBLE *John* ix. 3 That the works of God should be made manifest in him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 997 She's gone, a manifest Serpent by her sting. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 71 7 To the contrary is so strong, that I cannot think you in earnest. 1722 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 179 A Gum that is...glewiny in the Mouth, without manifest Taste. 1837 GORING & FAIRCHILD *Microgr.* 181 It is a manifest and visible error. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. iii. 26 In many places...the mass showed manifest signs of lateral pressure. 1867 F. W. H. MYERS *St. Paul* to Rise and be manifest, o Morning Star!

† 2. Having evident signs of; evidently possessed of or guilty of. [After the Latin construction with genitive.] Obs.

1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* i. 204 Now, defiance of crimes contrived long since, He stood a bold defiance with his Prince. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 623 Calisto there stood manifest of shame. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 277 Thus manifest of right, I build my claim Sure-founded on a fair Maternal fam.

† 3. As adv. = MANIFESTLY. Obs.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astroh.* ii. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide, amonges other noble conclusions, sheweth Manifeste the diuerse assensions of signes in diuerse places.

Manifest (mæn'ifest), v. Also 5 ma(e)n-yest. [ad. F. *manifest-er*, or L. *manifest-are*, f. *manifest-us* (see prec.). Cf. Sp., Pg. *manifestar*, It. *manifestare*.]

1. *trans.* To make evident to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly, disclose, reveal. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) Thinken ye to manifesten your remoun and don your name to be born forth? 1403 CAXTON *Cato* E viij. The synnes ben offe hydde for a tyme but afterward...they are known and manifestyd. 1484 — *Fables of Aesop* xi. (1889) 281 The yonge man manifested or descouered vnto her alle bis

courage and herte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Mariit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1582 N. 4. (Rhem.) *John* ii. 11 He manifested [1611 manifested forth] his glorie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. vi. 15 The mirth whereof so larded with my matter, that neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Reu.* iv. iii. Who riseth up to manifest her guilt? 1611 BIBLE *1 John* iv. 9 In this was manifested the loue of God towards vs. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 176 The sunnes rising manifested unto us our error. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* iii. (1663) 37 Whether the Act...were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 49 He manifests himself to us under the character of a righteous governor. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 3. 188 Nature manifests itself to us only through our senses. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 210 He created our souls to manifest the light of His image.

2. Of things: To be evidence of, prove, attest. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 82 Thy swart phynomy Dois manifest thy malice to all men. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 11. 14 For Coriolanus neyther to care whether they loue, or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he ha's in their disposition. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Surz. Levall.* (1676) 125 The instance he makes of a Princes subduing an other people...should manifest to him the contrary. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surz. Obs.* 37 This remark is manifested by the present, as well as by many other cases in surgery.

c. with obj. a clause or accus. with inf., or † compl. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 105 Thy Life did manifest, thou loudst me not. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the process of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 324 That it was actually so...the place itself will not manifest. 1667 in *Picton L'pool Minic. Rec.* (1883) i. 269 Neither...bowles or boxe had any inscription, manifesting them to be the gift of any p'ticular p'son. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) i. 476 It is by this chiefly that we manifest ourselves to be christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 326/2 The Triangle will presently manifest whether the place be higher or lower than your Eye. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 4 It is thus in the Life of a Man of Sense, a short Life is sufficient to manifest himself a Man of Honour and Virtue. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 97, I have not yet seen the capsule of this plant, and place it here only from the habit, which seems to manifest it of this tribe.

† 2. To expound, unfold, clear up (a matter).

1530 PALSGR. 628/2, I manifest, I make a thyng cleer or open...It is nat for all men to manifest this mater. 1629 *Sheretogebash* 5 They...manifested their Cause also vnto the Burgers of the Brabandish head Towns. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. x. 108 An oration, if it does not manifest the mater, loseth its designe.

3. A. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.) by one's action or behaviour; to give evidence of possessing, reveal the presence of, evince.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 67 He Abrahamis Faith, but feir, profess; He Davidis mercy manifest. 1664 POWER *Exp. Phil.* ii. 103 A large Bladder, full blown, will weigh more than itself emptied, and manifest this inequality upon a ticklish pair of scales. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 112 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too, Their love is so precarious. 1801 MED. *Jrnl.* V. 436 No influence, during that time, was manifested by the medicine. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. ix. 18 The eyes Of Beatrice...manifested forth Approval of my wish. 1825 LYTTON *Zici* 8 Glyndon had also manifested a graceful faculty for verse. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. (1862) III. 434 The Medes...manifested great personal bravery. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June (1876) 2 When the noble Lord made that announcement, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on both sides of the House.

b. *refl.* Of a thing: To reveal itself as existing or operative. Similarly in *pass.*

1808 MED. *Jrnl.* XIX. 137 No tendency, in general, to dysentery, manifested itself at this time. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 303 This heat...does not as a rule manifest itself by producing any increase of temperature. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xx. 142 A strong polar action was manifested at many points of the surrounding rocks. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 151 The first symptoms are said to have manifested themselves on the seventh or eighth day.

4. To record or enumerate in a ship's manifest.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The double value of the saide metall so declared and manifested. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 120 Should a Captain manifest more packages than there are on board the ship...he shall pay on each package so manifested. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 5/2 Every passenger is 'manifested' at the point of departure and various particulars about him set out.

5. *intr.* To make a 'manifestation' or public expression of opinion.

1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/6 In this astonishing country a gentleman of repute chooses his own time for going to prison, and is aided by the courtesy of the authorities in manifesting against the Court which condemned him. *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 4/4 Public opinion in France manifests entirely in the opposite direction. 1899 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/5 The object of the occupant being to manifest there for Lobet.

6. *Spiritualism.* Of a ghost or spirit (*refl.* and *intr.*): To reveal its presence, make an appearance.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & B. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 171 Other séances were held in her bed-chamber, at which good and holy spirits manifested themselves. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 6/4 A certain 'Dr. Phinuit', who, however, for some time has not manifested at all. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/2 She locks the skeleton up in the cupboard, and immediately the ghost manifests with renewed vigour.

7. *Hist.* In Spanish law, to protect (a person) by a 'manifestation'. (See MANIFESTATION 4.)

1818 HALLAM *Spain* iv. (1868) 299 'To manifest any one,' says the writer so often quoted [*viz.* Zurita], 'is to wrest him from the bands of the royal officers that he may not suffer any illegal violence. *Ibid.* 280 note [tr. Zurita]. In such cases only the Justiciary of Aragon, when recourse is had to him, interposes by manifesting the person arrested.

Manifestable (mænife'stā'bl), a. Also 7 *erron.* manifestible. [f. MANIFEST v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being manifested.

a. 1512 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 682 The forsaide storyes been manifestable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 58 This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel. 1713 NELSON *Life of Bull* 331 A difference in the divine nature of the Son from that of the Father, the one manifestible, the other not manifestible. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 If a law of nature...be manifestible only in and to an intelligent spirit.

Manifestant (mænife'stānt). [ad. L. *manifestant-em*, pr. ppl. of *manifestare*: see -ANT.] One who manifests or demonstrates in public.

1880 *Daily News* 25 May 5/7 A manifestation with no manifestations, and but few spectators. 1894 *Daily Tel* 28 June 8/2 The manifestants, however, were quickly dispersed by the police.

† **Manifestarian**. Obs. App. a religions sect. 1647 WARE *Simp. Cobler* 11 If there be room in England for [among others] Arminians, Manifestarians [etc.]. 1689 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* iii. 198 These Sectaries...be as follows. 1. Independents...6. Manifestarians, or Arminians.

Manifestation (mænife'stā'ʃən). [ad. late L. *manifestation-em*, n. of action f. *manifestare* to MANIFEST. Cf. F. *manifestation*, Sp. *manifestación*, It. *manifestazione*.]

1. The action of manifesting or the fact of being manifested; the demonstration, revelation, or display of the existence, presence, qualities, or nature of some person or thing. † Also, exposition, explanation.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 405 Tylle hit was made open by the manifestation of a notable signe whether parte awe to be folowed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 h. Of this manifestacyon or metynge of our lorde, spekeht saynt Johan. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tynedale* Wks. 371/2, I...have spoken of this matter somwhat y^e more at large, for y^e manifestation of their great blindness. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peraumb. Kent* (1826) 297 The matter...requireth more wordes for the manifestation thereof than I may now afforde. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 202 The growing vp of mans body, and of the manifestation by little and little of the powers of the soule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* 3. 2 He shewed himself to them by unquestionable manifestation, at several times in the forty days space. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 What we mean by Personal Identity is sameness of substance under great differences of phenomenal manifestation. 1884 JENNINGS *Crocker Papers* i. viii. 226 His friends dreaded that at his funeral there would be some manifestation of...ill-feeling.

b. An instance of this; hence, *concr.* or semi-*concr.* that by which something is manifested.

1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* vi. x. (1786) 573 Certain credited manifestations of the divine will. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vied Nat.* II. 418 The universe is in the aggregate, a manifestation of the attributes of God. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. ii. (1876) 153 The Jewish Scriptures introduce to our notice certain peculiar Attributes or Manifestations...of the Deity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xv. Various odd manifestations of surprise and delight. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. iii. 180 Jupiter is...the supreme manifestation of Power and knowledge. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1866) 284 The third great historical manifestation of the Oriental Church is the formation of the Russian Church. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. Pref. 10 The first manifestation of thought is speech.

c. *Ecc.* Applied to the action of making known to another the state of one's conscience.

1657 *Penit. Conf. vii.* 134 Let that manifestation be granted to be confession... c. 1826 DOVIZ in W. J. FITE-PATRICK *Life* (1880) i. 523 A rule which requires that each of the sisters...should manifest the state of their conscience, which...you know would be carried to such a length that the manifestation would include secret temptations [etc.]; in a word, that the manifestation was in fact the same as the subsequent sacramental confession to the priest.

2. A public act on the part of a government intended as a display of its power and determination to enforce some demand; also, a collective action (e.g. a procession, public meeting, wearing of badges, etc.) adopted by a political party, etc., for the sake of calling attention to its views.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 55 The principal manifestation of the British power was directed against Rangoon. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 57 Instead of discountenancing such political manifestations.

3. In the language of spiritualists, a phenomenon or number of phenomena by which the presence of a spirit is supposed to be rendered perceptible.

1853 H. SPICER *Sights & Sounds* 88 In...1850... Cincinnati first became the scene of manifestations through recognised media. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66, 373 Some of the believers were quite overpowered with this 'manifestation'.

4. *Hist.* In Spanish law, a process by which an accused person might be protected from the animus and precipitate action of judges and removed to a special prison out of their reach. Also, the prison provided for this purpose (= Sp. *carcel de los manifestados*).

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. ii. 140 He could remove the party accused to the Manifestation or prison of the State. 1818 HALLAM *Spain* iv. (1868) 280 note, This process [sc. *jurisfirma*], and that which is called manifestation have been the chief powers of the Justiciary [of Aragon], ever since the commencement of that magistracy.

Hence **Manifestational** a., of or pertaining to (a) manifestation; **Manifestationist**, one who believes in manifestation.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 296 To these beliefs the manifestativists... have sought to add a doctrine. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* ii. 11. i. 398 No theory of manifestational forms and aspects can satisfy the conditions.

Manifestative (mænif-estativ), *a.* [ad. scholastic L. *manifestativus*, f. L. *manifestare*: see MANIFEST *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. F. *manifestatif*.] Having the function or quality of manifesting or showing forth.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart Christ in Heaven* 132 The destruction of which enemies will add to the manifestative glory of his kingdom. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 167 The shape, the colour, the bigness, the motion of a man, are manifestative, and declarative of a human substance. 1728 JON. EDWARDS *Discourses Impost.* Subj. 110 The Apostle James seems to use the word *justifi* for *manifestative* justification. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 663 Lott's temperament was of the manifestative order. 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 120 Our Lord is the manifestative eradication of the Divine glory (Heb. i. 3).

Hence **Manifestatively** *adv.*, in a manifestative manner; in respect of manifestation.

1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 4 That Distinction of Glorifying God essentially, and manifestatively. c. 1670 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 329 All the attributes of God are manifestatively glorified in this work. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 274 This is not to be understood of God essentially but manifestatively. 1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly, as manifestatively, as outspokenly—as pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

† **Manifestator**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *manifestator*, agent-n. f. *manifestare*.] = MANIFESTER.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 We referre him againe to... the True Manifestator of their Equivocation.

Manifested (mænif-estəd), *pp. a.* [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ED 1.] Made manifest.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. 1. 169 To make you understand this in a manifested effect, I craue but four daies respite. a. 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb. xl.* 25 It is against Gods Truth, against Gods manifested will. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 87 The vocal contributions of Miss M. B... deserved the manifested appreciation of the audience.

Hence **Manifestedness** *rare*, the state of having been manifested. In mod. Dicts.

Manifester (mænif-estər), [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which manifests.

1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate Wks.* (1653) 33 The Author or manifestor of this Linament was (etc.). 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth Wks.* (Bullen) VI. 240 Zeal... as he is the manifestor of Truth, he is likewise the chastiser of Ignorance. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidaxis* ii. 83 The one is always the sign and manifestor of the other. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 91 Will and other like qualities are their own manifesters. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xv. 1. I, Jehovah... the Manifestor of myself to man.

† **Manifesteress**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. MANIFESTER + -ESS.] A female manifestor.

1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, Apol. conc. *Perfection* 63 A Manifesteress of the Power.

Manifesting (mænif-est-ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. MANIFEST.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1653) 132 It shall not be amiss... for the more manifesting of that... which... followeth a little farther to fetch his race. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 22 Light is for the manifesting of all things.

Manifesting, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That manifesters.

1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* May 767 Those who... desire to retain what was manifesting, but to thrust aside the manifesting Person. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* ii. 1. 326 This incarnate Word, this manifest and manifesting God, the evangelist identified with Jesus.

Manifestive (mænif-estiv), *a. rare*. [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -IVE.] = MANIFESTATIVE.

1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 771 note. On sense, experience, induction, it [this knowledge] is dependent, as on its exciting... manifestive... occasional cause. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 7 Hidden in Himself, self manifestive cause.

Manifestly (mænif-estli), *adv.* [f. MANIFEST *a.* + -LY 2.] *a.* In a manifest manner. (Now *rare*.)

b. Used to qualify a statement: As is manifest, evidently, unmistakably.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 By the whiche he bath manifestly shewed unto them the secretis of the lawe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge v.* The lymmes... were shewed manifestly. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 *Preamble*. It is manifestly knowne that... forged informations have been pursued. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Great Place* (Arb.) 288 Who soever... chanceth manifestly, without manifest cause, giueth suspicion of corruption. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 308 Sometimes the Proposition it selfe of an Oration, or Epistle is not manifestly expressed, but covertly insinuated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 437 The Design and Transactions of too many Clubs are trifling, and manifestly of no Consequence to the Nation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. Wks. 1813 I. 76 The treaty was still so manifestly of advantage to England. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xlii. 150 Fes was manifestly getting the better of him. 1878 LECOCK *Eng. in 18th C.* i. iii. 422 Their cause was manifestly lost.

Manifestness (mænif-estnəs), [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being manifest.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* Manifestness, evidētia. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manifestness*, plainness, &c. to be seen, &c. 1877 LECOCK *Confucius* 293 Such is the manifestness of what is minute!

Manifesto (mænif-estō), *sb.* [a. It. *manifesto*: see MANIFEST *sb.*]

† 1. A proof, a piece of evidence. *Obs.* 1644 BULWER *Chirof. & Chiron.* (titlep.), Consisting of the

Natural Expressions, digested by Art in the Hand... by Historical Manifesto's, exemplified out of the Authentick Registers of Common Life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 Succeeding yeares produced the manifesto or evidence of their villanies. 1674 STAVELAND *Rom. Horse-leach* (1769) Ep. Ded., Matters of fact drawn from the most authentic registers and manifestos of time. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 For here He maketh and giueth a Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstration. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xli. 331, I reckon that discourse is so plain, it carryeth its Manifesto with it.

2. A public declaration or proclamation, usually issued by or with the sanction of a sovereign prince or state, or by an individual or body of individuals whose proceedings are of public importance, for the purpose of making known past actions, and explaining the reasons or motives for actions announced as forthcoming.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 It were good if States would let People know so much before hand, by some safe wopen manifesto. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sergi* 102 To the expiration he made answer by a Manifesto. 1670 CORTON *Eserpion* i. 38 At the same time a Manifesto was published by the Cardinal of Bourbon. 1775 E. ALLEN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 463, I... delivered the General's written manifesto to the Chiefs. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 63 Manifestoes issued by several of the emperors. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 217 The manifestoes of modern agrarianism. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* vii. ii. (1864) IV. 85 He addressed a spiritual manifesto to all Christendom. 1897 MC CARTHY *Oven Times* fr. 1880 x. 204 Mr. Gladstone issued a manifesto in the form of an address to the electors of Midlothian.

3. *Comb.*, as **manifesto-like** *adj.*

1819 *Metropolis* I. 13 His manifesto-like announcement, that he should marry a very rich heiress.

Manifesto (mænif-estō), *v. rare*. [f. prec.] *intr.* To issue a manifesto or manifestos.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) VIII. 261, I am to be manifested against, though no person. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling, and manifesting, and consoling mankind.

Hence **Manifesting** *vbl. sb.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* iii. xiv. (1872) I. 230 Treaties enough, and conferences, and pleadings, manifestings. *Ibid.* xvi. 334 George Wilhelm followed his old scheme, peace at any price... and except complaining, petitioning, and manifesting, studiously did nothing.

Manifold (mænif-öld), *a., adv., and sb.* Now *literary*. Forms: *a.* 1 *maniz*, *moniz*, *møniz*, *meniz*(e)ald, 1-2 *menifald*, 2 *manifald*, 2-3

-feald, 2-6 *monifald*, (4 *monyfaulde*), 4-5 *many*, *monyfauld*, (6 *many*, *mony*, *moniefauld*). *b.* 1 *meniz*(e)ald, *-feld*, 3-4 *manifald*. *γ.* (2 *monifald*, 3 *maniuold*, *manizfeald*), 3-7, 9 *manyfold*, (4 *manye*-), 4-6 *manyfold* (5 *manizfeald*, *mony*, *manye*-), 6 *mannifolde*), 6-7 *manifolde*, (7 *manyfold*), 3- *manifold*.

[Common Teut.: OE. *manigfeald* = OFris. *manichfald*, OS. *managfald* (MLG. *mannichvold*, MDu. *menichvout*), OHG. *managfald* (MHG. *manecvull*, mod.G. *mannigfalt*), ON. *manigfald* (OSw. *mangifalder*, *mangfald*, Sw. *mångfalt*), Goth. *managfalps*: see MANY *a.* and -FOLD. A form with adj. suffix (= -y) occurs as MLG. *mannichvoldich*, MDu. *menichvoldich* (Du. *menigvoldig*), G. *mannichfaltig*, Sw. *mångfaldig*, Da. *mangfoldich*.]

A. adj.

1. Varied or diverse in appearance, form, or character; having various forms, features, relations, applications, etc.; + complex.

In OE. used *gram.* for 'plural' (ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii). c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 448 *pes pistol* is swide *menizfeald* us to *gerecenne*. c. 1050 *Voc.* in Wt. *Wälder* 448a *Multitudinam*, *manifaldine*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Alle we beoð in *manifald* wære, he þære wreche lue. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Vor her beoð nūre & inre [iundunges]; & cīser is *moniold*, a *1240 Ureissin* in *Cott. Hom.* 293 Mid ham is *murubbe* *moniold* wið-ute teone and treir. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Pet. iv.* 10 As goode dispenderes of the manyfold grace of God. 1430 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 377c The horriblebite of his 30 manyfold Treson. 1535 COVERDALE *W. isd.* vii. 2 In hir is y^e sprete of vnderstanding, which is holy, inmanifolde, one onely, sotyll. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie... is in practise manifold, and in use very ample. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyrr. to King*, etc. To Lady Margaret 25 He sees the face of Right t^e appear as manyfold As are the passions of vncertaine man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 16 Which they not obeying, Incurr'd. the penalte. And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. 1784 COWPER *Tusk* v. 769 This changeful life, So manifold in cares, whose every day Brings its own evil with it. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Intro. 12 The truth is one, error is manifold. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 497 He hated the Puritan sects with a manifold hatred, theological and political, hereditary and personal. 1885 W. G. FAIRBAIRN *Arabia* I. 424 Coffee though one in name is manifold in fact. 1885 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads*, *Hesperia* 21 Profound and manifold flower.

B. Qualifying a personal designation: That is such in many ways or in many relations; entitled to the name on many grounds. Also (*nonce-uses*) of persons: Many-minded, variable; having many diverse capacities.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Twifold oðer manifold is þe man þe nis stedeast ne on dade ne on speche ne on þonke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 265 The manifold Linguist, and the army-penned souldier. 1605 *Car. v.* iii. 2. 1 If any man of qualitie will maintaine vpon Edmund... that be is a manifold Traitor. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. xxiv, Secure that manifold villain. 1842 MOZLEY in *Brit. Critic* XXXI. 173 Like a man who is at once clear-headed and manifold, if we may be allowed the word, in his ideas. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* ii. iii. To sit upon their rare, successive thrones, A manifold Augusta!

C. In technical and commercial use.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* II. 597 A manifold bell-pull constructed on an entirely new plan, by which one pull is made to ring bells in any number of rooms. 1857 TREGGELLES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* s. v. 2277, *Amubnja* (i.e. *Amubina* Hor.)... a double or manifold pipe, an instrument composed of many pipes. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 95 Two classes of 'manifold-pipes' can exist, the one... a collection of *flauti traversi*, the other... of *flutes à bec*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 A model military balloon of the regulation-varnished manifold-goldbeater's-skin variety.

2. Qualifying a plural sb. (+ or collective noun): Numerous and varied; of many kinds or varieties. † Formerly simply: Numerous, many.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiii. 6 Heora æhta wæron menizfealde. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne need... swiðe adreden ure monifolde sunne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2502 And his kin wæxen manizfeald. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 293/179 *Pat* folk cam manifolde A-boute Theofie in eche side. 1430 CHAUCER *Proverbes* i, Whatshul these clothes manyfold, Lo! this hote somers day? a. 1400 *Cursor M.* 27877 (Cott. Galba) Dronkinhede... And mase meschefes ful many fold. 1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 41 Considering so ful many folde tymes we haue ben deceived. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* ciii. 24 O Lorde, how manifold are thy workes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Ek. Com. Prayer* Collect 4th Sund. Easter, The sondery and manifold chaunges of the worlde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 114 You will runne into such vntimely sorrowes as with manifold teares will hardly be washed. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 86 b, Quhat fruit haue we of ys sacrament heing deulie receauit? Verray gryt and monifald. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. 8 6 Her manifold varieties in rites and Ceremonies of Religion. 1605 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 The manyfold downefalles into synne. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 The manifold appearances of design and of final causes, in the constitution of the world. 1784 COWPER *Tusk* iii. 624 So manifold, all pleasing in their kind, All healthful, are the employs of rural life. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. Pref. 1 The manifold kindnesses with which they have assisted me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 146 Clarendon was overwhelmed by manifold vexations. 1880 GRIGIE *Phys. Grog.* ii. x. 67 It is from this circulation of water that all the manifold phenomena of clouds, rain, snow, rivers, glaciers, and lakes arise.

† 3. *Math.* = MULTIPLE. *Manifold* to = a multiple of. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bivh, There is one kinde of proportion, that is named *multiple*, or *manifold*. 1660 BARROW *Enchirid.* vii. Post. 2 That numbers equal or manifold to any number may be taken at pleasure.

† 4. *How manifold?* (= *how many* + -FOLD): Of how many kinds? *Obs. rare* -1.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerr.* iii. i. viii. (1636) 287 How manifold is the moving of this heaven? The moving of this heaven... is threefold.

B. adv.

† 1. In many ways, modes, degrees, etc.; in first quot. = in many pieces. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 404 Alle þai hadde to-broken his scheld, & his brint to-rent manifold. 1340 HANROSE *Pr. Consc.* 3250 *Pair payn* is turned manyfold, Now er þai in hete, and now in calde. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 413 God þai lowit monyfold for his merwale. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 þou muste make a plate of iren, þat mote be fooldid manie fold in þe forseid ligature. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graut* xlii. 4 How that Nasciens his writ gan be holde, and there-Onne loked ful Many fold. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 122 Sinnand rycht mony fold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 12 Then when his daughter deare he does behold, Her dearly doth embrace, and kiseth manifold. 1593 *Tril. Troth's* N. Y. *Gift* (1876) 44 Thus shall lores followers be thrise happy, and thus Robin goodfellowes well-willers, in imitating his care, bee manifold blessed.

† 2. In the proportion of many to one. [The etymological sense.] *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* xviii. 30 Who shall not receiue manifold more in this present time.

C. absol. and sb.

† 1. *Phr.* By (rarely on) *manifold*: many times over; in the proportion of many to one. *Obs.*

1593 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6000 He bych þyn almes on manyfold. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 Whereof the man... Stant moreworth... Than he siðd erst be manifold. c. 1400 *Ysaie* & *Gaw.* 607 More Curtaysi Fand he... mar confort, by mony fold, Than Colgreuance had him of talde. 1415 HOCCEVE *To Sir J. Dildesale* 88 Tholfene... Was nat so greet as thyn by many fold. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 191 The theif Judas did greet trespas, That Christ for siluer sauld: Bot Preistis wil tak, and his price mak, For les be many fold. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* A iv, The countrey hath more quantity of Gold by manifold, then the best partes of the Indies.

2. That which is manifold.

a. spec. In the Kantian philosophy, the sum of the particulars furnished by sense before they have been unified by the synthesis of the understanding.

This renders G. *mannigfaltig*, *mannigfaltigkeit*. Some earlier English translations of Kant's works have *MULTIFARIOUS*, *MULTIPLE*, *MULTIPLY*.

1855 MEHLERJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 63 By means of the synthetical unity of the manifold in intuition. 1879 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. i. 197 The activity of the mind must bring with it certain principles of relation, under which the manifold of sense must be brought.

b. gen.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 His aim should be, instead of going out into the Manifold, to forsake it for the One. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 243 Out of the manifold comes the simple, out of the multitu-

dinous the single. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 256 The chosen abstraction which gathers up into a focus the manifold of human duty, experience, and hope. 1902 Q. Rev. Oct. 496 The picturesque manifold of life.

3. *Math.* = MANIFOLDNESS 2.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1902 R. A. W. RUSSELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 666/1 Riemann's work contains two fundamental conceptions, that of a manifold, and that of the measure of curvature of a continuous manifold possessed of what he calls flatness in the smallest parts. Conceptions of magnitude, he explains, are only possible where we have a general conception capable of determination in various ways. The manifold consists of all these various determinations, each of which is an element of the manifold. 1902 G. B. MATHEWS *ibid.* XXXI. 281/2 A manifold may consist of a single element.

4. A copy made by a manifold-writer.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

5. *Mech.* (= See quot.)

1891 PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 332 Manifold, a pipe or chamber to which are connected several branch suction pipes with their valves and one or more main suction pumps.

D. Comb.: manifold letter-book (see quot. 1869); manifold-paper, carbonized paper used in making several copies of a writing at one time; manifold writer, an apparatus fitted with carbonized paper for making copies of a writing; so manifold writing.

1808 R. WEDGWOOD in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 14 A. pen and stylographic manifold writer. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 191/1 (Occupations of People) Manifold-paper-maker. 1862 W. CLARK in *Abr. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 21 An improved apparatus for manifold writing. 1869 *ibid.* 275 Improvement in arranging manifold letter books. The patentee arranges leaves of copying and common writing paper alternately, and binds them together. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 12/1 The principle of the manifold writer, the great friend of newspaper reporters. 1876 PREECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 289 The office copy is in pencil, the public copy in manifold writing.

Manifold, sb. 2 dial. Also manifolds: for Forms see E. D. D. [f. MANT a. + FOLD sb. 3 Cf. G. *mannigfalt.*] The intestines or bowels; spec. the mannyplies or third stomach of a ruminant.

c. 1280 *Manifauldes* [see CHITTERLING 1]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. i. 4 The third stomach, which is called the manifold, from the number of its leaves. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Moneyfawd*, the countryman's term for a cow's stomach. 1864 WEBSTER *Manifolds*, the third stomach of a ruminant animal. (*Local. U. S.*) 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Manifolds*, the intestines. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Manifold*, the stomach; the bowels of man and the lower animals.

Manifold (mænifôld), v. Also 3 manifolden, 4 north. many-, manifold. [OE. *manigfealdian* (Sweet), *mænigfealdian* (cf. *gemanig-, gemanig-, gemenigfealdian, fealdian*) = OHG. *managfalten, managfalten* (MHG. *manacvalten*, mod. G. *mannichfalten*), f. the adj.: see MANIFOLD a. The word became obs. in ME., and has recently been formed afresh from the adj.] *trans.* To make manifold, multiply. *rare* exc. as in b.

c. 1000 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 5215 *Auflifcare, mænifieldian*. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 He wule... moniolden in his deorewurde grace. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxvii. 20 And mani-fald ere þai [L. *multiplacit* snut] for þi Whilk hated me wickedly. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 3 Many faldid ere thaire seknesis. 1767 [see *manifolded* below]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 19 Sept. Manifolding its appliances, spiritual, educational, and social. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophysics* 45 The solitary success of 1896 was manifolded a year and a half later.

b. *spec.* To multiply impressions or copies of, as by a manifold-writer. Also *absol.*

1865 [see *manifolded* below]. 1899 *Tr. Busch's Bismarck* II. 138 Afterwards I write, on the Chief's instructions, two articles, to be manifolded long. *die sich verzielfaltigen sollen*. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 28. 25 Paper of velvet-like quality, impregnated so as to manifold with extreme ease. 1881 *Times* 27 July 10 The Home Secretary received such precise and timely information that he was enabled to have it manifolded. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 122, I filled three sheets of paper with it; then I got carbon and manifolded it.

Hence *Manifolded ppl. a.*, *Manifolding vbl. sb.* 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 206 Has manifolded homebred mischief married thy rest? 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. viii. 162 The untiring Reuter appears... with manifolded copies of his telegram. 1892 *Daily News* 20 June 1/4 Reporter wanted... Used to manifolding. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 802/1 This manifolding process would augment in something like geometrical progression.

Manifoldly (mænifôldli), adv. Now only literary. [OE. *manigfealdlice*, f. *manigfeald* MANIFOLD: see -LY 2.] In manifold ways; *†occas.* in the proportion of many to one.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxii. 2 *Multipliter*, *manigfaldlice*. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 *Abundantius*, *manigfaldlice*. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 3318 Mankynde... cryed to godde manyfaldly. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tiim.* 10 The deuilles snares which he layeth manyfoldely. 1599 SANDVY *Euphrasie* *Spec.* (1632) 177 The proportion... is manifoldly inferior, not one to twenty. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 13 So also is there another kind of history manifoldly mixed, and that is history of cosmography. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 38 Good Culture doth infinitely meliorate the Land... and manifoldly repay the expence and labour bestowed thereon. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 83 The manifoldly intelligent ant tribes. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 27 These are divided manifoldly, in

that some understand by conversion identity of place... others... an order of succession. 1873 A. W. WARO *Tr. Currant's Hist. Greece* I. i. 8 The country is so manifoldly broken up, that it becomes a succession of peninsulas.

Manifoldness (mænifôldnes). [OE. *manigfealdnis*, f. *manigfeald* MANIFOLD: see -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being manifold; varied character; multiplicity.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 *Ex abundantia cordis*, from manifoldness heart. c. 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 469/14 *Perplexitas* (read *perplexitas*), manifoldness. 1611 COTGR. *Multiple*, a manifoldness, great multiplication. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 632 In the manifoldness, and in the weightiness, and in the everlastingness thereof [sc. of Fire and Worms]. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 145 The inordinate number and manifoldness of facts and phenomena. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 347 The consciousness of self... as one in all the manifoldness and difference of its perceptions. 1894 T. H. WARO *Eng. Poets, Clough* IV. 590 Clough's poetry, marked as so much of it is by indecision and manifoldness of view.

2. *Math.* (See quot.) Cf. MANIFOLD C. 3.

(A transl. of Riemann's *mannigfaltigkeit*.) 1873 CLIFFORD *Tr. Riemann's Bases of Geom.* in *Nature* VIII. 14-17. 1876 *Nature* (1877) XV. 515/1 We see... that... the conception of space is a particular variety of a wider and more general conception. This wider conception, of which time and space are particular varieties, it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. 1883 CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 629 One word has recently come into use which is very convenient, inasmuch as it draws attention... to the prime object of mathematical contemplation, viz. 'manifoldness'... The assemblage of points on a surface is a twofold manifoldness; the assemblage of points in tridimensional space is a threefold manifoldness; the values of a continuous function of *n* arguments are *n*-fold manifoldness.

Manifoldwise, adv. Obs. or arch. [See -WISE.] In various ways.

[c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haueð ofte agilt... and a manifoldly wise. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Manyfoldly wise, *multipliarly, multipliter*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manlynde* 18 [The] branches and armes... manifoldly wise dispersid, spread, and commyxt. *ibid.* 21 Small... waynes, reuoluing them self in & out a thousand fold and manifoldly wise intricate together.

Maniform (mænifôrm), a. 1 [ad. mod. L. *maniform-is*, f. L. *manus* hand; see -FORM.] Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped; *Ent.* chelate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Maniform. When they [palpi] are chelate or furnished with a finger and thumb. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts.

Maniform (mænifôrm), a. 2 [Badly f. *mani-* (= MANT a., as in MANIFOLD) + -FORM.] Multiform.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 298 Their avenues of enjoyment are their manifold sympathies. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 117 He favoured Julia and Edward with a full account of the manifold enormities he had detected there in.

Manify (mænifai), v. rare. [f. MAN sb. 1 + -IFY.] *trans.* To make man-like.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 220, I have always seen genius manified, and imagination, or fancy, womanized. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 101 Most women in America seem to be—what shall I call it?—manified.

† **Maniglion.** Obs. [ad. It. *maniglione*, augmentative of *maniglio*, *maniglia* bracelet. Cf. MANILLA 1.] = DOLPHIN 6 a.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Ordinance*.

Maniz, obs. f. MAN. Manihot, var. MANIOC.

Manikin (mæn'nikin). Forms: 6 manneken, 8 manekin, manequine, 9 mannakin, man-(n)equin, 7—manakin, man(n)ikin. [a. Du. *manneken*, dim. of *man* MAN sb. 1: see -KIN. App. first taken from Du. in sense 2 b; some of the forms represent the Fr. spelling *mannequin*.]

1. A little man (often contemptuous); a dwarf, pygmy. Also fig.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 57 This is a deere Manakin to you Sir Toby. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii. 0, that's a precious Mannikin I. 1653 *Dissert. de Pace* iv. 18 Shall we little mannikins prescribe a law to his most free arbitrement? a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mannikin*, a Dwarf. 1762 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 97 Mannikins with haughty step advance. 1840 W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. xxxv, 'What is it?' replied the good-humoured giant, yawning as if he would have swallowed the teasing mannikin. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* III. viii. Gloucester, the lynx-eyed mannikin, is there. 1894 Q. Rev. Jan. 213 Men become undignified and little-minded, local mannikins.

2. † a. gen. A little figure of a man. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 484 Prettie images or mannikins resembling cookes, which he termed Magiricia. 1629 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 212 One gilt shipp and cover with a manikin on the topp.

b. An artist's lay figure.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 32 Thus, of a Manneken (as the Dutch painters terme it) in the same Symmetry, may a Giant be made. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Manequine* (with Painters, &c.), a little statue or model usually made of wax or wood, the junctures whereof are so contrived, that it may be put into any attitude at pleasure. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 38 The use of the manekin or layman for disposing draperies. 1850 LERICI *Tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 69 (ed. 2) 38 These wooden figures... had decidedly more resemblance to puppets (manequins) than to works of cultivated plastic art. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manequin*, an artist's model of wood or wax. 1900 DR. DILLON in *Gd. Words* July 451/2 'He [the Tsar] is as wary as a manequin', said an officer to me.

c. A model of the human body used for exhibiting the anatomical structure or for demonstrating surgical operations.

1831 E. BALDWIN *Ann. Yale Coll.* 263 The dry preparations, and particularly an apparatus called a manikin, are used for the demonstrations. This manikin is a very perfect and ingenious piece of mechanism, constructed in Paris, representing a male figure of the full size. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catat. Surg. Instr.* 523 Obstetric Manikin including a natural female pelvis, with leather foetus and placenta.

3. (Usually in the form manakin.) One of the small and usually gaily-coloured birds of the passerine family *Pipridæ*, inhabiting the tropical region of America.

Hence, or from the Du. source, the mod. L. *Manacus* designating one genus of this family.

Crested, Golden, Peruvian, Rock Manakin, species of the genus *Rupicola*. *Spotted Manakin*, the Australian *Paralotus punctatus* or diamond-bird.

1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 21 The Golden-headed Black Tit-mouse. ... I have seen Dutch Drawings of these Birds, entitled, Manakins, which is a name the Hollanders give to some European Birds also. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 354 The beauty of the little tribe of Manikin birds. 1781 PENNANT *Gen. of Birds* 61 Crested Manakin. Golden-headed Manakin. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. ii. 519 Peruvian Manakin. *ibid.* 534 Tameful Manakin. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 26 When the fruit of the fig is ripe the manikin is on the tree from morn till eve. 1837 MACCULLIVAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 282 The rocks, among which the Golden Manakin (*Pipra rupicola*), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics, builds its nest. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 178/2 The spotted manakins of New Holland. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol.* xxiii, The rock manakin, with its saffron plumage. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 892 (Article *Song*). The whip-cracking of the Manakin.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Dwarf, pygmy, diminutive, undersized; puny.

1840 HOOD *Kilnansegg, Birth* 1, One little manikin thing Survives to wear many a wrinkle. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingents* II. i, The manikin grasp of the English minister. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 380, I have shot... a splendid old manikin ostrich. *ibid.* 110, I shot a very fine old manikin lion. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet days & Lesser P.*, *Theoritis* 28 Boors indeed; but they are live boors, and their children shepherds. 1898 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *Gaiety Chron.* I. 2 Unlike Shakespeare, I have preserved the result of my mannikin efforts.

Manikin, -kinnes, var. MANYKIN, -KINS. Obs. **Manik(, manilio** : see next and MANILLE.

Manilla¹ (māni'lā). Forms: a, 6 manillio, 6-7 -ellio, 7 -illio, -illia, 6- manilla, 6 manil-, -el, 8 me-, manilla. [Sp. = Pg. *manilla*, It. *maniglia*; according to some a dim. of L. *manus* hand; others refer it to L. *monilia*, pl. of *monile* collar, necklace.] A ring of metal worn on the arm or wrist by some African tribes and used as a medium of exchange.

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 We carried certain basons, manels, etc. We sold them both basons and manellios. 1558 *ibid.* 130 Manils of brass and some of lead. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Tr. Linschoten* I. xlv. 86/1 The women wear manillas, or arme bracelets therof, ten or twelve about each arme. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 418 About her wrists, tenne or twelve Manillias of Silver. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 23 Of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copper-chains, or Manellios. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 276 A Manilla is a solid Piece of Gold, of two or three Ounces Weight, worn in a Ring round the Wrist. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Manille, Menille*, (in Africa) one of the principal commodities carried to those coasts by the Europeans to traffick with the Negroes in exchange for slaves. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. vi. 100 Upon their arms they (the native women about Sierra Leone) wear large silver rings or bracelets, called manillas. 1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. Scott.* 309 Manillas... are regularly manufactured at Birmingham for the African traders.

Manilla², Manila (māni'lā). [Native name: the form *Manila* is correct, but rare exc. in geographical use.]

1. The name of the capital of the Philippine Islands, used attrib. in the specific names of products of those islands, as *Manilla copal*, *grass*, *tobacco*, *wood*; also *Manilla man*, a native of the Philippines.

1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 304 The Frier sent us aboard. 501 of Manila Tobacco. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 158 The celebrated Manila Wood, with which they build their Apaculpa Ships. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 606 One was a fine, stout, middle-aged man, with immense whiskers and a cap of Manila grass, a large blue jacket [etc.]. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 166/2 The two 'coolies' were palpably 'Manilla men', and not coolies,—that is, were half-caste sailors from Manilla.

2. (In full *Manilla hemp*.) A fibrous material, obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis* (see ABACA), from which are made ropes, matting, textile fabrics, paper, etc. Hence *Manilla cable*, *hat*, *paper*, *rope*, etc.

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. Wales* I. xxi. 427 Manilla mat-bags. 1855 ROYLE *Fibrous Plants India* 48 He had some made in rope, which very much resembled Manila rope. *ibid.* 65 Manila Hemp. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* III. xix. 17 Manilla and coir matting. *ibid.* 18 Manilla and other cordage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 203 Manila Hemp, produces a woody fibre... the elegant Manilla hats are manufactured from it. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 141 A layer of plain Manila paper. 1893 *Westw. Gaz.* 20 July 4/2 Her captain had her big 15 in. Manila cable paid out to the Olympia. 1897 *Daily News* 24 May 2/3 Tows, hemps, and flaxes meet with a ready market... the finest Manillas making... 16 per ton.

3. (In full *Manilla cheroot*.) A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manilla.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship*. xxxii. On the evening of the third day, as they were smoking their Manila cheroots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manilla*, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines. 1881 HEDDERWICK *Villa by the Sea* 101, I will whiff a sad Manilla.

Manille (mānil'). *Cards*. Forms: 7 mai- (i)llio, 9 maiilla, 8 manill(i)io, manill, 8-manille. [Corruptly a. Sp. *malilla*, dim. of *mala* used in the same sense (prob. fem. of *malo* bad).] In quadrille and ombre, the second best trump or honour (being the dence of a black suit or the seven of a red suit).

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 Of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Malbillo* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 25 Feb., I had . . . often two black aces without a manillo. 1712-14 *Pore Rake Lock* 111. 51 Spadille first . . . Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. As many more Manillo fore'd it to yield. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 201 The manille, or black deuce is the second [trump]. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 265 The second Matador [at Ombre] is called Manilla, or Malilla; . . . it is the seven in a red suit, and the deuce in black, the seven being the lowest card in red. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. About as much time as ladies of that age spent over spaddle and manille. 1874 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* ii. 12 In all Suits, when Trumps, the lowest card takes rank as Second Honour. It is called Manille.

Manille, manillia, obs. forms of MANILLA 1.

Manillio, obs. form of MANILLA 1, MANILLE.

Man in the moon.

1. The fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Proverbial phr. No more than the man in the moon.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 112 Mon in the moon stond at stit, on is bot forke is burthen he bereth. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 37 When the quene had beard this frendly motion (which was farr from her thought as the man that the rude people saie is in the moone). 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Propr. & Eptgr.* (1867) 205 Wee say (not the woman) the man in the moone. 1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 404 He is no more my kinsman than the man in the moon. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 141, I was the Man in the Moone, when time was. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 12 Which he knows no more then the Man in the Moon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 266, I thought no more of being serious, than I thought of being a man in the moon. 1840 MARRYAT *Olda Podr.* (Ridg.) 227 *Gum.* Then you don't know how things are settled? *Jel.* No more than the man in the moon.

2. Referred to as the type of an imaginary person. In recent use, a jocular name for a pretendedly unknown person whose supplies money for illicit expenditure at elections. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 175 *Nou est inventus*: there's no such man to be found; let them that have the Commission for the Concealments looke after it, or the Man in the Moone put for it. 1621 LAUD *Serm.* 10 June 24 It is not now sufficient that the Iewes shall be . . . converted. . . But these converted Iewes must meet out of all Nations: the ten Tribes, as well as the rest. . . Good God, what a fine people have we here? Men in the Moone. 1865 JOHN BULL 1 Sept. 584/1 [The witness] created some amusement by his description of Mr. Mum, the man in the moon, who, he said, was a necessary consequence of a Totnes election. 1881 *Rep. Oxf. Elect. Comm.*, *Mm. Evid.* 239 One of the first things Mr. M. said to me was, 'You know I am not a "man in the moon" . . . I am simply come to see that the money is spent properly'. 1882 *Standard* 14 Jan. 5/2 Hundreds of highly respectable Parliamentary agents were ready to wink at the presence of the 'Man in the Moon'.

Manioc (māniok). Forms: a. 6-9 manihot, 7 manyot, magniot. β. 7- mandioc, manioc, (7) manyoc, mandioque, 8 manioque, 9 magnoque. γ. 7 mandiocha, 7, 9 mandioa, 9 manioce(c)a. [rept. Tupi *mandioca*, Gnarani *mandio*, which denotes the root of the plant, the leaves being called in Tupi *manisoba*, the stalk *maniba* or *maniva*, and the juice *manipuera* (Burton *Highlands of Brazil*, 1869, II. 351).

The form *manihot*, adopted in botanical L. as the specific name, appears to be a Fr. spelling with silent *t*. [The spelling *manioch* occurs in Fr. in 1614 (Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* 229).]

The plant CASSAVA, q.v. (genus *Manihot*, formerly *Jatropha*). Also, the meal made from it.

a. 1568 HACKET *tr. Thet's New found World* lviii. 93 The Ameriçanes make meale of those rootes that are called Manihot [*Fr.* orig. (1558) Manihoti]. 1612 E. ASTON *tr. Boemius Mann. & Cust.* 501 Rootes of Brasile called Aypi and Manyot. 1668 FROGER *Joy.* 113 Their fields of Maes and Magniot. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Manihot, *Jatropha*. 1802 [see β]. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/5 A species of manihot, from which the carab rubber was obtained.

β. 1666 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 Mandioc a root is their chiefest diet, whereof they make flower. 1666 J. DAVIES *tr. Hist. Caribby Isl.* 50 A small tree called Manioc, by some Manyot, and by others Mandioque. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Funeral Rite* 132 Thou mightest have lived so well, . . . thou didst want neither Manioc, nor Potatoes. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indes* V. 321 The manioc is a plant which is propagated by slips. 1802 *Naval Chron.* viii. 149 *Manihot*, *magnoce*, or *manioce*, is a plant which grows in America and the West Indies. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 157 The juice of Mandioc is . . . fermented with . . . molasses, . . . into an intoxicating liquor. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 302 Manioc, which is looked upon here as the staff of life. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. The famous Cassava, or Manioc, the old food of the Indians, poisonous till its juice is squeezed out in a curious spiral glass basket. γ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (in 1614) 841 The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of Yni-

cornes horne they were preserved. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. v. 121 The root Mandioc, that abounds with a very potent Poison. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amozons* x. (1864) 324 A superior kind of meal is manufactured at Ega of the sweet mandioca (*Manihot* Aypi). 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/1 He found thousands of Saüba ants carrying off his store of mandioca.

b. *atrib.*, as *manioc bread*, *bush*, *flour*, *meal*, *patch*, *plant*, *plantation*, *root*, *sworm*.

1681 GREW *Microscop.* 11. 223 In Brasile, either eaten by themselves, or with their Mandioca-Flower. 1777 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 397 The art of extracting an intoxicating liquor from maize or the manioc root. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 93 The jatropa manioc, or manioc plant. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* 111. 89 A worm. . . well known to [West Indian] planters as the Manioc or Indigo worm. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 370 A vessel laden with mandioc flour from the south. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 718/1 Cassava or Mandioca meal. 1897 MARJ. KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 209 This manioc meal is the staple food.

Manion (= many one): see MANT.

Maniorable, erron. form of MANURABLE.

Maniore, -owre, -ory: see MANGER, -ERY.

Maniple (mānip'l). Forms: (7) 4, 7 manaple, 6 mainipul, manypule, manyple, Sc. manipi, 7-pul, 7-8-pule, (7, 9) manupule, 6-maniple. [a. OF. *maniple* (more commonly *manipule* as in mod. Fr.), ad. L. *manipul-us* handful, troop of soldiers, f. *manus* hand + **pl-*, weak form of root **ple-* to fill (as in *plenus* full).]

In med. L. *manipulus* was also used in sense 3 below. Henschel's Du Cange has several isolated instances in which *manipulus* and the related *manipula* seem to have meant 'something carried in the hand'; the latter is applied to a workman's tool (a trowel), a staff, an apron; the former is applied to a bowl of some kind. There are also instances of *manipulus*, *manipula*, in the sense 'servant'.]

† 1. A handful, lit. and fig. Obs.

1634 B. JONSON *Atqui. Lady* i. 1, I ha' seen him waite at Court, there, with his Maniples Of papers, and petitions. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 80 Why is not a maniple of Purseane equivalent to two grains of opium, when [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 136 A maniple with the medicks as is much as can be contained in a hand. 1658 SIN T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ep. Ded.* With much excuse we bring these low delights, and poor maniples to your Treasure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 442/1 A Maniple or great Handfull. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 75 [Flax] when ripe, 'tis pulled and set up in maniples, or large handfulls, to dry them. 1752 ARNSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* A maniple (handful) *Manipulus*. 1829 *Examiner* 371/2 Look at the mere maniples of people who say, speaking of themselves, the Church!

† 2. Whimsically used for: The hand.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 His two unhallowed and incarnadine maniples of reeking digits. 1893 GUNTER *Atlas Dividends* 16 Ferdie finds his hand grasped warmly in a set of bronzed maniples.

2. **Roman Antig.** A subdivision of the Roman legion, of which a cohort contained three, numbering 120 men each among the *hastati* and *principes*, and 60 each among the *triarii*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 148 The tothir consul. . . Ischit furth . . . with certane manippills of armey men. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 271 The light armed soldiers had lanes made between the several Maniples to sally forth as occasion served. 1658 SIN T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. Thus were the maniples and cohorts of the Hastiti, Principes and Triarii placed in their bodies. 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 100 The Roman velites . . . were soon driven back upon the hastati and principes, and passed through the intervals of the maniples to the rear. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 750/2 Two 'maniples' or divisions of 60 men each.

atrib. 1891 NETTLESHIP & SANDS *Scyffers's Dict. Class. Antig.* 347/1 A further important novelty introduced by Marius was the use of the cohort-formation, instead of the maniple-formation.

† 3. In modern warfare, a small band of soldiers of more or less definite number. Obs.

1574 H. G. BRIGGE *Tables G.* ij. Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with a ungesse, shalle cause this maniple to go by fue in a ranke in breadth. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warre* iii. ii. 46 A Maniple is here called so many ranks throughout the battell, as the battell is in length, at so many per ranke as they march in ordinance or array. *Ibid.* Any part of shot or pikes, that be drawne a part, to be set to defend any straight, or to scarmush, may also be called a Maniple. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* n. 66 Captaine Beanydiuid his men into three Maniples. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans's Gramm.* xiii. 62 They vse to martiall . . . those squadrons in ranks like Maniples, which is foure square. 1642 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Rereward . . . consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two wings of Horsemen, . . . all of them cast into square maniples. 1644 MILTON *Arph.* (Arb.) v. Untill hee see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwelldy brigade.

3. **Ecll.** In the Western Church, one of the Eucharistic vestments, consisting now of a strip of stuff from two to four feet in length and worn suspended from the left arm near the wrist by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon: said to have been orig. a napkin held in the left hand for the purpose of wiping the tears shed for the sins of the people; = *FANON* 1. (For a later interpretation of its symbolism see quot. c 1532).

The words used on putting on the maniple, 'Merear, Domine, portare manipulum fletus et doloris', look like a reminiscence of Ps. cxxviii. 6 (Vulg.) and it seems possible that the term may have originated from this formula. (So, as one of several suggestions, in Durandus *Rationale* 11, vi, *De Manipulo*; he explains 'manipulus' as = *prænum*.)

1346 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 49 *notis*, Un veste-ment saint, aube, maniple, stole et chesible. 1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, First do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the maniple, than the stoole, than the chesbyll. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd.* Fr. in Palgr. 1068 The manypule doth synifyne the same [corde] wherof his precious handes were bounde. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 16 Albes, Copes, and Maniples. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 361 With a stole about his neck, and a maniple on his left arm. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 47 The Anglo-Saxons . . . wore the maniple, as we do now, on the left wrist. 1853 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 471 The maniple or maniple was originally a strip of linen suspended from the left arm of the priest, and used to wipe away the perspiration from the face. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 190 According to the old offices, the deacons to be ordained were presented in amice, alb, girdle and maniple.

† b. App. used for: A wristlet or cuff. Obs. =

1611 COTGR., *Manchon d'hermines*, a Maniple charged, or powdered, with Ermines.

4. **Maniple of the curates** [Ecll. L. *manipulus curatorum*]: a book containing a brief summary of certain ecclesiastical canons.

1706 tr. *Duffin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. vii. 423 That Parish Priests shall . . . have a Bible with Commentaries and the Maniple of the Curates.

Maniples: see MANIPULIES.

Manipulable (māni-piā'bl'), a. rare-1. [f. late L. *manipulāre* to MANIPULATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being manipulated.

1881 *Brit. Trade Jnl.* XIX. 335 The substance . . . has to be rendered manipulable.

5. **Manipular** (māni-piā'bl'), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *manipulār-is*, f. *manipul-us* MANIPUL.] A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to the maniple in the ancient Roman army; characterized by formation in maniples.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* etc., *Lipsius's Comp.* 6 The manipular Battalion insinuated it selfe into the void spaces, and so overthrow the Phalange. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Manipular*, belonging to a band of men. 1833 in *Philol. Museum* II. 479 The earliest constitution of the manipular legion. 1886 PELHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 746/2 In the new manipular system, with its three lines, no regard was paid to civic distinctions.

2. Of the form of a sheaf. *rare*.

1805-17 R. JAMISON *Char. Min.* (ed. 5) 233 Manipular or sheaf-like. Consists of a number of crystals that diverge towards both ends, and are narrower in the middle, thus resembling a sheaf.

3. Of or pertaining to manipulation or handling. The sense is not etymologically justifiable, being due to association with MANIPULATE 2.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 192 Such an unequivocal manipular token of resentment. 1842-4 EXNERSON *Ess. Ser.* i. i. (1876) 16 What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for manipular convenience. 1842 LYTTON *Caxtons* ii. xi. lviii. Denoting, symbolically, how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his manipular operations. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Phases of Faith* Ess., etc. (1891) III. 7 Hence the invariable presence of some physical element in all that [i.e. Catholicism] looks upon as venerable. Its rites are a manipular invocation of God.

Hence **Manipularly** *adv.*, in a 'manipular' form (cf. sense 2 above).

1804 R. JAMISON *Syst. Min.* (1816) I. 305 The crystals are sometimes manipularly and scopiformly aggregated.

B. *s.* A soldier of a maniple.

1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 91 The emperor himself, . . . regardless of the military indecorum, expostulated and reasoned with his maniples.

Manipulary, a. rare-1. [ad. L. *manipulār-is*: see prec. and -ARY 2.] = MANIPULAR a. 1.

1780 COKE *Knt. Disc.* 222 Military ensigns representing hands. . . These hands resemble the manipular standards of the Romans.

Manipulate (māni-piā'let), v. [App. a back-formation from MANIPULATION: cf. F. *manipuler* (a 1814 in B. de St.-Pierre *Harmonies*), It. *manipolare*, *manipulare* 'to gripe or claspe with the hands; also to reduce into bottles or bandfms, to bundle vp' (Florio 1811); a med. L. *manipulare* is given in Henschel's Du Cange, with a single quot., in which it app. means 'to lead by the hand'.]

1. *trans.* To handle, esp. with dexterity; to manage, work, or treat by manual (and, by extension, any mechanical) means.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* 111. x. Or else, shut up in private Oratories, (they) meditate and manipulate the substances derived from her [the earth]. 1850 *Latter-day Proph.* ii. (1872) 44 Fraternity . . . has gone on, till it found itself unexpectedly manipulating quillotins by his chosen Robespierres. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. iii. 335 The hand has been moulded into fitness for manipulating things. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 154 A turner with a piece of wood in his lathe, which he can manipulate to his liking. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The time . . . when a photograph was admired simply because it was cleverly manipulated. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *Land.* (ed. 2) 179 He had promised . . . that he would refrain from manipulating contagious cases.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in Chem. (cf. MANIPULATION 2).

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* *Introd.* 4 Of two persons having otherwise equal talents . . . the one who manipulates best will very soon be in advance of the other.

2. 'To operate upon with the mind or intelligence; to handle or treat (questions, artistic matter, resources, etc.) with skill.

1856 DOVE *Legic Chr. Faith* i. ii. 63 Philosophy (as hitherto manipulated) has been an attempt to do [etc.]. 1854

Sat. Rev. 3r Dec. 789/2 Nor are the questions... pleasant ones to manipulate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 22 Readily manipulated in thought. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iii. 41 This [the third inversion of the added ninth] is perhaps... the easiest to manipulate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 185 Crassus understood nothing beyond the art of manipulating money.

3. To manage by dexterous contrivance or influence; *esp.* to treat unfairly or insidiously for one's own advantage.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. xi. (1872) IV. 260 He had got his Electors manipulated, tickled to his purpose. 1866 *Tofues Elect. Comm., Min. Evid.* (1867) 73 Then who had manipulated Hill senior at the former elections? 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 358 The hypothesis that the quotation has been... freely manipulated. 1893 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Apr. It will be possible for firms to manipulate their books. 1894 J. FISKE *Hist. Amer.* 399 Boards of canvassers were appointed for determining the results of disputed elections by manipulating the figures in counting the votes.

Hence Manipulated ppl. a., Manipulating vbl. sb.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 10/1 A Frenchman disposed of upwards of four thousand pounds' worth of manipulated diamonds in this country. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 122/1 This manipulating of a language. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 749 This method is believed to produce temporary anæmia of the brain by causing a determination of blood to the manipulated parts.

Manipulation (mānipulā'tiōn). [a. F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulación*, Pg. *manipulação*, It. *manipolazione*, ad. mod.L. type **manipulationem*, f. **manipulare* (= It. *manipolare*, F. *manipuler*; see MANIPULATE v.), f. L. *manipulus* handful.]

1. The method of digging silver ore. *Obs.*
The sole sense recognized in Eng. Dicts. down to and including Todd, 1818.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Manipulation*, a term used in the mines, to signify the manner of digging the silver, &c. out of the earth. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Chem. The method of handling apparatus, etc. in experiments. In *Pharmacy*, 'the preparation of drugs' (Webster 1828-32).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 482 It is only by an exact similarity in all the essential points of Manipulation, that results exactly similar can be expected. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 354 The various sources of inaccuracy to which chemical manipulations are liable. 1827 FARADAY in B. Jones' *Life* (1870) I. 396 The word manipulation... though not usual in ordinary language, is so peculiarly expressive of the great object of these lectures, that I could not hesitate a moment to use it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 48 The average amount of ash obtained by laboratory manipulation.

3. *gen.* The handling of objects for a particular purpose; manual management; in *Surgery*, the manual examination of a part of the body. Also, making motions with the hand, manual action.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. i. 536 However tedious some of the foregoing manipulations may seem, they are... much less so than those required in several other branches of Natural History. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Guntery* 403 The manipulation of this musket. 1852 MRS. STOWS *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 207 In the zeal of her manipulations, the young disciple had contrived to snatch a pair of gloves and a ribbon, which she had adroitly slipped into her sleeves. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* (1854) 246 A profound reverence for all the heaped-up of the Church, for her sacraments, forms, and manipulations. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 72 Conjoined manipulation is of great importance. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 To handle delicate instruments, the manipulation of which, even in a temperate climate, requires the utmost care. 1899 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 41 In Oriental work... we find skill in manipulation, similitude in drawing, and beauty in color.

4. The act of operating upon or managing persons or things with dexterity; *esp.* with disparaging implication, unfair management or treatment (of documents, etc.).

1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* I. 6 The organization of Napoleon's army was simple, the administration vigorous, the manipulations well contrived. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. ii. § 70 The exquisite manipulation of the master gives to each atom of the multitude its own character and expression. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 364 No manipulation, no analysis, of these Truths previously demonstrated would enable him to evolve from them... the measure of this particular angle. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 611 The third estate... was only too susceptible of royal manipulation. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The shirrings which are not susceptible of manipulation with clay and sizing.

Manipulative (mānipulā'tiv), a. [f. MANIPULATE v.: see -ATIVE.] Of, pertaining to, concerning, or involving manipulation.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1837) 154 A wonder of skill... as well as of manipulative execution. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orv's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 390 The manipulative details required... belong to the department of organic chemistry. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* II. 132 The workmen of that place (Birmingham) are still superior to most others in executing machinery requiring manipulative skill. 1883 ROSCOS in *Nature* XXXII. 599 Bunsen's untiring energy and wonderful manipulative power. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 615/2 One of those cunning feats of manipulative skill peculiar to the Oriental.

Manipulator (mānipulā'tōr), a. [a. mod.L. type **manipulātor*, f. **manipulāre* (see MANIPULATION). Cf. F. *manipulateur*.]

1. One who manipulates, in various senses.
1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 90 The state into which mesmeric manipulators first plunge the patient. 1858

RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 140 As manipulators, none but the four men whom I have named... were equal to Turner. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 8 Science is nothing without experiment and a little practice will soon enable the teacher to become a successful manipulator. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 69 An experienced surgical manipulator. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Sophocles* Introd. 79 As a manipulator of language we compare him (Sophocles) with Virgil.

b. With disparaging implication.
1864 *Morn. Star* 8 June 4 By the judicious application of patronage to an editorial staff a clever manipulator may gain for himself a character to which he has no title [etc.]. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 285 A principal manipulator of the persecution company.

2. An instrument used to facilitate manipulation.
spec. a. The transmitting instrument attached to the dial-telegraph (1875 Knight *Dial. Mech.*). b. In photography, a device for holding plates without handling them (*ibid.* Suppl.). c. An exercising machine for rubbing or pummeling the body (*ibid.*). d. A machine for manipulating blooms of iron or steel. e. An instrument used by those who instruct the deaf in the articulation of sounds.

1860 G. B. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* vi. 97 Fig. 48 is an instrument for bringing any number of batteries into circuit at pleasure... It is called a manipulator. 1886-7 Miss L. D. RICHARDS *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 235, I use the manipulator very little. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Sept. 166/2 An Improved Ingot Manipulator.

Manipulatory (mānipulā'tōrī), a. [f. MANIPULATE v.: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or involving manipulation.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manif.* i. 24 A notion of the most necessary furniture of a small laboratory... may... be gathered from the manipulatory parts of the present work. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 225 To accompany him to the North London Hospital... to see Dr. Eliottson's manipulatory experiments. 1881 TYNNALE *Ess. Floating Matter of Air* 233 Even with considerable care and fairly disciplined manipulatory skill, success is not invariable. 1893 *Brit. Frul. Photogr.* 24 Nov. 748/2 In addition to photographic and manipulatory difficulties, the nausea of sea-sickness... has to be contended against.

Manipule, Manir, obs. ff. MANIPLE, MANNER.

Manis (mā'nīs), *Zool.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus), said to be an assumed sing. of MANES.] The typical genus of the family *Manidae* (scaly ant-eaters); any individual of this genus, a pangolin.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 36 A new Species of the Manis, or Scaly Lizard. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 Of the manis tribe. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 247 The manis is met with throughout the interior of South Africa, but it is rare. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. (1873) 58 The long tailed Pangolin or Manis.

Manis, -isch, obs. Sc. forms of MENACE.

Manish, Maniske, obs. ff. MANNISH, MANX.

Manitology (menit'olōjī), [f. next + (-O)LOGY.] The branch of study that is concerned with the belief in manitous.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes U.S.* I. 34 The doctrine of Manitoes, or what may be denominated Manitology. 1881 DORMAN *Orig. Prim. Superst.* vi. 222 Totemism is explained by manitology, or the worship of manitous.

Manitou (mā'nitū), *Also* 7 maneto, 8 menitto, 8-9 manitoto, 9 manito, manitu, (-ido), moneto. [Algonquin *manito, manitu*.]

According to Dr. Trumbull (*Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 1876, p. 167) *manit* is the active pple. of a vb. meaning to surpass, while *manitu* contains a predicative suffix, and so is equivalent to 'he or it is *manit*'. In 1587 Hariot says that the Indians of Virginia 'beleeue that there are many gods, which they call Mantaoe' (Hakluyt III. 276).

Among some American Indians, a spirit (of good or of evil) which is an object of religious awe or reverence; also, anything which is regarded as having supernatural power, as a fetish.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* (1848) 2 They offer their first Fruits to a Maneto, or supposed Deity. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Frul. N. York* (1860) 37 They are of opinion that when they have ill success in their hunting, fishing, &c. their Menitto is the cause of it. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 416 First, they believe in a great Manito, or genius, who rules the world or universe. Under his supreme power are numberless Manitos, who traverse earth and air, and govern all things. 1817 J. BRAUBURY *Trav. Amer.* 24 The Indians... often apply this term Manitou to uncommon or singular productions of nature which they highly venerate. 1856 BRYANT *Painted Cup* 13, The gentle Manitou of flowers. 1860 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes U. S.* V. 74 When a turtle, bird, quadruped, or other form of animated nature is adopted as the guardian spirit or moneto. 1895 W. J. HOFFMAN *Begin. Writing* 77 Fig. 31 represents the otter as a spirit or manido. 1899 *Frul. Anthropol.* Inst. I. 140 His Manitou or spirit, in trappers' jargon his medicine.

Manitrunk (mā'nitrŭnk), *Ent.* [f. L. *manus* taken in the sense 'fore-leg' + *truncus* trunk.] The anterior segment of the thorax.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 532 The first segment [of the trunk], because it bears the fore legs, I have named manitrunk (*manitruncus*).

Manitu: see MANITOU.

Maniure (= *manjure*), obs. form of MANGER.

Manjack (mændzæk), *A large West Indian tree, Cordia macrophylla or C. elliptica.*

1864 GRIEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Manjack, *Cordia macrophylla*.

Man-jack: see *Man sb.* 1 4 m, and *JACK sb.* 1 2 c.

Manjak (mændzæk), *West Indian.* Also 7 mountjak, 7-8 munjack. (See quot. 1902.)

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 101 Another gummy substance there is... called Mountjak. 1683 J. POYNZ *Tobago* 37 This Munjack is nothing else than a Confirmation or Coagula-

tion of the Tarr... into a more solid body, which Munjack [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVI. 145 (Barbados). The only mineral product is 'manjak', or glance-pitch, a form of asphalt, which occurs in the older rocks of the Scotland district.

Manjee (mændzē). Also 7 manglee, 8-gie, 9 manjē. [Hindi *mānjhi*.] 'The master or steersman of a boat or any native river-craft' (Y.).

1689 SIR W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 89 Which made our Manglee or Steersman advise us to lagoon our boat in some Creeke. 1781 *India Gaz.* (Y.). The principal Gaut Mangles of Calcutta have entered into engagements at the Police office to supply all Persons that apply there with Boats. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mecum* I. 283 The *Manjy*, *Goleah*, and *Daudy*, are the steers-man, howman, and common rower in a boat, respectively. 1845 STOCKEY *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 257 Few manjees, or steersmen of boats, leave the city without [etc.].

† **Mank**, sb. 1 *Sc. Obs.* [app. a. F. *manque*, f. *manquer* to lack.] Want.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxi. 12 He that hes for his awin genje Ane plesand prop, but mank or menje, And schutis syne [etc.]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk G.* II. xxiii, They drank, Till... in their maws there was nae mank. 1776 HERD *Scottish Songs* Gloss., *Mank*, a want.

† **Mank**, sb. 2 *Obs.* (See quot.)

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 284 Those fiery Steems [in food], which are of an hot gripping windy Nature, and causing a Mank or Scurvey in the Blood.

† **Mank**, a. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 manke, 7 manok. [a. OF. *manic*, *manque*; = L. *manicus* maimed.] Maimed, mutilated, defective.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ProL. 51 His fell prois hene mank and mutilat. 1559 BR. SCOT in STYRPE *Aun. Ref.* I. ii. App. vii. 410 The church of Christe was not perfect, but rather a manke bodye without a head. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* xiii. v. (1660) 570 There is one thing yet to be cleared, without which all that is said seemeth to be mank. 1659 FULLER *Ap. Inf.* *Inuoc.* III. 54 If the Bishops sit as a Third-estate, then Statutes made without them are manc and defective. 1722 WODROW *Corn.* (1843) II. 622 When that mank volume comes over, I shall send one complete. 1723 NEWARD *Contendings* Pref. 12 Mr. Wodrow in his large, but mank and partial History [etc.].

Mank (mænk), v. *Obs. exc. Sc.* [? f. MANK a.; cf. late (chiefly Frankish) L. *manicare* to mutilate, f. *manicus*: see MANK a.] *trans.* To maim, mangle, mutilate.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4100 Bot alto-mankid hire with maces & mellis of Iren. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Mankkyn, or maynyng, *mutilo*. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 307 The myddyll off a ne he mankit ner in twa. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xcii, Thay wretchis... That honour mankit and honestie mischeit. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* II. 222 Let nouthir lufe of friend, nor feir of fais, Mufe you to mank your Message. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 133 Ordour may be taken with them who hes mutilated and manked the Kirk's Registers. 1731 *Plain Reasons for Presbyterian dissenting* 116 It was past into an Act very quickly, lam'd and mank'd as it was. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Mank*... To spoil or impair in any way.

Hence Manked ppl. a. (whence *Man'kedly adv.*, in a mutilated fashion; + *Man'kedhead*, disabled condition), *Man'king vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27884 *Jun* [man] es overlaed wit drunkenbeide, pan in his mankithed... es turned al into best state. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Mankynge, or maynyngne, *mutillacio*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 117 The rycht arm, from the schoulder al to rent, upon the mankyt sennonys hyngis by. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in Wodrow *Soc. Misc.* (1844) 171 Thou sall understand, that thir wordis ar mankilit allegit. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 143 With mightie, manked, mangled meiter. 1671 *True Nonconformist* 288 Its manking and confounding of Holy Scripture.

Mankal, Manke: see MANGAL, MANCUS.

Man-keen, a. [f. MAN sb. 1 + KEEN a.] Recorded later than the synonymous uses of *manlike*, *MANKIND* a., but possibly its original form.]

1. Of animals (rarely of persons): Inclined to attack men; fierce, savage. (See KEEN a. 2 c.) Now *dial.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. Cj b, What? are you mankene now? I reckon it best I, To bind your handes behind you even as ye lye. *Esau*. Nay have mercy on me, and let me not perishe. 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 253 He cured a man-keen wolfe... by making the signe of the crosse. 1625 JACKSON *Cred* v. vii. § 3 Boares and Bulls... grow often wilde, fierce, or mankene. 1632 SANDESON *Serm.* 203 (If after all that they [dogs] still continue mankeen) knocke out their teeth. 1643 HERLE *Ans. Ferne* 6 How hard the Scripture is in yielding any of its sincere milke for babes to these mankene Giants. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Inq.* (1757) II. 83 If we are over-kind to them [horses], it is more likely to make them Man-keen (as we say) than better conditioned. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are termed mankeen when they attack human beings.

† b. *absol.* or as sb. A savage animal. *Obs.*
1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 285, I have got so far on my journey, having bought a horse for my servant... It is a mankeen in miniature.

2. Of women: Very fond of men. Now *dial.*

1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 17 Shees gane Eighteen And few but at that Age they are Man-keen. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Fellow-fond, Man-cras'd, Man-fond, Man-keen*, love smitten. 'She's desperate man-keen', very fond of the men. 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Mankes, obs. form of MANX.

Mankey, mankie, var. MANCOY *Sc.*

Man-killer. A killer of men; a homicide.
c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 141 (Harl. MS.), Whenne they [the knights] were putte oute of the palsey, some of hem... bcome thevis, some man-killers. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. N. Aurel.* (1546) Gij b, Such as accompanyeth with map

2. Possessing the virtues proper to a man as distinguished from a woman or child; chiefly, courageous, independent in spirit, frank, upright.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Wummon is be reisen, pet is, wittes skile hwon hit unstreñdod, pet schulde beon monlich & staleward & kene ine treowe bileau. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 Pei..hadden gerd ioye þa so manli a man wold mele in here side. *Ibid.* 3419 þe stiward had a newe bot of song age, on þe mauleokest man þat men shold of heren. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7507 He was honest and manly. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 785 Lykly he was, rycht fair and weilferrand, Mandly and stout. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* iv. 9 Be stronge now and manly ye Philistynes. Be manly and fighte. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 104 Manly as Hector, but more dangerous. 1632 *Littigow Trav.* ix. 422 A proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry. 1791 *Mrs. Racliffe Rom. Forest* v. His person was manly, and his air military. 1800 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 124 It is more manly to confess than to extenuate. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) ii. 39 They [the English] are rather manly than warlike. 1879 *L. Stephen Hours in Library* iii. 62 He [Fielding] was manly to the last.

b. Of a woman: Possessing qualities or attributes regarded as characteristic of a man.

c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bt. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 These women be very manly in fyttinge and hardy. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 113 h, This wyche or manly woman, the Frenchemen greatly glorified. 1592 *Greene Jas. IV.* iv. *Dorot.* How lowly I, Nano? like a man or no? Nano. If not a man, yet like a manlike shrowe. 1774 *Footes Cozeners* iii. Wks. 1799 ii. 186 As to fortune, she is totally careless in that... How manly that is in a woman! 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* i. 42 My aunt was a lady of large frame..she was...a very manly woman.

c. transf. and fig.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 70 The Vigour of the Native Earth Maintains the Plant, and makes a Manly Birth. 1799 *J. Robertson Agric. Perth* 170 The house of Auchtertyre, with a manly front of cut granite. 1801 *Sc. Paris* as it was ii. xlv. 86 The architecture has certainly lost that gloomy tint which gave to this building a manly and respectable character. 1854 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 185 It [iron] is a manly metal, with no sordid associations like gold or silver.

3. Of things, qualities, etc.: Befitting or belonging to a man; masculine.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 191 þo þu be a woman, manlyk ar þi dedis al. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P.* R. v. xlviii. (1495) 165 Yf the balkok tenses he kut of manly strength passyth and male complexion changyth in to femal complexion. 1459 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 348/2 Exhortation..made...in so witty, so kowlyghtly, so manly, in so comfortable... 1592 *Shaks. Mids. N.* ii. ii. 157. — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 53. I saw the wound...here on his manly breast. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 48 The Germans speech is said to be manly, the Frenchmans sweet and fluent. 1621 *Milton P. R.* ii. 225 Therefore with manlier objects we must try His constancy. 1681 *Dryden Abs. & Achil.* i. 22 His conscious destiny made way, By manly beauty to imperial sway. 1704 *T. Brown Praise Drunkenness Wks.* 1730 i. 37 The drunkards voice is hoarse and manly, not like the squeaking trill of an Eunuch. 1851 *Mayne Reid Scap. Hunt.* liii. 401 In my earlier life I was addicted to what are termed 'manly sports'. 1894 *Glastone Odes of Horace* iii. xxiv. 54 Train we these minds effeminate With thoughts and ways of manlier state.

†4. Humane, charitable; generous. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* v. 260 Artow manlyche amonge thi neighbors of thi mete and drynke?

†5. Having the attributes of a (liege) man; subservient. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 65 And also 3if þei 3euen a benefis for men ben of here kyn, .. or ellis for þe clerk is manly to be lord in gay cloþinge, .. or ony oþer veyn iapis.

†6. 'Grown up'; adult, mature. *Obs.*

1579 *W. Wilkinson Confit. Familie of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b. ij. Not that they should alwayes remaine as subject therunder (the ordinance of the Lord), but untill the appointed tyme, untill the manly old age in the godly vnderstanding of the holy word. 1621 *T. Williamson Tr. Goult's Wise Viellard* 14 Those men... with the sinnes of their middle and manly age, doe fill vp the measure of their iniquities with the vices of a shamelesse old age. 1647 *Jea. Taylor Lib. Proph.* xviii. 244 If the Infant vow be invalid till the Manly communion. 1691 *Woolf Ath. Oxon.* i. 6 William Galeon..did in his Manly Years take upon him the Habit of the Friars of the Order of St. Austin.

7. Comb., as manly-minded adj.

1818 *Moore Mem.* (1853) II. 163 We...walked home in the evening. Scully a good, honest, manly-minded fellow.

Manly (mæn'li), *adv.* For forms see *MAN sb.1* and -LY. [f. *MAN sb.1* + -LY; in OE, *manlice*.]

1. In a manly manner; like a man; manfully, courageously, with valour or energy. ? *Obs.* or *arch.* In ME. alliterative poetry often used expletively.

Beowulf 1046 Swa manlice mære peoden, liord-weard hæleþa heaðo-resas gæd mearam ond madmum. c. 1205 *Lav.* 26855 And hehte heome amozon monliche arisen. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Holded on ine swuche reste þet 3e longe þerefter muwen ine Codes seruise þe monliker swinken. 1300 *E. E. Ps.* xxx. 32 Do manlike, and your hert strenghted he. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22341 Man [the is] quilts he manli him ledis. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Macc.* vi. 31 Their maden engyns, and they wenten out, .. and fowten manly. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1257 He met hom full monly with his mayn dynytes. 1400 *Markov. (Roxb.)* xxi. 94 Þe kyng hase all way agayne-standen him and putt hit off mannelly. 1886 *Markov. 1st Pl. Tambov.* iii. ii. Faith, and, Techelles, it was manly done. 1607 *Rowlands Gun Warw.* 41 The ugly heist... Comes at him manly, with most dreadful paws. 1632 *Littigow Trav.* v. 231 Our Souldiers..stood manly to it, with their Bowes and Arrows. 1755 *Johnson, Manly adv.*, with courage like a man.

†2. Like a human being. a. Humanely, courteously; generously. b. After the fashion of fallen man; unregenerately. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* x. 87 Who-so hath moche, spene

manliche so meneth Thobie. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* ix. 27 Forsothe Y trist, hym to do myldly, and manly, or curteisly. — *Acts* xxvii. 3 Julius trefyng manly [glad, or kurteisly] Poule suffride for to go to frendis. 1547 *Hooper Declar. Christ* iv. Dii. Let hym tary style in the doctrine of man and lyue as manly and carnally as he list.

†3. Excellently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iii. 235 This time goes manly: Come go we to the King, our Power is ready, Our Lacke is nothing but our leaue.

Man-midwife. Now rare. Pl. men-midwives. A man who assists women in childbirth; an accoucheur. Also fig.

1625 *B. Jonson Staple of N. Induct.* There are a set of gamesters within, in trauell of a thing call'd a Play, .. and they haue intreated me to be their Man-Midwife, the Prologue. 1638 *Suckling Aglaura* (1646) 5. Dict. old doting man-mid-wife Time. 1727 *Braoley Fam. Dict. s.v. After-Birth.* That which Chirurgions and Men-Midwives call Placenta. 1783 *S. F. Simmons in Med. Commun.* i. 176 Dr. Bland, physician man-midwife to the Westminster General Dispensary. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 81 Hodgson, John, surgeon, and man-midwife. 1807 *Robinson Archæol. Græca* v. xiv. 476 The ancient Athenians used only men-midwives.

Hence **Man-midwifery**, the practice or occupation of a man-midwife.

1681 *T. Flatman Heraclitus Ridens* No. 14 *Jest.* ..But you promised me I should see Mr. Character brought to bed. *Earn.* That you shall presently, of a Premunire at least, by the help of his own man-midwifery. 1684 *Eant Roscom. Ess. Transl. Verse* 244 A Quack (too scandalously Meau to Name) Had, by Man-Midwifery, got Wealth and Fame. 1790 *P. Thicknesse (title)* Man-Midwifery Analyzed.

Man-milliner. Pl. men-, man-milliners. A man who makes or vends millinery; 'hence, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments' (Webster).

1792 *Floyd in Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) i. 439 Many unfortunate young gentlemen are put into the army by their barbarous friends, .. who have not constitutions for a man-milliner. 1796 *Sourthey Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 23, I look upon a Man milliner not only as one of the most despicable members of society, but as one of the most injurious. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 The plaintiff is a Haberdasher and Man-milliner living in Piccadilly. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 76/4 Some men milliners deprecate the employment of women. 1814 *Hazlitt Pol. Es.* (1819) 66 *The Morning Herald* sheds tears of joy over the fashionable virtues of the rising generation, and finds that we shall make better man-milliners, better lacqueys, and better courtiers than ever. 1839 *T. Hook Birth, Death, etc.* i. li. 53 He's an empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a man-milliner. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 One of the leading man-milliners hopes the strike [of ladies' tailors in Paris] will succeed. attrib. 1850 *Thackeray Contrib. to Punch Wks.* (Biogr. ed.) VI. 691 One of those twopenny-halfpenny men-milliner moralists.

Man-millinery. A contemptuous term for clothing or apparel (e.g. uniforms, ecclesiastical vestments) to which men devote their attention trivially or unworthily (as is supposed).

1819 *Scott Let. to J. Richardson* 22 Aug. in *Lockhart*. There goes as much to the man-millinery of a young officer of hussars as to that of an heiress on her bridal day. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Ser. ii. V. 31 'Those who...call the ecclesiastical movement 'manmillinery'.

Manna ¹ (mæn'na). Also 1 monna, 2-3 manne, 4 mana. [a. late L. *manna* neut. indecl. (later also fem. a stem), a. Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα* neut. indecl. (LXX and N. T.), ad. (? through Aramaic *manā*) Heb. *man* (whence Gr. *μάν*, L. *man*), occurring more frequently than the longer form in the LXX and Vulgate O. T.: see *MAN sb.3*].

G. Ebers (*Durch Gosen zum Sinai*), gives plausible reasons for believing that the Ancient Egyptian *mannu* denoted the exudation of *Tamarix gallica*. 'As the Arab. *mann* has the same sense, it seems possible that the Heb. word may represent the name anciently current in the Sinaitic wilderness for this natural product, which in many respects agrees with the description of the miraculous manna, and which is still locally regarded as a dew falling from the sky.'

The etymological tradition or conjecture preserved in Ex. xvi. 15 represents the word as having originated from the question *man lū?* 'what is it?' (in Aramaic or supposed archaic Heb.), which grammatically admits of being interpreted 'It is man'. (Of the Vulgate, l. c.: *Dixerunt* ad inuicem: *Manhu*, quod interpretatur, 'quid est hoc?')

The word has been adopted in most versions of the Bible, and appears in figurative uses in the literature of most of the countries of Christendom. Cf. Goth., OHG. (MHG. mod.G.), Du., Sw. *it. manna*, F. *manne*, Sp. *maná*, Pg. *maná*.

Whether the Gr. *μάννα*, L. *manna*, fem., meaning a grain of frankincense (sense 9 below), is connected with this word is uncertain, though an oriental origin for it is probable.]

I. Biblical and allusive uses.

1. The substance miraculously supplied as food to the Children of Israel during their progress through the Wilderness. (See *Exodus* xvi.)

c. 897 *K. Alfreg Gregory's Past.* C. xvii. 124 And eac sceal bion on ðæm heortum ðas monnan swetes. c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xvi. 31 And nemdon þone mete Manna. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunneide god sende manna from houene. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 He let hem reine manne to bliue and gef hem bred of heuene. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.N. MS.) 768-9 Thei ouerturned þat like stone; Bodi þei founde þer none; But þei sawe in þat stede þana Liand as it were a manna. That manna bitokned here clene lyf. c. 1400 *Maundev. (Roxb.)* iv. 12 In þe tounbe of sayne Iohn men may fynd na tynge bot manna. c. 1586 *Cress Penibroke's Ps.* LXXXV. 2. He..bade the cloudes ambrosian manna rain. 1657 *C. Cartwright Cert. Relig.* i. 124 The Apostle there calleth Manna spirituall meat, yet was Manna

a material thing. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 183 And on the reverse the pot of manna, or, as others will have it, the censor. 1842 *J. H. Newman Par. Sermon*. VI. xi. 156 The manna in the wilderness was a real gift.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1593 *G. Harvey Precursor Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) 11. 12 To make choice of..the most virtuous hearers of Philosophie, ..and the most heavenly manna of Diuinitie. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* v. i. 294 Faire Ladies you drop Manna in the way Of staued people. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 113 His Tongue Dropt Manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason. 1684 *Orway Atheist* i. 1. Do you dispise your own Manna indeed, and long after Quails? 1822 *Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Roast Pig.* The lean, no lean, but a kind of animal manna. 1890 *R. Bridges Shorter Poems* iii. *London Snow.* They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snow-balling.

2. Spiritual nourishment; food divinely supplied, whether for mind or body, esp. the holy eucharist.

1382 *Wyclif Rev.* ii. 17 To the ouercomynge I sbal 3iue manna hid, or angelmele. [Similarly 1535 *Coverdale* and 1611.] c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. xi. 110 To be victour is yoven manna. 1654 *Jea. Taylor Real Pres.* 58 The word of God, the most honourable and eldest of things is called Manna. 1843 *Neale Hymns for Sick* (1863) 47 Let not Thy Manna fail me at the last. 1861 *Hymns A. & M. No.* 314 ('O food that weary pilgrims love'), O bread of Angel-hosts above, O Manna of the Saints.

†3. [After F. *manne*.] a. A valuable staple of food. *Obs.* (*non-use*.)

1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 55 It is us'd in the Winter time to cover Fir-Trees, Artichokes, Succories, Selery, &c. Which are all Manna's of great Value in Gardning. *Ibid.* ii. 104 Lettuces are Plants that are..commonly seen in our Kitchen-Gardens, and are indeed the most useful Manna of them.

b. (See *quots.*)

1816 *Kirby & S. Entomol.* ix. (1818) i. 284 Between the 10th and 15th of August is the time when those [sc. Ephemeræ] of the Seine and Marne...are expected by the fishermen, who call them *manna*. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 151 Ephemeræ...commonly known by the name of Manna.

II. In *Pharmacy*, etc.

4. A sweet pale yellow or whitish crystalline juice obtained from incisions in the bark of the *Manna-ash*, *Fraxinus ornus*, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily; used in medicine as a gentle laxative. Also, a similar exudation obtained from other plants.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 182 Cole hem, & resolute peron cassia fistula], thamarindorum, manne ana 3ss., & bolle hem a lull togidere. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Fourges of Choler: ..Manna vi drammes at the leaste, and soo to xxv, in the brothe of a henne or capon. 1543 *Thameron Vige's Cirurg.*, *Interp.* *Strange* Wards, Manna is a dewe thicked, and fallynge in certayne places vpon trees, ..and used for purgations. 1660 *F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Upon the Mount Libanus, you may find the Manna, or Celestial dew, which I..took for snow. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* P. 241 This Manna is White and Granulated, and..I think not inferior to the Calabrian. 1764 *Chesterf. Lett. to Godson* (1890) 354, I made him take a little manna, which has done him good. 1799 *Euclyp. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 764/4 Some manna was gathered from the green leaves [of a pine], but it could never be condensed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 344 It [juice of birch-tree] is easily obtained by wounding the trunk, and when fresh is a sweetish and limpid fluid in its concrete state affording a brownish manna. 1830 *Linoleum Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The Manna of Arabia is produced by several species of *Hedysarum*. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* i. ii. 69 Feathery tamarisks..on whose leaves is found what the Arabs call manna.

b. with qualifying word, as *cane*, *canulated*, *fat*, *flake*, *flaky*, *lachrymatory manna*; *Calabrian*, *Levant*, *Sicilian*, *Syrian*, *Tolfa manna*; *Australian manna*, a secretion of certain species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. viminalis*; *Briançon manna*, a substance secreted by the common larch; *Hebrew*, *Jews'*, *Mount Sinai*, *Persian manna*, the product of *Algha maurorum* or *Tamarix gallica* var. *mannifera*; *lerp manna* = *LERP*; *Madagascar manna* = *DULCITE*.

1611 *Cotgr., Manne de Calabre*, Calabrian Manna; the best and most lasting Manna. *Manne de Cotton*..the worse kind of Leuant Manna, and the worst of all others. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v., Formerly the Syrian manna was in the most repute, but now it gives way to the Calabrian. 1753 *Ibid. Suppl.*, *Manna Mastichina*...This is what we usually know..under the name of *Manna Persicum*, or Persian Manna, which is at this time in use in medicine in the East. 1799 *Euclyp. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 537/2 The larger pieces, called *flake manna*, are usually preferred. *Ibid.* 538/2 This is the best kind, and by the people of [Sicily] is called *lachrymatory* or *cane manna*. *Ibid.*, The Sicilian manna is dearer and more esteemed than that of Calabria. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 179 It is collected in baskets, and known under the name of *manna grassa*, fat manna...A finer kind of manna is procured, which is called *canulated* or *flaky manna*, *manna in canuoli*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 386/r The kind which is most abundant is by the Arabs called *loorjuben*, which is often translated 'Persian manna'. *Ibid.* 386/r A sweetish exudation is produced on the larch (*Larix europæa*), which forms the *Manna brigantica*, or Briançon Manna of some Pharmacopæias. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 309/2 The manna of the Israelites...appears probably...to have been the saccharine substance called *Mount Sinai Manna*. 1889 *Euclyp. Brit.* XV. 493/2 The Lerp manna of Australia is of animal origin.

c. **Manna** in sorts [= F. *manne en sortes*, pharmaceutical L. *manna in sortibus*], **manna** in tears [= F. *manne en larmes*]: see *quots.*

1853 *Kovle Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 542 *Manna in tears* is a pure kind, in bright and roundish white grains...inferior kinds are in smaller pieces, ..and often intermixed with im-

purities. These are called *Manna in sorts*, *Fat Manna*, *Tofia Manna*, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 823/2 The inferior (kind), or 'manna in sorts' (is obtained) from cuts (in the stem of the Ash) near the ground.

† 5. In early *Chemistry*: A white powder. *Obs.* 1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 209/1 This is the same Medicine which is call'd Manna. Lead by Schroder. 1706 *Philus* (ed. Kersey), s.v., *Chymical Manna*, a Substance distilled from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

6. In full *Poland* or *Polish manna* = *F. manne de Pologne*. = *Manna seeds* (see 9).

1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 139 The seeds of this (*Festuca fluitans*)... appear there under the name of Manna. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 308/1 They (the seeds)... are very palatable and nutritious, and are known in shops as *Polish Manna*, *Manna Seeds*, and *Manna Croup*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 718/2 *Manna*, Poland. *Glyceria fluitans*.

7. A species of grass, *Setaria (Panicum) italica*, better known as Italian or Hungarian millet, originally native of Asia, but now extensively cultivated for fodder in Europe and South Africa.

1897 *Agric. Tril. C. Good Hope* X. 108 You have done the sensible thing in sending a specimen of your so-called Manna for identification... Well, it is *Setaria italica*, Beauv., in one of its varieties.

† 8. A grain (of frankincense); frankincense in grains. *Obs.*

[Strictly another word: a. Gr. *μάννα*, *L. manna*, fem. a stem: see etymological note above.]

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 367 As for the small crumbs or fragments [of incense] which fall off by shaking, we called Manna. (i. *Thuris*). 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Manna Thuris*, the Manna of Frankincense, a term used by the ancient physicians to express such small pieces of frankincense... as broke off... in carriage.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *manna-dew*, *manna-bearing*, *-eating*, *-like*, *-yielding* adjs.; *manna ash* (tree), the tree *Fraxinus Ornus*; *manna-grass*, † (a) = *Dew-grass*; (b) the aquatic grass *Glyceria fluitans*; *manna-groats*: see *MANNA-CROUP*; *manna lichen*, either of the lichens *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*; *manna-mead*, a fermented beverage obtained from manna; *manna seeds*, the seeds of manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*; *manna sugar* = *MANNITE*; *manna tree* = *manna ash*. Also *MANNA-CROUP*.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 238 This... more resembles our 'Manna Ash'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/1 The slanting lights which played through manna-ash, acacia-bedge, and tamarisk. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307 There are several other manna-yielding plants besides the ash, especially the 'manna-bearing Eucalyptus'. 1819 *KEATS L. Belle Dame* vii. She found me roots of relish sweet, And honey wild, and 'manna-dew'. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* vi. xviii. (1879) 218 The physical death, died by the 'manna-eating fathers'. 1897 *GERARDINE Herbal* t. xx. § 1. 26 In English it may be called Manna-grass, or Dew-grass. 1755 B. STURGEON, tr. *Gedney's Use Curiosity in Asia. Tracts* (1762) 182 The seed of the sote or manna grass affords a very pleasing... nourishment to man. 1841 *DARLINGTON Amer. Woods* (1860) 381 *Floating Glyceria*. *Manna-grass*. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 205/2 Authors who have described the 'manna-lichen'. 1874 *LITTLE Carr Judd*. *Gwynne* I. vii. 235 As he listened to these 'manna-like words'. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Manna*... the spirituous part of the 'manna-mead'. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1802) III. xxviii. 115 They partook of this 'manna-mead'... this food that seemed to have dropped from heaven. 1764 *Mrs. Rusticum* II. lxxxviii. 300 The seeds of this grass (sote fescue) are gathered yearly in Poland, and sold under the name of 'manna-seeds'. 1836 *BRANDT Chem.* 606 Mannite; 'Manna-Sugar'. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 233 The 'Manna tree'... is a kind of ash tree. 1773 *BYRONIC Sicily* xxviii. (1809) 353 The manna-tree is esteemed the most profitable. 1864 'Manna-yielding' [see *manna-bearing* above].

Hence *Manna'd a* (*gnonce-wd.*) [-ED²], sweetened as with manna; honeyed.

1776 *MICKLE tr. Camen's Lustid* ix. 377 Enraged, he sees... each, for some base interest of his own, With Flattery's manna'd lips assail the throne.

Manna, v.n. *Obs. rare* -1. [Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα*, *v.n. μάννα* (Vulg. *manua*, *manaa*), occurring freq. in the LXX as a transliteration of Heb. מַנְה מִן־הָאֵשׁ offering, sacrifice. Cf. Syriac מַנְה.]

1382 *Wyclif Baruch* I. 10 Makeþ manaa [1388 Make 3e sacrifice]. 1611 *Bible Ibid.*, Prepare yee manna [margin, Gr. corruptly for Mincba, a meat offering].

Mannace, obs. form of *MENACE*.

Manna-croup (*mænkri:p*). [ad. Russian *манная крупа* (*mannaya* fem. adj. 'pertaining to manna', *kruþa* groats), or the equivalent in some other Slavonic language. The Ger. synonym is *manngrütze* (*grütze* = *GRIT sb.2*).] a. A coarse granular meal consisting of the large hard grains of wheat-flour retained in the bolting-machine, or in the grooves of the grinding-stones, after the fine flour has passed through, used for making puddings, soups, etc. b. A similar meal made from the seeds of the manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

1855 *COULVE Suppl.*, *Manna Croup*, a granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 309/2 *Manna Croup*, or *Manna Groats*, a kind of semolina, prepared in Russia, usually from the hard wheats of Odesa or Taganrog. Another kind is made by husking the small grain of the aquatic grass, *Glyceria fluitans*. 1891 *SOWERBY Eng. Bot.* XI. 98 *Floating Manna-grass*. In several parts of Germany this grass is cultivated for its seeds, which form the manna croup of the shops.

Mannadage, obs. form of *MANAGE*.

Mannage, -ery, obs. forms of *MANAGE*, -ERY.

Mannakin, variant of *MANIKIN*.

Mannance, *mannas* (s. obs. ff. *MENACE*).

Mannasi, -asy, obs. forms of *MANATEE*.

Mannatee, -ti, -ty, obs. forms of *MANATEE*.

Mannee, variant of *MANI*.

Mannequin, variant of *MANIKIN*.

Manner (*mænr*), *sb.1* Forms: 2-6 *manere*, 3-7 *maner*, (4 *maneer*, *maneyere*), 4-5 *manar*, 4-6 *maneir*, (5 *manur*, *moner*), 6 *manouere*, *manier*, *Sc. manier*, *manioir*, 6, 8 *Sc. mainer*, 7 *manner*), 4- *manner*. [a. AF. *manere* (OF. *maniere*, mod. F. *manière*) = Pr. *maniera*, *manieira*, *maniera*, Sp. *manera*, Pg. *maneira*, It. *maniera*, repr. a popular L. type **man(u)āria*, app. an elliptical or absolute use of the fem. of *L. manuārius* belonging to the hand, f. *manus* hand (cf. OF., Pr. *manier*, Sp. *manero* carried in the hand, It. *maniero* manageable, tractable); the primary sense would thus be 'mode of handling'. The Fr. word has passed into most of the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *maniere*, MDu. *maniere*, *meniere* (Du. *manier*), MHG. *maniere* (G. *manier*), Sw. *manér*, Da. *manér*.

The word early became the recognized translation of the L. *modus* and *modus*, and its sense-development has been affected by assimilation in meaning to both these words.]

L. The way in which something is done or takes place; method of action; mode of procedure. Chiefly in phr. formed with preps. in (†on, †by, after) *this manner* (= thus), in *what manner* (= how), in *divers manners*, †in *good manner*, etc. †In *manner that*: so that.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 183/3 Þes þinges weren forþriht in þilke manere idith [c. 1205 þus weren idith]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 502 In þis manere iwis Corineus bi wan cornwalla to him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Ine viþ maneres me zeneþge be mete and be drinke. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 24 So as sche mai in good manere hir honour and her name save. c. 1420 *LYOG. Assembly of Gods* 5 Musyng on a maner howe that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acord. c. 1450 *MELIN* 2 We yede and assaied bym in alle the maners that we couden. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lix. *Boheating*, Howe therle of Heynault assayed the fortress of Mortayne in Picardy by dyuers maners. 1530 *PALSGR.* 750/3 I have no joy to be taken up of you on this maner. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Heb.* i. 3 God spake at sondrie tymes & in diuers maners in the olde tyme to our fathers by the Prophetes. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 189 For certayne she is dead, and by strange manner. 1611 *BIBLE Neh.* vi. 4 They sent vnto me fourte times... and I answered them after the same maner. 1646 (title) *The True Manner and Forme of the Proceeding to the Funeral of the Earle of Essex.* 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1679) 21 They disposed the order of their Council in manner as followeth. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. IV.* x. We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the scrubs about us. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. (He) sometimes thanked her in a manner more earnest than was usual with him. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON L. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 52 Chanting the divine services according to the Gregorian manner. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 The mathematician... is not capable of giving a reason in the same manner as the dialectician.

b. In (†on) *like manner*, also †*like manner*: in a similar way, similarly. †In, by *no manner*, also †*no manner*: not in any way, not at all.

c. 1325 *Spec. Gy Warr.* 608 He. þat nele he meke in none manere. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxi. 36 Esitones he sente other seruautis, mo than the firste, and hiche maner [1388 in lijk maner, Vulg. *similiter*] thei didnen to hem. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wicliffe 598/1 *Nullatenus*, no manere. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xv. 56 When syr Arthur sawe the batail wold not be endyd by no maner. 1556 *LAUNIER Tractate* 259 Than can 30 be no maner wayt Gold. 1563 *WYNET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 81 Baptim onely maner makis ws sail. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 8 In like maner, Vpilas is reported... to haue translated the Scriptures into the Gothicke tongue. 1820 *SHAWLEY Hymn to Mercury* lxi, He averred... that he did neither see Or even had in any manner heard Of my lost cows. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 25 Among other characters, the diminished thickness of the bones [etc.]... are relied on; and in like manner, the diminished size of the horns of the bull.

c. Const. of with gerund or noun of action (*arch.*). *Manner of speaking* [perh. after F. *manière de parler*]: form of expression. In a *manner of speaking*: so to speak.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* n. § 3 Yif it be after the middel of the day, set the degree of thy some up on the west side; tak this manere of setting for a general rewle. 1532 *LYNDALE Exp. Math.* v. 30/42 (1550) 42 To turne y^o other cheke is a maner of spekyng and not be vnderstand as the words sound. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. vi. 9 The manner of their taking may appeare At large discoursed in this paper here. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 45 This is our vsual maner of pricking and setting downe of the Proportions. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* 47 Obserue secondly the Apostles maner of speech. 1729 *BUTLER Serm. Pref.*, A manner of speaking not loose and undeterminate, but clear and distinct. 1763 *GOLDSM. Misc. IVks.* (1837) I. 549 A more just manner of thinking and expressing. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 118 The manner of executing it was [etc.]. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle... has been, in a manner of speaking, neglected.

d. Gram. *Adverb of manner*: one which answers, or which is equivalent to, the question *how*?

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Adverb*, Adverbs... may be reduced under the general classes of Adverbs of time, of place, of order, of quantity, of quality, of manner [etc.]. 1872

R. MORRIS *Engl. Accid.* 193 Adverbs of... Manner or Quality, as well, *witely* [etc.].

† 2. *The manner of*: the state of the case with respect to (a person, thing or event); the character, disposition, or nature of. (Also occas. without of.) *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15864 'Lo! I sche seide, 'where be cometh here!' & telde of Pellit al be manere. c. 1330 - *Chron.* (1810) 275 A messengere þei sent, to telle alle þe manere, To þe Scottis he went, and said as 3e may here. 1426 *LYOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 6710 In that myroure dyde I se The maner hool off the cyte. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxii. 522 Syre Palomydes told Hermynde alle the manere and how they slewe sir Lamerak. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 *heading*, Here the bystory spekeþ of the maner of the Scottis, and howe they can warre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 707/2, I scrbye a thyng, I dyscrybe the maner of it. 1557 *MRS. M. BASSET tr. More's Treat. Passion* M's Wks. 1382/2 As þys trespass was a great deale more beynous, so was the manoure of þys well deseryed ende, muche more piteuous. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pluto's Trav.* vii. 20 There was a... conflict between them, but... I am not able to deliver the manner of it. 1665 *BUNYAN Holy Cite* 59 These words... give us also to understand the manner of her strength.

† b. In (*the*) *manner of*: after the fashion of, in the guise of, in the same way as, *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* r. 256 (Harl. MS.) þay sowede of fige leues in maner of breches. 1486-1504 in W. Denton *Eng. in 15th Cent.* (1888) Note D 318 My lord byschope... dyd stand in maner of a waueryng nynd. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aur.* (1546) K v. There came a Centurion in maner of a messager with great haste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 b, A pourse... which bee holdeth in his hande in maner of a plume. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1830) 358 The grave to him is in the manner of a womb to bring him forth. 1720 *STRYPE Stew's Lond.* vi. i. 8/1 To make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Ensign of certain red Samit.

3. Customary mode of acting or behaviour, whether of an individual or of a community; habitual practice; usage, custom, fashion. Now only *literary* or *arch.*

Phr. †For the *manner*: in accordance with the fashion. c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 6 Vor þi mot beos riue chaugen hire misliche efer eue ones manere. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4067 All luted him on hair maner. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 90 Another maner meued him eke, þat he þurs nobelad had nomen. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 156 Where goode prestis traueilen faste to leue goddis lawe, þei gon for be manere to cyuyle or canon. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 408 Þe lordes by-hue hom to list ledes With many seriant of mace, as was þe manere. c. 1510 *Lyt. Geste Robyn Hode* viii, A good maner than had Robyn... Euery daye... Thre messes wolde he here. c. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aur.* (1546) L viij, Them that be of a meke and still maner. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. xcii. 163/2 And now I will shew vnto you the maner that is used in the ships, when they sayle home againe. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxii. 21 This bath bin thy maner from thy youth, that thou obeydest not my voice. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 90, I shall add the figures of both Sexes babited after their maner. 1710 *PROEUX Orig. Tithes* App. 3 The people... lay claim to customary manners of Tithing [etc.]. 1853 *KINGSLY Hyppatia* xlii. 155 She suddenly and silently, after the manner of mastiffs, sprang upon them. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 229 Here Ctesippus, as his maner was, burst into a roar of laughter.

b. To the *manner born*: in Shaks., destined by one's birth to be subject to the (specified) custom. In later echoes often; Seeming to be congenitally fitted for some position or employment.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iv. 15 (Q. 1604) But to my minde, though I am natuie beere and to the manner borne, it is a custome More honour in the breach, then the obseruance. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Yankee experts to the manner born.

4. *collect. pl.* †a. A person's habitual behaviour or conduct, esp. in reference to its moral aspect; moral character, morals. *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 218 Hwonne a mon haueð neweliche wif led hom, be nimeð 3eme al sofetliche of bire maneres. c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deke Blanche* 1014 She vsed gladly to do lele These were his maners everydele. c. 1440 *Sir Gleges* 21 The pore peupill he wolde releve, And no man wolde he greve, Meke of maners was hee. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* 118 An olde prouerbe... Sayth that good lyfe and maners makyth man. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* xv. 33 Euell speakeres corrupe good maners. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xviii. 21 [He] changed his good maners and vertues into most vitious tyrannies. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. iii. 19 Though I am a daughter to his blood, I am not to his maners. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 6 The turning of fierce and brutal men... unto sweet... and sociable maners. 1757 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 172 p. 1 Nothing has been longer observed, than that a change of fortune causes a change of maners. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I. In the few ornaments of the apartments that characterized the manners of its inhabitants.

† b. In a more abstract sense: Conduct in its moral aspect; also, morality as a subject of study; the moral code embodied in general custom or sentiment. *Obs.*

1589 *NASHES Anat. Abrind.* 42 Socrates who reduced all the Philosophy vnto the manners, sayd, that this was the greatest wisdomde, to distinguish good and euill thynges. 1597 *BACON Ess.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 4 Nothing... contrarie or infectious to the state of Religion, or maners. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 76 That also which is impious or euill abso- lutely ethely against faith or maners no law can possibly permit. 1666 *WILLIAMSON Rule of Faith* i. iii. Wks. 1742 IV. 1742 I have believed not the scriptures but something else to have been the rule of faith and maners. 1767 A. YOUNG *Letters to a Friend* 184 It is manners alone which increase or decrease the number of people. 1776 *GIBSON Dict. & F.* ix. (1869) I. 179 Divorces were prohibited by manners rather than by laws.

c. The modes of life, customary rules of behaviour, conditions of society, prevailing in a people.
 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 199 We han, ludus, of your lif listned full ofte. Pat michil ben your maner fram our man varied. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. 12. I view the manners of the towne, Peruse the traders, gaze vpon the buildings.
 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 146 Many approved customes, lawes, maners, fashions, and plirases have the English alwayes borrowed of their neighbours the French. 1718 *LADY M.W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cless Mar* 20 Mar. Those...tales...are a real representation of the manners here. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 582 Of all our dramatists, Jonson, alone professed to study the manners of the age. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. ii. 199 Contemporary novels are good evidence of manners.

d. Good 'manners', customs, or way of living.
 1579 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 148 We should not speake of manners or vertue to those who mindes are infected with vice. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 184 Defect of Manners, want of Government. 1802 *WORDSW. Sonn. Milton.* Oh I raise us up, return to us again; And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

e. *Literary criticism.* Character, distinctive varieties of disposition and temperament, as portrayed in epic or dramatic poetry; the portraiture of character, viewed as one of the constituent elements of poetic-art. (After-Aristotle's use of *ἥθος*.)

1695 *DRYDEN Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 132 The persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. 1700 — *Prof. Fables.* The Words are the Colouring of the Work, which...is last to be consider'd. The Design...the Manners, and the Thoughts, are all before it. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 273 ¶ This is Aristotle's Method of considering, first the Fable, and secondly the Manners; or, as we generally call them in English, the Fable and the Characters. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 434 When the principal persons of any drama preserve such a consistency of conduct, that...we conjecture what they will do hereafter from what they have done already, such persons in poetry may be said to have manners, by this, and this only, are poetic manners constituted.

f. Habits (of animals). Cf. *F. mœurs*. Obs.
 1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius Doges* A. iv. The sundry sortes of Englishe dogges he discouereth so euidently, . . . their manners he openeth so manifestly. 1661 *LOVELL Fish. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. d. As for their nature and manners, they [serpents] have their poysen in the taile. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 202 In his manners he [the racoon] resembles the squirrel.

5. Outward bearing, deportment, or style of address. With reference to a speaker: Characteristic style of attitude, gesture, and utterance.

1390 *CURSOR M.* 2408 Soth in speche, in maner mild. c1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 249 Your observance, and so lowe merere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 64 Sche tok god hiede of his maner. And wadreth why he dede so. 1334 *MORSE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/4 Arrogant maner, high solayn solenne port, overlooking the poore in woorde and countenance. 1557 *TOTTES Hist.* (Arb.) 234. I see well wof. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 109 Something in the boy's manner attracted the banker's interest. 1888 T. E. *KEBBE Crabbie* v. 87 His manner to women seems to have been of the kind called philanthroping.

b. A distinguished or fashionable air.

1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* II. ii. *Cynt.* A Manner! what's that, Madam? L. *Froth.* Some distinguishing Quality, as for example, the Belle-air or Brilliant of Mr. Brisk; . . . or something of his own, that should look a little *Je-ne-say-quoysh.* 1773 *GOLDEN Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/6 We country persons can have no manner at all. . . . But who can have a manner, who has never seen . . . such places where the nobility chiefly resort? 1883 *GRANT History W. Adams* 83 Her manners were quite as good as Lady Boreham's; and her manner was as superior as that of the so-called Venus of Milo might be to that of the Venus of a burlesque.

6. *pl.* († formerly also *sing.*) External behaviour in social intercourse, estimated as good or bad according to its degree of politeness or of conformity to the accepted standard of propriety.

c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1504 *Hystip.* Sche . . . knew by hyre manere. . . . That it were gentil men of gret degree. 1330 *PALSGR.* 415/1 Thoughte thou doo me good, it is not good maner to abrayde me therof. 1593 G. *HARVEY Precursor Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 9 Some of vs are not so deuoid of good maner, but we . . . will euer be prest to interteine Curtesie with curtesie. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. i. 94 These bloody accidents must excuse my Manners, That so neglected you. 1617 *MORISON Hist.* I. 208 They hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 53 ¶ The Women lost their Wit, and the Men their good Manners. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 The young minister would become a pattern to the manners as well as to the morals of his neighbourhood. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 168 His manners and conversation were those of a gentleman who had been bred in the most polite . . . of all Courts. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 443 Hugh . . . was in manners and bearing an Englishman.

b. *transf.* Of a horse: Action.
 1851 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* 20 There's some legs—there's some hocks and thighs l. Carries his own head, too; and if you could see his manners!

7. Polite behaviour or deportment; habits indicative of good breeding. In *pl.*; † rarely *sing.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 204 Compleyneth her that euer hath had yow dere, Compleyneth beaute, fredom and manere. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (K. O.) It is no manners to [etc.]. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 254 That which for manner sake wee are wont to doe to others. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 234 The time will not allow the complement Which very manners vrges. 1610 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ecclesi.* xxxi. 17 Léaué of first, for maners sake, and excede not. a 1652 *BROME Queen & Concup.* III. vii. (1659) 61 *Cur.* Wilt thou be a Scholar? *Andr.* After you are manners.

Cur. Now by mine intellect, discreetly spoken. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* III. i. Have you no more manners than to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1760-71 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 117 He pressed us so earnestly to dinner, that we could not, in manners, refuse him. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. Our manners would have taught us to tarry till your lordship had invited us. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 331 There is a great want of manners in bringing the argument to such a pass.

b. Forms of politeness or respect. Obs. exc. *arch.* or *dial.* in *To do or make one's manners.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 247, I advise you use your manners discreetly in all kind of companies. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 93 Madam, I was thinking with what manners I might safely be admitted. 1701 *De Foe True-born Eng.* II. 143 But like our Modern Quakers of the Town, Expect your Manners, and return you none. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Frills.* (1825) 226 Having done their manners to his Worship, Mr. Dennis Macarthy proceeded to question his beloved. 1825 J. *NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 338 Declaring, with a bow, or a lob, that 'nobody needn't plague themselves.'; and making their manners, once more—and, whether or no' [etc.]. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* II. (ed. 2) I. 30, I humbly nake my manners, missus.

8. a. Method or style of execution in art or literature. (In literary application often contrasted with *matter*.)

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* iii. 30 They . . . ruin'd all those . . . excellent Works, wherever they became Masters, introducing their lame, and wretched manner, in all those Arts which they pretended to restore. 1664 — tr. *Frédart's Parallel Archit.* II. 10 The heroic and gigantic manner of this Order [the Doric] . . . discovering a certain masculine and natural beauty, which is properly that the French call *la grand Maniere*. 1695 *DRYDEN Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 123 Plato himself is accustomed to write loftily, imitating, as the critics tell us, the manner of Homer. 1708 *ADDISON Lett. in Ann. Reg.* (1778) XXI. 176/6 The whole is concluded by a nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of the Italian manner in her divisions. 1754 *GRAY Lett. to Wharton* 13 Aug. He [Kent] introduced a mix'd Style, which now goes by the name of the Battey-Langley-Manner. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 542 Manner is all in all, whatever is writ, The substitute for genius, sense, and wit. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* p. iv. Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/1 Goltzius . . . imparted a boldness to engraving which forms a striking contrast to the neat stiff manner of his predecessors. 1850 *BLACKIE Erchylus* I. Pref. 7 Poetry is distinguished from prose more by the manner than by the matter. 1878 R. W. *DALE Lect. French* vi. 178 Lord Macaulay's manner is very contagious.

b. *spec.* The method or style characteristic of a particular artist, etc.; often in unfavourable sense = mannerism.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 316 He at last degenerated into what we call manner, and very seldom consulted nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 538/2 *Manner*, in painting. . . . But the best painter is he who has no manner at all. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 29/2 Most Artists have what is denominated a manner, unlike the unobtrusiveness of Nature. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/2 The great excellence of his works in other respects was enhanced by the absence of all manner, except such as belonged to the painter after whom he engraved. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Inst.* III. ii. § 10 (1864) 485 Let a composer vary his works as he may, there is a manner that usually sits upon every one of them.

c. One of the several distinct methods of an artist, which mark phases or periods in his career. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The curious in pictures. . . distinguish readily . . . between the ancient and the new manner of the same painter. 1762-71 H. *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 85 A picture of Raphael in his first manner. 1867 *BARRY Sir C. Barry* iv. 97 The building which most distinctly marks his 'second manner'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Henderson's attempt to divide Wagner's works into four styles or manners is rather misleading.

9. Species, kind, sort. † Formerly often with ellipsis of *of*. Now only *arch.* in *What manner of . . . ?* († corruptly, *what manner a . . . ?*)

The origin of the ellipsis of *of* (which appears very early) is that *manner* was used in the place of the older *kin sb.*, and succeeded to its syntax: see *KIN sb.* 6 b.

c1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an manere of fische in pere sea. c1390 *St. Brendan* 719 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 3wane ore louerd eche-manere men to him haueth i-drawe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6765 Cow or shepe hors or oþer maner of ast. c1374 *CHAUCER Comput. Mars* 116 Sbe ne founde ne saugh no maner wyght. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Where dwelles many diuerse maners of folke. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 102 A maner of men, mermeydons callid. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 32 He sett him in one oþer maner fassoun to procede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. iii. 692 His bones he of suche a maner of kynde that [etc.]. 1528 *TINOCLE Par. Wicked Mammon* 6 They fele no maner workynge of the spyryte. 1540 *LATIMER 1st Ser. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 27 God prescrib'd unto them an order, howe they shulde chuse their kyng, and what maner a man he shoulde be. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvii. iii. 266 Come say (my muse) what manner times these were. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* IV. iii. 89 What manner of Fellow was hee that robb'd you? 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. x. 46 Kings . . . gave diuers maners of Scutchions, to such as went forth to the War. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 101 There are three sorts of Bass-Viols, as there are three manners of ways in playing. 1690 W. *WALKER Idiomatic.* Anglo-Lat. 289, I believe you can tell what a manner of father I have. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 What manner of man was he who came up to you and censured philosophy?

b. *sing.* with plural construction (cf. *KIND sb.* 14 b), qualified by *all*, *many*, *these*, or a numeral. † In early use often with ellipsis of *of*. Now only in *all manner of* = all sorts of.

All manner was down to the 16th c. often written *al-manner*; *thesemanner* also occurs as one word. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Per beoð two dolen to two manere of

men. c1320 *Cast. Love* 1506 The threttenyth day all maner men shuld dyen. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edu.* IV (Camden) 34 Thes manar of writtings. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 9 To have and enioie almaner seisors forfaiteures and penalties. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccvii. [cclii.] 633 In many maner of wayes. 1526 *TINOCLE Matt.* x. 1 To heale all maner of sickness and all maner off deseases. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi.* *Apoph.* 142 These-maner monstres. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Dyscharygd from the crowne and from almaner of possessions of the kyngre their fader. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. 1. 206 These exterrall manner of Laments. 1609 *HIERON Wks.* (1614) I. 11 These maner speakings doe necessarily imply proceeding. a 1613 *Ibid.* 181 These manner of speeches the Scripture vselh. 1612 *BR. ANDREWES Serm.* *Nativity* vii. (1629) 54 Many maner waies. 1644 *HEYLIN Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 696, I shall endeavour to make [that] good by two maner of proofs. 1732 *LAW Serious* C. iii. (ed. 2) 33 To practise all manner of righteousness. 1853-8 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 27 The English nose . . . sports itself in all manner of irregularity. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 69 Hippothales changed into all manner of colours with delight.

† c. In adj. phrases used *predicatively*. Obs.
 c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wv. Wülcker* 761/9 *Hec musca*, a flye, alle maner. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullys Offices* I. (1540) 4 Every questyon of Offyce is two maner [L. duplex].

d. *No (or any) manner of . . .* often used periphrastically for 'no, any (person or thing) whatever'. († Formerly also with ellipsis of *of*.) *Ry no (or any) manner of means*: see *MEANS*.

c1420 *LYNG Assembly of Gods* 600 No maner of thyng can lym hurt. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde . . . no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. 1533 *CHAMNER Lett. to Duchess Norfolk* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) I. 1. 255 When it shall be by any manner way void. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 604 As pertainyn in na maner of way to the said George. 1606 G. W. [Wooococke] *Hist. Justine* vii. 35 It had full scope and passage, without any manner interruption. a 1687 *PETTY Publ. Arith.* viii. (1691) 107 Which I wish were true, but find no manner of reason to believe. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat.* *Spirit Misc.* (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 There can be no manner of doubt as to the terms of his instructions.

† e. *Phr. In, on, by this (or what, any, such, etc.) manner of wise* = in this (etc.) way; also freq. with ellipsis of *of*, and occas. of the initial *per*. Obs.

c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 14 One his manerewyse be more joy and bylisse all it hafe in heuene. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 78 Thurgh sleight of Calcas. . . . It was be such a maner wise. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 176/1 The paiments in eny maner wyse maad. 1499 in *Lett. Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 132 Nor suffre hym in any maner ofwise to abide. c1510 *MORE Picens Wks.* 26 b. We wote not howe soone, nor in what manerwise. 1530 *TINDALE Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 382/2 Christ standeth vs in double stede, and vs serueth two maner wise. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 By way of phisicke they doe permit. . . . to comfort themselves with some conserues. . . . But wine in no maner of wise.

10. *In a manner* (formerly † *in manner*): in some way, in some degree, so to speak, as it were. Also, † to a considerable degree, almost entirely, very nearly (obs.). Similarly, † *in some good manner*.

c1420 *LYNG Assembly of Gods* 1075 The slepyr grasse niade many of hem fad, And from thense in maner of sodeynly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) p. 1. iii. 25 [They] ben uncystened & made as in maner forsakyng theyr fayth. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 34 The Persians which under Cyrus conquered in a manner all the world. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 323 b. They . . . found in maner nothing. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxlii. (1636) 316 There dyed in the same disease in manner within sixe daies space . . . eight hundred persons. 1588 A. *KING tr. Canisius Catech.* 96 The worthy fruits of penance, quhair he wercompense (at the least in a mainer) the . . . sinnes of our former lyf. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 32 Of these murderers, there was not one in manner that either survived him above three yeares. 1615 W. *LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 12 Fruits are . . . desired of so many [nay, in a manner of all] and yet few will . . . take paines to provide them. 1619 *SIR D. CARLETON Lett. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 44 His business is in some good manner prepared for him. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist. Pref.* § 1 The war . . . hath been the greatest . . . in a manner of those that ever were heard of. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 148 Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. v. 74 The poorest citizens . . . were considered in a manner as supernumeraries. 1875 T. W. *HIGGINSON Hist. U. S.* ix. 65 Massachusetts, being first settled, was in a manner the parent of these later colonies.

† 11. a. Reason, cause. b. The condition upon which something is done. Obs.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 12 Why men pleighneth the court. . . . I wol the tellen the manere. c1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 8 He was deluyered owf of preson on this manere, that he & Morice . . . shold . . . wend in to Irland. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2882 Sore he hated the prisonere, I can not tell for what maner.

† 12. [= *L. modus*.] Measure, moderation. *In manner*: in due measure. Cf. *OF. maniere* 'modération, mesure' (Godefroy). Obs.

In quot. 1382 a mere literalism. 1382 *WYCLIF Protr.* xxiii. 4 But to this prudence put maner (Vulg. *gone modum*). 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 157 By this ensamble a king mai lere, That forto yive is in inanere. 1399 — *In Praise of Peace* 53 Bot yit it mo't be tempered in manere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 106 Without maner & attemperance no vertue is peryfte.

† 13. *To find the manner(s)* to: to find means to, to give no sign of (doing something). Obs.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 51 b. He sholde fynde the maners if he might to sende him in to the yle. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxix, 141 The erle of Derby made no maner to

rescue them. *a 1533 — Huon* lii. 175 He wolde go &c. fynde the maner to speake with her.

†14. A musical mode. [*L. modus.*] *Obs. rare*—1. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlv. 5 In ther wisdam sechende the musyk maneris [Vulg. *modos musicos*].

15. Comb. (objective), as *manner-piercing* adj.; *manners-bit* dial. (see quot.); *manners-like* adv., in a mannerly way; †*manners-painting* ppl. a., that depicts contemporary 'manners'; so †*manner-painter* (*nonce-wd.*).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallam's Gloss.* "Manners-bit, a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. *a 1845* HOOD *Last Man vii.* Full 'manner's-like he tendered the dram. 1809 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1809) 516 The character of the latter [Chaucer] as a 'manner-painter. 1272-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1577 Chaucer, whose native 'manner's-painting were [etc.]. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Int. Trnl.* No. 20 The Manners-painting Hand of Hogarth. 1786 BURNS *Vision* ii. xix. I taught thy manners-painting strains. The loves, the ways of simple swains. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusid* viii. (1778) 369 His fraudulent art, though well'd in deep disguise, Shone bright to Gama's 'manner-piercing eyes.

Manner, *sb.* 2: see MAINOUR.

Manner, obs. form of MANOR, MANURE.

Mannerable, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -ABLE.*] Well-mannered.

1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1113 In a manerabe mershalbe be connyng is moost commendable. *Ibid.* 1115 If þey haue gentille chere & gydyngne manerabe. 1895 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-Bk.*

Mannerance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

Mannered (*mæ'nɛəd*), *a.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -ED* 2.]

1. Having manners of a specified kind (indicated by an adv. phr., or by a prefixed adj. or adv., as *evil*, *gentle*, *rough*, *rude*, *simple-mannered*; *ILL-MANNERED*, *WELL-MANNERED*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 23 And Mede is manered after hym ȝihte as kynde axeth. *c 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 48 He is not manered like a gentyl man. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire v.* (1891) 41, I finde... Pembrokeshire to be most manered and hardest to find personable. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. iii. 17 Beseeching you to giue her Princely training, that she may be manered as she is borne. 1763 TEMPLE *Observ. Netherl.* iv. 137 A people differently bred and manered from the Traders. 1821 BYRON *Juan* ii. xli. He was the mildest maner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. 1837 H. R. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 103 The Americans are better manered than others, in as far as they reverence intellect more than wealth and fashion. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. li. 145 He was well-dressed, and manered like a gentleman. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. iii. 25 The most sweetly manered gentleman alive.

†b. Of a literary production: Exhibiting 'manners' or character. (Cf. Horace, *A. P.* 319 *mora-taque recte fabula*.) *Obs.*

1755 GRANGER *Solitude* 235 Then know thyself, the human mind survey. Hence Inspiration plans his maner'd lays. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 232 The moral, or rather manered Tragedy (for we seem to want a word here).

†2. Well-behaved, *WELL-MANNERED*. Also *transf.* (of a dwelling). *Obs.*

1450 HOLLAND *Howat* 240 Mansweyt, but malice, manerit and meike. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Lerne of myrte to be manerid and fere full to all men. 1566 ROLLAND *Cy. Venus* ii. 121 Thair manerit Mans sa perlyt and pre-clair, Enuirond all about with hailsum air. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 Who are more feate or trim traind vp, then maner'd seruents are?

3. Characterized by manner or mannerism, *esp.* in art or literature.

1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint* ii. (1848) 390 The manered and feeble etchings of Theodore van Tulden. 1864 THOMSON *Turner* i. 157 The colour has a slightly greenish-blue tinge, which is manered, but not unpleasant. 1884 HAWES *Medical Life* II. 632 That Spohr was too doctrinaire and manered... most musicians will allow. 1896 MACKAIL *Lit. Lit.* (ed. 2) 101 That passages in it (the *Aeneid*) here and there are manered, and even flat, is true.

†4. Moderate, within bounds. *Obs. rare*—1.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 94 Lufe... of kynsmen, if it be vnmanerid, fleschly affectione it is calde... And if it be manerid, kindly it is calde.

†**Mannerhood**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -HOOD.*] ? Orderly condition, good order.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 74 This did wonderfully concerne the Might and Manner-hood of the Kingdome.

†**Mannering**. *Obs.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -ING* 1.] Training in manners.

1813 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 23 But this mannering of them is not for teachers alone. *Ibid.* xi. 59 The mannering and training vp of youth.

Mannerism, obs. form of MANURING.

Mannerism (*mæ'nɛrɪz'm*), [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -ISM.* Cf. *f. manierisme* (Littre *Suppl.*)] Excessive or affected addition to a distinctive manner or method of treatment, *esp.* in art and literature.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 246 Mr. Stewart's style... has character without mannerism, or eccentricity. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. ii. 1. 39 Art... sinks into mannerism, and wankons into affectation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 152 At the time of Pindar poetry was sinking into mannerism.

b. An instance of this; a habitual peculiarity of action, expression, artistic manipulation, etc., characteristic of a person; a 'trick of manner'.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 Hints obiter are... not... to permit beauties by repetition to become mannerisms. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 178 Her harsh way of

saying things... is only a mannerism. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 137/3 He has abandoned his mannerisms and been content to make a beautiful picture.

Mannerist (*mæ'nɛrɪst*). Also 8 *manierest*. [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -IST.* Cf. *f. manieriste*.] One who is addicted to mannerism.

1605 DRYDEN *Duffenoy's Art Paint.* 151 Those [Painters] whom we may call Mannerists, and who repeat five or six times over in the same Picture the same Hairs of a Head. 1776 R. GRAHAM *Short Acc. Painters* (ed. 2) 361 Pietro Berrettini of Cortona... He is allow'd to have been the most agreeable Mannerist, on any Age has produc'd. 1753 WARBURTON *Notes on Pope's Imit. Hor.* Ep. ii. 149 This excellent Colourist [Lely]... was an excessive Mannerist. 1821 BYRON 6 Jan. in Moore *Lett. & Frls.* (1830) II. 399 The Italian comedian Vestris... Somewhat of a mannerist; but excellent in broad comedy. 1871 LOWELL *Pope* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 27 Wordsworth... came at a time when the school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of mannerists. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlix. Every one to a certain degree is a mannerist; every one has his ways.

Manneristic (*mæ'nɛrɪstɪk*), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*] Characterized by mannerism.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 237 The danger which... at present besets the Apostolical movement of getting peculiar in externals, *i.e.* formal, manneristic, &c. 1869 LEVER *Bay of Norwalk* xiv. 107 Even with a first rate artist you need change, otherwise your dinners become manneristic. So *Manneristic* *a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 464 [Of an actress] Her general style is manneristic. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. Those curious and manneristic, but masculine, productions by which he [Landor] will be remembered.

Mannerize, *v. rare.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -IZE*, after *mannerism*.] *trans.* To make manneristic.

1887 SAINTSAURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 328 A... mannerizing of the verse. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/1 Long runs tend to mannerize the actor—if I may use such a word.

Mannerless (*mæ'nɛrləs*), *a.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -LESS.*] Without manners; unmannerly.

1460 Ros *Belle Dame sans Merci* 714 I medly with siche, or other so hit come he called pyte maner-les. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 113 They will become careless, mannerlesse, and lesse readie to commendable enterprises. 1682 SHAWWELL *Laurel* *Witches* 7. Wks. 1720 III. 230 Thou fresh, insipid, witless, mannerless knight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. [He] may not... necessarily be a morose and mannerless hog.

Mannerliness (*mæ'nɛrlɪnəs*), [*f. next + -NESS.*] The quality of being mannerly.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1657 They ate all greedily and in haste, holding it mannerliness not to be long in eating. 1677 HALE *Prins. Orig.* II. i. 31 Out of a piece of mannerliness and respect to God. 1874 T. HAROV *Far. Fr. Mad. Crowd* ix. Earnestness which consisted half of genuine feeling and half of mannerliness.

Mannerly (*mæ'nɛrli*), *a.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -LY* 1.]

†1. Seemly, decent, respectable, modest. *Obs.* 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kent.* 1656 Mony aþel songez... & carlez newe. With alle þe manerly merke þat mon may of telle. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. vi. xlii. (1495) 198 A good spouse and wyfe is... manerly [*i.e. modest*] in clothynge. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 As moche clothie as shall make them a manerly garmente. 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* ii. 9 That they arraye them selves in manerly (1534 comely) apparel with shamesfastnes. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 4 A tale... more merry than manerly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxvi. 106 But first he brushed off the dust, and wiped away his sweat, and made himself somewhat manerly. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xlv. (1739) 72 [He] possessed himself of the long-desired prey; and yet he did it in a manerly way. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 19 A modest, and manerly, (*alias*) a crafty, and cunning begging of a contribution of the Catholic party. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* ii. (1698) 71 A very manerly story!

†2. Moral, well-conducted. *Obs.*

1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Govt. Lordsh.* 62 Techinges ful specialys and manerly [*i.e. moral*]. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Tim.* iii. 2 A Bishoppe must be... sober discrete, manerly, hardiuous. 1549 COVERDALE *Eccl. Ensm.* Par. i. *Tim.* 2 This Timothee beyng an honest manerly towarde yonge man and well learned in holy scriptures.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Characterized by good manners; well-mannered; polite.

1549 SKELTON *Wks.* (Dyce) I. 28 Manerly Margery Myll and Ale. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, that daily doth serve so vnmannerly beastes. 1584 1st *Vol. Virginia* in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1589) 79 In their behaviur as manerly, and ciuill, as any of Europe. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxix. (1640) 5 I leame how to carry myselfes to your Parents; if they call you, come, and give them dutifull and manerly answers. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. (1735) 51 Be you manerly to her, because you are to pretend only to be her squire. 1745 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. ix. The little boy... was chid by his mother for not being more manerly. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i. Jin-Vin, was so full of his gibes, and his jeers, & so manerly all the while. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 438/2 Criticism must be truthful, but it may also be manerly.

Mannerly, *adv.* [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -LY* 2.]

†1. In a seemly manner, decently, becomingly, properly. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 91 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 72 He mycht, mar manerlik, Lyknyht him to Gaudifer de Laryss. 1540 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 923 Kover with a keuerlyte clenly pat bed so manerly made. 1493 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 306 Myo executours according to reason manerly for there labour rewarded. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 125 They [asses] be very apt to be taught, so as at this day in Alcaire you shall have them daunce very manerly. 1596 in *Harrington's Metam.* *Ajax* *Lett.* to Author Aij h. As you have told in verse a baudytale or two in Orland manerly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 63 Aristotle calleth

them *τοῦτοι*,... we call it manerly the *scale*. 1621-31 LAUO *Ser. Sermon.* (1847) 9 Such a superior [as God] cannot be called into the Assembly manerly, but by 'prayer'. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 13 *Let us walk honestly.* Handsomely, fashionably, manerly, with an holy shamefacedness.

2. With good manners; politely, courteously.

1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 62 Whether thou do a thyng in lape or in earnest do it manerly. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxi. 16 Eate the thyng that is set before the manerly. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vi. 92 When we have sup'd Wee'l manerly demand the of thy Story. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* i. 83 Lust must not be manerly treated withall, but flatly denyed. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xli. 471 We are afraid lest she should have too many [guests], and accordingly 'very manerly' withdrew. 1832 H. R. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vii. 110 It would be well if he behaved himself a little more manerly.

†3. Morally. *Obs.*

1566 Acts & Constil. *Scott.* To Rdr. xij. Gif they will not onlie leif, but als manerly, weill, and godlie leif.

†**Man'nerness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -NESS.*] Moderation.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 4 The ende of manerlessness [1388: temperance, Vulg. *modestia*] the dreed of the Lord.

Mannerosome (*mæ'nɛrɪsəm*), *a.* dial. [*f. MANNER sb. 1 + -SOME.*] Manerly.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxviii. Mary was obliged to bite her tongue to keep it in any way manerosome. 1887-*Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 8 He had always known her to be kind and gentle, and what the old people called 'maner-some', to every living body. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 65/1 Canada's a slick-spoken feller 'bout huntin', 'an a maner-some fellow, too.

Mannery: see MANERY *Obs.*

Mannes, obs. form of MANESS.

†**Mannesse**. *Obs.* In 3 *mannesse*, *menness*, [app. *f. MAN sb. 1 + -NESS*; the umlaut form seems to be due to the analogy of *mannish*, *MANNISH* a.] Human nature.

1225 *Lg. Kath.* 1118 Pah he were dedlich, þurh þe mon wes, onont his mannesse [1253: C. mannesse], & delide.

†**Mannet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. MAN sb. 1 + -ET*, dim. suffix.] A little man.

1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* iv. i. A slight Man-net, to port her, vp, and downe.

Mannicle, obs. form of MANACLE.

Mannide (*mæ'nɛɪd*). *Chem.* [*f. MANNA 1 + -IDE.*] A syrupy substance obtained by heating mannite with butyric acid.

1862 WATTS *Chemist's Handbk.* *Chem.* XV. 363 Mannide. Berthelot (1856). 1892 MORLEY & MUR *Watts' Diet. Chem.*, *Mannide* C₈H₁₀O₄. Second anhydride of mannite.

Mannie (*mæ'ni*). *Sc.* Also *manny*. [*f. MAN sb. 1 + -IE*, dim. suffix.] A little man; also applied (as a term of endearment) to a little boy.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* i. n. i. 193 A decent, little old manny, in... velvetten breeches. 1828 in P. Buchan *Bail. N. Scott.* (1828) II. 103 Then spake the auld laird o' King-causie, A canty auld mannie was he. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 9 What'll like be your business, mannie?

Manniferous (*mæ'nɪfərəs*), *a.* [*f. mod.L. mannifer* (with *MANNA* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] a. Yielding manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). b. Causing the production of manna. (Said of insects.) In recent Diets.

Mannikin: see MANIKIN.

Manning (*mæ'nɪŋ*), *vb.* [*f. MAN v. + -ING* 1.]

1. The action of furnishing (a ship, etc.) with men. Also *concr.*, the complement of men, crew.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. viii. (1810) 320 For the manning and making good of that Cille. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. iv. 160 A number, greatly insufficient for the manning of the *Cuttymer*. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1203 Money destined for the equipping and manning of the fleet. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 108, I reckon I've lost two days' coal for her [sic, coal/boat] and two days' wages and grub for her manning.

b. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manning of the Ship*, (in Sea Language) is when a Ship is to shew abroad all her Men.

2. The action of taming a hawk (see *MAN v.* 10).

1580 LYTLE *Euphuus* (Arlott) 372 Hawkes that waxe haggard by manning, are to be cast off. 1644 DISNEY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 395 No white more extraordinary, then a fawners manning of a hawk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: manning-piece *ocular* (see quot. 1834); manning-scale (see quot. 1891).

1834 L. HUNT in *Lond. Fril.* I. 127/1, I am standing with my manning-piece by a hedge... You cannot say fowling-piece, when it is men that are to be brought down. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Manning Scale*, a scale which fixes the minimum number of seamen to be employed on a vessel. 1896 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 6 Mar. 2/3 A very severe strain was put upon the manning powers of the Admiralty.

Manniparous (*mæ'nɪpərəs*), *a.* [*f. mod.L. manipar-us* + -OUS: see MANNA and -PAROUS.] a. Of insects: Causing the flow of manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). b. Bearing or exuding manna (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

†**Mannish**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 1-2 *mennise*, 2-3 *mannisshe*, *mannissie*, *mennissie*. [*OE. mænissie*, properly neut. of *mynnisc* adj.: see next. In other Teut. langs. the wk. masc. form of the adj. is used: subst. in the sense 'human being': cf. OFris. *manniska*, *menska*, OS. *mennisco* (MDa. *mensche*, Du. *mensch*), OHG. *mennisko* (mod.G. *mensch*).] People; a class of persons.

1791 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 *Pis* is þæt mennisc þe ealle mine dæda mid heora wordum onwendan. a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þa weard þa redlice micel mennisc gewexon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þese forwe manniscþe..bed þæt er þe þo herdes ouerwukeden. *Ibid.* 163 Dis lond þe ich nu of speke is þæt mannisc þe nu lincd. *Ibid.* 165 Swo doð þis mannisc fied fram tuele to werse.

Mannish (mænɪʃ), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *mennisc*. 2 *mennese*, 3 *mennish*, *Orm.* *mennisske*; *β*, 4 *mannys(s)h*, (5 *mannisse*, *monyssh*), 5-6 *mannish*, -yshe, (6 *manish*, 9 *man-ish*), 3, 5- *mannish*. [*OE.* *mennisc* = *OS.* *mannisc*, *mennisc*, OHG. *mennisc* (MHG. *mennisch*), Goth. *mannisks* : -*O*Teut. **mannisk*, *f.* **maun* MAN sb.1 + *-isko* -*ish*]. In the 13th c. the root vowel was already frequently assimilated to that of MAN sb.1.

In many uses the existing word must be regarded as a new formation on MAN sb.1 + *-ish*! but it is hardly possible to separate the instances of this from those of the word inherited from *O*Teut.]

†1. Of or belonging to the human species; proper to or characteristic of mankind; human. *Obs.* c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 Forðan þa fīf eall nan mennisc man fullice habban ne mæg ða hwile [etc.]. c 837 — *Gregory's Past.* c. xi. 70 Ne gegripe oð næfre nan costung buton mennescu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 God cweð .. þe he walde his gast ascenden ofer mennesc. *Ibid.* c 1200 *Orm.* 218 He..let te posselst sen himm wel Inn his mennisc-kinde. c 1386 *Chaucer Melib.* p. 298 The proverbe seith that for to do synne is mannyssh. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 52 It was as in figure Most lich to mannysch creature, Bot as of beaute hevenlich. 1567 *Drant Horace, Epist.* i. xiii. E. ijij. More meete to heare..Then here in court in bulnische shape The Asses part to plaie. 1674 N. *Fairfax Buls & Setv.* 183 At the ending of the world there must be stuff enough left, unmade up into Manish bodies, wherewith to frame a new heaven and new earth.

2. Of a woman, her attributes, etc.: Resembling a man, man-like, masculine. Chiefly contemptuous. c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* 1. 228 (284) But alle hir limesso wel answeringe Weren to womanhede, that creature Was neuer lasse mannish in seminge. c 1430 *Lyons. Reas. & Sens.* 6183 God forbode That ther sholde in womanhede Ben any monyssh tache at al. 1430-40 — *Bochas vi.* i. (1494) t ij b, Nowe was she mannyssh nqwe was she femynne. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1866) 136 It is saide, a woman that is not humble and pitous she is mannish and not womanly, whiche is a uice in womanhede to be rude or of haunting courage. 1594 *Carew Huarte's Exam.* Wits xv. (616) 269 She retaineth a mannish fashion..in her words, as in all her motions. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 274 A woman impudent and mannish growne, Is not more loth'd, then an effeminate man. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 250 Her bodye grew mannish and hairie. 1653 *Holcroft Procopius, Goth. Wars* iv. 121 They..who think that there was neuer any such Mannish race of women. 1791 *Mme. D'Arbaly Diary* Aug. Women..strolling along with wide mannish strides. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. 239 She spoke in a loud deep mannish voice. 1886 *Swinsburne Misc.* 235 The mannish woman was a nobler as well as a stronger creature than the womanish man.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of a grown man (often opposed to *childish*); aping or simulating manhood or the characteristics of a man. 1530 *Palsgr.* 318/1 Mannyshe or manlyke, *vril.* 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* i. iii. 123 *Rosalind*, I..wee have a swashing and a marshall outside, As manie other mannish eardwards haue, That doe outface it with their semblances. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 236 And let vs (Polidore) though now our voyces Haue got the mannish cracke, sing him to th'ground As once to our Mother. 1647 S. *Sheppard 2nd Pt. Committee-Man* c. i. ii. His chin has..a little downe, enough to give notice to the world, he now growes mannish. 1784 *Cowper Tiroc*, 208 Childish in mischief only and in noise, Else of a mannish growth. 1820 *Lamb Elia Ser.* i. *Old Bencher of Inner T.*, Why must every thing smack of man and mannish? Is the world all grown up? 1876 *Farrar Marib. Ser.* xxxvi. 369 By manly I mean all that is eager, hearty, fearless, modest, pure; by mannish I mean that which apes the poorest externals of the lowest types of men.

4. Characteristic (chiefly in blameworthy or ludicrous respects) of a man as distinguished from a woman.

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* i. viii. With an air of mannish superiority, he seems rather to pity the bashful girl. 1836 *Mrs. S. C. Hall in New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 427 True to his man-ish nature, there was a mingling of selfishness with his love. 1882 *Hinsdale Garfield & Educ.* ii. 407 The foremost students had no mannish pride that made them hesitate to ask her assistance. 1884 *Lady Waterford in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 428 Oh! what a mannish room I waited in...Hats and caps of all sorts, fishing baskets, &c.

†5. = *MANKIND* a.2 *Obs. rare.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 427/2, I am mannyshe, as a beest is that is accustomed to byte or deuoure men. *Je suis humain.* It is a mannyshe beest: *c'est une bestie amorce.*

†6. quasi-adv. Like a man. *Obs.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Merch. T.* 292 Men moste enquire..Where she be..Or riche, or poore, or elles mannish wood.

Hence † *Mennisolete* [see *-LAIK*], *rare*—, humanity; *Man-ishly* adv., in a mannish manner. c 1200 *Orm.* 85 He sende uss..His Sune..To takenn menneisclece. To lesenn manninnk. 1867 *Businell Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 287 Some of the least of them march out mannishly in columns and fight pitched battles.

Mannishness (mænɪʃnəs). [*f.* *MANNISH* a. + *-NESS*].

†1. The state of being in human form; humanity. (Said chiefly of Christ.) *Obs.*

a 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* iii. xv. [xvi.] (1890) 220 Ymb syx hund wintra & þreo & fiftig from Drihtnes menniscnesse. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Ne worhte he þa nan wnde openice er.

þan þe he was þritij wintre an þara menniscnesse. c 1200 *Orm.* 1273 Þær Cristess menniscnesse Dranne dæpess driñch o rodetore For er woshe dedess. 1674 N. *Fairfax Buls & Setv.* 11 Such a tang of manishness, or a mingle mangle of half man, half world.

2. The quality of being mannish, in various senses. 1612 Br. *Hall Imprese of God* ii. Wks. (1625) 457 The painted faces, and mannishnesse..of the one sex, the factious hollownesse..in the other. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 4/2 But now..all the exclusive mannishness of the colleges seems fast melting away before the new invasion [of women]. 1886 *Miss Bradoon One Thing Needful* xi. The masculine woman is proud of her mannishness.

Mannisse, variant of *MANNES* *Obs.*

Mannitan (mænɪtən). *Chem.* Also *-ane*. [*f.* next + *-AN*]. A syrupy fluid, C₆H₁₂O₆, obtained by heating mannite.

1857 *Müller Elem. Chem.* III. 384 Mannitan. 1862 *Watts tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitan.

Mannite (mænɪt). *Chem.* [*f.* *MANN* + *-ITE*]. A substance, C₆H₁₄O₆, obtained chiefly from manna; = *MANNITOL*. Also called *MANNA-sugar*, and rarely *mannite-sugar*.

1830 *Lincolney Nat. Syst. Bot.* 224 The sweetness of this substance [Manna] is due..to a distinct principle, called Mannite. 1880 *Garrod & Baxter Nat. Med.* (ed. 8) 222 It contains a resin..besides starch and mannite sugar. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 493/2 In Italy mannite is prepared for sale in the shape of small cones.

Mannitic (mænɪtɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [*f.* *MANNITE* + *-IC*]. Derived from mannite. *Mannitic acid* (see quot. 1865).

1862 *Watts tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitic ethers. 1865 — *Dict. Chem.* III. 825 *Mannitic acid*, C₆H₁₄O₆, an acid produced, together with mannitose, by the oxidation of mannite under the influence of platinum-black. 1876 *tr. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 192 These gummy and mannitic ferments.

Mannitie: see *MANNITY*.

Mannitol (mænɪtɪl). *Chem.* [*f.* *MANNITE* + *-OL*]. = *MANNITE*.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/1 Mannitol is proved to be a hexhydric alcohol, C₆H₁₄(OH)₆, by its conversion into a hexanitate.

Mannitose (mænɪtɒs). *Chem.* [*f.* *MANNITE* + *-OSE*]. A substance, C₆H₁₂O₆, isomeric with glucose, obtained from mannite.

1862 *Watts tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 339 When mannite is oxidised under the influence of platinum-black [etc.], an unfermentable substance and a fermentable sugar (mannitose) are produced. 1865 [see *MANNITIC* a.].

Mannitsee, obs. form of *MANATEE*.

† **Mannity**, *noice-wd.* In 7 mannitie. [*f.* *MAN* sb.1 + *-ITY*]. The community of men.

1621 *Molle Camerar. Lit. Libr.* iii. v. 165 And therefore was it well said of a Pagan Philosopher..that he gaue not his almes to that man, or to this, but to all the masse of man-kind..: not to a man, but to the mannitie, if it be lawfull to vse such a word.

Mannor, -our, -ure, obs. ff. *MANNER*, *MANOR*, *MANORE*.

† **Manny**, *a.* *Falconry. Obs.* [*f.* *MAN* v. (sense 10) + *-Y*]. Of a hawk: *Manned*, tame.

1773 J. *Campbell Mod. Falconry* 262 *Managing*, the making of a hawk *manny* or tame.

Manny, obs. f. *MANT*; var. *MANNIE* *Sc.*

Mannyable, variant of *MANTABLE* *Obs.*

Manœuvre (mænɪvə, mænɪvər), sb. Also 5 *manoeuvre*, 8-9 *maneuver*, 9 *U.S.* *maneuver*. [*a.* *F.* *manœuvre* (OF. also *manueuvre*, *maneuve*, 13th c.) = *Pr. manouera*, *Sp. manioobra*, *Pg. manobra*, *It. manouera*—late *L. manopera*, vbl. sb. from *manoperare*: see *MANŒVRE* v., which occurs in Fr. earlier than the sb. The OFr. word is represented in Eng. by *MAINOUR* and *MANURE* sb.].

†1. Hand-labour. *Obs. rare*—.

1479 *Ricart Calendar* (Camden) 28 This yere [24 H. III] was the Trench y-made and y-casse of the ryvere..by the manovre of alle the Comynalte.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval*. The planned or regulated movement or evolution of troops or vessels of war; a strategic movement or change of position; a device in navigation; exercise or a movement in military or naval tactics.

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe, as he was in the service of France.; but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in..as a sudden stroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other. 1778 *M. Cutler in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 66 The army was ordered..to embark and re-embark in the boats, that they might the better understand such a maneuver. 1793 J. *Trapp tr. Kochen's Voy. Madagascar* Prelim. Disc. 54 All manœuvres became useless, and the ship was on the point of going down, when the Captain cast an anchor in such a manner as gave him hopes she would bear on some high flats. This maneuver proved successful. 1795 *Nelson* 13 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 13 The instant all were fired, braced up our after-yards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. This maneuver we practised till one P.M. 1837 *Guarwood Wellington Disp.* IV. 1 Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of a brigade..to the discipline, maneuver and minute details of which he paid the most scrupulous attention. 1853 *Sir H. Dougal's Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 119 The maneuver of withdrawing a bridge, by wheeling it, entire, alongside the bank. 1881 *Jowett's Thucyd.* I. 156 The manœuvres suited to fast-sailing vessels, such as breaking of the line or returning to the charge, cannot be practised in a narrow space. 1889

Infantry Drill 189 *Manœuvre* represents the application of the drill to the circumstances of supposed or actual conflict with an enemy.

b. *Skillful management or working of*; operation. 1834-47 J. S. *Macaulay Field Fortif.* (1851) 129 The pieces of timber, laid across the sluice-gate for the maneuver of the levers. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Manœuvre*, a dexterous management of anything connected with the ship.

3. An agile or skilful movement made (by a person, animal, etc.) with intent to deceive or elude.

1774 J. *Bryant Mythol.* II. 468 The whole was attended with shouts, and screams, and every frantic maneuver. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxiii. At length, whether weary of these manœuvres, or [etc.], Bonthonr heaved up his axe for a down-right blow. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 37 When still further disturbed, it practises a most curious maneuver. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 375/2 And as be [the fish] fell back with a loud splash he dropped upon the line, by which maneuver he would have succeeded in tearing out the hook had the line still been taut.

4. *transf. and fig.* An artfully contrived plan; an adroit move; an ingenious expedient or artifice; also, management of affairs by scheming.

1774 J. *Adams in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 These Acts of Parliament and ministerial manœuvres will injure me. 1790 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 566 If the time should ever come when corruption shall be added to intrigue and manœvre in elections. a 1799 *Burke Sp. Durat. Parli.* Wks. 1812 V. 377 The whole effect of the Bill is..here to fix their magazines and places of arms, and thus to make them the principal theatre of their manœuvres for securing a determined majority in Parliament. 1809 *Mar. Edgeworth's Manœuvring* vii. In the midst of these multiplied manœuvres, Mrs. Beaumont sat with ease. 1832 *Lytton Eugene A.* ii. vii. He was capital, however, about the tricks he had played his creditors..such manœuvres..such escapes! 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 414 (Draughts) He who gives the draw shall not occasion any unnecessary delay by uselessly repeating the same manœuvres. 1864 *Standard* 18 Apr. 6 To this day they always speak of that Reform Bill as if it had been a dishonest maneuver. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* i. 309 Watching the instrumental manœuvres of the [military] hand.

†5. A method or manner of working. *Obs.*

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 537 The different tools and manœuvres of the joiner and turner. 1783 *Pott Chirurg. Wks.* II. 78 It is one of those manœuvres which can be learnt only by observation and practice. 1796 C. *Marshall Garden.* v. (1813) 65 Many manœuvres of intercropping are made by them as sowing or planting between rows. 1789 *H. Walpole Lett.*, to H. *Morc* Sept. (1840) VI. 351, I do not understand the manœvre of sugar.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*

1897 *Act 60-1 Viet.* c. 43 § 4 Whenever an Order in Council is made under this Act a commission (in this Act called the Military Manœuvres Commission) shall be formed. *Ibid.* § 10 This Act may be cited as the Military Manœuvres Act, 1897. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 4/7 Every torpedo, it seems, is sent out from the factory with two heads—a 'manœvre head', and another intended for real warfare.

Manœvure (mænɪvər, mænɪvər), v. Forms: see *prec. sb.* [*ad. F. manœuvrer*, OF. *manuuer* (11th cent.) = *Sp. maniostrar*, *Pg. manobrar* :—late *L. manoperare* for *L. manū operārī* to work with the hand (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand; *operārī*, see *OPERATE* v.).]

1. *intr. Mil. and Naval*. To perform manœuvres or evolutions; to make movements or changes of position in the disposition of troops, vessels, etc. Also to *manœvure* it.

1777 J. *Adams in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 303 Washington will manœvure it with him a good deal to avoid it. 1795 *Nelson* 21 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 21 Providence..preserving my poor brave fellows, who worked the Ship in manœuvring about his [sc. the enemy's] stern and quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 290/2 The two divisions might again manœvure another way. 1803 *Wellington in Gurw. Disp.* (1837) II. 331, I..determined to manœvure by my left, and push the enemy upon the nullah. 1833 *Straith Fortif.* 81 A great extent of ground..upon which to manœvure and fight to advantage. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 121/1 There would be no culpability on the part of the officer in command of the other ship in not manœuvring for this porting.

b. *transf. and fig.*, esp.: To employ stratagem, to manage by artifice, to scheme. Also *occas.* with *adv.* or *prep.*: To contrive to get (away from).

1809 *Mar. Edgeworth's Manœuvring* i. I remember her manœuvring to gain a husband, and then manœuvring to manage him. 1814 *Jane Austen Lett.* (1884) II. 279, I had not to manœvure away from her. 1837 W. *Irving Capt. Bonneville* I. 177 After manœuvring so as to get with his shot, they fired, but merely wounded him (a buffalo). 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 13 When ministers, not of his own choice, were in office, he plotted and manœvured until he overthrew them.

c. *trans. with prep.* To drive or entice into or out of by manœuvring; to make (one's way) into by manœuvring.

1886 *Miss Bradoon One Thing Needful* vi, I am not going to be manœvured into a marriage with Clarice. 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 673/4 He had simply manœvured the enemy out of position. 1889 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 7/6 If an enemy has elaborately fortified a particular position it is one of the most important duties of a General not to attack him in it, but..to manœvure him out of it. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 457/2 He had manœvured his way into the Painted Chamber.

2. *trans. Mil. and Naval*. To cause (troops or vessels) to perform evolutions or manœuvres; to alter the position or formation of for strategic purposes; to 'handle' (a boat).

1777 J. *Adams in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 282 Mr. Howe, by the last advices, was manœuvring his fleet and army in such a manner as to give us expectations of an expedition some-

where. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 276/2 To manoeuvre the Line of Battle... In this place it is intended to point out some of the various evolutions that are, or may be, performed by a fleet which is already formed in line of battle. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* (1838) VII. 583 We do what we please now with the Portuguese troops: we manoeuvre under fire equally with our own. 1884 *Pæ Eustace* 140 Crippled as they were by tattered sails and severed ropes, they could not manoeuvre the vessel. 1886 *Graphic* 28 Aug. 210/5 The best method of manoeuvring them [torpedo boats].

b. *transf. and fig.* To manipulate or conduct adroitly with a view to a purpose. Also *occas.* to effect by stratagem.

1815 *Zeluca* II. 142 Zeluca... manoeuvred her praise, with a skillful eye to the feelings it was intended to create and invigorate. 1820 J. J. KYLL *Corr.* (1894) 97 The Mother Banks affects not to have manoeuvred her son's match with the Chancellor's daughter. 1823 *Examiner* 634/1 The stage is... said to afford great facilities for manoeuvring the scenery. 1857 *Autobiog. Luffhull* v. He frequently manoeuvred his horse across my way and behind me, in such a manner as to show that he derided me. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 150 A doctrine which so manoeuvred the three substances, without relinquishing any of them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/2 Thus manoeuvred, a sailor hat can be worn inside the veil.

Hence *Manœuvred*, *Manœuvring ppl. adjs.*
1832 MARRYAT N. *Forster* xxxi. Their mother was a selfish, manoeuvring woman. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 197/1 The power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skillfully manoeuvred handgaze. 1900 ST. BARBE *Mod. Spain* 41 The beast [sc. a bull] wheels round, and, charging, rips out the entrails of an ill-manœuvred horse.

Manœuvrer (mān'vēr). Also *manœuverer*.
[f. MANŒUVRE v. + -ER.]

1. One who manoeuvres.

1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 308 He had told him that Byng, though a much admired commander and manoeuvrer of a fleet, would shun fighting. 1809 MAR. EGGWORTH *Manœuvring* I, This charming widow Beaumont is a manoeuvrer. We can't well make an English word of it. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 98 Her sister was a match-making lady, a manoeuvrer. 1884 C. L. PIRKIS *Jud. Wynne* I. xvii. 212 Your quiet, reserved girls are generally the sly, clever manoeuvrers.

2. An implement for manoeuvring.

18... *Engineer* LXVII. 214 (Cent.) Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including... Thomson's stern-way manoeuvrer.

Manœuvring (mān'vring), *vbl. sb.* [f. MANŒUVRE v. + -ING.] The action of MANŒUVRE v.
1787 I. LANOMANN tr. *Elem. Tactics* III. 170 The advancing and manoeuvring with a line, will never be well performed, if the battalions are not so perfectly well exercised. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. IX. x. II. 520 The Campaign passed into a series of advancing, retreating [etc.], painful manoeuvrings, on both sides of the Rhine. 1883 R. BOSW. SMITH *Life of Lawrence* I. 178 The reputation which John Lawrence acquired... by the masterly manoeuvring of a small body of police.

attrib. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 Their principal army is wanting in manoeuvring power.

Man-of-arms: see MAN-AT-ARMS.

Man-of-law. *arch.* [cf. F. *homme de loi* and *LAWMAN*.] A man skilled in law; a lawyer.

1240, c. 138 [see *LAW sb.* 1]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 Manne of law, *jurisperitus, scriba*. 1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 206/2 David balfour of carldroune wes man of law for o' said Souerane lord in be said mater. 1530 *Palsgr.* 500/2 When a man of law maketh a reason peremptorie, it can not be controverted. 1582 BENTLEY *Men. Matrones* II. 28 O Jesus Christ, thou being my man of law, didst excuse and speake for me. 1636 MASSINGER *Dash. Lover* I. 1. He... pays his fees as duly as ever *Ureus* did in a had cause. To his man of law. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II. xvi. 172 Another man of law... now came in, straight from the magistrates' chamber. 1899 CROCKETT *McClellan* 251 Ebenezer Fleming, W. S., was a wary man-of-law.

Man of the world. *†a.* A secular person (*obs.*). *b.* In religious use (after Ps. xvii. 14), a worldly or irreligious person. *c.* A man who is instructed and experienced in the ways of the world and is prepared to accept its conventions.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 31f menn of ðe world he healded for hali menn. 1535 COVERFORD *Pr.* xvi(1). 14 From the men off the world, which have their portion in this life [so 1611; the Prayer-book version differs]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. viii. This gentleman whom Mr. Jones now visited, was what they call a man of the world; that is to say, a man who directs his conduct in this world as one, who being fully persuaded there is no other, is resolved to make the most of this. 1778 MME. D'ARLAV *Early Diary* (1889) II. 244 A true, fashionable, unprincipled man of the world. 1876 LESLIE STEPHEN *Hrs. in Library* (Ser. II.) 209 Butler's sadness... is that of a recluse, and Johnson's that of a man of the world. 1891 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 164/4 Lord Hannen has always show himself, in the best sense of the word, a man of the world.

attrib. in pl. c. 1823 BYRON *To Mrs.* — in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1860) 574 All my others are men-of-the-world friends.

Hence **Man-of-the-worldish a.**, **Man-of-the-worldism**, **Man-of-the-worldly a.** (whence **Man-of-the-worldliness**).

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 394 A wide-awake, man-of-the-worldish commonsense. 1868 *Ibid.* VII. 132 This bred in him a sort of cynical man-of-the-worldism. 1890 *Academy* 27 Sept. 268/2 The man-of-the-worldly sagacity of Teddy Rudall. 1891 SAVORY *Tr. Scher's Ec.* 218 Beaconsfield... has less substance, but more man-of-the-worldliness.

Man-of-war (mān'vār). Pl. **men-of-war**.
[In sense 1 app. after F. *homme de guerre*; for sense 2 cf. *MAN sb.* 12.]

1. A fighting man; a soldier, warrior. *Obs. exc. arch. or jocular.*

1449 *Rolls of Parli. v.* 148/1 They desired to have nombre of Men of warre made lesse. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 466 Had that bene prouais sa of schote of gone By men of warre but perlie thay had past. 1535 COVERFORD *Exod.* xv. 7 The Lord is the right man of warre [1612 a man of warre (*lit. from Heb.*)]. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 114 b. Souldiers and men of war, desire a fierce Horse. 1608 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 287 The saids bailleis, .. lying convenient for outreiking of their men of weir to thair liss... has delivert the armour following, .. to the said men of weir... viz. to Jhone Hammitoun and bagbit and flassis [etc.]. 1626 C. PORTER tr. *Sarr's Hist. Quarrels* 330 The Leuies of men of Warre within the State of Milan every day increased. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. (1699) 3. I dread these blustering Men of War, the Officers. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi. The men of war had clearly the best of it. 1860 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxviii. The distinguished man of war... Master Bloxham.

2. A vessel equipped for warfare; an armed ship belonging to the recognized navy of a country.

1484 W. CELY in C. *Papers* (Camde) 144 As he cam to Callez wardd jn men of warre of Frensche mett w' hym and fawght w' hym. 1594 *Glenham's News fr. Lezane* *Seas in Collier Illustr.* *Old Eng. Lit.* (1866) I. 4 In sight of the King of Spaynes men of warre, which were twenty two sayles. 1680 *Debates in Parli.* (1681) 120 It [Tangier] will always be Serviceable, as well for our Men of War to resort to... as for the protection of our Merchant-men. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 36 A fresh water harbour, capable of containing an hundred men of war of the line. 1887 BESANT *The World* *week.* etc. iii. 28 If he who has commanded a man-of-war is not to have his own way in everything, who should?

attrib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 At Canton... we saw no more than four men of war junks. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 22. 519 The man-of-war brig. 1867 *SVNTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Man-of-war fashion*, a state of order, tidiness, and good discipline.

b. occas. A man-of-war's man (see c).

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 27 Hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe... once hartned thus, hee will needes be a man of warre... and weare a siluer Whistle. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* xxiv. 258 My father... led the way to the library, with the skipper following... When the man-of-war rejoined us, the first thing he did was [etc.].

c. **Man-of-war's-man:** a sailor serving on a man-of-war.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 60 [He] was a singular mixture of the man-of-war's-man and Puritan. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 A man-of-war's man should lose no opportunity of volunteering to lay out targets.

†3. (In full *man-of-war bird* or *hawk*.) The frigate-bird, *Fregata aquila*. Also applied to the albatross and *occas.* to species of skua (Newton).

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 61 There is a Bird they call, a Man of war, and he is much bigger than a Heron. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 30 We saw here several Tropick-Birds, and Men of War Birds. 1789 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 483 The Man-of-war Bird; or the dark-coloured Alcyon with a slender forked tail. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 762 The well-known Frigate Bird, Sea Hawk, or Man-of-war Bird. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 184 The 'man-of-war hawk', as they [frigate-birds] are often called.

4. **Portuguese man-of-war:** A marine hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*; so called from the fact of its floating on the surface of the sea with a sail-like crest displayed.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 What the Seamen call a Caravel or Portuguese Man of War, which seems to be a Zoophytum, or of a middle Nature between a Plant and an Animal. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 188/2 The Portuguese man-of-war (physalia) with its long azure tentacles.

5. **Mining.** (See *Quots.*)

1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), *Man-of-war*, a small pillar left in some critical situation to a side of work.

Manoir (e, obs. form of MANOR).

Manometer (mān'ōmētr). [*ad.* F. *manomètre*, f. Gr. *manō*-s thin, rare + *metron* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the elastic force of gases or vapours. *Flame manometer:* = 'manometric capsule' (see MANOMETRIC).

1706 VARIATION in *Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences* 300 Manomètre, ou machine pour trouver le rapport des raretés ou rarefactions de l'air naturel d'un même lieu en différents tems ou [etc.]. 1730 BAILEY (fol.) *Manometer*, *Manoscope*, an instrument to measure or shew the Alterations in the Rarity and Density of the Air. 1774 *Puhrs Voy. N. Pole* App. 128 Description of the Manometer, constructed by Mr. Ramsden. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 513 You see in it the indications of forthcoming storms... against Ministers, to whom it consequently acts as a manometer. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 221 In order to test the different densities of the currents on opposite sides of a brattice... a manometer or water-gauge is employed. 1875 D. THOMSON *Acoustics in Encycl. Brit.* I. 115 The Flame Manometer. 1880 J. W. LEECH *Bile* 203 If the aorta be connected with a manometer, the number and force of the pulsations of the heart can be easily registered. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med. VII.* 235 This glass tube... is attached, by a T-tube, to a pressure-bottle and a mercury manometer.

Manometric (mān'ōmētrik), *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC. Cf. F. *manométrique*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the manometer. **Manometric capsule:** an apparatus devised by Koenig for analysing sounds by means of the alterations produced in the forms of flames by aerial vibrations; so *manometric flame*.

1873 A. E. DOLBEAR in G. Prescott *Spl. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 464 Manometric observations reveal no increase of pressure in the auricle at the moment of closure of the auriculo-ventricular valves.

Manometrical (mān'ōmētrikāl), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.*

1777 *Rev in Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 689 The manometrical experiments were made subsequently to the chief part of the barometrical observations. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 96 In the case of the living human eye the manometrical test is inapplicable.

Manor (mā'nər). Forms: 3-6 *maner*, 4 *manayre*, 4-5 *manere*, 5 *mano(i)re*, *manoyr*, 4 *-ayr*, *manure*, 5-6 *manoir*, 6-7 *manner*, 6-8 *manour*, 6-9 *manner*, 7-8 *manour*, 6- *manor*. [*a.* OF. *manoir* dwelling, habitation, subst. use of *manoir* inf., to dwell:—L. *manere* to remain.

Latinized as *manerium* in France and England as early as the 11th c.; subsequently *maneria* occurs in general continental use.]

†1. A mansion, habitation; a country residence; the principal house of an estate, 'capital messuage'.

A surviving trace of this use appears in the designations of certain ancient manor-houses, e.g. Wingfield Manor, Workshop Manor; the houses so named are of course locally known as 'the Manor'.

c. 1290 *Beket* 524 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 121 Ich hote ov euerch-one, pat ze beon þat ilke dai At mi maner at Clarindone. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10231 þe bissop of eli & þe king some wende To a maner þer beside. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 337 In the haweb of lyntoun-le He gert thame mak a fair maner. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer hi stretes... A priker on a palfrey from manere to manere. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 Of þir redez þai make þare boures and maneres and schippez and haire ower necessities. c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 60 in *Babes Bk.* 197 Of þe resayser speke wyll I, þat... ouer-seys castels, maners a-boute. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. li. 195 When that ye come within yonder manayr I am sure ye shal fynde ther many knyghtes of the round table. 1530 *Palsgr.* 242/2 Manner a dwelling place, *maison de plaisance*. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubled wyth Lordelye luynges, .. and moylyng in their gaye manoures... that they canne not attende it. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 26 Thys yere the kynge byldyd new hys maner of Shene. 1561 J. DOLMAN (*title*) Those fyve Questions, which... Cicero disputed in his Manor of Tusculanum. 1610 *Hist. rom.* v. 216 They have... ruin'd Churches, Townes, Burn't goodly Manoures, and indeed lay'd wast All the whole Country.

†b. *fig.* An abode or resting place. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 76 þe Mot is of Merçi þe maner al abouten, And alle þe walles þe of wit to holde wil þeroute. c. 1370 CHAUCEER *Deke Blanche* 1004 Trouthe hit selfe, ... Had chose his maner principal in her that was his resting place. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 56 This pytte is the chyef ned the manoyr of helle that is clepid Abissus. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 178, I shal be constrained, to entertaine some of them into the manour of my memorie.

†2. The mansion of a lord with the land belonging to it; hence, a landed possession. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON II. xix. § 4 Car en une vile porcourt estre plusieurs paroches, et en une parochie plusieurs maners, et hamelets plusieurs porcourt apendre a un maner. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7431 þe kyng gaf Hengist faire maners. 13... E. E. *Alth.* P. A. 1028 þenne helde vch sware of þis manayre, Twelue forlonge space er euer hit cles. 1388 Wyelsh *John* iv. 5 Therefore Jhesu cam in to a cles. of Samarie... bisydys the manere II. *prædication*, that Jacob gaf to Joseph, his son, c. 1480 *Sir Cleges* 62. His maners he ded to wede sett. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. 124, I wyll that ye gyue vnto your broder alle the hode maner with the appertenance vnder thys forme, that sir Ontzelke hold the manoir of yow and yerlye to gyue yow a palfrey to ryde ypon. 1600 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iii. ii. 10, I know a man that had this trick of melancholy hold [sold] a goodly Mannor for a song.

3. A unit of English territorial organization, originally of the nature of a feudal lordship.

The doctrine of the lawyers of the 17th c. is that a manor consists essentially of land held in demesne by the lord, to which is attached a seignory over freehold tenants sufficient in number (the minimum is variously stated as two or three) to constitute the court, called at a relatively late time the court-baron, which the lord is bound to hold and the tenants to attend. (The manor was often defined from the point of view of its relation to the lord, as an estate in land consisting of demesnes and services.) This restriction of the meaning of the word is destitute of early authority (though the kind of complex estate described probably existed from the 12th century), but is the basis of the present application. As the status of tenant in fee under a mesne lord is practically obsolete, a manor now consists of the lord's demesne (if any exists) and of lands from the holders of which he has the right to exact certain fees and fines, and whitho which he has certain privileges. A 'court customary' is held in all manors where there are copyhold or customary tenants of the demesne. A manor is usually named from the principal township, as 'the manor of Barnstable'.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 18 h. In dyuers lordshys & maners there is suche custome. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 18 A manor is an inheritance of auncient continuance consisting of demesnes & services, perquisites, casualties, things appendant and regardant, customes, liberties, &c. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 221 A Mannor of a hundred tenements. 1608-28 RISOON *Note Bk.* (1897) 124 Unto him the king gave Constance, his hase daughter, with the mannor of South Tawton. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Lect.* 141 If the Lord purchase their Lands, the Manor is destroyed. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. v. 235 This Ancient and Illustrious Family, are possessors of many goodly Mannors in Guineen. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 1. 351 The Scholars, according to Custom, hunted a Ram, by which the Provost and Fellows [of Eton] hold a Manor. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 543/2 By an ancient custom of this manor [Mansfield], the heirs were declared of age as soon as born. 1822 COMBE *Picturesque* xxii. (Chandos ed.) 86 You'll see what game my manor yields. 1828 HALLAM *Isl. Ages* viii. (1868) 428 Few of English birth continued to enjoy entire manors, even by a mesne tenure. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 117 In the

English manor the community is the oldest element, and the lordship a newer one.

fig. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* ii. (1844) 28 The manor of living nature is so ample, that all may be allowed to sport on it freely.

b. With qualifications. Assessionable manor, one of the manors into which the duchy of Cornwall is divided, to which commissioners are appointed periodically for the purpose of assessing them, or letting them on the best terms; customary manor (see *quot.*); reputed manor, manor by reputation, a manor which has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct; manor in ancient demesne, a manor which at the time of the Conquest formed part of the royal domain; manor in gross, a manor from which the demesne has been separated, leaving only the incorporeal hereditaments to the lord.

1607 COWEL *Interpr. s.v. Manor*, A man may have a manor in gross (as the law termeth it) that is, the right and interest of a court-Baron with the perquisites thereunto belonging: and another or others have every foot of the land thereunto belonging. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 388 1/2 In the assessionable manors, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, customary estates for years still subsist. *Ibid.* 389 1/2 Such an estate is however more frequently called 'a manor by reputation'. *Ibid.* 389 3/4 The estate of the grantor, which would consist of the mansion and the other ungranted portions of the villenage, with the services of the grantees appendant thereto, was called a customary manor. 1890 STR. F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

c. Lord of the manor, the person or corporation having the seigniorial rights of a manor.

1605 *Order of keeping a Court Leet* 25b, Note that all the vacant and waste land within the Manour, is to the Lord of the Manour. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 309 It is most strange and unaccountable Policy in many Lords of Manors. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xii. 387 All lords of manors, or barons, that held of the king in capite, had seats in the great council. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nist. Prius* (ed. 4) li. 834 Lords of manors are distinguished from other landowners with respect to the game. 1858 W. ARNOT *Lawus fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xxiv. 237 The lord of the manor passed by.

d. In some of the American colonies, authority was given by royal charter for the creation of 'manors' after the English model, with courts-baron and seigniorial rights. The Dutch governors of what is now the State of New York also granted 'manors', with certain hereditary privileges now abolished. (See *quot.* 1870 and PATROON 4.) The term still continues to be applied to certain districts in the U. S. which were 'manors' in colonial times.

1639 *Act in Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 71 Punishment of death shall be inflicted on a Lord of a Mannour by beheading. 1681 CHAS. II *Charter granted to Penn* 19 We give and grant Licence unto the said William Penn, and his Heirs, [etc.], to erect any Parcels of Land within the Province aforesaid into Manors; and in every of the said Manors to have and to hold a Court-Baron [etc.]. 1691 *Acts of Assembly New York* (1719) 2 The several Cities, Towns, Counties, Shires, Divisions, or Manors of this Province. *Ibid.* 66 Being a Freeholder in any Manor, Liberty, Jurisdiction, Precinct, or Out-Plantation. 1870 BURNELL *Law Dict.* s. v. In American Law, a manor is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 298 The manors, as the grants of the early Dutch rulers of New Netherland were called, have disappeared under the pressure of republican institutions.

4. *Attrib.*, as manor-court, -farm, -hall, law, lord, -pew, -yard. Also MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE. 1786 W. GILPIN *Mount & Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 231 His 'manor-courts are kept with great strictness. 1890 STR. F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 130 It will not do, therefore, to assume that the manor court was made out of an older township court. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 51 It hath been anciently a great 'manor-farm or court-house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 It (Wilton Hall) is...esteemed a noble specimen of the English 'manor-hall. 1887 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 235/3 Books on 'manor law became common. 1899 G. M. TREVELYAN *Engl. Age Wycliffe* 339 If Lollard preachers had attacked...the rights of the 'manor lords, they soon ceased to do so. 1892 J. C. BLOFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Pews of different sizes, with the 'manor-pew overtopping the rest. 1667 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* III. (1886) 158 The enemy...made a passage into the 'manor-yard.

MANOR-HOUSE (mæ'nɔ:hus). [f. MANOR + HOUSE sb.] The mansion of the lord of a manor. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Herbs* 147 Better Farmers fast, than Manour houses fall. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 208. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i. How far Sir Giles...hold you it to be From your Manour house to this of my Lady Alworths. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 161 Salmon...mentions a Dr. Morecroft...as architect of the manor-house of Fitzwalters. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. vi. Several days elapsed before the family of the manor-house encountered Aram again.

MANORIAL (mæn'ɔ:riəl). [f. MANOR + (-IAL).] Of or pertaining to a manor or manors; incidental to a manor. (Cf. MANERIAL.)

1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* vi. xi. (1786) 634 This tenure (the right of common) is also usually embarrassed by the interference of manorial claims. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tylor* iii. i. Poes. Wks. II. 47 They have...demanded the abolition of personal slavery, vassalage and manorial rights. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 332 His tomb in the old manorial church. 1876 DICKEY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 8 These functions developed in later times partly on the manorial court. 1890 STR. F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 129 The administration of a manorial domain.

Hence MANORIALISM, the manorial system; MANORIALIZING *vbl. sb.*, making manorial (*attrib.* in *quot.*).

1897 MANTANO *Domesday & Beyond* 138 We shall have the utmost difficulty if we could go behind manorialism. 1898 — *Township & Borough* 45 A time when the feudalizing and manorializing processes are at work.

MANOR-PLACE, *arch.* = MANOR-HOUSE.

1426 *Act Tass. I Scot.* (1814) II. 13/2 In be quibill landis in auld tymes here was castellis fortalyces & maner placis. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf)* xxiii. Than to ane manure [i.e. manor] place thay hyt in haist. 1509 HAWES *Last. Pleas.* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 175 Tyll that we came unto a manour place, Moted aboute under a woode syde. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 241 Moses stith here Nimrod's manour place. 1688 DALLAS *Syst. Notes* (1697) 703 Letters for giving up and delivery of the said Castles, Manour-places, and other houses pertaining to the said Bishoprick. 1751 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 171 It was the mansion, or manor-place of the Barony of Philorth. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 90 The tower, fortalice, manor-place, yards, and orchards of Chappell.

MANOR-SEAT. [f. MANOR + SEAT sb.] = MANOR-HOUSE. 1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

MANORSHIP. *Obs.* [f. MANOR + SHIP] = MANOR 3. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2), Market-Street...is a manorship in the parishes of Goldington, Studham, and Flamstead.

MANOSCOPE (mæn'ɔ:skop). *Physics*. [a. F. *manoscope*, f. Gr. *manōs* (see MANOMETER) + SCOPE] = MANOMETER.

1730 [see MANOMETER]. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, *Manometer*,...It is sometimes called *manoscope*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1384.

Hence MANOSCOPY *rare*—, the science which is concerned with the determination of the density of vapours and gases. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

MANOUR (e, obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE. MANOYR (e, obs. form of MANOR.

MANQUALM. *Obs.* [OE. *manncwealm*: see MAN sb. 1 and QUALM sb. 1] Plague, pestilence. c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 664 By ilcan gear we micel manncwealm. c. 1205 LAV. 3908 Per after com swulke mon-qualm þu lute hæc ewike læfden. 1277 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8599 So gret manqualm þat monim on vnburied lay. c. 1340 HANFOLC *Psalter* i. 1 Moryn or manqualm...þat nerad comorip all men.

MANQUELL, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To murder.

c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 221 b, Whom...they that stode about...murdered & pitiously manquelled.

MANQUELLE. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. -OE. type **manucwella*, f. *mann* MAN sb. 1 + **cwella* (with agent-suffix -a).] A murderer.

c. 1250 *Lutet. 20th Ser.* 28 in O. E. *Misc.* 186 Robberes and reueres and be monquelle.

MANQUELLER (mæ'kwelɔ:). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MAN sb. 1 + QUELLER.] A manslayer, murderer. c. 1250 *Beket* 436 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 119 þat a luper þef, a manquellere hadde a so list dom. c. 1300 CURSOR M. 2205 Nembrot. O habillon king...Reuer and man-queller. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 383 þus þei ben...monquelleres of pore men, whose lyvelode þei away taken fro hom. c. 1450 *Atroyn Saluacion* 2365 Semy [Shime] callid David man of Belial and manquellere. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 244 1/2 No wise manne were there that would put all weapons away because manquellere misuse them. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. IV.* it is 58 Thou art a honysed, a Manqueller, and a woman-queller. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 343 If a man were slain...and another man received the manqueller. 1631 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 853 A manqueller; homicida. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 14 While multitudes are perishing by the band of Hector, the man-queller.

b. An executioner. (Cf. MANSLEYER h.) c. 1300 *Seyn Julian* (MS. Asbmole) 185 Com uorþ he sede my manquellere...And smyt of hire heed. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 27 A manquellere sent [Vulg. *missus scilicet*].

MANQUELLING, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAN sb. 1 + QUELLING *vbl. sb.*] Manslaughter, homicide. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 þis ilke fals religious is gilty of þefte and manquelling also. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 252/2 Mann quellyng, or man slawtur, homicidium. 1551 BIBLE (Hyll) *Deut.* xix. note. Here are shewed ii. maners of manquelling, one done wyllingly...the other vnwyllingly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 312 That which is Leachcraft in one Country, is not manquelling in another.

Manques, obs. form of MANX.

MANRED. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 man(n)reden(n), 3 monreden, -redene, -raddene, 3, 5 man-, monradene, 5 manredyn, 6-7 manratten, -rydden. Also Sc. 4-9 MANRENT. β. 2-6 manred; also 3-4 -rede, 4 -rade, 6 -ryd, -rode, 7 -roode.

[OE. *manræden*, f. *mann* MAN sb. 1 + *ræden* -RED.] 1. Homage. *Phr.* to do or make, to take, faug, or him manred.

a. c. 1100 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 11 þa cwædon ure frind, þæt we comon to eowre manredene. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1115 He dyde þæt ealle þa heafodman on Normandig dydon manredene. [his sunu Wilhelme. c. 1205 LAV. 6240 Ah cower monradene [c. 1275 manradene] ich wulle fon. c. 1300 St. Gregory 784 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 784 Manredene, þat was to sayne To be boxum to his hond. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 642 Here I make þe releyse...And siþene make the monradene.

b. c. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred made & athes suoren. c. 1250 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 351/20 Heo wende a-boute oþe al hire lond and nam hire manrede [MS. manrede]. c. 1300 *Floriz & B.* 395 His manrede þu schalt fonge. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2020 Suet moder, al heuen court sal serue þe. To mak þe manrede. c. 1300 *Harrold. Hell* 88 Monrade dude y him me do. 1679 EARL SOMERVILLE *Memo.*

Somervilles (1815) I. 75 To be obleiged and bound...in mandred...to be with one another in all actions.

2. Vassals collectively; the men whom a lord can call upon in time of war. Hence *gen.* a supply of men for purposes of warfare.

13. K. ALIS. 4665 Pays he dude anon grede To al Daries manrede. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 18596 He is ded and his kynred, And alle his frendis & his manred. 1543 WHARTON in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* v. 311 In Northumbreland wher manryd of men er. 1549 CUEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 54 By destruction of Shieres, loosing of harvest, ...decaying of manrede. c. 1550-1665 *Pladden Field* (Percy Folio) st. 95 [I geeve thee againe] The manrydden [Mar. 367 manratten] of Lancashire...Att thy bidding euer to be. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Where the manred with the manors is withdrawn from us, that we be not...charged with the setting forth of men of war. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*, *Scot.* u. 17 John Commin the mightiest man for manred and retinew in all Scotland. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 22 A good Manroode is an inexhaustible stocke. By populous armies did the Northern Nations...overrunne farr greater Nations than their owne.

3. The position of leader of fighting men; the 'conduct' (of an army).

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 315 As schuld be seen moste expedient for the ordering the men, and the manred theroff. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 That Gentleman, that had the manred (as some yet call it) or the office, to lead the men, of a Towne, or Parish. 1581 in JAMES *Catal. Berkeley Chart.* (1892) 227 The manred, rule, government, leading and commandment of all his servantes [etc.].

4. Carnal intercourse. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1205 LAV. 25911 He wolde mon-radene [c. 1275 manradene] habben wið þan maidene.

MANREDYN, variant of prec.

MANRENT (mæ'nrent). *Sc.* Now *Hist.* [Sc. form of MANRED: see -RED.]

It is doubtful whether the form goes back to the 14th c., as the MSS. of Barbour were written in 1487-9, and in one passage MS. E has the older form *manredyn*.

1. Homage: = MANRED 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 303 The Kingis...of the Erysch-rye...their manrent [MS. E manredyn] till him can ma. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* (1814) II. 50 At na man duellande win burgh be fundyn in manrent. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gave.* 1218 Now will I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 73 Qubait is thy manrent bot mischeif? 1681 VICT. STAIR *Instit.* i. ii. (1693) 19 There was formerly a kind of Bondage in Scotland, called Man-rent, whereby free persons became the Bondmen or Followers of...their Patrons and Defenders.

b. *Band (or bond) of manrent* (see *quot.* 1597). 1528 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 499 He usit our autorite...againis our Baronis, and uyer our liegis wat wald nocht entir in band of manrent to him. 1538 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* etc. (Bannatyne Cl.) 181 Mutual Bond of Manrent and help between Joline Campbell of Glenurquhay and Archibald Campbell of Glenyewie against all men. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Homagium*, It is a bande of manrent, quhen any person promissis to serue ane vther, in silk sorte, that he sall be friend to all his friends, and foe to all his foes, against all deadly. c. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 82 How the great houses of Scotland were so joined and linked together, by kindred, alliances, bonds of service, or man-rent. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. (1802) I. 231 Associations, which when made with their equals, were called 'leagues of mutual defence'; and when with their inferiors, 'bonds of manrent'. c. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. ii. 65.

2. = MANRED 2, 3.

1536 BELLEROSEN *Cron.* *Scot.* xiv. vii, Their bicht and gret pissance, baith in manrent and lands, was sa suspect to the kingis...that [etc.]. 1577-95 *Deser. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 435 McCowle of Lorn has the stewardship of the hall Ile and manrent thairfor. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 614 Havand commandment of the manrent of all and sindrie his Hienes lieges. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 126 The greatnesse of his reuenewes and manrents.

MANRO(O)DE, -ryd, variants of MANRED *Obs.*

-mans, an unexplained suffix frequent in the words of thieves' slang recorded in the 16th c. as *crackmans* hedge, *darkmans* night, *lightmans* day, *harmans* the stocks, *ruffmans* a hedge.

Mansale, variant of MANZIL.

Mansaneel, mansanillo, obs. ff. MANCHINEEL.

Mansard (mæns'ard). *Arch.* [a. F. *mausarde* (soit en mansarde), f. name of François Mansard, French architect, 1598-1666.] A form of curb-roof, in which each face of the roof has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper. Usually Mansard roof.

1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. s. v. *Roof*, This last is particularly called a Mansard, from M. Mansard, a famous French Architect, the Inventor. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 547 The Mansard roof, with us called a Curb-roof. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 18 They lived in a tall house, with a mansard roof. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 32 Foreign youth...go to the University to put a mansard roof on their whole general education.

b. (See *quot.* and BOOBY sb. 3.) 1882 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed. 3) 552 *Mansard*, an American term for a booby hatch.

Manslaith, variant of MANSLAUGHT *Obs.*

MANSE (mæns), *sb.* [ad. med.L. (Law and Eccl.) *mansus*, *manusum*, *mansa* dwelling, house; also, a quantity of land considered sufficient for the support of a family (cf. HIDE sb. 2), f. L. *mans-*, ppl. stem of *manere* to dwell, remain. Cf. mod.F. (Hist.) *manse*; the popular representatives of the Latin word in Rom. are OF. *mes*, Pr., Catal. *mas*.]

Cymb. III. iv. 70 The innocent Mansion of my Love (my heart). 1617 MORYSON *Ilin.* II. 295, I neuer saw a braue spirit part more mildly from the old mansion, then his did.

e. Used in *pl.* as the designation of the large buildings, divided into 'flats', which began to be erected in London about 1860.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 5/2 The inhabitants of Cornwall Mansions, finding that the word is now applied to less than ultra-select blocks of residences, have petitioned the Kensington Council to change the name to Cornwall-place.

†4. A halting-place in a journey; the distance between two halting-places; a stage. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xvii. 1 Thanne goon forth al the multitude of the sones of Ysrahel from the desert of Syn, bi her mansions (Vulg. *per mansiones suas*). 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 77/2 The fyrst mansion that he made was by the ryuer of tygre. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* iii. i. 191 Eight mansions from thence is the Region of Franklincense. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. (1634) 222 From Marah he removed to Elim, the sixth Mansion, a march of eight miles. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antig.* xvi. ix. § 2 Herod... in three days time marched seven mansions (Gr. *σταδίων*).

5. *Astrol. a.* = HOUSE sb. 1 8. b. Each of the twenty-eight divisions of the ecliptic, which are occupied by the moon on successive days.

†386 *Chaucer Sqr.'s T.* 42 Phebus the sonne... was... in his mansion In Aries. — *Frankl. T.* 402 The eight and twenty mansions That longen to the moone. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* vii. iv. (1494) Bii, Jupiter... within the fsshe helde tho his mansion. 1500 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 77 Dyane... Entred the Crab, be propre mancyon. 1552 *Lyonesay Monarchie* 6120 Als cleir As flammand Phebus in his Mantoun. 1690 *Leibniz Curs. Math.* 385 The dividing of the Heavens into XII. Mansions or Houses. 1879 *Proctor in Contemp. Rev.* June 419 The Chaldean astronomy has not the twenty-eight lunar mansions.

†6. Formerly used *Hist.* to render med. L. *mansus*, *mansus* a hide of land; see MANSE sb. 2. *Obs.*

†450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8399 Fyften mansyons in lyndesay He gaf to him and his for ay. 1513 *Bradshaw 52. Werburge* i. 564 He gaue a certayne mansyon To the pryntyng of Lyndesay. 1647 *N. Bacon Obs. Govt. Eng.* i. xi. (1739) 19 Yet could not the Tenth Hide, Tenth Mansion, or Tenth part of the Kingdom be granted. 1809 *Bawowen Domesday Bk.* 331 Three mansions, in which are situate eleven houses yielding four shillings and seven-pence.

7. *Attrib.*, as † mansion-globe; † mansion-seat, a place of abode, dwelling-place; also, the chief residence of a landed proprietor. Also MANSTON-HOUSE, MANSTON-PLACE.

1618 *Bolton tr. Florus* (1636) 41 The City which the Fates ordained to be the mansion Seat of men, and gods. 1711 *Shafesbury, Charac.* (1737) 11, 373 Yet is this mansion-globe, this man-container, of a much narrower compass even than other its fellow-wanderers of our system. 1751 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1792) 111, 224 A certain district of ground immediately contiguous to the mansion seat of a family. 1771 *Mrs. Griffith Hist. Lady Barton* III. 202 Castle W... the mansion-seat where my father then resided.

†8. *Manstion, v. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sh.*] *intr.* To dwell, reside.

†1638 *Mere Par. Peter* (1649) 16 Visible as the clouds of heaven... and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures mansioning therein. 1711 *Ken Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1221 I. 430 Love, when Faith sees my Jesus near, Will say, 'His good to mansion here.

Mansional (mæ'nʃənəl), *a. rare*—1. [*f. MANSTON sb. + -AL*.] Of or pertaining to a mansion. — 1813 'Ædithus' *Metr. Remarks* 9 Our Mansional-house is the genuine descendant of the Castle. *Ibid.* 12 The Bowed Mansional Window.

Mansionary (mæ'nʃənəri), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. L. mansionarius*; see -ARY.]

A. adj. Staying or dwelling in a place, permanently abiding, resident. ? *Obs.*

1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 144 Phebus wych no wher is mansonye Steadefastly wch ych daye doth varye His herberwe among the synnyngs twelve. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl. sv. Canon, Foreign Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonic to which they belonged.—To these were opposed *Mansionary Canons*, or *Canons Residentiary*.

B. sb. Eccl. 1. A custodian of a church.

1708-22 *Bingham Orig. Eccl.* viii. vii. § 11 Wks. 1840 II. 476 The mansionaries, or keepers of the church. 1893 *Month* July 364 A mansionary of the church presented him [the Pope] with a reed on which was a lighted taper.

†2. An endowment for a chantry-priest. [*med. L. mansionaria*; see *Du Cange*.]

1651 *Howell Venice* 174 If the pains of Purgatory are said to be but temporary, wherefore shold the simplicity of people be persuaded to bequeath in the behalf of their souls perpetual Legacies and Mansionaries?

Mansioned (mæ'nʃənd), *ppl. a. (nonce-wd.)*

[*f. MANSTON sb. + -ED*.] Furnished with mansions. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 819 We surveyed... county upon county, of rich, merry, sylvan England, mansioned, abeyed, towered.

Mansion-house. †*a.* A dwelling-house, a house in which a person resides. *Obs.*

1533 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any such evil disposed person... attempting... burgulary to breke Mansion houses. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 164 Every mansion house of this Citty that... shalbe visited this Sommer season with the plague. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. xii. (1877) 237 The mansion houses, as that they have neither daire, stable, nor bruchouse, annexed vnto them vnder the same roofe. 1638 in T. Lechford *Interp.* s.v. *House*. Those that dig for Salt-peter, shall not dig in the Mansion-house of any Subject took his present Lodging in St. John Street, at the Mansion-house of a Taylor's Widow. 1718 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 499 We propose that they... shall... Build each man a Mansion house upon their house lots.

1755 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 11 A certain lott of Land... with a Mansion House thereon.

fig. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 h. This place was the Mansion-house of Voluptuousness. 1644 *Milton Arcop.* (Arh.) 69 A City of refuge, the mansion house of liberty.

b. The house of the lord of a manor, the chief residence of a landed proprietor; hence (now only U. S.), a large house of good appearance.

1641 *Evelyn Diary* (init.), Wotton, the mansion house of my father, left him by my grandfather. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covell's Inst.* 149 The Wife also shall have... her lodging in her Husband's chiefe Mansion house for 40. dayes. 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 4893/4 The Capital Messuage or Mansion-House, called Newborough-Hall. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 250 Our good Chilian's mansion-house or palace. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) 111. cxxi. 15 The landed gentry usually possess a share of pride fully proportionate to their estate and mansion house. 1848 *Shand Pract. Crim. Sess.* II. 607 Where there is a proper mansion-house on a landed-estate, the eldest heir-portioner is entitled to that mansion-house. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V. v.* (1861) 43 In this street were most of the great houses, or 'mansion-houses', as it was usual to call them... A New-England 'mansion-house' is naturally square, with dormer windows. 1899 *Crockett Kit Kennedy* iv. 32 The bunch of trees, under which nestled the mansion-house of Kirkoswald.

c. An official residence; †esp. that belonging to the benefice of an ecclesiastic. Now *spec.* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 14 The Mansion house of the said vicars. 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 13 The Executors of Bishops are sued if their Mansion house be suffered to go to decay. 1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 335 The Mansion House of the Prebendary which is situate in Rippon. 1738 *Knowler Strafford's Lett. Ded.*, Repairing of Churches and building Mansion-houses for Ministers. 1766 *Entick Hist. Lond.* etc. IV. 359 The lord-mayor's Mansion-house, a modern edifice begun in 1739 and finished in 1753. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. viii. 331 The Temple of Fear was erected near the mansion-house of the ephors. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 4/5 A conference... took place yesterday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding.

†**Mansion-place**. *Obs.* A dwelling-place, place of abode; a mansion-house; the chief seat of a landed proprietor. Also *fig.*

1473 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 91/2 An Inne, Mansion place or Beledynge. 1523 *Fitzherbert Surv.* 31 h. When the tenant shall do homage to his chefe lorde of whome he holdeth his chefe maner or mancyon place. 1540 *Boorde The boke for to Lerne A ljb.* h. Who seuer that wyll buyelde a mansyon place or howse. 1548 *Gestr Pr. Masse* Av. A Christian & faithful hart... which... is the temple of the holy ghost & the mansyon place of the blessed trinite. 1630 *Rispon Surv.* Devon § 56 (1810) 59 [He] built there a fair house, and made it his mansion place. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 60 The imperial seat & mansion place of wisdom.

b. A halting-place: = MANSTON 5.

1608 *Willer Hexapla Exod.* 190 Kibroth hatauah, which was their next mansion place.

Mansionry (mæ'nʃəri), *rare*. Also 7 mansionry. [*f. MANSTON sb. + -RY*.] ? Mansions collectively. In Shaks. *perh. mispr. for mansionry*.

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* I. vi. 5 This Guest of Summer, The temple-haunting Barlet does approve, By his loud Mansionry, that the Heavens breath Smells woovingly here. 1876 *Browning St. Martin's Summer* x, Durable mansionry.

Mansple, *obs. form* of MANCIPLE.

Mansitude, *obs. variant* of MANSETUDE.

†**Manslaught**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 mann-

slight, mansleht, sleht(e), -sliht, mon(n)sliht, -slyht, monslit, 1-2 manslyht, 2 monsleht, 3 man-, monslauht, -sleht, -slecht, -sleht, 3-4 sleahte, 3-5 -slagt(e), 4 -slauht, -slauht, -slawhte, 4-5 -slaghte, -slauht(e), -slauht, -slawt(e). b. (*Kenish and E. Anglian*) 4 manslappe, -sleppe, 5 manslawth, -slawth. [*OE. (Anglian) mannu-, mnnusleht, (WS.) -sleht, -slit, f. mann MAN sb. 1 + sleht, masc., act of killing* -O-Tout. *slahiti-, f. *slah- to strike, kill: see SLAY v. Cf. OS., OHG. *man-slakta str. fem.*]

1. Manslaughter, homicide.

1897 K. *Alfred Gregory's Past.* C. xxi. 166 Se to anra ðara burga gellið, ðonne mæg he beon orsorg ðæs monslites. 1000 *Confess. Peccat.* (B.T.), Manslaht. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo macað monslitas. 1205 *Lav.* 27826 Muchel mon-sleht was here. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Nis his strong monslit, of gollesse awakened? 1250 *Kent. Serv.* in O. E. M. Lecheri, spushbeche, Roberie Man-slehtes. 1297 B. *Gouge* (Rolls) 8125 Muche was þe manslaht þat here was ido. 1315 *Shoreham Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 94/249 3ef þer hys manslejt pur. 1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 44 Now mai men se moerdre and manslawte. 1426 *Auvelay Poems* Manslaht with a rewful steven hit askys vengans. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. (Shaks. Soc.) 312 Delyvere us the theft Barabas, That formslawth with pcesonede was. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 If any man... make any affray, manslaught, other kylling, by his owne folw and not in defence.

2. A murderer.

1300 *Te. Commandm.* in E. E. P. (1862) 26 Manslaht þou ne he. 1315 *Shoreham Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 94/261 Manye suche manslehten beþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Me ssel grede to god merci ase his þyef ase his manslejtpe. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4498 Marcure was manslaht.

Manslaughter (mæ'nsləʊtə). Forms: see SLAUGHTER sb. Also 4 mans-slaughter, 4-5 mans-slahter. [*f. MAN sb. 1 + SLAUGHTER*.]

1. †*a.* The killing of a human being by a human being; homicide; chiefly criminal homicide, *esp.* murder. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 25457 O mans-slaughter had i na mak. 1374 *Chaucer Forner Age* 64 In owre dayes nis but coveteys... Poyson and manslawte. 1386-86 *Par. T.* 7491 Spirituel manslaughtere is in vj. thynges. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 Per es manes-slaughter of hand, of tunge, of herte. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 83, I herd nevry sey of so myche robbery and manslawte in thys contre as is now within a lytlyl tyme. 1581 *Lambard Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 223 Using Manslaughter, as a sort of Felonie that comprehendeth under it all maner of felonious Homicide whatsoever. 1601-2 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 92 Manslaughte se defendendo is, where [etc.]. 1611 *Bible 2 Esdras* i. 26 Your feete are swift to commit manslaughter.

b. The 'slaughtering' of human beings; destruction of human life.

1450 *Merlin* 244 Ther was a stronge bataille and grete man-slaughter on both sides. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 352/2 What destruction and man slaughter they have caused. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xi. 689 To overcome in Battel, ... and bring home spoils with infinite Man-slaughter. 1880 T. Hodgkin *Italy & Inv.* I. 1. Intro. 14 It [sc. an army] soon ceases to be an efficient instrument even for its own purpose of scientific manslaughter. 1898 *Gertrude Tuckwell* in *19th Cent.* Aug. 253 (art.) Commercial manslaughter.

2. *Law.* A species of criminal homicide of a lower degree of criminality than murder; now defined as criminal homicide without malice aforethought.

In etymological meaning there is no difference between manslaughter and homicide (L. *homicidium*, F. *homicide*, both used in early Eng. law-books). In its modern technical use, manslaughter corresponds generally to the 'simple homicide' of early Law French and Law Latin writers, which was used in contradistinction to 'murder' (though the distinction is not identical with the modern one), and ordinarily implied criminality.

According to the modern interpretation, manslaughter is committed when one person causes the death of another either intentionally in the heat of passion under certain kinds of provocation, or unintentionally by culpable negligence or as a consequence of some unlawful act.

In Scotland the term corresponding to manslaughter is 'culpable homicide'.

1447 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 137/2 Robberies, Murthers, mayehemes and manslaught. 1538 *Starkey England* ii. iii. 197 Robbery... with murder and manslaughter. 1601-2 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 90 You seeme under your first member, which is the wilful killing of a man of malice forethought, to comprehend manslaughter, which is done in the beate and furie of anger and sodaine falling out. 1625 *Hart Anat. Ur.* ii. xi. 122, I cannot see any iust cause why it should not be pronounced guiltie of man-slaughter at the least, if not of murder. 1732 *Boston Crook in Lot* (1805) 21 Such as men-slaughter, purely casual, as when one hewing wood, kills his neighbour with the head of the ax slipping from the helve. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 190 In this there are also degrees of guilt, which divide the offence into manslaughter, and murder. 1847 *James Convict* xx. The foreman returned a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Edward Dudley. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/6 The young man... who was convicted on Friday of manslaughter of a woman.

Hence **Manslaughterous** *a.* [*OUS*], of the nature of manslaughter, inclined for manslaughter.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 5 A murderous or even a manslaughterous part. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 183/1 A description which makes one feel almost manslaughterous.

Manslaughterer. [*f. MAN sb. 1 + SLAUGHTERER*.] One who slaughters men.

1848 *Buckley Iliad* 93 Mars, man-slaughterer.

Man-slaughtering, *ppl. a.* That slaughters human beings. So **Man-slaughtering vbl. sb.**

1705 *Berkeley Cave of Dunmore Wks.* 181 IV. 508 Ireland seems the freest country in the world from such manslaughtering animals. 1848 *Buckley Iliad* 127 Battles and man-slaughtering. 1876 *Swingburne Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 475 Sickles of man-slaughtering edge.

Manslaught, *-auth*, *-awt* (te: see MANSLAUGHT).

Manslayer (mæ'nsləɪə). Forms: see SLAYER; also 5 monsl(e)er. One who kills a man; a homicide; *occas.* one who commits manslaughter.

1300 *Cursor M.* 16441 Pe man-slaer, he barabas. 1375 *Se. Leg. Statutes xxx.* (*Theodora*) 258 Sa ma þu þe sauf fra hel qubare man-slaere sal du el. 1425 *Auvelay XI Pains of Hell* 37 in O. E. M. 211 Þese were proud men... Extortioners, monslers, robbid mon one. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (V. de W. 1531) 238 b. He that hateth his brother is a manslaer. 1611 *Bible Num.* xxxv. 12. 1635 *Victr. Wentworth* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 286 They that made me the manslayer of the E. of St. Albans, will impute my Lo. Mountmorris unto me for willfull and plaine murder. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 281 All your Airts breathe as strongly of the Manslayer, as of the Libertine. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. vi. 171 That the manslayer withdrew into a foreign land and did not return to his country, till [etc.].

†*b.* An executioner. *Obs. rare*—1.

1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 þe kyng... sente for a man-slaere [Mark vi. 27].

So †**Man-slayer** *Early ME.* [*OE. slaga slayer*].

1200 *Elfric Deut.* v. 17 Ne beo þu manslaga. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Ab þah heo beoð... monslagen for beo slagað heore aȝene saule. 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle... ant te monslate islein.

Man-slaying, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 manes-slayngs. The action of killing a man; homicide. So **Man-slaying ppl. a.**

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 238 Wrong oppressing of pore men axijþ vengeance of god, as doþ wrong manslayngs. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 Manes-slayngs of hande es wher a manne slaes anoper with his handes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (V. de W. 1531) 239 And so... in the other vices of manslayng and false testimony. 1625 *F. Hening Cert. Rules* a 113 The rage of this manslaying Hydra [the Plague]. 1876 *Gladstone Homeric Synchro.* 55 Battles and man-slayings (androctasias). 1880 *Freeman* in *Stephens Life* (1895) II. 198 He chose the man-slaying trade.

Manslechte, etc., var. fl. **MANSLAUGHT** Obs.
Manson, obs. f. **MANSION**, **MONSOON**.
† Mansorious, a. Obs. rare. [f. mod. L. *mansori-us* pertaining to chewing (f. *man-*, ppl. stem of *mandere* to chew, eat) + *-ous*.] The distinctive epithet of the masseter muscle.
 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 21 The mansorious, or eating muscle.

Mansound, obs. form of **MONSOON**.
† Mansuefy, v. Obs. [ad. L. *mansuefacere*, f. *mansue-*, *mansuescere* (see **MANSUETE**) + *facere*: see **-FY**.] trans. 'To tame (Cockeram 1623). Hence **Mansuefaction** [see **-FACTION**], 'a taming or making gentle' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† Mansuete (mæns'wɛt, mæns'wɛt), a. Obs. or arch. Forms: 4-8 *mansuete*, 5-6 *-swete*, 6-7 *-suet*. [ad. L. *mansuet-us*, pa. ppl. of *mansuescere* to tame, become tame, f. *man-* + *-us* hand + *suescere* to accustom, become accustomed (see **CUSTOM**). Cf. OF. *mansuel* (Sp., Pg., It. *mansueto*).] Gentle, mild; tame, not wild or fierce.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 194 She..sted forth mewet mylde and mansuete. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 83 That is the pleasant Pacok..manswet and mure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 400 Ane fair young man..Manswet and meik. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 66 Of Woluith and dogged makes the Will Lamb-like and Doue-like: of wild and haggard, morigerous and mansuete. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 He kept this fish in a Pond..and delighted much to feed him with his own hand, the fish being very mansuete. 1697 RAY *Creation* (1702) 132 This holds not only in domestic and mansuete birds..but also in the wild. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 176 It will oblige men..not to be proud..but candid, placable, mansuete. 1867 J. BROWN *Horn Subs.* Ser. i. 415 Our..clever, and not over-mansuete friend 'Fuge Medicus'.

Hence **† Mansuetely** adv., gently, mildly.
 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 887 Than pray yourse souereyn with wordus mansuetly to coun to a good fyre.

† Mansuetie, Obs. rare-1. = **MANSUETE**.
 1592 WYVLEY *Armor.* Ld. Chander 105 More praisfuld vertue in a conquerer Then mansuetie is none to be found.

Mansuetude (mæns'wɛtɪd), arch. Also 6 *mansuetud*, -swotude, 7 *mansitude*, -sutude. [ad. L. *mansuetudo*, f. *mansuetus*; see **MANSUETE** and **-TUDE**. Cf. F. *mansuetude* (from 13th c.; earlier *mansuetume*).] Gentleness, meekness.

1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 780 The remedye agayns Ire is a vertu that men cleuen Mansuetude, that is Debonairte. 1450 ASHBY *Active Policy* 880 Audoyng al vengeance & displesaunce With al mansuetude conuenient. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (IV. de W. 1521) 97 h. Mansuetude or myldnes. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 136 A Lion..whose fierceness had been lately turned to the Mansitude of a Lamb. 1799 W. TOOKES *View Russia's Emp.* II. 222 Their mansuetude and readiness to concur in all measures adopted by the government. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vii. 660 Our Lord Himself, made all of mansuetude.

† Manswear, sb. Obs. In 1 *mānsware*, -swora, 3 *mansware*, *monsware*. [OE. *mānsware* = ON. *mānsware* wk. masc.; related to next.] A perjurer.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Myrþran, & mānsware. c. 1205 LAV. 4149 Ne māneure mon sware mon-scipe longe aȝen. c. 1275 *Wids.* 22139 Bote he were so vuol biȝete þat he were loured-swike oþer to his loured man-swore.

Manswear (mæns'weə), v. Obs. exc. arch. and dial. Pa. t. -swore, pa. ppl. -sworn. In 1 *mānswerian*, 5 *maneswore*, 5-6 *mansweare*, 6 *manesweir*, *manesware*, -swere, *manesware*, *mensuer*, -suir, -sweir, 9 *manswear*. [OE. *mānswerian* (pa. t. -swor, pa. ppl. -sworen), f. *mān* *MAN* sb. 2 + *swerian* to SWEAR. Cf. **MANATH**.]
 1. intr. To swear falsely.

1. *Eccl. Inst.* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 416 Ne swerige he þylas þe be man-swige. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 843 The man mensuris he saw sic thing. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Manswear*, to swear falsely.

2. *refl.* To perjure oneself.

c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 839 Þe quihlk fra he mansuorn hym had, tuk his staf & mad na bad. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 248 What witwar..that he could brek his lautee, to maneswore him for company. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 28 Either they..prophecie lyes, or lye yngodly, or els lightly manswore them selues. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii. 5 Willfullie yai man yame selues menswir. a. 1622 J. WELCH in Burton *Scot. Abr.* (1864) I. v. 286 He caused to take out of the grave the carcass of Formosus, who had mansworn himself. c. 1817 HOCCE *Tales & F.* 505 V. 259, I made it clear..that Major Creighton and Mr. John Hay had both man-sworn themselves.

3. *trans.* To swear falsely by (a god). Obs.
 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 237 The pepil war nochit so negligent in thay dayis as thay ar now to manswore thare Goddis, or to fals thare wordis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 74 Than man I outhir reif or steill, Or than my Goddis name mansweir.

4. To renounce on oath, forswear. Obs.
 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 90 Thy new maid knychtis lay bayth in swoun, And did all armes mensweir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 231 Normond Gournai confirmet that al heresie he had mensworne afore any man.

† Manswearing, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. **MAN-SWEAR** v. 4 + **-ING** l.] Perjury.

c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 329 Two ceitens of Colany confessed þaim of..manswearing. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 368 Under the pane of infamy, reprimf, manswearing and tinsall of perpetual traist and credit. 1605 in *Pittcairn's*

Crim. Trials II. 454 Dilakit of Perjurie and menswearing of thame selfis.

Mansweit, -swete, etc.: see **MANSUETE**, etc.

Mansworn (mæns'wɔ:n), ppl. a. and sb. [pa. ppl. of **MANSEAR** v.] A. *adj.* Forsworn, perjured. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25794 Mansworn man to petre Ioke, þat this on a night crist for-soke. 1400 *Psalter & Genu.* 3938 Tithandres telli you bifom, Other sal my lady be mansworn. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 For outhir, mon he be manesworne or tyne his awin heretage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 100 The Deuill said then, 'Of coumoun la In all menesworne folk man cum to me'. 1569 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 89 Such maynsworn harlots as thou art keppe me from it. 1610 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 305 Thou art a mansworn man. 1650 HOBART *Rep.* 126 Slater brought an action of the case against Franks for saying, 'Thou art a man-sworne Lad, and a bankrupt Lad..It stood upon the word Maine-sworne: against which it was said, that it was an unknown word in these parts, and of an uncertain sense, though in the North parts it was understood to be as much as perjured, as forswore with his hand upon the book. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* II. iv. Many lads will swear, And be mansworn to twa in half a year. 1818 SCOTT *Hrv. Midd.* xv. I shall be man-sworn in the very thing in which my testimony is wanted. 1893 STEVENSON *Cartrona* xlii. 145 Prestongrange promised me my life; if he's to be mansworn, here I'll have to die. *abol.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23112 Murthereces and monsworn als.

† **B. sb.** Perjury. Obs.
 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 273 [He] walde..accus him of the crime of mansuore.

† **Mant**, sb. 1. Obs. [a. F. *mant* fem., ad. Pr. *manita*, cogn. w. Sp., It., Pg. *manto*: see **MANTELE** sb. In the first quot. repr. Sp. *manito*. Cf. **MANTA**.] a. A mantilla. b. = **MANTEAU** 1.

1651 tr. *De las Conuersas* Don Feuille 238 He..told him..to return to the Inne to fetch the three Ladies who were there, making them..put their Mantis upon them (that is a great veil which the women have in Spain..which covereth all their bodies until their heels). 1694 ECHARD *Plurality* 95 What a confounded jargon o' names!..There's your light Mant plated, your stiff-bodied-Gown, &c. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 2 Her blue Mant and Petticoat is her Azure Dress. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 2 To recall a straggling Hair, to settle the Tucker, or compose the Mant.

Mant (mænt), sb. 2. Sc. [f. **MAN T** v.] A stammer; an impediment in the speech.

1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Border* V. 189 The former having what we call in Scotland a *mant*, a sullen visage, and a bawling temper. 1894 F. H. HUNTER *James Inverloch* ii. 19 That ane said he had a mant, an' the tither ane that he clippit his words.

Mant (mænt), v. Sc. Also 6 *man*, 8-9 *maunt*. [app. of Gaelic origin. Cf. Gaelic and Irish *manntach* toothless, stammering, f. M'rish *mant* gum.] trans. and intr. To stammer.

1652 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 92 Thai tyrit God..With owklike abilitis to augment þair renais, Maniant moor maulingis mixt w' monye leis. 1659 Z. BORN *Last Battell* 985 Hee who manteth or stammereth in his speech. 1716 RAMSAY *On W. 12* There was a manting lad in Fif, Wha..never manted when he sang. 1873 *Gaidman Inglismail* 33 Noo an' that he mantit in his sang.

Hence **Mannting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Man-ter**, a stammerer.

1506 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1901) III. 199 Item, to mantand Adam to pas to Dunbertane with ane writing of the Kingis. a. 1585 POLWART *Flying* w. *Montgomerie* 775 Mad manter, vaine vaunter. a. 1655 SIR J. SEYMOUR *Pick-tooth for Pope* in *Harp Rescuer* Ser. II. (1873) 24 Its but the Mairons manting. 1716 (see **MAN T**) 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 77 Auld mantin Michael's daughter.

|| **Manta** (mæntā). [Sp. *manta* blanket.] 1. A wrap or cloak worn by Spaniards.

1697 *Cities D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 112 When they opened their manta's, the light of the moon made the glory of their Gold and Precious Stones appear. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 31 Some substitute the 'mantas', which most Spaniards carry with them when on their travels. This is a gay-colored Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 24 It was at first suggested that I should don the manta, the national female garment of Peru.

b. A horse-cloth.
 1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 306 They..lie on the mantas of their mules and horses.

2. The Spanish-American name for a fish of the genus *Ceratoptera*. Also *manta-fish*.

1660-72 Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 130 The mantas or quilts..The name manta had been not improperly given to this fish..; for being broad and long like a quilt, it wraps its fins round a man, or any other animal..and immediately squeezes it to death. 1783 JUSTANONI tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 180 The manta fish. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 576 (Mexico.) The fish common to both oceans are, whales, dolphins, ..manitis, mantas, porpoises [etc].

3. = **MANTELET** 2.

1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. xxix. 264 Seizing their mantas, or portable bulwarks..they made a gallant assault. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. II. (1864) 280 It was called a manta, and was contrived somewhat on the principle of the mantelets used in the wars of the Middle Ages.

4. In *Mining*: a. A sackful or blanketful of mineral. b. A mineral placer.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* Span. Terms 109 *Manta*, a blanket, or horse cloth, used to contain ores or tools. 1874 RAYMOND *Strat. Mines & Mining* 318 They pass through three rich strata or mantas.

Mantalet, obs. form of **MANTELET**.

Mantayne, obs. form of **MAINTAIN**.

Mante, see **MANT v.**, **MANTIE**; obs. pa. t. **MOANTZ**.
Manteane, obs. Sc. form of **MAINTAIN**.

Manteau. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: a. 7-8 *mantoe*, 7-9 *manto*; b. 7 *māntou*, -ow, 7-9 *mantau*. [a. F. *manteau*: -L. *mantellum*: see **MANTELE** sb.]

1. (See quot. 1706.)

a. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 700 Jealous piques, Which th' Ancients wisely signify'd By th' yellow mantos of the bride. 1691 *Euilliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 408 Womens Cloaths; as Mantoe's, Stays and Petticoats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantoe* or *Mantua Gown*, (Fr.) a loose upper garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown. c. 1720 DR. MONTAGUE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 The women..with their mantoes stuck out behind. 1729-30 LADY STANLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 235 Your sister Pendarvis sends you your manto and petticoat to be a bridesmaid.

b. 1671 SHAWWELL *Humorist* 1.2 A delicate white Mantou. 1687 MIEGE *Gal. Fr. Dial.* II. i. Mantow, a sort of Women's Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Three Mantoes, nor can Madam less Provision have for due undress. 1702 ABBOTSON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 An Antiquary will scorn to mention..a petticoat or a manteau. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 291 The ladies, equipped only in a short manteau and petticoat. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. Tell my gentlewoman to bring my black scarf and manteau.

b. *attrib.*, as *manteau girle*, *gown*.

1682 *True Prolet.* *Mercury* No. 162. 2/2 Lost a Flower silk Manto Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 A Manteau Girle.

|| 2. *transf.* The plumage of a falcon.

1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 74 Grease of all kinds injures the manteau. [Foot-note] Coat or plumage.

Hence **Manteau'd a.**, dressed in a mantean.

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Theopis* (1792) 43 Her vests mend her frame, as the harp tunes the wind; She is manteau'd fallacious before and behind.

† **Manteau-maker**. Obs. (superseeded by the incorrect **MANTUA-MAKER**). [See **MANTEAU**.] One who makes women's robes; a dressmaker.

1699 LUTHELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) IV. 551 Mrs. Potter, the manteau maker..is still in custody of a messenger. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twiss Rivals* iv. I. (1709) 43 One of 'em is a Manto-maker. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* LXV. II. 979 A man of distinguished abilities as a milliner and manteau-maker.

|| **Manteca** (mænt'ka). Obs. Also 7 *mantegue*, *mantegue*, 8 *mantecu*. [Sp. *manteca* (= Pg. *manteiga*, of obscure origin) butter, also applied to other fatty substances. Cf. F. *mantigue* (Buffon), also *mantigue* (corruptly *mantigene*).] A kind of butter or substitute for butter.

The Sp. *manteca de puerco* (hog's lard) occurs in R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1592-1622).

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 They brought in..their melted butter called Mantegue. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 165 A great deal of Mantegue or a kind of Butter comes running out at the holes. 1743 POCCOCKE *Descr. East I.* 186 note, They carry in them [vases] the butter called Mantecu. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 291 The Use of what they call Manteca, being Hogs-lard and Beef-suet, which they use instead of Butter.

† **Mantee'l**. Obs. Forms: 5 *manteill*, (7-8 *Diets.* *mantille*), 8 *manteil*, -teel(o). [app. a. F. *mantille*, ad. Sp. *mantilla*: see **MANTELLA**.]

1. A soldier's cloak or mantle.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xii. 242 A gret manteill about his hand can ta, And his gud suerd. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mantile* or *Mantle*, a kind of cloak which Souldiers in times past used in Winter.

2. Some kind of cape or mantle worn by ladies.
 1733 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 424, I am sick of mantels; and I have two by me. 1755 FIELDRONE *Covent Gard. Vint.* 9 May, Ladies..covered their lovely necks with a cloak; this, being routed by the enemy [the vulgar], was exchanged for the mantel. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* ii. Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining.

† **Mantegar**. Obs. Also 8 *manteger*, -tyger, -tiger. [Perh. a use of *mantegar*, -tyger, corrupt form of **MANTECORE**.] Some kind of baboon.

The descriptions suggest the mandrill, from which however the 18th c. naturalists considered it distinct.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1571 The Mantegar is an Animal not described as I know of by any Author. c. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Ment.* II. *Scrubber* i. xiv. (1742) 46 The glaring Cat-a-mountain..and the Man-mimicking Manteger. 1755 *Hist. Descr. Tower Lond.* 24 There is likewise a young Man Tyger, a curious Animal of astonishing Strength [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 544/2 Mantegar, or Mantiger, ..is the tufted ape.

Mantegre: see **MANTECORE**.

Mantegue, variant of **MANTECA**.

Mantaigne, *mainten*(e, obs. ff. **MAINTAIN**.

Mantell(l), variant of **MANTEEL** Obs.

Mantel (mænt'l), sb. Forms: 5 *mayntelle*, *mantelle*, 5-6 *manteil*, 6 *mantalle*, *Sc. mantell*(l), 6-9 *mantle*, 7 *mandle*, 6-*mantel*. [Variant of **MANTELE** sb.; the senses of both Eng. words are adopted from the F. *manteau*.]

† **L** = **MANTELET** 2 a. Obs.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Mayntelles and barbakanes of tymore shal be related to the baltementes. 1511 *ibid.* 131 Six grete mantelles for the said six grete gonnes. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Barres of iren for the grete mantell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 431 The Englysshmen ordayne mantels and other instruments

of warr, wherby to aproche nere to the wallles. *Ibid.* cccxxxii. 59 They of the hoost caused to be made dyers mantels of assaite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Pauvis lett the top viht pauis and mantills. 1566 W. VERN Voy. *Fœneur in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. n. 59 We sent to land a hoale or skiffe wherein were eight persons, and they caried with them two harquebusses, two targets and a mantell.

2. In *Comb.* †mantel-wall *Sc.*, a rampart; breastwork, or parapet.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 159 Quhat meyn that be this myddill mantill wall? *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 24 The twinkling stremowris of the orient. Bet down the skyis cloudy mantill wall. 1609 *Chrou. Perth* (Maitland Club) 12 The great wind hlew down the stanes of the mantill wall of the kirk.

3. a. The piece of timber or stone supporting the masonry above a fireplace; = MANTEL-TREE 1. ? *Obs.*

1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 6 For 110 mantells for iij chymneys ijs. viiij. 1561 in G. Roberts *Soc. Hist. South. Eng.* (1856) 359 It was commanded to John Somer to amend his mantalle, payne of v shillings. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. *Mantle*.. is the lower Part of the Chimney, or that Part laid across the Jambs. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III. c. 78* § 45 The Back of every Chimney to be built.. at least thirteen Inches thick from the Hearth, to the Height of twelve Inches above the Mantle. 1824 T. TROGOLD *Warm. Publ. Build.* (ed. 2) 236 A high mantle has some advantage in producing a more effectual ventilation.

b. = MANTELPIECE 1.

1532 in J. Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) I. App. 31 Firste, a new work wrought in the kynges dynyng chambre, a mantell of wayncow wrought w' antyk sett over the chymney there. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* 22 The Chimney-mantels ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1890 H. FREDERIC LAYTON *Gilt* vi. 41 The massive carved side-board and the ponderous mantel.

c. = MANTEL-SHELF.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 75 When it is in the Sun in Summer, and upon the Mantle of the Chimney in Winter.. it becomes perfect Soap in Four or Five Days. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 275 Rebecca set the light upon the mantel, and took her to the bedside.

d. *attrib.*, as mantel-cloak, -glass; also MANTEL-BOARD, -PIECE, -SHELF, -TREE.

1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 193 It occasionally happens in mantel clocks that.. the pendulum is just too long for the case. 1891 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 190 Adjusting his necktie at the mantel-glass.

† *Mantel*, *v. Obs.* Also 5 mantelle, 7 mantile. [*f.* MANTEL *sb.* Cf. OF. *manteler*.] *trans.* To protect with or as with a mantel.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 20 Mantelle, fortifie, and make you strong ayenst the power of your said adversaries of Fraunce. 1612 *Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 117 They conducted vs to their palisaded towne, mantelled with the barks of trees. 1624 *Wotton Archit.* II. 108 The Italians applie it [plastic] to the manteling of Chimneys, with great Figures. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 8 Its Bastions. are well.. mantled with hewen stone.

Mantel, *obs.* form of MANTEL.

Mantel-board. A wideshelf of wood, usually draped, fixed upon the mantelshef.

1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 1881, 53 Mantel Board Maker. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* vii. 127 Dropping his elbows noiselessly on the mantel-board.

Mantellet, *mantellet* (mæntlét). *Forms*: 5 mauntolet, mantillett, 5-6 mantiliet, 6 mantellet(t, 8 mantalet, 9 mantellette, 6, 8-9 mantellet, 4- manteleat. [*a.* OF. *mantellet*, dim. of *mantel* (F. *manteau*) MANTEL *sbs.* Cf. It. *mantelletto*.]

1. A kind of short, loose, sleeveless cape, cloak, or mantle covering the shoulders.

1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1305 A Manteliet vp on his shuldre hangynge knyt of Rubies reede. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 76 Item lego. Johannem Hawnseder, sorori meæ, unam mantiliet cum quatuor barbys et duobus forhedes. Katerina Thornyff unam mantiliet. 1740 *tr. De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) I. 224 She had.. a coarse red Mantel over her Shoulders, adorned with Shells. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1375 Mantilalets composed of feathers, so.. beautifully arranged, as even our English ladies would not disdain to wear. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) VI. 275 A lady in a little lace mantel. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 7/6 Coloured Velvet and Jet Mantellets.

† b. = MANTELLETTA. *Obs.*

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xvii. 89 The Soueraigne, Cardinals, Prelats, Commanders, and Officers, by Order.. wearing Mantels and Mantellets.. goe to the Church to heare the 'Evensong. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantellet*, a short Purple Mantle which the Bishops of France wear over their Rochet upon some Occasions.

† c. A woollen covering for a horse. *Obs.* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1182 Greyth myn hors on hore here And lok that they be gay; That they be trapped a get in toler and mauntolet. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 76 The whiche horse was Trapped in a Mantellet.

2. a. *Mil.* A movable shelter used to cover the approach of men-at-arms when besieging a fortified place. (Cf. MANTEL *sb.* 1.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1554 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 82 Beside the sayd mantellets that shot against the wall of England and Spaine with great bombards, were two mantellets in an hie place.. in the which were certaine double gunnes [etc.]. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Mithridates* (1612) 1230 Then hauing set vp his Gachions and Mantellets, he came nere the walls. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery Pref.* 10 The most considerable.. answer nearly to our Penthouses, Mantlets, Galleries, and Blinds. 1819 SCOTT *Iranhoe* xxvii. They bring forward mantellets and pavises, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Num.* ii. 5 They make haste to the wall thereof and the manteliet is prepared. 1894 F. D. SWIFT *Tas. I. of Aragon* 275 Another instrument common in siege operations of this period, was the Manilet.

b. A screen or curtain, now usually of rope, to protect men working a gun from an enemy's bullets; with fortress guns mounted in casemates, serving also to prevent the smoke from the gun when fired from entering the casemate.

1859 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 123 The Russians returned to the use of the old cannon mantel in the Crimean war. 1879 NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 453 'Mantlets'.. are now invariably made of this material [sc. rope].

c. A bullet-proof shelter from which firing results can be observed and signalled.

1874 *Proc. Nat. Rifle Assoc.* 94 The markers.. must retire into their mantellets as soon as the 1st gun.. is discharged. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. Officers, in telegraphic communication with the firing-points, will be posted in mantellets before the targets.

† *Manteline*, *rare*. [*f.* *manteline* a mantle.] A short mantle or cape.

1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. vi. In these times, the scholar must creep under the knight's manteline.

† *Mantelletta* (mæntel'etā). Pl. *mantelletta*. [*It.* *mantelletta*, dim. of *mantello* MANTEL *sb.* Cf. med. L. *mantelletum*.] (See quot. 1897.)

1853 DALE *tr. Baldeschi's Cereemonial* 6 These latter should wear stoles of the colour of the day; and if Prelates the mozzetta, or mantelletta. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Mantelletta*, a vestment made of silk or woollen stuff, open but fastened in front, reaching almost to the knees.. It is worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the 'prelats' of the Roman Court [etc.]. The mantelletta of cardinals are of three colours.

Mantelpiece. [*f.* MANTEL *sb.* + *PIECE sb.*]

1. THE MANTEL (3 a) with its supports; the ornamental structure of wood; marble, etc., above and around a fireplace. Also *rarely* = MANTEL 3 a.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21974 A New Art or Invention of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantel-pieces for Chimneys. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 14 At Coningsburgh castle the opening of the chimney is square, with shafts in the jambs, and what is called a straight arch, that is, the mantel-piece is formed of several stones joggled together.

2. = MANTEL-SHELF. Also *attrib.*

1827 G. BEAULIER *Journ. Marocco* viii. 92 A French mantel-piece clock. 1860 *All Year Round* 572 The looking-glass over the mantelpiece. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto* I. 46 The mantelpiece mirror was bordered with yellow scalloped paper.

Mantelshef. [*f.* MANTEL *sb.* + *SHELF*.] That projecting part of a mantelpiece which serves as a shelf.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. Cottage Archit.* 1073. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. A frying-pan.. which was secured to the mantelshef by a string. 1888 'BERNARD' *Fr. World to Chloister* I. 9 He stood up, leaning against the mantelshef.

transf. 1897 O. G. JONES *Rock-climbing* 263 Close up against the wall that blocked the head of the gully, a long stride was to be taken across to a narrow 'mantelshef' on the other side.

† *Mantel-tree*. [*f.* MANTEL *sb.* + *TREE*.]

1. A beam across the opening of a fireplace, serving as a lintel to support the masonry above (Parker, 1850). In later use, a stone or arch serving the same purpose.

1828 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 332 Pro uno mantilr', ad valentiam ijs. 1886 *Ibid.* III. 256 For embowring of a mantell' tree. 1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 122 He might shewe vs the mantilltree of a chimney, and a braspe pot hanging over the fire. 1606 *Wit Beguiled* K. 2, Old Grandisr Thickskin, you that sit there as melancholy as a mantel-tree. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 14 Hee hang'd his mantle upon the mantel tree of the chimney. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 Semi-Oval Arches, are sometimes made.. over Kitchen-Chimnies, instead of Mantel-trees. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 121 The apertures are limited by two jambs, and the mantel-tree. 1811 *Self Instructor* 139 The chimney.. upright over the mantle tree.

2. = MANTELPIECE 1, 2.

1634 BREBETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 7 All the walls most richly gilded.. rich marble mantel-tree. 1641 HINOE *7. Brues* 116.. I comming once into his chamber and finding over the Mantel-tree a paire of new Cards. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 460 No charity but alms aught values she, Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree. 1902 E. PHILPOTTS *River* 13 For lack of mantel-tree Nicholas had nailed up a shelf to hold certain heirlooms.

Manteme, *mantene*, *obs.* forms of MAINTAIN.

Manteque, variant of MANTECA.

† *Mantevil*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 corruptly *mandevil* (1). [*Perh.* a mistake for some form of MANTEL.] A loose coat formerly worn by soldiers and menservants. (Cf. MANDILION.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/2 A Mandilion, or Mandilion, or of old a Mantevil. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 267 Coats and jerkins.. some loose, which they called mandilions. 1904 *Noted* Mandevilles, which Randall Holmes describes as a loose hanging garment. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.* (ed. 2) 526 *Mandevile*, or *Mandilion*.

Manteym (e), *manteyn* (e), *obs.* ff. MAINTAIN.

Mantic (mæntik), *sb.* rare -1. [*ad. Gr.* *μαντική* (sc. *τέχνη* art), fem. of *μαντικός*: see next.] The art or science of divination.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mantic*, divination or foretelling things to come.] 1891 Mrs. COLYER-FERGUSON *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xvi. 137 The history of religion is full of mantic [rendering G. *die Mantik*].

Mantic (mæntik), *a.* [*ad. Gr.* *μαντικός*, f. *μάντις* prophet, diviner, lit. one affected by divine

madness, f. root *man-*: see MANIA.] Pertaining to divination or prophecy.

1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 553, I fixed the various roots of mantic art. 1858 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. vi. (1896) 21 Revelation knows nothing of this mantic fury.

So *Mantical a.* = MANTIO; *Mantically adv.*

Manticism, the practice of divination.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 26 Any mantical, or magical hypothesis whatsoever. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Astronomers, This disquisition.. ah! horrors.. to end with any thing that is mantical. 1861 McCaul *Aids to Faith* iii. 81 It is useless.. to go to the manticism of the heathen to get light as to the nature of Hebrew prophecy. 1903 SEARWYN in *Expositor* Apr. 288 There is not a scrap of evidence to show that the bishops of Asia.. accused the Montanists of being mantically inclined.

-*mantic*, *repr.* Gr. *μαντικός* (see prec.) in combination, is the ending of adjs. related to *sbs.* in -MANCY, as in *geomantic*, pertaining to geomancy, *hydromantic*, pertaining to hydromancy, etc.

Manticore: (mæntikōrē). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Also 4, 7-9 mantiohora, 5 mantissera, 5, 7-9 manticora, 6 mantycor(e, 7 manticore, 7-8 manticora; β. (sense 2) 7 mantegre, 7-8 mantygger, 8-9, montegre, 9 mantigier. [*ad. L.* *maniticora*, *repr.* Gr. *μαντιχώρας*, a corrupt reading in Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* (quoting Ctesias), where the better MSS. have *μαντιχώρας* (another var. is *μαντιχώρας*), app. an OPersian word for 'man-eater', f. *martiya-* man (mod. Pers. مرد *mard*) + root *x'ar-* (Zend *x'araiti*, mod. Pers. خوردن *xurden*) to eat.]

1. A fabulous monster having the body of a lion, the head of a man, porcupine's quills, and the tail or sting of a scorpion. (Cf. MANTEGAR, MANTIGER.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 7094 Ther he fond addren, and Moncores, And a fœlle worm, Cales, and Manticores. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 1. (1495) 740 Mantichora. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* c. vij. b. Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callid mantichora. 1494 *Will of Eburton* (Somerset Ho.). A standing cuppe of sylver with a cowering with a strange best called a mantissera enprinted in the botome. c. 1559 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 204 The mantycors of the montaynes Myght fede them on thy braynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 206. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseris. Enforced Marr.* I. 2 b, Mantichoras, monstrous heastes, enemies to mankind, that ha double rows of teeth in their mouths. 1646 HOWELL *Lewis XVII* 174 The Beast Mantichora which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mantichore*. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 166 Unicorns, fire-drakes, manticores.

2. *Her.* A monster represented with the body of a beast of prey, the head of a man with spiral or curved horns, and sometimes the feet of a dragon.

c. 1600 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *West. Armoury* (1898) 89 *Radford*: Sa: 3 mantyggers arg. 1610 GUILLIM *Hereditary* III. xxv. (1611) 183 Mantegres, Satyrs, Monkfishes, and whatsoever other double shaped animal [etc.]. 1766 PONY *Her.* (1777) 196 The Montegre. 1780 EDOMONSON *Hereditary* II. Gloss., *Man-tyger*, or *Manticora*. 1894 PARKER *Gloss.* *Her.* 519 The Mantiger or Lampago, called by writers Montegre and Manticora, also occurs.

† *Manticulate*, *v. Obs.* rare -o. [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *manticulāri* to steal, act cunningly, f. *manticula* bag, purse.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Manticulate*, to do a thing closely, as to pick a purse. 1676 in COLES.

† *Manticulation*, *obs.* rare -o. [*ad. L.* *manticulatio*-em, f. *manticulāri*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Manticulation*, deceitful conveyance.

† *Mantid* (mæntid). *Ent.* [*f.* MANTIS: see -ID 3.] A mantis.

1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/2 A species of a mantid, *Pseudocryptobrota wahlbergi*, from.. Natal.

† *Mantie*, *manie*. *Sc.* [? Shortened a. F. *démenti*, or perh. a. OF. *mente* lie.] = LIE *sb.* 1. 2 b. a 1578 LINDESAV (Piscitico) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 48 The cardinal answert furiouslye againe and gif the lie and mante (*M.S.* 1. mantle).

Man-tiger, *nonce-wd.* a. A man resembling a tiger in ferocity. b. A 'lycanthrope' who assumes the form of a tiger.

a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exchange* II. iii. Wks. 1873 111. 494 We have hitterto Pas'd by these man-Tyggers, these wolish Outlaws safely. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* (1873) I. 102 The Laves of Birma, supposed to be the broken-down remains of a cultured race, and dreaded as man-tigers.

Mantiger: see MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

Mantil (l, *obs.* f. MANTEL, MANTLE, MANTEEL.

Mantile, variant of MANTEEL *Obs.*

Mantilet (t, *obs.* form of MANTELET.

Mantilla (mæntilā). Also 9 mantillo.

[a. Sp. *mantilla*, dim. of *manila*: see MANTLE *sb.*]

1. A large veil worn over a woman's head, and covering the shoulders.

1717 in *Frezier's Voy.* 259 They use that they call *Mantilla* for an Undress, to appear the more modest; and it is a Sort of Cloak, or Mantle, round at the Bottom, of a dark Colour, edg'd with Black Taffety. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 530 A muslin or cambric veil called a *mantilla*, which hides the head and the upper part of their bodies. 1816 LADY MORGAN *F. Manarchy* (1819) III. iii. 126 Lady Candace.. had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning for a black Spanish dress and mantillo. 1882 DE WISOT *Equator* 129 The graceful mantilla is gradually but surely giving way to the Parisian bennet.

attrib. 1884 *Cross Life Geo. Eliot* III. 237 The abundant hair, was draped with lace, arranged mantilla-fashion.

2. A small cape or mantle.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 310 A smart bonnet, a silk dress, a mantilla, and a parasol for Sundays. 1866 *Motley Netherl.* II. xvi. 263 Sir Francis Vere—conspicuous in the throng, in his red mantilla.

3. A deep draping of lace attached to the edge of a corsage.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The corsage is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine style, with blond lace.

Hence *Mantilla'd* a., clad in a mantilla.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 49 The stream of cloaked and mantilla'd figures passing through the Calle de Velasquez.

Mantine, obs. Sc. form of **MAINTAIN**.

† **Mantiniment**. Obs. [ad. Sp. *mantenimiento* = *MAINTAINMENT*.] Maintenance.

1886 *PARRIS* tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 7 They do sow rice, which is a common victual or mantiniment unto all people of the kingdom.

Manton, obs. form of **MANSION**.

Mantonell, obs. form of **MANCHINEEL**.

|| **Mantis** (mæntis). *Ent.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *μάντις* prophet, diviner (also, some insect): see **MANTIC** a.] An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis* or family *Mantidae*; esp. the Praying Mantis, *M. religiosa*, which holds its forelegs in a position suggesting hands folded in prayer.

1658 J. R. tr. *Moffet's Theat. Insects* 982, I have seen only three kinds (of the lesser Locusts), they are called *Mantis*, foretellers. 1661, 983 Of this Italian *Mantis*. Rondeletius makes mention. 1703 *DAMPER Voy.* (1729) III. 427 The green *Mantis*, like a Locust. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantis*, an insect call'd The praying Locust. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 156 The Orator *Mantis*. 1870 *MATER Travaux* (1871) 90 Locusts, grasshoppers, mantises, etc. abound. 1895 E. W. GOSS *Crit. Ant-Kats* 290 That quaint insect, the praying mantis.

b. attrib., as *mantis-orab*, -shrimp, a stomatopodous crustacean, *Squilla mantis* and other species. 1850 A. WHITE *List Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 46 *Squilla Desmarestii*, The Mantis Crab. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 449 The *Squilla mantis* or Mantis-Shrimp. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* I. 823 The Mantis Shrimp, or Sea Mantis—*Squilla empanusa*, Say.

Mantissa (mæntis'sā). [a. L. *mantissa*, *mantissa* makeweight; said to be of Etruscan origin.]

† 1. An addition of comparatively small importance, esp. to a literary effort or discourse. Obs.

1641 *MAISTERTON Sermon* 20 Trifles, which, should... as a mantissa or an overplus be cast in at their bargain. 1642 *COWORTH Lord's Supper* i. (1676) 5 It will not be now aniss, if we add, as a Mantissa to that discourse, something of the Custom of the Heathens. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 5 Spurning at the righteousness of Jesus Christ, and aspiring to adde a Mantissa, an addition of your own, to his sole purchase.

2. *Nath.* The decimal part of a logarithm.

1856 *Circ. Sci.* I. 5197 The decimal part of a logarithm is called the *mantissa*: the whole number is called the *characteristic*.

Mantissera, obs. form of **MANTICORE**.

Mantle (mænt'l), sb. Forms: 1-5 *mentel*, 2-7 *mantel*, 3-6 *mantil*, 4 *mantal*, -*tyl*, *mentil*, (e, 4-5 *mantyl*, 4-6 *mantell*, *mantill*, 5 *mantyll*, (e, *mauntill*, 5-6 *mantelle*, 6 *mauntelle*, *mantyll*, 7 *mandle*, 3, 5- *mantle*. See also **MANTEAU**, **MANTUA**, [Introduced from two sources. (1) OE. *mentel* masc. 1-prehistoric **mantilo*-s, ad. (after the native suffix -ilo-; see -EL) L. *mantellum*, *mantellum* cloak, whence also OFris. *mentel*, OHG. *mantal*, -*dal* (MHG. *mantel*, *mandel*, mod.G. *mantel*), ON. *mantill* (OSw. *mantol*, *mantul*, mod.Sw., Da. *mantel*), Irish *matal*. (2) In the 12th c. the word was taken up again in the OFr. form *mantel* (mod.F. *manteau*: see **MANTEAU**); cf. Pr. *mantel* cloak, It. *mantello* cloak. A special group of senses taken from the Fr. is now distinguished by the spelling **MANTLE**.

According to most philologists, the L. *mantellum* cloak is more correctly written *mantellum*, and is etymologically identical with *mantellum*, *mantellum*, *mantellum*, *mantellum* table-cloth, towel. (Cf. Sp. *mantel* pl., table-linen; also **MANTEAU**.) On this supposition, the word must have been mistaken for a dim., and so have given rise by back-formation to the late L. *mantum* (7th c.), *mantia*, whence Sp., Pg., It. *mantó*, *mantia*, Fr. *mantle*, and the diminutives Sp. *mantilla* (see **MANTILLA**), Pg. *mantilla*, It. *mantiglia*.)

1. A loose sleeveless cloak of varying length.

The name was applied indifferently to the outer covering of men, women, and children, and at times acquired a specific application to one garment or another. Now its use is restricted to a cloak of silk or fine cloth worn by ladies; to the robe of state worn by kings, princes, and other persons of exalted and defined station; and to an infant's outer robe.

1557 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 107 He... forsook his mentles wanne leppan. a 1500 *Act. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 2166 *Colobium*, a 1500 *Act. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 163 Pe meshakele of medene fustane and hire mentel grene oder burnet. c 1500 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se be benim'd de pine kiertel, 3if him pine mantel. c 1505 *Lav.* 14755 He nom ænne spere-sceaf, & dudu a bene ænde ænne mantel herde. c 1550 *Gen. & Ex.* 203 Bente ic wið-held for-ði. To tawnen [ðe] se sode her-bi. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 16619 þai clede him wit a mantel rede. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1212 Vnder hū mantel seche bidde þe staf. c 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of*

Gods 267 And next vnto hym... Sate the goddess Diana, in a mantell fyne. 1508 in *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1901) III. 168 Item, for a new mantill to Johnne, fule, of Abirdene, ixss. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 143 As she fled, her mantle she did fall. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* v. 5. *Stage-direct.*, The Child richly habited in a Mantle. 1700 *DEVDEN Flower & Leaf* 348 Attired in mantles all the knights were seen. 1735 *DYCKE & PARSON Dict.*, *Mantle*, ... also the uppermost Garment that Nurses wrap up young Infants in before they coat 'em. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* vi. 302 Fools, indeed, drop the man in their account, And vote the mantle into majesty. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 196 A mantle about four feet square, formed of strips of rabbit skins. 1904 *Home Notes* 28 July 181 The summer mantle is always a difficult garment to find.

b. Applied (often with qualification *Irish mantle*) to a kind of blanket or plaid worn until the 17th c. by the rustic Irish, often as their only covering.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 217 An Ersche mantill it war th kynd to wer. 1582 *Rates Custome Ho.* F v b, Mantels called Irish mantles the pair. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 637 The out-lawe... wandring in wast places... maketh his mantell his house. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 232/2 A Brackin, or Irish Mantle.

c. Used allusively with reference to the descent of Elijah's mantle (2 Kings ii. 13).

1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. xii. 229 The sacred mantle which descended from Shakespear to Milton. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 183 On Heine... incomparably the largest portion of Goethe's mantle fell.

† d. To take the mantle and the ring: a symbolical act used to express the taking of a vow of chastity (properly, by a widow). Obs.

1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 If she take þe mantel and þe ryng, and avowe chastite. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol perhappous maken hir avowe, That she wol take the mantel and the ryng. 1574 J. STURDEVANT, *Bale's Pageant Popes* To Rdr., How can that foundation stand which is made of Popes miters, Cardinals hats, ... rotchets, chrisines; mantel & the ringe [etc.].

† e. *Apostle's mantle*: the kind of mantle which the Apostles were commonly depicted as wearing.

1466 *Dives & Paup.* 1st Comm. vii. (W. de W.) b j b, The apostles comonly, ben payndyd with manteles... and a mantele is a louse clothynge not faste to the bodye hut louse. a 1586 *Stonay Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 A long cloake after the fashion of that which we call the Apostles mantle.

† f. *White mantles* (= *ordo alborum mantelorum*; see *Da Cange*): the Teutonic Order. Obs. c 1500 *Melusine* 10 [He] toke on hym the ordre & Religion of the whit mantelles.

g. *Her.* = **MANTLING** *vbl.* sb. 2.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1877) 1. 320 The crest with mantels to the helme belonging. 1825 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlii, The mantle upon the panels [of Mr. Glossin's coach] only bore a plain cipher of G. C. 1854 *BOUTELL Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* xiv. 190 Two or more shields may be grouped together by placing them upon a mantle of crimson velvet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that enfolds, envelops or encloses; a covering.

a. of immaterial things.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 554 Night with his Mantel bat is derk and rude Gan ouerspede the Hemysperie aboute. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 To be hyd vnder y^e mantell of mekenes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. 12 Well couer'd with the Nights black Mantle. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 607 We have cast a mantle on what was done last Parliament. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 609 The Moon... unvaild her peerless light And o're the dark her Silver Mantle threw. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* iv. 386 How is night's sable mantle labour'd o'er. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 132 A mantle of deep obscurity rests on the government of God.

b. of material things.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 23 Fresh Flora hir floury mantill spread. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* x. 5 The Groves... In mossie Mantles sadly seem'd to mourne. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. iii.* Ruins, over which vegetation had thrown a wild mantle of ivy. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxxvi. 484 The elliptical shaped mass of the Wren's nest... composed of an exterior mantle of pure and impure limestone. 1859 *TENNYSOON Merlin & V.* 105 [She] drew The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard Across her neck and bosom to her knee. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen... in conical layers, each forming a mantle thrown irregularly over the preceding layer.

† c. *spec.* The foam that covers the surface of liquor; the green vegetable coating on standing water. (Cf. **MANTLE** *v.* 4.) Obs.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 The flower or mantle which the wine casteth up to the top [L. *foes vini*]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 139 Poore Tom, that... drinks the green Mantle of the standing Poole.

† 3. A kind of woollen cloth; a blanket of this material. Chiefly with qualification, e.g. *Paris mantle*. Obs.

1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 637/2 Les Worstedes appellez mantelles singles, demy doubles, & doubles. 1485 *Walterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm.* App. v. 318 (They) shal shyll no manere fyre, nor mantill to no manere foreyne. 1558 *EXOR Dict.*, *Gansage*, a mantell to caste on a bedde. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* e j b, Paris mantyls the pece. 1582 *Ibid.* A v. Blankets called Paris mantles, red or coloured the pece xiii. s. iii. Blankets called Paris Mantles, white the pece x. s.

† 4. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins according to size. Obs.

In that work [Halyburton's *Ledger*] the words *Mantil* and *pane*, though not identical in meaning, are used to denote the same number of skins [Fr. *Sapin*].

1473 in *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) 15 Item coft fra Will Simclare v mantill of banes to lyne a syde gowne to the

King. 1490 *Ibid.* 190 Item... for iij mantillis of fwnzeis. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* b j b, Foxe skynnes the pane or mantel v. s. viii. Pychettes the pane or mantel v. s. *Ibid.* d j, White kydes the mantell i. s. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II.* c. 8 (Rates Inwards), Furs vocat: Foxes the pain or mantle 15s.

5. *Mech.* A covering, envelope or shade employed in various mechanical contrivances. a. A linen or other cloth employed in the swarming of bees. b. The leather hood of an open carriage. c. (See *quot.*) d. *Founding*. A porous clay matrix. e. *Building*. The outer covering of a wall, of a different material from its inner portion (Knight *Dict.* *Mech.* 1875). f. The outer wall and casing of an iron blast furnace, above the hearth (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). g. A tubular wick or hood made by saturating cotton net or other fabric with various oxides, and then removing the fibre by burning, leaving a fragile lace-like tube which, fixed around a burning gas jet, becomes incandescent and emits a brilliant light.

a. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M j, Your Hie being fitted and dressed... you must have also in a readinesse a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush. The Mantle may be a sheet, or half-sheet, or other linnen cloth, an ell square at the least. 1707 *MORTIMER Fush.* (1721) I. 274 Bring them [the swarms] together, shaking the Bees out of one Hive on the Mantle whereon the other Hives stands.

b. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 197 The mantle, of which there are various shapes, is introduced only as an ornament. When mantles are much furled [etc.].

c. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1385/3 *Mantle*, an inclosed chute which leads the water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel.

d. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1385/1 The mantle and pattern are baked, the wax runs off [etc.].

g. 1887 *Pail Mail* G. 28 Mar. 12/5 His [Welsbach's] invention consists in fixing around the flame of a special form of gas burner a tubular wick or hood of open cotton fabric, termed the mantle.

6. *Zool.* The external fold of skin which in most molluscs encloses the viscera. Applied also to similar sacs or integuments, as the tunic of an ascidian. (Cf. **PALLIUM** 3 h and **CLOAK** 4.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 625 Þe whielke looke þat... his pyntill & gutt almond & mantille, away þer fro y^e pilt. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 7 Cephalopoda.—Lower part of the body contained in a bag-shaped mantle. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* 419 The animals forming one of these colonies [compound *Tunicata*] are usually united by their mantles. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 45 An Ascidian consists... of an external membranous bag or 'mantle', within which is a Muscular envelope.

7. *Anat.* (a) The name given by Reichert to the covering portion of the hemisphere-vesicle in the brain. (b) The *Panniculus carnosus*, a layer of fatty subcutaneous membrane connecting the true skin with the subjacent tissue.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

8. *Bot.* † a. = **OCREA** (obs.). b. The growing cortical covering of the perilem, or primary cortex in a growing point.

1671-82 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Where none of all the Protections above-named are convenient, then the Membranes of the Leaves by continuation in their first forming... are drawn out into some Mantles or Veils; as in Dockes, Snakeweed, etc. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 13 Each one of the inner layers... of this mantle has its initial group above the apex of the plerome.

9. *Ornith.* The plumage of the back and folded wings when distinct in colour, etc. from the rest. (So F. *mantent*.)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 263 The Barnacle Goose... with a grey mantle. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gl. Brit.* I. 90 Sandy rufous, broadly streaked with black, except on the mantle.

10. = **MANTLING** *vbl.* sb. 5 b. *vare.*

1897 *BLACKMORE Dairies* III. 111 'Young Earls!' exclaimed Grace, with an innocence so pure that it required a little mantle on her cheeks.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. (sense 1) as *mantle-button*, -*cutler*, -*fold*, † *lace*, † *lap*, *maker*, *veil*, *worker*; also *mantle-making* sb. (whence by back-formation *mantle-make* vb.), *mantle-like* adj., *mantle-wise* adv.; *mantle-knot*, an ornament in the form of a clasp, composed of a number of precious stones [cf. F. *nœud de diamants*]; † *mantle-wind*, the wind produced by a winnowing-sheaf.

1681 in *Thanes of Casador* (Spald. Club) 354, 7 duc. *mantle buttonns £2, 2s. 1884 *F. Ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 *Mantle-cutler.—Wanted a superior Cutter and Fitter. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Whence the brooch of burning gold, That clasp'd the Chieftain's 'mantle fold.

3 Oct. 2/4 A splendid collection of diamonds which belonged to the Empress Eugénie. 1480 *Walterf. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 135 *Mantell lace of blue silk. 1881 8 y. 1 [a child] lurked under be *mantill lapp. 1888 *FAGGE & PRE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 1) 81 An almost fibrous 'mantle-like sheath'. 1885 C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. xviii. 268 The invitation of a large Paris firm to go across the Channel and 'mantle-make' for English customers. 1852 *HULOT*, 'Mantle-maker, make for English customers. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 8/6 Girls wanted... to learn dress and 'mantle making'. 1879 L. WATSON *Pietas Mariana* 89 The 'mantle-veil' of Lord Lyndal. 1688 *Mantle Wind (see **MANTLE** *v.* 1). c 1530 *Crit. of Love* 243 In sondry clothing, 'mantill' w. s. b. all wale, They were arrayed. 1599 *SANOV'S Emper. Spec.* (1632) 225 They were arrayed

about their shoulders. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 170 The greater part...spread themselves mantlewise over its surface and slopes.

b. (sense 2 b) as mantle-rock *Geol.*, a superficial deposit.

1895 J. W. POWELL in *Physiogr. Processes* (Nat. Geogr. Monographs I. No. 1. 24) The materials may be called 'mantle rocks or superficial deposits.'

c. (sense 6) as mantle border, fin, flap, fold, fringe, lobe, margin, sac; mantle-breathers, the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*; mantle-breathing a., palliobranchiate.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 96/2 *Mantle-border smooth, but with tufts of hair at the lateral extremities of each plate. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 258 De Blainville's subsequently proposed title of 'mantle-breathers'. *Ibid.*, The Brachiopoda, or *mantle-breathing bivalves. 1835-6 *Toono Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/1 Octopods...characterized by the absence of mantle-fins. 1878 *Bell's Gegenbair's Comp. Anat.* 322 As development goes on, the *mantle-fold becomes less intimately connected with the body. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 430 The *mantle lobes are free all round. 1835-6 *Toono Cycl. Anat.* I. 533/1 The *mantle-sac is almost wholly filled with the viscera.

Mantle (mænt'l), v. [f. MANTLE sb. Cf. OF. *manteler*; also MANTEL v.]

1. *trans.* To clothe or wrap in or as in a mantle. Also with *up*, *over*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2312 Wharefore thay mantled hym in swyck coloure for scorne. 1600 *Fairfax Tasse* xv. lxi. And her faire lockes...she gan at large vnfold; Which falling long and thicke, and spreading wide, The luscious soft and white, mantled in gold. 1624 *Heywood's Gynaeck.* v. 25 Canina looks to them [infants] in their swathing bands, whilst they are bound up and mantled. 1685 *BUNYAN's Pilgrimage & Publican* 18 He came into the Temple mantled up in his own good things. 1813 *Scott's Rokeby* l. vi. The buff-coat, in ample fold Mantles his form's gigantic mould. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Westm. Abbey* x. The mourning-stole no more Mantled her form. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 84/1 The priest, mantled with the veil, makes the sign of the cross.

b. By Milton used of wings. Also *absol.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 279 The pair [of wings] that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his breast With regal Ornament. *Ibid.* vii. 439 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarfe feet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover or conceal; to obscure; to enfold, embrace, encircle or surround; to envelop; † to 'cloak', palliate (a fault).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 *pe* lifen world, & hidun þer vicis with a veyn þig of better lif, & mantel it wip a name of ymaginid religioun. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxvii. (1863) 121 It was maad...for to mantelle with my defaultes and conseele myne vnthriftes. 1589 *GREENE's Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 A frown that was able to mantle the world with an eternal night. 1630 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their clearer reason. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 15 The Earth was so overcast, and Mantl'd with the Water, that no part thereof was to be seen. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 303 (*orat. Lepidi*) Prosperity wonderfully obscures and mantles Vice. 1743 J. DAVISON *Æneid* viii. 247 Night...with her dusky wings mantles the sky. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 60 Its venerable trunk is richly mantled with ivy. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 275 A film comes over the eyes, and the brain is, as it were, mantled over. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The mountains thus brilliantly mantled and capped with snow. *absol.* 1586 *WARNER's Alb. Eng.* ii. xi. (1612) 49 The cloudes that mantling lide vpon the racking skie.

3. *Falconry. refl.* and *intr.* To spread first one wing and then the other over the corresponding outstretched leg for exercise, as a perched hawk does. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj b, She mantellith and notstretchith with she puttith her legges from hir on after an other; and her wynges folow after hier legges then she dooth mantill hir. c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (Harting, 1886) 10 Let her styre, rouse, mantle, or warble a while. 1596 *SPENSER's F. Q.* vi. li. 32 Ne is ther bauke which mantellith her on perch... But I the measure of her flight doe search. 1616 *GULLIUM's Heraldry* iii. xx. (1600) 223 She [a hawk] mantellith [etc.]. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry* *Vulgar Indus* iii. 32 The Shikhar, who was quietly 'mantling' upon a clear branch in a nice sunny place.

fig. 1595 *SPENSER'S Sonnet* lxxii. There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bath in blisse, and mantellth most at Ease.

† b. *transf.* Of a horse: To bridle.

1664 *COTTON'S Scarron* l. 79 Mantling like Mare in Martingale, She thus reply'd.

4. *intr.* Of liquids: To be or become covered with a coating or scum; to form a sparkling 'head' or froth; to cream.

1626 *BACON'S Sylva* § 46 It drinketh fresh, flowreth and mantellth exceedingly. 1669 *WORTHOE'S Syst. Agric.* (1681) 53 The Bran of Wheat, a little thereof boiled in our ordinary Beer, maketh it Mantle, or Flower in the Cup when it is poured out. 1707-12 *MORTIMER'S Husb.* (1721) II. 333 Your Cyder will acquire a fine briskness, and mantle in the Glass. 1725 *POPE'S Odyssey* x. 378 The poison mantled in the golden bowl. 1822 *SHAW'S Triumph Life* 359 In her right hand she bore a crystal glass, Mantling with bright Nephenthe. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* ii. iii. 73 As the remnant-wine in cup Fast shall fill and mantle up.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 89 There are a sort of men, whose visages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1809 *CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child* xiv. The green oblivious flood That mantles by your walls. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab viii.* 115 Health floats amid the gentle atmosphere, Glows in the fruits, and mantles on the stream. 1846 *KEBLE's Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 55 A golden Chalice standing by,—What mantles there, is life or death.

† c. † *fig.* To 'bubble' with desir. (Cf. MANTLING *pph. a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1657 *THORLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 162 When Daphnis saw it, he mantled to be at it.

5. Of the blood: To suffuse the cheeks with a blush. Said also of a blush, etc. (rarely *trans.*). Of the face: To be suffused with glowing colour, to flush.

1707 [see MANTLING *pph. a.* 4.] 1766 *GOLDSM. Hermit* xxii. Surpriz'd he sees new beauties rise, Swift mantling to the view. 1808 *Scott's Mary* iii. xvii. The blood that mantles in her cheeks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* ii. iv. (1820) 118 The rosy blush of morn began to mantle in the east. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* viii. 37 Such joy as when a lover...Sees her unfaded cheek Glow mantling in first luxury of health. 1870 *DISRAELI's Lothair* ix. Her rich face mantling with emotion. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/2 With downcast eyes and faint blush mantling his thoughtful brow.

6. *intr.* To form a mantle or covering; to spread or be extended over a surface.

1634-1770 [see MANTLING *pph. a.* 2.] 1810 *Scott's Lady of L.* i. xix. And seldom o'er a breast so fair, Mantled a plaid, with modest care. 1812 *COBBE'S Picturesque* xix. (Chandos) 71 The vine mantling on the thatch. 1830 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* i. 342 As countless beds of sand and scoria constitute the greater part of the whole mass, these may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole cone.

7. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 46 To Mantle, kindly to embrace. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Mantle, to embrace kindly.

† 8. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 74/1 Mantling, or Mantle Wind, is to make Wind with a Winnow sheet, or course cloth held by two persons.

9. *trans.* In alum manufacture: To cover (an incandescent heap of alum ore) with a coating of ashes in order to shelter it from the weather.

1879 *Spott's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. i. 327.

Mantle: see MANTEL sb. and v.

Mantled (mænt'ld), *pph. a.* [f. MANTLE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Covered with or as with a mantle.

1552 HULOET, Mantled, or cladde in a mantle, *palliatu*. 1579 *SPENSER's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 12 The mantled meadows mourne, They sondry colours tourne. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 182, I left them 't'his filthy mantled poole beyond your Cell. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 177 The steeds also make a mantled show. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* i. 202 The Mantled Howler. *Alouatta palliata*.

2. *Her.* Adorned with a lambrequin or mantling. 1572 *BOSSEWELL's Armorie* ii. 86 Mantled Azure. 1678 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 His crest an helmet mantled.

Mantleless (mænt'l'ls), *a.* In 4 mantle-les. [f. MANTLE sb. + -LESS.] Without a mantle.

13... K. *Alis.* 204 Dame Olimpia...rod, al mantal-les.

† **Mantleman**, *Obs.* = next.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. xiv. 351 Cormock...creepeth in his shirt out of the window, where were divers mantlemen waiting of purpose to receive him.

† **Mantler**, *Obs.* [f. MANTLE sb. + -ER.] One of the poor Irish of the 15-17th c. whose clothing consisted of a single 'mantle' or 'plaid'.

1653 A. WILSON *Fas.* i. 192 In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish Mantler.

Mantlet, variant of MANTELET.

Mantling (mænt'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MANTLE v. + -ING.]

† 1. The action of making a mantle. *Obs.*

1507-8 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 30 Item, for mantling of the said skinnis and lynnyng of the gown, xxx.

2. *Her.* The ornamental accessory of drapery or scroll-work frequently depicted behind and around an achievement; a lambrequin; cf. MANTLE sb. 1 g.

1591 *PERCIVALL'S Sp. Dict.*, *Follages*, mantelling in armes, flourishing, *Mangonizatio*. 1610 *GULLIUM's Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 267 Our now common received Mantelings vsd for the adorning of achievements. *Ibid.*, These...may be more fitly termed flourishings than Mantelings. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 553/1 One [monument]...composed of white Marble, adorned with a Mantling. 1893 *CUSSANS'S Handbk. Her.* (ed. 4) xv. 191 The Mantlings of Knights and Esquires are commonly depicted as depending from the helmet.

3. = MANTEPIECE 1.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 129/2 The mantlings or frames of fire-places.

4. What serves the purpose of a mantle; a protective or ornamental covering; a wrappage, envelope.

1652 *LOVEJOY tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* iii. 182 His Mantling trayling to the ground, was also of a light Golden-Tissue. 1627-77 *FELTHAM'S Resolves* ii. lxxvi. 298 The troubles...which are as it were the Thorns and Mantlings wherewith a Crown is lined. 1671 *GREW'S Anal. Plants* iv. § 16 The Stalk...giving the same Protection here, which in other Plants by the Leaves, or some particular Mantling, is contriv'd. 1734 *NORTH'S Lives* (1826) III. 202 At home with us a private person divested of all his mantlings.

5. a. Of a liquor, etc.: The action of foaming or 'creaming'; also *fig.* b. A blush or suffusion of colour produced by emotion.

1697 *JER. COLLIER'S Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1703) ii. 198 'Tis a Happiness without a Fund: 'Tis no more than a little mantling of the Spirits upon stirring. 1754 *RICHARDSON'S Grandison* (1781) i. xvi. 101 Such sensible, such good-natured mantlings. 1865 *DICKENS'S Hist. Fr.* i. viii. There had been a momentary mantling in the face of the man as he made the last answer.

6. The action of a hawk that mantles: see MANTLE v. 3.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 Mantling, the lowering of a hawk's wings down to her feet. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxvii. (1860) 230 He [the hawk] alternately stretched out first one wing, and then the other, along his leg—in the action known by the name of mantling.

7. Material for making mantles.

1893 *Times* 10 July 4/3 Novelities in coatings, suitings, and mantlings.

8. Alum-making. (See MANTLE v. 9.)

1879 *Spott's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. i. 327 When the process is complete, a thicker 'mantling' is laid on.

Mantling, *pph. a.* [f. MANTLE v. + -ING.]

1. Of liquids: Gathering a scum or coating; sparkling to a 'head'. Also *transf.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xxiii. The mantling stream Encounter'd by the tides. Of's way doth doubtful seem. 1718 *PENK MAXIMS* Wks. 1726 I. 829 'Tis not often, though it [wit] be lively and mantling, that it carries a great body with it. 1732 *POPE'S Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 8 And the brain dances to the mantling howl. 1822 *LAMB'S Elia* Ser. ii. *Conf. Drunkard*, It were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation. 1851 *HAWTHORNE'S Twice-Told T.*, *Hollow of Three Hills*, They were said to stand around the mantling pool, disturbing its putrid waters.

2. That spreads and covers; enveloping.

1634 *MILTON's Comus* 294, I saw them under a green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill. 1716 *GAY's Trivia* ii. 54 You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread, Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head. 1768 *SIR W. JONES'S Solima Poems* (1777) 4 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 132 The brook with mantling cresses spread. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 264 The mantling beds or currents of lava that compose a large part of its substance. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 514/1 The hop type belongs rather to mantling than to mere twining climbers.

† 3. Eagerly desiring. (Cf. MANTLE v. 4 c.) *Obs.*

1657 *THORLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 42 The mantling Goats skip and leap.

4. Of the blood: Suffusing the face. Of the cheeks: Becoming suffused with heightened colour.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* ii. (1709) 13 When mantling Blood Glow'd in his lovely cheeks. 1812 *CRABBE'S Tales, The Confidant* (init.), And, at the distant hint or dark surmise, The blood into the mantling cheek would rise. 1872 *BLACK ADP. Phæton* xxiii. 324 This girl with the mantling colour in her cheek.

|| **Manto** (mænto). [It. or Sp. *manto*.] A (Spanish, etc.) cloak or mantle. (See also MANTEAU.)

1679 *RIVCAUT'S Sp. Grk. Ch.* 66 The G. Signor...presents him with a white Horse, a Manto or blacke Coole [etc.]. 1867 *MISS YONGE'S Six Cushions* xi. 90 A place that...suggested Spanish cavaliers, with short mantle, broad sombrero [etc.].

Mantoa, **Mantoe**: see MANTUA, MANTEAU.

† **Mantology**, *Obs. rare*. [Badly f. Gr. *μάντις* a diviner + *-ology*.] The art or practice of divination.

1774 *GUTHRIE'S Geog. Gram.* (ed. 4) 325 That remarkable mantology, or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides under the name of second sight.

1783 W. F. MARTYR *Geog. Mag.* II. 423. 1828 in WEBSTER. So **Mantologist**, 'one skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner, prophet'.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

Manton (mænton). A fowling-piece made by Joseph Manton (1766-1835), a noted gunsmith. Also *Joe Manton*.

1816 *SCOTT'S Antiq.* xxxix. It's a capital piece; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas. 1859 *LEVER DASH DASH* xiii. 113 Every now and then you'll find a firelock in the hands that once held a double-barrelled Manton.

† **Mantoon**, *Obs. rare*-. [?ad. It. *mantone*, augmentative of *manto* cloak.] ?A large cloak.

1623 *WEBSTER'S Devils Law-case* i. ii. B 4 b, I do hear there are Bawds abroad, That bring Cut-works, & Mantons, & conuey Letters To such young Gentlewomen.

† **Mantopiece**, *Obs. rare*-. [f. *manteau* plissé pleated cloak.] 1672 *SHADWELL'S Miser* i. 16.

Mantou, -ow, variant fl. of MANTEAU *Obs.*

|| **Mantra** (mæn'trā). *Indian*. Also 9 mantram. [Skr. *mantra*, lit. 'instrument of thought', f. *man* to think.] A sacred text or passage, esp. one from the Vedas used as a prayer or incantation.

1803 *COLERIDGE'S Vedas in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 391 The import of any mantra in the Indian scriptures, is generally found to be a prayer, containing either a petition to a deity, or else thanksgiving, praise, and adoration. 1817 tr. *Dubois's Mann. People India* xi. 77 The pretended founders of the Mantra or Mantram. 1883 *MONIER-WILLIAMS'S Relig. Th. & Life India* i. 8 These Mantras or hymns were arranged in three principal collections.

Man-trap. A trap for catching men, esp. one for catching trespassers in private grounds.

1788 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Peter's Pension Wks.* 1812 II. 18 Your Man-traps, guards of goose and duck And cock and hens. 1791 *BOSWELL'S Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, He should have warned us of our danger, before we entered his garden of flowery eloquence, by advertising, 'Spring-guns and man-traps set here'. 1880 *BROWNING'S Clive* 24 Did no writing on the wall Warn me 'Trespasser, 'ware man-traps'!

transf. and *fig.* 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conquer* iii. Wks. (Globe) 663/2 There's the Mrs. Mantrap, Lady Betty Blackleg [etc.]. 1840 *DICKENS'S Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mrs. Varden, regarding the Maypole as a sort of human man-trap, or decoy for husbands. 1846 *GREENER'S Sci. Gunnery* 197 Were you to bawl in the ears of those employed in the construction [of certain guns], you would not affect nor abate one of the number of these infernal man-traps.

† **Mantry**, *Obs. rare*-. = MANTEL-TREE.

1530 *PALSGR.* 243/1 Mantry of a chimney, *mantreau de cheminée*.

Mantua (mænti'ā). Also 7 *manto*. [Corruption of MANTEAU, due to association with the place-name Mantua.]

Perh. *mantua silk*, and the fabric referred to in 2 below, may have been called from the place-name, which seems to occur *attrib.* in the following: a 1638 *Bk. A. H. 31*, Hose of Cruell vocat. Mantua hose, the paire, [iij].

1. A loose gown, worn by women in 17-18th c. = MANTEAU 1.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1287/4 One rich flowered Mantua lined with black, with a pair of very fine laced Sleeves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 95/2 A Mantua, is a kind of loose Coat without any stays in it. 1693 *Southern Maid's Last Prayer* iii. i. He has not seen me in my new Mantua yet. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 80 & 3 Brunetta came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 278 A Mantua of a better kind of calico. 1858 *Thackeray Virgin*, xxii. The girls went off straightway to get together their best calanancoes, ..mantuas, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes.

† 2. A material; ? = *mantua silk*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/6 The best broad Italian colour'd Mantua's at 6s. 9d. per Yard. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 426, 20 yards mantua. 1787 *Anderson Orig. Commerce* II. 569 The silks called alomades and lustrings were entirely owing to them [Fr. refugees of 1685]; also broads, satins, black and coloured mantuas.

3. *attrib.*, as *mantua-cloth*, *gown*, *petticoat*, *silk*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantua*, or *Mantua Gown*, a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-bodied Gown. 1731 in *Planché Cycl. Costume* (1876) I. 363 A rose-coloured paduasoy mantua, lined with a rich Mantua silk of the same colour. 1755 *Strype Stow's Surv.* (ed. G.) II. v. xxx. 561/1 It must be a very poor Woman that has not a Suit of Mantua Silk. ..to appear abroad in on Holydays. 176. in J. P. Malcom *Manners Lond.* (1830) II. 347 A scarlet-flowered damask Mantua Petticoat. 1834 *Catfield & Savard Dict. Needle-work*, *Mantua Cloths*, a term employed in trade to denote every description of cloth suitable for mantles, cloaks [etc.].

Mantua-maker. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* One who makes mantuas; later, a dress-maker.

1694 *Motteux Rabalais* v. 237 Mantuamaker. 1712 *Bungell Spect.* No. 277 p. 11 The most celebrated Tyre-women and Mantua-makers in Paris. 1843 in *Hoover Life Ld. Shaftesb.* (1886) I. 328 An enquiry into the state and treatment of the wretched milliners and mantua-makers. 1886 *Bynner A. Surriage* xv. 165 Get on your hat and go with me to the mantua-maker.

So **Mantua-making** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Walk round London* (1709) 41 That virtuous Profession Mantua-making. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 76, I must soon quit my mantuamaking business. 1824 *Miss Mirford Village Ser.* I. 287 The young mantua-making school-mistresses.

Mantuan (mænti'vān), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *Mantuanus*, f. *Mantua*: see -AN.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to Mantua, a city in northern Italy near which Virgil was born; hence, of or pertaining to Virgil, Virgilian. *The Mantuan Muse*, *Swan*, Virgil.

1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 129 Still with itself compar'd, his [sc. Homer's] text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse. 1780 *Cowper Table.* 557 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared, And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard.

b. sb. A native or inhabitant of Mantua. *The Mantuan* = Virgil.

1649 *Ogilby Virgil, Bucolics* (1684) l. note, Virgil, ..amongst other Mantuans, ejected out of his Inheritance, went to Rome for redress. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* (1832) 186 Who [sc. Milton] from the Mantuan's bleeding crown Tore the presumptuous laurel down.

Mantyger, variant of MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

† **Manuable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *manuable*, f. L. *manu*-band: see -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.]

1. That may be banded easily.

1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* vii. xii. (1636) 665 The yard thereof is of so great a length, as it is not manuable in a ship. *Ibid.* Most manuable, and therewith very light of carriage.

2. Of money: ? Of handy size.

1638 *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 If wee make but of the great quantities from the penny downward since H. 8 time stamped, how few remain. Whereas of all the Coynes from three pence upwards which are manuable (or manully) plenty passe still in daily payment.

Manual (mæni'vāl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5-8 *manuel*, (5 *manuele*), 5-7 *manuall*, 5-6 *manuelle*, *manwell*, *manuale*, 6-7 *manuall*, 6-*manual*. [ad. (the earlier form through F. *manuel*) L. *manuālis* pertaining to the hand; the neut. *manuāle* was used subst. in class. L. for 'a book-cover', in late L. for a handbook. Cf. Sp. *Pg. manual*, It. *manuale* adjs. and sbs.]

a. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done or performed with the hands. Now esp. of (physical) labour, an occupation, etc., as opposed to *mental, theoretical*.

1406 *Hoccleve La Mote Regle* 364 And of thy mannel labour, as I weene, Thy lucre is swich, but it vnoeth is seene. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Marchaundysse, made and broughte. into this realme, redye wroughte by manuall occupation. 1593 *Fale Dialling All.* Beseeching the Lord (who hath ended you with extraordinary knowledge in all Manual Sciences) to finish [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 101/1 which eradication requirith a longe continued manuall operation. 1675 *Baxter Cath. Theol.* I. 66 By manual Apprehension or Executive Election (As a man taketh a woman to wife). 1725 *Pope Odys.* xv. 338 Patron of industry and manual arts. 1804 *Earl*

LAUDERD. Pub. Wealth (1819) 346 The superior efficacy of the application of capital, over the most improved manual dexterity. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda 192 All youths of whatever rank, ought to learn some manual trade thoroughly. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66, I expressed my ideas by manual signs. 1868 *Sir R. Phillimore in Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* II. 199 The second prayer-book of Edward VI. omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last prayer-books, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

b. Of a signature, etc.: Autograph. Chiefly in SIGN MANUAL; also in obsolete phrases formed after it, as *seal m.*, *subscription m.*, *manual stamp*.

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 101 In witness of the quill, we have caused our command *seal* to be appent to this present assatation, togidher with the subscription manuall of our commissaris handis. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 254 Anent the Quenis Majesties lettres past undir hir signet and subscription manuall. 1592 *Shaks. Ven.* 4. Ad. 516 Which purchase if thou make, for feare of slips, Set thy scale manuall on my wax-red lips. 1631 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 17 Their names, and manuall subscriptions. 1644 *Milton Areop.* 23 Much lesse. that it should be uncurrant without their manuall stamp.

† *c. Compute manual* (= L. *computus manualis*): a mediæval treatise on the art of reckoning on the hands the dates of Church feasts, etc., and containing many mnemonic nonsense-verses. *Obs.*

In the verse referred to, *Adam degobit ergo cijos adrifos* (sic), the 12 syllables stand for the 12 months. 1533 *More Answ. Nameless Heret.* v. viii. (1534) 207 b, The common verse of the compute manuall, *Ergo cijos adrifos*.

d. Of a weapon, tool, etc.: That is used or worked with the hand or hands. Now rare except in *manual (fire) engine* as distinguished from *steam (fire) engine*.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 Ye strength of their manual weapons. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 483 Of this Smilax are made certain manuall writing-tables. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 433 They delute, hollow, and turne over the ground, with manuall. instruments. 1888 *Merryweather Fire Brigade Handbk.* ix. 98 Manual Fire Engines. ..There is. no better manual engine. ..than that known as the London Brigade pattern.

e. Mil. Manual exercise, exercise or drill in handling a musket or rifle.

1760 (*title*) New Manual Exercise As Performed by His Majesty's Dragoons, Foot-guards, Foot, Artillery, Marines. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Manual Exercise*, is the exercise of the musket, independent of powder and ball.

f. Manual alphabet: the finger alphabet.

Manual method: 'a method of instructing the deaf which mainly employs the manual alphabet and signs for communicating ideas, as distinguished from the oral method' (Webster 1902).

2. *Law.* Of occupation, possession: Actual, in one's own hands, not merely prospective. † Hence of a thing possessed (see quot. 1607).

1538 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 3 h. Of suche thynges as a man maye have a manuall occupacyon [AF. *vn manuall occupacyon*]: possession or reseeuay, as of landes, tenementes, rentes and such other. ..But of suche thynges that lye nat in manuall occupacyon [AF. *en tiel manuall occupacyon*] &c. as of auouson of a church. ..where he shal [etc.]. 1567 *Staunford King's Prerog.* 54 But heruppon is ther a distinction to be made, whether that y^e the king is entitiled vnto by office be a thinge manuall and whereof profit maye bee taken forthwith after the findinge of the office or not. 1581 *Lambarde Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 274 If he [sc. the theefe] take the purse in his hand, and then cut the girdle, & afterward let them fall, that will proue him a Felon, because he had a manuall possession of the purse removed from the person. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* s. v. *Manuel*, is a thing whereof present profit may be made. ..And a thing not manuall is that, whereof no present profit may be made, but hereafter, when it falleth. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 17 Such things whereof a man may have manuall occupation or possession. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 392 The law. extends this possession farther than the mere manual occupation.

† 3. Of money: = MANUABLE 2.

1638 [see MANUABLE 2].

4. That works with the hands. *arch.*

1628 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrris* i. 93 Not only a Lord of Gardens, but a manuall planter thereof. 1687 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 407 Butchers, bakers, ..harbers, millers and masons, with all other manuall persons. 1851 *Carlyle's Sarting* II. iv. (1872) 204 He quite agreed with me as to the necessity and difficulty of doing something effectual for so satisfying the manual multitude as not to overthrow all legal security.

† 5. *Furnished with hands.* *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vii. li. 343 Parts of the seed do seeme to containe the Idea and power of the whole; so parents deprived of hands, beget manual issues.

6. Of a book, etc.: Of the nature of a manual; intended to be kept at hand for reference.

1831 *Westcott & Hort Greek Test.* Introd. § 20 We agreed to commence the formation of a manual text for our own use.

b. sb.

1. A small book for handy use. *a.* In the mediæval Church, a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments, etc. (corresponding to the present *Rituale Romanum*).

1431 *Med. Rec. City Ch.* (E. T. T.) 29 Also ij legendes & a manuall & a Ordynall. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 325/2 Manuele, booke to minister vnto the sacraments, *manuale*. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 1 That all Bookes called. Processionals, Manuales, ..shalbe ..abolished. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 273 The Manual had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform.

b. A concise treatise, an abridgement, a handbook. Often used as a title for books.

1533 (*title*) A booke called in latyn Enchiridion militis christianii, and in englishe the manuall of the christen knyght. ..made by. Erasmus. 1565 *Grafton (title)* A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande. 1663 *Berber Counsel* 3 h. If in your Building, you want instructions for your Clark; pray let him make use of this Manual. 1788 *Priestley Lect. Hist.* iv. xxv. 126 The ..*Speculum Saxonicum*, which is an excellent manual of the old laws of the ancient Saxons. 1897 *Froude Caesar* iv. 36 A Greek manual of the art of war.

† 2. *Method of operating or working.* *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26/1 We must vse the manuall of Chyrurgie therunto, either by cuttinge or incisione. 1666 *tr. Valentini's Will* II. iii. 98 All these mixed impurities can be separated from it with artificial Manualls, and with little ado it may be brought into a perfect state.

3. *Short for manual exercise*: see MANUAL a. 1 d. 1762 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* V. xxiii. The corporal went through bis manual with exactness. 1899 *Kipling Stalky* 198, I know the drill—all except the manual.

4. † *a. pl.* 'Manual' tools (see A. 1 d) (*obs.*).

b. Short for manual fire-engine.

1683 J. Poyntz *Tobago* 38 Manuals with other things necessary for Planting. 1879 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 156/2 Manuals, steamers, and floating batteries. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Steamers and manuals from all parts of the metropolis arrived at the fire.

5. A key-board of an organ played with the hands, as distinguished from the *pedals*.

1852 *Seidel Organ* 33 Every organ has two. key-boards; the one managed by the hands, and hence called 'the manual' [etc.]. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 606/1 Thus an organ with one Manual and separate Pedal generally has at the least one coupler 'Manual to Pedal'.

b. 'In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

c. attrib.

1852 *Seidel Organ* 49 These pedal-palates have much harder work to do than the manual-palates. *Ibid.* 67 A copula which connects two manuals with each other is called a manual-copula. 1883 C. A. Edwards *Organs* vi. 67 There may be. four, or even more, manual claviers to an organ, though there is usually only one pedal clavier. *Ibid.* 69 The pedal keys. are. much larger than the manual keys.

Manualism (mæni'vāl'iz'm). *rare* = 1. [f. MANUAL + -ISM.] The action or process of teaching by means of the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 93 Go utterly voiceless through all his life, with the mental education which manualism can at least give him.

Manualist (mæni'vāl'ist). [f. MANUAL + -IST.]

1. † *a.* One who works or labours with the hands (*obs.*). *b.* (See quot. 1861.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18 h. The chiefe invention. ..resteth in the ..architect, but the labour and working therof to the vulgar and common sort of mannalists [sic] and servants to the architect. 1706 *Phillips (ed. Kersey), Manualist*, a Handicrafts-man, or Artificer. 1861 *Mauve Lond. Labour* III. 104 When I [a juggler] was in Ireland they called me a 'manualist'.

2. 'One who uses or advocates the use of the manual method of teaching the deaf' (Webster 1902). 1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 79 In the judgment of most manualists there can be no question that this fact alone, of priorspeech, establishes such an important difference.

3. One who compiles a manual or handbook.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* July 227 It is apparently the fashion at the present time to despise manuals and manualists.

Manualization (mæni'vāl'iz'eiz'jən). *rare* = 1. The action of using the hands.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 890 A trick performed solely by means of personal skill and dexterity of manualization is, of course, conjuring in *excellis*.

Manually (mæni'vāl'i), *adv.* [f. MANUAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. With or by means of the band or hands; by manual labour.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Arch.* Ep. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Which thyng is not wrought manuallly, But naturally. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 297 Both kings. ..went up to the high altar, and there sware upon the holy Evangelists, canon of the mass by them manuallly touched. 1844 *Farrar Christ* vii. (1884) 40 And while they were occupied manuallly, we have positive evidence that these years were not neglected intellectually. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Divine Worship* 199 The Presbyters manuallly should hand each Penitent to the Archdeacon.

2. *Law.* Personally, actually. (Cf. MANUAL a. 2.)

1628 *Coke On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed.

3. With regard to the hands.

1882 *Sala Amer. Rev.* (1885) 185 An obliging waiter. ..facially and manually as black as the Ace of Spades.

Manuarius (mæni'vār'i), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *manuārius*, f. *manu*-hand: see -ART 1.] *a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed by or with the hands; = MANUAL a. 1. Also, applied to the bands. *Obs. exc. in affected nse.*

1576 *Woolton Chr. Manual* Dv j. Artes both lyberall, and manuarius. 1579 *Lyry Ephraim* (Arb.) 158 Manuaries craftes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physice* 263/2 An excellent Handevygent. ..An other Manuaries vnclothe. 1609 *Br. Hall Holy Observ.* 1.9 You shall rarely finde a man eminent in sundry faculties of minde, or sundry manuaries trades. 1612 *Brintley Lond. Lit.* p. xv. The holy Ghost challengeeth the faculty even of manuaries skill to his owne gifte. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Manuaries*, gotten by handy labor, or that filis the band. 1866 *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 Agitated mis-

about their shoulders. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 170 The greater part...spread themselves mantlewise over its surface and slopes.

b. (sense 2 b) as mantle-rook *Geol.*, a superficial deposit.

1895 J. W. POWELL in *Physiogr. Processes* (Nat. Geogr. Monographs I. No. 1. 14) The materials may be called 'mantle rocks or superficial deposits.'

c. (sense 6) as mantle border, fin, flap, fold, fringe, lobe, margin, sac; mantle-breathers, the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*; mantle-breathing a., palliobranchiate.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 962 *Mantle-border smooth, but with tufts of hair at the lateral extremities of each plate. 1831 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 258 De Blainville's subsequently proposed title of 'mantle-breathers'. *Ibid.*, The Brachiopoda, or 'mantle-breathing bivalves'. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/4 Octopods...characterized by the absence of 'mantle-fins'. 1878 *Bell's Gegenbaurs' Comp. Anat.* 322 As development goes on, the 'mantle-fold' becomes less intimately connected with the body. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 430 The 'mantle lobes' are free all round. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 533/4 The 'mantle-sac' is almost wholly filled with the viscera.

Mantle (mænt'l), v. [f. MANTLE sb. Cf. OF. *manteler*; also MANTLE v.]

1. *trans.* To clothe or wrap in or as in a mantle. Also with *up*, *over*.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2312 Wherefore they mantled hym in swyck clothe for scorn. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. lxi, And her faire lockes...she gan at large vnfold; Which falling long and thicke, and spreading wide, The iorie soft and white, mantled in gold. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunsale* I. 25 Canina looks to them [infants] in their swathing bands, whilst they are bound up and mantled. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* 18 He came into the Temple mantled up in his own good things. 1873 *Scott's Rokeby* I. vi, The buff-coat, in ample fold Mantles his form's gigantic mould. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Westm. Abbey* x, The mourning stole no more Mantled her form. 1833 *Cath. Diet.* 84/1 The priest, mantled with the veil, makes the sign of the cross.

b. By Milton used of wings. Also *absol.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 279 The pair [of wings] that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his breast With regal Ornament. *Ibid.* vii. 439 The Swan with Arched neck between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarfeet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover or conceal; to obscure; to enfold, embrace, encircle or surround; to envelop; †to 'cloak', palliate (a fault).

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei lifen worldly, & hidun þer vicis wiþ a veyn þig of better lif, & mantel it wiþ þe name of ymaginid religioun. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxviii. (1865) 121 It was maad, for to mantelle wiþ my defautes and conseele myne vnthriftes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arh.) 68 A frown that was able to mantle the world with an eternall night. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their clearer reason. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 15 The Earth was so overcast, and Mantl'd with the Water, that no part thereof was to be seen. 1692 tr. *Salust* 303 (*Orat. Lepid*) Prosperity wonderfully obscures and mantles Vices. 1743 J. DAVISON *Æneid* viii. 247 Night...with her dusky wings mantles the sky. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 60 Its venerable trunk is richly mantled with ivy. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 275 A film comes over the eyes, and the brain is, as it were, mantled over. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The mountains thus brilliantly mantled and capped with snow. *absol.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. (1612) 49 The cloudes that mantling ride vpon the racking sky.

3. *Falconry. refl.* and *intr.* To spread first one wing and then the other over the corresponding outstretched leg for exercise, as a perched hawk does. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1886 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj b, She mantelith and not stretchith when she putteth her legges from hir oon after an other; and her wynges folow after her legges then she dooth mantill hir. c. 1595 *Def. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (Harting, 1886) 10 Let her styre, rouse, mantle, or warble a while. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. li. 32 Ne is ther hawke which mantleth her on perch... But I the measure of her flight doe search. 1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 232 She [a hawk] mantleth [etc.]. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* III. 32 The Shikhar, who was quietly 'mantling' upon a clear branch in a nice sunny place.

fig. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxvii, There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bath in blisse, and mantleth most at ease.

†b. *transf.* Of a horse: To bridle.

1664 COTTON *Scarron* I. 79 Mantling like Mare in Martin-gale, She thus reply'd.

4. *intr.* Of liquids: To be or become covered with a coating or scum; to form a sparkling 'head' or froth; to cream.

1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 46 It drinketh fresh, flowreth and mantleth exceedingly. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 53 The Bran of Wheat, a little thereof boiled in our ordinary Beer, maketh it Mantle, or Flower in the Cup when it is poured out. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 333 Your Cyder will acquire a fine briskness, and mantle in the Glass. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 378 The poison mantled in the golden bowl. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 359 In her right hand she bore a crystal glass, Mantling with bright Nephenthe. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. iii. 73 As the remnant-wine in cup Fast shall fill and mantle up.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 80 There are a sort of men, whose visages Do cream and mantle like a standing pond. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xiv, The green oblivious flood That mantles by your walls. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 115 Health floats amid the gentle atmosphere, Glows in the fruits, and mantles on the stream. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 55 A golden Chalice standing by,—What mantles there, is life or death.

†c. *fig.* To 'bubble' with desire. (Cf. MANTLING *phl.* a. 3.) *Obs.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 162 When Daphnis saw it, he mantled to be at it.

5. Of the blood: To suffuse the cheeks with a blush. Said also of a blush, etc. (rarely *trans.*). Of the face: To be suffused with glowing colour, to flush.

1707 [see MANTLING *phl.* a. 4]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xxii, Surpriz'd he sees new beauties rise, Swift mantling to the view. 1808 *Scott's Mary.* III. xvii, The blood that mantles in her cheeks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1820) 118 The rosy blush of morn began to mantle in the east. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 37 Such joy as when a lover... Sees her unshaded cheek Glow mantling in first luxury of health. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* ix, Her rich face mantling with emotion. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/2 With downcast eyes and faint blush mantling his thoughtful brow.

6. *intr.* To form a mantle or covering; to spread or be extended over a surface.

1634-1770 [see MANTLING *phl.* a. 2]. 1810 *Scott's Lady of L.* I. xix, And seldom o'er a breast so fair, Mantled a plaid with modest care. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xix. (Chandos) 71 The vine mantling on the thatch. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 As countless beds of sand and scoria constitute the greater part of the whole mass, these may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole cone.

7. *diad.* (See *quots.*)

1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 46 To Mantle, kindly to embrace. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Mantle, to embrace kindly.

†8. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 71/1 Mantling, or Mantle Wind, is to make Wind with a Winnow sheet, or course cloth held by two persons.

9. *trans.* In alum manufacture: To cover (an incandescent heap of alum ore) with a coating of ashes in order to shelter it from the weather.

1879 *Spens' Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327.

Mantle: see MANTLE sb. and v.

Mantled (mænt'ld), *phl.* a. [f. MANTLE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Covered with or as with a mantle.

1552 LOUET, Mantled, or cladde in a mantle, *palliatns*. 1579 SPENSER *Sleph. Cal.* Nov. 128 The mantled meadows mourne, Theyr sondry colours tounre. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 182, I left them Ith filthy mantled poole beyond your Cell. 1816 L. HUNT *Kimball* I. 177 The steeds also make a mantled show. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 202 The Mantled Howler. *Alouatta palliata*.

2. *Her.* Adorned with a lambrequin or mantling. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Mantled Azure. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1332/1 His crest an helmet mantled.

Mantleless (mænt'less), *a.* In 4 mantl-less. [f. MANTLE sb. + -LESS.] Without a mantle.

†3. *K. Alit.* 204 Dame Olimpias...rod, al mantl-less.

†4. **Mantleman.** *Obs.* = next.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xiv. 351 Cormock...creepeth in his shirt out of the window, where were divers mantlemen wayting of purpose to receive him.

†5. **Mantler.** *Obs.* [f. MANTLE sb. + -ER.] One of the poor Irish of the 15-17th c. whose clothing consisted of a single 'mantle' or 'plaid'.

1553 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 192 In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish Mantler.

Mantlet, variant of MANTELET.

Mantling (mænt'lin), *vbl.* sb. [f. MANTLE v. + -ING.]

†1. The action of making a mantle. *Obs.*

1507-8 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1902) IV. 30 Item, for mantling of the said kinnis and lynnyng of the gown, xxxs.

2. *Her.* The ornamental accessory of drapery or scroll-work frequently depicted behind and around an achievement; a lambrequin; cf. MANTLE sb. 1 g.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Follais*, mantelling in armes, flourishing, *Mangonatio*. 1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 267 Our now common received Mantelings used for the adorning of achievements. *Ibid.*, These...may be more fitly termed flourishing than Mantelings. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 553/1 One [monument]...composed of white Marble, adorned with a Mantling. 1893 COUSANS *Handbk. Her.* (ed. 4) xv. 101 The Mantlings of Knights and Esquires are commonly depicted as depending from the helmet.

3. = MANTELPiece I.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 129/2 The mantlings or frames of fire-places.

4. What serves the purpose of a mantle; a protective or ornamental covering; a wrappage, envelope.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 182 His Mantling trying to the ground, was also of a light Golden-Tissue. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 298 The troubles...which are as it were the Thorns and Mantlings wherewith a Crown is lined. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 The Stalk...giving the same Protection here, which in other Plants by the Leaves, or some particular Mantling, is contriv'd. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 201 At home with us a private person divested of all his mantlings.

5. a. Of a liquor, etc.: The action of foaming or 'creaming'; also *fig.* b. A blush or suffusion of colour produced by emotion.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1703) II. 198 'Tis a Happiness without a Fund: 'Tis no more than a little mantling of the Spirits upon stirring. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 101 Such sensible, such good-natured mantlings. 1865 DICKENS *Nat. Fr.* I. viii, There had been a momentary mantling in the face of the man as he made the last answer.

6. The action of a hawk that mantles: see MANTLE v. 3.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 Mantling, the lowering of a hawk's wings down to her feet. 1834 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxvi. (1860) 230 He [the hawk] alternately stretched out first one wing, and then the other, along his leg,—in the action known by the name of mantling.

7. Material for making mantles.

1893 *Times* 10 July 4/3 Novelities in coatings, suitings, and mantlings.

8. **Alum-making.** (See MANTLE v. 9.)

1879 *Spens' Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327 When the process is complete, a thicker 'mantling' is laid on.

Mantling, *phl.* a. [f. MANTLE v. + -ING.]

1. Of liquids: Gathering a scum or coating; sparkling to a 'head'. Also *transf.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxiii, The mantling stream Encounter'd by the tides...Of's way doth doubtful seem. a. 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 829 'Tis not often, though it [wit] be lively and mantling, that it carries a great Body with it. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 8 And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. 1822 LAMM *Edia Ser.* II. Conf. Drunkard, It were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.*, *Hollow of Three Hills*, They were said to stand around the mantling pool, disturbing its putrid waters.

2. That spreads and covers; enveloping.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 294, I saw them under a green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 54 You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread, Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima Poems* (1777) 4 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 132 The brook with mantling cresses spread. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 164 The mantling beds or currents of lava that compose a large part of its substance. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 514/1 The hop type belongs rather to mantling than to mere twining climbers.

†3. Eagerly desiring. (Cf. MANTLE v. 4 c.) *Obs.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 42 The mantling Goats skipt and leapt.

4. Of the blood: Suffusing the face. Of the cheeks: Becoming suffused with heightened colour. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* II. (1709) 132 When mantling Blood Glow'd in his lovely cheeks. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, The Confidant* (init.), And, at the distant hint or dark surmise, The blood into the mantling cheek would rise. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 324 This girl with the mantling colour in her cheek.

|| **Manto** (mænto). [It. or Sp. *manto*.] A (Spanish, etc.) cloak or mantle. (See also MANTEAU.)

1679 RYCAUT *St. Grk. Ch.* 96 The G. Signor...presents him with a white Horse, a Manto or blacke Coole [etc.]. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 A place that...suggested Spanish cavaliers, with short mantle, broad sombrero [etc.].

Mantoo, **Mantoo**: see MANTUA, MANTEAU.

† **Mantology.** *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. Gr. *μάντις* a diviner + *-λογία*.] The art or practice of divination.

1774 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram.* (ed. 4) 125 That remarkable mantology, or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides under the name of second sight. 1873 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 423. 1828 in WEBSTER. So **Mantologist**, 'one skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner, prophet'.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent *Dicts.*

Manton (mænton). A fowling-piece made by Joseph Manton (?1766-1835), a noted gunsmith. Also *Joe Manton*.

1816 *Scott's Antiq.* xxxix, It's a capital piece; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xiii. 113 Every now and then you'll find a firelock in the hands that once held a double-barrelled Manton.

† **Mantoon.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. It. *mantone*, augmentative of *manto* cloak.] ?A large cloak.

1623 WEBSTER *Dent's Law-case* I. ii. B4 b, I do hear there are Bawds abroad, That bring Cut-works, & Mantoons, & conuey Letters To such young Gentlewomen.

† **Mantopicee.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *manteau* pliss'd pleated cloak.] 1672 SHAWWELL *Miser* I. 16.

Mantou, -ow, variant ff. of MANTEAU *Obs.*

|| **Mantra** (mænt'ri). *Indian.* Also *g* mantram. [Skr. *mantra*, lit. 'instrument of thought', f. *man* to think.] A sacred text or passage, esp. one from the Vedas used as a prayer or incantation.

1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 391 The import of any mantra in the Indian scriptures, is generally found to be a prayer, containing either a petition to a deity, or else thanksgiving, praise, and adoration. 1817 tr. *Dharm's Mann. People India* 277 The pretended virtues of the Mantra or Mantram. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. & Life India* I. 8 These Mantras or hymns were arranged in three principal collections.

Man-trap. A trap for catching men, esp. one for catching trespassers in private grounds.

1788 VOLCOIT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension Wks.* 1812 II. 18 Your Man-traps, guards of goose and duck And cock and hens. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, He should have warned us of our danger, before we entered his garden of flowery eloquence, by advertising 'Spring-guns and man-traps set here'. 1886 BROWNING *Clive* 24 Did no writing on the wall Warn me 'Trespasser, ware man-traps!' *transf.* and *fig.* 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. Wks. (Globe) 663/2 There's Mrs. Mantrap, Lady Betty Blackleg [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mrs. Varden, regarding the Maypole as a sort of human man-trap, or decoy for husbands. 1846 GREENER *Spy. Gunners* 197 Were you to bawl in the ears of those employed in the construction [of certain guns],...you would not affect nor abate one, in the number of these infernal man-traps.

† **Mantry.** *Obs. rare*—0. = MANTEL-TREE.

1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Mantry of a chimney, *manter de cheminée*.

Mantua (mænti'ua). Also 7 mantoa. [Corruption of MANTEAU, due to association with the place-name Mantua.]

Perh. *mantua silk*, and the fabric referred to in 2 below, may have been called from the place-name, which seems to occur *attrib.* in the following: a 1618 *Bk. Rates* H 3 h, Hose of Cruell vocat. Mantua hose, the paire, iiij.]

1. A loose gown, worn by women in 17-18th c. = MANTEAU I.

1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1287/4 One rich flowered Mantua lined with black, with a pair of very fine laced Sleeves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 95/2 A Mantua, is a kind of loose Coat without any stays in it. 1693 *Southerne Maid's Last Prayer* iii. l. He has not seen me in my new Mantua yet. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 80 r 3 Brunetta. . . came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua. 1722 *De For Co. Jack* (1840) 278 A mantua of a better kind of calico. 1858 *Thackeray Virgin* xxvii. The girls went off straightway to get together their best calamancoes, . . mantuas, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes.

† 2. A material; ? = *mantua silk*.

1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4540/6 The best broad Italian colour'd Mantua's at 6s. 9d. per Yard. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 426, 20 yards mantua. 1787 *Anderson Orig. Commerce* II. 569 The silks called alomades and lustrings were entirely owing to them [Fr. refugees of c 1685]; also brocades, satins, black and coloured mantuas.

3. *attrib.*, as *mantua-cloth*, *gown*, *petticoat*, *silk*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantua*, or *Mantua-Gown*, a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown. 1731 in *Planché Cycl. Costume* (1876) I. 363 A rose-coloured paduasoy mantua, lined with a rich Mantua silk of the same colour. 1755 *Strype's Stow's Surv.* (ed. 6) II. v. xxx. 561/1 It must be a very poor Woman that has not a Suit of Mantua Silk. . . to appear abroad in on Holydays. 176, in J. P. Malcom *Manners Lond.* (1810) II. 347 A scarlet-flowered damask Mantua Petticoat. 1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mantua Cloths*, a term employed in trade to denote every description of cloth suitable for mantles, cloaks [etc.].

Mantua-maker. *Obs.* exc. *hist.* or *arch.* One who makes mantuas; later, a dress-maker.

1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. 237 Mantuamaker. 1712 *Budgell Spect.* No. 277 r 12 The most celebrated Tyre-women and Mantua-makers in Paris. 1847 in *Hooder Life Ld. Shaftesb.* (1886) I. 328 An enquiry into the state and treatment of the wretched milliners and mantua-makers. 1886 *Bynner A. Surriage* xv. 165 Get on your hat and go with me to the mantua-maker.

So **Mantua-making** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1705) 41 That virtuous Profession Mantua-making. 1760-72 A. BROKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 76, I must not quit my manuamaking business. 1824 *Miss Murray's Village Ser.* I. 287 The young mantua-making school-mistresses.

Mantuan (mænti'ua), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Mantuanus*, *f. Mantua*; see -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Mantua, a city in northern Italy near which Virgil was born; hence, of or pertaining to Virgil, Virgilian. *The Mantuan Muse*, *Swan*, Virgil.

1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 129 Still with itself compar'd, his [sc. Homer's] text peruse. And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse. 1780 *Cowper Tablet*, 557 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Mantua. *The Mantuan* = Virgil.

1649 *Ogilby Virgil*, *Bucolics* (1684) i. note, Virgil. . . amongst other Mantuans, ejected out of his inheritance, went to Rome for redress. 1825 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* (1829) 186 Who [sc. Milton] from the Mantuan's bleeding crown Tore the presumptuous laurel down.

Mantyer, variant of MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

† **Manuable**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *manuable*, *f. L. manu-* hand; see -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.]

1. That may be banded easily.

1594 *Blunnevil Exerc.* vii. xii. (1636) 665 The yard thereof is of so great a length, as it is not manuable in a ship. *Ibid.* Most manuable, and therewith very light of carriage.

2. Of money: ? Of bandy size.

1638 *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 If wee marke but of the great quantities from the penny downward since H. 8. time stamped, how few remain. Whereas of all the Coynes from three pence upwards which are manuable (or manually) plenty passe still in daily payment.

Manual (mæni'ua), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-8 *manuel*, (5 *manuele*), 5-7 *manuel*, 5-6 *manuelle*, *manwell*, *manuale*, 6-7 *manuall*, 6-*manual*. [ad. (the earlier form through *F. manuel*) L. *manuālis* pertaining to the hand; the neut. *manuale* was used subst. in class. L. for 'a hook-cover', in late L. for a handbook. Cf. Sp., Pg. *manual*, It. *manuale* adjs. and sbs.]

A. adj.
1. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done or performed with the hands. Now esp. of (physical) labour, an occupation, etc., as opposed to *mental*, *theoretical*.

1406 *Hoccleve La Male Regle* 364 And of thy manuel labour, as I weene, Thy lucre is swich, pat it vnnethe is seene. 1523-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Marchandysse, made and broughte. . . into this realme, redye wroughte by manual occupation. 1593 *Fale Dialling A iij*, Beseeching the Lord (who hath endued you with extraordinary knowledge in all Manual Sciences) to finish [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 107/1 Which eradication requirith a longe continued manual operation. 1675 *Baxter Cath. Theol.* I. 66 By a manual Apprehension or Executive Election (As a man taketh woman to wife). 1725 *Pope Odys.* xv. 338 Patron of industry and manual arts. 1804 *EART.*

LAUDERD. Pub. Wealth (1819) 346 The superior efficacy of the application of capital . . . over the most improved manual dexterity. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art Addenda* 192 All youths of whatever rank, ought to learn some manual trade thoroughly. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66, I expressed my ideas by manual signs. 1868 *Sir R. Phillimore in Law Rep. Adm. & Eccl.* II. 199 The second prayer-book of Edward VI. omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last prayer-books, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

b. Of a signature, etc.: Autograph. Chiefly in SIGN MANUAL; also in obsolete phrases formed after it, as *seal m.*, *subscription m.*, *manual stamp*.

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 102 In witness of the quihik, we haue causit our comond sell to be appensit to this present assedatioun, togidder with the subscription manuall of our commissaris handis. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 254 Anent the Quenis Majesties lettres past under hir signet and subscription manuall. 1592 *Shaks. Ven.* 4. Ad. 516 Which purchase if thou make, for feare of slips, Set thy scale manuall on my wax-red lips. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 17 Their names, and manuall subscriptions. 1644 *Milton Arcop.* 23 Much lesse. . . that it should be uncurrant without their manuall stamp.

† *c.* **Compute manual** (= L. *computus manualis*): a mediæval treatise on the art of reckoning on the hands the dates of Church feasts, etc., and containing many mnemonic nonsense-verses. *Obs.*

In the verse referred to, *Adam debet ergo cypis adrifos* (sic), the 12 syllables stand for the 12 months.

1533 *More Ansu. Nameless Heret.* iv. viii. (1534) 207 b, The comen verse of the compute manuall, *Ergo ciphos adrifos*.

d. Of a weapon, tool, etc.: That is used or worked with the hand or hands. Now rare except in *manual (fire) engine* as distinguished from *steam (fire) engine*.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 Ye strength of their manual weapons. 1601 *Hollann Pliny* I. 481 Of this Smilax are made certain manuall writing-tables. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 433 They delue, hollow, and turne over the ground, with manuall. . . instruments. 1888 *Merryweather Fire Brigade Handbk.* ix. 98 Manual Fire Engines. . . There is . . . no better manual engine. . . than that known as the London Brigade pattern.

e. **Mil. Manual exercise**, exercise or drill in handling a musket or rifle.

1760 (*title*) *New Manual Exercise As Performed by His Majesty's Dragoons, Foot-guards, Foot, Artillery, Marines.* 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Manual Exercise*, is the exercise of the musket, independent of powder and ball.

f. **Manual alphabet**: the finger alphabet.

Manual method: a method of instructing the deaf which mainly employs the manual alphabet and signs for communicating ideas, as distinguished from the *oral method* (Webster 1902).

2. *Law.* Of occupation, possession: Actual, in one's own hands, not merely prospective. † Hence of a thing possessed (see quot. 1607).

1538 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 3 h, Of suche thynges as a man maye haue a manuall occupacyon [AF. *en manuel occupation*]: possession or resceyte, as of landes, tenementes, rentes and such other. . . But of suche thynges that lyet nat in manuall occupacyon [AF. *en tel manuall occupation*] &c. as of auouson of a church. . . there he shal [etc.]. 1567 *Stauford King's Prerog.* 54 But herupon is there a distinction to be made, whether that y^e the king is entitled vnto by office be a thinge manuall and whereof profit maye he taken forthwith after the findinge of the office or not. 1581 *Lambarde Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 274 If he [sc. the theefe] take the purse in his hand, and then cut the girdle, & afterward let them fall, that will proue him a Felon, because he had a manuall possession of the purse remoued from the person. 1607 *Cowper Interpr.* s. v. *Manuall*, is a thing whereof present profit may be made. *Manuall*, is a thing whereof no present profit may be made, but hereafter, when it falleth. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 17 Such thynges whereof a man may haue manuall occupation or possession. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 392 The law. . . extends this possession farther than the mere manual occupation.

† 3. **Of money**: = MANUABLE 2.

1638 [see MANUABLE 2].

4. That works with the hands. *arch.*

1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrris* i. 93 Not only a Lord of Gardens, but a manual planter thereof. 1687 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 497 Butchers, bakers, . . . barbers, millers and masons, with all other manual persons. 1812 *Carlyle's Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 204 He quite agreed with me as to the . . . necessity and difficulty of doing something effectual for so satisfying the manual multitude as not to overthrow all legal security.

† 5. **Furnished with hands.** *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vii. ii. 343 Parts of the seed do seeme to containe the Idea and power of the whole; so parents deprived of hands, heget manuall issues.

6. **Of a hook, etc.**: Of the nature of a manual; intended to be kept at hand for reference.

1881 *Westcott & Hort Greek Test.* Introd. § 20 We agreed to commence the formation of a manual text for our own use.

B. sb.

1. A small hook for handy use. *a.* In the mediæval Church, a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments, etc. (corresponding to the present *Ritnale Romanum*).

1431 *Med. Rec. City Ch.* (E. E. T. S.) 29 Also ij legendes & a manwell & a Ordynall. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 325/2 Manuele, booke to minster wythe the sacraments, *manuale*. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 s. 1 That all bookes called . . . Processionals, Manuales, . . . shalbe . . . abolished. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 3 The Manual had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform.

b. A concise treatise, an abridgement, a hand-book. Often used as a title for hooks.

1533 (*title*) A booke called in latyn Enchiridion militis christianitatis, and in englyssh the manuall of the christen knyght. . . made by . . . Erasmus. 1565 *Grafton (title)* A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande. 1663 *Gerbier Counsel* 3 h, If in your Building, you want instructions for your Clerk; pray let him make use of this Manual. 1788 *Priestley Lect. Hist.* iv. xxv. 105 The . . . *Spectulum Saxonicum*, which is an excellent Manual of the old laws of the ancient Saxons. 1879 *Frovoe Caesar* iv. 36 A Greek manual of the art of war.

† 2. **Method of operating or working.** *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 261/1 We must vse the manuall of Chyrurgerye thervnto, ether by cuttinge or incisione. 1656 *r. Valentine's Will* II. iii. 98 All these mixed impurities can be separated from it with artificial Manualls, and with little ado it may be brought into a perfect state.

3. **Short for manual exercise**: see MANUAL a. 1 d.

1762 *Sternr Tr. Shandy* V. xxvii. The corporal went through his manual with exactness. 1899 *Kipling Stalky* 198, I know the drill—all except the manual.

4. † *a. pl.* 'Manual' tools (see A. 1 d) (*obs.*).

b. **Short for manual fire-engine.**

1863 *J. Povrntz Tobago* 38 Manuals with other things necessary for Planting. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 156/2 Manuals, steamers, and floating batteries. 1886 *March. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Steamers and manuals from all parts of the metropolis arrived at the fire.

5. A key-board of an organ played with the hands, as distinguished from the *pedals*.

1852 *Seidel Organ* 33 Every organ has two . . . key-boards; the one managed by the hands, and hence called 'the manual' [etc.]. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 606/1 Thus an organ with one Manual and separate Pedal generally has at the least one coupler 'Manual to Pedal'.

b. 'In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

c. attrib.

1824 *Seidel Organ* 49 These pedal-palates have much harder work to do than the manual-palates. *Ibid.* 67 A copula which connects two manuals with each other is called a manual-copula. 1881 C. A. ENWARDS *Organs* vi. 67 There may be . . . four, or even more, manual claviars to an organ, though there is usually only one pedal clavier. *Ibid.* 69 The pedal keys . . . are . . . much larger than the manual keys.

Manualism (mæni'ua'liz'm), *rare*—1. [*f.* MANUAL + -ISM.] The action or process of teaching by means of the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 93 Go utterly voiceless through all his life, with the mental education which manualism can at least give him.

Manualist (mæni'ua'liz't), [*f.* MANUAL + -IST.]

1. † *a.* One who works or labours with the hands (*obs.*). *b.* (See quot. 1861.)

1592 *R. D. Hyndenatomachia* 18 b, The chiefe inuention. . . resteth in the . . . architect, but the labour and working therof to the vulgar and common sort of mannallists [sic] and seruants to the architect. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manuallist*, a Handicrafts-man, or Artificer. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 104 When I [a juggler] was in Ireland they called me a 'manualist'.

2. 'One who uses or advocates the use of the manual method of teaching the deaf' (Webster 1902).

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 79 In the judgment of most manualists there can be no question that this fact alone, of prior speech, establishes such an important difference.

3. One who compiles a manual or handbook.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* July 227 It is apparently the fashion at the present time to despise manuals and manualists.

Manualization (mæni'ua'liz'eiz'sh'n), *rare*—1. The action of using the hands.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 890 A trick performed solely by means of personal skill and dexterity of manualization is, of course, conjuring in *excellent*.

Manually (mæni'ua'lī), *adv.* [*f.* MANUAL + -LY 2.]

1. With or by means of the hand or hands; by the operation of the hands; by manual labour.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Alph.* Ep. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Which thyng is not wrought manuallly, But naturally. 1506 in *Alen. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 297 Both kings. . . went up to the high altar, and there sware upon the holy Evangelists, canon of the mass by them manuallly touched. 1574 *FARRAR Christ vii.* (1884) 40 And while they were occupied manuallly, we haue positive evidence that these years were not neglected intellectuallly. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 199 The Presbyters manuallly should hand each Penitent to the Archdeacon.

2. *Law.* Personally, actually. (Cf. MANUAL a. 2.)

1628 *Coke On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed.

3. With regard to the hands.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 185 An obliging waiter. . . facially and manually as black as the Ace of Spades.

Manuarius (mæni'ua'ri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *manuarius*, *f. manu-* hand; see -ARI 1.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed by or with the hands; = MANUAL a. 1. Also, applied to the hands. *Obs.* exc. in affected use.

1576 *Woolton Chr. Manual* D vj, Artes both lyberall, and manuarius. 1579 *Livy Enphues* (Arb.) 158 Manuarius cratres. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 263/2 An excellent Handevingente. . . Another Manuaries vnctione. 1609 *Br. Hall Holy Observ.* l. 9 You shall rarely finde a man eminent in sundry faculties of minde, or sundry manuaries trades. 1612 *Binsley Lud. Lit.* p. xv, The holy Ghost challengeth the faculty euen of manuall skill to his owne gifte. 1666 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Manuary*, gotten by handy labor, or that fills the hand. 1866 *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 Agitated mis-

tresses institute manuary inspections among the Soyerinas of the basement.

†2. That works with the hands. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. STAPVLTON *Herodian* xiii. 111 Then Bridges built and Stones and Morter carry, As if he were a Workman Manuary. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. 1. § 45. 54 A subordinate instrument of the divine wisdom, and the manuary officer or executioner of it.

B. sb.

†1. One who works with his hands. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The common is deided into marchantes and manuaris generally. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 151 Gifts of tongues... and the like, which do no more argue a title to the sonship of God, then the Manuaris infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them Saints.

†2. Manual work; handicraft trade. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modellling, all mathematicks, all manuaris do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull. *Ibid.* 197 [After the words quoted under sense 1.] Marchandise containeth vnder it all those which liue... by buying and selling: Manuarie those whose handywork is their ware. 1616 [see MANUBIARY sb.].

†3. ? An amanuensis. *Obs.*

1613 Sir E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 32 It seemeth... my Manuaris haste, or the Printers misprision, hath turned go into (sed) as if the same had been continued.

†4. A factory. *Obs.*

1625 in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. I. 159 By making of societies or manuaris in all the principall burrows for making of stufes and other wairis.

†5. An alleged sense 'consecrated glove' given in recent Dicts., is evolved from misunderstanding of the following passage. (In the original Latin *manuarias* and the other words are adjs. agreeing with *indulgentias*.)

1537 tr. *Latimer's Sermon* bef. *Convoc.* Dj b. Some brought forth... pardons, & these of wonderful varietie, some stationaries... some Manuaris for handlers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrims.

Manubalist(e). *Antiq.* [ad. late L. type *manuballista*, f. L. *manu*-s hand + *BALLISTA*; after *arcuballista* ARBALEST.] A kind of cross-bow.

1807 in *Smith's Sailor's Word-book* 467. In some mod. Dicts.

†Manubial, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *manubialis*, f. *manubi*-s pl., spoils of war.] Belonging or having reference to the spoils of war.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4) *Manubial*, belonging to a prey or booty. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 OGILVIE, *Manubial column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.

†Manubiary, a. and sb. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *manubiarius* adj., f. *manubi*-s (see prec.).]

A. adj. Pertaining to the spoils of war.

1668 PHILLIPS *Manubiary*, belonging to the spoil or prey. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Column, Manubiary Column*, a column adorned with trophies, built in imitation of trees, whereon the spoils of enemies were antiently hung.

B. sb. a. The trade of plunder. b. One who lives by plunder.

1616 J. DRACON *Tobacco Tortured* 65 Tobacco fumes are able... to transform nobilitie into gentrie, gentrie into yeomanrie... manuarie into manubiarie, manubiarie into [etc.]. 1623 COCKERAM *Manubiarie*, one that bath part of the prey.

Manubrial (māniū'brīāl), a. *Anat.* [f. L. *MANUBRIUM* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a manubrium (in various senses).

1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* i. 282/1 This mesial process [of the sternum in certain birds] we shall term the manubrial process. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If this [the percussion of the heart] be normal... then any subnormal of manubrial dullness which can be clearly defined as separate from this must be taken as of great significance.

Manubriated (māniū'brīāt), ppl. a. [f. L. *manubriatus* (f. *manubrium*: see next) + *-ED*.] Having a manubrium. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Manubrium (māniū'brīūm). Pl. manubria, manubriums. [L. *manubrium* a haft.]

†1. A handle or haft. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem. 14 The third piece of this Pump, namely, the handle or manubrium.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* a. The broad upper division of the sternum of mammals, with which the two first ribs articulate. b. A small tapering curved or twisted bony process of the malleus of the ear in man and many mammals. c. A small process, often bifurcate, at the root of the keel of the sternum in birds. d. The lower part of the malleus in rotifers. e. A peduncle which depends from the roof of the gonocoryx of hydroids or of the swimming-bell of medusae.

1848 QUAIN's *Anat.* (ed. 3) I. 101 The first division of the sternum (manubrium or handle) is broader and thicker than the other. 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 426 The inferior portion of the malleus which I shall call the manubrium, is an irregularly-curved piece [etc.]. *Ibid.* 427 The manubria move also at the same time. 1885 ROMANES *Fellyfish* 206 Unlike the manubriums of most of the other Medusae [etc.]. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 214 The sternum... develops in the middle line in front a beak-like process called the *rostrum* or *manubrium*.

3. *Bot.* A process projecting from each of the shields forming the inner wall of the antheridium in characean plants.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 285 Fig. 198 . . . B a manubrium with its bead.

Ma'nucapt, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. med.L. *manūcaptus* taken by the hand: cf. next.] *trans.* To direct by a writ of manucaption.

1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 893 The Burgess who was 'manucaptured' to appear at Westminster.

Manucaption (mæniukæ'pʃən). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *manūcaptiō-em*, noun of action f. *manū capere*, lit. to 'take by the hand'; cf. *MAINPRISE*.] a. = *MAINPRISE*. b. A writ directing the bringing in of a person charged with a felony, who was debarred from being admitted to bail by the sheriff or any inferior magistrate.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 55 Bailment, mainprise or manucaption, and replevine... they bee indifferently used to expresse that suretie which the prisoner is to finde. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1613) 240 All pledges and Manucaptors which lince day by their Manucaption before the Justice of the forest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 235 The manucaption or production of two sureties.

Manucaptor (mæniukæ'ptɔ). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also ? *mani*-. [a. med.L. *manūcaptor*; agent-n. f. *manū capere*: see prec.] = *MAINPERNOR*.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 As also the goods and cattall, sursus and manucaptors. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 For some forme commaundeth him to take sufficient manucaptors... so that bee will be answerable for it at his owne perill. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 30 The principals, manucaptors or sureties shall make their fine. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 For each of them manucaptors or bailsmen were provided.

Manucode (mæniūkōd). [a. F. *manucode* (Buffon), short f. mod.L. *manucodiata*: see next.] †A. A bird of paradise. (*obs.*) b. Any bird of either of the genera *Manucodia* and *Phonygama*, inhabiting the Papuan region, and formerly classed with the Birds of Paradise.

The F. *manucode* was originally applied to all the birds of the old genus *Manucodiata* (the genus *Paradisæa* of Linnaeus), and in this use was occas. employed by English writers. The generic name *Manucodia* (a misprint for *Manucodiata*) was used by Boddaert 1783 in describing a species since discovered to belong to a distinct genus, for which English ornithologists adopted Boddaert's name. In English *manucode* was then restricted to the birds of this genus, which has since been divided into two.

1835 tr. *Lesson's Voy. in Penny Cycl.* IV. 422/1 The manucode presented itself twice in our shooting excursions, and we killed the male and female. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/3 The green manucode (*manucodia chalybeia*).

†Manucodiata. *Obs.* Also 6 manucodiata, 7 manucodite. [a. mod.L. *manucodiata*, ad. Malay *manūq dēwāta* 'bird of the gods'. Cf. *MANIQUEE*.] A bird of paradise.

1513 MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLV. *Epist.* Div b. Auiculam uero Manucodiata appellauerunt. 1555 ESEN *Decades*, etc. 229b. These Moores are of opinion that these byrdes coomme from the heauenlye Paradyse, and therfor in caule them *Manucodiata*, that is the byrdes of god. 1673 PURCHASE *Pilgrimage* (1674) 538 The Moores... call them Manucodiata, or holy birds. 1683 COCKERAM III. *Manucodite*, the bird of Paradise. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 147 The Manucodiata, or Bird of Paradise.

†Manuduce, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *manū dūcere* to lead by the hand.] *trans.* To lead, guide, direct.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quæsi Kory* Dec. xxviii. 275 There is nothing in the context that may incline and manuduce to such an interpretation. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 2 Contemplation of the Heavens conduced to the First, and therefore must manuduce to the Second.

†Manuducent, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *manū dūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *manū dūcere* (see prec.).] A. adj. Guiding, directing. *rare*—1.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 494 The Greek Fathers, who terme medicinal efficacis grace, the spring of this supernatural infusion... 'manuducent and assistant grace'.

B. sb. A guide, manuductor. *rare*—1. 1615 J. ROBINSON *Manum*, in *Manuduction* To Rdr., in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* 4th Ser. I. 166 Needful it were a matter of this... weight, that the manuducent or handleader, should guide men by the plain... way of the Scriptures.

†Manuduct, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *duct-*, ppl. stem of *dūcere* to lead.] *trans.* To lead or guide by the hand. Also fig.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 20 Adam and the succeeding Patriarchs (who... were manuducted and guided by an inward spirit) [etc.]. 1672 Sir C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 164 At length, that Saint manuducts him into three or four sorts of Purgatories.

Manuduction (mæniūdʊkʃən). Also 6 manuducoyon. [ad. med.L. *manūductiō-em*, n. of action f. *manū dūcere* to lead by hand.]

1. The action of leading, guiding, or introducing; guidance, introduction, direction.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxvii. 317 By the meane manuduction of thynges corporales & sensybles a man may come unto the contemplayon of spyritualles. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 54 Virtuous actions haue reference (not of desert, but of disposition, and instrumentally efficiencie or manuduction) to beatitude. 1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 85 Young Students... wander for want of manuduction. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 18 Well stored with Money, but without any Instruction or Manuduction. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 54 Well satisfied if he has accomplished... even one third of the ground over which he has accepted my hurried manuduction. 1896 GLOASTON *Stud. Subsid.* Butler 88 The insight of anticipation which, without a manuduction (if the term may be allowed) by natural science, enabled him to forecast [etc.].

2. Means or instrument of guidance; a guide or introduction.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 586 He ascribeth no more vnto it, than to be a manuduction and guider to sauing veritie. 1625 T. JAMES (title) *A manuduction or introduction unto diuinitie.* 1733 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull.* xvii. (1827) 84 He sent it [this book] abroad... that it might serue as a manuduction to the candidates of diuinity.

†3. A manual process or operation. *Obs.* rare—1.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Contents iv. ii. The various Manuductions used in dressing of Copper and Lead Ores.

†Manuductive (mæniūdʊktiv), a. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductiv-us*, f. *manū dūcere*: see MANUDUCTION.] That leads by the hand.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 2 There must be a special manuductive teaching. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 151 If by accessorie worship he meaneth that which is appointed by man... (which his manuductive interpretation beareth) then [etc.].

†Manuductor. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductōr-em*, agent-n. from *manū dūcere*: see MANUDUCTION.] A guide, director.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 98 But thou art kept alive and saved for us, in design to make us happy by more helps and manuductors to our Age. 1677 GILPIN *Deuot.* (1867) 378 The former opinion of Satans taking of Christ, as a manuductor or guide, seems every way unreasonable.

b. *spec.* The conductor of a band or choir.

1785 BURNBY *Mus. Perform.* *Westm. Abb.* 15 This Commemoration is... the first instance... of any band, at all numerous, performing in a similar situation, without the assistance of a Manuductor, to regulate the measure. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *Manuductor*. was an officer who... gave the signal to the chorists to sing... beat the time [etc.].

Manuductory (mæniūdʊktɔri), a. [Formed as prec.: see -ORY.] Leading by or as by the hand; that leads up to or towards.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* Ep. Ded. 5 These are the Manuductory Things, that Constitute an Expert and Real Artist. 1851 CH. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Sermon*, Ser. II. 34 They did not recognise this, its manuductory and provisional character.

Manuel, -ell(e, obs. forms of MANUAL.

†Manuensis. *Obs.* = AMANUENSIS.

1720 [A. PENNECUK] (title) *Song of Songs*. Written... by Solomon... The inspired Manuensis of the Holy Ghost.

Manuer, obs. form of MANURE v.

†Manufact, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *manūfact-us* (Vulg. Acts vii. 48), f. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *factus* made.]

A. adj. 'Made with hands'.

1539 *Man. Prayers* Yiv. We haue not the shewe bread of the Temple, for that manufact temple and the golden table are passed.

B. sb. The act of manufacturing, manufacture.

1650 D'URFEY *Collins's Walk* III. 105 And lay the Ensigns of their pride, Their Silken Ornaments aside; Which would haue been a wholesome Act 'tencourage Woolen Manufact. 1691 MAYNARD *Naw. Specul.* 312 The Decrease of our Wollen Manufacts... A great part of the Linen Manufact is done by Women and Children.

†Manufacture. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *manū facere* (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand, *facere* to make) to make by hand.] Manufacture.

1602 *Proclan.* in *Moryson's Itin.* II. (1617) 263 We conceiue that there wanteth as yet for a time sufficient commodities of the growth or manufacture of this kingdom, wherewith to maintaine trafficke. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 286 Thus from Castor, by a certain Manufaction, may be prepared an Oil sweeter than that of Cinnamon.

†Manufactor. *Obs.* [agent-n. f. L. *manū facere* to make by hand: cf. MANUFACTURE.] A manufacturer or artificer.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Gas.* I Wks. (1711) 8 The king... drew unto him the best artisans and manufacturers. 1667 Sir T. BROWNE *Brampton Urns* Miscell. (1712) 6 Inscriptions commonly signified... the Name of the Artificer, or Manufacturer of such Vessels. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 224 The vanilla of South America has been applied by the Spanish manufacturers of tobacco in various ways.

Manufactorage, var. MANUFACTURAGE.

Manufactory (mæniū'fæktɔri), sb. Also 7 -factory, f. *manū facere*: see MANUFACTOR and -ORY 1.]

†1. Something that is produced by labour. = MANUFACTURE 2. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs. Trade* in *Rem.* (1661) 186 Other Manufactories vendible to the number of about one thousand. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/8 An Engine... for Beautifying of Cloth... Bays and all Woolen Manufactory. a 1734 *North Exam.* III. vi. § 56 (1740) 464 The Manufactory and Product of England. 1776 *PAINE Com. Sense* (1791) 55 We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country. 1786 LAOY JERNINGHAM in *J. Lett.* (1866) I. 37 A very fine silver gown. It is a new Norwich manufactory.

†2. The production of manufactured goods. *Obs.* a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs. Trade* Pref. in *Rem.* (1661) 164 Thereby to bring Manufactory into the Kingdom, and to set on work all sorts of people. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 5 Mechanical, inferior, and earthly Arts, pertaining to Manufactory, were invented by Cain and his Children. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvii. To... work the machine to the improvement and better manufactory of the Arts and Sciences. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 79 All neatly and warmly clothed in woolen, apparently of their own manufactory. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 332 The introduction of the linen manufactory is another instance.

fig. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar.* *Secess.* 215 The

deliberate manufactory of falsehood seems to be a regular part of the Popish system.

3. A factory or workshop. Also with prefixed word, as *cotton, milk manufactory*.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 524 The queens manufactory in the Strand. 1827 HONE *Every-day* Bk. II. 591 Milk manufactories usurp the place of dairies. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 130/2 If the goods are fresh from the manufactory.

† **Manufactory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **manifactorius*, f. *manū facere*: cf. *prec.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, manufacture; engaged in manufacture.

1630 LORD BAUDANS 70 Servile and manufactory men that should serve the uses of the world in the handicrafts. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Told* § 2 A Sort of Idol, who... did daily create Men by a Kind of Manufactory Operation. 1741 NEW HAMPSH. *Prov. Papers* (1871) p. lxxvi, The manufactory notes of a Combination of Persons in the other Government.

Manufacturable (mænɪfəˈktʃərəbəl), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being manufactured. Also *fig.*

1784 ALCHORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 466 The bar obtained was no less manufacturable than at first. 1893 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Aug. 153/r Talent is innate and not manufacturable.

† **Manufacture**, *Obs.* Also 7-orage. [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AGE.] Manufacture.

1695 DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* (1851) 31 Lesse profitable to him that makes it into manufactory, and lesse profitable to him that useth it. 1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 162 More indeed to the Masters profit, but less to him that has the manufactory of it. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2670/4 For the Encouraging a Brandy Manufactory in England.

Manufactural (mænɪfəˈktʃərəl), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to manufacture.

1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 90 Some of our manufacturing advantages and prospects. *Ibid.* 91 Pennsylvania has confessedly taken the lead... in manufacturing improvements. 1852 S. BAILEY *Disc.* 77. 1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug. The next process, and indeed the first in a manufacturing sense, is that of converting the rough timber into a state for use.

Manufacture (mænɪfəˈktʃəri), *sb.* Also 7-manufacture, mannfacture. [a. F. *manufacture* (16th c.), ad. med.L. **manufactura*, f. *manū facere* (manū, sbl. of manus hand; *facere* to make). Cf. Sp., Pg. *manufatura*, It. *manifattura*.]

1. † *a.* The action or process of making by hand. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 2 It is not set down that God said, Let there be heaven and earth... but actually, that God made heaven and earth: the one carrying the style of a manufacture, and the other of a decree.

2. *b.* The action or process of making articles or material (in modern use, on a large scale) by the application of physical labour or mechanical power.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 This Law pointed at a true Principle; That where foraine materials are but Superfluities, foraine Manufactures should be prohibited. For that will either banish the Superfluitie, or gain the Manufacture. 1795 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 477 The custom of using sand in the manufacture of bricks. 1835 USE *Philos. Manuf.* 1 The most perfect manufacture is that which dispenses entirely with manual labour. 1893 GAROINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 8 The tin which they needed for the manufacture of bronze.

3. *c.* A particular branch or form of productive industry. Often with prefixed sb., as *linen, woollen, worsted manufacture*.

1683 J. POYNITZ (title) The Present Prospect of the famous and fertile Island of Tobago. With a Description of the Situation, Growth, Fertility and Manufacture of the said Island. 1670 SIR S. CROWE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 If that manufacture [i.e. of hangings] had been under my charge. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. ix. (1869) II. 262 By means of trade and manufactures, a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The late (Portuguese) minister of state... found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 33 The capitalist has merely to state... the nature of his manufacture... when he will be furnished with... estimates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The connection between employers and employed, buyers and sellers, in the woollen and worsted manufactures.

4. *d. fig.* Attributed to a quasi-personified natural agent.

1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The conditions to be fulfilled by a continent, for the successful manufacture of rivers, are [etc.].

5. *e. Phrasc.* Of (home, foreign, English, etc.) manufacture: manufactured at home, abroad, etc.

1660 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeits*, r Goods of the growth, production, and manufacture of Asia. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 166 Beschir sat on a handsome chair... of English manufacture. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 35 A single article, either of domestic or foreign growth or manufacture. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 130 A small brass cannon of very antique pattern and manufacture.

6. *f.* Applied to the mechanical production or external 'getting up' of books.

1887 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/1 The most interesting of all manufactures, in my judgment, is the manufacture, apart from the production, of books. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 6/3 A credit... to the fine art of what the publishers call the manufacture of books.

7. *g.* In depreciatory sense, applied to production involving mere mechanical labour, as contrasted with that which requires intellect. Also *fig.* applied, e.g., to literary work of a 'soulless' or mechanical kind, or to the deliberate fabrication of false statements on a large scale for the market.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playour* (1840) II. 92 Herein lies the difference between creation and manufacture. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 104 While manufacture is the work of hands only, art is the work of the whole spirit of man. 1872 — *Engle's N.* § 88 Ignorance discontented, and dexterous, imitating what it cannot enjoy, produces the most loathsome forms of manufacture.

2. *concr.* † *a.* A product of hand-labour; a person's handiwork. Also *fig. Obs.*

1667 N. SANDER *Treat. Images* viii. 72 Yet the image is rather a manufacture, to wit, a thing wrought upon a creature by the artificers hand, than a several creature of itself. 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 78 Liberty may be rather said to be a Divine Manufacture, than any humane work. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xx. 254 Thy manufacture, man.

attrib. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Baudis & Philemon* 14 Heaven's Pow'r is Infinite: Earth, Air, and Sea, The Manufacture Mass, the making Pow'r obey. *b.* An article or material produced by the application of physical labour or mechanical power. † Formerly also collect. *sing.*

1611 DONNE *Paneg. Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, If they stoop lower yet and vent our wares Home-manufactures, to thicke popular faeces. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 By selling the Manufactures, whereof the Materials [etc.] are 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1724) I. 229 The inhabitants... brought with them a great deal of manufacture, which was lying on the hands of the clothiers and others. 1725 DE FOE *For-round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1899 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlv. 123 The manufacture, of the process of which the following is the outline, is sea-salt. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr., The commercial proposals were at once rejected as giving them dear manufactures.

3. *c.* In depreciatory sense: Something produced by mere mechanical industry, or made to supply the demand of the market.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 135 The tale and the legend were gay Manufactures well wrought for the day.

† 3. Working with the hands; a manual occupation, handicraft. *Obs.* 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Titles* 7 Such as live upon Trade, or other Bargaining, or Manufactory. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 The other prophane sort, the men of warre and manufactures, have [etc.]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 57 Doth it become you... to take up the Manufacture of cutting your Subjects throats? 1660 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 156 No person shall... occupy any manufacture or science, till hee hath completed 21 years of age. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 63 A private Anatomy Room is to one not accustomed to this kind of Manufacture, very tirkesome.

4. A manufacturing establishment or business; a factory. *Obs.*

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Philo's Trav.* xi. 35 Having seen... the Custom-house, the River, the Army, the Manufactures, stores of Powder, and other particulars... she was lodged in a fair house. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 88 All my prospects were built on a manufactory I had erected in Essex. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manufactory*, Also a Warehouse, or Place where such Works are carry'd on. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia.

Manufacture (mænɪfəˈktʃəri), *v.* [f. *prec.* Cf. F. *manufacturer*, It. *manifatturare*, med.L. *manifatturare*.]

1. *trans.* To work up (material) into forms suitable for use.

1683 TRON *Way to Health* 81 Milk likewise altered and Manufactur'd (if I may call it so) by the good House-Wives Art and Industry, yields many other sorts of good Food. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 13 Very fine Wooll... but being manufactured into Cloth and Stuffs, is dispersed all over the World. 1727 SWIFT *Pet. Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 131 Totally prohibit the confining and manufacturing the sun-beams for any of the useful purposes of life. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 217 The method of manufacturing milk just described—that is, of churning the whole into butter.

2. *trans.* To elaborate or work up (literary material).

1701 GIBSON *Frail.* 4 Aug. *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 107 It may afford such a fund of materials as I desire, which have not yet been properly manufactured.

3. To make or fabricate from material; to produce by labour (now esp. on a large scale).

1755 IN JOHNSON. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1015/r Of the bark... of a tree which they call *poerou* they manufacture excellent matting. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 25 We cannot manufacture any goods unless we have some matter to work upon.

4. *trans.* Said of natural agencies.

1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 876 The liver, besides manufacturing bile, is an organ for [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 Poisons manufactured within the system can act in a similar manner.

5. *fig.* In disparaging sense: To 'fabricate', invent fictitiously; also, to produce (literary work, etc.) by mere mechanical industry.

1756 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 310 The speech is evidently manufactured by the historian. 1771 *Tunius Lett.* I. 89 He seems to manufacture his verses for the sole use of the hero. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 512 Prisoners... know very well how to manufacture stories calculated to serve the purposes of the side they belong to. 1876 TRAVELMAN *Macaulay* l. iii. 134 He was fond of setting himself to manufacture conceits resembling those on the heroes of the Trojan War. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec. The numerous outrages which have been reported, many of which are declared were 'manufactured'. 1902 B. L. GILDER-SLEVE in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XXIII. 449 The accents.

manufactured a hostility between Homer and Hesiod, Pin-dar and Bakchylides, Aischylos and Sophocles.

4. *intr.* To permit of being manufactured. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 12 The flax thus managed dresses and manufactures much better.

Manufactured (mænɪfəˈktʃəd), *pp. a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Fabricated from raw material.

1680 W. LOVE in *Deb. Parl.* (1681) 68 And it cannot be expected, that the Indians should grow weary, of exchanging their Manufactured Goods for our Gold and Silver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 263 A trading and manufacturing country naturally purchases with a small part of its manufactured produce, a great part of the rude produce of other countries. 1885 *Athenum* 17 Oct. 300/2 [The] age... brings manufactured articles to every man's door.

2. Fraudulently invented or brought into existence. 1866 *Tolnes Elect. Comm., Min. Evid.* (1867) 77 They were manufactured votes. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 5/5 A more manufactured and baseless claim was never set up.

Manufacturer (mænɪfəˈktʃərə), [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *manufacturier*.]

† 1. An artificer, an operative in a manufactory.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 312 Those who differ from the Established Church are generally of the lowest Rank, Mechanicks, Artificers and Manufacturers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. i. (1869) I. 107 The wages of mechanics, artificers, and manufacturers should be somewhat higher than those of common labourers. 1812 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 38 The distresses which had driven the poor manufacturers [of Nottingham] to acts of outrage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1858) I. 433 A shilling a day was the pay to which the English manufacturer then [in 1680] thought himself entitled.

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing: the owner of a manufactory.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 95 A manufacturer reckons upon the labour of his servants. 1832 BABAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 121 The magnitude of the order made it worth his while to turn manufacturer. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/2 It is the duty of a manufacturer to charge the highest price he can get.

3. *b.* With qualifying word, as *cloth, flannel manufacturer*.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 120 John Nussey, cloth manufacturer, Birstal, Yorkshire... Jacob Tweedale, flannel manufacturer, Rochdale.

3. *trans.* and *fig.*

1802 J. RITSON *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I. p. cix, In what manner this ingenious editor conducted himself in this patch'd up publication will be evident from the following parallel, which may be useful to future manufacturers in this line. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 378 The men of letters he slighted; 'they were manufacturers of phrases'.

Hence **Manufactress**, a female manufacturer, or the wife of a manufacturer. Also *fig.*

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 657 'Buildresses of the lofty rhyme', or manufactresses of fancy goods in verse. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 14 A good-humoured homely body, as far as possible removed from the typical rich manufactress.

Manufacturing (mænɪfəˈktʃərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [—ING 1.] The action of the vb. MANUFACTURE.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 178 Where there is little Manufacturing... the profit of Plantations, viz. the greatest part thereof will not redound to the Mother-Kingdom. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 134, I have a larger cargo of my own manufacturing. 1865 *Alorn. Star* 3 May, The roasting of ore and the manufacturing of arsenic. 1893 *Athenum* 23 Sept. 175 The mere manufacturing of poetry. *attrib.* 1851 *West in Croker Papers* (1884) 24 Mar., Those gave the most reluctant votes whose Constituencies were most of a manufacturing character. 1866 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 7/5 Gas and manufacturing fuel and all kinds of coke are selling freely.

Manufacturing (mænɪfəˈktʃərɪŋ), *pp. a.* [—ING 2.] Engaged or concerned in manufacture.

1774 J. TUCKER *Four Tracts* Contents I, A rich manufacturing Country. 1776 [See MANUFACTURED 1.] 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. 72 Labour... is said to be agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 Throughout the country, but especially in the capital, in the seaports and in the manufacturing towns.

|| **Manuka** (mānūˈkə; *Maori mānuka*). [Maori.] A name for several Australasian trees and shrubs of the genus *Leptospermum* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*), which yield a very hard, dark, close-grained and heavy wood, and an aromatic leaf sometimes employed as a substitute for tea: a. Red manuka of New Zealand, *Leptospermum scoparium*. b. White manuka of New Zealand, *L. ericoides*. c. Manuka of Tasmania (Tea tree), *L. lanigerum*. Also *attrib.*

1840 J. S. POLACK *Mann. N. Zealanders* II. 258 This wood, called by the southern tribes Manuka, is remarkably hard and durable. 1851 Mrs. WILSON *New Zealand* 46 Manuka, a very hard dark closegrained and heavy wood.

attrib. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 38 A bit of deal board, fastened on a Manuka pole.

Manul (māˈnʊl). [Said by Pallas to be a Kirghiz word.] A cat, *Felis manul*, native of the steppes of Siberia and Tartary.

1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* II. 59 The Manul seems to replace the common Wild Cat in Northern Asia.

Manument, variant of MANIMENT *Sc. Obs.*

† **Manumisable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. MANUMISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being released from a burden or obligation.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 76 Copyholds... may be annihilated by making them manumisable, upon paying a certain number of years rents.

† **Manumise, manumiss, v. Obs.** Forms: 6-7 *manumiss(e), manumyse, mannumise*, 6-9 *manumise, 7-9 manumize*. [f. *manūmīss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmīttere* to *MANUMIT*. The form *manumise* arises from assimilation to *commise*, *premise*, *promise*.] = *MANUMIT v.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 b, It were a charityable dede.. to manumise them that be bonde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osv.* 147 Mans Freewill.. beyng manumysed.. by Gods grace. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* l. 137 b, If a villein be manumysed. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B. b, They manumise and set free the Simony.. of some of their owne side. 1708 COLLIER *Ecl. Hist.* I. ii. 113/2 If a Slave is forc'd to work upon the Sunday by his Master's Order, let him be maomiz'd. 1769 *Boston News-Let.* 7 Sept. 2/2 A mulatto named Dick, formerly a slave to Mr. d'Harriette, but afterwards manumysed.. has disappeared. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ominaria* I. 321 Neither is it uncommon for the men slaves to purchase and manumise their wives. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. xii The dead are no longer the object of God's.. moral government, being manumysed or set free from it as a slave was manumysed or set free from the service of his master.

Hence † *Manumissed ppl. a*, † *Manumising ppl. sb.* 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xxxii. 51 b, P. Umbrenus, a man manumysed. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Publicola* (1595) xii The perfect manumysing and freeing of bondmen, is called *Vindicta*. 1624 [T. SCOTT] *Lawful. Netherl. Warre* 25 Exhort you them to proceed as they are best able.. for the preservation and manumysing of their owne lives and liberty. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 420 The daughter of a manumysed slave. 1796 STEAM *Surinam* I. i. 17 Two black soldiers, manumysed slaves.

† **Manumiss, sb. Obs.** [ad. L. *manūmīss-us*, pa. pple. of *manūmīttere* to *MANUMIT*.] A freed slave. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 12 Trallianus a Manumisse of the Emperour Adrian.

Manumission (*manūmī'shən*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *manumission*, ad. L. *manūmīssīōn-em*, noun of action f. L. *manūmīttere*: see *MANUMIT v.*]

1. The action of manumitting, or the fact of being manumitted; formal release from slavery or servitude; an act or instance of this.

Charter, deed, letter, writ of manumission: a written grant of personal freedom by a feudal superior; also fig. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The peple of Parthia.. amonge whom seruautes be habundante, for they haue not their manumission. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 Many noble men.. haue made to dyuers of the sayd bond men manumissions. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 108 That Great Charter of the Liberties of England, (which I may call the first Letters of Manumission of the people of this Realme [etc.]). 1610 WILLET *Heaxla Dan.* 178 The manumission and deliuerance of the Iewes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way Epil.* Nor we, Nor he that wrote the Comedie, can be free Without your Manumission. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 204. 137 Manumission is properly when the Lord makes a deed to his villein to enfranchise him by this word (*Manumittite*) which is the same as to put him out of the hands and power of another. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rambant Wks.* (1687) 480 Lister sends on Embassy.. the Lord Morley.. to obtain Charters of Manumission, and Pardon. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* I. iii. v. 182 Servants in the Saxton Times were properly Slaves, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 94 Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villen a deed of manumission. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 231 Societies for the manumission of slaves. 1827 POLLOCK *Courts* T. vii. The writ of manumission, signed by God's own signature. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* x. (ed. 4) 69 He had been no Old Bailey lawyer, devoting himself to the manumission of murderers.

attrib. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 97 When the manumission papers came, Katherine sent LeRoy.. to tell the negroes to come to the 'big house'.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* Par. i Tim. 16 They are set at liberty by manumission from the lordship of synne. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1653) IV. xix. 45 Languages by a regardless adoption of some new words, and manumission of old do often vary. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 82 It is not unlikely that Addison was first seduced to excess by the manumission he obtained from the servile timidity of his sober hours.

† c. Misused for 'initiation.'

1596 NASHE *Saffron-walden* K 4 b Vpon his first manumission in the mystere of Logique, because he obseru'd Ergo was the.. d'riu'd home stab of the Syllogisme, hee [etc.].

† 2. Graduation, laureation. *Sc. Obs.* 1604 in CRAWFORD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 62 The Primar calling the candidates before him.. performeth the ceremony, by imposition of an bonnet (the badge of manumission) upon the head of every one of the candidates.

Manumissive, a. Civil Law. [f. L. *manūmīss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmīttere* to *MANUMIT* + *-IVE*. Concerned with manumitting.]

1871 POSTE *Gains* 1.82 Acquisition of manumissive capacity. † **Manumit, sb. Obs.** [f. *MANUMIT v.* (as if pa. pple.).] A freed bondman.

1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 276 Effected by the labor of twenty thousand manumits.

Manumit (*manūmīt*), *v.* [ad. L. *manūmīttere*, ante-class. *manū ēmittēre*, lit. to send forth from one's 'hand', i.e. from one's control. Cf. OF. *manumetre*, *manumiter*, Sp. *manumitir*, It. *mano-manimettere*.]

1. *trans.* To release from slavery; to release from bondage or servitude; to set free.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 But this Kenulphus.. manumiteth this kyng at the hieawter. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 55 One of the Ecles of Cornewalle being them secretly

to lament their state, manumittid them for Mony. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 196 If the testator do make his owne villeine executor, he doth manumit.. his villeine from bondage. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 108 Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Memo.* in *Arch. Garner* VIII. 574, I thought fit to manumit the Lord Capel, the Lord Norwiche, &c. over to the Parliament. 1757 BUNKER *Abridg.* *Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. X. 267 The clergy.. manumitted their new vassals. 1840 POE *Gold Bug Wks.* 1864 1.93 An old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted, before the reverses of the family.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I. 2 b, My hand and my knife shall manumit mee out of the horror of minde I endure. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* etc. *Reactio* 66 Come, manumit thy plumie pinion, And scower the sword of Eluich champion. 1644 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* vi. 523 The Matron of the wheele in counsell sits, Whose needle now her Lady manumits. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 27 Striplings.. which have but lately been manumitted from the rod and ferula. 1877 SPARROW *Sermon* iv. 43 A bondage to Satan, from which none can manumit us but the Son.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 667 Happy Day! that breaks our Chain; That manumits; that calls from Exile home. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* I. § 36 It is not every man who pleases that can manumit.

† 2. To graduate or confer a degree upon. *Sc. Obs.* 1607 in CRAWFORD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 65 The 20th class.. were manumitted with the magisterial dignity, some 27 in number. 1635 *ibid.* 126 The 47th class.. were solemnly manumitted in the lower hall of the College.

Hence **Manumitted, Manumitting ppl. adjs.** Also **Manumitter**, one who manumits.

1616 HOLVOAV *Persius* v. 214 Knowst thou no other Master, but he whom The Manumitting rod did free thee from? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xxiii. 159 A mean manumitted slave. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 108 At last thou wilt.. receive the manumitting Blow On thy shav'd slavish head. 1863 WYVRE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 55 These manumitted slaves were usually bound by the ties of interest. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 145 The Church was the great manumitter and improver of the condition of the serf. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. (ed. 2) § 39 The motives valid when the manumitting owner is under twenty, are admissible when the manumitted slave is under thirty.

Manumotive (*manūmōtīv*), *a.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *MOTIV* *a.*] Of a vehicle: Propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 389 Some communications in the Magazine on manumotive carriages. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct. Steam-carriages.. and manumotive cars.

Manumotor (*manūmōtōr*), [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *MOTOR*.] A carriage propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1844 [see PEDOMOTOR]. In recent Dicts.

Manuple, obs. f. MANIPLE.

† **Manuporter. Obs. rare-^o.** [f. L. *manū* by hand + *portare* to carry + *-ER* *i.*: cf. *PORTER sb.*] One who carries by strength of hand.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 71/2 The Manuporter is him that bears or carries any thing by strength of hands; and such are Packing Porters.

† **Manuprisor. Obs.** [Altered form of *MAINPRISER*, after L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand.] = *MAINERNOR*.

1695 KENNETH *Par. Antig.* ix. 420 The said Sir Eubulo.. was Manuprisor or Security for Hugh Spencer. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Manuprisor*, one who was Bail-pledge or Security for another Person.

Manurable (*manūrābl*), *a.* Also 7 may no- rable, maniorable (corruptly for *maniorable), manureable. [f. *MANURE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

† 1. *Law.* Admitting of being held in corporal possession. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 If a man demiseth the vesture or herbage of his land, he may reserve a rent, for that the thing is maynorable. *Ibid.* 142 A Rent service cannot be reserved out of any inheritance but such as is manurable, whereinto the Lord may enter and take a distresse, as in Lands and Tenements, Reversions, Remainders, and as some haue said, out of the herbage of lands. 1767 COMYNS *Digest* s.v. *Pleader* C 35 If he alleges Seisin of Things manurable, as of Lands, Tenements, &c. he shall say [etc.]. If of Things not manurable, as of an Advowson &c. he shall say [etc.].

† 2. Of land: That can be worked or cultivated. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kindg. & Commv.* 544 The residue, except the sand, is made manurable, either for feeding of Cattell or Camels. a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* l. vi. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 26 For the most part the lands covered with these fluxes are dry and maniorable. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 They laid a tax of five shillings per acre on all manurable lands that should not be forthwith opened and cultivated.

3. That can be manured or fertilized.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Manurage. Obs. rare.** [f. *MANURE v.* + *-AGE*. Cf. OF. *manourrage*.] Occupation or cultivation of land.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. (1589) 56 Now, of the Conquerour this Isle had Brutaine vnto name, And with his Troians Brut began manurage of the same. 1796 *Modern Gulliver* 107 No one.. should be allowed to work on the farm, while under my course of manurage.

Manurance (*manūrāns*). Also 5 *menurance, mannerance, 6 manurance*. [f. *MANURE v.* + *-ANCE*.]

1. *Tenure, occupation (of land or other property); control, management.* Now only in *Law*.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 331 Discharging hym utterly of the menurance, occupation, and receyt of the revenue. 1468 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 231/2 Accions for th' occupation and

manurance, of any of the seid premisses. 1538 FITZHERB. *Peas* 116 b, Meses landes or tenementes to their owne manurance and occupation. 1604 *Suppl. Masse Priests* I. B. 3, How can they delight in peace and order aod god manurance of the cuntry? 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 588 So long as the land continued in the Manurance of the Religious Persons themselves.

† 2. Cultivation (of land), tillage (*obs.*); manuring. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Ded. 2 Men liuing on the fruits of the Earth, without any manurance, as beasts. c 1630 RISSON *Surv.* *Devon* § 1 (1810) 15 It is subject to thorns and briars, (if manurance did not prevent it). 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1797) III. 210 [To] buy and sell com and cattle for the only manurance, tillage, and pasturage of such farms. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* app. v. 1240 The Prædiall Tithes are such as arise from the land spontaneously or by manurance. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1863) 177 See if they will not grow in this soil even with less toil and manurance.

† b. *fig.* Cultivation or training (of the character or faculties). *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. 242 The Turks.. caused the Vniuersitie of Athens to passe vnto Paris.. And (thus through want of manurance) so many gallant wits.. are utterly perished. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xix. § 2 The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible.. operation, as [etc.]. 1615 J. DYKE *Myst. Self* *deceit* 46 We should be loath to trust a Beare or Wolfe.. though by culture and manurance in their youth, their inborne fiercenesse be somewhat mitigated.

Manure (*manūr*), *sb.* Also 6 *menar, maner, -oure, maynor, -ure, 6-7 meano(u)r, 7 manier, manner.* [f. *MANURE v.*]

Stressed *manure* as late as 1784, though *manure* occurs in Dryden. Some mod. dialects have (*manēn*).

1. Dung or compost spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it.

1549 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 410 The seye College dothe.. laye ther mucke and meano.. upon the foreseyde common grene. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 100 Wee present Jhon Broune (jld.) for layinge menar in they street. 1598 B. HALL *Sat.* v. l. 59 Tho many a lode of Marle and Manure led, Reui'd his barren leas, that earst layed dead. 1651 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1889) IV. 53 Thomas Millington hath made a trespas vpon M^{rs} Hallywell by laieinge manier.. vnto her freehold in St. Marigate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 To barren ground with toyle large meanoour add. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 475 In depth of Earth secure Thy covered Plants, and dung with hot Manure. 1760 BROWN *Compt. Farmer* II. 3 The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay-mows and hay-stacks. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 217 The warm and genial earth that hides The smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all. 1858 GLENAY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 56/2 The runners are to be planted out in beds of rich manure.

† 2. The action of 'manuring'; cultivation. *Obs.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 154 As to the manure of it, some sow but two bushels on the Statute Acre. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 352 The Toile, Tillage and Manure of the Husbandman.. must have been in the Primitive state very facile.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 32 The five-coultered, or.. manure-plough. 1832 *Scorby Farm Rep.* 27 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* *Husb.* III. The manure-hill should be made in a compact form, and banked up square. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 648 The profits of the manure-dealer must be much greater than those of the farmer. 1865 *Florist's Trnl.* 10 Water them freely with manure water, made with decayed sheep's dung. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1342 The manure-heap [was] removed to a reasonable distance.

Manure (*manūr*), *v.* Also 5 *maynoyre, manour, maynour* (e, *menure, mannor, 6 man-(n)er, manar, -or, 7 mannure*. [a. AF. *mayn-overer* to work with the hands = OF. *manotrover*: see *MANŒVRE v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hold, occupy (land, property); to have the tenure of; to administer, manage. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 837* (Dubl. MS.) All be marche of massydon he manours clene. 1430-31 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenant and lond holders dar not inhabit, maynour nor occupy the saide Toun. 1457 *Peelies Charters*, etc. (1872) 119 The gud wif sal mannor thir thyngys gwl schin lefis. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commv.* Eng. I. xxiv. (1589) 43 To speake of the Common wealth.. of England, it is gouerned, administered and manured by three sortes of persons. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 b, They cannot mannor their children well, vnlesse they haue a rod in their hand. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 208 To the Britanis deluyering it [the kingdom] to manure and inhabit [L. *Britannique incolendum tradidit*]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 231 (Malt. xix. 8) Christ iust told us that from the beginning it was not so; that is to say not so as the Pharises manur'd the busines.

† b. To inhabit (a place). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 Not marvellinge that he founde noe inhabitante manuring in that uninhabitable desarte. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 6 Beyond it is Parrell.. to which appertains Siam, manured by Columbeens, Husbandmen.

† 2. To till, cultivate (land). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2507 A mede.. Maewene and un-made, maynoyred bott litylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 72 3one woman.. quham to we For to manure gave the strand of the sea [L. *cut illius arandum.. dedimus*]. 1592 *Wills & Inv.* W. C. (Surrey) II. 214 To my mother.. ij akers of meadow.. and all her land to be manured. 1651 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commv.* (1693) 231 Hee manureth his owne fields with his owne slaves and cattle. 1671 tr. *Frejus Voy. Mauritania* c 28 We saw all the Cuntry manured and green. 1700 ASHBY tr. *Sauvadra-Paxardo* II. 148 A barren sand, not capable of being manur'd by either Spade or Plow. 1741 PIERRE *Pomfret's Corr.* (1805) III. 256 A beautiful vale, inhabited, manured, and planted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III.

161 He is at the trouble neither of manuring his grounds, nor bringing in his harvests.

† **D.** To cultivate, train, rear (a plant). *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieus Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 Omitt nothing in the sollicitous care of exact education, by manuring her as a plant. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 Who like a nut tree must be manured by beating. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Oost*, The people who manure hops.

† **e. fig.** with retention of the literal phraseology.

1651 T. NORTON *Catech's Inst.* iv. xiv. (1634) 633 The worde of God, if it light upon a soul manured with the hand of the heavenly spirit, it will be most fruitful. 1645 Z. BOVO *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1885) App. 13/1 Manure your heart with diligence, and in it sow good seed.

† **d.** To cultivate, train (the body or mind, etc.).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 10 Those Scots which inhabit the south, beinge farre the beste parte, are well manured. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 9 O Father...manure our work without, and prepare our mindes within. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. 1851 111. 229 It is...his own painful study...that manures and improves his ministerial gifts. a 1781 R. CHALLOMER *Medit.* (1843) I. 24 To manure you...with his word, his graces, and his sacraments.

† **e.** To practise, devote oneself to. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 They manure Justice [*L. iustitiam colunt*].

3. To enrich (land) with manure; to apply manure to; to supply with fertilizing material.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuff* 63 Retailing theyr dung to manure landes. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 99 Onely to scrape A heape of muck: to fatten and manure The barren vertues of my progenie. a 1653 GOUGE *Conscience* Heb. xiii. 20 Sheep are in every thing profitable. Their wool and skin for clothing...their dung for manuring ground. 1680 DODWELL *On Sanctification* (1691) 109 The Slime it brought along with it, manured the Land for Corn. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Lime also is useful...to Manure Land with. 1713 AINSWORTH *Cato* II. i. The Corps of half Ier Senate manure the Fields of Thesaly. a 1852 BUCKLE *Hist. Man.* (1872) I. 571 The land was inclosed, drained, and manured.

absol. (fig.) 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* Wks. (Biogr. Ed.) II. 483 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, sub-soiling indifferently.

† **D.** To spread or spill like manure. *nonce-use.*

1592 KYN SOL. & Pers. i. v. 36 So many valiant Bassowes slaine, Whose blood hath bin manured to their earth.

† **d.** To work upon with the hand; to work up = MANUEVRE *v. Obs.*

1431 in *Madox Formul. Anglie.* (1700) 331 John has selded...alle the Underwodde...to hewe, kutto downe, occupie, byrnye, and maynoure, and lede away...unto the ende of foure yere. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 50 Horn...being neyther so churlish in weight az iz mettall: nor so froward and bryll too manure, az stone.

† **D.** To manœuvre (a ship). *Obs.*

1666 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy. Guyana* ad fin. We were scantily able to manure our ship.

Manure, obs. form of MANOR.

Manured (māniū'd), *pp. a.* [*f.* MANURE *v.* + -ED.] † **a.** Cultivated, tilled; (of plants) cultivated as opposed to 'wild' (*obs.*). † **b.** Dressed with manure or other fertilizer.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* K. i. It groweth in ranke and manored groundes. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 80 The garden or sower or manored carot. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 102 A dampe (like the smoke of a Cannon) from the fat manured earth... (being the buriall place of five parishes). 1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 155 Manured bastard Saffron. 1746-67 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 146 If God 'seal up the bottles of heaven'...the best manured plot becomes a barren desert. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/4 *Arundo*... The phragmites, or common marsh reed... The dehax, or manured reed. 1896 ALLIBRIE *Syst. Med.* I. 763 It (the tetanus bacillus)...is especially associated with the stable and with manured fields.

† **Manureless**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [-LESS.] Without 'manure' or cultivation.

1595 T. WILLIAMS in Chapman *Ovid's Bang. Sense* To Author, Vngreafull Farmers of the Muses land, That...Let it manureles and unfenced stand.

† **Manurement**. *Obs.* [*f.* MANURE *v.* + -MENT.] Cultivation (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 319 The manurement of Wits is like that of Soyle. 1707 J. ANCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* g its natural Fertility and easy Manurement, is apt to make the People incline to Sloth.

Manurer (māniū'r), [*f.* MANURE *v.* + -ER.]

One who manures; † a cultivator, tiller; an occupier of land (*obs.*); a fertilizer of land. *lit.* and *fig.* 1560-1 1st *Bk. Discrip. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1836) 53 The labourers and manurers of the grouse... 1569 *Act* 13 *Ellis* in *Bolton Stat. Ir.* (1621) 301 The inhabitants, manurers, or occupiers of the grouse do bear...such charges [etc.]. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 233 He is...the continual dresser and manurer of His church. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 16 A Land which yields its Manurers as plentiful a Crop as they can wish. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 240 This animal [the earthworm] destined to be the natural manurer of the soil.

Manurial (māniū'riāl), *a.* [*f.* MANURE *s.* + -IAL.]

† **a.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of manure. 1861 *Chemical News* IV. 144 Sewage...retaining its manurial qualities. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.* 151 Sawdust itself possesses no manurial value.

Manuring (māniū'rig), *vbl. s.* Forms: see the vb. [*f.* MANURE *v.* + -ING.] † **a.** Occupation, tenure. † **b.** Cultivation, tillage. *c.* Fertilization by means of manure; † *occas. contr.* = manure.

1436 *Kolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/1 Fermours, and other men that usyn manuring of land. 1550 J. CORE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* 204 (1871) 116 Part of the manure put to lyth, manuring and habitation. 1577 B. GOODE *Herestach's Hist.* Vol. VI.

11. (1586) 80 Couer it either with olde dounge, or with the newest of any other kind of mannering. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 629 Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green... That mock our scant manuring. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 110 Almost every family have all the necessaries of life of their own manuring and feeding. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 216 In every system of manuring, the chemical composition of the manure is that which constitutes its agricultural importance.

attrib. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 97 It may not be the same...with other manuring substances.

Manuring, *pp. a.* [*f.* MANURE *v.* + -ING.]

That manures, in various senses of the vb.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 When their Nilus overflowed or when it first began to diffuse an ample portion of manuring bountie into the lap of the land. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 111. 125 The manuring hand of the Tiller. a 1647 HADINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 218 Chaungling...thys shyre from a wilderness of savage beastes to the freedome of manuryng husbandry.

† **Manus** (mā'nūs). [*L. manus* hand.]

1. *Anat.* The terminal or distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal. Also, the claw or prehensile organ of a crustacean; *Ent.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg; *Ichth.*, the pectoral fin. 1845 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 681 *Tarsus* or *Manus*...The last portion of the leg. 1867 MVART in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 299 note, I think it better, in a scientific treatise...[to adopt] for the anterior extremity (the carpus and all beyond it) the term *manus*, and for the homotypal posterior segment the term *pes*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbair's Comp. Anat.* 481 In Birds...the reduction of the manus is still more marked. 1886 *Athenaeum* 20 Feb. 268/1 The bones of the fore-arm and manus (in the chick) are longer than the corresponding segments of the leg and foot.

2. *Roman Law.* The power or authority of a husband over his wife.

1854 COLQUHOUN *Rom. Civ. Law* § 242 III. 664 The husband derived this jurisdiction from the *Manus*. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* 17 A filiusfamilias was capable of civil wedlock, but had no *manus*.

† 3. *Manus Christi* [*L.* = 'hand of Christ' (14th c. in Du Cange)], see quot. 1706. *Obs.*

1516 TH. ALEN *Let. to Earl Shrewsbury* in *Let. & Pap. Hen. VII.* II. 522, I have sent your lordship by this bearer one lb. of manus Christi. 1528 HERNEGE *Let. to Wolsey* 28 June, *ibid.* IV. 1938 Manus cresty. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 30 He...administred *Manus Christi*, and the like Cordials. 1806 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manus Christi*, refined Sugar boiled with Rose-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon; a sort of Cordial for very weak Persons.

† **Manuscribe**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *L. manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scribere* to write: see MANUSCRIPT and cf. *transcribe*, etc.] *trans.* To write with one's (own) hand.

1649 Faithf. *Portr. Loyal Subj.* 4 Divers, who have seen the Original Copy, Manuscrib'd by the King himself.

Manuscript (māniū'skript), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med. L. manuscriptus*, *f.* *L. manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scriptus*, pa. pple. of *scribere* to write. Cf. *F. manuscrit*, *It. manoscritto*, *Sp. manuscrito*, *Pg. manuscrito*.]

Med. L. had only the neut. *manuscriptum* used sb. for a document written with a person's own hand (cf. CHIROGRAPH). In the sense of 'written' as opposed to 'printed', the adj. has been common in mod. L. from the 15th c., but has usually been written (more correctly) as two words, *manu scriptus*.

A. adj. Written by hand, not printed. Abbreviated MS.

1597 (title) Certaine Worthy Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie...now first published by J. S. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 186 According to manuscript relations, and report of travellers. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Caesar* 185 Origin in his Dialogue against the Marcionites, which I have manuscript. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. (Addit. to vol. I) 42, There is a manuscript copy of the poem, on vellum, in Trinity college library at Oxford. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. xi. (1869) I. 220 Several other very well authenticated, though manuscript, accounts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Unit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 The manuscript Plato...brought by Dr. Clarke from Egypt. 1893 *Lav Times* XCV. 10/2 Only the manuscript parts of the...proposal were read over to the assured, not the printed matter.

B. sb.

1. A book, document, or the like, written by hand; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from printed matter. Abbreviated MS., *pl.* MSS.

a. esp. A book, document, etc., written before the general adoption of printing in a country; a written copy of an ancient author or book.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 288 Hither are brought diuers manuscripts or written bookes out of Barbarie. 1607 TOPSELL *Foer-f. Beasts* (1638) 186 These lesser were found pictured in an old manuscript in Germany, which book did intreat of the Holy Land. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent manuscriptshave been preserved. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 49 This translation...is now among the royal manuscripts in the British Museum. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 753/1 The text of Tilius was taken from a Vatican manuscript...from which all other existing manuscripts of the work are copied. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xix. 130 The earlier illuminated manuscripts are chiefly copies of the Scriptures.

b. gen. A written composition which has not been printed. Often, an author's written 'copy' as distinguished from the print of the same.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* v. ii. 81, I do knowe sufficiently, their shop-bookes cannot save them; there is a further end—*Par.* *Obs.* Sir, much may be done by manuscript [*sic*]. *Mer.* I do confesse it Sir, provided still they be canonicoll. a 1631 DONNE *Valediction* to his Bk. to Study

our manuscripts, those miriads Of letters which have past 'twixt thee and me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 91, I took it out of his own Manuscript sent to me. 1692 (title) *The Works Of...Mr. John Bunyan*...The First Volume, Containing Ten of his Excellent Manuscripts prepared for the Press before his Death, never before Printed. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 30 Mar. an. 1778, The Life of Sir Robert Sibbald...in the original manuscript in his own hand writing. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 611 After having received my manuscript they delayed putting it to the press under various pretexts. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle's Life* Lond. (1890) I. 27 John Mill...borrowed the manuscript [of 'French Revolution'] as it was thrown off, that he might make notes and suggestions.

C. trans. and fig.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, Thou art the Manuscript Where Antonius writes downe all his secrets. 1634 CHARLES (title) *Mildred's*. To the Blessed Memory of that faire Manuscript of Vertue...Mildred, La. Lvclyn. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Onar* lxviii, Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose! That Youth's sweet-scented Manuscript should close!

d. attrib.

1770 PORTeus *Life Secker* 47 (*S.'s Serm.* vol. I.) He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. 18...*Oxf. Univ. Cal.*, Bodleian Library...Special Assistant in the MS. Department. 2. Written characters or written documents in general; 'writing' as opposed to 'print'. *In manuscript*: in written form, written (not printed). 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* iii. 35 If you look at the side-notes in manuscript of some book possessed by our book-loving ancestors. 1875 SCRIVENER *Let. Text N. Test.* 7 All existing copies of Scripture whether in manuscript or printed.

b. (A person's) 'hand' or handwriting.

a 1849 POE *Unravelled Letter* (end) Wks. 1865 I. 280 He is well acquainted with my MS. 1853 Mrs. GORE *Dean's Day* III. 182 My friend Mordaunt's clerly manuscript and lengthy style.

Manuscriptal (māniū'skriptāl), *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a manuscript or manuscripts; found or occurring in a manuscript.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 165 Ptolomy Philadelphus...hearing how Attalus King of Pergamus, by the benefit of this Egyptian Paper, strived to excel him in Manuscript Magnificence, prohibited the carrying of it out of Egypt. a 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem., Epist.* to Friend 43 Having but one of all the Roman Lyrics To feed their Taste for slavish Panegyrics, The more absurd the Manuscriptal Letter, They paint, from thence, some fancy'd Beauty better. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 The representation of a Saxon chieftain...taken from a manuscriptal painting.

Manuscription (māniū'skripshn), *rare.* [*f.* *L. manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scriptiō-em*, n. of action *f.* *scribere* to write.] The action of writing by hand; that which is written by hand, a written inscription. *nonce-uses.*

1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* in *Final Mem.* (1848) I. iv. 222 Manning's Algebra with a neat manuscript in the blank leaf, running thus 'From the Author'. 1835-8 S. R. MARR *Land & Ages* (1844) 416 The press does a great deal, and might do a great deal more. It could easily as far outdo its present self, as it now outdoes manuscript.

† **Manuscriptor**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *L. manū* (see prec.) + *scriptor*, agent-n. *f.* *scribere* to write.] The writer of a manuscript.

1608 Christ *Exalted* § 113 90 The Rebuker turns quick, and plays at sharp with the Manuscriptor, and accosts him for saying, What [etc.].

Manuscriptural, *a. rare.* [*f.* MANUSCRIPT (after *scriptural*)] = MANUSCRIPTAL.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Allystics* (1860) I. vi. vii. 242 Don't you think Atherton has a very manuscriptal air to-night? 1874 RILEY *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 431/2 Minutiae of manuscriptal knowledge.

Manusculpt. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *L. manū* (see MANUSCRIPT) + *sculpt-us*, pa. pple. of *sculpere* to carve.] An inscription carved or engraved by hand.

a 1859 DE QUINCY *Mem. Chronol.* Posth. Wks. 1893 II. 115 Amongst a people so illiterate, how could manuscripts or manuscript excite the interest which is necessary to their conservation?

† **Manusculpture**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *L. manū* (see MANUSCRIPT) + *sculpture*.] Carving or engraving by hand; in quot. *fig.*

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 365 These images described, as is supposed by the manuscripture or peinture of light in the fund of the eye.

† **Manustupration**. *rare.* Etymologizing alteration of MASTURBATION.

1832 JAS. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (1838) III. 441/2, s.v. *Pollution*. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Manutenency**. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. manūtenentia* (= *F. maintenance*), *f. manūtenent-em*, pr. pple. of *manū tenere*: see MAINTAIN *v.* Cf. *OF. manutenence*.] The action of holding in the hand or upholding; support, maintenance.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 17. 1484 Nothing can keepe a man from wandering but the manutenency of God. 1659 J. AINSWORTH *Chain Princ.* 453 As when a man holds a staff in his hand, let him but take away his manutenency, the staff falls immediately to the ground. 1699 J. DARRY *Reverend Cordial* Ded. (1602) 13, [I] who am at this very day kept alive and upheld by that divine manutenency.

Manutention (māniū'tenʃn). [*In* sense 1, *ad. med. L. manūtenent-em*, n. of action *f.* *L. ad. med. L. manūtenent-em*; in sense 2, a new formation from the same *L.* phrase.]

†1. The action of upholding or maintaining, maintenance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxii. (1632) 53 Christian religion hath all the marks of . . . justice . . . but none more apparent than the exact commendation of obedience due unto magistrates, and maintenance of policies. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* 703 xii. 16 All creatures subsist merely by his maintenance.

2. The action of holding by the hand. *rare.*

1854 BUCKNILL in *8th Rep. Comm. Lunacy* App. G 126 The plan of manutention [*sic*], or holding violent patients for a long time by the hands of attendants.

|| **Manutergium** (məniut'ɜ:dzjəm). *Ecol.* [*L.*, *f. manus* hand + *tergere* to wipe.] A towel.

1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1803) 72 And over it hung the manutergium, on each side the cistern.

† **Manu-tract.** *Obs.* [*L.* *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *tract-*um, neut. pa. pp. of *trahere* to draw.] What is traced by hand.

1665 N. C. *Ded. Verses* in T. Forde *Love's Labyrinth*. How far short comes the needle of the pen! . . . Let spleen it self judge either manu-tract: Their female works can't speak, thy male-works Act.

|| **Manvantara** (mænvæn'tɑ:rə). Also *manw-* [*Skr.*, *f. Manu* + *antara* period.] In Hindu cosmology: One of the 14 periods, each presided over by a special 'Manu' or cosmic deity, which make up a *KALPA*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. li. 6 There has been a long succession of *manvantaras* or periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* App. 117 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The *Kalpa* was subdivided into 14 *Manvantaras*, each of 36848000 years with the addition of 17280000 years to make up the *Kalpa*.

Manvell, obs. form of **MANUAL**.

Manward (mæn'wɔ:rd), *adv.* and *a.* [See **-WARD**.] *A. adv.* (In early use to *manward*, also to *menward*.) *a.* Towards man, in the direction of man. *b.* In relation to man.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv. (1869) 176 Sithe þat man hath overcomen þee, þou shuldest not afterward be so boistous to manward. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* iii. 4 After that the kynednes and love of our saviour to manwarde apered. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. viii. § 7 It is the root out of which all lawes of duty to menward have grown. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c.* *Free Justif.* 38 Shee hath put on Christ himselfe, to God-ward by Justification; and to man-ward by Sanctification. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi. Mr. Blattergowl was nevertheless a good man, in the old Scottish presbyterian phrase, God-ward and man-ward. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 i. 368 Emerson . . . has drawn steadily manward and worldward.

B. adj. Tending or directed towards man.

1867 MONSELL *Our New Vicar* 84 'Priest' and 'Altar' speak of his God-ward office: 'Minister' and 'Lord's Table' refer to his man-ward ministrations. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. iii. li. 543 His manward activities and relations.

Manwell, obs. form of **MANUAL**.

Man-woman. †*a.* A hermaphrodite. *Obs.* *b. noun-use.* One who combines the virtues of both sexes. *c.* A mannish woman.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxvi. 458 Concerning the creation of Man, the Egyptians say hee was created both Male and female. Hereupon Plato gathereth that he was a Man-woman or Herkinalon [*f. Hermaphrodite*]. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* ii. i. We shall see Fairly, the strange man-woman. 1889 TENNYSON *On one who affected an effeminate manner*, But, friend, man-woman is not woman-man. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 194 That stage of progress has been passed, and, as an outcome, we have the 'Emancipated Woman', or 'Man-Woman'.

Manx (mæŋks), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 *maniske*, 7 *manques*, 7-9 *manks*, 9 *mankes*, *manx*. [Metathetic *a.* ON. **manx-r* (whence directly the 16th c. form *maniske*), *f. Man-* (nom. *Mpn-*: **Manu*, *a.* OIrish *Manu*), the Isle of Man.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, its inhabitants, language, etc.

1572 Act 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 34 Yf any suche Maniske or Irysbe Vacabounde or Beggar ben already or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on Land in any parte of England or of Wales. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 67 Scalger never heard of the Manks language, spoken by ours of the Ile of Man. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 61 Books of devotion in the Manks tongue. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 420, I believe a Manx sermon is now seldom heard.

b. *Manx cat*: a tailless variety of the domestic cat, indigenous to the Isle of Man. *Manx codlin*: a kind of apple. *Manx penny*: a coin stamped with the device of three legs arranged in a form suggestive of a Catherine wheel. *Manx puffin* or *shearwater* = *Puffinus anglorum*.

1678 Ray's *Willingby's Ornith.* Index, Puffin 325. Manks Puffin 331. 1818 in *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* (1826) 111. 320 *Manx Codlin*. 1835 JENNYS *Man. Brit. Verteb.* 285 *Procellaria Anglorum*. 1890 Manks Shearwater. 1859 Wood *Nat. Hist.* i. 202 The Manx Cat, possessing hardly a vestige of a tail. 1881 CARLILE in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Nov. 877½ [He] hadn't the heart to . . . watch a woman . . . making a Manx penny of herself.

B. sb.

1. (*As pl.*) The people of the Isle of Man. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 233/1 The Manks or Manings [*are*] a people that inhabit the Isle of Man. 1809 *Acc. Isle of Man* 74 The Manks pay a decent and feeling regard to the memory of their deceased friends. 1899 J. MAC TAGGART *MacKinnon & Barde* 68 The Englishman, the Welsh, the Manx, The artless Irishman, the Scot.

2. The Celtic language spoken in the Isle of Man. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 106 The Language of Ireland in like that of the North of Scotland, in many things like

the Welch and Manques. 1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 8 In the Northern part of the Island they speak a deeper Manks, as they call it, than in the South. 1835 CREEGAN *Manks Diet.* Pref. The Manks is now seldom spoken or written in its original purity. 1859 W. GILL *Kelly's Manks Gram.* Introd. 9 In the schools throughout the Island the Manx has ceased to be taught.

3. *A. Manx cat.*

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 A solitary couple of Manxes [at a cat-show].

Hence **Manxman**, **Manxwoman**, a native of the Isle of Man.

1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 173 Michael, a Manksman, a Person of great Merit and Exemplary Life. 1823 SCOTT *Peverly*, Born a Manksman—bred and nursed in the island. 1894 HALL *Caine (title)* The Manxman.

Many (məni), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *maniz*, *moniz*, *mænis*, *manez*, *moni*, 2-3 *maniz*, *moni*, 2-5 *moni*, 3-4 *mani*, *meni*, 3-6 *manye*, *mony* (also 4-9 *Sc.*), 3-7 *manie*, 4 *meyne*, 4-5 *mane*, *mone*, 4-6 *meny*, -ie, 6 *mony*, *menny*, *meany* (e, -ie, *meyne*, *meinie*, 6-9 *Sc.* *monie*, 8 *manny*), 4-*many*. *Comp.* 5 *manyer*. *Superl.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 *moni*, *monyest*, -ast, 6-7 *manyst*, 6-8 *maniest*. [Common Teut.: OE. *manig*, *mnig* corresponds to OFris. *man(i)ch*, *monich*, *monech*, OS. *manag* (MDu. *menech*, Du. *menig*), OHG. *manag*, *menig* (MHG. *manec*, *maneg*, mod.G. *manch*), OSw. *mangher* (Sw. *mängen*, Da. *mange*); the ON word is *marg-r*, the etymological identity of which is uncertain; but ON. has *mengi* sb., multitude, a derivative of the Com. Teut. adj.), Goth. *manag-s*: -O Teut. **manago-* = Indogermanic **monogho-*, whence OS. *mīnogi* (Russian *многий*); an ablat variant exists in OIrish *menice* abundant (mod. Irish *minic*, Gaelic *minig* frequent, Welsh *mynych* often).

OE. had a derivative sb., *mēnigeo*, *mēnigun* multitude = OS. *menigi* (MDu. *menige*, *meide*, OHG. *manegi*, *meneg* (MHG. *meneg*, mod.G. *menger*, ON. *mengi*, Goth. *manag-s*: -O Teut. **managiz* -wk. fem., *f. *manago* (see above). The OE. sb., however, did not survive into ME, and the modern substantial use of *many*, though agreeing in sense with OE. *mēnigeo*, was a new development which has not been found earlier than the 16th c.]

A. adj. The adjectival designation of great indefinite number.

1. Used distributively with a *sing.* (Formerly sometimes combined with a plural verb.)

†*a.* with sb. in *sing.* without article. *Obs.*

Many time adv. phr.: see *TIME* sb. *Beowulf* 838 *Da wæs . . . ymb 5a gifealle gudring moniz.* c 893 K. *Alfred Oros.* i. l. 823 *Pat Eastland is swyðe mycel, & þær bið swyðe manig burh.* c 1200 ORMIN 3076 *Itt wass for maniz dages . . . Er cwiddeð þurh prophetes.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. l. 16/152 *Mani miracle þate feol a-day.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2901 *Mani man* [*Fairf.* *mony mon*, Goth. *Mani* a man, Trin. *Moni men*], for over-*we*, *pan-self* can noþer faand ne fell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 411 *Thiddir went mony baroun.* c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* v. The floures, of many dyvers hewe. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* l. 26 *Til mony Scot that did full gret suppris.* 1583 BAKINGTON *Commandant.* viii. (1590) 332 *Countenance beares out many euill counsellor, lit [etc.].*

b. with *an* or a prefixed to the sb. Sometimes reduplicated for emphasis, *many and many a*, †*many a many*.

This many a (day, year): see *TIME*. *Many a time (and often)*: see *TIME* sb.

c 1205 LAY. 5132 *Al þa twa ferdun of moni ane eærde.* c 1275 *KI Pains of Hell* 24 in O. E. MS. 154 *þa-virne* is monyoun hungri hund. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15442 *Love þey gadered of mania man.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 5 *Oste*, which doth many a wonder And many a wys man hath put under. c 1450 *Mertin* 56 *Pendragon* was ther deed, and many a-nother gode baron. c 1475 *Spr. lowe Degre* 373 *Many a page* Have become men by marriage. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. l. 183 *A foot of Honor* better than I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1632 MURTON *L'Allegro* 95 *To many a youth, and many a maid.* 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxviii. 41 *He's Beset with Enemies*. The Meanness of which is not without *Many and Many a Way* to the Wreaking of a Malice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xi. *This wall* I was many a weary month in finishing. 1809 MACKIN *Gil Blas* vi. li. 3 *Many a more* unlikely thing has happened. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* x. *When* . . . many a scythe in sunshine flames. 1889 BROWNING *Lett. to Tennyson* 3 Aug. In its hope that for many and many a year we may have your very self among us.

c. *Many one* (in ME. written as one word, *manigon*, *manion*, *manyon*, etc.): serving instead of the absolute or elliptical use of the *sing.* adj. In poetical use, often placed after a plural sb. Now only *Sc.* (and *any*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 630 *Of hem [sc. kine] ben tudered manigon.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 295 [*Pa*] mad kirkis mony ane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 56 *Thus ful manyon* Deceived were. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) 34 b. *Bochas* rehereth of wywes many one, Which . . . were ful contrariis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 2 *Many one* there be that saye off my soule [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 43 *With meruellis greit and mony one.* 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 53 *Many one* bath acknowledged to my selfe the like. 1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* ii. *It's ye* ha woovers mony ane. *a* 1814 *Suleiman* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* 11. 24 *As many one* can show. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. *There's* mony ane wad ha thought themselves affronted, [if etc.].

d. *Many a(n) one*: = 'many a person'. Now chiefly *collog.* † Also placed after a plural sb.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 297 *Thy apparayle* Aleyed gayly with perles many a one. 1542 UDALL *Erasmi.* *Apoph.* 144 b. The selfe same woordes maye bee well spoken of many an one. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi. Par.* Mark 88 *This swete saour.* causeth many a one to desyer that they may be admitted. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 167 b. The cause of the greatest wickednesse that can be the indoling to many a one. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xli. 156 *Many* an one carried off his two or three goodly steeds. *Mod.* I know many a one who would be glad of the chance.

e. *predicatively.* Only with inversion, in the phrase *Many is (or was) the —*. Now *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 209 *Mani* was þat gode bodi þat aslawe was here. c 1300 S. Nicholas 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 252 *Mani* is þe faire miracle þat of saint Nicholas is. 131. *Coer de L.* 4931 *Manye* was the thetense man, With Saladyne that come than. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged* In xviii. 269 *An* 'mony's' the time I've warned him o' the consequences.

2. With *pl. sb.* In ME. often coupled with *FELE a.*

Many times, many ways, (on) many wise, *advb. phr.*: see the *sb.* *These or this many years* (etc.): see *THIS*.

a 900 *Tr. Beda's Hist.* l. xiii. [xxiii.] (1890) 54 *Dæt he sende Agustinum & oðre monize muncas mid hine* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 *Ealle þas þing and monize oðre dæd þe haliga gast.* a 1225 St. *Markar.* i *Veren monie martirs.* to deaðes misliche don. c 1305, etc. [see *FELE B.* r]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 19515 (Fairf.) *Miracles* dide he mani fele [*earlier texts* fele only]. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the . . . *Lordes* . . . compleyen . . . the folk of the Mercerye of London . . . of many wronges subtile. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1005 *We hafe farne to be figt.* *mony fele wynter.* c 1425 [see *FELE B.* i]. c 1450 *Mertin* 56 *Merlin* wente to his maister Blase. and tolde him many things. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. li. 15 *The byrdin seir of mony diuers* hewis. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* N 5 *A littell courtie*, where the kinge held menney Lions. 1582 *LYLY Let. to Burleigh* Wks. (ed. Bond) l. 28 *I will not trouble your honorable eares* with so meinie idle wordes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 9 To keepe those many many bodies safe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. ix. 17 *The opposite of Truth* hath many many shapes. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Nov. The famous statue of the Gladiator . . . so much followed by all the rare artists, as the many copie testifie. c 1700 *Burnet Autobiog.* in *Suppl. to Hist.* (1902) 474. *I loved solitude.* . . . and so I avoided many tentations. 1839 *THIRLWALL Lett.* (1881) l. 137 *The translation* which I made many years back. 1870 DICKENS *Z. Drood* ii. We must drink many happy returns to her. *Proverbial phr.* 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. unexp.* *Planters* 28 *But we see* many men many minds, and still new *Lords*, new lawes.

†*b.* Followed by a possessive or a superlative. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi. 66 *Among manie* their honorable actions, this one thing especially, is worthy to be recorded. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. li. 189 *The Letters.* Of many our contriving Friends. 1607 = *Timon* iii. vi. xi. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 61 *Many* the best and most things were lost to them.

c. Placed after the sb. (cf. *1 c*, *1 d*). *poet.* and *arch.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 556 *In þe se senden selouides manie.* 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* vii. 54 *As there be goddes many and lordes many.* [So 1611.] 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* lxiii. 51 *Many* a wistful boy, and maidens many desire it.

d. *predicatively. arch.*

a 1257 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12577 *Mony* are his childebodes [*i*] tolde Done ar he were tuelue yerre olde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritit Wenem* 74 *To . . . blaw my bewtie on breid, quhar bemis* var mony. 1556 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 631/1 *The inconveniences* that thereby doe arise are much more many. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 57 *And if thou know'st*, they many were before, *by time* increasing, they must needs be more. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 29 *Many* are the afflictions of the righteous. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) l. 314 *Seeds* many, roundish. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) x *Where* we have to do with aught which in many ways is significant, the names also will inevitably be many, since no one will exhaust all its meaning.

3. *ellipt.* and *absol.* in plural sense: *Many* individuals of the kind specified (often followed by *of*); also (as quasi-pronoun), many persons.

Beowulf 2091 *He mec þær on innan unsynigende dior* *deadruman* gedon wolde *maniga sumne.* c 1000 *Ass. Ps.* (Th.) iii. 1 *Monize* gecwæð to minum mode, þæt hit naðbe naþe heale æt his Gode. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 *And were swide maneje on yfele awende.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11392 *Manie* floue in to be water & some toward he se. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12264 *Pa* kepitt hom in company with knights enarmit, And Vlixes also with angardly mone. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 9 b. *We* many of us cut off before we come to old age. 1850 LUTPON *Singila* 120 *Many* with vs spends their goods, and leaves their lands scanty to such good vses. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 39, I see, one Fool makes many. 1794 NELSON 8 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) l. 429 *They* will from using as many again as is necessary be soon short of that article. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1886) i. 22 *He* had but one voice amongst many. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 *Many* of his ideas . . . did not belong to him peculiarly.

†*b.* with a for *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 *There* weren in that place many a dyverse thinges. 1523 LOB. BERNERS *Proiss.* i. ccxv. 271 *They* . . . defoyled many a damoselles.

†*c.* In possessive form *many's*. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* iv. xiii. (1622) 110 *Which* was cause of manies overthrow. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciii. In manies looks the false hearts history is writ.

d. *The many* (= Gk. of πολλοί): the great body of people; the multitude. Cf. the *few*.

1526 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b. *How* y many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feast. 1628 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. l. 76 *An* old Rege, that we may talk with the *Many*, but must think with the *Few*. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 75 *The many* are not capable of making this calculation. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 *The* folly and foolish self-opinion of the half-instructed many. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream*, *Arrival* ii. *The many* fail: the one succeeds. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Democr.* 39 *It* was the many who relished those arts [of ancient Athens].

†4. *Phr. On (in) many*: into many parts, many times, manifold. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 God is anfeald & untodælendlic, þeah hine dýsige men on mænig toðalen. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 47 As the prophetes of Achab wer multiplied in many.

5. When qualified by *As, How, So, Too* (q. v. for further treatment), the adj. has a weakened sense, expressing the notion of number in the abstract. With *pl. sb.*; also *ellipt.* and *absol.* = '(as, etc.) many persons'.

c 1000 *Ælfric Interg.* *Sigewif* (Maclean 1883) 66 On hu manægum wisum is Godes weorc? 1282 *Wyclif Luke* xi. 8 He schal .3yue to hym, how manye [1388 as many as] he hath needful. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 121 As many Besandis on his lake as he here mygt. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 1 Y shall send me .asse more of my men asse can com. 1538 *JUNUS Paint. Ancients* 25 So did he then consider .how many armed men .might be required. 1714 *Swift Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 204, I have heard a physician pronounce, that he had cured so many patients of malignant fevers. 1807 *CRABBE Newspaper* 210 As many words as make an even line; As many lines, as fill a row complete; As many rows as furnish up a sheet.

†b. In compar. and superl. *manier, maniest* (= more, most or very many). Frequent in *Sc. Obs.* 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priu. Priu.* 214 Thou mayste vnderstonde of manyer, othyr fewere. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 11 þe heremyte ftytted his celle fyve myle fetherre fro þe welle, for to makyn þe maniere steppys, to haue þe more mede. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 2 Off benefice...Quha monyast hes makis maist requist. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 56 The maniest that I have sene was in Kent. 1560 in *Dunlop Coll. Confess. Faith* (1722) II. 639 The maniest Votes, without Respect of Persons, hath the first Place in the Eldership. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 576 With sax horsmen at the monyast. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 119 Hee who could bring in maniest of them was counted the iollyest fellowe. 1676 W. Row *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 437 The Prelates are now busied to fill the places of outed ministers especially in the west where maniest were outed. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref. This has had the maniest good Effects. 1794 *Hopfe's New Meth. Fencing* Law x. 232-3 Whoever .shall .have beat maniest, shall he declared ..to have gain'd the Prize.

c. As *many as*: used idiomatically for 'all who'. Very common in the Bible translations beginning with Tindale, by whom it was app. introduced as a literal rendering of *ὅσοι*. (One earlier instance occurs in the second Wyclif version in Acts xiii. 48, where the Vulgate has the literalism *quolquot* instead of *quicunqve*. The use in Luke xi. 8 is not to the point, because there *ὅσοι*, *quolquot*, as *many as*, have their literal sense.) Now *obs. or arch.* 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ii. 12 And as many as have synned vnder the lawe shalbe judged by the lawe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 289 So in thee .shall be restord As many as are restord d. As *many*: the same number of.

e 1400 [see *As adv.* A. 5]. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* viii. He found means to cutme [when shaving] in three places, inas many strokes. 1801 W. DUPRE *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 [The hectolitre] contains an hundred and five pintes, equal to as many english quarts. *Mod.* He made twenty blunders in about as many lines.

e. One too many: used predictively of something not wanted. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 35 When one is one too many, goe get thee from the doore. 1592-*Rom. & Jach* i. i. 135 Being one too many by my weany selfe. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* II. v. 26 He believes he has in me one sister too many for his interest. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* xii. vi. (heading). The confession of a youth who, in the Old World, finds himself one too many. 1865 *WHYTE MELVILLE Corrie* (1866) I. xv. 232 The Marquise was .left planted as one too many. f. Too many for: more than a match for. (Properly predicated of pl. subject, but in more or less jocular use said of a single person or thing.) 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. 35 They come to Vic Power and Expence with Those that are too High and too many for them. 1708 *Deplor. State New Eng.* 16 in *Seawall's Diary* (1879) II. 114 'Your Governor. has been too many for you. 1722 *DE FOE Jack* (1840) 319 We were too many for them, for we run out our guns. .and .they retired. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dan.* 113 You can't rob me—I am too many for you. 1. You're a clever one—but you're no match for me. 1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 189 On one occasion, however, the fiends were nearly 'too many' for the eternal toiler.

g. Comb. a. parasynthetic (unlimited in number), as many-angled, -angled, -belled, -blossomed, -branched, -celled, -chambered, -cobwebbed, -coloured, -cornered, -coultered, -eared, -eyed, -flowered, -folded, -forked, -formed, -fountained, -gifted, -handed, -horned, -hued, -knotted, -languaged, -layered, -leaved, -lived, -lobed, -mouthed, -nationed, -parted, -peopled, -pillared, -pointed, -rowed, -seated (hence many-seatedness), -seeded, -spangled, -steepled, -stringed, -syllabled, -tailed, -tinted, -toned, -tongued, -towered, -tribed, -tubed, -valved, -voiced, -weathered, -wind-dowed, -wintered, -yeared ads.

1812 G. COLMAN *Two Parsons* xxvii. A 'many-angled .ass, the squire. 1640 C. HARVEY *Communion Table* iv. Square, oval, 'many-angled, long, or round. 1850 *THACKERAY Arden* xlii. The doors are 'many belled. 1846 Mrs. NORTON *Dream*, etc. 238 The 'many-blossomed spring. 1882 *BENNETT Man. Bot.* 42 'Many-celled spore-cases. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 83 They [Foraminifera] are generally 'many-chambered. 1879 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 362 The dusky-ralter 'many-cobweb'd Hall. 1747 *JOHNSON Drury Lane Prod.* 3 Each change of 'many-colour'd life he drew. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* lii. Like a dome of many-

coloured glass. 1665 *DRYDEN Emp.* ii. i. Those 'many cornered minds, Where women's crooked fancy turns and winds. 1731 *TULL Horae-Hortae* xx. 299 The 'many-coulter'd Plows. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* viii. i. That many-eyed, many-tongued, many-mouthed, 'many-eared Monster of Virgil. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. Seed 6 S 1/2 Each plant of the many eared wheat. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Impr.* 3 'Many-eyed Osiris. 1829 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 15 The potato .so well adapted to spread by means of its many-eyed tubers. 1789 J. P. KINGSTON *View Derbysh.* i. 386 *Erica multiflora*. 'Many-flowered Heath. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iii. 'His .many-folded shield he bound about his west. 1819 *SHELLEY Julian & Maddalo* 76 Where the swift sun yet paused in his descent Among the many-folded hills. 1567 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 66 A 'many-forked and involved Infallibility. c 1586 C. TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxii. iii. While of sad night the 'many-formed queene Decreas'd shall grow. 1832 *TENNISON Epique Poems* (1833) 33 O mother Ida, 'many-fountain'd Ida. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Veritas Var. Occas.* 108 The 'many-gifted man. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacra*, *Hen. IV* ciii. This 'Many-handed bodie mee hands lost Then [etc.]. 1852 *KINGSLAY Andromeda* 58 Twyformed, many-handed, terrible, shapeless. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 290 The 'many-horned sheep. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lvi. The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian and the Moor, Here mingled in their 'many hued array. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 63 The 'many-knotted water-falls. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 123 The 'many Languaged Bible. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 33 A much stronger 'many-layered epidermis. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. *Law* 42 The 'many-leaved locks Of thriving Charvel. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. The poor ship with its 'many-lived anguish. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 180 A plaited 'many-lobed corolla. 1749 'Many-mouthed [see *many-eared*]. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. *Furies* 326 'Many-nam'd poison, minister of Death. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ii. 497 These 'many nation'd men. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 176 Solitary flowers, .and 'many-parted calyx. 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Cw.*, *Xenoph.* & *Cyrus* III. 366 He waves his paternal blessing over the 'many-peopled world. 1740 *DUR Ruins of Rome* to The 'many-pillar'd Portal. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anal.* I. 472 The teeth [of Seals], sharp and 'many-pointed. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 176 The 'many-rowed flower-heads of the sunflower. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 36 The 'many-seated has given place to single seated judicature. 1830-*Corr. Wks.* 1843 *Pl.* 40 'Many-seatedness. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 246 *Louisa*. 'Many-seeded. 1742 *BLAIR Grace* 135 Where hast thou hid thy 'many-spangled head? 1797 *COLERIDGE Lime-Tree Bower* 22 The 'many-steeped tract magnificent Of hilly fields. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 37 A 'many-stringed lyre. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarchy*, vi. 355 Words 'Many-syllab'd, of obscure sense. 1760 *SHARP in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 85 The 'many-tailed bandage. 1831 *CARLYLE Sark* Rev. II. v. A 'many-tinted, radiant Aurora. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. *Tambragt* vii. Let her bring from her chamber her 'many-toned lyre. 1749 'Many-toned [see *many-eared*]. 1861 *HENRY Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1881) 179 That many-tongued body the allied army. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. *Colombes* 17 And Nineve. Above them [might] stand 'many-towered Crest. 1832 *TENNISON Lady of Shalott* i. 'To many-tow'red Camelot. 1758-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 581 The 'many-tribed weeds of the field. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* i. The 'many-tubed honeysuckle. 1851 *Richardson's Cool.* viii. (1855) 259 The Balandia have a complicated, 'many-valved shell. 1836 *SHELLEY Alastor* 664 A bright stream Once fed with 'many-voiced waves. 1794 *SOUTHEY Sonit. Even. Rain-bow*, The day, Changeful and 'many-weather'd. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 16 A plain, 'many-windowed edifice of brick. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 68 The 'many-winter'd crow. c 1638 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph* 771 So, Wisdom shall be to the 'many-year'd.

b. *poet.* with *pres. pples.* (and occas. *pl. pples.*) in quasi-advb. sense = 'in many ways, many times, much'. as many-beaming, -bleating, -blossoming, -meaning, -mingled, -mingling, -sounding, -turning, -twinkling, -wandering, -winding ads.

1818 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn to Moon* 6 Where'er she spreads her 'many-beaming wings. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 84 Around him feeds his 'many-bleating flock. 1864 *TENNISON Doanica* 42 'Many-blossom'd Paradises. 1825 *COLERIDGE Asia Ref.* (1848) i. 24 That 'many-meaning and too commonly misapprehended expression. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems*, The 'many-mingled cries. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsy.* 358 Their many-mingled influence. 1861 *DORA GREENWELL Poems* 129 Run in one the 'many-mingling hues. 1745 *WALTON Pteas. Melanch.* 198 The 'many-sounding organ peals on high. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 157 The 'many-twinkling leaves Of aspen tall. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* and Sund. after Trin., The many-twinkling smile of Ocean. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. to Maria Gisk.* 26 Clouds. .Piloted by the 'many-wandering light. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xx. Then slowly climb the 'many-winding way.

c. Special combinations: many-berry, a name for the American hackberry (*Cent. Diet.*); †many-feet (-foot), (a) = POLYPE; (b) a general name for earwigs, woodlice, etc.; many-root(s), the plant *Ruellia tuberosa*, native to Mexico and the West Indies; †Many Saints' Day †nonce-ud., a name for Pentecost; many-seed, a Barbados plant of the genus *Jussiaea*.

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 294 Hack-berry. 'Many-berry. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* i. v. 87 Th' Iny Cuttles, and the 'Many-feet. *Ibid.* 238 The 'Many-foot, that fain A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 351 Some sea-fishes . . . have eight legs; namely, Manyfeet, Fourcuttles, Cuttles. 1668 *ROWLAND Mowlett's Theat.* ins. 1045 The Scolopendrea, and Juli, and Chescipids, are called Many-feet. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Ozmia*, a sort of the Fish Pourcurel or Many-feet. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 210 The 'Many-Roots. This Plant derives its Name from the great number of its Roots. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Many-root*, a name for the *Ruellia tuberosa*. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. Ded.,

Those three thousand gained (on *Many-Saints-day) by Saint Peter, at Jerusalem. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 212 *Many-Seed. I have given this Plant a name from its many Seeds. 1848 *SCHOMBURGK Hist. Barbados* 618, B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. quasi-sb. On the analogy of a few (see FEW 2), a has from the 16th c. been prefixed to many when followed by a pl. sb. or used *absol.* in plural sense. In such collocations many formally admits of being interpreted as a sb., meaning 'a great number'. This interpretation is somewhat strained when a many is immediately followed by a pl. sh., because the ellipsis of *of*, which must be assumed, is abnormal; but in the other cases it presents no difficulty, and it would often be impossible to determine whether in the consciousness of the speaker the word is an adj. used *absol.* in pl., or a genuine sh. Confusion with MEINIE, of which there are many traces in the 16th c., seems to have contributed to cause the word in this use to be apprehended as a sh. Often with prefixed adj. as in a †considerable, good, great, †pretty, †jolly many; also †no small many.

a. with pl. sb. (or people) immediately following. In this use a many hardly differs in sense from many, and is now somewhat rare in literary use, though a good many, a great many, are common colloquially.

1590 *MARLOWE Eduw.* II. iv. ii. Though a many friends Are made a way. 1614 *Day Festivals* xi. (1615) 300 There are in this Israel, the Sacred Scriptures of God, a many, many Widows. c 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 Hee were a mad man that to Secure himselfe from the Fire, would pile a many Billets betweene him and the flame. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 97 A many such miracles. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 126 And great many men were at work upon the fortifications. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 232 A great many people have seen him besides. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 768 The rates are high; we have a many poor. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is a good many years since I have seen him. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dan.* 219 They have not shed a many tears, Dear eyes. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 122 They use a vast many beads. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 There are a great many schools. of technology scattered over the Continent.

b. Const. *of*; now only followed by a definite sh. or pronoun. (Some early quotes. may belong to MEINIE.)

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xiv. 64 Beneth in the courte he sawe a great many of asses. 1530 *PATSON*, 721 [s.v. *Syde*, A many of hokesong [as *derisive*]. 1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre* 60 Causit Sulphuris . . set a greate many of Sackes upon Mules. 1584 R. SCOT *Discorde Witcher* xii. lii. (1860) 176 If Incubus could beget Merlins among us, we should have a jollie manie of cold prophets. 1562 *GAULE Nagastrom*, 352 Hc. had invokid a many of hiskindred and friends. 1666 *ELMER MONM. tr. Boccacini's Aduts. fr. Parvass.* II. xiv. (1674) 173 An infinite many of men. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 37 7 I had an Opportunity of turning over a great many of her Books. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 127 He pick'd up a considerable many of their Women and Children. 1840 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* 183 A many of them played the truant on purpose to see the soldiers go through their manœuvres. 1852 *THACKERAY Edmond* i. iii. This was chiefly of the Catholic gentry, of whom there was a pretty many in the country.

c. *ellipt.* and *absol.* (Quots. 1556 and 1564 may belong to MEINIE.)

1556 *OLDF. Antichrist* 6 To the undoing of a great manye. 1564 *BECON Display. Popish Mass* Wks. ii. 47 h. Ye praye for Philippe and Chemye, mo than a good many.] 1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 79 *Const.* And yet my Sky shall not want [sc. stars]. *Dolph.* That may be, for you heare a many superfluously. 1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 507 These and the like are the thoughts and speeches of no small many. 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* To Rdr., The commendation of good things may fall within a many, their approbation but in a few. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus's Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xcvi. Plato is ignorantly accused by a many, for affirming that [etc.]. 1875 *HICGINSON Hist.* U. S. viii. 64 A good many died of hardship and fatigue. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. cli. 438 But even in the East a good many may come from straitened homes.

†2. sb. App. by confusion with MEINIE, used for: Company, host, flock; (one's) retinue or following. *Obs.*

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1609/2 We are . . murdered downe like a manie of sheep. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 23 Before them yode a luty Taberne, That to the many a Home pype playd. 1586 *WALKER A. & M.* (1589) 14 Those cruel Lions, which have decoured those Heards I had, and with my Manie's blood Inbrud their fiercish decouring chappes. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 3 And forth he fard with all his many bad. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* v. (1623) Lij. The manie begins to march along; thronging one another for haste. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arcile* iii. 545 The chiefs divide And wheeling east and west before their many ride.

3. *Philos.* A multitude, plurality. Opposed to one. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* ii. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All Oces, and all Manyes, all wholes, all things. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus's Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xxiv. One idea, throughout all manys, wrapt up in one. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 4 The Understanding has been called the unifying faculty, by which the many is reduced to unity.

Many-: see MANI-.

Manyew, obs. form of MANGE.

†Manyfull, a. *Obs.* [f. MANY + FULL] Abundant. (Also const. of.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 262 Many-full of wordys [marg. multiloquium]..He þat bath manye wordys faryth as a

fool bat sellyth his chaffare wyth-outen wyzte and mesure. 1266 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 11. 80 All this mater I remytte unto your highe wisdom and manyfull goodnes.

† **Manygate(s)**. *Obs.* [See *GATE* sh. 2 g b.] In many ways.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* 1. 338 Knowledge off mony statys May quible awaile full mony gatis. c. 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* York Hours 35 Many fals witness, hai wryed hym many gate.

Many-headed, *a.* (Stress variable.) Having many heads. Often applied derisively to the people or populace (the many-headed beast or monster, after Hor. Ep. 1. i. 76 *Belua multorum es capitulum*).

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 220 O weak trust of the many-headed multitude. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 6 The proud Duesse... Higb mounted on her many headed beast. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xii. This many-headed monster Multitude. c. 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* 1. 478 That many-headed hill. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 2 That Many-headed Pope the Presbyterian Government. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 305 The many-headed Monster of the Pit. 1819 LD. J. RUSSELL in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XLII. 1105 Are we then to conclude... that Somers [etc.] expelled a king in order to set up a many-headed tyranny? 1849 TENNYSON 'You might have won' 20 Keep nothing sacred; 'tis but just The many-headed beast should know. 1852 HENKLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Many-headed*, when many distinct buds are seated on the crown of a root.

b. *absol.* (= 'the many-headed multitude'.) 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. The playful disposition of the many-headed.

Hence **Manyheadedness**. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1839) 96 A Review, which, among diverse other qualities of Cerberus, has that of many-headedness. 1889 *Spectator* 5 Oct. The many-headedness of a Parliament.

† **Manyhede**. *Obs.* Also mani-. [f. *MANY* + *-hede*, *-HEAD*.] Multitude.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cl. 2 Loves him after mani-hede [Vulg. secundum multitudinem] of his mikelnesse. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MSS. 43 For þi þat nehede es gude and manyhede alswa, þare-for it behouede nede þat anehede and manyhede batbe ware in Gode.

† **Manyie**, **menyie**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 manje, 6 menije, 6 menje, 6-7 manzie, 7 menzie, mangzie. [f. next vb.] = *MAIN sb.*

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 116 Quha ever strykis with wappin or othir villaynis manje. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Part. Beasts) xxxv. This wretchit woff weipand thus on he went, Of this menyie markand to get remeid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 12 He that hes for his awin genie Ane plesand prop, þat mank or menje. 1559 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1591) Y 3b, Without a notable inconvenient asher to body or soule, or to both, without a notable menie, as we speak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.*, *Manchianism*,... from the auld French worde Mehaigne, quiblet we call, Manzie, hurt, mutilation [etc.]. 1609—*Reg. Maj.* II. x. 51b, Gif the seller did sell to the buyer ane thing, as without anie fault or menje. *Ibid.* Table 86b, Mangzie.

† **Manyie**, **menyie**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 4-5 menje, 6 menje, mainzie. [a. OF. *mahaiguer*: see *MAIN v.*] = *MAIN v.*

a. 1490 *Trojan War* II. 2131 Woundand, menjeand, and slaand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxviii. 3 So sair the mayme doit me menje. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Manchianism*, He quha is mainzie, hes ane just cause to excuse himselfe fra singular battell.

† **Manykin**, **manykins**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 manegra cynna, 2-3 monies cunnes, kunnes, kinnes, 3 mani cunnes, kinnes, -kine(s), 4 many kyn(nes, mani-, mony-kin, 5 manykins, -kings. [Repr. early ME. *monies kinnes* (genit. sing. of *MANY a.* and *KIN sb.*); in OE. the synonymous pl. genitive *manegra cynna* occurs.] Of many kinds.

a. 900 [See *KIN sb.* 6 b.]. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) x. 7 Drihten onsent manegra cynna witu. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [sc. anger] inacad monlehtas and monies cunnes ufe. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 460 Manikines ding. c. 1275 *Lav.* 1292 þer bi-won Brutus mani kinne pinges. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 27412 (Fairf.) Manikin ping him mai be-tide [Cotton For nakin case þat mal tide]. a. 1400-50 Alexander 3864 Creusses of manykins [sc.] werkis. *Ibid.* 4530 Minerua was a maistres of many kings [sc.] werkis.

† **Manyment**. *Sc. Obs.* Also manument. [a. F. *manement*, f. *manier* to handle.] Management.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 1. 514 Sen hir Hienes arryval, and taking of the manyment and government of the effaris thairfor on hir awin persoun. *Ibid.* II. 161 The maister of bis Hienes awin Cunyeihouse or sic uthers as has the manyment thairfor. 1600 *Sc. Acts* Fas. VI (1816) IV. 245/1 The saidis James and maister Johne had the governament and manument of his hail rentis, leving, and affairis.

Manyness (me'nines). *rare.* [f. *MANY* + *-NESS*.] Plurality, numerosity.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 115 Be multiplication, or manynes of Hynes. 1886 HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* Jan. 60 The sense of manyness... acts as a stimulus to us to bend all available energy to tally as fast as possible.

Manyot, **Manyour** : *obs.* ff. *MANIOC*, *MANGER*.

Manyplies (me'niploiz), *sb. pl.* Chiefly dial. Forms: 8 monyple, 8-9 manyplus, 9 monny-, moni-, mani-, manyplies. [f. *MANY* + *plies*, pl. of *PLY*, fold. Cf. *MANIFOLD* (s. 2b.) The omasum or third stomach of a ruminant. Also, jocularly the stomach of a man.

1774 LAMBE *Hist. Battell Floddin* Notes 70 *Monyple*, a N. C. word. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 30 *Omasum*, vulgo the manyplus. 1803 *Price Ess.* *Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 218 In the fold of the second [sic] stomach or

monnyplies. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tou Cringle* xii. (1859) 268 As if he feared the very exertion of uttering a word or two might unsettle his monplies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 52/1 The third stomach, the manyplus. 1851 HUME tr. *Moguin-Taudou* II. 1. 43 In all the ruminating animals there are four stomachs: the ingulvies; the reticulum; the omasum or many-plies; and the abomasum.

Manys(ch), *obs.* form of *MENACE v.*

Manys-sided, *a.* (Stress variable.)

1. Having many sides; multilateral. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. xxii. Many-sided figures are such as are contained under more right lines than four. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1883 II. 16 The drama... is a prismatic and many-sided mirror. 1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 172 To find the area of irregular polygons, or many-sided figures.

2. fig. Having many aspects, bearings, capacities, or possibilities. (Suggested by Ger. *vielsaitig*.)

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 57 Of many-sided aspect. 1868—*Jur. Mundt* x. (1870) 402 With many-sided intelligence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 337 Since Christianity is many-sided. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 489 Raleigh was... a many-sided man; soldier, sailor, statesman, historian, and poet.

Hence **Manysidedness**.

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* (ed. 2) II. 97 Wordsworth... has not, it is true, 'the many-sidedness' of Göthe. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 275 It tends to give him the decantatum illud of the Germans, i.e. many-sidedness. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 584/1 What men gain in many-sidedness it is said they are losing in vigour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Dks.* Ser. I. (1873) 345 The many-sidedness of truth.

Manyssh, **-yessye**, *obs.* f. *MENACE v.*

Manyways *adv.*: see *WAY*.

† **Many-what**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 manizwhatt, moniwhat, 4 mani-, mony-quat, -what. [See *WHAT* and cf. *anywhot*, *somewhat*.] Many things. c. 1200 ORMIN 1028 Engless... with þe biscoopp spæknend O goddess halffe oft manizwhatt. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 352 I fore lifode is herre, uot pilegrim eileð moniwhat. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12598 (Cott.) Desputand tuix þaim he satt, And þai him asked mani-quat [i.e. many what, maniquat, many what].

Many-where. *rare.* Also 4 maniquar(e), 6-7 (with *advb. s*) many wheres. [f. *MANY* + *WHERE*.] In many places.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21723 Bot has bitid oft mani quar, þat less folk ouercummen þe mar. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 433 This kinde of Praier... was many wheres received. a. 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 289 It... can no more according to the natural being even of a body glorified by many wheres at once. 1903 LUBBOCK *Scenery Eng.* 52 Smoothed and polished rocks occur also 'many-where', if I may coin the word.

Manwise *adv.*: see *WISE sb.*

† **Manzanilla** (mænzanilä, Sp. manpanilä). [Sp., f. *manzanilla* camomile.] A kind of dry and light sherry with a somewhat bitter flavour.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 466/1 Manzanilla, which is the favourite wine of the Spaniards. 1872 TUOUCHEM & DURIEU *Treat. Wine* 653 Some descriptions of Manzanilla wine.

Manzanilla, *-illo*: see *MANCHINEEL*.

† **Manzanita** (mænzanitā, Sp. manpanita). [Sp., dim. of *manzana* apple.] One of the berry-bearing shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos* found in the United States; the bearberry. Also *attrib.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* II. 36 The reverence due to the Giver of manzanita berries.

Manzie: see *MANYIE Sc. Obs.*

† **Manzil** (mænzil). Forms: 7 manzeil, -eal, munsel, menzil, 9 mansale, munzil, -el, manzil. [Arab. (hence Pers., Urdu) منزل *manzil*, f. *na-zalat* to descend, alight.] a. A halting-place. b. The distance between two halting-places, a stage.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 Our next nights Manzeil was at Gogoam. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 231 In the middle of the Munzel (i.e. a whole Day's Journey) the Butler alights. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordinatun* I. iv. 98 Fixing my first day's munzil, at a village... ten miles from Ooshnoo. 1830 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* I. (1881) 8 On the desert, distance is... measured... by the saat, or hour, and the manzil, or halt.

† **Manzo**. *Obs. rare.* [It.] Bull-beef.

1594 CAREW *Huall's Exam. Wits* (1616) 305 Cowes flesh, Manzo, bread of red grain, the some engendred vpon these, shall haue strength like a bull, but witball, bee... of a beastly wit.

Manzy, *Sc. form* of *MEINIE*.

Maou: see *MAHON*, *MAUND* 2.

Maori (ma'ori, mau'ri), *sb.* (a). Pl. *Maori*, *Maori*(e)s. [The native name: said to mean 'of the usual kind' (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

1. An individual of the brown race inhabiting New Zealand. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* pertaining to this race or their language; *absol.* the language.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 752/1 The natives call themselves *maori* (aborigines), in contradistinction to the foreigners, or *fakia*. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Advent. N. Zealand* I. vi. 174 The Maori language... possesses... but few words which express abstract ideas... The Maori, as made a written language, is pronounced in the same way as German or Spanish. 1854 GOLDBER *Pigeon Part.* 34 Through bush and clearing searching for ye Full of the thoughts of shooting Maori. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 919 Crowds of Maoris... thronged the streets.

b. *Comb.*, in names of plants and animals (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898): Maori cabbage, the wild cabbage of New Zealand; Maori-chief, a New Zealand Flathead fish, *Notothenia*; Maori-

head, a kind of sedge; Maori-hen, the Weka or Wood-hen of New Zealand, *Ocydromus*.

2. A New South Wales fish, *Coris lincolatus*. 1882 TENSION-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 74. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 25 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'Maori' (*Coris lincolatus*), a most varied and beautifully marked fish, of a rich vermilion.

Maormor: see *MORMAOR*.

Map (mæp), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 mappē, 6-8 mapp. [ad. L. *mappa*, in class L. 'table-cloth, napkin', hut in med. L. used *transf.* in the combination *mappa mundi* (see *MAPPEMONDIE*).

Cf. the synonymous OF. *mappe* (rare; also in Rousseau c. 1770), Sp. *mappa*, Pg. *mappa*, G. *mappe* (obs.: the mod. sense 'portfolio' is not directly connected).]

1. A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper or other material, each point in the drawing corresponding to a geographical or celestial position according to a definite scale or projection.

A hydrographical map is now more usually called a *chart* (formerly *7 card*).

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 257 To make a bigger and a better mappa. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Superf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 130 The great Mapp of Mercator. 1601 SHAKES. *Tiwl.* II. iii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappa, with the augmentation of the Indies. 1625 N. CARLHUTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 166 A Geographical Mappa is a plane Table, wherein the Lineaments of the Terrestrial Sphere are expressed. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97, ¶ 5 A rivulet not marked in the maps. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 44 On examination of a geological map it will be seen that [etc.].

b. *transf.* † A table, chart (*obs.*). Also (*non-ense*), applied to a mental conception of the arrangement of something.

1626 [FEATLEY] tr. *Parallel*. To Rdr. A iij, Errors... which, collected into a small map, they exhibit. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. § 43 (1864) 398 By a hurt on the ribs we come to connect feelings in the chest with the place on our map of the body.

c. A tract of country spread out like a map.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 321 A spacious map Of hill and valley interpos'd between.

d. A figure resembling a map in form or outline. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 571 Moley dandiff. Scaliness in diffuse maps of irregular outline, and diverse colours.

2. fig. A detailed representation in epitome; a circumstantial account of a state of things. Very common in the 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

a. 1586 CRESS PENDERBEE Pr. XLIII. i. My voice, [O Lord], Before thy face my cases mapp it lieth. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warr.* 59 Who in her Face a Map of sorrow wears, A countenance compos'd all mournful, sad. 1647 SALTWATER *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 2 So as man is all created excellency in the map or abridgment. 1791 BURKE *Lett.*, to R. Burke (1844) III. 227, I don't know the map of their situation.

b. The embodiment or incarnation (of a virtue, vice, character, etc.); the very picture or image of. (So Sp. *mappa*.) *Obs.* (Common in the 17th c.)

a. 1591 H. SMITH *Stuf. Man's Search* Six Serm. (1614) E. What were man if he were once left to himselfe? A map of misery. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 200 Farewell the true mapp of a gull. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 83 They are the absolute map of sordidness, faren'g hardly, and professing fairly.

c. An aggregation, multitude. *Obs.*

a. 1592 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 199 In whose high thoughts A map of many values is enshrin'd. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xv. 12 My soul, saith he, is but a map of shows, No substance, but a shadow for to please.

† 3. [After L. *mappa*; cf. G. *mappe* portfolio.]

? A wrapper. *Obs.*

1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* 220 But some then will demand, where had Pope Alexander... that map or net at Rome wherein (it is said) the napkin of our Saviour Christ is preserved.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as map-†graver, -maker, -making, -monger, -monunter, -seller; map-like adj.; map butterfly, a butterfly with map-like markings; map-flapping *Nil*, the process of transmitting by flag-signals the outline of a map (or other drawing); map lichen, a lichen, *Lecidea geographica*, the thallus of which has markings resembling a map; map-measurer, an instrument for measuring distances on maps (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); map-meter = prec.; map-turtle, an American turtle, *Malaclemmys geographica*, so called from the markings of the shell (*Cent. Dict.*). 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 50 The delicately devised *Map Butterfly, *Cyrestis thyedamias*. 1886 *Lough. Mag.* Feb., (art.) *Map-flapping. 1862 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Contents, Chart and *Map-gravers. 1766 NENNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.*, *Map-lichen. *Lichen geographicus*. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 77 Our wise *map-makers... have corrupted it into Ponio bay. 1867 *Parke's Catal. Instruments* 30 Opismeter or *Map Meter. 1639 FULLER *Hill Warr.* xiv. (1840) 267 A great *mapmonger... undertook to travel over England by help of his maps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Map-monger, a workman who backs maps with canvases, varnishes and fixes them on rollers [etc.]. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6685/4 Sold by C. Browne, Print and *Map-seller.

Hence **Mapless** *a.*, without maps.

1659 FULLER *Acc. Inf. Inuc.* I. 5 Mr. Camden's Britania. His first Edition was a Babe in a little... Octavo... the third, a Youth in a Quarto (but Map-less). 1889 T. HODGKIN *Dynasty of Theodosius* 151 Their deficiency of light cavalry

prevented them from obtaining, in those mapless days, the much-needed information.

Map, *sb.* *dial.* (Sc.). [Cf. *map* vb., to nibble (E. D. D.).] A rabbit. Hence **Mapple** (E. D. D.), **Mapkin** in the same sense.

1216 in *Rot. Pat. & Claus. Cancell. Hib. Cal.* (1828) l. 213/1 Rex assignavit Johanne Baxter... ad capendum, emendum, & arrendandum quascunque pelles de martirys, mappekyns, canicorum [etc.]. 1825-80 JAMISON, *Map*, lit., nibbler, a name sometimes given to a rabbit.

Map (*map*), *v.* ¹ Inflected mapped (*mappt*), **mapping**. [f. *MAP* *sb.* ¹ Cf. *Sp. mapar*, G. *mappieren*.]

1. trans. To make a map of; to represent or delineate on a map.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxi. (1612) 297 Not moop't at home, but mapping Lands. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxvi. (1862) 11. 19 Thence, which is even now imperfectly known and badly mapped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 411 While he, on the rock of Saint Helena, mapped the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

absol. 1901 R. KIPPLING *Kim* xii. 321 They will plot and survey and map of course.

2. trans. and fig. Obs.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. lxxiii. (1589) 143 Of which religious Families here mapped be the Lines. 1611 SHAKS, *Cymb.* iv. i. 1, I am neere to th' place where they should meet, if Pisanio haue mappt'd it truly. 1889 RIGER HAGGARD in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 237/1 The form of a man... vaguely mapped upon the twilight.

c. pass. Of a landscape: To be extended to the eye as in a map.

1845 DARWIN *For. Nat.* xix. (1852) 449 To the south the broken land and water... was mapped with clearness before us. 1850 CLOWN *Dipsychus* ii. v.

d. To map down: to set down or delineate, as in a map.

1868 HEPLES *Realms* xiv. (1876) 379 He is just the sort of quiet, observant fellow to be mapping all our characters down;

2. Map out. *a.* To represent in detail on a map. 1556 B. P. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 387 He... thinks it not needful to map out before the Traveller every Town and Village of all the Shires through which he should pass.

b. fig. † (a) To record minutely (*obs.*). *(b)* To plan out (a course of conduct or behaviour), to divide up (a period of time) into sections allotted to different occupations.

1619 HALES *Lett. Synod Dart* 15 Jan. in *Godd. Rem.* (1673) l. 76 One amongst them there is who hath taken the pains to Mappe out your behaviour since your first footing in the Synod. 1823 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* v. A woman of her position probably... mapped out her year among her friends. 1891 *Lancet* xci. 130/1 These volumes... map out before us the whole law affecting the marriage contract.

c. To divide (a country) into districts, as by lines on a map.

1866 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. i. 5 The territory of these countries was mapped out by no visible lines. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shirk* li. 248 The Continent was not then mapped out with tourists' routes.

† **Map**, *v.* ² *Obs. rare*. [? cogn. with *MOPE* *v.* *trans.* To bewilder.]

c. 1425 *Festivals* 175 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 Cure lady... lay still distended and dased As a woman mapped and mased.

Map: see also *MOR*.

Mapamond (*e*, *obs.* form of **MAPPEMONDE**).

Mapkin: see *MAP* *sb.* ²

Maple (*mæp'l*). Also 4-5 *māp'il* (l, -ul(l), -ol, 7 *māp'le*). [*OE. *mapel*, **mapul*, only in *mapellre* *OS. mapulder*, and in *mapulder* of the same meaning: cf. *OS. mapulder* (Gallée), *MLG. mapeldorn*.]

The late *ON. mapulder* (*rare*) seems to be an alteration of the Eng. word after the synonymous but unconnected *ON. mapur*: see *MAZER*. Beside the *OE.* *mapel* represented in the Eng. and *OS.* word, there was a synonymous **mattlo*, represented in *OHG. mazzaltra*, *mod.G. mazzholder*; the relation between these two forms has not been explained.]

1. Any of the trees or shrubs of the genus *Acer*, flourishing in northern temperate regions, many of which are grown for shade or ornament, some valued for their wood, and some for a sugar product. The Common Maple is *Acer campestre*. The fruit of these trees is a double-winged samara or 'key'.

770 [see *MAPLE-TREE*]. 14 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1364 Maples, asche, ook, asp, planes longe. c. 1385 - *Knt.* l. i. 2065 Mapul. 1590 *Spenser* *F. O. l. i. 9* The Maple seeldom inward sound. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* ii. ii. (1637) 65 Mapple... very excellent, for bowles. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* li. 673 The Maple blushing gratifies the Sight. 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* v. Silver birches, golden-boded, Set with maples, crimson-blooded.

b. With qualifying word, applied to various species of the genus *Acer*: *e. g.*

Bird's-eye Maple (*cf. 2*) = *sugar maple*; Black or Black Sugar Maple, *A. nigrum*; Cretan Maple, *A. creticum*; Dwarf Maple, *A. glabrum* (Cent. Dict. 1890); Goose-foot Maple = *striped maple* (*ibid.*); Great or Greater Maple = *sycamore maple*; Hairy Maple, *A. barbatum*; Hard Maple = *sugar maple*; Italian Maple, *A. Opalus*; Montpellier Maple, *A. monspeliense*, found in southern France; Mountain Maple, *A. spicatum*, found on mountains in North America; Norway Maple, *A. platanoides*; Red or Red-flowering, Scarlet or Scarlet-flowering Maple, *A. rubrum*; Rock Maple = *sugar maple*; Silver, Silver-leaved, or White Maple,

A. dasycarpum, of eastern North America; Soft Maple, 'either the red or the silver maple' (Cent. Dict.); Striped Maple, *A. pennsylvanicum* (or *striatum*), moosewood; Sugar Maple, *A. saccharinum* of North America, which yields maple-sugar; Swamp Maple = *red maple*; Sycamore Maple, *A. pseudo-platanus* (see *SYCAMORE*); Vine Maple, *A. circinnatum* (Cent. Dict.). Also Ash-leaved Maple, any tree of the genus *Negundo*; box-leaved.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. cxlii. 1300 The great Maple, not rightly called the Sycomore tree, is a stranger in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Acer*. 1800 *Med. Syn.* IV. 246 The sugar and silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. dasycarpum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1876 BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* (1895) 93 Soft maple makes a very fine white sugar.

2. The wood of any of these trees. *Bird's-eye maple* (see *BIRD'S-EYE* 4). *Curled maple*: a wood in which the grain is much undulated or contorted, obtained from the broad-leaved, red, and sugar maples. *Mottled, Russian maple* (see *quot.* 1875).

1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, ix sawsars de Mapill. 1663 COWLEY *Exc. Agric.* Wks. 1710 li. 114 He seats him in a Throne of Maple. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x. 28 The Maple... was of old held in equal estimation almost with the Citron; especially the *Bruscum*, the French-Maple, and the Peacock-tree-Maple. 1805 WORDSW. *Pract.* i. 515 The naked table, snow-white deal, Cherry or maple. 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Woods*, etc. (1860) 92 The wood of the Red Maple—especially that variety or form of it, known as Curled Maple. 1875 *Ver's Dict.* *Arts* iii. 216 The Russian maple is thought to be the wood of a birch tree... The bird's eye maple is the American variety... The mottled maple is a commoner variety.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *maple grove*, *leaf*, *† warr* (= knot in tree), *wood*; *quasi-adj.* with sense 'made of maple wood', as *iu maple chair*, *cup*, *dish*. Also *† maple biscuit*, some kind of confectionery; *† maple block*, a block of maple wood on which tobaccoists cut tobacco; *maple-borer*, an insect which bores the wood of maples (Cent. Dict. 1890); *maple bush*, the mountain maple, *Acer spicatum*; *maple disease*, a disease of certain maples caused by the fungus *Phylllosticta acericola* (Cent. Dict.); *maple eye*, in grain, an eye-shaped mark like those found in maple wood; *† maple face*, a spotted face; *so maple-faced adj.*; *maple grey*, a kind of grey pea; *maple-honey U.S.*, the uncrystallized part of the sap of the sugar maple (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); *maple key*, the fruit of a maple-tree (see *KEY* *sb.* 14); *maple knob* (see *quot.*); *maple molasses*, syrup *U.S.*, a syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar (Cent. Dict.); *maple roundival*, a kind of roundival pea (cf. *maple grey*); *maple sugar*, the sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of certain maples; *maple sugary*, a maple sugar factory. Also **MAPLE-ROOT**, **-TREE**.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 45 A Flask of Pontack, with Cakes, Maple Biscuits, and other Sweetmeats fat Allot, in Flanders. 1610 B. JONSON *Act. i. iii* He has his 'maple block, his siluer tonges. 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav.* 162 The small red twigs of the... 'maple bush. 1549 GILBEY *Annals* viii. (1684) 292 A Maple Chair, graced with a Lion's Skin. 1679 MOUNTAIN *Am. Tenures* 7 The service of presenting the king with three Maple-Cups on the day of his Coronation. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 391 Who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds, His few Books, or his Beads, or 'Maple Dish? 1872 E. SPOON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. l. 424/2 Put in the 'maple eyes by hand. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* ii. 4 What a Kowf-powle! 'Maple-faced! All fellows! 1560 BULWER *Antiquary* 159 Ere long these adulterate Colours will moulder, and then the old maple-face appears. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. vii. You unlucky, 'maple-faced rascal. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 The Marlborough gray, the horn gray, the 'maple gray. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 773/2 A 'maple grove... is regarded as a valuable feature on a Canadian farm. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1676) 26 Ashen, Sycomor, and 'Maple keys. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1316/1 In addition to the above-named varieties [curled and bird's-eye maples], two other kinds occur in the *wens*, or excrescences, which grow on the trunk or roots of this tree. The most valuable variety is known by the name of Variegated 'Maple-knob. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 36 Wrought wit 'mapil leues and fret of jiji. foill. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/2 The Canadians; the wearers of the maple leaf. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* l. 466 The green and the 'maple roundivals require a stronger soil than the white. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 181 A sauce composed of raspberries, cream, and 'maple sugar. 1890 E. W. GOSSE *P. H. Gosse* 95 A log-hut... a young 'maple-sugary, and four tons of hay. 1879 SWINER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 26 A mazer ywrought of the Maple Warre. 171. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Of the rottenness 'maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. 1805 *Med. Jral.* XIV. 172 Maple wood is... much used for the lath.

Hence **Mapled** (*mæp'ld*) *a.*, grown with maples. 1857 WHITTIER *Chart of Hermits* 371 This mapled ridge shall Hore be.

Maple, variant of **MAPPLE** *Obs.*, a mop.

Maple-root. The root of the maple, formerly used medicinally.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1377 [In the list of his own compositions.] The Murning of the mapely roote. 1609 T. RAVENSCRAFT *Pamphlet* xxvi. C3 b, My Ladie's gone to Canterbury, S. Thomas be her boot. Shee met with Kate of Malmsbury, why weest thou maple roote? 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xlv. xxvii. 1427 Or Maple roote in poutber made Take off in Wine, a present medicine knowne.

Maple-tree. = **MAPLE** *1*.

770 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1895) l. 290 Of Jam syf treow in þrugs mapel treow in forward weardne. c. 1425 *Voc* in

Wt.-Willeker 546/19 *Hec acer*, mapulleire. 1579 *Livly Enghus* (Arb.) 100 Is not... dunge [taken] out of the Maple tree by the Scorpion? 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii. As Dimab walked... towards the cart under the maple-tree.

Mapold, -olt, **mappel**: see **MAPPLE** *Obs.*

Mappemonde (*mæpmɔnd*). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 4-5 *mappemonde*, *mappamond* (*e*, 6 *mappamo* (*und*), 9 *mappemonde*. [a. F. *mappemonde*, ad. med.L. *mappa mundi* map of the world. Cf. mod.Pr. *mappamond*, *Sp. mappamundi*.] The map of the world; in early quotes, the world itself.

138. CHAUCER *To Rosemound* 2 Madame, ye ben of al beaute shryne As fer as cerched is the mappemonde [MS. mappamond]. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III*. 102 Ad sette properly the bounde Afre the forme of Mappemonde. c. 1450 *Houland Houlat* 3-8 Marchonis in the mappamond... mist dukis in dignitie. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prolog. ii. The twynland sternis about Fe mappamond. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* ii. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair, That euer hit was maid on Mappamond. 1864 MAJOR in *Archæologia* XL. 1 Memoir on a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci. 1891 J. WINNOR *Columbus* ii. 67 The mappemonde, which was drawn in 1500, by one of Columbus's pilots, Juan de la Cosa.

Mapper. [f. *MAP* *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1] A map-maker. 1635 *Ferson Varieties* l. 44 Our moderne Navigators and Mapmakers. 1893 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* i. ii. 32 Columbus... lived as a mapper with his father-in-law.

So mappery (*contentious*), the making of maps. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* l. iii. 205 They call this Bed-work, Mappry, Closset-Warre. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 411 Protocols... and what not, the mere mappery and paper projection of what has had, or may have, some relation to a deed.

Mapping (*mæpin*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *MAP* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *MAP* *v.* 1; the drawing of maps, map-making; planning. Also with *out*, *down*.

1775 *Asi. Suppl.* 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 93 Corrections being made in the mapping of faults and strata. 1865 Mrs. B. WYNN *Amer. Lett.* ix. 838 Less mapping out of matter to be saved. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* ii. 11, When the miller talked of 'mapping' and 'summing' in a vague and indefinite manner. 1868 LOCKYER *tr. Guilielmus's Heavens* (ed. 3) 390 The actual mapping down of the spectra of several of the brightest stars.

attrib. 1865 W. F. STANLEY *Math. Drawing Instr.* 12 A very fine kind of writing-pen, termed a mapping pen.

Mappist, *rare*. [f. *MAP* *v.* 1 + *-IST* 1] = **MAPPER**. c. 1610 SYLVESTER *Little Baites* 311 Learned Mappists, on a Paper small, Draw (in Abbrevgement) the whole Type of nil. 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan. 53/3 The mappist Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis.

† **Mapple**. *Obs.* In 5 *mappel*, *mapolt*, -old, 6 *maple*. [app. ad. late L. *mappula* (? in monastic use), dim. of *mappa* napkin: see *MAP* *sb.* 1, *MOR* *sb.* 1] A mop.

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 325/2 Mappel, idem quod Malkyn. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 345 Thrommes for pyche mapolles. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1596) 16 Shepe skynnes for mapolles. 1599 NASHE *Leicester Stuffe* Ded. A2 With Cakes beards, as broad as scullers maples, that they make cleane their boats with.

Mappry, *a.* [f. *MAP* *v.* 1 + *-Y* 1] Like a map. 1861 THORNTON *Turner* (1861) I. 230 He had a horror of what he said Wilson called 'being too mappy'. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 152 A dead colourless flat, dotted with little round trees, ... one of those mappy views, that lack even the beauties of a map.

Mapul (*le*, *obs.* form of **MAPLE**).

Maquaron, *obs.* form of **MACARON**.

Maquerel, -el (*la*): see **MACKEREL** 1 and 2.

|| **Maqui** (*inaki*). Also 8 *maque*. [Chil. *in Sp.*] The Chilean shrub *Aristotelia Maqui* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), yielding a valuable fibre, and producing berries often used in the adulteration of wine.

1704 *Ovalle's Chili in Churchill's Voyages* III. 48 There are 23 trees call'd Maques. 1809 *tr. Molina's Nat. Hist. Chili* l. 37 The maqui, a species of cornel. 1860 *Frans. Bot.* 705 Maqui (Fr.). *Aristotelia*. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 1/4 The Chilean Consul-General expresses his opinion that the attention of our farmers will soon be called to the cultivation of the plant known in Chili as the Maqui... The sudden demand for the dried Maqui berry in France... not without significance.

Mar (*mār*), *sb.* Also 3 *mer* (*e*, 6 *marr*, 7 *marre*).

[f. *MAP* *v.* 1]

† *1.* A hindrance, obstruction; an impediment in speech. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 67 For þan sal we made wiouten merre, be mette for dede or bultur or wale. *Ibid.* 24802 A gret reuue wil seuu he cuth, wil-vien ani mer in muth. 1653 R. BAILEY *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 42 The main marre of their labour was the common error of Independency. 1824 *Mactaggart Gallivod. Encycl.*, Maunt, to speak thick and fast; to have a marr in the speech.

2. Something that mars or impairs; a drawback to. In early use, † a fault. *rare*.

1551 ASCHAM *Lett. to E. Raven* 18 May *Eng. Wks.* (1761) 384, I trust my will to write shall catch the marris I make in it. 1896 DK. EDIMBURGH in *Daily News* 1 May 2/6 The only mar to the pleasure I feel in again hoisting the pennant. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 70/1 It was no mar to the day for Roderic to share Miss Allau thus.

Mar (*mār*), *v.* Forms: 1 *merran*, *mierran*, *mīrran*, *myrran*, 3 *mare*, 3-5 *merre*, 3-6 *mer* (*e*, 3-7 *marre*, 3-8 *marr*, 4 *mare*, 5-7 *marre*, 4-*mar*. [Com. Teut. *OE. merrian* corresponds to *OFris. meria* to hinder (only once, in 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. *meert*), *OS. merrian* to cause to stumble or err, to hinder (MLG., MDu. *merren* to hinder,

also intr. to loiter, mod.Du. *marren* to fasten, tie up, to loiter), OHG. *marren*, *merren* to hinder, disturb (MHG. *merren* to hinder, also intr. to linger, delay), ON. *merja* to bruise, crush, Goth. *marjan* to cause to stumble, offend. A parallel formation from the same Teut. root **marz-* appears in OE. *mearian* to go astray, err, MHG. *marren* to linger, loiter. The Teut. word was adopted in Rumanian as OF. *marriar* to lose (one's way), to lead astray, perplex, afflict, distress (mod.F. only in pa.pple *marri* grieved), It. *smarrire* to bewilder, Sp. *marriado* adj., grieved.

According to some philologists, the OTeut. *marjan* is formally equivalent to Skr. *marjyas*, causative stem of *marj* to forget (Indogermanic root **mers-*, whence Lith. *mirszti* to forget); the root may have had a wider sense than that preserved in Skr. and Lith.]

†1. *trans.* To hamper, hinder, interfere with, interrupt or stop (a person, event or thing). *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 4 Hwi mirrað gít þis folc fram heara verrum? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2254 Now we have vs sped sa ferr Vr wil may be nocht vs merr. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (Marcus) 75 Sathanas nat nobt mare me. c. 1440 *York Mst.* xli. 100 Bot thow, myghty Lorde, my inornyn yarl! Mar ye, for it shoulde me well pay, So happy to se hyme yf I warr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 173 So thyk in stayll all marryt wolk the rout, Oneys mycht ony turn hys hand about To weylid his warpin. 1530 *Palsgr.* 705/2 If these borders shrink, all my purpose is marred. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 109 Moutynge is marred, when... solution of continuitie is made. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 In case anie horseman... should be wounded... his fighting for that day were marred. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 308 [He] had certainly dispatched him, if a large Brass Lamp which was burning over his Head, had not marred the Blow. 1827 CARLWILE tr. *Tieck's Elzeu*, *Germ. Rom.* II. 121. 'Then we shall see which of us is swifter.' 'Done,' said Mary, and began to run; 'for we shall not mar one another by the way' [orig. so hindern wir uns auch nicht auf demselben Wege]. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 653/2 (Glasgow regulations for Bows.) If a bow is accidentally marred by an opponent, it shall be in the option of the party playing to let it rest, or play it over again.

2. To spoil, impair. a. With obj. a material thing: To damage so as to render useless; to destroy or impair the quality of. Now *rare*. Also in OE. † to waste, squander (property).

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xlv. 235 Dyles mon unnyttlice mierre ðæt ðæt he hæbbe. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* c. 474 Pen wakened þe wyse of his wyl dremes, & blusched to bis wodbuðne þat broþely was marred. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 500 But his shippes... rut on a Rocke, & rent all to pessen, Pat mony was mard & the men drownet. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Hiiij. Wyn taken our mesure... marreth and corrupteth the good blood. 1530 *Palsgr.* 438/2 You have blotit this shete of paper so sore that it is marred. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 17 Fische Garthes marre the Haven. 1562 TURNER *Baths* i. The bathes of brimstone hurte the stomack and mar it. 1611 *Bible* Mark ii. 22 The wine is spilled, and the bottles will be marred. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 252 Making markes vnder euery hard word in each page, without marring our bookes. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 l. 22 There is ever some dead fly in our box, which marreth our ointment. 1728 *Young Love Fancie* iv. 52 Thunder mars small beer, and weak discourses. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punish.* vii. (1853) 336 The vessel is so marred that it cannot be repaired. 1878 BROWN *La Saisiaz* 36 The breath is not the flute, Both together make the music; either marred and all is mute.

b. With immaterial obj.: To impair fatally, ruin. Often in proverbial antithesis with *make* (see *MAKE* v. 146 b) or *MEND* v. In mod. use with somewhat lighter sense: To detract from the perfection or completeness of.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Adam & Eue... merden urecunde. *Ibid.* 43 Some so þu telles to betere þen an oðer... þu marres ti meidenhad [MS. *Bodley* merrest þin meidhoð]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17988 Harde hab þe werred me a3ayn, And myche marred of my mayn. c. 1440 *York Mst.* xxiii. 87 I marres my myght. a. 1568 *Ascham Scholens.* i. (Arb.) 34 Some wittes, moderate enough by nature, be many tymes marde by our moch studie. *Ibid.*, Galene saith, moch Musick marreth mens maners. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Family of Love* 4 An euill exposition marreth the text. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 369 Striving to better, oft we marre what's well. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Countrie Farm* 9 It marreth the voice, bringing Hoarsenesse, and a little Cough. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i. 23 It will marre all the mirth in the House. 1710 *Young Revenge* iv. i. There they'll revel, and exult to find Him sleep so fast, who else would mar their joys. a. 1732 *Boston Crook in Lot* (1805) 4 What God sees meet to mar, one will not be able to mend in his lot. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. iii. (1765) 172 The Dread of them may mar the Rectitude of our Purposes. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 99, I cannot mar my satisfaction by groundless doubts. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. viii. 212 The pleasure of shopping was marred by the silliness of the inhabitants. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 Though marred by eccentricities and extravagances of language, the play has genuine dramatic fibre.

†c. Phrases. To *mar all*: to act so as to prevent a project or operation from being carried to a successful issue; to 'spoil everything', to act badly. To *mar (one's) market*: see *MARKET* sb. 4 c. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 57 þif þou cast salt þer to, iways þou marres alle, so have I blis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 19 When the iudge dyed, they turned backe, and marred all more then their fathers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 90 As they had bene troublesome at Sea, began againe to marre all ashore.

†d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become deteriorated; to spoil; to perish. *Obs.*

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Pat ha [sc. hire limen & hire wittes] ne merren ne formenten þurh licomliche lustes i flesche sulde. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* c. 172 Lo al synkes in his synne & for his sake marres! c. 1440 *York Mst.* i. 93 My mighte and my mayne es all marraunde, Helpe, felawes, in faythe I am fallande. 1530 *Palsgr.* 638/1 The beste thyng in the worlde, if it be myskept, will marre in processe of tyme. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* i. (1623) C iv, The Host... could not choose in that space but melt and marre.

3. *trans.* To harm, injure (a person, etc.). a. To inflict destructive bodily harm upon. In later use, to mangle, disfigure (now *arch.*).

c. 1205 *LAV.* 1903 Vele he [a wrestler] hine mærdæ ah na wiht he hit ne mende. *Ibid.* 2234s Ardures men letten flehen vimeite fan and merden Iris folc, & hit swiðe ualden. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5553 What mightye were marrit, & marrit to dethe. c. 1470 *Gos. & Gaw.* 96 Quhy has thow marrit my man, with maistr to mene? c. 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* vi. 140 Goo backe agen, & marre not your horse about noughte. 1530 *Palsgr.* 598/2 And you heale his legges up afore you kylle the deed flesche quyeie you marre hym for ever. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 15 Wherefore do ye oppress my people, and marre y^e faces of the innocents? 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You may kepe them from going out, and that other dogs do not bite them, or that they be troden upon or marred with mens feet. 1656 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* enlarged 59, I am confident... That if you mar the very Apple of their fyounng swallows! Eyes with a Needle, she shal recover them againe. 1692 *RAY Disc.* i. iv. (1713) 57 Those... Embryos may, by a violent cause, be marred or deformed in the womb. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 17 Jan., in *Lockhart*, The watchword of these young heroes... was—Mar him. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. vi. 233 Some limbs of his body broken off, and some marred and battered by the... waves. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 495 Noble Deiphobus here he beholds, all mangled and marred.

†b. To ruin, damage seriously (a person, his fortunes, etc.). Often in antithesis with *mend*. *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 Heiþ king of heuene... ne faoure nougt my fo [MS. so my] þat falsly me so marres. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 66 þe folos founden hem self-frees of the Pye, And maken hem menynduans & marre þe puple. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 720 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet! c. 1440 *York Mst.* xxvii. 119 The fende is wrothe with þou and me, And will þou marre if þat he may. 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 220 b, Thyss synckesse hath vterly marred me. 1607 SHAKS. *Learn* i. i. 97 Mend your speech... lest it mar your fortunes. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xlii. 9 After this manner will I marre the pride of iudah. 1614 CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Court & Times* Jas. I. 1. 320 The parliament will mend him or quite mar him. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 151 But now this boy... doth all his fortunes marre. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 Pittie marreth the whole cititie.

c. To ruin or damage morally. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

†a. 'to spoil' a child by indulgence: cf. *MARRIED* ppl. a. 1530 *Palsgr.* 483/1 You cherysshe this chyld so moche that you shal marre him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 1 That it [learning] doth marre and peruert mens dispositions for matter of gouernment and policie. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. (1640) 153 Those that have these good abilities, must take heed of marrying [sic] themselves, and defiling them by being proud of them. 1684 *Wood Life* 9 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 114 Digby Lord Gerard... was utterly mar'd by keeping company with base low fellows.

†d. To confuse, bewilder; to perplex, trouble; to grieve, distress. [Cf. OF. *marrir*.] *Obs.*

13... *Cursor M.* 15725 Ful merred war þai in þair mode. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. vii. 29 On molde y waxe mad, a made marreth me. c. 1330 *Will. Palerne* 834 He ferd as a mased man an marred neiþ honde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saturs* vi. (Thomas) 354 He... is lyk a man þat merkes meryrie. c. 1485 *Digby Mst.* iv. 1054 To blame ye are, With this dedly sorow your-self to marre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 523 O mad monstour I marrit out of thi mynd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 31 But minds of mortal men are muchell mard And mov'd amisse with massy mucks unmeet regard. 1603 *Philotts* xlviii, As ane out of his mynde or marrit, He sees me of bis house debarit.

†5. *intr.* To err; to go astray; to be or become bewildered or confused. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 gic merras vel ge duellas [Vulg. *erratis*]. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 130 (Douce MS.) Hit marred, hit memered, hit mused, for madde. c. 1440 *York Mst.* xlii. 166, i. loc. *Pai* are drunken, all þes menze, Of muste or wyne, I wolle werrande. *i. Dist.* Nowe certis þis was wele said, þat makis þer mynde to marre. c. 1475 *Rans Colisear* 22 Among thair myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer. a. 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. 104 All that couth attene the castell neit, It made thame for to mer amiss, and mang.

Mar, obs. f. *MAYOR*, *MERE* sbs.; *MORE* sb. and a. *Mar*, *vbl. stem*, prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. (chiefly 17th cent. nonce-wds.), with sense 'one who or something which mars', and *adj.*, with sense 'that mars'; as *mar-all* sb. and *adj.*, *mar-fast*, *-good*, *-hawk*, *-joy*, *mar-right* *adj.*; †*mar-tail*, a derivative term for a prostitute. Also *MARPLET*.

1611 FLORIO, *Ser sparecchia*, a **mar-all*, a spoile-all, a busie-headed fellow. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* i. 1, And what now Meane they to study, Anthony, Morall Philosophy, After their mar-all women? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i. I will drink a round... rather than he termed a **mar-feast*. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* iii. 2 Hypocrite, that pernicious **mar-good*. 1595 TURBERV. *Pauitourie* 142 Such a man... shall seldom prove a perfect falconer but a **mar-hawke*. a. 1628 F. REVIL *Alaham* iv. i, He hath no good: you have no ill but he. This **Mar-right* yielding's honors Tyranny. c. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* iv. ii, Well, my sweet mistress, well, good madam **mar-taile*!

b. *esp.* in *mar-plate*, first used in the pseudonym 'Martin Marprelate', adopted by the writer or writers of certain tracts issued in 1588-9, which gave rise to a fierce controversy; hence *attrib.*, as

Marprelate controversy, tracts; also *Marprelate* v., to inveigh in the style of 'Marprelate'; *Marprelatist*, *attrib.*, belonging to the Marprelate party. Also in many nonce-words occurring in the Marprelate tracts or in later works referring to them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 20 You are called Elmar, but you may be better called mareline, having cut them all downe. 1589 *Mar Martine* 6 Hee might have cald himselfe Mar-preest. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 32 As for Mar-church, and Mar-religion, they haue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 44 You Mar-prince, Mar-law, Mar-magistrate. 1636 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 270 Those tongues which... Mar-Prelated... of old against the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 56 The notorious Marprelate tracts. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 298 The series of marprelatist characterizations of the contemporary Anglican episcopate.

• *Mara*¹ (mārā). A large hare-like cavy, *Dolichotis patagonica*, native of Patagonia.

1833 *Fenny Cycl.* i. 214/2 The Mara or Patagonian Cavy. 1859 *Wood Nat. Hist.* i. 578.

• *Mara*² (mārā). [Skr. *Māra*, f. *mṛ* to die.] The 'Satan' of Buddhist mythology.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xliii, The army of Mara, the evil one. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* vi. xix. 159 The ten chief Sins came—Mara's mighty ones, Angels of evil.

† *Marabas*, *Sc. Obs.* [After F. *bonnet à la marabaise* (Rabclais), from OF. *marabais* 'crypto-Judeus', MARRANO,] *attrib.*, in *marabas bonnet* 'a large flat cap' (Jam.).

1538 *Burgh. Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 91 To ilk one of the said 7 officeris ane marabas bonnet with ane quyte felder. 1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. in Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 297 Ane Marabas Bonnet.

Marabbot (h-, abbutt-, abot (e: see *MARABOUT*).

Marabane, obs. form of *MYROBALAN*.

*Marabou*¹ (mārābū). Also *marabout*,

marabu. [a. F. *marabout* (t, app. repr. a vulgar Arabic use of *murābī* hermit, *MARABOUT*. 'The stork is said to be *Mrah*, i.e. holy' (Pagni in *Dozy Suppl. aux Dict. arabes*, s.v. *murābī*).]

1. A large stork or heron, *Leptoptilus marabout* or *crumenifer*, a native of Western Africa. Now applied also to the adjutant-bird of India, *Leptoptilus dubius* or *argala*. Also *marabout stork*.

1826 DENHAM & CLAPPERTON'S *Trav. N. & Central Africa* App. 203 M. Temminck... has given it [sc. this African species] the name of *Argala*, while for the Indian bird... he proposes the name of *Marabout*. We have ventured to reverse the order of these names;... we have assigned the African species the title of *Marabout*, which... is a word peculiar to Africa. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 223 The ugly marabouts, from whose tails our ladies get the feathers for their bonnets. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 175, I shot a crocodile, and a marabout stork.

2. A tuft or plume of the soft white downy feathers found under the wings and tail of these birds, used for trimming hats and dresses. Also *marabout feather*, *plume*. Also *collect. sing.*, trimming made of these feathers.

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. iii. l. 57 A good many [hats] are trimmed with marabouts only. *Ibid.* 184 Marabout plumes. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) ii. 15 Lady George in a *logue* with marabouts. 1839 THACKERAY *Second Lett. Fine Arts* ii. Wks. 1900 XIII. 276 A marabout feather which she wears in her turban. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 Ladies who rejoice in the soft fluffy white feather trimming called marabout.

transf. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 444 Birch varies the scene with its drooping marabouts.

3. An exceptionally white kind of raw silk which can be dyed without first removing the natural gum. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 248 It is only a finishing degree of twist which marabout receives after dyeing. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 155 Marabout is silk thrown twice.

• *Marabout*². [Louisiana Fr.] (See *quoy*).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Marabout*, the variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe.

• *Marabout* (mārābūt). Forms: 7 *maribot* (t, *marybot*, -buck, *morabit*, *marabot*, *marabot*, *marabou*, 8 *marababot* (h, *marababutt*, *marababut*, *marabote*, *marbut*, 9 *marabut*, 7-*marabout*. [repr. Arab. *murābī* hermit,

monk. The mod. Eng. form is from Fr. Cf. Pg. *marabule*, Sp. *marabolo*.]

1. A Mohammedan hermit or monk, particularly amongst the Moors and Berbers of North Africa.

a. 1623 R. JOSSON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1572 Their Marybuck or Basareas, are their Priests or Religious persons. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xi. 11 Their Hoggies, Magicians and Maribotts, were tampering with the ill Spirit of the Air. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts immoderate at this time. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammets* 12 The Marabout or Saint. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* i. 172 The Marabut, who does not drink, and the Sonalki, or Sonalki, who does. 1903 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 281 Marabouts foretold the coming of divine wrath.

2. A shrine marking the burial-place of a marabout.

1859 J. W. BLAKESLEY *4 Months Alag.* ii. 25 Besides the mosques, there are several marabouts in Algiers and the neighbourhood. 1867 SAYYID *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marabut*. Small edifices on Barbary headlands, occupied by a priest. 1881 *Times* 10 May The French troops took yesterday the Sidi-Adallah-Ben-Djemel, which is the most venerated marabout in all Tunis.

Marabout, marabu: see MARABOU 1.

† **Marabuto**. *Naut. Obs.* Also **marabut**. [a. Sp. *marabuto*, also *maraguto*.] A jib-sail.

1622 MABUE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. ii. x. 191 They took out another lesser one [sc. sail] which they call Marabuto. . . which is a kind of triangular sayle. 1669 HOWELL *Lex., Vocab.* vi. The marabut, a triangular kind of sayl belonging to a Carvel, it *marabuto*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Marabut*, a sail which galleys hoisted in bad weather.

Maracaibo (mæ'rākai-bō). Name of the northern province of Venezuela, used attributively in **Maracaibo-balsam**, a copaiba obtained from *Copaifera officinalis*; **Maracaibo-bark**, the bark of *Cinchona tucuyensis*. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Maracan** (mæ'rākæn). Also 8 **maracana**. [a. Tupi *maracand*.] A Brazilian macaw.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Maracana*. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Maracan*. In mod. Dicts.

Marace, obs. form of **MARISE**.

|| **Maracock** (mæ'rākōk). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7 **marioock**, **maracoco**, -coko, **amaracoc**, 7-8 **maracoc**, 8 **maracoot**, **marococ**, **marcoot**, 7-**maracoc**. [From the Virginian dialect of Algonquin.] The fruit of certain American passion-flowers, esp. the 'may-pop', *Passiflora incarnata*, native of Virginia, and the granddilla, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, of Brazil and the West Indies. Also the plant itself.

1612 STRACHEY *Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 60 The marioock apple. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 17 They plant also Maracocks a wild fruit like a lemon. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1637) 18 Fruits they have, Strawberries. . . Maracocks [etc.]. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 The Amaracoc or Passion flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *March*, Toward the end [of March] sow. . . Marcours or Passion-Flower. 1709 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 285 The Maracot is a Plant that creeps like Ivy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Granddilla*. The common granddilla, called the maracot and passion flower. 1806 P. A. BRUCE *Eton. Hist. Virginia* I. 98 In addition, there were. . . maracocks or mayapples, beans and pumpkins.

|| **Maræ** (maræ). Also 9 **marai**. [Polynesian.] An altar or sacred enclosure at which human sacrifices are offered amongst the Tahitians and other Polynesians.

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 350 Many were the marais and altars reared at his command. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Alan.* iii. 46 A large white cloth, spread on the pavement of a maræ.

Marag, obs. form of **MARRIAGE**.

|| **Marah** (mārā). Also 4-5 **marath**, 4 **marā**, 5 **marra**. [Heb. מָרָה *mārā*, fem. of מָר *mar* bitter.] The Heb. word for 'bitter' or 'bitterness', used as a proper name in two different applications (Exod. xv and Ruth i: see below); hence used in allusions to the Scripture passages.

1732 WYCLIF *Exod.* xv. 23 Thei mysten not drynk the watir of Marath, forthi that thei were bitter; wherfor and a couenable name he putte to the place, clepyng it Mara, that is, bitternes. — *Ruth* i. 20 Ne clepe 3e me Noemy, that is to sey, fayr, but clepith me Mara, that is, bittir. 14. . . Hoccleve *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) III. p. xlii. Wel may men call or name me 'marra' Fro hen[ne]s forth. 1368 *Yng. Man's Call*. 13 The young man by mistake fondly calls it Naomi, and says it is pleasant. The elder by dear-bought experience finds it Marah, and cries out 'Oh! it is bitter!' 1832 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Byron* (1887) 168 Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. That Marah was never dry. 1852 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery at Newport* 40 The wasting famine of the heart they fed, And slaked its thirst with marah of their tears.

Marahbut, obs. form of **MARABOUT**.

Marai, **Marais**: see **MARAE**, **MARISE**.

Marakina, variant of **MARIKINA**.

Marakle, obs. form of **MIRACLE**.

|| **Maral** (mārāl). [A Tartar word.] The Caspian or Persian red deer, *Cervus maral*.

1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* viii. 181. I must now tell you of a maral we had. 1894 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydeker) II. 348 In the Caspian provinces of Persia. . . the red deer group is represented by the maral (*Cervus maral*).

Maram, variant of **MARRAM**, reed-grass.

Maramotto, obs. form of **MARMOT** sb.

Maramotte: see **MARRY-MUFF** Obs.

|| **Maranatha** (mæ'rānā'thā). [In Gr. form *μαρανθά*; the Aramaic form is variously conjectured to be מָרָנָא *māran āthā* 'Our Lord has come', or מָרָנָא מְרָנָא *mārinā 'mā* 'O our Lord, come thou'.] An Aramaic phrase occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22; often erroneously regarded as composing with the word that precedes it in the text a formula of imprecation, ANATHEMA MARANATHA. Hence (as an abbreviation of this formula) used subst. for: A terrible curse.

Coverdale's spelling (see below) is a corruption of Luther's *maharan motha*, which represents the fictitious Heb. מוֹתָר מוֹתָר *mohārām mōthāhā* 'devoted to death'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xvi. 22 If any man loved not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comyng of the Lord. 1568 TINDALE *Ibid.*, Anathema maranatha. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Anathema Maharan Matha. 1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* *Maranatha*, accursed. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. iv. 20 Those who. . . shall invent. . . pernicious doctrines. . . are worthy of a *Maran-*

atha, and the lowest hell. 1721 BAILEY, *Maranatha*, the highest Degree of Excommunication. 1822 FARRAR *Early Chm.* I. ix. 193 How does the writer meet their objections? Not by thundering forth with yet deeper conviction *Maran-atha*, but [etc.].

Marane, Marang: see **MARRANO**, **MERINGUE**.

Maranism, -ismus, obs. ff. **MARRANISM, -ISMUS**.

† **Maranite**. *Min. Obs.* [ad. G. *maranit* (Link 1801), f. name of the Sierra de *Marão* (Portugal): see -ITE.] = **CHIASTOLITE**.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Min.* 167.

|| **Marant**. *Bot. Obs.* [Anglicized form of next.] Lindley's name for any plant of the old N.O. *Marantaceæ*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 168.

|| **Maranta** (mārēntā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Plumier 1703), f. the name of Bartolommeo *Maranta* of Venosa, a 16th c. writer on medicinal plants.] A genus of herbaceous plants native of tropical America; a plant of this genus.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 29 Arrow Root, produced from a Plant called *Maranta*, is a farinaceous alimentary root. 1822 *Garden* 14 Jan. 20 f Fine foliaged plants, such as *Marantas*, *Crotons* [etc.]. 1899 ROWNEY *Gutana Wilds* 32 She made a cup of a *maranta* leaf.

† **Marantaceous**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. mod. L. *Marantaceæ*, f. *MARANTA*: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the (obsolete) N.O. *Marantaceæ* of which *MARANTA* was the typical genus.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* iv. (1864) 84 A long, flexible cylinder made of the peel of a marantaceous plant, plaited into the proper form.

Marantic (mārēntik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *μαραντικός*, f. *μαραίνειν* to wither, waste away.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 Marantic thrombi. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 594 Marantic thrombosis.

Maras, variant of **MARASIS**.

|| **Marasca** (mārēskā). Also 9 **marazque**, **marasque**. [It. *marasca*, aphetic f. *amarasca*, f. *amaro* bitter.] A small black cherry, *Prunus avium*, grown in Dalmatia, and esp. about Zara, for the distilling of maraschino.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 146 f *Maraschino* is distilled from cherries. . . a very fine delicately-flavoured variety, called *Marazques*. . . is used. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Marasca* cherry, a cultivated variety of the cherry.

Maraschal, obs. form of **MARSHAL**.

|| **Maraschino** (mārēskīno). Also 8 **marischini**, **mareschini**, 8-9 **mareschino**, **marasquin**, 9 **marasquino**. [It. f. *marasca*: see prec. Cf. F. *marasquin*, whence some of the Eng. forms.] A liqueur distilled from the marasca cherry.

1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Trm.* (1799) I. 321 Hob-nobbed in some right marasquin. 1793 *Europ. Mag.* XXXII. 466 Such fine liqueurs with nectar may compare, From Marischini to the Vin Musca. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 297 After they had drank their mareschino, Lady Selina ordered tea. 1797 SOUTHEY *Let. Keble*, *Spain* 394 He. . . regularly after dinner drank a bottle of mareschino, and lived in peace with all men. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fan.* *Paris* (ed. 8) 88 Divine *marasquino*, which — Lord, how one swallows! 1831 *Society* I. 104 I recommend this *Mareschino*. 1842 BARNHAM *Jugol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Blasphemers' Wars*, *Marasquin*, *Curaçao*, *Kirschen Wasser*, *Neoyau*. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* I. vii. 98 The mocha and *maraschino*.

b. *attrib.*, as *maraschino jelly*, *punch*.

1820 SHELLEY *Cedipus* II. ii. 31 Give me a glass of Maraschino punch. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. i. 6 Did you taste the plombers, ma'am, and the maraschino jelly?

† **Marasme**. *Obs.* [a. F. *marasme*.] = **MARASMUS**.

1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* II. vii. 95 It is againe sometimes an Hectique, which endeth in a Marasme. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 76 About the 40th day he dy'd of his Marasme.

Marasmic (mārēzmik), *a.* [f. *MARASMUS* + -IC.] Pertaining to or arising from marasmus; suffering from marasmus.

1876 v. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 582 Emaciation and a series of marasmic conditions set in. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 587 She became progressively marasmic.

Marasmoid (mārēzmoid), *a. Med.* [f. *MARASMUS* + -OID.] Resembling *marasmus*.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in *Cassell's Suppl.* **Marasmolite** (mārēzmloit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μαρασμός* decay: see -LITE.] A 'rotten' sphalerite or zinc blende, containing free sulphur.

1851 C. U. SHEPARD in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* IV. 315 *Marasmolite*. Primary form, cube [etc.].

Marasmos (mārēzmōs), *a.* [f. *MARASMUS* + -OUS.] Resembling or of the nature of *marasmus*. 1856 in *Mayne Exps. Lex.* 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Marasmus** (mārēzmōs), [mod. L., a. Gr. *μαρασμός*, f. *μαραίνειν* to wither, waste.] Wasting away of the body.

1656 TRAFER *Contm.* *Job* xix. 20 (1657) 171 Now, alas, I lie under a miserable *Marasmus*. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim.* 5 *Mar.* 29 Diverse having kept them in their beds, have got an hectic fever or *marasmus* thereby. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 How often was I apprehensive, Miss Blossie would fall into a *Marasmus* or a *Languor*? 1837 *Syd. Smith Let. Archd. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 268 f Everybody has their favourite death: some delight in apoplexy, and others prefer *marasmus*. 1866 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 515 The milk itself has been yielded by stalled cows dying of *marasmus*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 24, I am one of those Unskilful Persons, that cannot discern a State *Marasmus*, when the danger is so far off. 1865 tr. *Helm's Wand.* *Pl. & Anim.* 23 The notion that there is any such thing as a senile *marasmus* of nature.

Marasque, variant of **MARASCA** (cherry).

Marasquin, variant of **MARASCHINO**.

Marasse, variant of **MARISH**.

Marathi, obs. form of **MAHARRATTI**.

Marathonian (mārāthō'nian), *a.* [f. L. *Marathōni-us* (f. *Marathōn*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Marathon, or to the battle of Marathon (490 B.C.) in which Athens defeated the Persians. Also sb., a native of Marathon.

1769 [W. L. Lewis] *Statius Thebaid* XII. 1082 But as the Son of Ægeus high display'd The Spear of Marathonian Oak, whose Shade O'erhangs the Foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 552 The Marathonians worship those who were slain in the battle. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Revol.* 106 Sea, have thy ports not heard Some Marathonian word? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 136 The Marathonian muscle, nerved of old To maul the Mede.

† **Maratism**. *Obs.* [f. name of Jean Paul *Marat*, a leader in the French Revolution, assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793: see -ISM.] The anarchic doctrines advocated by *Marat*. Also † **Maratist**, one who supports these doctrines.

† **Maratize** v. *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to assassinate as *Marat* was assassinated.

1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 157 The red hot Maratism of the miscreant Society. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 106 In pursuit of Robespierre, whom she vowed to Maratise in due time. 1795 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 323 One must have spent four years in France amidst the Constitutionalists, the Girondins, the Maratists, and the Jacobins of every description, to conceive [etc.]. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 254, I have contemplated every event which the Maratists of the day perpetrate.

Maraud (mārō'd), *sb. rare*. [a. F. *marauder*, f. *marauder*: see *MARAUD* v.] The action of raiding or plundering. Also in phr. *On the maraud*: intent on plundering.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 151 It was the hour for Indian maraud. 1839-40 — *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 9 He had an Indian's sagacity in discovering when the enemy was on the maraud. 1884 St. Nicholas XI. 534 Certain neighboring tribes that make maraud upon them.

Maraud (mārō'd), v. Also 8 **marode**. [a. F. *marauder*, f. *marauder* rogue, vagabond.

Cf. Sp. *merodear* to maraud, *merode* masc., act of marauding; also G. *marodieren* to maraud, *marode* adj., worn out with marching [said orig. of stragglers belonging to an army], *marode* fem., act of marauding, *marodebruder*, *maroderetter* straggler, deserter. The Fr. words were adopted in German in the 17th c., and were punningly associated with the name of Count Mérode, an imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War, whose troops were notorious for want of discipline.]

1. *intr.* To make a raid for the purpose of plundering. *Const. on, upon*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 They met with a Party of French that had been Marauding. 1711 MRS. CENTLIVE *Marplot* 4, Ask your Brother, Don Lopez, who will have it that you send your eyes a maroding for English forage. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* II. 1 The Saxon stern, the pagan Dane, Maraud on Britain's shores again. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr.* *Faith* II. ii. 8, 229 He [the Arab] will no longer maraud, because. . . he is placing himself in danger of being marauded upon.

b. *transf.* To go about pilfering.

1790 *Monthly Rev.* 132 A flea. Upon a taylor's neck was taken Marauding for a dinner. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxviii. Juno—who, though formally banished from the parlour, failed not to maraud about the out-settlements. 1844 L. O. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. v. 138 He was an old offender, probably come from Marseilles to maraud at the Candelmas fair of Nismes.

2. *trans.* To plunder; to harry.

1829 W. IRVING *Chron. Granada* I. xii. 112 The tract of country they intended to maraud was far in the Moorish territories. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 321 Ooe is always marauding the other's territory.

Marauder (mārō'dar). Also 7-8 **maroder**. [f. *MARAUD* v. + -ER; after F. *maraudeur*.] One who roves in quest of plunder; a freebooter, plunderer.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 89 To be a Maroder and Pillager upon the street and Field of Humane Credit and Reputation is worse. . . than to turn common Padders. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5031/5 A Band of Maroderes, consisting of Men of several Nations. 1784 VALLANCEY *Collect. De Rebus Hibernicis* No. 10. 72 note, To keep the cattle safe by night from maroderes [sic]. 1808 SIR J. MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. in Spain* (1809) 19 He is determined to shew no mercy to plunderers and marauders. 1890 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx. 212 The marauders hovered round them like vultures round a wounded man.

b. *transf.* (e.g. of animals).

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 79 Some place decoys, nor will they not avail, Replete with roasted crabs; in every grove These fell marauders gnaw. 1847 H. MILLER *First Inpr.* v. (1861) 65 Exposed to every hungry marauder of the deep. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxii. The rans shall be the prey of those audacious marauders only who dare to face the presence of the ghost.

Marauding (mārō'din), *vb.* sb. [f. *MARAUD* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *MARAUD*. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 58 ¶ 3 They might also be of great use in marauding, or getting in forage. 1839 W. IRVING *Wol.* *Let's R.* (1853) 7 The yeomanry who had suffered from

these maraudings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 4 A population who were trained from their cradles in licensed marauding.

attrib. 1764 GOLOSME *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* I. 128 The history of a marauding party in one of our modern gazettes. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* x. 118 His campaign was not a marauding raid.

Marauding, ppl. a. [-ING.] That marauds. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 184 Surrounded by marauding neighbours. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 227 He watches the marauding sparrows.

Maravedi (marāvēdi). Obs. -exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5, 7 maravedis, 6 marivade, marvedie, marvadi, 7 marvedi, marvedee, myravidi, meriade, maravadi, 8 marevedi, 7 erron, malvady, 7-maravedi. [a. Sp. *maravedí* (=Pg. *maravedim*), a derivative of Arab. مرابطين *Murābiṭīn* (pl. of *murābiṭ*: see MARABOUT), the name of a Moorish dynasty (usually designated the *Almoravides*, this being the same word preceded by the Arabic article) which reigned at Cordova 1087-1147.]

1. An old Spanish gold coin, weighing about 60 grains and of the value of fourteen shillings. 1613 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 64 Imposing 5. Maravedis of gold for every person. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 138 Henry III. who tax'd 'em at five Maravedes of Gold apiece.

2. A former Spanish copper coin and money of account, valued at about 1/3 of a penny sterling.

17430 in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. viii. 1230 And then into Spayne fear ye schan, lakkes ben of little prise: For there beginneth the Maravedisez. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14. lxx. maruades, which is .x. d. and the third parte of a penny sterling. 1606 HEYWOOD *Chall. for Beauty* II. i. (1656) C. 3 If you distrust his word, take mine, which will passe in Spaine for more Myravids, then the best Squiers in Europe for Farthing-tokens. 1609 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. (1692) 14. I ask for him [a slave] a thousand Crowns. 1st Mar. Thou meanst a thousand Marvedis.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Malvady*, a Spanish coin, of which about 13 make one Farthing. [Some error: *Maravedis* is also given, with the correct value.] 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. v. 313 He never parted with a maravedi but with the view of pocketing a Ducat, if not a Doblon. 1819 SCOTT *Island* xxxiii. I will strip thee of every maravedi thou hast in the world. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 He flung the Slave who moved the lid A purse of maravedis. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* ix. 209 He promised a silken jacket, beside the income of ten thousand maravedis.

Maray (mārā). [?Native Australian.] An Australian food-fish, *Clupea sagax*, closely resembling the pilchard.

1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 147 The 'maray' (*Clupea sagax*) is a very rich, oily, well tasted fish of the herring family.

Marazque, variant of MARASCA (cherry).

Marber, marbir: see next.

Marble (mārb'l). *sb.* Forms: a. 3-7 marbre, 4 maubre, 5 marbir, 6 marber, marbyr, β. 3-5 marbel, 4 merbel, -ul, 4-5 marbyl, 4-6 marbyl, -ul, 5 marboll, -ole, -elle, -ylle, -ulle, -ille, merbyl, 5-6 marbill, -yll, -ull, 6 marbell, 4- marble. [ME. *marbre*, *marble*, a. F. *marbre*, (OF. rarely *marble*, *malbre* by dissimilation) = Pr. *marme*-s, Sp. *mármol*, Pg. *marmore*, It. *marmo*, Roumanian *marmure*:-L. *marmor*, ad. or cogn. w. Gr. *μάρμαρον* shining stone, marble (prob. orig. an adj. 'sparkling', whence *μάρμαρειν* to sparkle).

The L. word was adopted early into the Teut. langs.: OE. *marina* (in comb. *marin*), OHG. *marinul* (MHG. mod.G. *marin*, in comb. *marin*), MDu. *mariner*, *marinel*, more commonly *marber*, *marbel* from Fr. (mod.Du. *mariner* marble, *marinel* 'marble' to play with), ON. *marinnar*.)

I. The simple word.

1. Limestone in a crystalline (or, less strictly, also a granular) state and capable of taking a polish. There are many varieties of this stone (see b), which is much used in sculpture and architecture.

When used without qualification, the word suggests either the pure white varieties commonly employed in sculpture (hence often referred to as a type of whiteness), or those with mottled or variegated surface (cf. senses 5, 7 c).

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 249/315 In onetombe of Marbre he was i-leid. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 124 A tumber riche.. Of marbre and ek of jaspere stones. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxi. A great bridge of stone of Marbre. a 1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227 The most durable Marbre or Porphyry.

β. [c 1200: see MARBLE-STONE.] c 1320 Sir Benes 4609 A faire chapel of marbel fin. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Of marbre is pe stone, & putreied he lies. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 All pe pilers er of marbill. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 92 Also colde and harde as marbyll. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Ouer this ryuer is a very fayre bridge of marbre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 162 All the pavement is most beautiful of ingrauen Marbre. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. From the portico they passed a noble hall to a staircase of marble. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 46 Marble..lasts quite as long as granite, and is much softer to work.

Proverb. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. iii. 150 Hee plyes her hard, and much Raue weenes her so.

b. With qualifying word: (a) an adj. denoting colour or appearance, e.g. black, fibrous, GREEN (12d), grey, RED (17e), variegated, white marble; (b) a proper name denoting the locality in which it is found, c.g. African, Carrara, Derbyshire, Egyptian, English, Genoese, Italian, Kilkenny, PARIAN, Pentelican, Portsoy, Purbeck marble; (c)

applied to substances resembling or made to imitate marble, as †brimstone marble, a preparation of brimstone in imitation of marble; metallic marble, native sulphate of barium (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). See also BRECCIA, BROCAELLA, CIPOLLIN, FIRE (B. 5), FOREST (*sb.* 5), LANDSCAPE (5), LUMACHELLA, MADREPORE (4), ONYX (4), RUIN, SERPENTINE, SHELL, VERD ANTIQUE marble.

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 888 Vnder his tre. A stapul was o marbul grain. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1035 A gate of Marbul whit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. i. A harde slipperie rocke of black marber. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 126 No place hath more white and blew Marble than here. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Vocab.* xxvi. The Marble gentle, viz the whitest hard marble..Serpentine or streaked Marble [etc.]. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 21 Black Marble.

(b) 1681 GREW *Museum* II. vi. 316 Two pieces of Egyptian Marble. *Ibid.*, A Piece of the worst sort of Cornish Marble, used for Lime. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Derbyshire Marble is variously clouded and diversified with brown. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 20 The white Genoese Marble. *Ibid.* 25 The common white Carara marble. 1891 T. HAROV *Tess* (1900) 8/1 With your effigies under Purbeck-marble canopies.

(c) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Brimstone*, Brimstone Marble, a preparation of brimstone in imitation of marble.

c. A kind or variety of marble.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1672) 119 That this rocky Substance is a Loadstone, rather than a Jaspis, Adamant, Marble, or any other. 1813 BAKERELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 87 Very beautiful marbles occur (in England) which will receive a high polish. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* III. 20 Limestones..capable of receiving a polish are called marbles.

d. Taken as a type of something hard, inflexible, durable, or smooth.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* 183 In marble harde our harmes wee alwayes graue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. II. iii. 144 The milke thou suck'st from her did turne to Marble.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 638 Writing all injuries in marble. 1620 SWEETMAN *arranged* G. 4 b. Can you behold this sacred Cabinet..And not let fall a tenure: you are vnkind. Not Marble but would wet at such a sight. 1812 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) I. vi. 219 Sir Charles Grandison..is a man of marble, or rather a man of snow.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1252 The liquid marble of the windless lake. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* ix. She had done all in her power to deter Clarice;..but Clarice had made up her mind to be a marchioness, and she was marble.

e. The stone as being the material of which a tomb or tombstone is made. *poet.* (Cf. 2 b.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 434 When I am forgotten..And sleepe in dull cold Marble. 1757 GRAY *Epit. on Mrs. Anne Clerke* 1. Lo! where the silent marble weeps, A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps. 1850 TENISON *In Mem.* lxxviii. Thy marble bright in dark appears.

2. A piece, block, or slab of marble; a marble monument; †a marble vessel. Also *fig.*

c 1290 *Becket* 218 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Pe point of is sword brak in he Marbre ato. c 1380 Sir Ferunb. 5701 To a grete holw marbre was he brogt, Whych was wondre beo fillid wyb wyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 33 The sovereign weede betwixt two marbles plaine Shee powdered small.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. The vacant staycase, marbles, statues [etc.]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 62 An Inscription on a Marble. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. The blood stained marbles of the Amphitheatre.

† b. A marble tomb or tombstone. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 230 At Westmynstere he lis tumbled richely, In a marble blys of him is mad story. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) II. ij b. In the felde of Elinos, vnder a marble, is the pouders of Sysifo Seteno. 1640 GLAUGHTON *Ladies Priviledge* iv. Plays 1874 II. 141 My Ancestors, whose dust Would a broke through the Marbles, to revenge To me this fatal infamy. 1730 POPE *Epit. Fenton* 1. This modest Stone, what few vain Marbles can, May truly say, here lies an honest Man.

c. *Antiq. (pl.)* Applied, with specific qualification, to certain collections of sculptures, etc.; e.g. *Arundel, Arundelian, or Oxford marbles*, a collection of sculptures and inscribed stones made by the Earl of Arundel (died 1646) and presented to the University of Oxford. *Elgin marbles*, a collection now in the British Museum of ancient sculptures from the Parthenon, which was brought to England by Lord Elgin and sold by him to the nation in 1816.

[1624 J. SELDEN (*little*) *Marmora Arundelliana*.] 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. To London with Mr. Hen. Howard of Norfolk, of whom I obtain'd the gift of his Arundelian Marbles. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Arundel Marbles, ..or the Oxford Marbles. 1817 KEATS (*little*) On the Elgin Marbles. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 142/1 The Æginetan, added to the Athenian, and Phigælian marbles which we possess in the British Museum, would have formed a complete specimen of Grecian sculpture, as applied to the decoration of temples.

3. *techn.* [=F. *marbre*.] a. A slab of marble used for grinding paints on; b. A printer's imposing-stone (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); c. = MARVER.

1668 Phil. *Trans.* XX. 466 Which they grind upon a Marble, such as Painters use. 1745 DE COETLOGON *Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 3 To give it [the glass] a Polish, we roll it to and fro on a Stone, or Marble.

4. [=G., Du. *marmel*.] A little ball (varying from about 1/4 inch to an inch in diameter), originally made of marble, now usually of baked clay, porcelain, or composition, used in a children's game; hence in *pl.* the game itself. Also a similar ball (e.g. of glass) used in other games.

In playing the game, a number of marbles are arranged in a ring (or sometimes in a row), from which the players attempt to dislodge them by 'shooting' a marble at them with the finger and thumb.

1694-5 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Husb. & Trade No.* 189 (1727) II. 29 The next are marbles for boys to play with. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 3 A Game of Marbles, not unlike our modern Taw. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas, Mem.* 1. 142 On yon gray stone..we shot the marble thro' the ring. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 3 There was the floor on which..I had played at marbles, a pattern in the carpet serving as the ring. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 301 Marbles is not the popular game it once was.

† 5. A mottled or dappled colour resembling that of variegated marble; hence, a cloth of such a colour. (*Rif. 7 e.*) Obs.

1520 *Mem. Cipolin* (Surtees) III. 274 Pro xliij virg. panni lanei coloris marble. 1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 18 Kerseies. of the colours of black, marble, russet, and white. 1549 Act 3 4 Eduw. VI. c. 2 § 1 Russets, Musters, and Marbles, Graces, Rokes, and suche lyke colors. 1555 Richmond. *Wills* (Surtees) 86 A yard of marble xxv. 1720 STRIVE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. (1754) I. i. xxix. 297/1 In a livery of grey Marble.

b. *Bookbinding*. The marbled pattern or paper used in ornamenting books.

1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 277 In knowing what sort of Paper is in use, ..or to please myself..with looking on the fine colors, marbles, &c. 1817 DUNN *Bib. liogr. Decameron* II. 532 In lieu of gilt, you may..order marble coloured edges: but gilt upon the marble..oh! 'tis the very luxury—the 'ne plus ultra' of the bibliopagist! 1823 *Bookbinder's Compl. Instructor* 28 Common Marble..

Ibid. 29 Transparent Marble. *Ibid.* 30 Egyptian Marble..Purple Marble..Stone Marble. *Ibid.* 31 Rice Marble..Chinese Marble..Red Marble. *Ibid.* 32 Wainscot Marble.

† 6. *pl. a. French marbles*: syphilis. Obs.

[? Corruption of F. *morilles* 'the small pocks' (Cotgr.).] a 1592 GREENE *Thieves falling out* (1615) C3, Looke into the Spittles, and Hospitalles, there you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles.

b. As transl. of L. *marmor*: A stony concretion in the joints of a house.

1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 120 Oftentimes in the knees or joints there arises either a Phlegmon, or Marbles, or Puffs or Wind-galls.

II. Attrib. and Comb.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Made or consisting of marble. (For the corresp. parasynthetic *adjs.* see 8 c.) Also, like that of marble.

13. *Coer de L.* 6182 He leet make a marbyl ymage. 1382 WYCLIF *Eosher* l. 6 Thei weren vnderst with marbil pileins. 1577 B. GOSTE *Heresbach's Insh.* 1. (1586) 8 Suche stately dwellings and marble floores. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1 Apr.), A marble Maduna like a Colosse. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 78 Take a Quart of Almonds..and beat them in a Marble Mortar. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 88 Her flush'd feet glow on the marble floor.

b. White, hard, cold, or rigid like marble. (Rarely used *predicatively*.) Hence in parasynthetic *adjs.* *marble-breasted*, *hearted*, *minded*.

1591 FLOMO and *Fruites* 43 P. Oh filthie..fashion of some Englishmen, to ride with these hard, straight, and little saddles. T. They are English toyes, to vse..such marble pinching saddles [Ital. *queste selle marmoree*]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. III. i. 38 Her teares will pierce into a Marble heart. 1601—Twel. N. v. i. 127 The Marble-breasted Tyrant. 1611—Wint. T. v. ii. 98 Who was most Marble, there changed colour. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* II. 94 Her Marble-minded breast. a 1618 WILKINSON *Wood-mans Bear* lxxv. (Grosart) II. 312 Moan I must for never was Marble-hearted Mermaid But would moan [etc.]. 1675 SOUTH 12 *Sermon*. (1692) 570 His Marble, obdurate Heart. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 175 What is virtue? is it a certain marble-mindedness, the elder brother of insensibility. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxiii. That seeming marble-heart. 1817 SULLIVAN *Rev. Islan* vi. xxxiii. Her marble brow, and eager lips. 1818—*Rosal. & Helen* 186 His fancy on that spring would float, if any invisible breeze might stir its marble calm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 102 Under the marble exterior of Greek literature was concealed a soul thrilling with spiritual emotion.

c. Enduring as marble, or as if carved in marble.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 27 Cease to eternize in your marble verse The fals of fortune-tossed Venerists. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 They write not their obligations in sandy but marble memories.

d. *poet.* Smooth as marble. (Cf. L. *marmor-reum aequor*.) Hence *marble-faced* *adj.*

1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* vi. R. ij b. All what marblefaced seas containe of monstrous fries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 564 Through the pure marble Air.

e. Of a variegated or mottled colour († occas. used *predicatively*); marbled. † Also, made of cloth or stuff of such a colour (see 5). Hence *marble-coloured*, *covered*, *edged* *adjs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Caste ber-to Saundersy & Safroun, & loke it be marbylle [Ashule M.S. marbyl]. *Ibid.* 34 Take a lytyl Saundersy & a lytyl Safroun, & make it a marbyl colour. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 9 To William Cay my marbyl jacket. 1545 *Ibid.* 230 My marbell colored cote. 1594 *Lanc. Wills* III. 54, I geve Wilm Cooke my marble hose. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3930/4 An Almanack..with a Marble Vellum Cover. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4108/3 77 half Chests of Marble-Soap. 1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* II. 74 Countess marble-covered octavos. 1811 SELF *Instructor* 120, 3-thread fine marble stockings. 1817 DUNN *Bib. liogr. Decameron* II. 533 The beau de veau of the French, with gilt upon marble edges! 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vii. 76 Marble silk had a weft of several colours so woven as to make the whole web look like marble.

† f. *Marble colours*: used *fig.* by Drummond to express ostentatious splendour. Obs.

1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 128 The marble colours of..funeral pomp. a 1649—*Hist. Jas. II.* *Ibid.* 41 The marble colours of false greatness.

8. Obvious combinations. a. *attributive* (of, pertaining to, or concerned with marble), as *marble*

† *grit, mart, -mason, -mill, -quarry, saw*; (used in the game of marbles) as *marble-ringer*; b. objective, as *marble-cutter, -polisher, -worker*; c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *marble-arched, -chequered, -imaged, -paved, -piled, -pillared, -ribbed, -sculptured* adjs.; d. similitive, as *marble-constant, -hard, -like, -looking, -white* adjs.; *marble-wise* adv.

1635 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* viii. 9 The 'marble-arched Skie'. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Concordia* i. iv. Across the 'marble-arched hall'. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 240 Now from head to foot I am 'Marble constant'. 1611 COCKER. *Marbrer*. A 'marble-cutter'. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 405 With 'marbul greet ygrunde & mixt with lyme'. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Ellyg. H. Parv.* (Grosart) II. 328 In his stone-breast no pittie moves relenting, Rough and remorseless, more then 'marble-hard'. 1832 [R. CATTELMORE] *Beckett*, etc. 179 With all thy high and 'marble-mould' line. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 'Marbylke of the colour of marbyll'. 1854 J. S. C. ADAMS *Nypholeon* (1855) I. ix. 165 He could impress a marble-like immovableness upon his features. 1846 DE QUINCE *Antique Wks.* 1863 VII. 221 The unchanging expression in the 'marble-looking mask'. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. 1 The paltry jargon of the 'marble mart'. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 808 The plasterers, 'marble-masons, and other artisans who use this article'. 1835 UNE *Philos. Manuf.* 58 Sawing comprehends every species of mill... such as, 'marble-mills'. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* v. liii. 10 'marble-paved pavilion'. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 45 What though no 'marble-piled butt' Adorn his desolated dust. 1754 ARMSTRONG *Forced Marr.* v. iv. *Subl.* (1770) II. 110 This 'marble-pillard' castle. 1756 BURKE *Nice*, & B. intro. Wks. I. 13 In the question about the tables, the 'marble-polisher' will unquestionably determine the most accurately. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free For.* etc. (1888) 127 To invest money in Georgia 'marble-quarries'. 1820 SHELLEY *Tower of Famine* 11 Each 'marble-ribbed roof'. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Instr.* I. 5 The 'l'spy', 'halloo', and the 'marble-ring'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1393/1 'Marble-Saw'. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* ix. xii. He knelt like a child 'marble-sculptured and white'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 70 The quarried cliffs of Toora, 'marble-white'. 1879 MIGNER *Fr. Eng. Dict.* s. v. To marble paper, to paint it 'marble-wise with several Colours'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1393/2 'Marble-worker's Files'.

9. Special comb.: † *marble butterfly*, ? = *marbled white*; † *marble-crab*, a crab having a marbled or mottled shell; † *marble dew*, some imaginary antaphrodisiac; † *marble-flint*, ? flint having a mottled appearance; *marble gall*, a gall made by the insect *Cynips Kollar*; *marble leg*, 'the pale shining leg of *Phlegmatia dolens*' (Syl. Soc. Lex.); *marble-paper*, paper coloured in imitation of marble; *marble paste*, a white porcelain paste used for casts of statues (in recent Dicts.: a transl. of F. *pâte de marbre*); *marble seal*, *Phoca fetida*; *marble veal* (*Cookery*), potted veal interspersed with lumps of tongue, having a mottled surface when cut; *marble-wood*, (a) see quot. 1753; (b) a large East Indian tree, *Diospyros Kurzii*, having a variegated wood (*Cent. Dict.*); (c) an Australian tree, *Olea paniculata*, having mottled timber (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Motils & Butterflies* 52 The *Marmorata*, or 'Marble-Butterfly'. 1795 NEMENICH *Polyl. Lec. Nat. Hist.* Marble-butterfly. *Pap. Galathea*. The black-eyed Marble butterfly. *Papilio Semole*. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* *Zoicon* 176 *Cancer*. 'Marmoratus sive Varius (quod testa tegitur... maculis viridibus, cæruleis, albis, nigris, cinereis...)' the 'Marble Crab'. a. 1621 BEAUM. & F. *Thierry & Theod.* ii. 1. The tears of mandrake and the 'marble dew, Mixt in my draught, haue quencht my natural heat'. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iii. 1. I would...bathe my self, night by night, in marble dew. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 27 Burnt 'Marble-flint-quench'd in Vinegar'. 1832 GARDEN *XVI* Oct. 334/2 The 'Marble-and Artichoke galls are formed from buds. 1836 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1566/4 Two Buds...covered with 'Marble Paper'. 1737 BERNARD *Letter Wks.* 1871 IV. 247. I would have these chestnuts covered with marble paper pasted on white paper. 1854 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xviii. 5 Marble papers. 1895 J. W. KIRKLAND & E. C. POLLARD *Tr. Bos. Text Bk. Zool.* 319 The Ringed or 'Marble Seal' (*Ph. fatida*). 1789 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* ii. iii. (ed. 6/27) 'Marble veal'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 'Marble Wood, a name given by the people of some parts of America to the lignum rhodum, or rose-wood, from the heart of the tree being sometimes variegated like Marble'.

Marble (mā'bl'), v. [f. MARBLE sb. Cf. F. *marbrer*.]

1. *trans.* To stain or colour (paper, edges of books, soap, etc.) so as to give the appearance of variegated marble.

1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1374/4 A. strong leather Pad-saddle marbled. 1685 *Pict. Staffordsh.* 123 Which two colours they break with a wire brush, much after the manner they doe when they marble paper. 1734 GAY *Sheph. Week* ii. 13 Marbled with Sage the bard'ning Cheese she press'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Putlake*, Marbling it with very brown Veal-Gravy. 1854 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. i. 9 With about as much intelligence or feeling of art as a house-painter has in marbling a waistcoat. 1885 J. PAVY *Talk of Town* II. 22 Liquids used by bookbinders in marbling covers.

b. To make (a design) by the process of marbling.

1895 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 261/1 Take a green calf and marble a tree upon it.

2. To make white like marble. *rare*.

1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Han.* 29 Sept., Mrs. Porteus's accident...may have marbled her complexion, but I am persuaded has not altered her...good-humoured countenance. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. 67 Thy features, marbled by the moon.

† 3. To pickle (fish). *Obs.*

[1598, 1611: see MARL v. 3] 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dis-*

sected 14 To Marble Sowls, Placis, Flounders, Smelts.

Marbled (mā'bl'd), ppl. a. [f. MARBLE sb. and v. + ED.]

1. In various occasional uses: Portrayed in marble; having buildings or sculptures of marble; turned into marble (*fig.*); decorated or covered with marble.

1599 STORER *Wolsey* C 4 b, Looko how the God of Wisdom marbled stands, Bestowing Laurel wreaths. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Marbled effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxxvi. xvi. Place me on Sunium's marbled steep. 1844 L. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Scott at Tomb of Stuart* 132 His marbled form will meet the attentive eye. 1852 G. MEREDITH *Sleeping City* 109 A Marbled City planted there with all its pageants and despair. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 6 Fine residences, conspicuous by the blaze of light that lit up their pillared and marbled fronts.

2. Variegated in colour like certain marbles.

a. Coloured or stained by a technical process with variegated patterns.

1671 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 14 Those fine Covers of Books that, for their resemblance to speckled Marble, are wont to be call'd Marbled. 1699 WANLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 276 Common marbled paper. a. 1769 S. DAVIES *Whalley in Dodsley Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 106 Variety of troops...in marbled regimentals. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 242/1 The edge of marbled books should correspond with their marbled ends.

b. Veined, mottled, or dappled (*with markings of various colours*). Chiefly *Nat. Hist. and Path.*

1604 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* ii. 18 The snow was marbled, and look'd as if it were boughs and branches of Trees. 1719 D'UREY *Pills* (1872) VI. 557 At the break of morning light, When the marbled Sky looks gay. 1818 *Art Preserv.* Feet 154 If the chilblain is merely neglected, the skin...becomes livid and of a marbled appearance. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* Marbled Prints, a defect in printing...The prints appear...unevenly marked, somewhat resembling the appearance of marble. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 162 It [i.e. an eruption on the skin] may be uniform, or figured, or marbled.

c. Of meat: Having the lean streaked with thin layers of fat. (A sign of the best quality.)

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 355 There is no better sign of good flesh, than when it is marbled. 1834 YOUTT *Cattle* 270 The meat is finely marbled and well-flavoured.

3. Used as the specific designation of various animals and plants which have mottled or dappled markings (freq. = L. specific name *marmoratus*, -a).

Marbled beauty, the moth *Bryophila perla*; a marbled green, the moth *Bryophila glandifera*; marbled white (butterfly), *Arga galathea*; marbled rose (see *Rose sb.*). 1693 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 33 The white marbled female Butterfly. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 164 The Marbled Rose...its leaves are larger, of a light red colour marbled and veined. 1840 CRAWFORD *Anim. Kingd.* 95 The...Marbled Cat (*Felis marmorata*). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farns* III. 762 The common long bodied or marbled mangel-würzel. 1867 H. T. STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* iii. 31 The Marbled White Butterfly. *Ibid.* vi. 66 The Marbled Beauty. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 571/2 The Marbled Green (*Bryophila glandifera*). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 595/2 The Marbled White (*Arga galathea*) is the species often met with in Britain.

Marbleize (mā'bl'iz), v. U. S. [f. MARBLE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour in imitation of marble; = MARBLE v.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1391/2 *Marbleizing Slate*, coloring its surface in imitation of variegated marble. 1884 *Adv.* All white and marbleized...wrought-iron hollow ware. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi. 14 The marbleized iron shelf...supported two glass vases. 1892 HARPER's *Mag.* 936/2 Soap of a marbleized reddish color.

Marbleness (mā'bl'nēs), *rare*-. [f. MARBLE sb. + -NESS.] Hardness like that of marble.

1629 DUNNE 26 *Serm.* (1661) 65 My holy sighs...have worn out my Marble Heart, that is, the Marbleness of my heart.

Marbler (mā'bl'ar). Also 5 marbyler, member, 6 marbular, merbeler, 5-6, 8 marbeler. [f. MARBLE sb. and v. + ER.] Cf. F. *marbrer* (= senses 1, 2), *marbreur* (sense 3.).

1. A quarryman or hewer of marble. ? *Obs.*

1457 in Dugdale *Warwicks.* (1666) 355 Iohn Bourde of Corff Castle, in the County of Dorset, Marbler. 1478 *Church-w.* Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap in *Brit. Mus.* XXXII. 37 Item to a Marbler for hauning out of a Marbyll Ston 13ij. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* i. 94 (1768) f. 98 Marbler, wonten to be taken up...by Marblers of Barnard's Castle and of Eggleston. 1885 HARPER's *Mag.* Jan. 243/1 The quarryers, or 'marblers', as they are called in the old papers relating to the body [at Purbeck].

† 2. One who carves, or works in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*

1469-70 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 73 Robert Spillesby, equitanti pro les merblers... 372. 4. a. 1470 *Tierfort Orat. G. Flammeus* (Caxton 1487) He [Socrates] bad to his moder a mydwylf and to his fader a marbyler. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 25 Many Marblers working in Alabaster. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 23 Let...the most accurate Marbler erect the Monument. 1720 *Gravestones* *Surrey, Lond.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 312/1 The Company called by the name of Marblers for their excellency knowledge...in the art of insculping Personages for tombs. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 153 [Preparation for Henry VI's tomb, an. 1472] The 'marbler' (or, as we should now say, the statuary).

3. One who marbles paper, etc. Also, an instrument used for marbling paper.

1835 J. HANNETT *Bibliopægia* 206. 1885 CRANE *Bookbind.* for *Anatæres* 97 Of all the varieties of gum, there is but one that is of any use to the marbler... gum tragacanth. 1890 ZAEINSDORF *Bookbinding* 73 Leo's Mechanical Marblers.

Marble-stone. *Obs.* exc. dial. Forms: see MARBLE sb.; also MARB-STONE. [Cf. *chalkstone, limestone*.] = MARBLE; a marble floor, monument, tomb, etc.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie [marie magdalene]... nam ane box cennak of marblestone. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1489 Pu schalt hebben... of marbestan a temple. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9787 pe point of is suerd brec in be marbeston a tuo. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 229 In a temple of Marbul stones cleere Enclosten they his litle body sweete. c. 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 Harde to lyke hony out of a marble stone. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 Water by often dropping may make a hole in a marbyll stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. In the midst of the pavement which was of Marble stone. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 94 If that's an Ill, why not as great an Ope to be opprest with Earth, or Marble-stone? 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* li. I met a statue standing still. Still in marble stone stood he, And stedfastly he looked at me.

Marbled (mā'bl'et). [f. MARBLE sb. + ET, after the F. *marbré*.] A South American lizard, *Folychirus marmoratus*.

1840 CRAWFORD *Anim. Kingd.* 276 The Marbleds... have palatal teeth, and femoral pores, like the Iguanas. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Marbling (mā'bl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARBLE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. MARBLE.

1. The process, practice, or art of staining paper, etc. with variegated colours in imitation or conventional imitation of marble.

1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2197/4 A New Art... of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantle-pieces. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marbling* of Books (in Book-binding) the sprinkling them with colours on the outside. 1753 in *Poets Specif.* *Skins* etc. (1892) 3 For the making, marbling, veining [etc.] any linen, silks, canvas, paper, and leather. 1901 *Atty Chron.* 3 Dec. 9/6 Graining and Marbling wanted.

2. *concr.* Colouring or marking resembling that of marble, or some conventional imitation of it.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*. There is... a kind of marbled porcelain, which is not made by applying the marblings with the pencil. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 7 The only marblings, which appear in its body, are the colour of the food, which is seen through its transparent intestines. 1883 *Salon Art Oil Eng. Potter* 33 Agate-ware was a complicated process; the marbling, instead of being produced on the surface, went through the body. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds G. Brit.* (1896) I. 97 Marblings and spots of light brown or reddish-brown. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 103 In children infested by fleas or lice the general tint of the rash may be deepened by very numerous petechiae or by 'marbling'.

3. A marble-like incrustation. *rare*.

1872 C. KNO *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* i. 21 The summit piercing through a marbling of perpetual snow up to the height of ten thousand feet.

4. *Comb.*: marbling-rod, the rod or pole used in the apparatus for glazing marbled paper; marbling trough, the trough into which the paper is dipped in the process of marbling.

1835 HANNETT *Bibliopægia* 82 After this they [the books] must be glazed equally over, and when dry placed upon the marbling rods, the sides of the books extending over, and the leaves hanging between. *Ibid.* 184 The marbling trough is generally made of oak.

Marblish (mā'bl'ish), a. *rare*-. [f. MARBLE sb. + -ISH.] Resembling marble.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 80 The smooth, marblish, effeminate colouring.

Marbly (mā'bl'i), a. Also 5 marbely, 7 marblie. [f. MARBLE sb. + -Y.] Resembling, or having the appearance of, marble. Hence, rigid, cold, or calm like marble.

1439 See MARBLE sb. 7 c, quot. c. 1430. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atholm.* ii. 1. 8 4 (1622) 170 Whatsoever Monsters Marbled, in marbly Seas doe breed. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 290 Salt-gem... is also called stonie, marblie Salt. a. 1814 *Mermaid* ii. 1. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 486 The marbly lustre of her skin. 1845 BROWNING *Bishop orders his tomb* 75 And have I not...mistresses with great smooth marbly limbs? 1856 STANLEY *Sinnai & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 Above the blue sea rose the white marbly terraces. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* (1878) II. xiv. 33 The marbly stillness of thousands of years.

Marbole, -boll, marbre, obs. ff. MARBLE.

† **Marbryne** (e. a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *marbrin*, f. *marbre* MARBLE sb.] Of marble.

1319 in Riley *Alm.* (1868) 131. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4353 Ne mote ne marbryn werkis. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclo.* xxi. 74 Her wymmen... bare her in-to her chambre marbryne.

Marbul, **Marbular**: see MARBLE, MARBLEEL.

Marbut, *obs.* form of MARABOUT.

Marbyl (l., -yr, -yler: see MARBLE, MARBLER.

Marc (mārk). Also 7 marre, marre: and see MUNK. [a. F. *marc*; explained by Hatz.-Darm. as a vbl. noun f. *marcher* in the sense 'to crush'.

The c in the Fr. word is mute, even before a vowel; hence prob. the 17th c. Eng. forms *marre, marc*.]

The refuse which remains after the pressure of grapes or other fruits.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 The marre [ed. 1634 marc] or refuse of grapes after they be pressed. 1690 ELLYSS *Synce* viii. (ed. 2) 56 The Lees, or Marc of the Pressing [oil from walnuts] is excellent to fatten Hogs with. 1797 STONE *Jamaica* I. p. xiv. The Marc or remainder of the Sugar

Canes after the juice is squeezed out. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 138 Marc of Olives after they are pressed. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 45 The marc, or pressed cake, which still retains some tanning, is made to yield it. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 10/2 The juice and the refuse ('marc') are fermented.

b. attrib.: marc brandy, brandy distilled from marc.

1852 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* (1863) 512 The fusel-oil of the marc-brand of the South of France.

Marc, obs. form of MARK, MARQUE.

Marcal, variant of MERCAL.

Marcan (märkän), a. [f. L. *Marcus* Mark + -AN.] Pertaining to the Gospel of St. Mark.

1902 J. A. ROBINSON *Study of Gospels* iv. heading. The use of the non-Marcan Document by St. Matthew and St. Luke. 1903 H. B. SWETE in *Expositor* June 415 The Marcan tradition.

† **Marcantant.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [Corruption of *It. mercatante*.] A merchant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 63 Tra. What is be. ? Bio. Master, a Marcantant [so *Folios* and *Qo.*; *Pope* reads mercantant, *Capell* mercantant], or a pedant.

† **Marcasin(e).** Obs. rare. Also marcassin. [= F. *marcassin* (Cotgr.).] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 599 These two Marcassins. *Ibid.* 588 There is another fire stone going under the name of Pyrites or Marcasin. *Ibid.* These Marcassins.

Marcasite (märkäseit). *Min.* Also 5 marcasit, 5-8 marcasite, 6 -it, marcansite, 6-7 -quesit(e), 7 -quisat(e), *e. merquisate*, *marchesit(e)*, -gasite, 7-8 -casit, -c(h)assite, 8 -kasite. Also in mod. L. form 7-8 marcasites, (7 *marcasites*). [ad. med. L. *marcasita* (whence F. *marcassite*, Sp. *marquesita*, It. *marcassita*, *marchesita*), app. formed with suffix L. -ita, Gr. -itis, -ITE.]

The etymology is obscure, as the Arabic *marqashithā* or *marqashith*, often cited as the source, is probably adopted from some European language.

1. Pyrites, esp. the crystallized forms of iron pyrites used in the 18th c. for ornaments; by some restricted to the arsenical varieties of pyrites; in recent use, white iron pyrites (iron disulphide).

For the vague notion attached to the word in pre-scientific chemistry, see *quots.* 1616 and 1727-52. The 'marcasites' of gold and silver seem to have been specimens of copper and iron pyrites with the lustre of gold and silver, and hence wrongly supposed to contain traces of those metals.

1471 RUTLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. I. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Our Marcassite, our Magnete, and our Lead. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 20 Copper, Iron, and Marcassite. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. Your marcassite, your tutie, your magnesia. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Engon.* Marcassite, a stone participating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoke, the stone turning to ashes. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 852 Glass of Antimony. . . is nothing but the meer Marcassite of Lead. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 177 A common Marcassite or Pyrites shall have the Colour of Gold most exactly; . . and yet. . . yield nothing of worth, but Vitriol, and a little Sulphur. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Marcassite, Marcassita, a sort of metallic mineral, supposed by many to be the seed or first matter of metals. . . On this principle, there should be as many different marcasites as metals. . . There are only three kinds in the shops, which are called, marcasite of gold, of silver, and of copper: though some repute the leadstone to be a marcasite of iron; bismuth, marcasite of tin; and zink, or spelter, marcasite of lead. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 172. I could never perceive any Arsenic in the Pyrites; in which they differ from the Marcassins, most of which contain more, or less of that Mineral. 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 15 The Derbyshire and Eckton Calk, which is commonly covered with copper marcasite. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 256 Arsenical Pyrites or Marcassite. 1835-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 861 Bismuth was sometimes called Marcassite. 1844 BROWNING *Colony's Birthday* p. 344 Von Gray urn's veritable marcasite, The Pope's gift. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 831 Marcassite, white Iron Pyrites. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 157 Marcassite resembles pyrites, except that it crystallises in the rhombic system.

attrib. 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 17 The marcasite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 558 It cometh of a certain marquest stone, wherupon also they call it Chalcitis. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 181 The Marcassite Grains are of a bright Yellow.

2. A piece or specimen of marcasite; an ornament made of crystallized iron pyrites.

Formerly used for striking a light: cf. FIRESTONE I. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 *margin*. Marcassites are flowers of metals by the colours wherof the kyndes of metals are known. 1682 N. O. BOILLAN *Lutrin* iii. 54 From his Pocket He takes his Marcassite, begins to knock it With hardned Steel, out springs an Active spark. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer*, iii. 1. Half the ladies of our acquaintance. . . carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and marcasites back. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 307 Two hearts surmounted by a crown. . . set with marcasites.

Hence **Marcasital** (rare^{-o}), **Marcasitical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or containing marcasite.

1670 BOYLE *Tracts Cosm. Qual.* etc. iv. 21 A great quantity of marcasitical Earth, if I may so call it. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marcasital* (ed. 1737 *Marcasitical*), of or pertaining to marcasites. 1779 PHIL. *Trans.* LXIX. 30 On one side there was a slight marcasitical coating.

|| **Marcassin** (märkäsin). *Her.* [Fr.] A young wild boar, used as a charge.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Marcassin*, a young wild boar, distinguished from an old one by having its tail hanging down instead of twisted.

Marcassin, variant of MARCASIN(E).

Marcassite, obs. form of MARCASITE.

Marcatt(e), Marce, obs. ff. MARKET, MARS.

|| **Marceline**¹ (märšēlin). Also *marcelline* (*Diets.*). [Fr.] A silk fabric used for linings.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/1 The breakfast dress is lined with coloured marceline.

Marceline² (märšēlin). *Min.* [a. F. *marceline* (Beudant), f. name of St. Marcel, Piedmont.] A siliceous oxide of manganese.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 387/2 Marceline has violet tarnish.

Marcella, marsella (maise'lā). [Anglicized pronunciation of MARSEILLES.] A kind of twilled cotton or linen cloth used for waistcoats, etc.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 81/2 In black silk stockings, black small clothes, Marcella waistcoat, and dressing gown. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 263/1 The waistcoat may be made either in white silk or marcella. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Marcella* or *Marsella*, a description of cotton quilting or coarse Piqué, for making toilet covers, dressing table mats, and other articles.

Marcellian (maise'län). *Ecdl.* [ad. med. L. *Marcellianus*, f. *Marcellus*.] A follower of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century, who is said to have held heretical views resembling Sabellianism. Hence **Marcellianism**.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Ar.* (1623) 6 Some denyed the Trinity . . . so did. . . the Marcellians. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Marcellianism*, the doctrine and opinions of the Marcellians.

Marcerye, obs. form of MERCERY.

Marcus, obs. pl. of MARCH sb.³

Marcéscent (maise'sent), a. (*sb.*) *Bot.* [ad. L. *marcescens*, pr. pple. of *marcescere*, inceptive f. *marcere* to be faint or languid.] Of parts of a plant: Withering but not falling off.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1777 ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 29, 32. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 222 When it is persistent and assumes a shrivelled or withered appearance, it is marcescent.

b. sb. A plant having marcescent parts.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 254/2 A single cell of the leaf of a marcescent. . . is seen still to contain a primordial vesicle. Hence **Marcéscentia** [see -ENCE], marcescent condition.

1857 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 232/2 Cessation of vegetation and marcescence. 1890 Temple Bar Nov. 443 They are ugly in their marcescence and scent incipient putrefaction.

† **Marcésible**, a. Obs.^{-o} In early *Diets.* spelt *marcessible*. [a. F. *marcessible* (in 16th c. written *marcessible*), f. *marcessere*: see MARCESCENT and -BLE.] Liable to wither or fade. Hence **Marcésibleness**, **Marcésibility**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcessible*, apt or ease to rot or putrefie. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Marcessibility*, a pining away, a Consumption. 1731 *Ibid.*, *Marcessibleness*, withering or fading nature.

Marcgrave: see MARGRAVE.

† **March**, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 1 *merciol*, *merice*, (*Northumb.* *merice*), *mercece*, *merce*, *meorce*, 4-7 *merche*, 6 *march(e)*. [OE. *merce* str. masc. = OS. (glosses) *merk*, *merka* (MLG. *merk* masc.), G. *merk* masc., MSw. *märke*, *merkie* fem., Da. *merke*.] Smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*.

a 700 *Æthel Gloss.* 24 *Apio*, merici. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 182 *Apio*, merice. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 134 *Genim merce* niobapardine. c 1100 *Ælfric Gram.* (L. 27) *Apiafer*, merce. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 311. (Helmingham MS). *Merche* is calde *Apium*. 1545 *Elvior Dict.*, *Hippoclinon*, some suppose it to be the herbe called smallage, or marche. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 68 b. *Hippoclinon* hath leues lyke unto march or smallage, but rougher. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 76 b. A Pyle in poyntes betweene two slippes of *Merche*, verte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlii. 666 Of Marish Parsley, March or Smallage. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* iv. xvi. (ed. 2) 353 *Apium*. . . is called in English *Merche*.

March (mänt), sb.² Forms: 3-4 *Marz*, 4 *Mars*, 3 *March*, *Meorch*, 4-7 *Marcho*, (6 *Sc.* *Merche*), 4- *March*. [Early ME. *march*, a. AF. *marche* (Gaimar), OF. *marche* (Godef. *Compl.*), a north-eastern var. of the more usual *marz*, *mars* (mod. F. *mars*): -L. *Martium* (nom. *Martius* sc. *mensis*, lit. month of Mars), whence also Pr. *marz*, *marz*, Sp. *marzo*, Pg. *março*, It. *marzo*, OHG. *Merzo* (MHG. *Merze*, mod. G. *März*), MDu. *maerte*, *merte* (mod. Du. *Maart*), Sw. *Mars*, Da. *Marts*, late Gr. *Μάρτιος*.] 1. The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Abbreviated Mar.

In the Roman pre-Julian calendar it was the first month, and originally began at the vernal equinox. [c 1500 *Menologium* 36 *Hrime* zehystrer, hazolscurum færd geond middangeard Martius reðe, Hlyda healeic.] c 1200 ORMIN 1891 pat was 1 March, aze March was þa Neh all gan ut till ende. a 1225 *Juliana* 79 for fowrtuðe Kalende of nierech þat is se 300den. a 1300 *Chorus* M. 1026 þe dai þat hir was send þis saand O marz [c 1375 *Fairf.* march] þe fue and twentidand. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 368 The Monthe in which the world bigan That highte March. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 372 And afterward the time is scape, To fost, to Snow. . . Till eft that Mars be com ayen. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 326/1 *Marche*, monythe, *marcius*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 11 *Merche*, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. *Cæs.* The Ides of March are come. *South.* I Cæsar, but not gone. 1712 SWIFT *Frl.* to Stella 26 Mar. I forgot to wish you yesterday a happy New Year. You know the twenty-fifth of March is the first day of the year. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 103 Welcome,

O March! whose kindly days and dry Make April ready for the throstle's song.

Personified. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xi. (1495) 355 *Marche* is payoted as it were a gardyner. 1812 SHILLEY *Dirge for Year iv*, March with grief doth bowl and rave. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 23 Love. . . made. . . that hair More black than ashbuds in the front of March.

b. Proverbs. (See also 2 a, 2 b.)

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. iv. (1609) K, *Marche* faire al, for a faire March is worth a kings ransom. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. 1, *Me*. I would chuse March, for I would come in like a Lion. To. But you'd go out like a Lamb, when you went to hanging. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 739 *February* makes a bridge and March breakes it. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 44 March many weathers.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.*, as *March air, dust, morning, wind*.

1863 TENNYSON *Welcome Alexandra* 16 Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air! c 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 622 (Brandt) One bushell of 'march' dust is worth a kynges ransom. 1557 TUSSEY 100 *Poems* *Hush.* cii. A bushell of Marche dust, worth ransomes of gold. 1686 BOYLE *Salubr.* Air iii. (1690) 55 It is proverbially said in England, that a Peck of March Dust is worth a King's Ransom: So unfrequent is dry Weather during that Month, in our Climate. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. vii. All in the wild 'March-morning I heard the angels call. 1530 PALSGR. 484/1, i chyppe, as ones handes do. . . with the 'Marche wynde. 1846 *Denham's Coll. Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 36 March winds and April showers Bring forth May flowers.

b. *Special comb.*: *March ale, beer*, a strong ale or beer brewed in March; also *attrib.*; *March brown*, a fly used in angling; † *March chick transf.*, applied to a precocious youth; *March hare*, a proverbial type of madness (see HARE sb. 1 b); † *March mad* = mad as a March hare; *March moth*, the moth of a caterpillar infesting plum trees (see *quot.*); *March violet* [cf. OF. *violette de Mars*], the common garden violet, *Viola odorata*; also *attrib.*

1632 LITURGOS *Trav.* III. 106 Strong 'March-Ale, surpassing fine Aquavitæ. 1576-7 *Acts Privy Council* 298 Beare. . . commonly called 'March beere. a 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observer* in *Colled. Poems* (1705) 101 Hast with thee brought some. . . Protestant March-Beer, to raise my Fancy? 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 245 The 'March-Brown. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 8 Flinging his March brown into the stream. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 58 A very forward 'March-chicken. 1441 *Blowbol's Test.* (MS. Rawl. C. 86 ff. 111 b). Thianne þey begynne to swere and to stare. And be as braynes as a 'Marche hare. 1526 SKELTON *Magny* 930 As merry as a Marche hare. a 1599 — *Replaynion* 35, I saye, thou madde Marche hare. 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. 1, I keep him darke, He will run 'March mad else. a 1625 — *Noble Gent.* I. 1, He is March mad: Farewell Monsieur. 1850 MISS E. A. ORMEROD *Infirm.* *Insects* (ed. 2) 335 'March moth. *Antisopteryx æscularia*, Schiff. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. 1. 148 The sweete Violet is called. . . in English *Violets*, the garden Violet, the sweete Violet, and the 'Marche Violet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 It turneth into a March Violet colour.

March (mänt), sb.³ Forms: 3-7 *marche*, 6-7 *Sc.* *merch(e)*, 3- *march*. Pl. 1, 4-6 *marchis*, 5 *marchez*, -ys, 6 *marces*, *marchesse*, *marchies*, *Sc.* *marchis*, *merche*(i)s, *mer*(s)chis, *mairches*, 4- *marches*. [a. F. *marche* fem., a Com. Rom. word = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca*, ad. Teut. **markū* (OHG., OS. *marka*, OE. *meare*): see MARK sb.¹] 1. Boundary, frontier, border. a. The border or frontier of a country. Hence, a tract of land on the border of a country, or a tract of debatable land separating one country from another. Often *collect. plural*, esp. with reference to the portions of England bordering respectively on Scotland and on Wales. Now *Hist. and arch.*

In early examples the *March* (of Wales) is an etymological rendering of *Mercia*. *Court of (the) Marches*: see *quot.* 1848. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 345/2 He was kyng in Engelande. . . of þe Marche of Wallis. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 60 þe kyng of westsex and of kent & of norþomber. . . & þe kyng of þe march þat was here amide. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 357 Of the marchis than had he the gouernale and the pouste. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 61 Schroyesbury is a citee vpon Seaur in þe marche of Engeland and of Wales. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 913 Pan was a man in Messadone in þe marche duellid, A proued prince. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276/2 Wardeyns of oure Est and West Marches. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 165 The queene of Engelande. . . was as thanne in the marchies of the North, about Yorke. 1532-3 *Act 2d Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Any personne . . . resiaunte . . . within any the Kinges saide Dominions or Marches of the same. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Scitiane's Comm.* 50 Henry Zutphan was put to death . . . by them of Dietmar, which is in the marches of Germany. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 123/1 The lord Hunsdon lord warden of the east marches, and gouernor of Berwike. 1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burleigh* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. (1655) 157 I am it is most usual in the Court of the Marches (Archies rather) whereof I have the best experience. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The Pictes. . . then occupying those parts which we now call the middle Marches, betwixt the English and Scots. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly.* ob. vii. 8 The Herefordian floods. . . with their superfluous waste Manure the batfull March. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 And 'twas 'twixt Britts and Saxons made the march. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 This Oath. . . is usually tendered in Chancery, Court of Request, Council of Marches, and Council in the North. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., Court of Marches, an abolished tribunal in Wales, where pleas of debt or damages, not above the value of 50*l.*, were tried and determined. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 41 He craved a fair permission to depart And there

defend his marches. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 157 Granted in fee, as a march or border territory. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 Hugh came into collision with . . . the rest of the rival lords of the marches.

b. The boundary of an estate; the boundary dividing one estate from another. Chiefly Sc.

1540 in 5th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm. 609/1 The right meithis and merchis is and salbe . . . hetuix the saidis landis. 1627-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Woodrow Soc.) 196 No man shall ever let me see where any of the apostles sat as judges to other men, or to sett in marches, or to divide men's lands. 1818 Hogg *Bronzic of E. vii.* It was . . . in the march between two lairds' lands, that he preached that day. 1839 De QUINCEY *Recall. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 2 Woodlands . . . intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches. 1886 Act 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29 § 21 Any questions relating to the boundaries or marches between crofters' holdings.

† c. A boundary mark, landmark. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. xiv. 30 Ane aid crag stane . . . Quibhik . . . was liggand nyr. A marche set in that grund. . . Of twa feldis. 1577 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* Hist. Scot. 255/2 In the midst of Stanmore there shall be a Crosse set vp, with the king of Englandes image on the one side, and the king of Scotland on the other, to signifie that the one is marche to England, and the other to Scotland.

d. fig.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxii. I. 207 When . . . ye are in the utmost . . . border of time and shall put your foot within the march of eternity. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 269 A march ought to be fixed between his private and his public obedience. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. xvi. 265 Over the march of two worlds, that of the imagination, and that of fact, her soul hovered fluctuating.

e. To redd, rid, ride the marches: see REDD v. 2 c. 2, RID v., RIDE v.

† 2. Used for: Country, territory. [Cf. L. *finis*.]

13. . . K. Ails. 309 He hath y-wonne . . . Theo marche of Fraunce, and of Spayne, And Toulouse, and eke Almayne. 1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. xv. 438 And þow myrcles . . . al þat marche he [Austyn] torned to cryst. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. x. Vilfus & Brasidas . . . should have such chere as myghte he made them in the marchys. † 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymen* vi. 138 Blessed be the hour that ye were borne, and cam in to thysse marches.

3. In renderings of continental names of territories. † a. Applied to the MARK of Brandenburg (Obs.). b. = *lt. Marca* (see quot. 1875).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/2 In the March of Ancona . . . they find a white Stone, which [etc.]. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 20 Richieu . . . made his way into . . . the old marche of Brandenburg. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 9/2 Ancona . . . forms part of the old district of the Marches, which passed from the dominion of the Pope to that of Victor Emmanuel in 1860. The Marches comprise the March of Ancona on the north and the March of Fermo on the south.

4. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1 b) *march-balk*, *-dike*, *-ditch*, *-fence*, *-line*, (sense 1 a) *march* † *captain*, *† cause*, *† garrison*, *law*, *-treason* (arch.); † *march-day*, † a court held to try cases of infraction of border laws; † *march-gat* (? GATE sb.²), † a way across a frontier; † *march parts*, *-party*, the marches; † *march-warf*, † a warden of the marches' (Webster 1864). Also MARCH-LAND, MARCH-MAN, MARCH-STONE.

1683 *Fountainhall's Decis. Lds. Conno. Session* (1750) I. 224 In regard the witness had deposed upon her tilling and riving out the 'march-balk. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 452 Every of His Gracis subjectis, having landes in like places of daungier, hee orderid to departe therwith to *marche captainys. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 37 Marches captainys. 1537 *Ibid.* 489 that ther were, in every marche wardens . . . whiche shoulde have auctoritey . . . to here and redresse all robberies, *marche causes [etc.]. 1500 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. x. 293 In ruling the Borders, making roads and holding *March-days. 1794 R. HERON *Gen. View Hebride* 90 Let the landlords take upon themselves the expense of building every where sufficient *march-dykes. 1830 W. CARLETON *Trails Peas.* (1843) I. 118 This river . . . was the *march ditch, or merin between our farms. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 610/6 A tenant . . . is bound . . . to maintain *march-fences erected by the landlord during the lease. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 429 Distrusting to committe the custodie of dyvers of the *marche garrisons to any of this landes birthe, a 1400-50 Alexander 507 He leuys all þe *march gats I neuend 30w before. 1612 DAVIES *W'hy Ireland*, etc. 123 That no Englishman be ruled in the definitioun of their debates by the *March-Law or the Brehon Law. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* III. ix. 158 If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall. 14. *Chevy Chase* 120 (Skeat) For towse such captainys as slayne wear ther on the *march parti shall neuer be none. *Ibid.* 133 Ther was neuer a tym on the *marche partes [etc.]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* iv. xxiv. We claim from thee William of Deloraine, That he may suffer *march-treason pain.

March (mārch), sb.⁴ Also 6 march. [a. F. *marche*, vbl. noun from *marcher*: see MARCH v. 2]

I. Action of marching.

1. *Mil.* The action of marching; the regular forward movement together and in time of a body of troops. Also, the orderly forward movement of a company, an exploring party, a procession, etc. 1590 SIR J. SIVYR *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 Also, whereas it hath been the vse of all great Captaines and Chieftaines, vpon anye long march and enterprise intended. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 8 Two mightier Troopes . . . Which ioyn'd with him, and made their march for Burdeaux. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* v. 775 For whom all this haste Of midnight march. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *(title)* The Discoveries of Joho Lederer, in three several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina. 1781 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 They [pioneers] are to . . . make preparations for the march of the army. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 159 A march of three or four

days . . . brought Captain Bonneville to . . . Jackson's Hole. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1888) VII. 270 Three days of additional march brought them to the Euphrates.

b. Phrases. *Column of march* (see quot. 1876).

Line of march: direction or route of marching; *transf.*, course of travelling, way. In († a full) *march*, on or upon (a or their) *march*: marching.

1639 *Articles Mil. Discipl.* II. Every man is to keep his own rank and file upon the march. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 413 When he entred Israel in Sittim on their march from Nile. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4353/1 The Duke of Savoy's Army are in a full march for this Place. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 2 They attacked the Carthaginians, who were upon their march. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 11 All the army is in march toward you. 1781 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xviii. They crossed the line of our march without . . . perceiving us. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 236 Detachments of the 65th regiment, . . . on their march to join the 4th division. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 The snow above us, broke across, forming a fissure parallel to our line of march. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 414 Whether in actual battle or on a march. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.*, *Column of March*, a formation assumed by troops on the line of march.

c. Applied to steady progression of animals on a long journey. Also, with reference to persons, a long and toilsome walk.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 124 The swiftness and continuance of the march, for which this Animal [the camel] is almost indefatigable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 86 The Motions of their hasty Flight attend; And know to Floods, or Woods, their airy March they [Bees] bend. 1705 AINSWORTH *Italy* 238 We came to the Roots of the Mountain, and had a very troublesome March to gain the Top of it. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* c. ii. I have had a long march of it. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 1882, I knew they [sc. elephants] would be on the march again before daylight.

d. In comb. with following adv., forming nouns of action to phrases of the verb, as *march out*, a sortie; *march past* (see quot. 1876).

1853 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 June 1853/1 During the march past the band played. 1859 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius's Hist. Greece* II. ii. 1. 273 Themistocles insisted upon a second march-out against the enemy. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.*, *March Past*, an expression made use of when a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Advance, forward movement, progress. Also, course or direction of advance.

a. With reference to the 'journey' of life. 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. v. Our lives are but our marches to our graves. 1804 CAMPBELL *Soldier's Dream* iv. I flew to the pleasant fields travers'd so oft In life's morning march, when my bosom was young. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* III. xxviii. We may resume The march of our existence. 1871 MONTY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Voltaire's march was prepared for him, before he was born.

b. Of physical things. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxviii. 63 [The Veins] continue their march through the Allantoides to the Choron. . . Their [sc. Arteries] march and insertions are the same with those of the Vein. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 29 The sun, accomplishing his early march. 1859 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 108 Mediastinal cancer . . . makes its onward march involving whatever may come in its path. *Ibid.* VII. 260 Then followed a march of a sensation of pins and needles down the opposite side of the body. *Ibid.* 290 No exact description is given of the march of the spasms.

c. Of time, events, population, etc.

a 1797 H. WALFORD *Memo. Geo.* III. (1845) I. i. 13 The regular march of history. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 40 The march of the population in both periods seems to have been nearly the same. 1833 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II. Pref. He did not conform to the march of time. 1833 FRASER's *Mag.* VII. 343 The common person [is] sadly puzzled to understand the ordonnance and march of the plot. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1856) IX. 259 Doubtless each [Lysandrian Dekarchy] had its own peculiar march: some were less tyrannical; but perhaps some even more tyrannical (than the Thirty at Athens). 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 108 These Northumbrian disturbances bad little bearing on the general march of events.

d. Of knowledge, etc., esp. in the phrase *march of intellect* or *mind*. Also attrib.

Very common (esp. in ironical allusion) between 1827 (the date of the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge) and 1850.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCXVI. n. p. ii. What is 'the march of intellect'—The mighty march of mind? 1833 R. H. PROUDEN *Rem.* (1838) I. 309, I tried hard to get up the march-of-mind phraseology about pictures and statues. 1844 S. R. MARRIOTT *Dark Ages* 185 He was quite a march-of-intellect man. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 167 And drill the raw world for the march of mind, Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be just.

3. *Mil.* The portion of marching done continuously; the distance covered by troops in one day.

Forced march: see FORCED pbl. a. 3.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. ii. 13 From Tamworth thither, is but one dayes march. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 77 He by long Marches passing the Rhine came to Delph in Holland. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 171 It gave the king a full day's march of him. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desch.* (1838) IX. 431 The army are . . . within two or three marches of the Ebro. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 430 The precautions for the night march to prevent a light from being seen.

Fig. 1845 LONGE *Belfry of Bruges, Carillon*, Still I heard those magic numbers . . . As they loud proclaimed the flight And stolen marches of the night.

b. Phrases. To (gain, get) a march on or upon: to get ahead of to the extent of a march. To steal

a march (on or upon): to gain a march by stealth; often fig.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4353/3 His Royal Highness hath gain'd a March upon Monsieur de Guebriant. 1745 H. WALFORD *Lett.* (1846) II. 59 The young Pretender, has got a march on General Coxe. 1833 MARRIOTT *P. Simple* xxiii. We must be off early, . . . and steal a long march upon them.

4. The regular and uniform step of a body of men, esp. of troops. Also with qualifying adj., as *double*, *quick*, *slow march*. See also QUICK MARCH I.

1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xvi. 566 So loud their march, the Scots suspended hear, They leave their ranks and stain their fame with fear. 1820 SHILLER *Ode to Napoleon* 127 Hear ye the march as of the Earth-horn Forms Arrayed against the everliving Gods? 1881 *Infantry Drill* 25 The length of which [plummet-string], must be as follows for the different degrees of march. *Ibid.* 29 The Slow March. *Ibid.* 31 The Quick March. *Ibid.* 32 The Double March.

b. fig. Of verse: Rhythmic movement.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. 450 Till all the Parts and Words their Places take And with just Marches Verse and Musick make. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 269 But Dryden taught to join The varying verse, the full-resounding line, The long majestic march, and Energy divine.

5. *Mil.* A beating of the drum in a particular rhythm as an accompaniment to the marching of troops.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre*, L'enuoié, If drummes once sounde a lustie march in dede, Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede. 1677 MONTYSON *Itin.* II. 267 A man can hardly distinguish between the beating of the drums of the Switzers, and Germans, save that the former march is more grave, and slow. 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Drum*, There are divers beats of the Drum as the march, double march, assembly, charge [etc.]. 1781 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The general beats at 2; the assembly at 3; and the march in 20 minutes after. *Ibid.*, The drummers are to beat a march, and fifers play at the head of the line.

6. *Mus.* A tune or composition of marked rhythm (of which the rhythmic drum-beats, sense 5, originally formed the essential, and still often form a subsidiary, part), designed to accompany the marching of troops, etc.; also any composition of similar character and form; usually in common time, and with a subsidiary intermediate section or 'trio'. So also *march past*. *Dead march*: see DEAD D. 2; also *funeral march*. *Rogue's march*, *wedding march* (see ROGUE, WEDDING).

1603 DEKKER *King's Entert.* (1604) E. 2, Nine Trumpets, and a Kettle Drum, did very sprightly & actively sound the Danish March. 1706 AINSWORTH *Resonand* I. iv. 'Tis Henry's March! the tune I know. 1719 *Dancing-Master* II. 29 Duke of Marlborough's March. *Ibid.* 221 The Footguards march: Or, Boatswain William's Delight. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 647 He hates the field, in which no life or drum Attends him, drives his cattle to a march [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. i. 222 I'll play you King Gustavus' march. 1839 LONGE *Psalm of Life* iv. Our hearts . . . Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* 244/1 Each regiment in the British service has its special march for marching past. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 77, I could hear Kelley . . . whistling the regimental march-past.

b. attrib., as in *march-movement*, *-time*.

1864 BROWNING *Dis altis visum* viii, Schumann's our music-maker oov; Has his march-movement youth and mow?

7. *Euchre*. (See quot.) [Cf. It. *marcio* 'a larch or maiden set at any game' (Florio).]

1886 *Euchre*: how to play it 108 March, where all the tricks are made by one side. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* (with phrase to make a march).

II. Various senses adopted from F. *marche*.

† 8. Foot-print (of an otter). Obs. rare—1. (Cf. MARK sb.¹ 13 c.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Men clepeþ þat be stepes or be marches of þe Otyr, as men clepeþ þe traces of þe here.

9. *Chess*, etc. The move of a 'man'.

1672 BARBER *Saul's Fam. Game Chess* iv, What is the draught or marche of each pece. 1850 BOHN's *Handbk. Games* 503 (Polish Draughts) The march of the Pawn, is the same as in the English game.

Fig. 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* (1593) E, Houering betwene feare and hope, hee began the assault with this March. Madame (quoth he) for that [etc.].

10. *Weaving*. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1393/2 *March* (Weaving), one of the short laths laid across the treadles under the shafts.

March (mārch), v. 1 Forms: 4 *marchen*, 4-6 *marche*, 6 *Sc. march*, *mearch*, 6-7 *merch*, 5-*march*. [In sense 1, a. OF. *marchir*, f. *marche* MARCH sb.³ In sense 2, f. MARCH sb.³; cf. obs. F. *marcher* to bound (Rabelais).]

1. *inlr.* To border upon; to have a common frontier with. Formerly also † const. to, unto. Said of countries, estates, etc., and hence of their rulers, owners, or inhabitants.

c 1330 R. BAUNGE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7929 He granted þen þanne to haue Southreux, Oxenfordschire, & Middelsex, þer þey marchen vpon Kent. 1375 BARROTT *Chron.* I. 99 Till occupy Landis, that war till him marchend. 1412 LYDGE *Two Merch.* 16 This rich lord . . . With Surry marcheth toward thorient. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. ii. 66 Europe . . . endureth fro the weste unto the north, & marcheth vnto the Asie. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 19, Orally is the countie strongeste Iryshe rebell that marcheth vnto the countie of Meathe. c 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth.* 127, Eryt. (1814) 100 Ioyngnye to thys erldome there marched a duchy. 1598 HAKLUYT *Pop.* I. 65 The . . . Don, vpon the banke wherof

marcheth a certain prince. 1838 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans, (because she herself, being a Merse woman, *marched* with Mid-Lothian, in which Jeanie was born) [etc.]. 1822 GALT *Provost* xl. (1868) 117 A piece of ground that marched with the spot whereon it was intended to construct the new building. 1883 ARNOLD-FORSTER in *19th Cent.* Sept. 399 Nor do they refrain from fighting because they march on each other and do a good business across the frontier. 1889 Times 25 Feb. 9/4 The frontiers of Dakota, Montana, and Washington march with the Canadian Dominion.

† b. ? To join. *Obs.*

The quote. may possibly belong to MARCH v.2
1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol. 63 Many of his maistres Freris mowe clothen hem at lykynge. For here money and marchandise marchen [1362 meeten ofte] togidres. a 1578 LINCOLN (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 270 The Inglishemen war all come over the brige and the wanguard was neir mearchant togidre. Then the trumpitis blew . . . and the wanguardis ioynitt togidre.

† 2. ? To serve for the defence of a frontier. *Obs.*

1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. xii. in *Holiness*, At this Poulruan is a tower of force, marching against the tower on Faw side.

† 3. *trans.* To fix the bounds; to mark the boundaries of with landmarks. *Sc. Obs.*

1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 121 And to stob and merche the samyn [lands] that the quantitie may be knawin. 1559 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 42, [I] did set fut-stones and merch and meith all the propertie of Locarthill wher it is contiguous w^t Symontoun.

March (māʃ), v.2 Also 6 mers, merch, 6-7 march. [A. F. *marcher*, orig. to tread, trample (12th c.), hence, to walk. In the specific military application the word has been adopted not only in Eng. but in other European langs., as Sp., Pg. *marchar*, It. *marciare*, G. *marschiren*, Da. *marcheren*, Da. *marschere*, Sw. *marschera*.]

The etymology of *F. marcher* is obscure; the prevailing view is that the oldest recorded sense 'to trample' was developed from a sense 'to hammer', and that the word represents a Gaulish Latin **marciare*, f. *l. marchus* hammer.]

1. *intr.* To walk in a military manner with regular and measured tread; of a body of men or troops, to walk in step, to go forward with a regular and uniform movement. Also, to begin to walk in step; to start on a march, to set out from quarters. Also with advbs., as *away, forth, forward, off, on, out, past*.

1515 *Scottish Field* 146 in *Percy Fol.* i. 219 Then he bowmeth him boldy over the bawin waters, & manlye him Marcheth [Lyne MS. (Chetham Misc. 1856 II) reads marcheth] to the Mill feelde. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 39 The duke with all his power merched through the forest of deane. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 51 They . . . which march in the foremost rankes. 1677 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 267 When they are to march, the law commands them to lay aside all private quarrels. 1750 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47101 The Garrison marched out . . . in the Forenoon. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 107 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side. 1781 *Sims Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The army marches to-morrow. *Ibid.*, The field-pieces march with the columns. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiv. The champions were now ordered to march in their turns around the lists. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 453 The troops marched against the Arabs. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* i. v. 10 Singing of men that in battle array, . . . March with banner and bugle and fife, To the death. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 593/3 When her Majesty returns to the Royal standard the volunteers will march past in quick time.

† b. Conjugated with *be*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 187 Fifteene hundred Foot, five hundred Horse are march'd vp to my Lord of Lancaster. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 206 His tertia, consisting of 5 regiments, is already march'd. 1797 FRIED *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* (ed. 2, corrected) 220, I hope Colonel Wills is March'd.

c. *fig.*

1684 T. HOCKING *God's Decrees* 352 In the camp, where sin and vice did march uncontrold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 370 The spmy Waves proclaim the watry War; And mounting upwards, with a mighty Roar, March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 34 11 Having thus taken my Revolutions to march on boldly in the Cause of Virtue and good Sense.

d. *quasi-trans.* To go upon (a warfare); to traverse (a distance) in marching. Also rarely *trans.* by ellipsis of *prep.*

1619 SIR J. SENPILLE *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Whether we march a Warfare in our Conquering Word, *Dieu et mon droit*; [f. *etc.*] 1813 I. BUSBY *Luciferus* I. iii. 1240 He . . . bade his legion march the hriny main. 1884 J. COLNORNE *Nicks Pasha* 27 Forty-five miles have to be traversed; this will be marched in three days.

e. *Mil.* Used in the imperative as a word of command. Also *march on*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 61 March on, and make King Richard how he looks. 1760 *New Manual Exerc.* (ed. 3) 4 On the Word *March*, the Officers stepping off with their Left-feet [etc.]. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 116 Walk, Trot, or Gallop, March. 1833 *Ibid.* i. 21 The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that 'slow time' is to be taken.

2. To walk in a steady or deliberate manner; to go, proceed, travel. Also with advbs., as *off, on, out*. 1574 *Lament. Lady Scottland* 332 in *Satir. Poes. Reform.* xxxiii. 'Beaus', quod thay, 'that ze alone tuik Pryde, And thocht that we suld not marche 300 besyde'. 1885 T. WASHINGTON *T. Nicholas's* *Pov.* ii. xxv. 66 If a man did see them [Graecian women] as they do march, he woulde take them to be Nymphes. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr.*

Acad. ii. 409 That God hath made them men, and not beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. iii. 13 In my trauell passing the great gulphes of the Ocean, and marching by other regions of so strange lands. 1634 W. THIRWYTT *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I) 177 From thence I march into a meadow. 1735 *Pope Donne Sat.* iv. 249 Thus finish'd. 'They march, to prate their hour before the Fair. 1770 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Feb., 'Tea being over, we marched into a larger room, and minuets were begun. 1810 *Splendid Follies* i. 156 Do march on and shew the village lions. 1825 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxv, Miss Ophelia marched straight to her own chamber. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Silvopshire Lad* xvii, Now in Maytime to the wicket Out I march with hat and pad. *fig.* c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* l. vii, Loc, thou see'st I march another pace And come with truth thy falshood to disclose.

3. In various *transf.* and *fig.* senses. a. Of inanimate things: To travel, go with a steady and regular movement.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. ii. 7 This space and region by which they faime that stars do continually march and rowle. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 392, I have seene in an evening march along for Recreation about 60 coaches. 1852 *Clough Songs in Absence* i. 6 Without a strain the great ship marches by.

b. To advance, make progress. Also *to march on*. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. lxiii, So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd Her self to see the Work march on so fast. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xvii. 200 His symptoms marched rapidly to their result. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 250 After this events marched quickly. 1882 SEJRT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 14 Bricks and mortar, marching in all directions, have eaten up nearly a green field. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The Congress at Versailles is at last beginning to march. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. E. Thring* 203 It was the president who made the enterprise march.

† c. To be assigned to a specified rank or position in a series; to 'rank' with, after, etc. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Coenestagio* 69 Making them march in one degree of equal iustice with their inferiours. 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* i. 47. 37 My purpose is, first to propound some reasons against the same; and in the next place shall march some authorities of the learned. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 96 Nor are our Cities of sufficiency to march in the first ranke of magnificence. 1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* iii. l. 203 These [Elders] sometimes marched with the highest offices; so we have Elders and Iudges, . . . Princes and Elders.

† d. To march off: (a) to become a bankrupt; (b) to die. *Obs.*

1633 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 251 Mr. Temple, an eminent banker . . . is lately broke for £150,000, and its thought several of that calling will march off also. 1632-4 WOOD *Life Jan.* (O. H. S.) III. 441 Lord Sidney, wakened also with a fit, and would have marched off, had it not been for . . . Dr. Radcliff his physician.

4. *trans.* (causatively). To cause to march or move in military order.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. l. 246 [Shall we] Vn-swere faith sworne, and on the marriage bed Of smiling peace to march a bloody hoast? 1642 in *Bucclen MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are great numbers both of horse and foot raised and marched into divers parts of this our Kingdom. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) v. 72 That they may be ready to march them on any occasion. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers.

b. To cause (a person) to walk or go, to force to go, to conduct. Also *to march off*.

1884 *March. Exam.* 4 June 4/7 Many a Persian peasant . . . has been marched off captive by Turcoman slave-raiders. 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* ii. 45, I should be glad to march you to the gate.

March, obs. or dial. form of MARSH.

Marchal(e), -all, obs. forms of MARSHAL.

Marchalsey, -sy(e), etc., vars. MARSHALCY, -SEA.

Marchand, -ant, etc., see MERCHANT, etc.

|| **Marchantia** (mārk'antiā). [mod. L.: f. the name of a French botanist N. Marchant (a 1678).] A genus of plants including the liverwort (*Al. polymorpha*): a plant of this genus.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 51 The most interesting of all the scale-mosses is the common marchantia or liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*).

Marchas(s)ite, obs. forms of MARCASITE.

Marchalsey, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Marchaulcy, -ausy, see MARSHALCY, -SEA.

Marchaund, -aunt, etc.: see MERCHANT, etc.

Marche: see MARCH sb.1, wild celery.

Marcheis, obs. pl. MARCH sb.2, obs. F. MARQUIS.

Marchell, obs. form of MARSHAL.

Marcher1 (māʃtʃər). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *marchere*, *marcheyre*, *marchowr*, 5-6 *marchier*, 5, 7 *marchour*, 7 *marcheour*, -iour. [f. MARCH sb.2 + ER; there may have been an AF. **marchier*.]

† 1. One whose territory adjoins that of another. Const. to. [Cf. med. L. *marchio*.] *Obs.*

c 1440 *l'arttonhe* 5044, 5047 They ys no lord that now ys here But he ys in lond a marchere To som of lords afore sayd. Eche of hem therfore wold be wyll payde To have hym a kyng to whom he ys marcheyre.

2. An inhabitant of a march or border district. 1470 in *10th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 308 Who that ever marchour, be he Irish or English, . . . if such marchours take any challenge or action against any man duelling within the saide cite. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Marchers*, be the noble men dwelling on the Marches of Wales or Scotland:

who in times past . . . had their private lawes, much like as it they had beene Kings. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 132 And every lord of a country, and every marcher, made war and peace at his pleasure. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ircl.* Ep. Ded. a 4, Many of those Stat. . . concerning Marchiours . . . are repealed. *Ibid.* 14 The said Marchiours . . . doe guide the said Irish enemies and their theues into the English country. a 1648 Lo. HERBERT *Hen. VII* (1683) 492 That Marchers should dwell upon their March Lands. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 166 Sir Thomas Wharton and Sir W. Musgrave advancing against them with a body of marchers they fell into confusion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 269 The robber chief instantly rose and attacked the pale. The Marchers opened their lines to give his banditti free passage.

b. **Lord Marcher** (pl. *Lords Marchers*), a lord who enjoyed royal liberties and had exclusive jurisdiction over territory in the marches which he obtained by border warfare. Hence *Lordship Marcher*, territory so obtained and held.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/4 The Lordes Marchiers, of the whiche such misdoers . . . holden their Landes. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 19 The Lordes Marchers . . . have used to putt their tenants within their Lordships Marchers under suche common maynprie [etc.]. 1614 *Setten Titles Hon.* 216 The ancient Lords Marchers of Wales. . . Of these Marchers mention is in the Statute of Prerogative: *Exceptis Feodis Comitum & Baronum de Marchia*. a 1648 Lo. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Insomuch, that in about some 141 Lordships Marchers . . . many strange and discrepant Customs were practised. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 913 A day . . . was assigned for . . . the Lords Marchers to appoint Arbitrators. 1853 *Sat. Rev.* 384 While the Lords Marchers did the border this good service, they grew apace in powers of combined action.

† c. **Earl Marcher**: used for MARGRAVE.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria . . . usually keeps his residence.

† 3. A border-territory or march. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 Carenten, and Valoigne, while alle other fortresses and villages in that marcher.

4. *attrib.*, as *marcher-baron*, -lord, -town.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 It is a frontier, and Marchier Towne of this Shyre. 1821 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 497 Marcher Lords. *Ibid.* 498 This policy led to the erection of the Marcher Lordships. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. 305 Indignities which the Marcher-lords had offered to the body of the great Earl. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 72/2 Representing the marcher barons.

Hence **Marchership**, the office of Lord Marcher. 1859 PARKER *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 372 All this area was parcelled out into marcherships, holding from the English crown 'by the sword' only. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 341 Wales, where the chief marcherships were in the hands of the great English earls.

Marcher2 (māʃtʃər). [f. MARCH v.2 + ER.] 1. One who marches or walks. Chiefly with adjs. of qualification.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. 162 Thirst, hunger, . . . take nway a marcher's knees. a 1661 HOLBYNE *Jurinal* (1673) 23 What nettie thus, great marcher [L. *Graviter*], does inflame Thy nephevs? 1809 SIR J. MOORE 10 Jan. in *Jas. Moore Camp.* Spain 199 Soldiers who pretend to be had marchers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The best marchers are men of middle size.

† 2. Some part of a draw-net. *Obs.*

1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draw Net*, Fasten it, by putting some of the Ends of the Marcher II. against the Stick H.

Marches, obs. form of MARQUIS.

|| **Marchesa** (mārk'ēza). [It.: fem. of MARCHESE.] In Italy: A marchioness.

1797 MRS. ROCLIFFE *Italian* i. The *Marchesa* had observed his absence. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine* is *Thine* I. iv. 75 The favourite maid of an Italian *marchesa*.

Marchesal: see MARQUISAL.

|| **Marchese** (mārk'ēze), sb. [It.: see MARQUIS.] In Italy: A marquis.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 11 All these thyngs I sawe whanne they war shewyd to the Marchese [read Marches] of Mantua. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 8vo) III. ii. 14 The Marchese della Porretta . . . is a nobleman of great merit. 1797 MRS. ROCLIFFE *Italian* i. But the *Marchese* did not return home till after Vincentio. 1805 CHARLOTTE D'ACRE *Zofloya* I. 2 At this time the Marchese di Loredani had been married seventeen years.

† **Marchese**, v. *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *marchiser* (Cotgr.), f. *marche*, MARCH sb.3] *intr.* = MARCH v.1 1525 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxii. 48 Which countie . . . marched on the cuntrou of Tholousin.

Marchese, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Marchesit(e), obs. forms of MARCASITE.

Marchesse, obs. pl. of MARCH sb.3

Marchet, obs. form of MARKET, MERCHET.

Marchier, obs. form of MARCHEN1.

Marchies, obs. pl. of MARCH sb.3

Marching (māʃtʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MARCH v.2 + ING.] The action of MARCH v.2; an instance of this.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* vi. 41 All they that heard the noyce of their multitude, and the marching of the companie, . . . were astonished. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. iii. (1903) 379 No people . . . vseth lesse Ceremonies and Pompous shewes or marchings, in festiual solemnyties than those of the United Provinces. 1724 DR. FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The discipline and order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 27 The countryside is all on fire With rumours of a marching hitherward. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Sept., The drills . . . are still of the most elementary character, but their marching is very good indeed.

Marcionite (mā'isfōnit). *Ecl.* Also *6erron*. **Marcianite**. [ad. late L. *Marcionit-a*, f. *Marcion*: see *-ITE*.] An adherent of the sect founded at Rome in the 2nd century by Marcion of Sinope.

Marcion accepted as sacred books ten of St. Paul's epistles and a garbled form of the gospel of Luke, and regarded the creation of the material world and the revelation of the Old Testament as the work of a finite and imperfect God, whose authority is abrogated by the manifestation of the supreme God in Jesus Christ. He discouraged marriage, and inculcated the most rigorous asceticism.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 315/2 The Marcianites, they receive no man to be a Christian man, except he first forswear marriage. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 9 Slanderers of the Law and Prophets, such as Marcionites & Manichees were. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Ductor Dubit.* ii. iii. rule 14. 8 (1676) 363. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced.

attrib. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 288 It is not unlike the Marcionite heretics.

Hence **Marcionitic**, **Marcionitish** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Marcionites; **Marcionitism**, the doctrines of the Marcionites.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. vii. 86 Much of the Marcionitish text was more original than the Canonical. 1875 W. SANOV *in Fortn. Rev.* June 859 The Marcionitish Gospel. 1894 *Thinker Mag.* VI. 355 This is a modern Marcionitism. **Marcipan**: see **MARCHPANE**.

Marck, obs. form of **MARK**.

Marconi (mā'kōni). The name of the inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy; used *attrib.* in designations of this system, and things connected therewith.

1897 *Daily News* 10 June 5/2 The new Marconi system of signalling. . . Marconi messages have been sent between Penarth and Brean Down. 1898 R. KERR *Wireless Telegr.* 97 [The box] contains a small Marconi receiver. *Ibid.* 104 The filings in the Marconi coherer.

Hence **Marcionigram**, a wireless telegram; **Marcionigraph**, the apparatus used for transmitting these messages; **Marcionism**, the theory or practice of Marconi's telegraphy.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Jan. 6/4 When do you expect to start sending Marconigrams at commercial rates across the Atlantic? 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 9/1 Installations of Marconism on the sea-coasts. *Ibid.* A monopoly of Marconism and cable-methods. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/2 A school for Marconigraph operators.

Marcor (mā'kōr). Also 7-our. [a. L. *marcor*, f. *marcere*: see **MARCID**.] *a. gen.* Decay (*obs.*). *b. Path.* Emaciation or wasting of the body.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 124 The resolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and marcor in others. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Dist.* 160 That they may be long conserved without pretutide and marcor. 1665 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* ii. 11 The said Marcor may likewise be caused by famine. 1741 A. MONRO *Anal.* (ed. 3) 61 *Marcor* and *Atrophica* of the whole Body. [1876 *Dr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 287 Simple emaciation, *marcor*, *emaciation*, *marcor*, . . . is distinguished from . . . *tabes*.]

Marcosian (mā'kōzian), *sb.* and *a. Hist.* [f. *Ecl.* Gr. *Μαρκωσιαν* (Epiphanius); app. f. Syriac *Marqūs* Marcus] + *-AN*.] *a. sb.* An adherent of a Gnostic religious system founded by a certain Marcus in the 2nd century; known mainly from the account by Irenæus. *b. adj.* Belonging to this sect.

187 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* ii. 29 Some, as the Marcosians, at the ministrations of Baptisme have used certain Hebrew words. 1708 *BINGHAM Orig. Eccl.* xi. ii. § 1 Those who were called Marcosian heretics. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 209/1 The baptismal formula of the Marcosians.

Marcour, **Mares**, obs. forms of **MARCOR**, **MARS**.

Marcure, *-ry*, obs. forms of **MERCURY**.

Marcussotte, var. **MARQUISOTTE** *Obs.*

Marcyable, *-al* (1: see **MARTIAL**, **MARTIAL**).

Marcyite (mā'isilēt). [f. the name of Gen. R. B. Alary, its discoverer (1854) + *-LITE*.] An impure or decomposed form of copper pyrites from the Red River district of Louisiana.

1894 in CASSELL. 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Names Min.*

Marcz, obs. form of **MARS**.

Mard, *-er*: see **MARRED**, **MERD**, **MARTER**.

Mare (mā'ē). Forms: 1 *myre*, *mire*, 1, 3-6

mere, 4 *mure*, *maere*, 4-5 *mer*, *meer* (6, 6 *Sc.* *meir*, *meyr*, 6-7 *meare*, 7 *Sc.* *meire*, 8 *mear*, 2- *mare*. [OE. *mære* (WS. *mære*, *mýre*) wk. fem. = OFns. MLG. MDu. *mer(r)ie* (mod. Du. *merrie*), OHG. *meriha* (MHG. *meriche*, *merhe*, mod. G. with altered sense *mähre* jade), ON. *merr* str. fem. (Sw. *mär*, Da. *mär*): O Tent. **marshjō(n)*-, f. **marho-z* horse (OE. *meah*, OHG. *marah*, MHG. *mare*, ON. *mar*) + pre-Tcut. **marko-s* (= Gaulish *pāpka* acc. sing., Pausanias x. xix; Irish, Gael. *marc*, Welsh *marsh*).]

1. The female of any equine animal (as the horse, ass, or zebra), but esp. applied to the female of the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*).

a 900 *T. Bede's Hist.* iii. xii. [xiv.] (1806) 106 Cwist ðu þæt þe sy loofre þære myran sunu þonne þæt Godes bearn? c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wv. Wülcker 191/36 *Equa*, mere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 He brohte hine upon his were [= *jumentum* Luke x. 34] þæt is unmore mare. c 1290 *Becket* 1161 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 139 Po were forð a man, þat with him eode: and hyrdeð hie a mere, For an Engliþs peni. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reece's T.* 161 Your hors goth to the fen With wilde mares. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xl.

(1493) 801 A maare foolyth stondynge and louth her coltes passynge othere beestys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2853 *Meeris* & mulis & all maner of bestis. 14.. *Now.* in Wv. Wülcker 697/34 *Hec equa*, a mer. *Ibid.* 698/7 *Hec equifera*, a wild mer. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 No horsez nor marys stande in the markett. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* v. 39 Baytht horse & meyris dist fast nee, & the folis nechyrt. 1576 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377 An olde maere. 1594 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 298 Off greit meirris xvi; off twa yere auld hors, v. Off greit meirris xxxviii. off yere auld meirris, iii. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 334 A Hith whelps at four months; a Mare Foales the iunth. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 295 A park, where he kept mares for breed. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 252 He comes to me with another letter and a face as long as my mare's.

¶ Used for: The mother, dam (of a horse).

a 1400 *Ottonian* 1416 Thys ys a stede of Arabye.. An vnycon.. Begat hyt there: A rabyte.. Therto was mare.

b. In various proverbial phrases.

Grey mare: see **GREY** *a. b.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Præf.* (1867) 43 Of ancient fathers she took no cure nor care, She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. *Ibid.* 62 This bieth the mare by the thumb, as they sey. 1662 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 142 The heidismen hes 'cor mundum' in pair mouth, Bot never w' mynd to gif þe man his meir. 1900 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 62. 1597 = 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 47 How now? whose Mare's dead? what's the matter? 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (Grosart) 68 Can seeme as sober as a Millers Mare, And cannot blush at any villany. 1607 *Acc. Christmas Prince* (1816) 40 Now Night growes old, yet walks here in his trappings Till Daye come catch him, as Mosse his graymare, napping. 1611 *CORR.* A *desprouen*, at vnwares. v. unlooked-for; napping, as Mosse took his Mare. 1659 *HOWELL Lex.*, *Profr.* 6/2 Money makes the grey Mare to go. 1693 *Money Masters All Things* 3 [Money] Makes the old Wife trot, and makes the Mare to go. 1827 T. CREEVEY in C. *Papers* (1904) II. 123 No tidings of the Beau yet! but he must have his mare again.

c. Applied contemptuously to a woman.

1903 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7980 And shame hyt ys euer aywäre To be kille'd 'a prestes' mare'. 1908 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 261 This Dewbeir, generit of a meir of mar, Wes Corpatrick, Erle of Merche.

2. *transf.* in various applications, chiefly with implication of a metaphorical 'riding'.

a. The gallows. ? *Obs.*

1568 *FULWELL Like will to like* Civ. This peece of land wherto you inberitours are: Is called the land of the two legged mare. 1635 *Roxb. Ball.* v. 650 Should it, be his Fate (as needs he must fear) To leap from low Pillory up the Mare, She'll swear she had never such ride before. 1694 *MATEUX Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 14 The two or three-legged Mare that groans for him. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* iii. v. Here's to the three leg'd mare. *Ibid.* For the Mare-with-three-legs, boys, I care not a rap.

† *b.* The wild mare: (a) a see-saw; (b) a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to 'ride' for punishment; = **HORSE** *sb.* 6 b (also *wooden, timber mare*). *Shooting the wild mare*: some childish Christmas game. *Obs.*

a 1585 *STONEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 211 b, Bestriding the mast, I gat... towards him, after such manner as boies are wont, (if euer you saw that sport) when they ride the wild mare. 1609 *ARMIN Mists of More-Cl.* (1880) 92 Christmas gambols, father, shooting the wilde mare. a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* II. v. She should ride the wild Mare once a week, she should. a 1670 *SPALDING Tronch. Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1850) l. 290 Ane tymber meir, quhairpoune runnaget knaves and runaway soldiours sould ryde. *Ibid.* 295 He... syne rode the meir, to his gryte hurt and pane. 1680 [J. SREGE] *Batt upon Batt* 5 Our Batt can... play. At... Shooting the wild mare. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montr.* xiv. He had an hour's ride on the wooden mare for his pains.

† *c.* *Hick's mare* (see *quot.*) *Obs.*

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomenclator, Oscillatio*... a kind of gambol called the haltering of Hix mare.

¶ For *Shank's mare* (i.e. one's own legs as a means of conveyance) see **SHANK**.

d. dial. (See *quots.*)

1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s. v., To cry the mare is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his corn, the Work-men leave a few blades standing, and tie the tops of them together, which is the *Mare*, and then stand at a distance, and throw their Siccles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize [etc.]. 1893 *BURNE & JACKSON Shropsh. Folk-lore* 373 Crying, calling, or shouting the mare, is a ceremony performed by the men of that farm which is the first in any parish or district to finish the harvest.

4. *Sc. a.* A kind of trestle used by masons. *b.* A bricklayer's hod.

a. 1651 *BURGH Recs. Stirling* (1889) 306 For half a hunder naillies to mak the maere. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxxvi. 295 The three were seated aloft, on a high stage, prepared on purpose, with two mares and scaffold-deals, borrowed from Mr. Trowel the mason.

b. 1823 *TENNANT Card. Beaton* v. iv. 155, I think I set my apron and my mare as weel as you your apparel.

5. A particular throw in wrestling. Also *flying mare* (cf. *flying horse* s.v. **FLYING**, *phl.* a. i d).

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto ['wrestling']. Such are the Trip, fore-Trip, the Mare and diuers other like. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* i. 245 Or by the girdles graspt they practise with the hip, The forward, backward, fall, the mare, the turne, the trip. 1754 [see *FLYING* *phl.* a. i d]. 1863 *THORNBURN True as Steel* III. 40 An old wrestling trick, well known as 'the flying mare'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mare coll.*, *foal, mule*.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 6 68 At the foolynge tyme I haue vpon one daye a horse fole, and on the nexte day, or seconde, a mare fole. 1531 J. CARVOORD in *Weaver Wells Wills*

(1890) 74 A bullock of one yere hold, and a mare colt. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* l. xxx. 200 The mare-cules are . . . longer liuers then the horse-mules. 1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Lady B.'s ed.) l. 232 He came up, riding a mare-mule.

b. simple *attrib.*, as *mare-head*; objective, *mare-milker*, *mare-stealing*; similitive, *mare-faced*, *-headed*, *adjs.* Also *mareful* *Sc.*, as much as a hod will hold (cf. 4 h); *mare grass*, *grazing-grass* sufficient to feed one mare; † *mare roiling*, the condition of rutting in a stallion; † *mare-wood* *a.*, *mare-mad* (of a stallion).

1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, . . . long pasterns, . . . and a little **Mare-fac'd*. 1823 *TENNANT Card. Beaton* v. iv. 155 I've a 'mareful' o' as good lime here as euer came out o' a lime-kill. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 3 A horse grasse or a **mare grasse* maye be dere ynough the twelfe pence or twentie pence by y^e yere. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4693/4 A . . . Gelding, . . . with a thickish **Mare Head*. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1950/4 A Black Nag, about 14 hands high, . . . **Mareheaded*, and Rat-tailed. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xvii. 111. 317 Other tribes, . . . whom the poet knows as milk-eaters and **mare-milkers*. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* iii. 41 Th' horsemasters earnest be Before the time (of **mare-rolling*). 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 564 The severity of our laws against **Mare-stealing*. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. l. 46 In the Spring they are **mare-wood*.

c. Combinations with *mare's*, as *mare's milk*; † *mare's evil*, a disease; *mare's fat dial.*, = **FLEABANE**; *mare's son*, a horse.

a 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxiii. 253 A Cuppe fulle of Mares mylk. 1649 *Eng. Farrier* G ij, The **Mares Evil*. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, **Mare's-fat*, *inula dysenterica* Lin. 1598 **Mare's milk* [see *COSMOS* 7]. 1607-1876 [see *KOUMISS*]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. iii. 342, I calle my self neuer the wers knight than a **marys* one fayleth me. *Ibid.* xx. xxii. 837 Yf thys marys one hath faylled me, wyt thou wel a kynges one and a quenes one shal not fayle the.

† **Mare** 2. *Obs.* Also 1 *mære*, *mere*, 6 *meare*, *maere*, 6-7 *Sc. mair*. [OE. *mare* wk. fem. = MLG. *mar* masc. and fem., MDu. *mare*, *maer* masc., OHG. *mar* fem. (MHG. *mar*, *mare* masc. and fem., mod. G. dial. *mahr* masc.), ON. *mar* fem. (Sw. *mar*, Da. *mare*): O Tent. **maron-*, *-bn-*; cogn. w. the synonymous Polish *mar*, Czech *múra*. The Tent. word is the source of OF. *mare*, appearing also in the compound *cauchemar* nightmare, i. *caucher*, to trample.]

1. A kind of goblin supposed to produce nightmare by sitting on the chest of the sleeper; the nightmare itself.

a 700 *Epith. Gloss.* 558 *Icnba*, *maere*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 140 Gif mon inate ride; genim elchtran. 1410 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 591/37 The mare i. *Epithies*. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 *mare*, or nyghte mare, *epithies*. c 1500 *Roush's Chyring* 65 in Laing *Aut. Poet. Scol.*, The mules and in their sleip the mail. 1562 *BULLEYN Def. agst. Sicknes*, *Sicke men* 70 The verie cause is, lying or sleeping on their backe. And not through the mare, or night spirit, as they term it. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v., *Epithies*, the disease called the maere. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 319 The maire and the migrame, with the meathes in the melt. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 966 The Incubus, which we call the Mare. 1627 *DRAVTON Xymphidia* vii, And Mab., by night Bestrids young Folkes that laye vpright, (In elder Times the Mare that high). 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. *transf.* The 'blues', melancholy.

a 1525 *SKELTON E. Rumynge* 110 Now away the mare And let vs slee care. a 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prof.* *Wom. Aij*, Tush, syr, be mery, let pas away the mare. 1611 *T. Ravenscroft's Mithrasnata* vi, Eigh ho, away the Mare, let vs set aside all care.

2. A spectre, hag.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Mare, or wyche, *magus*, *maga*, *sagana*. a 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrow* 76 From Medusa, that mare, That lyke a fende doth stare.

3. *Comb.* in *mare-hag*: see **HAG** *sb.* 1

1638 *FORD Fancies* iv. i, Out mare-hag mule! vaunt!

† **Mare** 3. *Obs.* (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 288/2 If in the Reeling of the Yarn upon the Reel, they chance to lay a thred cross or contrary to the true way of Reeling: it is in our Countrey termed a Mare.

Mare: see **MAR**, **MARG**, **MAYOR**, **MERE**, **MORE**.

Mareag (e, -agh, obs. forms of **MARRIAGE**).

Mareblob (mā'ē'blōph). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 *-blab*, 9 *more-blob*. [? f. *mare* **MERE** *sb.* + **BLOB**.] The marsh-marigold.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 19 That corrupt feeding, or springy moisture, that breeds and feeds the Rush, Flag, and Mareblab. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 721/2 *Mare-blob*, *Callitha palustris*.

† **Marechal**. *Obs.* In 7 marshal, 8 *marechelle*, *mareschal*, 8-9 *marechale*, *-chall*, *-challe*. [App. some kind of application of F. *maréchal* marshal, or *maréchale* marshal's wife. But cf. Sp. *marcial* an aromatic powder.] *a.* A scent or perfume. *b.* A hair powder scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 *SHAWEELL Virtuoso* iii. 55, I have . . . Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberoso, Jessimine, and Marshal. 1687 *SEOLLY Bellamira* l. 2, I gave her but a dozen pair of Marshal Gloves. *Ibid.* 6 Her Gloves right Marshal. 1778 *SHERIDAN Camp* n. iii, Battle-powder mixed with *marechelle*. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* l. lxxxix 136 She could not bear the smell of a *marechale* powder. 1788 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) II. 91 [A wig] powdered with *marechale*. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 218 Powdered, they [the leaves of Cinnamon] are a good aromatic species, or *marechal* perfume. 1850 *Hermit in London* V. 35 *Marechale* powder,

pomatum and perfume. 1842 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 129 White, brown, and white-brown subjects, in. silks and satins, mats and blankets, shark's oil and mareschale.

Marechyeuen, var. **MORVEVE**, 'morning-gift'.
Maree, **Marees**: see **MARROW sb.1**, **MARISH**.
Maregolde, -grave: see **MARGOLD**, **MARGRAVE**.
Mareyeuen, var. **MORVEVE**, 'morning-gift'.
Mareing, obs. form of **MARRYING vbl. sb.**
Mareis, variant of **MARIS Obs.**, womb.
Mareis(h), obs. forms of **MARISH**.
Mareit, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of **MARRY v.**

Marekanite (mæ'rî:kânîit). *Min.* [Named by Pallas 1793, from the Siberian river *Marekanka*: see -ITE.] Pearl-stone.

1821 J. MAWE *New Catal. Min.* (ed. 4) 91.
Marekin, -kyn(e), variants of **MARQUIN Obs.**
Marelady, ? misprint: see **MAY-LADY**.
Marelayne, variant of **MARGELINE Obs.**
Maremaid, -man, obs. ff. **MERMAID**, -MAN.

|| **Maremma** (mæ're:mä). Pl. **maremme**. [a. It. *maremma*, 'a country by the sea shore' (Baretti).] Low marshy insalubrious country by the sea shore. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 170 Telamone, a port in the *maremma* of Sienna. 1866 *Ruskin Eth. Dust* 227 The steady increase of deadly *maremma* round Pisa and Venice.
b. *transf.* The malarial exhalations of a *maremma*. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Maremma'tic**, **Maremmese** *adjs.*, belonging to a *maremma*. In recent Dicts.
Maremusset, obs. form of **MARMOSET**.
Marenell, **Marener**: see **MARNAL**, -ER.
Marenga, variant of **MORENGA**.

Marennin (mæ're:nin). [f. *Marenni-es*, the name of a district in France: see -IN.] A peculiar pigment which gives to the *Marennis* oysters their characteristic green colour.
1885 E. RAY LANKASTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXVI. 87, I propose henceforward to speak of the blue pigment of *Navicula ostraearia* as *Marennin*. 1898 *Nat. Science* Nov. 294 Other forms of greenness... have no connection with copper, but depend upon the presence of a special pigment, *Marennin*.

Mares, obs. form of **MARISH**.
Mareschal, -ey, -sy, obs. ff. **MARSHAL**, -CY.
Mareschini, -no, obs. ff. **MARASCHINO**.
Mareshall, -elsey: see **MARSHAL**, -ALSEA.

Mare's-nest. [**MARE** 1. Cf. † *horse-nest*, which is recorded earlier (*HORSE sb. 27*).] Originally in the fig. phrase to have found a *mare's nest*; to imagine that one has discovered something wonderful, which in fact has no existence. Hence, an illusory discovery, esp. one that is much vaunted and displays foolish credulity.

a 1639 FLETCHER *Donduca v. li*. Why dost thou laugh? What Mares nest hast thou found? 1738 SWIFT *Po. Conversal*. 51 You have found a *Mare's Nest*. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* Pref. 1 Such Critics as are fond of climbing up a *Mât de Cocagne* for a *Mare's Nest* at the top. 1856 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 1872 Colonel S.'s discovery is a mere *mare's nest*.

† Confused use. 1857 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Feb. (1884) l. iii. 83 Tierney was ashamed of himself to be taken in such a *mare's nest*.

Hence **Mare's-nest v.** to go after *mare's-nests*. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Duinn* xv. 134 He's always *mare's-nesting*.
Marespike, variant of **MORRISPIKE**.
Maresquino, obs. form of **MARASCHINO**.
Maress(e), **marest**, obs. forms of **MARISH**.
Maresshall, obs. form of **MARSHAL**.

Mare's tail, **mares-tail** (mæ're:z'tail).
1. A common book-name for aquatic or marsh plants of the N. O. *Haloragaceae*, esp. *Hippuris vulgaris*, formerly called *Female Horsetail* (see *HORSETAIL* 2 b); often wrongly applied to the cryptogamous genus *Equisetum* (*HORSETAIL* 2). Also *attrib.*

1762 HUDSON *Fl. Anglica* 2 *Hippuris*. *Anglis Mare's-tail*. 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's* 89 The pretty *mares-tail* forest, fairly pine. 1868 SIR J. HOOKER *Add. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* lvi. The existing family of *Equisetaceae*... contained previously but one genus, that of the common *mare's tails* of our river-banks and woods. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 374 On the shore, where it is marshy, the *mare's-tail* flourishes.

2. fl. Long straight streaks of cirrus, supposed to foretoken stormy weather.

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 408, A. M. sky *mare's tails*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. 1865/6 246 It resembled the mackerel *feedes* and *mare's tails* of our summer skies at home. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the cloud known to seamen... as 'goats' hair' or 'mare's tails'. *attrib.* 1885 *Huxley in 19th Cent.* XIX. 202 The wildest streaks of *mare's-tail* clouds in the sky.

3. *Anat.* Rendering *mod.L. cauda equina*, the name given to a bundle of nerves at the lower extremity of the spine. In some recent Dicts.

Maretime, obs. form of **MARITIME**.
Marevedi, obs. form of **MARAVEDI**.

Marew, obs. form of **MARROW sb.1**.
Mareye, **Mareys(e)**, obs. ff. **MARRY**, **MARISH**.

Mareyille, obs. form of **MARVEL**.
Mar-fire (mā'faiə). *dial.* Also *mær-*. [app. a half-translated adoption of ON. *mauru-eldr*,

mpru-eldr (Da. *morild*) phosphorescence, esp. in the sea (according to Vigf. = **maura-eldr*, 'ants' fire', but form and sense are both difficult; Torp and Falk connect the first element with words denoting putrescence). The Eng. forms might however represent an OE. type **mære-sfr*, 'sea-fire'.] Phosphorescence on the sea.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deenster* xi. 74 When we're lying at anchor... and the stars just makin' a peep, and the moon, and the mar-fire. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Mer-fire*, the luminous appearance of the sea at night. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Plover* 31 There be an' much mar-fire moving. *Marfounder*: see *MORFOUNDER*.

Marg (mārg). Now *dial.* Also *murg*. [Short for **MARGARET**. Cf. the synonymous *margan*, *morgan* (E.D.D.).] Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. (Also pl.: cf. *maythes*).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. H 2, The most stinking and poysonfull weeds, as redweed, margs (*marg*, Mathers or May-weed), henbane. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Marg*, -*Murg*, *Anthemis fœtida*.

Margaceous (mārg'as), *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *marga marl*: see -ACEOUS.] *Marly*.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* l. 423 The soft *margaceous* matter, on the borders of lakes.

Margant, obs. form of **MARGENT**.
Margarate (mā'gārət). *Chem.* [f. **MARGAR-IO** + -ATE.] A salt of *margaric acid*.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* vii. § 9. 455 (*Margaric acid*) unites with potassa in two proportions... These compounds have been termed *margarates* of potassa. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 235 *Margarate*, *stearate*, and *palmitate* of lime.

Margareit, obs. form of **MARGARITE** 1.

Margaret (mā'gārət). Also 3 *Marherete*, *Maregrete*, 4 [*Magote*], *Margret*, *Mergrete*, 4-6 *margarete*, 5-ette, 6-ite. [a. OF. *Margarte*, -ite (mod.F. *Marguerite*), ad. late L. *Margarita*, a female name, an application of L. *margarita* pearl: see **MARGARITE** 1.]

1. A female name.

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 25456 (Cott.) Wit *magote* and wit *marior*. 1362 LANG. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 37 Hou he Rauchschede... *Mergrete* of hie *Maydenhod*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 *Sussanne*, *katerine*, *margarete* [i.e. *margarete*], *anneys*, a 1640 DRUMMEL of HAWTH. *Peens*, An Epitaph of one named *Margaret*. In shells and gold pearls are not kept alone, A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Margaret*, (Greek) Pearl; the Christian Name of divers Women, contracted *Margret*.

2. A daisy; esp. *Bellis perennis*: called also *herb Margaret* (see *HERB sb. 7 b*), *Margaret's herb*, *brave Margaret*. (Cf. **MARGUERITE**) *Obs.*

[According to French etymologists, this use of F. *marguerite* is not from the personal name, but comes directly from the sense 'pearl' (see **MARGARITE** 1), having reference to the appearance of the flower (or bud). It has, however, commonly been associated with the proper name: hence in recent times *Daisy* has been current in England as a pet-name for *Margaret*.]

a 1500 *Asseml. Ladies* 57 With *margarettes* growing in ordinaunce. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. xxii, *Drynngyne* me a floure called the *margarete*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxciii. 512 The *Daisie* is called... of some *Herba Margarita*: or *Margaries herbe*. a 1607 LYTE *MS. notes in Do-doens* (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9) p. 126 (Britten & Holl.), *Brave Margaret*. 1640 PARKINSON *Treat. Bot. Table*, *Margaries herbe* or *Daisy*.

3. A variety of apple, and also of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 20 The *Margaret-apple*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 204 The *Margaret*, the *Maudlin*, the *Cluster Pear*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 (*Apple*) Early red *Margaret*.

4. A magpie; = **MADGE** 1 2.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* II. 2. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*

5. U.S. = **MARGATE-FISH**. Also *margaret-grunt* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Bastard margaret* (see *quot.*).

1903 J. A. HENSCHALL *Basin*, etc. 330 The Sailor's Choice (*Hannibal parra*). This grunt is sometimes called *bastard margaret* by the Key West fishermen.

Margaret(e), -ette, obs. ff. **MARGARITE** 1.

† **Margaretton**. *Obs.* (See *Diamargariton* in *DIA- pref.* 2)

1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 339 *Dya*, *galonga*, *ambra*, and also *margaretton*.

Margari, variant of **MARGERY Obs.**, a pearl.

Margaric (mārg'arîk), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *μαργαρίν* = *μαργαρίτης* pearl + -ic, in reference to the pearly lustre of the crystals or scales.] In *Margaric acid*: † *a. orig.* the name (*acide margarique*) given by Chevreul to one of the three fatty acids (*oleic*, *margaric*, *stearic*), the glyceryl derivatives of which (*olein*, *margarin*, *stearin*) were thought by him to form the chief constituents of animal fats. The composition assigned to *margaric acid* was (reduced to the new notation) C₄₁H₈₁O₂. So *margaric ether* *Obs.*

It was shown by Heintz in 1852 (*Ann. Prakt. Chem.* LXVI. 1) that the three fatty acids of animal fat are the *oleic*, *palmitic*, and *stearic*, and that the 'margaric' of Chevreul was really a mixture of *palmitic* (C₃₁H₆₂O₂) and *stearic acid* (C₃₅H₇₀O₂); and in this use the name is now *obs.*, though it remained long in popular manuals, and its former prevalence is commemorated in the names *MARGARINE* and *OLEO-MARGARINE*.
1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 314 *Margaric acid* was obtained from hog's lard by Chevreul in 1813. 1836 BRANDE

Chem. iii. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 962 *Margaric Acid*, so named from its pearly lustre, bears a striking resemblance to *stearic acid*. It is obtained by decomposing the *margarate* of potassa. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 *Margaric ether* is prepared by a similar mode of proceeding. 1885 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* l. 95/2 *Margaric*, and other... *Fatty Acids*, are obtained from the oils.

b. By recent chemists, applied to an acid of composition C₁₇H₃₃O₂, artificially prepared.

1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 852 *Margaric acid* forms white crystals, melting at 59°9', and solidifying in crystalline scales on cooling. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 101/2 *Margaric acid* C₁₇H₃₃COOH may be formed by boiling *margaritrile* with alcoholic potash. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 194. 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* l. 250 *Margaric acid*, C₁₇H₃₃O₂, does not apparently exist naturally in the fats. It is made in an artificial way by boiling *cetyl cyanide* with caustic potash.

Margarin (mā'gārîn). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [ad. F. *margarine* (Chevreul), f. *margarique* **MARGARIC**: see -IN.] The *margarate* of glyceryl or glyceride of *margaric acid*. † *a.* Originally applied to a fatty substance contained in certain animal and vegetable oils, supposed to be the glyceride of the 'margaric acid' of Chevreul, really a mixture of *stearin* and *palmitin*. *Obs.* b. Now, the glyceride of *margaric acid* in its later application (see *prec.* b). Also *attrib.*

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* iii. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 963 *Margarine*. This substance forms a part of mutton-suet, hog's-lard, and some other animal fats. 1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 237 Human fat (a mixture of *margarin* and *olein*). c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* l. 93/1 We have... tallow and its derivatives *stearine* and *stearic acid*, *margarine* and *margaric acid*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 104/2 The oil [cod-liver oil] contains *olein* and *margarin*. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Zak's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 136 *Fatty Cistitis* (*Margarine* needles)... These are seen chiefly in putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.

Margarine (mā'gārîn). [a. F. *margarine*, a misapplication of the chemical term: see *prec.*] The legal name (by Act 50 & 51 Vict. c. 29), for any substitute for butter, made from *OLEOMARGARINE* (q.v.), and for 'all substances, whether compound or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter', and offered for sale. (Cf. **BUTTERINE**.)
1873 U.S. *Patent Specif.* No. 146012. 1876 *World V. No. 111*. 12 *Margarine* is no novelty; it was brought out two or three years ago in Paris. 1887 EARL WENWIS in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/3 On Friday next the great fight 'Butterine versus Margarine' will come off in the Lords. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 4/5 After adopting successively the names 'oleo-margarine', 'butterine', and 'margarine', Parliament finally, after several struggles, resolved on the last. *Ibid.* 9/4 *Margarine*, as we formally record this morning, has begun its actual legislative existence. 1888 *Lancet* 14 Jan. 83/1 The word 'margarine' is, from a scientific point of view, inappropriate.

b. *attrib.*, as *margarine factory*; **Margarine Act**, Act 50 & 51 Vict. (1887) c. 29, by which the name *margarine* is given to butter imitations.

1887 Act 50 & 51 Vict. c. 29 § 1 This Act may be cited as the *Margarine Act*, 1887. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 Other particulars about the *margarine* factories.

c. *attrib.* = *sham*, 'bogus'.

1891 F. S. HADEN in *19th Cent.* May 780 One of those things which I fear I must call a 'margarine' substitute for an eiching. 1897 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 3/3 Take care you do not get *margarine* Liberalism.

Margaritacean (mārg'arî-tā-shān), *a. and sb. Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Margaritacea*, f. L. *margarita* pearl + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Margaritacea*, De Blainville's third family of lamellibranchiata. b. *sb.* A bivalve of this family.

In recent Dicts.

Margaritaceans (mārg'arî-tā-shāns), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *margaritaceus*, f. *margarita*: see -ACEOUS.] *Pearly*.

1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Margaritaceans*... Glossy white with changeable tints of purple, green, and blue. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 35 Shell cinerous... interior *margaritaceans*.

Margaritate (mā'gārî-tēt). *Chem.* [f. **MARGARITIC**: see -ATE.] A salt of *margaritic acid*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 414/1.

Margarite 1 (mā'gārîit). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4-6 *margaret*, -it, -yte, 5 *margrite*, *marguarite*, -garete, 6 *margareit*, -garete, -grete, *mergreit*. [a. OF. *margarite* (mod.F. *marguerite*), ad. L. *margarita* (whence OF. *margerie* **MARGERY**, Sp. *margarita*, It. *margarita*, *margherita*), ad. Gr. *μαργαρίτης* (also *μαργαρίτης* or *μαργαρίτης λίθος*, and simply *μαργαρίτης*), f. *μαργαρίν* or *pearl*, *μαργαρίν* or *pearl-oyster* + -της: see -ITE. In the early Tent. langs. the word was adopted with etymologizing perversion: the Goth. *markreitus* (from the Greek), is influenced by *marî*, *marci* sea, while the WGER. forms, OE. *nieregrot*, -*grotas*, OS. *merigri* (olta), OHG. *merigroz*, *marigroz*, MHG. *mergriez* (e), are altered so as to express the sense 'sea-pebble'.

The word is prob. adopted from some oriental lang. (Pliny refers to it as 'barbarous': cf. Skt. *marjari* cluster of flowers, also (according to the Indian lexicographers) the Pahlavi *mar-wārit* pearl, cogn. w. *mauiju* beautiful). The Pahlavi *mar-wārit* (i.e. 'marry'), Pers. *merwid*, Arabic *margarithā* (whence Arab. *marjān*) are prob. from Greek.]

1. A pearl. Now only *arch.*

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xiii. 46 *pa he funde þæt an deorwyrd megerot.*] 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. v. 26 The myht of the margarite haveth this may mere. 1382a *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 6 Neither sende 3e pour margaritis [glass or precious stones] before swyne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 163 A precious margarite, the whiche is abright thinge, rounde, white, and clete. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 367 The relict of Sanct Andro. Adornit wes. With diamontis ding, and margeritis mony one. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Margaret of all Gemmes, those which be in their kindes white, is esteemed the chieftest. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 321, I have taken out of these Shell-fish many Margarites. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* 1. 207 That margarite or pearl. in a dissolution of which. Cleopatra drank Anthony's health. 1835 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1837) III. 327 A collar set with margarites and rubies.

attrib. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) l. 35 A Margarit perle, that is so precious a gemme with clere and litel. 1598 *Offe Albe* (1880) 20 Rich Margarite Pearle.

¶ b. Taken to mean 'precious stone'.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 188 Men shold not put a precious margarite, As rubies, saphires, . . . Emeraude ner rounde perles whight. To fore rude swyne.

c. As the type of something precious: cf. *pearl*. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 157 The sowle is the precious margarite vnto God. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 Marie queen of Scotlande, the margareit and perle of princeis. 1635 SCOTLAND *Five Senses*, etc. in *Archæologia* (1815) II. 37 Neantime, that precious margarite, incased in this artefacted cabinet, may lose her lustre.

† 2. (See MARGARET 2.) Obs.

Hence † *Margarital* a., pearl-like.

a 1618 *Sylvester Sonn.* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 323/2 The margarital-gem For praise deserves thy name.

Margarite (mā'gārit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μαργαρίτης* pearl + *-ite*.] 'Pearl mica', a hydrous silicate found in scales having a pearly lustre.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 Margarite. This mineral is in the mass of a greyish white colour. . . It has lately been brought into this country from the Tyrol.

Margaritic (mā'gāritik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *margarita* pearl + *-ic*.] *Margaritic acid*: † a. used for Chevreul's *acide margaritique* (MARGARIC) (*obs.*); b. the name (*a. margaritique*) given by Bussy to one of the fatty acids resulting from the saponification of castor oil.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* vii. § 9. 455 A peculiar acid, called by Chevreul, from its pearly appearance, margaritic acid.

Margaritiferous (mā'gāritifēros), a. [f. L. *margaritifer* (Pliny), f. *margarita* MARGARITE: see *PEROUS*.] Producing pearls. Also (*nonce-use*), wearing pearls.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Margaritiferous*. 1682a T. A. *Carolina* 26 Some of which [oysters] are margaritiferous [*sic*]. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 554 The margaritiferous reader. 1839 *Sowerby's Conch. Man.* 62. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/4 But it is only within comparatively recent times that Western Australia has been known to be margaritiferous.

Margarite (mā'gāritit). [f. MARGARITE + *-ite*.] A fossil pearl-producing shell.

In recent Dicts.

Margarodite (mā'gāritōidit). *Min.* [ad. G. *margarodit* (Schafhäutl, 1843), f. late Gr. *μαργαρόδης* pearly, f. *μαργαρον* pearl: see *-ITE* 2 b.] A variety of potash mica having a pearly lustre.

1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 451 Margarodite forms the matrix of the black tourmaline from the Zillerthal. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 223.

Margaron, -one (mā'gāron, -ōn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *margarone* (Bussy 1832), f. *margarique* MARGARIC: see *-ONE*.] A solid fatty substance crystallizing in pearly scales, formed by the distillation of margaric acid with lime.

1834 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* V. 153 On Margaron, Stearon, and Oleon. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 963 Margarone. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 A fatty body, incapable of saponification, termed *margarone*.

Margary, variant of MARGERY Obs., a pearl.

Margasite, obs. form of MARCASITE.

Margate-fish, **Margate-grunt**. [Of obscure origin: variants given in Dicts. are *market*, *maggot-fish* and *margaret-grunt*. Cf. MARGARET 5.] A pearly-white fish, *Hæmulon albus*, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina Gibbosa cuerea*. The Margate-Fish. This is esteemed very good Meat. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* App. 19 Margate-fish, rock-fish [etc.]. 1903 J. A. HENSHALL *Bass*, etc. 328 The Margate-fish (*Hæmulon albus*). The margate-fish, or margate grunt, is the largest of the family.

¶ **Margaux** (mā'gō, Fr. *margo*). Also 8 *margose*, *margou*. Claret manufactured in the commune of Margaux, department of Gironde, France.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4128/4. 230 Hogsheds of new Pontac and Margose Wine. 1725 *WELSTRO Oikographia* 12 Nor Margou, stor'd in Priestly Cells, That on the Palace grateful dwells. 1734 *SUERDIN Let. to Swift* 16 Aug. S's Wks. 1841 II. 724, I drink right French margose. 1858 HINNANS *Dict. Comm.* 102 (Bordeaux) The third-rate wines comprise those called *Pauillac*, *Margaux*, *St. Julien*, *St. Estèphe*, *St. Emilion*, etc.

Margay (mā'gē). [a. F. *margay* (Buffon), altered from *margata* (Claude d'Abbeville 1614), an inexact representation of Tupi *maracaia*.] A South American tiger cat, *Felis tigrina*.

1781 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon* (1791) VII. 249 The Margay, or

Cayenne Cat. 1838 HUNTER tr. *Azara's Quadrup. Paraguay* 239 Buffon describes a margay, which name, after Abbeville, he derives from *maragaya*, the appellation he supposes to be given to it in Brazil. 1859 *Wood Nat. Hist.* I. 185 The Margay is a very handsome example of the Tiger Cats.

Marge (mārdz), sb. Now *poet.* or *rhet.* [ad. F. *marge*:—L. *margarin-em* MARGIN.]

1. = MARGIN sb. 1.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvi, The marge or edge of the circumference of the circle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 61 As by the flowrie marge On a fresh streame I with that Elfe did play. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. 25 So pleasant in it'd on mighty Neptune's marge. 1753 WATTS *Approach of Summer* 92 Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 439 The western marge of Thurston-mere. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 16 The ivy-wreath'd marge Of thy cup. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 72 By the marble marge of unstirred wells.

b. of immaterial things.

1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* vi. 59 That great future which blooms beyond the marge of death. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitia* 70 Mind-to-morrow's early meeting I We must have our journey marge Ample for the wayside wonders.

2. = MARGIN 2. rare.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VI. xii. 370 (marg.) In the marge of the Greeke copie there was written as followeth: 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 74 As cited in the marge by himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 519 Every page having an ample marge.

Hence *Margo v. trans.*, to fringe, edge.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 166 Little bays, marged with printless yellow sands.

Margeant, obs. form of MARGENT.

Margelene, obs. form of MARJORAM.

† **Margeline**. Obs. Also 7 *margellane*, *marelayne*, *morgeline*. [Corruption of F. *morgeline* 'ivie Chickweed, Henne-bit; also, the small, or fine Chickweed; also, Pimpernel'. (Cotgr.).

Cooper 1565 (s.v. *Anagallis*) gives *margelina* as Latin. F. *morgeline* is—L. *morsus gallinæ*, lit. 'hen's bite' (cf. HENBIT).]

The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

1572 HULOT (ed. Higinis), *Margeline* an herbe, *asyla*. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 234 They have recourse . . . to an herbe for remedy called in Greeke *Asyla*, and by vs in Latine *Ferus oculus* (i. the wild and cruell eye, or *Margellane*). 1611 *COTGR.* *Mauvais ait*, Ivie Chickweed, *Morgeline*, *Henbit*. 1648 HENHAM, *Knots Gynethely*, Red Marelayne, an herbe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) v. *Asyla*, . . . an herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten of pimpernel, or *margeline*.

Margent (mārdžent), sb. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

Also 5-6 *margente*, 6 *mergent* (e, 7 *marg(e)ant*, -gint. [Altered form of MARGIN sb.; cf. *ancient*, *pageant*, *peasant*, *pleasant*, *tyrant*.]

1. = MARGIN sb. 1.

1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Margo*, the byrme or edge of euery thyng, the margent. 1553 *ENNS Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Grauen Lions on euery syde adorning the rayles or highest margentes of the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 3 From th' utmost brink of the Armericke shore vnto the margent of the Molucas. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 232 By slow Meander's margent green. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. § 12. 39 Jesus satte himself down vnto the margent of Jacob's well. 1742 *GRAY Ode Elton* 23 Say father Thames, for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race Disporting on thy margent green. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 107 Coppices with wide turfey margents on either side. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 157 It . . . often lies midst brushwood on the margent of a burn. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 6 From reluctant woods . . . And serving margents, forced To be lean and bare.

fig. 1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 329 By catching at some little scattered parts, of the skirts and margent of the cause.

2. = MARGIN sb. 2.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 273 Looko How many bludy letters beyn written in his buke, Small margente her is. 1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 776/1 And thys himselfe confesseith in the mergent of his booke. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 188 Whiche the lymners of booke are accustomed to paynte on the margenes of churche booke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 8 A sheet of paper writ on both sides the leafe, margent and all. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 71 Let them learne euery rule . . . and the summes of the rules which are set in the margents. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 A big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 364 We have seen some of your laws, that have many Scriptures in the margent. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 282/2 Such were the very words; I wrote them down with two signs in the margent.

b. The margin of a book as being the place for a commentary upon or summary of the text; hence, the commentary or summary itself.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue* 48 These his wayne payntings of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1589 *LIVY Page* v. *Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 413 Beware my Comment, its odds the margent shall be as full as the text. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 85 And what obscur'd in this faire volume lies, Find written in the Margent of his eyes. 1602—*Ham. v.* ii. 162. 1657 *AUSTIN Fruit Trees* 18 As the Margint renders it. 1733 *SWIFT Brother Protest.* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 182 That blockhead. . . Who knows in law nor text, nor margent.

3. = MARGIN sb. 4.

1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Margent of the Stile. *Ibid.* 110. 1823 [see MARGIN sb. 3 a].

4. *attrib.* (or quasi-ad.) = marginal.

1555 *EKEN Decades* Contents *ad fin.* Reade the margente notes of the same. 1643 R. SALTONSTALL *To Wintthrop*

(Cent.), Margent notes upon a French text. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 123 The margent thistles of the Tweed.

Hence † *Margent v. trans.*, to insert as a marginal note, to add marginal notes to.

1610 R. NICCOLS *Eng. Eliza* To Rdr., I present it in one whole entire Hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I haue margented through the whole storie. 1662-3 *Pearys Diary* 23 Jan., Finishing the margenting of my Navy-Manuscript.

Margerain, -ome, -yn, obs. ff. MARJORAM.

† **Margery**. Obs. Also 4 *margari*, -ary, -yrye, *mariari*, -iori, 4-5 *margerie*, -ye. [a. OF. *margerie*:—L. *margaritam*: see MARGARITE 1.] A pearl. Chiefly *attrib.* in *margery pearl*, stone.

13. *Propr. Sanct.* (Veron MS.) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXI. 113/16 He fond a precious Margari-stone. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 9 *Noli mittere margeri-perles* Among hogges. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1036 *Pe portalez pyked of rygh platez & vch gate of a margerye*, A parlyt pyke bat neuer fater. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Mauhode* i. ci. (1869) 55 It is thing michel more worth than a margerye, and more precious. 1530 *PALSGR.* 243/1 *Margery perle*, *nacle*.

† **Margery-prater**. *Cant. Obs.* Also 7 *mergery*-. A hen.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* v. 1, Or mergery-praters, Rogers, And Tibs o' th' buttry. 1641 *BROME Jov. Crew* II. F 3, Here's Grunter and Bleater, with Tib of the Buttry, And Margery Prater, all drest without slutry. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

Margh (e), **Marghty**, obs. ff. MARROW sb. 1, -y.

Margen, obs. form of MORN.

Margin (mārdžin), sb. Also 4-6 *mar*, *mergyn* (e, 4-7 *margin*, (6 *mergin*, *Sc. naimearge*); and see MARGENT. [ad. L. *margi-nem* (nom. *margo*), cogn. w. MARK sb. 1 A single instance of OF. *margine* (15th c.) is cited by Godef. Cf. F. *marge* (see MARGE), Sp. *márgen*, Pg. *margem*, It. *margine*. The word was little used in the 17th c., its place being taken by MARGENT.]

1. That part of a surface which lies immediately within its boundary, esp. when in some way marked off or distinguished from the rest of the surface; also, the space immediately adjacent to a well, a river, or piece of water; an edge, border, or brink.

1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxviii. 24 The rynges that ben in the mergyns of it [Vulg. *margindus*; 1388 *brynkis*]. 1391 CHAUER *Astrol.* 1. § 21 The names of the sterres ben written in the Margyn of the riet. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/3 In the utter parlie of the mergyne of the same cloth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 243/1 *Margyn* or brinke of any thyng, *bert*; *rine*. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg. Introd.* 4 All the Advantage to be gathered from it is only from the Evenness of its Margin. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* IV. 41 On the Margin of a Lake, close to the Edge of the Water. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* vii, Between the mountain-base And the green margin of the waters. 1860 *TYNOLLAL Glac.* I. v. 40 The chasms at the margin of the glacier. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Ludisf.* 34 Tweekmoud Church stands upon the margin of the Tweed. 1889 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 426 Limited to swampy lowlands or margins of lagoons.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Applied either to the contour or boundary line of a body, or to a distinct border differing in texture, etc. from the main body.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 24 The Variations of the Calyx in respect to . . . its Equality, Margiu and Apex, or Top. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 467 At the very point where the spermatie cord emerges from under the lower margin of the transverse muscle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 133 The lines connecting the base and apex of the leaf are called the *edges* or *margins*, or collectively the *circumscription*. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 240 One of his upper incisors broken entirely off at the margin of the gum.

† c. A boundary. Obs.

c 1586 *CTISS PEMBROKE Ps.* xcviij. ii, [God's promise] ev'ry margine of this earthy sphere Now sees performed.

2. *fig. a.* A condition which closely approximates to the limit below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable.

1863 *FANCETT Pol. Econ.* II. iii. 141 In any given condition of a country there is some land which will just pay for cultivation if it is let at a nominal rent. Thus, as it were, a margin of cultivation is marked, below which the cultivation of land cannot descend, unless some circumstances should occur which should either induce men to be satisfied with smaller profits, or should increase the productiveness of land. 1866 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W.* IV. I. ii. 335 *note*. No tax can be levied from those who are on the margin of bare subsistence.

b. An amount (of space, time, money, material, etc.) allowed or available in addition to what is estimated to be strictly necessary for a certain purpose, and serving as a provision for unforeseen contingencies, or admitting of being applied to other purposes.

1852 E. WARBURTON *Darien Introd.* I. § 5 The purchase of an annuity . . . secured to him an ample supply for his simple wants, and left him besides a wide margin for the charities in which his brave old heart delighted. 1858 *FRONT Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 145 The King, in his instructions, left a wide margin of discretion to the generals. 1865 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) IV. iv. § 5 The fall of profits would be retarded if money wages did not rise, or rose in a less degree; but the margin which can be gained by a deterioration of the labourer's condition is a very narrow one. 1865 *DICKENS Mart. Fr.* III. vi, Within a certain margin of hours. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 81 The narrow margin of profit had been reduced to a minimum. 1873 *HAMILTON Intell. Life* v. iii. (1875) 190 The shortening of the hours of labour may afford some margin of leisure.

c. *Stockbroking and Comm.* (a) A certain sum deposited by a speculative seller or buyer with his broker to cover the risk of loss on a transaction on account. (b) U.S. 'A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is called up (as it is termed) by the other' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Egyptian United bonds were crawling down to below 45, and alarmed bankers were sending after their 'margins'. 1883 *S. James's Gaz.* 7 Nov. In Liverpool sales of cotton for future delivery are made without any deposit of 'margins'. 1883 *Harpers's Mag.* Mar. 61/1. The speculators were... caught without any margin. 1883 *Breice Amer. Comm.* II. xxi. 288 Ohio punishes by fine and imprisonment the offering to sell 'options' or exhibiting any quotations of the prices of 'margins', 'futures' or 'options'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 11/3 The bulk of the shares in what are called the speculative lines are held by speculators on margin.

d. *Life-insurance.* = *LOADING* *vbl.* sb. 3.

1881 [see *LOADING* *vbl.* sb. 3].
3. The space on a page between the extreme edge and the main body of written or printed matter, often partly taken up with notes, references, illuminations, or the like. Often in narrower sense, applied to the margins at the sides of the page ('inner' and 'outer' margins) as distinguished from the 'head' and 'foot.'

1362 *LANGLE, P. Pl.* A. VIII. 20 Marchauns in his Margin [of a bull] heden my 3eres [of pardon]. 1368 *TRAVIS Barth.* De P. R. xv. xxiv. (1495) 497 Loke in the nexte pagyn in theende of the merygyn. 1372 *More Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 736/2. I lette passe that he nothe in the margine these wordes how a manne maye knowe the church. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 412 That we noch content in the body of the said printed letter... bot interlymit on the malgreane thairfor. 1611 *DINLE Trusler Pref.* 15 Some peradventure would have no varietie of senses to be set in the margine. 1621 *Br. Mountaigne Dial.* 219 For this we haue Scripture and Fathers in the margine. 1783 *JOHNSON in Boswell's May.* I know when the margin, be writing verses, I have run my finger down the margin, to see how many I had made, and how few I had to make. 1817 *Diction Biblique.* Decem. II. 471 Books with larger margins are no where to be found. 1851 *LONGER, Gold. Leg. iv. Scripturum.* I... will sketch her thus, in her quiet nook, For the margin of my Gospel book.

b. The annotations placed in the margin of a work (cf. *MARGENT* 2 b); in quot. *transf.*, an explanatory indication.

1824 *Hogg Conf. Sinner* 88 She viewed Mrs. Logan with a stern, steady gaze, as if reading her features as a margin to her intellect.

4. a. *Joinery.* The flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. b. *Building.* 'That part of the upper side of a course of slates which appears uncovered by the next superior course' (Gwilt).

[1678; see *MARGENT* sb. 3.] 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 226 Margins or Margents.—The flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. 1855 *F. REINSEL Masons, etc. Assist.* 70 The part of the back of every course which is exposed to the eye is called the margin of that course.

5. *attrib.*, as *margin-cell, light, sand; margin draft, draught* = *DRAFT* sb. 6 a (Ogilvie 1850); *margin line Naut.* (see quot.); *margin-tailed a.*, having a marginate tail (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 *VINCE Sacks Bot.* 142 This wall intersects the dividing wall of the 'margin-cell' previously formed. 1858 *SKYRING's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 34 Deal cased frames... with 'margin lights or rail. c. 1850 *Rudin, Navig.* (Weale) 131 'Margin line, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transom, and about five inches below it, at which place terminate all the butts of the bottom planks abaft. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* 1. 15 Along the 'margin-sand large foot-marks went.

Hence *MARGINLESS a.*, having no margin.

1839 *D. MACMILLAN Mem.* (1882) 89, I have had to cut away all the margin... This marginal volume... will be [etc.].

Margin (mā'dzin), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *margināre*, F. *marginer*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with marginal notes; to annotate or summarize in the margin.

1607 *HIERON Defence* 1. 78 Though it be his use, to margin his English, with greek or latin or both. 1616 *Sin T. Roe Jrnl.* 4 Sept. (1899) 263, I recieved my Articles back from Asaph chan, who took me att last many exceptions, and margined them with his Pen in most Insolent sort. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* 1. 52 If any man may be permitted to appeale to Scriptures: margined with his own notes. 1724 *NORTH Exam.* 1. i. § 7 (1740) 18 These he deals forth... as the notable Matters, margined for her Notice. 1885 *E. S. FROCKES Ann. Comm.* 73 Of the four prayers margined by Mr. Hammond as 'Recital of the work of Redemption, Words of Institution, Confession of Faith, and the Great Oblation', not a trace occurs in S. Cyril.

2. To specify in the margin of a page.
c. 1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) 1. 294 Whereto add these records here margined. 1803 *Voice of Truth* May 117 There are no fewer than 223 articles, all numbered, named, and the places they came from carefully margined.

3. To provide with a margin, edge, or border.

Freq. in pass.

1715 *tr. Pancirollus's Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 158 Hats... were margin'd with Brims, as a commodious Shelter. 1725 *H. BOURNE Antig. Vulgares* 65 If his water was... margin'd with the tender grass. 1797 *Mrs. RAOLIFFE Italian xix.* 102/1 Entering the little bay, where the hamlet margined the beach. 1866 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 35 The broad belt of reeds which margined the river. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 16 Sept. A vellum pamphlet... each leaf of which was numbered and neatly margined with red ink. 1893 *F. M. VOL. VI.*

CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius i, A variety of mathematical figures, margined all round with odd-looking equations.

b. *Nat. Hist. and Path.* (Cf. *MARGIN* sb. 1 b.) 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 244 The feathers margined with greyish during the winter. *Ibid.* 249 The membranes margined the toes. 1849 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 113 The upper band-like, transverse, like a frontal, margined the rostral. 1882 *J. S. GARDNER in Nature* XXIII. 251 The leaves are smaller... the parenchyma reduced to a narrow expansion margined each vein. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON Arch. Surg.* IX. 125 [The eruption] consisted of patches which were not abruptly margined.

4. *Stockbroking.* To deposit a 'margin' upon (stock). Also *intr.* in *To margin up* (U.S.): to provide additional 'margin' when what has been paid is insufficient.

18. *Amer. Economist* III. 176 (Cent.) The concern then had \$42,500,000 locked up on Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to margin up after a fall begun in September, 1881. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 7/3 The banks are indifferent, as the stocks held are securely margined.

Marginal (mā'dzināl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *marginalis*, f. *margin-*, *margo*, *MARGIN* sb. Cf. F. *marginal*.] *A. adj.*

1. Written or printed in the margin of a page, as *marginal note, reference.* Hence *marginal bible*, one with marginal notes.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 34 *margin*, These words are made plaine, in the first Epistle, li. 6. in a marginal note. 1621 *COTGR.* s.v. *Marg*, Looke the next marginal word. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. 41 To cluh quotations with men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) 288 Tbat so you may bring the [sc. scattered notes] together by marginal references. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. ¶ 5 Marginal Notes come down the side (or sides, if the Page have two Columns). 1732 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 78 Here there is a line reading, and a marginal. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 48 Mr. Canne, author of the Marginal References to the Bible. 1860 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 113, I thought the marginal references overdone. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. *Precept* § 35 You are... to publish... the register with your marginal additions. 1903 *Expositor* July 1 Fuller lists... in what are called 'marginal bibles'.

† b. *Marginal finger:* a 'finger' or hand set in the margin to call attention to something; hence *fig.* 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Let it stand Within the Wizards booke (the kalender) Markt with a marginal finger. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* III. 1, To haue mens marginal fingers point At Charaloy, as a lamented story!

2. Pertaining to an edge, border, or boundary; situated at the extreme edge (of an area, mass, etc.).

1658 *PHILLIPS, Marginal*, belonging to the margin or margin, f. the brink or brim of anything. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 54 The central parts of the lens... refract the rays too little, and the marginal parts too much. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* vii. 100 A marginal growth of willow and flag. 1882 *GARDEN* 25 Mar. 200/2 *Lohelias*... are most useful, as marginal plants for flower beds and borders. 1893 *LANE-Poole Aitings* xii. 190 The extreme point south of Trichinopoly, and the marginal possessions of the Portuguese.

b. *Nat. Hist.* (Cf. *MARGIN* sb. 1 b.)

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. v. 97, I never observed the seeds exposed in the marginal sinusses. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 436 When the marginal lips are brought together, the animal will have a considerable power of suction. 1859 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Protozoa* 20 To send forth pseudopodia through the marginal pores. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 298 Adventitious shoots, arising in the thalloid forms from cells of the older marginal parts.

3. That is on the 'margin', or close to the limit, below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable.

1887 *Daily News* 23 May 2/8 Competition is as keen as ever and prices as marginal as they can be. 1890 *MARSHALL Princ. Econ.* III. iii. (1898) 168 That part of the thing which he is only just induced to purchase may be called his *marginal purchase*, because he is on the margin of doubt whether it is worth his while to incur the outlay required to obtain it. And the utility of his marginal purchase may be called the *marginal utility* of the thing to him. 1903 *F. W. H. MYERS Hum. Personality* I. Intro. 24 They speak of 'fringes' of ordinary consciousness; of 'marginal' associations.

b. *A marginal note, reference, or decoration.*

Now rare.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 248 For Lodge and Watson, men of some desert, Yet subject to a Criticks marginal. 1618 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 205 What great services he often did against the French, the marginal will inform his posterity. 1641 *SNEDECORUS's Vind. Answ.* § 4. 59 Doth not the Marginal tell you... that the holy Church was founded in the state of Prejacie? 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 34 The Values of the Marginals on the left. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 7/4 The text is printed in oldblacklettertype, with pictorial headings and marginals.

Hence *Marginal v. trans.*, to enter in the margin of a book; to add marginal notes to.

1618 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 212 The records here marginald. 1787 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1841) X. 170, I am marginaling *Essai sur les Remcompenses*. All I have to say... is marginald and ready for reading.

|| *Marginalia* (mā'dzināl-iā), *sb. pl.* [L. neut. pl. of *marginalis* *MARGINAL*.] Marginal notes.

1532 *COLERIDGE Lett.* 22 Apr. (1835) II. 701 A facsimile of John Asgill's tracts with a life and copious notes, to which I would affix Postilla et Marginalia. 1849 *Poe (tr.) Marginalia*. 1853 *LOCKHART in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 294, I have read some slips of Moore, and when I get a larger portion will send you a set with marginalia.

1891 *J. WINSOR Columbus* i. 7 Some manuscript marginalia found in three different books... are also remnants of the autographs of Columbus.

Marginalic (mā'dzinæ'lik), *a. nonce-wd.* Suggestive of 'marginalia'.

a. 1849 *Poe Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 484 A model of manners, with a richly marginalic air.

Marginalize (mā'dzinālīz), *v. rare.* [f. *MARGINAL* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make marginal notes (upon).

a. 1832 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 68, I used... to marginalize and make notes on cards. 1872 *F. JACOB Aspects of Authorship* 102 Augustine's *Confessions*... he [Abp. Leighton] similarly marginalized. *Ibid.* 112 note, Byron could marginalize with similar fertility and facility.

Marginally (mā'dzinālī), *adv.* [f. *MARGINAL* + *-LY*.] In the margin of a page; as a marginal note; *Bot.* towards the margin.

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defence* 218 That text of S. Paul marginally misalleged. a. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 7 Still retained at least marginally in some translations. 1882 *WOLSELEY in Standard* 9 Sept. 2/1, I advanced with the troops marginally noted. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 301 In Ginkgo the two bundles which pass from the petiole into the lamina, branch repeatedly into marginally directed forks.

Marginant (mā'dzinānt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *marginant-em*, pr. pple. of *marginare* to *MARGIN*.] Becoming marginate. In recent Dicts.

Marginate (mā'dzināt), *a. Nat. Hist. and Path.* [ad. L. *marginat-us*, pa. pple. of *marginare*, f. *margin-*, *MARGIN* sb.] Having a distinct margin, margined.

1777 *ROBSON Brit. Flora* 35 *Marginate*, having a leafy border. 1822 *J. MAWE Woodard's Conchol.* (ed. 2) p. xiii, *Marginate* (in Univalves), having the sides of the shell thickened; (in Bivalves), surrounded with an elevated margin. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 327 *Marginate*... When an impressed line or channel separates the edge of the prothorax from the rest of its surface, and so forms a margin. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 57 The *marginate* species. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* III. 50 The erythemas occur chiefly in children, in *marginate*, papular, or urticariform forms.

Marginate (mā'dzināt), *v.* [f. L. *marginat-*, ppl. stem of *marginare*, f. *margin-*, *MARGIN* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To annotate with marginal notes.
1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nametis Cath.* 335 That speech is used but only in one of those places, margined by his Majesty.

2. To furnish with a margin or border.

1623 *COCKERHAM, Marginate*, to make brimmes or margins. 1880 *R. B. WATSON in Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 100 Suture sharply impressed, being margined on its upper side by a minute flat surface. 1881 *Ibid.* 440 Marginating the suture below is a fine thread.

Marginated (mā'dzinētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *marginat-us*, pa. pple. of *marginare* (see prec.) + *-ED*.] = *MARGINATE a.*

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lycoperdon*, The smooth, oblong and inwardly margined lycoperdon. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Diag.* (1831) III. 145 The margined water-beetle. 1839 *SOWERBY Conch. Man.* 62 *Marginated*, having an edge or border thicker than the rest of the shell. 1849 *D. J. BROWNE Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 53 Golden Hamburg fowls... of barred or margined markings.

Margination (mā'dzinē'fən), [f. *MARGINATE v.*; see *-ATION*.] A margined appearance or marking.

1896 *Albott's Syst. Med.* I. 69 The so-called 'margination' of leucocytes. *Ibid.* 71 A commencing margination of the white corpuscles was discernible. 1898 *Sir H. HOWARTH in Archiol. Jnrl.* LV. 128 Obvious either from the nature of the print or from distinctly marked margination.

† *Marginean, a. Obs.* [late L. *margin-e-us* (f. *margin-*, *MARGIN* sb.) + *-AN*.] Marginal.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Margined (mā'dzinēd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. *MARGIN* sb. or *v.* + *-ED*.] Having a margin, esp. one of a specified kind; chiefly *Nat. Hist.* (often as pple. followed by 'with'); *Bot.* applied to seeds having a distinct projecting edge.

In spec. names of animals it represents *marginatus*.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxix. 97 The margined egg just mentioned. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 222 Wings and tail black, margined with gray. 1832 *Pop. Zool.* 390 The Margined Tortoise (*Testudo Marginata*). 1844 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Tortoises, etc. Brit. Mus.* 61 The Margined Crocodile, *Crocodilus marginatus*. 1882 *M. ARNOLD Irish Ess.* 245 Books shapely, well printed, well margined. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 280 If it be erythema the redness will shew itself in abruptly margined patches.

Marginellacean (mā'dzinēl'ē'fan), *a. Conch.* [f. mod. L. *Marginellacea*, f. *Marginella* (see below), f. *margin-*, *margo*, *MARGIN* sb.] Pertaining to the *Marginellacea* or *Marginellidae*, a family of gastropods.

So *Marginellid*, a gastropod of the family *Marginellidae*; *Marginelliform a.*, having the form of a gastropod of the genus *Marginella*; *Marginelloid a.*, resembling the genus *Marginella*. In recent Dicts.

Marginalicid (mā'dzinēl'isidāl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *marginalis* (f. *margin-* (see *MARGIN* sb.) + *-cid*, weakened root of *cadere* to cnt + *-AL*.] (See quot.)

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Marginalicidal*, debilitant by the disjunction of the united margins of the carpels, a form of septical debilitance.

Marginiform (maɪdʒiˈnɪfɔrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *marginiformis*: see MARGIN *sb.* and -FORM.] Resembling or forming a margin.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Marginiformis*. Applied by H. Cassini to the appendices of the periclinium of the *Synanthrea*, when they resemble a border: marginiform. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing Coues).

Margining (mɑːdʒɪnɪŋ). [*f.* MARGIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ING.] Margins collectively; edging of a distinct colour or texture from the main body. In recent Dicts.

Marginirostral, *a.* Ornith. [*f.* L. *margin* (2) MARGIN *sb.* + *rostrum* beak + -AL.] Of feathers: Growing round the basal margin of the bill.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* 1. 80.

Margint, obs. form of MARBENT.

Margon, obs. *f.* MURGEON *sb.* 1, dirt, earth.

Margorie, *margorum*, obs. *f.* MARJORAM.

|| **Margosa** (mɑːɡɔːsə). [Short for Pg. *amargosa*, fem. of *amargoso* bitter.] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta indica* (Melia *Azadirachta*), yielding a bitter oil; also called neem.

1813 AINSIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 127 A certain portion of Margosa oil. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 464 It is supposed that the Melia *Azadirachta*, or neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; it is also called the Margosa-tree. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 98.

Margose, *margou*, obs. forms of MARGAUX.

Margrave (mɑːɡræv). [*f.* next + -ATE 1.] = MARGRAVIE.

1802 *Brookes Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Lusatia, a margrave of Germany. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* 1. v. 260 Inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates [etc.].

Margrave (mɑːɡræv). *Hist.* Also 6 *margrave*, 6-8 *mare*, 7-9 *markgrave*, 9 *mar* (k)-*graf*. *a.* MDu. *markgrave* (mod.Du. *markgraaf*), = OHG. *markgrāvo* (MHG. *markgrāve*, mod.G. *markgraf*), lit. 'count of a mark or border territory': see MARK *sb.* 1 and GRAVE *sb.* 4 Cf. med.L. *margrāvius*, F. *margrave*.] A German title, orig. given to the military governor of a border province; subsequently the hereditary title of the princes of certain states of the Holy Roman Empire.

Rendered in Latin by *marchio*; in Fr. and Eng. formerly sometimes by *marquis*.

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* 1. (1893) 23 The chiefe and the head of them was the Margrave (as they call him). 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 84 All such Rulers of townes or Countries as are nere the sea, are called Mergrave, as at this day in Andwarpe. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* 111. 1208/2 Christopher prince and margrave of Baden. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 209, 213, 221. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 11. 236 The Margrave (or Marquis) of Brandenburg is... the last of the Electors, but more powerful than any of them in the number of Vassals. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3130/2 The Margrave of Bareith is still at Amsterdam. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Pitt, Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 335 Emperors, Electors, dead to hospitality, Margraves and miserable Dukes. 1865 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1861) 1. 472 John van Immerzeel, Margrave of Antwerp.

Hence **Margravelly**, **Margraval** *adjs.*, pertaining to a margrave.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 378 The margravit territory of Onolzbach. 1865 J. SKELTON ('Shirley') *Campaigner at home* vii. 136 Many royal, margravelly, princely crimes. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 61 In the grand duchy of Baden, in the fair margravit land.

Margraviate (mɑːɡrəˈviːt). [*ad.* med.L. type **margrāvātus*, *f.* *margrāvius* MARGRAVE.] The territory ruled by a margrave.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3870/2 They proceeded to the Margravit of Anspach. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. 1xx. 206 German grand-duchies and margravitates.

Margravine (mɑːɡrəˈviːn). Also 7 *inne*. [*a.* Du. *markgravin* (= G. *markgräfin*) fem. of *markgraf* MARGRAVE. Cf. F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2738/3 There is a Discourse of a Marriage being proposed between his Electoral Highness and the Margravine of Anspach. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcii. 423 He placed the margravine of Bareith at his right hand.

Margrete, *rite*, obs. forms of MARGARITE 1.

Margthe, obs. form of MARROW *sb.* 1

Marguarite, obs. form of MARGARITE 1.

Marguerite (mɑːɡʊˈʁiːt). [*a.* F. *marguerite* (see MARGARET 2), originally the name of the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and hence applied to larger flowers of similar shape.]

1. The common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *rare*—o. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant. n.*, Margaret's Herb, or Marguerite. In recent Dicts.

2. The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also C. *frutescens* or Paris Daisy. Blue *Marguerite*, *Agathaea* (*Delris*) *caulescens*.

1866 Miss THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* xiv. (1867) 218 A drawer in the bureau where she had already thrown some dead marguerites. 1888 *Garden* 18 Feb. 122/1 Flowers of the blue Marguerite (*Agathaea caulescens*). *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 526/1 Paris Daisies, or white Marguerites, constitute just now one of the chief features in the gardens at Chiswick.

Margullie, *v. Sc.* Also *murgullie*. [*a.* OF. *margul* (*tier*, *goullier* to roll in the mud, soil, pollute, bruise, mutilate.) *trans.* 'To spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any business' (Jam.).

1721 RANSAY *Address to Town Council* i, They spoild my sense, and staw my cash, My muse's pride murgullid. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'lvit*, Nature, unhurt by thrawit man, And nae murgullid by chicane. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* 11. 142 Wasting time murgulling Greek.

Margyrye, variant of MARGERY *Obs.* (pearl).

Marhatta, obs. variant of MAHRATTA.

Marhenziue, variant of MORYEVE *Obs.*

Mari, obs. *f.* MARROW *sb.* 1, MARRY, MARY.

Mariable, *Marriage*, etc.: see MARRIABLE, etc.

Maria-glass, *Min.* Anglicized form of MARIENGLAS (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

|| **Maria-groschen**. *Obs.* In 7-grosch(en). [*ad.* G. *Mariengroschen*, *f.* *Marien*- Mary + *Groschen*.] A German coin equivalent to eight pfennigs.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 35 Here each man paid... seven maria-groschen for meat. *Ibid.* 286 At Brunswicke a Doller was worth six and thirty Maria Grosch, which are of equal value with four and twenty silver Misen Gresh.

|| **Marial** 1. *Obs.* *rare*—1. Some herb.

1845 *Bl. St. Albans* C v j b, Take Fenell Maryall and Kersils blith moch.

|| **Marial** 2. *Obs.* [*ad.* med.L. *mariale*, neut. of *marialis*, *f.* *Maria* Mary: see -AL. Cf. Sp. *marial*.] Something written in praise of the Virgin Mary.

1622 S. WARD *Christ Alt in All* (1627) 12 They give it [= ascribe honour] to the blessed Virgin, in the Closes of their riming Marials.

Marialite (mēˈriəlɪt). *Min.* [*ad.* G. *marialit*, perh. *f.* *Maria* Mary, on account of its whiteness: see -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium and sodium, found near Naples; also = HAÜYITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 230 Haüyne... Marialite, *Rylo*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* x. 112 The species melonite and marialite are closely related to scapolite. 1896 CNESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Marian (mēˈriən), *sb.* 1.

1. A female name; in quot. applied to a light woman. See also MAID MARIAN.

1567 HARNAM *Caveat* 62 Hee... offers the same closely to this manerly marian.

2. *Marian's* (occas. *Marian*) *Violet* [repr. med.L. *Viola Mariana*], *Coventry Marian*, rarely simply *Marian*: Canterbury bells, *Campanula Medium*.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* 11. xx. 171 When they be close, they have fyre cresets or playtes like the Belflores, or Couentrie Marians. *Ibid.* xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 357 We call it generally... Coventry Bels. Some call it Marian, and some Mercuries Violets. 1668 PHILLIPS, *Mariette*, a sort of violets, called also Marian Violets.

Marian (mēˈriən), *a.* 1 and *sb.* 2 [*f.* L. *Maria* Mary + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or characterized by special devotion to her.

1701 (*title*) *An Account of Livonia with a Relation of the Rise, Progress, and Decay of the Marian Teutonic Order*. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 106 The propagandists of the Monkish and Marian religion. 1866 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 120 In Spain and Portugal devotion to the Blessed Virgin is in its natural home. They are familiarly called Marian Kingdoms.

2. Pertaining to Mary Queen of England or her time (1553-58).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 61 The late daies of the Marian persecution in England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. § 29 Of all the Marian-Martyrs, Hooper, and Ridley suffered with most torture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 647 In this way, with the help of some invention and exaggeration, was formed a copious supplement to the Marian martyrology.

3. Relating to Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87).

1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. x. 267 A Marian conspiracy worked by Lennox.

B. sb.

1. A worshipper, or devotee of the Virgin Mary.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 223 Till they are good Marians, they shall never be good Christians; while they derogate from the dignity of the Mother, they cannot truly honour the Sonne. 1693 *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 111. 287 [The Teutonic knights] built there... a Church in honour of the Virgin Mary, from whence they were called Marianes. 1699 T. DORRINGTON *Pres. St. Reliq.* 58 It would... be no hard and unjust Appellation, if one should call the People of that Communion rather Marians than Christians.

2. An adherent of Mary Queen of Scots; also, one who takes her side in historical discussion.

1893 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 653/2 Forty years Mr. Skelton has been known as a prominent Marian.

1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xii. 293 Sir Robert Melville, a strong Marian, had organised the business.

Also **Marianic** *a.* = MARIAN *a.* 1.

1845 G. B. CNEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. (1848) 311 The artful mixture of the Gospel scheme of redemption... in this Marianic system.

Marian (mēˈriən), *a.* 2 (and *sb.* 3) [*ad.* L. *Marian-us*, *f.* *Mari-us* (see below.)] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaius Marius, a famous Roman general (died 86 B.C.), or his party.

b. sb. A follower of Marius. (In the first quot. the pl. is used instead of *Marianus*.) 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Caesar* (1896) V. 1 Sylla told them againe, that... there were many Marians that in young boy [Julius] Caesar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 375/2 Sertorius, one of the generals of the Marian faction. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 832/2 After this defeat of the Marian party, Sulla repealed the laws of Sulpicius.

Marian (mēˈriən), *a.* 3 [*f.* *Mariānus*: see

below.] Used to designate a method of lithotomy, introduced by Marianus Sanctus in 1524.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 52/1 Apparatus Major, or Marian Method. *Ibid.*, The Marian section. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Lithotomy*, *Marian L.*, the older form of median lithotomy.

Marianism (mēˈriənɪz'm). *rare*—1. [*f.* MARIAN *a.* 1 + -ISM.] = next.

1845 G. B. CNEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiv. (1848) 159 Our Mother who art in heaven [says this great system of Marianism, instead of Christianity].

|| **Marianity**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* MARIAN *a.* 1 after Christianity.] A religious system based upon the cultus of the Virgin Mary.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* 11. iii. 50, I think the World hath much nicknam'd both the Romanists, and their Religion likewise. This, at the best ought to be called Marianity, and not Christianity.

|| **Marianolatry**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* MARIAN *a.* 1 + -OLATRY.] = MARIOLATRY. So **Marianolatrist** = MARIOLATER.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Marianalatrists* [*sic*]. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 188 If they had not blended with this religion a Marianolatry [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 193 A Marianolatry, a demonolatry [etc.].

Mariari, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*

|| **Maria-tree**. *Obs.* [= Sp. *árbol de María* 'tree of Mary']. The tolu tree.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 The Maria-Tree is lofty, and its Leaves not quite unlike the Bay, but larger and thicker. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 48 The cedar, the maria, and the balsam tree.

Maribone, obs. form of MARROWBONE.

Maribot (t), obs. forms of MARABOUT.

Marice, *Mariche*, var. *f.* MARIS, MARISH.

|| **Mariche**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*It. mariche* pl., in G. Botero Benesc *Relationi* (1605) I. i. 123, whence the passage is taken.] A beast alleged to exist in Cambodia (see quot.).

1613 PUCKEN *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 In these parts [*sc.* Cambodia, Siam, etc.] are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, and Mariches, which have Maidens faces and Scorpions tails.

Maricock, obs. form of MARACOCK.

Maricolous (mɑːrɪˈkɒləs), *a.* [*f.* L. *maris*, *mare* sea + -colus inhabiting, *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting the sea. In recent Dicts.

|| **Marid** (mæˈrɪd). [repr. two Arabic forms: مَارِد *mārid* pr. pple. of *marada* to rebel, and مَرِيد *marīd*, *f.* the same root.] In Mohammedan

demonology, a jinn of the most powerful class. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (1839) I. 72 When the Marid heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is no deity but God! 1889 J. PAVNE *Aladdin* 92 Aladdin looked and saw a Marid.

Marie, obs. *f.* MARROW *sb.* 1, MARRY, MARY.

Mariage, obs. form of MARRIAGE.

|| **Marienglas**. Also 8-glass. [*Ger.* *f.* *Marien*, comb. *f.* *Maria* Mary + *glas* GLASS.] A name applied to mica and selenite.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* 1. 380 The famous Marienglas, called by some Muscovy glass, or ising-glass. *Ibid.* 474 Marienglas. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* 1. 358 A window of glass or marienglas.

Marimer, -om(e), -um, obs. *ff.* MARJORAM.

|| **Mariet**. *Obs.* In 6 *mariette*. [*a.* F. *mariette*, *f.* *Maria* Mary.] The Canterbury Bell, *Campanula Medium*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cix. 363 Couentrie bels are called in Latin *Viola Mariana*, or Mercuries violets, and in some Mariettes. 1611 COTGR., *Mariets*, Mariets, Marians Violets, Couentrie bels. 1658 [see MARIAN *sb.* 2].

Marigenous (mɑːrɪˈdʒɪnəs), *a.* [*f.* L. *mare* sea + -GEN + -OUS.] Produced in or by the sea.

1599 R. LINCNE *Font. Anc. Fiction* N iv b, One of those Tritons... (or as wee may tearm them) marigenous men. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 224 Secondary or epizootic mountains. These are either marigenous or alluvial. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc.

Marigh, obs. form of MARROW *sb.* 1

Marigold (mæˈrɪɡəʊld). Forms: 4, 6-7 *mary-gould*, 4-6 *marigolde*, 5-9 *marygold*, 6 *mary*, *maregolde*, *marigoulde*, *mary gowles*, *Sc. marigold*, 7 *mary-gold*, 6- *marigold*. [*f.* the proper name MARY (presumably with references to the Virgin Mary) + GOLD *sb.* 2]

Cf. MDu. *marienbloemkijn*, MLG. *marienblome*, 'Mary's flower', rendering *solssequium* in glossaries.]

1. The name of several plants having golden or bright yellow flowers.

a. A plant of the genus *Calendula* (N. O. *Compositae*), esp. *C. officinalis*, common in country gardens; it has some medicinal properties; its flowers were formerly made into a conserve, and are still sometimes used as a flavouring for soup, and to give a yellow colour to cheese.

The property possessed by the flower of opening when the sun shines (whence the L. name *solssequium*, F. *soie*) was often referred to by writers of the 16-17th c.

13... in *Med. Wks.* 14th c. (ed. Henslow) 81 Take... iij quarten of mary-goulden. a 1400 in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 55 Another drynk to wounde: tak confery, marigolde, matfelon [etc.]. 14... Sloane MS. 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 361 note, *Solssequium*, Rodewort, oyer marygouldys. 1516 *Crete Herbal* cxxxi,

Calendula. Mary gowles, or ruddes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* ii. xiii. 164 The conserve that is made of the flowers of Mary-gowles... cureth the trembling... of the harte. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 9 The Marigold, which opens and shuts with the Sunne. 1599 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxlii. 600 *Calendula multiflora orbiculata*. Double Globe Marigold. 1612 *Calendula alpina*. Mountain Marigold. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 70 His wit, like the Marigold, openeth with the sun. 1734 *GAY Sheph. Week* i. 46 Fair is the Marigold, for Pottage meet. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* viii. The small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but Marigolds. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 321 They... brewed gooseberry wine, cured marigolds, and made the crust for the venison pasty.

fig. (allusive). 1558 [HALES] *Orat. Q. Eliz.* in Foxe A. & J. (1631) III. xii. 977/1 Men... who were Marigoldes, that followed Maries mad affections.

b. Any plant of the genus *Tagetes*, native to South America and Mexico, also grown in India and China, and much cultivated in gardens. *African Marigold*, *T. erecta*; *French Marigold*, *T. patula*.

1548, 1578 [see FRENCH A. 51]. 1599 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxvii. 609 There be extant at this day five sorts of Turkie Gilliflowers or African Marigolds. 1611 *COTCH. Oeillet d'Inde*, the Turkie, or African Marigold, or Gilliflower; also, the French Marigold, or Ginguoline flower (which is the single kind of the African). 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 395 French and African Marigolds, two of the gaudy annuals of the flower-garden. 1895 *MRS. R. M. CROKER Village Tales* (1896) 159 Wreaths of evil-smelling marigolds (that noxious flower so amazingly dear to the native of India).

c. *Chrysanthemum segetum*; usually CORN-MARIGOLD, also field, wild, yellow marigold.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* ii. xxviii. 190 Of Goldenflore, or the wild Marigold. 1597, etc. [see CORN MARIGOLD]. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* ii. 397 Ripe October's faded marigolds. 1838 *MARY HOWITT Birds & Fl.* Harvest-Field Fl. ii. The poppy red, the marigold, the bugles brightly blue.

d. Applied with qualification to plants of other genera. †Marigold of Peru, the sunflower, *Helianthus*; Cape M., any plant of the genus *Dimorphanthea* (Cent. Dict. 1890); Fetid M., *Dysodia chrysanthemoides* (ibid.); †Spanish M., *Anemone coronaria*; Water M., *Bidens Beckii* (Treas. Bot. 1866); West Indian M., *Wedelia carnea* (ibid.). For bur, *fig marigold* see the first words. Also MARSH MARIGOLD.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxvii. 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigold of Peru. 1629 *PARKINSON Pav. in Sole* xxv. (1636) 207 The great double Windflower of Constantinople... Some gentlewomen call this Anemone, The Spanish Marigold.

2. An ornamental representation of the flower. 1534 in *Ans. Invent.* (Halliwell, 1854) 24 One other linnen sweete-bagge imbrodyered with marygolds.

3. A variety of apple (in full *marigold apple*): see quot. 1676. ? Obs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresheh's Husb.* 87 We haue at this day that are cheefe in price the Pippin, the Romet, the Pome-royal, the Marigold [sic]. 1654 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Jan. (1679) 8 Winter-Queening, Marigold, Harvey-apple. 1676 *WORTLEY Vinetum Brit.* 40 The Marigold-apple (sometimes called Johns Pearmain, the Kate-apple, and the Onion-apple). 1612, 159 The Marigold-Apple (so called from its being marked in even stripes in the form of a Marigold).

†4. slang. A gold coin; a sovereign. Obs. 1653 *COWLEY Cutter of Coleman-st.* ii. 38. Give but a Bill under your Hand to pay me five hundred Pounds when [etc.]... Pun. ... I'll... presently go put five hundred Marygolds in a Purse for you.

†5. ? Some yellow enamel. Obs. 1529 in *Wills Doctors Comm.* (Camden) 19 A mullet of diamountes set in margoreld.

6. A small cake garnished with almonds and currant jelly, made to resemble the flower. 1896 *Sun* 11 Dec. 1/7 Those dainty little cakes called 'marigolds'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marigold arrangement*, *colour*, *flower*, *leaf*; *marigold apple* (see 3); *marigold bird*, *finch*, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*; †*marigold sunflower*, Gerarde's name for the 'female' sunflower; †*marigold (flower) water*, a decoction of marigold flowers; *marigold window Arch.*, a rose window.

1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jakobs's Clin. Ding.* i. (ed. 4) 65 Where the segments are fewer... and result in the characteristic 'marigold arrangement, the diagnosis of quartan fever may be made. 1772 *RUTTY Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 313 Nettle creeper or 'Marigold Bird, from the fine crown on its head, of the colour of a Marigold flower. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 56 A gummy fluid, of a 'marigold colour. 1828 *FLEMING Brit. Anim.* 72 Golden-crested Wren. 'A Marigold Finch. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 32 'The flaring 'marigold flower, which in the moste feruent heat of the summers day, doth appeare most glorious. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Prin.* (1752) 89 Eat Marigold Flowers daily as a Salad. c 1450 *MS. Akab. Bk.* (Heinrich) 169 Tak 'Marigold leues... & do per to a good quantyte of hony. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxvii. 614 The female or 'Marigold Swine flower hath a thicke and wooddie roote. 1632 T. CADEMAN *Distiller of Lond.* 12 *Aq. Calendula*, 'Marigold-water. 1629 *WORTH Art. Distill.* 78 *Aqua Calendularum*, or, Marigold Water. 1696 *SALMON Fam. Diet.* (ed. 2), Marigold-Water... 'This is an excellent Water for Inflamed Eyes... Marigold-flower-Water. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* ii. ii. 529 A fine piece of masonry [in York Minster] in form of a wheel, or as Mr. Torrey writes a Marygold, from whence it is called the 'marigold window. 1837 R. B. WINKLES *French Cathedrals* 7 A rose or marigold window is placed over the central opening.

|| **Marigot** (mæ'riggt). [F. *marigot* (Littre).] In Western Africa, a side channel of a river.

1759 tr. *Adams's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton's Collect.* (1814) XVI. 610 Before I could get thither, I was obliged to cross two *marigots*; these are rivulets with which the whole country is intersected. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 35 Passing up a *marigot* or branch channel, worn down by porters' feet to a deep wet ditch. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 273 The French troops... crossed 172 'marigots', with steep banks and full of water.

Marigraph (mæ'rigrof). [f. L. *marigr-*, *mare* sea + *-GRAPH*.] An instrument for automatically recording the rise and fall of the tide; a tide-gauge. Hence *Marigraphic* a., pertaining to or obtained by a marigraph. Also *Marigram* [see *-GRAM*], a record made by the marigraph. (In recent Dicts.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Marigraph.* 1884 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 28 June 7067/3 For registering the height of the tide at every instant, hydrographic services generally adopt quite a simple marigraph.

Mariguld, obs. Sc. form of MARIGOLD.

Marit, obs. form of MARRIED.

Mariken, -kin, variants of MAROQUIN Obs.

|| **Marikin** = next. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **Marikina** (mæ'rikina). Also 8 marikini, 9 marakina. [repr. Tupi *mirigind*; the form *marikina* comes (through Buffon) from Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maregnan* 1614.] A small South American monkey, the silky tamarin, *Midax rosalia*, having silky golden-yellow hair.

1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fourth is the Marikina; with a mane round the neck, and a bunch of hair at the end of the tail, like a lion. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) II. 452 The Marikina or Silky Tamarin. 1893 *MIVART Types Anim.* Life (1894) 32 The marikina or silky marmoset is clothed with fur of a golden yellow.

†**Marill**, v. Obs. ? = MARINATE. I. (Cf. MARLE. 3) 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 14 Baked Trout, Trouts marilled.

|| **Marimba** (mæ'rimbā). [Congo.] A kind of xylophone, used by natives in Africa.

1794 tr. *Merolla's Voy. Congo* i. in *Churchill's Voy.* I. 695 The Instrument most in request us'd by the Abundi... is the Marimba; it consists of sixteen Calabashes orderly plac'd along the middle between two side-boards join'd together, or a long frame, hanging about a Man's Neck with a Thong. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Trils.* (1873) I. xii. 305 Marimbab and square drums formed the bands. 1875 *MONTEIRO Angola* II. 138 The Marimba is the musical instrument par excellence of the natives of Angola.

|| **Marimonda** (mæ'rimondā). [American Sp., prob. from some native lang.] A spider-monkey of tropical America, *Ateles belzebuth*.

1758 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* v. 1. These forests [near Caracas] are... infested with snakes and monkeys, particularly a kind called Marimondas. 1871 *KINGSLY At Last* xvii. The very fine Marimonda... now dying, I fear, in the Zoological Gardens at Bristol.

|| **Marina** (mæ'rina). Also erron. *marino*. [It. and Sp.: fem. of *marino* MARINE a.] A promenade or esplanade by the sea.

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 106 The whole town was immediately in an uproar; the Marino was crowded with spectators. 1859 *LOXLEY in Life* (1891) II. 130 Then we landed at the Marina [at Capri] and a noisy crowd of men, women, and donkeys. 1901 *Scrubner's Mag.* XXIX. 441/1 We were gently wafted over the bar in a lighter and deposited... on the marina of Rabat.

Marina (mæ'rina). *Dyeing*. (See quot.) 1874 *CROOKES Handbk. Dyeing* 232 The madder... is next dried in the sun, and after this treatment is known as Marina.

Marinade (mæ'rinād), sb. [a. F. *marinade*, ad. Sp. *marinada*, f. *marinar* (= It. *marinare*, F. *mariner*) to pickle in brine, f. *marino* MARINE a.]

1. A pickle, generally composed of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meat is steeped; also, the fish or meat thus pickled.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) H b iij b, *Marinade*, a pickled Meat either of Flesh or Fish. 1725 *BRADELEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. A Marinade of Veal serves to garnish farced Breasts of Veal. 1612. To the End that the Marinade may penetrate into the Flesh. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth*, etc. 243 In making the marinade in which it is to be stewed, she had fallen into the heresy of using red wine only. 1863 'Ouma' *Held in Bondage* II. ii. 40 'Of course they will', said De Vigne, eating his *marinade* leisurely. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 408 Prepare a marinade [for fish] by boiling together... vinegar... an onion in rings, and some cayenne and salt.

2. A cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm in the West Indies.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/2 Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale.

Marinade (mæ'rinād), v. [f. MARINADE sb.] *trans.* To steep in marinade; to marinate. Hence *Marinated* ppl. a., *Marinating* vbl. sb.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 120 To *marinate* or preserve Fish... after the Italian manner, called *Marinating*. 1727 *BROADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Marinate*, To *Marinate* a Breast of Veal; cut it into great Slices, *marinate* them in Vinegar [etc.]. 1807 Sir H. DAVY *Reun.* (1838) 63, I am much obliged to you for the *marinated* pickleds. 1901 *Daily News* 15 June 6/2 Should a close, stifling day arrive... any meat that cannot at once be cooked should be *marinated*.

†**Marinado**, v. Obs. [f. **marinado* sb., corruption of Sp. *marinada* MARINADE sb.] = prec.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 108 Signior Dominico is noted for the many sorts of Fish, which he *Marines*, or renders *Marinado*'d.

† **Marinage**. Obs. -1 [f. MARINE sb. + -AGE; = Sp. *marinaje*.] (OF.) had *marinaje* adj., maritime, and sb., seaman.] Seamanship.

1511 GULFVORSE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 63 The wynde fell somewhat niete to put vs, with helpe and crafte of marynage, from the shore.

† **Marinal**, a. and sb. Obs. Forms: 4-6 *marinel*, 6 *marinell*, -enell, *marynal*, -el, 6-7 *marinall*, 7 -al. [a. OF. *marinal*, -el, adj. and sb., ad. med. L. *marinālis* f. L. *marin-us* MARINE a.: see -AL.] A. adj. = MARINE.

1. Of or pertaining to the sea; saline.

1614 T. ADAMS *Divells Banket* 21 These, here, are Festivals, not *Marinall* Waters. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* iv. 76 'The same instinct [of love] doth guide *marinall* things, Which fills with thousand fish the water-springs.

2. Nautical.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 52 Being no way able to comprehend... what course they took, neither by *marinal* judgement, or any apprehension whatsoever. a 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.*, Sol. ix. 21 The prudent Pilot whose *marinall* skill Makes the proud windes obedient to his will.

B. sb. A *mariner*, sailor. Sc. and north.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 24850 (Gütt.) Pe *marinellis* [Cott. mariners] war selcuth radd. 1540 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 173 To deliver the *marinellis* their feis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The master gart all his *marynalls* & men of veyr had them quiet. 1565 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 William Loye, of Newcastle upon Tyne, *marinell*. 1566 *DALLMAYR tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 The craig, quihik the *marinellis* cal S. Ebbisheid.

† **Marinaller**. Obs. In 5 *maryneller*. [f. prec. + -ER.] A *mariner*.

1470 in *Rye Cromer* (1889) 156 [Will of Nicbs. Kaye of Cromer], *maryneller*.

Marinar, obs. form of MARINER.

† **Marinary**. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *(*ars*) *marinaria* the art of navigation.] Seamanship; knowledge of navigation.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* iii. (ed. 2) 45 Through their ignorance in *Marinary*, they stranded their Vessel.

† **Marinate**, ppl. a. Obs. Also 7 *marionate*. [ad. It. *marinato*, pa. pp. of *marinare*; see MARINADE sb.] *Marinated*.

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 18 The *marionate* Trout... will keep. 1789 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery* i. xii. (ed. 6) 146 *Marinate* Soles. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nls.* (abr. ed.) I. 115 Stews well *marinate*.

Marinate (mæ'rinēt), v. Also 7 *marinat*, *mar(r)ionate*, *marinate*. [ad. It. *marinare* or F. *mariner*; see MARINADE sb. and -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To pickle (fish, etc.) with *marinate*.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxxviii. He can *marinat* fish. 1651-7 *BARKER Art of Angling* (1820) 18 The way to *marinate* a Trout or other fish. 1785 *BROADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Frogs*, These [frogs] being *marinated* with Verjuice, Pepper, Salt, must be fry'd till they assume a fine Colour. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 170 A few dozen Bleak *marinated* form an excellent breakfast dish.

† b. To prepare (poultry) by a certain method of stuffing. Obs.

1717 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 38 To *marinate* Fowls. 1805 *ELIZ. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 126 To *marinate* a Gocse.

† 2. slang. To transport over sea. Obs.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 16 The other was (nub'd) hang d, and the last (marinated) transported. a 1700 II. E. *Dict. Cant. Crim.* *Marinated*, transported into some foreign Plantation.

Marinated (mæ'rinētd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Impregnated with salt; saline. Obs.

1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 286 This [Brine] we call *Marinated* water. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Marinated*, pertaining to the Sea, that tastes of salt water.

2. Pickled with *marinate*. † Of fowls (see MARINATE v. 1 b).

1659 *HOWELL Lett.*, *Focah.* xliii. *Marinated* or pickled fish, *pesce marinato*. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Marinated* Fish... Fish fryed in Oyl, and then put up in Pickle. 1725 *BROADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Roach*, A Side-dish of *marinated* Roaches. 1789 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery* i. xi. (ed. 6) 134 Fowls *marinated*. 1875 M. G. PEARCE *Lean. Quorn* 122 *Marinated* pickleds.

Marine (mæ'rin) a. and sb. Also 4 -yn, 5-6 -yne, 7 *marrine*. [a. F. *marin* (fem. *marine*) = Sp., It. *marino* (fem. -a), Pg. *marinho*; -L. *marin-us*, f. *mari-*, *mare* sea.]

The present pronunciation with (-in) instead of (-ine) is due to the influence of the Fr. fem. *marine*. Owing to the non-occurrence of the word in times, it is not possible to say when this pronunciation arose.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the sea; existing or found in the sea; produced by the sea; Zool. inhabiting the high seas, pelagic.

Marine rainbow: a rainbow formed on sea-spray. *Marine sauce*: a name for the common laver, *Porphyra vulgaris* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

c 1220 *Pallad. on Hush.* xi. 297 Of see *quyete vptaketh* they *maryne* Water pures. 1824 *CAXTON Fabes of Pege* v. Ther was found within a grete Ryuer a monsie *maryn* or of the see. 1592 *KYD Sol. & Pers.* i. iii. To the earth is my Country. As the aire to the fowle, or the *marine* moisture To the red guld fish. 1637 *HERVODUS Royal Shipp* 22 Then, O you *marine* Gods, who with amaze On this stupendous O work(e(emergent) gaze. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cy-cl. s.v. Rain-*

bow. The marine or sea-bow is a phenomenon sometimes observed in a much agitated sea. 1832 De LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 219 Several marine shells are discovered in these strata. 1833 LLEWELLYN *Princ. Geol.* 111. 145 The term 'marine alluvium', is, perhaps, admissible if confined to banks of shingle thrown up like the Cbesil bank, or to materials cast up by a wave of the sea upon the land, or those which a submarine current has left in its track. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 176 The Bernicle Gecse... are marine in their habits, and feed... upon Algae [etc.]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 Marine denudation is not equally active at all depths of the sea.

† *b. Old Chem.* Applied to substances obtainable from the sea. *Marine alkali*: soda. *Marine salt*: common salt, sodium chloride; later, any salt of 'marine acid', a chloride. *Marine acid*: the acid obtained from 'marine salt', hydrochloric acid. *Dephlogisticated or oxygenated marine acid or gas*: chlorine. *Marine ether*: chloric ether. *Marine Epsom*: magnesium chloride. *Marine selenite*: calcium chloride. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* 1. v. D 2 b, Three kinds of Salts: namely, the marine and fixed... the Niterus... and the Armoniac. 1758 REIO tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 306 The affinity which Mercury hath with the Marine Acid. 1790 WROGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Crystals of marine alkali, melted and dried. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. 46 The properties of oxygenated marine acid. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 6 Nitrous selenite, heated to redness, easily parts with its acid... but marine selenite obstinately retains it. *Ibid.* II. 33 It (fibrous salt) usually contains Marine Epsom, which renders it deliquescent. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 570/1 The dephlogisticated marine acid... does not dissolve ice nor camphor; in which respects it differs from the common marine acid gas. *Ibid.*, Marine ether. *Ibid.* 579/2 Dephlogisticated marine gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 273 The muriatic acid drawn from marine salt by the sulphuric acid. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 761 Digest the ore in marine acid.

† *c. Of sculptured figures, etc.*: Representing sea gods, fishes, sea-shells, or the like. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Sea-gods... and other Marine Figures. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fountain*, *Marine Fountain*, that composed of aquatic figures, as sea divinities, naiads, tritons, rivers, dolphins, and other fishes, and shells. *Ibid.* s.v. *Freeze*, Marine Freezes are those representing sea-horses [etc.].

d. (Of a painter, etc.) That depicts sea subjects. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 176/1 The river Maas... is most sketchable to a marine painter. 1889 BRYOALL *Art in Scot.* xiv. 311 He was employed as a marine-draughtsman.

† 2. Belonging to, or situated at, the sea-side; bounded by the sea; maritime. *Obs.*

1610 R. NICOLLS *Eng. Eliza in Mirr.* Mag. 819 With loud clamour to the marine shore. The armed people clustered in thicke swarms. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 189 Tripoly... standing a mile from the marine side. *Ibid.* vii. 353 The marine Bourge of Molino. *Ibid.* viii. 362 The marine Provinces which lye betwene Egypt and Sewty. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 59 Happening in this marine Ramble, to pass by this Coast.

3. Connected with the sea in operation, scope, etc.; pertaining to shipping, a navy, or naval force; relating to naval matters.

Marine board (see quot. 1867). *Marine insurance*, insurance against perils at sea. Also occurs in colloquations where *maritime* is more usual, as *marine interest*, *marine law*. 1566 Act 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Men... brought up to Water Craite, must meete for her Ma^{tie} Marine Service. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xvi. (1599) 728 Her marine enterprises. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 16 The Grecians they deemed it no discredit to borrow... from the Carthaginians and Sicilians, the Art Marine. 1683 J. Houghton's *Lett. Husb. & Trade* IV. No. 5. 107 His Merchants are every where respected, and he is now one of the great Marine Princes of the World. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 405 The laws of Oleron... are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. 1772 Act 12 *Geo. III.* c. 67 An Act for Incorporating the Members of a Society, commonly called The Marine Society [founded in 1756]. 1839 *Fenny Cycl.* XIV. 418/2 Marine insurances differ... from fire and life insurances in the mode of conducting the business. 1848, 1872 [see Insurance 4]. 1858 HONANS *Dict. Comm.* 1693/2 Wages in such cases would be contrary to the principle of marine law—that freight is the mother of wages [etc.]. 1860 (title) Reed's New Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations of Masters and Mates. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marine Boards*, establishments at our different ports for carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act.

4. Of soldiers: Serving on board ship, as *marine force*. † *Marine regiment* (= *maritime regiment*; see MARITIME a. 3); the marines. † *Marine soldier*: a marine; so *marine captain*, etc. (but cf. B. 6 b).

1690 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1837) II. 1 The earls of Pembroke and Torrington have each a commission to raise a marine regiment. 1699 *Lett. conc. Mariners* 6 The Marine Soldiers on board receive the Wages of Sailors. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 To the Marine-Captains, Sea-Lieutenants and Master, shall be allowed one Eighth part. The Marine-Lieutenants, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser... one Eighth part. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/3 That several of the Marine Soldiers... have obtained their Pensions by forged... Certificates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Marine*, or *Marine-Forces*, a body of troops employed in the sea-service, under the direction of the lords of the admiralty. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The marine forces have of late years been considerably augmented.

b. *slang.* (See quot. and B. 4 d.) 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Marine Officer*, an empty bottle, (*sea-wif*) marine officers being held useless by the seamen.

5. Used or adapted for use at sea; chiefly in technical names of instruments, as *marine barometer*, *chronometer*, *galvanometer*, *watch*.

Marine alarm, an alarm used at sea and operated by water or wind (Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) 552); † *marine belt* (see quot. 1765); *marine boiler*, a boiler adapted for use in steam vessels (Knight); *marine chair*, a contrivance from which the celestial bodies may be steadily observed at sea; † *marine collar*, a life-preserving appliance to be placed on the neck to keep the head out of water; *marine engine*, a form of steam engine used in seagoing vessels; *marine glue*, an adhesive composition used in ship carpentry (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); *marine governor*, the governor of a marine engine (Knight); *marine metal* (see quot.); *marine railway*, 'a slip for hauling vessels on to repair' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordb.* 1867); *marine soap* (see quot.); † *marine surveyor*, a machine designed for measuring the way of a ship.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **Marine Barometer*, is an Instrument contrived by Dr. Hook, for the use of those that would make a Philosophical Experiment at Sea. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 27 Aug. There is a man who has just invented what he calls a 'marine belt; you buckle it on, and walk upon the sea as you would upon a grassplot. 1891 *TRIPLEX' (title) **Marine Boilers*. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/2 Christopher Irwin, esq.; inventor of the 'marine chair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 66 **Marine chronometers*. 1764 in *Tillett's Patents* (1854) 148 A grant unto William Walker, & John Carass... of their newinvented 'marine collar & belt. 1822 *Specif. of Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 2 The 'marine engine represented with its parts. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 12 (1887) 199 The 'Marine galvanometer is a galvanometer adapted for use at sea. 1866 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Arts.* etc., **Marine Metal*, an alloy of lead and antimony with about two per cent. of mercury, introduced in 1833 by Wetterstedt for sheathing ships. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 381/2 This soap [cocconut-oil soap] is sometimes called 'marine soap, as it will lather well with sea-water. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 103 A new 'marine surveyor; the machine consists of an open tube... on the outside is fixed an oblique plane like a screw, upon which the water acts so as to turn it round swifter or slower. 1854 W. K. KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 161 **Marine watches*, or *chronometers*, are of great assistance in determining longitude.

B. sb.

† 1. [= F. *marine*; cf. MARINA 1.] The sea coast or shore; a promenade by the sea; also, the country or district in immediate proximity to the coast. *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 4881 That they scholden hie Ones more forth by the marn to the cyte off Palestyn. a 1400 *Octavian* 1361 Marynars hym broughte to the marn of Gene cost. c 1450 *Merlin* 230 That... hadde robbed... all the marnye and the portes toward Dover. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 245 Every evening they solace themselves along the Marine (a place left throughout between the Citie wall and the haven). 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 46 In the summer time every evening the marine is full with all sorts of people with musick, singing, and dancing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 They supply the Marine with Carts drawn by Oxen, the Ships with Wood and Water. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1810) 41 We rid out after dinner to view the marine. It is about half an hour distant from the city.

2. [= F. *marine*.] The collective shipping, fleet, navy, or naval service of a country; maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels collectively, esp. with reference to nationality or class, as *mercantile marine* (now the chief use).

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 455 The well-regulating of all things belonging to the marine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *The Marine*, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as The Officers of the Marine. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 67 All these vessels that formed the military marine of Bombay were chiefly manned with English. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* 182 1.98 What naval force, what naval works, and what naval stores... are necessary to keep our marine in a condition commensurate to its great ends. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxii. To this inconsiderable number of vessels is the present war marine of Spain reduced. 1849 CORBON *Speeches* 18 France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 6 The Navy... has always been based... upon the existence of a merchant marine.

† 3. That department in the French and other continental governments which deals with naval matters, corresponding to the English *Admiralty*.

1784 *Life Paul Jones* (ed. 4) 24 Count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of his expedition to the Minister of the Marine. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 112 The French Minister of Marine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V.* II. 501 It left the ministry of public works to M. Martin (du Nord), that of marine to M. de Rosamel. 1886 LE BRASSEY *Nav. Annual* 593 The Council of the [Russian] Empire... ordered the Ministry of Marine to present a plan of construction.

4. One who serves on board ship. † a. A sailor, mariner (*obs.*). [= F. *marin*.]

1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 He had in his ship a hundred marines, the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship within the realm. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 14 If any soldier, marine, or tradesman die.

b. A soldier who serves on board a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board ship, also at dockyards or on shore under certain circumstances; also in *pl.* used collectively. [See A. 4.]

Royal Marines, troops who serve on British men-of-war. See also HORSE-MARINE 2.

1672 CAPT. S. TAYLOR *Lett.* 30 May in L. Edey *Hist. R. Marines* (1893) 148 Those marines of whom I soe oft have wrote to you behaved themselves stoutly. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3912/1 A Detachment of 400 Men, and the Regiment of Marines. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 2 An honest rough Relation of ours... who is a Lieutenant of Marines. 1740

Lond. Mag. 473 Sir, a Soldier and a Marine are, I may say, quite different creatures. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 142 A. C. S. M., The royal marines are a non-purchase Corps, and the officers... rise by seniority. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 478 The red-coated marine may be seen all over the world sbaring the work... of his blue-frocked brother.

c. *Phr. Tell that to the marines*: a colloquial expression of incredulity.

1823 BYRON *Island I.* xxi, 'Right', quoth Ben, 'that will do for the marines'. [Note] 'That will do for the marines, but the sailors won't believe it', is an old saying. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Tell that to the marines—the sailors won't believe it. 1854 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* at Allington xli, Is that a story to tell to such a man as me! You may tell it to the marines!

d. (*Dead*) *marine*: an empty bottle. *slang.* (Cf. A. 4 b.)

1831 TRELAWAY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 48 To see their case-bottles properly filled,—no marines among them,—with plenty of grog in their lockers. 1880 J. B. STEPHEN *Austral. Ball.*, *Drought & Doctr.*, We filled a dead marine, Sir at the family watering-hole.

e. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. (1854) 85 note, 'Marine' is the term applied... to a man who is ignorant and clumsy about seamen's work—a green-horn—a land-lubber.

5. *Painting*: A sea piece.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* (ed. 3) I. II. v. 1. 340 One of the marines of Salvador. 1884 E. MASON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Ruysdael's marines are easily distinguished.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. † *marine-set a.*, placed on the sea-coast.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 333, I hastened to the next Watch-tower, marine set.

b. = belonging to the marines, as in *marine barracks*, *boat*, *coat*, *officer*, *provost*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Provost*, 'The French have a provost-general of the marines... besides a marine provost in every vessel. 1797 NELSON 17 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 417 To put as many Marine coats or jackets on the seamen as can be procured. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 204 The prodigious numbers received from the ships of war and marine barracks, labouring under Phthisis Pulmonalis. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marine Clothing-room*, a compartment of the after-platform, to receive the clothes and stores of the royal marines. *Ibid.*, *Marine Officer*, an officer of the Royal Marines. Jocularly and wittily applied to an empty bottle. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 55 A Marine boat's crew from the 'Hannibal'.

† *Marine* (mā'rin), v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *mariner*: see MARINADE sb.] *trans.* = MARINADE v.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 108 Fish, which he Marines, or renders Marinado'd. *Ibid.* 120 To Marine or Preserve Fish... after the Italian manner, called Marinading.

Marined (mā'ind), a. *Her.* [f. MARINE a. + -ED.] (See quot. 1823.)

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Marined*, an epithet for an animal on coat armour that has the lower part of the body like a fish. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., *Lion marined*: see *Lion poison*.

Marined (l, var. forms of MARINAL *Obs.*

Mariner (mā'rinər). Forms: 4 *mariner*(e), *marynare*, 4-5 *maronere*, *marynere*, *marenore*, 4, 6 *marynar*, 4-7 *marynier*, 4, (8-9) *marinere*, 5 *maryneer*, *marouner*, *maronner*, 6 *merriner*, *maryoner*, *marryner*, *marinar*, *marinour*, 6-7 *marinner*, 3- *mariner*. [a. AF. *mariner* = F. *marinier*, Sp. *marinero*, Pg. *marinheiro*, It. *marinajo*, med.L. *marinarius*, f. L. *marinus* MARINE a.]

1. One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor, seaman; in law the term includes all persons employed on ships.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 320/20 Marineres us taken into heore schipe. 1313. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herig Archiv* LVII. 33 A pore schip broken marineres. 13. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2556 A dromond hoi fonde per donde... Boute pai nadde no maroner. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Priores* Tr. ProL 3 Now longe moote thou saille by the cost... gentil Marynere! c 1430 *Lyons Min.* Poems (Percy Soc.) 125 A bynd marynere that doth no sterreknowe. c 1450 *Merlin* 379 Thei, entred in to the shippes, and hadde... goode maroners hem for to guide. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. 1. 63 Another sterre that ledeth the maronners by the see. 1777 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 60 The Maryoners made a greit Showte. 1858 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xi. 13 If our mariners had not nimbly bestirred their selues in taking in of their sailes. 1858 STOW *Surv.* xxvii. (1603) 233 Sir Francis Drake, that famous Mariner. 1670 STUARTS *Temp.* v. 1. 98 There shalt thou finde the Marineres asleepe Under the Hatches. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 75 An Ancient Mariner yet living in these parts, a person of good Credit. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 348 The mariner takes one part of the year to go from Java to the Moluccas [etc.]. 1798 COLERIDGE (title) *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1144 No mariner shall fail in any action, &c. for the recovery of wages, for want of such agreement being produced. 1836 W. IVINGS *Atollia* I. 40 They were to take with them fifty or sixty men, artificers and mariners. 1858 HONANS *Dict. Comm.* 1693/2 Mariners are bound to contribute out of their wages for embezzlements of the cargo, or injuries produced by the misconduct of any of the crew. 1871 MORLEY *Volaire* (1886) 10 Whole generations that might have produced their share of skilful and intrepid mariners.

b. *Master mariner*: a 'shipmaster or captain of a merchant vessel' (Adm. Smyth).

1838 D. JERROLD *Men Char.* II. 322 Edward Seabright, master-mariner. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 4/8 Most of them [officers] the possessors of master-mariner certificates.

† c. *Canl.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 48 These Freshwater Mariners, their

ships were drowned in the playne of Salisbury. These kynde of Caterpillers counterfeite great losses on the sea.

†2. *spec.* A fighting man on board ship; a marine. a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* 1. (1704) 214. 500 Men at Sea, whereof 340 Mariners, 40 Gunners, 120 Sailors. 1699 (*title*) A Letter to a Member of Parliament concerning The four Regiments commonly called Mariners.

3. *Tasmania*. A bronze-coloured shell.

[Said to be a corruption of a native name *merrina*.]

1898 in *MORRIS Austral Eng.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mariner-like* adj.; †*mariner* portage, †a sailor's outfit; *mariner's* card, compass, needle (see those words); †*mariner's* ring, the astrolabe.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Marinresco*, *marinerlike. 1552 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 237 The bying of *mariner's portages. 1774 HAREWOOD *Apoph.* 11. x. § 4. 265 Among other rare inventions, that of the *Mariners compass is most worthy of admiration. 1765 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 11. xiii. § 1 Like as the West Indies had never been discovered if the use of the *mariner's needle had not been first discovered. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 26 b. The *Mariner King, called by them the Astralaby.

Hence †*Marinership*, the mariner's art.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 6 To sitte and holde the stierne in a shyppe, hauyng none experience in ye feats of marinership. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The Phœnicians, famous for Merchandise and Marinership.

Marine store(s).

1. *pl. a.* (See quot. 1867.) b. Old ships' materials as an object of merchandise.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 1. 144 Old iron... is collected, by a class of persons calling themselves 'dealers in marine stores'. 1852 DICKENS *Sketches* 11. v. 1, shop, over which was written, 'Krook, dealer in Marine Stores'. 1867 SAVIN *Sailor's Word-book*, *Marine Stores*, a general term for the ironwork, cordage, sails, provisions, and other outfit, with which a vessel is supplied.

Fig. 1858 CARLYLE *French Ch.* vii. i. 11. 295 These confused Prussian History-Books... opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine-stores.

2. *sing.* A shop where marine stores are sold.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii. Old Nanny... kept a marine store.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marine-store dealer*, *shop*. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sketches* 11. v. 1, There is not a marine-store shop in the neighbourhood, which does not exhibit for sale some faded articles of dramatic finery. 1869 PUNCH 17 July 22/1 They were marine-store dealers.

Marinism (mār'inzim). [*f. Marini* + -ISM.] The affected style of writing characteristic of the Italian poet Giovanni Battista Marini (d. 1625).

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813. 1007/2 Euphuism and Marinism. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* 1. ii. 71 The Renaissance riots itself away in Marinism, Gongorism, Euphuism, and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet.

Marinist (mār'inzist). [*Formed as prec. + -IST.*] An imitator of Marini. Also *attrib.*

1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 207/1 The extravagant notions of the Italian Marinists. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 328/2 The Marinist school of poetry. 1885 E. W. GOSSE *Sketches to Pope* 15 Chiabrera... disdaining the folly of the Marinists, attained a position somewhat analogous to that of Cowley.

Marino: see MARINA.

Marinorama (mār'inzōr'mā). *rare* -o. [*f. MARINE* after *panorama*.] A panoramic representation of sea views.

1847 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Mariola** (mār'iolā). [*eccl.* L., dim. of *Maria* MARY. Cf. *MARIOLE*.] An image of the Virgin Mary.

[1299-1300 *Liber Quotid. Contrarior. Garderobarii* (1787) 352 Quatuor mariole beate Marie.] 1856 W. BAYLISS *Witness of Art* 74 Fresco and canvas, mariola and shrine.

Mariolater (mār'iolātēr). [*f. Gr. Maria* MARY + *-latēr* worshipper.] One who practises Mariolatry.

1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. 109 The grand gathering of all the Heretics of the world, Sabellians, Mariolaters, Arians.

Mariolatrōus (mār'iolāt'rōs), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ous*.] Characterized by Mariolatry.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* 111. 181 Mr. Close charges us with 'Mariolatrōus' doctrine. 1889 *Whitehall Rev.* 24 Aug. 9 One of them preached a sermon which was considered Mariolatrōus by the Father Superior.

Mariolatry (mār'iolātrī). [*f. Gr. Maria* MARY + *-latrīa* (see LATRIA, -LATRY), after IDOLATRY.] The idolatrous worship of the Virgin Mary attributed by opponents to Roman Catholics.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* 11. 85 The reading, *ipsa* [in Gen. iii. 15] (the best ground of their Mariolatry). 1844 *Green Reply to Arnold* 36 Whether this exhibition of Mariolatry had destroyed many souls, none can tell. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 214 The religious enthusiasm had developed into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

†**Mariole**. *Obs.* [*OF.* = *MARIOLE*.]

12330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 *pe* Mariole [AF. *La Mariole*] per scho sat.

Mariology (mār'iolōjī). Also *Mariology*. [*f. Gr. Maria* MARY + -ology. Cf. *Christology*.] The body of dogma and pious opinion relating to Mary as Virgin mother of the Son of God.

1857 J. S. HARFORD *Michael Angelo* 1. 295 In the cycles of the third, and of the earlier part of the fourth century, and even later, we find nothing that can be resolved into Mariology. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 Mariology is exhaustively treated in the four hundred and fifty pages which are here devoted to it.

Mariolyne, *obs.* form of MARJORAM.

Marionate, *obs.* form of MARINATE.

Marionette (mār'ionēt'). Also 7 -onet, 9 -onnette, marionette. [*a. F. marionnette*, *f. Marion*, dim. of *Marie* MARY: see -ETTE. Cf. *OF. mariotte* in the same sense.]

1. A puppet actuated by strings and used to represent persons (or animals) in action.

c 1620 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 11. 1. A little spruce elf then (just of the set of the French dancer or such marionette). 1654 ETHEREDGE *Com. Rev.* 11. iv. Me did look to see De Marionette and de Jack-pudding. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* 1. 115 One word of solid instruction to the ear conveys more knowledge to the mind at last than all these marionettes presented to the eye. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* 11. iii. Quick, nervous, hinge-like motions, much resembling those of a marionette.

Fig. 1862 'Gunda' *Held in Bondage* 1. 28 Men and women are marionettes. 1868 HANNAY *Stud. Thackeray* (1869) 13 He did not invent a complicated intrigue and then a set of marionettes to carry it out.

2. The buffle-headed duck, *Bucephala albeola*.

1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 217 Buffle-headed Duck... being known in these different districts (of the U. S.) by the names of, Marionette, Dipper, and Die-dipper.

3. A mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttle, the movements of which suggest those of a marionette.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib.*, as *marionette figure*, *play*, *player*, *show*.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) 1. 34 The countless marionette figures in the brain of the theosophist. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Ed. Philippians* (1869) 268 In the marionette plays of his native Spain St. Seneca takes his place by the side of St. Peter and St. Paul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 The marionette-players will please the children. 1885 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *At Any Cost* ix. 152 No drama at all, but only a very cleverly managed marionette show.

Marionite (mār'ionīt). *Min.* [*f. the name of Marion County in Arkansas* + -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of zinc.

1858 W. ELDERHORST in *Geol. Rep. Arkansas* 153 (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

Marioram, -um, *obs.* forms of MARJORAM.

Mariori, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*

Mariposa lily (mār'ipōs'ā-lī-lī). [*f. Sp. mariposa* butterfly + *LILY*.] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*, native to California and Mexico.

1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 297/1 The Mariposa Lily.

|| **Mariput** (mār'ipūt). [*Native name.*] The African zoril, *Zorilla capensis*, a small animal of the weasel family with black and white stripes.

Formerly named *Viverra zorilla* in accordance with the erroneous notion that it was a kind of civet.

1858-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Maris**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *marice*, *marys*, *marrys*, *maris*, *mareis*. [*a. OF. maris* = *L. mātrix*-m (see MATRIX).] The womb.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Passior* 11. i. 3. 3. Allend ere synful for maghe [M.S. *s. marice*]. c 1400 *Langrune's Chirug.* 94 11 pat he be grown... in pe maris [M.S. *ad. marys*]. It is bettere nougt to cure pe cankre pay to cure. *Ibid.* 209 If be enestom... in a womman maris, þan [etc.]. 1422 *It. Secreta Secreti, Frit. Priu.* 222 The seede withyn the marice is defect. 1444 *M.S. Addit.* 12195 11. 158 (Halliwell) *Marrys*.

Maris, *obs.* form of MARISH.

|| **Mariska** (mār'iskā). *Path.* [*L.*; lit. a coarse fig. (For the application of *Ficus*.)] Hemorrhoids, piles; also, 'an excrescence of a fleshy nature from the eyes or eyelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence *Mariscal*, *Mariscous* *adjs.* of the nature of marisque; affected with marisque.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Marisca*, the same that [*sic*] *Ficus*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marisca*, the Hemorrhoids or Piles. 1822 *Good Study Med.* 1. 347 Mariscal tumours, are most common in persons who possess a very strong action of the sphincter ani. *Ibid.* 348 Mariscal excrescences. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Marisca*,... applied to a hemorrhoidal tumour, like a large fig. *Ibid.*, *Mariscous*, Having, or full of *Marisce*: mariscous.

Mariscall, -ischal(e), *obs.* *f. MARSHAL sb.*

Marischini, *obs.* form of MARASCHINO.

Marish (mār'ish), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. exc. poet.* and *dial.*

Forms: a. 4-5 *mar(r)ais*(s), *marys*(e), *mares*, 4-6 *mar(r)eis*, *eys*, 5 *marryce*, *-ysse*, *-ise*, *-eyes*, *-eyes*, 5-6 *marres*(e), *marres*(s)e, *-ys*, 5-7 *marisse*, 6 -ice, -is, -ese, -ees, *marryce*, 6-7 *marris*(e), *marrice*, 7 *marraice*; 4-5 *marace*, *maras*, 4-6 *marras*(s), 5 *marasse*, 6 *marraice*. *β*. 6 *marrysh*, *marys*(s)he, *marris*(e)he, *-ysh*, *merish*, 6-7, 9 *marrish*, 7 *mareish*, (*marest*), 6- *marish*. [*ME. maris*, *maris*, *a. OF. marais*, *marais* (mod. *F. marais*): -med. *L. mariscus* *a. OTcut*. **marisko*-*Marish sb.* The origin of the *β* forms is somewhat obscure; they may represent the occasional *OF. maresche* (= med. *L. *marisca* fem.), or may possibly stand for a dialectal variant of the native English MARSH (cf. the disyllabic *OE. mæris* beside *mers*).

The *It. mareis* is ad. *F. marais*; if independent, it would represent a popular *L. type *marēnsis* ad., the *Fr.* form of which would coincide with that of *mariscus*.]

A. sb.

1. = MARSH.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 William Wales, in mores & maris with robberie him takes. 1330 *Coer de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte all the Ynglis Schere ryches in

the marys. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 55 He... vent hym doune til a marass. c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Men may not wele ga bat way... for waters and marace þat er þare. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) 11. 357 A maras callede Lerna. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 They yode over a mareys for the next waye, but thei felle in the myre. c 1450 *Merlin* 604 Above this marasse was a chauchie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxx. 155 As bis hors ran it stert into a myre of marys vp to the bely. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1. iv. The soyl was nocht but marres, slike, and sand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 11. 97 In mos, in marres, and in mony myre. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 74 Lurking in fennes and marisses 'lyke frogges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 431 Tortoises found in muddle waters and marraies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Mat.* ix. 45 Bankes, and marisses, and forests.

β. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* 1. lviii. 32 b, Sir Vaulart de la Croyse, who was in the marysshe, trustyng... to haue scaped, was spyed by some that rode a longe by the marese. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 23 These marishes and myrie boges, In which the fearful ewtes do build their bowres. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlvii. 11 The myrie places thereof, and the marishes thereof, shall not be healed. 1623 LITTLE *Effric on O. & N. Test.* 12 Your Forests breed you Deere, Your Marishes Fowle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 630 As Ev'ning Mist Rish'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry* Misc. 1735 V. 166 Like a Bridge that joins a Marsh To Moorlands of a different Parish. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xx. (ed. 2) 149 There are many marishes in Scotland. Some have been drained. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 11, Far thro' the marish green and still The tangled water-courses slept. 1858 MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End* 74 We struggled in a marish half the day. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 [Yorkshire] In the cars and marishes both corn and turnips are under water.

2. *attrib.*

1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 Egges of marreys foule ben yelow. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* 1. xiv. 38 Fer from eny palusche or mares grounde. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argentin* 11. ii. 71 The King's horses... chafed with the stinging of the marish gnats. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son Wks.* (1673) 234 Making a like use of Scripture and Reason of State, as Marishmen do of their Sluces, by which they keep out the Sea. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 40 The cluster'd marish-mosses.

†*b*. In spec. names of plants, as *marish dogstones* (see DOGSTONES), *marish mallow* = MARSH MALLOW, *marish parsley* (see PARSLEY), *marish whorls* (tr. Bot. L. *Vaccinia palustris*), cranberries.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 11 Althea... is named... in English marish mallowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens v.* xlii. 607 Smallache is called... in English... Marishe Parsley. *Ibid.* v. xi. 671 We... do call them in Latine, Vaccinia palustris, that is to say, Marish Whorls, and Fen berries. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1. xcvi. 157 Marish Dog stones hath many thicke blunt leaues next the roote.

B. adj.

1. Of the nature of a marsh, marshy; such as is produced in a marsh.

The ending -ish has given to the sb. used attrib. the aspect of an adj., and has thus favoured the development of the genuine adjectival use.

1543 TRAHERON *Wigo's Chirurg.* 11. ix. 42 He must abstaine from marishhe fshes and fenis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens v.* lviii. 635 This herbe groweth also in most marish places. 1600 SUFFELT *Country Farm* 11. v. 637 If there be any marish or dead water in... your meadow you must cause it to... draine out. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 142 A kind of marish or moorie Lenilis. 1685 BOYLE *Saturn.* Art. 3 Marish Grounds, and wet Soils are wont to be unhealthfull. 1859 WHITTIER *Proph. Sann. Sewall* 160 Hillside berries and marish seeds. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 7 A wooden footway, bridging one marish spot after another.

†*b*. Used predicatively. *Obs.*

1549 in *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1808) 1. 145 Cutters of mosses for making of mean landes of thos that be but marresse. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 13 That [earth]... which is watric and marish. 1797 SLOANE *Jamaica* 1. p. lxxix. The country thereabout is marish and wet. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) 11. 368 The other wells are not easily to be... examined the spot being marish.

C. fig.

1599 HARNETT *Agst. Darrell* 235 He would neuer haue set the frame of all his cosening practises vpon that moist and marish conceit that Somers in his fits was altogether senselesse. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* 11. iii. What danke marish spirit But would be fyred with impatience? 1869 LOWELL *Dara* 24 The frank sun of natures clear and rare Breeds poisonous fogs in low and marish minds.

†2. Salt, saline. (? A misapprehension.) *Obs.* 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. That mooving marish element, that swels and swages as it please the Moone. 1621 QUARLES *C. Ester* K 4 b, Her cheekes o'reflowe With marish teares.

Hence †*Marishness*, *marshiness*.

1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* 11. (1682) 107 The Marshiness of the Ground. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* IV. xxvii. § 1. 409/1 Work was hindered by... the Marshiness of the Grounds.

Marish (mār'ish), *a.* *rare*. In 7 *marish*.

[*f. MARE sb.* + -ISH.] Like, or like that of, *n. mare*.

1679 *London Gaz.* No. 1452/4 A bay, a little white on his two hind fetlocks, and a Mareish head.

Marishal, *obs.* form of MARSHAL.

†**Marishy**, *a. Obs.* [*f. MARISH sb.* + -Y.] *Marshy*. 1607 TORSELL *Pourf. Beasts* 207 The Palustrines or Marishy Elephants. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London* *Derry* 2/4 Boggs, and Marishy places. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* 11. xlv. 148 The inland Country is... towards the Sea very low and marshy.

|| **Marisma** (mār'isma). [*Sp.*: cf. *MAREJOLA*.]

The waste lands near the Guadalquivir. 1834 A. CHAPMAN in *Hist. Ser. v.* 11. 70 My next expedition was to the *marismas of the Guadalquivir. *Ibid.* 71 In was to the marismas abouts with wildfow. 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Mar.* *Brit. Birds* 548 The Black-winged Stilt... breeds abundantly in the marismas of Southern Spain.

† **Marisse**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **marissch**, **marissi**. [*Irreg. ad. F. marier* MAIRY *v.*] *trans.* To marry. 1315 SHOREHAM i. 1476 R331 y-marisschschelle ly be In heuene-ryche blysse. 1340 *Aenb.* 48 Pe witte (kind of adultery) is mid wyfman ymarissch. *Ibid.* 225 Wypoute bet bet he him moe marissi yef he wyle.

Marisse, obs. form of MARISH.

Marist (mæ'rist). [a. F. *Mariste*, f. *Maria* Mary: see -IST.] Member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary, founded by a French priest early in the 19th century and devoted to the work of foreign missions and to teaching. Also *attrib.* 1877 W. McDOWALL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 528/1 A commercial academy connected with the Marist Brotherhood, and dedicated to St. Joseph. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/8 A sympathiser with the Marists. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 July 4/5 The chapel of the Marist Fathers near Leicester square.

Marit, obs. form of MARRIED.

Maritage (mæ'ritidʒ). *Law.* [ad. med.L. *maritāgium*, a latinization of *F. mariage* MARRIAGE.]

† 1. = DOWER, DOWRY 1, 2. *Obs.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 A wydow after y' deth of her husband... must haue maritage & her herytage whiche that her husband and she helde y' day of the obyt of him her husband. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 If y' husbande of the wife alle the heritage or maritage of his wife. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 b, Lands given as Maritage, or Tocher. 2. *Hist.* The right possessed by a feudal superior (in England only by the king) of exacting a fine for the marriage of a vassal; also, the profits accruing to the crown or lord from this source. Also in L. form *maritāgium*.

The *maritagia* within a certain district were sometimes granted to a particular person or corporation. 1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 251/1 Maritages which K. John committed to his keeping at the date of his death. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scotl.* 1. 283 King Robert Bruce... in 1326 granted to the monks all wards, reliefs, maritages [etc.]... belonging to himself and heirs within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh.

Marital (mæ'ritäl). *a.* Also 7 -all. [ad. L. *maritālis*, f. *maritus* husband: see -AL. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *marital*, It. *maritale*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a husband; husbandly. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Marital*, husbandlike. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 23 A woman by her choice and consent designeth her husband, but the marital power and dominion is only from God. 1726 AVLIRRE *Paragon* 49 Christian Charity as well as Marital Affection. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* vii, The two poor sisters had had to regulate their affections by the marital orders, and to be warm, cool, moderate, freezing, according to their husbands' state for the time being.

2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial, connubial.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 111 v. (1632) 476 He depainteth her some what stirring for a marital Venus. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Duet. Dicit.* 11. i. rule 11. § 27 The Dearness of Brother and Sister... if they were not made holy and separate by a law would easily change into Marital loves. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.* 46. (1872) 81 What a deal of marital discomfort might have been avoided. 1853 LO. ST. LEONARD *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 79 The restitution of marital rights would be enforced if sought for. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lawder & Lauderdale* xiii. 131 Although the two Houses were in marital relationship, they were almost always at daggers drawn.

Hence **Maritality**, excessive affection of a wife for her husband (correlative to *uxoriousness*); **Maritally** *adv.*, as if married, as a married person.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 42 The uxoriousness of the husband was in neither case required by the maritality of the wife. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deont.* Wks. 1843 I. 235 Maritality, uxoriality, paternity, maternity, filiality. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Feb. The illegitimate children are the offspring of people living maritality and as quietly as married people. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov. Another of the prisoners, Kviatkovsky, with whom she had been living maritality, according to Nihilist notions of ethics.

Maritan (e, obs. forms of MARITIME.

† **Maritated**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [f. L. *maritatus* *pa. pple.* of *maritare* to MARRY: see -ED.] Having a husband; married. 1277 in BAILEY vol. II.

Maritayne, obs. form of MARITIME.

† **Marite**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *marit* (mod.F. *mar*) or its source L. *maritus*.] A husband.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 William he pouht to greue, for þat grete despight, þat he withouten leue, his daughter gaf marite. 1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. xv. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Þey (the Amazons) wolde compelle chere marites to wende from hem.

Mariticial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *maritus* husband + -ICED + -AL.] Husband-slaying. 1810 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 500 Near each the steel marital bloods. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The marital mother.

† **Maritimal**, *a. Obs.* Also -all. [f. L. *maritim-us* MARITIME + -AL.] = MARITIME *a.*

1585 J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl.* in Holinshed II. 161/1 An excellent maritimal man, and verie expert in all services at the sea. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 50 The friend, the shores maritalall sought for his bed. 1627 SPEKE *England* xxviii. § 2 Minerall and Maritimal renewen.

† **Maritimate**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *maritim-us* (see next) + -ATE (? after *legitimate*, *ultimate*).] = MARITIME. (Freq. in Sir W. Ralcligh.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 37 Peru... containeth by the maritime coast 12000 and 600 miles. 1674 RALCIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 183 This City being maritime used

all their deuotions to Neptune. 1638 SIR T. HERNERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Ports and Villages maritimat. 1665 — *Trav.* (1677) 352 Upon which consideration it is (as I suppose) that Mercator stretches Aurea Chersonesus from Sumatra to Japan, both in reference to the Isles and Coast Maritime.

Maritime (mæ'ritim), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **myrtyayne**, **maritayne**, 7 **maritan** (e, **maritin**, **marritine**, 7-8 **maritime**; *b.* 7 **maritim**, 7-8 **maritim**, 6- **maritime**. [ad. L. *maritim-us*, f. *mar-*, *mare* sea + suffix *-timus* (occurring in *finitim-us* neighbouring, *legitim-us* lawful; also forming superlatives as *intimus* inmost, *ultimus* last).]

The *b* forms are from the L. directly or through mod.F. *maritime* (cf. Sp. *marítimo*, Pg. *marítimo*, It. *marittimo*). An OF. form, *maritū*, was corrupted, partly owing to confusion of suffixes, into *maritin*, *maritain*, *maritain* (latinized *maritānus*), whence the *a* forms above.]

A. adj.

1. Of countries and peoples: Bordering on the sea; living near the sea-coast. † *occas.* predicative.

a. 1623 COCKERAM *Maritan*, bordering on the sea. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. vi. § 3 (1630) 115 And in them specially their maritime parts. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 365 Tents, filled with maritime people, that were fled hither from the sea coast. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Beutivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 12 The Maritime parts of Friesland. 1655 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 398 Ercoco and the less Maritime Kings Mombaza [etc.]. c. 1698 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 If the confines of the Kingdom be Maritime or sea coast. 1603 HOLLAND *Putarell's Mor.* 489 To inhabit the maritime cities and townes, neere unto the sea side. 1634 SIR T. HERNERT *Trav.* 225 Britany (a maritime part of France). 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 19 Comparing them with the Maritime Women of other Seas (for the most part fowl, ugly, and weather-beaten). 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 1. 44 The opening and cleansing of the old Channel of the Rhine... by which the Town of Leyden would grow Maritime. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 350 The king, before he leaves England, intends to visit all the maritime yards. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, Seamen (who dwell) in the maritime parts. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 1 Devonshire is a maritime county. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. iv. (1864) II. 265 Though a maritime people, on a line of sea-coast, they were ignorant of the art of fishing.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Living or found near the sea.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 798 There are Maritime Rocks called *Scelste*. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 409 The antients looked upon the olive as a maritime-tree. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot. Afr. Statice*,... a beautiful maritime genus. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xxv. (1859) 319 Broccoli and the cauliflower are modifications of the coarse maritime cabbage. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 525 Undrained and marshy land is... best suited to this bird (the lapwing), whose habits are partly maritime.

2. Connected with the sea in relation to navigation, commerce, etc.; relating to or dealing with matters of commerce or navigation on the sea.

Maritime insurance = *marine insurance*. Maritime interest, premium or interest on a bottomry bond. Maritime positions, 'the intersection of the geographical co-ordinates of the latitudes and longitudes of places on the globe' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Maritime state, that department of the state which consists of the officers and mariners of the navy.

a. c 1653 *God & the King* (1663) 25 In this maritime passage he submitteth himself unto the conduct and direction of the pilot. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 362 Two thousand and three hundred Maritime miles. 1675 OGBLEY *Brit. Ded.* You have laid open to us all those Martin Itineraries. 1686 J. SIERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 150 The Chamberlain... exerciseth his Jurisdiction amongst Mariners; and what relates to Maritime affairs.

b. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 159 Novogorode and Plesco, two greatest mart maritime or traide towns... of all the easteren parts. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 24 The English people are maruclous expert in maritime actions. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Beutivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 113 His want of skill in maritime affairs. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. § 1. 24 The spiritual and maritime courts of this kingdom. *Ibid.* xiii. 405 The maritime state is nearly related to the former [viz. the military]; though much more agreeable to the principles of our free constitution. *Ibid.* In the maritime reign of queen Elizabeth. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. i. 69. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 364 Britain... already assumed its natural and respectable station of a maritime power. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gov. Desp.* (1838) X. 361 To prevent the enemy's maritime communication between Bayonne and Santonia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 406/2 A maritime insurance is a contract [etc.]. 1846 YOUNG *Nat. Dict.* 43 A high rate of interest, termed Maritime Interest, or Bottomry Premium, being charged. 1861 BRICHT *Sf.* America 4 Dec. (1876) 96 Maritime law... consists of opinions and precedents for the most part.

3. Of a fighting force: Intended for service at sea. † **Maritime regiment**: earlier name of the marines.

a. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 105 (1877) 90 The'rie of Arundell... with a puissant army myrtyayne destroyed... all the navy of Flanders. 1653 AVENUE 49 Without much weakening the Maritun forces. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Count.* Sp. 180 We hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these seas.

b. 1668 in L. Edye *Hist. Marines* (1893) I. 102, 2 Maritim Regim^t consisting of 26 Companies. 1684 *List Military* 15 His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 419/1 In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign (1702), six regiments of maritime soldiers were raised.

4. Of pertaining to, arising from, or existing in, the sea. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1624 B. JOHNSON *Neptune's Triumphi* Stage Direct., A maritime Palace, or the house of Oceanus. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 252 The Maritime Air and steames. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour

maritime invade The nose of nice nobility 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 139 The maritime winds unite their efforts towards the autumnal equinox. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd Voy. v. 67 An interesting maritime landscape.

5. Characteristic of a seaman; nautical.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Ded. 5 The following Pages... are written in a plain maritime Style. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* iv, He was far from having a maritime appearance. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 123 This sailor had an altogether maritime ignorance of women.

B. sb.

† 1. The sea-coast; a country or region adjoining the sea. *Obs.*

1591 *Decl. Gt. Troubles* 5 Certayne skroles or beadrrolles of names of men dwelling in sundry partes of our Countries... but specially in the maritimes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Maritime is sea coast countrie, or countrie adjoining vnto the sea. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 83 In the south Maritime and in Ethiopia. 1657 THORNTON tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chioe* 75 The General comes up to the maritims of Mitylene, and hostily invades them.

† 2. A person living near the sea. *Obs. rare* -t. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1687) 27/1 Lycurgus was head of the Country-men, Megacles of the Maritimes.

Maritonucleus, *Biol. rare.* [f. *marito*-, used as comb. f. of L. *maritus* married + *NUCLEUS*.] (See *quot.*)

1884 HVATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 54 Reserving... the name of maritonucleus or married nucleus for the renovated nucleus of the egg after its union with the male pronucleus.

† **Maritorious**, *a. nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. L. *maritus* husband.] Fond of one's husband.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* II. 22 Dames maritorious ne're were meritorious.

Mariturient, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed (in jocular imitation of L. desideratives) on L. *maritū* to marry.] Kager to marry.

1765 GRAY *Lett. to T. Wharton* 29 Apr. Our friend, the Precentor, who has so long been in a mariturient way, is not yet married.

Marivade, obs. form of MARAVEDI.

Marjoram (mā'dʒərəm). Forms: *a.* 4-6 **majorane**, 5 **mageron**, -am, **maioron**, -um, 6 **maioram**, -om, **magerym**, 6-7 **majoram**, 7 -an. *b.* (chiefly Sc.) 6 **mar-**, **meriolyn**, **maryolayn**, **margelene**, 7 **majorlame**, 7. 6 **margerain**, -am, -om (e, -um, -yn, **marierum**, -jerom, -ioram, -cm, **merierum**, -gerum, 6-7 **maricrome**, 7 -jerim, -jerom (e, -jorom, -gorum, 5 **margorie**, 7-9 **marjorum**, 7- **marjoram**. (In the earlier forms *i = j*.) [a. OF. *majorane* (13th c.), **marjoraine*, whence F. (from 14th c.) by dissimilation *marjolaine*, = Pr. *majorana*, Sp. *majorana*, *mayorana*, now usually *mejorana*, Pg. *mario-rana*, *maigerona*, It. *majorana*, *maggiorana*, Rumanian *maigheran*, med.L. *majorāna* (once *majoraca* or -us). The Rom. word has passed into the Tent. and other langs., as MDu. *mayoleine*, *margelleine*, *meieraen* (mod.Du. *marjolein*), MHG. *margram*, *meigramme*, *meyerem*, *maigaron*, *mai-oran*, etc. (mod.G. *majoran*, dial. *meigran*), Sw. *mejrarn*, Da. *merian*, Russian (? from G.) маѣранъ, mod.Gr. μαρζορπάνα.

The ultimate etymology is obscure. Many of the Rom. forms appear to have been perverted by assimilation to L. *major* (It. *maggior*, Sp. *mayor*) greater. There seems to be no adequate ground for the current assumption that the ultimate source is the L. *ambracus* (a. Gr. ἀμπράκος, *ambros*), which was in the Middle Ages identified, per. correctly, with marjoram.]

Any plant of the genus *Origanum* (N.O. *Labi-atæ*); esp. *O. vulgare*, Wild Marjoram (Common, Field, & Grove M.), a common plant in limestone or chalky districts, and *O. Majorana*, Sweet Marjoram († Marjoram gentle, † English, † Fine, Knotted M.), an aromatic herb used in cookery. *O. Onites* is Pot or Winter Marjoram, *O. heracleoticum*, Winter Sweet Marjoram.

a. 1390 *Govver Conf.* III. 133 Of Majorane his herbe is grounded. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/2 Mageram [A. maiorum, S. mageron, P. V. magerym, f. margeryn]. 1481 BOTONER *Title of Old Age* 5 Rosemarys, maiorons, gylofers. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 95 Maierom knotted, sowe or set at the spring. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccviii. 539 Marierome is called... in English Sweete Marierome, Fine Marierome, and Marierome gentle; of the best sort Maierane. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 382 Maieran... in Cyprus & at Mitylene, where great store of sweet Marjoram grows.

b. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. x. 69 Tendir mariolyne [L. *molitis ambracus*] and sweet flouris. 1527 ANDREW BRUNN-*oyke's Distyll.* Waters I. vi. 1570 *Satir. Pænes Reform.* xv. 10 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. 1689 in *Thanes of Cavalor* (Spald. Club) 353, 1 once Majorlame, 104.

y. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 906 With margerain lentyll, The floure of goodlylyde. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xv. E vii, Let thy teeth be washed with the decoction of wilde Margerum (1585 Margerum). 1578 LITTE *Jodocus* II. lix. 236 *Origanum Heracleoticum*, Spanish Origan, Ila-tard Marjoram. *Origanum sylvestre*, Wilde Origan, Groue Marjoram. *Ibid.* 237 *Mariniquibaudan*, English Marjoram. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccviii. 539 The pot Marierome is also called Winter Marierome. *Ibid.* ccix. 543 *Tragoriganum*: Goates Marierome. 1640 PARKINSON

Theat. Bot. 12 The wilde or field Marjorome. 1666 *MAR-
NETTE Perf. Cook* 11. 1 Take the tops of Time and Marjorum
and Winter Savory, a handfull of each. 1689 in *Thames
of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 Sweet Marjorie tripe drap. 68.
1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Apoc.* 318 Marjoram, winter sweet.
1866 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxi. (1869) 220 A plant of
wild marjoram. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 1371 Knotted Mar-
joram, sweet Savory, and Sweet Basil are much sought after
in early spring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marjoram bed, leaf*;
marjoram-leaved adj. Marjoram camphor, a
camphor obtained from oil of marjoram (Watts
tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* 1860, XIV. 379).

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 115 Thy Marjoram-beds so
doubly sweet. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 277
Common Marjoram leaves. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 82/3 The
Marjoram-leaved Toadflax.

Mark (märk), sb. 1. Forms I mearc, Anglian
mere, (also gemierce, gemerce, Northumb.
meroe, merca), 2 marc, 3-5 merk(e, (Orm.
morrke), merck, k, marck(e, 4, 7 marque, 4-mark.
[OE. *mearc*, Anglian *mere*, str. fem., boundary,
landmark, sign = OFris. *merik(e)*, *merke*, boundary,
sign, OS. *marka* boundary (MDu. *marke*, mod.Du.
mark), OHG. *marca* boundary (MHG., mod.G.
mark fem.), ON. *mrk* (known only in the derived
sense 'forest'; Sw. *Da. mark* field, ground),
Goth. *marka* boundary, landmark:—O.Teut. **markd*.
A neuter form (:—O.Teut. type **markdō*) exists in
several Teut. langs. with the senses 'sign', 'land-
mark', 'standard', etc.: MDu. *mark* (mod.Du.
merk), MHG. *mark* (mod.G. has *marke* fem.,
prob. influenced by *F. marque*), ON., MSw. *mark*.
The ME. form *merke* (disyllable), while normally
representing the OAnglian pronunciation *mere*,
may in part descend from ONorthumb. *niere* (also
written *niere*), token, sign, and in part also from
an adoption of the equivalent ON. *merki* neut.,
landmark, standard, sign (Sw. *märke*, Da. *merke*):—
O.Teut. type **markjō*, i. **markd* (see above); it
may also, in northern dialects, represent partly the
ONorthumb. *gemierce* sign, token (= WS. *gemierce*,
OHG. *gimierchi* boundary:—O.Teut. **ga-markjō*),
as the prefix *ge-* of sbs. did not survive into ME.,
and the palatalized *e* in final syllables became *i* in
northern Eng. According to phonetic law the
ME. *merke* regularly became *mark* in mod.Eng.,
thus coinciding with the descendant of WS. *mearc*.

The Teut. word and its derivative vb. were early
adopted into Romanic; the sb. appears as OF.
mere, *mare* masc., *F. marque* fem., mark, sign, etc.,
marche (ONF. *marque*) boundary (see MARCH sb.3),
Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca* mark, sign, boundary.
Some of the senses developed in *F. marque* have
coloured the application of the Eng. word.

The O.Teut. **markd* appears to be cogn. w. L. *margo*
MARGO, Oceltic **marog*, country (Gaulish *brogi* in place-
names, Welsh *bro*, Irish *brúig*, *brúig*, Persian *marz*
boundary. The extra-Teut. relations confirm the view
which is suggested by the evidence of Teut. itself, that the
primitive sense is 'boundary'. The order of development
of senses which appears most probable, and is assumed as
the basis of the arrangement below, is 'boundary', 'sign of
a boundary', 'sign in general', 'impression, trace or device
used as a sign', 'impression, trace, etc. in general'. Some
scholars, however, have considered the sense 'visible trace'
as primitive (comparing Lith. *margas* part-coloured), and
have supposed the sense 'boundary' to be either derived
from this or to belong to an independent word.

I. Boundary.

1. A boundary, frontier, limit; rarely in pl.
territories. Obs. exc. *lit.*, and arch.

701 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 128 Swa be mearc to
grennemes stigele. . . þonon sud and land mearc to þes gores
sud ende. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 He ledde hem to ðe
muntes fot, Non but non[read] he forðere ne mot, And on is
broder aaron; God bad hem ðat merke ouer-gon. 1340-70 *Ali-
saundra* 173 The marques of Molore mensliche hec aught.
1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 But afterward, for þe
weyes were not so sette wip certeyn markes [orig. *certis limi-
tibus distinctis*], þe weies were vnclerke and stryf was
þygonne. *Ibid.* 103 þe merkes and þe merces þerof [Merica] were
in þe west side þer yurw Dee.; in þe est þe peestice, in the south
Temse. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 144 In þat contre of
lybie is the see more high þan the land, and it semeth þat
it wolde couere the erthe, and nahtles þat it passeþ not his
markes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 136 In a wode of
the markes of that cuntre Two hermytys dwellyd. 1494
FABYAN *Chron.* v. cix. 82 The meris or markis of this Kyng-
dome of North humberlande were [etc.]. 1550 PALSCR. 243/1
Marke bytweene two places, limite. 1555 COVERDALE *Pro-
v.* viii. 29 He shutt the sece within certeyne boundes, that y^e
waters shulde not goe ouer their markes. 1783 'B. CORN-
WALL' (B. W. Proctor) *Sea i. The Sea i. The Sea i. The Sea i.*
1791. 56 Without a mark, without a bound. 1883 *Chanib.*
Frul. 36 When the Marquis of Leominster was a Marquis
indeed, with a mark to guard. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sourd.*
etc., *Land. Volunt.* iii. 22 The afflicted city, prone from mark to
mark in shameful occupation.

† b. Of immaterial things: A limit or precise
boundary line or point. Obs.

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1710 (Gr.) Pa þes mæzes wæs mearc
agongen. c. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 2213 Auh ide temptacion he
haueð i set to þe weode, and he seide þe seide—tempte
hire so wec [etc.]. 1340 *Ayng.* 223 Ligliche huanne þe
lost ne paseþ naht þe markes ne þe zetnesnes of spoushod.
c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 766 The Sun in his Serle set was o

loft. At the merke of þe mydday. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love*
38 You art þe end of heynes, þe mark of labirs, begynning
of fruyts. c. 1440 *Procepe Ref.* i. x. 50 These craftis keppe
not to hem silf her propre and seuerel to hem silf boundis
and markis.

2. *Hist.* The name applied in mediæval Germany
to the tract of land held in common by a village
community. Hence used by many modern scholars
to denote the tract of land similarly held by one of
the village communities of primitive Teutonic times.
Also *attrib.*, as in *mark-community*, *family*,
-system; *markmoot* (pseudo-arch.), a (supposed)
assembly of the inhabitants of the 'mark'.

Kemble's fancy that OE. *mearc* was the name of a unit of
territorial organization next below the shire (*scir* or *gsh*) has
no foundation. The alleged OE. **mearemdot* 'mark-moot',
has no existence: the *mearemdot* occurring in a schedule of
boundaries of land at Barrow-on-Humber in 971 (Birch C. S.
No. 1270) may perh. mean 'parsley-bed', and in any case
does not admit of Kemble's interpretation.

1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* (1876) i. iii. 76 As then the
word Mark is used to denote two distinct things—a terri-
torial division and a corporate body—so does the word *Gá*
or *Scir* denote both [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.*
(1876) i. iii. 84 Such a community occupies its own territory,
its mark. *Ibid.* 98 The unit is the Mark, roughly repre-
sented by the modern parish or manor. 1874 STRASS *Const.*
Hist. (1875) i. 34 We have not the mark system. *Ibid.* v.
84 note, That the markmoot was a court of justice... seems
altogether improbable. *Ibid.* 85 It is as an owner of land,
not as a member of the mark-community, that the freeman
has rights. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 5 Each com-
munity occupied a territory or mark, which was divided into
three, or rather four portions. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 10 In
all Teutonic countries the same conflict was waged between
the manor and the mark.

3. Used to represent *G. Mark* as the proper
name of certain principalities, esp. the Mark of
Brandenburg. † Also repr. It. *Marca* in the *Mark*
of Ancona. (Cf. MARCH sb.3.)

1726 LEONI *Albert's Archib.* i. 65/1 The Town of Cin-
goli. in the Mark of Ancona. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3)
111. 514/2 They reckon in the whole Mark [of Brandenburg]
120 towns [etc.]. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 The two
Frederics... were to have the Mark.

II. An object indicating a boundary, position, etc.

† a. A pillar, post, stone, fence, etc., placed to
indicate the position of a boundary; = LANDMARK 1.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 440 Met of corn, and wite of fe, And
merke of felde, first lond he. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2710 Her
fader... 3af hem londes wide... Markes were set bi side.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutbert's clerkes...
At Geruans set þe merkes, a hous þe gan vspede. c. 1440
Promp. *Paro.* 333/2 Meer, marke betwene þi londys, meta,
merit. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he, y^e
remoueth his neyghours mark. 1697 *Dryden Virg.* Geov.
i. 193 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Dis-
tinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

† b. A stone or other monument set up or
standing as a memorial, or as a guide. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxiv. 4 Moyses... getimbrode twelf
mearca. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1837 Jacob dalf hire and merke
dede, ðat is set sene on ðat stede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.*
1139 When graue was þe graie ston þe grime king rydus &
alle meven his men fro þe marke euene. 1566 COOPER
Tesaurus, *Cippus*, a littell hill or marke called a barrow.
1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanheia's Cong.* E. Ind. i. ix.
9 b. A certain marke or Pillar, with the King of Portugales
Armes, and a Crosse. a. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 237
Being now recovered to his right way, [he] stands like a
marke of knowledge in the turnings... to direct all those
that passe by.

Fig. 1512 COLET *Serm. Convoc.* B v b. Vnto you we loke as
vnto markes of our direction.

† c. A standard or banner. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* lxxv. (L.) 71 *Victicia tollite signa*,
nymad þa sigelfastan mearca. c. 1205 LAY. 18869 Beomes
scullen rusien reosen heoren marken [c. 1275 markel]. *Ibid.*
19099 Cador þe kene scal beren þas kinges marke.

7. A target, butt, or other object set up to be
aimed at with a missile or projectile. Hence
transf., the thing that is or may be aimed at in
shooting or throwing.

c. 1205 LAY. 4229 Heorac sceafes weoren strake of his flesces
heo makeden þere marce [c. 1275 markel]. c. 1305 *St. Edm.*
King 44 in *E. P.* (1862) 88 Hi stode aful & bende here
bowes, & here aures ryste And as to a merke schote to him.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 The sayd arrowe is
caryed to the mark. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 12 He hath
bent his bowe, and made me as it were a mark to shute at.
1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 400 A shooter, who afare off aymeth
at a marke in the midst of a white; hee seeth the white, but
not the marke; hee cannot hit the mark, which hee seeth
not, except hee hit the white, which hee seeth. 1660 F.
BROOKS *Tr. Le Blanc's Tran.* 167 Then the hunters all
chose their marke, taking pleasure in darting their lances.
1780 COOPER *Prater.* *Err.* 570 None sends his arrow to the
mark in view, whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue. 1856
'STONCHER' *Brit. Rev. Sports* 98/2 Do not look from
the mark to the arrow and back again. 1859 *Musketry*
Instr. 23 To fire with accuracy it is necessary the sights
should be carefully aligned between the eye and the mark.

† b. The quarry of a hawk, etc. Obs.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1580) 157 b. They...
are alwaies the fairest marke in a Hawke, or a Bussardes
eye. 1589 *Greene Menapole* (Arb.) 12 The Hobbie catcheth
no pray, unless she mount beyonde her marke. 1694 *Dryden*
Alar. i. *Mod.* v. 1. It vexes me to the heart, to have
flown her so often to a mark, and still to be bobbed at re-
triever. 1686 *Blome Gentl. Recr.* *Hawking* v. 30 After she
hath flown to mark, she will sit or fly according to her
mettle and nature. 1691 *Dryden C.* *Arthur* iii. ii, Oh,
still thou think'st to fly a foot to mark.

c. The object at which a blow or thrust is aimed;
spec. in Pugilistic slang, the pit of the stomach,
the 'wind'. Also † *Broughton's mark*.

1747 J. GODFREY *Sc. Defence* 6 The smaller his [a fencer's]
mark is, the harder it is for him to hit. *Ibid.* 57 Greeting
had the nearest Way of going to the Stomach, [which is
what they [pugilists] call the Mark] of any Man I knew.
1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, Mark* (ring), the pit of the stomach
is termed 'the mark', or 'Broughton's mark'. 1821 BOR-
ROW *Lavengro* lxxxviii, I happened to hit Tom, of Hopton,
in the mark, as he was coming in, so that he lost his wind.

d. fig. or in fig. context. Also *slang* (see quot.
1897).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123, I am the merk of the but, con-
trar the quhilk euere man schuils arrous of tribulation.
c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke* *Ps.* lv. i. [1 am] A mark to wrath,
and bate, and wren assign'd. 1608 D. [JUVIL] *Ess. Pol.* 5.
Mor. 124 b. Must needs discover the marke of his disor-
dinate Ambition. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 101 Death loves
a shining Mark, a signal Blow. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter*
(ed. 2) 4 At Night the Horses came by, and he shew'd us all
one particular Pack, and said that's your Mark. 1842 TEN-
NYSON *Walk. Mail* 65 He thought himself a Mark for all,
and shuddered lest a cry should break his sleep by night.
1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 10 There was something... that
could not fail to make him the mark of general observation.
1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxviii. 2 Thy sad tear-scrawl'd
letter, a mark to the storm. 1897 BARRERE & LELAND,
Mark (Swindlers), one marked by thieves or swindlers as
easy to dupe or rob.

e. In phrases, *beside*, *besides*, *far from*, *near*,
short of, *wide of* (or *from*) *the mark*; *to hit*,
miss the mark, to attain or miss some desired object
or end.

c. 1350 *St. Andrew* 250 in Horst. *Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 8
In saint Andrew he had swilk stit; And of þat merk non-
thing he myst. a. 1352 *Minor Poems* ix. 13 Bot now has
sir David mised of his merkes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac.*
Hib. i. v. (1821) 71 Both one and the other were besides the
marke. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. 37 Venerable was
found out as an Expedient to accommodate the Difference,
luckily hitting the Mark, as a Title neither too high nor too
low. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 23 Sept. I cannot, I believe, be far
wide from the mark. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* vi. ix. As
when two doves, . . . or as when Strephon and Phyllis [for
that comes nearest to the mark] are retired into some pleasant
solitary grove [etc.]. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* i. iii.
(1850) 92 It may, however, be... wide of the mark when
applied to the case of out-door labourers. 1882 J. STALKER
Young Christi ix. 85 (1891) 178 Many a preacher misses the
mark because, though he knows himself, he does not know
men. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* i. 146 Gil-
bert's efforts to amuse her often fell short of the mark. 1863
[see BENTON B. 5 b]. 1883 J. K. JAROME *On the Stage* 6 Five
or six pounds per week would be near the mark.

f. *Bowl.* The JACK. Also, a position which
is allowed for the jack; 'a fair bowling distance'
(see quot. 1753).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. ii. 193/2
The marke which they ayme at hath sundry names and
Epithiases, as a Blocke, a Jacke, and a Mistris. 1753 CHAM-
BERS *Cycl. Suff.* s.v. *Bowling*, Mark is a proper bowling
distance, not under so many yards; and being at least a
yard and a half from the edge of the green. 1875 'STONCHER'
Brit. Sports iii. i. iii. § 3. 683 If the leader in two
trials shall fail to deliver the jack a mark, his opponent is
then entitled to set the mark. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2
A game termed *carreau*... somewhat similar to bowls, the
jack or mark being set up on a square stone at the end of
an alley. *Ibid.*, 'Mark', or 'set a mark', means the delivery
of the jack at the commencement of a game.

8. A post or other object placed to indicate the
terminal point of a race; a goal. Often fig., an
object desired or striven for (cf. 7 d).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 277 Sir Robert Roos of
Weik with þe Scottis fled, He set soille his mark þat neuer
eft he ne sped. 1555 COVERDALE *Phil.* iii. 44. I forget that
which is beynde & prece vnto y^e mark appointed. 1555
LATIMER *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1821) III. ii. 505 He
that runnyeth at the merk doth not loke on other that stands
by... but lokyth altogether on the glove or mark, and on
them that ronne with him. 1561 T. NORTON *Catlin's Inst.*
ii. viii. (1634) 187 Let this be our perpetual mark, to aide
all men faithfully. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3. I
know your Honour hath long made this your marke. 1789
COOPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 1 Aug. The end is in view; I
seem almost to have reached the mark. 1850 TENNYSON *In*
Mem. lili. For fear divine Philosophy should push beyond
her mark, and be Procureus to the Lords of Hell.

9. An object on shore or at sea, which, by its
ascertained and known position, serves to guide a
traveller proceeding in a given direction, esp. a
LANDMARK, *leading-mark* (see LEADING 1 b),
SEA-MARK. Also fig.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (1495) 699 Ofte
knottes ben made on trees and in bushes: in token and
marke of the high way: to shewe the certen and sure
way to waye farynge men.] 14... *Sailing Direct.* (Hakl.
Soc.) 12 Yif ye goe oute of Orwell wayneth to the Naipse ye
must goe south west fro the Nassee to the merkis of the speils
to your cours west south-west. *Ibid.* Bring your markis to
gidre that the parish speile be owie by est. *Ibid.* in *Holm-*
Saint Hosies. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Brit.* iii. in *Holm-*
shed, Hulke tower, which is a notable marke for pilots,
in directing them which waie to sterne their ships [etc.].
1598 MANWOOD *Laves Forest* i. 4 They seeme to vnder-
stand this word *Mela*, a marke, for any thing that hath an
stand this word *Mela*, a marke, for any thing that hath an
ascending from the ground upward in height, that they call
a marke, as, a hill, a Church, a Tree, or such like. 1650
HOBBS *Hist. Nat.* v. § 1. 44 Men that have past by a Rock
at Sea, set up some marke, thereby to remember their former
danger, and avoid it. a. 1676 HALE *Narr.* i. iii. in
S. A. Moore *Forshore* (1888) 338 As fixing of piles, or lay-
ing in of anchors without buoys or markers. 1708 PERRIN
Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 270. I have shewn my regard to

him, and a fair mark I gave him to direct his steps. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Prio. Life Lewis XV*, II. 120 note. This is a mark, sometimes made by a floating tin, sometimes by a mast raised upon a bank. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navig.* i. iii. 9 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The marks themselves are called the leading marks.

III. A sign, token, indication.

10. An appearance, action, or event that indicates something; a sign, token, symptom.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 17 zemera [Vulg. *signal*] donne da dæc zefeldon da zeflyed. c 1200 ORMIN 17982 & wha sitt iss patt takeþþ wiþþ his wittness tunderderr-fannnginn. He setteþþ merke off patt he wiss Iss Godd soþfast i spæche. a 1225 *Auer.* R. 250 Loked nu zeorne, uor his deoruurde luue, hwuch one merke he leide upen his icorene, boe he steih into heouene. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1830 'Lauerd', hai said, al wit a steuen, 'Als þou has sett þi merck in heuen O þi biß lauerd godd [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars.* 7. 7. 819 That hooly ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god, and his especial signe and mark of chastitee. 1599 *Snares* *Much Ado* II. iii. 255 Shee's a faire Lady, I doe spie some markes of loue in her. 1604 E. G[RIFFINSTEAD] *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 160 They found peeces of blew cloth, and other markes and signes that some men of Europe had passed there. 1669 *GALE Crv. Gentiles* I. Intro. 6 Is it not a great Marke of Honor. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 73 p. 10 She bestows a Mark of her Favour upon every one of them. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. v. § 4 In some Reports there are more Marks of Falshood than of Truth, and in others there are more Marks of Truth than of Falshood. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. vi. 192 Our people soon observed several lights... in the fort, and other marks of the inhabitants being in great motion. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* lvi. His body... exhibited every mark of strength and vigour. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 463 How unusual it is to meet with any one... whose writings bear marks of... original thought. 1884 *SKRAT Gamelyng* Intro. 12 The 'master outlaw' in the tale of Gamelyn is left unnamed. This is a mark of a somewhat early date.

b. A characteristic property; a distinctive feature, criterion; *spec.* in *Logic* (see quot. 1860).

1522 *MORE De quat. Novis.* Wks. 73a He that by good vse and experience, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyanome. 1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvini's Inst.* I. xv. 53 Neither is their opinion to be approved, which sett the Image of God in the power of dominion geuen unto him, as if he resembled God onely in this mark, that he is [etc.]. 1612 *BACON Ess.* *Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arh.) 184 Therefore let Princes... chuse such servants, as haue not this marke. a 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* IV. iv. Yet from this pitch can I behold my own, (From millions of those men that haue no mark). 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 232 By these marks the monies of either continent, may be readily distinguished from each other. 1860 *Asp. Thomson Laws* 71. § 51. 78 Those properties by which we recognise any object, and assign it a place under some appropriate conception, are called marks. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. li. 59 Life without intelligence is a possible mark of an animal, but not intelligence without life. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 194 I recognise in you the marks of an accomplished anarchist.

c. *spec.* A depression caused by a fold in the enamel of a horse's incisor tooth, which by its appearance and gradual disappearance gives some indication of the age of the animal. (Cf. COUNTER-MARK, sb. 3.) Also mark of mouth.

c 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush.* IV. 886 Their [horses'] myddel teeth aboue at too year age They cause, at yeeris iij another gage; At vij yeer are alle iij like longe. The markis of their age ar lost at seuen. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 754 At eight yeares old, the Tooth is smooth, and the Hole gone. And then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1562/4 A Bright Bay Gelding, near 15 hands high... the mark out of his mouth. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* & *Gard.* 41 We may... say, as the Jockeys do of a Horse of eight or nine Years old, who has no longer certain Teeth in his Mouth; that his Mark is out. 1854 R. S. SURFERS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xlv. 'He's past mark of mouth; but I think a hunter's age has very little to do with his worth.' 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 537 (Horse) Mark, the hollow upon the top of a young horse's teeth which wears down with years.

fig. and allusive. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pere.* (1590) 4 The marke is not out of thy mouth, for thou hast a Colts tooth in thine head still. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without Money* IV. v. Biscuit That bawds haue rubb'd their gums upon, like corals. To bring the mark again. 1824 *MAGGART Gallovid.* *Encycl.* s.v., Old maidens are said sometimes to haue lost the mark of mouth. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* viii. 77 Two ancient virgins, long past 'mark of mouth'.

† d. A vestige, trace. Obs.

c 1255 *Metr. Hom.* 61 Bot of their not yet standes merk, In Babylony the tour yet stande. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxv. 14 In which place are the markes of the ruines of Lacedemonia.

11. A sign affixed or impressed for distinction.

a. A device, stamp, seal, label, brand, inscription, written character, or the like, placed upon an article as an indication of ownership or origin, as an attestation of quality, as a means of identification, etc. † In early use often, the stamp or impress of a coin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 457 He was hirde wittere and wal; Of merke, and kinde, and helde, & ble, sundring and samen[ig] tazte he. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 343 he merke of þat mone [i.e. the lushburg] is good, as þe metal is fieble. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 177 Wynde wyndowes... Schynen wiþ schapen scheldes... Wiþ merkes of marchautes y-medled bytwene. 1420 in E. E. *Wills* (1885) 46 A tinstour y-medled with myn owne merke ymade in þe botom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/1 Merke, tokyne, signum, caracter. c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 280 They saile he brynte on the hippe, chapmans merke. 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 185/1 The merke of signe of every Goldsmith, shuld be knowne to the Wardens of the same craft. 1524 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3. § 9 This present act

.. for limittynge of markes to the maker of worsteds, saies, and stamins. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 33 The markes shalbe pycked out cleane, and [the clothes] conuayned craftely fare of, to sell. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 543 Hee will appoynt to haue a stone layde vpon his graue, in which his name shal be engraued, & his marke, or some such like thing. 1607 *HEYWOOD Wom. Kild w. Kind.* Wks. 1874 II. 142 Take with thee every thing that hath thy marke. 1617 *MORISON Iden.* I. 36, I set a marke vpon these peeces, lest I should spend them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thuevot's Trav.* I. 202 We spent all Tuesday... in getting Marks put upon our Arms, as commonly all Pilgrims do. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5). *Mark*.. Also a particular Character imprinted by Public Authority upon several things, either for the payment of Duties, or to prevent Adulteration. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 207 The Company's Mark upon all their Goods, Bales, and Parcels. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. v. 293 A mark of the artificer impressed upon his work. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 137 Directory of the Manufacturers, with their marks. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix. 'I'll show you how to take the marks out of the handkerchiefs.' c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rildg.) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk he had for the purpose. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 186 The first of these (Hall-marks) was the King's mark—a leopard's or lion's head crowned.

b. With prefixed defining sb., as age, cattle, flock, gunpowder, pedigree, pitch, raddle, sheep, wool mark. Also EAR-, HALL-, TRADE-MARK.

1523 *FITZGER. Hush.* § 52 And se that they [sheep] be well marked, both eare marke, pitche marke, and radel marke. 1537 *TUSSER Hush.* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a tar kettle [etc.]. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokeshire* (1802) 56-7 As many as they can finde by the eare marke, for woollie markes is used but of few. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Clack*. To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less. 1802 *JAMES Mil. Dict.*, *Mark*.. Gunpowder Marks. The different sorts of gunpowder are distinguished by the following marks. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 34 What about the cattle-marks? 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 147 Sheep-Marking—The flock mark, the age mark, and the pedigree mark, are all put on the ears of the stock lambs.

c. A visible sign, as a badge, brand, etc., assumed by or imposed on a person; *occas.* in *pl.* † insignia.

† *Christ's, God's mark, mark of clergy, of holy church*: the tonsure. *Mark of the Beast*: see *Rev. xvi. 2* and *BEAST sb. 7*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 57 Some oðre nined godes marc on hem, wendeþ here clades and naht here beawes. c 1205 *LAY.* 29855 Biscopos and clerkes and preostes mid godes merkes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1003 Quuo ne bar ðanne is merk [i.e. circumcision] him on fro godes fole sulde he be don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27252 Quar he... cleything beres þat feris to clerc, or cron þat es o clerc merke. *Ibid.* 29283 Qua smites preist or clerc or an herand cristes merk, als munk, or freer, nun, or chanun, .. he is cursd. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130 Porph God I be forbede to chalange any clerke In lay courte for non neide, of holy kirke has merke. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conſe.* 4402 Bot with þat þat had Criste forsaken And the merk of anticrist had taken [etc.]. 1375 *WYCLIF Rev.* xvi. 2 The carrete or marke of the beast. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* II. 78 Me thyneketh, That no manere meynour shulde merkeis here, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* IV. 15 And the Lorde put a mark vpon Cain. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 118 b, Neyther maye any others, than suche as haue the grete heastes charact, or Balles marke, he permitted to occupie that trade of marchaundyse. 1592 *Newes fr. Scotland.* *Life & D. Dr. Fian* b, They suspecting that she had bene marked by the Diuell (as commonly witches are) found the enemies marke to be in her fore crag. 1604 E. G[RIFFINSTEAD] *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 The Priest... was decked with the markes of the idoll. 1680 *True Protest.* *Intelligence* No. 3. 1/2 One of them, as it is said, had the Thieves mark in her hand. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 4 He [Catharinus] believes the Marks of St. Francis. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Herald*, Their persons are under the protection of the law of nations, when they bear the marks of their offices publicly, i. e. the trumpeter his trumpet, and the drummer his drum; as the herald his coat. 1874 *GLADSTONE Ritualism in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 [The undivided clerical waistcoat] was deemed so distinctly Popish, that it acquired the nickname of 'The Mark of the Beast'; and... among the tailors... was familiarly known as 'the M.B. waistcoat'. 1881 *SANDS St. Trauient* 39 It was believed that Satao put a mark upon all who had enlisted into his service.

† d. *God's marks*: an appearance betokening impending death. (See *God sb. 16 c.*) Obs.

e. A character made with a pen, usually a cross, used by illiterate persons in place of a signature.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) lviii. 98 Oððe soðes zif he na can stafas, oðer fram him zeheden wite & se nicu-mena merke do. 1434 in E. E. *Wills* (1882) 302 And y pray yowe loke this marke and this sell, acordeaſe Roger wyl answere afore god. 1588 in *Arber Marprel. Controv.* 8 William x Stanghons marke. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 110. 1627 in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arh.) Intro. 17 Peter Scierantes his x marke. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xx. 305 Which custom our illiterate vulgar do... keep up; by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their names. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White* xviii. 100 Dost thou sign thy name or make thy mark?

f. A written symbol.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. 111 150 (List Councilmen Lond.) This * Mark denotes the New Members. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* I. ix. (ed. 2) 200 A mark of interrogation (?) [will denote] doubtful persons. 1890 H. SWEET *Prim. Spoken Eng.* 2 The stress-marks are put before the element on which the stress begins. *Ibid.* 3 The tone-marks are put before the word they modify.

g. (a) *Good, bad mark*: a written character used by teachers, jailers, etc., in their registers as a symbol of an instance of good or bad conduct respectively; hence *fig.* a point noted or remembered to a person's credit or discredit. (b) Originally, in schools, a vertical line placed opposite to a pupil's

name as a record of a correct answer in class or some other point of merit, his place in the class being determined by the number of 'marks' which he obtains. Hence, the unit of the numerical award given by a teacher or examiner to the person whose comparative merit is to be ascertained.

1829 *LYTTON Devereux* I. iii. I was one hundred marks before my brother. 1837 *Ordres & Regul. Harvard Univ.* 8 The average of the marks given by the members of the [examining] Committee. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 124 Inking-in... and shading... are not required in the examination, and receive no marks. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 961 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks during each day of his sentence. 1893 *LELANO Mem.* I. 73 The punishments were bad marks, and for every mark the boy was obliged to go to bed an hour earlier than the others.

† h. In schools, a badge worn by the pupil who had last committed some particular fault. To pass the mark: to get rid of the badge on detecting a schoolfellow in the same fault; also *fig.* Obs.

1832 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* v. 198 French was the universal language of the house, and an English mark was passed among the young ladies, transferred from culprit to culprit as they were detected in the fact, and called for three times a day, when the unlucky damsel who happened to be in possession of the badge was amerced in the sum of three-pence;... this order of demerit [was] an oval piece of wood, with ENGLISH, in large capitals engraven on its front, suspended by a riband from the neck. 1849 *THACKERAY Pen-dennis* xxxi, Bacon liked to be treated with rudeness by a gentleman, and used to pass it on to his inferiors as boys pass the mark. c 1855 *MRS. GASKELL Traits & Stories Huguenots* ad fin., I have now told all I know about the Huguenots. I pass the mark to some one else.

i. *Her.* A small charge added to a coat of arms as a sign of distinction; esp. in mark of CADENCY.

1702 [see CADENCY]. 1718 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 49 This lord... Had brought back his paternal coat enlarged With a new mark. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 445 Of all the forementioned marks of distinction, none but the label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the royal family.

j. *Freemasonry.* Used attrib. (with reference to sense 11 a) to designate a degree, grade, or rank immediately superior to that of the free and accepted mason (see 23).

12. Something (e.g. a line, dot, notch, or an object fixed or attached) intended to record or indicate position.

Plimsoll's mark: a load-line required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (the bill for which was introduced by S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby) to be placed upon the hull of a British vessel to indicate how far she may be loaded. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 146 *Quartus tortor*. That was well drawn that that; fare fawle that that sould I forthto have gotten it to the marke, I trow lewde man ne clerk Nothyng better shuld. 1530 *PALSGR.* 529/1 You haue dronke to me, but you muste drinke agayne, for you tolde me nat whether you dranke to a marke orels alout. 1625-26 *COWLEY Davidides*. Note 29 Almost all great changes in the world are used as Marks for separation of Times. 1725 J. BRADLEY in *Penny Cycl.* (1836) V. 220/1 Adjusted y^e mark to the Plumb Line and then y^e Index stood at 8. *Ibid.* By this observation y^e mark is about 3" too much south, but adjusting y^e mark and plumline I found y^e Index at 8 1/2. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 59 Having set up marks at the corners, which is to be done in all cases where there are no marks naturally; measure [etc.]. 1890 *MISS BRIGGMAN Rob. Lynne* I. xiii. 216 She slips the letter in her novel for a mark. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I see Plimsoll's mark there—pretty high up, isn't it, skipper! 1903 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/2 The floods... call attention to the little interest that is taken by local authorities as regards erecting flood-marks.

b. *Naut.* A measured notification on a hand lead-line, indicated by a piece of white, blue, or red bunting, a piece of leather or a knot.

Marks and depths: the method of indicating the depths on the hand lead-line, the marks being indicated fathoms and the depths estimated fathoms between the marks (Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 1867).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Sounding*, If the mark of 5 fathoms is close to the surface of the water he calls 'By the mark five!' c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 43 Suppose you had five fathoms of water, what soundings would you call? By the mark five.

c. *fig.*, esp. in certain phrases, as to be above, beneath, near, under, up to, within the mark: to be above (etc.) a fixed or recognized standard.

1765 *FOOTE Commissary* III. (1782) 75 He is rather under your mark, I am afraid; not above twenty at most. 1821 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 15 He feared that Mr. Nicholas, whose mind was not yet up to the mark of the times, would undertake the answer. 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 286 If prices fall a great deal lower than their present mark. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xliii. (Pelh. Litr.) 298, I... have a horse that will just suit him; one that is... eight inches above the mark. 1845 *McCULLOCH Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 270 It is, if anything, rather below than above the mark. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 336/2 Say half a million turned over in a year, Sir... and you're within the mark. 1865 *GOSWEN Rev. Irish* 14 The indebtedness under the present hypothesis is not excessive but under the mark. 1867 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 309 He made the sum come pretty near the mark—just a few pound note out. 1878 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* P. 62 A vanity which finds the universe beneath its mark. 1889 *ROBERT HAGGARD Jess* viii, John... guessed that he could not weigh less than seventeen stone, and he was well within the mark at that. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Rogue* ix, There wouldn't be much excuse for me if I weren't up to the mark. 1890 *STOCKTON in Century Mag.* Feb. 543/1 The story don't step up to the mark.

d. *Rugby Football*. The heel-mark on the ground, made by a player who has obtained a 'fair catch'.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 2 A Fair Catch is a catch from a kick, or a knock on from the band . . of the opposite side, or a throw on, when the catcher makes a mark with his heel. 1866 *Field* 1 Feb. 172/2 A mark by a Devon man gained much relief. *Ibid.* 177/1 A goal had also been kicked by Finlay from a mark. *Ibid.* 8 Feb. 207/1 Hughes made his mark without success.

13. A visible trace or impression diversifying a surface, whether produced by nature, accident, or design, as a line, dot, written character, spot, stain, discolouration, scar, or the like. Also with prefixed sb., as *birth-, bullet-, file-mark*.

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 57 Thar his throt was scorn wit knif, A red mark was al his lyf. 1388 *Wyclif Lev. xiv.* 28 Nether se schulen make to you any figuris, ether markis in soure fleisch. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 84 The honoure of suche persones ben many markes of woundes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was never had nor sene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 699/1 It was scalded when I was yonge, but I shall beare the marke so longe as I lyve. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 82, I have some markes of yours upon my pate: Some of my Mistris markes vpon my shoulders. 1593 - *Natur.* 538 For markes discried in mens nativitee, Are lures faulces, not their owne infamie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinnies, white eyes, and cauterised markes seeme to conspire a dreadful and gastly deformite in their faces. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 9 The Arms of the Great Masters, who have ben wounded in Action, are to be seen there, with marks upon them. 1805 *RING in Med. Tract.* xiv. 405 The marks he bore, were deemed a sufficient security against . . the small-pox. 1828 *FLEMING Hist. Brit. Anim.* 96 Some feathers have a dark mark in the middle. 1831 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 112 The mark of a bunch of currants on his breast, with which the boy was born. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 The long marks of ancient cutting-tools were still seen overhead and around. 1849 *DICKENS Dan. Copp.* xx, She has borne the mark ever since, as you see, . . and she'll bear it to her grave. 1868 C. W. HOLMES *Ant. Brack.* (1883) 86 A bullet-mark on his right cheek. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* ii. 11, 42 A Spanish mule with strong zebra-like marks on its legs. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 131 File-marks running in straight parallel lines.

b. *To leave, make a mark:* to leave or make a permanent, important, or obvious impression. *To make one's mark:* to attain distinction.

1857 *BUCKLE Civilia.* i. xlii. 707 The movement was now becoming sufficiently active to leave its marks on the writings of far inferior men. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* ii. v. 95 Not one promised to make such a mark in society if she found an opening. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Dead Sea Fruit* ii. ix. 212 Those little verses . . have made their mark. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banus* (1899) 7 It may safely be predicted that they will make their mark in the world. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 6/7 Politicians who have left their mark upon the first sixty years of New Zealand's existence.

c. *Hunting.* Applied spec. to the footprints of certain animals. (Cf. *MARCH* sb. 9.)

1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marks*, the Footing of an Otter. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (s. v. *Hunting*).

d. *Cards.* (See quot.)

1876 *CART. CRAWLEY Card Players' Man. (Quadrille)* 196 *Mark* means the fish put down by the dealer.

14. *St.* A stone or cluster of stones of larger size, placed at intervals in a jewelled chain. *Obs.*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* ii. 247 Ane chain of rubeis with twelf markes of dyamontis and rubeis, and aen mark with twa rubeis.

15. That which is signified by a mark. †a. Those who bear a particular mark or stamp (fig.); a person's race, sect, etc. *Obs.*

c1385 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 636 They [women] wolde han writen of men more wickednes Than all the mark of Adam may redress. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* i. Not the Bishoppe of Rome alone, but he and all his marke with hym. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) iii. App. xiv. 124 The Magistrates and Gentlemen may have like cause against them [Popish clergy], and all the Company of that Mark, which . . was Cause of their Perjury.

b. A particular 'brand', make, quality, or size of an article.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 In regard of the several differences of the length and marks, or Diameter of her Base and Muzzle-ring, no certain proportion can be generally assigned. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 204 The prices of Grinding . . and Diamond-cutting the several Marks or Sizes [of plate-glass]. 1904 *Speaker* 11 June 240/2 The same mark varies so much from year to year that no one would dare to purchase without examining a sample bale [of wool].

c. *vulgar.* (One's) 'style of thing', what will suit one's needs or tastes.

1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. (1767) 53 Harle's knight, did I not tell you, old Moll was your mark. Here she hath brought you a pretty piece of man's meat already. 1887 *HENLEY Culture in Slums* iii, My mark's a tidy little feed, And 'Nery Irving's gallery.

16. A flock or 'game' of swans marked with the same identifying brand. Also *swan-mark*. *Obs.* 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* vi. 224 Markes and Games of Swannes, in divers Countrees. 1483 *Will of N. Hardy*, Unum marke de signis. 1500 *Will of R. Tyllisworth*, All that my marke and game of Swannys swimmyng within the Kinges ryver of the Thamsey. 1550 *Will of L. Bawdry*, lx. the price of a swan mark.

17. †A bundle or packet of definite size. *Obs.* 1523 *Rates Custom Ho.* E ijij, Sheres for Sempsters the mark containing two dosen.

18. (God) bless (or save) the mark (or †sample):

an exclamatory phrase, prob. originally serving as a formula to avert an evil omen (cf. quot. 1833) and hence used by way of apology when something horrible, disgusting, indecent or profane has been mentioned. In mod. literary use (after some of the examples in *Shaks.*), an expression of impatient scorn appended to a quoted expression or to a statement of fact.

(It has been affirmed (see W. A. Henderson in *N. & Q.* 8th ser. vii. 37) that the phrase was used by midwives at the birth of a child bearing a 'mark'. This may possibly be its original use: cf. quot. a 1625 below. The meaning of 'mark' in the expression may, however, have been 'sign' or 'omen' (see 11). There is no foundation for the statement copied in recent Dicts. from Dr. Brewer, that the phrase was originally used by archers.)

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 21 Hee had not bin there (hesse the marke) a pissing while, but all the chamber smelt him. 1592 - *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 53 (Q. 2, 1599), I saw the wound, I saw it with mine eyes, God save the marke, here on (Q. 1, 1597) the sample, on his manly breast. 1593 *CHURCHYARD Challenge* 240 Browne and blacke I was, God blesse the marke: Who calms me faire dooth scarce know Cheese from chalker. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 56 (Q. 1, 1598) To see him . . talke so like a waiting-gentlewoman, Of guns, and drums, and wounds . . God save the marke. 1604 - *Oil.* i. 1. 33 (Q. 1, 1622) He in good time, must his Lieutenant be, And I, God blesse the marke, his Worships Ancient. a 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* iv. iv. Indeed he was just such another cocomax of your husband, God blesse the marke, and every good mans child. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iii. xxxiii, My father . . had no more nose, my dear, saving the marke, than there is upon the back of my hand. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Steeply Hollow* (1865) 440 The motherly tea-pot sending up its cloud of vapor from the midst—Heaven bless the mark! 1824 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) 1. 261 The best of my talents [bless the mark] shut up even from my own poor view. 1833 *Dublin Penny Trul.* ii. 23/2 An' they say, I remarked a third, 'that if a body swears in the wrong way, [the paravoy] about his neck, his face'll be turned to the back of his head. God bless the mark! 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii, God save the marke, that I should give the name of king to one of his kindred. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 204 note, The crisis of apatheic melancholy . . from which he emerged by the reading of Marmontel's *Memoirs* (Heaven save the mark!) and Wordsworth's poetry.

19. A die or stamp for impressing a manufacturer's mark on goods. (Cf. *mark-maker* in 23).

IV. Remark, notice (= senses of *NOTE* sb.).

20. Attention, notice. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* b. viii. 103 And may vchman se and gode merke take, Who is byhyned and who liffeth, and who ben on hors. c1440 *1 York Myst.* viii. 68 Of shippe-craft ake I right nocht, Of ther making have I no merke. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. xxiv. 273 All this went hee to espie, clad in a common souldiours jacket . . to the end, that the enemies might not take mark of the General himselfe. 1671 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 70 One marke they take of it is employing Sr George Downing ambassador thither. 1823 *Scott Peerie* ix, Little matter worthy of mark occurred.

21. *Of mark:* noteworthy, important, conspicuous. Chiefly following a sb.; rarely *predicative*. Also *of great, little, etc. mark*.

Cf. *l'homme de marque* (Cotgr.). The etymological allusion is probably to the mark placed on goods to indicate quality (see sense 12).

1590 *NASHE Pasquill's Apol.* i. Wks. (Grosart) I. 220 The wisdom of the land, compared our Nobilitie and men of marke, to the flowers that stand about the Princes Crowne. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxxiii. 609 They were of greater marke and calling than the rest. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (ed. 8) 355 They grieve at those good words of others, if of any marke, wherein they have had no hand themselves. 1622 S. W. *Christ All in All* (1627) 8 This whole Universe . . and all the things of mark and use in it . . but for himsef not have been. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* Pref. 4 Sufferings of . . so high a mark. 1791 *BURKE Aph. Whigs* Wks. vi. 200 These are the notions which . . several persons, and among them persons of no mean mark, have associated themselves to propagate. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn*, K. Olaf ix. ii, A learned clerk, A man of marke. 1851 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i, A rascal of more than ordinary marke. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* ii. xxix. 399 He still held a place of great mark in literature. 1885 *Nag. Art Sept.* 450/1 Granada was a place of little mark as compared with Cordova.

22. (*dial.* and *slang*) A mark on (something): one with an astonishing appetite for.

1883 *MISS BRADDON Golden Cal.* xxv. 273 Vernon was what Rogers the butcher called a 'mark' on 'strawberries and cream'. 1895 *DOWNE Ballads* 31 (E. D. D.) A mark on swine? Ah, sir, that he be.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †mark-arrow, an arrow used only for target practice; mark-boat, a boat moored at a particular spot as a seamark; mark-book, a book for recording conduct marks; †mark-feast, a school feast provided at the end of the half-year from the scholars' fines for holding the mark (sense 11 h); mark-getter, a student who obtains marks; mark-lodge, a lodge of mark masons; mark-maker, a maker of stamp marks; mark man, mark mason, mark master (mason); a freemason holding a certain rank in mark masonry; mark masonry (see 11 j); †mark-men, a boundary; marks paper, a paper for recording students' or other merit marks; †mark's point, the bull's-eye of a target (fig.); †mark-shot, the distance between the butts in archery; mark tooth, the tooth of a horse containing the mark (cf. 11 e);

mark-vessel, = mark-boat; †mark-white, the bull's-eye of a target (fig.).

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 31, I will that the said Percivall . . have . . the half of my 'marke aroys'. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 They paddled below the 'mark' boats, and drifted up with the tide. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 36/1 We were still fully two miles from the mark-boat. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/1 My 'mark-book' with its blank column for disorder-marks against her name was a striking contrast to those of the other mistresses. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. 200 Readily would the whole company have foregone all the luxuries of the 'mark-feast'. 1c 1856 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 571 A good 'examination boy', or 'mark-getter'. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 554 The highest mark-getters generally turn out well. 1898 'Mark Lodge [see mark master]. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Cartwright, George, 'mark-maker, and penknife cutter. 1883 *Kelly's Sheffield Directory* 194 Ashmore, Cornelius, mark maker and lettercutter. 1853 *OLIVER Dict. Symbol. Masonry* s.v. *Nason Marks*, Those brethren who have been initiated into the degrees of 'Mark-Mao' and 'Mark-Master'. *Ibid.*, 'Mark-Masons'. The degree of Mark-Master Mason may be considered as appendant to that of Fellow Craft, although entirely distinct. . . from it. 1862 *Builder* 1 Nov. 784/3 Gunn, who had cut out the cup, was a good mark-mason. . . Referring to 'mark-masonry, Mr. Gowan said [etc.]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/1 There was a distinguished gathering of Mark Master Masons at Windsor yesterday, when the Grand Mark Master of England, the Prince of Wales, having issued a warrant for a new 'Mark Lodge to be established at Windsor, the consecration took place at the Masonic Hall. 1828 *STANVHURST Zweis* i. (Arch) 28 Thow seest large Affrick, thee Moores, and Towne of Agenor, Thee Libyland 'mark-mearns. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 13 This should always have a special column in the 'marks-paper'. 1553 *KENNEY's Comp. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 102 In the understanding of this consists the heale purpose, and 'markis poynt quillk weschuteat. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* xii. 33 Schir Henry of Bowme . . Com on a steid, a 'merk-schot neir Befor all othir that their wer. 1450 *Merlin* 287 They were putte bakke the space of a mark shote. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 8 754 At four years old there cometh the 'Mark-Tooth. . . at eight years old, the Tooth is smooth. . . and then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 22/2 The Royal London Yacht Club had . . a 'mark-vessel' off Lymington. 1906 *SPENSER F. Q. v. v.* 35 At the 'mark-white of his hart she roved.

Mark (mārk), sb. 2 Forms: 1-5 (also from Fr. 8-9) *marc*; 4-7 *marke*, 5 *marcke*, 5-6 *Sr. merke*, 5-9 *Sc. mark*, 3- *mark*. [Found in all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; Late OE. *marc* neut. (9th c.), OFris. *merk* fem., MDu. *marc* fem., neut., masc. (Dn. *mark* neut.), MHG. *mark*, *marke* fem. (mod. G. *mark* fem.), ON. *mrk* fem. (Sw., Dn. *mark*); med. L. *marca* (9th century), *marcus* (12th c.), F. *marc* masc. (11th c.), Pr. *marc* masc., Sp., Pg., It. *marco* masc., It. *marca* fem.]

The form of the OE. word (with a 'not broken' before *re*) shows that it is not a native word. Some scholars have supposed it to be from ON., but the geometer perhaps points rather to popular Latin as the source. The proximate origin appears to be Rumanian; whether the word is ultimately Teutonic (connected with *Mark* sb. 4) is doubtful.

1. A denomination of weight formerly employed (chiefly for gold and silver) throughout western Europe; its actual weight varied considerably, but it was usually regarded as equivalent to 8 ounces (= either 3 or 4 of a pound, according to the meaning given to the latter term).

a. As an English or Scottish weight, or without reference to locality. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

886 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Peace* 5 2 Ealle we ledað efen dyrne Englesne & Deniscne, to wið healfmeancum [v. r. marcum] a-donnes goldes. c 1205 *LAY.* 22392 3et ich wulle marre, selche 3ere of mine lond, seouen hundred punde [the send] & senden heom to pine lond & sixti mark of golde. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 172/2 To the grekes hus vs gylde, to graunt vs for pes, Twenty thousand thistry; þurynge togedur, Markes full mighty, all of mayn gold. 1438 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 112 Eury cuppe weynge a mark & a half of Troye. 1783 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 389 b/1 He departed amonge them a marcke of golde. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 244 Quibik weyt lv mark, and ilk mark containend viij ounce of gold. 1530 *PALSGR.* 243/1 Marke of golde or silver, *marc*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 735 A hundredth Markes of silver made in Plate, whereof every Marke is .viii. ounces sterlyng.

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalent in various continental langs., as the name of a foreign weight.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 112 Fine silver at 24 [Dutch] Guilders 2 Silvers Banco per Mark fine. 1812 P. KELLY *Univ. Camb.* I. 96, 480 Marks Cologne weyght = 451 Ounces English Troy. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 111/1 In silver and copper mining the marc (8 ounces) is commonly used to express the richness of the metal [in Chile].

1c. In the Orkneys: see quot. 1859. *Obs.* 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zeland* (Abbeist, Cl.) 41 Lyschyllyss the merk of copper of auld was said for twa schillings lingis of wairis, and now that tak four schillings lingis a 1859 *Ibid.* Gloss. 127 *Mark*, a weight = 8 ounces or 1/2 of a Lispund or Setteen, gradually raised to 20 ounces.

2. A money of account, originally representing the value of a mark weight of pure silver.

a. In England, after the Conquest, the ratio of 20 sterling pennies to an ounce was the basis of computation; hence the value of the mark became fixed at 160 pence = 13s. 4d. or 2/3 of the £ sterling. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

In legal use (in stating the amount of a fine) as late as 1770. Sir Roger de Coverley's use of the mode of reckoning

by marks (quot. 1712) is prob. intended as an example of an old-fashioned habit of speech.

c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1040 (MS. C), Swide strang 3yld, þ man hit unædeacom, 7 was iiii marc æt ha. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 296 3ut hi bud a wude stede on þere helle grunde ne sculle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8034 He... borewede þer uppe of him an hondred fousend marke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. D.* 62 By this gaude have I wonne, year by year, An hundred mark sith I was Pardoner. a 1400 *Oleonian* 889 That wyf hym taught markes and poundes; He purseyde haukes and houndys. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1234, Vj marc yearly, to scars is to sustene The charges þat I have. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1121 In my purse was twenty marke. a 1599 — *Col. Cloute* 729 His benefyce worthe ten pounde, Or skante worth twenty marke. 1592 *Riccoror Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings, whiche though they have no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 *NORDIN Surv. Dial.* iv. 173 Thirteen shillings and four pence, or a Marke of money. 1652 *Phymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 12 Leiffenant Samuel Nash... is to haue for his wages 20 marke p. annum. 1712 *Amoison Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 5. I... have deposited with him thirty Marks, to be distributed among his poor Parishioners. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 82 On the 28th of November 1770, the defendant was brought up for judgment... The judgment of the Court was, to pay ten marks (i.e. 6l. 13s. 4d.) to the King.

b. In Scotland, the value of the mark was lowered proportionately with that of the shilling and penny, so that it represented 13s. 4d. Scots, reckoned as = 13½d. English. † *Mark mark like* Sc. [after MDu. *mark markgelike*]: mark for mark, in the same proportion.

1480 *Acta Dom. Cencil.* (1839) 72/2 Pat the saides Macolme & Arthure sall pay in like proportion of þe said annuel, offrand to be part of þe land þat ather of þaim has, mark mark lyke, comptand be þe ald extent. 1482 *Bond in Thanes Cawdore* (Spalding Cl.) 66 Fywhundreth merkis of the usuelle money of Scotlande. 1639 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Consid. to Parlt. Wks.* (1711) 28 Under the paine of frent merks. 1710 *Agreement in Family of Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Cl.) 401 An contract of wodseate... setting and resing the tenents nt tuo thousand merk per chaldre of free rent. 1850 M. PORTER *Souter Tokony*, To Burns 33 'Twill cost some fowks tual lunner merke, Or aiblin near.

c. Representing the various continental forms of the same word, as a name of foreign moneys of account. *Mark banco* (Hamburg): see BANCO. *Mark Lubish, Lubs*: see LUBISH a.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne to the yerely valeu of .x. li. marcs yerely, which was .ix. li. li. Turneis. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The kyng... dyd gyue hym eccc. markis. 1614, The kyng... dyd gyue to Philip of Chastaulx, his chief esquier, .c. Marke of rent yerely. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 17 They [Hamburg traders] keep their accounts in marks and schillings, sixteen schillings to a mark. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 289/2 The first rent in the coinage of the German Empire occurred in 1871, when the new gold money was introduced, which had for its unit the silver mark (a money of account) of 100 pfennigs.

3. *Shetland*. A denomination of land, from the feu duty formerly paid to the superior.

1774 G. GIFFORD in G. Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland... in Shetland... marks the quality, and according to the value of the land, every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 295 note, In some instances, a merk may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. 1834 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 (Shetland Advt.) Three Merks, One Ure and One-Third of an Ure of Land.

4. As the name of a coin. (Never so used with reference to English coinage.)

a. In Scotland, a coin of the value of 13s. 4d. Scots (see 2 b). *Half-mark*: a coin of the value of 6s. 8d. Scots. Obs. exc. Hist.

1482 *Acta Dom. Cencil.* (1839) 71/1, v. marcs scotis for ilk pund grette. 1570-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* XIV. 89 Ane silver penny to have course and passage for xiiij. iiij. of this realm, to be callit the merk peice, and the half of the same for vjs. viiij., to be callit the half merk peice.

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalents in various foreign languages, as the name of various copper and silver coins current at various times on the Continent, esp. a modern silver coin of the German Empire first issued in 1875, containing 77-16 grains troy, and worth slightly less than the English shilling.

1737-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Mark is a copper-coin in Sweden equal to two-pence farthing sterling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 324/2 *Mark*, a silver coin in Hamburg... The mark is worth 1s. 2d. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 732 note, The substitution of the mark for the older thaler came into force [in Germany] 1st January 1875.

† *B. attrit.*: mark pound, weight (see quotes.). 1576-77 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* II. 601 Deducting onellie for his panis sex schillings for the merk wecht. 1706 *PUR- LIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mark-weight*, a foreiga weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two such Marks, or 16 Ounces. 1902 D. MACLEANE *Coronation* 123 [The oblation off] 'Purse of Gold' was, until Victoria, 'a Mark weight of gold'—i.e. 8 ounces troy.

Mark (mārk), v. Forms: 1 (mærcian, mear-cian, Northumb. mercaiza), 2 merki, markian, 3 mærcen, 3-5 merke, 3-7 marke, 4 mærkke, 4-6 merk, 5 maro, mirk, mork, 6 merck, 6-7 mærcck (O. 4- mark. [OE. mearian = OFris. merkia, OS. markon, gimarkon to destine, appoint, observe, remark (MDu. *marken*, *merken* to set a mark on, to observe, Du. *merken* to set a mark

on), OHG. *markôn* to limit, plan out, destine (mod.G. as new-formation *marken* to set a mark in, stamp), ON. *marka* to draw the outline of, put a mark on, observe:—OTent. **markôjan*, f. **markô MARK sb.* 1 A parallel formation from the sb. (OTent. **markjôn*) appears in OHG., MHG. *merchen*, *merken* (mod.G. *merken*), ON. *merkja* (Sw. *märka*, Da. *merke*). The Rom. langs. have a corresponding formation from the adopted sb.: F. *marquer* (which is the source of some of the uses of the Eng. vb.), Pr., Sp., Pg. *marcar*, It. *marcare*.]

I. To put a mark upon.

1. *trans.* To trace out boundaries for; to plot out (ground); to set out the ground plan of (a building); *fig.* to plan out, design. a. *simply*. (Now only *fig.* in poetic use.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 6 Ælc cræftiga ðencð & mearcð his weore on his mode ær he hit wyrc. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* i. 33 Se... mearcde þa stowa þe [Vulg. *metatus est locum*, in quo] se eowre zetelod on sleam sceoldon. a 1225 St. Marher. 20 þu wisest wrihte of alle, markedest eorde, þu stores mon of sea stream, þu wisest ant weldent of alle wihthes. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2500 In an harderochi stede is þuoght aboute he drew & þer wyppinne al to is wille Markede place inou & rerde þer an castel. c 1384 CHAUCER *If. Fame* iii. 13 If... thou wilt helpe me to schewe now That in myn hede y-marked is [etc.]. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE: D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 222 To note and marke the mine, and so much ground in circuite for him, which the Lawe grants... those that discover any mine. 1747 P. FRANCIS *Hor. Sat.* i. l. 140 Some certain mean in all things may be found, To mark our virtues, and our vices bound. 1844 [see IDEA sb. 2].

b. with *out*.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 13 The carpenter stretcheth out his rule... he marketh it out with the compass, and maketh it after the figure of a man. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 411 This extraordinary nan [J. Caesar]... had, from the beginning of his life, marked out way to universal empire. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxx. (Pelh. Libr.) 218 To ascend the mountain, where, no doubt, he has been marking out a camp. 1879 *Browning Martin Relp* 78 And all that time stood Rosamund Page... Bandaged about on the turf marked out for the party's sitting-place. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right v.* 52 The Major and I... are on our way to mark out that very claim.

† *c. poet.* in alliterative phrases: To fashion, frame. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4286 For hom wit lacket Of þe Godhed giften, þat grew from the sun, þat all mightly made & merket of noght. 1414. *Sigge Ferns.* 112 Þe briddie in heuen myd hem is þe holy gost, Neþer merked ne made þot mene from hem passyþ. c 1420 Sir *Amadace* (Camden) lvii, The fayrist knyght, That euyr sette I see with syzte, Sethen I was market mon. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 3 God, that mayde both more and lesse, And merkyd man to his lyknes.

† *d.* To fix the position of; to set or place (in a particular situation). Obs.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 142 By-sonde þe broke... I hope[de] þat mote merked wore. 1611 B. 637 Messez of mylke he merkeþ bytwene.

2. To make a mark or marks on (anything) as by drawing, stamping, impressing, applying, cutting, or the like.

a 1035 *Laus of Canute* ii. c. 32 (Schmid) Gif þeowman æt þam ordale ful weorðe, mearcne man hine æt þam forman cytre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 God het Moyses... þet heo sculden... merked mid þan blode hore duren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21698 To tuelue men taght þai wandes tuelue, Ilkan merked his him-self. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 40x Nowe is tyme... The lambis and the beestis more & lesse To marke. ? 1466 Sir J. Paston in P. Lett. II. 293 Ther is on potte that is morkyn ondre the botteme ijtymes with thyres letteris M. P. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 He was marked or tokened on the types of hym with an hote and brennyng yron. c 1490 — *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 136 Yf that he can not write & marke it with his owne sygne. 1523 *Fitzrivers. Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidane's Comm.* 80 b, The byshoppes ministers are wont to marke mens foreheades with Ashes. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. iii. 56 My bodie's mark'd With Roman Swords. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 105, 2/2 He stole a Silver Tankard, marked I. F. 1712-13 *SWIFT Jmt. to Stella* 22 Feb., Miss is recovering [from the small-pox]. I know not how much she will be marked. 1844 *HALLIWELL Octavian* (Percy Soc.) Pref. 11 In the Cambridge manuscript, now marked Ff. ii. 38, his name is spelt Octavian. 1868 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, The Guard comes clambering round to mark the tickets.

absol. 14... *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugz Poet.* 25 '3e, 3e', seyd the lyne and the chacke. 'I schall merke upon the wode And kepe his mesures treward gode'. *Mod.* This pencil won't mark.

b. *spec.* † (a) To embroider (obs.); (b) To place an identifying mark on linen or other household furniture by means of embroidery or stitching, or with marking-ink.

c 1400 *Emare* 386 She taughte him to sewe and marke all maner of sylkyn werke. 1530 *PALSGR.* 633/1 All my thynges be marked with this marke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3581/4 Handkerchiefs, marked with W. 1713 *Rules Laundress Girls Sch. v.* in *N. & Q.* (1902) 9th Ser. X. 256/6 They are to be taught to Read, Write, Spin, Knit and Sew and Mark. 1883 J. PAIN *Myst. Attributions* xvii. 11 We are marking the house linen. 1890 SARAH TYTLER *Jean Keir* 42 She marked their handkerchiefs.

c. *Comm.* To attach to (an article) figures or signs indicating the price. To mark down: to label (goods) with a lower figure; to reduce the indicated price of (anything).

1894 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/7 All seaborne qualities [of coal] were marked down 3s. per ton. 1896 *HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.* 53 She was dressed in a... ready-made suit, which somehow suggested itself as having been 'marked down'. *Mod. Advt.* All goods are marked in plain figures.

d. *pass.* To have or bear natural marks. Also *fig.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5477 His kyngdom was clene clustur with hilles, All merkyd with mounteyns, & with mayn hylles. 1600 *Maydes Metamorph.* v. i. 127 Is not this hard luck to wander so long, And in the end to finde his wife markt wrong. [She has been transformed into a man.] 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 150 The better Brood, unlike the Bastard Crew, Are mark'd with Royal Streams of shining Hue. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat.* II. 1. 387 The species of the genus *Argynnis*... are elegantly marked with silvery spots.

3. To form or portray by making marks.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 123 The nynthe Signe... Is deped Sagittarius. The whos figure is marked thus. A Monstre with a bowe on honde. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 12 Next the forseide Cercle of the Abc., under the cros-lyne, is marked the scale. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2636 He cled him all in clene steele a consychnance ouire, Pat made was & merkid on þe messedone armes. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 201 They'll have this to be the Figure of St. Jerome, which God was pleased should be marked upon that Stone, because of the great love he had for that place.

† 4. Used to render L. *signare* 'to seal'. Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 66 *Signantes lapidem*, mearcande ðone stan. 1382 *Wyclif John* iii. 33 He that hath takun his witnessing, hath markid that God is sothfast.

† 5. To make with the hand (the sign of the cross); to make the sign of the cross upon (one's breast, etc.), to 'cross' (oneself). Also, to invest (a person) with the sign of the cross in token of his joining a crusade. Obs.

c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Vpon heom alswe he er seiden we sculen markian þet tacne of þere halie roode. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7848 Þe bedde, ne hym, ne durst þey touche, So had he marked hym with þe crouche. a 1330 *Ohel* 891 Þei markeden hem alle þre, To him þat polede þed on tre. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 Þan þis holle man sayd ynto hym; 'Bruther, Cros & mark þi harte! what is þat att þou spekis ynto þi selfe?' 1460 *CATGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 155 Herry [III] was merkyd with the tokne of the Holy Crosse, for to go to Jerusalem. c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlv, in Child *Ballads* III. 297 Euery man thynte on his trefwe-love, And marke hym to the Trenite. 1577 in *Picton L. pool Munie. Rec.* (1883) I. 49 First of all he did mark himself unto God.

6. *fig.* To designate ns if by placing a mark upon; to destine. Const. for † to, to and inf. † Also with complement, to designate as being (so and so). (Obs.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 439 (Gr.) Þa him to ȝingran self metod mancynnes mearcde selfa. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* xi. 253 I was markid withoute mercy & myn name entrid In þe legende of lif longe er I were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12136 My maydynghd I merke to myghtful goddis. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 257 Hayll! þou marke us þi men and make vs in mynde. 1566 *CLOUGH* in *Burton Life Gresham* (1839) II. 168 Some that were his friends bade hym gett hym awaye for that he was markyd: wherupon he went home, and went to his bed. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. iii. li, A boy... Thou art not markt to manie dates on earth. 1596 *SHAKS. J. Hen. IV.* iii. i. 41 These... gnes haue markt me extraordinary. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 20 If we are markt to die, we are enow To doe our country losse. 1638 *QUARLES Hieroglyph.* i. 46 Ere he had life, estated in his Vrne, And markt for death. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* Epit. 4 Melancholy mark'd him for her own. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 265 The persons whom he named... became marked at ouce for persecution. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 154 The high ground... which William's keen eye would at the first glance mark as the site of the future castle. 1892 *KIRUNG Barrack-r. Ballads, Cleared* vi, They never marked a nian for death... They only said 'intimidate'.

b. with *out*.

c 1400 *York Myst.* xxx. 519 And þerfore, to go with yone gest, Yhe make vs out of þe manliest men. 1706 E. WARU *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 20 That lucky Youth is certainly mark'd out for a Commission. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 345 The law will not pass him over, and marks him out, in rei exemplum, et infamiam. 1853 *LATTON My Novel* iii. xxiv, Suspected persons were naturally marked out by Mr. Stirn, and reported to his employer. 1862 *STANLEY Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 338 The little mantle... had from his earliest years marked him out as an almost royal personage. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 241 The men of Durham, who had been marked out for the slaughter. 1893 *TRAILL Social Eng.* Intro. 48 The country... which had been marked out by destiny to become the greatest manufacturer in the world.

† *c.* To mete out, allot, apportion. (Chiefly in alliteration with *meed*.) Const. dat. Obs. poet.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 244 Hee... swore swiftliche his othe... too merken hem care. 1614 *Id.* With mienne of Mesopotame to mark þe teene. c 1375 *CURSOR M.* 272 (Fairf.) Mirþ he merkis mon to meide. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xii. 186 Wo was hym markid that he wote mote with the lewed! c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 66/678 He til vs merkes sliik meide. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 630 He shall no more hym goddes son call. We shall marke hym truly his nide. c 1470 *God. & Gaw.* 807 Yone berne in the battale wil ye noght forbere, For al the mobyl on the mold, merkit to meid.

d. To separate from something else as by drawing a boundary line or imposing a distinctive mark. Now chiefly with *off*.

1703 *Rowe Ulys.* iv. i. 1532 This Night... Mark'd from the rest of the Revolving Year, And set apart. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* I. 63, Amiable people of rank... who are no longer marked by the titles from that canaille with which [etc.]. 1869 *TOLSTOY* *War and Peace* II. 264 The Popular Tale is thus marked off by features of its own from ordinary stories. 1871 G. MERKOTII *St. Richmond* lv, I know that this possession of hers [her courage], which identifies her and marks her from the rest of us, would bear the ordeal

of fire. 1877 *tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 16 He marks off the Semites from them very decidedly.

7. To express or indicate by marks or signs.

a. † To indicate in writing, note. *Obs.* Also, to indicate or represent by symbolic marks.

a 1000 *Phantx* 333 *Weras* . . . mearciaß on warm-stane hivonne se dagz and seo tid dryhtum geaewe fraetwe flyht-hwates. *a 1225 Ancr.* R. 42 *Po* ureisun bet ich nabbe betu imerked beoß wrieten oueral. *a 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* i. vi. met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) What is now brutus or stierne catoun? The thynne fame yit lastinge of hir ydel names is marked with a fewe letters. *a 1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 387 *Pat* wer not constrenyd be nece for to begge; as grete cleriks merken vp-on his worde of þe gospelle where crist saþ þus: 'When þu makist þine feeste, þat is', of almes, 'calle pore, felle, lame & blynde'. *a 1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 41 Wherefor in þis book I schal marke as I may how and in what ȝeres such defautez fille. *a 1794 GIBSON Autobiog.* (1896) 257 After marking the date, the manuscript was deposited in my bureau. *a 1879 PEROWNE in Expositor* IX. 411 He draws the chart and marks the sunken reefs. *a 1890 H. SWEET Prim. Spoken Eng.* 3 If a word has two strong stresses, both must be marked.

b. In games: To record (the points) gained by the players). Chiefly *absol.* and in *phr.* to mark the game.

a 1816 SINGER *Playing Cards* 239 If he cannot answer him by shewing the third of them, he who asks the question marks five points. *a 1861 WHITE MELVILLE Good for N. I.* 154 John Gordon good-naturedly proposed a [billiard] match with the young lady, if Miss Jones would come and 'mark'. *a 1870 'CAVENDISH' Game of Bézique* 21 Eleven counters are required by each player—one large round one that marks 500 [etc.]. *a 1885 Euchre: how to play it* 108 *Marking the Game*, counting.

c. colloq. To mark up: to add (an item) to a tavern score; hence, to give credit for; = CHALK v. 3 b.

1899 *Tit-Bits* 22 July 322/1, I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up.

d. *absol.* Of a horse: To indicate its age by 'mark of mouth'.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. A horse... is said to mark when he shows his age by a black spot, which appears at about five and a half years old, in the cavities of the corner-teeth, and is gone when he is eight years old.

e. Of a graduated instrument: To show, 'register' (so many degrees, etc.).

1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Balneist* 179 The barometer marked 27.265, being about 3,540 feet.

8. In immaterial sense: a. To make perceptible or recognizable, by some sign or indication. b. To manifest, 'testify' (one's approval, displeasure, etc.) by some significant act, or by reward or punishment. (Now only with obj. qualified by possessive.)

† Also, with clause as obj.: To indicate by action.

a. 1904 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* l. 181 The famous instrumentalists of the classical school... were accustomed to mark the natural accent... by a hardly perceptible prolongation of the first note of the bar.

b. 1791 *Duchess of York* II. 91 The King continued to mark the same degree of favor to him as ever. *a 1807 C. SIMON in Carus Mem. & Life* (1847) ix. 227 Unless God, by a special interposition of his providence, mark his own will respecting it. *a 1808 Scott Marm.* vi. xxvii, Eustace... A look and sign to Clara cast, To mark he would return. *a 1813 Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's Lovers* xlii. She dusted a chair for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her sense of the difference in their conditions.

9. To be a mark of or upon. a. To be an indication of the position or course of.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* l. 265 Pillars... are put there to mark the way, because it is a Desert. *a 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 486 The Sovereign of the Heavens has set on high The Moon, to mark the Changes of the Sky. *a 1762 Falconer Shipwreck* (1796) l. 164 Eternal powers! What ruins from afar Mark the fell track of desolating war. *a 1770 J. LOGAN Cuckoo* ii. Hast thou a star to guide thy path Or mark the rolling year? *a 1823 F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. *a 1866 TYNDALE Glac.* i. xxvii. 209 A withered pine on the opposite mountain marking the other terminus. *a 1868 M. ARNOLD Sch. & Univ. Cont.* 154 Wolf's coming to Halle in 1783... marks an era [etc.]. *a 1869 Tozer Highl. Turkey* l. 36 The Bunarbashi river, which is marked at first by the plantation at its source, and afterwards by the green marshes which fringe its sides. *a 1878 BROWNING La Saisiaz* 17 Where the blue lake's wrinkle marks the river's inrush pale.

b. *pass.* Of lines, features, etc.: To be (more or less) strikingly noticeable. Chiefly with adverbs. (*Ch. MARKED* *phl.* a.)

1824 MACAULAY *Millford's Hist. Greece* Misc. Writ. 1860 l. 156 The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly marked as often to elude the most careful investigation. *a 1890 LUTCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* 5 204 (ed. 2) 193 The wrinkles about the eyes and mouth [are] strongly marked. *a 1866 TYNDALE Glac.* i. x. 280 The junction between it and its neighbours is plainly marked.

c. To be a distinguishing mark or character of (a person, etc.); to be a noteworthy feature or attendant circumstance of (an action, incident). Often *pass.*, to be characterized, distinguished, or made remarkable (now only const. *by*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. Essex 334 They being mark'd alike in their poetical parts [etc.]. *a 1792 BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1744 His [Savage's] character was marked by profligacy, insolence, and ingratitude. *a 1853 FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (N. Y. ed.) 246 To-day... my visit to the Infirmary was marked by an event which has not occurred before—the death of one of the poor slaves while I was there. *a 1863 COWDEN CLARKE Shaks.* Char. v. 253 No triumph—no exultation... marks her manner. *a 1874 GREEN Short*

Hist. ii. § 1. 62 The long internal tranquillity which marked the rule of our foreign masters. *a 1878 MACLEAR Celts* ii. (1879) 20 Solemn ceremonies marked the gathering of the plant.

d. To diversify, be a landmark upon.

1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 43 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray.

10. Mil. a. To indicate the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 160 Its adjutant and those of the regiments standing to its left... will mark each his own left, the adjutants of the regiments to its right... will mark each its own right [etc.]. *a 1889 Infantry Drill* 88 If the horses are unsteady, they [the officers] must dismount and mark the points on foot. *ibid.* 186 The assistant adjutants-general of the base division will mark the point of appui, and assistant adjutants-general will mark the distant points for their respective divisions.

b. To mark time: to move the feet as in marching but without advancing. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 17 On the word *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace, after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground. *a 1837 MACAULAY Ess.* Bacon (ed. Montague) II. 200 The human mind accordingly, instead of marching, merely marked time. *a 1903 F. W. H. MYERS Hum. Personality* II. 296 The Agnostic's appeal to us to halt and mark time.

II. To direct one's course or aim.

† II. To direct (one's way). Also *refl.* and *intr.*, to proceed, advance. *Obs.*

1205 *Lav.* 5642 *Pa* cinhtes weoren wis... and heom markede forð, toward Munguig heo ferden. *ibid.* 26309 Forð þa eorles wendun... and macdonen enne wea he ower anne munte læt. *a 1375 Se. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 784 Scho til wildirnes has socht... & yddir ewinly can hyr mark. *a 1400 Morle Arth.* 1395 Nove bowne the bolde kyng with [his] beste knyghtes... Merkes ower the mowntaynes full mercuriall wayes. *a 14... Henryson's The Myrs* 195 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1881) 963 Quhen scho was furth and fre, scho... mirrely mirkit vnto the myre. *a 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 20 Oft thou has refusit till cum we will, or zit till merk we neir. *a 1523 DOUGLAS Æneis* Exclamatioun 1 Now throw the deip fast to the port I mark. *a 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 The Quene hard this answer, quhilk quhen scho hard, she markes to Dunbar.

† 12. To aim a blow or missile at; to strike, hit.

13... *Cav. & Gr. Art.* 1592 *Pe* mon merkeez hym wel, as þay mette fyrst... Hit hym vp to þe hult. *a 1399 LANGR. Rich. Kedeles* iii. 268 Rewlers of rewmes... Were not yfoundid... To leue al at lykynge... But to labour on þe lawe... And to merke meynenourz with maces. *a 1400 Morle Arth.* 2206 He merkes thurghle the mayleze the myddes in sondrye. *a 1400 Pitill of Susan* 320 He [an Angel] hab brandist his broad brennynde so brist. To Marke þi middel at a Mase in more þen þe in þe, No lese. *a 1400 Desir. Troy* 7327 He merkit hym in mydward the myddell in two, þat he felle to þe flit erthe. *a 1402 LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 462 Who that is an archer, and ys blend, Marketh nothing, but sheteth as he wend. *a 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. v. 132 Of quham this dart hit ane. at the myddill markyt hym full rycht. *a 1529 RAS-TELL Pastyme* (1811) 172 One marked hym with a quavel and smote hym in the hede.

† b. *intr.* To aim a blow. Const. *to*. Also *sc.* to aim, intend to do something. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2067 By then hys swerde owt he get, Strykes the geant withoute lett, Merkes even to his neck. *a 1400 Desir. Troy* 7034 He merkit to Menestaus with a mayn dynt, þat he hurit to his horse to þe hard erthe. *a 1470 HENRYSON Mon. Fab. v. Park Beasts* xxv. Of this meynie markand to get remeid. *a 1570 Satir. Poems* Reform. xii. 76 Sen double murder markes to reule the rout. *a 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 399 Preparang with al... their harte, the destructione of the Catholik and Romane Kirk, quhilk vntill this mark to ouirthrow.

III. To notice or observe.

13. To notice or keep the eye upon (a person or material object); to observe; to watch. Now *poet.*

1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. xii. 132 Lyures to-forþ vs vreden to mark The selkounes that they seighen her sonnes for to teche. *a 1462 J. PAUSTON in P. Lett.* II. 122 They ar morkyn well inowe, and so is John Bylvingforthe. *a 1500 PALSGR. 730/2* Mark hym when he dauneth, you shall se hym springe lyke a yoncker. *a 1596 SPENSER F. Q.* vi. li. 5 Him stedfastly he market, and saw he to see A goodly youth of amiable grace. *a 1607 MILTON P. L.* xii. 30 God who oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their habitations walks To mark their doings. *a 1711 BUDGETT Spect.* No. 167 P. 5, I saw a Hare pop out. I marked the Way she took. *a 1725 POPE Odyssey* xvi. 448 Full well I mark'd the features of his face. *a 1770 FOOTF. Author* l. 12 He has not mark'd me yet. *a 1805 WORDSW. Prelude* iv. 390 So near that... I could mark him well, Myself unseen. *a 1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. vi. While yet he loiter'd on the spot, It seemed as Ellen mark'd him not.

14. To consider; to observe mentally, give heed or attention to. Often with *well*.

a 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Marke this in yowre mynd. *a 1481 Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 4 He must... earnestly and diligently marke well the... *a 1529 Symplic to King* (E.E.T.S.) 38 Marke well what they purpose by this estatute. *a 1535 COVERDALE Iza.* xxviii. 23 Take hede and heare my wordes, pondre and merke my wordes wel. *a 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. vi.* iii. i. 153 And if your Grace marke every circumstance, You have great reason to do Richard right. *a 1611 BIBLE Ps.* xxviii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. *a 1788 Mrs. HUGHES Henry & Isabella* III. 30 They had marked a more than ordinary regard in his Lordship's behaviour to her. *a 1790 Norman & Bertha* II. 166 She recollected the husband of her former attendant... and having marked him framed for villainies [etc.]. *a 1844 CARV Dante, Paradise* ii. 123 Mark me well. *a 1842 MIALLE in Noncon.* II. 8 Another feature of the times is worth marking. *a 1865 KINGSLEY Hereward* xxii. Mark my words, Sir Hereward, that cunning Frenchman will treat with them one by one.

15. Sport. a. *trans.* To note and keep in mind the spot to which (the game) has retired after having been 'put up'. Also to mark down.

When pheasants or partridges are driven from cover, and are flying towards the guns, the beaters cry 'Mark—Over!' *a 1450 Treat. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* l. 297 If she neme oon rewarder her apoun here foute, then merke the covey and goo afore them somwhat. *a 1486 Bk. St. Albans* b. iij. b. And go after yf by layssour to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall tell yow here folowynge. *a 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* iii. ii. The birds flew into it, and were marked, (as it is called) by the two sportsmen. *a 1803 COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 1 We marked the former [ducks] down. *a 1849 E. E. NAPER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 331 He now dashed... up the opposite bank, having marked a second flock of oxen. *a 1864 Cornh. Mag.* X. 840 It is no good to talk of having marked birds down, unless you have distinctly seen a certain toss up of the wings as they pitch. *a 1874 J. W. LONG Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 154 Mark! Let them go over. I'll call them down. *a 1898 Encycl. Sport* II. 92 Mark down, to keep in view or memory the spot at which the boar went to cover.

b. Of a sound: also *absol.*

a 1880 *CARNEGIE Pract. Trap.* 16 The dog marked when it tried the hole again. *ibid.* The dog still remained marked, so I went back. *a 1899 Westminster Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/2 A fox was then roused... and bounds ran him... finally marking to ground after a gallop lasting nearly half an hour.

c. Football. (See quot. 1897.)

1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* 317 When practicable he should mark the same man throughout the game, and when the ball is thrown he should always be on the alert. *a 1897 Encycl. Sport* I. 429 (Football) *Marking a man*, keeping close to an opponent in order to hamper him if he should receive the ball. *a 1901 Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 The Scottish players... marked the opposition too carefully to permit of their being very troublesome.

16. *absol.* or *intr.* To take notice; to keep watch; to fix (one's) attention; to consider. Sometimes followed by indirect question: To ascertain by observation (what, whether, etc.).

a 1526 TINDALE *Luke* l. 36 And marke, thy cosen Elizabeth, hath also conceived a sonne in her olde age. *a 1503 T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 61 The answerer muste at the first hearing of hys [opponent's] argument, marke whether it bee made according to rules of Logique, or otherwise. *a 1592 H. SMITH Sermon* (1637) 309 You marked when your Master taught you your trade. *a 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 313 O upright Judge, Marke Iew, o learned Judge. *a 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings* xx. 7 Marke, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. *a 1669 SURVIV. Mariner's Mag.* v. 172 Mark diligently until the Plumb-Line... cut these assigned degrees... that you are to Mount the Gun by. *a 1785 COVERD Truth* 59 The self-applauding bird, the peacock see... Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! *a 1875 BRYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* i. (ed. 5) 3 We shall mark how the new religion, rising in the midst of a hostile power ends by embracing and transforming it. *a 1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 182 What they say is—mark, now, and see whether their words are true—they say that the soul of man is immortal.

Mark, *obs.* form of MARQUE, MIRE.

Markable (mārkāb'l), a. Also 7 markable, markeable. [*f.* MARK v. + ABLE.]

† 1. Worthy or capable of being marked or noted; remarkable. *Obs.* [*f.* *obs.* F. *marquable* (16th c.).]

a 1449 *Procer Repr.* iv. 417 The othere now seid bishopsis, which they made afterward out of the nombre of xij, as therto sowneth niche the processe, Acts i. 2, bi manie therto markable wordis. *a 1584 Lyecestre's Commonwe.* (1621) 12 Such a one... so markable to the simplest subject of this Land by the publique insignes of his tyrannous purpose. *a 1608 HIRSON Defence* ii. xli. 606 Some speciall & markable defectes in his plea. *a 1645 HADINGTON Surv. Wore.* in *Wore. Hist. Soc. Proc.* ii. 135 And these which me seeme to me scarce worthe the writyng to a curious eye maye perhaps be markable. *a 1651 Kaleigh's Ghost* 260 Men... illustrious and markable... for sanctity of life.

2. Capable of receiving a mark or imprint. *rare.*

a 1862 Mrs. CROSLAND Mrs. Blake III. 268 He thought Emily Neville a beautiful name, and now all 'markable' gifts were so inscribed.

Hence † *Markably* *adv.*, remarkably.

a 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 262 So markably uncertain and giddy-headed herein are we.

Markal, variant of MERCAL. *Sc. dial.*

Markasit(e), *obs.* forms of MARCASITE.

Marke, *obs.* form of MARQUE, MIRE.

Marked (mākt), *phl.* a. [*f.* MARK v. and *sb.* + ED.]

1. Having a visible mark. Also, impressed or affixed as a mark; expressed by a mark.

a 131 in *Birch Carol.* Sax. (1887) II. 358 Dære gemæacod sec æt ælþeurnan. *a 1609 DOUGLAS French. Moral.* 9 Of Keyes some are... marked Keyes, others are called vnmarked Keyes. Of the marked, there are five principall... which the Ambrosians... did mark with colours. *a 1617 MORYSON Itin.* l. 227 A marked stone in the pavement. *a 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Card*, Among sharper divers sorts of false or fraudulent cards have been contrived; as marked cards. *a 1768 N. Car. Col. Rec.* VII. 853 From the top of Tryon Mountain beginning at the marked Trees thereon [etc.]. *a 1875 Chamb. Jnrl.* 16 Jan. 45 A number of prettily marked ones [*sc.* snails]. *a 1892 F. ANSTEV Vices Populi* Ser. ii. 5 Herr Von K. is preparing to fire a marked half-crown from a blunderbuss.

absol. *a 1623 WOODROEF Marrow Fr. Tongue* 319/2 From the Marked of the Hand of God, and from Traitors Hands, the Lord keepe vs.

b. Special collocations: marked bar, a particular form of pig-iron; marked file, a file of newspapers or journals upon the articles in which the names of the writers have been recorded;

marked iron = marked bar; marked price, the price indicated by written signs placed on goods offered for sale; marked proof, an impression of an engraving in which some detail is left unfinished as a mark of an early state of the plate.

1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/6 In many instances the marked prices are clearly prohibitive. 1888 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 2/7 Marked bars are almost the only class of iron that have not been advanced. Most marked bar houses are in a better position than they have been for a year or two past. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 2/8 Marked iron is unchanged. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 May 5/2 There are many 'marked files' in the British Museum.

2. **Marked man**: one whose conduct is watched with hostile intent; one who is kept in mind as an object for suspicion or vengeance.

1833 *Ht. Martineau Blanch. Strike* xi. 125 You are a marked man in Manchester, no master in any trade will take you in among his men. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 235 If they had fancied that they were marked men, they might have become traitors. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 285 On the accession of Queen Mary he naturally became a marked man.

3. **Emphasized, rendered evident**; clearly defined, easy to distinguish or recognize. Also with prefixed adv., as *well*, *strongly*-marked.

1795 *Lo. Auckland Cor.* (1862) III. 281, I do not think the rule applicable to this case; it was too marked and too official. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Norb. Anal.* (1807) 72 Any well marked example of this disease. 1802 *Mar. EOGWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 42 He looked at the flower-pot with marked disdain. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 A quarter of a grain has generally a marked action on a healthy man. 1841 *Brewster Mart. Sci.* II. iii. (1856) 134 We slightly resented a piece of marked incivility. 1853 *Lytton My Novel* x. xiv. Of those qualities enumerated above, Audley Egerton only exhibited to a marked degree — the common sense and the readiness. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* i. The third with more marked features. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 82 George avoided you in the most marked manner. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 933 The antipyrine-rash is not accompanied by marked fever.

b. Of rhythm, accent, etc.
1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. i. (1868) 599 Their hymns depended, for metrical effect, on the marked accents and powerful rhymes which the Latin language affords.

Markedly (mā'kēdli), *adv.* [f. MARKED *a.* + -LY 2.] In a marked manner or degree.

A favourite 19th c. adverb.
1811 in *Southern Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 389 The Bishop was markedly civil, both to myself and Davis. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 442 The collection includes poems of four markedly different kinds. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 838 As a rule epithelioma of the muco-cutaneous functions affects the glands early and markedly.

Markedness (mā'kēdnēs), [f. MARKED *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being marked.

+ 1846 *Poe L. G. Clark Wks.* 1864 III. 170 The markedness by which he is noticeable for nothing. 1865 J. GROVE *Moral Ideals* xix. 451 Individuality of character is markedness.

Markee, Markones, obs. f. MARQUEE, MIRKNESS.

Marker (mā'kər), [f. MARK *v.* + -ER 1, OE. *had mearcere* as a gloss on *L. notarius*.]

1. One who marks. *a.* One whose duty it is to mark game (see MARK *v.* 15).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Coute of partrichys and when they be put vpp. ye most have markeris to marke som of thaym, and then cowlpe vp yowre boundys. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 75 When either of the markers has marked birds, he should blow his whistle once.

b. One who records the score in competitive games (e.g. tennis, billiards, etc.), or at target practice. † In *Cricket* = scorer.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 403/2 It is pitie y^e the man were made a marker of chases in some tenis play. 1699 *Webb Ser. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 177 John Webb, John and Charles Dimion, markers in the tenis courts at Whitehall and Windsor. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 Save when the (billiard) Marker bellows out, *Six love*. 1774 *Covent-Garden Mag.* Aug. 283/2 [Cricket] If one of these gentry should be appointed marker, he will favour the side that he wishes to win. 1859 *LEVER Davenport Dunn* 27 Sam Crozier was a marker at a billiard-table in Tralee. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug. A private of the Royal Marines was acting as a marker at the targets during the firing of the Volunteers. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242 Most games (of rackets) at clubs, and all matches, are played under the eye and voice of a marker who is placed in the gallery.

c. One employed to keep a record of attendances, in a class, school, or college.

At Cambridge, a person appointed to prick off the names of those present at the service in a college chapel.

1798 *COLERIDGE Let.* 10 Feb. Every ward (Christ's Hospital) was governed by four Monitors, and by four Markers. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, The markers (those who were appointed to hear the Bible read in the wards on Sunday morning and evening). 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 601 His name prick'd off upon the marker's roll. No twinge of conscience racks his easy soul. 1893 *Month Aug.* 492 There are in a Manchester industrial school two non-commissioned officers, or monitors, who are termed the *striper* and *marker* respectively.

d. In Welsh slate quarries: An official employed to check the quantity of work done by the men.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 8/6 One man, who occupied the position of marker in the quarries, turned back.

e. *Mil.* One who is placed as a pivot or formation mark in military evolutions.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 100 Markers will always be placed, to give the precise ground on which the counter-march is to be made. 1832 *Prof. Regul. Instr. Cavalry*

III. 53 The Markers to be employed for Regimental Movements are the Adjutant, the Regimental Sergeant Major, and one non-commissioned Officer for each Squadron.

f. One who puts a mark, stamp, brand, etc. upon something. **Marker-off**: a workman who performs certain processes in pianoforte scale making. 1553 *Aet 7 Edw. VI.* c. 7 § 1 The penalite... dependeth... not upon the seller, ne maker, marker or fellow of the same [Full]. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. G. Brit.* II. ii. (ed. 33) 94 Marker of Dice, John Rollos. 1889 *Work* 23 Nov. 516/3 The business of the marker-off is... to plane the bridges to their proper height, mark the scale [etc.]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/6 Piano Markers-off and Assistant Markers-off wanted.

† g. One who notes or observes. *Obs.*

c1550 *CHEKE Matt. xvi. note.* As in y^e beginning of Orestes of Euripides it mai appear, and els whear communli to a marker heaof.

† h. slang. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1591 *GREENE and Pt. Conny catching Wks.* (Grosart) X. 86 In Lifting Law, He that first stealeth [is] the Lift. He that receives it the Markar.

i. *nouce-uss.* A marksman.

1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xviii. The best marker may shoot a bow's length beside.

2. An implement or tool for marking.

In many specific applications, e.g. an implement for tracing lines on the ground in laying out garden beds, preparing for planting rows of trees, etc.; an appliance in a sewing machine for making a crease on the cloth to serve as a guide for stitching or folding; a pointed tool or stylus for marking wood to be cut.

1725 *W. HALFEYNN Sound Building* 52 With a Marker describe the Cross-Joints. 1890 *Adolp. Béziqne Playing Cards.* with Markers. 1894 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 584/5 *Marker.* An implement for marking off rows on the ground, as a guide for planting or dropping.

3. = *Book-marker* (BOOK sb. 18).

1822 *MISS MITFORD Recoll.* II. 184, I had no marker, and the richly bound volume closed as if instinctively. 1853 *DALE tr. Baldesche's Ceremonial* 293 When carrying the Missal, he will take care not to displace the markers.

4. *slang.* Something worthy to be compared.

1895 *H. P. ROBINSON Men Boru Equal* 145 It ain't a marker to what's ahead.

Market (mā'kēt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2 (*dat.*), 4-6 *markete*, 3 (*dat.*) *marcatte*, 4 *markatte*, 4-6 *markette*, 4-6 *markat*, 4-7 *marcat*, -kett, 6 *marcat*, (4 marked, 5 *markyth* (e, *margot*, 5-6 *markit*, 6 -yt, -yd, -eth, *marchoet*, 7 *marquet*), 2-*markat*. *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 4-6 *merkāt*, 5-*Smerecat*, 5-7 *mercate*, (4 *merkete*, 5 -et, 6 -ett, -it, -yte, 7 *merkate*). [Late OE. *market*, *a.* ONF. *markat* (Central OF. *marchiet*, *marchié*, mod.F. *marché*) = Pr. *marcat* = Sp., Pg. *mercado*, It. *mercato* = L. *mercātus*, f. *mercari* to trade: see MERCANTILE. The Roman word was early adopted into the Teut. langs.: cf. OHG. *markāt*, *merhāt*, *merhāt* (MHG. *markat*, *merket*, mod.G. *markt*), OFris. *merked*, Du. *markt* (see MArk sb.), ON. *markaðr*, *marknaðr* (Sw. *marknad*, Da. *marked*).

It is not certain that the word was introduced into England before the 12th c., though it occurs in documents ostensibly of the 11th and 10th centuries; even if these be in substance genuine, they are modernized in language.] 1. The meeting or congregating together of people for the purchase and sale of provisions or livestock, publicly exposed, at a fixed time and place; the occasion, or time during which such goods are exposed for sale; also, the company of people at such a meeting. † *High market*: the time when the market is busiest.

After to or from the article is very often omitted. c1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 (Laud MS.) He ne mihle cysten ænne peni at anne market. c1220 *Bertrary* 491 De man dat oder biwiled... in mot er in market. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 162 Prestis also ben maircheantus... & beten marketis [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1433) III. vii. 54 Vsurers wylten nought be highlyly renommed of theyr craft ne cryen it in the market. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccvi. 187 He lete crye thurgh his patent in every faire and in every markete of Englonde. 1563 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 306 Everye Saterdag... there shalbe a common market for... cattell. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 280 To by or sell any manner of tymmer, greit or small, bot in oppin and plane marketis. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) I. 148 By order of court a mercate was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xviii. (1783) II. 67 There [at Smithfield] it is high market. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 424 When the whole bulk of the articles to be sold is brought into the market... the market is called a *pitched* market; when only a small portion is brought... it is called a *sample* market. 1849 *Lytton Caxtons* 39 My mother had coaxed Caxton to walk with her to market. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 A rendezvous... where a market was opened for the Indians in the vicinity.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 *Pet* is be dyceles peni huermide he bayh alle be uayre pane-worpes ine the markatte of pise wordle. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. v. 60 Thanke heaven, fasting, for a good mans love;... Sell when you can, you are not for all markets.

b. Phrases, more or less metaphorical. † *To be at market*: to be for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *To bring to market*: to offer for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *To bring one's eggs* (or *one's hogs*) *to a bad market*: to suffer the failure of one's schemes. † *To feed* (cattle) *to market*: to feed for sale. † *To go to market* (*colloq.*) *to make an attempt at something. To go* (*badly*, etc.)

to market: to make a (had, etc.) bargain. *To put into market*: to make a matter of bargain and sale. † *To run before one's horse to market*: to count the gain before the bargain is made.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. i. 160 But yet I run before my horse to Market. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Cupid's Rev.* I. i. We have brought Our eggs and muskadeine to a faire market. a 1616 — *Bonduca* v. ii. You have brought your hogs to a fine market. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* x. 25 Such a Man would bring His Soule to Mercate. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. vii. 168 When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand. 1800 *JEFFERSON Let. to J. Madison* 4 Mar. Writ. 1854 IV. 324 H. Marshall voting of course with them, as did, and frequently does***, who is perfectly at market. 1801 — *Let. to Monroe* 24 Nov. 1816 IV. 420 A very great extent of country, north of the Ohio, is oow at market. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II. ix. 77 The schoolmaster... brought his eggs to a bad market. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 When... they found they had been badly to market, they declared themselves off. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Imperf. Symp.* They seldom wait to mature a proposition, but e'en bring it to market in the green ear. 1844 *EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 300 This is the good and this the evil of trade, that it would put everything into market. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. xi. 168 If you hadn't come forward... the first time he propped, be mightn't have gone to market at all. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 156 These [sheep] being specially fed to market.

c. **Market overt** (*in Law*): open market; the exposure of vendible goods in an open place so that any one who passes by may see them.

1602 *FULBECK 1st Pt. Paroll.* 7 If a felon sell a Horse without CULVEN in a Market overt, this doth alter the property. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxx. 419 Market overt in the country is only held on... special days... but in London every day, except Sunday, is market day. 1880 *Stat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 281 A certain article was submitted for analysis by its proprietors to a distinguished analyst, who thoughtfully provided himself with another sample of it bought in market overt.

d. **Stock Exchange.** (See quot. 1887.)

1880 *Guide to Stock Exch.* 35 The distinctions between classes of business on the Stock Exchange are known as 'markets', and each jobber is supposed to operate in his own market. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 557/1 What are known as the 'markets' in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house.

2. **Law.** The privilege granted to the lord of a manor, a municipality or other body, to establish a meeting of persons to buy and sell.

(a 1066-1150 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 *Pæt.*... se abbod and ða gæbroðra into Rame-sege habben ða socone on eallen þingen ofer heom and ðat marset at Dunham. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 521/5 Courtes, Warrennes, Mercalles, Rentes... to the said Priory... belong- yng. 1607 *COWELL Interpr., Market.*... significeth... also the liberty or priuiledge whereby a towne is enabled to keepe a market. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 276 So where a man has a market to hold on the Saturday, and he holds it on another day, the market shall be forfeited.

3. A public place, whether an open space or covered building, in which cattle, provisions, etc. are exposed for sale; a market-place, market-house.

c1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Mss.* 33 So ha kam into þe Marcatte so he fond werkmen þe were idel. 13... *K. Alis.* 1515 A temple there was, amydde the market. c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 79 They began a bataille upon the market. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 4 A house in the market. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 149 The comont pepil... conuoyit them to the plane mercat before the capitoll. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Bristol 10 Apr. The markets are most of them handsome squares. 1872 *All Year Round* 13 Apr. 470/1 This charitable lady decided on building a market.

b. With prefixed word, indicating the chief commodity sold, as *cattle*, *corn*, *fish*, *meat-market*, etc., for which see those words.

4. The action or business of buying and selling; an instance of this, a commercial transaction, a purchase or sale; a (good or bad) bargain, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases: see c.

1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxxviii. 116 Lytell and tytell we shall wyne the castells that these pylles holde, though they departe nowe with a good market. *Ibid.* xli. [lxxxvii.] 272 He hadde so good a markette as to escape alyce. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 130 b. The remnant not liking their market, departed. 1548 *UOALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xiv. 126 b, I must... goe to proue them, whether I haue made a good mercate in bying of them or not. c1550 *CHEKE Matt.* xxii. 4 Y^e... went yere wais, sum to his own ground, sum to his mercat. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* I. 525 She must defer her market till to-morrow. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* II. ii. Second Pro. I prirree look what market she hath made. *First Pro.* Impirims, sir, a good fat loin of mutton. 1625 B. JONSON *Simple* of II. iv. What Lick-finger? mine old host of Ram-Alley? You ha' some mercat here. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 12 The Juncto... willing to make the best of a bad market, prepare for war. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Pop. Discant.* Wks. 1731 I. 257 Every Man speaks of the Fair as his own market goes in it. 1693 *DAVDEN Persius* v. 201 And with Post-haste thy running Markets make, Be sure to turn the Penny. 1699 *KIKKTON Ch. Hist.* (1817) 373 She had two daughters, and for these she thought she might make a better mercat in Scotland than in England.

† b. The marketing or selling of (a commodity). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iv. 34 (Qo. 2) What is a man, If his chiefe good and market of his time lie but to sleepe and feede, a beast, no more. 1680 *MORGEN Greg. Rect., Tary* (1693) 80 Some of them now grown Wealthy, by the Market of their Slaves, wear Slaves.

Bark 434 The quinine will be sold at market prices. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. G. Mountagu* 25 June, On the right and left... lie two towns; the one of 'market quality, and the other with a wharf where ships come up. 1700 *Prior Robt's Geogr.* 22 To Those, who at the 'Market-Rate Can barter Honour for Estate. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 336 The market rate of wages. 1881 GOLDSMITH *Lett. & Ess.* 179 A mere 'market-rigger and money-grubber. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 The rise... is largely attributed to 'market rigging. 1486 *Cath. Angl.* 236/1 A 'Markett rymen, circumforarius. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.*, St. John Evangel. Day (1584) 284 It was a common stable in the 'Market set, 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 8 Afterwards, by a Wire-Sieve called a 'Market-Sieve, it is separated from the broken and small Rice. 1859 LO. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 276 Those windows with the 'market-stalls before. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 'Market Stallage. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 46/1 The 'market-stand in the wilderness was free to all comers. 1850 W. P. SCARGILL *Eng. Sketch-Bk.* 3 Such agricultural hucks... are generally... the oracles of the 'market-table. 1856 *Housell, Wds.* XIII. 497/1 The ex-grownt... walked his pony on in silence... breaking occasionally into a 'market-trot. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ.* I. III. ii. § 4. 58 There are persons ready to buy, at the 'market value, a greater quantity than is offered for sale. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Penny.* *Bark* 109 *Bark* from that district is of no market value. 1552 HULOTER, 'Market woman, *foratit*. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. i, Of such as trade in the streets... Of progress laundresses and marketwomen. 1755 *Commoisseur* No. 91 ¶ 2 My wife is particularly proud of being an excellent Market-woman. 1853 MISS BRADON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. To buy peaches... of the noisy market woman.

Market (mā'kēt), *v.* [f. MARKET *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To deal in a market, buy and sell; to go to market with produce; to purchase provisions. 1635 HEVLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 214 That no man should presume to Market on the Lords day. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 160 How to market. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 246 A contract of this kind saves the farmer the expense and trouble of marketing. 1821 MOORE *Mem.* (1833) III. 207 Went into town... in order to market for to-morrow's dinner.

2. *trans.* To dispose of in a market, to sell; also, to bring of send to market. 1643 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xcviii. The Treasurer... for a Price Mercates his Maister, to extend his Pursue. 1657 Br. H. KING *Poems* III. (1843) 90 The Captiv'd Welch, in Couples led, Were Marketted, like Cattle, by the Head. 1791 *Cowper's* *Ilad* xviii. 358 Our wealth is marketted. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. The Seven-thirty Sept. has now been all marketted. 1892 *Times* 24 Sept. 12/2 Foreign farmers are obliged to market their corn immense distances by rail, canal, and sea.

Marketable (mā'kētāb'l), *a.* Also 7 markettable, mercatable. [f. MARKET *v.* + ABLE.]
1. Capable of being marketed; that may or can be bought or sold; suitable for the market; that finds a ready market; that is in demand; saleable. 1690 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 103 Ros. Then shall we be newscram'd. Call all the better: who shall be more Marketable. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 266 Seb. Will money buy em? *Aut.* Very like: one of them is a plaine Fish, and no doubt marketable. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Comogr.* IV. (1682) 7 They do transport their Marketable Commodities from one place to another. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsk.* 151 This Corn... proving Mercatable, is now become one of the commonest grains of this County. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 16 The goods are not of a marketable goodness. 1812 BYRON *Walter* *Eng.* Our girls being come to a marriageable (or, as they call it, marketable) age. 1851 BRIMLEY *Eng. Wordsworth* 162 Unpossest of any marketable talent. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Such fat cattle as were up to the marketable standard.

2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; concerned with trade. Of price, value: That may be obtained in buying or selling. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 3 If bee sende him to Fayres or Markets, to buy, to sell, or to doe other things markettable. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 91 Their goods unladen, and they are sent home with assurance of a marketable price for the same. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twicetold T.* (1853) I. xi. 186 Being calculated to reduce the marketable value of the true gem. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 298 To enlarge the marketable area by enfranchising other ports would violate the Navigation Act.

Hence **Marketability**, **Marketableness**, the condition or fact of being marketable.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 65 The marketableness of our manufactures in foreign marts. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 89 The difference of marketability arising... from the greater immix of some securities than others. 1834 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 415/1 The marketability of land.

Marketablely (mā'kētāb'l), *adv.* [f. MARKETABLE + LY.] So as to be marketable.

1842 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 337 A sufficient judge of heasts to know whether they are marketably fat or not. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 700 Meagre or turgid attempts at being... marketably graphic.

Market cross. A cross erected in a market-place (see also quot. 1850).

1448 *Aberdeen Rec.* (1844) I. 17 John Voket... yheide to the merkat corss, and oppynly prelamyt the land... to be sold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 457 Content he wes... In Lundoun town evyn at the merkat corss. On fit to fecht. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3866/7 The Mayor... caused an Ox to be roasted whole at the Market Cross. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v. *Cross*, Market crosses were usually polygonal buildings with an open archway on each of the sides, and vaulted within, large enough to afford shelter to a considerable number of persons.

Market day. The fixed day on which a market is held.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 At every market day within two weeks. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 62; I baue scene

him whipt three Market dayes together. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 63 The number of People living within a Market-days Journey. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 141 It must have been Saturday... Carlisle market-day.

Proverb. 1695 J. SAGE *Article Wks.* 1844 I. 235 Behold the difference in Market-days, as we say.

Marketeer (mā'kētē'r). [Sec -ER.]

1. One who sells in a market; a market-dealer. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Placing the permanent taxed shopkeepers more on a level with the weekly untaxed marketeers. 1847 *Ross Squatter Life* 116 The sucker marketeer drew off a few paces, to be ready to run. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 20 A genuine Billingsgate marketeer.

2. *Racing slang.* (See quot.)

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Marketeer*, a betting man who devotes himself, by means of special information, to the study of favourites, and the diseases incident to that condition of equine life. The Marketeer is the principal agent in all milking and knocking-out arrangements.

Marketer (mā'kētōr). ?U.S. [f. MARKET *v.* + -ER.] One who goes to market; one who buys or sells in a market.

1877 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 271 The marketers seemed to be all in and everything thing arranged. 18... *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 430 (Cent.) A superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good marketer to see through. 1900 H. JAMES *Little Tour* xiv. 166, I sat down with a hundred hungry marketers, fat, brown, greasy men.

Marketh, obs. form of MARKET.

Marketing (mā'kētīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. MARKET; buying or selling; an instance of this. Also fig.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. 148 How filthy marketings they vse, how vnholen gaines they make w^t their massinges. 1636 HEVLIN *Sabbath* I. v. 108 All other marketing was unlawful on the Sabbath days. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A notorious characteristic of English society is the universal marketing of our unmarried women. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix. He did certain necessary marketings, and returned for her. *attrib.* 1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* 24 A marketing and a funketting, a selling and a swilling day both.

b. The action or business of bringing or sending (a commodity) to market.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 506/1 This marketing of supplies was the beginning... of its prosperity. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/4 Facilities for the marketing of labour in country districts.

2. a. Something bought in the market; a purchase. 1701 PEPPYS *Lett.* 4 Dec. Sorting and binding together my nephew's Roman marketings. 1755 *Commoisseur* No. 91 ¶ 2 Above half her marketings stink and grow musty; before we can use them.

b. Produce to be sold in the market; also, a consignment of such produce.

1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* II. (1888) 290 The honest creatures... who till the soil here and bring in marketing. 1893 *Times* 10 July 4/6 The marketings of dairy butter have been smaller than of late.

Marketing (mā'kētīŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ING.] That markets, in the senses of the verb.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xl. 105 Money in this marketing world of ours may buy much. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 A marketing mother of a family.

Market man. One who deals in a market; one who goes to market to buy or sell.

1542 UOALL *Erasmus* *Apoph.* 336 b, As the mercatemenne... dooe bringyng out a litle modicum of wheate... in a treen dishe for a sauple. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. v. 54 So worthless Pezants bargaing for their Wines, As market men for Oken. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 18 The Market-man counteth that but an evil Market-day, that he hath not gained somewhat on. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 127 He being always the market-man for cheese, as he knew how to buy it good better than any other of the family. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 98 Thick-ankled girls... made place For marketmen glad to pitch back down.

b. *Stock exchange.* (See MARKET *sb.* I d.)

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 7/1 Market men who attended... reckoned that the natural course of the shares was to fall.

Market-place. The place where a market is held, usually a square or wide open space in town. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 339 As who-so toke a mirour... And sette it in a commune market-place. 1593 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 6 It shall be lawful... in the Market-place to put them in the Pillory all the Market-time. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. I.* v. 72 Go sound thy Trumpet in the Market place. 1750-67 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1763) III. 3 In the market-place... is a superb bronze statue of Urban VIII. 1847 Act 10 & 11 *Vict. c. 14* § 14 After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public use.

Marketstead (mā'kētsted), *arch.* [f. MARKET *sb.* + STEAD.] = MARKET-PLACE.

1386 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 134 De uno burgagio in Ripon in le Marketstede. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglia* VII. 152/17 A place in be comun marketstede. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 63 It is... ordanit that the marcat steid of gers, stray, and hay be in the New Kirk yarde. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 189 The greatest place of receipt in Samaria (which might serve them for a marketstead). 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 128 Through the marketstead Swiftly he passed.

Market town. A town which has the privilege of holding a market; also, a trading town.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 1509 In... markettownes. 1553 EOMEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Of Calicut, the most famous market town of India. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii. Here lay... a sure deed of gift for a market town. 1735 *Gaz. What d'ye call it?* I. 3 They would have burnt him at our Market Town. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1855) 148 A small market town in the south-west of England

Markgraf, grave: see MARGRAVE.

|| **Markhor** (e mā'khor). *Nat. Hist.* Alsogmarkhor. [Pers. مارخور mārkhor, lit. 'serpent-eater'.] A large wild goat (*Capra falconeri*), of a slaty gray colour, with long spiral horns, native of the mountainous country between Persia and Tibet.

1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand, Nat. in Ind.* 213 The Markhor... is found on the mountains of Persia, Afghanistan, and... is plentiful on the ranges round the Khyber Pass. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 101 note, The Asiatic markhor. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/1 A herd of markhor.

Marking (mā'kīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARK *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb MARK.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 15/15 Pe signe his of his sacrament Mid creyne be marking. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 283, I doe confesse much of the hearing of it, but little of the marking of it. 1672 C. BEALE in H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 130 Much more... then my heart could with her most careful marking learn from his painting either this, or Dr. Cradock's picture. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37/1 The very marking out of the Platform ought to be done under proper Auspices. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii. The art of needle-work, marking, and samplery, [taught] by Miss Jane Wackles. 1904 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 14/1 The strong marking of the accent seems to have been only usual in dance music.

† b. Manner of marking; notation. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90 For when they mark tripla of three minims for a stroke, they doe most vualie set these numbers before it 2; which is the true marking of sesquialtera.

† 2. Notice, consideration. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy. Ep. Ded.*, Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembering? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 171 But it is worth the marking, how things appointed to befall us are by no means to be avoided.

3. *concr.* A mark or pattern of marks, natural or artificial.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings Prol.* p. 2 The Lamentacions of Jeremye... with the same abicees or markingys hen noumbryd [L. *isidem alphabetis vel incisionibus supputantur*]. 1641 [see MARK *v.* 1]. 1803 MONTAGUE *Ornith.* *Dict.* (1831) 326 These birds are subject to some variety in markings. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 162 No one who... did not know there actually were lines or markings upon it, would suspect their existence. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) I. 42 Eggs... exactly like those of the Goldfinch in size and markings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as 'marking axe, unexcused by foresters for marking trees; marking board,

(a) a board constructed to register the score in certain games; (b) a board in the Stock Exchange upon which transactions are posted; marking cotton (see quot. 1882); marking flag, a flag used by soldiers for marking a position; † marking fruit = marking nut; marking-gaugo = GAUGE *sb.* 11; marking ink, (a) an indelible ink used for marking linen, etc.; (b) a mixture used for marking packing-cases and the like with a stencil or otherwise; † marking instrument = next; marking iron, (a) a branding iron; (b) see quot. 1747; marking-nut, the fruit of the tree *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the juice of which makes an indelible black stain on linen, etc.; marking-nut tree, an Indian tree which bears the marking-nut; marking-plough (see quot. 1805); marking-pot, a vessel containing paint for stencilling packages; marking-stitch, a stitch used in marking linen, etc.; † marking-stone, an earthy stone used for marking cattle, etc.; marking wheels, two wheels attached to a sowing drill to regulate the distance between the rows; † marking-yarn (see quot. 1744).

1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 Pro j 'm'kyngax, xvij. 1856 'CRAWLEY' *Bills* (1856) 4 A... Thurston table, cues, balls, and 'marking board, all complete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 9/1 [Stock Exchange.] The marking board should be above suspicion. 1805 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 180/2 I enclose the 'marking cotton. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWAKO *Dict. Needlework*, *Marking Cotton*, an ingrain coloured sewing cotton, to be had in Turkey-red and blue, and sold in small balls and reels. 1901 KIPLING *Am. xiii.* 343 The Babu, the slack of his thin gear snapping like a 'marking-flag in the chill breeze, stood by. 1866 *Tras. Bot. 722/2* 'Marking fruit, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. 1875 KITCHING *Dict. Mech.*, 'Marking-gaugo. 1730 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4719/4 Shopkeepers common Writing or 'Marking Ink. 1891 BRANDE *Chem.* 315 Nitrate of silver... is employed for writing upon linen, under the name of *indelible or marking ink*. 1888 J. PAIN *Syst. Airbride* xvii. II. 21 It won't wash out any more than that marking ink. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1493) 557 A 'merkyng instrument [L. *catenarium*] of sylver keyph from synkyngke; and comforyth feble membes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 1163 Here most be 'markyng yrons for our beestis, And tooles for to gelde, and clippe, and shere. 1538 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 425 A marking yrne to brene a convyct clerke. 1682 *2nd Plea for Noncon.* 51 Let them receive from us some Tokens of Affection, and not be burnt with the Marking-irons of Anger. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 75 Shape your Upper-crust... and mark it with a Marking-iron for that purpose, in what Shape you please, to be hollow and open to see the Fruit through. 1756 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 873 They are known all over India by the name of 'Marking-nuts. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 *Semecarpus anacardium*, the 'marking nut-tree of commerce. 1805 K. W. DICKSON *Fract. Agric.* I. 13 The 'Marking-Plough is an useful instrument

for the purpose of straightening, as well as regulating the distance of ridges, where the practice of drilling is in use. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Shushine & Shadow in N. York* 252 They did the hard work, swept out the stores, made the fires, used the 'marking-pot. 1830 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 The real 'marking stitch, called in old times 'Brave Bred' stitch, ..lasts longer. 1845 *Rates Customs Ho. v. bijb*, 'Marking-stone the pound iii. d. 1766 *Worlidge Cyder* 51 It is good with a Marking-Stone or piece of Chalk, ..to mark one coast of every Tree. 1793 *Tull Horse-Hoeing* 118b, xxiii. 381 To a Drill that plants upon the Level, 'Marking Wheels are necessary. 1744 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 'Marking-yarn, a white thread, untarred, laid in rope for the king's or East-India Company's mark.

Marking (mā'king), *ppl. a.* [f. MARK *v.* + ING *2*.]

†1. Observing, observant. *Obs.*

1577-87 *Holinshead Chron. I.* 178/2 It would make a diligent and marking reader both muse and moorne. c. 1580 *Sioney Ps. l. i.* Night and day he calls [Gods law] to marking mind. 1605 *Camoen Rem.* 213 Whosoever will with a marking eye consider [etc.].

†2. Expressive. *Obs.* (Quot. 1766 may belong to sense 1.)

1766 *Life of Quin* i. 5 He had .. an expressive countenance; a marking eye; a clear voice. 1778 *Mme. D'Arbilly Diary* Sept. He has repeatedly asked me to read a tragedy to him, .. and when I ask him why, he says I have such a marking face.

3. *Mil.* That marks (see MARK *v.* 10).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 32 The horses heads of the line, and of the marking persons will then touch. *Ibid.*, When divisions come up .. successfully into line, they come up to the horses heads of the marking persons.

4. That characterizes or accentuates.

1795 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 319 What you are to say of the character .. of a man, must .. consist rather of a few light marking touches than of a long discussion. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* ii. (1824) 541 A full sense of the value of birth is a marking feature in the characters of the Marchese and Marchesa di Vivendi. 1884 *Ateneum* 30 Aug. 271/1 The tragic story of Saigo Kichinosuke's despair and death .. for all time must be the marking incident of its history.

Hence **Markingly** *adv.*, attentively.

a. 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* iv. (1598) 404 Pyrocles markingly hearkened to all that Dametas said.

Markis, Markiseese: see MARQUIS, -QUISESS.

Markland (mā'kländ), *Sc.* [f. MARK *sb.* + LAND.] A division of land, originally of the annual value of a mark; = MARK *sb.* 2

As 'a markland' and 'a mark (or) land' were equivalent, it is often difficult to determine whether in the early examples the combination is a compound or a syntactical collocation.

1550 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 407 The markland of Drimleyre, the half markland of Glenkinglas [etc.]. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scot.* in 1772, 197 The island is divided into marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and four horses. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 393 The lands are reckoned by a peculiar measurement, by what are called merks-land. Each merk-land ought to contain 1600 square fathoms. 1884 *Campbell. Rec. Argyll* 61 This parish, divided into 116 marklands, is [etc.].

Markless (mā'klēs), *a.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without mark or a mark.

1834 *Lo. Houghton Mem. Many Scenes, Vis. Argonauts*, A .. plain .. Trackless and markless as fresh-fallen snow.

Hence **Marklessly** *adv.*, unnoticed.

1844 *Thom Rhymes Weaver* 39 Unknet, uncared its ruin, Sae marklessly it grew.

Marklet (mā'klēt), *rare* -1. [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A little mark; in quot. † a badge.

1647 *Ward Simp. Collier* (1843) 23 Souldiers use to weare other marklets or notadoes in time of battell.

† **Markly**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LY 2. Cf. ON. *merkiliaga*.] Definitely.

1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 69 Sanct Paul writis .. Plane and marklie of our lordis resurrectione.

Marklynis, *obs.* form of MINKLINGS *adv.*

Markman (mā'ikmæn), [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1.]

†1. = MARKSMAN *i.* Also *fig. Obs.*

1577 *Stanhurst Descr. Irel.* viii. 28 in *Hollinshed*, The kerne, who is an ordinary souldier, vsing .. sometimes hys pecke, beyng commonly so good markemen as they will come within a score of a great castle. 1592 *Shaks. Rom.* 4 *Jul. i.* 1. 212 A right good mark man. 1654 *Flecknoe Ten Years Trav.* 78 Arrows (with which they are the best mark men in the world).

2. *Antiq.* A dweller in a mark (MARK *sb.* 1 2).

1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist. I.* iii. 49 Each of the mark-men has there his homestead.

Markois, *obs.* form of MARQUIS.

Markoke, *obs.* form of MOORCOCK.

Markque, *obs.* form of MARQUE.

Markry, *obs.* form of MERCURY.

Marksmen (mā'iksmæn), [f. mark's, genitive of MARK *sb.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1.]

1. One skilled or practised in shooting or aiming at a mark. (Cf. the earlier MARKSMAN.)

1660 *F. Brooke Trav. I. Le Blanc's Trav.* 110 Often, the King gives rewards to the best marksmen. 1709 *Steele Teller* No. 39 p. 36 A good Mark-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xii, M'Tuohy is said to be a marksmen. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 4/6 The rather low records made by old marksmen on the Common.

b. A title of merit awarded for a certain recognized degree of proficiency in rifle practice.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 72 Certain of the first-class shots to be styled 'marksmen'.

2. One who marks out land.

1654 in *Sir W. Petty Down Surv.* iii. (1851) 16 The ad-measurers .. paid little for their diet and lodging, bounders, marksmen, spademen, &c.

3. One who makes a mark in place of a signatnre.

1777 *Nicholson & Burn Hist. Westwold & Cumberl.* II. 324 note, In the Original Solemn League and Covenant .. there are abundance of marksmen, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery .. leave the cross unfinished. 1813 *Col. Bagwell Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 Feb. Of these 3000 names, none were marksmen. 1885 *T. Hughes in Law Times* LXXX. 45/1 The .. drover who signed the contract was a marksmen.

4. A grade or degree amongst Orangemen.

1800 in *Orange Syst. Exposed* (1823) 81, I will keep this part of a Marksmen from an Orangeman, as well as from the ignorant. .. I will be aiding and assisting to all true honest Orange Marksmen. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The oath of a Marksmen or Marksman, the name of one further initiated in their secrets.

5. One who ranges competitors in a race.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 s.v. *Athletics*.

6. (See quot.)

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 660/1 The 'Marksmen' .. whose function it is to superintend the marking of the Forest Ponies.

Marksmanship, [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The function, quality or art of a marksman.

1859 *Tennest Ceylon* II. vii. iii. 323 There is little opportunity for the display of marksmanship in an elephant batue. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 19/2 The Cape Police .. deride the Boer marksmanship.

Markstone (mā'kstōn), *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + STONE *sb.* Cf. G. *markstein*.] A boundary stone.

1364 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 31 Promisit quod ipse venire faciat le merkstans. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xxxi. 45 Then toke Jacob a stone and set it up for a piler or markstone. 1871 *Harrison England* i. v. 124 in *Hollinshed*, The mark stone [1777 stone] which Turnus threw at Aeneas. 1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cille of God* 841 They are wont to lay coals vnder bounders and mark-stones for lands. 1824 *Macgagart Gallovid.* *Encycl.* 338 *Markstones*, stones set up on end for marks in the days of yore, that farmers might know the marches of their farms.

Markswoman, [Cf. MARKSMAN.] A woman practised in shooting at a mark.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 300 She is an excellent markswoman. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* xviii. There might then her room for less exalted but perhaps not less skillful markswomen to try their chance.

Markworthy, *a.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + WORTHY *a.*; after G. *merkwürdig*.] Worthy of note.

1827 *Scott Napoleon* i. And-mark-worthy circumstance! in La Vendée alone was any stand made. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxviii. (1889) 236 A rather mark-worthy young man.

Markyd, Markys, *obs.* f. MARKET, MARQUIS.

Markyt, -yth(e), *obs.* forms of MARKET.

Marl (māl), *sb.* 1 Also (4 marll, 6 merle), 4-9 marle. [a. OF. *marle* (still in dialects; replaced in mod. Fr. by the variant *marne*) = late L. *marginella* (whence OHG. *mergil*, MHG., mod. G., Du. *mergel* (MDu. also *marl* from Fr.), Da. *mergel*, Sw. *märgel*), dim. of L. *marga* (whence It. *Sp. marga*), said by Pliny to be a Gaulish word.

It does not, however, occur in the mod. Celtic langs.: the alleged Breton *marz* does not correspond phonetically; the Breton *marl* is from Fr., and the Welsh *marl* and Irish and Gaelic *marla* are from English.]

1. A kind of soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime, forming a loose unconsolidated mass, valuable as a fertilizer.

The *marl* of lakes is 'a white, chalky deposit consisting of the mouldering remains of *Mollusca*, *Entomostraca*, and partly of fresh-water algae' (Geklie in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 290/2).

1372 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 137 Quod nullus eorum permittat aliquibus capere marll. 1787 *Trevisa Hiden* (Rolls) II. 15 In his bond vnder be tof of be lond is good marl founde. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 231 Lond ouere-layde with marle and with donge. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 25 For laak of donge in sondy lond be sponge.

Good marl. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 327/1 Marl, or chalker, creta. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* 3. 2 Some meane erthe, some medled with marle. 1530 *Palser* 244/2 Merle ground, marle. 1669 *W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym.* 296 A more stiff clay or marle. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* IV. 10 Chalks, marles, and all such earths as ferment with vinegar, are nothing more than a composition of shells. 1846 *McClymont Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 153 Turnips form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry .. and in conjunction with marl, may be said, 'to have made the county'.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ii. 672 Amber .. occurs .. in the Cretaceous marls of France and Germany.

b. With qualifying word, e.g. an adj. of colour or a word denoting the composition, preponderant element, source, etc., as *argillaceous*, *blue*, *calcareous*, *chalky*, *chloritic*, *clay*, *earth*, *gravel*, *green-sand*, *sandy*, *sea*, *shell*, *white*, *yellow* marl.

† Cushtat marl (see quot. 1652); also or steel marl (see quots. 1682, 1766); delving or peat marl, flag, shale, slate, or stone marl (see quots. 1682, 1707, 1762). For *chalk*, *lime*, and *papper marl* see the prefixed words.

1603 *Owen Pembrokehire* (1892) 11 Claye marle, stone marle, lyme, sande, or gravel marle. *Ibid.* 71 Claye Marle soe called for difference betweene it and the sea marle. 1682 A. MARTINDALE in J. Houghton *Coll. Lett. Husb. & Trade* I. 121 Cowshut-Marle (so called, as I suppose, for its resemblance in colour to Stock-doves, or Queeca, which the Vulgar in this Country call Cowshuts) being of a brownish colour, bespangled with blew veins. .. 2. Stone-Marle, or Shale-Marle. .. 3. Peat-Marle, or Delving-Marle, which is .. very fat or un-

tuous. .. 4. Clay Marle, resembling it in colour, and in my Opinion, by a great affinity to Clay. .. 5. Steel-Marle, in the bottom of some Pits, which of it self is apt to break into little Bodies almost Cubical. 1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* iii. 120 Harder, stony, slaty sort of Marles, at some places called Slat, at others Dice-Marle. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) I. 87 Stone, Slate, or Flag-marle, which is a kind of a soft Stone .. of a blue or bluish Colour. 1762 *Mills Syst. Pract. Husb.* i. 38 The marle which is usually found at the depth of about two feet .. in wet boggy grounds .. is commonly called peat-marle, or delving-marle. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 5 M 2/2 Dice Marle, a name given by the people of Staffordshire to a reddish marle, that breaks into small square pieces like dice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 293 Shell marle is found for the most part in small lakes. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol.* 223 That the blue marls were deposited in a sea, perhaps somewhat similar to the Mediterranean. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* (I. U. K.) I. 309 For all practical purposes, it may be sufficient to divide it [shelly marl] into *earth-marl* and *shell-marl*. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 353/2 The Chloritic Marl in the Wealden district.

c. **Red marl**: (a) marl of a red colour; (b) reddle; (c) *Geol.* the New Red Sandstone.

c. 1630 *Ridson Surv. Devon* (1810) 4 It consists of a red and blue marle. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 45 The Red Marles. *Ibid.* 47 Soft, heavy, red Marle, call'd Common Reddle. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 333 A group of red marl and sandstone .. is found in England interposed between the lias and the carboniferous strata. 1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 62 On the south-east of Tamworth, the clearing away of the red marls reveals a coalfield.

d. **Burning marl**: used symbolically, after Milton, for the torments of Hell.

1667 *MILTON P. L. r.* 296. 1814 *Cary Danie's Inf.* xvii. 30. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Dr.* viii. lxvi. It seems the unjoyous dissipation of demons, seeking diversion on the burning marl of perdition.

2. *poet.* Used generically (like clay) for: Earth. 1590 *Spremer F. Q.* ii. xl. 37 To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. 1. 66 To make account of her life to a clod of wayward marle? a 1770 *AKENSIDE Poems* (1789) II. 56 Now, Hesper, guide my feet Down the red marle with moss o'ergrown. 1808 *HALL CAINE in Daily News* 30 May 5 His feet laid hold of the marl and earth, his head was in the sky.

3. Short for *marl-brick*.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 187 The marls are made in the neighbourhood of London. 1865 F. REINDEL *Masons*, etc. *Assist.* 33 Marles, stocks, and place-bricks.

4. *attrib.*, as *marl-bed*, *-brick*, *clay*, *-lake*, *soil*, *-stock*; also *marl-like* adj.; *marl-grass*, *Zigzag Clover*, *Trifolium medium*; also *Red Clover*, *T. pratense*; *marl-slate* *Geol.* (see quot. 1877); *marlstone* *Geol.*, argillaceous and ferruginous limestone, which lies between the upper and lower Liass of England. Also *MARL-PIT*.

1828 *FLEMING Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 28 Bones of individuals [pigs] are occasionally found in 'marl-beds. a 1670 *SPALDING Trans. Chas.* I (1829) 45 A .. great bed of sand .. mixed with 'marle-clay and stones. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 411 Marl-clay .. occurs as a whitish friable clay with an admixture of lime. 1778 W. HUPSON *Flora Angl.* 326 *Trifolium alpestre* .. perennial Trefol, Clover, or 'Marle-grass. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlviii. 573 A 'marl-lake in Forfarshire. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 171 note, A sediment of one inch of impalpable 'marle-like substance. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 72 If the rock [marl] splits into plates it is called 'marl-slate. 1784 *LANGE Collage Farmer* 6 Marsh, alluvial and 'marl soil. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 409/1 'Marl stocks .. differ from the bricks just described. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 429/1 'Marlstone, sandy, calcareous, and iron strata, which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

† **Marl**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Contraction of MARVEL *sb.*

1609 B. JOXSON *Sil. Wom.* iii. i. Your band, and cuffes, .. 'Tis marly you ha' hem on now. 1616 R. C. TIMES *White Sat.* v. 232 Noe marle though he with drunkenness dispence. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Es-marl who's more vor Kipping or Rumping .. than thee art thyzel. 1886 *ELWORTHY V. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Tis a marl, howe'er 'twas, they hadn't all bin a killed.

Marl (māl), *sb.* 3 *dial.* Contraction of MARBLE.

1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl. v.* How stodgy they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?

Marl (māl), *v.* 1 Also (5 marly, 6 merl), 5-8 marle. [f. MARL *sb.* 1 Cf. F. *marner*, MDu. *marlen*, med. L. *marlāre*.]

1. *trans.* To apply marl to (ground); to fertilize or manure with marl.

1387 *Trevisa Hiden* (Rolls) II. 15 Euerre be pickere be felde is i-marled, be better corn it wil here. 14 .. 'Loc in Wt-Wülcker *576/23 Cretico*, to marly. 1538 *LELAND Hb. V.* 90 The Sandy Grounde of sum Parties of Shropshire .. wille not here Corne plentifully but it be merlyd. 1625 P. JOXSON *Staple of N. i.* iv. Who would hold aoy Land To haue the trouble to marle it? 1882 *Jessop in 19th Cent.* 748 It was a general practice to marl the land periodically.

† b. To spread (marl) as manure. *Obs.*

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 82 If any good mail can be had .. it should then be well marled upon the clover root.

2. To enrich with marl; to manure, fertilize.

1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 16 VI I deluyer to a man my shepe to dunge or marle his lands. a 1555 *BLADFOR in Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 462 Yf god .. beginne to mucke and marle you; to pour his showers upon you [etc.]. 1651 *Ogilby Essex* (1665) 135 Realms, marl'd and water'd with the fertile Nile. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Fields of Fame*, Marl'd with bleaching bones.

† 3. *intr.* To crumble away like marl. *Obs.*

1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 70 Some advised to putte eight pownde of pitch to a gallon of tarre, but that is thought to make the markeinge over brittle, and to breake sooner and marle away.

Marl (māl), *v.*² Also 5 marlyn, 8-9 marle. [a. Du. and L.G. *marlen* (whence Sw. *mārila*, Da. *merle*), app. a frequentative f. MDu. *merren* to tie.]

†1. *trans.* To tie, noose. *Obs.*—
c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3271 f. Marlyn, or snarly, illagues.
2. *Naut.* To fasten with marline or small line; to secure together by a succession of half-hitches; to wind marline or other small stuff round (a rope), securing it with a hitch at each turn.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Martine*, *Marling* a sail; is, when being so rip'd out of the Bolt Rope, that it cannot be sewed in again, the Sail is fasten'd by Marline. . . unto the Bolt Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mariner* (1780), *Merliner* une voile, to marle a sail to it's foot-rope. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 482 The two edges were scored to two pieces of a hawser. c1825 CHOYCE *Log of Jack Tar* (1891) 87 The catamarans were made of bundles of dry bulrushes well marled together. c1860 H. STUART *Seamans' Catech.* 30 *Obs.*—one they well down.

† **Marl**, *v.*³ *Obs.*— [Of obscure origin; cf. MARILL *v.*] (See *quots.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Carphonato pesce*, fish that is marle, as they vse at Hampton. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Accapornare*, to souze . . fish with vinegre to be eaten cold, to marle fish.

Marl, *v.*⁴ *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 7 mar'le, 7-9 marle. Contraction of MARVEL *v.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) I. ii. 35, I marle, sir, you weare such ill-favour'd course stockings, having so good a legge as you haue. a 1627 MIOLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* I. ii. 1, I mar' my Guardianer do's not searke a wife for me. 1648 MAINE *Amorous Warre* v. vii. 79, I mar'le, my Lord, Our Amazons appeare not. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour Wks.* 1812 III. 339 [They] mar'le that children talk as well as kings. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. 'I marle the skipper took us on board', said Richie. 1886 ELWORTHY *IV. Som. Word-bk.* *Marl*.

Marl dial.: see MERELLES.

Marlaceous (māl'se-jos), *a.* [f. MARL *sb.* 1 + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling marl.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 373 This marlaceous loam may be either sandy or clayey.

Marlberry (māl'ber-i). U.S. A small tree, *Ardisia Pickeringia* or *Icacorea paniculata* (N.O. *Myrsinaceae*), native to the West Indies, etc.

In recent Dicts.

Marlborough (māl'brō; often mō'brō). The name of a town in Wiltshire; used *attrib.* in Marlborough chalk, ? chalk for writing with; Marlborough dog [from the title of the Duke of Marlborough, owner of Blenheim Palace], a Blenheim spaniel (see BLEHEIM); Marlborough wheel *Mech.*, a thick 'idle wheel' (see IDLE *a.* 5 b).

1784 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 94 Publicans taking the Advantage of their Companies being either in a deep Discourse, half Drunk, or at Supper, to vse Marlborough-Chalk. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 205 Such a thick idle wheel is termed a Marlborough wheel, in some districts. It is employed in the roller frames of spinning machinery. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 153 *Blenheim Dog*, or *Marlborough Dog*, a small and very beautiful variety of spaniel.

Marlburian (māl'bi-ri-an). [f. *Marlborough* (as if in form **Marlbury*) + -AN.] One educated at Marlborough College.

1881 HUGHES *Kugby, Tennessee* III. iii. 130 A nephew of mine, aged twenty-one, a Marlburian.

† **Marle** (māl). *dial. Obs.* Also 7-8 marrel, 9 marl, ? *erron. malo.* (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Marrel*, a Bird about the bigness of a Knot. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 162 How to choose . . Goodwets, Marle, Knots, Ruffs, Gull, Dotterels, and Wheat Ears. [In ed. 1769 indexed as 'Marle, a fish, how to chuse.'] 1864 ARKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Marl*, Prov. name for Knot, *Tringa Canutus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 105 Knot . . various names. . . Marle (Essex).

Marle, variant of MEDLE *Obs.*, medlar.

Marled (māld), *pp.* *a.* 1 [f. MARL *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + -ED.] Manured or fertilized with marl.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 They let and set such Marled grounds, vnder twenty yeeres at an incredible rate of monies in hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 139 All sorts of Pease loved or marled Lands.

Marled (māld), *pp.* *a.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 merled. [cf. OF. *merclle*.] Marbled, mottled, spotted, variegated, streaked.

1603 MONPENSIE *Cert. Matters Scot.* K. They delight in marled clothes, specially, that have long stripes of sundrie colours. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6 p. 126 Agats for Hafs of Knives, white and well marled are good. 1703 M. MARTIN *W. Isl. Scot.* 58 Marled Salmon . . being lesser then the ordinary Salmon and full of strong Large Scales. 1787 BURNS *Auric. Verses fr. Guidwile of Wauchoppe House* v. The marled plaid ye kindly spare. 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* *Kent XX.* 266 (E. D. S.). The fine eating meat being that which is marled flesh and spread well. 1820 BLACKBURN *Mag.* VI. 563 The merled neck and smooth breast of the Malvis. 1871 C. GINNON *Lack of Gold* i. Its pale yellow marled sheepskin binding.

Marler (māl'ler), *dial.* [f. MARL *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who digs marl. Also, one who spreads marl on land (see E. D. D.).

1808 *Athenaeum* IV. 291 The men who are employed in getting the marl out of these pits are termed marlers. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 672 The most prevalent custom of this county (Cheshire) is the shouting of the marlers, when any money has been given to them.

† **Marlet**. *Obs.* Also 6-ett(e), 7-ot. [a. OF. *merlette* the heraldic martlet, app. a dim. of *merle* blackbird.] A martin or martlet.

1556 WITHERS *Dict.* (1568) 541x A marlette, whiche is of the quantite of a swallow, hauning no feete to go, but onely stumps, *cyphellus*. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cyphellus*, . . a hyrde called a marlet (ed. 1565 marlettel). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 5 The tempest haunting Barlet [read Marlet]. ? 1645 C. MORTON *Enquiry in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 499 The summer birds that breed here, as the nightingale, the cuckoo, marlot, &c. *Ibid.* 505 The swallow swift and marlet are almost always flying.

Marleyon, *obs. form* of MERLIN.

|| **Marli** (māl'i). Also *marly*. [Fr.]

1. A kind of lawn or gauze used for embroidery; embroidery on this material. (cf. QUINTIN.)

1821 H. WILSON *Wonderful Char.* II. 213 She sews and hems perfectly well, and is no less skilful in making marly.

2. The raised rim of a dish or plate.

In recent Dicts.

Marlian, -in, *obs. forms* of MERLIN.

Marlin. [? Cf. MARLE.] 'Applied in the east coast of North America with qualification to any species of curlew or godwit' (Newton).

1893-6 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 367 America possesses two species of the genus [*Limosa*], the very large Marbled Godwit or Marlin, *L. fedoa*, and the smaller Hudsonian Godwit, *L. hudsonica*.

Marline (māl'in), *sb.* *Naut.* Forms: 5 marlyne, 6 marlyn, 6-8 marlin, 7 merlin, (mar)ling, 7-8 merline, 7-marling, marline. [Perh. two synonymous words have been confused: *marline* *a.* Dn. *marlijn* (f. *marren* to bind + *lijn* LINE *sb.*) and *marling*? *a.* Du. *marling* *vbl. sb.* f. MARL *v.* 2 (= Du. *marlen*) + -ING¹. The two words seem to have been confused already in Du. Cf. M.L.G. *merlink*, *marlink* (mod.L.G. *marlink*); the word has passed into other langs. as Sw. *Da. merling* (also Sw. *merla*, Da. *merle*), Fr., Sp. *merlin*, Pg. *merlim*.] Small line of two strands, used for seizings.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 70 Canuas . . j bolte, Saile twyne . . vi lb, Marlyne . . vi lb. 1558 in *Wills & Inv.* C. 2 (Surtees No. 2) 167, xij lb of marlyn iijij. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans' Gram.* v. 25 Marling is a small line of untwisted hemp, very pliant and well tarred, to sease the ends of Ropes from raveling out, . . if the Saile rent out of the Boltrope, they will make it fast with marlin till they have leisure to mend it. 1665 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxviii. Some the galled ropes with daway marling bind. 1723 *Trial Pyrates taken by Capt. Ogle* 31 He . . was down seeing and ordering her Sails out on board the Pyrate, in particular some Marling and Housling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mariner* II. (1780), *Merlin*, marline, or merline. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604f. *Marling*, soft-laid white line for securing sails to the bolt-rope.

Marline, *v.* *rare*— [f. *prec.*: perh. a mere error.] *trans.* = MARL *v.* 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To Marling a Sail.* [A misapprehension of quot. 1704 under MARL *v.* 2.] 1721 BAILEY, *To Marline a Sail.* 1828 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Marline-spike, **marlinspike** (māl'in-spōik), *sb.* Also 7 marlin-speak, 7-9 marling-, 8-marlin(e)s-pike. [orig. app. *marling-spike*, f. MARLING *vbl. sb.* 2 + SPIKE *sb.*, the first element being subseq. interpreted as MARLINE *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, as a lever in marling, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Boteswaine is to have the charge of all the Cordage, sailes, . . and marling spikes. 1693 K. LYDE *True Acc. rctaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14, I look't about the Beams for a Marlin-spike, or any thing else to strike them withal. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv. As brisk a seaman as ever greased a marlin spike. 1865 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 178 The British seaman who can only fight with his fists or with a marlinspike.

b. *attrib.*: marline-spike hitch, a certain hitch used in marling (see *quots.*); marline-spike seamanship U.S., skill in handling the marline-spike.

1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marline-spike hitch*, a peculiar-hitch in marling, made by laying the marline-spike upon the seizing stuff, and then bringing the end of that seizing over the standing part, so as to form a jamming bight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 21 Marling-spike, or Midshipman hitch. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 170f. Before this is ended he has learned a great deal of marline-spike seamanship. 1896 *United Service Mag.* 187 There is not nearly so much marlin-spike seamanship as in the days of our forefathers.

2. A sailor's name for a tropic-bird (*Phaethon*) and a jäger or skua-gull (*Stercorarius*), in allusion to the two long pointed median tail-feathers.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Boatswain-bird*, *Phaeton æthereus*. . . It is distinguished by two long feathers in the tail, called the marling-spike. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Marling (māl'in), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. MARL *v.* 1 + -ING¹.] Theaction of MARL *v.* 1; manuring with marl.

a 1400 *Parlt.* 3 *Agts* 142 His rentes and his redies rekened he full ofte Of mukkyng of marleynge and menyndyng of howses. 14. . . *For.* in Wt. Wäcker 576/25 *Certificatio* [sic], marlyng. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1892) 74 This kynde of Marlinge is newed. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 38 The marling of St. Foin, when 'tis almost worn out, makes a great Improvement of it for three or four Years. 1835 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 Where . . a tenant executes on his liming an improvement comprised in . . claying of land, *attrib.* 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 93 On marlyng wembell. 1577 *Inv.* in Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 153 Marling wains.

Marling, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Naut.* [f. MARL *v.* 2 + -ING¹.] The action of MARL *v.* 2. Chiefly *attrib.*: marling-cord, -line, -twine = MARLINE; marling-hitch = *marling-spike hitch*; † marling iron = MARLINE-SPIKE.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Merlyngy Irenes. 1496 *Ibid.* 167, x lb weight marlyng Twyne. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Marlin lyne, ix lb. 1668 J. WHITE *Rick Cab.* (ed. 4) 113 Strong canvas being . . tyled hard on a pike with marlin cord. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mariner* (1780), *Marling*, the act of winding any small-line, as marline, sun-yarn, packthread, &c. about a rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Marle*, To attach the foot of a sail to its bolt-rope, &c., with marling hitches. *Ibid.*, *Marline-holes*, holes made for marling, or lacing the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails.

† **Marling**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Obs.*— [f. MARL *v.* 3 + -ING¹.] The action of MARL *v.* 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Accapornare*, to dress a any manner of fish with vinegre to be eaten colde, which at Soutbampton they call marling of fish.

Marlin(g)s-pike: see MARLINE-SPIKE.

Marlon, *obs. form* of MERLIN.

Marlite (māl'it). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. MARL *sb.* 1 + -ITE².] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 82 So mixed with argill as rather to pass for marlytes. 1850 LVELL, *2nd Visit U.S.* 42 The common name for the marlite, of which this treeless soil is composed, is 'rotten limestone'. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 233 Calcareous marlytes.

Hence **Marlitic** (māl'it'ik) *a.* *rare*—, partaking of the qualities of marlite.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This earth may be pure . . or marly, or marlitic.

Marlock (māl'lōk), *sb.* *dial.* A frolic, gambol; a piece of fun; a sportive gesture. (See E. D. D.) Also **Marlock** *v.* *intr.*, to frolic, gambol.

c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* (1862) 70 He blest an he pray'd, an mede sich Marlocks that [etc.]. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xi, Dost ta mean to say as my Sylvie went and demeaned herself to dance and marlock wi' a th' fair-folk at th' 'Admiral's Head'? *Ibid.* xxvii. As if thou'd send thy eyes after him and he making marlocks back at thee. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Enlangued* I. i. xlii. 231 There's a deallless harm in the Fiend when he's marlocking in the air than when he's harboured in the heart.

Marloes (māl'lōz), *sb. pl. local.* Also *marleys* (see E. D. D.). [? f. MARL *sb.* 1.] Marbles.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 92 Boys . . who would play at marbles (or marloes) with you. 1842 G. DANIEL *Merric Eng. Lix.* 191 Oh yes! I pass my time at dumps and marloes.

Marlovian (māl'ōv-i-an), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. the name of the dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) + -IAN.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Marlowe. *b.* *sb.* An admirer or student of Marlowe. So **Marlowesque**, **Marlowish** *adjs.* Also **Marlowism**, the style, opinions, etc. of Marlowe.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 234 No honesty, but pure Scogginisme; no Religion, but precise Marlowisme. 1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 97 Your recipe for a Turk's poison is invaluable, and truly Marlowish. 1885 J. M. HART in *Nation* (N.Y.) 26 Mar. 264f.3 Which of the Marlovians, past or present, has bethought him of the simple device of reprinting verbatim, side by side, the editions of 1604, 1609, and 1616? 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 28 July 30f.2 This . . is Marlovian. 1896 A. W. VERTY *Marlowe's Edw. II.* Gloss. 124f. The phrase 'quenchless fire' is Marlowesque.

Marl-pit (māl'pīt). [f. MARL *sb.* 1 Cf. MDu. *marleput*.] A pit from which marl is dug.

c1386 CHAUCER *Militer's T.* 274 He walked in the feldees for to pry'e Vp on the sterres . . Til he was in a Marleput yffille. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3271f. Marlypytte, or challepytte, *cretarian*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 81 Sum [Pooles] be likelyhod have begon of Marle Pittes. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nd. Walker* III. i. (1640) E.4 Or shall I drive ber . . over some rotten bridge, Or by a Marle pit side? 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 294 Carps delight in Marl-pits. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm*. xv. 158 Old marl or gravel-pits.

Marly (māl'i), *a.* 1 Also 6, 8-ey, 7-8-ie. [f. MARL *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, marl; composed of marl; abounding with marl.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 252 Lond is best for whete if hit be marly, thicke, and sumdel weete. 1572 J. JONES *Balher Buckstone* 1 b. It should not only be of another colour marly yellow, or swarty greene; but also [etc.]. 1616 SURF. & MARKU. *Country Farm* 13 All Clayes which are blacke, gray, or marlie. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 183 A loose sandy loam, on a clay or marly foundation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 The land around was rich and marly.

Marly (māl'i), *a.* 2 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *Sc.* *mir*(e)y. [See MARLED *pp.* *a.* 2.] Spotted, streaked, marbled.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 161 But if behind some marly cloud he [thru]st steal. 1790 A. WILSON *Wren Poems* 288 What woe Gars thee sit mourning . . And rive thy milky breast? 1807 TANNHILL *Poems* (1813) 191 The mirly-breasted birds.

Marly, variant of MARLY.

Marlyn, *obs. form* of MARLINE, MERLIN.

Marlyng, variant of MERLING *Obs.*, whiting.

Marlyon, *obs. form* of MERLIN.

Marm: see M'AM.

Marmaduc, -ady, ? misprints for MARVEDI.

1571 Q. ELIZ. *Lett.* in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 41 He hath not the value of a Marmaduc in land or livelihood. 1605 *Play of Stucley* I 2 b. Why should there want a Marmady? a mite?

Marmadyn(e), -maide(n, obs. ff. MERMAID (EN.

Marmalade (mā'mälād). Forms: 6 marmylate, -elad, -ilat, -ilade, mormelade, marmlet, mermelade, 6-7 marmaleet(t), -alad, -alate, 6-8 marmaleet, -elade, 7 marmilad, -ilitt, -alit, -alett, -ulade, -ulate, -ulet, -aled, -eleta, -elate, mermelade, 8 marmoleet, mermelade, 6- marmalade. [a.F. *marmelade*, in Cotgr. *mermelade*, a. Pg. *marmelada*, f. *marmelo* quince, repr. (with dissimilation of consonants) *L. melimilum*, a. Gr. *μηλίμυλον* ('honey-apple', f. *μηλί* honey + *μύλον* apple) the name of some kind of apple which was grafted on a quince. From the Pg. word are also Sp. *marmelada*, It. *marmellata*, and (through Fr.) G., Du., Da. *marmelade*, Sw. *marmelad*.]

1. A preserve or confection made by boiling fruits (orig. quinces, now usually Seville oranges) with sugar, so as to form a consistent mass.

Often with prefixed word, as *apricot*, *lemon*, *orange*, *quince marmalade*; when there is no word prefixed, orange marmalade is now commonly meant.

[1524 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1870) IV. i. 339 Presented by Hull of Exeter one box of marmalade.] 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 44 h. A piece of a quince roasted or in marmalade. *Ibid.* 79 b. Marmalade of quinces. 1580 *Lvly Enphus* (Arb.) 266 Therefore you must give him leave after every meale to cloase his stomacke with Loue, as with Marmalade. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* ii. ii. 1. Marmaleet of plumes, quinces &c. 1634 Sir T. HURBERT *Trav.* 168 A healing powder of Gall and Marmalade of Dates. 1767 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* App. 353 Marmalade of cherries. Put the cherries into the sugar, and boil them pretty fast till it be a marmalade. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 223 To make Orange Marmalade. Take the clearest Seville oranges you can get [etc.]. *Ibid.* 225 To make Apricot Marmalade. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 457 Marmalade for the [Apple] Charlotte. Weigh three pounds of good boiling apples, let these stew over a gentle fire, until they form a perfectly smooth and dry marmalade. *Ibid.* 489 Very fine imperatrice-plum marmalade. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 487 The fruit is without much flavour, though it is well adapted for marmalade.

b. *Proverbial* and fig.

1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 280 Every Periode of her stile carrieth marmalad and sucket in the mouth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 The marmalade and sucket of the Muses.

2. The fruit of *Lucuma mammosa*; also, the tree itself. Also called *natural marmalade*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 691 [*Achras mammosa*.] Fruit, inclosing a thick pulp called *natural marmalade*. 1821-2 LINCOLN in *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* (1824) IV. 97 The Mammee Sapota, is called Natural Marmalade. 1846 - *Veg. Kingd.* 591 The Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*). 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 698/1 *Lucuma mammosum*... is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is called Marmalade, or Natural Marmalade.

3. *attrib.*: marmalade box, (a) a box for marmalade; (b) the fruit of *Genipa americana* = GENIPAP; † marmalade-eater, † one daintily brought up; marmalade fruit, the fruit of the marmalade-tree; † marmalade-madam, a strumpet; marmalade-plum, the fruit of the marmalade-tree or the tree itself (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, 1882); marmalade-tree, the mammee-sapota (see sense 2).

1624 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lviii, 6 galley potts and 12 "marmaleet boxes for Mrs. Se-grave. 1765 STEPHAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 318 A singular kind of fruit, called here the marmalade box, the husk opens in halves like a walnut, when the pulp appears like that of a medlar. 1614 R. TAILOR *Heg hath lost Pearl* II. D. Th'art as witty a "marmalee eater as euer I conuert with. 1840 SCHOMBURGK *Brit. Guiana* 100 The Pine-apple, the Guava, the "Marmalade fruit. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 162 The Gallants a little before Sun-set walk with their "Marmalee-Madams, as we do in Morefields. 1717 E. WARD *Wks.* II. 351 More Marmaleet Madams will be met strolling in the Fields, than Honest Women in the Streets. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 "Marmalee-Tree, *Lucuma mammosum*.

† b. quasi-adj. = 'sweet'. Obs.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* i. i. I cannot blame my ladies Unwillingness to part with such marmalade lips.

Hence **Marmalady** a. (*rare* -), resembling marmalade in sweetness, etc. (in quot. fig.).

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* iii. i. The Frenchman you see has a soft marmalady heart.

Marmala-water (mā'mälā,wō'tai). [† *marmala* corruption of Pg. *marmelo*: see MARMELOS.] A liquid distilled from the flowers of the marmelos, used in Ceylon as a perfume for sprinkling.

1857 in BALFOUR *Cycl. India*.

Marmaleed, -et(t), obs. forms of MARMALADE.

Marmalite, variant of MARMOLETTE.

Marmaric (mā'mar'ik), a. Also 5-merike, -morike, 7-mericke. [ad. L. *Marmaricus*, adj. of *Marmarica* (see below).] Of or belonging to the ancient Marmarica (now Barca) on the north coast of Africa. So **Marmarican** a., in the same sense; sb., an inhabitant of Marmarica.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlix. i. As proude and bryme as lyon Marmarike. *Ibid.* clxxxviii. iii. In all the world was then no prince hyme like I. In the felde a lyon Marmarike. 1592 Q. ELIZ. *Beeth.* iv. met. iii. Another the Marmaric can lion (orig. *Marmaricus* leg. CHAUMEL has a lyon of be contion of marmaric) With Tuske and paw induth. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 359 These also are the epithets of lions = -wrathful, -violent, Marmarican. 1627 MAY VOL. VI.

tr. *Lucan* III. E 2 b, Marmaricke troops the borned Ammon prest. *Ibid.* IV. G 5 b, Swift Marmaricans.

† **Marmaritin**. Obs. *rare* -1. [app. f. L. *marmaritis* a plant that grows in marble quarries, a. Gr. *μαρμαρίτης* (not recorded in this sense), f. *μαρμαρος* marble.] Some drug.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* (1778) 70 Firestone. I have some Mar-martin, and Mandragora. *Hecatey*. Marmartin, and Mandragora, thou wouldst say.

Marmarize (mā'mārōiz), v. [f. Gr. *μαρμαρίζω* marble + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to marmarosis. (Cf. MARMOZISE v.)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. ii. (ed. 3) 603 On the east side of the great intrusive mass of Fair Head the chalk is likewise marmarized.

Marmaros (mā'mārō'sis). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *μαρμαρος* marble + -OSIS.] The conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. ii. 577 Marmaros.

Marmaset, -it, -assed, obs. ff. MARMOSET.

Marmatite (mā'mātōit). *Min.* [a. G. *marmatit*, f. *Marmato* (S. Amer.).] A feriferous variety of sphalerite. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 78/2.

Marmayad(en, obs. forms of MERMAID(EN).

Marmazat, -et, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

Marmelade, -ate, -ët(t), obs. ff. MARMALADE.

† **Marmelos** (mā'mēlō's). [mod. L., f. Pg. *marmelo* quince.] The Bengal quince, *Ægle Marmelos*.

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 Marmelos, *Ægle Marmelos*. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 On how many tables does the marmelos make its appearance?

† **Marmennill** (mā'mēnil). [Icelandic; dim. f. *marr-r* sea + *mann*, -mað-r man.] A merman.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 303 It was the body of a Marmennill, and not that of a human being. 1863 BARKING-GOULD *Iceland* 352 The verses sung by a marmennill, when he was carried back to his favourite element.

Marmenike, obs. form of MARMARIC.

Marmeset(te, -ot, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

Marmilad(e, -at, -itt, obs. ff. MARMALADE.

Marmisised, -isset, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

Marmit (mā'mit). *dial.* and *Naut.* ? Obs.

[ad. F. *marmite* pot or kettle.] (See quotes.)

c1758 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shroph. Word-bk.* 2 Potts = Marmitt. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* 500 Marmitt, a pot with hooks at each side. 1867 SMYTH *Shroph. Word-bk.* Marmitt, a pot fitted with a hook for hanging it to the bars of the galley-range. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shroph. Word-bk.* Marmitt, Marmol, a three-legged iron pot-holding about four quarts = to be hung over the fire.

† **Marmiton** (marmiton). [Fr., f. *marmite* pot, kettle.] A kitchen scullion.

1754 CHESTER *Lett. to Dayrolles* 2 Apr. I wish, that you could find me at Brussels an humble marmiton, *tournebrotte*, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently. 1847 DISABLER *Tancred* i. i. One of my marmitons has disappointed me.

Marmlet, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Marmoke, variant forms of MORMAL Obs.

Marmolet, obs. form of MAHMALE.

Marmolite (mā'mōlit). *Min.* Also marmalite. [Formed by Nuttall, who refers to Gr. *μαρμαλειν* to shine: see -LITE.] A laminated serpentine, of a pearly lustre and pale green colour.

1822 T. NUTTALL in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* IV. 27 A contiguous substance which as a peculiar mineral I shall distinguish by the name of marmolite. *Ibid.* 19 Marmolite. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 107 Rare minerals, such as marmolite. 1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 395 Noble Serpentine or Ophite (together with Marmalite) etc.

† **Marmor**. *St. Obs.* Also 4, 6 -our, -ore. [a. L. *marmor* MARBLE.] Marble. Also *attrib.*

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 888 pp. .fand a kyrk .of marmore mad. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 79 This marmore state in forme of a chyre. *Ibid.* 129 The marmore chyre of Destinie. *Ibid.* 132 The sentences in Marmor war hewin.

Marmoraceous (mā'mōrē'jōs), a. *rare*. [f. L. type **marmorace-us*, f. *marmor* MARBLE: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. 313/1 Marmoraceous, a Marble colour, a black blue. 1822 T. NUTTALL in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* IV. 18 This marmoraceous mineral. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.*

Marmorate (mā'mōrēt), a. [ad. L. *marmoratus*, pa. pple. of *marmorare* to overlay with marble, f. *marmor* MARBLE.]

† 1. Overlayed with or enclosed in marble. *Obs.*

1537 *Epithet* in Fuller *Worthies*, Lond. II. (1662) 205 Under this Stone cloyed and marmorate Lyeth John Kite.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Variegated or veined like marble.

1826 KIRBY & St. *Entomol.* IV. 289. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2. So † **Marmorated** a.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marmorated*, made of, wrought in, covered with marble.

Marmoration (mā'mōrō'jōn) *rare* -o. [ad. late L. *marmoratō* -em, n. of action f. *marmorare* (see prec.).] (See quotes.)

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Marmoration*, a building with marble. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Marmoration*, a covering or laying with marble.

Marmoreal (mā'mōrē'al), a. *poet.* and *rit.* [f. L. *marmoreus* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AL.]

1. Resembling marble or a marble statue; cold, smooth, white, etc., like marble.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir Wks.* 1846 II. 494 Looking recumbent how Love's column rose Marmoreal. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isam* I. xlix. Paving with fire the sky and the marmoreal floods. 1868 BOWRING *King & Bk.* ix. 53 Marmoreal neck and bosom uberous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Blank-verse studies of merit, but somewhat cold and marmoreal in their severity.

2. Made or composed of marble.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 18r Spurs of marble, and marmoreal limbs. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, *Sunset* (1892) 134 Minaret And terrace and marmoreal spire.

Hence **Marmoreally** *adv.*

1847 SIR A. DE VERE 1st Pt. *Mary Tudor* v. iii. Cold, but composed, marmoreally rigid! 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elia. Lit.* 455 The marmoreally-finished minor poems of Ben [Jonson].

Marmorean (mā'mōrē'an), a. [f. L. *marmoreus* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AN.] Composed, or made, of marble; resembling marble.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marmorean*, of marble, or that is like it in colour, hardness, &c. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 24 Her neck's marmorean whiteness. 1902 *Speaker* 1 Mar. 608/1 The marmorean Leconte de Lisle.

† **Marmoreous**, a. *Obs.* -o [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Marmoric (mā'mōrik), a. *rare* -1. [f. L. *marmor* marble + -IC.] Of marble.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 130 Hardness, between marmoric and basaltic.

Marmorize (mā'mōrōiz), v. [f. L. *marmor* + -IZE. Cf. F. *marmoriser* and mod. L. *marmorisatio*.] = MARMARIZE v.

1807 GEIKIE *Volcanics* I. 32 Marmorised limestone.

† **Marmortinto** (mā'mōrtinto). [? A mistake for It. *marmo tinto* (marmo marble, tinto dyed, coloured).] An Italian process (used in the 18th c.) of decorating walls, etc. in imitation of marble.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 31 The inventor of marmortinto was born in 1762. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art.* *Marmortinto*.

Marmose (mā'mō's). [a. F. *marmose* (Biffon), possibly from colonial Da.: cf. MDu. *marmoyse*, *mermoyse* (see MERMOYSE), marmoset, believed to be a shortening of F. *marmoset*.] One of several species of small South American opossums (as *Didelphys dorsigera* and *D. murina*) which have only a rudimentary pouch and carry their young on their back.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 162 An animal greatly resembling the former [i. e. the opossum], is the Marmose.

Marmoset (mā'mō'set). Forms: 4-5 marmusette, marmesette, 5, (9) marmozette, -usette, -isset, marmusette, 5-6 marmesette, -osette.

5-7 marmeset, 6 mermoset, -osite, marmosette, -azat, -asit, -issed, -esot, mormosett, marmosat, 6-7 marmaset, 6, 8 marmoset, 6-9 marmoset, (9) marmozette, 7 marmosit, -agzet, -osat, -uset, -ousite, -osett, mormaset, malmaset, 5- marmoset. [a. OF. *marmoset* grotesque image, in 1280 latinized *marmosetum* (not *marmoretum* as given by Littré); in mod. F. the word means also 'little man'; the sense 'ape', though not found in Fr. dicts., is in provincial use (see Honnorat *Dict. Prov.*). Hence MDu. *marmoset* in all three senses.

The origin of the Fr. word is obscure; it has been conjectured to be a derivative of L. *marmor* marble, but the form is not easy to account for. It can hardly be unconnected with F. *marmot* little child (whence prob. It. *marmocchio*), in early use also 'monkey', 'grotesque statuette'; forms app. cognate are med. L. *marmosinus*, *marmosinus* (Promp. Farv.), *marmosinus* monkey. Some have supposed the source to be OE. *mermose* small (cf. *L. mirmosus*); others have suggested that the word in the sense 'grotesque figure' was an architectural term derived in some way from Gr. *μάρμαρος* bugbear.]

† 1. A grotesque figure. a. Applied in scum to an idol. *Obs.*

1426 LVND. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20954 To worshipshe A Marmoset, Wyth to helpe. Hath no puissance. 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 882/2 Get thee away from me thou naughty person: with thy marmoset of wood.

attrib. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 A marmoset idol was borrowed from the Gray Friars.

† b. (See quot. 1706) *Obs.* -o

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. *Marmoset*, a kind of Grotesk, *Marmoset*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, an odd kind of Grotesk figure in a Building. 1736 NEVE *Builder's Diet.*

2. *a. In early use*: Any small monkey (*obs.*). b. Now restricted to the tropical American monkeys of the family *Hapalidae* (or *Mididae*), comprising two genera, *Hapale* (the true marmosets) and *Midas* (the tamarins).

The *Hapalidae* are of the size of a small squirrel, have non-prehensile bushy tails, and (in many species) long ear-tufts or a mane of whitish hair. They are gentle and playful, and make amusing pets.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 748 Some beestes seruyth for .mannyis myrth: as apys and marmosettes [MS. *Bedl.* marmosettes] and popyngayes. c1400 MAUNDEL (1839) xix. 210 Apes, Marmosettes [Roxb. marmosettes, Fr. orig. *marmoset*], Babeynes, and many other diverse bestes. c1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 630/32 *He cenoscephalus*, marmoset. 1519 HORMAN *File* 109 b. The marmoset hath a very longe tailye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utopia* II. vi. (ed. Lupton) 215 A mormoset chaunced vpon the booke . . . whyche, plucked owte certeyne leaues, and toore them in pieces. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glanc* 191 Mermosites. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* II. ii. 174 The nimble Marmazet.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1771 There are many Monkeys or Marmosets, that doe great hurt to the Palme trees. 1679 T. TRAPHAM *Disc. Jamaica* 115 The Malmaset, as among the Indians of the more Southern Main of America. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, a sort of black Monkey, having a shaggy Neck. 1715 tr. *Panctrollus Kerum* *Stem*. I. ii. xvi. 104 An Egyptian Cat, which we call a Marmoset, or Monkey. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vii. I have seen her, as changeable as a marmoset. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 Marmosets (*Haplae*, as restricted). 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 55 The monkeys belonged to a very pretty and rare species, a kind of marmoset. 1893 [see MARINKA].

attrib. 1851 P. H. GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 327 note, I have heard the Marmosette Monkey (*jaculus*) produce the very same sound. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* 224 The quick marmoset eyes of little Mme. Mila.

†3. Applied to a person: a. to a woman or child, as a term of endearment or playful reproach: cf. *monkey*. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 462 What, wanton, wanton, nowe wylt ymet I What, Margery Mylke Cudde, mermoset! 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* v. C. 4, Sae the little Marmoset: how dost thou good pretty rogue? 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at sev. Weap.* iii. 1, Sir Graeg [To his niece.] O dissembling Marmoset! 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. xliii. 211 How shall I hold the little marmoset, if you devour first one of my hands, then the other?

b. to a man, as a term of abuse or contempt: cf. *ape*. Sometimes (as in OF.) a favourite, 'ingle'.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. I will... mar that misbegotten marmoset. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxvii. 661 Alwayes the Erle bath these marmosettes about him, as Gylbert Mahewe and his bretherne. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garsesche* II. 39 Thow manycore, ye marmoset, garnyshte like a Greke. 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 795 Beld hisset! marmoset! lanspreed to the lownes! 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 48 See, see her cerus checke, made to delight Her apple-squire, or wanton Marmosite. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*. xxiv. A king's son... is at least a match for this marmoset of a Marquis.

Hence †*Marmoset*-cal a., characteristic of a marmoset; apishly foolish.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 187/2 A Mercers servant espying his marmosistical Apishness.

Marmot (mā-mōt). Also 8 mar(a)motto, marmotta, *verron*. marmout, 8-9 marmotte. [ad. F. *marmotte* fem. (whence prob. Sp. Pg. *marmota*, It. *marmotta*, also † *marmotto* masc.), prob. an altered form, due to assimilation to OF. *marmotte*, marmot monkey (see MARMOSET), of Rumonsch *murmout*:-L. type *mūrem montis* 'mountain mouse', whence OHG. *muremunt*, *murmunt*, *murmunt*, MHG. *mürmendin*, mod.G. dialects *mürmentel*, *mürmeten*, *mürmeli*, mod.G. *mürmeltier*, whence Dn. *mormeldier*, Da. *murmeldyr*, Sw. *murmeldjur*.]

1. A rodent of the genus *Arctomys* or sub-family *Arctomyiinae* of the squirrel family, esp. *A. marmotta*, which inhabits the Alps and the Pyrenees, sometimes called the Alpine marmot.

With qualification applied to other animals of the same and allied genera: † American or Maryland m., the woodchuck, *A. monax*; Bobac or Polish m., *A. bobae* (see BOBAC); † Canadian or Quebec m., *Spermophilus empetra*; Earless or Pouched m., the *suslik*, *S. citellus*; Hoary m., the whistler, *A. pinusinus*; † Lapland m., the lemming; Fraile m., the prairie dog (genus *Cynomys*).

1607 TORSSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 495 Scaliger describes them in this manner, a Marmot (saith he, for so he termeth an Alpine Mouse in French) is a Beast about the bigness of a Badger. 1764 *Roy Creation* II. (ed. 4) 337 The Marmotto or *Mus Alpinus*, a Creature as big or bigger than a Rabbit, which absconds all Winter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Marmotte*, *Marmotta*, the mountain rat, a creature very common in many parts of Europe. 1752 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 495 Niche, marmottos, and wild-fowl are their favourite dishes. 1774 GOTOSS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 38 The Marmot is... almost as big as an hare, but it is more corpulent than a cat, and has shorter legs. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrup.* II. 396 Alpine Marmot. *Ibid.* 397 Quebec Marmot. *Ibid.* 398 Mountain Marmot. *Ibid.* 399 Marmot. *Ibid.* 399 Bobuk Marmot. 1796 [see EARLESS]. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 11. 463/1 The monax, or American marmot... The bobac, or Polish marmot... The empetra, or Canadian marmot. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsman*. II. *Prairies* xv. 259 The prairie dog or marmot. 1806 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 539 The Pouched Marmot (*Spermophilus citellus*) of East Europe.

† b. In full *Cape marmot*, *marmot of the Cape*: the Cape cony or daman, *Hyrax capensis*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. ii. 122 The Daman of the Cape (*Hyax Capensis*), .. commonly called... Marmot of the Cape.

2. A kind of bathing cap. [After F. *marmotte*.] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 3/3 The newest bathing cap is 'the marmotte'. .. fastening in a knot on the forehead. 1902 *Ibid.* 31 July 3/2 The silk caps are a little more varied in shape: one sees the tamme and the marmot.

† **Marmot(t)ane**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *marmottaine*, corruptly repr. L. *mūrem montānam* mountain mouse.] = MARMOT 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 The Rats... of the Alpes, i. Marmottanes, which are as bigge as Brookes or Badgers. *Ibid.* 217 Such like Marmottanes there be in Egypt.

Marmour, variant of MARION S. *Obs.*

Marmouset, -ousite, -ozet(te), marmsat, *obs.* ff. MARMOSET.

† **Marm-stone**. *Obs.* [OE. *marmstān*, also *marmarstān*, f. *marm* marble + *stān* STONE.] Marble; a block, slab, etc. of marble.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Beforan ðære norðdura ðære cirtcean on þam marmarstane. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 1128 Þa alyfde sunn lapa þæt fæt unwerlice upon þone marm-stane. c. 1205 LAY. 1138 [A temple] imaked of marmar-stene [later text marble stone]. *Ibid.* 1317, 13097.

Marmulade, -ate, -et, *obs.* ff. MAIMMALADE. **Marmuset(e)**, -ette, *obs.* forms of MARMOSET.

|| **Maro** (ma-ro). [Polynesian.] A loin-cloth

used by certain South Sea Islanders.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2047 A piece of thick cloth, called the maro, about a foot in breadth, which passes between the legs, and is fastened round the waist.

Maro, *obs.* form of MARROW sb.¹

Marocchine, -okine(e), *obs.* ff. MAROQUIN.

Marode, *obs.* form of MARAUD.

† **Maron**. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *marron* (Rabelais); in med.L. *mar(r)on-em*.] A mountain guide.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 We tok moyles to stev vs vp the mountayne, and toke also marones to kepe vs frome fallunge. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 80 My authour of this tale or figment is our Maron of Turin [may.]. That is guide or conductor. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 49 Marons, or men with little open chairs to carry you up and down the bill for a crown. *Ibid.* 51 After two hours tugging of our chairmen or Marons we came to the top of the hill.

Marone, **Maroner**: see MAROON, MARINER.

† **Maronian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *Marōn-em* the cognomen of Virgil + -IAN.] Virgilian.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To M. Denham, Thy brave, bold, and sweet Maronian Muse. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. x. 84 The Maronian Lottery [orig. sors Virgilianes].

† **Maronist**¹. *Obs.* [f. L. *Marōn-em* + -IST.] A disciple of the poet Virgil (Pblius Vergilius Maro); a Virgilian student or scholar.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. iv. 7 He, like some imperious Maronist, Conjures the Muses that they him assist. 1599 *Preserv. Hen. VII* (1866) 10, I would I were but as Ennius to a fine Maronist.

† **Maronist**². *Obs.* Variant of MARONITE.

1737 in BAILEY vol. II. **Maronite** (mæ'rōnait), sb. (and a.) Also 6

Moronite. [ad. late L. *Marōnita*, f. *Marōn* name

of the founder of the sect: see -ITE.

There was a Syrian of this name in the 4th c., and another in the 7th c.; the sect was probably named from one of these; recent authorities favour the earlier date.]

One of a sect of Syrian Christians, dwelling in the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon; they were originally Monothelites, but subsequently became united with the Roman Church. Also *attrib.* (quasi-adj.).

c. 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arh.) Introd. 31/1 The syxte [crisened] oacyon... They be named Moronite. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 215 A Maronite Christian. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 35 The Maronite Bishop of Aleppo.

1885 *Calh. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A schism was caused through Greek influence, and a Maronite Patriarch fell away... Ever since [1216] the Maronites have been steadfast Catholics.

Maronner, *obs.* form of MARINER.

Maroo, *obs.* form of MARROW sb.²

Maroon (mā-rūn), sb.¹ and a.¹ Forms: 6-9

marron, 7-9 marone, 8-9 marrone, 9 marrroon, 7, 9 marroon. [a. F. *marron*, ad. It. *marrone*.]

A. sb.

† 1. A large kind of sweet chestnut native to Southern Europe; also, the tree bearing this nut.

Also *marron chestnut*. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 28 Dates, chestnuts, and marrons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 Such plots of ground as do afford coppies of Chest-nut trees, are stored with plants comming of marrons or nut-kernels. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P. 141, Roasted Marrons, Pistachios, Pine-kernels [etc.]. 1877 SCUDGER *Recoll. S. Breck* III. 66 The fine large marron chestnuts were brought to us... for a cent a hundred.]

2. [= F. *marron*, from the quasi-adj. use as in *couleur marron*.] A particular kind of brownish-crimson or claret colour.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 14 Darker colours such as browns and marones. *Ibid.* II. ii. vii. 216 This gives it a cinnamon colour, or light marrone. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. 11/1 Some velvet [mantles] of maroon and other rich winter colours. 1844 *Hay Law Harp.* *Colouring* (ed. 5) 17 A series of other colours, such as brown, maroon, slate. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A rather small flower... of a deep rich maroon.

b. A coal-tar dye obtained from the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta.

a 1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 432 Aniline

Maroons and Browns.

3. A firework composed of a small cubical box of pasteboard, wrapped round with twine and filled with gunpowder; it is intended to imitate in exploding the report of a cannon.

1749 *Machine for the Fireworks* 15 Marrons, 5000. 1818 *Handbill* July in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 5 Nov. 2/2 A battery of maroons, or imitation cannon. 1840-1 Hood *Kilmansiege*, *Birth* xviii. To have seen the maroons, And the whirling moons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 14012 *Marron*, 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display last night included signal maroons... rockets, and shells.

b. *Artillery*. (See quot. 1876.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 282 Maroons are boxes containing from 1 to 6 ounces of powder. 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. 'Fox' in Arctic Sea* I. 9 Powder for ice-blasting, rockets, maroons, and signal-mortar were furnished by the Board of Ordnance. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Millit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Maroons*, decorations for rockets. They are cubes filled with grained powder, and enveloped with two or three layers of strong twine or marine.

c. 'A bright white light used for signals in the East Indies' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

B. *adj.* Of the colour described in A 2.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii. He was dressed in close-fitting garments of a dark maione tint. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii. A most lovely Convolvulus... with purple maroon flowers. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 114 They had put out her maroon velvet with the ostrich feathers. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. 3. 267 Venous blood of a dark purple or maroon colour. *Conch.* 1840 DARHAN *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *St. Gengulphus*, Good, stout maroon-colour'd leather. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 233 A maroon-red precipitate.

Maroon (mā-rūn), sb.² and a.² Forms: 7-8 maroon, 8 marone, meroon, 8- marroon. [a. F. *marron* (maron in *Hist. Antilles* 1658, p. 322), said to be a corruption of Sp. *cimarron* wild, untamed.]

A. sb.

1. One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive

slaves, living in the mountains and forests of

Dutch Guiana and the West Indies.

1666 NICHOLS *Sir F. Drake revived* (1628) 7 The Symeonis (a blacke people, which about eightie yeeres past, fled from the Spaniards their Masters). 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribbees* 202 They will run away and get into the Mountains and Forests, where they live like so many Beasts; then they are call'd Marons, that is to say Savages. 1795 *Isl. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1796) 60/1 The hostilities against the free negroes in the Island of Jamaica known by the denomination of Maroons had been carried on a long time without effect. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 694/2 (Mauritius) The Marones, or wild negroes. 1843 MARRAT *M. Violet* xi. A gang of negro maroons was hanging about. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 8 Aug. 98/2 The savage Maroons were called in and let loose upon the peasantry.

attrib. 1796 (*title*) The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 221 Many who distinguished themselves in the Maroon war of Jamaica.

b. *fig.* (Also *attrib.*)

1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.*, R. Soc. Lit. (1860) 1, 22 It will furnish a secure ambulance behind which the Maroons of literature may take a certain and deadly aim. a 1859 - *Hist. Eng.* xliii. (1861) V. 113 A warrant of the Lord Chief Justice broke up the Maroon village [of thieves in Epping Forest] for a short time.

2. *Southern U.S.* In full *maroon* † *frollic party*: A pleasure party, esp. a hunting or fishing excursion of the nature of a picnic but of longer duration.

1779 I. ANGELL *Diary* (1899) 59 Lt. Cook... Come from the Maroon frolick last night. [Editor's note: A hunting or fishing trip, or excursion, in Southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian Maroons.]

3. A person who is marooned.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xi. Well, what would you think? Put 'em ashore like maroons?

B. *adj.* Kun wild, having reverted to a state of nature (*Cent. Dict.*). [So F. *marron*.]

Maroon (mā-rūn), v. Also 7-8 mo-. [f. prec.]

† 1. a. *passive* or *intr.* To be lost in the wilds.

b. *intr.* (f. *g.*)? To miss one's object. *Obs.*

1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. ii. 84, I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) Marooned, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns.

1716-17 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* 15 Jan. II. 63, I had rather myself hear part of the charge, then that the poor young man moroon'd and return home with shame and disappointment.

2. *trans.* To put (a person) ashore and leave him on a desolate island or coast (as was done by the buccaneers and pirates) by way of punishment.

1726 BRIDE'S *Weekly Frell.* 1 July 2 He farther says, that Lowe and Spriggs were both maroon'd, and were got among the Musketoo Indians. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxii. I was... condemned... to be marooned, as the phrase goes, on one of those little sandy, bushy islets, which are called, in the West Indies, keys. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Jan. 82/2 Magellan 'marooned' a mutinous priest on the coast of Patagonia.

3. *intr.* Of slaves: To escape from service and take to the woods and mountains.

1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II. lii. 496 The slaves [in Mauritius] sometimes maroon, as it is called, that is, they run away from their bondage.

4. *Southern U.S.* To camp out for several days on a pleasure party. (Cf. MAROON sb.² 2.)

1777: Implied in MAROONING *vbl.* sb. 2. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 283 He used to delight to go marooning. [Footnote.] Marooning differs from pic-nicing in this—the former continues several days, the other lasts but one. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. A bathing party of pleasant French people, 'marooning' (as pic-nic-ing is called here) on the island.

5. To idle, 'hang about'.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1861) II. 59 To jurniperise within doors, to maroon without. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2 To purchase for these 300,000 blacks the liberty to squat and maroon or to hang about the towns of the island.

Hence *Marooned ppl. a.*

1833 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xv. The marooned man in his goatskins. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xxv. As decent lodging as marooned people have a right to expect.

Marooner (mā-rūn-er). Also 7? marownar. [f. MAROON v.]

1. A buccaner, pirate.

1661 HICKERING *Jamaica* 67 A few French Buccaneers, or Hunting Marownars [read Maroons]. 1728-36 BYRON *Weston Papers* (1841) 13 On the south shore dwelt a marooner, that modestly called himself a hermit. 1887 FL. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357 (art.) Buccaneers and Marooners of the Spanish Main.

2. One who maroons persons on a desolate coast.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293 The original marooners of Ariadne were soon out of hail.

b. A person left on a desolate island as a punishment; = MAROON sb. 2. In recent Dicts.

3. *Southern U. S.* One who goes marooning (see MAROON sb. 2. A. 3). In recent Dicts.

Marooning, vbl. sb. [f. MAROON v. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of MAROON v. 2.

1724 C. JOHNSON *Hist. Pirates* 170 Marooning. This was a barbarous Custom of putting the Offender on Shore, on some desolate or uninhabited Cape or Island. 1856 *Spectator* 2 May 539 Cabot. was apparently the inventor of the ruthless practice called marooning.

2. The action or practice of going on a maroon-party. Chiefly attrib. in *marooning party, season*.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 165 It may be curious to know the nature of our marooning parties, as the seamen called them. 1824 *Southern Lett.* (1856) III. 425 She is very much missed here at all times, and will be still more so when the marooning season begins. 1856 *OLMISTED Slave States* 412 Two lads. had returned. from a 'marooning party', with a boat-load of venison [etc.].

+ **Maroquin**, a. and sb. Obs. Forms: 6 *marykyne, marekyn* (e. *maryskyn, marokin* (e. -ockin, 7 *marekin, marocchine, mariken, -kin, 7-9 mar(roy)quin, 8 meroquin*. [a. F. *maroquin*, orig. an adj. 'pertaining to Morocco', f. *Maroc* Morocco.] a. adj. (in *maroquin skins, leather*; also with the sense 'made of morocco') = MOROCCO a. b. sb. Morocco leather.

1511 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1502) IV. 196, v. *marykyne* skynnis to ane saddle and harnessing of the Kingis mule. 1546 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 236 Tua Marekyne cotis, ane reid. . . ane wther blak. 1548 *Ibid.* XX. (Jam.), iiii dosoun of maryskyn skynnes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Nicholas's Voy. iv. xxv.* 141 Faire maroquins and skins of al sorts. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 518 That leather which. . . is called Marocchine. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* i. Pr. Bookes, all bound in maroquin and gilded. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 Mariken skinnies made in Scotland. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 33 The fine Marroquin leather. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marroquin*, commonly called Morocco. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxiv. Shoes of blue meroquin. 1791 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii. His maroquin boots and golden spurs 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.*, Morocco or marroquin.

|| **Marotte** (marot). Also 7 *marrot*. [Fr.] 1. A fool's banter. + *To crown with a marotte* = F. *coiffer d'une marotte*, to make a fool of.

In the first quot. the explanation is meant derisively. 1611 R. PHILLIPS *Panegyric Verses in Croyal's Crudities* c. 7. Thee of the Marrot worthy do we deeme. [Marg. i.e. Lawrell from *Marrot* a French Poet.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 79/2 They crowne thee with a Marrot or a Mard. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. xiv. This last shaft likewise hit its mark, though Jane [the Fool] endeavored to ward it off with her marotte. 2. A pet notion, craze.

1852 Ld. MALMESBURY *Memo.* (1884) I. 324 To be Emperor has been his [sc. Louis Napoleon's] *marotte* since he was twenty years old.

Marou, -ough(e, -ou3, -ouh, obs. ff. MARROW.

Marouner, Marow(e): see MARINER, MARROW.

Marower, obs. Sc. form of MOREOVER.

Marowna, ? obs. form of MAROONER.

Marplot (mā'plɒt), sb. and a. [See MAR-]

A. sb. One who mars or defeats a plot or design by undue interference, or hinders the success of any undertaking. Said also of things.

1708 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Bessie Body Dram.* Pers., *Marplot*. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* May (1894) I. 205 What a marplot anxiety is. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii. But what is the use of my taking the vows and settling everything as it should be, if that marplot Hans comes and upsets it all?

B. adj. That mars or defeats a plot or design.

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 230 There were some of his fellow-countrymen. . . whose marplot disclosures seemed likely to bring down. . . a new onslaught of Russian masses.

Marprelate: see MAR-.

Marque (māik). Forms: 5, 8 *mark, marc, margue* (? error for *marque*), 6 *marque, merk, 6-7 marke, 7-marque*. [a. F. *marque* (OF. also *merke*), ad. Pr. *marca*, vbl. sb. f. *marcar* (med. L. *marcare*) to seize as a pledge.]

It is uncertain whether this is connected with MARK sb. 1. Reprisals; occas. = *letter of marque* (see 2).

1354 *Act 27 Edw. III.* Stat. 2 c. 17 *Purveu*. que nous eions la lei de Mark & de represailles. 1417 *Act 4 Hen. V.* Stat. 2 c. 7 *Que de tout attemptz faitz par ses ennemis. . . encontre le tenure daunces Triveues. . . en les quelz ne pas fait expresse mencion que toutz marques & reprisaillies cesseront. . . nostre Signior le Roi a toutz qz lour sentiront en tiel cas grevez, voist grauntier marque en due forme.* 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lav Armes* (S.T.S.) 205 *Be enue of mark. . .* that is to say. a letter of leve to take any man of that contree. *Ibid.* 220 The king aw to geve letter of power to tak mark apou thanie. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 Any Sentence, Judgement, Margue or Reprisale yeven. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marke, or Reprisales.

2. *Letter of marque*. a. Usually pl., *letters of marque* (and *reprisal*). Originally, a licence granted by a sovereign to a subject, authorizing him to make reprisals on the subjects of a hostile state for injuries alleged to have been done to him by the enemy's army. In later times this became practically a licence to fit out an armed vessel and employ it in the capture of the merchant shipping belonging to the enemy's subjects, the holder of letters of marque being called a privateer or corsair, and entitled by international law to commit against

the hostile nation acts which would otherwise have been condemned as piracy. Also + *letters of mart*: see MART sb. 5

So far as European nations are concerned the issue of letters of marque was abolished by the Congress of Paris in 1856. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125 *Tu graunte to youre saide Bescheirs, letters of Marc and Reprisal.* 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 *An e letter of mark gevin and grantit be the maist cristin king of France. . .* 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 145 b. *Shewyng hym how their goddes were taken, by letters of Marke, their shippes restrained [etc.].* 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant letters of Marque, or Commissions for Privateers, 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. I. § 8 Congress shall have power. . . to grant letters of marque and reprisal. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 229 *To make war upon Alva* was the leading object of all these freebooters, and they were usually furnished by the Prince of Orange. . . with letters of marque for that purpose.

b. A ship carrying letters of marque; a privateer. 1800 *MISS KNIGHT Autobiog.* I. 106 *A Ragusan commanding a letter-of-mark.* 1836 *MARRVAT Misch.* Easy xxxviii. As letter of marque, I shall have the right of capture.

c. attrib. in *letter of marque man, ship*. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3910/4 *A French Letter of Marque Man.* 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4440/2 *Any such Privateer or Letter of Marque Ship.*

Marquee (māik). Also 8 *marquée, marki, 8-9 markee*. [An assumed sing. f. MARQUESS apprehended as pl.] A large tent, as an officer's field-tent, or one used at a public entertainment, exhibition, or the like.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2542/4 *A Good Marquee, two French Tents.* 1758 *Lond. Chron.* 10-22 Aug. 1733 General Abercrombie would not suffer any of the officers to carry any chests, beds, or marquees, with them. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marine Surv.* 106 *A Captain's Tent and Marki.* 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99 The. . . band was stationed in a marquee on the lawn. 1831 *TRELAWNY Ad. Younger Son* II. 118 *A summer-room, exactly of the form and colour of a marquee.* 1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 3/2 The meeting was held in a marquee erected behind the Fountain Hotel.

b. attrib. as in *marquee manufacture, tent*; *marquee coop U. S.*, a tent-shaped hen-coop.

1775 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 15 *Ninety marquee or officers tents.* 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 218/2 Benjamin Edgington, Marquee and Tent Manufacturer. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry* 124 (1855) 122 The marquee coop.

Marques, Marquesate, etc.: see MARQUIS, etc.

Marquesit(e): see MAROASITE.

Marquet, obs. form of MARKEET.

Marquetry, marqueterie (māukētri).

Forms: 6 *markotrey, merquetry, 7 marquetry, (markutery), 6- marqueterie, 7- marquetry, (-ie)*. [a. F. *marqueterie* (1416 in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *marqueter* (1336) to variegates, f. *marque* MARK sb. 1.] Inlaid work, esp. as used for the decoration of furniture.

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* F. 13. *Fine woodes in marketrey.* 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. xiii. (Arab.) 103 All set in merquetry with letters of blew Spanish and Topas artificially cut and intermingled. 1556 DANETT II. *Coniutes* (1614) 270 The curious worke called Musette, or Marqueterie. 1607 *HOLLAND Pithy* I. 49 *marquetry* and other inlaid works. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 138 Of that kind the Arabs called *Marbutery*, but the Jews *Mosack*. 1817 *MOORE Lalit R.* *Vellid Proph.* (ed. 2) 89 The flashing of their swords' rich marquetry. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* II. xiii. A large table of ivory marquetry. 1881 *YOUNG Every man his own Mechanic* § 39 Hungarian Ash. suitable as a groundwork for marquetry.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxvii. *Marqueterie tables.* 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 159/2 *Occupations of People. . . marqueterie-inlayer.* 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 159 *Tunbridge marquetry ware.* 1879 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2803 *Yacca-wood* [used for] Cabinet and marquetry work.

Hence f. *Marquetrize v. (nonce-wd.) intr.*, to make inlaid work: in quot. fig.

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 *What curious-quent Embellishments diffuse? Musack-Mazes-Marquetrizing Muse?*

Marquionnesse, obs. form of MARCHIONESS.

Marquis, marquess (māukwis, -ēs). Forms:

4 *marchis, 6 marches*; 4-5 *markis, markys, 5 markesse, markoes, markois, 5-6 markyse, markes, 6 markas, marcas, -cus, marks*; 5 *marquos, marquys, 5-6 marques, 5-7 merques, 6-7 marquesse, 6- marquess; 5 marquis, 6 marquisse, marquise, 6-9 marquiss, 7- marquis*. [a. OF. *marchis*, later altered to *marquis* (whence *Da. markies*); corresponding to Pr. *marques, -is*, Sp. *marqués, Pg. marquês, It. marchese*; f. Com. Rom. *marca* (see MARK sb. 3, MARK sb. 1) frontier, frontier territory + -ese: -L. -ēnsis suffix forming adjs. from place-names (see -ESE). The word is thus etymologically an adj. the sb. understood being that represented in Eng. by COUNT, so that the title was equivalent to MARGRAVE. The med. L. representative was *marchionem* (*marchio*), still preserved in heraldic Latin: cf. *marchioness*. The prevailing spelling in literary use appears to be *marquis*. Some newspapers, however, use *marquess*, and several English nobles bearing the title always write it in this way.]

1. In various European countries, the title of the ruler of certain territories (originally 'marches' or

frontier districts). This gradually passed, in Romanic-speaking countries, into a mere title indicating a certain grade of noble rank, immediately below that of duke and above that of count. In English it is commonly used to designate a person of this titular rank in the modern nobility of foreign countries (though the foreign forms, *It. marchese, Sp. marqués*, etc. are sometimes retained), and also *Hist.* as the appellation of those territorial lords to whom it was applied in earlier times. Formerly it was often employed (now rarely) as the English equivalent of MARGRAVE.

13. *Guy Rival.* (A.) 5171 *Herbaud* of Arden, he gode marchis. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177 *Pe marchis* of Mounfraunt. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 8 *A Markys* whilom lord was of that londe. 1387 *TREVISIA Hieden* (Rolls) VI. 417 *Albericus* the markys [1430-50 markesse] expulsede Saracenus from Italy. 1447 *l'artennay* 6342 *For disceded* is fro so by A place, Off kynges, Dukes, Markois full of grace. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 200 *The markes* of Brandenburg[he]. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 71. *The markes* Brandenburg. 1535 *HARVEL* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 75 *The Marks* of Guaste hatb in Sicile 150 sailis. 1552 *ASCHAM Affairs of Germany* (1570) 15 b. *There be at this day* five Marchesses of Brandenburg. *Ibid.* 16 *Marches* Albert is now at this day xxxi. yeares old. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. 125 *A Venecian*, that came hitther in companie of the Marquesse of Mounterrat. 1636 *BRATHWAIT Rom. Emp.* 121 *Near* the suburane Orchards of the Marquesse Castelli. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 39 *Many a spot* of land not worth above fifty dollars a year gives the title of marquis to the owners. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 248 *The Dukes, Counts and Marqueses* had in the way grown into sovereigns. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 282 *Our ex-contributor* M. Horace Gerold (the Marquis of Clairfontaine).

2. At the end of the 14th c. the title was introduced into England to designate a specific degree of the peerage, between those of dnke and earl. Late in the 15th c. this degree was adopted in the peerage of Scotland. The title still continues, indicating the same relative rank, in the peerage of the United Kingdom and in those of Scotland and Ireland. When a duke is also a marquis, his second title is given 'by courtesy' to his eldest son: thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire is called 'the Marquis of Hartington'.

The title of a marquis is usually territorial in form, as 'the Marquis of Salisbury', but in some instances 'Marquis' is prefixed to a surname, as 'the Marquis Cornwallis'. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 *The Dukes. . . and the markys* here present. 1445 *Ibid.* V. 394 *William de la Pole*, than Marquys and Erle of Suffolk. 1452 *Ibid.* 226/1 *The Name or Estate of Duke, Marquys or Erle.* 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 4 *The Kyng* made Lord Montagu, Marquys Montagu. *Ibid.* 10 *Of late* time hade he made hym Markes of Montagu. 15. *Of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 13 Item, a Dukes Eldest sonn is borne a Marquesse, and shall goe as a Marquise. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sern.* *Cress Richmond War.* (1876) 293 *Erles, markyses, dukes, and princes.* 1513 *More Rich. III.* Wks. 38/2 *The Lord* marques Dorsette the Quenes come by her fyrste househald. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 25 *Peace* Master Marquesse, you are malapert, Your fire-new stamp of Honor is scarce current. 1646 *WHITLOCKE Mem.* (1853) II. 26 *The King* sent orders to the Marquys of Montrose to disband his forces. 1702 *Rowe Tancred*. Ded. To the Right Honourable William Lord Marquiss of Hartington. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 147 *Information* of the death of Marquis Cornwallis arrived in England at the end of January, 1866. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 466 *First* in rank come the dukes. . . then follow in order of precedence, marquises, first created by Richard II.

+ 3. In the 16-17th c. often employed as a female title, equivalent to the later MARCHIONESS. Obs.

It is not easy to see how far this was regarded as an application of the masculine title, and how far it was taken as an anglicization of MARQUESS. The spelling *marquess* was commonly preferred in this use, prob. through association with the suffix -ess. *Lady* was often prefixed.

1503 *Wilt of Katherine Lady Hastings* (Prerog. Crt. Canterbury) 1503 *Marquess Dorset.* *Ibid.* My lady marquess. 1527 *Wilt of Lady Dorset* (ibid.) I. *Lady Cecil* marquess Hartington and Bonville late the wife of the right honorable Thomas marquis Dorset. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 28 *Any* Chaplain of any Duchesse, Marquess, Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness. 1538 *WARNER* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 97 *My lady Marquys* ys in the tower. 1539 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 214 *The marquise* hath bene examyned, and. . . albeit she pretendeth Ignorance [etc.]. 1623 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 211 *Given.* by the kinge's own hands to the Ladie Marquessse of Buckingham a cupp of gold and cover. 1626 *Poer* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 243 *The Four* English ladies sworne of her Bed-chamber are the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Marquess Hamilton, and the Countesses of Carlile and Denbigh. 1669 *PEPYS Diary* 30 Apr. *My Lady Marquess* of Winchester, Bellasis, and other great ladies. 1691 *D'Emichiel's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 223 *Two Ladies* of Quality, the one a Lady Marquess, and the others Countess.

4. attrib.: *marquis hat*, a particular shape of ladies' headgear: *marquis pear* = MARQUISE 2, MARCHIONESS 2 (*Hogg Fruit Mar.*, ed. 4, 1875 p. 479).

Marquiss as the name of a pear occurs in London & Wise *Retreat Gardener* (1765) I. 48.

1808 *Weston Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 *The Marquis, or three-cornered hat*, is perhaps more popular than ever.

Marquisado, variant of MARQUISOTTE Obs.

Marquisal (mā'ukwisāl), a. nonce-wd. Inquots. *marchesal* (after the Italian form), *marquesal* [See -AL.] Pertaining to a marquis.

1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 426 note, The promises of ducal and marchal head-pieces, so copiously and judiciously employed by the present Ministry. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 309 The countess, who... had been accustomed to see all eyes, not royal, ducal, or marquisal, fall before her own, paused.

Marquisate (e, obs. forms of MARCASITE.

Marquisate (mārkwisə't). Also 6, 9 marquessate, 7 marquesado (e, -at, -quisat, -quint, marhasate, -esate, -isat(e). [f. MARQUIS + -ATE, after F. *marquisat*, It. *marquesado*, Sp. *marquesado*.] 1. The dignity or status of a marquis. Also, † a place from which a marquis takes his title.

15. *Bk. Precedence* in Q. *Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 15 A Marquess must go after his Creation, and not after his marquisate. 1675 OULBY *Brit.* 4 Worcester. A city honoured with the title of Marquisate in the Right Noble Henry Marquess and Earl of Worcester. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* (1786) I. 218 She restored him too to the Marquisate of Exeter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii. 'The very day he was raised to his Marquisate, he commenced sapping fresh corporations.' 1902 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 521/2 On the duke's death the marquessate of Douglas... passed to the Duke of Hamilton, as male heir.

2. In various countries of Europe: The territorial lordship or possessions of a marquis or margrave.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Marquessate, a Marquessate. 1612 BREKEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* To Rd. The marchates of Silesia and Brandeburg. *Ibid.* The marchates of Lusatia, Moravia [etc.]. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 300 In Germany (you are to understand) a Dukedom may be contained within a Marquisate. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4823/1 An Earthquake has been felt in the Marquisate of Ancona. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Frederic, Gt.* Rheinsberg is a fertile and smiling spot, in the midst of the sandy waste of the Marquisate.

† **Marquisdom**. ? Obs. [f. MARQUIS + -DOM.] = MARQUISATE.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Marquedom, *marquisat*. 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 284/1 Francis Scotland lord of Pine and Mondone, and other nobles of the marquedom of Saluce, are descended from the Scots. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xlv. 32 Galeacius Caraciolus... returned to his Marquedom in Italy. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marquisate* or *Marquidom*, the Territory or Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

|| **Marquise** (mārkī'z, Fr. markī'z). In sense 3 also 8 *erron.* marquis. [F. *marquise*, fem. of *marquis*, in senses 1, 2, 3.]

1. = MARCHIONESS. Only as a title of foreign nobility. (But cf. MARQUIS 3.)

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 160/1 She anticipates not only the French marquise of the last century, but even more our American great ladies.

2. A kind of pear. (Cf. MARCHIONESS 2.) 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gardener* I. 63 Dwarf Pears. 'The Marquise. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pict.* II. iii. 406 These Pears; [Nov.] Martin Sec., 'Sucrever, la Marquise. 1875 HOGG *Fruit. Man.* (ed. 4) 479.

3. A kind of tent (see quot. 1788); = MARQUEE. 1783 in Conway *Life T. Paine* (1892) I. 107 The tables were spread under a marquisse or tent. 1788 GROSSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. Descr. Plates 2 A field-officer's tent or marquis. The word marquis and tent are promiscuously used, though strictly speaking they are different things; the internal part commonly made of ticking, the marquis; the external covering, canvas. 1792 FENNEL *Narr. Proc.* Paris 187 A great marquisse was erected on the east side of the altar.

4. In full, *marquise ring*: A finger-ring set with a pointed oval cluster of gems.

1885 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* Marquise-ring. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 5/3 Other witnesses deposed to as to the promise of a marquise ring. 1903 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 4/2 A marquise formed of a single diamond, or a single sapphire, or a single ruby, is, of course, not very usual.

† **Marquissess**. Obs. [f. MARQUIS + -ESS.] = MARCHIONESS.

c1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 227. I wole with other maydens stonde... and se the Markysse. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 16 § 13 Anne Marquissess Berkeley. A 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 216 Every Marquissess put on a demy Coronall of golde.

† **Marquissima**. Obs. rare-1. [† ad. It. *marchesina* young marchioness, dim. of *marchesa*; but Sterne was prob. thinking of *marchesana* = *marchesa*.] An Italian marchioness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtdg.) 221 (Translation), I was... entering the door of the hall, when the Marquissima de P... was coming out.

† **Marquissotte**, v. Obs. Also 6 marquessotte, vzato, marcusotte, marquisado, 7 merquissotte. [f. F. *marquissotte* ('*Barbe faillie à la marquissotte*'), cut after the Turkish fashion, all being shaven away but the mustachoes, Cotgr.] trans. To cut (the beard) in the fashion described above. Also pass. of the person, to have the beard so cut.

1507 GOLING *Ovid's Met.* xiii. 169 b. His sturre stiffe heare he kembeth. And with a vythe dooth marcusotte his bristled beard. c1580 JEFFRIS *Bugbears* I. iii. 81 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 313 He is combed and slicked and fizeled and marquissotte. 1888 *Losses Span. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (1733) I. 135 A very little beard, marquissotte. 1902 GREENE *Def. Convoy-catching Wks.* (Gros-ari) XI. 72 Then here must be Marquissado, with a side peake pendent. 1619 North's *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 625/1 To see a foolish Courtier... have his beard merquissotte.

† **Marquissship**. Obs. [f. MARQUIS + -SHIP.] = MARQUISATE.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 565/1 The markship of the holy Emper. 1585 STANISHUR *Chron.* Irel. 118/2 in *Holinshead*, As for the marqueship of Corke being a matter of great

weight [etc.]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1336/1 An offer of the marqueship of the sacred empire made to the monsieur. 1676 LADY FANSHAW *Alem.* (1830) 184 We took our leave of Cordova, lodging that night at Carpio, the Marquiship of Don Lewis de Haro.

† **Marquissy**. Obs. rare-1. In quot. marquessy. [f. MARQUIS + -Y.] = MARQUISATE. 1583 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 561 One... political communion compounded of manie villages, townes... baronies, counties, marquessies, dukedomes.

Marquois (mārkwoiz). *Surveying*. [app. a blunder for F. *marquoir* marking instrument, 'a sort of ruler used by tailors' (Hatz-Darm.)] Used attrib. in *marquois scale* (and triangle), an apparatus devised for the purpose of drawing equidistant parallel lines with speed and accuracy.

Sometimes written *Marquois's*, as if the genitive of a proper name.

1834 *Catalogue Instr. Troughton & Simms* 2 Plotting, Marquois and Gunter's Scales. 1849 *HEATHER Math. Instr.* 45 The pair of Marquois's scales now before us. 1878 MARKS in *Frml. Franklin Inst.* CV. 418 An improved form of Marquois's scale. 1883 W. H. RICHARDS *Text Bk. Milit. Topogr.* 153 A large rolling ruler, or the marquois scale and triangle, is available for carrying a parallel line. 1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 307/2 There is one... instrument, namely, the marquois scales, which it is rather surprising to see omitted in this list.

† **Marquot**. Obs. [a. F. *marquotte* (Cotgr.), now *marcolle*.] 'A Sucker, or young plant, that spurts up from the root of a vine, &c.; or is of it selfe rooted' (Cotgr. 1611).

1600 SHELTON *Countrie Farm* VI. vi. 737 Howsoever the plant set of a crosset may make the better foote and roote, yet for certaine it is harder to take then the marquot [orig. *in marquotte*].

Marr, dial. form of MERE sb.

Marrais (s, obs. forms of MARISH.

Marram (mā-rām). Also 8 mareem, marran, morrane, 9 marram, mar(r)um, murrum. [a. ON. *marram-r*, f. *marr-r* sea + *haln-r* HAULM.]

1. A local name (chiefly E. Angl.) for the Sea Reed or Bent Grass, *Psamma acutaria*, the roots of which bind together and keep stable the sands of the sea-shore in Northern Europe. Also *marram-grass*, sea *marram*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1200 We in English [call *Spartum*] Helme and Matweede, but the people all along the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolke call it Marram. 1726 THURLEIGH *Syn. Stirp. Hibern.* K. 5. Our Country Women in Fingall call these Morranes. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Gloss., *Marram* or *Mareem*, *Arundo arenaria*, sea-reed-grass. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Dry sand, bound in a compact mass by the long creeping roots of the plant called Marram. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 427/2 *Arundo arenaria*, the sea-reed or marrum-grass. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 274 The Sea Marram.

2. A sand-hill grown over with this grass. 1834 PAGET *Nat. Hist. Yarmouth* Intro. 22 The hills of drifted sand which form the marrams. 1867 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xx. (ed. 10) I. 513 Hills of blown sand, called 'Marrams', now cover the site.

attrib. 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 112 The marum banks on the coast.

Marrangle, *erron.* form of MERINGUE.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Vill. Ser.* II. 211 My good cousin... left it to my own senses to discover the merits of broche and marrangles.

|| **Marrano** (mā-rā'no). Obs. exc. Hist. In 6 marrane, marraane, pl. marrany, 6-7 maran(e), marano. [Sp. *marrano*, of unknown origin.] A name applied in mediæval Spain to a christianized Jew or Moor, esp. to one who merely professed conversion in order to avoid persecution.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* *Leve* C. iv. 50 The women, chose rather to drowne them selues... then to be dishonored with so Barbarous a Maran. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 An infinite multitude of Jewes and Marrannes driven out of Spain. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. 130 b. The Marranes of late banished and driven out of Spaine and Portugale. 1599 SAKOVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 164 A sort of people of the Marrany as they terme them, who are baptized Jewes and Moores. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 55 Those that will not suffer Christians to live... dispense with apostates, marraones, and ringued Turkes. *Ibid.* II. iii. 58 They absolute... most wicked rebels, yea Marrans and apostates. 1645 PAGITT *Heristogr.* (1662) 205 A very christened Jew, a Maran. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 3/1 Two years later the Crypto-Jews or Marranos of London had acquired 'untrammeled trading rights'.

Hence † **Marranzized** ppl. a., † **Marranzinism**.

[1563-83 Foxe A. & M. II. 905/1 All these things were a meere Marranzinism, as is, saoured of the law of Marranzinism.] 1611 COTGR., *Marranzin*... Marranzinized, renegaded. 1604 MOTTEUX *Kabala's v.* (1737) 216 Apostates and marranzid Micreants. 1737 OZELL *Kabala's* III. 232 note, There were several Sons and Grandsons of the Family, which Jos. Scaliger suspected of Marranzin (Judaism).

Marras, variant of MARISH.

Marratine, obs. form of MARTINE.

Marrech, obs. form of MARCH sb.¹ (the month).

Marre: see MAR, MARC, MERE, a lake.

Marred (mārd), ppl. a. [f. MAR v. + -ED.]

† a. Perplexed, distracted. b. Spoilt, injured. Now rare exc. dial. of a child: 'Spoilt', peevish. c. Disfigured, mutilated.

c1350 *Wilt. Palerne* 664, I am Mellors, neish married, man, for þi sake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynrys* (Horsm.) I. (*Margrete*) 291 Euerc musynge in his marryd mood How...

He myht bereuyn hyre hyr virginyte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie Port.* 220 Sick marde Musis may mak me no supplee. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lii. 14 His visage was so marred more then any man. 1611 COTGR., *Marvais*: depraved, corrupt, mard. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 358 A marble groupe... with London and Commerce whispering like two married children. 1856 GERALDINE E. JEWSPUR *Sorrows of Gentility* II. i. 2 The grandfather gave it [a baby] impatiently back to the nurse with the observation that 'It was very married'. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12 The shadow of their married journey rests upon the souls of all the English members of the party. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenet*. 92 Let the married earth tremble and pass. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 62/2 With his married face [said of a man whose nose had been cut off].

Hence **Marredness**.

1587 GOLING *De Moray* xvii. 275 Notwithstanding all this marredness, yet the Soule lieth... pure and clean in God. **Marree**, variant of MERI 2. Maori war-axe.

Marreis, obs. form of MARISH.

† **Marrement**. Obs. rare-1. [f. MAR v. + -MENT.] Trouble, affliction.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196 And thus upon his marrement This painen hath made his priceie.

Marrer (mā-rā). [f. MAR v. + -ER.] One who mars; a destroyer, injurer, spoiler.

c1420 LYND. *Assembly of Gods* 600 Marrers of maters, and money makers. 1520 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 295/1 They be y. marrars & destroyers of the realm. 1581 MULLCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 The deuill himselfe... our most subtle, and despitefull marrer. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 One is the maker, and One is the marrer of euerie number. 1739 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1640) 199 His friends, the Pisans and Genoais, reviled him as the marrer of their mart. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 180 As for the Fitz-Romilly law-menders, makers, or marrers, I think of these as you do. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 203 She was no match-maker, but she was no match-marrer.

Marret, variant of MARROT, a guilemot.

Marre(y)s (se, obs. forms of MARISH.

Marriable (mæriā'b'l), a. Now rare. Also 5-6 mari-, marryable, 6 marryable. [a. OF. *mariable*, f. *mari-er* to MARRY.] That may be married; in early use = MARRIAGEABLE.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 326/1 Mariable, ... nubilis. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 540 The lorde Harbarthe had a syster mariable. c1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 154 Until that Sela came of marriable years. 1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 332 The parties marriable must be so allowed by two justices of the peace or by the Ordinary. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 38/1 The kings daughter... being now viripotent or marriable. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 150 The Reformed Church of England with its marriable and married clergy.

Marriage (mæri'dʒ). Forms: 3-7 mariage, 4-6 maryage, 4 mariag, 5 mareag, maryag, -ache, 6 marriage, marag, mar(r)age, marie(a)ge, 7 mareag(e), mariadage, 6- marriage. [a. F. *mariage* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *maridatge*, Sp. *maridaje* (Pg has a different formation, *maridanza*), It. *maritaggio* - popular L. type **maritaticum* f. *marit*-us husband: see MARITAL a. and -AGE.

In Eng., as also in Fr., the word tends to be apprehended (in accordance with a frequent function of the suffix -age) as if it were a derivative of the related verb.]

1. The condition of being a husband or wife; the relation between married persons; spousehood, wedlock.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1499, & [he] sede þat it was to him gret prou & honour to be in such mariage allied to be emperor. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 In þat pntree es na mariage betwene man and womman. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lav. Arns* (S. T. S.) 21 *marig*, The mareagh of kyrk men. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 1754 Many duyers perones... Refused this world... Renounsynge vayne pleasures ryches and maryage. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 202 Mariar is ane blissit band. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi*, *Barriers* 30 Marriage Loves object is. 1624 DONNE *Serms.* II. 17 Nor does he dishonour Marriage that praises Virginity. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Constat* II, All Love is Marriage ou thy Lovers side, For only Death can them divide. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* To People 189 Marriage will ever flourish, when there is no danger of children proving an incumbrance. 1873 MERIVALE in *Summary Proc. St. Etheldreda Fest.* 17 The two pillars upon which God has founded the edifice of civilized society are, after all, property and marriage.

† b. In certain phrases used for: The marriage vow. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 710 He... writ in his dotage That women kan nat kepe hir mariage! a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 No man nor woman shulde... breke hir mariage. 1530 PALSGR. 464/1 Thou haste broken thy maryage, in as *faillit ton mariage*.

c. Phr. with preps. In *marriage* (now arch.): in the matrimonial state, in wedlock. To *give*, *take* in († to, † into) *marriage*: to give, take as husband or wife. † *But marriage* (Se.); unmarried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12667 A man in marriage hir tok. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 107 My spouse... has gylfne me in marriage, þat neuir schal falge, his herytage. c1470 *Hi. New Wallace* IV. 723 Thai... said schuld be weddyd with ane kychin... that was but mariage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 63 Thy maydes were not geuen to mariage. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didlo* III. ii. Why should not they then ioyne in marriage? 1700 DRYDEN *Tal. & Arc.* III. 1120 Then I propose that Falamon shall be In marriage joined with beauteous Emily. 1877 [see GIVE v. 5].

d. *Anthropol.* with defining word. *Communal marriage*: the system prevailing amongst some uncivilized peoples, by which within a small com-

munity all the men are regarded as married to all the women, and vice versa; sometimes called *group marriage*. *Plural marriage*; polygamy.

1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis*. 67 Communal marriage, where every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another. 1880 Fison & Howitt *Kamil, & Kurnai* 146 Considering how easy it is to mistake instances of group marriage for polyandry.

2. Entrance into wedlock; the action, or an act, of marrying; the ceremony or procedure by which two persons are made husband and wife.

Civil marriage: a marriage performed by an officer of the state, as distinguished from one that is of the nature of a religious ceremony. *Fleet marriage*: see FLEET sb. 2.
Scotch marriage: a marriage according to the Scots law, effected by a mutual declaration before witnesses, without other formality; chiefly applied to the runaway marriages (formerly frequent) of couples who crossed from England into Scotland in order to escape the restrictions imposed by English law on the marriage of minors without the consent of their guardians.

1300. *Cursus M.* 3337 De mariage þen did he make
Bitux rebecca and ysane. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 75
Marriage is a ful greet sacrament. 1490 CANTON *Eneydyd*
xlv. 52 Yf I wust that thou, venus, were not of accord for
the mayrag of enes to dydo, I shulde make hym fyrst to
depart without any respyte. c1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce*
Hcu. VIII (Camden) 245 St. Hierome and St. Gregorie that
will not call our ladie's marriage nuptials. 1699 T. BROWN
in *R. L'Estrange's Erasim. Collog.* (1725) 341 For when
Marriage is once legally contracted, no human Power you
know can dissanull it. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm. II.* 334
As, when lands are conveyed to the use of A and B, after
a marriage shall be had between them. 1832 MARRYAT
N. Forster xxxiv, A marriage on board of a king's ship, by
the captain, duly entered in the log-book, is considered...
valid. 1875 Miss BRADSHAW *Ennys Foot* xix, A good many
years ago...I got myself clapped into a Scotch marriage.

b. The nuptial ceremony together with the accompanying festivities; a wedding. ? *Obs. or arch.*
c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 558, 1 made my visitacions
... To playes of myracles and to mariages, 1526 TINDALE
John 12 Iesus was called also and his disciples went to the
marriage. c1610 *Women Saints* 17 He reprooueth Virgins
that were present at Mariages.

3. A particular matrimonial alliance or union.
Cross marriage: applied to the marriage of a man to the sister of his sister's husband.

1473 *Warwyk Chron.* (Camden) The Erie of Warwyke was sent into Fraunce for a maryage for the Kyng. 1539 CROSWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 175 To induce and persuade the kinges highnes... to make a crosse maryage between the yong duke of Cleves and my lady Mary. 1559 *Mistr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* etc. I sought a maryage for my sovaine Lorde. 1580 LYNN *Euphues* (Arh.) 471 Marriages are made in heauen. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 123 Euarchus made a crosse maryage also with Dorihaus his sister. 1588 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 50 You have deliuered forth... that... I led him... into a deceitfull marriage. 1663 DRYDEN *Royal Ladies* I. 1, For hapning both to Love each others Sisters, They have concluded it in a crosse Marriage. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxi. (1893) V. 304 The fears of Renard... were occasioned by the unanimity of Catholics and heretics in the opposition to the marriage. *Ibid.* They disapproved of his marriage.

†b. *concr.* A person viewed as a prospective husband or wife; a (good or bad) match. *Obs.*
- 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccliii. 375 The erle of Flaunders.. thought that the yonge duke of Bourgoyne was a mete marriage for her [his daughter]. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 357 He was perswaded... to go see a Lady, a great marriage, and to wooe her. *Ibid.* 438 A great marryage she was likely to be.

4, *transf.* and *fig.* (from the preceding senses).
Intimate union.

* 1542 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 27 Into the lond lest synke A right byt, and bynde in marriage Hem to, lest wynde offende hee. *1570 (title)* A new and Pleasaunt entwilde intituled the marriage of Witte and Science. *1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) 331 The cruel villayne forced the swarde with another blowe to diuorce the faire marriage of the head and body. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. l. (1614) 342 They plant their Vines at the foote of great Trees, which marriage proueth very fruitful. *1693 AUBREY Lives* (1808) l. *Briggs* 123 He considered. the convenience of making a marriage between those rivers. *1876 T. HAROY Ethelberta* (1890) 68 In which of the cases do you consider the marriage of verse and tune to have been most successful?

5. **MARRIAGE 2.** *Obs. exc. Hist.*
 1459 *Roth of Parlt. V. 371f.* The Warde and Maryage
 of Thomas, belongeth unto the Kyng. c 1460 FORTESCUE
Abs. & Lim. Mon. ix. (1885) 130 The grete lordis off be-
 lande by reason . . off mariages, purchasses, and oþer tymes,
 shall often tymes growe to be greater than thai be now.
 a 1578 LINDESEY (Piscottell) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S. J.) i. 62
 The Earle of Douglas, olten tyme the King the ward and
 the marriage of [. . .] 1586 FORTESCUE
Abs. & Lim. Mon. 270 marg., Lord's right of marriage under
 the feudal system.

* 6. A dowry. *Obs.* (Cf. MARRIAGE 1.)
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2328 Perfore yschal
myn heritage Gyue by sistres in mariage [Wace: *en ma-*
riage]. 1362 LAGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 50 To wunnesse. . . In what
manere that Meede in mariage was i-ffeid. 1577-87
HOLINSHE *Chron.* III. 1317/2 He [John Gresham] gaue
also to maides mariages.

7. *Cards.* In certain games, e.g. bezique, the 'declaration' of a king and queen of the same suit

1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 138/2 [Bazique]. . King and queen of the same suit are called 'marriage', and score two; but the marriage of trumps scores four. 1870 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bézique* 16 King and queen of any suit not trumps (called marriage). King and queen of the trump suit (called marriage in trumps or royal marriage).

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *marriage-blessing, bond, -bower, -ceremony, chain, chamber choice, contract, covenant, -day, -dinner, dowry, -dues, duty, faith, feast, fruition, -halter, -hindering adj., hour, joy, -knot, knot. life, -maker, market, -monger, -morn, -morning, night, -register, -rites, state, supper, table, -tie, -treaty, -vow*. Also *Marriage Act*, any of the Acts of Parliament regulating marriages (see *quot.*); *marriage articles*, an antenuptial agreement embodying the terms agreed on by the parties with respect to rights of property and succession; †*marriage bawd*, an opprobrious term for a match-maker; *marriage bell*, a church bell rung on the occasion of a marriage in token of joy; *marriage brokerage, brokerage*, consideration given for bringing about a marriage (contracts for which are void by English law); †*marriage broker*, an opprobrious term for a match-maker; †*marriage deed* = *marriage articles*; *marriage favours*, 'knots of white ribbons or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); †*marriage finger*, the finger on which the wedding-ring is placed; †*marriage gear* (*Sc.*), †*marriage good*, *marriage portion, dowry*; *marriage lay* = *marriage-song*; *marriage licence*, an official permission to marry (in England, a document granted by the ordinary or his surrogate, authorizing a couple to be married by a clergyman of the Church of England without the proclamation of banns); *marriage lines*, a certificate of marriage; *marriage portion*, a portion or dowry, etc., given to a bride at her marriage; *marriage-ring*, a wedding-ring; *marriage-service*, the form of words prescribed for the religious ceremony of marriage; *marriage settlement*, an arrangement made by deed in consideration of an intended marriage, whereby certain property is secured for the wife, and sometimes also for the children; *marriage-song*, an epithalamium. See also *MARRIAGE BED*.

Marriage life, marriage state, formerly common expressions, are now almost superseded by *married life, married state*.

*1753 *Genl. Mag.* Sept., Contents, Accounts of the new
 "marriage net." 1841 STEPHEN *Comm.* (1874) II. 246 The
 principal marriage acts, now in force, are . . . Geo. IV. c. 76,
 and 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 83. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 & 2 The
 Father sends up every Post Questions relating to *Marriage.
 Articles, Leases, and Tenures. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife*
 iii, My innocent lady . . . turns "marriage-bawd to her niece
 1876 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxi, And all went merry as a *mar-
 riage-bell. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 106 Honor, riches, *mar-
 riage blessing, 'till she's upon you. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer*
 xxvii, That under pretence of the *marriage bond they be
 not sold to perpetual vexations. 1831 CARLISLE *Sart.* Res.
 iii. iii, The fair clustering flowers that over-wreath . . . the
 *Marriage-bower. a 1721 VERNON *Chancery Cases* (1726)
 12 The Bill was to be relieved against a *Marriage Brocade
 Bond. 1787 W. P. WILLIAMS *Chancery Cases* III. 75 note,
 Cares of direct marriage brocade. 1683 ORWAY *Soldier's*
Fort. iv. i, Make me a Match-maker? a filthy *Marriage-
 Broker! 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* 563 *Marriage
 brokerage contracts. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106 Thus
 was she led . . . to the altar, where the *marriage-ceremony
 was performed. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i, Never to load
 it with the *Marriage Chain. 1612 BIBLE *Tobit* vi. 16
 When thou shalt come into the *marriage chamber. c 1886
 CRESS PEMBERTON *Ps. LXXVIII.* xxv, The virgins live des-
 pair'd of *marriage choice. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer*
 xxvi, That all holiness and faith of *marriage covenant
 should be observed. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. i,

These linked gems, My Iuno ware vpon her *marriage day.
1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 834 For what can we pretend
t'inherit, Unless the *marriage-deed will bear it? 1552
LATIMER *Sermon, Parable Kings Son* (1584) 183 b; This
hanket or *marriage dinner. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. iii.
i. 230 The portion and sinew of her fortune, her *marriage
dowry. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64 A young nobleman
... gave five guineas. in order to ... pay the *marriage-dues
1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222 f Diversity of
religion breeds a greater dislike to *marriage duties than
natural disagreement. 1672 — *Samson* 115 Breaking her
*Marriage Faith to circumvent me. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.*
ii. l. 40 At a *marriage feast, saw the young gallant
1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 To the Measure of his
Mistress's *marriage ring. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks.
(1847) 199 l. 1 (Mars) ... That no person so hatefully
expulsiu' should ... be turned ... out of all *marriage fruition.
1515 in *Faun. Rose of Kilbrack* (Spalding) 185 For the
quiltle marriage the said Hucbon Ros sail giff sex scot of
Merkis of *marriage geyr. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxvii
134 [My wife] brought nothing with her for *marriage-
good, but freedom of birth [etc.]. 1692 D'URFEY (*title*)
The *Marriage-Hater Matched. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's*
F. 374 This filthy *marriage-hindering Mammon. 1591
SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 179 We are betrothed: nay more
our *marriage howre Determin'd of. 1594 — *Rich.* III.
iv. v. 330 The sweet silent houres of *Marriage ioyes.
1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xlii, I thought the chimes of
verse were passed, when once the doleful *marriage
was rung. 1627 SANDERSON *Sermons* 166 In the *marriage
... there is a communion and representation of the
love-contract betwixt Christ and His church. 1850 TENNYSON
in *Memo. Conn.* Demand not thou a *marriage lay
1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) S. 584 f.1 To forge ... a *marriage
licence. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz.* *Scenes* viii, Doctors
Commons being ... the place where they grant marriage
licences to love-sick couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149
¶ 5 The *Marriage-Life is always an insipid, a vexatious, or
an unhappy condition. 1829, 1840 *Marriage lines [see *LINE*
s.v. 23 f]. 1551 PERCIVAL *Sat. Dict.*, *Casamento*, a *mar-

riage maker. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. xx. iii, A dinner and then a dance For the maids and marriage-makers. 1875 *Chamb. Revl.* No. 133. 54 Lord Hardwicke's Act caused quite a flutter in the "marriage-market. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* l. 305 There are articles which the "marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all. 1842 TENNYSON *Moea Eastward* Ali, bear me with thee... And move me to my "marriage-morn. 1821 BYRON *Juan v.* lxxvi, The finest lace Which e'er set off a "marriage-morning face. 1664 LD. FALKLAND (*title*) The "Marriage Night. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106 The girl was advised to do this, that he might be intitled to no other "marriage-portion than her smock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 584/2 To make a false entry into a "marriage-register. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 154 She never had such a cold in all her life, as when she left her "marriage ring off. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* vi. (1673) 91 He Acts no less sinne, Posthumus, that sleights The Genius of another's "Marriage-Rites. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 3. p. 1 There are persons who wish the "Marriage-Service emended. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1, I have a young Kinsman... who shall shew you the rough Draught of the "Marriage Settlement. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Dk. Suffolk to Mary the Fr. Queen* 122 And in precession as they came along, with Himeneus sang thy "marriage song. 1714 *Spectator* No. 607 ¶ 5 Good-Nature is a third necessary Ingredient in the "Marriage-State. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xix. 9 Blessed are they which are called unto the "marriage supper of the Lamb. 1602 SHAKS, *Ham.* l. ii. 181 The Funerall Bachelments Didd coloud furnish forth the "Marriage Tablets. 1693 DRYDEN *tr. Ovid's Met.* l. 653 Give me... to live and die A spotless maid, without the "marriage-tie. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 127 He that loves at first sight... finishes a "marriage-treaty without taking so much time as [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258 The ward of her purity, her reputation, her "marriage-vow.

Marriageable (mæˈrɛdʒəbəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 marriageable. [f. MARRIAGE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Fit for marriage, of an age to marry.
c. 1555 HARRSHED *Divorce Matter VIII* (Camden) 174. If
you would try until they should be marriageable, you
should be old women ere you married. 1625 K. LONG tr.
Barclay's Argenis iv. iv. 252 There were no neighbour-
princes which were marriageable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.*
no. 321 ¶ 2, I am the Father of a young Heiress, whom
you begin to look upon as Marriageable. 1843 LYTTON *Wm. &
Mortimer* i. 100 I have a daughter, who is now marriage-
able. 1886 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 56 Your united
ages scarcely make up that of a marriageable man.

b. *transf.* Of plants, *esp.* the vine: Fit to be joined to other plants.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, 'Happy the Man' 9 Sometimes the beaut'ous Marriageable Vine He to the lusty Bridegroom Elm does joyn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 27. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 2 The ruby clusters of Bacchus himself glowing amidst the foliage of some tall marriageable elm.

c. Of age († formerly also of qualities, etc.):
Befitting marriage or the married state.

1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Wch marriageable tearmes
teacheth, husbands and wyves to be so lyncked in love
as to lyve and love togethers most affectionatly. 1643
MILTON *Divorce* i. xii. It is most sure that some...are desti-
tute of all other marriageable gifts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy.*
round World (1840) 246 Twelve years old, when the
Spaniards count marriageable. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of*
Friars v. 28 A. damsel...very near the marriageable age.

2. *sb.* A marriageable person.
1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 49 Dined at Mrs. Branigan's :
a children's party in the evening, with the intermixture of
two or three rather pretty young marriageables.

Hence Ma'rriageableness; Marriageability
(in recent Dicts.). *rare*—°.

1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* 11, Marriageableness, *âge d'être marié*. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. 11.

Marriage-bed. The bed used by a married couple; hence *transf.* marital intercourse, with its rights and duties. *To defile, violate the marriage-bed*: to commit adultery.

1590 SHAKS, *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 27 *Adv.* This servitude makes you to keepe vnvwd. *Luck.* Not this, but troubles of the marriage bed. 1575 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 414 The great felicity which lovers promise to themselves, and taste also when they meet together in the marriage-bed. 1712 *Aspers Effect* No. 446 b 6 W. do not find any Comedies... Assisted upon the Violations of the Marriage-bed. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* ii. p. 113. (1859) 1. 357 The marriage-bed of James the First of Great Britain was, a few years ago, the ornament of an alehouse at Dunfermline. 1859 LEXY *Europ. Mor.* (1837) II. iv. 7 During the period of penance, the penitent was compelled to abstain from the marriage-bed. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lads* xxviii, Ages since the vanquished belid Round my mother's marriage-bed.

Married (mæ'rid), *pp.l.a.* [f. MARRY *v.* + -ED¹.]
1. United to another in wedlock; living in the matrimonial state.

136262 LANGL. P. *Pl. A.* x. 109 ʒif ʒou beo Mon 1. Mariet
...hold be stable. 1466 SIR G. HAVE *Love* Amos (S. T. S.)
The knyghtys wit beris the privilege of byr mari
husband. 1466 *Pilgr. Perch.* de W. 1531 252 Kynges,
prynces, ... and maryed people, and all christen people
... 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* i. iii. 20 What says the
married woman? 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 174 Mary'd
slaves ... were esteem'd very inconvenient. 1897 MARY
KINGSLAY *W. Africa* 648 Your Kruboy is very much a
married man.

b. fig.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 83 (2nd Qo. 1599) Examine
every married liniment and see how one or other lards
content. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 66 And this fair vine,
but that her arms surround Her marry'd elm, had crept
along the ground. 1866 BRYANT *After a Tempest* v. The
noise of war shall cease from sea to sea, And married nations
dwell in harmony.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of married persons or matrimony.

marrowe, marroll, 7 marroe. [Of obscure origin.

The localities would seem to point to a Scandinavian etymology, but no possible Scandinavian source is known, unless indeed the sense of the Eng. sb. can have been developed from that of ON. *marrgr* (lit. 'merry') friendly, communicative. Phonologically this etymon would be admissible, as the word occurs so late that the absence of recorded forms with guttural causes no difficulty.

1. A companion, fellow-worker, partner, mate.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327a. Marwe, or felawe yn trauayle, *sochis* *compar.* c.1460 *Towneley Mst.* xiii. 436 Com coll and his marro, That will nyp vs full narow. c.1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. xix.* (*Frog & Mouse*) xii. Better but stryfe allane to leif in le, Than to be matchit with an ewickit marrow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* vi. ix. g. Blot some hym warnis Sibilla. His twer marrow [L. comes]. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 That name of thame speik nor commune of ony mator nor round with his marrow. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1578) 134 Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend, with thee and his marrow, for feare of ill end. 1577 GRANGE *Gold. Aphrod.* F.iii.b. Forsaking his marrow [i.e. his partner in a dance]. a.1578 LINDESEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 103 Quidam he was lyand with his marrow and companion Sir Edward brakinberie. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cassand.* ii. iv. Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. 1640 li. 68 Oh, my deare marrowes! 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 325 Faith with love cannot endure a marrow. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. v. 37 It was nae a richt thing o' us to be marrows in ony sic trade w' criddle Janet. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 Only two individuals fall, but they can have an indefinite number of marrows or sidemen. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), Marrow, a partner.

†b. Apparently misunderstood by Blount.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Marrow (Fr. *marroul*), a fellow, a knave, or Rascal.

2. A husband or wife. (Cf. HALF-MARROW I.)

a.1578 LINDESEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 132, I married ane puir woman to be marrow to me. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 97 Christ's fair bride, a marrow dear to him. 1721 RAMSAY *Mary Scot.* iii. When Mary Scot's become my marrow, We'll make a paradise on Yarrow. 1724 W. HAMILTON *Braes of Yarrow* i. Busk ye, busk ye, my hony bony bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow. 1816 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv. I have been misdoubting your cousin Rashleigh since ever he saw that he wasna to get Die Vernon for his marrow.

3. One's equal or like; one's match in a contest.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 173 Julius veld noch hef ane marrou in rome, and pompeus veld noch hef ane superior. a.1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 89 Thare did everie man reanther his marrow. a.1578 LINDESEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 He contit no lord to be marrow to him. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 300 You have many marrows. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 232 Ay, ye may travel the world over or ye see his marrow.

b. Used of things.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 The tounne stands in sa pleisand a place, that it hes na marrow. c.1690 N. BURN *Leader-haighs* 15 in *Robt. Ball* VI. 607 One house there stands on Leader side. Men passing by do often say in [th] South it has no marrow. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xv. Sam'l Fairweather has the marrows o't on his top coat.

4. A thing which makes a pair with another.

1674 RAY *M. C. Words* 31 A pair of gloves or shoes are not marrows, i.e. fellows. 1681 COVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 18 Some had bows, but wanted arrows; Some had pistols without marrows. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 101 Your een's no marrows. 1789 J. BEATTIE *Scotticism* 16 My huckles are not marrows. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Marrows, pairs to match; fellows or equals. 1889 BARRIE *Thru' the xv.* 138 Wearin' a pair o' boots at wisna marrows!

Marrow, a. Obs. exc. dial. [From the appositive use of MARROW sb.²] Resembling something of the same kind.

1585 *Inv. R. Ward.* (1815) 320, I ressavit of the marrow garnishing of this fourteen pece three chatonis, quibill makis xviii in the haill. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's* T. 21 Aw never sprad my e'en upo' th' marrow trick to this!

Marrow (mæ'rou), v. Sc. and north. [f. MARROW sb.²]

†l. trans. To join, associate; to match, pair. Also refl. Obs.

1488 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1866) I. 55 Sic a burges bot na vther person marrow him with ane maister of substance [etc.]. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/2 Ane to be put and marrowit to pain by my lord gouernour at his pleasure. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xvii. 132 Charlie Walkinshaw and Bell Fatherlans were a couple marrowed by their Maker.

b. intr. To be a partner or fellow-worker (with).

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.). To marrow and nycthour with wtheris. 1842 J. AITON *Domestic Econ.* (1837) 152 Saunders Heavie, with whom he marrows. 1844 THOMAS *Rhymes* 53 Hae ye fausely strayed mang misy groves, Tho' ice-wreathed maidens to marrow. 1851 A. MACLAGAN *Poems* 280 He's wise wha marrows w' content, Though in a rustic bief.

2. trans. To be a companion to; to marry.

1721 RAMSAY *Mary Scot.* I. Did you there see me mark'd to marrow Mary Scot the flow'r of Yarrow? 17... *Song by a Buchan Ploughman in Burns' Wks.* (1800) II. 152 Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.

3. To resemble, to be equal to; also, to produce something equal to; to match.

a.1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 38 Venus.. Wald have preferrit this paragon, As marrowit, but mache, most meit The golden ball to brulk alone. 1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Work* I. 14 (E. D. S.) On the sabbath we say aur prayers, and the rest of the week ya day marrows an other. 1877 P. BURN *Poems* (1885) 294 A heild I hae that marrows thy ain.

Marrowbone (mæ'rouboun). [f. MARROW sb.¹]

1. A bone containing edible marrow.

c.1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 380 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones, To boille the chiknes with the Marybones. c.1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take beef and merybones, and boyle yt in fayre water. 1555 W. WATKIN *Farde Facious* i. vii. 158 The bridgome eateh to his supper .. a litle of the maribone of a Chanel. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* vi. vii. (1838) 59 For daintiness of diet they [Basses] excell the Marybones of Beefe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 655 There is no more reason.. why the sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house should shock us more than the sight of a calve's head or a pair of marrow-bones in a dish. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 155 The wretch sucked a couple more marrow bones, and became torpid.

b. fig. in various applications.

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 483 Ye said upon Saturday last, that ye could not find the mass nor the marrow-bones thereof in your book. 1564 S. R. Noble *Soldier* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Ph.* (1882) I. 268 What I knocke out now is the very Maribone of mirth. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* *Gen.* (1693) 471 This is the marrow bone of the difference or matter. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 13 The scraps and marrow-bones of office.

2. Marrowbones and cleavers: see CLEAVER¹ 2 b.

3. pl. Jocularly: The knees. (Rarely sing.)

1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 727/2 Down he fel vpon his maribones. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Marfall* ii. ii. Down on your marrowbones, and confess the truth. 1791 VOLCOY (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* i. Bring on his marrowbones th' apostate down. 1870 KINGSLEY *Legend La Brea* 95 Magic brings some positivists Humbly on their marrowbone. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 108, I only want to bring them to their marrow-bones.

b. To ride in the marrow-bone coach or stage, to go on foot. [? With allusion to Marybone = Marylebone.]

1838 *Monthly Mag.* (Flügel), Marrow-bone stage.

4. pl. = CROSS-BONES.

1534 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiv. [xv.], I.. sailed under the black flag and marrow-booes. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 40 Here are the typical marrow bones, skull, and sandglass.

5. pl. (slang). Fists as weapons; pugilists.

a.1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* ii. l. (1st fol.) 35/1 The great Band Of Maribones that people call the Switzers. 1872 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 He was alike a stranger to fear in the field of either hayonets or marrowbones. 1818 *Ibid.* N. S. II. 165 The distance of twenty-four miles from Lunnun rather damped the ardour of the Marrow-bone fraternity.

†6. A child's game. Obs.

1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche.. playes.. as chylidren be wont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone [etc.].

7. attrib. as to marrowbone-man (? sense 2 or 5), music, pie, pudding (cf. marrow pie, pudding).

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i. None but a scatterd couey of Filders, or one of these Rag-rakers in dung-hills, or some Marrow-bone-man at most, would baue bene vp, when thou wert gone abroad. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 270/3 Making the most unearthy 'marrow-bone' music on frying pans, tin kettles and empty pails. 1595 W. W. M. *W. M. M.* i. in *Six Old Plays* (1779) 118 Some oysters, a 'marrow-bone pie or two, some arrichokes, and potato roots. 1668 MONTGOMERY *Mad World* i. l. B. 11 b. All her wanton Pamphlets, as Hero and Leander, Venus and Adonis, oh two luscious mary-bone pies for a yong married wife. 1663 WEAVER *Duells Law-case* i. l. B. 12 b. Let none of these come at her. Nor the woman with 'Maribone puddings.

Marrowed (mæ'roud), ppl. a. Also 4 merged, merged. [f. MARROW sb.¹ + -ED².]

1. Full of marrow. lit. and fig.

a.1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 15 Ofrandes merged [Vulg. *holocausta medullata*] bede I sal to be. a.1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* *Ibid.* 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxxv. 15 Marrowed rammes that is, fat and lussy. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B. i.* (1651) 19 They can .. devour and gurmundize .. and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 84 Some called Separatists .. are better marrowed, and more Evangelical, than these Pulpit Ignis-fatui. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 500 He was fresh-sinewed every joint, Each bone new-marowed.

†2. Cooked in marrow. Obs.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iii. Fride Frogs, Potato's Marrow'd, Cavear [etc.].

Marrowfat (mæ'roufat). [f. MARROW sb.¹ + FAT sb.] (More fully marrowfat pea.) A kind of large rich pea. (Cf. marrow pea, MARROW sb.¹ 5.)

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pisum*, The Marrowfat or Dutch Admiral Pea. *Ibid.*, Observing to allow the Marrow-fats .. at least three Feet between Row and Row. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peas*, The marrowfat is the best tasted of all the large kinds of peas. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Ser. i. Tragey*, The Duchess shed tears large as marrow-fat peas. 1864 *Reader* 13 Aug. 191 In Jersey .. peas attain nearly double the size of the British marrow-fat.

Marrowish (mæ'rouʃ), a. [f. MARROW sb.¹ + -ISH.] Of the nature of, or resembling, marrow.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 143 The nerue which is soft, and marrowish. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iv. The Braine, which is a soft marrowish and white substance.

Marrowless (mæ'rouləs), a. [f. MARROW sb.¹ + -LESS.] Having no marrow. lit. and fig.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 94 Thy bones are marrowlesse, thy blood is cold. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. o, that marrow-lesse age should stuffe the hollow bones with damb desires. 1709 *tr. Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 451 Break off this ungodly Match between this Marrowless Curmudgeon and your young Daughter. a.1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arish* (1826) 58 They .. lent each other ruthless pails Aforth the hare and merghless spaiks. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 104 These marrowless fibres are grey.

Marrowless, a. 2 dial. [f. MARROW sb.² + -LESS.] Without a 'marrow'; companionless; unmarried; unequalled, unmatched; not matching; wanting the other member of the pair, 'odd'.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 433 My matchless, and my most marrowless and marvellous Wellbelov'd. 1660 DICKSON *St. Writ.* (1845) I. 58 Know thou art not marrowless in thy exercise. 1844 CROSS *Distinction* xxiii. (E. D. D.), A marrowless glove.

† **Marrowship**. Sc. Obs. [f. MARROW sb.² + -SHIP.] Association, companionship.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Throucht falt of marrowschip or insufficient nycthourship.

Marrowy (mæ'roui), a. Also 4 merewi, 5 margthy, 6 marowy, 8 Sc. merchy. [f. MARROW sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of marrow. Also fig.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 6 The blod of merewi wetheres [Vulg. *medullarum arientum*]. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 75 A margthy offerynge [L. *holocausta medullata*; cf. MARROWED 1, a. 1300]. 1709 *Brace Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Lord is reserving a merchy piece of the word of his promise to be made to many of his friends and people. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 79 In his *Women beware Women* there is a rich marrowy vein of internal sentiment. 1882 HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* LI. 66 The period .. of marrowy and vigorous manhood.

2. Of the nature of marrow.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cijh, It is colde and moyste, hycause it hath a marowye substance. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 185 The Braine being wholly a marrowie part. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* t. 45 note, When ripe, the skin peels easily off, and discovers a butyraceous, or rather a marrowy-like substance. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iii. 9 The tail of the broad-tailed sheep .. consists almost wholly of marrowy fat.

Hence † **Marrowiness** (in 8 Sc. *merchiness*).

1709 *Brace Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Israelites had never known the merchiness of that promise, if a Red Sea had not made it out.

† **Marru-be**. Obs. Also 4 in Latin form *marrubium*, 5 *marube*. [ad. L. *marrubium*, perh. connected with the name of the Latin city *Marrubium* or *Marruvium*. Cf. OF. *marube*.] The plant horseboud, *Marrubium vulgare*.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 130 The Saphir is his propre Ston, Marrubium his herbe also. a.1400-50 *Stockh. Med.* MS. 205 Marube or horseworte, *marrubina*. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 69 The fat of a Calf and Marrube with the juyce of Leeks.

Marrubiu (mæ'ru'bi:n). Chem. [f. L. *marrubium* (see prec.) + -IN. Cf. F. *marrubine*.] A bitter principle obtained from *Marrubium vulgare*. 1872 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handb.* Chem. XVIII. 234 Marrubiu. The bitter principle of *Marrubium vulgare*. **Marrum**, variant of MARRAM.

Marry (mæ'ri), v. Inflected marrying, married. Forms: 3-4 (6 Sc.) *mari*, 3-7 *marie*, 4 *marize* (n), 4-5 *marie* (n), 4-6 *marrye*, 4-8 *mary*, 5 *marye* (n, (marryn)), 6 *marrye*, 6 *marrye*, (marry), 6-7 *marrie*, 6- *marry*. [a. F. *marier* = Fr. *sp.*, Pg. *maridar*, It. *maritare* = L. *maritare*, f. *maritus* ppl. adj., married (also as sb. masc., husband, whence F. *mari*, Pr. *marit* = Sp., Pg. *marido*, It. *marito*; and as sb. fem. *marita* married woman), f. *mar-* (nom. mās) man, male; the L. ppl. a. must have been originally used of women, and acquired its wider sense by a later extension.]

I. trans.

1. To join in wedlock or matrimony; to join for life as husband and wife; to constitute as man and wife according to the laws and customs of a nation. Const. to (unto, Sc. on, upon); also together.

a. in *passive* (with ref. either to the act and ceremony, or to the wedded state as a result).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 709 pe fader.. had ire vnderstonde To swan see wolde inaried be. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 815 His two dere docteresz. Pat wer maydenes ful meke, Maryed not yet. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnus*) 102 P. ane agnes sad hym schortly: 'certis, gud sir, marye ane I'. c.1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xviii. 193 Jif a man, that is maryed, dye in that Contrie, men buryen his Wif with him alle quyte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (S. T. S.) 100 Young tullia, .. was maryit on Aruns terquyne. 1536 = *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 127 The eldest of hir dochteris was married upon. Marius. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 43 The King was married secreeitly at Chelsey.. to one Jane Seymour. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 183 They would .. haue married me to the rotten Medlar. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* t. 1 (1840) 4 Well, girls, you little think now, which of you all is like to be first married. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi. 133, I presume she isn't very happily married; it's too odd.

b. Said of the priest or other functionary who performs the rite. Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 633/1 What preest was it that maryed them together: *quel prestre fut ce qui les maria ensemble?* 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xiv. 183 As to minister the Holy Communion to them that shall be thereto disposed, as to mary and baptize. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. 1. 125 Come sister, you shall be the Priest, and marrye w. 1714 GAY *What d'ye Call* it. vii. Tell him .. that he (the Curate) shall marry the Couple himself. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 64 He asked if I could marry people.

c. *Marry up*: to tie up or preoccupy in matrimony. *collog.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 225, I believe that the girls there are all married up. 1859 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* II. 8 Married up, when a girl, to a man for whom she did not care. 1865 = *Herrev.* xvi. I would have married her up to my poor boy, if he had but lived. 1865 H. S. CARLILE *Lett.* III. 274 My only fear about her is that she will be married-up away from me.

2. To give in marriage, cause to be married. Said esp. of a parent or guardian.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 100 Ich þe wole marie [i. v. r. marizen, marien] wel... To þe nobliste bachelar þat þin herte wile to stonde. c. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wale* (Rolls) 2338 In þys tyme... He mariede þe oþer doughtres boþe. c. 1386 CHACER *Clerk's T.* 1074 And richely his doughter maried he vn-to a lord. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) v. 35 He wolde haue maried me fulle hillegh, to a gret Priences Daughtre, 3171 wold hao forsaken my Lawe and my Beleve. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 18 She knew welle that folke were aboute to marie us to togedre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt. xxii.* 2 The kyngdome of heven is lyke unto a certayne kinge, which maried his sonne. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii. iv. 87 Good mother, do not marry me to yond folke. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* 149 Marry your sonne when you will; your daughter when you can. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 141 Y. Earle having just marry'd his Eldest daughter... there was Company to wishe her joy. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 33 The same influence led him... to marry his daughter to Henry the Lion. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts of France* II. 248 Napoleon married him... to his youngest sister.

3. Said of either of the contracting parties: To take in marriage; to accept as husband or wife.

Now the most familiar use. c. 1325-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 439 He [Alexander]... suffred his knyghtes and men to marry [1387 TREVISSE wedde] women whom he had taken in captivite. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arns* (S. T. S.) 40 [He] had maryet king Latynis sister. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 228 That vsual Prouerbe: Marrie a wife of thine owne degree. 1611 BIBLE *Mat. ii.* 11 Iudah... hath maried the daughter of a strange God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 8 He married a Woman of great Beauty and Fortune. 1830 TENNYSON *Maidmaid* 46 The king of them all would carry me, Woo me, and win me, and marry me. 1888 F. HUME *Mine. Midas* i. i, He had added to his crime by marrying a pretty girl.

† 4. *refl.* and *reciprocal*. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Here-of in consail suld þai speke, And depeli... þai suld lok þu sco moght hir mari and hald hir vou. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xi. 281 Maydenes and maydenes marieþ þow to gederes. c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1632 Pey þat marien hem for muk & good Only, & noght for loue of þe persone. 1535 COVERDALE *1st Ed.* viii. 2, I dyd my diligencie to marry my self with hir, soch loue had I vnto hir beuty. 1611 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 454 The young Princesse soone after tooke her minde and former resolution, marrying her selfe with her chosen loue. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxvi. 170 No Athenian Woman shall marry herself to an exotick Family. a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Song Intended for 'Stoops to Conquer'*. Ah me! when shall I marry me! Lovers are plenty; but fail to relieve me. 1818 SCOTT *'Proud Maisie'*. Tell me, thou bonny bird, When shall I marry me?

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To unite intimately, join closely or permanently.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 b, This conformente of loue maryeth the soule to god. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 261 The natures of men are so moved, nay rather married to novelties. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* iii. Sub. Are you sure, you loos'd 'hem, I' their owne menestre? Fac. Yes, sir, and then married 'hem. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 137 Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1649 OGBURN *Virg. Georg. i.* iiii. In what Cœlestial Signs 'Tis good to Plow, and marry Elms with Vines. 1673 GREW *Acc. Veget. Roots* § 30 It is then the Oyl, chiefly, by which these Vessels are Tought: for being of a tenacious Nature, by taking hold of other Principles, it marries them together. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 115 They must be joynd together neatly, plainning and proportioning the Extremities that are to be Marry'd together exactly. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 273 Revolutions which consolidated and married the liberties and the interests of the two nations for ever. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 360 The unequal lines of the couplets to which he married his fiery thoughts. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. 342 This hybrid and bizarre vocabulary is... admirably married to the substance of the writing.

b. *Naut.* To fasten (two ropes) end to end, in such a way that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block. (See also 1867.)

1845 Falconer's *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). To Marry, in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another, for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each close together, and then attaching them by worming. *Ibid.*, To Marry two Ropes, is to knot the yarns together in a kind of splice, so as not to be thicker at the juncture than at any other part. c. 1850 H. STUART *Seamans' Catech.* 29 Marry both ends together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To Marry the Ropes, Braces, or Falls, to hold both together, and by pressure haul in both equally. Also so to join the ends of two ropes that they will pass through a block.

c. In certain card games. Of the king or queen, To be married: to be declared as held in the same hand with the queen or king of the same suit. Cf. MARRIAGE 7.

1870 'CAVENOISII' *Game of Bezique* 20 The bézique queen... having been once married... cannot be married again.

II. 6. *intr.* a. To enter into the conjugal or matrimonial state; to wed, contract matrimony; to take a husband or wife. Const. *with* (formerly very common); occas. *to*, also (*Sc.*) *upon*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10653 Pan did be biscoop command þar, þat all þe maidens... Be send all to þair frendes drede, For to mari and forto spus. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arh.) Intro. 31/2 They mareye þat ones in theyre lyfe. 1526 TINDALE 1 Cor. vii. 39 Yf her husbunde slepe, she is at her liberte to marry with whom she wolle, only in the lord. 1530 — *Antw.* *Morse* III. xiii. Wks. (1573) 313/2 For, when the husbnd is dead, the wife is free to marry to whom she will. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* i. (1600) C3, Such as marry but to a faire face tie themselves out to a foule bargaine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 29. 1614 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 282 Marrying in hast, and Repenting

at leisure. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* II. ii. 89 Especially when he... married into that branch of the family that was remaining there. 1755 J. SHEERBARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 319 Beseeching him... never to permit his daughter to marry with any man beneath noble. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lvi. She married... With an Hidalgo. 1845 PUNCH'S *Almanack* Jan., Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* viii, Gentlemen... occasionally marry out of their kitchens.

† b. To contract a matrimonial alliance *with*. Obs. 1476-7 *Paston Lett.* III. 168 My husbunde... wold that ze schuld goe un to my maistresse yowr modur, and asaye if ze myght gete the hole xx li. in to 30wr handes, and then he wolde be more gladd to marrye with 30we, and will gyffe 30we an C li.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To enter into intimate union; to join, so as to form one.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v.* Dunbar 296 Syne merreit with the Duill for dignite. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoolonia* 138 And since he first divorced knowledge and practice in our first Parents, he is loath they should ever marry againe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxxv, First love; first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. 1855 — *Brook* 21, I... crost By that old bridge... where the waters marry.

Marry (mæ'ri), *inf.* Obs. exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4-6 *marie*, 4-7 *mary*, 5-7 *marrye*, 6 *marrye*, 6-7 *marrie*, (9 *dial.* *marrey*), 5- *marry*. [Originally, the name of the Virgin MARY used as an oath or an ejaculatory invocation. In the 16th c., when *marry* had prob. ceased to be commonly apprehended as anything more than a mere interjection, the sound of the oath *By Mary Gipey* (i.e. 'By St. Mary of Egypt') seems to have suggested the addition to it of the interjections *GIP*, *GUP*; and, as these were commonly used in driving horses, the equivalent *come up* (COME v. 69 k) was afterwards substituted.] An exclamation of asseveration, surprise, indignation, etc.

a. Simply. (Often used in answering a question, and implying surprise that it should be asked: = 'why, to be sure'.)

c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 4840 'Marie, sire', sede þe messageres 'ze mnwe vs wel trowe, þe milde mayde meliors in palerne now dwelles. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 509 Ye sire, and wol ye so? Marie ther-of I pray you hertely! c. 1450 *Dial. Husb. & Gent.* in *Roy Reule* me (Arh.) 36 *Husbandman*. Howe dyd they youre auncesters compe? *Gentilman*. Maryn threatyng the paynes of hell. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arh.) 128 Ye marrye, why should we not kepe our come in our owne barnes? 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 227 b, What is that? Mary fayth: I believe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 170, I will say marry trap with you [i.e. 'be off with you'], if you runne the nut-hooks humor on me. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 405 Many suddennly will say (marrye) having no intent to sweare. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Banch* i. iv, Marry, quotha! I hope, in heaven, I have a greater portion of grace. 1760 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Marry, hang the idiot... to bring me such stuff. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, Marry, my lord, the *fhoca* had the better. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass*, s.v., One person says, 'It is coming on rain', the other will add, 'Ay Marrey! it is, sure enough'.

† b. with asseverative words: *marry* (a) *God*, *marry* (and) *amen*. Also *marry* of *God*, *God's marry*, *marry* a *me*, *marry* of *me* (all in *Look about you*, 1603). Obs.

c. 1574-5 G. HARVEY *Story M. Harvey* Wks. (Grosart) III. 94 Yf y' Marrye-god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 8 God forgive me: Marrie and Amen: how sound is she a sleeper? 1600 *Look about you* E 3 b, Mary a god my wife would chide me dead. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 109 God buy you good sir Topas: Marry Amen. I will sir, I will. 1606 HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. *Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 267 Shake hands; by the marryy-god, Sir Thomas, what else? 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. i, Miss! miss! miss! Prue!—mercy on me, marry and amen!—Why, what's become of the child?

c. with interjection or exclamatory phrase: *marry gip*, *marry (and) gup* (*gap*, *gep*, *guep*, in SCOTT *citron. quep*): see *GIP*, *GUP*, *QUEP* *ints.* Also *marry faugh*, *marry-go-look* (in quot. used as sb.).

[1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1455 Thynke what ye wyll Of this wanton byll; By Mary Gipey, *Quod scripsi, scripsi*.] 1590 GREENE *Never too late* ii. (1600) K 3 Marry gep gilet, thy loue sits on thy tonges end. 1592 LYLIV *Midas* v. ii, Melancholy? marie gep, is melancholy a word for a barbars mouth? 1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 44 Mary and gup! hae I then lost my cap? 1600 DEKKER *Shoe-maker's Hol.* ii. (1862) 12, I... looked at him, he at me, indeed spake to him, but he to me not a word, Marry gep, thought I, with a wanion! He past by me as proud—Marry foh! as you grown humorous, thought I? 1601 MENOAY *Downfall Earl Huntingdon* i. i. (1828) 15 He thinketh all lost In tumbling of books Of marry go looks. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* vi. D, Marry fah, hang-em. 1605 CHAPMAN etc. *Eastw. Hoe* i. *Quick*. Marry fough Goodman flat-cap. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 43 Marry gep Minx. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. (1630) ii. 44/1 Marry gep With a horse night-cap doth your Ladship skip? 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 179 Imbrace him? Marry gep with a murraine I had rather see him under the power and rigour of the law. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 202, I thought th' hadst scom'd to budge a step, For fear. (Quoth Echo) Marry gep. Am not I here to take thy part? 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i, Marry-gep! if it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a bearing-counsel at the bar. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 34 Marry Gap, quoth she.

d. *Marry* come up: used to express indignant or amused surprise or contempt: = 'hoity-toity'. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 64 Marrie come vp I trow,

Is this the Poults for my aking bones? 1608 — *Per.* iv. vi. 159. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 14 Taunting and reproachfull termes, as *Marry come up*. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* Wks. 1710 ii. 804 Marry come up; won't one of my chusing serve your turn as well as one of your own. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. i, Slipshod... departed tossing her Nose, and crying, 'Marry come up! there are some People more jealous than I, I believe'. — *Tom Jones* x. iv, Her tongue... muttered many 'marry come-ups'... with other such indignant phrases. 1882 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. xxiv. 276 Unworthy? marry come up! I won't hear such an expression.

Marry, Marrye, obs. f. MARROW sb. 1, MARISH.

Marry-gold, obs. form of MARIGOLD.

Marrying (mæ'ri:ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARRY v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MARRY.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10657 Bot maria wald na mariing, Bot maiden lue til hir ending. 1549 Sir T. HOVEY *Trav.* (1602) 17 Venice... they have a wonderful great ceremonie about the marrying of the see. 1599 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 He was busie about the marrying of *Polyxena*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie... Marrying or prostituting, as befall. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/3 There is plenty of love and some marrying.

b. *attrib.* as in *marrying age*, *day*; † *marrying ring*, a wedding-ring.

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98 Item I bequeht to our Lady of Walsingham... my maryeng ryng. 1546 J. HRYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 15 Sens our one marrying or marrying daie. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 240 b, Aboute her marrying ryng was written: God sende me wel to kepe. 1869 TOZER *Hight. Turkey* II. 120 Daughters... when they reach nineteen... are looked upon as almost past the marrying age.

Marrying (mæ'ri:ŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARRY v. + -ING 2.] a. Inclined or likely to marry. b. That performs the marriage ceremony.

1778 Miss BURNBY *Belinda* lxxv, I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex; and, were I a *marrying man*, she, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xv, She had not thought Edmund a marrying man. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, Duke George, the marrying duke. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Austrian* ii. 62 If a minister knowingly marries a minor without consent of guardians he is liable to a fine of £300... These marrying gentry are not much given to inquiring into the circumstances under which their clients come to them.

† **Marry-muff**, sb. and *int.* Obs. Also 7 *marry-maramuff*.

A. sb. Some kind of cheap textile fabric; a garment made of this.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 2 b, He that would haue braude it... might haue made a Sute of Sattin cheaper. In the Plaguetime, then a Sute of Marry-muffe in the 'Tearmetime. 1604 MIDDLETON *Ant. & Night* F 3, She drew her white Bountifull hand out of her Marry-muffe, and quited a single Halfe-peny. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 178 Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow, id.

B. *int.* Used as a derisive exclamation. (Cf. *MARRY int.*)

1602 MIDDLETON *Burt* ii. ii, Wearied Sir? *marry muffle*. 1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 288 *Marry muffle!*... I scorne to humble the least part about me to give answer to such a trothing question. 1613 WYLLER *Abuses Stript* i. in *Juvenalia* (1633) 13 His Poetry is such as he can call From Plaiers... And yet his fine coy Mistress, *Marry-muffle*. The soonest taken with such broken stuffe.

Marryner, obs. form of MARINER.

Marrys, variant of MARIS Obs., womb.

Marrys(h), obs. forms of MARISH.

Mars (mā'z). Also 4-5 *Marce*, *Marcs*, *Marco*. [a. L. *Mārs* (stem *Mart-*), app. a reduced form of the archaic *Māvors* (*Māvort-*). The Oscan name of the god, *Māmars* (*Māmert-*) is prob. cognate, at least so far as the first element is concerned.]

1. The Roman god of war; identified from an early period with the Greek Ares. Often, after Roman practice, used for: Warfare, warlike prowess, fortune in war.

Camp or field of Mars, *Mars' field*, the Campus Martius at Rome. *Mars hill*, *hill of Mars*, the Areopagus at Athens. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 75 (Harl.) Venus kyssith Mars [*Canb. M.S.* Mars] be god of armes. 1387-8 T. Usik *Trist. Love* i. vii. 11 (Skeat), I profered my body... that Mars shulde have juged the ende. c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3905 Mars hap euer ben frend to 3our worpi lyne. 1590 CHASSY *Purbecke* *Antonie* 1061 A man... In Marses schole who never lessone learn'd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 57 An eye like Mars, to threaten or command. 1611 BINE *Acta* xvii. 2 The Paus stood in the mids of Mars-hill. 1616 HOLVOAY *Persian* Sat. v. (ed. 2) D 3, A third tho Mars-field wrastlings duodee [*L. Hic campo indugit*]. 1638 Sir T. HENNYRY *Trav.* (ed. 2) 94 Bengala is a Province... peopled with Mahometans and idolaters, addit to Mars and Merchandize. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Son of Mars, Soldier. 1715 *Pers. Hind* ii. 139 Ye sons of Mars! partake your leaders care. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars.

b. *allusively*. A great warrior.

1569 PRESTON *Cambyses* 10 A manly Marsis heart he bare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 101 The Black Prince, that yong Mars of men. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 131 (1810) 149 This Mars vanquished the Arragonais.

2. *Astr.* The fourth planet in the order of distance from the sun, revolving in an orbit lying between that of the Earth and Jupiter.

The hill or plain of Mars: in Palmistry, the fleshy part of the thumb.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2389 *Hypernum*, A rede Mars be that tyme of the 3ere so feble that his malyce is hym be-braht. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Min.* iv. 62 b, That fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 206 *Hic*. You were borne vnder

a charitable starre. *Par. Vnder Mars I.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 15 Those who have Mars Lord in their Nativities, become either Souldiers or Trades-men. 1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* 56 We allow to Mars all that space within the Triangle, which is made by the line of the Liver, that of the Head, and that of Saturn; and we call that place the Plain of Mars, the strongest place of the Hand. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* iii. vi. 13 [She] pointed to Mars As he glow'd like a muddy shield on the Lion's breast.

† *b. Old Chem.* The name of the metal iron. *Obs.* Crystals, salt, or vitriol of Mars: green vitriol, (ferrous sulphate). *Extract of Mars:* 'a tincture of a salt of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Saffron of Mars, Mars saffron:* = 'crocus of iron' (see *CROCUS*).

† 1385 *CHAUCEUR Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 7. 274 Sol gold is, .. Mars Iren Mercute quyk siluer we clepe. 1696 *BOYLE New Exper. Fluids* ii. in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 807 A Mass of Regulat made of Antimony without Mars. 1698 *SALMON Lond. Disp.* 836/4 Fillings of Steel are digested in Spirit of Vitriol, to make Vitriol of Mars. *Ibid.* The Salt of Mars. 1727-41 *CHANDLER'S Cyc. v. Crocus, Crocus martis asfericus*, opening saffron of mars. 1758 [see *JUPITER* 2 b].

† *c. Her.* The name for the tincture red in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* 1572 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 67 The field is partie per Fesse, Saturne, and Mars.

† *d. = Mars yellow:* see 3.

1809 *B. W. WARHURST Colour Dict.* 47 Mars, dull deep yellow, also an orange.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Mars-adoring*, *belov'd*, *daunting*, *-like* adjs.; *Mars colours*, as *Mars brown*, *red*, *violet*, *yellow*, pigments prepared from earths, and coloured with iron oxide; † *Mars-starred a.*, born under the planet Mars.

† 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 A 'Mars-adoring brood is here. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. n. *Babylon* 638 'Mars-daunting Martialist. *Ibid.* ii. ii. n. *Imposture* 628 The valiant Heav'n-assisted sword Of 'Mars-like Essex. 1894 *ATHENAEUM* 5 May 1894/2 Her 'mars-red gown over a yellow petticoat. 1635 *HEYWOOD Herodotus* vi. 395 The Scythians (souldiers not to be desp'd) A 'Mars star'd people.

† *Mars*, obs. form of *MARCH* *sb.* (the month).

|| *Marsala* (ma-sa-lä). Also *Marsalla*. [The name of a town on the west coast of Sicily.] (More fully *Marsala wine*.) A class of white wines resembling a light sherry, exported from Marsala.

1806 *JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 541 Two Pipes Marsalla wine. 1848 *THACKERAY Ek. Snobs* xxv, I prefer sherry to marsala when I can get it.

Marschal, *-schal*, *-schel*, etc.: see *MARSHAL*.

Mars(e)banker, *-bunker*, var. f. *MOSSBUNKER*.

|| *Marseillais* (mar-sey), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 *Marseillies*, 8 *Marseillois*, 9 *Marseillois* (anglicized *Marseilles*). [Fr., f. *Marseille* *Marseilles*: cf. *ESE*.]

1. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles.

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* i. 71 The Turks call Spanish money Marseilles, by reason that the Merchants of Marseilles first brought it in great Quantities into Turke. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

2. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* n. Inhabitants of Marseilles. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* vi. 14, Those black-browed Marseilles marching, dusty, unwearied. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 446/2 The Marseillois appear to have been actively engaged in the Crusades.

b. Hist. The members of the Cordeliers Club in the French Revolution.

1795 *tr. Barruel's Hist. Clergy during Fr. Rev.* 211 [The section] of Cordeliers had taken the name of Marseillois.

|| *Marseillaise* (mar-sey-zä, ma-sel-ä-zä). Also *Marseillois(e)*, *Marseillais*. [Fr., fem. of *préc.*] (Also *Marseillaise hymn*.) The national song of the French Republic, written and composed by Rouget de l'Isle in 1792; so named from having been first sung in Paris by a band of 'patriots' from Marseilles. 1826 *MOORE Copy Interp. Desp.* viii. If the Marseillois Hymn could command such audience, though yell'd by a Sans-coutte crew. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* V. 66 Chénier, author of the hymn of the Marseilloise. [1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Rev.* iii. 133 Your Marseillaise Hymns, and Reigns of Terror.] 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* vii. The drunkard then commenced singing, or rather yelling, the Marseillaise hymn. 1848 [see *LABIAL* a. A. 1].

b. Comb. *Marseillaise-wise* *adv.*, in the manner customary when singing the Marseillaise.

1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii. As the boy, lays a hand on Jasper's shoulder, Jasper cordially and gaily lays a hand on his shoulder, and so Marseillaise-wise they go in to dinner.

|| *Marseilles* (ma-sel-ä-zä). Also 8 *Marsailles*. [The Eng. name of a seaport (in Fr. *Marseille*) in southern France; used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*]

1. A stiff cotton fabric, similar to piqué. Also *Marseilles quilting*.

1762 *BICKERSTAFFE Love in Village* iii. iv. (1765) 60 Four counterpanes in Marseilles quilting. 1824 *MIS FORD Varying* Ser. i. 223 Her exterior garment was always quilted, varying, from simple stuff, or fine white dimity, or an obsolete manufacture called Marseilles, up to silk and satin. 1893 *GEORGINA HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 234 White waistcoats of Marseilles quilting were generally worn.

2. *Marseilles hartwort*, French hartwort, *Seseli tortuosum* (formerly *marsillaise*). *Marseilles vinegar*, *Acetum prophylacticum* or thieves' vinegar. 1822 *PARIS Pharmacologia* (ed. 5) II. 15 note, Thieves Vinegar, or Marseilles Vinegar. 1856 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*

|| *Marsella*: see *MARCELLA*.

|| *Marsement*, obs. variant of *MERCEMENT*.

Marsh (märf). Forms: *a.* 1 *mersc*, *mærse*, *meriso*, 3 *mersche*, 3-6 *mershe*, 4 *merss*, 4, (7) *marsh*, 5 *mersch*, *merche*, *merssh* (e); *B.* 6 *marsh*(s)he, *marsha*, 7-9 *dial.* *marsh*, 9 *dial.* *mash*, 5- *marsh*. [OE. *mersc*, *merisc* masc. = *M. Du. mersche* (e) masc., fem., *MLG. mersc*, *marsh*, *marsh* fem., neut., whence *G. marsh* fem., *Da. marsh* neut.; repr. *W. Ger. *marisk* (whence *med. L. mariscus* and its Rom. forms: see *MARISH* *sb.*) f. O. *Tent.* **mari*- sea, lake. *MERE* *sb.*: see *ISH*.]

I. 1. A tract of low lying land, flooded in winter and usually more or less water throughout the year. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 140 *Calmetum*, *mersc*. 971 *Black. Gloss.* 261/1 On *salline mersc*, in *sallinae*. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 304 Wenestut that haveck bo the worse, Thoz crowe bigrede him bi the mershe? 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xli. 18 Seuen oone..the which in the pasture of mershe [1388 *marreis*] the grene lewis cheseden. 1475 *Pet. Voc.* in *W. Wölcker 796/17 Hoc mareusum*, a merbe. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. There were merayulous great marshes and dangerous passages. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 1. 8 By the Course of Waters from the higher into lower Grounds.. the flat Land grows to be a Mixture of Earth and Water.. which is call'd a Marsh. 1770 *N. NICHOLLS in Corr.* 70. *Gray* (1843) 118 The marshes which I see from my bed-chamber window are become an ocean. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. l. 11 The lake is little more than a marsh, containing some deep pools. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 490 Like ants or frogs about a marsh.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

2. *a.* Simple attrio, sometimes passing into *adj.* (cf. *MARISH*): Consisting of a marsh or marshes; existing, found, or constructed in marshes; arising from or caused by marshes or their exhalations.

1111, etc. [see *MARSHLAND*]. 12385 *CHAUCEUR Sompn.* T. (Ellesm. MS.) Ther is in yorshire. A meish [other texts merssh] cottage called Holdernesse. 1523 *FITZGER. Hush.* 54 Penny grasse..groweth lowe by the erthe in a marshse grounde. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 44 On the other side of the River lieth all their Meadow and Marsh-ground for Hay. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 110/1 Of all Marsh-water that is accounted the very worst which breeds horse-leeches. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 181 Not far dissimilar from marsh-matua. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 302 Should the marsh-ouze be required for ploughed ground. 1827 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) l. 183 The substance which here so rapidly accumulates is what in this country is called marsh-mud; the material of which its salt marshes are composed. 1829 *WIGGINS Embanking* 15 In Essex, the soil is particularly favourable, both to sustain embankments, and as a material for making them, and is called Marsh clay. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 71 Villages placed under the same conditions as to marsh air.

b. Applied to persons, animals, and plants living in marshes.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 The same..driveth Gnats or marsh-flies out of a house. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 26 To take Marsh-Herbs, and Plant them upon Tops of Hills, and Champaignes. 1861 *WOLLNER My Beautiful Lady* (1865) 109 Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 326 A tuft of marsh-lilies midway on a steep and bare hill-side. 1890 'R. BOLDEWELL' *Miner's Right* (1899) 122/2 Dkmal waterlogged flats, where only the marsh-frogs made chorus.

3. Objective, instrumental, locative, etc., as *marsh-dweller*; *marsh-duelling*, *-girt*, *-like* adjs.

1751 *J. A. OWEN etc. Fishing Village* 287 The slow thinking and acting graziers and old 'marsh dwellers. 1889 *C. C. R. Up for the Season* 259 Sad, 'marsh-dwelling, porter-drinkers. 1889 *DOYLE Michal Clarke* 327 Its damp, 'marsh-girt position. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xii. (1852) 219 Doth not nature--All light in life, shine 'marsh-like too, in death? 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Mair's Revenge* iv. (1891) 40 We..took up the spoor..and followed it into the marsh-like land beyond.

4. Special combinations: † *marsh butter*, ? = *bog-butter* (see *Bog* *sb.* 1 4); † *marsh fever*, malaria fever; *marsh-fire*, -light, a will-o'-the-wisp; † *marsh mutton*, mutton reared on Tilbury Marsh in Essex, from September to Christmas; *marsh-poisoning*, poisoning caused by the inhalation of vapours rising from marshes; *marsh rod*, a measure of length used for embanking work (see *quots.*); † *marsh wall*, a dike; *marsh-work*, work done on marshes; also † an establishment for making salt by evaporation of sea-water. See also *MARSH-CAS*, *MARSHLAND*, *MARSHMAN*.

12450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak anote schale, & ful hyt w' mersch butter. 1752 *FRINGLE Obs. Dis. Army* (1763) 173 These 'marsh-fevers are..apt..after intermitting for some days, to change again into continual fevers of a putrid and malignant nature. 1803 *HAMILTON (title)* On Marsh Remittent Fever. 1882 *OUDEA Maremma* I. 38 Her sons had died of the marsh fever. 1885 *BARING-GOULD Westcoast* 3 Its tongue out, and its eyes glaring like 'marsh-fires. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 213 With gleaming, sand-choked, reed-cald pools, And 'marsh-lights for the mock of fools. 1770 *H. CHAMBERLAIN Surv. Lond.* 649/2 This is what the butchers call, by way of excellence 'right 'marsh mutton'. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 186 The remittent forms of 'marsh-poisoning. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts VII.* 94 At the rate of thirty shillings the 'marsh rod of twenty-one feet. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 111 At 5s. per marsh rod of 18 feet forward. 1877 *B. GOODH. Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1868) 9 Some building upon Rivers, some without or within the 'Marshes walls. 1798 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Dwelling-house and a 'Marsh-work..with large Store-ponds, and Sun-ponds, for

making of Brine. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D. lix*, 'Seeing thus no track of men, nor anything but marshwork, and stormwork. 1897 *Trul. K. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 614 The boots ..are similar to those used for marsh-work.

b. In names of animals inhabiting marshes, as *marsh blackbird*, the American red-winged blackbird or starling, *Agelaius phoeniceus*; *marsh cow* *Palaeot.*, a breed of cattle of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; *marsh deer*, a South American deer, *Caracus paludosus*; *marsh-diver*, some kind of marsh-bird, ? the Water Rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; *marsh-fish*, the mudfish, *Amia calva*; *marsh-goose*, the greylag goose, *Anser cinereus*; *marsh harrier*, the moor buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*; *marsh hawk*, the American marsh harrier, *C. hudsonius*; *marsh hen*, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; *U. S.* applied to other rails, esp. *Rallus elegans* and *R. crepitans*; *marsh hog* *Palaeot.*, a variety of the domestic swine of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; *marsh quail* *U. S.*, the meadow lark *Sturnella magna*; *marsh ringlet*, the butterfly *Canonympha Davus* (Stainton *Brit. Butterflies* 1867); *marsh shrew*, a North American aquatic shrew, *Neosorex palustris*; *marsh tern*, the gull-billed tern, *Sterna anglica*, or the genus *Hydrochelidon*; *marsh tit* or titmouse, *Parus palustris*; *marsh worm*, a worm used as a bait in angling (see *quot.* 1556); *marsh wren* *U. S.*, a wren of the genus *Cistothorus*.

1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* I. 199 They [red-winged starlings] are known by various names in the different States of the Union; such as, 'marsh blackbird [etc.]. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 24 There were two races of cattle, the most common being of small size, and called by Rutherford..the 'marsh cow. 1823 *R. LYONS Hist. & Customs* 342 The 'marsh-deer (*C. paludosus*). 1847 *TENNISON Princes* iv. 105 'Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1856 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Dor. Amer.* iii. 235 *Amia ocellata*, 'Marsh-fish. 1768 *FERNANT Hist. Zool.* II. 448 The 'marsh-goose, or greylag. 1802 *G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 315 'Marsh Harrier.—A name for the Moor Buzzard. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* I. 90 Formerly the 'marsh hawk used to be numerous along the Schuylkill and Delaware. 1802 *G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 188 *Gallinula*..Provincial.—Moor-hen. 'Marsh-hen. 1849 *Po. Gold Bug*, Jupiter..bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 25 There were two tame races of the pig..one large, the other smaller, called the 'marsh-hog, or *Sus scrofa palustris*. 1883 *Century Mag.* 653 The meadow lark or 'marsh quail. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Dor. Amer.* i. 5 *Sorex palustris*, American 'Marsh-shrew. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* III. 152 The 'marsh rein is fourteen inches in length [etc.]. 1852 *MAGILLVIRAY Hist. Birds* V. 658 *Hydrochelidon uigra*, the Black Marsh-tern. 1802 *G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.*, 'Marsh Tit. 1676 *Willughby's Ornithol.* 175 The 'Marsh Titmouse or Black-cap. 1633 *WALTON Angler* iv. 94-5 The 'marsh-worm. 1856 *STONCHESSE Brit. Rural Sports* 235/1 The Marsh-Worm, or Blue-Head, is found in moist and undrained localities..In colour they are of a light dirty or brownish-purple. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* II. 191 The 'marsh wren arrives in Pennsylvania about the middle of May.

c. In the names of many plants that grow in marshes, as *marsh asphodel*, *Narthecium ossifragum*; † *marsh beetle* (*BETLE* *sb.* 1), the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; *marsh bent* (grass), *Agrostis vulgaris*; *marsh centaury*, *Cicendia filiformis*; *marsh fern*, *Nephrodium Thelypteris*; *marsh flower*, any species of *Limnanthus*, esp. *L. nymphaeoides*; *marsh gentian*, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; *marsh gilliflowers*, ragged robin, *Lycinis Flos-cuculi*; *marsh grass*, any grass that grows in marshy land, *spec.* one of the genus *Spartina*; *marsh-locks*, *Comarum palustre*; *marsh nut*, the marking-nut, *Semecarpus Anacardium*; *marsh orchis*, *Orchis latifolia*; *marsh pennywort*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; † *marsh pestle* = *marsh beetle*; *marsh reed*, *Phragmites communis*; † *marsh rocket*, a kind of watercress; *marsh rosemary*, *Ledum palustre*, *Andromeda foliolosa*, *Statice Limonium*, or *S. caroliniana* (Treas. Bot.); *marsh sapphire*, glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*; *marsh tea*, *Ledum palustre* (Cent. Dict.); *marsh trefoil* [tr. *L. trifolium palustre*], the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Also *MARSH-MALLOW*, *MARSH MARIGOLD*, *MARSHWORT*.

For *marsh arrow-grass*, *m. bog-bean*, *m. cinquefoil*, *m. clover*, *m. daisy*, *m. elder*, *m. fetwort*, *m. flower*, *m. hawkbit*, *m. hawkbit*, *m. hellebore*, *m. hog's fennel*, *m. horse-tail*, *m. lancewort*, *m. parsley*, etc., see these words. 1863 *Prior Plant-u.* 145 'Marsh Asphodel. 1578 *LYTE Dodoneus* iv. 513 Turner calleth it..in English, Reede Mace, and Cates taylor: to the which we may ioyne others, as Water Torche, 'Marche Beill, or Pestill. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. lxxviii. 300 The Grass..proved to be the flote fescue, with a mixture of the 'marshbent. 1857 *MIS FRATT Flower Pl.* V. 70 'Marsh Bent-grass. 1796 *WITTINGTON Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 194 *Exemum filiforme*, L. Less. Gen. 1857 *MIS FRATT Flower Pl.* VI. 1. 'Marsh Centory. 1857 *MIS FRATT Flower Pl.* VI. 1. 'Marsh Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 'Marsh-flower. *Limn.* 1733 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 342 'Marsh-Gentian. 1578 *LYTE Dodoneus* vii. 157 The fourth..is called *Vetonia sylvestris*: in English wilde Williams, 'Marshes gilliflowers, or Cockow gilliflowers. 1796 *MOORE Amer.*

Geog. L. 180 Every appearance of a salt marsh, that is, *marsh grass, marsh mud, and brackish water. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement Vegetables* i. 310 *Conium*. **Palustre*, **Marshlocks*. 1866 *Veget. Bot.* 1047/2 Malacca-beans or **Marsh-nuts*. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 210 **Marsh Orchis*. 1761 STILLINGFLEET *Cal. Flor.* 27 June, **Marsh pennywort*, *Hibiscus ulmaria*. 1598 *Marche Pestil* [see *marsh beetle*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) ii. 384/1 The phragmites, or common *marsh-reed, grows by the sides of rivers and in standing waters. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* ii. *Sisymbrium palustre minus*, the lesser **Marsh-rocket*. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus Fam. Plants* i. 294 *Ledum*. **Marsh Rosemary*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* v. App. 173 *Statice limonium* (marsh-rosemary, sea-lavender). 1797 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirpium Hibern.* p. 218 The English use the pickled shoots like Sampire to stir up an Appetite, and call it **Marsh-sampire*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccclxxxii. 1025 *Marish Trefoile* is called... in English marsh Clauer, **marsh Trefoile*, and Buckes Beanes. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* i. 435 That the marsh-trefoil will cure the rot, I cannot, from experience, corroborate.

Marsh, obs. form of MASH v. 1. MESH.

Marshall (mā'shāl), *s. b.* Forms: a. 3 marescal, 3-9 mareschal, 5 mareschall, mareschaul, 5-7 maresshall, 6 mareschall(e, marischale, 7 mariscall, 7-8 marishal, 8 marischal, marischal; β. 3-4 marschal, 3-5 marschal, marschalle, 4 marscal, 4-5 marschale, marchall, 4-6 marschall, 4-9 marsshall, 5 marschael, -schail, marchale, -chell, marschalle, -schell, -sshall, merschale, -sshall, 5-6 mershall, 6 merchal, marchaele, 4- marschal; γ. 4 marcial, 5 marchiale, 5-6 marcial, marchael, 6-7 martial, 7 marschial, 7. 9 martial. [α. OF. *mareschal*, *marescal* (mod. Fr. *maréchal*) = Pr. *manescalc* -s, It. *mariscalo*, *maliscalo*, *maniscalo* farrier, marshal (Sp., Pg. *mariscal*, It. *maresciallo*, marshal, are from OFr. or Fr.) = Frankish Latin *mariscalcus*, ad. OHG. *marahscalc* or OS. **marhscale* (MHG. *marhschalch*, -schale, early mod. G. *marhschalch*, later *marhschal*; MLG. *marhschalch*, MDu. *maerschale*, mod. Du. *maerschalch*; Sw. *marhschalch*, Da. *marhschal* are from LG.) = OTent. type **marhsalko* -s lit. 'horse-servant', f. **marho* -s horse (whence fem. **marhja* MARE) + **salko* -s servant (OE. *sealc* servant, G. *schalk* rogue). Compounds of equivalent meaning are OS. *ehu-scale*, OE. *horspegn*.

For the development by which a word originally meaning a groom or stable-man came to be a title of various high offices in royal households and in the army, cf. the parallel history of CONSTABLE. In Fr. and It. the sense 'farrier' has subsisted alongside the use as a title of dignity; in the Teut. langs. only the titular use has survived.]

† 1. a. One who tends horses; esp. one who treats their diseases, a farrier. (Cf. *horse-marshal* s.v. HORSE sb. 27.) b. A shoeing smith. [F. *maréchal vétérinaire*, *maréchal ferrant*.] Obs.

† 2. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wales* (Rolls) 11199 *pe maistres mareschals ferdé aboute*, Delivered innes (i.e. stedes) wybyne & wyboute; Bordes broughte, cordes & cables, & made mangers to stande in stables. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Burn, smyth in Bouthum and John Holgate, marschall in the suburbe of Valmeigate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. ii. E. vj. Alle maner of werken; as goldsmithes, marchallis, smythes of alle forges. 1588 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 256 note, I have made an estait unto Robert Selhwe, ... of my tenement ... now in the tenure of Mr. Wedington, marschall, and of the houses, stables, and grownde ower agaynst yt. 1618 SIR W. HOFE (title), The Parfait Mareschal, or, Compleat Farrier. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 45 Skillfull ferrier or marschall he shall never be. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. xxii, (1738) 71 Such remedies as the Practise of the best Marishals has warranted.

2. One of the chief functionaries of a royal household or court; in the middle ages usually entrusted with the military affairs of his sovereign.

a. A high officer of state in England; now EARL MARSH L. q.v. Formerly also *Marshal of England*, *High, King's, Lord Marshal*.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* Rog' Bigod eorl on Northfolk' and Marescal on Englelend'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10081 *pe* king adde normandie in god stat ibroust al put lond he tok to luke willam be mareschal bat was erf of penbroch. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 After be erschishop be erle Marschalle Rogere Bifor be kyng ros vp. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxv. n. 5, Thomas of Brotherton the Erle marschall. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV 73 The erle of Westmerland his high Marshal. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 2 Beare this sealed Briefe With winged haste to the Lord Marshall. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 142 The Duke of Norfolke's sone, chief Treasurer and Merchall in Jugland. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. 1. 1 *Imposture* 628 Marsklike Essex, England's Marshall. Earle. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 447/2 One of the principal officers of state is the king's marshal, which office is now held hereditarily by the duke of Norfolk.

b. (Usually with spelling *marischal*.) A similar high officer of state in Scotland.

The office was hereditary in the family of Keith, and from 1458 the holder had the peerage title of Earl Marischal. The office became extinct by the attainder of George 10th Earl Marischal in 1716.

1375 BARNOUR *Brace* xi. 456 Schir Robert of Keth, that was Marshall of all the host of fee. 1461 *Liber Plurcardensis* x. x. Comes Eril Marschael [i.e. Marischal, Marichale] nominatus. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 302 That in perpetuall one of that surname [Keith] sal be Mareschall in the kingis hous. 1715 EARL OF MAR *Procl.*

in *Thames Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 411 Some of his faithful subjects and servants met here, viz. the Lord Huntley, the Lord Tullyhardine, the Earl Marischal [etc.].

c. **Earl Marshal of Ireland**: a title conferred in 1574 upon Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex.

3. As a title of military rank.

† a. In early use employed vaguely: A commander, general. Subsequently (esp. in the forms *marshal of the field* or *camp*, *FIELD-MARSHAL*), an officer of a definite rank, which varied according to period and country. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 Of a thousand men o wal, He made him ledder and marshal. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 124 Hedde I be Marshal of his Men. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S. T. S.) 112 The ledare of the bataille, that men callis now constable, or marschall in his absence. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 The king of Hungry, that is of right marschalle of cristenedom in the werres ayenst the bethen. 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Act. xxiii. 9-10 The marciall [L. *tribunus*] fearnyng lest that Paul [etc.]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. Aijb, The Marshall of the fildes shall ... appoint place convenient for his Campe. 1587 GARRARD *Art War* (1591) 234 The high Marshall of the fildes, or maister of the Campe. 1593 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 The Marshall generall of the fild. 1611 BIBLE *Jer. liii* 21 Nebuzardan the captain of the guard [i.e. chief marshal]. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1632) 143 Meeting the Marshall of the Camp lightly armed. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Marshals* are also Military Officers, as the Camp-Marshal, who is the next Officer to the Lieutenant General.

† b. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Atheism* (Arb.) 332 That an Army of infinite small portions or seeds vnplaced should have produced this order, and beauty without a diuine Marshall.

b. A general officer of the highest rank in certain foreign armies. Often as prefixed title. (In 18th c. usually with semi-Fr. spelling *mareschal*.)

In the French army the full designation is *Maréchal de France* (Englished *Marshal of France*).

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 422 b, There were manye of the Nobilitie taken, amonges whome was the hyghe Mareschall of Fraunce. 1630 R. JOHNSON *s Kingd. & Commu.* 157 For the Marshalls of France, 18000 [scrowns] apiece, when they were but foure; for now it is a Title only, without either pension or command, save only in the foure chiefe. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 p. 11 He and the Duke of Berwick are to command the French Army, the rest of the Marshals being only to assist in Council. 1752 HUMPHREY *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 285 Such is the excellence which Sir Evremond ascribes to mareschal Turenne. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 3) p. lxi, Some of our Marshals have been invited to visit the Allied lines. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 80 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's counter-play.

† c. An officer in some military orders. Obs.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 230 The Martiall, the Maister of the Hospital, the Admirall, the Chancelor, &c. [of the Knights of Malta].

† d. An officer of a court of law answerable for the charge and custody of prisoners and for the keeping of order, and frequently entrusted with the keeping of a prison. Also *Marshal of the Exchequer*, of the King's (or Queen's) Bench. Obs. These officers obtained the title as being deputies of the Marshal of England (see 2 a).

1290 *Becket* 802 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 129 Ojur is Marschales scholden swiye anon is bodi to prisone take. *Ibid.* 805 *pe* Marschales i-redie verne to prisone him lede a-non. 1437 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 509/2 Was committed to the marchall, in prison to abide. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 291/2 The same William, was late Marshall of the Marshallie of the Kings Bench. 1530 TINGOALE *Gen. Table Exp.* Words s.v., And therefore I call him cheffe marschall an officer as is the lefenaunte of the toure, or master of the marshalsey. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* q He that ... goes at large on his Parole ... is ... no less a Prisoner, than when under Guard, and in the Marshalls custody. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/2 William Lenthall Esq; now Marshal of the King's Bench. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 285 When once the defendant is taken into custody of the marshal, or prison-keeper of this court [of king's bench]. 1855 [see MARSHALSEA 1].

b. *Marshal of the admiralty*: an officer of the Court of Admiralty.

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 102 From the marshal of the admiralty in Holderness. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 423 The Deputy Marshal of the Admiralty ... with his silver arc. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* i. 162 s.v. *Admiralty*, The marshal is now paid by a salary of £500, in addition to his travelling expenses.

c. *Judge's marshal*: an official (now usually a barrister) who accompanies a judge on circuit, and is charged with certain duties chiefly secretarial.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* 20 Mar., My brother-marshal, young Thesiger, ... is a very good fellow.

5. An officer charged with the arrangement of ceremonies. esp. with the ordering of guests at a banquet, etc. (in this use often *marshal of the hall*).

In the English royal household the 'Marshal of the ceremonies' is now an official of the Lord Chamberlain's department, ranking below the 'Master of the ceremonies'. 13... *Coerde* L. 1543 Hys mareschal swythe com hym too: 'Sere, he sayde, how schal we doo? Swyke fowayle as we bought yistydys, For no catelge I may'. 1385 CHAUCER *Prof.* 752 A seemly man our hooch was with alle For to ben a Marchall in an halle. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1022 The office of a conynge v-chere or marschalle with-out fable must know alle estates of the church goodly and greable. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 s. 1 John Hanley Squyer, son of the Marshalls of our Hall. 1570 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1597) 4 After that the marschall [A.V. John ii. 9 ruler of the feast] dyd taste of the water turned into wyne. 1631 FULLER *David's Sinne* xxxvi, Others strive like sturdy martials, far away to drive The drowsy droanes that harbour

in the hive. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 31 They... send their Harbingers before to take up lodgings, and Martials to make way. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Ceremonies*, an Officer whose Business it is in all things, to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies... for the Queen's Service. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. xiv, A shrilly trumpet shook the ground, And marshals cleared the ring.

† fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* ii. 120 Reason becomes the Marshal to my will, And leads me to your eyes.

† b. *Marshal of the King's (or Queen's) house*; = Knight marshal (see 6 b). Obs.

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 447/1 The Steward and Marshall of his [the King's] household. 1543 *tr. Act 2 Hen. IV.* c. 23 The marschall of the marschalsey of the court of our soueraygne lord the kinges house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 200 b, The Marshall of the K. house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Queen's House*, whose Office it is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the Queen's Palace... *Clerk Marshal of the Queen's House*, an Officer that attends the Marshal [of the Queen's House] in his Court.

c. (More fully *City marshal*.) An officer of the corporation of the City of London. (See quot.)

1632, 1714 [see *Ctry q.* 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 265 *City Marshal*... His business is to see the laws of the city put in execution, and in solemn processions he rides before the Lord Mayor. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 356 Officers of the City of London... Marshal, Capt. E. J. T. Kearns.

6. Knight marshal. † a. A military officer, with functions corresponding to those of quarter-master; often used to render L. *tribunus militum*, Obs. b. *Hist.* An officer of the English royal household, who had judicial cognizance of transgressions 'within the king's house and verge', i.e. within a radius of twelve miles from the king's palace. The office was abolished in 1846.

1548: cf. 3 a. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 65 Edmund Boner heynge prisoner in the Marchale... the knyght marchalle takynge away hys bedde... because he wolde not geve the knyght marchall x li. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18 b, The Knight Marshalls men, that naile vp Mandates at the Court gat. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily II.* 116 Being a colonell and knight marshal of the campe [orig. *tribunus militum ad exercitum*]. 1617 MINSHUE *Ductor* s.v. *Knight, Knight Martiall*... *Tribunus militum*, *mariscallus*. 1623 COCKERAM *L.v. Tribune*, The other was called Tribune of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, being as the Knight Marshal is with vs. 1773 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5135/3 His Excellency was received at the Palace Gate by Sir Phillip Meadows, Knight-Marshal.

† fig. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1591) 518 That God would make him [Satán] Knight-Marshal over the world, to slay and killas many as he hated.

7. The title of various functionaries charged with certain police duties, or with the office of superintending the infliction of punishment.

† a. = PROVOST-MARSHAL. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 That were a harde course, Eudoxus, to redresse every abuse by a Marshall. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. vii. (1821) 97 Morogree Mac Shihy, Marshall to James Fitts Thomas, and the Marshall of Dermond. *Ibid.* ii. xxi. 416 The President, and the Marshall advanced forwards towards the Scout.

† b. *Naut.* An official on board ship who superintends the carrying out of punishments. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The Marshall is to punish offenders, and to see justice executed according to directions; as ducking at the yards arme [etc.]. *Ibid.* xv. 73 In English ships they seldom use any Marshall.

8. In English university use. a. *Oxford*. The chief of the proctors' attendants or 'bulldogs'. b. *Cambridge*. Each of two officials appointed by the Vice-chancellor to act as his messengers, to summon meetings, etc.

1810 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. xvii, University Officers, &c... Belman... Marshal. 1853 'C. BIDE' (E. Bradley) *Verdant Green* xi, The proctor with his marshal and bulldogs.

9. U. S. a. 'In America, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States' (Webster 1828-32).

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 52 Rescuing a vessel out of the hands of the marshal who had arrested her by process from a court of justice. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 76, I have agreed to the appointment of Major David Hopkins to be marshal of Maryland. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 512 By the returns of the South Carolina marshals, the cash value of land, in the State, appears to be \$5-8 an acre. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The aggregate production [of bullion] was reported by the assistant marshal as follows.

b. *Marshal-at-arms*: an official in the House of Representatives corresponding to the English sergeant-at-arms.

1792 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) I. 483 The Speaker... sent the Marshal-at-Arms to summon them to attend the House.

c. An officer of a body of men or a society appointed to regulate its ceremonies, etc.; c.g. *fire-marshal*, the chief officer of a fire brigade.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 The fire marshal himself went up to the balcony.

† 10. For *marshal court*, *law*, see MARTIAL a., COURT-MARTIAL.

Marshal (mā'shāl), *v.* Forms: 5 mar(s)chal, mer(s)chal, marschel, marcholl, 6 merschol, 6-7

marshall, 6-9 martial, 7 marshal, 5- marshal. [f. MARSHAL sb.]

I. †1. trans. To tend (horses) as a farrier. Also, to 'doctor' or 'fake up' for sale. Obs.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxviii. (1869) 150 Manye harmes dooth this hand; O time she marchealeth [orig. F. *cosanne*] hors, and makeh þe hadde seeme good to hem þat wolen bigge hem. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 762 Wiþ his gud suerd the captain has he tain, Quillh hors agayne he marshaled neir nain. 1506 *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scil.* (1901) 111, 202 Item, to deif Andro that marshallt four hors to the King xiiij.

II. Senses relating to MARSHAL sb. 3 and 5.

2. trans. To arrange, place, or rank in order at a feast, table, etc.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 693 All war marschallit to meit meikly and myth. c 1470 *Gaw. & Col.* 1160 The myerst on mold marschalit at meit. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 6th, The Kyng caused the Queene to kepe the estate, and then sate the Ambassadors and Ladies, as they were Marshalled by the kyng, who wuld not sit, but walked from place to place. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 97 v. 1 It has cost me very much Care, to marshal and fix the People under their proper Denominations. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. vi. And there he marshall'd them to place, First of that company. 1825 *LYTTON Zici* 76 The guests were marshalled to the board. 1843 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Alme. D'Arbilly* (ed. Montague) 111, 299 In order that we may... marshal her to the exact seat to which she is entitled, we must carry our examination somewhat further.

† b. To put in a certain company, among or with certain people. Obs.

1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Paynyng* 587 The Erie of Marche was merchellit yam among. 1583 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1728) 111, 183 The painful Pastors and Ministers of the Word... are marshalled with the worst Malefactors.

† c. To arrange (a banquet). Also with up. Obs. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* 111, 14901 The vshers marshalled the feast. 1613 *DEKKER Strange Horse-Race, Bankrouts Bang.* F 3 b, These Bankrouts... Martiald vp a Banquet, relishing likewise of their name, carriage, and condition.

3. Her. To combine (two or more coats of arms) in one escutcheon, so as to form a single composition; also, to associate (accessories) with a coat of arms, so as to form a complete heraldic composition.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armerie* 11, 121 b, I have omitted to marshal the same [coat] item with helme, wreath, or mantle. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* vii. ii. (1611) 26 If a bordured Coat be to be Marshalled amongst other Coats quarterly. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 139 The arms of a Husband and Wife are marshalled in a single Shield.

4. To arrange or draw up (soldiers) in order for fighting, exercise, or review; to arrange in a body or procession; to arrange (competitors) for a race, etc.

1587 *GREENE Euphues Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 254 A day of battell was set, wherein when both the armies were martialled... in their severall rankes. 1598 *BARRER Theor. Warres* ii. 1, 49 To command the men to be marshalled into the order that shall be appointed. 1601 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. xvii. (1609) 117 Those... troops so marshalled... That even his xviii seem'd only to direct So great a body, such exploits effect. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* i. 14 Ye shall pass before your brethren armed warg, marshalled by five. 1785 *SARAH FUELING Ophelia* i. xvi, A new way of martialling his army. 1791 *COWPER Hind* iv. 271 Marshalling his numerous host. 1838 *PASCOTT Ferri.* & *T.* (1846) 111, xii. 7 The duke... had marshalled his forces in a very different order. 1853 *C. BROXTON Villet* xxxiii, We were marshalled in order and soon started. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) 11, viii. 260 Henry and William... were now marshalling their troops.

b. trans. and fig.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empeccles* 11, 276 Ye stars, Who slowly begin to marshal... Your distant, melancholy lines! 1878 *BOEW. SMITH Carthage* 226 The hostile Senate... had even then marshalled against him a long array of omens and portents.

† c. To marshal soldiers along (streets). Obs.

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* 111, 13321 Ten others [senses] had marshalled the streets unto the market place.

d. refl. and intr. To take up positions in or as in a military array or a procession.

1687 *Death's Vis.* vii, See, How they Marshall! How their Forces Join! 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 49 These new diminutive Particles should again assemble and marshal themselves into Corpuscles. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 37 The procession was marshalling. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii, 190 Her serving men... marshal mutely round, and look from each to each with eye-lids red. 1903 F. C. MONTAGUE *Macaulay's Ess.* 111, 1 His ideas marshal themselves in an unbroken rhetorical order.

5. trans. To dispose, arrange or set (things, material or immaterial) in methodical order.

Now chiefly with some metaphorical notion of an armed force or a procession; in the 17th c. used much more freely. c 1550 *Vox pop.* *vox Dei* 35 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) 11, 4052 Then should ye see the trade That marchantmen frist mayde, Wlyche wyse men dyd marchall For a welth vnyersall. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* D3 Noble men and other great landed ones... in their vsuall conveynances do marshal the fal of their inheritances by limitation vpon limitation even to the tenth son of their body begotten. 1586 I. ROSSE *Verses pref. to Ferne's Blaz. Gentrie*, In like sort shall you see How states of men are martialled, and placed in degree. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11, (1634) 542 These narrations of Herodotus may every one of us make he true; tho' not in such order of time as he hath marshalled them. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* (1692) 21 There are five Orders of Pillars... thus marshalled. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xxx. (1640) 161 Provident Nature in marshalling the elements, assigned fire a place in the verge and border of this lower world.

1666 *Perrys Diary* 21 Dec. So to the office in the evening to marshal my papers. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* i. 249 With feeble steps from marshalling his Vines Returning. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 1, 472 Having thus marshalled the several species of corporations, let us [etc.]. 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* iii. (1860) 59 With his books of reference marshalled round him on the floor. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/2 Clients... need to be represented by those who are adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

b. Comm. To arrange (assets or securities) according as they are available to meet various kinds of claims.

1773 *VESSEY Chancery Ref.* II. 5 Though the court will help her by marshalling assets. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 11, 178 [The court's] rules for marshalling assets. 1902 H. G. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 1361/1 s.v. *Bankruptcy in U. S.*, In partnership cases the creditors of the partnership elect the trustee... The assets are marshalled, partnership assets being applied first to partnership claims and individual assets to individual claims.

c. U. S. To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order' (Cent. Dict.).

1880 *Car-Builder's Dict.* (Cent.).

6. To usher, guide (a person) on his way; to lead as harbingers; to conduct ceremoniously; also (nonce-to) to point out (the way).

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii, Our conquering swords shall marshal vs by the way We use to march upon the slaughter'd foe. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. 1, 42 Thou marshallest me the way that I was going. 1606 *DEKKER Serv. Sinnes* vi. (Arb.) 39 Mark in what triumphant and proud manner, he is marshalled through Newgate. c 1764 *LLOYD Prot.* 10 Himself shd marshal out the way to taste. 1821 *BYRON Two Fosc.* iv. 1, Each night I see them Stalk frowning round my couch, and pointing towards The dual palace, marshal us to vengeance. 1831 *SCOTT Cant. Dong.* x, The abbot marshalled him to the door of Augustine's chamber. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* 11, xlii. 211 Mr. Crawley had marshalled him into the room.

Hence Marshalling ppl. a.

1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xxvii, The first scouts of the marshalling forces of the clouds came up in flying shreds.

Marshal, obs. form of MARTIAL.

Marshalete. [f. MARSHAL sb. + ATE.] The period of the rule of Marshal MacMahon as President of the F. encl Republic (1873-79).

1874 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/2 What if we are to have a second Marshalate in Europe? 1889 W. S. LILLY *Cent. Revolut.* 2 This is the movement... which, thwarted for eighteen years by the Second Empire, and for five years more by the Marshalate, has since [etc.].

Marshalecy (mā'shāl'si). Forms: a. 4 marshaleio, 4-5 marshaleys(e), -sie, 6 marshaleioy, 6-8 -sy, 7 -sie, mar-, merchauley, marshaleioy, 8 -sy, 7- marshalecy. b. 4-5 marshalecy, -se, 5-6 marshalse, 6-8 marshalsey, 7 marshalce; and see MARSHALSEA. [M.E. *marshalece*, a. AF. *marshalece* (OF. *marshalece*):— Frankish L. *mariscalcia*, f. *mariscalcus* MARSHAL sb. The 8 forms represent the OF. *marshalece* (mod.F. *marshausse*), an extended form corresponding to mod.L. *mariscalcida* (1232 in Du Cange). As now used, the word is prob. a new formation on MARSHAL sb. + -cy, parallel with *generalecy*, *captaincy*, etc.]

† 1. The art or occupation of a farrier; farriery. c 1400 *Ottolouan* 1389 [He] seyde he hadde lerned marshalecy... And all manner of hors he knew. c 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. v. (1738) 17 Times and seasons... which we find so much observ'd in Books of Marshalecy.

2. The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 Pe kyng for on sent, Sir Geoffrey Geneulle, & of pe marshalecie presented him þe 3erde. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7102 Fortyer hadde alle þe maystrie, þe kyng at wille, & þe marshalecy for. marshalecie; WACE *senescalie*. 1599 *TYNNE Animad.* (1875) 72 Yo^o shall here some what of the marshalls office set downe... in the Customes whiche Thomas of Brotherton... challenged to his office of marshalecy. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 232 Edward ii. afterward reciting this Surrender of Bigod grants the Honor and Marshalecie to his Brother Thomas of Brotherton in Taille.

b. Hist. The department of the marshal of the king's house. Also attrib.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 38 A chief clark of the marshalecy. 1610 J. H. He shall take iijth on a day for his bouche in the marshalecy rolle.

† 3. The military force under the command of a marshal. Obs. Chiefly as tr. F. *marshausse*. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* *Em.* clxxxix. 167 The children that were put in hostage... followed the kynges marshalecy many dayes fettered in strong vrens. 1601 *Emilliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 386 The Archbishopp... sent away all his Marshalecy, composed of the Barigel or Provost, and Three-score Birrites or Serjeants. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 317 Fifty Archers of the Marshalecy of Dion. 1748 *St. James's Even. Post*, M. de Beauvais, Grand Provost of the Army... with all his Marshalecy and 80 Grenadiers.

Marshaleess. [f. MARSHAL sb. + -ESS.] The wife of a marshal.

1877 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Romance Real Life* 1, 205 The Marshaleess her mother, Madame Saligni, sister of the deceased Marshal. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 31 The adventurous little Marshaleesses... of the Third Empire. 1888 *Unit.* *Rev. Oct.* 227 The Marshaleess struggled to keep in society.

Marshalist, obs. form of MARTIALIST.

Marshalled (mā'shāl'd), ppl. a. [f. MARSHAL v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb: Drawn up in ranks, arranged in order, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1x. 37 Marshal'd Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* x. (1697) 246 Unwieldy Sums of Wealth, which higher mount Than Fables MARSHALL'd Figures can account. 1726 *POPE Odyss.* xx. 342 By Herald's rank'd, in marshal'd order move The city-tribes. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 140 Marshal'd battalions blight in burnis'd steel.

† Marshaller. Obs. rare. [f. MARSHAL v. + -ER.] One who marshals; a marshal.

1626 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* v. xi. 247 Within a while more trumpettes gann resound, that more knights binn arriv'd... for whome large space was made by th' marshallars.

Marshalling (mā'shāl'ing), vbl. sb. [f. MARSHAL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb MARSHAL.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1615 Thus may ye devise your marshallinge... to þe honoure and worshippe of youre souerayn every where. 1591 *PERCIVAL ST. Dict.* Fiv, The marshalling of the letters in the alphabet. c 1635 *NAUGHTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 (*nonce*) If I be not a little mistaken in their names and marshalling. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 111, 105 The marshalling of coat-armour... is now greatly disregarded. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* 111, xxviii, The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife, The morn the marshalling in arms! 1876 *BLACK GREEN Past.* xxvi, The marshalling of the innumerable hosts of heaven.

Marshallist, obs. form of MARTIALIST.

Marshal-man. Orig. marshal's man. The designation of various officers. a. (More fully) † knight-marshal's man (obs.), king's marshal-man.) One of a number of men (formerly under the orders of the knight marshal) belonging to the royal household, and going before the king in processions to clear the way. b. A similar officer under the orders of the marshal of the City of London.

1658 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl.* i. 3, 3 Balfies, Promooters, Iaylors, and Apparitours, Beadles, and Martialls men, the needfull instruments Of the Republique. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3341/2 The Messengers of the Chamber and Knight-Marshalls Men attending the Proceeding in their proper Stations. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Ser. St. Eng.* 11, iii, 541 (*Lost House, Off. below Stairs*) Sir Philip Meadows Knight-Marshall. John Lester (etc.), Marshal's Men. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV, 219, 1st, the king's marshalmen, two and two. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 175 The court then proceeded to the election of a marshalman. 1879 *Daily Chron.* 26 June, William Willshire, formerly marshalman at Hampton Court Palace, 3502 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 9/1 His Majesty's Marshalmen, in scarlet.

Marshalmēt (mā'shāl'mēt). *Lāv.* [f. MARSHAL v. + -MENT.] The act of marshalling assets. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 1, 214 That the whole annuity, by an equitable marshalmēt, shall be thrown upon the two remaining thirds.

Marshalsea (mā'shāl'si). *Hist.* Forms: see MARSHAL; also 4 marshalsey, 5 mar ohalse, 6 marshalshe, marshelshe, marshese, marshashay, 7 marshall sea, (martial sea), 6- marshalsea. [The same word which in other senses is spelt MARSHALCY. In the 16-17th c. the word was imagined to be f. MARSHAL + SEE, seat.]

1. A court (abolished in 1849) formerly held before the steward and the knight-marshal of the royal household of England (latterly before a barrister appointed by the knight-marshal), originally for the purpose of hearing cases between the king's servants, but afterwards with wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark under the control of the knight-marshal (abolished in 1842).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 He sholde make whitbired, and wel y-bake, after þe sale of corn, and vp-on þe a-vyse of þe marshalsey. 1428 in *E. Z. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate, Marshalse, Kyngesbenche. 1436 *Ibid.* 106 To the Prisoners of the Marshalse. c 1500 *God send the Plough* 77 Then cometh the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they have prisoners more than Iough. 1501 in *Enry Wills* (Camden) 89 The prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, to the Kynges Benche, and to the Marshalse. c 1550 *Manlyf Detect. Diceplay* (Vele) Cijh, Your fine chets... made both in y^e kyngs hench & in y^e marshalsea. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. x.* Cij, The court of the marshalse. 1549 *LUTHER 4th Serm. bef. Edw.* V (Arb.) 120 Three wekes sessions at newgate, and fourthyngte sessions at the Marshalshe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 He was send unto the Marshese. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeon* (1635) 21 The Marshalsey for matters within the Verge or limits assigned to the Kings House or Palace. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 90 Ie finde A Marshalsey, shall hold ye play these two Monthes. 1639 in *Verney Papers* (1853) 215, I playe lett mee heare how businesses goes att the marshall seas, boath [h] in the prison and in the court. 1641 *PRYNNE Antiph.* 239 He was committed to the Marshalsey among Rogues and murderers. 1654 *WARREN Unbelievers* 236 We... must commit his Minor to the Marshalse as a Rebel against reason. 1660 *Friar Regis* 146 In the Case of Martial sea, and in the Common Pleas. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 111, 76 The court of the marshalsea, and the palace court at Westmister, though two distinct courts, are frequently confounded together. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxxii, The Marshal of the Marshalsea... had got him hard and fast.

1876 *BURN Poor Laws* 48 A reasonable allowance to the constable... to be paid out of the gaol and marshalsea money. 1873 *Genl. Mag.* 1, 480 The Southern boundary wall of the Marshalsea Prison. c 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Marshalsea-money*, the county rate.

2. Used as the name of certain prisons elsewhere than in London.

1657 *Pittington* etc. *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 309 For payment of the arrears for the jaole and marshalsey [Houghton-le-Spring].

† 3. Used *Hist.* for MARSHALCY 2 b. 1904 *MARY BATESON Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc.* 11, Intro. 10

[A record of 23 Ed. I.] shows that a number of persons were not 'at the king's wage in the roll of his marshalsea' [orig. in *rotulo Marescalcie sue*].

Marshalskip (mā'zjāl'sip). [*f.* MARSHAL *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The office or position of marshal.

1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Marshalskippe, *marshalee*. 1549 Edw. VI *Yrnl. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 244 The lord Protector... lost his protectorship, treasurer'ship, marshalskip [etc.]... by act of parliament. 1592 KYD *Syd. Trag.* III. vi. 28 To your marshalskip first I confesse... I am the man. 1666 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* XIII. 58 The Marshalskip of the compe fortun'd to Seleuchus, the sonne of Antiochus. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11, 187 'To that Marshalskip [Mariscaldo di Santa Chiesa], belongs the keeping of the Conclave. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 493 The more ambitious spirits who aspired to Marshalships [etc.]. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 362 When they find the Administration giving marshalships... to persons [etc.].

Marshashey, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Marshbanker, -bunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

Marsh gas. Light carburetted hydrogen, CH₄, found in coal-mines and about stagnant pools. (Cf. FIRE-DAMP.)

1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 189 Marsh-gas. 1801 191th Cent. No. 48. 245 Light carburetted hydrogen, or marsh gas, is the cause of explosions in collieries.

Marshall (e, -ial), obs. *f.* MARSHAL, MARTIAL.

Marshialshy, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Marshiness (mā'zjīnēs). [*f.* MARSHY + *-NESS*.] Marshy nature or condition of ground.

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4757/1 The wet Weather and the Marshyness of the Ground make our Approaches very difficult. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Florida* 64 The worst circumstance... was the marshiness of the soil, where they were sometimes obliged to sleep in the water. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/5 The marshiness of the alluvial soil about the river.

Marshing (mā'zjīn), *vbl. sb. local*. [*f.* MARSH *sb.* + *-ING* *v.*] a. The keeping of cattle for a period on salt marshes. b. Work done on a marsh.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Nov. 1776 [To] give them [sc. cattle] three weeks or a month's marshing, during the summer-vacation. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 78 Marshing includes marsh-mowing, dyke-cutting, bottom-fying, dike-drawing, &c.

Marshland (mā'zjīlānd). [*OE. merscland*: see MARSH *sb.* and LAND *sb.*] Land consisting of marsh; marshy country.

c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1018 For neah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. [a. 1300 E. *R. Psalter* civ. 31 In saltmische land frutherande.] 1425 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21044 A Marysh, or elles a mersche lond, that peryllous was, and ful profounde. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxxiii. (1793) 150 Malicious breakings of the Dikes and Banks in Marshlands. 1700 TVÆRVEL *Hist. Eng.* II. 803 The Marshland of Norfolk. 1834 *Good's Study Abroad* (ed. 4) I. 602 The febrile miasma issuing from marsh lands. 1902 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 215/2 On the other side of the creek a flat expanse of marshland extends for a mile or two.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 220 The marshland haze. 1889 HUSSEY *Tour in Phacton* 182 Rich marshland pasturage. 1893 J. A. OWEN, *etc.* *Forest Tithes* 195 One marshland farm I often visited.

Hence **Marshlander** (see quot.).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Marshlanders, cattle of the marshland or short-horned breed.

Marshlock, obs. form of MARSHLOCH *Sc.*

† **Marshly**, a. *Obs. rare* ^{-t}. In 4-5 mersschly. [*f.* MARSH *sb.* + *-LY* *l.*] Marshy.

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Somoun, T.* 2 (Harl.) Pere is in Engeland, I gesse, A mersschly lond, called Holdernesse.

Marsh-mallow. Forms: see MARSH *sb.* and MALLOW. [*OE. mersmeallowe*.] (Also *pl.*, const. as *sing.*.) A shrubby herb, *Althea officinalis* (NO. *Malaceae*), which grows near salt marshes, having ovate leaves, pale rose-coloured flowers, and a mucilaginous root.

For various local applications of the name see E. D. D. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Dros wryt þe man hibiscum & orburn namen mersc mealewe nemnab. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. *Wülker* 296/21 *Arthea*, mersmealewe. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22/2 Bismalua, alta malua, altea idem, .. wmalue uel marshmalue. 1543 TRAHERNE *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 14 b/1 Take... of the rootes of Altea called Holyhocke, or marche mallowes... a pounce. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. eccliii. (1633) 935 The leaves of Marsh Mallow are of the power to digest. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 576 Mallows and Marsh-Mallows... will cure near Fifty Diseases. 1718 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 112 *Althææ*, Marshmallows. It flowers in July and August. 1875 *Tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 210 For the relief of the irritable cough... an infusion of marsh mallow or expectorant herbs.

attrib. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Malis* Wks. (1653) 205 Decoction of Marsh Mallow roots in water. 1753 BARTLEY *Farmery* 96-7 The marshmallows ointment. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnedie's Formu.* (ed. 2) 105 Marshmallows syrup.

b. A confection made from the root of this plant. 1884 *Chamb. Frnl.* 4 Oct. 640/2 Gum-arabic... makes about thirty per cent. of the best quality of gum-drops, marsh-mallow, and jubube paste. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 12/1 Chocolates, 'marsh-mallows', and other toothsome delicacies.

Marshman. A dweller in marshy country; an inhabitant of a particular stretch of marshland, e.g. Romney Marsh.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 38 Sbarpe cutting spade, for the deuding of mow, with skuppatt and skauel, that marsh men alow. 1587 FLEMING *Centu. Heliusht* III. 1540/2 That sir Thomas Scot would throughlie informe himself by conference with the marshmen. 1610 HOLLAND *Cauiden's Brit.* I. 350 In the Saxons time the inhabitants hereof [Runney] were called Mersc-ware, that is Marshmen. 1827 *Sporting*

Mag. XX. 39 These birds (*colymbus minutus*) are... called by the Marshmen *Spider Divers*. 1889 DOYLE *African Clarke* 294 The riot had now changed into open mutiny among these marshmen and miners.

Marsh marigold. Also 7 March-. A ranunculaceous plant, *Caltha palustris*, growing in moist meadows and bearing showy golden flowers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 The small Celandyne, and the Braue Bassinet, or Marsh Marigold, do grow in moyst meadowes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxx. 670 Marsh Marigold hath great broad leaves somewhat round, of a gallant greene colour... among which rise vp thicke fat stalkes... whereupon do growe goodly yellow flowers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In April... Marsh-marigold. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [graw] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marigold [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* i. 31 The wild marsh-marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. 1882 GARDEU 15 Apr. 261/2 Wild Marsh Marigolds fill a large bowl on a hall table.

Marshwort (mā'zjīwɔrt). [*See* MARSH *sb.* and WORT.] The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium (Sium) nodiflorum*.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement. Vegetables* I. 127 Marshwort, *Sauvols*. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Dec.* 617 Prominent marsh-wort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, is a plant with the habit of watercress.

† An error for marsh or marsh whort (see MARISH 2 b).

Marshy (mā'zji), a. Also 4 marshi. [*f.* MARSH *sb.* + *-Y*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a marsh; consisting of or containing marshes or marshland.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 2 Thei weren fed in marshi places. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lieu marescenge*, marshy ground. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1733) 21 A restless night, in a marshy and unwholsome ground. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. liv. 425 Over a marshy ravine in front of the right, a large redoubt was placed.

b. Produced in or characteristic of marshland. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 277 Their wanton Appetites not only feed With Delicates of Leaves, and marshy Weed, But [etc.]. 1870 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Sel.* (1871) 53 The prevalent forms and colours of marshy vegetation.

† **Marsilea** (maisi'lā). *Bot.* Also marsilia. [*mod. L.* (Linnaeus 1742), f. name of L. F. Marsigli (Marsilius), an Italian naturalist (died 1730).] The typical genus of the N.O. *Marsileaceae* of cryptogamous plants; a plant of this genus.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 610/3 The ferns with the salvinias and marsilias are united into one group.

Marsileaceous (maisi'lā'jəs), a. *Bot.* [*f.* *mod. L. Marsileaceæ* (f. *Marsilea*: see *prec.*): see *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the N.O. *Marsileaceae*. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 184 A little marsileaceous plant (*Isotetes lysteria*). † **Marsilian**. *Obs.* Also marsiliane, marsiliana. [*ad. lt. marsigliana*, f. *Marsiglia* Marscilles.] (See quot. 1769.)

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2246/3 Being embarked, the Foot on 8 Ships and the Horse on 6 Marsilians. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Marsiliane*, a square-stemmed ship, navigated on the Gulf of Venice... the largest carrying about 700 tons. 1867 *Suith. Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marsiliana*, a Venetian ship of burden, square-stemmed.

Marsipbranch (mā'sipobrən'k), *sb.* and a. *Zool.* [Anglicized form of *mod. L. Marsipbranchiæ*, f. Gr. *μαρσιπριον* pouch (see MARSUPIUM) + *βράγχια* gills.] a. *sb.* One of the *Marsipbranchiæ*, a class of vertebrates having gills in the form of pouches, and comprising the lampreys and hags. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to animals of this class.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 42 All Vertebrates, save those... like the Lancelot and Marsipbranchs. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 770/2 The skull of the lowest *Urodela* has... advanced but little beyond the Marsipbranch stage.

Hence **Marsipbranchiate** *sb.* and a. = *prec.* 1872 T. GILL *Arrangement. Fam. Fishes* p. xx, The Marsipbranchiates (Lampreys, etc.). 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Marsipbranchiate*, having gills in the form of small pouches.

† **Marsoline**. *Obs.* [*ad. lt. marsolino*.] A kind of cheese made near Florence.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i, Your Marsoline and Parmesan of Lodi.

† **Marsouin** (marswēn). Also 7-9 marsuin, 9 Canadian marsocn (maisi'n). [*Fr.*: see MERESWINE.] A name applied to various cetaceans of the family *Delphinidae*.

In early quotes, after European *Fr.*, the porpoise. In recent examples, after Canadian *Fr.*, = *Beluga* 2.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 101 The Marsouins are the Sea-bags or Porpoises. [a. 1762 WILKINSON *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 31 Cimbris Marsuin vel Porcus marinus: Angl. A Porpoise.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Marsuin*, a name by which many have called the *phocæna* or porpoise. 1854 EMBURSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 208 Everybody now appears to me narwhale, porpoise, or marsouins. 1884 GOODR., *etc.* *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 18 The names [of the White Whale] in use are... Marsuin or Marsoon in Canada.

Marsupial (maisi'piāl), a. and sb. Also 7-eal. [*ad. mod. L. marsupialis*, f. *L. marsipium* pouch, purse (see MARSUPIUM).] The zoological use of the *L.* word was introduced by Tyson, who in 1698 uses the neuter *marsupiale* as a generic name for the opossum; he also has *ossa marsupialia* marsupial bones (see A. 2 b.).

A. *adj.* -1. Pertaining to or resembling a 'marsupium' or pouch. *Marsupial muscle* (in *mod. L. musculus marsupialis*): see quot. 1696. *Marsupial capsule*: in a colony of Polyzoa, an individual serving only for the reception of ova.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marsupial Muscle*, the ninth Muscle in order whereby the Thigh is mov'd. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 109 In this state they are transferred from the ovary to the marsupial vesicles... In the ova of the marsupial sacs, Siebold could no longer discern the germinal vesicle... The marsupial ova next assume an increase of size. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 132 Some persons may serve only for the reception of ova, and form the so-called marsupial capsules.

2. Used as a designation of mammals (including the kangaroos, opossums, etc.) of the family *Marsupialia*, characterized by having a pouch (covering the mamillæ) in which to carry their young, which are born imperfectly developed; or of pertaining to this family.

1825 *Zool. Jrnl.* I. 405 These three states of genital products require three distinct situations, which in the normal mammifera, are found within the sexual canal; but in the marsupial they are very differently distributed. 1831 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* II. 89 More than forty species of the marsupial family. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 From the reproductive gland to the marsupial pouch. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 288 *Marsupial Mole*, the only species of the genus *Notoryctes*, *N. typhlops*.

b. Connected with the pouch in marsupial animals. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Didelphis*, The abdominal pouch is sustained by means of two bones of a peculiar structure, and which in allusion to their functions have been called the marsupial bones. 1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 334 These bones... defend the abdominal viscera from the pressure of the young as these increase in size during their mammary or marsupial existence. *Ibid.*, The subject of marsupial generation. 1896 KINKADY & POLLARD *tr. Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 496 The Marsupials have marsupial bones.

B. *sb.* A marsupial animal. 1825 *Penny Cycl.* III. 127. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 450 The leading peculiarity in these Marsupials is, so to speak, the premature birth of their young. 1896 [see A. 2 b]. *attrib.* 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 106 An Act known as the Marsupial Act was accordingly passed to encourage their destruction... Some of the squatters have gone to a vast expense in fencing in their runs with marsupial fencing.

Marsupialian (maisi'piāl'ian), a. and sb. [*f.* *mod. L. marsupialis* (see *prec.*) + *-IAN*.] = *prec.* 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 793 *Marsupialian*, belonging to the class *Marsupialia*.

Marsupialization (maisi'piāl'izā'shən), [*f.* next + *-ATION*.] The formation of a pouch, or of a pouch-like cavity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Marsupialize (maisi'piāl'iz), v. [*f.* MARSUPIAL + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To convert into something resembling the pouch of a marsupial.

1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Dec. 102 The operator managed to marsupialize the edges of the pouch, which was drained through the abdominal wall with gauze.

Marsupialoid, a. and sb. [*f.* MARSUPIAL + *-OID*.] Resembling the marsupials.

1860 WORCESTER (citing HIRENCOCK). 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 A few marsupialoids.

Marsupian (maisi'piān), a. and sb. [*f.* MARSUPIUM + *-AN*.] = MARSUPIAL.

1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 175 A marsupian animal like the Kangaroo. 1854 BAKERWELL *Geol.* 50 The lower jaw bones of animals, which Prof. Owen has determined belong to the genus of marsupians, or opossums.

Marsupiate (maisi'piāt), a. and sb. [*f.* MARSUPIUM + *-ATE*.] = MARSUPIAL.

1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 361 The impregnated uteri of the Edentate and Marsupiate genera. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 297 A marsupiate sea-monster is horribly unorthodox. 1888 W. CLARK *tr. Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 394 The placenta... occurs in the mammals alone; but it is, however, wanting in the Marsupiates and Monotremes. Hence **Marsupiated** *pph.* a. in the same sense.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Marsupite (maisi'piāt), *Geol.* [*mod. L. marsupites*, f. MARSUPIUM: see *-ITE*.] A fossil crinoid, the shell of which resembles a purse.

1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 11 The Marsupites... form the link which connects the proper or pedunculated Crinoids with the Stelleridians. 1885 GRIMM *Nat. Hist. Geol.* (ed. 2) 828 The middle division, or Margate Chalk, has been named the Marsupite zone by Dr. Barrois.

† **Marsupium** (maisi'piūm). Also 9 (after Gr.) marsupion, marsypion. [*L. marsupium, marsuppium*, *ad. Gr. μαρσύνιον, -σίνιον*, dim. of *μαρσιον* purse, bag.] In various scientific uses: A bag or pouch, or something resembling a pouch. 1. *Zool.* a. The bag or pouch of a marsupial.

1698 TYSON *Anim. Oportum* 11 Herein all agree, that the use of this Bag, Pouch, or Marsupium, is for the Preservation of the Young Ones, and securing them upon any Occasion of Danger. 1825 *Zool. Jrnl.* I. 406 The difference... is solely in the fetal domicile; we call it matrix in the one, and pouch, or marsupium in the others. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 450 Their young... attach themselves by the mouth to the teats, which are situated in the marsupium, or pouch, of the mother. 1863 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introduct. Animals* 160 All the species have a marsupium or pouch formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen.

b. A pouch for similar use in other animals, e.g. a receptacle for eggs in certain crustaceans, marsipobranchiate fishes, etc.

1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 289 The development of the ovum takes place in this temporary marsupium. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 245 In *Cyclas* the inner gills form the marsupium, and only from 10 to 20 of the fry are found in them at one time. 1896 KIRKALOV & POLLARD tr. *Boas Test Bk. Zool.* 214 The Isopoda possess a marsupium under the thorax, formed of the lamellae appendages of the basal joints of the thoracic limbs.

c. A folded or corrugated vascular membrane in the eye of a bird; = PECTEN 3a.

1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 16 In the eyes of birds there is a substance which is peculiar to that class of animals, called the marsupium. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 779 A vascular organ, called the marsupium, or pecten, which is lodged in the posterior part of the vitreous humour.

2. *Anat. a.* The large sac of the peritoneum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). b. A term for the scrotum (*Ibid.*). c. The alar ligaments of the knee-joint (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1865 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 12), *Marsupium*, a sac or bag, with which any part is fomented.

Mart (mārt), sb.¹ dial. Forms: [I meard, mæth, merð, 2 ? merthe], 8- mart. [App. evolved in the mod. Eng. period by analysis of *foumart* (FOUMART), where *-mart* is an altered form, due to absence of stress, of OE. *meard* masc.: see MARTEN, MARTER. Exc. in this compound, the OE. word did not survive beyond the 12th c., being superseded by *MARTER*.] The martens.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 425 *Furuncus*, mearth. c 893 K. *Æt. Frodo Oros.* l. i. 18 Se byrdesa sceall yldan fityne meardes fell. c 1200 *Moral Ode* (Trin. MS.) 366 Ne aquene ne sahelnesche [Egerton MS. *marres cheole*] ne beuer ne meahne. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 *Foumart*, quasi foul mart, or stinking Mart, in opposition to the Martes which emit a musky smell. 1801 W. SEWARD *Yorke's Care* 9 The Otter here, the badger and the mart. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 1 Wolves, hyenas, foxes, mart, and hares. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1249/3 Wanted, fresh caught badger, sweet mart, foumart, and otter. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/3 A Mart Hunt [in Westmorland].

Mart (mārt), sb.² Sc. and north. Forms: 4-6 marte, 6 merte, (9 mert), 6-9 mairt, 4- mart. [a. Gael. *mart* = Irish *mart* cow, ox.]

1. An ox or cow fattened for slaughter.

As 'marts' were usually killed about Martinmas as provision for the winter, the word popularly acquired an etymological association with *Martinmas*; cf. *Martinmas beef*.

1307-8 *Durh. Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 2 In cccxvii martis emptis. non deductis coris [etc.]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 454 Martis [read martis] as it were pat husband men had bought. 1368 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. lxxx, Et de vij li. v. s. receptis de xv marts de eodem manerio venditis. 1489 *Sc. Acts* Jas. IV (1514) II. 219/1 pat all .i. martis moutones poulre. .i. may cum in oure souerane lorde. 1520 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 7 In byin of merts, mutton, talk and skennils. 1573 in *Reg. Privy Coun.* Scot. II. 269, xxx marts of salt beef. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 25 They .i. caused to kill altogether threescore marts. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 16 (E.D.D.) He may next year get for his mart a highland cow. 1820 SCOTT *Minstrel*, I. Each family killed a mart, or fat hulloek, in November. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 135 In a pastoral state of society he (the ox) was of comparatively little use except as a mart - to be eaten. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore N.E. Scot.* 151 The 'mart' or the pig, that was to be salted, must be killed when the moon was on the increase.

b. *fig.*

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 166 As for the fed-marts of this world the Lord .i. has appointed them for slaughter. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 41 Get up, get up, ye lazy mart.

c. *transf.* A carcass, slain animal. Obs.

c 175 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 842 [He] had a tre. .i. and syne on It slewit hym-self rycht to be hart, and offerit to be fend pat hart. a 1400 *Sir Per.* 207 His modir has gyffene hym that darte, therwith made he many marte.

† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

1689 R. COX *Hist. Incl.* i. Expl. Index, *Mart*, a yearly Rent in Beef.

† **Mart**, sb.³ Obs. [ad. L. *Mart-tem*: see MARS.]

1. Mars, the Roman god of war.

c 1324 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 356 For yren Martes metal ys, which that god is of batayle. 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 67 Sum held he had bene Dedalus. .i. Sum the Martis smyth Wlcanus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. Inrod. iii, Triumphant Mart, in loves and gentle jollities arraid.

2. War, battle. (*In equal mart* = L. *æquo Marte*)

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) II. 149 The Scottes .wente fure and toke .i. theyme seetes, what thiro marte [L. *ferro*] other fauor, nye to the Pictes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, I. Prol. 516 The horrible sterne dedis of Mart 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* vii. G. iij b. But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seke By manly Mart to purchace prayse, and give his foes the gleeke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxvi, These foolles thus vnderfoot I tread, That dare contend with me in equall mart. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* II. vii, My father (on whose face he durst not look in equal mart).

3. The planet Mars. (Frequent in Gower.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 Complexio he takth of Marte.

Mart (mārt), sb.⁴ Also 5-7 marte. [a. Du. *markt* (formerly also written *mart*, and still commonly so pronounced): see MARKET sb.]

1. A periodical gathering of people for the purpose of buying and selling (in early use chiefly with reference to the Low Countries); a fair. Obs. or arch.

1437 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 179 And wee to marts of Braban charged bene With English clothe. 1493 CAXTON *Dialogues* 107, I like to goo to .i. the feste of bruges, To the marte of andwarp, To the marte

of berow. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 231 At y^e free passe marte of this said towne of Barowe last passed. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* H. iv b, The Cardinal. .lefted nothing unprowided to bring the marte from Antwarpe to Cales. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 34 They .i. shall .i. hold within the said borough two faires or martes eury yere. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. i. 18 Sciracusan Marts and Fayres. 1631 T. POWELL *Town All Trades* (1876) 163 To benefit betwene the Mart and the Market. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 540 The Fair or Mart, usually kept in this Place, had been over some Time. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* II. x. 245 At the time of the mart, whilst the Manila galeon is in the port. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 46 By our sufferings, since ye brought us To the man-degrading mart. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 309 After Gainsbrough mart in October, until the next mart at Easter, the people in these villages seldom thought of going anywhere.

† b. *spec.* The German booksellers' fair, held at Easter, originally at Frankfurt, and afterwards at Leipzig. (Sometimes app. used *transf.* for the 'publishing season' in England.) Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 177 Let him reade *Bux-dorffur* and his *Bibliotheca Rabbinnica*, printed this last Mart. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subr.* 42 Copied out of some absurd book, printed the last Mart. 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 472 We may expect some Pamphlet the next Mart from Ingolstadt, or Collen. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 273 By certain that returned from Frankfurt Mart, I understand that one of the Gentlemen .i. died.

2. A public place for buying and selling; a market-place, market hall, etc. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in the sense of 'auction room' (more fully *auction-mart*), and as applied by tradesmen to designate their shops, as in *boot and shoe mart*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 74 My charge was but to fetch you from the Mart Home to your house. *Ibid.* III. i. 12 You beat me at the Mart. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 Our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and sold. 1764 GOLOS. *Trav.* 295 The crowded mart, the cultivated plain. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. 1, When breathless in the mart the couriers met. 1844 LONGF. *Nuremberg* 14 Fountains .i. standing in the common mart. 1863 BURTON *Lib. Hunter* 60 The fashionable mart where all the thorough libraries in perfect condition went to be hammered off. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 189 This [scab] I had seen in the window of a mart.

3. In wider sense: A city, region, or locality where things are bought or sold; an emporium.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii. 3 She is a mart of nations. 1739 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 283 Cadiz, Port St. Mary's, &c., which Places were the Mart of our Manufactures for the Indies. 1850 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 228 They possessed no great cities, no great marts of industry and commerce. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iv. 61 London, the mart of the merchants. 1874 GREY *Short Hist.* vii. 5. 386 Antwerp and Bruges were .i. the general marts of the world.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1622 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. O world, .i. leave thee; farewell, mart of woe. 1762 GOLOS. *Nash* 21 To this great mart of every folly, shoppers from every country daily arrived.

† 4. Buying and selling; traffic; bargaining. Also, a bargain. *Phr. To make a (or one's) mart.* Obs.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 716 The lowe Countries, where the English men for the most part, made their marties. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol.* Posies *Flowers* 69 Then mighte you see howe fanse fedde his minde, Then all alone he mused on his marte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 37 They .i. make a Mart of their good name. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 329 Now I play a merchants part, And venture madly on a desperate Mart. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xii. 5 Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of Mart. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Fille* I. i. H. Vengeance prick me on. When mart is made of faire Religion. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 464 Therefore forthwith one to them let us send, The mart to offer, and the price to make. As of a Slave. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 118 Places of mart where he may best vent them.

† 5. *attrib.*, as in *mart-day*, *-time*, *-town*.

1641 HINOG *V. Bruen* xxiii. 102 That he might .i. buy Wine and Milk without money, upon such of the Lords' Mart and Market dayes. 1667 MASSINGER *Renegado* i. 1. This Mart time wee are allowe free trading. 149 COVERDALE, etc. *Examin. Par. Corinthians* i. Corinth. .was, the moste famous, and richest *martie towne of all Asia. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Cor. v. 9 [i. e. Corinth] was .i. most filthy Mart-town of abominable lusts. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vii. 27 That York was formerly the chief emporium, place of trade, or mart-town in the north of England is certain. 1761 LONDON & ENVIRONS IV. 6 During the Saxon heptarchy, London was .i. as we are told by Bede, a princely mart-town.

† **Mart**, sb.⁵ Obs. [i. iteration of MARQUE app. by association with MART sb.⁴ Cf. CONTRA-, CONTRÉ-, COUNTERMART.] = MARQUE; in *phr. letters* (scripts, writ) of mart.

1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 197 Abradus the great Macedonian Pirat thought every one had a letter of mart that bare sayles in y^e Ocean. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. liiv. (1612) 277 With letters then of credence for himself, and marie for them, He puts to Sea for England. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. xxx. (1618) E. 7, You'll spoile the Spaniards, by your writ of Mart. 1627 DRAYTON *Batt. Agincourt* 10 All men of Warre with scripts of Mart that went. 1726 J. KER *Nem.* 153 Letters of Mart were issued to Sundry People, who all went to the East-Indies.

b. *attrib.*, as in *letters of mart man, ship*.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) III. 543 Three letters of mart ships are ordered for the West Indies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4071/3 The Good Alliance, .i. being taken by a Letter of Mart-Man belonging to this Port. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Ganger. Sore Throat* p. xv, Thus much by way of Preface to this Translation: after which I shall send it into the World as a Letter of Mart Ship, .i. hoping that it may meet with some Prize of Applaudation.

† **Mart** (mārt), v. Obs. [f. MART sb.⁴; cf. Du., G. *markten* (G. dial. *marten*).]

1. *intr.* To do business at a mart; hence, to chaffer, bargain.

1553 *Reg. True-hearted Eng.* 5 Our marchauntes do by martyn in Antwerp spende yerely [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Infoposte* 349 She would, she should not; glad, sad; coms and goes: And long she marts about a Match of Woos. 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 72 The Athenians, who had vterlie secluded them from their Hauens, and from martyn with them. 1628 GAULF *Pract. Theory* (1629) 181 Judas is husie martyn and chaffering among them.

2. *trans.* To make merchandise of, to traffic in. Also with *out*.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix, Let Pesantes marte their marriages, and thrine at peradventure. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) i. i. 172, I had thought my son could not have strayed, So farre from iudgement, as to mart himselfe Thus cheapely, [in the open trade of scorn]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 12 To sell, and Mart your Offices for Gold To Vndersees. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom* xxvi, Hereupon the astrologers doe mart or vent the effects of the heavens and the siars, &c. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1812) II. 6 Reviewers may be venaal without directly marting out their decisions for money.

Hence † *Martyn* vbl. sb.

1553 [see 1]. 1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* i. i, Martyn of pardons.

|| **Martaban** (mārtābān). Also 7 mortaban, 7-8 mortivan. The name of a town in Pegu, used *attrib.* (esp. in *Martaban jar*) as the designation of a kind of glazed pottery made there. Hence as sb. *Martaban* ware, a *Martaban jar*.

[The ware has been called in Arabic مارتبانی *martabānī* from the 14th c.]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 180 An huge Heap of long Jars like Mortivans. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 98 These they call Mortaban Jars, from a Town of that name in Pegu. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 35 Mortivan and small Jars. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 229/1 Large glazed earthen jars called by Europeans 'Pegu jars' and known all over the East by the name of 'Martaban'.

Martagon (mārtāgōn). Also 6 mortegon, 7 martagan, -igon. [a. F. *martagon* = Sp., Pg. *martagan*, It. *martagone*, a. Turk. مارطغان *martagān* 'a special form of turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I; hence the martagon lily' (Redhouse).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. Also *Scarlet martagon*: the Scarlet Turk's-cap, *L. chalcedonicum*.

1477 NORTON *Ort. Aleh.* iii. In Ashm. (1652) 39 Herbes .i. Vervaine, Lunara, and Martagon. 1540 tr. *Vidal's Lyr. Pract.* xxxviii. B. iij b, The powdre of Mortegon. 1548 TURNER *Nantes of Herles* (E.D.S.) 85. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xiv. 4. 152 The Lillie of Constantinople is called likewise in England Martagon of Constantinople. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* in *Sole* iv. 9 The Martagons, both white and red, both bluish and yellow, that require to be set by themselves apart. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Steph.* II. vii, The Stupifying Hemlock! Adders tongue! And Martagan! 1737 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington Men.* f. Bartnam & H. Marshall (1849) 97 The Marsh Martagon is going to flower very strongly. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trav.* (1873) I. vii. 171 Here and there the scarlet martagon.

attrib. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 29 May, I send you two martagon roots. 1892 DONSON 18th. *Cent. Vignettes* 146 Scarlet martagon-lilies.

Martail: see MAR.

Martar, variant of MARTER Obs.

Marteir, obs. form of MARTYR.

Martel (mārtēl), sb.¹ Also 4 martell; 5 pl. martews, martearuk, 9 martearuk. [a. OF. *martel* (mod. F. *marteau*) = Pr. *martel*-s, Sp. *martillo*, It. *martello*:—pop. L. **martellum*; a synonym. L. *martulus* occurs in Pliny, and other post-Augustan writers have *martellus*, *martulus*, *marcus*, but there is no relation between these forms has not been determined.]

1. A hammer; after the 15th c. esp. one used in war. Also || *Martel-defer* [Fr. = 'iron hammer'] (see quot. 1824). Obs. exc. *Antiq.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 90 Al manner of symthes ben signified by the martel or hammer. 1481-1537 tr. xxviii. 122 Smytynge of martearuk or hammers. 1525 BERNERS *Frois.* (1812) II. xciv. 595 The lorde Olyver of Clysion had not .i. deluyered vp the Martell, whiche is the token of the Constable of France. 1824 MEXVICK *Anc. Armour* III. Gloss, *Martellus*, the martel de fer, a weapon which had at one end a pick and at the other a hammer, axe-blade, half moon, mace head or other fancy termination. 1857 *Archæol. Jnl.* XIV. 280 A Turkish martel, the head inlaid with brass, ornamented with punched markings. 1858 *Ibid.* xxv. 141 A large number of martearuk or horn-men's hammers of a peculiar type. 1890 A. PRINCE *Palmerd.* 93 The storm Of thunder-hoofs, of martel, spear and sword.

† 2. pl. The game of 'five-stones' or 'snobs'. [So in OFr.; Rabelais has the form *martre*, Ronsard *martes*.]

1426 LYOG. *De Guitt. Pilgr.* 8433 At the marrews, the gentyl play, Veyd in france many day.

† **Martel**, sb.² Obs. [Corrupt form of MARTER or MARTEN.] = MARTEN.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 Of the Marder, Martell, or Marten.

† **Martel**, sb.³ Sc. Obs. Shortened form of *Martillar*, MARTINMAS.

17. in *Scott. Songs* (1795) I. 60 Oh, Martel's wind, when wilt thou blow And shake the sear leaves aff the tree?

† **Martel**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* MARTEL sb.¹ Cf. *F. marteler*, Sp. *martillar*, It. *martellare*.] *intr.* To hammer, deal blows as with a hammer (*ovt*). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 42 Her dreadful weapon .. Which on his helmet martelled so hard Tbat [etc.].

† **Martelaise**, *Obs.* In 5 martelaise, martillays. [*a.* OF. *martelais* (*:-med. L. type *martellaticum*), *l. marteler*; see prec.] A fighting with martels; a hammering.

c1450 *Merlin* 211 There was soche martelaise and soche noise as so many Carpenters in a wode. *Ibid.* 334 Tbei .. baue all day .. endured the medle and the martels.

Martelege, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

Martelite (tē, obs. forms of MARTLET.

Marteline (mā'tēlin). [*a.* F. *marteline*, *l.* OF. *martel*; see MARTEL sb.¹] A small hammer, pointed at one end, used by sculptors and marble-workers.

Marteline chisel, a sculptor's chisel, driven by a mallet or hammer. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Martellate (mā'telēt), *v.* nonce-wd. [*f.* It. *martellare* + *-ATE* 2.] *trans.* To hammer (*fig.*).

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Albani & Pict-Dealers* Wks. 1831 II. 91 They belabor and martellate my ears worse than the terza rima of Dante.

Martello (mā'telō). [*Corruption* (through association with It. *martello* hammer) of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica (from It. *mortella* wild myrtle), where there was a tower of this kind which the English fleet captured with some difficulty on 8 Feb. 1794; it had been captured by the English and again abandoned in Sept. 1793.

The tower was of a type common in the Mediterranean; the stout resistance which it was able to make with a small force led to a belief among English military experts that the construction had great defensive value, and the erection of 'martello' towers was therefore strongly urged on the British government, but it was not until 1804 that any were actually erected. Windham's account of the events of 1793-4 is grossly inaccurate, but there appears to be no room for doubt that he refers to these.]

Martello tower (also, rarely, *martello*): a small circular fort with massive walls, containing vaulted rooms for the garrison, and having on the top a platform for one or two guns; usually erected on a coast to prevent the landing of enemies.

1794 LT.-GEN. DUNDAS *Disp.* 21 Feb. in *Ann. Reg.* ap. to Chron. 101*1 Expecting little opposition from Mortella tower. *Ibid.* The same day we began to batter the tower of Mortella. 1803 WINDHAM *Sa.* 9 Dec. (1812) II. 140 What were known to our officers under the name of Martello Towers, a species of edifice so called from a memorable instance of one at Martello, in Corsica; where, by a tower of this sort, garrisoned by some ten or a dozen men, and mounted with about two guns, a ship of the line of ours, and a frigate, were, during the last war, completely foiled and driven off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 470 A Martello is built circular, and thus difficult to hit. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii. The wide water, the Martello tower.

fig. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 Jan. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 405, I. told him [Herries] that in quitting his finance he had surrendered his Martello-tower. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 180 II. 88, I esteem my ignorance of other languages as a kind of Martello-tower, in which I am safe from the furious bombardments of foreign garrulity.

Marten (mā'tēn). Forms: *a.* 5 martiron, martren, martroun, -tryn, martarount, 5-7 martron(e, 6 marteron, -tyron, 5-8 martern(e, 6. 6 matron, materne, 7 mattern(e, 7. 6-9 martin, 7 martyn, marton, 6- marten. [*Late ME. martren*, *a.* (perh. through MDu. *martren*) OF. *martirine* martren fur, subst. use (with ellipsis of *peau* skin) of *martiriu* adj., pertaining to the martens, *l. martre*; see MARTER 1.

The word, originally denoting the fur, came to be used as the name of the animal itself, instead of MARTER sb.¹, which it finally displaced. The dropping of the *r* in the last syllable may have been partly due to association with MARTIN.]

† 1. The skins or fur of the animal now called martens: see sense 2. Often in plural. *Obs.*

14.. LYNG *Life Our Lady* (MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 II. 25) (Halliwell), Ne martryn, ne sabill, y trowe, in god fay, Was none founden in hire garment. 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 Myne echte daies gowne of martarount. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynn cloth, faldynge, And marternus gode. c1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xv. 50 A longe gowne furred with fyn martrons. 1555 *Lanc. Wills* II. 192 My newe clothe gowne furred wth Marterns. 1575 *Inv.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 17 An old tawny damaske cascock, edged with martons. 1596 DARNETT *a. comites* (1614) 85 A goodly gown furred with martins. a. 1612 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 253 Garments of .. Martyn or Wolfe-skins. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 Crimson satten cassocks lined with martens. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marternes*, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur.

2. An animal belonging to any one of certain species of *Mustela*, yielding a valuable fur. Often with distinguishing word, as beech-marten, stone marten, *M. foina*; pine (or *†fir*) marten, *M. martes*; American pine marten, *M. americana*. 1463 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 595/8 *Martrix*, a martren. 1463 *4 Rolls of Parlv.* V. 505/1 Fures of Martirons, Fures, Letyce. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* e. j. The Foxe and the Martron, and the wilde Roo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Yong. Vne Marie*, a beaste that is called the Marten. 1589 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 310 The beasts of the chase were commonlie the bukke, the roe, the foxe, and the martene. 1589 *1 Lyly's Pafpe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 402

Be thou Martin the bird or Martin the beast. 1594 in Crompton *Thrsd.* 195 b, One claimed a free chase within the forest, for Hare, foxe, wild cat, and martrons. 1602 CAREW *Corwall* 22 Beastes of Venerie persecuted for their case, or damage feassance, are Marternes, Squirrels. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 209 The. martene (poll-cat), sable, and ermine are good for fures. 1675 DUGDALE *Baronage* 1. 467/1 Certain Dngs for the destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 307 A Marten is about the Bigness of a Cat, having a long Body and short Legs, with a Head and Tail like a Fox. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 78 Pine Martin. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* 1. i. 17 The Martin's fur of his cap was of a fineness. .. that a queen might covet. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 345 The chief distinction between the Pine and the Beech Martens.

b. *Zool.* By some writers used as a vernacular name for the genus *Mustela*, including the ferret, weasel, etc., together with the species ordinarily known as martens.

1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD *tr. Boas' Zool.* 516.

3. **Spotted marten**: a name for an Australian marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*. (Not in Morris *Austral Engl.*) 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. **attrib.**, as *marten-skin*, *-tails*; *marten-cat*, *-weasel*, = sense 2; *marten-cub*, a marten of the first year (Phillips 1696); *marten family Zool.*, the *Mustelidae* (see quot.).

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* II. 170 The wood .. was infested by Wild *er* Martin cats. 1845 *Zoologist* 111. 1018 A specimen of the marten-cat (*Martes Foina*) was taken in a trap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The martencat is nearly extinct. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD *tr. Boas' Zool.* 516 The 'Marten family (*Mustelidae*) (comprises) (a) Martens (*Mustela*) .. (b) The Otters (*Lutra*) .. (c) Badgers (*Meles taxus*). 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* i. (1869) 4/2 A cap of 'martin skins. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2713/4 A large Muff of 'Martin-Tails. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 497 So may this 'Martin-weasel render a sweet excrement.

Marten, *-onet*, *-enist*: see MARTIN, *-ET*, *-IST*.

Martensite (mā'tenzit). *Metallurgy*. [*f.* name of Prof. A. Martens, a German metallurgist + *-ITE*.] See quot. 1902. (Cf. PEARLITE 2.)

1898 ROBERTS-AUSTEN *Introd. Metallurgy* (ed. 4) 147 Martensite is the very hard substance of which hardened steel consists. 1902 H. M. HOWE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 572 *Martensite*, the characteristic and chief constituent of hardened steel, is a hard brittle mass, with a needle-like structure, consisting of iron containing carbon in proportions which vary from nothing up to about 2 per cent.

† **Marter** 1. *Obs.* Also 3-5 martre, martir, 6 marter, martyr, 7, 9 (from Ger. originals) marder. [ME. *martre*, *a.* F. *martre* (recorded from 11th c.) = It. *martora*, *ad.* W. Ger. **marpr* in OS. **marthar* (whence *marthrin* adj.; Du. has *marier* from Fr.), OHG. *mardar* (MHG., mod. G. *marder*) masc.; app. an extended form of OTeut. **marpu-z* (OE. *nearð*, MHG. *marl*, ON. *mrþr*, Sw. *mård*, Da. *maar*), whence the Rom. forms F. *marle* fem., Pr. *mart-z* masc., Sp., Pg. *marla*.] The marten.

12.. *Moral Ode* 182 (Egerton MS.) Ne ocquerne ne martres cheole [*Trin. Col.* MS. metheschele, see MART sb.¹] ne heuer ne sabelline. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The ostrole, the Martre .. and the squyrel. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 *marg*, Great abundance of Marters fures. [1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 It is called a house, and rocke-marder. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 334 The owl, the marder.]

b. *pl.* The fur of the marten.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 Also I will bat Gerard my brothir hau a newe fur of martins. 1466 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 210 A gowne of cremesyn, furred with martres [*read* marters]. 1530 PALSGR. 559 Martrys and saylys be for great estates.

† **Marter** 2. *Obs.* Also 6 martar. [*f.* MART *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who bargains; esp. in thieves' slang, a dealer in stolen goods.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* II. (1592) 3 The Priggar is he that steales the horse, and the Martar is he that receeuces him, and chops and changeth him away in any Faire, Mart, or other place. 1598 FLORIO, *Barattiere*, a barterer, a trucker, a marter, .. a fripper.

Marter, *-erisse*, obs. ff. MARTYR, MARTYZE.

Marten(e, marteron, -ount, obs. ff. MARTEN.

Martews: see MARTEL sb.¹

Marthe, Marther, obs. ff. MARROW, MARTYR.

Marthy, obs. variant of METHY, burbot.

Marthy, obs. form of MARTYR v.

† **Martiale, a. Obs.** In *marcial*. [*Altered* form of MARTIAL *a.*, after *-ABLE*.] = MARTIAL.

1470 HARRING CHRON. LXIII. xv. For many were, through actes marceyable [*prime* honourable] Dispended then by warres violence.

Martial (mā'jāl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 marcial, 5 maroyal(1, martialle, (5 marceill, 6 mershal), 5-6 marciall, mercial(1, mercyall, 5-7 martiall, 6 martyall, 6-8 marshal(1, (7 marshiall), 6- martial. [*a.* F. *martial* (= Sp., Pg. *marcial*, It. *marziale*), *ad.* L. *martialis* of or belonging to Mars, *f. Mart(2) - MARS*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to war or battle. c1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* IV. 1641 (1669) Ne veyn delit, .. or torney Martiall .. Nemade me to Rewe on youre distresse. 1439-40 LYNG. *Bochar* VIII. i. (1494) Cij b. His victorious marceyall hye prowess Done in almayne. c1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 Alle assauts that were martiale For

his sake he proudly wold endure. 1529 LYNDESAV *Complaynt* 457 Thow .. hes thy honour due awance, In Scotland, Ingland, and in France, Be Merciall deis honourably. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Justes, tourneys, .. or other martial feates or disguisings. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* 1. ii. My martiall prizes .. Wun on the ffilie beaded Vnolgas waues. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Laws of Candy* 1. ii. That young-man, who was not .. skild In Martiall play. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 304 See .. in what martiall equipage They issue forth. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* II. 180 In counsell or in Martiall Array. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 66 *r* In his martiall achievements remain engraved on a pillar of flint. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xvi. 307 Rinaldo flies, with martial ardor prest. 1791 COWPER *Liad* IV. 515 With martial order terrible. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 81 So long as there was continual fighting there was a likelihood of improvement in martial virtues.

b. Of sports, exercises, etc.; Serving as training for warfare.

1412-20 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Y^t longeth to manhode .. To haunte his bodye in playes marciall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 The king intending to see this martiall sport, .. caused listes royall for the Champions .. to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. a 1586 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, given to martiall exercises. 1632 PARKER *True Tale of Robin Hood* 39 in *Child Ballads* 111. 229 And sheuld to them such martiall sport. With his long bow and arrow. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii. (1869) 1. 458 They soon became careless of their martiall exercises. 1815 WOROSW. *Laodamia* 118 While my youthful peers before my eyes .. Prepared themselves for glorious entrance By martiall sports. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 227 There he was entertained with martiall exercises.

c. Of music: Appropriate to warfare.

1662 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 198 The incensed powers behold .. An heaven .. Which durst with .. martiall brass, belie the thunder's sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 540 All the while Sonorous metal blowing Martiall sounds. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 1. 37 The martiall kettle-drum. 1768 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 37 When our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martiall music ev'ry bosom warms! 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 3 The ear is pleased With melting airs or martiall. 1869 RAWLINSON *Ann. Hist.* 36 They had a lively and martiall music.

2. Of or pertaining to 'the Army', or the military profession. *Obs. exc.* in COURT MARTIAL, 'military' as opposed to 'civil' or 'civilian'. † *Martiall name*: a fictitious name adopted by a soldier (= F. *nom de guerre*).

1470 HARRING CHRON. CLXXVIII. xx. Without rule of marciall gouernance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 7b, He .. caused dyvers lusty men to appele dyvers olde men on matters determinable as the common lawe in the court marciall. 1550 R. WILLIAMS (*title*) A Briefe Discourse of Warre with his opinion concerning some parts of the Martiall Discipline. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Love* (Arb.) 447, I know not how, but Martiall Men, are grier to Love. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 546 David de Argenton, a Norman, and a martiall knight. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* Nov. 532/3 To be Advocate-General, or Judge Martiall of all His Maj. Jesty's Forces in England. 1759 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxiv. 102 Some are for a Parliamentary inquiry, others for a Martial one. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 3 They laid aside their surnames, and assumed nick-names, or martiall names.

3. **Martial law**. a. That kind of military government of a country or district, by which the ordinary law is suspended, and the military authorities are empowered to arrest all suspected persons at their discretion, and to punish offenders without formal trial. † b. Formerly sometimes applied to what is now called 'military law', viz. the body of enactments and rules for the government of the army; an enactment or rule forming part of this.

Originally these two senses (in which the adj. has respectively senses 1 and 2) would not always be distinguishable, as military law existed only in war time, and consisted mainly of temporary and occasional ordinances; our earliest quotes, however, distinctly exhibit the same use as is now current. In early examples the adj. is often assimilated in spelling to MARSHAL sb., and it was a common opinion that 'marsh law' was so called as being the law emanating from the lord marshal. Mod. Fr. has *loi martiale*, but perh. from English.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* II. xv. 61 Yf the lawe were so that the iudges myght procede and put felons to answer without endyngmentes, as in treason is used in thyse realme by the lawe marshall vpon warre rered. 1537 HEN. VIII. *Lett. Dk. Norf.* in *State Papers* (1830) II. 537 We doo ryght well approve and allowe your proceedings in the displaying of our Baner. And forasmuche as the same is now .. displayed, .. the cours of our lawes muste geve place to thourcences and estatutes marciall; our pleasure is that .. you shal .. cause such dreddfull excoytion to be done upon a good nombre of thinhabitautes of every towne, village and hamlet that have offended in this rebellion, .. as they may be a ferefull spectacle to all other heretofore, that wold practise any like mater. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 231 According to the lawe marshal the wer adjudged to die. 1568 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 207 Not by martyal lawe, but by veredict of twelve men, orderly. 1569 SHAKES. *Hen. IV.* iv. viii. 46 Please you, Marcialle, let his Neck answer for it, if there is any Marshiall Law in the World. 1617 MORVSON *Jin.* II. 27 His Lordship had power .. to make Martiall Lawes (the being Lord Martiall of England), and to punish the transgressors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Poc. Hth.* II. xxiv. (1821) 449 Wee doe hereby giue, and commit unto you full power and authority to execute by Marshall Law, all notable and apparent Offenders. c 1645 HOWELL *Letters* II. lix. (1650) 86 The Lawes themselves, civil as well as martiall, were publish'd and executed in Latine. a 1676 HALE *Common Law* (1713) 40 Touching .. Martiall Law, these Things are to be observed. 'First, That in Truth and Reality it is not a Law, but something indulged rather than allowed as a Law; the Necessity of .. Order and Discipline in an Army, is that only which can

give those Laws a Countenance... Secondly, This indulgent Law was only to extend to Members of the Army, or to those of the opposite Army. 1751 *Affect. Nerve. Wager* 4 [He] protested that he would go as far in punishing the Criminals as the Martial Law would permit. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1826) l. v. 241 For this ordinary crime the queen could hardly be prevented from directing him to be tried instantly by martial law. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 143 Martial law was proclaimed. 1851 WELLINGTON in *Hansard's Parl. Deb. Ser. II.* CXV. 880 Martial law was neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army. In fact, martial law meant no law at all. *Attrib.* 1900 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/3 Newspapers... published outside the Martial Law districts.

4. Warlike; brave; valiant; given to fighting. Formerly often with some notion of sense 7 a.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* viii. vi. (1494) Cvb, A were began Geyne romaynes this martiall [1551 ed. mercial] woman. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 21 *Bur.* But what's that Puzell. *Tal.* A Maid, they say. *Bed.* A Maid? And he so martiall? 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Viciis.* *Things* (Arb.) 573 The Northern Tract of the World, is in Nature the more Martiall Region. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xix. 120 Women have often been the nets to catch and ensnare the souls of many Martial men. 1736 S. WESLEY *Battle of Sexes* 56 Sounding trumpets' breath kindles in martial breasts stern love of war. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* (1841) 40 There are sounds to make us cheerful, or sad; martial, or tender. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. ii, My nephew and the clients of our house Many and Martial. 1870 *BRYANT Homer I.* ii. 56 Wake the martial spirit in their breasts. *Comb.* 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 236 The poor Prince... as a martial minded man... said [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Babel* 97 Who seeing the Martiallike Prelate accompanied with armed men, begun to laugh.

5. Characteristic of or befitting a warrior. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 166 He Tilts with Peircing Steele at hold Mercutio's breast, Who... with a Martiall scorne, with one hand beates Cold death aside, and with the other sends it back to Tybalt. 1602 — *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 45 An. Will either of you beare me a challenge to him? To go, write it in a martial hand, he curst and briefe. 1608 D. T[?] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 b, By reason of his Martiall carriage and aspect. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 640 He steps right onward, martial in his air, His form, and movement. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimul* iii. 20 Some tastes there were indeed that would prefer Giovanni's countenance as the martialler. 1817 *WOLFE Burial Sir J. Moore* iii. But he lay like a warrior taking his rest, With his martial cloak around him. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 474 With almost a martial stride the little creature walked up to the speaker.

6. Resembling what pertains to the god Mars. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 310 His Foote Mercuriall; his martiall Thigh: The drawnes of Hercules.

7. Of, or belonging to, the planet Mars. a. *Astrol.* (often, subject to the influence of Mars; hence applied to venomous animals and to plants with violently active properties). b. *Astron.* (= MARTIAN). Now with capital initial.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. j. (1676) 271 Gregorius Tholmasanus makes seven kinds of aetherial Spirits or Angels, according to the number of the seven Planets Saturnine, Jovial, Martial, 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xiv. (1658) 417 The fixed Stars... are esteemed Martial or Jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these Planets. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* xv. 84 A Martiall Man, is many times full faced with a lively high colour. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* (1656) 377 Suppose a Man be bitten or stung by a Martial Creature, Wormwood an herb of Mars, giveth you present cure. *Ibid.* 42 They are furious Martial Plants. 1784 *HENSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 273 The point Aries on the martial ecliptic answers to our 19° 28' of Sagittarius. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilmott's Heavens* (ed. 3) 210 The Terrestrial and Martial seasons. 1898 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* iii. iii. 321 Clouds in a Martial atmosphere.

8. In early Chemistry: Of or pertaining to iron; containing iron. *Obs.* exc. in certain names (now little used) of chemical compounds and pharmaceutical preparations.

1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* ad fin., I found... that more than one of our English Martial Springs... were too much weakened by the Water that Rained into them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* l. *Martial Regulus* of Antimony. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 36 Our Mines produce As perfect Martial Ore. 1741 *HANKELWITZ in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 828 All Martial Waters will with Galls, turn blackish or inky. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 14 This volatile acid... flies off, leaving the water to precipitate in the form of a martial earth. 1776 J. C. CLEGG in T. Percival *Ess.* (1776) III. App. 332 Lime-water tends to deepen the colour produced by some astringents and martial vitriol. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 311, I had... made trial of the tincture of martial flowers. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 11) 82 It was a complete Martial Liver of sulphur. 1822 *ISSON Sci. & Art* II. 105 Black oxide of iron formerly martial ethiops. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 330 The smallest quantity of clay, gypsum, or martial matter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 Humid Assay of Gold mixed with Martial Pyrites. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Martial preparations*, medicaments containing iron or a salt of iron.

9. Of the month of March. *Obs.* rare-1. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. cxi. Thankt mot be the sanctis martiall, That me first causit bath this accident.

B. sb. 1. *pl.* Poems about wars. *nonce-use.* 1569 *FLEMING Virg. Arg.* 3 His Bucolicks, or Pastoralls... his Eclogics or ruralis. His Aeneids or Martials.

2. ? One born under the influence of Mars. *Obs.* 1605 *TIMME Quersitanus* i. xi. 47 There are starrs which have their most cold & moyste spirites... others most hote & drie, as the Solarie & Martials.

3. A martial person, a soldier. *Obs.* c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xviii. 469 The Queene of martials And Mars him selfe conducted them.

4. A Martian. rare.

1890 P. GREG *Across Zodiac* l. v. 115 Every Martial can write at least as quickly as he can speak.

Martial, obs. form of MARSHAL.

Martialism (mā'jālizm). [f. MARTIAL a. + -ISM.] Warlike qualities.

1608 D. PACE *Chr. Warre* 8 Wrestling, running, fighting, and other feats of Martialisme. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 113 A due portion of martialism elevates the soul in a remarkable degree. 1894 A. FORBES *Souvenirs some Cont.* 38 A rugged, moody crowd of staunch fighting men, of whose martialism he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare.

Martialist (mā'jālíst). Also 6 martialiste, 6-7 marshallist, martiallist(e), 7 marshalist. [f. MARTIAL a. + -IST.]

1. *Astrol.* A person born under the influence of the planet Mars. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Arts* 50b, She pronounceth... that man a Martialisste or Solist. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* x. 67 Generally Martiallists have this forme. 1686 *GOAU Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 449 He not dreaming of such Martialists, hath recourse to the Nature of the Month.

2. A military man; one skilled in warfare; a warrior. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Now rare.

1596 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 296 Your sonne died in the quarrel of his countrie, like a valiant Martialist. 1595 *LYLY Wom. in Moore* II. i. He worke such warre within Pandoræ's breast... That... she shall become a vixen Martialist. 1603 H. CROSE *Virtues Commun.* (1878) 49 A true Martialist he is indeed, that by strong hand labours to suppress his rebellious lusts. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiii. 61 The French sought to try fortune for their lles in the Seas... their preparations were great, and their Marshallists many. 1658 W. BURTON *lin. Anton.* 67 Septimius Severus... deservedly equalled with the greatest Martialists of any age. 1749 J. PORE *Hist. of Windsor* 130 The stoutest and most famous Martialists of that age. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. 123 Their wives... were as complete martialists [etc.]. 1882 *SWINBURNE Child's Battles in Tristram Lyonesse* 270 Howe'er he look demurely, Our martialist will surely have his way. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/4 These martialists of the smug pattern.

3. A Martian. rare.

1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* 101 Then it must be a fine day for the Martialists, for clouds over Mars... must produce quite as had an effect... as similar phenomena on earth.

Martiality (mā'jāl-iti). [f. MARTIAL a. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being martial.

1632 *LITWOG Trav.* iv. 134 This Emperour... was more given to vengery, then martialitie. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 529 He... acquires a superior fierceness or martiality of aspect.

Martialize (mā'jāl-iz), v. rare. Also 6 martialize. [f. MARTIAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make martial. Hence Martialization.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* lxviii. Only the muses deare to Martialize. 1685 F. SPENCER *Tr. Virgil's Ho. Medid* 57 Ith could not conceive, why, his army being the strongest and best martialized, [etc.]. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 126 The Rebellion broke out, and the genius of loyalty martialized the various classes of the community. 1848 L. HUNT *Toten* (1858) 439 [The march in 'Figaro'] has ever since been played there to the martialisation of hundreds of little boys.

Martial(e), obs. forms of MARSHAL, MARTIAL.

Martialist(e), obs. forms of MARTIALIST.

Martially (mā'jāl-ly), adv. [f. MARTIAL a. + -LY.] In a martial manner.

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng. iv.* xxi. (1592) 95 Whil'st either king thus Martially defends. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 167 Galdie... obtaines na lres triumphe... than gif he martiallie and valgeantlie had ouricume thome. 1670-98 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* l. 158 It did not become Rome built by the son of Mars to take towns otherwise than martially. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 46 p. 11 Who could be the Author of a Piece so martially written.

b. In accordance with martial law. *Obs.* 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 53 Shall she forbear... to put his Souldiers... to the Sword martially, or to execute her Laws... civilly.

c. ? With regard to military matters. *Obs.* a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 94 Look upon him Martially, and he is a Justice of War.

Martialness (mā'jāl-nēs). [f. MARTIAL a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being martial.

1727 in *BAILEY Vol. II.* 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 22 In some far island which its foes besiege, Who all day long with dreadful martialness [Iliad xviii. 209 *στυγερῶ* 409] Have pour'd from their own town.

Martial sea, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Martian (mā'jān), a. and sb. Also 4 Marcien. [f. L. *Martius* pertaining to Mars (f. *Mart-em* MARS) + -AN.] A. adj.

1. f. a. Having the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mars (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to Mars or its supposed inhabitants.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 610, I am a Venerien In felinge, and myn herte is Marcien. 1830 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 160 The duration of such phenomena on Mars being reckoned in Martian months equivalent to one-twelfth of a Martian year. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 We may therefore perhaps be excused for taking a more immediate interest in Martian matters than in the affairs of worlds so infinitely more distant. 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* II. ii. 210 Long before the Martian invasion.

2. Of or pertaining to war or battle. *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. vi. 398 The Beasts that fill'd the Martian Field With blood and slaughter. 1596 SPENCER *F. Q.* iv. v. 6 The Judges... Into the Martian field adowne descended.

3. Of or pertaining to the month of March. 1623 *COCKERAM, Martian-month*, the moneth of March.

1842 *MACAULAY Lays, Lake Regillus* 17 Gay are the Martian Kalends.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the planet Mars. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2/5 Can it be... that the Martians... are endeavouring to signal to some other planet? 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* i. v. 31 The glimpse I had had of the Martians emerging from the cylinder in which they had come to the earth from their planet.

† Martiated, ppl. a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. *martiate vb. (f. L. *Martius* pertaining to Mars) + -ED.] Impregnated with iron.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispen.* (1713) 195/1 The martiated Salt, sublim'd from Gads of Iron. *Ibid.* 369/1.

Martiaton, variant of MARCIATION.

Martichore, variant of MANTICORE.

† Marticolist, *Obs.* rare-0. [f. L. *Marticola* (f. *Marti(i)*- MARS + *col-ere* to worship) + -IST.] A worshipper of Mars. 1727 in *BAILEY Vol. II.*

Marticora, variant of MANTICORE.

† Martigenous, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *Martigen-a* (f. *Marti(i)*- MARS + *gen-, gignere* to beget) + -OUS.] Mars-born, begotten by Mars. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II.*

Martilage, -idge, -ilege, var. ff. MARTIOLOGE.

Martilet, obs. form of MARTLET.

Martileys, variant of MARTELAISE.

Martilmas: see MARTINMAS.

† Martiloge. *Ecll. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 martilage, martilogie, -ye, martilogi, 4-6 martiloge, 5 martelege, martilege, -logge, martiloge, martylogye, mertelage, mertillogie, 6 martylage. [ad. med. L. *martilogium*, -legium, corrupt forms of *martyrologium* MARTYROLOGY.] A list or register of martyred saints; a martyrology.

c 1000 *De Consul. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 400 Peah be on martilogian (L. in *martyrologio*) na si hæf. 13... S. *Erkenwold* 154 in *Horst.* *Atteleg.* *Leg.* (1881) 269 Merkid is in oure martilage his mynde for euer. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 81 By be martiloge it semeth bat he regeneð sixten 3ere. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* vi. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 173/30 She halowed feifful dayes written in hir mynde and impressed in hir herte as in a martiloge. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Wherefore hit is redde in the martillogie; [Suche adayes Scotlande Seynte Brigida', 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 164/2 Of whome the martiloge of holy chirche spekeþ not. 1524 in *Nichols Journ. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 A hoke called a Pye, and a bokecalled a Martylage. 1548 *UOALL Examen. Par.*, *Luke* Pref. 4 b, The holye Bible, legenda Sanctuorum... & martiloges.

Martin¹ (mā'tin). Also 5 martoune, 6, 9 marten, 7 martyn. [Presumably a use of *Martin* (a. F. *Martin*, ad. L. *Martinus*), a male Christian name common in Western Europe after St. Martin bishop of Tours (4th c.), whose festival is 11th Nov. (MARTINMAS). The name is applied in Fr. to various birds, as in *martin-chasseur*, the hen-harrier, *martin-pêcheur*, the kingfisher; the dim. *martinet* (see MARTINET) denotes the house-martin and the swift.

The application of the Christian name to birds has no obvious reason, and may have been purely arbitrary. Many writers of the 17th c. say that the martin is so called because it comes in March and departs about Martinmas.]

1. A well-known bird of the swallow family, *Chelidon urbica*. It builds a mud-nest on the walls of houses, etc.; hence called house-martin. Thesand-martin or bank-martin is *Cotile riparia*; the purple martin of N. America is *Progne subis* or *purpurea*. For Australian use see quot. 1883.

Bee-martin, the American king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. Black martin, Screech-martin, local names for the swift, *Cypselus apus*.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 213 The Martoune, the Murcoke, the Myresyne in ane, Lichtit, as leirt men, law by that laike. 1589 *LILLY Papp. w. Hatchet* Cb, There is small difference between Swallows and Martins, either in shape or nature. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Arrexaque*, a bird called a martin. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornithol.* 213 The Sand-Martin, or Shore-bird. *Ibid.* 214 The black Martin or Swift. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 107 Building in holes of pits, like some martins. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne*, To Barrington xvi, The house-martin, or martlet. 1774 *Ibid.* xx, The sand-martin, or bank-martin, is by much the least of any of the British hirundines. *Ibid.* xxi, The swift or black-martin. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II. 37 The purple martin, like his half-cousin the king bird, is a terror of crows, hawks, and eagles. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXII. 116 The common Swift... is the Screech Martin... and Black Martin of the country-people. 1865 *Fairy Martin* [see FAIRY C. 2]. 1883 *NEWTON Excerpt. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The ordinary Martin of Australia is the *Hirundo* or *Hyochelidon nigricans* of most ornithologists, and another and more beautiful form is the Ariel or Fairy-Martin of the same country, *Hirundo* or *Lagenorhynchus* affinis. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 141 In the upper air a bee-martin was fiercely pursuing a sparrowhawk.

2. A dupe. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1591 *GREENE Discom. Courtage* Wks. (Gro-art) X. 37 In High Lawe, The Theefe is called a High lawier... He that is robd the Martin When he yeldeth, stooping. 1610 *Rowlands Martin-Marke* all G, I have heard... a high-way lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the martin or lionest man so robbed the same day at an Inne. 1621 *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* ii. i, We are all meere Martins.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *martin-haunted* adj.; *martin-box*, -coop, a box or coop used in America for martins to build in; *martin-snipe*, a provincial name for the green sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-Bks.* II. 47 Its lofty, machicolated and battlemented tower, looking exceedingly like a "martin-box, on a pole. 1807 W. IRVING *Salvage* (1824) 264 Knocking down a moultering "martin-coop, with his tennis-ball. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's P.* 163 Almost to the "martin-haunted eaves A summer burial deep in hollyhocks. 1870 H. STEVENSON *Birds Norfolk II.* 224 Provincially, this bird [the Green Sandpiper] is known as the "Martin Snipe".

† **Martin²**. *Obs.* [The name *Martin* (see prec.) given to the monkey in *Reynard the Fox*.] A kind of monkey. Also *martin-ape*, *monkey*.

13... K. ALIS. 6464 Visage after martyn apen: Folke heo bith ful eoel y-schapen! 1388 WCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 14 (*gloss*) Martinapis ben liyk apis, and ben tailid. 1589 *LYLY Whip for an Ape* 7 Who knoweth not, that Apes men Martins call. 1607 TORSSELL *Foiv-f. Beasts* 7 The *Cepus*, or Martine Monkey. The Martin called *cepus* of the Greeke word, *Kepos*. a 1607 J. AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 48 Their [the Martins'] crest is an ape; men use to say 'a Martin ape'.

b. Comb.: *martin-drunk* (cf. *ape-drunk*, *lion-drunk*, etc., in the same list).

1502 NASHE *P. Penitence* 24 The sixt [kind of drunkard] is Martiu drunke, when a man is drunke and drinks himself sober ere he stūre.

Martin³ (mā'tin). Also 6 Marten, -yn, Merteryn. The name of St. Martin (see MARTIN¹) used *attrib.* and in Comb.

† 1. *Martin chain*, a sham gold chain. (Cf. 3 b.) a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 19b, Certayne lyght braynes... wyl rather weare a Marten chayne, the pryce of vii*l*.d. then they woulde be vchayned.

2. More fully † *Martin dry*, also [Fr.] † *Martin* sec.: a kind of pear, so called from being ripe at Martinmas. [Cf. G. *Martinbirne*.]

1664 EVELYN *Cal. Hort.* (1679) 34 Pears... November... Martin sec. 1672 — *tr. Fr. Gard.* (1675) 118 (Pears) The dry Martins. 1708 KEASEY *Martin-dry*, a kind of Pear, that ripens at the middle of November. 1860 HOCCE *Fruit Man.* 200 Martin Sec (Dry Martin). 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 479 The Martins are perhaps the earliest varieties [of pears] grown amongst us.

3. † a. St. Martin: St. Martin's day, Martinmas.

1533 PRESENTIN *Jurtes in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That every man make his fens... before Seynt Merteryn.

† b. St. Martin's: the parish of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, formerly celebrated as the resort of dealers in imitation jewellery.

1572 In *Extracts Acc. Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 John Wever of Saint Martins for Copper silver frence, xvij 02*l*. at [blank] the ounce. 1607 DEKKER *Vestry*, Ho II. 1. You must to the pawne to buy Lawne: to Saint Martins for Lace. 1618 MYNSHULL *Ess. Prison* 23 They are like the rings and chaines bought at St. Martin's, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will proue Alchimy or rather pure Copper.

c. (St.) Martin's, in composition. St. Martin's bird, the hen-harrier [= F. *oiseau de St. Martin*, Cotgr.]; St. Martin's day, the 11th of November, Martinmas; (St.) Martin's eve, the eve of St. Martin's day, 10th November; St. Martin's evil, drunkenness (Cent. Dict.); St. Martin's flower (see quot.); † St. Martin's fowl, = *St. Martin's bird*; St. Martin's herb, = *Herb of St. Martin* (see HERB 7 b); St. Martin's Lent, the forty days between Martinmas and Christmas Eve (see LENT 5*b* 3 b); † St. Martin's rings, imitation gold rings (see 3 b, and cf. *St. Martin's ware*); † St. Martin's stuff, ware, counterfeit goods (cf. 3 b); St. Martin's Summer, a season of fine mild weather occurring about Martinmas; also *fig.*

1807 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 38 And straightway hove within his sight Saint 'Martin's bird. 1517 in Nichols *Mann. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 Payd on Seynt 'Martens day, for bred and drynke for the syngers vs. 1592 STOW *Ann.* au. 1250. 300 On St. Martin's euen a great thundred ouerthrew many houses and trees in England. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. 30 Dried Filches of some smoked Vreus; Hang'd on a writhen with since Martins eue. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 461 *Aströmoria Flos Martini*, the St. Martin's Flower of Chilli. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 73 The myttane, and Sancte 'Martyns fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1856 TREAS. Bot., St. Martin's herb, *Sauvagesia erecta*. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 4, I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, with Saint 'Martins rings be but Copper within. 1617 FENNER *Compter's Commovr.* 28 This kindnesse is but like Alchimy or Saint Martins rings, that are faire to the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a man breake them a sunder and looke into them [etc.]. 1598 GULLIVIN *Sat.* (1878) 41, I had thought the last mask... Had... 'Taught them to St. Martins stuffe from true gold lace. 1591 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 11. 131 This night the Siege assuredly lie rase: Expect Saint 'Martins Summer, Halcyons dayes. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's P.* 500 Then ensued A Martin's summer of his faded love. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Nov. 14/5 The arrival of November has only varied matters by bringing in a St. Martin's summer. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indent.* 1. 122 These letters may be St. 'Martins ware, counterfeit stuffe.

Martin⁴ (mā'tin). [Perh. called from the surname of inventors or makers.]

1. A grinding-tool consisting of a brass plate with a flat stone facing (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

† 2. *Martin panel*.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* 1, Wks. 1799 I. 241 Let the Martin panels for the vis-avis be carried to Long-Acre, and the pye-ball sent to Hall's to be bitted.

3. *Martin bit*: see quot.

1824 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Martin Bit* (*Manège*), a stiff-bar bit, having a spoon-shaped port [etc.].

Martin⁶. *dial.* (from Yorks. southward: see E. D. D.) = FREEMARTIN. Also *martin-calf*, *-heifer*.

The sense 'spayed heifer', quoted in E. D. D. from Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1695) and Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* (1869), if genuine, is now obsolete.

Martin, variant of MARTEN.

† **Martinet¹**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 mart(e)net, merienet, merinet, 5-6 martynet, mart-nette, 7-9 martinet. [a. F. *martinet*, dim. of the proper name *Martin*: see MARTIN¹.]

1. A name for the martin and the swift. (Cf. MARLET² 1.) *Bank martinet*, the sand martin.

13460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 437 Quayle sparrow larke & litle martinet. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge in Babes Bk.* 159 Quayle, sparrow, larke, martynet. 1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Martynet a byrde, *martinet*. 1544 TURNER *Arium Præc.* *Hist. F.* 2, Minores [apodes] Angli uocant rok martinettes or church martinettes... Tertium genus, quod in ripis nidulatur, Angli a bank martinet... nominant. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Apis*... a martnette, the seconde kind of swallowes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 288 A third sort there is of these Swallows and Martinets. 1610 [see MARLET² 2]. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 213 The *martinet*, or *Martinet*, or *Marlet*. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 147 Those Birds which have but short Feet, as the Swift and Martinet. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* ii, *Apiastra*,... a bird that eateth bees, called midwal, or martinet. 1833 RENNIE *G. Montagu's Ornith. Diet.* 316 Martinet. A name for the Window Swallow.

† 2. *Hist.* (See quot.)

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 405 The *martinets* or scholars of the University [of Paris] not belonging to Colleges at all. 1885 *Durb. Univ. Jnl.* VI. 104 'Day-students' were well-known in medieval days in the University of Paris; and they were called 'Martinets' because they had their dwellings, so to speak, beneath the eaves.

† **Martinet²**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *martinellus*, *martinellus* (Grillandus), dim. of *Martinus* Martin.] The demon who had the office of summoning witches to their assemblies. (Cf. MARTINIST 4.)

1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens* B 2, Their litle Martin is he that calls them to their Conuenticles. *Ibid.* B 4 b, Which makes that their litle Masters or Martinets, of whom I bave mention'd before, vse this forme in dismissing their conuenticles.

Martinet³ (mā'tinet). Also 5 martymette, 6 martynette, 6-9 (sense 4) martinet. [a. F. *martinet* in various unconnected senses, possibly belonging to etymologically distinct words.]

1. A military engine for throwing large stones. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cxx. 144 These four martynettes dyd cast out... great stones. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 259 Him passing on, A ponderous stone from some huge Martinet, Struck.

† 2. A water-mill for an iron forge (Cotgr.). *Obs.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 229/2 A Martinet, *irritillens*, & *dicitur de Iriguo*.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1480 CANTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 137 Litel cartes called martynettes for to carye the mantelles & the tymbre that serueth for y^e engins from the shippes vnto the place where as they shal be dressed.

4. *Naut.* One of the leech-lines of a sail.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 71 The Mariners and ship boyes, some in the forecastle bealing bollings, braces, and Martinets. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-saile martynets are made fast to the head of the top gallant mast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *To Top of the Martinets*, is to hale them up. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471.

† 5. A kind of cat-o'-nine-tails formerly used in French schools.

1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* II. 262, I saw... what resembled a policeman's club, at the end of which was a thick piece of leather, the whole reminding one of a martinet.

Martinet⁴ (mā'tinet). [From the name of General Martinet, a French drill-master of the reign of Louis XIV.]

† 1. The system of drill invented by Martinet. *Obs.* 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i, What, d'y'e find fault with Martinet? 'tis the best exercise in the World.

2. A military or naval officer who is a stickler for strictness of discipline; hence in wider sense, a rigid disciplinarian.

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxix. 339 Let our Martinets say what they please. 1816 *Quiz Grand Master* viii. 24 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1847 DISRAELI *Tarnished* vi. vii, She knew that the fine ladies... were moral martinets with respect to any one not born among themselves. 1858 LD. BLOMFIELD in Lady G. Bloomfield *Remin.* (1883) II. xix. 320 He is considerate, strict but not a martinet. 1888 *Port Nellie* 300 A true-born martinet never thinks be is at all severe.

† b. One who drills with precision.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinets in our evolutions on the ice.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1814 SCOTT *War.* iii. A sort of martinet attention to the minutie and technicalities of discipline. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 26 Martinet dowagers and venerable leaux acted as masters and mistresses of ceremonies. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 163 Protestis like those made against martinet riding regulations... and against our 'ridiculous drill-book'. 1903 A. AINGER *Crabbe* viii. 145 The martinet father and his poor crushed wife.

Hence *Martinet v.*, to act the martinet; *Martinetdom*, *Martinetship*, the system of government by martinets; *Martinetism*, the spirit or

action characteristic of a martinet; *Martinet*, (t)ish a., having the characteristics of a martinet; whence *Martinet(t)ishness*.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 107 Betwixt the system of martinetting too much and too little, the pro's and con's are nearly equal. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 236 No garrison had ever been governed with so rancorous and unrelenting a martinetship. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 322 He called them 'discipline'—his boast being martinetism. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. vii. 53 The martinetish General had... enughado to keep his Aides under military discipline. 1856 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 554 Educated in the traditions of military martinetdom which Frederick the Great had handed down to his successors as the basis of Prussia's greatness. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* I. 4 Sir Walter's father reminds one, in not a few of the formal and rather martinetish traits which are related of him, of the father of Goethe. 1882 *Fall Mail* G. 13 Sept. 3 Disgust at the martinetishness of their commanding officer. 1887 *Standard* 16 May 3/3 A martinetism... repugnant to the English character.

Martingale (mā'tingəl), *sb.* Also 6-7 martingail, 7-9 martingale. [a. F. *martingale* (Cotgr. 1611 in sense 1), of obscure etymology.]

First found in Rabelais in *chansons* a *la martingale* hose that fastened at the back (hence Sp., *la martingala* a sort of hose, in Sp. also cushions). This is commonly supposed to mean literally 'hose after the fashion of Martigues' (in Provence), and the 'martingale' for a horse is assumed to have been so named from its similarity to hose of this kind. It is, however, doubtful whether Rabelais's *a la martingale* is anything but a jocular application of the term of the manege, though the mod. Prov. dict. give *martegalo* as one of the Pr. forms of the word.]

1. A strap or arrangement of straps fastened at one end to the noseband, bit, or reins and at the other to the girth to prevent a horse from rearing or throwing back his head.

1589 T. LILLY *Papfe w. Hatchel* Wks. 1903 III. 410 Thou shalt be broken as Prosper broke his horses, with a muzzle, portmanteau, and a martingale. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornif.* Lady II. i, Lord what a hunting head shee carries, sure she has been ridden with a Martingale. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* 237 Some people are to be rid with strong bits and curbs, and martingalls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Coll.* Then put on a Martingale. 1826 DISRAELI *Im. Grey* iii. iv, If you found a martingale for the mother, Vivian, it had been well if you had found a curb for the daughter. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 83/5 Where is the saddle; the martingale?

2. *Naut.* A rope for guying down the jib-boom to the dolphin-striker; also called *martingale-guy*, *-stay*. *Flying martingale*, a similar supporting rope for the flying jib-boom. *Martingale backrope*, a guy-rope for the dolphin-striker.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 233 Martingale-stay, to support the jib-boom. 1815 *Falconer's Dict.* *Marine* (ed. Burney), Martingale in a ship is a name given to the rope extending downwards from the jib-boom end to a kind of bumkin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 Tackle [was] got upon the martingale backrope. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 33 The flying jib-boom is supported downwards by a flying martingale.

b. A dolphin-striker (see DOLPHIN 9).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 Martingale, an ash bar, fixed downwards from the fore-side of the bowsprit-cap, and by which the martingale-stay supports the jib-boom. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 We ran into an iceberg... and carried away our jib-boom and martingale. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 17 Seated far out ahead of the ship by the martingale.

3. A system in gambling which consists in doubling the stake when losing in the hope of eventually recouping oneself.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 52, I found him and his Mentor... calculating the infallible chances of a martingale. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 266 You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a martingale if you do. 1878 *Daily News* 9 Mar., She was to pay him £20 per annum at the end of 1875, £40 at the end of 1876, £60 in 1877, and so on, in a sort of martingale. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xiv. 325 Sometimes, of course, the martingale will answer its purpose splendidly for a while.

Martingale (mā'tingəl), *v.* [f. MARTINGALE *sb.* Cf. F. *martingaler* in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* (See quot.)

1823 'JON BR. *Dict. Turf.* *Martingale*, at play, to double stakes constantly, until luck taking one turn only, repays the adventurer all.

2. *trans. Naut.* To secure with a guy-rope. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 211 If the wind is likely to freshen, martingale the... studding-sail boom.

† **Martingana** (martingā'na). Also anglicized *-gane*. [Sicilian It.] A kind of boat used in Sicily. 1886 *List of Ships Reported Dec.* Abbrév., *Ma*, Martingana. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King* I. 6 A couple of clumsy 'martinganes'.

Martini (mā'tinē). Short for *Martini-Henry rifle* (see quot. 1870).

1870 *Coleburn's United Service Mag.* I. 361 The rapid improvements which have taken place, since the introduction of... Brown Bess in 1842, to that of the Martini-Henry in the present year. *Ibid.* 367 The only thing then remaining to be done was to fit the Martini breech to the Henry barrel, and thus we have the Martini-Henry rifle complete. 1876 *Rifle Shot's Man.* 21 With the Martini... a considerably increased allowance can be made. 1890 *Kivring's Soldiers* Three (1891) 65 The good and virtuous people who hardly know n Martini from a Snider.

Martinia, variant of MARTINIA.

† **Martinish**, *a. Obs.* [f. *Martin* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the Martinists.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 203 This Martinism and Counter-martinism age.

Martinism. [f. *Martin* + -ISM.]

1. The tenets of 'Martin Marprelate' (see MAR-b).

1589 *Pasquils Ret. Aiv.* It is a common report that the faction of Martinism hath mightie friends. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. §7. The scurrilous and more then Satyrical immodestie of Martinisme.

2. The system of L. C. de Saint-Martin (see next §).

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 751 (art. *Freemasonry*). The rivalry of such romantic systems as Martinism was still, keenly felt.

Martinist (mā'tinist). Also 7 martinist.

[f. the proper name *Martin* + -IST.]

1. A partisan of 'Martin Marprelate'.

1589 *LYLY Pappe v. Hatchel Wks.* 1902 III. 405 Twas a mad knave and a Martinist, that diuided his sermon into parts for memorie sake. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 7 Tell the Martinist of the High-Prisies great authority ... what other thing doth serve his turn but the self-same shift. 1659 *GAVOEN Tears Ch.* l. v. 61 After such. Satyrick Pasquills (wether of such Martinism) came open menasings of Princes and Parliaments, Priests and People too.

2. A follower of Martin Luther (as described by Swift in *The Tale of a Tub*).

1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 194 The criticisms of the Martinists (whom we may suppose the members of the church of England).

3. [F. *Martiniste*.] A member of a mystical school of religionists founded by L. C. de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), a disciple of Martinez Pasqualis (died 1779).

1871 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 183 Peradventure the twelve apostles might please you better than the philanthropists and Martinists.

† 4. Used erroneously for MARTINET². Obs.

1652 *GALLER Magastrom.* 179 How many magicians, astrologers, etc., have had their ... martinists, maisterels, and ministrals, their imps and familiars, as well as other witches?

Martinite (mā'tinist). Min. [Named by J. H. Kloos 1887-9 after Prof. K. Martin, who collected it.] Hydrous phosphate of calcium found at Curaçao (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

† **Martinize**, v. Obs. [f. *Martin* + -IZE.] intr.

To discourse in the strain of 'Martin Marprelate'. 1591 *GREENE Farew. Folly* Ded., Wks. (Grosart) IX. 228, I cannot Martinize, sweare by my faie in a pulpit, and rap out gogs wounds in a tauerne.

Martinmas (mā'tinmas). Forms: 3, 5 martinmas, 4 martinymasse, 4-7 martinmes, martinmes, 5 martinmasse, martinymesse, myrtynmes, 6 martil-, martinmas, -messo, mertymas, -mes, 6-7 martlemas, 7 martinmass, martinymasse, 8 martinmasse, 9 martinmas. [f. *Martin* + MASS.] 1. The feast of St. Martin. 11 Nov. Formerly sometimes † *Martinmas* in *Winter*, for distinction from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, 4 July.

In Scotland one of the two term-days recognized by common law. In many parts of England it was until recently the usual time for hiring servants, and fairs were often held on this day. It was also common to slaughter cattle at Martinmas to be salted for winter provision.

[OE. Chron. an. 918 Foran to Martinnes messan.] 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1059 *A* correll hit made at martinmasse at bristowe ich vnderstonde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 230 After be Martinymesse pat he died here. 1372 BAROUD *Bruce* ix. 127 This was eftir the Martynnes, quhen snow had helit all the land. 14. Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 128, iijij mark & xxij. now dew unto him at this Martynmasse last. c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 96 The kynge is now dede sithe Martinmasse. 1472 *Presentim. Furries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 26 We desyer þe he he wodyn be Myrtynnes next comynge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1559) 12 From Myghelmas to Martylmas. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* xxiii. For Easter, at Martinmas hang v. a hiele. 1606 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Quon. *Atch.* 91 b. The one half at the feast of Whitsunday, and the other half at the feast of Martymes. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 At Martinmasse, we sette our foreman to cutting of white-wilfes (etc.). 1666-88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 536 At two Terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas in Winter. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 986 The crop is understood to be folly sown at the term of Whitsunday, and to be reaped at the term of Martinmas. 1867 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1876) l. v. 345 After Martinmas they took up their winter quarters. 1889 JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 81 Ye ken it [money lent] should have been paid at Martinmas.

† 2. Used as a derisive appellation. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 110 And how doth the Martlemas, your Master? [sc. Falstaff: cf. iii. iii. 199, O my sweet Beebe.]

3. Comb., as *Martinmas term*; † *Martinmas* beef, flesh, meat, the meat of an ox salted at Martinmas; *Martinmas Sunday* Sc., the Sunday nearest to Martinmas; *Martinmas summer*, = St. Martin's summer (in quot. fig.).

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 'Martinmas befe, brezil. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xxix. (1870) 22 Refrayne from eatynge of red herynge, martinmas heef and baken. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 72 Beefe Salted, and after dried, which we commonly call Martinmas-Beef is of very bard concoction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 315 Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martinmas beef. 1856 *IRVING Pract. Physick* 329 'Martinmas' flesh a year old, roasted and dried. 1856 *WYNNER & Wastoure* 345 For alle the Martinmas meate pat I with moste dede Nochte bot wordes with the flesche without wilde fowle. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* i. It was 'Martinmas Sunday. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* 178, I almost feel tempted to give way to this 'Martinmas summer.

mer of love. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 79 The *Martomes terme last bypast and Witsunday terme to cum.

Martinist, obs. form of MARCONIST.

Martir, variant of MARTER, a marten.

Martir(e), obs. forms of MARTYR sb. and v.

Martinlogi, variant of MARTILOGE Obs.

Martiron, obs. form of MARTEN.

Martite (mā'tit). Min. [f. L. *Mart-em* (see MARS) + -ITE.] 'A pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite' (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 194 Sesquioxide of Iron... Occurs in the forms of... Iron-glance, Red Hematite... and Martite. 1897 *KUTLER Stud. Rocks* xi. 200 The magnetite probably being converted into martite.

Martlemas, obs. form of MARTINMAS.

† **Martlet**¹. Obs. Also 5 mertlete. [Altered form of MARTRET. Cf. MDu. *martel*, var. of *marler* marten; also med.L. *martalus* marten (once in Dan Cange from a document written in Germany).] A marten; also, the fur of the marten.

1440 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 182 A vestment of white fustiane with black mertletes. 1633 RAY *Syn. Quadr.* 200 *Martes albis Fajna*, a Martin or Martlet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Martlet*, the Martin, or Martlet, the name of a creature of the weasel kind. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss, *Martlet*, more commonly Mertrick, a kind of large weasel, which bears a rich fur.

Martlet² (mā'tlet). Also 6 mart(e)lette, 7 martilet, 8 mart(e)lett. [a. F. *martellet*, app. an altered form of *martinet* (see MARTINET²), perh. assimilated to *roilelet* wren.]

1. The swift, *Cypselus apus*, formerly often confused with the swallow and the house-martin, to which some of the examples refer.

1538 *ELYOT Dict. Apol.*, a byrde whose fete be so lytle, that they seeme to haue none. I suppose they be martelletes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 1. Yong sparrows martelletes and other small byrdes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 28 Which... like the Martlet Builds in the weather on the outward wall. 1666 DAVEN *Ann. Afric.* cx. First the martlet meets it in the sky. 1678 [see MARTINET¹]. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The sweet twitter of the martlet at my window. 1773 [see MARTINET¹]. 1822 BLACKB. *Mag. X.* 443 I'll stay here till the woodcock comes, and the martlet takes her wing. 1854 SVD. DOBEL. *Balder* xxiii. 100 When airy martlet, sipping of the pool, Touches it to a ripple that stirs not the lilies.

2. *Her.* An imaginary bird without feet, borne as a charge. Used as a mark of cadency for a fourth son.

In French heraldry the corresponding bird (described as having neither feet nor beak) is called *merlette* (OF. *merlette*, *meslette*; AF. heraldry had *merlot*, *merlot*, with differing dim. suffix). This word is app. a dim. of *merle* blackbird; according to Littré it has the sense 'female blackbird', but only the heraldic sense appears in Hatz-Darm. It seems possible that the heraldic bird may originally have been intended for a 'little blackbird', represented without feet by accident or caprice, or with symbolical intention, and that the English heralds of the 16th c. or earlier identified the bird so depicted with the 'martlet' or swift, which has short legs, whence its mod. specific name *apus* = Gr. *ἄπυς* footless. It is noteworthy that the 'martlet' (so called in the 16th c.) in the pretended arms of Edward the Confessor were at an early period portrayed with feet. The anglicized form of *merlette*, MARLEY, does not occur in heraldic use, but appears in several 16th c. instances with the sense of *martlet*, i.e. a swift or a martin. According to English heraldic writers, the use of the footless bird as a mark of cadency for younger sons was meant to symbolize their position as having no footing in the ancestral lands.

a 1550 in *Barnes-Gould & Twigg's West. Armory* (1898) 5 Bodleigh: Arg. 5 martlets 3, 2, on a cheife sab 3 coronets or. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. xvii. (1611) 163 He beareth Azure, a Bend Argent, Cottized Or, betwene six Martlets of the same. ... The Martlet or Martinet (saith Bekenhawb) hath legges so exceeding short, that they can by no means goe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* l. xv. 48 The fourth Brother gives a Martilet for the difference of his Armes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 417 The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies, That, like a Bird of Paradise, Or Herald's Martlet has no legs. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Martlet*, the Term in Heraldry for a Pidgeon, with its Feet erased or torn off; tis also the Difference, or mark of Distinction in an Escutcheon for the fourth Brother or Family. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 606/2 The imputed arms of the Confessor, 'gules, a cross patee between 5 martlets or'.

† **Martlet**. Obs. — *Naut.* = MARTINET.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Scamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlets.

Martloge, variant of MARTILOGE Obs.

† **Martly**, a. Obs. [f. MART sb. + -LY.] Appointed every 'mart' or periodical fair-time.

1655 in Thurlow *St. Papers* (1742) III. 119 It is in the breast of the company orderly assembled... to make choice of a martly deputy or for what other term or continuance they shall find convenient.

† **Martly**, adv. Obs. [f. MART sb. + -LY².] Every 'mart' or fair-time (the period when accounts were made up in Germany).

c 1600 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 45 Foure and twente Assystents... to be chosen martly or as occasion shall serve from tyme to tyme. 1721 STARR *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. x. 327 The Emperor... ran... martly great and excessive interest for large sums already bad.

Martnet(te), variant forms of MARTINET.

Marton, **Martoune**, obs. ff. MARTEN, MARTIN.

Martre, variant of MARTER Obs., MARTYR.

Martren, obs. form of MARTEN.

† **Martret**. Obs. [f. *martre* MARTER + -ET.] A pole-cat.

14. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 582/23 *Fecundia*, a martret.

† **Martrix**, **martrick**. Sc. Obs. Also 5-6 mar-, mertrik, 6 matrik, 5-8 mertrick. [a. and ad. med.L. *martrix* (Wr. Wulcker 595), a fem. coined to correspond to *martor* MARTER, the suffix being apprehended as if that of an agent-noun.] A marten; also, the fur of the marten.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The bugill, drawre by his hornis grete. The martrik, sable, the foyntre, and mony me. c 1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beautis*) xvii, The mertrik with the cuning and the con. 1526 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 21 Mony bidis and skinnis of oxin, scheip, gait and martirik. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane gown of drogat, lynyth with martirikis, begareit with velvot. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 21 He druyes the foxis, the martrix, the brok and the wilkatt. 1596-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 Martrikes, hares, and fumarts. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. West. Isl.* 36 The Mertrick... about the size of a big Cat, is pretty numerous in this Isle. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 30 Deerskins, Foxes, ... Mertricks. 1802 [see MARTLET¹]. attrib. 1824 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) II. 61/1 p^a na man half mertrik skynnis out of the realmie. 1835 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 151 For fox and fulmart and of mertrik skin, Anew thair weis the landis than within.

Martron(e), **martroun**, obs. ff. MARTEN.

Martspaine, obs. form of MARCHPANE.

Martvall, obs. form of MARTIAL.

Martylage, -logye, var. ff. MARTILOGE Obs.

Martylmas, -messe, obs. ff. MARTINMAS.

Martymasse, -mes, obs. ff. MARTINMAS.

Martymette: see MARTINET.

Martyn, obs. form of MARTEN, MARTIN.

† **Martynia** (mā'tinā). Bot. Also 8 martinia. [mod.L. (Linnaeus), f. name of Prof. J. Martyn, died 1768.] A genus of American plants of the N.O. *Pedaliaceae*; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Sind. Nat.* (1799) II. 220, I did not know of what country the martinia was a native. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* 222 Long-beaked Martynia, Unicorn Plant. This plant... is cultivated for its singular fruit—which, in its young state, is used for making pickles.

Martyr (mā'ter), sb. Also 1-6 martir, 3-6 -ter, 4 -tire, 4-5 -tyre, -tre, 5 -tier, 6 Sc. -teir, -ther. [OE. *martyr*, ad. Eccl.L. *martyr*, a. Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυρ* witness (in Christian use, martyr), f. *ἄνθρωπος* root * *smēr* (whence Skr. *smar*) to remember.

The Gr. word was adopted in Goth. as *martyr*. The Lat. word passed into all the Rom. langs. (OF. *martir*, Pr. mod.F. *Fr.*, *martyr*, Sp. *martir*, It. *martire*) and some of the Teut. langs. (OFris. *OS. martir*, MLG. *marter*, Sw. *Da. martyr*); in Ger. and Du. the sense was expressed by a derivative (OHG. *martirāri*, MHG. *merterer*, mod.G. *martyrer*; MHG. *martelare*, MLG. *martelare*, MDu. *martelare*, mod.Du. *martelaar*), f. OHG. *martira*, *martela* (MHG. *martere*, *martel*, mod.G. *marter*, MDu. *MHG. martel*, mod.Du. *martel* in Combs.) fem., ad. L. *martirium* martyrdom. In ON. *ǫslárdútr* ('torture-witness') was substituted.]

1. Eccl. The specific designation of honour (connoting the highest degree of sainthood) for: One who voluntarily undergoes the penalty of death for refusing to renounce the Christian faith or any article of it, for perseverance in any Christian virtue, or for obedience to any law or command of the Church.

A sect which regarded its distinctive principles as part of the Christian faith could apply the title, in this strict sense, to its own members who died under persecution, while by others the application would be repudiated, or only conceded ironically. Popularly, however, this sense has long tended to be apprehended as a specific use of sense 2.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. vii, Dar was þa heafde helagen se strengesta martyr Sancts Albanus. c 1000 *Menologium* 69 Sculan we hwæðes 371 martira gemynd ma arcean. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Ne uæzen nædre nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron. a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 50 þe reade (creoic) limped to þeo þat beoð, uor Godes lufe, mid hore blodshedunge iruded & ireaded, ase be martirs weren. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 35 Hegate of hir S. Edward, þat is be martere. c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 111. 489 Of Seint Steven men hene certayne by holy writte þat he is a gloriouse martire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dymmetrike as martirs, & murtherer to detbe. 1474 CAXTON *Chese* 61 Abel was the first martir in the oldie testament. 1529 MORE *Dyvalog* i. Wks. 134/2 I thank god & his holy martyr, I can se now as well as any man. 1586 B. YOUNG *Graces Civ. Com.* iv. 218 b, If I had not giuen credence to that Proverbe, that it is better to bee a Martyr than a Confessor. 1611 BIBLE Acts xxii. 20 When y^r blood of thymartyr [other versions witness (Vulgate testis)] Steuen was shed. 1653 A. ROSS *View of alt. Relig.* xii. 403 Barrowists, so called from Barrow, their first Martyr. 1674 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., K. Charles our Martyr. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxviii. (1739) 361 It was necessary to resist unto blood, to acquire the glorious Privilege of a Martyr. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 97, I am not sure that the title of martyr properly belongs to St. Edward, for his death was not voluntary, nor from any religious cause.

† The events of the Reformation period caused the word to be popularly associated esp. with death by fire. Hence sometimes *transf.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cii, And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight, With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.

† b. Used with sarcastic emphasis for: One who suffers death in an evil cause. Obs.

is no meruaile though there bee every where so many empty soules. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 And what meruaile? — *Ecclus. xvi. 12* It is merueille, if he escape unpunished. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 37 No maruell then, if Trees make their shoots, and put their sprays disorderly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. § 10, I say, it is no Marvail, that he could think of no better way [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xviii. No marvel, 'mid such musings long, Sleep shunn'd the monarch's thoughtful eye. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* 1. x. 609 What marvel if, the most insignificant trifles should swell into matters of the highest importance?

† b. with *inf.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1985 A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se. a1400-50 *Alexander* 318 How he is merkid & made is meruaile to neym. *Ibid.* 1245 Silk a mynd vn-to me ware meruail (*Dubl. MSS.* meruall) to reken. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xvi. 1. 664 And eyther made grete loye of other, that it were merueille to telle.

6. **Marvel of Peru, of the World.** The plant *Mirabilis Jalapa*, native of tropical America, with handsome funnel-shaped flowers of various colours which expand towards night: = FOUR O'CLOCK 1. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. liii. 272 The maruell of Peru, or the maruel of the world. 1606 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 In the seed of Meruaile-of-the-world..you must chuse out such flowers as he valuable while they blow. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) 11. 230 Marvel of Peru, so termed from its wonderful Variety of Flowers on the same Root. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/3 Marvel of Peru..will look well at the back part of the borders.

7. **Comb., as marvel-monger; marvel-loving adj.** 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. xcii, The Marvelmongers grant that He was moulded up but of a mortal metal. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 The marvel-loving chronicler.

† **Marvel, a. Obs.** [a. OF. *merveille* adj.], evolved from *merveille* sb.: see *prec.*] Marvellous, wonderful.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 81 Pis is a meruayl message a man for to preche. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 87 Eke meruel thinge aftermeth Marcial. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 889 And vnder a tre he doune hym leyde, A meruayle swetene po can be mete. *Ibid.* 1429 Bot when bey seyn his merfeyle 537.. Pey cryede god mercy alle pat nyzt. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 422 And also, sir, to you I tell the meruellest thing that euer fell. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. xiv. 92 He is the merueyllest knyzt that is now lyuyng. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* L 384 They..dyd ther feates of armes meruaile to recorde. 1525 *Ibid.* 11. liii. [111] 188 They were the falsest people and of the merueyllest condycyons y' were in all the royaume. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* i. xvii, Thys is now one of the meruelest condycyons that euer I herd.

Marvel (mā'væl), *v.* Now only literary. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. *merveillier*, *i. merveille*: see *prec.* sb. Cf. Sp. *maravillar*, Pg. *maravillar*, It. *meravigliare*, *meravigliare*.]

1. *intr.* To be filled with wonder or astonishment; to be struck with surprise. (In mod. use a stronger word than *wonder*.) a. without construction.

13.. K. *Alis.* 5314 Also the kyng was meruelyned, A cry he hereth gret behynde. c1374 [see MARVELLING *phl.* a.1. c1450 *Mertin* i. 3 When the heirdes sye their bestes so deyne in the felde, thei merueyled gretly. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Recev. Sacrament* i. 1 lii liij, Take then this lesson..that when thou goest vp to the reuerent Communion..thou maruell with reuerence. 1632 SANBORN *Serm.* 481 Let vs not meruaile if he begin to deale something strangely. 1782 Wolcott in J. J. Rogers *Opie & Wks.* (1872) 22 The Queen turned up the whites of her eyes, marvelling. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xix. 333 A religious mind is ever marvelling, and irreligious none..scoff at it because it does.

b. const. at, formerly + *of*, + *on*, + *upon*. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* li. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.), I wondre gretly pat men meruaylen on swyche thynges. c1375 *Cursor M.* 11271 (Fairf.) What they had herd & sene thei told alle maruailid on. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Katherine*) 111 Bot po suld mouye here & meruall, of hewine & erth. a1425 *Cursor M.* 18714 (Trin.) Gode men of galile wher ypon merueile see? 1535 JOVE *Apul. Tindale* (Arb.) 37 Meruel not at this thyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 43 Guyon meruayld at her uncouth cace. 1605 *1606* *1607* *1608* *1609* *1610* *1611* *1612* *1613* *1614* *1615* *1616* *1617* *1618* *1619* *1620* *1621* *1622* *1623* *1624* *1625* *1626* *1627* *1628* *1629* *1630* *1631* *1632* *1633* *1634* *1635* *1636* *1637* *1638* *1639* *1640* *1641* *1642* *1643* *1644* *1645* *1646* *1647* *1648* *1649* *1650* *1651* *1652* *1653* *1654* *1655* *1656* *1657* *1658* *1659* *1660* *1661* *1662* *1663* *1664* *1665* *1666* *1667* *1668* *1669* *1670* *1671* *1672* *1673* *1674* *1675* *1676* *1677* *1678* *1679* *1680* *1681* *1682* *1683* *1684* *1685* *1686* *1687* *1688* *1689* *1690* *1691* *1692* *1693* *1694* *1695* *1696* *1697* *1698* *1699* *1700* *1701* *1702* *1703* *1704* *1705* *1706* *1707* *1708* *1709* *1710* *1711* *1712* *1713* *1714* *1715* *1716* *1717* *1718* *1719* *1720* *1721* *1722* *1723* *1724* *1725* *1726* *1727* *1728* *1729* *1730* *1731* *1732* *1733* *1734* *1735* *1736* *1737* *1738* *1739* *1740* *1741* *1742* *1743* *1744* *1745* *1746* *1747* *1748* *1749* *1750* *1751* *1752* *1753* *1754* *1755* *1756* *1757* *1758* *1759* *1760* *1761* *1762* *1763* *1764* *1765* *1766* *1767* *1768* *1769* *1770* *1771* *1772* *1773* *1774* *1775* *1776* *1777* *1778* *1779* *1780* *1781* *1782* *1783* *1784* *1785* *1786* *1787* *1788* *1789* *1790* *1791* *1792* *1793* *1794* *1795* *1796* *1797* *1798* *1799* *1800* *1801* *1802* *1803* *1804* *1805* *1806* *1807* *1808* *1809* *1810* *1811* *1812* *1813* *1814* *1815* *1816* *1817* *1818* *1819* *1820* *1821* *1822* *1823* *1824* *1825* *1826* *1827* *1828* *1829* *1830* *1831* *1832* *1833* *1834* *1835* *1836* *1837* *1838* *1839* *1840* *1841* *1842* *1843* *1844* *1845* *1846* *1847* *1848* *1849* *1850* *1851* *1852* *1853* *1854* *1855* *1856* *1857* *1858* *1859* *1860* *1861* *1862* *1863* *1864* *1865* *1866* *1867* *1868* *1869* *1870* *1871* *1872* *1873* *1874* *1875* *1876* *1877* *1878* *1879* *1880* *1881* *1882* *1883* *1884* *1885* *1886* *1887* *1888* *1889* *1890* *1891* *1892* *1893* *1894* *1895* *1896* *1897* *1898* *1899* *1900* *1901* *1902* *1903* *1904* *1905* *1906* *1907* *1908* *1909* *1910* *1911* *1912* *1913* *1914* *1915* *1916* *1917* *1918* *1919* *1920* *1921* *1922* *1923* *1924* *1925* *1926* *1927* *1928* *1929* *1930* *1931* *1932* *1933* *1934* *1935* *1936* *1937* *1938* *1939* *1940* *1941* *1942* *1943* *1944* *1945* *1946* *1947* *1948* *1949* *1950* *1951* *1952* *1953* *1954* *1955* *1956* *1957* *1958* *1959* *1960* *1961* *1962* *1963* *1964* *1965* *1966* *1967* *1968* *1969* *1970* *1971* *1972* *1973* *1974* *1975* *1976* *1977* *1978* *1979* *1980* *1981* *1982* *1983* *1984* *1985* *1986* *1987* *1988* *1989* *1990* *1991* *1992* *1993* *1994* *1995* *1996* *1997* *1998* *1999* *2000* *2001* *2002* *2003* *2004* *2005* *2006* *2007* *2008* *2009* *2010* *2011* *2012* *2013* *2014* *2015* *2016* *2017* *2018* *2019* *2020* *2021* *2022* *2023* *2024* *2025* *2026* *2027* *2028* *2029* *2030* *2031* *2032* *2033* *2034* *2035* *2036* *2037* *2038* *2039* *2040* *2041* *2042* *2043* *2044* *2045* *2046* *2047* *2048* *2049* *2050* *2051* *2052* *2053* *2054* *2055* *2056* *2057* *2058* *2059* *2060* *2061* *2062* *2063* *2064* *2065* *2066* *2067* *2068* *2069* *2070* *2071* *2072* *2073* *2074* *2075* *2076* *2077* *2078* *2079* *2080* *2081* *2082* *2083* *2084* *2085* *2086* *2087* *2088* *2089* *2090* *2091* *2092* *2093* *2094* *2095* *2096* *2097* *2098* *2099* *2100* *2101* *2102* *2103* *2104* *2105* *2106* *2107* *2108* *2109* *2110* *2111* *2112* *2113* *2114* *2115* *2116* *2117* *2118* *2119* *2120* *2121* *2122* *2123* *2124* *2125* *2126* *2127* *2128* *2129* *2130* *2131* *2132* *2133* *2134* *2135* *2136* *2137* *2138* *2139* *2140* *2141* *2142* *2143* *2144* *2145* *2146* *2147* *2148* *2149* *2150* *2151* *2152* *2153* *2154* *2155* *2156* *2157* *2158* *2159* *2160* *2161* *2162* *2163* *2164* *2165* *2166* *2167* *2168* *2169* *2170* *2171* *2172* *2173* *2174* *2175* *2176* *2177* *2178* *2179* *2180* *2181* *2182* *2183* *2184* *2185* *2186* *2187* *2188* *2189* *2190* *2191* *2192* *2193* *2194* *2195* *2196* *2197* *2198* *2199* *2200* *2201* *2202* *2203* *2204* *2205* *2206* *2207* *2208* *2209* *2210* *2211* *2212* *2213* *2214* *2215* *2216* *2217* *2218* *2219* *2220* *2221* *2222* *2223* *2224* *2225* *2226* *2227* *2228* *2229* *2230* *2231* *2232* *2233* *2234* *2235* *2236* *2237* *2238* *2239* *2240* *2241* *2242* *2243* *2244* *2245* *2246* *2247* *2248* *2249* *2250* *2251* *2252* *2253* *2254* *2255* *2256* *2257* *2258* *2259* *2260* *2261* *2262* *2263* *2264* *2265* *2266* *2267* *2268* *2269* *2270* *2271* *2272* *2273* *2274* *2275* *2276* *2277* *2278* *2279* *2280* *2281* *2282* *2283* *2284* *2285* *2286* *2287* *2288* *2289* *2290* *2291* *2292* *2293* *2294* *2295* *2296* *2297* *2298* *2299* *2300* *2301* *2302* *2303* *2304* *2305* *2306* *2307* *2308* *2309* *2310* *2311* *2312* *2313* *2314* *2315* *2316* *2317* *2318* *2319* *2320* *2321* *2322* *2323* *2324* *2325* *2326* *2327* *2328* *2329* *2330* *2331* *2332* *2333* *2334* *2335* *2336* *2337* *2338* *2339* *2340* *2341* *2342* *2343* *2344* *2345* *2346* *2347* *2348* *2349* *2350* *2351* *2352* *2353* *2354* *2355* *2356* *2357* *2358* *2359* *2360* *2361* *2362* *2363* *2364* *2365* *2366* *2367* *2368* *2369* *2370* *2371* *2372* *2373* *2374* *2375* *2376* *2377* *2378* *2379* *2380* *2381* *2382* *2383* *2384* *2385* *2386* *2387* *2388* *2389* *2390* *2391* *2392* *2393* *2394* *2395* *2396* *2397* *2398* *2399* *2400* *2401* *2402* *2403* *2404* *2405* *2406* *2407* *2408* *2409* *2410* *2411* *2412* *2413* *2414* *2415* *2416* *2417* *2418* *2419* *2420* *2421* *2422* *2423* *2424* *2425* *2426* *2427* *2428* *2429* *2430* *2431* *2432* *2433* *2434* *2435* *2436* *2437* *2438* *2439* *2440* *2441* *2442* *2443* *2444* *2445* *2446* *2447* *2448* *2449* *2450* *2451* *2452* *2453* *2454* *2455* *2456* *2457* *2458* *2459* *2460* *2461* *2462* *2463* *2464* *2465* *2466* *2467* *2468* *2469* *2470* *2471* *2472* *2473* *2474* *2475* *2476* *2477* *2478* *2479* *2480* *2481* *2482* *2483* *2484* *2485* *2486* *2487* *2488* *2489* *2490* *2491* *2492* *2493* *2494* *2495* *2496* *2497* *2498* *2499* *2500* *2501* *2502* *2503* *2504* *2505* *2506* *2507* *2508* *2509* *2510* *2511* *2512* *2513* *2514* *2515* *2516* *2517* *2518* *2519* *2520* *2521* *2522* *2523* *2524* *2525* *2526* *2527* *2528* *2529* *2530* *2531* *2532* *2533* *2534* *2535* *2536* *2537* *2538* *2539* *2540* *2541* *2542* *2543* *2544* *2545* *2546* *2547* *2548* *2549* *2550* *2551* *2552* *2553* *2554* *2555* *2556* *2557* *2558* *2559* *2560* *2561* *2562* *2563* *2564* *2565* *2566* *2567* *2568* *2569* *2570* *2571* *2572* *2573* *2574* *2575* *2576* *2577* *2578* *2579* *2580* *2581* *2582* *2583* *2584* *2585* *2586* *2587* *2588* *2589* *2590* *2591* *2592* *2593* *2594* *2595* *2596* *2597* *2598* *2599* *2600* *2601* *2602* *2603* *2604* *2605* *2606* *260*

Marvelment, rare. [f. MARVEL sb. + MENT.]

The condition of marvelling.

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 The sample which genuine travellers occasionally expose to the marvelment of the commons.

† **Marvelness**. Obs. [f. MARVEL a. + -NESS.] = MARVELLOUSNESS.

1434 MISYV *Mending Life* 110 Of wyfull pouert on his wyse takyn procedis vertues & meruils vntrowed.

Marver (mā'vər), sb. [Corruptly a. F. *marbre*: see MARBLE sb. 3.] A polished slab of marble or iron upon which glass-blowers roll and shape the plastic glass while still on the blow-pipe.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 The next operation is to roll the glass on . . . a smooth horizontal iron plate called the marver, a name corrupted from the French word 'marbre'.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 132 [One of the men] rolls the lump of glass on a flat slab of stone called a 'marver'.

Hence **Marver** v. to roll (glass) upon a marver.

1852-4 *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 768/1 He then marvels it, . . . and placing the hot glass in a brass mould [etc.].

Marvyl(e), **marville**, obs. forms of MARVEL.

Marwe, -**we**, obs. forms of MARROW.

Mary (mē'ri). Forms: 1 Maria, 1-6 Marie, 3 Orm. **Marzo**, 5-7 **Marye**, 5-**Mary**. [OE. *Maria*, *Marie*, a. L. *Maria*, a. Gr. *Μαρία*, *Μαριάμ*, a. Heb. מִרְיָם *Miryām*, Miriam (the name of the sister of Moses, Exod. xv.).] A female Christian name.

1. The mother of Jesus Christ, commonly called the (Blessed) Virgin Mary, or Saint Mary.

Herb. Mary: see HERB sb. 7 h.

c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. i. 16 Jacob gstrynde ioseph marian wer. [*Lindisf. maries, Keshu, maria, Hattunmarie.*] a. 1235 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Accented of þam unweemedede mede sante Marie. c.1200 *Ormin* 2335 Pe laffid Sannne Marie. c.1394 *P. Pl. Crde* 48 Pei [the Carmelites] makeþ hem Maries men. . . And fleþ on our Ladie many a longe tale. c.1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 691 Maydon mary þat holy virgine. 1890 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damsel* ii. A white rose of Mary's gift For service meety worn.

b. In asseverations (cf. MARY int.).

c.1250 *Will. Palerne* 838 Be Marie in heuene. *Ibid.* 955 For Marie loue of heuene. c.1210 *Sir Cleges* 250 Be God and Saint Mari. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. xvii*, Help, Calyope, and wynd, in Marie name! 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* in Roy Rede me (Arb.) 149 By seynt mary syr that is a starcke lye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 147 By saint Marie, I begynne to doubt whether [etc.]. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 33 By Holy Mary (Butts) there is knauery. a. 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 500 in Fumiv. *Perry Folio* I. 160 He had his barons giue iudgment, 'or I will my-selfe, by mary gent'.

c. Combinations and phrases: **Mary-ale**, a merry-making held on a festival of the Virgin Mary; **mary-bud** (obs. exc. in echoes of Shaks.), the bud of a marigold; † **Saint Mary day**, one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY-DAY); † **Saint Mary garlie**, some unidentified plant; **Mary-lily**, the white or Madonnalily; † **Saint Mary maythe** (see MATHE); † **Saint Mary priest**, a chaplain employed to say mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; † (Saint) **Mary's bath** [tr. L. *balneum Marie*], see BATH sb. 14; (Saint) **Mary's flower**, (a) the Rose of Jericho, *Anastasia hierochuntina*; (b) the Western Australian genus *Marianthus* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **Mary-sole**, local name for the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*, or the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; † **Mary's seal**, Black Bryony, LADY'S SEAL 2; † **Saint Mary's seed**, *Scnchus oleraceus*; Saint Mary thistle = LADY'S THISTLE, *Carduus Marianus*.

1857 'Mary-ale' [see ALE A. 3]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 25 And winking 'Mary-buds begin to ope their Golden eyes. c.1310 *MS. Ashmol.* 43 in S. Eng. Leg. p. xiv, 25 'St. Marie dai in leynte. c.1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak talow of an hert, such as he pyssþ by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* i. i. (ed. 2), Take the stalks of Saint 'Mary Garlycke, and burne it. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 5/1 The white flower of the Italian painters is the 'Mary-Lily. 1446 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 231 Capellano vulgariter nuncupato 'seyntmaripriest. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xii. 76 For them that are more dainty and delicate, you shall distill the said smalles in 'Maries bath [orig. *au bain de Marie*]. 1839 *Peny Cyc.* XIII. 105 Rose of Jericho. The Jews call it Kaf Maryam, or St. 'Mary's flower. 1842 'Mary sole [see lantern-fish, LANTERN sb. 9]. 1896 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* i. 1. 221 Lemon Dah. Smooth Dah., Mary-sole, Devonsbore. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* ii. 204 Iesamin, 'Maries seale [orig. *seau nostre daniel*], muske roses. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.* s. 'Maries seede is Southleise seede. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 635 Make brothe of S. 'Mary Thistle.

2. **Australian slang**. A native woman.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The vessels generally average a little over 100 tons, 130 to 150 'boys' and Marys may be regarded as an average full cargo. 1898 DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australasia* i. 273 If a Kanaka has a 'Mary' on 'enlisting' the woman comes too and works like a man.

† 3. **Mary royal** (Sc.). see quot. Obs.

1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 473 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the Marie ryal.

Mary, obs. f. MARROW sb. 1, MARRY; var. MERI 1.

Maryall, variant of MARIAL 1.

Marybot, -**buck**, obs. forms of MABABOUT.

Maryce, obs. form of MARISH.

Marye, obs. form of MARROW sb. 1, MARRY.

Maryes, obs. form of MARISH.

Marygo(u)ld(e), **marygowles**: see MARIGOLD.

† **Maryhinche**(h)o. Obs. (See quot.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxvii. 415 The string-bait, of some called the mary-hincho, is a sodaine twitching vp of the horses hinder legges. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. ii. Poore soule, shee has had a Sringhalt, the Maryhincho.

Marymass (mē'rimas). Also 6-7 Sc. **Mary-mess**. [f. MARY + MASS sb. 1]

1. A festival of the Virgin Mary, esp. † (a) in OE., Candlemas, 2 Feb.; (b) the Assumption, 15 Aug. (now only local Sc.); † (c) latter **Marymass**, the Nativity of the Virgin, 8 Sept. Also attrib. in † **Marymas fast**, **Marymass holidays**.

c.1000 *Menologium* 20 (February) And þas embe ane niht þat we Mary massian healdad, for þan heo Crist on þam dæge . . . brohte to temple. 1052 in Kemble *Col. Dipl.* IV. 290 Ehta dazas to ðære ærre sancte Marian massian and ehta dazas to ðære æltran sancta Marian massian. 1492 *Acta Dom.* Ceme. (1830) 265/4 Je somme de j^r merkis. . . at þe fest of Sanct Iohne þe baptist callit middsommerixit tocum, & ane vther j^r merkis at þe latter marymess nixt þareftir. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 This letter marymess. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* ii. v. Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Marymas fast. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xiv. Was na it my Lord himsel', at last Marymas, when he sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg. 1903 *Glasgow Herald* 20 Aug., Irvine Harbour. Marymass Holidays. [Work suspended between Friday 21 Aug. and Tuesday 25 Aug.]

† 2. A mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; in 16th c. used in the asseveration by the **Mary mass**.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715/2 She. . . sayde he wer worthy by the mary masse to be hanged by the necke. 1553 *Respublica* ii. ii. 12 (Brandt) 30r Yea, by the Marye Masse. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* 111. 1. 264 The gilds in the parish often helped to keep up the Mary-Mass.

Mary-muffe, variant of MARRY-SUFF Obs.

Marynal, variant of MARINAL.

Marynar(e), -**neer**, obs. forms of MARINER.

Marynel, -**eller**: see MARINAL, MARINALLER.

Maryner(e), -**nes**: see MARINER, MERRINESS.

Maryology, variant of MARIOLOGY.

Maryoner, obs. form of MARINER.

Marys, variant of MARIS Obs., womib.

Marys(e), -**yshe**(e), obs. forms of MARISH.

Marysakin, variant of MAROQUIN. Obs.

Marysae, -**ysse**(e), obs. forms of MARISH.

Marz, obs. form of MARCH sb. 1 (the month).

Marzepa(ine), **Marzipan**: see MARCHEPANE.

Marzhaunt, obs. form of MERCHANT.

Mas. Also 6-7 **masse**, 7-9 **mass**, 7 **mes**, 8-9 **mess**. Cf. also **MAST** sb. 4 [Shortened f. MASTER sb. 4]

† 1. A vulgar or jocular shortening of **master**, usually followed by a proper name or official title.

1575 *Gaunt. Gorton* Pro. 12 Mas Doctor was sent for, these gossypys to stave, Because he was Curate, and esteemed full wyse. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* v. v. Well, masse Grimbail. 1593 *MARVELL Epith.* (Arb.) 4 An Archb. is very weakely defended by masse Dean. a. 1592 GREENE *Yas. IV.* v. 10 What seest Mas Lawyer in this state amiss? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. 1. 5 Mas's Stone dead I 1625 — *Saule of N. II.* iv. Sir, by both your worshipfull Titles, and your name Mas Broker, Good morrow. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1239 The Isle of Wight. . . Where Hinder-on, and th' other Masses, Were sent to Cap Tynes, and put Cases. a. 1722 *MS. CENTURIE Platonick Lady* i. i. Is there any thing so disagreeable on earth as the sayings of Miss and Mass repeated?

2. **Mas John**, applied jocularly or contemptuously to a Scottish Presbyterian minister, in contradistinction to an Anglican or Roman clergyman. *arch.*

1661 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Wks. 1850 VIII. 533 To prefer the private minister before the public, the pre-beyter before a bishop. . . and Mas John before the patriarch of Jerusalem. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 136 In . . . Scotland there were I know not how many Mas Johns restored in one day to the works of their Ministry. 1682 H. MORE *Contin. Remark. Story* 27 The Narration. . . being rather a Collocation of Mes John and the Presbytery on one side, and the foul Fiend . . . on the other side. 1695 SAGE *Fund. Charter Presbyt.* (1697) 395 But Mas John takes the Chair without Election; and would not be a little grated if the best Laird in the Parish should be his Competitor. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 43 These new Mess-Johns in robes and coronets. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* i. 14 The bairns, when they saw me coming, ran crying to their mothers, 'Here's the feckless Mess-John.' 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. You are not, I apprehend, either a Catholic priest or a Scotch Mas-John to claim devoted obedience from your hearers.

Mas, obs. f. MASS sb. 1, and **makes**, MAKE v.

Masage, -**aker**, obs. f. MESSAGE, MASSACE.

Masalnye, **Masar**, obs. f. MASLIN 1, MAZER.

Mascabado, variant of MUSCOVADA.

Mascagnine (mæskæ'nyein). *Min.* Also -in. [Named by Karsten 1800, after the discoverer, Prof. Mascagni: see -INE.] = next.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 95 Sulphate of Ammonia, Mascagnine. 1846 *Peny Cyc.* Suppl. II. 308/1 Mascagnin. 1849 WATTS *Tr. Gmelin's Handb.* Chem. II. 462.

Mascagnite (mæskæ'nyit). *Min.* [See prec. and -ITE.] 'Sulphate of ammonium, occurring in crusts and stalactitic forms near volcanoes'.

1896 *CHESTER Dict. Min.*

Mascal, **Mascall**: see MASCLE sb. 1, MASCUE v.

Mascalonge, variant of MASKINGONGE.

Mascarade, -**ado**, obs. f. MASQUERADE.

Mascellez, variant of MASCELESS.

Mascellin(e), -**celyn**(e), obs. f. MASLIN.

Mascerate, obs. form of MACEERATE.

Maschel: see MASHEL Obs.

Mascherade, -**ate**, obs. f. MASQUERADE.

Masches, **maschets**, variants of MACHES Obs.

† **Maschevalent**, ?error for MACHIAVELLIAN.

1600 R. LOGAN *Let. in Pitcairns's Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 1. 285 The Maschevalent massakering of our deirest frendis.

Maschschere: see **mask-roll**, MASH sb. 1 5.

Mascle (mæsk'l), sb. 1 Also 4 **maskle**, 5 **maskill**, **mascule**, 7 **mascal**. [Of somewhat obscure etymology.

Senses 1 and 2 coincide with senses of L. *macula*; senses 2 and 3 with senses of F. *macle*, first quoted from 1584, and regarded by French lexicographers as ad. L. *macula*; OF. *mascle* (=sense 3 below) occurs in the Roll of Caerlaverock c.1300, and with date 1397 in Nicholls *Roy. Wills* (1780) 155; cf. further med. L. *macula* mesh (early 15th c. in Diefenbach, perh. an alteration of L. *macula* after OHG. *masca* mesh), and OE. *masce*, glossing L. *macula*, whether in the sense of mesh or in that of spot is doubtful. With sense 1 cf. the 16th c. Du. *maschel* spot, stain (Kilian).]

† 1. A spot, speck. Obs.

1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 725 With-outen mote or mascle of sulpande synne. *Ibid.* B. 556 With-outen mascle oþer mote. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4989 All þe body . . . Was finely florisch. . . Of gold graynes & of gowles full of gray mascles.

† 2. = MESH of a net. Obs.

1329 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 172 [The meshes of which nets which are called] mascles [ought to be 14 inch in size]. c.1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol. 2r Men taketh hem [sc. foxes], . . . with heyces, and with pursnettes. But he kutteth with his teth þe mascles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 108/2 Mascle, a Mash of a Net. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Mascle*, . . . the mash or hole of a net.

† 3. attrib. in **mascle lace**. Obs.

a. 1500 *MS. Harl.* 2320 f. 62 in *Catalogue*, [Kinds of lace in fashion under Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.] Lace Maskel.

3. **Her**. A charge in the form of a lozenge with a lozenge-shaped opening through which the 'field' appears. (Cf. MESH.) Also attrib.

1486 *Bk. St. Allans*, Her. F. iij b. Here ye shall know the differens be twix fusillis, masculus and losyngys. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 126 Whensoeuer ye shall see eyther Losenge, Mascle, or other thyng voyded of the fiede, Fesse, hende &c. whereon theye stande, it is sufficient to saye, voyded, onelye. 1610 GUILTM *Heraldry* iv. xix. (1632) 359 A Mascle differeth from both the Fusill and Losenge; first, because [etc.]. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1503/4 Several pieces of Plate engraven with a Leopards head, and five Mascles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 322/2 A Mascle Buckle Bottony. . . is generally termed by the name of a Losenge or Mascle Shoe Buckle. 1797 *Engyel. Brk.* (ed. 3) VIII. 455/1 Opinions have varied very much about the origin of the mascles or masches. 1893 CUSSEANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 71 The Mascle is a Lozenge voided.

Transf. 1863 *Kaigake Gensin* II. 204 The outline of the ground covered by their troops took the shape of a lozenge. Within the mascle or hollow lozenge thus formed, there marched the Turkish battalions.

4. **Antig.** One of the perforated lozenge-shaped plates of metal fastened to the outer surface of the military tunic of the 13th century. (Cf. MASCLE 4.)

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 308 But two different kinds of mail, the masclad and flat ringed, are all that can be found in them, the mascles being sometimes lozenge-shaped and sometimes square. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. Intro. 69 A tunic, . . . coated with perforated lozenges of steel, called . . . mascles, or mascles. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 88 These mascles were lozenge-shaped plates of metal.

† **Mascle**, a. and sb. 2 Obs. Also 5 **mascul**.

[a. early OF. *mascle*: see MALEA 1] = MALEA a. and sb. **Mascul thure**: 'male incense' (see MALE a. 6).

c.1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) I. An hare shall dure well in myle or more or lasse, and she an olde hare mascle. *Ibid.* iv. For alle þe seoun a mascle and a femell abyth togidre. c.1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ch. 412 A vnce of mascul thure Wel smellyng, and an vnce of pipur dure. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 339/1 Thaim and thaire heires masles. 1587 STANWICH *Water Treas.* i. 19 in *Holinshead*, Without the coupling of mascle or femelle.

Masclechon, obs. form of MASLIN 2.

† **Masclad** (mæsk'l)d, a. [f. MASCLE sb. 1 + -ED 2.]

Covered with mascles.

1818 MEYRICK in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 126 The earliest specimen I have found of the masclad hauberk. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 321 He [Alexander II.] appears clothed in a complete coat of masclad mail. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 88 The masclad armour of this era [13th c.]

† **Masceless**, a. Obs. In 4 **mascellez**, **mascel**(l)ez, -es. [f. MASCLE sb. 1 + -LESS.] Spotless.

1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 731 To hye hym a perle was mascellez. *Ibid.* 780 A makelez may & mascellez.

Masclin(e), -**yne**, obs. forms of MASLIN.

Mascobado, variant of MUSCOVADA.

Mascot (mæskəpt). *slang.* Also 9 **mascotte**.

[ad. provincial F. *mascotte*, perh. cogn. with mod. Fr. *masco* witch. The word was brought into notice by E. Audran's opera 'La Mascotte', played 29 Dec. 1880.] A person, or a thing, animate or inanimate, supposed to bring luck.

1884 *Libon* (Dakota) *Chippew* 11 Dec. 7 This dining room girl, lays claim to being a mascot. 1899 E. PHILLIPS *Human Boy* 118 That rat's a sort of 'mascotte' to me. A 'mascotte' 's a thing that brings luck.

† **Mascue**, v. Obs. Also 5 **maskowo**, **maskewe**, **mascall**. [Variant of MACHECOLE v.] *trans.*

To machicolate.

1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy II. xx. (1513) M iv, Theyr wall masced and agayne our skalyz T. 25th theron made great

ordynance. 1421 — *Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 2757 [Ethiopes] masked his walls and his high leghe. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 493/2* To enhatell, carnell, mascal, or to make any Toure, Castell or Fortresse.

Mascul: see **MASCLE** *a. Obs.*
Masculinity (mæskulɪnɪtɪ). *rare*. [f. *L. masculinus* + *-AR* + *-ITY*.] = **MASCULINITY**.

1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks. II. 67* The subsequent sonnets... bear the strongest testimony to the masculinity of the person addressed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp. xlv.* (1856) 425 To some the unmeasurable might savor of masculinity.

Masculate, *v. rare*. [f. *L. masculus* (see **MALE** *a.*) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To make masculine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Masculate*, to make strong. 1812 SOUTHEY *Owiana II. 56*, I am not sure (he adds) whether in time it may not perfectly masculate the sex.

† **Masculated**, *a. Her. Obs.* [f. Anglo-L. *mascul* + *MASCLE* + *-ATE* + *-ED*.] = **MASCULY**.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans. Her. cv.* This cross is called a cross masculatit for he is made of masculys.

Masculation (mæskulɪnɪʃən). [f. *L. masculus* + *-ATION*.] Artificial fertilization (of plants).

1855-6 R. F. BURTON *El Medinah* (1861) II. 202 January and February are the months for the masculation of the palm. 1859 — *Centr. Afr. in Frut. Geog. Soc. XXIX.* 368 Bees also swarm in the jungles, performing an important part in the vegetable economy by masculation or capricification, and the conveyance of pollen.

Mascul, **Masculée**: see **MASCLE**, **MASCULY**.

Masculine (mæskɪlɪn), *a. and sb.* Also *a. 6 masculin*, *6 masculyne*, *7 masculen*. [a. *F. masculin*, *-ine*, ad. *L. masculinus* f. *masculus*: see **MALE** *a.* and *-INE*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons or animals: Belonging to the male sex; male. *Now rare*.

1374 CHAUCE *Boeth. II. Pr. iii. 28* (Camb. MS.) The opportune and noblesse of the masculyn chyldren þat is to seyn thei sones. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. iv. vii.* (1495) 91 Yf a woman that is with a chyldre masculyn be sodenly calld, she meuyth first the ryght fote. 1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Atankynde* 90 Yf the ryghte breste slake or flage, the masculyne or male yfth is in parell yf the left, the female byrthe. 1604 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 432 The lord shall haue his best ox or cowe and all his masculyn horses. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. 1. 20* *Patro*. Male Varlot you Rogue? What's that? *Ther*. Why his masculine. Where? 1624 TAILOR *Hog hath lost* t. D. Could any Masculine flatter on earth so far bewitch thee, to forget thy selfe, as now to leaue me? 1655 LOWELL *Hum. Anim. & Min.* 55 The Masculine, or male Goat. 1667 MURROU *P. L. x. 800* O why didd God that peopld highest Heaven With Spirits Masculine, create at last this false defect of Nature. 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2348/1 God Almighty, as we hope and pray, will grant You as His Masculine of your Body.

2. With reference to the vegetable kingdom: = **MALÉ** *a. 2.*

1691 RAY *Creation* t. (1692) 97 The Flowers serve to cherish... the masculine or profligate Seed contained in the Clives or Apices of the Stamina.

† 2. Said of inanimat objects to which the male sex was attributed on the ground of some quality, e.g. relative superiority, strength, activity, etc. *Masculine hour* (Astrol.): one ruled by a masculine planet. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II. ix. 22* The one [i.e. the triangle] imperfect, mortall, feminine, Th' other [i.e. the circle] immortal, perfect, masculine. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* I. 44 Wee have been taught, that this Planet [the Sun] is Masculine; frying and sucking up the humidity of all things. 1613 M. KESTER *Magn. Bodies* 82 The Adamant is Masculine unto his beloved the Iron and Steele, and these are Feminine. 1627 BURTON *Anat. Met. I. ii. iv. vii.* (1651) 167 The Emperor would not touch his new Bride, till an Astrologer had told him masculine hour. 1695 PIERCE *Lives, Masculine Planets* or *Signs*, are those which excel in active Qualities, that is, Heat and Coldness. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astr.* 285 Fortunately all the masculine planets are diurnal. *Ibid.* 286 Masculine signs.

† 3. *Masculine frankincense*, gum = male incense (see **MALE** *a. 9*). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 A grente barrell of woodde full of mozte excellent masculine frankencense. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.'s Entertainment*. (1604) D 2 Heere no wight To sacrifice, saue my deuotion comes. That brings, instead of those thy Masculine gummies. My Cities heart.

6. The designation of a choice kind of apricot. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 579 The Masculine Apricot. 1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruitg. Kalendar* 78 The latter end of this Month [June] the Masculine Apricot is ripe. 1880 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 41 Red Masculine [Apricot].

3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the gender to which appellations of males normally belong.

a 1380 *St. Theodora* 110 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 36 Hire name, þat was femynyn Of fendre, heo turned in to inaculy. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) I. 14 No mo genders ben there but masculyn and femeyne. 1530 PALSGR. *Introduct.* 24 A substantiue of the masculine gender. 1612 I. BRINSLEY *Lud. Lib.* 128 Hee can shew it, to bee the Masculine Gender, because in wordes of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1875 *Exp. sitor* 171 Sun and sea and streams lead, in the infancy of the world, masculine and feminine names.

b. *Prosody: Masculine rime*: in French versification, a rime between lines ending in stressed syllables, as opposed to the 'feminine rime' ending in a mute *e*. Hence *gen.* a 'single' rime on a stressed syllable. (Cf. **MALE** *a. 7*.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apel. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very rime it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last syllable, by the French named the Maculine rime. 1727-42 CHAMBERS

Cycl. s.v. Rhyme, Masculine Rhymes are those of all other words (than such as end with an *e* mute). 1844 [see **FEMININE** 6 b]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1871) 201 The verses of the first [stanza] have all of them masculine rhymes: 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Eng. Versif.* 44 Rhyme between final syllables is called single or masculine rhyme.

4. Pertaining to the male sex; peculiar to or assigned to males; consisting of males.

1601 SHAKS. *Paet. N. v. l. 257* If nothing likes to make vs happye both, But this my masculine vsurp'd attyre: [etc.]. 1616 H. GOSNOL in *Lismore Papers* Ser. n. (1887) II. 20 We ioyne in our thankfull commendacions to ye all, congratulating of your masculin increase. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 10 Hee was soone after slaine in Ireland, and his whole Masculine race, ten yeres extinguished. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 4 The People of the same Place... erected a Masculine Church (Women being interdicted the Entrance thereof). 1781 COWPER *Hofe* 626 Whether at the toilet of the fair He laughed and trifled... Or if in masculine debate he shared. 1790 GIMMON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 360 The genuine masculine descent of the Princes of Brunswick must be explored beyond the Alps. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 317 She assumed masculine attire. 1880 H. C. COOTE *Eng. Guild Knights* 17 That peculiar fashion of devolution which the Normans had introduced — masculine primogeniture.

5. Having the appropriate excellences of the male sex; manly, virile; vigorous, powerful. Rarely of persons; usually of attributes, actions, or productions.

1629 H. BURTON (*titl*) Babel no Bethel... In answer to... two masculine Champions for the Synagogue of Rome. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1. 35 Masculine spirits very easily resist this tyrannie. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempt. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 433 The argumentation of Manoa's wife... might very well have become the male masculine understanding. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 89. 473/1 He proved a stout and masculine Prince. 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 28 His heat was masculine and always pointed against vice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363. F to Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts... of a more masculine and elevated Turn. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 401 *note*. The forcible and masculine images with which the authors strengthened their compositions. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv. I grew more gentle, and he more masculine. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 6 Æschylus... was famous... for the fearless, masculine licence with which he handled the most flexible of all languages. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 105, I find... the whole writing of the time charged with a masculine force and freedom.

† b. Of material things or physical qualities: Powerful in action, strong. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1637 T. MONTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 188 [Herbes] of a more masculine vertue than any of the same species in England. 1664 BEALE *Aphor. Cider* § 57 in Evelyn *Pomona* 29 Let the Cider be... Masculine and in full body, yet... well tasted of the Apple. 1675 EVELYN *Earth* (1676) 66 Let this pulveriz'd Earth... be expos'd for a Summer and a Winter to the vicissitudes and changes of the seasons... you will find it will have obtain'd such a generous and masculine pregnancy... as [etc.]. 1728 EMBURY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection, is in Countries far from the Equinox.

6. Of a woman, her qualities or attributes: Having the capacities, manners, appearance, or tastes appropriate to the male sex. † *Masculine-feminine*: a 'mannish' woman. *Obs.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 2 The masculine women of the Low Countries use to make voyages for trafficke. 1620 (*titl*) *Hic Mulier*: or, The Man-Woman: Being a Medicine to cure the Coltick Disease of the Stagers in the Masculine. Feminities of our Times. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 104 A masculine woman must be naturally an unamiable creature. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* *Introduct.* § 43. 48 Some of these masculine females have occasionally made their appearance. 1808 *Spirit Pub. Frills* XI. 86 That masculine feminine, the late Princess Dashkoff. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 279 She was a woman of masculine spirit. *Comb.* 1883 TIVON *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 192 Neither are any [Womans] so... Masculine Spirited. 1899 CROCKETT *Kitt Kennedy* 207 A... masculine-looking woman.

B. *sb.*

1. That which is of the male sex. c 1550 *Schole-House Women* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 118 And all that euer they may imagine, Is to allure the masculine. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 They stept back in wonder to see that beaute, which yet in the masculine they came neere to. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 Nature makes the Masculine perfect.

2. A person of the male sex.

1552 GAULF *Magastrom*. 265 If he had abused himselfe with a masculine... he was forced... to kill himselfe. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Grischia* 107 You, the Masculine, to Labour bred. 1886 BRYNER *A. Surriage* xxvii. 306, I shall be ill at ease among such an array of masculines. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 63 She flounced out of the room and left the masculines to themselves.

b. *transf.* of the signs of the zodiac. (Cf. *a.*) 1633 R. SAKOCS *Physiogn.* 7 Of these Signs, the masculines are fiery and airy; the Feminines earthy and watery.

3. *Gram.* The masculine gender; a word or form of the masculine gender.

1530 PALSGR. 67 *As consille*, *miracle* be masculynes. *Ibid.* 70 All adjectives whose masculyn genere endith in *e*, have their masculynes and femynines all one. 1607 TORSELL *Femrf. Beasts* (1658) 99 The plural of the Masculine is Zeblaim, and of the feminine Zeblaoth. 1612 [see **FEMININE** B. 2]. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 83 There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine and feminine in English.

Masculinely (mæskɪlɪnɪli), *adv.* [f. **MASCULINE** *a.* + *-LY*.] In a masculine manner. Also, in the masculine gender.

1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii. H h, You haue done most masculinely within, And plaide the Orator. 1627 W. SCLATER

Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 230 Whither hee means masculinely, that euill one, the diuell, or rather euill worke, is no matter of curious inquiry. 1732 J. WHALEY *Poems* 48 The Face was masculinely hard. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 514/1 A man... who can admit that an author's style is... masculinely vigorous and sublime, and yet cannot admire it!

† b. In the male line. *Obs.*

1658 WALTON *Life of Donne* (ed. 2) 5 His Father was masculinely... descended from a very ancient Family.

c. Of rime: cf. **MASCULINE** *a.* 3 b.

1837-9 HALLAM *Lit. Lit.* I. i. § 30. 26 All the lines in each stanza rhyming masculinely with each other.

Masculininess (mæskɪlɪnɪnəs). [f. **MASCULINE** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being masculine. 1602 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.* *Consid.* 1605 *Stiefel* 16 His Sprout growth in Gods Kingdome;... Not in Adams Masculininess. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 250 All the excesses of masculininess broke loose and over-spread the country. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/1 She affects a masculininess of diction which [etc.].

Masculinity (mæskɪlɪnɪtɪ). [ad. *F. masculinité*, f. *masculin*: see **MASCULINE** and *-ITY*.]

1. The quality or condition of being masculine.

1748 T. RUDDIMAN *Dissertation* 42 Besides the Prerogative of his Sex, or Masculinity (as the French call it). 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Oct. 527/1 The obnoxious airs of masculinity affected by some of his countrywomen. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2867. 462 It is not easy to see why *courte*, *taigente*, *parallel*, are given as exceptions to the masculinity of 'parts of speech when taken substantively'. 1898 BONLEY *France* II. iv. 354 Some... inheriting, too, the masculinity of that illustrious princess.

b. *pl.* Things characteristic of the male sex.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Carita* II. xxiv. 144 That furtive cigars and other precocious masculinities were not criminal.

2. That which is masculine.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on F.* I. v. This pink-and-white bit of masculinity with the indeterminate features.

† **Masculi**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 maskyll. [Of obscure origin: ? identical with **MASCLE** *a.*] *Tun masculi*: some variety of the tun (liquid measure). 1432 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 405/2 (f) The wyynes of Gascoigne and Guyen' had only 4 or 5 inches of lees in a tonne maskyll. 1531 in *Sel. Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) I. 36 Accounting always a ton masculi for a ton, if pipes for a ton, [etc.].

Masculo (mæskɪlə), used as combining form of *L. masculus* + *-MALE*. *Ma-sculo-feminine* *a.*, partly masculine and partly feminine. *Ma-sculo-nucleus* *Embryology* (see quot. 1884); hence *Ma-sculo-nuclear* *a.*, pertaining to a masculo-nucleus. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 Hermaphroditical and masculo-feminine generations. 1830 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 11 One... fiction of the Egyptian mythology was the supposed intervention of a masculo-feminine principle. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 54 We propose... to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or femulonucleus.

Masculonge: see **MASKINONGE**.

† **Masculous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. masculus* + *-OUS*.] = **MASCULINE**.

1619 BALCANQUAL *Lett. in Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 12 It was learned, devout, and the stille masculous. 1633 W. STURTEER *True Happines* 101 This is not only the language of Canaan, but also the masculous Schiboleth.

Masculy (mæskɪli), *a. Her.* Also 9 masculo, mascully. [f. **masculle*, **MASCLE** + *-Y*.] Covered with mascle-shaped figures.

a 1550 in *Baring-Gould & Twigg's West. Armory* (1898) 4 *Bethmarsh*. Cul: mascully arg: 4, 3, 2, 1. 1561 LEIGHT *Armory* (1597) 35, Vert a crosse mascully Argent. 1610 GUILDM *Heraltury* v. iv. (1632) 377 Mascully, that is... Mascul-wales. 1854 DOWELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 106 Shields mascully may have been intended by early Herald's to indicate Difference. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. of Her.* VIII. 163 *note*. We see on the wings... the mascully pattern. 1898 BURKE *Gen. Armory* 819/2 *Powges*, Ar. mascully sa.

Mascun, *obs.* form of **MASON**.

Mascurado, *obs.* variant of **MASQUERADE**.

Masey tinter, *obs.* form of **MEZZOTINTO**.
† **Mase**, *Obs. rare*. Also *masse*. [a. *G. mase* (now *dial.*); cf. **MASERS**.] A spot, freckle.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* F iv b, The same water... withdryveth the spottys and masses out of the face. *Ibid.* Lij b, Mases.

Mase, *obs.* form of **MACE**, **MAZE**, **MEASE**, **MESS**.

Masedliche, *obs.* form of **MAZEDLY**.

Maseer, *obs.* form of **MAZER**; var. **MAHSEER**.

Masel, **Maselo(y)n(e)**: see **MEASLE**, **MASLIN**.

Maseliche, *obs.* form of **MAZILY**.

† **Maselin**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *maselin*, also *mazerin*, *maderin*, f. *maze*, *madre*, bowl of maple-wood.] A bowl of maple-wood; = **MAZEIN**.

a 1290 *S. Eustace* 395 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 219 Men beden lim siten and drinken vin With coupe and eke with maselin. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 614 *Plater*, disse, cop & maseline. c 1386 CHAUCE *Sir Thopas* 141 They sette hym first sweete wyne And Mede eke in a Mrelyne.

Maselinges, *obs.* form of **MEASLINGS**.

Maseljohn, *obs.* form of **MASLIN**.

Maselyd, *obs.* form of **MEASLED**.

Maselyn, *-yn(n)e*, *obs.* forms of **MASLIN**.

Masement, variant of **MAZEMENT**.

Masendewo, *-duo*: see **MEASONDUE**, *hospital*.

Masor, variant of **MAZER**.

† **Masors**, *Obs.* [n. *G. masern*.] = **MEASLES**.

1561 HOLLYNUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41 b, Variole is a disease that noyeth children greatly called Pockes and Masers.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *másc-*, *máx-* (in Comh. *máscwyr*, *máxwyr*), 5 *masche*, 6-7 *mashe*, 6-9 *mesh*, 6- *mesh*. See also MASH-FAT. [OE. *másc-*, *máx-*, corresponds to late MHG., mod.G. *meisch* masc., crushed grapes for wine-making, infused malt for beer (also, in 15th c. coupled with *met* mead, in a gloss for L. *mulsum*), and to Sw. *másk*, Da. *mask*, grains for pigs. It has been variously regarded as related by ablaut to OE. *miscian* to MIX, and as cogn. w. OSL. *mēga* sap.]
1. *Brewing*. Malt mixed with hot water to form wort.

[c. 1000: see *mash-wort* in § below. 1335, etc.: see MASH-FAT.] 1587 HARRISON *England* vi. 169/2 in *Holinshead*, She letteth her mash run till the malt be left without liquor. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Some farther sprinkle the top of the Mash over with dry Malt ground. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 23 The Malt. is worked by several Men with Oars. and is called the first and stiff Mash. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 151 The first mash is agitated and allowed to rest during a longer period than the second. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* i. 241 The grist is covered with water a second and sometimes even a third time, the extract being always called a 'mash'.

† *b. trans.* The substance upon which the liquor is poured in lixiviation. (Cf. MASH *v.* 1 c.) *Obs.* 1775 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 653 The Liquor may then be... put on another mash (in the making of salt petre).

2. A mixture of hoiled grain, bran or meal, etc., given as a warm food to horses and cattle. Also with qualifying word, as *bran-mash*: see BRAN.

1577 B. GOODE *Nerebach's Hush*, iii. (1586) 131 Graines... mingled with Floure, fried Beanes, and meale of Lentils all stirred together, and given him in a mash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iii. How now! my Galloway Nag, the staggers? ha! I'll give him a mash, presently, shall take away this dizziness. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 A Mash, or Mesb; Ground-Corn, or such like, hoiled in Water for Cattle to eat. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. ii. So that each Horse and Mare eat... their own Mash of Oats and Mille. 1844 STEPHENS *Dict. of Farm & Fish* 1558 The mash (for farm-horses) consists of either steamed potatoes, hoiled barley or oats, mixed sometimes with bran. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* ii. xix. [He] was...superintending the preparation of a warm mash for his hack.

3. *gen.* Something reduced to a soft pulpy consistency, by beating or crushing, by mixing with or steeping in water, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Altescola*, a medlie, a mixture, a blending, a mash, a hochpoch. 1658 A. FOX *Wirt's Surg.* iii. xxiii. 291 Boll it [flesh] again to a mash... Then spread that mash on a thick cloth, apply it like a Cataplasm. 1690 N. LEE *Travels of Paris* v. ii. 45 With this mingled flesh held to Heaven, This horrid mash of Blood, and Bone, and Marrow I beat the Powd. into a mash, and then in *Po. Hist. Soc. Mem.* ix. An empty pipe of two to put the mash of the apples in. 1772 SWILBERT *Humph.* Ch. 8 June, The pallid, contaminated mash, which they call strawberries; soiled and tosed by greasy paws through twenty baskets crusted with dirt; and then presented with the worst milk. 1813 J. TOWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 13 After the Grass has been chewed over again, it is reduced to a kind of Mash, not unlike hoiled Spinach. 1880 J. PAVIN *Confid. Agent* 11. 107 The streets are one mash of snow.

trans. 1854 SUTTER *Sponge's Sp. Tour* viii. 33 He [a huntsman who had had many injuries from falls] was a complete mash of a man.

b. fig. A confused mixture; also, a muddle, 'hash'. (Cf. MISH-MASH.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* iii. Hum. iv. xi. *Bray*. I have made a faire mash on it. 1851 HELPS *Cour. Solit.* vi. (1874) 85 Our charity is so mixed up in a mash of sentiment and sickly feeling. 1861 HORNBY *Yvonne* (1862) II. 163 His will is an extraordinary mash of grammar.

c. (without article.) The state of being mashed or reduced to a soft mass, *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in to beat, boil, etc. to mash, in mash.

1630 LORD *Basilian* 88 Some [of the earth's inhabitants] blowne from the tops of high mountains, other bruised to mash. 16... *Ballad of Robin Hood & Tanner* xxi. in Child *Ballads* III. 138/2 For here we may thresh our bones all to mesh, And get no coyn at all. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* iii. iv. She 'as beaten me to mash. 1693 DRYDEN *Let. Wks.* 1893 XVII. 111 Buy me a sieve-full [of damsons] to preserve whole, and not in mash. 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 5 Sept. The paper is hoiled to mash. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 115 [He] dashed all the eggs into mash. 1839 J. RAYSON *Poems* (1858) 34 But we've a gipsy creature here in vice will bang them aw to mash.

4. = *mash-staff* (Heraldry).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 296/2 He beareth Azure, a Brewers Mash in Bend sinister.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*: *mash* + *bowl*, + *comb.*, *keeve*; + *mash-back*, a receptacle into which the mash is drawn off from the mash-tub; *mash-cooler* (see quot.); *mash copper*, a copper in which wort is made; *mash-liquor*, the water put to the malt is the process of mashing; *mash-machine* (see quot.); *mashman*, an operative in a brewery or distillery who has charge of the mashing of malt *mash-pulper* = *mash-machine* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); *mash-roll* (*dial.* -*rule*), -*rudder*, -*staff*, the instrument used to stir the malt in the mash tub; *mash-tub*, *tun*, *vat*, a tub in which malt is mashed; + *mash-wise* *adv.*, after the manner of a mash; *mash-wort* (OE. *máscwyr*), wort, infused malt. Also MASH-FAT.

1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Put 'em into the *Mash-backs to ferment. a 1599 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 196 Than Elynour taketh The 'mash-bole. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Mash-cooler, a stirring-trough in which mash or wort are stirred to expedite cooling. 1588 *Lang. Wills* 111. 137 In the...brew house, one 'mash-combe. 1854 *Auld* *Appr.* 93 The measurement of the 'mash copper. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 580 The worts, were run through the 'mash-sieve. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 155 If a 'mash-liquor be of such heat as is [etc.]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 111 The malt is agitated...by a mechanism contained within the mash-tun...The 'mash machine is shown...in fig. 106. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 191 Two or three of the 'mash-men...had been in the same occupation...over forty years. 1388-9 in 1st *Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 80/1 De xviid. solutis pro ii. 'massie rolles in pistrina. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschschel, remulus, palmula, mixtorium. 179. PEGGE *Derbichimus* (E. D. S.) 111 *Mash-volt*, the staff with which they stir the malt in the mash-tub. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Mash-rule*, the instrument used for stirring up the malt and hops in brewing. 1454 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 111. 555/1, 2 'mash rothers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Baking*. Let one put in the Water, and another with the Mash-Rudder stir some of the Flower therewith. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 296/2 The Pole is termed a 'Mash-Staff. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* s. v. *Mash fat*, The grain is stirred round with a wooden implement, termed a mash-staff. 1543 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camd.) 185 The bryuing house...Item ij. new malte sakes...Item a 'maxto-be. 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* 154 Put it into your Mash-Tub. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Ek. Trades* (1842) 69 The 'mash-tub...is a large vessel which has a false bottom...pierced with small boles. 1713 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (ed. 2) 450, I have omitted the Business of gauging 'Mash-Tuns. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 277 Your Mash Tun must be...big enough to contain 6 Bushels of Malt. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 § 23 (3) The distiller must convey the specified sugar...to the mash tun. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 The Malt being first put into your 'Mash-vat or Tub. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. 1711 Let the Lin drinke be warme water and branne made 'mash-wise. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 216 Drince wermud on 'max-wyrte awyllede. *Ibid.* III. 74 genim mascwyr. 1875 URE's *Dict. Arts* i. 316 The whole of the drainage, when mixed with the first mash-wort, constitutes [etc.].

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.*² [*Hindi mās̄h*]. A common Hindu pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, Misc. *Tracts* 44/2 The principal crop of this country (Assam) consists of rice and mash.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.*³ *slang.* [*f.* MASH *v.* 2]

1. A person on whom one of the opposite sex is 'mashed' (see MASH *v.* 2). Also, a dandy, 'swell'. 1884 *Punch* 11 Feb. 69/1 At his favorite burlesque theatre he's known as 'such a Mash'. 1888 KILPING *Phantom Rickshaw* 25 She's a hot-headed little virago, your mash.

2. The action of the *vb.* MASH *v.* 2, in on the mash. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. (Farmer). An impetuous fellow who was always on the mash.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.*⁴ [*f.* MASH *v.* 1 (sense 2); cf., however, *F. masse* sledge-hammer, *MASS* *sb.*]. A hammer for hreaking stones. Also *mash-hammer*. 1845-80 JAMESON, *Mash-hammer*, a large weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c. Aberr. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Sc. Mining Terms* in N. & Q. Ser. vii. (1888) VI. 264 *Mash*, a dou' le-headed hammer for breaking coals. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Mash*, a mason's large iron hammer. 1902 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* II. 205/1 [Granite] mouldings...are cut...with a small hand hammer, called a mash hammer. *Ibid.* 238/1 Tools for dressing Granite...A band hammer (sometimes termed a mash or maul).

Mash (mæʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3 *meshe*, *meysse*, 5 *masche*, 6 *mas(s)he*, *mes(s)he*, 6-7 *mesh* (e), 6, 8 *mesh*, 7 *messh*, 8 *marsh*, 6- *mesh*: [*f.* MASH *sb.*]; the earliest forms appear to point to an OE. **mesican* (—**maishjan*) f. *māsc-* (see the *sb.*). Cf. G. *meischen*, Sw. *mäska*, Da. *maske*.]

1. *Brewing. trans.* To mix (malt) with hot water to form wort. (Also with *up*.)

13... [implied in MASHING *vbl. sb.*] c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 328/1 Maschyn, yn brewynge, *misceo*. 1577 HARRISON *England* i. iii. l. 96/1 in *Holinshead*, They seeth their wort...before they mashe, or mixe it with the malt. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 496 Quasce, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a file branne meashed with it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKIN *Country Farm* 589 You must boile it [the malt] well, then mash it. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 104/2 Terms used by Beer-Brewers...*Mash* it *up*, blend or mix [sic] the Malt and warm Water together in the Comb. 1745 DODSLEY *Agric.* i. 131 Some expert...To mash the malted barley, and extract its flavour & strength. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 § 24 A distiller must not mash any materials between eleven o'clock [etc.]. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 22 Each tun mashes 800 bushels at one time.

absol. or *intr.* 1692 Y-WORTH *Art Distill.* 20 The stiffer you Mash, the better it is. 1743 *Land & Country Brewer* iv. (ed. 2) 272 Stir the Malt very well in, and let it stand two Hours, and let that run, and mash again. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 223 The practice of some distillers is to mash four times.

† *b.* To brew (ale, beer, etc.). Also with *out*. 1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Come and drinke with us, we mashe to morowe. *Ibid.* 759/1, I tonne, I mashe ale, je brasse. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courier* Wks. (Grossart) XI. 274 And you masse Brewer, that...mash out a tunning of smale beare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isle* ix. xxviii, Yet was it Angels wine, which in her eyes was masht.

† *c.* To lixiviate (ashes). *Obs. rare*—¹ 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. iii. 115 Thelcy-wash which is made of ashes and water; the which being oftentimes messhed and drawn away, the ashes leave all their life and strength. *d. dial.* To infuse (the tea). Also *intr.* of the tea: To draw. (Cf. MASH *v.* 3 2.)

1845 *Round Preacher* v. 83, I suppose as you...put the tea

in the oven to mash, before you went to chapel. 1876 MISS BRACON *J. Haggard's* *Dau.* i. 304 'The tea's mashed', she said. 1891 COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 36 Mrs. Bargee 'mashed' our tea...To mash your tea is colloquial canal.

2. To beat into a soft mass; to crush, pound, or smash to a pulp. Also with *up*.

a 1520 *Cluel & Night*, 84 *Ac* þu þreist to mine fleshe, Mid pine clives woldest me meshe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. lxxxvii, Let him...persist Th' intentional species to mash and bray In marble mortar. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 3 A sharp threshing instrument...to mash in pieces those mighty mountains. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia* xxiii. 778 This hand shall...Mash all his bones, and all his body pound. 1719 EYKARO *Health* (1731) 28 It's [sc. the heart's] office is to mesh and beat, And make the Chyle consimulate with balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 44 The foot...looked as if two had been squeezed or rather mashed together. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 4892 The room...fell down, killed all the persons in it, and so mashed their bodies, that...they could not be known one from another. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* 9 Grind away, moisten and mash up thy paste. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. P.* ii. ii. She [a steam-boat] mashed up Thames lightermen with her paddles. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 713/2 A falling limb [of a tree] mashes some poor fellow's shoulder.

b. To pound or stamp one's way.

1859 DICKENS *7. Two Cities* i. ii. With drooping heads and tremulous tails, they mashed their way through the thick mud.

† *c.* To make a 'hash' of. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 162/1 Greek writers have strangely mash'd this word *μασ*, some calling it *ισα*, others *ισα*.

d. intr. To admit of being crushed or pounded. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 183 The lower one [lamination line], consists of coarse sand which could not mash, and therefore has been thrown into folds.

3. *esp.* in the preparation of food: To reduce (fruit, vegetables, etc.) to a homogeneous mass by crnsing, heating, or stirring.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Open the pye, and put the Cream therein, and mash the Codlins all about. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 103 Yolks of Eggs...to be mingled and mash'd with the Mustard, Oyl, and Vinegar. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* i. 11 Put them [sc. turnips] in a Pan and mash them with Butter and a little Salt. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Hush.* ii. xii. § 6. 417 [The grapes] are thrown into large tubs, there are mashed or bruised to pieces. a 1845 *Hoop Drop of Gin* iii. No cold mutton to hash...not even potatoes to mash. 1861 CALVERLEY 'There stands a City' 45 At my side she mashed the fragrant Strawberry.

b. fig. 1827 SCOTT *Frl.* 28 Mar., I can clear the ground better now by mashing up my old work...with new matter. 1858 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 266 Many Quatrains are mashed together. 1865 *Land Rev.* 9 Sept. 271/2 There is no tendency whatever on the part of womanhood to mash up their 'rights' and 'wrongs' into a 'patent treacle'.

† *d.* To mix, mingle. *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 467 The Lord will not haue the wine of his word to be mingled and masbed with the water of humane inventions. 1607 [cf. MASHING *sb.*] 1611 COTGR., *Missioner*, to mix, mingle, mash, melt, blend, or temper with. 1722 SEWEL *Hill Quakers* vii. 383 Ye are so forward to mash the Innocent and Guilty together.

5. To feed with a mash. *rare.*

1859 *Times* 28 Mar. 8/4 How say you, Lord Derby?..Will you be stalled and stabled, and masbed...in Lord Palmerston's stables?

Mash (mæʃ), *v.*² *slang.* (? orig. U. S.)

1. *trans.* To fascinate or excite sentimental admiration in (one of the opposite sex). Also *absol.*

1882 LELAND *Gypies* 103 These black-eyed beauties by mashing men for many generations, with shafts shot sideways and most wantonly at last sealed their souls into the corner of their eyes. 1883 *Masher* 4 July 3/4 When a fellow is married, he can't go on mashing, don't you know. 1895 F. ANSTY *Tinted Venus* v. 59, I saw directly that I'd mashed her. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Jargon & Cant* s. v. About the year 1860 *mash* was a word found only in theatrical parlance in the United States. When an actress...smiled at...a friend in the audience, she was said to *mash* him.

2. *pass.* To be *mashed* on: to have a sentimental admiration for, to be 'gone' on. Also *intr.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 The partipicle 'mashed' was in use in America before the substantive. A person who was 'very spoony on' another was said to be 'mashed'. 1893 MILLIKEN 'Arty' *Ballads* 66 Bell Donsor is mashing on me proper. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* II. 22 He is fond of mashing on to young and pretty women.

Hence *Mashing vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 June 563/3 Cornet Masham, whose name may...be intended by the author to cover his involuntary 'mashing' capacity. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 6/2 The ex-Parisian gallant and mashing gay deceiver.

† *Mash*, *v.* 3 *Sc. Obs.* [*f.* MASH *sb.* 4] *intr.* To use a 'mash' hammer.

1762 B. FORBES *Frl.* (1886) 228 The General made his way...with blowing and mashing, most of the Road being altogether forced on the Declivity of...Mountains.

Mash, *dial.* f. MASH; *obs.* form of MESH.

Mashallah (mæʃəˈlɑː), *int.* [Arab. phrase

اَللّٰهُ لَ مَا شَاءَ اَللّٰهُ, what God wills (must come to pass).] An exclamation used by Mohammedans. 1855 in OULIVE Suppl. 1857 DUFFERIN *Let. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 128, I...dismissed the disconsolate culprit, with the Asiatic form of condonation: 'Mashallah, you have made your faces white! Go in peace!'

Mashed (mæʃt), *pp. a.* [*f.* MASH *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Beaten or crushed to a mash.

1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 251 Wee had great store of masht Ice. 1693 DRYDEN *Jocund*

iii. (1697) 65 Nor Limbs, nor Bones, nor Carcass would remain: But a mash'd heap, a Hotchpotch of the slain. 1727 *GAY Fables* l. xxxvii. 126 Her mash'd eggs bestrow'd the way. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 99 Mash'd Potatoes. 1841 *THACKERAY Men & Pictures* Wks. x. 111. 328 The cool clear shadows are mash'd-down masses of sienna and indigo. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* li. Bacon, and a few mashed turnips. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expt.* l. xxiii. 289 [We] set forward over the worst sort of mashed ice.

2. Brewing. Of 'liquor': Treated with mash. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 99 The mashed liquor is let off into a large back.

† Mashel. Obs. rare. In 5 maschel. [f. MASH v.1 + -EL.] = Mash-rudder (see MASH sb.1 5). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothy, or mascherel, remulus, palmula, mixterium.

Mashelton, dial. form of MASLIN².

Masher¹ (mæʃə). [f. MASH v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who mashes (malt) or mixes (wine). Obs. 1715 *Chester Pl.* *Harroving of Hell* li. 82 With all mashers minglers of wyne in the nighte. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheni*. N. T. (1618) 449 The difference only between these minglers and your mashers, is, that they put not so much water into the wine, that it ceased to be wine still. 1612 Florio, *Mesitore*, a mesher, a mingler, a blender.

2. A machine, vessel, or instrument for mashing malt, fruit, vegetables, etc.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV, *Masher*...[for use in] a new system of preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirit. 1889 *BARNARD Noted Breweries* li. 337 A spray of hot liquor issuing from the top of the masher. 1893 K. SANBORN *J. California* 155 The ponderous rollers and keen knives of the masher make the fruit.

Masher² (mæʃə). *slang*. A name applied to a fop of affected manners and exaggerated style of dress who frequented music-halls and fashionable promenades and who posed as a 'lady-killer'.

The word was common in 1882 and for a few years after. It is said to have been introduced from the U. S.

1881 *Theatre Rev.* 316 The 'Masher', that poor debilitated sickly creature of 1882. 1883 *Globe* 16 May 1/5 Moths of fashion who have come to be generally known by the generic title of 'mashers'. 1889 *BESANT Bell of St. Paul's* l. 7 The once brilliant masher of the music-hall.

b. attrib. passing into *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a masher.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 A few feeble looking blue, with tiny white dots, is called a 'masher blue'; because it was affected by those weak boys for their waistcoats. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Cear* (1891) 195, I hate those horrid comic, bragging masher songs.

† Mash-fat. Obs. Forms: 4 *massh*, *masche*, 5 *mach*, *maysh*, *masshe*, *mesch*, 5-6 *mas*, 5-7 *mesh*, 6 *mashe*, *meshe*, 8 *mesch*, 5-*mashe*, and see *FAT sb.* 1 A mashing-vat.

1335 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 194 [One] mashfat [value 18d.]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 435 A grete leide to brew v. comb malte with...a mayshate [read mayshfate]. a 1519 *SKELTON E. Rymyng* 190 The hennys ren in the mashfat. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* t. (1586) 28 h. 1. put the meale into a Mash Fatte. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 76 Mesh-fats for Brewing. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*. Many put their Malt first into the Mesh-Fat, and then pour in their Liquor for the first Wort.

Mashie, mashy (mæʃi). *Golf*. [? Corrupt a. F. *massie* club.] An iron club (see quot. 1881).

1881 *FORGAN Gelfer's Handbk.* li. 15 The 'Mashy' is used for the same purposes as the Niblick proper, and only differs from it in its sole and face being straight instead of rounded. 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 5/2 All the forms of the golfing iron, from the driver to the cleek and mashie.

Mashing (mæʃɪŋ). *vb.* sb. [f. MASH v.1 + -ING.] The action of MASH v.1.

a. Brewing. The action or process of mixing malt with warm water to form wort.

13... 1533, 1573 [see *mashing-fat*, *tab* in c below]. 1692 *Y. WORTH Art Distill.* 9 Pouring on as much warm Liquor as you intend to make use of in that Mashing. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) li. 318 In all the Mashings, before you let it run out, you draw out some of the Liquor first, and see if it run clear. 1322 *IMSON Sci. & Art* li. 156 When the mashing is completed the tun is covered in. 1889 *BARNARD Whisky Distill.* 10 The mashing with hot water on the same grains was then repeated.

b. In other senses of the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschyngne, mixtura, mixtio. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agit. Anticler.* l. 1. 31 This iustifieth... the Adaphoria in all his mixtures and mashings with poperie. 1818 *CORRIET Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 472 A mashing up of proceedings at police-offices along with scraps of plays, gambling-house news and boxers' slang. 1877 *L. E. CONTR. Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 253 A mashing together horizontally.

c. attrib. (cf. MASH sb.1 5), as *mashing-back*, *-gear*, *machine*, *machinery*, *car*, *rake*, *staff*, *stage*, *-stick*, *-tub*, *-tun*, *-vat* (†*fat*), *water*.

1889 *BARNARD Noted Breweries* l. 23 'Mashing-backs for the reception of weak worts. Ibid. 22 They [the tuns] all possess double-acting 'mashing-gear'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 113 Fig. 106 is the 'mashing-machine'. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* l. 224 The 'mashing machine' should be kept in motion for two or three hours. 1845 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. 233 He has...lost a finger in a 'mashing-mill'. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 403/4 [The malt in the mash-tub] is worked up by means of instruments termed 'mashing oars'. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 296/2 The Pole is termed...a 'Mashing Staff'. 1889 *BARNARD Noted Breweries* li. 290 Leaving the 'mashing stage' was descended to the underbrack room below the tuns. 1830 'B. MOURRAY' *Dom. Poultry*, etc. 317 A Funnel, 'Mashing-stick', Casks. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 One 'mashtowinbe' [read mashintowbe]. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 565 Put one third part of it into the Mashing-tub. 1865 *Pail Mall G.*

17 May 7 One of the supervisors...found in the mashing tub five quarters, two bushels, and seven gallons of malt. 13... *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* (Camb. MS.) in *Kel. Ant.* II. 81/1 'Mahsingifate [sic], keurel. 1536 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 679/2 He maye happer eynight long, to fall into the mashinging fatte. 1747 *Compl. Pam.* Piece 1. vi. 285 Be sure you cover your Mashing-fat very well. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 272 'Mashing-Vat. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* l. 89 Well-mellowed malt will permit the use of a hotter 'mashing water'.

† Maship. Obs. Forms: 6 *mas(s)hyp*(pe), *mas(s)hip*(pe). [An abbreviation of *mastership*: cf. *MAS*. Common in 16th c.] = *MASTERSHIP*. Only with poss. pron., as *his*, *your maship*, etc.

Apparently the abbreviated form (at least when used in writing) implied disrespect: cf. quot. 1567-9.

1516 *Hundred Mery Talsys* (1866) 16, I shall gyue your maship a good reward. 1546 *Br. GARDINER Declar. Art. Teye* 51 h. And so your mashyppe hathe sayde truelye. 1567-9 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* 1611/1 412 How vainly you snap...now at our Mashypers: now at our Maships: for this is the sobriety and grauitie of your speech. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse*, *Apol.* (Arh.) 74 And because his mashyppe would seeme learned, he keyred him seruantes with great stipendes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 132 He must (if out of credit with their maships) do some desperate act.

Mashlam, -lin, dial. forms of MASLIN².

Mashloch (mæʃləx). *Sc.* Also 6 *maiseach*, -loch, *maslowe*, *marshlock*, 7 *maischloch*. [? Alteration of MASLIN.] = MASLIN².

1575 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl. 1903) l. 150 Katherinein Ros...wes decernit to keip nehorat in schawing masleach in the Schanehere hill. 1584 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 340 Na baxteris...sall grynd...any masloch bot sic as cumis furth of vther contris. 1595 *DUNCAN Appt. Elynol.* (E. D. S.), *Farrago*, a mixture of sundrie stuffs: *maslowe*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Gild* 143 h. Na man sall presume to grind quheit, *maischloch*, or rye, with hand mylnes; except [etc.]. 1780 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* ii. (1816) 45 In the Mee-celin or Mashloch, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran. 1884 *ROGERS Soc. Life Scot.* l. vii. 236 The mashloch was of sifted flour conjoined with rye.

Mashlum, *Sc.* form of MASLIN².

Mashy (mæʃi), *a.* [f. MASH sb.1 + -Y.] Of the nature of a mash.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 700 Then comes the crushing swag; the country floats And foams unbounded with the mashy flood.

Mashy, Masicot: see *MASHIE, MASSICOT*.

Masin, obs. form of MASON.

|| Masjid (mæʃdʒid). Also *musjid*. [a. Arab. مسجد *masjid*: see *Mosque*.] A mosque.

1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 204 There are many mosques or musjids in Patna. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 38 In the small island of Khwaja Khizr...is a masjid, or mosque. 1882 *FLOYER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 96 A ground plan of a house marked in white stones and evidently intended for a masjid.

Mas John: see *MAS*.

Mask, sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. Also 1 *max*, 5-*maske*. [It is uncertain whether the mod. word represents OE. **masc* (by metathesis *max*) str. neut., or is adopted from the cognate ON. *maskr*; in the former case the phonology may be compared with that of *ASK v.* (For the further etymology see *MESH sb.*)] A mesh. (In OE. a net.)

c 1000 *ELFRIC Colloq.* in *W. Wülcker* 92 Ic brede me max, *Plecto uili relia*. Ibid. 93 Ic astigie min scyp and wyrtpe max mine on ea. 1333 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 215 [Seeing that the masks [of the same nets, according to the custom of the City, ought to be 2 inches wide at least]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 239 Smaile lytell fyssches skypyn thruz the maskys of a nett into the watyr. c 1575 [see *HECK sb.* 2]. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 21 Grete destruction of the Frye of Fische there ensweth, by reason of the smallnes of the Maskes of suche Nettes as they use. 1609 *Lingua* vi. The masks [of a net] are made so strong, That I my selfe vpon them scald the heuens. 1669 in *North Riding Rec.* VI. 134 Two men presented for fishing with a net of which every maske was not 2 in. broad and 1 in. long. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Mask*, a mesh of a net.

† Mask, sb.2 Chiefly *Sc.* Obs. [Northern var. *MASH sb.*1] = *MASH sb.*1 Also *COMB.*, as *mask ruther* (= rudder), *wort*. Also *Mask-FAT*.

1508 in *Ld. Vreas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 111 Item...for maskis of malt to the said hors. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 35 Ane mask of malt. 1588-9 *Extracts Rec. Glasgow* (1876) l. 129 Ane mask ruther.

Mask (mask), sb.3 Forms: (6) *measque*, 6-7 *maske*, 6-9 *masque*, 7- *mask*. [a. F. *masque* masc. (in 16th c. also fem.) of disputed origin, whence also G., Du. *maske* fem., Da. *maske* com., Sw. *mask* fem. *MASQUE sb.* was orig. a sense of the same word, now differentiated in spelling.]

The Fr. word (first recorded in 16th c.) is usually believed to be ad. the synonymous Sp. *mascara*, It. *maschera* (see *MASKER sb.*, *MASQUERADE*). But it is difficult to believe that the word has no connexion with med.L. *masca*, *masca*, which render OE. *grima* mask, spectre; in the Corpus Glossary 725. *Mascha* is used c 685 by Aldhelm in association with *larva*, which had the senses 'mask' and 'spectre', and *masca* occurs in the Lombard Laws c 800 with the sense 'witch'; cf. Pr. *masco* witch; see *MASCOT*. On the whole the most plausible view seems to be that the representative of med.L. *masca*, *masca* survived in some Fr. dialect, and was thence taken into literary use as an equivalent of the like-sounding Sp. *mascara*. The origin of med.L. *masca*, *masca*, is undetermined; some scholars think the original sense was 'mask', and that the word was from Teut. **maskon*-net (see *MESH sb.*)]

1. A covering for the face, worn either as a disguise or for protection.

a. A covering, usually made of velvet or silk (with apertures for seeing), concealing the face or the upper part of it, worn for disguise at balls, masquerades, etc. *In mask* = masked.

1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 102 h. The vices that they brought [from Asia] to Rome...The patriens bearyng Masques, the Pleheyns ynnyng smelles, and the emperours to wear purple. 1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) t. 28 There are certain glorious fellows, who at shrouetide goe with Maskes on their face, and yet woulde faine be knowne what they are. 1617 *MAYNORON Hist.* iii. 177 Gentlemen and Citizens wies when they goe out of dores, wear vpon their faces little Maskes of silk, lined with fine leather. 1666-7 *Perrys Diary* 18 Feb. One of the ladies would, and did sit with her mask on. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* 2631/3 To march out with their Arms and Baggage, Colours Flying...30 Covered Waggon, and 50 Persons in Maskes, &c. 1722 *De Foë Moll Flanders* 341, I had no Mask but I ruffled my Hoods so about my face that [etc.]. 1727 — *Eng. Tradem.* x. (1732) 1. 117 A Ball, where people appear in Masque, and act a part to make sport. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Three Ages* l. 2 A troop of gentlemen...whose country could not be divined from their complexions, since each wore a mask.

b. A covering worn on the face for protection; now esp. a screen of wire, gauze, etc. to protect the face from injury in dangerous games or manufactures.

1591 *SHAKS, Two Gent.* iv. iv. 158 Since she did neglect her looking-glasse, And threw her Sun-expelling Masque away. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 367 He...hath a thicke coife or maske [L. *persona densaque reticulata*] about his head, for doubt that hee should bestow any [frankincense] in mouth or eares. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 131/1 A Mask...This is a thing...Gentlewomen used to put over their Faces...to keep them from Sun burning. 1823 *ROLAND Fencing* 25 note, Each fencer wears a closely wrought wire mask for the security of his face. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 306 A casque or cap, with a mask large enough to leave a proper space between it and the asbestos cap. 1844 *BROWNING Laboratory* i. Now that I, tying thy glass mask tightly, May gaze thro' these faint smokes curling whitely. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mask*, a wire cage to protect the face from a stray cut or thrust with a foil in fencing...A face protection to be worn in glass-works or foundries, to protect against radiant heat. 1901 *H. McLELL John Henry* 68 Baseball masks.

c. Antiq. The hollow figure of a human head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors, intended both to identify the character represented and to increase the volume of the voice.

1705 *ANDISON Italy* 103 (Venice), Could we suppose that a Mask represented never so naturally the general Humour of a Character, it can never suit with the Variety of Passions that are incident to every single Person in the whole Course of a Play. 1731 *LEOPARD Serthos* II. x. 435 The actor whose mask represented Chereus...went off from the stage. a 1851 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* l. 487 The Romans sometimes played without masks: the Greeks never.

d. A grotesque representation of a face, made of pasteboard moulded and painted; worn at merry-makings, carnivals, etc.

1837 D. JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 The mask fixed upon the effigy [of Guy Fawkes].

e. A likeness of a person's face in clay, wax, etc.; esp. one made by taking a mould from the face itself. Also *death-mask* (see *DEATH sb.* 19).

1780 *ROGERS in Archaeologia* (1782) VI. 107 An account of certain earthen Masks from the Musquitto Shore...Masques...which, his Indian conductors told him, were the likenesses of chiefs...who had been formerly buried there. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 705/2 They [the wax *imagines* of the Romans] were probably cast from moulds taken from models, though such masks [taken after death] may have been used in the formation of the models. 1877 *CLARA BELL Tr. Elvers Uarda* l. 311 note, Such a mask of the dead is not unfrequently found at the head of mummy cases.

2. fig. a. A 'cloak', disguise, pretence; esp. in phr. *under the mask of*, *to put on*, *assume*, *throw off*, *pull off*, or *drop the mask (of)*, etc.

1577 *F. de l'Isle's Legendarie* Fivb, That their nephew Francis serued but as a maske and cloke to their felonie. 1605 *His Maesties Speech*, etc. H. b. And the Racle onely offred and shewed vnto him [Guido Fawkes], when the maske of his Romaine fortitude did visibly begin to weare & slide off his face. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 31 No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be, which shortly after appeared to every body when he cared less to keep on the mask. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* 8 The Mask thrown off, Plain Devil his Title stands. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1768) IV. 350 If I write not in time, but that thou hast actually pulled off the mask; let [etc.]. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxx, A base, ungenerous wretch who under the mask of friendship has undone me. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* xvi. Wks. 1834 V. 128 She veiled her troubles in a mask of ease. 1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Caesar's Wks.* 1862 IX. 31 He himself by way of masquerade attended a public spectacle. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* l. 400 He had covered his failings with the mask of devotion. 1896 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 37 The way in which...wrong contrived to assume the mask of right.

b. Something which covers or hides from view. 1754 *MASON Elfrida* 25 To...be led Veild in the mask of night, to Edgar's chamber, A counterfeit Matilda. a 1811 *KEATS Sonn.*, *Lover's Compl.*, The new soft-fallen mask Of snow upon the mountains. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* III. 540 The series of melancholy attempts...to convert the medieval style of our colleges into Italian by a mere mask of ashlar.

3. A masked person; a person wearing a mask or in masquerading dress; a masker.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 335 By this time entered an

other Masque. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* i. i. (1684) 3. I remember there was a Mask observed me indeed. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 383 ¶ 6 A Masque, who came behind him, gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiii. vii. This Mask was one of those ladies, who go to a masquerade only to vent ill-nature. 1794 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Mss. Udolpho* xvii. Groups of masks were seen dancing on the moonlight terraces. 1832 *DE QUINCEY Klosterheim* ix. A Masque, armed cap-a-pie. 1834 *L. Hunt's Lond. Trnl.* No. 25. 198 Amongst the ambulating masks... I must not omit the most interesting.

† b. ? A masquerade dress, domino. *Obs.*

1577 in *Cunningham Revels Accts.* 114 A large Maske of murrey satten... with sleeves of gold tynnell.

4. Various technical uses.

a. *Arch.*, etc. A representation (often grotesque) in stone of a face or face and neck, used in panels, keystones of arches, etc.; a similar representation in metal on a shield. Also, a kind of corbel the shadow of which is like a man's profile; = *BUCKLE sb.* 4.

1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Masque* (with Architects), certain pieces of sculpture, representing some hideous form; grotesque, or satyr's faces, used to fill up or adorn some vacant places. 1784 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* 7 Sept. (1838) VIII. 502 Mrs. Damer herself is modelling two masks for the key-stones of the new bridge at Hertley. 1848 *T. RICHMAN Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) Intro. xxx. A good bold corbel-table... carried on masks, a name given to a peculiar corbel the shadow of it is the same as that from a bead. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lndisfarne* 111 The labels terminate in grotesque masks. 1874 *BOUTLE Arms & Armour* ii. 19 The shield... in either case was adorned by having the head of an animal nailed in the centre... or a mask executed with the hammer (*poussée*) in bronze, was fixed in a similar position.

b. *Hunting.* The face or head of a fox (occas. of an otter). *Phr. to set his mask for* (said of a fox) to head for, make for.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 244 The masks of a bitch fox and five of her cubs were nailed against the door of his keeper's kennel. 1853 'C. Boon' *Verdant Green* vii. Over the mirror was displayed a fox's mask. 1891 *County Gentl.* XXIX. 1684 A second fox... set his mask for Vowles's Gorse. 1904 *Westworld. Gaz.* 2 July 55 Captain Thompson presented... the pads (of the otter) to the Misses Cheetham... and the mask... to Isaac Fletcher, the huntsman.

c. *Fortif.* A screen to protect men engaged in constructing a work; to conceal a battery, etc.; also, a casemated redoubt serving as a counter-guard to the caponier (Voyle & Stevenson *Mil. Dict.* 1876). 1802 *JAMES Mil. Dict.* s.v. Several masks must be hastily thrown up, whilst the men are employed behind one. *Ibid.* The engineer, or artillery officer, places himself behind this mask and draws his plan. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* i. 86 A floating mask, may be necessary for the protection of the men forming the head of the bridge. The mask should be of planks covered with iron or steel plate if possible. *Ibid.* As the work proceeds, a parapet must be erected on the causeway under cover of the mask to protect the men from the flank-fire of the enemy.

d. *Ent.* The enlarged labium of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. Also *Zool.* a formation or coloration of the head resembling a mask.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 205 (Libella) This mask, fastened to the insect's neck... serves to hold its prey while it devours it. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 174 The mask, formed by the fringed feathers that surround the eyes, is greatly extended in the barn owl. 1896 *Fr. Bull. Textsch. Zool.* 155 The larvæ of dragon-flies... are characterised by the modification of the labium into a long eversible prehensile organ (the mask).

e. *Photogr.* A piece of opaque paper used to cover any part of a negative, lantern-slide, or print which it is desired to obscure or shade; *esp.* the margin of a piece from which a disk has been cut.

1876 *ANNY Photogr.* (ed. 3) 218 (Sunning down a bright spot on a print) may be secured by making a brown paper mask, cutting out the shape of the object to be toned down. 1880 *T. C. HERWORTH Ek. Lantern* (ed. 2) 141 Now take a slide, duly fitted with its black mask, and a cover glass.

f. *Surg.* A piece of linen, used for applications to the face (Syn. *Soc. Lex.* 1890).

5. *attrib. and Comb.* as *mask-maker*; *mask-like* adj.; *mask-ball*, a masked ball, masquerade; *mask-crab*, a crab of the family *Coarctidae*, with mask-like markings on the carapace, as *Coarctus cassivelaunus*; *mask-flower* [tr. of the Peruvian name *ricato*, or *ricarico*], any one of several Peruvian plants of the genus *Alonsoa*; *mask-man*, a masker; *mask-shell*, 'any spiral marine-shell of the genus *Persona*, having a curiously twisted aperture' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); *mask-wall* *Fortif.*, 'the scarp-wall of a casemate' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobiog.* (1859) 286 This fashion in France of profiting by the custom d'intriguer at 'masque balls'. 1895 *G. A. SALA Life & Adv.* II. xxxviii. 78 In the evening we went to a grand mask ball at the Opera. 1893 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 111. 596 The 'Mask-crab' buries itself in the sand or muddy bed of the sea. 1857 *E. BALFOUR Cycl. Ind.* 'Mask-flower, *Alonsoa*. 1890 *BULL. WALSH Aristoph.* His face was 'mask-like'. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.* *Knights* i. ii. The 'mask-makers' were so afraid of him, they would not copy them. 1876 *KIRKMAN Cleric & Lovia* 87 For this hour hath this same 'Maskman' talked to me in Italian.

Mask, v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *MASK sb.*] *trans.* To mesh, enmesh: *lit. and fig.*

1374 *CHAUCER Tr. & Cr.* iii. 1734 He was so narwe y-masked and y-knet, That [etc.]. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Sp. & Flie* xv. 20 Neuer was there flie in this net, thus masked. That euer scape. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. ii. 4 Like a

Partridge in the net, he masks himself the more, by the anger of his fluttering wing. 1825-80 *JAMNESON, To Mask*, to catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be masked, *Ayrshire*. 1828 *BUCKLAND Notes & Jottings* 69 We quickly perceived from the bobbing of the corks that the fish... were masked 'in the trammel'.

absol. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 133 Thus in the net of my conceit I masked still among the sort of such as fed upon the bait, That Cupide haide for his disport.

† *Mask, v.* 2. *Obs.* [app. a shortened form of *MASKER v.*] *intr.* To be bewildered, lose one's way. Also *quasi-trans.* (quot. 1599).

1590 *S. BRANDAN* 118 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 223 Hi wende alond as masked [v. trans.] men, hi nuste war bi were. 1376 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 67 Eldurus... fonde bis broþer Archgalon maskynge [L. aberrantem] in a wode [FABIAN Chron. II. xl. (1811) 28 has maskynge or wandryng in the thickest of y' wood]. A 1550 *Image Hypoc.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433/2 Let it be late to late to hunt on hadd I wist, Imasked in a myst. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Austn. Oorlor* 119 Following herein (as it seemeth) his forerunner Hosius, who maskyng in the like maze, doth affirme [etc.]. 1599 *BR. HALL Sat.* iv. iii. 59 Or whilst thou seest some of thy Stallion-race, their eyes board' out, masking the miller's-maze. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xii. 129 He doeth the benighted traveller a discourtesie... who ledeyth him a lantern to take it away, leaving him more masked then he was before.

Mask (mask), v. 3. *Sc.* [Northern var. *MASH v.*]

1. *trans.* = *MASH v.* 1 (occas. *absol.*). Also, to *chaw*. 1480 *Cath. Angl.* 230/1 To Maske, *ceruidare*. 15... *Chawmerlan Ayr c.* 26 § 6 (in *Sc. Acts* I.) Item þat þai grynd þi [malt] in a small þat þi will nocht ryen quhen þi is maskit, 1639 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* 1 Oct. (1881) 409, I hope, for His sake, who hewed and masked this cup [of affliction] in heaven, ye will gladly drink. c. 1630 in *W. ROSS Aberdeen & Inchoilme* x. (1885) 284 [To impose a fine... on 'browsters' who 'masked' on Sabbath night]. 1743 *R. MAXWELL Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 352 A Brewing-keve, wherein Brewers mask their Drink. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xxx. 214 There's naething like a starn gweed maut, maskit i' yer naib bowie.

2. To infuse (tea); = *MASH v.* 1 d.

1814 *SCOTT War* xlii. I hope your honours will tak tea... and I maun gang and mask it for you. 1883 *ANNIE S. SIVAN Alderside* ii. l. 78 Marget will mask anither cup o' tea for ye.

transf. 1846 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 176 One dozen stalks are 'masked' in a pint of boiling water.

3. To be masking: (a) of a storm, to be 'brewing'; (b) of a person, to be sickening for a disease.

183. *ALEX. RODGERS in Whistle-Bunkie* Ser. I. 108, I saw the storm was masking fast, the soon was fa' on me. 1866 *W. GREGOR Balf. Gloss.* Mask, to gather... as, 'It's maskin', or maskin' up for thershoor'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. It's maskin' for thunder. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Driguit* xviii. 116, I could see that he was maskin' for the pocks.

Mask (mask), v. 4. Also 6-7 masked, 7-9 masqued.

[f. *MASK sb.* 3 Cf. *F. masquer.*]

1. *trans.* To cover (the face or head) with a mask. Chiefly *pass.* To wear, be disguised with, a mask.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 157* The Trompet sounds, he maskt, the maskers come. 1593 - *Lucr.* 794 Where now I have no one to blush with me... To make their brows and hide their infamie. 1611 *DEKKER & MIDDLETON Roaring Girl* 162 Good faces masks are Jewels kept by spirits. Hide none but had ones. 1637 *MORFON Hm.* iii. 173 The Women no lesse then Men... goe masked. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 4 All the Persons who compose this lawless Assembly are masked. 1845 *LYTTON Zici* 35 A tall figure, masked and mantled, appeared. 1839 *LANE Arab. Nt.* i. 73 At the fair of Okaz, the heroes were masked.

b. *gen.* To disguise.

1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 286 A rout of saucy boys Drake on us, Mask'd like our maid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 411 His ghost masks himself in no futile disguises.

2. *transf.* To hide or conceal from view, by interposing something.

1583 *SPARHURST Ennis* iii. (Arb.) 86 Whilst the three sun-beams are maskt, hyls darcklye be muffed. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonu.* xxxiii. The region cloud hah mask'd him from me now. 1605 - *Macb.* ii. l. 125 Masking the Business from the common Eye. 1634 *CRASHAW in T. S. tr. Lessius Hygiasation* To Kdr., A soul, whose intellectual beams No mists do mask, no lazie steams. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 220 The talus d, e, which masked the inland cliff until it was artificially laid open to view. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Phlogr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 102 Rocky fragments... frequently masked by cushions of fresh fallen snow.

b. *Mil. and Fortif.* (a) To conceal (a battery, a force, etc.) from the view of the enemy. (b) To hinder (a fortress, army, fleet) from acting on the offensive by watching it with a sufficient force. (c) To hinder the efficiency of a friendly force by standing in the line of its fire.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4256/2 Many Persons might march out with the Garrison masked as the Governor should think fit. 1763 *British Mag.* IV. 204 The seamen... mounted all the guns in the battery, which we masked. 1802 *JAMES Mil. Dict.* s.v. One wise and a half of epauletment will require two chandeliers, and 60 fascines, to mask it. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VII. 338 The other fleche was masked. 1868 *KIRK Charles the Bold* III. v. iii. 411 The idea of leaving Morat unassailed, masking it with a portion of his army while prosecuting operations with the rest. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2 Bazaine... has succeeded in convincing the Prussians that it requires a large force to mask him. 1875 *BEDFORD Sator's Pocket* xvii. 162 2388 Such boats must be cautioned not to mask the fire of any boat employed for the same purpose. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 1/2 To command the sea we must be prepared at a moment's notice to mask the enemies' fleets by forces... equal to his.

c. *Arch.*

1828 *STEWART Planter's Guide* 518 It appeared extremely

desirable to that artist to mask or conceal the Approach from the House and adjoining grounds. 1857 *BARRY Life Sir C. Barry* viii. 201 A cloister with one story above it, or an open arcade, might mask the building from the high ground of Bridge Street. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lett. Archit.* II. 100 The roofs, internally, may be proved to have been masked by level ceilings.

d. *Zool. and Bot.*

1843 *OWEN Invert. Anim.* (1855) 436 That stage of the Orthopterous... insects, in which they are masked by the vermiform or true larval condition. 1857 *A. GRAY 1st Less.* in *Bot.* xv. (1866) 16 In Catalpa this number is masked in the calyx by irregular union, and in the stamens by abortion.

e. *Cookery.* (See quot.)

1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177/2 *Mask*, to cover meat with any rich sauce, ravigote, &c.

f. *Photogr.* To cover, shade or mount with a mask.

1881, 1884 [see *MASKING vbl. sb.* 2].

3. *fig.* To disguise (feelings, etc.) under an assumed outward show; to conceal the real nature, intent, or meaning of.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 68* Most immaculate thoughts Master, are mask'd under such colours. 1594 *PLAT Jewell.* 1. 55 Howsoever the same was masked, or disguised in shew. 1656 *BRANHAM Republic* iii. 753 Sedition masked under the Visard of Religion. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* i. i. He has been obliged to mask his pretensions. 1841 *D. ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 683 Polemical studies become political when the heads of parties mask themselves under some particular doctrine. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* ii. v. Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftiness. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. 1. 215 Masking with a smile The vain regrets that in their hearts arose.

† 4. *intr.* To take part in a masque or masquerade; to be a masquer, to masquerade. Also to mask it. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1562 *G. CAVENDISH Wolsey* (1893) 108 An other maske... of noble gentlemen, who daunced & masked with these fayer ladies. 1589 *NASHE Pasquill & Marforius* 1, I wonder how I missed you? I pasquill. Neuer marraile at that, I have learned to maske it. 1591 *SPENSER Tears of Muses* 180 Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure... In which I late was wont to raine as Queene, And maske in mirth with Graces well besene? 1597 *BEAUFORT Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 435 Six (masques) that masked it to a marriage at the chancel of St. Pauls in Paris. 1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 50 After they had masked and mummied, away they went. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Mask*,... to go to masks or masquerades.

† b. *trans.* To perform after the fashion of a masque. *Obs.*

1560 *PILKINGTON Expos. Aggens* (1562) 58 These be the duties of good shepheardes... and not maskynge masses, and mumming matyns.

† 5. *intr.* To be or go in disguise; to hide one's real form or character under an outward show. Often *fig. Obs.*

1579 *SPENSER Shep. Cal.* Jan. 24 Now is come thy wynter's stormy state, Thy mantle mard, wherein thou maskest late. c. 1585 *Faire Em.* i. 86 Thus must we mask to save our wretched lives. a 1591 *H. SMITH Six Serms.* (1618) A. 4, Like Esop's Asse, masking in the Lions skinne. 1619 *HIERON Wks.* I. 21 The spiritual venom that masketh under these deceitful shadowes, is either not beleevd or not thought upon. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 394 The French men... were cruelly massacred... which exploit masketh under the name of Vesperii Siculi. 1649 *DRUMM or HAWTH. Irene Wks* (1711) 170 How bravely soever ye mask and flourish in words.

Mask (e, var. fi. MASQUE; corrupt var. MAST sb. 2

Maskalongo: see *MASKINONGE*.

Maskarado, obs. form of *MASQUERADE*.

† *Masked, ppl. a.* 1 [f. *MASK v.* 2 + -ED.]

Amazed, bewildered. c. 1290 [see *MASK v.* 2].

Masked (maskt), ppl. a. 2 Also 7-9 masqued.

[f. *MASK sb.* 3 or *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Having, wearing, or provided with a mask.

a 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods, Death Sir H. Morison* 23 For, what is... masked man, if val'd by his face, Above his fact? 1681 *WYNDHAM King's Condemn.* 75 Thus entered these masked Travellers, to enquire where they were. 1751 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 397 Where there are a few good pictures, and many masked statues. 1841 *SPALDING Italy* II. 371 These characters were represented by masked actors.

b. *Masked ball* [f. *bal masque*]: a ball at which those taking part wear masks; = *MASQUEBALE* 1.

1813 *Sc. Character* (ed. 2) I. 201 She's going to give a masked ball in February. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 250 At masked routs. 1873 *QUIDA Pascarel* I. 151 It was the masked ball of the Carnival.

c. Used (often repr. *L. larvatus, personatus*) as the specific name of animals having some conformation or marking resembling a mask.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 320 The Masked Boar (*Sus larvatus*). 1850 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* I. 245 *Pogona larvata*, Masked Gluton. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The Japan, or Masked Pig (*Sus pliceps*, Gray). *Ibid.* IV. 162 The Masked Finfoot (*Podiceps personatus*). 1888 *Ibid.* VI. 200 The Masked Crab (= *mask-crab*, *MASK sb.* 3). 1895 *H. O. FORBES Handbk. Primates* I. 165 The Masked Tit, *Callitrix personata*.

d. *Bot.* Of a corolla: = *PERSONATE*. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot., Personata corolla*, a personate or masked corolla. 1839 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) i. l. 167 If the upper and lower sides of the corolla are pressed together, as in *Antirrhinum*, it [the corolla] is personate or masked, resembling the face of some grinning animal.

2. *transf. and fig.* Having the real features or character concealed or disguised. Also *occas.* Concealed from view.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xviii. 105 The masked hypocrite of this olde foxe. a 1586 *STONY*

or *mason spider (*Myale camentaria*). 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tanlon* II. v. ii. 260 The Mygale (Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). 1792 M. RIDDELL *Voy. Malabar* 73 The free *mason wasp is so domestic as to build its nest, which is made of mud or clay, in the inhabited chambers of houses. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 449 One species called by Reaumur the mason-wasp (*Odynerus muraria*, Latr.). Hence **Ma'sonship**.

1833 CARLYLE *Cl. Cagliostro* II. Misc. (1857) III. 270 Cagliostro, then, determines on Masonship. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 His [Herr Pletsch's] elaborate investigation of Goethe's fifty years of Masonship.

† **Ma'son**, sb.² slang. Obs. One who acquires goods fraudulently by giving a bill which he does not intend to honor. Also † **Ma'soner** (in the same sense); † **Ma'soning** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1753 *Discov. F. Poulter* (ed. 2) 6, 24, 27, 29.
Mason (mē's'n), v. Also 5 masown, mason. [ad. F. *maçonner* (12th c.), f. *maçon* MASON sb.¹] trans. To build of stone (or brick, etc.); to construct of masonry; to build up or strengthen with masonry. Also with *together*, out.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lf. Manhode* i. x. (1869) 7 She badde founded thilke house and masownd it. xii. c. yer and xxx before that time. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xiv. 117 With certain yssues and steppes welles massonned. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Al buyldynges are masoned and wroughte of dyverse stones. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 295 A round Temple of Brick, masoned together with a very hard cement. 1703 *Chastwell Building Acts*, in *Tral. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1881) III. 31 For masoning, raising and setting up 4 other uren. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Ist.* iii. xviii. (ed. 2) 412 About fifty yards south from the temple were five tumuli, masoned on every side. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 510 The watercourse beneath it is masoned out with solid stone. absol. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 409 Laurence the mason Hath take to masone.

† b. To build in or into (a wall). Obs.
1527 ANDREW *Brinswyke's Distyll. Waters* b iv, A trevet to the middest of the fornys with the iii feite masoned in the wall of it. 1566 DAMETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 217 He caused also to be masoned into the wall a great number of iron speares.

Hence **Masoning** vbl. sb.

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* ii. 44 Masoning is what they understand least of.

Mason-dewe, -due, obs. forms of **MEASONDUE**.

Masondore, obs. form of **MASONRY**.

Masoned (mā's'nd), ppl. a. [f. **MASON** v. + -ED.] Formed of or strengthened with masonry.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. The masond Turrets. 1869 LO. LYTON *Orval* 92 Moss-mason'd haunts where hermit lyvlyts hide. 1892 — *King Pophy* iv. 422 The gallery ended in the mason'd base of a deep well-shaft.

b. *Her.* (Also 7-8 masoned (= F. *maçonné*)). Marked with lines representing the joints or divisions between blocks of stone. Also gen.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. 69½ He beareth Argent, Masuned into seven divisions Sable. *Ibid.* t. 94½ The French Blazon it, A. Massonee of seven pieces S. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armouries*, *Terms Her.*, *Massone*, is said of Castles, Towers, and other Buildings, when the Cement is of a different Tincture from the Stones, as in the Arms of Castle. 1722 — *Syst. Heraldry* I. 418 A Castle Triple Towered Or, Masoned Sable, Windows and Ports shut Azure. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Masson'd*, *Masson'd*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 446 A low pillar, the base and capital masoned. 1868 CUSANS *Her. iv.* 167 The Mural Crown, has the circle masoned. 1900 HORR in *Yorks. Archæol. Jnl.* XV. 282 The whole wall surface was 'masoned' with broad red or white lines.

Masone Dew, obs. form of **MEASONDUE**.

Masoner. Obs. exc. dial. (See E. D. D.) [f. **MASON** v. + -ER.] A mason or bricklayer.

1605 MS. *Indenture*, Francis Hool. of Brough, co. York, masoner. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Masoner*, a bricklayer.

Masoness (mā's'nes), nonce-wd. [f. **MASON** sb.¹ + -ESS.] A female freemason.

1833 CARLYLE *Cl. Cagliostro* II. Misc. (1857) III. 270.

Masonic (mā's'nik), a. [f. **MASON** sb.¹ + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to masons or masonry. rare.
1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poet. Wks. (1871) 55 The City grows and spreads on every side. In all the honour of masonic pride. 1821 BYRON *Poem* v. lxxiii, The masonic folly Of those who give themselves to architecture wholly. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Little Tour Amer.* 308 The Washington Obelisk, said to be the highest masonic structure in the world. 2. Relating to, or characteristic of, freemasons or freemasonry. Also transf.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625½ Some scrupulous brethren, who were alarmed at the publication of the masonic constitutions. 1810 WELLINGTON *Lett.* 4 Jan. in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 410, I beg . . . that the meeting of the masonic lodges in their corp, and the wearing of all masonic emblems and all masonic processions may be discontinued during the time they may be in Portugal. 1837-57 DE QUINCEY *Whigism* Wks. VI. 125 This sublime masonic tie of brotherhood we ourselves possess, we members of Christendom. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bk.* *Scenes* xxiii, Cheap silver penholders and snuff-boxes, with a masonic star. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 18 [He] finally taught me the true cry or masonic word of donkey-drivers.

Masonite¹ (mā's'noit). [f. *Mason* + -ITE.] An adherent of the fanatical (millenarian) doctrines of John Mason of Water Stratford (died 1694).

1770 STEELE & ANISON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like.

Masonite² (mā's'noit). *Min.* [Named by C. T. JACKSON, 1840, after Owen *Mason*: see -ITE.] A variety of chloritoid found in Rhode Island.

1840 C. T. JACKSON *Geol. Rhode Isl.* 28 (A. H. Chester).

Masonry (mā's'ni), sb. Forms: 4 masonerie, 4-5 masonrye, 5 masonri, masynty, masounrye, masondre, 5-7 masonrie, 6 masonnery, 5- masonry. [a. F. *maçonnerie* (14th c.), f. *maçon* MASON sb.¹: see -ERY, -RY. Cf. med.L. *massoneria* (Du Cange).]

1. The art, skill, or occupation of a mason; the art or work of building in stone. Now rare.

a. 1400 *Constit. Masonry* (Halliwell, 1844) 13 At these lordys prayeth they cownterfeyt gemytry, And 3af hyt the name of masonry. c. 1420 S. *Etheldred* 789 in *Horsim. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 300 Of no masonry to deyst pat ston, bey nadde no nede. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. x. 50 Lijk as he schulde vnresounabili and reprounabili aske, if he askid of a treuthe in masonry, where it is groundid in carpentrye. 1530 PALSGR. 429/1, I am skylled or connyng in physicke or palmestrye or masonnery. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv. 15 When wastefull warre shall Statues ouer-turne, And broiles roote out the worke of masonry. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 261 [It] hath bene hewen out of the Rocks, by . . . men, exlimented in Masonry. 1748 HUME *Ess.*, *Understanding* ix. (1777) II. 152 Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of masonry.

2. *concr.* That which is built or constructed by a mason; work executed by a mason; stonework.

? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 302 Sorowe was peynted next Envye upon that walke of masonrye. c. 1384 — *H. Fame* iii. 213 Hit nedith nought you more to tell, how they hate yn masoneryes, As corbeitz fulle of ymageryes. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 335 The masonry wrought full clene, Off quyke stonys bryt & schene. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holished* II. 151½ The faire bridge of Athlon . . . he builded with masonrie and free stone. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 31, I shall stay here . . . Creeking my shooes on the plaine Masonry. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* Poems 1830 II. 33 From its base. . . All is of choicest masonry. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xv, Several gates had been blocked up with masonry. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xxi. i. (1872) IX. 276 It shows excellent sound masonries. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 29 The exterior is formed of a casing of solid masonry strengthened with iron hoops.

transf. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 120 The strata narrow and regular, forming a stupendous natural masonry. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. 1, 3 The patuldes . . . arrange themselves in layers, like courses of atomic masonry.

3. The craft, principles, and mysteries of freemasons; = FREEMASONRY 1, 2.

1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 316 A large parchment volum they have amongst them, containing the History and Rules of the craft of Masonry. 1753 *Seats Mag.* Sept. 47½ In Masonry let me be blest. 1826 *Alm. Margravine of Auspach* II. i. 24 He was ignorant of the machinations of modern Masonry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 48½ An act was passed against Masonry in the third year of Henry VI.

4. *altrih.* Composed or built of masonry.
1895 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes' Winding Mach.* 96 M. Kraft has carried his drum shaft upon a group of cast-iron columns, without any masonry walls whatever. 1890 *Reponsid.* *Opium Trade* 5 It is exposed for a considerable time in large masonry tanks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2½ Girder bridges can obviously be destroyed much more easily than masonry arches.

Hence **Masonry** v. trans., to build or strengthen with masonry. Also **Ma'sonried** ppl. a.

1824 *Mechanics' Mag.* XXXVI. 480 If they [certain tunnels] were not masonried throughout . . . a serious fall of earth and rock will take place. 1864 C. P. SMITH *Our Inheritance* v. xxii, It . . . can be explained in a much easier manner, than by going up, in the teeth of masonried facts, to the primeval antiquity of the world. 1883 *Sideral Messenger* II. 177 Marked by masonried station signals.

Masooka, mazuca (māzū'kā). U.S. [?Corruption of Sp. *bestugo* sea-bream.] (See quot.)

1884 G. B. GOODE, *etc.* *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* I. 370 The Lafayette, or 'Spot' *Liosomus xanthurus*, is known . . . in the Saint John's River, Florida, as the 'Masooka'. 1902 WESTER Suppl., *Mazucca*.

Masoola, Masor: see MASOOLA, MAZER.

|| **Masora(h), Massora(h)** (māsō'rā). Also **Mas(s)oreth** (māsō'reth). [More correctly *Masoreth*, repr. Heb. מְסֹרֶת *māsōrēth*, a word occurring in Ezek. xx. 37, where (by those scholars who do not regard the text as corrupt) it is interpreted 'bond (of the covenant)', and referred to the root מָסַר to bind. In post-biblical Heb. the word became common in the sense of 'tradition', being apprehended as from the root מָסַר to deliver, hand down; on this view of its etymology the normal punctuation would be מְסֹרֶת *māsōrēth*, which many modern scholars have adopted, though without ancient authority. The mod. Heb. מְסֹרֶת *māsōrēth* (whence mod. Latin *Masora*, F. *Massora*, *Massore*, G. *Masora*, Eng. *Masora*, *Masorah*), is said to date only from the 16th c., and (with this vocalization) is an abnormal formation from the root מָסַר.] The body of traditional information relating to the text of the Hebrew Bible, compiled by Jewish scholars in the tenth and preceding centuries; the collection of critical notes in which this information is preserved. Also occas. used as a collective name for the scholars whose opinions are embodied in the *Masora*, and to whom is ascribed the constitution of the present Hebrew text and the addition of the vowel-puncts, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 That most profitable Treasure, which is called Masoreth. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. (1640) 15 She could the Bible in the holy tongue:

And reade it without pricks; had all her Masoreth. 1699 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 263 The Masora . . . was not written all at one time, nor the work of one man, or perfected in one age. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 60 These sections of the law are quoted by the Masorah, instead of chapters. 1870 F. J. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* (ed. 3) 27 Since . . . the Masora, or the grammatical doctrine of the schools, could not venture to alter the letters of the text. 1904 *Athenium* 13 Aug. 205½ This rather abstruse little treatise will be studied eagerly by specialists in Hebrew grammar and Masorah.

|| Milton seems (misled by the rendering 'tradition') to have supposed the word to be applicable to the exegetical traditions of the Rabbis, by which the severity of the Law was increased.

1643 MILTON *Discov.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 11 He who hedg'd in from abolishing, every smallest jot and tittle of precious equity contain'd in that Law, with a more accurate and lasting Masoreth, then either the Synagogue of Ezra, or the Galilean School at Tiberias hath left us.

Masorete, Massorete (māsō'rēt). Forms: 6 Massoreth, Mazaroeth, 7 Masoreth, Massorat, (9 *erron.* Mazorete), 7-9 Massoret, 9 Masoret, 8- Massorete, Massorete. [Originally a misappellation of *Masoreth*, better form of *MASORA*. So F. *Massorets* pl. (Rabelais); the later F. *Massorites*, G. *Mas(s)oreth(en)*, mod. L. *Mas(s)oreth*, Eng. *Mas(s)oretes*, are due to association of the ending with that of words of Gr. origin like *exegete*, *athlete*. The apparently abnormal formation led to the invention of *MASORITE* as a more correct substitute, but the older word is still the more frequently used.]

One of the Jewish scholars who contributed to the formation of the *Masora*.

1587 GOLOING *De Moray* xxx. 486 In stead of *Carv.*, the Jewes will needes reade *Ca. ari* . . . their Massorethes (who haue made a Register of all the Letters of the Scriptures) doe witness that in al good Copies it is written *Caru. Ibid.*, The Jewes . . . are warned by their Mazarothes, that that sence is vnperfect. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 252 Which the Masorethes and Rabbinicall Schollasts not well attending, haue often vs'd to blurre the margent with *Keri* instead of *Ketiv*. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xiv. 123 The *Cabalists* and *Massorats*, Interpreters of the Sacred Scriptures. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxviii. 13 note, The *Massoretes* divide the sentence, as I have done. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, *Exod.* xxiii. 13 It is remarkable that the *Massoretes* have no division whatever at this point of the text. 1875 FARRAR in *Expositor* I. 106 The long labours of the Jewish *Massoretes*. 1882 *Athenium* 7 Oct. 456½ These causes [of errors in Hebrew MSS.] are . . . admitted, by some even of the *Massoretes*. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Prophecy* x. 301 note, An example of introverted parallelism, which has escaped the notice of the *Massoretes*.

Masoretic, Massoretic (māsō'rē'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *massorétique*, G. *massoretisch*.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the *Massoretes*.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. i. 240 The Jerusalem Talmud . . . is observed to mention some of the *Massoretic* Notes. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Discs. (1822) I. p. lxxi, The *Massoretic* punctuation . . . is in effect an interpretation of the Hebrew text made by the Jews of late ages, probably not earlier than the eighth century. 1870 F. J. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* (ed. 3) 37 In the *Massoretic* schools of learning. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 2430 The so-called *Massoretic* text.

Masoretical, a. Now rare. Also 8 *Mazoretical*, 9 *Masoretical*. [See -AL.] = prec.

a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 317 *Masoretical* fool. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 258 This *Masoretical* note is mentioned in the Talmud. *Ibid.* 306 Later paraphrasts, who wrote since the *Masoretical* age. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 9 In a place where the *dagges forte* is used by *Masoretical* writers. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 37½ The general correctness of the *Masoretical* text.

Masorite (māsō'rōit). Also 7 *Mazorite*, 9 *Mazorete*. [f. *Masora* (H + -ITE) = *MASORETE*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Martinus affirmeth, That these scholars invented the prickles wherewith the Hebrew is now read. 1645 MILTON *Tracth.* Wks. 1851 IV. 234 Why . . . should they be such crabbed masters of the Letter, as not to mollifie a transcendence of literal rigidity? 1827 TOWNLEY *Reasons Laus Moses* 35 The *Masorites* or *Mazoretes* . . . were the first who distinguished the books and sections of the books of Scripture into verses.

Attrib. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1683) 132 Whereas by the *Mazorie* Points and Chaldee Character the old Letter stands so transformed, that [etc.].

Masoun de Dieu, obs. form of **MEASONDUE**.

Masowyr, obs. form of **MAZEN**.

Masque (mask). Also 6-7 *masko*, 7-9 *mask*. [Orig. the same word as *MASK* sb.²: the Fr. spelling *masque*, formerly used indifferently with *mask* (e in all senses, is now retained to distinguish the senses explained below.)

1. A masquerade, masked ball. [So in Fr.] Now rare.

1514 *Liber Numer. Seacc. Hen. VIII* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) I. 78 note, Johi. Farlyon Custod. . . apparatus omnium singularum jocorum, larvarum, vocat. *Masks*, *Revelles*, and *Disguysings*. 1533 *Morre Anrie. Poisoned Ek.* Pref., Wks. 1039½ Some . . . full boldre come daunce in a *maske*. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 16 The kyng with a . . . xi. other were disguised, after the maner of Italie, called a *maske*, a thyng not seen afore in Englande. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 121, I delight in *Masks* and *Reuel*. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 763 Mikt *Dance*, or wanton *Mask*, or Midnight Bal. 1719 D'URFERY *Pills* (1721) IV. 146 Lately I went to n *Maque* of Court Whores I see Dances of every sort. 1735 *Pope Ep. Lady* 25 Sappho fragrant at an evening *Masque*. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 58½, I should have liked to go to a ball—a *masque* would have suited me betw.

2. A form of amateur histrionic entertainment, popular at Court and amongst the nobility in England during the latter part of the 16th c. and the first half of the 17th c.; originally consisting of dancing and acting in dumb show, the performers being masked and habited in character; afterwards including dialogue (usually poetical) and song.

1562 MS. *Lausdowne* 5 in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) I. 179 The Second Night. First a Castell to be made in the haulte, called the Courte of Plente; then the maske after this sorte. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Ind. All the courtiers must provide for reuels; they conclude vpon a Masque, the deuce of which is let. 1604 (title) The true description of a royal masque presented at Hampton Court upon Sunday-night, bet. the eighth of January 1603-4. 1621 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 122 At the practising of a Maske that is intend by the Queene to be presented to the Kinge, a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* xiv. 867 There being a Masque at the Court that the King liked very well, he perswaded the Chancellor to see it. 1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1838) III. 8 The essence of the Masque was pomp and glory. 1827 HALLAM *Cont. Hist.* (1846) II. viii. 38 The queen had performed a part in a maske at court. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* ii. (1880) A Maske was an exhibition in which pageantry and music predominated, but in which dialogue was introduced as accompaniment or explanation. 1898 H. A. EVANS *Eng. Masques* Intro. 34.

b. transf. and fig.

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 427 His phansie presents him with strange masques, wherein onely Fiends and Furies are actors. a 1822 SHELLEY (title) The Masque of Anarchy. 1838 *Brit. Cycl. Biog.* II. 905/1 s.v. *Scott, Sir Walter*. The splendid masquerade, 'Ivanhoe'. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marr. Faun* (1879) II. xviii. 188 And now, after a maske in which love and death had performed their several parts, she had resumed her proper character.

3. A dramatic composition intended for the kind of representation described under sense 2.

1605 B. JONSON (title) The Queenes Masques. The first, Of Blacknesse. 1637 MILTON (title of *Comus*) A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 p. 7 A Passage in a Maske writ by Milton. 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) II. 315 The musical dramas known under the name of masques elicited some of the noblest poetry of Ben Jonson and of Milton.

†4. A set of masquers. Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. Stage direct, The Masques joyne, and they dance. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Of Masques (Artye) 540 Double Masquers, one of Men, another of Ladies, addeth State, and Variety.

5. attrib. and Comb.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempl. M. T.* iv. 167 If it were but some mask-house, neither white staves nor halberds could keepe you out. 1645 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 16 July IV. 210/1 Ordered that the boarded Masque House at Whitehall... be forthwith pulled down and sold away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xliii. 23 Capistranus, got a great deal of respect to his doctrine by putting down... mask-interludes, &c. 1768 BARETT *Mann. & Cut. Italy* II. 27 She, had found means in mask-time to get out of the court. 1803 ANSTERS *Shakespeare's Bks.* 153 Puck and the other fairies give a very masklike performance at the close of Midsummer Night's Dream.

Masque, obs. form of MASK sb.² and v.²

Masque alonge, Masquenonger, var. forms of MASKINONGE.

Masker: see MASKER sb.

Masquerade (maskērād), sb. Forms: a. 6 mascarada, 6-7 mascarado, mascarado, 7 mascarado, maskarado. β. 7- mascarade; also 7 mascarad, maskerade, -at, mascherade, 7-8 mascarade. [ad. Sp. *mascarada* (whence F. *mascarade*), f. *máscara* mask, MASKER sb.¹ (= It. *maschera*, whence *mascherata* masquerade).

The Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, are regarded by most recent etymologists as a. Arab. مَسْكِرَة *masklārā* laughing-stock, buffoon (the sense 'man in masquerade', given by Richardson and Boetho, is said by Dozy to be a modern importation from Rumanic), f. root *skhira* to ridicule. Some scholars, however, reject this view, and connect the word with Pr. *mascarar*, Catal. *mascarar*, Pg. *mascarar*, OF. *mascurer*, *mascherer* (mod. F. *mascherer*) to black (the face), of Teut. origin; cf. OE. *mascre* 'macula' (spot, or ?mesh), MDu. *maschel*, *mascher* spot. For the possible relation to MASK sb.², see that word.]

1. An assembly of people wearing masks and other disguises (often of a rich or fantastic kind) and diverting themselves with dancing and other amusements; a masked ball.

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 187 The Italians make their galliards, plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their mascarades they sing and daunce. 1612 J. MORE in *Bucklewch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 126 The mascarades on Monday and Tuesday. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I 104 He loved such Representations, and Disguises in their Mascardoes, as were witty, and sudden. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 365 They have sometimes their Mascardoes called *Quacones*, disguising themselves like Devils.

β. 1613 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Tears Death Moetiades* (1614) To Rdr. The Name which... he Himselfe in the Challenges of his Martiall Sports, and Mascardes, was wont to vse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 They have Bull-beating, Maskeraits, singing of rimes, and Processions of Priests. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskeraits. c. 1720 PRIOR *Venus's Adv.* *Muses* 8 The loose dance, and wanton masquerade. 1742 H. WATROLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 106, I was last week at the masquerade dressed like an old woman and passed for a good mask. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *San-Maid* vii. You would do for a masquerade in that costume.

b. transf. and fig. usually with reference to the fantastic or motley character of a masquerade.

1527 HARMER tr. *Beza's Sermon*. Cant. 134 The Masquerada of a high masse. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 668 Although they pretend a matchlesse understanding in these mysteries of Philosophy, they have caused others... to be blinded with the mascarados of absurdities. 1612 Proc. Virginia 45 in *Capl. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 124 These feindes... cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with excellent ill varietie;... Having spent neere an houre, in this maskarado [etc.]. 1614 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Urania* ii. A Nought, a 'Thought, a Mascardade of Dreames. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 284 Visits to ev'ry Church we daily paid, And march'd in ev'ry holy Masquerade. 1750 JOHN-SON *Rambler* No. 75 p. 16 The rich and powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 167 *Esop* reports the whole catalogue of common daily relations through the masquerade of birds and beasts.

2. Disguise such as is worn at a masquerade; masquerade dress. †a. lit. Obs.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iii. 1. There are some women without in masquerade. 1691 *Emilia's Frauds Rom.* *Monks* (ed. 3) 399 As he was going one Evening to the Play-House he met with a Lady of Quality in Masquerade. 1774 H. WATROLE *Lett. to Mann* 8 June, Everybody is to go in masquerade, but not in mask.

b. transf. (contemptuously). Also, the action of 'masquerading'.

1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. xi. 260 'What, in heaven's name, is the meaning of this masquerade?' The surgeon removed his broad-brimmed hat [etc.]... Nothing could have been more perfect than his disguise. 1902 ELIZ. BARKS *Newspaper Girl* 268 During my masquerade as an American heiress.

c. fig. Disguise; false outward show; pretence. 1674 Ch. & Court of Rome 23 This convention... was nothing but a Scene dressed up in Masquerade. 1680 Hon. Cavalier 16, I openly declare, without any Masquerade, That [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 21 The Presbyterians said... that he [Chillingworth] was always a Papist in his heart, or, as we now say, in masquerade. 1726 DE FOR. *Hist. Devil* ii. iii. (1840) 204 The Devil in masquerade, Satan in full disguise. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 25 The smooth tongue's habitual masquerade. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xxxvii. And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but The truth in masquerade. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* Intro. 7 For none can strip this complex masquerade And know who languishes with secret wounds.

d. *concr.* A travesty, counterfeit. *rare.*

1847 DICKENS *Tanquer* iii. v. 'Thou son of a slave!' exclaimed the lady, 'thou masquerade of humanity!'

†3. One who takes part in a masquerade. Obs.

1651 tr. *De las Cortes de Don Fénix* 244 All the company were mute, considering for what cause this troupe of unknown people were come into this assembly. Some thought that they were some Mascars. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 135/3 Several Citizens... going disguised as Mascars. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 187 Here also it is that the Mascars march in Carneval time. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* *Masque*, (*Personne masquée*) a masker, a mascarde.

†4. A Spanish cavalry exercise. Obs.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1761) I. 223 The Masquerade is an Exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by Squadrone of Horse, seeming to charge each other with great Fierceness; with cutlers in their left Hands and a kind of Cane in their right.

†5. Used as a name for one or more textile fabrics. Obs.

1711 *Country-Man's Lett.* to *Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid, masquerade being at any time too Limber for him. 1714 A. JAFFRAY *Lett.* in *Scotl. N. & Q.* June 12 If you want any women's cloth or mascars for your ladie. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Masquerade*, a shot silk of various tints.

6. attrib., sometimes passing into *adj.* = befitting a masquerade; also *fig.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 430 This very same Temptation oftentimes attacks the Servants of God, in a more Masquerade Address. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xxi. vii. The female still speaking in her masquerade voice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1767) I. xviii. 84 [He] demanded whether I was the real chaplain of the company, or whether it was only to be my masquerade character in the play. 1766 PONY *Heraldry* vi. § 3 (1787) 222 This Ornament [sc. the mitre], with other Masquerade Garments. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 304 A masquerade ticket, is more negotiable there than a note from the bank. 1772 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 249 An ass may look fierce in a masquerade dress. 1824 MISS MIFFORD *Village Ser.* I. 236 A Spanish masquerade-dress. 1841 MARRYAT *Pouchet* xliii. The first masquerade-night at Vauxhall.

Masquerade (maskērād), v. Also 7 mascherato. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To disguise as a masquerade. Obs. *rare.*

1654 CORRIE *Diana* v. 131 Wicked man... how skillful thou art to mascherate thy excuses! 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles* *Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 218 Torjnyng, Tanjnyng, and Masquerading his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects. 1797 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xi. 220 To masquerade Vice, and to make it wear the Habit and Shape of that Virtue it most resembles.

†2. To make like a masquerade, as by variety of costume. Obs. *rare*—1.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 239, I am just come up from the Shore, which I left masqueraded with People, I believe, from every Nation of the Earth.

3. *intr.* To appear or go about in disguise; to pass oneself off under a false character; to have or assume a deceptive appearance.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 16 An Ass... Masquerading up and down in a Lyon's Skin. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 He... masqueraded on the bloody

stage of revolution, a Caligula with the cap of liberty on his head. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. ii. 123 Some may probably deem that... philosophy is here masquerading it a little too freely for her character. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 532 Virginia has a government, and is not a horde of pirates masquerading as a state.

†Masqueraded, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. MASQUERADE sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. ? Coloured like 'masquerade'.

1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of... taffaty Ribon, all cloth-colour, one ashe, one maskered.

2. Disguised.

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrl.* (1756) I. 142 A very Considerable Number of masqueraded Shillings... so well disguised, that they passed among the Company for Guineas.

Masquerader. [f. MASQUERADE v. + -ER 1.]

a. One who takes part in a masquerade. *lit* and *fig.*

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 Lord Purbecke hath hired... Sir John Benett's house... for to make a hall to the Mascarsers in next week. 1718 HARRIS & NELSON *J. Kettwell* iii. xv. 221 He strenuously opposed such Religious Masqueraders. 1775 *Strenuously* *Rivals* i. 1, Love... has been a masquerader ever since the days of Jupiter. 1836 HOR. SMITH *7th Trimp.* (1876) 206 Many masqueraders on the stage of real life betray themselves by overacting their part. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xv. 94 Diplomatic masqueraders of the 16th century.

Masquerading, *vbl. sb.* [f. MASQUERADE v. + -ING 1.] The action of MASQUERADE v.; participation in masquerades; assumption of disguise.

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. This masquerading is a most glorious invention. a 1775 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 262 At this time the Court fell into most extravagant masquerading. 1886 *Athenaeum* 20 Feb. 257/3 How much of dramatic masquerading there is in any poem no critic can ever say.

attrib. 1723-4 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 71 II. 609 An Intrigue that began last Masquerading Time. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. 'No masquerading tricks,' said the locksmith. 1850 KINGLEY *Alt. Locke* i. They were to me God's angels shining in... fairly masquerading dresses.

Masquerading, *ppl. a.* [f. MASQUERADE v. + -ING 2.] That masquerades; addicted to masquerading.

1682 *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) 197 From all the Masquerading French, 'Libera nos, Domine' 1 1717 CROXALL *Ovid's Met.* x. Down with his masquerading wings he flies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 232 In this masquerading world of ours. 1876 T. HARRY *Elhelberta* (1890) 89 You don't escape me, masquerading madman.

Masqueradish, *a. rare.* [f. MASQUERADE sb. + -ISH.] Befitting a masquerade.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles* *Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 It makes him look so Masqueradish, that all the Women and Children... take him for a Devil Incarnate. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 170 Her very masqueradish figure.

†Masquin. Obs. Also 6 maskon, 7 masquine. [? for MASKING *vbl. sb.*] A masquerade or masquerading costume.

1578 *Inv. R. W.* (1815) 237 Fyve masking garments of ammosse statin... Sex maskens of the same. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 67 They must put off their Masquine habits. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 23 The Church of Rome... where mattins are metamorphosed into masquins, collects translated into collations [etc.].

Mass (mæs), sb.¹ Forms: 1-3 messe (North-umb. measse), 1-7 messe, 2-7 messe, 3 (in comb.), 4-6 chiefly Sc. and north. mes, 4-6 Sc. and north., 7-9 (sense 6) mess, 4-7 mas, (4 misse, 5 mase, mese, 6 miss), 6- mass. [OE. *mæsse* (Kentish and Mercian *messe*) wk. fem., a. vulgar L. *messa* (whence F. *messe*, Pr., It. *mesa*; Sp. *missa*, Pg. *missa*, are from written Latin); —Ecl. L. *missa*. The Teut. forms, partly from vulgar Lat. and partly from written Latin, are: OFris., OS. *missa* (MDu. *misse*, *messe*, mod.Du. *mis*), MHG. *misse*, *messe* (mod.G. *messe*), ON. *missa* (Sw. *missa*, Da. *messe*).

It is now generally agreed that the L. *missa* is a verbal sb. (formed like *repula*, *collecta*, *offensa*) from L. *mittere* (pa. ppl. *missus*) to send, send away, dismiss. The earliest known examples of the word belong to the last quarter of the 4th century, occurring in the Epistles of St. Ambrose and the Itinerary of Silvia of Aquitania. In the early centuries it had the general sense of 'religious service', being applicable, e.g., to matins and vespers, though in an eminent sense it always denoted the Eucharist. In secular application it occurs, though rarely, in the 5th and 6th centuries with the sense 'dismissal'. The origin of the liturgical application has been much disputed. Isidore (a 636) conjectured that the original reference was to the dismissal of the catechumens which was the preliminary to the eucharistic service. This explanation is not favoured by modern scholars, who consider that the wider sense 'religious service' is more likely than the narrower sense 'to have been the original. Some think that *missa* at first denoted the solemn dimissory formula at the conclusion of the service, *ite, missa est*, and hence came to be applied to the service itself. Others (as Kattenbusch in Herzog's *Encycl.*) have suggested, on confessedly slender and doubtful evidence, that *missa* in secular use had some such sense as 'commisio', 'official duty', and was therefore adopted as the rendering of Gr. *λειτουργία* (see *Liturgy*), which had primarily a similar meaning, but in ecclesiastical language was used for 'religious service' and specifically for the Eucharist. Several other theories have been proposed, but none of them has gained wide acceptance among scholars.]

1. The Eucharistic service; in post-Reformation use, chiefly that of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the 16th c. the Protestants generally objected to the term as being unscriptural, and as associated with the

'popish' view of the nature of the sacrament. (In Sweden and Denmark, however, the equivalent words are applied to the Lutheran communion service.) In the first Prayer-book of Edward VI (1549-9) the heading of the service reads 'The Holy Communion, commonly called the Masse', but in the subsequent Prayer-books the word was not used. In recent years some of the Anglican clergy have applied the term to their own rite.

a. The celebration of the Eucharist. Freq. without article, e.g. *at mass*, (*to go*) *to mass*; *to say, sing, hear, attend mass*.

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xxii. (Schipper) 460/1 *Fram undemilde, þonne mon massan ofstut singeð.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *le eou segge . . þet nis hit nan þerf þet me . . for his saule bidde pater noster ne messe singe.* c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32, *I þe messe . . siggeð þeos uers stondeð.* c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7620 *Of prest was þer no benison, Ne messe songen, ne oryson.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1114 *Myldre als maydenez seme at mass.* 1375 *Barbour Brice* xi. 376 *Tha herd the mess full reuerently.* 1457 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 207 *The stall quer I sit at messe.* 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 132 *They can no thing dow but statur vp theyr matyns and mas.* 1646 *SIR J. TEMPLE Irish Rebell.* (1746) 177 *Fitz-Patrick . . did endeavour all he could to turn them to mass.* 1686 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Jan., Dryden . . and his two sons . . were said to go to masse. 1750 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* iii. Wks. 1813 i. 263 *The earls of Lennox, Athol and Cassils openly attended mass.* 1835 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* ix, She goes to early mass each morning. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 997/4, *I commenced having Mass on all Holy Days at 9 a.m.*

b. A particular celebration of the Eucharist, esp. one having a special object or intention. Often *sp.* a 831 *Charter Oswulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 *Dæt æghwile meostpæst geseige fore Osulfes sawle twa mesan.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 *Durh masses and benes and ælmeses ðe me doð for ðe.* 1297 *R. Glove.* (Rolls) 1321 *Hil masses and orisons wæste uor him bede.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2178 *Pe first mess þat sent petre sang Was þar þan na canon lang.* c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 212 *To make solempnyte whanne riche men ben dede wif dirige & messis.* 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 48, *xiii trentale of messer for my soule.* 1662 *Articles of Religion* xxxi. (1571) 19 *The sacrifices of Masses, in the which it was commonly said that the Priestes did offer Christe for the quicke and the dead.* 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xiv. (1659) 102 *They are not able to continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly huddled over.* 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xi, (This) announced that the first Mass was begun. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xii, Suitable masses said for the benefit of his soul. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 55 *The Spaniards always, whenever they can, hear a mass.*

c. In pre-Reformation use, the sacrament of the Eucharist; subsequently, the Eucharist as administered and doctrinally viewed by Roman Catholics. c 1000 *Ælfric's Past.* Ep. xxi. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 376 *Nu is so messe.* c 1200 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii. 69 *pou leuest not in þe Mes, þat euer God þer in is.* c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 2 *po worthyst þing . . In al þis world, hit is þo messe.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Count.* 34 *These men . . admonishing . . to put downe the Masse.* 1563 *WINTER Four Seoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 i. 56 *The mayst blisful, feirfull, and haly sacrifice of the mes.* 1635 *PACOTT Christianogr.* i. lii. (1636) 96 *A true, Reall, Precipitatorie and unbloude Sacrifice, vnder the name of the Masse.* 1853 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* 28 *Admitting a real presence in the mass.*

d. The rite or form of liturgy used in the (pre-Reformation or Roman) celebration of the Eucharist. c 1375 *St. Leg. Statute* xxxix. (*Comne & Danyane*) 1 *Of haly messe in þe seere Synode sanctis set we se.* 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (heading), *The Supper of the Lorde, and the holy Communion, commonly called the Masse.* 1628 *P. SMART Van. Supers.* *Popish Cerem.* *ij h. *The Author of this sermon telling him (Cosens) upon occasion the Masse is disallowed: hee replied roundly: Will you deny that our Service is a Masse?* 1634 *CANNE Necesse. Sefar.* (1840) 85 *The papists like well of the English mass (for so King James used to call it).* 1879 *T. F. SIMMONS Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 352 *The York use . . was in the main the ancient Gregorian mass, according to the Roman Rite of the eighth century.* 1893 *J. S. BLACK in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 509/2 *The Sanctus and S. Mariani Majorem* [etc.] prefixed to most of the masses in the Gregorian Sacramentary.

e. Shakspeare's mention of *evening mass* is prob. due to ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that mass was not (normally) celebrated in the evening. In ecclesiastical antiquities, however, the expression is a literal rendering of *L. missa vespertina*, where the sb. has the wider sense mentioned in the etymological note above.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* vi. i. 38 *Are you at leisure, Holy Father now, or shall I come to you at evening Masse?* 1907 *W. H. HUTTON Eng. Saints* lii. 122 *It was Saturday night, and he (Columb) went to the chapel for the evening mass (as Adamant still calls the night office).*

f. *Phr. & Neither mass nor matins*: nothing of very serious import.

1528 *SIR T. MORE Dial. conc. Heresies* i. xx. Wks. 145/2 *Men say sometyne when they would saye or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon. it maketh no matter they saye, ye maye beginne agayne and mende it, for it is nother masse nor mattyris.*

g. With qualification denoting the ritual form or the intention of the service.

a. High (or solemn or f'rent) mass, mass celebrated with the assistance of deacon and subdeacon, with incense and music. (Also attrib. in *high mass time*.) Low (or f'little) mass, mass said without note and with the minimum of ceremony. (Also *ME. seimasse*=silent mass.) Mass of the day, (a) the first mass of the day (or 'morning-mass'); (b) the mass which has its variable parts corresponding with the choir office of the day on which it is celebrated (opp'd to *rotine mass*). Private mass, (a) as rendering of *missa privata*, a term sometimes applied to a mass cele-

brated otherwise than in presence of a congregation, e.g., in a private oratory (also sometimes explained as = *low mass*); (b) by the Protestant controversialists of the 16th c. applied to a celebration at which the congregation, though present, were not allowed to communicate. Dry mass (*L. missa siccā*), a celebration without either consecration or communion.

b. In the titles of occasional masses, as *mass of the Trinity, of the Holy Ghost, of our Lady*, *MARY-MASS*, *JESUS MASS*, *† Apostl's mass* (at St. Paul's Cathedral).

c. See also *MASS* of the PRESENTIFICATION, of REQUIEM, of MORROW-MASS, HUNTER'S, HUNTING mass, red mass (Red a. 154) *†Soult-mass*, VOTIVE mass.

1190 *E. E. Chron.* an. 1125 *He sang ðone heil messe on Eastren dæi.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 *Prest hem seið atte swimesse turned þe bred to fleis and þe win to blod.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 650 *Whan þat the heighe masse was ydoon.* 14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 34 *Masses of our Lady.* *Ibid.*, *The second mass of the trynite.* *Ibid.*, *The third mass must bee of Requiem.* c 1450 *Mertin* 97 *Thei rounge to messe of the day.* 1490 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 1.46 *At hie mestim.* c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 41 *Masses of the v'wondes.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* in *Monum. Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 220 *A commendement from the councele vn-to Powells that they shulde haue no more the Apostlye masse in the norninge.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Count.* 15 *After y^e all be comen together, they shal haue a messe of the holy Ghost.* 1560 *Becon Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 i. 453 *In this paste, before this deuclishe priuate masse brast in, the minister and the people together dyd receive the holy mysteries of the body and blood of Christ, and not the priest alone, as the manner is now.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 309 *After the thirde Agnus was sayde in time of a low Masse.* 1770 *BARETT Journ. London to Genoa* II. 199 *The Priest who celebrated the Great Mass this morning.* 1898 *C. WORDSWORTH Medieval Services* 22 *The Mass of the day at the high altar.* *Ibid.* 33 *When the Bishop was performing a solemn Mass.*

4. Qualified by the name of a saint, etc.: A feast-day or festival. Survives as *MASS* in CANDLEMAS, CHILDREMAS, CHRISTMAS, LAMMAS, MARTINMAS, MICHAELMAS; also *Allhallowmas(s)*, *Ladymass*, *MANYMASS*.

c 950 *Liudf. Gosh.* John vii. 2 *Temples massa, sceuþegia.* c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 43 *December: se monod ongind anum dæte æfter andreamassan.* c 1330 *Arth. & Mel.* 3391 *(Kölbing) Sone after seyn Jones misse (rime lesse).* 1422 *Paston Lett.* i. 236 *Be twixt this and Seynt Margreys messe.* 1848 in *Littlejohn Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) *Intro.* 44 *To Andirams Evin nictum.*

5. A musical setting of those parts of the mass which are usually sung, viz. the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Benedictus, and Agnus.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 21 *In the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse Ave Maria Stella.* 1667 *SIMPSON Comple. Prae. Mus.* 127 *Masses, Hymns, Psalms, Anthems.* &c. 1762 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 494 *In every movement of Josquin's Mass, some part or other, but generally the Tenor, is singing the tune in different notes and measures.* 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Palestrina*, *His first work, consisting of four masses for four voices.*

6. Used in oaths and asseverations: *by the mass*, mod. dial. *amess*, and simply *mass* (often *mess*).

c 1369 *CHAUCER De the Blanche* 938 *By the masse I durste swere.* *That* [etc.]. 1525 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2201 *By the messe, I shall celee this heed to the waste.* 1592 *Kyd Sol. & Fern.* II. i. 220 *Mass, the foole sayes true.* 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 122 *By the Mes, ere the eyes of mine take themselves to slumber, ayle de gud service.* 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. vi. 50, *enough Father—Mess, I'd rather kiss these Gentlewomen.* 1754 *RICHAISON Grandison* (1817) II. xxviii. 276 *Pray, sir, do you withdraw, if you please.* *Mr. G.* Not I. By the mass! 1756 *POOTE Eng. fr. Paris* t. Wks. 1799 i. 98 *Oh, a British child, by the mess.* 1816 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) i. 350 *By the mass, I look back with . . much longing to her bouetous establishment.* 1848 *KINGSLY Saint's Trug.* i. ii, *Mass I had forgot.*

7. attrib. and Comb., as *mass-bread*, *church, -goer, -music, -rite, -time, -vestment, -work*; objective, etc., as *mass-hearing, -hunter, -numbler, -sayer, -saying, -scer, -sting, -mass-borrowed, -like, -numbling* adjs. Special combs.: *mass-bell*, (a) a bell that calls people to mass; (b) a bell that is rung during mass, a *sacring-bell*; † *mass-cake*, an opprobrious term for a wafer used in the mass; † *mass-closet*, a Roman Catholic chapel; † *mass clothes*, mass vestments; † *mass-cope*, a chasuble; † *mass-gear*, the instruments, etc. used in celebrating mass; † *mass-gospeller*, a protestant who (hypocritically) attends mass; † *mass-groat* = *MASS-PENNY*; *mass-hackle* (now *arch.*), a chasuble; † *mass-kiss* (*ME. messicos*), the kiss of peace at the mass; *mass-money*, (a) offerings of money made at mass; (b) money paid to a priest for saying mass; † *mass-reaf*, mass-vestments; † *mass-song*, the singing or celebration of mass; † *mass-while*, the hour for celebrating mass. Also *MASS-BOOK* to *MASS-PRIEST*.

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 61 *Quilian I ryngte the 'messe belle.* 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* xi. viii, *The mass-bells tinkled.* 1842 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 290 *Scandalous ceremonies and 'mass-borrow'd Liturgies.* 1473 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1877) i. 64 *Item for 'mess bred for the haly sere.* 1579 *FULKE Heskins's Parl.* 78 *Thei whole 'Massee cakes.* c 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvj. *As though the 'masse church were y^e catholyke church.* 1665 *HEVELYN Surv. France* 92 *Little Chappels, or 'Massee-closets.* c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 14 *He . . did on his 'mes clothe & stude ayt he altar before þe bishop.* 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxviii. 773 *Cum whon*

he [þe prest] doþ of his 'masse-cope.

c 1300 *Havelok* 153 *The caliz, and the pateryn ok, The corporas, the 'messe-gere.* 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlii, Antonio, though by no means a 'mass-goer [etc.]. c 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvj. *Suche be popyshe protestantes, 'masse gospellers, or, as they would be called, bodelye massmongers and spirituall gospellers.* 1550 *BALE Eng. Volatiles* II. iij, *Of them that gane aultre clothes . . 'masse gortes and trenails.* c 1222 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 *(Laud MS)* Min 'messe hanel, & min siol, & min tre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 *De meshakele is of medeme sustane.* 1842 *SIR H. TAYLOR Edwin the Fair* i. viii, *This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole.* c 1425 *AVOUELAI XI Pains of Hell* 86 in *O. E. Misc.* 213 *[Pail let oþer men of 'masse hereng.* c 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvj. *They that are 'masse hunters.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 *Toone of schettesse, þat is 'messe cos.* c 1300 *Beket* 1779 *He nolde cuse masscos to cuse Saint Thomas.* 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 394 *The Communion is discharged to be before the pulpit.* (for that were not so 'Massee-lykel. 1664 *H. MORE Hylat. Luig.* 431 *'Mass-money, Oblations to Saints and their Images, and the like.* 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/1 *For the purpose of earning mass money men are ordained at the earliest possible age.* 1543 *BALE Vnto a Course*, etc. 83b, *'Massee mombles, hollye water wyngers* [etc.]. 1566 *Pasquie in a Traunce* 106 b, *So many thousand of 'Massee-mombing priestes.* 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 24/2 *The accompaniments to the songs and the 'mass music.* c 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 33 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 *Dæt æl prest hæbbe . . eal 'massereall wuðlice behwofen.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 *Boc oþer belle, calch oþer messe-reef.* 1803 *SCOTT Ene of St. John* 9 *He who says the 'mass-rite for the soul of that knight.* 1554 *BRADFORD Let. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 303 *Then these 'mass-sayers and seers shall shake.* c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 442 *And so þe bissopp was trublid herewith, & leste his 'mess-saying.* 1546 *BALE Eng. Volatiles* i. (1548) 31 *For the fyrst jiii. [considerations] a prest ought not, be sayth, to abstayne from his masse sayenge.* 1554 *'Mass seer* (see quot. for *mass-sayer*). 1340 *HAMFOLK Pr. Consc.* 3702 *pat 'mes syngyng May tiste þe saul out of payn bryng.* 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 188b, *In Masse syngyng, in almose geuyng.* c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xxvi. (Schipper) 58 *On þysse cyrcian arest þa halgan lareowas ongunian . . 'massesong don.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2466 *Elmesse-gifte, and messe-song.* 1530 *FALESG. 804/2* *'masse tyme.* 1879 *T. F. SIMMONS Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 333 *note.* *The full 'mass-vestment of the priest.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1097 *38 schal leue in your lofte . . To morri quyle þe 'masse-quyle.* 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 5-8 *Fasts, vigils, formalities and 'mass-work.*

Mass (mæs), sb.² Also 5, 7 *masse*, 5-2 *masse*.

a. *F. masse* (recorded from 11th c.), ad. *L. massa*, prob. (as ancient grammarians believed) a. *Gr. μάσα* barley-cake, perh. cogn. w. *Gr. μάσσω* to knead: = **maky-*—pre-Hellenic **migg-*, f. root **migg-*, *meng-*; cf. *Liib. minkyti* to knead.]

1. A coherent body of plastic or fusible matter (as dough, clay, metal), not yet moulded or fashioned into objects of definite shape; a lump of raw material for moulding, casting, sculpture, etc. Now merged in sense 2. *In (the) mass*: said of metal in the form of masses or lumps. c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) xiv. 158 *Men fynden . . hard Dymandes in a Masse, thant cometh out of Gold, when men puren it . . out of the Myne.* 1828 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castan-heda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xxxiii. 80 *Two Masses of silver.* 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xxii. 15 *Sand, and salt, and a masse of yron is easier to heare then a man without vnderstanding.* 1630 *PAYNE Anti-Aminu.* 166 *Out of the same masse are made vessels of mercy.* c 1729 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1750 111. 307 *Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass All others, once were but a shapeless Mass.*

† *b. Metal*, esp. gold or silver, in the lump.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 184/2 *Nor Plate, Vessell, Masse, Bullion, nor Jewls of Gold.* 1555 *W. WATERMAN Fanful Factions* II. i. 113 *Limal of golde in greate plentie, Whiche theye . . do neuer fine into masse.* 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 5 *Of Gold in Masse eight thousand* . . Cichars. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* I. 46 *Brasse and lead in the masse or lumps, sinke downe . . but if they be driuen out into thin plates, they flote.*

c. An amorphous quantity of material used in or remaining after a chemical or other operation; in *Pharmacy*, the compound or other substance from which pills are made.

1562 *EDEN Let. in 1st Eng. Lks. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 44/1, *I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe.* 1643 *J. STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xiii. 51 *With Syrup. Rosar. lenit., make a Masse of Pill.* 1666 *BLOVE Orig. Fortunes & Qual.* 329 *The remaining Masse would be . . of an Alkalizate nature.* 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 122 *The best method is to wash the whole mass carefully.* 1809 *Med. Trnl.* XXI. 351 *A compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 10 grains.* 1880 *GARNON & BAXTER Nat. Med.* 196 *One grain of opium is contained in five grains of the pill-mass.*

† *d. A kind of material capable of being fashioned; a plastic substance. Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref.* in Ashm. (1652) 123 *As of one Masse was made all thyng.* 1556 *SIMPSON tr. O. iv. x. 37* *The Goddess selfe did stand Upon an altar of some costly masse.* 1700 *DAVENON Sig. & Quis.* 502 *When the world began, One common mass composed the mould of man.*

2. In wider sense: A body of coherent and (really or apparently) ponderous matter of relatively large bulk; a solid physical object filling a great amount of space. In modern *Physics*, often contrasted with *molecule* or *atom*.

c 1440 *Proup. Parlt.* 328/2 *Masse, or gobet of mete, or other lyke, massa.* c 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. (1557) A iv, *Wherto was wrought the masse of this huge horat.* 1581 *SAVILE Taciturn. Agricola* (1604) 188 *A deepe masse of continuall sea is slower stured to rage.* 1692 *HENRYLY Boyle*

Lect. vii. 247 Those Atoms would there form one huge spherical Mass. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xi. Round many an insulated Mass. The native bulwarks of the pass. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 37 When the magnet is a mass is in motion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* i. A large gray, indistinct mass stretched all along from east to west. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. ii. 21 Adjacent to its rose the mighty mass of the Finsteraarn. *Ibid.* ii. xix. 329 What is true for masses is also true for atoms.

† b. applied to the created universe or the earth. 1587 GOLDING *De Morny* iii. (1617) 33 When hee had layd the foundations of this goodly Masse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 94 Yea this solidly and compound masse. . . Is thought-sicke at the act. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 324 God the whole created Mass inspires.

† c. *Phys.* The whole quantity of blood or fluid dispersed through an animal body. *Obs.*

1693 tr. BLANCARD'S *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Massa*, all the Blood is commonly called the Mass of Blood. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 16 That the Misty Vapours might not hinder the kind operation begun on their tainted Mass of Blood. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 175 If there is not a sufficient Quantity of Blood. . . to subdue it, [it] acid may infect the whole Mass of the Fluids. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. xi. 178 Poison. . . corrupts the whole mass of blood.

d. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 83 *Masses* are sometimes termed *pipe-veins* by miners. . . The best conception that can be formed of them is, that of an irregular branching cavity, descending either vertically or obliquely into the rock, and filled up with metalliferous matter. 1883 C. L. N. FOSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 441/2 *Masses*. These are deposits of mineral, often of irregular shapes, which cannot be distinctly recognized as beds or veins.

3. A dense aggregation of objects apparently forming a continuous body.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Sann.* xxv. 18 Two hundred masses [Vulg. *massas*] of drie figges. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 The Mosca or Temple of Meka is a mass of stones built round. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 26 ¶ 4 Such a beautiful mass of colours. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 503 The whole mass of seeds upon the fruitstalk. 1866 TREAS. Bot. *Masses*. Collections of anything in unusual quantity; as, for example, pollen-masses, which are unusual collections of pollen. 1875 BUCKLAND *Geoph.* 90 One solid mass of living coal. 1880 OLIOA *Moths* II. 32 There were masses of camelias and azaleas. 1884 HOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 361 A many-layered mass of sclerenchymatous fibres.

4. *transf. and fig.* (from senses 2 and 3).

a. A large quantity, amount, or number (either of material or immaterial things); often with the notion of oppressive or bewildering abundance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vi. 36 b. The whole masse . . . may amount too about 150. caecs. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* ii. iii. 289, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly. 1626 T. H. [HAWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 71 The children of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 227 In the Silver-Mines, which were discovered in Potosie . . . hath beene found so huge a masse of Bullion, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 4 Like so many atoms contributing jointly to this mass of confusion now before us. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 396 Of this last [viz. salt] a mass was spent in the Temple. 1772 JAMES *Let.* lxviii. (1820) 353 Taking the whole of it together. . . it constitutes a mass of demonstration. . . complete. . . to the human mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 110 A mass of near twenty thousand pages. 1855 *Ibid.* xi. 111. 87 They removed a vast mass of evil without shocking a vast mass of prejudice. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* i. 13 Any one who collects and groups a mass of evidence. 1879 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 206 There is a mass of letters on my table this morning.

† b. *spec.* of money, treasure, etc. Also *absol.*, a sum of money, a stock or fund. In *Gaming* (rare), after *F. masse*, the amount of a person's stake. *Obs.* 1658 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 37 By reason whereof he gathered a great masse of money. 1577 HELLOWES *Guenara's Chron.* 89 The officers of the treasury, that is to say, suche as had the collection and keeping of the masse of Rome. 1592 WARNER *Alth. Eng.* vii. xxix. (1612) 166 And he for Masses given was brib'd Earle Henry to betray. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 134 Thy sumptuous Buildings. . . Have cost a masse of publique Treasure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 159 Having already made over great Masses of the Treasure of our Crowne. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 63 Carefully keeping their money for them, till it amounted to a masse. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Mass* (fonds d'une Hérité ou d'une Société), Mass, or Stock. *Ibid.*, *Mass*, (en Termes de jeu de hazard) the Mass, at Play.

c. used hyperbolically, esp. in phrase *To be a* (or *one*) *mass* of (e.g. bruises, faults, mistakes, etc.).

1616 B. JONSON *Devil on Ass* iv. iii. I am a woman . . . match'd to a mass of folly. 1627 GOSCE *Serm.* *Extant God's Provid.* § 45 Papists. whose doctrine is a masse of ancient heresies. 1845 MARRIAT 5 Apr. *Life Lett.* (1872) II. 197 The country is really, without exaggeration, one mass of violets. 1867 SMILES *Hygienist's Eng.* i. (1880) 2 The Church itself was sent to be a mass of abuses.

d. applied to an extensive unbroken expanse (of colour, light, shadow, etc.). Also, in *Fine Art*, one of the several main portions which the eye distinguishes in a composition, each characterized by a certain degree of unity in colour or lighting throughout its parts.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 120 There are some parts in them commonly to be distinguished from the Mass in grow: for example, the hairs in men, eyes, teeth, nails, &c., that as one would conceive such lines, or hatches on those masses, others may likewise be as well fanc'd upon those lesser, and more delicate members. 1695 DAVENANT *Dunstan's Art Paint.* 121 This he did. . . by making the Masses of the Lights and Shadows greater and more disentangled. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Masses*, in Painting, are the large parts of a Picture containing the great Lights and Shadows.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 609/1 Some technical knowledge of the effect producible by masses of light and shade. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. § 10 The masses which result from right concords and relations of details are sublime and impressive; but the masses which result from the eclipse of details are contemptible and painful. 1875 M'LEAREN *Serm.* Ser. ii. x. 173 All striped with solid masses of blackness. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 121 The occasional fineness of line, the masterly distribution of masses.

e. A volume or body of sound; in *Music* used esp. of the effect of a large number of instruments or voices of the same character.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 174 The grand musical results of harps. . . and other simple instruments, when used in large numbers simultaneously or in alternating masses.

† f. ? Something burdensome; a grief. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorica* 144 It is a world to mark the illotie Of seamen floating in the liquid sea. . . A masse it is to note his miserie When raging tempests bustle on the flood.

5. Of human beings: A large number collected in a narrow space; a compact body. Also, a multitude of persons mentally viewed as forming an aggregate in which their individuality is lost.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 83 ¶ 1 The whole mass of mankind. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvii. Their extended files were pierc'd . . . in many places by the close masses of the clans. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Pen. Y.* i. 134 The king . . . sent him orders . . . to concentrate the troops round the Tuilleries, and to act with masses. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. (1861) 145 Away with this burrah of masses, and let us have the moderate vote of single men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 155 The unconquered Britons had sunk into a mass of savage herdsmen.

b. *Mil.* A formation of troops in which the battalions, etc. are arranged one behind another. Opposed to *line*.

1889 *Infantry Drill* 165 A Mass wheeling into Line of Quarter Columns. . . A Line of Quarter Columns wheeling into Mass.

6. The (great) mass of: the greater part or majority of.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Vicissitude of Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets . . . have. . . Power . . . over the Gross and Masse of Things. 1717 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 61 The mass of the people have opened their Eyes. 1805 JEFFERSON 6th *Ann. Message* *Writ.* 1851 VIII. 68 The great mass of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* i. viii. 107 The great mass of the people had no part in the election of representatives. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 158 We cannot expect the mass of mankind to become disinterested.

b. *The mass:* the generality of mankind; the main body of a race or nation.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. l. 65 The Corrupted Mass simply considered was the object of no one of all these graces. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* v. Those who live as models for the mass. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. i. v. The mass 'nigh' to labour 'ar we lay on sofies. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 159 The language of the mass goes on changing unchecked.

c. *The masses:* the populace or 'lower orders'.

The new current antithesis with 'the classes' seems to have been first used by Gladstone in 1886. 1837 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 174 One of the few proofs of good taste that 'the masses', as they are called, have yet given. 1843 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 139 The masses are governed more by impulse than conviction. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Kaiser Dead* vii. Since 'gainst the classes, He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man Incite the masses.

7. † a. *In mass* = EN MASSE, bodily, all at once.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 133 Our nation has almost risen in mass. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprille's Lett.* I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 78 To adopt their superstitions in mass.

b. *In the mass:* without distinction of component parts or individuals; in the aggregate.

c. 1850 S. ROGERS *Italy, Nat. Pref.* (1854) 149 W. condemn millions in the mass as vindictive. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* v. 75 We speak of society as one thing, and regard men in the mass.

c. *In a mass:* in a lump sum.

1845 MARRIAT *Let.* to Forster in *Life & Lett.* (1872) II. 196 They have . . . become a little income to me; which I infinitely prefer to receiving any sum in a mass.

8. *abstr. a.* Solid bulk, massiveness.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 47 This army of such mass and charge Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 29 But in the Winde and Tempest of her frowne, Distinction . . . winnows the light away; And what hath masse, or matter by it selfe, Lies rich in Vertue, and vnmingled. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 245 When exasperated by wounds, to which their mass makes them [sc. elephants in war] a mark hard to miss. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxiii. 225 Gathering mass as it travelled.

b. *Physics.* The quantity of matter which a body contains; in strict use distinguished from *weight*, though the two terms are often used indiscriminately. *Centre of mass:* see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mass*, this Word is used by the Natural Philosophers to express the Quantity of Matter in any Body. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 283 The mass of the Comet. . . cannot have been 2/3 of the mass of the Earth. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 25 The mass of the Sun alone however is equal to 750 times the united masses of all the bodies which it maintains in its sphere of attraction. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1886) 357 When you buy a pound of tea you buy a quantity of the matter called tea equal in mass to the standard pound of platinum. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 97 What the periodic time of the Moon would have been if our satellite had been devoid of mass.

† 9. Used for med. L. *massa*, a holding of land.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* i. 443 note, One mass or farm had been compelled . . . to pay double rent.

10. *attrib. and Comb. a.* *Arch.* 'Arranged in large masses', as *mass-pier*. *b.* *Mil.*, etc. 'Involving masses of people', as *mass drill*, *note*. *c.* *Physics*, as *mass: attraction, brightness, moment*. *d.* *Special comb.*: *mass-area Physics* (see *quot.*); *mass-copper*, 'native copper, occurring in large masses' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *mass meeting* (see *quot.* 1847-54; orig. U.S.); *mass-resistivity*, *-vector Physics* (see *quots.*).

1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lxviii. 56 When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the 'mass-area of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn.' 1903 AGNES CLERKE *Problems in Astrophysics* 3 The universality of an apparent 'mass-attraction' was a great fact. 1890 — *Syst. Stars* 209 The 'mass-brightness' of these subjects is twelve times that of the sun. 1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/7 All these smart little children were doing a 'mass drill.' 1847-54 WESTER, 'Mass-meeting', a large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political. *U. States.* 1855 MORLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) i. 23 These tumultuous mass-meetings. 1881 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 108 The theorem of 'mass-moments', which expresses the distance of the centre of mass of any body . . . from a plane, in terms of the masses of the constituent particles and their several distances from the plane. 1848 B. WENO *Continent. Echelol.* 253 There are 'mass-piers' below those of the upper church. 1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 5/4 We may express the resistivity [of a metal] by stating the resistance in ohms offered by a wire of the material in uniform cross-section, one metre in length, and one gramme in weight. This numerical measure of the resistivity is called the 'Mass-Resistivity.' 1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lix. 50 Let us define a 'mass-vector' as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the mass-vector is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass. 1887 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1265 A 'mass vote' of the people.

† *Mass*, *sb* 3 *Obs.* [a. *Du. maas*.] A mesh.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 3 Four Deepings of 70 Masses apiece, makes a Net.

Mass (mes), *v.* 1 Now rare or *Obs.* Forms: 1 *massian*, 3 *messe*, *massi*, 5 *massy*, 6-7 *masse*, 6-*mass*. [OE. *massian*, f. *masse* *Mass sb.*]

1. *intr.* To celebrate mass; to say or sing mass. (From 16th c. used derivatively.) † Also to *mass* it and with cognate obj.

c. 1200 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1900) II. 276 He . . . eode to cyrcan and sona messeode. a. 1235 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ave ote ase þe preot messed & sacred þe meidenen bearnu. JESU. c. 1290 *St. Michel* 129 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 303 3wane hwa a-cereth anie churchu, to massi Inne. 1253 in *Yerburgh P.* (Camden) 84 Item, the chaplan, and all his successors, shall attend . . . unto ten of the clocke, and then mass. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1590) 60 b. He massed without consecration, he gaue bolye orders in hys table [etc.]. 1562 *Ans. Apol. Priv.* *Massiis* 19 In one church yeshal haue at one time . . . vii. or viii. massing in sundry corners. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 157 He . . . came to Robert Person. . . being ready to go to masse, and said to hym 'Do you masse this?' And he . . . said, 'Ye.' 1624 B. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* 57 Your morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. 219 He [Silvester II.] perceived his death whilst he was Massing. 1851 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. S. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. iv. 124 What blind belief in a priest massing for them!

† 2. To hear mass. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1770 J. GRANGER *Let.* (1805) ii. 70 Chapel so contrived that men and women may mass, and not see one another.

3. *trans.* in occasional uses: To subject to the operation of the mass; to pass away (time) at mass. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1590) 92b. They are . . . Maintened, Massed, Canded, Lighted, Processioned, . . . Perfumed and worshipped. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* II. 89 And I find the ancient might sacrifice, and the modern Mass away a dozen hours per diem in all holiness.

Mass (mes), *v.* 2 Also (? *4* *masse*), 7 *masse*. [a. *F. massier* (from 13th c.), f. *masse* *Mass sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form or gather into a mass; to collect, arrange, or bring together in masses. † Also with *up*, to heap up, to amass.

The first quot. is doubtful: the word may be miswritten for *z-masse*.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferruh.* 326 Her with-inne 35 gold y-massed fast to cast out day & nygt. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 342 When the rich man hath massed up his treasures. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alfi.* 206 If thou aske these men, why they masse up money. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* iii. 33 Indian plants. . . Leaf after leaf, day after day were massed into the common clay. 1837 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 513 The style, in which the removed are mixed and massed up with the older Trees. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Gipsy Child* 4 Who mass'd, round that slight brow, these clouds of doom? 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 27 The whole being mixed and massed with kaolin 115 gr.

b. *Painting.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal.* *Beauties* xiii. 112 Painters. . . diuide theirs [sc. compositions] into fore-ground, middle-ground, and distance or back-ground; which simple and distinct quantities *mass* together that variety which entertains the eye. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. § 16 It is impossible to go too finely, or think too much about details in landscape, so that they be rightly arranged and rightly massed.

c. *Mil.*; also, to 'concentrate' (troops) in a particular place.

1851 MUGGERAVE *By-roads* 305 Instead of dispersing their force in brigades. . . they massed them in phalanx form. 1878

BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 116 His infantry he masses much more closely together and in much deeper formations than was common among the Romans. 1885 *March Examiner* 10 Nov. 4/6 Austria is massing troops in Herzegovina.

d. Law. To mass an estate : see quot.

1896 H. H. JURA *Selection of Leading Cases* II. 171 The language of the Privy Council in clause (a) [viz. the mutual will disposes of the joint property on the death of the survivor, or, as it is sometimes expressed, where the property is consolidated into one mass for the purpose of a joint disposition of it] has given rise to the expression 'massing of an estate'. *Ibid.*, By the mutual will in that case only part of the joint estate was 'massed'.

† 2. To occupy with a mass of soldiers. *Obs.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 108 They feared least .. the French might .. either with filling or massing the house, or else by fortifying make such a piece as might annoy the haven.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* To collect, assemble, or come together in masses.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The Clangregour .. he massit thame selfis in greit companyis bot als [etc.]. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 282 His reasonings run in great lines, or mass in blocks of system. 1895 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 16 But all these virtues mass themselves in the Greek mind into the two main ones. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cerevisia* 74 The weather had somewhat lightened, and the clouds massed in squadron. 1892 W. P. KEE *North. Canada* 45 The great bands of caribou .. mass up on the edge of the woods.

† 4. *Gaming.* To set the 'mass' or stake. *Obs.* — 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Masser*, (Terme de jeu de Hazard) to mass, lay, or set.

MASS, v. 3. *rare.* [ad. F. *masser* : see MESSAGE.] *trans.* To massage. (Cf. MASSING *vbl. sb.*)

1786 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 1191 A servant .. then masses, and seems to knead the body without giving the slightest sensation of pain. 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 42 In going from one extremity to the other of the part to be massed. *Ibid.* 56, I will commence my description of general massage by that of massing the superior members.

MASS, obs. form of MACE *sb.*

MASSA (mæ'sə). Also written Mas'r. A negro corruption of *master*.

1774 FOOTE *Cocooners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 190 Who opened the window? Little massa. 1852 MRS. STOW *Uncle Tom's C. vi.* 'Lord bless us, Mas'r', said Sam. 1881 R. M. BALANTYNE *Giant of North v.* What am it, massa? Why, it am a bit o' salt pork.

MASSA-BOWL. [app. f. G. *masse* (= MASS *sb.*) in the sense of 'paste' for porcelain, pottery, etc.] A pipe-bowl made from the waste parings of meerschaum.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Camm.* 1533/1 The kind of meerschaum bowls called *massa-bowls*.

MASSACHE, obs. form of MESSAGE *sb.*

† MASSACOTE. *Obs.* [a. Sp. *masacote* : see MASSICOT.] = BARILLA 2 a.

1622 MALVINE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 275 The stuff called Soda Bariglin, or Massacote whereof Glasses are made.

MASSACRE (mæ'säkrə), *sb.* Also 6 massacre, -aquer, 7 mas(s)aker, massacker, -cher, massacr-y, 8 (9) *illiterate* massacre. [a. F. *massacre* masc., in OF, *maçacre*, *machacre*, *macele*, *mecelle* shambles, slaughter-house (whence *maceclier*, AF. *macegrier* butcher : see MACEGRIERS), also, butchery, slaughter; in the latter sense latinized in the 13th c. *mazacrium*, *masacrium*.]

Spenser stresses *mas'sac're*, Shaks. and Marlowe *ma'ssacre*. The origin of the OF. word is unknown; Diez suggests derivation from a Teut. source, comparing LG. *ma'sken* (18th c.) to hack to pieces, but this word is itself of Rom. etymology. The forms *macele* synon. with L. *macellum*, and *maceclier* with *macellarius*, suggest the possibility of these being corrupted adoptions from monastic Latin.]

1. The unnecessary indiscriminate killing of human beings; a general slaughter, carnage, butchery; also occas. the wholesale killing of wild animals.

1886 T. B. LA PRINCE *Fr. Acad.* I. 718 There is no corner of this kingdom where the people .. have not committed infinite and cruel massacres. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 63, I must talk of Murders, Rapes, and Massacres. 1590 WEBBE *Trav. (Arab.)* 23 How the women of ye towne did plie themselves with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* i. 24 Having made a great massacre. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* 143 They made a massacre of Deere and Hoggies. 1655 MILTON (*title of Sonnet*) On the late Massacher in Piemont. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 271/1 She went down into Egypt from Herods bloody Massacr. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 15 The horrible massacres of Catholics. 1843 BOWEN *Bible in Spain* xxvii, Plunder and massacre had been expected. 1897 CLAUSTONE *E. Crisis* 4 They are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres.

b. In appellations of certain historic massacres. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew* (earlier often *in. of Paris*): the massacre of the Huguenots of France on the 24th of August 1572. *Massacre of Glencoe*: the massacre of the MacDonalds of Glencoe on February 13th 1692 by their enemies the Campbells, acting under an authority obtained from William III. [a. F. of the Innocents : see INNOCENT B. 2.]

[1592 MARLOWE (*title*) *The Massacre at Paris*.] 1617 MORVON *Tit. A.* I. 131, I wondered to see the Massacre of Paris painted upon the wall. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 156 The Massacre in Glencoe made still a great noise. *Ibid.* 157 The Report of the Massacre of Glencoe was made in full Parliament. 1756-7 *T. Kestler's Trav.* (1760) II. 394 A Venus, by Titian; the massacre of the Innocents, Susanna, and Galatea, by Lanfranchi. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 187 The massacre of Saint Bartholomew did not take place here [at Nantes].

c. *fig.*

1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* x. See how the Tyrannesse doth joy to see the huge massacres which her eyes do make. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 29 The maydes .. finding such a massaker of their daire .. thought a yeere's wages could not make amends. 1728 JUNKSON *Vau. Hum. Wishes* 22 The knowing and the bold fell in the general massacre of gold.

† 2. A cruel or peculiarly atrocious murder. *Obs.* 1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* E 1 b, He .. caused .. some to be torne with horses, some to have their hands cut off, and so many sundry massacres as greeweth any good minde to report. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iii. 2 Tyr. The tyrannous and bloodie Act is done, The most arch deed of pitifull massacre That euer yet this land was guilty of. 1608 D. [TUVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike some the period of his furie.

3. *Her.* 'A pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). [Fr. *massacre*.]

[1722 NISSET *Syst. Heraldry* I. 338 The French use the Word Massacre, for a Head Caboched.]

MASSACRE (mæ'säkrə), *v.* Also 7 masakre, massacar, massacher, 8 (9) *illiterate* massacre, 9 *Sc. mashacker*. [a. F. *massacer*, f. *massacre* : see prec.]

1. *trans.* To kill indiscriminately (a number of human beings, or occas. animals); to make a general slaughter or carnage of. Also occas. *absol.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* (1612) 180 The cohort was massacred by the fraude of the Agrippinenses. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 450. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. v. These are the Guisians, That seek to massacre our guiltles liues. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Fensie* vii. 39 When men of warre run massacring vp and down in euery corner of a ciuy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. vi.* Wks. 1851 v. 245 He caused the Danes all over England, in one day perfidiously to be massacred, both Men, Women, and Children. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 502 To bring over a French army and to massacre all the English. 1727 C. GOLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nations* 83 Your Warriors .. have Massacred Men, Women and Children. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 102 Grouse or partridge massacred in March. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 650 They were .. always forming plans for massacring their tyrants.

fig. 1601 DEENT *Pathw. Heaven* 330 Satan doth continually .. massacre innumerable soules.

2. To murder cruelly or violently. † Also *refl.* to lay violent hands upon oneself.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 500 Harmodius and Aristogiton, massacring the tyrant Pisistratus. 1606 — *Sueton.* Annot. 8 Caesar, was massacred with 23 wounds. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. vi. (1651) 160 Two brothers of Lorraine .. in a discontented humour massacred themselves. 1661 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 24 That execrable power that soe bloody massacred the late King Charles the first. 1834 JAMES T. MARSTON *Hall viii.* That he would he massacred the moment he showed his face among the infuriated mob. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *V. Ingleton* II. xviii, But that his coach was resolutely defended .. he would have been massacred by the furious mob.

fig. 1880 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 280, I heard William Tell entirely massacred at the great opera house.

† 3. To mutilate, mangle. *Obs.*

1589 HAY *any Work* 19 That the magistrate may lawfully cut off the members of Christ from his body, and so may lawfully massacre the body. 1651 *tr. De las-Coveras' Don Feute* 303 The shame of seeing my face massacred by his rash hands. [1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Attil.* xvii, Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered.]

Hence *MASSACRED, MASSACRING ppl. adjs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 35 And Bangor with massacred Martyrs fill. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The fracture is soe great, with such a huge quantitie of massacred and crushed bones. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 561 Imagining the massacring knife to be at their throats.

MASSACRER (mæ'säkrə), [f. MASSACRE *v.* + -ER.] One who massacres.

1581 MULCASTER *Positionis.* (1887) 20 To[o] much moisture, .. the most vile, and violent massacer, of the most, and best students. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 58 Cursed be these bloudie massacers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 132 Assassins, Massacers, and Septemblers. 1892 NATION (N.Y.) 17 Nov. 371/2 Coconas was one of the most active massacers in that fatal night of Saint Bartholomew.

MASSACRING, *vbl. sb.* [f. MASSACRE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb MASSACRE.

1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 20 Such torturing and massacring of Men. 1630 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 216 There shall be .. no more bloody massacring of the Faithful Witnesses of Christ. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1838) 293 A poor barren country, full of continual broils, dissensions, massacring. 1893 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* i. vii. 93 The perpetual .. plundering and massacring, caused by the baronial wars.

† MA'SSACROUS, a. *Obs.* [f. MASSACRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to massacre; murderous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 125 In his impetuous and massacrous sallies. 1593 NASE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 The massacrous monstrousness of this quicke Mar-hal-law. 1608 D. [TUVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 114 b, What massacrous, and impious thoughts, had .. anchored in his bosom.

MASSACRY, obs. variant of MASSACRE *sb.*

MASSAGE (mæsə'z), *sb. Therapeutics.* [a. F. *massage*, f. *masser* to apply massage to (the body). The Fr. verb (*masser, masser*) is given by Le Genil (*Voy. dans les uers de l'Inde* I. 128) as the word used by the French colonists in India in 1779. It is perh. a Pg. *amassar* to knead, f. *massa* dough (= MASS *sb.*.)]

The application with the hands of pressure and strain upon the muscles and joints of the body, by friction, kneading, etc., in order to stimulate their action and increase their suppleness. Also *attrib.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 73 Massage by friction

consists in rubbing, rolling under the fingers, and gently pinching the skin, and rubbing, tapping, kneading, and exercising the muscles and joints. 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 14 She could not bear it longer, especially if she attempted several massages per day. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 4 'There's nothing for you, Tom,' she said, 'but a milk cure and massage'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 Most massage procedures, to be of use, should be repeated at least once daily.

MASSAGE (mæsə'z), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To apply massage to; to treat by means of massage. 1887 TIBBITS *Massage* 14 In Massaging joints. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Mar. 423/1 Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to massage the spine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 187 The stiffened and swollen joints should be cautiously massaged.

MASSAGE, obs. form of MESSAGE.

MASSAGEER, -ger, obs. forms of MESSENGER.

MASSAGIST (mæsə'zist), [f. MASSAGE *v.* + -IST.] One who practises massage; a masscur or massense. 1889 *N. York Tribune* 30 May (Cent.), A slandering criticism by one massagist of another's book. 1899 KELSEY *N. Am. Pompeii* 195, The sound varying according as the massagist strikes with flat or hollow palm.

MASSATIAN, variant of MESSALIAN.

MASSALLY, variant of MASSILY *Obs.*

MASSANGER(e), obs. forms of MESSENGER.

MASSARD, obs. f. MAZARD *sb.*, kind of cherry.

MASSASAUGA (mæsə'sə'gə). Also -saugua.

[Presumably American Indian.] A small, very venomous, dark-coloured, North American rattlesnake of the genus *Crotalophorus* (or *Crotalus*). 1842 HOBBS *N. Amer. Herpetol.* III. 32 Dr. Kirtland .. observes that this animal [*Crotalophorus Kirtlandi*] is commonly known under the name *Massasaugua*, a word of Indian origin. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* I. 14 *Crotalophorus tergestinus*. Prairie Rattlesnake; *Massasauga*. *Ibid.* 16 *Crotalophorus Kirtlandi*. Black *Massasauga*. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 397 *Crotalophorus tergestinus*, the black rattlesnake or *massasauga*, is found in Ohio and Michigan [etc.].

MASSAY, obs. form of MASSOY.

MASSBANKER : see MOSSBUNKER.

MASS-book. [f. MASS *sb.* + BOOK *sb.*] = MIS-

SAL. (Occas. used errone. for other service books.) c 1200 *Canons of Elfric* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere and pistobol, godspellbook and massebook. .. has been massapreost neude habban. c 1200 ORMIN *Dep.* 31/2 Godspellness. .. patt sindenn o me messebook In all þe gret messe. c 1300 *Harleik* 186 A wol fair cloth bingen he dede, And ther on leyde the messebook. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 290 Blessed be god, þat in euery chirche hal ordeyned masse bookis to witness his gospel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/2 Massebook, *missale*. 1511 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 322 An miss buik bocht be him to the chapele. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 315 We then using a Liturgy farre more like to the Masse-book them to any Protestant set forme. c 1714 *Mss. Catal. Bks. bequeathed to Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox.* by Dr. T. Turner, A Primer (or Masse Book) in English and Latin. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Monk of Casal Maggiore* 23 A .. monk .. Who .. to the mass-book gave but little heed.

† MASS-creed. *Obs.* [MASS *sb.*] The Nicene Creed, as occurring in the service of the Mass.

c 1200 *Canons of Elfric* in Thorne *Laws* II. 344 On þam sinobe [on þere ceastre Nicea] waron ȝe sette þa halȝan cyrcenþene, & se mæsse-crede. c 1225 *Ancre.* c. 20 Et te messe crede. 1316 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon *Mss.* xxvii. 771 Ato me maigt þou do good neede And come to be massacred. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 237 Take it soþe as mes crede. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1670, I beleuee all the Articles conteyned .. in the Crede called the Masse Crede.

MASS-day, arch. [OE. *mæssedæg* : see MASS *sb.* and DAY *sb.*] A feast-day.

971 *Blisch. Hom.* 47 þæt hit Sundaandagum & mæssedagum Godes cyrican ȝeorne secne. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 He com on S' Petres messe dei .. into be minstre. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxlii. 8 To reste make we mæssaðe alle Of God fra erthe for oght mal falle. c 1315 *Suorhuan Poems* (E.E.T.S.) I. 2031 Ne hy ne wondeþ mæsseday, Ne none holy tyde. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 313 The observance of Edward's mass-day was ordered in 1008.

MASSÉ (mæ'se, mase), a. and sb. *Billiards.*

Also *masse*. [Fr., pa. pple. of *masser* to make a stroke of this kind, f. *masse* MACE *sb.*] Applied to a stroke made with the cue held perpendicular. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENOISH' *Billiards* 351 The haraid may be made by a masse stroke. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 2/3 The technicalities of nursery cannons, masse cannons, and winning and losing hazards. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 424 [He] played the *masse* well for an Englishman.

MASSÉ (mæ'se), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *masser* : see MESSAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To massage.

1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 666 In masséing the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm. 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 55 We are no longer in those days when four, or six, or eight persons were employed at one time to *massé* you. [In ed. 1 (1886) the writer uses *masser* (in roman) as an imperative.]

MASSÉ, obs. f. MACE, MASS, MAZE; var. MAS *Obs.*

MASSÉGER, obs. form of MESSENGER.

MASSÉD (mæ'st), *ppl. a.* [f. MASS *v.* + -ED.] Gathered into a mass. Also with *up*.

1824 J. PARKER *Apol. Life* III. 315 Do not ask for proofs in words and paragraphs and masséd up sentences. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildratan* v. c 259 The breeze Rustles their higher leaves over a tower Green with masséd ivy. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May/1 Thirty masséd regimental orchestras.

† **Massedness**. *Obs.* In 4 massydnos. [f. **MASS** sb.² + -ED² + -NESS.] Massiveness.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xxvii.* (1495) 136 The bones of the armes ben holow that they hen not to hieuy bi. massydnos.

Masses, **Masselen**, *obs.* ff. **MASSY**, **MASLIN** I. **Masselgem**, -ing, -jen, -jon, -lin: see **MASLIN**².

Massels, **Massely**: see **MEASLES**, **MASSILY**.

† **Massenger**. *Obs.* [Possibly repr. an AF. form (cf. *balingr*) of OF. *massonier*, *matsonier*: late L. *mansionarius*: see **MANSIONARY**. Cf. the snrname *Massinger* (which, however, may be for *messenger*).] † An inmate of a religious house. (But perh. for *mass-singer* or *messenger*.)

1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 190 The brethren or massengers of the said order. a 1564 - *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* Wks. iii. 401 To Minstrels, to Massengers, to Friars, to Flatterers.

† **Masser**¹. [OE. *massere*, f. *massian*, **MASS** v.1: see -ER¹.] One who celebrates mass; a mass-priest; also, one who attends mass. (After OE. only as a Protestant term of derision.)

a 1000 *Asarius* 149 Bletsien be pine sacerdos, soðfast cyning, milde masseras marne dryhten. 1543 *BALE Yet a Course*, etc. 38 A good mattenser, masser, and so forth: but no true gospell preacher. 1599 *J. Struense Gaping Guff* A viij. The Spanish massers had theyr customers more then ynough.

† **Masser**². *Obs. rare*¹. *attrib.* *masser-scouer*, said to mean 'gong-farmer' or scavenger. c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* 3 Than came a gonge fermourer, other wyse called a masser scouer.

Masser³, -or (mæ'ssə). [f. F. *mass-er* (see **MASSAGE** sb.) + -ER¹, -OR.] One who practises massage; a massen or masseuse.

1883 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 32 The masser. [Perh. a misprint for *masser*, which occurs twice on the same page.] 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 158 A successful masser (if I may coin a word we stand in need of) either sex must have gentle manners, and a delicate touch. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 573 A single masser should have strength enough to do the work without too obvious exhaustion.

Masser, *obs.* form of **MAGER** I, **MAZER**.

Masserate, *obs.* form of **MACERATE**.

Massereen, *obs.* form of **MAZARINE** sb.¹

Masseter (mæ'stə). *Anal.* [a. mod. L. *masseter* (whence F. *masseter*), a. Gr. *μαστωρ* (formerly miswritten *μασσ*), agent-n. from *μασσω* to chew. (The Gr. sb. occurs in apposition with *μῦς* muscle.)] (Usually *masseter muscle*.) One of the principal masticatory muscles, passing from the malar bone and zygomatic arch to the ramus of the lower jaw. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (1676) 77 It (the upper jaw) hath... one wonderful pair of Muscles, called, the Masseters. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 A Child... who had just then received a large Wound upon the Masseter Muscle. 1849 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 685 The masseters were rigid. 1883 *DAVEY in Trans. Psychol. Med.* VII. 1, A tetanic rigidity of the temporal and masseter muscles.

† **Masseteral**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6-all. [ad. mod. L. *masseteralis*: see **MASSETER** and -AL.] = **MASSETERIC**.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* l. 15 Towards the sides where the temporal Muscle is, as also the original of the Masseteral.

Masseteric (mæ'stə-rik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **MASSETER** + -IC.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the masseter muscle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 The... masseteric, buccal and pterygoid twigs. 1891 *FLOWER & LYDEKKER Introduct. Mammals* 171 The masseteric fossa of the mandible.

B. sb. A masseteric nerve, muscle, artery, etc. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 386 The masseteric, which crosses the sigmoid notch with the masseteric artery to the masseter muscle. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 836/1 The lower jaw... is elevated by the temporal muscles... and by the masseterics.

Masseterine (mæ'stə-rin), *a.* [a. F. *masséterin*: see **MASSETER** and -INE.] = *prec.* A. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Masseterine Artery*. *Masseterine Nerve*. *Masseterine Vein*.

† **Massieur** (masiōr). [Fr.; agent-n. f. *massier*: see **MASSAGE** sb.] A man who practises massage. 1876 *BARTHOLOMEW Mat. Med.* (1879) 73 *Massieur* is a male rubber, and *massieuse* a female rubber. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VII. 22 It is very important that the masseur should be gentle in the exercise of his craft.

|| **Massieuse** (masiōz). [Fr.; fem. formation corresp. to *prec.*] A woman who practises massage. 1876 [see **MASSIEUR**]. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* IV. 342 Treves has seen a normal kidney worked out of its place by a vigorous massieuse who mistook it for a fecal mass.

Massiey, *obs.* form of **MASSY** a.

Mass-house. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [**MASS** sb.¹] In 17-18th c. a common designation used by Protestants for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

1644 in *Wallington Notices of Reign of Chas. I.* (1866) II. 295 They build their Mass houses in every street. 1688 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Oct. A Jesuite, who in the Masse-house... had disparag'd the Scripture. 1780 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, At night the outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1809 *KEN-OALL Trav.* III. lxvii. 54 On the farm are small remains of the missionary church, called by the protestant colonists the mass-house. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 Great crowds assembled in Cheapside to attack the new mass-house. **Massi**, *obs.* form of **MASS** v.1, **MASSY** a.

VOL. VI.

Massicot (mæ'sikɒt). *Forms*: a. 5-8 masti-cote, 6 mastecott, 7 masticote, -cut, 8 -cont, 6-masticot. *B.* 6 maskett, 8 masicot, 7-masico. [a. F. *massicot* (1480 in *Hatz-Darm*), in 16th c. once *masticot* (Godefr., who explains it as 'mastic', app. erroneously). Of obscure origin: cf. the synonymous It. *marzacollo*; also Sp. *mazaacolo* kali, mortar.] Yellow protoxide of lead, used as a pigment.

a. 1474 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 79 Pro ij lb. masticote pro pictura supradictorum candelabrorum. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 106 Item for a li. of masticot ij. 1573 *Art of Limning* 2 The like size may you make with... red or yellow okir, orpiment or masticot. 1668 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 84 Yellow. The best is Masticote. 1695 *DROVEN Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 172 The Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. 1735 *Diet. Polygraph.* s. v. *Fact*, For the faintest and weakest colour... [use] a very small quantity of pink or masticote. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 415 Masticot, as a pigment is flake-white, or white-lead gently calcined, by which it is changed to a yellow.

B. 1532 in E. LAW *Hampton Crt. Pal.* (1885) I. 363, 12 lb. of white lead... 1 lb. of maskett. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Masticot*, a kinde of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 The massicot had a pale greenish cast, owing to iron. 1798 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 488 Masicot or yellow Calc. 1873 *FOUNES' Chem.* (ed. 12) 430 Litharge or masicot.

Massie, *obs.* form of **MASSY**.

|| **Massif** (mæ'sif). Also 6-ife. [Fr.: subst. use (in various applications) of *massif* **MASSIVE** a.] † a. † A block of building (*obs.*). b. † A mass of stone. c. A mass or clump of plants or shrubs. d. A large mountain-mass; the central mass of a mountain; a compact and more or less independent portion of a range.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 86 The sayd traueses and repaires... beganne at the massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise, & ended at the church of S. Saluador. 1852 *ANSTEN Channel Isl.* II. xi. 282 The massif of the north pier at St. Peter's Port. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-Book Geol.* (ed. 2) 40 A large block of mountain ground, rising into one or more dominant summits, and more or less distinctly defined by longitudinal and traverse valleys, is termed in French a *massif*—a word for which there is no good English equivalent. 1888 *BLACKW. Mag.* Aug. 293 Those monsters of horticulture known as *massifs*. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 1897/2 The central part of the *massif*... of Mont Blanc consists of a granitoid rock called protogine. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 20/2 The formation of a dune tract or dune *massif* appears to be chiefly determined by the presence of ground moisture.

Massif(f), *obs.* forms of **MASSIVE**.

Massifion (mæ'sifm), *a.* [f. L. *massa*-**MASS** sb.² + -(i)FORM.] 'In the form of a mass' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Massilian, variant of **MESSALIAN**.

† **Massily**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5-masly, 5-6 massely, 6-alie. [f. **MASSY** + -LY².] *Massively*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3273 Troilus be tru was... Full massely made, & of mayn strenght. *Ibid.* 3975 Ecuba, the onest & onerable quene, Was... Massily made as a man lyke. 1420 *AVOUE. Arth. iii.* He [the boar] is masly made. 1513 *DOUGLAS Xenis* x. xlii. 38 The tother... Ahydis slowly, ferymt in his fors, And massely [v. r. (1710) massalle] vpstude with hystuus cors. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 86 Let our houses be never so strongly and massily built, if... we lean upon them, they shall not stand.

Massindewe, *obs.* form of **MASSONDUE**.

Massiness (mæ'sinəs). [f. **MASSY** + -NESS.] The quality of being massy; massiveness.

1570 *DES MATH. Pref.* h ij, The Solidity, Massiness and Body of the Sonne. 1587 *GOULDING De Morany* 47 The massiness of things is that... that maketh them vnable to do things. Contrariwise the more spirituale a thing is, the more actiue it is. 1625 *LAUD Wks.* (1847) I. 110 It is not the great massiness of a pillar, but [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES in *Le Blunt's Gardening* 33 Avoiding too great a Slenderness, as well as too great a Massyness of Ornaments. 1773 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Aug. The cathedral has a massyness and solidity such as I haue seen in no other place. 1810 *SHELLEY Zastrozzi* xv, A lamp, whose rays... showed... the extreme massiness of the passages.

† **Massing** (mæ'sin), *vbl.* sb.¹ Also 3 mesing-, 4 mesin-, 4, 6 mesyng, 5 mesyng. [f. **MASS** v.1 + -ING¹.] The action or practice of celebrating mass.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 3589 Four maners of helpees... prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and mesyng. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 105, I will exhorte all prestes... to fle and geue ouer that abominable massyng, which is a blasphemie to Christes hlood. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* I. (1548) 19 b, Pranked vp with tabernacles & lyghtes, sennynges & massenges. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 111, I cannot fix the original of this due, forasmuch as the act of Massing *quolibet die dominico* hence too general... doth not fitly denominate the pay. 1850 *ELDER'S House* 166 These Catholics are always for praying and massing.

† *b. attrib. and Comb.*, as *massing apparel*, *cope*, *furniture*, *matter*, *robe*, *room*, *sacrifice*, *vestment*, *wine*; *massing closet*, = *mass-closet*; *massing-mate* (? *nonce-wd.*), the celebrant at mass; *massing penny* = **MASS-PENNY**; *massing-priest* = **MASS-PRIEST**.

1566 *ANSVO. Exam. pretending to mayntayne Apparell* 132 Being requyred of papistical persecutors to do on all their *massing apparell. 1656 *EVELYN Surv. France* 180 In this *Massing Closet over the Altar there was hang'd a tablet. 1610 *BR. HALL Acol. Brownists* § 46 What meane you to

charge our churches with 'carued and painted images'?.. What more? *Massing copes and surplices'. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. xi. § 2 All their *Massing furniture almost they tooke from the law. 1607 R. [CAREW] in *Estimate World of Wonders* 294 The *Massing-mate [F. *massicant*] hath the Deacon and Subdeacon to assist him. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm.* bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 139 *Scala cali*, is a preaching matter I tell you, and nota *massyng matter. 1599 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 490 Et de ixx. liij. ob. de *Mesingenis de [eodem] [termino]. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 667 De messyngpennys nichil, quia dimittuntur cum tota villa. 1560 *BECON Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 l. 457 But if ther hee none other remedy but that the *massyng prestes will sacrifice Christe in their masses. 1574 *Lat. 70th Abp. Cantab.* To Rdr. Fij. It bad some reason to call the Massenge Prieste, a priste secular. 1666 *JEANES Fuhn. Christ* 63 Their massing priests, and masse sacrifice. 1625 *Consilio's Sp. Inquit.* 140 They despoiled him of those vile and wicked *Massing robes. 1623 *GOAD Dolef. Euen-Song* 12 A Chamber... being the vsual *Massing roome for the English resorting thither. c 1571 *NORTHBROOKE Poore Mans Garden* Ep. Ded. i. More diligent to moue them to believe in, the *Massing Sacrifice, then Christes Oblation. 1612 T. JAMES *Courte. Scripture* I. 5 *marg.*, *Massing vestimentis. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* x. 2 He thought he had never sufficiently mingled his *massing wine with water.

Massing (mæ'sin), *vbl.* sb.² [f. **MASS** v.2 + -ING¹.] The action of **MASS** v.2

1804 K. WHITE *Lett. R. A.* 7 May, What the painters call the massing, or getting the effect of the more prominent lights and shades by broad dashes of the pencil. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Dec. To-day there has been a massing of German troops, but no fighting.

Massing (mæ'sin), *vbl.* sb.³ The action of **MASS** v.3; the practice of massage.

1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Massing*, shampooing. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 573 Without going so far as to make massing a closed profession.

Massive (mæ'siv), *a.* *Forms*: 5 massiffe, massyvo, 5-6 massiffe, 6-massivo. [ad. F. *massif*, f. *masse* **MASS** sb.²: see -IVE.]

1. Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight or solidity. † Of a person: Bulky, large-bodied (*obs.*).

c 1410 *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* 2730 Ful of trees. Massiffe and grete and euen vpryght. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xxi. h 4 b The erthe meeth so strongly, that it behouth to falle all that whiche is theron though it were a massyue tour. 1486 - *Chas. Gt.* 165 The portyer... is a paynym hydous and grete, massyff, stronge and felonous. a 1806 *EP. HONSLAY Serm.* (1816) I. vii. 124 The common military sword is a heavy massyue weapon, for close engagement. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* I, Its ceiling... heavy with massyue beams. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 342 The buildings were too massyue to be destroyed.

b. Of articles of gold or silver: Solid, not hollow or plated.

1582 *STANHYURST Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 68 There massyue gould cups bee layd. 1586 *EVELYN Diary* June, The grete looking-glass, of beaten and massyue gold. 1851 D. WILSON *Prich. Ann.* (1863) II. ii. w. 133 A massyue silver chain.

† c. Solid, having three dimensions. = **MASSY** 1 c. 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 310 Painting and keruing, whereof one represents the natural. In the superficial or flat, the other in a body massyue.

† d. Of textile fabrics: Thick, substantial. *Obs.* 1670-98 *LAZELLS Voy. Italy* I. 87 The silk-stockings... are twice as strong as ours, and very massyue.

e. Of architectural or artistic style: Presenting great masses, solid.

1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 162 That broad, massyue, severe classicism which marked the newly emancipated age of Phidias. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 When the Company proceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massyue and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

f. Of the features, head, forehead, etc.: Largely moulded or modelled.

1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. iv, His forehead was singularly high and massyue. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Wylward's World* I. i. 24 The features are firmly modelled, bold, and massyue.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of immaterial things: Solid, substantial; great or imposing in scale.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 221 Religious skill is farre more massyue. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. 154 One result of maritime discovery on the great scale is, so to speak, massyue enough to call for mention as an astronomical feature. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 262 Mighty figures... looking as if they were necessarily so gigantic because the thought within them was so massyue. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 151 Scott was a man of more massyue and less impulsive character.

b. *Psych.* Of a sensation, a state of consciousness: Having large volume or extensive magnitude. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* 92 A massyue or voluminous feeling of comparatively little acuteness or intensity. *Ibid.* 132 The... sensation of chillness... is... not acute but massyue and powerful. 1872 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* § 513 II. 579 As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation, it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes massyue. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* All the activities of my nature had become tributary to one massyue sensation of discomfort.

c. *Path.* Of a disease, etc.: Affecting a large continuous portion of tissue.

1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II. 767 Massyue gangrene sometimes occurs. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 496 In massyue swellings of the tongue and throat relief has been given by [etc.].

d. *Pres.* Presenting a large volume of sound. 1861 *CALVERLEY Verses*, 'There stands a City' 28 Still I... Hear you humming of 'the gal you'd Left behind' in massyue bass. 1885 *ATHENÆUM* 7 Feb. 192 Some numbers were splendidly given, notably the massyue chorus... and the whole of the processional choruses.

3. Forming a solid or continuous mass; compact, dense, or (sometimes, merely) uniform in internal structure; existing in compact continuous masses. Now *rare* etc. *Min.* as the epithet of minerals not definitely crystalline, and *Geol.* as applied to rocks or formations presenting no structural divisions.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 64 If it should holle but a little more than it ought to holle, it would be thicke and massive. *Ibid.* 64, Seeth them in a kettill until they be neither to much nor to little boyled, but even holle and massive not broken. 1573 *Art of Linning* 7 The galls must be smal curled, and massive with in. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11, 226 Mercury. Second family. Slaty... Found Massive. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. ii. 12 Clouds may be broadly considered as of two species only, massive and striated. I cannot find a better word than massive, though it is not a good one, for I mean it only to signify a fleecy arrangement in which no lines are visible. 1871 *Jukes' Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 99 The leading directions of structure among igneous rocks are the bedded...; amorphous...; massive, occurring in large masses which can be broken or quarried in any direction [etc.].

1860 *TOURNIEUR Transf. Metam.* lviii. (Had he heene a man of massive hart) He would have melted at her mermaid's part.

4. Pertaining to masses as distinguished from molecules; molar.

1877 E. R. CONER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The control of mind over the material world... is limited to the power of producing motion, massive or molecular.

Massively (mæ'sivli), *adv.* [f. MASSIVE + -LY 2.] In a massive manner or form.

1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* ii. (1828) 11, 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* 747 And so... Rose the full notes; now parted off in pauses massively aloof, Like measured thunders. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* i. 259 Houses built so massively... that [etc.].

b. *house-use.* By masses of persons.

1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lix. An assumption which... was massively acted on at that date of the world's history.

Massiveness (mæ'sivnès), [f. MASSIVE + -NESS.] The state or quality of being massive.

1550 PALSGR. 243/2 Massyffesse, solidid. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Life Plutarch* (1612) 1204 Doest thou think it is by reason of the massiveness or weight, or by the swiftness, or strength of the eyes? 1620 VENER *Via Recta* i. 19 Bread made of Rie... is cold, heavy, and hard to digest, and by reason of the massiveness thereof, very burdensome to the stomacke. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 92 The peculiarity of it [sc. the feeling of fatigue] as a pleasure is not intensity or acuteness, but quantity, massiveness, or volume. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 93 The somnre massiveness of the tower.

Massedine, -less, *gen. obs.* ff. MASLIN 2.

Massless (mæ'slès), *a.* [f. MASS sb. 2 + -LESS.] Having no mass.

1870 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 345 A material particle supported by massless springs.

Mass-monger, *arch.* [MASS sb. 1] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic.

Common in the 16th c.

1550 BALE *Eug. Volaries* ii. 27 Callynge both hym & hys massmongers, fleshe makers, a 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Shantukia* Wks. (1711) 199 Ye are mass-mongers, adores of angels, [etc.]. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 212 This scheme for bringing custom to the mass-mongers at Tunncaster.

So † **Ma'ss-mong'ing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 23rd Sund. Trin. (1584) 209 An other denying of Christ is this Masse-monging. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 204 Another Masse-monging gentleman of Lorraine. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 8 Things given to superstitious vses, suppose to maintain massmonging.

Masson, -nery, *obs.* ff. MASON, MASONRY.

Massondow: see MASONDUE.

Massoné (e, *Her.*: see MASONÉ *ppl. a.* 2.

|| **Massoolah** (h (mæ'sul-lā). Forms: 7 musoolah, 7, 9 musoolah, 8 (masulo), 9 (masuli), muss-, mas(s)ulah, mussoolah, 8-9 mas(s)oolah, mas-soolah. [Of obscure origin: see conjectures in Yule.] A large surf-boat used for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore on the Coromandel coast. Often *massoolah-boat*. 1685 W. HEDDER *Diary* 3 Feb. This morning two Musoolahs and two Cattamarans came off to y^e Shippe... [We] got into y^e Musoolah. 1760-1879 [see quot. in Yule s.v. *Musoolah*]. 1793 HOOVER *Trav. India* 4 A boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Leg. Sea-waif* 203 The crazy 'massulah' boats... so often described by visitors to Madras.

Massor: see MASSER sb. 3, MAZER.

Massorah (h): see MASOIAH.

Massorat, -etc, -ite: see MASORETE, -ITE.

Massoy (mæ'soi). Also 8 massay, 9 massoi, mussoy, mussoi, *Diets.* missoy. [a. Malay موسى *masiil*.] The bark of an East Indian tree, *Cinnamomum kiamis*. Also *massoy-bark*. *Massoy-camphor*, oil: products obtained from this bark.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Chron.* 352 Bird's nests, tripangs, massay, agamgar... shall pay 5 per cent. *Ibid.* *Misc. Tracts* 74 *note*. It is much more esteemed than the massoy bark. 1859 *Times* 29 June 9/2 A fragrant aromatic bark, called mussoy. 1860 WATTS *Guides' Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 380 Oil of Massoy. *Ibid.* 384 Massoy-camphor. White powder, heavier than water. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 339/2 Massoi bark.

Mass-penny, *arch.* [MASS sb. 1] An offering of money made at mass.

1362 LAGLE *P. Pl.* A. iii. 217 Prestes... Askep Meede and

Masse-pons and heore Mete eke. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Sompn.* 7. 41 A goddess halfpenny or a masse penny. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xx. 761 Praye for my soule & hery me atte leest & offre ye my masse penny. 1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Chr.* *Man* Pref. xv. He... feteth here a masse penny, there a trentall, yonder dicker money. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 504. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cantos* III. viii. 156 He had been at the chapel... and offered his mass-penny.

attrib. 1579 E. K. GLASS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 They packed peltry and Masse-penie religion.

Mass-priest, *arch.* [MASS sb. 1] A priest whose function it is to celebrate mass.

In OE. applied *gen.* to any priest (Christian or Jewish); in ME. app. used *spec.* for a secular priest as opposed to a monk, or for one employed to say masses for the souls of the dead. From the 16th c. chiefly a contemptuous designation for a Roman Catholic priest.

c. 893 K. ALFREDO *Oras.* (Sweet) 282 Arrius se masse-preost. c. 1000 ALFREDO *Hom. Pref.*, Ic Ælfric, munuc and massepreost. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Panne he his muclehe synnes... bi-muned, and shewed hem his messe preste. c. 1205 *Lav.* 297/2 Wenden munekes & þa masse-preostes. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Cant.* 2108 Monk, oþer masse-prest, oþer any mon elles. 1554 BRADFORD *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc. II. 39) God is no merchant, as our mass-priests be. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ii. 92 Among the four Friars, there was but one Masse-Priest. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 11 July, The late King's glorious chapel [at Windsor] now seiz'd on by the masse priests.

Massy (mæ'si), *a.* Also 4 massee, 4, 6 massye, 5 massi, 6-8 massie, -ey. [f. MASS sb. 2 + Y. In early instances perh. a. OF. *massi*, *massis*, *masses*, f. *masse* with suffix repr. L. -*tilus*, -*icius*, -*aticus*.

Formerly in common use; now rhetorical or arch.; in ordinary prose use superseded by MASSIVE.]

1. Full of substance or 'mass'.

a. Solid and weighty; heavy as consisting of compact matter. Said esp. of the precious metals: Occurring in mass; wrought in solid pieces, without hollow or alloy.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 10 As a massee vessel of gold. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vii. (1495) 555 The syluer compownd is massy & sad. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Fab.* (Son of Fox) in *Anglia* ix. 368 The leopards come with crown of massie gold. 1553 BRENDE *O. Curtin* l. v. He founde in that cite an incredible treasure. L.M. talentes of massy silver uncoyned. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. ii. 80, I can march all day in massie Steele. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III) 175 There are no new but poor Gentlemen that will offer to wear the Massiest silver lace. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. A great quantity of massy old plate. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Intro. 33 Whose ponderous grate and massy bar Had oft [etc.]. 1853 MACAULAY *Biog.* *Attorney* (1867) 20 An inestimable treasure of massy hullion. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 20 Seen in certain lights, the Pyramids look like piles of massy gold.

† b. *gen.* Solid, not hollow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 7 And thilk auter was not massy [Vulg. *solidum*], but holwz of tabled thingis, and with ynné voyde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 Massy, no3t hole, *solidus*. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* III. 6004 By cramming into them many Crystal-bullets, both hollow and massy ones.

† c. Solid, having three dimensions. Applied to sculptures, as opposed to paintings on the flat.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defr. By Depenses... 1 mean the massie thickness of any bodie, as in ex-ample of a pottle. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.*, *Math. Disc.* H. ii. A Transformed Dodecaedron is a massie or solide figure. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Reliq.* xviii. 167 Rejecting carved or massie images, but admitting the painted. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1690) I. 331 Abhorring the use of massy statues.

d. Close, compact, dense (in texture or consistency). ? *Obs.*

1519 HORNBY *Vulg.* 27 b, They that have massyey bonys neuer swete or thristie. 1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solid or massie, but much porous. 1579-80 NORRIS *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 39 A grosse vapour, darke & massie. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 428 The more massy sorts of manure. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xii. 6 Stars... that, with lively ray serene, O'ercome the massiest air.

2. Consisting of a large mass or masses of heavy material; having great size and weight. Of buildings: Consisting of great blocks or piles of masonry.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* i. 2 Yee see... the Earth altogether heave and massie, and yet notwithstanding... hanged in y^e Aire. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr. It was very pleasant to observe the massy timbers that the ship is made of. 1775 A. M. TOPKAY *Lett.* Wks. 1828 VI. 270 He hurled the massy folio at the poor bookseller's head. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi. A massy oaken table. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 422 The massy remains of the old Norman castle. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 40 The rude seas, earth's massy solidity.

b. Of architecture: Presenting great masses.

1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 85 The proportions are extremely massy. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xx. (1862) i. 498 The massy and Cyclopian style of architecture employed in those early days.

3. Spreading in a mass or in masses; having considerable bulk or volume.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 68 Stragling by Temple-har, in o massy Cassock and Surcingle. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 669 Deep in the night the massy locust sheds Quench my hot limbs. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 112 The foliage of the corn is so rich and massy, that it shades the earth. a 1834 LAM *Reynolds's Gallery Misc.* Wks. (1871) 367 The long, graceful, massy fingers. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. § 53 (1850) VIII. 610 Their infantry in four massy columns was observed to be descending.

b. Of persons and animals: Bulky, large-bodied. c. 1400 *Deit.* Tray 385 He was massy & mekull, made for þe noost. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. The mas-

sier and more gyantly body must be maintained with large... diet. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Greatness*, He would have no Servants, but huge, massy Fellows. 1824 BYRON *Jour.* xvi. lxxx. There were some massy members of the Church. 1849 H. MILLER *Foolpr. Creat.* vi. (1874) 129 One of the massier fishes disporting amid the same four or five small ones. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 255 A... massy, earnest, forcible-looking man.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (of immaterial things).

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* G 2 b, Sbe sits shroud in a Cannape of Clouds, Whose massie darknesse mazeth euery sense. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did vialence to reason and religion. 1663 B. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1663) 46 How solid and massy those future enjoyments are. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii. She turned her eyes from the massy darkness of the woods. 1822-56 DR QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 155 It cost eight-and-twenty massy hours for us... to reach the General Post-office. 1840 - *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 72 The dialogue [of Greek tragedy] is always... severe, massy, simple.

5. *Comb.*, as *massy-proof* adj.

1788 WATSON *Ode for New Year* 1 Rude was the pile, and massy proof.

Massmore (mæsimō'1). *Sc.* Also 8 masmore. [? ad. Sp. *mazmorra* dungeon: cf. MATTAMORE.] An alleged local term for a castle dungeon.

1789 GROSE *Antiq. Scotl.* i. *53 (Crichton Castle, Edinburghshire.) The dungeon called the Mas-More is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scotl.* *Boyd* i. Intro. 79 *note*, One of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the Massy More, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous. 1808 - *Marm.* iv. xl, Crichton I... still may we explore... The darkness of thy Massy More.

Mast (most), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 mast, 4-6 maste, 3- mast. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mast* masc. = MDu. *Du.*, OHG., MHG., mod.G. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, Sw., Da. *mast* - OTeut. **masto*-z - W. Indo-Germanic type **masto*-z, whence L. *mālus* (with the change of d to l frequent in L.).

The Teut. word appears in popular L. of the 8th c. as *mastus*, whence OF. *mast* (Fr. *mât*, Pr. *mast*, *mat*, Pg. *masto*, *maistro*.)

1. A long pole or spar of timber, iron or steel set up more or less perpendicularly upon the keel of a ship, to support the sails.

A pole-mast is made of one piece (see POLE), a *made-mast* of several pieces (see MAZE 2 b). The larger masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower mast*, *top-mast*, *topgallant-mast* and *royal-mast*. See also FOREMAST, MAINMAST, MIZZENMAST, *jigger-mast* (JIGGER sb. 18); JURY-MAST, SPANKER-mast, etc.

Beowulf 1905 (Gr.) Pa was be mastre merehræzla sum, sezl sale fæst. c. 1205 LAV. 1100 Heo rærden heom mastes, heo wunden up seiles. c. 1300 *Harleik* 709 Hise ship he greyde... an... þer-inne dide a ful god mast. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 She that hem trustith shal hem fynde als faste As in a tempest is þe roton maste. a 1440 Sir *Eglam.* 1262 Sche ak-lyth be what chesone he bare A schyp of golde, bothe maste and ore. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 80 A small spare Mast, Such as sea-faring men prouide for stormes. 1624 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 71 To see... The New Towne of Amsterdam, and the Forrest of Masts, which lye perpetually before her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 293 The tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the Mast Of some great Admirall. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii. Afar off you saw the tall masts of the fleet.

transf. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 194 To look well at the beautiful circle of the white nettle blossom, and work out... the way it is set on its central mast.

b. A piece of timber suitable for a mast. Now *spec.* (see quot. 1847). *Hand mast*: see HAND sb. 63. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 183, iy mastes to make a newe Mayne yarde for the seyd Ship. 1824 GWILT *Archit.* § 1706 From Riga a great deal of timber is received under the name of masts and spars: the former are usually 70 or 80 feet in length, and from 18 to 25 inches in diameter; when of less diameter they take the latter name.

2. Phrases. *Afore or before the mast*: see AFORE B. 1, BEFORE B. 2 d. *At the mast*: on deck by the mainmast (the usual place of assembly for public sale, conference, etc. on board ship). *Dolphin of the mast*: see DOLPHIN 6 b (a). *To nail one's colours to the mast*: see COLOUR sb. 7 d. *To spring, step a mast*: see SPRING, STEP vbs.

1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Lyer... so proclaimed at the maine Mast by a general cry, A lyer, a lyer, a lyer. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 273 We sold some of the Prize Goods... at the Mast, as it is called, or publick Auction.

3. A pole resembling the mast of a ship; e.g. the tall upright pole of a derrick or similar machine; a climbing pole in a gymnasium.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 282 We passe by severall tall masts set up to guide travellers (in the Alps). 1762 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 407 To secure a powder magazine from lightning I think they cannot do better than to erect a mast not far from it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 350/2 The horizontal bar, the bridge ladder... and the mast... permit of a great variety of exercises. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 277 The vistas of lamp-posts, electric-light masts, and telegraph poles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mast-pole*, -*top*; objective, as *mast-maker*, -*making*; instrumental, as *mast-thronged* adj.; similitive, as *mast-great*, -*high*, -*like* adjs. and advs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xvii, 'Mast great the spere was which the gallant bore. 1798 COLLINGRIDGE *Ant. Mar.* l. xiii, I see 'mast-high came floating by. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hervey* iv. ii. (1868) 124 He saw n heron come flying mast-high. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 787 Their cluster'd dates the

vessel, called also *master mariner* (see MARINER 1 b); † in early use also *pl.*, † the officers or the crew. *b.* The officer (ranking next below a lieutenant) entrusted with the navigation of a ship of war as distinguished from the commander of a ship during warlike operations. Now styled *navigating officer* (Robinson *Brit. Fleet*, 1894, p. 406). † *c.* *Master and commander*: until 1814 the title of the officer in the navy since called COM-MANDER. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12085. Po maistres [*v.r.* mariners] þat were slie. *c.* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2744. Pe maistres... manli in comte, & faire at þe full fiod þei ferdten to sayle. 1450 *Paston Lett.* l. 124. The maister of the Nicolas. 1553 *Cabot Ordinances in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 259. The maister and pilot of every ship. *c.* 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* l. (Arb.) 61. An vnhappy Master he is, that is made cunning by manie shipwrekes. 1594 *1st Pt. Content.* F 1 b. And then enter the Capitaine of the ship and the Maister, and the Maisters Mate. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 48. The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* l. The Maister is to see to the cunning the Ship, and trimming the sailes. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 18. Our pilot, or master, as we called him. 1748 *LIND Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 76. The master, and some other gentlemen of the Essex. 1801 *NEELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 198. Captain Bedford, ... with Captain Gore, ... offered their services to serve under a master and commander. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 303. The captain ... treated the master with loudly contempt. 1860 *Reed's Guide Bk. Local Marine Bd. Exams.* 11. A Master must be twenty-one years of age. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 775-1. Pilotage certificates may also be granted ... to masters and mates of ships.

d. *Master's mate*, an officer subordinate to but working with the master of a ship of war. Also fig. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166. The Maisters mate & hisj quartermasters. 1598 *W. PHILLIP Linschoten* l. iii. 4. The Selo Pilotto, which is the Maisters mate, haili 2000 reyes. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 322. It often happening in Commonwealhs, that the Masters mate steers the ship thereof, more then the Master himself. 1724 *R. FALCONER Voy.* (1769) 6. There's an excellent Master's Mate. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xviii. 59. The worthy master's mate.

3. One who employs another in his service: correlative with *servant, man*; also with *apprentice*, where the original sense is that of branch II.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii. 211. Servauntis ... Takeþ Meede of hoore Maistres. 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 35. This ioly prentys with his maistr bood. 1450 *Mertin* l. 3. The heirdes ... tolde their maister the mervelle. 1526 *Hundred Marys Tales* (1866) 146. Here is notther mayster nor man. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. l. 47. My Maister will be here ere morning. 1623 *Jas. I. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 127. He is a happy man that serves a good Maister. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 107. 1. The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the conduct of Masters. 1728 *SWIFT My Lady's Lament.* 174. Who's master, who's man. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* l. xiv. 416. A Master may by law correct his apprentice. 1835 *URR Philos. Manuf.* 319. List of Prices ... as agreed to by Masters and Men. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* ii. x. Continued vigilance, rigorous method, what we call 'the eye of the master', work wonders. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxvii. I have lived in many houses and served many masters. 1880 *MCCARTHY Own Time* IV. liv. 171. The masters and the workmen.

b. *Proverbs.*
1548 [see LIKE a. 2 d]. 1554 in *Strye Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xxiii. 190. The old proverb is true ... such a master, such a servant. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 34. He crossed the Proverb, like Master, like Man, the Patron being Cruel, the Chaplain Kinde. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. viii. (1848) 218. Fire and Water, they cannot be so good Servants, but that they are worse Masters. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xxviii. 38. Fire and Water, ... are Good Servants, but Bad Masters.

c. Applied to a sovereign in relation to his ministers or officers. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xxiii. 151. The woful knyghte told here how his mayster and lorde was betrayed. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 96. Thar ar bent maier wylkynne ... gif thair maistr commande thame, to seditione. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. v. 75. The King my maister. 1611 *Bacon* l. 1. *Sann.* xxiv. 6. The Lord forbid that I should doe this thing unto my master the Lords Anoynd. 1612 *Bacon Ess.* *Fortune* (Arb.) 379. Extreme Louers of their Country, or Masters, were neuer fortunate. 1712 *SWIFT Prud. to Stella* 21 Dec. The Spanish Ambassador desired him to tell me that his master, and the King of France ... were more obliged to me than any man in Europe. 1886 *Lowr Bismarck* l. 396. M. le Comte Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin ... sped to Vienna with the latest proposal of his master.

d. In public school use: The boy whom another serves as a fag.

1833 *LITTON Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) II. 108. The fag loathed his master. 1863 [HUTCHINS] *Eton School Days* iv. (1864) 42. College rolls ... were never so tempting to me when I had been to get them for my 'master'.

4. The owner of a living creature, as a dog, horse, slave; also, the man whom an animal is accustomed to obey. Also in fig. context.

14. *Sir Banes* (MS. M.) 1758. Stedius ... With our maisters. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 183. Pe hunde ... grudid not to be lurnyd with his maister bodie. 1535 *COWDALE Isa.* i. 3. An one knoweth his lorde and an Asse his maisters stall. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* l. ii. 157. My Dagger muzzel'd, Let it should bite his Master. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 424. Till the lov'd dog [should] declare his master near. 1783 *COWPER Negro's Complaint* iii. Think, ye masters iron-hearted. 1833 *WHITTIER Abolitionists* Pt. Wks. 1849. 111. 64. A majority of the masters ... are disposed to treat their ... slaves with kindness. 1853 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady*

64. An unruly horse Checked by a master's hand. 1884 'RITA' *My Lord Concell* l. iii. 297. The little dog ... sat ... looking as if he were holding a court-martial upon the proceedings of his two little masters.

Proverb. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Prov.* (1614) 313. The Masters eye maketh the horse fat.

5. The male head of a house or household.

1536 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 80. Mr. Shelton saythe he es Master of thys Hows. 1577-87 *HOLMES Hist. Scot.* 278/1. The people generally lamenting his death with no lesse sorrow ... than as is seene in a priuat house for the decease of the wellbelovd maister and owner thereof. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xlii. 8. The master of the house shall be brought unto the Judges. 1651 *BAXTER Saints R.* (ed. 2) iii. xiii. § 12. The last whom I would perswade to this great Work ... is Parents, and Masters of Families. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 82. 4. The Master of a Family that wholly depended upon his Life. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 309/1. As a husband, a father, or the master of a family, he was as nearly faultless as the imperfections of humanity will easily permit. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* V. 395. Mr. Munday, late master of the Falstaff inn. 1847 *LANE Arab. Nts.* l. 123. The master of the house begins first.

b. With possessive adj.: (One's) husband, dial. *c.* 1400 *Desir. Troy* 830. A fuisse dreame, That she met of his maister. 1459 *Paston Lett.* l. 435. As for my maystei, my best beloved that ye call. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* viii. I'm a-watching for my master. 1879 *J. FOTHERGILL Probation* l. xix. A rough 'maester' to make and mend and 'do' for.

6. A possessor, owner. Now rare, exc. in the phrase to be master of: to possess, have at one's disposal (now usually, some immaterial thing); often, with approach to sense 14, to have a 'mastery' or thorough knowledge of (a subject).

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55. Wen ... þei are opunly maistris of alle iuelis, howe are þey not heretiks? *c.* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58. Whanne that two vices be sette one euell delite, gladly they bringe her maister into temptation. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 178. How suld that be callid sauf condyts, bot gif that condyte thair maistris saufly? 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iii. vi. Synne retourneth ever vpon his maister. 1553 *B. GOODE SONN.* (Arb.) 97. Eche Torment ... Lyght here vpon this cused hand ... And plague the part that durst presume his Mayster to disgrace. 1604 *E. (BRISTONE) D'Acoosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 229. Divers mines which aie ... divided betwixt divers Masters. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Hoe* iv. i. Wks. 1873. III. 45. Clockes sometimes are better Gentlemen than their Masters. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (1631) 9. To see if he could find the Maister of the tongue that called him. *c.* 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) II. 353. Some houses sell and crushed their Masters to death. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vi. Those ... qualities of mind that he was master of. 1785 *TRUSLER Mod. Times* III. 29. I was master of more than twenty pounds. 1787 *G. GAYARDO Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 21. Scarcely one of them [day-horses] but is master of thirty stone or upwards. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 19. Judgement and discretion, which an infant was not master of. 1855 *C. BECE Verdant Green* l. iv. Mr. Filcher was laden with coats and boots that had just been brushed and blacked for their respective masters.

7. One who has the power to control, use, or dispose of something at will. Chiefly *predicative.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 47. God makis vs maysters of vices. 1400 *Gaucyng* 314. We wiln be maistres heer. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* l. 131. Quhar that stayne is, Scottis suld maistr be. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xli. 13. Be now and ay the maistr of your will. 1510 *MORE Picus* Wks. 5/2. He was his owne maister. 1542 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* 290 b. To be myne owne maister. 1600 *HOLLAND Litty* 44. They saw the enemies maisters of the land. 1601 *K. JOHNSON Kingd. & Countin.* (1603) 48. No man is maister of himselfe. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 1. Yet are we maisters of the field. 1670 *COTTON Esperton* l. 1. 43. To make themselves Maisters of Affairs. 1693 *Humeors Town* A. V. The Master of my own Time. *Ibid.* 39. Evry Woman that will make a Man Master of her Person ... makes him Master of her Purse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 209. Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law, nor Master of his Mind. 1706 *E. WARO Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 102. It would be a scandal to him to go off Master of his Legs. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* *Char.* (1786) 291. Master of the Queen's soul, which he guided as he pleased; [etc.]. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 262. The bishops were almost masters ... of France and Germany. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 318. The person who really commands the army is your master; the master (that is little of your king, the master of your Assembly, the master of your whole republic. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 100. You will become masters of all the gold in Christendom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 410. To secure a landing at all, the Spaniards had to be masters of the Channel. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 200/1. The tenant for life was master of the situation. 1904 *People's Dec.* 17/7. Two ... cart horses; suitable for coal or timber merchants; master of two tons.

b. *Transf.* of things more or less personified.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii. 162. Such a Maister is Meede A-Mong Men of goode. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 42. Love is maister wher he will. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. 1. 39. Love is your master. 1633 *Dr. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 114. An honest man's word must be his master. 1678-9 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* l. i. But it's a hard world, neighbours, If a man's oath must be his master. 1797 *COWWIN Enquirer* i. vi. 4. Language is not his master, but he is the master of language. 1873 *BURGES Poems, Triplet.* When first we met we did not guess That Love would prove so hard a master.

c. *To be master:* to be free to do as one pleases (in a specified matter). [A Gallicism.]

1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1793) III. cclxxxv. 304. Would you saunter at some of the small courts, as Brunswick ...? You are master.

8. One who overcomes another, a victor.

1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 11/242. With his signe þou schalt maister beo. *c.* 1400 *Octavian* 923. The people to the wallis can go to see the batelle betwene them two ... hys fadur, wo

was he Tylle be wyste whych schulde maystyr be. 15. *Smyth & Dame* 159 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 207. Than our Lorde can say ... Smyth, ... Thy maystyr thow me call. 1557 *BARCLAY Tr. Sallust* 84 b. Him which is strongest and is maister haunye the vpper hand. 1864 *TENNYSON En. And.* 31. If they quarrell'd, Enoch stronger-mad was master.

9. *Bowls.* [Short for *master bowl*.] A small bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at; = *JACK* sh. 18. (= Cf. *MISTRESS*.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 478/5. Who shall caste the mayster boulet 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 60. At Bowles eury one craues to kisse the maister. 1600 *HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Edm.* IV. iv. iii. This cheese shall be the maister.

II. A teacher; one qualified to teach.

10. A man to whose care a child or children are committed for purposes of instruction; a tutor, preceptor; in later use chiefly a teacher in a school, a schoolmaster; also, a professional teacher of some special subject, as an art or a language.

c. 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxix. § 2. Se unthritwa Neron wolde hatan his agenne maister [orig. *præceptor* *magister* *summi*]. acwellan. *c.* 1225 *Anec. R.* 64. Sum is so wel lered, ... þet heo wolde þet he wuste hit; þe sit & spekeð, & bicumed maister, þe schulde beo anec. 13. *K. Alia.* 665. The seventh maister taught his pars. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435. Pe childes maister sij þat, and slow þe sewere anon. *c.* 1430 *LYOC. Min. Poems* (Percey *Scol.*) 185. It sitthe a maister ... at large to teche his lesson. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 126. He ... was elected maister to the prince. 1599 *SHAKS.* *exc. Pais. Pilgr.* xv. It was a Lording's daughter ... That liked of her maister as well as well might be. 1694 *BOYER (title)* The complete French-maister. A short grammar, [etc.]. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 168. 1. I was bled myself, Sir, in a very great School, of which the Master was a Welchman. 1770 *GOLDSB. Dec.* VIII. 196. The village master taught his little school. 1865 (title) French in a fortnight without a Master. 1867 *C. S. PARKER in Quest. Reformed Parl.* 164. Without consulting the vicar, he dismisses the certificated master.

11. He whose disciple one is; the teacher (in religion, philosophy, art, science, or scholarship) from whom one has chiefly learned, or whose doctrines one accepts. *The (our, my, his, etc.) Master:* often applied to Christ, with mixture of sense 3.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1289. þat ta twa Lerningenhlites Herden what teggre magistre space Off Christ [etc.]. *c.* 1300 *Cursor* M. 20915. His maister. And he aght noht laf at a dome, For he was noht worpi þer-till. 1382 *Wyclif John* iii. 10. Art thou a maistr in Israel, and knowist not this things? 1412-20 *LYOC. Tray-bk.* end (Schick). My maister Chaucer. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* ii. Wks. 179/2. Yet be there not only as many sectes almoste as men, but also the maisters them selfe change their myndes and thier oppynions eury daye. 1533 *GAO Richt Vay* (1888) 25. We neid noder to seik or leir of our vane maisters quhar guid wariks we suld dw. 1629 *MURE True Crucifix* 3125. With hearts right set, their Maister's will to know. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* ii. lii. Ne had my master Spenser charmed his Mulla's plains. 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 284. The advice of one of our great masters in the science of life and morals. 1827 *WILLIS Healing Daughter* *Jairus* 37. Closer drew The twelve disciples to their Master's side. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxviii. Why should I be ashamed of their company when my Master mingled with publicans and thieves? 1904 *SAINSBURY Hist. Crit.* III. 427. John Keats ... and his master Leigh Hunt.

† 12. A man of approved learning, a scholar of authority. *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 120. Modi maistres & fele fondeden hire ofie o swide fele halue, for to undernemere hire. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1462. And did he suth to samen call þe maisters of his kirkig all. And fraind at þaim if þai wist, Quar suld he be born, þat crist. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 384. Maistres þat of goddis myre techen men and prechen. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 179. And as for me and other maisters and doctours, me think this the ryght oppin. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 1. Terming ... Scribes and interpreters of the law, Masters.

b. *Master of the sentences* (*magister sententiarum*), the name given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the 12th c., from his book *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a collection of patristic comments on passages of Holy Scripture. *Master of Stories* (*magister in historiis*), a name given to Petrus Comestor, from his work called *Historia Scholastica*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 2. [Of the Essenes] spekeþ þe maister of stories. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 43. He wroot agens þe maister of þe sentence [1432-50 sentence]. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. As y' mayster sayth in *Historis*. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. 8. 1605 *JACOB Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 11. The first writings of the fathers, whence the Master of the Sentences made his sum.

13. In academic sense, = *med. L. magister*: One who has received a specific degree, originally conveying authority to teach in the university. In English use (until recently: see below) confined to the Faculty of Arts (the corresponding title in the other faculties being *doctor*): the full designation of the graduate is in *L. artium magister*, in Eng. *master of arts* (formerly *† of art*), denoted by the abbreviation M.A. or (now rarely, exc. in the U.S.) A.M. In recent times the degrees of *Master of Science* (M.Sc.), *Master in or of Surgery* (*Magister Chirurgia*, M.Ch.) have been given in certain British universities.

Master of divinity, theology (obs. exc. *Hist.*), titles belonging to graduates of certain continental universities.

138. *WYCLIF Scil. Wks.* III. 376. Capped freris, þat ben calde maystres of dyvynite. *c.* 1400 *Kom. Rome* 653. The maistres of divinite Somtyme in Paris. *c.* 1425 [see ART

sb. 7]. 1484 *Canton Fables* of Poge ad fin. There were duellings in Oxenford two prestes bothe maystres of arte. 1494, 1604 [see RECENT sb. 3]. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is my year to comens master in. c. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 150 A Boisten horse and a Cambridge Master of Art, are a couple of Creatures that will give way to nobody. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 p. 4 Being a Master of Arts of Oxford. 1847 PRESCOTT *Poet.* (1855) II. v. 1. 215 He [Pedro de la Gascas] received the degree of Master of Theology. 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* i. iv, Please not to walk in the grass, sir; there's a fine agen it unless you're a Master. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 111. 835/1 It is in this licence [*licentia docendi*] that the whole significance of the master of arts degree is contained. *Ibid.* 835/2 'Regents', that is, masters actively engaged in teaching. 1900 *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 71 Fees. . . Before the Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery, £5.

14. Originally, a workman who is qualified by training and experience to teach apprentices and to carry on his trade on his own account. (Chiefly in appositional combs., as *master carpenter* etc., for which see 24 d.) Hence, (a) a workman who is in business on his own account, as distinguished from a journeyman; in modern use merged in sense 3; (b) a workman of approved skill, one who thoroughly knows his trade; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8733 po maisturs gert make a merulous tounge. c. 1480 *Canton Sonnes of Aymon* x. 265, 1 sholde goo gyve you suche a stroke . . . that ye sholde saye it is a stroke of a maister. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiv. 140 An ingenious maister . . . proposed vnto him [Alexander] that . . . he would make to be cut in hainain figure, the mount of Athos. 1693 *Humours Town* 35 Masters in their Profession. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 In this kind of Billingsgate Clashing he's a much greater Master, than [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi. (1803) 50 He . . . found the master busy in building a sailing chariot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 174 A craft in which any one may commence master, without having served an apprenticeship.

† b. Used predicatively without article (quasi-adj.) with the sense 'highly skilled'. Const. *inf.* 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9325 Mayster he is to bitraye, is word is al falshede. c. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Statut. xix.* (Cristoforo) 84 be dewil is mare master pan bu. c. 1480 *Canton Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 499, I am mayster for to begge brede. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. vii. 387 He was a man master in the art of dissembling. 1722 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 137 Think ye . . . his gentle stomack's master To worry up a pint of plaister.

15. An artist of distinguished skill, one of those who are regarded as models of excellence in their art. *Old master*: a 'master' who lived before the period accounted 'modern'; chiefly applied to painters from the 13th to the 16th or 17th century.

1533, 1651 [see FENCE sb. 1]. 1598 R. HAYWOOD *tr. Lomazzo's Art Paint.* i. 23 Raphael, Perino del Vaga, . . . and all other famous Masters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xl. 102 Peter Phillips, . . . now one of the greatest Masters of Musick in Europe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 36 Albert Durer [at the age of 10-14] performing such things as might shame most of the best Masters. 1703 ROWE *Fair Faint.* II. i. 520 Let the Master touch The spiritly Stings. 1711 ACOSON *Spect.* No. 129 p. 1 Great Masters in Painting never care for drawing People in the Fashion. 1747 J. GOODEY *Sci. Defence* 18, I have now done with the Small-Sword, and shall only do Justice to the Merits of two or three Masters. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 609/1 The observations of ancient authors on the best paintings of the ancient masters. *Ibid.* 613/2 A painter ought attentively to consider . . . all the different styles of the great masters. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 As a painter of animals, Edwin Landseer far surpasses any of the old masters. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 The pictures of the Tuscan and Venetian masters. 1870 B. HARTÉ *Dickens in Camp* iv, He read aloud the book wherein the Master Had writ of 'Little Nell'. 1897 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 101 A task beyond the power of any but the few Masters of our literature.

b. Used for: A work (of painting or sculpture) by a master. Now only with qualification, as *old master*, and occasionally *modern master*.

1694 DRYDEN *Sir G. Kneller* 141 Those masters, then but seen, not understood, With generous emulation fired thy blood. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 18 'Tis a thousand pities that any of these masters should quit England. 1851 D. FERROLD *St. Giles* xxviii. 287 As a picture-dealer stares at an alleged old master.

III. As a specific title of office.

16. The head or presiding officer of many societies or institutions: e.g. of certain colleges (in Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere), guilds, corporations, livery companies, etc. (in some of which, however, the title is given not to the head but to the members of an administrative body subordinate to him), hospitals, etc. Formerly also used for GRAND-MASTER, *Great master* (see 19), the title of the head of a military order. Also with postfixed adj. (after med.L.) in the titles of dignitaries of monastic and other religious organizations, as *master-general*, *master provincial*.

† *Master of Prussia* (*Pruse*, *Pruseland*): the grand-master of the Teutonic Order. *Master of the Temple*: (a) *Hist.* the grand-master of the Knights Templar; (b) the principal clergyman of the Temple Church, London, appointed by royal letters patent. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4, the maistres & brethren tofore said. 1427 in *Heads of Great Comf.* (1860) 4, John Melborne, John Olyve, Maistres. 1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 370/2 Master and Prestes of the Chapell. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 65/2 The

Kyng wille and is disposed, to sende his Letters to the Maistyr of Pruce. 1463-4 *Ibid.* 502/2 Every Mayer, where Mayer is; every Master, where Maister is, where noo Mayer is. 1550 *Cowley Way to Wealth* B, J, A Maister of an house in Oxforde Cambridge. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 48 b, Albert of Brandenburg, master of Pruseland [orig. 95 *Prussia Magister*]. 1568 ASCHAN *Schoolen* II. (Arb.) 143 Pelling masters, such as in London commone cum to the hearing of the Masters of Bridewell. 1586 REG. *Privy Council Seal* IV. 74 Maisteris Andro and James Melvillis, maisteris of the New College. 1642-6 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 317 The Overseers and Master of the College. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 230 Fryer Nicholas Rodulphus of the same whole Order [for Preachers] Master General: . . . Fryer Nicholas Master of the Order. . . Fryer Ignatius Ciantes Master Provinciall of England. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Aph.* 36 Mr. Masters Master of the Temple. 1691 WOOD *At Oxon.* I. 101 He was made Master of Balliol Coll. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Templars*, a Religious Order, which . . . had a Governour . . . in England, who was styled *Master of the Temple* . . . : Whence the chief Minister of the Temple Church in London . . . is still dignify'd with that Title. 1722 in Cox *Old Const. Masons* (1871) 23 A Lodge of five Free-Masons, at the least, whereof one to be a Master or Warden of that Limit or Division where such Lodge shall be kept. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 Master of the Teutonic order in Germany. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The celebrated Master of the Templars. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* i. iv, Mr. Verdant Green . . . proceeded with his father to Brazenface College to call upon the Master. 1876 FIRTH *Munic. Lond.* 50 'The name of "Livery Company" has remained . . . The control by Master or Wardens of the dress of members has ceased.

17. In the designations of certain legal functionaries, as *Master of the* (or *in*) *Chancery*, (a) until 1852, one of the twelve assistants to the Lord Chancellor, the chief of whom was Master of the Rolls; (b) since 1807 any one of four chief clerks of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; *Master of the Court of Common Pleas*, of the *King's Bench*, of the *Exchequer*, any one of five officers in each of those courts (now, in the corresponding division of the Supreme Court) charged with the duty of recording the proceedings.

Also *Master of the Faculties*, see FACULTY sb. 11 b; *Master in Lunacy*, see LUNACY sb. 1; *Master of the Requests* († *M. of Request*), see REQUEST; *Master of the Wards and Liveries*, see WARD.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/1 Maistres of ye Chauncerie beyng occupied in ye Chauncerie. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 763/1 On the other wool-sacks are seated the judges, masters in chancery, and king's council. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 260 The usual order was obtained, referring it to the Master to inquire whether a good title could be made. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 30 § 3 There shall be in each of the said Courts . . . Five Principal Officers, and no more, to be called respectively the Masters of each of the said Courts. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 95 § 62 A Master Extraordinary in Chancery. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Every master in Chancery has had a reference out of it [Jarndyce and Jarndyce]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 342/1 In the Queen's Bench Division . . . the duty of registrars is performed by the masters. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Application was made by the plaintiff [in the Court of Q. B.], to a master at chambers, for leave to issue execution. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 10/1 The Chancery chief clerks are henceforth to be styled 'Masters'.

18. a. In many designations of officials having duties of the nature of control, superintendence, or safe-keeping, as † *Master of Assay* = ASSAY-MASTER; † *M. of the Coin* = M. of the Mint; *M. of the (King's, Queen's) Household* (also *Sc. † Master Household*), an officer under the Steward of the Royal Household; *M. of the Jewel-house*, the keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London; *M. of the (King's) Music*, an officer of the Royal Household, the conductor of the King's band; † *M. of the Posts* (see quot. 1706); *M. of the Robes*, of the *Wardrobe*, the keeper of the 'great' wardrobe of the King, Queen, or other exalted personage; *Master of (the) Works* or (now dial.) *Work*, an official who superintends building operations.

For *Master of Ceremonies*, *M. of the Mint*, *M. of Mistrule*, *M. of the Revels*, *M. of the Rolls*, see the second sb.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/1 The fairsaid Maistre of the koynce. *Ibid.*, The Maister of the mynte aforesaid. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 273/2 Bi th oversight of the Maistrit of the Werks there. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 61 The Maister of the Postes shall gyve horses to noo man, onles [etc.]. 1529 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 53 One lettre . . . makand hym maister of work within the castell of Strive-ling. 1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 297 The Mr housholde to the Quene. c. 1578 LINGOESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 334 Maister houshold with mony wther officeris. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 7 § 12 Maister of the Juell House. *Ibid.*, Maister of the Wardenboe. 1677 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Maister of the Robes to the Duke. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Master of the King's Household*. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 His Grace . . . was served at Table by . . . the Duke of Argyle, as Master Household 1704 in *Buckench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 Your son shall have the reversion of the Master of the Great Wardrobe for life. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of Assay*. *Ibid.*, *Master of the Posts*, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all such throughout England as provided Post-horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messages, &c. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6560 Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., to be Master of The King's Music in Ordinary to His Majesty.

b. *Mil.* in various titles of command, as † *Master of the Armoury*, † *M. of the Artillery*; *Master (General) of the Ordnance*, the controller of the Ordnance and Artillery (now, the head of the Board of Ordnance). Also (in translations from Latin or Fr.) † *master of chivalry*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 36 Putiphar, the geldyng of Pharao, the mayter of chynalyre. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 354/2 The Offices of Maister of oure Ordinaunces and Maister of oure Armerie. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A. i.* vii, The souverain maystre of the chynalyre of the prynces. 1512 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) 1.83 Maisteris of the said artillerie. 1533 BELLENOUE *Livy* II. xviii. (S. T. S.) 159 Spurius casius [was] be first maister of cheueclire. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* A. i. b, Syr Francis Flemmyng knight, master of the ordinaunce. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 7 § 12 The Maister and Lieutenante of the Ordinaunce . . . Maister of the Armoiry, [and others]. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3131/3 The Earl of Romney Master-General of the Ordnance. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 708 The Master-General of the Ordnance.

c. *Master of the Horse*: (a) the officer who has the management of the horses belonging to a sovereign or other exalted personage; in England, the title of the third official of the royal household (formerly sometimes † *m. of horses*); also rarely *transf.* in jocular use, a head groom or stableman; (b) *Antiq.* used as transl. of L. *magister equitum*, master of the 'knights' or horsemen (cf. HORSE sb. 3 b), under the Roman republic the title of the commander of the cavalry appointed by a dictator.

(a) 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 154/1 By the awys of the Maister of the Kyngs Hors for the tyme beyng. c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 611 in *Babes Bk.*, A maystour of horsys a squyer be is. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 735 Sir John Cheiney, maister of the Kinges horses. 1570-81 in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 303 The Emperours Ambassador, who is Master of the horse. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxv. 258, I was to be this gentleman's master of the horse abroad. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 The master of the horse is the third dignitary of the court.

(b) 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 33 *note*, The masters of the horse of the ancient dictators.

d. The official custodian of certain animals kept for sport or pleasure. Formerly in many titles of office in the English court, as *Master of the Bears*, of the *Hawks*, of the *Swans*; now chiefly in *Master of the Buckhounds*, the fourth great officer of the household. Also *Master of the Game*: the officer entrusted with the preservation of game in certain royal forests; occas. *figularly* a gamekeeper.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol. 3 The whiche booke shall . . . be named . . . maistre of game. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/2 William Brocas Squyer, Maister of your Bukhounds. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 354/1 The Office of Maister of the Hertlunds. *Ibid.* 360/2 The Office of Maister of oure Swannes. *Ibid.* 365/2 Maister and Kueler of the Kings Beres. 1530 PALMER, 916/1 The master of hawkes, le grant faulconier. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Ness.* 132 M. Piccarne (the Master of the Hawkes) Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 p. 31 Sir Roger's Master of the Game. 1860 ROBERTSON *Gr. Remonstr.* 104 The fee of the Master of the Cocks [under James I] exceeded the united salaries of two Secretaries of State. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 38/1 The master of the buckhounds, who is also one of the ministry, ranks next to him [sc. the master of the horse].

e. *Master of hounds*: one who owns, or has the control of, a pack of hounds; usually, the member of a hunt who is elected to have the control of the kennels and of the hunting arrangements generally; chiefly equivalent to *Master of foxhounds* (abbreviated M.F.H.). Also in *m. of beagles*, *harriers*, *staghounds*, etc., and with the designation of a particular pack of hounds.

1781 COWPER *Progr. Error* 114 He takes the field, the master of the pack Cries—'Well done, saint!' and claps him on the back. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges Sp. Tonn.* (1893) 130 Masters of hounds are always jealous of each other. . . . No man in the master-of-hound world is too insignificant for censure. 1866 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* 101 The master of a pack of foxhounds, staghounds, or even of harriers, ought [etc.]. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xxviii. 147 Sir Ralph has the hounds, and is a very good master. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 394/2 It is the master's duty to say what covers are to be drawn. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cats-eye Kings* 29 The master of the Storr-binton beagles.

† 19. *Great master*. = GRAND-MASTER 1 and 2.

1524 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* II. i. 86 The massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise. 1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 341 His Highnes also woll that ye shall nouse the gret maister [of France] in that behalf. 1547 EARL SUSSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 11. 137 The Lord St. John lord president of the Counsaile and Gret Master. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* A viij b, The Constable at that time gret master and Marshal of France entreated for him. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/1 The great Master [of the Knights of Malta] has Given Orders [etc.].

IV. As a title of rank or compliment.

20. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness. a. *sing.* = Sir. Now only in uneducated use. b. *pl.* (in later times always *my masters*) = Sirs, gentlemen. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, chiefly in ironical or derisive context.

In the first quot. rendering L. *magister*, prob. applied to Nectanobus as being a man of learning. 1340-70 *Alisander* 587 pe Queene . . . quiklysaide, 'Maister, wel come, ywis; wille't yee site?' 1536 in Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 39 The Lord of Rochford . . . sayde these wordes . . . on the scaffold . . . Maisters all, I am come hither not to

preach and make a sermon. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 244 Sa has it plesit the Quenis Majestie, my maisters, to grant the lik commissioun. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. i. l. 152* Farwell my Masters, to my Taske will I. 1602 — *Ham. II. ii. l. 40* Yare welcome Masters, welcome all. 1608 *MIDDLETON (title)* A mad World, my Masters. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler's* 64 on my masters, who begins? 1798 *WORSW. 'We are Seven'* 64 'O Master! we are seven.' 1837 *MARRYAT Dog Fiend* xxix, 'Put up your fiddle, master.' 1843 *BRYANT Bible in Spain* xxix, Many is the wetting that you will get, my masters, before you reach Oviedo. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Master*, a term of address to a superior or stranger; *Sir*.

21. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man. Originally used only in speaking of or to a man either of high social rank or of learning (sometimes, esp. in Scotland, applied *spec.* to a Master of Arts), but gradually extended in application. In ordinary use now only *dial.*, but in literature sometimes *arch.* or *hist.*; otherwise superseded by *MR.* (pronounced *mī'stā*).

The obscured pronunciation resulting from proclitic use doubtless began while the written form *master* was still commonly employed. Before the end of the 17th c. the abbreviation *Mr.* (originally only one among many others used for the word in all applications) had come to be restricted to the use in which the pronunciation was obscured, and to be the only permitted mode of writing the word in that use. Thenceforward *master* and *Mr.* were practically two words, distinct both in function and in form. In this Dictionary the abbreviation *Mr.*, in all its historical varieties of use, will be treated in its alphabetical place.

a. Prefixed to a surname or a Christian name. Down to the 16th c. or a little later, *master* could be prefixed to the name of a knight or a bishop; at an earlier period it was freely used with the names of personages of ancient history and ancient writers. Some modern dialects have only one form for *Master* and *Mr.* as prefixed titles; others have both prefixes with a difference of function, *Mr.* being the superior title. (See E. D.)

1597 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 822 Maister willam gyffard he 3ef be hiscoppe Of winchestre & maister anselin be archebisshoppe. 1590 *Cursor M.* 6936 Fostered he was And lered wit maister moyses. 1530 *R. BRUNNE Chron. IVace* (Rolls) 57 One Mayster Wace be Franks/telles, Pe Brute, all pat be Latyn spelles. 1425 *W. PASTON in P. Lett. I.* 19 Maister John Lworne told me that he hadde lettres for a frende of yowres. 1459 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) l. 22 Maister John of Levington, vicar of Inuerquy. 1532 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 22*, I have hard hym soo often bieke Maister Precyens here. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M. (ed. 4)* 1770 Maister Latmyer encouraged Maister Ridley when both were at the stake. 1570 *An Trage. 8 in Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 82 Schir Morpouse... led me captiue vnto Maister Slumber. 1579 *SPENSER (title)* The Shepherdes Calender... Entitled to... M. Philip Sidney. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* To Rdr., The right happy and copious industry of Master Shakespeare, Master Dekker, and Master Heywood. 1650 *B. DISCOURTINIMINIM 33*, I could wish we might be allow'd to call him Master Charles, for most men thinke He is a Gentleman borne. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) l. 45 Two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† b. Prefixed to a title of office or profession, or occas. to a personal designation of some other kind. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur x. lix*, 514 Maister maronnres said sire Tristram what meanneth that letter. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII. VI. 122* The Popis Holynes, informed by Maister Doctor Hanihal of my comynge, sent word that I shulde tary a day. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII. 54* The master of the rolles & master Subdene with other doctours unknown. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot. Aij*, My lorde Lienetenant and Master Treasurer (of the Army). 1590 *BALF. Acol. 40* But tell me maistre person, who hath taught you to playe so wycked partes as these are. 1555 *LATIMER Let. in Foxe A. & M. (1563)* 741 They... craftily defeated maister Maiors appointment. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. ii. 87* Marry M. Schoolmaster, hee that is likest to a hog'shead. 1599 — *Uncl. Ado* iii. 117 Master Constable. 1607 — *Timon* iv. ii. 1 Here you M. Steward, where's our Master? 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom. v. i. Cnt.* By your fauour Master Parson... Oll. You shall giue me leaue, Master Doctor. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur. vi. ix*, 116 And yet master Parson must not be called couetous. 1640 in *Ruslin. Hist. Coll. III. (1692)* l. 125 Master Speaker, the first Writs that were sent out... I... was as ignorant of, as any one Member of this House.

22. In early use (*viz.*) young master, little master, occur as designations applied by servants and inferiors generally to the boys and young men of the families of their superiors. App. as a development from this mode of expression, the word *master* (after the phonetic separation of *Mr.*) came to be the usual prefix to the name of a young gentleman not considered old enough to be entitled to be called 'Mr.'. Hence occas. *masters* and *misses* = young people. † *Master-miss*: an effeminate youth. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M. (ed. 4)* 1596 The time was thought to be nie, that this young Maister (Queen Mary's expected child) should come into the world. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. 11*, 25 Talkie you of young Maister Launcelet? 1601 *B. JONSON Postmaster* l. i, Young master, master Ovid, doe you heare? 1693 *DYVEN JR. Jivental* xiv, 6 If Garning doe an Aged Sire entice, Then my Young Master swiftly learns the Vice. 1720 *SWIFT Jern. to Stella* 13 Dec., Mad, misses, and little master... in a third (coach). 1790 — *Mod. Educ. Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 35 These wretched pedagogue are enjoined... that master must not walk till he is hot. 1754 *FOOTE A. Nights* i. (1778) 5 The master-misses of the present age. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1811) II. xxix, 304 Miss Cantillon, Miss Harvevell, and half a dozen more misses and masters. 1760 *II. B. BROOKS Foot of Qual.* l. 18 Lord Richard and some other masters of quality about his age. 1775 in *J. L. Chester Walm. Atty Reg.* (1576) 419

May 12, Master Frederick Gell; aged 12 days. 1776 *Ibid.* 241 Mar. 20, Master Albany-Charles Wallis, a Westminster scholar; in his 14th year. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Infer.* xxvii, Well-dressed, talking, smiling, flirting masters and misses. 1849 *DICKENS Daff. Carr.* iii, Wait a bit, Master Davy, and I'll—I'll tell you something. 1898 *G. B. SHAW Plays*, You never can tell II. 242, I presume, sir, you are Master Philip. *Philip*. I was Master Philip...; just as you were once Master Finch.

23. The heir-apparent to a Scottish peerage (below the rank of earl; formerly, below that of marquis) is in many instances known as *The Master of* —; the specific designation being usually identical with the baronial title of the family.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) l. 107 The Maister of Crafurde. 1530 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) l. 139, I Johne Lord Forbes... becummiss souerene... for myself, Johne Maister of Forbes, my sone [etc.]. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot. B vii*, Anderwyke pertained to the lorde of Hambleton, and was kept by hys sone & heyre (whom, of custome they call the Maister of Hambleton). 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot. II.* 2 Johne Maister of Grahame nepote and heyre to the Erl of Montrose. *Ibid.*, William Maister Marschell sone to the Erl Marschell. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk Andro... presentit to him ane writing of the Maister of Marschellis. 1884 *Ibid.* III. 644 Mr. Thomas Lyoun, Master of Glamis. 1641 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jmils.* (1841) l. 379 Before King James went to England, noblemens eldest sones were bot Masters, and their younger brethren pretended not to take place of Barons. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 The Viscount of Arbutnot's eldest sone is stiled Maister of Arbutnot. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* ix, The Maister of Ravenswood led the way.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

24. Used appositively or as *adj.* in the sense 'that is a master'. a. Formerly prefixed freely to all kinds of designations of persons, with the sense 'chief', 'leading', 'commanding'. Now *rhetorical*, with implication of imposing greatness or power, esp. in *master spirit* (after *Shaks.*).

1575 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 And þa welle bi-wisten .xii. meister docten swilc ha wæren kinges. 1500 *ORMN 7454* Was mæstredwale, and defless þewig, þatt Ariuss was nemmed. 1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 376 Meistres princes he wolden hem kenne. 1500 *Cursor M.* 15594 þe maisters Iuns þan bigan To mistru o þis sinful seli man. 1500 *K. Horn* 659 þe meyster kinges heued He haddit him by reued. 1575 *Sc. Leg. Statutes* xxviii. (Margaret) 502 Scho ourcynne had þe maister feynd. 1582 *Wyclif Jer.* li. 23, I shall hurle in thee dukes and the maister zugis [Vulg. magistratus]. 1500 *Octavian* 559 þe maysterwolden spake thene. 1549 *PECOCK Repr. v. l. 478* In þou schulen be maistris lirs, that schulen bringe yn sectis of perdition. 1540 *Merlin* xxiii. 436 Merlin is maister Counsellor to kyng Arthur. 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* v. ii, The master-devil, Bel-sabub. 1590 *Strockwood Rules Construct.* A iij b, My master schollers of the higher forms. 1601 *SHAKS. Tit. C. iii. l. 163* The Choice and Master Spirits of this Age. 1609 *B. JONSON Volpone* Ded., The great and Maister Spirits of our World. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* iii. ii, That falls out often, madam, that hee that thinkes himself the Master-wit, is the Master-foole. 1617 *Jania Ling.* To Prince, Whose but yours, that are a maister-prince. 1643 *J. GREVILLE's Yrs. Jas. I.* 44 One Simon, master servant unto Sir Tho. [Monson]. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-moth.* iii. iii, See where the Master Villain stands! 1725 *Port. Odeys.* xxiv, 26 Yet still a master ghost, the rest he awed. 1750 *MASON Caractacus* 84 The master-mover in this business. 1837 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. xlix. § 96, 101 The master-spirit had fled from the helm when Lord Wellesley embarked for England. 1849 *AVTOUN Execution Mry. Montrose* vii, The master-fiend Argyle! 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xxv, One of those unfathomable master-personages.

b. Prefixed to names of animals, to denote the leader of a herd, or one superior in fighting strength to the rest. (Cf. i b.)

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Bucol.* ix. 27 Take heed to meet the maistergoat. 1672 *TEMPLE Ess. Orig. Nat. Govt.* Miscell. l. (1680) 56 This makes the Authority... of a Master-Buck in a numerous herd. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccxxv. 292 A Master-Pike, that for his Bulk, Beauty, and Strength, was look'd up to be the Prince of the River. 1725 *Port. Odeys.* ix. 523 The master Ram at last approach'd the gate. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxix, 175 A master hog deters a weaker from approaching. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Hunt. Scot.* i. 21 The cattle must often be injured... by master cattle preventing the others from feeding. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 71 A princely master-stag. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxii, 222 To dole, our master-dog was seized with a violent fit. 1860 *G. H. K. in Vac. Tour* 174 The antlers of the master-hart.

c. In titles of office or employment, to distinguish the official who has the command over the others similarly designated. Now chiefly *hist.* (see also 29). Hence also in derivatives denoting the offices, as *master forestership*, *sergeantship*, *ishery*.

1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 3412 Al bi dhusenz bis folc was told, Iic dhusent adde a meister wold. *Ibid.* 3886 Eleazar... Was mad bissop and meister prest. 1500 *Cursor M.* 1434 Jon was ioseph halden dere wit þe maister jailere. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* C. xxv, The maister portare, callit pacer, That frely telye vs in. c 1440 *Alphabet of Pater* 514/2 Som tyme þer was a kyng þat had a ward-roper þat was maister-shaper [cf. quot. 268 in d] of his clothing; and he had many seruantis vnder-neihe hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 1291, Our Maister Foster of the said Forest. 1455 *Ibid.* 1212/2 The Maister Forsterships of the Forests of Macclesfield, Mare and Moundre. 1644 *Ibid.* 5451/5 The Offices of Maister Carpenter of our Castell of Lancavie. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 561/1 The Office of Maister Sergeantship of the Vale of Monmouth. 1508 *KINGSLEY Flying w. Druhar* 437 In Parise wyth the maister burfawe Abyde, and be his prentice. 1553 *A Reg. Privy Council Scot.*

l. 152 Ordanis my Lord Thesaurar to deliver furth the prenting irons... to the Maister Cunyare. 1565 *Ibid.* 347 The offices of Chalmelanerie and Maister Ischearie. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indist* iii. x. 154 The report which the master Pilot that passed it made, seemeth notable vnto me. 1676 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Mr. Chiffinch Master Falconer to His Majesty. 1684 *G. ROSE (title)* A perfect School of Instructions For the Officers of the Mouth: shewing The Whole Art of... a Master Carver, a Master Butler, a Master Confectioner, a Master Cook, a Master Pastryman. 1702 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute... William Bridges Esq.; Master Surveyor... of the Ordnance. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) V. ij, yij, To observe that the master-shipwrights do in no ways depart from the draught. 1862 *J. GRANT Capt. Guard* 1, The king's master butcher.

d. In designations of trade, to denote one who is a 'master' as distinguished from an apprentice or journeyman, or one who has others in his employ.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1666 þi self sal be þe maister wright. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 112/2 Ye wages of eny free Mason or maister Carpenter, excede not by the day iiiij. *Ibid.*, A maister Tyler or Scalter. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour A vj b*, It cam from the handes of the mayster goldsmith. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 180, iij Smythes... iij of theym takyng... xvij by the weke... And the iijijth as Maister Smyth viijth vjd. 1647 *R. STAPLTON Jvental* 81 The master-barber now Trimmis thee. 1658 *R. FRANK North. Mem.* (1821) 146 Here [Perth] they call a taylor master-fashioner forsooth. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, Printing it p. 1, I shall begin with the Office of a Master-Printer. 1709 *FLEETWOOD Chron. Prec.* (1745) 133 A Master Calker. 1729 *LABELNE Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Br. Pref. 4, I consulted the respective Master-Artificers. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. W.* v. ii. (1866) II. 461 The rise which such a tax might occasion in the wages of manufacturing labour would be advanced by the master manufacturer. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Mural* 1, In these disturbances the master bakers frequently lose their lives. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 423 The master-glazier takes upon himself the risk of windows being broken. 1834 131 *Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1835) 199 Master barbers who might have saved enough money to keep them from the parish. 1837 *LOCKHART Scot. Ivi.* The master-printer is entitled to an equal sum. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* i, He would be a man and a master-sweep. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/1 Mr. George Holder, master sinker, who had charge of the pit.

e. With the sense 'supremely or consummately skilled'. Also, in ME. occas. = 'consummately wickered', 'accomplished', as in † *master gavelier*.

1340 *Asenb.* 35 Þise byep þe mayster gaveliers. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 123 þi þou be wel pleyed þerwith, þou art mayster vsurie. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6 þis Abbott said vnto þis maister thief [etc.]. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus Anticulus*, a maister thief. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 515 That great architect and master deuiser, of Alexandria... Diocorates. 1677 *GILPIN Denoual.* iii. ii, 11 We may rely upon the great Master-continver, for relief... or deliverance; as there is need, 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Athleta*, a master-wrestler, a champion. 1751 *J. HARRIS Hermes* i. vii. (1765) 111 The character of a Master-Artist, or Alan of practical Wisdom. 1850 *TENNISON in Mem.* lxxvii, And last the master-bowman, he, Would cleave the mark. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 The French consider the English the master-colonists of the world.

25. Applied *transf.* as a qualification of things, with the sense 'main', 'principal', 'controlling'.

In some of the combinations so formed, *master* is apprehended as a separate *adj.*; the majority, however, are always felt as compounds, while in many the grammatical character is uncertain or fluctuating.

a. Of material things (after the similar use of *F. maître*; esp. frequent in terms relating to building, machinery, and popular anatomy), as *master-altar*, *-beau*, *-t-bone*, *-t-borough*, *-bough*, *branch*, *-chord*, *-city*, *current*, *-drain*, *-feeder*, *fortress*, *furrow*, *-gale*, *-gouffanion*, *-line*, *loade*, *-metal*, *-moulding*, *pillar*, *-t-pock*, *river*, *-sail*, *-screw*, *-shoot*, *star*, *stem*, *street*, *-string*, *temple*, *-tissue*, *tooth*, *tower*, *-town*, *-turnip*, *waue*, *way*, *-wheel*, *wire*.

1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand.* by Loire 116 The 'master-altar'. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A summer (or great 'master-beane in building), *summer*. 1638 *DRUMM of Hawtill* frane Wks. (1711) 170 The props, stays, master-beams of religion, being faith, hope, and charity. 1677 *W. VINCENT in Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 328 One hand being rotted from the wrist, that you may not only see through the 'master-bones, but also [etc.]. 1800 *C. WINTER in W. Jay Mem.* J.'s Wks. 1843 V. 157 The master-bone of my leg was broken. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3881 Long weize and costful he 3or fond, forð bi archim dat 'maister burg. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Let him spread as far as he list without any 'master-bough. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr. § 1 Yet they [sc. trees] have some 'Master and chiefe ones [sc. branches] into which the maine sap... is carried. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Land.* 131 A main Pillar and Master-branch in Englands Grandeur. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 106, I would 'twere something 'y' would fret the string, The 'Master-cord on's heart. 1824 *TENNISON Will Waterpr.* 27 The master-chord Of all I felt and feel. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 47 Thair 'maister citee was als melle as Rome. 1817 *COLLINGRIDGE Biog. Lit.* 120 It is connected with 'master-currents below the surface. 1652 *BURN Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (ed. 3) 56 Thillier draw a good substantial 'Master-drain through all thy Land. 1796 *Turnip, Soc. Arts* XII. 184 In carrying up the valley the master drains. 1789 *T. WRIGHT Melk. Watering Meadows* (1790) 10 The bottom of the first work, or 'master-feeder, ought to be as deep as the bottom of the river. 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 Than Bretell com to the 'maister forrester where as the kyng was. 1649 *BURN Eng. Improv.* xviii. 109 A good Drayne 'Master-furrow. 1808 *J. WALKER Econ. Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* l. 163 The master-furrow at the head of the field... should be led in a very gentle slope. 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 422 He com to the 'maister gate of the palsey. 1715 *LEON*

Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 47 The chief Entry, or Master-gate, 1330 *Arch. & Merl.* 5634 Her *maister gomainoun so bar be kinges steward, Cleodalis. 1833 STRAITH *Fertif* 3 The measurements... are calculated... from the cordon, which... is called the magistral or *master line. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2100 The ancient Tinnars... affirm, that 7 Loads may lie parallel to each other in the same Hill, but yet one only *Master-Load. 1813 T. Busby tr. *Lucretius* v. Comm. xxiii. On account of its exerting its influence upon iron (the *master-metal)... the tragedian termed it the Herculean stone. 1773 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 75 The Corona... is the first *Master-Moulding in the Corniche. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 93 The *maister pillour of the halle, bi the whiche alle the halle was susteyned. 1601 DENT *Pathol. Heaven* (1831) 29 It is a master-devil, and the *master-pock of the soul. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 17 Which else, as a *Master-pock, will break out in his forehead. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/2 A certain great beame or *master post was loosed out of the place. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 64 The Thames and Severne are the two great *Master Rivers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 195 They sayle with two sayles as with the *master sayle and the trinkette. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 809/2 The screw is an important productive measuring instrument, whether used as a micrometer-screw of less than an inch in length, or as a *master-screw of 20 feet in length. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Bringing the two Sides as near as possible to the *Master-Sboot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 527 Seuen *maister sters er sette in heuen. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 23 If their leaves bee cropt off before the *maister stem or spire be growne big. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 204 The nobleste of the grekes... caryeden the beie... Thurgott out the Citee by the *maister strete. 1773 ROWE *Jane Shore* III. 1. 34 He touch'd me Ev'n on the tenderest Point; the *Master-tring That makes most Harmony or Discord to me. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1016 Dido. The *maystyr temple of al the toun. 1866 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 161 Certain *master tissues... possess... a special function. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 347 The great *master teeth and grinders of a wolfe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 218 (Hengwrt MS.) The Mirour, That born was vn to the *maister toun. 13... S. *Erkenwold* 26 In Horst. *Atteleg. Leg.* (1881) 266 Londone... he metropol & be *mayster-toun. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1591 *Hipsph.*... Inaconitis, That was the mayster toun of al Colcos. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Husb.* x. 100 We contrive to leave the *Master-Turneps... and spare such when near one another. 1840 MARRAT *Poor Jack* xlii. A *master wave, as it is termed, from being of larger dimensions than its predecessors. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 80/1 The Houses of Princes... should have an entrance from the *Master Way. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* x. The *Master-wheel or first mover in all the regular motions of this passion [Love] is the Love of God. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night Poems* 1769 I. 89 Let but the puppets move, I've my desire, Unseen the hand which guides the *Master-vice.

b. Of immaterial things, as *master-appetite*, *-argument*, *-bias*, *-cause*, *-conscience*, *-duty*, *-error*, *-exercise*, *-fact*, *-feeling*, *-form*, *-genius*, *-idea*, *-jest*, *-light*, *-lust*, *-mind*, *-miracle*, *-mischief*, *-motive*, *-passion*, *-principle*, *-proof*, *-reason*, *-sin*, *-spell*, *-stratagem*, *-tone*, *-vice*, *-virtue*, *-word*.

1745 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* vi. 863 Great Nature's *Master-appetite destroy'd. 1678 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* Wks. (1845) 73 This is Satan's *master-argument. 1807 WORDSW. *Happily Warrior* 59 A Soul whose *master-bias leans To homefelt pleasures. 1677 HORNECK *Cl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 240 The *master-cause [of misery] is the want of consideration. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* II. 21 We may consider... what... feeling could be in that conscience, and what fitness to be the *maister conscience of three Kingdomes. 1624 SANDESON *Serm.* I. 82 Here then the magistrate... may learn... his *master-duty. 1674 ALLEN *Danger of Enthusiasm* 96, I deem it a Mother and a *Master-Error. 1604 SHAKS. *Old.* II. i. 268 Hard at hand comes the *Master, and maine exercise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1859) I. ix. 202 It is to Dr. Thomas Young... that we owe the *master fact; 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 28 This *master feeling of his soul. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 Other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes, when they want the support... of the primary and *master-formes. a 1712 KEN *Hymn* *Unhappy Poet*. Wks. 1721 III. 293 Had Athens... To our great Homer's *Master-genius bow'd... They [etc.]. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 69 The three *master ideas, announced in the foregoing pages. 1678 BUTLER *And.* III. ii. 955 And who shall break the *master-jest, And what, and how, upon the rest. 1600 WOROSW. *Ode Intim.* *Immerit.* 153 Those shadowy recollections Which... are yet a *master-light of all our seeing. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 618 His *master-lust Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1720 POPE *Blind* xviii. 537 *Trapp Comm.* 1 Cor. xiii. 2 Removing of mountains is instanced, because noted by our Saviour as a *master-miracle. a 1709 LILIDGE in M. Henry *Life* (1710) 65 Atheism... is the *Master-mischief of this Age. 1880 MILL *Rep. Govt.* (1865) 51/2 The guiding and *master motives in the conduct of average human beings. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 131 One *master Passion in the breast, Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs.* *Lit.* (1798) 118 A vindication of the great, original, *master principles on which they were founded. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* v. 14, I find these as your *Master-proofs, set as Challengers in every of your defences. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* IV. vi. 8 Her quirk, her reasons, her *master reasons. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 227 Those *master-sinnes, ignorance, contempt of the word and godliness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. cvii. The lord of irony... that *master-spell, which stung his foes to wrath. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* II. 7 Themselves will even smile in the triumphs of their own wits... as at a *master-stratagem. 1827-35 WILLIS *Lefer* 124 The voice was like the *master-tone Of a rich instrument. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii. Mr. Dombey's *master-vice, that ruled him so inexorably. 1833 CHAMBERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. x. 101 The great *master and generic virtue. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17... is a Poet and Merchant, which is seen in Two *Master-Words, *Credit Blossom*.

28. Attributive, with the sense: Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of a master (in

various senses), in *master faculty*, *fascination*, *† reach*, *throw*, *touch*, *will*. Also *master hand* (see 29), *MASTERPIECE*, *MASTER-STROKE*.

Most or all of the combinations under this head admit of being used or interpreted with the notion expressed by those under 25 b; the two meanings often blend, as both are usually applicable to the same objects.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 242 Neither did hee care how Cunning they were, that hee did employ. For hee thought himselfe to haue the Master-Reach. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Levathi.* (1676) 21 Discovers a master faculty in making easie. 1686 RAVENSCROFT *Titus A.* To Rdr., He only gave some Master-touches to one or two. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 156 P. 10, I have here only mentioned some Master-Touches of this admirable Piece. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 370 This rare dissembler... played his master-game at once. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hyde* 224 No clamour rose... From such a monarch's master-throw. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII. vi. The master-fascination that he could command. a 1872 J. D. AVILVARO in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. vi. (1874) III. 90 Subject themselves... to the master-will of him whom they constitute the lord of their life. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 187 The master-touch interpreting all lights.

27. Objective, as *master-killer*, *-leaver*; instrumental, as *master-mortified* adj.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 180 Art thou there Zimri, cursed Parricide? Fell master-killer, canst thou chuse but fear For like offence, like punishment severe? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xv. The poor, low, creeping, abject, self-mortified and master-mortified Mrs. Jewkes.

† 28. In contracted forms of certain syntactical combinations used as titles of office, as *master-household* = master of the household (see 18 a); *master-hunt* = master of the hunt (but cf. HUNT sb. 1), a head huntsman; *master-voyager*, ? the commander of a fishing fleet. Obs.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Advt.* fr. *Parnass.* 196 Zenophon, Apollon Master-bunt. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 188 Every boat-master, splitter, and master voyager, who are the chief people among the fishermen [French, Newfoundland] and shoremans, being the catchers and curers of fish.

29. Special comb.: *master attendant*, 'an officer in the royal dockyards appointed to assist in the fitting or dismantling, removing or securing vessels of war, &c.' (Smyth); † *master-bee*, (a) a queen bee (cf. KING sb. 8 a); (b) ? a worker bee; † *master-bowl* (see 29 c); † *master fault*, a fault which governs the configuration of the surrounding area; † *master gunner* (see GUNNER 1 c); hence † *master gunnery*, the office of a master gunner; *master hand*, (a) the hand of a master, the agency of one highly skilled or one possessing commanding power; (b) a highly skilled worker; *master joint*, a principal joint in a rock mass; *master mariner*, the commander of a ship (for mod. use see MARINER 1 b); † *master note* *Mus.*, a semibreve (see quot.); † *master shipman*, = *master-mariner*; *master sinew*, a main sinew; *esp.* the tendon in the hock of a quadruped, corresponding to the tendon of Achilles in man; † *master water*, a liquid having powerful chemical effects; (rattlesnake) *masterwood U.S.*, a plant regarded as an antidote to rattlesnake bites (cf. *rattlesnake-master*); † *master woman*, an imperious or masculine woman; *master-worker* = *master-workman*; also *spec.* in the Mint (see quot. 1670); *master workman*, a workman thoroughly conversant with his trade; one who employs workmen; also *fig.*; *master-yaw*, = *mamma-pian* (see MAMMA 1 d). See also *MASTER-BUILDER*, *-CRAFT*, *-FAST*, etc.

1669 PERRY *Diary* 25 Mar. I did... rattle the *Master-Attendants out of their wits almost. 1858 W. M. GILSON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 212, I don't think there is any Master-Attendant at Trincomalee dockyard. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lycurgus* (1595) 61 They... were always... together, as the bees be about their *maister bee. 1645 WATLER *Palam.* to *Zelinde* 8 No Honey... But what the Master Bees have plac'd In compass of their Cells. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 808 Their King or Master-Bee. 1837 PHILLIPS *Geology* 63 The faults... generally cross the antichlinal axis, and terminate in a remarkable *master fault or axis of elevation. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 396 The said office of *maistr gunnarschip. 1625 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) II. 502 Mr. Gibson... who had in reversion the master-gunnery of England. 1700 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 145 Nameless graces... which a *master-band alone can reach. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) II. x. The master-hand of Tactus. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. ii. (1853) II. 202 It might seem that the master-hand withdrawn, all would return to the former anarchy. 1899 HOWELL *L. Arctostaph.* II. xxvii. He's a master-hand to converse, any way. 1830 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 244 The surprising regularity of the direction of the *master joints. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297/2 Granite... is traversed by two sets of chief or *master-joints'. 13... *Coer de L.* 1831 On the morwe he of-ent his counsellors Of the pates the *master mariners. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12039 Pe mayster mariner was byhynde, Pe schip to stery by he wynde. 1838, 1885 [see MARINER 1 b]. 1662 PLYMOUTH *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 23 The Semibrief... is called the *Master Note, being of one Measure by himself; all the other Notes are reckoned by his value, by Augmentation or Diminution. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 The *Master shipman cam and preide With otre such as be thierinne. c 1450 LOVELICH *Graill xxxvi* 499 Thanne A Maister Schipman cam forth to gon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3941 Jacob was pan burt wel sare, Pe *master sinnu of bis the. 1607 TOR-

SELL *Fourf. Beasts* 402 A painefull swelling of the maister sinnew. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* 1. (1647) 13 Take the Saltpetre out, and preserve the water that dropped, because it is *Master water. 1843 MARRAT *Al.* *Vol.* xxiii. I beheld five or six stems of the rattlesnake *master weed. *Ibid.* xxiv. I removed... the poultice of master weed. 1534 MOORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 104/1 Sbe is in dede a stoure *master woman. 1413 *Pilgr. Solace* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Yf thou wylt bylde an bowe, and arte a *maister weker, thoubt thou bilde withouten marte. 1622 MALYNE *Ans. Lau-Merch.* 281 The Master worker... doth put into the melting pot, two penny weight of Copper in cuerie pound. 1690 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 41 The Master-workyer, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again when it is made. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 124 A *maister workeman to ioyne them [boats] together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 217 The great Master workman therefore of set purpose, made the one half of mankind imperfect. 1670 ECHARBO *Cont. Clergy* 118 An ordinary bricklayer, or carpenter (I mean not your great undertakers and master-workmen)... has certainly the command of more money. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 He is... a very consistent and wise master-workman. 1774 *Med. Ess.* V. ii. 793 Sometimes after... the Salivation is over, there remains one large Yaw, high knobbed, red and moist; this is commonly called the *Master yaw.

Master (mā'stər), sb. 2 [f. MAST sb. 1 + -ER 1.] A vessel having (a specified number of) masts, as in *three-master*, *seven-master*, etc.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 [see FIVE C. 1 c]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 5/2 The keel of a gigantic seven-master has been laid.

Master (mā'stər), v. Forms: see MASTER sb. 1 [f. MASTER sb. 1 Cf. OF. *maistris* (perh. the source in early inscriptions), med.L. *magistrāre*, OHG. *meist* (cf. *yrōn* (G. *meistern*), Du. *meesteren*, Sw. *mestra*, Da. *mestre*.)]

1. *trans.* To get the better of, in any contest or struggle; to overcome or defeat. With material or immaterial subject or object.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 548 Ha wið hien anal mot meistreð us alle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25365 Quen þai fanding maister wele, Crund er þai wi mikel sele. 1309 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7909 V dredde hit [synne] wide ha maystrede me. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucv.* 277 The sleip maisterit hym. 14240 *Morte Arth.* 2683 He maisterede þat mane, so myghty of strengthes. 1530 PALSER. 633/2 Be he never so stronge I put no doutes to mayster hym. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 83 b, [Some dogges] baue Maystred and bene good inough for the Lyon and Elephant. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b. The sayd water drunck maystreth and expelleth poysons. 1592 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* xviii. These brave Pallaces, which maystred bee Of time, a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. (1647). Kings nor authority can master fate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 21 The King... was very quicksighted in... raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 109 The smaller weight of Quicksilver is not able to master the Elastic pressure of the external Ayre. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 112 Here we had a very steep and rocky ascent; but however in half an hour we master'd it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 33 The chief conspirators would be on shore... and then I thought I could master the rest on board well enough. 1798 BERSFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 414 Lord Edward was mastered, brought to the Castle, and committed to Newgate. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. xlii. 253 He resorted to new... methods of mastering his personal disadvantages. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxi. Deep grief masters me. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* vi. A crash that almost mastered the awful crackling of the thunder.

2. To reduce to subjection, compel to obey; to break, tame (an animal).

1423 *Jas.* I *King's Q.* clxxxii. The quich[er] treuly efter, day be day, That all my wittes maistrat had tofore, From hen[er]feth the paynis did away. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 748 The gates myght stand open... for all manner of men of warre to entre... to thentent to mayster them of Parys. 1580 in *Liturg. Sere.* Q. *Ellis*. (1847) 573 Masters, unable to master their own affections, are become servants to other folks' servants. 1886 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 133/2 They... swore to be... obedient; which, so long as he maistered and kept them vnder, so long they performed it. a 1628 PRESTON *Breakfast*. *Love* (1631) 210 Doe not you reckon it a worke to breake horses, to master coltes? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxiii. (1640) 87 Yet was he not mastered by his purse, but made it his vassal. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 2 Every wise man masters his passions; no angry man masters his passions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) II. 292 The Zebra... could never be entirely mastered. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1890 1. 71 This shall... master with a look Your lion at his fasting. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii. He meant to be master of a woman who would have liked to master him.

3. *techn.* To temper or season; to modify. Now only in *dyeing*, to season or age (dye stuffs), and in *tanning*, to subject (skins) to the action of an astringent lye. (Cf. MASTERING vbl. sb. 2.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. xxxiii. (1495) 873 And wyth Attrament ynke is tempryd and maystred [orig. *acutur*]. *Ibid.* 879 The colour purpura is maystred [orig. *acutur*] and amended wyth blood that dropyth of certain shellyfyshe. a 1648 *Discov. Closet* *Open* (1677) 59 That the hot herbs may be mastered with the cool. 1841 in *Tales* *Palmer*. (1854) 1145 An expeditious mode of unhairing, mastering, and tanning... hides and skins. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print.* & *Dyeing* Index, Mastering or ageing of logwood.

4. To make oneself master of (an art, science, etc.); to acquire complete knowledge or understanding of (a fact, a proposition), or complete facility in using (an instrument, etc.).

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 163 A boy has... mastered his Syntax. 1781 COWPER *Parrot* 9 Belinda's

maids are soon preferred To teach him now and then a word, As Poll can master it. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) II. 176 Away with ye, visions of law, Of cases I never shall master. 1865 *Kingsley Herein*, viii, Grammar, rhetoric, Latin prose and poetry. . . she mastered ere she was grown up. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh* xiv. (1878) 296 When he considered that he had mastered the meaning of it. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 91 The instrument you have to master stands before you—the soul of man. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 1903/3 He has not mastered the difference between 'would' and 'should'.

†b. 'To execute with skill' (J.). *Obs.*
1624 *Bacon Consid. War w. Spain* (1629) 3, I do not take my self to be so perfect in the sciences. . . and priviledges of that Kingdom of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part; and I will not offer at that I cannot master.

5. To act the part of master towards; to rule as a master; to be the master of (a servant, scholar, house, etc.).

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* iv. ii. 383, I will not say Thou shalt be so well master'd. *Ibid.* 395, I good youth, And rather Father thee, than Master thee. 1711 *Swift Trul. to Stella* 2 Aug. The dog [his man Patrick] thinks he has the whip-hand of me; he begins to master me; so now I am resolved to part with him. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 19 He doubtless would have ordered it [St. Paul's School] to be Master'd by Learned Chaplains alone. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* ii. ii, Father said I should come as Colonel Manly's waiter. . . but no man shall master me. a 1845 *Hoop Lania* i. 128, I have a house. . . within the walls of Corinth: Will you not master it as well as me? 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnoch* (1880) 356 I'm your equal: I'll be mastered no longer. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 The estate is not well master'd. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 June 6/7 It was. . . a magnificent school. . . magnificently mastered.

†b. *intr.* To act the master. Also *to master it*. 1565 S. H. *Golden Law* 67 He. . . did justly master it, and rule over his masters. 1793 *Mme. D'Arbilly Diary* V. ix. 402, I have been schooling all day, and mastering too; for our lessons are mutual.

†b. *trans.* To have at one's disposal; to own, possess. Also *intr.* in *to master of*. *Obs.*

1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 863 He bath it [treasure] when he cannot use it; And laques it to be mastered by his yong. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. 174 The wealth that the world masters. c 1600 — *Sonn.* civ, I see their antique Pen would have express Euen such a beautie as you maister now. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 175 Had hee mastered any weapon, he had doubtlesse saved himself; but wanting it his breath failed. 1654-66 *Earl. Orffrey Parthen.* (1676) 314 Bidding his Treasurer give him higher rewards, than the prisoner could Master of.

†b. To take possession of. *Obs.* (?nonce-use.) 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xxv, The Hurons would follow up our trail, and master our scalps.

7. To address by the style of 'master'. *nonce-use.* 1583 *Strabes Anat. Absc.* i. (1879) 122 He who hath mont enough shalbe rabbi'd & mastered at every word.

Masterable (mā'stə-rə'b'l), a. [f. MASTER v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being mastered.

1892 *Proctor Fam. Sci. Stud.* 1 Man might believe. . . that every kind of knowledge is. masterable.

Master-at-arms, *Naut.* Formerly a warrant-officer in the navy appointed to instruct the officers and crew of a ship of war in the exercise of small arms, and to act as principal police officer on board (= MARSHAL 7 b), but now a first-class petty officer doing duty in the latter capacity only. Also *trans.*, the principal police officer on board a ship of the mercantile marine.

1748 *Shollett Rod. Rand.* xxix, I was taken prisoner, and carried to the poop by the master-at-arms. 1891 *Thring Crim. Law Nary* 53 The Commander-in-Chief appoints some person (usually the master-at-arms of the flag-ship) to act as provost-marshal. 1890 W. J. GOROON *Firearmry* 74, 500 cabin passengers, to look after whose comfort and conduct there are employed six dozen stewards, . . . two masters-at-arms, and a surgeon. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 474 A master-at-arms with a staff of ship's corporals is allowed in the larger ships.

Master-builder, [MASTER sb. II.]

1. One who is skilled in the art of building, an architect. Chiefly in rhetorical use or fig. context.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 Cor. iii. 10 As a skilful master builder I have layd the foundation; and another buyldeth thereon. 1594 T. B. La *Prinwand. Fr. Acad.* ii. 18 If we consider the ordinary generation of men, the matter is humour: naturall heate is as it were the master builder. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gl. Brit.* Pref., So many master-builders having in this subject gone before me. 1644 *Vicars God in Mount* (1644) 39 Our blessed Master-builder is in Parliament. 1855 *Miss Conner Intuit. Mor.* 35 The depth of the foundation shows how high the Master-builder will carry his temple. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 47 The Egyptians are not only master-builders in architecture, but [etc.].

2. One who employs workmen in building.

1714 *Swift Pres. St. Aff.* p. 10 When a Building is to be erected, the Model may be the contrivance only of one head; and it is sufficient that the Under-workmen be ordered to cut stones into certain shapes, [etc.]. But the several Master-builders must have some general Knowledge of the Design, without which they can give no orders at all. 1738 *Bircul Life Mitten in M's Wks.* (1738) I. 61 Anne [Milton] married a Master-builder.

3. *Naut.* A petty officer formerly employed on the construction of ships.

1799 *Nelson* 11 Oct. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) IV. 47 My directions to the Master-builder relative to the Ships.

Mastercraft, *nonce-wd.* [f. MASTER sb. I + CRAFT.] Politic dealing characteristic of a master.

Two Treat. Christ. Priests. (1847) I. 140 . . . priestcraft in the clergy. . . than master-
of a

Masterdom (mā'stə-dəm). [f. MASTER sb. I + -DOM.]

†1. The office of a master or teacher; the degree of master (of divinity). *Obs.* rare—1.

a 1500 *Liber Scintill.* xxvii. (1889) 120 *Pondus magisterii*, hefe mastergerode. c 1384 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 376 What curiendesse is his [for a friar] to gete bym a cappe of maysterdome, by preyer of lordis, and grete gifts.

2. The position of being master; dominion, absolute control, supremacy; † victory in battle.

In 1755 'Not in use' (J.).

1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 When the duc off Burgoyne by cyvyle maysterdom expelled the duc of Orlayne partie. . . out of Parys cytee. a 1500 *Chancer's Drewe* 1784 And cursed the time that ever slouth Should have such masterdome of trouth. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* v. ii. 15 With cruell chaufe their courages they whet, The maysterdome of each by force to gaine. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* i. v. 71 Which shall to all our Nights, and Dayes to come, Giue solelye souveraigne sway, and Masterdome. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* A liij, You are grown a man of strange Masterdome over your Passions. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* i. 4 That Body of Knowledge that has puzzled whole Ages of the wisest, who is so weak as to arrogate the Masterdome of it alone to himself? 1880 *Swinnburne Stud. Shaks.* 26 The stage which he [Marlowe] was born to. . . re-create by the might and masterdom of his genius. 1885 *Blackie What does Hist. Teach?* 73 The masterdom of the Roman Pope.

†b. Masterful behaviour. *Obs.*

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. i. 46 For Love is free, and led with selfe delight, Ne will enforced be with maisterdome or might.

†3. = MASTERSHIP. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Mine Epistle vnto your venerable masterdomes. 1589 *Pasquil's Ket.* D. iv, May it please your Masterdom. 1601 *Cuettie & Munday Death Earl Huntingdon* D 2 b, Apollos master doone [read masterdom] I inuocate.

4. **Grand masterdom**: the office of grand master.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 The administration of the grand masterdom is ever since become a mere title.

Mastered (mā'stə-d), *pp.* a. [f. MASTER v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1665 *Morgan Sph. Centry* lib. ii. 112 [He] rescued the best of his former mastered french ships. 1593 *Dryden Juvenal* x. 151 That Monarch, whom the Master'd World obey. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* iii. xxix, The master'd felon. . . gasp'd beneath a mortal wound. 1899 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addr.* 33 The mastered and established facts of knowledge.

Masterer (mā'stə-rə), *rare.* [f. MASTER v. + -ER.] One who masters or overcomes.

1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 256 Who would thinke that this reiected person. . . should be, the conquerour of Sathan, the master of death. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) 1. 184 But oh! thou Love's and Nature's masterer.

†**Masterfast**, a. *Obs.* [f. MASTER sb. I + FAST a. 4.] Bound to a master.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 388, I wyll not make me mastyrfast with my Lord of Norff. c 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 167 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 88 He that is mastyrfast. . . dare not roune and playe. 1526 *Skelton Magny.* 2573 To day maysterfest, to morowe he hath no holde. 1542 *Udall Erasim.* *Apop.* 78 b, Whoso hath ones marryed a wife, is. . . in maner hald mastyrfast.

Masterful (mā'stə-fəl), a. [f. MASTER sb. I + -FUL.]

1. Of persons (occas. of animals) or their dispositions: Addicted to acting the part of master; accustomed to insist on having one's own way; imperious, self-willed, overbearing. Of actions: High-handed, despotic, arbitrary.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 401 Masterful mod & hyze pryde I hete be an hetyerly hated here. c 1374 *Chaucer Trivult* ii. 756 Elyer bey [husbands] ben ful of lalousye, Or masterful. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* iv. 27 Sostratus. . . made masterful axing [Vulg. exactionem]. — *Luke* xii. 59 To the masterful axer [Vulg. exactori]. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2926 Pe laylades. . . sayden pat bey wolden be 3ates vy barste, And other masterful werkus bey wold wyche. c 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe in Foxe A. & H.* (1583) 533 Though such tyrantes be masterful and cruel in boasting and maneing. 1536 *Saunderson Serm.* (1681) II. 53 What a do there is with him, before. . . his masterful spirit be soundly subdued. a 1639 *Wheatley Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 72 Some children are very masterful and disobedient. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess.* *Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn 1884) I. 111 Yonder masterful cuckoo Crows every egg out of the nest. 1850 *Trollope Framley P.* (1861) III. 193 She was proud and masterful. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 107 This masterful disregard of logical thought.

†b. *Lau.* (chiefly *Sr.*) Of robbers, beggars, or their actions: Using violence or threats. *Obs.*

1661 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 166 For the wranguis, violent, injunt and masterful spoliation. 1564 *Ibid.* 289 The masterful reiff and stowth fra the said Johnne, furth of his dwelling hous. . . of xxx schep. 1585 *Ibid.* III. 747 Wandering people, masterful beggars, and uthers. 1747-8 *Act 21 Geo. II.* c. 34 § 20 The masterful taking away or detaining the same cattle. 1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Lau.* (1801) 507 The slaughter of night-thieves, house-breakers, assistants in masterful depredations, or rebels [etc.].

†c. Of natural agencies: Violent, overwhelming. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* v. xiii. 57 This self is winites quhow, laillie, our the laif, Sa masterful storme amyd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Peace-offering* 5 They are compared to the most masterful and mercesse creatures of fire and water.

†d. † Strong in resistance, hard to overcome. *Obs.* c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 159 That land is strait, and masterful to wyne.

2. Having the capacities of a master; qualified to command; powerful and vigorous in rule. Formerly sometimes, † having authority, in a position to rule (*obs.*).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3414 The ferthe was syr Judas. . . The maysterfulle Makabee. c 1470 *Rauf Colicor* 442, I have na myster to matche with masterful men. 1608 *PANKE Fal of Babel* 116 Grand Marvaile it were that Damascus should be. . . growne potent, and masterful over the bishops of the East. 1675 *Art Contentum* III. § 16 Has given us the use of reason wherewith to manage that sovereignty, without which we had only bin the more masterful sort of brutes. 1830 *Hosmer Anglo-Saxon Freedom* 165 What if the occupant of the throne. . . had been a ruler really good and gifted. . . arbitrary but masterful?

absol. 1887 G. MERRET *Ballads & P.* 141 Errors To be by his young masterful repaired.

b. Of language, appearances, etc.: Indicative of mastery or controlling power.

1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* t. 264 A certain triumphant masterful look in his eyes. 1862 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Nugz Crit.* ix. 375 The masterful works of a great man.

3. Characterized by the skill that constitutes a master; masterly. Now only in somewhat rhetorical use, with mixture of sense 2: Characterized by commanding power.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* 1. (1614) C 4 b, Not might it been hid How masterful a leech he had him kid. 1641 *Milton Animadv.* II. 62 Variety. . . erects and rouses an auditory, like the masterful running over many chords and divisions. 1733 *Gent Rippin* xi, The most masterful strokes engrav'd on Copper. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 128 The manly and masterful novels of Sir Walter Scott. 1877 *Mrs. Ouphant Makers' Rev.* *Introd.*, The same masterful hand which carved the lovely anguish of the Dawn. 1883 *Ruskin Art of Eng.* II. (1884) 65 Whether pleasing or displeasing to your taste they are entirely masterful.

Masterfully (mā'stə-fəl-lī), *adv.* [f. MASTERFUL a. + -LY.] In a masterful manner (see the adj.).

1388 *Wyclif Lev.* vi. 2 A soule that synneth. . . ethir takih masterfuli a thing bi violence, ether makih fals chaleng. 1457 *Act 35 Hen. VI* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 24 They doe. . . masterfully take their goods without any pty. 1593 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 238 Violentlie, masterfulle and unjustlie reft. . . and takin. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Constit. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 83 Peters [heart]. . . was so masterfully holden by the spirit of God. a 1670 *Spalding Trouth.* Chas. I. (1829) 24 [They] took some money frae Mr. Robert Jameson. . . violently and masterfully. 1695 *Hunfrey Medecrin* 39 The Masterfully Learned Bishop Forbs. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 723 That reproach Britain strove callously and masterfully to perpetuate. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 29 'I'll take it to her', shouted Polym, laying hold of it masterfully.

Masterfulness (mā'stə-fəl-nēs), [f. MASTERFUL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being masterful.

a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. (1590) 314 That imperious masterfulness which nature giues to men about women. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. He had held. . . the two great kw offices. . . with unmatched felicity of language and masterfulness in opinion. 1893 *19th Cent.* Jan. 47 Masterfulness long survives mastery.

†**Masterhead**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. MASTER sb. I + -HEAD.] = MASTERHOOD.

1382 *Wyclif Rev. Prol.* That to men not knowende desyr of seching be set, and to men sechende frut of trauaille, and to God the doctrine of maisterhead be kept.

Masterhood (mā'stə-hud), [f. MASTER sb. I + -HOOD.] The condition or quality of being a master. † *Good masterhood*: patronage.

c 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 284 Thanking you. . . of your gret jentleness and good mastyrythod shewyd on to me. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* i. (1590) 53 Who. . . (like to childish masters) thinke their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them, who [etc.]. 1637 *Earl. Monm. tr. Machez's Romulus & Yarguin* 138 A little master-hood seemes enough where there is none at all. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Daydream Schoolm.* 289 My masterhood slipt off me like a loose robe. 1869 *Ruskin Q. of Air* (1874) 200 There is enlire mastery of its business up to the required point. 1875 *Scrivenor Lect. Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischenorff.

Mastering (mā'stə-rin), *vb.* sb. Also 6 mas- trings, 8 -ing. [f. MASTER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb MASTER.

1654 *tr. Martin's Conq. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 159 As much time. . . will be requisite for the mastering of them, as was. . . employed upon the Historians. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* II. § 4. 71 His life was one long mastering of difficulty after difficulty.

2. *spec.* in *Dyeing and Tanning* (see MASTER v. 3). Hence *concr.* a kind of lye made of lime or other astringent and used by tanners. Also *attrib.* as *mastering-trough*.

c 1460 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 89 For the masteryng, 3e moste caste owe 3oure olde sloce of 3oure maderynge. 1553 *Reg. Truhearted Eng.* (Shaks.) 5 The best woddet that our dyns occupye is masteryng. 1586 *Will. F. Palfrey, Imitator*, My nasyringe trougle, beames, working irons and all other working tooles belonging to my occupation of a tanner. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 397/1 They [skins] are put into a pit of water impregnated with pigeon dung (called a grainer or mastering) forming a strong alkaline ley. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 454 To beam or work green hides and skins out of the mastering or drench. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.*, *Mastering*, 'Preparation of lime used by tanners.'

Mastering (mā'stə-rin), *pp.* a. [f. MASTER v. + -ING.] That masters, subdues, or controls. † Of an army, a garrison: Superior in force (*obs.*).

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. vii. 2 Her white Palfrey, having conquered The mastering raines out of her weary wrest. 1596 — *Ilyne Heav. Beautie* 214 Ne could that Painter (had hee lide yed) . . . have putrayd this, for all his mastering skill. 1599 *Porter Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 33, I could. . . Carry a mastering eye vpon my maide.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 462 Yet must not shee be sterne, masting, impious and importune. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch.* xviii. Some great estates provide, but doe not breed a masting minde. 1604 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Ep. Burnet* i. 58 Noses's Serpent was the Mastering Serpent and destroyed theirs. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 169 Could it be imagined that, a mastering garrison, would surrender without a blow. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 499 That Causeway battery which, until was touched by the mastering key, had barred the mouth of the Pass. 1897 R. H. STORV *Apostolic Min. Scott.* Ch. viii. 291 The mastering passion.

+ b. *Mastering vein* = MASTER-VEIN. *Obs.*
1605 DRAVTON *Idea, As in some countries*, First make incision on each masting vein.

Master-key. A key that will open a number of different locks, each of which has its own key that will not open any of the rest. Also fig.

1576 J. DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* (1577) 8 This Petty Navy Royall is thought to be the only Master Key wherewith to open all Locks. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Keys shall neither of them open each others lock, yet one Master-key shall open them all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 352 A Master-key for unlocking the Mysteries in the Constitution of natural Bodies. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth.* xiii. Janet... had a master-key which opened the postern-door. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* ix. (1883) 233 These same yellow disks are the master-keys that let one in. 1882 *Engel. Brit.* XIV. 748/2 The owner... may have one master-key that will open them all.

Masterless (mā'stərləs), a. [f. MASTER sb.1 and (sense 2) v. + -LESS.]

1. Having no master. Of animals: Deprived of a controlling hand or influence.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11312 Pat mellit with the mirmydons, put maisterles were to be [printed he] maisterles. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4192 Many a fiede teide went a-stray Maisterles that same day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 19 His silver shield, now idle, maisterlesse. c. 1600 *Flodden* F. iv. (1604) 34 And many a servant maisterlesse. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. li. 22 God sets not the same value upon their [widows] being maisterlesse, which some of them do. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2196/2 The Grand Signior... has... turned loose his Greyhounds to run up and down the streets Maisterlesse. 1834 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xiv. The Count's horse, maisterless and foaming, darted into the courtyard. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 582 Yielded towns were set aflame; For all the land was maisterless. 1887 C. T. MARTIN in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* IX. 59/2 Being again left maisterless, he [Carew] went over to the enemy's camp.

b. In 16-17th c. statutes, etc., used to designate one who has no reputable means of living; vagrant, vagabond. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1471 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 Like maysterles men away that wente. 1520 PALSGR. 563/2, I loyer a, an ydell or maisterlesse person thow. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Such rufflers... as... shall frequent hunt or loyer maisterles and out of service. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 s. 1 Watermen... for the most parte bene maisterles men. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 474 All idle and maisterlesse personnes and such others as shall not finde maisters or men of qualittie to undertake for them. 1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 94 That dissolute condition of maisterlesse men. 1720 STYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxx. 535/2 Valiant and sturdy rogues and maisterles men. 1881 *Shortcourse* 7, *Ingletan* I. xvii, A number of vagrant and maisterles people.

+ 2. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable. *Obs.*
1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 290 Their power maisterlesse on earth, makes them forget that they also have a Master and Judge in heaven. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xiii. (1739) 74 The King... yielded up his Power to his Queen, (in maisterles and proud woman). 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2275/2 The flame grew at last maisterless. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* vii. Such vast heath-fires are lighted up, that they often get to a maisterless head.

Hence **Masterlessness**.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 476 For Johnson to make such a parade of masterlessness as he does by prefixing these lines to the Rambler.

+ **Masterlike**, a. and adv. *Obs.* [f. MASTER sb.1 + -LIKE.] a. *adj.* Resembling a master, or what pertains to a master; despotic, autocratic, sovereign; authoritative, magisterial; exhibiting masterly ability or skill. b. *adv.* In a 'masterlike' manner.
c. 1500 *Chester Pl.* *Harrowing Hell* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 75 Who is he... That so maisterlike comes us amonge. 1580 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz.* (1819) 573 Servants are become master-like, and fellows with Masters. 1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 249 Against this Masterlike sentence I will set downe the opinion of Basile. 1637 EARL MONM. *tr. Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 He who writ of so many things, and writ so maisterlike in all. 1642 SIR F. WORTLEY *Truth Asserted* 5 Not exercising a masterlike or Kingly command. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xliii. (1674) 58 He would teach... how to refuse the wrestlers...; and other excellent master-like tricks. 1665-6 *Perry's Diary* 23 Feb. I begin to doubt the picture... is not of his making, it is so master-like.

Masterliness (mā'stərlīnəs). [f. MASTERLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being masterly.

1721 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 590 He can lay claim to little masterliness in eloquence, who knows not how to handle his subject elegantly. 1838 J. STURGE *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 245 The thorough masterliness of the style. 1885 *Ch. Times* 21 Oct. 332/2 Lord Palmerston... submitted his natural good judgement to the pretended masterliness of him with the phylacteries.

Masterling (mā'stərlīng). Also *dial.* maisterlin'. [f. MASTER sb.1 + -LING 1.]

+ 1. One who has the power of a master; a conqueror, a chief. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 *Tollite portas, principes, vestras*. 36 maisterlings of besternee opened jower gaten. 13... K. *Alis.* 400 Y have bygeten on the kyng that schal beo Philippes maisterling. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 481 A scholde feste of princes & dukis, With maisterlings of Messadone.

2. As diminutive: A petty master.

1869 *Lousdale Gloss.* *Maisterlin'*, a would-be master, a petty master. 1880 L. FAGAN *Sir A. Panizzi* i. 52 Your most benign petty maisterling's lawful authority.

Masterly (mā'stərlī), a. [f. MASTER sb.1 + -LY 1.]

+ 1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling a master or lord; usually in bad sense, arbitrary, despotic; imperious, overbearing, domineering. *Obs.*
1531-2 LATIMER *Lett. in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1750 The Galathians... were in a quiet trade vnder the dominion of maisterly Curates. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref. They established... 50 many canons, so many maisterly [F. magistralis] determinations, without any word of God. c. 1618 RALEIGH *Fraser. Parl.* (1628) 43 It was a proud and maisterly speech of the Duke. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 183 It gives place to maisterly power, for the Maister might take away from an Hebrew servant the wife which hee gave him. 1649 - *Eikon*, v. *ibid.* 111. 370 He told them with a maisterly brow, that [etc.]. 1667 DEVOEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. 1, You are a saucy, maisterly companion; and so I leave you. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Tim. ii. 12 Let them [women]... not be over-talkative and maisterly. 1765 ENRICK *London* i. 277 If he had been apprized of his maisterly behaviour.

2. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Resembling or characteristic of a master or skilled workman; skillfully exercised or performed.

Masterly inactivity: see INACTIVITY b.
1686 DRYDEN *Acc. Ann. Mirab. Wks.* (Globe) 40 When action or persons are to be described... how maisterly are the strokes of Virgil! 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Intro.* 2 We must expect nothing from him, but what is maisterly and great. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 6 You may see the maisterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of his pencil. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 149, I do not wish your knowledge to be exact and maisterly. 1804 *Med. Jounl.* XII. 174 The small, but maisterly work of Le Dran on Gun-shot wounds. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 139 Note, She has blended truth with fiction in a maisterly way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 68 The thought is masculine and the expression maisterly. 1880 McARTHUR *Own Times* IV. 1. 61 The speeches themselves were maisterly as mere literary productions.

3. **Masterly lode** (in Mining): a main lode. Cf. *master lode*, MASTER sb.1 2 a.

1880 *Pioneer Mining Co. Lim., Deb. Prospectus* 1 It is traversed... by a powerful masterly lode. 1895 B. SCOTT in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 4/1 A shaft has been sunk... on a strong masterly lode, many feet in thickness.

Masterly (mā'stərlī), adv. [f. MASTER sb.1 + -LY 2.] In a masterly manner.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 84 Y will nouzt his matere maisterly auouen. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 228 Halile, modi qwen of Messidoyne he maister-like said. c. 1410 *Lyng. Reas. & Sens.* 2396 He kan... Maisterly reuel and dauce, Pipe and floyte lustely. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 233, I might enammil and hatch over this deuice more artificially and maisterly. 1621 SHAKS. *Wind* 2. v. 37. 66 Maisterly done: The very life seems warme vpon her Lippe. 1726 *Lionel Albert's Archil.* II. 62 They are maisterly wrought. 1837 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 38 Its wooden gables... showed how maisterly they had been carved of old.

Master-man (mā'stərmən). [f. MASTER sb.1 + MAN sb.1 Cf. MDu. *meesterman*.]

+ 1. A chief, leader (chiefly Sc.). *Obs.*

13. - *S. Erkenwold* 202 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1831) 270, I was committed & made a maister-mone here Tosytte vpon cause. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v. (Johannes)* 402 He... vent han to sterk theiss... here master man hai some hym mad. 1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. (1841) II. 8/1 pe quhill sall be haldyn Deykon or maister man oure be haff. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 87 The maistr man with sa gud will straik he [etc.]. 1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in Dalryl *Darker Superst.* Scot. (1834) 536 An great number of fairie men mett her [together with] a maister man.

b. *dial.* 'The head of a household or family, a husband' (E. D. D.).

1885 HALL *Caine, Shadow Crime* i. x. 208 Towards nine the 'maister men' of Wythburn began to arrive. *Ibid.* xiii. 291 The 'maister men'... made their way... to the village inn.

2. a. A person skilled in some art or craft. (Cf. MISTERMAN, with which this word was perh. sometimes confsided.) *Obs. exc. Hist.* b. An employer of work-people.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 66. 22 To maken a tur, wel he3 & strong... Twelwe and sexti men woren dor-to, Meister men for to maken it so. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1590 All maister men hat on molde dwellis. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized*, *Judic.* (1830) 39 Not a farthing even given to the hapless maisterman. 1858 TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 94 Amongst its monks were to be found maister-men.

Master-mason. [See MASTER sb.1 24 d.]

1. A mason who designs and carries out building in stone or who employs workmen to shape and fit stonework.

1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1856) 6 Mason's wages with maistr mason's reward £5 9 s. 2560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1362) 53 In buyldyns there be maistr masons and carpenters which do devise the worke. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* II. 89 Gifts to be the King's Master-Printer, Master-Mason, Master-Wright, Bower, Sclater [etc.]. 1799 FENTON *Observ. Walter's Poems* 30 Stone, who was master-mason to King Charles I.

2. A fully qualified freemason, who has passed the third degree.

[c. 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliwell) 15 The mayster mason muste be full securly. Bothe stedfast, trusty, and irwe.] 1723 J. ANONIMUS & DESAGULIERS *Constit. Freemasons* 10 Though there were employ'd about it no less than 3,600 Princes or Master-Masons, to conduct the Work according to Solomon's Directions. 1737 S. PRICHARD *Masonry Dissected* (ed. 7) 2 Q. As you a Master-Mason? A. I am; try me, prove me, disprove me if you can. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 624/2 Having voted the oldest master-mason then present into the chair, constituted themselves a grand-lodge.

+ **Masterous**, a. *Obs.* In 7 maisterous. [f. MASTER sb.1 + -OUS.] Characteristic of a master.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 5 Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings... to wreast an Enthyemata with maisterous dexterity?

Masterpiece (mā'stərpīəs). [f. MASTER sb.1 + PIECE sb.]

Prob. after Du. *meesterstuk* or G. *meisterstück*, which occurs much earlier, and primarily denoted the piece of work by which a craftsman gained from his guild the recognized rank of 'master'. Cf. the following examples (in the former of which the Du. word appears in an adapted form):—

1579 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Spalding Cl.) II. 34 Quhill the person creven to be admittit free of his craft first compone with the said deimis of gild... the maisterstik of the person to be admittit being exhibit. 1658 A. FOX *tr. Wurtz Surg.* i. ix. 37 Taylors... suffer none to set up his Trade, unless he have made first his Master-piece (orig. *sein Meisterstück*).

1. A production of art or skill surpassing in excellence all others by the same hand; also, in wider sense, a production of masterly skill; a consummate example of some department of art or skill, or of some particular kind of excellence.

In early use, often applied to man as the 'masterpiece' of God or Nature.

1630 MARKHAM (*title*) Markhams Maister-peece. Or, What doth a Horse-man lacke. 1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 Being now to dissolve this goodly frame of Nature, and to take in pieces this Maisterpiece. 1637 *Janua Ling.* To Prince, This maisterpiece of curious scholarship. 1635 QUARES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 87 Man is heav'n's Master-piece. 1721 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 253 ¶ 5 A very fine Poem, I mean *The Art of Criticism*, which... is a Masterpiece in its kind. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. This is indeed a masterpiece of assurance. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 268 A crucifixion, by Guido Rheni, which is extremely admired as a real masterpiece. 1790 MINE *DARBYL Diary* Oct. One letter I have from him [Dr. Johnson] that is a masterpiece of elegance and kindness united. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 5 The masterpieces of Sophocles, of Demosthenes, and of Plato. *Ibid.* II. 259 Speeches which... were remembered as masterpieces of reasoning, of wit, and of eloquence. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ix. (1894) 203 Some masterpiece in painting. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

+ b. A person's greatest achievement; an action of masterly ability. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volfone* v. i. Here, we must rest; this is our maister-piece; We cannot think to goe beyond this. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 71 Confusion now has made his Master-piece. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Entalae's Lett.* 209 It is expedient to shew a Master-piece of state, to give reputation to the present current of affaires. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 131 'Tis a court masterpiece to draw chestnuts out of the fire with other People's fingers. a. 1735 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 254 It was certainly the master-piece of King Charles's life: And, if he had stuck to it, it would have been both the strength and the glory of his reign.

+ 2. The most important feature, or the chief excellence, of a person or other thing. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 282 This is the Maister-piece, and most excellent part, of the worke of Reformation. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 72 Wee come to Ordination... This is the main and Master-piece of all Episcopacy. 1644 MILTON *Edic. Wks.* 1738 L. 240 What Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 81 His learning in the law being his master-piece. *Ibid.* VIII. 89 Beating up of quarters was his master-piece. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Styles* III. Ep. Ded., Experience, (the great Master-piece of Humane Things).

3. The original or main piece. *rare*—
1815 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* i. 4 Their clothes were so patched, that it was hard to tell which was the master-piece.

+ **Master-prize**. *Obs.* Also master's prize. = MASTERPIECE 1, 1 b.

1624 DEKKER *Honest Whelp* I. x. G 4 b, Nay, let me alone to play my maister, prize [*sic*]: the speaker is an apprentice disguised as his master]. 1607 B. BARNES *Devils Charter* III. F 1 b. Now Frescobaldi play thy masters prize. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 414 In critical evacuations & in notable Masterpieces of Nature. 1655 QUARES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 68 Mithcell, that now was bent to play upon the Stage her studied master-prize. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 213 Some notable masterpiece of roquety This drum strikes up for. 1635 RANKOUPH *Poems Wks.* (1875) 643 Thus have I finish'd beauty's master-prize. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 26 It beoved him to play his Master-prize in the Beginning.

+ **Master-root**. *Obs.*
1. The main root of a plant.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. vi. 664 Two or three foote from the principall or maister root. 1601 HOLLAN *Phly* I. 513 The more... safe way... was rather to cut the stocke and maister Root. 1725 BRAHVE *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *fracions*, They are obliged to take some [Roots] away... to disburthen the Master-Root of them.

2. = MASTERWORT.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelheuser's Bk. Physicke* 221/2 In like sorte is also very good heernyio the Maisterroote.

Mastership (mā'stəʃɪp). Forms: see MASTER sb.1 and -SHIP. [Cf. G. *meisterschaft*.]

1. The condition of being a master or ruler; dominion, rule, ascendancy, control.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) l. 40 When these sely women . . . belevon your wordes . . . than graunt[en] they to you their hertes, . . . wherthroug their liberte in maystreship that they toforh had is thralled. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 248 per þe son hathe a reule, or a maystreship, of a gouv[er]nans abowen þe fadur. 1548 *PATTEN Exp. Scol.* Pref. b. vii. Yet seke we not the mastership of you, but the fellowship. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. xxxviii. (1739) 58 The great men . . . hereby lost . . . the mastership of the Life or Death of the meaner sort. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 44 The other . . . is indeed the most slavish of serving men, in being subject to the mastership of lust and sensuality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii. He at once exerted that mastership over his beated . . . imagination [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 That mastership . . . which the sea has always conferred upon its unquestioned rulers.

b. Mastery, 'upper hand'. ? Obs.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xii. Nn ij. When contention faileth two mightie Bulles betwixt, . . . That for dominion euermore, and mastershippe do trie. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 They [swandys] beginne to strive for the mastershippe about Llanedey. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 28 An animal . . . as big as himself, kept him a great while struggling for mastery. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 282 Whatever were the force and power of these feelings, it was not now the time to let them get the mastery.

c. The authority of a master or teacher.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 So long as the child shalbe . . . vnder mastership in schole. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ. 1865 BUSHNELL *Picar. Sac.* Intro. (1868) 15 The immense following that has accepted his mastership.

2. The office, function, or dignity of a 'master', or the term of office of a master, in any of the official applications of that title.

1455 *Kolls of Parlt. V.* 216/1 The Masterships of oure Forest of Simonswode, and of oure Parkes of Croxtath. 1590 *PARCLAY Shyp of Follys* (1590) 77 vj. But if that any one be in suche manner case that he will chalenge the mastership (to me [etc.]). 1591 A. NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 87 The quietness of St. John's College during hys Mastershippe there. 1609 CARLETON *Let. 8 June in Court & Times* Jas. I. 98. I hear Sir Ralph Winwood aims at a Mastership of Requests. 1666 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1699) I. 325 The chief Mastership of that Order. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 5918/1 The Pope's Bulls for the Great Mastership of St. Lazarus. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 163/1 The Mastership of the Rolls has been offered to the Attorney-General. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 6/2 He has accepted the Mastership of the Pau Foxhounds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy.

† *notice-use.* The district ruled by a 'master'. 1709 [title] (tr. from Sp.) A Journal of the Siege of San Matheo, Capital of the Mastership of the Military Order of Montesa.

b. The position of a master in or of a school.

1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Sister* 25 June. The mastership of the school must be held by a clergyman. 1814 G. HARDINGE *Let. in Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1814) VIII. 544 Dr. Sumner vacated the Upper-mastership of Eton. 1881 *Masson in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 76 The Annan mathematical mastership lasted about two years.

† 3. With possessive pron.: The personality of a master. Often abbreviated M. (See also MASTERY.) Obs.

1440 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 72 Whilk mater at the reverence of 30wv maystreship is fullid. 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1833. I pray God your maystreship to saue. 1533 *Fittin Answ.* More D vj b. And where hys mastership allegeth this text for the Sacrament that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. l. 280 How now Signior Laurence? what newes with your Mastership? 1591 in *Thames of Cavalor* (Spalding Cl.) 199 For vij quarters of London claieth to be your masterchip cott and breikis. *Ibid.* Stiffing gray to your M. doblat. c. 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* i. ii. No Gentleman, I, Mr. Thorne; spare the Mastership, call me by my name, John Carter.

† 4. Good mastership: patronage, protection. Obs. 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37. I beqweeth to William Clotoun . . . my best gypcer, . . . for a tookene he voucheas in tyme comyng to shewe his good mastershepe to my wil. 1465 *Passion Lett.* II. 199. I shall ly stille in pryson . . . withoute your good mastershippe shewed to me at this tyme.

5. The skill or knowledge constituting a master. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iv. 1. 7* Common men could beare, That when the Sea was calme, all Boats alike Shew'd Mastership in floating. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 42 The Grecians and Ronians (who have shown their Master-ship in them [Triumphall Arches]). 1726 *Diss. Dunning* 20 The greatest Mastership in Cookery is requir'd to make the Pudding Palatable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. Mastership in tongue-fence; is the quality of qualities.

b. Mastery, thorough knowledge (of a subject). a. 1697 *Aurev Lives* (1893) I. 120 He is much beholding to him for his mastership of that language. 1883 *American VII.* 184 A mastership of the technicalities of their work.

c. The status or degree of a recognized master (in a craft, a university, etc.).

1683 *True Spirit of Popery* 41 They rendred all Arts and Trades almost inaccessible to the Protestants by the difficulties of arriving to the Mastership of them. 1821 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1853) 410 To commence student in Medicine, it is necessary to have obtained a Mastership in Arts. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. i. An honourable Mastership in Cordwainery.

6. The existence of 'masters' or employers as the characteristic of a form of industrial organization.

1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 6 The points at issue, in the comparison of this system with that of mastership, are by no means littler frankly stated. 1886 *Full Malt G.* 29 Nov. 12/1 After a detailed description of the results of

mastership and the effect machinery has had on the labour market. Mr. Morris spoke of the upper class.

7. Hist. A body of master workmen; a guild, rare. 1822 RANKEN *Hist. France* IX. x. i. 178 A third [decree] dissolved the corporations and masterships of towns.

Master-singer (mā'stə'siŋə). Now somewhat rare. Anglicized form of MEISTERSINGER.

1810 WEBER *Meist. Rom.* III. 335 In the time of the Meistersingers, a second German poem was written. 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Cobbler of Hagenau* ii. While yet the Master-singers filled The noisy workshop. With various melodies and rhymes.

Master-spring (mā'stə'sprɪŋ). ? Obs. [See MASTER sb. 1. 25 a.] = MAINSPRING 2 (fig.).

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* vii. (1590) 257 b. Knowing [his men] to be the . . . master-spring (as it were) which makes all the rest to stir. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *De. Guise* v. iii. You are the master-spring that moves our fabric. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 203 The slope of faces. (As if one master-spring controll'd them all) Relax'd into an universal grin. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* I. l. ix. 348 Religion undoubtedly formed the master-spring of all his actions. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xxii. 332 The one master spring of their whole course of life for the future.

Master-stroke (mā'stə'strəuk). [See MASTER sb. 1. 25 a. Cf. G. *meisterschlag*.]

1. A masterly line or touch (in painting, etc.); also transf.

1699 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 14 In this my rough-drawn play you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 398. I would trace His master-strokes, and draw from his design.

2. A masterly exertion of skill; a surpassingly skilful act (of cunning, diplomacy, policy, etc.); one's cleverest move or device. (Cf. F. *coup de maître*.)

1711 W. KING tr. *Nauve's Ref. Politics* ii. 59 In these masterstrokes of state, the thunderbolt falls before the noise of it is heard. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creat.* vi. 695 The . . . stupendous Art, And Master-strokes in each Mechanick Part. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) IV. 87 The steeple . . . is a master-stroke of absurdity. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. There's my master-stroke. I have resolved not to refuse her. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 404 This was a master-stroke on the part of France. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 4 Sept., A master-stroke of diplomacy.

† **Master-vein.** Obs. [See MASTER sb. 1. 25 a.]

1. One of the great veins or arteries of the body; spec. applied to the saphena and perh. to the carotid artery or the jugular vein.

c. 1400 *Land-Troy Bk.* 12604 He schet And hitte him in his gorget, That it 3ede throwh his welsaker And cut in-two his mayster-veyn. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. *Walczer* 632/8 *Sophena*, the mayster vayne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 300 At Yorke [Jew] to the nombre of .cccc. & mo, cutte theyr mayster veyns & bled to deeth. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical* Intro. 36 One of the Master-Veins breaking, all the Blood in his Body emptied it self out at his Mouth.

fig. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 732 The venome of originall lust, the master-vein wherein is Atheisme. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 241 By some called the master-vein of our original corruption.

† *slang phrase.*

1592 GREENE *Disput. Conny-c.* C. 1 b. My faire daughter was hit on the master vayne and gotten with childe.

2. A principal vein in a mine.

1670 PETRUS *Fedina Reg.* 42 For, say they, when we approach to the Master-vein of a Mine . . . they usuallie here knocking.

Master-work (mā'stə'wɜ:k). [See MASTER sb. 1. 25 a. Cf. G. *meisterwerk*.]

1. An action or procedure of chief importance.

c. 1606 DANIEL *On Death of Erie of Devon.* 216 That famous seige, the Master-work of all. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* ii. My next care is to hasten these new nuptials, And then my master-works begin to play. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* vi. 109 The Master Work of Gardening, which is Pruning.

2. A work of pre-eminent merit; a masterpiece.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 4 A . . . Clocke, in the top whereof is a picture, . . . which Painters esteeme a master work. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 505 There wanted yet the Master work, the end of all yet don. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 13 Mr. Law's master-work, the Serious Call, is still read. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 66 The flowers . . . appear as the master-work of Nature in the vegetable kingdom. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 74 Being thus, as he is, the English masterwork of Shakespeare's hand.

† 3. A main channel for draining or irrigation. Obs. 1652 BLUNT *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* ix. (ed. 2) 54 Then must not of necessity all the Out-lets or Mouths of all the Master-work, and Sluces, and Water-gates be widened? 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 47 The master-work which waters the highest . . . part of the land.

Masterwort (mā'stə'wɜ:t). [I. MASTER sb. 1 + WORT sb., after G. *meisterwort*; the same sense is expressed by the 16th c. L. name *imperatoria*, but the reason for the appellation is not clear.]

a. The umbelliferous plant *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, formerly cultivated as a pot-herb, and used in medicine. b. Applied to other genera, as *Astrantia* (Black Masterwort); the goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (English or Wild Masterwort); and the American plants *Angelica atropurpurea* and *Heracleum lanatum*.

1548 TURPIN *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 61 The seede of pilletory of Spayne called masterwort. 1568 *Herbal* iii. 36 It were best to call it after the Duche Masterwort. The Physicians of Italye call it Imperatorium. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* ii. cix. 300 The seconde *Imperatoria*, or wyldie Master-

wort. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 The wilde master-wort called herbe Gerard. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxlii. 828 *Astrantia nigra* . . . it may be called blacke Masterwort. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 141 One dram of root of Masterwort. 1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 239 Great black Masterwort. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Angelic, or American Masterwort (*Angelica lucida*). 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 148 Woolly Hemlock . . . Masterwort. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 724/2 Masterwort, Eogliss, *Ægopodium*. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 42 Masterwort which in earlier . . . days was known as 'the divine remedy'.

Mastery (mā'strɪ). Forms: 3 *meistrie*, *mesterie*, 3-5 *maistri*, *maistre*, 3-7 *maistrie*, 4 *meistri*, *maystri*, 4-5 *maystre*, *maistrie*, *maistrie*, 4-6 *maystry*, *maystry* (e, *maistery*, *maistri*, *maistry*, 4-7 *mastry*, 4-7, 9 *dial.*, *maistry*, 5 *maister*, *maistre*, *maiestrie*, *St. maistr*, 5-6 *maistery*, 5-7 *mastery*, 6 *mayster*, *maystry*, *mastery*, 6-7 *maistery*, 5- *mastery*. [a. OF. *maistrie*, f. *maistre* MASTER sb. 1: cf. Sp. *maestría*, Pg. *maestria*, It. *maestria*.]

In Fr. this word was superseded by the parallel formation *maistrise* (now *maîtrise*), whence ME. *MAISTRICE*. From its resemblance in sound to the latter, the plural *maistries* occurs in several of the senses illustrated below.]

1. The state or condition of being master, controller or ruler; authority, sway, dominion; an instance of this.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Muchel hofles is þet cumen into ancre huse, . . . vorte sechen esle þerinne & mesterie, & more lefdischipe þen he muhte habben ihued, inoub reðe jõe worlde. *Ibid.* 406 Luue hæuð one meistrie biuoren alle oðre binges. a. 1300 *Fall & Passion* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 33 God 3af him a gret maistre of al þat was in watir an londe. a. 1340 *HANVOLE Psalter* ix. 20 þe utter man haf noht maistry of þe inere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 58 Bacus hadde of hire mouth right no maistrie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13662 This Merlon hadde maistris but a meane quile, The lond to Laerte he leuyt as kyng. 1423 Jas. I. *Kyng's Q.* xxxvii. Hath he vpon oure hertis such maistrye? c. 1480 *Towneley Myst.* i. *Creation* 81 *Lucifer*. If that ye will behold me right, this maistre longys to me. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxv. 22 Yf a woman gett the maistrie, then is she contrary to hir huszbande. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 114 Conon the Athenian . . . recovers the mastery of the Seas. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 16. 285 The Priesthood was not a Maistry, but a Ministry. 1729 BURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 32 The appetites and passions . . . often strive for mastery with judgment or reflection. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 366 They . . . needed only . . . guidance to dispute with the victors the mastery over Hindustan. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 Edward's aim . . . was . . . to save English commerce by securing the mastery of the Channel.

† 2. Predominance; predominating feature; prevailing character. Obs.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 48 That is the Maistrye of all our intent. 1565 LEICHT *Armorie* (1597) 115 b. The mastery of colours must be tawney. *Ibid.* The maistrye of the colour must be Carnation. 1612 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* n. v. 68 A burning-fever, to which his body was naturally disposed, as appeared by the mastery of redness in his complexion.

2. Superiority or ascendancy in competition or strife; 'upper-hand'; victory. Now only with mixture of sense 1: Victory resulting in the subjection of the vanquished.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 134 Al ba cneowen ham crauant & ouercumen, & cweðen hire þe meistrie. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/128 Heo ne coupen answerie hire of neuere a word & 3euen hire þe maistrie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1147 Poru godes grace Hil adde þe maistrie of veld. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21404 Pe maistrie has king constantin Thoru þe cros and cristes might. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Edward had þe maistrie, & banked God. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4502 Mars for his maisterris & for his many vices [etc.]. 1423 Jas. I. *Kyng's Q.* lix. Sum bird may cum and stryve in song with the, the maistry to purchase. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 320/2 Maistrye, or souerente, and heyaire honde y/n) stryfe or werre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. go First sall I ordane for my Troians . . . With all thair force to strife for the maistry. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 5 And though a man stryue for a maistrye [1611 for masteries]. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* G. vj b. To the end in case they yet once againe got the maistrye, they should not harme her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 899 Four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 103 He . . . always gained the mastery in the end.

† b. For the mastery: as if aiming at mastery; hence, extremely, in the highest degree. Frequent in ME. poetry. (Cf. 4 b.) Obs.

1331 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4961 Pe douke hadde a feir douhter for þe meistry. c. 1400 MAUDOEUV. (1839) xxvi. 268 The 3ates that Kyng Alsiaunde leet make of grette Siones . . . wel ymented and made stronge for the maistrye. c. 1412 *Illoclvse* B. Reg. *Princ.* 1390 Whan . . . þat I poore anek eke for þe maistrye. c. 1460 *Launfal* 957 Two jones of Ynde, Gay for the maistrye.

† 3. Superior force or power. To have to mastery, to have in (one's) power. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 53 þe folc of denemarch . . . þat ofte wonne engelond and held it bi maistrie. *Ibid.* 9182 þat ab inome wyl tray-on we 3wolle wyl maistrie. c. 1340 *HANVOLE* *Prise Tr.* 37. I halde it noghte spedfulle þan to a mane for to prese to mekill hare-till as if he walde cete it by maistrye. c. 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 104 And y wcr now on þat by maistrye, as þou art her in myne, Tel me . . . how wostun þan do by me. 1416-7 in *Cal. Proc. in Chan. C.* *Eliz.* (1827) I. Intro. 20 Symkyn Yve . . . be maistrye and suppotacion of lordship . . . deprived and disherite John Haryngton. c. 1483 CAYTON *Dialogues* 41/25 After that the euyl doers haue knowchid her euyl dedes, He halth them to masterye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 121 And command eyk, with gret iors and maistry The burgh of

Cartage doun thring Italy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 25 Ne may love be compeled by maistry. 1718 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii. These wicked people.. stopped me by violence and maistry.

† b. *Prover.* (Cf. OF. *la force paist le pré.*) c1425 WYNTON *Chron.* (Wemyss MS.) lxxx. 1499 It is said in comone sawis that mastry mawis be medow douneay.

4. The skill or knowledge which constitutes a master. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. with mixture of sense 7. Also, in early use, † a department of skill or knowledge; an art or science (*obs.*).

13. *K. Alis.* 3 Clerkes wel y-lerid, Faire y-dyght this myddel erde, And clepid it, in here maistrye, Europe, Affryke, and Asyche. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecdl.* l. 5 That hadde the maistrye [Vulg. *prædictus*] to make laide the cite. c1386 CHAUCER *Millier's T.* 197 Somtyme, to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He playeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 173 Men of maistrye, Clerkes of nigramauncie. c1475 *Parlenny* 188 Thus noble Erie.. Of astronomye wysse was.. So moche ther-of knew he the maistrye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch. vii.* in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 105 Use maketh Maistrye. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 85 This waie argueth maistrye, and.. hee who can doe it.. needeth not to stand telling his cordes. a1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Poet to Painter.* O, had I now your manner, maistry, might.. How I would draw. 1680 L. ROCHESTER *Allusion to Horace* l. x. 47 With just bold Strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great Maistry with little Care. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 59 Such maistry rarely waited upon the ambition of this amiable and upright man. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iv. 35 Their Gods with maistry carven. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 464 There is a majesty and a maistry.. in the ugliness Van Eyck depicts, that redeems its homeliness.

† b. A rule, method, or process of an art. *For (the) maistry*; ? as required by the rules of art. *Obs.* c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Coloure hit with saffron for be maistrye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9. I wole teche you be maistrye of departyng of gold for silur. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Painting* Ep. 122 Painters and sculptors.. advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; which is the utmost maistry of human performance.

† c. = MAGISTRY 3. *Obs. rare.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. iv.* I am the Lord of the Philosophers Stone.. *Dol.* How Sir! ha' you that? *Mam.* I am the Master of the Maistry.

† 5. An exercise or work of skill or power. *To do, make, work, etc.* (a) *maistry* or *maistryes*: to perform a wonderful feat or trick; to exercise one's skill or power on or against a person; to 'play the devil' (*with*). *Obs.*

a1225 *Ansr.* R. 390 And wrouhte weole wundes, and duede weole meistrys huoren eire hirslihe. a1300 *Cursor* M. 1232 Iesus vp be water heint, And bar it ham als in a ball.. *Quen maria* had sene his maistrye, Sco hid it in hert priuile. *Ibid.* 18215 Quatin maistry mas pou on hus? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 532 Now shal y, As pou hast do, do by maistry. 1311 *Seign. Sav.* (W.) 2020 The king of Poile hadde grete enuie, That the Romayns made swich maistrye. c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Profr.* & T. 507 Ye shul wel seen at eye, That I wol doon a maistrye er I go. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 136 The world is yit myrvelled Of the maistryes that he wroughte Upon the marches. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 1048 Forthe rydez he thenne.. His maystris to make. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 20 be feind away from us pou dryue Whanne deap with us maistrye schal make. c1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 64 Saie, what are 36 pat makis here maistrye? c1450 *Mertin* 78 Ther the duke a hode, and dede many maistryes in armes. c1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 1214 That Cetoun met him, and mekill maistry maid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. cxxxix. 250 Ye Welshmen.. brake out upon the Englysshe men in ye bordour.. and the made maistrye for a while. a1529 *Skelton Bourge of Court* 200 With vs olde seruantes such maistryes to playe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 95 b. That they maye knowe.. what maistryes they have played. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1623) 23 By a number of olde speeches.. you doe yet suppose to haue wrought a maistrye.

† b. It is great, little, much, no maistry: it is a great, no, (etc.) achievement, it is hard or easy (to do something). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 235 þerfore silui him let sle ac þat was lute maistrye. a1300 *Fall & Passion* 50 in *E. P.* (1862) 14 þat was a gret maistry þat be dostr he fader. 13.. *Sir Benes* (A.) 1738 'So me helpe God!' queth Beues þo, 'Hit were no meistrye, me to slo.' c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1900 No maistrye it is for þe, if þou woldest To be releued. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Lady* 17 Yt is no more maistrye to god to make of ought & to make of nought. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 380 It is no grette maistrye to gader up that mony. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Cains Dogs* 17 They [sc. ducks] go so slowly and so leasurly, that to a mans thinking it were no maistryes to take them. 1602 R. JONSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 157 By these helps it was no maistrye to vanquish and subdue them. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* *Ingen. discrim.* I. It is a little Maistry to know them. 1652-62 *Hevlyn Cosmog.* (1673) iii. 8/2 For a man to be good in other places, is no maistry; but in Asia to lead a temperate life is indeed praiseworthy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 49 Warrs, hitherto the onely Argument Heroic decri'd, chief maistrye to dissect With long and tedious bavoc fabld Knights In Battels feign'd.

† 6. A competitive or emulative feat of strength or skill; esp. in phrases to *assay*, *play*, *prove*, *try* *maistryes*, to 'try conclusions'. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 298 Ther sholden come Unto the gamen.. To do such maistry as they might. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1028 He proued many maistryes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 King Edwarde ijth that exercised.. all his noble sonnes, in such maistryes, whereby they were more apt in haunting of armes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 736/1, I stycklyl betwene wrastlers, or any folkes that prove maistryes to se that none do other wronge. 1537 *Elvot Gov.* i. xvii, The

great game of Olympus, wherto.. came the moste active and valiant persons to assay maistryes. 1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 119/4 A iugler that woude for a shew.. plai maistryes at a feast. 1555 *Eorn Decades* 24 Many daunsynges.. and other trynges of maistryes. 1594 *Plat Jewell.* ho. i. 47 [Soil] fitter for gardens, or for the trial of maistryes, then for the enriching of arable or pasture grounds. 1606 *Holland-Sutton.* Annot. 33 Stage-Plays, Gymnastic Exercises, and Maistryes in Musick. 1615 *Heywood Four Prentises* I. Wks. 182. II. 237 I et vs try this maistry. 1625 *Bacon Ent. Empire* (Arb.) 331 This is but to try Maistryes with Fortune. 1629 R. L'Estrange *Josephus* *Antiq.* II. xiv. (1733) 51 He [Pharaoh] seemed to take a Vanity.. to try Maistryes with God Almighty. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 501 They were soon.. kill'd like other Venison as well for the sake of Food as Maistry and Diversion.

7. (*transf.* from 1.) Intellectual command over (a subject of study).

1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* b j b. To get a maistry of the full knowledge of it, requires not only reason but study. a1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 249 To commend without Desert Requires a Maistry of Art. 1828 *MISS MITFORD* in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. xi. 257 She has a maistry of the subject. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* III. This consummate military leader.. was distinguished by.. a maistry of method rarely surpassed. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. vii. 73 His maistry of English was supreme.

6. (Influenced by MASTER v.) The action of 'mastering' a subject.

1797 *GOODWIN Enquirit.* I. vi. 48 It is essential to the just maistry of astronomy. 1833 *SCOTT Peccol* xxvi. It is matter beyond my maistry. 1890 *BALDWIN, BROWN Ecdl. Truth* (1891) 219 The problems of Christian ministry become more difficult of maistry year by year.

MASTEW, *obs.* Sc. form of MASTIFF.

† **MASTful**, *a. obs. rare.* [f. *MAST* sb.2 + *-FUL*.] Full of mast; producing mast.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. 560 The Mast-full Oke. 1697 *DYRON Virg. Georg.* II. 20 The mastful Chesnut.

Mast-head, *sb.* (Stress variable.) [MAST sb.1]

1. The head or highest part of a mast; usually, the head of the lower mast (as a place of observation or punishment), or the highest part of the whole mast as the place for the display of flags, etc.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 162 We had no sight of the ship from the mast-head. 1835 W. IRVING *Towr Prairies* 326 [He] took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh.* *Easy* xii. Go up to the mast-head, and wait there till I call you down. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iv. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 Above the hounds is the masthead to receive the rigging. 1888 *FROVOR Eng. in W. Ind.* iii. 33 The signal to engage was flying from the masthead of.. Rodney's ship.

b. fig. (a) *Phr. To the masthead*: to the full. *Sc.* (b) *jocular.* (*Naut.*) A person's head.

1821 W. LOOTE *Poems* 97 (E. D. D.) An Idiot cram'd to the mast-head 'W' that insatiate glutted weed. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 35 Slip down to the doctor, and get him to clap a plaster over your mast-head. 1887 *STEVENSON Misad.* f. *Nicholson* i. He was.. enjoying to the mast-head the modest pleasures of admiration.

2. One who is stationed at the mast-head; a mast-head man. In recent Dicts.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *masthead-light*, *man*, *pendant*; *mast-head high adv.*, to the height of the masthead.

1822 *SCOTT Pirate* II. The sea-snake.. with his broad glittering eyes, raised 'mast-head high, looks out, as it seems.. for victims. 1878 *KEMP Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 'Masthead Light', the white light which steam vessels are required to exhibit at the masthead when under way. c1880 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The 'mast head men put on sail-tackle-whip. 1887 *SMITH Sailor's Wordbk.* *Mast-head men*, the men stationed aloft to keep a look-out. *Ibid.*, 'Mast-head pendant. 1878 *KEMP Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 *Masthead Pendants*, the pendants and runners which help support the mast.

Mast-head, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To send (a sailor) to the mast-head as a punishment.

1829 *MARRVAT F. Mildmay* IV. The next morning I was.. mast-headed, to do penance. a1845 SVO. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. 260 If you masthead a sailor for not doing his duty, why should you not weathercock a parishioner for refusing to pay tithes? 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 172 The one-headed hero is mastheaded.

transf. and *fig.* 1861-8 *LOWELL Emerson* *Pr.* Wks. 1890 I. 357 The lecturer built up so loftily a pedestal under certain figures as to lift them into a prominence of obscurity, and seem to masthead them there. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* 161. II. xv. They're [sc. the goats] at mastheaded on them mountings for the fear of Benjamin Gunn.

2. To raise (a yard, sail, etc.) to its position on the mast or at the mast-head.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 80 Before our yards were mast-headed, the Ayacucho had spread her wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. I waited to see the men masthead the revolving lamp. 1882 *NARES Seanship* (ed. 6) 199 The topsails are mast-headed.

Hence *Mast-headed ppl. a.*, *Mast-heading* *vbl. sb.*

1836 *MARRVAT Midsh.* *Easy* xii. There is not one word of mast-heading in the whole of them. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* 53 Like a mast-headed seaman. 1893 *STOAN-STANLEY Remin.* *Midshipm. Life* xlii. 167 Mast-heading had been forbidden by the Admiralty.

Masthead, variant of MOSTHEAD *Obs.*

† **Mast-holm**, *Obs.* [f. *MAST* sb.2 + *HOLM* 2.] The holm-oak; *Quercus Ilex*.

1577 B. GOOCE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1580) 101 b. The Mast-holme.. in *Latine* *Ilex*. *Ibid.*, *Forrestes*,.. consist of Oke,

Beeche.. Mastholme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 458 The.. mast-holme *Ilex*. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The Mast-Holm [It. *Quercia*] never consumes with Age.

Masthwal, variant of MOSTWHAT *Obs.*

Mastic (mæstik), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 masty(c)k, -ik, 5-yyk, 6 mastyke, (-ike), 6-7 masticke, (6-7c), 6-9 mastic, mastiche, 7-9 mastic, 6-mastic. Also in late L. form 5-8 mastic, (7-ixc). [a. F. *mastic* masc. (from 13th c.), ad. late L. *masticum* (also *mastic*), altered form of L. *masticia*, *mastiche*, *masticē*, a. Gr. *μαστίκη*. Cf. *Pr. mastic*, *mastic*, *Pg. masticque*, *Sp. masticis* (also *almástiga*, *almástic*, *almástica*, through Arab. *al-maṭīkī*, -kī), *It. mastic*, *mastic*, *G. mastic*, *Du. mastic*.]

The etymology of Gr. *μαστίκη* is somewhat obscure. As mastic is in the East commonly used as 'a chewing gum', it is not improbable that the word is (as Apollodorus suggested) from the root of *μασθάνω* to chew; cf. *μασθίξ* jaw, *μασθίξ* (once, in Hesiod) to gnash the teeth; but the formation has not been explained.]

1. A gum or resin which exudes from the bark of *Pistacia Lentiscus* and some other trees (see 2).

It is known in English commerce in the form of roundish, oblong or pear-shaped tears, transparent, and of a pale yellow or faint greenish tinge. Formerly much used in Medicine. Now used chiefly in the manufacture of varnish.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xc. (1495) 657 Of the rynde [of *Lentiscus*] comyth Resina, that hyghte Mastyk, and this gumme mastyck hath the name of masigando: of chewyngne. a1400-50 *Stockh. Med.* MS. 9 Oyle of mastyk. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Make. by mastic.. in abrasen rother. 1534 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 192 Gom Mastyck. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 359 The Masticke is also good against spitting of blood. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. lxxviii. 1244 The Rosen is called.. in *Latine* *Lentiscina Resina*, and likewise Mastiche: in Shops Mastic.. in English Masticke. 1602 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1626) 169 Remember before you resh to chew downe halfe a dozen graines of Masticke. 1712 *It. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 63 The Mastic in Tear.. is a resinous Gum which drops during the great Heat. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic; it is crystalline cracked, yellow in colour.. and has no taste at all to mention. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Pistacia Khatyuk*, Stocks, and *P. cabulica*, Ste., yield a kind of mastic which.. when met with in the European market is known as East Indian or Bombay mastic.. Cape mastic.. not exported to England, is the produce of *Euphorbia multifida*.. Dammar resin is sometimes sold under the name of mastic.

fig. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. i. III. *Furtes* 65 And innocent Astraea did combine All with the masticke of a love divine.

2. (In full *mastic tree*.) An evergreen shrub yielding mastic gum, *Pistacia Lentiscus* of the Levant. Applied also to other species of *Pistacia*, and to the West Indian *Bursera gummifera* and Peruvian *Schinus Molle*.

c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 1039 And now The bones hard of masticke tre wol serve Ysowe. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 136 Abounding in.. knotty Pines, fragrant Masticks, Kingly Oaks [etc.]. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1524 *Lentiscus Peruviana*. The Indian Masticke tree. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., Indian Mastic, the name by which the Molle, or Peruvian Lentisk is sometimes called. 1775 R. CHANOLER *Trav. Greece* [1825] II. 181 Some boughs of green mastic served us at once for table-cloth and dish. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mastic tree, *Bursera gummifera*. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. s.v., Barbary Mastic, *Pistacia atlantica*. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* ix. 233 The mastic, with its pendant white bell-shaped blossoms.

3. A valuable timber tree of the West Indies and Florida, *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*. (Also *mastic-tree*.)

1657 *LIGON Barbados* 73 The Mastic is a tree very tall but the body slender.. The timber of this tree is rank'd amongst the fourth sort, three being better than it. 1683 J. POYNRTZ *Tobago* 28 The Mastic is a Timber Tree of so fine a grain, that it plains like our English Box. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 149 The Mastic-tree; *Lat.* Calaba. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* App. 32 The peninsula affords in this place *Lignum-Vitæ*, Mastic, and Mohogany. 1830 *MAYCOCK Flora Barbado.* 111 *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*.. Mastic Tree.

† 4. (In full *Herb Mastic*.) The plant *Thymus Masticina* (see MARJUM). *Obs.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxx. 544 Of herbe Masticke. The English and French Herbarists at this daie do call this plant Masticke or Mastiche. *Ibid.* (Tab. Eng. names), *Bastarde Masticke*, that is Goates Marierome. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 12 *Marrum vulgare*. Hearbe Masticke. *Ibid.* 23 *Marrum Syriacum vel Creticum*. The Syrian or Candye Mastic. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome. 1741 *Comp. Fam. Pice* II. iii. 375 It is not yet too late to plant Slips of.. Marrum, Mastic, and some other aromatick Plants. 1836 *LOUVOX Encycl. Plants* 508 *Thymus Masticina*, Mastic.

5. a. A resinous or bituminous cement. b. A lime cement used by builders. (Cf. *mastic cement* in 8.) 1706 *LONDON & Wise Reli'd Gard'ner* I. 85 Cover the Top of the Stem with some Mastic. This Mastic must be compounded of.. Rosin.. Wax.. Pitch, and.. Mutton Suet. 1713 *ADONSON Guardian* No. 156 ¶ 9 As for the small particles of brick or stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of mastic. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 274 (Cements) Mastics of a resinous or bituminous nature which must be softened or fused by heat. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mech.* 623 An asphaltic composition called.. Patent India Mastic. *Ibid.* 627 The.. heads of the nails are afterwards to be coated with the same asphaltic mastic. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/1 Patent Joint Mastic for making joints of all kinds.

6. A liquor, used in Turkey and Greece, made from grain-spirit or grape-juice, flavoured with gum-mastic. (Cf. *mastic-brandy* and *RAKI*.)

1832 E. O'DONOVAN *Merry Oasis* I. 452 In Turkey we always drank mastic on such occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/2 [Stamboul] Their mothers prefer mastic, the spirit that fortifies and induces the loose, indolent mood.

7. The colour of mastic; a shade of pale yellow. Also as adj.

1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 Coats and jackets in mastic, cigar-colour, and shades verging on terra-cotta. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/2 A gown... of mastic cloth.

8. attrib. and Comb., as mastic gum, pill, seal, timber; mastic-chewing; mastic brandy = sense 6 above; mastic cement, cloth, fly (see quot.); mastic paint, a kind of cement used for plastering walls; † mastic patch, a patch for the face (a) fastened on with mastic, or (b) composed of mastic, and worn as a remedy for the tooth-ache; mastic plant, cat-thyme, *Teucrium Marum*; masticshrub = mastic tree; mastic thyme, *Thymus Mastichina* (see 4); mastic tree (see sense 2); mastic varnish, a fine varnish used for varnishing pictures; mastic-wood, the wood of the mastic tree.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Mastic brandy. 1815 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 600 A *mastic cement or composition, which he denominates Dihil's mastic. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7), *Mastic cement*, a mixture of lime, sand, litharge, and linseed-oil. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Trist. Sueh* v. Preliminary media of understanding, such as pipes, chocolate, or *mastic-chewing. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mastic Cloth, a new variety of canvas, designed for embroidery purposes. It is woven in alternate stripes. 1700 PETERER *Musei Petiver*, 66 *Capricornus Barbadesis major*. From... Barbadoes where they are very plentiful and call'd by them the *Mastic-fly. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III. 81 The Mastic-fly... derives its name from the Tree it feeds upon. 1837 *Fenny Cycl.* VII. 91/4 *Mastic gum. 1834 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 87/1 Heat Resisting *Mastic Paint [cf. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 869 Hamelin's mastic or lithic paint to cover the façades of brick buildings, &c.]. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Stat.* VI. 115 Or Gellia wore a velvet *mastic-patch upon her temples when no tooth did ach. 1639 *Mayne City Mntch* III. 113, When there was not fire enough to warme a Mastic patch t' apply to his wives Temples in great extremity of toothach. 1697 *Grew Epim. Waters* 57 Take of *Mastic Pills, two Scruples. 1728 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 80 *Mari Syriaci*, the *Mastic Plant, as some call it. It is reckon'd a kind of Marjoram. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Suppose the letter completed, ... and sealed with the *mastic seal. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 61 Lentiscus, or the *Mastic shrub. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat.* Bot. 6 *Thymus latifolius*, *Mastic Tyme. 1707 [see MARUM]. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lex.* 228 *Mastic timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 53 lbs. 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 *Mastike vernysch. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) i. 78 The picture has just been varnished with mastic varnish. 1669 H. STUBBS *Lett.* in *Birch Life Boyle* (1714) 191 To let you see, what *mastic wood will do in the gout. 1699 *GARTIN Dispens.* III. 90 And on the structure next he heaps a load of... mastic wood. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Mastic Wood*. A tincture is made from it.

† *Mastic*, v. Obs. rare. [f. *MASTIC* sb.] trans. To treat with a preparation of mastic: a. as a setting for a stone; b. as a varnish.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* VI. 91/1 [Jewellers' terms] Mastic-ing, is setting a Black between the Stones to set them off. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* VI. 217 Masticling them over very Artificially... to elevate both the Figures and Letters with the Vernish.

Masticability (mæstikəbiliti). [f. next; see -ITY.] The capability of being masticated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL 130 The same simple expedient suffices to convert, so far as... masticability is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 648 You can always rely upon the masticability of the dish.

Masticable (mæstikəbəl), a. rare. [f. *MASTICATE* v. + -ABLE.] That may be masticated.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Jour. Sci.*). 1890 *Chamb. Trul.* 15 Mar. 162/1 Her bread is like so much masticable lead.

Masticate (mæstikət), v. Also 7 masticgate. [f. late L. *masticat-*, ppl. stem of *masticā-re* (4th c.) to chew, whence It. *masticare*, Sp. *mascar*, Pg. *masgar* (and the learned forms Sp. *masticar*, *masligar*, Pg. *masligar*), OF. *mascher* (mod. F. *mâcher*), Pr. *mascagar*, *maschar*.

A plausible suggestion is that late L. *masticare* may be f. L. *masticō* MASTIC, the assumed original sense being 'to chew mastic', i. to treat as one treats mastic. But it is possible that the verb may be f. Gr. *μαστᾶν*, *μαστᾶν* jaw, or an unrecorded Latin cognate of this.]

1. trans. To grind (food) to a pulp with the teeth; to chew.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* i. Disc. iv. 128 Some chewed bitter pills and masticated gummies. 1746 R. JAMES *Monst. & Health's Improv.* Introd. 2 It is... a very great Error to swallow the Aliment before it is duly masticated. 1827 *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 130 Indian corn, partly boiled and masticated [in the preparation of a drink called 'mishlaw']. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* VI. 139 To these ends food is taken into the mouth and masticated. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 Some fishes... provided with broad molar-like teeth, masticate their food.

† b. fig. = MANDUCATE v. Obs.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 30 Except we eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, we have no life in us; him we must masticate, and chew by faith.

2. To crush or knead (india-rubber or gutta-percha) to a pulp; to combine with (gutta-percha) in the process of 'mastication'.

1849 C. NICKELS in *Rept. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 226 The pieces of such india-rubber will admit of being kneaded or masticated. *Ibid.*, India-rubber... manufactured by kneading or masticating therewith... flowers of sulphur.

Hence *Masticated* ppl. a.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Masticated*, chewed. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 253 This middle space... becomes filled up with the masticated food. 1849 C. NICKELS in *Rept. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 227 The kneaded or masticated mass [of gutta-percha]... is to be subjected to pressure.

Masticating (mæstikətiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. *MASTICATE* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *MASTICATE*. Also attrib.

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 129 Some few of the young men also joined in the masticating process. 1849 C. NICKELS in *Rept. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 224 That process of preparing and manufacturing india-rubber (caoutchouc) called grinding, masticating, or kneading. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 294 A masticating apparatus, to serve the requirements of a gigantic animal... was provided by a succession of different molar teeth. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 18 (1864) 49 The first operation upon the food in the mouth—the chewing or masticating.

Masticating (mæstikətiŋ), ppl. a. [f. *MASTICATE* v. + -ING.] That masticates.

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* Th. 468 The grinder of the boar is similar to that of the elephant in the extent of the masticating surface. 1827 Hood *True Story* i. Some bit of masticating bone, That... only seems to gnaw itself. 1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* I. 771/1 The masticating Crustacea being the highest in point of organization.

Mastication (mæstikəʃən), n. Also 7 masticution. [ad. late L. *mastication-em*, n. of action f. *masticā-re* to *MASTICATE*. Cf. F. *mastication*.]

1. The action of masticating or chewing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Confectio escarum*. *Mastication or chewing of the meat. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 134 All Aliments... after mastication or chewing... are swallowed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* III. *Hydriot*, etc. 56 After a fuller mastication, and salivous mixture. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Comte Wks.* (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 329 Dentition... adapted for the prehension and mastication of crustaceans... animals. *Fig.* a 1631 *DONNE Serm.* liiii. (1640) 637 It is writ in gall and wormwood...; but if we can bring it... to that mastication, that rumination, which is [etc.].

† b. = MANDUCATION. Obs.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 128 They, which... have turned... the supper into a spectacle... feeding the peoples eyes with the priestes elevation, and sole masticution.

2. The action or process of pulping (gutta-percha). 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 4/6 The gutta percha is not masticated in any way, Mr. T. holding that mastication utterly destroys the material. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 1/2 At some works this process of 'mastication' [in waterproofing] is omitted.

Masticator (mæstikətər), [f. *MASTICATE* v. + -OR.] One who or that which masticates.

1. pl. The teeth or jaws. *Jocular*.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii. (1737) 103 Her Masticators... chew'd it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vi. viii, Just Heaven! What masticators!—What bread! 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1812) IV. 311 His... preference of such impure masticator to the clean ivory supplied by the dentist. 1816 *Quiz *Grand Master* IV. 66 Their masticators they employ, On... beef and goat. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 27 It requires powerful masticators, a vigorous appetite and digestion.

2. A person or animal that masticates or chews. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* (1850) 124 Never was there a more... thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 417 Insects of late have been divided into two great tribes, *masticators* and *suckers*. 1854 BAUGHAM *Halluc.* 434 The Shark is not a careful masticator. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* vi. 95 The dyers actually hire masticators to provide them with tannin.

3. A machine for grinding or pulping.

1858 in *Patents Specif.*, *Indin Rubber* (1875) 133 The gutta percha is then... submitted to the masticator. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Masticator*, a small machine to cut meat for aged persons or those who have lost their teeth or the power of chewing. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 1/2 The rubber... is introduced into the 'masticator', which consists of a strong cylindrical box, containing a stout deeply-fluted drum, which revolves within the box.

|| **Masticatorium**, [mod. L.] = next sb.

1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F iiij, Masticatorium is a confection which is held in the mouth & chewed to purge the head of legeme. 1592 NASSIE *Summers Last Will* E i b, Physicians with their... *Masticatorium* and *Cataplasmata*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Masticatorium*, a Medicine which is to provoke spitting.

Masticatory (mæstikətəri), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *masticatōrius*, -ōrius, f. *masticare* to *MASTICATE*: see -ORY and 2. Cf. F. *masticatoire* adj. and sb.] A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with mastication. *Masticatory foot* (Ent.) = *foot-jaw*: see *Foot* sb. 35.

1611 CORCER, *Masticatorie*, masticatorie, chewing, champing. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xv. (1737) 60 The molar, masticatory and canine Teeth. 1596 BANCROFT *Gnarus* 262 The masticatory and digestive organs of carnivorous and granivorous animals. 1852 DAKA *Crust.* II. 1033 This pair of legs is often called a pair of maxilla-feet, jaw-feet, or masticatory feet. 1862 *Trul. Sci. Arts* X. 324/1 The Para rubber... if not injured by masticatory processes in the manufacture... will [etc.]. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 630 Paralysis of the masticatory muscles.

b. Of diseases or symptoms: Affecting the organs of mastication.

1853 tr. *Remberg's Man. Nervous Dis.* (Syd. Soc.) II. 289 This serves to distinguish masticatory from histronic paralysis. 1878 tr. *II. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 338 The so-called masticatory facial spasm.

B. sb. A medicinal substance to be chewed.

1611 CORCER, *Masticatore*, a Masticatorie; a medicine for

the rhewme chewed, or held between the teeth. 1511 BURTON *Anal. Med.* II. iv. ii. iii, Or Apoplegmatisms, masticatories to be held and chewed in the mouth. 1566 BACON *Med. Rem.* Wks. 1827 VII. 235 To remember masticatories for the mouth. 1733 CHYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 5 (1734) 212 Some gentle Masticatory (such as India, Pellitory, Tobacco, or the like). 1880 GARROO & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 201 It is used as a masticatory in paralysis of parts about the mouth.

Mastice, **Mastich**(e): see **MASTIFF**, **MASTIC**.

Masticic (mæstikik), **mastichic** (mæstikik), a. Chem. [f. *MASTIC* sb. + -IC.] *Masticic acid* (see quots.).

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 584 *Mastichic acid*. The portion of mastic soluble in alcohol. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl. Masticic acid*. 1885 T. L. DRUNTON *Pharmacol.* (1887) 897 *Mastich*... consists of about 90 per cent. of an acid resin (masticic acid).

Masticin (mæstisin), a. Chem. Also -ino. [f. *MASTIC* + -IN.] The substance which remains undissolved after distilling mastic in alcohol.

1844 in *Hoblyn Dict. Med.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 The insoluble portion [of Mastic], Beta resin or Masticin... is a translucent colourless tough substance.

† **Masticine**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *masticinus*, *masticinus*, a. Gr. *μαστικινός*, f. *μαστικη* MASTIC. Cf. OF. *masticin*.] Of or pertaining to mastic. In quot. c 1420 *absol.* = oil of mastic.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 144 Her seed yf me reclyne In... lucc of rose, other in masticine, Or madife hit so in oil lauryne. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Masticine*, oil, or pertain- ing to, or of the colour of mastic.

Mastick(e): see **MASTIC**.

Masticoat (mæstikot), e. -cot, -cut: see **MASSICOT**.

Mastiff (mæstif), sb. Pl. mastiffs. Forms:

a. 4-5, 7 mastif, 5-7 mastife, 5-6 mastyff (5, 3 mestyff, 6 mastyve, Sc. mastive), 6-8 mastive, 6-7 mastiffe, 7- mastiff; pl. 4-5 mastives, 4-6 mastyves, 5 mastyfes, mastyves, 6 mastiffes, mastiffes, mastyvys, 6-9 mastives, 7- mastiffs. β. 5-6, 9 dial. mastys, mastice. γ. 5-7, 9 dial. masty, 6-7, 9 dial. mastie, (6 mastyve). [repr. OF. *mastin* (mod. F. *matin*) = Pr. *masti*-s, Sp. *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*—popular L. type **mansuinus*, f. L. *mansuetus* tamed (see *MANUETE* a.).

The form of the Eng. word is difficult to account for. Possibly the word was first known to Englishmen in the Pr. form *masti*-s; as this coincides with the form that would have been assumed in early OF. by the subject-case of a noun **mastif*, the a forms may be due to grammatical interpretation, while the β and γ forms may have been taken directly from Pr. The word was more or less confused with OF. *metif* mongrel. The form *MASTIN* occurs only in Caxton's translations from Fr.: cf. *MARIN*.

A large, powerful dog with a large head, drooping ears and pendulous lips, valuable as a watch-dog. Also *mastiff* dog.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 On þer first eschel he smot in fulle mastiff & þorgh þam likk dæl, als grehound or mastiff. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 187 Houndes and mastives [MAST. β, γ mastyves, Caxton mastives] beech-slave in alle forestes of Engeland. c 1400 *MAST. DEY* (1839) xv. 167 There ben Raites in that Ile, als giete as Houndes here; and men taken hem with giete Mast tyfes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxi. 263 A mastiff or great curre dogge. 1509 FISTLER *Serm.* *Hem. VII.* Wks. (1876) 278 Euen as ye se these wood dogges these giete mastyves that be tyed in chaynes. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 321 Suche malyncoly mastyvys and mangye curre dogges Ar mete for a swynelierre to hunte alter hogges. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* II. b. To kepe with daunger, a greate mastiffe dogge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hem. V.* III. 59 Their Mastiffes are of vnmatchable courage. 1601 HOL- LANO *Pliny* I. 218 The Colophonians and Castabellans maintained certain squadrons of mastiue dogges for their war service. a 1652 BROME *Quernes Exch.* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 537 There's a crust I brought to stop the open mouth of the Mastiue, if he had flown at us. 1707 *De Foe Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 96 A Gentleman who was set upon by a Furious Mastiue Dog. 1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 273 In the porch... was lying a large, savage, mastiff dog. 1809 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, We can only fight like mastiffs, boldly, blindly, and faithfully. 1812 *SOUTHEY Duntiana* I. 293 Sir Thomas Roe took out some English mastives to India. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Mastiff... is usually of a buff colour, with ears and muzzle darker.

b. 1843 *Callh. Anal.* 230/2 A Mastiff, *leicicus*. 1850 *Forest Laws* § 12 in *St. Aids* (1814) I. 600/2 Ande gif any mastiue be fundyn in þe foret [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IX. Prolog. 49 The cur, or mastis, he haldis at small avail. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Mastice*,... corr. of mastiff. 1878 *Chamberl. Gloss.*, *Mastis*. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Mastis*.

γ. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 1111. 482 Certeine masties... for his hunting. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. vi. (end). Also the vase and ample house of mastie dogges did sounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 154 The mastie that keepeth the House. 1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 105 A masty is hand-omer to me than the most exact little dog that ever ladv played withal. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i. Sully, untractable, snarl- ing Brute! he! A Masty-dog was fit a thing to a great in Gallant of. 1687 *Mitton Gl. Fr. Diet.* II. x. v. A great Masty, *un gros Mastin*. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss. Add.*, *Mastie-dog*, mastiff.

b. with an adj. prefixed, indicating a foreign variety, as *Cuban*, *Dutch*, *German*, *Thibet* mastiff. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 286 The Dutch mastiff. 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 307 The Cuban Mastiff is supposed to be produced by a mixture of the true Mastiff with the bloodhound. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/2 The Thibet Mastiff is larger than the English breed. 1883 R. GROOM *Great Dane* 4 The German Mastiff.

c. transf. and fig.

1602 *2d Pt. Return from Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 71 *Furor*. Farewell my masters, Furor's a mastiff dog. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1, May, murmuring mastiff? 1, and doe. 1781 COWPER *Table-talk* 35 To see a people scattered like a flock, Some royal mastiff panting at their heels.

d. attrib. and Comb., as *mastiff-bitch*, †-*cur*, *dog* (see 1), †-*hound*, *mouth*, *race*, †-*strind* (Sc.); *mastiff-like* adj.; *mastiff bat*, *day jocular* (see quot.); *mastiff-fox*, a variety of fox (see quot. 1828).

1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 159 The Chestnut 'Mastiff-bat'. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* i. 319 The Pale Chestnut Mastiff Bat [*Nyctinomys brasiliensis*]. This species is found commonly in South America and the West Indies. *Ibid.* 320 The Smoky Mastiff Bat [*Molossus nasutus*]. is a well-known South American species. 1621 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 184 A 'mastie bich. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* 1. 7 Sir Leoline. 'Hath a toothless mastiey bich. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 294 Our barons... Dare not loke out at dur For drede of the 'mastiey cur. For drede of the bochers dogge. 1608 T. JAMES *Apoll. Wyclif* 49 They did as it were so manie woolles, or mastie cur worrie them [the flock]. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 5 June, Last week we had two or three 'mastiff days; for they were fiercer than our common dog-days. 1774 'Mastiff fox [see GREYHOUND 4]. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 13 Mastiff-Fox.—This is of a dark brown colour, somewhat less than the Greyhound Fox, but more strongly made. a 1400-50 Alexander 321 A mouthe as a 'mastiff hunde vn-metely to shaw. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (Roxb.) 16 Every man keepyng the scout wache had a mastiff hound at a lyes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 47 Quhou 'mastew-lyk [v. r. mastive lyk] about zeld he! 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 293 The mastiff-like physiognomy [of the monk bat]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 35 He was a short, square, brawny old gentleman, with a double chin, a 'mastiff mouth, and a broad copper nose. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330 The 'Mastiff race of dogs... includes the Mastiff, the Bull-dog, and the Pug. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 21 Mismad mandragis of 'mastiff strynd [v. r. kynd].

† *Mastiff*, a. Obs. Also 5 mestyf. [Seems to be partly a derivative of MAST sb., and partly a perversion of MASSIVE, in both cases due to association with MASTIFF sb. Cf. MASTY a.]

1. Of a swine: Fattened; = MASTED a., MASTY a. 2. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 334/2 Mestyf, hogge, or swyne, *maistif*.

2. Massive, solid, bulky.

1495 *Tricuria's Barth.* De P. R. v. Ivi. Some [bones] ben... holowy. And some nastyffe [*MS. Eoal. masye*] and saddle for the more steadfastness. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* i. xi. § 4. 101 Those [persons] of large, full, and (as they are call'd) mastiff Muscles... are generally of a firmer State of Fibres, than those of little Muscles.

3. Burly, big-bodied; = MASTY a. 3. 1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Regue* ii. xi. (1671) 96 Perceiving them to be too hard for us [for] we were two stout Mastiff Queensh. a 1675 WHITLOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 121 I did the like to another great Mastiff Fellow, an Officer also of the King's Army, and took away his Sword from him.

† *Mastigadour*. Obs. Also 8 masticaadour, 9 (in Dicts.) masticaadour. [A. F. mastigadour (Solleysell 1682), ad. Pg. mastigadouro = mod.L. masticaadourium MASTICATORY sb.] (See quot.). 1720 GIBSON *Diet. Horae* vii. (1731) 103 He [Solleysell] orders the Horse to have a small Watering-bid, or Masticaadour put upon him. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Mastigadour*, a Slobbering Bit, a Snaffle of Iron.

Mastigate, rare obs. form of MASTICATE.

Mastigophore (mæst'igəfə). Zool. [ad. Gr. *μαστιγόφορος*: see MASTIGOPHOROUS.]

† *Antig.* (See quot. and next word.) 1668 PHILLIPS, *Mastigophore* (Greek), an Usher that with stripes makes way in a crowd.

2. A protozoan belonging to the class *Mastigophora*, the members of which are provided with one or more flagella. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† *Mastigophorer*. Obs.—[formed as prec. + -ER 1.] (See quot. and prec. 1.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mastigophorer*, a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an usher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much press.

Mastigophoric (mæst'igəfərik), a. [formed as next + -IC.] = MASTIGOPHOROUS.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi. He would beat his drum in Grub Street, form a mastigophoric corps of his own. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Mastigophoric*, having a lash-like cilium; flagellate.—said of the Flagellata.

Mastigophorous (mæst'igəfəros), a. [f. Gr. *μαστιγόφορος* scourge-bearing (f. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* scourge + -φόρος bearing) + -OUS.]

1. That carries a scourge, scourge-bearing. Only in humorously pedantic use.

1812 PARR *Lett. to C. Burney* 12 Dec., Wks. 1828 VII. 418 To meet all the mastigophorous subscribers would gladden my heart. 1826 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) II. 94/1 Not what this medium boy can do while his mastigophorous superior is frowning over him, but [etc.]. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 149 The sharp discipline of a mastigophorous schoolmaster.

2. Zool. Provided with flagella; belonging to the *Mastigophora*, a class of Protozoa. 1890 in *Century Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

Mastigopod (mæst'igəpəd), sb. and a. [ad. mod.L. *Mastigopoda* neut. pl. (lit. 'whip-footed' animals), f. Gr. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *πούς*, *πούς* foot.] a. sb. Huxley's name for a protozoan furnished with cilia or flagella. b. adj. Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 The myxopod... gives rise by division to bodies provided with long flagelliform cilia... which may be termed mastigopods. 1877—*Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 76 It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa, which are provided with cilia or flagella, as mastigopods. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk.* Zool. I. 29 Forms which pass through both the myxopod and mastigopod condition.

Hence *Mastigopodous* a. = prec. adj.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mastigure (mæst'igjur), [ad. mod.L. *mastigūra* (Fleming 1822), *mastigūrus*, f. Gr. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *ούρα* tail.] 'An agamid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 90 The Egyptian Mastigure, or Spine-footed Stello, is a native of Northern Africa.

Mastik (e, *Mastik*), obs. ff. MASTIC, MASLIN².

† *Mastin*. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *mastin*: see MASTIFF.] = MASTIFF sb.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vij, Beholde these grete dogges that men call mastyns. 1485—*Chas. Gl.* 128 But rolland... came vpon the mastyn sarasyns.

Masting (mæst'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [f. MAST v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of fitting with masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The Masting of a Ship is much to be considered, and will... cause her to saile well or ill. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 1 In Masting... the complete height of a mast is gained by erecting one mast on the top of another. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., They considered the tripod system of masting one that answered well for the support of the masts.

b. Masts collectively.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. vi. (1852) 84 All her masting seemed blown away by the board. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 175 The masting generally used in the country-ships, are Pohoon-masts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 276 Observations on the different inclinations given to the masting of ships.

2. ? The action of felling trees for masts. U.S.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 3 Persons... employed in surveying, masting, hunting and scouting.

3. attrib., as *masting-sheers*, *tree*; *masting-house* (see quot.); *masting pine*, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Masting-house*, 'Masting-house, a place where masts, &c., are deposited. 2. A building furnished with apparatus for fixing vessels' masts. 1755 *Genll. Mag.* XXXV. 503 A white-pine, or 'masting-pine... seven feet eight inches diameter at the but end. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 53 The Pines may be subdivided into the masting, or white pine, the pitch pine, and others... used as lumber. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Masting-sheers. 1893 DAHLSTROM tr. *Weisbach & Hermann's Mech. Hoisting Mach.* vi. 252 A large masting sheers designed at the machine works at Walsen, in Bremen. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 53 note, In New Hampshire... is much good ship timber and 'masting trees.

Masting (mæst'ing), vbl. sb. 2 rare. [MAST sb. 2.]

The action of producing mast. In quot. attrib.

1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 375 The price of pork... depends upon the goodness of their masting years.

Mastis, *Mastiso*, see MASTIFF, MESTIZO.

|| *Mastitis* (mæst'itis). Med. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστ-* or *μαστ-* breast + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the female breast.

1842 in BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc. etc. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 262 In mastitis... its local application to the breast is often very efficacious. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 913 Gangrenous mastitis in sheep.

Mastive, obs. form of MASTIFF.

-*mastix* (mæst'iks), repr. Gr. *μαστιγ* scourge, freq. used in the 17th c. (rarely later) in quasi-Gr. combinations formed after *Homeromastix* (*Ὅμηρομαστιγ*) 'scourge of Homer' (the name given to the grammarian Zoilus on account of the severity of his censure of the Homeric poems), and designating persons violently hostile to some person or class, as *Episcopo-mastix*, *Infanto-mastix*, *Puritano-mastix*, etc. Also in titles of books severely attacking some person, class, institution, etc., as *Atheomastix* [Gr. *ἄθεος* atheist] (Fotherby a 1619), *Histriomastix* [L. *histrion* actor] (Prynne 1632), *Satiromastix* (Dekker 1602, attacking Ben Jonson).

1604 Br. W. BARLOW *Sunt Conference* (1632) To Rdr., In one ranke whereof you may place our Hercules Limbo-mastix. 1845 Br. MONTAGU *App. Cesar* 291 Incomparable Homer... that Puritanism might well say [etc.]. 1854 H. L'ESTRANGE (*Life*) *Smectymnus-mastix*: or Short Animadversions vpon Smectymnus [etc.]. 1666 S. HOLLAND *Zadara* (1719) 76 It would have puzzled that Female Mastix Mantuan to have lim'd this She Chymera. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vap.* 234 [St. Augustine] in condemning Infants unbaptized to the pains of Hell, incurred the name of Infanto-Mastix. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Browrig* Ep. Ded., Those unreasonable Episcopomastix, whose malice is as blind, as it is bold, against all Bishops. a 1662 HEYLIN *Cyp. Anglicus* (1668) 50 Humphries... got the title of a Papisto Mastix. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc.* II. Stubbe 100 And when the Virtuoso-Mastix hath proved that these are not Complements [etc.]. 1818 F. HOPKINSON (title, in *Byron's Works* 1801 V. 278) *Latino-Mastix*. 1818—(*Ibid.*) *Sæculo-Mastix*, or the Lash of the Age we live in.

† b. As independent sb. Obs. rare.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. Hierocles, who was the Mastix of Christianity and Champion for the gods. *Mastix* (e, *Mastizo*, see MASTIC, MESTIZO.

Mastless (mæst'less), a. 1 [f. MAST sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a mast or masts.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* liii. Poems (Arb.) 205 Like a mastles shipe at seas I wander. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik*, v. 258 [Perseus] whom Acrisius caused with his mother to be sent to sea in a mastlesse boat. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 495 The mastless vessel... crept softly... up the stream. 1884 *Fall Staff* G. 16 Oct. 1/2 Our mastless ironclads lie like hulks on the water, incapable of motion or direction without coal.

Mastless (mæst'less), a. 2 rare-1. [f. MAST sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without mast, without acorns.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* iii. 208 A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head.

Mastin (g(e), -yn(e), -youn, obs. ff. MASLIN.

Masto- (mæsto), used (*Anat.* and *Path.*) a. to represent MASTOID sb., in combinations with the general sense 'pertaining jointly to the mastoid process or bone and some other part of the skull', as *masto-occipital*, *-parietal*, *-squamous*, *-tympanic* adjs.; b. as combining form of Gr. *μαστός* breast, in names of diseases of the female breast, as *masto-carcinoma*, *-chondrosis*, *-scirrhus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); also MASTODYNIA.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 114 The mastoid part of the temporal is connected to the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone by the 'masto-parietal suture. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 54 The sutures at the base of the skull are... the petro-occipital, the 'masto-occipital [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 599 There may be no local edema over the mastoid, in fact no 'masto-squamous abscess. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing R. OWEN), 'Masto-tympanic, a bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature.

Mastodon (mæst'ədɒn). Palæont. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστόρ* or *μαστόρ* breast + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth.

The word was used in Fr. form (*mastodonte*) by Cuvier in 1806 in *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. de Paris* VIII. 270.]

A large extinct mammal resembling the elephant, characterized by having nipple-shaped tubercles in pairs on the crowns of the molar teeth.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 430 The bones of the mastodon and mammoth are found only in the upper strata. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 36 Nature brings not back the Mastodon. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 425/2 All known Mastodons are gigantic animals.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, Swedenborg, One of the misanthropes and mastodons of literature, he is not to be measured by whole colleges of ordinary scholars.

Mastodontic (mæst'ədɒntik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] = MASTODONTIC a.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 269 Annette, nearly six feet high, received it with mastodontic grace.

Mastodontosaurian (mæst'ədɒnsə'riən), a. [f. mod.L. *Mastodontosaur-us* (Jæger 1836, f. Gr. *μαστόρ* breast + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth + *σαύρος* lizard) + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the *Mastodontosaurus*, a genus of Labyrinthodonts.

1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 508 Labyrinthodonts of the Mastodontosaurian type.

Mastodont (mæst'ədɒnt), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *mastodont*, stem of MASTODONT.] a. adj.

Having teeth like a mastodon. b. sb. A mastodon. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Nat. Science* Oct. 259 Large upper and lower tusks, as in the older Mastodonts.

Mastodontic (mæst'ədɒntik), a. [formed as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to a mastodon; resembling the mastodon.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 90 The mastodontic period is removed by two great geologic eras from the present time. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 355 Some men of large size; others of mastodontic proportions. 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 285/3 The African elephant... belongs, as regards its dentition, to an earlier and mastodontic type.

So *Mastodontine* a. = prec. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890);

Mastodontoid a., resembling the mastodon.

1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 12 The collector and transmitter of the Mastodontoid fossils.

Mastodonton. Incorrect var. of MASTODON.

1835 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* (ed. 2) App. 295 Bones of... the American Mammoth, or Mastodonton.

|| *Mastodynia* (mæst'ədɒniā). Med. Also -dyny. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστόρ* or *μαστόρ* breast + *δύσιν* pain.] Neuralgia of the female breast.

1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 493 Cases admitted... Mastodynia 3. 1879 KNORR *Princ. Med.* 16 Mastodynia is often due to uterine... irritation. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, Mastodyny.

Mastoid (mæst'oid), a. and sb. Chiefly *Anat.*

[ad. mod.L. *mastoid-ēs*, f. Gr. *μαστός* (woman's) breast: see -OID. Cf. F. *mastoïde*, 16th c. in Littré.]

a. adj. Shaped like a female breast.

b. *Anat.* *Mastoid process*, a nipple-shaped, conical prominence of the temporal bone. *Mastoid bone*, a bone of the skull, in fishes and reptiles, homologous with the mastoid process.

1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 100 Into the mastoid Process the *Sterno-mastoides* Muscle is inserted. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Compar. Anat.* 84 Anterior to the mastoid bones are the upper portions of the tympanic bones. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 81 Leeches being applied to both ears, and cups over the mastoid processes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 57 The formation... is completed by the mastoid and parietal bones.

b. *Path.* *Mastoid cancer*, a kind of firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which is thought to resemble the boiled adder of the cow.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

c. *Lichenology*. 'Teat-like'.

1873 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* (ed. 3).

d. *gen. rare.*

1877 CERNOLA *Cyprus* ii. 66 A mastoid or breast-shaped hill. *B. absol.* as *sb.* = *mastoid process* or *bone*.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 21 The mastoid forms the posterior part of the bone. 1846 OWEN *Compar. Anat. Vertebr.* v. 93 The second ring of bones [of a fish's skull] includes the 'parietals', and the 'mastoids'. 1809 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 45 The method may be supplemented by placing a pole on each mastoid for a few minutes.

b. *attrib.* = 'of or pertaining to the mastoid process', as in *mastoid cell, muscle*.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The cavity of the tympanum, where the mastoid cells open. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 An excess of muscular action, particularly of the mastoid muscle. 1809 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 276 The abscess was secondary to mastoid disease.

Hence *Mastoidal a.*, of or belonging to the mastoid process.

1837 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 89 The mastoid process is limited before by the meatus auditorius externus, and behind by the mastoid suture. 1882 *MIVART Cat 66* This triangular tract is the mastoid region of the temporal bone.

Mastoidal (mæstoid'äl), *a.* [Formed as next + -AL.] = next. 1848 in *Craig*; and in later Dicts.

Mastoidian (mæstoid'än), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mastoides* pertaining to the mastoid (f. *mastoid-ēs* MASTOID) + -AN. Cf. *F. mastoidien*.] Of or belonging to the mastoid.

1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 75 The mastoidian angle is not uninterruptedly united with the back part of the articular process of the tympanic. The mastoidian bone has a concavity at its descending part. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 104 The second [movement] cause, [the sternomastoid muscle] to project forwards, placing its mastoidian insertion on a plane anterior.

|| **Mastoiditis** (mæstoid'itis). *Path.* [-ITIS.] Inflammation of the mastoid process.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 OPPENHEIM *Dis. Childh.* 618 Mastoiditis may be marked by external rupture.

Mastoido- (mæstoid'o), used as combining form of MASTOID, as *mastoido-humeral adj.*, connecting the mastoid process with the humerus.

1864 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) II. 193 Thus forming a mastoido-humeral muscle.

† **Mastology**. [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + -OLOGY.] A proposed substitute for MAMMALOGY.

1819 *Pantologia, Mastology*. 'We trust we shall not be accused of pedantry in coining this term. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 3512 *Mammalogy*, a hybrid word. According to M. Desmarest has proposed the term Mastology, and M. de Blainville that of Mastozoology.

Hence *Mastological a.* = MAMMALOGICAL; *Mastologist* = MAMMALOGIST. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mastopathy (mæstöp'äpi). [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *πάθος* feeling, suffering; see -PATHY. Cf. *F. mastopathie*.] Disease of the female breast.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Mastopathia*, pain in the female breast: mastopathy.

† **Mastozoology**. *Obs.* [ad. *F. mastozoologie*, f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ζῴον* animal: see -LOGY.] = MASTOLOGY. 1839 [see MASTOLOGY].

† **Mastozootic a. *Obs.* [ad. *F. mastozoitique*, formed as prec. with irregular suffix.] A geologic formation or period: Characterized by the presence of mammalia.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 93 (art. *Mendip*) Elephants, horses, and other animals of the 'mastozoitic' æra.

Mast-quat, *obs.* form of MOSTWHEAT.

Mastras, -es(s), *obs.* forms of MISTRESS.

Mastres, -ice, -is, var. ff. MAISTRICE *Obs.*

Mastring, *obs.* f. MASTERING, kind of lyc.

Mastucation, rare *obs.* form of MASTICATION.

† **Masturate**, *v.* *Obs.* Etymologizing alteration of MASTURBATE *v.* So † **Masturation** = MASTURATION; *MASTURATOR* = MASTURBATOR.

1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iv. 16 (1631) 205 Those rapes, incests, adulteries, masturbations, etc. *Ibid.* iii. ii. vi. v. (1631) 581. 1623 COCKERAM, *Masturate*. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* 88 Whilst the hid knave attends, And masturbates, mad to be so delay'd. 1855 [see MASTURBATOR].

Masturbate (mæsturb'ät), *v.* [f. L. *masturbāt*, ppl. stein of *masturbāri*, of obscure origin: according to Brugmann for **mastilurbāri* f. **mardo-* (cf. Gr. *μῆτα* pl.) virile member + *turbā* disturbance. An old conjecture regarded the word as f. *manu-s* hand + *stuprāre* to defile; hence the etymologizing forms MANUSTUPRATION, MASTUPRIATE, -ATION, used by some Eng. writers.] *intr.* and *refl.* To practise self-abuse.

1857 ACTON *Reprod. Organs* 69 note, He had masturbated himself. c. 1880 H. VARLEY *Lect. Men* (1884) 30 The patients have at last acknowledged that they still masturbated.

Hence *Masturbatic a.*, caused by masturbation; *Masturbator*, one who practises masturbation;

Masturbatory a., pertaining to masturbation.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* Masturbator, Mastuprator.

1864 tr. *Casper's Handbk. Forensic Med.* (N. Syd. Soc.) III. 331 Masturbatory pederastia. 1874 BECKNILL & TUXE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 318 Masturbative Incontinence. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 62 In masturbators there is more excess than in any other persons. *Ibid.* VIII. 149.

Masturbation (mæsturb'äshn). [ad. L. *masturbātiō-em*, n. of action f. *masturbāri* to MASTURBATE.] The action or practice of self-abuse.

1766 A. HUME (title) *Onanism*: or a Treatise upon the Disorders produced by Masturbation. 1851 ACTON *Urin. & Generat. Organs* (ed. 2) 232. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 382.

Hence *Masturbational a.*, pertaining to or caused by masturbation. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Masty a.** *Obs.* [f. MAST sb.2 + -Y 1.]

1. Producing mast.

1575 TURBURY *Venerie* 217 In the vineyards in the hollow mastie woods. 1592 R. D. *Hyperbrotomachia* 32 Shaddowed with greene and tender leaues of mastie Oakes, Beeches [etc.]. 1611 CORGER, *Glandens*, mastie, full of Mast. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. 15/292 The Masty Beeche.

2. Of a swine: Fattened. (Cf. MASTED *a.* and *mestif*, MASTIFF *a.* 1.)

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 687 Ye masty [Fairf. MS. masty] swyne, ye idyll wrechys. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Masty fatte as swyne be gras.

3. Bnrlly, big-bodied; = MASTIFF *a.* 3.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 164 Some few of these stout and resolute soldiers with these little engines, do often put to flight a huge masty Bear. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A masty Fellow, un gros Pisan. 1886 S. W. *Lin. Gloss.*, *Masty*, very large and big; as 'They're a masty family'.

Masty, *obs.* and dial. form of MASTIFF.

Masty, -yck, -yk(e), *obs.* forms of MASTIC.

Masty, -yfe, -yve, *obs.* forms of MASTIFF.

† **Masuel**, *obs.* -rare. In 14th c. texts *erron.*

masnel, *mansell*. [a. OF. *massuelle*, f. *massue* club.] A mace used in battle.

13.. *Coer de L.* 351 Forth he toke a mansell. *Ibid.* 5660 Before his arsoum his ax off toke By that other syde hys mansell. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4503 Wip an vge masuel [MS. mansel] Beues a bite on be helm.

Masulium, *Masure*, *obs.* ff. MAUSOLEUM, MAZER.

† **Masures**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* -rare. [a. *F. mesures* sb. pl.] Ruins (of buildings); squalid and tumble-down habitations.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* vi. i. 103 Out of the ruines and mesures [orig. *ruines et mesures*] of them, fouie other Moderne Cities were rebuildid. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 399 We.. quitted the ravine, and began crossing all the mesures of the country.

Masyd, -ness, *obs.* forms of MAZED, -NESS.

Masy, *obs.* form of MEASLE.

Masyndew, *obs.* forms of MEASONDUE.

Masynry, *obs.* form of MASONRY.

Mat (mæt), *sb.*1 Also I matt (? matto), meatt, meatte, (3 *pl.* maten), 4-6 matto, 6-8 matt.

[OE. (only in glossaries) *matt*, *matt* str. (? fem.), *meatte* wk. fem., ad. late L. *matta* (4th c.), whence *It. matta*, and the Teut. forms OHG. *matta* (MHG., mod.G. *matte*, also dial. *matze*), MDu. *matte* (Du. *mat*), Sw. *matta*, Da. *matte*. A synonymous late L. *matta* (Gregory of Tours, 6th c.), whence *F. natte* (see NAT), is commonly regarded as an altered form of *matta*, with *n* for *m* as in *F. nappe* table-cloth, from L. *mappa*.]

1. A piece of a coarse fabric formed by plaiting rushes, sedge, straw, bast, etc., intended to lie, sit, or kneel upon, or for use as a protective covering for floors, walls, plants, etc., or in packing furniture.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 487 *Spialo* [for *psialo*, ψιάλω], *matte*, c. 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 1542 *Storra*, *ni psialo*, *mentia*. a. 1100 *Psalt.* *ibid.* 328/34 *Matta*, *mentia*. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Seinte Sare, & seinte Sincletice, & monie odre swuche weopmen & wommen mid hore grete mat & hore herde heren. c. 1375 *S. Austin* 1490 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 87/1 In þe chirche an old monk sat, Seyng his psauter vpon a mat. 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 379 Þe maite [L. *matta*] þat was vnder hym when he bad his bedes. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Item pro vj mattes ad cooperandum le biscuit in galeia, vj^l. xij^l. 1462-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 279 In duabus matteis emp. pro aula, vij. d. 1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden Soc.) 17 Jacobyns.. brought viij vs matteis for oure money, to lye vpon. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Laying them on mattes or couerletes. 1587-8 in Swayne *Sarum Church.* *Acc.* (1896) 138 A mat for the Clarke to kneell vpon. 6d. 1625 *Bacon's Sylva* 666 Fleas breed Principally of Straw or Mats where there hath bene a little Moisture. 1666 *Perrys Duran* 25 June, A very fine African mat, to lay vpon the ground vnder a bed of state. 1703 MAUNOELL *Journ. Trav.* (1721) 128 Shaded vnder head with Trees, and with Mats when the Boughs fail. 1716 SWIFT *Phyllis* 15 She.. on the Mat devoutly kneeling, Would lift her Eyes up to the Ceiling. a. 1734 *North Exam.* II. v. § 118 (1740) 368 The Discovery of 80 skulls in the Lord Grey's House, that were packed in Mats. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 44 It is covered with an handsome mat, made of rushes. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 131 They appeared to be dressed in mats. 1890 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 632/2 Mats, swung from trees serve them (S. Amer. Indians) both as mats and hammocks. 1897 J. T. SMITH tr. *Pica's Martyr* 96 Colonel Raucourt de Charleville recommends straw-mats to be suspended in front of the walls. 1856 DELANEY *Fl. Gard.* (1862) 34 In winter, cover with mats during frosty weather.

† **b.** As the name of a material: Plaited or woven rushes, straw, etc.; matting. *Obs.* exc. *attrib.*

1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 322 Paid for ij yerds of wykor matt for þe childrens feet, xvj d. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Faville Facions* II. viii. 275 These are appwelled in matte, made of a certayne softe kinde of mere rushes. 1594-5 in Swayne *Sarum Church.* *Acc.* (1896) 143 40 yerds of matie for 3^r parishoners to kneele on the time of commvion. a. 1519 FLETCHER *Bonduca* iv.

ii, I defie thee, thou mock-made man of mat. 1688-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 348, 461 yards of Matt. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 239 Having.. ready for your Work.. Woolen-Yarn, Bass-matt, or such like to bind them withal. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1882) 234 Rowles of Matt very natural at their head and feet. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 299 In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung.

c. Applied to bast used for tying plants. Also *attrib.* in *mat-lie*. (Cf. *MATTING* *vb.* sb. 3 b.)

1824 LOUON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1524 The flat-headed, nail, used either with lists, loops of cord, or mat; and the eyed, nail, used with mat-ropes. *Ibid.* 1519 When mat, bark, rush, or straw are used [for tying].

d. A bag made of matting, used to hold sugar, coffee, flax, etc.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 1 Dec. 2/1, 40 mats Lexia raises. *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 4/1, 26 mats of best Rake Liebau Flax. 1883 Mrs. C. PRAED *Hat Station* (new ed.) 157 Sacks of flour and mats of ration sugar.

2. a. An article (originally such as is described in sense 1, but now more usually made of other materials) intended to be placed near a door for persons entering to wipe their shoes upon (= DOORMAT), or similar to those so used.

Now commonly of rectangular shape and considerable thickness; made either of some coarsely woven material (as hemp, coco-nut fibre, latterly often wire), or occasionally of perforated or corrugated indiarubber, cork, etc.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 A very convenient substance to make Bed-mats, or Door-mats of. a. 1828 Mrs. ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75 There had been a heavy mat on the floor-cloth. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* 51 Only a scraping of shoes on the mat. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, They found that exemplary woman beating the mats on the door-steps. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* v, He paused on the mat to draw a long, catching breath.

b. A thin flat article (originally made of plaited straw (cf. sense 1), but now often of leather or oilcloth) to be placed under a dish, plate, or vessel in order to protect the table from heat, moisture, etc. Also applied to various other articles of similar use, e.g. a disk or square of fancy work placed on a dressing-table to support articles of the toilet, etc., or merely for ornament.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1904 *Pilot* 2 Apr. 307 Muslin hangings to your looking-glass, bows on your chair-rails, mats on your tables.

3. *transf.* A thick tangled mass.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 164 To break the mats of the raw wool and to render it lighter. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 77 A very heavy mat of sandy hair. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w.* *Alge N. Amer.* (1874) 56 A number of individuals of one or more species [of *Scytonema* etc.] are almost always associated to form on the ground little mats. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 219/2 The favorite haunts of the bass are about reefs, mats of weeds [etc.].

4. *Naut.* A thick web of rope yarn used to protect the standing rigging from the friction of other ropes.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen.* VII (1896) 953 Grete matter for couering of the sold Cordage. 1644 MARWYNGE *Seamans Dict.*, *Matts* are broad clovies, weaved of synnet and thums.. and are used in these places: To the maine and fore-yards, at the ties, (to keep the yards from galling against the mast) [etc.]. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). 1867 SWIFT *Sailor's Word-bk.* 473 Where it is possible, rounding is now used instead of mats.

attrib. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iii. 49 Were it not for the many chafing-battens, mat-service, and other gear often renewed upon them.

5. a. The coarse piece of sacking on which the feather-bed is laid (E.D.D.). b. A woollen bed-covering.

1702 Mrs. CANTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* iv. i, I'll have no Mats, but such as lie under the Feather Beds. 1790 *Punchy Vestry Bk.* 25 Oct. (E.D.D.). Fram matt and cords. a. 1894 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 350 In Renfrewshire a mat meant a thick woollen covering for the bed, generally wrought into a pattern.

6. *Engineering*. A woven structure of brushwood secured by ropes and wires, used as a revetment for river banks. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*

7. *Lace-making*. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mat*, a lace maker's term for the close part of a design.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb. a.* Simple *attrib.*, as *mat-awning*, -bag, -hut, -lodge, -roof (hence *mat-roofed* adj.), -sail, -satchel, -screen, -shed; b. instrumental, as *mat-clad*, -covered adjs.; c. objective, as *mat-maker*, -making, -mender. d. Special *comb.*: *mat-boat*, -braid (see quot.); *mat-canvas*, a dress material of a coarse texture; *mat-grass*, (a) *Nardus stricta*, (b) *Poa annua arenaria*, the marram grass; *mat-plaiting*, in *Kindergarten work*, the weaving of patterns by means of strips of coloured paper; *mat-polo* (see quot.); † *mat-rod*, the leaves of *Typha latifolia*; *mat-rush*, the bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; also = *matweed*; *matweed*, a name for various rush-like grasses (see quot. 1866 and cf. *mat-grass*); *mat-tree*, -wood [fr. *F. bois de natte*], a species of *Imbricaria* found in Mauritius; *mat-work*, (a) matting; anything resembling matting; (b) *Arch.* = NATTES (Cent. Dict.).

1730 CART. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *MS. Leg.* of the 'Lyall' 20 Aug. Received a New 'Matt Awning and fixed it for the Main Deck. 1856 FAULKNER *Dict. Comm. Term.*, *Mat-fags*, are formed of the leaves of the date and other palm trees, and are extensively used in Bombay and many parts

of India for packing goods. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Mat boat', a frame of ways supported on scows, on which mat for reversion is woven. 1882 CAULFEIL & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework*, 'Mat-braid', a thick worsted Braid, woven after the manner of plaiting, employed as a trimming. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 1902 'Mat canvas is decidedly a fashionable fabric. 1852 G. C. MUNOY *Our Antipodes* II. xiii. 386 These are the lineal successors to the tattooed, 'mat clad, cannibal old caterans. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 605 The cat...scrambles quickly on to the 'mat-covered floor. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 331 *Nardus stricta*, 'Matgrass'. This grass is stiff and hard to the touch. 1818 LATROBE *Jrnl. Vis. S. Africa* 372 (St. Helena) A peculiar kind of grass, called mat-grass, from its spreading...over the ground in such thickness, that it forms a cover resembling thick matting. 1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 195 We found a small village of three or four families and as many 'mat-lodges of the natives. 1530 PATER, 599f, knyt, a 'matte maker knyteth, je fyt. 1881 *Inst. Census Clerks* 17 Mat maker. 1886 *Plain Hist. Needlework* Gloss. 76 The rudimentary teaching of this darning is taught in the Kindergarten system, under the name of 'mat plating'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Mat pole', a pole...used in placing mats of brush for shore protection, jetties, etc. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. liii. 513 The leaves are called 'Matte reede, because they make mattes therewith. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 5/2 The snake was sliding through the 'mat roof. 1895 KIRLING *Day's Work, Maltese Cat*, Some of them were in 'mat-roofed stables close to the polo-ground. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. liii. 513 The fourth is called...in English, the pole Rushe, or hull Rushe, or 'Mat Rushe. 1610 COGER, *lenc à cabas*, the pole-rush, mat-rush, fraile-rush. 1640 (see *matweed*). 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Varns* 80 The great 'mat-sail was spread upon the sand. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 Most of them were married, and carried their children in a 'mat-satchel on their backs. 1812 tr. *De Guigne's Observ.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI. 92 Among the trees of the Isle of France must be noticed, the 'mat tree [*orig. bois de natte*]. 1599 GERARDE *Herbal*, xxviii. §. 2. 38 Hooded 'Mat weed. *Ibid.* §. 3. 39 English Mat weedde hath a rushe route. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr.* Bot. xiii. xxxv. 1197 Matt weed or Mat Rushe...Our Matweed or Marm...the other of our Sea Matweeds. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* I. 41 *Lygnum*. Mat-weed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Matweed, *Annophila areuaria*, also called Sea Matweed. Hooded Matweed, *Lygnum Spartum*. Small Matweed, *Nardus stricta*. 1793 TRAFF tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* Introd. 28 [In the Isle of France are] 'mat-wood, tacamaca, stinking-wood [etc.]. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 90 A thick growth of aquatic vegetation, which forms a kind of 'matwork.

MAT (mæt), sb.² Also **mat**. [a. F. *mat*, subst. use of *mat*, MAT a.]

1. **Glass-painting.** A layer of colour 'matted' on the glass (see MAT v.² b).

1881 *Art Interchange* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 90/3 [Painting on glass.] Laying a mat will greatly facilitate tracing...There are two kinds of mat in use, 'water mat' and 'oil mat'. 1896 H. HOLLOAN *Stained Glass* i. 23 Stipple-shading...is in common use now together with another method, consisting of a series of 'matts'.

2. a. **Gilding.** The effect of 'mat' or unburnished gold. b. **Metal-work.** A roughened, frosted, or figured groundwork.

1866 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* I. 751/2 (Gilding.) Parts of the gilding which are to be in dead gold, (called *mat*). 1897 C. L. HASLOE *Reposée Work* 51 These [markings] may be arranged so as to touch one another, forming a close mat, or placed a little distance apart, as an open mat, so as to form a grounding to the picture.

3. A border of 'dead gold' round a framed picture; sometimes applied to a border or 'mount' of white or tinted cardboard.

In recent U. S. dicts. referred to MAT sb.¹ 1845 *Pract. Hints on Daguerreotype* 37 Leather Cases, with...gilt mats and glasses complete. 1886 P. FITZGERALD in *Art Jnl.* 327/3 It is common...to set off water-colours with a broad golden mat of pasteboard. *Ibid.* A snow-white cardboard mat. 1890 HOWE'S *Shadow of Dream* 163 Engravings with wide mats in rigid frames of black.

4. = **matting-punch**. 1890 *Home Handicrafts* (ed. Peters) 19 (Reposée work.) When backgrounds with patterns upon them are required, punches shaped like crescents at the point, or as circles, stars, crosses, will be required. These fancy punches...are technically called 'matts'. 1898 T. B. WIGLEY *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 79 Punches of various shapes, called...Freezer-Mat. Dead Mat. Hair Mat.

5. **atrib.** 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 170/1 Matt-work is protected with one or two coats of finish-size; but burnished gold is [etc.]. 1896 H. HOLLOAN *Stained Glass* i. 24 The painter has...to repeat the two matt processes.

MAT (mæt), sb.³ **Card-playing.** [Short f. **MATADOR**.] = **MATADOR** 2.

1766 [ANSTY] *Bath Guide* Epil. to Madam Shuffledumdoe...Has sold your poor Guide for two Fish and a Mat. 1861 *Maon. Mag.* Dec. 131 The three best trump cards...are called Matadores...or shortly Mats.

MAT (mæt), sb.⁴ **diat.** [Either shortened from or cogn. with MATROCK.] A tool for stubbing firze, ling, etc.; a mattock (E.D.D.).

MAT (mæt), a. Also 7 **matte**, 9 **matte**. [a. F. *mat*: see **MATE** a.] Of colours, surfaces: Without lustre, dull, 'dead'.

1648 *Dign. Closet Open.* (1677) 215 Smooth like silver between polished and matte. 1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 675/2 The traces are made with diamond points on mat-black paper. 1897 *Sci. Amer.* 7 May 207/2 Most kinds of varnish that will dry 'bright' under ordinary circumstances will become 'matt' if subjected to a chill. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 24, I like a hood-cape photograph, if not too small, better on plain paper—as we call a mat sur-

face print, than on a glazed surface. 1896 *Godley's Mag.* Apr. 448/2 Others are of mat Roman gold.

MAT (mæt), v.¹ [f. **MAT** sb.¹]

1. **trans.** To cover or furnish with mats or matting. To **mat up**: to cover (a plant) with matting.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 269 To James Rufford for matting of the chambers at Westminster. 1576-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217 For mattinge 3rd com'on pue. 25. 6d. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Temples, kept clean and matted neatly. 1664 *Evelyn's Kal. Hort.* Dec. 81 Keep the Doors and Windows of your Conservatories well matted. 1672-3 *Church. Acc. E. Budleigh* (1894) 13 For stopping of the presentment at the Deane Ruralls Renewing for nort matting the seats. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 200 r 24 He mats his stairs and covers his carpets. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* i. xi. The three eldest...were hard at work with their mother in matting chair-bottoms. 1851 *Deek's Florist* Aug. 184 It will withstand the vicissitude of our climate when planted against a wall, if matted up during severe frosty weather. 1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 52 A side room...well and neatly built of mud, and matted with plait matting.

2. **trans.** To cover as with a mat or matting; to cover with an entangled mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush*, II. (1586) 80 The ground is matted, and as it were netted with the remains of the olde Rootes. 1670 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 13 With what Herbage the Crust or Sword is matted, mantled and swarthed. 1627 *DRAYTON Quest of Cynthia* 76 The Bank with Daffadillies dight, with grasse like Sleaue was matted. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 82 Take the whole together, it is well matted, and looks like a green corn-field. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 1. 167 If the ball is much matted with roots...it is a sure indication of the vigour of the plant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xix. (1866) 243 A temple...matted with ivy. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/1 Mountain chains of Oregon and Washington, matted with the towering growth of the mighty evergreen forest.

3. To form into a mat s. a. to entangle or entwine (together) in a thick mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush*, II. (1586) 51 When I haue thus done, I matte it [as a plashed hedge] thicker and thicker euery yeere. 1626 *Bacon's Sylva* § 746 Bats haue beene found in Queens, and other Hollow Close Places, Matted one vpon another. 1882 H. MORE *Contin. Remark. Stories* 35 In the night, the Daughter had...her hair snarled and matted together in that manner, that [etc.]. 1701 GREW *Comm. Sacra* i. iv. § 17. 19 In the Skin...the Fibers are Matted, as Wool is in a Hat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 594 To...disentangle the boughs where they had matted themselves together. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 9, I sought my mother's grave: the weeds were already matted over it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 120 Sometimes the material which mats the intestines together can be stripped off.

b. To make by interlacing, to form into a mat.

1824 *Louison Encycl. Gard.* § 566 Garden or bass mats are woven or matted from the bast or inner bark of, the lime. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 188 Weaving, which consists of matting twisted threads.

4. **intr.** To become entangled, to form tangled masses. Chiefly with *together*.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 92 Malt...in that Time, would grow musty, or matt together. 1765 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Hush.* IV. 144 They will matt together, and rot each other. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 69 The [wheat] plants get too forward, and do not mat on the ground. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. 1. 134 The wheat...began then to mat and to tiller. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339f It is these proportions of the wool which interlock and mat together in the milling process. 1897 *Russovsky. White Rose Arno* 217 In the face of this bluff there, dripped and matted a close-grown thicket of oak and ash, hazel and holly.

MAT (mæt), v.² [a. F. *mater*, f. *mat*: see **MATE** *mat* adj.] **trans.** To make (colours, etc.) dull; to give a 'mat' or dull appearance to (gilding, metal, etc.); to frost (glass).

1602 *Kyd's Sp. Trag.* II. xii. H 3 b, I'de haue you paint me...In your oile colours matted. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Gilding.* The work being thus far gilt, when dry, remains either to be burnished, or matted...To mat, is to give it a light lick in the places not burnished, with a pencil dip in size. 1854 *Reynolds's Carpenter's etc. Comp.* 74 Those parts of your work which look dull from not being burnished, are now to be matted, that is, are to be made to look like dead gold. 1877 G. B. GEE *Pract. Goldworker* 133 A design may be rendered more distinct after the pattern has been greatly brought out in relief, by simply matting the ground. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 173 The Swiss silver the work first and then mat it by scratch brushing. 1898 H. MACLEAN *Photogr. Print. Process* xvi. 137 Many a time a print is distinctly improved by being on the one hand matted, or, on the other, enamelled. 1900 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* (1902) I. 153/2 Now pour on white acid, and let it remain until the glass is matted.

b. **Glass-painting.** 'To cover (glass) with gum or other colour, smoothed over with a badger softener' (Suffliog *Glass-painting*, 1902).

1886 F. MILLER *Glass-Paint*, 53 A method frequently resorted to...to give tone and softness to white glass is to matt each square when traced, with amber or ancient brow. **MAT** (mæt), v.³ [f. **MAT** sb.⁴] **trans.** To break up with a mattock.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 319 It is a better way to mat up the hassocks and ant-hills.

MAT: see **MATE**, **MATTE**, **MAT** v.¹, **METE** 2.

[**Matachia**.] *Obs.* [? Algonquin of Canada.] (See quot. 1613.)

1609 P. E. *Nova Francia* II. xi. 223 [The suitor] will haue a new gowne...well garnished with Matachias. 1653 *Purcell's Pilgrimage* (1654) 750 The women...stripped themselves naked...keeping on still their Matachia (which are Pater nosters [mags. Beads] and chaines, entleraced made of the haire of the Porkespicke died of diuers colours).

Matachin (mætəʃɪn). *Obs. exc. Antig.* Forms: 6 *machachina*, 6-7 *matachine*, 7 *matachina*, *matachene*, -in(e), (mattasin), 7-8 *mattacina*, 6- *matachin*. [a. F. *matachin* (16th c.: now *matassin*), a Sp. *matachin* (=It. *mattacino*), conjectured to be a. Arab. متواججين *mutawajjihin*, pr. pple. plural of *lawwajjah* to assume a mask, de-nominative verb from *wajh* face.]

1. A kind of sword-dance in a fantastic costume. 1582-3 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 177, xxj¹⁶ yards of cotten for the Matachins. 1591 HARRINGTON tr. *Aristo* vi. lxi. 45 Monstrous of shape and of an vgly hew, Like masking Machachinas all disguised. 1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Laceda-villo* xvi. 173 They...looked one vpon another as if they had beene Matachines. 1807 *Douce Illustr. Shaks.* II. 435 [A dance] well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or Matachins. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 344.

2. A dance performed by matachins. *Obs.*

App. performed by three dancers, representing a triangular duel: see quot. a 1586, and quot. 1624 (Smith) in 3.

a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* i. (1590) 74 b, Who euer sawe a matachin dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the matachin: for they being but three that fought, euerie one had [two] aduersaries. 1596 HARRINGTON *Anat. Metam. Ajax* Lij b, Such as I haue seene in stage playes when they daunce Machachinas. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. it. *Magnif.* 873 Th Antike, Morisko, and the Matachine. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* L 4 b (near end), *Lod*, We haue brought you a Maske. *Fla.* A matachine it seems, by your drawne swords. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik*, v. 235 The Matachine or sword dance.

b. **trans.** and **fig.**

1594 *Nashe Terrors* Nt. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 The night is for you with a blacke saunt or a matachine. 1622 *Bacon Henry VII* 36 He was taken into seruice...to a base office in his Kitchen; so that (in a kind of Mattacina of humane fortune) Hee turned a Brooch, that had worne a Crowne. a 1625 *Fletcher Elder Brother* v. i. But that I'me patient...I'de daunce a matachin with you, Should make you sweat your best blood for't. 1660 WITHER *Spec. Speculat.* 26 We may thereby perchance, Ere many Springs, compelled be to daunce Another Matachin. 1677 R. CARV *Chronol.* II. i. 1. xiv. 129 Acting in a Matachin of Discord.

c. The music for a matachin dance.

1589 *Livy Pappe* v. *Hatchet* Wks. 1502 111. 413, I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen, that it maie squeake out Martins Matachine.

3. **atrib.**, as *malachin dance*, *snit*, *war*.

1584 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 188, xxxi¹⁶ ells of sarcent for fowre matachine suites. a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* II. (1590) 123 One time he daunced the Matachine dance in armour. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* io They deposed one another, and as it were with a Mattachene dance of disorders many times three or foure at once followed their Competitors with whole armies of revenge. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 177 Concluding a tripartite peace of their Matachin warre.

Mataco (mætəko). Also **matacho**, **matico** (Dicts.). [prob. S. American.] The three-banded armadillo, *Tolypeutes trinctatus*, a small species which is able to roll itself up into a ball.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353 The Mataco...is found in Brazil, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, but is nowhere very common. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 66 The apur, commonly called Mataco. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 193 The Mataco, or Bolita (little ball) as it is sometimes called.

Matador (mætədɔːr). Also 7-9 **matadore**, 8 **matador** (e). [a. Sp. *matador*: -L. *mactātor-em*, agent-n. f. *mactāre* (Sp. *matar*) to kill.]

1. In Spanish bull-fights, the man appointed to kill the bull.

1681 *Dryden Span. Friar* i. 10 Stranger! Cavalier...will you not hear me? you Moore-killer, you Matador. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 772 The matador at length gives the mortal blow. 1812 *Bryon Ch. Har.* i. lxxix, The light-limb'd Matadore. 1882 *De Vinet Equator* 134 The bull-fighters themselves are of four grades: the espada or matador, the picadores [etc.].

2. **Card-playing.** In some card games (as quadrille, ombre, solo), a name applied to certain principal cards.

1674 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 [Ombre.] The Matadors (or killing Cards) which are the *Spadillo*, *Malillio*, and *Basto* are the chief Cards. 1728 *Swift Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 111. ii. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four matadores, and lose codill! 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 99 Four Matadores in Hearts. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players' Man.* 104 [Quadrille.] There are three matadores—viz., spadille, manille, and basto.

3. **Dominoes.** (See quot.)

1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 14 The Matadore Game. In this game, instead of fitting the same numbers together, you are only allowed to play by placing a number at one or the other end, which added to the number there, will make seven; but those dominoes which will make that number in themselves are termed matadores, and can be played at any stage of the hand...These are the 4, 5, and 6; the double blank is also a matadore, and can be played at any time. 1897 *Foster Compl. Hoyle* 563.

Matæology (mætɪp'ɒlədʒi). Also 7 **mateo-logie**. [f. Gr. *mátroos* vain + *-λογία* discourse: see **-LOGY**.] Vain or unprofitable discourse.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Matæologie* (*matæologia*) vain enquiry, or over curious search into high matters and mysteries. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 37 The bead-roll of matæology embodied in the extract here following.

So + **Matæologian**, one who discourses vainly; + **Matæological** a., of or pertaining to 'matæology'; vain; + **Matæologue**, an unprofitable talker. 1855 *Urquhart Rabelais* r. xv, The doing matæologians of old time. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 124 The

matæological forestalling of the Apocalyptic Chronology of the end of time. *Ibid.* 168 Those Sacerdotal-Secular Matæologues of Doway and Lisbon.

† **Matæotechny.** Obs. In 7 matæotechnia, matæotechnie, -y. [f. Gr. μάταιος vain + τέχνη art.] An unprofitable science.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* To Rdr., Such a peevish practice, and unnecessary Matæotechny. 1675 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) II. 278. I am much mistaken if to force an equality between a negative and affirmative root be not a mere useless matæotechnia.

Matafund (mætáfund). *Antiq. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *matafunda* = OF. *macefonde*, *machefonde*. Southey apt. regarded the word as f. Sp. *matar* to kill + L. *funda* sling.]

An ancient engine of war.

[1788 GROSSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 304 The matafunda; this was a stone-throwing machine, probably by means of a sling.] 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 163 That murderous sling The matafund.

Matagasse, -gesse, var. ff. **MATTAGESS** Obs. || **Matagouri** (mætägü'ri). Also **matakura**. [Corruption of Maori *tumatakuru* (Morris *Austral Engl.*)] A prickly shrub of New Zealand, *Discaria toumatou*.

1859 Otago Gaz. 22 Sept. 280 (Morris) Much of it is encumbered with matakura scrub. 1892 W. McHUGHESON *Camp Life in Fiordland* 8 (Morris) Trudging moodily along in Indian file through the matagouri scrub and tussock.

|| **Matapi** (matapi). Maori name for a New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus spicata*; the Black Pine of Otago. Also, the wood of this tree.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 50 **Matapi** (*Taxus Matapi*), a plant with a small yew-tree leaf, a strong smell, and a rough bark. 1875 *Offic. Handbk. N. Zealand* 40 Valuable woods...matapi (for black pine) [etc.].

Matakura, variant of **MATAGOURI**.

Matalasse, variant of **MATELASSE**.

Matalent, variant of **MALTALENT** Obs.

Matalle, obs. form of **METAL**.

|| **Matamata** (mætämätä). [?S. American; used as zoological Latin in 1822 by Merrem in *Isis* 690.] A South American turtle, *Chelys fimbriata*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 272 The Matamata (*Testudo fimbriata*, Gm.). 1876 *Benedict's Anim. Parasites* 58 The Matamata, a turtle living in the brackish water of Guiana.

Matamoro, **matamorre**, var. ff. **MATTAMORE**.

|| **Matapi** (mætäpi). Also **matapee**. [Arawak.] A pliable basket used in Guiana for expressing the poisonous juice from the root of the cassava or manioc.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 1899 ROOWAY *Guiana Wilds* 117 The matapee for pressing out the poisonous juice.

Match (mætʃ). *sb.* 1. Forms: 1. *gemæcca*, (*gemæcca*), *gemæcca*, *mæcca*, 2. *imæcca*, *mæcche*, (*3 mæcche*), 3-4 *mæcche*, 3-5 *mæcche*, (*4 mæcche*), 4-5 *mæcch*, (*5 mæcche*, *mæcche*), 5-6 *mæcche*, *mætoche*, 6- *mæcch*. [OE. *gemæcca*, *gemæcca* (for the formation see *Bilbring Ac. Elementarbuch* § 177):—OTcut. type **gamakjon*—related to **gamakon*—OE. *gemæca*, *MAKE* *sb.* 1 In branch II the word inherited from OE. seems to have coalesced with a new formation from **MATCH** v. 1.]

I. One of an associated pair.

† 1. A husband or wife, a mate, consort, a lover. Also said of animals. Obs.

1831 *Charter of Oswulf* 1. In Sweet *O. E. Texts* 443 1c *oswulf* *blotom*... and beornðrð min *gemæcca* *sellað* [etc.]. 971 *Blith. Hom.* 23 Twegen turturan *gemæccan*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saint's Lives* (1900) II. 340 His *mæcca* min *modor*. c. 1000 *Æg. Gosp. Matt.* 1. 20 Nelle þu ondrædan marian þine *gemæccan* to onfonne. 11. *Voc. in Wr.* Willker 537/12 *Contine*, *imæcca*. c. 1160 *Hatten Gosp. Matt.* 1. 24 þa aras ioseph... he on-feng hyr *mæccen*. c. 1200 *Ormin* 290 Zakarijess *mæcche* Elysahere. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 716 Vre Soule atte kirke drue ches hire crist to mæche, he is soule spouse. 23. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 695 Vch male mas his mach a man as bym-seluten a 1400-50 Alexander 831 Philip... with a fere luge Had wedd him anower wyfe... [Alexander says to him:] Now þou mas be slike a mangery & mæccis changis. 1528 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 40 But what maketh this for Mary and he mæcche Phillipp? c. 1569 KINGESMILL *Godly Advice* (1569) 31 Suche quarrelles as the unequal matches laie one in the others diche. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall* 83 This Heroical Progenie of the Howards and their Match... 1668 PHILLIPS *Match*, A Term in Hunting, when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

† 2. One's equal in age, rank, station, etc.; one's fellow, companion. Obs.

c. 975 *Rusw. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 16 *gælic* is cnehtum... þæm be clypðende to heora *gemæccan* (Vulg. *corpalibus*) cweþað [etc.]. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 124 Vch min with his mach made hyin at ese. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 331/1 *Melche*, *par. compar.* 1533 *Morr. Anst. Poysoned* Ek. Wk. 1035/1 If there shoulde neither fellowship of their matches, nor feare of any such as are after the worldly compt accounted for theyr betters, any thing let or withstand them... [to [etc.]. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 166 Marry thy match. 1553 *Wilson Rhet.* 64 A proude disdainfull manne... that...thinketh himself...ouer good to haue a matche or felow in this life. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 66 Be their example lerne experience, Ane forene matche or maister to admitt.

3. † a. An opponent, antagonist, rival. Obs.

c. 1400 *Land Troy Ek.* 935 Eche man rides vno his mach. c. 1400 *Reveland* 4 O. 809 There es no machie un-to mee, And that me lykes ille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*

v. vii. 27 Ane vthir machie to hym was socht and sperit. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. 62 Euery man with his machie. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum, Gladiolus committitur*, to sette matches of sworde players together. c. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* iii. 1, Your machie is monstrous to behoulde and full of might. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 20 Match to match I haue encountered him.

b. A person (occasionally a number of persons, a thing) that is able to contend or compete with another as an equal. In phrases *to find, meet one's match; (to be, prove oneself) a match for*. Also *More than a match for*: able to overcome or defeat. † Rarely of two persons, *To be matches*: to be equal in prowess.

c. 1300 *Celestin* 488 in *Anglia* I. 79 Amonges vs [sc. the devils] shalto dreche: So longe hastou ben oure mecche, Day and yere. c. 1305 *Miracle of St. James* 48 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 59 þe schrewen fond his machie þo. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13563 Pat wel coupe feighte, he fond his mecche. a. 1450 *Le Morte Arthure* 1607 Neuyr yit er my machie I founde. 1470-85 *Malory Arthure* x. viii. 426, I gyue you leue to goo where ye lyst. Gramercy said kyng Mark For ye & I be not matches. a. 1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 352 (Ritson) His machie coulde he no where finde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 111 x. (1676) 66/1 Hannibal... met with his machie, and was subdued at last. 1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 75 Men that are not able matches to their passions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 6 The Hero in the *Paradise Lost* is unsuccessful, and by no means a Match for his Enemies. 1762 GOLDSON *Cit. W.* vii, I fancy myself at present... more than a match for all that can happen. 1835 Hr. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggar* i. iv. 58 If the rival manufacturers are a match for each other, let them fight it out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 601 His followers... were no match for regular soldiers. 1871 KINGSLY *Lett.* (1878) II. 362 The honourable man who will pay his debts is no match for the dis-honourable man who will not. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 347 So long as Henry supported him... [he [T. Cromwell]] was more than a match... for his foes.

4. A person or thing that equals another in some quality.

1470-85 *Malory Arthure* ii. v. 81 Of his strengthe and hardnesse I knowe not his machie lyuynge. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 37 The match or like of him therein, was seldome or neuer in those daies any where found. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 499, I neuer found their matches amongst the best people of forane Nations. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* i. xxi. 235, I don't believe there is his match anywhere for goodness. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 Where... is there the match of this imperishable tale of the relief of Lucknow?

5. A person or thing that exactly corresponds to or resembles another, or that forms an exact pair with another.

c. 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 284 Oone Potte new made unto a matche. 1551 RECORDE *Pathus. Knowl.* ii. iv. When two lines are drawn from the endes of anie one line, and meet in anie pointe, it is not possible to draw two other lines of like lengthe etc. to his match that shal begin at the same pointes, and [etc.]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xiv. 381 Your eyes were not matches, or else they were daseled with a mist of malice, when you [etc.]. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without* II. ii. 2, A maide content with one Coach and two horses, not falling out because they are not matches. 1662 BACON *Sylva* § 39 Try them (Waters) in Seuerall Bottles, or Open Vessells, Matches in euery Thing else. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* ii. (ed. 3) 84 You might by... looking through any Star on the Globe see its Match in Heaven. 1808 PIERCE *Sources Mississ.* iii. (1810) App. 22 Extraordinary matches for carriages have sold at 400 dollars per pair. 1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav.* 129 You've got two nice creatures, they are right elegant matches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 5 Ragged gillies, such as I had seen the matches of by the dozen in my Highland journey.

II. The action of matching.

† 6. A matching of adversaries against each other; a contest viewed with regard to the equality or inequality of the parties. Obs.

c. 1240 *Morte Arth.* 4071 This was a machie vn-mete. 1400 *Destr.* Tray 1324 Vnmete was the Machie at þe mene tyme. 1599 DRAYTON *Idea*, 'Truce, gentle Love', I had is the match where neither party wone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 493 Vnequall match, Pyrrhus at Priam drues, in Rage strikes wede. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* ii. xxii. 31 Ferrer his Taberd... well knowne in many a warlike match before. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 46 It were no match, your nulle against his horne. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 93 A profitable garland in their matches of valour.

† b. *Man of match*: ? a champion. Obs.

1640 HABBINGTON *Q. Arragon* ii. C. 2 b. Seest thou that man of match I though small in stature, mighty he's in soule.

7. A contest or competitive trial of skill in some sport, exercise, or operation, e.g. in archery, cricket, football, ploughing, etc., in which two or more persons or bodies of persons are matched against each other; an engagement or arrangement for such a contest. Also applied to a contest in which animals are made to compete in a trial of speed, fighting power, or the like.

In modern sporting language a 'match' is ordinarily understood to mean a formally regulated contest between two permanent bodies (as two cricket or football clubs, two counties, or (as in billiards) between two recognized experts in a game.

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 91 To make matches to assemble archers together, to contend who shall shooote best, and winne the game, encreaseþ ye use of shottynge wonderfully amonges men. 1557 HARRIAN *Carcel* (1669) 46 Where he harde... xlence gaged vpon a matche of wrestling. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 336 Assured losse, before the match be plaied. 1611 COYKE *Partie*, a match, or set, at game. 1651 CLEVELAND *Pemr.* 44 [He] leaves it a drawn match.

1676 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. 1721 BUNCELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 A Foot-Ball Match. 1747 *Gen. Advertiser* 4 July, Mr. Richard Newland... with two of his Brothers, and two others... having advertised that they would play a Match at Cricket, against Five of any Parish of England [etc.]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 [Coursing] All matches to be entered in the match-book. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* xxiii. (1857) 326 A match was skated upon the lake. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 159 He speaks to his constituents... at a ploughing match.

† 8. A suitable conjunction or pairing. Also, *above one's match*: above one's level. Obs.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cix, It is no mach, of thynne vnworthnesse To hir hie birth, estate, and beautee bryght. 1512 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 225 To the entente that we may after a sorte make some lykely matche of Roomains with the Grekes, we shall [etc.]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 55 If I found any of them above my match.

9. *concr.* A (more or less) well-matched or accordant pair; two persons, things, or sets each the counterpart of the other.

1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 333 Plutarchus... compareth them twoo together as a veray good matche and wel coupled. 1809 PIERCE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 105 Discovered one of my sleigh dogs was missing...; this was no little mortification, as it broke the match, whose important services I had already experienced. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxii, If they were a little better match... I mean if they were a little more of a size.

10. A matrimonial compact or alliance; esp. one viewed as more or less advantageous with regard to wealth, rank, or social position. *To make a match*: to bring about a marriage by influence or contrivance.

1575-85 ABT. SANOV *Serm.* xvi. 288 The common sort of men, in making their matches this way, haue chiefly two outward vntoward respects. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. 315 His grace hath made the match. 1676 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 'Twas a match of his friends and not his owne making. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 4 Whose hope is to raise themselves by a wealthy match. 1793 MARC. BUCKINGHAM in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 790 The match which is settled between Sir W. Young and Miss Talbot. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xlvii, Matches are made in Heaven, they say. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 59 It seems to me a very good match for her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 378 It was by a match with Henry Stuart that Mary determined to unite the forces of Catholicism.

† b. A matrimonial alliance as represented hemically. Obs.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref. A tomb with his statue upon it together with his own match and the matches of some of his ancestors. 1640 YORKE *(Title)* The Union of Honour... Containing the Armes, Matches And Issues of the Kings, Dukes, Marquesses and Earles of England. 1686 Prior *Stafford* 298 The Windows illustrated with the Armes and matches of the Chetwynds in painted glass.

† c. The action of marrying; relationship by marriage. *By match*: in consequence of a marriage.

1574 J. DER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 In direct line, branch, collateral, or match. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Epil.* 35 Who in these 2 funeral verses, contained her princely parentage, match, and issue. c. 1630 RISSON *Serv. Devon* § 53 (1810) 58 By match, it came to Tremet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 6 He possessed fair lands in Anjou and Maine; by Match in right of Queen Eleanor his Wife.

d. *concr.* A person viewed with regard to his or her eligibility (esp. on grounds of fortune or rank) as a partner in marriage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 125 We will finde out a better match wherewith to delight thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iv. 77 She is no match for you. 1615 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i. A maid well qualified, and the richest match Our north part can make boast of. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Inst.* (1897) 25 When I had provided an agreeable Match, his Comrades... taught him to rail at Matrimony. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Oct., Lord Ashburnham, the best match now in England. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Mar. He, the first match in England. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. xi. ¶ 1 He left me so little property, that I was a bad match. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 472 He's a very good match in point of property and family too. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxv, He's the great match of the county.

† 11. An agreement, an appointment; a compact; bargain. *It is a match* (or elliptically, *A match!*): said in concluding an agreement or a wager; = 'Agreed', 'Done'. Obs.

1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* 250 (Manly) A match ye shall make straight with me. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 37/2 These things came not to this to passe, as it were by a set match, but [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 74 A match, 'tis done. a. 1628 PRESTON *New Greek* (1634) 217 If a man be holy but by halves, that makes not the match, it makes not the agreement between the Lord and us. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. iv. (1661) 74 A match, good Master, lets go to that house. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* i. i, A Match!

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 10) † *match-broker*, -marring, † -mouger; match-book, in horse racing, ? the book in which a list of the dates of matches or races is kept; match-game, a game (esp. of chess) forming part of a 'match'; also U.S. = sense 7; † *match-horse*, a horse entered for running in a match or race; *match-play*, the play in a match (sense 7); also in *Golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes gained on each side; so *match-player*;

match-rifle, a rifle used in firing competitions; match-rifling, *Gun-making*, a method of rifling guns to adapt them for long-range shooting in matches. Also MATCH-MAKER², -MAKING *vbl. sb.2*

1812 *Match book [see 7]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 204 What Consultations, what Embassies, and a whole Council-Board of Banes, Wrights, or *Match-makers, must go to the knitting of a Princess' Love-Knot. 1871 R. CURRING *Student Life at Amherst Coll.* 113 Baccic ball had hardly been introduced, when certain enthusiastic students conceived the idea of a "match game," with Williams College. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 A champion chess player will often lose a match game to a far inferior opponent. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* 11. (1617) 19 These 17 years, caught to ride by the "match-horses all the day long. 1890 *Athenaeum* 28 June 625/2 There are four or five young people, and two old widowers do the match-making and the 'matchmarring. 1681 RYCAUT *tr. Grotius's Critique* 250 He demanded a handsome and the *Match-money. 1811 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2 There has been a revival of some of the old G. 2 Aug. 3/2 which had for long fallen into disfavor for *match playing, but the different principles of the amateur being by holes or 'match' play and the open by strokes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 Steinitz is the first 'match-player living. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 759 The recoil with a 10lb. 'match-rifle is inconsiderable. *Ibid.* 146 The Metford 'match-rifling is very expensive to produce.

Match (mætʃ), *sb.2* Also 4 maccho, 4-6 matches, 5 me(c)ho, 6-7 macho, 7 match, 6-match. [a. OF. *mesche*, *meiche* (mod.F. *mèche*) = Pr. *mecca*, *mecha*, Catal. *metxa*, Sp., Pg. *mecha*, It. *miccia* :-vulgar L. types **micra*, **micria*.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have attempted to connect the word with Gr. *μύκη*, L. *myxa* mucus of the nose, nostril, nozzle of a lamp, in med. L. lamp-wick; and with L. *mucosus* mucus of the nose, whence It. *moccio* (-L. **muculus*) snuff of a candle.]

†1. The wick of a candle or lamp. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 213 As thou seest some tyme . . . a torch, The blase there-of yblowen out jet brenneth the weyke, With-out leye or lize that the macche brenneth. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ccl. (1495) 208 Matches for candles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secretorum*, *Priv.* 237 Yf the meche be ouer depe y-sette in the oyle, hit shall anoone be y-queynt. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne tyl a weyke or matche be put therto. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 754/20 *He litchins*, meche. 1578 LYTE *Dolens* in Wr. 510 Pith the whiche . . . serueth for Matches to burn in lampes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 Of the grapes which this Palma Christi, or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent weiks or matches for lamps and candles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. xii. 325 Nor will it [the smoke of sulphur] ensend light a candle, untill . . . the flame approacheth the match.

2. An instrument consisting of a wick, cord, or rope of hemp, tow, cotton, etc., so prepared that when lighted at the end it is not easily extinguished, and continues to burn at a uniform rate; used for firing cannon or other fire-arms, and for igniting a train of gunpowder. Also in *Mining* (see quot. 1851). † To cock a match: see COCK *v.2* 1.

The slow-match now consists of loosely-twisted hempen cord steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime-water, and burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. The QUICK-MATCH is a cotton-wick, impregnated with saltpetre, or coated with gum and meal gunpowder.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Matches, vj weight. 1573-4 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for a matche . . . 1605 *His Majesties Speech*, etc. G 4 And thereafter searching the fellow [Guido Fawkes] . . . found three matches . . . ready upon him. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 81 Tied four and four, and five and five together with the matches of their muskets. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* 72 It was a Morian slave that strangled him [Atabalipa] with a match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 235 A musket, or musquet, is a fire-arm . . . formerly fired by the application of a lighted match. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They . . . laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 36 Match.—A small piece of candle end, or greased twine or tape . . . used to ignite the gunpowder in blasting. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse.

fig. 1601 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 1. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

b. The material of which matches consist; cord, etc., prepared for ignition.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 143 Gunpowder and matche that was had at the Watch on Mydsomer Eyn. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. l. 34 Three or foure yards of match, in severall peeces hanging at his girdle. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1821) 97 Five Lasts more of powder, with Match and Lead. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The outward Coat of the Nutt is good to make Match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 195/2 When there is any apprehension of danger, his [i.e. a gunner's] field-staff is armed with match. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., Lit., & Art.* s.v., Before the invention of locks, small arms were fired by means of match.

3. An article of domestic use, consisting of a piece of cord, cloth, paper, wood, etc., dipped in melted sulphur, so as to be readily ignited by the use of a tinder-box, and serving to light a candle or lamp, or to set fire to fuel. Obs. exc. Hist.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Matche to lyght a candell, *alumette*. 1569 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* (1590) 20 When the Steele and the flint be knocke together, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. l. 37 To light their matches at my tinder. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 1. 1 What a world of fire and candle, matches and tinder-boxes did you purchase! 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4679/4 There were

found about them. . . several Fir-Matches dip'd in Brimstone. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 84 There are many ways of lighting a candle, by a piece of paper, by charcoal, by pit-coal or by a brimstone match: a 1822 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xviii; Mercury first found out for human weal Tinder box, matches, fire-irons, flint and steel. 1829 J. NICHOLSON *Folk Speech E. Yorks.* 18 The present paraffin match has quite superseded the old brimstone match, made of a splinter of wood about six inches long, and dipped at both ends.

b. A similar article used for fumigation.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 French and Rhenish Wines are . . . commonly preserved by the Match. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Matching*, Melt brimstone . . . dip into it slips of coarse linnen cloth. . . Take one of these matches, set one end of it on fire, and put it into the bung-hole of a cask. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1303 It is useful to counteract the . . . tendency to acidity, by burning a sulphur match in the casks. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 125 To make writing-paper matches, which burn with a bright flame and diffuse an agreeable odour, moisten each side of the paper with a mixture of benzoin [etc.]. 1875 T. HARRIS *Greenwood Tree* iv. 11, Curious objects about a foot long, in the form of Latin crosses (made of lath and brown paper dipped in brimstone—called matches by the fan-benders).

†c. A small torch used for giving light. Obs.

c 1595 CART. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 The which [flies] make resemblance as if they were so manie light matches. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Hanging out kindled matches to terrifie the theuees. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Fire or a lighted matche only scaring them [sc. lions].

4. A short slender piece of wood, wax taper, or other material, tipped with some chemical composition which bursts into flame when rubbed on a rough or specially prepared surface (or, as in the earlier contrivances, when brought into contact with some chemical reagent). Now the ordinary means of producing fire. To strike a match: to ignite a match by friction (the verb is taken over from the earlier phrase to strike a light). Cf. LUCIFER 3.

Paraffin match, one having the splints dipped in paraffin to facilitate ignition of the wood. *Safety match*, one which can be ignited only by 'striking' on the box.

1831 T. E. JONES *New Conn. Chem.* xxiv. 245 These matches, after being covered with sulphur, are dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potassa, sugar, and sulphur, made into a paste with gum water. They are then dried, and when touched with sulphuric acid, instantaneously inflame. 1832 *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conj. Ser. I. 258 [An] apparatus for producing instantaneous light, on the principle of the match and bottle has just been imported from Paris. 1845 BROWN *Meeting at Night* 10 The quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drivd* xii, [He] put a match or two in his pocket. 1889 *Paraffin match*: see 3. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 252 He struck a match on his shoe-pin.

b. Phr. (To shatter) into matches: into splinters. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 Captain Norie . . . whose left arm was shattered into matches by a bullet.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as match-seller, -selling; † match-bottle, a phial containing phosphorus, for igniting sulphur matches; match-box, † (a) *Mil.* a metal tube, pierced full of holes, for a soldier to carry his lighted match in; (b) a box to contain matches; match-box bean, the hard seed of the Queensland Bean, *Entada scandens*, of which match-boxes are made (Morris *Austral Eng.*); match-boy, a boy who sells matches; † match-cock (in a matchlock) = COCK *sb.1* 13 a; † match-cord, rope, or a piece of rope, prepared as a slow-match; match-girl, a girl who sells matches; match-head, the piece of some chemical composition with which a match (sense 4) is tipped; match-holder, a receptacle for a supply of matches; match-line = match-cord; match-machine, a machine for making matches; match-man, (a) a man who fires the match of a gun; (b) a man who sells matches; match-paper, touch-paper; match-paste, the paste used for making the heads of matches; match-pipe, a pipe used to contain a lighted match for a matchlock; match-safe U.S., a box to contain matches for use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); match-splint = match-stick; match-staff, a staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match (*Cent. Dict.*); match-stick, the wood of a match (cf. *match-wood*); match-thread, the thread used as match for firing guns, etc.; match-tub, in ships-of-war, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which slow-matches were hung ready for use with the lighted end downwards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); matchwood, † (a) touchwood; (b) wood suitable for match-sticks; (c) in phrase (to break etc.) into matchwood, into minute splinters.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphoric *match-bottles. 1786 GROSE *Ann. Armour & Weapons* 65 The musket-er should also have a little tin tube . . . big enough to admit a match, and pierced full of little holes, that he may not be discovered by his match . . . this was the origin of the 'match-boxes,' till lately worn by our grenadiers. 1866 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) 11, 93 Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from heaven whenever he cannot readily lay his hand on the match-box. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Twopence-halfpenny per gross is paid for matchbox-making. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 22 Society of the present day, from the nobleman to the *match-boy. 1643 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) II. 63 A mus-

kett, either firelock or *matchcock. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* 1. 38 The Gunner is always, when leasure will permit, to choose good *Matchcocks. 1854 MIEB. OF CHATELAIN tr. *Anderson's Tales* 301 The Little *Match-Girl. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/3 To Mr. Rosenthal belongs the credit of finding a paste for *match-heads which is not poisonous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 A porcelain *match-holder half full of matches. 1824 MEYERIK *Ann. Armour* III. 77 The soldier is made to carry the *match-line lighted at both ends. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1410/1 Young's *match-machine cuts the splints from a block or bolt of wood [etc.]. 1815 BOWLES *Missionary* VII. 128 Last rolled the heavy guns, a sable tier, By Indians drawn, with *matchmen in the rear. 1904 T. WRIGHT in *Daily Chron.* 23 June 3/2 The match-man, with his bundles of great sulphur-tipped matches, whom 'you could smell a mile off'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 625/1 Instead of tinder, *match-paper or touch-paper . . . and amadou or German tinder . . . were often used. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 10/1 The Belgian Government has voted a sum of £2,000 . . . to anyone who can compound a marketable *match-paste without the aid of yellow phosphorus. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 The *match pipes, the most preferable of which are either iron, lead, or wood, . . . should be . . . filled with slow charges. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 581/2 Takes out a cigar and looks in *match-sack. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 7 Some poor wretch, beggar or *match-seller. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignavole* 67, 1. tried my hand at *match-selling in the East-end. 1880 M. P. BAILE *Woodworking Machinery* xxviii. 252 Machines for cutting *match splints. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poetry* 24 The devil made *matchsticks o' his bairs. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 449/2 I saw the vagrant telegraph-posts trailing along the horizon like a row of match-sticks. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 40 Put in the *match-thread and stir it about, till it has drawn in all the matter. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* Tabl. Eng. Names. *Matchwoode, that is Touchwoode. 1838 *Civ. Engineer* I. 396/1 We wish we could see a series of experiments made upon a more enlarged scale than upon these bits of match wood. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Most of the ships that struck were broken up into matchwood. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The huts tumbled into matchwood.

Match (mætʃ), *a.* [From the predicative and appositive uses of MATCH *sb.1*.]

1. That matches; corresponding. Obs. exc. *techn.* in certain special collocations (usually hyphenated), in most of which *match-* may be interpreted as an *attrib.* use of the stem of MATCH *v.1*: match-gearing, 'two cog-wheels of equal diameter geared together' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); match-hook, 'a double hook or pair of hooks in which one portion forms a *mousing* for the other' (*ibid.*); match-joint, the part by which two corresponding sections of a structure are joined; match-plane, either of two planes used in grooving and tonguing boards, one plane being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue; match-plate (*Founding*), 'a plate upon the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed correspondingly, to facilitate the operation of molding' (Knight 1875); † match-term *Math.*, one of a pair of corresponding terms in a proportion; match-wheel, 'a cog-wheel adapted to mesh into or work with another' (Knight 1875). Also MATCH-BOARD.

1483 CAXTON *Cato E. vij b*, Thon oughtest to forbere and to favoure in tyme and place hym whyche thou knowest not matche ne lyke to the. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knewl.* II. i, The whole triangles be of one greatnes, and every angle in the one equal to his matche angle in the other. 1551 — *Cast. Knewl.* (1556) 207 That arke of the Equinoctiall is equal with his matche arke in the Zodiacke. 1600 T. HILL *Arithm.* II. viii. 119 b, Wherefore each couple of them which so agree and match together in like sirname or quality are . . . properly to be called matchtermes . . . for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents. *Ibid.* 128 b, I see . . . that 24 ellis . . . is the third number . . . and that 4 of an ell being the matche terme thereof is the first. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x. 19 Two Match half-Joynts fastned on the Frame of the Tympan. *Ibid.* xxiv. 17 The Frisket must be Cut: which to perform, the Press-man fits the Match-Joynts of the Frisket into the Match-Joynts of the Tympan, and pins them in with the Frisket-pins. 1833 LOUVOIS *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 297 The edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued, with a pair of planes fitting into each other, called match planes. 1881 YOUNG *Energy Man his own Mechanic* 3 395 Match planes are so called because the width of the projection left by one plane matches or tallies exactly with the width or groove cut by the other.

2. *Comb.*: match-lined *a.*, lined with match-board; match-lining = MATCHBOARDING.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 17 Extra for 4 in. match-lined back [of a cupboard]. *Ibid.* 19 The back lined with # match lining.

Match (mætʃ), *v.1* Forms: 4 mache, maccho, 6 matche, 6-match. [f. MATCH *sb.1*.]

1. *trans.* To join in marriage (chiefly used with some reference to the fitness or unfitness of the conjunction); to procure a 'match' or matrimonial alliance for (e.g. a son or daughter); to connect (a family) by marriage. Also rarely, † to couple, mate (animals). Const. to († *into*), *with*. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 308 Sch. was erele matched And fer from all loves kind. 1513 MORI in *Grafion Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Above blood was full wmmetec to be matched with hye. 1550 *Fraser* 632/2, I matche the male and the female together of any kynde. . . And you can matche this hitche you shall have pretie howles. 1585 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 13/2 They were . . . by waie of marriages matched and combined with honourable and great

houses. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 62, I have sought To match my friend Sir Thurio, to my daughter. 1612 DAVIES *Willy Ireland*, ed. (1747) 218 Whose sole daughter then was match'd to William de Valencia. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 681 Those ill-mated Marriages. Where good with bad were match'd. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., He match'd his eldest son to Mrs. Trollop. 1703 J. TYPEN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305, I am heartily glad your dear Sister is so happily match'd to Mr. Stevens. 1731 FIELING *Grub St.* Op. i. ii. Now I rely on you to match them up to one another. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 85 Tim has fallen in love with a young woman... and 'his party to prevent bad consequences, that I am... so hasty to match him. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 3-An idle king... Match'd with an aged wife. 1849 MARRAT *Valerie* xi. ii. 140 Try if you can match her with a Duke. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* i. 25 Henry II. proposed to match him with some great heiress.

† b. *refl.* Obs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 103 Bote maydens and maydens macheth ou ysamme [1377 B. ix. 173 machche so togidres]. 1581 PERTIE *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 83 Poverty lieth in length... that he is sometime driven to match himself in marriage with some woman of base parentage.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To ally oneself in marriage. *Const. with.* Now rare exc. *diad.* † To match into (a family): to become connected by marriage with. † Also rarely of animals: To pair.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 670 Not to be unworthy to match in matrimony, with the greatest Prince of the world. 1586 B. YOUNG *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. 226 b, It is (saide Lord Iohn) a greete grieffe of the minde, and heart breaking, to match with a foolish woman. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 68 Truly I hold it a sinne to match in my kindred. 1611 CORGER. *S. Apparier*, to couple, or match; as birds doe in the Spring. 1620 GATAKER *Marriage Prayer* 8 They shall neuer have my blessing... if they match without my consent. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. ii. 8 He match'd into a most noble and martial family. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* iv. ii. 63 Let Tygers match with Hinds, and Wolves with Sheep. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, If he bad birth and fortune to entitle him to match into such a family as ours. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 348 A young woman... who would not think of matching with a fellow of low birth. 1844 MAJORITY *Spottiswoode Misc.* i. 5 This marks rather that the Spotswoods have matched with the Gordons.

† 2. *trans.* To associate, join in companionship or co-operation (persons or things); to put together so as to form a pair or set *with* (another person or thing). *Obs.* (Cf. sense 5.)

† 1490 GOS. & GAW. 1159 Quhen that war machit at mete, the mare and the myn. 1534 MORE *Conv. agst. Tyb.* ii. Wks. 1209/2 When god hath by suchie chance sent hym to me, and there once matched me with him, I reckon my self surely charged with him, tyt [etc.]. 1575-85 AEP. SANDVS *Sermon* iii. 47 Matching always with justice merie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 49 A sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will. 1599 *Much Ado* ii. i. 121 God match me with a good dancer. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Wks. R. Greenham* 3 Some busie themselves in Church-discipline, and are slender sighted in their priuie corruptions... but it is good to match both together. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 [Adrian] having his [Christ's] picture in his gallerie match'd with Apollonius. 1645 USSER *Body Div.* (1647) 68 It was match'd with many infirmities and passions.

† b. *refl.* To make an agreement *with*. *Obs.*

† 3. *F. E. Allit.* P. C. 99 Maches hym with be mayneres, makes her paye, For to towne hym in to tarce.

3. To encounter as an adversary. Also (now always), to encounter with equal power, prove a match for.

† 3. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 282 Here is no mon me to mach. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7042 Manly he machit him with his mayn strokes. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 199 Oure meyne with myght At mydnyght hym mached. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. 426 Ye are not able to match a good knight. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. iii. (1877) 1. 73 The townsmen of both [Oxford and Cambridge] are glad when they may match and annoie the students. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 305 You perhaps may thinke, because she is something lower than my selfe, That I can match her. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 39 Tell me, if God had not matched thee, who could? 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 190 Sharp remembrance on the English part And shame of being matched by such a foe Rouse consciou. virtue up in every heart. 1866 FROUOR *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. li. 173 No knight in England could match him in the tournament except the Duke of Suffolk.

† b. *intr.* To meet in combat, to fight (*with*). *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 3607 To mache with sike a multitude of men & of besits. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6578 Thus machit hoise men till the merke night. 1470 HENRY *W. Allace* v. 43 Quhen I machit [i.e. machit] agayne three hundred men. 1559-66 *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 66 The Congregation and the Frenchmen were often assembled, and were neare matching. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 86 The Falcon is a bird of haughtie stonacke matching with birdes a grete deale bigger and mightier then him selfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 330 Strength matcht with strength, and power confronted power.

4. *trans.* To array or place in opposition or conflict *with*; to 'pit' (a person or thing) against another. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* *Ocas. const.* † 40, † 401. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1533 pay hafe bene machede to daye with mene of be macher. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8288 He machit hym to Menelay. 15. *Scottish Fieids* 197 On who was thou mached? 1530 L. BERNERS *Fraser* (1812) i. cxxx. 158 He is hardely mached, wherefore he bathed nede of your ayde. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 128 b. The sinfulness that we haue receaued from our first Parents, hath match'd the rebellious flesh against... the mind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 631 Eternal might To match with their inventions they presum'd So easie. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 50 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years Was quickly distanced, match'd against a peer's. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* i. Wks. 1855 X. 151 What if a man should match such a laible against the Pantheon? 1855 KINGSLEY *Heracles* v. ii. (1863) 156 Let them match their song against mine. 1903 *Expositor* Aug. 213 They had to match themselves against the wily Greek or Syrian trader.

5. To pair or assort (persons or things) with a view to fitness or equality; to arrange in a suitable or equal pair or set; to provide with an adversary or competitor of equal power. Often in *passive* with *adv.*, 'as to be well, ill matched'.

1530 PALSGR. 633/2 I matche one with a fellowe, I set one to another that be equal of power and strength. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 120 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind... Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bells. 1645 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Never Prince and Church-man were better match't then these two. 1666 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 146 Match your Cock carefully. 1741 MIDDLETON *Comico* II. x. 392 Cicero all the while, like a master of Gladiators, matching us and ordering the Combat. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) 111. ix. 142 In point of wearisome insipidity Sir Robert and Lord John are well matched one against the other. 1859 DANWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 25 The savages in South Africa match their draught cattle by colour. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 181 Compatibility of existence on the part of two races depends upon their being more or less nearly matched in culture. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 27 The two great antagonists... were more fairly matched than Becket perhaps expected to find them.

b. To proportion, make to correspond *to* or *with*. 1680 EARL ROSCOM. *Horace's Art Poetry* 4 Let Poets match their Subject to their strength. 1708 ROWE *Key. Convert* iii. 129 Mine [i.e. my hopes] have been still Match'd with my Birth. 1861 WHITTIER *Our River* 71 To match our spirits to our day And make a joy of duty. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Thekla's Ausu.* v. God doth match His gifts to man's believing.

c. To furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as to match boards' (Webster 1897). 1833 etc. [see MATCHES *pp.* a. 2].

6. To place in competition *with*; to compare in respect of superiority. (Cf. sense 4.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1837) 192 If in comparison ye matcha toward priuate teacher with a weakie publicke maister. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. Prolog. 4 That faire... With tender lilieth match, is now not faire. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conversat. betw. B. F. & W. D.* Wks. (1711) 226 The earl of Surrey, sir Thomas Wyatt (whom, because of their antiquity, I will not match with our better times). 1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 36 Each heav'nly piece unwearied we compare, Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. 1791 COWPER *Mad. iv.* 478 Their glory then, match never more with ours. 1820 SHELLEY *Sky-lark* 68 Chorus Hymeneal, Or triumphal chaunt, Matched with thine would be all But an empty vaunt. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 29, I saw the custodian had another relic... which he was not ashamed to match with the manuscript in my interest.

† b. To compare in respect of similarity; to examine the likeness or difference of. *Obs. rare.*

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 103 By matching the faces of one of those strangers with a portrait he had of King James.

† 7. To regard, treat, or speak of as equal. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxvi.* v. Sweete Lord, write not my soule Within the sinner's rowle: Nor my life's cause match with blood seekers case. 1595 J. KING *Queens Day Sermon* in *Jonas*, etc. (1618) 702 Whensoever afterwards, there was taken vnto any great lamentation, it was sampled and matched with that of Hadadimmon, in the field of Megiddo. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 468 This is great presumption... to match Gods arke and Iosephs coffin together. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 194 To match vs in comparisons with durt, To weaken and discredit our exposure.

8. To be equal to, to equal; to resemble sufficiently to be suitably coupled with; to correspond to, be the 'match' or counterpart of. Also *absol.* of two or more things: To be mutually equal; to be sufficiently similar to be suitably coupled together.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1140 All looves pleasure shall not match his love. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iv. (1892) 40 In shorte time they are like to match the other inhabitants in number. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ii. 81 These five Cities are so strong, that I neuer saw them matched. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 44 All the valiant acts of Curtius, Scævola, or Coudrus, do not parallel or match that one of Job. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 190 For his religion, it was fit To match his learning and his wit. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 118 He... Imports what others have invented well, And silrs his own to match them or excel. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. li. 71 Marzio's hate Matches Olimpio's. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* xxxvi, Life is so constructed that the event does not, cannot, will not, match the expectation. 1884 *Match. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 There exists in no Continental country anything that can match the City and Guilds' Institute. *Mod.* The colour of the carpet does not match the wallpaper. These patterns do not match.

b. *intr.* To be equal *with*; to be suitably coupled *with*; to correspond, be suitable *to*. Also (*rarely*), to fit or 'dovetail' into.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b, But herein good heed must be taken, least we match and march with the greeke Sophister. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 b, It groweth... to suche a height, that it matcheth with indifferant Trees. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. F.* ii. iv. 130 To that end, as matching to his Youth and Vanitie, I did present him with the Paris-Balls. 1866 DR. ARGVILL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 343 Other minds were working at the same time whose labours were to match with a curious fitness into his.

c. To match (used quasi-adv. or quasi-adj. after a sb.): corresponding in number, size, style, etc. with what has been mentioned.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiii, A tall gentleman in... drab breeches and boots with tops to match. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Who shall so forecast the years And find in loes a gain to match? 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy R.* iii. 21 After twelve pipes over-night with gin-and-water to match. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 There was... attired in wine-coloured velvet, and wore a jet bonnet, trimmed with velvet to match.

9. *trans.* To furnish with a match.

a. To find, procure, or produce an equal to. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pictie* (1847) 114 Some one of these his subtle sects in shew meeteth, and as it were matcheth every godly endeavour and sincere course that the children of God do practise. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. 46 Excellent wines, and sugars which cannot be matched. 1647 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocritus's Trar.* i. 123 The body of the Pillar is of one entire piece of Garnet, so high, that the world cannot match it. 1773 JOHNSON 30 Apr. in *Bentley*, I can match this nonsense. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan.* 31 Go and see The Gardener's daughter; trust me, after that, You scarce can fail to match his masterpiece. 1886 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *E. Angels* i. 15 To match it [the climate] one must seek the Madeira Islands or Algiers.

b. To fit or supply with a suitable addition or counterpart; to find, select, or obtain something sufficiently similar to or accordant with (a colour, pattern, an article of dress, etc.).

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 127, I could match this beginning with an old tale. 1724 SWIFT *Use of Irish Manus.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 3 There may be room enough to employ their wit and fancy in chusing and matching patterns and colours. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 5 Every maid... matched her gown at Mr. Druggett's. 1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* i. 20, [I] promised to... match a coach-horse for Brigadier Whip. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* i. xi. 132 Can you match me this piece of yellow silk? 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xxxiv, As if it were a question of matching knitting-yarns.

c. To compare so as to select one suitable to. 1718 POPE *Let.* i Sept. in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1808) i. 438 John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field flowers to her complexion, to make her a present of knots for the day.

† 10. To procure as a match. *Obs. rare-1.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 81 Here comes another of the Tribe, a third cannot be match, unless the duell himselfe turne Iew.

Match (mætʃ), v. 2 [f. MATCH sb. 2 Cf. F. *mûcher*.] *trans.* To fumigate (wines or liquors, or casks) by burning sulphur matches; now chiefly in *Cider-making*. Hence *Matchmaking* *vbl. sb.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintner* 28 *Stum* is nothing else but pure Wine kept from fretting by often raking and matching it in clean Vessels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Matching*, in the wine trade, the preparing vessels to preserve wines and other liquors, without their growing sour or rappid. 1831 *Trans. Prot. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* vi. 1. 200 The sweetness of the cider prepared for exportation is preserved by process... which... is known by the term 'Matching'. 1884 *Frnk. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. i. 90 Most of the cider that is 'matched' in this way has a peculiar taste.

Matchable (mætʃəbəl), a. [f. MATCH v. 1 + -ABLE.]

1. That can be matched, equalled, or rivalled.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* t. (Arb.) 59 So manie notable Capitaines in warre for worthinesse, wisdom and learning, as be scarce matchable no not in the state of Rome. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 89 To tell my forces matchable to none, Were but lost labour. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gnauk* iii. 143 A Lady scarce matchable before her time or since. 1678 *Life Prince in Mark Misc.* (1809) 111. 153 He was a prince so full of virtues as were scarce matchable by others.

† 2. Comparable; equal; similar, analogous.

Const. to, with. *Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 10 b, Neyther be such vapours, or dashinges, matchable to fyre in heate. 1592 *Selimus* 1864 Aga, thy grief is matchable to his. 1608 DOO & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi. xii. 190 Many great pibbles are not matchable in worth with one people which is farre lesse then they are. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Aul.* Jer. 149 The War... was in divers respects not matchable only unto, but even greater then any that had gone before it. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 28 [Shells] not matchable with any upon our Shores.

† 3. Suitable, well suited, accordant. *Obs.*

1612 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. xix. (1663) 87 They be ever most matchable, strong, nimble, and ready for your pleasure. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1630) 207 The party affected hath pietie matchable both to person and portion. 1815 *Zealua* 111. 162 Now if you had married such a superior character as Miss Emcotts, so truly matchable with you.

Hence **Matchableness**, **Matchably** *adv.*

1611 CORGER. *Equalite*, equalitie, euenness, matchableness. *Exaltation*, equality, euenly, alike, matchably. 1637 11. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 9 We shew the Copie of it, and Matchableness, with other tongues.

Match-board (mætʃbɔrd), sb. *Joinery*. [f. MATCH a.; cf. MATCH v. 1] A board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, so as to admit of being fitted into other similar boards to form one piece with them. Also *collect.* = **match-boarding**.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Match-boards*, a kind of plank used for flooring. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 This building... is described as 'encircled by match-boards nailed to posts supporting the roof'. 18. *Arch. News* 111. 670 (Cent.) The walls consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and matchboard.

Hence **Match-board v. trans.**, to cover or supply with match-boards; **Match-boarded** a., having or composed of match-boards; **Match-boarding**, match-boards fitted together to form a material for lining walls, forming partitions or light structures such as poultry-houses, etc.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 28 *Match Boarding*, forming Partitions in Bedrooms. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/1 The house is... lined inside with match boarding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 81 It was expensive work. Had to match-board it all over first. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.*

16 July 8/2 What with the match-boarded character of the house and the uprush of draught by the staircase, the chances of escape would have been small indeed. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* June 126 We discovered our quarters in a bare match-boarded room with a flapping canvas ceiling.

Match-cloth. [*f. match- in MATCHCOAT.*] 1855 OULVIE *Suppl.* *Match-cloth*, a coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade [American].

Matchcoat (mætʃkəʊt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 matchco, maoh-cot, 9 matchicoat. [Orig. *matchco*, prob. an American Indian word: cf. Ojibwa *matchigode* 'petticoat, woman's dress' (Baraga); afterwards corrupted by popular etymology, as if *f. MATCH sb.1* or *v.1* + *COAT sb.*]

a. A kind of mantle formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins, and afterwards of match-cloth. b. The material out of which matchcoats were made.

1642 in *Archives of Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 2 rackoon matchcoats and 15. armes length of ronoke. 1661 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) II. 36 He paying... for the use of those Indians thirty matchcoats of two yards a peice. 1685 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 64 Twenty Gunns Twenty fathom Matchcoat [etc.]. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* 10, I. have very good Shot, with red and blue Match-coats. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. 1. 3 (1722) 142 The proper Indian Match-coat, which is made of Skins, drest with the Fur on, sowed together... Fig. 2 wears the Duffield Match-coat, bought of the English. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 115 A large mantle or match-coat, thrown over all, compleats their dress. 1874 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 280 A matchcoat and leggings red.

Matched (mætʃt), *pp. a.* [*f. MATCH v.1* + *ED*]

1. Having a match or equal. Chiefly in *ill-, well-matched*, q. v.

2. Of boards: Furnished with a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other. †*Matched joint* = 'match-joint' (MATCH *a.1*). Also *Comb., match-boarding*, -lined *a.* = *match-boarding*, -lined.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144 The several Parts of a [Printing] Press. The Match Joint, is the Joynr or Hing fastned to the Timpan and hinder Raile of the Coffin. 1833 LONDON *Enyclop. Collage Archit.* 5 297 Five-eighth-inch deal matched (the edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued...) and beaded boarding. 1857-9 TABBUCK *Enyclop. Carpentry & Joinery* 208 In Fig. 10 the edges are shot... in Fig. 12 matched. 1865 *Price List of Joinery* 33, 664 Matched-lined enclosure to stairs. 1873 TARN *Trade's Carpentry* 242 Matched-boarding.

Matcher (mætʃə), [*f. MATCH v.1* + *ER* 1.]

1. One who matches, in senses of the vb.

1611 CORON, *Marieur*, a matcher, a marier. 1628 FORD *Lovers Mel.* I. ii. A mere matcher of colours. 1683 H. MORE *Anim. Glanville's Lux* O. 7 It would argue the wise and just God a very unequal Matcher of innocent Souls with brutish Bodies. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 An 'assortisseur', or matcher of coloured textiles.

2. A 'matching-machine' (Webster 1897). *Matcher-head*: 'the head in a planing machine which carries the cutting tool' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

Matchco, *matchecol*: see *MACHECOLE v.*

Matchet (mætʃet). Forms: a. 7 *matchet*, 7-9 *machette*, 9 *machete*, *matchet*, -ett(e. β. 7 in quasi-Sp. form *macheto*. [ad. Sp. *machete*.] A broad and heavy knife or cutlass, used, esp. in Central America and the West Indies, both as a tool and a weapon.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 414 A dozen of machetos to minch the whale. 1648 *Gay West Indies* 129 They have no weapons but a Machette, which is a short Tuck. 1685 WAFER *Voy.* (1720) 278 Having no tool with us except a Machet or long knife. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 13 We tempted him with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Matchcoats, or long knives. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 142 These tools consist of matchets, canebills and hoes. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 70 The Machete, or chopping-knife... varies in form in different sections of the country. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 92 Little things here means machets and mirrors, kerchiefs and blue bafi, rum and tobacco. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 161 A wall made up of strong tendrils and climbing grasses, through which the said atom has to cut its way with a machette.

Attrib. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 44 Matchett Maker. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 233 The vines... are being used only for matchet handles.

Matchevill (lijan), *obs. ff.* MACHIAVELLIAN.

1632 LITTONG *Trav.* I. 4 Simonaicall Matchevillians.

Matchia, *matchievillian*: see *MACHIA*.

Matchiat, *obs. form* of *MATCHET*.

Matchicoat: see *MATCHCOAT*.

Matchination: see *MACHINATION*.

Matching (mætʃɪŋ), *vb. sb.1* [*f. MATCH v.1* + *ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. MATCH in various senses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great patchyng, small matchyng. 1625 MANOEUVILLE in *Bucluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 He propounded to me the matching with Warwick for my son. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 293 The greatest pains had been taken with these to enlarge the breed, both by food and matching. 1873 E. SPOW *Workshop Recd.* Ser. 1. 414/2 Matching is to bring different pieces of timber, in an article of furniture, to a responsive tone of colour. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* 3097 A planing machine for moulding and matching. 1889 *Athenaeum* 18 May 623/2 There is like risk of bad matching when the undertaking is a poem.

2. 'A quality of wool in the best part of the fleece' (Bowman *Struct. Wool* 1885, p. 356).

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/6 About 1,200 packs of English fleeces, matchings, skin, and other wools.

3. *attrib.*, as *matching-shop* (nonce-wd.); *matching-machine*, a machine which tongues and grooves the respective edges of a board; *matching-plane* = *match-plane* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1803 tr. P. Le Brun's *Mons. Botte* I. 179 She couples ruined young men to rich widows... and she runs away with all the business from the offices that you see at the corner of every street, called *matching shops*. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* 3097 A planing and matching machine.

Matching, *vb. sb.2*: see *MATCH v.2*

Matching (mætʃɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f. MATCH v.1* + *ING* 1.] That matches; corresponding; 'to match'.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 97 If you will let loose the Queens of Cities, as they terme Paris, to looke bigge and angrily upon us, our London can affront her with a matching countenance. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 1/3 The good plain 'family' cook, with matching morals.

Matchless (mætʃlɪs), *a.* [*f. MATCH sb.1* + *LESS* 1.]

1. Having no match, without an equal, peerless.

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Matchlesse, non parcell. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 68 Then should... the furrows in my face be numberlesse, as the griefes of my hart are matchlesse. 1631 GOSSE *God's Arrows* III. 94, 360 They... plotted the matchlesse, mercesse, devilish, and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1663 GERBIER *Commet* a 5, The matchlesse capacity of your Highnesse. 1662-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 166, I have also a matchless portrait of the king. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. III, There she stood before him, in all her matchless beauty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. 3. 374 Her matchless activity used the year to good purpose.

b. Used as *adv.*

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 90 And men did turn and marvel so And men did say how matchless fair!

†2. That are not a match or pair. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 28 With matchlesse eares deformed and distort.

†3. Unmarried. (In quot. *punningly*.) *Obs.*

a 1654 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. A matchlesse Knight indeed, and shall be matchlesse still for me.

Hence **Matchlessly** *adv.*, in a matchless manner or degree (Bailey, fol. 1736); **Matchlessness**, the state of being matchless (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

1818 J. FERNIE *Serm.* 379 The matchlessly great and happy, holy and just God. 1884 *Cyclist's Tour. Cl. Monthly Gaz.* Mar. 78/2 A castle so matchlessly situated.

†**Matchlike**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. MATCH sb.1* + *LIKE* 1.] In pairs.

1882 STANFURD *Ætels* III. (Arb.) 87 Horses... Al yoked, and matchlyke teamed with common agreement.

Matchlock (mætʃlɒk), [*f. MATCH sb.2* + *LOCK sb.2*]

1. A gun lock in which slow-match is placed for igniting the powder. b. *attrib.*: matchlock musket = 2.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 The Infantry [consists] of Gentues, with Match-Lock Muskets. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Carabine*. The carabine... was formerly made with a match-lock, but of late only with a flint-lock. 1786 GROSSE *Armour & Weapons* 64 Musquets were fired with match locks. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* VIII. (1857) 289 The clumsy matchlock musket of olden time. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 87 The hand guns were used with a matchlock till the pyrites wheel lock was invented.

2. A musket having a matchlock.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 99 Matchlocks, Swords, and Javelins. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 71 Others are armed with match-locks of a very rusty appearance. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* x. 200 The battle was waged out of Court with sword and matchlock.

b. *attrib.*: matchlock-man, a soldier armed with a matchlock.

1782 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1783) 52/1 No less than 1,800 were match-lock-men. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 254 Some seven or eight hundred matchlock-men opened fire on them.

Hence **Matchlocked** *a.*, having matchlocks, armed with matchlocks.

1871 FORSYTH *Hight. India* 296 A whole posse of match-locked shikaris.

Match-make, *v. rare*. [Back-formation from MATCH-MAKER 1 or -MAKING 1.] *intr.* To plot or contrive to bring about a marriage.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 690, I am the last person in the world to match-make. 1902 BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Canoe* 262 It... will be a lesson to me not to match-make again.

Match-maker 1. [*f. MATCH sb.1* + *MAKER* 1.]

1. One who brings about or negotiates a match or marriage; usually, one who is addicted to scheming to bring about marriages.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophytes* I. XI. (1640) 102 Pray to God to give a wife or husband to your sonne and daughter, and make piety and vertue the chiefe match-makers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 420 Who... would have hir'd him and his impis. To go to my match-makers and pimps. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* I. 14 June, Perhaps the match-maker is to have a valuable consideration in the way of brokerage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 724 Clarendon assumed the character of a matchmaker. 1881 E. J. WORNOIS *Sissie* xi, Mrs. Williams... was frequently accused of being 'a match-maker', and bent on marrying her daughters brilliantly.

2. *Sporting*. One who enters into a match; one who arranges a match.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk in Collect. Poems* 123 Horse-courers and Matchmakers make no Conscience of Cheating. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 273/2 A match that called forth many encomiums on the match-makers.

Match-maker 2. [*f. MATCH sb.2* + *MAKER* 1.]

1. One who makes match for guns.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 9 He that could finde so many Souldiers when there was none, was not to seeke for one Match-maker in time of need. 1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* App. 2 They had a Match-maker, a Bullet-maker in the Castle. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6126/4 John Withers, of Black-Heath... Matchmaker.

2. One who makes lucifer matches.

1851 *Knight's Cycl. Industry* 1182 These splints are sold by the hoghead to the lucifer match makers. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Big.* XXXIV. 200 The match-makers of the East-end of London look fright at a suggestion which might prove fatal to their trade.

Match-making, *vb. sb.1* [*f. MATCH sb.1*]

1. The action or practice of scheming or contriving to bring about a marriage.

1821 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. vi. 125 Mrs. Dickinson has had great success in match-making lately. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* ix. 31 As well try to restrain a cat from mousing as a woman from match-making. 1889 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 82 Perfect matchmaking requires experience and practice.

Attrib. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang* s.v., Jew-King opened a match-making office in Old Bond-street, about 1797. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlix, There were people who had the matchmaking passion.

2. *Racing*. The action of arranging a match.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 282 Within fourteen days from the match-making he was backed to win.

Match-making, *vb. sb.2* [*f. MATCH sb.2*]

The process or trade of making lucifer matches.

1875 *Knight's Dict. Mech.* 2410/1 Match-making Machine. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 71/1 Match-making has been the most successful of all the industries instituted in Japan in imitation of those existing abroad. 1898 *Cath. Ek. Notes* June 171 The recent shocking revelations with regard to the match-making and lead-glazing trades.

Match-making, *pp. a.* [*f. MATCH sb.1*]

Given to attempts to bring about marriages.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xviii, Foible's a bawd, an arrant, rancie, matchmaking bawd. 1886 RYKIN *Præterita* I. x. 167 The entirely best-matched pair I have yet seen in this match-making world and dispensation.

Matchy (mætʃi), *a. dial.* [*f. MATCH sb.1* + *-Y*]

Suited to form a match.

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec. Three finer, and more matchy sheep are rarely found. 1888 *Jackson's Oxford Trm.* I. Sept. 3/3 They [five show ewes] were very matchy and good looking.

Mate (mæt), *sb.1 Chess*. Forms: 4 *mat*, 5 *maat*, 5-*mate*. [*ME. mat*, a. *OF. mat* in *eschec mat* CHECKMATE *sb.*]

The state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it (involving the loss of the game to the player whose king is so placed): = CHECKMATE. Also, the move by which the king is checkmated. Often in figurative contexts, with the sense of 'total defeat'. *To give (the) mate* (to): to checkmate. †*To take the mate*: to be checkmated.

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9316 (Kilbing) Naciens. & ek Herul VI. hepen kinges driuer hardi... For to zeuen hem her mat. c 1407 LYDGE *Reas & Sens.* 593 When the play I-ended was... thus stood the cas Without a maat on outhur syde. 1426 AUOBLAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 After chec for the roke ware fore the mate. a 1547 SURREY *To Ladie that scorned her Louer in Vottel's Allice*. (Arb.) 21 Although I had a check, To geue the mate is hard. 1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 66 Sure I am at the next viewe of thy vertues, I shall take thee mate: And taking it not of a pawne but of a Prince, the losse is to be accepted the lesse. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 29 Fortune... began now to turne her back... intending as she had given Fawnia a slender checke, so she would giue her a harder mate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mol.* II. iv. (1651) 275 I [chess] is a testy cholerick game, and very offensive to him that loseth the Mate. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Of Boldness (Arb.) 500 Like a Stale at Chess, where it is no Mate, but yet the Game cannot stirre. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* II. ii. 310, I give you check and mate to your white king. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xvi. (1739) 32 The Church-men or Prelates checked them often, but could never give them the mate. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 73 The knight takes that pawn, and gives a check, and mate. *Ibid.* 75 The pawn takes the white knight and gives mate.

b. with defining word.

Fool's mate: a form of game in which the first player, by two unwise moves, incurs checkmate at his adversary's second move. *Scholar's mate*: a form of game in which the second player blunders so as to be mated by his adversary's fourth move. *Smothered mate* (see quot. 1863). See also *STALE MATE*.

1529 *Mate* *Diogenes* t. Wks. 149/1 Mary quod he this is a blind mate indeede. 1614 A. SAVY *London Game Chess* play VIII. The Mate at two Draughts a Fool's Mate. *Ibid.* Cij, The Mate with a Queens... a Iouing mate, A Mate with the Bishop, a gentle mate [etc.]. 1829 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* VI. A simple trip, akin to scholar's mate at chess. 1863 *Hambk. Chess & Draughts* 14 Smothered Mate. This is a description of mate which can be effected only by the knight, when the adverse king is surrounded, or *smothered*, by his own forces.

Mate (mæt), *sb.2* Also 5-7 *mat*, 6 *maat*; *Sc.* 6 *meat*, 6-7 *mat*. [*Late* 14th c. *mate*, app. a. *MLG. mate* or *MDu. *mate* (mod. *Du. maat*, earlier *maet*), shortened form of *gemate* (Flemish *genoot*) = OHG. *gimazgo* (MHG. *gemazgo*) = -O-Tent type **gamaton* = companion, lit. 'mess-mate', f. **ga-* (see *Y-*) implying conjunction or participation + **mat-* (see *MEAT*). Cf. OE. *gemetta* {-**gamatjon-*), ME. *METTE*, companion at table.]

1. A habitual companion, an associate, fellow,

comrade; a fellow-worker or partner. Now only in working-class use. See also MESSMATE, PLAT-MATE, SCHOOLMATE.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1372 Florippe .. sayde: 'Maumecet my mate y-blessed mot þou he For aled þow hast muche debate to ward þys barnee'. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32912 *Mate, idem* quod Felaw. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. 83 Al-kyne sterage affrayit and causit grow, Baiith for my byrding and my life mail. 1525 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A iii. When the good is gone (my mate this is the case) Seldome the better reenteth in the place. 1525 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, To John Kenet & hys mate, carpenters, for ij dayes. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 633 The Duke of Yorke and his mates were lodged within the Citie. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Androis* 316 He sought ane viber, Ane devill .. Exceeding Circes in conceitiss, For chaungeing of Wlisses meatis. c 1614 MURE *Dido & Æneas* i. 505 Parte at the ports, as sentinells abides, Vnloadeth their mat's and drowie dion's do kill. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 1. 4 Aristobulus, though no Apot-le, yet an Apostles Mate, .. by Grecian Writers made Bishop of Britain. 1725 *Pope's* *Odys.* ii. 365 Each in jovial mood his mate addressed, 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. L 48 The she-king, That less than woman is, even now Under the waters with his female mates. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxii. 223 He was inferior in education to those who should have been his mates. 1898 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 32 Each man usually takes one part of the work, and leaves other parts of the work to his mates. 1885 MRS. C. FRAED *Head Station* 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim.

transf. and *fig.* 1669 LYNNOURN (*little*) A Platform for Purchasers, a Guide for Builders, and a Mate for Measurers. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 173 These whose strength, while virtue was her mate Might have subdued the Earth.

b. Used as a form of address by sailors, labourers, etc.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea-Voy.* 14 in *Stac. Rome* 38 'What, howe; mate, thou stondest to ny, Thyfelow may nat hale the by;'. Thus they hegy to crane. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 The master cryit on the rudir man, mat kep ful and by a luf. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 79 My mates skum the sea froth there in oars strong chereley dipping. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. vi. How now! What mates? What Bairds ha' wee here? 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 96 My Mate (It is a word That Sailors interchangeably afford To one another) speaks. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 554 Mates, I spoke just now. 1880 MISS BRAOON *Just as I am* i. 'Who's the magistrate bereabouts, mate?'

c 1. To go mates with: to be an associate or partner of.

1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 59 Brown lost no time in making a contract to 'go mates' with another digger. 1890 *Gid. Worts* Mar. 211/1, I will accept his proposal to go mates with him.

2. A suitable associate († or adversary); an equal in eminence or dignity. Now only arch.

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 126 No man so haughty lyes on earth, but onys may fynd his mate. 1577 *tr. Bul-linger's* *Drades* (1592) 123, I am a iealous God, enuious against my riual .. nor by any meanes abiding to have a mate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 848 Ye knew me once no mate For you, there sitting where ye dust not soare. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 220/2 Cardinals .. now .. are Mates for Kings. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* ii. I know you proud to bear your name, Your pride is yet no mate for mine.

3. One of a pair. (Cf. MAKE *sb.*)

a. One of a wedded pair, a husband or wife. Now only, a fitting or worthy partner in marriage. † Also (rarely), a lover, paramour.

1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*, *Def. Edm. VI* (Arb.) 34 For to graunt our kynges grace such a mate as maye knyght hys hert and heres [etc.]. 1573 HARMAN *Catech* (ed. 2) 41 This is their coute-mate, that when they mete in barne at night, every one geiteth a mate [ed. 1 make] to lye withall. 1593 SHAKES. *Lear*. 18 What praisesse wealth the heavens had him lent! In the possession of his beauteous mate. 1615 BRATHWAITE *Siraphido* 118 (A winton Priest) there was Who made ap- pointment with a Countre-lasse. The place where these two louely mates should meet was a vast forest. 1676 TOWER-SON *Deuotione* 383 Let .. men should think it enough to assume a mate .. without any obligation upon them .. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 174 His good old mate With choicest Viands heaps the libral board. 1788 MRS. D'ARLÉY *Diary* Nov. I made a visit to Mrs. Smelt, and engaged her and her excellent mate to dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 162 Mary took another mate; But Dora lived unmarried till her death. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* ii. i. Isabel of Warwick had been a mate for William the Norman. 1894 BESANT *In Dragons Orders*, etc. *Pier & Heiress* 111 Happy is the man who finds his mate!

b. Of animals, esp. birds: One of a pair.

1593 *Tell. Troth* i. N. Y. *Gift* (1876) 33 Nor fish, beast, fowle, nor fruit, but takes the mate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 401 Shoales Of Fish .. part single or with mate Graze the Sea weed thir pasture. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) vii. 82 Whether this proceeds from the desires of the flog, disappointed of its proper mate, or [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* i. iii. 33 A doom which even some serpent, with his mate, Shall cease to save his kind to be prolonged. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvii. 22 Not in her own fond mate so turtle nowy delighteth. c. Of things: The fellow of a pair; a counter-part or para'lel.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerves .. beying the

mates of those Arteries. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 16 No one of these [sc. prophecies] shall fail, none shall want her mate. 1658 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man* ii. i. 323 Every Nerve hath its mate or Companion. 1892 KIR- LING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 81 'Ye have taken the one [a pistol] from a foe', said he; 'will ye take the mate from a friend?' *Mod. dial.* These boots are not mates.

4. Nautical uses.

a. An officer (now only on a merchant vessel) who sees to the execution of the commands of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior, and in the absence of the master takes command of the ship. In the Royal Navy the title has been changed to Sub-lieutenant; and in the merchant-service, mates hold functions not greatly inferior to those of lieutenants in the Royal Navy. Formerly called *master's mate* (see MASTER *sb.* 2 d).

1496 etc. [see MASTER *sb.* 2 d]. 1595 *Trag. Sir R. Grinnile* Gij, 'Th' other Maister, and the other Mat', Disented from the honour of their minds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* ii. 426 The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late; Who halfe so merrie now as Maister and his Mate? 1625 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Maister and his Mate is to direct the course, commaund all the Saylor, for steering, trimming, and saying the Ship. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's* *Mag.* ii. vi. 64 Some there are that will not understand, .. yet (to my knowledge) are Mates to good Ships. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xvi. The stranger .. informed me that he himself had passed for third mate of a third-rate, about four months ago. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 644/2 A first-rate man of war has six mates. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr.* 2d Voy. ii. 23 After some interchange of significant looks and whisperings between the mates and the men [etc.]. 1903 W. H. GRAY *Div. Shepherd* iii. 42 An old scholar, who was first mate on board a ship when a mutiny broke out.

b. An assistant to some functionary on board ship, esp. to a warrant-officer of the navy, as in *boatswain's mate*, *carpenter's mate*, *cook's mate*, *gunner's mate*, *sail-maker's mate*, etc., for which see the first words.

1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* ii. ii. 49 The Gunner, and his Mate. 1702 *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *London Gaz.* No. 3815/2 Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates, .. Quartermasters Mates. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. ix. The cook's mate of the ship. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ix. 226 One of the sail-makers mates was fishing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Mates, on board a ship, are assistants to the several officers; as *master's Mates*, .. *corporal's Mates*. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's* *Vocab.* *bk.* Mate generally implies adjunct or assistant.

c. In the navy, an officer who assists the surgeon, usually called *surgeon's mate* (see SURGEON); in the army, an assistant who acts as dispenser and dresser. See also *hospital mate*, s.v. HOSPITAL *sb.* 6. 1612 WOODALL (*little*) *The Surgeons Mate or Military & Domestic Surgery*. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 163 He was dressed .. by the Mate of the Regiment. 1783 P. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 308 The medicines were .. given by the mates of the hospital. 1806 *Med. Joun.* XV. 88 Medical Mates [in the Military Medical Department].—These are gentlemen who are supposed to be acquainted with the compounding of medicines. 1811 *Self Instructor* 577 The surgeon .. is allowed a mate to assist him.

d. U. S. Navy. 'An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1890 in *Century Dict.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mate boat*, *fellow*, *hunt- ing*; *mate fish*, a whale with calf.

1756 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1866) V. 543 [He] represented unto this Assembly, that there is a ferry set up at the Long Wharf, in the town of Newport, which hath no 'mate boat'. 1887 HALL *Caine* *Deemster* xxxix. If he had found no a cheerier 'mate-fellow, I doubt not we should have had some cheerful hours together. 1725 DUNLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 261 Cate is taken by those who kill these 'Mate Fish .. only to fasten the Calf, but not to kill her, till they have first secured the Cow. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi. The system of 'mate-hunting through the medium of the newspapers.

† *Mate*, a. Obs. Also 3 *mat*, 3-5 *mnt*, (4 *meto*), 4-5 *maat*, 5 *maate*, *matte*; Sc. 5 *maynt*, 5-7 *mnit*, 6 *maynt*. [a. OF. *mat* mated at chess, confounded, exhausted, dull (mod.F. *mat* indecl., mated, *mat*, fem. *mat*, dnll, whence MAT a.) = med.L. *matius* 'tristis' (*Gloss. Paris*, 10th c.), Pr. *mat*, Sp., Pg. *mate* dull, faded, It. *matto* dull, foolish. From OF. are MHG. *mat* (G. *raff*), MDu., Du. *mat*, Sw. *mat*, Da. *mat*. The Rom. word is a. Pers. *māt* at a loss, helpless (used in *shāh māt* 'the king is helpless', CHECKMATE).

Gildemeister, Dozy, and other modern scholars, dispute the customary view that the Persian word is a. Arab. *māt* 'he has died'.

1. Mated at chess.

1730 *Robt. Cycyle* 184 Wip o draust he was chekmat [H. mat]. c 1407 LYON. *Reaz & Sent.* 10, 1. Was of a Fers so Fortunat In-to a corner dyat and maat. a 1500 *MS. Ash- mole* 344 (Bodl.) ff. 16b. The blake kyng shall mate at v draughtes. *Ibid.* 18b, Then art thou mate w' hys pon. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xx. 20 That nou thair is no nek, Nor draught to mak debate, Bot let it brist or brek; For love must half it mat.

2. Overcome, vanquished, worsted, confounded. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 205 Maxence & alle hise halden ham mate. a 1225 *Ann. R.* 382 And 3if eni mon ei swuch king orinnewd bi him, he is more mat þen þe 3of inunen mid þrofe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10011 Pride .. is overcumen, and mad al mat. c 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 837 O Goliath.. Hou myghte Dauid make thee so mat. c 1450

Mertin viii. 125 And so was Claudas made pore and maat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 253 Dido.. In hir faynte just so mat, within schort quihle, That honestie [etc.].

3. Exhausted, worn out, dead tired, faint. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15875 Mate and veri war þai þan. 13.. *Gauw & Gr. Knt.* 1568 He was so mat, be my3t no more renne. 1420-2 LYON. *Thebes* ii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 366 h, Tedeus of bledying was wonder feint Mate and wearie, and in greute distresse. 1490 CAXTON *Encydis* ii. 15 Hir vysage mate by frequente sources of grete teeris. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 1. 66 Mony of Gillus folks, wery and mate.

4. Dejected, downcast, discouraged, sorrowful.

13.. *Guy Warru.* (A.) 597 He ferd as he wer mat, Adoun he fel aslowed with þat. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1716 Whanne he fel aslowe founde of his fare þei wondred, whi he was in þat wise ween so maat. 1375 BARBOUR *Brus* xvii. 794 With mate cher the assalt thait leit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 7 Rih so mi lust is overthowe, And of myn oghne thought so mat I wexe. c 1460 *Towneley Misch.* xix. 245 That sorow full sight shall make hir mayt. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 314 In all my dayis was I not half sa mayt [*prime words* dissimulat, fortunat, debail].

Mate (māt), v. 1 Forms: 3 *maten*, 3-5 *mat*, 5 *maat*(e), (mat)(t)yn), 6 *Sc. mayt*, *mat*, 4-*mate*. [a. OF. *mater*, f. *mat* MATE a.]

1. *trans.* (Chess.) To checkmate. Also *absol.* Sometimes in *fig.* context or allusively.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 215 'Child, what wiltow lay?' 'Ojain an hauke of noble air Twenti schillings, to say Whether so mates ofer fair Bere hem boþe away'. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 Matyn at the chesse (MS. S., P. *matyn*), *mat*. c 1488 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 478 Playe wyle my childre, for I shal be mated. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxvii. 113 He sawe a .M. men plaing at the chesse & a nother .M. that had played & been matid. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 66 With costly clothes .. Who then dare gyue me checke? Garments some time, so gaud a knave, that he dare mate a Knight. 1581 *PETRIE* *tr. Chaucer's Civ. Com.* i. (1586) 34 b, Suffering a Gentlewoman to mate him at Chess. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Memo. Mortalitie* viii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 The Chess-board .. Where pawns and kings have equal portion: This leaps, that limps, this checks, that necks, that mates. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xviii (1632) 45 Tame Traytours all! that could behold an Usurper, Mate and Check your lawfull Emperour, and neither waw hand or tongue in opposition. 1646 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* ii. 76 All the above-named were like so many pawns at Chess, which advancing too rashly, were lost; whilst the great men .. endeavouring to mate [orig. *scatche* (sic)] the King, met with the like fortune. 1854 *Field* 2 July 3/2 White to play, and mate in 3 moves. 1865 MERVILLE *Kom. Enp.* viii. lxxiii. 13 Nerva had mated his assailants; but his own game was now nearly played out. 1886 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 Pollock was mated at the 46th move.

† b. *intr.* To undergo checkmate, be mated. Obs. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis C.* clxxvii. Help now my game, that is in poynt to mate. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slaic* 216 For vnder cure I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht noch re- muf nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mat.

† c. *trans.* To overcome, defeat, subdue. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 O none wise ne muwe 3e beteres sauten ou suluen, ant maten, & ouencumen him betere. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 830 Prude .. al matyd and overcome was Thorgh buccommesse that sheo ches. c 1450 *Itinerary* *Saluacion* 3281 The quene of heven hym matid with hire sons pas- sionne. c 1500 *Melusine* 216 Your noble cheynalre & puy- sance haue not mated me & made lasse myn honour, but also [etc.]. c 1590 MARLOWE *Pam.* Chorus 2 Not marching now in fields of Thracimene, Where Mars did mate the Carthaginiens.

transf. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Death* (Arb.) 385 There is no passion in the minde of man, so weak, but it Mates, and Masters, the Feare of Death.

† b. App. used for: To destroy; to kill. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21041 Pat Impetur wend him [John] to mat; In a tun was welland hat Fild of oyle he did him schott. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 9532 Fyve hundriht fully of þere fyne shippes, [shade ben] Consumet .. And mony mo were þere marred, & mated with fire.

† c. To nonplus, baffle, render powerless (a per- son); to render nugatory (a design). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8479 Was na clere sa crafti kend, .. bat moght be clerc wit clerge mat Pat cutli be boket þat he writ. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 148/2 In what point quod he, hath that mated you? 1596 DANETT *tr. Comines* (1614) 277 They [wisdom and good government] might easily haue mated his enterprise in Italie. 1611 SPEED *Itin. Gt. Brit.* vii. xii. 262 They mated the Saxons in all their de- signs. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. i. He stood up to me, And mated my commands! 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 22 Wee see Audacitie doth almost binde nnd mate the Weaker Sort of Minds. 1642 CHAS. I *Mess.* to Ho. Comm., & Anns. 8 Which then would have mated and weakened the Con- spirators in the beginning. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 65 By whose assistance he thought with less difficulty to mate the ambitious Designs of the League.

† d. To put out of countenance; to render helpless by terror, shame, or discouragement; to daunt, abash; to stupefy. Obs.

c 1416 HOCCEVLE *Min. Poems* xv. 23 Lat nat the stook of indigence vs mate. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. 4. How now, my Lord! what, mated and amazed To hear the king thus thurshen like himselfe? 1597 LVLV *Woman in Moon* iv. i. 157 O bury all thy anger in this kisse, And mate me not with vtering my offence. 1605 SHAK. *Macb.* v. i. 85 My minde slie ha' mated, and amax'd thir Fellais *Palerne*. 211 The army .. being mated with his coming, his vigor and his glory renderd it selfe to him. 1636 DAVEN- ANT *Hills* v. 1. Your Vine mates with his coming, his vigor and his glory renderd it selfe to him. 1636 DAVEN- ANT *Hills* v. 1. Your Vine mates with his coming, his vigor and his glory renderd it selfe to him. 1646 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 101 This and some other lowes had rather mated them then mated [orig. *scitelliti*] the English. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxvii. (1732) 116 The Dutches of Burgundy .. mated him with Phantoms and Apparitions of dead Bodies of the House of York. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To

Mate, to amaze or astonish, to daunt, dash, or put out of countenance. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* x. (1854) III. 275 Twenty years of depression and continual failure mated the spirits of the cavaliers.

†5. To exhaust, weary; to cause to be weary or tired out; to dull or weaken (passion). *Obs.*
a 1400-50 Alexander 1270 Mased & mated of paires strenthes.
1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* l. xxiv. 77 The fyfthe that they be not mated nor traueyelled nor made the more feble for hunger.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 37 Our chylidr 3yng .. Wyld deytr throu out the woddiss chais and mayt [L. *Venatu inuigilant pueri silvasque fatigant*]. a 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* iii. xxxi. 258 The Ardour of Lechery is very much subdued and mated by frequent Labour.

Mate (mā't), v. [f. *MATE* sb.²]

1. *trans.* To equal, rival; to vie or cope with; to be a match for. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliii. (Percy Soc.) 212 Infinite I am, nothing can me mate. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eccl.* (1847) 573 The Boy matedh the man of aged gravity. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 274 My euer Roiall Master, Dare mate a soulder man then Surrie can be. 1690 CUTO *Disc. Trade* (1698) 74 Nor euer did we greatly prosper upon it (our trade to East-India), till our interest was much abated by laws, nor ever shall mate the Dutch in it, till our interest be as low as theirs. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 371 They [the Waves] mate the middle Region with their height. 1718 *Pope Iliad* xiii. 414 In standing fight he mates Achilles' force. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* i. xlii, In speed His galley mates the flying steed.

b. *intr.* To claim equality with. *arch.*

1692 *Vind. Carol.* iii. 40 When the safety of the Nation was at stake, [they] insolently contend, nay mate it with their Sovereign. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. ii. 678 'Thou hast dar'd To lift thy wretched self above the Stars And mate with Power Almighty. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iii, If Canterbury bring his cross to court, Let York bear bis to mate with Canterbury.

2. *trans.* To match; to marry; to join in marriage; to take or give in marriage.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 140 How shall she be endowed, If shebe mated with an equal Husband? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 17 Thou art mated with a clown. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* ii. iii, I fear that the king will be teased into mating my sister with the Count of Charolois. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1866) v. xl. 57 The females of ingenuous birth were not numerous enough to mate them.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilgobrain* 55 I'd sooner mate me with A cloud, Or wed a polar bear.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 WARNER *Ala. Eng.* vi. xxvi. (1612) 154 The gayest Females mate With Loutes as soon as Lodes. 1838 *Lytton Lella* i. iii, Permission were easier given to thee to wed the wild tiger, than to mate with the lothiest noble of Morisca. 1862 WHITTIER *Am. Ventur.* 149 Oh, rank is good, and gold is fair, And high and low mate ill. 1895 A. C. FOX-DAVIES *Armorial Fam.* p. xx, In England men mate with whom they will.

3. *trans.* To pair (animals, esp. birds) for the purpose of breeding. Also with *up*.

1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* i. l. 102 The hind that would be mated by the Lion Must die for love. 1850 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 30 Pigeons can be mated for life. 1883 *Truth* 28 May 1886/1 Two of her Majesty's cows have been sent to Herefordshire to be mated with the famous bull, Lord Wilton. 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar. 477 The birds had been previously mated up.

trans. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* i. 165 'One does not mate a trailing weed with a young oak', she said.

b. *intr.* Of animals, esp. birds: To pair.

1870, 1903 [see *MATING* phr. a.]. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1895) 103 These birds do not mate.

4. *trans.* To join suitably with; to associate, couple, treat as comparable with. Also, † to provide with what is suitable.

1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 909 Her more than hast is mated with delays. 1626 J. HAIG Let in J. Russell *Haigs* (1831) 178, I pray you .. write to my Colonel .. desiring him .. to mate me in clothes if you be not able. 1669 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Tempest* i. l. And on a night, mated by his design, Antonio oped the gates of Milan. 1703 ROWE *Ulys.* i. l. 52 'I would'd make Comparison .. monstrous seem, as if to mate A Mole-Hill with Olympus. 1891 J. VINSOR *Columbus* ii. 54 None knew this better than those, like Las Casas, who mated their faith with charity of act.

5. *intr.* To consort, keep company with.

a 1832 'BARRY CORNWALL' *The Owl* 5 Not a bird of the forest e'er mates with him. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) ii. l. ii. 11 'The judge, debarred from punishment, Mates with the felon ere he endeth. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. 160 It was a shame that a gentleman of his rank should mate with men whose proper place was among the thieves of Turnmill Street.

b. *trans.* To accompany suitably.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. l. 365 How sweet it would be, could I hear, Soft music mate the drowsy afternoon.

Mate, obs. form of MEAT.

|| **Mate** (mā'te). Also 8 *mathe*, *mathē*, 8-g *matte*, *matē*. [Sp. *mate*, a. Quichua *mati*, explained in Gonzalez Holguin's *Vocab. de la lengua Quichua* (1608) as 'vessel or dish made of calabash'.]

1. A vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves of *mate* (see 2) are infused; also *maté-cup*. 1719 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 252 They put the Herb [of Paraguay] into a Cup, or Bowl, made of a Calabash, or Gourd, tipped with Silver, which they call *Mate*. 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ. Panipat* 87 He used to get it for me .. in a little mate cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 135/1 It [the *Mate*] is drunk out of a vessel called *mate*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Specimens of *Mate* or Paraguay Tea, with *Mate Cup*.

2. a. An infusion of the leaves of the shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*; Paraguay-tea (see PARAGUAY).

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 363/1 The pure leaf, the infusion of which is called *mate*. 1760-72 *tr. Yvan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) l. 270 Another common liquor in this country [*see* Quito] is the *mate*, which answers to tea in the East Indies. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 627/2 *Mate* acts as a restorative after great fatigue in the same manner as tea. 1901 *Erit. Med. J.* Nov. 2092. 301 The major part of the Estancieros (farmers) are great meat eaters and enormous consumers of *mate* or Paraguayan tea.

b. The shrub itself; also, its leaves prepared for infusion.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 193 *Matte*, a herb from Paraguay. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* Note ci. 11. 518 From the trade of *Mathe*, or herb of Paraguay. 1818 T. BLANO S. *Amer. in Amer. St. Papers, For. Relat.* (1834) IV. 279 The young shoots and leaves of the *matte*, it would seem, have received the name of *yerba*, rather from [etc.]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127 Cultivate the *matte*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 618/2 The drinking tube is then inserted, and boiling water poured on the *Mate*. 1879 Cassell's *Techu. Educ.* iii. 126 Paraguay Tea, or *Mate* .. A small shrub with oval, wedge-form .. smooth leaves.

c. *altrib.*, ns' *maté pot*, *wood*; *maté mangos-teen*, *Garcinia purpurea* (Drury *Useful Pl. India* 1873, p. 223).

1879 J. BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 30 The tobacco-pipe and the *maté-pot* went round the circle without any intermission. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 627/1 A yerbal or *maté* wood.

Mate(e): see MATY.

Mateco, variant of MATICO.

† **Mated**, phr. a. ¹ *Obs.* [f. *MATE* v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Confounded, amazed.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 211 The bitter smarte that straines my mated minde. 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 A feare then general mens mated senses attached. c 1586 CRESSY *Pembroke Ps.* xlviii. ii, The things they see Amaze their mated mindes.

2. Checked.

1566 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Desitie* i. Here I the losing party blame For those false Moves that break the Game, .. And above all, 'ill Conduct of the mated King.

Mated (mā'tēd), phr. a. ² [f. *MATE* v. 2 + -ED 1.]

Matched; married; chiefly in *ill.* or *well*-mated.]

1667 [implied in *ill*-mated: see *ILL* 7]. 1821 JOANNA BAULIE *Metr. Leg.* Lady G. Baillie iii, Sweet union held of mated will. 1899 *Scriver's Mag.* XXV. 50/1 Two well-mated young lovers.

Matefeloun, obs. form of MATFELLON.

† **Mate-griffon**. *Hist.* [repr. *Pr. matagriffin* ('Kill-Greek'), f. *malat* to kill + *Griffin* GRIF-FON 1.] The name of a siege-tower used by Richard I.

c 1200 RICH. DEWIZES in *Chron. Stephen, Hen. II & Rich. I* (Rolls) III. 402 Rex Angliæ .. fecit castellum ligneum .. iuxta muros Messanie, quod, ad opprobrium Griffonum, 'Mategriffon' nominavit. 1301 *Coer de L.* 298 Ther leet he pyght his paynfull, And arerede his Mate-griffon. *Ibid.* 6063 The Robynet and the Mate-Griffon, Al that they hytte wente adoun. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 His peile for bat forward he [Richard I.] cald it *mate Griffon*. 1788 *Grose Milit. Antig.* II. 303 The robinet and mate-griffon threw both darts and stones.

Mate, obs. form of METAL sb.

|| **Matelassé** (matelā'se). [Fr., f. *matelas* MAT-TRESS.] A French dress goods of silk, or silk and wool, having a raised design. Also *altrib.* or *adj.* having a raised pattern like quilting.

1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v., *Matelassé* silk is supplied for dresses and mantles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 187/2 *Matelassé*, a silk-and-wool French dress goods. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/3 There are endless designs in *matelassé* cloth, a considerable mixture of silk being woven in with the wool.

Matelet, variant of MATALENT *Obs.*

Mateless (mā'tles), a. [f. *MATE* sb.² + -LESS.]

1. Without a mate, partner, or companion.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkworms* 13 Shalt thou alone die mateless, Thisbe mine? 1612 PEACHAM *Miner.* Brit. ii. 186 The Thrush a tenor; off a little space, Some mateless Dove doth murmur out the base. 1705 TATE *Warrior's Wc.* xlv, I'll teach you then the Charm that shall .. make .. The Mateless Nightingal no more complain. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 23 One mateless dove is answering. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iv. 553 Mateless and all unblained, untutored in love and its pain?

† 2. Unrivalled, mateless, unparalleled. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 1 Good Muse declare, my force to weake can not therto attaine Ne can disclose the mysteries, of such a mateless raigne. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* i. 12 Say, if e're your eyes beheld .. more unparalleled And mateless Evills. a 1644 G. SANDYS *Virg. Æneis* vi. (R.), The clouds, and lightnings mateless, To forge with brass, and speed of horn-boss force.

|| **Matelote** (matelō't), sb. Also 8-g *matelotte*, 9 *matelot*. [Fr., f. *matelot* sailor.]

1. A dish of fish served in a sauce of wine, onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, etc.; also, a dish of other viands similarly dressed. 1730-60 *BAILEY* (fol.), *Matelotte* (in Cookery), viands dressed after the seamen's way. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 32 A Pig Matelote. 1759 W. VERRILL *Cookery* xviii. 97 This sauce may serve for several good uses; but for your matelote prepare it with a fiddle or two of your eulls, with a few nice button mushrooms. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Part. xii. 128 The bliss of an eel matelote. 1824 SCOTT *Quentin D. Pier.* The matelot of pike and eels. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chef.* (1852) 47 An unctuous matelotte of eels.

2. An old sailors' dance, in duple rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. *rare*— 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence *Matelote* v. *trans.*, to make into a matelote (sense 1).

1844 THACKERAY *Greenwich Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 381, I have tasted him [the eel] charmingly matelotted with mushrooms and onions.

Mately (mā'tli), a. ¹ *rare*. [f. *MATE* sb.² + -LY 1.] Friendly, sociable, intimate.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 184 With Cleon he's friendly and mately.

Mately, a. ² *Her.* Also *mateley*. An alleged synonym for URDE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 49/1 A Cross Urdee .. goeth under several terms .. as, a Cross Mately, a Cross Flanked [etc.]. 1889 in *ELVIN Gloss. Her.*

Matens, obs. pl. form of MATIN 1.

Mateo—: see MATEO—.

|| **Mater** (mā'tēr). [L. = MOTHER.]

† 1. The thickest plate of the astrolabe. (Cf. *mother*.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNOEVI *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 599 The fore-part containeth two principall parts, that is, the Mater, which is unmovable, and the Rete, which is movable. *Ibid.* 600.

2. *Anat.* See DURA MATER, PIA MATER.

3. Chiefly in schoolboys' slang, used familiarly for *mother*. (Cf. *pater*.)

1854 HENNING *Elton School Days* i. 3 'Good-bye, mater; good-bye, Letty,' said Philip. 'Mind you write often,' said his mother. 1888 J. PAVN *Mystr. Mirbridge* xxvii, The Mater will do anything for me. 1897 *Brit. Weekly* 7 Jan. 214/3 Brydon's mater was a veritable matchmaker.

Mater, obs. form of MATTER, MEHTAR.

Materas, obs. form of MATRESS.

|| **Materfamilias** (mā'tēfāmi-liās). [L., f. *māter* mother + *fāmilias*, old gen. of *fāmilīa* FAMILY.] The mother of a household.

1765 G. HARRIS *Justinian* 28 Denominated according to their sex, either *paterfamilianum*, or *materfamilianum*. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* ii. 13 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather overpowered by her responsibilities as *Materfamilias*. 1891 [see *PATERFAMILIAS* 2].

Materfil(i)on, obs. forms of MATFELLON.

† **Materiable**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare*. [f. L.

māteria MATTERS sb. 1 + -ABLE.] = MATERIAL a. and sb. 1771 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. In Ashm. (1652) 111 Reduced to theyr beginning materiable. 1652 *Zeal Examined* Add. § 13. 45 Some visible and solid materiable of forcible Laws.

Material (mā'tēriāl), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *māteriālis*, f. *māteria* MATTER sb. 1: see -AL.]

Cf. F. *māteriāl* adj. and sb., *māteriānx* sb. pl., Sp. Pg. *māterial*, It. *materiale*; also the mod. Teut. forms (chiefly from Fr.), G. *māteriell* adj., *māterial* sb., Du. *māteriēel* adj., *māteriāal* sb.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Scholastic Philosophy and Theol.* (Opposed to *FORMAL*.) a. Pertaining to matter as opposed to form. *Material cause*: see CAUSE sb. 5. † Of number: Concrete.

c 1386, c 1430 [see *FORMAL* A. 1]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Intro. 2 The fyrst is clepyd cause effycent The secunde they clepe cause material. 1588 KYP *Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 280 Formal number may infinitely encrease, but the Material cannot multiply so much. 1666 JFR. TAYLOR *Worship Commun.* i. § 3. 52 Not the sound, or the letters and syllables, that is, not the material part, but the formal. 1669 [see *FORMAL* A. 1]. 1697 *tr. Burgesdicius his Logic* i. xvi. 56 Form is .. divided .. into Material and Immaterial. Material Form is that which is produced out of the Power of Matter, or which dependeth upon Matter in that self same Moment and Act, by which it is made. 1713 [see *FORMAL* A. 1]. 1827 [see *FORMAL* A. 1].

b. That is (so and so) merely so far as its 'matter' is concerned.

Material sin: a wrong action subject from the evil intention that is necessary to constitute it a sin in the full sense of the word; so *material heresy*, *schism*, *schismatic*, etc. *Material righteousness*: righteousness as definable by conduct, without regard to its motive.

1666 BRANHALL *Replie* ix. 341 They who separate actually without just cause, may do it out of invincible ignorance, and consequently they are not formal but only material Schismatics. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 The desiring material Righteousness by a direct act of the Will actually makes a man formally Righteous.

2. *Logic*. Concerned with the matter, as distinguished from the form, of reasoning. (Opposed to *formal*.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 232 A materiall Illation is when the consequent goes with the Antecedent: yet so as it follows the same, not by force thereof. 1697 *tr. Burgesdicius his Logic* i. xxviii. 113 The Materiall Modes affect the Matter of the Enunciation, viz. either Subject or Predicate. 1757 ST CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Circle*. The material circle [in logic] .. consists of two syllogisms, the former whereof proves the cause by the effect; and the latter the effect by the cause. 1727-52 *Ibid.* s.v. *Object*, Material Object .. is the thing itself that is considered, or treated of .. Formal Object is the manner of considering it. 1850 WHATELY *Elem. Logic* (ed. 9) iii. § 3 The remaining class (*viz.* where the Conclusion does follow from the Premises) may be called the Material, or Non-logical Fallacies. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 The material truth of the Conclusion depends upon the material truth of the Premises.

3. Of or pertaining to matter or body; formed or consisting of matter; corporeal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Parler* xlix. 4 Fire materiel or of ill consiens, call bren. c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1620) 376 When he [Christ] was soujete to be a kynge & to have taake up-on hym be materiel swerde. c 1386 CHAUCE *Pars. T.* p 108 He jat is in helle bat default of light materiel. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 323 Thickenes and

boystousness of material parties is cause and well of heaviness and of lightness. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. 1. (1839) 73 Mundus is the material world, but seculum is taken for the endurage of the world. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 66 (Harl. MS.) Pere both two mager of medycyns, pat is to sey, material, and spiritual. a 1533 *Fifth Disp. Purg.* To Rdr. A vi b, I mene not his material crosse that he hym self dyed on, but a spretuall crosse. 1563 *Homilies i. Place & Time of Prayer* 1. (1859) 344 God doth allow the material temple made of lime and stone... to be his house. 1655 *Evelyn Diary* (1827) II. 104 He believed the sunn to be a material fire. 1736 *Butler Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 1. 68 The material world appears to be, in a manner, boundless and immense. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 365 While heat was supposed to be material it could not be conceived as a force.

absol. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* i. 6 The perishing of the material is not the annihilation of the immaterial. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* vii. 253 The analysis of the material is not the same as the analysis of the mental.

†b. Forming the material or substance of a thing. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. 35 She that her self will sluer and disbranch From her material sap.

†c. Applied to the terrestrial sphere. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE* (title) The Castle of Knowledge... Containing the explication of the sphere bothe celestial and material. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Adh. Lives* 6 The Mathematicians and Astrologers attribute the Invention of the Material Sphere to this subtil Philosopher [Archimedes].

†d. Of diseases: ? Organic as opposed to functional. *Obs.*

1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* iv. If they... cyther incline to material sicknesses or to immaterial. *Ibid.* If the sicknesses be material one maye cate the more at diner. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Oiv. They [causers] be necessary... to be gyven in all dysposseyons of malaydes and speccial in material malaydes.

4. Concerned with or involving matter or corporeal substance, its presence, use, or agency. *Material theory* (of heat): the theory that heat is a material substance ('caloric').

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. v. 149 These temptations are crasse and material, and soon discernable; it will require some greater observation to arm against such as are more spiritual and immaterial. 1822 *COLERIDGE Table.* 29 Dec. Schiller has the material Sublime: to produce an effect he sets you a whole town on fire [etc.]. a 1824 CAMPBELL *To Rainbows*, When Science from Creation's face Enchantment's veil withdraws, What lovely visions yield their place To cold material laws! 1853 *LYNALL Heat* ii. 8 17 (1870) 23 'Two rival theories... which are named respectively the material theory, and the dynamical, or mechanical, theory of heat. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 14 Agriculture, though the most material of all our pursuits, is teaching us truths beyond its own direct province. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 570 The attempt to secure spiritual results by material force. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 94 The painter's art is at once ethereal and material. 1882 T. H. GREEN in *Mind* No. 25. 19 The material atomism of popular science.

b. In opprobrious use, usually coupled with gross: Characterized by conduct, a tendency, point of view, etc. which is not elevated; unspiritual.

1523 *Kyo Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 267 Not of serule or material witt, but... apt to studie or contemplant. 1700 *DYDEN Cymon & Iph.* 135 His gross material soul at once could find something in her excelling all her kind. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1863) 101 The Romish doctrine contains a truth which it is of importance to disengage from the gross and material form with which it has been overlaid. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi. What I saw struck me... as grossly material, not poetically spiritual. 1875 MAXIM *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 257 The gross heavy material love of the world.

c. Relating to the physical, as opposed to the intellectual or spiritual, aspect of things; concerned with physical progress, bodily comfort, or the like. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* i. iii. I. 57 note. The Mexican heaven may remind one of Dante's in its material enjoyments; which, in both, are made up of light, music, and motion. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 11. 128 It was the material civilization, which belongs neither to the one nor the other. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 379 Better material accommodation you could have nowhere. 1851 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 59 The old bonds of relationship, and community of material interests. 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* IV. xix. iv. 25 When the fury ceased, the city was a moral and material wreck. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed *Ess.* 70 France... is the country where material well-being is most widely spread.

5. Of serious or substantial import; of much consequence; important.

1529 *MORE Dyalge* i. Wks. 1251/1 Sith this thing is much material, as wherupon many great thynges do depende. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 136 Whose absence is no lesse material to me, Than is his Fathers. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 439 He would put that which was most Material in the Post-script. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Van. Dogn.* 23 'This a pertinent and material enquiry to ask, whence the Soul is? 1666-7 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 209 The Poll-bill is printed, but with no material errors. 1709 *SWIFT Adr. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 117 That is no material objection against the design itself. 1719 *Dr. Fur. Cruise* ii. xv. I have nothing material to say. 1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* iii. 19 The last charge... is indeed the most material of all. 1769 *BURKE Lett.* *Mrs. Reckingham* (1844) I. 211 His consequence in the India House is much more material to him than his rank in parliament. 1823 *SCOTT Petrarch* ix. When aware of this material fact, it became Julian's business to leave Liverpool directly. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1826) I. v. 276 In one point more material... the commons successfully vindicated their privilege. 1847 *GREENE Greece* ii. xxxv. (1852) III. 248 The Athenians had a material interest in the quarrel. 1856 *Century Mag.* Nov. 27 [He] seldom interlined a word or made a material correction.

b. Predicatively, with *inf.* or *clause* as subject.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes* b viij. Whether he came out of Italy or not, is not much material. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 74 That were too long their infinite contents Here to record, ne much material. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 102 It is not much material which gate wee goe out at. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* i. vii. (1648) 50 'Tis not material to the force of this instrument, whether the rundles of it be big or little. 1712 M. HENRY *Commun.* *cu. God* i. Wks. 1853 I. 205/2 It is essential to a letter that it be directed, and material that it be directed right. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 256 It is very material to distinguish with accuracy. 1890 L.D. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIV. 3/2 Before dealing with the particular clauses... it is material to notice the problem which the Legislature had to solve.

c. Pertinent, germane, or essential to.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 232 Those [things] that be most material and necessarie for mans felicitie. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vii. 207. 1605 *MANLEY Grosius' Law* c. *Warres* 121 Nor was it a little material, to their advantage, if [etc.]. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 149, I pass the rest, whose e'ry Race and Name, And kinds are less material to my Theme. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxvii. Certain passages material to his understanding the rest of this important narrative. 1824 *COLERIDGE Table.* 30 June. A slight contrast of character is very material to happiness in marriage. 1876 *GLAISTONE Homer's Synchr.* 145 The point material to the present inquiry is that [etc.].

d. Chiefly *Law*. Applied to evidence or facts which are of such significance as to be likely to influence the determination of a cause, to alter the character of an instrument, etc. Also const. *inf.*: Serving materially (to prove).

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. vii. (1583) 213 To take... the Information... (or so much thereof as shall be material to proove the felony). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 80 What they did one against another in the time of Charles the first, is not much material to prove their courage. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Sept. 3/3 He has been twice examined, but a material witness was wanting. 1848 *ARNOLD Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. ii. 1. 489 Facts, the statement of which may reasonably be presumed likely to have such an influence on the judgment of the underwriter are called material facts; a statement of such facts is called a material representation. 1881 L.D. COLERIDGE in *Times* 5 July 4/2 The alteration which vitiates a contract must be material—that is, one which alters the character of the instrument itself.

†e. quasi-adv. In an important degree. *Obs.*

1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* Pref. A2, Procopius... was a very material concerned Agent in all these Wars.

†f. Full of matter, sound information, or sense. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. 32 A material fool. 1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* v. i. What thinks Material Horace of his learning? c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiv. 566 His speech euen charm'd his eares: So orderd; so material. 1622 *BACON Ess.* *Despatch* (Arb.) 247 Beware of being too material, when there is any impediment, or obstruction in mens will. 1665 J. LIVINGSTON *Mem. Charact.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 335 Mr. James Simson, a very able and material preacher. 1685 *EVELYN Mem.* (1837) II. 224 Her discourse, which was always material, not trifling.

†g. In physical sense: Bulky, massive, solid. *Obs.*

1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* II. 66 Wild material fruit-trees have no power to engraft themselves. 1725 *LEONARD Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 11 The Tuscan is so rude and material, that it is seldom used above ground. 1735 in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 30 This was only in *online* ad, to another more material Volume.

B. sb.

†1. pl. Things that are material. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLING De Moray* xiv. 206 What doth... matter [bring forth] but matter, and material but materials? 1605 *TIME Quersil.* i. iv. 14 Simples may be distinguished... into those things which are simply forms, and into those which are simply materials.

2. The matter from which an article, fabric, or structure is made. Chiefly *collected. pl. or sing.*

Raw materials: unmanufactured material; material which is in a preparatory stage in a manufacturing process. Also *fig.* *pl.* 1556 *Alder.* *Reed* (1844) I. 294 To by stints, lyme, and all materials needfull thairto. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* i. 1. Your stills, your glasses, your materials. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* iii. 1 [He] Took from the matrons' neck the richest jewels And purest gold To finish up his work [for an image]. 1665 *BOWLE Ocean. Refl.* (1848) 340 This Child, despising meer Bread... his Mother is fain to disguise the Materials of it into Cake. 1725 *Dr. For. Poy. round World* (1840) 320 Gunpowder... with other materials for kindling fire. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iv. A palace may be built in a week, of materials so durable as to last for ever. 1796 [see *RAW* A 2 c]. 1854 *BURTON Scot. Abroad* I. iii. 118 Adventures which would make good raw materials for several novels. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 25 Considering how perishable are the materials but of which clothes are necessarily formed. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 With-out a considerable knowledge of raw materials, and of their adaptations, we could not live.

ing. 1638 *JUNIVS Paint. Ancients* 47 Art can do nothing without the material; whereas the material without Art hath her own worthiness. 1662 *GERIEN Pirine* (1669) 25 When Builders see their Copings [etc.]... to decay they must have patience, since there is no Material but is subject there unto. 1796 *FLUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 648 By drawing from a foreign country the raw material of their clothing. 1848 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 206 It is not the material but the workman that is wanting. 1835 *USE Philol. Manus.* v. 207 Flax... constitutes the material of linen cloth. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1 351 The ordinary material was brick. 1855 *Ibid.* III. 47 The raw material of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish. 1865 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 100, £1.16 12s. 4d. for material, and £77 16s. 11d. for labour. 1858 [see *RAW* A 2 c].

b. The elements, constituent parts, or substance of something (whether physical or non-physical).

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr., As they say of the materials of the world, they would soon dissolve if [etc.]. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 59 If the very materials of the Church were a Ceremony, then the Church it self should be but a Ceremony. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., The Main Body and Essentials of it (as well in the chiefest materials, as in the frame and order thereof) have continued the same unto this day. 1864 *KIRK Chas. Boll* I. 11 The material of the character was coarser and more robust. 1873 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 189 The solid materials are short forth into the air.

c. pl. In Ireland: The ingredients for making whisky punch. Now 'almost always shortened to *matts*, even in a bill' (H. C. Hart).

1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxviii. She... set about getting 'the materials' for making punch. 1888 H. SWART *Master of Rakehell* II. 53 Take my advice, leave the 'materials' alone to-night and stick to the claret.

3. In various non-physical applications: Something which can be worked up or elaborated, or of which anything is composed; esp. documents, etc. for historical composition; evidence from which a conclusion may be framed.

1624 *USSHER in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 To you I must be more beholding for furnishing me with materials. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Seditions* (Arb.) 399 Concerning the Materials of Seditions... The surest way to prevent Seditions... is to take away the Matter of them. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. ii. § 2 The simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge. 1713 *HEARNE Rem. & Collect.* 25 June (O.H.S.) IV. 295, I have read part of the B. of St. Asaph's life of St. Winifrid, for which I helped him to several Materials out of Bodley. 1783 *COWPER Lett.* 7 Mar., Were my letters composed of materials worthy of your acceptance, they should be longer. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. III. Pref. 3 Research and Criticism, only furnish the materials of Meditation. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ii. 33 Perception, Memory and Imagination, through which we collect the materials for thinking. 1857 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* iii. 37 Their books are material, not literature. 1877 *OWEN Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlv, Wellesley... was anxious to secure fresh and malleable 'material', rather than overworked or misformed agents.

4. A stuff or fabric; in *Dressmaking*, woollen or cloth stuff as opposed to silks, etc.

1860 *DICKENS Uncomm.* *Trav.* iv. A cool material with a light glazed surface, being the covering of the seats. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 The material used in the South to strain milk, called 'Cheese Cloth' in the trade.

5. Tools, implements, or apparatus for performing an action. Now only in *writing materials*.

1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Materials*, tools or stuff proper for the making or doing any thing. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 274 *Materials*, all tools and tackle, timber and implements, that belong to a Mine; and in large Mines a person is appointed to take care of them, who is called the Material-Man. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip* II. ii. iii. (1857) 226 De Seso called for writing materials.

6. The material of an army. *rare*—1.

1815 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XIII. 521 Their [sc. the French army's] baggage, equipage, tumbrils, artillery, the whole of what is called the material, were taken.

7. attrib.: material (a clerk, a clerk who controls the supply of materials in a business house; material dress, a dress made of woollen stuff; material (a man, (a) see quot. 1778; (b) one who deals in materials for building, etc.; material yard, a yard in which materials are stored.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 707 It is the duty of the 'material clerk to see that sufficient material is in stock, or ordered, to provide for orders in hand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 9/3 Timekeeper and Materials Clerk required by large West-end contractors. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The increasing popularity of silks as opposed to what are known as 'material' dresses. 1778 'Material-Man [see 5]. 1819 *WHEATON Cases Supreme Court U.S.* IV. 438 Material men furnishing repairs to a domestic ship. 1831 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A Materials-man selects, purchases, receives and delivers all articles required. 1888 *DRYCE Amer. Commw.* II. App. 679 Mechanics, material-men, artisans, and labourers... have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labour or furnished material. 1901 *T. Black's Carp. & Build.* *Scaffolding* 89 The smaller builder, having... no 'material yard, has no convenient place to store poles when not in use.

† *Material*, v. *Obs.* [f. MATERIAL a. and sb.]

1. *Trans.* To bring into material form.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 37 That the whole frame of a beast... is left in the same state after death, as before it was materialised into life.

2. To furnish material for.

1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogn.* 174 Comets... are material'd of vapours. *Ibid.* 216 Plants are partly material'd of water.

Materialism (mā'tē-riāl'iz'm). [a. mod.L. *materialismus*, f. L. *materialis* is MATERIAL a.: see -ISM. Cf. F. *matérialisme* (1751 in Haiz.-Darm.).]

1. *Philos.* The opinion that nothing exists except matter and its movements and modifications; also, in a more limited sense, the opinion that the phenomena of consciousness and will are wholly due to the operation of material agencies. Often applied by opponents to views that are considered logically to lead to these conclusions, or to involve the attribution to material causes of effects that should be referred to spiritual causes.

1748 *NEDHAM in Phil. Trans.* XLV. 665 Not that I imagined that... you would think my Principles any way tending to Materialism. 1758 *GRAY Lett.* 13 Aug. Wks. 1853 II. 373, I am as sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance has been so much on the subject of materialism. 1843 *COLERIDGE Table.* 3 Jan., 'And man became a living

soul'. Materialism will never explain these last words. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. 13 Sensationalism necessitates materialism, for it must explain sensations as impressions made by a material object. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 137 The mechanical automaton that materialism believes him [viz. man] always to be.

2. Transferred uses. a. Applied in reproach to theological views (e.g. on the operation of the sacraments or the nature of the future life) that are supposed to imply a defective sense of the reality of things purely spiritual.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* tit. vii. (1863) 103 The miserable materialism of the nass. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 143 The growth of the sacramental system was an historical necessity; which, despite of the religious materialism into which it too frequently lapsed [etc.].

b. In art, the tendency to lay stress on the material aspect of the objects represented.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 421, I give a sketch from a Spanish picture just to show the materialism of the conception. 1852 — *Leg. Madonna* (1857) Intro. 33 The grand materialism of Michael Angelo is supposed to have been allied to the genius of Dante.

c. Devotion to material needs or desires, to the neglect of spiritual matters; a way of life, opinion, or tendency based entirely upon material interests.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 31 The stubborn materialism of her husband. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 503 Good old customs, which modern selfishness and cold materialism shrink from. 1890 W. R. INCE *Chr. Mysticism* viii. 317 Teutonic civilization... is prevented from sinking into moral materialism by its high standard of domestic life. 1903 A. & E. CASTLE *Star Dreamer* 24, I fear, you will never rise beyond the grossest everyday materialism.

3. *concr.* The system of material things; the material universe.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. 231 He, who instead of seeing the traces of a manifold wisdom in its manifold varieties, sees nothing in them all but the exquisite structures and the lofty dimensions of materialism. *Ibid.* 233.

Materialist (mā'tē-riālist). [*ad. mod. L. mā'tēriālistā*; see *prec.* and -*IST*. Cf. *F. mā'tēriāliste* (18th c.).]

I. Senses related to MATERIAL *a.*

1. An adherent of the philosophical system known as materialism.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*, The Proper Characters of the Persons in the ensuing Dialogues... Hylobares, A young, witty, and well-moralized Materialist. 1698 COWWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 759 The Old Atheistic Materialists. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. iv. § 5 (1888) 239 The materialists, who conjoin all thought with extension. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. ii. 38 The materialist argues that we know nothing of mind except as being dependent on material organization.

2. *b. fig.* with reference to disbelief in 'soul'. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Later Eng. Poets* i. Pref. 3 Those who hold that poetry is an acquirable art,—the materialists of fine literature.

c. Used to render Eccl. L. mā'tēriārit: see MATERIALIAN.

1704 ECHARO *Ecl. Hist.* (1770) 514 The heresiarch Hermogenes... maintained... that all evils proceeded out of matter; from whence he and his followers were called Materialists. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.) and in modern Dicts.

2. Applied by Berkeley to believers in the objective existence of matter.

1705 BERKELEY *Comph. Ek. Wks.* 1871 IV. 472 The mind, even according to the materialists, perceiving only the impressions made upon its brain.

3. One who takes a material view of things.

1853 LYTON *My Novel* vii. vi. 'O materialist!' cried the boy... 'you would debase the gods to a gin-palace.'

4. A believer in the materiality of heat. *rare.*

1863 TYNDALE *Heat* ii. § 18 (1870) 24 The development of heat by mechanical means... was a great difficulty with the materialists.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Materialistic.

1833 LYTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) II. 238 He has studied Locke, and become materialist. 1850 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1883) 172 A materialist tone is said to pervade all our reasonings about practical questions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 61 This horrible materialist indifference to the extinction of our being.

II. Senses related to MATERIAL *sb.*

1. A druggist; 'a merchant who sells the articles of the materia medica' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). [= G. *materiaлист*, mod. L. (Pharm.) *materia-lista*.] *Obs. rare* —. 1728 BAILEY, *Materialist*, a Druggist.

2. One who mixes the 'materials' for whisky punch. ? *nonce-use.*

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Ek.* viii. There is a dirty coffee-room, with a strong smell of whisky; indeed three young 'materialists' are employed at the moment.

Materialistic (mā'tē-riālistik), *a.* [*f. MA'TERIALIST* + -*IC*.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or addicted to materialism, in any of the senses of the term.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1854) II. 45 The search for elements by the Ionic School struck Clements as simply materialistic. 1877 DOWNES *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 102 Sly is of the family of Sancho Panza, gross and materialistic in his tastes, and habits. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. 13 A materialistic explanation of the universe. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* i. § 3-21 Minds of a materialistic bias.

2. Pertaining to the 'material theory' of heat. *rare.* 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xiv. 331 According to the materialistic view of heat, bodies are figured as sponges, and heat a kind of fluid absorbed by them.

So **Materialist** *a.* in the same sense (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855). Hence **Materialistically** *adv.*, in a materialistic manner.

1852 BUXTON *Hypolytus* II. 60 The form of expressing the manifestation of God in the mind, as if God was Himself using human speech to man... was originally never meant to be understood materialistically. 1890 J. PULFORD *Loyalty to Christ* i. 323 A materialistic mind will think materialistically even about the teaching of Christ.

Materiality (mā'tē-riāl-ī-tē), [*a. mod. L. mā'tēriālitas*, *f. late L. mā'tēriālis* MATERIAL *a.*: see -*ITY*. Cf. *F. mā'tēriālité* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. That which constitutes the 'matter' of something: opposed to *formality*. ? *Obs.*

The first quot. is app. unmeaning, but attests the existence of the word at that date.

1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 56r And bryng in materialites And quelyfyd qualytes Of pluralities. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 229 As in other things, so in Artes, formality doth well; but in materiality worketh the feat. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 130 Righteousness, which is, as I may say, the materiality of peace. 1647 TRAPP *Contm.* Mark ii. 28 The schoolmen say that God can dispense with the materiality of any precept in the decalogue, the three first excepted. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xviii. 45 Whether... God... can dispense with the Commandments of the 2d Table, according to the materiality of them. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. Rule ii. (1676) 215 If blood be taken in its own materiality when the beast is dead.

2. The quality of being material.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 'y. Neither Number, nor Magnitude, haue any Materiality. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 108 Vitality Doth move th' inert Materiality Of great and little worlds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 6 He... will scarce find his reason able to determine him fixedly for or against the soul's materiality. 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vii. 250 The decomposition of the rays of light proves their materiality. 1865 TYNDALE *Heat* ii. 25 The dynamical theory... of heat, discards the idea of materiality as applied to heat. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 412 Wutke says, the ghosts of the dead have to him a misty and evanescent materiality.

b. That which is material; *pl.* things material. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Izygne* xii. Let them suppose human nature capable of no influence from anything but materiality. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 85 To enable it to behold God in the materialities of his works. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Old Bencher's Inner T.* When the grown world flounders about in the darkness of sense and materiality. 1855 ALDENHURST 3 Nov. 1267 The former believes in visions, the latter in materialities. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* vi. 102 The soul is a subtler and more refined materiality, which is thus endowed with more... refined perceptions than the bodily organs.

3. Material aspect or character; mere outwardness or externality.

1599 SANDYS *Europha Spec.* (1632) 18 Their acts of Pietie, being placed more in the very massie materiality of the outward worke, than in the pietie of the heart. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year II. ii. 15 The materiality and imperfection of the law. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* p. xxvi. It is false, that any representation is mistaken for reality; that any dramatick fable in its materiality was ever credible.

4. The quality of being material or important for the purpose contemplated. *Now legal.*

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 96 A peece of unexpressible materiality and advantageous benefit to the whole Cause. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* ix. § 3 There are two points with regard to which an act may have been advised or unadvised. 1. The existence of the circumstance itself. 2. The materiality of it. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Leading* 250 Rules which tend to secure the materiality of the issue. 1849 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* (1860) I. xiii. 154 The relevancy or materiality of the papers referred to was not shown. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/2 As he had an affidavit swearing to the materiality of the documents he asked for the order.

Materialization (mā'tē-riāl-ī-zē-shən), [*f. next* + -*ATION*.] The action of the verb MATERIALIZE.

1. The making a thing material (esp. as opposed to *spiritual*); the giving a material form to.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 338 Is not this symbolization or materialization necessarily connected with deism in the abstract? 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. i. 125 The materialization of spiritual truth. 1890 W. R. INCE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 263 A truer view sees in them [miracles] a materialisation of mystical symbols.

2. **Spiritualism.** The appearance of a spirit in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 This is what Mr. Faxon calls Materialisation. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 47 We changed the form of the circle for the materialisations.

Materialize (mā'tē-riāl-ī-zē), *v.* [*f. MATERIAL* *a.* + -*IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To make material or represent as material; to give or ascribe a material existence to; to invest with material attributes.

1770 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154, P. 6 Virgil... having with wonderful Art and Beauty materializ'd (if I may so call it) a Scheme of abstracted Notions. 1773 STEELE *Guardian* No. 172, P. 4 By this means we materialize our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper. 1764 RITTO *Inquiry* vii. (1801) 448 These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers... and to lead them to materialize the mind and its faculties. 1843 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 333, I had the glimmering of an idea, and endeavoured to materialize it in words. 1848 R. I. WILKINSON *Doctr. Incarnation* iii. (1852) 40 Those who would materialize spirit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* II. ii. (1884) 76 He insists on having all things materialised before his eyes in Nature.

2. **Spiritualism.** To cause (a spirit, etc.) to appear in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 Mr. Faxon

firmly believed... that the spirits of the dead may become materialised. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 46 Bunches of artificial flowers were either materialised or levitated. 1885 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 314 A Newbury minister... rode... over to Hampton to lay a ghost who had materialized himself.

b. *intr.* To assume a bodily form.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Mag.* May 911/1 The... ghosts... gave dark séances and manifested and materialized.

c. *transf.* To come into perceptible existence; to become actual fact; to 'come off' (orig. U. S. in journalistic use).

1885 MISS MURFREE *Proph. Gt. Smoky Mount.* i. 18 Some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly materialized among the bee-hives and the althea bushes. 1887 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 12 Dec. 2/6 That attack upon the Interstate Commerce met, which was predicted to occur as soon as Congress met, does not materialize. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 747 Year after year passed and these promises failed to materialise. 1898 *Spectator* 23 July 106 The Protestant revolters from the Unionist party failed, as the Americans say, to materialise, but instead appeared an angry crowd of Irishmen. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 445 Out of the mist of notes and protocols... a policy seems gradually to be materialising.

3. *trans.* To make materialistic. Also *intr.* to favour materialistic views.

1820 [see MATERIALIZING]. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* X.III. 249 The public mind is not yet so thoroughly materialised by long dealing with... exact sciences [etc.]. 1840 GLAISTONE *Chr. Princ.* 182 Those who materialise in religion. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 144 A soul materialized by gluttony. 1866 LILLOON *Baptist. Lect.* iv. (1875) 183 There is in man unhappily a tendency to materialize spiritual truth. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* etc. 121 The system... tends to materialize our upper class, vulgarize our middle class, brutalize our lower class.

Hence **Materialized** *pp. a.*, **Materializing** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *pp. a.* Also **Materializer**, one who materializes.

1820 RANKE *Hist. France* VIII. iv. 370 The Epicurean or materialising tendencies of his immediate predecessor Gassendi. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 82 These materializers of the airy notions of the mind. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 184 This materialised theology. 1874 GLAISTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 677 The materializing tendencies of the age. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 44 Materialised spirits can vanish like a flash of lightning. *Ibid.* 48 This is the first materialising seance that my friend has ever attended. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* ii. iv. The gold which modern society finds to be more precious than... all that was held precious in less materialised times.

· **Materially** (mā'tē-riāl-ī), *adv.* [*f. MATERIAL* *a.* + -*LY* 2.]

1. Chiefly *Philos.* and *Logic.* With regard to matter as opposed to form. Also, with regard to constituent matter; in respect of material cause.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 22 Some thynges they make in operacyon without all onely, the whiche thynges are not in the soule materially. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 6 Men may doe many things right materially... and yet themselves... may not be upright. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 250 A Catarhe is materially from vapours out of the stomach. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* iii. 28 May I not say, that materially a Ship and a Barge do differ but gradually, because *ex materia* they are not a Ship or Barge? 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 59 Though the Damned sin materially... yet 'tis a great Question whether they may be rationally affirmed formally to sin there. 1685 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1690) 482 An II Intention is certainly sufficient to spoil... an Act in itself Materially Good. 1685, 1697 [see FORMALLY 1]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 42 What is formally correct may be materially false. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* II. ix. vi. The good deeds of the heathen, like the good deeds of the brutes, are materially not formally virtuous.

2. In, by, with, or in respect of matter or material substance; 'in the state of matter' (J.).

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. 1. (1636) 273 Superficies [are] the bounds of a body, which is that which hath imaginatively, but not materially, both length, breadth, and depth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 124 The generation of bodies is not effected... of souls, that is, by Irradiation... but therein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and Ideally from every one. 1660 R. CORN *Power & Subj.* 32 All rightful Kings are so, whether they be materially anointed... or not. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 175 As he created all Men out of the same matter, they are materially equal.

3. Of speaking or writing: With an appropriate or sound use of matter; soundly; to the point. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 7 There is small doubt but that men can write best and most really & materially in their owne professions. 1607 TOFFEL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him, which is not more materially, perspicuously, profitably, and familiarly... expressed by them. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndon.* t. 13 What hee materially answered to the Knights allegations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iii. 70 Boetius de Boet... in his Tract, de lapidibus & gemmis, speaks very materially thereof. 1749 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) II. 282 The late Lord Towenshad always spoke materially with argument and knowledge, but never pleased.

4. In a material degree: to a material or important extent; substantially; considerably.

1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 179 There are many Circumstances most materially considerable in them, as their age, their humour, their inclination. 1711 SHAPPEES *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 332 It is sufficient to know that those Copies which they leave, are not materially corrupted. 1817 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* xvi. (1862) 48 been materially worse. 1846 GROTE *Greece* xvi. (1862) 11. 422 Trices differing materially in habits and civilization. 1853 BRIGH *Spa. India* 3 June (1876) 11 To comprehend how materially the great manufacturing interests are concerned. 1880 R. BOLDFREED *Col. Reformer* (1891) 126 Short cuts, by... which the road was materially shortened.

5. In respect of material interests.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1856) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.

Materialness. [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being material.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iv. 47 The imperfections which are in all things, (as changeableness, weakness, materialness, and such like). 1729 *State Trial Couns. Strange* in *Proc. agst. T. Bainbridge* (1.) This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or materialness of the witnesses. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 363 A sort of criterion by which to judge of the materiality of a book. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph.* xlii. 222 The out-standing characteristic of the Old Testament dispensation was its materialness.

|| **Material medica** (mā'ti-riā mē'dikā). [med. Latin, literal transl. of Gr. ὑλη ιατρική (Galen) = medical material.]

1. The remedial substances used in the practice of medicine.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 244 The Arabians were wise, and knowing in the Material Medica, to have put it in their Alkermes. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. on Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 496 Can any instance be produced in the whole material medica... of the virtue of a medicine tried on greater numbers? 1799 *Med. Jnl.* 1. 56 The Purple Fox-glove is a medicine which, for some time, stood high in the list of the material medica. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 As I supposed this bag contained the whole material medica of the nation, I examined it with some attention.

Fig. 1763-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 97 What I may call the material medica of morality. 1783 J. BEATTIE *Let.* 30 Mar. *Life*, etc. (1806) II. 122 It would be a valuable addition to the material medica of government. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 124 Among other miserable remedies, that have been found in the material medica of the old College, a change of Ministry will be proposed.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of these substances.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 1. 1845 E. BALLARD & A. B. GARROD (*title*) Elements of Material Medica and Therapeutics.

† **Materialian.** = next sb.

1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Materialian*.
† **Materialarian**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [f. late L. mā'ti-ri-ā-nus (f. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER) + -AN.] Applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter.

1678 CUPWORTHY *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 6 197 Hermogenes and other ancient pretenders to Christianity did... assert the self-existence and impredication of the Matter, for which cause they were commonly called Materiali, or the Materialian Hereticks. *Ibid.* These Materialian Theists acknowledged God to be a Perfectly-understanding Being.

† **Materialy**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. mā'ti-ri-ūs, f. mā'ti-ri-a: see MATTER sb. and -ARY.] Pertaining to matter (in quot. *ellipt.*).

1650 BULWEN *Anthropomet.* 130 An excrement, not a part, and if a part, altogether an excrementitious material.

† **Materialite**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [ad. L. mā'ti-ri-āt-us, f. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER; see -ATE.] *A. adj.*

1. Produced from material; composed or consisting of matter.

1688 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Leg.* t. iii. 16 b. The matter and the thing material. 1619 SIR A. GORGES *tr. Bacon's De Sap. Vel.* 23 That they would laue one simple beginning referre it vnto God: or if a materialie beginning, they would haue it various in power. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 507 The Potency... of that great Congress call'd me to look toward some materialie Cause. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 157 Local Motion... is not Matter, or Material, but yet is in Matter, as United unto it.

b. Solid, dense.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 376 Gold (which is the most Ponderous and Mateiatic amongst Metals).

2. Involved in matter: said of persons and things.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject, which is Immaterial, or lesse Material. 1534 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 46 Epicures, and other, too much natural and material Philosophers. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 95 Material and grosse.

3. Metaph. 'United with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form' (*Cent. Dict.*).
B. sb. 'A material substance; a thing formed of matter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Materialie (mā'ti-ri-ē), *v.* Now rare or Obs. [f. L. mā'ti-ri-āt-, ppl. stem of mā'ti-ri-āre (in class. Latin to construct of wood, in scholastic use as in 1 below), f. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* In scholastic use. a. To supply or be the matter or material part of; in *passive*, to be constituted materially by something.

1680 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* t. 157 When the material Parts... retain their own Nature in the things materialized, as some of the Schoolmen speak. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* III. 10 The Empire... headed by one Christian Sovereign, and materialized by Christian Subjects... was all one National Church.

b. To render (a 'form') inherent in a particular 'matter'.

1631, 1654 [see MATERIALIZED *ftl.* a.] 1823 DR. QUINCEY *Let. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 57 *note*. The particular error by which this mere formal term of relation was materialized (il I may so say) in one of its accidents.

† 2. In the class. Latin sense: To construct of wood. Obs. (? *nonce-use*).

a 1693 URQUHART *tr. Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Wooden Furniture... should be materialized of this kind of Timber.

Hence **Materialized** *ftl.* a.

1653 II. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 3 The effects of an in-

advertent form (λόγος ἐννοεῖς) of materialized or incorporated art or seminal reason. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 596 How many [elements] go to Mans Creation (for any materialized Substance)... is much debated.

† **Materialion.** Obs. [ad. L. mā'ti-ri-ā-tion-em, in class. Latin n. of action to mā'ti-ri-āre to procure timber, f. mā'ti-ri-a timber, MATTER sb. 1; in scholastic Latin n. of action to mā'ti-ri-āre: see prec.] 1. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Materialion*, the felling of timber for building. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Materialion* (*materialio*) the felling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for service in War. Dr. Browne.

2. The action of MATERIALIZE *v.* 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 Creation; that is... a formation not only of matter, but of form, and a materialization even of matter itself.

† **Materialive**, *a.* Obs. [f. med. L. mā'ti-ri-ā-tivus, f. mā'ti-ri-āre: see MATERIALIZE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Providing the matter (of).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 198 An alphabet materialive of all the words the mouth of man... is able to pronounce.

Materialure (mā'ti-ri-ā-ti-ūr), *rare*. [f. L. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER; cf. med. L. mā'ti-ri-ā-ti-ūr work in wood.] That which constitutes materiality.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* 349 As you may wash away all colour from a clot of blood, and be left at last with... a pure transparent web which held the colour, so you may discharge materialure from any particle of dust... and be left at last with a pure diamond of fibres intellectual.

Matérie, obs. form of MATTER sb. 1

|| **Matériel** (materiēl). [Fr.: see MATERIAL *a.* and sb.]

1. a. The 'mechanical' or 'material' portion of an art; technique. *rare*. b. The 'stock-in-trade', available means or resources, for carrying on any business or undertaking.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 162 Mr. Hogg... is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the matériel of poetry. There is too much mere embellishment, and too little stuff or substance in his writings. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 41 The quantity of esculent matériel... was little more than a roll, or a few biscuits. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. vii. 212 If this be so, the question as to the matériel of education becomes singularly simplified. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 156 Both [forms] should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general matériel.

2. Used as a collective term for the articles, supplies, machinery, etc. used in an army, navy, or business, as distinguished from the *personnel* or body of persons employed.

1847 LINCOLN & LINCOLN, *Cabinet* 29 A more easy method of transporting the matériel for their army. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 The late Mr. Walter was printer of the 'Times', and had gradually arranged the whole matériel of it in perfect system. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 75 The Turkish army in Epirus is in desperate straits for matériel and money.

Matéring, obs. form of MATTERING.

† **Matérious**, *a.* Obs. [ad. late L. mā'ti-ri-ōsus, f. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER: see -OUS.] Material.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 198 This sensuous and materious cause alone can no more hinder a divorce against [etc.]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Noiv.* x. 118 Things... having no direct concernment with faith or manners, are not so materious to be recorded.

Maternone, -moyn(e), obs. ff. MATHIMONY.

Maternalion, obs. form of MATRIMONIAL *a.*

† **Matern**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. mā'ti-ri-nus: see next.] That is a mother, maternal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 11 3erne ws gubeme, wirgin matern, Of reuth baith rule and ryme.

Maternal (mā'ti-nāl), *a.* (sb.) Also 5-7 -all, 6 -ale. [ad. F. maternal (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. mā'ti-ri-nus, f. mā'ti-ri-a MATTER sb.: see -AL. Cf. It. maternal, Sp., Pg. maternal.]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother or mothers; characteristic of mothers or motherhood; motherly.

1493 RYMAN *Poems* xviii. 4 In Archiv Stud. new. Spr. LXXXIX. 187 This mayden... Withouten maternall doloure Que sauour iath borne. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 3 *Ibid.* 248 The whiche thoue were worthy to bere Without synne and maternall payne. 1616 BULLOCKER *Eng. Expos.* *Maternal*, Motherly. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 321 He told him Regall auriory was above maternal and that the King was his sovereign. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 218 At his first nptness the maternal love Those rudiments of reason did improve. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 64 She had her maternal fers turned into joy. 1790 COWPER *On Receipt My Mother's Pic.* 27 Ah! that maternal smile! 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul just then.

b. (One's) mother's.

1605 TYNNE *Quesit.* I. xi. 47 The seedes of the elements... are coupled with the seedes of the starrs, setting and putting their contayned into the maternall lappe. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 'That's exactly what Ma has been doing', interposed LARRY, over the maternal shoulder, 'ever since we got up this morning'. 1894 K. GRAHAMER *Pagan P.* 106 Oblivious of... the embrace maternal, the paternal smack.

c. **Maternal language**, tongue: mother tongue, native language. Now rare.

The earliest recorded use both in Fr. and Eng. 1481 CAXTON *Myr.* III. xxiv. 192, I haue presumed and emprised this forsayd translation in to our english and maternal tongue. 1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 52 These crysten men ought for to knowe the Pater noster, the Aue maria, and the Credo in theyr langage ma-

ternall. 1530 PALSGR. 895 To whom the sayd tonge is maternal or natural. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 453 In Greeke, Latine, or their maternal tongues. 1858-9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. (1860) 24 English-speaking missionaries have planted their maternal dialect at scores of important points.

† d. *nonce-use*. Belonging to one's mothercountry. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* (1796) I. 138 Heaven... Restored them to maternal plains at last.

2. Of persons, animals, or personified things:

a. That is a mother, or one's mother. Now rare.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 137 His cheif maternall cietye full of mycht, Aricia, furth sent this worthy knyght [L. insignem quem mater Aricia misit]. 1659 HOWELL *Lex.* *Brit. Prov.* To Rdr., The Cymraecan Tongue, which is ranked by all Glottographers among the fourteen Maternal, and independent vernacular Languages of Europe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 31 But paternal and maternal tyrants are the worst of all. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 309/2 The rooks bereave many a maternal pheasant that haunts the covers commanded by the rookery.

b. Having the instincts of motherhood, motherly.

1734 COWPER *Task* III. 436 As if in her [Winter] the stream of mild Maternal nature had reversed its course. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam v.* xxxiii. 7 Maternal earth, who doth her sweet smiles shed for All. 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doonswoman* II. She is not maternal... I never saw a baby held so awkwardly.

c. *slang*. Used *ellipt.* as sb. = MOTHER.

1867 *Routledge's Eng. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 728 Then is the governor driven to his wits' end... while the maternal has to rouse herself up out of her arm-chair [etc.].

3. Inherited or derived from a mother; related through a mother or on the mother's side.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Maternal*, on the mothers side. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 378 The same gradation takes place in the maternal line. 1828 B. B. WISNER *Mrs. Susan Huntington* 1 On the maternal side Mrs. Huntington was descended from... the Rev. John Elliot. 1837 LYTTON *E. Mallrav.* I. xii. From a maternal relation, Ernest inherited an estate of about four thousand pounds a year. 1854 THACKERAY *Novelones* v. I. 49 When he was first brought home a sickly child, consigned to his maternal aunt. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 264 Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle.

4. Of benevolent organizations: Providing for the requirements of maternity.

1856 KINGSLEY *Lect. Ladies* 57 There are clubs... clothing-clubs, shoe-clubs, maternal-clubs. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. Maternal association; maternal hospital.

5. *Phys.* Of parts of the placenta: Uterine (opposed to *fetal*).

1816 J. & C. BELL *Anat. & Physiol. Body* (ed. 4) III. 463 The maternal part of the placenta is thrown off with the other secundines. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Maternal membranes*, the decidua vera, decidua reflexa, and decidua seotina.

6. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Algæ* U. S. (1874) 100 Numerous cells... are arranged on the periphery at equal distances, and are connected by the maternal jelly. 1874 *Ibid.* 16 Filaments simple... floating in a maternal jelly.

Maternity (mā'ti-ri-nē-tē), [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being maternal; motherhood; *pl.* (*nonce-use*) motherly remarks or discourse.

1721 BAILEY, *Maternity*, Mother-hood, &c. [*sic*]. 1855 MISS MULOCK *Chr. Mistake* iv. 90 It was worse, far worse, than poor Mrs. Ferguson's stream of foolish maternalities... vulgar, but warm and kindly, and never ill-natured.

Maternalize (mā'ti-nā-līz), *v.* rare. [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To make maternal. b. *absol.* To employ 'maternal' methods (*nonce-use*).

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Monist* (1878) 296 Comte and 'George Eliot' would methodize, paternalize, and maternalize, till there would be nothing at all wrong in their curious Eden. 1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 315 Blanche Amory and the maternalized Laura. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 321/1 The subjection of women has involved the maternalizing of man. He has had to love and care for someone besides himself.

Maternally (mā'ti-nāl-ē), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a maternal manner; on the maternal side; + as one's mother tongue.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 116 They speak vulgarly and Maternally here the Hebrew tongue. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended... maternally from the family of Rose of Westerlune. 1858 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 117 A brow maternally severe. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xiii. 355 The heir presumptive is maternally of the house of Ardkinglass.

Maternalness (mā'ti-nāl-nēs), [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -NESS.] Motherliness.

1727 BAILEY *Vol.* II, *Maternalness*, motherliness, motherly Affection. a 1839 GALT *Devon of Destiny*, etc. (1840) 74 The patted cheek, the fond maternalness.

Materno, obs. form of MATERN.

† **Maternine**, *a.* Obs. -o. [f. L. mā'ti-ri-nus + -INE.] Maternal. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II.

Maternity (mā'ti-ri-nē-tē), [ad. F. *maternité* = med. L. mā'ti-ri-nitās, f. L. mā'ti-ri-nus: see MATERNAL *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; motherhood.

1611 CORN., *Maternité*, maternité. 1633 (II. HAWKES) *Parthen.* *Sacra* 47 In the Violet Mary may you consider... the golden colour of Maternité or Chastité in her; since her Charité was the cause of her Maternité. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother. 1847 CARL. WISMAN *Unreal. Anglie. Relief* Ess. (1853) 424 It is impossible to realize a belief in the maternity of the Blessed Virgin, without thus considering her. 1874 J. TAYLOR *Etrusc. Rev.* 57 A state of society in which... matet-

nity constituted the only relationship that could legally be recognised. 1879 *Tourgeon's Fool's Err.* i. 9 The wife of a year, as the perils of maternity drew him in the absence of her husband. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 23 Even in the lowliest world of plants the labours of Maternity begin.

† b. As a title of the mother superior of a convent. a 1693 *Urguilar's Rabelais* iii. xxiv. 287 The Pope did represent to their Maternities.

c. Short for *maternity hospital*. [So F. *maternité*.] 1889 *Lancet* 7 Sept. 506/2 The hospital... has also a large extern maternity attached.

2. The character or qualities properly belonging to a mother; motherliness.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 186 Mr. Macdonald was delighted at this maternity. 1823 *Lamb's Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*. His stars are perpetually crossed by the malignant maternity of an old woman, who persists in calling him 'her son Dick'. 1842 *Anderson's Creol.* xv. 175 An interesting loveliness that endeared her to the maternity of the two elderly ladies. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp.* II. (ed. 2) 154. The tender maternity of the bird.

3. attrib. : maternity hospital, a hospital for the reception and treatment of women during the period of 'confinement'; so *maternity nurse, ward*, etc. 1881 [see EXTERN B. c.]. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Mar. 591/1 Manchester has long felt the want of a maternity hospital. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Mar. 4/3 Miss F., a maternity nurse. 1903 *Strand Mag.* Apr. 423/1 In addition to the general wards there are... a maternity department [etc.].

Matertal (mät-üt-äl), a. humorously pedantic. [f. L. *matertal* maternal aunt.] Characteristic of an aunt. So *Matertaline* a.

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CII. 447 With maternal and maternal anxiety. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* II. 95 A kindly maternalist.

Matery, obs. form of *MATTE* sb.1, *MATTERY*.

Mateship (mät'ship). [f. *MATE* sb.2 + *-SHIP*.] 1. The condition of being a mate; companionship, fellowship; + equality.

1593 *Nashe's Christ's T.* 30 Empery admitteth no mateship. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 1083, I sat among them equally. In fellowship and mateship. 1897 P. WARREN *Tales Old Regime* 215 It was pleasant, as it was unusual, this mateship.

† **Matesye**. Obs. [? var. of *MATHESIS*.] 1470 *Harroing Chron.* xviii. xviii. Walschmen. haue such a prophesye (viz. of the reconquest of England). Thus stande they yet, in such a fonde matesye, In truste of whiche vague fantasye [etc.].

Matey (mät'i). [f. *MATE* sb.2; see -Y.] A diminutive of *MATE* sb.2; a companion, mate.

1833 *Marryat P. Single* viii. I asked of a bystander who these people were, and he told me that they were dock-yard matesys. 1889 P. H. ENERSON *Eng. Idyls* 56 'Good-night, matey', concluded the voice in the fast fading barge.

Mateyns, **mateynys**, obs. ff. *MATYNS*.

Matfellow (mät'felow). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *matfellow*, 5 *matefeloun*, *maidefeloun*, *matfelloon*, 6 *matfellow*, *matfelloon*, *matfelloon*, 6 *matfelloon*, *matfelloon*, *matfelloon*, 6 *matfelloon*. [a. OF. *matefeloun*, app. f. *mate-r* *MATE* v. + *felow* *FELON* 2; named from supposed curative properties.] = *KNAPEWED*; also black *matfellow*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *facta nigra*, *matfellow*. 14. [see *KNAPEWED*.] 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83/2 *lacia nigra*, *matfellow*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/2 *Matfellow* (M.S. A. *Matfellow*); *lacia*; *herba*. 1578 *LVT. Dodens* i. lxxviii. 109 The fourth is now called on *Shoppes lacia nigra*, and *Matfellow*; and it hath none other name known vnto vs. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccxix. 704. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 469 We call it in English *Bulleweede*, and *Knapweede*, as also *Matfellow*. 1758 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1801) III. 507 *Matfellow* and *figwort* flourish here remarkably. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 451 Common, or Black *Knapweed*, *Matfellow*, Black *Matfellow*, or *Bulleweed*. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* i. 124 *Centauria lacia*, common *knapweed* or *matfellow* [sic]. 1846 *Treas. Bot.* 724/2.

Math 1 (mô). Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). Forms: 1 *môp*, 6-7 *math*, 6-*math*. [OE. *mæþ* (once in Bosw.-T., gender not shown), = MHG. *mât*, *mât*-neut. and fem. (mod.G. *mahd* fem.) f. OTent. root *mê*-to Mow.]

The normal mod.E. form would have been *math* (mât), the existing form is due to the shortening of the vowel through loss of stress in the combinations *aftermath*, *lattermath*, *day-math*. Cf. *MOWTH*.]

A mowing; the amount of a crop mowed. (See *APTERMATH*, *DAY* (S-MATH, *LATTERMATH*).

953 *Lease in Birch Cartl. Sax.* III. 343 *pæ* he mid callum crafte twaga on geara (inserti) wylc æne to mæþ & ðore side to ribe. [1523, 1530: see *APTERMATH*, *LATTERMATH*.] 1585 HIGINS *Nomenclator* 121 *Fannum cordum*, late *math*, or *latterward* hay. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 573 When this hearbe Medica or Claver grass- be beginneth once to flour, cut it downe... Thus you may have sixe mathes in one year. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, *Amos* vii. 557 The first mowing thereof for the King's use (which is wont to be sooner than the common *math*). a 1656 *USSIER Ann.* iv. (1658) 37 At the end of the spring, at the second *math* of grass. 1804 *COLLEBROOKE Husb. Bengal* (1806) 71 Revenue drawn from fruit-trees, pastures, and *math*, and rent of fisheries.

|| **Math** 2 (môth). *Indian*. Also *muth*, *mutt*. [Hindi *math*, repr. Skr. *matha*, hut, cottage.] A Hindoo convent of celibate mendicants.

1834 *Baboo II.* i. 3 He was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. iv. 74 They live like other mendicants collected in *maths*. 1883 *Madras Mail* 5 Dec. 26/1 *Muts* and temples are closed

to him'. 1885 *SIR W. HUNTER Imp. Gaz. India* XIII. 323 There are two *maths* or religious establishments in the village.

Mathe. Obs. (exc. Sc.: see E. D. D.). Forms: 1 *mapa*, *mapu*, 2-6 *mape*, *mathe*, 3 *meaþe*, (4 *matþe*), 5 *math*, *mathe*; Sc. 5 *math*, 6 *meath*, 9 *matþe*. [OE. *matha* vvk. *massc.*, *mapu* sir. fem., cogn. w. OS. *matho* (Strasb. gl.) (MDu., MLG., mod.Dn. *mæde*), OHG. *mædo* *masc.* (MHG. *mæde* *masc.*, mod.G. *mæde* fem.), Goth. *mapa* :—OTent. **mapon-*, **mapa*, of obscure origin: some have compared Skr. *matha* bug. A maggot, grub, worm. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulker 205/3 *Cmex.* *mapa*. c 1000 *ALFRIC Gloss.* ibid. 221/3 *Cmex.* *mapu*. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 129/3 *As* meaden flourettes flech. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 484 (Kölbing) For he lete cristen wedde hapen & meynotourled, as flesche & mathen. a 1380 *Monks Poems* fr. *Wynon* MS. 447/16 Heore bodies hat weoren so softe 1-bapeþ... þæt hit scall crepe ful of Mathen. a 1425 *Cursor* III. 1136 (Trin.) *Mathes* [other texts *wormes*] cruled in him bore. a 1440 *Poet. Ant.* 321/1 *Make*, *math*, *wym* yn þe flesche. c 1470 in *Wr. Wulker* i. 302 For methys þat ðevorith the þennis of an hawk. c 1470 *HENRISON Mor. Fab.* i. (Cock & Jans) xi. Riches. Quiklik *math* [v.r. *mayn*], nor moist, nor vther rust can scree. 1483 *CANTON Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 69 Yonder lyeth a dede hure full of mathes and wormes. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 45 If a shepe have mathes, þu shalt petyeue it by her bytunge [etc.]. 1585 *MONTGOMERY Flying* v. *Pokwart* 219 The mair and the migrame, with the mathes in the melle.

Mathe: see *MATÉ*, *MATH* 1, *MATHE* (S), *MEATH*. † **Mathele**, v. Obs. [OE. *maþelion* (also *maþion* : see *MELL* v.1), f. *maþel* meeting, discussion = OS., OHG. *maþal* assembly, tribunal, Goth. *maþl* :—OTent. **maplo* m. intr. and trans. To speak; to talk, prate. Hence † *Maþelung* vbl. sb., † *Maþelinde* ppl. a.; † *Maþelere*, a talker; † *Maþelild*, a female chatterer, gossip.

Beowulf 371 *Hroðgar* *maþelode*, helm *Scyldinga*: 'Ic hine cude cnihtweseode'. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 854 (Hessels) *Continentur*, *maþalode* *decalant*, a 1000 in *Napier O. E. Gloss.* 38/149 *Verbotas*, *gewyrd*, *maþelung*. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulker 212/19 *Conitator*, *i* *locutor*, *motore*, *maþelere*. c 1225 *Angl.* R. 74 *Hore* *muð* *maþelēd* *euer*. *1810* *Ho* *opeþ* *h* *hire* *muð* *maþe* *maþelunge*, & *brekeð* *silence* [etc.]. *1811*. *Ne* *blowe* *ge* *hire* [hope] *nout* *ut* *mid* *maþelēde* *muðe*, *ne* *mid* *geonlīde* *tuteles*. *1812*. *88* *Ane* *maþelild* [*MS. T.* *maþelere*] *p* *maþelēd* *hire* *all* *þe* *talen* *of* *þe* *lode*.

Mathematic (mæþ'mæt'ik), a. and sb. Also 4 (sb. sense 1), *matematik*, 6 *mathematic*, 4-7 *mathematick*. [The adj., first recorded in the 16th c., is ad. F. *mathématique* or its source L. *mathēmaticus*, ad. Gr. *μαθηματικός*, f. *μαθημα-*, *μάθημα* something learned, science, f. root of *μαθήσκειν* to learn. The substantival senses B. 1 (from 14th c.) and B. 2 (from 16th c.) are, so far as Eng. is concerned, independent words, but are placed together here because they represent absol. or elliptical applications of the Gr.-Latin adj.]

A. adj. = *MATHEMATICAL* a., in various senses. Now rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 *Pholome*, *aurois*, *aristotel*, *galien*, *yppocrit* or *Cicero*,... var expert practitioners in mathematic art. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 4. For the causes alleged... in respect of my Art Mathematicke generally. 1593 *PEELE Hon. of Garter*, ad *Mathematicum* *Prolog.* 8 That admirable Mathematicke skill, Familiar with the starrs and Zodiack (To whom the heaven lyas open as her booke). a 1609 *DONNE Lett.* To *Sir H. Goodrye* (1651) 163 A Mathematicke point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present. 1611 *CORVAT Crutides* 602 They were wise astrologers, who by the Mathematicke art (as Cyprian speaketh) knew the force and course of the planets. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. ix. 4 (1622) 207 Like the Punctum is in Mathematicke body. 1664 H. MORE *Myst.* 197. 270 That the Seven-headed Beast cannot be the Turkish Empire, we may conclude with Mathematick certitude. 1670 *WALLIS in Rigaud Corr. Sci.* Nov (1841) II. 519 Mathematic books... to be had very cheap. a 1680 *Butler's Rem.* (1759) I. 214 The mathematic Lines, Where Nature all the Wit of Man confines. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 320 There be mathematic lectures. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1161/1 Isaac Newton Esq.; formerly Mathematick Professor. 1807 *BROWN Th. Coll. Exam.* i. Denouncing dire reproach to luckless fools, Unskilful to plod in mathematic rules. 1850 *LYNN Th. Trin.* vii. 235 He went to mathematic studies. 1863 *Ld. LYVTON King Amasis* II. 266 From his earliest years, he had brought, with mathematic precision, his voice, his manners, even the lines of his face, into a harmony undisturbed by expression. B. sb.

1. [a. OF. *mathématique* (mod.F. *mathématique*) = Sp. *matemática*, Pg. *matemática*, It. *matematica*, ad. L. *mathēmatica* (sc. *ars* or *disciplina*), Gr. *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, *θεορία*), fem. of L. *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*: see above. Cf. G. *mathematisch*.] Mathematical science, MATHEMATICS.

The word became obs. early in the 17th c., but has been revived by some writers in the latter part of the 19th c. (After G. *mathematisch*, for use instead of *mathematics* in contexts where the unit of the science is emphasized. c 1380 *WICLIFFE Wks.* (1880) 342 *þis* *wit* *þat* *crist* *spek* *þis* *of* *stedeþ* *not* *in* *man* *lawes* *þe* *is* *in* *our* *curiose* *lawes*, *as* *matematik*, or *lawes* *of* *kynde*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 89 The thriddle point of Theorique, Which cleped is *Mathematique*, Devided is in *sondri* *wise*... The ferste of whiche is *Arismetique*, And the secounde is *seid* *Musique*, The thriddle is *ca* *Geometrie*, And the ferthe *Astronomie*. 1586 T. B. *La Primavie*, *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 72 *Al* *arts* and sciences: handled by reason were divided into three prin-

cipall kindes: into Philosophie, Rhetorike and Mathe-matike. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loy's Le Roy* 25 b, Philosophy, Physics and the Mathematick, were translated out of the Greeke into Arabian. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. 5 Another part of Natural philosophy... is *mathematike*. 1854 *HICKOK Mental Sci.* 125 All pure mathematics is thus a science of pure intuition. 1881 *ATHENÆUM* 27 Aug. 265/1 Mr. Venn points out most clearly the distinction between symbolic logic and symbolic mathematics. [But Mr. Venn has 'mathematics'.]

† 2. [ad. L. *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*. Cf. Sp. *matemático*, Pg. *matemático*, It. *matematico*; also Du. *mathematicus*, G. *mathematiker*.] A mathematician. In translations from late L. often: An astrologer. Obs.

1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 7 Archelaus... was first an hearer of Antilochus a mathematicke. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch. Solon* (1593) 87 Hippocrates the mathematicke. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxvi. 403 Buteon a 'Mathematike declareth expressly in a booke, what it [the Arkel] contained foote by foote. 1598 *SYMMES Dr. Barlas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 294 The Memphis Priests were deep Philosophers, and great Mathematicians. 1600 *Dis-tracted Emph.* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 169, I have seen your conference with witches, and the damned fry of cheating mathematicks. 1650 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* v. ix. (1620) 197 Those conjectures of the Mathematicks he lyeth flat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 27/2 Mathematick, one that Calculateth Nativities, an Astrologer, or a Mathematician.

† 3. pl. Dice 'mathematically true'. Obs. 1692 *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Toys*, etc. (1871) 2 A new sort of dice known by the name of mathematicks, cut perfectly square by a mold. 1721 [see *DOCTOR* sb. 12]. Hence † *Mathematick v. trans.*, to bring out with mathematical accuracy.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxix. 278 Words come not then digested and mathematic'd out, by... reason, but [etc.].

Mathematical (mæþ'mæt'ikāl), a. and sb. Also 6 *mathematically*, *mathematical*, *matematically*. [f. L. *mathēmaticus*, see *MATHEMATICAL* a. and *-ICAL*.] A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, relating to, or of the nature of, mathematics.

1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* ii. xlx. The methematically scyens. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. 16 The conclusions of arts mathematics are referred to their princypalls. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* 357 b. The great Mechanical use (besides Mathematical Considerations) which [etc.]. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. 76 A Probleme Mathematick (all), to find out the difference of houres in different places. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. iv. 6 (1695) 324 The Knowledge we may have of Mathematical Truths, is not only certain, but real Knowledge. 1785 *REIN Intell. Powers* 607 Mathematical notions are formed in the understanding by an abstraction of another kind, out of the rude perceptions of our senses. 1843 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 21 We will listen to no comments on Newton from people who have no mathematical knowledge.

b. Such as is recognized by mathematics; being what the name imports in mathematics. Chiefly in *mathematical point*: see *POINT* sb.

The scholastic term *mathematical body* was much bandied about in the unsatisfactory controversies of the 16th c., and gave rise to much misunderstanding, being variously taken to mean (1) a body having spatial accidents, and (2) a body consisting of mere spatial accidents (without substance).

1547 *HOOPER Christ & Office* viii. H viij b. Then it is no body for a true body physical and mathematical: as Christes body is: cannot be except it occip place. 1549 *BONNER in Foxe A. & M.* (1263) 700 [Hooper] in effect denieth the verity of Christes blessed body vpon the crosse, calling it Mathematical. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 3. Of Mathematick things, are two principall kindes. Number, and Magnitude. 1660 *JCR. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. rule 11. § 17 Negative precepts have no parts of duty, no degrees of obedience, but consist in a Mathematical point. 1840 *LAROKER Geom.* i. 7 If a mathematical point be conceived to move through space... leaving... a trace... that trace... will be a mathematical line. 1897 M. DZIEWICKI *Wycifly De Logica* (1899) III. Introd. 26 Christ's Body... is present whether either position or shape. The bread is not annihilated; what remains is a purely mathematical body, but not nothing.

c. Learned or skilled in, studying or teaching, mathematics.

1522 *SKELTON Wks* 120 to *Conrt* 705 But let mi masters mathematicall Tell you the rest. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* (Arb.) 34 Marke all Mathematicall heades which be only and wholly bent to those sciences. 1622 *PEACMAN Compl. Genf.* ix. (1634) 77 Mr. Doctor Hore, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 327 The governor of Christs hospital waited on the King with the mathematical boys. 1713 J. WARD *Yng. Math.* *Guide* A 1 b, H. Ditton, Master of the New Mathematical School in Christs Hospital. 1837 *WHWELL Hist. Indust.* *Sci.* (1857) I. 253 The Science of the mathematical mechanician. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 12/1 The mathematical student. *Ibid.*, He will neither impede nor advance his mathematical career.

d. Adapted to be used in mathematical operations. *Mathematical instruments*: now usually, the instruments (such as compasses, rulers, scales, protractors) employed in drawing geometrical figures. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 78 Philosophers have found out by divers Mathematicall instruments. 1663 *Cowley College Wks.* 1721-11. 567 A Mathematical Chamber furnish'd with all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, being an Appendix to a Library. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Dyralling* 44 Mathematical Instrument-Makers. 1695 *Laud. Gaz.* No. 3224/4 Lost... a small Pocket-Book of Mathematical Paper. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. ii. A large table filled with globes, and spheres, and mathematical instruments. 1849 *NOOD*

Electricity (ed. 3) 284 A celebrated mathematical instrument-maker.

2. *transf.* Of proofs, certitude, precision, etc.: Resembling what is found in mathematics; rigorously exact.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* u. i. § 3 To bring matters of fact into Mathematical demonstrations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 It will follow with certitude plainly Mathematical. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 17 I suppose all the Particles of Matter to be situated in an exact and mathematical evenness. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 24 A theory conducted throughout with mathematical precision.

b. Constructed with 'mathematical' regularity. 1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* i. 449 The voice varied a little up and down, and did not strictly keep to one mathematical line of tone. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 3 Plato banished the poets from his Commonwealth, lest their descriptions of the natural man should spoil his mathematical man. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv. Within are straight paths and mathematical grass-plots.

† 3. Astrological. Obs.

1548 HOOVER *Declar. Commandm.* vi. 90 Thowhe I.. damne this damnable art Mathematicall, I do not damne southe other artes and sciences as be associatyd and annexed with this unvalowful Astrologie. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. iii. viii. § 9 That Egyptian and Chaldean wisdomes Mathematicall, wherewith Moses and Daniell were furnished. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 90 He pretended a full persuasion of a Mathematical fate or destiny, yet..he was out of measure afraid of Thunders.

† 4. Mechanical. Obs.

1665 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 419 The Mathematical Dooue, that Architas Tarentinus made, that was hable to flic alone.

† 5. = GEOMETRICAL. Obs.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 367 Cosmographers in their descriptions of the world.. fill the same with strange Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, and with Mathematicall Lines. 1666 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, Dr. Scarborough vi. note, Archimedes.. being found in his Study drawing Mathematicall Lines for the making of some new Engines to preserve the Town.

B. sb.

1. pl. Mathematical objects. *rare*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 Such vniforme partes as are in mathematics. 1594 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 521/3 Dr. Caird is.. right. In rejecting the ascription to Plato of the conception of mathematical as an intermediate grade of being between ideas and sensibles. [Dr. Caird's own words are 'mathematical principles'.]

† 2. pl. Mathematics; astrology. Obs.

1563 SHUTE *Archil.* A iij. By a sertaine kinned and affinitie [it] is knit vnto all the Mathematicall which sciences and knowledges are frendes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 375 b. The rare knowledge of Mathematicall and other hidden and secrete Artes. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* 11/15 (1596) 103 From a good imagination spring all the Arts and Sciences.. Such are Poetrie, Eloquence, Musike, .. the Mathematicall, Astrologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 117 They profit well in the Mathematicall, and in Astrologie, because they haue a good imagination. a 1619 FORTUNBY *Atheom.* ii. ix. § 2 (1622) 295 Mathematicall are proportioned vnto diuinitie, as the shadow to the Body.

† 3. A mathematician or astrologer. Obs.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 376 A Scholar.. learneth a more cunning lecture of Mystesse Helena, than he hidde of the subtillest Sorlone Doctor, or other Mathematicall from whence hee came. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 116 The signes in the firmament shal be strange Gods, if we being deceived with the Mathematicall shall whole hang on them. 1587 GOLOING *De Moray* viii. 94 Protagoras was banished Athens for it, and the Mathematicall was vterly condemned for it.

Hence + **Mathematicality**, + **Mathematicalness**, mathematical quality; formal accuracy.

1641 *Exam. Aust.* *Reas. agst. Votes Bp.* Parl. 27 If they by their Ordination be bounded Morally, the House of Commons will never.. trouble themselves about the Mathematicality of the Vow. 1693 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 99 The Art and Mathematicalness of Thinking.

Mathematically (mæ'thæmæt'ikālī), *adv.* [f. MATHEMATICAL a. + -LY².]

1. In a mathematical manner; by mathematical methods; according to mathematical principles.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a ij. A Point, by his motion, produceth Mathematicall, a line. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 90 Whether they be Mathematically measured, or Metaphysically pondered. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 He [Joh. Buteo] proves Mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the Ark, for the containing all those things it was designed for. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphit.* 362 It being.. mathematically repugnant, that part of the Arch of a Circle can be at the same time elliptical. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 283 If in the science of geometry, it must be settled mathematically.

2. With mathematical accuracy or exactness.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* ii. 111 is a kinde of Stone Mathematicall wrought. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. ii. 3 Dial Planes are not Mathematicall in the very Planes of Great Circles; for then they should haue their Centers in the Center of the Earth. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 228 His Government of the World is no less Mathematicall exact than his Creation of it. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 293 Was their opinion so mathematically certain, that they [etc.]. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 3. 163 The correctness of the solution is as mathematically certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle, or of the circle.

† 3. As regards quantity or number. Obs.

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. l. 35 The chaunge.. was mathematically little.

Mathematician. *rare*. [quasi-L., f. *mathēmaticus*; see -ASTER.] A petty or inferior mathematician.

1872 DR. MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 423 Mr. Slum...

converted the idea into that of a hit at Mathematicasters, as easily as he turned the Warren acrostic into Jarley.

: **Mathematician** (mæ'thæt'ian). FORMS: 5-ic-ion, 6-ic-ion, mathematician, 6- mathematician. [ad. F. *mathématicien*, f. L. *mathēmaticus*, *mathēmatica* MATHEMATIC sb. 1 and 2: see -IAN.] One who is skilled or learned in mathematics.

1432-50 *lr. Iigden* (Rolls) IV. 469 Puttence in 10 exile many mathematics [1387 TRIVISA mathematics] and philosophes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 'ij. The Rule of False positions.. by two excellent Mathematiciens.. enlarged. 1598 BARELEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 370 The Globe of the earth.. is after the Mathematicians computation one and twentie thousand miles in compasse and above. 1687 LUTWELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) 1. 396 Sir Samuel Morland, the mathematician, is lately married. 1803 LINDSAY *Sci. & Art* I. 261 It [the pump] was first invented by Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 120 years b. c. 1821 J. Q. AOMNS in C. DAVIES *Metz.* Sci. III. (1871) 139 A committee.. consisting of five of the ablest members of the academy and most eminent mathematicians of Europe.

† b. An astrologer. Chiefly *Hist.* as rendering of L. *mathēmaticus*. Obs.

1589 ROER *Eibl. Schol.*, A Mathematician.. 2. *Chaldeus*. 1591 HORSEY *Trar.* (Hakl. Soc.) 173 He.. was verie inquisitive with one Elizibus Bomelius.. Doctor of phizicke in England, a rare mathematician 'magician'.. what years Quen Elizabeth was of. 1611 CORGER, *Mathematicien*, a Mathematician;.. a caster of Nativities. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* v. iv. 327 Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time, specially meant of Astrologers, or Star-Prophets. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.*, *Adv. Auth.* III. i. (1711) 1. 289 Astrologers, Horoscopes, and other such are pleas'd to honour themselves with the Title of Mathematicians.

Mathematicize (mæ'thæt'isəiz), *v.* [f. MATHEMATIC a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To consider or treat in a mathematical manner. b. *intr.* To reason mathematically; to make mathematical calculations. Hence *Mathematicizing ppl. a.*

1849 FROUOE *Nemesis* 161 The dry mathematicizing reason. 1885 Mrs. H. WARD *Annie's Trav.* (13 Dec. 1859) l. 131 The mind of Naville is mathematical and his objects moral. His strength lies in mathematicising morals.

Mathematico-, used as combining form of L. *mathēmaticus* in hyphenated compounds with the sense 'partly mathematical and partly —'.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iii. 274 Their continental neighbours both in Germany and France were pushing forward in the career of mathematical-physical discovery. 1881 J. JOVONS in *Nature* XXIII. 485 Recent contributions to mathematico-logical science.

Mathematics (mæ'thæt'iks), *sb. pl.* [pl. of MATHEMATIC B. 1. Cf. F. *les mathématiques* (tem.).]

Gr. had the neut. pl. *τὰ μαθηματικά* in the sense of mathematical objects, principles, facts, etc., as well as the fem. *ἡ μαθηματική* mathematical science, MATHEMATIC B. 1. The Gr. and Eng. use of the plural (known from the 16th c.) seems to have originated as an elliptic expression for 'mathematical sciences', and to have had at first no connexion with the Gr. use of the neuter plural. The analogy of names of sciences like *physics*, *metaphysics* (in which the pl. form is of Gr. origin) has, however, caused the sing. to be in English entirely superseded by the plural; in Fr., which has not the plural form in the other instances, the sing. *mathématique* survives in use as well as the plural.]

Originally, the collective name for geometry, arithmetic, and certain physical sciences (as astronomy and optics) involving geometrical reasoning. In modern use applied, (a) in a strict sense, to the abstract science which investigates deductively the conclusions implicit in the elementary conceptions of spatial and numerical relations, and which includes as its main divisions geometry, arithmetic, and algebra; and (b) in a wider sense, so as to include those branches of physical or other research which consist in the application of this abstract science to concrete data. When the word is used in its wider sense, the abstract science is distinguished as *pure mathematics*, and its concrete applications (e.g. in astronomy, various branches of physics, the theory of probabilities) as *applied* or *mixed mathematics*.

In early use always construed as a plural, and usually preceded by *the*. In recent use *the* is commonly omitted, and the sb. is almost always construed as a sing., exc. in (the) *higher mathematics*.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions v.* (1837) 35 Whose use [as of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematics, all mannaires do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needfull. 1587 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 461/1 A learned man in all philosophy, astronomie and the other mathemaiiks. 1596 SUAKS *Ynn. Shr.* i. l. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Metaphysickes Fall to them as you find your stomacke serves you. *Ibid.* II. i. 82 As cunning In Greeke, Latine, and other Languages. As the other in Musike and Mathematickes. a 1618 RALPHIG *Mahomet* (1637) 142 He wrote divers bookes of the Mathematicques. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* i. ii. (1648) 12 Mathematicks.. is usually divided into pure and mixed. 1696-7 WALLIS in HEARNE *R. Brinn's Lavloft* Pref. 147 Mathematicks [at that time..] were scarce looked upon as Academical studies. 1712 BENTLEY *Corr.* (1821) II. 449 Mathematicks was brought to that height, that [etc.] 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. l. Navigation, and other Parts of the Mathematicks, useful to those who intend to travel. 1739 JOHNSON *Life Beeklaere* Wks. IV. 335 A very uncommon knowledge of the mathematicks. 1755 *Man* No. 35. 3 Mathematicks derives its accuracy.. from logic. 1838 DR. MORGAN *Ess.*, Pref. 68 The approximative method of the higher mathematics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 By the help of mathematics, we form another idea of space.

† **Mathematist**. Obs. [f. Gr. *μαθηματ-* (see MATHEMATIC) + -IST.] An astrologer.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xlv. 115 Not regarding the words of.. the Chaldean Prophetes, or rather Mathematicists and Gymnosophists.

Mathematize (mæ'thætəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] = MATHEMATICIZE.

1719 *Freeholder* No. 117 ¶ 7 Persons of a Profession.. have been advised by very great Men to Mathematize a little, in order to acquire an habitual Caution in other Studies. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) i. 365 If, e.g., you feel disposed to mathematise. 1894 *Univ. Extension* Jnl. 2 Oct. 11/2 The author has carefully avoided the error of needlessly mathematising what can be better described in words.

Mathemeg (mæ'thimeg). [a. Crec *mathemeg*, lit. 'ugly fish', f. *mathe* ugly + -meg, ending of names of fishes. Watkins's Cree Dict. gives *nuch-mak*, which represents a dialectal variant.] A catfish inhabiting the North American lakes.

1787 PENNANT *Arch. Zool. Suppl.* 115 *Mathemeg*. Inhabits the lakes of Hudson's Bay. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* ii. 135 *Silurus* (*Pimelodus*) *Borealis* (Richardson), The Mathemeg. *Ibid.*, The mathemeg or land cod of the residents of the fur countries is taken sparingly.

Mathemes, obs. Sc. form of MATINS.

Mathen, obs. f. MAIDEN sb. 1, var. MAYTHEN.

Math(n dial. Also 6, 9 mathers, 9 madders, mauther (n, maythern, moithern. [Variant or derivative of MAYTHE, MAYTHEN.] = MAYTHE

1578 LYTE *Dolens* II. xxx. 185 *Cotula fetida*. Mathers or stinking Comomill. 1677 FLOT *Oxfordsh. ix.* 241 This [land] never requires a double stirring, nor must be made too fine and light, for then it runs to May-weed, or Mathen, as they call it. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 258-268 Maudlin, or Mathen, or Wild Chamomile.—These weeds usually prevail when the ground is overworked or made too light. 1842 AKERNAN *Wills Gloss.*, *Mauthern*, the ox-eyed daisy. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Madders*, or *Mathes*. The stinking chamomile (*anthemius cotula*). 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Maythern*.. *Moithern*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 155 Last year there had been nearly as much mathen (wild camomile).. as crop.

|| **Mathesis** (mæ'thē'sis), *arch.* Also 6 mathesi, -y. [Gr. *μάθησις* action of learning, f. root of *μαθήσκειν* to learn.]

In verse formerly often stressed *ma'thēsis*. Mental discipline; learning or science, esp. mathematical science. Also personified.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2112 Mathesis.. Gaff yf [as a hand signifying chiromancy] to me. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 63 Johannes BALE.. was well learned in those dayes in Mathesi. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaris* i. (1550) 35 He sett up a great scale at Canterbury of all manner sciences, as Rhetorick, Logyck, Philosophy, Mathesy [etc.]. 1593 PEELE *Hon. of Garter*, *Ad Monacem* Pref. 7 Thrice noble Earle.. That artizans and schollers doost embrace, And cloisth Mathes [etc.] in rich ornaments, That admirable Mathematicke skill [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 31 Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfin'd, Too mad for mere material chains to bind. 1813 *Norn. Chron.* 10 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Tracts* (1813) XVII. 205 As erst old Mathesis in chair of state sat. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 218 They can make immense progress in the infinite fields of mathesis.

|| **Mathetic** (mæ'tetik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μαθητικός* pertaining to learning; cogn. with prec.] Pertaining to learning or scientific knowledge. Also (Bentham) in combining form *mathetico-*.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* II. 1 *Mathetic*.. exercises; exercises.. by which progress is made, proficiency obtained, or a lesson got: simply mathetic, to distinguish them from those which may be termed *mathetico-didactic*.. by which progress is made, and at the same time exhibited. *Ibid.* 22 During the whole of the school-time, the scholars are, all of them, employed, either in simply mathetic, in simply probative, or in organic (i.e. mathetico-probative) exercises. 1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* i. 175 Technicalism ought to stand upon a general basis of good mathetico logic.

Mathelonn, obs. form of MATFELLON.

Mathiglin: see METHIEGLIN.

Mathingis, obs. Sc. form of MATINS.

Mathook, variant of MATTOCK.

Mathurin (mæ'tiurin). Also Mat(h)urine.

[Said to be named from the chapel of St. Mathurin at Paris, near which they had a famous house.] A member of the order of regular canons (officially called Trinitarians) founded (A.D. 1198) by St. John of Matha for the redemption of Christian captives. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1611 COVER, *Mathurin*.. a Mathurin Friar; of the Order of the Trinitel. 1693 *Emiliann's Hist. Monast.* Ord. xiv. 135 Of the Order of the Mathurines, or Trinitaries. 1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Trinitarian*.. vulgarly called *Mathurin*, and brothers of the *Redemption*. 1843 DYCE *Ped. Wks.* *Skeleton* I. Intro. 37 Robert Gaguin was minister-general of the Mathurines. 1900 W. WATZ *Alden* & *Bank* II. 48 King William's Mathurine establishment on the bank of the Dee. 1904 WOODSWORTH & LITTLEFIELD *Old Service-books*. 289 The Trinitarian Order of St. Robert by Knarborough (English Mathurines).

Matl, obs. form of MATÉ.

Matias (mæ'tias). [Of obscure origin.] In *Matias bark* = MALAMBO bark.

1844 HOLNBY *Dict. Med.*, *Malambo bark*, *Matias bark*, the bark of a tree said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Maticin (mæ'tisin). *Chem.* Also -inc. [f. MATICO + -IN.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the matico-plant.

1844 HODGES in *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* XXV. 206 A yellowish-brown extractive matter, matine, remained. 1871 WATTS in *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 Matine.

|| **Matico** (mät'ko). Also mateco, maticca. [Sp. *yerba Matico* (*yerba herb*; *Matico* dim. of *Matteo* Matthew); alleged to be named from a Spanish soldier who discovered its styptic properties.] A Peruvian shrub, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*). b. The leaves of this plant used as a styptic.

1838 JEFFREYS in *Lancet* 5 Jan. (1839) 567 The name of the plant from which the leaves are collected, is *Matico*. 1842 *Provincial Med. & Surg. Tral.* June 209 The South American styptic 'matico'. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1034 The substance called *Matico* or *Matica*. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Bleeding from leech-bites may be stopped, by matico.

c. *atirib*, as *matico leaf, oil, plant*.

1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 351 *Maticca Folia*. **Matico* Leaves. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **Matico-oil*. 1871 WATTS in *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 The leaves of the 'matico plant'.

Matico: see MATACO.

Matie (mät'ü). Also mattie, matje, maty.

[a. Dn. *matjes* (*haring*), earlier *maetjens*, *maegh-dekens* (cf. *MLG. maekheshering*, mod. *LG. maekheshering*), f. *maagd MAID sb. 1 + -ken*. Cf. *MAID sb. 1*, *MAIDEN sb. 8*; also *FAIR MAID*.] A herring in what is considered the best condition for food, when the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Maties*. 1863 *Rep. Commis. Herring-trawling Scotl.* § 57. 26 The herring is found under four different conditions: 1st, Fry or Sill; 2d, Maties or Fat Herring; 3d, Full Herring; 4th, Shotten or Spent Herring. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 344 In the next stage [i. e. the second] of the herring, it is called a matie. 1883 S. WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. I.) 33 'Matties', or young herrings cured. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 38 Not many maties among 'em, eh?—Matties? No. I aren't seen a decent-sized herrin come aboard yet.

atirib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 69, 1 Barrel Mattie Herrings. 1898 *Shetland News* 27 Aug. (E.D.D.) Excluding the Lewis and Barra matje fishings.

Matior(e), obs. forms of MATTER.

Matilient, variant of MALTALENT Obs.

Matimatication, obs. form of MATHEMATIZATION.

Matin (mæ'tin). Pl. matins (mæ'tinz).

Forms: pl. 3-4, 7 matines, 3-5 matynes, 4 matneys, matinis, matynys, 4-5 metenes, 4-6 matyns, 5 matens, matytenys, matytenesse, 6 matynns, matence, Sc. matynnys, mathemes, mathings, 6-7 matens, 4- matins, 6- matins. sing. 4 matyn, 4-5 matyne, 7 matin, matine, 7- matin, matin. [Early ME. *matines*, a. F. *matines* fem. pl. (11th c.) = Pr. *matinas* = Eccl. L. *mātīnās* (nom. *mātīnē*), fem. pl. of *mātīnus* pertaining to the morning. The more usual forms in med. L. were the masc. sing. *mātīnus* (hence Sp. *matines* masc. pl., also *matutino*) and the masc. pl. *mātīnū*. Cf. F. *matin*, Pr. *mati*, It. *matino* morning;—L. *mātīnum* (sc. *tempus*).

With regard to the coexistence of the masc. and fem. forms in med. L., cf. the use of *vesper* fem. pl. and *vesperi* masc. pl. for *Vesper*s. Some scholars have suggested that the form *matutinus* is elliptic for *matutinus vigilie*: cf. *vigilia matutina* 'morning watch' 1 Sam. xi. 11.]

I. In the plural form.

1. Eccl. a. One of the canonical hours of the breviary; properly a midnight office, but sometimes recited at daybreak, and followed immediately by lauds.

In modern Roman Catholic use the office as said by secular clergy is usually 'anticipated', i. e. said on the afternoon or evening before.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 91/156 Ase þe Monkes weren ech-one A nyzt at Matines. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6490 (Kölbing) Ich nist it be queenes maner, To chirche gon & matins heren. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 197 On a nyght as he stude at þe psalmodie at matyns. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 329/2 Matynys, matutine. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 122 This versycle [*Esio nobis*] sayde bywene Matyns and laudes. *Ibid.*, Some tyme matyns were sayde by themselves in the nyghte, and laudes by them selfe at morow tyde, and the same ys yet used of some releygyns. c. 1483 CANTON *Dialogues* 27/17 He ariseth alle the nyghtes for to here matyns. 1560 DAUS in *Sleidan's Conin.* 114 b, They came to mumble up their matyns at mydnyght, after their accustomed maner. 1601 F. Godwin *Bis. of Eng.* 327 As he came from the morning service then called the Matins which was wont to be said shortly after midnight. 1863 J. M. NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 6 Matins are preceded by the Pater Noster, the Ave Maria, and the Credo. 1866 SWETE *Ch. Services* 39 The night services consisted of Nocturns, Matins and Lauds; at daybreak came the supplementary Matins.

† b. Often used as a designation for the whole of the public service preceding the first mass on Sunday. (See quot. 1904.) Obs.

c. 1250 *Lutet Soli Sermon*. 69 in O. E. *Misc.* 190 (Cott. MS.) Masses and matines ne keppeþ hec biowht. 13- *Myrrour Poens* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 852 3if how herest matyns and masse and takest halp herede c. 1380 *Wyclif Eng. Wks.* (1880) 103 3if prestis seyn here matyns, masse & euen-song afir salisbury vsse [etc.]. 1470-80 *Malory Arthur* i. iii. v. 40 When matyns & the first masse was done. 1520 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 5 At Mes, Mathemes and Ewingsang.

c. 1529 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 189 He... is alwaye present at Matins and all Masse wth evyn song. 1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 Thys byshop answered hys chaplaine... As I was goynge to hys Sermon, I remembered nee that I had neyther sayed masse, nor matyns. 1904 WORDSWORTH & LITTLEHALES *Old Service-bks.* 21 Then, even as now... the church was rarely used on Sundays more than three times, i. e. for Matins at 6 or 7, for High Mass then at 9, and for Evensong at 2 p.m., 2-3 p.m., or 3 p.m. But with 'Matins' (we conjecture) Lauds and Prime would be amalgamated.

c. The order for public morning prayer in the Church of England since the Reformation.

Structurally the service is a combination of elements of the breviary offices of matins, lauds, and prime.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 & § 6 The Matins, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1549 (May) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An Ordre for Matins daily through the yere. 1559 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 2 & § 2 All and singler Mynysters... shall use the Matins Evensong Celebration of the Lordes Supper [etc.]. 1733 TICKELL *Her Majesty's Rebuilding* 12 To couch at Curfew-time they thought no scorn, And froze at Matins, every winter-morn. 1853 J. M. NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 7 No one, we imagine, but must have felt the lamentable want of this [Inventory] in our own Matins. 1866 SWETE *Ch. Services* 37 Subsequent revisions of the Prayer Book have introduced into the English Matins and Evensong elements foreign to the ancient Hours.

† d. In a form of oath. (Cf. *MARYMASS* 2.)

noice use.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* K x, Now by the Matry matins, Peg, thou hast [etc.].

† e. *Black matins*: at Christ Church, Oxford, the college matins (as distinguished from the cathedral matins at which surplices are worn). Obs. 1825 C. M. WESTON *Cont. English Spy* I. 305 If you're fond of fun, old fellow, jump up and view the Christ Church men proceeding to black matins this morning.

2. In various allusive and fig. uses.

a. Chiefly of birds: To sing (etc.) matins, to sing their morning song. *poet.*

c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1353 On May-day.. To matens went the lusty nightingale... *Domine labia* gan he crye. 1595 *Sevens Epithal.* 80 The merry Larke her matins sings aloft. 1640 *GLAUCON'S HOLLAND* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 133 The shrill Organd Cocke Shall cease to carroll Matens to the morn. 1812 J. WILSON *Life of Palms* ii. 435 And kneeling there to Mercy's face... The Maid her matins sings. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 81 The birds sing early Matins. 1903 *Longin. Mag.* Nov. 30 The thrushes were still at matins.

† b. *Devil's matins*: a service of Satanic worship attributed to witches; *transf.* an uproar. Obs. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 1, Sir Giles Querreach Made such a plain discouerie of himselfe, And read this morning such a diuillish Matins, That [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* ii. xii, [Hee (the Devil) was wont to carry away their wives and children, because hee would drive them to these Matins. 1820 (see *Devil* sb. 25).

c. *Parisian matins* (= F. *matines de Paris*, in Cotgr. *matines parisiennes*): the massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), which began about 2 a.m. (Cf. *Sicilian vespers*).

1614 (see *PARISIAN* B). 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 Murders, and Massacres, not to be paralleld by the Parisian Matins, or Sicilian Vespers.

d. A morning duty, occupation, or performance. 1621 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1831) 142 These and such lessons as these, I know would have been my Matins duly, and my Even-song. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ii. 140 The music and the brightly scene Invite us; shall we quit our road, and join these festive matins?

II. In the sing. form.

† 3. A morning. Obs. rare.

In the first quot. *matine* is a trisyllable rhyming with *tre*, and would therefore be strictly a distinct word, ad. F. *matinée*: see MATINÉE.

[c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8692 The sonne schynes on euery a tre, Hit is a fair matyne.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 89 The Glow-worme shows the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectual Fire. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* (1863) 244 This morn... I learnt how your matins were now spent.

4. A morning call or song (of birds). *poet.* 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock his Matin rings. 1742 YOUNG *Min. Th.* i. 438 The sprightly Lark's shrill Matin wakes the Morn. 1840 J. S. POLACK *Mann. & Cust. N. Zealanders* I. 166 His shrill early matin, giving the signal to rise.

III. 5. *atirib*, and Comb. a. with *matin*: (a) 'pertaining to or used at the time of matins'.

c. 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* ii. 14 God and man y-take was At matyn-tyde by nyght. c. 1375 *Sc. Life. Saints* xvi. (*Alagadale*) 905 In samynne tyme þat wont war thay In matyne offyce for to ryse. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 24 To saye... matyns, at matyn tyme, & pryne at pryne tyme. 1708 OZELL *Tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 57 And call the Yawning Priests to Matin Pray'r. 1799 *Pore Jan.* & *May* 523 He rais'd his spouse ere Matin-bell was rung. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsmen* x, To muttering monks leue matin-song. c. 1830 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 133 Those who assembled there at matin-time. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg. iv. Refectory*, To your cells, And pray till you hear the matin-bells.

(b) passing into adj. in the sense 'belonging to, the early morning, morning', *matinal*.

1643 *Farlington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Matin Chamber. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 7 The shrill Main Song of Birds. 1717 *Pore Eloisa* 267, I waste the Matin lamp in sighs for thee. a. 1732 GAY *Fables* (1738) II. viii. 77 At noon (the lady's matin hour) I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. 1, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving, with reviving day. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 45 At matin time where creepers interlace We sauntered slowly.

b. with *matins*: as *matins book*, *monier*, *mum-*

bling, *time*; † *matins mass*, the mass before which matins is recited.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 823 Pat day [Sunday] þou owyst. For to here by seruyse all; Matyns messe here (*Dulwich MS.* matynys & messe), to rede or synge... Come fyrst to matyns, 3yf þat þou may. 1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 5 A peyre Matyns bookis. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Alfonso* i, The Cocke... watcheth and waketh atte matyns tyme. 1530 PALSGR. *Boys*, At matyns tyme. *Ibid.* 183 *Vues herres*, a primer or a matyns boke. 1543 Bale *Yt a Course* 88 b, Matyns mongers, masse mombers, holye water swyngers. a. 1555 G. MARSH in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1565 Holy water casting, procession gadding, Matins mumbling [etc.].

|| **Matin** (mæt'än). [Fr.: see *MATIFÉ*.] A large French watch-dog.

c. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 298 He (Buffon) bred up a young wolf, with a matin dog of the same age. 1845 YOUTAT *Dog* 27 The French matin (*Canis lanarius*).

Matinal (mæ'tinäl), a. Now rare. [ad. F. *matinal*, f. *matin* morning: see *MATIN* and -AL. Cf. *MATUTINAL*.]

1. Belonging to or taking place in the morning; early. Also, early-rising, *matutinal*.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. i. 12 To attend the matinal *déjeuner* of old Gruffy in the town. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriary* v. 276 The grey-eyed Hours climb up the stary way To meet fair maidens matinal as they. 1842 Mrs. F. THOLLOPE *Vis. Italy* i. xiv. 219 As if my very matinal son and myself had constituted the whole party. 1860 Lb. *Lytton's Lucile* ii. v. § 9. 30 The matinal chirp of a bird. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* II. 74 Believing it could be nobody less than the bishop come to alarm them with a matinal visit.

2. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. Rogers to the third of his subdivisions of the palaeozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, and hence to the period at which these were formed.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 749 These periods are the Primæ, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Surgent [etc.]. *Ibid.* 753 Depositions and Disturbances of the Matinal Period. 1869 *Proc. Haultb. Geol. Terms*. 1865 DANA *Man. Geol.* 379 'Matinal' Limestone with blue shale.

|| **Matinée** (mæ'tinē, Fr. *matinée*). [F. *matinée* morning, what occupies a morning, f. *matin* morning.] A 'morning' (i. e. afternoon) theatrical or musical performance.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, A *matinée musicale*. 1850 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II. 120 Charles Perkins gives *matinées musicales*. 1880 *Standard* 20 Dec., The Gaiety *matinées*. 1888 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Nov. 41, No efforts of theatrical managers seem able to cope with the nuisance of the 'matinée hat'.

† **Mat'ing**, *vbl. sb. 1* Obs. [-ING 1.] The action of *MATE* *v. 1*; checkmating. Also *atirib*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13399 At ilka mat'ing [i. e. matynge] þei seide 'cheke'. c. 1407 *Lycop. Reas. & Sens.* 46 Ye shal fynde anoone ryght By and by in this scripture Of my matynge the Adventure. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 329/2 Matynge at the chesse, *matacio*. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 275 In a mating age, none are free from the check, but kings. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 The mating of the king is the conclusion of the game [of chess].

Mating (mæt'ing), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. *MATE* *v. 2* + -ING 1.] The action of *MATE* *v. 2*; matching; marrying; pairing; esp. of birds (occas. with *up*). Also *atirib*, as *mating-ground*.

1621 BRATHWAITE *Natures Embrace. Sheph. Tales* 213 So shall we Honor'd be, In our mating, in our meeting. 1858 KANS. *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 A solitary pair, who seem to have left their fellows for this far northern mating-ground. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 61 Do you [a breeder of birds and animals] not take the greatest care in the mating? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 3/1 The mating of the blue gown with the pink or crimson has it eminently smart. 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar. 474 Having described the mating-up of the breeding pens of pure brown-reds.

b. *Fishing*. (See quot.)

1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 253 Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made. This is called 'mating'.

Mat'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. *MATE* *v. 2* + -ING 2.] That mates; pairing.

1870 F. W. H. MYERS *Poems* 100 No ringdove murmurs on the hill Nor mating cushat calls. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 2/3 Sing more softly for his sake, you mating birds on bough.

† **Matins**, *v. Obs.* [f. *matins*: see *MATIN*.] 1. To perform matins; also *trans.* to honour (a saint) with celebration of matins. Hence † *Matinsed ppl. a.*, † *Matinsing vbl. sb.* Also † *Matinsner noun-adv.*, one who performs matins.

1543 Mattensier [see *MASSER* I]. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* I. (1550) 72 b, When they feastsfull dayes come, they are... with no small solempnity, mattenesed, mased, sensed, smoked, perfumed and worshipped. 1547 - *Latter Exam.* A. Askew Pref. 8 These clotted, canonysed, solempnyssed, sensed, mattenesed, and mased martyrs. 1553 *Becon Resignes of Rome* (1563) 141 b, At other fashions of Mattensyng and Massyng, viterly put away.

Matir(e), obs. forms of MATTER.

Matirmonye, -moynē, obs. ff. MATRIMONY.

Matje, variant of MATIE.

Matlockite (mæt'lōk'it). *Mfin.* [f. *Matlock*, name of a town in Derbyshire: see -ITE.] † a. = PHOSGENITE. Obs. b. A yellowish oxychloride of lead occurring at Cromford near Matlock.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 40 Matlockite. Chloride of Lead, from Derbyshire. *Kernasne, Bend.*: Murlo-Car-

bonate of Lead, *Phil.*; Horn-lead. 1851 R. P. GREG in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. 11. 120 A description of Matlockite, a new Oxysulphide of Lead.

Matlong, (? error.) var. of **MALTLONG** *Obs.*
1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* 35 Hurts on the Cronet, as the quitterbone or Matlong. *Ibid.*, The Quitterbone is a hollow vicer on the top of the Cronet, and so is the Matlong.

Matrace, obs. form of **MATRASS**, **MATTRESS**.
Matracey, obs. form of **MATRASS**.

|| **Matranee** (mātrānē). Also **matraney**.
Anglo-Indian. [Corruption of Hindi *mātārānī*, fem. of *MEHTAR*.] A female sweeper (of a house); a female house-servant in India whose duty it is to perform the most menial offices.

c 1804 SHERWOOD in *Life Mrs. S.* (1854) 294 A Matranee.
c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* xxxvii. 376 A procession of sweeper-women, or matranees. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* *Matranee*, a female sweeper.
+ **Matrass** 1. *Obs.* In 6 matrasses. [a. OF. *matras*, *matelas*, of obscure origin.] A quarrel or bolt for the cross-bow.

1530 PALSGR. 244f. Matresse for a crossbow, *matrelas*.
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Matrass 2 (mātrās). Forms: 7 *matrat*, (*matracey*, from mod.L.), *matrace*, 7-8 *matras*, 8-9 *matras*(s), 7f. *matrass*. [a. F. *matras*, in 15-17th c. *matheras* (Hatz.-Darm.), *matraz*, *matrac* (Cotgr.); = Sp. *matraz*, pharmaceutical L. *matracium*.

By some considered to be a transferred use of *matras* **MATRASS**, with reference to the shape of the vessel. This view is supported by the existence of the Eng. synonym *BOLT-HEAD* 2, unless the latter be merely a quasi-literal translation of the Fr. word. Devic suggests adoption from the Arab. *matrak* leather bottle; cf. mod.L. *matracium* 'a little sack, wherein is calcinated tartar or the like, pricked here and there for the emission of liquors' (tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, ed. 2, 1693).

1. A glass vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck, used by chemists for digesting and distilling.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* II. v. 123 Vessels which are called *matras*, like unto round globes, having straight necks. 1657 TOMLINSON *Reason's Disp.* 592 Some include it [quicksilver] with aqua fortis in a Matrace. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 166 Put a . . . quantity thereof in a matrace, lute it exactly [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Vks.* Vocab. *Matrace*, a vessel used for chemical distillations. 1698 H. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Put all into a Matras, and pour upon them a Quart of Brandy. 1721 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Disp.* II. i. 81 Instead of a Matras, may be used a Florence Wine Flask. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 34 A Long necked matras or bolt head. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Long. Disp.* (1818) 463 Apply a moderate heat to the matras. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 155 The ball of a small matrass. 1880 GARNOD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 48 A matrass containing twenty-two ounces of water.

atrab. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The word *Bell* is also applied to a glass, which the Chymists call a matrass glass.

2. A urinal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) s.v. *Matracium*.

Matrass, -at, obs. ff. **MATRASS**, **MATRASS**.

Matre, obs. variant of **MEHTAR**.

Matrefillon, obs. form of **MATFELLON**.

Matremoine, -mony, obs. ff. **MATRIMONY**.

Matres, obs. form of **MATRRESS**.

Matriarch (mā'triärk). [f. L. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: on the supposed analogy of **PATRIARCH** (apprehended as if f. *pater* father).] A woman having the status corresponding to that of a patriarch, in any sense of the word. In various non-uses, now usually joenlar.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Spouse now the young fruitful Matriarch of that multi-potent Marquessad. 1629 DONNE *Fifty Serms.* (1649) xlv. 417 The learnedest Nun, and the best Matriarch, and Mother of that (the Roman) Church, I think, that ever writ, Hecloysa. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor's* xlvii. IV. 158 Dr. Southey has classed this injured Matriarch [Job's wife] in a triad with Xanthippe and Mrs. Wejey. 1883 J. W. HAKES in *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 248, I believe this gentleman [Father Hubbard] to be an afterthought—to be a mere weak masculine reflex of the matriarch. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Jan. 11/1 Miss Flora McFlimsey, who nowadays must be a matriarch of some thirty-five seasons' standing.

transf. 1850-1 D. COLERIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 163 The relation which our Indian sister holds to the ancient Bacirian matriarch, nay of the great mother herself to the surrounding families.

Matriarchal (mā'triärkäl), a. [f. **MATRIARCH** + -AL, nter **PATRIARCHAL**.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to maternal rule; pertaining to, of the nature of, or based on matriarchy.

1863 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi. 363 They [Tennyson's boys] are getting too old for the matriarchal form of government. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 1/2 (In France) nothing is commoner than that two or three generations should continue to live in the same house. . . This little community is ordinarily rather matriarchal than patriarchal. It is the eldest of the women who usually organize and rules it. 1884 *Tutor in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 95 The Indian tribes further south are largely matriarchal, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side.

Hence, **Matriarchalism**, the condition of life under a matriarchal system. **Matriarchalist**, a supporter of the theory that tribal society was primitively matriarchal.

1834 TYNDALE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 96 Matriarchalism has

only in places yielded to the patriarchal system. 1885 — in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 The effect which the researches of the matriarchalists had on his mind.

Matriarchate (mā'triärkät). [f. **MATRIARCH** + -ATE, after G. *matriarchat*.] A matriarchal community or system. Also *atrab.*

1885 REDHOUSE in *Tril. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Gl. Brit. Apr.* 276 It does not even attempt to prove, that a matriarchate system was ever in existence among the Arabians. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 401 Bachoven has familiarized us with the idea of a Matriarchate, or Maternal Family.

Matriarchy (mā'triärki). [f. **MATRIARCH**, after **PATRIARCHY**.] That form of social organization in which the mother, and not the father, is the head of the family, and in which descent and relationship are reckoned through mothers and not through fathers.

1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 379/3 Mr. J. W. Redhouse made a few remarks with reference to a paper he has prepared for the *Journal of the Society*. . . On Matriarchy, or Mother Right'. 1892 GOMME *Ethnology in Folklore* 131 The principle of matriarchy is more primitive than that of patriarchy.

Matric (mā'trik), colloq. shortening of **MATRICULATION**.

1885 *Punch* 16 Mar. 233/2 Younger brother comes to-day from Harrow for Matric.

Matricial (mā'triäkäl, mā'triäkäl), a. [ad. late L. *mātriciālis* (vena *mātriciālis*, Vegetius) f. *mātrix*-**MATRIX**: see -AL. Cf. F. *matricial* (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Pertaining to the matrix or womb. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Fertilizer*, to swell, or increase, as womens breasts doe when the matricial veins are stretched by the menstrual blood. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 They are presently filled with the sudden and violent motions of the matricial humours.

2. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ.

1824-4 COOKE *Freshw. Algæ* 56 Composed of very numerous cells arranged on the periphery at regular distances, connected by the matricial gelatin.

|| **Matricaria** (mā'triärkäriä). Also anglicized 6-7 *matricarye*, -ie. [med.L. *mātriciaria* (Dieffenbach), f. *mātrix*-, **MATRIX**. Cf. F. *matricaire* (16th c. in Littre).] (The plant was so called on account of supposed medicinal properties.) † a.

The plant feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. (*Obs.*) b. *Bot.* A genus (Linnaeus 1735, following Tournefort) of plants, belonging to the N.O. *Compositae*, originally including the feverfew and other species, which have since been separated and referred to other genera; a plant of this genus. (A well-known species is the wild camomile, *M. Chamomilla*.) c. *atrab.*, as *Matricaria-campor*.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 220/2 Take redde Roseleaves, Camomille, & Matricarye. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Matricaria*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Her.* Apr. (1679) 15 Transplant such Filix-root . . . as Violets. . . Hellebor, *Matricaria*, &c. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin of Gardens* (1728) 49 Now on high Stems will Matricaria rear Her silver Blooms. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 704/1 *Matricaria*, or feverfew. 1885 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Matricaria-campor*, a camphor isomeric with laurinol, obtained from the oil of feverfew. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Oil of Matricaria*, a thick tenacious volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *M. chamomilla*.

Matrice (mā'tris, mā'tris). Also 4-5 *matris*, 5 *matryce*, 6 *matrice*. [ad. L. *mātrix*-em **MATRIX**. Cf. F. *matrice* (also in popular form OF. *marris*: see **MARIS**).]

† 1. The uterus, womb (of mammals); *occas.* the ovary (of other animals); = **MATRIX**. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 175 he matris of wyemen. 1471 RITLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. x. in Aslm. (1652) 146 That after she hath conceived of the Man, The Matryce of her be shyt. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 21 There wyth is hyr matrice of mother chafed. 1601 DOLMAN *La Peimand. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 821 Some are engendered . . . of eggs, as Serpents; and also by an other manner, which is perfected in the matrice by eggs, as the viper. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 116 It . . . warms the matrice, and causeth the courses. 1774 WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 In the right matrice he met with four such fetuses and nine such eggs.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 Looke into the bowels & matrice of the earth, ye shall have gold, silver, brasse, to exceed all other mettals. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 590 bringing them backe againe to the Roote and Matrice of the Catholique Church. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. xii. 76 This persuation, of the Egyptian Tongue. . . being the old Matrice of the Greek, is but a dream of Kircher. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 333 For the most part this is an hospitable Soil, cherishing in its Matrice whatever is kindly sowed.

2. *Die-sinking and Type-founding*. = **MATRIX** 4. Now rare; the pl. coincides graphically with that of **MATRIX**.

1587 in *Plover Alstr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 27 My printings wholly furnished with presses letters caracters of cast mettell, and the matricies. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 265 James Acheson, . . . sinkis and makis irnes, instrumentis and matricies, aswell for prenting of silver as of latoun. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., *Matricies* of Letters or Characters, are those moulds . . . in which the Letters . . . which Printers use are formed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When types are to be cast, the Matrice is fastened to the end of a mould. *Ibid.*, *Matrices* used in coining, are pieces of steel in form of dies. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* *Matrice*, the concave form of a letter in which the types are cast. 1868 *Seymour Bullion* (1880) 275 A well made Matrice will remain in use for about 15 years.

Comb. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. 111 Close by the . . . side of this Notch is a small square Weyerath's driven, which we may call the Matrice-Check; for its Office is only to keep the Shank of the Matrice from flying out of this Notch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 113/2 The Matrice or Mould-Maker [etc.] all called Letter Founders.

† 3. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Matrice*, or *Matrix*, in dying, is applied to the five simple colours. . . These are, the black, white, blue, red, and fallow. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Matrice*, [with Dyers] is apply'd to the first simple colours.

4. = **MATRIX** 3. *rare*.

1855 J. R. LEITCH *Conn. Cornwall* 131 Man digs into darkness. . . He breaks up the veins from the matrice.

Matrices, pl. of **MATRIX**.

Matricidal (mā'trisidäl, mā'tri-), a. [f. **MATRICE** 1 and 2 + -AL.] That kills his or her mother. Also *fig.*

1846 *Grote Greece* I. xvi. 1. 545 The remorse . . . of the matricidal Alcmæon. . . is also mentioned by Thucydides. 1851 Hook *Lives Alps* I. v. 235 A scheme most deadly, serpentine, and even matricidal. 1869 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poets* (1871) 145 When one fair land. . . Saw herself rent in twain by matricidal hand.

Matricide 1 (mā'trisid, mā'tri-). [ad. L. *mātriciða*, f. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: see **CIDE** 1.] One who kills his or her mother.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Matricide (or mother-killing), *Matricide*. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 242 Amphitroch, the son of a wicked Matricide. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 232 A matricide, because he had attempted to kill his stepmother. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 740 The now unchecked tyranny of the incestuous matricide.

Matricide 2 (mā'trisid, mā'tri-). [ad. L. *mātriciðum*: see *prec.* and **-CIDE** 2. Cf. F. *matricide* (mod. rare).] The action of killing one's mother. Also *Comb.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profr.* *Concern* 13 b, Now from vicious matricide sellers, good Lord deliever vs. 1646 Sir F. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Nature . . . compensates the death of the father by the matricide or murder of the mother. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 183 A Generation, Baldpate Time ne're Ey'd: That durst concur, in voting Matricide. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. 1. 381 note, The matricide of Orestes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 64 Hers was the jealousy which had goaded Nero to matricide.

† **Matricious**, a. *Obs.* *rare* = 0. [f. L. *mātrix*-**MATRIX** + -IOUS.] = **MATRICAL** 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Matricious vein* (vena *matricis*) the matrix vein, or a vein that runs along the flank neere the Reines.

|| **Matricula** (mā'trikiälä). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *matricula*. [Late L. *mātriciula*, dim. of L. *mātrix* (see **MATRIX**), which in late L. occurs in the same sense. (The development of meaning in late L. is obscure.) Cf. F. *matricule*, Sp. *matricula*, Pg. *matricula*, It. *matricola*, G. *matrikel*.]

1. A list or register of persons belonging to an order, society, or the like. Also, a certificate of enrolment in such a register.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 348 To cause this to be entered in the booke cauled the Matricula of dwre household vnder the tytle of knyghtes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 177, I shewed them my Matricula, that is, a paper, witnessing . . . I was a scholler of Padoua. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 254 [Padua] I . . . in the afternoon (30 July) received my matricula, being resolved to spend some months here at study. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 471 His name occurs not in the Matricula, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* II. Wks. 1862 X. 237 It would exclude the two Plinys, the two Senecas, . . . and others, from the matricula of Roman eloquence, a 1854 *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 64 (B. H. Hall *College Words*) We find in its Matricula the names of William Watson [etc.]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 566f. *Matricula*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, or a collegiate, or a parish church; also, the list of the names of the students regularly admitted into any university.

2. *spec.* In the Holy Roman (and the present German) Empire: see *quot.*

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 179 note, The Matricula . . . was the list of the contingents, in men and money, which the several States were bound to furnish to the empire.

Matriculant (mā'trikiälant). [ad. med.L. *mātriciulāntem*, pr. pple. of *mātriciulāre*: see **MATRICULATE** v.] One who matriculates; a candidate for matriculation.

1883 *American V.* 390 They are ready to favor the demand upon matriculants for a preliminary qualification. 1897 *Athenaeum* 12 June 780 A notable increase of matriculants in the University of Wales.

Matricular (mā'trikiälä), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. *mātriciulāntis* and -āris, f. *mātriciula*: see **MATRICULA** and -AR. Cf. F. *matriculaire*.]

a. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a 'matricula' or official register of persons belonging to a university, an association, etc.

1575 TURLER *Traveller* 69 Although their names be written in the Matricular bookes of students. 1611 CORNE, *Matricile*, a Register, or Matricular booke. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1804 in *Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1805) VIII. 80 Out . . . Grand Officers of the Grand Legion of Honour, are ordered to insert the name of Citizen Morning Post in the Matricular Register of our said Legion.

b. With reference to Germany: Pertaining to the 'matricula' (see **MATRICULA** 2).

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* IV. 50 The Elector of Cologne has a matricular evaluation of sixty horse and two

F. matrimonial. (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) *ad. late*
L. mātrimonīāl-is of or pertaining to matrimony,
f. mātrimonium: see MATRIMONY and -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to matrimony.

1753 *Dr Wes Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 1092 The seconde love is called matrimonial. c1650 *Women Saints* 67 King Ecgride promised him great summes, if he could perswade the Queene to vse matrimoniall companie with him. 1675-9 *MULGRAVE. Ess. Satire* 185 He lugged about the matrimonial load. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 72 Matrimonial causes . . . are another . . . branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1780 *Cowper Table-t.* 74 With close fidelity and love unfeigned, To keep the matrimonial bond unstained. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* I. i, He had an exceeding distaste to the matrimonial state. 1884 'RITA' *My Ld. Conceil* vii. ii, The matrimonial knot is not an easy one to slip out of.

b. *fig.*

a 1568 COVEAILE *Bk. Death* xxxix. (1579) 182 To open vnto the Lorde, to let him in, and with him to passe forth into his royal and matrimoniall palace of the euerlasting ioyfull kingdome. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* i. ix. 75 b. To keepe . . . an equal poize of matrimonyall consent and agreeement together betweene them [sc. mind and body].

2. Derived from marriage.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron., Hist. Scot.* 365/1 The Dolphin of France...did vehementlie request that the crowne (which they terme matrimoniall) should be giuen vnto him. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 4 If he [Henry VII] relied vpon that Title (his marriage with Elizabeth of York), he could ..but ..haue rather a Matrimoniall then a Regall power.

3. Calculated to promote matrimony; inclining towards marriage.

1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne*, His matrimonial spirit fled.
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. iv, She had matrimonial charms
in great abundance.

† B. *sb.* A marriage. *Obs.*
c 1475 *Parfenay* 952 With great ioy made thys matrimonial.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Matrimonialism**, the doc-

doctrine of the excellence of matrimony. **Matrimonialist**, one empowered to celebrate marriages.

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 174, I will hear your arguments for matrimony, by which I am now almost

arguments for matrimonialism, by which I am now almost convinced. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX, 385 Some of those .. gentlemen who are hoping..to exalt their sons and cousins ..into a sort of official dignity, as licensed matrimonialists.

Matrimonially (mætrɪmōˈniālɪ), *adv.* [f. MATRIMONIAL + -LY².]

1. According to the manner or laws of matrimony.
1605 MARSTON *Faune* Wks. 1856 II 75 The Romans ..
thought that a woman might mix her blood with a stranger

thought that a woman might mixe berthigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. *a 1631* *DONNE Fifty Serms.* (1649) 16 How Matrimonially so-euer such persons as haue married themselves may pretend

ever such persons as have married themselves may pretend to love,..yet..all that life is but a regulated Adultery. 1726
 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 123 He is so matrimonially wedded unto his Church, that he cannot quit the same. 1865 DICKENS

2. By right of marriage.

3. As regards the state of matrimony.

† **Matrimonious**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* MATRIMONY:

see -ous.] a. Pertaining to marriage. b. Conducive to matrimony.
1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. x851 IV. 175 The miserable

1845 *MILTON Lett.* Wks. 1851 IV. 175 The miserable work that mans ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this matrimonious busines. 1837 *LAOY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 224 The green room is matrimonious.

Hence **Matrimoniously** *adv.*, matrimonially.
1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 28 When a man is matrimo-
niously inclined, let him keep his own counsel.

+ **Matrimonize**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* MATRIMONY + -IZE.] *trans.* To cause to marry.
1613 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1826) 12 It could not matri-

Matrimony (mætrɪməni). Forms: 4 matrimony, mony, monie, matrimony, matrimony, matrimony.

moynes, -monye, matrimon, maternoyn(e), matremoyne, maternone, matrimoyne, -moine, Sc. matrimone, 4-5 matrimoine, 4-6 matry-

mony, matrimonye, 5 matremony, 6 matrymonie, 6-7 matrimonie, 4- matrimony. [a. OF. *matrimoine* - *cune* - *cune* a. I. *mātrīmōni* - *cune*]

L. The rite of marriage; the action of marrying.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11156 The syxte sacrament
ys matrymony, pere byt ys do ryztwusly. 1362 *LANG-
P. Pl. A. x.* 201 Seppen lawe hap 1-loket bat vche mon haue a
make. In Moynge and Matrymony 1-Medle to gederen

make In Mariage and Matrimoyne I-Medlet to-gedere.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2237 Bitwixen hem was maad
anon the bond, That highte matrimoigne or mariage. c 1440
Gesta Rom. xlviii. 214 (Harl. MS.) What tyme that the

solemnity of the matrimonye is made, holdithe him with
 yow. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 152 Sen man ferst
 with matrimony 30w menkit in kirk, How baif 3e farst

be your faith? 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Agst. Swearing* 1. (1859)
 75 The sacrament of matrimony knitteth man and wife in
 perpetual love. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 70 The fayth and
 promise made in matrimony. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv.

promise made in matrimony. 1051 *Robert* *St. John*
 klvii. 383 Teaching that Matrimony is a Sacrament, giveth
 to the Clergy the Judging of the lawfulness of Marriages.
 1660 *R. COKE* *Power & Subj.* 78 Matrimony is the act of two

three persons... mutually taking one another for husband and wife. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 444 All children born before matrimony are bastards by our law. 1841 LANE *Arabian Nights* 376 The tie of blood is to him [an Arab], in

Arab. Nis. 1. 65 The tie of blood is, to him [an Arab], in every respect, stronger than that of matrimony. 1902 T. M.

glorious matron Sanct Anne, 1862 Bp. Wordsworth Hymn, 'Hark, the sound of holy voices' ii, Saintly Maiden, godly Matron, Widows who have watch'd to prayer.

2. *spec.* A married woman considered as having expert knowledge in matters of childbirth, pregnancy, etc.; now only in *jury of matrons* (see *JURY 2 f.*). † Also, applied in *plural* to married women who render assistance, or friendly offices in or after childbirth.

[So *F. matrone*; cf. also mod. *L. matrona* 'midwife' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)]

1497 *Caxton Vitas Patr.* (1495) 198 The matrones or midwives that were come to her for to receyve the child. 1631 *Milton Epit. March. Winchester* 31 Once had the early Matrons run To greet her of a lovely son. 1650 *Weldon Cr. Jns.* 1 79 A Jury of grave Matrons... after their inspection gave verdict, she was (*intacta virgo*).

3. A woman (not, according to present usage, necessarily a married woman) who has official charge of the domestic arrangements of a public institution such as a hospital, school, prison, etc.

1557 *Order of Hospitals* Eij b. The Matron, in governing the women and keeping the provision of Bedds, Sheets, Shirts and other committed to her charge. 1706 *Phillips, Matron*. Also one of the grave Women that have the Oversight of Children in an Hospital. 1780 *Johnson Let. to Dr. Price* 30 Dec. The matron of the Charenton is about to resign her place. 1791 *Bentham Panopt.* i. Postscr. 43 There must be a Chaplain, a Surgeon, and a Matron. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 297 The servants of the House shall consist of a Matron, who shall superintend the domestic concerns; three ordinary nurses [etc.]. 1874 *Rep. Directors Convict Prisons* 444 Superannuated, 1 engineer, 1 matron. 1886 *Albion's Syst. Med.* i. 424 This power [of moving probationers] should be vested in the matron, herself a trained nurse.

4. *attrib. quasi-adj.* (pertaining to or characteristic of a matron) as *matron air*, *brow*, *cap*, *cheek*, *face*, *form*, *grace*, *heart*, *lip*, *step*, *weed*, *years*; (consisting of matrons) as *matron-train*.

1836 *Caroline B. Southey Trav. Wks.* (1867) 13 She, with 'matron airs, Who gravely lectures her rebellious doll. 1795 *Pope Odes* i. 534 When the star of eve with golden light Adorn'd the 'matron brow of sable night. c. 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 29 Young as she was, she wore the 'matron-cap. 1830 *Jane Porter Scot. Chiefs* 338 Wallace pressed her 'matron cheek to his. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xxxviii. (1783) 1. 223 The dear furrows of her 'matron face. 1718 Rowe *tr. Lucan* i. 353 Her awful head Rome's rev'rend image rear'd; Trembling and sad the 'Matron form appear'd. 1813 *Shelley's Q. Mab* vii. 120 Autumn proudly bears her 'matron grace. 1799 *Rocks of Melville* 51 Ye piteous sighs, that burst my 'matron heart. 1667 *Milton P. R.* iv. 501 He... press'd her 'Matron lip with kisses pure. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 246 With 'matron step slow moving. 1726 *Pope Odes* xxi. 521 The 'matron-train with all the virgin band Assemble here. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 15 To gem the 'matron weeds of night. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* II. 7 The wanton wife, whose 'matron years and situation should teach her gravity.

Matron, obs. form of **MARTEN**.

Matronage (mā'trōnəj). [*f. prec.* + *-AGE*.]

1. A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

1771 *Mrs. Griffith Hist. Lady Barton* II. 56 Some sort of foundation, under the government of a respectable matronage... would certainly be an institution most devoutly to be wished for. 1796 *Burke Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 102 His exemplary Queen, at the head of the matronage of this land. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xi. The Lady of Hugh de Lacy will be one of the foremost among the matronage of England. 1860 *Hook Lines Alps* (1868) i. iii. 477 The matronage of England rose up in chaste indignation.

2. Guardianship by a matron.

1771 *Mrs. Griffith Hist. Lady Barton* II. 270, I was under the matronage of my aunt Martiot. 1774 *Weston Mag.* II. 257 He should be able finally to place her under the safe matronage of his dear wife. 1798 *Charlotte Smith Yng. Philos.* III. 175 If you had thought proper to have transmitted your daughter to the protective matronage of your truly estimable mother. 1878 *Trinity's Mag.* XXIII. 94 A species of... picnic, under the matronage of the volatile Rosamund. 1878 J. H. Pratt *Let. Hermitage* 249 She... had only done so... under the matronage of the housekeeper.

3. The state or condition of being a matron.

1870 *Lowell Study Wind* (1886) 165 Underscorings in young ladies' letters [are] a wonder... to themselves under the colder north-light of matronage. 1884 *Mrs. F. Miller H. Martineau* 52 Matronage is a profession in itself.

Matronal (mā'trōnəl), *a.* [*f. A. matronal* (Cotgr.) *ad. L. mātṛōnālīs, f. mātṛōna*: see **MATRON** and *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a matron.

1609 *Douglas Ornith. Microsc.* 36 Others do love the decent, and as it were, matronal carriage of the eagle [tone]. 1619 Sir A. Gorges *tr. Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 19 Besides (for her matronal) chastity, she was held venerable by Antiquity. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII* 218 He had heard of the Matronal years of seven and twenty. 1777 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 May, When you are, with matronal authority, talking down juvenile hopes. 1822 T. Taylor *Aphelion* 59, I have always despised maternal embraces. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S. V.* 125 Susanna Smith Elliott... stepped forth... in matronal beauty.

2. Having the characteristics of a matron.

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) VI. 18 The dialogues between the old matronal lady and the young lady. 1847 *Smeaton Builder's Man.* 203 Draped matronal figures. 1849 *CloUGH Amours de Poy.* i. 160 Eager for battle here Stood Vulcan, here matronal Iuno.

Hence **Matronally**, *adv.* *rare*—o.

1727 in *Bailey* vol. II.

|| **Matronalia** (mā'trōnə'li-ā). [*L. Mātṛōnālīa*,

neut. pl. of *mātṛōnālīs*: see *prec.*] A festival in honour of Mars celebrated by the Roman matrons.

1706 in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). 1869 *Lecky Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 301 The Saturnalia and Matronalia... were the most popular holidays in Rome.

Matronhood (mā'trōnhud). [*f. MATRON* + *-HOOD*.]

The state or condition of being a matron. 1836 *Mrs. Gore Mrs. Arnylage* I. 142 Had not matronhood and maternity chance to recall her to the softer duties of her sex. 1863 M. Collins *Sweet Anne* Page III. 271 A very dainty presentment of matronhood.

Matronism (mā'trōniz'm), *rare*. [*f. MATRON* + *-ISM*.]

a. The qualities appropriate to a matron.

b. Guardianship by a matron.

1606 *Burne Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Mother, the mirror of all godly grave matronism. 1815 *Zetula* I. 95, I know that in this age female-matronism is as serviceable as paternal vigilance can be to daughters.

Matronize (mā'trōnəiz), *v.* [*f. MATRON* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To render matronly.

1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1781) VII. xxxix. 190 She will be matronized now. The Mother must make her a Wife. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 137 Every step taken by him, to lessen the expenses of his family, and matronize his wife. 1843 *Caroline B. Southey Poet. Wks.* (1857) 107 Life's grave duties matronize the bride.

2. *intr.* To become or be made a matron.

1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 212, I respect matrimony, and should be sorry not to see you some day matronized. 1874 M. Collins *Fr. Clarice* II. xix. 216, I love Isis in its maidenhood, before it matronizes into Thames.

3. *trans.* To act as a matron to; to chaperon.

1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 7 When young ladies used to go a sleigh-riding at night... without being matronized. 1818 *Miss Ferrier Marriage* I. 295 Lady MacLaughlan... will matronize you to the play. *Ibid.*, You are rather young to matronize yourself yet. 1881 *Miss Bracon Asph.* II. 206, I wish we could have old Spicer in to matronize the party. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 453/2 Some married cousin had been found to matronize them.

b. *U.S.* To preside as a matron over, to act as hostess to (a party, etc.).

1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 17 Nov. 8/3 Members of the committee will matronize the rooms daily. 1897 *Howells Landl. Lion's Head* 204 The lady who was matronizing the tea recognized him.

|| 4. Used humorously for *patronize* when said of a feminine subject.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 893 Madam, you do not matronise—no, sir, you do not patronise—waiting? 1833 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 146 The poetry matronized by fashion is sufficiently so-so-ish.

Hence **Matronized ppl. a.**, **Matronizing ppl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

a 1825 *Fusell Aphor.*, *Life & Wit* (1831) III. 128 The Madonnas of Raffaele... are uniformly transcripts, of some favourite face matronized. 1867 *Mrs. Whitkey L. Gold-thwaite* iv. They were to... participate. under her matronizing, in city gayeties. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 283 The matronizing of a houseful of hungry school-boys. 1897 *Howells Landl. Lion's Head* 213 They stood before, the matronizing hostess.

Matron-like (mā'trōn-līk), *a.* [*f. MATRON* + *-LIKE*.]

Resembling or befitting a matron; matronly. Also *fig.*

1575-85 *ABP. SANVOY'S Serm.* xvi. 281 The husband should labour to reforme his wife; to... frame her to discretion, sobriety, al matron-like vertues, & all godlinesse. 1577 *Verulamius Dying* (1843) 130 Their daunces were... matronlike, moving scarce little or nothing in their gestures at all. 1814 *Howells For. Trav.* (Arb.) 17 Whereas Religion should go array'd in a grave Matron-like habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton Courtisane in light dresses. 1645 *Evelyn Diary* June. The heads of two matron-like servants or old women. 1770 *Adonson Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 5 The Front of it was raised on Corinthian Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompany that Order; whereas that of the other was composed of the chaste and matron-like Ionic.

Matronly (mā'trōn-lī), *a.* [*f. MATRON* + *-LY*.]

Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 72 Painting, polishing, and pruning (beyond a matronly comeliness or gravity). a 1660 *HAMMOND Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 564 Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute Wife; a grave, solemn, matronly Christian. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1811) II. v. 86 In every matronly lady I have met with a mother; in many young ladies... sisters. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. i. 26 She was making a handsome matronly cap. 1882 *Miss Bracon Asph. Royal* II. x. 212 The figure was a shade more matronly.

Cotgr. 1818 *Lady Morgan Autobiog.* (1839) 131 note, This mild and matronly-looking lady.

Hence **Matronliness**, matronly quality.

1624 *James Pequinillo* III. 236 A certain composedness of manner and matronliness of dress. 1881 *Miss G. M. Craik Sydney* II. ix. 247 You have a pretty kind of matronliness about you.

Matronly (mā'trōn-lī), *adv.* [*f. MATRON* + *-LY*.]

In the manner of a matron.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. x. 8 She... toward them full matronly did pace. 1824 *Galt Rethelun* I. i. xii. 109 Being... matronly engaged... in soothing her little orphan to sleep.

Matronship (mā'trōn-shīp). [*f. MATRON* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The personality of a matron. In *your*, *her* *matronship*, jocularly used as a title.

1591 *LYLY Endym.* II. ii. I crye your Matronship mercy. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxxvii. 264 But for her Matronship, I like it, that ye stir not a Foot. 1718 *D'URFEX*

Grecian Heraion iii. ii, Is your Matronship grown mad o th' sudden. 1868 *Holme Lee E. Godfrey* xv. 81 Which time only can answer to your judicious matronship's satisfaction.

2. = **MATRONHOOD**.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 11 The above galaxy... of staid matronship, frisking maidenhood, and sweet romance.

3. The office of 'matron' in a public institution, as a hospital, workhouse, or the like.

c 1843 *Dickens Lett.* (1886) III. 43, I can't state in figures... the number of candidates for the Sanatorium matronship. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 5 Oct. 5 Dundee Infirmary Matronship.

Matronymic (mā'trōn-mīk). [*Hybrid f. L. mātṛ-, māter* mother, after *PATRONYMIC*. Cf. *It. matronimico*.]

A. = **METRONYMIC a.**

1874 I. Taylor *Etrusc. Res.* 224 The Etruscan matronymic suffix is occasionally *-nal* instead of *-al*.

B. = **METRONYMIC sb.**

1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* II. 45 Men... were... named... sometimes by matronymics, as Anson, Nelson, &c. 1817 *Colebrooke Algebra* 30 note, Arjuna, surnamed Prit'ha: his matronymic from Prit'ha. 1888 G. de Berneval in *N. & Q.* 7 Jan. 14/1 The Spanish custom of appending the matronymic.

b. A metronymic suffix.

1874 I. Taylor *Etrusc. Res.* 223 *Aul*, a form which may exactly represent the sound of the Etruscan matronymic *-al*. So † *Matronymical a.* (in quot. app. misused in the sense of 'vernacular').

c 1640 J. Smith *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 35 [There is] a little mead called Riam, whither on Sunday next after Whitsuntide resorted the youths of both sexes... a day known in all the quarters thereof by the matronimical name of Riam-mead Sunday.

Matross (mā'trɔs). *Mil. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also

7 matroze, montross, 8-9 matross. [a. Du. *matroos* sailor (whence G. *matrose*, Da., Sw. *matros*), app. a corruption of *F. matelot* sailor.] A soldier next in rank below the gunner in a train of artillery, who acted as a kind of assistant or mate.

In the U.S. the term was synonymous with private of artillery.

1639 in *Grose Milit. Antiq.* (1786) I. 373 Captain of the pioneers, Quarter master, Four conductors of the matrosses, Forty matrosses. 1646 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iv. I. 252 To execute Martial Law... upon all Gunners Matrosses and Soldiers there in pay. 1668 *Fryer Acc. E. India* § P. 38 There being in pay... of English and Portuguese, 700, reckoning the Matrosses and Gunners. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery: Wounded—1 conductor, 2 serjeants, 13 matrosses. 1787 *Kent. Trav. Companion* 24 A laboratory, where the matrosses are employed in the composition of fireworks and cartridges. 1793 *Stat. Massachusetts* 22 June [in force until 1810], Each company of Artillery shall consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants... six Gunners, six Bombardiers... and thirty-two privates or Matrosses. 1800 *Dundas in Owen Willesley's Despatch* (1877) 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut.-Fireworker, and ten additional matrosses. 1815 *Chron. App. in Ann. Reg.* 212 Total of killed and wounded... 11 matrosses. 1876-7 J. Grant *Hist. India* I. vii. 40/1 The battery was guarded... by only fifty sepoy and a few European matrosses.

Matroun, Matroze, Matryce, Matrys, obs. ff. **MATRON**, **MATROSS**, **MATRICE**, **MATRESS**.

|| **Matsu** (mā'tsu). [*Japanese*.] An ornamental pine, *Pinus Massottiana*, native of China, Japan and the Malay Archipelago, and widely cultivated for its valuable timber.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 in WEBSTER. [1863 A. MURRAY *Pines & Fir* Japan 23 *Pinus Massottiana*. *Vo matsu*, Japan, i.e. *Pinus mas*, see *Kuro matsu*, i.e. *Pinus nigra*.]

Matt, variant of **MAT**, **MATE a.**

Mattachene, etc., obs. forms of **MATACHIN**.

Mattadore, obs. form of **MATADOR**.

† **Mattagasse**. Obs. Also 6 matagasse, 7

matagasse. [a. southern Fr. *matagasse*, a. Pr.

**matagassa* lit. 'magpie-killer', *f. malar* to kill

+ *agassa* magpie (see **HAGGESS**).] A butcher-

bird, *Lanius excubitor*.

1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 72 Though the Matagasse be a hawk of none account or price neyther with us in any use. 1678 *Ray Willughby's Ornith.* 85 The Matagasse or great Butcherbird. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. The word *Matagasse* is borrowed from the Savoyards, & signifies the murdering pye.

|| **Mattamore** (mā'tāmōr). Also 7 mاتا-

more, 9 matamoro. [a. F. *matamore*, a. Arab.

مطامرة *maṭmūrah*, *f. famara* to store up.] A

subterranean habitation, storehouse, or granary.

1695 *MOTTEUX St. Olon's Morocco* 73 Lodging only in

Matamores or Subterraneous places. 1849 *Southey's Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 473 They leave stones heaped over the

Matamores as marks. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moor* vii. 123

Several very large domed cisterns or matamores, which have been carefully cemented.

† **Matte**. Obs. In the trivial oath *By the*

matte, ?alteration of *By the mass*. (Cf. *MACK sb.* 2)

a 1553 *Udall Royster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 75 By the matte

but I will. *Ibid.* viii. (Arb.) 77 Come away, by the matte

she is minkine.

Matte (mā'tē). *Metalurgy*. [a. F. *matte*.] An

impure and unfinished metallic product of the

smelting of various ores, esp. those of copper.

1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 802 *Matte* is a crude black copper

reduced... from sulphur and other heterogeneous substances.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 59/2 This

matte is termed 'white matte'. 1890 *Daily News* 13 June

4/4 They ask that Canada shall not impose a duty on nickel

ore or nickel matte.

attrib. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The employment of the method for the purpose of matte-smelting is objectionable on the ground that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 391 They are melted in the matte-furnace with rich gold ores.

Matte, variant of **MATE** *a.* *Obs.*, obs. f. **MATÉ**.
Matted (mæ'ted), *pp.* *a.* 1 [f. **MAT** *v.* 2 + **-ED** 1].
Dulled, deprived of lustre or gloss. (See senses of the vb.)

1833 *RUTTER Fonthill* 15 Lights glazed with matted glass in lozenge lattice. 1855 *Price List of Joinery* 8 Front Doors... glazed with matted glass. 1834 F. J. *BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 173 The granular surface formed on watch plates and wheels prior to gilding is spoken of indifferently as matted or frosted. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 A fine silver-gilt Jacobean goblet... with foliage and cone ornament on matted ground.

Matted (mæ'ted), *pp.* *a.* 2 [f. **MAT** *v.* 1 + **-ED** 1].
1. Laid or spread with matting or mats.

1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iv. 1.16 Like a horsekeeper in a lady's matted chamber at midnight. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 429 p. 12 He has chosen an Apartment with a matted Anti-chamber. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* i. The various solicitors... ranged in a line, in a long matted well. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* vi. The servant led us down a matted passage.

b. Formed of mats as a covering.
1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 147 We pitched our matted tents. 1841 J. L. *STEPHENS Centr. Amer.* II. iii. 47 The little matted tents of the market-women.

c. Made of plaited rushes. Of chairs, etc.: Rush-bottomed.

1692 *DRYDEN Cleomeles* Prol. 6 Who... print our matted seats with dirty feet. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5891/4 Tho. Smith, Citizen and Turner, of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeymen... either for Matting, Turning, Joining or Carving, in the said matted Chair business... Tho. Smith maketh... all sorts of matted Work, and fine mimic Walnut-Tree. 1745 *De For's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) 1. 266 The ordinary matted chairs. 1777 W. *DALRYMPLE Trav. Sp. & For.* xv. We find... matted bottom chairs, in their principal rooms. 1833 *LOUGHOON Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 2145 A child's chair... having... a matted seat.

2. Of vegetable growths, also of hair or other fibre: Tangled and interlaced, or covered with tangle.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 666 The places in their Winter... covered with water, doe grow thicke and matted with abundance of little trees, herbes and plants. 1651 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* *High Constable* (1860) 36 His matted noddle is so stiff with the windy conceit of his mastership, that [etc.]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. r 19 [He] Teizes his Wool, by opening all the hairs and almost matted Knots he finds in it. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. P.* iv. 36 Through the Matted Grass the liquid Gold shall creep. 1745 *COLLINS Ode Death Col. Ross* vii. Her matted tresses madly spread. 1749 *WATSON Tris.* 151 57 Cam meandering thro' the matted reeds. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 349 Thro' matted woods, where birds forget to sing. 1832 *LITTON Eugene A. v.* vi. The grass sprung up long and matted. 1865 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* i. i. Half savage as the man showed, with no covering on his matted head. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xlii. The matted underwood and the rank green grass.

b. In names of plants, as *matted pink*, *thrift*. 1645 *BACON Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Then *Pinks*, specially the *Matted Pink*, and *Glove Gilly-flower*. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Matted*, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were platted together, as *Matted Pink*, *Matweed*, &c. 1706 *LOUGHOON & WISE Rel'd Gardener* i. xxi. 98 *Matted Pink*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. IV. 254 *Matted Thrift*.

c. Compressed into the semblance of a mat.
1825 *GREENHOUSE Comp.* I. 168 Loosen the earth and matted roots. 1831 *WILLIS Poem Brown University* 175 Tender moss, and matted forest leaves. 1845 *FLORIST's Trill.* 148 The roots are very apt to get matted in the pots. 1845 *MURCHISON Siluria* xii. 295 Such Lower Coal... had been often transported in large matted masses from the mouths of great rivers.

d. Covered with a dense growth.
1791 E. *DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. 79 By thee the plowshare rends the matted plain. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 151 His eye Steadfast upon the matted turf he kept. 1877 *BRYANT Song of Sower* iv. The matted sward. 1881 M. *ARNOLD Westm. Abbey* ii. That new Minister in the matted fen.

e. Path.
1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* IV. 121 The ascitic fluid is sometimes loculated between the matted intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 10 The matted valves may remain rigidly fixed.

3. Enclosed or wrapped in matting. Also with *tip*. 1758 *GRAY Let. a Dec. Wks.* (1854) 11. 389 A waistcoat Chest of Drawers, matted up. *Ibid.* If the matted things fright you on the same account [sic the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off and laid by in some dry place. 1798 *WALL Advertiser*, *Dec.* 21 For Sale... 10 tons Riga matted flax. 1814 J. *SURIN Pract. of Customs* (1821) 26 Flax... In Matted Bales, with thick ropes. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xxvii. The matted-up currant bushes... at the corner of the west-wall.

Heuce Mat-toddy adn., in a matted manner.
1894 *Du MAURIER Trilly* i. 87 More greedily, mattedly unkempt than even a successful pianist has any right to be.

Mattefelon, obs. form of **MATELLOON**.

Matter (mæ'ter), *sb.* 1 *Forms:* 3-4 *materio*, 4 *matory*, 4-5 *matricio*, *mat(e)ro*, *matiro*, -*yo*, 4-6 -*ir*, 4-7 *matior*, *matier*, (5 *matear*, *matior*, 6 *matier*, *matiar*, *Sc. matter*), 5-*matter*. [*ME.* *materie*, *matere*, *matiere*, *a.* *OF.* *materie*, *matiere* (mod.F. *matière*), *ad.* *L.* *materia* (also *matéria*), building material, timber, hence stuff of which a thing is made, subject of discourse or consideration, also (in philosophical use) 'matter' in contradistinction to 'mind' or to 'form'.

It has been conjectured that *L. materia* represents a prehistoric **dmateria*, f. **dmā* (cf. Doric Gr. *dmā*-*dmā*-*dmā* new-built) related to the Indo-germanic root **dm-*, **dom-* (occurring, e.g. in *L. domus* house and Eng. *TIMBER*). The primary sense continued to be prominent in late popular Latin: cf. *Sp. maderia*, *Pg. madeira* wood, and the derivative *F. merrier* timber-late *L. mäteriamen* (Lex Salica, etc.). The sense-development of the word in Latin was influenced by that of the Gr. *dmā*, of which it was the accepted equivalent in philosophical use. In the derived senses the Latin word has been adopted in all the Rom. langs.: *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *It.* *materia*, Roumanian *materic*.]

1. In purely physical applications.

The substance, or the substances collectively, out of which a physical object is made or of which it consists; constituent material; also, a particular kind of substance serving as material. Now only with implication of sense 3 or 5.

1340 *Ayenb.* 152 *Pet hi* [sc. *pe* speche] by y-wee ase guode moneye... pet is het hi by guode matire, ase of guod metal and of guode sessep pe is of guode manere y-speke. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 36 If a man were Mad al togedre of o matiere Withouten interuption. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 195 b. To assemble matere wherof myght be made and edified a chyrche. 1540-1 *ELVOR Image Gov.* 15 He vied no golde hut pure beryll and christall, and other like matier to drinke in. 1573 G. *HARVEY Common-pl. Bk.* (1834) 25 As there is matter of poison to the spider where will be matter of honi to the bee. 1604 E. *GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxi. 187 Vpon that coast there rise no vapors, sufficient to engender raine for want of matter. 1637 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 89 The glasse makers of Venice... have a more noble matter, and thereof make much better glasse than we can. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks*. 33 The matter of the Summer which ought to be of Oak. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 137 p. 13 In all Operas... where it thunders and lightens... The Matter of the said Lightning is to be of the finest Rosin. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* i. marg., That the matter of the Heavens is fluid. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. 1. § 1 (1876) 35 The matter of the globe is not an inert recipient of forms... impressed by human hands.

† *b.* Timber, wood. *Obs. rare.* [*A Latinism.*]

1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 437 Nowe matere is to falle... For pale, or hegge, or bous, or shippe.

† *2.* A substance used or acted upon in a physical operation; *Obs.* (merged in 3).

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Iustin*) 735 [He get]. *pare* in he done hlak pi... brymstane bla, & vndir it a fyre get ma, til pat mater was molyne thyne. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Ym.* T. 217 The care and wo That we hadde in our matires sublymyng. 1460 *Bk. Quinesence* 4 *Pis* is he watri matro from which is drawe our quinta essencia. 1530 *PALSCR.* 666/2, I make the printe of a thyng in any mater or stuffe. 1635 N. *CARPENTER Geol. Del.* i. iii. 54 Electrical bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 175 As there is different Matter or Substance to be Turned, so there is also different Ways... to be used in Turning each different Matter. 1687 A. *LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Trav.* i. 85 They beat this Stuff with one hand... stooping at every blow, and nothing but the flat side of the Club hits the matter. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 772/5 (*Glass*), He takes up a small ball of matter, which sticks to the end of the tube by constantly turning it.

3. In wider sense: Used as a vague designation for any physical substance not definitely particularized, e.g. applied in *Physiology* to the fluids of the body, excrementitious products, etc. Often with qualifying adj., as in *colouring*, *extractive*, *fæcal*, etc. *matter*.

Grey matter, *white matter* (of the brain): see the adjs.

1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 93 Cankre... comep of a wounde yuel heellid, to whom comep a malancolient mater rotid. 1604 E. *GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxi. 196 There are places in th' earth, whose vertue is to draw vaporous matter, and to convert it into water. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 725 There is no part of the Frog so medicinal as is the blood, called also the matter or the juice, and the humor of the Frog. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* i. 16 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a Cottony matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 634/2 The earthy and stony substances in which these metallic matters are enveloped. 1813 *St. H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 18 Animal matters are the soonest destroyed by the Operation of air, heat and light. Vegetable substances yield more slowly. 1825 J. *NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 737 Mix these matters in a large iron or copper pan. 1851 *LONGF.* *Gold. Leg. v.* *School Salerno*, To report if any confectonarius Mingles his drugs with matters various. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/3 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of 33 per cent. 1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 799 An obstruction to the passage of matter along the intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 730 Hyperidrosis... soaking the boots and stockings with a stinking matter.

4. *Spec.* (= *corrupt matter*.) Purulent discharge, pus. [*So F. matière.*]

[1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 52 Poudre of mirtilles... castip to be wounde be corrupt mater pat is in he place pat is brusid.] 1420 St. *Etheldreda* in *Horstun. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 293 A gret swellng about my throte for 14... Were hit ybroke & be mater out y-rence... To my body... myche eyss hit wolde do. 1486 *Ik. St. Albans* v. 17, Kutt theys botches with an knyfe and let owe the mater of theym. 1523 *FITZGERALD Husb.* 5 b. A glauder, whan it breaketh, is lyke matter. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 291 It... expells the matter of a carbuncle by sweat. 1722 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6045/8 The Matter taken on a Person who has had the Small Pox by Inoculation. 1835 W. *ROBERTS Pract. Treat. Urinary Dis.* ed. 411 v. 5. She began to pass considerable quantities of what she considered 'matter' with the urine.

5. Physical or corporeal substance in general (of which the chemical elements and their compounds are the separate kinds), contradistinguished from immaterial or incorporeal substance (spirit, soul, mind), and from qualities, actions, or conditions.

a 1545 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 24 Wee maintaine a Trade, not for Gold... Nor any other Commodity of Matter. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* ii. iv. 307 Metaphysic matter, without the least phisic extension or matter. 1690 *LOCKE Harv. Und.* iv. x. § 10 Matter... by its own strength, cannot produce in itself so much as motion. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Let.* ii. 40 Matter and Motion cannot think. a 1721 *KEIL Macphertins' Diss.* (1734) 6 In order... for the former to be in requi- librio with the latter, it would be necessary for it to contain a greater quantity of Matter; it ought to be longer. 1729 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xlvii. Matter is inert, senseless, and life- less. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxiv. (1819) 397 The essential superiority of spirit over matter. 1846 *SIR W. HAMILTON Reid's Wks.* 935 Mind and matter exist for us only as they are known by us. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 All our applications of mathematics are applications of our ideas of space to matter. 1885 *WATSON & BURNBY Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 Let there be at O a particle of matter of mass *m*.

† *b.* *Subtile matter* [tr. *materia subtilis*]: the name given by Descartes to a fluid which he supposed to fill the whole of space. *Obs.*

1717 *Prior Atma* iii. 55 Deny Descart his subtil matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

II. *Metaph.*, *Logic*, etc.: contrasted with *form*.
6. Philos. In Aristotelian and scholastic use: That component of the essence of any thing or being which has bare existence, but which requires the addition of a particular 'form' (see *FORM* *sb.* 4a) to constitute the thing or being as determinately existent. Also † *matter subject*: see *SUBJECT* *a.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. iv. (Morris) 164 *pe* wit comprehendit for wiþ outen furþe þe figure of þe body of þe mao pat is established in þe matere subiect [*L.* *in subjecta materia*]. But the ymaginacioun comprehendith only the figure with owte the matere. 138. *WYCLIF St. Wks.* III. 257 *Matere*, and *forme*, and *ende* of her graunt. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1582 As *matier* appetith *forme* alwey. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* x. ii. (1495) 372 *Materia* is neuer seen without *forme*. 1413 [see *FORM* *sb.* 4a]. 1561 T. *HOVY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) O uij b. It is the opinion of most wise men that man is likened to the *Forme*, the woman to the *Matter*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. 162 Aristotle saith, that Nature in one respect is said to be the first and chiefest matter subject of every thing that hath being. 1607 *WALTONING Oph. Glass* 46 It is that will... that keeps a comely decorum in observing the time, the place, the matter subject, the object, and every singular circumstance. 1625 N. *CARPENTER Geol. Del.* i. 1 (1635) 7 The 3 principles whereof the Sphere is composed are two; viz. *Matter*, and *Forme*. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Sciz.* (1849) 197 *Piscator* affirms 'The matter of a particular church to be a company of believers'. 1651 *HOBBS (Libel)* *Leviathan*, or the *Matter*, *Forme*, and *Power* of a Commonwealth. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cyclopedia*, Aristotle makes three principles, *matter*, *form*, and *privation*. 1845 *STROODAN in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 5/1 By the *form*, of language... we mean its signification; by the *matter* of language we mean the sound of words in speech [etc.].

† *b.* The result of the first creative fiat was often viewed by the scholastics as consisting in the production of matter without form. Hence *Bacon* speaks of 'the matter' as equivalent to 'Chaos'. *Obs.* a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 348 *pe* mater first per of he mad, þat is þe elementis to sai þat first sceaples al samen lay. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxii. 9 He said... & þai ere made, þat is, þai ere fourmyd of vnformyd matere. 1645 *BACON Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 500 First he breathed Light upon the Face of the Matter or Chaos.

c. *First matter* (= *L. materia prima*, Gr. *ἡ πρώτη ὕλη*): cf. the quotes.

1619 *PURCHAS Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Uncreated Chaos, or *Hyla*, or first Matter. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 47 One first matter all, Indiv'd with various forms, various degrees Of substance. a 1687 H. *MORE App. to De Philos. Cabal.* viii. (1713) 183 That *Hyle* or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle.

fig. 1647 N. *BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. v. xl. (1739) 60 Though the Saxons were in name our first matter.

d. In Kantian and subsequent use, applied to that element of knowledge that is supplied by sensation, regarded apart from the 'form' which it receives from the categories of the understanding. 1838 tr. *Kant's Critick of Pure Reason* 90 Experience, which contains two very dissimilar elements, namely, a *Matter* for cognition arising out of the senses, and a certain *Form* to order it, arising from the internal source of pure intuition and thought.

7. Theol. (Sacraments are said to have matter and form: see *FORM* *sb.* 4 b.)

1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 366 Ich mot of his sacrament 303 telle þe matere. *Ibid.* 1170 *pe* matyre of his sacrament 1193 193t þe mylle allone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, With what thyng, or what matier he dysciple to admit the childre. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 3 Surely to admit the matter as n part, and not to admit the form, hath small congruity with reason. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 815/2 The Sacraments, who make absolutio both the form and matter of Penance.

8. Logic. The particular content of a proposition or syllogism as distinguished from its form.

1697 [see *MATERIAL* *a.* 2]. 1827 *WHATELY Elem. Logic* ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 81, 82 'All islands (or some islands) are surrounded by water', must be true, because the matter is necessary... again, 'some islands are fertile', 'some are not fertile', are both true, because it is Contingent Matter. 1855 *AMP. THOMSON Laws* Th. Intro. 19 The matter of any representation is that part of it which with reference to any given law is non-formal. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 147 In respect to their Matter, both the Premises and the Conclusion may be false.

III. Material of thought, speech, or action.

9. Material for expression; something to say; fact or thought as material for a writing or speech. Also † *matter subject*: see *SUBJECT* *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? Pof rimes feid of hir be made, Qua-sal of hyr fayrnes spell, Feid he sal hough to tell. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 118 Ous be-houep to spekene mid greaurentre of zwo heje matiere ase of be zeuen holy yeffes of be holy gost. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlate* 35, I haue kekle matir in metir to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. 1543 *LELAND N.-Y. Gist* in *Styrpe Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxviii. 331, I have matter at plenty already prepared for this purpose, that is to say, to wryte an history. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 28 We will intreat of the passions of the soule, as of our chiefe matter subject. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 1. 68, I loue to cope him in these sullen fits, For then he's full of matter. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 3 Here therefore, is the first distemper of learning, when men studie words and not matter. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiii. 18 For I am full of matter, the spirit within me constraineth me. 1634 W. TIRWYTH *Balzac's Lett.* 1. 43, I will here conclude, rather out of discretion than for want of matter. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 455 The mean Matter which my Theme affords, To embellish with Magnificence of Words. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 150 p 8 Whether they have Matter to talk of or not. 1878 *HUXLEY Physic.* Pref. 6 A clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method.

†10. The subject of a hook or discourse; a theme, topic, subject of exposition. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Turne we tiller our matiere, & on our gest to his. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 663 (Kolbing) Alhou, u no may noust tellen, ywis, Mi matery wer to long. a 1340 *HAMFOLDE Psalter* Prolog. 4 The matiere of this boke is Crist & his spouse. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 503 But now repereith the tale to his matter that he hath left to tell this thinge. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 86 But to my matter, as I began. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* Arth. 161 It behooveth the maker or Poet to follow the nature of his subject, that is if his matter be high and loftie that the stile be so to. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iv. 3 Thee, O Queene! the matter of my song. 1625 A. GUL. *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Raimund de Sabunde through his writings be easie and quick, yet his matters are scattered. 1704 *PRIOR Let. Despreux* 54 How hard is it for me To make my matter and my verse agree!

†11. The substance of a book, speech, or the like; that which a spoken or written composition contains in respect of the facts or ideas expressed; often as opposed to the form of words ('manner') in which the subject is presented.

c 1384 *CHAUCEUR H. Fame* ii. 353 Hard langage and hard matiere is encumberous for to here. 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 62 This invective seemeth to have been over-sharpe in the matter but not in manner. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 83 Was euer booke containing such vile matter So fairly bound? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 5 This Text, is rich as the High Priests pectoral both for words and matter. 1695 *DRYDEN Parvill, Poetry & Painting* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 123 Though I cannot much commend the style, I must needs say, there is something in the matter. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* iv. Wks. (1873) 34 If the matter of a book be really valuable and deserving. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. vi. 150 It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thales* Pref., The immateriality of the Work, can only be appreciated by a Review of the various matter it contains. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter. 1885 *Nature* 19 Mar. 453/1 When we look from the manner to the matter of his speech, we are unable to bestow such unqualified praise.

†b. Sense, substance (as opposed to nonsense or trifling). *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. 1. 344, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1605 — *Learn* iv. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency meet! Reason in Madnesse.

†c. There is (a) matter in it: some importance attaches to it. *Obs.*

1549 *LATIMER 4th Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 If Salomon sayd it, there is a matter in it. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 139 There's matter in't indeed, if he be angry. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 874 To him will I present them, there may be matter in it.

†12. That with which a science, art, law, etc. has to do; that which belongs to a subject of study; the subject-matter of a study. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28686 We find, . . . per almus, Es be best bigging of alle penances. . . And for per mater es gode to knaw, of almus sal i for-per drau. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 403 Bis Seneca . . . hadde . . . greet knowleche of bynges, and wel nyh al matir of study (*Lat. onium studiorum materia*) of witte and of sciens. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 89 Of Arismetique the matiere is that of which a man mai lieve, What Algori-me in nombre amoneth. c 1391 *CHAUCEUR Astrol.* ii. § 4 Natheles, theise ben obscurancez of iudicial matiere & rytes of paines, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 149 The matter of all armes, is secured into the same three parts, that the Embleme is. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. § 3 The subject of matter of laws in general is shew forth constant: which matter is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted.

†13. Ground, reason, or cause for doing or being something: †a. Followed by an *inf.* or *clause*, or *simply*. Often qualified by an *adj.*, as *good*, *much*, *little*. To seek matter: to seek a pretext or occasion. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayrenb.* 136 He [sc. be milde herte] ne wille nenne zuo knead, . . . bet he ne can draie materie god nor to herie. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 20080 (Fairf.) Dai Bae do alle bis shame, withoute matter bere I blame. 1375 *BARSHOUR Bruce* iii. 301 He . . . fenzeit to mak bettir cheir. Then he had wair to, be fer. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2088 Thow ges matir to men mony day after, forth speke of bi spede. c 1450 *BURGH Secres* 236 He wyl flidly seeke matter, And soone consente to thyn destruction. 1532 *CROWEELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 347 So his high pleasure is that ye shall do if ye see good matter to bere it. 1573 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xli. 81 3it hes thow mater for to murne. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. x. 103 Having . . . shewed, that the burning

Zone is much subject unto raine, it appears that there is matter in it, to temper the violence of the heat. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 58 What is the matter. That . . . I am so dishonour'd, that [etc.]. 1630 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. I have done the part of a friend . . . In furnishing your fear with matter first, If you have any; or, if you dare fight, To . . . comfort your resolution. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* ii. iii. 38 This is the matter why Interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story.

b. Const. for, of. Now only: What occasions or is fitted to occasion some specified feeling: chiefly predicative.

c 1420 *Ploughman's Prayer* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 400/5 Here is much matter of sorow, to see [etc.]. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 305 Yf she had contynued in this world, she sholde dayly haue herde & sene matter and cause of sorowe. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 512 Neither can he, that mindeth but his own business, finde much matter for Envy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 951 Matter of scorn, not to be given the fear. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Comm. God Wks.* 1855 I. iii. 233 Whenever we go to bed, we shall not want matter for praise, if we did not want a heart. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. World* Pref. 22 Making it a sufficient matter for his contempt of any man, that he had served in the navy. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* f. Myynher Calif. in Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* v. xiii, The acquisition of which has been, to me, matter of great sorrow. 1865 — *TENNISON 'I stood on a Tower', in Gd Words* IX. 144 Science enough and exploring . . . Matter enough for deploring, But aught that is worth the knowing? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/2 The annual migration of the Viceroy to Simla is an old matter of complaint. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* i, This sure small matter for wonder If sorrow is with one still.

c. with attributive sh. prefixed.

1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Noncon.* 121 They are prayer matter, and thanksgiving matter.

†14. Means of doing something. *Obs.*

1580 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 265 They perceived a kinde of courtly Maestic in the minde of their host, though he wanted matter to shew it in his house. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xv. 89 In all the benefices which wee have received of God we must consider in what taking wee had bene if wee had gone without them: and wee shall have matter good store wherewith to doe that if we are not wilfully blinde.

†15. Material cause; element or elements of which something consists or out of which it is developed. *Obs.*

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* vi. ii. 184 Vnlike is as it were the very matter of number. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 Voyde of all matter of probability. 1607 — *BACON Ess.* *Of Seditions* (Arb.) 398 Let vs . . . speake of the Materials, and the causes, and the remedies. The matter of seditions is of two kinds, Much povertye and much discontent. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Altheim.* ii. x. § 3 (1622) 304 His uncompounded simplicitie is the true matter of his Vnlike. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* Wks. (1841) 208 To know the nature and powers of the human voice, is in fact to know the matter or common subject of language. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Reward* 327 There are many things which may constitute part of the matter of wealth, which, when taken separately or in small quantities, would hardly be called wealth.

†16. In vague sense, nearly equivalent to 'things', 'something'; esp. with qualifying words (*adj.* or *sh.* prefixed, or of with *sh.* following), things or something of a specified kind, involving or related to a specified thing.

1449 *Kolls of Parli. V.* 148/2 It is matter of Parliament longyng to the Kynges Highnesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 26 The first [Letter] whereof shall be for matter of unkindnesse. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* ii. vii. § 2 That in matter of fact there is some credite to be giuen to the testimonie of man, but not in matter of opinion and judgement. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 365 The King of France hauing any occasion to write for matter of Graunt. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. i. I haue Matter of danger, and state, ro impart to Caesar. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 12 The Chronicle . . . red before Abassuerus . . . contained matter of affaires. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Just.* 198 This is rather matter of fact than of Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dietet. Dubit.* iii. v. Rule iv. heading, The Fathers power does not extend to matter of Religion. 1788 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. This must have been matter of mere accident. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiii, I have matter for thy private ear. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 388 Certainly in the Gospels there is plenty of matter to call out our feelings. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 4/1 That it is eminently desirable to attain this end is not now matter of dispute.

b. spec. in Law. Something which is to be tried or proved; statements or allegations which come under the consideration of the court. *Matter in deed, matter of record, nude matter* (see *quots.*).

1532 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* ii. iv. 138 It is nat alleged in the Indytembe by matter in dede that he had suche weapon. 1607 *COWEL Interpr.* s.v., Mater in dede seemeth to be nothing else, but a truth to be proued, though not by any Record: and matter of Record, is that which may be proued by some Record. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Nude Matter*, is a naked Allegation of a thing done, to be prov'd only by Witnesses, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal. 1727 — *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Foreign Matter*, in law, is matter iriarie in another country; or matter done in another country. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 344 Assurances by matter of record are such as do not entirely depend on the act or consent of the parties themselves. 1799 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) ix. 413/2 He may plead the general issue, and give the specific matter in evidence. 1853 *SROCKQUERER Altit. Engl.* *Matter*, . . . in reference to court-martials, the specific charges which are brought against a prisoner, and to which the president and members must strictly confine themselves.

†c. *Matter in deed*, also (2 orig.) by *matter in deed*: in point of fact, as a matter of fact; truly, really. *Matter in fact*: a matter of fact. *Obs.*

15. . . *New Notbroune Mayd* 144 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 7 Matter in dede, My sydes dyde blede For man. 1530 *PALSGR.* 833/1 By matter in dede, *par effet*. 1533 tr. *Erasmus's Expos Comm.* *Crede* 78 The Iewes do graunte . . . that Iesus was crucified verye matter in dede. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 113 The question whether this cause had a sufficient hearing, or noe, which is matter in facte . . .

17. a. Things printed or written; often with qualification, e.g. *printed, manuscript, type-written matter*. In *Printing applied techn.* to (a) the body of a printed work, as distinguished from the titles, headings, etc.; in newspapers, the general contents as distinguished from the advertisements; (b) type set up; (c) manuscript prepared for printing, 'copy'.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. p 5 He Sets the Title of the Chapter or Section in a . . . different Character than his Matter is Set in. *Ibid.* xxiii, The like mark he makes in Matter and Margin if two Letters are Transposed. *Ibid.* 38 *Open Matter*. Full of Breaks and Whites. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xviii 588 A new mode in the arrangement of the matter. 1838 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 106 We have printed half the matter. 1875 [see *five* matter, LIVE a. 8]. 1886 — *40 SPENCER Autobiog.* I. xxviii. 512 Matter which has been revised in manuscript, and again revised in proof. 1887, 1890 [see *FACE* v. 8 c].

b. (Postal) matter: whatever may be sent by post.

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *First-class*, First-class matter, in the postal system of the United States matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection. *Ibid.* s.v. *Second-class*, Second-class matter, . . . mail matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications. *Ibid.* s.v. *Third-class*. 1896 *Strand Mag.* 338/2 (Letters and other) postal matter, such as book-parcels, post-cards, newspapers, circulars, telegrams, etc.

†18. Idiomatic phrases. a. *It makes no matter*, later it is (occas. *skills*) *no matter* = it is of no consequence or importance; now often with ellipsis of the vb., *No matter*, also *What matter* . . . ? Often with dependent clause or an interrogative pronoun or adv. used *elipt.* † (*It is*) *no matter for*: there is no importance attaching to, (the thing in question) does not matter. Also with mixed constr. † *It is not a (one) farthing matter*.

1478 [see *MAKE* v. 1 25] 153. TINOALE *Expos. Matt.* v. vii. (1550) 61 What matter maketh it, yf I speake wordes which I understand not? c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 14 N To the church, I trust, ye wyl be obeyent K. J. No matter to yow whether I be so or no. 1576 *FLEMING Penopol. Epist.* 128 My behauiour hathe not deserved, any such doggish dealing: but makes it any great matter? 1592 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 334 Sp. Item, she doth talke in her sleepe. *Lid.* It's no matter for that, so shee sleepe not in her talke. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 66 No matter who's displeas'd, when you are gone. 1609 *DEKKER Guls Horne-bk.* vii. 33 How course soeuer the stuffe be, tis no matter so it will hold fashion. 1634 *STR. I. HERBERT Trav.* 45 No great matter whete. 1670 in *Casins's Corr.* (Surtees) ii. 251 It skills no matter what Nelles attorney said to you. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 39 So be we get into the way, what's matter which way we get in? 1693 *CONGREVE Old Enoch* iv. xv, *Bell*. My patch, my patch. *Lett.* — No matter for your patch. 1721 — *SWIFT Trav. to Stella* 3. No matter for your patch, matter, be death, I think. a 1774 *GOLDEN. Surv. Eng. Philos.* (1776) I. 35 But no matter for the tides in the moon; it is very well if they have satisfactorily explained the tides upon earth. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 'He has lost the key of the trunk.' 'No matter; we can break it open'. 1852 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. iii. § 2 (1875) 66 After no matter how great a progress in the colligation of facts. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 But what matter . . . from whom I heard this?

b. † To make much (no) matter of: to make much (nothing) of (*obs.*). To make a matter: to make a fuss or to do.

a 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* iii. 19 For men of merit sho [sc. Fortune] no mater maks a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) I. 175 Much matter was made of this. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 82 Because you said a word too much in a friend's ear . . . to make such a matter!

IV. A thing, affair, concern; corresponding to *L. res*, which it is often employed to render.

†19. An event, circumstance, fact, question, state or course of things, etc. which may be an object of consideration or practical concern; a subject, affair, business.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 270 Of bis ilke materie ich spec muchel beruppe. c 1386 *CHAUCEUR Wife's Prolog.* 836 Lo, goodde men, a fleide eek a frere Woln falle in every dyschale and matiere. 1411 *Kolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 He knoweth wel that in the matter on hym surmited by the sayd Bille, he ne hath nocht born hym as he sholde haue doon. c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 114 I praye yow, . . . that ye will me counseile in this matiere. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sicilian's Comm.* Ded A 2, To judge by matters past, what shalbe the consequent, and end of things to come. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xix. 39 But if ye enquire any thing concerning other matters, it shalbe determined in a lawfull assembly. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 49, in the later Schoole of the Grecians examined the matter, and is at a stand [etc.]. 1710 *SWIFT Trav. to Stella* 120, He . . . then falls on his sword; and, to make the matter sure, at the same time discharges a pistol through his own head. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S.* *Stras* 73 Upon this we drop the Matter, and began to discourse concerning the Provision. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 1. 7 You order, said I, this matter better in France. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 The brewer cut the matter short, by saying, he had not time to argue. 1824 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxviii, To mend the matter, the hostes, was a most intolerable scold and shrew. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 In default of help from Rome, he would lay the One of the leading matters under consideration was the

report of the Ecclesiastical Commission. 1887 E. STUART *In His Grasp* iii. 39. I tried to lead the conversation to personal matters.

b. with possessive (or equivalent): An affair or business specially belonging to some person or persons; (one's) cause, concern, or affair. ? *Obs.*

In later use app. only collect. *Plural.*

c1350 *Will. Palerme* 615. I wold meng al mi mater 3if I mist for schame. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* v. 775. 2331 We putten... our matere and cause al houly in your goode wil. c1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1791. Lordes han for to done So mych for hem-self, but my matere Out of hir mynde slippith away soone. c1460 FORTENCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1835) 145. They was so occupied with their owne maters, and with the maters off their kynne, . . . bat that entendet but litle. . . to be kynges maters. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* xii. 234. By me your mater shall be well sped. 1530 PALSGR. 473/2. If thou se my lerned counsaile in Westmynster hall, call upon them to remember my mater agaynst Bulkyrn (*Fr. mon. procs. contre Bulkyrn*). a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 83. Though, for their priuate maters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages. 1612 BRENEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 157. You may seee them. in Possevin's booke of the maters. of Mo-covia. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (*Empy* (Arb.) 512. To know much of other Mens Matters. a1657 MURE *Psalm* xlii. 2. Lord, in thy strength the Kings shall joy. . . To his minde Thow makst his maters goe. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Bragv.* Take my advice, Jack, try them both. Manage your maters well—lead them both on. 1857 BROWNE *Ran. Rye* xi. 74. Let the maters of my sister and Jasper Petulengro alone, brother.

c. pl. (without article or qualification): Events, affairs, circumstances, etc., understood to refer to a particular occasion, but not further specified.

1570 SIR H. SIONEY *Let. in Life of Sir P. Carew* (1857) 24. Thomond matters have gone verie leisuere on. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. 1. 79. If matters grow to your likings. a1649 WINTKOP *New Eng.* (1853) i. 369. At Providence maters went after the old manner. 1671 MILTON *S. A.* 334. Matters now are strain'd Up to the high, whether to hold or break. 1699 T. Browne in *R. L'Estrange's Erasmus Colloq.* (1725) 390. I will take a proper occasion to discourse maters with your Husband. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 53. I will bring you to her as a stinger, and so you may bring maters about. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 351. This seems to be carrying maters too far. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10. Maters are very different in France. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2. A state of maters which . . . was . . . attended with heavy loss to this country.

d. In *plural* sometimes used vaguely of concrete things. ? *Obs.*

1703 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 291. Which MS's. he has been pleas'd to give to the writer of these maters. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 207. That we did not want great Maters, only barely enough to support Life. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 50. After a short report of some small maters. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* ii. She [the landlady] retired after these acts of hospitality, and left the stranger to enjoy in quiet the excellent maters which she had placed before him. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iv. Cups, balls, and rings, and other mysterious-looking maters, which generally accompany a conjuror.

20. contextually. A subject of contention, dispute, litigation, or the like. More explicitly *matter in dispute*, *question*, *variance*, *difference*.

c1285 CHAUCER *Melib.* v. 65. Thilke Iuge is wys, that some understondeth a matere [v. r. matiere] and iuggeth by leyser. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181. Non withinne the cite In disturbance of unite, Doste ones moeven a matiere. 1462 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) i. 314. Hit is grawnt. . . that hit be lawfull to determe all maner maters and make lawes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. l. 726. And quarels and maters thow hast now a dayes for ladyes and gentilwymmen more than euer shou be wote to have. 1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) l. 348. Touching a certen matter in varyance betwixt the executors of Sir William Spencer deceased and my ladye spouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xvii. 8. Yf a matere be to harde for the in iudgment betwixte bloude and bloude. 1597 BACON *Coulters Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 140. If the matere should be tryed by duell betweene two Champions. 1774 [see DIFFERENCE] sb. 3l. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. i. 147. Not being troubled with too anxious a zeal for any matter in question. 1825 [see DISPUTE] sb. i. b]. 1886 MRS. LYNN *Linton Paston Carew* vii. They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

† b. Phr. To make a matter to (a person), to pick a quarrel with. To have a matter with or against, to have a quarrel with. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 618. I make a mater to one, I pycke a quarell to him. I make no mater to hym, je ne luy demande riens. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude* xii. 1. I and my people had a greute matter with y^e children of the craftsmen. 1611 LINCE *Acts* xix. 38. If Demetrius, and of the craftsmen. have a maters against any man, the law is open.

21. With qualification (attribute, or of and sb.): A thing, affair, subject, etc., of the kind denoted by nr pertaining to the thing denoted by the qualification.

For the illustration of such phrases as *galley, halfpenny, hanging, laughing, musing, money matter*, see the first element. See also *MATTER* of course, *MATTER* of fact.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* i. xviii. (MS. Coit.) heading, pe fytst matier of mawmentry pat clerik callis ydolatrie. 1508 DUNBAR *Tis Mariut Women* 122. Euer ymagynyng in mynd maters of evil. 1509 FISHER *Fennel Serv.* Cates Richmond Wks. (1826) 292. She dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of Frenshe into Englyshe. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon* *1st Edw.* V. (Arb.) 149. It is taken for a lanchynge matter. 1590 SIE J. SMITH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 41. All their ancient orders and proceedings in maters Militarie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. l. 2. I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 73. Maters of faith. . . was so plainly said in the Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1658 WANKLEY *Wend. Lit. World* v. l. 1. 99. 462/1

Mens Consciences are not to be forced in maters of Religion. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xcviii. 31. She knows but maters of the house, And he, he knows a thousand things. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/4. The campaign is nearly over—as a field matter it is fully at an end.

b. A matter of: a circumstance which involves or brings into play . . . ; a 'case' of.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic.* Evd. (1827) V. 179. When once we steer a hair's-breadth out of the sphere of every day's practice, everything is a matter of cross and pile. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Annum.* 51. As a matter of economy, it is suggested [etc.]. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 35. This, however, must be taken merely as a matter of opinion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix. This is a matter of life and death. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Mental Development* Lect. & Ess. (1879) I. 104. The power of creation is not a matter of static ability; . . . it is a matter of habits and desires.

22. Used, like *thing*, as an indeterminate sb. to which to attach an epithet. Also in phrases like *it is no such matter*, *another matter*.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Faine* iii. 427. But hit a ful confuse matter Were al the gesteres for to poeie. 1411 LYDG. *Isop.* (Zup.) 48. In matys pat touche poetry. 1506 SHAKS. *Henn.* IV. ii. 4. 301. Instinct is a great matter. c1600—*Sonn.* lxxxviii. 14. In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1610—*Temp.* i. l. 88. What impossible matter will he make easy next? 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxv. 20. They deuise deceitfull maters against them that are quiet in the land. 1692 RAY *Disc.* (1732) Pref. 9. I had taken notice of five maters of ancient tradition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874. l. 153. It cannot in any wise be an indiffident matter, whether we obey or disobey those commands. 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 249. If actresses are bad, no manager can help it; but to take pains to turn a bad woman into an actress is another matter. 1842 BROWNING *Warren* i. iv. Truth's a weighty matter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 436. Who desire you more Than . . . dying lips. With many thousand maters left to do, The breath of life. 1876 BLACK MATTER *v.* xvii. The pronunciation of the word *allegro* is not a matter of very grave moment.

† b. All is a matter: it is all the same. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* ii. xii. [xiii.] (Arb.) 127. Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, all is a matter. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* ii. 218. Let me sob, roar, or swoon, 'tis all a matter To marble-hearted John.

† c. (Any, some, no) great matter: (something, nothing) considerable. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (Cattley) (K. O.). It is no great matter. 1622 BACON *Henn.* VII. 120. It did shew manifestly vnto the World, that hee [Perkin] was some Great matter. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) i. 554. This . . . may seem to be no great matter at first sight. 1717 BERKELEY *Jnl.* *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871. IV. 528. We saw an armoury which seemed no great matter.

d. For that matter: = 'for the matter of that' (see 25 e).

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* iii. ii. 47. Pala. But who told you I was here? . . . Rho. O, for that matter, we had intelligence. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xxii. No, no, for that matter, when she and I part, she'll carry her separate maintenance about her. 1808 TENNIS 10 Jan. 13/3. The . . . shivering drivers. . . who [like every one else, for that matter] had to lie out in it [the rain] without tents.

23. a. With qualifying adj., usually small: A (certain) quantity or amount (of). ? *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kinged. & Common.* 265 [He] sold them their liberties for a small matter. *Ibid.* 271. It is thought that the Empire receiveth every way about seven millions, which is a great matter. 1652 NEEHAN *tr. Selden's Marc.* Ch. 472. At first an eacie matter was demanded by the King of Denmark, and now more exacted than they can possibly bear. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 71. They can live upon a small matter; and provided they have Rice [etc.]. 1722 W. ROGERS *Foy.* (1778) 32. It produces a small matter of Indico. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6142/3. One sorrel Horse Colt, . . . with a small matter of White in his face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. v. l. sent a small matter to his wife. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 114. My son here has been of some little matter of use to you. *Ibid.* IV. 26. You will oblige us by . . . taking some little matter of supper with us.

b. A small matter, occas. a matter, used advb. = Somewhat, slightly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 133. Very large quantities of Timber. . . may be had, though some small matter dearer than in Norway. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. xv. I have thought to tarry a small matter in town to learn somewhat of your lingo. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 275. Open them a small matter wider, or shut them a small matter closer. 1788 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4. The socket and spindle being a small matter taper. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853. II. 267/1. Carnaby did quail a matter at these words.

24. A matter of: used to qualify a numeral, indicating that it is not to be taken as literally exact. Also rarely *matter of* (? *obs.*), the matter of.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) i. 193. The French that came over with Her Majesty . . . are all casheerd this week, about a matter of sixscore, wherof the Bishop of Mende was one. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 360 [He] lets him have a great deal of it for a matter of a shilling. 1653 COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xi. 34. Accompanied with a matter of seven hundred men. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July. He had had, as he phrased it, a matter of four wives. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Corr.* Wks. 1853. l. 378. Hither have I been riding of matter of thirteen miles. 1843 CARLYLE *Fast & Pres.* ii. i. Lackland. . . boarded once, for the matter of a fortnight, in St. Edmundsbury Convent. 1862 BROWNE *Wales* lxxxiii. (1901) 258. 'Is it long since your honour was in Durlam county?' 'A good long time. A matter of forty years'.

25. The matter (in various idiomatic uses).

† a. That which is contemplated, intended, or desired. To the matter: to the point, relevant (ly);

= L. *ad rem*. From the matter: irrelevant (ly).

Much about the matter: not far from the point. *Obs.* 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 30. 4. Thou answerest Luther, more unreverently, then it becometh thee, and too sufficiently to the matter. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Discur.* (Arb.) 22. To vse too many circumstances are one to me to the matter is wearisome. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 169. 1615 BACON *Sylva* 3. 326. To helpe the Matter, the Alchymists call in . . . many Vanities, out of Astrologie. 1658 ROSS *And tr. Mowfet's Theat.* Ins. 951. It shall not be from the matter to tax in brief the madnesse of the ancient Egyptians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 55. If you take 5 parts Lead, and one part Stone, it will come very near the matter. a1674 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1714) l. 12. He grants it [sc. the deluge] to have come so near the matter, that but very few escap'd. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm.* *Colloq.* (1733) 483. You're much about the Matter [L. *hand multum abest a scopo*].

b. The circumstance or state of things which actually involves or concerns some person or thing, esp. one which calls for remedy or explanation; chiefly in *What is the matter?* and similar expressions. Phr. (colloq.) *What is the matter with . . . ?* = What ails, troubles, or is amiss with. . . hence (jocular) *What is the objection to, What is there to complain of in . . . ?*

1469 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 23. Maister Rochif asked him what the matter was, if I might have any ease. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxii. 8. Wban he hath tolde his taylor, he sayeth: what is the matter? 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 323. b. No man knew what the matter was. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 163. What is the matter here? 1605 BACON *Ad. Learn.* i. vii. 8. 15. Alexander happed to say: Doe you thinke these men would laue come from so farr to complaine, except they had iust cause of griefe? and Cassander answered, Yea, that was the matter, because they thought they should not be disprooued. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* ii. 6. The Canto tells you, what's the matter. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus's V. nessa*. Why she likes him, admire not at her; Shew herself, and that's the matter. 1715 DE FOE *For. Man.* *Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) i. 88. I heesech what is the matter with you. 1804 *Spirit Publ. Trals.* (1803) VI. 8. What's the matter with the pacer 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 75. The children . . . amused themselves as if nothing was the matter. 1837 [see LEGB. 1]. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* ii. (1851). There was something the matter with the old man. 1885 'F. Anster' *United Venus* 69. 'What's the matter?' 'Nothing is the matter, Matilda,' he said.

† c. On or upon the matter (also upon the whole m.): taking the thing as a whole, speaking generally; for all practical purposes, practically speaking. *Obs.*

c1560 MISOGONUS *iii.* i. 192 (Brandl). Pounder matter, well, if she should not knowt, who shoulde knowe? 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Deformity* (Arb.) 254. So that vpon the whole matter [sc. 1605 vpon the matter], in a great wit, deformity is an aduantage to rising. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxxvii with (1640) 93. That Christians are not bound to keep faith with idolaters, the worshippers of a false god, as the Egyptian Caliph was on the matter. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 170. The Rules they both work by are upon the matter the same, in Sawing, Mortensing, &c. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* i. 79. This is upon the matter a Pension paid under a more decent name to the most considerable Men of the Country. 1691 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 188. Upon the whole matter it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. a1710 BR. BUTT *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1871. l. 439. He is upon the matter sure of a long life.

d. Phr. In the matter of (= law Latin in re): in relation to, with regard to; chiefly in Law.

1790 AMBLER *Chancery Rep.* 78. In the Matter of Annesley, a Lunatic. 1834 APOLOPHUS & ELLIS *1 K. B. Rep.* 813. In the Matter of Elmy and Sawyer. 1896 *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* l. 423. In the Matter of the Petition of Sheehy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden*, [He] [Dryden] had 'seen many others', as an admirable Gallicism has it, in the matter of attacks. 1882 *Times* 30 June 5. In the matter of Egypt. . . the German Chancellor will leave them to act as they like. 1904 *Stan.* *and* 29 Nov. 9/7. In the Matter of an Arbitration between the Manchester Carriage and Tramways Company (Claimants) v. The Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council (Purchasing Authority).

e. For the matter of that: as far as that goes.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* t. (1783) 24. For the matter of that, we can afford it well enough as it is. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. xxi. 'Consider, my dear,' cries the husband, 'she is a gentlewoman' . . . 'As for the matter of that,' returned the hostess, 'gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a sassafras'.

26. attrib. and Comb., as matter-hating, moulded, -woven adjs.; + matter-bear (see quot.).

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117. The matter-bearer, is a general part of a Furnace which beareth and holdeth the substances of the Raw-matters. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xcxiij. In matter-moulded forms of speech. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* viii. 98. Facts, objects, are but phantoms matter-woven. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *My stiles* (1860) l. 17. The matter-hating principles of this school.

† Matter, sb. ? *Obs.* Also 7 mattereyer. [*f.* MAT sb. 1 + *er* 1.] A mat-maker.

1411 *Poc.* in *Wz. Vulkere* 613/33. *Sloriorator*, a mattere. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Shandwe* ii. lxviii. (1860) 101. Wban his hadde seid me he mattere [F. *matier*] who he was. 1511 CORGE. *Nattier*, a Matter; or maker of mats. 1614 *Acc. Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) p. xlv. To Richard Ansell Mattereyer to his May^r. . . for his paines and charges in nayling downe the greene clothe in the Banqueting House . . . for the Maske.

Matter (mæ'tɔɪ), v. Also 6 mattrer, mattrer. [*f.* MATTER sb.]

1. intr. To discharge matter or pus; to suppurate. 1530 PALSGR. 633/2. Wban thynke you that your byle wyl mattrer? 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S. iv. b. The . . . skin of an adder. . . boiled in oile. . . is also good for an eare that mattrereth. 1658 A. FOX *Serv. Guide* li. v. 27. I very much mattrereth, and desireth to make a separation of that which is destroyed. 1756 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* *Suppl.* . . .

matter, to suppurate. [1875-86 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.* Matter, to discharge pus.]

† **b.** To exude in the form of matter or pus.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* l. xii. 49 Earth's milk's a ripen'd core That drops from her disease, that matters from her sore.

2. To be of importance; to signify; chiefly in interrogative and negative sentences. (Freq. impersonal with dependent clause.) Const. *to*; also (*poet.* rare) with *dativus*.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, Hist. v. (1622) 161 Sosianus & Sagitta were vile & of no account, neither mattered it where they lived. 1617 BAYNE *Lech.* (1634) 68 What those are who are not under our household government, mattereth not to our discredit. 1632 HALL *Ocell. Medit.* (1857) 18 It matters not, O God, how I am vexed here below, a while. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶ I. What matters it what she says to you? 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* l. i. Poet. Wks. II. 25 What matters me who wears the crown of France? 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* conv. I. We haven't spent any to matter. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* l. 156 Nor does it matter a straw whether we use the double e instead of *ele* in *sweet*. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* l. v. i. 175 His pretext mattered little. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* xi. We die—does it matter when? 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 128 It mattered nothing to them whether the other Corporators were eight or a thousand. 1885 F. ANSTEV *Tinted Venns* 181 'It matters not,' she said, calmly.

3. With a negative: To be concerned about, care for, regard, heed, mind. (Sometimes with dependent clause.) Obs. exc. *dial.* in the sense: To approve of, like.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 96 Let his Land he fit for one, or fit for another use, he matters it not. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr.* l. xi. 37. I matter not what careless abuses there may be put upon a word. 1720 HANNASTED *Ded.* 13 They matter it not of a straw. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. If it had been out of doors I had not mattered it so much. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fant. of Qual.* (1809) I. 26 He did not matter cold, nor hunger, nor what he eat, nor what he drank. 1804 EUGENIA de ACTON *Tale without Title* l. 215 Oh! as to your fine speeches, Miss, I matter not them a straw. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 89 If a workman does not take kindly to his occupation, he would say that he did not matter it much.

b. absol. or intr. To care, mind. ? Obs.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 43 Let it somewhat half short or exceed that number they matter not. 1713 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 129 If he would not marry them they matter'd not. 1750 VALKEN *Diary* (1866) 80. I mattered not if we exchanged, so he took my box, and I his.

† 4. To arrange the subject-matter of. *nonce-use*. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* *Dev.* Which I can neyther word, matter, ne reason accordinglye, and so [etc.].

† **Matterative, a. Obs.** Also 7 *mattorative*. [*irreg.* f. *MATTER* sb. 1 or 2. + *-ATIVE*, with recollection of *maturative*.] Characterized by the presence of matter or pus.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 40 The corruption which the horse venteth: if that mattorative stuffe he green [etc.]. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, His Eyes are so swell'd that he cannot easily open 'em for mattorative Stuff. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wens*, [Wens] being as to the outward part, Flesh, hut towarded the Root, mattorative.

† **Mattered, a. Obs. rare.** [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 + *-ED* 2, after med. L. *materiatus*.]

1. *Metaph.* = *MATERIATED*.

1620 T. CRANES *Div. Logike* 57 A mattered effect, or effect of the matter, is every thing made of some matter. 1654 Z. COKE *Legal* 159 From the common matter put or taken away... to put or take away the mattered... is a contingent inference: as, in Germany is much wood, therefore they have many ships.

2. Containing matter or pus.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. vi. (1639) 278 A mattered tumour is more safely opened with a knife then with humming medicines.

† **Matterful (mæ'tɔ:fʊl), a.** [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 + *-FUL*.] Of a book, an author, or the like: Full of 'matter' or substance.

1819 LAMB *Lett. x.* To Wordsworth 97 From thence I turned to Vincent Bourne: what a sweet, unpretending, pretty-manner'd, matterful Creature. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 147 In sweet and matterful verse. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection... called the 'Bibliothèque utile', seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

Hence *Matterfulness*.

1883-4 GROSART *Nash's Wks.* I. Intro. 45 One is struck with their terseness and matterfulness.

† **Mattering, vbl. sb. Obs.** [*f.* *MATTER* v. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The formation of matter or pus, suppurate.

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* xliij. Nothinge is better to heale matterynge at the eares, than the ieuise of ywlowe leaues. 1631 WOOVES *Nat. Philos.* 55 Extraordinary mattering is, when... the humors or parts themselves are made full of corrupt matter. 1749 BARNES *Farmery* (ed. 6) xxx. 258 Mattering of the Yard... in Staked Horses is often no other than a *Gonorrhoea Simplex*.

2. Caring, minding.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint.* *Confl. Gard.* l. 35 The Cloth as it were, should always be laid in a fine Garden, without mattering to see what passes in the open Fields.

† **Mattering, ppl. a. Obs.** [*f.* *MATTER* v. + *-ING* 2.] Forming or discharging matter, purulent.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20 Scabbes... mattering sores... and the canker. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* s.v. A mattering, or running sore.

† **Matterish, a. Obs.** [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of, full of, forming, or discharging pus.

1580 BLUNOVILLE *Curing Horses Dis.* 59 A kind of Scab... which is full of fretting matterish water. 1673 R. HEAD *Cauting Acad.* 74 The Matterish clouts that are wrapt about [the sore]. 1725 ATKINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 341 There had been discharg'd a small Quantity of matterish Substance.

† **Matterless (mæ'tɔ:ləs), a.** [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Having no matter; not embodied in matter; immaterial. Now rare.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* B v. The broken bread... is material & not matterless. 1602 J. DAVIES (Hicet.) *Miram in modum* (Grosart) 204 Who being immaterial, cannot change, (For that's immutable that's matterless). 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 56 He cannot live upon matterless forms. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xv. 304 A matterless form would vanish.

† 2. Without materials. Obs. rare-1.

14... *Pilgr. Soule*, No more men maye glosen withouten text than withoute materles.

† 3. Devoid of 'matter', sense, or meaning. Obs. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* To Rm. With multiplication of matterless words. 1637 B. JONSON *Hor.* Art P. 460 All fine noise Of verse meere-matter-lesse. 1767 Mrs. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 37 Some dissipation is necessary for you, and therefore, my matterless lines may have their use.

4. Immaterial, of no concern or importance. Chiefly *dial.*

1650 MAY *Old Couple* II. (1658) 10 'Tis matterless in goodness who excels: He that hath coyn, hath all perfections else. 1875 MANLEY *Corringham Gloss.* s.v. It's matterless which way you tak' th' water. 1899 ARCHAOL. *Aeliana* (N.S.) XLII. 280 It being matterless whether a saint is incorruptible or, as in the case of Bede, corrupted.

b. Applied to persons: Of no consequence; incompetent, shiftless, helpless. *dial.*

1794 HURCHINSON *Hist. Cumbrl.* I. 225 note, Mr. Robinson... a simple matterless body. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

Matterne, obs. form of *MARTEN*.

† **Matter of course.** Something which is to be expected as following the natural course or order of things.

1739 [see *COURSE* sb. 36 a]. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* l. xii. (1866) 27 Having as a matter of course sold my cloak-hag. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Engl.* II. 525 Protestants guilty of killing Roman Catholics were acquitted, as a matter of course, by Protestant juries. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 It was a matter of course that France should retake the territory she had conquered.

b. attrib. or as adj. (written with hyphens), rarely as *predicative adj.*: Occurring or following as a matter of course; to be expected. Freq. of persons or their mode of action: Taking things as a matter of course.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liii. The cool matter-of-course manner of this reply. 1854 LOWELL *Prin. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 129 A sudden change in the scenery, like those that seem so matter-of-course in dreams. 1881 HUGHES *Ton Begon at Giff.* xxx. I won't have that sort of matter-of-course acquiescence. 1886 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 100 The belief in it is so necessary and so matter-of-course an act in us, that [etc.]. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* 190, I said some matter-of-course words to the effect [etc.].

Hence *Matter-of-cou rness* *nonce-ud.*

1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 78 A naturalness, a matter-of-courteness that admitted of no questioning.

† **Matter of fact (mæ'tɔ:fækt), sb. and a.** [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 16, 21 and *FACT* sb. 6.]

A. sb. a. Law. That portion of a subject of judicial inquiry which is concerned with the truth or falsehood of alleged facts; a particular question or issue that is of this nature: opposed to *matter of law*. **b.** What pertains to the sphere of fact as opposed to opinion, probability, or inference; also, something which is of the nature of a fact. Phrases, *As a matter of fact*, *in matter of fact*: in point of fact, really.

1581 E. CAMFION in *Confer.* II. (1584) M b. He speaketh of a matter of fact. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. vii. § 2 If it be admitted that in matter of fact there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man, but not in matter of opinion and judgement. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. iv. § 9 It is either a beleefe of Historie (as the Lawyers speake, matter of fact) or else of matter of art and opinion. 1621 ELSING *Debates* *Lo. Lords* (Camden) 112 The House to consider of the matter of fact. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Oct. He then commanded me to draw up the matter of fact happening at the bloody encounter. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. (1695) 380 Some particular Existence, or, as it is usually termed, matter of fact, which falling under Observation, is capable of humane Testimony. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 122 ¶ I It is true in Matter of Fact, I was present at the ingenious Entertainment. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. ¶ The Story was really true Matter of Fact. 1730 A. GORRAN *Maffei's Amphit.* 289 The Matter of Fact is, that... the two Gates... will undoubtedly be found wider. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* l. iii. § 7 (1888) 94 All reasonings from causes or effects terminate in conclusions, concerning matter of fact; that is, concerning the existence of objects or of their qualities. 1776 — *Myson Life*, This is a matter of fact which is easily cleared and ascertained. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 119. I have strictly adhered to matter of fact. 1816-60 WATTELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 131 By a matter of fact is meant something which could conceivably be submitted to the senses, and about which it is supposed there could not be any disagreement among persons who should be present and to whose senses it should be presented. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ecl. Mirac.* (1843) 56 There exists, in matter of fact, that very connection... between Ecclesiastical and Scripture miracles. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xvii. (1862) VI. 38 note, Great numbers of Aristophanic jests have been

transcribed as serious matter-of-fact. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* II. lii. 311 They did not receive, as matter of fact, the good government which they desired. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 283 As a matter of fact, you are quite right. I did catch it.

B. attrib. passing into adj. (Usually written with hyphens.) Pertaining to, having regard to, or depending upon actual fact as distinguished from what is speculative or fanciful; unimaginative, prosaic.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ I. I condemn the Men given to Narration under the Appellation of a Matter of Fact Man. 1787 BURNS *Lett.* 15 Jan. Wks. (Globe) 323 To write him a mere matter-of-fact affair, like a merchant's order. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 67 The scene is not impressive in itself,—that at Suez especially is matter-of-fact in the highest degree. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 277 The more Callicles is irritated, the more provoking and matter of fact does Socrates become. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xi. (1887) 84 [She] bade her drink her tea: before it got cold, in a sensible matter-of-fact way.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 123 Its oscillations between the ideal and the matter-of-fact.

Hence *matter-of-factism*, the principle or practice of regarding or relying upon matter of fact only; so *Matter-of-factist*, one who regards matter of fact only; *Matter-of-facty adv.*, in a matter-of-fact manner; *Matter-of-factness*, matter-of-fact quality or character.

1860 SARA HENNELL *Thoughts in Aid of Faith* 195 Hard *matter-of-fact-ism. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit.* *Phil.* xviii. (1890) 283 Positivism and matter-of-factism, that is, the refusal to take account of any thing else in things except that they are. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 165 The 'matter-of-factists will put down as your sober opinion... the *enca mpeoria* inspired by the festivity of the hour. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* l. 80 Through positivists... or, I may say, matter-of-factists. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 47 'You mean us, I suppose,' I answered 'matter-of-fact'. 1816 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1884), [The] success... I attribute altogether... to the 'matter-of-factness, with which it is written. 1899 W. KNIGHT *Stud. Philos. & Lit.* 291 The infelicities... in Wordsworth's style... its sinking from idealism into matter-of-factness.

† **Mattery (mæ'tɔ:ri), a.** Also 4-7 *mattyry*. [*f.* *MATTER* sb. 1 + *-RY* 1.]

1. Full of, forming, or discharging matter or pus; purulent. Now rare.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cl. (1495) 667 Oleum miltum... clenshyt mattyryeerys. 1527 ANDREW *Brinswyke's Distyll Waters* I v a, Impostumes whiche roune of matter humours and moystoures. 1666 J. H. TRENT *Gl. Antidote* 11 It brought away much mattyry substance. 1871 NAPIERUS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. xii. 1070 A mattyry sore.

† 2. Full of 'matter' or sense. Obs. rare-1.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. v. Away with your Mattyry Sentences... They are to graue and wise, for this meeting.

Matteyer, variant of *MATTER* sb. 2. Obs.

† **Matthean (mæ'ti:ən), a.** Also *-ean*. [*f.* L. *Matthe-us* Matthew + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the evangelist St. Matthew.

1807 *Expositor* Aug. 152 The closing sentence being distinctly Matthean. *Ibid.* Dec. 418 In two of the Matthean logia the Lord speaks of His disciples collectively as the *ecclesia*.

Mattie, Mattin: see *MATIE*, *MATIN*.

† **Matting (mæ'tɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1** [*f.* *MAT* v. 1 and *sb. 1*.]

1. The action of becoming or state of being matted or tangled. Also with *down*, *together*.

1682 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* 41 This Magical morning of the Daughter's hair into a Witch-lock. 1707 MORTIMER *Hurb.* 570 It [the Matk] sinks gradually, distributing its strength to your Liquor equally without matting. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 19 The matting of the vegetation, impeding the flow of the water. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Synching* (ed. 2) 2 The property of felting or matting, which is so characteristic of wool. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 809 Obstruction [of the bowels] by the matting together of several coils of intestine. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 480 The... matting down of the velum interpositum.

2. **a.** The process of making mats or matting. **b.** The covering of a floor, etc., with matting.

a. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 589/4, Tho. Smith... of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeyman. For Matting. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Among the textile arts are to be ranged matting, netting [etc.].

b. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor.

3. *concr.* A fabric composed of a coarse material, e.g., coir, bast, hemp, grass, etc., used as a covering for floors or roofs, or as material for packing, for tying plants, etc. Also *Naut.* = *MAT* sb. 1 4.

Different kinds of matting are known as *Canton*, *Dutch*, *India* (see *INDIA* 6), *Russia* matting; also *Coco-nut* matting (see *COCO* 4 d), *Sword* matting (see *SWORD*). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 34 The sail is made of matting, and the mast... of bamboo. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 154, 20 Rolls Dutch Matting... Matting is used by the Cabinet-makers for packing of goods. 1819 *Mem. Caled. Hort.* Soc. III. 111 Through the heads of these nails, strings or strands of matting are introduced. 1843 Mrs. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* (1844) l. 27 The floors... are spread with a fine matting. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 324 The scion, which you will tie to it slightly with a piece of wetted matting. 1861 DELAMER *Flower Gard.* 37 The cold frame (covered with matting) stairs with Elton F. Holt (1868) 10 The broad staircase with its matting worn into large holes. 1901 HASLUCK *Danilo's Work* III. 48 The top [of the table] is of wood covered with Japanese matting.

b. Materials for mats.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

7. Of a pustule: To ripen, suppurate.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 About 50 or 60 small Pox came out, which matured and scabbed. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 812/2 From the fifth to the eighth day of the eruption, the pustule matures.

Hence Matured *ppl. a.* Ma'turating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 ALEX. LEIGHTON *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 26 Rather than they would suffer the plague soare of their oppressing pride to be burst by the maturing Cataplasms of wholesome Laws. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View of Ecclesiastick* 31 Matured, Adult and Pregnant Wit. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 440. I ordered him Maturing Gargles. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96. I applied maturing Cataplasms. 1807 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 171 The addition of various... substances to the maturing medium.

Maturation (mätürä'-fön). Also 6 *maturac-*yon, *maturac-*ion, 7 *erron.* -ition. [a. F. *maturac-*ion, ad. L. *mätüräc-*ion-em, n. of action f. *mätüräre*: see **MATURATE** and **MATURE vbs.**]

1. *Med.* The 'ripening' of morbid matter; the process by which matter is formed in an abscess or a vesicle becomes a pustule, suppurating; the action of causing this process.

1541 COPLAND *Gynoid's Form.* Sijj, The fyrste [cure] is to ripe the matter. The second after the maturacyon to open it. 1543 TRAHERON *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* II. l. 13 b/2 Humours... which nature came not... bringe to maturation or suppuracyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeus's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/4 Persevering it to be com. to his full maturation and ripnes. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* t. 17 The parts affected may be cleared of the Thrush by maturation of it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1760, Mr. Sharpe is of opinion that the tedious maturation of the cataract is a vulgar error. 1800 *Med. Vrat.* III. 502 The progressive stages of inflammation, maturation, and scabbing. 1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 665 The period of maturation of the eruption. 1837 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 565 The maturation of the pocks.

† 2. *Alchymy.* The operation of converting a baser metal into gold. Cf. **MATURATE v. 4.** *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) 273 Maturation is exaltation of a substance, rude and crude to that which is mature and perfect. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 We conceive indeed, that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metals, will produce Gold. 1692 J. WEBSTER *Metallographia* II. 31 Whose Art of... Maturation of Metals he laboureth to prove to be false.

† 3. *Physic.* The (supposed) natural ripening or development of material substances by the operation of heat and motion. *Obs.*

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. iii. (1821) 75 The very grass... after many refinings, macerations, and maturations, spring up into so many rational souls. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 338 Whether... the Mine will afford Ore or Metal in tract of time... and whether to this Maturation of the Mine, the being exposed to the free Aire be necessary. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall* 133 Little Particles... which have... in the Maturation of Ages, remained sandy and sabulous... or become Rocks or Minerals.

4. Of fruits, the juices of plants, etc.: The action or process of ripening or becoming ripe; development to ripeness; also, an instance of this.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met. l.* t. v. Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) 1. 49 Maturation of their seed, seems all that is required of them. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. vi. 115 By maturation, the fruit from having been hard grows soft... and sweet. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 202 After the maturation of the fruit... they are plucked. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 4/1 Perfect maturation of the foliage, which means maturation of the bulb.

b. Of liquors or other things undergoing preparation for use: The action of maturing; the process of becoming matured.

1605 TIMME *Querschnitt* II. vi. S. b. So we see, that wines in whose maturation or ripening the heat of the sunne failed are made more crude and sharpe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 312 For the Maturation of Drinks, it is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* 59 If... the ground seem to require an baster maturation, there may be a crop of Beans (etc.) sown upon it, which will mellow it exceedingly. 1707 MORIMER *Hurb.* (1721) 113 38. Ginger accelerateth the Maturation of Cyder. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 10. (ed. 2) 201 The Liquor has before received due Maturation in the Copper and Mash-tun. 1798 [W. MARSHALL] *Minerals Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 The idea of making compost useful while in a state of maturation. 1835 *URE Philol. Manuf.* 83 The downy filaments of cotton... get more or less flattened in the maturation and drying of the wool. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 A lengthy process of maturation in sherry casks is required to make it [whisky] a wholesome beverage.

5. The action or process of coming to full growth or development: a. of man, his faculties, etc.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr's T.* v. 492 Our care to feede them [children]... our after cares, as they gaine maturation. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma sacrum* 6 From the first time that could begin any Maturation to his Judgement. 1693 J. TYRRELL *Lat. Nat.* 30 There happens to us Men... Maturation, Decay, and Dissolution. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 294 The maturation of the spiritual being, to the highest attainable degree. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxv. (1862) 283 Imputing to the decay of our nature that which results from its maturation.

b. of plants, animals, etc.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philol.* t. 61 To give... vegetation and maturation to Plants. 1665-87 H. MORE *Appl. Antid.* xiii. (1712) 223 He found these Birds [Tree-geese] in several degrees of maturation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Ming. Arts & Sci.* III. xl. 376 The Maturation, and bringing to Perfection the Chicken contained in Embryo. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 146 Organs... which are appropriated to the... maturation, exclusion and deposition of their eggs. 1884 W. K.

PARKER *Mammal. Descent* II. (1883) 55 The growth and maturation of the germs. 1904 *Brit. Med. Vrat.* 17 Dec. 1643 The maturation and fertilization of the ovum.

c. Of a disease.

1838-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 331 A vesicular disease, which... passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 12 That mysterious law, which causes... the maturation... of various diseases, to follow lunar periods.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. the completing or perfecting (of a plan, work, etc.).

1655 *Theophrastus* 165 The birth, growth and maturation of our Love. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ¶ 3 Time sufficient for the regular maturation of our schemes. *Ibid.* No. 156 ¶ 12 A play represents some transaction, through its regular maturation to its final event. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developtm. Chr. Doctrin.* (1878) 38 The germination and maturation of some truth. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. xxxvii. 273 The pamphlet and the paper were in course of maturation.

† 6. The forwarding (of a business, etc.). *Obs.*

1584 *Leycesters Commonwe.* (1641) 98 It... tendeth directly to Maturation of the principall purpose. 1623 COCKERAM, *Maturation*, a hastening. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* IX. xvi. 173 The said Convocation met... for the maturation of business with the more expedition.

Maturative (mätürä'tiv), a. and sb. Also 5 *maturat-*iv, -yf. [a. F. *maturatif*, ad. L. *mätürä'tiv*-us, f. *mätüräre* to **MATURE**.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* That causes maturation or the formation of pus; pertaining to or characterized by maturation. (Cf. **MATTENATIVE**.)

c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 44 He kide perto a plastre maturatif. 1543 TRAHERON *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* II. l. 14/1 We have seen that corruption of an Aposteme hath chaunced thorough default of applynge convenient maturatyue Medicines. 1568 SKYNE *The Pest* (1861) 42 Quhilk is marvellous maturative, destroyd all venome. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 88 Butter... is of a moystring, mollifying, maturative, and resolute faculty. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 92 Birdlime is maturative. 1831 J. DAVIES *Nat. Med.* 391 Its leaves bruised and boiled are frequently used as a maturative poultice. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 810/1 The maturative, or suppurative stage [of small-pox].

† 2. Having the power or function of maturing or ripening (fruits, etc.); of or pertaining to maturation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 227 They... have their second Summer hotter and more maturative of fruits than the former. 1658 — *Gard. Cypris* iii. *Hydriot.* etc. 50 The maturative progresse of Seeds. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 35 Some maturative power, whereby an inanimate Body may gradually admit of such a change.

B. sb. A maturative remedy.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. vxi.* (1495) 239 Thenne men must werke fyrste wyth colde maturatives rypynge. c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 211 If her hab be leide perto any maturatif so pat he mater peref be rotid, han opene it. 1543 TRAHERON *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* II. l. 14/1 Avicenne... counselleth vs. to appoye colde and moyste maturatyues. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 27 We are to give them [tumours] vent as speedily as possible, by applying... Maturatives. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 23 These compound Maturatives. 1831 J. DAVIES *Nat. Med.* 195 It is employed as a maturative and stimulant. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Maturative*, a medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

Mature (mätür-), a. [ad. L. *mätürus* ripe, timely, early. Cf. **MURE**.]

1. Complete in natural development or growth.

a. Of fruits, etc.: Ripe. *Obs.* in lit. use.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelloner's Bk. Physicæ* 58/2 When as the seede [of Fennell] is mature cut it there of. 1676 WORTHOE *Cider* iv. § 3. 14 Cider well made of Mature Fruits. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 33 Thou [the acorn] fell'st mature. *fig.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxxi, There cannot come a mellow change, For now is love mature in ear.

b. Of an embryo, foetus, plant, etc.: Fully grown.

1805 *Med. Vrat.* V. 45 A living mature foetus. 1845 *Forrest's Vrat.* 274 The proper season for repotting mature plants. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The green leaves do not grow after they are mature.

† c. 'Ripe' or ready for. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 26 This [insurrection] lies glowing... and is almost mature for the violent breaking out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 537 Till like ripe Fruit thou drop... or be... Gathered, not harshly plucked, for death mature.

2. Of a person: Having the powers of body and mind fully developed. Of personal qualities, etc.: Fully developed or ripened.

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* Ded. A. 2 M. Richard Hakluyt: who out of his mature judgement in these studies... was the only man that moved me to translate it. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 97 The youngest Sonne of Priam; Not yet mature, yet matchlesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 882 To trust thee [Levi] from my side, imagin'd wise, Constant, mature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 29 A Time will come, when my maturer Muse, a nobler Theme will chase. 1718 *Prior Solomon* II. 164 Mature the virgin was... Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. 1726 CAVALIERE *Mem.* v. 310 When they came to mature Years. 1824 CONDE *Digestion* 241 In mature and middle age... still greater caution... becomes requisite. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreads* N. i. ix, Mature men chiefly; few in age or youth.

b. const. *in.*

1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* I. iv. 31 Boyes... mature in knowledge. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac FL.* 16 Shadwell... Mature in dulness from his tender years. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 296 When they are grown mature In wisdom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 243 No animal at birth is mature or perfect in intelligence.

e. Of or pertaining to maturity or manhood. *rarv.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 27 They were trayn'd together in their Child-hoods;... Since their more mature Dignities... made separation of their Societie [etc.].

3. (The earliest use.) Of thought or deliberation: Duly prolonged and careful. Of plans, conclusions, etc.: Formed after adequate deliberation.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 239/2 The Justices, after sadde communication and mature deliberation hadde amonge them, answered... that [etc.]. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Selekt. Rec. Oxf.* 170 After long and mature debating of the matter. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 54 Eftir mature advise and deliberation... 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 4 Things... which... in the review and more mature cogitation I wished might be altered. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, Upon mature thoughts, I began to doubt whether I was injured or no. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 585 On a full and mature view and comparison of the historical matter. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 389 Till his plans for revolt were mature. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv, The interval... allowed no time for mature and careful reflection. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxviii. (1883) 639 His ripest thoughts, and... the maturest statement of the Gospel which he preached.

† 4. That takes place early; prompt. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xix. xcviii. 356 Hardly I scapt their hands by mature flight. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1672-5 II. 407 Carrying things on with the maturest expedition.

† 5. Of an event: Occurring when the fitting time has come. Of time: Due. (The opposite of 'premature'.) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leare* iv. vi. 282 In the mature time, With this vngarous paper [I]le strike the sight Of the death-practis'd Duke. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* v. 162 The birth mature Of this our native Heav'n.

6. *Med.* In a state of suppuration; ripe.

1881 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

7. *Comm.* Of a bill, etc.: That has reached the time for payment; due. 1882 in OGDIVIE.

Mature (mätür-), v. Also 6 *mature*. [Partly ad. obs. F. *maturer*, also *maturer*, ad. L. *mätüräre*, f. *mätürus* **MATURE**; partly f. **MATURE a.**]

1. *trans.* (*Med.*) = **MATURATE v. 1.**

1541 COPLAND *tr. Gynoid's Form.* Sijj b, In mundyfyenge it madureth, and suffreth nat to fystule. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelloner's Bk. Physicæ* 95/1 A pottione to mature, or ripen, an Apostematione. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

2. To bring to maturity or perfect development; to ripen (fruits, wine, etc.); to bring (a plant or crop) to full growth. Also *pass.* = 6.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 314 Creame is Matured... by Putting in Cold Water. *Ibid.* § 326 To see if the Virtual Heat of the Wine... will not Mature it [an apple]. 1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 117 Nor taste the Fruits that the Sun's genial Rays Mature. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 442 A ship, well freighted with the stores The sun matures on India's spicy shores. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. III. vii. (1857) 114 Warmth... expands the leaf, matures the fruit [etc.].

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 575 The Greek has reaped The costly harvest his own blood matured.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 They are euer Temperate Heats that Digest, and Mature.

3. *transf.* To cause to develop fully (the mind, judgement, etc.); to perfect the development of (a person) mentally and physically.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 75 Whenas judgment is matured by age. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 281 Till time mature thee to a Kingdom's weight. 1742 YOUNG *N. Tr.* v. 772 Virtue... not rolling suns, the mind matures. 1766-89 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xiii. 597 His prudence was matured by experience. 1842 TENNYSON *'Love than thy land'* x, Nature 'Thro' many agents making strong, matures the individual form. 1851 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Frederick* Gl. (1877) 661. Suffering had matured his understanding.

absol. a. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Little Mattie* II. Poems (1862) 2 Just so young but yesternight, Now sbe is as old as death... An hour matures.

4. *fig.* To make ripe or ready; to perfect (a plan, work, etc.); to bring to a head.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 660 But these thoughts Full Counsel must mature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 222 He had leasure to mature his schemes. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 450 An art That toiling ages have but just matured. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 500 His vizir... matured the dissatisfaction of the Omrahs, and... deithroned... him. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 195 The great events that were maturing the destinies of the common country in Northern Italy. 1865 H. BURTON *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 23 The plans... were evidently not yet matured.

b. Const. *inlo.*

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 210 The passions... would be at once matured into fearful vigour. 1857 BURKE *Civilisation* I. ix. 585 Their habits of self-reliance, enabled them to mature into a system... the right of private judgment. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxii. 197 This taste for gality was matured into a system.

† 5. To forward or hasten duly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 24 The House bath been... busy in... maturing those bills. 1661-2 *Ibid.* 77 Be maturing your own businesse bither as fast as may be.

6. *intr.* To come to maturity or perfect development; to grow ripe: a. of fruits, seeds, wine, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 324 It is like they [sc. fruit] would mature more finely. 1795 NAPLETON *Adv. to Student* v. 55 [the seed] may... grow and mature where you see it no. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXXVII. 463/2 The wine is left in the cask... to mature. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I. 8 In some cases the stigma has matured before the anthers are ripe.

b. of animals.

1887 F. FRANCIS JUN. *Saddle & Moccasins* 163 You want the cattle that's easiest handled, and easiest sold, and that matures quickest and keeps in best condition.

c. *transf.* of persons.

1844 BROWNING *Boy & Angel* 33 The man matured and fell away into the season of decay. 1870 DISRAELI *Lithair* xl. But what pleases me most are his manners. I never knew any one who had so matured.

d. *fig.* To 'ripen' or develop into or to.

1805 SOUTHEY *Mladoc* l. xvii. Such thoughts, As might have matured To penitence and peace. 1875 POSTER *Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 78 Possession could not mature by usurpation into ownership.

7. *Comm.* Of a bill, sum of money, etc.: To reach the time fixed for payment; to become due. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 Those bills being all forced upon the money-market for discount at once, instead of being gradually encashed as they mature. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 2/4 In March as much as 900,000 will mature. 1896 *Law Times* C. 436/2 Debentures which had matured for payment.

Hence *Maturer* rare, one who matures.

1835 W. HANNA *Our Lord's Resurr.* 18 The nourisher, the maturer of that eternal life which is for our souls in him.

Matured (mätür'd), *pp. a.* [f. *MATURE* v. + -ED¹.] Ripened; fully developed or grown; perfected or completed.

1676 EVELYN *Terra* 53 On this [cast] a layer of well-matur'd Dung. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) l. 1 This matured state of grace. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 75 He brought a rich and matured mind to the first employment of it. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romolavi*. The matured scholarship of Mes-eic. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 166 He seemed to stand erect in the strength of his matured powers. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 38 Sheep prefer the fresh growth to matured blades.

Maturely (mätür'ly), *adv.* Also 6 *maturly*. [f. *MATURE* a. + -LY².]

1. With full deliberation, after mature consideration.

1594 PARSONS *Conf. Next Success.* ii. iv. 85 A sentence... so maturely given, could not be revoked. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 To baue the translations of the Bible maturely considered of. a 1639 SPURGEON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 89 They might more maturely advise what course was fittest to be taken. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think in Math.* § 43 Wks. 1871 III. 327. I had long and maturely considered the principles of the modern analysis. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND *xxv*. The rest might stand over till both you and I had thought maturely of the matter. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ix. x. III. 163 Our Crown-Prince, somewhat of a judge in after years, is maturely of opinion, that the French Lines were by no means inexpugnable.

† 2. With due promptness: in good time; not too late; early. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gen.* l. xxii. (1546) 72 Consult before thou enterpryse any thng, and after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it maturely. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. Atheism* iii. 27 (1712) 135 They were never able... maturely to discover the approaching dangers. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. (1693) 17 We give him thanks for receiving us more maturely [than the long-lived antediluvians] into those Everlasting Habitations above. 1790 COWPER *Ode* 1. 227 Illut let us frame Effectual means maturely to suppress Their violent deeds.

3. With full development; ripely. Also, in a manner indicative of maturity. *rare*—1.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 47. 128 The formation of a maturely Christian mind. 1886 CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angles* ix. 176 But Garda Thorne isn't immature, she talks as maturely as I do.

Maturement (mätür'ment), *rare*—1. [f. *MATURE* v. + -MENT.] The action of maturing. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xviii. To do a little day by day towards the maturement of his plans.

Matureness (mätür'nes). [f. *MATURE* a. + -NESS.] The state of being mature, maturity.

1701-2 *Narr. Lower Ho. Convoc.* viii. 51 The matureness of their final Resolution. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1833 G. R. PORTER *Trop. Agric.* 227 By... extracting a piece of pulp and examining its degree of matureness.

Maturescence (mätür'sens). [f. L. *mätür'scentem*: see next and -ENCE.] The process of maturing.

1856 W. L. LANSAY *Pof. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 66 The effect of mature-cence of the spores.

† **Maturescence**, *n.* *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *mätür'scent-em*, pt. pple. of *mätür'scere*, f. *mätür-us*: see *MATURE* a. and -ESCENT.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Maturescence*, waxing ripe. 1847 in WEBSTER.

† **Maturify**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. late L. *mätür'facere* to make ripe: see -FY.] *trans.* To 'mature' or exalt (a metal) into (gold). 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 138 11 (Oil of sand) maturifieth impetual metals into gold.

Maturing (mätür'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. *MATURE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *MATURE*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 256 The Maturing of Metals, and thereby Turning some of them into Gold. 1835 ALEXANDER 25 Apr. 53/4 The gradual maturing of the young hero's mind. 1897 ALLIOT *Syst. Med.* II. 84 The maturing of wine is the process of development of these ethers.

Maturing (mätür'ing), *pp. a.* [f. *MATURE* v. + -ING².] That maturing, in the senses of the verb. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thakala* ii. xiv. His lip was darkened by maturing life. 1830 KNOTTS *To Autumn* 2 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. Close to our friend of the maturing sun. 1903 *Blackie Mag.* Jan 4/2 A patch of maturing tobacco.

Maturish (mätür'ish), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. *MATURE* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat mature.

1835 MERRITT *Diana* III. xii. 244 She played... the maturish young woman smitten by an adorable youth.

Maturity (mätür'iti). Also 4 *maturite*, 5 -yte, 6 -itea. [ad. F. *maturité* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source L. *mätür'itäs*, f. *mätür-us*: see *MATURE* a. and -ITY.]

† 1. Deliberateness of action; mature consideration, due deliberation. *Obs.*

c 1275 BARBOUR *Brue* xl. 583 Bot name of thame so hardly Ruschit emang thame as did he, Bot with fer main maturity. 1534 L. D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v b. A thng that a sage personne with greutte maturity and deliberation bath writen. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. x. 41 Young men and women... resolve rashly, and performe rarely, because that they concluded without maturity. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 14 Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. xxi. 387 It shall be done, after Examination of the Case, with the utmost Maturity. 1734 tr. Kollin's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 15 The study of profane history when entered upon with judgment and maturity.

† 2. Due promptness. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gen.* l. xxii. (1546) 71 b. Yet of these two [celerity and slowness] springeth an excellent vertue, wherinto we lacke a name in english. Wherefore I am constrained to vsurpe a latine word, calling it Maturitie. c 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) l. 77 Agricola... hasted with maturitie [L. *maturat*] to resist this eminent perill. *Ibid.* 172 Which thing this yonge impe executed with great maturitie [L. *mature fecit*]. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 339 All things will be perfected doubtlesse with all possible maturity.

3. The state of being mature; fullness or perfection of development or growth.

a. Of a person (mentally and physically) or his attributes; also, the state of being of age.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23918 She was of gret sobrenesse... and of gret maturity. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 To abide and tarie the maturitie and decent full age of this noble Prince. 1603 DANIEL *Panegy.* to King Ixvi. Thy full maturitie Of yeares and wisdom. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowell's *Inst.* 29 This age [one and twenty] with us is perfect and full maturity. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 146 When I was very young, a general fashion told me I was to admire some of the writings against that Minister: a little more maturity taught me as much to despise them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* l. 115 Till she reached years of maturity, she was confined to French guardianship. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xi. 105 Lines which embody the subdued and limited desires of my maturity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 531 In the full maturity of life.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: The state of being full grown.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* clxvii. 1301 In short space after it [the barnacle goose] cometh to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 317 These sedd Prides That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must... now be ctopt. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 114 The inclosed Fetus; which at the time of maturity broke through those Membranes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anl. Beauty* vi. 29 A single spreading oak, grown to maturity. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 328 She lays four or five eggs; of which but a part... come to maturity. 1833 G. R. PORTER *Tropical Agric.* 158 All the [tobacco] plants throughout the same field do not arrive together at their full maturity. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* ii. 25 Each one [eyelash] reaches maturity in about five months, and then drops out.

c. Of fruits, wine, etc.: Ripeness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* (1848) 68 Green Fruit... being neither sweetened nor concocted by Maturity. 1676 WOLFE *Ciderii* § 3. 14 The Blood of the Grape obtains not that degree of Maturity in the Fruit, as [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 302 Large Shoots that impede the Fruit from its due Maturity. 1843 Penny *Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 When wines have been kept in the wood for the period... proper for attaining maturity.

4. Of immaterial things: The state of being complete, perfect or ready.

1625 K. LONG tr. Barclay's *Argenis* iii. xi. 187 He may be sent backe... upon hope of being recalled, when things are come to better maturity. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (A. B.) 26 The Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Authority* i. ind. 26 Till things were come to that maturity that the dispensation of the Gospel did no longer want them. 1732 SWIFT *Repeal. Test Wks.* 1761 III. 293 They must wait maturity of time. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. vi. 241 One science may be brought to a great degree of maturity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 265 Measures which... were nearly brought to maturity. 1852 CONYDEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. 54 The revolution of which Herod had sown the seeds now came to maturity.

† b. Pl. Matured conditions. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1633 AGRICOLA *Exp.* 2 Peter i. 1 Canaan... was already furnished in their hands: Nature had enriched it with commodities, and Industry beautified it with buildings and maturities.

5. *Comm.* The state of becoming due for payment; the time at which a bill becomes due.

1815 DALLAS in Taunton *Comm. Pleas Ref.* (1818) VI. 371 The period that intervened between the refusal to accept and the bill arriving at maturity for payment. 1850 *Commerce. Handbk.* 15 The period of the date of maturity of bills at or after sight. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 135 When their drafts come to maturity. 1901 *Stetson* 30 Oct. 5/1 For six months' maturities the rate is still maintained at 3/1 to 3/2.

6. The state of an abscess in which the pus is fully formed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* l. xvii. 79 Three or four days after they [i.e. pustules] came to maturity, and broke

Maturinal (mätür'inäl), *a.* [ad. L. *mätür'inäl-is*, f. *mätür'inus*: see *MATTINE*. Cf. F. *maturinal*.] Of or pertaining to the morning, occurring or performed in the morning, early. Also *rarely* [after F. *maturinal*], rising early.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Maturinal*, belonging to the morning, or morning prayer. a 1800 PEGGE *Anecd.* (1814) 271 Another maturinal expression in ancient use was—Give ye (i.e. God) good Day. 1834 JAMES F. MARSHALL *Ill. Hist.* Our household was not the most maturinal in the world. 1839 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Fr. School Paint* (1862) 53 The maturinal dew twinkling in the grass. 1855 BRISTOL *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 101 There is usually a maturinal fall, and an evening rise [of temperature]. 1859 BROWNS *King & Book* vi. 1443 What? Maturinal, busy with book soon off an April day? 1874 LAYS *Med. Oxford* 12 While undergraduates masticate L the maturinal muffin. 1897 ALLIOT *Syst. Med.* IV. 192 The maturinal use of saline purgatives.

Hence *Maturinally* *adv.*, every morning.

1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 107 Three workers only—and six mused nightly—and rations for six drawn maturinally.

Maturinary, *a.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *mätür'in-ari* (see next) + -ARY.] Maturinal, early.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-bks.* I. 239 We... were ready to start between five and six; being thus maturinary in order to get to Terni in time.

Maturine (mätür'in), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *mätür'in-us*, f. *Mätürina* (occurring only as the proper name of the goddess of dawn, but prob. orig. appellative), allied to *mätür-us* early, *MATURE* a.] 1. Of or pertaining to the morning; occurring in the morning.

c 1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 187 This cure of morow, cleped maturyne, falsly be-ayed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The crepusculine lyne maturine of the north north est orizone. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Cause* (1610) 166 The first [canonical hour] they call the maturine, before the sunne rising. 1685 GOAUL *Celest. Bodies* l. xii. 62 [They] hint a Lunation following the next Feria at bor. 2 Maturine. 1848 CROOK *Bohke* i. 32 Hawthorne and Hobbes were down at the maturine bathing. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. ix. 279 Covent Garden awoke to its maturine business.

b. Of a star; *spec.* in *Astron.* and *Astrol.*: That rises or is above the horizon before sunrise.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* i. 4 Wp sprang the gouldyn candill maturyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1 587 according as the said stars begin either to shine out or bee hidden in the morning before the Sun be up, or at evening after the Sunne is set, they are named Maturine or Vesperine. 1652-61 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* vi. (1682) 109 The rising and setting of the Stars, whether... Maturine, or Vesperine, as the Artists phrase it. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Matul.* 149 She [Venus] is... Gibbous, as well when she is Vesperine as Maturine. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astral.* 286 The Moon is maturine untill she has passed her first dichotome.

† 2. *sb.* Pl. Maturins. *Obs.*

[Cf. a 1602 in sense 1.] 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 257 Maturins: At the first hour, or six of the clock.

Hence *Maturinely* *adv.*, in the morning.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 442 [He] was wont to walk, maturinely, knee-deep into the sea.

Mat-weed: see *MAT* sb. 1

Maty (mät'yi), *mate* (mät'), *Anglo-Indian.*

Also *matee*. [Of obscure origin: cf. Skr. *mātka* elephant-keeper, and Eng. *MATE* sb.; see *Yule*.]

A native servant, esp. an assistant or under-servant.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* l. 241 In some families, *mates*, or assistants, are allowed, who do the drudgery. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* xli. (1843) 106 Here is our establishment:—one bulier, one dress-boy, one *matee*, [etc.] *Ibid.*, A cook's matey or helper. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 372/1 One of the attendants [of an elephant], who in Indian phraseology is termed 'a mate', the title of *Mahout* being reserved for the head keeper.

Maty, variant of *MATIE*.

Matyng, variant of *METING* *Obs.*, dream.

Mau, variant of *MOWE* *Obs.*, kinswoman.

Maubre, obs. form of *MARBLE*.

Maucanco, obs. form of *MAGACO* sb. 2

Maucht, -less, etc.: see *MAUGHT*, -LESS, etc.

† **Maud** 1. *Obs.* [app. a use of the name *Mau!* (= *Mahad*) = *Matilda*.] A bag, beldam.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 685/1 So I see well Tindall meaneth for his mother, some older mother mawde. 1564 L. WAGER *Marie Magd.* 1904/1 717 In good faith, when ye yr come to be an old mawde, Then it will be best for you to play the baudie.

Maud 2 (mōd). Also 9 *mawd*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *MALDY*.] A grey striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of Scotland; also a travelling rug or wrap resembling a mantle.

1878 Mrs. SCOTT in *Burns's Wks* (Chamb.) 16 A honest Scotsman loe the mawd. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* Introd. Ad. 4. A grey mawd... completed such an equipment as, since Juvenal's days, has been the liver of the poor scholar. 1855 *Arch.*, Rugs and Mauds of every description. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 8/3 A long 'mawd', broad enough to act as a cover-all from neck to ground.

attrib. 1877 W. ROSS *Past. Work in Covenant. Times* v. 93 Shepherds with their maul plaid.

Maudd, obs. pa. t. of *MAKE* v. 1

Maudelard, obs. form of *MALLARD*.

Maudle (mō'dl), *v.* *rare*. [Back-formation f. *MAUDLIN* a., taken as pr. pple.] a. *trans.* To make mauldin.

b. *intr.* To talk mauldinly.

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Maudle*, to be so, or put out of Order, by drinking strong Liquors does in a Morning. *Ibid.*, Maudlin, maulded, half drunk. 1836 *Examiner* 12/4 Leaving John Bull to suck his thumbs, and maulde about 'his good Queen Anne'.

Maudlin (mō'dlin), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *maude-*

leyno, *mawd* (o) *loyno*, 4, 6 *maudolen*, 5 *mawde-*

layn, -on, 6 *maud* (e) *leno*, -oloin, -elyn, -leln (e,

mawdel (o) *in*, - (e) *leyn*, 6-7 *maudlon*, *mawdlin*,

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 12 [Fortune] That hath (maugre

ner spight) thus low me laid in dust. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 39 Yett, maugre them, farewell my sweetest sweet!

† *b. Maugre his, ours, etc.*: in spite of him, etc. [*cf.* *OF. maugré suen, maugré vostre*, etc.] *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4305 Maugre his, he dos him lute. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10266 Maugre oures, forsope hit was. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* li. 3 God wot that is malgre myn. c 1450 *Mertin* xiv. 214 Magre his that were driven bakke. c 1500 *Lancelot* 115 Al magre thine a seruand schal yow bee.

† *c. Maugre of, to, with*: in spite of. *Obs.*
c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 393 Thow sall ws see. Battail to gyff, magra off all thi kyn. 1820 *CAXTON Eng.* vii. (1520) 100/2 The kyng. . . gage the castell maugre of them all that were within. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clx. 150 He than assembyd to hym a strong hoost, and recoueryd his wyfe, maled to all his ennys. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* iii. 30 Whose power the findes are compelled maugre of theyr heades, to geue place unto. 1646 *EARL MOUNT. tr. Bioudi's Civil Warres* v. 67 She was maugre with those which would have defended her, taken prisoner.
d. without regimen. (*cf.* *MALGRE*, *quot.* 1608.)

2. Phrases. *Maugre* (a person's) *teeth, head*: in spite of (his) resistance, notwithstanding all (he) can do (*arch.* and *dial.*). † Formerly also in many other forms now *obs.*, as *maugre (his) beard, cheeks, eyes, face, heart, mind, nouth, nose, visage, will*.
1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2090 Maximian was suppe aslawe maugre (*M.S. B. magrei*) is nose. 13. *K. ALIS.* 5840 He . . . maugre the teeth of hem alle, Sette his rigge to the walle. 23. *E. E. ALIT.* P. C. 44 Much maugre his mun, he mot nede suer. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethle Blaunche* 1201 Maugre myn heeder, I muste have tolde her or be deed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 170 pe fend may not do but if pat it turne to be worshippe of God maugrethe his wille. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wifes Prol.* 315 That oon thou shalt forgo, maugrethe thynne eyen. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1747 Made to be mekke maugrethe his chekis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xi. 816 Kyng Arthur shalle have his Quene and the maugrethe thy vyngage. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 274/1 So should al our dedes good or badde, ascend or descende by the violent hande of God, maugre our myndes. c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 5 Quoddecunq ligaveris, I trow, will playe souh a parte, that I shall abyde in Ynglond, magry yow harte. 1555 [see *BEARE* 16. 1c]. 1614 *TOMKIS Albuluazar* t. iv. (1615) C. Not laue his sister? Cricca, I will have Flavin, Maugre his head. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. xix. 513 He may see your Highness enjoy your blessed estate, maugre the beards of all confederated leaguers. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* xliii. But, dominie, I couldna hae moved, magre my neck.

† *Maugre, v. Obs.* [*a. F. maugréer, f. maugré* MAUGRE *sb.*] *trans.* To show ill-will to; to defy, oppose. Also with *down*.
1597 *BEARD Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 179 Except by horrible bannings and swearing they desight and maugre God. c 1609 *WYSTER Affius & Virginia* II. xiii. Whose bases are of Marble, deeply fixt To maugre all gusts and impending stormes. 1632 *TATHAM Love crowns the end* (1640) Kij. Had you smild as you did frowne, All his strength I'd maugred downe.

Maukin, Maukish: see *MALRIN, MAWKISH*.
Maul, mail (mōl), *sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 3 meallo, 3, 6 male, 4 mayl, 4-7 malle, 5 mal, 5-mall. (See also the northern *Mell sb.*) *B.* 6-7 maull, mawlo, mauilo, 7-8 mawl, 7-maul. [*a. F. mail* (in *OF.* pronounced *mal*) = *Pr. malh-s*, *Sp. mallo*, *Pg. malho*, *It. maglio* = *L. malleum* (nom. *malleus*) hammer.]

I. 1. = *MACE sb.* 1. Also, a wooden club. *Obs. exc. arch. and Hist.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 253 Hare unirede duntis wō mealles islede. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4229 Is male [*var. mace*] he dunt. c. bituene at pat blod adown wende. 13. *ERASMIUS in Horst.* *Atengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 These he suffred of be turmentous. . . xlviii was betyng on his body with the brennyng malle. 13. *St. Cristofor* 547 *Ibid.* (1881) 461 His false goddis he smate bame alle In sondir with alle lryne malle. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 4653 A mayl of Ire he bar an bonde. c 1450 *Mertin* 339 Whan Arthur saugh the Geaunte lyfte vp his malle he douted the stroke. 1523 *Ln. BERNERS Frois.* I. cccxvii. 730 They were of larnessed men. mo than xxx. thousande, and as many with malle. 1545 *ASCHEM Trough.* (Arb.) 70 A leaden maule, or suche lyke weapon, to beate downe his ennemyes withall. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 401/1 Felix and Philip had their braynes beaten out with mawles. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* t. vii. 51 With mighty mall The monster merlesse him made to fall. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc. 30 With Battle-axes, Halberts, Bills, and Maules. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 48. I have a Maul, Firebrands, Arrows, and Death, all good hand weapons. 1688-9 *AUSTIN Rev. Gentilium & Judaim* (1881) 19 The Holy-mawle, wch (they fancy) hung behind the Church dore, wch when the father was seaventie, the sonne might fetch, to knock his father in the head, as effete, and of no more use. 1891 *CORR. Mag.* Oct. 44 Steel caps, mail brigandines, completed this equipment, while in some cases the murderous maule or five-foot mallet was hung across the bow-sword.

† *b. pl.* A name given to the Parisian insurgents of 1 Mar. 1382, who were armed with leaden clubs. 1595 *Ln. BERNERS Frois.* II. clxxxv. (clxxx.) 563 The sayd Constable put downe the mallees of Parys, and punished them for their rebellyon.

2. In early use, a massive hammer of any kind. Now, applied to various special kinds of heavy hammers or beetles, commonly of wood, used (e.g.)

in driving piles, in shipbuilding, in mining operations, and in various operations on board ship. *Top-mall* (Nant.): see *TOP sb.*

c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 127 Pou schalt smyte wih a mall eiper an hamer on ge greet eende. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4332 Bot his hedde was gret, leyge to a gret malle. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal haueyn delectacion in the sownde of the mallees [etc.]. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 34 With a malle and a nayle sche smet him in the hed. 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall Syche as they heyn cloutys withall. 1485 *Nazal Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 39 Lede mallees feble. . . xiiij. 15. *Smyth & Dame* 17 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 202 He coude werke wih a mall Many manner of metall. 1523 *FITZGERARD. Husk.* 515 And if the barley grounde wyll not breake with harrowes. . . it wolde be beaten with mallees. *Ibid.* 526 Take thy mall agayn and dryue downe the eddergynges and also thy stakes. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 342 Th' Iron Maule that chimes The intire Day in twice twelue equal times. 1676 *WORLDICE Cyder* (1691) 96 Others beat them [apples] on a table with mauls. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Joyner's Mallet would supply the Office of this Tool; but Use has made the Mawl more handy for them. 1688 R. *HOLME Armonny* III. 312/2 The Executioner with the Violence of a Blow on the head of the Axe with his heavy Maul, forced it through the Mans Neck. 1764 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 23/1 The instruments of agriculture they use. . . are a spade, a mall, and a rake or harrow. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 5 The stake, with the mall, was driven through the body. 1840 R. H. *DANA Bcf. Mast* ix. 20 *Wc.* stopped the mall with rope-yarns. 1874 J. H. *COLLINS Metal Mining* (1875) 61 Hammers.—The chief kinds used in metal mines are mallees or 'malls'. 1886 R. C. *LESUE Sea-painter's Log* vii. 154 The shipwright's maul.

U. S. slang. 1872 *SCHOLE OF VERE Americanisms* 616 *Maul and Wedges*. . . often used to denote the whole of a man's possessions, his movables.

† *b. trans. and fig. after L. malleus.* (Often, like *hammer, scourge*, applied to a person as the irresistible foe or the terrible oppressor of some person, class, or institution.) *Obs.*

c 1380 *WELLES Wks.* (1880) 351 *pe* stake is *pe* synne hardud in manuss hert; *pe* malle pat he driueh it wih is newe rehersynge of synne. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 The Sawden and duke of Lurkes, the grette malle of Cristen people. 1577 *VOUTROILLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 155 God must needs take this malle in hand, the lawe I meane, . . . to bring to nothing this beast. 1624 H. *MASON Art of Lying* iv. 59 Luther was a great mawle, that battered the Babel. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Moutet's Theat.* Ins. 951 That flower of Knighthood, and Maul of the Spanish pride, Francis Drake. 1711 *HICKES Two Treat.* *Chr. Priesth.* (1849) II. 34 Optatus. . . the great mall of the Donatists.

II. [From MAUL *v.*] † 3. A heavy blow, as with a hammer. *Obs.*

1654 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 527 Give that Rev'rend Head a mall, Or two, or three, against a Wall.

4. *Rugby Football.* A mauling or tackling. *Maul* (*in goal*): see *quot.* 1871.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 Only those who are touching the ball with their hands may continue in the maul inside goal. 1871 in *Rugby U. Football Ann.* (1874-5) 6 A Maul in goal is when the holder of the ball is tackled inside goal line, or being tackled immediately outside, is carried or pushed across it, and he, or the opposite side, or both, endeavour to touch the ball down. 1874-5 *Rugby U. Football Ann.* 38 A maul occurred in the centre of the ground, from which Edinburgh emerged victorious. 1892 *CAIL in Field* 17 Sept. 458/1 This year the maul has finally been relegated to the past [by the Rugby Union].

Maul (mōl), *sb.* 2. *dial.* Also 5 malle, 9 mauilo. [*Variant* of MALLOW.] = MALLOW.

c 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 644/34 *Hec malua, malle.* 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 46 *Malua*, Malloves. 1788 W. *MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Malua*, *malow*, *malows*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Malua*, *Malua sylvestris*. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Malua*, the herb marsh-mallows.

Maul (mōl), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3 meallen, 5-6 malle, 4-mall. *B.* 6-7 maule, 7 maull, mawle, mawll, 7-9 mawl, 7-maul. [*f.* MAUL *sb.* 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To beat or strike (with or as with a maul or hammer); to hammer, batter; also, to beat or knock in, along. *Obs.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Mynsteris and masonedwes they malle to be erthe. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* II. 17 The cloddis malled be with mannes hand. *Ibid.* v. 516 This pece [of wood] amydd his trunk he hit is to malle. 1530 *PALSCOR* 632/2 Nowe that he hath done with plowynge of our grounde go mall the cloddes. 1609 J. *DAVIES Holy Kede* (Grosart) 12/1 See how they mall it on, in ruthless rage. 1633 T. *JAMES Pop.* 51 I ordered the Cooper to. . . looke to all our Caske: those that were full, to mawle in the bunges of them.

fig. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* (1619-20) II. 373 A certayne hammer, which the Lord vseth in this service of malling and breaking the heart.

b. U. S. To split (rails) with a maul and wedge. 1686 in *P. A. BRUCE Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 318 *note*, Johnson. . . doth. . . impower you. . . to fall, mall, and set up. . . 400 panek of sufficient post and rails. 1789 *ANBURY Trav.* II. 373 Fence rails, which are made out of stee, cut or sawed into lengths of about twelve feet, that are mauld or split into rails. 1856 *OLSTED Slave States* 207, I always have two hundred rails mauld in a day. 1896 I. A. *BRUCE Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 317 Among the terms. . . in the contract. . . was one requiring the latter to maul six hundred fencing rails.

† *c. intr.* To hammer. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 503 Mynstul men mallen how scheldes. 1615 *WATSWAIT Strappado* (1878) 113 Her hands like Fullers wheel, one up, one downe, Which still lie malling on my contrell crowne.

† 2. *trans.* To strike (a person or animal) with a heavy weapon; to knock down. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Deoflen pat ham meallid ant derued ant an dredched wō alle cunnes picea. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3841 And mett hym in the myde schele, and mallis hyme thorowe. *Ibid.* 4037, I salte evere amange his mene malle hym to dede. 1530 *PALSCOR* 631/1 If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat gyve a peny for your lyfe. 1537 *MATTHEW Jude.* v. 22 Then they malled the horses legges, y^e their myghtie couersers lefte prassynge. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* xi. 1. The sad Steele. . . lighting on his horses head him quite did mall. 1612 *CHAFMAN Widdow* T. v. K. 3 b. *Lys.* Would not my Ghost start vp, and flye upon thee? *Cyn.* No, I'de mall it downe agayne with this [i. e. a crowbar]. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. xli. (1614) 805 Many Gentlewomen. . . while his [the king's] bodie was burning were malled with clubbes, and buried foure and foure in a graue. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xiii. (1655) 72 They mawled with a club those which had the Garlands.

3. To beat and bruise (a person); to maltreat; to knock about.

c 1610 *MOOLETON Widdow* v. i. 138 Your women. . . will so maul him With broken cruises and pitchers. He'll never die alive. 1712 *SWIFT Trml. to Stella* 7 Aug. My lord's business is to hasten the peace before the Dutch are too much mauld. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rob. Rand.* (1812) 314 It was proposed by Bragwell that we should. . . maul the watch. 1858 *DORAN Crit. Fools* 105 Thrashing the. . . bishop and terribly mauling his body of followers.

4. *trans.* To damage seriously; to shatter, mangle. (Said, e.g., of storms, shot, etc.; formerly of disease or the like.)

1692 *SOUTH 12 Serm.* (1697) II. 41 Nor is Excess the only thing by which Sin mauls and breaks Men in their health. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 1 7 5 This Passion has so extremely mauld him, that his Features are set and uninformed. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 100 Her labord side is most terribly mauld; there are seventy shot-holes on that side. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 190 *note*, Saw some of the Fleet at mangle, very much mauld and greatest part partly dismasted. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 145 America is not wholly exempt from that mortal enemy of turnip, the fly, which mawled some of mine. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 112 The sea was mauling her pretty badly.

5. *fig.* To subject to damaging criticism, injure by criticizing, 'cut up', 'pull to pieces'.

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 50 By the eternal Iesus he would maule thee with. 1695 *CONGREVE Prolog. Ho! Plin! Pyrrhus* 25 Far hence they vent their Wrath, Mawling in mild Lamour th' intriguing Bath. 1711 *Medley No.* 21. 210 The poor Whigs are every day so maul'd off by the Tones for their Fanaticism, that [etc.]. 1759 *DUNTHORN Fete* 91 Finding themselves let pass free of all censure, and seeing the other sex so mauld. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper* 412 To vex and maul a ministerial race. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 187 They are a class who are very likely to get mauld by Euthydemus and his friends. 1885 *MAUCH Exam.* 25 Feb 3/2 Poor Sir David Brewster, a really harmless man, is mauld in quite a wicked fashion.

6. To handle roughly or carelessly (chiefly with *about*); to damage by rough or careless handling. Also *fig.* To maul down (*dial.*); to lift down.

1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 290 We that make no honey, though we sting, Poets, are sometimes npt to maul the thing. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 156 She came smiling out, Saying she hated to be mawled about With their black faces. 1847 *BUSINESSL. Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He is a man that mauls every truth of God. 1856 Mrs. *BROWNING Abr. Leigh* III. 906 To see they laugh and laugh and maul their texts. 1878 T. *HARDY Ret. Native* vi. iv, Maul down the victuals from corner cupboard if canst reach, man. 1885 *FORBES Cornish Poems* 17 You mustn't maul the fish about 1899 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 541 *Wc.* . . regret. . . that it [the First Prayer Book of Edward VI.] was suffered to be mauld about, in deference to the rather impertinent objections of foreigners.

7. *intr. (dial.)* To toil, work hard. [*Perh. a different word*: cf. *MOIL v.*]

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 16 When he a ploughboy in the fields did maul. *Ibid.* 138 Huge baskets mauling on. 1871 *BRIERLEY Cotters of Mossburn* xv. 341 [See] Likes maulin' among pigs and keaws.

8. *Football trans.* (See *quot.* 1856.)

1856 *Rules Football St. Peter's Sch. York* vii. The player holding the ball may be mauld; i. e. he may be held and the ball if possible wrested from him. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 When a player holding the ball is mauld by one or more of the opposite side outside goal.

9. *Comb.* as *maul-text a.*, that 'mauls' his text. 1881 *DU CHATELLE Land Midnight Sun* I. 162 This maul-text preacher was reading in a loud voice verses of the Bible. Hence *Maul'd ppl.*, a., bruised, disfigured.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Maul'd*, swinglyng Drunk, or soundly Beal. 1781 *MME D'ARLAY Daily June*, 'Never was I so mauld in my life!' said he. 1828 *CARLE Mlic.* (1857) II. 305 The print of six horsenails on his own mauld visage. 1854 E. *FORBES Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 197 Though severely mauld, the huntsman was able to make his way. . . to his quarters. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 8/5 At this the grievously-mauld nigger began to skin him [a lion].

Maular, -ard(e), *obs.* forms of MALLARD.

Maulavi, variant of MOOLTEE.

† *Maule, mawle, v. Obs.* [*Echoic*: cf. *MAUL v.* + *ER*.] One who mauls. (Sometimes used to render *L. malleus* = MAUL *sb.* 1 a b.)

1618 *NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 74 The mauler and confounder of their battle. 1655 [see *HAMMER* 2 a b]. a 1661 *FULFRA Werthies, Camb.* (1661) 1. 178 Thomas Lord Croomwell (the Mauler of Monasteries). 1858 *CARLE Crowk. Gl.* III. v. (1872) I. 165 The Polish King, Casimir IV. (late mauler of the Teutich Ritters). 1884 *Attenborough* 1 Mar. 278/2 Vice the great vampire and violence, the great mauler.

vill's Saddlecinnus (1621) 46 Her own short Cloak, which she used with her maund under her arm to ride to Fairs or Markets in. 1721 *PERRY Dagenham Branch* 16 Great Maunds, or Baskets, filled with Chalk. 1824 *HITCHINS & Drew Hist. Cornw.* II. 471 The pilchards...are invariably carried by men...in large maunds. 1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* (1872) 114 After carrying into the kitchen the mighty maund. 1883 *W. H. H. ROGERS Mem. of the West* XIII. 275 A great maund of cabbages...fills up the body of the little vehicle.

b. The contents of a 'maund' = a basketful. 1859 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* viii. I will bring you such a maund of things. *Ibid.* lxviii. As fine a maund as need be of provisions, and money, and other comfort.

2. A measure of capacity varying with the locality and the commodity to be measured. Now *dial.*

1545 *Rates Custom-Ho.* a. v. Boves unboude the basket or maunde iiii. *Ibid.* c. vii. Trenchers the maunde or baskete xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* c. vii. Glouers clippings the maund or fat. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. s. v. Books, Bookes unboude...the basket or maund, containing 8 bales or 2 fatts. 1674 *JEAKE Arith. Surv.* (1696) 66 If the Fish be small; the Maund or Moane, holdeth about a Gallon. 1714 *Fr. Lk. Rates* 38 Coal Stone per Maund 00 04. 1727 *SWITZER Pract. Gard.* III. xxx. 154 They sell them [artichokes] from two...to five shillings per maund, that does not hold above a dozen. 1833 *J. BENNETT Artificer's Lex.* 229 *Maund*, of unboude bork, is 6 bales of each 1000 lbs. weight. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 4 Sept. 4/5 Thirty trawlers landed from 4 to 15 maunds of common fish per stool.

3. *dial.* A utensil for moving grain in a barn or granary. *Hop-maund*, a vessel used in breweries.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 283 *Wechts* or *maunds* for taking up corn are made either of wood or of skin, attached to a rim of wood. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham* (1883), *Hop-maund*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *maund basket*, *form*, *-maker*, *-woman*.

c 1482 *CANTON Dialogues* 38/19 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold his vannes. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 147 This forme maye be called maundforme, or bellforme, because it is like a maunde basket, or a bell. 1678 *H. MONE Postscript* in *Gleanings Saddlecinnus* (1681) 4 A Maund-womans Cloak. 1843 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 581 In stacking the oats, I have used a maund-shaped iron tub.

|| *Maund* (mōnd), *sb.* 2 Forms: 6 *mao*, *mana*, 7 *maune*, *mahan*, *mawn*(d), *maon*, *mein*, 7, 9 *man*, 8 *maun*, 7- *maund*. [English pronunciation of Hindi and Persian *man*.]

According to Yule, ultimately from the Accadian *mana*, whence also the Gr. *μῆνα*, the L. *mina*, and the Heb. *MANEH*. The early form *mao* is from a Portuguese source, the word having been, by a natural sound-substitution, adopted in Pg. as *mao* (man), homophonous with the Pg. word for 'band'. 1. A denomination of weight current in India and Western Asia, varying greatly in value according to locality. The standard maund of the Indian empire is now = 100 lbs. troy, or 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

In India the past and present local values of the maund range from under 29 lbs. to over 163 lbs. avoirdupois. In Persia the maund of Tabriz is nearly 7 lbs., the 'royal maund' (*man shahī*) is twice that weight. 1584 *W. BARRETT* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 271 A Mana of Babylon is of Aleppo a route 5 ounces and a half; and 68 manas and three seventh parts, make a quintal of Aleppo, which is 494 lb. 8 ounces of London. 1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* I. xxxv. 69 They [of Goa] have likewise another weight called *Ma*, which is a *Hand*, and is twelve pounds. 1612 *H. MIDDLETON* in *Purchas Pilgrimage* I. 270 Each maund being three and thirtieth pound English weight. 1614 *W. HAWKINS* in *Purchas Pilgrimage* v. xvii. ted. 2) 543 Which...amounted to threescore manas in gold, every maune is five and fiftie pound weight. 1625 *Purchas Pilgrimage* I. 524 The weights [of Persia] differ in divers places: two Mahans of Tauris make one of Spahan. 1634 *Sir T. HARRERT Trav.* 65 A Maund is six pounds. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon or 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS* in *Traveller's Trav.* II. II. 128 It [indigo] is sold by the mein which contains...513 of our pounds. 1683 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. IV. vii. (1698) 205 The Surat Maund. is 40 Sear, of 20 Pice the Sear which is 37½. The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much. 1687 *LOVELL* in *Therent's Trav.* II. 63 The Man of Spahan is a weight of twelve pounds. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 124 At the rate of twelve Rupees a Maund of nearly eighty-two pounds avoirdupois. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* I. v. 72 Four rupees per maund, of 83 lbs.

2. As a liquid measure: see *quot.*

1875 *Benson Sailer's Pocket Bk.* ix. ted. 2) 323 Liquid measure. Maund = 8 Palls = 81 British Imperial Gallons.

+ *Maund*, *sb.* 3 *Cant. Obs.* Also *maund*. [f. MAUND v.] Begging. Also, with prefixed word: A begging imposture of a specified kind.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E. 3. What maund doe you beake, what kind of begging use you? He dyt your maund, He spoyle your begging. a 1700 *E. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Footman's Maund*, an artificial Sore made with musk-dill Lime, Soap and the Rust of old Iron, on the Back of a Begger's hand, as if hurt by the bite or kick of a Horse. *Ibid.*, *Rum-maund*, one that Counterfeits himself a Fool. *Ibid.*, *Souldier's Maund*, a Counterfeit Sore or Wound in the Left Arm. 1785 *Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Maund's maund*, a sham sore above the elbow, to counterfeits a broken arm, by a fall from a scaffold.

+ *Maund*, *v.* 1 *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: possible sources are *F. mendier* and *gumander* to beg. Cf. also Romyan *manj* in the same sense.]

trans. and *intr.* To beg. To maund it, 'to go a begging'.

1597 *HARRMAN Carv.* (1859) 84 To maunde, to aske or request. *Ibid.* 85 Yander is the knee, dup the gycker, and maund that is bene shyp. *Ibid.* 86. 1608 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candlelight* B. 7, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Har-

man becke, If we mawnd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-pecke, Or poplars of yarum. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E. 2, He maunds Abram, he begs as a maddie man. 1618 *B. HOLYOBY Teelngania* II. vi. Wee had rather Mawnd then Mill to keepe vs from Trining. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* II. i. You must beereafter maund on your own pads, he saies. 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 111. 395 Let me hear how you can Maund when you meet with Passengers. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Maund-ing*, to Beg, Begging. 1720 *PENNECUK Streams Helicon* 67 Iik an mst maund on his awn Pad. 1791-1823 [see *quot.* s. v. MAUNDING *tbl. sb.*]

+ *Maund*, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [f. MAUND *tbl. sb.*] *trans.* To pack in a 'maund' or basket.

1609 *N. F. Furliterers Scr.* 16 How to paeke or maunde apples.

Maund(e), variants of *MAND v. Obs.*

1578 *WHETSTONE 2nd Pt. Proverbs & Cass.* IV. II, The King maunded him her straight to marry.

Maund, *Maunday*, *obs.* f. *MOUND*, *MAUNDY*.

+ *Maunder*, *sb.* 1 *Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.* 1 + -ER -] A beggar.

1609 *W. ROWLEY Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 40 The Divill like a brave maunder was rid a begging himselfe and wanted Maunder. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* G. 4 To write of his koqueries, it would aske a long time: I referre you to the old manuscript, remaying on record in maunders hall. 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 377 The great Commander of the Maunders, and king of Canters. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* II. 100 A Craver my Father, a Maunder my Mother. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* I. II. 12 Hark ye, my maunders, if ye dare beg, borrow, or steal a single croker [etc.].

Maunder (mōndər), *sb.* 2 [f. MAUNDER *v.* 2] Idle incoherent talk or writing.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 656 *Beatrice Melton's Discipline* is not so much a story as a maunder without beginning or end. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 3/2 The discussion that followed was little better than amiable maunder.

+ *Maunder*, *v.* 1 *Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUNDER *tbl. sb.*] *intr.* To beg.

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* K. 3 b, I instructed him in the rudiments of roquetry...so that now he can maunder better than my selfe. 1616 *FLETCHER & MASS. Thierry & Theod.* v. i. Beg, beg, and keep Constables waking...maunder for butter-milk.

Maunder (mōndər), *v.* 2 Also 7 *mander*. [Of obscure origin; perh. imitative: with senses 2 and 3 cf. *daunder*, *DANDER v.*]

+ *l. intr.* 'To grumble, mutter or growl' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706). *Obs.*

Very common in the 17th c. *Quot.* 1848 may belong to 3. 1621 *BURTON Ant. Mel.* III. III. II. i. At home, abroad, he is the same, still inquiring, mandring, gazing, listening, affrighted with every small object. 1622 *MARBE tr. Al-mans Guman d'Alf.* 1. 233 When I heard them thus mutter and maunder against him, I came unto them. a 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgem.* IV. (1642) 55 She began to maunder and murmur. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Prin. Th.* I. (1616) 149 Not repining at their master's commands, not muttering and maundering against them. 1712 *SWIFT Trul. to Stella* 28 Apr. I hate to buy for her I am sure she will maunder. 1740 *De Month's Fort. Country-Maid* (1732) II. 286/1 The door was opened: He maunder'd; but Julia was beforehand with him. She said [etc.]. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* VI. What are ye maundering and greeting for? 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* IV. 1, Let halting worldlings...Maunder against earth's ties, yet clutch them still.

2. To move or act in a dreamy, idle, or inconsequent manner. *Const. along away.* Cf. *DANDER v.* 1.

1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1861) 61, I maundet up on dawn hereabout oen, oth' seme sleeveless arnt. 1790 *MRS. WIEZLER Westmtd. Dial.* (1821) 25, I lost me sel on thor plaguy Fels, an I been maunderin twoa heall nel on twoa days. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* II. vi. A day-dreamer who had wasted away his life in dawdling and maundering over Simple Poetry. 1877 *JEFFERY Arady* VII. 218 He came maundering after Miss Tasker thirty years ago. 1890 *H. FROERIC Lawton Girl* 56 She...maundered along wearily through such tasks of the day as forced themselves upon her.

b. *Quasi-trans.* with *away*.

1867 *S. WILNERFORCE Sp. Missions* (1874) 61 To take things as they are, and not to maunday our lives and our sympathies.

3. To talk in the dreamy and foolish manner characteristic of dotage or imbecility; to ramble or wander in one's talk. Also *trans.* to utter (something) in this manner. Cf. *DANDER v.* 2.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. 49, Mumbling and maundering the merest commonplaces. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wein. White* 121 While he was maundering on in this way I was...turning to my senses. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 369 Signor Tagliacoco's double maunders out good Tory port wine sentiments. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* VI, The help...was maundering away some...sentimental ditty. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* III. 63 We might maunder away about intellect. 1850 *TROLLOPE He Knew*, etc. lxviii, Men...had heard the old Major maunder on for years past.

+ *Maunderer*, *l. Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUNDER *v.* 1 + -ER.] A professional braggart.

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* K. 3 b, I am...a maunderer vpon the pad I confesse.

Maunderer 2 (mōndərər), [f. MAUNDER *v.* 2] + *l.* 'A murmurer; a grumbler'. *Obs.*

1755 in *JOHNSON*.

2. One who rambles in his talk; a twaddler.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 723 An honorary member of the right worshipful company of Maunderers. 1864 *Morning Star* 23 May 5 The inanities of some pray-maunderer.

Maundering (mōndərɪŋ), *tbl. sb.* [f. MAUNDER *v.* 2 + -ING.]

1. The action of grumbling or muttering. *Obs.*

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* L. Mel. 2, sure you meete mee there. *Trap.* Without any more mazzarding I'll doot. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) V. 245 The maunderings of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine. 1740 *tr. De Month's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 262 [She] had not digested the Blows nor the continual Maundering she had undergone. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* V, The principal object of her maundering was to display the consequence and love of power.

2. Rambling or drivelling talk; dotage.

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 371 In creeds never was such levity; witness the...maunderings of Mormons. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 577/3 The crazy maunderings of sentimental anti-vivifications. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 282 The non possumus of the Vatican left an impression of senile maundering.

+ *Ma'ndering*, *apl.* a. 1 [f. MAUNDER *v.* 1 + -ING.] Begging.

1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Begger Wks.* 1. 100/1 Suppose a Begger to be in the shape of a maundering or wandering souldier.

Maundering (mōndərɪŋ), *apl.* a. 2 [f. MAUNDER *v.* 2 + -ING.] + *grumbling* (*obs.*); wandering aimlessly; doting, drivelling.

1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* I. III, Sour old maids, and maundering Magdalens. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 69 Lest with idioy the thunder Harshly blast your maundering wits. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xvi, The squire with a maundering voice drawled out some expression of regret. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 191/2 Nothing is more irritating to an active long-striding sportsman...than a sluggish maundering dog.

+ *Ma'nding*, *vbl. sb. Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.* 1 + -ING.] The act of begging; an instance of this; an abusive demand.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* G. 4 b, Being borne and bred up in the trade of maunding, nipping, and foisting.

1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Tost at Tennis* 4 If you take me maunding...let 'em show me the House of Correction. a 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* II. (1692) 116 He dealt fairly with him; not reckoning by his maundings and rough language. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 310 Uttering a silly maunding, or demanding of charity.

+ *Ma'nding*, *a. Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.* 1 + -ING.] Mendicant.

1636 *W. CARTWRIGHT Royal Slave* IV. III, Some counterfeiting trick of such maunding people. c 1645 *Korb. Ball.* (1856) VI. 321 A maunding Cove that doth it love. 1713 *CRESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems* 61 My Wife, acknowledg'd such thro' maunding Tribes, As long as mutual Love, can bind our easy Faiths.

Maundrel, -il: see *MANDREL*.

Maundy (mōndi). Forms: 3- *maunde*, 4 *mandes*, *mondee*, 4-5 *mnnde*, *maundee*, 4-6 *maundye*, 5 *maunde*, *monde*, *mnwndee*, 5, 8 *maundey*, 6 *maundy*(e), -*daye*, *maundeyd*, 6-7 *mandy*, *maundie*, 6-9 *maund*, 7-8 *mandy*, 6- *maundy*. [n. OF. *mande*, ad. L. *mandatum*, lit. 'commandment' (see *MANDATE sb.*).

The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons on the day before Good Friday was instituted in commemoration of Christ's washing the apostles' feet at the Last Supper, and of his injunction that his disciples should in like manner wash one another's feet (John xiii. 14). The words 'A new commandment (*mandatum novum*) give I unto you, that ye love one another' (*Ibid.* 34) from the discourse which followed the washing of the apostles' feet, were adopted as the first antiphon sung at the commemorative observance, which hence acquired the name of *mandatum*. (Hence OHG. *mandit*, in Otfried's paraphrase of John xiii. 11-14.) In later use, perh. owing to the currency of *dis mandati* (lit. 'day of the commandment') as a name for the day before Good Friday, *mandatum* frequently denoted the Last Supper itself.]

1. The ceremony of washing the feet of a number of poor people, performed by royal or other eminent persons, or ecclesiastics, on the Thursday before Easter, and commonly followed by the distribution of clothing, food, or money. In England (except among Roman Catholics), the distribution of 'maundy money' (see 4) is all that remains of this ceremony. *Ihr, to make, keep, hold one's maundy.*

c 1290 *Sh. Brenan* 364 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 229 And seith he [his procurator] wiche here fet alle be maunde for-to do buy [he Monkes] heo'den iare here maunde. a 1300 *Curse* *Al.* 21611 A-pon be dai o be maunde (*Gill. York.* 1839) 1 To the Quene for xxxvijth pore women every woman ijij. jd. for her maunday upon Shire Thur-day. 1533 *FITZWILLIAM* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 27 That my Lady the Kings Grauntmade during ber life kept a yearly Maundy. 1577-87 *HOLLIS Hist. Chron.* III. 614/1 Upon Maundaye Thursday he had his maundy, there halinge nine and fiftie pore men, whose feet he washed. 1669 *Bury's Diary* 4 Apr. My wife...had been to-day at White Hall to the Maunday...but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London did it for him. c 1700 in A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1850) II. 699 note, The Order of the Maundy. The Sub-Dean explains the Exposition [etc.]. 1850 A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* II. 699 note, In England the rite of the Maundy continued to be performed by our sovereigns till the time of James II, who is said to have been the last sovereign who celebrated it in person. *Ibid.* 891 note, The 'Office for the Royal Maundy'.

b. The dole made at the ceremony.

[1502: see 1.] 1850 A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* II. 699 note, Every recipient of the Maundy must be sixty years of age or upwards. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 7 On Thursday next Her Majesty's Royal Maundy will be given by the Lord High Almoner...to forty-six aged men and forty-six women.

+ c. *fig.* Almsgiving, bounty, largesse. *Obs.*

1595 *COLLINS Wits, Fitts & Fancies* 73 A Schiener was

21 Oct. 353/3 A pretty variety .. finely edged with pale

repose under the altar of St. Sophia.

Hence *Man'vish a.*, somewhat mauve.
1895 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 187 Whose blue, mauvish eyes paling with enthusiasm he now... remarked.

Mauveine (mō'vin). *Chem.* [*F. mauve* mal-low + -INE.] The base of the purple aniline dyes.
1863 W. H. PERKIN in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XII*, 713 This substance is a base which I propose to call mauveine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 410 It contains a base of complicated constitution, termed mauveine.

Maux. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also mawk(e)s, mox. [*Cf. mawk, MALKIN.*] A low woman: a. a slattern (so in mod. dial.: see E. D. D.); b. a prostitute. Also used as plural.

1595 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 44 You seeme to be an honest gentleman, go prettily maid & shew him a chamber; now mawx you were best be vnmannerly & not vse him well, 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* Epil., Shall steale from th' Pit, and fly up to the Box, There hold impertinent Chat with taudry Maux. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mauwk*, as *A great Mauwk*, i. e. a dirty nasty Slut. 1728 *Street Robberies Considered* 25, I had the cleverst Maux in town. 17... *Compl. Letter-writer* (1768) 215, I was sensible that I should appear to no Disadvantage after his former Maux. 1799. PEGGE *Derbichius* (E. D. S.) 45 *Maux*, for *Mauw*, by which they mean a foolish and slatternly woman.

† **Mauze.** *Obs.* [*Arab. مز mauz.*] The plantain-tree.

1681 GREW *Musum* II. 223 The Spike or Head of the Egyptian Mauxe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mauze*, a name used by some authors for the *musa*, or plantain-tree. **Maveis**(s), *obs. forms of MAVIS.*

Mavelard, *obs. form of MALLARD.*

† **Maverick** (mæ'vərɪk), *sb.* Also mavorick. [*Said to be named from Samuel Maverick, a Texan rancher about 1840 who habitually neglected to brand his calves.*]

1. *U. S.* In the cattle-breeding districts, a calf or yearling found without an owner's brand.

1872 SCHLEPPE *De Vere Americanus* 211. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 172 Nowadays you don't dare to clap a brand on a maverick even. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 In a dell in the forest we espied some 'mavericks', or unbranded stock.

2. *transf. a.* A masterless person; one who is roving and casual.

1892 KIRKUP *Life's Handicap* 193 A very muzzy Maverick smote his vergeant on the nose. 1903 *Critic* L1111. 358/2, I felt as if I... for once was a happy maverick soul in the world at large.

b. 'Western U. S.' Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence *Maverick v. trans.*, 'to seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Mavis (mæ'vis). *Now poet. and dial.* *Forms:* 4-6 mavyss, 5 mavyss(ōs), mavyco, mavyvs, mavyss, 6 mavyss, *Sc.* maveis, maves, 6-7 mavisso, 9 dial. mavissh, 6- mavis. *pl.* 4-6 a3 sing. (also 5 mavies); 7- mavis(s)es. [*F. mavis* masc., in *OF.* fem. (12-13th c.), **malvis* (med. L. *malvis*, 13th c.); Anglo-L. *malvis* (15th c.), = *Sp. malviz* (? from *Fr.*), Neapolitan *marvizzo*; the ulterior etymology is unknown.]

1. The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

1a 1365 CHAUCER *Rom.* Rose 665 Thrustles, terins, and mavyss, That songen for to winne hem prys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Mavyce, byrde, mavyssus, merula, faticca. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Heulad* 712 The Mavys and the Merle syngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aith.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 115 Crows, Poppingayes, Pyes, Pekocks, and Mavies. a 1529 SKELTON *Pl. Sparrow* 424 The mavys with her whystell Shal rede there the pysteill. 1549 *Compl. Scell.* vi. 39 The mavis maid myrrhit for to mok the merle. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* lxxvii, So does the Cuckow, when the Mavis sings, Begin his wyllesse note apace to clatter. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 113 In yonder goodly Tree, Where the sweet Merle, and warbling Mavis be. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 In Birds; Kites and Kestrels have a Resemblance with Hawkes;... Black-birds with Thrushes, and Maviseses. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, Delightful' notes That warble through the merle or mavy throats. 1791 BURKE *Lament Mary Q.* Scots 13 The mavis mild wif many a note, Sings-drowsy day to rest. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii, Merry it is in the good greenwood When the mavis and merle are singing. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel*, The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth. Where Claribel lowlieth. 1849 DICKENS *Dar. Conf.* iii, 'Like two young mavisches', Mr. Peggoty said. 1876 'Ouida' in *Winter City* viii. 237 The mavis and blackbird were singing.

transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v. I must visit this mavis [Amy Robsart], brave in apparel, and gay in temper.

2. *Mavis skate*: a British species of Ray, *Raja eryrhyncha*.

1810 NEILL *Fishes* 25 (Jam.). 1825 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 171 Sharp-nosed Ray... May Skate, Mavis Skate.

† 3. [*Perh. n* different word.] Some kind of tobacco. *Obs.*

1658 R. HOLME *Armenary* III. xvii. (Roals) 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco. Pig-tails... Antago. Mavis.

† **Mavite.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 mawite, mawyte. [*a. OF. mal-, mawitit, var. of malvaistit*; see MAU-VASTR.] Malice, evil intent.

1375 BARROW *Prace* i. 126 Bot se traivyst in lawte As symple folk, but mawyte. *Ibid.* vi. 217 And he, that of their mawite Wist na thing, his way has tane.

† **Mavors** (mæ'vəɪz). [*L.*: see MARS.] = Mars. a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-gl.* (1598) C2, Nymphes, Knauck, sing for Mavors draweth nigh. 1602 NARCISUS (1893) 332 The sweat hot breath of blowing Mavors. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus* Trues Pml., Mavors for Rome, Neptune for Alion stands. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 8; Then would I cry to thee To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms Round him.

† **Mavortial.** *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. *māvortialis* of or belonging to Mavors, f. *Māvort-*, *Māvors*: see *prec.* and -IAL.] = next *adj.*

1595 *Loecine* IV. i, Once was I guarded with Mavortial hands. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.* I. 7 (Chaucer Soc.) 57 Mavortial Cambuscan. 1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Chalenge Knts.* *Errant Wks.* (1711) 231 Awaken your sleeping courages with mavortial greetings.

† **Mavortian.** *a. and sb. Obs.* [*f. L. Māvortius* (f. *Māvort-em* Mavors) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Warlike, martial. *b. sb.* A warrior.

1557 GRIMALD *Of v. Ch.* in *Tollet's Misc.* (Arhl) 115 Mavortian moods, Saturnian furies fell. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villaine* II. vii. 205 Behold you sprightly dread Mavortian. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxvi, O peerless worth! O worth Mavortian!

† **Mavourneen** (māvū'nēn). Also 9 mavour-min. [*Irish mo mhúrnín*.] My darling.

1800 CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* v, Erin mavourmin. 1883 H. JAY *Cannagh Consins* I. ix. 209 Hush, mavourneen, don't cry.

Maw (mō), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 maga, mage, 2 mahze, 3 mahe, maugh, 3-7 mawe, 4 magh, maje, mau(e), 4 maw. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *maga* wk. masc. (once *mage* wk. fem.) = OFris. *maga*, MDu. *maghe* (mod. Du. *maag*) fem., OHG. *mago* (MHG., mod.G. *magen*) masc., ON. *mage* wk. masc. (Sw. *maga*, Da. *mave*): -OTent. **magou-*.]

1. The stomach (of men and animals); the cavity of the stomach. Now only (exc. in ludicrous use) applied to the stomach of animals, esp. mammals; *spec.* the last of the four stomachs of a ruminant.

† To close the maw, to stop looseness of the bowels.

† To chaw (one's) maw, to fret internally.

c 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 573 (Hessels) *Stomachum*, maga. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in W. Wülker 159/14 *Utriculus*, mage. *Ibid.* 161/2 *Stomachus*, maga. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 4, He cymd of acodolum maga. c 1225 *Aner.* R. 370 *pe* on was iwuned, ur his kolde mawe uorto natten hote spices. c 1275 *St. Paul's of Hel* 148 in O. E. *Scot.* vii. 151 Gripes freteth heore Mawen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 388 Who kepte Ionas in the fishes mawe Til he was spouted vp at Nynyeue? 1393 *Langl. P.* Pl. C. xvii. 218 The man that mucche honye eat his mawe hit englemeth. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 The grete wombe of Se Schepe, bat is, be mawe. 1513 *Bk. Kerynye in Babes Bk.* 266 Mylke, creme, & louncat, they will close the mawe, & so dooth n posset. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) E ij b, The mawe of an olde cocke dried, and made in powder, is exceeding good to drink in red wine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* t. iv. 30 But inwardly he chawed his owne maw At neighbours welth. 1593 *Shaks. Macb.* III. iv. 73 If Charnell houses, and our Graues must send Those that we bury, backe; our Monuments Shall be the Mawes of Kyles. 1661 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 354 Enery tenth man being by lot tithed to the shambles, and more returning in their fellows mawes, then on their owne legges. 1705 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 It's a plain Symptom, that his Maw's out of order. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The *Acanthias*, popularly called the mawe, is the last of the four [sc. stomachs of ruminants]. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 17 Scald the maw or paunch [of the turtle]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxiv, Fright cured the qualms Of all the luckless landmen's sea-sick mawes. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii, The night-hawk has filled his ravenous maw. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 351 A shark with a sailor's baccy-box in his maw. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odyss.* ix. 296 Whenas the Cyclops had filled his mighty maw.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: chiefly with reference to a metaphorical voracity.

(*Cf.* sense 3, which in figurative uses blends with this.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 28 Ther is but litil latyn in my mawe. 1599 MIDDLETON *Alfro-Cynion* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 134 The wide mawes of more scopious lakes. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* III. iv. 52 Then they could smile, and fawne vpon his debts, And take downe th' Intrest into their glutt'nous Mawes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 403 Time... whose Maw hath deuoured the very Ruines of those stately Piles [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 991 Death Shall... with us two be forc'd to sacrifice his Rav'nous Maw. 1742 *Young M.* Th. vi. 922 'Puck'led from foul Devastation's famish'd Maw. 1833 MARRIAT *P.* Simple xxix, Yellow Jack had filled his maw, and left the rest of us alone. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 218 The devouring maw of the agents of the Popedom. 1880 'Ouida' *Moltis* III. 25 It is only the prison's maw that is never full.

† c. Inmost recesses. *Obs.* (? hence -USE.)

1630 LORD *Banians* 81 Some of the Rajahs yielded, others flying to retirements impregnable, lay in the Mawes of the country [etc.].

2. Applied to other internal parts. † a. The abdominal cavity as a whole; the belly. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 636 Here is bat knif al blod that ich broghte him wip of dawe & smot in foru be foudeament & so in to be mawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23394 All he filthes of his mawh sal brist vnt at his hindwin. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arhl) 185 The maw and inward bowels of him yat sat in the saddle were sore smyt throw.

† b. The womb. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. F. Psalter* cxxviii. 13 Fra maghe ofe mi moder me keptel bou. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 124 Quen said Thomas was in hir maw. a 1340 *Hamrold Psalter* lvii. 3 Aliend ere synful fra maghe [i.e. marice].

† c. The liver. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 13 The calle of the mawe. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülker 588/36 *Jecur*, the mawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4508 Cupido has be custodi & cure of fe mawe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 *Maw*, *Jecur*. c 1500 *New Notul.* *Maw* 216 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 10 My herte and mawe To rent and drawe... Cheseth not he?

† d. The honey-making apparatus of bees. *Obs.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 180 b, Peering sucked vp from the leaues by the Bees and digested in their mawes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iv. (1623) HJ, You shall neuer find his [the Bee's] maw without a good drop of the purest nectar.

† e. The crop of a granivorous bird. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 Hens feed on Earwigs: I have found a great number of them in their Mawes. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1733) 225 Their [sc. granivorous birds'] maw is the Happer which holds and softens the Grain, letting it drop by degrees into the Stomach.

f. The 'swim-bladder' or sound of a fish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take the Mawes of Turbot, Haddock, or Codling. 1833 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 355 Isinglass or fish glue, in its raw state, is the 'sound', 'maw', or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.

3. The throat, gullet; now chiefly, the jaws or mouth (of a voracious mammal or fish).

1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Mawe of a beest, *Jocier*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* iv. 4 A lamb between the maw Of two fierce wolves. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* t. vii, The philosopher's hand closed on them as the fish's maw closes on the bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1860) i Within reach of its voracious maw. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mer* ii 9 A little black ball has gone down the hungry maw of a pike. *fig.* 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-J.* 44, I saw the opening maw of hell.

† 4. Used (like *stomach*) for: Appetite, inclination, liking. *Obs.*

1598 JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. (1610) 38 O, I doe stomach them hugely! I haue a maw now, and it were for St Bevis his horse, against hem. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Reu.* iv. v, Have you no mawe to restitution? 1607 *Alceutor Fam.* *Love* v. iii. 146 If you have any maw, feed here till you choke again. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 iv. 365 Next the word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbiholes. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vits. Querc.* (1708) 37, I have no great Maw to go home again. 1704 CHUBER *Careless Hush.* v. (1705) 50, I have no great Maw to that Business, methinks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as maw-bound a., constipated (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); also † sb., a constipated disease in cattle; † maw-gut (see quot. 1607); † maw-mother, a mooncalf or 'false conception' (*tumor ventris*); † maw-skin, the stomach of a calf which has fed on nothing but milk.

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 344 The di-temper in cows called the 'maw-bound... comes from a surfeit by being overheated by driving. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 426 Grain-sick, or Maw-bound, a great and dangerous distension of the rumen of cattle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fam. Beasts* (1658) 153 He hath his gall in his 'maw-gut'. *Ibid.* 509 The maw-gut differeth from all other, for it is *Cocculus*, that is, as I take it without a passage out of it into any other part then the other guts [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232 *Mawmoder, mawmoder. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 41 The 'Maw-skin... is the Maw or Stomach of Calves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 205 The water thus impregnated with the maw-skin is passed through the sieve into the milk.

Maw (mō), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 mawe, 9 (*pl.* constr. as *sing.*) maww, mawwe, maws. [*var. of MALLOW. Cf. MAUL sb.*] = MALLOW.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. viii. 433 Froyte & gys that on ynd tyll eie As kers, or mawe, or wylet. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 Malva ortolana vel domestica, g. maww, ang. mawe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 45 The vertues of mallowe or mawes. 1568 SILVENE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Fomentit with the decoction of the rute of lile, maw, althe, cammele. 1696 in *Analecta Scot.* II. 13 Aducetes me, gif he lies the seid of al sort of mawes, purpie, and sorrelis. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Maws*, *Mawse*. *Ibid.*, *Maww*, the maws mallow or marshmallow.

Maw (mō), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 mau, 7-8 mall. [*a. ON. mǫr- (dat. mǫrve, mǫf, pl. mǫvar)* = OE. *māw*: see MEW sb.] A gull, esp. the Common gull, *Larus canus*.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Heulad* 179 The Se Mawis war monik, the blak and the quhyte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 90 This was the clud of kayis and craws, Of marleonis, mittanis, and of mawis. 1549 [see *gull-maw*, GULL sb. c] 1678 *Lar Willughby's Ornithol.* 345 The Common Sea-Mall, *Larus cinereus minor*. 1668 M. MARTIN *Ev. St. Kilda* (1749) 28 The Fulmar, in bligness equals the Mall of the second Rate. c 1825 *Jolly Goshawk* iii. In Child the Ballad II. 360/1 The thing of my love's face is white It's that of dove or maw. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* v. 503 *Gavia ridibunda*,... [Syn.] Laughing Gull... Black-cap. Hooded Maw.

Maw (mō), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 mall, 6-7 mawo. [*Of obscure origin.*] 'An old game at cards. It was played with a plquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party' (Halliwell). *A set at maw*: n party or game at maw. *To set a maw*: 7 to arrange a game. *To leave at (the) maw*: a technical phrase of the game, app. designating its characteristic feature. (*Cf. MAYO*).

1548 FORREST *Pleas.* *Presen* six. 58 b, At ale house too sit at mack or at mall. 1575 TERNBURY *Fantastick.* In *Com. mawd.* *hank*, 77 To chicke at Chesse, to leave at Maw, at Mack, to pass the time. 1593 Rieu in *Groat's New & Fe. Hens* & *Hell* To Rdr., Although the knave of trumpes be the seconde carde at Maw, yet the five-finger may count maunde both him and all the rest of the pack. 1594 *Hill*

LOWE *Diary* (1845) 46 [Title of play] the mawe. *Ibid.* 47 note. The seat at mawe. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* iv. xii. (1618) K 6b. Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Cluility or Law. 1624 GATAKER *Wife in Deed* 62 Whom a pint of wine drunke together, or a set at Maw maketh Friends. 1630 BRATWALT *Eng. Gentil.* (1641) 126 In games at cards the Maw requires a quick conceit or present pregnancy. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iii. ii. My lord you were best to try to set a maw. 1864 *Reader* No. 105. 826/r Primero yielded the ascendancy to Maw.

† **b. A help at maw:** app. a term of this game, but occurring only fig. a means of evasion, a resource. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Divin.* If any thing fall out amiss, which cannot be smothered, the Divinall hath a help at Maw. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 13 But it may be our Author has a help at Maw; for our Author Ground 8. saies It is evident [etc.]. 1678 B. R. L. *Pop. Friends* 4. A Dispensation... is always an Infallible Help at Maw, a sure Antidote against Perjury.

† **Maw, v. Obs. rare**—1. [a. Du. *mairen.*] *intr.* Of a cat = MEW v.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tyberl coude not goo awaye, but he mawede and galped so lowde that [etc.].

Maw: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

Mawa, variant of MAWA.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 131/2.

Mawch(e), Mawde, variant ff. MAUGH, MAUD.

Mawdelard(e), obs. forms of MALLARD.

Mawdelayn, -lein, -len, etc., obs. ff. MAUDLIN.

Mawe: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

Mawen, 3rd pl. pres. ind. of MAY v.1

Mawer, obs. form of MAYOR, MOWER.

Mawfessour, variant of MALFEASOR. *Obs.*

Mawger, -gre(e), -gref(e), etc., var. ff. MAUGRE.

Mawggh, Mawhown: see MAUGH, MAHOUND.

Mawich(e), obs. Sc. variant forms of MAUGH.

Mawk (mōk). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 mawke,

5; 7 make, 6-8 mawk, 7 mawke, malke, 8 pl.

max. [a. ON. *maik-r:* see MADDOCK.] = MAGGOT.

c. 1425 *Vol. in Wr.* Völcker 643/4 *Hic cinex*, mawke.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 332 At be laste mawkis bred berin.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, mathe, wrym yn be flesche.

1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 93 He is a sorry shepherd, that is busie to kill flies and mawks in his sheep, but letteth the wolf worry at pleasure.

1641 *Best Part. Bks.* (Surtees) 79 In what part of the wolf sorrow bee, there will mawkes breede immediately.

1684 G. MERRITT *Prairie Yorks. Ale, etc.,* Clavie, Mawkes are Madocks.

1789 *Danvers Seasons* 5 The broken hen to the midden rins... I scrape for mawks.

1799 *Procer Derbitans* (E. I. S.) 12 *Mox*, moths.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sonnet* 73 A mawk on a sheep's huddle.

Mawkin, obs. form of MALKIN.

Mawkingly, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *mawking*,

MALKIN + -LY.] Slovenly.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 87 Some silly soules are prone to place much piety in their mawking plainness, and in their censoriousness of others, who use more comely and costly curiosities.

Mawkish (mō'kif), a. Also 7-8 malkish, mawkish. [f. MAWK sb. + -ISH.]

† 1. Inclined to sickness; without appetite. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Enem. Love* iv. 1, I feel my Stomach a little mawkish.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mawkish*, sick at Stomach, squeamish. a 1745 SWIFT *Progr. Marriage* 60 The dean who us'd to dine at one, is mawkish, and his stomach gone.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 82 (1774) 111. 83 He constantly goes senseless to bed, and rises mawkish in the morning.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 59 The feverish, heated, mawkish, wretched state in which I was.

† 2. Having no inclination to. *Obs.*

1797 DRYDEN *Trinl. & Cress* iv. ii. Who knows but rest may cool their brains, and make them rise mawkish to mischief upon consideration?

3. Having a nauseating taste; now, having a faint, sickly flavour with little definite taste.

a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (Tate) I. 215 The medicated Springs here... have a mawkish Taste. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Wallowish, a mawkish, ill Taste. a 1719 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* iv. 117 Others look loathsome and diseases d'ry with sloth, Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth Grows d'ry with heat, and spits a mawkish froth.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 171 Like thine inspirer, Beer... So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull.

1785 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1868) 89 He regarded the ragous of his other wives as entirely mawkish.

1803 *Med. Trinl.* IX. 492 It is without smell, has a mawkish taste, and has but little consistence.

1872 *Cooper's Dict. Pract. Surg.* II. 643 Pus has a sweetish, mawkish taste.

3. fig. Feebly sentimental; imbued with sickly or false sentiment; lacking in robustness.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 120 It is one of the most nauseous mawkish mortifications under the Sun... to have to do with a punctual final pop.

1776 FORD *Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 104 His mind is so mawkish, that should he be confronted with Lydia, he would betray our whole plot in an instant.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 141, I hate a mawkish popularity.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 47 The mawkish tepidity of his manner.

1835 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/2 The mawkish and unreal sentiment which constituted Mr. Dickens's chief fault.

1839 D. HANNA *Capt. Maryat* viii. 125 It [Masterman Ready] is pathetic, and yet it is not mawkish.

† 4. slang. Slatternly. *Obs. rare*—o.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mawkish*, Slatternly.

Mawkishly (mō'kifli), adv. [-LY 2.]

1. So as to be 'mawkish' in flavour.

1788 *Monthly Rev.* 592 Swallow it neither too hot nor mawkishly cool.

1785 MARTIN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 461 The berry is red, and mawkishly sweet—not poisonous.

2. In a feebly sentimental manner.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 230 A feeble, finical race, mawkishly pulling about taste.

1853 READE *Chr. John-*

stone 279, I should have been very kind to you—mawkishly kind I fear, my sweet cousin. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mar. Uses Dark* 17. 282 Goodness is no such innocent mawkishly insipid character.

Mawkishness (mō'kifnēs). [-NESS.]

† 1. The condition of being sick or 'squeamish'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mawkishness*, . . . Sickness at the Stomach, Squeamishness.

2. Insipidity or sickness of flavour.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mawkishness*, . . . a nauseous Taste.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 30 Wines should have a taste free from mawkishness, and indicative of instability.

1887 BEATTY-KINGSTON *Music & Manners* II. 308 'White beer', a liquor of paramount mawkishness.

transf. 1876 MISS BRAOON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 70 Their music was sweet to mawkishness.

3. Sickly sentimentality.

1818 KEATS *Enimion* Pref., There is a space of life between [sc. boyhood and manhood] in which the soul is in a ferment, . . . the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds mawkishness.

1824 *Examiner* 595/1 The languid mawkishness of the loungers.

1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. 406 He is, as removed from softness and mawkishness . . . as any bishop among them.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 33 note, That mawkishness of taste . . . shewn by some people for what is classic.

b. Dullness of spirits, ennui. *rare.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 44 All the companionship of boating and cricketing . . . won't keep him from many a long hour of mawkishness.

Mawky (mō'ki), a. *dial.* [f. MAWK + -Y.]

1. a. Maggoty. b. Full of 'maggots' or whims; crotchety.

1790 GOSCE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mawky*, maggoty, N.

1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 466 We can neither understand, nor relish, this 'mawky' affectation of candour on the part of our former friend.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mawky*, maggoty, whimsical, hypochondriac.

2. = MAWKISH.

1830 'JOHN BEE' *Ess. in Foote's Wks.* I. p. xxiii, Even John Dryden penned none but mawky plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist.

1882 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Mawky*, over-sweet.

Mawlard, Mawl(e), obs. ff. MALLARD, MAUL.

Mawm(e), variant forms of MALM.

Mawmany, -mene(e), etc.: see MALMENEY.

Mawment, -trie: see MAUMET, MAUMETRY.

† **Mawmer, -ar.** Sc. *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *man-*

miering 'scupper-hose'.] The discharge pipe of a ship's pump. Also *attrib.* in *mawmer-leather*.

1497 *Act. Ld. Treas. Scoll.* (1871) 139 Item for one mawmer to the pump of Lord Kennedy's ship.

1512 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 455 Item for mawmer ledderis for the great ship.

Ibid. 456 Item to the plummair for vi mawmers to the little bark callit the Gabriell.

Mawmet: see MAUMET.

† **Mawmish, a. Obs.** [f. *maum* MALM a. : cf. MALMISH, MALMY.] Mawkish, disgusting.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vin. Quer.* (1708) 200 The Flesh was so Cursedly Mawmish and Kotten, that [etc.].

1692 *Fables* ccccl. 466 One of the most Nauseous, Mawmish Mortifications under the Sun.

1866 J. J. SHANKS *Elgin* 43 The feat of offending mawmish delicacy.

Mawnehopresande, var. MAUNCHE PRESENT.

Mawnciple, -cypylle, obs. ff. MANCIPLE.

Mawngery, variant of MANGERY *Obs.*

Mawng(e)ur, -joure, obs. forms of MANGER.

Mawp, variant of MAUPE.

† **Mawpie.** *Obs.* [The first element is of obscure origin.] The magpie, *Pica caudata*.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1629) 45 Your Cherries and other Berries when they be ripe, will draw all the Black-birds, Thrushes and Mawpies to your Orchard.

Mawseed (mō'sid). [Half-translated ad. Ger. dial. *mahsaat, mohnsaam*, f. *mah, moh* (literary G. *mohr*) poppy + *saat, saamen* seed.] The seed of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 21 The Eggs are, as small as the smallest Mawseed.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 343 Feed them with . . . bread, mawseed [etc.].

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 208 Mawseed. 1866 in *Trens. Bot.*

Mawth, ? obs. Sc. variant of MAUGH.

Mawworm¹ (mō'wūm). ? *Obs.* [f. MAW sb.1 + WORM.] A worm infesting the stomach or intestines of man and other mammals, esp. applied to species of *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1659) 336 It will presently destroy and consume the maw or belly-worms which are within him.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bendish* i. ii. Your warlike remedy against the maw-worms.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dis-*

pens. (1715) 672/2 If . . . you add Powder of Maw-Worms vj. it will be much more effectual.

1784 UNDERWOOD *Dis-*

Children (1799) I. 142 The very small maw-worm, or acca-

rids, resembling bits of thread. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 275 The term Maw-worm, according to P. Harvey, is derived from the occasional visits which this animal makes to the maw or stomach.

fig. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iii. xii. No Ghut'nies Maw-worm; nor the Itch of lust No Tympanie of Pride.

Mawworm² (mō'wūm). (Properly with initial capital.) A man who resembles *Mawworm*, a character in Bickerstaffe's play *The Hypocrite*, 1769; a hypocritical pretender to sanctity.

1860 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Can it be that these . . . waitings have in their motive something of the Mawworm spirit, I like to be despised? 1861 J. HOLLANDER in *Gal.*

Verd. 411 We all know precisely what a mawworm is . . . He is a slimy villain.

1866 SALA *Barkery* vii. 120 There was a sanctified Mawworm expression, too, about this fellow.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. ii. He would be the very Mawworm of bachelors who pretended [etc.]. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 353 The Scapin of Politics walks hand-in-hand with the Mawworm of Morality.

Hence **Mawwormish** a., **Mawwormism** sb.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Mawwormism is a thing unknown north of the Tweed. 1883 K. BUNO in *Gentl. Mag.*

Nov. 488 Luther . . . was . . . no maw-wormish mar-joy.

† **Max, Obs.** [Of obscure origin.] *Gen.*

1811 *Lex. Balaton.*, *Max*, gin. 1819 EVANS *Juan* ii. xvi. The dying man cried, 'Hold! I've got my gruel! Oh! for a glass of max!'

1840 BARMAN *Ingl. Leg.* Ser. i. *Bag-*

man's Dog, Who, doffing their coronets, collars, and ermine, treat Boxers to Max, at the One 'un in Jermyn Street.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 168 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning', a 'go of rum', or a 'glass of max',—for so a dram of neat spirit was then called.

Maxhill: see MIXHILL.

† **Maxilla (mæksil'ä).** Pl. *maxillæ* (mæksil'ä).

[L. *maxilla* jaw.]

1. A jaw or jaw-bone, esp. the upper jaw in mammals and most vertebrate animals. *Inferior*, *superior maxilla*, the lower, upper jaw.

1766 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xix. 93 The same Patient complained of a hard Tumour fixed under that Ear and *Maxilla*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The *Maxillæ* are two in number, denominated from their situation, *superior*, and *inferior*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 683/1 Of these [bones] six are placed on each side of the maxilla superior.

1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigue's Man. Oper. Surg.* 115 The lower border of the inferior maxilla. *Ibid.*, The inferior posterior border of the maxilla.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 92 The maxilla [sc. of the common perch], which is edentulous, . . . lies behind and parallel to it [sc. the premaxilla].

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 The word *Maxilla* is frequently used to express the whole of the upper jaw.

1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 150 A simple superior maxilla is sometimes alone affected by hyperostosis.

2. One of the anterior limbs of insects and other arthropods, so modified as to serve the purpose of mastication. Also *attrib.*

1798 AFZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 275, c. the tops of the maxillæ. d. the labium.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 47 Both labium and maxilla being furnished with jointed moveable organs peculiar to annulose pedate animals.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 20 The organ consists of two oblong flat lobes, in some Decapods, somewhat maxilla-like in form.

1896 tr. *Boas' Treat. Bk. Zool.* 184 The second and third [sc. pairs of mouth-parts in Arthropods] are known respectively as the first and second maxillæ.

† **Maxillar, a. Obs.** [f. MAXILLA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the jaw, esp. to the upper jaw.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maxillar*, belonging to the jaw-bone.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) p. iv. The Parotides and maxillar glands convey the saliva into the mouth.

1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 The external Maxillar Glands in Brutes are of the Conglomerate kind.

Maxillary (mæksil'äri), a. and sb. [f. MAXILLA + -ARY. Cf. F. *maxillaire*.] A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the jaw or jaw-bone, esp. of the upper jaw of vertebrate animals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 747 There is the Skull of one Entire Bone; there are . . . the Maxillary Bones [etc.].

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. (1714) 195 The . . . Maxillary Glands.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 402 The horn is entirely solid, growing from the upper maxillary bone.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 36 The external maxillary artery was unavoidably divided.

1874 COUES *Birds* N. W. 135 But even the youngest specimen shows no maxillary streaks.

1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissect.* 158 The Superior Maxillary Nerve passes outward. *Ibid.*, The Inferior Maxillary Nerve . . . divides into two branches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 68 The maxillary teeth [of a snake].

2. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the maxillæ of arthropods. *Maxillary system:* the system of classification of insects based on the form of the maxillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom*

sometimes simple maxilla. 1870 NICHOLSON *Nat. Zool.* 207 Two pairs of maxillipedes. 1883 PACKARD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 34 They are somewhat analogous to the maxillipedes of Crustacea.

Hence **maxillipedary** *a.*, pertaining to maxillipedes.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* vi. 311 The sternal regions of the three maxillipedal somites have the same characters.

Maxillo-, taken as comb. form of MAXILLA in the sense 'pertaining to the maxilla and...'; so **maxillo-mandibular**, **palatine**, **pharyngeal**, **pre-maxillary**, **sublingual**, etc. (see *Syn. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 115 The maxillo-premaxillary suture is for a long time or permanently very evident on the face. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 188 The nerve divides into three main branches, the orbito-nasal, the palatine and the maxillo-mandibular. 1875 C. B. BLACK *Zool.* 46 There are no maxilloturbinals in many skulls. 1887 MARSHALL & HURST *Pract. Zool.* 371 The maxillo-palatine process. 1890 COUS *Field & Gen. Ornith.* 240 They are commonly described as if they were independent bones, under the name of the **maxillopalatines**.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *sb.* 1 Also 3-7 **maximo**, 6 *pl.* **erion. maxims**. [*a. F. maxime*, *ad. L. maxima* fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* (see below). Cf. *Sp. maxima*, *Pg. maxima*, *It. massima*.]

Boethius (6th c.) used *propositio maxima* ('greatest proposition') in the sense of 'axiom' (synonymous with *dogmata* = *axioms*, but especially used with reference to rhetoric). Albertus Magnus (13th c.) used *maxima* with ellipsis of *propositio*, but applied it to a class of universal propositions not intuitively certain like the *dogmata* or *axioms*, but capable of being assumed as practically indisputable. Elsewhere (according to Hamilton in *Reid's Works*, 76, where the reference is incorrect) he identifies *maxima* and *dogmata*; and Petrus Hispanus and later logicians use *maxima* in the sense of 'axiom.'

† **L.** An axiom; a self-evident proposition assumed as a premiss in mathematical or dialectical reasoning. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 503 Thys greueth me most at al, That my maxime apyryd [i.e. that the whole is greater than its part] Ye in dede haue yf reperyed. *Ibid.* 6000. 1556 RECORDAR *Celle Axiom.* 103 Then taking that for a maxime in arguement, I annexe this minor, that [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* vi. 7. § 299 There are a sort of Propositions, which under the name of Maxims and Axioms, have passed for Principles of Science. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 229 It is urged as an universal Maxim, That Nothing can proceed from Nothing.

2. A proposition (esp. in aphoristic or sententious form) ostensibly expressing some general truth of science or of experience.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 391 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dis. Intell.* iv. (1628) 93 This maxime or principle must be granted. 1606 SHAKS. *Yr. & Cr. t. ii.* 318 This maxime out of loose I teach; Attainment is command. 1694 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 214 What seriously exerciseth one Mans Braine to defend as a Maxime, tickleth anothers Diaphragme no lesse than an Epigram. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne III.* I lay it down as a maxim in ornithology, that as long as there is any incubation going on in its music. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 24 June, A Maxim is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The maxim that knowledge is power is true only where knowledge is the main thing wanted.

b. esp. in Law.

1559 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 21 b. They are certain universal propositions which they that be learned in the Laws of England, and likewise the Mathematicians, do terme Maximes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 59 It is a maxime in the common lawes of this realme, that he that is outlawed doeth forfeite all his goods. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 67 A maxime is a proposition, to be of all men confessed & granted. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 109 It is an ancient maxim of the law, that no title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 67/2 He considered at length the meaning of the maxim, 'a man's house is his castle.'

3. A rule or principle of conduct; also, a precept of morality or prudence expressed in sententious form.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-It.* (Camden) 66 Is not this the principall fundation and grande maxim of our cuntry policy not to be over hasty in occupying a mans talent [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 All great Capitaines... have holden for a Maxime, to preserve by all means possible the lives of their soldiers. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 6 Selfe defence hath bene always held the first maxime of policy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 258 Some think it beneath a wise man to alter their opinion: A maxime both false and dangerous. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 477 I, I knew a Gentleman that made it a Maxim to open his Doors and ever run into the Way of Bullies. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1839 I. 494, I have all along laid it down as a maxim, to represent facts freely and impartially. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 173 The art of comprising moral maxims in short sentences. 1830 S. COOPER *Diet. Pract. Surg.* ed. 61 87 All prudent surgeons... have laid it down as an invariable maxim, never to... undertake lithotomy, without having first introduced a metallic instrument. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 35 Her maxim was, that it was time enough to come when she was called. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cantos* (1877) I. xvi. 17 He wrote a book of maxims, even on etiquette. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Ecclesiastical* Introd. 12 The Maxim is the prose counterpart to the Epigram.

4. *attrib.*, as **maxim-maker**, **-making**, **-monger**.

1806 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 47 Some maxim-maker says that past misfortunes are good for nothing but to be forgotten. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* v. (1874) 44 Cleverly put, but untrue, after the fashion of you maxim-mongers. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/1 Maxim-making was a favourite game in French society.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *sb.* 2 [From the name of Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor.] In full **Maxim (machine) gun**, **Maxim mitrailleuse**, or **bomb Maxim**: A single-barrelled quick-firing machine gun, the barrel of which is surrounded by an outer casing filled with water to keep the parts cool, and the mechanism so adjusted that any number of shots can be fired in a given time up to six hundred rounds a minute. Also **Maxim-Nordenfjelt gun**, a modification of the original Maxim gun.

1885 *Nature* 5 Mar. 411/2 The Maxim Gun. *Ibid.* 415 Fig. 1—Maxim Mitrailleuse. 1889 E. ROGERS *Machine Rifle-batteries* 26 The barrel of the Maxim is... surrounded by a water jacket. 1892 GREENER *Gun* (ed. 5) 126 The Maxim machine gun. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 4/1 The Maxim-Nordenfjelt, or pom-pom, is thought very highly of. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/2 Our soldiers... had not so much as the moral support of a bomb Maxim with them.

† **Maxim**, *a.* and *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [*ad. L. maximus*.] *A. adj.* = GREATEST (in certain technical uses).

1688 COAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. 111. 442 Conjunctions maxime in the fiery and watry Trigons, are above our reach. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 He concludes this Discourse with a Table, containing all the Notes and Intervals, explaining how each of those in the Diatonic Scale are composed of those three Degrees, viz. Minor, Major, and Maxim.

B. sb. 3 *Alus.* = LARGE *sb.* 4, MAXIMA 2.

In recent Diets.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. MAXIM sb.* 1] *trans.* To kill with a Maxim gun.

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 61/2, I Maxim you by three thousands, that is fair war and glorious victory. 1903 KIRLING *Five Nations* 82 Said England unto Pharaoh, 'I must make a man of you... That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christian ought to do.'

¶ **Maxima**, *Obs.* [*L. fem. sing. of maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* for *maxima propositio*, *nota*.] *L.* = MAXIM *sb.* 1

1595 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xxii. 619 This maie stande wel for a *Maxima*, as one of the greatest truthees of M. Hardinges whole booke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 195 This *Maxima* is generally to be observed: *Sani similes* [etc.]. 1594 PARKSON *Confer. Success.* II. 4 The bishop allegeth many proofes that ther is no such maxima in the common lawes of England.

2. *Alus.* = LARGE *C.* 4, MAXIM *sb.* 3

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 185, 453. 1818 BUSBY *Gram.* 105. 65 Former musicians used the *Maxima*, or *Large*.

Maxima, *pl.* of MAXIMUS *a.* and *sb.*

Maximal (mæ'ksiml), *a.* [*f. MAXIMUM + -AL*.] Consisting of, or relating to, a maximum; greatest possible; of a size or duration not to be exceeded.

1832 V. HORSERON in *Lond. Med. Rec.* No. 35. 318 The average increase is equal to 8 millimetres maximal to 17 millimetres. 1833 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 453 The maximal contraction of which the tissue is capable. 1893 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 470 It [sc. blood-pressure in the ventricle] slowly increases throughout the systole becoming maximal immediately prior to relaxation.

Hence **Maximally** *adv.*, in the maximum degree. 1834 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 12 Those portions of the brain that have just been maximally excited retain a kind of soreness.

Maximate (mæ'ksiml), *v.* [*f. L. maximus* greatest + *-ATE* 2.] = MAXIMIZE *v.*

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. in He. Com.* 5 Apr., The hon. Member... said that I had in certain circumstances minimized, and in others maximated, the statements of evictions.

Hence **Maximation** = MAXIMIZATION.

1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyan's Educ. & Heredity* 109 Herbert very clearly saw the tendency of the human mind to 'maximation'.

Maximic, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. MAXIM sb.* 1 + *-IC*.] Resembling a maxim.

1854 LAOY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* II. n. viii. 33 It being a favourite 'short turn' of his to interlard his frivolities with *maximic* gems of thought.

Maximal, *a. nonce-wd.* [*-AL*.] = *prec.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 4 Each distinct Minute, or each distinct passage of a Minute, was endeavoured to be compressed into a Maximal Sentence.

† **Maximous**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. [*f. L. maximus* greatest + *-IOUS*.] Of great power.

1566 *Merie Tales of Skellon* x. in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxiiv, Coste, more pertainyng for an emperour or a maxymous kynge, then for such a man as he was.

Maximist (mæ'ksimist), [*f. MAXIM sb.* 1 + *-IST*.] One who makes maxims.

1855 in OCLIVY *Suppl.* 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Est. Crit. Method* 221 The maximist makes the subtler analyses of *amour-propre*. 1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chateleine* II. xx. 63 When you trust one rogue you trust all roguedom, as ought to have been said by some other maximist.

Maximistic (mæksimist'ik), *a.* [*f. L. maximus* greatest + *-IST* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the school of 'maximizers'.

1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 12 *note*, Even the 'maximistic' side admitted that infallible pronouncements are 'far rarer' than other official acts of the Pope.

Maximite (mæksimoi), [*f. the name of Hudson Maxim, the inventor + -ITE*.] A smokeless gunpowder composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and castor oil.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 We call it cordite. For the purposes of the inquiry I propose to call it Maximite. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 8/2 Mr. Hudson Maxim's new explosive, 'Maximite', is claimed to be the highest explosive yet discovered.

† **Maximity**, *Obs.* [*f. L. maximus* greatest + *-ITY*.] 'Exceeding greatness' (*Blount Glossog.* 1656-61); also, maximum amount.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 98 The maximity or greatest quantity of it.

Maximization (mæksimoi'zeshn), [*f. MAXIM sb.* 1 + *-ATION*.] The action of raising to the highest possible point, position or condition.

Common in Bentham.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 64 The maximization of the happiness of the greatest number. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 250 A particular use, dependent on the maximization of the brain. 1886 L. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 94 That the supreme end of life is the maximisation of Labour, and the minimisation of the enjoyment of its product.

Maximize (mæksimoi'z), *v.* [*f. L. maximus* MAXIM *a.* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* *a.* To increase to the highest possible degree. (Common in Bentham.) *b.* To magnify to the utmost (in estimation or representation).

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 By this means, appropriate moral aptitude may be maximized. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* v. 300 Instead of minimizing he maximized the distinction of himself from other men. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 252 The aptitude is maximised. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 130 In contrast with such healthy-minded views as these... stands a radically opposite view, a way of maximizing evil.

2. *intr.* To maintain the most rigorous or comprehensive interpretation possible of a doctrine or an obligation. Chiefly *Theol.*

1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1870) 365 When I speak of minimizing, I am not turning the profession of it into a dogma; men, if they will, may maximize for me, provided they too keep from dogmatizing. 1882 W. S. LUTY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 243, I am far from wishing to maximize upon this matter. 1898 KNOX *Little in Our Church*, etc. 13 The Roman Church may be said to maximise, the Anglican to minimise. The Anglican teaches just what is necessary to be believed for the salvation of souls; the Roman turns pious opinions into necessary doctrines.

Maximizer (mæksimoi'z), [*f. MAXIMIZE v.*

+ *-ER* 1.] One who maximizes; *spec.* one who accepts the dogma of the infallibility of the pope in its most comprehensive interpretation.

1858 E. S. FROULKES *Church's Creed* (ed. 2) 37, I am not aware that any demur to this conclusion... can be raised even by maximisers. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 256 The Ultramontanes themselves... now are divided into Maximizers and Minimizers.

Maximum (mæksimūm), *Pl. maxima*, rarely *-ums*. [*a. L. maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great. Cf. *F. maximum*.]

1. *Math.* The greatest of all the values of which a variable or a function is capable; the value of a continuously varying quantity at the point at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 104 In Case it... passes through one or more Maximums or Minimums; then the several Parts of the Fluent, between any given Point and each Maximum or Minimum must be separately found by distinct Operations. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 36 If we would find the quantity $ax - x^2$ a maximum or minimum; make its fluxion equal to nothing. 1856 SAUNDY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 505 The declination has two easterly and two westerly maxima in the interval between two successive passages of the moon over the astronomical meridian.

2. *gen.* The highest attainable magnitude or quantity (of something); a superior limit of magnitude or quantity.

1740 CHRYNE *Régimen* 306 In the Works of the God of Nature, there is no Maximum or Minimum assignable, or conceivable by us. 1755 WINTHROP *Earthquakes* 33 Laws of this sort are sufficiently vindicated... if upon the whole they produce a maximum of good. 1806 COLQUHOUN *Indigence* 49 The art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness and the minimum of misery. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* II. 11. § 14 (1864) 137 The animal powers attain their maximum in cold climates. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vii. 279 A strange compound of minimum of fact and maximum of theory.

3. The highest amount (esp. of temperature, barometric pressure, etc.) attained or recorded within a specified period.

1850 EOMONOS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* (1851) 32 The following remarkable maxima of temperature. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea Level* vi. 348 The barometer also has its maxima and minima readings for the day. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The maxima to day were below 60 deg. in the Shetlands and Hebrides. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/2 The years of sunspot maximum.

4. A superior limit imposed by authority; *esp.* in *French Hist.*, a limit of price for corn.

1821 SWD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 352/1 The danger of insurrection is a circumstance worthy of the most serious consideration in discussing the propriety of a maximum. 1835 AULOS *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 164 They [the farmers, 1793] were compelled to part with their grain at the price fixed by the maximum, which was calculated on the scale of prices before the Revolution.

5. *attrib.* *a.* quasi-*adj.* or *adj.*, with the sense: That is a maximum, or that stands at the maximum; greatest. [*Cf. F. la défense maximum*.]

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 297 Surround two poles of maximum cold. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea Level* ix. § 430 The maximum density of average sea-water. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The maximum contract price for the conveyance of these emigrants was 25s. 18s. 4d. per statute adult. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 A point

of maximum disturbance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. ii. 103 The heritors paying the maximum salary and the town paying £12 annually for the support of a master. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 405 The latter helping to produce a maximum temperature favourable to coffee cultivation.

b. Simple attributive: Pertaining to a maximum or maxima, as *maximum period*; *maximum thermometer*, a thermometer which records automatically the highest temperature within a given period.

1852 *Newton's Lond. Jnrl.* Conjoined Ser. XLI. 402 An improved maximum thermometer. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 49 There is a minimum period, when none are seen for weeks together, and a maximum period, when more are seen than at any other time.

Maxite (mæks'ait). *Min.* [ad. G. *maxit* (Laspéyres 1872), f. name of Max Braun, a Belgian mining engineer: see -ITE.] = LEADRHILITE.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 1896 in A. J. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

† **Maxy**, *dial. Obs.* [Corruption of MARCASITE.]

In *Tin-Mining* = MUNDICK.

1671 *Observ. Mines Cornwall & Devon* in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 And so continue sinking... till we find either the Lead to grow small, or degenerate into some sort of weed, which are diverse; as MUNDICK or MAXY (corrupted from *Marcasite*) of 3 sorts; white, yellow, and green. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.).

May (mæ), *sb. poet. (arch.)* Forms: [? I mæz, 3 mæz, mayz, 3-4 mæi, 4-6 maye, 5 may, 4-may. [Perh. a. ON. *māy* (nom. *mā-r*, accus. *māy*, *mey*; Sw. *mā*, Da. *mā*) = Goth. *mawi* = OTeut. **mawīz*; **mawīz*, fem. f. **magu-z* (Goth. *magu-s*) boy, son: see MAIDEN.]

The OE. poet. *mæg* kinswoman (cogn. with *mæg* masc. *May* sb.) often occurs with the sense 'woman', and sometimes appears to mean 'maid' or 'virgin'. This use has been commonly regarded as the source of the present word; the OE. and the ON. word may have coalesced in ME.]

A maiden, virgin.

[a900 CYNWULF *Cryst* 87 (Gr.) Sio eadze mæg.. Sancta Maria. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 895 (Gr.) Him þa freolecu mæg [sc. Eve], and swarode. c 1200 ORMIN 2189 Þatt elene mæg þat sholde þen Almahthig Goddess mægen. c 1275 LAY. 30486 Þe king dade [winnid] þat he þat ilke may nom [earlier text] mæide. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 194/26 To bringe luper þout In-to his swete zounge maye. c 1300 *Cursor* II. 10267 þat man. Pat na harn, ne mai ne knaue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Þe corounyng of Henry, & of Malde þat may. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XII. 121 Marie mæde þat may. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 753 Thow gylte of womanhede, thow faire may. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* VI. i. 2 Sibilla the may. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 39 The fayrest May she was that euer went. 1590 GREENE *Morem. Caron.* (1616) C 3 b, Nor was Phillis that fair May Haile so gawdy or so gay. 1607 *Barlowe's Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and loudly May Wouldst of prepare. To keepe their sheep. 16.. *Sir Canine* III. in *Child Ballads* II. 58 Deerlye [sic] Iowde this may. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 119 For ill be seems in a reverend friar The love of a mortal may. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 92 The maiden is pure all mayes above. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 349 Amid these latter words of his, the May from her fair face had drawn her hands away.

† **May**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 mæz, (meez, mæz), pl. mæzas, 2 mæi, 3 mæi, mæz, mei, mey, (mey), mai, may. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæg* = OFris. *mæch*, OS. *mæg* (MLG. *māch*, Du. *maag*), OHG. *māg* (MHG. *māc*, *māg*), ON. *māg-r* (adopted in northern Eng. as MAUGH), Goth. *mæg-s* = OTeut. **mæg-s*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z* son, hoy (Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *māg-r*): see MAIDEN.]

A male relative, kinsman. *Beowulf* 408 Ic eom Higelaces mæg and magodægen. a 900 *Epinal Gloss.* 16a *Contribulus*, mæg, c 1160 *Halton Gosh.* Mark XIII. 12 Þa bearn arised 37en heore mæiges. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 17 Þolde it moude don for mecy ne suster for broþer. c 1205 LAY. 3538 Þurh þe hæuð Morgan mi mæi [c 1275 mey] is monshepe affallet. a 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 Alle we beþ meis and mowe.

May (mæ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 Maii, 4-6 Maii, 5-6 Mai, 6 Maie, Maye, 3- May. Also in Latin form 1-4 Maius, (4 Mayus). [a. F. *mai* = L. *Maium* (nom. *Maius*, sc. *minis*). Cf. Pr. mai, Sp. *mayo*, Pg. *maio*, It. *maggio*; also (from Fr.) MHG. *Mei* (ge) (G. *Ma*), M Du. *mei*, (meide) (Du. *Mei*), Sw. *mai*, Da. *mai*, late Gr. *Maiōs*.]

The etymology of the Latin name is obscure; some ancient writers connected it with the name of the goddess Maia.)

1. The fifth month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar.

c 1050 *Eyrbyggja's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 November & December habbað fíf & twentig ealdne monað. & aprælis & maius eahia & twentig. a 1121 OE. *Chron.* an. 1080 (MS. E) Þis dydon Northmybran on Maies monað. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 26/83 (St. Aust. of Canterbury) His day is toward þe ende of May. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1008, I may not slepe neuere a Mayes morwe. c 1391-1 *Astrol.* I. 810 Ianuare, Februare, Marcus, April, Mayus [etc.]. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3699 þai made as mery melody & musik þai sang As in þe moneths of Mai or mysdomere euy. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 When the lark.. Salveth the uprist of the sonne shene.. in April and in May. 1598 *BARNFIELD Ode*, As it fell vpon a Day, In the merrie Month of May. c 1630 MILTON *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 62 The season smiles.. And has the warmth of May.

personified. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 50 In May þat moder is of monethes glade. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1593

SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 79 She came adorned hither like sweet May. 1630 MILTON *On May morning* 5 Hail bounteous May, that dost inspire Mirth and youth and warm desire. 1826-34 WORDSW. *To May* I, Though many suns have risen and set Since thou, blithe May, wert born.

b. In proverbial and allusive phrases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 9 He was as fresh as is the Monthe of May. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 261 Surmounting ewyng tong terrestrial, Alls for as Mayes morow dois mydnycht. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 102. 1599 - *Much Ado* I. i. 194 There's her cosin.. exceeds her as much in beauty, as the first of Maie doth the last of December. 1600 - *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 148. 1658 H. PLUMPTRE *Lett.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come.. may parake more of Mayes then Julyes. 1659 HOWELL *Prover.* 11/1 As welcome as Flowers in May. 1732 T. FULLER *Chromologia* 276 Leave not off a Clout Till May be over. 1742 GRAY *Springs* 50 We frolic, while 'tis May. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 150 If he had not spent his summer while it was May—at least he had run through it far too soon.

c. *fig.* Bloom, prime, heyday, *poet.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxi. (1591) B2, If now the May of my yeeres much decline. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 76. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rep.* L. i. We both were rivals in our May of blood Unto Maria. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i. I am in the May of my abilities, And you in your December. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 439 Others lay about the lawns, Of the older sort, and murmur'd that their May was passing. 1859 - *Elaine* 553 A Prince, In the mid might and flourish of his May.

d. *May and January or December*: used to describe the marriage of a young woman to an old man.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* 7. 449 That she, this mayden, which þat Mayus highte.. Shal wedded be vn-to this Ianuarie. *Ibid.* 642 Thilke day That Ianuarie hath wedded freshe May. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* I. ij. In fayth doth Iordan Ianus double face, Such fauour find, to match with pleasant Maye. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* (Arb.) 44 You doe wrong to Time, inforcing May to embrace December. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 267 When asthmatic January weds buxom May.

2. The festivities of May-day. *Queen of the May*, † *Queen of May*, *Lady of the May* (cf. MAY-LADY): a girl chosen to be 'queen' of the games on May-day, being gaily dressed and crowned with flowers.

† *King, Lord of (the) May* = MAY-LORD.

1506 *Acc. Lill. Treas. Scot.* (1901) III. 195 Item, to a Queene of Maij at the Abbey 3s. he the Kingis command xiiij. 1515 in *Glossace Rea St. Michael's, Ep. Stortford* (1882) 34 Item pd for brede and ale the same day that Sabyford may was when they of Sabyford did come ryding to the toun to set ther may. 1568 T. HOWELL *Abour of Auitie* 36, Ich beare the banner before my Lorde of May. 1577 *Gen. Assembly in Child Ballads* III. 45 Discharge playes of Robin Hood, King of May, and sick others, on the Sabbath day. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Peitile* v. iii. I, by all men chosen was Lord of the May. a 1634 RANOLPH *Amyntas* Prolog., How shal we talk to nymphs so trim and gay, That ne'er saw lady yet but at a May? 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. a la mode* II. 28 Then I was made the Lady of the May. 1686 *Loyal Garland* (ed. s) B 5, Cloris Queene of all the May. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P 2 The Girls preceded their parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church. 1802-16 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* ix. (1869) 58 Whay, Susan, you look as handsome as the queen of May in that hat. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* i, For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

3. Blossoms of the hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*); hence occas., the tree itself: so called because it blooms in the month of May.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 7 b, On May daye.. hys grace.. rose in the mornyng very early to fetche May or grene bows. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (1600) B 3 The Palme and May make countrey houses gay. 1604 E. GJRMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 413 In this moone and moneth, which is when they bring Maie from the fieldes into the house. 1626 JACKSON *Cred vult* xix. § 1 By such a manner or trope of speech, as the English and French doe call the buds or flowers of hawthorne May. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii, The moonlight-coloured May. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. 5 The laburnums are out, and the may. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* vi, With blossoms red and white of fallen May.

4. *Cambridge Univ.* a. (*sing.* or *pl.*) = *May examination*; b. (*pl.*) = *May races*; see s.

1852 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 62 The College Easter Term Examination, familiarly spoken of as 'the May'. *Ibid.* 64 The 'May' is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public College examinations. 1879 'JULIAN HOMER' *St. Camb.* 53 And in the trials, in the Mays, From stroke to bow.. they keep the river head. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 8/3 The annual 'Mays'—paradoxically held in June—are fixed for the 5th of the latter month and following days.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *May-born* adj., *morning*, *night*, *season*, *time*, *yeaned* adj.; (also with reference to 1 c) *May month*, *moon*, *morn*; (sense 2) *May-ewe*, *feast*, *fool*, *keeper*; (sense 3) *may-bloom*, *blossom*, *blossomed* adj., *bough*, *branch*, † *bucket*, *leaf*, *tree*; † *may ale*, † *an ale-drinking* held on May-day; † *May bishop*, an opprobrious name for a titular bishop; *May-drink* [= G. *naitrank*, Dn. *meidrank*], white wine medicated with woodruff, drunk in Belgium and northern Germany; *May examination*, a college examination held at the end of the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-gad* (see quot. and GAD sb. 1 5); *May-Hill*, used in the phrase to *have climbed May Hill*, to have passed through the part of the

year most dangerous to health (perh. with allusion to May Hill as a local name); *May-house* (see quot.); † *May-king* = *king of the May* (see 2); *May-kitten*, † a kitten born in May; † *May-like* adv., with the freshness of May; † *May Marian* (see quot. and cf. MAID MAHAN); *May meetings*, a series of annual meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held during the month of May in Exeter Hall, London, and other buildings; *May queen*, the Queen of the May (see 2); hence *May queenship*; *May races*, intercollegiate boat races held in the Easter term at Cambridge (now in June); † *May-roll* *v. trans.*, to roll in the grass as a May-day game; † *May-sel*, *May-time*; † *May skin*, † the skin of a sheep sheared in May; *May-term*, colloq. name for the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-week*, the week of the May races at Cambridge; † *May wool*, † wool taken from a sheep in May. Also MAY-BUTTER, -DAY, -DEW, -GAME, -LADY, -LORD, etc.

1561 in *Glossace Rea St. Michael's, Ep. Stortford* (1882) 25 Item resseyvyd of the 'mayale above all charges. 1565 *Jewel Def.* Apol. (1611) 58 Your late Chapter of Trident, with your worthe number of forty Prelates, whereof certayne were onlie 'May Bishops, otherwise by you called Nullatenes. 1818 TOON, *'May-bloom*, the hawthorn. 1599 B. JOXSON *Cynthia's Ren.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 248 *Merr.* Sweet Madamnes.. your breasts and forehead are whiter then gotes milke, or *May-blossomes. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 575 A damsel of high lineage, and a brow May-blossom, and a cheek of apple-blossom. a 1789 MICKLE *Esdaile Braes* 29 The 'May-blossom' thorn. 1788 TURNBULL *Laura*, The sweetest 'May-born flowers Paint the meadows. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 In stede of a trapper he pricked his horse full of 'maye howes. 1560 in *Sowerby Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 240 Those boys who choose it may rise at four o'clock to gather 'May branches. 1823 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1859) I. 565 On May morning.. the girls look with some anxiety for their May-branch. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 10 To gather 'may buskets and smelling briere. 1850 LONGER *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard of Castle*, Fill me a goblet of 'May-drink, As aromatics the May from which it steals the breath away. 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 18 Upon 'May Eve As prentices on Maying went. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg. & Trad.* S. Ireland I. 307 May-eve is considered a time of peculiar danger. *Ibid.* 308 Another custom prevalent on May-eve is the painful and mischievous one of stinging with nettles. 1852 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 After the trial heat of the first 'May examination, the field of candidates for Honours begins to assume something like a calculable form. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumb.* *Ant.* *Customs* 14 The syllabus, prepared for the 'May feast. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 394 May-games, and May poales, and 'May foolles, and Morris-dancers are vanitie. 1724 STURGEON *Ulin. Curios.* I. 29 Making a procession to this hill with 'may gads (as they call them) in their hands, this is a white willow wand the bark peeld off, ty'd round with cowslips. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derbysh.* (1662) I. 252 Whereas, in our remembrance, Ale went out when Swallows came in, it now hopeth (having climbed up 'May-hill) to continue its course all the year. 1825 MASS WITHOP *Village Song.* 89 From the trunk of the chestnut the 'May-house commences. They are covered alleys built of green boughs, decorated with garlands and great bunches of flowers.. hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 55 Other 'May-keepers whose symbols are now but relics. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 b, It is the custome that every ere we shal have a 'may kyng. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. 33 Blear-eyed, like a 'May-Kitten. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxix, There fell Two white 'may-leaves.. From a blossom. 1592 T. [LONGE] *Euph. Shadow* (1882) 16 When.. I.. 'May-like young, of pleasure glad to taste. 1582 FETTERSTON *Dial.* agst. *Dancing* D 7, In your maygames, you doe vse to attyre men in womans apperrell, whom you doe most commonly call 'maymarions. 1849 CLOUGH *Diptych* i. iv, Sweet eloquence! at next 'May Meeting How it would tell in the repeating! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxv. 771 Lykeas 'maymoneth florehand florshyeth in many gardens. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 8 In the May moneth of my blooming yeares. 1737 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. 127 Ded, A playjudiciously brought on by you in the May-month. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43 In the 'May-moone of my youth. 1813 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* i The young May moon is beaming, love. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 120 My thrice-puisant Liege is in the very 'May-Morne of his Youth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xv, On May-morn, that primeval rite Of temple-building.. lingers. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prolog. 5 On a 'May [text *st. May*] mornyng on Maluerne hilles. 1601 SHAKS. *1st Hen. VI.* III. iv. 156 More matter for a Maymornyng. 1859 G. MACROTH *R. Fevers* xviii. (xv), The hand was.. white and fragrant as the frosted blossom of a 'May-night. 1832 TENNYSON (*Lilla*) The 'May Queen. 1881 RUSKIN *Lett.*, to *Famiharje* (1895) I. 49, I hope the 'May Queenship is beginning to be thought of. 1893 in *Camb. Univ. Almanack* (1894) 209 During the Lent or 'May Races. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 210 The game at best, the girls 'Mayrould must bee. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua nariit Wemen* 24 Grein, as the gress that grew in 'May ses-oun. 14.. *Stockh. Med.* MS. II. 407 in *Anglia* XVIII, 31 If it be gadered in 'may-sel. 1497 HURBERTON *Ledger* (1867) 46 Item.. a sek off 'May skyns contened 300. 1534-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 109 Pro 31 The may skynnes. 1905 *Camb. Review* 4 May 2814. 'May term is seldom a good time for serious concerts. 1804 WORDSW. 'She was a Phantom from 'May-time and the things else who her drawn From 'May-time June 518 So cheerful Dawn. 1895 *Camb. Review* 4 May 2814 So many visitors are attracted to Cambridge for the 'May week! 1920 STURGEON *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 325/2 Fallen 'May wool rotten and other ill wool. 1834 *Century Mag.* Feb. 1834 In June, when the 'May-yeaned lambs were skipping in the sunshine.

b. In names (chiefly local) of animals: *May-*

sometimes simple maxillae. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 207 Two pairs of maxillipedes. 1883 PACKARD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 342 They are somewhat analogous to the maxillipedes of Crustacea.

Hence **Maxillipedary** *a.*, pertaining to maxillipedes.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 311 The sternal regions of the three maxillipedary somites have the same characters.

Maxillo-, taken as comb. form of MAXILLA in the sense 'pertaining to the maxilla and...'; so *maxillo-mandibular*, *-palatine*, *-pharyngeal*, *-premaxillary*, *-tubinal*, etc. (see *Syn. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 115 The maxillo-premaxillary suture is for a long time or permanently very evident on the face. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 188 The nerve divides into three main branches, the orbito-nasal, the palatine and the maxillo-mandibular. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 46 There are no maxillotubinals in any skulls. 1887 MARSHALL & HURST *Pract. Zool.* 371 The maxillo-palatine process. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* 240 They are commonly described as if they were independent bones, under the name of the *maxillopalatines*.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *sb.*¹ Also 5-7 *maxime*, 6 *pl.* *erron. maximes*. [a. F. *maxime*, ad. L. *maxima* fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* (see below). Cf. Sp. *máxima*, Pg. *maxima*, It. *massima*.]

Boethius (6th c.) used *propositio maxima* ('greatest proposition') in the sense of 'axiom' (synonymous with *dignitas* = *axioma*, but especially used with reference to rhetoric). Albertus Magnus (13th c.) used *maxima* with ellipsis of *propositio*, but applied it to a class of universal propositions not intuitively certain like the *dignitates* or axioms, but capable of being assumed as practically indisputable. Elsewhere (according to Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 767, where the reference is incorrect) he identifies *maxima* and *dignitas*; and Petrus Hispanus and later logicians use *maxima* in the sense of 'axiom'.

†1. An axiom; a self-evident proposition assumed as a premiss in mathematical or dialectical reasoning. *Obs.*

1426 LYOC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 563 Thys greuthe me most at al, That my maxime aryvede [i.e. that the whole is greater than its part] Ye in dede bau yt prepyd. *Ibid.* 6000. 1556 RECONOR *Castle Knowl.* 108 Then takinge that for a maxime in arguement, I anuexe this minor, that [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. § 1. 299 There are a sort of Propositions, which under the name of Maxims and Axioms, have passed for Principles of Science. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 209 It is urged as an universal Maxim, That Nothing can proceed from Nothing.

2. A proposition (esp. in aphoristic or sententious form) ostensibly expressing some general truth of science or of experience.

1594 DRAVON *Idea* 39 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1605 VERTEGAN *Dea. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 This maxime or principle must be granted. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 318 This maxime out of love I teach; Attenuation is command. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 214 What seriously exerciseth one Mans Braine to defend as a Maxime, tickleth anothers Diaphragme no lesse than an Epigram. 1770 G. WHITE *Self-denial* iii, I lay it down as a maxim in ornithology, that as long as there is any incubation going on there is music. 1827 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 24 June, A Maxim is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The maxim that knowledge is power is true only where knowledge is the main thing wanted.

b. *esp. in Law.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 21 b. They are certain universal propositions which they that be learned in the Laws of England, and likewise the Mathematicals, do terme Maxims. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 59 It is a maxime in the common lawes of this realme, that he that is outlawed doeth forfeite all his goods. 1628 COKE *on Litt.* 67 A maxime is a proposition, to be of all men confessed & granted. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 109 It is an ancient maxim of the law, that no title is completely good, unless the right of po-ssession be joined with the right of property. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 67/2 He considered at length the meaning of the maxim, 'a man's house is his castle'.

3. A rule or principle of conduct; also, a precept of morality or prudence expressed in sententious form.

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Is not this the principall foundation and grande maxim of our cuntry policy not to be over hasty in occupying a mans talent [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 All great Captaines. have holden for a Maxime, to preserve by all means possible the lives of their soldiers. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 6 Selfe defence hath bene alwaies held the first maxime of policy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 258 Some think it beneath a wise man to alter their opinion: A maxime both false and dangerous. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 p. 1 I knew a Gentleman that made it a Maxim to open his Doors and ever run into the Way of Bullies. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 494, I have all along laid it down as a maxim, to represent facts freely and impartially. 1827 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* ii. xvii. 173 The art of comprising moral maxims in short sentences. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 817 All prudent surgeons... have laid it down as an invariable maxim, never to undertake lithotomy, without having first introduced a metallic instrument. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 35 Her maxim was, that it was time enough to come when she was called. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xvi. 117 He wrote a book of maxims, even on etiquette. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Ecclesiastical* Introd. 12 The Maxim is the prose counterpart to the Epigram.

4. *attrib.*, as *maxim-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*.

1806 MAR. EDEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 47 Some maxim-maker says that past misfortunes are good for nothing but to be forgotten. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* v. (1874) 64 Cleverly put, but untrue, after the fashion of you maxim-mongers. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/1 Maxim-making was a favourite game in French society.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *sb.*² [From the name of Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor.] In full *Maxim (machine) gun*, *Maxim mitrailleuse*, or *bomb Maxim*: A single-barrelled quick-firing machine gun, the barrel of which is surrounded by an outer casing filled with water to keep the parts cool, and the mechanism so adjusted that any number of shots can be fired in a given time up to six hundred rounds a minute. Also *Maxim-Nordenfjelt gun*, a modification of the original Maxim gun.

1885 *Nature* 5 Mar. 414/2 The Maxim Gun. *Ibid.* 415 Fig. 1.—Maxim Mitrailleuse. 1889 E. ROGERS *Maxim Rifle-batteries* 26 The barrel of the Maxim is... surrounded by a water jacket. 1892 GREENER *Guns* (ed. 5) 126 The Maxim machine gun. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 4/1 The Maxim-Nordenfjelt, or pom-pom, is thought very highly of. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/2 Our soldiers... had not so much as the moral support of a bomb Maxim with them.

† **Maxim**, *a.* and *sb.*³ *Obs.* [ad. L. *maximus*.] *A. adj.* = GREATEST (in certain technical uses).

1686 GOD CEST. *Bodies* iii. 412 Conjunctions maxime in the fiery and watry Trigrams... are above our reach. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 77 He concludes this Discourse with a Table, containing all the Notes and Intervals, explaining how each of those in the Diatonic Scale are composed of those three Degrees, viz. Minor, Major, and Maxim. B. *sb.*³ *Mus.* = LARGE *sb.* 4, MAXIMA 2.

In recent Dicts.

Maxim (mæ'ksim), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MAXIM *sb.*²] *trans.* To kill with a Maxim gun.

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 61/2, I Maxim you by three thousands, that is fair war and glorious victory. 1903 KIPPLING *Five Nations* 82 Said England unto Pharaoh, 'I must make a man of you... That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christian ought to do'.

|| **Maxima**. *Obs.* [L., fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* for *maxima propositio*, *nota*.] 1. = MAXIM *sb.*¹

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xxii. 619 This male stande wel for a *Maxima*, as one of the greatest truthees of M. Hardinges whole booke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 195 This *Maxima* is generally to be observed; *Sani similes* [etc.]. 1594 PAINSONS *Confer. Success.* n. i. 4 The bishop alleageth many proofes that ther is no such *maxima* in the common lawes of England.

2. *Mus.* = LARGE C. 4, MAXIM *sb.*³

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 185, 453. 1818 BUSBY *Gram.* *Mus.* 65 Former musicians used the *Maxima*, or *Large*. *Maxima*, *pl.* of MAXIMUM *a.* and *sb.*

Maximal (mæ'ksiməl), *a.* [f. MAXIMUM + *-AL*.] Consisting of, or relating to, a maximum; greatest possible; of a size or duration not to be exceeded.

1882 V. IDELSON in *Lond. Med. Rec.* No. 36. 318 The average increase is equal to 8 millimetres maximal to 17 millimetres. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The maximal contraction of which the tissue is capable. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 It [sc. blood-pressure in the ventricle] slowly increases throughout the systole becoming maximal immediately prior to relaxation.

Hence **Maximally** *adv.*, in the maximum degree. 1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 12 Those portions of the brain that have just been maximally excited retain a kind of soreness.

Maximate (mæ'ksimət), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + *-ATE* 2.] = MAXIMIZE *v.*

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 5 Apr. The hon. Member... said that I had in certain circumstances minimized, and in others maximated, the statements of evictions.

Hence **Maximation** = MAXIMIZATION.

1891 W. J. GREENSTREET in *Guyan's Educ. & Heredity* 109 Herbert very clearly saw the tendency of the human mind to 'maximation'.

Maximic, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MAXIM *sb.*¹ + *-IC*.] Resembling a maxim.

1854 LAOV LYTON *Behind Scenes* II. n. viii. 33 It being a favourite 'short turn' of his to interlard his frivolities with *maximic* gems of thought.

Maximical, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*-AL*.] = *prec.* 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 4 Each distinct Minute, or each distinct passage of a Minute, was endeavoured to be compressed into a Maximical Sentence.

† **Maximious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* 1. [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + *-IOUS*.] Of great power.

1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* x. in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxiv. Coste, more pertaynyng for an emperoure or a maxymious kyng, then for such a man as he was.

Maximist (mæ'ksimist), [f. MAXIM *sb.*¹ + *-IST*.] One who makes maxims.

1855 in *Gaulvis Suppl.* 189 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 22 The maximist makes the subtil analyses of *amour-propre*. 1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chateau* II. x. 63 When you trust one rogue you trust all roguedom, as ought to have been said by some other maximist.

Maximistic (mæksimistik), *a.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + *-IST* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the school of 'maximizers'.

1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 12 *note*, Even the 'maximistic' side admitted that infallible pronouncements are 'far rarer' than other official acts of the Pope.

Maximite (mæ'ksimait), [f. the name of Hudson Maxim, the inventor + *-ITE*.] A smokeless gun-powder composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and castor oil.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 We call it cordite. For the purposes of the inquiry I propose to call it Maximite. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 8/2 Mr. Hudson Maxim's new explosive, 'Maximite', is claimed to be the highest explosive yet discovered.

† **Maximity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + *-ITY*.] 'Exceeding greatness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-61); also, maximum amount. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 98 The maximity or greatest quantity of it.

Maximization (mæksimə'zɪʃən), [f. MAXIM. *IZE* *v.* + *-ATION*.] The action of raising to the highest possible point, position or condition.

Common in Bentham.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 6/1 The maximization of the happiness of the greatest number. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* L. 260 A particular use, dependent on the maximization of the brain. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 94 That the supreme end of life is the maximization of labour, and the minimization of the enjoyment of its product.

Maximize (mæ'ksiməiz), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* MAXIM *a.* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* a. To increase to the highest possible degree. (Common in Bentham.) b. To magnify to the utmost (in estimation or representation).

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 By this means, appropriate moral aptitude may be maximized. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 360 Instead of minimizing he maximized the distinction of himself from other men. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 282 The turpitude is maximised. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 130 In contrast with such healthy-minded views as these... stands a radically opposite view, a way of maximizing evil.

2. *intr.* To maintain the most rigorous or comprehensive interpretation possible of a doctrine or an obligation. Chiefly *Theol.*

1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 366 When I speak of minimizing, I am not turning the profession of it into a dogma; men, if they will, may maximize for me, provided they to keep from dogmatizing. 1882 W. S. LILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 243, I am far from wishing to maximize upon this matter. 1898 KNOX *Little in Our Churches*, etc. 23 The Roman Church may be said to maximise, the Anglican to minimise. The Anglican teaches just what is necessary to be believed for the salvation of souls; the Roman turns pious opinions into necessary doctrines.

Maximizer (mæ'ksiməizə), [f. MAXIMIZE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who maximizes; *spec.* one who accepts the dogma of the infallibility of the pope in its most comprehensive interpretation.

1868 E. S. FROULLES *Chureh's Creed* (ed. 2) 37, I am not aware that any demur to this conclusion... can be raised even by maximisers. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 266 The Ultramontanes themselves... now are divided into Maximizers and Minimizers.

Maximum (mæ'ksiməm), *Pl.* *maxima*, rarely *-ums*. [a. L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magis* great. Cf. F. *maximum*.]

1. *Math.* The greatest of all the values of which a variable or a function is capable; the value of a continuously varying quantity at the point at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 104 In Case it... passes through one or more Maximums or Minimums; then the several Parts of the Fluent, between any given Point and each Maximum or Minimum must be separately found by distinct Operations. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 366 If we would find the quantity $ax - x^2$ a maximum or minimum; make its fluxion equal to nothing. 1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 505 The declination has two easterly and two westerly maxima in the interval between two successive passages of the moon over the astronomical meridian.

2. *gen.* The highest attainable magnitude or quantity (of something); a superior limit of magnitude or quantity.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 306 In the Works of the God of Nature, there is no Maximum or Minimum assignable, or conceivable by us. 1755 WINTHROP *Earthquakes* 25 Laws of this sort are sufficiently vindicated. If upon the whole they produce a maximum of good. 1806 COLQUHOUN *Indigence* 49 The art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness and the minimum of misery. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 4 (1864) 137 The animal powers attain their maximum in cold climates. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vii. 279 A strange compound of minimum of fact and maximum of theory.

3. The highest amount (esp. of temperature, barometric pressure, etc.) attained or recorded within a specified period.

1850 EDMONDS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* (1851) 32 The following remarkable maxima of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. § 248 The barometer also has its maxima and minima readings for the day. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The maxima to-day were below 60 deg. in the Shetlands and Hebrides. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/2 The years of sunspot maximum.

4. A superior limit imposed by authority; *esp.* in *French Hist.*, a limit of price for corn.

1821 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 352/1 The danger of insurrection is a circumstance worthy of the most serious consideration in discussing the propriety of a maximum. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 164 They [the farmers, 1793] were compelled to part with their grain at the price fixed by the *maximum*, which was calculated on the scale of prices before the Revolution.

5. *attrib.* a. *quasi-adj.* or *adj.*, with the sense: That is a maximum, or that stands at the maximum; greatest. [Cf. F. *la dépense maximum*.]

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 297 Surround two poles of maximum cold. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ix. § 430 The maximum density of average sea-water. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The maximum contract price for the conveyance of these emigrants was 25s. 18s. 4d. per statute adult. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 A point

of maximum disturbance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 103. The heritors paying the maximum salary and the town paying £12 annually for the support of a master. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 405. The latter helping to produce a maximum temperature favourable to coffee cultivation.

b. Simple attributive: Pertaining to a maximum or maxima, as *maximum period*; maximum thermometer, a thermometer which records automatically the highest temperature within a given period.

1852 *Newton's Lond. Jnrl.* Conjoined Ser. XLI. 402. An improved maximum thermometer. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 49. There is a minimum period, when none are seen for weeks together, and a maximum period, when more are seen than at any other time.

Maxite (mæks'ait). *Min.* [ad. G. *maxit* (Laspéyres 1872), f. name of Max Braun, a Belgian mining engineer: see -ITE.] = LEADHILLITE. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

† **Maxy**, *dial. Obs.* [Corruption of MARCASITE.] In *Tin-Mining* = MUNDICK.

1671 *Obserr. Mines Cornwall & Devon* in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102. And so continue sinking... till we find either the Lead to grow small, or degenerate into some sort of weed, which are diverse; as Mundick or Maxy (corrupted from Marcassite) of 3 sorts; white, yellow, and green. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.).

May (mæ), *sb.* 1. *poet. (arch.)* Forms: [? i mæz, 3 mæz, mæy, 3-4 mæi, 4-6 mæye, 5 mæy, 4-may. [Perh. a. ON. *mæy* (nom. *mæ-r*, accus. *mæy*, *mæy*; Sw. *mö*, Da. *må*) = Goth. *mawi* = O'Leut. **mawij*, **mawijā*, fem. f. **magu-z* (Goth. *magu-s*) boy, son; see MAIDEN.]

The OE. poet. *mæg* kinswoman (cogn. with *mæg* masc. *May sb.*) often occurs with the sense 'woman', and sometimes appears to mean 'maid' or 'virgin'. This use has been commonly regarded as the source of the present word; the OE. and the ON. word may have coalesced in ME.]

A maiden, virgin. [a900 CYNWULF *Crist* 87 (Gr.) *Sio eadze mæg*. Sancta Maria. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 895 (Gr.) *Him þa freolecu mæg* (sc. Eve), and ðæwarode. c. 1200 ORMIN 2189 *Patt clene mæg* þat sholde ben Allmähthig Goddess. mod. c. 1275 LAV. 30486 *þe king dūde lūwīsdōm þat he þat ilke may nom [earlier text: maide]. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 194/26 To bringe lūper þout In to þis swete zounge maye. c. 1300 Cursor M. 10267 *þat man. þat has na barn, ne mal ne knawe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 95 *þe corounyng of Henry, & of Malde þat may. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XII. 121 Marie modur þat may. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 753 *Thow gylt of wommanhede, thow faire may. 1373 Douglas *Æneis* VI. l. 2 Sibilla the may. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 39 *The fayrest May* that was that ever went. 1590 GREENE *Never Gowne* (1616) C 3 b, *Now was Phillis that fair May* Halfe so gawdy as so gay. 1607 *Barley-Brake* (1871) 5 *Old Elpin* with his sweete and lovely May Would oft prepare. To keepe their sheep. 16. *Sir Cavaline* III. in *Child Ballads* II. 58 *Deerlye* [he] lōve this may. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 119 *For ill be seems in a reverend friar* The love of a mortal may. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 92 *The maiden* is pure all mayes above. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 349 *Amid these latter words of his, the May* from her fair face had drawn her hands away.]***

† **May**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 mæz, (meez, mæz), pl. mæzas, 2 mæi, 3 mæi, mæz, mei, moy, (meay), mai, may. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæg* = OFris. *mæch*, OS. *mæg* (MLG. *mæch*, Du. *maag*), OHG. *mâg* (MHG. *mâc*, *mâg*), ON. *mâg-r* (adopted in northern Eng. as MAUGH), Goth. *mæg-s* = O'Leut. **mægo-z*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z* son, boy (Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *mâg-r*): see MAIDEN.]

A male relative, kinsman. *Berwolf* 408 *16 am* Higelaces mæg and magodæge. a 900 *Epinal Gloss.* 164 *Contributus mæg*. c. 1160 *Halton Gosh.* Mark XIII. 12 *þa barn* arised ægen heore mæiges. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 174 *Nealde* it mowde don for meý ne suster for broþer. c. 1205 LAV. 3838 *þurh þe hæuð* Morgan mi mæi [c. 1275 mæy] i. monschape afflēt. a 1300 in E. E. P. (1862) 17 *Alle we bēp* meis and mowe.

May (mæ), *sb.* 3. Forms: 4-5 Maij, 4-6 Maii, 5-6 Mai, 6 Maie, Maie, 3- May. Also in Latin form 1-4 Maius, (4 Mayus). [a. F. *mai* = L. *Maium* (nom. *Maius*, sc. *mensis*). Cf. Pr. *mai*, Sp. *mayo*, Pg. *maio*, It. *maggio*; also (from Fr.) MHG. *Mei* (ge. *G. Mai*), MDu. *meiye*, *meide* (Du. *Mei*), Sw. *mai*, Da. *mai*, late *Mei*. Mōtos.

The etymology of the Latin name is obscure; some ancient writers connected it with the name of the goddess Maia.]

1. The fifth month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar.

c. 1050 *Eyrbyggja's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 November & december babbað fíf & twentig ealdne monað. & æpreliss & maius eahia & twentig. a 1121 OE. Chron. an. 1080 (MS. E) *þis dædan* Northmýbran on Maiesmonað. c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/83 (St. Aust. of Canterbury) *His day* is toward þe ende of May. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1008, *I may not slepe* neuere a Mayes morwe. c. 1391 - *Astrol.* I. 810 *lanuare, februaire, marcus, april, mayus* [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3699 *pai* made as mery melody & musik þai sanning As in þe moneths of Mai or mysdomere euy. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 *When the lark*... *Salveth* the uprist of the sonne shene, in April and in May. 1598 *BARNFIELD Ode*, As it fell upon a Day, In the merrie Month of May. c. 1630 MILTON *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 62 *The season smiles*,... And has the warmth of May.

personified. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 50 *In may* þat modur is of moneths glade. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 *There saw I May*, of myrthfull monethis queene. 1593

SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. 1. 79 *She came adorned* hither like sweet May. 1630 MILTON *On May morning* 5 *Hail bounteous May*, that dost inspire Mirth and youth and warm desire. 1826-34 WORDSW. *To May I*, Though many suns have risen and set Since thou, blithe May, wert born.

b. In proverbial and allusive phrases.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 92 *He was as fresh* as is the Monthe of May. 1508 'DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 261 *Surmounting* ewyng tonge terrestriall, Alls for as Mayes morow dois mydnycht. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. iii. 102. 1599 - *Much Ado* I. i. 194 *There's her cousin*, exceeds ber as much in beautie, as the first of Maie doth the last of December. 1600 - A. V. L. IV. i. 148. 1658 H. PLUMPTRE *Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 *Wishing* that all your yeares yet to come... may partake more of Mayes then Julyes. 1659 HOWELL *Pron.* 21/1 *As welcome* as Flowers in May. 1732 T. FULLER *Comologia* 276 *Leave not off* a Clout Till May be out. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 5 *We frolic*, while 'tis May. 1889 D. HANNAY *Appt. Marryat* 150 *If he had not spent his summer* while it was May—at least he had run through it far too soon.

c. fig. Bloom, prime, heyday, poet.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxi. (1591) B2, *If now* the May of my yeeres much decline. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 76. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. *We both* were rivals in our May of blood Unio Maria. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i. *I am in the May* of my abilities, And you in your December. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 439 *Others lay about the lawns*, Of the older sort, and murmured that their May was passing. 1859 - *Elaine* 553 *A Prince*, In the mid might and flourish of his May.

d. *May and January or December*: used to describe the marriage of a young woman to an old man.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 449 *That she*, this mayden, which þat Mayus highte... *Shal wedded be* to this lanuarie. *Ibid.* 614 *þat thikke day* That lanuarie þat wedded fresshe May. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* I. ij, *In fayth* doth froren Ianus double face, Such fauour findeth, to match with pleasant Maie. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* (Arb.) 44 *You doe wrong* to Time, informing May to embrace December. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 267 *When* asthmatic January weds buxom May.

2. The festivities of May-day. *Queen of the May*, † *Queen of May*, *Lady of the May* (cf. MAY-LADY) = a girl chosen to be 'queen' of the games on May-day, being gaily dressed and crowned with flowers.

† *King, Lord of (the) May* = MAY-LORD.

1506 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1901) III. 195 *Item*, to a ne Queene of Maij at the Abbey 3et, be the Kingis command xiiij. 1515 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's, Ep. Stortford* (1882) 34 *Item* pd for brede and ale the same day that Sabyford may was when they of Sabyford did come ryding to the toun to set ther may. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arbours of Amittie* 36 b, *Ich beare the banner* before my Lorde of May. 1577 *Gen. Assembly* in *Child Ballads* III. 45 *Discharge* playes of Robin Hood, King of May, and sick others, on the Sabbath day. 1611 DEANUM & FL. *Kut. Burn. Pastle* v. iii. l. 1, *by all men chosen* was Lord of the May. a 1634 RANOLD *Amyntas* Prolog. *How* shal we talk to nymphs so trim and gay, That ne'er saw lady yet but at a May? 1673 DRYDEN *May*, *a la mode* II. 28 *Then I was made* the Lady of the May. 1686 *Loyal Garland* (ed. 5) B. 5, *Cloris* Queen of all the May. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 p. 2 *The Girls* preceded their parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church. 1808-10 MRS. SIGSWOOD *Susan Gray* ix. (1869) 58 *Why*, Susan, you look as handsome as the queen of May in that hat. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* i. *For I'm to be* Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

3. Blossoms of the hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*); hence occas., the tree itself: so called because it blooms in the month of May.

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII 7 b, *On May* daye... hys grace... rose in the mornynge very early to feteche May or grene bows. 1592 *NASHE Summers Last Will* (1600) B 3 *The Palme* and May make country houses gay. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* v. xviii. 413 *In this moone* and moneth, which is when they bring Maie from the fieldes into the house. 1626 JACKSON *Cred vult* xix. § 1 *By such a manner* or trope of speech, as the English and French doe call the buds or flowers of hawthorne May. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii, *The moonlight-coloured* May. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. 5 *The laburnums* are out, and the may. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* vi, *With blossoms* red and white of fallen May.

4. *Cambridge Univ.* a. (sing. or pl.) = *May examination*; b. (pl.) = *May races*; see 5.

1852 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 62 *The College* Easter Term Examination, familiarly spoken of as 'the May'. *Ibid.* 64 *The 'May'* is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public College examinations. 1879 'JULIAN HOME' *St. Camb.* 53 *And in the trials*, in the Mays, From stroke to bow... they keep the river head. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 8/3 *The annual 'Mays'*—paradoxically held in June—are fixed for the 5th of the latter month and following days.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *May-born* adj., *morning*, *night*, *season*, *time*, *yeared* adj.; (also with reference to 1 c) *May month*, *moon*, *morn*; (sense 2) *May-eve*, *feast*, *fool*, *keeper*; (sense 3) *may-bloom*, *blossom*, *blossomed* adj., *bough*, *branch*, † *basket*, *leaf*, *tree*; † *may ale*, † *an ale-drinking* held on May-day; † *May bishop*, an opprobrious name for a titular bishop; *May-drink* [= G. *naitrank*, Dn. *neidrank*], white wine medicated with woodruff, drunk in Belgium and northern Germany; *May examination*, a college examination held at the end of the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-gad* (see quot. and GAD sb. 1 5); *May-Hill*, used in the phrase *to have climbed May Hill*, to have passed through the part of the

year most dangerous to health (perh. with allusion to May Hill as a local name); *May-house* (see quot.); † *May-king* = *king of the May* (see 2); *May-kitten*, † a kitten born in May; † *May-like* adv., with the freshness of May; † *May Marian* (see quot. and cf. MAID MARIAN); *May meetings*, a series of annual meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held during the month of May in Exeter Hall, London, and other buildings; *May queen*, the Queen of the May (see 2); hence *May queenship*; *May races*, intercollegiate boat races held in the Easter term at Cambridge (now in June); † *May-roll* v. trans., to roll in the grass as a May-day game; † *May-sel*, *May-time*; † *May skin*, † the skin of a sheep sheared in May; *May-term*, colloq. name for the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-week*, the week of the May races at Cambridge; † *May wool*, † wool taken from a sheep in May. Also MAY-BUTTER, -DAY, -DEW, -GAME, -LADY, -LORD, etc.

1561 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's, Ep. Stortford* (1882) 35 *Item* resseyvyd of be *mayale above all charge. 1565 *Jewel Def.* Apol. (1611) 58 *Your late* Chapter of Tident, with your worthe number of forty Prelates, whereof certaine were onlie *May Bishops, otherwise by you called Nullatenes. 1818 TOOD, **May-bloom*, the hawthorn. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 248 *Mrs. Sweet* Madannes... your breasts and forehead are whiter then gotes milke, or *May-blossomes. 1872 TENNYSON *Grail* & *Lyndette* 575 *A damsel* of high lineage, and a brow May-blossom, and a cheek of apple-blossom. a 1789 *MICHAEL Eskdale Braes* 29 *The 'May-blossom'* thorn. 1788 TURNBULL *Laura*, *The sweetest* *May-born flowers Paint the meadows. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 *In* stede of a trapper he pricked his horse full of *maye bowes. 1560 in *Sowerby Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 240 *Those boys* who choose it may rise at four o'clock to gather *May branches. 1823 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1859) I. 565 *On May morning*,... the girls look with some anxiety for their May-branch. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 10 *To gather* *may buskets and smelling brewe. 1890 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 1 *Court-yard* of Castle, Fill me a goblet of *May-drink, As aromatic as the May From which it steals the breath away. 16. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 18 *Upon* *May Eve As prentices on Maying went. 1825 *CROKER Fairy Leg. & Trad.* S. Ireland I. 307 *May-eve* is considered a time of peculiar danger. *Ibid.* 308 *Another custom* prevalent on May-eve is the painful and mischievous one of stinging with nettles. 1862 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 *After* the trial heat of the first *May examination, the field of candidates for Honours begins to assume something like a calculable form. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumb.*, *Anc. Customs* 14 *The syllabus*, prepared for the *May feast. 1891 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1594) 394 *May-games*, and *May* poales, and *May foolles, and Morris-dancers are vanitie. 1724 STURGEON *Lim. Curios.* I. 29 *Making* a procession to this hill with *may gads (as they call them) in their hands, this is a white wilewond the bark peel'd off, it's round with cowslips. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Derbysh.* (1662) 1. 252 *Whereas*, in our remembrance, Ale went out when Swallows came in, it now bopeeth (having climbed up *May-hill) to come in its course all the year. 1825 *Mess. Mynroop Village Ser.* I. 89 *From* the trunk of the chestnut the *May-houses commenced. They are covered alleys built of green boughs decorated with garlands and great bunches of flowers... hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 55 *Other* *May-keepers whose symbols are now but relics. 1539 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 b, *It is* the custome that every ere we shal have a *may kyng. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. 33 *Blair-ey'd*, like a *May-Kitten. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING* *Last Boyer* xxix, *There* fell Two white *may-leaves... From a blossom. 1592 T. LOOGE *Enph. Shadow* (1882) 16 *When*... I... *May-like young, of pleasure glad to taste. 1582 FLETCHER *Dial.* agst. *Dancing* D 7, *In your maygames*, you doe vse to attyre men in wommans apparel, when you doe most comenly call *maymarions. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iv, *Sweet eloquence*! at next *May Meeting how it would tell in the repeating! 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xxv. 171 *Lykeas* may moneth bifloreteth and florysyeth in many gardens. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acotolast* (1876) 18 *In the May* moneth of my blooming yeares. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble-Down Dick* Ded., *A play* judiciously brought on by you in the May-month. 1570 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43 *In the* *May-moone of my youth. 1813 MOORE *Eng. May Moon* 1 *The young* May moon is beaming, love. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 120 *My* thrice-puisant Liege is in the very *May-Morne of his youth. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croit* xv, *On* May-morns, that primal rite Of temple-building, fingers. 1577 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prolog. 5 *On* the *May [text 47. *Mayes*] mornynge on Maluene hulle. 1601 *Sirius* *Verbal* N. III. iv. 156 *More matter* for a Maymornynge. 1859 G. MEREHOFF *R. Ferrell* xviii. (xv), *The hand* was... white and fragrant as the frosted blossom of a *May-night. 1832 TENNYSON (title) *The* *May Queen. 1881 *RUSKIN Lett.* to *Fauntleroy* (1895) I. 49, *I hope* the *May Queenship is beginning to be thought of. 1893 in *Camb. Univ. Almanack* (1894) 209 *During* the Lentor *May Races. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 210 *The game* at best, the girls *May could must be. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 24 *Grein*, as the gress that grew in *May seassoun. 14. *Stockh. Med.* MS. II. 407 in *Anglia* XVIII, *if it* be gaderid in *may-sel. 1497 HALYBURN *Ledger* (1867) 46 *Item*,... a sek off *May skyns contennand 300. 1534-5 *Durham Acc. Roll* (Surtees) 109 Pro 3 *The* may skynnes. 1905 *Camb. Review* 4 *May* 28 *At* the may skynes is seldom a good time for serious concerts. **May* term is seldom a good time for serious concerts. 1804 WOROSW. *She was* a *Phantom of delight*. But all things else about her drawn From *May-time and So cheerful Dawn. 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 518 *So* many visitors are attracted to Cambridge for the *May week. 1920 *STEVENS* *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 325/2 *fallen*, *May* had rotted and other ill wool. 1884 *Century Mag.* Feb. 8 *In* June, when the *May-yeared lambs were skipping in the sunshine.

b. In names (chiefly local) of animals: *May-*

away. 1784 *Let. Honoria & Marianne* III. 115 If one... considers the motives which influence to it, we may indeed be amazed. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 114 The grantor says, you may go in this particular line, but I do not give you a right to go either on the right or left. 1852 *Thackeray Esmond* II. xiii. May we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar.

¶ **Law.** In the interpretation of statutes, it has often been ruled that *may* is to be understood as equivalent to *shall* or *must*.

1728 *SKINNER K. B. Rep.* 370 For *may* in the Case of a public Officer is tantamount to *shall*. 1782 *ATKINS Chancery Rep.* III. 166 The words *shall and may* in general acts of parliament, or in private constitutions, are to be construed imperatively, they must remove them. 1873 *BLACKBURN in Law Rep.* 8 Q. B. 482 There is no doubt that 'may', in some instances, especially where the enactment relates to the exercise of judicial functions, has been construed to give a power to do the act, leaving no discretion as to the exercise of the power.

5. Expressing subjective possibility, i.e. the admissibility of a supposition.

a. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the future (*may* = 'perhaps will').

c 1205 *LAV.* 3108 þurh þu miht biwinnen lufe of hire cunnen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1763 Vt neghurs mat [Fairf. wil, Yrin. wol] þam on vs wreke. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blaunche* 556 And telleth me of your sorwes smerte Paraventure hit may ease your herte. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 88 What harmes and inconueniencs may come therof to the foule body. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* xci. 311 Yf ye go not to my brother to socoure ye may happe to repent it. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 25 It may be thought we held him carelessly, being our kinsman, if we reuelli much. 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* IV. ii. Stick to that truth, and it may chance to save thee. 1677 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxi. 109 Miseries; that but may come, they anticipate and send for. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 5 The Improvement of our Understandings may, or may not, be of Service to us, according as it is managed. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 10 The violent activity of a century of great change may end in a victory.

b. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the present (*may be or do* = 'perhaps is' or 'does').

1390 *GOVER Conf.* I. 48 Ther is manye of yow Fairours, and so may be that thou art ribt such on. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 2 Perawnter þe defaute may be in thaym þat hase þaire saules for to kepe. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 428 The next thing remarkable in the City of London, may be the Bridge. 1751 *Affecting Narr.* Wager 8 What I have said may seem oddly introduced here. 1855 *M. ARNOLD Summer* 84 A tinge, it may be, of their silent pain. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 3) I. 463, I dare say, my friend, that you may be right.

c. In the 18th c. it was common to use *might be or do* in the sense of 'perhaps was' or 'did'. This is now rare.

The now current form *may have been or done* (5 d) is more logical, as the subjective possibility is a matter of the speaker's present.

1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1811) II. xxix. 297 Your father, my dear, (but you might not know that) could have absolved you from this promise. 1762 *HURO Lett. Chiv. & Rom.* 85 After all, these two respectable writers might not intend the mischief they would do. c 1789 *GIBSON Autobiog.* (1866) 258 After the publication of my Essay, I revolved the plan of a second work; and a secret Genius might whisper in my ear that [etc.]. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22, p. 3 All along the whole length of the garden (which might be perhaps nearly one hundred yards), he had fixed stakes. 1862 *Bonrow Wild Wales* xcv. It might be about half-past two in the afternoon when I left Lampeter.

d. (with perf. inf.) In relation to the past (*may have been or done* = 'perhaps was' or 'did', 'perhaps has been' or 'done').

1682 *PROEUX Lett.* (1875) 131 It is not Alestre, y^e book-seller son, whom you may have known. 1860 *R. WILLIAMS in Ess. & Rev.* of Reverence, or deference, may have prevented him from bringing his prayers into entire harmony with his criticisms. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Claven Foot* xxiii. The husband, or lover, may have been out of the way.

6. Uses of the *pa. t. subj.* (in any of the senses 2-5) in the statement of a rejected hypothesis (or a future contingency deemed improbable) and its consequences.

a. in the protasis. (In poetry, sometimes with inversion: *might I = if I might*.)

a 1755 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Mihit efre isit. Na 3ewold ham selfe to bihten wrldlic ehte. c 1200 *ORAIN* 5160 Jiff þatt tu mihttest luffen Godd Swa þatt itt wære bimm eweme Wipputenn lufe off iwhille mann. Pa mihttest tu ben borþenn Wipputenn lufe off iwhille mann. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4123 To stint wald he, if he moght, þe foly þat his breþer thought. 1470 *Gaw. & Col.* 422 Gif pament or prair might mak that purchase. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* March 53 Mought her necke bene joynted attones. She should have neede no more spell. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASH Dido* III. iii. And mought I lue to see him sacke rich Thebes. Then would I wish me with Anchises Tombe. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* II. ii. 60 Might we have that happiness. We should thinke our selues for euer perfect. 1619 *HIERON Wks.* II. 88 David... mought he haue had his choise... no doubt he would rather haue had one little drop of mercy. 1807 *BYRON Hours of Idleness*. Oh! might I kiss those eyes of fire, A million scarce would quench desire.

b. in the apodosis, *might* = would be able to, would be allowed to, would perhaps.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* VII. § iii. (Sedgefield) 17 Jif þæt þætne agne welan wæron þe þu mændest þæt þu forlure, ne mænest þu hi na forleas. c 1200 [see a]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Compt. Mars* 205 Yf that telosie hyt knewe The myghten lyghtly ley her hede to borowe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xxvii. 148 For and he wold haue foughte on foote he myghte haue had the better of the ten knyghtes. c 1664

J. Wilson *Projectors* I. You mought have come up a pair of stairs higher if you had pleas'd. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 794 A fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges, or could Hell forgive. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of Garratt* I. (1783) 24 If the war had but continued awhile, I don't know what mought ha' been done. 1875 *TENNISON O. Mary* I. iii. So you would honour my poor house to-night. We might enliven you. 1895 *R. L. DOUGLAS in Bookman* Oct. 231 Had he but shown a little more firmness and astuteness, he might have secured infinitely better terms than he did.

c. with suppressed protasis.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore gedon? eape he mebbe beon geseald to þrim hunde penega. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohetes, þat... maken þe to þenchen... Hu. muche god mihte of inker streon maxen. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5354 No tong miht telle þe twentipe parte Of þe mede to menstres þat mene time was 3eue. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A. v.* 21 Of his Matere I mihte Momele ful longe. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* I Werkes that myght be most acceptable to hym. 1576 *FLEMING Panofl. Epyt.* 257, I my selfe seeme to... consume the time, which otherwise on my hooke mought be employed. 1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 123 Your father might haue kept this Calfe... from all the world. 1621 *Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribes* 93 Diuers haue... protested against the taking or holding Paragones as Lay-fees, when they mought haue had them vpon good Purchase. 1766 *HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 477 The same doubts might be started, respecting the nature of Water. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VI. I. ¶ 14 Three figures such as ours might haue dumbfounded a better man. 1845 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 15 In the sixteenth century... a conscientious bishop might be truly said to place his life in jeopardy every hour. 1860 *R. WILLIAMS in Ess. & Rev.* 92 note, One might ask, whether the experience of our two latest wars encourages our looking to Germany. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author.

d. In the perfect tense *have* was sometimes dropped.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 450 And it had ben wel governed, [it] might many a yeere susteyned yourre werres. 1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. 402 He might wel escaped, if he had wolde.

7. In questions, *may* with inf. is sometimes substituted for the indicative of the principal vb. to render the question less abrupt or pointed.

15.. *Kyng & Hernyn* 143 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 19 The way to the towne if I schuld wynd, How fere may it be? a 1721 *Prior Phillips's Age* I How old may Phillis be, you ask. 1798 *Worow.* We are seven 14 Sisters and brothers, little maid, How many may you be? 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 40 'What may you want with our schoolmaster?'

b. Similarly *might*.

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i. And which might be your faire Bride sir? 1630 *DEKKER 2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* v. ii. What might I call your name, pray?

8. As an auxiliary of the subjunctive mood.

a. Since the desire for an end involves the desire for the possibility of the end, *may* in sense 3 in combination with an inf. is used, in clauses involving the idea of purpose or contemplated result, to express virtually the same meaning as the subjunctive of the principal verb. Hence this combination has come to serve as a periphrastic subjunctive, which has in ordinary prose use superseded the simple subjunctive in final clauses.

(a) in final clauses introduced by *that* or *lest*; also occas. with ellipsis of *that* (e.g. after *to the end*).

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. i. (Schipper) 107 Onfoh þu eorþe lichaman of þinum lichaman genumen, þæt þu hine efre azyfan mæge, þonne hine God lifstæte. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark III. 10 Hia raedson on him þætte hine gehyrindon 2d þrina mæhtas. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Pa wercte he fele wundra þat men mihten celesen þat he was godes bearn. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 30 in *O. E. Misc.* 73 Makie we us clene and skere þat we englene iwere Mawe beon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14578 Þat agh þe drau þe folk emid, þat þai þe bab mai se and here. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 205 Yourre lyght so lyght afore men that they mowen See yourre goode workys. 1540-1 *Elvort Image Gov.* 2, I wyshted that it had been published in suche a tounge, that moe men mought understande it. 1559 [see *LEST* I c]. 1652 *J. WRIGHT tr. Camus Nat. Paradox* viii. 176 To the end by his return thou maist geve o'r complaining. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 7 Lest my appearance might draw too many compliments. 1807 *Med. Frail.* XVII. 342 I took several children to see the woman; that they might behold the nature of the disease.

(b) in relative clauses with final meaning.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 627 in *O. E. Misc.* 20 For he ne hauen no lif þat he muoen riuen wð. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Al-miztin god him had it so, And mete quorhi 3ei myten luen. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thadde) 127 Scho... left a hole quhare men mocht reke hyre mete, as þame thoct. 1698 *Lisle A. S. Monum.*, *Lord's P. T.* 3, Wherchy they mought the better serue the God. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1726) 8 Then let me something bring May Handels the new year to Charles my king. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 201 It was not easy to devise any expedient which might avert the danger.

(c) in clauses depending on snch vbs. as *wish*, *demand*, *desire*, *beseech*, and their allied vbs.

c 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* (Th.) I. 152 Hwæt wylt þu þæt ic þe do? He cwæð, Drihten, þæt ic mæge geseon. 1300 *GOVER Conf.* I. 10 Unto the god first the besoughten. That they myhten fe the vice Which Simon hath in his office. 1432 *Parson Lett.* I. 32 The said Erle desired that he may putte hem from... occupation of the Kingesservice. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 162 Wisching that, if yt shall so happen, I mought be agaynst that tyme ready armyd. 1549 *Bl.*

Com. Prayer, *Coll. 1st Sndd. after Epiph.*, Graunt that they maie both perceaue and knowe what thinges they ought to do. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 168 Would I might but euer see that man. 1670 *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reciv'd* 13 It is my great request to God that there might not be one Family in England want bread. 1777 [see a]. 1781 *COWPER Conversal.* 124 He bumbly hopes—presumes—it may be so. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22, p. 11, I desired he might come to me into my Study. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 1. 572 He... demanded that a large vessel... might be detained.

(d) in clauses (introduced by *that*, *lest*) depending on *sear* vb. or sb., *afraid*, and the like.

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 375 Continually to fear, not only that we may fall as they did [etc.]. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Hist. Justice* III. 19 Fearing, least if the Lacedemonians should be the first that violated the league, they might have seized thereupon. 1652 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* I. 67 Be not highminded, but fear. Least thou also maist be cut off. 1691 [see *FEAR* I. 4]. 1816 [see *AFRAID* 2 c].

b. In exclamatory expressions of wish, *may* with the inf. is synonymous with the simple pres. subj., which (exc. *poet.* and *rhet.*) it has superseded.

The subject normally follows *may*, but examples are found in the older lang. in which this is not so.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. Long lue Cosroe, mighty Emperour! *Coor.* And lue may neuer let me longer lue Then I may seeke to gratifye your loue! 1593 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 505 Long may they kisse ech other for this cure! 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 Long may he reign. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 924 May they brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1647 *Fletcher's Woman's Prize* Prolog. Which this may prove! 1712 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 6 But let my Sons attend, Attend may they Whom Youthful Vigour may to Sin betray. 1717 *Entertainers* No. 2. 7 Much good may it do the Dissenters with such Champions. 1786 *C. SIMON in W. Carus Life* (1847) 71 May this be your blessed experience and mine. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* viii. 'May the present moment', said Dick, 'be the worst of our lives!'

c. *Might* is also used to express a wish, esp. when its realization is thought hardly possible.

This use appears to be developed from the hypothetical use (6a).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1605 (Ashm.) 'Ay mozt [DUBL. mot] he lefe, ay mozt he lefe' quod ilka man twyse. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. ii. 98 Lord worship might he be, what a beard hath thou got. 1852 *M. ARNOLD To Marguerite*, *Cont'd* 18 Oh might our marges meet again!

d. *May* with the inf. of a vb. is used (instead of the simple indicative or subjunctive) to emphasize the uncertainty of what is referred to:

(a) in indirect questions depending on such verbs as *ask*, *think*, *wonder*, *doubt*, and their allied vbs.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 261 Þæt he ascece hu he gude mæge fyrm geforðian donne 3as time sy. c 1205 *Lav.* 1853 Þa 3et hit weore a wene whar þu heo mihtes æt. c 1220 *Bestiary* 683 in *O. E. Misc.* 22 He... weren in 3oht, wu he mihten him helpen oþ. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1381 Þat gode wif... fondeth hu heo muhte [JESUS MS. mowe] do þing þat him heo iduge. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerks* I. 53 Ne koude nat vs self deuyzen how we myghte lyuen in more felicitie. c 1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 505 And than he demaunded of his seruantes what it might be [Fr. orig. *que c'estoit qu'il avoit*]. 1795 *COLERIDGE Coleridge* 62 On her enquiring what might be the price of the jewels, she is told, they were [etc.]. 1861 *DASENT Story Burnt* II. 1 The Earl asked of what stock he might be.

(b) in clauses introduced by an indef. relative.

1330 *PALSGR. 444/2* Be as be maye, *vaille que vaille*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. iii. 146 Come what come may. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Queen of Corinth* I. i. I am confirm'd Fall what may fall. 1690 [see *HOWEVER* I c]. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* 45 ¶ 6 However weary I may go to bed, the Noise in my Head will not let me sleep. 1784 *COWPER Hope* 56 He laughs, whatever weapon Truth may draw. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor... whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style. 1870 *RUSKIN Lett. Art* (1875) 102 Those of you who may intend passing their vacation in Switzerland. 1899 *W. JAMES Talks to Teachers* (1904) 57 A tactful teacher may get them to take pleasure... in preserving every drawing or map which they may make.

9. With ellipsis of the infinitive.

a. In independent sentences, where the inf. is to be supplied from a prec. sentence; or (more freq.) in subord. clauses, where the inf. is to be supplied from the principal clause.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1082 Aras 3a eorla wygn heard hyge-snotter, swa he hræpost meahthe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 26 þa 3e willað heonan to eow færan ne maron. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 And helpen beom mid þon þe þu mæge. c 1205 *LAV.* 3524 And help him nu for þu miht. c 1250 *Hymn* I. 38 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. þu me schilð 3e from þe feonde ase þu efr freo & wilt & maucht. c 1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 141 Kepe þe 3ates whoso mai. 138 *Wiclif* *Sec. Wks.* III. 510 Oþere Crist myste geue sich a reule... and wolde not... or ellis Crist wolde ordeyne sich a reule and myste not. c 1440 *Love Donavent. Mirr.* xii. 29 Here frendes comfortedden hem as þei myghten. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxxvi. 472 Kepe the as wel as euer thou mayst. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VI. v. 180 And fra his sorofull hart, as that he mocht, Sum deil expellit hes the sorofull cair. 1547 *Homilies* I. Of Charity II. (1859) 72 To all such we ought, as we may, to do good. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 23 Things must be as they may. 1615 *W. DEWELL Moham. Impost.* 1. 29 Ah, I know not whether I may ask that question, or not. *Sh.* Yes, you may. 1689 *A. ASHLEY in King Life* *Locke* 183 So far was I from learning the discretion I mought by this that I grew worse than before. 1771 *SMOLLETT & Humph. Cl.* 31 May, Perhaps I mistake his complacence; and I wish I may, for his sake. 1796 *HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 456 He it is that may. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. xxiv. He joyed to see the cheerful light, And he said Ave Mary, as well as he might.

1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphrator* (1904) 42 We think the world is growing wiser; it may in the end. 1857 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 34 We... have endured Sunshine and rain as we might. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v. 'Twill do him to take my arm. 'You may, young man, you may'.

b. With ellipsis of a vb. of motion. Chiefly poet. *Beowulf* 754 He on mode weard forth on ferhe; no þy ær from meathe. a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 425 (Gr.) Þæt ic up heonon mæge. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 (MS. E), þær man him heold þæt he ne mihte na east na west. c 1330 *Arth.* & *Merl.* 7907 (Kölbing) For we no mow no whar away. c 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's T.* 197 For it was nyght and forther myghte they noht. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* ii. 433 That I may backe to Athens by day-light. 1596 - *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 142 The Moone shines faire, You may away by Night.

c. With ellipsis of *do* or *be*. Also in the phr. *I may not but* = There is nothing for me to do but. (Cf. sense i.)

Beowulf 680 (Gr.) Ic hine sweorde swæbban nelle... þeah ic æl mæge. a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 22 (Gr.) Ðuhte him on mode, þæt hit mihte swa, þæt [etc.]. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (MS. E), þa he nanmor ne mihte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 522 Þey bete hym... Tyl þey be wery and mow no more. 1382 *Wyclif Wids.* xi. 24 Thou hast merci of alle, for alle thingus thou maist. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 89 He was a man that moche myhte. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv.* 161 Who so will not when he may, he shal not when he wille. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 6947 He felle downe and myght no more. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) l. 17, So muche myghte her malice, that not onley she sinnede, but made hir husbande sinne. 1587 *Fleeming Contin. Holinshed III.* 1317/2 Muche maie that was not yet. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 2 If it had beene the pleasure of him who may all things. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iii. 1. 50 The Moore replies... that in wholesome Wisedome He might not but refuse you. 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 169 He that may not as he will, must do as he may.

10. For *may well*, *may as well*, see *WELL* adv.
11. as *sb.* An instance of what is expressed by the vb. *may*; a possibility.

1846 H. MILLER *Footpr.* *Grant.* 248 Even were we to permit the sceptic himself to fix the numbers representative of those several *may*s in the case.

† 12. In advb. phrases of the same type as and equivalent in meaning to *MAYHAP*: *may chance*, *may-fall*, *may-fortune*, *may-tide*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2759 If þou þar findest... fifty or fourte o þi fele men, tuenti mai or, tuis fele, ne sal þai alle haue þar for liue! *Ibid.* 4077, etc. c 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 276 Thai that war within, ma fall... slepit all. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 81 May tyde he will oure giftis take. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus, Par. Tolu* 7 *Mafortune* as then y' tynde did not suffer so inexplicable a misterie to be put in wryting to all mens knowledge. 1556 *Hoby Castiglione's Courtier* Epist. (1561) B. J. Many young gentlemen, which haue may chance an opinion that to be in me, that is not in deed. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xvi. (1887) 72 That [dancing] onely is reserued, which beareth oftymes blame, machance being corrupted by the kinde of musick.

May (*mā*), *v.* *Obs.* exc. arch. in pr. pples: cf. *MAYING* *vbl. sb.* [*f. MAY sb.*] *intr.* To take part in the festivities of May-day or in the pleasures of the month of May; to gather flowers in May.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. i. 773 So as the queene had mayed and alle her knyghtes alle were bedadsh with herbyss mosses and floures. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 131 Ladyes to dance full sobriely assaiyt, Endlang the lusty rywir so thai mayit. 1848 *KINGSLAY Saint's Trag.* ii. x. [ix.], Oh! that we two were Maying Over the fragrant leas.

† **May**, *v.* *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *AMAY*.] *trans.* To dismay. Also *intr.* To be dismayed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 978 Ac wæn Charlis hit wiste & se3 for hymen hym gan to maye. c 1400 *Beryn* 1685 Full sore he gan to may. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3000 *Mayes* [*Dubl. MS.* mayse] noht 30ur hertis. *Ibid.* 3392 Jure mayed kyng was so maied myndles him semed. 1560 *ROLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 314 In all my dayis was I not halt so mayed.

May, *dit.* f. *MAKE* *v.*, var. *Mo* *Obs.*, more.

May - see *MAI*.

|| **Maya** (*mā-yā*). [*Skr. māyā*.] Illusion: a prominent term of Hindu philosophy.

1823 *COLEBROOKE in Trans. Roy. Asiatic Soc.* (1827) L. 30. 1827 *Ibid.* (1830) II. 39 The notion that the versatile world is an illusion (*māyā*). 1876-9 J. CAHO *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 339 Religion... teaches us that only by looking on the world and the lust thereof as 'Maya', as illusion, vanity, deceptive appearance, can we get near to God.

May-apple. U.S. [*MAY sb.*]

1. An American herbaceous plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, bearing a yellowish, egg-shaped fruit, which appears in May.

Called also *duck's foot*, *hog apple*, *wild lemon*, *mandrake*. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Anapodophyllum*, Duck's foot, or *Pomum Natile*, i. e. May-apple. This plant was brought from America. 1788 J. *May Fruit* & *Lett.* (1873) 97, I ate frequently of the May-apple, which is of a very agreeable flavor, and resembling pine-apple. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 777 The May Apple is common... along the eastern side of North America.

2. = *honeysuckle-apple*: see *HONEYSUCKLE* 8.

1872 *SCHLEDE DE VERE Americanism* 400 The same term of *May-Apple* is not unfrequently applied to a large, globose excrescence produced by the sting of a wasp on the miniature flowers of the Swamp Honeysuckle, and... occasionally to the shrub itself.

May-be, maybe (*mā-bē*), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* *arch.* and *dit.* Also *dit.* *mebbe*, *mebbies*, etc. (see E. D. D.). [Shortened from *it may be*: cf. *MAY-FALL*, *MAYHAP*, and *F. peut-être*.]

A. *adv.* Possibly, perhaps. Sometimes used like a conj. with a dependent *that* (cf. *F. peut-être que*).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 17553 (Trin.) May be [Cott. mai fall] sum goost away him ledde. 1599 *MASINGER, etc. Old Law* ii. ii. May-be, some fairy's child... Has pished upon that side. 1601 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogn.* 175 This, may be, was the reason some imagin'd Hell there. 1733 *SWIFT Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 209 Impossible! it can't be me. Or may be I mistook the word. 1748 *THACKERAY Lett.* 28 July, Our Lord speaking quite simply to simple Syrian people, a child or two maybe at his knees. 1866 *DASENT Gisti* 22 Maybe that others than Arnor utter this. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxii. 46 Maybe for all they chide, their hearts do only desire thee.

B. *sb.* What may be; a possibility, possible contingency.

a 1586 *SIOENEY Sonn.* in *Arcadia* etc. (1629) 525 And thus might I for fear of my be, leave The sweet pursuit of my desired prey. 1603 N. BRITON *Post with a Mad Packet* l. xlii, May be, is a doubt, but what is must be regarded. 1615 *DAY Festivals* xii. 335 Without all Maybes, the Lord is never more gracious to his Servants. 1756 *Monitor* No. 9. II. 9. I will not... be scared out of my senses by improbabilities and maybes. 1822 A. HIRRELL *Res. Juda.* vi. 168 [He] objected to our carrying on a flirtation with mystic maybe's and calling it Religion.

Proverbs (punningly). 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.*, Maybes are no aye honey-bees. 1748 *SWIFT Pol. Concerts* i. 19 May-bees don't fly now, Miss.

C. *adj.* Which are possibly to come.

1687 *DRAYTON Hind & P.* iii. 294 Those may-be years thou hast to live.

May-bug. [*MAY sb.*] The cockchafer; also the CHOYV.

1698 *FROGER Voy.* 48 The Colibrie is a small bird, no bigger than a May-bug. 1712 [see *COCKCHAFFER*]. 1774 *GOLDEN, Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dor-bettle. 1884 *Christian World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow... eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

May-bush. [*MAY sb.*] a. A branch of hawthorn. b. The hawthorn or may-tree.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 34 O that I were there, To helpen the Ladies this Maybush beere. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* iii. xxvii. 146 Many do call the tree it selfe the May bush, as a chiefe token of the commyn in May. 1598 *FLORIO, Bagaia*, the white-thorne, hawthorne tree, or landouers maie bush. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 126 Scandalous Sports and Pastimes, such as May-Bushes, Morris-Dancing. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. 7. Juniper* II. 136 His tawney face looked just like that of a chimney-sweeper's boy peeping through his may-bush. 1861 *NEALE Notes Ecol. & Pict. Dalmatia*, etc. 164 Red May-bushes sending out their fragrance.

May-butter. [*MAY sb.*; cf. *F. beurre de mai*.] Unsalted butter preserved in the month of May for medicinal use (see *quod* 1615).

1584 *COGAN Haven Health* xcvi. (1612) 157 Yet would I wish that such as haue children to bring vp, would not be without May butter in their houses. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. l. 37 Take the leaues of wilde Nepe... and beating them in a mortar with May-Butter, apply it. 1615 - *Eng. Housew.* ii. iv. 113 If during the month of May before you salt your butter you saue a lumpe thereof and put it into a vessel, and so set it into the sunne the space of that moneth, you shall finde it exceeding... medicinable for wounds. 1660 *M. R. Exact Acc. Receipts* to a pound of May-butter.

b. In fig. and proverbial use.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Astro. Darel* 224 Not any other but May-butter itselfe could possible mee in their mouths. a 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* i. i. Mad as May-butter. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 115 You see it rains May-butter.

Maychance: see *MAY* *v.*

Maycock (*mā-kēk*). U.S. Forms: 6 *macocquer*, 7 *macokos*, *macocquer*, 8 *macoquer*, 7- *macocok*, 8-9 *maycook*. [Algonquin (Powhattan dialect) *mahcawok* (vocabulary in *Strachey Virginia* 1612).] A kind of melon.

1588 T. HARROT *Virginia* ii. C. 2 b. They set... Beanes and Peaze... among the seedes of *Macocquer*, Melden, and Planta solis. 1612 *Carr. Smith Arab. Virginia* 17 I fruit like unto a muske millen... which they call *Macokos*. 1612 *STRACHEY Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 119 The *Macokos* is the forme of our pumpouns. 1633-6 *Gerard's Herbal* ii. cccxlv. 919 *Macokos* Virginiani, sive *Pepo Virginiani*, the Virginian *Macocok*, or *Pompon*. 1681 *GREW Catal. Rarities* ii. 195 The *Macocquer*. A Virginian Fruit. 1705 *BEVERLY Virginia* 27 Their *macokos* are a sort of melopones, or lesser sort of pompon. 1872 *SCHLEDE DE VERE Americanism* 60 The... name survives in its Anglicized form of *Maycock*. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 98 There were muskmelons... *macokos* or squashes; gourds... beanes and pumpkins.

Maycock, variant of *MEACOCK*.

May-day. [*MAY sb.*] The first day of May. III (or *Evil*) *May-day*: the 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy (Nares).

1438 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1800) II. 65 On Mayday the yerre of our lorde Kyng Henry be Seint xvi. anno Dom. 1438. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* iii. 382 Peyd for wyne on May Day when we rode May. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii. Out of my doores, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* i. May, On May-day the greete procession of the Universitie and the Mulatiers at St. Antonie's. 16... *Songs Lond. Prentice* (C. 17) How ill May-day first got the name. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 571/1 The observances of May Day.

b. *attrib.*, as *May-day games*, *garland morning*; *May-day sweep*, a chimney-sweeper decorated with ribbons and flowers at the London sweeps' May-day festival.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 15 'Tis as much impossible... To scatter 'em, as tis to make 'em sleepe On May-day Morning. 1615 *HEYWOOD Four Prentices* i. B. 2 b. Hee will not let mee see a mustering, Nor in a May-day morning

fetch in May. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xi. The frolic gambols of the inay-day sweep. 1843 *James Forest Days* iv. The May-day games of old England. 1850 *GOSSE Rivers Bible* (1878) 160 note, As sometimes two hoops are fastened, to carry May-day garlands.

Maydew, variant of *MAIDEX* *Obs.*

May-dew. [*MAY sb.*] Dew gathered in the month of May, supposed to have medicinal and cosmetic properties.

c 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Whan buddys first appeere, And the May-dew round lik perlys fyne. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* (1611) H. 8 b. Some commend May-dew gathered from Fennell and Celandine, to be most excellent for sore eyes. 1625 *BACON Sylva* § 781, I suppose, that he that would gather the best May-Dew, for Medicine, should gather it from the Hills. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 28 May, To Woolwich, to lie there tonight, and so to gather May-dew tomorrow morning. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A regular lustration performed with bean-flower water and May-dews. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xviii. I have ordered my knave to bring you a furred dressing gown and a bottle of essence of maydew.

Mayduke, mayduke (*mā' dūk*). [*Cf. May-cherry* (*MAY sb.* 5 c) and *Duke cherry* (*DUKE sb.* 6), both in Evelyn 1664.

The statement that this cherry was introduced from *Midoc* in France, and thence named, seems to be unfounded.]

A variety of sour cherry.

1718 *BRALEY Improv. Plant. & Gard.* iii. 43 All sorts of Cherries, excepting the small May, and the May-Duke-Cherries, prosper best when they have Liberty. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary* (ed. 2) 465 *Medoc*-whence by the way comes our cherry whose name we have corrupted into May Duke, 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. 28 He would persuade you that brail was turbot, and that black cherries were Maydukes.

Mayed, *obs.* form of *MAID sb.*

Mayer (*mā-yā*). [*f. MAY* *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who 'goes a-maying'.

1756 *TOLEROY Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 152 They set out on foot to join the merry mayers, 1825 *HOSE Every-day Bk.* l. 566 Parties of these Mayers are seen dancing. 1893 'Q.' *Delict. Duck* 23 All but a few of the mayers had risen from the table.

Mayer, -ery: see *MAYOR*, *MATORY*.

† **Mayey**, a. *Obs.* rare. Also -ie. [*f. MAY* *sb.* 3 + *-ey*, -y.] Flowering in the month of May.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. lii. 14 To... enjoy the roses till they flourish, not to let wither the Mayie flowers of their flesh. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Maiden's Blush* 40 And up hee comes as fresh as Mayey-Rose.

Mayflower (*mā-flawā*). [*f. MAY* *sb.* 3 + *FLOWER sb.* Cf. *G. maiblume*, Du. *meibloem* lily of the valley; so *may-blossom* (*MAY* *sb.* 3 5 c).]

1. A flower that blooms in May: used locally as a specific name for various plants, as the Cowslip (*Primula veris*), the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*); see *Britten & Holland Plant-u.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rancke and fulsome Smell; As May-Flowers, and White Lillies. 1659 *HOWELL Prov.* 12/1 April showers bring forth May flowers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 70 The Cowslip... we call it a May-flower. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens Lusit.* 1. 24 May-flowers crowding o'er the daisy-lawn. 1817 *KEATS 1 stood t'fice* 29 A bush of May-flowers with the bees about it. 1893 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 33 *Cardamine pratensis*. In Roxburghshire, it is called the May-flower. 1895 *GASCOIGNE Steele Glas* (Arb.) 119, I hope very shortly to see the May flowers of your favour.

2. A variety of apple.

1664 *EVELYN Kat. Hort.* Aug. 72 Apples... Cushion Apple, Spicing, May-flower.

3. *N. America*, a. *Azalea nudiflora*. b. The trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*.

1838 *LOUDON Arboretum* II. 1140 *Rhododendron nudiflorum* Torr. (*Azalea nudiflora* L.), the American Honey-suckle; May Flowers. 1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgr. Fathers* iii. 182 The beautiful May-flower... with its delicate roseate blossom and delicious scent. 1882 *GRADEN* 13 May 323/1 The May-flower... is the emblem of Nova Scotia, with the motto, 'We bloom amid the snow'.

4. The West Indian *Dalbergia Brownnei* and *Ecastaphyllum Brownii*.

1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 785.

5. The South American *Lewia majalis*.

1894 *WRIGHT & DEWAR Johnson's Gard. Dict.*

May-fly. [*f. MAY* *sb.* 3 + *FLY* *sb.*]

1. An insect of the family *Ephemeroidea*; esp. as an angler's name for *Ephemera vulgata* and *E. danica* or an artificial fly made in imitation of either of these.

1651-3 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* 6 As for the May-Flie you shall have them always playing at the River side. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 115 First for a May-fly, you may make his body with greenish coloured crevel. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1780) 60 What time the may-fly haunts the pool, or stream. 1826 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* § 650 Caddies are the larvae of the ephemera, or May-fly, as well as the stone-fly and the caddis-fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 223 The May Fly or Green Drake, called in Wales the Cadow.

2. An insect of the family *Phryganeidae* or *Sialis* (*e.g. Sialis lutaria*), the caddis-fly.

1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* ix. (1818) l. 252 *Phryganea* in their imago state are called may-flies (though this last [in their imago state] is only the *Sialis lutaria*... and *Ephemera*. *Ibid.* II. 295 [The larvae] of the true may-fly (*Sialis lutaria*, F.), use their legs in swimming.

† 3. A dragon-fly. *Obs.*

1744 *COLLINS in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 329 The May Flies, a Species of Libella. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 400 A further

Account of the Libellæ or May-flies, from Mr. John Bartram of Pennsylvania.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-fly season, tribe*.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 240 The May-fly tribe (*Phryganea*, L., *Trichoptera*, K.). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix. But now come on the may-fly season.

May-game. [MAY sb.3]

1. a. *pl.* The merrymaking and sports associated with the first of May. b. *sing.* A set performance or entertainment in the May-day festivities.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Evangel.* Par. i. Tim. 8 In such manner of apparail, as the common sorte of vnfaithfull women are wonte to goe forth vnto weddinges and maygames. 1583 R. ROBINSON *Anc. Order Pr. Arthur* L.4 b. A May game was of Robyn-hood, and of his traine that time. 1589 GREENE *Menaphan* (Arb.) 56 He was chosen Lord of the May game, king of their sports, and riogleader of their reuils. 1647 HINCE *F. Bruni* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths of the Lord were... spent... in May-poles and May-games. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 46 Maid Marian is a personage in the May-game and morris.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* Merrymaking, sport, frolic, entertainment; foolish or extravagant action or performance; foolery.

1571 GOLOING *Catrin* on Ps. lxxiii. 1 He cryed out... that the endeuer of living well was but a Maygame. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 50 It were a fine may-game to be a King, if Kings might make their Will the rule of their actions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 357 The vulgar [have] their... coarse jokes, and may-games. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xiii. Life was never a May-game for men.

3. An object of sport, jest, or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Also in *phr.* to make a may-game of.

1566 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 A manifest foolishness, and a maie game to the multitude. 1583 FOLKE *Defence* iv. 127 Whereas in one translation we vse the worde Generall for Catholike, you make a greate maygame of it. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 253 What is man but... the spoile of time, the may-game of fortune? 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iii. xxv. (1883) 146 She... makes a jest and a may-game of everybody.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-game king, lord, morris, pastime*; also as *adj.* with the sense 'trivial'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 79/2 This maigame lord, named indeed Peter (in scorne Perkin) Warbecke. 1602 I. RHOODES *Anc. Rom. Rime* C.3 Your May-game pastimes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. ii. §.4. 148 In this sort came the Maygame-king into the field, incumbered with a most vnnesseful traine of Strumpets. 1653 DELL *Trial Spirits* 86 School Doctors, that is, Trifling or May-game Doctors. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 45 The relation of Robin Hood, John, and the Friar to the May-game morris is obscure.

Hence † **Maygamester**, one who takes part in may-games.

c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 37 Drunkardes, Maygamesters, blasphemers.

Maygh(e), variant forms of MAUGH.

Maygne, -gnelle, obs. ff. MEINIE, MANGONEL.

Mayhap (mē'hæp, mē'hæp), *adv.* Now arch., *rh.* rhetorical and *dial.* Also 8 mehaph, 8-9 mayhaps. [The phrase (it) may hap (see HAP v.), taken as one word.] Perhaps, perchance.

1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prov.* Women A v. May hap ye stumbe Quod he on the treth, as many one doth. 1575 Gamm. *Gurten* v. ii. (Manly). There is a thing you know not on, may hap. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* iv. Sir Richard, mehaph a woman may not like me. 1718 MOUTON *Quix.* (1733) III. 67 I'll trust no longer to Rewards, that mayhaps may come late, and mayhaps not at all. 1840 DICKENS *Bari. Rudge* lxvii. Mayhap she's bungry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 37 Or hast thou mayhap wandered wide? 1900 HOPE in *Yorks. Arch.* *Jrnl.* XV. 300 Pins or hooks, mayhap for hanging curtains from.

Mayhappen, *adv.* Now arch. and *dial.* Also mappen, etc. (see E. D. D.). [The phrase (it) may happen (see HAPPEN v.), taken as one word.] = *prec.*

c1530 H. RHOODES *Bk. Nurture* 747 in *Babes Bk.* 102 Another time may happen he may doe as much for thee. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxiv. (1847) VII. 83 Mappen they'll sarra us. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odyss.* c. 269 Let us... flee; if yet mayhappen we may 'scape our evil day.

Mayhem (mē'hēm), *sb.* Old Law. Forms: 5 mahyme, 5-7 mayme, 6 mayom, maiheme, mayheme, mahym, 6-7 maieme, 6-8 mayhim, 7 mahin, 7-8 maim, 7-9 maimem, mahim, 7-mayhem. [a. AF. *mahem*, *mahaym*, *maiheme*, *maheyns*, etc.: see *MAIM sb.*] The crime of violently inflicting a bodily injury upon a person so as to make him less able to defend himself or annoy his adversary.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/2 For the punction of the said murdre and maymes. 1503 *Ibid.* 550/1 The same Sir William, suydre Appelle of Mayme ayenst the said Sir Edward. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 33 Mordres, felonyes, mayoms. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 8 Robberye, trespas, maibeme, dette or any other offence. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 22 Mayhem is properly said where any member of a man is taken away. 1647 *Termes de la Ley* 198 The cutting off of an eare or nose, or breaking of the hinder teeth, or such like, is no Maihem. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 130 Those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which only amounts to mayhem by the common law. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1829) V. 139 All imaginable crimes,—rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem, incendiarism. 1853 T. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* (ed. 6) 486 An indictment for maihem which does not contain the words 'lying in wait' is bad.

fig. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* II. 44 Thou felow, War, I do

arraign thee now Of mayhem of the four main limbs of France. 1894 *Critic* (U.S.) 30 June 444/1 The literary mayhem becomes as inexplicable as it is unpardonable.

Hence **Mayhem v. trans.**, to inflict mayhem on.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Divers... haue beaten, mayhimed... and sometimes murdered diverse of the same pursuers. 1743 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1894) VII. 579 For that he... did feloniously mayhem the body of one Thomas Allyn. 1879 *Tourgeer's Foot's Err.* xxxix. (1883) 252 To buy, to sell, to task, to whip, to mayhem this race at will.

Mayhime, mayhime, obs. forms of MAIM v.

Mayht, obs. form of MIGHT sb.

Mayie, variant of MAYEY a., Obs.

Maying (mā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAY v.2] The celebration of or participation in the festivities of May-day or the month of May. Chiefly in *phr.* to go a maying, † to ride on maying.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. i. 772 That erly vpon the morowe she wold ryde on maying in to woodes. 1598 SROW *Surra* 74 These great Mayings and Maygames were made by the gubornours... of the Citee. 1612 MILTON *L'Allegro* 20 Zephir with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. 1674 *Playford Skill Mus.* I. 64 Now is the Month of Maying. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 p. 10 Prosperine was out a Maying, when she met with that fatal Adventure. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 81 A country Maying is a meeting of the lads and lasses of two or three parishes, who assemble in certain certainties of green boughs called May-bouses, to dance. 1899 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* x. 79 It had been a grand Maying.

b. *attrib.* in maying-party U. S., a party making an excursion for gathering flowers.

1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgrim Fathers* iii. 181 It is a favourite pastime to make Maying parties in the woods.

Mayl, obs. f. MAUL sb.1 **Mayl**:- see MAIL-

May-lady, Obs. exc. Hist. [MAY sb.3] A Queen of the May. Also, a puppet in a May-day game (see *quot.* 1802).

1560 BECON *Catech.* vi. Wks. 1561 I. 516 b, To be decked and trimmed like a Marelady [sic: *misprint* for *maie*], or the Quene of a game. *Ibid.* 533 As though they were mareladies [sic] or Popets in a game. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. ii. Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. 573 Some light huswife be like, that was dressed like a may lady, and as most of our gentlewomen are. 1802 AUSTLEY *Comp. to Almanack* 21 The custom... of children having a figure dressed in a grotesque manner, called a May-lady; before which they set a table, having on it wine, &c. They also beg money of passengers... their plea to obtain it is, 'Pray remember the poor May-lady'.

Mayll easse, variant of MAALEAS.

Maylet, obs. form of MALLEY sb.1

May-lord. [See MAY sb.3 and LORD sb. 14 a.] A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day; *transf.* one whose authority is a matter of derision.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus... was the first may-lord, or captain of the morris dance that [etc.]. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 741 Wealth and Titles would hereafter Subjects be for scorn or laughter, All that Courtly stiles affected Should a May-Lords honour bave. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ii. The Shepherd-boys who with the Muses dwell Met in the plain their May-lords new to choose... to order well their rural sports. 1639 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* iii. iii. [I] blush within to think How much we are deceived; I may be even with this May-lord. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 40 [They] will prove to be May-lords in Fortune's interlude.

Maymot, obs. form of MAIMED ppl. a.

Mayn: see MAIM, MAIN, MOAN.

Maynat, obs. form of MINA 2.

† **Mayne**, v. Obs. Also 5 mene, 6 mayn; meyne, meane. [a. OF. *meine*, str. stem of *meiner* to lead. Cf. DEMEAN v.1]

1. *trans.* To lead (a horse).

c1400 *Sir Per.* 711 The childre gone his mere mayne After the stede. *Ibid.* 1402.

2. To mayne evil [= *f. malmenere*]: to maltreat. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxix. 208 The Archiers... that so fledde were so euyl mened that they were but a fewc when they returned in to thoost.

3. To conduct, direct, manage (an affair).

1520 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1866) I. 200 And gif ony trouble or debait happinis amangis one of the saidis craftis, thai till meyne the samyn amangis thaim self in cheritable maner. 1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 92 It is Brutted that there should be a communication of a peax to be mayned by others. 1541 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* III. 332 Howe We thinke you maye best mayn thinges there to our purpose. 1546 *Ibid.* XI. 225, I will do what I can to meane the thing; if there be no remedye, then must Godd worcke. 1549 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 117 Be-seching God to give you the grace to mayne and conduct them, as I do wish.

4. *refl.* To conduct or demean oneself (in a particular way).

1352 *Minot Poems* I. 29 Of Scotland had þai neuer sight Ay whils þai war of wodes stout. Þai wald haue mend þam at þaire might And besy war þai þarehout. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1133 How may ye þus meane you with malis, for shame!

Hence † **Mayning vbl. sb.**

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 200 The universal peace, which is now in happening and treating. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. App. PP. 139 The mayning and directing of our affairs.

Mayne, Mayneal, obs. ff. MEINIE, MENTAL.

Mayneray, variant of MANGERY Obs.

Mayngate, Maynhe, obs. ff. MANCHET, MAIM v.

Maynor, -oure, -oyre, etc., obs. ff. MANURE. **Mayntelle, Mayny**, obs. ff. MANTEL, MEINIE. **Maynyseyne**, obs. form of MENACING.

† **Mayo**, Obs. rare-1. Some game.

Possibly = MAW sb.1 which is often mentioned in cooecoxia with 'Pirero'.

c1250 SIR G. RADCLIFFE in *Strafford's Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 433 He [Strafford] played excellently well at Primero and Mayo.

† **Mayo** (c)k. *Se. Obs.* ? Arbitrary alteration of MAKE sb.1

c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) ii. The painted pawn with Argos eyes Can on his mayock call. 1658 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Thren.* (1774) 160 Balthock, Where many peacock calls uppo his mayok.

|| **Mayonnaise** (mā'ōnāiz, Fr. *mayonāiz*). [Fr., of uncertain origin.] A thick sauce consisting of yolk of egg beaten up with oil and vinegar, and seasoned with salt, etc., used as a dressing for salad, cold meat, or fish; also, a dish (of meat, etc.) having this sauce as a dressing.

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand*. Misc. Ess. (1883) 396 A mayonnaise of crayfish. 1883 *Chamb. Jrl.* 316 The dressing, or mayonnaise, of the salad is then commenced.

Mayor (mā'yər, mē'ər). Forms: 3 mer, 3-7 (latterly *Sc.*) mair, 4 meire, 4-5 meir, meyr, 4-6 mayr, meyre, 4-7 maire, mayre, 5 maleur, mere, majer, maiere, meer, mar, maver, 5-6 mayer, maier, meyer, 5-7 mare, 6-7 maio(ur), 6-8 major, 6- mayor. [Early ME. *mair*, *mer*, a. F. *maire* (from 13th c.): -L. *māior* nom., properly adj., greater (see MAJOR). OF. had also a form *maor*, *meor*: -L. *māiorem* acc., which may be represented in some of the ME. forms. The spelling *maio(ur)*, common in the 16th c., seems to be intended to represent the L. *major*, but as the *i* could be read as a vowel, this form became phonetically nearly coincident with those adopted from Fr. The substitution of *y* for *i* was in accordance with the orthographical habits of the 16-17th c., and need not be ascribed to imitation of the Sp. form *mayor*.

The med. L. *māior* as a title was adopted as OHG. *meir*, whence MHG. *meier*, *meiger*, mod.G. *meier* farm bailiff, farmer. Du. *meier* has both senses, 'mayor' and 'farmer'.

1. The head or chief officer of the municipal corporation of a city or borough.

The title is used in England and Ireland (see also LORD MAYOR), in the British Colonies, and in the U. S. It was formerly borne by the heads of certain royal burghs in Scotland, but has there been long superseded by *provost*. It occasionally renders its etymological equivalent (F. *maire*) as the title of a similar municipal officer in French towns, though the Fr. word is now more commonly used; similarly, *mayor* was formerly used occas. to designate certain administrative officers in Holland and Switzerland (cf. MAYORALTY 3, MAYORY).

The continued practice of electing mayors in some decayed boroughs (e.g. Queenborough in Sheppey) which had become mere villages or hamlets is a common matter of jesting allusion in the literature of the 17th c. There are also in various parts of the country instances in which a so-called 'mayor' is or was elected periodically with burlesque ceremonies; of these mock-dignitaries the 'Mayor of Garratt' near Wandsworth, is the best-known example.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1226 Pe mer [of Oxford] was vinitier. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 831 Pe Meyre of Kermerdyn. 1385 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 When free men of the Citee [sc. London] come to chese her Maire. 1415 *Procl.* in *York Misc.* Intro. 34 Ye Nair and ye Shirels of yis Citee. c1450 *Loy Folks* *Myst. Bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meir. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1139 in *Babes Bk.* þe meyre of london, notable of dignyte, and of queneboreþe þe meire, no þynge like in degre. c1488 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 87 To the behaue of the mawer of the Cyte of Yorke & his bredore. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 31 Sir John Allen, maiour, being also one of the King's Counsell. 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc., No. 97) 157 One of the attorneys within the mayeres court. 1559 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 9 As the run-away apprentice thought, the bells recalling him, told him he should be Maior of London. a 1627 MITOLETON (title) The Mayor of Quinborough. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* p. 111 Hee were an arrant Mayor of Quinborough, that should send to the Indies for Kentish Oysters. 1764 *FOOT* (title) The Mayor of Garratt. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 176 A corporation, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen and a recorder. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 115 The mayor a the said city shall have full power... to receive and record all and every such fine and fines. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 A boatman on the Bolton and Bury Canal has been selected as 'Lord Mayor of the village of Ringley'. *Ibid.* In some parts the burlesque civic official was designated 'Mayor of the Pig Market', and in Dublin 'Mayor of the Bull Ring'.

† b. *Mayor's peer*: app. a person eligible for the office of mayor. Obs.

1560 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 33 Every Mayor and Mayors peer.

† c. In Ireland, app. applied to several members (? chief or capital burgesses) of the municipal body of which the mayor properly so called was the head. 1557 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 416 That there be no more but twelve Mayors and the Mayor for the tyme being.

d. *Mayor of the Staple*: see STAPLE.

† 2. Used *gen.* for one in high judicial office. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7036 *pai* leder and *pai* maister *mair*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 171 se meires and se maister iuges.

c1440 *CANRAVE Life St. Kath. v. 1241* There was a man in Ailsandree. Meyer and leedere of alle the puple there.

†3. In Scotland (ordinarily spelt *mayr*), formerly the title of various officers differing widely in rank, having delegated jurisdiction or executive functions, either under the sovereign or under some judicial authority. *Mair' of fee*: a 'king's mair' holding his office as a heritable possession. *Obs.*

Hence Gaelic *maor*, steward, policeman.

1429 *Sc. Acts 7as. I* (1814) II. 17/2 A mair of fee quheper he be mair of be hail schirefdome or of part sal haf powere [etc.]. 1470 *HENRY Wallace iv. 359* The mar kept the port of that wallage, Wallace knew weill. 1522-3 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. V. 203* Delivered to the lord Zesteris held mare our sovereign lordis letterz. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 Principal Mair of the lands after specified, viz. the Thayndaine [etc.]. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Stat. Alex. II. 17*, he [the Earle of Fife] maynot enter as Earle; but as Mair to the king of the Earldome of Fife. 1703 *FOUNTAINALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 564 The malversations of their mairs or messengers.

†b. *Mairsefeud*: the fee of a 'mair'. *Obs.*
1608 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 69 The said office of Mairsefeud of the forsaide earldom of Murray is held in chief of James Earle of Murray.

4. *Mayor of the Palace* (Hist.). = *F. maire du palais*, a mod. translation of med.L. *major domus* (occas. *m. palatii*), the title borne by the prime ministers (under the later Merovingians the virtual sovereigns) of the Frankish kingdoms. Also *mayor of Austrasia, of Neustria*.

1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 77 Cloyter son of Clouis.. ordeynd mayrs of vs palyrs. 1711 *W. KING tr. Mande's Key Politic v. 171* The Majors of the palace.. in France .. embroiled the kingdom to make themselves necessary. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. Eborac and Grimsald mayors of Neustria and Austrasia. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst. v. 139* The Mayor of the Frankish Palace became King of the Franks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mayor-choosing*: †*mayor-corn*, an ancient Scottish tax of corn given to the 'mair'; †*mayor-town*, a town ruled by a mayor, a municipal town; also *Sc.* a farm or piece of land held by a 'mair' in right of his office.

1823 *T. BONO E. & W. Loos 277* 'Mayor-choosing Days. The following Table.. shows the Days of the Mayor-choosing at East Loos. 1606 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* 68 The hail 'Mair corns, reik hends, and uther casualties and feis quatsmevur of the tounis and lands of Tarress [etc.]. 1623 *J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Discov. Lond. Salubr.* A. 4 Then down to Erith, against the tyde we went, Next London, greatest *Mayor [1630 Mayor] towne in Kent. c1700 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 4 Y^e Assizes is always kept at Salsbury and is a Mayor town though I thin about 2 mile offit y^e County town. 1778 *G. GAZETTE* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sitting-bom*. In the reign of Elizabeth this was made a mayor-town. 1798 *W. ROBERTSON Index Chartes* 120 Charta to William Herowart, of the office of Mairship of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the Mairtown, whilk William Mair resigned.

¶ *Mayoral* (mayoral), *sb.* Forms: 6 *mayorall*, 7 *maioral*, 9- *mayoral*. [Sp. *f. mayor* greater (see *MAJOR a.* and *sb.*, *MAYOR*).] A conductor in charge of a train of beasts of burden; also, a head shepherd; occas. the conductor of a diligence. 1508 *BARRET Theor. Warres v. iv.* 136 A Harbenger, and a Mayoral, whilk goeth with every thousand beasts. 1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War tu. ii.* 85 The Master Gunner.. is.. to command all the interior Gunners, Clerkes, Harbengers, Mayorals, Gill-Masters and other depending vpon the Ordnance. 1833 *LONGE, Outre Mer Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 138 Here our conversation was cut short by the Mayoral of the diligence. 1845 *FORO HANDB. Spoken* 1. 18 The 'Mayoral' or 'conductor'.. is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 149 A mayoral or chief shepherd at their head.

Mayoral (mair'al, mair'al), *a.* [f. *MAYOR* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty. 1698 *SWIFT Let. to Winder* 13 Jan. Wks. 1841 II. 436. I was at his mayoral feast. 1703 *W. PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 181, I hope Randall carries a bat for Edward Shippen of a mayoral size. 1865 *Daily News* 30 Mar. The Mayoral order was that certain leading thoroughfares were to be closed. 1885 *Standard* 14 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., has consented to serve for the remainder of the Mayoral year.

Mayoralty (mair'aliti). Forms: 4 *mairalte*, 5 *mayralty*, 6 *mairaltie*, 7 *mayraltie*, 8 *mairaltie*, 9 *mayraltie*, 10 *mairaltie*, 11 *mayraltie*, 12 *mairaltie*, 13 *mayraltie*, 14 *mairaltie*, 15 *mayraltie*, 16 *mairaltie*, 17 *mayraltie*, 18 *mairaltie*, 19 *mayraltie*, 20 *mairaltie*. [f. *mayor* + *-TY*, after *F. mair* (Dutch or Swiss) has jurisdiction. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French.. are resolved to exact the Contributions they demand from the Mayory of Bolduc. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 1466/3 The Enemy's Parties.. infest the Mayory of Boisdou. 1790 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 322 This republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four chateaux, and 15 mayories.

Maypole, *obs.* form of *MAPLE*.

Maypole (mair'pol). [f. *MAY sb.* 3 + *POLE sb.*] 1. A high pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, set up on a green or other open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day. In quot. 1597 applied for the nonce to a barber's pole. 1554 in *Vicary's Anet* (1888) App. iii. 176 That no.. person.. cause to be.. sett vpp eny manner of maye pole.. in any open street. 1597 *G. HARVEY Trimming T. Natche Wks.* (Grosart) III. 25 My shopp in the towne, the teeth that hang out of my Windowe, my painted maypole. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweet Wks.* 1851 III. 306 He had the whole bevie at command whether in morrice or at May pole. 1702

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1533) II. 30/2 The mayraltie of John Tolesham. 1540 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 159 Hys iij yeres mayraltie. 1632 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 480 The year of the mayraltie of Sir Vailentin Blake. 1727 *W. MATHER Eng. Man's Comp.* 15 Nor has the Lord Mayor of London, during his Mayoralty, a less Title than Right Honourable. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 108 Of his mayoralty we have another anecdote.

†3. The district over which a 'mayor' has jurisdiction. *Obs. rare*—1.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1113/3 The Mayoralty of Boisdou.. and the Country beyond the Maese, are directed to have in a readiness 1700 Wagons.

4. *attrib.*

1579 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 425 Mr. Andrew Brown.. beilge then in his Merality office. 1647 *Ibid.* 496 Wec.. thought fit to record the same in the Meraltie booke of this Corporation. 1822 *CRESS BLESSINGTON Magic Lantern* 2 The Lord Mayor's coat, with all the paraphernalia of mayoralty figure. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 102/2 The mayoralty pageant provided [1655] by the Ironmongers' Company for Clithrow.

Hence †*Mayoraltyship*, the office of a mayor. 1582 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 432 The office of Meraltyshepp. 1600 *Ibid.* 459 The office of Maioraltyshepp or Bailiffship.

Mayordom (mair'idom). *Obs. exc. Hist.* See quot. 1611; also *Sc.* the office of a 'mair of fee'.

1611 *CORR. Mairerie*, a Maiordome; the office, or place of a Mayor; also, his jurisdiction, or the precincts thereof. 1872 *COSMO INNES Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq.* ii. 78 We bad numerous maidoms or subdivisions of sherifdoms, and several mairs of fee, that is, hereditary mairs.

Mayordom (e, -domo, obs. ff. *MAJOR-DOMO*).

Mayoresse (mair'eres). Forms: 5 *mayressse*, 5 *mayressse*, 6 *mayras*, 6 *majoris*, 6 *maiores*, 7 *mai*, 7 *maioresse*, 8-9 *mayress*, 7- *mayoresse*. [f. *MAYOR* + *-ESS*. Cf. *F. mairesse* (now only jocular).] The wife of a mayor.

Also sometimes applied, when a mayor is unmarried or a widower, to a lady of his family who fulfils the ceremonial duties normally belonging to the mayor's wife.

The wife of a Loro Mayor is called *Lady Mayoresse*. c1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. viii. (1869) 78 What is this? Art thou mayress? 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1533) II. 223 b/2 The kyng.. sent vnto the mayressse and her systers, aldermenes wyfes two hartes and vii. bucces, wyth a tonne of wyne. 1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such obprobrious words.. spokyn by Maisters Mayras. 1558 *Reg. St. George's, Cantab.*, Mres Agnes May, Majoris, buried in the Church. 1589 in *Picton L'foot Mun. Rec.* (1883) I. 105 She whose husband.. hath ben Mayor of this said town.. shall take her place.. nearest to M^{rs} Maiores for the time being. 1619 *MILTONEN Tri. Love & Antiq.* C. 5 This kyng.. sent to the Lady Mayoresse.. 2 Harts [etc.]. 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods* b. *Elegy*, The Lady Mayressse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/2 She was pleased to admit M^{rs} Mayoresse.. to the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Westbury on Trin*, William Cannings.. built an alms-house here, allowing for the Mayor of Bristol to put in one of the men, and M^{rs} Mayoresse one of the women. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. xlv. note. The mayoresse of a provincial town.

2. *nonce-use*. A woman holding the office of mayor.

1825 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 267 When women shall have become.. mayresses and alderwomen.

†*Mayorhood*. *Obs.* In 6 *mayrehod*. [f. *MAYOR* + *-HOOD*.] The office of a mayor.

1586 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 5 This year [40 Edw. III.] in Januarij Adam Bury was dyscharyd of hys mayrehod.

Mayoret (mair'et). *Obs.* rare—1. [f. *MAYOR* + *-LET*.] A petty mayor.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. The Patriotic Mayor or Mayoret of the Village of Moret tried to detain them.

Mayorship (mair'ship). [f. *MAYOR* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a mayor.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 357/1 The Offices of Mairshippe of Glawdestre in Radmoresland. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 The service of the foresaid office of Mairship vseit and went to Marie Queen of Scots. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 395 Suche parsons as have borne thoffice of Mayorsheppe. 1611 *CORR. Mairie*, a Maiordome, or Maiorship; the office, or place of a Maior, or of a village-Maior. 1801 *RANKEN Hist. France* I. 259 Clotaire consented to confirm him for life in his mayorship.

2. *nonce-use*. As a mock title: *Your Mayorship*.

1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxvii. If it please your noble Mayorshepp's honour and glory.

¶ *Mayory*. *Obs.* Also 7-ery. [f. *MAYOR* + *-Y*, after *F. mair* (Dutch or Swiss) has jurisdiction.

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1. A high pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, set up on a green or other open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day.

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Lond. Gaz. No. 3783/4 The Wine-Cellar under the Flower-de-Luce against the May Pole in the Strand. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 572/2 The May Queen.. was placed in a sort of bower or arbour near the maypole, there to sit in pretty state.

b. *transf.* Applied jocularly to a tall object, esp. a tall slender man or woman.

1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N.* iii. ii. 266 How low am I; thou painted Maypole? 1611 *Rich. Henest.* Ag. (Percy Soc.) 37 Such monstrous May-powles of hayre. 1648 *J. RAYMOND II Merc. Ital.* 201 This Place is much frequented by the Venetian walking May Poles, I mean the women. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Metriciad* (ed. 6) 33 Maypoles love you because you're wonderful small. 1773 *GOLDSM. She stoops to Comp.* i. ii. The daughter, a tall, trapesing, lolling, talkative maypole. 1871 *Mrs. H. WOOD Dene Hollow* I, He was turned sixty, a lean maypole of a man.

2. a. The American Aloe, *Agave americana*. b. The tree *Spaethia simplex* of Jamaica (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1750 *G. HUGHES Barbados* 223 The May Pole; *Lat. Aloe Americana muricata*. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 46. 1848 *SCHOMBURGK Hist. Barbados* 588.

3. *attrib.*, as *maypole dancer, green; maypole-like* adj.; also quasi-adj. = (1) very tall, as *maypole figure, freshman*; (2) such as are associated with maypole festivities, as *maypole face, virtuous*.

1610 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 57/2 Acting a stage play.. upon a Maypole green. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 406 What a May pole Dancer, was Iohn 12.. who made the Lateran.. a playne Stewer or Brothelhouse. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses' Looking-glass* v. i, Will virtues dance? O vile, absurd, maypole, maid-marian virtue! 1647-8 *WOOE Life* (O. H. S.) I. 140, I am none of those May-pole freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in the academian garden. 1670 *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 74 So many May-pole-like lrees. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* (1814) II. 222 That maypole-like figure. 1902 *LOWNES Camping* 58. 85 We soon descried his maypole figure on the opposite side against the sky.

Mayr (e, obs. ff. *MAYOR*, *MERE sb.* 1; *Sc.* ff. *MORE*).

Mays: see *MAKE v.* 1, *MAIZE*.

Mayse: see *MAZE*, *MEASE*.

Maysilles, *obs.* pl. form of *MEASLE*.

Mayson-dew (e, etc., obs. forms of *MEASONDE*).

Mayss; mayr: see *MAKE v.* 1, *MAY v.* 1, *MOST*.

Mayster, -ist, -ry, etc.: see *MASTER*, etc.

†*Maystrial*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. = *MAGISTRAL*.

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 126 b, A maystrial taulme of unknowne Authour.

Maystries, etc., *Mayt, Mayth*: see *MAIS-TRICE*, *MATE*, *MAUGH*.

¶ *Mayth*. *Obs.* In 1 *mæð*, 3 *Ormin mæzþp*.

[OE. *mæzþ* str. fem.] A family, race, tribe.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* I. 4 Pera mæzþa caldras [Vulg. *princeps tribum*]. c1200 *ORMIN* 767b Hire fader Panuel Wass off Assares mæzþe.

†*Maythes*. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *mæþe*, -*þe*, -*þe*, *mæþa*, 5 *mawth*. b. 1 *mæþe*, *mæþa*, 4, 6 *maþe*, 4, 8 *maitha*, 4-7 *maythe*, 5 *matha* (?), 6-7 *mayth*. [OE. *mæþe* wk. fem., *mæþa* wk. masc., of obscure origin; some have suggested connexion with OE. *mæzþ* maiden.]

1. Sinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. Applied also to various other composite plants resembling this, as *Anthemis nobilis*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, *M. inodora*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 120 Das wyrt be man camemelon & oðrum naman mæþe nenned. *Ibid.* II. 140 þa readan mæþan. *Ibid.* 206 Vermot & wildre mæþan wyrttruman. c1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 296/29 Recensentem*, mæþæ, uel camemelon. *Ibid.* 297/3 Bucstanum [read *Bucstaum*], hwit mæþe. *Ibid.* 101/20 mænþe, a 1387 *Shon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/20 *Amarusca*, maythe. *Ibid.* 16/2 *Cocula fetida*, maythes. 14.. Sloane *MSS.* 5 in *Prompt. Par.* 321 note, *Amarusca calida*, Gall. *ameroche*, Ang. *maitha*. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 563/23* *Amarusca*, a mathge. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45/2 *Consolidia media*,.. whit-bothel uel seynt *Maymaythe*. 14.. in *Archæologia* XXX. 410 Mawth. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 520 Doggefennell and mathes is bothe one. 1578 *LYTE Deuot.* ii. xxx. 186, I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and white Cotula without sauour. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal Table Eng.* Names, Stinking Mayth, that is Maie weed. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. Table of Hard Words, *Maythe*, is a weede that grows among corne, and is called of some Hogs-Fennell.

2. *Red Maythe* (s): Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1548, 1551 [see *MAIOWEEO*]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. lxxiv. 310 *Adonis* flower is called in Latine *Flos Adonis*.. in English we may call it red Maythes. 1713 *Petivier Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* § v. Pl. xxxix. 8 *Red Maithes*.

Maythen (mair'ð'n). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

4 *mapen*, 6 *maythen*, *maewthen*, 8 *maithen*, 9 *mathen*, -an. [REPR. OE. *mæz(e)þan*, *mæþan*, oblique case and pl. of *mæþa*, *mæþe*: see prec. Cf. *MATHEON* (N.) = prec.]

c1325 *Gloss. W. de Birkham* in *Wright Voc.* 162 *Ameroke* e gletoner [Glossed *mathes* (maythe) and cloien] 1524 *Grete Herball* cxxvii. *Consolidia media*. *Maythen*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. Mathwen is *Cotula fetida*. 1815 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* ii. 431 The mathen and che-winedes grow more thickly. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Mathan*, *Anthe-mis Cotula*.

Maythern, variant form of *MATHERN*.

May-tide: see *MAY v.* 1 12.

Account of the Libellæ or May-flies, from Mr. John Bartram of Pennsylvania.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-fly season*, *tribe*.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) 11. 240 The May-fly tribe (*Phryganea*, L., *Trichoptera*, K.). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. But now come in the may-fly season.

May-game. [MAY sb.]

1. a. *pl.* The merry-making and sports associated with the first of May. b. *sing.* A set performance or entertainment in the May-day festivities.

1549. COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Tim. 8 In such manner of apparail, as the common sorte of vnfaithfull women are wonte to goe forth vnto weddinges and maygames. 1583 R. ROBINSON *Anc. Order Pr. Arthur* L. 4 b. A May game was of Robyn-hood, and of his traine that time. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 He was chosen Lord of the May game, king of their sports, and ringleader of their reuils. 1641 HINOE *J. Bruen* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths of the Lord were, . . . spent . . . in May-poles and May-games. 1883 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 46 Maid Marian is a personage in the May-game and morris.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* Merry-making, sport, frolic, entertainment; foolish or extravagant action or performance, foolery.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* i. He cried out . . . that the endeuor of living well was but a Maygame. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 50 It were a fine may-game to be a King, if Kings might make their Will the rule of their actions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 1. 357 The vulgar [have] their . . . coarse jokes, and may-games. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xiii. Life was never a May-game for men.

3. An object of sport, jest, or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Also in *phr.* to make a may-game of.

1569 J. SANFORD *It. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 A manifest foolshines, and a maie game to the multitude. 1583 FULKE *Defence* iv. 137 Whereas in on translation we vse the worde Generall for Catholike, you make a greite maygame of it. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 253 What is man but . . . the spoll of time, the may-game of fortune? 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* i. iii. xxv. 146 She . . . makes a jest and a may-game of everybody.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-game king*, *lord*, *morris*, *pastime*; also as *adj.* with the sense 'trivial'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 79/2 This maigame lord, named indeed Peter (in some Perkin) Warbecke. 1602 I. RHOODES *Answ. Rom. Rime* C. 3, Your May-game pastimes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. ii. § 4. 148 In this sort came the Maygame-King into the field, incumbered with a most vnecessary traine of Strumpets. 1653 DELL *Trial Spirits* 86 School Doctors, that is, Trifling or May-game Doctors. 1883 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 45 The relation of Robin Hood, John, and the Friar to the May-game morris is obscure.

Hence † *Maygamester*, one who takes part in may-games.

c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 37 Drunkardes, Maygamesters, blasphemers.

Maygh (e), variant forms of MAUGH.

Maygne, -gnelle, obs. ff. MEINIE, MANGONEL.

Mayhap (mē'hæp, mē'hæp), *adv.* Now *arch.*, *rhetorical* and *dial.* Also 8 *mehap*, 8-9 *mayhaps*. [The phrase (*it*) *may hap* (see HAP v.), taken as one word.] Perhaps, perchance.

c1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* A v. May hap ye stoble Quod he on the tiewth, as many one doth. 1575 *Gamm. Gurlen* v. ii. (Manly). There is a thing you know not on, may hap. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* iv. Sir Richard, mehaph a woman may not like me. 1718 MORTUUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 67 I'll trust no longer to Rewards, that mayhaps may come late, and mayhaps not at all. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxii. Mayhap she's hungry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 37 Or hast thou mayhap wandered wide? 1900 *Hos. in Yorks. Arch. Trnl.* XV. 300 Pins or hooks, mayhap for hanging curtains from.

Mayhappen, *adv.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also *mappen*, etc. (see E. D. D.). [The phrase (*it*) *may happen* (see HAPPEN v.), taken as one word.] = *prec.*

c1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 747 in *Babes Bk.* 102 Another tyme may happen he may doe as much for thee. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxiv. (1847) VII. 83 Mappen they'll sarra us. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odys. x.* 269 Let us . . . see; if yet mayhappen we may 'scape our evil day.

Mayhem (mē'hēm), *sb.* *Old Law.* Forms: 5 *mahyme*, 5-7 *mayme*, 6 *mayom*, *maiheme*, *mayheme*, *mahym*, 6-7 *maime*, 6-8 *mayhim*, 7 *mahin*, 7-8 *maim*, 7-9 *maihem*, *mahim*, 7-*mayhem*. [a. AF. *mahem*, *mahaym*, *maiheme*, *maheyns*, etc.: see MAIM sb.] The crime of violently inflicting a bodily injury upon a person so as to make him less able to defend himself or annoy his adversary.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/2 For the punycion of the said murdre and maymes. 1503 *Ibid.* 550/1 The same Sir William, syude Appelle of Mayme ayenst the said Sir Edward. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 33 Morders, felonyes, mayoms. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 8 Robbery, trespass, maiheme, dette or any other offence. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 22 Mayhem is properly said where any member of a man is taken away. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 108 The cutting off of an eare or nose, or breaking of the hinder teeth, or such like, is no Maihem. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 130 Those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which only amounts to mayhem by the common law. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juid. Evid.* (1827) V. 139 All imaginable crimes, -rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem, incendiarism. 1853 T. WHARTON *Digest Cases Penuslyr.* (ed. 6) 486 An indictment for maihem which does not contain the words 'lying in wait' is bad.

Jic. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* II. 44 Thou felon, War, I do

arraign thee now Of mayhem of the four main limbs of France. 1894 *Critic* (U.S.) 30 June. 444/1 The literary mayhem becomes as inexplicable as it is unpardonable.

Hence *Mayhem v. trans.*, to inflict mayhem on.
1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Divers . . . haue beaten, mayhimed . . . and sometimes murdered diuerse of the same pursuers. 1743 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 570 For that he . . . did feloniously mayhem the body of one Thomas Allyn. 1879 *Tourgeer Foot's Err.* xxxix. (1883) 251 To buy, to sell, to task, to whip, to mayhem this race at will.

Mayhime, *mayhme*, obs. forms of MAIM v.

Mayht, obs. form of MIGHT sb.

Mayie, variant of MAYEY a., Obs.

Maying (mā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAY v.2] The celebration of or participation in the festivities of May-day or the month of May. Chiefly in *phr.* to go maying, † to ride on maying.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xix. i. 772 That erly vpon the morowe she wold ryde on mayeing in to woodes. 1598 STOW *Survey* 74 These grete Mayynges and Maygames were made by the gouernours . . . of the Citee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 20 Zephir with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 64 Now is the Month of Mayeing. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 265 P. 10 Prosperpine was out a Maying, when she met with that fatal Adventure. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 82 A country Maying is a meeting of the lads and lasses of two or three parishes, who assemble in certain certayne of green boughs called May-houses, to dance. 1899 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* x. 79 It had been a grand Maying.

b. *attrib.* in *maying-party* U. S., a party making an excursion for gathering flowers.

1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgrim Fathers* iii. 182 It is a favourite pastime to make Maying parties in the woods.

Mayl, obs. f. MAUL sb.1 *Mayl*: see MAIL.

May-lady, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [MAY sb.3] A Queen of the May. Also, a puppet in a May-day game (see *quot.* 1802).

1560 BECON *Catech.* vi. Wks. 156 I. 516 b, To be decked and trimmed like a Marelady [sic: 1 misprint for Maie]; or the Quene of a game. *Ibid.* 533 As though they were mareladies [sic] or Popets in a game. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. ii. Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ut. ii. iii. 573 Some light huswife belike, that was dressed like a may lady, and as most of our gentlewomen are. 1802 AUDLEY *Comp. to Almanack* 21 The custom . . . of children having a figure dressed in a grotesque manner, called a May-lady; before which they set a table, having on it wine, &c. They also beg money of passengers, . . . their plea to obtain it is, 'Pray remember the poor May-lady'.

Mayll easse, variant of MALEASE.

Mayllet, obs. form of MALLET sb.1

May-yord. [See MAY sb.3 and LORD sb. 14 a.] A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day; *transf.* one whose authority is a matter of derision.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stufte* 9 Cerdicus . . . was the first may-lord, or captain of the morris daunce that [etc.]. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 741 Wealth and Titles would hereafter Subjects be for scorn or laughter, All that Courtly stiles affected Should a May-Lords honour have. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. ii. The Shepherd-boys who with the Muses dwell Met in the plain their May-lords new to choose . . . to order well their rural sports. 1639 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* ut. iii. (I) blush within to think How much we are deceived; I may be even With this May-lord. 1670 HACKET *Abd. Williams* i. (1692) 40 [They] will prove to be May-lords in Fortune's interlude.

Maymot, obs. form of MAIMED ppl. a.

Mayn: see MAIM, MAIN, MOAN.

Maynat, obs. form of MINA 2.

† *Mayne*, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *mene*, 6 *mayn*, *mayne*, *meane*. [a. OF. *meine*-, str. stem of *mener* to lead. Cf. DEMEAN v.1]

1. *trans.* To lead (a horse).

a 1400 *Sir Per.* 711 The childre gone his mere mayne After the stede. *Ibid.* 1402.

2. To *mayne* edify [= F. *malmener*]: to maltreat.
1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxix. 208 The Archiers . . . that so fiedde were so euyl mened that they were but a few when they returned in to thoost.

3. To conduct, direct, manage (an affair).

1520 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1865) I. 200 And gif any trouble or debait happinis amangis ony of the saidis craftis, thai till mayne the samyn amangis thaim self in cheritable maner. 1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 92 It is Bruted that there shuld be a communication of a peax to be mayned by others. 1541 *Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* III. 332 Howe We thinke you maye best mayn thinges there to our purpose. 1546 *Ibid.* XI. 225, I will do what I can to meane the thing: if there be no remedye, then must Godd worcke. 1549 in *Sirype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 117 Be-seching God to give you the grace to mayne and conduct them, as I do wish.

4. *refl.* To conduct or demean oneself (in a particular way).

1532 MINOR *Poems* i. 29 Of Scotland haid hauer sight Ay whilis pai war of wordes stout. pai wald haue mend ham at paire might And besy war pai bareabout. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12313 How may ye pus meane you with malis, for shame!

Hence † *Mayning vbl. sb.*

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 200 The universal peace, which is now in mayning and treating. 1550 in *Sirype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. App. PP. 139 The mayning and directing of our affairs.

Mayne, *Mayneal*, obs. ff. MEINIE, MENTAL.

Mayneray, variant of MANGERY Obs.

Mayngate, *Maynhe*, obs. ff. MANCHET, MAID v.

Maynor, -oure, -oyre, etc., obs. ff. MANURE. *Mayntelle*, *Mayny*, obs. ff. MANTEL, MEINIE. *Maynyseyne*, obs. form of MENACING.

† *Mayo*, *Obs. rare* -1. Some game.

Possibly = MAW sb.1 which is often mentioned in connection with 'Primer'.

c1650 Sir G. RADCLIFFE in *Strafforde's Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 433 He [Strafford] played excellently well at Primero and Mayo.

† *Mayo(c)k*, *Sc. Obs.* ? Arbitrary alteration of MAKE sb.1

c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) ii. The painted pawn with Argos eyes Can on his maycock call. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Thren.* (1774) 160 Ballochye, Where many peacock calls upon his mayock.

|| *Mayonnaise* (mā'ōnāiz, Fr. mayonēz), [Fr. of uncertain origin.] A thick sauce consisting of yolk of egg beaten up with oil and vinegar, and seasoned with salt, etc., used as a dressing for salad, cold meat, or fish; also, a dish (of meat, etc.) having this sauce as a dressing.

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand*. Misc. Ess. (1883) 336 A mayonnaise of crayfish. 1883 *Chamb. Jrl.* 316 The dressing, or mayonnaise, of the salad is then commenced.

Mayor (mā'ɔr, mē'ɔr). Forms: 3 *mer*, 3-7 (latterly *Sc.*) *mair*, 4 *meire*, 4-5 *meir*, *meyr*, 4-6 *mayr*, *meyro*, 4-7 *maire*, *mayre*, 5 *maieur*, *mere*, *majour*, *maiere*, *meer*, *mar*, *mawer*, 5-6 *mayer*, *maier*, *meyor*, 5-7 *maire*, 6-7 *maio(u)r*, 6-8 *majour*, 6- *mayor*. [Early ME. *mair*, *mer*, a. F. *maire* (from 13th c.) = L. *māior* nom., properly *adj.*, greater (see MAJOR). OF. had also a form *maor*, *meor* = L. *māiore* *acc.*, which may be represented in some of the ME. forms. The spelling *maio(u)r*, common in the 16th c., seems to be intended to represent the L. *māior*, but as the *i* could be read as a vowel, this form became phonetically nearly coincident with those adopted from Fr. The substitution of *y* for *i* was in accordance with the orthographical habits of the 16-17th c., and need not be ascribed to imitation of the Sp. form *mayor*.

The med. L. *māior* as a title was adopted as OHG. *meier*, whence MHG. *meier*, *meiger*, mod. G. *meier* farm bailiff, farmer. Du. *meier* has both senses, 'mayor' and 'farmer'. I. The head or chief officer of the municipal corporation of a city or borough.

The title is used in England and Ireland (see also LORD MAYOR), in the British Colonies, and in the U.S. It was formerly borne by the heads of certain royal burghs in Scotland, but has there been long superseded by *provost*. It occasionally renders its etymological equivalent (cf. *maire*) as the title of a similar municipal officer in French towns; though the Fr. word is now more commonly used; similarly, *mayor* was formerly used occas. to designate certain administrative officers in Holland and Switzerland (cf. MAYORALTY 3, MAYORRY).

The continued practice of electing mayors in some decayed boroughs (e.g. Queenborough in Sheppey) which had become mere villages or hamlets is a common matter of jesting allusion in the literature of the 17th c. There are also in various parts of the country instances in which a so-called 'mayor' is or was elected periodically with burlesque ceremonies; of these mock-dignitaries the 'Mayor of Garratt', near Wandsworth, is the best-known example.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11226 *pe mer* [of Oxford] was vintier. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8031 *pe Meyre* of Kermeryn. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 2251 When free men of the Citee [sc. London] come to chese he Maire. 1415 *Procl. in York Myst.* Intro. 34 *Ye Naire* and *ye Shirefs* of *ys Citee*. c1450 *Yale Folks Mass Bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for he meir. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 137 in *Babes Bk.*, *pe meyre* of London, notable of dignyte, and of queneborew be meire, no hyunge like in degre. c1488 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 87 To the behaule of the mawer of the Cyte of Yorke & his bredren. 1537 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 31 Sir John Allen, *maieur*, being also one of the King's Counsell. 1555 *Inu. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc., No. 97) 157 One of the attornies within the mayeres courte. 1559 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 9 As the run-away apprentice thought, the helis recalling him, told him he should be Maier of London. c1627 MIDDLETON (title) The Mayor of Quinborough. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 311 Hee were an arrant Mayor of Quinborough, that should send to the Indies for Kentish Oysters. 1764 FOOTES (title) The Mayor of Garratt. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Alast.* I. 176 A corporation, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen and a recorder. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) v. 115 The Mayor of the said city shall have full power . . . to receive and record all and every such fine and fines. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 A boatman on the Bolton and Burny Canal has been selected as 'Lord Mayor of the village of Ringley'. *Ibid.* In some parts the burlesque civic official was designated 'Mayor of the Pig Market', and in Dublin 'Mayor of the Bull Ring'.

† b. *Mayor's peer*: *app.* a person eligible for the office of mayor. *Obs.*

1560 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) L. 33 Every Mayor and Mayors peer.

† c. In Ireland, *app.* applied to several members (of chief or capital burgesses) of the municipal body of which the mayor properly so called was the head. 1559 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 416 That there be no more but twelve Mayors and the Mayor for the tyme being.

d. *Mayor of the Staple*: see STAPLE.

† 2. Used *gen.* for one in high judicial office. *Obs.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7036 *pai leder* and *pai maister mair*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 771 3e meires and 3e maister iuges.

1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1241 There was a man in Alsandree. Meyer and leedere of alle the puple there.

†3. In Scotland (ordinarily spelt *mayr*), formerly the title of various officers differing widely in rank, having delegated jurisdiction or executive functions, either under the sovereign or under some judicial authority. *Mair of fee*: a 'king's mair' holding his office as a heritable possession. *Obs.*

Hence Gaelic *maor*, steward, policeman.
1429 *Sc. Acts* Fas. I (1814) II. 172 A mair of fee quheper he may be of hail schireffdom or of part sal haf powere [etc.]. 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 359 The mair kept the port of that wallage, Wallace knew weil. 1524-35 *Trans. Acc. Scot.* v. 209 Deliverit to the lord Zesteris held mare our sovereign lordis lettrez. 1544 In E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 Principal Mair of the lands after specified, viz. the Thynlandie [etc.]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Stat. Act. II* 77 h. He [the Earle of Fife] mair was called Earle; but as Mair to the King of the Earldome of Fife. 1703 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 564 The malversations of their mairs or messengers.

†b. *Mair of fee*: the fee of a 'mair'. *Obs.*
1608 In E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 69 The said office of Mair of fee of the forsaide earldome of Murray is held in chief of James Earle of Murray.

4. *Mayor of the Palace* (Hist.). = *F. maire du palais*, a mod. translation of med. l. *major domus* (occas. *m. palatii*), the title borne by the prime ministers (under the later Merovingians the virtual sovereigns) of the Frankish kingdoms. Also *mayor of Austrasia, of Neustria*.

1529 RASTELL *Pastymé* (1811) 77 Cloyter son of Clouis.. ordeynyd mayrs of p. p. 1711 W. KING II. *Naudd's Ref. Politia* v. 171 The Majors of the Kingdoms in France.. embelid the kingdom to make themselves necessary. 1838 HALDAN *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 5 Ebroin and Grimoald mayors of Neustria and Austrasia. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Mayor of the Frankish Palace became King of the Franks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mayor-choosing*: † *mayor-corn*, an ancient Scottish tax of corn given to the 'mair'; † *mayor-town*, a town ruled by a mayor, a municipal town; also *Sc.* a farm or piece of land held by a 'mair' in right of his office.

1823 T. BOND E. & W. *Loose* 277 *Mayor-choosing Days. The following Table.. shews the Days of the Mayor-choosing at East Loos. 1606 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* 68 The hail 'Mair corns, reik hens, and other casualties and fells quatsumevir of the tounis and lands of Tarrest [etc.]. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Discov. Lond. Saltib.* A 4 Then down to Erith, [against the tyde we went, Next London, greatest * Mayor [1630 Major] towne in Kent. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 4 Y^e Assizes is alwayes kept at Salsburgh and is a Major town though Wilton about 2 mile off is y^e County town. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sitting-born*. In the reign of Elizabeth this was made a mayor town. 1788 W. ROBERTSON *Ind. Charters* 120 Carta to William Herewart, of the office of Mairship of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the Mairtown, whilk William Mair resigned.

¶ *Mayoral* (mayora'l), *sb.* Forms: 6 *mayoral*, 7 *maioral*, 9- *mayoral*. [Sp. *f. mayor* greater (see *MAJOR a.* and *sb.*, *MAYOR*.)] A conductor in charge of a train of beasts of burden; also, a head shepherd; occas. the conductor of a diligence. 1508 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Harbenger, and a Mayoral, which goeth with every tusked beasts. 1612 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. ii. 85 The Master Gunner.. is.. to command all the inferior Gunners, Clerkes, Harbengers, Maiorals, Gill-Masters and other depending upon the Ordnance. 1833 LONGE *Outre Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 l. 238 Here our conversation was cut short by the Mayoral of the diligence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 18 The 'Mayoral' or 'conductor'.. is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* l. 149 A mayoral or chief shepherd at their head.

Mayoral (mē'ō-rāl, mē'rāl), *a.* [f. *MAYOR* + *AL*.] Pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty. 1698 SWIFT *Let. to Winder* 13 Jan. Wks. 1841 II. 436. I was at his mayoral feast. 1703 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 181, I hope Randall carries a hat for Edward Shippen of a mayoral size. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar. The Mayoral order was that certain leading thoroughfares were to be closed. 1885 *Standard* 14 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., has consented to serve for the remainder of the Mayoral year.

Mayoralty (mē'ō-rāl-ti). Forms: 4 *mairaltie*, 5 *mayraltye*, 5-6 *mairaltie*, *mayraltie*, 5-7 *mairaltie*, 6 *mairaltie*, *mairaltie*, *mayraltie*, *mairaltie*, 6-7 *mairaltie*, 7 *mayoraltie*, *mairaltie*, *mayraltie*, *mairaltie*, *mairaltie*, 8 *may'ralty*, *mayoraltie*, *mayoraltie*, 7- *mayoraltie*. [ad. OF. *mairalté*, *f. maire* *MAYOR*, after *principalté*, mod. *principauté*.]

1. The office of a mayor.
1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 The eleccion of Mairaltie is to be for the Men of the Citee. 1438 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 Ony citizens bering office of Mairaltie or of allis. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* (1540) 65 Pericles sayd well when he had a felowe in offyce in his mayraltie [orig. in *pratura*] called Sophocles poete. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* ii. vii. (1633) 95 This Mayoralty both for state and chere of that office.. exceedeth any City in England, except London. 1702 Toleration 17 The May'ralty and other Offices are confind to their City Councils. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 75 The office of Mayoralty in the American cities. 1890 *Gild Merch.* l. 97 The mayoralty, which gave them a chief officer of their own election.

2. The period during which a mayor holds office.

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 30/2 The mayraltie of John Tolesham. 1540 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 159 Hys ij yerres mayraltie. 1631 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 480 The yearre of the mayraltie of Sir Vallentin Blake. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor has the Lord Mayor of London, during his Mayoralty, a less Title than Right Honourable. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 108 Of his mayoralty we have another anecdote.

†3. The district over which a 'mayor' has jurisdiction. *Obs. rare*—1.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4113/3 The Mayoralty of Boisduduc.. and the Country beyond the Maese, are directed to have in a readines 1700 Wagons.

4. *attrib.*
1573 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 423 Mr. Andrew Brown.. hinge then in his Merialty office. 1647 *Ibid.* 406 Wce.. thought fit to record the same in the Merialtie booke of this Corporation. 1823 CRESS. BLESSINGTON *Magie Lantern* 22 The Lord Mayor's coach, with all the paraphernalia of mayoralty finery. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 102a The mayoralty pageant provided [1635] by the Iron-mongers' Company for Clitherow.

Hence † *Mayoraltyship*, the office of a mayor.
1582 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 432 The office of Merialtyship. 1600 *Ibid.* 459 The office of Maioraltishipp or Bailiffship.

Mayordom (mē'ō-dōm). *Obs. exc. Hist.* See quot. 1611; also *Sc.* the office of a 'mair of fee'.

1611 COTGR. *Mayrerie*, a Maiordome; the office, or place of a Mayor; also, his jurisdiction, or the precincts thereof. 1872 COSMO INNES *Leat. Scot. Legal Antiq.* ii. 78 We had numerous maiordoms or subdivisions of sheriffdoms, and several maiors of fee, that is, hereditary maiors.

Mayordom (e. -domo, obs. ff. *MAJOR-DOMO*).

Mayorese (mē'ō-rēs). Forms: 5 *mayresse*, 5, 7 *mayresse*, 6 *mayras*, *majoris*, *maiores*, 7 *mai*, *mayorese*, 8-9 *mayress*, 7- *mayorese*. [f. *MAYOR* + *-ESS*. Cf. *F. mairesse* (now only jocular).] The wife of a mayor.

Also sometimes applied, when a mayor is unmarried or a widower, to a lady of his family who fulfils the ceremonial duties normally belonging to the mayor's wife.

The wife of a Lord Mayor is called *Lady Mayorese*. 1430 *Pilgr.* *Lyf Manhode* II. viii. (1869) 78 What is this? Art thou mayresse? 1494 FABVAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 223 h/2 The kynge.. sent unto the mayresse and her systers, aldermenes wyfes two hartes and vi. huckes, wyth a tonne of wyne. 1541 *Cal. Ave. Rec. Dublin* (1880) l. 410 Such ophrophorous words.. spokyn by Maistres Mayras. 1558 *Reg. St. George's, Canterb.*, M^{rs} Agnes May, Majoris, buried in the Church. 1589 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 105 She whose husband.. hath ben Mayor of this said town.. shall take her place.. nearest to M^{rs} Malores for the time being. 1619 *Middleton Tri. Love & Antiq.* C 3 This king.. sent to the Lady Maloresse.. 2 Harts [etc.]. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* bk. *Elegy*, The Lady Mayresse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/2 She was pleased to admit M^{rs} Mayresse.. to the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1708 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Westbury on Trin*, William Cannell.. built an almshouse here, allowing the Mayor of Bristol to put in one of the men, and M^{rs} Mayresse one of the women. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xlv. *note*. The Mayorese of a provincial town.

2. *nonce-use*. A woman holding the office of mayor. 1835 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 267 When women shall have become.. mayoreesses and alderwomen.

† *Mayorhood*. *Obs.* In 6 *mayrehod*. [f. *MAYOR* + *-HOOD*.] The office of a mayor.

1586 *Chron. Fr. Friars* (Camden) s. 5 This year [40 Edw. III.] in Januarij Adam Bury was dyscharged of hys mayrehod.

Mayoret (mē'ō-lét). *rare*—1. [f. *MAYOR* + *-LET*.] A petty mayor.

1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. iii. iv, The Patriotic Mayor or Mayorlet of the Village of Moret tried to detain them.

Mayorship (mē'ō-ship). [f. *MAYOR* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a mayor.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 357/1 The Offices of Mairshippe of Glawdrest in Radmoresland. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 The service of the forsaide office of Mairship vset and went to Marie Queen of Scots. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 395 Suche parsons as have borne thoffice of Mayorshippe. 1611 COTGR. *Mairie*, a Maiordome, or Maiorship; the office, or place of a Maior, or of a village-Maior. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 259 Clotaire consented to confirm him for life in his mayorship.

2. *nonce-use*. As a mock title: *Your Mayorship*. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii, If it please your noble Mayorship's honour and glory.

¶ *Mayory*. *Obs.* Also 7-ery. [f. *MAYOR* + *-Y*, after *F. mairie*, Du. *metierij*.] The district over which a mayor (Dutch or Swiss) has jurisdiction.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French.. are resolved to exact the Contributions they demand from the Mayery of Bolduc. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4146/3 The Enemy's Parties.. infest the Mayory of Boisduduc. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 322 This republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four chateaulanies, and 15 mayories.

Maypole, *obs.* form of *MAPE*.

Maypole (mā'pōl). [f. *MAX* *sb.* 3 + *POLE* *sb.*]

1. A high pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, set up on a green or other open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day.

In quot. 1597 applied for the nonce to a barber's pole. 1554 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 776 That 00.. persons.. cause to be.. set vppen nymer of may pole.. in any opyn streit. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nasse* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 My shoppe in the towne, the teeth that hange out of my Windowe, my painted may-pole. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306 He had the whole bevie at command whether in morrice or at May pole. 1702

Lond. Gaz. No. 3783/4 The Wine-Cellar under the Flower-de-Luce against the May Pole in the Strand. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 572/2 The May Queen.. was placed in a sort of bower or arbour near the maypole, there to sit in pretty state.

b. *transf.* Applied jocularly to a tall object, esp. a tall slender man or woman.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 206 How low am I; thou painted May-pole? 1611 *Rich. Homist. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 Such monstrous May-powles of hayre. 1648 J. RAYMOND *II. Mera. Ital.* 201 This Place is much frequented by the Venetian walking May Poles, I mean the women. 1705 E. THOMPSON *Mercetrice* (ed. 6) 33 Maypoules love you because you're wonderous small. 1773 GOLDSM. *She stoops to Comp.* i. ii, The daughter, a tall, irapesing, trolloping, talkative maypole. 1871 M^{rs} H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* i, He was turned sixty, a lean maypole of a man.

2. a. The American Aloe, *Agave americana*. b. The tree *Spathelia simplex* of Jamaica (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 223 The May-Pole; *Lat. Aloe Americana* muricata. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 46. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 588.

3. *attrib.*, as *maypole dancer*, *green*; *maypole-like* *adj.*; also quasi-*adj.* = (1) very tall, as *maypole figure*, *freshman*; (2) such as are associated with maypole festivities, as *maypole face*, *virtue*. 1610 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 57/2 Acting a stage play.. upon a Maypole green. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 406 What a May pole Dancer, was Iohn 12.. who made the Latian.. a playne Stewes or Brothelhouse. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glass* v. i, Will virtues dance? O vile, absurd, maypole, maid-marian virtue! 1647-8 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 140, I am none of those May-pole freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in the academian garden. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 74 So many May-pole-like Trees. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 222 That maypole-like figure. 1902 LOWNDEN *Camping* 58. 85 We soon descried his maypole figure on the opposite side against the sky.

Mayr (e. obs. ff. *MAYOR*, *MESE* *sb.* 1; *Sc.* ff. *MORE*).

Mays: see *MAKE* v. 1, *MAIZE*.

Maysse: see *MAZE*, *MEASE*.

Maysilles, *obs.* pl. form of *MEASLE*.

Mayson-dew (e. etc., obs. forms of *MEASONDUE*).

Mayss, *Mayst*: see *MAKE* v. 1, *MAY* v. 1, *MOST*.

Mayster, *-ir*, *-ry*, etc.: see *MASTER*, etc.

† *Maystrial*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. = *MAGISTRAL*.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 126 h, A maystrial haulme of unknowne Auchour.

Maystries, etc., *Mayt*, *Mayth*: see *MAISTRICE*, *MATE*, *MAUGH*.

† *Mayth*, *Obs.* In 1 mē'ēz, 3 *Ormin* mē'ēz.

[OE. *mæð* str. fem.] A family, race, tribe.

12000 *ELFRIC Nunt.* i. 4 þara mæðga ealdras [Vulg. *princeps tribuum*]. 12000 *ORMN* 7678 Hire fader Fanuul Wass off Assares mæðga.

† *Maythes*. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *maypo*, *-e*, *-pe*, *maspa*, 5 *mawth*. b. 1 *mæpo*, *mæpa*, 4, 6 *mathe*, 4, 8 *maitho*, 4-7 *maytha*, 5 *mathe* (?), 6-7 *mayth*. [OE. *mæpo* wk. fem., *mæpa* wk. masc., of obscure origin; some have suggested connexion with OE. *mæð* maiden.]

1. Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. Applied also to various other composite plants resembling this, as *Anthemis nobilis*, *Natrixaria Chamomilla*, *M. inodora*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

12000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 120 Das wyrt he man camemelon & oðrum naman mæðe nennē. *Ibid.* II. 140 þa readan mæðofan. *Ibid.* 206 Vermod & wilde mæðan wyrttrun. 12050 *Voc* in W^r-Wülcker 266/9 *Benedictum*, mæðe, uel camemelon. *Ibid.* 297/3 *Eucalyptum* [read *Eucalyptum*] hwit mæðe. *Ibid.* 301/10 *Urtica*, mæðe. 12187 *Sinon*, *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/2 *Amaris*, maythe. *Ibid.* 16/2 *Carula* *felida*, maythes. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 321 note, *Amaris calida*, *Gall. ameroche*, *Ang.* *maitho*. 14.. *Voc* in W^r-Wülcker 563/2 *Amaris*, a mathe. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45/2 *Consolida media*,.. whit-bothel uel seynt Mary maythe. 14.. in *Archæologia* XXX. 410 Mawth. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 520 Doggefenell and mathes is hotho one. 1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* II. xxx. 186, I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and white Cotula without sauour. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Stinking Mayth, that is Maie weed. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap Husb.* i. Table of Hard Words, *Maythe*, is a weede that grows amongst corne, and is called of some Hogs-Pennell.

2. *Red Maythe*: Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1548, 1551 [see *MAIOWEED*]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxixv. 310 *Adonis* flower is called in Latine *Flos Adonis*.. in English we may call it red Maythes. 1713 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* 5 v. Pl. xxxix. 8 Red Maithes.

Maythen (mā'ð'n). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *mæpen*, 6 *maythen*, *mawthen*, 8 *maithen*, 9 *mathe*, *-an*. [Repr. OE. *mæð(e)þan*, *mægoþan*, oblique case and pl. of *mægeþa*, *mægoþe*: see *prec.* Cf. *MATHER* (N.) = *prec.*

1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibberu* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Ameroke* e gletoner [glossed *mathe* (maythe) and cleten]. 1524 *Grete Herball* cxxxvii, *Consolida media*. *Maythen*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Maythen* is *Cotula felida*. 1845 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. v.* II. 437 The mathen and crow-needles grow more thickly. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Mathan*, *Anthemis Cotula*.

Maythern, variant form of *MATHERN*.

May-tide: see *MAY* v. 1, 12.

Mayweed (mā-wēd). [For **maythe-weed*: see MAYTHE and cf. MAIDWEED.] = MAYTHE. 1.

1551 in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* II. App. A. 145 That ground, which... was most to be nobly adorned with corn, now... replenished with mayweed, thistles, docks. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1578) 172 The May weed doth burn and the thistle doth feat. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* II. cxxix. 617. 1. *Cotula latifolia*. Male weeds. 2. *Cotula lutea*. Yellow Maie weeds. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* I. iv. Oxe-eye, vid. may weed. 1672 *JOSSLYN New-Eng. Rarities* 86 May-weed, excellent for the Mother; and some of our English Housewives call it Iron Wort. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 94 Rub the place with wormwood, nettles, may-weed. 1822 *JEFFERIES Toilers of Field* 370 The mayweed fringes the arable fields with its white rays and yellow centre.

Mazagan (mā-zā-gan). [Said to be named from Mazagan in Morocco, where it grows wild.] In full *mazagan bean*: a small early variety of the broad bean, *Faba vulgaris*.

1754 *JUSTICE Scots Gardiners Director* 190 The Mazagan and the early Lisbon are the earliest kinds; but I prefer the Mazagan Bean. 1759 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Faba*. The Mazagan Bean is the first and best Sort of early Beans at present known; these are brought from a Settlement of the Portuguese on the Coast of Africa, just without the Straights of Gibraltar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 425 Sow.—Melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, the broad roots, or the mazagans, if wanted early.

Mazame (mā-zā'm). Also *mazama*. [a. F. *mazame* (Buffon), a. Mexican *mazame* (cited in the Sp. transl. of Hernandez, 1615), pl. of *maçall* deer, mistaken for a sing. The U. S. Dicts. give the above pronunciation; the original word is *maçame*.]

1. Used as a name for various American species of deer; also applied to the Pronghorn.

By some recent zoologists the mod. L. *mazama* is used as the name of a genus including all the American Cervidae. 1797 *SMELLIE tr. Buffon* (ed. 3) VII. 31 These rebocks, or mazames and temamagans of Mexico. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mazame*. 1. The North American pronghorn. 2. The pampas-deer of South America.

2. The antelope Rocky Mountain goat, *Oreamnus* or *Haplocerus montanus*.

Hence the name of 'The Mazamas', given to a society of mountain-climbers organized on the summit of Mount Hood 17 July 1891 (*Gd. Words* Feb. 1901, p. 101).

1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* II. 114 *Mazama americana*, The Mazame or Spring-buck. 1897-8 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 27 The Mazama or Mountain goat of California and the Rocky Mountains.

Mazapane, obs. form of MARCHPANE.

Mazar, obs. form of MAZARD sb.², MAZER.

Mazard (mā-zā'd), sb.¹ Also 7 mazard, 7-9 mazzard. [app. an alteration of MAZER, by association of the ending with the suffix -ARD.]

†1. A mazer; a cup, bowl, drinking vessel. Also attrib. Obs.

1601 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Paralt.* 86 The Boetians did give Bacchus his mazard with a cluster of grapes. 1632 *Proc. Star Chambr.* (Camden) 303 In Salisbury they have digged up an old Bishop out of his grave and have made a mazzard of his skull. 1656 *AUBREY Misc.* (1837) 213 They... drank good ale in a brown mazard.

2. *joctular. arch.* a. The head. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. v. i.* 97 Knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade. 1621 *MOLLE Camerac. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 376 Certain young men, having their mazers well heated with drinking. 1624 *MTOOLETON Game at Chess* tit. i. 306 The red hat, fit for the guilty mazzard. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 30, 31 A... Fellow... takes me o'er the Mazard. 1876 *BROWNING Pacchiarotto* iv. With fancy he ran no hazard: Fate might knock him o'er the mazard.

b. The face, countenance, 'phiz'. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 103 His countenance harmonized with his humour, and Christian's mazard was a constant joke. 1820 *MOORE Fables* II. 82 In vain the Court, aware of errors in all the old established mazzards, Prohibited the use of mirrors, And tried to break them at all hazards.

3. *slang. (Anglo-Irish).* The 'head' of a coin. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Irish Bulls* 129 'Music!' says he—'Skull!' says I—and down they come three brown mazzards. Hence †**Mazard v. trans.**, to knock on the head. a 1616 B. JONSON *Love Restored*. The rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head. If I had not been a spirit, I had been mazzarded.

Mazard (mā-zā'd), sb.² dial. Forms: 6-7 mazar, mazer, 7 mazzard, 7- mazzard. [Of obscure origin: possibly a use of prec.] In the s. w. counties, a kind of small black cherry; in some other localities applied to the wild cherry; also attrib., as *mazzard cherry*.

1578 *LUTE Doddens* VI. l. 723 The common small Cherries, or Mazars. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The gumme of the mazar or wilde Cherrytree. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 322 (1803) 332 A fruit, called mazzards here, elsewhere black cherries. 1676 *LAOY FANSHAWZ Mem.* (1830) 70 They have, near this town [Barnstaple], a fruit called a mazzard, like a cherry, but different in taste. 1782 M. CURRIER *in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 90 Set out some mazzard cherries I brought from Mr. Balch's, at Newbury. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mazzards*, black cherries. Glouc. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* i. 'Red quarrenders' and mazzard cherries.

Mazare, obs. form of MAZER.

†**Mazarine**, sb.¹ Obs. Also 7 mazerine, 8 massereon, mazareon. [Of obscure history.

Phillips 1706 mentions a phrase *à la mazarine* (not given by Fr. lexicographers), used to designate a particular mode of dressing fowls, and possibly f. the name of Cardinal

Mazarin (died 1662) prime minister of France, or of the Duchesse de Mazarin, who died at Chelsea in 1699. *Mazarine dish*, plate, may perh. be attributive uses of this word.]

a. In early use also *mazarine dish*, plate: A deep plate, usually of metal. b. (See quot. 1706.)

1673 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 451 What ragousts had been here for you to have furnish'd the Mazaries on your table! 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stolen. Seven Mazarine Plates. One Mazarine Plate of a smaller size, Ten Potage Plates [etc.]. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2237/4 Stolen. 16 Plates, 4 deep ones or Mazaries. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2315/8 There has been lately stolen out of Her Majesty's Kitchen, a Silver Mazarine Dish. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mazarine*, a kind of little Dishes to be set in the middle of a large Dish for the setting out of Ragouts, or Fricassies; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 234 Put them on a mazarine and bake them. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xiv. (1796) 224 When that is done, set it into a massereon, throw sugar all over, and garnish with orange. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Mazareens.

Mazarine (mā-zā-rī'n), sb.² and a. Also 7 mazarine, 8 mazereon, mazarene, 7-9 mazarin. [Perh. from the name either of Cardinal Mazarin or of the Duchesse de Mazarin (see prec.); but evidencē is wanting. (Not in Fr. Dicts.)]

1. In full *mazarine blue*: A deep rich blue.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 The other [saddle] with Gold, Silver, and Silk, of several Colours, upon Mazarine Blue Velvet. 1753 *DISCOVER. J. Pontler* (ed. 2) 16 We sold... the Mazereone blue Coat for one Pound. 1814 *SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 382 Mazarine blue moth (*Lycena Cymon*). 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 182 The mazarine blue is similarly treated.

2. A stuff or a garment of a mazarine blue colour.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 The Coach was lined with blue Shag or Mazarin. 1766 [ANSTEW] *Bath Guide* ix. 92 Bring my silver'd mazarine, Sweetest gown that e'er was seen.

b. A London common-councilman; so called from his mazarine blue gown.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 238 Mr. —, who was... a mazarine... It is a sort of nick-name given to the common-councilmen on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion [Lord Mayor's day].

3. as *adj.* Of a mazarine blue colour.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 He hath or a Nutmeg colored Coat, faced with Mazarine Shag at the hands. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2405/4 A bay Nag... with a Mazarene Saddle. 1866 *Geo. Eliot P. Holl xxxi.* Some with the orange-coloured ribbons and streamers of the true Tory candidate, some with the mazarine of the Whig.

†**Mazarine**, v. Obs. In 7 mazzarine. [Prob. from the name of the Duchesse de Mazarin: see MAZARINE sb.¹] *trans.* To decorate with lace in some particular manner.

1694 *Accl. for lace supplied to Q. Mary in Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* (1902) 243 Three yards of lace to mazarine ye pinners at 25 shillings.

†**Mazarine hood**, Obs. (See quot. 1708.)

1689 *SHAOWELL Bury Fair* II. i. *Millerer*. What d'y'e lack, Ladies? fine Mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles [etc.]. 1708 *KERSEY, Mazarine-hood*, a hood made after a particular fashion, such as was used by the Duchess of Mazarine.

Mazaroth, obs. form of MASORITE.

Mazdaism (mā-zā'dīz'm). Also Mazdeism.

[f. Avestic *mazda*, the name of the good principle (Ahura-mazda, Ormuzd) of ancient Persian theology.] The ancient Persian religion as taught in the Avesta; Zoroastrianism.

1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* III. xviii. 384 The Zend-avesta claims to be the revelation of Mazdeism. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 360 Zoroastrian religion (Mazdaism).

So **Mazdean**, -*ean* a., pertaining to the religion of the Avesta; sb. an adherent of this religion.

1880 *DARNESTETER tr. Zend-Avesta* I. Intro. 42 There was a Mazdean literature in existence in those times. 18. J. MILNE *Relig. Persia in Cycl. Sci.* I. 60r The Mazdean's idea of the resurrection glorified man's body as his eternal companion.

Maze (mēz), sb. Forms: 3-S mase, 4 masso, 4-maze. [See MAZE v.]

†1. The maze. (The use of the article is somewhat difficult to account for, but cf. the similar use with names of diseases.) Obs.

a. Delirium, delusion; disappointment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 688; Wite he sede alle men þat an erþe wonieþ her þat it nis þode þe pure mase [B. mase] eni kinges poer. c1205 *Judas Iscariot* 14 in E. P. (1862) 107 þis wyf was wel sore adrad; i hire loured heo tole [her dream] anon þe he seide, hi is þe mase. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 155 He ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and loue-days makeþ, þe Mase for a Mene mon þaus he mote euer. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Pro. 196 Better is a lited losse þan a longe sorwe þe mase amonge vs alle þous we mysse a schrewe.

b. Vanity, vain amusement, dissipation.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 6 Sixt þou þis peple A hou bisy þei ben aboute þe mase? 14. How Goode wyfþe 62 in Q. *Eliis. Acad.* 46 Go not as it wer A gase Fro house to house, to seke þe mase.

†2. a. A delusive fancy. b. A trick, deception. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 468 Al this nas but a mase [v. r. mase]. c1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 273 Men drene a! day of Owles or of Apes, And of many a mase ther-with-al. 1412-20 *LYOC. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii. (1555) All was done for an ydell mase. 14. — *Kyng & Hermit* 417 in Hazl. E. P. I. 29 Hoppys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there?

3. A state of bewilderment. Obs. exc. dial.

In early examples it is uncertain whether a *mase* or *AMAZE* sb. is intended.

1430 [see AMAZE sb. 1]. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv.

221 The faire Beatrix... stood in a mase. 1535 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 48 Orleus leue the reder as s^t were in hys Mase. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEW Chron.* III. 1139/2 The mase was here, that besides his sonne maister Arthur Gric... not a man else didd follow him. 1627 *HEYWOOD and Pl. Faire Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 374 Six, to the mase Of all the rest, were slain. 1653 *CLARKE & Narcessus* 274 Admiration stands at a mase. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 50 (1900) 302 At this I was put to an exceeding Mase. 1722 *SWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 271 That be came to a perfect recovery from his having been in a mase seems to appear plainly. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 15 [He] up the street Rade on—in mickle mase I ween, For fient ne face was to be seen.

†b. Used by Scott for: Confusing haze. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* Concl. i. When a pilgrim strays, In morning mist or evening mase, Along the mountain lone.

4. A structure consisting of a network of winding and intercommunicating paths and passages arranged in bewildering complexity, so that without guidance it is difficult to find one's way in it; a labyrinth; *occas.* in plural, the windings of a labyrinth. Also in fig. context.

Sometimes loosely applied to a structure in which there is a single path winding in such a manner that the distance from the entrance to the end is enormously greater than it would be in a direct line. (So in quot. 1903.)

c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2010 *Ariadne*. The hous is krynkelyd 2 & fro, And hath so queynte weyis for to go For it is shapyn as the mase is wrought. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 31r In that yale is also on of the nij. mases [L. de quatuor labyrinthis]. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1202/2 They walke round about as it were in a round mase. 1577 B. GOUGH *Herbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 Roses growing in borders, and made in a mase. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw.* IV. II. 99. 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 101 There doth grow, A grove of fatal cones, wherein a maze, Or labyrinth is fram'd. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 207 Such arduous toil save Daedalus endur'd, In mazes self-invented long immur'd. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. I. 133 He vanquished the monster of the labyrinth, and retraced its mazes. 1839-9 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Seven Dials*. The gordian knot was all very well in its way: so was the maze of Hampton Court: so is the maze at the Beulah Spa. 1903 G. E. JANS *Handbk. Linc.* 222 A mase, called 'Julian's Bower', is cut in the grassy brow of the cliff.

b. *transf.* and fig.

In 16-17th c. often in plur. to treat a mase, perhaps with allusion to 4 c.

1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament*. (1874) 106 Leadynge them in an endless mase of dyrtie tradycions and folyshe ceremonies. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 17 To the intent we should not wander any longer vp and down in the mazes of this world. 1596 *KEYNES and Voy. Guiana* G. 4 In the discouerie of Guiana, you may read both of Oreliano... and of Benec, with others that haue trode this mase, and lost them selues in seeking to find this countrie. 1665 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 1 The trauaile therein taken seemeth to haue ben rather in a Maze, then in a way. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthian Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 To lose it in this maze of error. 1781 *CHABRE Library* 121 Whether 'tis yours to lead the willing mind Through History's mazes, and the turnings find. 1837 *DISRAELI Ventila* IV. II. They were lost in a delicious maze of metaphor and music. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 347 Bath was... a maze of only four or five hundred houses. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phatton* vi. 74 A tangled maze of bracken and briar.

c. A winding movement, esp. in a dance.

1610 *HISTORIUM*, III. 232 The world doth turn a mase in giddy round. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* (near end). In curious knots and mazes so The Spring at first was taught to go. 1704 *PORR Windsor For.* 122 To plains with well-breath'd d-beagles we repair, And trace the mares of the circling hare. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 9 Dancing, with the rest, the giddy Maze, Where Disappointment smiles at Hope's Career.

†d. †A mode of plaiting the hair. Obs.

1659 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 16 Their haire not shorne... close to their heads; nor in quarters, and mases.

5. *attrib.*, as *maze-like* adj. and adv.; **Maze-Monday dial.** (Cornw.), the Monday after pay-day at a mine (cf. *Mazed Monday*, MAZED ppl. a.) (E. D. D.); †**Maze-Sunday dial.** (Devon), some particular Sunday set apart for feasting.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columns* 749 The Maze-like Mean that turns and winds so fair. 1700 T. BROWN *Act. Journ. Exon* Wks. 1709 III. 103. I arrived at Exon... The next Day being Sunday, call'd by the Natives of this Country Maze-Sunday, (and indeed not without some Reason, for the People look'd as if they were Gallied) I was waked by [etc.]. 1889 *PATER G. de Latur* (1896) 35 Its maze-like crypt, centering in the shrine of the sibylline Notre-Dame. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1/3. I looked down on to rows of clipped, regular, hornbeam hedges, with grass paths between them, maze-like.

Maze (mēz), v. Forms: 3-6 maso, 5 mayze,

6 mayze, 4-maze. [The vb. and the related

MAZE sb. appear before 1300; OE. may have had **masian* vb. or **mas*, **mase* sb.; a compound *amasod* (= AMAZE) occurs once in the alliterative phrase 'amasod and amard' (*Be Domes Dage* 125, whence quoted by Wulfstan *Hom.* 137).

Possible cognates are Norw. dial. *mas* exhausting labour, annoying pertinacity, whim, fancy, idle chatter; *masa* to be busy, toil, to pester, worry, to chatter, *fassive* to fall into a doze; Sw. *mas* sluggish, *masa* to crawl, walk lazily, *ryft* to bask, sun oneself.]

1. *trans.* To stupefy, daze; to put out of one's wits; †to craze, infatuate. Chiefly in *passive*. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1390 E. F. *Psalter* lxxviii. 71 [65] And wakened es lauerd als, slepand. Als mased (Vulg. *crapulus*) of wine mightand. c1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 322, I am so mased

pat-I deye, Arcyte hathe borne awaye be keye Of all my worlde, and my goodde Adventure! c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 428 She seyde, she was so mazed in the see That she forgot hir mynde, by hir trouthe. c 1400 *Cronekide* (Cott. Galia) Drunkinhede. mase a man. bod for to speke and do foly; . . . so es his minde mased and mad. c 1400 *Dest.* 797 1320 Follis. Pat heron the melody [of the Sirens], so mekill are masit in let, Lettin sailis down slyde, & in slym fallyn. c 1425 [See *MAZE* v.]. 1530 *PALSCOR* 633/2 You mased the boye so sore with beating that he could nat speake a word. 1553 B. Gogge *Sonn.* (Arb.) 88 Gorgon. Who with her Beautie mased men, and nowe dothe raygne in Hell. 1591 *Troude. Raighe K.* John 11. (1611) 79, I am mad indeed, My heart is mased, my senses all foredone. 1610 B. Johnson *Alch. v.* Finding This tumult 'bout my dore (to tell you true) It somewhat mazed me. 1658 *MANTON Exp.* Jude 16 Wks. As birds are with a light and bell in the night, and then to drive them into the net. 1716 B. Cusack *Hill. Philis's War* (1865) l. 2: The Pilot yet sat his Horse, tho' so mazed with the Shot, as not to have sense to guide him. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*. Neither should the Milk-maid, -afright the Cow or mare, 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xix. 'The lad is mazed!' said the falconer to himself. 1855 A. MANHONG *O. Chelsea Penn-house* xiv. 232 My head was mazed with my journey. 1864 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's* l. III. 100, If I could but think; but it's my head, as is aching so; doctor, I wish you'd go for I need being alone, I'm so mazed. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 295 Then said the King, 'The man is mazed with fear.'

† 2. *intr.* To be stupefied or delirious; to wander in mind. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 438 A fers feintise folwes me oft, . . . pat i mase all marred for mourning neith neid. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 1143 'Ye mase, mase, goode sire', quod she. c 1568 *ASCHAM Scholeyn.* ii. (Arb.) 159 All meu may stand still to mase and muse upon it.

3. *trans.* To bewilder, perplex, confuse. Often with some notion of a figurative maze or labyrinth. 1482 *CANTON Trevisa's Higden* l. xxx. 40 b. Who that gooth in to that hows [a labyrinth] & wolde come out agayn, . . . shal be so mased that out can he not goo. c 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 38 Other there, so mased in her mind, Al wayes [of a maze] were good for hem, bothe east and west. 1768 *JOHNSON Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 He who has mazed his imagination in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured of his delicious ecstasies. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* Pref. The historian who is ignorant of the interpretations of political economy is constantly mazed in a medley of unconnected and unintelligible facts. 1871 *W. SELATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 73 Wee mase our selues sometimes in following Schoolemen.

4. *intr.* To move in a mazy track. † Also to mase it.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. 86 Like as moulten Lead being poured forth Upon a level plat of sand or earth, In many fashions mazed to and fro. 1756 *LARGHORE Poems* (1760) 44 Thus silver Wharf. Still, melancholy-mazing, seems to mourn. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* l. 12 Walter led his . . . patron through this field and that field, . . . till, having mazed it and circled it for . . . three hours, he finally conducted the serpent to the very gate which he had first entered. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Ch. xix.* l. (1872) VIII. 108 They struck their tents everywhere, . . . and only went mazing hither and thither.

† b. *trans.* To involve in a maze or in intricate windings; to form mazes upon. *Obs.*

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. l. *Trophies* 1003 Mean-der-like. Thou run'st to meet thy self's pure streams behind thee Mazing the Meads where thou dost turn and wind thee. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* To Author A iv. Some maze their Thoughts in Labyrinths, and thus Invoke no Reader, but an Oedipus.

Maze, obs. form of MAIZE; var. MEASE.

Mazed (mæ'zɪd), *pp.* a. [f. MAZE v. + -ED 1.]

In senses of the verb: Stupefied, dazed, crazed; bewildered, confused; † terrified.

Mazed Monday (dial. Cornw.). (a) = *Maze-Monday* (MAZE sb. 3); (b) the Monday before Christmas (E.D.D.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 684 So witerly was pat word wounde to hert, pat he fend as a mased man an marred neith bonde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1551 71 b. They . . . walked up & down in y^e contrarie lye mazed bestest. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* viii. 38 Like mazed deare, they flew. 1613 *SHAKESPEARE VIII.* ii. iv. 18 Many mazed considerations. 1745 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* To Author A iv. Some maze their Thoughts in Labyrinths, and thus Invoke no Reader, but an Oedipus.

Hence † *Mazedly* adv., † *Mazedness*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1005 She ferde as she had stert out of a sleepe, Til she out of hire mazedness abreyde. 14. . . Hoccleve *Mfn. Poems* (1892) 44 Syn my spirit nat dar putte pu by hille. . . But in his mazedness abydyth stille. 1530 *PALSCOR* 243/2 Masydnesse, mwardie, desuere, efroy.

Mazeful (mæ'zi:fl), a. Obs. exc. arch. [f. MAZE sb. + -FUL.] Bewildering, confounding.

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 190 And stand astonisht lyke to those which red Medusas mazeful hed. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 3 It was a mazeful wonder.

Mazels, obs. pl. of MEASLE sb.

Mazelyn, variant of MEASLIN Obs., a mazer.

Mazement (mæ'zi:mnt). Also 6 masement.

[f. MAZE v. + -MENT.] Stupor; a state of stupor or trance. Also = AMAZEMENT.

c 1580 *MUNDAY View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 97 Call to mind the grievous and suddain Earthquake . . . which caused such a mazement through the whole Citey. 1598 *TOPE Alba* (1880) 72 Though that it he such As eury eye with mazement it doth fill. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Mazement*, amazement. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 167 Just wait till I get near you, and we'll see if I can't find

another mazement for you. 1907 *KIRLING Kim* xi. 264 A very few white people, but many Asiatics, can throw themselves into a mazement as it were by repeating their own names over and over again to themselves.

Mazer (mæ'zɪz), sb. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 3-mazer, 4-9 maser. Also 2-3 mazere, 4 mazre, 4-5 maseer(e), 5 masure, masour, masowyr, 5-6 masar, masere, 6 meysar, mas(s)or, masser, masure, mazur, mazare, 6-7 mazor, mazar. [a. OF. *masere*; *masre* (*masdre*, *madre*, whence F. *madre* veined, variegated) used in senses 1 and 2; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *masar* excrescence on a tree (glossing L. *tuber*, *nodus*), MHG. *maser* excrescence on a tree, maple, drinking cup, mod.G. *maser* markings in wood; MDu. *masser* maple; ON. *mspur*-r maple (= *masur*-os).

The Teut. root **mas*, **māz*, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrescence', is found also in OHG. *māsa* (MHG. *māse*) cicatrix, spot on the body, early mod.Du. *mase*, *masee* spot, mesh (Du. *mas* mesh, *masshout* maple-wood); Norw. dial. *masa* to grain, paint in imitation of the grain of wood; and the words cited s.v. MEASLE.

The Welsh *masarn* maple, sycamore, is certainly from English, though the evidence of the use of *mazer* in this sense in Eng. is somewhat scanty.]

1. A hard wood (properly maple; but cf. quot. c 1500 in b) used as a material for drinking cups.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De caliz [is] of tin; and hire [the priest's concubine's] nap of mazer. 1419 *Will. of Mounford* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum de mazer legatum cum argento. 1593-1656 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 80 The goodly Cup called S^r Beedes Bowl, the outside whereof was of black Mazer.

† b. The tree yielding this wood. Obs. rare.

1411. *Mettr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 629 [In list of trees] *Junifera*, *labrusque*, *mirra*, *jenuperyte* wyld vyne mase. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 229/2 A Maser, *cantarus*, *murra*; *murruis*; *mupris* (A. *murris*) *Arbor* est. c 1500 in Turner *Down. Archit.* l. 144 note, Take many type walenottes and water hem a while, and put hem in a moiste pytt, and hille hem, and ther shalbe grave therof a grette stoke that we calle mase. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Masarn*, Masar.

2. A bowl, drinking-cup, or goblet without a foot, originally made of 'mazer' wood, often richly carved or ornamented and mounted with silver and gold or other metal. Often applied to bowls entirely of metal or other material.

1311 in *Archæol.* (1887) L. 1. 176, j mazer cum pede argenteo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wale (Rolls) 11418 He gaf. . . Somme masers of riche pris. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 46 Also i. bord masure with a bond of seluer. 1424 *Ibid.* 55, I will he have my mazer of a vine rote. 1530 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 39. A masser of siluer ourgilt. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. ix. 193 Of the Skulles of the heades thus slaine, the [Scythians] make masures to drinke in. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 26 A mazer wrought of the Maple warre. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Jan. They shew'd us. . . masers of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil* (1721) l. Ded. 3 One of his Shepherds describes a Bowl, or Mazer, curiously carved. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles v.* xxvii, 'Bring here', he said, 'the mazers four'. 1851 D. WILSON *Pref. Ann.* (1869) II. iv. 488 The royal Mazer, or convivial bowl. fig. 1629 Z. *Bovo Last Battell* 123 Take now the Cuppe of Salvation, the great Mazer of his mercie.

† 3. The head; = MAZARD sb. 2. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 77 h. Being imagined in your own braynsicke mazer. c 1652 *BROOME Love-sick Court* tv. iii. So wilt thou whilst thou canst lift thy bottle To that old Mazer.

b. *transf.* A helmet.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 614 Hardy Lælius. All in gilt armour, on his glistening Mazar a stately plume, of Orange mixt with Azur.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † mazer-band, the silver binding of a mazer; mazer bowl, cup, -dish = 2; † mazer tree = 1 b; mazer wood, = sense 1.

1441 in *Archæol.* (1887) L. 1. 187 Unum *maserband. 1562-3 *Ibid.* 193 A *masar bowl of a bond of sylver and gilt about ytt. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 49. 1686-7 AUREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 35 A Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowl) full of beer. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 101 A lill *maser coppe. 1656 *TRADESCANT Mus. Tradesc.* 52 *Mazer dishes. 1647 *Sqr. Love Digre* 689 She. closed hym in a *maser-tree. 1656 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 166 *Acer*, the mazer tree. 1656 *TRADESCANT Mus. Tradesc.* 44 The playable *Mazer wood, being warmed in water will work to any form.

Hence † *Mazer v. trans.*, = MAZARD v.

1596 *NASHE Saffron-Wallden* V4 He terrifies mee with insulting 'hee was Tom Burwells the Fencers Scholler, and that hee will squaze and mazer me whensoever he met mee'.

Mazer, **Mazerd**, obs. ff. MAZARD sb. 2 and sb. 1

Mazarine, obs. form of MAZARINE sb. 2

Mazey, **Mazi**, variants of MAZY a. and sb.

Mazil, obs. form of MEASLE.

Mazily (mæ'zi:l), adv. [f. MAZY a. + -LY 2.]

In a mazy manner.

a 1225 *Anr. K.* 272 De bimasede Isobset, lo! hwi he dude maseliche [M.S. T. maseliche]. 1830 *BAILEY Festus* xviii. (1852) 226 While six sister goddesses mazy tread The bright fields of air. 1855 S. Brooks *Aspen Cr.* l. x. 144 Those mazyly cut Valentines one sees in windows. 1864 *TENNISON Milton*, The brooks of Eden mazyly murmuring.

Maziness (mæ'zi:nəs). [f. MAZY a. + -NESS.]

The state or condition of being mazy.

1847 in *WEBSTER*. 1857 R. H. PATTERSON *Ext. Hist. & Art* (1862) 435 This peculiar feature. . . gives to Indian mythology a hazy and mazy character, which set arrangement and strict definition at defiance.

Mazing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAZE v. + -ING 1.] The action of causing amazement, astonishment.

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 39 Sweeping they came, and seemd to brush the ground, Their tipto-tripping pace bred double mazing, Their rattling silkes my senses did confound.

Mazing (mæ'zi:n), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

Causing confusion, bewilderment, or perplexity.

c 1449 *PEECOCK Repr.* ii. xiv. 230 He schal ful ofte bi mazing studie be ful idil, whanne he myzte be weel and fruytfull occupied. 1555 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 30 This ant. . . Hath cast manie mazing mists before your iyse. 1623 tr. *Favins's Theat. Hon.* vi. v. 132 Clewes, to guide us out of these mazing Labyrinthis. 1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 442 The mazing and dazzling power of a rich system of harmonies.

Mazo- (mæ'zɔ), used as comb. form of mod.L. *māza* placenta, a. Gr. *μαζα* cake. || **Mazocoeothesis** (mæ'zɔ:kɔ:kɔ:pɪsɪs) [Gr. *kakós* bad + *thesis* a placing], malposition of the placenta; hence **Mazocoeothetic** a. || **Mazolysis** (mæ'zɔ:lɪsɪs) [Gr. *lúsōs* a loosing], the separation or detachment of the placenta; hence **Mazolytic** a. || **Mazopathia** (mæ'zɔ:pə'tiə) [Gr. *mōthōs* suffering, feeling: see -PATHY], a disease of, or originating from, the placenta; hence **Mazopathia** a. 1856 in *MAYHE Expos. Lex.*

Mazodynnyia (mæ'zɔ:dɪ'nɪə). *Ned.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαζ*-s breast + *δύω* pain.] = MASTODYNIA.

1850 *BIRKETT Dis. Breast* 18 The severe neuralgic affection comprehended under the term mazodynnyia.

† **Mazoology**. [f. Gr. *μαζ*-s breast + -LOGY. Cf. *MASTOLOGY*.] Brewster's substitute for MAMMALOGY.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 393/2 *Mazology*. is that branch of zoology which treats of the class of mammiferous animals. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Mazology*. . . the doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

Hence **Mazological** a. = MAMMALOLOGICAL; **Mazologist** = MAMMALOLOGIST.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 393/2 The two most eminent mazologists of antiquity are Aristotle and Pliny. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Mazological*. . . *Mazologist*.

Mazor, obs. form of MAZER.

Mazorete, -eticall, obs. ff. MASORETE, -ETICAL.

Mazouelle. *Antiq.* = MASUEL.

1859 *Archæol. Irsk.* XIV. 281 A German marouelle of steel Mazaroun, obs. form of MASON sb. 1

Mazourca, -ka, obs. forms of MAZURKA.

Mazuca, **Mazur**: see MASOOKA, MAZER.

Mazurka (mæ'zɜ:kə, mæ'zɜ:kə). Also 9 mizurko, mazourca, mazourka. [a. Polish *mazurk* a woman of the Polish province Mazovia. In Fr. *masurka*, *mazurka*, -ourka, -urke, Ger. *masurka*.]

1. A lively Polish dance resembling the polka; the music is in triple time.

1818 T. CREEVEY in Sir H. MAXWELL *Papers* etc. (1904) I. 283 My delight was to see the Mazurko danced by Madame Suwarow and her brother the Prince Nariskin. 1831 *Society I.* 306 A large party had assembled there, to practice the Mazourca. 1842 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 116 He is at all the parties perpetually, and perpetually dancing the mazurka. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* x. The after-supper-dance is called the White-Mazurka, because it is kept up till the daylight is broad and clear.

2. A piece of music intended to accompany this dance, or composed in its rhythm.

1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxviii. The Austrian brass band. . . plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes.

Mazy (mæ'zi), a. Forms: 6 macy, 6-7 mazie, 7 mazi, 7, 9 mazy, 7-mazy. [f. MAZE sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Resembling or of the nature of a maze; full of windings and turnings.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 25, I went to range amydde the mazie thickette. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. l. *Eden* 510 Not treading Sins false mazy measures. 1615 *CROORE Body of Man* 45 A mazy labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 161, I. prie In every Bush and Brake, where hap may finde The serpent sleeping, in whose mazy foulds To hide me. 1714 *Pope Rape of Lock* ii. 139 Some thrird the mazy ringlets of her hair. 1728 - *Dunc.* l. 68 Pleas'd with the madness of the mazy dance. 1797 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan* 25 Five miles meandering with a mazy motion. . . the sacred river ran. 1844 *HOOD Haunted Ho.* xxxiii. The cobweb hung across in mazy tangle. 1883 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* (1890) II. lxi. 434 It is hard to keep one's head through this mazy whirl of offices, elections [etc.].

b. Moving in a mazy-like course.

1725 *Pope Odyssey* xvii. 355 With him the youth pursu'd the goat or fawn, Or trac'd the mazy leveret o'er the lawn.

c. as sb. *jocular*. Short for 'the mazy dance'.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lvi. In remembrance of her with whom I shall never again tread the windings of the mazy.

2. *spec.* in *Min.* Having convoluted markings.

1811 *PURKINSON Petral* l. 465 Mazy alabastrie, of a deep brown, with lighter veins.

3. Giddy, dizzy, confused in the head. *dial.*

c 1510 *Songes* (MS. Royal, App. 58) in *Anglia* XII. 263 My bed is all macy and meruelously dothe werke. 1746 *COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 45 Sum-heat it made meh mazy. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 24 Deceased seemed to have accidentally fallen in [the water]. Probably during a 'mazy bout', she being subject to severe headaches.

4. *Comb.*

1758-46 *THOMPSON Spring* 576 Oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody Ioto my varying verse.

Mazzard, Mazzarine: see MAZARD, MAZARINE v.

M.B. (em hf). [Abbreviation of 'Mark of the Beast' (see MARK sb. 11 c; BEAST sb. 7), used with secular allusion to the popular view that this garment was a badge of 'Popery'.] *M.B. waistcoat:* a kind of waistcoat with no opening in front, worn by Anglican clergymen (originally, c1840, only by adherents of the Tractarian party, but afterwards by many belonging to other schools).

1853 CONYBEARE in *Edinh. Rev.* Oct. 315 Who does not recognise the stiff and tieless neckcloth, the M.B. coat and cassock waistcoat [etc.]. 1874 [see MARK sb. 11 c]. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Phoebe Jun.* xvi. (1877) 114 He smiled superior at the folly which stigmatised an M.B. waistcoat.

M.B., abbreviation of *L. Medicinae Baccalaureus* bachelor of medicine: see B (the letter) III. 1.

M.D. Abbreviation of Latin *Medicinae Doctor* doctor of medicine: see D (the letter) III. 3. Often used *colloq.* (pronounced em dē) for: One holding the degree of M.D., a physician.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1766 REID *Let. Wks.* I. 471, I think our surgeons eclipse our M.D.'s. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 209 She gave bonds for her appearance when called upon in order to save her trunks from seizure, which the M.D. had threatened.

Me (mī, mī, mī), *pers. pron., 1st pers. sing., acc. and dat.* Forms: 1—me; also 1 (acc.) meo, *Northumb.* meah, meh, 3—4 mī, 4—7 meo, 8—9 dial. (unstressed) me. [The OE. *mē* accus. represents, like OFris. *mī*, OS. *mī*, *mē* (Du. *mij*), L. *mē*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, *με*, OIrish *mē* (mod. Irish *mí*), Welsh *mi*, the harse stem, OAr. **me-*, **m-*, from which in all the Indogermanic langs. the oblique cases of the pronoun of the 1st pers. sing. are formed. OE. had also a form *meo* (which did not survive into ME.), corresp. to OFris. *mich*, OS. *mik* (MDu. *mik*), OHG. *mih* (MHG., mod. G. *mich*), ON. *mik* (Sw. *Da. mig*), Goth. *mik*:—Pre-Teut. **mege* (= Gr. *ἐγώ*), in which a limiting particle **ge* (= Gr. *γε*, 'at least'), is added to the simple accus. The OE. *mē* dative corresponds to OFris. *mī*, OS. *mī* (MDu. *mī*, mod. Du. *mij*), OHG., mod. G. *mir*, ON. *mēr*, Goth. *miz*:—Pre-Teut. **mes*; the final *i*, which is the sign of the dative also in the Teut. pronouns of the 2nd pers. sing., has not been explained with certainty, but Brugmann has suggested that it may have arisen from the analogy of the Pre-Teut. **nes* (Skr. *nas*), the stem of the 1st pers. plural, which was used uninflected as a dative, and of which Teut. **uns* (Eng. *us*) is an ablaut-variant.]

I. The accusative and dative form of the pronoun of the first person I.

1. Accusative, as direct object.

Beowulf 417 *gīt mec deað nīeðs*. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 32 *Eghuec. seðe ge-ondetas meh* [c975 *Rushw. meo*, c1000 *Agst. Gosp. me*] before monum. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 160 *Ich wiste wel þat þou me misraddest*. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A. vii.* 88 He is holden, Ich hope to haue me in Maynde. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxii. 264 Spare me not to morne when I haue restyd me. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 382 He wil not forsake me nor suffer mee to perish. 1611 *Bible Ruth* i. 20 Call me not Naomi, call mee Marah. 1762 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* i. x. (1765) 20 Well, my lad, are you willing to serve the king? *Countryman*. Why, can you list me? 1832 *TENNISON Epone* 38 Hear me, for I will speak.

2. Dative. a. As indirect obj.; also (now rare, cf. MESEMS, METHINKS, LIST v. 1), adjs., and advs. *Beowulf* 215 *Me ðis bildeceorp Hroðgar sealde*. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 113 Her is min child and me is swife leof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3621 þar-after now mi langes are. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 45 So hard me was that ilke thowre That [etc.]. c1440 *York Myst.* viii. 15 Me repentyt and rewyts for þi. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 1024 Me nedeth neuer to lōke more for that matter. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 342 Those strange Accidents which had arrived me. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 395 The quantity presented me was less inconsiderable. 1898 *RIOER HAGGARD Dr. Thorne* 21 Will you lend it me?

b. As dat. of interest (= for me), chiefly in commands. *arch.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 8 *Ne ðuōas ðu me* [Vulg. *mihī*] feet. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 46 In myn bed there dawith me no day That I ne am vp. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* 87 Loke me my sparthe, where ever it stonde. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. 1. 121 Come me to what was done to her. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 488 ¶ 2 A large Family of Daughters have drawn me up a very handsome Remonstrance. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. Tie me up this tress instantly. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Sick King in Bokhara* 45 Prick me the fellow from the path!

c. Used exclusively in passages of a narrative character. (The so-called ethical dative.) *arch.* Formerly often in vulgar or colloq. phrases (now obs.) such as 'then says me I', 'what did me I but', etc.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1905 Pay fel on hym alle, & wored me þis wyly with a wroth wynde. 1535 *Goody Primer, Passion* iv. But Peter... cometh me back again unto the fire. c1590 *Robyn Hode* II. st. 100 (Child) Here be the best coored hors That euer yet sawe I me. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* I. i. iii. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certayne wands. 1697 *VANBRUGH Æsop* I. ii. 1 I se get our wife Joan to be

the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I and forget all my acquaintance. 1724 *SWIFT Prometh.* Wks. 1755 III. n. 151 Prometheus once this chain [of gold] purloin'd. Then whips me on a chain of brass. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Oxf. in Vac.* With great exactitude of purpose he enters me his name in the book.

3. Governed by a preposition.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 35 *Seðe selefes on mech* [*Rushw.* meo]. a 1200 *ORMIN* 237 *Puss hafeþ Drihtin don wiþ me*. a 1250 *Out & Night* 367 *þu list on me hit is isene*. c1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 111 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 124 *þe rode tren þat god on deyde for 3ow & meo*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxiii. 307 I pray to god that he neuer be shamed for me. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix. Drink to me, onely, with thine eyes. 1642 *CHAS. I Sp. Wks.* 1662 I. 401 You see that My Magazine is going to be taken from me. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 2 The Writer will do what she pleases for all me. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. l. 101 A voice comes to me from its silent towers.

4. Qualified by an adj.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 179 b. Vntil you came, after 50 many victories to make a conquest of poore me. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. I.* iv. 69 To... make a conquest of vnhappy me. 1646 *CRAWSHAW Poems* 149 And full of nothing else but empty me. 1809 *MALIN Fil Blas* x. x. As for poor little me... I was sent to the foundling hospital.

5. Reflexive (= myself, to or for myself). Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 452 (Gr.) *þær ic swiþe me byslicre ær þrage ne gewende*. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 6 *þenne ich me bi-benche wel sare ich me adrede*. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 480 *Ich... toc me him to lauerd*. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 725, I purposed firmly to shryue me. c1590 *Pride & Loue* (1841) 61 Thinking to me they meant to gōe us by. 1665 *HOODE Microg.* Pref. i. I provided me a Tube of Brass. 1793 *Rowe* *Ulys. I.* i. Methought I found me by a myrm'ring Brook. 1819 *KEATS La Belle Dame* 44 And I awoke, and found me here. 1859 *TENNISON Marr. Geraint* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night? 1867 *MACFARREN Harimny* vi. (1876) 209, I must content me with the hare statement.

6. For the nominative. a. Chiefly predicative; as subject now only *dial.* and *vulgar.*

In uneducated speech commonly used where the pronoun forms with another pron. or a sb. the subject of a plural verb. a 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 108 Be it known to al men by theis presentis me, T. H. of Oxfordford glouar, ordeyne [etc.]. 1519 in *Charters*, etc. *Peblles* (1872) 49 Be it kennit tyll all men be thir present letteres, me James Baroune... grantis me to half rasawit [etc.]. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 25 Oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1723 *SWIFT Apol. Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 209 To dine with her I and come at three! Impossible! it can't be me. 1758 *GOLDEN. Mem. Prot.* (1895) I. 201 There was left surviving only me. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. viii. Me and Mrs. Boffin stood the poor girl's friend. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxvii. We're an easy-going lot, me and my friends. 1893 [see Hist. 3].

b. After *as, than*.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 14 Is she as tall as me? 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. x. 58, I am fitter for this world than you, you for the next than me. 1804 *BYRON Let. 2 Nov.*, Lord Delawar is considerably younger than me.

c. In the absolute participial construction. *Obs.*

c1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* III. v. 69 These folke, me heynng displeid [L. *me eis aduersant*], oft tymes fallen into gret temptacions. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrow, to enter lists with God.

7. In various exclamatory uses, without definite syntactical relation to the context.

a. In interjectional phrases, as *Ah me!* *Ay me!* *O me!* *Dear me!* *For me!* *For me!* *For me!* etc.

See also *Boyd sb.* 4, *God sb.* 8 b.

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 *Ay me vnhappy*. 1591-1860 [see Ay 2]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i. Gods a! me! 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. I.* l. 124 What then? For me, this fellow speaks. 1610 [see O 2]. 1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never next* iv. 59 *Rob. O me my shame!* I know that voyce full well. *Ibid.* 60 *O me*, mine Vncles me! 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1799) II. 216 *Dear me O la!* Good me! 1819 *KEATS St. Agnes* xii, *Alas me!* I silt! Fit like a ghost away.

b. In imitation of Latin uses (e.g. *me miserum!*). 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 73 *Me miserable!* which way shall I flie Infinite wrauth, and infinite despair? 1889 *BROWNING Pope & Nel* iii. 'Unworthy me!' he sighs: 'From fisher's drudge to Church's prince—it is indeed a rise'.

c. In surprised interrogation = 'Do you mean me?'

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. iii. 44 And get you from our Court. *Res. Me Vncle. Duk. You Cosen.* 1760 *FOOTE Minor* III. 172 What says your father? *Sir Will. Me!* Oh, I'll shew you in an instant. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* IV. vii. Then, turning to Miss Larolles, 'Don't you dance?' he said. 'Me?' cried she, embarrassed, 'yes, I believe so.'

d. Vulgarly, and *me*... = 'especially considering that I am...'

'Cf. the similar use of *I*, as in *Burns Banks o' Doon*, And I se weary, fu' o' care.

1812 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* xi, Which would be hard on us and me a widow. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xv, And twenty shindies per dime we've been havin', and me such a pleacable body, if ye'll onny let me! explode.

e. Followed by an inf. in exclamations of surprise or indignation at some proposal or statement.

So *F. moi*. The nom. *I* is considered more grammatical. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 16 'Me! me pay!' I exclaimed, rendered ungrammatical by surprise. 'What for?'

8. quasi-sb. Personality, individuality; Ego.

1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 86 Haunted and blinded by some shadow of his own little Me. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 *A not me* as opposed to the *me* of passive sensibility and thought.

† Me, indef. pron. *Obs.* Also 4 ma. [A further reduced form of *MEN pron.*, weakened from *MAN pron.*] = ONE 21.

c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spille. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 54 *Pus, ofte, asee me seioð, of lutele wacod muchel*. c1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2828 *Ma calþ me Gyoua of Borgoyne*. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud by the. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 6/20 Things That ben used after the hous, Of which me may not be withoute.

† Me, ? int. or conj. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: some have compared the MDu., MLG. *men*, 'but' (whence *Da. men*, Sv. *nän* in the same sense), but it is doubtful whether this is connected.] A particle (exclamatory or adversative) employed (mainly in texts of the 'Katherine group') to introduce a question, or (less commonly) a statement: = 'lo', 'now', 'why'.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 327 *Me hwat is mare madechipe þen for to leuen on þe*. a 1240 *Urreus in Cott. Hom.* 185 *Meis he lof chapman þe buþ deore a wac þing [etc.]*

Mea, Sc. variant of Mo (= *more*) *Obs.*

Meace, Meach, *obs. ff.* *MESS sb.*, *MICRE*.

† Mea'cock. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *maycocke*, *maycocke*, *meacock* (e, *meicoocke*, 6-7 *meacock* (e, [Of obscure origin: perh. orig. a name of some bird (cf. quot. 1575).] (The suggestion that it is f. *MEER* a, is untenable.)]

1. An effeminate person; a coward, weakling.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 h. He sholde be no coward, no maycocke, no fear full persone that darethoute enterprise. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 394/2 [The bishop] rebuked the maior and his brethren for meacockes and castards. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* B. As stout as a Stockfish, as meeke as a meacocke. 1590 *Tarlton's New Purg.* 39 Shee found fault with him, because he was a meacocke and a milkesoppe. 1640 *GLAPHORIE Hol-lander* II. Wks. 1874 I. 98 They are like my husband, meade meacockes verily. 1719 *D'URPEY Pills* (1872) IV. 14 For my part I will no more be such a Meacock To deal with the plumes of a Hyde-Park Peacock. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arvelde* II. ii. A bookish nursing of the monks—a meacock!

2. altrib. passing into *adj.* Effeminate; cowardly.

1587 *CHURCHWARD Worth. Wates* (1876) 41 Yonder effeminate and meycocke people. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* (N. Shaks. Soc.) 59 Let vs give onset on that meacocke Nation. 1639 G. DANIEL *Verica* 176 Shall I. Warwicke keepe the strength of Callice? meacocke King, you sleepe.

Mead (mīd). Forms: a. 1 *medo*, *medu*.

3-7 *mede*, 4 *meed*, *meode*, 5 *med*, *meide*, 6 *meade*, 6-7 *Se. meid*, 6-*mead*. B. 3-4 *meth*, 4-5 *meeth*, 4-6 *methe*, 6 *meedth*, 6-7 *meathe*, 6-8 *meath*. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *medu* str. masc. = OFris. MLG., MDu. *mede* (Du. *mede*, *meo*, OHG. *metu*, *mitu* (MHG. *met*, *met*, mod. G. *met*); ON. *miðr* (Da. *mið*, Sw. *mið*), Gothic **midus* (not recorded exc. in Gr. transcription as *μέδος*, given by Priscus as the name at the Hunnish court A.D. 448 for the drink which there took the place of wine).—OTeut. **medh-* = OAr. **medh-*; cf. Skr. *madhu* neut., honey, sweet drink, OS. *medn* honey, wine, Lith. *midus* genit. *meda*, Welsh *medd*. The word may have been orig. an elliptical use of an adj. meaning 'sweet' (= Skr. *madhu* *adj.*).

The β forms may be partly from ON. and partly from Welsh; with regard to the latter cf. the adoption from Welsh of the synonymous (but unrelated) *METHUEN*.]

An alcoholic liquor made by fermenting a mixture of honey and water: also called *methueglin*.

The distinction alleged in quot. 1609 (under β) was prob. merely a figment of the writer's own.

a. *Beowulf* 604 (Gr.) *Gæþ eft, se þe mot, to medo modif.* a 1000 *Riddles* xii. 12 (Gr.) *þær hy medou drincad*. c1205 *LAV.* 6928 *Al longe leude here Cherin, muchel he dronk mede* [c1275 *med*] and win. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exch.* (Camden) 43, xliii *barellis de mede*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 121 It is swetter then med. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23/1 *Myede* (A. Methel, *idromellum*, *medus*, *medo*. 1605 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xviii. 49 By occasion of their drink, they fell into talke of Bees. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 383 ¶ 6 A Masque... asked him if he would drink a Bottle of Mead with her? 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* App. 353 How to make med. *Ibid.* 374 To make white med. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 62, I found the mead... extremely alcoholic.

b. c 1275 [see a]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 104 He sente hire pyment Meeth and spyced Ale. c 1490 *Peacock Repr.* I. xx. 121 Without sidir and wijn and meeth, men and women myghte lyue ful long. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herakl's Husb.* II. (1586) 58 b. They say they will be verie pleasse, if the seede be steeped in med. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 162 Meth or Hydromel is of two sorts, the weaker and the stronger (Mede and Methueglin). c 1674 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. 1851 VIII. 480 'Thir Drank is better, being sundry sort of Meath.' 1747 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 465 He heggs a thousand acknowledgements to you for all favours, particularly the meath.

b. *transf.* (a) *poet. nonce-use* (see quot.).

Now applied to several made beverages, esp. U.S. 'a sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 345 For drink the Grape She crushes, inoffensive moist, and meathes From many a berry.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly *arch.* or *hist.* in terms relating to Teutonic antiquities, as *mead-horn*; *mead-bench* (OE. *medubēn*), a seat at a feast when mead was drunk; *mead-hall* (OE. *meduheall*), a banqueting hall. Also † *mead-inn*.

an inn where mead is the beverage sold; mead-wine, a home-made 'wine' prepared from mead. 1860 *Hook Lives Abt.* i. v. 181 Nobles left their halls and the 'mead-bench.' 1881 *GREEN Making of Eng.* 173 The leader... gave them... a seat in his mead hall. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 11. 391 Shun the 'mead-horn.' 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. 161 (754) Be merry together... as our modern Muscovites do in their 'Mead-Inns.' 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 248 Every clergyman's wife makes 'mead-wine of the honey.

Mead (mîd). Now poet. and dial. Forms: 1 mēd, Anglian mēd, 3 med, 3-6 mede, 4 maied, 4, 6 meed(e), 5-6 Se. meide, 5-6 Se. meid, 6 mydde, 6-7 meade, 6- mead. [OE. *mēd* str. fem.:—OTent. type **mēdwā*: see MEADOW.]

By phonetic law the *w* was dropped in the nom. sing. in OE., and retained in the other forms. Although the regular inflexion is the more common to the oblique cases and pl. are sometimes found assimilated to the nom. sing., as gen. and dat. *mēde* (dat. also *mēda* as from a *w*-stem), pl. *mēda*.] = MEADOW 1.

1000 in Napier O. E. Glosses 5/38 *Plata* i. uiridilates, *mēda*. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 438 *Be* broma, ginnē springe and sprede *Beope* in treet and ek on mede. 1250 *Becket* 1722 in S. Eng. Leg. i. 156 In a mede pat men cleopēte *ayte* 'be traitores mede'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1225 Sir Ion giffard fram brumefield puder some com To be castle med wipoute toun. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 9 Embrouded was be, as it were a mede Al ful of freshe floures, wye and rede. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 514 And all remittit the myst, and the meid smellit. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* v. B. v. The second [kind of garlick] groweth in myddes and felde in every cuntrey. 1573 TUSSEUS *Hind.* (1878) 195 Rivers sweete along the meedes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. 1. 66 Of all these bounds. With plenteous Riuer, and wide-sol'd Meades We make thee Lady. 1612 DRAKE *and* *Wid-oh.* xii. 160 A goodly mede, which men there call the Hide. 1713 CRESS WINDHAM *Misc. Poems* 292 The lovel'd Horse: Comes slowly grazing thro' the adjoining Meads. 1799 W. TUCKER *Two Russian Engh.* i. 73 Artificial meads, as not deemed necessary, are unusual. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vivus Louisiana* (1814) 105 These Thematic meads. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v. Oh may I squeeze you round the meads And pick you posies gay?

† b. Meadow-land; = MEADOW 1 b. Obs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3889 In be oþer half þeþ grete wodes lese & mede al so. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 313/1, wit acres of mede, liggyn in the Mede beside the Brigg. 1670 CONN. *Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 133 This Court grants Mr. Benjamin Fenn, two hundred and fifty acres of land, whereof there may be thirty of mede.

c. attrib. and Comb., as † mead-gavel, a rent for meadow land; mead grass, meadow grass, esp. *Poa pratensis*; mead ground, meadow land; mead-month, quasi-arch., an alleged OE. name for July; † mead-rattle, app. ground ivy or speedwell; † mead silver (see quot.).

1225-53 *Rentalia Glasgow*. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 54 Hii qui solvunt *Medgavel. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.*, Digest 66 Cut Clover early... *Meadgrass late. 1453 in *Trerelvan Papers* (Camden) 22 With vij acr. of *meade grounde. 1571 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 36 Fyve acres of meade ground lying in Botley meade. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharmacol. Gen.* (1693) 184 In *mede month; Hay time. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAN *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon. Notes* 124 July was called Mead-month. 1849 LITTON *K. Arthur* viii. xiv. Roved the same pastures when the Mead-month smill'd. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 281 *Caneptiles*. uel *germanidia maior*. angl. *mederate. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cobham*. The parishioners pay no tithes-hay, but a composition... of 1d. an acre, which is called *Mead Silver.

Mead, obs. form of MEED sb.

Meaddowe, obs. form of MEADOW.

Meador (mîdâr). dial. [repr. OE. *mædere* = MDN., MLG. *mader*, *mader*, OHG. *mādar* (MHG. *māder*, mod.G. *māder*, *māder*)]—OTent. type **mēdparjo*—f. the sb. represented in OE. *mēd* MATH sb. 1. A mower.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in W. WILKINSON 235/3 *Fakarius*, i. *salicifera*, uel *salicifera*, silberend, i. *mædere*. *Ibid.* 237/35 *Ferme*, *mædere*. 178... *Old Song in N. & Q.* 1st ser. (1854) x. 180 The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder. 1864 E. CORNW. *Words in Fril. Key. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18, *Meador*, a mower.

Meador, obs. form of MADDER sb. 2.

Meadow (mēdōn), sb. Forms: 1 sing. (oblique cases) mēdwe, mēdwā, pl. mēdwa; 3 meduwe, 3-4 midu, 3-5 medwe, 3-6 medewe, 4-5 medou, medoe, medow, 4-6 medo, 4-7 medow(e), 5 medue, medewe, mydew(e), 5-6 middow, 6 medoy, me(a)ddowe, myddoe, 6-7 middow, medow(e), 7-8 Meadou, 6- medow. [repr. OE. *mædwe* oblique case of *mæd* str. fem. (see MEAD)]—OTent. type **mēdwā*:—pre-Teut. **mēdwā*, f. root **mē* (whence Mow v.).

The precise formal equivalent does not occur in any other Teut. lang., but cognate words of similar meaning are OFris. *mede*, ODu. *mada* (Frank), MDu., MLG. *made*, early mod.Du. *mattē* (own matt), MHG. *matte*, *mattē* (mod.G. *mattē*). See also MATH sb. 1.]

1. Originally a piece of land permanently covered with grass which is mown for use as hay. In later use often extended to include any piece of grass land, whether used for cropping; or pasture; and in some districts applied esp. to a tract of low well-watered ground, usually near a river.

669 *Letter in Birch Court* Sar. III. 532 An medwa be neodan þem hlilpe. c 1205 LAV. 1942 Cornes heo seowen

medewen heo meowen. *Ibid.* 4817 Medawen and mores & þa hærge munes. c 1250 S. Eng. Leg. i. 214/491 A fair Medwe he saiz with swele floures. c 1250 *Curior* M. 4573 In þat medu sa lang þai wat þat eten þai had it erthe bare. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1761 þe myst-divers þors þe lyst of be lyfte, bi þe loz medwes. 1350 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 Nature... Wole. With herbes and with floures both The felde and the medwes clothe. 1400 *Song Roland* 306 Amonge medos, and moris, & evyll bankis. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxiii. 148 All þe tymes of þe þere er... þaire mydwees grece. c 1430 *Syr Genger*. (Roxb.) 5653 Comen was the king of kinges And armed in the middow rode. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3 The medwe at Babwelle. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 2 Divers pastures and medues. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 The dayes of this worlde be but transitory, as the floure of y^e medowe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. B. vii. Althea... groweth naturally in watery & marshy myddoes. 1560 DAUEN. *Seidane's Comm.* 220 Beyng brought forth into a meddowe and stripped naked, they were skynne eche one. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 907 Ladie-smockes all silver white, Do paint the Meddowes with delight. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 16 The landis of the Kioigis medde besyde Edinburgh. 1611 MURSE *Misc. Poems* i. 53 A blooming meddow. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Lat. Balae's Lett.* (vol. I) 77, I march into a Meddow. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 29 May, The rest of our journey was through fine painted meddows. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 370 The proper grasses which constitute the produce of the richest permanent pastures and meddows.

trans. and fig. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 125 Looking all downward to behold orcheekes how they are stain'd in meddowes, yet not with miery slime left on them by a flood. 1777 [see MEADDER v. 1 b].

b. Land used for meadows; 'meadow land'.

c 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 777 (MS. E). Mid laswe & mid mædwe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Alle mad be wasteyn, pasture, medow, & corn. 1532 *Test. Edor.* (Surtees) VI. 31, 32, acres of medow in Kelme. 1565 *Rec. Dedham*, *Motes* (1892) III. 27 He shall have for a Farme... some medow & vpland as shalbe sufficient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 204 It is perhaps more proper to name all land, from which hay is taken, meadow. 1846 McCULLACH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 181 Above 500,000 [ac. acres] are arable, meadow, and pasture.

2. N. America. a. A low level tract of uncultivated grass land, esp. along a river or in marshy regions near the sea.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 14 After-skull River puts into the main Land on the West-side... There is very great Marshes or Meadows on both sides of it, excellent good land. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia*, etc. 14 On the North-west and South-east sides of the Ohio... are extensive natural meadows, or Savannahs. 1779 D. LIVERMORE *Jrnl. in Coll. N. Hampshire Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 316 The intervals or meadow extends four miles from the banks of the river. 1881 E. H. ELWELL in *Coll. Maine Hist. Soc.* (1887) IX. 214 It was the fertility of these meadows which attracted the adventurers of a century ago.

b. Beaver meadow: the rich, fertile tract of land left dry above a demolished beaver dam.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 200 A swamp, or beaver meadow, in which Ellis river takes its rise. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 114 All these are found on the plains and beaver-meadows. *Ibid.* 239. 1863 MISS E. H. WALSH *Cedar Creek* xii. 92 Why is that green flat called a beaver meadow?... Well, they say that long ago beavers dammed up the current in such places as this [etc.].

3. a. 'An ice-field or floe on which seals herd'.

b. 'A feeding ground of fish' (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1877 *Rep. U. S. Fish. Commis.* (1879) 544 The 'fishing grounds', 'cud-meadows', have an extent of about 200 geographical miles in length, and 67 miles in breadth.

4. attrib. and Comb.

a. Obvious combinations, as meadow-bast, -croft, -field, -flower, -gale, -hay, -lect, -lot, -mian, -road, -side, -swell, -verse, -watering.

1821 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* ii. A huge crag-platform... whose ranged ramparts bright from great broad meadow-bases of deep grass Suddenly scaled the light. 1812 W. TENNANT *Antler* fr. ii. kviii. Anon uprises... On the green loam and meadow-crofts around, A town of tents. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shade*. *Scot. Life* 37 Dancing all day like a butterfly in a meadow-field. 1402 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxiv. 2 in *Archio Stud.* nou. *Spr.* LXXXIX. 253 As meadow floures of swete odoures. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xii. I fann'd my cheek, Like a meadow-gale of spring. 1733 TULL *Horse-Holding* xiv. 180 If I Meadow-Hay cannot have good Weather to be cut [etc.]. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 36 As much phosphate of lime... as though be consumed meadow-hay. 1877 BLACKMORE *Eremita* II. xl. 283 The meadow-leet 'was dry as usual. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 21 It is agreed that Mr. Atherton Haulgh shall have... the rest of Brethren's meadow Lotte there. 1880 *Walter* 29 Sept. 15 The farmers and meadow-men seem to entertain no objection to people wandering amongst the mowing-grass. 1879 *Edw. Col. Brookf.* P. 25 Watched with half closed eyes The meadow-road. 1553 LAD. BERNERS *Prose* I. lxxviii. 119 They lay along by a faye meadowe froude, and made a great like about their host. 1836 BROWNE *Parasitica* 137 The gulf rolls like a meadow-swell, o'ertworn With ravaged boughs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Parting Verse* Poems (1869) 149 Herrick shall make the meadow-verse for you. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 24 Meadow-watering, acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but [etc.].

b. Prefixed to the names of animals regarded as denizens of meadow land; as meadow ant, the small British ant, *Lasius flavus*; meadow bird = BOBOLINK (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); meadow brown (butterfly), a common British butterfly, *Hipparchia janira*; meadow chicken (see quot.); meadow clapper, the salt-water marsh-hen (Cent. Dict. 1890); meadow crane, crane = CORN-CRAKE; meadow crane-fly = DADDY-LONG-LEGS;

meadow fly, an American fire-fly; meadow gallinule = CORN-CRAKE; meadow hen (see quot. for meadow-chicken); meadow lark, (a) = TITLARK; (b) U.S. the grackle, *Sturnella magna* or *ludoviciana*; meadow mouse, any field vole (*Arvicola*); meadow mussel, a mussel found in American salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula* (Cent. Dict.); meadow pipit = TITLARK; † meadow rat, the field vole, *Arvicola agrestis*; meadow snipe, (a) = grass bird (see GRASS 13); (b) U.S. the common American snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*; meadow titling = TITLARK; meadow vole = meadow mouse; meadow worm, the common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris* or *Agricola*.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 136 The yellow meadow-ant keeps the underground kinds [of Aphides]. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* 53 On the 12th of June came the Meadow Brown Butterfly. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 36 Meadow brown butterfly, *Hipparchia janira*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 Meadow-chicken and Meadow-hen, names given in North America to more than one species of Rail or Coot. 1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 177 The Meadow Crane... affecting rich meadows [etc.]. 1847 PENNYSON *Princess* iv. 205 Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister, or the meadow-crake Gather her harsh kindred in the grass. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 310 The Meadow Crane-fly, or Long-legs. 1869 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms* vii. (1875) 180 Fresh and delicate as the bonfires of the meadow-flies. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. p. xxliii. Meadow Gallinule. 1611 CORGER, *Aboute de fr.* the cbil, or small meadow-lark. 1863 LOWE *Way-side Inn* i. *Birds Killing* 142 Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr Of meadow-lark and her sweet roundelay? 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Meadow-Lark of America... is an Icterus. 1801 SHAW *Zool.* II. 1. 81 Meadow Mouse. 1897 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* III. 117 The most abundant North American species is the Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*). 1893 LEAFLET *Board of Agric.* (1894) 35 *Arvicola agrestis*. Locally known as... Meadow Mouse. 1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 216 Meadow Pipit or Tit. 1781 PENNANT *Illustr. Quadrap.* II. 460 Meadow [Rail]. *Mus agrestis*. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 75 *Anthus pratensis*. Meadow Tiding. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* Index, *Arvicola riparia*. Meadow vole. 1878 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 16 Marsh, or Meadow-worm.

c. Prefixed to names of plants, to denote varieties or species growing in meadows: often in book-names as a rendering of the Latin specific name *pratensis*, -ense, as in meadow barley, clover, crane's bill, dock, pea, sage, trefoil, vetchling; also in meadow beauty (see quot.); meadow-bell, the harebell; meadow campion, the Ragged Robin; *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Britten & Holland 1886); meadow cress (see CRESS 1 b); meadow crocus = meadow saffron (Britten & Holland); meadow fern, a North American shrub, *Myrica Complanata* (Cent. Dict. 1890); meadow fescue (see FESCUE 4); meadow gowan = MARSH MALLOW (Britten & Holland); meadow grass, any one of the grasses of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*; meadow mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*; meadow orchis, *Orchis Morio*; meadow pansnip (see PANSNIP 2); meadow pine, *Pinus cubensis* (of the southern U.S.); meadow pink, (a) = RAGGED ROBIN; (b) = Maiden pink (see MAIDEN 10 b); meadow's queen = MEADOW-SWEET (cf. queen of the meadow's, QUEEN sb. 6 b); meadow rhubarb, rue, *Thalictrum flavum* (Britten & Holland); also alpine meadow rue = Feathered Columbine (see COLUMBINE sb. 2 3); meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; meadow (pepper) saxifrage (see SAXIFRAGE).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/1 Meadow Beauty, an American name for *Rhexia*. *Ibid.* 727/2 Commonly called Deer-grass, or Meadow-beauty. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 136 Like soft winds jangling meadow-bells. 12175 LUNE *Ros* 16 in O. E. *Misc.* 9 Under molde bi liggeþ colde and faleweþ so doþ medewe gres. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon *MSS.* xxxvii. 537 Pe corpe zeldep not fruit as hit wont was, Of corn of þe feld ne of þe medewe-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. l. 1 Common Meadow grasse hath very small tufts of rootes. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 232 The red meadow-grass (*Poa aquatica*). 1884 *Leisure Hour Nov.* 702/2 The popular name of the common edible agaric is everywhere 'the meadow mushroom'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Meadow-orchis. 1884 *Garden* 4 Feb. 81/1 The common Meadow-orchis... is not to be found everywhere. 1884 *Saxifrage* 84. *Forest N. Amer.* (with Census 1820) 24 *Cubensis*. Slash Pine. Meadow Pine. 1785 MARTIN *Reinart's Bot.* xix. (1794) 276 Meadow Pine. *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Pan's Annivers.* Star'd with yellow-golds, and Meadows Queene. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4: 83 Meadow Rue. 1863 BARRIE *Gould* 1890 The tremulous dancing flowers of the Alpine meadow rue. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 425/2 Allied to Columbine are the Meadow Rues. 1828 LYTTE *Doctores* iii. xxxv. 367 Meadow Saffron... is found... about Bath in England. 1878 tr. H. von Zieten's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 734 Some seed-capsules of the meadow-saffron. 1685 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 356 Produces the Meadow-trefoil.

d. Special Comb.: meadow green (see quot.); meadow ground, (a) ground laid down in meadow; (b) prairie land; meadow land = meadow ground; meadow-ore, bogiron ore (cf. LIXONITE); meadow thatch, coarse grass or rush used for thatching.

1764 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 Meadow green—lively green, in which however the yellow predominates.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surrey*. 2b. Lowe groundes 'medowe groundes and marsshe groundes for hey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 644 A Band... drives A herd of Beeves... From a fat Meadow ground. 1802 WOROSW. *Sonn.* 'Here, on our native soil', 'These hoys who in yon meadow-ground In white-sleeved shirts are playing. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 29 Wee Covenant to lay out 'Meadow Lands. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iii. A broad meadow land. 1877 THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 478 'Meadow Ore. 1430-31 *Durham Agric. Rols* (Sutees) 231 Empcio, tignorum, straminis, et 'Medewthak.

Meadow (mē'dow), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To devote (land) to the production of grass.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir E. Sapskull* II. xiv. 191 By meadowing a great deal, and feeding a little, they impoverished the land. 1805 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* iii. I didn't know you ever meadowed the park. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 334/2 During this period they [grass lands] were neither meadowed, grazed, nor cropped.

† **Meadowage**. *Obs.* [f. MEADOW sb. + -AGE.] (See quot.)

1611 CORN. *Præge*. Meadowage; or, a freedom to put cattell into other mens meadows.

Meadowed, *pph. a.* [f. MEADOW sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Having, or cultivated as, meadow land.

Tennyson (*Morte d'Arthur* 262) has *deep-meadowed*, parasynthetically f. MEADOW sb., in imitation of Gr. βαθυμέadow. 1670 *Mass. Col. Rec.* IV. 11. 461 Plantation... exceeding well meadowed. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimere* ii. 177 That meadow'd plain as green as emerald. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735 The Gulf has eaten three miles into her meadowed land.

Meadower (mē'dow-er). [f. MEADOW sb. or *v.* + -ER.] 'One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Meadowing (mē'dow-ing), *zbl. sb.* [f. MEADOW.]

1. Land used or suitable for the growth of a crop of grass. Also *attrib.*

1598 In Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 385, if closes and j piece of meadowing. 1611 CORN. *Præge*, to make Meadowing of; to turne into Meadow. 1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 110 Provided he be allowed meadowing elsewhere in lue thereof. 1732 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 31 July-7 Aug. 4/1 A very good Plantation... with plentiful Meadowing fit for the Scythe. 1844 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 108 On leaving Dunham I observed some good meadowing. *attrib.* 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/1 Meadowing-pastures upon both sides of the river Cam. 1695 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) IV. 39 Ye two shares of ye meadowing ground.

2. The action of cultivating meadow land.

1735 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 15-22 Mar. 2/2 Several Tracts of good Land... good Part of it fit for Meadowing. 1804 *Morning Post* 3 Feb. 2/1 Less valuable land, worthless for the purpose of meadowing, would be left.

attrib. 1796 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 259, I am niotether in the farming and meadowing line.

† **Meadowish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEADOW sb. + -ISH.] Resembling meadow.

1668 1st *Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1899) II. 98 The Town granted unto Abell Wright... fourteen acres of Med. dowsish Land up the Little River. 1681 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) VII. 238 Which fence stood on the said Wood-worth swampy, meadowish land.

Meadowless (mē'dow-less), *a.* [f. MEADOW sb. + -LESS.] Lacking meadows.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 172 The bare rocks, meadowless inclines, and treeless shores of Galilee.

Meadow-sweet (mē'dow-swīt). [f. MEADOW sb. + SWEET *a.* (The earlier form was MEAD-SWEET.)] The rosaceous plant *Spiraea Ulmaria*, common in moist meadows and along the banks of streams, growing on erect, rigid stems to a height of about two feet, with dense heads of creamy white and highly fragrant flowers. In the U. S. applied to another species, *S. salicifolia*.

1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Meadowe swete herbe. 1597 (see MEAD-SWEET). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* II. 97/1 Queen of the Meadows, or Meadow sweet, or Mead sweet. 1856 LEVER *Startins of Cr.* II. 366 The odour of the white thorn and the meadow-sweet.

attrib. 1840 HODG Kilmansiege, *Honey-moon* xxi. O hlessed nature... Who does not sigh for its meadow-sweet breath?

Meadow-wink (mē'dow-wīnk). *U. S. local.* [f. MEADOW sb. + wink (f. echoic).] = BOBOLINK.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 400 *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*... Bobolink. Meadow-wink. Skunk Blackbird.

Meadowy (mē'dow-i), *a.* [f. MEADOW sb. + -Y.] Resembling a meadow.

1598 FLORIO, *Piaggioso*, medowie, large, Bleach, fieldie. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* x. 94 Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride, Are brant with riery veines, Meander-like that glide. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scott.* iii. 1772, 328 This terminates in a meadowy plain. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 40 Yon meadowy bottom. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 80 Miles of meadowy splendour.

Meadman (mē'dow-mān). *dial.* [f. mead's, genitive of MEAD sb. + MAN.] = HAYWARD.

1893 Mrs. STAPLETON *Three Ox-fordsh. Parishes* 311 Boats, using this towing-path pay toll to the meadman.

Meadstead: see MERESTEAD.

† **Meadsweet**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 medeswote, -swite, 6 -swete, -sweete, 8 meadsweet, 6-8 corruptly maidsweet. [app. f. MEAD + SWEET *a.*; but it is possible that, as in MEADWORT, the first element may originally have been MEAD.]

The Mdu. *medeswote* has the appearance of being etymologically equivalent (*mede* occurs both for MEAD + honey-drink and for MEAD + meadow), but it meant 'marigold', an application difficult to reconcile with either of these-

etymologies. Zedler *Universal-lex.* 1733, s.v. *Barba-Capra*, gives *Medesstis* and *Medkrant* as Ger. names for meadow-sweet, and also cites a latinized form *medeswium* from Cordus (16th c.).

= MEADOW-SWEET.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 595/29 *Melessa*, medeswote. *Ibid.* 605/20 *Regina prati*, medeswote. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 40/2 *Citria*, *melissa idem*, anglice medeswete net honrefair. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* i. xxix. 41 Medeswete or Medewurte... hath great, long brode leaues like Egri-monie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccclii. 886 Of Medeswete, or Queene of the medowes... It is called... In English Maide-sweete (1636) 1043 Meades-sweet, Medowsweete, and Queene of the medowes. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Ulmaria*... Meadsweet, or medewort [ed. 1783 meadowwort] goat's heard. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 252 Maidsweet that grows like a Kecks in wet Meadows.

† **Meadwort**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 medo-, mede-wyrt, 3 medwurt, 4, 8 medewort, 5 -wourth, 6 -wurt, 5 medwor, -wert, 6 Sc. meduwart, -wart, 6 medewart, medow wurt, 7 medowort, 8 meadwort. [OE. *medowyr*, f. *medo* MEAD + *wyrt* WORT; plant; corresponding to Sw. *dial. mjödört* (and equivalents in Norw., Da., mod. Icel.); possibly the flowers may have been used for flavouring mead. The first element was, however, early associated with MEAD² (= MEADOW), the confusion being helped by the circumstance that another name for the plant was 'queen of the meadow' (L. *regina prati*, F. *reine des prés*, G. *wiesenkönigin*, Da. *engtronning*).

With regard to the possible use of meadow-sweet for flavouring mead, cf. the statement in Zedler *Universal-lex.* (1733) s.v. *Barba-capra*, that the flowers were used to give to wine a flavour like that of malmsey.]

1. = MEADOW-SWEET.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 70 genime neopowearde medowyr, & lustmouac. c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wulcker 555/8 *Regina*, reine, medewort. a. 1387 *Simon. Barlihol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29/2 *Melissa*,... medewort. c. 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 115/1 *Melissa*,... medewort. *Ibid.* 156/2 *Reginada*,... medewort. *Ibid.* 177/2 *Serophularia*,... medewort. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Than the scheiphydis vyuis... gadrit mony fragrant grene meduwart. 1688 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 8 Of Medewort, or Medow wurt, or Medeswete... It groweth about watersides, a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscott) *Ciron*, Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 326 The flurid lind with greine cheritis with sprattis medewarts and flouris. 1599 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 288 Medewort: Drinkte the decoction or powder of it to stop the lakke. 1599 SPENSER *F. O. H.* vii. 20 The metall first he mixt with Medewort, That he enchauntment from his dint might save. 1736-83 [see MEADSWERT].

† 2. ? Watercress. Also *women's meadow*. *Obs.* a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 209 Freynch cresse or wymmarnys medewourth: *nascorium gallicanum*. ? 14... *MS. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechb.* II. 399 *Nasturtium ortolanum*, medwort.

Meag, *obs. form of MEAK dial.*

Meagre (mī'gā), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 4-7 megre, 5 megre, meger(e), 6 meiger, 7c megir, 6-7 maigre, megar, 6-9 meager, 7c meaguer, 6-meagre. [ME. *meagre*, a. OF. *meigre*, *maigre* (mod. F. *maigre*) = Pr. *magre*, *maigre*, Sp., Pg., It. *magro*, Rumanian *macru* = L. *macrum* (macer), cogn. with Gr. μακρός long, μακρύς tall, slender, μήκος length. The synonym Teut. *magro- (OE. *mager*, M.L.G., Du. *mager*, OHG. *mager*, mod. G. *mager*, ON. *magr*, Sw., Da. *mager*; wanting in Goth.) may represent a pre-Teut. *makrō- = L. *macro*-, Gr. μακρός; the nature of the sense renders this more likely than the alternative supposition that the Teut. word was adopted from Latin.]

1. Of persons and animals, their limbs, etc.: Having little flesh; lean, thin, emaciated.

13. *Coer de L.* 1079 The lyoun was hungry and megre. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1180 Fro bat mete was myst, megre jay wexen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvii. 668 I am megre and baue ben longe seke for the loue of la Beale Isoud. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 599 Thou art so leane and meagre waxen late. 1596 - *F. O.* iv. viii. 12 With heavy gild deform'd, and meiger face. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year Bjb.* She... was deliuered of a pale, meagre, weakie child. 1624 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 152 There are others... who make use of all the secrets in Physicke to have a megar aspect. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. ix. 95 [They] are alwaies lean, maigre and consupitive. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 275 The wan and meager countenances of the crew. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix. The meagre condition of his horse. 1826 W. IRVING *Bracelet Hall* ii. 13 A meagre wiry old fellow. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 55 As for us, meagre mountaineers, we shall continue... to make the best of our granite rocks. 1883 F. M. WALKER *Fish-Supply Norway* 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Italians prefer meagre fish to plump.

b. with personifications, esp. Famine, Envy.

1594 Kyo *Cornelia* i. 1. 176 Maigre famine, which the weak foretell. a 1625 FLETCHER *Country* v. i, Maigre [read maigre] paleness Like winter nips the roses and the lilies. 1784 COOPER *Taske* ii. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend Blows midwint from between his shrivell'd lips. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 33 Lawless force, and meagre want are there.

† c. Applied to what produces emaciation.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 282 Your order... Tyed to religious fasts, spends the sad day Wboly in meager contemplation.

† d. *absol.* as sb. Leanness, emaciation.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1264 Slik mischite in þe mene quile emang his men fallis For megre [DUBL. MS. meger] & for

meteles ware mervail to here. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Megre a sickness, *maigre*.

2. Deficient or mean in quantity, size or quality; wanting in fullness or richness; poor, scanty.

a. of material things; esp. of soil, vegetation.

† In the first quot. without disparaging implication: ? small in size; ? delicate in sound.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxxv, Quhairfra dependant hang thir megir bellis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. 1. 80 The glorious sunne... playes the Alchymist, Tuning... The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. 1596 - *Mereh.* v. ii. 104 But thou, thou meager lead... Thy paleness mousen more then eloquence. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Padm.* xxxix. 286 Cankered, and very Maigre, Hungry Sol. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 136 A sandy plain... covered with a meagre, green, benty pasture. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii. An old woman... sat... crouching over a meagre fire. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal. xiv.* (1858) 463 On its shabby roof a meagre cupola. 1871 *Blackie Four Phases* i. 41 A meagre plant growing up in a bad climate. 1874 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 71 Little Langdale Tarn lies close below... looking very meagre.

b. Of food, fare, diet: Scanty; deficient in quantity or goodness.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 123 We must excuse her for this meager entertainment. 1831 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Ellin-toniana*, The meagre banquet. 1865 KANE *Act. Expl.* i. vi. 56 The meagre allowance of two pounds of raw flesh every other day. 1898-9 J. A. WYLLIE *Hist. Protestant*, 237 The meagre meals he allowed himself.

c. Of literary composition or material, information, subject-matter, artistic treatment, or the like: Wanting in fullness or elaboration; jejune.

1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 123 I have caused them [sc. letters] to be written in such a meagre sorte as I thought the case required. 1578 STANWORTH *Ennis Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 4 Oure Virgil not content with such meigre stule. 1606 PHILLIPS *Figuratively* we say a Meagre Stile, a Meager Subject. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vic. Nat.* IV. 353 All we have is a meagre fragment, a traditinary tale. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1807) 112 The continuation of a meagre chronicle. 1868 J. MURRAY *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 8/2 Collecting the best stories and stringing them together with the very meagre amount of comment.

d. Of pleasures, intellect, ideas; also of resources, possessions.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 53 The pleasures of the Country are too gross and meager for a taste that is used to more delicate and solid pleasures. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 169 It is one of their minute, and meagre pleasures. 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 199 It is but a meagre and imperfect form of faith. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lixviii. 23 Books—if they're but scanty, a store full meagre, around me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 397 Their meagre minds refuse to attribute anything to anything. 1893 SALTS *Madam Sapphira* 19 There was the house, the meager income, and his professional hopes.

e. *Mfn.* Harsh, dry. ? *Obs.*

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 12 Calcareous earths feel dry, meagre, and harsh. *Ibid.* 116 Meagre lime takes up less sand. 1844 E. J. CHAPMAN *Car. Minerals* 33 This sensation [touch] may be either very greasy, ex. fale; greasy, ex. steatite; rather greasy, ex. asbestos; or meagre, ex. chalk.

3. = MAIGRE. *Soup meagre* tr. F. *soupe maigre*.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 474 (Switzerland) The best meagre Food in the World. 1756-7 tr. *Keyler's Trav.* (1760) I. 331 On meagre days the Roman-catholics here fare very badly. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 352 After doing penance for forty days on fish and soup meagre, they [etc.]. 1834 *Veg. Subst. Food* 222 The church enjoins a number of meagre days. 1855 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 55 The Red cabbage... is generally eaten... during Lent, when it forms an excellent meagre dish.

b. *absol.* as sb. 'Maigre' diet. Phrases, *To eat, make meagre*. (Cf. MAIGRE *a.* 3.)

1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. Genoa* III. lxxv. 220 The Spaniards do not eat meagre on Saturdays. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 335 Everything thing... which... the rules of meagre could allow. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 326 Prejudice... which would... call it Popish persecution, to be kept on meagre for a Lent. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. iii, We make meagre on Fridays always.

4. Comb., as *meagre-hued, faced, minded*, etc. adjs.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 58 That pale lean-faced meager-hewed ennie. 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tales* Ded. Me-thinks I spie meagre-faced Famine hanging towards thee. 1805 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* xx. 230 Cold-hearted, thankless, meagre-minded creature as I know he is.

† **Meagre** (mī'gā), *v. Obs.* [f. MEAGRE *a.* Cf. F. *maigrir*.] *trans.* To make meagre or lean.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1590) 166/2 Soweried and megered for want of sustenance, that [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Assius Transf.* 54 His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid Meagred his look, and on his spirits preyed. 1807 Sir R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 16 June, I am meagred to a skeleton.

Meagre, variant of MAIGRE *sb.*

Meagrely (mī'gāli), *adv.* [f. MEAGRE *a.* + -LY.] In a meagre manner.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 430 Alas thou helpst meagrely, When once one is for Atropos distained. 1606 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. T. xi. 334 Next came a knight, vpon a pale borse, meagerlie hestrid in armor, plumes, caparison all pale. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 71 An hospital, meagrely supplied with the comforts. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 689 Austin has treated these questions somewhat meagrely. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 179 A meagrely furnished room.

Meagreness (mī'gānē), [f. MEAGRE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Leanness, emaciation.

1599 T. MOUET *Silkwormes* 55 Last belly break, or meagrenesse ensue, By giuing more or less then was their due. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 53, His ill Colour and

d. To make a meal of, † to make one's meal on: to devour.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 113 O thou mine heire... what strange fish hath made his meal on thee? a 1632 BARRY CORNWALL. *Eng. Songs* 143 Have I... Pried on my brother's blood, and made his flesh my meal to-day?

fig. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* VIII. Slander early rose, And made most hellish meals of good men's names.

e. Meal's meat, later meal of meat: = seuse 2 b. Now dial. (see E. D. D.).

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6345 A meles mete 3if thou me. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 36 Crauede... A meles mete for a poure man. c 1420 *Sir Cleges* 347 For my labor shall I nott get But yt be a melys mete. c 1440 *Pramp. Paro.* 321/2 Meal of mete... comestio. 1511 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxviii, Sir Robert Plumton... paid for every maile of mete... iiii^d for himselfe, & iiii^d for his servant. 1530 PALSGR. 454/2 In this sence I fynde also je inuite but properly to a meales mete, or to eate. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. iii. You never yet had a meales meat from my Table. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 366 King Saturn... gave this Example by making a Meals-meat of his own Children. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 6. 36 The Parasite may smell a Feast at C—t, and go flatter Somebody there for a Meals-meat.

†f. The phrases a merry meal, a sorry meal, were in ME. sometimes used fig. for: Something joyful or the contrary. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 23 O moul þou marrez a myrre mele. 14. *King & Hermit* 425, I... haue hade many merry mele. c 1440 *Lovelich Merlin* 2754 Also some as the dragons to-gyderes fele, be-twixen hem schal be-gynnen a sorry mele.

3. a. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking; also, the time of milking.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale Was come afield to milke the morning's meale. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv.* *Reviv'd* 176 Northern Milch Cows, one of the least of which shall give 2 Gallons of Milk at one Meal. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheese*. To make a Cheese of two Meals, as of the Morning's new Milk, and the Evening's Cream-milk, you must do also the same. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. Hebrides* 187 A single meal of a goat is a quart. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 58 It may be fitted up with such... coolers as are sufficient to contain a meal's milk. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 459 The milk drawn from the udder at one milking, or meal, as it is termed.

b. dial. (See quot.)

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 33 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. The cheeses pass through the three presses in this order, advancing a step in their progress at each 'meal' or making.

4. attrib. and Comb.: meal-going, used attrib. (after church-going); meal-hour, -tray; meal-pendant, -pennant, U. S. Navy, a red pennant displayed during meal-times (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † meal-settle, a seat at meals.

1858 *Hogg Life Shelley* II. 295 Startled at his books by the sound of the 'meal-going bell. 1862 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* IV. 92 He seldom saw her but at 'meal hours. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 89/2 The quartermaster... hauled down the 'meal pennant. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 'Mel seotet sofest ant guldene 3erde alre gold smentest. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 92 She gets ready the patients' 'meal-trays in a tasteful manner.

† Meal, sb. 3. Obs. Forms: 1 mēli, meeli, mēle, -mēle, 3-6 mele, 4 miele, 4-5 meel, 5-6 meyle, 6 meale, meele. [OE. *mēle*, (*waeler*) -mēle str. masc., prob. repr. OTeut. type **mēljo*-2, and so corresponding to ON. *mēli-r* measure; see MEAL sb. 4.] A tub, bucket. Also used as a measure.

In OE. sometimes used to gloss L. *patena*, *carchesium*, *cyathus*, which mean bowl, dish, or cup.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 56 *Alvium*, meeli. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 85 Do þonne mele fulne huteran on. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 240/6 Pat child... Ase it was in ane mele i-baped al one uprist it stod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessel, ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell. 1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In j Mele empt. pro carbonibus portandis. 1370-71 *Ibid.* 263 In una mele lingnea pro pedibus lavandis. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 23 Thei in hope to assuage The peine of deeth... Of wyne let fille full a Miele. And dronken lit [etc.]. 1408 *Tr. Vegetius* (MS. Douce 291, ff. 47 b), Bokettis, meles, and payles. 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 410, viij mele calcis extinctae empt. ad xij. 1459-60 *Ibid.* 69, j kyn, j meyle, ij Chesfatez. 1565 *Cooper Theatruus, Aitens.* a meele or vessel to washe in. 1567 *Will. & Inc. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 278, ij milk meales.

Meal (mrl), sb. 4. Sc. Forms: 5, 8 meel, 6 meale, 7 maille, mel, mell, 8 mail, miel, 9 meil. [a. ON. *mēli-r* measure (Norw. *mēle* a measure of capacity varying in different localities); -O Teut. type **mēljo*-2, f. **mēljo*^m measure; see MEAL sb. 1.] 'A relative weight used in Orkney' (Jam.).

1597 *Skene De Verh. Sign.* s.v. *Seplithit*, Item (in Orkney, 6 settings maks ane mail. Item 24 meales maks ane Last. 1644 *Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* I. 143-9 His brother haid twa mells [of corn]. 1659 *Witch Trial* in *County Folklore* (1903) III. 78 She wantit the proffitt of ane mill of malt that she was brewing. 1698 M. MARTIN *Pov. St. Kilda* (1749) 48 Ancient Measures, as the Maille... this Maille contains ten Pecks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 412 The stipend consists of 86 mals of maille (each mail weighing about 12 stones Amsterdam weight). *Ibid.* VII. 477, 6 settings make 1 meel. 1846 *563 On the first is weighed settings and mells. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 52 Six seetles or lispunds make a meil.*

Meal (mrl), sb. 5 dial. Also 8 malo, 8-9 meale, 9 miol, miel. [a. ON. *mēli-r* sandbank, also bent-grass (the latter is prob. the original sense; for the development cf. MARRAM).] A sand-dune.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Meals* or *Males*, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coasts of Norfolk: Whence *Ingen-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in Lincolnshire. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Edmond's Chapel*, The coast here is secured against the incursions of the sea, by sand heaps, commonly called Meals. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 258 Sand-hills... locally termed 'meals', or 'marum hills'. 1867 *SWITHY Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Meales*, or *Mials*, immense sandbanks thrown up by the sea on the coasts of Norfolk, Lancashire, etc. 1897 *Spectator* 209 At present only the highest tides ever cover the surface of the 'meals'.

Comb. a 1893 in *Cozens-Hardy Broad Norf.* 77 *Miel-banks*, banks of sand blown up by the wind and consolidated by the marum grass—also called 'meal-banks'. 1899 *Cornish in Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 313 The fascinating but little known region of the 'meal marshes' which fringe the North Norfolk coast.

Meal (mrl), v. 1. Somewhat rare. [f. MEAL sb. 1.] 1. trans. To cover with meal; to powder with meal. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* v. i. Enter Jasper with his Face meal'd. 1832 *Garden* 21 Jan. 33/3 All their flowers will be more or less meal'd on the surface.

b. fig. To meal one's mouth: to become 'mealy-mouthed'; to speak in gentle terms. ? *nonce-use*. 1826 *SOUTHEY* in *Corr.* v. C. *Bowles* (1881) 96 Though there is as much civility as can be desired... yet I have neither meal'd my mouth nor minced my words.

2. a. trans. To grind into meal; to reduce to a fine powder. b. intr. To become reduced to meal or powder.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 89 Meal all these very fine, and mix them together. *Ibid.*, It will Meal presently.

3. intr. To yield or be plentiful in meal. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 155 It is a little earlier than the old Polish oat, and meals equally well.

Meal (mrl), v. 2 [f. MEAL sb. 2.] 1. intr. To make a meal; to eat meals; to feed. 1817 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 218 There were... worms there... which would have meal'd handsomely upon him. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 109 *Mess*, any number of men who meal together. 1885 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* 5, I will not meal with a churl, nor moll with a churl.

2. trans. To feed, give fodder to (cattle). ? *Obs.* 1630 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milk, which must be well meal'd and milked by the way.

† Meal, v. 3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Identical with OE. *mēlan*, f. *māl* spot, stain, *MOLE* sb. 1] (Northern dialects have *mail* vb., to spot, stain, f. *mail*, northern form of *mole*; see E. D. D.).

trans. To spot, stain; by Shaks. used fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 86 Were he meal'd with that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

Meal, obs. form of MAIL sb. 2

-meal, suffix, forming advs. (all obs. exc. *piece-meal*), repr. ME. -mele (down to the 14th c. sometimes -mēlum), OE. -mēlum. The OE. advs. in -mēlum are in form the instrumental case plural of compounds of *māl* MEAL sb. 2, in the sense of 'measure', 'quantity taken at one time', as in *enclēmēl* spoonful (as a measure), the instr. pl. of which would be **cuelēmēlum* by spoonfuls. The particular compounds of this formation actually recorded in the instr. pl., however, do not occur in the other cases, and already in OE. -mēlum had come to be a mere suffix with the sense expressed in Latin by *-atim*, *-tim*, and in mod. Eng. by the repetition of the sb. preceded by *by*. Examples which existed in OE. are *dropmēlum* DROPNEAL, *floccmēlum* FLOCKMEAL, *foetmēlum* FOOTMEAL, *hæpmēlum* HEAPMEAL, *limmēlum* LIMBMEAL, *scēafmēlum* sheaf by sheaf; *stennmēlum* tum by turn, alternately, *stundmēlum* STOUNDMEAL, *styece-mēlum* bit by bit, *gearmēlum* year by year. The suffix continued to be productive in ME., among the formations dating from that period being *cantle-meal*, *cupneal*, *gobbetneal*, *littlneal*, *parcelneal*, *pennymeal*, *piecemēal*, *powndneal*, and the Latinisms *ravishmēal* (Wyclif) 'raptim', *table-neal* 'tabulatim'. A remarkable survival of the OE. inflexion appears in Wyclif's *hippymēlum* (see HIPPLE). To the 16th c. belong *fitneal*, *inchneal*, *jointneal*, *lumpneal*; in later Eng. the suffix has not been productive, though nonce-words such as *pageneal* have occasionally been formed, more or less playfully. A trace of the originally substantival character of the suffix remains in the use of *by piecemēal* as a synonym of the simple adv. (cf. the obs. *by flockmēal*, *by pennymeal*, etc.).

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 8 b, Hymselfe with his owne handes kest away the fleshe longe mele. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 884 How pleasant it would be to tear it page-meal, and fling it in the author's face.

Mealable (mrl'bl), a. [f. MEAL v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being meal'd.

1823 *Meach. Mag.* No. 9. 338 Satisfied with having their corn reduced to a mealable form. 1885 A. STEWART *Twist Ben Nevis & Glencoe* xxv. 181 So much mealable grist.

Meal, variant of MELE v. *Obs.*, to speak.

Meal'd (mrl'd), ppl. a. [f. MEAL v. 1 + -ED.] Fiely pulverized; spec. of gunpowder.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 150 Fine Meal'd Powder. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 89 A hole is bored through the meal'd powder at the top.

Mealer¹ (mrl'ler). [f. MEAL sb. 2 and v. 2 + -ER.] 1. In parasynthetic derivatives (*nonce-words*): One who eats (one, half) a meal in the day.

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 48 Certain hens... are called Monosteas (that is, one-mealers, or such as eat only once a day). 1899 R. WHITING *5 John St.* 111 The half-mealers, who always leave off with a hungry belly.

2. U. S. colloq. One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another; a 'table-boarder'.

1889 M. F. SWEETSER *Summer Days* 126 That class of the community known as 'hauled mealers'. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Fruit's King* 52 You are a 'meal'er' here.

3. slang. One pledged to take alcoholic drink only nt meals.

1890 in *BARRÈRE & LELAND Dict. Slang*.

Mealer² (mrl'ler). [f. MEAL v. 1 + -ER.] A wooden rubber for mealing powder.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Mealer, variant of MAILER 1.

Mealie (mrl'li). Also 9 (from *pl.*) millice. [a. Cape Du. *niilje* (pronounced mrl'li); a. Pg. *milho* MILLET, used also (with defining words *milhogrande*, *m. da India*) for maize.] A South African name for maize; chiefly used in the *pl.*

1853 *GALTON Tropical S. Afr.* vi. 182 The Ovampo had little pipkins to cook in, and eat corn (millice) steeped in hot water. 1855 J. W. COLEMAN *Two Weeks in Natal*, *Hitt. Sk. p. vi*. The second range of land... furnishing abundant crops of hay, oats, mealies, or Indian corn, and barley. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/1 For eight days they had to live on half a pound of mealie a day, with very little meat.

attrib. 1879 *Cape Argus* 5 June (Cent.). A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being... a mealie-field hard by... A valley was fired from the adjacent mealie-garden. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/1 Their staple diet then being 'mealie' meal porridge made with water.

Mealiness (mrl'lines). [f. MEALY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being meal'y.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 127 They (teredines) offend the Bees also with their mealiness, as the Snails do with their sliminess. 1776 *WITHERING Bot. Plants* (1793) IV. 69 Leaves covered with a kind of ash-coloured mealiness. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 294 There was a sort of exquisite filly cleanliness and soft mealiness in her utterance of these verses. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 666 The mealiness consists of a layer of mudlike immediately under the skin, covering the starch or farina. 1876 *ABNEY Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 125 The cause of mealiness or 'mealies' in the print. 1886 *DESAINT Childr. Gltton* II. ii. To bring out the full mealiness of a potatoe.

Mealing (mrl'lin), vbl. sb. 1. Also 5 melwyge. [f. MEAL v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of grinding meal; also, the action of finely pulverizing gunpowder. Chiefly attrib., as in *mealng trade*; mealng stone, a stone used for grinding meal; mealng table, a slab for mealng gunpowder upon.

14. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 582/19 *Farratio*, Melwyge. 1805 A. EDLIN (*little*) On the Art of Bread-making, wherein the Mealng Trade... is Examined. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 78 Mealng Tables. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 309 'A mealng stone with a hollow in which the corn was bruised. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* 268 Two concave stone grain-rubbers or 'mealng-stones'.

2. The action of covering with meal. a 1810 *Robin Hood & Beggars* lxxix. in *Child Ballads* (1853) III. 163/2 He thought, if he had done them wrong in mealng of their cloaths [etc.].

Mealng (mrl'lin), vbl. sb. 2. [f. MEAL v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of taking meals; U. S. the action of taking meals at a boarding-house.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. 188 The juckers, commotions, and mealng together were soon laid aside. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Fruit's King* 55 She must draw the line... when the hauling cost more than the mealng.

Mealng, obs. form of MAILING.

Meal(e), obs. ff. MAUL sb. 1, MEAL sb. 2

Mealless (mrl'les), a. [f. MEAL sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without a meal.

1894 *Season's X.* 57/2 Many men unnecessarily exhaust themselves by going a whole day mealless.

Meally, obs. form of MEALY.

Mealman (mrl'mæn). [f. MEAL sb. 1 + MAN.] One who deals in meal.

1552 *HULOET*, Mealman or mealle seller, *suffraganeus*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 77 Alle save only the meal-men. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1407/4 Mr. Acres Mealman. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Henley*. The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen and bargemen. 1801 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1803) VI. 89 All our meal-men and millers are Esquires.

† Meal-mouth, sb. and a. *Obs.* [f. MEAL sb. 1 + MOUTH.] a. sb. A mealy-mouthed person.

b. adj. Mealy-mouthed.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 19 When the mealle mouth hath woon the bottom of your stomake, than will the plecth thankie it tell. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 (Written to a miller) Those same fine... millermess wherewith your meallemouth letter and whitebread sonnet ar... illuminate. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Meal-mouth, a sly, sleepish Dun, or Solicitor for Money.

† Meal-mouthed, ppl. a. *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED 2.] = MEALY-MOUTHED.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 155 Saying, that you had flatterers & meal-mouthed merchants in high estimation. 1686 *Wood Life* 5 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 199 Dr. Reynell... in his sermon was meal-mouthed and timorous.

Meal(e), obs. forms of MELT v.

+ **Mealtime**. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* *mealtith* (me'tith). Forms: *a.* 3 *mel tid*, 4 *meel-tyd*, 5 *meeltide*, 6 *meale tyde*, *mealyd*, 7 *mealtide*. *B.* 6 *mailteth*, *meleithe*, 6-9 *meleteth*, 7 *mealtite*, 8 *mealtith*, *melet*, 8-9 *mealtith*, *mealtith*, 9 *mealtith*. [*f.* *MEAL* *sb.* + *TIME* *sb.*: cf. *G.* *mahlzeit*, *Du. maaltijd*; late *ON.* *mältid* (*Da. maaltid*).]

1. = **MEAL-TIME**. Also, a meal, food.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 *pe man be suned aled gestinge...* and *haued birt mel tid* and *nuted timeliche metes*. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* 11. 1536 *The morwen com and neyhen gan be tyme Of mealtid*. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 177. Item 1. p. 4 to my noster Gyllam de la Towr for howt meltyd from Sunday tyll Fryday vii. viii. 1534 *MORE* *Comf. agst. Trib.* 11. Wks. 1185/1 *He wold not for breaking of his penance, take any praye for hys meale tyde, that shuld passe the prise of syxe pence*. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN* *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 7 *Every manane egd at the mailtith*. 1588 *A. KING* *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 162h, *We...ar content onne an melletyd on the day*. 1614 *B. JONSON* *Barth. Fair* 1. ii, *A Sutor that puts in here at Mealtide*. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Rheims* xv. v. 419 *A Bath, into which Blood-water let the Patient enter...far from meal-time*. 1728 *RAMSAY* *Daft Bargain* 12 [He] seem'd right yap *His mealtith quickly up to gawp*. c. 1826 *HOGGIN* *J. Wilson* *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 212 *Tam lo'd his mealtith and his clink*.

2. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. = **MEAL** *sb.* 2

c. 175 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* 153 *Also many mealtiths of milk*. 1839 *J. M. WILSON* *Tales Borders* V. 96/1 *She, accordingly brought her evening's mealtith, and skimmed it into his dish*.

Meal-time. [*f.* *MEAL* *sb.* 2 + *TIME*.] The usual time for eating a meal.

c. 175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 *He scal hine ibidan on a-sette tidan and her mealtimen metes ne arinan*. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Verrius* *MS.* xxxvii. 937 *Whon mon hab at meel-time such as he wile, Tak pat he hab neode of*. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* v. 500 *Aboute mydday when most lyste is and mele tyme of seintes*. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ruth* ii. 14 *And Boaz sayde vnto her, At meale time come thou hither*. 1704 *M. HENRY* *Commun.* *Comb.* iii. Wks. 1833 1. 306/1 *The great Master of the family would have none of his children missing at meal-time*. 1860 *S. WILKINSON* *Addr. Ordination* 134 *We must not break in on the meal-time of the poor*.

Mealy (mē'lī), *a.* Also 6-7 *mealie*, 7-9 *meally*. [*f.* *MEAL* *sb.* 1 + *y.*]

1. Resembling meal, having the qualities of meal, powdery. Of fruits: (see quot. 1725). Of potatoes when boiled: Forming a somewhat dry and powdery mass, resembling flour (considered to be a good quality: opposed to *waxy*).

1533 *ELYOT* *Cant. Helle* (1541) 88 b, *Some groundes or residence (in urine) is like to meale, wheate, or harley, and may be named mealy residue*. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Gard.* *Cyrus* iii. *Hydriot*, etc. 58 *Though the regular spots in their (i.e. butterflies) wings seem but a meale adhesion...yet [etc.]*. 1672-3 *GREW* *Anal. Root* 1. § 30 *Many Apples, after Frost, eat mealy*. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fern. Diet.* *Mealy* 1. *A term used concerning certain Pears, which having generally surpassed their Ripeness, or growing in an ill Soil, have not that Quantity of Juice and fine Pulp, which they should have: Thus they say of the Lansac, Dean, &c. this Pear is mealy, this Pear has a mealy Taste*. 1758 *REID* *tr. Macquer's Chem.* 1. 35 *By which means its crystals lose their transparency, become, as it were, mealy, and fall into a fine flour*. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Dec. 4/3 *Mealy potatoes*. 1818-20 *E. THOMPSON* *tr. Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 203 *Small clustering pimples...after three days go away in a small mealy desquamation*. 1840 *PEREIRA* *Elem. Med.* 11. 661 *Many druggists prefer mealy sarsaparilla, that is, sarsaparilla whose cortex is brittle and powdery, and which, on being fractured transversely, throws out a white dust*.

2. Containing meal or farina; farineaceous.

1591 *SYLVESTER* *Du Bartas* i. iii. 832 *Our mealy grain Our skillful Seedman scatters not in vain*. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* 11. 485 *A Farineaceous or Mealy Tree, serving to make bread of it*. 1694 *SALMON* *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/1 *The mealy Julep*. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT* *Rules of Diet* 267 *Decoctions of mealy Vegetables lubricate the Intestines*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mealy albumen*, the albumen of seeds which contains many starch granules, as in wheat.

3. Covered with flour.

1704 *N. N. tr. Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Parnass.* 1. 233 *That sort of People should be so foolish, to expect to come, as mealy, out of the Mill, when they had said there but a quarter of an Hour, as the Miller himself*. 1773 *FERGUSON* *Poems* (1789) 11. 68 *Mealy bakers, Hair-kaimers [etc.]*. 1832 *TENNYSON* *Miller's Dau.* i. The wealthy miller's mealy face. 1883 *H. W. V. STUART* *Egypt* 112 *He emerged from the mills as white as the clown in a pantomime, nor were we less mealy*. *transf.* 1591 *SYLVESTER* *Du Bartas* i. iv. 672 *The mealy Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lusty green*. 1839 *LONGER* *Hyperion* i. vi. *Winter...will come down at last in his old-fashioned mealy coat*.

4. Covered with or as if with a fine dust or powder. Chiefly in *Bot.* and *Ent.*

1567 *MAPLET* *Gr. Forest* 34 h, *Britannick or English Herh, hath the very looke of the greatest Sorrell, but in Colour a little more black, somewhat Mossie or Mealie*. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* 11. iii. 79 *Men like butter-flies, Shew not their mealy wings, but to the Summer*. 1870 *HOOPER* *Stud. Flora* 316 *Chenopodium album...more or less mealy*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mealy hairs*, term applied by De Bary to the capitate hairs, presenting a powdery aspect, found on the under surface of various ferns belonging to the species *Gymnogramma Pteris* and *Nothochlamys* [etc.].

Comb. 1648 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Pseud. Ep.* 11. xv. 241 *Some flye with two wings...some with four, as all farineaceous or mealy winged animals, as Butter-flies and Moths*.

b. In various specific designations of animals, plants, and minerals: mealy bug, an insect which infests vines and hot-house plants (see quot. 1840);

mealy centaur, *Centauria dealbata* (Sanders *Encycl. Gard.*, ed. 2, 1896); mealy duck (see quot.); mealy insect = mealy bug; mealy parasol, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus granulatus*; mealy redpoll, -pole, see *REDPOLL* 1; mealy starwort, *Aletris farinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); mealy tree, the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; mealy zeolite, an obs. synonym of both natrolite and mesolite (A. H. Chester).

1824 *LOOSON* *Encycl. Gard.* § 3055 *M'Phail* [c. 1800] observes, that the red spider, the 'mealy white bug, and the brown turtle insect are the most injurious to the vine. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 573 *The Mealy-bug, C. adonidum, is somewhat of a rosy hue, with the body covered with a white mealy powder*. 1885 *SWAINSON* *Proc. Names Birds* Index, 'Mealy bird or -duck'. 1890 *H. STEVENSON'S* *Birds* *Norfolk* 111. 219 *The immature long-tailed duck is known to the Blakeney gunners as the 'little mealy duck'*. 1895 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* 1. 297 *Coccis Adonidum, the 'Mealy Insect'*. 1887 *HAY* *Brit. Fungi* 13 *Agaricus granulatus...* The 'Mealy Parasol'. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), 'Mealy Tree or Wild Vine'. 1760 *J. LEE* *Introduct. Bot.* App. 319 *Mealy-tree, Plant, Viburnum*.

5. Of colour: Spotty, uneven. In *Photography* = **MEASLY** *a.* 3.

1784 *J. BARRY* in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 216 *To give a richness and depth to the dark colours, by preventing that mealy appearance which results from the light resting and glittering on their surfaces*. 1804 *TINGRY* *Varnisher's Guide* (1816) 3 *The use of camphor for varnish is limited; too great a quantity would render it mealy*. 1896 [see *MEASLY* *a.* 3]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr.* Bull. 111. 86 *My greatest trouble has been mealy prints*.

b. Of colours of horses: Spotty, interspersed with whitish specks. Also *Comb.*, as *mealy-but-tocked*, *flanked*, *mouthed*, *nosed* adjs. (Cf. *MAILLY* *a.*)

1675 *London. Gaz.* No. 980/4 *Stolen...*, a black brown Nag, with a star in the Forehead, a light brown mealy mouth. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1198/4 *A brown bay Gelding, with a shorn mane, mealy mouth'd, a twist 14 and 15 hands*. 1693 *Ibid.* No. 2694/4 *Stolen...*, a black brown Nag, mealy Buttock'd, and mealy Nosed with a Star on his Snip. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3278/4 *A brown Nag, mealy Flank'd*. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4438/4 *A black Mare of about five years old...*, a small mealy Slip under her Right Nostril. 1861 *WHYTE* *Melville Bk.* *Harb.* 19 *A mealy bay cob*.

6. Of complexion: Flourey, pale. Also *Comb.*, as *mealy-complexioned*, *-faced* adjs.

1838 *DICKENS* *O. Twist* xiv, *I only know two sorts of boys. Mealy boys, and beef-faced boys*. 1840 *BARRHAM* *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Hamilton Tighe*, They bring her a little, pale, mealy-faced boy. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 367 *The boys of these London schools are thin and long: white, mealy, and flaccid*. 1896 *GEO. ELIOT* *Dan. Der.* xxvii, *A mealy-complexioned male*. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD* *Dr. Claudius* viii, *A mealy-faced, over-celebrated people are springing up*.

7. Of the flavour of tea: Soft, not harsh.

1802 *WALSH* *Ten* (Philad.) 98 *Clear and bright in liquor, and mellow or 'mealy' in flavor*.

8. Soft-spoken, given to mince matters; mealy-mouthed.

1600 *DEKKER* *Gentle Craft* i. (1862) 9 *This wench with the mealy mouth, is my wife I can tell you*. 1697 *C. LESLIE* *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 173 *Therefore, George, notwithstanding all this mealy modesty, it is [etc.]*. 1720 *ANNEST* *Fa. Sir J. Blount* 12 *If you don't strayward find out what The mealy-Rascals would be at*. 1824 *MISS FERRIER* *Inherit.* xxvii. (1882) 1. 241 *A little squeaking mealy voice*. 1828 *CARLYLE* *Mealy* (1857) 140 *Bless its mealy mouth!* 1854 *DICKENS* *Hard T.* ii. viii, *I didn't mince the matter with him. I am never mealy with 'em*. 1862 *J. C. JEFFERSON* *Bk. abt. Doctors* xiii. (1862) 156 *Well-fed Vicars of Bray...with mealy mouths and elastic consciences*.

Mealy (mē'lī), *v.* **Bleaching**. [*f.* *MEALY* *a.*] *trans.* = **BRAN** *v.*; to 'clear' maddered goods by boiling in bran-water.

1811 *Self-Instructor* 537 *Bran liquors are used to mealy dying-stuffs*.

Mealy-dew, *obs.* *foim* of **MILDEW**.

Mealy-mouthed (mē'lī-mau'ōd), *a.* [*f.* *MEALY* *a.* 8.] Soft-spoken; not outspoken; afraid to speak one's mind or to use plain terms.

c. 1572 *GASCOIGNE* *Fruites Warre* lxxxvi, *So were more meete for mealy mouthed men*. 1606 *DAY* *Ill of Gulls* iv. iv, *And he not be mealy-mouthed, I warrant em*. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakenam* 7 *He was not mealy-mouth'd, but would I have talked his mind to Knights, or any Body*. 1887 *WATLEY* *Wks.* (1872) vii. 126 *Carry your point, what ever it costs*. *Be not mealy-mouthed*. 1885 *TENNYSON* *Brook* 94 *Mealy-mouth'd philanthropies*. 1887 *BESANT* *The World went* xvi. 138 *None of your mincing, mealy-mouthed, fine ladies*.

Used for *Over scrupulous*.

1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* xii. xiv, *You are not mealy-mouthed about receiving a commoner into your pedigree*. Hence **Mealy-mouthedly** *adv.*, **Mealy-mouthedness**. 1727 *BAILEY* *vol. II.* *Mealy-mouthedness*. 1838 *SOUTHEY* *Doctor* (1848) 382 *He is not given to speak, as his friends the Portuguese say, enfarinadamente—which is, being interpreted, mealy-mouthedly*. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 304 *School Boards and other engines of mealy-mouthedness have laid a hand upon some of our old plain names*.

+ **Mean**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *mene*, 6, 9 *meane*, 9 *meen*. [*f.* *MEAN* *v.* 2.] A lament, complaint.

12.. *Prayer to Virg.* 34 in *O. E. Misc.* 196 *To be ne dar i clepen noht to hire ich make min meane*. 1300-1400 *Cursor* *M.* (Götl.) 12958 *Widuten ani mene or sare*. c. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* iv. 153 *Thar petuous mene as than couth*

nocht he bett. a. 1578 *LINDESAY* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 286 *This bischope...maid his meane and complot to the lord Home*. 18.. in *Kinloch's Sc. Ballads* (1827) 131 *Sbe heard a puir prisoner making his meane*. 18.. *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in *Child Ballads* 111. 389 'Make never meen for me', she says.

Mean (mēn), *sb.* 2 Forms: 4-6 *mene*, 4-7 *meane*, 5-6 *meyne*, 5 *meone*, 6- *mean*. [Partly the absolute use of **MEAN** *a.* 2, and partly adopted from the similar substantival use in **OF**.]

1. That which is in the middle.

1. That which is intermediate; a condition, quality, disposition, or course of action, that is equally removed from two opposite (usually, blamable) extremes; a medium. Often with laudatory adj., as **GOLDEN**, **happy**, + **MERRY** *mean*.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* 11. Pr. vii. 146 *Occupy þe mene by stedfast strengthe [i. firmis medium viribus occupate]*. 1399 [see **MERRY** *a.*]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 657 *Richesse and mendicitee Ben cleped two extremities; The mene is cleped suffisaunce*. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 11. 27 *Demene hit in the mene of moist and drie*. *Ibid.* 129 *The mene is best thyn ayen to qualifie*. 1529 *Supplic.* to *King* (1871) 45 *Between these extreme contraries there is no meane*. 1580 *LXXV* *Euphues* (Arb.) 337, *I bave hard that extremities are to be used, where the meane will not serve*. 1587, etc. [see **GOLDEN** *a.* c.]. 1596 *SPENSER* *Hymn Hon. Love* 87 *Temp'ring goodly well their contrary dislikes with loved meanes*. 1654-66 *EARL* *ORRERY* *Parthen.* (1676) 5 *There was no meane between my misery and her favour*. 1690 *W. WALKER* *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 297 *In apparel the mene is the best*. 1727 *SWIFT* *Poisoning*. *E. Curll* *Wks.* 1755 111. 1. 152 *There is a meane in all things*. 1732 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* v. 6 *Religion is the virtuous meane between incredulity and superstition*. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 5) 11. 234 *It is not easy...to preserve with steadiness the happy meane between these two extremes*. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 14. 24/2 *A meane between the darkest and lightest tint used*.

+ b. Absence of extremes; moderation, measure.

In a meane: with moderation. *To use a meane*: to exercise moderation. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM* *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 17, *I woulde desire all...to vse this pastime in suche a meane, that the outrageousnes of great gaming, should not hurte the honestie of shotyng*. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D iiij, *The Kinge...axed them what meane one oughte to keape in such a case*. 1579 *GOSSON* *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 23 *So they [versifying, dancing and singing] bee used with meane, and exercised in due tyme*. 1607 *NONNEN* *Surv.* *Dial.* 11. 103, *I wish, that Lords and their ministers would use a meane in exacting*. 1621 *FLETCHER* *Wild Goose Chase* 11. ii, *I will be what I please, Sir, So I exceed not Meane*. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.* *Adversity* (Arb.) 504 *But to speake in a Meane*. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Rheims* i. f. 4 *Use a meane in sleep and waking*. 1718 *POPE* *Iliad* viii. 573 *When he seeks the prize War knows no meane*.

2. *Mus.* + a. A middle or intermediate part in any harmonized composition or performance, esp. the tenor and alto. Also, a person performing that part or the instrument on which it is played. The use app. survived in dialects until recently: see **E. D. D.**

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1263 *þo clerkes þat best couþe syng, Wyb treble, mene, & hardoun*. c. 1400 *Land Troy* Bk. 6399, *I schal the teche bothe hardoun and mene*. c. 1500 in *Burney Hist. Mus.* (1786) 11. 425 *There are 3 degrees of Discant, that is to say Meane, Treble, and Quadrille. The Meane beginneth in the 5, abowyn the Playn Songe in voys [etc.]*. *Ibid.* And so the Discant of the Meane sal begynne hys Discant about the Playne Songe in Syght. 1526 *SKELTON* *Magny*, 138 *All treblylls and tenours he yuldy by a meyne*. 1611 *TOURNEUR* *Ath. Trag.* 11. iii, *Trebles and bases make poore musick without meanes*. 1698 *WALLIS* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 302 *Several Parts or Voices (as Bass, Treble, Mean, &c. sung in Consort)*.

fig. c. 1430 *LYND.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 *The [nasal] organs...beginne to syng ther messe, With treble meene and tenor discordyng*. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* 11. xii. 33 *On the rocke the waves breaking aloft a solemne Meane unto them measured*. 1616 *GOODMAN* *Fall of Mau* 78 *The little chirping birds...they sing a meane*.

+ b. A name for the second and the third string of a viol or lute. *Obs.*

1879 *CHAFFELL* *Pop. Mus.* I. 317 *note*. If there were two means as in the lute, the lower was called the *greater*; the upper, the lesser mean. 1880 *GROVE* *Dict. Mus.* 11. 242/2.

+ c. ? = **NATURAL** *sb.* *Obs.*

1675 *COCKER* *Horals* 20 *Grace...tunes Natures Harp, And makes that Note a Meane, which was a Sharp*.

+ 3. The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 11. 398 *He seyed ereithe[r] sappe wol condescende Vnto that mene, & glew him self in fere*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 335/1 *Meene, myddys [H. P. medly], medium*. 1688 *R. HOLME* *Armoury* 11. 79/1 *This leaf is...heart-like in the mean, or part next the stalk*.

+ 4. *Logic*. The middle term of a syllogism. *Obs.* 1605 *BACON* *Adv. Learn.* 11. xiv. § 1 *It is in prooffe by Syllogisme; for the prooffe being not immediate but by Meane: the Invention of the Meane is one thing [etc.]*.

+ 5. *Gram.* A 'mean' or 'middle' verb (see **MEAN** *a.* 2 8); = **REFLEXIVE** *sb.* B. 2. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* *Introduct.* 35 *All whiche differences of conjugation betwene the actyve verbes and their meanes I declare at length in my seconde boke*.

+ 6. Something interposed or intervening. *By means*: through intermediate links (of descent). *Without any mean* (= *F. sans moyen*): directly, immediately, unconditionally. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Prose* Tr. 16 *All meens lettande be-twix þe soule and þe clemens of anells es brokene and put awaye fra it*. 1425 *Rolls of Part.* 11. 279/2 *Of whiche Doughter*

forme as ever I had or ought to have of and in the same or any part or parcel thereof by any manner of means. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epistola* 24. Occasion cannot be given by any manner of means, nor any arte. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xlix. 7. None of them can by any means redeeme his brother. 1804 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* v. iv. (1840) 178. I do not by any means pretend to claim the merit. 1873 RUSKIN *Fora Clava* xlv. 103. Not by any manner of means. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in H. D. TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* i. 32. She was not, however, by any means the only female deity.

(b) 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* ii. Yes, tell her. She must by any means address some present To thy cunning man. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* v. 9. Mer. Yes, Sir, and send for his wife. Etc. And the two Sorcerers, By any means!

c. By no means (or +mean), by no manner of means (or +mean), +by no manner mean: (a) in no way, not at all; (b) by no account.

(a) 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214. Your said adversary by no manner of mean may be induced to graunte us his litters of sauconduet. 1472 J. PASTON in P. Lell. III. 35. I can not yet make my pisse with my Lord of Norfolk. by no means. c. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 40. This town could by no means be well besyged nor taken. 1564 BREFE Exam. * * * They are not to be reiected, as yf they were by no manner of means in the worde of God. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* ix. i. I am by no means an approver of that mode of proceeding. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 102. The young men are looking at each other with by no means kindling eyes. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 111. Basil is by no manner of means an impeccable work of imperishable art.

(b) 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 123. And if hir husbando to any thinge agree By no manner mane will she therto incline. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* li. 161. They will by no means vouchsafe to marie their daughters vnto them. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Gard. (Arb.) 563. But these to be, by no Means, set too thicke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51. Such an Image as this ought, by no means, to be presented to Chaste and Regular Audience. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 35. What word should I have used twenty years ago instead of 'Protestant?' 'Roman' or 'Romish?' by no manner of means. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Falkland 232. Shall we blame him for his lucidity of mind, and largeness of temper? By no means.

d. By this or that means (or +mean): (a) by means of this or that; (b) by this or that way; thus.

c. 1550 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 117. By this means shal they be muche beholden to you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 11. That he might preferre Normans to the rule of the Cburch. and by that mane stand in the more suretie of his estate. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodius* (1635) 372. By that meanes you shalle take away that most odious and hideous tyrant Maximine. 1667 SERAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 100. By this means they will accomplish their main Design. 1750 BEAWEES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 1. When by this means an aggregated number swelled to too great a magnitude. they were compelled to seek for remoter helps by commerce. 1825 COLEMAN *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 31. By this mean, and scarcely without it, you will at length acquire a facility in detecting the *quid pro quo*.

(b) In consequence, consequently.

c. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 52. Because Jugurth was on the small byll before hym, and by that mane on the hyer ground.

+e. By some manner of means: +by hook or by crook. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 88. Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means, not only thy peason, but also thy beanes.

f. By or through (the) means (or +mean) of: (a) by the instrumentality of (a person or thing).

1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 326.14. Hit belanged unto you of 1533, as wel ye yene of your birth. c. 1450 MERLIN 20. Thow purchasest a corde betwene the and this husbando, by mene of the person hym-self, for to hyde yowre counsell. 1530 PALSGR. 611.2. Se how moche this chambare is lyghtenned by mane of one thorch. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourre Sermon. Songe Eszech.* Epist. 1. By mane of whose aide. . . he findeth himselfe holpen. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 15. By meanes of death. . . they which are called, myght receive the promise of eternall inheritance. 1653 L. Vaux tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* Aij. Having obtained by meanes of your most noble Lady, a view of this choise piece [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. li. Wks. 1874 I. 35. I know not, that we have any one kind . . . of enjoyment, but by the meane of our own actions. 1749 FIELLOW. *Ton Jones* viii. xiii. He had succeded so far as to find me out by meane of an accident. 1807 MISS MURFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) I. 67. I hoped that through his meane you would get acquainted with Walter Scott.

(b) In consequence of, by reason of, owing to.

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 32/2. Hyndering and clamour of the said diverse of your communes, be mene of the said purveyance. 1546 SKELTON *Myghty* 1441. That was by the menyngs of to moche lyberte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 15. He ad amended many thyngs. . . that had bene long tyme out of frame, by meane of the Danes. c. 1625 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 11. By meane of our solitary Situation. . . we know well most part of the Habitable World, and are our selues vnkowne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 302/2. By meane of this cover he is very rarely wet on his Body. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years' Voy.* 13. He could not yet hold a Pen in his Hand by meane of his late Sickness.

+g. By (the) means (that): for the reason that, because, since. Obs.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1033. White meate beneath a greate pyre Which some men thinke is by the meane That ferme be found such marchandise. 1565 SPARKS in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 24. But sure we were that the armie was come downe, by meane of the enuening we sawe such a monstrous fire. 1566 HARRINGTON *Apology* (1814) 36. I guessed at his meaning by meane I had once some smattering of the Latin tongue. 1599 — *Niger Ant.* (1804) I. 257. By meane the weather falls out so monstrous wet as the like hath not been seen.

15. attrib. and Comb. as (in sense 10 c) means-maker, -using; +mean-keeper (cf. sense 1 b), one who observes moderation; +mean-keeping,

moderation; +means-making (cf. sense 13 b), intercession, use of interest or influence on a person's behalf.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Officia* i. (1558) 62. In which thynges ther must doutlesse be used a measure that to a meanekingyng [i.e. *ad mediocritatem*] must be reduced. *Ibid.* ii. 98. Soon after Lucius CRASSUS with Quintus MURCIUS, the greatest meanekper [i.e. *moderatissimo*] of all men, kept the time of their Edile office most royally. 1627 BACON *Syn. on taking his place in Chancery in Cicero's Officia* 84. It will also avoid all Means-making, or Labouring; For there ought to be no Labouring in Causes but the Labouring of the Councell at the Barr. 1625 — *Apoph.* 58 Wks. 1825 I. 351. His wife, by her suit and means making, made his peace. 1640. FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, etc. 172. Look not . . . on the meane but on the Means-maker. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 146. What, but our ascribing to ourselves in our means-using, makes them so unfruitful?

Mean (mfn), a.1 and adv.1. Forms: 3 meane, 3-4 mene, 4-5 meen, 5 mean. [App. repr. (with normal loss of prefix) the earlier I-MENE, OE. *gemene* = OFris. *gemene*, OS. *gimēni* (MLG. *gemeine*, MDu. *gemēne*, Du. *gemeen*), OHG. *gimeini* (MHG. *gemeine*, mod.G. *gemein*; Sw. *Da. gemein* from Ger.), Goth. *gamains* = OTeut. **ga-maini* - f. *ga-* copulative prefix (synonymous with L. *com-*) + **maini* = -pre-Teut. **maini* - in L. *communis* (= **com-moini* - s) COMMON a.

The pre-Teut. **maini* is believed to be a ppl. derivative of the root **mai-* (as in L. *militare* = **militare*) to change, whence L. *munus* (= **munos*) reward, gift, and perh. with the notion of change for the worse) OTeut. **maino* - wicked, MAN a.

The primary sense of Teut. **gamaini*, as of L. *communis*, is 'possessed jointly', 'belonging equally to a number of persons'. In OE. and in the early stages of the other Teut. languages, this was substantially the only sense; but in ME., as in Du. and Ger., it underwent a development corresponding to that of COMMON a., so that it acquired the senses of 'ordinary', 'not exceptionally good', 'inferior'. In English this development was furthered by the fact that the native word coincided in form with the word adopted from OF. *meun*, *meun* (see MEAN a.) middle, 'middling', which was often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense. The uses in branch II below might be referred almost equally well to the native and to the foreign adj.; the truth is prob. that they are of mixed ancestry.

It is often supposed that the sense-development of the word has been influenced by OE. *meane* false, wicked (cogn. w. *meun* MAN a.2 and a.); but this does not seem possible, as this adj. did not survive into ME., while the moral senses of *mean* do not appear before the mod.Eng. period.

I. 1. Common to two or more persons or things; possessed jointly. In mean: in common. To go mean: to act as partners, to share. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.).

c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 179. Al pat hie bi ben, hie haven of here (sc. underlings) mene swinche. c. 1240 *Saules Ward* in *Coll. Hom.* 261. Sei us nu hwuch blisse is to alle illiche meane. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xiii. 59. Pal had a lawe in meen betwene vs and be Greke. c. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Prov.* (1789) 6. A mein pot plaid never even. 1730 WALKDEN *Chron.* (1866) 94. That we would go mean at ploughing. *Ibid.* 116. We concluded to get John Dickinson to measure our ground we had plowed mean.

II. Inferior in rank or quality.

+2. Of persons, their rank or station: Undistinguished in position; of low degree; often opposed to noble or gentle. (Cf. COMMON a. 12.) Obs.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13272. Nu ches felaw will he bigin, Bot nocht o' richte kinges kin. . . Bot mene folk (commonly) fülle gode men & wise. Com to his mercy. — *Chron. France* (Rolls) 12262. Pe legat and oþer bischops of meyn estat. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1. Take black sugar for mene meane. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij b. Therfor my fayre daughters shewe your courtoysie unto the mene and smal peple. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 154. The Commons (specially such as were of the meaner sort) cryed vpon Thomas fitz Thomas. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holstined* II. 128/1. The opinion . . . and judgement of a meane burgesse, is of as great avails as is the best lords. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 19. O love, how powerfull art thou, that canst change . . . a noble mind To the meane semblance of a shoemaker. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 82. These hands do lacke Nobility, that they strike A meaneer then my selfe. c. 1626 BACON *Chr. Paradoxes* Wks. 1879 I. 341. He bears a lofty spirit in a mean condition. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22. Mar. Sir William [Petty] was the sonn of a meane man some where in Sussex. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 35. The meaneest English Plowman studies Law. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) I. xlv. 141. A mean fellow. . . is ashamed when he comes into good company. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 225. The meaneest persons smoke tobacco.

transf. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 198. Where women . . . are humble and sold, like the meaneest animal. 1774 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 9. As to animals of a meaneer rank, they very soon after their natures with the nature of their nourishment.

+b. Poor, badly off. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 18. Alle maner of men the mene and the riche. 1558 in *Typog. Ann. Ref.* (1799) I. App. iv. 5. Of. Men meaneer in substance. 1565 BURNAY *Bl. Boys & Girls* (repr.) 1. Thow shalt not steal, though thou be very meane. c. 1707 BR. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 11. My father was so mean then, that he could not otherwise maintain me. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. t.* xi. (1869) I. 162. The circumstances of gardeners, generally mean, and always moderate.

c. Inferior, 'poor', in ability, learning, etc. Obs. exc. in pltr. (to) the meaneest understanding (capacity, etc.) and as in 4.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 93. *pe comyn leltre* of Mathew is ful skars for mene men myzte vnderstonde. 1590 STOCKWELL *Rules Construct.* A. iv. Most cleare and easie for the capacite of the verie meaneest. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassy* Ded. The meaneest Menalchas that is able to play upon an oaten pipe. 1678 (*title*) COCKERS *Arithmetick*, being a plain and familiar Method suitable to the meaneest capacity. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 133. A mean man, and . . . altogether unqualify'd for a Critick. 1719 F. HAER *Ch. Authority* *Vind.* 39. Many [parts of Scripture] are plain and easy to the meaneest understanding. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 347. Most of them were very mean Divines.

+d. Of conditions: Abject, dejected. Obs.

c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 547. Our frail and mean condition. . . requires us to pray always.

e. Mean white: a term of contempt applied to the poor and landless white men in the Southern United States, who in the days of slavery were regarded by the negroes as inferior to themselves.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 321. There are a few, called by the slaves 'mean whites', signifying whites who work with the hands. *transf.* 1889 RIGER *Haggard's Joss* iv. You must have a gentleman. Your mean white will never get anything out of a Kafir.

3. Of things: +a. Poor in quality; of little value; inferior. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 18. Lefe hem ete with hogges. . . Or elles melke and mene ale. 1547 CLARENDOON *Hist. Ref.* vii. 5. 24. The Fortifications were very mean to endure a form of sieg. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260. Although the Bream be esteemd as a mean Fish. 1766 CAMPB. *Farmer* v. *Vinegar*. The cyder (the meaneest of which will serve the purpose) is first to be drawn off fine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) II. 1059/1. Those poor Caunians had about two quarts of bad water in a mean bottle.

b. Petty, unimportant; inconsiderable. ? Obs.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. viii. 41. Fourte other officers . . . to looke vnto the old and new buildings, and other meane & polittike affayres. [Fr. *et autres menues affaires polittiques*]. 1599 *Worm. Fair* *Worm.* ii. 1510. For such a fault too meane a recompence. 1756 LEON *iberian Archib.* *Life* 2. He could discourse of common and mean things with . . . pleasantness. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xlix. 220. The cider trade may perhaps be thought a trifle too mean to be mentioned here. 1754 *Gar Pleasure* 49. The meaneest flower of the vale. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intim.* *Immort.* The meaneest flower that blows.]

c. Undignified, low. Of literary style, etc.: Wanting in elevation; formerly sometimes without reproachful sense, +unambitious, unadorned.

c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 346.4. Al be þe metre bot mene þus mekill haue I loyned. c. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 144. The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be verie meane. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 8. An Epistle . . . should . . . be simple, plaine, and of the lowest & meaneest stile. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 4. 1650 MARVELL *Horatian Ode* 57. He nothing common did or mean, Upon that memorable scene. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ix. 6. The wash-pot, we know, is a mean part of household-stuffe. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 179. July. Sir William Sanderson. author of two large but meane histories of King James and King Charles the First. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168. 3. A mean term never fails to displease him to whom it appears mean. 1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. In these Lamentations. . . the poetry is too mean and gloomy for any but modern saints or methodists. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relations*. He will thrust in some mean and unimportant anecdote of the family.

d. Of buildings, attire, ornament, personal appearance, etc.: The reverse of imposing, shabby.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 156. A suburbe. the houses whereof are but meane, and the inhabitants base. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 4. Camelford is a mean but ancient Borough-town. 1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* i. x. 142. Around which the meaneer houses and shops of the present day clustered. 1871 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92. The robes of state. . . made all that France. had bebel of the same kind seem mean by comparison. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Far. Churches* 245. Let not your altar be meane and your stove conspicuous.

7. 4. No mean —: often = 'no contemptible', applied eulogistically to a person or thing.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 7 (1st Q. 1600) It is no meane [1623 small] happiness therefore to be seated in the meane. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 39. A citizen of no meane citie. 1628 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 113. 245. Hence timely Running's no mean part Of Conduct in the Martial Art. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* 1. 589. The Roman Legions and great Cesar found Our Fathers no mean Foes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 136. His correspondence with him, during many years, proves that he had no mean opinion of him. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ix. xvii. (1878) 224. note. Mr. Cox, himself no mean Rabbinical scholar, adds [etc.].

5. Of persons, their characters and actions: Destitute of moral dignity or elevation; ignoble, small-minded.

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 243. The Sublimity of such a Condition would make any Soul, that is not very meane, despise many mean thyngs. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xi. He. . . did me rebuke. For being of sprite sea mein. 1734 PORE *Ess.* *Man* iv. 282. Think how Bacon shid'd. The wisest, brightest, meaneest of mankind. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 449. A mean submission to illegal power. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 39. (Address). How many mean plans . . . did my servile heart form! 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. The meaneest and the basest fellow in the kingdom. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 25. Rhymsters who. . . meaneest actions eulogize. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. III. viii. 187. Charles the Second. . . was mean enough to suspend her pension. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 459. James had meaneer motives for his policy of peace than a barbed of bloodshedding. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commun.* III. xcv. 363. Good citizens who were occupied in . . . more engrossing ways, allowed politics to fall into the hands of mean men.

b. U. S. colloq. In trivial applications: 'Dis-

2. *intr.* To lament, mourn; to complain.

c 888 K. *Elfric Boeth.* xi. 1. þu simle mid wope & mid unrotnesse menest gif þe anies wilen wana bið. c 1205 LAY. 29613 þa wolde he þer after some wenden to Rome and menen to Gregorie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274. So þet heo mei weopen & menen afe son mon, mid þe salmwurhte. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 908 mon, mid þe salmwurhte. in hir mode, Comfort com hir sone ful gode. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 513 Carisius. for his wil gretly can men. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* (MS. 1) 110 Hyt menet, hit must, hyt marret. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 28 Ofte tyme to gedur can they meene, For no chylde com them betwene. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 22 Off all thy wo and cair it mends the no't to mene. a 1800 *Friend Lady Marg.* v. in Scott *Minstr. Scott.* Bord. (1803) 111. 276 If you should die for me, sir knight, There's few for you will meane.

b. To complain of (an offender).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Uor þe ucond is affuorht and offered of swuche and forði þet Job was swuch he mende of him. c 1520 *Out & Night.* 1257 Hwi wulleþ men of me mene. pah ic hi wanny al þat yer.

c. *impers.* Me meaneth = I mourn.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 433 Sore me menep, for me smert, Miche care is in mine hert.

d. *refl.* in the same sense.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Men þe to halie chirche, þet is to þao preoste and to þan folke. c 1205 LAY. 31504 And heo gunnen wenden to þan Kinge Pandan and menden heom to Pandan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Meneð ou to his earen. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1135 Til mark he gan him mene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 163 Thenne mornede Meede and mende hire to the kyng. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1612 The grekes for þe greuance. Made myche murmur & menit hom sore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4174 Gretely he him mended. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm'd. Dial.* (1821) 62 Awr lass hed been ath shop, for a quatern ea hops, en hard him mean hissel.

3. *trans.* To state as a grievance; to represent by way of formal complaint or petition. *Sc.*

1475 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 33 Fersamekil as it is lamentably menit till ws he our lout Johnne of Spens, lister, that [etc.]. 1525 *Ibid.* I. 510 Fersamekil as it is humile meynit and schewin to ws he are reuerend fader in God [etc.]. 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 144 They were forced to mean our estate to the Queene of England. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 61 Ordaining haith the parties, to meyne the mater to the said General Assembly. 1753 *Louthian Form of Process* (ed. 2) 25 It is humbly meaned and shown to Us, by Our Lovit, C. D. That [etc.].

b. *refl.* To present a complaint.

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Thai menit thame diuerse tymes to the Lordis of Session, a 1670 *SPALDING Trarb. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) II. 72 To stamp it out the menit him self to the Parliament.

† *Mean*, *v.3* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 mean, 5-6 mene, 6 *Sc. meyne*. [a. OF. *meener*, *moienor*, *f. meien* (see *MEAN* a.). Cf. *MEAN sb.* 2. g.]1. *trans.* To mediate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyn, or goon be-twene ij. parties for a-corde. *medio*. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. xix. 263 If Iohun be a prouoking menee that the King yeue to me xxij. pound of yeerl fee, it may be said. that Iohun dooth and yeueh to me thilk fee, in this vnderstanding, that Iohun meeneh or helpith, and fortherith in neenyng that the yeuyng he doon. c 1522 *DOUGLAS in Wks.* (1874) I. p. cx. Causing thame mene and procure so that the remayning with hir husband was not payit of her dower. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 Nor was any assistance more like to mean and procure his Restauration then theirs.

2. To moderate (by intervention).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 47 Our teyne to meyne, and ga betwene, Ane hevinle oratrice.

† *Mean*, *ably*, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEAN* a. 2. + *ABLY*] In a mean or medium degree.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyfull Newes* II. 48 b. Guying to the Cholerike lesse seethyng, and to the Flegmaticke more seethyng, and to the Sanguine meanable (Sp. orig. *medianamente*).

Meanashing, obs. form of MENACING.

Meander (*mī'əndr*), *sb.* Also 6 *meandor*, 6-*meander*. [a. L. *meander*, Gr. *μαίανδρος*, appellative use of the name of a river in Phrygia noted for its winding course. Cf. F. *méandre* (1582 in *Hatz. Darm.*), Sp., Pg., It. *meandro*.]

1. *pl.* Sinuous windings (of a river); turnings to and fro (in its course); flexuosities. Rarely in sing. the action of winding; one of such windings.

159 *Nash's Letter Stuffe* 14 In all which foords or Meanders, if any drowne themselves in them, their Crownes are vpon them: 1605 *Sam. T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. The River Niger is: deducting after Westward, without Meander, continueth a straight course about 40 degrees. 1796 W. COOPER *Boydell's T.* II. 67 The stream loses itself in a direct meander.

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recreated himself in the Meanders compact of Bayes, Rosemarie, and the like. 1670 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. iii. 3. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 94 Intercepted and detained within those Meanders [sc. the guts]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 34 The effuges, or meanders of the central parts of the brain. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* I. 25 Now she [Nature] unfolds. How ductile Matter owe Meanders takes. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 65 ¶ 2 The new path, which he supposed only to make a few meanders. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* iv. 141 The fibres of the mind, and the meanders of the fibrillae being equally discernible. 1801 J. JONES *tr. Bjerge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xii. 238 The inexticable windings and meanders of those caves.

† *b. fig.* Confusing and bewildering ways; intricacies (of affairs, the law, a subject, etc.). *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 28 They being overwelmed in Meanders of mischiefs. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 5 He was in such Meanders of miserie and labyrinth of troubles. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 71 There are many Meanders and windings in this question of Plantation. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* i. vi. Ten long years did Hocus steer his Cause through all the meanders of the Law. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 132 In this purpose I am ready, until by better information out of England, we shall be led out of these state meanders.

† *c. sing.* A winding or labyrinthine course or plan; a labyrinth, maze. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1286 *CRESS PENNROBE Ps.* cxliii. v. Lest awry I wander In walking this meander. 1610 *HEYWOOD Lanc. Witches* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 226 The more I strive to unwind Myself from this Meander, I the more therein am intricat. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* Apr. (1879) I. 211 After wandering two or three miles in this subterranean meander [the catacombs]. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 46 [They] have made of Physick a Meander, and wild labyrinth of uncertainty. 1796 W. COOPER *Boydell's Thames* II. 3 The garden retains its early form, and the lesser walks preserve their original meander.

3. A circuitous journey or movement; a deviation; a winding course (as in the dance); chiefly *pl.*

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 241 For building Chorches sure he goes to Christ without Meander. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 20 Dancing many times, a great multitude passe together, and in meanders turne and winde themselves. 1713 *YOUNG Last Dayn* 50 So swarming bees, that in airy rings, and wild meanders play. 1719 *De For Crosse* r. xix. He made so many Tours, such Meanders, and led us by such winding ways. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* xlv. Her journey back was rather a meander than a march.

4. *Art.* An ornamental pattern composed chiefly of lines winding in and out with rectangular turnings or crossing one another at right angles.

It is used chiefly as a border ornament on walls, pottery, etc. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Meander*, ... a fret-work in arched roofs. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus*, *Antiq.* xii. ii. § 8 On the table itself they engraved a meander. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. 401 Two conventional imitations [of water], the wave moulding and the Meander, are well known. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 196 The exterior has been ornamented with a meander, in white paint.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *meander pattern*, *walk*; *meander-like* *adv.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1000 Now, like thy Jordan, (or Meander-like) Round-winding nimble with a many-Creek. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* x. 94 Riuerie veines, Meander-like that glide. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* App. 401 In the 'Meander pattern [of water] the graceful curves of nature are represented by angles. 1766 *MUSEUM Rust.* VI. 80 Lay out the ground in some gentle 'meander-walks.

Meander (*mī'əndr*), *v.* [f. *MEANDER sb.*]

1. *intr.* Of a river, stream, etc.: To flow in meanders; to wind about in its course.

c 1612 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Tears Death Maltitudes* (1614) A. 3. Forth where thou first didst passe Thy tender Dayes, Meandering with her Streames. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* viii. 149 Soft streams meander'd. 1894 *ROBER HAGGARO People of Mist* xxxiv. Rivers that meandered across the vast plains.

indirect passive. 1731 *POPE Ep. Burlington* 85 Beds. With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. i. (ed. Rae 1902). When you shall see in a beautiful Quarto Page, how a neat rivulet of Text shall meander thro' a meadow of margin. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 202 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there. 1835-6 *TOPO Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 Blue veins are seen meandering on its [the skin's] surface. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* xxix. (1865) 257 The smoke meandered in graceful curls among the timbers.

2. Of a person: To wander devoutly or aimlessly. (Partly suggested by MAUNDER *v.* 2. 2.) Also *fig.*

1831 *S. LOVER Leg. & Stories Irel.* 151 He went meandering along through the fields. 1872 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaves* (1902) 101. I meandered Through some chapters of Vanity Fair. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* v. 71 They will have meandered about the flower-garden in a listless way.

† *3. trans.* To entangle as in a labyrinth. *Obs.*

1652 *URQUHART Jewel* 95 [They devised questions, arguments, etc.] thereby to puzzle him in the resolving of them, Meander him in his answers, and drive him to a non-plus.

Hence *Meandered* *pp. a.*, winding, labyrinthine. Also *Meanderer*, one who meanders.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* i. 158 Those armes of Sea, By their Meanderd crecks indenting of that Land. 1622 *Ibid.* 19 Quize, in Meanderd Gyres doth while herself about. 1801 *Apollon* No. 43. 31 Love's meander'd Paths. 1887 *Ole Virginia* (1889) 188 The meanderer was

out? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The grove may be a paradise that is refreshed by their meanderings! 1851 *GROTE Plato* III. 45. I here repeat the precise state of the question, which is very apt to be lost amidst the meanderings of a Platonic dialogue.

Meandering, *pp. a.* [f. *MEANDER v.* + *-ING* 2.] That meanders; flexuous, winding.

1680 *MORDEN Geog. Recl. Intro.* (1685) 6 Winding Bayes, Creeks and meandering Inlets. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 25 Flesh . . . so clear that every meandering vein is to be seen. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 174 The tentacles, margin the meandering canal. 1878 *HUXLEY Physign.* 142 The river flows in a meandering course.

Hence *Meanderingly* *adv.*

1887 *STOCKTON in Century Mag.* Mar. 886 Through which a narrow path meanderingly ran.

† *Meandrated*, *pp. a.* *Obs.*—° In 8 *meandrated*. [f. L. *meandrat-us* full of curves like the Meander + *-ED* 1.] (See *quat.*)

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Meandrated*, turned, intricately wrought.

† *Meandrian*, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *meandri-us* (f. *meander*; see *MEANDER sb.*) + *-AN*.] Like the meanders of a river; flexuous, winding.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent surerget generation, with their Meandrian turnings & windings 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 81 Religion's rigidity and Meandrian intricacies are too hard for most of them.

Meandrically (*mī'əndrīkālī*), *adv.* [f. L. *meandric-us* (f. *méandrique*), f. *méander* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] In a meandrous manner.

1886 R. VON LENOEFELDO in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec 57 Meandrically winding tubes. *Meandrospondia*.

Meandriform (*mī'əndrīfōrm*), *a.* [f. L. *meandri-formis*, *MEANDER sb.* + *-FORM*.] Having a winding form, labyrinthine.

1898 *Nat. Sci. Sect.* 227 This is covered above and below by a layer of vermiform and meandriform chambers.

|| *Meandrina* (*mī'əndrīnā*), [mod. L. *Meandrina*, fem. of **meandrinus* adj.]; see *next*. Cf. F. *méandrine*.] A genus of corals the surface of which somewhat resembles the convolutions of the human brain; also, a polype of this genus.

1838 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (ed. 5) 1638 Where the laminae take a serpentine direction, they are called Meandrina, or brain stone. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 50 Dense masses of Meandrinæ and Astracæ.

Meandrine (*mī'əndrīn*), *a.* Also *meandrine*. [ad. mod. L. **meandrinus*, f. L. *meandri-formis*.] Characterized by windings; said esp. of corals belonging to the genus MEANDRINA.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 255 There are thus the simple and meandrine forms of the calcareous branched species. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 13 Rounded masses of meandrine coral with its brain-like convolutions.

† *Meandrite* (*mī'əndrīt*), *Obs.* Also *māandrite*. [f. L. *meandri-formis* + *-ITE*. Cf. G. *māandrit*, F. *méandrite* (Humboldt).] A coral belonging to the genus MEANDRINA.

1802-3 *tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with *méandrites* or *meandropores*, in a parallel line from the surface. 1839 *HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. IV. 200 Small rocks of meandrites, meandropores, and other corals.

Meandrous (*mī'əndrəs*), *a.* Also 7 *meandrous*. [f. *MEANDER* + *-OUS*.] Full of or characterized by windings and turnings; esp. of a river.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Meander*. Meandrous is used for crooked, or full of turnings. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lith.* (1663) 268 With whose virtuous rectitude Meandrous falsehood is inconsistent. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Bedsfordsh.* 1. (1662) 141 Ouse . . . in this Shire, more Meandrous then Meander. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 86 (1740) 274 That, in the Prosecution of this meandrous Labyrinth, . . . I may not be thought tedious. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 561 A river, flowing in a meandrous course. 1892 L. LYTTON *Marlow* 218 Desire's meandrous labyrinths among.

† *Meandry*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEANDER* + *-Y*.] = *prec.*

1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* I. 14 The Trumpets (with their dreadful notes Drawn through their hoarse Meandry throats. . .) 1619 — *tr. Bacon's Wisdom Anc.* v. 15.

Meane, obs. f. *MAIN sb.* 4, *MEAN*, *MESNE*, *MIEN*.

† *Meaned*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEAN sb.* + *-ED* 2.] Furnished with or having means. Only with qualifying word, as *better meaned*.

1605 *CHAPMAN, obs. Eastw. Hoe* v. 1. There's thy fellow-Prentise, as good a Gentleman home as thou art: nay, and better meand.

† *Meanel*, *Obs.* See *quot.* (and cf. *MENALD a.*)

1682 T. MORE in *Ray's Collect.* (E.D.S.) 55 *Meanch*, spots called flea-bits in white-coloured horses.

† *Meaner* 1. *Obs.* In 4 *menor*, 5 *menowro*, *menar*. [a. OF. *meigneur*, *moineur*, *moyenneur*.]

A mediator; an interpreter.

1387 *TREVISAN Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Mark þe gopellour, Paule his disciple and his menier (L. *interpres Petri*). *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn . . . com alonde wif fourty felawes and som meners (*interpretibus*). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Menowre, or medyatowre. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 747 Thow moder of all mercy, and the menar.

Meaner 2 (*mī'ənr*). ? *Obs.* [f. *MEAN v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who means, intends, or purposes.

With qualifying adj. prefixed.

1580 *LUTTON Scygila* 138 We haue the faithfulltest meeners, and trust dealers, that are in all the world. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* III. v. 25 So mischief fel upon the meeners crowne.

1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 490 If the meaneer be not assured of

vbl. sb. [f. *MEAN*—

vb. MEANDER;

obliging, pettily offensive or unaccommodating' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, *To feel mean*: to feel ashamed of one's conduct, to feel guilty of unfairness or unkindness.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 224 Mean is occasionally used for ashamed. 'I never felt so mean in all my life.'

c. *U. S. slang.* Of a horse, etc.: Vicious. 1848 *Georgia Scenes* 27 He'll cut the same capers there as here. He's a monstrous mean horse. 1837 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 146 He [a cowboy] gets all-fired mean sometimes when he's full. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Oct. 836 1 There can be no greater provocation than is given by a 'mean' horse or a refractory steer.

6. Penurious, wanting in liberality, 'stingy'. 1755-1822 (implied in MEANNESS) 51. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1874 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 96 The meanest of misers is he who hoards a truth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv. At least he is not mean about money.

7. Comb.: parasynthetic, as *mean-apparelled*, *condemned*, *gifted*, *souled*, *spirited*, *witted* adjs.; whence *mean-spiritedness*, etc.; predicative, as *mean-born*, *looking* adjs; adverbial, as *† mean-dressed* adj.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* 1. xii. (1847) 40 Mean-witted meo. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 335 Let pale-fac't feare keepe with the meane-borne man. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 75 Oftentimes he goes but meane-apparel'd. a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Communion*. (1640) 81 Shall a poore, mean-conditioned woman refuse the offer of a Rich husband. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 103 Mean-soul'd offenders now no hours gain. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 293 Away with that mean-spirited religion. 1699 M. HENRY *Meekness of Spirit* (1822) 63 Meekness is commonly despised as a piece of cowardice and mean-spiritedness. 1740-87 Lett. Miss Talbot etc. (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got into a tree, and from thence harangued them. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. vi. Here a mean-looking man... came up to Mr. Hohson. 1824 T. FENBY *Ref.* iii. Fortune's meaner-gifted, homely maids.

† B. *adv.* = MEANLY. *Obs.* a 1626 BACON *Chr. Paradoxes* Wks. 1879 I. 341 When he is ablest, he thinks meanest of himself. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* II. (Globe) 553 If he fed them meaner than he was fed himself... they must have been very coarsely indeed.

Mean (mēn), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4-6 mēn; 4-5 meene, 4-6 mēne, 4-7 meane, 5 meen, meyn, 5-6 meyne, mēne, meaine, Sc. meino, 6-7 Sc. meyn, 5- mean. See also MESNE, MOYEN. [a. OF. *men*, *meen*, *meien*, *moien* (mod. F. *moyen*) = Fr. *mēan*, Sp., Pg. *mediano*, It. *mezzano* = late L. *mediānus* that is in the middle, f. *medius* middle: see MID *a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Occupying a middle or an intermediate place in order of enumeration or in spatial position. *Mean term* (Logic) = 'middle term'. *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneid*. 122 And al also ase ine heuene hep bri stages of wolke... huer of be on is hegere be ower men be briede loigest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 270 Crist, mene persone in trinite. 1455 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 493 1 To repaire unto Pruce, and to the Townes of the mene Hans. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guyard's Quest. Chirurg.* Eij. The places called lacune... are in the meane ventricule. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Al places meane betwene Manchester and Westchier. 1747-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Medium*, in logic, or medium of a syllogism, called also the *mean*, or *middle term*. 1822 G. KOLANOW *Fencing* (ed. Forsyth) 100 The Counter of Carte parade... parries, the wrist in the mean position inclined outside the arm, the following thrusts.

† b. *Mus.* Applied to the tenor and alto parts and the tenor clef, as intermediate between the bass and treble. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 17 An example of augmentation... in the Treble and Meane parts. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Three several Parts of Musick, into which the Scale is divided, first the Bass, secondly, the Mean, or middle part, and thirdly the Treble. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xi. 33 The Treble or G Clef is ordinarily set on the 2d Line... and the mean or C Clef on the 3d Line... The mean Clef which most frequently changes Place.

† c. In the *mean way*: on the way, in the course of one's journey. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 559 The Erle of Arundell... departed to Mauns, and in the meane way, tooke the Castles of Mellay and saint Laurence. *Ibid.* 563 In the meane way they encountered with syr Thomas Kiriell [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 In the meane way they passed by the Tapermy Parailab [etc.].

2. Intermediate in time; coming between two points of time or two events; intervening. Now only in phrases in the *mean time*, while (see MEANWHILE); formerly, in the same sense, *† in the mean season*, *space*, *way*. Also with omission of prep., *† the mean season*, *† mean space*; and MEANTIME, MEANWHILE *advs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 560 2 Aswell for the sustentation of youre people of the seid Townes, as of all youre people of youre Shires in the meane way. c 1500 *Melusine* 347 And bat meane sayson came two knyghtes to Lucembourgh. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 And for lacke of mynstrelles, the mean season, Now will we begyn to syng. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 460 1 In the meane way marke me this. 1539 CROSWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 216, I have in this meane space devised a sournie of Instructions for Mr. Sadleyer. 1600 *Maydes Metam.* v. in Bond *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 386 Meane space, vpon his Harpe will Phœbus play. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Institute* 32 b. Meane space word was brought that Ageilaus was very neere at hand. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 112 When the performance of Gods promise is loog delayed, and

nothing almost appeareth in the meane season... then [etc.]. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 305 There was no mean portion of Time between their Formation and Animation... they were living Beings... as soon as they were formed. 1760-74 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 In the mean space... Jenkins had his right leg... carried off by a cannon shot.

3. *Law.* Intermediate, either in time or status. Usually spelt MESNE.

1439 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 15 2 To be holden mene betwene ye date of ye seide writ, and ye day of ye returne yerof. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 They... shall not be restored to any meane issues or Profytes of Landes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 The lordes immediat & thother meane lords have not put the... acte in dewe and plaine execution. 1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 84 b. The king shall have the meane issues. 1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 20 It is good for Princes, and even for mean Lords, to keep a Claim to their Prerogatives and Customes. 1700 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 9 Griffith Jones, first purchaser and Henry Elfishm meane purchaser under him complain. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 78 If the mean Patron present not in due Time... the Right of Presentation comes to the King.

† 4. Intermediary; employed as an agent or 'go-between'; serving as a means or instrument; done for an ulterior end; intervening as part of a process. Also *mean way*: the course adopted to achieve an end. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 112 Pe wyf was made be weye for to help worche, And þus was wedloke ywrougt with a mene persone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þat þe sotil amortysynge of secular lordschipp þat is don bi menene (bread mene) hondis in fraude of þe statute be visely enquired. 1382 — *Gen. xlii.* 23 Bi a mene persone vndoynge both the langagis [L. *per interpretem*]. c 1440 *Jacob's Will* 205 Bothe þe theef & þe rauenerer owyn to aske forfornesse slyly he hem-self, and he an-þer mene persone. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 332 Crist þat mediath, that is to seie, bi meene 3iffis to his clergie, the endowing of immovable godis. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 215, I proferid bym... ye wold... leve a summe if he wold a named it in a mene manny's hand, and seche as he hath trust to. 1509 FISHER *Funerall Sermon*. *Cress Richmond*. Wks. (1876) 266 Offentymes by herself she wolde... courage euerly of them to doo well. And somtyme by other mene persone. 1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somers.* 24 in R. Potts *Liber Cantab.* (1851) 124-5 No faut can be found either in hir entent or in the meane ways whearhy she wrought to accompysshe the same. 1563 *Honitell's Peril of Idolatry* III. (1859) 228 To be mean intercessors and helpers to God. 1645 CROOK *Body of Man* 55 The mutation or change of blood into a bone, cannot be accomplished but by long interpolation and many meane alterations.

5. Intermediate in kind, quality, or degree. Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3187 þa er veniel synnes þat may falle, Bathe grete and smale, and men with alle. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 347 For this has vorschip sic renoune That it is mene [ed. *Hart mid*] betuix that tua fa, 'ful-hardymnt' and 'cowardisid'. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. vii. (1495) 865 Aristotle reherchit thise fyue meane coloures by bamei and cillith the fyrste yelowe and the seconde cytrine and the thyrde red the fourth purple and the fyfthe grene. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 12 Venus heryre is in mean tempre betwene hote and colde. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* i. vi. 14 1 In *Holinshead*, Ours is a meane language, and neither too rough nor too smooth in vterance. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 328 Of this Si-nopis... there he three kindes, the deeper red, the pale or weaker red, and the meane between both. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 297 The meane opinion... betwene these is the best. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134 2 Of affections, some are pleasant, some harsh and troublesome, some mean... the mean are neither good nor ill. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purceller* 331 Sculpture... wherein the Figure sticks out from the Plain whereon it is Engraven... according as it is more or less protuberant, is call'd... Bas-relief, Mean-relief, or High-relief. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 20 We must take them in pairs to find out the mean truth. 1888 *Brue Amer. Comm.* III. c. 414 Many experiments may be made before the true mean course between these extremes is discovered.

† b. *Mean way* [= L. *via media*]: a middle course (as an escape from a proposed alternative).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Ank. & Arc.* 286 Ther ben non other mene weyes newe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4844 Men this thinken... That lasse harm is... Disceyve them, than disceyved be... wher they ne may finde non other mene wey. c 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Senz.* 4667 Ther was non other mene wey. 1706 C. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 17 All the meane way partakes more or less... of both the opposite extremis.

† c. *spec.* (a) said of the middle condition between extremes of fortune; (b) said of the married state as contrasted with continence on the one hand and unchastity on the other. *Obs.*

c 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 If he could not lyve chaste, he shoulde tak a wif and lyve a meane lyf. a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 (*little*) Of the meane and sure estate.

6. Not far above or below the average; moderate; mediocre, middling.

† a. Of or with reference to size, stature, or age. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 806 Criseyde mene was of here stature. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. (1495) 134 In four foted beestes with thycke bodies and meane thygs, the necke is shorte grete and moche strengthe of such beestes is in the necke. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. xvi. A man of a meane age whiche toke two wyues. 1490 — *Esop* xxix. 112 A meane noose, not to grete nor to lytell, without our grete openynge. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) H viij. Geue... at every time the quantity of a meane chesnutte. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 32 b. This kynge was of a meane stature wel proportioned and formally compact. 1575-6 in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 2, Two mene perles pendante. 1579-80 *Ibid.* 290 A

snake with a meane white saphire on the hedde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b. Of a meane age, that he be not wywilling to wooke for youth, nor vnabill to traunlaye for age. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* liii. It is of the height and hignesse of a meane tree. 1697 DAME *Voy.* (1729) I. 395 Their Noses of a meane hignesse.

† b. Having some quality in moderate degree. Of wines: ? Moderate in alcoholic strength. Of the voice: Moderately loud. Of soil: Moderately fertile. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 79 Yf hit [mould] be leine, hit gooth in al and more; Yf hit be mene [L. *mediocris*], hit wol be with the broike. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGHE *Serres* 2647 Meene in voys nythir to grete nor smalle, Signe it of trowthe and rightwysnesse. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1829) 255 Meane wyne, as wyne of Gascony, Frenche wyne, & specially Kaynysshe wyne that is fyned, is good with meate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 After a crosse of Rye in meane ground, you shall have the same yere great Rapes. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 233, I have seene thistles in meane ground. 1679 PULLER *Bloder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 115 A voice meane and grave, fit to excite devotion.

† c. Moderate in amount, or in degree of excellence; tolerable, mediocre. (In later use only with disparaging implication, and so coincident with MEAN *a.*) *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 111 My wynnyng is ar hot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxv. 197 She was... but of meane fayrenesse as other women were. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 213 Of honest qualites and condicions, and meane lernynge. 1571 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 171 The resydwe they sell at reasonable and meane price. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 Let thy apparell be hut meane, neyther too braue... nor too base. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxvi. 1555 The Consul contenting himselfe with a meane good hand... retired with his forces into the campe. 1604 E. (GRAMSTON) *D'Aulais's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiii. 299 In that countrie it is but a meane wealth. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 24 It is better for thee... to have meane gifts, than to have high gifts. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* II. ii. My own house... where I should see there had been but mean improvements.

† d. Using moderate; temperate. *Obs.* c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 88 He was... [of] meite, & of drynke ful meit & for berynge.

7. *Math.* a. Of an amount or value: Having such a relation to the amounts or values occurring in a given set of instances that the algebraical sum of their differences from it is zero; that is an arithmetical mean. Hence used (as in *mean motion*, *diameter*, *distance*, *temperature*, etc.) in concord with a designation of variable concrete quantity, to express the mean value of this. *Mean sun*: a fictitious sun, supposed for purposes of calculation to move in the celestial equator, at the mean rate of the real sun. *Mean (solar) time*: the time of day as it would be shown by the 'mean sun' (the time shown by an ordinary correctly regulated clock); so *mean noon*, etc. Cf. MEAN TONE (*Mus.*).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Aston.* II. 84 The residue is the mene mote for the same day and the same hour. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 20 According to the Mean Motion of the Sun. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mean Motion* or *Mean Longitude of the Sun*, in the Ptolomick Hypothesis, is an Ark of the Ecclyptic; reckoned from the Beginning of Aries to the Line of the Sun's Mean Motion. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Geogr.* (1734) 455 By the Bung and Head Diameters, find such a mean Diameter as you judgewill Reduce the propos'd Circle to a Cylinder. 1742-3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 209 The produce of the customs was the last year less by half a million than the mean revenue. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 299 If the mean Radius of the Earth be 2100000, then [etc.]. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 470 In the Pays de Vaud the lowest mean life is 29½ years. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. § 282 Rain-gauges will give us the mean annual rain-fall. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The constant temperature being nearly the mean temperature of the surface. 1878 PRESTON in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 113 The circle divided into equal squares is apparently not so accurate, the mean error being 7 inches on 130 feet.

† b. *Mean proportional*: the middle one of three quantities, of which the first has the same ratio to the second as the second has to the third. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or *† proportion*): see EXTREME *a.* 1 b.

Originally mean was the sb. and *proportional* the adj. (cf. F. *moyenne proportionnelle*); but as the expression is now apprehended the functions of the words are reversed. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* *Math. Treat.* viii. X iij b. The Octaedrons side is meane proportionall betwene the diameter and semidiameter of the circumscribing sphere. 1608 R. NORTON *tr. Stevin's Disme* D iij b. Seeke the meane proportional betwene BM and his 20 part BR.

† 8. *Gram.* Of a verb: In the middle voice, reflexive. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Isotrod.* 33 The mean verbes have also thre dyvers sortes of conjugations. *Ibid.* 632 2. 1583 FULKE *Defence* v. 151 *ἡμωποιμαί*, is often taken passively: But seeing it is also found to be a verbe meane, who neede to be afrayde to vse it actually?

B. *adv.* 1. Moderately; also, comparatively less. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 595 By cratte of tyllynge... pome garnade is made meane ouse. 1535 JOYNS *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 I nited the new testament in a mean great volume. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 101 A mean learned man may understand it wel enough. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 23 b. When out of this you shall have darwin a cuppe meane full... distyll it againe in Italiane Marra. 1614 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 42 The meane wealthy amongst their people.

2. Intermediately (in time or character).

1548 STAFFORD *King's Privy* (1567) 47 For that that hee that is outlawed was imprisoned in mean between the awarding of the exigent and the outlawry pronounced. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. 54 They in going mean between the Philosophers opinions and the heavenly doctrine are plainly deceived. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1243/1 Which office it seemeth that he had, mean between the twelve and the fourteenth year of the said king. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 46 Any such thing done mean betwixt the verdict and the judgement. 1624 *Tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 37. 38 If mean, after the first demand and before the latter end of the month the lessor do happen to come.

Mean (mēn), v. t. and pa. pple. **meant** (ment). Forms: 1 mēnan, 3 mēnien, 3-7 mene, meane, 4 men, meen, 4-5 meene, 4-6 meine, Sc. meyn(e), 5 menne, 6-7 mein, 6-mean. Pa. t. a. 1 mēnde, 3 mende, 4 meenede, mēnede, 4-5 mēned, 4-6 Sc. menit, -yt, 5 menynd, 6 Sc. meynd, meind, me(i)nit, -yt, 5 meaned, (6 Sc. -it); β. 4-5 mēnte, 4-7 ment, 6-meant. Pa. pple. a. 1 (3e)mēned, 5 meened, 6-9 meaned; β. 4-5 yment, 5 imente, imeynt; 4-5 mēnte, 4-7 ment, 6-meant. [Com. WGer.: OE. *mēnan* = OFris. *mēna* to signify, OS. *mēnian* to intend, signify, make known (MLG., MDu. *mēnen*, mod. Du. *meenen*), OHG. *meinen* to have in mind (hence also, to love), to intend, signify, make known, mention (MHG. and mod. G. *meinen*, now chiefly, to have in one's mind, to hold or express an opinion); cf. the compounds, OS. *gimēnian* to make known, OHG. *gimeinen* to proclaim, show forth, *bimeinen* to decree, destine, dedicate (whence *bimeinida* testament). The Scandinavian forms, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *meita*, Da. *meine*, are from Old German.

The WGer. **mēnjan* is cogn. w. OFris. *mēne* opinion, OHG. *meina* fem., opinion (found only in Oldfrid in certain phrases, *thia meina*, *bi thia meina*, etc., meaning 'verily', 'forsooth'). Outside Teut., the OSI. formal equivalent, *mēnit*, exhibits an extraordinarily close parallelism of meaning, having all the varied senses of the OE. and OS. verb. The ultimate etymology and the order of sense-development are doubtful; the prevailing view that the root is **men-* to think (see MINO 56) would account plausibly for all the recorded senses, but involves phonological difficulties that have not been satisfactorily disposed of.]

1. **trans.** To have in mind as a purpose or intention; to purpose, design. Chiefly with *inf.* as obj., less frequently with *clause* or *sb.*

In modern colloquial use sometimes: To intend with determined purpose.

For to mean business, *nischte*; see the sb. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 pa ongan he sprecan swiðe forran ymbutan, swiðe he na þa spræc he mænde, & 110thode hit þeah biderwene. c 1200 *Legg. St. Gregory* 742 þan alse sche left þe inne. Non wist what sche ment. 131-2. *K. Als.* 594 Thoo had kyngs Alisaundre yment. The 3e haue ypassed ayein. c 1374 CAUCHER *Troylus* II. 532 (881) And syn ye woot þat myn entent is elene, Tak heere be-of for I noon yuel mene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 494 I mercy, lorde, mekely, no malice we mente. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Steidane's Comm.* 70b. The Duke of Saxony, and the Lantgrave, ment to go home. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 Hir Majesty ment to subvert the lawis. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arh.) 184 Except they meant their service should be made but the necessary. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* t. 40 These cleut-throates, meant prely to returne. 1622 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. i. 11 Thou art only misplaced in a base degenerate Soil; But Nature when she made thee, meant a Spartan. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. You only mean to banter me. 1845 SIR C. J. NAPIER *Comp. Seinde* II. viii. 455 The Belochos certainly meant to break out with a counter attack. 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 663/1 We must not jump to the conclusion that the Legislature meant to interfere with contracts. 1904 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Yrs. Publ. Service* II. 22 Even to my young and inexperienced eyes it seemed that the attack [on the Redan] was never 'meant'.

† b. with ellipsis of vb. of motion. *Obs.*

c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* ix. i. Whn shypes. xii. to Italy had they mente.

† c. To aim at, direct one's way to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud. Troy Bk.* 4172 Gret schame it is. That we durst neuere Troye mene. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi. Who ameth at the sky Shoots higher much than he that means a tree. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. 100 The muse ascends her heavenly car, And climbs the steepy path and means the throne divine.

d. To design (a thing) for a definite purpose; to intend or destine (a person or thing) to a fate or use. Const. *against, for, +to*; rarely *dative*. † Also with complement, to destine to be (*obs.*).

a 1400 *Oleonian* 153 The old emperesse, hadde the same judgement That sche to Florance hadde yment. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Steidane's Comm.* 242 b. This warre is not ment nor prepared against the Cyties. 1580 SNEYE *Pa. xxvii. v.* When grete griefes to be ment, In tabernacle his, he will Hide me. 1611 BRLE *Gen.* I. 20 God meant it vnto good. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 765 She [sc. Nature] good catersness Means her provision only to the good That live according to her sober laws. 1639 SIBNEY *Cent. Ven. v.* ii. Providence, made me worth a strangers piety, Whom your chollike meant the rume of my honor. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers' Hill* 325 Fair Liberty purs'd, and meant a Prey To lawless power, here turn'd. 1702 J. BARLOW *Com. King* 83 Why to small realms for ever rest confin'd Our great affections, meant for all mankind? 1824 BROWNING *Through the Alcedia* v. Ere I pried, she [Fate] should hide. All that's meant me. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildreston* 57, I think Fate meant me for each VOL. VI.

other. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxiii, Say, for what were hop-yards meant, Or why was Burton built on Trent?

e. To intend (a remark, allusion, etc.) to have a particular reference. Const. *at, +by, of, +to*. Also † *absol.* to mean by = to intend to refer to.

In the 16th c. to mean (a remark or a designation) by (a person) was the usual expression where we now say 'to mean (such or such a person) by (a remark, etc.)', the vb. being then in sense 2.

1513 MORE *Edw. V. Wks.* 55/2 That ment he by the lordes of the quenes kindred that were taken before. 1542 UDALL *Erasmus. Apoph.* 230 b. He said that he would leaue...suche a successor...Mening by Tiberius. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xix. 8 One is the Joy and gyde of this Nation; I mene he James, Regent of Scotland. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 621, I do not mene this by the Princes wardes. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 184 A flaunting hyperbole, far beyond the merit of the Party he meant it to. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 230 He...thinks every thing that is said meant at them. 1753 *ibid.* IV. 13 They are convinced that it was meant at them. 1804 I wonder whether he meant it of any one in particular.

f. *intr.* To be (*well, ill, etc.*) intentioned or disposed. Const. *to, by, or dative*.

c 1374 CAUCHER *Troylus* III. 115 (164) By-sechyng hym... þat he wolde...eke mene wet to me. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Privy.* 126 But how I speke, algate I mene weel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyn yn herte, wet or evyl, intendo. c 1450 *tr. De Initiatione* I. xii. 13 þou3 we do wel & mene wel. c 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* vi. 9 Now shall Edward rise How Lacy meant to his Soueraigne Ruler. 1601 SNAPS. *Yvel.* II. iv. iii. 22 If you mene wel Now go with me. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Reser'd* II. 11. He...puts himself to a great deale of affliction to hinder their plot, and designs where they mene freely. c 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 The purest Business of our Zeal is hut to err, by meaning well. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xi. You seem to mean hearely. 1775 *Juntius Lett.* xiv. (1820) 243 They who object to [his] last letter, eith do not mean him fairly, or [etc.]. 1804 BROOMER *Heghly* II. 2 The projector of a new domestic medicine, meaning well by himself and the public. 1884 RHOER HAGGAR *Novel* II. i. I do not think that your cousin means kindly hy you.

2. **trans.** To intend to indicate (a certain object), or to convey (a certain sense) when using some word, sentence, significant action, etc. Sometimes with *clause* as obj. In mod. use often const. *by*.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 xif he þara nan nytte, þonne nat he hwæt he mænde. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xviii. 20 God þa geopenode Abraham, hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Wat þe holie apostle mēneþ þu he nemmede nith and hentes dede. c 1275 *Wom. Sannaria* 27 in *O. M. Sc.* 85 Hens muste hwæt heo mende beo we of wyttre pouce. c 1300 *Curtar* II. 1623 Quat he wit his wordes ment, Graithi wilt þat noht þe entent. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (Barnabas) 89 Gyf 3e wilt wit quat þe meyne. c 1380 *Wyclif Ser.* I. vi. 6 And sum men seien þat Crist meende þat he himself, is more þan Joon Baptist. 1415 HOCCEVE *To Sir V. Oldcastle* I. The laddre of beuene, I menee charitee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. 1. 387 Tuichand our tongis penurite, I mene onto compare of fair Layne [etc.]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 444/2 He beked at me, but I wyste nat what he ment. 1567 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 68 The twelfth day...wee rode four miles (meaning Dutch miles). 1644 DISBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii. § 2. 158 When we have examined this, we shall understand in what sense it is meant that Nature abhorreth from Vacuity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 6, I mean Andrew and Simon. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4, I mean by this Town the Cities of London and Westminster. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* IV. x. In both which [sc. reproof and compliment] more seemed meant than met the ear. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rider* 442 And what is meant by 'The fear of the Lord'? 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 663/1 The Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. *trans.* In questions of the form *What does (a person) mean (by certain conduct)?* i.e. 'what motive or justification has he for it?'

1894 MRS. H. WARD *D. Griev.* II. iii. What, no top-coat in such weather! What do you mean by that, sir? You're wet through.

3. Of things, words, statements: To have a certain signification; to signify or import; to portend.

a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* (Kemble) 472 Sagan hwæt ic mene. c 1200 ORMIN 5502 Swa þatt le33 mu3henn shawenn3 zuw All whatt itt se33þ & meneþ. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8. Þei wist what it ment. a 1400 *Cursor* II. 25395 (Cott. Galba) 'Amen', þat menes, 'so mot it be'. 1475 MARG. PAS- TON in *P. Lett.* III. 135 Some of them...wote full lyllyl what yt meneth to be as a sauger. 1557 NORTH *Gueard's Diall* Pr. 345 From the time I knew what meant to governe a common weale, I have alwayes [etc.]. c 1584 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 605 Experience came in, and spirit Quail all the meter meant. 1611 BURNBY *Gen.* xxi. 27 What mene these seuen ewe lambes, which thou hast set by thyselfes? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 234 His Armes were neuer Infortunate; neither did hee know what a Disaster meant. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* x. (1655) 35 They knew not what money meant. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* II. 275 Admiration seid'd All Heav'n, what this might mean. *Ibid.* xi. 875 But say, what mean those colour'd streaks in Heav'n. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, Eachin MacIain—what means all this?

† 4. a. **trans.** To have in mind, to remember. *Obs.* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 662/1 Sone! menest þou nat what y er seyde? c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 229 Gyffe me grace for to...mene [Dance MS. mynge] the with messes and matynnes one norne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 1 Grete meruell is to mene How man was made.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* Const. *of, on, upon. Obs.* c 1300-1400 *Cursor* II. 5274 (Gott.) Ne menis þou noht, nou mani a day. Of a drem full lang siben gan. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1838 He recovered his strengthe for tene, Of skape wold he hym no more mene. 1375 BAR- BOUR *Bruce* xii. 269 Menys on þour gret manheid. c 1425

Thomas of Erceild. 30 The Mawys menyde hir of hir songe. 1438 Bk. *Alexander* G. (Bann, Cl.) 67 Mene vpon þour hecht. 1444 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) I. 397 It is to mene upon that. Robert Masoun, and Gilbert Masoun, oblist them...ill a honourable knight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. 1. 172 Althocht his lord wald meyne on his ald seruic.

† c. *impers.* *Me meaneth* = I remember. Const. *of, on. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 16889 Vs meins quils he was in lijf þat we herd him sai þat [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 881 Menis þe nocht of þe ewangel, þat in þe birch is red vumquile of mary. c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbech* in *Anglia* VIII. 118/7 Alite a dewe oure, and, as me menij, bytwix sexte and noon.

† 5. *intr.* To hold or entertain an opinion; to think, imagine. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 14686 'þou mas þe godd, and þou art man'. 'Soth it es', coth iesus þan, 'Bath i am, qua right wyl men'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 6888 'Lord', he seyde, 'þow þar noht wene, Why y am comen 3e may wel mene'. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. xvii. 391 Ellis Crst in the alleggid x. chapter of Luk schulde have meened agens him self in the other now alleggid placis. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 51 Ciprianus ment that ye quyk sulde be the saulis. a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 31 Evrie man ment that it could redound to his gret hurt. 1637 RUTNERFORD *Lett.* (1802) I. 22r Knois of straw and things (as they mean) off the way to heaven.

† 6. **trans.** To say, tell, mention. *Obs.*

Beowulf 857 Dær was Beowulfes mærcþo mæned. c 1205 LAY. 16333 Wel 3e hit mægen imunen þat ich wulle mænen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Inoult hit is to siggen so þet þe scrift feder witterliche understode hwat tu wulle menen. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 12498 (Cott.) He had þar-for wyl gret pite, And þus to ioseph it mēneþ he. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Þey poetes mene þat Iupiter gildeð Saturnus. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howat* 756 Menstralis and musicianis, mo than I mene may. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 37 The myght of me may no man mene. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxvii. 26 Gaulride meaneþ y^his Scyllius was but .vii. yeres of age when his Fader dyed.

† b. *intr.* (rarely *refl.*) To speak, tell. Chiefly const. *of, on, Sc.* and north. *(y. Cf. r e absol. Obs.)*

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 24878 Hir succor son to ham sco sent, þat in xii murning on hir ment. c 1350 *Wyll. Palerne* 1925, I wol minge of a mater i mēnede of bi-for. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1615 (Dubl. MS.) Þai amervale þaime mekyll as menyis me þe writtes *Achin. MS.* As þe buke tellis. c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* LXXXVII. vii. All these were called Westes, as Bede ment. 1500 *Chester Pl.* *Purif.* 217 Mary, of mirth we may us meane. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 12, I dout that Merche, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe, that I of mene. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 219 Richt so did he, as my author did meyne. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 We meine of the pastores of the Kirk. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 196 S. Paul speaketh of iustification in the atayning it. ... But S. Iames meaneþ of iustification had and obtained.

7. **Comb.** † mean-nothing, a meaningless, insincere phrase.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 387, I tell you for your good, and, what is it to me?...with many such nonsignificants, or mean-nothings.

† **Mean, v. 2. Obs.** (After 15th c. only *Sc.* and north. *dial.*) Forms: 1 mēnan, 2-7 mene, 3 mēne, maine, meano, 5 meene, 5-6 Sc. meyn(e), 6-7 Sc. meine, 6-mean. [OE. *mēnan*: see MOAN sb.]

1. **trans.** To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person).

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* i. (*heading*), Hu Boetius hme singende gehæd, & his earfoðu to Gode mænde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gif þu meot dæst wot...ic hit mene to mine lauerde. c 1205 LAY. 2438, & swiðe heo hit mende to alle monnen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 3if heo eodmodlice mēneþ hre neode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 300 Eflir that, neir fifty zheir, Men menynt the heirship of Bouchane. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 203 Scho menynt ofte rycht sare hyr a sowne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2596 My greet unese ful ofe I mene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 157 The Troianis...With tender hartis mechen and Ewralis. 1536 BELLENOE *Chron.* Scot. (1821) II. 289 Becaus this Duncane was ane tyrane...few menynt his slaughter. 1599 JAS. I. *Bacra. Dwpov* (1682) 20 His fall is but little meened by the rest of his subjects.

b. With cognate obj.: To mean (one's) moan, (one's) complaint.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 4277 (Cott.) Off sco meind til him hir mane. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 8159 (Gott.) Unese had he menid his mode, þat Iem fra þe wandes dore. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 2440 [Lear] ment his mone euen & morwe. 141- HAROING *Chron.* Pref. (1812) 5 To none other my complaine can I mene.

c. To pity.

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 186 If þou be sijik, y schal þee hele; If þou moote ou3i, y schal þee meene. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* *Wemen* 501, I am so mercifull in mynd, et menyis all wichis. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 541 The husband men full lyllyl nou ar ment, Quhome be we ar vphaldin and sustent. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 32 They wald be ment, and no man menyis. 1603 *Philips* clxiv, I grant indeid thair wil na man me meine, For I my self am author of my grief.

d. in predicative phrase, to mean: to be de- plored or pitied.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 335 Allas! it was to mene, his vertuz & his pruesse So fele in him were sene, þat perist for falsnesse. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. (1858) I. 16 Quahar- for thair mister was the moir to mene. 1719 RAMSAY *3rd Ayr. Hamilton* x. An fowk can get a doll of rost beef... And be na sick. They're no to mean. 1788 R. GAIOWAY *Poems* 132 Yes, said the king, we're no to mean, We live baith wair, and snug, and bren.

2. *intr.* To lament, mourn; to complain.
 c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xi. § 1 þu simle mid wope & mid unrotesne manest gif þe anies willan wana bið. c 1205 LAY. 29613 þa wolde he þer after some wenden to Rome and menen to Gregorie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 So þet þeo mei weopen & menen aese soni mon, mide þe salmuwrithe. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 3059 (Gott.) Quillys schone menynd in hir mode, Confort com hir sose ful gode. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 513 Carisius . . for his wit gretly can men. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (MS. I) 110 Hyt menet, hit musit, hit mureet. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 28 Olte tyme to gedur can they meene, for to chylde come them betwene. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 22 Off all thy wo and car it mends the not to mene. a 1800 *Proud Lady Marg.* v. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 276 If you should die for me, sir knight, There's few for you will meane.

b. To complain of (an offender).
 a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Uor þe uend is affurht and offered of swuche and forþi þet Job was swuch þe mende of him. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1257 Hwi wulleþ men of me mene . . þah ic hi warny al þat yer.

c. *impers.* *Me meaneth* = I mourn.
 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 433 Sore me meneþ, for me smert, Mibe care is in mine bert.

d. *refl.* in the same sense.
 c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Meo þe to halie chirche, þet is to þan preoste and to þan folke. c 1205 LAY. 31504 And heo gunnen wenden to þan Kioge Pandan and menden beom to Pandan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Mened out to his earen. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1135 Til mark be gan him mene. 1363 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 163 Thenne mornede Meede and mende hire to the kyng. c 1400 *Destri. Troy* 7612 The grekes for þe greuance. . . Made myce murmur & menit homsore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suyses) 4174 Gretely he him mended. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 62 Aw lass hee been ath shop, for a quartern ca hops, en hard him mean hissel.

3. *trans.* To state as a grievance; to represent by way of formal complaint or petition. *Sc.*
 1475 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 33 Fersamekill as it is lamentably menit till ws be our lout Johnne of Spens, lister, that [etc.]. 1525 *Ibid.* I. 110 Forsamekill as it is humilie meynit and schewin to ws he ane reverend father in God [etc.]. 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 144 They were forced to mean our estate to the Queen of England. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 61 Ordaining bairn the parties, . . to meyne the mater to the said General Assembly. 1753 *Louthian Form of Process* (ed. 2) 25 It is humbly meaned and shown to Us, by Our Lovit, C. D. That [etc.].

b. *refl.* To present a complaint.
 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Thai menit thame diverse tymes to the Lordis of Session. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (Spalding Cl.) II. 72 To stamp it out he meinis him self to the Parliament.

† *Mean*, *v. 3* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *mean*, 5-6 *mene*, 6 *Sc. meyne*. [a. OF. *meener*, *moienor*, f. *meien* (see *MEAN* a.). Cf. *MEAN* sb.² 9.]

1. *trans.* To mediate.
 c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyng, or goon he-tweine ij. parties for a-corde. . . medio. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. xix. 263 If Iohn be a prouoking meene that the King geue to me xxi. pound of 3eerl fee, . . it mai he said. . . that Iohn dooth and geueth to me thilk fee, . . in this vnderstanding, that Iohn meeneh or helpeth, and fortherth in meynyng that the 3euyng be doon. c 1522 DOUGLAS in *Wks.* (1874) I. p. cx. Cawing thame mene and procure so that the remanynng with hir husband was not payit of hir dower. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 138 Nor was any assistance more like to mean and procure his Restauration then theirs.

2. To moderate (by intervention).
 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 47 Our tyme to meyne, and ga betweyne, Ane hevinle omratice.

† *Meanably*, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEAN* a.² + *-ABLY*]. In a mean or medium degree.
 1577 FRIMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 48 h. Guying to the Cholerike lesse seethyng, . . and to the Flegmaticke more seethyng, . . and to the Sanguine meanable [Sp. orig. *medianamente*].

Meanashing, *obs. form* of *MENACING*.

Meander (*mī'ndr*), *sb.* Also (6 *meander*), 6-9 *meander*. [a. L. *meander*, Gr. *μαίανδρος*, appellative use of the name of a river in Phrygia noted for its winding course. Cf. F. *méandre* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *meandro*.]

1. *pl.* Sinuous windings (of a river); turnings to and fro (in its course); flexuosities. Rarely in *sing.*, the action of winding; one of such windings. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* 14 In all which foords or Meanders . . if any drowne themselves in them, their Crownes sit vpon them. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. The River Niger . . deflecting after Westward, without meanders, continueth a straight course about 40 degrees. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 67 The stream loses itself in a distant meander. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 118 Probably . . these apparently four creeks are only the meanders of one. 1834 BUCKFORD *Italy* I. 166 Springs whose frequent meanders gave to the whole prospect the appearance of a vast green carpet shot with silver. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xv. 235 The river now flowed in gentle meanders.

transf. and fig. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Rival* II. Gij. When my head feels his [sc. Ale's] Meander, I am stronger than Lysander. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence to soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot I.* The boy . . lay . . half drowned in the meanders of the fluctuating delirium.

2. *pl.* Crooked or winding paths (of a maze); labyrinthine passages; windings or convolutions (of a vein, fissure, line, etc.).

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 561 Round-winding rings, and intricate Meanders . . of an end-less Meander. 1603 J. SAVILE *K. Jaz. Entertainment. Theobalds Bb.* Hee went into the Labyrinth-like garden to walke, where hee

recreated himselfe in the Meanders compact of Bayes, Rosemarie, and the like. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 3. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 Intercepted and detained within those Meanders [sc. the guts]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 34 The effuges, or meanders of the central . . parts of the brain. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 1. 25 Now she [Nature] unfolds. . . How ductile Matter new Meanders takes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 p. 2 The new path, which is supposed only to make a few meanders. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* iv. 141 The fibres of the mind . . and the meanders of the fibrillae being equally discernible. 1821 J. JONES tr. *Bjerges's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xii. 238 The inextricable windings and meanders of those caves.

† *b. fig.* Confusing and bewildering ways; intricacies (of affairs, the law, a subject, etc.). *Obs.*
 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 285 They heing ouerwhelmed in Meanders of mischiefs. 1631 R. H. Arraignment, *Whole Creature* i. 5 He was in such Meanders of miserie and labyrinths of troubles. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jenes* 71 There are many Meanders and windings in this question of Plantation. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vi. 170 long years did Hocus steer his Cause through all the meanders of the Law. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 132 In this purpose I am ready . . until by better information out of England, we shall be led out of these state meanders.

† *c. sing.* A winding or labyrinthine course or plan; a labyrinth, maze. *lit. and fig. Obs.*
 c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cxliii. v.* Lest awry I wander In walking this meander. 1610 Heywood *Lanc. Witches* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 226 The more I strive to unwind My selfe from this Meander, I the more Therein am intricatid. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1891) I. 211 After wandering two or three miles in this subterranean meander [the catacombs]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 46 [They] have made of Physick a Meander, . . and wild labyrinth of uncertainty. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 3 The gardeo, . . retains its early form, and the lesser walks preserve their original meander.

3. A circuitous journey or movement; a deviation; a winding course (as in the dance); chiefly *pl.*
 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 241 For building Churches sure be goes to Christ without Meander. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Dancing many times, a great multitude passe together, and in meanders turne aound wide themselves. 1713 Young *Last Day* II. 50 So swarming hees, that . . in airy rings, and wild meanders play. 1719 De Foe *Crisost.* i. xix. He made so many Tours, such Meanders, and led us by such winding ways. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv. Her journey back was rather a meander than a march.

4. *Art.* An ornamental pattern composed chiefly of lines winding in and out with rectangular turnings or crossing one another at right angles.

It is used chiefly as a border ornament on walls, pottery, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meander*, . . a fret-work in ached roofs. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus. Antiq.* xii. ii. § 8 On the table itself they engraved a meander. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. 401 Two conventional imitations [of water], the wave moulding and the Meander, are well known. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 196 The exterior has been ornamented with a meander, in white paint.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *meander pattern*, *walk*; *meander-like* *adv.*
 [1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1000 Now, like thy Jordan, (or 'Meander-like') Round-winding nimbly with a many-Creek.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* x. 4 Riuery veines, Meander-like that glide. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* App. 401 In the 'Meander pattern' [of water] the graceful curves of nature are represented by angles. 1766 MUSEUM *Rust.* VI. 80 Lay out the ground in some gentle 'meander-walks.'

Meander (*mī'ndr*), *v.* [f. *MEANDER* sb.]
 1. *intr.* Of a river, stream, etc.: To flow in meanders; to wind about in its course.
 c 1612 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Tears Death Meliades* (1614) A. 3. Forth where thou first didst passe Thy tender Dnyes, . . Meandering with her Streames. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* viii. 149 Soft streams meander'd. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *People of Mist* xxvii. Rivers that . . meandered across the vast plains.

indirect passive. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 85 Beds . . With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.

b. *transf. and fig.*
 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. i. (ed. Rae 1902) When you shall see in a beautiful Quarto Page, how a neat rivulet of Text shall meander thro' a meadow of margin. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 202 Pierce my vein, The cave of the crimson stream meandering there. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 Blue veins are seen meandering on [the skin's] surface. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xix. (1865) 257 The smoke . . meandered into graceful curls among the timbers.

2. Of a person: To wander deviously or aimlessly. (Partly suggested by MAUNDER v. 2.)
 Also *fig.*
 1835 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stories* Irel. 151 He wint meanderin' along through the fields. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 101, I meandered Through some chapters of Vanity Fair. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. 71 They will have . . meandered about the flower-garden to a listless way.

† *3. trans.* To entangle as in a labyrinth. *Obs.*
 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 95 [They devised questions, arguments, etc.] thereby to puzzle him in the resolving of them, Meander him in his answers . . and drive him to a non-plus.

Hence *Meander'd* *pp. a.*, winding, labyrinthine. Also *Meanderer*, one who meanders.
 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* i. 158 Those armes of Sea, . . By their Meanderd creeks indenting that Land. 1622 *Ibid.* xxii. 9 Ouzé. . . In Meanderd Gyres doth while herselfe abate. 1708 Brit. *Apoll.* No. 43. 3/1 Love's meander'd Paths. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Old Virginia* (1889) 188 The meanderer was Drinkwater Torm.

Meandering (*mī'ndrɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [f. *MEANDER* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *MEANDER*; an instance of this.
 1652 A. WILSON in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Or can the crawling Worm . . With its Meanderings finde the center

out? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The grove may be a paradise that is refreshed by thy meanderings! 1865 GROTE *Plato* III. 45. I here repeat the precise state of the question, which is very apt to be lost amidst the meanderings of a Platonic dialogue.

Meandering, *pp. a.* [f. *MEANDER* v. + *-ING* 2.] That meanders; flexuous, winding.
 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Intro. (685) 6 Winding Bayes, Creeks and meandering Inlets. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Flesh . . so clear that every meandering vein is to be seen. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 174 The tentacles . . margin the meandering cell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 112 The river flows in a meandering course.

Hence *Meanderingly* *adv.*
 1887 STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* Mar. 886 Through which a narrow path meanderingly ran.

† *Meander'd*, *pp. a. Obs.*—o In 8 *meander'd*. [f. L. *meandrat*—us full of curves like the Meander + *-ED* 1.] (See quot.)
 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meander'd*, turned, intricately wrought.

† *Meandrian*, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *meandrius* (f. *meander*: see *MEANDER* sb.) + *-AN*.] Like the meanders of a river; flexuous, winding.
 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent surpente generation, with their Meandrian turnings & windings. 1656 S. H. Golden *Law* 81 Religion's rigidity and Meandrian intricacies are too hard for most of them.

Meandrically (*mī'ndrɪkəlɪ*), *adv.* [f. L. *meandricus* (f. *meandrique*, f. *meander* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.)] In a meandrous manner.
 1886 R. von LENNEFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 570 Meandrically winding tubes . . *Meandrospondyle*.

Meandriform (*mī'ndrɪfɔrm*), *a.* [f. L. *meandri*—MEANDER sb. + *-FORM*.] Having a winding form, labyrinthine.
 1898 *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 227 This is covered above and below by a layer of vermiform and meandriform chambers.

|| *Meandrina* (*mī'ndrɪnə*), [mod. L. *Meandrina*, fem. of **meandrinus* adj.; see next Cf. F. *meandrine*.] A genus of corals the surface of which somewhat resembles the convolutions of the human brain; also, a polype of this genus.
 1838 BAKEWELL *Introduct. Geol.* (ed. 5) 638 Where the laminae take a serpentine direction, they are called Meandrina, or brain stone. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 50 Dense masses of Meandrina and Astræa.

Meandrine (*mī'ndrɪn*), *a.* Also *meandrine*. [ad. mod. L. **meandrinus*, f. L. *meandri*—MEANDER sb.] Characterized by windings; said esp. of corals belonging to the genus *MEANDRINA*.
 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 155 There are thus the simple and meandrine forms of the calcareally branched species. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 13 Rounded masses of meandrine coral with its brain-like convolutions.

† *Meandrite* (*mī'ndrɪt*), *Obs.* Also *mī'ndrite*. [f. L. *meandri*—MEANDER sb. + *-ITE*. Cf. G. *meandrit*, F. *meandrite* (Humboldt).] A coral belonging to the genus *MEANDRINA*.
 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with *meandrites* or *meandropores*, in a parallel line from the surface. 1819 HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. IV. 200 Small rocks of meandrites, meandropores, and other corals.

Meandrous (*mī'ndrɪs*), *a.* Also 7 *meandrous*. [f. *MEANDER* + *-OUS*.] Full of or characterized by windings and turnings; esp. of a river.
 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Meander*, . . *Meandron* is used for crooked, or full of turnings. a 1657 R. LOVELAND *Let.* (1663) 268 With whose virtuous rectitude Meandrous falsehood is inconsistent. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 Ouse . . in this Shire, more Meandrous then Meander. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 86 (1740) 274 That, in the Prosecution of this meandrous Labyrinth, . . I may not . . be thought tedious. 1836 Taylor's *Mag.* III. 561 A net, flowing in a meandrous course. 1892 L. G. LYTTON *Maul* 118 Desiré's meandrous labyrinths among.

† *Meandry*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEANDER* + *-Y*.] = *prec.*
 1614 Sir A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 14 The Trumpets (with their dreadful notes Drawn through their hoarse Meandry throats . .). 1619 — tr. *Bacon's Wisdom* Anc. v. 15.

Meane, *obs. f.* *MAIN* sb.², *MEAN*, *MESNE*, *MIEN*.
 † *Meaned*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MEAN* sb. + *-ED* 2.] Furnished with or having means. Only with qualifying word, as *better meaned*.
 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoc* I. i. There's thy fellowe Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art: nay, and better meand.

† *Meanel*, *Obs.* See quot. (and cf. *MENALD* a.).
 121685 T. MORR in Ray's *Collect.* (E.D.S.) 55 *Meanelis*, spots called flea-bits in white-coloured horses.

† *Meaneer* 1. *Obs.* In 4 *meaneer*, *moyneer*, *moyneuer*. A mediator; an interpreter.
 1387 TRIVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Mark þe go-spellour, Paule his discipule and his mener [L. *interpres Petri*]. *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn . . com alond with fourty felawes and som meners [interpretes]. c 1450 *Promp. Port.* 333/1 Menowre, or medyatowre. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 747 Thou moder of all mercy, and the menar.

Meaneer 2. (*mī'ndr*). ? *Obs.* [f. *MEAN* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who means, intends, or purposes. Chiefly with qualifying ad., prefixed.
 1580 LUTTON *Savilla* 138 We haue the faithfullist meaneers, and truest dealers, that are in all the world. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 25 So mischief fell upon the meaneers crowne. 1604 HIERON *IV. L.* 490 If the meaneer be not assured of

passes from water into air. 51-2

b. At a moderate speed, neither fast nor slow.
1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1141, I asked them how many leagues from Toro to Cairo, they told me 7 days journey going meanly.

2. With express or implied limitation: Only moderately; not above the average; hence (coalescing with MEANLY adv. 1), slightly, indifferently, poorly.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xv. 101 They are set on a row. In an oven very meanly warm. 1605 DRYDEN *tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 30 In the Reign of Domitian, Poetry was but meanly cultivated, but Painting eminently flourish'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He shews himself. to be very meanly skill'd in the Fathers.

b. Not meanly: in no slight degree. So also more than meanly.

1590 SHAKS. *Coul. Err.* I. i. 59 My wife, not meanly proud of two such boys. 1666 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advt.* fr. *Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 159 It would have been more than meanly pleasing to the Literati. a 1662 HEVLIN *Land* II. (1671) 242 Laud was not meanly offended, as he had good reason to be.

Meanness (mī'nēs). [f. MEAN a. 1 + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being mean; lowness or humbleness of rank, birth, etc.; lowness; insignificance.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcvi. 126 Let vs learne to acknowledge our meanness with all humilitie. 1653 MITTON *Hirelings* (1659) 97 Without soaring above the meannes wherein they were born. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xiii. I. 358 The rusticity of his appearance and manners still betrayed in the most elevated fortune the meanness of his extraction. 1886 SPURGEON *Trens.* Dav. Ps. cxxxvi. 170 Reaching downward even to beasts and reptiles, it is, indeed, a boundless mercy, which knows no limit because of the meanness of its object. 1900 H. W. C. DAVIS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 561 The meanness of his birth.

2. Weakness, deficiency, inferiority; slightness, scantness. Of physical things: Littleness, smallness. Also pl.

1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 To the meanness of those learning I thought it my part to submit my stile. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. xxxi. § 3 The Ministers greatnes or meanness of knowledge to do other things. 1682 NORRIS *Hieracles* 28 Not to scoff at the meanness of his understanding. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 82 The great purpose that brought Christ out of his Father's bosom, and clothed him with the infirmities and meannesses of our nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 64 We suffer greater injuries from the contemptible meanness of the one (the mouse), than the formidable invasions of the other (the elephant). 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product.* Mod. Art. The large eye of genius saw in the meanness of present objects their capabilities of treatment. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 84 The associations of moral sublimity and beauty seem to throw a veil over the physical meannesses.

3. Want of mental or moral elevation or dignity; littleness of character or mind; baseness.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 263 This doth not proceed from any abject baseness or meanness of spirit. 1718 POPE *Ilia* xiv. 103 Lives there a Man so dead to Fame, who dares To think such Meanness? 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* II. vii. 9 His dastardly soul would stoop to the lowest depths of meanness.

b. In pl. Instances of this; mean acts.

1726 DE FOR. *Hist. Devit* I. iv. To descend to the meannesses of frightening children and old women. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 23 The little one never told him about sharp words and petty meannesses.

4. Pooriness of appearance or equipment. Of literary or artistic production: Poverty of style, execution, or design; want of grandeur, nobility, etc.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Authem Christmas Day* Rem. Wks. (1660) 436 The King of Gods in meanness drest. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 173 [Jonson] when he trusted himself alone, often fell into meanness of expression. 1705 ANONIM *Italy* 119 (Florence), I doubt however whether this figure be not of a later date. by the Meanness of the Workmanship. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 104, I found their students... assiduously copying the hard atrocities and cold meannesses of their own David. 1834 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont.* Countries I. 155 Richtenschwy and his precincts are very pretty, notwithstanding the meanness of most of the houses. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 285 Its intrinsic meanness as a composition.

5. Sordid illiberality; niggardliness, stinginess.

1755 IN JOHNSON. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.* All this [is] performed with a careful economy, that never descends to meanness. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. F. Benson* 520 He carefully shunned both meanness and imprudent expenditure.

† **Meanness** 2. *Obs.* [f. MEAN a. 2 + -NESS.] The condition of being between two extremes; moderateness in size or other qualities.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xix. ii. (1495) 861 Yf the matere of clerenesse is meane it chaungeth somtyme to thicknesse and drynesse of erthe: so that it passe not and gooth not beyonde meannesse of erthe. c 1450 LVOC. & BUNCI *Secres* 255 Visage rounde body hool and right. With meannesse of the heed is good in celi wyght. 1598 FLORIO *Typhedeas*, luke warmth. meannes, between hot and cold.

† **Meanor.** *Obs.* rare-1. Aphetic. DEMEANOUR. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 108 If the Testimony of that Lady be true. I do not shuffle it over as if his Meanor to the Lord Marquess were not a little culpable.

Meano(u)r, obs. forms of MANURE sb.

† **Means**, sb. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. MEAN v. 1; the form perh. represents the 3rd pers. sing.] Meaning.

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini, Pol. Tonguestone* 404 The means of this was soon understood by the French, English and Italians.

Means: see MEAN sb. 2

Meant (ment), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of MEAN v. 1]

In senses of the vb. (q.v. for the predicative uses); rarely attributive, exc. with prefixed adv. (usually hyphenated) as in *well-, ill-, kindly-meant*.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 284 Wrath yet remains, tho' strength his fabric leaves, And the meant hiss, the gasping mouth deceives.

† b. (Well) intentioned. *Obs.* rare.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace XI. 1041, I haiff spokyn with lord Clyfurd that knyght, Wyth thair chyflauns weill menynt for your lyff.

Mean time, **meantime**, sb. and adv. [Properly two words (see MEAN a. 2 and TIME sb.), and still often so written in the phrases, less frequently when used alone as an adv.]

A. as sb., chiefly in various adverbial phrases.

1. In the mean time. a. During or within the time which intervenes between one specified period or event and another; while something is going on, 'at the same time', 'all the while'. † Also, in the same sense, *in mean time*, *in that (this, which, etc.) mean time*. † In the mean time of: during.

1340 Ayeub. 36 Hi [sc. hire bestes] sterueþ ine mene-time: do opre ine hare stede ase moche wter. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Mat.* ix. 1 In the mene time [Vulg. interea]. c 1420 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 946 In thys mene tyme whyle [etc.]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 20 In the mene tyme of hyr preyer They rent hyr flesh on every syde. 1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Roll) II. 108 In the moyne tyme he wold commune with the lord Nassau. c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 42 Wherefore [in mene tyme whyle they were counselling] he [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, In the whiche mene tyme not one of them all miscaryed. 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 479 Esfir the committing of the foirsaided oppressions in the menyteme of his being at the said Lord Regent completing thairpoun. 1638 H. SWELMAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 155 In the mean tyme you would applye your self to the antientest Authors. 1740 *tr. De Monchy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 112 In mean time the People, surpris'd at what had happened, crowded to the Altar. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 264 The uses, which only take place in the meantime, and until the appointment is made. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 467 In the meantime the king would be an object of aversion and suspicion to his people.

b. Used (like at the same time, etc.) in adversative or concessive sense: While this is true; still, nevertheless. ? *Obs.*

1633 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 141 If ought hurt us, the fault is ours; in mistaking the evil for good: in the mean time, we owe praise to the Maker. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 82 Some who making a shew of...pastimes, doe in the mean time under that pretence entertaine...most dangerous plottes. 1809 SYP. SMITH *Serm.* II. 113 In the meantime there are many habits of thought [etc.]. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 In the meantime, you know that my father [etc.].

† 2. Without prep. The mean time, this mean time: = 'in the mean time', 1 a. *Obs.*

c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 986 þe mentyme þe magdelaine criste in hi flsa cane infame, bat [etc.]. c 1450 Life St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1745 Bot all þis meen tyme, nyghtes and dayes, Cuthbert for þair heele prayes. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 333 To be liued by the meane-time, or hereafter to bee glorified and liue by them. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 25. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 91 While the mean time the just and godlike kind From heav'n and earth alike hard measure find.

3. For the mean time: so long as the interval lasts. Also predicatively: Intended to serve for the interim.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxviii. 263 When he was yene to any occupation he left all other thyng for the mene tyme and tendid therto. 1509 FISHER *Fumeral Serm.* Cress Richmond Wks. (1876) 305 Tho the rysynge of the body be delayed for a season, the soule neuertheless shall for the mene tyme have a pleasaunt & a swete lyfe. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 This order was for the meantime.

4. attrib. Provisional, temporary. *rare*.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 755 Praise and blame Of what he said grew pretty nigh the same—Meantime awards to meantime acts. 1873 — *Red Coll. Nt. cap* 1322 The lost sleep's meantime amusements.

B. adv.

1. = In the mean time, A. 1 a.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 169 Meane tyme, receiue such welcome at my hand, As Honour... may Make tender of to thy true worthinesse. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 501 What auaileth it to abstaine from eating and drinking, if meane tyme we eate and deuour vp our breiheren? 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrrapædia* 144 Meane tyme whyles they came together, those foreriders who had skowed the plaines, brought with them certaine men. 1782 MISS BUNNEY *Cecilia* VI. vii. Meantime, evidently offended... [he] conversed only with the gentlemen. 1824 SOUTHWY *Ess* (1832) II. 201, I... trusted that, meantime, a kind and generous heart would resist the effect of fatal opinions. 1842 ORMERSON *Cred.* VIII. 76 The ladies, meantime, were on the qui vive. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. 259 Meantime where was Lord Palmerston?

† 2. = In the mean time, A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lyc.* Ded. 5 Were my worth greater, my duty would shew greater, meane time, as it is, is bound to your Lordship. 1681 *tr. Belon's Myst. Physick* 64 Meantime, it may be said in general, that part of those Rules [etc.].

Mean tone, **meantone**, *Mus.* [MEAN a. 2]

a. (As two words.) The averaged or standard interval (half-way between a greater and less major second) which is the basis of the system of tuning in vogue before the introduction of 'equal temperament'. b. attrib. or adj. (= MESOTONIC), as in *meantone interval, system, temperament*.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The system of mean

tones, the *sistema participato* of the old Italian writers, still frequently used in tuning organs. 1884 J. LECXY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 72 It will be convenient to take equal temperament as the standard of comparison, and to measure the meantone intervals by the number of equal Semitones they contain. *Ibid.*, In the meantone system the Interval G[♯]-E^b is sharper than the perfect Fifth by nearly one-third of a Semitone.

Meaus, obs. form of MENACE sb.

Mean while, **meanwhile**, sb. and adv. [Properly two words (see MEAN a. 2 and WHILE sb.), and still often so written (cf. MEAN TIME).]

A. sb., chiefly in advb. phrases.

1. In the mean while. a. = 'in the mean time' as in MEAN TIME A. 1 a. Also † in (that, this, which, etc.) mean while, † in mean while, † in the mean(s) while(s).

c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 1148 þan boþe partizys..made þem alle merie in þe mene while. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 570 On this book he swoor anon She gilty was, in the meene whyles An hand hym smoot upon the nekke boon. — *Friar's T.* 147 In this meene while, This yeman gan a litel for to smile. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 3102 Ho..starty O þat stoute with hire stepe Eden, There most was hir mynd in þat mene gwhile. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 286 In the mean whyles it fortuneth that [etc.]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 Archbishop Baldwin went into the Holy Land and died without returne in which mene while the Chapele of Hakington..was..demolished. 1581 J. BRILL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 147 b, And where in the meanes whyles lurketh then the law that is written within, in the lartres of the faythfull? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. iv. v, We in meanwhile, madam, must take advice How [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxiv, Yet now in this so happie a mene while. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 11 And in this mene while, when the Senate thought good there should be but one Consul created, namely Cn. Pompeius. 1628 E. BLOUNT in *Earle Microcosm.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 In the meanwhile, I remaine Thine. Ed. Blount. 1709 FREINO *Peterborough's Cond.* 58. 235 In the mean while, my Lord pursu'd the Enemies Army. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101 Upon this subject I will in my next Number make an appeal...In the meanwhile let me pride myself a little on the circumstance [etc.].

† b. In the mean while that: during the time that. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 118 The emperesse in the mene while that the batayll dured escaped from thens and went vnto oxenford.

c. In adversative or concessive use; cf. MEAN-TIME 1 b.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 13 We pray..that God would turne them away from vs, owing in the mene while this deuotion to the Lord our God, that [etc.]. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 368 In the meanwhile we may regard him simply as a great author.

† 2. The mean while = 'in the mean while', A. 1 a. Also this, that mean while(s), all this mean while, all that mean while during. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 50 Lay al þis mene while Troilus, Recordynge his lesson in his manere. 14.. *Voe.* in *W. Wulker* 590/14 *Interea*, the mene while. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii. 79 The mene while that this knyght was -making hym redy to departe [etc.]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* 20 b, Al that mene while during, [they] had a priest that could not speake. 1654 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 363 But the United Provinces lost not the opportunity this maner whyles which offered it self so favourably to them. 1658 — *tr. Parat's Wars Cyprus* 40 General Zaune, was this mean while gone from Corfu.

3. For the mean while = 'for the mean time': see MEAN TIME A. 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 448 Ther was bir refut for the meene while.

4. Subst. use of the adv. (see B. 1). *rare-1*.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 191 The long ages of the Meanwhile.

B. adv. (Cf. MEAN TIME.)

1. = In the mean while, A. 1 a.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Mene while, *interim*. c 1586 CTRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXVIII. 1, The just meane while shall in Jehovah's presence Play, sing, and daunce. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. 1. 408 Let the lawes of Rome determine all, Meane while I am possesst of that is mine. 1678 BUTLER *Red. II.* 99 Meanwhile the Squire was on his way, The Knight's late Orders to obey. 1713 AUDISON *Cato* II. vi. Meane while I'll draw up my Numidian Troops, And, as I see Occasion, I'll favour thee. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1. x. 113 The archbishop meanwhile had returned from his adventurous expedition.

2. = In the mean while, A. 1 c.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 539 Meane-while, the time, and cause, and measure of this anger in Ionas, I thinke, are worthe to be blamed. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 277 Meanwhile, the really primitive and apostolic and catholic doctrine was that of the Reformers. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. 443 Meanwhile, however, one characteristic of the English sentimentalists must be noticed.

Meany(e), obs. ff. MANY; var. ff. MEINTE.

† **Meapte**, *Obs.* [? A blundered adaptation of *L. meatus* or *F. méat*.] = MEATUS.

1574 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 11 Of the more vehement force, of the breath, followeth necessarily, all the meaptes to be clenzed. *Ibid.* 13 b, Keepe your bedde for two or three houres after, lest the small meaptes being opened, a suddaine alteration may happen.

Mear(e): see MARE sb., MERE sb., a., and v.

Mearaltie, obs. form of MAYORALTY.

Mearch, obs. form of MARCH sb. 1 and v. 1

Meari, obs. form of MARROW.

Mearl(e), variants of MERLE.

Mearlew muse, variant of MURLIMUES *Obs.*

Mearmayde, obs. form of MERMAID.

Meary, obs. form of MERRY *a.*

Mease (miz). Forms: 5-6 mayse, 5, 6, 9 meise, 6-8 mese, 6, 9 maise, 6-9 meaze, 7 mase, mes, 7-9 mesh, mase, 9 mais, maize, mase, meas, meash, 7- mease. [a. OF. *meise*, maize barrel (or some other receptacle) for herrings (in 14th c. latinized *meisa*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *meisa* bundle, box (MHG. *meise* barrel for herrings, mod.G. dial. *meise* basket), MLG., MDu. *mēse* barrel for herrings, ON. *meiss* box, basket (MSw. *mes*, *mese*, Sw. dial. *mes*, *meis*, MDa. *mees*), cogn. w. Lith. *maisa*-s bag.] A measure for herrings, equal to five 'hundreds' (usually 'long hundreds' varying in different localities: see quot.).

In N. Devon the number is 612, i.e. four times 153, app. suggested by John xvi. 11 (see E. D. D.).

1499 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 306 He shal pay for every meise so solde xiii. 1535 in *Memoirs* 466 (Surtees) 239, x mayes allic. rub. distribut dictis pauperibus. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* Meise, of herring, continis five hundredth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 122 Such store of fishes as pleaseth god to send, sometimes x meises, sometimes xij. xvj. or xx meises. 1613 in *Lex Scripta of Isle of Man* (1819) 100 An ancient Statute in this Isle for paying of Custom Heytings (called Castle Mases). c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 107 [They] take sometimes 60 Mesh at a Tide, which are three Lasts of Herrings. 1780 A. Young *Tour Trav.* I. 190 A boat will catch 6 mase of herrings in a night, each mase. 1833 S. WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. 1.) 37 In Ireland and the Isle of Man herrings are measured by the mease, which contains 525 fish. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxviii, I took more fish by many meshes than I could ever consume. 1894 — *Manxman* 226 Ten maise of this sort for the last lot. 1905 *Whittaker's Atlas, Weights & Measures*, HERRINGS are sold — on the Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the Mase, which contains 500 hundreds of 123 each.

Mease, var. MESE *Obs.*, MESE sb. and v.

Measelen, -line, obs. forms of MASLIN 1 and 2.

Meash, obs. form of MASH, MEASE, MESH.

Meashio, obs. form of MESHY.

Measle (miz'l), sb. Forms: 5 masyil, mazil, meselle, -ylle, 6 maseel, meazell, 7 meazil, -le, 9 meale. Pl. 4 maseles, 4-6 mesels, 5 meazes, meseles, 6 maisils, massels, mayssiles, meselles, 6-7 maseles, measel(ly), 7 maisels, mazels, measil(ly), 7-8 meazels, -les, 7-measles. [ME. *maseles* pl., cogn. w. OHG. (? and OS.) *masala*, occurring as gloss to L. *flemet*, i.e. *phlegmon* blood-blister (MHG. *masele*, MLG. *masele*, *massele*, MDu. *masele* fem., blood-blister, pustule, spot on the skin; also in pl. measles; mod.Du. *mazelen* measles); a related form occurs in MDu. and mod.G. *masern* pl., measles; for the Scandinavian forms see MEASLINGS. For other derivatives of the Tent. root *mas-, *mēs-, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrecence', see MAZER.

It is possible that the word may have come into Eng. from continental LG. For its existence in OE. there is no other evidence than the occurrence, in a 12th c. MS., of *maselescafe* as a spelling of *malice* MALHAVE. The phonetic development is irregular: normally the modern form should be *mazel (cf. HAZEL), for which spellings like *hesel*, *hesle* occur in the 15-16th c.). That the dialectal form *measle* appears in literary English may be due to a mistaken association of this word with MESEL *leper*; a similar confusion occurred in MHG., where *measleucht* (etymologically 'measles') was often used for *mischelucht* leprosy.]

1. pl. († in 15th c. also sing.). A specific infectious disease of man (in medical Latin called *Rubeola* and *Morbilli*), characterized by an eruption of rose-coloured papulae arranged in irregular circles and crescents, preceded and accompanied by catarrhal and febrile symptoms; it rarely attacks the same person twice. (Often referred to as one of the diseases incident to childhood, although it frequently attacks adults.) The plural form is now usually construed as a sing.

German (formerly also *frisch*, *hybrid*) *measles*: a contagious disease (*Rosola epidemica* or *Rubella*) distinct from measles, but resembling it in some of its symptoms. c. 1325 *Gloss IV. de Bibbesio*. (MS. Arundel 220) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugeros*, *maseles* [c. 1300 MS. *Camb.* *maseles*]. 14. — *Nom.* in W. Wülcker *707/125 Hec serpe*, a mesyll. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 328/2 *Masyll*, or *mazil*, sekenesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 237/4 *Meselle*; *serpele*. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxiv. At that season ther wer the Meazelles soo strong, & in especial amongis Ladies & Gentil-women, that sum died of that sickness. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Hellie* (1541) 80 b, Purpilles, measels, and small pokes. c. 1560 *Misogynus* tit. iii. 49 (Brandt), I can cure the Agwe, the Massels and the french pocke. 1578 *Lyte Docto* 1. xvii. 27 It is good, against, the small Pokes and Meselles. 1601 *Dolman La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 813 *Eutury*. Is good against the meazels. 1665 *Butler Hud.* I. iii. 1248 From whence they start up chosen vessels, Made by contact, as men get measles. 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3224/3 The Princess of Piedmont is fallen ill of the Meazles. 1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 250 The Small Pox, Meazles, and pestilential Fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 28 The Meazles usually makes its appearance at the commencement of the year. 1877 *Roberts Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 123 Measles is decidedly infectious.

attrib. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv, The measles like eruption (of typhus fever) appeared about the fifth day. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II. 148 The rash for a time may be suggestive of Scarlet Fever, but sooner or later it usually conforms more to the measles type.

b. pl. The pustules characteristic of this disease; † formerly sometimes applied to the pustules of eruptive diseases generally.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. ix. (1495) 870 Colour of skynne chaungyth for streyte contynuaunce of the skynne: as it fareth off in Mesels: Pokes: woundes: botches and brennyng. 1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 277/2 Others take a fether, and dippe it in the saide water, and therwith they annoynte all the Measells of the Face when they are come forth. 1685 *Cook's Mellick Chirurg.* vi. ii. ix. (ed. 4) 214 Those little Pustles in the skin, with a deep redness, are called Measles. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Down. Med.* (1790) 241 About the sixth or seventh day from the time of sickening, the measles begin to turn pale on the face.

c. In exclamatory phrase. † *nonce-use*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv, Why the meazills, should you stand here, with your traine [etc.].

2. pl. († formerly also sing.) A disease in swine, produced by the scolex of the tapeworm; in later use, a similar disease in other animals.

[This application of the word arose from a misinterpretation of the adj. *mezel* 'leprous' (see MEASLE a.) as used to designate swine suffering from this disease.]

1587 *MASCALL Gout. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 273 Poultry dung, which also is ill for hogs, and will increase a measel among them. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 107 Such settled counsels like unto the meazels of a swine. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (1640) 93 The Swyne dyed of the Measills. 1793 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 299 Is the small pox known among sheep? It is a little known, but not at all common. — Called the measles. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* II. 245 Pigs are subject to a cutaneous disease called measles, which is supposed to render the flesh unwholesome.

b. The scolex or cysticerus which produces this disease. Also attrib. in *measle-disease*.

1863 *ATTIKEN Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 94, 95 The first animal he experimented on died from a violent attack of the measle disease; and on dissection the muscles were found filled with measles, or imperfectly developed scolices. 1901 *OSLER Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 367 The measles are more readily overlooked in beef than in pork, as they do not present such an opaque white colour.

3. pl. A disease of trees which causes the bark to become rough and irregular, and the branch finally to die' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also sing. a blister or excrecence on a tree. † *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 539 Olive... hath another greefe and sorance called in Latin Clavus, fungus or Patella (i. a. Knur, Puffe, Meazil or Blister). 1611 *FLORIO, Chiano*, a meazell or blister growing on trees. 1674 *JOSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 190 Their fruit-trees are subject to two diseases, the Meazels, ... and lowliness. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* xvii. (ed. 3) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels. 1707 *MORTIMER Hud.* 392.

4. pl. In *Photography*. Cf. MEASLY a. 3.

1876 [see MEASINESS].

† **Measle**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 mesel, 6 masyil, meazel, messell(e, mesyl, mys(s)ell, 7 meazell, measle. [A particular application of MESEL a., leprous; the later spelling proceeds from association with MEASLE sb.] Of swine, their flesh: Affected with 'measles', measly.

[1398: see MEASLE a.] c. 1460 *Towneley Jnrl.* ii. 264 Vit teynd thou not this mezel swyne? 1519 in *Surtees Jnrl.* (1888) 33 For gelyng messell pork xxd. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxviii. (1870) 195 Masyil baken, and sardyns, I do eate and sel. 1596 *KIRKMAN Courts Lett.*, etc. (1675) 347 Where Meazel Porks are sold at Rufford. a. 1624 *Brome City Wit v. Wks.* 1873 I. 363 The kell of a meazell hog.

Measle (miz'l), v. Also 7 meazel, meazle, mezele. [L. MEASLE sb.]

1. trans. To infect with measles.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Pied d'oison*, Goose-foot, wild Orache; called also Swinesbane, because it kills, or meazels, the Swine which eat of it. A 1545 *Hood Tale of Trumpe* iv, Though the wishes that Witches utter Can... send styes in the eye—and measle the pigs. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Measle*, to infect with measles.

2. trans. To cover as with 'measles' or spots.

In quot. 1678 there is a reference to MESEL sb., leper. 1638 *WENTWORTH* 23 May in *Strafford Lett.* (1739) II. 173. I was so damnable bitten with Midges, as my face is all meazel over ever since. 1885 D. KER in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) Sept. 219 A tall, sawlow fellow, meazled all over with brass buttons. *absol.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. I. 319 With Cow-lich meazle like a Leper.

3. intr. To develop the eruption of measles. *collog.* *Mod.* 'The child is measling nicely.' 'The baby measled at the same time' (Dr. W. Sykes).

Measled (miz'ld), ppl. a. Forms: 4 meselyd, 5 maselyd, meselled, 6 meseld, 7 mezeled, 6-7 measeled, 6-8 meazeled, 7 measeled, miselled, 7-8 meazled, 6- measled. [L. MEASLE sb., a., and v. + -ED.]

1. Infected with measles.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 281 Meete that is soone corrupte as ofmeslyd hogges. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 329/1 Maselyd, *serpinosius*. 1499 *Maldon, Exeter, Court Rolls* (Bundle 58, no. 17), Meselled hog. 1573 *Tusser Hud.* (1878) 52 Thy measled bacon. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 342 [He] objected against one of the hogges wh. was miselled. 1713 *CRESS WINDCHELSEA Jnrl. Poems* 214 A Pestilential Sow, a meazled Pork, On the foundation has been long at work. 1840 J. JEVILL *Corr.* (1894) 144 We dined at A. Ellis's last week with the Poodle

who has buried his measled Majesties. 1876 *Tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 114 By the use of measled meat.

2. Spotted.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 213 One speckled fish... is called the poyson fish, it is shaped like a Tench, but meazled.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Meazled*, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

† 3. fig. Poor, 'scurvy'. (Cf. MEASLY a.)

1595 *KASSE Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 191 That meazled inuention of the Goodwife my mothers finding her daughter in the oven, where [etc.].

Hence † **Measledness**, measled condition.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Scurviness*, the measledness of Hogs.

† **Meas'ling**, vbl. sb. [L. MEASLE v. + -ING.] Inflection with measles.

1573 *Tusser Hud.* (1878) 41 And diligent Cistye, my dayrie good wench, make cleanly his cabben, for measling and stench.

Measlings (miz'lingz), sb. pl. *Obs.* exc. dial. Also 4 maselings, 7 meslings, 9 mezelings, mizzlings. (See E. D. D.) [Early ME. *maselinges*, f. (? Eng. or LG.) *masel* MEASLE sb. + -ING¹. Cf. Da. *maslinger* pl. (recorded from the 16th c.), Sw. *mesling*, *mäsling*, mod. fcl. *mislaring* pl., measles. The formation has not been found exc. in Eng. and in Scandinavian; it is unlikely to have arisen independently in those two branches of Teut.; it may have belonged to early MLG., and thence have passed into Eng. and Da.]

The measles.

c. 1300 *Gloss IV. de Bibbesio*. (MS. Camb.) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugeros* [glossed] *maselings* [c. 1325 MS. *Arundel* 220 *maselles*]. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* III. *Meslings*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima. vide *Measels*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Measlings*, measles.

Measly (miz'li), a. Also 8 meazly, 8-9 measly. [L. MEASLE sb. + -Y.] 1. Of or pertaining to measles; resembling measles. 1782 W. HERBERT *Comm.* vii. (1806) 20 Distinguished from the measles efflorescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 356 The measly tubercles which form the second (kind of) bydatids, in swine. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 576 A dark measly rash.

2. Of swine, their flesh: Affected with measles. (Cf. MEASLE a., MEASED ppl. a.) 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thuenen's Trav.* I. 89 She saw a Measly Hog come and Wash in the Water. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xxi. 16r If you find little Kernels in the Fat of the Pork, like Hail-shot... its measly, and dangerous to be eaten. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 5 What's the grub to-morrow? Measly pork again.

3. Spotty. In *Photography*. (See quot. 1876.) 1876 *ARNET Int. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 110 The result would be 'measly' or mealy prints—i.e. prints in which minute red spots alternate with darker ones in the shadows after fixing.

1897 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 251 The remainder, after even an hour's soaking were only a very measly brown. 1898 *TALMAGE in Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 4/4 The slushy custards; the jaundiced or measly biscuits.

4. slang. Poor, contemptible, of little value.

1872 *Punch* 27 July 39/2 That was a fine old hen... but... the others were a measly lot. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 202 Greenwich, where they take you girls for a measly day's holiday once a year.

Camb. 1860 *ALDRICH Story of Bad Boy* 29 A measly-looking little boy with no shoes.

Measne, obs. form of MESNE.

Meason, ? variant of MASON *Obs.*, house.

a. 1550 *Image Ipoec.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 423/1 [A bishop ought] To spend in tyme and season, And so to kepe his meason.

Meason, obs. Sc. form of MASON sb.

Meas'ondue, *Exc.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 masondewe, 4-5 mesondieu, (pl. -deux, -dieu), 5 mayson-, mesondewe, 5-6 masen-dewe, maysyn dew, 6 masone dew, massindewe, meson de dieu, masoun de Dieu, 6-8 meson-due, 7-9 maisondieu, 8 massondew, meson-dieu. [a. OF. *meson-dieu*, *maison-Dieu*, lit. house of God. Cf. f. *hôte-Dieu* (HOTEL 1 c.)] A hospital or poor-house.

1354-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Rogero de Eshe cooperienti super le Mesondieu. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 28 Treupe... Bad hem... make Meson due [1377 B. vii. 26 mesondieux] her-with Meseye to helpe. ? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Mynstreis and masondewe they malle to the erthe. 1429-30 *Wylls & Inn. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 78 To ye mesondieu of sint katernye... for yair enforcements xxi. 1555 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 315/2 A meson Dewe founded by him by our licence, in the seide Towne of Bocking. 1470 *Wyll in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 144 Pauperibus manentibus in Masyndew. 1546 *York. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 468 There is a Bedehouse or Massindewe of Hospital, poure folk. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21 § 34 Any Hospitall, Measondue, or Spittel House. 1599-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 5 To erecte, founde, and establish one or more Hospitals, Measons de Dieu. 1690 *Act of Sedentary* (1790) 43 Aganis unlawfull disposicions of whatsomewir landes, teinds, or rentes, dotti to hospitallis or masondewe. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom Alt Trades* (1876) 170, I find not any Meason de dieu for relieving of mayned Mariners. 1641 *Termes de Ley*, Measondue is an appellation of diuers Hospitals in this Kingdom. 1842 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Old Woman in Grey*, Where can I find out the old Meason Dieu?

Measone, rare obs. form of MASK sb.²

Measse, obs. form of MESS.

Meastling, obs. form of MASLIN¹.

Measurability, rare. [next + -ITY.] Capability of being measured.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 105 Many other... Attributes are not as Quantity; such as are Divisibility, Impenetrability, Space, and Measurability.

Measurable (me'züräb'l), *a.* Also 4-6 *mes-*. [*a. F. mesurable* :—late *L. mensurabilis, f. mensurare* to MEASURE. In sense 3 directly *f. Eng. vb.*]

†1. Of persons, their actions, etc. : Characterized by moderation; moderate, temperate; *occas. modest*. 13. *K. Alis.* 7030 They beon trewe, and steodfast. *Mesurable*, bonere, and chest. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 435 Of his diete mesurable was be. — *Parson's T.* 7862 A wyf sholde eke be mesurable in lokinge and in beringe and in laughinge. c1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Curtes of lare, in spending mesurable. 1540 *HYDRIC Tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F vj, Follow his (Christ's) sober & mesurable mother. 1595 *SOUTHWELL Tr. Death* (1596) 6 Of feeding shee was very mesurable, rather too sparing, than too liberal a diet. 1608 T. JAMES *Agot. Wylif* 35 Abstinence with prudence was needful, that is.. mesurable fasting, both of bodie and soule.

2. Of moderate size, dimensions, quantity, duration, or speed. *Obs. exc.* as implied in 3.

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 7 Lo mesurabils þou sett my dayes. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A.* iii. 241 Pat laborers and lough folk taken of beore Maystres, Nis no Maner Meede hote Mesurable huyre. 1426 *LYOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 22613, I sawh oon. Cooon a mesurable paas. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 147 The Kyng, assembled a mesurable hoost of people. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 3 b, Luke warme drynke, temperate heate, and mesurable clothes. 1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 28 The braine should be tempered with mesurable beat.

3. That can be measured; susceptible of measurement or computation; of such dimensions as to admit of being measured; *spec.* (of rainfall) not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* i. 273 Any measurable wares. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xvi. § 8 Number, is that which the Mind makes use of, in measuring all things that by it are measurable. 1780 *MARSHAM in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 451 The annual increase of very old trees is hardly measurable with a string. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. 8, The fire of Insurrection gets damped.. into measurable, manageable heat. 1876 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 480 The descent of the diaphragm.. causes measurable enlargement of the upper region of the abdomen. 1893 *Times* 4 May 10/4 A measurable quantity of rain fell over the western parts of England.

b. Phrase, to come within a measurable distance (of some undesirable condition or event).

1890 *Guardian* 19 Nov. 1825/1 Reckless dealing in South American securities brought them.. within measurable distance of bankruptcy.

c. *Math.* (See MEASURE v. 7 b.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 572 A Multiplex of the Product or least Dividend measurable by those Divisors.

†4. Characterized by due measure or proportion. 1563 *Homilies II. Coming down of Holy Ghost* i. (1839) 458 All which gifts.. are given to man according to the measurable distribution of the Holy Ghost.

†b. Proportionate to. *Obs. rare*—

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 40 b, The dyner moderate, and the drynke therunto mesurable, according to the drynesse or moistnesse of the meate.

†5. Measured, uniform in movement; metrical, rhythmical. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, To daunce with framed gestures, and with measurable pases, 1586 W. WEBBS *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 2 The force of this measurable or tunable speaking. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 435 The graue behavior, the measurable march, the pompe and ostentation of women dancers.

b. *Mus.* = MENSURABLE.

1614 *RAVENSCROFT Brief Discourse* 1 The Definitions and Distinctions of Moode, Time, and Prolation in Mesurable Musick. 1879 *HELMORE Plain-Song* 11 Portions of Plain-Song often fall into strictly measurable forms.]

†6. as *Adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*

1542 in *Hodgson Hist. Northumb.* (1828) ii. II. 214 note, A lyle tune in measurable good reparations. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. K v, The leues are.. measurable rough.

Measurableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] †a.

Moderation (*obs.*). b. Capability of being measured. c1511 *COLET in Lupton Life* (1887) 301 The lawes that communde sobreness, and a measurableness in payraile. 1563 *Homilies II. Of Matrimony* (1859) 303 If he [sc. the husband] will use measurableness and not tyranny, and if he yield some things to the woman. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 182 The same way gives us the plain Notion of Immensity, by joining a Negation to Measurableness. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Measurableness*, capableness of being measured.

Measurably (me'züräb'l), *adv.* [*f. MEASURABLE + -LY*.]

†1. Moderately, in moderation. *Obs.*

c1386 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 433 Hou fey & herne shulen first take mesurably of þey godis. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7639 Vse hem by mesure, that is to seyn, spende hem mesurably. c1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* xxv. 72 Mete when it is nesurably toun and well deficyd: it maketh a man hole fit body. 1535 *COVERDALE Eclis.* xxvi. 23 Wyne measurably dronken (similarly 1611) is a reioysing of the soule. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 254 An ounce of the iuice of the root [etc.] purgeth the body measurably.

2. In due measure or proportion; proportionably.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3085 Ho was measurably made. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xiii. 358 Constantyn endewd not.. eny chirche in Rome with eny greet habundaunt immouable possessions, but oonli with possessions competently and mesurably. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 4 Measurably qualifying the overleated members, and drying such as bee over moyste. 1607 J. CARPENTIER *Plaine Mans Plough* 176 He may be able to draw forth of his full vessel measurably unto his flocke. 1701 *WHITHEAD Truth Prevalent* 20 If a thirsty Man comes to Drink at a Well.. he drinks measurably as much as he needs.

3. In some measure, to some extent; 'in a measure'. *U. S.*

1756 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 30 The public meetings were large and measurably favoured with divine goodness. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P. Ser. I. Introduct.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 174 If I know myself, I am measurably free from the itch of vanity. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii. 254 Until the anomalies of Semitic language are at least measurably explained.

4. To an extent which admits of being measured.

1866 *RUSKIN Eth. Dust* 127 Other such phenomena, quite measurably traceable within the limits even of short life. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 374 The primary renal arteries are measurably thickened in both their coats.

† **Measureage**. *Obs.* [*a. F. mesurage* (13th c.), *f. mesurer* to MEASURE: see -AGE.] A duty payable on the cargo of a ship.

Cf. Droit de mesurage in Cotgr.

1460 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* ll. 6 b, Mesurage, and other dewties. a1676 *HALE Narr. Customs* iv. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 356 Busselage, measureage, prises, and tolls of various sorts. 1744 *Admiralty Minute* 29 Dec. (MS., P. R. O.), For demanding the duty and measureage of all foreign ships.

Measure (me'zür), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *mesur(e)*, 4-6 *mesour(e)*, -ore, (5 *meser*, *Sr.* 6 *myssour*, *myssuyr*, 7 *meassour*, *missour*), 6- *measure*. [*a. F. mesure* :—*L. mensura*, *n.* of action *f. mēsurā*, ppl. stem of *mēsurā* to measure. *Cf. Pr. me(n)sura*, *Sp., Pg. mesura*, *It. misura*. Many of the senses below were developed in *Fr.*, and adopted.]

1. Action, result, or means of measuring.

1. The action or process of measuring, measurement. Now rare. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3026 So litel whyle it doth endure That ther his compte ne mesure. 1536 *PALSGR 442/1*, I awme, I gesse by juste measure to hyte or touche a thyng. 1557 *RECORDE Whetstone* Pref. b ij b, Measure is but the nombryng of the partes of lengthe, bredthe, or depthe. 1607 J. NOROEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 150 Doe you imagine that the truest measure is by triangles? 1650 J. WYBBER *Tactometria* 3 Every continuall or continued Quantity falling under Measure (in practiacall Geometry) is referred.. to the discrete. 1774 *MASKELYNE in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 167 The formula, for the measure of heights, may also be changed. 1875 *Euclid. Brit.* II. 380/2 (Archimedes) The Measure of the Circle (κύκλου μέτρον).

b. By measure: as determined by measuring (in contradistinction to weighing or counting). 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 It is sold there by measure, as wheat is with vs, and not by weight. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 3309/4 The Page Galley..burthen about 301 Tons by Measure. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 394 In Scotland, grain used to be sold by measure alone. 1863 *FOWNES'S Chem.* (ed. 9) 144 Composition of the Atmosphere. Nitrogen. By weight 77 parts. By measure 79.19.

2. Size or quantity as ascertained or ascertainable by measuring. Now chiefly in phrase (*made*) to measure, i. e. (made) in accordance with measurements taken (said of garments, etc., in contradistinction to 'ready-made'). To know the measure of (a person's) foot: see *Foot sb.* 26c. a1300 *Cursor* II. 1668, I sal þe tell hou lang, bou brade, O quat mesur it sal be made. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccl.* xxvi. 2 Of o mesure shal be made alle the tentis. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 32 A stake of þe same mesur & lenth. 1576 *FLEMING Panol.* Epist. 58 Hee suffered not.. the fourme and measure of his members to be made in metall. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 163 Therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 126 Their measure they note down upon a piece of paper. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 476/2 The suit is more likely to be bought ready-made than 'made to measure'. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 6) 61 It is much easier to obtain the measure than the weight of urine passed in a given time.

b. Full, good, short etc. measure (see the *adjs.*): ample or deficient quantity in what is sold or given by measure. Also *fig.* Full, good measure are also appended to designations of measured quantity, to indicate something in excess of the stated amount. 1382 [see GOOD a. 19]. 1581, etc. [see OVER-MEASURE sb.]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 68 What's wanting in his Guns is made up in his Cups, which are sure to have full measure. 1887 *LOWELL Democracy*, etc. 6 His audience would feel defrauded of their honest measure. c. To take measures (†measure): to ascertain the different dimensions of a body. So, to take the measure of a person for clothes, etc. c1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 Euclidy toke mesures, be craft of Gemytry. 15.. *Adam Bel* 283 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 150 To take the measure of that yeman, And thereafter to make hys gauge. 1520 *GRESHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 234, I have takyn the measures of xvij. Chambers at Hampton Corte and have made a Boke of them. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 290 Like the Taylours boys, who thinke to take measure before he can handle the sheeres. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. iii. 9. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 28 He that makes Coates for the Moone, had need take measure every noone. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 97 The difficulty I had to get the proper measures taken. 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simple* ii, The man.. took my measure, and departed.

d. *techn.* The width of a printed page; the width of an organ pipe.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. 7 4 So many Words as will fill up the Measure pretty stiff, viz. Justifie the Line. *Ibid.* xxiv. 7 7 Ascend Form of the same Volume, Measure and Whites. 1824 *JOHNSON Typogr.* II. 93 After having made the measure for the work, we set a line of the letter that is designed for it. 1852 *SANDER Organ* 76 The width of a pipe is called its measure.

e. *Fencing.* The distance of one fencer from another as determined by the length of his reach when lunging or thrusting. (In first quot. *fig.*) Also, in military drill.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 127 Come not within the measure of my wrath. 1692 *SIR W. HOPE Fencing-Master* 95 Break his measure, or make his thrust short of you. 1696 *R. H. Sch. Recreat.* 67 Measure. This is only a distance between you and your Adversary, which must be cautiously and exactly observed when he is Thrusting at you; so that you may be without his measure or reach. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 144 As soon as the Attacking File has passed on, and is out of measure, both Files will 'Slope Swords'. *Ibid.* 146 The opposing Files should.. circle 'Right' within measure. 1868 T. GRIFFITHS *Mod. Fencer* 69 The Measure.. must be determined by the length of the foil and the height of your opponent.

†f. Duration (of time, of a musical note). *Obs.*

1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an Artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a Certain Measure of Time. *Ibid.* xi. 36 Hold:.. is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure than the Note contains. 1696 *PULLIS Measure of time*, is much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when you have a Direction; you may know how long it will be before it operates. 1706 [see MEASURE-note in 23].

3. *fig. a.* In the phrases under 2 c. † To take measure(s): to form an opinion or opinions; also, † to take a fair, wrong (etc.) m. of. To take the measure of, formerly to take m. of: to form an estimate of; now *esp.* to weigh or gauge the abilities or character of (a person), with a view to what one is to expect from him. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. § 7 (1686) 118 He onely lived according to Nature, the other by pride and ill customs, and measures taken by other mens eyes and tongues. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 458, I know nothing of it, and therefore must take measure by what is before me. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 245 They thought it more sutable to take their Measures, and make their Conclusions consonant to the course of Nature. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 If we take the measure of our rights by our exercise of them at the revolution. 1795 — *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 We cannot assure ourselves, if we take a wrong measure, from the temporary necessities of one season. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84, I have encountered a good many of these gentlemen in actual service, and have taken their measure. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 113 Our hostess.. bustled off, to take the measure of the new-comer. 1893 *Nation* 5 Jan. LVI. 4/5 The people have taken the measure of this whole labor movement.

†b. Hence, An estimate, opinion, or notion. *Obs.* 1665 *GLANVILLE Scipius Sci.* *Addr. Roy. Soc.* A 3 b, I can expect no other from those, that judge by first sights and rash measures, then to be thought fond or insolent. 1670 in *Brechech MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 487 He has given the King of France the character of all our Court.. as he himself thinks of them; so that he has.. given as wrong measures here as he has given you. a1678 H. SCOTCAL *Life of God.* etc. (1735) 79 All who are enemies to holiness have taken up false measures and disadvantageous notions of it. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 20 Be pleased to receive the Measures of this Companies judging therein.

4. An instrument for measuring.

a. A vessel of standard capacity used for separating and dealing out fixed quantities of various substances (as grain, liquids, some vegetables, coal).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8834 False elnen & mesures be broght al clene adoun. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 That is properly callyd mesure by whom fruite and corne and lycour and other thynges moyste and drye ben mette. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 330 f1 I have right wuslie.. mesured with thies mesures to paies al I selde ale to. 1508 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1602) IV. 137 For one mesure to the Kingis gun of silvir. 1644 *HOLDER Disc. Time* 3 A Concave Measure, of known and denominated Capacity, serves to measure the Capaciousness of any other Vessel. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. v, A little wooden measure which had no discernible inside.

b. A graduated rod, line, tape, etc., used by builders, tailors, etc. for taking measurements; † also (see quot. 1688). See also TAPE-measure, YARD-measure.

1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 240 The streates were also directed with corde, compase and measure. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 196 [A tailor] with his Sheeres, and Measure in his hand. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 464/1 Instruments used by Perawick Makers.. Measures, are lengths of Paper or Parchment, with Figures on, by which the Hair is Woven in the rounds, according as it is to fall in the Wig, whether long or short. 169. *Ad Populum Phalerz* i. 24 Our ancient Rolls, grown useless to preserve Our Rights, may then for Taylors Measures serve.

5. A unit or denomination of measurement.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xxxiii[1] 29 For all manner of weight and measure [1611 measures and size]. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 257 They vse waighes and measures. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasie* 56 A Barly corne (being the least measure). 1650 J. WYBBER *Tactometria* To Rdr., The Standard-measures for Wine and Ale or Beer. 1688 [see DRY a. 10]. a1666, 1848 [see LINEAL r b]. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, Measures of Capacity. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. i. vii. 303 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* § 2316 The common measure for tiling is a square of 10 feet. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 106/2 The measures of time.. are the only ones in which a natural standard exists. *Ibid.* 203/1 All the multiples and subdivisions of every measure (in the metrical system) are decimal.

b. Used for some specific unit of capacity (formerly also of length) understood from context or usage; in England often applied to the bushel.

Also, such a quantity of anything as is indicated by this unit. In translations from foreign langs. sometimes used to render the name of some definite unit: e.g. in the Bible of 1611 as translation of SEAH, COR, and BATH.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke vii* 7 An hundred mesuris [1388 coris] of wheat. 1494 *Willm Wynne in Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 322, 1/2 measures of Ode [1/2 wood]. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam. xxv* 18 Fyue measures of fyrmetye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth. iv. ii* 73, I would not doe such a thing for a ioynt Ring, nor for measures of Lawne, nor for Gownes. 1605 — *Alach. iii. iv* 11 Anon we'll drinke a Measure The Table round. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl. ii. vi* 37 To send Measures of Wheate to Rome. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury iii* 371/2 A Measure, an Hoop, or a Strick, is 4 Pecks, or 9 Gallons. Yet some reckon but 8 gallons to the Measure, which in some places is also called a Bushel. 1797 WINTER *Syst. Herb.* 194 This field used commonly to be sowed with twenty measures of wheat, each measure containing one hundred and six pounds of eighteene ours. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* 11. 233 Between 20,000 and 30,000 measures in shells... the measure containing two Winchester bushels. 1870 BRYANT *Homer I. vii* 234 These Brought wine, a thousand measures.

c. *Chem.* A unit of volume used in ascertaining the quantity of a gas or liquid, usually indicated by graduations on a tube (as an alkalimeter or eudiometer) or other vessel. Also, the quantity measured by such a unit.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem. (ed. 3)* 11. 149 The gas amounted to 16 very small measures. 1845 PARKELL *Chem. Anal.* 416 Each measure of the alkalimeter represents half a grain of chloride of lime.

d. In descriptions of mixture or composition: One of a number of equal volumes indeterminate in quantity; a 'part' as estimated by measurement.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trmt. I.* 33/2 The concrete... is to consist of six measures of gravel and sand to one of ground lime. 1863 *Foote's Chem. (ed. 9)* 144 Carbonic acid, from 37 measures to 62 measures, in 10,000 measures of air.

g. A method of measuring; esp. a system of standard denominations or units of length, surface, or volume.

Chiefly with qualifying word denoting the class or kind of system, the substances to which it is applied, or the locality in which it is used or originated; e.g. *linear, long, square, cubic measure; liquid, dry, alc, corn measure; Irish, London measure.*

1439 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 30/2 There as any Merchant... excepte at London, will make a Clothe in measuring xxiii yerdes, they will make therof xxii or lasse, seyinge that it is the mesure of London. 1455 *Cal. Ana Rec. Dublin* (1880) 1. 288 Al maner of women that syllyn alle... sylly aftry the Kyng's ale mesure. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 25 The content of the whole fence by the said Wood measure is 1466 Perch 12 foot. 1672 PETTY *Polit. Anat. Irel. in Tracts* (1769) 299 A perch or pole Irish measure, is 21 foot. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* 1. iii. (1734) 34 That there should be but one Measure for Wine, Ale and Corn, throughout this Realm. *Ibid.* 36 Dry Measure is different both from Wine and Ale Measure. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit.* 3203 In line measure, what is called a hundred is 100 pecks, or 25 striked bushels (old measure). 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 200/2 Apothecaries' fluid measure. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 95 The completed raft contains 450,000 lineal feet of timber, or in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 feet, board-measure.

7. That by which anything is computed or estimated, or with which it is compared in respect of quantity. Chiefly in phr. to be the measure of. [Cf. Gr. use of μέτρον.]

c1580 SIONEY *Ps. vi. i*, Lord... let [not] thy rage of my due punishment become the measure. 1612 BACON *Ess. of Despatch* (Arb.) 244 Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares. 1635 WELLS *Scitographia* 113 The tangent of SG [the subtending arc] the measure of the angle Z. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 81. In Philosophy Time is the Measure of Motion; but in Mechanicks, Motion is the Measure of Time. 1822 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 19 The weakest link of a chain is the measure of its strength. 1863 BRANON *Dict. Sci.* etc. III. 666/1 The reciprocal of the radius of a circle is a measure of its curvature. 1894 KIRKING *Barrack-r. Ball.* 65 And the measure of our torment is the measure of our youth.

b. A standard or rule of judgement; a criterion, test; also, a standard by which something is determined or regulated. Now rare.

1641 in *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 555 Having... no measure of happiness or misfortune in this world, but what I derive from your Majesties value of my affection and fidelity. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. xi. Protogoras* ii. (1687) 768 He began one of his Books thus: Man is... the measure of all things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. 32 Our abstract ideas are as to the measures of species. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* II. ix, The will of God is the measure of right and wrong. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 133 Man is the measure of all truth Unto himself.

c. In collocation with RULE sb. (q. v.).

8. *Math.* A quantity which divides or is contained in another quantity some number of times without remainder; a submultiple. Thus, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are all measures of 12. [After Gr. μέτρον.] Common measure = common divisor (see DIVISOR 1b). Also fig. or allusively. Greatest common measure (abbreviated G.C.M.): the greatest quantity that divides each of a number of given quantities exactly.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 In pure Arithmetike, an Unit, is the common Measure of all Numbers. 1790 BILLINGSLEY *Elem. Geom.* 234 b It is required of these three magnitudes to find out the greatest common measure. 1656 HOBBS *Sir Les.* Wks. 1845 VII. 106 One quantity is the measure of another quantity, when it, or the multiple of it, is coincident in all points with the other quantity. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., 9 is a measure of 27. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN

Gramm. Assent i. iv. 80 The establishment of a common measure between mind and mind. 1875 COLEMAN *Elem. Alg. v.* 48 We may sometimes find by inspection the G.C.M. of two quantities.

9. [*concr.* of sense 2.] A stratum or bed of mineral; now only pl. (*Geol.*) in coal-measures, culm measures (see CULM 1 3).

1665 [see COAL-MEASURE]. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 158 The other Iron Ores, which lie in some places but thin, others thicker, and as the coal is, divided into measures of different denominations. 1795 Aikin *Manchester* 553 The measures or strata, by which the beds of coal are divided. 1837 [see CULM 1 3]. 1865 LYTTEL *Elem. Geol.* 532 The Devonian group... its relations to the overlying Carboniferous rocks or 'Culm Measures'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Measures, strata of coal, or the formation containing coal beds.

II. Prescribed or limited extent or quantity.

† 10. What is commensurate or adequate; satisfaction (of appetite, desire, need). *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 And he sette muðes mesure on his ferde þat he gaderede [L. et fecit gulam limitatiz suæ principum]. 13... E. E. *Altit. P. A.* 224 A mannes dom most dryly demme, Er mynde most malle in bit mesure. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI. ii. iii* 32 Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine, Or Fortune giuen me measure of Revenge. 1607 — *Cor. ii. ii* 127 He cannot but with measure fit the Honors which we deuse him.

11. † a. Proportion; dne proportion, symmetry. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 806 Sho gale hym a glasse with a good lycour, And bade... To werke it in mesure. *Ibid.* 1648 The windowes, worthly wrought in a mesure. c1407 LYOT. *Reas. & Sens.* 53 With the which she dooth gouerne Euer maner creature, With-outen ordre or mesure. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol. v. iv* 52 Measure is that which perfecteth all things. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 25 For being an exercise that requirith order and measure, all things were there disordered and confused. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Measure and proportion have Influence on all our Actions.

b. In measure as: in proportion as. [A Gallicism: cf. *F. à mesure que*.]

1789 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 16 Aug. 1785. (1836) VI. 256 [Fame] is a commodity that daily sinks in value, in measure as the consumption of all things approaches. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 332 His irritability increased in measure as he perceived the medicine was doing him no good.

† c. To hold measure with: to be proportionate to or commensurate with. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Atth. Tragedie* 1. i, Now let thy trust... Hold measure with thy amplitude of wit.

12. An extent not to be exceeded; a limit. Now only in certain phrases, as to set measures to, to know no measure (see also b and c).

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 224 That he schal mesure His bodi, so that no mesure Of fleischly lust he scholde exceede. 1574 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandyngham* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thow pastest mesure, Faustus. 1590 PALSGR. 571/2 This mater gothe out of mesure, ceste malitrie se desuure. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. 13 Although the great Ocean stretcheth farre, yet doth it never passe this measure. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xix, If thy sonne can make ten pound his measure. 1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1839) 272 What bounds can we set unto that grief, what measures to that anguish? 1667 MILTON *P. L. v.* 517 Full to the utmost measure of what bliss Human desires can seek or apprehend. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* 1. 14 Fond Love no Cure will have... nor any Measure knows. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1744) XI. 162 To determine and give measures to the divine bounty and wisdom, to tell it what it ought to do.

b. In advb. phr. Beyond (above, † without, † over) measure, also † out of measure, out of all measure (arch.): beyond all bounds, excessively. † Formerly (esp. Sc.) used also predicatively = boundless, unlimited, excessive.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 570 He was angry out of mesure. *Ibid.* xvii. 810 The laif our mesur war wery. c 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) xxx. 137 On lenth it es withouten mesure. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 77 The damoyzel made grette soioth out of mesure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. 59 Abuse mysyrry forsoth that chaistyrt war. 1530 PALSGR. 418/2 This aduiseith hath anguished me beyonde mesure. 1565 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 370 A thing sa far beyond all meausour that [etc.]. 1642 ROCKES *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 So Selfe encountered with a Law, proves out of measure sinfull. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 356 The air is usually warm, and at some time above measure. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 73 He's so often out of Measure in his Drinking. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. 156 He was full of Eckart's doctrine, out of all measure admiring the wonderful man. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 414 My Lady was once beyond beyond measure.

c. To keep or observe measure(s): to be moderate or restrained in action. † To keep measures with: to use consideration towards (a person).

1551 R. ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* II. (Arb.) 135 In rewarde they kepe no measure. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 266 Our Author... endeavours to shew Civility and Favour, by keeping the fairest Measures he possibly can with Men of this sort. 1734 tr. Rollin's *Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 69 He thought fit to observe measures with him in the beginning, hoping, perhaps, by gentle methods to bring him back to his duty. *Ibid.* 74 He no longer observed any measures and reigned like a true tyrant. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 93 If his taylor continue to disappoint him, I promise to kepe no measures with the delinquent. a 1832 MACINTOSH *Life More* Wks. 1846 I. 493 More, having no longer any measures to kepe, openly declared, that [etc.]. 1887 M. ARSLOD *Second Best* 1. a Quiet living, strict-keep measure. 1863 COWEN *CLARKS Shakesp. Char.* viii. 193 He keeps no measure in his contempt for him.

d. In Biblical phrases. By measure, in measure: to a limited extent, in part. To fill up the measure

of: to complete the sum of (one's iniquities), to add what is wanting to the completeness of (a person's misfortunes). [A blending of Matt. xxiii. 32 with Gen. x. 16; cf. *F. combler la mesure*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ezech. iv* 11 And thou shalt drynke water in mesure [Vulg. in mensura] the sixt part of byn. 1382 — *Matth. xxiii.* 32 3e fulfillen the mesure of your fadiris. 1535 COVERDALE *John iii.* 34 God geueth not the spiete (vnto him) by measure. 1581 N. BURNES *Disputation* 143 The mesour of impietie begun be him is noclit zit fullie accomplished. 1611 *Bible Jer. xxx. 11*, I will correct thee in measure, and will not leave thee altogether unpunished. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 66 To obtain that Righteousness which thy desire, (here in good measure, and hereafter to the full). 1820 W. IRVING *J. S. Book* I. 267 To fill up the measure of his misfortunes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 276 The prophets having grace only in measure, so in measure they wrought their miracles. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 The church was allowed a hundred and fifty more years, to fill full the measure of her offences.

† 13. Moderation, temperance. Of measure: moderate, temperate. By measure, in measure: in moderation. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Vt of god into vuel, & from mesure into unimete. 13... E. E. *Altit. P. B.* 247 Al in mesure & mepe was made be vengeance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 112 Slep... helpeth kinde. When it is take be mesure. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 397 Luke thou be of mesure Bothe in haulle and in boure. c 1430 LYOT. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 Iche thyng is prayed if it in mesure be. 1548 CROMMER *Catech.* 182 Vt we wyll be contente with a meane dyet, and kepe a mesure in our apparell. 1585 BARKINGTON *Commendat.* 194 It hath euer been helde, that blushing in measure, modestie, and silence haue been commendable tokens in yong yeeres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 7 My Legges can keepe no measure in Delight, When my poore Heart no measure keeps in Griefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 128 Knowledge... needs. Her Tempeance ouer Appetite, to know In measure what the mind may well containt.

Personified. 1377 LANGT. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 70 If men lyued as mesure wolde. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 502 Mesure is out of londe on pylgrymage. a 1530 DOUGLAS *K. Harl. li* 511 That fayr swyt thing [Chastity]... That... euirmore is mareit with mesour.

b. Proverbs.

1362 LANGT. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 33 Mesure is Medicine þauh þon mucheþeore[n]. 1399 — *Rich. Reasens.* 19 Mesure is a meri mene. c 1430 LYOT. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 208 Men wyte of old how mesure is tresour. a 1530 SKELTON *J. Parot* 64 In mesure is tresure. 1570 *Salut. Poems Reform.* xviii. 41 Thinkand alwayis that mesure was a feist. a 1598 FERGUSON *Prov.* (1785) 13 He that forsakes missour, missour forsakes him.

† c. ? A compromise. *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 If this mesure be accepted.

14. A quantity, degree, or proportion (of something), esp. as granted to or bestowed upon a person.

1620 GUILMIN *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 171 The Buck... hath a degree and measure of all the properties of the Stag. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1439 For never was from Heaven imparted Measure of strength so great to mortal seed. 1674 W. ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 105 Mens differences about these points proceed... from their different measures of Light and understanding. 1784 COWPER *Talk* v. 299 In whom lust And folly in as ample measure meet As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules. 1850 SCOTCHES *Chester's Whalton. Adv.* xiii. (1859) 181 We had a good measure of these contingents of successful enterprise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 680 Critias... begs that a larger measure of indulgence may be conceded to him. 1877 'H. A. PAGN' *De Quincey* I. x. 200 To do some measure of steady work.

b. In advb. phr. formed with preps. In a great or large measure († in good m., † after some large m.): to a considerable extent or degree, largely. In some or a measure: to a certain extent, in some degree, somewhat. In († upon) the same measure: to the same extent.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 þei [sc. curatis] shulden lyve on þe puple in good measure as Poul biddiþ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* l. 30, I will condole in some measure. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxx. 5 Thou... giuest them reares to drinke in great measure. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493 The recovery (after some large measure) of my health. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sac.* I. 1. 820 Which difference of writing is in a great measure the cause of the different dialect between the Athenians and Ionians. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Adv. (1759) 91 Cider cannot be unwholesome upon the same Measure that stummed wine is so. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 180 Objections against Christianity itself are, in a great measure, frivolous. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 8 Goodness in a measure implies wisdom. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution.

15. Treatment (of a certain kind) 'meted out' to a person, esp. by way of punishment or retribution. *Obs.* or arch. *cf.* in hard measure.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 55 In stead whereof, let this supply the roome, Measure for measure, must be answered. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 273 This is hard and they profess to measure. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 257 I have receiued no sinistier measure from his Iudge. 1621 *Bible Transl. Pref.* p. 3 This is the measure that hath been rendred to excellent Princes in former times, even... For their deedes to be euill spoken of. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* I. 533 He from mightie Iove... like measure found. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1721) I. 533 He shoulth he had met with hard measure. 1784 COWPER *Eng. Jos. Hill* 55 O happy Britain! we havenot to fear Such hard and arbitrary measure here. 1834 A. BIRRELL *Oliver Dicta* Ser. II. 67 It is certainly hard measure on the poor fellow.

III. 'Measured' sound or movement.

16. Poetical rhythm, as 'measured' by quantity

or accent; a kind of poetical rhythm; a metrical group or period; = METRE. Now only *literary*.

Long measure (in hymns): see LONG a. 18.
 13450 LUDG. & BURGH *Secres* 1530 Or of metry's feet to make equal, he tyme and proportion keepyng my mesurys.
 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. iii. (Arb.) 81 Meeter and measure is all one, for what the Greekes called *μετρον*, the Latines call *Mensura*, and is hut the quantitie of a verse, either long or short. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 139. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 108 It is an Iambic verse, and it was a good while after the invention of Comedy and Tragedy, before that Measure was used in them. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 115 The Verse consisted of Two Measures, and each of them of Ten Syllables. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley* (1868) 23 To the disproportion and incongruity of Cowley's sentiments must be added the uncertainty and looseness of his measures. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 73 It is beautiful prose put into heroic measure. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. § 4.333 Chaucer's verse seems to consist generally of five measures.

17. An air, tune, melody. Now *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 301 Bot if ye the mesure pleide, Which, if you list, I schal you liere. c. 1461 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 50 A pyper, hoy, thou schalt have also, True of measure schall it go. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 304 Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums. be measures to our pomp. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 445 A great musician, and particularly expert in all pastoral measure. 1844 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He would pour forth... strange wild measures, on his violin. 186. BRYANT *Sella* 361 They called for quaint old measures.

18. *Mus. a.* The relation between the time-values of a note of one denomination and a note of the next, determining the kind of rhythm (duple, triple, etc.); hence, the time of a piece of music. (Also called *MODE*).

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* Annot. *4 This [triple time] is the common hackney horse of all the Composers, which is of so manie kinde as there be maners of pricking... and yett all one measure. 1601 SHAKS. *Troil.* N. v. i. 41 The triple, sir, is a good tripping measure. 1662 PLAYFAIR *Skill Mus.* i. vii. 23 Measure... is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time, either by Natural Sounds pronounced by the Voyce, or by Artificial upon Instruments; which Measure is by a certain Motion of the Hand expressed in a varietie of Notes. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Time*. The mode or measure of two times, or the duple measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 533: There are properly two kinds of measures or modes of time: the measure of two times, or of common time... and the measure of three times, or of triple time. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207: It admits but of Measure, the duple. 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 102 A special name, *Cantus mensuralis*, was indeed often adopted by many authors, to describe the music in which measure was present throughout.

b. Each portion of a musical composition comprising a group of notes beginning with a main accent, and commonly included between two vertical lines or bars; a 'bar' (see BAR s. 1 16).

1667 C. SIMPSON *Pract. Mus.* I. § 10. 30 The Mood... called Perfect of the Less, in which three Semibreves went to a Measure. 1878 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 136 The word bar is also commonly, though incorrectly, applied to the portion contained between any two such vertical lines [bars], such portion being termed a 'measure'.

† c. Inaccurately used for *L. modus* as transl.

of Gr. *μετρον*, *ἀπομυρία*: see *MODE*.

1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* iv. xiv. 247 The Northern mans humour consorts best with the Phrygian measure, a loud and stirring harmony. 1776 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. 60 The Lydian measure was appropriated to... songs of sorrow.

19. Rhythmical motion, esp. as regulated by music; the rhythm of a movement. To keep measure: to observe strict time.

1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* 35 Dogges... which are taught... to dance in measure at the musically sounde of an instrument. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 104 All this is performed in measure to the Flute. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. vii. 1687 251 He first taught Soldiers to march by the sound of Pipes and Harps, observing a kind of measure in their pace. 1664 ADDISON *St. Cecilia's Day Wks.* 1726 I. 33 The Bears in awkward measures leap. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties Wks.* 1730 I. 44 May she in measure like Clarinda move. 1704 PRIOR *To Mrs. Singer* 14 If Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains, And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Pilgrim of Glencoe* 8 Whose crews... Keep measure with their oars. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 253 He would beat the measure of a light polka on his pallet.

20. A dance, esp. a grave or stately dance; often in phr. *tread a measure*. Now *arch.*

1509 [see DANCE v. 4]. 1584 LVLV *Campaspe* iv. iii. To tread the measures in a dance. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. Where fair Semiramis... Hath trod the measures. 1671 MILTON *P. L.* I. 170 All Heaven... In celestial measures mov'd Circling the Throne and Singing. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xii. Now tread we a measure! said young Loch-invar. a 1839 PRARO *Poems* (1864) 11. 44 And dancers leave the cheerful measure To seek the Lady's missing treasure. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 28 Kate the scrubber... treads a measure.

† b. To lead (a person) the measures: to 'lead him a dance'. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 4 h. Hee stript her, and scourged her from top to toe tantara. Day by day he digested his meate with leading her the measures.

IV. 21. A plan or course of action intended to attain some object. a. *pl.* esp. in phrases to take, adopt, † follow, pursue (certain) measures. † To break (a person's) measures [= F. rompre (ses) mesures]: to frustrate his plans. † In the measures of: privy to the plans of.

This sense of to take measures (prendre des mesures) is

adopted from Fr.; Littre regards it as developed from the sense 'to form an estimate of a situation', to which the phrase also occurs. Cf. 3 above.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 51 By the Measures they follow, this also in time must fall into their hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pyrrhus' Voy. E. Ind.* 185 We agreed there in an instant to take our measures about it. 1704 TRAPP *Abra. Mule* i. i. 323 On purpose to defeat My close Contrivances, and break my Measures. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 168 [He] has paid his visits to St. Germain, and is now in the measures of Lewis XIV. a 1715 BURNETT *Oven Time* (1724) II. 360 He pursued the Measures, which he had begun to take, of raising new Divisions in that Kingdom. 1719 De Foë *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 594 My Measures being fix'd... for Arch-Angel, and not to Muscovy. 1767 T. HURCUMSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* Bay iii. 297 This rupture with the Indians broke his measures. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 476 Pondicherry was the object of importance; and it was resolved to lose no time in taking measures for its reduction. 1874 J. R. GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 (1882) 494 The measures of Laud soon revived the panic of the Puritans. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 To assist the external measures by internal medication.

b. *sing.*

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 36 Every just argument that can be urged for or against any measure. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* 1 Before... any measure of prevention... could be taken. 1841 BREWSTER *Nat. Sci.* II. iii. 170 His first plan was to remove every thing from Huen, as a measure of security. 1842 BARNOR *Bible in Spain* xxviii. This measure by no means took me by surprise.

22. *spec.* A legislative enactment proposed or adopted.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 64 In none of our historians do we find an instance of any opposition formed against the court in parliament, or mention of any difficulty in carrying through the measures which were agreeable to the king. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The great measure of this parliament was that respecting religious doctrines. 1879 M'CARTHY *Oven Times* II. xviii. 27 This measure was passed rapidly through all its stages.

b. Phrase, Measures, not men.

1742 L. O. CHESTERFIELD 6 Mar. Lett. (1845) III. 138, I have opposed measures, not men. 1766 JUNIUS Lett. xxvi. note (1788) 141 Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. 1792 ANECD. V. Pitt (1797) I. x. 221 Some disliked the measures, others disliked the men. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 113, I care for measures more than men.

V. 23. *attrib. and Comb.*: measure-filling a., filling up the measure (of iniquity); measure-full, as much as will fill a measure; measure-glass, a graduated glass for measuring drugs, medicine, etc.; † measure-keeping, moderation; † measure line, a measuring line; measure-moth, a geometer moth (*Cent. Dipt.*); † measure-note, a semi-breve; also, the length of note indicated by the lower figure in the rhythmical signature of a piece; † measure pot, a pot used for measuring out liquids; measure-strip, a strip of paper used by tailors in taking measures; † measure time, the slow time of the dances called 'measures'; measure-work, piece work (cf. *measured work*).

1713 M. HENRY *Ordin. Serm.* Wks. 1857 II. 510: Jerusalem's 'measure-filling sin'. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxviii. 'The largest "measure-full" in your house,' said I... 'This is not the season for half-pint mugs'. 1899 tr. R. von Jaksch's *Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) vii. 36 Ten or twenty cc... each of solutions j and i are mixed together in a 'measure-glass'. 1553 GRIMALDO *Cicero's Offices* vi. (1558) 165 b, Semelimesse, 'measure-keeping [L. moderatio], sobermode, stayedness'. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* ii. i. A man with a 'measure lyne in his honde'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Measure-Note... the Semibreve... so call'd because it is of a certain determinate Measure, or Length of Time by itself. 1809 CALVERT *Mus. Gram.* (ed. 2) 36 Compound Triple Time is formed by dividing the Measures of simple Triple into nine parts, and by dotting the Measure Note of the original Time. 1562 R. WEST in *Hist. Comp. Perutiers* (1603) 1 A false mark of 'measure pottes'. 1887 HALLIWELL *Life Shaks.* II. 382 Some deeds had been given to a tailor for conversion into 'measure-strips'. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As when Galliard Time, and 'Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1852 C. W. H[OSKYNES] *Talpa* 25 Furrows are avoided as a nuisance and a loss, except as a mark for 'measure-work'.

Measure (me'ziû), v. Forms: see prec. sb. [a. F. *mesurer*, f. *mesure* MEASURE sb. Cf. L. *mensurare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To regulate, moderate, restrain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28918 pat bou can mesure be quen pat bou givest bi charite. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantius) 166 Nero, mesure bi gret foly. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3928 Troilus... mesure his maners, þof he be myrth vsid. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 264 Gud Mawdelyn, mesure youre distill-lyng tere! a 1500 *Mankind* 227 (Brand) Measure yourur sylf; euer be ware of excess! 1574 tr. *Marlowe's Apocalypse* 40 Too measure our sorow, so as wee gine not our selues over too it.

† b. To limit or restrict (a person). *Obs. rare*—1. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 149 b, It was lawfull neither for him nor no man els to prescribe or measure them in this behalf.

2. To ascertain or determine the spatial magnitude or quantity of (something); properly, by the application of some object of known size or capacity. Also, in extended sense, to ascertain the quantity of (e. g. force, heat, time) by comparison with some fixed unit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lix. 6 The dale of tabernacles I sal mesour [L. metior]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 552 He gett mesoure þe tre soone, & fand it

mare be quantyte þane to be wark nedit he. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* i. xi. 37 Thus is hy geometrye mesured alle thingis. 1530 PALSGR. 634/1, I mesure clothe with a yerde. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xlii. 15 When he had measured all the ynnher house. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 260:2 Some measure... Salmons and Eels by Ale Measure. 1732 FORD *Est. Man* II. 20, Measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides. 1740 GOSOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xx. 124 Those Instruments called anemometers, which are made to measure the velocity of the wind. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 The angles of these triangles are to be measured. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 276 Corn is measured up direct from the fanners in this way. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xxi. 149, I... endeavoured to measure some of the undulations.

b. With clause as obj.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. ii. 25 Till you had measur'd how long a Foole you were upon the ground.

c. To take (a person's) measure for clothes, etc. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xvi. I ordered a suit of the most fashionable clothes... being very minute in my directions to the foreman, who measured me. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. You have been already measured for your mourning, haven't you? 1880 'OUIA' *Moths* i. 57 Measure me for my clothes.

d. *fig.* To take the measure of (a person); to look (a person) up and down. (Cf. *F. mesurer*.)

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. viii. 48 My Brother... having measured me, as I may say, with his eyes... from head to foot. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli. In many an eye that measures me.

e. With dimensions or amounts as obj. Also, to mark or lay off (a line of definite length) in a certain direction.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvi. 30 Fro the north coost thou shalt mesure fyue hundred and foure thousandis. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxxv. 5 Ye shal mesure without the cite on y^e East syde, two thousand cubites. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iii. 15 He measured six measures of harley, and laide it on her. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* 10 Whence to mark de spair, And measure out the distances from good! 1852 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 61 Having measured a line, as A E... in any convenient direction. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 210 By measuring from P along the lines PA₁, PA₂, PA₃... lengths, PA₁, PA₂, PA₃.

f. To measure (†out) one's length: to fall prostrate.

Cf. 1611 BIBLE *Kings* xvii. 21 He stretched (margin Hebr. measured) himself upon the child. [The Vulgate has *mensus est*, whence Wyclif *measured*.]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1605 - *Leaz* i. iv. 100 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xix. He lost his balance, and measured his length upon the ground. 1853 W. STIRLING *Choister Life Chas.* V. 163 Many of his cedars... measured their length upon the discomfited parterres.

† g. To form of, raise or reduce to, certain dimensions or proportions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22552 [God] mai. 'Mak a wel fairer licam, And if þar of was mar or less, To mesure [a 1425 *Trin.* To mesure hit] all his will es. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3033 With browes full bent... Full metly made & mesured betwene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. iv. 35 The foretettis of thir beistis toppis baith They clip and missour, as tho was the gys.

h. *absol. or intr.* To take measurements; to use a measuring instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 2 They shall measure vnto the cities which are round about him that is slaine. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The young carpenter should be taught to measure and use the rule.

i. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To admit of measurement.

1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* III. 222 My malt... does not shrink so much when it comes to be laid on the kiln; of course it measures to more advantage.

j. To measure swords: *lit.* of adversaries in a duel, to ascertain that their swords are of equal length. Hence, to contend in battle, try one's strength with (cf. sense 10).

Cf. *F. mesurer les épées, mesurer son épée avec*.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 91 And so we measur'd swords, and parted. 1854 THACKERAY *Emmott* ii. ii. You... wanted to measure swords with Mohun, did you? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267 Four times over he had now measured his sword with the future conquerors of the world.

3. *trans.* Chiefly with out: To mark the boundary or course of; to delimit. *poet.*

1513 BROADHAW *St. Iverburge* 200 The... ryuer and water of Mersee... Mesuryng and metyng the hondes... Bitwene cheshyr & lancashyr. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. vi. 3 Heere lie I downe, And measure out my grave. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 177 A cloud to measure out their march by day.

4. To have a measurement of (so much).

1691 MILTON *P. R.* I. 210 E're yet my age Had measur'd twice six years. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introduct. Crystalllog.* 198 The planes M on M', measure 120°. 1833 LOPWOOD *En-cycl. Cottage Archit.* § 297 Each shutter measuring four feet six inches superficial. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 540 The circumference of his head measures 22 inches.

b. *intr.* To vie in measurement with.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xi. The prodigious dimensions of them. In short, they would have measured with the best hale of cloth in John's shop.

5. *trans.* To estimate the amount, duration, value, etc. of (an immaterial thing) by comparison with some standard.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 554 How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest, Measur'd this transient World, the Race of time, Till time stand fixt. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 5 'Tis by the quantity of Silver he gets for it in Exchange... that he measures the value of the Commodity he sells. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 48 And by Philomet's annual oote To measure the life that she leads. 1837 LYTTON

EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 34 Clay is of all others a curst Step-dame to almost all vegetation as having few or no Meatus's for the percolation of the alimental showers or expansion of the roots. 1698 E. Lhuvo in *Ray's Disc.* (1713) 190 The Chinks and other Meatus's of the Earth.

2. *spec. in Anat.* † a. = PORE (*obs.*). b. With qualifying word expressed or understood, applied to certain passages in the body.

Auditory meatus (L. *in auditorio*): the channel of the ear. *Nasal or olfactory meatus*: the passage of the nose. *Urinary meatus*: the external orifice of the urethra.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* iv. § 3. 18 'The meatus, or passages, through which those subtil emissaries are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 KERSEY, *Meatus*, a Movement, or Course, a Passage, or Way; also the Pores of the Body. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 152 A membrane which has been generally considered, from its situation in the meatus... as essentially necessary to the sense of hearing. 1878 HOLMES *Hum. Osteol.* 132 'The three meatus' or passages of the nose. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 540 Over the vertex [of the head] from meatus to meatus measures 15½ in.

Meatwand, *obs. form of METEWAND.*

Meaty (mī'ti), a. [f. MEAT sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of meat; fleshy.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Meaty*, adj. fleshy, but not 'right fat'. 1865 *Reader* No. 144 363/2 A very meaty egg. 1833 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 20 July 34/1 In a crab, the meatiest part... consists of [etc.]. 1900 *Andover Advertiser* 19 Oct., *Meaty* steers.

b. *fig.* (chiefly U.S.). Full of substance.

1882 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 105, I think any discussion of it would be likely to be rather more meaty than... inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime. 1896 *Advt. of Preacher's Compl. Homilet. Comm.* (N. Y.), The Index suggests thousands of meaty themes for sermons. 1904 *Academy* 13 Dec. 655/2 The sentences are really too 'meaty'.

2. Of or pertaining to meat; having the flavour of meat.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Inhaling the glorious aroma of the meaty Eden. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v, Meaty jelly.

Hence **Meatiness**.

1873 TROLOPE *Australia* I. 57, I felt as though I were pervaded by meatiness for many hours.

Meaugh: see MAUGH. **Meaul**, **Meawl**(e): see MIAUL. **Meaw**(e): see MIAOW.

† **Meaze**, *obs. rare*—1. App. a variant of or mistake for MEUSE, misused for: The 'form' of a hare.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 791 A hare that wee found this morning musing on her meaze.

Meaze, var. MEASE (measure of herrings).

Meazel, var. MEASLE a. *Obs.* and MEASLE v.

Meazle, variant of MESEL (leper).

Meazling, *obs. form of MIZZLING.*

Meble, *meble*, variants of MOBLE *Obs.*

Meccanas, bad form of MECCENAS.

Meccany, -yke, -ycaill: see MECHANIC, -ICAL. || **Meccate** (mekā'tē). [Aztec *meccall* 'corde, fouet, discipline' (Siméon *Dict. Nahuatl*).]

1. A rope made of the fibre or hair of the maguery. 1877 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1830 in *WEBSTER Suppl.* and in recent Dicts.

2. 'A Mexican square measure, equal to about one-tenth of an acre' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mecca (mekkā). [The name (repr. Arab. *Makkah*) of the birthplace of Mohammed, the great place of pilgrimage of the Mohammedans.]

1. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a place which one regards as supremely sacred, or which it is the aspiration of one's life to be able to visit.

1850 BAKER *Anne Boleyn* i. iii, Make to the Mecca of our hopes, the king, a solemn pilgrimage. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 9/1 Stratford... is the Mecca of American pilgrims. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reform* (1891) 339 He... was, free once more to turn his brow erect and undaunted towards the Mecca of his dreams.

2. *attrib.* in *Mecca balm, balsam* = BALM, BALSAM of Mecca.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* and in recent Dicts.

Meccan (mekkān), a. and sb. [f. MECCA + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Mecca.

1687 *Driven Hind* & P. III. 1098 Such as the Meccan Prophet us'd of yore. 1898 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Feb. 512 A crowd of Meccan pilgrims.

B. sb. An inhabitant or native of Mecca.

1855 LINTON *El-Medinal & Meccah* II. 280 The Meccans, a dark people, say of the Madani that their hearts are black and their skins are white. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 224 This appellation being derived from an attack made on the Meccans that year.

Mecche, *obs. form of MATCH sb.*

Meccenas, bad form of MECCENAS.

Mech, **Meccacan**, *obs. ff. MUCH, MECHOCAN.*

† **Me'chal**, a. *Obs.* In 7 me'chall, michall.

[f. L. *mach-us* (a. Gr. *μαχός*) adulterer + -AL.]

Adulterous. (Only in Heywood.)

1606 Heywood *Challenge for Beauty* v. i, Her owne tongue Hath published her a mechall prostitute. 1624 — *Gunaik* iv. 195. 1633 — *Eng. Trav. Fj.* Pollute the Nuptial bed with Michall sinne.

|| **Mechebeck** (mek'famek). [? American Indian.] The wild potato-vine; = MECHOCAN.

1828 RAPHESQUE *Medical Flora* I. 123 (heading) Convolvulus Panduratus, English name, Mechebeck bindweed...

The native name of mechebeck ought to be given to it as a distinctive appellation. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mechanic (mī'kenik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *mechanicus*, a. Gr. *μηχανικός* (adj. and sb.), f. *μηχανή* MACHINE. Cf. F. *mécanique* (from 14th c.: perh. the source in early instances), Pr. *mechanic*, Sp. *mecánico*, Pg. *mechanico*; also OE. *mechanise*, Ger., Du. *mechanisch*, Sw., Da. *mekanisk*.]

The adj. was introduced much later than MECHANICAL, which in early uses is somewhat closer to the sense of the Latin word.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to or involving manual labour or skill. Now rare: cf. MECHANICAL 1 b.

1549 *Compl. Scott*. Prol. 8 To leyme sciens, craftis, and mecanyke occupations. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 129 Painting in Oyle... is of more esteeme then working in water colours; but then it is more mechanic, and will robbe you of over much time from your more excellent studies. A 1632 DONNE *Ec. Sermon*. (1640) xxxvii. 364 When we see any man doe any work well, that belongs to the hand, to write, to carve, to play, to doe any mechanicke office well. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 187 The persons working in the Mechanick-Arts. 1770 LANGHORNE *Pintarck* (1879) I. 175/2 If a man applies himself to servile or mechanic employments. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 132 He was a considerable proficient in music, painting, and several mechanic arts.

† b. Pertaining to mechanical arts; industrial.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 It is a hard Coal for Mechanick Uses.

2. Of persons: Having a manual occupation; working at a trade. Now blended with the attributive use of the sb.

1549 *Compl. Scott*. II. 25 And mecanyke lauberaris sal reprove gentill men. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. IV. Alene-densis* I, Though noble by descent, Mechanick by profession and indigent. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. xxiii. 316 Most... are labouring and Mechanick men. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. I, The Labour and Sufferings of the mechanic Part of Mankind. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 48 Are the mechanic and farming classes satisfied? 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* III. (ed. 2) 56 If mechanic life be miserable, if the crowded population which it collects is degraded.

† 3. Belonging to or characteristic of the 'lower orders'; vulgar, low, base. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie*, in *Lect. prorsus indignus*, Each mechanic slau, Each dunghill peasant. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 42 To stand on more Mechanicke Compliment. 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar. Wks.* 1662 II. 170 Suffering Mechanick, Ignorant fellows to preach and expound the Scripture. 1676 ERNESTINE *Man of Mode* tv. i, Writing, Madam's a Mechanick part of Witt! A Gentleman should never go beyond a Song or a Billet. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* i. iii, A woman must indeed be of a mechanic mould, who is either troubled or pleased with anything her husband can do for her. 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 40 The Play'r's profession (though I hate the phrase, 'Tis some mechanic in these modern days).

4. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a machine or machines; also, worked by machinery. Now poet. or rhetorical: cf. MECHANICAL a. 3.

1625 N. CARMENT *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 74 A Ballance, and other such mechanicke instruments. 1696 MANOEY & MOXON (*title*) Mechanick-powers: or, the Mystery of Nature and Art unvail'd, shewing what great things may be performed by Mechanick Engines, etc. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 77/1 A man of war hove 3 inches by mechanic force. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. heading, Fine mechanic wings that would not fly.

b. *Mechanic powers or faculties*: = mechanical powers (see MECHANICAL a. 3c). ? *Obs.*

1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick* t. xii, Concerning the force of the Mechanick faculties, particularly the Ballance and Leaver. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Mechanic Powers*, or Mechanick Faculties are Six. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* xii The pulley is the third mechanic power. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 122 They [the Englishmen] are incapable of an intuity, and respect the five mechanic powers even in their song.

5. Worked or working like a machine; having a machine-like action or motion; acting mechanically. Somewhat arch.; cf. MECHANICAL a. 4.

1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II. viii, O impotence of sight! mechanic sense... Not seeing of election but necessity. 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 2 Acting... its perfection draws from no observance of mechanic laws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* v, The sad mechanic exercise, Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 68 That branch of industry which seeks to give uniformity and mechanic action to bodies of men.

† b. Involuntary, automatic. *Obs.*

1723 LO. BOLINGBROKE in *Pope's Pr. Wks.* (1742) II. 26 Good digestions, serene weather, and some other mechanic springs. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 102 Nature by a sort of mechanic Motion throws the Hands out as Guards to the Eyes on such an Occasion.

6. Of agencies, forces, principles: Such as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; = MECHANICAL a. 5. Now rare or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* t. 3 So great is the mechanick power which Providence has immur'd within these living walls of Jet [viz. a flea]. 1683 T. HOV *Agathos* 18 The Mechanique Power, by which they move, it is self guided by some Hand above. 1712 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. i. Schol. 153, I. percipiv'd the motion of the World to be no ways mechanic. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The supreme control obtained by man over mechanic power.

† 7. Of theories and their advocates; = MECHANICAL a. 6. *Obs.*

1692 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 23 These mechanick Theists

have here quite outstripped and outdone the Atomick Atheists. 1790 BURKE *Rev. Wks.* V. 152 On the principles of this mechanick philosophy, our institutions can never be embodied, if I may use the expression, in persons.

† 8. Of persons and their aptitudes: Skilled in mechanical contrivance. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1. ¶ 3, I am... convinced of the importance of mechanic hands. 1714 GAY *Trivia* l. 272 A new Machine Mechanick Fancy wrought. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 421 The mechanic dexterity of the Europeans.

B. sb. (See also MECHANICS.)

† 1. Manual labour or operation. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Of hem that ben Artificer, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers, Whos Art is cleped Mechanique. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 He... may superinduce upon some metall the Nature and forme of Gold by such Mechanique as longeth to the production of the Natures afore rehearsed.

† b. A mechanical art. *Obs.*

1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Mechanick*, handicraft. 1655 in *Hartlib Ref. Commu.* Bees 33 There is not any one Mechanick, which hath its Basis on Physic, in which there are not many errors, into which an Artist, that hath been long versed in the Practique, may hap to fall. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] in *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 387 Consider the honour of... the Mechanicks, 'tis the work that's most proper to mankind. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 245 Besides the known uses [of plants]... in Building, in Dying, in all Mechanicks, there may be as many more not yet discover'd.

† c. Mechanism, mechanical structure. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* x. § 5 The fault being in the very frame and Mechanicke of the parts.

2. One who is employed in a manual occupation; a handicraftsman.

Mechanics' institute or institution: the designation adopted by a class of societies, established (in 1823 and subsequently) in London and most other towns of England to afford their members facilities for self-education by classes and lectures. In many of these institutions, only a small proportion of the members now belong to the 'mechanic' or artisan class.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 173 Merchandis to trafique and travell to and fro, Mechanickis wike. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 341 Houses or yards, where Carpenters or such Mechanicks work. 1638 SIR T. HEARNE *Trav.* (ed. 2) 163 These people are most of them mechanicks and husbandmen. 1713 SWIFT, *etc.* *Freney of J. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. i. 142 My friend an apothecary I a base mechanic I 1777 FLUTCHER *Bible Calvinism Wks.* 1795 IV. 244 An industrious sober mechanic can hardly pay for a mean lodging in a garret. 1845 HONE *Every-day* 86, I. 1549 On the 2d of December, 1823, the London Mechanics' Institution was formed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 418 An English mechanic... instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacting a shilling a day. 1891 LECKIE *Life & Reliq.* 71 He [St. Paul] was an itinerant mechanic.

b. *Used contemptuously*. Now rare.

1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* v. iii. 83 Do not bid me... capitate Againe, with Romes Mechanicks. 1768 HORNE *Disc.* ix. Wks. 1818 II. 171 The meanest mechanic takes place of the nobles and kings of the earth, if he were a better Christian than they were. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiii, This fellow is a wretched mechanic. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 67 Lest... his nice eyes Should see the raw mechanic's bloody thumbs Sweat on his blazon'd chains.

† c. A low or vulgar fellow. *Obs.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mechanie*,... a mean... contemptible fellow. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* II. ix, I am glad you have taught me at what distance to keep such mechanics for the future.

3. In restricted sense: A skilled workman, esp. one who is concerned with the making or use of machinery.

In some English manufacturing districts the term denotes a man who has the management and repairing of the machinery in a factory.

1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 53 What is here said of Chymists is applicable to all other Mechaniques. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1643/4 His Majesty having sent for Sir Samuel Morland... was Graciously pleased to Declare, that he was highly satisfied with all the late Experiments and extraordinary Effects of Sir Samuels new Water-Engine... After which, the Lord Chamberlain... caused him to be Sworn Master of the Mechanicks. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. i, A very handy ingenious Fellow, who was a Cooper by Trade, but was also a general Mechanick; for he was dexterous at making Wheels [etc.]. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iv. 31 Captain Gore is, amongst his other excellences, a great mechanic, and a capital working carpenter. 1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 The apprentice clings to his foot-rule, a practised mechanic will measure by his thumb.

4. One who holds mechanical theories; a mechanical physiologist. *rare.* (Cf. MECHANIST 3.)

1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 86, I might produce the causes of fevers according to the various principles of the Galenists, the Chymists, the Mechanicks.

Mechanical (mī'kenikāl), a. and sb. [f. late L. *mechanicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.] A. adj.

1. Of arts, trades, occupations: Concerned with machines or tools. Hence,

a. Concerned with the contrivance and construction of machines or mechanism.

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Certeyne instrumentes of his makynge made by arte mechanicale, and specially organes. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 38 Wee have also diuerse Mechanicall Arts, which you have not; and Stuffs made by them; as Papers, Linnen [etc.]. 1756-7 *Tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 395 Those who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 124 To make any useful proficiency in mechanical pursuits. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 367 Machine-making... belongs to a high order of mechanical art.

b. Concerned with manual operations; of the nature of handicraft.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrets* 2097 Whoom his fadir.. Boonde and dysposyd to crafft mechanycalle. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Arch.* iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 49 Handicrafter called Art Mechanicall. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 11. (1625) 106 A servant, meantly trained in some Mechanical Science. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. To King & 13 Arts Mechanical contrapt Brotherhoods in communities. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *title-p.* The Arts and Sciences, either Liberal or Mechanical. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 4 Many other little circumstances belonging to the mechanical part of the art. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Pitt* (1899) 288 Almost every mechanical employment has a tendency to injure some one or other of the bodily organs of the artisan. 1837-9 [see (LIBERAL A. 1).] 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) [1. 200, I look on trade and every mechanical craft as education also.

† c. *transf.* Pertaining to the mere technicalities of a profession or art. *Obs.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1633) 325 Other Laws also were enacted, which for being merely legal, and there fore relative chiefly to the Masters of the Law, or otherwise Mechanical, or at least so particular that they belong, not properly to History. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 103 The Mechanical part of their Callings (which is to assist Clients with Counsel, and to plead their Causes). a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 5 The vulgar may not indeed be capable of giving the reasons why a composition pleases them. That mechanical distinction they leave to the connoisseur.

2. Of persons: Engaged in manual labour; belonging to the artisan class. Now rare. † Hence, characteristic of this class, mean, vulgar (*obs.*).

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 102 Wherein mechanical and men of base condition doe dare to censure the doings of them, of whose acts they be not worthe to talke. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 302 Thearby (sc. by commerce) your marchantes growe riche, your mecanycal people sette a worke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 38 Hall'd thither by my Mechanical and durty hand. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* ix. 182 Born at Corneto a poor villager in Tuscany, of mean mechanical parentage. 1695 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* 111, 'Tis mechanical to marry the Woman you love; Men of Quality should always marry those they never saw. 1730 FIELING *Author's Fare* i. v. These are represented as mean and mechanical, and the others as honourable and glorious. 1830 GALT *Laurie's* v. ii. Settlers of the mechanical orders. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 31 Among the peasantry and mechanical orders.

† b. Occupied with or skilled in the practical application of an art or science; practical as opposed to speculative. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b. A speculative Mechanicien .. differeth nothing from a Mechanical Mathematicien. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1810) 567 If they had been as good Mechanical Cannoniers, as they were Commandeurs.

3. † a. Of the nature of a machine or machines (*obs.*). b. In modern use: Acting, worked, or produced by a machine or mechanism: often in contrast to what is produced by hand-labour.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 Albeston is a stone of Archadie .. whereof in olde time was built that kind of worke Mechanicall. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch.* Marcellus (1595) 335 Instruments and engines (which are called mechanical, or organically). 1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. vi. 191 The volant or flying Automata are such Mechanical contrivances, as have a self-motion [etc.]. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 49/1 The centre of gravity might by mechanical means be made to rise continually higher. 1860 FARAOY *Leet. Forces Matter* 170 An instrument wrought out by mechanical motion. 1875 WHYTE *Melville's Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 98 The mechanical horse exhibited in Piccadilly some ten or twelve years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The invention and practical perfecting of the mechanical pianoforte player.

c. *Mechanical powers* or *faculties*: the six 'simple machines'. (Cf. MECHANIC A. 4 b.)

1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iij. Of the first Mechanical faculty, the Balance. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The mechanical powers, are the balance, lever, wheel, pulley, wedge, and screw.

d. *Mechanical drawing*: drawing performed with the help of instruments, as compasses, rulers, etc. *Mechanical construction* (of curves): construction by the use of some apparatus, as distinguished from 'tracing' by calculation of successive points.

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 995 Practical Geometry .. has been defined as the art which directs the mechanical processes for finding the position of points, lines, surfaces [etc.].

4. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Resembling (inanimate) machines or their operations; acting or performed without the exercise of thought or volition; lacking spontaneity or originality; machine-like; automatic.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 Our Mechanical Horse Farriers, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knew they the cause. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxi. (1668) 210 The Mechanical Christian will here find himself to be dead and void of Christ. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 p. 2 None of these Men of Mechanical Courage have ever made any great Figure in the Profession of Arms. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. I always thought fit to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding. 1786 REID *Active Powers* iii. v. 613 The one we may for distinctions sake, call mechanical government, the other moral. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* li. 64 Versification is a thing in a great degree mechanical. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 36. 13 It is not the notion of a mechanical rule—a rule ever ready and ever applicable—in spiritual things, altogether out of place? 1871 MORLEY *Conductor in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 66 The official religion of the century was lifeless and mechanical.

5. Of agencies, operations, and principles: Such

as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; in modern use often opposed to *chemical*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Cause of all Flight of Bodies thorow the Aire, and of other Mechanical Motions. 1652 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 1 To explain the Origine of the Universe .. meerly by the Mechanical Laws of the motion of matter. 1668 KERLL *Exam. Th. Earth* Introd. (1734) 17 The World .. did exist from all eternity, without any change, or alteration, but such as happened from pure Mechanical principles, and causes. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 151 If we have recourse to mechanical division, in order to obtain the cubic nucleus from this kind of octahedron. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 295/1 Liquid medicines consisting of several ingredients .. in a state of mechanical suspension in some viscid medium. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Mechanical Carpentry*. That branch of carpentry which relates to the disposition of the timbers of a building in respect of their relative strength and the strains to which they are subjected. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 The sea is rendered warmer by a storm, the mechanical dash of its billows being .. converted into heat. *Mod.* Common air is a mechanical mixture, not a chemical compound.

fig. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 11. 201 The distinction between the mere mechanical cohesion of sounds or words and the chemical combination of them into a new word.

b. *Geol.* Applied to formations in which the ingredients have undergone no alteration in their chemical constitution or molecular structure.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 111. Gloss. 73 *Mechanical Origin*. Rocks of. When rocks are composed of sand, pebbles, or fragments, to distinguish them from those of an uniform crystalline texture, which are of chemical origin. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 293 The mere mechanical detritus of siliceous rocks.

6. Of theories and their advocates: Explaining phenomena by the assumption of mechanical action.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 145 The Mechanical Atheist. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Mechanical Philosophy*, is the same with the Corpuscular, which endeavours to explicate the Phenomena of Nature from Mechanical Principles. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse Watch* i. ii. 205 Which Method of Physic is both Mechanical and Philosophical. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) 1. 21 The mechanical hypothesis concerning the operation of medicines, which is supposed to depend upon the size, figure, and gravity of their constituent particles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1. 5 The mechanical theory of slaty cleavage. 1880 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 345 The mechanical physiologists, who regarded these operations as the result of the mechanical properties of the small vessels, such as the size, form, and disposition of their canals and apertures.

7. Concerned with or involving material objects or physical conditions.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 104, I have an Experiment in Bance which will give some Mechanical Evidence of this great Mystery. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vanity Dogen.* 23 There are Mechanical difficulties in the way of his Solutions. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethic.* 148 In physical goodness there is a mechanical fitness, and dead convenience. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 4/1 Besides these moral hindrances, mechanical difficulties are often an insuperable impediment to forms of government.

8. Pertaining to mechanics as a science.

1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. 3 Art may be said .. to overcome and advance nature, as in these Mechanical disciplines. 1827 JAMESON (*title*) A Dictionary of Mechanical sciences. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN *Pres. Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* p. lviii, The mechanical sciences .. may be divided into Theoretical Mechanics and Dynamics, and Applied Mechanics.

b. Having to do with machinery.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122 Subjects of mechanical invention and investigation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1879) 33 The foremost mechanical genius of this mechanical age is devoted to the production of weapons of death. 1681 *Inst. Cause's Clerks* (1832) 42 Mechanical Engineer, Inventor, Draughtsman, Sudden. 1897 MARX *Kingsley W. Africa* 665 The great inferiority of the African to the European lies in the matter of mechanical idea.

9. *Math.* a. Applied to curves not expressible by equations of finite and rational algebraical form; = TRANSCENDENTAL.

So called as admitting of production only by 'mechanical construction': see 3 d.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Curves*, These [sc. transcendental] curves, Des Cartes, &c. call mechanical ones. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 11. 139 Mechanical or transcendent curves. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. & Pract. Hydraulic Eng.* 75 A cycloid .. is a mechanical curve of .. curious properties.

b. *Mechanical solution* (of a problem): see quot.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Mechanical Solution* of a Problem in Mathematics, is either when the Thing is done by repeated Tryals, or when the Lines made use of to solve it are not truly Geometrical.

b. *sb.*

1. = MECHANIC B. 2. *arch.* (as echo of Shaks.). 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. q A crew of patches, rude Mechanicals, That worke for bread upon Athenian stalks. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom.* 221 These covetous misers gather wealth together like mightie magicians, but they spend like beggerly mechanicals. 1637 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* clx. 676 It .. expresseth in Mechanicals, great Custome and Trade; in men otherwise qualified, Preferment, Office. 1830 WESTIN. *Rev.* XIII. 211 Socrates! we hear all the vulgar mechanicals exclaim, .. a poor, mean, pitiful, pennyless fellow!

2. *pl.* † a. The science which relates to the construction of machines. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 6 In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an Instrument or Engyne, is not the same with the manner of setting it on worke.

b. Details of mechanical construction. *rare.*

1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 146 This class of subjects demands the greatest attention to mechanicals. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. ix, 'They were indifferently well wrought, specially a chevelail, of which the "Spare me

the fashion of thy mechanicals, and come to the point', interrupted Marmaduke.

Mechanicalism (mīkæ-nīkālīz'm). [f. MECHANICAL + -ISM.] a. The philosophic doctrine that all the phenomena of the universe, or some particular class of phenomena indicated by the context, are mechanically caused. b. 'Mechanical' or routine procedure. So *Mechanicalist*, one who favours mechanicalism.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 71 A mechanicalist would put one's thoughts very quickly into his shape, no doubt. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Aug. 88/2 These two things, mechanicalism and infallibilism, are the great obstacles to any common understanding between religious thinking and scientific thinking. 1903 *Speaker* 30 May 201/2 Others .. have lost all touch with human nature, the slaves of an academic mechanicalism.

Mechanicality (mīkæ-nīkæ-lī-tī). [f. MECHANICAL A. + -ITY.] The quality of being mechanical, or like a machine; chiefly fig.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Alimutes Agric.* *Observ.* 117 This construction was adopted on account of its Simplicity, and, at the same time, its Mechanicality. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 86 Sermons .. exhibit a sameness and mechanicality. 1890 ABR. BENSON in *Life* 11. 307 By much conversation I do believe I have prevailed on Wyon to depart much from mechanicality of touch.

Mechanicalize (mīkæ-nīkālīz), v. [f. MECHANICAL A. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mechanical (in any sense of the adj.); formerly, † to degrade to the rank or character of a mechanic; 'to render mean or low' (Todd 1818). Also *Mechanicalized ppl. a.*, *Mechanicalizing vbl. sb.*

1611 CORRAE, *Mechanical*, Mechanicalized; made, or growne base, vile, ordinarie, meane. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 155/2 Even utilitarianism and the mechanicalizing of labor have failed entirely to take away its significance. 1903 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 3/1 The tendency of modern industry to 'mechanicalise men'.

Mechanically (mīkæ-nīkālī), *adv.* [f. MECHANICAL A. + -LY 2.]

1. By mechanical art, contrivance, or methods; by the use of machinery or instruments.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij h. Thus, may you Double your Cube Mechanically. *Ibid.* c iij, Though it be Naturally done and Mechanically; yet hath it a good Demonstration Mathematicall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 315 The ancients pronounced it impossible to exhibit in a plane the division of angles, .. otherwise than mechanically. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairyry Impr.* (1749) 1. 329 A silly Man carrying two Buckets of Water upon his Shoulders with a round Pole, instead of a flatish one hollowed and mechanically fitted to receive his Shoulders. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxix. 401 To lift her mechanically above her line of flotation. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 1892 Large crowds gathered in the mechanically flooded fields.

2. By mechanical (as opposed to chemical, vital, etc.) agencies or processes; as a mechanical agent; in respect of mechanical properties.

1684-5 BOYLE *Alm. Waters* 23 Whether any thing .. can be .. discovered .. by Chymically and Mechanically examining the Mineral Earths [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Creation* 11. (1704) 415 They suppose even the perfect Animals .. to have been formed Mechanically among the rest. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Alm.* (ed. 2) 1. 186 The calx and magnesia may be chemically combined with the argill, and not merely mechanically mixed as in marls. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Annum.* 25 Being itself insolvable in any known menstruum, and acting mechanically only, it neither destroys nor is destructible. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 177 The dust and thin smoke mechanically suspended in a London atmosphere.

3. As by machinery or mechanical action; without spontaneous or conscious exercise of will or thought; automatically.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 202 If atoms formed the world according to the essential properties of bulk, figure, and motion, they formed it mechanically; and if they formed it mechanically without perception and design, they formed it casually. 1741 tr. *D'Alembert's Chines. Lett.* xii. 85 With Men who act in a Manner mechanically, who behave so and so to Day only because they did so yesterday, there is [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Almstray Fam.* II. 91 Emma, almost indifferent to every thing, followed her mechanically. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii, The place could not be entered. Could it not? a point worth considering; and while revolving it, I mechanically dressed. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* 11. i, He could do mental arithmetic mechanically.

4. By reference to mechanical causes or principles.

1737 BRACKEN *Fairyry Impr.* (1757) 11. 83 We ought to explain the Thing mechanically. 1864 H. SPENCER *Educ.* (1868) 18 The mechanically-justified waveline principle.

5. With mechanical tastes or aptitudes.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi, Having a head mechanically turned, .. I had made for myself a table and chair. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 201 Any mechanically inclined man can make one in a day.

† 6. In a 'mechanical' or ungentlymanly manner; meanly. (Cf. MECHANICAL A. 2, MECHANIC A. 3.) *Obs.*

1613 CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Crh. & Times* Jan. 1. (1648) 1. 224 But his [Sir T. Bodley's] servants grumble and murmur very much, with whom he hath dealt very mechanically, some of them having served him .. above two and twenty years.

Mechanicalness (mīkæ-nīkālīnēs). [-NESS.] The quality of being mechanical.

1611 CORRAE, *Mechaniquerie*, Mechanicalness; baseness of humor. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) 111. 13 Men not perceiving the Mechanicalness of its operation, are apt to have recourse to some inherent Quality. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 95 Science does not affirm .. mechanicalness in Nature. 1900 *Conferences on Books & News* xiii. 229 The very mechanicalness of the routine seems to have soothed and numbed Cowper's too irritable sensibilities.

Mechanician (mekānī'jən). Also 6-7-icīen, 7-itian. [f. MECHANIC + -IAN. Cf. F. *mécanicien*.] a. One who practises or is skilled in a mechanical art; a mechanic, artisan. Now rare. b. One who is skilled in the construction of machinery.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij h. A Mechanician, or a Mechanical workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematical demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematician principall or deuatiue, demonstrated or demonstrable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. ii. (1651) 94 I appeal to Painters, Mechanicians, Mathematicians. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 11 By frequenting the Shops and Work-houses of Mechanicians. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 187 There are even mechanicians in that kingdom [France], who seriously doubt, whether the fire engine is any-wise useful. 1839 P. O. *Land. Direct.* 144 Wm. Hawks, Mechanician and Optician to their Majesties. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. v. (1876) 58 The mechanician upon whose skill the accuracy of a chronometer depends.

† **Mechanicism**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MECHANIC + -ISM.] = MECHANISM 2.

1710 DE FOE in *Review* No. 119. VI. 474 They would denude us of the beautiful Garment of Liberty, and prostitute the Honour of the Nation to the Mechanicism of Slavery!

Mechanicize (mekānī'zəz), v. [f. MECHANIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mechanical.

18.. *American X.* 39 (Cent.) No branch of the race was more mechanized by Lockianism than the American.

Mechanico, used as comb. form of L. *mēchanicus* (see MECHANIC), in hyphenated combinations with the sense 'partly mechanical and partly something else', as *mechanico-intellectual*, *merciful*; *mechanico-chemical* a., comprising mechanics and chemistry; (of phenomena) pertaining partly to mechanics and partly to chemistry; *mechnico-corporcular* a., an epithet applied to the philosophy which views all phenomena, material and spiritual, as explicable by the movement of atoms according to mechanical laws.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The utter emptiness... of the vaunted Mechanico-corporcular philosophy. 1840 SMART s.v. *Mechanic*. The Mechanico-chemical sciences are magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* vi. (1878) 70 Stepping over many single leaves in a mechanico-merciful way. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 [Steam] is yet coming to render many higher services of a mechanico-intellectual kind.

Mechanics (mekānīks). [In form a pl. of MECHANIC: see -IO 2.]

Gr. had both ἡ μηχανική and ἡ μηχανικὴ; hence in late L. *mechanica* fem. sing., mechanical science, *mechanica* neut. pl., works of mechanical art. The Rom. langs. use the fem. sing.: Fr. *mécanique* (in 18th c. also *les mécaniques* fem.), Sp. *mecánica*, Pg. *mechanica*, It. *meccanica*; cf. G. *mechanik*, Du. *mechanica*, Da., Sw. *mekanik*.]

1. a. Originally (and still in popular use): That body of theoretical and practical knowledge which is concerned with the invention and construction of machines, the explanation of their operation, the calculation of their efficiency. b. That department of applied mathematics which treats of motion and tendencies to motion: comprising (according to the division now generally received) *kinematics*, the science of abstract motion, and *dynamics* (including *statics* and *kinetics*), the science of the action of forces in producing motion or equilibrium in bodies.

Analytical mechanics: mechanics treated by the differential and integral calculus. *Animal mechanics*: mechanics as applied to the study of the movements of animals.

1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. ii. 12 Astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, Musick of sounds, and Mechanics of weights and powers. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Mech. Discip.* Nat. Philos. 1. I do not here take the Term, *Mechanicks*, in that stricter and more proper sense, wherein it is wont to be taken, when its use'd only to signify the Doctrine about the Moving Powers, (as the Beam, the Lever, the Screws, and the Wedg) and of framing Engines to multiply Force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those Disciplines that consist of the Applications of pure Mathematics to produce or modify Motion in inferior Bodies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 342/1 The first that turned their thoughts to mechanics... were Eudoxus and Archytas. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 139 Mechanics is the science of equilibrium and of motion. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* I. 118 Archimedes... devoted the best efforts of his skill in mechanics to the defence of his native town.

† 2. pl. Manual operations. *Obs. rare*—1.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. x. I shall not trouble the Reader with a particular Description of my own Mechanics; let it suffice to say, that in six Weeks Time... I finished a Sort of Indian Canoe.

Mechanism (mekāniz'm). [ad. mod.L. *mēchanismus*, f. Gr. *μηχανή* MACHINE: see -ISM. Cf. F. *mécanisme*, Sp. *mecanismo*, Pg. *mechanismo*, It. *meccanismo*; also G. *mechanismus* (pl. *mechanismen*). Late Latin had *mēchanisma* contrivance.

The mod. L. word was chiefly used to denote the mechanical structure and action of nature according to the Cartesian philosophy.]

1. The structure, or mutual adaptation of parts, in a machine or anything comparable to a machine, whether material or immaterial. (In early use chiefly with reference to natural objects.)

1662 SHILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. 15. 401 To impute that rare Mechanism of the works of nature to the blind and for-

tuitous motion of some particles of matter? 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 73. I shall express, what I call'd General Nature, by Cosmical Mechanism, that is, a Comprisal of all the Mechanical Affections (Figure, Size, Motion, &c.) that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe. 1722 VOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 100 He... knows the make of their bodies, and all the mechanism and propensious of them. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 241 The wonderful mechanism of our mental frame. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 85 The mechanism of society thus resembles the mechanism of man's art. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 The wonderful mechanisms of animal and vegetable life. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. i. 1 The mechanism or anatomy of movement in the animal frame. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 300 The mechanism of the flower. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 96 The door was a marvel of mechanism.

† b. In somewhat wider sense (see quot. 1755).

1712 *Spectator* No. 518 ¶ 8 The Contour of his Person, the Mechanism of his Dress, [etc.] 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Imp.* 154 The whole Mechanism of it [viz. a chimney] will be easily understood by a sight of the Figures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mechanism*,... 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

2. *concr.* A system of mutually adapted parts working together mechanically or in a manner analogous to mechanical action; a piece of machinery; the machinery (*lit.* or *fig.*) by means of which some particular effect is produced. Also, machinery or mechanical appliances in general.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 48 That Opinion that depresseth the natures of sensible Creatures below their just value... rendering them no more but barely Mechanisms of Artificial Engines. 1758 REED in *Macquer's Chym.* I. 129 This is brought about by a mechanism to which we are strangers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 447 Mechanism is not itself power. Mechanism, without power, can do nothing. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 2. 143 The wonderful mechanism of speech. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* I. 94 The part of the mechanism of a watch which shows the hour of the day. 1876 A. B. KENNEDY *Revue des Kinem.* *Machinery* 47 A closed kinematic chain, of which one link is thus made stationary, is called a mechanism. 1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 809 The vascular dilatation must be considered as the result of the morbid condition of the mechanism of the circulation. 1885 TR. LOTTE'S *Microcosmos* I. ii. iv. 232 The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the mechanism of perception and memory. 1903 HEYWOOD *Musical in Churches* 7 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low-note without being liable to use the... chest voice... and the use of their lower mechanism is usually accompanied with flatness.

b. *spec.* in musical instruments.

1825 CROSS *York Festival* 154 The admirable mechanism by which it [sc. an organ] was made available on this occasion. 1871 ALDRIDGE *Specif. Patents, Music* 163 The invention consists in so arranging the mechanism of a flute that the closing of the C sharp and the B natural holes may be simultaneous by the action of the second finger. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, that part of an instrument which forms the connection between the player and the sound-producing portion.

c. *Kinematics*. 'An ideal machine, a combination of movable bodies constituting a machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements' (Webster 1897).

† 3. Mechanical action; 'action according to mechanic laws' (J.). *Obs.*

1671 S. PARKER *Def. Ecd. Pol.* 342 The Philosophy of a Phanatick being as intelligible by the Laws of Mechanism, as the Motion of the Heart, and Circulation of the Blood. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 32 He acknowledges nothing besides Matter and Motion; so that all that he can conceive to be transmitted hither from the Stars, must needs be perform'd either by Mechanism or Accident. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. ii. 90 The most that use them [movements] are utterly ignorant of the laws of mechanism and yet order their footing as artificially as the most skilful. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 34 After the Chyle has pass'd through the Lungs, Nature continues her usual Mechanism, to convert it into Animal Substances. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. 500 The Mechanism or Necessity of human Actions, in Opposition to what is generally termed Free-will. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 5 Mechanism has become a learned word. But, does it mean any more than that one particle of matter is impelled by another... and that still by another, until we come to the particle first moved?

† 4. A contrivance, artifice. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 92 It is also a pretty Mechanism in Cookery... which is this, Nitre giveth a Red Colour to Neats-Tongues, [etc.] 1688 EVELYN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 414 All their [the Jesuits'] other mechanisms and arts having fail'd them.

† 5. Mechanical operations; mechanical art. *Obs.*

1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 209 ¶ 2 Painting is Eloquence and Poetry in Mechanism. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* Talus... who first invented the saw... grew such an artist, that Daedalus fearing to be outdone in mechanism put him to death.

† 6. The opinion that everything in the universe is produced by mechanical forces. *Obs.*

1777 PRIESTLEY *Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. Intro'd. 5 Mechanism is the undoubted consequence of materialism.

7. *Art*. The mechanical execution of a painting, sculpture, piece of music, etc.; technique. (Opposed to *style* or *expression*.)

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. § 1. vii. 94 note, Canaletti's mechanism is wonderful. Prout's the rudest possible; but there is not a grain of feeling in the one, and there is much in the other. 1860 *Ibid.* V. ix. viii. § 2. 281 (Teniers and Wouvermans) seem never to have painted indolently, but gave the purchaser his thorough money's worth of mechanism. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, the physical power of performance, as distinguished from the intellect or taste which directs it.

b. 'Mechanical' quality (of literature); the following of set methods for producing effect.

1903 L. O. ROSEBERRY in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/5 Lord Macaulay's works... are charged now with a certain amount of mannerism and a certain amount of mechanism.

Mechanist (mekānist). [f. MECHANIC + -IST.]

1. † a. A mechanic, handicraftsman (*obs.*). b. One who constructs machinery; a machinist.

1606 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 33 They will turn... Princes into mechanists and artificers. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17. 92 Adapted by Mechanists to other sort of uses. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi. Having seen what the mechanist had already performed, a 1761 CANTHORN *Poems* (1771) 200 Observing this unlucky rafter Was neither mechanist, nor taylor. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 210 The mechanist could have very little to do with the success of the play. 1854 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxxii. X. 664 He collected... all the best engineers, mechanists, armourers, artisans, etc., whom Sicily or Italy could furnish.

2. One versed in mechanics; a mechanician.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. ii. 90 Placing their bodies in the aptest postures for their preservation, such as the wisest mechanist cannot correct. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶ 1 The Mechanist will be afraid to assert... the Possibility of tearing down Bulwarks with a Silkworm's thread. a 1774 GOLOSOM *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 I is called by mechanists the center of gravity. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 160 One state possesses chemists, mechanists, mechanics of all kinds, men of science. a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 28 Poets have been challenged to resign the civic crown to reasoners and mechanists.

† 3. One who holds a mechanical theory of the universe. *Obs.* (Cf. MECHANIC B. 4.)

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Characters, Cuphophon, A zealous... Platonist and Cartesian, or Mechanist.

Mechanistic (mekānist'ik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with mechanics or mechanism. Also, pertaining to or holding mechanical theories in biology or philosophy.

1884 *Nature* 21 Aug. 383/1 The series of curves of velocity given for different mechanistic combinations. 1893 BURTON-SANDERSON in *Athenaeum* 16 Sept. 375/2 The mechanistic view of the phenomena of life. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 16/3 The mechanistic school.

Mechanize (mekānəz), v. [f. MECHANIC + -IZE; cf. *obs.* F. *mécaniser*.]

1. *trans.* To make or render mechanical; to import or attribute a mechanical character to; to bring into a mechanical state or condition; to work out the mechanical details of (a design, idea, etc.).

1678 [implied in] MECHANIZING *vbl. sb.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. ii. 99 God can so mechanize matter, as to make it capable of doing some things that [etc.]. 1755 COLERIDGE *Conciones* 32 A system of fundamental Reform will scarcely be effected by massacres mechanized into Revolution. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. iii. Cannot he... mechanise them [sc. motives] to grind the other way? 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 201 You cannot mechanize benevolence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* I. vii. Wks. (Bohn) III. 21 Raphael paints wisdom: Handel sings it... Shakespeare writes it... Watt mechanizes it. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 127 He [the artist] is mechanised.

2. *intr.* (*nonce-use*.) To work as a mechanic; to move mechanically.

1886 T. HARBY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvi, Rural mechanics 100 idle to mechanise, rural servants too rebellious to serve. 1902 — *Mothers Mourns* Poems 71 Why loosened I olden control here To mechanize skywards.

Hence **Mechanized** *vbl. a.*; **Mechanizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. used *attrib.*) Also **Mechanization**, the action of the verb MECHANIZE; **Mechanizer**, one who mechanizes, a heliever in mechanical order or system = MECHANIST 3.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 38. 175. Some of the ancient religious atomists were also too much infected with this mechanizing humour. 1831 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 180 A mechanized automaton. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. v. Our European Mechanisers are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and co-operative spirit. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 297 The mechanization of the mind. 1842 *Ibid.* 393 Genius... cannot be prevented by the happiest mechanization of man. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 431 By force of conscious and unconscious repetition of the phrase, it became mechanised.

Mechanograph (mekān'og'raf). *rare*—0. [f. Gr. *μηχανο*, *μηχανή* machine + -GRAPH.] One of a set of copies of a work of art, writing, etc. multiplied by mechanical means.

1835 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in recent Dicts.

Mechanographic (mekān'og'raf'ik), a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *μηχανο*, *μηχανή* machine + -GRAPHIC.]

1. Treating of mechanics.

1830 MAUNER *Treas. Knowl.* i.

2. Pertaining to mechanography (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Mechanography (mekān'og'grāfi). *rare*—0. [ad. mod.L. *mēchanographia*, f. Gr. *μηχανο*, *μηχανή* machine: see -GRAPHY.] The art of copying or reproducing a work of art or writing by mechanical means. Hence **Mechano-graphist**, one who practises this art.

(1826 ELNES *Dict. Fine Arts, Mechanographia*.) 1830 SMART, s.v. *Mechanic, Mechanography*, is the art of imitating paintings by mechanical means. 1847 WEBSTER, *Mechanographist*.

Mechanology (mekān'ol'ōjī). *rare*. [f. Gr. *μηχανο*, *μηχανή* machine + -LOGY.] The science of, or a treatise on, machines or mechanism.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 194 The science of style, considered as a machine... might be called the mechanology of style. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mechanology*, a description of, or treatise on machines, or apparatus used in medicine or surgery.

Mechanotherapy (mekhano'therāpi). Also in Lat. form -therapia. [ad. mod. L. type **mēchanō-therapia*, f. Gr. μηχανή, μηχανή machine + θεραπεῖα healing.] Cure by mechanical means.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1896 *Albott's Syst. Med.* I. 373 The practice of 'mechanotherapy' by manipulators usually quite ignorant of medicine. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 21/2 The Zander Institute at Paris is the home of mechanotherapy, or cure by mechanical means.

|| **Méchant** (mēshā), *a.* Also fem. méchante (mēshānt). [Fr. See also MESHANT.] Malicious, spiteful, wayward, worthless, wicked.

1813 BYRON 26 Nov. in Moore *Lett. & Frls.* (1830) I. 453 She has much beauty,—just enough,—but is, I think, méchante. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, Mr. Pendennis was wicked, méchant, perfectly abominable. 1855 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I. ix. 145 That light, méchante voice that had mocked him from the mask.

Méchant, variant of MESHANT *Obs.*

Mechanurgy (mekhānūrdzī). [As if ad. Gr. μηχανουργία, i. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + ἔργον work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

† **Mechatation**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *mēchātio-nem*, f. *mēchārī* to commit adultery, f. *mēchus*, *a.* Gr. μοιχός adulterer.] Adultery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mechatation*, fornication, Whoredom, strumpeting.

Meche, obs. form of MATCH *sb.*1, MUCH.

Mecheff, obs. form of MISCHIEF *sb.*

Mechel, **Mecher**, etc.: see MICKLE, MICHER.

Mechient, variant of MESCHANT *Obs.*

Mechil(l), obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mechitarist: see MEKHITARIST.

Mechlin (meklin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 meighlyn, 7 meeklen, 8 mēchlen, meeklin, mechline, meeklin, 8—mechlin. [The name of a town in Belgium, used attrib. and ellipt.]

†1. **Mechlin black**: a black cloth made at Mechlin. 1483 *Warw. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 61 ij pair of hosen made of .broode meighlyn blac.

2. In full **Mechlin lace**: lace produced at Mechlin. † **Mechlin cravat**: a neckerchief made of Mechlin lace. **Mechlin embroidery** (see quot. 1882).

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3252/4 A Wastcoat and Holland Shift, both laced with Mecklen Lace. 1703 PARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* in i, Right Mechlin, by this light! Where did you get this Lace? 1714 GAY *Araminta*, The Silver Knot o'erlooks the Mecklen Lace. 1716 POPE *Basil* i. 91 With eager beats his Mecklin Cravat moves. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fanny* v. (ed. 2) 205 Mecklin the queen of lace. 1728 SWIFT *Franklin* *Lady Wks.* 175 VII. 192 Fresh Matter for a World of Chat, Right Indian this, right Mecklin that. 1748 SAUNDERS *Robt. Rans* xxvii, (1760) I. 265 His shirt which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mecklin. 1865 MRS. PALMER *Lace* 31 All the laces of Flanders, with the exception of those of Brussels and the point double, were known at this period [1665] under the general name of Mechlin. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Mechlin Embroidery**, a term applied to Mechlin Lace, as the thread that was inserted round the outlines of that lace gave it somewhat the look of Embroidery. *Ibid.*, **Mechlin Lace Wheel**, . . . formed with a number of Bars crossing each other, with a circle or wheel ornamented with Picots in the centre of the space. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* i. 1, The flowing garment . . . was to be changed presently for white satin and old Mechlin lace.

† **Mechloic** (meklō'ik), *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. ME-(CONIN) + CHLO(RINE) + -IC.] **Mechloic acid**: a crystallized acid produced by the action of chlorine gas on fused meconin.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 35 Chlorine at the fusing point of meconine. . . transforms it into an acid, to which the name of mechloic has been given. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 103 Mechloic Acid was discovered by M. Couerbe. 1893 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 50/2.

Mechlorinic, *a.* = *prcc.*

1890 [see MECONIN.]

Mechoacan (metfō'ākān). Also 6 mechoi-cana, 7 mechoacham, mechacan, mechoacan, mechoacana, (mechoacan), 7-9 mechoachan. [Called from the Mexican province *Mechoacan*. (Hence often written with capital M.)]

1. The root of a Mexican species of bindweed, *Ipomæa (Batatas) Jalapa*, formerly used in medicine as a purgative; also, the plant itself. Also called *white mechoacan*.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joynfull News* 23 b, The Mechoacan is a Roote. . . brought from a countrie. . . called Mechoacan. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* v. xi. (1630) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana. . . are these, Gold, Silver. . . the root Mechoicana. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* in. ccviii. 723 That plant. . . called Mechoacan, or Bryonie of Mexico. *Ibid.*, The Bryonie, or Mechoacan of Peru groweth vp [etc.]. 1673 JOSEPHUS *New-Eng. Rampt* 158 Bryonie of Peru. . . some take it for Mechoacan. 1676 T. GOWER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 Here [Virginia] grow two Roots, which some Physicians judg, the one to be Turbith, the other Mechoacan. 1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* II. 95/2 Mechoacan of Peru. . . groweth up like hops, by help of a pole. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1739) III. 453 Mechoacan. A Sort of bluish-coloured Bindweed. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pitce* i. 34 The Root of Mechoacan. 1768

W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 375 Mechoacan scarcely yields one sixth part so much [resin] as jalap does. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* n. 893 The roots of several others have been employed in medicine on account of their purgative properties; as the root called Mechoacan. . . Their use is now obsolete. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mechoacanna*, . . the plant mechoacan. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 470 Wild Potato Vine (*Convolvulus panduratus*), also known by its Indian name of Mechoacan, which grows in sandy soil all over the United States. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mechoacan*, *white*, same as *Mechoacan*.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various other plants of similar properties.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Black Mechoacan*, a synonym of Jalap. *Grey Mechoacan*, the root of *Myrrabilis* [sic] *longiflora*. *Mechoacan of Canada*, the root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

† 3. A purgative drug obtained from the roots of *Ipomæa (Batatas) Jalapa* and other plants. *Obs.*

1610 [see KERMES 2]. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 36 The Qualitie of the Medicine. . . is. . . of secret Malignity, and disagreement towards Mans Bodie. . . As in Scammony, Mechoacham, Antimony, &c. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Mechoacan*, a purging drug brought from the Indies. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 375 The dose of the mechoacan in substance is from one dram to two or more.

4. attrib., as *mechoacan root*; † *mechoacan-alo*, a drink medicated with mechoacan; *mechoacan jalap* (see JALAP 2).

1656 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* 203 Spring and Fall purge with **Mechoacan-Ale*. 1632 SHERWOOD s. 2, The (Indian) **Mechoacan* root, *Rhamnidium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 127/1 *Mechoacan* root. *Batatas Jalapa*.

Mecistocephalic (mekisto'sfēlik), *a.* [f. Gr. μηχανιστος longest + κεφαλή head.] Longest-headed: applied by Huxley to skulls with the highest cephalic index (69 and under).

1856 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*, 115 The large increase in the percentage of meco- and mecistocephalic skulls.

So || **Mecistocephali** (-ē), *sb. pl.* [mod. Latin], men with mecistocephalic skulls. **Mecistocephalous** *a.* = **Mecistocephalic**. **Mecistocephaly**, the condition or quality of being mecistocephalic.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*, 112 There is every stage from brachiocephaly to mecistocephaly to be met with between Switzerland and Scandinavia. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. 123 In Mr. Huxley's system the terms themselves are altered. His mecistocephali are 69 and under. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mecistocephalus*.

Meck (mek). [a. Du. *miek* forked stick.]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Meck*, a notched staff in a whale-boat on which the harpoon rests.

Meckelian (mekfēliān), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Meckel* + -IAN.] The designation of certain structures discovered by J. F. Meckel (1714-74), or his grandson J. F. Meckel (1781-1833). **Meckelian arch**, **bar**, **cartilage**, **rod**: the cartilaginous rod or bar which is temporarily developed in the mandibular arch of the foetus. **Meckelian ganglion**, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

More commonly these structures are known as *Meckel's arch*, *cartilage*, *ganglion*, etc. [1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 285/5 The ganglion. . . has also received the title of *Meckel's ganglion*.] 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc. L.N.* 397 The Meckelian cartilage. [1864 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) 1. 66 The remaining part. . . is named Meckel's cartilage after its first describer.] 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Meckelian bar*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Meckelian ganglion*, *rod*, etc.

Meckenynge, obs. form of MEEKENING.

Mecklin, obs. form of MECHLIN.

Meconesse, obs. form of MEEKNESSE.

Mecocephalic (mekō'sfēlik), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + κεφαλή head.] = **DOLICHOCEPHALIC**. 1866 [see MECISTOCEPHALIC].

Mecoocke (mekō'kē), variant forms of MEACOCK *Obs.*

Mecodont (mekō'dēnt), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + ὄδον, ὀδούς tooth.] Having long teeth.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 This 'mecodont' arrangement is strikingly exemplified by *Salamandra maculosa*.

Mecography (mekō'grāfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + -GRAPHY.] † *a.* (See quot. 1603.) *Obs.* *b.* (See quot. 1890.)

1603 (title) *The Mecographie of ye Loadstone* [tr. Nauionnier *Mecographie de l'Eymant*], lat is to say an Description of the lenthies or longitudes, quilibet as fon he ye observations of ye loadstone. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mecography*, the graphic investigation of the dimensions and weight of the body.

Mecometer (mekō'mēter). [f. Gr. μήκος length + -METER, after F. *mécomètre*.] An instrument for measuring length; *spec.* a graduated instrument for measuring the length of new-born infants, used at the Hospice de la Maternité, Paris. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) *Mecometer*. 1857 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 89 In fact, he did his very best to get larger 'mercy'. And he shall have it; and at a length which will content him, unless his mecometer be an insatiable apparatus.

† **Mecometry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + -METRY.] Measurement of length.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a ij b To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. . . is called *Mecometrie*. 1618 M. BART *Hippocr.* xxxviii. 117 How can a man. . . learne the knowledge of *Mechometry*, whereby leogths and distances are measured, if not [etc.].

Meconate (mekō'nāt). *Chem.* Earlier meconiate. [f. MECON-IC + -ATE.] A salt of meconic acid. 1833 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* II. 156 These crystals are brownish, and consist of meconine, meconates, and other substances. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 38 To separate the meconate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 192 The meconate and lactate of morphia and codeia.

† **Meconia**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -IA.] = **MECONIN**.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1019 Meconia. This substance was discovered by Dublanc and Couerbe. *Ibid.* The quantity of meconia in opium is so small, that [etc.].

Meconial (mekō'nīāl), *a.* *Med.* [f. MECONI-UM + -AL.] 'Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, meconial colic' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Meconiasin: see MECONISIN.

Meconine (mekō'nīn), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -IC.] **Meconic acid**: a white crystalline acid obtained from opium. So **meconic ether**.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Meconic acid is obtained from opium. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 861 Meconic Ethers. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 Morphin combined with meconic acid in opium.

Meconidine (mekō'nīdīn). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -ID- + -INE⁵: cf. *quinidine*.] An amorphous alkaloid found in opium; discovered by Hesse in 1870.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 199 Meconidine. . . Contained in the aqueous extract of opium.

|| **Meconidium** (mekō'nīdī'm). *pl. -ia.* [mod. L., as if ad. Gr. μηχανιδιον, dim. of μήκων poppy. For the reason for the name see quot. 1871; the dim. termination was suggested by *gonidium*, *blastidium*, etc.]

One of the fixed medusoid buds produced by certain Hydroids, which contain the reproductive elements; a gonophore.

1849 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 137 The extra-capsular medusiform sporosacs ('meconidia') of *Lao-medea*. 1871—*Gymnol. Hydroids* Introd. 16 Meconidium, peculiar sporosacs, somewhat resembling a poppy capsule in form. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 85 The cavity of the blastostyle is directly continuous with a central cavity in this meconidium.

Meconin (mekō'nīn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *méconine*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy: see -IN 1.] A white, crystalline, neutral compound existing in opium, regarded as an anhydride of meconic acid. Cf. **MECONIA**.

1833 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* II. 156 Meconine was discovered in opium, by M. Couerbe in 1830. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 202 Meconine or Opianyl acts on man as a mild hypnotic. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Meconin resin*, a resin which falls on the addition of water to the chlorine-holding fluid from which mechlorinic acid has been obtained.

Meconoid (mekō'nīōid), *a.* *Med.* [f. MECONIUM + -OID.] Resembling, of the nature of, pertaining to, or obtained from meconium.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Meconitoides*.

Meconisin (mekō'nīsīn). *Chem.* Also -iasin.

[Arbitrarily varied from **MECONIN**.] (See quotes.)

1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) § 5. xxxi. 846 The neutral substances [in opium] are meconin and meconiasin. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* II. 122 Meconisin C₂₁H₁₉O₅. A crystallizable neutral principle discovered in opium by T. and H. Smith (1878).

|| **Meconium** (mekō'nīū'm). [L. *mēconium* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. μηχανιον (in senses 1 and 2 below), f. μήκων poppy.]

† 1. The inspissated juice of the poppy; opium. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 63. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Meconium*, the juice of the leaves and heads of poppy. 1783 JUSTAMON tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indes* II. 147 The meconium, or common opium is prepared by pressing the poppy heads that have been already cut. 1804 *Med. Frls.* XII. 490 Meconium or poppies. . . For excessive fluxes, and pains in the uterus.

2. The dark excrementitious substance in the large intestines of the foetus; hence, the first faeces of a new-born infant. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 404 All of them [sc. new-born infants] have a Meconium, or sort of dark colour'd Excrement in the Bowels. 1899 CAGNIY tr. *Faksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 244 The term 'meconium' is applied to the substance discharged from the rectum of the child immediately after birth.

3. *Ent.* The faeces of an insect just transformed from the pupa. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 131 The elasticity of the silk, as the moths creep through, has the effect of pressing out a kind of red meconium. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. 'Applied to the black pigment of the choroid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Meconology (mekō'nōlōdgi). *rare*—*o.* [ad. mod. L. *mēconologia*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -OLOGI.] A treatise on the poppy or opium.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Meconologia*, a Description of Opium. 1721 BAILEY *Meconologia*, a Description, or Treatise of Opium. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Meconologia*, . . . meconology. [In recent Dicts.]

Meconophagism (mekō'nōfādzī'z'm). *Med.* [f. Gr. μηχανο(φ), μήκων poppy + -φάγος that eats + -ISM.] Opium-eating. So **Meconophagist**, an opium-eater.

1836 *Allen & Neurol.* VII. 463 The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disca-

nected from the meconophagism. *Ibid.* 471 If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become meconophagists. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21) *Meconophagium*, opium-eating.

|| **Meconopsis** (mēkōn'psis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *mēkon* poppy + *opsis* appearance.] A genus of plants of the N.O. *Papaveraceae*; also, a plant of this genus.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 462 Welsh Meconopsis. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 9/1 The remarkable meconopsis recently sent from the Thibetan highlands.

† **Meconop.** *Obs.* [a. Flem. *mekop*, f. *mēn* = MDu. *mecon*, G. *mohn* poppy + *kop* head.] The poppy.

1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 20/11 Oyle of meconop.

† **Mecubalist.** *Obs.* [f. late Heb. *mēqubbāl* what is received, pa. pple. of *gibbēl* to receive (whence CABBALA) + -IST.] ? One versed in Jewish traditions.

1653 R. SAMPSON *Physiogn.* 202 By searching into the ancient Cahalists, Mecubalists, and Massorets, I find [etc.].

Mecule (le, obs. forms of MICKLE.

Med, obs. form of MEAD, MEED.

Medawart, variant of MEADWORT.

Medagle, **Medaglion**, **medaillon**, obs. ff.

MEDAL *sb.*, **MEDALLION** *sb.*

Medal (mē'dāl), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 medaill(e), 7 medall, -ull, meddal(l), medaile, -el, 7-medal. Also 7 medagile, *pl.* -gies. [a. F. *medaille* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *medaglia* = OF. *meaille*, *maile* (see MAIL *sb.*), *Sp.* *medalla*, Pg. *medalha* = Com. Rom. **medallia* = popular L. type **metallia*, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.* In early Rom. use the word meant a coin of minute value; cf. MAIL *sb.* 4.

The Rom. word passed into OHG. as *medilla*, rendering the Latin *as*; in MHG. *medile*, *medele* occurs for (the widow's) mite. Mod. G. has adopted the Fr. word as *medaille*; so also Du., Da. *medaille*, Sw. *medalj*.

† 1. A metal disk bearing a figure or an inscription. used as a charm or trinket. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIONBY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 342 He gaue Dametas certain Medailles of gold he had long kept about him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* I. i. 307 He that wears her like her Medall, hanging about his neck. 1641 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 36 Lewis. had. an humour of his own, to wear in his hat a Medaille of Lead. 1674 BREVINT *Saint at Endor* 250 Any Medall when rightly consecrated can do as much.

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck or cast with an inscription, a head or effigy of a person, or other device or figure to commemorate a person, action, or event; also as a distinction awarded to a soldier, etc. for a heroic deed or other service rendered to a country, etc. In collectors' use, extended to include coins possessing artistic or historical interest.

1612 CORG. *Manieur de sable*, a Moulder, or caster of Medalls, or prizes in sand. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. s. 119 He. had a rare collection of the most curious Medals. 1658 W. BURTON *Stin. Auton.* 142 The Coyns and medaglies of all the Emperours. 1709 STREE *Tatler* No. 65 r 2 Medals had been struck for our General's Behaviour. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 175 IV. 256 If any such persons were above Money, a Medal, or some mark of distinction, would do full as well. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 285 The king had formerly a very valuable collection of medals. 1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Land. Gaz.* 9 Oct. One Medal only shall be borne by each Officer. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liii. s. 50. 447 Two medals were unanimously voted to record the memorable acts of Bayonne. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 7/1 The members of the Mission will be decorated with commemorative medals.

b. As a reward for merit, or for proficiency, skill, or excellence in any art or subject.

1751 BERKELEY *Let. to Archdealt* 22 Nov. Wks. 1871 IV. 329 Gold medals for encouraging the study of Greek. 1839 *Frut. Geog. Soc.* IX. p. ix. The gold medals, awarded respectively to Dr. Rüppell, and Mr. Thomas Simpson. 1892 *Field* 16 Apr. 573/2 After the match the Mayor. presented the cup and medals to the winning team. 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 880/3 An engraved silver medal awarded by the Plymouth Independent Rangers. for 'skill at arms'.

† 3. *fig.* in various uses: An image, representation (cf. MODEL *sb.*); something beyond the common run (as a medal compared with current coin). *Medals of creation*: a rhetorical term applied to fossils, as commemorating events in the history of the globe (cf. quot. 1768 s. v. MEDALLIC).

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Prison Wks.* (1856) 155 It [a prison] comes to be a perfect medall of the iron age, since nothing but ginsling of keys, rattling of shackles, are here to be heard. 1653 H. MONT *Antiq. Ath.* I. xl. (1712) 36 This little Medall of God, the Soul of Man. 1656 *Artif. Handson*, 129 Neither the wit nor tongue, can be a mint capable to coine the least farthing sin, much less so large a piece and medalle as this man pretends to make of any helping our complexion. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 165 As their letters were not intended for the public, perhaps I was unreasonable in looking for medals, and not being contented with the common current species. 1804 PARKINSON *Org. Rem. I.* 7 The illustrious Bergmann elegantly describes fossils as the medals of creation. 1844 MANTLEY (*title*) Medals of Creation.

b. Phrases. † *The medal is reversing* [cf. Fr. *la médaille est renversée*]: things or events are changing for the worse. *The reverse of the medal*: the other side of the question.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June, The medaill was reversing, and our calamities were but yet in their infancy. 1690

Dialogue betw. Francesco Sc., Harl. Misc. (Park) IX. 455 To show you the reverse of the medal. Is it not a pity that [etc.]. 1868 GRANT *Duff Pol. Surv.* 195 Then for the reverse of the medal, you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *medal-casting*, -*hunter*, -*hunting*, -*inscription*, -*monger*, -*striker*, -*tract*; *medal-cup*, a drinking vessel of metal, usually of silver, in which coins or medallions are incrustated and form a part of the decoration' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *medal-machine* (see quot.); *medal-play Golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the number of strokes taken to complete a round by each side (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *medal-tankard* = *medal-cup* (*ibid.*).

1847 LD. LINCOLN *Chr. Art* I. p. ccix, A complete classification should include artists. in 'medal-casting, gem and seal-cutting [etc.]. 1893 *Brit. Tril. Photog.* XL. 795 The army of exhibition and medal-hunters. 1904 L. S. AMERY etc. *Times' Hist. War* II. 26 It [sc. fighting against inferior foes] conduces to. 'medal-hunting. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 12 As testified by History and 'Medal-Inscription yet extant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1418/1 'Medal-machine, a machine for making copies of medals and raised or sunk works on a scale larger or smaller than the original. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. (1781) to What, old Martin, the 'medal-monger? 2. Martin! why he likes no heads but upon coins. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 4/3 In 'medal play a player who drives from outside the teeing-ground is to be disqualified. 1872 SYMONOS *Introduct. Study Dante* 185 No 'medal-striker ever had his outlines sharper or his shadows deeper. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. III. 73 Great Britain has produced the fewest of 'Medal-Tracts and Numismatical Collectors.

Medal (mē'dāl), *v.* [f. MEDAL *sb.*] *trans.* To decorate or honour with a medal; to confer a medal upon as a mark of distinction.

1824 BYRON *Let. to Scott* 4 May, He was medalled. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Nil nisi Bonum* (1899) 174 Irving went home medalled by the King. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Oct. 269/2 It would have been much more to the point, anyway, had he [Herr Menzel] exhibited and been medalled [at the Paris Exhibition] as illustrator.

Medalet (mē'dālēt). Also **medallet**. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ET.] A small or diminutive medal; also applied to small medals bearing the figures of saints, worn by Roman Catholics.

1789 PINKERTON *Ess. Medals* I. xiii. 227, I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of medallets. 1799 J. CONDER (*title*), An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medallets. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generations* II. 227 A medalet with the three sisters of Napoleon as the Three Graces.

Medallary (mē'dālārī), *rare* -1. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ARY.] A collection or set of medals.

1882 R. F. BURTON in *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 125/2 The medallary struck for the ter-centenary festival.

Medalled (mē'dāl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDAL *v.* + -ED.] Adorned, furnished, or decorated with a medal. Of a picture, etc.: For which a medal has been awarded.

1857 EMERSON *May-day* (1867) 25 The high-school and medalled boy. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/3 There has been a good deal of ill-feeling. in regard to affixing to 'medalled' pictures the labels explanatory of the nature of the award. 1900 *Ch. Times* 2 Feb. 136/4, I communicated over seventy around a tent. this morning, from medalled general to private Atkins.

Medallic (mē'dāl'ik), *a.* [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IC.]

1. Pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a medal; represented on a medal.

1702 AOSION *Dial. Medals* I. (1766) 13, I am afraid you will never be able, with all your Medallic eloquence, to [etc.]. 1768 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 907 Neither do the fossil reliques of plants and animals. yield in elegance and exactness to medallic inscriptions. 1778 PENKANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 17 In the library is a. numerous collection of books. which comprehend the medallic history. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 306 We have modern examples of medallic caricatures. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 149/3 Recent productions of medallic art.

2. Resembling a medal.

1806 HARWOOD *Lichfield* 367 Small medallic tokens. have been stamped. 1875 JEVONS *Money* vii. 63 Such medallic coins would become the most durable memorials.

Medallically (mē'dāl'ikālī), *adv.* [f. MEDAL-LIC + -LY.] By the evidence of medals.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1838 VIII. 185 Which. historically and medallically can be demonstrated to have availed [etc.].

Medallion (mē'dāl'yon), *sb.* Also 7-8 medaglion, 8 medaillon. [a. F. *medaillon*, ad. It. *medaglione*, augmentative of *medaglia* MEDAL *sb.*]

1. A large medal.

Erroneously explained in Blount *Glossogr.* 1661 as 'a little medal'. after Coigrave's erroneous rendering of *medaillon*. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. *Hydriot.* etc. 41 In this figure the sitting gods and goddesses are drawn in medallions and medallions. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 253 Morelius produces a beautiful Medaglion of Commodus. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 13 The large sort, which are called medallions, are but seldom struck, except intended for particular presents. 1875 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* vi. 57 Of the finest epoch (of Syracusan coins) the celebrated and highly prized medallions, bearing the head of Ceres or Proserpine are the most remarkable.

2. Anything resembling this; applied to various objects resembling a large medal, in decorative work, as a tablet or panel usually of an oval or circular shape, bearing objects or figures in relief;

a portrait; also a decorative design resembling a panel or tablet, as in a carpet, a window, or title-page of a book, etc.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 277 A medallion of him in marble. 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* (ed. 2) 373 Le Brun. has given this story as a medallion on one of the compartments of the great gallery at Versailles. 1849 *Guardian* 7 Nov. 733/2 The tympanum. is filled with a. window, and internally with two medallions. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh'ib.* II. xxx. 9 Circular incised group, on stone - a replica of one of the medallions for the pavement of Lichfield Cathedral.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *medallion figure*, *machine*, *portrait*, *size*; *medallion carpet*, a carpet containing a large prominent central design or figure (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *medallion pattern*, 'a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part' (*ibid.*); *medallion window* (see quot.).

1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigornishire* 56 A circular 'medallion figure. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* p. xxiii, The 'medallion machine requires much labour and very expensive apparatus. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 292 He gave me a 'medallion portrait of himself. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 231 [These coins] were of brass, and of the 'medallion size. 1847 C. WINSTON *Lug. Anc. Glass Paint.* I. 32 'Medallion windows. are principally filled with medallions, or panels, containing coloured pictures.

Medallion (mē'dāl'yon), *v.* [f. MEDALLION *sb.*] *trans.* To ornament with medallions, or to make to resemble a medallion.

1851 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* etc. 81 On the vertex of the arch is our Lord's monogram, also medallioned and surrounded by acanthus leaves. 1893 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/3 The invitation and the portraits [of an invitation card] are medallioned upon a coloured ground.

Hence **Medallioned** *ppl. a.*

1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 503/5 An elaborate medallioned title-page of birds, by Mr. J. G. Millais.

Medallionist (mē'dāl'yonist), [f. MEDALLION *sb.* + -IST.] A worker of medallions.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 Mr. Woolner, R.A., a sculptor, especially a medallionist. 1894 J. M. GRAY *J. & W. Tassie* 60 *note*, James Tassie, the Glasgow Medallionist.

Medallist (mē'dāl'ist). Also **medalist**. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled or interested in medals.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Grece* II. 281 This is a Medal hath been valued much by the Medalists beyond the Seas. 1828 SCOTT *Frut.* (1890) II. 135 The General is a medallist, and entertains an opinion that the bonnet-piece of James V. is the work of some Scottish artist who died young.

2. An engraver, designer, or maker of medals.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 149 The Pretender had a medal struck on this occasion, by Hamerani, the pope's medallist. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 3) II. 160 Sculptors, painters, and medallists exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 Medallist and medal-maker. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220 The medallists of the Renaissance.

3. A recipient of a medal awarded for merit. Also in parasynthetic derivatives as *gold medallist*.

1797 CAMBR. *Univ. Calendar* 214 List of Medallists from their first Institution to the present time. 1864 Q. *Frut. Sci.* I. 212 The Gold Medallists of the Science and Art Department. 1898 RIGBY HAGGARD *Dr. Thuerie* 9, I was gold medallist of my year.

Medallize (mē'dāl'ize), *v. rare*. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* † a. To illustrate by reference to medals (*obs.*). b. To represent on a medal.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. III. 75 The History of Julius Caesar has been also Medalliz'd by Mr. l'Abbé de Camps. 1882 *Mag. Art* 221 Mr. Legros has also medallised Mr. Constantine Ionides, and medals of John Mill, Carlyle, and Robert Browning, are expected from him very shortly.

Medallurgy (mē'dāl'jūdzj), Also **medalurgy**.

[f. MEDAL *sb.* + -urgy, after METALLURGY.] The art of designing and striking or engraving medals.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci. etc.* *Medallurgy*, the art of making and striking medals and coins. [In recent Dicts.]

|| **Medano** (mē'dano). [*Sp. medano*.] 'A hill of pure sand; a dune' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

1851 BOLLART in *Frut. Geog. Soc.* XXI. 101 In these desert plains [of Peru] may be seen the 'Medanos', or moving semicircular sand-hills. 1897 *Geog. Frut.* IX. 307 The barchanes, or, as we call them, medanos.

Medcin, -*cyn*(e, etc., obs. ff. MEDICINE, etc.

Meddar, obs. form of Madder *sb.* 2

1689 FAREWELL *Irish Hudibras* 79 A Meddar. Which the 'twas reckon'd but a small one, Contain'd Three halves of a whole Gallon. *Ibid.* 82.

Meddel(l), -*er*, obs. ff. MEDDLE, MEDLAR.

Meddennex: see MEDBRINACK.

Meddes, **Meddick**, obs. ff. MIDST, MEDICK.

† **Meddle**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [f. MEDDLE *v.*] The

action, or an act, of meddling or interfering.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 339 The priests found more favour at the civil magistrates hands, than they (the Jesuits) could find, because they had cleared themselves of all state meddles. [1864 EARL DEBY in *Harvard Park Deb. Ser.* III. CLXXIII. 23 The foreign policy of the noble Earl. may be summed up in two short homely but expressive words - 'meddle and muddle'.]

Meddle (mē'dl), *v.* Forms: 4-7 medlo, 4-5 medolo, 4-6 medol, 5-6 medoll, meddel, med-yll, o. medul(l), 5 medill, medyl, 6 mcdoll, meddyll(l), midlo, 8 Sc. midlo, 8 Sc. midlo, 4-

meddle. [a. OF. *medler*, *medsler*, a variant (with euphonic insertion of *d* between *s* and *l* and a liquid: see the parallel instances cited under ISLE) of OF. *mesler* = Pr. *mesclar*, Sp. *mezclar*, It. *mescolare*, *meschiare*, *mischiare* = popular L. **misculäre*, f. L. *miscere* to mix. Cf. MELL v.]

†1. *trans.* To mix, mingle; to combine, blend, interperse; esp. to mix (one thing) with (another), or (two or more things) together. Also const. among, in, to, obs.

†1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxiv. (lxxv.) 7 Grace ys in þe honde of our Lord ful of sharpenes medeled wyþ lyfenes. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 3 Of Erþe and Eir hit is mad l-medele to-gedere. 1375 *HYLTON Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampele's Wks.* (ed. Horstman) l. 267 Thow schalt medle be werkes of actif lyf wyþ gostly werkes of contemplatyf lyf, and þen dost þow wel. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV. 874 Thisbe* (Fairf. MS.), And how she wepe of teres ful his wounde, How medelsh she his blood with her compleynite. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) vii. 76 It is a Roche of white Colour, and a litylle medled with red. 1450-1520 *Myrrour our Ladye* 22 They are also blamefull that..medel other prayers, or other besynes with these holy houres. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, Medill the blode of the peccoke among the poudre. 1503 T. GALE *Antidot.* l. 86 He shall in his daylye drynke meddle three or foure droppes of the same. 1574 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* vii. 45 If ye do then meddle about eache tree of good fat earth or dung, ..it shall be good. 1601 *HOLLAND Fliny* II. 438 Take the ashes of 3 frogs..meddle them with honey. 1627 Br. HALT *Heav. upon Earth* xi, Thy prosperitie is idle and ill spent if it be not medled with such fore-casting..thoughts. 1658 tr. *Poeta's Nat. Magic* l. iii. 4 The Elements..are all changed, every one of them being more or less medled with one another.

†b. To mix (wares) fraudulently. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 260 Ich have..Meddled my marchaundise, and mad a good houstre; The west lay with-ynne. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 501a That noo persone..medell, or put in or upon the same Cloth, ..eny Lambes wolle. a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* F. iii b/1 Where as marchauntis haue used moche false payking of their wood medlyng y^e better wt y^e worse. 1622 Br. ANOREVES *Serm.* (1629) 237 Thus doth he medle his chaffe; mold in his soure lewin into Christ's *nova conspersio*.

†c. To prepare by mixing. *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 95 (Camb. MS.) Cirtes..medleth to hit newe gestes drynkes..maked with enchantment. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* xviii. 6 In the drinke that she meddile (Vulg. *miscuit*) to you, mengie 3s double to hir.

†2. *intr.* For refl. Of things: To mingle, combine. Also refl. *Obs.*

†1375 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 760 (Pat sacrament) ne defþ nauþ, ase by mete Wyþ byne flesch medlyþ. 1384 *CHAUCER* *He. R.* iiii. 1012 We [i.e. a lesing and a solth-sawe] medle us eche with other, That no man..Shal han on (of) two, bot bothe At ones. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 238 Wñan wordes medlen with the song, It doth plesance wel the more. 1650 *SHAKS. Temp.* l. ii. 22 More to know Did neuer medle with my thoughts.

†3. *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons) with, among (others) or together. Chiefly pass. Also refl. to mix oneself in, among. *Obs.*

1290 *St. Brandan* 281 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 227 In to be frey, tore he ladde heont þo; and sette heom wel heise, l-medlede with beore owene couent. 1230 *Br. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1352a Kynges & prynces of Payen Were medled among Cristen. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 Pere þey wonede long tyme afterwarde l-medled wyþ Britouns. 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aynon* l. 43 So medled theymselþ the one partye among the other. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iv. iii. 717 Himself alsua, myddit, persauit he, Amang pryncis of Grece. 1598 *GREENWYCH Tacitus Ann.* ii. xviii. (1622) 59 By sorting and meddelling together the runnagates, the new and raw souldier lately taken [etc.], he marshalled them in forme of a legion. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* xxxvii. xxxix. 967 Thus you see all the forces that the Romanes had besides two thousand Thracians and Macedonians medled and blended together

†4. *intr.* For refl. To mix or join in company; to mingle, associate with. *Obs.*

1375 *HYLTON Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampele's Wks.* (ed. Horstman) l. 269 O tyme he [our Lord] comuned & medled wyþ men. a 1425 *Cursor* II. 5690 (Trin.) Soone he medeled [Coll medled] hem amonge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 38 Alle the persons, man, woman, or chyld generally that ever l-medlyd with. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iv. iii. 43, I affeir me les the faits onstante..consent nocht, ne aggre, That [etc.] Or list appreif that pepilis all and summyng Togidder meddle, or jone in lige or band.

†5. To have sexual intercourse (with). Also refl.

1340-70 *Ailsaander* 964 Dame..þou haste medled amis, methynk, by thy chere. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 335 Bothe horse and houndes..Medled nouȝt with here makes þat with fole were. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10812 Wemen allone, Withouthen mon, owther make, to medill hom with. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 75 b, Their women [are] comen for all men at all tymes to medle [1583 medle with]. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 315 Making her believe that..as ofte as they shold medle together, if she were..confessed by him, ..she shold be cleere forgiven of God.

†6. To mingle in fight; to engage in conflict, to contend. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Ailsaander* 93 That hee ne myght with þo menne medle no while. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 178 'Now I see', seyde lyf, 'þat surgerye ne Fisyke may nouȝte a myte auaille to medle 3sein elde'. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxxv. 395 For and I had sene his black sheld I wold not haue medled with hym. 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aynon* iii. 100 Wñan Alarde and Guicharde..saw that they myght not passe but that they muste medle they spored theyr horses. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. II. Aurel.* (1546) R v b, They medled so one with an other..that there was slaine v. captaynes. 1568 *GRAFFTON Chron.* II. 242 But when the Normans sawe them recule backe..some sayde they are afrayd to medle wyth vs. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* in. iv. 275 There-

fore on, or strippe your sword starke naked: for meddle you must that's certain.

†7. *refl.* To concern or busy oneself. Const. with, of, after. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 2492 Many man by his myȝt medled him þer-after. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 16 And þow medlest þe with makynge. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 10345 Medle the ryht nouȝt Tarest pylgrymes by vyolence. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 542a Some haue Shippes of here owne, and some medlede with the freight of Shippes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. viii. 809, I wylt not medle me therof. 1530 *PALSCA* 634f, You medyll you with maters that I herof. (Arb.) 20 Nourse medle you with your synnde. 1562 *Winger Wks.* (1888) l. 50, I wes almost aoneist..that sa obscur men durst presume to medle thame aganis all auctorite.

8. *intr.* To concern or busy oneself, to deal with, of; to interpose, take part in. Now always expressive of disapprobation; to concern oneself or take part interferingly.

1415 *HOCCEVE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 137 Lete hole chyrche medle of the doctryne Of Crystes lawes. 1430 *Fremesoun* 200 Yn such a case but hyt do falle, Ther schal no mason medle withalle. 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 186 Ony ware Of whiche I medle with, Or that I haue under hande. 1526 *TIMOLEA* 1 Thess. iv. 11 We beseeche you..that ye studye to be quyet and to medle with your owne busyness. 1528 *GARDINER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* l. 123 It should be well done your grace meddled not as judge in the matter. 1545 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1889) App. xv. 283 The Bochers..haue..inchauned the prices of all kyndes of vytalles that they medle withall & putt to sale. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 A perpetual chauntry wherof the ordinary haie he nothings to medle nor to do. 1622 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 8 Happte that State wher in the Cobler meddles with his last, the Tradesman with his shop. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 154 He meddles in an infinite number of things with equal capacite. 1664 *RAY in Lett. Lett. (Camden)* 200 The slender-bill'd [birds]..seldome meddle with dry seeds unless driven by hunger. 1674 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1340 II. 401 It would be better if government meddled no farther with trade than to protect it. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Sel.* Wks. II. 13 Wholly unacquainted with the world in which we are so fond of meddling. 1838 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 462 It [the statute] does not meddle with wills. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 161 Some evil persons..might be disposed to meddle with us if they saw our wagon. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. S.* (1876) II. iii. v. 323 His enemies accused him..of meddling in matters which did not belong to him. 1865 *GROTE Plato* I. ii. 95 Philosophers who meddled less with debate and more with facts.

b. without const.

1555 *EOEN Decades* 9 They shuld meddle no further than their commission. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas's Ho. Medits* 22 There are Connections..in point of Traffic, which are only well known by those that meddle that way. 1712 *SWIFT Trist.* to Stella 28 Aug. I was advising him to use his interest to prevent any misunderstanding between our ministers; but he is too wise to meddle. 1859 *MISS CARY Country Life* (1876) 303 She had better attend her own affairs, and I will tell her so if she comes here meddling. 1860 *EMERSON Const. Life* iii. (1861) 65 Do not legislate. Meddle, and you snap the sinews with your sumptuary laws.

c. Phrases and proverbial sayings. Neither make nor meddle, etc.: see MAKE v. 71.

1562 *HEYWOOD Prov.* ii. iii. G, Who medleth in all tbyng, maie shoote the goslyng. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii, Nay, he will not meddle with his match, I warrant you. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 200 It is ill meddling between the Bark and the Kind. *Ibid.* 246 Meddle with your Match..You dare not meddle with your Match.

†d. *trans.* (with omission of preposition). To deal with; interfere with. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 51, I der say I shuld have had as speciall and as gode a maister of you, as any pour man..yf ye had never meddled the godes of my maister F. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 No town dweller shall meddell nor interrupte nor occupie no mans occupation or sience..but only his own sience. 1573 [see 5].

Hence †Meddled ppl. a., mixed.

1375 *HYLTON Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampele's Wks.* (ed. Horstman) l. 268 To þise also longeþ his medled lyf, þat is boþe actif & contemplatyf. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 625/1 *Mixtiligne*, medlyde come. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* l. 134 A medled & mingled estate of the order of the gospell & the ceremonies of popery. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Accl. & Mon.* (1642) 88 A medled company of all the Tribes of Israel. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* (An imitation of Spenser) xv. 1 And lo! what medled passions in him move.

Meddle, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Meddle-come, dial. One who comes meddling or interfering; a meddler.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two V. Ago* xv, We'm old-fashioned folks here..and don't like no new-fangled meddlecomes.

Meddlement (me'dl'ment), *nonce-rod*. [f. MEDDLE v. + -MENT.] Meddling, interference.

1842-3 *THACKERAY Fitzboode's Prof. Misc.* Wks. IV. 10 For once my sister-in-law was on my side, not liking the meddlement of the elder lady.

†Meddleous, a. *Obs. rare.* In 5 medal(o)us. [f. MEDDLE v. + -OUS.] Meddlesome.

1430 A. B. C. of Aristotle in *Babes Bk.* 12 [Be not] To medelous, ne to myrie, but as measure what it meuee. a 1470 *Tiptoft Tulle on Frienship*, (Caxton 1481) B v b, And [it is] to peyneful to be medelous in other mennes maters [orig. *alienis munit implacari*].

Meddler (me'dlär). [f. MEDDLE v. + -ER.] One who meddles, in the senses of the verb.

1383 *WYCLIF Bible, Pref.* Ep. vi, I holde my pees of gramarys, and of medelers of retonk. 1522 *CLERK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 314 John Mathew, secretary vnto the said Cardinal, and chief meddler in all affaires her aboute the Pope. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. iv. 5 They which erst were medlers with everything, lerne to bee sober

& quiet. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 103 What if he will not speak the truth, because he will not be a meddler? 1730 *SWIFT in Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 28 He is distinguished as an unfortunate meddler in poetry. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* l. xiii, And this is the good meddlers get of interfering. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iv. 111 The unfortunate clerical meddler in politics.

Meddler, obs. form of MEDLAR.

Meddlesome (me'dl'söm), a. [f. MEDDLE v. + -SOME.] Given to meddling or interfering.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 238 A people..talkative, meddlesome, dissentious. 1743 *BLAIR Grave* l. 179 Honour! that meddlesome officious III, Pursues thee ev'n to Death. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 147 The story is a fair instance of the meddlesome legislation of those times. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 5 s. 505 The Queen, frivolous and meddlesome as she was, detested him [Siraford]. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Midwifery* (ed. 71 II. iii. ix. 4 The time honoured maxim that 'meddlesome midwifery is bad'.

Hence Me'ddlesomely adv., Meddlesomeness.

a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 l. 209 Meddlesomeness is commonly blameable. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* x. iv. (1872) 111. 246 A Hofkriessath..poking too meddlesomely into his affairs. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 325 A meddlesomeness, and interference, and rising up of a part against the whole of the soul.

Meddling (me'dlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDDLE v. + -ING.]

†1. The action or process of mixing, blending or combining, admixture; the state of being mixed or combined. *Obs.*

1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 896 His garnement was..y-wrought with floures, By dyvers meddlyng of colours. a 1400 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (V. de W. 1494) ii. iv, For thenne shall the soule recyuee..the full felyng of god in all myghtes of it, withoute meddelyng of any other affectyon. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 50 The senewes..with the Lygamentes..in their meddlyng together..are made a Corde or a Tendon.

†b. *quasi-concr.* The result of the action; a joining, combination, mixture. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* ix. 16 Sothely no man sendith ynne a medlyng of rudes, or newe, clothe in to an olde clothe. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 605/45 *Pula*, meddlyng of water and wyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 110 Trewly yn thys peple and trynging..a variant meddlyng of melody sowndy wyth alle.

†c. Fraudulent mixing (of goods). *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 § 1 It shuld be well and truly packed, that is to sey, the grete Salmon by it self without meddelyng of any Grilles..with the same.

†2. Of persons: The action of mingling together in a fight or brawl; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1450 *Merlin* xiii. 199 And than began the meddelyng amonge hem full crowsell and fell. 1482 *CAXTON Godeffroy* xix. 49 Yf they wold goo in peass without meddelynges and outrages. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. II. Aurel.* (1546) R v b, There was meddlyng on bothe parties, the one to bear awaie, and the other to defend. 1606 T. DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast.* 128 It is no meddlyng with short daggers.

†3. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxx. 42 Whanne the late medlyng [1382 comyng togidre] and the laste consueyngyng weren. 14.. *LYDG. Life Our Lady* xx. v. (MS. Rawl. poet. 140, fol. 321), Eke serteyn briddes call vultures Wip oute meddelinge (MS. Ashmol. 39 fol. 32 medlyng) consueye by nature. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 326 *Que sine*, whitche hathe begotte withoute meddlyng of man.

4. The action of taking part; dealing; management. Now only in bad sense: The action of taking part officiously in the affairs of others; interference. Const. with. Also, an instance of this.

1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 167 And seyn þat þorough þi medlyng is y-blowe Yourre bothe loue, here it was est vnknown. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3229 He ys nat wys, that in medlyng ys mor large Than the boundys of his charge. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Bolton Stat.* l. 191. (1621) 179 Every such person and persons before any actual or real possession or meddlyng with the profits..shall [etc.] a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 150 He [the French king] thought..yet againe again to haue a meddelyng in Italy. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* iv. iv. 286 But I, being at that time much indisposed in my health, declined the meddling with it [a Tumour]. 1795 *BURKE Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1812 II. 257 This most momentous of all meddling on the part of authority; the meddling with the subsistence of the people. 1877 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. l. x. 112 [He] had been moved to volunteer..by another instance of Becket's dangerous meddling. 1884 *Athenaeum* 29 Mar. 400/2 The limits of needless meddling with the text of Sophocles seemed to have been reached.

Proverb. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* (1545) 57 In life meddlyng lyeth grete ease. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 For of little meddlyng cometh grete reste.

Meddlyng (me'dlin), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDDLE v. + -ING.] That meddles, in the senses of the verb.

1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 63 To wyse is no vertue, to meddlyng, to restlesse. 1530 *PALSCA* 318/1 Meddlyng, cure-mettelous. 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke* fs. cxxxi. i. Never..have I borne in things to hygh A meddling mind. 1629 *EARLE Microcom.* (Arb.) 88 A meddling man is one that has nothing to do with his busynesse, and yer no man busier then hee. 1634 *MILTON Comm.* 846 And ill luck signes That the shrewd meddlyng Elfe delights to make. 1798 *WORDSW. Tables Turned* 26 Our meddelling intellect Mis-shapes the beauteous forms of things. 1830 *MACAULAY Est.* *Southey* (1850) 112 A meddling government, a government which tells them what to read, and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. 1859 *JERFON Britany* v. 57 That meddling personage Mrs. Grundy.

Hence Meddlyngly adv.

1755 *JOHNSON, Pragmatically*, meddlyngly; impertinently.

Meddly, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Meddowe, obs. form of MEADOW.

Meddyl(l, obs. forms of MEDDLE.

Mede (mîd), sb. [ad. L. *Mēdus*, a. Gr. *Μῆδος*.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Media; = MEDIAN² B. 1382, 1568 etc. [see LAW sb. 1 c, PERSIAN sb. 1]. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vellutis Patrici*. 15 Phamaces the Mede.

† 2. A precious stone described by ancient writers, said to be found in Media. Obs.

The description in the text is taken from Bartholom. Angl. *De Proprietatibus Rerum* xvi. lxvii.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878), p. The Mede stone coloured like the grassie greene, Much gentle ease unto the Goute hath donne, And helpeth those being troubled with the Spleene, Mingled with Womans milke hearing a Soune.

† **Mede**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] Middle, mean.

1706 A. BEOFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 121 The Mede Voice is . . . a great advantage to the Greeks. 1709 Brit. *Apollo* II. No. 68. 1/2 It's Mede Length contains. . . 2280 Miles.

Mede, obs. form of MAID, MEAD, MEED.

Medeen, variant of MEDINE.

Medel, obs. form of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medele, var. MELL v. Obs.; obs. f. MEDLEY.

Medeler, obs. form of MEDLAR.

Medell, obs. f. MEDAL, MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medel(o)us, variant forms of MEDDLEOUS.

Medely, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Moderate, variant of *medrattle*, MEAD² c.

Mederinax, *medernex*: see MEDRINACKS.

Medew, obs. form of MEADOW.

† **Medewax**, *medwex*. Obs. [f. *med* (? = MEAD¹ or 2) + WAX sb.] Some kind of wax.

c. 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 172 note. For to make a gomed cloth Tak half a quartoun of mede wax, half a quartoun of terperytyn [etc.]. *Ibid.* 174 Entret pur bocches, hiles. . . & huiusmodi. Tak of medwex 1 li, of barowes grece . . . ns mure [etc.].

Medewife, obs. form of MIDWIFE.

Medewort, -wurt, -wyrt, var. ff. MEADWORT.

Medful(l, *Medi*, obs. ff. MEDFUL, MEED v.

|| **Media** (mî'diä). Pl. (in sense 1) *mediæ* (mî'di:). [L., fem. of *medius* middle, used elliptically.]

1. *Phonetics*. [Applied by Priscian I. xxvi. (with ellipsis of *littera*) to *b*, *g*, *d* as intermediate in sound between the tenues (*leues*) and the aspirates.] A voiced or 'soft' mute; = MEDIAL sb. 2.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 103 The Tenues of the Classics are sharp, the *Media* flat, 1848 E. GUEST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 176, 181, the *mediæ* *b*, *g*, *d*; andly, the tenues *p*, *k*, *t*, and gaily, the aspirates. 1890 CONWAY in *Amer. Philol.* XI. 304 The invention of *G* to denote the voiced *fruit* media as distinguished from *C*.

2. *Biol.* [Short for *L. tunica* or *membrana media*.] The middle tunic or membrane of an artery or vessel.

1876 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VI. 411 In many cases aneurism seems to be produced by a primary disease of the media. 1889 LEIOY *Anat.* (ed. 2) 280 The media is composed of transverse muscle-fibres with some elastic fibres.

Media (mî'diä), pl. of MEDIUM.

Mediacy (mî'diäsi). [In sense 1 prob. ad. L. *mediatio* MEDIATION, on the analogy of sbs. in -ACY (cf. OF. *mediatie*); in sense 2 f. MEDIATE a.: see -ACY.]

† 1. The function of a mediator; mediation. Obs. 1400 Prymer in Maskell *Mon. Rik.* II. 34 Graunte us. . . that thurh hir deseryngis and hir mediacie we he wothi to come to the hil that is crist.

2. *Logic* and *Philos.* Mediateness.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) 663 Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no mediacy from the antecedent, they could not [etc.]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 The mediacy being concealed by the concealment of the mental inference which really precedes. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* t. 119 How do presentation and representation thus viewed, stand related to the notions of mediacy and immediacy of knowledge?

Mediad (mî'diäd), adv. [f. MEDI-AL + ad (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the middle line or plane (of a body); mesiad.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 260 Two pairs of . . . gills. . . an inner pair, which are placed mediad [etc.].

Mediæval, *mediæval* (medi:fväl, mîdî:fväl), a. and sb. [f. L. *medius* middle + ævum age + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of the Middle Ages. Of Art, Religion, etc.: Resembling or imitative of that of the Middle Ages.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 490 The sculptured representations of the latter part of the mediæval æra. 1876 STUBBS *Early Planting*. 6 Weapons drawn from the storehouse of mediæval English history. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. i. 7 Mediæval architecture. . . being the last link of the mighty chain which had stretched unbroken through nearly 4000 years.

b. *Mediæval embroidery*: a name given to a particular style of modern embroidery, worked with floss and purse silks and gold thread. *Mediæval quipure*: an earlier name for MACRAMÉ.

1882 in CAULFIELD & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework*.

B. sb. One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* iv. xiii. § 27 III. 193 The elements of their minds by which . . . they are connected with the mediævals and moderns. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers*, *Palestrina* 3 Though their music was so limited the mediævals contrived to make some fine effects with it.

Mediævalism, *mediævalism* (medi:fväliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The system of belief and practice characteristic of the Middle Ages; mediæval thought, religion, art, etc.; the adoption of or devotion to mediæval ideals or usages; occurs an instance of this.

1855 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. (1854) 194 You have, then, the three periods: Classicism, extending to the fall of the Roman empire; Mediævalism, extending from that fall to the close of the 15th century; and Modernism. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* ix. 301 Renan regards the 'sentiment of the infinite' as the chief legacy of mediævalism to modern civilization. 1886 19th Cent. May 665 It is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and Mediævalisms. 1890 STUBBS *Primary Charge*, *Oxford* 55, I am sick of hearing about sacerdotalism and mediævalism from men who scarcely know how to spell the words.

Mediævalist, *mediævalist* (medi:fvälizt). [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IST. Cf. F. *médiéviste*.]

1. One who studies or is skilled in mediæval history or affairs; one who practises mediævalism in art, religion, etc.

1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* (1886) App. 137 These outlines will . . . show my pupils what is the real virtue of mediæval work:—the power which we mediævalists rejoice in it for. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 He heartily despises the modern mediævalists.

† 2. One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1855 M. BRIGGS *Pop. Mot. Hist.* 445 Such observations. . . would probably be made by any intelligent mediævalist, could he return to these subliminary scenes.

Mediævalize, *mediævalize* (medi:fväliz, v. [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make mediæval in character. b. *intr.* To favour mediæval ideas or usages.

1854 J. L. PERRI *Archit. Stud.* France 173 He tries to mediævalize himself and his ideas. 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* 23 Jan. in *Life* (1877) II. 77 Some illustrators. . . have tried to mediævalize them (Bunyan's characters). 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to mediævalize it.

Hence *Mediævalized ppl. a.*; *Mediævalizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 SYMONOS *Renaiss. Italy* IV. iv. 247 The 'Mort d'Arthur' . . . has become the plaything of mediævalising folk in modern England. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 76 The poet's [sc. Wm. Morris] mediævalised mind and turn of thought. . . are more in accordance with the mediæval character of the subject. 1900 J. L. DAVIES in W. E. BOWEN *Crisis Eng. Ch. Intro.* 7 The mediævalising movement in the Church of England. *Ibid.* 12 If his whole soul is in the mediævalising of the Church of England.

Mediævally, *mediævally* (medi:fväliz, v. [f. MEDIÆVAL + -LY.] In a mediæval manner; in mediæval times; in accordance with mediævalism.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 654, I did not feel mediævally inclined that night. 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Aug. 131/1 The Miracle Plays for which Coventry was mediævally so renowned.

Medial (mî'diäl), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *mediālis*, f. *medius* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. F. *médial*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Occupying a middle or intermediate position; middle; (of a letter, etc.) occurring in the middle of a word. *Medial to*: situated in the middle of; intermediate between.

1721 BAILEY, *Medial*, belonging to the middle. 1742 BOYSE *Pamphlet* 235 Beneath the scorching of the medial line [i.e. the equator]. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Sermon Transl. Script.* 1 This province may be regarded as medial to Persia, Tartary, Tibet. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Travels* II. xii. 309 The characters assume a different shape according to their situation, whether initial, medial, final, or single. 1829 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 28 The understanding is in all respects a medial and mediate faculty, and has therefore two extremities or poles, the sensual, and the intellectual. 1881 TYNOLL *Floating Matters Air* 228 In regard to the supply of oxygen, there is a medial zone favourable to the play of vitality, beyond which, on both sides, life cannot exist. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 360/2 A great extension of Medial plains, stretching in moderate altitude from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

b. *spec.* in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. (Cf. MEDIAN a.¹)

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 What I should call the proximal, medial, and distal phalanges. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 284 A continuous medial line of large polyps, with others smaller, scattered on each side. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 313 Medial and paired fins. 1899 ALBERT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 390 One set of these vessels, the medial, enters the medulla in the middle line.

2. Pertaining to a mathematical mean or average.

† *Medial line*: a line which is a mean proportional between two other lines (obs.).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xliii. A right line commensurable to a medial line is also a medial line. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Alligation Medial*, teaches how to find a Mean in the Price, Quantity, or Quality between the Extremes. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrus* I. 345 According to a medial sum of many analyses.

3. Of average or ordinary dimensions; occurs of ordinary attainments.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 18 Aug. an. 1775, The distance was medial—not half a mile. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 13 The general or medial temperature of a country. 1830 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The united waters have only. . . a medial width of about three quarters of a mile. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 273/2 Exceptional qualifications. . . are lacking to the median man.

4. *Mus.* Medial accent (see quot. 1879). Medial cadence, in the ecclesiastical modes, a cadence closing with the mediant of a mode (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880); in modern music, a cadence in which the leading chord is inverted. Medial consonances (see quot. 1885).

1809 CALCOOTT *Mus. Gram.* (ed. 2) 221 When the leading Harmony of any Cadence is not radical, but inverted, the Cadence is, in this Work, termed Medial, and is used to express an incomplete Close. 1879 HELMORE *Plain Song* 105 The Medial Accent is the fall of a minor third from the dominant or reciting-note. 1885 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone* 194 The major Sixth and the major Third, which may be called medial consonances.

† 5. *Phonetics*. (See B. 2.) Obs.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 379/2 The middle (or medial) letters, *g*, *d*, *b*.

B. sb.

1. A medial letter; a form of a letter used in the middle of a word.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 17 The initial of the first, a medial of the second, and the final of the third [letter] are generally taken. 1817 COLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. Dissert. p. xii. Diophantus employs the inverted medial of *ελαειψις*, defect or want. . . to indicate a negative quantity. He prefixes that mark *ψ* to the quantity in question.

† 2. *Phonetics*. A voiced mute; = MEDIA I. Obs.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 380/2 The three medials, *B*, *g*, *d*. 1848 E. GUEST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 174 Three medials, as they are called, *b*, *g*, *d*. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 5 If the Classical word begins with an aspirate, the English word begins with a medial.

Medially (mî'diäl), adv. [f. MEDIAL a. + -LY.] In a medial or central position.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 472/2 A tract . . . lying medially between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 879/2 The peculiarity being the manner in which the solid part of the web was medially swung.

|| **Mediamne**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *mediamna*, f. *medius* middle + *annus* river.] An island in the middle of a river.

a. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 31 Diverse Armelettes breaking out of the 2 streams and making Mediamnes. *Ibid.* 42.

Median (mî'diän), a.¹ and sb.¹ Also 6 -ane. [ad. L. *mediānus* (cf. MEAN a.²), f. *medius* middle: see -AN. Cf. F. *median*, Sp., Pg., It. *mediano*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Occupying a middle or intermediate position; middle; † neutral.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 111 Not knowing which way the Dice would fall, we kept ourselves in a direct Median Posture, that we might be sure notwithstanding, which way soever it went. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Median*, the middle, half, mean; not deserving praise or dispraise. 1771 *Antiq. Varior.* 13 The Gates and the median rampart. 1877 J. SULLY *Pessimism* 244 In the lower and median latitudes of our emotional life.

2. Special scientific uses.

a. *Anat.*, as *median artery*, *nerve*, *vein*, now chiefly applied to certain structures in the arm; formerly in various other applications.

Median line: any line in the median plane. Median plane: the plane which divides any body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the mesial plane or meson. 1592 NASHE *Strange News* K 2 b, This I will proudly boast . . . that the vaine which I have (be it a median vaine, or a madde man) is of my owne begetting. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 The fourth is the mediane, or kidneyevayne, situated below the foote. 1629 Br. HALL *Sermon to Lds. of Parlt.* 18 Feb. God and his divine phisician doe still let blood in the median vein of the heart. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 85 The last-mentioned surface, designated by the name of the Median or Frontal, is generally indistinct. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 217/2 The median nerve. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 25 The anterior median fissure of the medulla spinalis.

b. *Zool.*, as *median crest*, *fin*, *line* (see a), etc.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 106/1 The median parts of the lobes of the mantle [in *Conchifera*] are extremely thin. 1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 197 The Great Tit. . . with a black median list down the belly. 1861 HULME tr. *Alcock's Tandon* II. 111 ii. 112 The Median line of the abdomen. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 35 The lesser and median wing-coverts white.

c. *Bot.*

1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 105 *Medians*, when some part originates or is connected with the middle of some other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 106 The median plane of the lens-shaped double cavity. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Median Line*, the central line of a bilateral organ, as the midrib of a symmetric leaf. *Ibid.*, *Median Wall*, in Archeonates, the wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall dividing the proembryo into lateral halves.

d. *Surg.* Of an incision: Made through the middle of a tumour. *Median lithotomy*: that method in which the incision is made through the median line of the perineum (opposed to *lateral*).

1854 ALLARTON *Lithotomy Simplif.* 42 The spot selected for the incision in the median operation. 1863 — (title) A Treatise on Modern Median Lithotomy. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 907/1 He makes a median incision over the tumour.

e. *Geography*, etc.

Median line, the line along the middle of the calm belt between the north and south trade winds. *Median zone*, a zone along the sea-bottom between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth. 1854 E. FORBES *Nat. Hist. Europ. Seas* (1859) 100 The inhabitants of the median or coralline zone around the British shores. 1875 CROLL *Climate & Time* xiv. 229 During a glacial period in the northern hemisphere the median line between the trades would be shifted . . . south of the equator.

3. *Statistics*. a. Used to designate that quantity which is so related to the quantities occurring in a given set of instances that exactly as many of them exceed it as fall short of it.

Thus, 6 is the median number of the set 1, 1, 2, 6, 20, 20, 27. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/2. If graphically arranged, they would present a 'curve of error', the 'median ordinate' of which (to use a phrase familiar to the new school of statisticians) would yield a sentence far more satisfactory and just than many that are even weekly awarded. 1900 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* Mar. The average age of the population of the United States is twenty-five years; the median age is twenty-one years. The latter means the point at which there are as many people above as below.

b. (See quot.) 1901 *U. S. 12th Census Rep.* L. p. xxxvi. The median point is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west.

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* The median vein, nerve, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M. liij. Howe many and what veins are to be let blode in the body? there be .xij. amygd the armes that is to wye two medians, two cephaliques [etc.]. 1564-78 *BULLIEN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 41. Fower vices [of blood must be letten]. sometime in the Median, sometime in the Basilica. 1660 *CULPETER Two Treat.* (1672) 10 In Summer open still the Liver-vein, In Spring that of the Heart called Median. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 9 The simultaneous examination of the medians can only be made by crossing the hands.

2. Something which is in an intermediate condition. *Obs.*

1635 *PERSON Varieties* l. v. 16 Fumes are medians betwixt fire and earth, in respect that they are easily transmuted or changed in the one or the other.

3. *Math.* Each of the three lines drawn bisecting the angles of a triangle and meeting in a point within it.

1888 [see COSYMEDIAN]. 1888 *HALL & STEVENS Text-bk. Euclid* (1894) 105 The medians of a triangle are concurrent.

4. *Statistics*. A median quantity (see A. 3). 1902 F. Y. EDGEMORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 187/1 The median (that point which has as many of the given observations above as below it).

Median (mĕd'ian), a. 2 and sb. 2. [f. *Media* + -AN, or *MEDE* sb. + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom of Media, or the Medes.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xlii. 359 The Citron tree, called .. by some, the Median Apple-tree. 1685 *BR. KEN* in W. Hawkins *Life*, etc. (1713) 68 Either the Babylonian, or the Median, or the Persian Idoliatries. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 54/2 Pharoates.. greatly extended the Median empire.

b. *adverbially*. Unchanging. (Cf. *Dau.* vi. 8.) 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 2 A Median kingdom.. whose laws.. never know.. change.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Media; a Mede. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vi. 122 Two cities of the Parthians, built sometimes as forts opposite against the Medians. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 344 Gopyra, the general of Cyrus, a Median, appeared before Sappara.

Mediani'mic, a. *Spiritualism*. [f. *MEDIUM* + *L. anima* soul + -ic.] Pertaining to mediumship. So **Mediani'mity**, mediumship.

1876 *ANNA BLACKWELL Kardec's Mediums's Bk.* 388-9.

Medianly (mĕd'ian-lē), *adv.* [f. *MEDIAN* a. 1 + -LY 2.] In a median direction or position.

1872 *MILVART Elem. Anat.* iii. (1873) 76 A large aperture medianly divided by a vertical partition. 1875 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 151/1 The laryngeal sac [of the *Sennophilactes*] opens medianly into the front of the larynx.

Mediant (mĕd'iant), sb. *Mus.* [ad. It. *mediante*, repr. late L. *mediante*, pr. pple. of *mediare* to be in the middle, f. *medi-us* middle: see *MEDIUM*. Cf. F. *mediant*.] a. In ecclesiastical music: One of the 'regular modulations' of a mode; in the authentic modes, it lies about midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, it varies in position. b. In modern music, the third of any scale, lying midway between the tonic and the dominant.

[1737-41] *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Mode*. The fundamental [note] is also called the *final*; the fifth the *dominante*; and the third, as being between the other two, the *mediante*. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mediante*. The Mediant of a mode is that note which is a third higher than the final; or that which divides the fifth of every authentic mode into two thirds. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semitone, above its Root.

attrib. 1880 *STAINER Composition* § 18 The seventh degree of the scale can be part either of the dominant or mediant chords. 1885 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone* 462 Modulation into the Mediant Duode.

Mediant, a. *rare*—1. [ad. late L. *mediant-em*, pr. pple. of *mediare*: see *prec*.] Intervening.

1853 *MISS SHEPPARD Ch. Austerer* III. 150, 1. set off on foot along the sun-glittering road.. till through the mediant chaos of brick-fields.. I entered the dense bala surrounding London.

Mediastinal (mĕd'ia-stĕ-nāl), a. *Anat.* [f. *MEDIASTIN-UM* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum, or partition, esp. that of the thorax.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III. 376 *Neura Mediastina* (Mediastinal Nerve). 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 189 The mediastinal surface of the sternum. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 193/2 The posterior mediastinal arteries are numerous and small. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 64 Mediastinal diseases.

† **Mediastine**¹. *Obs.* Also 7-in. [Anglicized form of *MEDIASTINUM*. Cf. F. *mediastin*.] = *MEDIASTINUM*.

1631 *WIDOWES Nat. Philos.* 60 The lesse principall parts of breathing, are the phlores, and the mediastine. 1653 *URQUHART Kabbala* i. xviii. He did transpire him, by running him in at the breast, through the mediastine and the heart. 1732 *ARBUNOTH Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 339 There is none of the Membranes, but may be the Seat of this Disease, the Mediastine as well as the Pleura.

† **Mediastino**—². *Obs. rare*—1. Also -in. [ad. L. *mediastin-us*.] 'A drudge, or kitchin slave' (Phillips 1658); also quasi-*adj.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 A certain mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three.

|| **Mediastinitis** (mĕd'ia-stĕ-ni'tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *MEDIASTIN-UM* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the organs of the mediastinum.

1858 *COPLAND Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 825 The Causes of mediastinitis are chiefly external injuries. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 782 These exo-pericardial adhesions.. may possibly result from a mediastinitis.

|| **Mediastino**— (mĕd'ia-stĕ-no). Used as the combining form of *MEDIASTINUM*. **Mediastino-callous** a., descriptive epithet of 'the form in which the pericardium becomes thickened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mediastino-pericardial** a., pertaining to the mediastinum and the pericardium. **Mediastino-pericarditis**, inflammation affecting both these structures.

1876 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VI. 649 Indurated mediastino-pericarditis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 45 Cases of mediastino-pericardial fibrosis.

|| **Mediastinum** (mĕd'ia-stĕ-nŭm). *Anat.* Pl. a. [mod.L., neut. of med.L. *mediastinus*, medial, intermediate, f. *medius* middle, after the classical L. *mediastinus* (also *mediastrius*) sb., inferior servant, drudge.] A membranous middle septum or partition between two cavities of the body; esp. that formed by the two inner walls of the pleura, separating the right and left lungs.

Anterior mediastinum: the part of the mediastinum extending from the pericardium to the sternum. *Middle m.*: 'the enlarged central portion of the whole space between the pleura' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Posterior m.*: the portion of the mediastinum between the pericardium and the lower dorsal vertebrae. *Superior m.*: the space between the manubrium of the sternum and the upper dorsal vertebrae.

In medical Latin the name is used, with qualifications, to denote certain other structures to which its etymological meaning is appropriate; as *mediastinum auris*, the membrane of the drum of the ear; *m. cerebri*, *m. cerebelli*, synonyms of *f. falx cerebri* and *cerebelli* (see *FALX*); *m. testis*, Sir Astley Cooper's name for the septum of the testicle (*Corpus Highways*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H. j. With the mediastinum wherewith it [the bert] is steyed and strengthened. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 360 The Pericardium toucheth not the Lungs, but by the interposition of the Mediastinum. 1797 M. BAILLIE *North Anat.* (1807) p. xxv. The Posterior Mediastinum. 1828 T. RIVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 49 Pericarditis or suppurative inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediate (mĕd'iat), a. Also 6 Sc. *mediat*. [ad. late L. *mediat-us*, pa. pple. of *mediare*: see *MEDIATE* v. Cf. F. *mediat*.]

1. Intermediate; intervening or interposed in position, rank, quality, time, or order of succession. Now *rare*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* II. 179 The membres inferjalle supporte and do serveyce, the meane other membres inferjalle [of the body], receive, and refunde. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council* Sol. i. 78 The mediat air that is to succed to the person that happynis to deceis. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. Ded, I may wish you and yours less mediate trouble then he had in the course of his Life. a 1661 — *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) ii. 59 After many mediate preferments, at last he became Archbishop of Canterbury. 1797 *PAYOR Charity* 49 But soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd. 1829 [see *MEDIAL* a. 1]. 1840 *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 169 The Marsh-eagles hold a sort of mediate station between the Ernes, the Ospreys, and the Buzzards. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* iii. ii. 262 There are three conditions after death, heaven and hell, and a state mediate between them.

† b. Of a person: Intermediary. *Obs.*

1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council* Sol. II. 121 Na manner of person.. shall pay or procure to be pay of their awin substance or be mediat personis. 1582-3 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 290 Quehen he sawe sick apparand disgrace, he traueilled he some mediat persons to mak satisfaction. 1604 *EDMONDS Obsequer. Caesar's Comm.* 63 These [the Tribunes and Centurions] were mediate officers between the General and them [the soldiers]. 1655 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 18 The saids goods ar to be put in a mediate man's hands, who shall be answerable for them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 It will not follow that the Bishop is the Kings mediate officer in all things and cases which relate to his Episcopal function and jurisdiction.

c. Serving as a means to an end. † Also, conducive, serviceable. *Obs.*

1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* ti. xi. 195 He exorted his disciples.. to take the crosse as the moost mediate meane to folowe hym. 1741 *WARRINGTON Dia. Legat.* II. 634 The.. supposition of a mediate and an ultimate religion. 1845 *THORPE Lappenberg's Hist. Eng.* Intro. 53 A temple of Diana was mediate to the faith of so many people.

d. *nonce-use*. That is in the middle of his course. In quot. *absol.*

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxviii. (1852) 474 Death divine alone can perfect both, The mediate and initiate.

2. Acting or related through an intermediate person or thing; opposed to *immediate*.

a. *Feudal Law*. Said of a superior and of a tenant or vassal, when the latter holds of the former not directly but through a mesne lord. Also applied to the relation between the two parties, as in *mediate holding, sovereignty, tenure*.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 272/2 To paye.. their rentes and moeres to their Lordis mediate and immediates. 1529 *Morre Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 333/2 Ye king or any other Lord mediate or immediate, that [etc.]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 84 As touching his mediat sovereignty. 1634 *SCIDEN Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediate Tenure of him. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1841) I. v. 432 Those which had depended upon mediate lords became immediately connected with the empire. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Latins Eng.* (1874) I. 186 The holding might also be mediate, that is, in the way of subfeudation.

fig. 1839 *For Island of Fay Wks.* 1864 I. 361 [A planet] whose mediat sovereign is the sun.

b. *gen.* Of a person or thing in relation to another: Connected with the correlate not directly but through some other person or thing.

Now *rare*; many expressions formerly common (e.g. *mediate cause*) are now avoided as ambiguous, the *adj.* being liable to be taken in the directly opposite sense 1.

1646 *BACON Sylva* § 400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits; And.. the Destruction or Corruption of the Organs is but the Mediate Cause. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. 69 Stephen Langton, his [sc. Becket's] mediate successor, removed his body [etc.]. 1718 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 370 Our sponsors are what I cannot away with, when parents, mediate or immediate, can be had. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 109 Nor is it possible to explain distinctly how the Deity can be the mediate cause of all the actions of men.

c. Of an action, relation, or effect: Involving or dependent on some intermediate agency or action.

Mediate inference (Logic): an inference arrived at through a middle term. *Mediate knowledge* (Philos.): knowledge which is not the direct result of intuition, but is obtained by means of inference or testimony.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 36 Either by Mediate appearance, and reuelation of some vision; or by Immediate.. illumination from God. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found.* *Relig.* 18 Mediate creation is the making of things of some former matter. 1642 *WORTON Life & D. Buckingham* 13 The most.. pressing care of a new and Vigorous King was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the Royall lyne. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iii. 231 This mediate witness of the spirit.. is not to be hardened unto, until the immediate witness hath spoken. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* ii. iii. 145 Perception is either immediate or mediate. .. Mediate, as when we perceive how they [Ideas] are related to each by comparing them both to a third. 1790 *PALEY Horp Paul.* i. 3 Although.. the agreement in these writings be mediate and secondary. 1875 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xii. 1. 264 All truth is either mediate, .. derived from some other truth .. or immediate and original. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1859) I. 228 What is called mediate knowledge. 1842 *ABR. THOMSON Laws Th.* § 83 (1860) 146 This is mediate inference. 1888 M. PATRISON *Academi.* *Org.* v. 224 The principle of mediate election is not commonly practised in this country. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. xl. 83 They are all copies, some immediate, some mediate, of ancient English institutions.

d. *Law*. *Ovevidence*: Directed to the establishment of some intermediate fact which is to serve as a ground of argument for the fact to be proved.

1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Mediate testimony*, secondary evidence.

e. *Med. Mediate auscultation*: auscultation performed with the interposition of some object (as a stethoscope) between the body and the ear. *Mediate percussion* (see quot. 1843).

R. T. H. LAENEC's *De l'Auscultation Médiate* appeared in 1819, and P. A. Piorry's *De la Percussion Médiate* in 1828. 1827 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, etc. (1834) 27 The signs afforded by mediate auscultation in the diseases of the lungs. 1843 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic* xvii. II. 10 More recently mediate percussion has been introduced. by M. Piorry. In mediate percussion, some solid substance is placed upon the spot, the resonance of which is about to be explored, and the blow is made upon that substance, which is called a pleximeter. 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. iv. 62 Auenbrugger's glove was obviously an approach to that mediate percussion which was first systematically practised by Piorry.

† f. 3. Conciliated, propitious. *Obs. rare*—1. 14.. Why I can't be a Nun 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 Lord to my morning be mediate.

Mediate (mĕd'iat), v. [f. late L. *mediat*, ppl. stem of *mediare* (used in various senses derived independently from the etymology: to divide in the middle, halve; to transact as an intermediary; to occupy a middle position; etc.), f. *medi-us* middle: see *MEDIUM*. Cf. *obs.* F. *mediat*.]

In English the verb is of late emergence, and may have originated by back-formation from *mediation* and *mediator*.

† 1. *trans.* To divide into two equal parts. *Obs.*

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* H vjh. If you wold mediat or diuid into 2, this sum. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vi. 57 The Diamter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian.

2. *intr.* To occupy an intermediate or middle place or position; to be between; usually, to form a connecting link or a transitional stage between one thing and another.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 322 There mediate no reall tie betwixt you and me, but the worne and old ties of old Acquaintance. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* iii. § 7. 21 By there being crowded together, they exclude all other

bodies that before did mediate between the life parts of their maine body. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 72 Between the temptation of the Divell and sin there ever mediates, or goes betweene, cogitation, or thought, in which the temptation properly and formally lyes. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 388 No twilight in the gateway To mediate 'twixt the two. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 To mediate between the old and the new... is the mission of institutions like ours. 1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Gen. Lichenium* 11 Evernia vulpina must be admitted to mediate, ...in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and *Usnea*.
†b. To take a moderate position; to avoid extremes. *Obs. rare*.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i. The law doth sometimes mediate, thinks it good Not euer to steepe violent sinnes in blood.

3. To act as a mediator or intermediary; to intercede, or to intervene for the purpose of reconciling.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos. Mediate*, to deale between two, to make meanes of agreement, as an indifferent party to both. 1678 EARL OF SUFFOLK in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 25. I must fly to you as to my principall advocate to his Majesty for my coming to this presence. 1620 CARIAGE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 154 Yff you will mediate with my L. Burchley for the Loane of Christostomes Greeke Copie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 Interpreters to mediate between the people and the Governour. 1712 SWIFT *Trist. to Stella* 24 Dec. I have been... mediating between the Hamilton family and Lord Abercorn, to have them compound with him. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Bacon (1859) 363 Bacon attempted to mediate between his friend [the Earl of Essex] and the Queen. 1861 M. PATRICKSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 In vain Cabinets endeavored to mediate. 1892 M. DOOS *Gosp. John* II. xiv. 209 He [the Holy Spirit] was to mediate and maintain communication between the absent Lord and themselves.

4. *trans.* 'To effect by mediation' (J.); to bring about (a peace, treaty, etc.) by acting as mediator; to procure by intercession.

1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. iv. Let me go to Turkey, In person there to mediate your peace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 139 To mediate with the King a suspension of armes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 79 Beseeching him to use his power, in mediating licence unto him, that he might come over for a short time to kisse the Queenes haod. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 15 The Friends, on both sides, thought, they might mediate a Peace with as much Ease as a Truce. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 142 Anselm... mediated an accommodation between them. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xiii. It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to mediate a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.

†b. To intercede on behalf of. *Obs.*
1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii. In your prayers... mediate my poor fortunes.

c. To settle (a dispute) by mediation. †Also, ? to mitigate (an evil) by mediation. *Obs.*

1568 T. NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. iv. 99 The miseries wee suffer... have for the most part proceeded from our parents, and afterwards by our friends have been mediate and redressed. 1633-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *SJ. Gipsy* II. ii. No friends could mediate their discords. 1856 KANE *Expl.* II. xxii. 222 His companions indulged in a family conflict... which was only mediated, after much effort.

5. To be the intermediary or medium concerned in bringing about (a result) or conveying (a gift, etc.); *passive*, to be communicated or imparted mediately.

1630 LORO *Banians* *Introd.*, Who, to give this undertaking [the book] the better promotion, interested himself in the worke, by mediating my acquaintance with the Bramanes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. § 1. 227 An immediate working of God... without convenient and ordinary instruments to mediate and effect this configuration. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractor*, Secess. 224 Moses... mediated an inferior covenant between God and the Israelites. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Nystis* (1860) II. viii. vi. 67 Ten years after the first manifestation he believed himself the recipient of a second, not, like the former, mediated by anything external. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 A country which, like England, mediates the transactions of many others. 1903 J. CONN *Futurity of Time*, etc. vi. 77 Everything we know of Him who is the Light of the World has been mediated to us through men.

Mediated (mēdi'etēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹]. Interposed, intervening.

1832 AUGUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 926 The right or duty is not created or divested by a law without the intervention of a fact distinct from the law itself but is really created or divested by a law through a mediated or intervening fact.

Mediately (mēdi'eteli), *adv.* [f. *MEDIATE a.* + -LY²]. In a mediate way: opposed to *immediately*.

1. By the intervention of an intermediary or medium; (in fental law) through a mesne lord; through a medium or mediator, or by a means; by indirect agency, or by mediation, in indirect connexion; indirectly.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. dc W. 1531) 125 Whether it be immediately of y^e holy goost, or els mediately, as by y^e mystrytracyon of some good angell. 1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (1584) 107 She [the woman] is not immediately under God, but mediately. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 All lands are holden of the crowne either mediately or immediately. 1634 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* vi. iv. 439 For if they signifie things mediately they are no more letters nor writings, but ciphers and pictures. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Worc.* (1662) II. 174. I confess he might be mediaty of Welch extraction, but born in this County. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* v. 8 They shall see him spiritually and mediately in this life: gloriously and immediately in the life to come. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 276 Persons who claimed immediately from the crown, or mediately, through its

grantees or deputies. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. (1859) II. 520 Something different from the realities externally existing, through which, however, they are mediately represented. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 45 We compare the sensations mediately, by means of the average strength of either class. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 50 'He derived his impressions of things not directly from them, but mediately from other people's impressions about them.'

2. With a person or thing intervening in time, space, order, or succession.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dia. Logike* 223 'Here the particle (not) is mediately prefixed before (perisheth). 1704 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 139 Running waters, when turbid, will deposit, first, the coarsest and heaviest particles, mediately, those of the several intermediate degrees of fineness, and ultimately... the most light. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 370 An estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee, or in tail. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 326/2 A day spent... mediately in pursuit of sport, it may be immediately in mountain-climbing.

Mediateness (mēdi'etnēs), [f. *MEDIATE a.* + -NESS]. The quality of being mediate.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 146 The... mediateness of our conception. 1860 WORCESTER (cites *Bannister*).

Mediateur. ? *Obs.* [F. *mediateur* 'sorte de jeu de quadrille' (Littre): etymologically = *MEDIATOR*. Cf. Sp. *mediador*, according to the *Dicc. de la Academia* a name for ombre.] A term in a variety of the game of quadrille: see quot. 1830.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 732/2 A king is the mediator, which is demanded of the others by one of the players, who has a hand he expects to make five tricks of; and through the assistance of this king he can play alone and make six tricks. *Ibid.* 732/3 A fish extraordinary is given to him who plays the mediator, and to him who plays sans prendre. 1830 'ELONAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made Familiar* 38 (*Quadrille*) In order to vary this game, some introduce the *Mediateur* or *Ray Rendu*, which is a king demanded of the others by one of the players, who having a band by which he expects to make five tricks, can, with the assistance of this king, get six, and so plays alone, or sans appeller.

Mediating (mēdi'etjng), *ppl. a.* [f. *MEDIATE v.* + -ING²]. That mediates.

1. Of opinions and their advocates: Tending to mediate between extremes.

1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 309 That Corruption of Manners we lament in the World, we shall find... owing to some mediating Schemes, that offer to comprehend the different Interests of Sin and Religion. 1885 *Athenaeum* 4 July 103 Dr. Salmon, being no mediating scholar, accepts the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel.

2. Acting as a mediator.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii. Regard to my family hath made me take upon myself to be the mediating power. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1351 A mediating party between the zealous friends of the practice and the public. 1866 LIDON *Banph. Lect.* vi. (1875) 306 St. Paul dwells often and earnestly upon our Lord's mediating Humanity.

Hence Mediatingly *adv.*
1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 466 To go mediatingly... between others.

Mediation (mēdi'etjən). Forms: 4-5 mediacion, 4-6 -cion, 5 medacyoun, 5-6 -cion, 6 medea, mediacyon, mediatioun, 5- mediation. [a. OF. *mediation* (mod.F. *mediation*), ad. late L. *mediatio*-em (c 500 in Quicherat), n. of action f. *mediare*: see *MEDIATE v.* Cf. Sp. *mediación*, Pg. *medição*, It. *mediazione*.]

†1. Division by two; division into two equal parts; halving, bisection. *Obs.*

1425 *Craft Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Mediation is a taking out of halfe a nombre out of a hollie nombre. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* H. v. *Mediation*, is nothing els hut deviding by 2. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 33 To take the half of any Number called Mediation, Bipartition, or Division by 2. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Mediation* (in *Geom.*) with respect to lines, is called bisection or bipartition.

†b. *Mus.* [= med.L. *mediatio octave*.] The division of the octave at the arithmetical or harmonic mean. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, 'The fourth may be set in the eight, either above the fifth, which is the harmonically division or mediation (as they terme it) of the eight, or under the fifth, which is the Arithmetical mediation.'

†c. Astron. *Mediation of heaven* [med.L. *mediatio celi*]: the sonthing of a heavenly body.

1226 LUGD. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16668 The loode sterre, which off his nature alydeth styx in hys spere, and neuere draweth flor to declyn by medacyon. 1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. JAMES *Voy. R'ij*, At the instant of the Moones Culmioation or Mediation of Heauen.

2. Agency or action as a mediator; the action of mediating between parties at variance; intercession on behalf of another.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 136 By the popes mediation... They heen accorded. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 280 If these men so chosen, with good mediation of the alderman, mowe not byryng hem to accorde. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) *Introd.*, Be the hyssyd medacyoun Of this vyrgyne. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 134 Be freindlie mediatoun and laubours. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* High Cri. Parl. These and all other concerns... we bumbly beg in the Name and mediation of Jesus Christ. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* II. 226 All mankind Must have bin lost... had not the Soo of God... His dearest mediation thus renewd. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 462 As a Christian bishop, he [Gregory] preferred the salutary offices of peace, his mediation appeased the tumult of arms. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* kili. VIII. 243 Envoys... had been sent to offer their mediation for the purpos of terminating the war.

attrib. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 241 The Mediation Theology itself does not shrink from engaging the Christological problem.

3. Agency as an intermediary; the state or fact of serving as an intermediate agent, a means of action, or a medium of transmission; instrumentality.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astroel*, *Prolog.* 1 By mediation of this litel tretis, I purpose to teche thee a certein nombre of conclusions apertening to the same instrument. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 21 His fellows at home... wrote to Lewis the Frenche king, by the mediation of Erarde Marchiane Bishoppe of Liege. 1615 G. SANORS *Trav.* 168 Not to be touched hut by the mediation of a stick prepared for the purpose. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 38 The understanding receives things by the mediation, first of the external seuces, then of the fancy. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 205, I intend to corresponde with you by her mediation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VII. 156 To seek for peace... through the mediation of a vigorous war. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 By the mediation of nickel it will unite to Bismuth. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. iii. 23 Through his mediation I secured a chamois-hunter.

4. *Mus.* That part of a plain-song or an Anglican chant which lies between the two reciting-notes.

The mediation of a plain-song chant is regarded by some as including the reciting-note, and is then taken to be all that part of the first half of the chant following the 'intonation'.

1845 J. JONES *Man. Instr. Plain-Chant* 10 When, at the mediation of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 7th tones, the last word is a monosyllable, it is joined to the preceding syllable. 1879 HELMORE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 337/2 In the modern Anglican chants the Intonation has been discarded, and the chant consists of the Mediation and Termination only. 1893 J. HEYWOOD *Art of Chanting* viii. 21 Most of the early Anglican chants seem to require two accents in their mediation.

Mediative (mēdi'etiv), *a. rare*. [f. *MEDIATE v.* + -IVE]. That has the quality of mediating; pertaining to mediation or a mediator.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 232 This commerce of sincerest virtue needs No mediative signs of selfishness. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 303 In the Synoptists faith is the mediative energy to material deliverances as the types of higher deliverance. 1890 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 299 All means were inadequate, and so divisive; as mediative they held the spirit out of the immediate Presence.

Mediatization (mēdi'etizjən), [f. next + -ATION]. The action of the verb *MEDIATE*; the state of being mediatized.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 349 Mediatization and confederacy are courtly and diplomatic terms. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. The mediatization of the petty German princes. 1887 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 202 Mediatization means retention of princely title, and surrender of princely independence and sovereignty.

Mediatize (mēdi'etize), *v.* [ad. F. *mediatiser*, f. *mediat*: see *MEDIATE a.* and -IZE. Cf. G. *mediatisiren*.]

1. *trans. Hist.* In Germany under the Holy Roman Empire: To reduce (a prince or state) from the position of an immediate vassal of the Empire to that of a mediate vassal. Hence, in later times: To annex (a principality) to another state, leaving to its former sovereign his titular dignity, and (usually) more or less of his rights of government. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 158 If Prince Paul... did such a thing, he would be mediatized in his princedom of fashion. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* ix. Let us trust that the Prince... was at least restored to his family and decently mediatized. 1849 J. M. KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. iv. 149 The ducal families were in direct descent from the old royal families, which became mediatized, to use a modern term. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV. 257 It [intellectual purpose] is liable to be deposed and 'mediatized' by advancing knowledge.

2. *intr.* To mediate, take up a mediating position. 1885 *Unitarian Rev.* Aug. XXIV. 114 A creed of reconciliation which attempts to mediate between two opposite parties can never hope for success, [if etc].

Hence Mediatized *ppl. a.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iv. His Highness has the misfortune of being a mediatized prince. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 102 The mediatized principalities in Germany. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 334 The mediatized Bey.

Mediator (mēdi'etiar), Also 4-6 medyat; 4-5 -ure, 4-6 -oure, 4-7 -our, 5 -owr(e), -er, (6 mediator). [a. F. *mediateur*, ad. late L. *mediator*-em, f. *mediare* to *MEDIATE*. Cf. Sp. *mediador*, Pg. *mediador*, *mediator*, It. *mediatore*.]

The Lat. word, though formally implying the vb., was perh. formed directly on *medius* middle, in imitation of Gr. *μεσότης* (f. *μεσος* middle). The early examples, exc. one in *Appuleius* (and c.), are all Christian and theological, representing *μεσότης* as used in the N. T.]

1. One who intervenes between two parties, esp. for the purpose of effecting reconciliation; one who brings about (a peace, a treaty) or settles (a dispute) by mediation.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Mediatours goynge bytwyne, pees was made. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 These Royal lordes hen-menes and mediatours bytwyne the kyng and his people in cuery ned that may befall. 1554 Act 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 8 § 9 It maie please yo^r Majesties to be Intercessours and Mediatours to... Cardinal Poole. 1666 *Pulton Kalender of Stat.* 18th *Card. Edu.* II. c. 24. And two English men, two of Lombardie, and two of Aimaigne shall chosen to be Mediators of questions between sellers and buyers. 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 509/1 The trouble of all meus

confidence .. to yourself, as a mediator-between them and their sovereign. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* x. III. 251 The Princes who were present..acted as intercessors or mediators between them. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 258 He claimed for himself especially the part of mediator between political rivals. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* x. iv. (1864) VI. 172 The lofty station of the mediator of such peace became his sacred function.

fig. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. liii. And in deliver'ing, lifts vp her eyes, (The mourning Mediatours shee could bring).

2. *Theol.* One who mediates between God and man; applied esp. to Jesus Christ (cf. I Tim. ii. 5).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27503 pou bas me (the confessor) made als mediator, Als mediator and messenger, Tuix pe and pam pair errand here. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 629 Mediatore als we he betwene ws & be trinite. 1384 WYCLIF I Tim. ii. 5 O God and mediator of God and men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 b, Sauyours & mediator of mankynde. 1649 BR. KEYNOLES *Hosea* i. 41 The Prophet here secretly leadeb us to Christ the Mediator. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 240 Instructed that to God is no access Without Mediator. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. v. (Bohn) 240 There is then no sort of objection, from the light of nature, against the general notion of a mediator between God and man. 1902 A. B. NAVIOWSKI *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 247 These saviors as intercessors and mediators bridge over the chasm that separates God from man.

† 3. A go-between; a messenger or agent. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1063 pane he pat mediatoure had bene, and bard his answers all bedene, recordyt it to be bischoppe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7893 The fourthe circumstance is, by whiche mediators or by whiche messagers, as for enticement, or for consentment to bere campaigne with felawesbipte. c 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 400 Our souerane Arthour..Has maid ws thre as mediatour, His message to schaw. 1576 FLEMING *Panop.* Epist. 332 Your highnesse, whom I hath pleased..voluntarily (without the helpe of any mediator) to graunt me free..accesse to your friendship. 1622 MALYNE *Ans. Law. Merch.* 98 A Merchant, haing many of these Billes..will resort vnto ..another Merchant, commonly accompanied with a Mediator or Broker. 1697 in *Syllabus Rymer's Fæd.* (1869) Pref. 112 The French had received our ratification under the signet, and putt it collationed into the mediators hands.

4. *Path.* Applied to those constituents of a serum which actively produce hemolysis.

1903 A. S. GRÜNBAUM in *Brit. Med. J.* 21 Mar. 654 Ehrlich..recognized..that Bordet was right in assuming the existence of two bodies for the production of this phenomenon (sc. hemolysis), and that one body (mediator, amboceptor) was present in quantity in the serum of immunized animals only, while the other (the complement) occurred in the serum of normal untreated animals. *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 784 The immune serum merely contains an excess of normal mediators and not new ones.

5. A variation in the games of ombre and quadrille. [= Sp. *mediator*. Cf. *MEDIATEUR*.]

1902 L. ALDENHAM *Ombre* 6 Quadrille, Quintille, Pique-medrille, Tredrille, Sextille, and Mediator, which are all variations of the Game of Ombre.

Mediatorial (mēdiatōriāl), *a.* [f. L. type **mediatōri-us* (see *MEDIATORY*) + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a mediator or mediation.

1650 W. PYNCHON in *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 31 There is no need that our blessed Mediator should pay both the price of his Mediatorial obedience, and also [etc.]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 179, I have not yet Discharg'd my Mediatorial Office. 1712 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 272 No Patron! Intercessor none! Now past The sweet, the clement Mediatorial Hour! 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon*. v. 106 A mediatorial function..pervades the whole dispensation of God's natural providence, by which men have to suffer for each other.

Hence **Mediatorially** *adv.*, as a mediator; **Mediatorialism**, mediatorial attitude or position.

1774 A. M. TOPLEY *Gd. News* fr. Heaven Wks. 1794 III. 208 Christ shall reign..mediatorially. 1827 CH. WROSWORTH *Chas. I.* (1828) 151 And, because, at the same time they [two Presbyterians] were 'moderate and mediatorial', [they may] have stuck one Episcopalian between them, as a voucher of their moderation and mediatorialism.

† **Mediatorian**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-AN*.] = *MEDIATORIAL*. So **Mediatorious**. a 1659 BR. BROWNING *Sermon*. (1674) II. xv. 187 The Arians blasphemy of his Deity, 'tis as false also of his Mediatorious Efficacy. 1676 CUOWORTH *Sermon*. on 1 Cor. xv. 57 (ed. 3) 72 Christ after His Resurrection..having a mediatorious Kingdom bestowed upon Him. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Cris.* 18 There is a Mediatorian Law and Covenant in the Hand of the Mediator.

Mediatorship. [See *-SHIP*.] The office of a mediator.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. iv. § 6 Government doth belong to his kingly office, mediatorship, to his priestly. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 242 Their masters had undertaken the mediatorship of a general peace. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon*. viii. (1877) 181 The mediatorship of Christ.

Mediatory (mēdiatōri), *a.* [ad. L. type **mediatōri-us*, f. *mediator* *MEDIATOR* : see *-ORY*.] Having the function of mediating; pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 51 Christ's actions ..were..some Mediatory. 1665 J. J. SEWER *Vulg. Proph.* 120 The solemn inauguration of our Saviour to his Mediatory Kingdom. 1697 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 182 The Philosophers' Demons or Mediatory Lords, which were the original Exemplars of Antichrist's Mediatorie Saints. a 1711 KEN *Christophy Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 447 Our humble King began to rear His Mediatory Realm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. §1 If the supreme power were lodged..in the king and commons, we should want that circumspection and me-

diatory caution, which the wisdom of the peers is to afford. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) I. 280 The excessive veneration of supposed mediatory saints and angels. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1859) II. 245 The mediatory agency of latent thoughts in the process of suggestion. 1885 *L. Pool Daily Post* 25 Apr. 4/9 Austria and Germany are evincing an increased disposition to dictate terms, but rather of a selfish than a mediatory nature.

† *Mediate* = *MEDIATE* *a. i.*

151 BIGGS *New Disp.* 169 To avell the pleura or lining of the Thorax from the ribs, which is firmly annexed and immediately adheres unto them, by the mediatory ligation of numerous solid fibres.

Mediatress (mēdiat̄rēs). Now *rare*. [f. *MEDIATOR* + *-ESS*.] = *MEDIATRIX*.

1616 R. SHELTON *Serv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 125 Neither dare wee associate her as a secondarie Mediatresse with her sonne. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xlii. (1811) III. 249 How shall two such come together..no kind mediatress in the way? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 57 He does not hesitate to employ her as mediatress.

Mediatrice (mēdiat̄ris). Now *rare* (or only as Fr.). [a. F. *mediatrice*, ad. L. *mediatrix* (see next).] = *MEDIATRIX*.

The pl. form *mediatrices* is, so far as spelling is concerned, common to this word and the next: the example placed here may belong to *MEDIATRIX*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 361 As medyatrice hyr wil I sende to god. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (Roxb.) 270 Thorgh goddys grace ordeyned to be A medyatrice for this cyte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 67 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane! 1540 HYVNE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N vii, God is the over-seer, the church is the mediatrice in marriage. 1686 *Speculum Beate Virginis* 17 They desire her to interceed with God for them, which also makes her a joynt Mediatrice with Christ. 1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* II. 291 The French monarch..proposed to make the queen-dowager of France and Isabella the mediatrices of a peace. 1891 *Cath. News* 24 Jan. 6/6 Our advocate, our mediatrice with Him.

Mediatrrix (mēdiat̄rīks). Pl. *mediatrices* (mēdiat̄rīsīz): see *prec.* [a. L. *mediatrīx*, fem. of *mediator*, *MEDIATOR*.] A female mediator. (Often applied to the Virgin Mary.)

1452-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 Pray the vierge immaculat To be good mediatrrix. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1183/5 As a meane or mediatrrix betwene the parties, there was Christianna dutchesse of Lorraine. 1651 tr. *Delas-Coveras Dou Fenice* 39 She having confessed herselfe the mediatrrix of their loves. 1738 OZELL *Cervantes* 9 Certain..Knights..invoking them [their Ladies]..as so many Advocates and Mediatrices in their Conflicts and Encounters. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 21 War seems to be declared: And will you not turn mediatrrix? *Ibid.* IV. xxviii. 175 Mediators and mediatrices. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 493 The mediatrrix of the factions of France. 1846 PUSEY *Lit. in Liddon*, etc. *Life* II. 505 The [Roman] system as to the Blessed Virgin as the Mediatrrix and Dispenser of all present blessings to mankind. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, The friendship..lasted as long as the jovial old mediatrrix was there to keep the peace. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xi (end), Here was the mediatrrix—the veritable goddess with the sword to cut the knot!

Medic (mē'dik), *a. and sb.* (See also *MEDICS*.) [ad. L. *medic-us* adj. and sb., f. root of *mederi* to heal. Cf. OF. *medique* sb., physician, Sp. *médico*, Pg. *It. medico* adj. and sb.]

A. adj. = *MEDICAL*. Only *poet.*

1700 POMPET *Reason* 84 Should untun'd Nature crave the Medic Art, What Health can that contentious Tribe impart? 1769 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 242 Order Drops, ye Medic Dunces, Order Scruples, Drams, and Ounces. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 Thy medic touch becalms my throbbing brow.

B. sb. A physician, 'medical man'. *Obs. exc.* as U.S. college slang for 'medical student'.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 16 The Medic heals the Body. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossary*, ed. 2, *Medica*, a Physician. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Your Medic's Friend. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist.* & *Provid.* God II. 136 This author ..was most bitter..oot only against physicians, but all medicines. 1823 *The Crayon* (Yale Coll.) 23 (Farmer) Who sent The medic to our aid! 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 198 *Med. Medic*, a name sometimes given to a student in medicine. 1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XII. 281 Medic is the legitimate paronym of *Nervous*, but is commonly regarded as slang.

Medic, var. form of *MEDICK*.

† **Medica**. *Obs.* [a. L. *médica* : see *MEDICE*.] = *MEDICE*.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* x. (1586) 37 Amongst all sortes of fodder, that is counted for the cheefe..whiche..the Italians at this day call *Medica*. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harvill's Legacy* (1655) 71 The plants which are usually called *Medicaes* with us, are annual plants. 1664 EVELYN *Knot. Hort.*, Apr. (1679) 15 Sow..*Medica*, hilly-bocks, Columbinas [etc.]. 1712 tr. *Pompey's Hist. Drugs* I. 12 A species of Trefoil..to which some have given the Name of *Medica*, or Median Hay. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* s. v., The sea *Medica*..The great prickly sea *Medica*.

Medicab (mē'dikāb), *a.* [ad. L. *medicā-bilis*, f. *medicāre*, *medicārī* : see *MEDICATE* v. and *-ABLE*. Cf. OF. *medicabile*, *medicabile* (in sense 2), Sp., Pg. *medicabile*, It. *medicabile*.]

1. Admitting of cure or remedial treatment.

1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos. Medicable*, which may be healed. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iii. 516 For want of timely care Millions have died of medicable wounds. 1816 WORDSW. *Ode*, 1815, 81 For them who bravely stood unburt, or bled With medicable wounds. 1834 TAIT's *Mag.* I. 156 Of the more enduring and less medicable ailments of his patient, the surgeon knew..nothing. 1871 NAFREYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. 1. 43 Medicable wounds.

† 2. Possessing medicinal properties. *Obs.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Medicab*, able to heal. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 293 Wine obtains divers medicable Vertues (as that of cooling, dissolving Coral, Pearle, &c.).

Medical (mē'dikāl), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *médical*, = Sp., Pg. *medical*, It. *medicale*, ad. late L. *medicālis*, f. *medic-us* physician : see *MEDIC*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining or related to the healing-art or its professors. Also, in a narrower sense, Pertaining or related to 'medicine' as distinguished from surgery, obstetrics, etc.

Medical man: used as a general term including 'physician', 'surgeon', 'accoucheur', etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a 4, In this work attempts will exceed performances: it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, ..would permit us. a 1682 — *Tracts* 22 Not only in medical but dietetical use and practice. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 99. I summoned the chief medical artists, and got the precious remains..embalmed. 1778 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 416 We are here occupied and divided upon Medical Electricity. 1799 *Med. J.* 1. 364 Such an excess of acid is therefore useless, especially in medical practice. *Ibid.*, The Medical Society also desired the Citizens Bouillon-La Grange, and Chaussier, to examine [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 432 All the medical men of note in London were summoned. 1895 ARNOLD & SONS *Catal. Surg. Instruments* 19 Field Medical Pansiers, fitted complete with instruments, etc. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 778 Neither the patient nor the medical attendant.

b. Proper or appropriate to a medical practitioner.

1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* II. iii. 72 He had got into reputation with the public by a certain professional slang, bumoured by a medical face.

c. Of diseases: Requiring medical as distinguished from surgical treatment or diagnosis.

1885-8 FAGEE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 74 Internal, or as it may be styled 'medical' pyæmia. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 174 The preceding remarks..relate only to the medical thromboses, and not to the septic and suppurative thrombo-phlebitides of the surgeon. 1904 HOSPIAL 11 June, Suppl. 14 By medical diseases is meant those diseases which are situated either at their source or their origin in one or other of the three great cavities of the body.

d. Special collocations: † medical finger = LEECH-FINGER; medical garden, a garden appropriated to the cultivation of medicinal plants; † physic-garden; † medical month (see *quot.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 Which..makes 26. dayes and 22. howres, called by Physicians the medical month; introduced by Galen..for the better computation of Decretory or Critical dayes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii. On the medical finger of his right hand he had a Ring made Spire wayes. 1838 *Civil Engineer* I. 362/2 Four acres are devoted to a medical garden.

2. Curative; medicinal. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 The membranous covering, commonly called the sillyhow..is..preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but [etc.]. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 462 Medical properties and uses. 1830 HERSCHET *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. iv. 303 The essential medical principles in vegetables.

B. sb.

1. A student or practitioner of medicine. *collog.*

1823 HAWTHORNE in *H. & Wife* (1885) I. rix He is the best scholar among the medicals. 1834 J. HALLIV in *Life* (1842) 15 He determined..as he said 'to beat the medicals'. 1903 *Midland Inst. Mag.* Feb. 113 The..only medical elected to a University headship since William Harvey was warden of Merton in 1644.

2. ? U.S. 'A small bottle or vial made of glass tubing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Medicab, *obs.* var. *MISKAL*, an Oriental weight.

Medically (mē'dikālī), *adv.* [f. *MEDICAL* + *-LY*.] In a medical manner; with respect to medical science or practice, or the medical profession.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 227 That which chiefly promoted the persuasion of these dayes, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. 1805 *Med. J.* XIV. 393, I was willing to hope that the case, not viewed medically, might be rendered more formidable than it really was. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 523 These clubs are medically offered by an allopathic practitioner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/2 Educated and medically-trained women as workhouse inspectors.

Medicament (mē'dikāmēt, mē'dikāmēt), *sb.* [a. F. *médicament*, ad. L. *médicamentum*, f. *medicārī* : see *MEDICATE* v. and *-MENT*. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *medicamento*.] A substance used in curative treatment.

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Civ. It semeth that he had neuer experience..of any medicaments, which is a manyfist tbyngne of the boke that he hath made of medicaments. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 Some resolving and strengtheninge medicaments. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 160 He speaks of Cosmétique medicaments, or the Art of Decoration. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 96 In these they strew soporiferous medicaments. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Med.* 61 Some medicaments which are commonly used as astringents. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 923 Certain drug eruptions..have their greatest intensity round the part to which the medicament is applied.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 4, [Tobacco] is the only medicament in the world ordained by nature to entertaine good companie. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xix. § 32, 235 First, the admonitions..of his fellow Christians, then more publike reprehensions..and upon the unsuccessfulness of all these milder medicaments, the use of that stronger

Physick, the Censures of the Church. 1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 45 It was only for the inferior wines, however, that such medicaments were used. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 183 There are few medicaments equal to walking at your fastest pace.

Medicament, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *medicament*.] *trans.* To administer medicaments to. Hence **Medicamenting** *vbl. sb.*

1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xxxvii. But for many a day all the skill and medicamenting of Doctor Callender did him little good. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii. He... had been treated and medicamented as the doctor ordained.

Medicamental (me-dikámen'tál), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Having the nature of a medicament; medicinal.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 26 Aconitus... and many others are both medicinal and poisonous. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xlii. 119 Salads of Lettuce... are medicinal aliment. 1755 in JOHNSON; in mod. Dicts.

Medicamentally (me-dikámen'táli), *adv.* [f. *piec.* + -LY.] After the manner of medicaments.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 The substance of gold is indeed invincible by the powerful action of natural heat... not only alimentally... but also medicamentally. 1884 M. & Q. 15 Mar. 270 The fish is... more wholesome medicamentally, but not so toothsome.

Medicamentary (me-dikámen'tári), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Having the nature of a medicament; curative. Also, of a book, treating of medicaments.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1596) 481 Neither was it necessary to stuffe this Medicamentarie booke with vniuersall... compositions. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 286 We... must rather fight with medicamentary ailments, then with Medicaments. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/2 Certain toxic or medicamentary substances... are not absorbed.

Medicamentation (me-dikámen'tá'shən), [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ATION.] The action of 'medicamenting'; remedial treatment.

1895 *Public Opin.* 9 Jan. 301/2 The crisis of our interests has passed far beyond the medicamentation of mere talk.

Medicamentous (me-dikámen'təs), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -OUS.] = MEDICAMENTAL.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xv. 524 The new-born Infant... requires a Medicamentous Milk. 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 It reaches the druggist, who has to prepare from it his medicamentous extract.

Medicaster (me-diká'stər), Also 8 medicator. [a. assumed L. **medicaster* (whence also It. *medicastro*, F. *medicastre*), f. *medicus* physician: see MEDIC and -ASTER.] A pretender to medical skill; a quack, charlatan. So †*Medica'stra*, a female 'medicaster'.

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 28 An other Medicastra, a ratling Gossip... commended a Drench. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 244 Andreas Libavius, doth report of a certain Medicaster of his time [etc.]. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 393, I could say much more... to the Shame... of this sorry Medicastra. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 59 Doctors are quacks and medicasters to us. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. 337 A queen may be leman to a medicaster.

† **Medicate**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *medicat-us*, pa. pple. of *medicare* (see next).] = MEDICATED.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 41 Not but that I take notice of medicate Wines, and their excellencies.

Medicate (me-dikét), *v.* [f. L. *medicat-*, ppl. stem of *medicare*, -āri, f. *medicus*: see MEDIC.]

1. *trans.* To treat medically; to administer remedies to; to heal, cure.

1623 COCKERAN, *Medicate*, to heale or cure. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* x. 48 All the Physicians Medicate all England. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 374 To soil Thy grateful fields, to medicate thy sheep... Thy vacant hours require. 18... SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 256 He postponed all other purposes to the care of medicating himself. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. 237 Which mars instead of medicates. 1880 BARWELL *Anaesthesia* 94 To feed, and if desirable also to medicate, the patient in such manner that [etc.].

fig. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 68 What can medicate the wounds of the mind? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 83 What we call our root-and-branch reforms of slavery, war [etc.] is only medicating the symptoms.

† b. To treat (a thing) with drugs or other substances for any purpose. Obs.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. His collection of all sorts of insects... is most curious; these he spreads and so medicates that no corruption invading them, he keeps them in drawers. 1795 G. WHITE *Selborne* I Nov. (1799) 108 A pound of rusbees, medicated [i.e. steeped in tallow] and ready for use, will cost three shillings.

fig. 1839 Die QUINCEY *Philos. Rom. Hist.* Wks. 1890 VI. 437 Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and medicated with spells of Circean effeminacy?

2. To impregnate with a medicinal substance.

1707 [see MEDICATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 40/2 When a course of milk is ordered... may it not be thus medicated with to the advantage of the patient? 1898 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The inhalation of steam medicated with terebene.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 73 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life. 1809 SVS. SMITH *Wks.* (1855) I. 185/2 You are multiplying... the chances of human improvement, by preparing and medicating those early impressions, which always come from the mother.

† b. In wider sense [after L. *medicare*]: To impregnate or mix with drugs or deleterious substances; to 'doctor' (liquors, etc.). Obs.

1664 GRAUNT *Bills Mortality* 68 The Fumes, Steams, and Stenches of London, do so medicate and impregnate the

Air about it, that [etc.]. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* Pref. f. 1b, They medicate their Wines with Arsenick and Mercury. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Wines in the time of the old Romans were medicated with pitch and resin. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 291 She... medicated with her poisonous drugs Their food.

3. *intr.* To practise the art of healing. *rare*. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 17 Skilled in herbs too, he medicates successfully for man and beast.

Medicated (mediké'téd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -ED.] Charged or impregnated with medicinal substances, drugs, or the like. Also fig.

1625 BR. HALL *Serm. Thanksgiving* (1626) 52 If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated Posie at his nose. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* IV. v. 316 I... prescribed her a medicated Ale... for her constant Drunk. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 206 *note*, The beautiful faces of the young slaves were covered with a medicated crust... which secured them against the effects of the sun. 184. Mrs. BROWNING *Sonn. Jr. Portuguese* xvii. Antidotes Of medicated music. 1899 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* VIII. 525 Medicated soaps.

Medicating (me-diké'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -ING.] = MEDICATION 1 b.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 6 The medicating or steeping of Seeds.

Medicating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Healing.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Leave him to Time, and the medicating virtue of Nature. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes, Florae*, The race of man... has medicating virtues of its own.

Medication (mediká'shən), [ad. L. *medicationem*, n. of action f. *medicare*, *medicari*: see MEDICATE *v.* Cf. F. *medication*.]

1. The action of treating medically or subjecting to the action of medicaments.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* II. 99 So doth Galen attribute much to Homericall medication. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 222 During those days, all medication or use of Physick is to be declined. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 225 Hemorrhage, agitation, fever, &c. often attend this medication. 1848 THACKERAY *Vat. Fair* xli. She hoped that her body might escape medication. 1899 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 It is better to assist the external measures by internal medication.

fig. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 158 Rarely indeed more than three lines together, even of Chaucer's, are found wholly unwanting medication.

b. Applied to treatment of plants. Also *concr.*, something used for 'medication'. ? Obs.

1626 BACON *Syntex* § 500 The Watering of the Plant oft, with an Infusion of the Medecine. This... may have more force than the rest; Because the Medication is oft renewed. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 137 The cure [for animalcules]... is rubbing off with the lard medication. *Ibid.*, I have formerly quite removed the canker from some nonpareils, which, after three years medication, threw out shoots a yard long.

2. 'The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients' (J.); the infusion of medicinal substances.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1898 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* V. 37 Meanwhile arrangements are to be made for... the occasional supply of steam and for its medication with eucalyptus.

Medicative (me-diká'tiv), *a.* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. med. L. *medicativus*.] Having the function or power of curing; curative.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii. § 9. 165 If those vapors be joined with any medicative quality or body. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iv. § 6. 471 Those physicians who profess to follow Nature... by watching and aiding her medicative powers. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 111 Oh, Nature... Thy breath, thy voice, thy placid face, how truly medicative they are.

Medicator, *rare*. [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. late L. *medicator*, medical practitioner.] One who prepares potions.

1830 SCOTT *Demoral.* 1. 67 The art of a medicator of poisons. **Medicatory** (me-diká'tōri), *a.* *rare*-. [f. L. *medicat-*, ppl. stem of *medicare*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -ORY.] Medicinal, healing.

1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Treat. Hoth.* III. ix. 123 Not all the medicatory drugs... can prevent the diseased vagaries of the imagination.

Medicean (medisē'an), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Mediceus* (f. It. *Medici*, surname) + -AN. Cf. F. *medicéen*.] Pertaining to the family of the Medici, who ruled Florence during the 15th c., and to whom belonged Popes Leo X (1513-21) and Clement VII (1523-34). Used as the designation of the library at Florence (otherwise called Laurentian) founded by Lorenzo de' Medici, and of MSS. there preserved; also, of various works of ancient art contained in the Florentine collections founded by the Medici.

1741 J. MARTYN *Virg. Georg.* v. 262 *note*, Pierius found out in the Medicean manuscript. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 5/2 The celebrated Medicean and Borghese vases. 1893 *Gow Comp. Sch. Classics* vi. (ed. 3) 45 The sole authority for the letters ad *Familiares* is in the Medicean library. 1904 *Pilot* 9 Apr. 3381/2 A description of Medicean Rome.

Medicerebellar (midisē'reb'elār), *a.* *Anat.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + CEREBELLAR.] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum.

1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* II. 124 Medicerebellar Artery. Cerebellar Artery, anterior inferior.

Medicerebral (midisē'rebrāl), *a.* *Anat.* [irreg. f. L. *medi-us* middle + CEREBRAL.] Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere. Also *absol.* the medicerebral artery.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 234 The Medicebral [artery]. The vessel represents the most direct continuation of the cerebral carotid. *Ibid.*, The medicerebral in its further course yields two classes of branches.

† **Medician**, *Obs.* [f. L. *medicus* (see MEDIC) + -IAN. Cf. *physician*.] A physician.

1597 in *Spallling Club Misc.* I. 133 Scho is altogiddir comswit away; and na mediciane nor phisitian that will tak on hand to cure.

† **Medicianer**, *Obs.* In 6 medicianar, 7 medicioner. Cf. MEDICINER. [f. MEDICIAN + -ER.] A physician.

a 1578 LINDESAV (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 362 They war certiffie be the doctoris medicianaris that no succession wald come of hir body. 1634 Medicioner [see MEDICINE *sb.*, quot. 1545].

Medicinable (me-dsináb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 medicynable, 4-6 medicynable, 5 medeoyannabil, medeycynable, 6 medeoyannabil, medesonable, mediscenable, 7 mediceneable, 6-9 medcinable, 4- medicinable. [a. OF. *medicinable*, f. *medeciner*: see MEDICINE *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having healing or curative properties; = MEDICINAL. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* or *arch.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxi. (Tollem. MS.), Olyues and medicynable herbes and swete spices. 1407 LVGG. *Reason & Sens.* 5630, I saugh the... herbes ful medicynable. c 1425 St. Christina xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 124/1 Hee bonde vppe bir legge wyth medeoyannabil clopes. 1547 BOONDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Welles of water the whych... be mediscenable for sycke people. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 Cowe milk is most medcinable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* v. ii. 351 Drop teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 10 Many... have bene restored by that medicinable Climate to their former health. 1796 COLERIDGE *To J. Cottle*, Herbs of medicinable powers. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 72 Paradise Of priceles and most medcinable fruits. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 218 Soothing fingers had applied to his hands and feet... a medicinable oil.

b. *fig.* and in figurative context. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Medicinable comynyn wyb be kirk or sacraments of it. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 424 Be þt medycynable tong I trow at God shall delvyer me from my moete errour. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiller & P.* II. 150 Pacience the medsonable meane, To take all fautes fallis, reioysing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 33 Some griefes are medicinable, that is one of them, For it doth physycke Loue. 1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 146 In memory's stores, I seek the medicinable balm.

† 2. Of or belonging to medicine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGO 318/1 Medecynable belongyn to physycke. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xl. 263 It yeeldeth no medicinable tast to the mouth. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 57 Then you shall seek by medicinable means to recover them.

† 3. Medicinable finger = LECITH-FINGER; medicinable ring, app. a blessed ring supposed to cure diseases. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 The iijth fynger, whiche is called the fynger medicinable. c 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 Item, to the king's offerings to the crosse on Good Friday, out from the Countynghouse, for medicinable rings of gold & sylver.

† 4. A medicinal substance. *Obs.*

1638 TRON *Way to Health* 56 A great number of Medicinables... of our own growth, proper for the Cure of those Diseases that are generated in our Elevation.

Hence † **Medicinableness**.

1660 INGELÖ *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 167 The medicinableness of every one [of these fruits] is so affix'd to its own Branch that it is not communicated to another.

Medicinal (medisínál), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *medicinal-is* of or pertaining to medicine: see MEDICINE and -AL. Cf. F. *medicinal*.] A. *adj.*

1. Having healing or curative properties or attributes; adapted to medical uses. *Const. against, for.*

a 1340 HANPOLE *Pratler* I. 8 Ysop is a medicynal erbe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Prim.* Prim. 245 Medicynal Purgacions sholde bene y-makyd in this tyme. 1525 in *Viary's Anat.* (1828) App. viii. 214 It may be by the College considered whether the bill were medecynall, or hurtfull, to the siknes. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 295 His... ringe was... medicinable againste... the falliggesicknessen. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* I. 116 Most of the waters are medicinal. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 627 Dire inflammation which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. 1737 LAVD M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pess of Wales* 1 Apr. Here are hot baths, very famous for their medicinal virtues. 1899 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* VI. 429 The medical and medicinal treatment of aortic aneurysm.

b. *fig.*

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Tit. ii. 8 (MS. M) Word medycynal [1332 an hool word, 1328 an hoolsum word, Vulg. *sanum*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 174 As in the council of Oxenford it is... decreed that the sentence of excommunication whiche is sayd medicinall iijj tymes in the yere to be pronounced. 1561 G. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* III. 213 All this misery of mankind... is a medicinal sorrow, and not a penal sentence. 1674 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 374 The medicinal vertue of Repentance, lying not in the duration, but the manner of it. 1794 COLERIDGE *To a Friend* 10nes medicinal each pang with fond solicitude, And tenderest tones medicinal of love. 1890 EMERSON *Sec. & Solit.*, Bks. Wks. (Dohn) III. 8 Plutarch cannot be spared from the smallest library... because he is so... medicinal and inspiring. 1903 *Hilbert Jyrl.* Mar. 183 The preaching of Christianity as medicinal for soul and body brought success.

† 2. Of or relating to the science or the practice of medicine. *Obs.*

c 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 He made problems

Dancing their medicine-dance around bim. 1898 A. LANG
Dancing Their Medicine-dance. iii. 61 The *medicine-fast, at the age of pu-
 berty. 1897 — *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 74 The ritual..
 is a mere *medicine-bunt. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in

Views Louisiana 258 A great number of girls were collected before the 'medicine lodge or temple. 1817 J. BRAOBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116, I was accosted by the 'Medicine Man, or doctor. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 87 The medicine-men, the Medas. *Ibid.* 143 Then they shook their 'medicine-pouches O'er the head of Hiawatha. 1869 A. HENRY *Trav.* 119 In his hand, he had his *shishigui*, or rattle, with which he beat time to his 'medicine-song. 1885 HENSHAW in *Amer. J. Archæol.* I. 120 The use of the 'medicine-stones among the San Buenaventura Indians.

† **Medicine**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [a. F. *médicin*, ad. late L. *medicinus* adj. (see prec.) used *absol.* as *sb.*] A medical practitioner. Also *fig.*

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 137 She hadde her medicines and surgens forto hele and medicine alle such as were needfulle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* (1899) 66, I dyssymled and fayned my self to be a medecyn. 1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Marykynde* 92 Aske, and vse the aduysse of some well learned medicine [ed. 1634 ii. vii. 139 mediciner]. 1607 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1. 75, I bave seen a medicine That's able to breath life into a stone. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 370 [There] flourished the most famous medicines, and Philosophers.

Medicine (med'sn, med'sin, -s'n), *v.* Forms: see **MEDICINE sb.** 1 [a. OF. *medeciner* (mod.F. *médiciner*), f. *medicinium* MEDICINE *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To heal or cure by medicinal means; to administer medicine to.

a 1450 [see MEDICINE *sb.* 1]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* (1899) 62 He desired to be medecyned and made bole of his foot. 1597 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 149 Afore they go to pasture, they [pigs] must be medecyned. 1595 SERNER *Col. Clout* 877 Being hurt, seeke to be medecyned Of her that first did stike that mortal stownd. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 6 As in medicining of the body, it is in order first to know the divers complexions and constitutions. . . ; so in medicining of the mind [etc.]. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxv. VII. 75 It [a dog] was warmed and medecined as best might be. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Westminster* III. xiv. 29 She could medicene the sick.

b. *nonce-use.* To bring by medicinal virtue to. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 332 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora . . . Shall euer medicene thee to that sweete sleepe Which thou ow'd'st yesterday. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* At. xvii.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1593 ABEL BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* iii. xv. 127 To medicene these mischiefs. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 All remedies to others are mi-chiefs to it [the cypress tree], and in one word, go about to medicene it you kill it. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 243 Great griefes I see medicne the lesse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 201 Thus medic'ning our eyes we need not doubt to see sure into the meaning of these our Saviours words. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elgin* xx. 68 Where e'ry breeze shall med'cine e'ry wound. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 504 Cares, as usual with Raleigh, were medicined by strenuous and varied labour.

3. *nonce-use.* To employ as medicine.

1654 GAVTON *Plas.* Notes iii. fil. 78 Get me these ingredients. . . Such as the bearded sonne of the smooth-chinn'd Father Apollo us'd and medicin'd.

Hence † **Medicined** *pp.* a., medicated, drugged. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. Arg., Aeneas, casting Cerberus in a sleape with a medicined soppe. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lviii. As men drinke up In hast the bottome of a med'cin'd Cup, And take some stirrup after.

Mediciner (m'di'sinər, med'sinər), *arch.* (in early use chiefly *Sc.*) Also 6 *medecyner*, 4 *medecinar*, 4-7 *medicinar*, 5 *medicinare*, 6 *medicinar*, *metsonner*. Cf. **MEDICIANER**. [f. **MEDICINE sb.** 1 or *v.* + -ER; cf. OF. *medecineur*.]

1. A physician, 'medical man', 'leech'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 1071 þan come diuise medicanis here, for wyninge of his stat to spere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 138 A medicinare may geve hele till a man that askis it nocht. 1533 (title) Pronoytacyon of Mayster John Thybaull, medecyner and astronomer of the Empervill maiestie. a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 127 Lord James . . . quha was langht be the heillis be the metsonneris to caus the poysons to drop out. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1829) 87 Dr. Gordon, medicinar in Old Aberdeen. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xv. 'He who lacks strength', said the worthy medicinar, 'must attain his purpose by skill'. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xxxi. 20 How many second-rate mediciners have lived on . . . prescriptions of bread pills.

2. *nonce-uses.* a. Used to translate Gr. *φάρμακος*, poisoner, sorcerer. b. Used for *medicine man*.

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Development* iv. § 1. 224 'Wizard, mediciner, cheat, rogue, conjurer', were the epithets applied to him by the opponents of Eusebius. *Ibid.* 225 St. Anastasia was thrown into prison as a mediciner. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 His forehead is adorned with the two little antelope-horns worn by sultans and mediciners.

Medicining (med'sn'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **MEDICINE v.** + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* **MEDICINE**.

1597 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 139 It behooueth the shepbearde to be skiffull in medecining of his cattell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 If they [ic. figs] be brought unto their maturitie by medicining, that is to say, by caprification, then they are never good. 1612 CORG. *Pharmacie*: a curing, or medecining with drugs. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 22. 1059 The medicining of the one, and cleansing of the other, did not take away their nature; still the one remained a Dogge, the other a Hogge. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 135 She . . . having . . . turn herself for medicining. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxv. 204 They . . . propose to themselves the general medicining . . . of the population.

Mediciner, variant of **MEDICIANER** *Obs.*

Medick (m'dik). Also 5 *mediko*, 6-7 *medicke*, 6-9 *medico*, 8 *meddiok*. [ad. L. *médica*, ad. Gr. *μηδική* (*mōa*), lit. 'Median grass'.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa*,

Purple medick or LUCERNE. (Also *medick fodder*, *trefoil*.) Black or Hop medick = NONESUCH.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 1 At Auerel medike is forto sowen. 1562 TURNER *Herbals* ii. 52, I have found no name as yet in England for it [*Medick*], but it may be called horned clauer or medick fother. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 The flowers of Medicke fodder. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Medica marina*. . . Sea Medick or Small-trefoil. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xlvii. 137 The new lucern is a kind of medick trefoil. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* II. 102 *Medicago Falcata*, Yellow Medick. *Ibid.*, *Medicago Lupulina*, Hop or Black Medick. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 58/2 Purple medick.

Medico (med'iko). [a. It. *medico* or Sp. *médico*: see **MEDIC**.]

1. A medical practitioner; also, a medical student. Now slang or jocular.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 115 It is in the power of the Medico, to oblige the Husband. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. 308 The Medico held my chin in the usual way, and examined my throat. 1866 FIELD 1 Feb. 173/2 Again did the Medicos force the ball down.

|| 2. *Sp. Amer.* The surgeon fish. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Medico- (med'iko-), used as combining form of *L. medicus* to form combinations denoting the application of medical science to various subjects of research, as *medico-botanic(al)*, *-chirurgical*, *-clinical*, *-electric*, *-galvanic*, *-judicial*, *-legal* (hence *-legally* adv.), *-moral*, *-pedagogic*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-psychological*, *-statistical*, *-zoological* adjs.; or (rarely) describing a person who regards a subject from a medical standpoint, as in † *medico-theologue*; also *medico-mania*, 'a mania for the science of medicine without the necessary study' (Dinglison 1876).

1838 *Prospectus Gardens Roy. Bot. Soc. in Civil Engineer* I. 'Medico-Botanic Garden. 1838 *Civil Engineer* I. 361/2 Having passed under the promenade, we reach the 'medico-botanical garden. 1809 (title) 'Medico-chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Volume the First. 1858 GEN. P. THOMSON *And. Alt.* II. lxxviii. 32 'Medico-culinary philosophers of great mark. 1875 T. P. SALZ (title) 'Medico-Electric Apparatus and How to Use it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xvii. 129/1 Galvano-Piline for 'medico-galvanic purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 97 The delicate offices entrusted to them [sc. professors of medicine] in several 'medico-judicial instances. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 553/1 Circumstances affecting the 'medico-legal character of wounds. 1890 M. GONZALEZ ECHVERRIA (title, New York), The trial of 'John Reynolds' 'medico-legally considered. 1866 READE G. GAUNT (ed. 2) II. 265 A sort of 'medico-moral diary. 1904 *Brit. Med. J. nrl.* 17 Sept. 679 Many of the children had much improved under the 'medico-pedagogic treatment to which they had been subjected. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 132 Two 'Medico-Philosophical Dissertations about these Tophi. 1720 QUINCY (title) *Medicina Statistica*, to which is added, 'Medico-Physical Essays on Agues [etc.]. 1890 *Sp. Soc. Lex.*, 'Medico-psychological, relating to the department of medicine which treats of mental disorders. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The 'medico-statistical point of view. 1722 *H. More's Antiid. Ath.* ii. xi. *Schol.* 174 He professes himself a 'Medico-Theologue. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* Pref. 6 An arrangement founded upon the characters of the animal, or its medico-zoological relations.

Medicomissure (m'dik'misshūr), *Anat.* Also *medio-*. [f. *L. medi-* middle + *COMMISSURE*.] The middle commissure of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 446 The medicommissure. 1895 B. G. WILDER in *J. nrl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 287. 1890 in *Sp. Soc. Lex.*

† **Medics**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* [pl. of **MEDIC**: see -IC 2.] The science of medicine.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 402 In Medicks, we have some confident Undertakers to rescue the Science from all its reproaches and dishonors. 1605 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 180 Apollo was . . . made by the ancient sages the God of medicks as well as music. 1737 SACKWORTH *Univ. Bible* (1752) II. vii. i. 1018/2 The Masters of the Medicks who have treated of this Kind of Madness [etc.].

† **Medie**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *mediare*: see **MEDIATE v.**] *trans.* To divide into two equal parts; to halve.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 15 þen medye 4 & þen leues 2. *Ibid.* 16 þou schalt . . . away þat figure þat is medied, & sette in his styde halfe of þat nombre.

Mediety (m'di'et-i). [ad. L. *medietas* (whence OF. *moieté* MOIETY; OF. had also the learned form *mediet*), f. *medius* middle: see -TY.]

1. † a. *gen.* A half. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 288 The muste, decoct to his medietee Or thriddle part, they casteth to their wyne. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. iv. Mijb, 140, whose medietie being 70, diuied by 14, yeldeth 5. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxiv. (1596) 343 The common measure or quantity therof [sc. of the dose of arsenic], is the medietie of one graine of wheate. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 449 The medietie of the Moones globe was always illustrated which is towards the sunne. 1685 GOAD *Collet. Bodier* i. xvi. 106 Let us consider the Occidental Medietie of Heaven.

b. *spec. in Law.* = MOIETY. Chiefly with reference to ecclesiastical benefices.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warw.* (1662) II. 126 That good Mannour (with the alternate gift of the Medietie of the rich Parsonage therein). 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlii. (1852) 100 A rectory of two medieties, served by two resident rectors. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 212 Sir Henry Chandos succeeded to the medietie of the Mugginton manor. 1894

A. JESSOPP *Random Roaming*, etc. 186 This benefice consists of two medieties.

† 2. Middle or intermediate state, position, or quality. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 A very compounde of contrarieties In things indifferent and medieties. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* ix. xlii. (1620) 333 In seeking a medietie betweene immortality blessed and mortality wretched. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1639) 66r The Pope means . . . to carry himself as it were in a Medietie between the King of Spain, and the great Duke. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. vi. xiv. 258 This Cabal . . . was revealed . . . to Solomon in a dream, whereby he came to know the beginning, medietie, and consummation of times. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 183 It ought to consist in a medietie, betwixt corrupt and very sound blood.

† 3. Moderation. (Cf. **MEAN sb.** 2) *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. sig. I marg., Medietie to be obserued in meats.

† 4. *Math.* The quality of being a mean between two quantities; hence = **MEAN sb.** 2, 8, *Obs.*

1598 J. D. tr. L. *Le Roy's Aristotile's Polit.* v. 250 Similitude or likeness of proportions, and equality, and medietie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Three sorts of primitive Medieties there be, . . . wit, Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical medietie betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* iv. 47 Now in 4 to 2 the Medietie is 3. *Ibid.* vii. 168 These two diuide Diapason, 64 to 32, by the Medietie of 45; And they diuide it so neare to Equality, that in Practice they are hardly to be distinguished.

Medifixed (m'difiks't), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. medi-* middle + **FIXED**; after mod. *L. medifixus*, f. *medifixe*.] Fixed by the middle; said of anthers. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 253 Adnate anthers are perhaps as frequently extorose as intorose. Others, whether basifixed or medifixed, are more commonly intorose.

|| **Medifurca** (m'di'fūrk-ā), *Ent.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. medi-* middle + *furca* fork.] The middle forked apodeme which serves for the attachment of the muscles by which the midlegs of insects are moved. Hence **Medifurcal a.** (*Cent. Dict.*). 1845 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 379 *Medifurca* (the Medifurca). A branching vertical process of the endosternum.

† **Medify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Badly f. *L. medicus* physician + -FY.] *trans.* To heal, cure. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii. xiii. All his sores to be medified. *Ibid.* lxxxi. ii. But this Mordred gaue Arthur deathe wound, For which he gode his woundes to medife.

Mediglacial (m'diglā'jāl), a. *rare*-. [f. *L. medi-* middle + *GLACIAL a.*] Mid-glacial; in the midst of glaciers. 1823 SCORESBY *North. Whale Fishery* 50 During the next day we traced the limits of our mediglacial sea.

Medil (l), *obs. forms* of **MEDDLE**, **MIDDLE**.

Medimn (m'dim). *Antiq. rare.* Also 7 *medimne*. [ad. L. *medimnus*, a. Gr. *μέδιμνος*. Cf. F. *medimne*. English writers usually employ the Latin form; pl. *medimni*.] An ancient Greek measure of capacity, equal to about 12 gallons.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiii. 990 The Consul imposed upon them a payment of . . . 10000 medimnes of wheat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Medimne*, a certain measure, containing six bushels. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. ii. 23 Those who were worth five-hundred medimns of commodities were placed in the first class. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. 111. 155 Those whose annual income was equal to 500 medimni of corn . . . and upwards, one medimnus being considered equivalent to one drachma in money.]

|| **Medine** (med'īn). Also 6, 9 *modin*, 6 *madyne*, 6 *madayne*, 6 *madion*, 7 *mdin*, 6 *madain*, 6 *maydine*, 6 *meidin*, 8 *medina*, 9 *medeen*, 6 *medino*. [a. F. *medin* (Cotgr.), a. vulgar Arab. *mawayyid*, corrupt form of مَوَّيَّيْد *mawwayyid*, from the name *Mu'ayyad*: see below.] Originally, a silver half-dirhem first issued by the Sultan al-Mu'ayyad (15th c.); latterly, a copper coin current in Egypt, Syria, etc., valued at 2/5 of a piastre, or 3/5 of a penny. (The Turkish name is *PARA*; in Egyptian Arabic it was commonly called *faddā*, i.e. 'silver'.) 1583 J. NEWBERRY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 247, 40 medins maketh a ducat. — Let in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1643 Nutmegs fortie fue Madynes, Ginger the Batman, one ducket Pepper seuentie fue Madaynes. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 271, 47 medines passe in value as the ducat of gold of Venice. 1615 G. SANOV *Trav.* (1621) 153 Paying by the way two Medines a head. 1753 BR. CLAYTON *J. nrl. fr. Cairo to Sinai* § Sept. 1722 note, A medina is 18½ English money. 1819 T. HORE *Anastasis* (1820) II. ii. 38 My Coobick writer, who, with a salary of six medineas a day, . . . had become . . . as rich as a Sultan's seraf. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Compl. Lex.*, *Medin*, in Egypt 3 aspers; at Aleppo is [etc.].

Medio- (m'dio-), used *Zool.* and *Bot.* as combining form of *L. medius* middle, in various adjs. descriptive of parts and organs of animals and plants, with the sense either 'relating to the middle of' (an organ or part), as in *medio-carpal*, *-colic*, *-discal*, *-dorsal* (hence *medio-dorsally* adv.), *-frontal* (also *absol.* = 'medio-frontal suture'), *-lateral*, *-occipital*, *-palatine* (also *absol.* = 'medio-palatine bone'), *-pontine*, *-stapedial* (*absol.* in quotes.), *-tarsal*, *-ventral*; or 'in the middle', as in *medio-depressed*, *-perforate*; also in *medio-*

British Youth.. Had long forgot to meditate the Poet. 1791
BURKE *Lt. Memb. Nat. Assembly* 31 Him [Rousseau] I bey
study; him I bey meditate. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. L.*
1. iil § 111. 222 Alberti had deeply meditated the remains

of Roman antiquity. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 40 If they thoroughly meditated the circumstances of the case.

b. To fix one's attention upon; to observe with interest or intentness. Now rare.

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 244 Like a lion. With inward rage he meditates his prey. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xvii. 108 He bowed his head upon his pillow, and meditated me. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) VI. xiv. 230 She seeing... that I meditated the seal with impatience, begged me to read it to her. 1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xlv. 219 At the doors of their cliff-retreats, sit sagely the cormorants, and meditate, the passing Howadji.

c. To meditate the Muse (nonce-use, after L. *Musam meditari*, Virg. *Ecl.* i. 2): to occupy oneself in song or poetry.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 66 What boots it... To tend the homely slighted Shepherd's trade, And strictly meditate the thanks Muse?

2. To plan, by revolving in the mind; to conceive, plan or design mentally.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 60 *York*. Now Somerset, where is your argument? *Som.* Here in my scabbard, meditating, that Shall dye your white Rose in a bloody red. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. It is also a law of nature, that all men that meditate peace, be allowed safe conduct. 1725 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* i. 1. Ev'n now she seems to meditate her flight. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 167 A creature meditating mischief. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 54 (1822) II. 15 Kubla Khan, which was meditated under the effects of opium. 1899 FROUDE *Cæsar* xl. 135 Catiline was meditating a revolution. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 They are meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.

† b. with *inf.* as obj.

1794 GOWIN *Cat. Williams* 283, I meditated to do you good. 1834 A. F. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* (1850) I. iii. vii. 332 The Latins... meditated to shake off the Roman yoke.

† 3. To entertain as an opinion, think. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded. What is... more vnbeseeing... than alwaies to abide at home... and not to meditate and thinke that at one time or other it is meete... to flie abroad. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref. What shal we therefore meditate of the especial prerogative of English Catholiques at this time?

4. intr. To exercise the mental faculties in thought or contemplation; *spec.* in religious use (see MEDITATION 2).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 73 He is... meditating with two deepe Diuines. 1612 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 63 And Isaac went out to meditate in the field, at the eventide. 1644 MILTON *Areop. (Arb.)* 56 When a man writes to the world... he searches, meditates, is industrious. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 95 While I meditated A wind arose. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 618/2 The understanding considering this truth in its application to the individual who meditates.

b. const. *an, upon, over, † of*; (Hebraism) *† in*.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* i. 2 In his Law doeth he meditate day and night. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 163 The better to haue them in memorie, it often thinketh and meditateth of those things. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 219, I will meditate the while upon some horrid message for a Challenge. *a* 1618 W. BACON *Medit. Man's Mortal.* (1621) 30 When God in any judgement... shewes his wrath, we should thinke and meditate of this. 1630 PRAYNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 He then that shall vnfaithfully meditate on all these Texts. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 19 He that accustoms himself to meditate upon the greatness of God, finds [etc.]. 1834 JAMES F. MARSHALL *Hall's*, Leaving me to meditate over the future. 1877 MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* vi. 76 A Buddhist... only meditates on the perfections of the Buddha.

Hence *Meditating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Meditatingly* *adv.*, meditatively.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. Wks. 1851 IV. 49 Those diuine meditating words. 1645 — *Tetrach. Intro.* Some of our seuerer Gnostics, whose little reading, and less meditating holds ever... that which it took up. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. i. 2 He enquired... Why she looked so meditatively? *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* v. vii, Meditatingly propped on his elbow.

Meditated (me'dit'it), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -ED.] Contemplated, intended; also, thought out, produced or prepared by meditation.

1736 GRAY *Statius* ii. 22 'Twas there he aim'd the meditated harm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 120 Walking a meditated turn or two across the tent. 1814 WORSW. *Excurs.* ix. 21 The food of hope is meditated action. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Leigh Hunt* (ed. Montague) III. 43 The Way of the World, the most deeply meditated and the most brilliantly written of all his works. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. IV. 49 Already there were dark rumours of his treachery and meditated revolt.

Meditator, variant of MEDITATOR.

Meditation (medit'atshn), [a. F. *méditation* or ad. L. *meditatio*-em, n. of action f. *meditari* to MEDITATE.]

1. The action, or an act, of meditating; continuous thought or musing upon one subject or series of subjects; serious and sustained reflection or mental contemplation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 256 Fro hevene as thogh a voys it were, To sounce of such prolacioun That he his meditacioun Therof mai take. *a* 1460 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 That the heyere berd with good meditacioun May the pore peple swych wyse auance [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 Meditacioun is a profounde or studyous cogitacioun abouti on certeyn thyng. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauiers Log.* i. 1 Reasoning may be... in solitary meditacions and deliberacions with a mans self. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 164 The imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free. 1633 EARL MANSCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 5 Meditation, I saw, was but a reiterated thought, proper to production of good or evill. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU

Let. to Mr. W. Montagu 9-11 Dec. The terrace is... consecrated to meditation... garden or grave. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. i, My lord, pray pardon me For breaking in upon your meditation. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* vi, After a fortnight's delay and meditation, he wrote. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, His meditations on the subject were soon interrupted, by the rustling of garments on the staircase.

† b. Thought or mental contemplation of something. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1235/1 The fleshe shrinkeage at the meditacion of payne and deathe. 1672 MANVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 81 It is the wisdom of Cats to whet their Claws... in meditation of the next Rat they are to encounter.

2. spec. in religious use: That kind of private devotional exercise which consists in the continuous application of the mind to the contemplation of some religious truth, mystery, or object of reverence, in order that the soul may increase in love of God and holiness of life.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. Pare in is discryued... be meditacioun of contemplatif. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 7 Thenne cometh so mery meditacions with plente of teres of compascoun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 46 Of God and goodnes was his meditation. 1641 HINOE *J. Brnen* xlv. 145 His first daily duty, namely his holy and religious Meditation. 1704 M. HENRY *Commun. Comp.* vi. Wks. 1853 I. 330/1 In meditation we converse with ourselves; in prayer we converse with God. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poets* 34 The hour or half-hour of daily 'meditation'... is now unheard of. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 618/1 It was St. Ignatius of Loyola who reduced the rules of meditation to a system.

b. Used for: The theme of one's meditation.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* cxix. 97 Oh how lowe I thy Law I it is my meditacion continually. *Ibid.* 99, I haue had more understanding then all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditacion.

3. A discourse, written or spoken, in which a subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner, or which is designed to guide the reader or hearer in meditation.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 44 Redinge of Englishs, oder of Freinchs, holl meditacioun. *c* 1340 R. BRUNNE (*Bille*) Here bygynneþ meditacioun of the soper of oure lord Ihesu. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 55 But natheless, this meditacion I putte it ay vnder correccion Of clerkes. 1612 A. STAFFORD (*title*) Meditations and Revolution, moral, diuine, political. 1710 SWIFT (*title*) A meditation upon a broom-stick. 1746 HERVEY (*title*) Meditations among the Tombs.

attrib. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 95 The essay-writers... reflection-colours, meditation-founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.

Meditationist, nonce-wd. [f. prec. + -IST.]

One who writes meditations.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxii. (1847) VI. 380 Jeremy Taylor's is both a flowery and a fruitful stile: Hervey the Meditationist's a weedy one.

Meditativist (me'ditativist), rare. [f. MEDITATE + -IST.] One who makes a business of meditating.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Ea. Rev.*). 1873 H. V. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* IV. 388/3 Truly, there are the meditativists... thousands meditate when they have nothing to meditate on.

Meditative (me'ditativ, me'ditativ), *a.* and *sb.*

[ad. late L. *meditativus*, f. ppl. stem of *meditari* to MEDITATE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *méditatif*.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons, their dispositions or state of mind: Inclined or accustomed to meditation.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meditative*, apt to meditate, or cast in the mind. 1683 HOWE *Union Among Prol.* Wks. (1846) 108 His musing meditative mind. 1784 BERINGTON *Hist. Abbeilard* iv. 198 Abbeilard... was pious, reserved, meditative. 1798 COLERIDGE *Pears in Solitude* 23 And he, with many feelings... Made up a meditative joy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 7, 7. 426 The melancholy and meditative Jacques. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. i. i. 8. 193 The highest calls of meditative piety.

b. Inclined to meditate or engaged in meditation (something specified). Const. *of*.

1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Morn.* II. ii. 223 There... is our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic unscannable blank verse.

2. Of actions, manner, appearance, etc.: Accompanied by meditation; indicative of meditation.

1756-71 *Kepler's Trav.* (1760) I. 43 He used to take his meditative walks. 1903 T. P. SWEENEY 6 Nov. 724/2 After a dozen meditative pulls of his pipe, Harry proceeded.

3. Conducive to meditation.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 64 A stone wall, when shrubby has grown around it... becomes a very pleasant and meditative object.

† 4. Gram. = DESIDERATIVE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Meditative*, expressing intention or design. *† b. sb.* A desiderative word. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pot. Parts* (1669) 127 What Verbs do you call Meditatives? 1635 *Grammar Warre* B viij, Other Adverbs: as Meditatives, Deminutives, and Denominatives. 1726 S. LOWE *Lat. Gram.* 12 Meditatives in -urio. 1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 501/1 Most of the verbs in *rio* are meditatives.

Meditatively (me'ditativli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a meditative manner.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 305 Then... meditatively contemplate... the beautiful effects of this ordinance. 1893 SATRUS *Madam Sapphira* 41 Mrs. Nevius... for a while puffed meditatively.

Meditativeness (me'ditativnés), [f. MEDITATIVE + -NESS.] The condition of being meditative.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE). 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xix. 221 Dreamy meditateness.

Meditator (me'dit'itör), Also *9-er.* [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -OR.] One who meditates.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. i. (1838) 46 It is wont to suggest variety of Notions to the Meditator. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec., I would publish a daily paper called the *Meditator*. 1822 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, 29 Dec. (1835) I. 3 Lear is the most tremendous effort of Shakspeare as a poet; Hamlet as a philosopher or meditator. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversations* Wks. 1860 XIV. 153 The mere meditators... may finally ripen into close observers. 1894 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 530/1 He had the mind... of the meditator upon nature.

† Medite, v. Obs. [ad. F. *méditer* or L. *meditari*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = MEDITATE *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Goll. Leg.* 142/1 The preest medityng and thynkyng on the passyon of our lord... sayth [etc.]. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Alagni*, 770 Who, meditating the sacred Templ's plot, By th' other twin... is shot.

† Mediterrane, a. and *sb. Obs.* Also -an, -ayne, -en, -ean. [ad. L. *mediterraneus*: see MEDITERRANEAN.] *A. adj.*

1. = MEDITERRANEAN *A.* 2.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. xiii. 1249 Fra þe Mer Meditayne Lyis southe on to þe Occiane. 1598 HARLUYT *Voy.* i. 588 He that neuer saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a mediterrane sea. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, *Numb.* xxvii. 6 This great sea is commonly called the Mediterranean Sea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 25 The Riviera of Genoa, along the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* iii. 77 Now Cieta comes, the Meditteren Queene.

2. Inland, interior; = MEDITERRANEAN A. 1.

1598 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 357 They that have seen the mediterran or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report [etc.]. 1608 BACON *Sf. Gen. Natnral.* Wks. 1826 V. 54 It is the mediterrane countries, and not the maritime, which need to fear surcharge of people. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 It were a most unreasonable thing that the same Lawes should be imposed upon Mediterranean places, where are observed in Maritime.

B. sb. a. An enclosed piece of water. *b.* The Mediterranean Sea.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 197 By what means then was she moved into this small Mediterranean? 1662 OGBLY *King's Coronation* 18 Well whip him like a Cig About the Mediterranean.

† Mediterranean, a. Obs. Also 7-nell. [f. *L. mediterraneus* (see next) + -AL.] *a.* Inland, interior. *b. spec.* Mediterranean (sea).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Mediterrancall*, is inland countrie, or countries distant from the sea. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxiv. Comm., Mediterranean sea, called great in respect of the lakes in the holie Land. 1623 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. § 3. 186 All places whatsoever, whether Mediterranean or Maritime.

Mediterranean (mediterr'neän), *a.* and *sb.*

[f. L. *mediterraneus* (f. *medius* middle + *terra* land, earth) + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Of land: Midland, inland, remote from the coast; opposed to *maritime*. Also, intermediate (between two areas). *†* Applied also to the inhabitants of a region so situated.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 501 The Mediterranean or midland parts of any country are... preferred before the maritime or sea-coasts. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1699) 197 The more mediterranean parts of Russia. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 54 Sea water differs... not essentially from the waters of our mediterranean salt springs. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 28 Aug., Craggy rocks, of height not stupendous, but to a mediterranean visitor, uncommon. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 12 The rivers of the central tract are continental or mediterranean; i. e. they begin and end without reaching the sea. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* ii. xi. 340 'There is a highland country, an elevated mediterranean area of mountains and valleys... *transf.* 1863 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr.* D 4 How nimble is Sicknen... The greatest cutter that takes up the Mediterranean lies in Fowles for his Gallery to walke in, cannot ward off his blows.

2. Of water surfaces: Nearly or entirely surrounded or enclosed by dry land; land-locked. *Mediterranean Sea*, the proper name of the sea which separates Europe from Africa.

The notion expressed by the proper name (late L. *mare Mediterraneum*, 7th c.; F. *Mer Méditerranée*; Sp. *Mar Mediterráneo*; It. *Mare Mediterraneo*) may originally have been 'the sea in the middle of the earth' rather than 'the sea enclosed by land'.

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 75 b. All those which are within the mediterranean sea. 1615 C. SANDYS *Trav.* 51 The Pirates... doe rob on the Ægean and Mediterranean seas. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* 182 The boundary of a mediterranean sea or lake of fresh water. 1846 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* S. *Amer.* 235 note, The theory that rock-salt is due to the sinking of water, charged with salt, in mediterranean spaces of the ocean. 1862 DANA *Atlan. Geol.* iii. 301 The great mediterranean sea of the Silurian age.

b. Pertaining to 'mediterranean' waters. (See also B. 1 b.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 245 The delta of the Mississippi has somewhat of an intermediate character between an oceanic and mediterranean delta.

B. sb.

1. An inland sea or lake; a water area nearly or entirely surrounded by dry land; *spec.* the Mediterranean Sea.

1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. 9 A man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, Some [fishes] are better in the ocean than in the

Mediterranean, and the contrary. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1703) 4 There is nothing more undetermined among the Learned than the Voyage of Ulysses; some confining it to the Mediterranean; others (etc.). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The North Polar Ocean is a great Mediterranean. 1875 S. Cox in *Expositor* 251 The blue waters of the Mediterranean.

b. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* (Cf. A. 2 b.) Pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean fever = *Alta fever* (see MALTA).

1569 NASHE *Leuten Shiffe Wks.* (Grosart) V. 229 In M. Hackluis English discoveries I have not come in ken of one nizen mass of a .. Mediterranean sternebearer sente from her (Yarmouth's) Zenith or Meridian. 1678 YOUNG *Sermt. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 27 One of the Mediterranean Pirates. 1816 SIR W. BURNETT (*title*) A Practical Account of the Mediterranean Fever [etc.]. 1897 M. L. HUGHES (*title*) Mediterranean, Malta or Undulant Fever. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 6/4 The whole costumes in Mediterranean blue cloth.

† 2. An inhabitant of an inland region. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1653) 131 Again the Mediterranean the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition.

Mediterraneil, *obs.* variant of MEDITERRANEAL.

† **Mediterraneous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. mediterraneus* (see MEDITERRANEAN) + *-ous*.]

1. Inland, remote from the coast.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 It is found in mountains and mediterranean parts. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. (1732) 31 The mediterranean Places above the Shores.

2. In the middle of the earth; subterranean.

1668 *Path. Enid. Witcher.* 102 The bituminous matter brought from the mediterranean Vaults.

† **Mediterrany**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*ad. F. méditerrané* or *L. mediterraneum*.] = MEDITERRANEAN.

14100 MAUNOEVE (Roxh.) xxxiii. 150 It rymnez in to be see Mediterranean. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Of the grete see or Mediterranean.

Meditrunk (mē'ditrŭnk). *Ent.* [*ad. mod. L. meditruncus*, *f. L. medi-us* middle + *truncus* TRUNK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intire segments into which the allitrunk is resolvable, the first may be the meditrunk (*meditruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

|| **Meditullium** (meditŭliŭm). [*L., f. medi-us* middle; the second element is *proh. cogn. w. tellus* earth.]

† 1. The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 396 Baden .. lyeth in the very meditullium of Heluetia. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 48 That Meditullium of the Sir [India].

2. *spec.* The cellular or reticulated honey substance between the inner and outer laminae of the cranium; = DIPLOE 1. ? *Obs.*

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Meditullium*, that Spungy substance betwixt the Two Lamina [sic] of the Skull.

3. *Bot.* The interior parenchyma of the leaves and other parts of plants; = DIPLOE 2.

1840 PÉREIRA *Elem. Nat. Med.* II. 661 The meditullium has frequently a reddish tint. 1880 GARROD & LAXTER *Nat. Med.* 374 The roots are seen to consist of a cortex or rind, and a ligneous cord or meditullium inclosing the pith.

Hence † **Meditullian** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to the middle (of the earth).

1670 PÉTERS *Fodine Reg. Intro.* As if they were but the soft Products of those Meditullian Petrifications.

Medium (mē'diŭm), *sb. and a. Pl. media*, *-iums*. [*a. L. medium*, neuter of *medius* middle, *cogn. with MID* a.] *A. sb.*

1. A middle quality, degree, or condition. Formerly also, † something intermediate in nature or degree. † *In a medium*, intermediate (between).

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gif* (1876) 29 There is no concord between water and fire, nor any medium between loue and hatred. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 362 There is no medium no middle, nor indifferent state and condition between these two. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 293 This Appetite is in a Medium between the other two. 1649 BIRCH *Eng. Improv.* (1653) To Hush, There is a Medium in all things. 1651 FLEMING *Distill.* v. 111 A saltish slime, and in tast. a Medium betwixt salt, and Nitre. 1663 *Flageolet, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) Pref. I place and reckon this Cromwell as a Medium or Mean, betwixt .. Wallenstein .. and Thomas Anello. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vi. 116 Between God and a creature there is no medium. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. iv. 108 There is a medium between frantic zeal and sinful complacence. 1812 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recitatie*, a species of musical recitation forming the medium between air and rhetorical declamation. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* lvi, Poesy between the best and worst No medium knows. a 1820 I. MILNER in Mary Milner *Life* (1842) 510 Is there no medium between going to Court, and going a hunting? 1866 SPURGEON *J. P. Pledge* 28 There is a medium in all things, only blockheads go to extremes.

† b. Moderation. *Obs.*

1693 *Hannours Town* 83 They are generally Men of no Medium, but continually in Extremes. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Ravid.* (1812) I. 4 He determined .. to observe no medium but .. sent her a peremptory order. 1780 W. PITT in *Ld. Stanhope Life* I. 35 The use of the horse I assure you I do not neglect, in the properest medium.

† c. A middle course, compromise. *Obs.*

1779 Dr. For *Cruas* I. (Globe) 33 When I let him know my Reason, he would 'd it to be just, and offer'd me this Medium, that he [etc.].

† d. Something intermediate in position. *Obs.*

1726 LEON *Albert's Archit.* I. 12/2 That the Inhabitants

may not be obliged to pass out of a cold Place into a hot one, without a Medium of temperate Air.

† 2. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism; hence, a ground of proof or inference. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 62 Let him .. conclude the Apostles question, with his medium, argument, and reason. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus Wks.* (1875) 19 Your drinking is syllogism, where a pottle is the major term, and a pint the minor, a quart the medium. 1641 VIOL. *Suetimimus* v. 61 This we evince by four mediums out of Scripture. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 An equivocal medium proves nothing. 1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Hist. Feudal Property* (1758) 147 They had refused to subject estates tall to forfeiture, and on this medium, that who cannot alienate cannot forfeit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 33 To trace the media of proof from one link to another .. is not, say the lawyers, the way to justice.

† 3. A (geometrical or arithmetical) mean; an average. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Wky. Ireland*, etc. 39 The reuener .. did not rise vnto 10000. li. per annum, though the Medium be taken of the best season years. 1638 WILKINS *New World* III. (1707) 30 Betwixt two Extremes there can be but one Medium. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 55 At a medium I reckon that the whole Fleet must be men of three or four years growth. 1727 SWIFT *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 62, I have reckoned upon a medium, that a child just born will weigh 12 pounds. 1731 BAILEY *vol. II. s. v.* Arithmetical Medium, is that which is equally distant from each extreme. *Ibid.*, Geometrical Medium, is [etc.]. 1788 LO. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 84 The medium of the thermometer continues here at about 70°. 1793 SNEATON *Edynton L.* § 123 The medium of half an inch on a side. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. 1 Only thirty-three years, as a medium, are assigned to a reign.

4. Any intervening substance through which a force acts on objects at a distance or through which impressions are conveyed to the senses; applied, e.g., to the air, the ether, or any substance considered with regard to its properties as a vehicle of light or sound. *Often fig.*

1595 CHARMAN *Ovids Bang. Sence* 22 *margin*, Sight is one of the three senses that hath his medium extrinsically. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. vi. 33 To the Sight three things are required, the Object, the Organ, and the Medium. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel. Heliconium* 27 The air, which is the medium of music and of all sounds. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* I. 25 They shall no more behold the Divinity through the dark mediums that eclipse the blessed sight of it. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 368 Air is the only Medium for the Propagation of Sound. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful Medium. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 243 The Truth, thro' such a Medium seen, may make Impression deep. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Both visible and sonorous bodies act equally by mediums, one of light and the other of air, vibrating upon our organs. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 136 By a medium .. is meant any pellucid or transparent body, which suffers light to pass through it. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 422 In passing into a denser medium, light is refracted towards the perpendicular. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng. I.* 189 The liability incurred by the nation is refracted through so many media. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 100/1 The air around us forms the most important medium of sound to our organs of hearing. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* III. 60 To rudimentary aggregations of pigment, in some animals transparent media are added, serving to condense the light thereon.

b. The application of the word in sense 4 to the air, ether, etc. has given rise to the new sense: Pervading or enveloping substance; the substance or 'element' in which an organism lives; hence *fig.* one's environment, conditions of life.

(1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 The aetherial Medium (wherein all the Stars and Planets do swim). 1865 GROTE *Plato I.* v. 201 You cannot thus abstract any man from the social medium by which he is surrounded. 1873 HAMERTON *Inteli. Life* IX. v. (1875) 320 The general talk, which is nothing but a neutral medium in which intelligences float. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. i. 6 The gradual adaptation of the race to its medium. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 36/2 When the insulating medium, or, as it is called, the 'dielectric', is shellac. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* (1893) II. 184-5 The medium in which he [Burns] lived, Scotch peasants, Scotch Presbyterianism, and Scotch drink, is repulsive. Chaucer .. pleases me more and more, and his medium is infinitely superior. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 406/1 Thoroughly conducted cultivation should decide in what medium the Schizomycete flourishes best.

5. An intermediate agency, means, instrument or channel. Also, intermediation, instrumentality: in phrase by or through the medium of.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 But yet is not of necessity that Cogitations be expressed by the Medium of Words. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. § 10. 309 Moses .. wrought .. by the medium of men's affections. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puer.* 179, I know the Medium to let you see A wonder. 1726 Dr. For *Kist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 249 The devil has managed several secret operations by the medium or instrumentality of the cloven foot. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 31 The proposition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 Some useful information .. may .. be hoped for through the medium of your curious Publication. c 1811 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 438 They are the end, this the medium. 1856 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 186 The seal .. (except through the medium of his whiskers, .. may be said .. [to have] no sense of touch at all. 1866 FELTON *Amc. & Mod. Gr. I.* 16 They [Latin and Greek] were the media of the scholarship, the science, the theology of the Middle Ages. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Trul.* I. 63 Considering your Journal one of the best possible mediums for such a scheme. 1883 S. R. GAROINER *Hist. Eng.* II. xvi. 184 *note*, It seems .. more probable that the tarts went backwards and

forwards as media of a correspondence. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 136 He [Christ] ordained sacraments; selecting, as their media, the two .. most universal religious rites. *Mod. Th.* — *shire Gazette* is the best advertising medium in the county.

b. *Medium of circulation or exchange; circulating medium*: something which serves as the ordinary representative of exchangeable value, and as the instrument of commercial transactions; in civilized countries usually coin or written promises or orders for the delivery of coin. † In the American colonies often simply medium, chiefly used in speaking of the local paper currency.

1740 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 518 The expences of this government are likely to be very heavy, by reason .. of a great scarcity of a medium of exchange. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr.* *Brit. Plant.* Amer. 6 Upon cancelling this Paper Medium all those inconveniences did vanish. 1758 B. P. SMITH *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 16 The discredit of our medium. 1848 F. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 101 Bullion and paper, as mediums of circulation. 1853 H. MARTINEAU *Chartered Sea Summary* 135 The adoption of a medium of exchange. 1838 PRESCOTT *Rev. & Co.* (1846) II. xvii. 128 The only medium for representing their property was bills of exchange. 1884 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 837 Media of Exchange .. some Notes on the Precious Metals and their Equivalents.

6. *Painting.* Any liquid 'vehicle' (as oil, water, alumen, etc.) with which pigments are mixed to render them capable of being used in painting. Also, any of the varieties of painting as determined by the nature of the vehicle employed, as oil-painting, water-colour, tempera, fresco, etc.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art. Medium*, the menstruum, or liquid vehicle, with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 477/2 There is no man to-day who understands his medium [viz. water-colour] more perfectly. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 454 If his colours, his gilding, his mediums were of inferior quality, they were confiscated.

b. *Photogr.* A varnish used as a vehicle in 'retouching' (see quot.).

1890 J. HUBERT *Retouching* (1903) 23 If your medium will not take the blacked readily, the former may be thickened. 1892 *Phot. Anst.* II. 202 The simplest medium to render the surface of the negative suitable for marking upon is made by dissolving white powdered resin in turpentine. The negative to be retouched is prepared by rubbing upon it .. a drop of the medium.

7. *Theatr.* A screen fixed in front of a gas-jet in order to throw a coloured light upon the stage.

1859 C. A. SALA *Gas-light & D., Getting up Pantomime*, Gas pipes with coloured screens called 'mediums'. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* 282/1 Fish-tail burners, guarded by curved metal reflecting hoods on the back and by wire work on the front side .. so as to allow of red or green tannery mediums being dropped over each row.

8. Applied to a person. *A. gen.* An intermediary agent, mediator.

1817 BOWDICH, *etc. Mission to Ashantee* I. iii. (1819) 63 This man .. is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively.

b. *Spiritualism*, etc. A person who is supposed to be the organ of communications from departed spirits. Hence also applied to a clairvoyant or a person under hypnotic control.

1853 H. SWINER *Sights & Sounds* 83 This lady was a medium, and as the subject of 'spirit rappings' was already [etc.]. 1854 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xiv. 302 Bulwer is in the hands of a set of mediums, and passes his time in conversation with his dead daughter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 639 Attempts to pry by the help of 'mediums' into the book of Fate.

9. Senses derived from the *adj.* a. *nouce-use*. *A. person of the middle class.*

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* II. The tip-toppers are livelier than the mediums.

b. A soldier of 'medium' equipment, between 'light' and 'heavy'. (Cf. quot. 1876 in li. 1.) 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 771/1 The 4th Dragon Guards are no longer 'Heavies', but 'Mediums'. *Ibid.*, 'Thirteen regiments of 'Mediums', comprising the seven regiments of Dragon Guards, numbered 2 to 7 [etc.].

c. A kind of cotton goods.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh.* II. xviii. 4 India twills, silicas, casbans, and mediums.

B. *attrib. and adj.*

1. Intermediate between two degrees, amounts, qualities, or classes.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ix. (1873) 114 A good medium way is to plant the deciduous sorts [of trees] the beginning of March. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 92 A medium form may often long endure. 1876 VOLFE & STEVENSON *Nilt. Dict.* s. v. *Cavalry*, In the British army cavalry is classed as heavy, medium, and light cavalry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 The offal .. is separated into broad bran, medium bran, and sharps. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 493 There is a tendency for hand to get into the hands of medium and large proprietors. 1905 J. H. WOOD *Mus. Chyrcles* 17 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the thick register or chest voice instead of the medium register.

b. *Fencing.* *Medium guard*; see quot. 1767. 1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 21 Here are four Guards, viz. Inside, Outside, Medium, and Hanging. *Ibid.* 22 The Medium is the Small-Sword Posture, and that alone may properly be called a guard. 1767 FERGUSON *Dict. Terms Small Sword* 13 *Medium Guard*, the arm, wrist, and sword in this guard ought to be kept in the same height as the Quarte, and the edge of the sword perpendicular to the ground.

c. The designation of a size of paper between royal and demy.

The sheet of medium writing and drawing paper usually measures 22 x 17½ inches; in U. S., 23 x 18. The sheet of medium printing paper is usually 24 x 10.

1711 *Act to Anne c. 18* § 37 For...all Paper...called...Medium Fine...the Summe of Six Shillings for every Reame...Genoa Medium...Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 105 A Folio Observation-book of 4 Quires medium Paper. 1859 *Stationer's Handbook* 20, 73.

†2. Average, mean. *Obs.*
1670 *Petrus Fodina Reg.* 9 Two Tun and a quarter of Oar make a Tun of Metal at a medium rate 34. 105. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 182 The medium heat all the year round will be 66°. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 14 Sept. 3/2 Both of which may be accounted medium years. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 72/2 The medium height of a Fahrenheit's thermometer was between 80° and 82°.

3. Comb. a. With sbs. used attrib., forming adjs., as medium-coloured, -paced, -sized, adjs.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 75 *Medium-coloured hair. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 A stratum of 'medium-grade ore'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 4/2 Slow and 'medium-pace' howlers. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 A straight 'medium-paced' bowler. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv, He was a 'medium-sized, full-bodied man.

Mediumism (mī'diūmiz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practices of spiritualistic 'mediums'.

1864 A. LEIGHTON *Alst. Leg. Edin.* (1886) 121 The spirit-rapping miracles of mediumism. 1880 *Howells Undisc. Country* xii. 181 A mercenary professional mediumism.

Mediumistic (mī'diūmistik), a. [f. MEDIUM + -ISTIC.] Relating to 'mediumism'; having the characteristics of a 'medium'.

1866 *GREGORY in Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/1 Many persons do not possess the necessary mediumistic qualification. 1876 *SAINTSURY in Academy* 16 Dec. 582 Maud is a pretty girl, of supposed 'mediumistic' powers. 1896 H. R. HAWES *Dead Pulpit* vi. 117 He is for the time, in fact, highly sensitized and mediumistic.

Mediumize (mī'diūmoiz), v. [f. MEDIUM + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a (spiritualistic) 'medium'. Hence **Mediumization**.

1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 460 He need have laid no command on the Captain, for the poor man was planted there; chloroformed, mesmerized, mediumized. 1880 *Howells Undisc. Country* ii. (1881) 29 The crude and unsettled spiritual existence reached by our present system of mediumisation.

Mediumship (mī'diūmʃip). [f. MEDIUM + -SHIP.]

1. Intervening agency, instrumentality.
1881 L. WINGFIELD *Geheima* II. ix. 274 Subterranean convulsions, through whose mediumship volcanic flames... would purify the heavens. 1882 *RIDER HAGGARD Cityways* 108 The government announced through the mediumship of the Queen's Speech that [etc.]. 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Children* i. vii. 137 He had been made known to them through the mediumship of an Aldermanic friend.

2. **Spiritualism.** The attribute of being a 'medium'; action as a 'medium'.

1868 *Law Rep., Equity Cases* VI. 663 The wonderful things done by the spirits through the Defendant's mediumship. 1875 *Q. J. Sci.* XII. 48 As an instance of hereditary mediumship, 'the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy'. 1881 *PENNER Earle's Earliest Ages* (1883) 329 A séance held through the mediumship of Mr. Bastian. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* viii. 169, I cannot feel...as if the case of physical mediumship itself, as a freak of nature, were definitely closed.

Medius (mī'diūs), *Mus.* [a. L. *medius* middle.]

†1. An alto or tenor voice or part: = *MEAN* sb. 2.
1265 (*Will.*) Mornyng and Euenyng prayer and Communion, set forth in four parts, to be song in churches. [title of Part] Medius. 1609 *RAVENSCROFT Deuteronomia* 17 *Freemens Songs* of 4 Voices. Treble...Medius...Tenor...Bassus. 1758 (*Will.*) Divine Melody in twenty-four choice Hymns; the first fifteen were set to Music, in two Parts, by Mr. Prelleur, the rest chiefly by Mr. Moe, who hath also composed a Medius to every Hymn.

2. In ecclesiastical music = *MEDIANT*.
1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 583 The Mode, the Dominant, and Medius, are all the same [in the three chants].

Medize (mī'doiz), v. [mod. ad. Gr. *μηδίζω*, f. *μηδοι* the Medes: see -IZE.] *intr.* To be a Mede in manners, language and dress; to side with the Medes. Of a Greek of the 6th and 5th c. B.C.: To favour the interests of the 'Median' or Persian enemies of his country. Also *trans.* To make like a Mede. Hence *Medoizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1849 *GROVE Greece* ii. xl. v. 101 The leading men of Thebes, decidedly *medized*, or espoused the Persian interest. 1873 *LIVTON Pausanias* iii. iii. (1876) 248 They would rather all Hellas were *Medized* than Pausanias the Heracleid. *Ibid.* iv. 265 The *Medizing* traitor is here. *Ibid.* iv. 341 They accuse him of *medizing*. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 176 The Greek thought of 'Medizing' as the sum of all possible offences.

|| **Medjidie** (medjī'die). Also *Medjidy*, -deh. [Turkish (Arabic) *مجددی mejdīdī*, f. the name *عبد المجيد Abd'ul Majīd*.]

1. A Turkish silver coin first minted by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid in 1844, equal to 20 piastres (about 3s. 8d.).

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVII. 184 He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidy apiece. 1902 *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 There are as yet no taxes but a poll tax of a medjidie.

2. **The Medjidie**: a Turkish order or decoration instituted in 1851 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

1856 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1857) 291 The Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class. 1888 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 361/1 He [Sir Samuel Baker] has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

Medjidite (medjī'dīt). *Min.* [f. name of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, first found near Adrianople.

1848 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II* V. 336.

† **Medkniche**, *local. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *med* (? *MEED* sb., or *MEAD* 2) + *KNITCH*.] (Explained in the context as the quantity of hay to be given in reward to the hayward, being as much as he could lift with his middle finger as high as his knee.)

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 85 Et die quando levat Langhemed, dehet habere medkniche.

Medlar (med'lar). *Forms*: 4-7, 9 medler, 5 meddeller, medeler, 5 medlier, 5-6 meddeler, 6 medlor, 5- medlar. [a. OF. *medler* (Godef. *Compl. s.v. Nesplier*). f. **medle* (var. of *mesle*) medlar (fruit): see *MEDLE*.]

Although the word primarily denoted the tree, it is in our earliest quot. already applied to the fruit. In present use sense 2 is the more common, the tree being usually called 'medlar-tree'; but Johnson 1755 (who was prob. not influenced by etymological considerations), and later lexicographers, give sense 1 the first place.]

1. The fruit-tree *Mespilus germanica*. The chief varieties in cultivation are the *Dutch*, *Nottingham*, and *Stoness* medlar.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1041 The meddeler to graffe ek tol[d] is how. *Ibid.* iv. 493 Now meddellers in hoot lond gladd he. So hit he moyst. 1450 *Fishing with Angle* (1832) 8 Take a feyr schort of blake thorne cratthe medeler or geneper. a 1500 in *Arnolds's Chron.* 63/2 The medlar wyl here welte yf he hee plantyd. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* vi. xliii. Our common Medlers doo flower in Aprill and May. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1799) 222 Graft the Medler on the White-Thorn. 1741 *Compl. Trav.* i. iii. (ed. 3) 374 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as...dwaf Medlar. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 283 The sorts are the German, the Italian, and the English or Nottingham Medlar. 1891 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 271/2 The Medlar, *Mespilus germanica*, is a deciduous tree, native of the middle and south of Europe, and found in hedges and woods in England.

b. Applied to other trees, as *Neapolitan* or *Oriental Medlar*, the *AZAROLE*, *Crataegus Azarolus*. *Japan Medlar*, the *LOQUAT*.

1718 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Plant. & Gard.* iii. 18 The L'Azarole or Neapolitan Medlar is a kind of Service. Of late years it has been brought into England [from Italy]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Crataegus*, 4. The jagged-leav'd crataegus, called parsey-leav'd medlar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 513/2 (*Crataegus Azarolus*, variety) the oriental Medlar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/2 *Japan Medlar*, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

2. The fruit of the medlar tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, with a large cup-shaped 'eye' between the persistent calyx-lobes. It is eaten when decayed to a soft pulpy state.

1436 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1375 And many hoonly trees...That...were, Medlers, ploumes, peres, chesteynes. c. 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 137/ Of fruit...Pesses, medliers [f. *Nesple*]. 1533 *ELYOT Cret. Helth* (1539) 21 Medlars ar cold and dry, and constrictive. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 125 You'll be rotten ere you be halfe ripe, and that's the right vertue of the Medler. 1755 *GRAY Let. in Poems* (1775) 222 If there were nothing but medlars and black-berries in the world, I could be very well content to go without any at all. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 248/2 Medlars should be gathered, and laid by to rot.

fig. 1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Rights of Kings* xix, The heart should be a medlar, not a crab.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *medlar-jelly*; *medlar-like* adj.; *medlar tree* = 1.

1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xxxvi, We will take her some *medlar jelly. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 42 The Fig tree is of no high growth...his flower *Medlerlike. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 53 *Mespilus*, is called in englishe a *medler tree. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. i. 34 Now will he sit vnder a Medler tree. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 70 A medlar-tree.

Medlay, obs. form of *MEDLEY*.

† **Medle**, *Obs.* *Forms*: 4-5 medle, meyle, 5 mele, mel, merle, 6 marle. [ME. *medle*, *mele*, *merle*, a. OF. **medle*, *mele*, *merle*, *mesle* (Godef. *Compl. s.v. Nesple*):—L. *mespila*, -us, -um, a. Gr. *μεσπία*, *μέσπιλον*.]

A late L. altered form **mespila* is represented by OF. *mesple* (mod. F. *mesple*, Sp. *mespera*, Pg. *mespera*, It. *mespila* (cf. also Sp. *mespero*, It. *mespilo* medlar-tree). The L. word passed into Teut. as OHG. *mespila*, *mespila* (MHG. *mespila*, *mespel*, *mespel*, mod. G. *mespel*, MDu. *mespel* (mod. Du. *mespel*), Sw. *Da. mespel*; the Slavonic and other eastern European langs. have forms chiefly adopted from Ger.).

The fruit of the medlar-tree, a medlar. Also *attrib.* in *medle-tree*.

13... *Sir Benes* (A.) 1287 A sat and dined in a wede vnder a faire medle tre. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 292/2 *Mespila sicut fructus*, meyles. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 648/8 *Med fructus*, meiletre. 14... *Nom.* *Ibid.* 716/37 *Hec mespilis*, a meltre. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 86, I was ware of the fairest medle-tree that ever yet in al my lyf I saw. a 1500 in *Arnolds's Chron.* 64 b/2 Chese a graf of a good merle tree. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 76 Medlars or marles.

Medle, obs. form of *MEDDLE*; var. *MELL* v. 1

Medle(e), *Medler*, obs. f. *MEDLEY*, *MEDLAR*.

Medlert, variant of *MIDDLE-EARTH*.

Medles, variant of *MEEDLESS* a. *Obs.*, *MILDS*.

Medley (med'li), *sb.* and *a.* *Forms*: 4 med-lay, 4-5 medlee, 4-5, 7 medle, 5 medele, 5-8 medly, (5 medely, 6 medleye), 6-7 medlie, 7-8 meddly, 5- medley. [a. OF. *medle*, var. of *mesle* (mod. F. *mesle*: see *MÉLER*):—vulgar L. type **mesculata*, f. **mesculare* to mix: see *MEDDLE* v. Cf. Sp. *mezclada*, It. *mescolata*. The primary sense is thus 'mixture', but in Eng. the word occurs first in the sense of mingling in combat.]

A. *sb.*

1. Combat, conflict; fighting, esp. hand-to-hand fighting between two parties of combatants. Now only *arch.* Cf. *MELLAY*, *MELÉE*.

13... *K. Alis.* 462 His folk were sone, in that medlay, Parforce y-dryere al away. *Ibid.* 6532 The olifans, in medle, And thei youns he [the rinoceris] wol sle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me makep medles ine cheiche zuo bet per ys blod yssed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arth.* i. xv. 56 Lucas and Gwynas & bryaunte & Belllys of Flaundrys helde strong medle ayenst yf kyniges. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xi. 41 Ne seche nothing but thyssue for to fle, yf there were any medlee. 1836 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* i. vi. 21 The medly ended, Hercules did hing the Centaure bound To Prison. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 197 When the warre was made in these poppulous countries, every man made one in the medle. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* vii. (1663) 19 Stepping before him with 2000 men, he cut off his way...in so much that the medly grew to be the same as it was before, and the fight was renewed. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 30r Cleon...sent all the men who survived the first medley...prisoners to Athens. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 168 Broken by repeated defeats, he was...less conspicuous in the medley.

fig. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 26 In the press and medley of such extremities.

2. A combination, mixture.

a. without disparaging sense. *Obs.*
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Medle, or mengnye to-gedur of dyuerser thyngys, *mixture*. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Scotie* 87 A Medle to inake of myrth with sadnes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretich's Husb.* i. (1586) 9b, This kinde of building hath an equal medle of the winter windes and sommer windes. *Ibid.* 22b, A medley of sundry sortes of seedes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 50r He that shall set vines there...shall make an excellent medley between the tempera-ture of that aire and the nature of soile together. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 528 The Making of some Medley or Mixture of Earth, with some other Plants Bruised or Shauen. 1650 *FULLER Pigeon* iii. xii. 246 Graves and green herbes make a good medley seeing all flesh is grass. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 8 The Perfumers keep it...to mix among a variety of other Aromatics, which is what we properly call a Medley.

b. in disparaging sense: A heterogeneous combination or mixture (of things); a mixed company (of persons differing in rank, occupation, etc.).

1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 5 An hecchopt or medly of many nations. 1668-9 *PERRY Diary* 13 Jan. To the Duke of York's playhouse and there saw 'The Wilts', a medley of things. 1683 T. HOV *Agathodes* 5 A wretched Medley betwixt Priest and Layman. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 190 Leaving Don John and his companion astonished at the medley of sense and madness they had observed in his discourse. 1859 *REEVE Britany* 236 A medley of shining brass pans, hewells, and tubs, are exposed for sale. 1865 *GROVE Plato* II. xxiv. 256 Principles which are a medley between philosophy and rhetoric. 1879 *CHURCH Spenser* 38 The Shepherd's Calendar, an early medley of astrology and homely receipts.

3. A cloth woven with wools of different colours or shades; = *medley-cloth* (see B. 4).

1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 111, 1 gowne of Russet medley. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 70 Item for making of a gowne of tawny medley. 1609 *Stat. Laws* *Isle of Man* (1821) 79 Every Woolen Weaver shall have...for every Yard of Medlie id. Qs. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Wills*. iii. (1662) 143, I am informed that as Medleys are most made in other Shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this County. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Frome-Salwood*. The cloths made here for the most part, are medleys of 7 or 8s. a yard. 1811 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. 98/4, XII. Woollen and Worsted. A. Broad Cloths. 1... Medleys...N.B. The term 'Medleys' includes all Wool-dyed Colours, excepting Blue and Black.

4. A 'mixed' colour. *Obs. rare*—0.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 (Fynson), Medle, colour, *mixture*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Medley, colour, *mell.* 1556 *WITHERS Dict.* (1568) 34 b/2 Medley, colour, *mixture*.

† 5. = *MASLIN* 1. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. B. 2.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian medley.

6. A musical composition consisting of parts or subjects of a diversified or incongruous character.
1626 *BACON Sylva* § 113 As who Galliard Time, and Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1811 *RUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Medley*. With the moderns, a medley is a humorous high-pitch assemblage of the detached parts or passages of different well-known songs, so arranged that [etc.]. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

7. As the title of a literary miscellany.

1630 M. P. (black-letter sheet), An excellent new Medley. 1640... A new Medley, or Messe of All-together. 1710 (title) The Medley. No. 1. Oct. 5. 1728-42 *Pope Dunc.* i. 42 Hence Journal's Medleys, Mercies, Magazines, 1836 (title) The Entertaining Medley; being a collection of true histories and anecdotes.

B. *adj.*

† 1. Of a mixed colour; variegated, motley. *Obs.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 328 (Ellesm.) He rood hit hoonly in

a medlee cote. 14. *Voc. in Wr.*-Wälcker 597/1 *Multicolor*, Medlee. c. 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ruche pal. Made of an old payre of blew medly poppley hoseone. 1595 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1834) XLVIII. 309 A tall man..wearing a medly russet mandilliane of red and blew, with...a pair of medly russet venetians. 1622 HAKEWILL *Davies's Voy* vi. 252 He would not have his family like a medly cloth, or a meddly colour. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasal. Gen.* (1693) 876 A medley colour; *color mixtus*.

D. Medley cloth: see quot. 1837.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wills.* iii. (1662) 158 And such a Medly-Cloth, is the Tale-story of this Clothier. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5008/2 The Woollen Manufacture of Mixt or Medley Broad Cloth. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 25 These fine Spanish Medley Cloths are the mix'd coloured Cloths, which all the Persons of Fashion in England wear. 1837 *Youatt Sheep* vi. 222 What are now called medley-cloths, different coloured wools being mixed together in the thread...These...were first made in Gloucestershire.

† **Medley brass** = MASLIN. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 5.)
1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 279 One medle brass potte.

3. Composed of diverse or incongruous parts or elements; mixed, motley.

1594 NASH *Terrors Night Wks.* (Grosart) III. 229 A Medley kinde of licor called beere. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1599) 99 A garment of divers stuffes as of linnen and wollen, shall not come vpon thee...[May] such medly garments sit vpon the hackes of our enemies. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1692) 58, I could wish such medly and motly Designs confined only to the Ornament of Freezes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vii. 167 A medly view [such as of water and land at Greenwich] best entertains the eyes. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 55 This the Peasants blithe Will quaff, and whistle...Pleas'd with the medly Draught. 1745 ELIZA HEWWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 288 That strange, squeaking, meddly thing of the doubtful gender, Mr. Mollman. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* i. xxiii. Of courage you saw little there, but, in its stead, a medley air Of cunning and of impudence. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Who could do anything, from a medly dance to Lady Macbeth. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 557 The medley multitude that held up their hands for or against the nominees of the hustings.

b. in CHANCE-MEDLEY, q. v.

4. *Comb.*, as *medley-coloured* adj.
1611 SPED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* v. ii. 8. 7. 8 As the Latine Poets describe them [the Britains] having their hackes pide or medlycoloured. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3758/8 A brownish medly coloured straight Coat.

Medley (med'li), *v.* [f. MEDLEY sb.] *trans.*
To make a medley or mixture of; to intermix.
Chpl. in Med'leyed, med'llied pa. pple. and ppl. a.

c 1433 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14/34 Clothes medleyed [F. *draps medlez*]. Red cloth or grene [etc.]. 1657 W. MOWCE *Coena gusti* 109v li. 43 The common fate of men that compound and medly themselves to comply with severall Interests. 1679 L. AINSWORTH *Mahomedism* 83 The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused...And yet they are not more medly'd in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by Writers. 1730 PHILLIPS *Psalteris* li. 8 Lo! here the King-Cup of a Golden Hue, Medley'd with Daises white, and Endive blue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 78 This Dish...was so odly medly'd, with Dutch, French, and Jacobite Materials, as to give universal Distaste. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 297 And stones from stones asunder wrenched, and smoke billowing with medled dust. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 87/1 Till we came to the medled establishments of the native chiefs.

Medlie, *obs. form of MEDLEY.*

Medlier, medlor, *obs. forms of MEDLAR.*

† **Medlure**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. **medlure*, var. of *meslure*, f. *medler*, *mesler* to mix: see MEDDLE v.] Mixing, mixture.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xxxiii. 82 This syluer must hen withouten medlure of any corrupte metal.

Medly, Medo, *obs. forms of MEDLEY, MEADOW.*

Médoc, **Medoc** (med'ok, Fr. medok). [a. F. *médoc* from *Médoc* a district in S. W. France.] A general name for the red wines produced in Médoc, comprising all the best growths of 'claret'. 1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 180 The fine perfume by which the Medoc wines are distinguished. 1833 C. REDDING *Mad. Wines* 52 The wines thus embodied are excellent Medoc. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Love* Misc. Ess. (1885) 313 He would send some excellent Médoc at a moderate price. a 1849 *Poe's Case of Amantillado* Wks. 1865 I. 348 A draught of this Medoc will defend us from the damps.

Medoe, Medon, *obs. ff. MEADOW, MAIDAN.*

Medou, medow(e, medoy, obs. ff. MEADOW.

Medowort, medow wurt: see MEADOWORT.

† **Medreie**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [App. an OE. semi-popular ad. L. *metrēta*, a certain denomination both of liquid and dry measure.] A certain measure used for corn.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 270 Pane askit he came to sel vitale, a bundre medreies [orig. Latin *medietas*] at pe best of ilke schipe at his request.

Medres(s)e(h), -ressa, *obs. ff. MADRASAH.*

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 333 They [the Persians] have their Colleges, or Universities, which they call Madressa. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 80 Lodging Rooms for the Scholars of the Medrese. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 375/2 (*Samarcand*) The medres (lower schools) and medresses (high schools or colleges).

Medrick (med'rik). *U. S.* Also madrick. A tern or sea-swallow (according to U. S. Dicts.). 1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* 65 The medrick that makes you look overhead With short, sharp scream, as be sighs his prey.

† **Medrinacks**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 methernix, meddernix, me(d)dernex, mederinax, 7 mildernix, medrinack(e)s, medrianack(e)s, midri(a)nack(e)s, medrinacles. [Of obscure origin; presumed to be ultimately identical with next.]

There is nothing to show whether the Eng. word was adopted from Sp. or the Sp. word from Eng., or whether both come from a common source. The 16th c. forms bear some resemblance to the place-names *Meldernich* (Westphalia), and *Medernach* (Luxemburg), but no evidence of connexion with those places has been found.]

A kind of canvas (see quot.).

1588 in *St. Papers* Dom. CCXV. 75 Imprimis, for 6. methernix for the Roebuck *Lt. 4r. of.* 1588 *ibid.* CCXVIII. 24 Here is...not a cable, neither ropes, Speks, nails, but vij holts meddernexes. 1603-4 *Act 1. Jas. I. c. 21* Preamble. The Clothes called Mildernix and Powle Davies, where of Saile Clothes...are made, were heretofore altogether brought out of France and other partes beyond the Seas. 1611 COTGR., *Aulonnes*, Ouldermes, Medrinacks, Poule-dauies, the canuas whereof sayles for ships are made. 1659 MISHUEV *Ductor, Medrinacles*, a course canuas that Tailors stiffen doublets, and collers withall. *Ibid.*, *Poule-dauies*, Ouldermes, Medrinacks, the course canuas which taylors stiffen doublets with, or whereof sayles of ships are made. 1632 SHERWOOD, Medrianacks...Midrinacks...Ouldernesse (or Midrianacks). 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Medrinacles*.

|| **Medrinaque**, ? *Obs.* Also 8 madrenaque. [Sp. *medrinaque*, 'Philippine stuff for stiffening women's skirts; short skirt' (Cuyás *Applenton's Sp.-Eng. Dict.*, N. Y., 1903); of obscure origin.]

The Sp. word occurs in A. de Morga *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* (1609) in the forms *medrinaque* (p. 136) and *medrinaque* (p. 138). It appears not to be, as might be supposed, a Tagal word, for in Santos' *Vocab. Tagalo* 1794 it is given as Spanish with various Tagal renderings. (Cf. MEDRINACKS.)

(See quots.).

1704 *tr. Gemelli-Carperi's Voy.* v. in *Churchill's Voy.* IV. 442 [The Philippine islanders make] of the Thread of the Coco-Tree, a sort of Cloth they call *Madrenaque*, with the warp of Cotton. 1851 MacMicking *Recoll. Manila* 217 In Luzon...the natives make a species of cloth from the plantain-tree, known by the names of *Medrinaque* and *Guinara* cloths. *Ibid.*, The bulk of all the *Medrinaque* exported goes to the United States. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728 *Medrinaque*, a coarse fibre from the Philippines, obtained from the Sago palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress linings, &c. [In later Dicts.]

Medsin, *obs. form of MEDICINE sb.*

Medsonable, *obs. form of MEDICINABLE.*

Meduart, variant of MEADOWORT *Obs.*

Medue, *obs. form of MEADOW.*

Medul(l), *obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.*

|| **Medulla** (mădv'lă). *Biol.* [L. *medulla* pith, marrow, prob. cogn. w. *medius* middle.]

1. *Anat.* The marrow of bones; also, the spinal marrow. Also, † the substance of the brain.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 87 The inward medulla or marrow of the brain. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 889 He affirms, that the whole substance called the Medulla of the Brain and the After-brain is a Heap of Fibres or Vessels. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 393 The inner surface of the new bone...is lined with a membrane containing medulla. 1845 TOPP & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 103 The cancelli are filled with fat, or medulla, the marrow of bone. 1854 JONES & SEW. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 147 These tumours always arise either from the inner layer of the periosteum or from the medulla of bone. 1873-5 NICHOLSON *Zool. Glossary*, *Medulla*. Applied to the marrow of bones; or to the spinal cord, with or without the adjective 'spinalis'.

attrib. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 17 Sept. 649, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

b. (More fully *medulla oblongata*: lit. 'prolonged marrow'.) The hindmost segment of the brain, or continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 5 Those Nerves, which...are found by late Anatomists to proceed from the Medulla Oblongata. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 51 The third [process] goes backwards on the upper side of the Medulla. 1878 BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* 103 Section of the spinal cord where it joins the medulla oblongata. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 222 A softening patch on the left side of the medulla.

c. The central parts of certain organs (esp. the kidney) as distinguished from the cortex.

1876 BAISTROW *Theory & Pract. Med.* 821 The vessels—and more especially those of the medulla, the Malpighian tufts, and the stellate veins on the surface [of the kidney]—become more or less deeply congested.

d. The soft fatty substance (the 'white substance' of Schwann) which forms the sheath of a nerve.

1839-47 TOOP *Cycl. Anat.* III. 592/2 The real structure of the primitive nerve fibre appears to be a tube composed of homogeneous membrane, containing a delicate, soft, pulpy, semi-fluid, and transparent medulla. 1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man, Nerv. Syst.* I. 19 These [nerve] fibres...contain, enclosed in a tubular sheath, a soft substance called the medulla.

e. The nerve cord in certain worms.

1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 167 A median one [sinus]...embraces in Clepsine and Piscicola, the alimentary canal and the ventral medulla.

f. The 'pith' of mammalian hair. Also, the soft fibrous substance which occupies the axis of the capsule of a growing feather.

1826 RICHARD *Researches Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 136 The pith or medulla [of hair] appears to be endowed with a species of vitality. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 353/1 When the quill of the feather has acquired due con-

sistence, the internal medulla becomes dried up. 1842 RICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) 95 Weher declares the human hair to consist of a homogeneous substance, in which no distinction of cortex and medulla can be perceived.

g. The endosarc of protozoa.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm is either similar throughout, or it is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

2. Bot. The pith or soft internal tissue of plants. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 96 In the Medulla or marrow of the Plant there is a genital power or vertue. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 286 The pod [of the guava], opened longitudinally, is found divided into several cells, each containing a certain spongy medulla. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 75 The Pith or Medulla, consisting entirely of soft...thin-walled cells.

b. = MEDULLIN.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 298 Medulla was obtained by Dr. John, from the pith of the sunflower.

† **3. fig.** The 'pith' or 'marrow' of a subject. Often in mod.L. titles of books (cf. MARROW sb. 1 d); hence used for: A compendium, abridgement, summary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 Their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a System or a Medulla, sails there at will. 1660 SOUTH 36 *Serm.* (1720) II. 17 Their preaching Tools, their Medulla's Notebooks, their Mellificums, Concordances, and all. 1704 SWIFT *T. Trib* v. Wks. 1755 I. 97 An infinite Number of Abstracts, Summaries, Compendiums, Medullas...and the like. 1769 BUSU *Hibernia Cur.* To Rdr. 12 The abridgers, who...engage to furnish you, at a very easy price, with the medullam of your civil history.

Medullar (mădv'lăr), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. late L. *medullār-is*, f. *medulla*: see MEDULLA and -AR.] = MEDULLARY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E ij h, Woundes of the scalpe...he moste peryllous...y^e toucheth the substance medullare. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* v. 2062 The Medullar Mass of the Brain. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Reliq.* i. vi. 340 Nerves in the Medullar Part.

Medullary (mădv'lăr, med'dlăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *medullār-is*: see prec. and -ARY-2.]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling marrow. Also, pertaining to the medulla or central portion (of an organ or structure); occasionally, pertaining to the *medulla oblongata*.

1679 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 302 His assigning...the Medullary [sc. part of the brain], or *Corpus callosum*, for the operations of the Phantasie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Medullary Oil*, is the finer and more subtile part of the Marrow of the Bones. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Reliq.* i. vi. § 43 That Medullary Substance, that runs down its Cavity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part, every-where, and are themselves of a white Medullary Substance. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 553 The whole colour [of a mollusc] is pink, with a dark medullary band. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 233/1 The kidneys of reptiles...have no distinction of cortical and medullary substance. 1871 TYNNALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 352 The human organism is provided with long whitish filaments of medullary matter. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 512 The medullary tube or spinal cord [in *Vermetis*]. *Ibid.* 512 The primitive medullary cavity...remains open in the lumbar swelling of Birds. 1878 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 863 Diseases which are proper to each occur in the medulla [oblongata]. This gives the medullary pathology a very varied character. 1886 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 174/1 As the medullary groove deepens, its edges become more sharply defined.

b. Pertaining to the medulla of hair.

1844 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 2) 550 Most Human hairs consist of two distinct substances; an external, cortical, hard, and fibrous part; and an internal, medullary, granular portion. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 462 The medullary portion, or pith of the hair.

c. Path. An alternative epithet for encephaloid or soft cancer or sarcoma.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ. Tumours* (1816) 57 The disease is usually of a pulpy consistence; and I have, therefore, been induced to distinguish it by the name of medullary sarcoma. 1852 JAS. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) vi. 139 The medullary and malignant nasal polyp may be regarded as incurable. 1870 T. HOLMES *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 564 Medullary cancer at first spreads chiefly through the loose cellular tissue.

2. † a. Pertaining to the soft internal substance or pulp (of plants). *Obs.* **b. Bot.** Of, relating to, or connected with the pith of plants. *Medullary ray*: one of the wedge-shaped cellular processes which divide the vascular bundles and connect the pith with the bark in exogens. *Medullary sheath*: see quot. 1849.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 The pulp or medullary substance of the Orange is not good to be eaten. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 69 Colocynth, is the dried medullary part of a...Gourd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 Plates of cellular tissue...called medullary rays. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 76 The Medullary-Sheath, is the fibro-vascular layer immediately surrounding the pith. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 553/2 The rest of the thallus consists of the medullary system.

† **3. transf.** Pertaining to the inner part of a mineral formation. *Obs.*

1778 PRYCE *Mm. Cornub.* 79 Thus, the medullary or inner part of a fissure, in which the Ore lies, is all the way environed and bounded by two walls or coats of Stone.

† **4. fig.** Pertaining to the 'marrow' or inmost nature of something. *Obs.*

1651 *Dices New Disp.* 7 193 This indication is peculiar, natural, medullary, and intirely proper to it.

+ **Medullate**, *v.* Obs. — [f. MEDULL-A + -ATE³.] (Late L. had *medullare* to fill with marrow.) 'To take out the marrow' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Medullated (mīd'ul'ēd), *pp.* a. [f. late L. *medullat-us* having a marrow (f. *medulla*: see -ATE²) + -ED¹.] Having a medulla.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* I, 55 These medullated tubular nerve-fibres compose the white part of the brain and spinal cord. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VI, 499 The medullated tracts of the cord.

Medulle, obs. form of MIDDLE.

Medullin (mīd'ul'in). *Chem.* [Used in German by John (1814); f. L. *medulla*: see MEDULLA and -IN.] A form of lignin derived from the pith of certain plants, esp. the sunflower.

1817 T. THOMPSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) IV, 182 Of Medullin. This is the name given by Dr. John to the pith of the sunflower, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 200.

+ **Medulline**, *a.* Obs. [f. MEDULL-A + -INE.] = MEDULLARY.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii, 120 The medulline part of the Grape. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Medulline*, of or belonging to marrow.

Medullispiral, *a.* Anat. [f. MEDULLA + SPINAL.] Pertaining to the spinal cord.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 416 The Veins of the Spinal Cord (medullispiral). 1884 *Holden's Man. Dissect.* (ed. 5) 782 The medullispiral or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater.

Medullitis (med'ul'it'is). *Path.* [f. MEDULL-A + -ITIS.] a. Inflammation of the spinal cord; myelitis. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856.) b. Inflammation of the marrow of bone; osteomyelitis. (Treves *Man. Surg.* 1889 II, 114.)

Medullose, *a.* rare — [f. MEDULL-A + -OSE.] Having the texture of pith.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

+ **Medullous**, *a.* Obs. [f. MEDULL-A + -OUS.] Marrowy; pithy; medullary.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i, 2 The Vertebres, and other small bones, not heing much medullous. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 947 Platerus saith it containeth a medullous substance. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Mém. Comp.* i, 18 The medullous substance of the Cerebrum and Cerebellum.

Medusa (mīd'ū'sā), Also 4 Meduse. [a. L. *Medusa*, a. Gr. *Μέδουσα*.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Gorgons, whose head, with snakes for hair, turned him who looked upon it into stone; she was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on the ægis or shield of Athene. Hence used *allusively*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I, 56 Cast noht thin yhe upon Meduse, That thou be turned into Ston. 1594 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) G, 1, She is faire Lucina to your King, But ferce Medusa to your baser eye. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I, 222 Being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of Medusa. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II, 611 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards The Ford. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV, xxvi, 207 But, after what Emily told me, she appears to me as a Medusa. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 179 And the true and simple reason against inequality they avert their eyes from, as if it were a Medusa.

attrib. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, xviii, The Medusa-apparition was made effective beyond Lydia's conception by the shock it gave Gwendolen. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* Apr, 68/1 Medusa-like locks fell in wild profusion over his bare shoulders. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr, 407 The tragic beauty of a Medusa head.

2. *Zool.* (Pl. *medusæ*, -as.) a. A jelly-fish or sennetle; any one of the soft gelatinous discophorous hydrozoans. b. One of the two types of reproductive zooids in hydrozoans: opposed to *hydroid*.

Applied by Linnæus as the L. name of a genus (from the resemblance of certain species to a head with snaky curls). Now disused as a term of classification, but still employed descriptively, esp. as denoting one of the types recurring in the alternation of generations of certain hydrozoa.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 256 The *Urtica marina* is called *Medusa*. *Ibid.* 257 Another variety of the medusa. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* i, 28 The whole sea was covered with a prodigious quantity of medusæ. 1835 KIMY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I, vii, 222 They [sc. Salpes] are gelatinous like the medusæ and beræes. 1848 E. FORBES (*title*) A monograph of the British naked-eyed Medusæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 752 The ovum is marked, as it always is in Craspedota Medusæ. *Ibid.* 753 In *Cynthia proboscidea* the young sexually mature Medusa differs entirely from its parent.

c. *attrib.*, as *medusa-bud*, *budding form*, *generation*, *larva*, *type*; *medusa-like*, *shaped*, *adjs.*

1851 *Edinb. New Philos. Tral.* L, 268 The "Medusa-bud" falls off before its full development. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobi. Hydroids* 82 The phenomenon of "medusa-budding" does not necessarily find its extreme term in the formation of the medusa itself. 1878 BULL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 95 Swimming Hydroid colonies, all the persons of which have passed into the Medusa form. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I, 254 A "Medusa generation" may go on producing Medusa generations. 1883 BROOKS in *Stud. Biol. Labor. Johns Hopkins Univ.* IV, 148 The hydranth is essentially a "medusa-larva". 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 8 Mr. Lister, describes and figures "Medusa-like animals in course of production from *Campanularia*". 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iii, (1848) 23 'The "medusa-shaped" young. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobi. Hydroids* 84 A very different "medusa-type".

+ **Medusæan**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *Medusæus* MEDUSA + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Medusa.

1668 TOISELL *Serpents* (1658) 628 The Adder... hath many

epithets; as...hurtful, Medusæan, Cynipian. 1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Medusæan* [sic].

Medusal (mīd'ū'sāl), *a.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a medusa. 1847 TULKE tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 591 Fam. 9. Medusal Worms, *Asteriæ*. 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III, IV, 144 The polypal and the medusal terms of this. 1888 *Nature* 9 Aug. 356/2 Its endoderm has no direct communication with the medusal endoderm.

Medusan (mīd'ū'sān), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the medusæ, or to medusoid animals. b. *sb.* A medusan animal. (In recent Dicts.)

1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark. Anim. Scot.* I, 123 The expanding Medusan lobes. *Ibid.* Thus the Medusan circle is of larger diameter than the tentacular circle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 761 The Medusan eye consists of sense-cells with pigmented...supporting cells.

+ **Medusarian**, *a.* and *sb.* Zool. Obs. [f. mod. L. *Medusaria* neut. pl. (f. MEDUSA) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the (now disused) family *Medusaria*, consisting of the medusæ or jelly-fishes. b. An animal of this family.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX, 119/2 The *Pulnograda*, or *Medusarians*. 1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark. Anim. Scot.* I, 63 The Medusarian race. *Ibid.* 70 The legions of the Medusarian family.

Medusa's head. Also, when used attrib., *Medusa head*.

1. *Astr.* A cluster of stars including the bright star Algor, in the constellation Perseus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Atgol*, or *Medusa's Head*. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astr.*

2. a. An ophiuran echinoderm of either of the genera *Astrophyton* and *Euryale*; a basket-fish or sea-basket. b. An extant crinoid, *Pentacrinus caput-medusæ*.

1784 COOK's *Voy.* (1790) IV, 1292 Upon the beach were found many pretty Medusa's-heads. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 413 *Medusa's Head*, a name sometimes applied to those species of Star-fishes which have the rays very much branched. *Ibid.* 225 [*Euryale*] sometimes known by the name of Medusa's heads. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III, 738 Medusa's Head—*Pentacrinus caput Medusæ*.

3. a. A kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ*. b. A species of orchid, *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*.

c. A species of agaric, *Hydnum Caput-Medusæ*.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 319 Medusa's Head, *Euphorbia*. 1822-34 *Good's Shrub Med.* (ed. 4) I, 181 The bulbous agaric, the Medusa's head [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728/1 Medusa's Head. *Euphorbia Caput Medusæ*; also *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*. 1871 COOK's *Handbk. Fungi* 297 *Hydnum caput-medusæ* Bull. Medusa-head Hydnum.

Medusian (mīd'ū'siān), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -IAN.] = MEDUSAN. In mod. Dicts.

Medusid (mīd'ū'sid), *sb.* and *a.* Zool. [ad. mod. L. *Medusidæ* pl., f. MEDUSA: see -ID.] a. *sb.* A jelly-fish of the family *Medusidæ*. b. *adj.* Belonging to the *Medusidæ*.

1851 J. R. GRENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Catent*, 61 The adult Medusid. *Ibid.* 63 Some true Medusids. *Ibid.* 118 A group of Medusid forms.

Medusidan (mīd'ū'sidān), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. *Medusidæ* (see prec.) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Medusidæ* or jelly-fishes (Cassell's *Encycl. Diet.* 1885). b. *sb.* One of the *Medusidæ* (Webster, 1847-54).

Medusiferous, *a.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -IFEROUS.] Bearing or producing a medusa. 1850 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III, IV, 50 A verticil of medusiferous gonophores.

Medusiform (mīd'ū'sif'orm), *a.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -IFORM.] Resembling a medusa; medusoid.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 80 An account of the production of medusiform bodies in a Zoophyte of the Adriatic. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII, 554/1 The medusiform persons being early produced did not separate themselves from the colony.

Medusite (mīd'ū'soit), [ad. mod. L. *Medusitis*: see MEDUSA and -ITE.] A fossil medusa.

In recent Dicts.
Medusoid (mīd'ū'soid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -OID.]

a. *adj.* Resembling a medusa; medusa-like.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 83 Zoophytic and medusoid forms would have regularly alternated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 162 The 'medusoid-bud' presented to us in the 'gonophore' of the Sea-Fir.

b. *sb.* 1. The medusa-like generative bud of a fixed hydrozoan.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 72 The full-grown medusoid of the *Corynophus*. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I, 87 These being developed into the sexless *Hydrozoon* by which the medusoid was produced.

2. A medusa or medusa-like animal.

1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI, 282 One of the prettiest free-swimming Medusoids is more or less bell-shaped. 1890 FOTHERGILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 12 Free swimming 'Medusoids' or Craspedota with velum.

Medusome (mīd'ū'sōm), Zool. [f. MEDUSA + -SOME.] A modified medusoid.

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 143 Free-swimming colonies of modified medusoid persons (medusomes).
Meduwe, *medwa*, obs. forms of MEADOW.

Medwart, -wert, etc.: see MEADWORT.

Medwif, -wyfe, obs. forms of MIDWIFE.

Medyl(le, obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medyng(e, obs. ff. MEEDING *pp.* a., MIDDEN.

Medys, variant of MIDS.

Meoble, variant of MOBLE *sb.* Obs.

Meece, obs. plural of MOUSE.

Meesh, -er, etc., var. ff. MICHE, MICHER, etc.

Meed (mīd), *sb.* Forms: 1 mēd, 2-7 (9 arch.)

mede, 3 (? pl.) meda, 4 meode, 4-5 med, 4-7 meede, 4-8 Sc. meid, 7 meade, 5- meed. [OE. *mēd* fem. = OFris. *mēde*, *mīde*, *meide*, OS. *mēda*, *mīda*, *meoda* (MLG. *mēde*, *meide*, MDu. *miede*), OHG. *mēla*, *miata*, *mīeta* (MHG., mod.G. *miete*); -WGer. *mēda* str. fem., cogn. w. OE. *meord* fem., reward, pay, Goth. *mīzād* wk. fem., reward; (f. OTeut. *mīzād*, -ōn), Gr. *μίσος*, OS. *mīza*, Zend *mīza* reward, Skr. *mīdhā* prize, contest; -Indo-germanic type **mīzdhō*, -dha-.

The exact nature of the relation between the WGer. **mēda* and the OTeut. **mīzād* is disputed. According to some scholars the former represents a Pre-Teut. type **mīzdhā* (ablaut-var. of **mīzdhā*), the disappearance of the z being due to the long diphthong.]

1. In early use: That which is bestowed in requital of labour or service, or in consideration of (good or ill) desert; wages, hire; recompense, reward. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*, in narrower sense: A reward, guerdon, or prize awarded for excellence or achievement; one's merited portion of (praise, honour, etc.).

Beowulf 2134 He me mede zehet. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Donne onhof hi from Gode manan mede. c. 1200 ORMIN 4361 Sibbenn shall be Laferd Crist Uss sibenn ure mede. c. 1205 LAV. 17646 What scal beom mi mede 3if ic bider ride? c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 61 in O. E. *Blisc*. 39 Vor alle be gode pat he heom dude hi yelde him lupre mede. c. 1330 *Unel* 858 Such cas may fallen in sun mede. He mai quiten vs oure mede. c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 5355 No tong miht telle be twentipe parte Of be mede to menstresale pat menetimed was zeue. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 305 A scoon shall be my mede. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 2392 Pov schalt have an hundred pound of golde for by mede. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i, xv, 83 Forto serue God and deserre mede in hevene. 1509 *BARCLAY Slay of Folsy* (1570) 49 He that lendeth to have reward or mede...may of lill payne have dread. 1563 *Becon Wks.* III, Pref. AAAAA ij, In the keepyng of thum there is great mede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx, 105 That man in deid is worth sun mede, His fault that dois confes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I, li, 37 A Rosy girlond was the victors mede. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* i, i, Wks. 1874 III, 90 As thy guilt's mede, by that monster die. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 14 He must not flote upon his watry bear. Without the mede of som melodious tear. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Meed*, (old word) merit, or reward. c. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 II, 158 A long and prosperous enjoyment of the Land of Canaan was the mede set before them. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv, 177 If so, a cloak and vesture be by mede; Till his return, no title shall I plead. 1769 *Sir W. JONES Palace Fortune Poems* (1777) 19 Let falling kings beneath my javelin bleed, And bind my temples with a victor's mede. 1814 *SCOTT Lays of Isles* II, iv, A lordly mede To him that will avenge the deed! 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III, v, 66 The office of Lord High Treasurer, to which...the nobility looked as their mede of honour and power. 1854 S. DOBELL *Bakker* xxiii, 125 Rich loves that, as they list, Exchange and take and give Unmeted mede and debts for ever due. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon*. xix, 252 The exacting of God's mede of praise is only postponed for a little while. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. vii, To be praised for beauty and denied The mede of beauty.

+ b. in *collective plural*, Obs.

a 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iv, liii (Schipper) 358 Pa me to pam heofonlican medum cyðdon & lapedon. c. 1205 LAV. 2087 God scal beon þi meda for þira gretinge. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 38 Summe þurh muclehe zeouen & misliche meden. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2353 Lang he led him with delay To mare be medes of his fail. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxi, 8 The dyers colourid shulen be thi medis. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2498 3it rad for all þaire rebelle resayed þai þaire medis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi, 1 Sum gevis for merit and for mede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II, ii, 31 She, winnes an Olive girlond for her medes. 1592 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* xiii, If Love be ledd by hope of future medes. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* III, i, Wks. 1874 III, 127 Theseus, Perithous, Philoctetes, take Your valours medes. c. 1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster, Dial. Hor. & Trebatius*, Then dare to sing unconquered Caesars deeds; Who cheeres such actions, with abundant medes.]

c. To *mede* (in ME. also to *medes*, OE *to mēdes*): as a reward. Obs. exc. arch. Also + to (one's) mede.

In the OE. form *mēdes* is an irregular genitive sing., owing its inflexion to the analogy of neuter nouns used in similar advb. phrases; in ME. it was doubtless taken as a plural. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I, 270 God him sýð to medes þat ece lif. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Pet we moten...liabbe to mede endeles blisse. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd ihesu crist, giued hem to medes eche lif and blisse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3150 Wat woste...þulke mon to is mede 3iue uawe, þat be king aurally broste some of lildawe? c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II, 1152 (1201) My-self to medes wole be leitre sowe. c. 1400 *CECILY* 75 in *Anglia* I, 69 To medes I wile bicom þi man at þi soumon. *Ibid.* 611 *Ibid.* 82 Wrathe and enuie, haue þis to mede. c. 1440 *Cast. Perser*, 603 To medys þou zeue me howe and loude. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III, iv, 186 Those who pleasure had to mede upon a day when all were glad.

+ d. For any mede: from any motive. For no (kin) mede: on no account, not at all. Obs.

133. Coer de L. 504 Off Kyng Richard myght they nought speke To take trefes for no mede. c. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 614 Lo, what chaunce and wonder wrong, I hildeth man a mao with wrong; That...spouseth wif for ani mede.

c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3120. Me wonders, I wisse if he it were wald. For any mede a-pon medd his menyeyne to lyuire. c. 1407 *Lyoc. Reson & Sens* 6248. For age taryeth for no mede. c. 1450 *Bk. Curlysye* 135 in *Babes Bk.* Ne spit not loryly, for no kyn edde, Before no mon of god for drede. c. 1460 *Launfal* 363. I warne the, That thou make no bost of me, For no kennes mede.

† **E. A gift. Obs. rare.**

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* 1. i. 288. No meede but he repayes Seuen-fold about it selfe.

† **I. Adjudged character or title. rare.**

1833 *TENNISON (Enone)* 85. Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each this meed of fairest. 1838 *Miss Yonge Camoes* (1877) 1. xxvii. 291. Even the world itself could hardly award the meed of unprofitable to the studies of Roger Bacon.

† **2. Reward dishonestly offered or accepted; corrupt gain; bribery. Obs.**

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii.* 241. Pat laborers and lough folk taken of heore Myestes, Nis no Maner Meede bot Mesurable huyre. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 247. Falsc curatis pat zeume mede or hire to comen into sicche worldly offices. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Par. T.* 7. 521. Thou shalt nat swere for guyne, ne for fauour ne for meede. c. 1423 *Kolls of Parth. V.* 497. 1. For affection, love, mede, double or drede. c. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Kolls) II. 184. That they take mede wythe pryve lyvynge, Carpettis, and thynges of price and pleyssaunce. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 25. He toke mede and money of the Scottis. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Gal.* 20. He that for corrupte teaching the gospel receiveth mede of him, whom he so teacheth [etc.]. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 196. It is a packe of people that seke after mede. 1591 *FLORIO and FRUTES* 93. Golden meedes doo reach all heights. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* 1. i. (1821) 33. For any respect of Favour, Meede, Drede, Displeasure, or Corruption. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 230. Without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread. 1808 *SCOTT Alarum* II. xxi. Her comrade was a sordid soul, Such as does murder for a meed. *personified.* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii.* 16. 'Pat is Meede be mayden', quod heo, 'pat hath me married offe'. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Par. Fables* 28. Fool hardynesce & flaterye & desyr, Messagerye, & meede & oþre tre.

† **3. Merit, excellence, worth. Obs.**

c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 20. Pat is the Meedes of be Masse. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 476. And sip it is greet meede to do almes for a tyme, it were myche more meede to contynue perpetual almes. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 149. A man of grete myert and inede. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 47 b. Fayth bath no mede ne myerite Where mannes wyte gyveth experience. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 42. It is mede, To geue it to such as haue necessite. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* 375. They say, It is a mater of special meede: and hable to confounde Heresies. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* viii. 38. My meed hath got me fame. c. 1600 *Flodden F.* i. (1664) 2. Thou lmp of Mars thy worthy medals, Who can discourse with due honour. 1623 *COCKERAM, Meed*, desert. 1714 *GAY Steeph. Week Wed.* 17. Thou bard of wond'rous meed. (Note, Meed, an old word for Fame or Renown.)

† **b. To do med: ? to do one's duty. Obs.**

c. 1400 *Meekyne* 107. Sen like a man feghtis for his saule I sall for myn do mede.

† **4. Comb. † medzeorn a.** [see *YERN a.*; cf. *MHG. melegern*], desirous of bribes.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 236. Medzeorne [for. ierne, ierne, yorne] domes men.

† **Mede, v. Obs. Forms:** 2 meaden, 3-6 mede, 3 medin, 4 med, myde, medi, 4-7 meed(e), [f. *MEED sb.* Cf. *OS. mēdan* (MLG., MDu., mieden), OHG. *mīdan* (MHG., mod. G. *mīden*)]

1. *trans.* To reward, recompense. In bad sense, to bribe.

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243. We scule bien imersed alle [read also] gode cempen and imeded mid behere mede. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 415. He bihet to medin han mid swide heh mede. c. 1340 *Apoc.* 146. He [God], alle ssel mede communliche and mede largeliche bot he habbet y-hyealde his bestes. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1466. He... meded hent so moche wiþ alle maner pinges... So þat þei him bi-hyt bi a schort terme, þat þei priuelli wold enposen þe king & his sone. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 421. Þanne Ailsaundere nedede [L. *subornabit*] be bisschopes, and warned him what answere he wolde have. c. 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 107. It falls þat þou mede his werkys, aftry þe seruyce þat he doos to þe. c. 1466 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. xiv. 367/2. They shal be thanked & be meded therfore as I sayd fyrste. c. 1524 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 223. Mine Anna... My loue that medeth with disdain.

2. To deserve, merit. *notice-use.*

1613 *Heywood Silver Age* 1. Wks. 1874. 111. 89. Thy body meedes a better grace.

Meed(e, obs. forms of MEAD.

† **Meeder. Obs.** [f. *MEED v.* + *-ER*]. One who gives bribes.

1566 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* vii. 19. Meede, Judgth the meeder, more, then Justice conteins.

Meedewe, obs. form of MEADOW.

† **Meedful, a. Obs.** Also 4-5 med-, 4-6 mede-, meede-. [f. *MEED sb.* + *-FUL*]. Deserving of reward, meritorious.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter*, etc. 499. þe froyte of goode werke & of medful meditacioun. 1405 *Palgrave Lett.* II. 224. It is meritory, needful and meedful to be witness of trowth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1. Medefull, *meritable*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 177. True pitie is meedful.

Hence † **Meedfully adv.**, † **Meedfulness.**

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 23. So shall þou goe from the oone to the oþir meedfully, and fulfill him both. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 276. It techyþ how... þou schalt medefully nynyssryn... þi temperal godys. 1530 *PALSGR.* 344/1. Medefulnesse, *merite*.

† **Meeding, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. *MEED v.* + *-ING*].

1. The action of the vb. *MEED*; rewarding.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 7. For he [sc. Christ] failþ no tyme, here in helpinge, ne in hevene of needyng.

2. In phr. *to meedying*: as a reward.

c. 1300 *Siriz* 271. Have ber twenti shiling, This ich 3eve the to meding, To buggeo the sep and swin. 13. *A. Alf.* 5533. The lettre was onon y-write. Kyng Ailsaundre it underfynged, And golde and silver to meding.

† **Meeding, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. *meede v.*, ad. L. *mederi* to heal + *-ING*]. ? Healing.

1599 *T. M[ouflet] Silkwormes* 31. With their friendly hands and meeding art To basteen that which ready was to part.

Meedles, obs. form of MILDS.

† **Meedless, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *MEED sb.* + *-LESS*]. Having no meed; undeserving; unrewarded.

c. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 67. In kyngis scrus or grete lordis grete gyftis meedles þa haue resauyd. 1783 *J. Young Crit. Gray's Elegy* 70. Yet glows oot, meedless quite, the warm desire.

Meedth, Meef(e, obs. ff. MEAD sb.), Move v.

Meek (mæk), a. Forms: 3 meoc, muk, 3-4 meo, 3-5 meok, (e) muke, 3-6 meke, 4-5 mieke, meyk, myke, (*superl.* mekerst(e), 4-7 meeke, (6) myek, 5-7 *Sc.* meik(e), (e) meek. [Early ME. *meoc*, a. ON. *mītk-r* soft, pliant, gentle (Sw. *myk*, Da. *myg*); related by ablaut to Goth. **mītk-s* in *mītk-mōdi* meekness (Gr. *παῖρος*); also to early mod. Du. *muik* soft (← **mītko*).

According to some scholars the same root is found in ON. *myki* (see *MUCK*) and, outside Teut., in Old Irish *mocht* (← **mukto*) soft, Welsh *mywlyth* to soften.]

1. † **a. Gentle, courteous, kind. Of a superior: Merciful, compassionate, indulgent. Obs.**

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2501. Eysþerr [sc. Mary and Joseph] wass wip oþer mek. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12754. Newe by shyrlte euer ylyke, byt makeþ liss crust to þe meke *þu*. mykel. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1412. Hae here þis bold barn & be til him meke. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. i.* 150. þei 3 ben myt to mote þe meke of þour werkis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 390. Quhen he be wyth, he was luffy, And meyk and swet in company. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 215. It loyes me, lason, of þi jyt werkis, þat so mighty & meke & manly art holdyn. c. 1450 *Can. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 201. Every man... Be meke and love the pore man to. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/2. Meke pityfull, *clement*. 1557 *GRIMALD in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 97. Then, for our loue, good þowe were not to seek: I mought say with myself, she lorde is meke. 1567 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 115. The Lord is meik, and mercyfull is he. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. 255. I am meke and gentle with these Butchers. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Ps. lxxxv. Comm. He is meke to remitte offences.

b. As connoting a Christian virtue (= Vulgate *mansuetus*, Biblical Gr. *παῖος*): Free from haughtiness and self-will; piously humble and submissive; patient and unresentful under injury and reproach.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 667. Godess enngell iss full meoc, & milde, & softe, & blip. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 103. Deos milde meke meiden. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 47/14. He [Edward the Martyr] was meoke and milde inouþ. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 460. Crist... was potreste man of lif & mekerste & moost vertuous. 1382 — *Matth.* xxi. 5. Loo! this kyng cometh to thee, bomly [glor] or meke, sittynge on an asse. c. 1400 *Transl. N. T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2. *Tim.* iii. 4. (Paues 110) Incontynent, nos[ti] muke, with-outen benygnyte. c. 1491 *Chast. Goules Chyd.* xxii. 60. He that is not meke is proude. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20b. With a clete herte & meke spiryte. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Pe.* iii. 4. A meke & a quyetie sprete. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. 1. 33. Patience vnmoud, no maruel though she pause, They can be meke, that haue no other cause. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 177. In the blest Kingdoms meek of joy and love. 1667 — *P. L.* iii. 266. His words here ended, but his meek aspect Silent yet spake. 1766 *FORCER Sermon*, *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 227. A proud Character was never a meek one. 1838 *LITTON Alice* 31. 'God is good to me', said the lady, raising her meek eyes. 1860 *WALTER Sea-board* II. 153. Bold bad men far outnumber the meek ones of the earth.

abol. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6613. Drithrin hately moddy mann, & lufelþ alle meoke. c. 1380 *Wyclif Luke* i. 52. He putilde down mytyn men fro seete, and enhaunsede meke. 1567 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 96. Till sayl the meik and Innocent. c. 1580 *SIONEY Ps.* xxv. vi. The meeke he doth in judgment leade. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* v. 5. Blessed are the meke: for they shall inherit the erth. 1798 *PORTER Lect. Matt.* vi. (1802) 130. These [blessings], I apprehend, are the peculiar purtion and recompence of the meek.

c. **Submissive, humble (occas. † const. lo).** In unfavourable sense: Inclined to submit tamely to oppression or injury, easily 'put upon'; now often in a tone of ironical commendation, with allusion to 1 b.

c. 1340-70 *Alexander* 953. Hee... made all be menne meke too his wyll. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 83. Drede is such a Mayster þat he makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 85. Hir meke prayere and hir pitous cheere. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1747. Made to be meke malegreue his chekis. c. 1450 *Bk. Curlysye* 179. In *Babes Bk.*, Be not to meke, but in mēc be bolde. For ellis a fole þou wyllt be tolde. 1536 *R. BEELEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34. My lowly and meyk scrabylling. c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 142. Than every man gaif Will a mok, And said he was our meik. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 44. He humbly iouied in meke lowliness. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) 1. 180. When I have asked thee, meek-one, half a dozen questions together, I suppose thou wilt answer them all at once! 1835 *LITTON Rienzi* 1. The boy was of a meek and yielding temper. 1863 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* l. 976. He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms Crosswise and makes his mind up to be meek. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kidnator* 92. I hate Your meek and milky girls that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July. [They] put up with angry opposition in a way which, if English statesmen did it, would be denounced as 'meek'.

d. **Proverbial phr. (in the various senses above)**
As meek as a lamb, a maid, etc., as Moses.

c. 1330 *Spec. Cy de Warewyke* 260. He þat was woned to be Meke as a lomb, ful of pite. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 16. He was... lyk a mayden meke for to see. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1937. In tym off pes, mek as a maid was he. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl.* i. xii. Mr. Glegg... though a kind man... was not as meek as Moses.

† **e. Used as adv. = MEELY.**

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chivon.* (1810) 167. Ayeyn R. he ferd, to fote he felle fulle meke. c. 1425 *Cursory* II. 1882 (Trin.) Bope on mon & womon eke. Of prophete shul þei speke meke. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 17. Besides, this Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meke.

2. **Of animals: Tame, gentle, not fierce.**

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1372. Forr lamb is softe & stille deor, & meoc, & milde, & lippe. c. 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 158. Douf a ful mek fuyel. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 278. He folouyt hyre as it had bene þe mekste quehpele was euir sene. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 240. Thir ar na fowlis of reif... Bot manswail, ...manerit and meke. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 117. The meik pluch ox. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/2. Meke pat wyllt, *dout*.

3. **In physical applications: Not violent or strong; mild, gentle. Obs. or arch.**

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* xii. 192. His translation The pynys fruyt [wyt] esy make and meke [L. *fructum pincum translationis milderis*]. 1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ii. 6. It was in the monethe of Maye, when the waters be peaseable and meke. 1564 *P. Moore Hope Health* ii. xii. 49. Then must that superfluous humour be poured out, with a meke medicine. 1783 *COWPER Conversat.* 268. Venus... with a quiet, which no fumes disturb, Sips meek infusions of a milder herb. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inter.* xlv. A meek, gray, autumnal day.

† **b. Meek mother (tr. PIA MATER):** see *MOTHER*.

4. **Comb.** chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *meek-browed*, *-eyed*, *-hearted* (hence *meek-heartedness*), *-spirited*; also adverbial, as *meek-dropt* adj.

1863 *I. WILLIAMS Baptistry* 1. ii. (1874) 22. The 'meek-brow'd child of truth, Humility. c. 1829 *Mrs. HEMANS Child's Last Sleep* 14. Love... hath piess'd Thy 'meek-dropt eyelids and quiet breast. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativity* iii. But he her fears to cease, Stent down the 'meek-eyed Peace. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har. iv.* cxvi. The meek-eyed genius of the place. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxlii. 4. The Lorde... belpeith the 'meek-hearted. 1489 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 309. In her 'meek-heartedness, the royal Edithryda desired, and was buried in a wooden coffin. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxvi. 12. The 'meke spreted shal possesse the earth. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. x. (1760) 40. A meek-spirited jade of a broken-winded horse.

Hence † **Meekelac** (*meoclezzc*, *meokelec*) [see *-LAK*], meekness, gentleness, lowliness.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2535. And soþ meoclezzc was openliþ Inu here andwider shewede. c. 1222 *Leg. Kath.* 12. A þat he þat he owercom mon, were akast þurh mon, wip meokelec & liste, nauwt wiþ lufre strenge. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 676. (Titus MS.) For ni lauerd biseh his þuffenes mekelac.

† **Meek, v. Obs. Forms:** 3-4 meeko(n), 3-6 meke, 4-6 meeke, (4) mika, myke, 5 mekyn, 6 *Sc.* meik, 6-7 meek. [f. *MEEK a.*]

1. *trans.* To make meek in spirit, to humble; occas. to appease, mollify.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 9185. Forr swa to meokenn þe3re lund & te3re modess wille. c. 1290 *Cursor* II. 4299. Strenger þen euer sampson was, þat lue ne mai him mika wit might. 1370 *Robt. Cygyl* 62. He ete and laye with howndys eke, Thogh he were proude, hyt wolde hym meke. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 27. By þat þat word he meked [MS. y mykede] so þe kynges herte, þat was to swolle for wrethe, þat [etc.]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3994. To preue if I might meke him so. c. 1450 *Tr. De Institutione* x. xlii. 14. T. I. I'mptations are ofte tymes þat profitable to man... for in hem a mek is meked, purged & sharply touned. 1528 *TINOTAI Obs. Ch. Man Pref.* 5 b. To humble, to meke, and to teach him Gods wayes. 1580 *Mrs. ELIZ. NUNNO Diary* in W. G. Scott-Moncrieff *Narr. V. Nimmo* (1889) Intro. 16. There was much of the Lord's goodness to be seen in supporting her, and in meeking her spirit.

b. **To 'bring low', abase, humiliate.**

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 30. All that dyes in thaire pride be [god] mekis thaim in til the lawe pitt of bell. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 38/1. By cause she synned in pryde be meked her seyng. Thou shalt be under the power of man. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12. Withe miche soar bongor our bodis that be meikys.

c. *refl.* (also *to meek one's heart, soul, mind*, etc.): To humble or abase oneself.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13950. All forr nohtt uss haffide Crist Ut-lesed fra be defell, 3iff þat we noldenn mekenn uss To folghenn Cristless lare. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278. O bisse wie meked edmod & meoked our heorte. c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 1757. For him to find quia will him seke, þat mede til him þat most meke. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iv. 81. Þenne *meke* Meokeste bide And Mercl bi-soubte. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 423. þe kyng meked hym and 3eede hillewinne, Ne may þis herte, in no wyse, Meken ne soupen to serrye. c. 1450 *Tr. De Institutione* vii. lii. 124. þou woldest meke þiself out to erpe. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 19. The lyon... wyll not burte the best that falleth downe and meketh hymselfe unto hym. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 186. O men meke your nundes. 1533 *MORE A. Pol.* xiii. Wks. 875/1. I wisse tyll you meke you selfe and amende [your conditions], thy3 angur of your husband will neuer be well appeased. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 148/1. But the sayde Constantine meked himselfe so lowly to the King, that [etc.].

2. *trans.* To tame (an animal).

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5067. Thou meked the felle pantere. 1526 *TINOTAI Tas.* iii. 7. All the naures off beastes and off byrdes and off serpentes and ibynges of the see ar ineked and tamed of the nature off man. 1653 *H. WHISTLER Uphat Inf. Baptisme* 50. The generation of Vipers and

other sort of cruel beasts, meeked with Infants at the Ensign of Christ's Kingdom.

3. *intr.* To become meek, to be meek.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 14 Als wepand, and als dredi, Swa meked I witterli. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 12373 þe bestes mekand knaus me. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B. xx.* 35 Ac nede is next hym for anou he meketh, And as low as a lomb for lakkyn of þat hym nedeth. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3541 His herte is hard, that wole not meke, Whan men of mekenesse him biseke. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1952 He chokyt to þat mighty, and with mowthe said His charge full heistly, chese how he might.

Hence † *Meeked ppl. a.*, † *Meeking vbl. sb.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* liv. 21 Nought any that I pray for my beghnyng bot also that I pray for mekyng of thaim. c 1400 *Prayer in Maskell Mont. Rit. II.* 147 Meekid boonys [L. *ossa humilitatis*] shulen ioie to the lord. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* ii. 11. 42 To þe meke man and as low as a lomb for grace, and after his meking lift him in glory. 1517. iii. 17. 135 Þou hast neuere despised þe contrite & þe meked [L. *humilitatis*] herte.

Meeken (mē'k'n), *v.* Now rare. Also 4-6 meken, 6 mewyn, meaken. [f. *MEEK a.* + *-EN*. Cf. *Norw., Sw. mjukna.*]

1. *trans.* To make meek; to humble, soften, tame; † to mitigate, assuage; to lessen the violence of (a fire); to 'bring low', abase.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1328 Ofte hit mekned his mynde, bis maysterful werkkes. 1502 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. 161 Therby man is mekende, pouged, & informed by experience. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Nor. Philos.* (Palf.) 11 He mekeneth the mighty, & exalteth the lowly. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xii. (1617) 16 Baseness to humble them, sickness to meeken them. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 160 b, Snakes have beene so meekened, as that men have carried them without danger in their bosomes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt. v.* 46 Thou shalt melt these hardest metals... thou shalt meeken their rancour. 1652 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. B. Tycken 33 Its Fire became allayed or Meekened. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 265 This when... The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart was meekened. a 1788 WESLEY *Saviour, on us the want bestow* '11, Meeken my soul, thou heavenly Lamb, That I in the new earth may claim My hundred-fold reward. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 564, I was quelled before her, Meekened to the child she knew.

† *b. refl. Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 284, I mekend me befor þe bedels & þe messangers of allmighit God. 1537 MATTHEW 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 21 Among... mekened not him selfe before the Lord as Manasseh his father had mekened himselfe.

2. *intr.* To become meek or submissive; to submit meekly (to something).

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown's Rosary* ii, And she so mild. ... As spirits, when They meeken, not to God but meek. 18... *Wisdom Unapplied* viii, If I were thou, O gallant steed, I would not meeken to the rein, As thou.

Hence *Meekoned ppl. a.*; *Meekening vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1537 MATTHEW Ps. ii. 19 *marg.*, The mortifyinge of the fleashe and meakenyng of the bert. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1523) 93 Thou God wylte not despyse a harte contryte and mekened. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 No less rightlie illumyning, then as trulle... humblinge and mekenyng. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. 1. 22, I... climb'd Mountaines... Then with soft steps ensleid the meekned Vallies In quest of memory. 1698 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quiet Spirit* (1822) 166 Repentance... is very meekening. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 944 Her eyes, Where meekened sense and amiable grace And lively sweetness dwell. 18... Mrs. BROWNING *Isabel's Child* xxv, I changed the cruel prayer I made, And bowed my meekened face, and prayed That God would do His will. 1859-60 J. HAMILTON *Moses* v. (1870) 86 The meekening process in the mind of God's destined agent.

† **Meek-head**, *Obs.* Also 3 mek-, meok-, mukhe. [f. *MEEK a.* + *-HEAD*.] = *MEEKNESS*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8004 Milce nas þer mid him non ne no Manere Mekhede [err. meok hede, mukhede]. a 1350 *Birth Jesu* 391 (Jerron MS.) Vor he (God) hup þe mek hede biholden of his hine. 1672 CRESSY in Stillings. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 224 Our being becloset in... his [God's] meek-head.

Meekle, *obs. form of MICKLE*.

† **Meek-less**, *a. Obs.* [f. *MEEK v.* + *-LESS*.] That cannot be appeased or rendered meek.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madan* iv, No counsaile could my meeklesse minde asswage.

† **Meekly**, *a. Obs.* In 4 mekliche. [f. *MEEK a.* + *-LY*.] = *MEEK a.*

a 1350 *Birth Jesu* 400 (Egerton MS.) Mekliche men ibeied he hap also.

Meekly (mē'k'li), *adv.* Forms: see *MEEK a.*; also 4 mekkeli, mikelik, meukliche, mukly. [f. *MEEK a.* + *-LY*.] In a meek or humble manner.

c 1200 ORMIN 11392 Þe birp bifors þin Lafferð Godd Cneolenn meoklike & lutenn. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Pis beoð we wopen... eoten meokeliche and druncken meokeliker. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1304 Quen cherubin þis errand herd Mikelik he him answard. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1945 Loke þat þou þan mukly speke & to hym mercy crye. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4511 Iesu of the seruants weshe thou the fete mekely. 1547-8 *Order Commun.* 12 Mekely kneiyn yn þou knees. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 131 He... answered meekely as a Lamb. 1745 W. ROBERTSON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Scot. Ch.* (1760) xxv. ix, Wrong'd and oppress'd how meekly he in patient silence stood. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. Iv.* 503 They had... submitted themselves meekly to the royal authority.

Meekness (mē'k'nēs). Forms: see *MEEK a.*; also 4 mikeness, meukness, 6 meackness, moakness, mykoness. [f. *MEEK a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being meek; gentleness of spirit; humility.

c 1200 ORMIN 3612 Þatt dide he for to shawenn swa Unnespendli meeknesse. a 1340 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Meknesse and mildschipe makes mon eihwer lued. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9966 Sco seruied in vr lauerd dright, In mikenes suet, bath dai and night. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 65 God þet lueþ Meeknesse and zohnesse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3941 Eneas was... A man full of mekenes & mercy of his chere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3312 Mekenesse, and softenesse, mansuetudo, clementia. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 108 Yet for all their outward meakenes and holynes, they be within rauenyng woules. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N vij, You shall use towardes me suche meaknesse, lyke as God useþe unto all sinners. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 62 Loue and meekenesse, Lord, Become a Churchman, better then Ambition. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 310 It must be owing to my Meekness more than his Complaisance. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 161 Gentle natures in which grace has kindled meekness.

† **Meekship**, *Obs.* [+ *-SHIP*.] Meekness.

c 1230 *Mal. Meid.* 659 (Bodley MS.) Miltschipe & þe meekschipe of heorte.

Meel (e, meell), *obs. forms of MEAL*.

Meeling, *obs. variant of MAILING*, a farm.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 69 *Fundus*, a meeling.

Meelte, **Meen** (e, obs. ff. MELT v., MEAN, MIEN.

Meende, **Meeng** (e: see MIND, MENG.

Meer (e: see MARE 1, MAYOR, MERE, MORE.

Meercere, **-cery**, *obs. ff. MERCER, MERCERY*.

Meerkat (mē'k'at). Also 5 mercatte, 9

meercat. [a. Du. *meerkat* monkey (= G. *meerkatze*), app. f. *meer* sea + *kat* cat.

Cf., however, Hindi *markat*, Skr. *markata* ape. Can the European word (already found in OHG. as *mericazza*) be an etymologizing perversion of an Oriental name?

† 1. A monkey. *Obs.*

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse a baubyn or a mercatte for I sawe neuer fowler best. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 191 There are diuers strange beastes bred in Assia... Mercattes.

2. A name given in S. Africa to two small mammals: a. *Cynictis penicillata*, allied to the ichneumon. b. The suricate, *Suricata tetradactyla*, which is tamed as a pet.

1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. 231 Upon those parched plains are also found a great variety of small quadrupeds that burrow in the ground, and which are known to the colonists under the general name of *meer-cats*. 1826 A. SMITH *Catal. S. Afr. Mus.* 32 Meer cat of the Dutch. Ryzena Surikatta of the Naturalists. 1833 OGBURN in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) 1. 34 The name *Meer-cat*... is of very general acceptance in South Africa, being applied indifferently to the present species [*Cynictis*], the Cape Herpestes, Ground Squirrels, and various other burrowing animals. 1890 Mrs. A. MARTIN *Home Life Ostreich Farm* 158 There are two kinds of meerkats: one red, with a bushy tail like that of a squirrel, the other grey, with a pointed tail, and it is this latter kind which makes so charming a pet.

attrib. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 62 Meerkat skins sewn together, as pouches for tobacco.

Meerschaum (mē'shām, -jām). Forms: 8 myrsen, 8-9 meerschaum, 9 meerschum, meerschum, meerschum, 8- meerschum. [a. G. *meerschum*, lit. 'sea-foam', f. *meer* sea + *schaum* foam (a literal transl. of the Persian name *kef-i-daryā*), alluding to its frothy appearance.]

1. A popular synonym of sepiolite, a hydrous silicate of magnesium occurring in soft white clay-like masses.

1784 [see KEFFENILL]. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 145 Keffellik or myrsen, which the Germans corruptly call Meerschum, is said to be when recently dug of a yellow colour. 1812 J. NORR *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 176 note, Those tobacco-pipes which they manufacture of a species of earth, of the magnesium genus combined with silex, denominated meerschum. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/6 He bought wholesale a little block of flawed meerschum, polished them, and made them up into pipes.

attrib. 1823 DE QUINCY *Mr. Schnackenberg* vi, The great meerschum bead of his pipe.

2. (In full *meerschum pipe*.) A tobacco-pipe, the bowl of which is made of meerschum.

1799 COLERIDGE *Lect.* 14 Jan. A pipe of a particular kind, that has been smoked for a year or so, will sell here [at Ratzburg] for twenty guineas... They are called Meerschum. 1812 J. NORR *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 176 note, A meerschum pipe nearly black with smoking is considered a treasure. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 404 Bobwigs and meerschums, petticoats and sabres. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakf.-f. at*, One Stradivarius, I confess, Two Meerschums, I would fain possess. 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 5/3 He produced an enormous meerschum. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 145 He sent me back the meerschum-pipe.

† **Meese**, *Obs.* [a. Du. *mees* = ME. MOSE, whence corruptly *-mouse* in *TITMOUSE*.] A tom-tit. c 1481 CANTON *Dialogues* 107/35 Wodecoks, nygbyngalis, Sparowes, meessen, Ghees [etc.].

Mees (e: see MESE, MESS. Meest, obs. f. MOST.

Meet (mēt), *sb.* [f. MEET v.] The meeting of hounds and men in preparation for a hunt. Also, by extension, applied to other kinds of sporting meetings (e.g. of coaches, cyclists).

1831-4 R. S. SURTEES *Torrock's Faunts* (1833) 39 They overtook a gentleman pursuing a long bill of the meets for the next week, of at least half a dozen packs. 1854 WARTER *Last of Old Squires* vi. 58 If it so happened that the fox-hounds did not make their usual meets in the neighbourhood. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/1 The interesting meet of the stage-coaches to be held to-day. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 493/2 For 10 years the club's meet has been one of the most popular cycling events.

Meet (mēt), *a. and adv.* Now arch. Forms: 1 (3y) mēte, mēte, 4 met, 4-6 mete, 5-7 meete, (6 met), meat (e, Sc. meit, meyt), 6- meet. Also 2-3 I-METE. [ME. *mēte* (with close ē, riming with *suete*, etc.); prob. repr. OE. (Anglian) **gemēde*, WS. *gemēte* (early southern ME. I-METE) with normal loss of the prefix. The OE. *gemēte*: OTeut. **gamētiō* (OHG. *gamāzi* eqn., MHG. *gemāze*, mod.G. *gemāsz*), f. **ga-* (V-) prefix synonymous with L. *com-* + **mūtā* measure, f. **māt*, ablaut-var. of **met-* (see MEET v.). The etymological sense is thus 'commensurate'.

OE. had *mēte* adj. of similar formation without the prefix, but it occurs only in the senses 'small, inferior'. The formally equivalent ON. *māt-r*, 'valuable, excellent, lawful', may possibly be the source of some of the Eng. senses. The alleged OE. *gemet* adj., sometimes assigned as the etymon, appears to be merely a predicative use of *gemet* sb., measure, what is fitting; and if the adj. existed its ME. form would not have had close ē.]

A. adj.

† 1. Having the proper dimensions; made to fit. In later use: Close-fitting, barely large enough. Also Comb. *meet-bodied*. *Obs.*

[c 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schrober 1885) 89 Besceawige se abbod and hate besidian færa reafa gemet, þæt hy ne synd to scorte, ac gemæte þam, þe hyra noiað. a 1300 in *Leg. Holy Rood* (1871) 30 Po was it bi a fot to schoot... hi ne miste it make Imete.] a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1809 Son þe tre was heun dun, And squir on-laid and scantilum, þe tre was als meite and quem, Als animan þæt to cuth deme. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. [Mabian] 50 Par for of spechis a cownye þa mad til hyne meite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 13 Sowtairs, with schone weil maid and meit, þe mend the faltis of ill maid feit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vii, 10 Upon his feyt his meyt schois hoit War bukkit. 16... *Will Stewart & John* lxi. in *Child Ballads* II. 435 Iohn he gott on a clouted cloake, See meite and low then by his knee. 1727 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1899) 200 They will allow him [the towns pyper] a meet-bodied coat with the towns livery thereon. a 1763 *Sweet William's Ghost* xiii. in *Child Ballads* II. 239 There's no room at my side... My coffin's madeso meet. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Meet-coat*, a term used by old people for a coat that is exactly meet for the size of the body, as distinguished from a long coat.

† 2. Equal, on the same level. Const. *to*. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, an equal. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 484 Of al goodnesse she had none mete. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 214 Thar es na sorow mete to myne. c 1440 *York Mss.* xvii. 281 Hayll! man þat is made to þin meite [MS. meite, rime feete].

† b. *To be meet with*: to be even or quits with; to be revenged upon. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 47 You taxe Signior Benedicke too much, but hee'll be meet with you. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 187 The foule ill take me if I be not revenged and meet with thee. 1687 *Death's Vis. Pref.* (1713) 12 An Unjust, Terrible Devil... that... will be severely meet with them for all the... Scorn they have cast even on his Being and Power.

3. Suitable, fit, proper (for some purpose or occasion, expressed or implied). Const. *for*, *to*; also *to with inf.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 71 Alle þis mirþe þa madden to þe mete tyme. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1043 (*Didio*) To þere nis no woman to him half so mete. c 1386 - *Knt's T.* 773 Two harneys... Botlie suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 83a Mustard is metest with alle maner salt heryng. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* xv. (Arb.) 32 Hadde we an balter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough. 1530 PALSGR. 574/1 Of all monethes Marche is the metest to set yonge plantes and to graffe in. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* to So shall ye bee mete partakers of these holy mysteries. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 A gate or dore... for the Apte, commodious, and meate passage of the gowernours. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 245 For to decelue they be most mete. That best can play hypocrysy. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bij, Whose names also I thought not altogether the metest to be omitted. 1616 BOYLE in *Lis-more Papers* (1886) I. 129, I am to pass back a lease of 40 years to Cap^t Tynt at a meet Rent. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 448 He was happy in a meet yoke-fellow. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 8 The Eye is very proper and meet for seeing. 1820 SCOTT *Mounst.* xviii, To transwem myself into some civil form meeter for this worshipful company. 1852 M. ARNOLO *Empeoloes* 63 Not here, O Apollo! Are haunts meet for thee. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 372 Thrombosis meet to explain the death is not always found.

b. Predicatively of an action: Fitting, becoming, proper. Chiefly in *it is meet that...*, as (or than) *is meet*.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 3675 Sco... dled him, sum hit was mete, Wit his broþer robe þat smelld suete. c 1485 *Digby Mss.* (1882) iv. 686 O swete child! it was nothinge mete... To let Iudas kisse these lippes so swete. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*. It is mete and right so to do. 1611 *Butle Jer.* xxvi. 13 Doe with mee as seemeth good and meet vnto you. 1652 NEEHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 56 Using far less diligence here than was meet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. 1, My cities, which deserted in my wars, I thought it meet to punish. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 116 This is lovelier and sweeter, Men of Ithaca, this is meter, In the hollow rosy vale to marry. 1846 TRENCH *Misc.* *Introd.* (1862) 38 It was only meet that this Son should be clothed with mightier powers than theirs.

† 4. Mild, gentle. *Obs.*

1433 LVGD. S. Edmund 1007 in *Horsim. Allengl. Leg.* (1851) 394 Most temperat he was of his deiete... To foryenne most mansuet and meete. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 320 Mansweit and meit, and full of gentres. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* iii. vii. 73 The Senators... thought Lepidus rather meete [L. *miten*] than a coward.

† *B. adv.* In a meet, fit, or proper manner; meetly, fitly; sufficiently. Also, exactly (in a certain po-tion). *Meet* to: in close contact with. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 183 His skyn was schape al mette, And nayed on the same mete. c. 1470 *Hexam Wallace* x. 149 That tall full met shou he tauld be shi sell. 1547 *Reconder Gr. Artes* G v j h. In then the two fyrste figures wer set euer mete one vnder the other. 1581 R. Robinson *Gold. Mir.* (1851) i Gasing in the clowdes, these countreys for to view, Meete underneath, the mounthe where I was. a 1600 *Montgomery Misc. Poems* xxxv. 68 Diana keeps this Margarit, Bot Hymen heghts to match hir mett. 1603 SHAKS. *As You Like It* v. iii. 333 All yet seemes well, and if it end to meeete, The bitter part, more welcome is the sweet. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 465 'Tis the cords being first laid meet to my skin. 1683 SHAWES. *Sgt. Alastie* III. i. You have given me so many bumpers I am Meet drunk already.

Meet (mit), *v.* Inflected met. Forms: 1 *mētan*, *Northumb. moeta*, 3 *meten*, 3-4 *miete*(n), 3-6 *mete*, 4-7 *Sc. metit*(e), 5-7 *meete*, (4 *meyt*, met, 5 *mett*, 6 *might*, 7 *metat*), 4- *meet*. *Pa. I.* 1 *mētte*, 3-6 *mette*, 4 *meyt*, 4-7 *mett*, 5 *Sc. metit*, 4- *met*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *mett*, *mete*, 4-6 *mette*, 5 *meyt*, 4- *met*; 4-5 *ymette*, 4-7 *ymet*, 5 *imett*(e). [OE. *mētan* (Northumb. *mēta*), also with prefix *gē*, *gēmōtan*, *gē*, *gēmōtan*, corresponds to OFris. *mēta*, OS. *mōtan* (MLG. *mōten*, *gēmōten*, Du. *mōeten*, ON. *mēta* (Sw. *mōta*, Da. *mōde*), Goth. *gēmōtjan*:-O'Eufr. **ga* *mōtjan*, f. **mōtōm* coming together, encounter, meeting. See *MOOT sb.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To come or light upon, come across, fall in with, find. Now only *dial.* exc. with person as obj., in which use it is merged in 4; otherwise superseded by *meet with*.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Beeth.* xxx. § 2 Hwi ofermodize ge þon ofer oðre men for eowrum zehyrdum hutan anweorce, nu ge nanne ne mazon metan anæpne? 971 *Blekk. Hom.* 217 Ða he eft ham com, þa mette he ðane man forðferðene. c. 1404 *Arthur* 343 þe first lond þar he gan Meete, Forsorþe hyt was barefete. c. 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xv. 164 Summe of hem worshiþe the Sonne, . . . summe Serpentes, or the first thing that thei meeten at morwen. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 188, I see a man heree needs not lue by shifts, When in the streets he meetes such golden gifts. 1676 *Wiseham Surg.* II. iii. 174 Of this Intemperies you will find an Observation in Herpes. . . . And wherever you meet it, you shall find difficulty. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67, I had not gone . . . a mile, when, meeting a dirty road, I turned over a stile. *Mod. Embrookshire* (E.D.D.), I met this glove on the road.

2. To come face to face with, or into the company of (a person who is arriving at the same point from the opposite or a different direction).

c. 1205 LAV. 18127 In are brade strete he igon mete þre cnihtes & heore sweines. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 51/7 Asoc liue cam a day bi þe wei he cam metien bi cas Æne knyt. 1362 *LANGL.* P. Pl. A. v. 82 Whon I mette him in þe Mark ket þat I most hate, Ich heliede him as hendely as I his fiend weore. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 606 He met ane Porter swayne Cummand raith him agayne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 635/1, I mette hyu a myle beyonde the towne. 1673 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. v. I would have overtaken, not have met my Game. 1824 *Hogg Conf. Sinner* 130 They perceived the two youths coming, as to meet them, on the same path.

b. To arrive in the presence of (a person, etc., approaching) as the intended result of going in the opposite direction: often in phrases to *come*, *go*, *run*, etc. to *meet*. Hence, to go to a place at which (a person) arrives, in order e.g. to welcome, communicate with, accompany, or convey (him). Similarly, to *meet a coach*, *a train*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10555 Pi lauerd es comand als south, Ga to mete him. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 62 Till Noram kirk he come with outyn mar. The consell than of Scotland mett hym thar. 15. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 74 To myght my Lord come the kinge and queen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* IV. ii. 96 Ie appoint my men to carry the basket agayne, to meete him at the doore with it. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 97 Good Signior Leonato, you are come to meet your trouble: the fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. 1666 *Drayton Ann. Mirab.* cv. As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain, And first the martlet meets it in the sky. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 103 Where art thou Adam, wont with joy to meet My coming seen far off? 1710 *Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Bid your servant meet you such a time. 1808 *Scott Marit.* I. xiii. Then step'd to meet that noble Lord, Sir Hugh the Heron bold. 1894 *Dovle S. Holmes* 49 I'll meet the seven o'clock train and take no steps till you arrive. *Mod.* An omnibus from the hotel meets all trains. I was met at the station by my host with a carriage.

c. *Phr.* To *meet half-way*: chiefly in figurative uses, † to forestall, anticipate (*obs.*); to respond to the friendly advances of; to make concessions to (a person) in response to or in expectation of equal concessions on his part; to come to a compromise with. To *meet trouble half-way*: to distress oneself needlessly with anticipations of what may happen.

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* B. Presently he remembred himselfe, and had like to fall into his memento agayne, but that I met him halfe waies, and askt his Lordship [etc.]. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Judicature* ¶ 3 Let not the Iudge meet the Cause halfe Way; Nor giue Occasion to the Partie to say; His Counsell or Prooves were not heard. 1638 *Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 112, I like this popular Divinitie, which meets us halfe way, and stoops a

little, that we may not strayne our selves too much. 1706 *Farquhar Recruit. Officer* III. i. We lov'd twd Ladies, they met us halfe way, and [etc.]. 1799 *Nelson in Nicolas Disp.* (1843) IV. 66 There is not a thing that the Admiral could propose that I would not meet him half-way. 1821 *Lamb Ælia Ser.* I. *Valentine's day*. The world meets nobody half-way. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 12/2 The Polish peasantry . . . will meet the Czar halfway in whatever he does for their good.

d. *transf.* with inanimate things as subj. or obj.: To come into contact, association, or junction with (something or some one moving in a different course). Also, of things that have attributed motion, as a line, road, etc.: To arrive at a point of contact or intersection with (another line, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23161 Oft i was wit malisce mette. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. iii. 21 Let no whit thee dismay The hard beginne that meetes thee in the dore. 1602 *and P. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arh) 22 Where so ere we run there meetes vs griefe. 1633 *Tennyson Lady of Shalott.* i. 3 Long fields of barley and of rye, That clothe the world and meet the sky. 1842 — *Sir Galahad* vi. I yearn to breathe the airs of heaven That often meet me here. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. v.* I. 663 The gibbet was set up where King Street meets Cheapside. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297 (*Rowing*) Meeting the oar, bringing the body up to the oar at the close of the stroke in place of bringing the hands strongly up into the chest.

e. Of an object of attention: To present itself before, to come under the observation of. To *meet the eye* (*sight, view*), the *ear*: to be visible, audihle. To *meet the eye of*: to happen to be seen by.

1632 *Milton Penseroso* 120 Of Forests, and enchantments drear, Where more is meant than meets the ear. 1667 — P. L. yr. 18 Chariots and flaming Armes, and fierie Steeds Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view. 1781 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 48 Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight . . . meet his sight. 1876 *Travelvan Macaulay* I. 303 All that met his ear or eye. 1883 *Gilmore Mongols* xviii. 217 Striking pious attitudes at every object of reverence that meets his eye. *Mod. Adv.* If this should meet the eye of A. B., he is requested [etc.].

f. To *meet a person's eye, gaze*, etc.: to perceive that he is looking at one; also, to submit oneself to his look without turning away.

1690 *Drayden Tyr. Love* v. i. 48 So much of guilt in my refusal lies, That Dehtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* iv. 177, I . . . Not yet endured to meet her opening eyes. 1883 *Frances M. Pearo Contrad.* xxxii. As she turned her head . . . she met his eyes.

3. To encounter or oppose in battle. Also (after *F. renconter*), to fight a duel with.

c. 1275 LAV. 16366 Ten þusend Scottes he sende bi-halues þe heaðene to mete (c. 1205 to imete). c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1214 Yif I may mete him aright, With mi brand that is so bright. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii. 226 Mett thame with speris hardly. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 627 All þat met hym with malys. . . . Auther dyet of his dynytes, or were ded wondit. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Lettis's Hist. Scot.* II. 159 At thair-cumming halldie and w' scharpe weiris thay mett thame. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1123, I only with an Oaken staff will meet thee. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. (1820) 323 His opponents . . . never meet him fairly upon his own ground. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* iv. 177, Like fire he meets the foe. 1855 *Smalley H. Cornetaria* III. I suppose I should be forced to meet him . . . if he were to challenge me.

† b. To be 'meet' or even with; = *ri i. obs.* 1613 *Fletcher, etc. Hon. Man's Fort.* III. iii, I have heard of your tricks, . . . well I may live To meet thee. 1623 *Fletcher Rule a Wife* v. iii, Some trick upon my credit, I shall meet it.

c. To encounter or face the attacks of (something impersonal); to oppose, cope or grapple with (an objection, difficulty, evil). (Cf. 11 b.)

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Not be afraid of meeting the mischief which he sees follow too fast for him to escape. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. xi. 166 Who does not see, that to bear pain well, is to meet it courageously? 1854 *Brewster Mar. Worlds* xv. 221 It is vain to argue against assertions like these which can only be met by an equally positive denial of them. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 The impetus of a push or a squeeze received on the hand is measured by the muscular exertion induced to meet it. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* I. § 4. 40 The threats of Charles were met by O'Fa with defiance. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 252/1 Seen my last pamphlet, 'How to Meet the Microbe'?

† d. With simple *refl. pron.* in reciprocal sense: To encounter each other; = *sense g. obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1930 Bi side winchestre in a feld to gadere hii hom mette. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3325 Pai metten hem in asty Bi o forestes side.

4. To come (whether by accident or design) into the company of, or into personal intercourse with; to 'come across' (a person) in the intercourse of society or business.

c. 1374 *Chaucer Compl. Mars* 138 Alas when shal I mete yow, berte dere? 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* II. iii. 149 Remaines, that, in th' Official Markes invested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1676 *Wiseham Surg.* I. xxi. 114 The next day in the afternoon the two Physicians and some of the Chirurgeons met me at the Patient's Chamber. 1676 *Drayden State Innoc.* v. 3, And not look back to see, When what we love we ne'er must meet again. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 127, I was . . . struck with the Person, but much more with the good Sense, of the young Creature I accidentally met. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 81 It was not strange that the king did not then wish to meet them. 1855 *Tennyson Maud* II. IV. xiii, I loathe the squares and streets, And the faces that one meets. 1887 *Beatty-Kington (Hills) Monarchs* I have met. *Mod.* His medical colleagues refuse to meet him in consultation.

b. Phrase, To *be well, happily*, etc., *met*. Also *elipt.*, *Well met!* (as an expression of welcome).

c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 237 A petre poulwe good daye & wele imett. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. vii. 83 Now go we hens said balyu & wel he we met. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 461 What, wanton, wanton, now we'll ymet! 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* IV. iii. 45 Well met, well met, Master Antipholus. a 1592 *Greene James IV.* IV. ii, Widow Countess, well y-met. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 19 You are happilie met. 1834 *Lytton Pomphry* I. i, Ho, Diomed, well met.

† e. With simple *refl. pron.* (cf. 3 d): To encounter each other; = *sense 8. obs.*

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 354/302 Bi þe watere of pifeord his two schirene hem mette, And contekeden for þis holie bodie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10563 Quen þis seli mett þam same, þai gret þam self wit gastli game.

5. To encounter, experience, (a certain fortune or destiny); to receive (reward, punishment, or treatment of a certain kind). Now *rare* or *poet.*, superseded by *meet with* (11 g).

c. 1440 *York Myst. xi.* 288 Mo mayvayles mon he mett. 1591 *Shaks. Tw. Gent.* I. i. 15 Wish me partaker in thy happiness, When thou do'st meet good hap. a 1631 *Donne Lett.* To Sir T. Lucy (1651) 11, I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I meet no opportunity of sending it. 1661 *Boyle Style of Script.* (1675) 243 Those . . . met a destiny not ill resembling that of Zacheus. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IX. 271 As one who loves, and some unkindness meets. a 1677 *Barrow Sermon* xvii. Wks. 1687 I. 243 Whoever hath in him any love of truth . . . shall hardly be able to satisfy himself in the conversations he meeteth; but [etc.]. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* II. v. In this Exercise I once met an Accident. 1808 *Macintosh Lett.* 28 Sept. in *Life* (1836) I. 437 'Meet your approbation' is a slang phrase, not fit for public despatches or letters. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Fr. Wines & Pol.* IV. 61 He met only threats and laughter. 1845 *M. Pattison Ess.* (1886) I. 19 This generous appeal met no response. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* IV. 309, I fear'd To meet a cold 'We thank you'. 1855 *M. Arnold Balder Dead* 24 He has met that doom which long ago The Nor-nies . . . spun.

6. To come into conformity with (a person's wishes or opinions).

1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* v. xiii, By Heav'n he meets my wishes! 1784 *Cowper Task* III. 788 He . . . leaves the accomplished plan just when it . . . meets his hopes. 1843 *Bischoff Wollen Manuf.* II. 69 Such duties on the importation of foreign woollen manufactures as would meet their views. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VI. 120 The Estates . . . would go as far as their consciences would allow to meet His Majesty's wishes. 1864 *Watkinson S. Fellow* (1883) 273 If her thoughts . . . had settled on that . . . useless young man, instead of on himself, who met her on so few points. *Mod. (Comm.)* I will do my best to meet you in the matter.

7. To satisfy (a demand or need); to satisfy the requirements of (a particular case); to be able or sufficient to discharge (a pecuniary obligation). To *meet a bill* (*Comm.*): to pay it at maturity.

1833 *Marryat P. Simple* xi, The money . . . was . . . not more than sufficient to meet one of the demands. 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Financ* (1844) 187 No body is ever unable to pay his debt; he is only unable to meet his engagements. 1847 *Marryat Childr. N. Forest* iv, His widow sold the gun to meet her wants. 1876 *MacLeod Elem. Banking* 167 Even under the best circumstances, an acceptor may fail to meet his bill. 1884 *Sir E. F. Kay in Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/2 A remedy which exactly meets the necessities of the case. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 This view of the question gets rid of all mere wrangling, while no other adequately meets the case. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 78/1 The course suggested on the part of the Comptroller was necessary to meet the justice of the case. 1894 *Baring-Gould Killybegs* II. 84 Five hundred pounds will not suffice to meet all claims.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. [From the earlier reciprocal use: see 4 c.] Of two or more persons: To come from opposite or different directions into the same place or so as to be in each other's presence or company, whether by accident or by design; to come face to face. Often with *together*. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22663 þe stede o dome quai all sal mete. c. 1374 *Chaucer Compl. Mars* 72 The grete Joye that was betwix hem two When they were met. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 889 Pai mett neuer eftir wile þai leued. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 250 Bath the King and the Quene mettis in Paris, For to hold thair zule togidder. 1538 *Starkey Eng. land* I. ii. 27 Saying that he we now here mete. . . . according to our promys. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* I. i. 1 When shall we three meet again? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1628 J. MEAD in *Crit. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) I. 314 One had him come to the lord mayor; he answered, my lord mayor might come to him; but in fine they agreed to meet half way. 1720 *Gay Sweet William's Farew.* IV, We only part to meet again. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* LIII. viii, Where death-divided friends at last shall meet, to part no more. c. 1830 T. H. BAYLY *Songs*, We met—'twas in a crowd—and I thought he would shun me. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin* II. ix. 158 The two gentlemen, with a few more friends, were met round General Lambert's supper-table. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 259 They had not met for years.

b. Of the members of a more or less organized body, a society, or regular assembly: To assemble for purposes of conference, business, worship, or the like. Often with *collect.* noun as subj. 1530 *Palsgr. 635/2* When they mete to gyther I wyll put them in myode of your mater. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidane's*

Comm. 10 b. These beyng called to an assemble. .mette at Franckfourt. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. iii. 152 The People.. are summoned To meet anon, upon your approbation. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mace.* xiv. 21 And [they] appointed a day to meet in together by themselves. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 When this Assembly of Men meet together. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 1 Dec. The Parliament will certainly meet on Friday next. 1791 HAMMOND *Memo. J. Wesley* III. 82 Many of these [classes] are subdivided into smaller companies called bands, which also meet once a week. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Est.* (1889) I. 17 The bishops... were summoned to meet in synod, at Paris. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 469 The Parliament... met in another mood from that of any Parliament which had met for a hundred years.

† c. To come to or be present at a meeting; to keep an appointment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Expectant ay till I may mette, To geten mercy of that swete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 770 Aithire with a first fote in be fild metis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxvi. 156 Soo he departed to mette at his day afore sette. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. 5 'Tis past the howe (Sir) that Sir Hugh promis'd to meet. 1603 - *Memo. for M.* iv. 18. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* iv. *Salmacia* 43 She fain wou'd meet him, but refus'd to meet Before her looks were set with nicest care.

d. To arrive at mutual agreement.

1851 PUSEY *Lit. Sp.* London (ed. 3) 1271 Devout minds, of every school, who meditate on the Passion, meet at least in this.

† f. To come together in the shock of battle. To meet on: to come into conflict with. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7815 Bothe be grekis on be grene, & be grym troiens, Mettyn with mayne faire myghis to kythe. *Ibid.* 8288 He machit hym to Menelay, & met on be kyng. 1460 *Lybans Disc.* 1638 The styward... Fell of hys stede bakward, So harde they two metten. *Ibid.* 2012 As bey togeder sette, Har bope swerdes mette. [1782] COWPER *Friendship* 137 How fiercely will they meet and charge! No combatants are stiffer.]

10. Of inanimate objects: To come into contact; to come together so as to occupy the same place, or follow the same line or course.

To make both ends meet: see *END* sb. 24.

a 1300 *Siriv* 358 Loke hou hir heien greien, On hire cheken the teser meten. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xvii. 185 Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1 Hylls do never mete, but acquayntaunce dothe often. 1550 DAVIS tr. *Sicardus's Comm.* 412 Where the Rhine and Moselle mette. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 4 Nov. My vet being new and thin, and the coat cut not to meet before upon my breast. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 784 Our circuit meets full West. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 286 It was very hard to see where the tiles met. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Oct. He... discovered that his waistcoat would not meet upon his belly by five good inches at least. 1774 PORTER *Serim.* v. (1797) I. 126 How two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never meet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. - *Expost.* 22 Her vaults below, where every vintage meets. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xii. Where seemed the cliffs to meet on high. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. 22 There came a sweeter token when the night and morning meet. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxii. 52 Look as a lone lorn vine... Bows, till topmost spray and roots meet feebly together. 1894 KIRLING *Barrack-r.* Ball, etc. 75 Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

b. Of eyes, glances, etc. (cf. 2 f).

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1303 He raised his head, their eyes met and hers fell.

c. Said of qualities, etc., uniting in the same person, etc.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 114 Al the three beauties meet together... in young men. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vi. § 9 The uniformity and perfect harmony of all these several Prophecies... all giving light to each other, and exactly meeting at last in the accomplishment. 1697 CHETWODE *Dryden's Virgil* Lib. 3 It being rarely found that a very fluent Elocution, and depth of judgment meet in the same Person. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 37 In baser souls unnumbered evils meet. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 125 Thou, the latest-leaf of all my knights, In whom should meet the offices of all. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 57 The nobility of two races met in the child.

† d. To lie or fit close to. (cf. MEET a.) *Obs.*

1568 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xviii. 30 It meites lyk stem-myne to 300 theis.

† e. To agree or tally. *Obs. rare.*

1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 77 He that compareth our instruments, with those that were used in ancient times, shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, and meete as iump as German lippes. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vi. § 1 It was yet greater difficulty to regulate it by the course of the Sun, and to make the accounts of the Sun and Moon meet. 1843 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Old China.* It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all meet—and much ado we used to have every Thirty-first Night of December to account for our exceedings.

11. Meet with.

a. To come across, light upon; = sense 1, which it has superseded in common use.

c 1275 LAV. 1426 Hii mette wid [carlier text] Imetten heo (faren) Numbert peos kinges sonde of pan erb. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 19604 Saulus soght aiguar and thrett All be cristen he wit mett. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 437 pai spared nouthir kyenn na kyth, Man na woman bat pai mett with. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/2 When he cometh to experience of service abroad... he maketh as woorthy a souldiour as any nation he meeteth with. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 21 And continually we mett with many things, worthy of Observation, and Relaiion. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 14 Others... wander up and downe to meet some-where with a refie-hing shade. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 158 They make a shift to live upon any thing they can meet withall. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 318

This was the first public opportunity he had met with. 1782 JOHNSON *Lett.* to Mrs. Thrale 13 June, In the penury of fuel. I have yet met with none so frugal as to sit without fire. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 94 We cannot read a history of foreign art without meeting with the name of Charles. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 84, I have occasionally met with instances. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 592 Though abscess beneath the tentorium usually occurs in the substance of the hemisphere it may be met with in other situations.

† b. To come into the presence of; = sense 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20145 In be temple with her he met, Anurd hir and tar hir grette. c 1380 *Sir Perun.* 3778, & eue to be payulouns þay gunne 80, & metep with þr Amyrel. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 89 Whan Jason was come to this temple medea cam and mette with him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b. His grace preuenteth vs, before we mette with it. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 27 Socrates mette full butte with Xenophon, in a narrowe hacke lane, where he could not stert from hym. 1686 tr. *Agathis or Civ. Wars* *Lacedemonians* 59 As he returned, he was met with by an Achaian. 1816 CHALMERS in *Life* (1850) II. 78 We fell in with Mr. Cook, who came out to meet with me.

† c. To encounter (an enemy); = sense 3. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3205 Vier... wende toward seint dauid to mete wip is fon. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Pard.* 2. 365 Is it swich peil with him for to meete? I shal hym mee by wey and eek bystrete. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 250 Thus Wallace sone can with the capteyn mette. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 13 At Shrewsbury... The King, with mightie and quick-rayed Power, Meetes with Lord Harry. 1684 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 993 How in fight you met, At Kingston, with a Maypole idol.

† d. To come into or be in physical contact with.

Of a garment: To reach exactly to (a certain point).

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9915 O three colours... þe grund neist þar es ful 371, Metand wit þat rochen stau. 13 - *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 371 When þe water of welky with þe worlde mette. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4460 Ful lile wanted the soket That with the throte it had y met. 1480 *Robt. Dreyll* 328 in Hazl. *E. P. L.* 232 With hys shyelde Robert mette playne. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 A long garment... [which] meteth tust with the feete. 1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (1613) A iv. One lands end meets with another. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 In its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Shings.

† e. To have carnal knowledge of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1197 Adam... suld wit his wijf yete mete For ur lord bad aghied yete A child to rais of his oxspring.

† f. To agree or accord with. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 15 Lords of right noble extraction... (whose titles met with their estates in the Northern Paris).

g. To experience, undergo (a particular kind of fortune or treatment); = sense 5.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2109 God that died vpon the Rode, Yff grace that she mette with good! 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 49 He that hath suffer'd this disorder'd Spring, Hath now himselfe met with the Fall of Leafe. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 6 Elsewhere they meet with charitie. 1660 BLOUNT *Boswell* 3 At Warrington Bridge [he] met with the first opposition made by the Rebels. a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 100 These Manufactured Goods from India, met with such a kind reception, that [etc.]. 1693 CREECH *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 326 A little Sun you Mourn, while Most have met With twice the Loss, and by as Vile a Cheat. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 9 In our Return home we met with a very odd Accident. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75. 137 It has always met with the Approbation of the Wisest Men. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 176 Sir William Gascoigne... met with praises instead of reproaches. 1843 BARRINGTON *Bible in Spain* xvi. I have... never met with ill-susage, except once... amongst the Papists. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xix, Mariners... who had met with their death on this rocky coast. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Poems* II. 311 This system of semi-official marauding met with the approval of the Czar.

† h. To oppose, grapple with (an error, objection, malpractice), take precautions against (a danger); to provide for (an emergency). Also, to cope with (a person). *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 285/1 And all this good fruite woude a fewe mischeuous persons... vndoutedly bring into thys realme, if the prince and prelates... did not in the beginning mette with their malice. 1575-85 ABW. SANDYS *Serm.* xi. 172 Paul, in this treatise of a magistrate, meeteth with both these errors. 1600 in *Liturgy. Serm.* Q. *Elliz.* (Parker Soc.) 694 Meet with the purposes and practices of all ambitious Absalons. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 8 A prudent man... meeteth with euerie mischiefe, and is not ouertaken, with non panti, had I wist. 1668 *Rolls's Abridgment* Publ. Pref. The body of Laws... consist of infinite particulars, and must meet with various Emergencies. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1698) III. 524 To meet with their doubts, and to answer their Objections. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iv. Let it suffice, at present, that you have been met with.

† i. To be even with; to requite or 'pay out'.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x. I'll meet with you anon for interrupting me so. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 307 God... though be meet with some in this life, yet he lets thousands escape. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 129 For which sins God may meet with you also.

j. Se. To pay (a creditor).

1844 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 288 They had been unable, term after term, to meet with the laird, and were now three years in arrears.

Meet(e), obs. forms of MET, METE.

Meet(e)s, var. forms of METELS *Obs.*, dream.

Meeten (mē'tn), v. [f. MEET a. + -EN 5.] trans.

To make meet or fit (for).

1807 C. WINTER in *W. Jay Life* (1843) 173 That you... may be richly accommodated with grace till you are meetened

for glory. 1879 A. REED *Alice Bridge* 272 These trials will meeten us for whatever the future unfolds.

Meeter (mē'tēr), [f. MEET v. + -ER 1.] One who attends or takes part in a meeting; † spec. in Quaker phraseology, a member of a particular 'meeting' or congregation.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 186 Ye maior pt of those first meetres. 1682 W. ROGERS *7th Pt. Chr., Quaker* 82 G. W. a Member of the Second-days Meeting... smooth'd up the Barbadoes Meeters with this Expression. a 1713 *ELL. wooo Autobiog.* (1765) 251 The whole Fines of such and so many of the Meeters as they should account poor. 1887 E. F. BYRNE *Heir without Heritage* II. xl. 219 These early torchlight-meeters.

Meeter, obs. form of METER, METRE.

Meeterly, a. and adv. north. dial. Also [2-4-5 mately], 9 meterly. [app. related to MEET a., but the formation is obscure: possibly influenced by witterly or some similar word. The meterly of the first quotation is difficult to connect with the other forms: cf. ON. *mátalega*, *mátulega*, f. *máte* measure, moderation.]

A synonym. *meeterly*, *meeterly*, *meeterly* occurs in dialects (see E. D. D.), and may possibly be referable to METHE sb.]

a. adj. Moderate, middling, fairly good. b. adv. 'Tolerably, moderately, fairly; handsomely, modestly, agreeably' (E.D.D.).

[c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2306 þus bi ensaumpil sal scho take Matelyr al thinges to make (= L. *se omnia temperat*, etc.).] 1674 KAY N. C. Words, *Meeterly*, *Meeterly*, *Meeterly*: handsomely, modestly; As bow matelyr, from meet, fit. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Vieu Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 54 M... Is Seroh o Rutchots so honsome? T. Eigb, hoos meeterly. 1865 B. BAILEY *Irkdale* II. 99 I'm matelyr... for an 'owd body.

Meeth: see MEAD (the drink), METHE (measure).

† Meet-help. *Obs.* [orig. two words like *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20: subseq. combined as in *sweet heart*, *good wife*, etc.] A fitting helper; = HELPMET.

[1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 18 The end of her Creation; which was, to be a meet help for him. a 1666 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) *Life* 15 Enjoying the comfortable Society of that meet Help for the space of forty nine years.] 1656 WHISTON *Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 96 Among all these Creatures there was not a Meet-help, or suitable Companion for him.

So Meet-helper; also Meet-helping, 'the condition of being a helpmeet.

1636 W. STROUD *Floating Isl.* iv. iii, Recreation much consisteth in The yolk of a meet helper. 1865 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iv. 74 Woman is created to be the meet-helper of man. *Ibid.* i. 18 The husbanding and meet-helping of the marriage bond itself.

Meeting (mē'ting), vbl. sb. [f. MEET v. + -ING 1. OE. had *gemeting*, glossing L. *conuentio*, *conuentus*, *concilium*, *synagoga*.]

1. The action of coming together from opposite or different directions into one place or into the presence of each other, of assembling for the transaction of business, etc. Now somewhat rare exc. in gerundial use; formerly in phr. *in meeting*, at (*next*, etc.) *meeting*, till *meeting*.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5846 His broþer aaron he mett, þat drihtun self has meting set. c 1320 *W. Trist.* 181 Swiche meting nas neuer made wip sorwe on ich iside. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xv. 166 There ben also sun Cristene men, that seyn, that summe Bestes han gode meetynge, that is to seye, for to meete with hem first at morwe. c 1440 LOVELICH *Mervin* 4580 The kyng, that agens Merlyne went in meytynge. 1485 in Jupp *Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 35 Reseyved in the Barge at the metynge of the Kyng on the Water vij. vij. 1559 Br. Scot in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 14 At Peter's first meetinge with our Saviour Christe. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 95 Muche more of this kynd that past betwixt one of their number and me this day... at meeting. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr., I desire you will lock up all my drawers, and keep the keys till meeting. 1844 Lb. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. (1862) 119 The people's right of Meeting in large bodies. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 314 These old makers... do not dwell on meetings in heaven.

b. To give (a person) (the or a) *meeting* [after F. *donner rendez-vous*]: to appoint a time and place for meeting with him. ? *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 25 A friend... whom they were to procure to come disguised, and give them the meeting. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 161 At length, with much intreaty, he gave her a meeting. a 1648 Lb. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 35 Promising that he would not only give him meeting, but take pay under him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 30 Sept., That... he would come to Bath in the winter, where I promised to give him the meeting. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *War Succession* (ed. Montague) I. 509 The King resolved to give her the meeting in Catalonia. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, You ask me to give you a meeting.

† 2. An encounter in arms; a fight, battle. *Obs.*

13 - *K. Alis.* 2696 Com, and geve us on justyng, And thow schalt have hard metyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1011 At bat metyng, Taken was sire Antygon. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 148 Vincetane victorie at balthe the meetings.

b. Used euphemistically for a ducl. (After F. *rencontre*: cf. *RECONCOUR* sb. 1 b.)

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 31 A meeting took place... between Mr. O. Joynt and Mr. P. McKim... when, on the first fire, the latter was struck in the forehead. 1838 MACAULAY in *Trévayan Life* II. 6, I had... no notion that a meeting could be avoided.

3. A gathering or assembly of a number of people for purposes of intercourse, entertainment, discussion, legislation, and the like. Now chiefly restricted to gatherings of a public character, and assemblies of some organized society; formerly used to include private gatherings or parties, as in *card-meeting*.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 766 They assembled by & by together, to communion of thys matter at London: At which meeting, the Archbishop of Yorke... secretly sent for the great Seale agayne. 1611 BIBLE Isa. i. 13 The calling of assemblies I cannot away with; it is iniquitie, even the solemn meeting. 1693 *Huicours Town* 39 To Ogle the Nymphs in the Boxes or Musick-Meetings. 1712 SWIFT *Prop. Correct. Eng. Tongue* 29 Since they [sc. ladies] have been left out of all Meetings, except Parties at Play. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 He was no longer summoned to any meeting of the board. 1836 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 1 At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste.

b. An assembly of people for purposes of worship: in England from the 17th c. applied almost exclusively to gatherings of nonconformists, and now rare exc. with reference to Quakers. (Sometimes used, after prep., without article, esp. in *to go to meeting*.) Hence, a nonconformist congregation; also, † a nonconformist place of worship, a dissenting chapel or meeting-house (*obs.*).

1593 [see CONVENTICLE 4 bl.]. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 11, 57 September the twenty fourth, being Lords day, as he was going home from the Meeting. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 A. Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers... goes to the Silent meeting with his Landlord. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 33, I went to a notorious Meeting, upon the fame of an extraordinary gifted Preacher. 1770 PALMER *Proverbs* 375 The pharisees cry was, The temple! the temple! and the modern hypocrites is, The church! and the meeting! 1750 *Novum Scotia Archives* (1869) 618 A Meeting for Dissenters, a Court House and Prison. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 We went to meeting at Wells. 1781 HUTTON *Hist. Bham.* 117 Another was erected in the reign of King William, now denominated The Old Meeting. 1815 W. FIELD *Warw. & Leamington* 140 Wesleyan Methodist Meeting. This is situated in Gerard Lane, small in extent, and humble in appearance. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 29, 3 There is something so fine in the prayers without book, as they are offered at meeting. *Ibid.* 5 [The Church] had been in the country many, many years, whereas all the meetings about are (so to say) of yesterday. 1855 OULIVET, *Suppl. Meeting*. In England, a conventicle; an assembly of Dissenters.—In the United States, an assembly for public worship generally. 1889 MARY HOWITT *Autobiog.* I. 4, I use here the phraseology of Friends, 'meeting' in this sense being equivalent to church or religious body.

c. = *race-meeting* (*see sb.* 11).
1764 *Aph. to Chron.* in *Ann. Rev.* 128/1 Westminster Races... Spring Meeting. 1859 *Ann. Rev.* 73 Magnificent weather and excellent sport made the great people's meeting [the Derby] pass off with great *déclat*.

d. Of inanimate objects: joining, junction; confluence (of rivers).

1530 PALSGR. 577/1, I draw nere, as a shypp dothe lande, or any other thyngfman where they come to the metyng. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Ixliane* iv. 21 The meetings of the waters. 1639 SUCKLING *Brennoraill* iii. (1648) 32 Her face is like the milky way 'th' sky, A meeting of gentle lights without name. 1807 MOORE *Irish Melodies* (title) The Meeting of the Waters.

b. A joint in carpentry or masonry.
1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Path.* (1679) B viij b, In the square meeting of the Table. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 Which will hinder the Rain... to peirce, through the meeting of the Brickwork and Stone. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the 'end boards'? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings.

c. Mining. The passing of ascending and descending cars; hence, the place at which they pass.
1830 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26 We'd pass'd the meetin's a'we've no doubt. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* *Newc. Terms, Meetings*, the middle of a pit or inclined plane. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Harper's Windmill* Mach. 36 If these moments be equal at meetings and at the landing of the cage.

† 5. † An average value. *Obs.*
1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuhl. Assist.* 14 The Method of buying a quantity of Timber is to add the Contents together of the several Pieces; the Quotient thereof is call'd the Meeting of that Timber, and accordingly thereto the Value of the whole Quantity is sold.

G. = MEETING-PLACE. *poet.*
1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 11. 174 On Thursday, wee our selues will march. Our meeting is Bridgenorth, 1801 *Southern Thralia* iii. 1, The Domdaniel caverns... Their impious meetings.

† *attrib.*, as *meeting acquaintance*, -*point*, -*room*, -*stead* (arch.); *meeting-folks*, dissenters. Also MEETING-HOUSE, -PLACE.

1702 MME. D'ARLAVY *Diary* V. vii. 299 Mrs. Kennedy... with whom I renewed a 'meeting acquaintance, but evaded a visiting one. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 491 My father drank to Church and King, and the 'Meeting-folks love no such thing. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 152 Those notes of the passage immediately under the 'meeting points of the sign [for diminution-crescendo]. 1872 LADDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 75 Miracle is the meeting-point between intellect and the moral sense. 1761 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 154, I. have placed the instruments for the inspection of the gentlemen of the Royal Society, in their 'meeting-room. 1837 W. MORRIS *Odys.* ii. 147 Zeus... sent him two ernes to fly Adown... that 'Meeting-stead to find.

Meeting, *phl. a.* [f. MEET v. + -ING 2.]

1. That meets.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 820 The wilde waues... Whose

ridges with the meeting cloudes contend. 1606—Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine. 1720 GAY *Fan II.* 156 Where meeting beeches weave a grateful shade. 1881 ROBERTS *House of Life* xii, Still glades; and meeting fashes scarcely fann'd.

b. In *joinery*. Often hyphenated with the sb.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 590 The staff stile, which imitates the meeting-stiles. *Ibid.* 625 The common rafters... must be so arranged that a rafter shall lie under every one of the meeting-joints. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 538 The three equal wheels... are set in the sheers—the first of the three being upon the carriage-axle, which is in halves as before, and the meeting-ends supported on the sheers. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, Meeting-post... that stile of a canal-lock gate which meets the corresponding stile of the other gate at the mid-width of the bay.

† 2. Coming forward in response or welcome; responsive. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Tiim. i. 15 The thing that they renounce, is withal studious endeavour to be embraced (as they say) with meeting armes [i.e. *obitus, ut aiunt, ubi amplexandum*]. 1572 MILTON *Allegro* 238 Married to immortal verse Such as the meeting soul may pierce. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policy* 122 Bee not too meeting, and seeme not too hasty in accepting graces and favours. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. xiv. 385 He... offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire.

Meetinger (mē'tijər). [f. MEETING vbl. sb. + -ER 1.] One who 'goes to meeting'; a dissenter. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 185, I plainly see, Sir, you are a methodist, or a meetinger, I believe you call it. 1830 JESSOP *Trials Country Parson* 63 The Meetinger keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade.

Meeting-house.

† 1. A (private) house used for a meeting. *Obs.*
1658 *Wood Life* 14 July (O. H. S.) I. 256 They had entertained him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of William Ellis.

2. A place of worship: in the general sense, now only U.S. In England from the 17th c. always a nonconformist or dissenting place of worship, a conventicle: now only (exc. with reference to the Quakers) in jocular or disparaging use.

1636 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1835) I. 41 There to build a meeting house and towne. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr. There was a wonderful concourse of people at the Dissenters' Meeting-house in this parish. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 10 Apr. [It a] [deed] everywhere calls the house a Meeting-House, a name which I particularly object to. 1809 KENALL *Trav.* I. xii. 132 Two meeting-houses, one belonging to quakers, and the other to baptists. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1883) I. vii. 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 140 The brick meeting-houses in which they [the villages] abounded.

3. *attrib.*, as *meeting-house yard*; † *meeting-house man*, a nonconformist or dissenter.

1711 *Country-Man's Let.* to *Choraz* 22 These were not Meeting-House-Men in whose Favours the Council thus Wrote... but of 'em Parsons, some Vicars, some Curats, &c. 1868 *Beverly Lighting Act* 27 Any meeting-house, chapel, church yard, and meeting-house yard.

Meeting-place.

A place in which a meeting occurs or is held; † a meeting-house.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 Nocht half ane Scottis myle fra the said metyng place. 1589 NASHIE *Anat. Absurd.* (1590) B iij b, They will include it (the name of the Church) only in their countenances, and bounde it even in Barnes, which many times they make their meeting place. 1659-60 *Perry's Diary* 7 Feb., I saw Monk's soldiers abuse Billing and all the Quakers that were at a meeting-place there. 1710 CELIA FINNES *Diary* (1888) 58 The Church is neat and pretty... here is also a good large Meeting place. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The organ thus lies at the meeting-place of the hypochondriac, right lumbar, and epigastric regions.

† *Meetly*, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *metli*, 4-6 *meteli*, 4-7 *metely*, 6 *metely*, *meetelie*, -*ly*, 6-7 *meetly*. [f. MEET a. + -LY 1. (But the early form *metli* may represent OE. *gemetlic*, f. *gemet* measure, moderation.)]

1. Moderate; of moderate size or quantity.

1300 *Chytr M.* 1847 *Metli* har was on his chin. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 822 With metely mouth and yent greye. 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 317 Lews thyn hant conceyys and take a metely way. 1505 in *Memo. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 232 The fingers of the said queen be right fair and small, and of a metely length and breadth before, according to her personage very fair handed. 1523 J. L. BARNES *Froiss.* I. xlv. 18 Where they were well served for their horses, and at a metely price. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xii. 359 After he had left at Falerii all his bag and baggage with a metely garrison [i.e. *cum modico presidio*]. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iv. 73 Mullet... is of pleasant taste, and of metely nourishment.

2. Fitting, proper, suitable, meet.

1426 AUCLEAY *Poems* 4 Fore love together thus cum thal schal be. Fore this makus metely marriage. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* Vol. 1455/1 Here is the place most metely for you, and where ye shall lack nothing. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lysander* (1595) 492 It was better, and meetlier for the Spartans they should choose them for their kings, whom they found the meekest men of all their magistrats. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Sonnet* (1900) 182 The most refined and metely English now spoken.

Meetly (mē'tli), *adv.* Forms: 5 *metly*, 5-6 *mete-*, 6 *meate-*, *meete-*, 6 *metly*. [f. MEET a. + -LY 2. (But perh. partly repr. OE. *gemetlice*, f. *gemet*: see prec.)]

1. Moderately, fairly, tolerably. (Common in the 16th c.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3069 Full metely made of a meane length. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 157 He is well spokyn in Inglyshe, metely well in Frenshe, and very perfite in Flemyshe. 1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Knowl.* I. Defin., Nowe have you heard as touchyng circles metely sufficient instruction. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* 402 Tall of stature, and faire of complexion, their haire metely yellow. 1657 HOWELL *Londonop.* 339 A fine and metely large Church.

2. Fitly, suitably; as it meet.

1502 *HEN. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. i. 55 The King both with men and money metely and conveniently... wol yeve assistance. 1556 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 323 Then are we metely prepared for his service. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* I. xx, The monarch metely thanks express'd. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 138 And with this ancient elephant there were metely associated in Britain... many other mammals of corresponding magnitude. 1898 BROWNING *A Saisiaz* 72 How I may... fix where change should metely fall.

Meetness (mē'tnēs). [f. MEET a. + -NESS.]

The condition of being meet; fitness, suitability.

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* III. xi. 347 Certis this fadir were not to be blamed, if he wolde ordeyne that these schoon be notabli widdir than the meetenes of hem wolde aske, as for the firste dai in which they schulden be worne. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 46 Ye meetnesse of our speeche to recieve the best forme of Poetry. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii, And, sicke of welfare found a kind of meetnesse To be diseas'd ere that there was true needing. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 409 Holiness is a meetness for heaven. 1807 H. MACILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 202 They have no time to beaven and no meetness for it.

Meetre, *obs.* form of METRE.

Meewe, mefe, Meffyng: see MOVE, MOVING.

Meg¹ (meg). [var. of MAG sb. 2.] A pet form of the female name Margaret, used *dial.* to indicate a hoyden, coarse woman, etc.; also in the proverbial phrases *Alas's delight* or *diversions*, 'the deuce and all', 'the very mischicf' (see E. D. D. and cf. MAG sb. 2 i.). *Long Meg*, *Meg of Westminster*, the appellation of a virago whose exploits were famous in the 16th c.; hence proverbially in allusive uses.

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic.* *Syde Tailis* 67 Ane mureland Meg, that mylkis the sowis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 37 And we, agane, wald hyane Fraier of Fegges... and sell to landwast Megges. 1582 (title) The life and pranks of Long Meg of Westminster. 1593 *Nashe Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 Thou art a pishante Epitapher, Yea? thy Muses foot of the twelves; old long Meg of Westminster? Then, I trowe thou wilt stride over Greenes graue and not stumble. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Fij b, Tis thou makst me so, my Long Meg a Westminster, thou breedst a scath, thou —. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K j b, Was it your Megge of Westminster's courage that rescued mee? a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Creru.* *Long-meg*, a very tall Woman. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Then fare ye weel Meg-Doris. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Yule Feast* (1871) II. 11 Two hunching meggs. 1834, 1849 [see MAG sb. 2 i.]. 1874 S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Graue* I. 202 Well, it were Meg's delight, sir; and in the middle on it all... he roars out [etc.].

b. The great 15th c. gun in Edinburgh Castle was called *Mons Meg* (? from having been cast at Mons in Flanders), *Muckle*, *Great Meg*. Also ROARING MEG.

1650 in *Scott Prov. Antiq. Scot.* (1826) p. xxi *note*, The great iron murderer called Muckle Megg. 1650 *Art. Rendition Edinb. Castle* 4 Three Iron Guns, besides the Great Mag. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* 164 A huge Piece of Ordnance, resembling an old-fashioned Mortar... denominated Mounts-Megg.

Meg² (meg). *slang* and *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. MAG sb. 3 and MAKE sb. 3.]

† 1. A guinea. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* i. i, *Sham*. No, no; Meggs are Guineas, Smelts are half-guineas. 1691 *Islington Wells* 12 To see a Town not far from Dover, Butter'd with Megs and Smelts all over. c 1712 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcase.

2. A half-penny: = MAG sb. 3, MAKE sb. 3

1781 [see MAG sb. 3]. 1872 in *Hartley Yorks. Ditties* (ed. 2) 90 He woldn't pay a meg.

Mega- (megā), before a vowel meg-, repr. Gr. *μεγας*, comb. form of *μέγας* great, used esp. in many scientific terms (often having correlatives f. MICRO-), and sometimes also synoonyms f. MACRO-), as *Megabacteria* pl. [BACTERIUM], *Megacocci* pl. [Gr. *μικρος* a berry], names of two stages in the development of Billroth's *Cocobacteria septica*. *Megafrutula* [FRUTULE] *Biol.*, a frustule of comparatively large size. *Megagamete* [GAMETE], ooe of the larger motile sexual (female) cells of algae. *Megallantoid* a. [ALLANTOID], having a large allantoid; sb., an animal so characterized. *Megamucleus* [NUCLEUS], the nucleus proper as distinguished from the micronucleus or paraneucleus. *Megasporange*, -*sporangium* (pl.-ia) *Bot.* [SPORANGIUM], a sporangium containing megasporangia. *Megasporobol* [SPORE], a spore of comparatively large size in marisaleaceous cryptogams. *Megasporophyll* *Bot.* [SPOROPHYLL], (a) a carpel; (b) a sporophyll which bears megasporangia [Jacksoo *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900]. *Megazosporange* *Bot.* [ZOOSPORANGIUM], the special sporangium in *Hy-*

diodictyon which contains a swarm of megazoo-spores. **Megazoospore** *Bot.* [ZOO-SPORE], a zoospore of relatively large size. Also MEGABASITE, MEGACEPHALIC, etc. Cf. MEGALOP.

1883 MACALISTER *tr. Ziegler's Path. Anat.* 1. § 185. 265 According to size we may distinguish them as micrococci, mesococci, and megacocci, and microbacteria, mesobacteria, and megabacteria. 1895 *Naturalist* 26. Drawings made with the camera lucida... of the conjugating process showing the megafistules. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 The smaller [microgamete] is male, the larger [megagamete], female. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* 1. 71 Union always taking place between a large cell or megagamete and a small cell or microgamete. 1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* 11. 869 So large and persistent is the sac of the allantois in the ordinary Ruminantia [etc.], that M. H. Milne-Edwards has grouped them together as 'Megallantois'. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* 1. 84 The meganucleus in *Paramacium* is ovoid. 1903 S. J. HICKSON in E. R. Lankester *Zool.* 1. 372 The Meganucleus (= Macronucleus). 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 11 [i. e. a spore-case] is a megasporangium or a microsporangium, according as it contains megasporangia or microspores. 1886 *Athenaeum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term 'Megasporangia' in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 734 Three or four roundish fleshy bodies ('megaspores'). 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 11 Two different kinds of spore... megaspores and... microspores. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 432/3 The microsporophylls (stamens) and the megasporophylls (carpels). 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 297 Fig. 260... C. 'megazoo-sporangia... D. 'megazoo-spores.

b. Prefixed to names of units of measurement, force, resistance, etc., *meg(a)-* is used to denote 'a million times'; e. g. *megadyne*, *meg(a) erg* (cf. *megalgerys* v. MEGALOP-), *megafarad*, *meg(a)joule*, *megametre*, *megapone*, *megawatt*, *megawebber*, *megohm*. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One million ohms = 1 megohm. *Ibid.*, Megavolt. *Ibid.* 44 Megafarad. 1871 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 11. 29 The author [Everett] proposed... that the names *kilodyne*, *megadyne*, *kilopone*, *megapone* be employed to denote a thousand and a million dynes and pones. 1891 L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.* *Megerg*, or *Megalgery* = one million ergs. *Megajoule* = one million joules. 1892 B. SMITH & HUDSON *Arith.* 147 A million joules make a megajoule. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 4/2 Convenient multiples and subdivisions of the ohm are the microhm and the megohm. *Ibid.* XXXIII. 812/3 Megametre (astronomy)... 1,000,000 metres.

Megabasis (megábasit). *Min.* [a. G. *megabasis* (Breithaupt 1852), f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *βάσις* base: see -ITE.] A synonym of HÜBNERITE.

The name is meant to express the fact that the mineral contains more basic matter than wolframite.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 604.

Megacephalic (megásephalik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *κεφαλή* head: cf. CEPHALIC.] Large-headed; *spec.* (see quot. 1882).

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* 1. to Crania of unusually large size (Megacephalic). 1882 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 9) 1. 80 Those [skulls] exceeding 1450 cubic centimeters in capacity are megacephalic.

So **Megacephalous** *a.*, large-headed.

1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megaceros (megáseros). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *κέρας* horn, after *μυρκερος* RHINOCEROS.] The extinct Irish elk.

1865 PHILLIPS *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 32 Can our domestic cattle... be traced back to... contemporaries of the urus, megaceros, and hyæna?

Megacerotine (megáserotín), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *megacerot-*, MEGACEROS + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the megaceros.

1884 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* 11. 307 Megacerotine Group.

Megacerous (megáseros), *a.* [Formed as MEGACEROS + -OUS.] 'Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Megacerous*, megacerous.

Megacheilous (megákheilos), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *χείλος* lip + -OUS.] Having a large labrum. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megacheiropteran (megákheirōptērān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Megacheiroptera* (see MEGA- and CHEIROPTERA) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the group *Megacheiroptera* or fruit-eating bats. So **Megacheiropterous** *a.* with the same sense. *b. sb.* A bat of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megacosm (megákōsm), [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *κόσμος* world, COSMOS.] = MACROCOSM.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* Ded. If... this Megacosm, this great world, is no more than a Stage. 1644 [T. SCOTT] *Vox Dei* 48 As thus it is, in the microcosm of private estates, so it is, in the megacosm of publique wealths also. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* No. 177. 2/1 Supposing the Microcosm to be as well the Subject of your Contemplations as the Megacosm. 1851 G. S. FAHER *Many Mansions* 157 As Light was let in upon the darkened Megacosm: so let it.

Megaderma (megádērm), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Megaderma*, f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *δέρμα* a skin.] A horse-shoe bat of the genus *Megaderma*.

1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 72 The Megaderms.

Megadont (megádōnt), *Ethnology.* [Badly f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *δόντ*, *δόντις* tooth.] Having teeth of large size, esp. as measured by a recognized dental index. (Cf. MACRODONT.)

1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 185 The first three species are therefore strongly megadont. *Ibid.*, The Megadont section, being composed exclusively of the black races. *Ibid.*, 186 Megadont Races. Melanesians [etc.].

Megagnathons (megágnāthōs), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *γνάθος* jaw + -OUS.] Having a large jaw (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); = MACROGNATHOUS.

Megalacria (megálēkriā), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μεγαλο-* great + *ἀκρία*, *ἀκρον* extremity: see -IA.] A morbid condition in which the bands and feet and the face, esp. the bones of the face, are abnormally enlarged.

1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXIX. 611 Dr. Haughton and Dr. Ingram have furnished me with the much more correct term of 'megalacria'.

Megalæstete (megálēstēti), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μεγαλο-* great + *αἰσθητής* 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] A supposed tactile organ occupying the megaloepore of chitons.

1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of elongate cylindrical organs of touch ('megalæstetes'), 1885 — in *Q. Jrnl. Micr. Sci.* XXV. 43 To which I shall apply the name megalaesthetes, believing that they are peculiar organs of touch and are at all events peculiar to Chito; nida.

Megaleme (megálim), *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Megalaina* (G. R. Gray 1842 *Megalaina*), f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *λαίμος* throat.] A bird of the genus *Megalaina* of scansorial barbets.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megalith (megálich), *Antiq.* [Back-formation from MEGALITHIC.] A stone of great size used in construction, or for the purpose of a monument.

1853 LUKIS in *Archæologia* XXXV. 233 Celtic Megaliths. 1874 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Monum.* 181 note, Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 555 A circle comprising... thirty freestone megaliths.

Megalithic (megálichik), *a. Antiq.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *λίθος* stone + -IC.] Consisting or constructed of great stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc.: Characterized by the erection of megalithic monuments.

1839 A. HERBERT (*title*) Cyclops Christianus, or an Argument to disprove the supposed Antiquity of Stonehenge and other Megalithic Erections. 1865 LUBOWSK *Preh. Times* 53 This appears to have been the finest megalithic ruin in Europe. 1867 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON *Archæol. Script.* 144 A race of Megalithic Builders—if we may so call them. 1875 D. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 338/1 The rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the Megalithic Age.

Megalo- (megálo), before a vowel megal-, *a.* Gr. *μεγαλο-*, combining form of *μέγας* great (cf. the equivalent MEGA-), used in many scientific terms.

Megalencephalic *a.* [ENCEPHALIC], pertaining to or affected with hypertrophy of the encephalon or cerebrum. **Megalerg** *Physics* = *megerg* [see MEGA-].

Megaloblast *Path.* [-BLAST], one of the nucleated red blood-disks found in the blood of anæmic persons (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Megaloblastæmia** *a.*, containing megaloblasts. **Megalocardia** *Path.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], the condition of having an abnormally large heart (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1855).

Megalocarpos *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having large fruit (Mayne). **Megaloccephalic** *a.* = MEGACEPHALIC; so **Megaloccephalous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Megaloccephaly**, the condition of being megacephalic; also *Path.*, an enlargement of the head occurring in *Leontiasis ossea* (Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.*, ed. 4, 1901, p. 1145).

Megalochirous *a.* [Gr. *χείρ* hand], having large hands or large tentacles (Mayne); **Megalocyte** *Path.* [Gr. *κύτος* a hollow], one of the large red blood-corpuscles seen in anæmia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Megalodontous *a. Anat.* [Gr. *ὀδόντις* tooth], large-toothed (*ibid.*). **Megalopagistria** *Path.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστήρ* stomach + -IA], the condition of possessing great stomach capacity.

Megalopodidum *Bot.*, a gonidium larger than others produced by the same species (*Cent. Dict.*); = *macrogonidium*.

Megalopore, one of the larger pores in the dorsal shell of certain chitons. **Megalopodous** *a.* [Gr. *πούς* foot], having a long foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Megalosphere [SPHERÆ], the initial chamber of a megalocephalic foraminifer; hence **Megalospheric** *a.*, applied to certain foraminifera having a large initial chamber and a single large nucleus.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Megalanthus*. 'Megalanthous. 1900 FLETCHER in *Lancet* 2 June 1589/1 'Megalencephalic would be a more suitable name [sc. for cerebral hypertrophy]. 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 225 The mechanical equivalent of one gramme-degree (Centigrade) of heat is 4.186 'megalergs, or 41,600,000 ergs.' 1899 CAGNEY *tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 43 Microcytes, 'megaloblasts and nucleated red corpuscles are also not of rare occurrence. 1900 ELOER in *Lancet* 28 Apr. 1199/2 The majority of the cells being of the 'megaloblastic type. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 581 A stage when almost all the red cells are nucleated, and most of them megaloblastic. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Megaloccephalic, having an unusually large head. 1878

BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 Megalocephalic, skull of very large capacity. *Ibid.* 543 Index, 'Megaloccephaly'. 1889 D. J. HAMILTON *Text-bk. Pathol.* 1. 462 Giant blood corpuscles or 'megalocytes running up to 14 μ in diameter. 1897 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* III. 485 A stomach otherwise normal, may yet be of extraordinary capacity—a condition which has received such names as megastria and 'megalogastria. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of pores ('megalopores') by which this surface is covered. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 406 'The parent shell is 'megalospheric, the 'megalosphere being pear-shaped.

Megalograph (megálograf), [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPHY. In *Fr. mégalographe*.] (See quot. 1876.)

1876 *Sci. Amer.* XXXV. 345/2 In this exhibit is an admirably designed camera lucida, or, as it is here called, *megalographie*. It differs from the ordinary camera lucida, inasmuch as it admits of drawing directly from the objects under the microscope. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Megalographie*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Megalographie*.

Megalography, *Obs.* [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPHY.] 'A drawing of pictures at large' (Bailey 1731).

Megalomania (megálomaniā), *Nosology*. [f. MEGALO- + MANIA.] 'The insanity of self-exaltation; the passion for 'big things'. Often *transf.*

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 166 Here again megalomania—the desire to 'do the great'—had the upper hand. 1895 *Spectator* 2 Mar. 291 The patient exhibits erotomania or megalomania, or a maudlin... liability to emotion. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 8/2 A common intellectual complaint... which I may name (as I see Mr. Gladstone has consecrated the word) megalomania—the passion for big things simply because they are big. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* xiv, 222 Megalomania was strangely prevalent among these criminal lunatics.

Hence **Megalomaniac** *a. and sb.*; **Megalomaniacal** *a.*

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Megalomania*, Many megalomaniacs are illegitimate children. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 167 A sort of megalomaniacal aberration. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/1 He [Signor Crispi] was neither himself a megalomaniac nor the framer of the Triple Alliance.

Megalomartyr (megálomartír), *Ecl. Hist.*

[a. late Gr. *μεγαλόμαρτυρ*: cf. MEGALO- and MARTYR.] (See quot. 1756.)

1756 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* 7 Feb. (1821) II. 90 Among those holy martyrs whom the Greeks honour with the title of Megalomartyrs (i. e. great martyrs) as St. George, St. Pantaleon, &c. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. 186 The 'Megalomartyrs' or Di. Selecti.

Megalonyx (megáloniks), *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μεγαλο-* great (see MEGALO-) + *ὄνυξ* claw.] A large fossil sloth-like edentate from the post-pliocene strata of North America.

1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 195 The Megalonyx, as we [sc. the American Philosophical Society] have named him. 1872 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1830) I. 461 The Mammoth and Megalonyx. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 73/1 The Megalonyx was provided with a tail.

1867 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 459 The Megalonyx Beds.

Megalopa (megálopá), *Zool.* [mod. L., fem. of **megalopus*, *a.* Gr. *μεγαλός* large-eyed, f. *μέγας* MEGALO- + *ὤψ*, *ὤψ* eye.] = MEGALOPS 1.

1815 W. E. LEACH *Malacostraca Paleonth.* *Brit. Plate* xvi, *Megalopa Leach*. 1862 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 403 (ed. 3) 659 In which stage the [crab] larva is remarkable for the large size of its eyes, and hence received the name of *Megalopa* when it was supposed to be a distinct type. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 284 The *Megalopa* stage of the crab.

Megalophonon (megálophōn), *a.* [f. Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, f. *μεγαλο-* great + *φωνή* voice, sound: see -IC.] Having a loud strong voice.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megalophonous (megálophōnos), *a.* [Formed as *prev.* + -OUS.] *a.* Of imposing sound. (*Burlesque nonce-wd.*)

1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell Port.* 36 note, The oldest scholars read 'A dodecagone potter': this is at once more descriptive and more megalophonous.

b. Having a great voice (Crabb 1823).

Megalopic (megálopic), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μεγαλόπικος* or mod. L. *megalopik-*: see MEGALOPS.] Resembling a megalops. In mod. Dicts.

Megalopine (megálopin), *a. (and sb.)* [ad. mod. L. *megalopinus*, f. *megalopik-*, MEGALOPS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the megalops stage of decapod crustaceans (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the sub-family *Megalopinæ* of fishes. As *sb.*, a fish of this sub-family. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Megalops (megálops), *Zool.* [mod. L. *megalops*, altered form of MEGALOPA; cf. L. *Cyclops*, Gr. *κύκλωψ*.]

1. Originally, the name of a supposed genus of crustaceans (characterized by eyes of enormous size), now known to represent merely a particular stage in the development of crabs. Now retained as a descriptive term for a crab in this 'large-eyed' stage of development.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 312 In this form the young animals have received the name of *Megalops*.

1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD *It. Bous' Text Bk. Zool.* 226 There is no mysh-stage, but the young one passes through a prawn-stage (the so-called megalops).

2. The typical genus of the sub-family *Megalopinae* of the family *Elopidae* of clupeoid fishes. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 321. 1830 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 661.

|| **Megalopsia** (megálopsia). *fath.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *megalo-* great (see MEGALO-) + *-opsia*, in nouns of agency f. combs. of *-ō-* to see: cf. *AUTOPSIA*.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megalopsychic, *a. noun-adj.* [f. Gr. *μεγαλό-ψυχ-ος* 'great-souled' (f. *μεγαλο-* great + *ψυχ-ή* soul) + *-ic*.] Magnanimous.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337/1 The megalopsychic monster whose immaculateness is so uninteresting that [etc.].

† **Megalopsychy**. *Obs. rare-^o.* [ad. Gr. *μεγαλόψυχια*, noun of quality f. *μεγαλόψυχος*; see *prec.*] 'Magnanimity' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **Megalosaurus** (megálosauros). *Palæont.* Pl. 1. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μεγαλό-σαυρ* (see MEGALO-) + *σαυρος* lizard.] An extinct genus of gigantic terrestrial carnivorous lizards, the remains of which have been found in the Oolite; an animal of this genus. Also anglicized *Megalosaur*.

1824 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* 1. 391, I have ventured, in concurrence with my friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. W. Conybeare, to assign to it the name of *Megalosaurus*. *Ibid.* 392 The *Megalosaurus* itself was probably an amphibious animal. 1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 104 The carnivorous *Megalosaurus*. 1844 ANSTED *Geol. Introd.* etc. 1. 409 The *Megalosaurus* was a carnivorous reptile, closely allied to some existing lizards. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial I.* 87 He is physically as strong as a young megalosaur.

Hence **Megalosaurian** (*a. adj.*), having the character of a megalosaurus; (*b. sb.*), a megalosaurus or similar animal. Similarly **Megalosaurioid** *a. and sb.*

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1842) 109 Their *Megalosaurian* character. 1844 ANSTED *Geol. Introd.* etc. 1. 410 When first the *Megalosaurus* remains were described by Dr. Buckland. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Megalosauroid a. and u.*

† **Megaloscope**. *Obs.* Also *erron.* 8 megaloscope, 9 megaloscope. [f. MEGALO- + *-SCOPE*.]

1. A hand lens for examining small but not microscopic objects.

1790 INISON *Sch. Art I.* 227 This is an optical instrument that may be properly called a megaloscope for the hand; because it is adapted for viewing all the larger sort of small objects. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art I.* 476 The Hand Megaloscope.

2. An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. 1902 in *Webster Suppl.*

• **Megameter** (megámētr). [*a. f. megamètre*; see MEGA- and *-METER*.] *a.* An instrument for measuring large objects. *b.* An instrument for taking astronomical measurements.

1767 *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 96 To make trial of some instruments designed to facilitate the determination of the longitude by sea, and particularly... the megameter or grand measurer of the Sieur de Charnières. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 789 An Account of a new Micrometer and Megameter [was] read June 19. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1419/1 *Megameter*, an instrument for determining the longitude by observation of the stars.

† **Meganology**. *Obs. rare-^o.* [Badly f. *μέγας* great + *-λογία*.] (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meganologie*, a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Megaphone (megáphon). [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *φωνή* voice, sound.]

1. An instrument for carrying sound a long distance, invented by T. A. Edison.

1898 *Sci. Amer.* XXXIX. 115/3 Now, at last, we have a megaphone, which is to the ear almost what the telescope is to the eye. 1879 PRESICOTT *Sp. Telephone* 561 One of the most interesting experiments made by Mr. Edison... is that of conversing through a distance of one and a half to two miles, with... a few paper funnels. These funnels constitute the megaphone.

2. A large speaking trumpet.

1896 *Boston (Mass.) Free.* 5 Nov. 6/4 The Society for the Suppression of Needless Noise should regulate the use of the megaphone. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/2 Captain Bob Evans... shouted through the megaphone.

Hence **Megaphonic** *a.*

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love I.* xvi. 290 She had escaped even the microscopic research and the megaphonic talk of a small country place like Highwood.

Megapode (megápōd), **megapod** (-ppd). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Megapodius*, f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *πούς*, *πούς* foot.] Any bird of the genus *Megapodius* or of the family *Megapodidae*, a mound-bird or mound-builder, native of Australia and the Malay Archipelago. Also *attrib.*

1857 *Carpenter's Zool. I.* 484 The family of *Megapodidae*, or *Megapodes*, is peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life I.* 4 The strange mound-building megapodes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 500 The remarkable *Megapode* birds.

Hence **Megapodan**, *a. adj.* of or belonging to the megapodes; *b. sb.* a megapode (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

† **Megapolis**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* + *πόλις* city.] A chief city.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 61 [Amadavad is] at this present the Megapolis of Cambaya.

Megar, *obs. form* of **MEAGRE** *a.*

Megarian (megáriān), *a. and sb.* Also *Me-garean*. [f. L. *Megara*, Gr. *Μέγαρα* (neut. pl.), a city in Greece + *-IAN*; also f. L. *Megarē-us* + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the school of philosophy founded c. 400 B.C. by Euclides of Megara. *b.* A member or adherent of this school.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Explan. Words, Megarian questions*, that is to say, such as were propounded and debated among the Philosophers Megarenses. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Euclid* ii. 28 Litigious Euclid. Who the Megareans mad contention taught. 1838 MORRISON *Tr. Ritter's Ana. Philos.* II. 131 This doctrine had been previously attributed to the Megarians by Aristotle. 1848 *Schools Anc. Philos.* 110 The Megareans. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 578/1 Four distinct philosophical schools trace their immediate origin to the circle that gathered round Socrates—the Megarian, the Platonic, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic.

Megaric (megárik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *Μεγαρίκιον* belonging to Megara.] = *prec.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Euclid* i. 27 *Euclid* (institute of the Megaric Sect). 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 312 In consequence of that Megaric doctrine, we can have no sense but while we actually exert it. 1845 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.*, *Anc.* II. 7 The Megaric doctrine is therefore the Eleatic doctrine, with an ethical tendency borrowed from Socrates. 1867 — *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 175 The Megarics.

Megarrhine (megárin), *a. Zool.* Also *megarrhine*. [ad. mod. L. *megarrhinus*, f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose.] 'Great-nosed'; the distinctive epithet of an extinct species of rhinoceros.

1865 DAWKINS in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 403 All the three species [of Rhinoceros]—the megarrhine, leporrhine, and tichorhine, are found together at Crayford and Ilford. 1895 LYNCHER *Brit. Mammalia* 304 Both the Leptorhine (*R. leptorhinus*) and Megarrhine (*R. megarrhinus*) Rhinoceroses... differ essentially from the woolly kind.

Megascop (megáskōp), [f. MEGA- + *-SCOPE*.]

1. A modification of the camera obscura or magic lantern for throwing a reflected magnified image of an object upon a screen.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl. § 192 A modification of the camera obscura called the megascop is intended for taking magnified drawings of small objects placed near the lens. 1879 *Sci. Amer.* XLII. 63 An improved megascop... in which the object to be viewed is firmly fixed upon a sliding screen [etc.]. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XL. 798 Pictures projected upon the screen by means of the megascop or apheguscope lantern.

2. (See *quot.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1419/1 *Megascop*. 1. A solar microscope in which the objects are opaque and illuminated in front by reflecting mirrors.

Megascopic (megáskōpik), *a.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-IC*.]

1. Visible to the naked eye without the aid of a microscope; = *MACROSCOPIC*.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 394 Crystals, both megascopic and microscopic, occur... in some perillites. 1890 LILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Megascopic*, macroscopic.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the megascop or to the projection of images of opaque objects upon a screen. *b.* Enlarged or magnified, *spec.* of photographic pictures, images, etc. (Webster 1902). Also *Megascopical a.*; *Megascopically adv.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megaseme (megásēm), *a. and sb.* *Anat.* [*a. f. mégasēme* (Broca), f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *σημα* sign.]. *a. adj.* Having a large orbital index; *spec.* having an orbital index over .89. *b. sb.* A skull having a large orbital index.

1898 BARTLEY *Tr. Tophinard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 258 M. Broca has created three general terms... bearing reference to this [orbital] index... namely, *megasēme* when the index is large [etc.]. 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 256 The females are all *megasēme*. 1882 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 83 If above .89, it [the orbital index] is *megasēme*.

Megasine, *obs. form* of **MAGAZINE**.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Megasine*, a storehouse for ware.

|| **Megass** (megás). Also *megasse*. [Of unknown origin: cf. *BAGASSE*.] The fibrous residue after the expression of sugar from the cane. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Simmonds's Colonial Mag.* June 187 The megass is carried to the megass-house, and from there to the fire-place, all by manual labour. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 623/2 In a three-roller [sugar]-mill they consist of a cane, top, and megass roller respectively. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry IV.* Afr. 453 *Megasse* or *Bagasse*, the refuse cane after the juice has been extracted.

Megasthene (megástēn). [ad. mod. L. *megasthenia* neut. pl. (see *definition*), f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *σθένος* strength.] A member of the *Megasthena* or second order of Mammalia in Dana's classification, comprising the largest and most powerful mammals. Hence **Megasthenic** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order; also used by Dana in etymological sense, 'having great strength'.

1863 DANA in *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* n. XXXV. 71 There is a close parallelism with the *Mutantes*, the lowest of the *Megasthenes*. *Ibid.* XXXVI. 8 Among Crustaceans, the megasthenic and microsthenic divisions of which... stand widely apart. *Ibid.* 327 The *Megasthenic*-type.

Megathere (megáthēr). *Palæont.* Anglicized form of **MEGATHERIUM**.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1842) VI. 93 The external cuneiform bone of the Megathere differs [etc.]. 1887 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 346 Great mylodons and thickly-hided megatheres.

Megatherial (megáthērīāl), *a.* [f. **MEGATHERIUM** + *-IAL*.] Resembling the megatherium; in *quots. fig.*, ponderous, unwieldy.

1894 *Nature* 26 July 301 The disorderly offspring of a quite megatherial wit. 1898 H. G. WELLS *Cert. Personal Matters* 82 A vast edifice, with which a Megatherial key was identified.

Megatherian, *a. and sb.* [f. **MEGATHERIUM** + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the megatherium. *b. sb.* A megatherium or kindred animal.

1842 OWEN *Descr. Skel. Mylodon* 161 The extinct race of Megatherians. *Ibid.*, Generations of the Megatherian race.

Megatherioid (megáthērīōid), *a. and sb.* Also *-roid*. [f. next + *-OID*.] *a. adj.* Resembling the megatherium. *b. sb.* A megatherium or any similar edentate animal.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1842) VI. 98 The Megatherioid families of Edentata. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 65/2 *Megatheriids*, Megatherioids of Owen. *Ibid.* 70/1 *Mylodon*. A genus of Edentate Megatherioids. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 416 The gigantic Megatherioids.

Megatherium (megáthērīŭm). *Palæont.* Pl. 1. *ia.* [mod. L. (Cuvier), as if Gr. *μέγας θήριον* 'great beast': see **MEGA-**.] An extinct genus of huge herbivorous edentates resembling the sloths, the fossil remains of which are found in the upper tertiary deposits of South America; an animal of this genus.

1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) 1. 64 They have been termed megalonyx and megatherium. 1832 CUVIER in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1833) III. 437 The Remains of the Megatherium described in this paper. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of megatheria and mastodons.

b. transf. Something of huge or ungainly proportions.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 190 Those huge megatheria among particles, 'peradventure', 'notwithstanding', and 'nevertheless'. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xvi. The wild painting of the loosened megatheria [locomotives] who drag us.

Megatherm (megáthēr). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *θερμή* heat, *θερμός* hot.] A plant requiring great heat. Cf. **MEGISTOTHERM**, **MEIO-THERM**.

1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms*, *Megatherms*, plants requiring a high temperature; also called 'macrotherms'.

Megatype (megátēip). [f. MEGA- + *-TYPE*.] An enlarged copy of a picture or negative produced by photography (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Megatypy**, the process of photographic enlargement of pictures or negatives (Webster 1902).

Megazin (e), *obs. forms* of **MAGAZINE**.

Meger (e), *obs. forms* of **MEAGRE** *a.*

† **Megethological**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *μέγεθος* magnitude: see *-LOGICAL*.] Pertaining to the calculation of magnitudes.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* a. iij, The helpe of Megethological Contemplations.

Meggatapye: see **MAGGOT**?

Meghelmes, *obs. form* of **MICHAELMAS**.

Megilp (mégilp), *sb.* Forms: see *quot.* 1854; also *majelupp*, *macgellupp*, *meggellupp*, *McGillp*, *megilph*, *meguilp*. [Of obscure origin: the suggestion that it is from a surname is improbable.]

1. A preparation (consisting usually of a mixture of linseed oil with turpentine or mastic varnish) employed as a vehicle for oil colours.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sappskull* I. x. 116 The megilp was a nostrum known only to the ancients; but our modern artists... have labour'd... to find out this valuable mystery, and as they say with some degree of success... The megilp produces that warmth and serenity which characterizes the peculiar merit of Claude Lorraine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 458 By the pulp, he meant to express some of the drying oils, or perhaps macgellupp. a. 1821 FARRINGTON in *Wright Life R. Wilson* (1824) 20 A megilp or majellup of linseed-oil and mastic varnish... was his [Richard Wilson's] usual vehicle. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art s.v. Gumption*, note. In the different treatises on painting and in the colourmen's catalogues we find it thus variously named... Megilp, macgelp, majilp, majylp, mazylp, megilp, megilph, macgylph, macgelp, macgylph, macgylp, macgylph, macgylp, macgylp, megilph, mygilp, mygilp, mygilp, mygilp, mygilp, mygilp.

2. A composition used by grainers (see *quot.*). 1827 WHITLOCK *Painters & Glaz. Guide* i. ii. 21 The grain-ing colour... is a compound of various ingredients, mixed together to the consistence of thick treacle: this is called megilp.

Megilp (mégilp), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To varnish with megilp; to give to (oil colours) the quality which megilp is used to impart.

1873 E. SROW *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 420/1 If it [water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it megilps it sufficiently to hold the colouring. 1875 E. A. DAVIDSON *House-paint*, etc. 110 The work... must be varnished or 'megilped'.

newe. 14. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 609/41 *Scaccus*, the money

of the cheker. *c. 1450 Merlun* xxi. 362 The pownes, and all the other meyne were golde and yvory freshly entailed.

5. A multitude of persons; chiefly in disparaging use, a 'crew', 'set'. Also, the common herd, the masses.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 454 He... wysed peroute A message fro bat meyny hem moldez to seche. *c. 1440 Alphabet of Tales* 121 A grette menyey of pylgrams. *c. 1440 York Byst.* xi. 277 Lord, whills we with þis menyne mere, Mon never myrthe be vs emange. 1529 *Rastell Pastyme* (1811) 268 A menyne of rascall and euill disposed people. 1529 *Skelton Dethle Northumb.* 46 A mayny of rude villayns made hym for to blede. 1533 *More Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 119/2 Mayster Walker and al the menyne of them. 1609 *Day Festivals* (1615) Ep. Ded., If we account them not more Religious, then the Meyny, or Multitude, are. 1640 *Brathwait Two Lanc. Lovers* 99 One, whom the rest of that miserable menyey... called Spurcine. A 1670 *Spalding Troub. Chas.* I (1820) 41 A menzie of miscontented puritans. 1788 *Shirreffs Poems* (1790) 346 What gart you pit them [critics] in my head? That menzie, Sir, are a' my dread. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 140 The meikle menzie on ilk side did break in twa.

† b. (Common) people. *Obs.*
1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Lovel.* vi. (Skeat) l. 145 Notwithstand- ing that in the contrary beldre moche comune meyny.

† 6. Of animals: A herd, drove, flock, etc.; a number, multitude. *Obs.*

1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* vi. ix. (1839) 204 Ones amonge a grette meyny of ghees and cranes [a labourer] took a pylarge. 1522 *Skelton Why not to Court?* 241 A mayny of marefoles. *Ibid.* 292 They wolde Ryne away and crepe, Lyke a mayny of shepe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 475/1 They can no more skylly of it than a meyny of oxen. 1556 *Oloë Anti-christ* 12 b, You are muche more worthe than a grette meynye of sparowes.

7. Of things: A number, a numerous collection or aggregation. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c. 1440 Alphabet of Tales 99/1 A grette menyne of palme- levis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 244/2 Meny of plantes, plantainge. *Ibid.* 721/1 As though there were a menyne of brokes [F. *ving tas de ruisseaux*] had their springes there. 1896 *Barrie Marg. Ogilvie* iv. 96 You get no common beef at clubs; there is a manny of different things all sauced up to be unlike themselves.

Meinie, ohs. form of **MANY**.

Meiocene: see **MIOCENE**.

Meiogyrous (meiōdōgōrōs), *a. Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* smaller, less + *gōrōs* (see **GYRE**) + *-ous*.] 'Rolled inwards a little' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*. 1900).

Meiolithic: see **MEIOUITHIC**.

Meionite (meiōnait), *Min.* Also mionite.

[*a. F. meionite* (Haily), f. Gr. *meiōn* smaller: see -ITE. Meant to indicate that the crystals are smaller than those of vesuvianite.]

A white or colourless silicate of aluminum and calcium found in lava.

1808 *Nicholson's Tril.* XXI. 191 Does the mineral mentioned by the name of meionite in the *Tableau méthodique* of Mr. Haly constitute a distinct species? *Ibid.* 199, I have yet compared the meionite with the feldspar only in respect to form. 1899 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* x. 112 The species meionite and marialite are closely related to scapolite.

Meiophylly (meiōphili), *Bot.* Also mio- [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* less + *phyllos* leaf + *-y*. Cf. **MEIOSTEMONOUS**.] The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

1869 *Masters Veget. Terat.* 396 Meiophylly. A diminished number of leaves in a whorl, occasionally takes place. 1879 in *Stormentum Man. Sci. Terms*.

|| **Meiosis** (meiōsis). Also 7 miosis. [Gr. *meiōsis* lessening, f. *meiōn*, to lessen, f. *meiōn* less.] 1. *Rhet.* † *a.* A figure of speech by which the impression is intentionally conveyed that a thing is less in size, importance, etc., than it really is.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 84 *Meiosis*, a manner of disabing, as when we say, Alas Sir, it is not in my power to doe it. 1589 *Purpurean Eng. Poetie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 195 If you diminish and abbase a thing by way of spight... such speech is by the figure *Meiosis* or the disabler, spoken of hereafter. A 1716 *South's Sermon*. (1717) IV. 34 The Words are a *Meiosis*, and import much more than they express. 1903 *Speaker* 16 May 159/1 Self-assertiveness, Mr. Sheppard observes with a pleasing meiosis, is not required.

2. *Path.* The stage of a disease in which the symptoms begin to abate.

1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* 577. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Meiostemonous (meiōstēmōnos), *a. Bot.* Also mio-. [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* less + *stēmōn*, *stēmōn* stamen + *-ous*.] Having fewer stamens than petals.

1832 *Lincoly Introd. Bot.* 400 Meiostemonous would be said of a plant the stamens of which are fewer in number than the petals. 1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* § 392 *Meiostemonous*.

Meiotaxy (meiōtaksi), *Bot.* Also mio-. [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* less + *taxis* arrangement. Cf. *prec.* and **MEIOPHYLLY**.] The suppression of an entire whorl of floral organs.

1869 *Masters Veget. Terat.* 403 Meiotaxy of the calyx... This term is here employed to denote those illustrations in which entire whorls are suppressed. 1879 in *Stormentum Man. Sci. Terms*.

Meiotherm (meiōthērm), *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* less + *thērm* heat, *thērmōs* hot.] A plant of a temperate habitat. (Cf. **MEGATHERM**, **MEGISTOTHERM**.) Also attrib.

1875 J. G. Baker *Bot. Geog.* 48 Meiotherm, characteristic of the cool-temperate zone, and therefore quite hardy in the open air in England. *Ibid.* 95 Meiotherm types. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 38 Meiotherms—plants inhabiting cool temperate zones.

Meir, **Meir(e)**, obs. ff. **MERE**, **MAYOR**.

Meir-maid, -swyne, obs. ff. **MERMAID**, -SWINE.

† **Meire**, **meire**, *a. Her. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *F. moire*, *moiré* watered silk, also *OF. meire* 'sorte de vêtement' (Godef.).] (See *quot.*; Leigh's figure identifies it with **COUNTERPOTENT**.)

1562 *Leigh Armory* 191 He beareth Meire Argent, and Azure. Some olde Hereaughtes have taken this for a dubling, and yet they wolde call it varry cuppe, & varrey tassa, which is assuiche to saye, as furre of Cuppes, or of gobettes. Well let that blazonne goo, and vse this worde Meire, for so it is well hlazed, and veryauncient and is a Spanishe Cote moste commonly.

Meis(e), variant forms of **MEASE**.

Meish(e), obs. forms of **MESH**.

Meis, obs. form of **MEASE** v., **MESS** sb.

Meist (mēist), *nonce-wd.* [f. *ME* *pron.*: see -IST.] An egoist.

1737 *Common Sense* I. 311 His Works hereafter will be more favourably receiv'd, by the Meists and Selfists.

Meister, var. **MASTER**, **MISTER** sb., trade.

Meit(e), obs. forms of **MEAT**, **MEET**, **METE**.

Meith (mēth), *sb. Sc. Forms:* 6meithe, 6-7meth, 8myth, meeth, 9 meethe, meath, 6- meith. [app. *a. ON. mīð* a mark, a fishing-bank 'indicated by prominences or landmarks on shore' (Vigf.); but associated with *L. mēta* boundary, goal, *METE* sb.]

The OE. *mēþ*, ME. *MEITH*, due measure, moderation, seems to be unconnected.]

1. A landmark or sea-mark; a boundary, goal.

1513 *Douglass Jeneis* v. iv. 1 With this thai gan towart the meithe appoche. *Ibid.* xiv. 16 The donk nycht had rone almaist evin Hir myd couris or methis in the hevyn. 1579 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 124 To vey their meithis and boundis. 1616 *Dallas Stiles* (1697) 710 The old bounds, Marches and Meiths of the same [Lands]. 1701 *Brand's Deser. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 The House of Mey formerly mentioned is a Myth, Sign or Mark, much observed by Sailors. 1813 *Beattie's Poems* (1871) 35 Mark nor meith ye wadna ken. 1824 *Scott's T. Rona's* lūt, They had been over the neighbour's ground they had leave on up to the march, and they werena just to ken meiths when the moor-fowl got up. 1899 J. Spence *Shett. Folk-lore* 130 A given straight course, indicated by meiths or marks on the land.

2. A measurement.

1726 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1882) 189 There shall be two foot more deepness... after meiths taken at the beg stone. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 189 As they look up lik ilky wa', Takin' their meiths for its downfa', That they may strike and stroy.

Meith (mēth), *v. Sc.* Also 6 meth, 7 meath, 9 mith. [f. *prec.* Cf. *ON. mīða* to mark the position of something.] *trans.* To bound or mark out.

c. 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 438 Landis... merchant and meith be trew and leill men of the countrey. 1679 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 158 That the said common way he meithed and merched on the south syde of the Collehill. 1899 J. Spence *Shett. Folk-lore* 47 A landmark at sea for meithing (marking) the Burgascurs.

Meizin, obs. form of **MEZZIN**.

Meizoseismal (meizōsēsmāl), *a. and sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. *meiōn* greater + *seismos* earthquake: see -AL and **SEISMIC**.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the points of maximum disturbance in an earthquake. *b. sb.* A curve traced through these points.

1859 *Mallet in Admiralty Man. Sci. Eng.* (ed. 3) 351 This may be called the Meizoseismal Circle or Zone.

Meizoseismic (meizōsēsmik), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -IC.] = *prec. adj.*

1877 *Rudler in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 610 The line indicating this maximum is termed the *meizoseismic curve*.

Mek(e), **Meken**, etc., obs. ff. **MEEK**, **MEEREN**, etc.

Mekel(l), obs. forms of **MICKLE** *adv.*

Mekhtarist (mekhtārist), *sb. and a.* Also mechtarist. [f. *Mekhtar* (see below) + -IST.]

A. sb. One of a congregation of Armenian monks of the Roman Catholic church originally founded at Constantinople in 1701 by Mekhtar, an Armenian, and by him in 1717 finally established in the island of San Lazzaro, south of Venice.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 1364/1 They... call themselves Mekhtarists. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1457 The Mekhtarists form one of the noblest congregations of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. adj. Of or belonging to the Mekhtarists.

1874 *Superanal. Relig.* II. ix. 184 In the Mekhtarist library at Venice. 1884 *Catholic Diet.* (1897) 617/1 The books... which are printed in the Mekhtarist presses of Vienna and Venice are carried far beyond Persia.

Hence *Mekhtarist* *a.* = *prec.*

1845 A. Goode (title) A brief Account of the Mekhtarist- can Society.

Mekil(e), **mekill(e)**, obs. forms of **MICKLE**.

† **Mekilwort**, *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *mekil* **MICKLE** *a.* + *wort*.] The deadly nightshade.

1536 *Belenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 257 The Scottis tuk the jus of mekilwort berries, and mengit it in thair wine [etc.]. 1633 *Orkney Wiek Trial* in *Dalyell Darker Superstit. Scot.* (1834) 153 Ane little pig of oyle, maid of mekilwort.

† **Mekin**, *Obs.* A herb used for salad.

1706 *London & Wise Retir'd Gard.* 1.95 *Sallad Seeds*... *Mekin*.

Mekle, obs. form of **MICKLE**.

Mekometer (mekōm'itōr), *Mil.* [f. Gr. *mēkos* length + *-meter*. Cf. **MECOMETER**.] An instrument for finding the range for infantry fire.

1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/3 The mekometer, the new English infantry range finder. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/3 The Watkin mekometer.

Mekul(l), **mekyl**(l), obs. forms of **MICKLE**.

Mekyn, ohs. form of **MEEREN**.

Mel, obs. f. **MEAL**; variant of **MEGLE**, **MELL**.

|| **Mela** (mē-lā). [Hindī *mela*: -Skr. *mēlā* assembly, f. root *mīl* to meet.] A religious fair and festival amongst the Hindus.

1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 245/2 This Mela, or fair, is an annual assemblage of Hindus. 1894 19th Cent. XXXVI. 284 The great annual meeting, or mela, at the shrine of Janakpur. 1896 N. Davis *Three Men & a God* 157 Poor wretches who at the Mela time stand in the courtyard and have the sacred water poured over them.

† **Melaconise**, *Min. Obs.* [*a. mod. F. mēlaconise*, f. Gr. *mēla*-r black + *κόνις* dust.] = next.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 336 Oxide of Copper... Black, or Melaconise; a black earthy looking substance found at Chessy and other places.

Melaconite (mēlā-kōnait), *Min.* [Altered from *prec.*: see -ITE.] An earthy black oxide of copper, found also in crystals. See **TENORITE**.

1850 *Dana Syst. Min.* (1854) II. 518. 1865 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, Section 33 Crystals of oxide of copper (melaconite).

Melacotone, obs. form of **MELOCOTON**.

Melada (mēlādā), [*a. Sp. melada*, f. *melar* to boil sugar a second time, f. *mīel* honey. Cf. *Sp. melaza* **MOLASSES**.] (See *quot.*)

1875 *U.S. Statutes* XVIII. in. 340 Melada shall be... defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process and without any process of purging or clarification.

Melæna (mēlānā), *Path.* [*a. mod. L. melæna*, *a. Gr. mēlaina*, fem. of *mēlās* black.] In early use, the name of a disease (now no longer recognized), characterized by the evacuation from the bowels and vomiting from the stomach of dark bloody matter. Now used to designate these symptoms occurring in any disease.

1800 *Cullen's Nosol.* 226 Melæna. 1827 *Abernethy Surg. Wks.* I. 24 There is great reason for ascribing the discharges in the diseases called melæna to a vitiated secretion from the surface of the alimentary canal. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) f. 339 note, We mean therefore by melæna, the occurrence, as a symptom, in any disease, of very dark-coloured, grumous, pitchy, often highly fetid evacuation by stool... or we use the word as the name of a disease, in which such evacuations... constitute the characteristic symptom. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 272 Melæna in cirrhosis may depend on hemorrhages from the mucosa of the intestines.

b. concr. (See *quot.* 1858.)

1858 *Copland Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 827 *Melæna*... discharges from the bowels, or from the stomach, or both by stool and by the mouth, of a black, or nearly black matter, consequent upon visceral or constitutional disease. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 520 In other cases the blood... is passed out per rectum as melæna.

Melainotype, *etron.* form of **MELANOTYPE**.

|| **Melaleuca** (mēlālēukā), *Bot.* [mod. L. (*Linneus*), f. Gr. *mēlās* black + *λευκός* white.] A genus of plants; a plant of this genus.

1822 *Med. Botany* II. 129 Cajuputi Tree, or Aromatic Melaleuca. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 131 Proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants.

|| **Melalgia** (mēlālǝǝiā), *Path.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *mēlōs* limb + *ἀλγος* pain.] Pain in the limbs.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 222 Beau grouped these [cases] together under the name 'melalgia'.

Melam (mēlām), *Chem.* [Named in 1834 by Liebig (*Ann. d. Pharmacie* X. 12); he declines to give an etymology, preferring that the word should be regarded as an arbitrary coinage; for the ending -am cf. next.] A buff-coloured, insoluble amorphous substance obtained by the distillation of sulphocyanide of ammonium.

1835 *Rep. Gen. Sci.* I. 185. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 772. 1889 *Muir & Morley Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 323 Melam, C₁₂H₁₂N₁₂—Crude melam is obtained by the action of heat on ammonium thiocyanide.

Melamine (mēlāmīn), *Chem.* Also -in. [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. *MELAM* + *AMINE*.]

A crystalline substance obtained by boiling melam with potassic hydrate, or by heating cyanamide to 302°; called also *cyanuramide*.

1835 *Rep. Gen. Sci.* I. 185 *Melamine*. 1836-41 *BRANOE Chem.* (ed. 5) 577 Melamin. 1844 *Fownes Chem.* 463 Melamine.

† **Melampod**, *Obs.* Also 6 melampode, -podi, 9 in Latin form melampodium. [*ad. L. melampō-*

dium, -*ion*, a. Gr. μελαμπόδιον black hellebore, f. μελαν-, μέλας black + πόδι-, πούς foot.] Black Hellebore, *Helleborus officinalis*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 85 Here grows Melampode every where. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 32 Helleboreus [sic] Niger or Melampode. 1643 *Parables reflecting on Times* 12 Briony, Wormwood, Wolfbane, Rue, and Melampode (the emblems of Sedition, Malice, Fear, Ambition and Jealousie). 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melampod (*melampodium*), the hearb called Hellebore. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 284 The melampodium or black hellebore was at one time a favourite cathartic in dropsies.

Melampyrin (melämpai'rin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Melampyrum* (a. Gr. μελάμπυρον 'cow-wheat', f. μελαν- black + πύρος wheat), the name of a genus of plants in which the substance is found.] = DULCITE. Also **Melampyrin**.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Melampyrin*, a substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum*. 1865 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XV. 389 Melampyrin. *Ibid.*, Melampyrin.

† **Melanæma**, *Path. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. μέλαν αἷμα black blood; see next.] A condition of suffocation in which the blood throughout the body assumes a dark or black colour.

1788 GOOSWYN *Connex. Life with Respiration* 95 This disease... might with more propriety be named Melanæma. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* III. 552. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Melanæmia (melāni'miā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + αἷμα blood. Cf. G. *melanämia* (Frerichs in *Giinsb. Ztschr.* 1855).] A morbid condition, associated with severe forms of malarial fever, in which the blood contains granules and flakes of black or brown pigment.

1860 N. *Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 254 Cases of Morbus Addisonii, Melanæmia [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* 1. 2 Those absolutely characteristic features of malarial disease—melanæmia and malarial pigmentation of viscera.

Melanæmic (melāni'mik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Relating to or affected with melanæmia.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 558 At the next febrile attack... the patient becomes again... melanæmic. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Takshel's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 40 Melanæmic blood... from a case of Malarial Cachexia.

† **Melanagogue**, *Med. Obs.* Also *erron*, 8 *melano-*. [a. F. *melanagogue*, f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + ἀγωγός leading, drawing.] A medicine supposed to expel 'black bile'. Hence † **Melanagogueal**, having the property of expelling 'black bile'.

[1667 *Phys. Dict.*, *Melanogogon*, purgers of melancholy.] 1697 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 15 Other [p]lants are called Melanogall which purge and move Melancholical succe. 1693 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. tit. 34 Sena... is one of the best Melanagogues in Nature. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 250 Melanagogues, which are supposed to draw or carry off the black Matter.

Melanaspalt (melāne'spalt). *Min.* [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + ἀσφαλ-ος; see ASPHALT.] = ALBERTITE.

1852 WETHERILL in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1853) X. 353 On a New Variety of Asphalt: (Melan-asphalt).

Melanate (me'lan'tē). *Chem.* [f. MELAN- + -ATE.] A salt of melanic acid (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Melanchlor(e) (me'lānklor'). *Min.* [Named 1839 by Fuchs (*Melanchlor*), f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + χλωρός green.] A blackish-green hydrous phosphate of iron.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 428 Melanchlor. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 866 Melanchlor.

† **Melancholeric**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + χολέρα CHOLERA + -ic.] = MELANCHOLIC a.

1650 VENER *Tobacco in Bathes of Bathe* 415 Tobacco any way, or any time used, is most pernicious unto dry melan-choleric bodies.

|| **Melancholia** (melānkō'liā). *Pl. -iā, Nosology.* [late Latin; see MELANCHOLY.] 'A functional mental disease, characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); a species or a case of this disease.

1693 tr. *Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1814 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1891) I. 232/2 The number of recoveries, in cases of melancholia, has been very unusual. 1886 HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* Jan 60 In certain melancholia and other mental disorders. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 373 Grayness [of the hair] often increases rapidly in melancholia.

Melancholic (melānkō'liak), *a. and sb.* [f. MELANCHOLIA + -ic, after *maniac*.] *a. adj.* Affected with melancholia. *b. sb.* One suffering from melancholia.

1853 REAOK *Hard Cash* III. 100 In short, she gave them the impression that Alfred was a moping melancholic. *Ibid.* 123 A lunatic of the unhappiest class, the melancholic. 1897 A. R. URQUHART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 Separating the insane into groups of maniacs, melancholics, and so on.

† **Melancholian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also *malen-*, *malancolien*, *malancolion*. [f. MELANCHOLY + -AN.] *a. adj.* Having the atrabilious temperament; also, addicted to 'melancholy' or causeless anger. *b. sb.* One suffering from melancholia. Also, one of an atrabilious temperament.

1340 *Ayrb.* 157 Ye dyeuel... have sanguinien mid iolueute and mid luxurie... have malancolien mid enute and mid zorse. 1390 GOWER *Conf. L.* 287 He which Malencolien Of patience hath no lien, Whereof his wraththe he mai re- streigne. 1632 tr. *Brut's Praxis Med.* 102 Melancholians feare much and are sad. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 119 Sanguinians did only laff, Cholerick Melancholians chaff. 1695 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 125 You may observe, in the Modern Stories of our Religious Melancholians, that they commonly pass out of one Passion into another.

† **Melancholiant**, *a. Obs.* In 4 malanco- lient, -lyent. [a. OF. *melancoliant*, pr. pple. of *melancolier* to affect with or suffer from melancholy, f. *melancolie* sb.] Of blood: Affected with 'melancholy'; atrabilious.

1400 *Laufrau's Cirurg.* 84 Or ellis be splene is to feble to purge be malancolient [Add. MS. malancolyent] blood.

Melancholic (melānk'plik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-5 malencolik, -colyk, malancolike, malencolyk, -colik, 6 -ic, -yk(e), -cholyke, -chollike, 6-7 -cholik(e), -icke, -ique, 7 -chollique, 7- melancholic. [ad. late L. *melancholicus*, a. Gr. μελαγχολικός, f. μελαν- black + χολή bile; see MELANCHOLY and -ic. Cf. F. *melancolique* (from 14th c.), Pr. *melancolic*, Sp. *melancólico*, Pg. *melancólico*, It. *melancolic*, *malincolico*; also G. *melancholisch*.]

a. adj.

† 1. Pertaining to or containing 'melancholy' or 'black bile'; atrabilious. Of food, atmospheric or planetary influences, etc.: Tending to produce 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCEER *Knt's T.* 517 Manye Engendred of humour malencolik. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 281 Somtyme lepra comyth of euyl dyete as Melancolyk meete to colde and drye. 1532 Du Ves *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1071 All suche byrdes ben of nature melancolyke. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 61 The... northyn vynd... is cold and dry, of aue melancolic nature. 1550 LLOYD *Trans. Health L.* viij. Much melancolyke blood conteynyd in the lyner. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* 377 All diseases springing of melancolique, adust, and salt humours. 1631 WINDOWS *Nat. Philos.* 10 Hec is a Planet masculine, of cold and dry nature, therefore melancolicke.

2. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.

† *a.* Having the atrabilious temperament or constitution (*obs.*). *b.* Constitutionally liable to (formerly also, † affected with) melancholy or depression of spirits; gloomy, depressed, melancholy.

† *Melancholic gentleman*: see MELANCHOLY a. 6 (quot. 1629).

1400 LYOG. *Isopos* 61 (Zupitza) By whyche he [the cock] liabe... corage and hardynes, And of hys berde melancolyk felices. 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 197 Melancolik of bis complexion. 1471 CAXTON *Reynold* (ed. Sommer) 105 He... hecam all melancolik with out takyng Ioye ne plaisir in any thyng that he sawe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus... departed all wroth and melancolike into Denmark. 1647 CLARENON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 386 No man had more melancolich apprehensions of the issue of the war. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iii. x. I am melancolik when thou art absent. 1708 GAY *Wine* 60 In melancolik mood Joyless he wastes in sighs the lazy hours. 1717 PRIOR *Alina* i. 210 Just as the melancolik eye sees fleets and armies in the sky. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 362 'Religion', said the melancolik Norton, 'admits of no eccentric motions'. 1900 MORLEY *Cronwell* i. 15 Oliver was of the melancolik temperament.

transf. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* F. 4. And like your melancolike hare feed after midnight.

absol. 1594 CAREW *Heart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 148. He... was not verie prompt of speech, which Aristotle affirmeth to be a propertie of the melancolike by adustation.

† 3. Resulting from, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

1653-62 HEVELIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 188 He contracted some melancolik distempers. 1693 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. ix. 61 In melancolik Tumors.

† 4. Causing melancholy or depression of spirits; saddening. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* H. 4. The blacke, and melancolike Eugh-tree. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Keeping time with the melancolike musick. 1693 DRYDEN *Lel.* 30 Aug. Pr. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 28. I was tempted to it, by the melancolique prospect I had of it. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 360 No public sorrow should be expressed on so melancolik an occasion. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 139 Such is the melancolik picture.

† 5. Expressive of melancholy or sadness. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Sansou* *Introd.* In Physic, things of melancolik hue and quality are us'd against melancholy. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 295. I wrote a long, and of course, a melancolik letter to you.

† 6. In mod. use: Pertaining to, or affected with, melancholia.

1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Mental Dis.* iii. 74 The case, commencing by a melancolik stage... the melancolik and maniacal symptoms blend in different cases.

b. sb.

1. † *a.* One who is affected with mental depression or sadness (*obs.*). *b.* One suffering from melancholia; = MELANCHOLIC sb.

1586 BRIGIT *Melancholic* xxxix. 256 With such like ornament of iewel as agreeth with the habititie and calling of the melancolike. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Fryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 394 The Soul... is put to silence before God, and sitteth alone, as melancolics do. 1683 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* (1682) Ded., The discontented Paradox of a melancolik, next, and of mean condition. 1755 *Atan* No. 29. 3 Two

famous sects of philosophers, which... still continue to divide the world into melancholics, and men of pleasure. 1870 MAUSVELL *Body & Mind* 95 Should he do injury to himself or others, as hypochondriacal melancholics sometimes do. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 One melancholic swam across a canal to throw himself under a train.

† 2. Used by Clarendon for: Depression of spirits, melancholy. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 62 He continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. 1674 — *Life* II. (1750) 69 My Condition... will very well justify the Melancholik that, I confess to you, possesses me.

Hence † **Melancholical**, *a.*, melancholy; **Melancholically**, *adv.*, in a melancholy manner.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 115 Which purge and move melancolical succe. 1882 B. NICHOLSON in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 349 He... became melancolically mad immediately on the shock of these revelations. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 187/2 Its walls of rammed clay frttering away melancolically in the sun.

† **Melancholically**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLIC a. + -LY.] In a melancholy manner.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* xii. 130 An aliment vnto the parts which are melancolically qualified, as the bones, gristles, sinewes, &c. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* (1640) 202 Men are melancolically grieved.

† **Melancholic**, *Obs.* [It. *melancolic*; see MELANCHOLIC.] A hypochondriac.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 156 Or of the Monstrous Credulity, some besotted Melancolicos may be insigled into.

Melancholily (me'lānk'plih), *adv.* [f. MELANCHOLY a. + -LY.] In a melancholy manner.

1536 CROSWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 23 Applying the same if not coterlyk I must needs thinke melancolily, to your purpose. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Maidenhead*, No wonder 'tis... thou shouldst be Such tedious... Company, Who liv'st so Melancolily. 1846 THACKERAY *Laman Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 470 Laman Blanchard, who passed away so melancolily last year. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 431/4 Others big and wavering float melancolily.

† **Melancholiness**, *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY a. + -NESS.] The condition of being melancholy.

1528 PAVNEL *Salern's Regim.* B. In this doctrine be comprehended melancolyness and heuines. 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 329 When he was a boy he was playwome enough, but withall he had even then a contemplative melancolinesse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 A Vent to Melancoliness.

Melancholious (melānkō'liōs), *a.* Now rare. Forms: 4-5 melan-, malencolious, -ius, malen-, melancolowus(e), (5 malencolowus, malecolowus), 5-6 malincolowus, 6 malacoliowus, melancolowus, -colius, melencolous, 7 *St.* melancoliowus, 4-7 melancolious, 6- melancholious. [a. OF. *melancoliens*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY: see -OUS.]

1. Constitutionally inclined to melancholy; † atrabilious in constitution (*obs.*); affected with melancholy, gloomy. Also, of sounds, etc.: Expressive or suggestive of melancholy.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 215 Whanne bei ben out of reson as wroth & malencolious. 1384 CHAUCEER *H. Fame* i. 30 Somme man is to curious In studye, or melancolowus. 1433 LYOG. *St. Edmund* 465 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg. N. F.* (1884) 405 Malencolius of face, look and cheer. 1471 CAXTON *Reynold* (ed. Sommer) 24 Sorowfull syghes and melancolous fantasies. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxviii. 547 This pope... was a fumisse man and malincolowus. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 816 Whether it were by the inspiration of the holy ghost, or by Melencolous disposition, I had diuers and sundrie imaginacions howe [etc.]. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* l. xxviii. (1639) 45 They that be melancolious have strange imaginacions. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 368 The King was sad and melancolious. 1783 BURNS *Poor Maitie's Elegy* 8 Come, join the melancolious croon O' Robin's reed! 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xi, The Rector... added, [in a melancolious tone] [etc.]. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* iii. 31 The sufferer... from whom... most melancolious sounds... continually proceeded.

† 2. Tending to cause, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufrau's Cirurg.* 171 Porus hat oon pore he drawip malancolious blood of be lyure. *Ibid.* 273 Varicosa schal be curid... wip purgaciouns of malancolious blood. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 76 The tane [syr or planet] is sangwyne, the totbir is malancolous. 1562 BUTLEVYN *Butlework*, *Bk. Simples* 78 b, It bredeth choler adust, and melancolious diseases.

Hence **Melancholiousness**.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* l. xxviii. (1639) 45 There be three diversities of melancoliousness, according to the three kinds of causes.

† **Melancholish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -ISH.] *a.* = MELANCHOLIC a. 1. *b.* Inclined to be melancholy or depressed.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 54 b, Mynt... leueth still it that is grosse and melancolish. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciv. (1783) III. 198 Miss is a little melancolish.

Melancholist (me'lānk'plist). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -IST.] † One of a 'melancholic' constitution (*obs.*); one affected with melancholia; in the 17th c. often applied contemptuously to religious enthusiasts.

1599 H. BURNES *Dyets drie Dinner* Livb, Doh! helpe melancolists only, by moistning their dry constitution. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* vi. 29 The proud and fantastick Pretences of many of the conceited Melancholists in this Age. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enlign. Meth. & Papists* i. (1754) 2 Montanus... drew after him several religious Melancholists. 1806 *Med. Trav.* XV. 212 Dr. G... visited the male idiots and melancholists. 1858 BURTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIII.

276 Our gallant captain, a notable melancholist, sat up till dawn.

Melancholize (mē-lānk'ōlīz), *v.* Now rare or Obs. [*f.* MELANCHOLY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To be or become melancholy.
1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/2 They do so melancholize themselves therein, that they do wholly neglect themselves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii. vi. 173-4 They dare not come abroad all their lives after, but melancholizing in corners. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 22 July in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 339 From Oxford... have I journeyed, now philosophizing with hacks, now melancholizing by myself. 1801 LAMB *Ess.*, *Cur. Fragm.* (imitating Burton) ii. In *John Woodville*, etc. (1802) 119 Melancholizing in woods where waters are. 1863 K. H. DIXON *Chapel St. John* (ed. 2) 395 Others were melancholizing in woods, and sighing in gardens.

2. *trans.* To make melancholy.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xl. Like faithlesse wife that... Doth in deep the spright melancholy her aggrieved husband. 1668 — *Disc. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 129 There's nothing does more contrivante and melancholize my Spirit than any reflexions upon such Objects.

Hence MELANCHOLIZED *phl.* a., rendered melancholy; MELANCHOLIZING *phl.* sb.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* Democr. to Rdr. 7 They get their knowledge by books, I mine by melancholizing. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. Nor can ever that thick cloud... of melancholized old age... dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* Contents i. 7. Our own Imaginations [are] taken for sensations and realities in sleep, and by melancholized persons when awake.

Melancholy (mē-lānk'ōlī), *sb.* Forms: 4 *malynco*ly, 4-5 *malynco*ly, *malencoli*(e), -*colye*, *malicoli*, 4-6 *malencoli*, -*encoli*, *malencoli*(e), -*lie*, 5 *malin*(c)oli, -*yncoli*, *malencoliye*, *malencoli*(e), -*lye*, *malencoliye*, 5-6 *mallan*-*coly*, 5-7 *malencoli*, 6 *malencoli*, *malencoli*, 6-7 *malencoli*, -*olye*, 6-*malencoli*. [*a.* OF. *malencolie*, *malencolie*, *malencolia*, etc. (mod. *F.* *malencolie*), ad. L. *melancholia*, a. Gr. μελαγχολία *lit.* 'condition of having black bile', *f.* μελαν-, μέλας black + χολή bile. Cf. *Pr. melancholia*, Sp. *malencolla*, It. *melancholia*, *malencolia*; also G. *melancholie*, Du. *melancholie*, Da., Sw. *melankoli*.]

Down to the 17th c. the poetical examples commonly indicate stress on the second or fourth syllable.

†1. The condition of having too much 'black bile' (see b); the disease supposed to result from this condition; in early references its prominent symptoms are sullenness and propensity to causeless and violent anger, and in later references mental gloom and sadness. From the 17th c. onwards the word was used without its etiological implication as the name of the mental disease now called in technical language MELANCHOLIA. *Obs.*

Quot. 1866 is an exceptionally late instance of the sense: cf. quot. 1859 in 3.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3710 þe man wraþþyþ hym lyghly. For lytyl as yn malynco, þat synne ne ys ryght gret þat some ys wroþe, and lyghly let c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 360 Thy sweetnes ek and [all] swich fantasye Droyt out, and lat hem faren to myschaunce; For þey proceden of þi malynco. 1492 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Somner) 22 After many right sorrowful syghes engendrid in þe roote of malencolie. 1578 LYFE *Dodones* i. viii. 84 'The disease called choler or melancholy. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 That windy melancholy arising from the shorter ribs, which so saddeth the mind of the diseased. 1677 J. WEBSTER (*title*) The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of Deceivers and Impostors, and Divers persons under a passive Delusion of Melancholy and Fancy. But that [etc.]. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* Melancholy [is] supposed to proceed from a Redundance of black Bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid a Blood. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* ii. 33 There are cases of melancholy which are accompanied by great restlessness.

†b. *concr.* The 'black bile' itself: one of the four chief fluids or 'cardinal humours' of the ancient and mediæval physiologists. *Obs.*

1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* iv. xi. (1493) 95 Malencoly is bred of trowbled drast of blode and hath his name of melon that is blak and calor that is humour, so is sayd as it were a blak humour, for the colour thertof lyghly toward blackenes. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 202 þer is engendrid another substance þat is sumwhat styngyng & is clepid malencoli. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helth* (1547) 8 In the body of Man be four principal humours: Blouddre: Fleume: Choler: Melancholy. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 A short vessel, whereby the spleen belongeth yw melancholy into the ventricle. 1610 BARBOUR *Methe. Physick* iii. xxv. (1639) 149 The faundes is nothing else but a shedding either of yellow choler, or of melancholy all over the body. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* 116, ii. vi. (1712) 56 There are receptacles in the Body of Man and Emunctories to drain them of superfluous Choler, Melancholy, and the like.

†2. Irascibility, ill-temper, anger, sullenness.

c. 1350 *Will. Palurine* 4362 Meke be of þi malencoli for marring of þi selue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 128 With that the king come hastily, And in his gret malencoly. Toschir Colyne sic dauche he gave. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 252 And if she be riche, of heigh pryncesse, Thanne scitow it is a tormentrie To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 198 But I mete þe in my malencoly my meth be to littill. 14- *Yngals's Vis.* 76 (Wagner) Tundale gruched and wept with. þe manspeke to hym curtesly And brought hym out of his malynco. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Fröiss.* II. xv. 29 The kynge beyng in his malencoly, assone as he sawe hym he sayd in great yre, certesse wote of

Lancaster, ye shall nat attayne as yet to your entent. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Melancoly testynesne, *melencolie*. 1567 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 191 For wickit lyfe imprynt was Ferquahnd, Quha slew him self of proude melencolie. *personified*. 1590 GOWER *Conf.* i. 280 Melancolie... which in compaignie An hundred times in an houre Wol as an angri beste loue. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4998 Melancoly, that angry sire. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iii. iii. 42 If that surly spirit melancoly, Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heauy, thicke.

3. Sadness and depression of spirits; a condition of gloom or dejection, especially when habitual or constitutional.

In the early quots. with mixture of sense 2. In the Elizabethan period and subsequently, the affectation of 'melancholy' was a favourite pose among those who made claim to superior refinement; see, e.g. JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* (passim), and quots. under MELANCHOLY a. 3; cf. also 3 d below.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1216 Bycause he wolde soone dye, He ne cet ne dronk, for his malynco. 14- *Sir Beues* 582 (MS. M.) I sayn. Toke hym vp and kyssyd hym swete, His malynco there to abate. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 168 Whyhe also slewe my cosyn the kyng Claryon, for whome I am in grette malynco. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1595) 386 The Hare [gave] her sleights; the Cat, his malynco. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 38 Musick did apply Her curious skill the warbling notes to play, To drive away the dull Melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 34 My minde was troubled with deepe Melancholy. 1593 DRAVTON *Sheph. Garland* (Roxb. Club) 63 And, being rounde out of melacholly, Flye, whirle-winde thoughts, ymo the heavens, quoth he. 1602 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* i. l. 2 This Melancholy flatters, but Unmans you. What is it else, but Penury of Soul; a Lazie Frost, a numness of the Mind? 1716 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady X*—1 Oct. It gives me too much melancholy to see so agreeable a young creature buried alive. 1812 BARNES *Bible in Spain* xxvii. A morbid melancholy seized upon the Irishman. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shaks.* 240 Care should be taken, to distinguish between melancholy and melancholia. 1899 ALBUTT *the Syst. Med.* VIII. 372 The melancholy associated with general paralysis is commonly marked by great exaggeration.

personified. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 67 O hateful Error Melancholies Childre. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* i. Hence loathed Melancholy, Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Epit. And Melancholy mark'd him for her own. 1819 KEATS *Melancholy* iii. In the very temple of Delight Veiled Melancholy has her sovran shrine.

†b. A cause of sadness, an annoyance or vexation. Chiefly in plural. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dietes* (c. 1490) F vj. The maistre of a grette house hath many malencolies. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arab.) 57 Which to a diligent writer is the greatest melancholy and vexation that can befall.

c. A state of melancholy. †Also, a melancholy fit or mood (often in plural). *Obs.*

a. 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 17 b. Two or three strangers, whom inward melancholies having made weery of the wordes eyes, have come to spende their lives among the countrie people. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1310/2 Entering by little and little out of his present melancholies into his former misfortunes. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 5 (1727) 107 If we murmur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not make us to be Angels or Stars. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 480 In spite of all my efforts, I fall into a melancholy which is inexpressible. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 64 A deep yet soft melancholy succeeded.

d. In a lighter sense: A tender or pensive sadness.

1614 DRUMMEL of HAWTH. *Madrigal*, 'When as she smiles', A sweet melancholie my senses keeps. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 12 But hail thou Goddess, sage and holy, Hail divinest Melancholy. 1634 — *Comus* 516, I... began Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate myrall miserie. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn.* to *Bowles* (2nd vers.) 8 Their mild and manliest melancholy lent A mingled charm, which oft the pang consigned To slumber. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems*, *Melancholy* 117 Love's delicious melancholy.

†e. A short literary composition (usually poetical) of a sad or mournful character. *Obs.*

1596 LONGE *Marg. Amer.* L. ii. Another melancholy of his, for the strangeness thereof, deserveth to be registred. *Ibid.*, Another [sc. poem], hauing the right nature of an Italian melancholie, I have set down in this place.

4. Comb., as *melancholy-purger*; *melancholy-mad*, -*sick* adjs.; †*melancholy* water, a decoction recommended as 'good for women if they are faint'.

1660 *Trial Regie.* 171 He was melancholy sick. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 812 Of Melancholy Purgers, Simple and Compound. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* (ed. 5) 15 The Melancholy Water. Take of [etc.]. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Aristophanes* (1872) II. 683 He has sent away my master melancholy-mad.

Melancholy (mē-lānk'ōlī), *a.* Forms: 6 *malancoly*, *malincolye*, *malencolie*, 6-7 *malancholy*, *melencholly*, 7 *melancholly*, 6-*melancholy*. [From the attrib. use of the sb.]

†1. Affected with or constitutionally liable to the disease of melancholy. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 233 b. The contemplation of suche twyneth eyther to supersticyousnes... or to a melancoly folyshnes. 1542 BOORNE *Dyetary viii.* (1870) 245 Melancoly men may take theyr pleasure. 1612 WOOLLALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 100 It is also effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reason. 1698 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1832) 80 The quietness of spirit will help to suppress melancholy vapours. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 260 All Spices are bad for melancholy people.

†b. Of or affected by the melancholy 'humour'. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 35 A little melancholy blood may quickly change the temperature, and render it [the heart] more apt for a melancholy Passion. 1690 MARKHAM *Alisterp.* ii. cxlii. 404 It proceedeth from melancholy and filthy blood. 1855 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii.

Socrates xiv. (init.). As to his person, he was very unhand-some, of a melancholy complexion. 1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physick* 306 A crooked melancholy vein under the Tongue. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 'Tis vulgarly said that this black part of the blood is Melancholy blood.

†c. Producing the disease of melancholy. *Obs.* 1650 BAXTER *Saints R.* ii. vii. § 3 Sauls Melancholy Devil would be gone, when David played on the Harp.

†2. Inasible, angry; sullen. *Obs.*

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 260 Sir Richerd is a very earnest malincoly man, and some tyme gyven to be angry. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 191/1 When we come to make our prayers to God, we must not bring thither with vs, out melancholy passions and fretting and fuming. 1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* i. i. (1608) 2 b, Duke Byron Flowes with adust and melancholy choller.

3. Of persons, their actions, attributes, feelings, state, etc.: Depressed in spirits; sad, gloomy, dejected, mournful; esp. of a constitutionally gloomy temperament.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 2 Boy, What signe is it when a man of great spirit growes melancholy? 1592 LYLLY *Alidas* v. ii. 104 (Bond), Melancholy is the crest of Courtiers anger, and now euerie base companion, being in his humble fables, sayes he is melancholy. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. I will be more proud and melancholy, and gentleman-like than I have bene, I do ensue you. c. 1598 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigr.* No. 47 See yonder melancholy Gentleman, Which hood-wink'd with his hat, alone doth sit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1847) 40 A funeral will much more affect the same man if he see it when melancholy, than if he see it when cheerful. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mania*, Some are dull and stupid, others very sorrowful and melancholy. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tar.* Sel. Wks. I. 136, I remember, Sir, with a melancholy pleasure, the situation [etc.]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 293 There is no more melancholy creature in existence than a mountebank off duty. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. i. 17 If I am sad and inclined to melancholy humour.

absol. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlii, For this reason the superstitious are often melancholy, and the melancholy almost always superstitious. *transf.* (of animals). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 25 b, The melancholy Owle, (Deaths ordinary messenger). 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ol.* ii. 204 The melancholie Hare. 1787 BERTY *Angling* (ed. 2) 42 He is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish, always being by himself.

b. Pensive, thoughtful; sadly meditative.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 62 Sweet Bird that shunn'st the noise of folly, Most musically, most melancholy! 1659 WOOD *Life Feb.* (O. H. S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xi. A certain music, never known before, Here soothed the pensive, melancholy mind. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 190 The tender images we love to trace Steal from each year a melancholy grace. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *All Fools' Day*, We will drink no wise, melancholy, politic port on this day.

†c. In proverbial and other similes. *Obs.*

1592 LYLLY *Alidas* v. ii. 100 (Bond), I am as melancholy as a cat. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 83-8. 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. i. 221, I found him here as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prolog. A 2 b, Why, how now, humorous George? What, as melancholy as a mantle tree? 1607 DEKKER *Northw.* *Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 11 I'm as melancholy now as Fleet-street in a long vacation. a. 1732 GAY *New Song of New Stintles*, I, melancholy as a cat Am kept awake to weep.

4. Of visible objects, sounds, places, etc.: Suggestive of sadness, depressing, dismal. Also, of sounds, words, looks, etc.: Expressive of sadness.

†*Melancholy* hat (jocular nonce-use, or slang), app. applied to a mourning hat (but cf. quot. c. 1598 in sense 3).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 86 Melancholy Bells. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 117 Under the shade of melancholy boughes. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tr. Quoque* B i b, Go to the next Haberdashers & bid him send me a new melancholy hat. 1622 LITTON *Trav.* 449 Under the most melancholy City of Europe, 1671 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 747 Melancholy Musick fills the Plains. 1718 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett. to Ctesis Bristol* to Art., Eager or ten of them make a melancholy concert with their pipes. 1725 SLOANE *Yamaica* II. 307 It loves low melancholy places. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 612 The stock-dove breathes A melancholy murmur thro' the whole. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand.* by *Loire* 197 You glide in a canoe-like boat, shut in by melancholy banks. 1835 LITTON *Rienzi* i. i, The thick and melancholy foliage. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* x, With here and there a melancholy village. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 198 The fountain made a melancholy gurgle. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 45 Negro children... with... immense melancholy deer-like eyes.

Comb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v, He was a melancholy-faced man.

†b. In the 17th c.: Favourable to the pensive mood. (Cf. 3 b.) *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct. So naturally is it [the Park] furnish'd with whatever may render it agreeable, melancholy and country-like. 1644 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. The house is moderne, and seems to be the seat of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place.

5. Of a fact, event, state of things: Saddening, lamentable, deplorable.

1710 WOODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 308 It was one of the melancholy sights to any that have any sense of our antient Nobility, to see them going throu for votes, and making parties. 1793 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 44 You are affected with this melancholy detail. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, Remite Doory melancholy! to see such sprightliness the prey of sorrow. 1807 *Med. Frib.* XVII. 247 The most serious and melancholy effect ensued. 1826 Q. *Jrnl. Microg.* Ser. XXVIII. 291 A melancholy instance of the extent to which Dr. P. acts upon the principle of bending facts to theory.

6. In certain book-names of plants, as *melancholy* gentleman, a kind of rocket, *Hesperis tristis*; *melancholy* (plume) thistle, *Carduus*

heterophyllus; melancholy tree, the Night Jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

1669 PARKINSON *Parad. Table*. The Melancholy *Itex* p. 260 Melancholick Gentleman. 1690 RAY *Syn. Stirp. Brit.* 52 The great English soft or gentle Thistle or Melancholy Thistle. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* app. 319 Melancholy Thistle, *Cirsium*. Melancholy-tree, *Nyctanthes*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 237 *Cirsium heterophyllum* (Melancholy Plume Thistle).

Hence **Melancholy** *ad. a. nonce-wd.*

1837 LYTTON in *Fountain's Life & Lab.* (1874) 53, I had a melancholy letter from Lady Blessington.

† **Melancholy**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *melancolier*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY *sb.*] *trans.* To make melancholy.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 290 h/2 The pleasure of god is that; of which thou melancholyest thy self to be so doon. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. ij b. It brenteth the blode & melancholyeth it. 1567 PAYNEL tr. *Herbarij Treas. Annadis of Gaule* 78 Ye melancholy your selfe... for the marriage that I have found out for you. a 1657 R. LOVEJOY *Lett.* (1663) 165, I am extremely melancholy'd at your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Melanchthonian (mel'anjthō'nian), *a. and sb.* [f. name of Philipp Melanchthon (Gr. transl. of Schwarzerd 'black earth'), a German reformer (1497-1560) + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanchthon or his opinions. *b. sb.* A follower of Melanchthon.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 137 The Melanchthonian doctrine of p. edestination. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* II. i. § 11 (1833) 430/1 There arose... three philosophical sects, the Melanchthonian, the Aristotelian, and the Scholastic. 1863 W. C. DOWLING *Life & Corr. Calixtus* III. 20 We have described him as a Melanchthonian both in taste and principle. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 474 It [the Anglican Church] is yet Melanchthonian in its assertion of the visibility of the Church.

Melanchyme (mel'änkaim). *Min.* [G. *melanchym* (Haidinger 1851), f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + *χῦμος* juice (see CHYME)] = ROCHLEDERITE. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 744.

Melancoli(e), -ien, -(i)ous, *obs.* forms of MELANCHOLY, etc.

† **Melancounterous**, *a. Obs.* [For **malen-counterous*, ad. F. *malencounteroux*, f. *mal* ill + *encontrer* to ENCOUNTER: see -OUS.] Ill-minded.

a 1610 SIR J. SEEMLE in *Sengill Ballads* (1872) 244 The never ceasing feide of melancounterous faies Ouer haistnit this abortive birth of Importune regreates.

Melander, *obs.* form of MALLANDER, MALLENDER.

Melanellite (mel'anelit). *Min.* [Obscurely f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black: see -ITE.] A black hydrocarbon forming part of rochlederite. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 750 Melanellite... Black and gelatinous.

Melanesian (mel'ānī'shan), *a. and sb.* [f. *Melanesia* (see below: f. Gr. *μέλας* black + *νησος* island) + -AN.]

The name, modelled after *Polynesia*, was intended to mean 'the regions of islands inhabited by blacks.'

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Melanesia (a group of islands in the western Pacific, including Fiji, New Caledonia, etc.), its inhabitants, language, etc. *B. sb. a.* A native of Melanesia. *b.* The language of the Melanesians.

1849 SHILLYN in Tucker *Mem.* (1879) I. 302 The Melanesian (Anaijom) *ajitama*, we, but not you. *Ibid.*, The Melanesian dialects. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* VIII. 167 Cases in which the rock acts like those of the Melanesians, Africans, and other savages. 1904 *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 460/3 Words in this Melanesian language which have cognates in Malay and Malagasy.

|| **Mélange** (mel'ānz), *sb.* Also 7 *meslange*, 7-9 *mélange*. [f. *mélange* mixture, f. *mêler* to mix: see MIDDLE *v.*]

Often written without accent, but (at least in sense 1) perh. always regarded as a foreign word.]

1. A mixture; usually, a congeries of heterogeneous elements or constituents, a medley.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 112 The sweetness and killing languors of their eyes, the *meslange* and harmony of their colours. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* VI. 213 Many exquisitely wrought Vessels... of that precious *Mélange*. 1711 LAON M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet*. A bad piece, people I love in disguise [etc.]. I believe nobody ever had such a *mélange* before. 1729 SWIFT *Lett. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. in *Pope's Works* (1741) II. 85, I come from looking over the *Mélange* above-written, and declare it to be a true copy of my present disposition. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. to Hoag* I. 1. 307 A strange *mélange* of maddened stuff, which I wrote by the midnight moon last night. 1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch-of-Snuff* 33 The pleasant *mélange* sold but a few years since as 'The Speaker's', is very different from 'Lord Canterbury's Mixture'. 1859 *Gentl. Mag.* June 606 He professes that the present Part is 'taken from Usher, Ware [etc.]', and a very curious *mélange* he has made of it. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 36 The *mélange* of ferricyanide and ferrocyanide gives feebly the bluish tint.

2. *a.* A dress fabric of cotton chain and woollen wett (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884). *b.* A kind of woollen yarn of mingled colours. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1831 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1835) 144/2 *Mélange* Weaver—Woollen Cloth Manuf. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/4 An active demand continues in twofold yarns, in mottles, and *mélanges*. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 551 If bales of dry

wools and hairs were placed in steamers—as is done in the *mélange* printing process—and submitted [etc.].

Mélange (mel'ānz), *v.* [a. f. *mélanger*, f. *mélange*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To mix (wool of different colours). Hence **Mélanger**.

1880 Times 28 Dec. 8 A dyer or *mélanger* sued to recover £85 for *mélange* wool. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 144/2 *Mélanger*—Woollen Cloth Manuf.

Melanian (mel'ānī'an), *a. and sb.* 1. *Anthropology*. [ad. F. *melanien* (Bory de Saint-Vincent) f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black: see -IAN.] Originally = NEGROID. *a. and sb.*; later, used as = NEGROID. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 36. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 145 We know not the size of brain in the Melanian inventor of the 'throwing-stick'. 1885 W. H. FLOWER in *Frut. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 381 To begin with the Ethiopian, Negroid or Melanian, or 'black' type.

Melanian (mel'ānī'an), *a. and sb.* 2. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Melania*, the typical genus of the *Melaniidae* (f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Melaniidae*, a family of freshwater snails. *b. sb.* A member of this family.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 76 *Melanius*, Lamarck's name for a family of fluviatile, testaceous, operculated Mollusks.

Melanic (mel'ānik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + -IC.]

1. *Ethnology*. Having black hair and a black or dark complexion. Cf. MELANOCOMOUS, MELANOUS. 1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man*, (ed. 2) I. 139 These three varieties are the melanic, including all individuals or races who have black hair; the xanthous...; and the albino. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol. Inhabit. Brit.* 109 Whether I should attribute the few melanic countenances, I noticed in the South of Ireland, to a Spanish origin.

2. Of animals: Affected by melanosis. 1882-4 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 665 The melanic varieties occasionally found in our northern Skua. 1894 *Naturalist* 333 A melanic form of the Pipitrelle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec. 3/3 The melanic variety of the common leopard.

b. Used as the distinctive epithet of the black pigment occurring in melanosis, and of the cells containing it.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 116/1 Melanic pigment is essentially composed of extremely minute granules. *Ibid.* 116/2 Melanic cells never exhibit any tendency even to cohere—much less to form the basis of a stroma. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Melanic*, of or belonging to Melanosis; as *Melanic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances.

3. *Melanic acid*. † *a.* Prout's name for indican of urine (see INDICAN *b.*). *Obs.*

1822 *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XII. 1. 45 note, Dr. Prout would propose to distinguish this new substance, on account of its black colour, by the name of Melanic acid.

b. (See *Quot.*) 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 434 In a humid state they [sc. crystals of salicylate of potassium], eventually change to a black, sootlike substance... called *melanic acid*.

Melaniline (mel'ānilin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + ANILINE.] A basic substance obtained from chloride of cyanogen and aniline. 1852 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 4) 557 The above salt furnishes melaniline in the form of an oil.

Melanin (mel'ānin). *Chem. and Phys.* [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + -IN.] The black pigment in the retina, choroid, hair, epidermis, etc. of coloured races of man or melanic varieties of animals. Also, the black pigment developed in certain diseases. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 OWEN *Lect. Invertebr. Anim.* 355 It [the secretion in the ink-bag of a cephalopod] is affirmed by some chemists to contain a peculiar animal principle, which Vizio has termed 'melanine'. 1855 tr. C. H. *Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) II. 1. 118 Black pigment (melanin) appears in the form of reddish brown molecules. 1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XVIII. 417 Melanin. L. Gmelin's Black Pigment of the Eye. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* 53 We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* I. 2 Melanemia and malarial pigmentation are fully accounted for by the melanin-forming property of the plasmodium. *Ibid.* 6 The melanin particles, so characteristic of the malarial germ.

Melanism (mel'ānizm). [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + -ISM.]

1. Darkness of colour resulting from an abnormal (but not morbid) development of black pigment in the epidermis or other external appendages (hair, feathers, etc.) of animals; opposed to *albinism*.

1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 39 Throughout intertropical America, both melanism and albinism, as he [M. Roulin] terms the black and white varieties, make their appearance very frequently in warm-blooded animals. 1882 TIEMANN in *Field Naturalist* July 32 Melanism occurs in various species of animals, but is far rarer than albinism.

b. A melanic variety (of some recognized species). 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* 309 Mr. Rake informs me that a Sabine's snipe, which is now generally regarded as only a melanistic of this species was shot at Picket Post, Jan., 1850. 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man, Brit. Birds* 12 An example of the Siberian Thrush... originally supposed to be a melanistic of the Redwing.

2. *Bot.* 'A disease producing blackness in plants' (Caswell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1835).

Melanistic (mel'ānistik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + -ISTIC.] Characterized by melanism.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 357, I took no specimens in the melanic state of plumage. 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 266 In the black melanic variety every part of the body is deep black.

† **Melanite** 1. *Obs.* [Perh. some error: cf. med. L. *melonites* corrupt form of *malochites* malachite (Schade, *Alt. Wb. Suppl.* s.v. *Melochites*): the description in Maplet is prob. evolved from a pseudo-derivation from L. *mel* honey.] (See *quot.*) 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth & droppeth that juice which is verie sweete and homie like; wherefore it may well be called Melanite as you would say Honistone... on the one side it is greene, on the other side yellow.

Melanite 2 (mel'ānit). *Min.* [ad. G. *melanitis* (Werner 1799), f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black: see -ITE.] A velvet-black variety of andradite.

1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 63 Melanite... Black garnet. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 192.

Melanite 3 (mel'ānit). *Conch.* [f. mod. L. *Melania* (see MELANIAN) + -ITE.] A fossil melanian (*Cent. Dict.*).

Melanitic (mel'ānitik), *a.* [f. MELANITE 2 + -IC.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite. In recent Dicts.

Melanize (mel'āniz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* + -IZE.] *trans.* To produce melanism in.

1885 *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/1 The black Jews in Cochín... were native converts, not Hebrews who had become melanized under the Indian sun.

Melano- (mel'āno), *a.* Gr. *μελανο*, combining form of *μέλας* black, as in *Melanocarcinoma*.

Path. = MELANOMA (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

|| **Melanoderma**, -dermia *Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin: see -IA] = MELASMA; hence *Melanodermic* *a.*, relating to melanoderma. *Melanogallia* *a.* *Chem.* [GALLIC] = METAGALLIC. || **Melanoglossia** [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue + -IA], the condition of having a black tongue. || **Melanopathia** *Path.* [see -PATHY] = MELASMA; also anglicized *Melanopathy*. *Melanosarcoma* *Path.*, sarcoma characterized by the presence of black pigment cells. *Melanotannic* *a. Chem.* (see *quot.* 1866).

1901 *Osler's Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) viii. 831 Lastly, with arterio-sclerosis and chronic heart-disease there may be marked 'melanoderma'. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 755 note, A remarkable case of perfectly symmetrical leuco- and 'melano-dermia'. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 707 So-called syphilitic 'leucoderma' is usually a melanoderma. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Melanodermic'. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 'Melanogallia acid'. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* IV. 88 note, This condition, 'melanoglossia', is racial and not pathological. 1847 E. WILSON *Der. Skin* (ed. 2) 328 Cases illustrative of 'Melanopathia'. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Melanopathia*, 'Melanopathy', Nigritism... A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 988 The sarcoma is usually of the pigmented form, 'melano-sarcoma'. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* *Gen. & Curr. Med. Lit.* 42 The case was one of melanoderma of wide distribution. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 'Melanotannic acid'. 1866 BROWN & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 489/2 *Melanotannic acid*, the black substance formed by the action of excess of potassa upon tannic or gallic acid.

Melanocerite (mel'ānosērit). *Min.* [First in G. *melanocerit* (W. C. Brögger 1887), f. MELANO- + CERITE.] A fluo-silicate of cerium and yttrium found in black tabular crystals (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

† **Melanochalco-grapher**. *Obs.* [f. MELANO- + CHALCOGRAPHER.] An engraver of copper plates for printing.

1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* viii. 283 The late Melanochalco-grapher, N. de Seigen, who first produced the Mezzo-Tinto Graving.

Melanochin (mel'ānotšin). *Chem.* [f. MELANO- + mod. L. CHIN-*a* quinine.] A product of the action of ammonia and chlorine on quinine.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 867.

Melanochlorous (mel'ānoklē'ous), *a.* [f. Gr. *μελανο*, *μέλας* black + *χλωρός* yellow: see -OUS.] Having the body variegated with black and yellow (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

|| **Melanochroi** (mel'ānokro'i), *sb. pl. Anthropol.* [mod. L.; formed by Huxley, who seems to have meant it as a transliteration of an assumed Gr. *μελάνωχροι*, f. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + *ωχρός* pale. (On this view the correct mod. L. form would have been **melanochri*; the irregularity occurs also in the other terms of Huxley's classification, *Xanthomelanoi* and *Melanoi*.) By subsequent writers, and in Dicts., the word has been taken as mod. L. *melanochroi* (sing. -ous), ad. Gr. *μελανόχρους* (= *μελάγχιρος*), f. *μελανο*, (= *μελαν*, *μέλας*) + *χρῶς* skin.] In Huxley's classification of the varieties of mankind: A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class, having dark hair and pale complexion. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Cattle*, 132 The *Leiotrichi* may be best subdivided, according to their complexion, into *Xanthochroi*, *Melanochroi*, *Xanthomelanoi*, and *Melanoi*. 1875 TYLER in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 113/2 The *Melanochroi* or dark whites. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxvii. 520 Dark-complexioned, black-haired and black-eyed *Melanochroi*.

Hence **Melanochroic**, **Melanochroid**, **Melanochrous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Melanochroi*.

1865 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* vii. (1873) 137 Among Europeans, the melanochrous people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous. 1871 *Ibid.* vii. 180 The melanochroic or dark stock of Europe. 1878 BARTLEY *Tr. Topical & Anthropol.* ii. 1. 202 The melanochroid group: pale-complexioned, dark eyes, hair long and black. Example: Iberians [etc.]. 1899 W. CROOKE in *Fruit. Anthropol. Inst.* XXVIII. 228 A fusion of Melanochroid Caucasian and Austral-negro blood.

Melanochroite (melanokhrōitē). *Min.* [First in G. *melanochroit*, f. Gr. μελανόχρως black-coloured + -ITE.] = ΠΙΓΗΝΟΧΡΟΙΤΕ.

1835 R. D. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* i. 273. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. i. 561. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 234.

Melanocomous (melānōkōmous), *a.* [f. Gr. μελανοκόμης (f. μελανο-, μέλας black + κόμη hair) + -OUS.] Black-haired.

1836 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) i. 220 The black-haired or melanocomous or melanous variety (of complexion), characterized by black or very dark hair. 1849-52 LINDLEY *Cycl. Anat.* iv. 536/2 The melanocomous or dark races are mostly of the melancholic temperament. 1852 H. W. TORRENS in *Fruit. Soc. Bengal* 38 The melanocomous character of complexion.

Melanogen (melānōgēn). *Phys.* [f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black; see -GEN I.] A substance capable of yielding melanin.

1899 CAGNEY *Tr. Yakshi's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 321 The reaction occurs in presence of melanin or melanogen.

Mela togogūe, *erion.* form of MELANOGOGUE.

Melano, *sb. pl.* *Anthropology*. [Intended as mod.L.; formed irregularly by transliteration of Gr. μελανοί, pl. of μελανός, var. of μέλας black.] Huxley's name for the black-haired and dark-complexioned division of his class *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired peoples. 1866 [see MELANOCHROIT].

Melanoid (melānoid), *a.* *Path.* [f. Gr. μελανοειδής, 'black-looking' (L. & Sc.), f. μελανο-, μέλας black + εἶδος form.] Of morbid growths: Characterized by the presence of black pigment.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 183 Melanoid cancer is an encysted structure, with the addition of black pigment. 1898 B. MANSOY *Treat. Diseases* xxviii. 572 We have the white, or ochroid, the black, or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma.

Melanoma (melānōmā). *Path.* Pl. melanomatā (melānōmātā). [mod.L., a. Gr. type μελανόμα (occurring in late Gr. with the sense 'blackness'), f. μελανοῦσθαι: see MELANOSIS, and cf. *carcinoma* and other names for kinds of cancerous or morbid growths.] A melanotic growth; esp. a tumour consisting largely of black pigment.

183. CARSWELL *Path. Anat.* *Melanoma* 2, I include under the title of Melanoma all melanotic formations, black discolourations or products, described by Laennec and other authors. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* iv. 128/2 Growth, more or less deeply tinged by [melanic cell-pigment], have been distinguished... under the title of Melanotic Tumours or Melanomatā. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 1006 Simple benign pigmented tumour of the iris, melanoma. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Path.* (ed. 6) 316 Pure pigment tumors or melanomatā. 1877 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* xii. 235 Melanoma is a very rare pigmented tumour.

Melanophlogite (melānōflōdzōitē). *Min.* [a. G. *melanophlogit* (Lasaulx 1876), f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black + φλογ-, φλόξ flame; indicating that the mineral turns black when heated.] An impure form of silica found in minute cubes on sulphur.

1879 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* (ed. 3) 241.

Melanoscope (melānōskōpē). [ad. G. *melanoskopos*; see MELANO- and -SCOPE.] A combination of coloured glasses, devised by Lommel in 1871 (*Pogg. Ann.* CXLIII. 489) for exhibiting certain optical properties of chlorophyll; by intercepting nearly all except the middle red rays of the spectrum, it causes green plants seen through it to appear almost black.

1876 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. Mus.* (ed. 3, 1877) 247 Melanoscope. Prof. Dr. Lommel, Erlangen. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* (with incorrect explanation, followed in later Dicts.).

Melanose (melānōsē), *sb.* [ad. F. *mélanoise*, the Fr. form of MELANOSIS.] A fungoid growth on grape-vines produced by *Septoria ampelina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Melanose (melānōsē), *a.* *Path.* [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + -OSE; but app. suggested by MELANOSIS.] Containing, or of the nature of, the black pigment occurring in melanosis.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans. Edin. Med. Chir. Soc.* (1824) 265 The peritonium had melanose matter lying in it in streaks. 1829 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 3) 111. 351 The pleura was studded with melanose tubercles. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 361 The melanose affection... tends to produce cachexy and anasarca. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 647 Cases in which the osseous system appears to be stained by the melanose deposit. 1890 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

Melanosed (melānōst), *pp. a.* rare⁻¹. [f. *melanose vb. (f. MELANOSIS) + -ED.] Permeated with melanotic matter.

1829 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 3) 111. 340 The substance of both mammae and of both ovaries were completely melanosed.

Melanosiderite. *Min.* [f. MELANO- + SIDERITE.] An iron hydrate containing silica.

1875 J. P. COOKE in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci.* 451 Melanosiderite, a new mineral species from Mineral Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Melanosis (melānōsis). *Path.* Pl. -oses (-ōsisz), [mod.L., a. late Gr. μελάνωσις blackening, f. μελανοῦσθαι to become black, f. μελαν-, μέλας black.]

1. Morbid deposit or abnormal development of a black pigment in some tissue; occas. *concr.* a discoloration due to this.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans. Edin. Med. Chir. Soc.* (1824) 264 We observed in a house the disease termed Melanosis, developed to a remarkable degree. 1829 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 3) 111. 341 In the cutaneous texture, says Brescher, melanoses are common. 1843 GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxx. 382 In some whites this tendency to secrete black matter becomes excessive and gives rise to certain forms of melanosis. 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) iii. 251 It [a certain morbid state] has been sometimes called spurious melanosis, sometimes colliers' phthisis. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* viii. 700 Freckles may be considered as actinic melanoses. *Ibid.* 844 Chronic melanosis of the skin is a malady to which hitherto little attention has been drawn.

2. Black cancer.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 355 Melanosis is one of the rarest species of cancer. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 277 Melanosis and colloid are generally regarded as forms of cancer which [etc.].

Melanosity (melānōsiti). [f. MELANOUS *a.*: see -OSITY.] Melanous character.

1825 BENDON *Races Brit.* 5. I double the black, in order to give its proper value to the greater tendency to melanosity shown thereby.

Melanosperm (melānōspēm). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Melanosperm*-ae, f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black + σπέρμα seed.] An alga belonging to the *Melanosperm*-ae, a division or sub-order characterized by dark olivaceous spores. Hence **Melanospermous** *a.*

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 205. 367 The group of Melanospermous or olive-green Sea-weeds. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/2 The melanospores... are found chiefly within high- and low-water mark.

Melanotic (melānōtik), *a.* [Formed after MELANOSIS: see -OTIC.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by melanosis; of the nature of melanosis.

1829 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 3) 111. 331 The melanotic deposit takes place in three distinct forms. 1843 GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxx. 382 The melanotic patches are, no doubt, often of a different shade. 1873 T. H. GARDNER *Intrud. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 116 Osteoid-sarcoma, melanotic-sarcoma, and cystic-sarcoma, have been described as distinct varieties. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 981 All melanotic growths are sarcomatous.

2. *Zool.* = MELANISTIC.

1874 COVES *Birds N. W.* 304 The same rufescent phase... is apparently analogous to the melanotic condition of many Hawks.

Melanotype (melānōtēip). Also incorrectly melainotype. [f. MELANO- + -TYPE.] A kind of ferrotype: see FERROTYPE 2.

1864 WEBSTER, *Melanotype*. 1865 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr. Melanotype*. This positive process is of American origin. 1890 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* iii. 302 These tin or melainotypes were taken everywhere. 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr. Melanotype*, or Melanotype.

Melanous (melānōs), *a.* *Anthropology*. [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + -OUS.] With reference to hair and complexion: Blackish, dark; *spec.* in Huxley's use, belonging to the variety of mankind called by him MELANOI.

1836 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) i. 227 The Greeks were probably, in Homer's time as now, in general of a melanous variety. 1843 - *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 78 As we know of no expressions in English precisely corresponding with these names, blonde and brunette, I have adopted those of xanthous and melanous as distinguishing terms. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Fruit. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 315 The skin, like the hair, is of the melanous order. 1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* vii. (1873) 153 The 'melanous', with black hair and dark-brown or blackish skins.

Melanterite (melāntērītē). *Min.* Also -therite. [ad. F. *melantherite* (in Litré), f. Gr. μελανθρία 'black metallic dye or ink: see -ITE.] Native coppers.

1839 Penny *Cycl.* xv. 78/2 *Melanterite*. 1843 E. J. CHAMMAN *Pract. Min.* 14 *Melantherite*.

Melanth (melānth). [Shortened from the mod.Latin name.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N.O. *Melanthaceae*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sel. Bot.* 138 *Melanthaceae*.—Melanths. **Melanthaceous** (melānthēōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Melanthaceae* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Melanthaceae*, which is now included in the N.O. *Liliaceae*, and contained the meadow saffron or colchicum, white heliobore, etc.

† **Melanthy**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μελάνθιον.] = GITH.

1595 CHAMMAN *David's Banq. Sence* B 2 Where grew Melanthy, great in Bees account. **Melanure** (melāniūrē). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *melanurus*, a. Gr. μελάνουρος, f. μελαν-, μέλας black

+ οὐρά tail.] A small fish of the genus *Sparus*, native of the Mediterranean (Webster 1828-32 citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

|| **Melanuria** (melāniūrīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + οὐρον urine: see -IA.] A pathological condition in which the urine assumes a black or dark blue colour.

1890 CAGNEY *Tr. Yakshi's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 249 A test for melanuria. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 511 Melanuria very seldom or never occurs without secondary growths being found in the liver.

Melanuric (melāniūrīk), *a.* *Chem.* [Based on G. *melanurensäure*, Liebig's alteration of Henneberg's term (1850) *melanurensäure*, f. *melan* mellow + *ur*en a supposed base of urea + *säure* acid.] *Melanuric acid*, a white chalky powder, obtained by heating urea.

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 96 This product... is intermediate between ammeline and cyanuric acid. It is now called melanuric [ed. 1856 melanuric] acid. 1877 Roscoe & SCHREINER *Chem.* i. 677 Melanuric Acid... is produced together with cyanuric acid, when urea is heated.

Melanuric (melāniūrīk), *a.* *Path.* [f. MELANURIA + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by melanuria. *Melanuric fever*, malarial fever with melanuria, black-water fever.

1881 PEABODY *Suppl. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* 132 The melanuric or hæmaturic form of the fever produced by the malarial agent. *Ibid.* 137 Malarial hæmaturia, or melanuric fever.

Melanurin (melāniūrīn). *Chem.* Also -ourine. [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + οὐρον urine: see -IN.] Braconnot's term for indican of urine.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 219 Melanourine and melanic acid. 1845 tr. Simon's *Anim. Chem.* (5d. Soc.) i. 45 The blue and black pigments that have received the names of cyanurin and melanurin. 1880 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* ix. 387 A pigment which becomes black by oxidation on exposure of the urine to the air, and on addition of nitric acid (melanin, melanurin).

Melaphyre (melāfiōrē). *Petrology*. [a. F. *melaphyre* (Brongniart), f. Gr. μέλας black + (por-) *phyre* PORPHYRY.] A species of black or dark-coloured porphyry.

1841 Penny *Cycl.* xx. 56/2 Melaphyre (Trap porphyry). Black petrosilicous hornblende, with crystals of fel-par. 1867 *Murchison's Siluria* xiii. 332 Chocolate-coloured melaphyres. 1879 RUTLEY *Shute Rocks* xiii. 360 Melaphyres possess a vitreous, or a devitrified magma which allies them more to basalt than to diabase.

Mela-rosa, mella-rosa (melāōrōzā). [It. *melarosa*, f. *mela* apple + *rosa* rose.] A variety of *Citrus Bergamia* or *C. Limetta*.

1837 Penny *Cycl.* vii. 215/2 The *Mellarosa* of the Italians is a variety [of *Citrus Bergamia*] with ribbed fruit. 1866 *Trcas.* Bot 730, 733 *Mela-rosa*, *M. la-rosa*.

Melasma (melāsmā). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. μέλασμα black spot, black dye, related to μελαινειν to blacken, f. μελαν-, μέλας black.] A morbid condition in which there is an excess of the black pigment in the human skin; *spec.* a skin disease differing from CHLOASMA in the dark colour of the pigment. Also applied to a dark livid spot which occurs on the tibia of old persons.

1817 GOOD *Syst. Nosol.* 489 Ecthyma... Melasma, Plenck, Linn. Vog. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 164 The local discolourations, termed 'melasma'. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* viii. 701 Diffuse forms of pigmentation... which are sometimes described under the name of Melasma.

Hence **Melasmic** *a.*, affected by, of the nature of, melasma.

1865 WILSON *Cutan. Med.* 401 A peculiar discoloration of the eyeball, which we termed melanæmic or melasmic eye.

Melasses, *obs.* form of MOLASSES.

Melassic (melā'sik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. F. *mélasse*, *sig.*] *Melassic acid*, an acid produced by heating glucose with caustic alkalis.

1839 Hooper's *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 268.

|| **Melastoma** (melāstōmā). *Bot.* Pl. -ae, -as. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέλας black + στόμα mouth: in allusion to the fact that the fruit of some species blackens the mouth when eaten.] A tropical genus of shrubs, the type of the N.O. *Melastomaceae* and sub-order *Melastomæ*; a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synp.* 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 Forests of caks, melastomæ and cinchona. 1871 KING-LEY *At Last* xi. Nowhere did I see the Melastomas more luxuriant.

So **Melastomaceous** *a.*, belonging to the N.O. *Melastomaceae*. **Mela-stomad**, Lindley's name for any plant of this order.

1836 LINDLEY *Encycl. Plants* 300 Melastomaceæ plants. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 731 Melastomaceæ—Melastomads. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perrin. Bark* 384 A melastomaceous tree, with beautiful purple flowers. 1882 *Gardens* i Apr. 214/1 Most of the cultivated Melastomads are handsome flowers.

Melassus, *obs.* form of MOLASSES.

Melatto, *obs.* form of MOLATTO.

Me'ch: see MELSH *a. dial.*

Melch(e), *obs.* forms of MILCH *a.*

Melchite (mel'kōit). *Etch.* [ad. L. *Melchita*, repr. Syr. מלכית mal' kōyē pl., 'royalists' (i.e. ad-

herents of the party of the Roman emperor), f. *malakā* king; the Arabic form is *malakī*.] Originally, the designation applied by the Syrian Monophysites and Nestorians, and after their example by the Mohammedans, to those Eastern Christians who adhered to the orthodox faith as defined by the councils of Ephesus (A. D. 431) and Chalcedon (A. D. 451). In later use, applied to those orthodox Eastern Christians who use an Arabic version of the Greek ritual, and esp. to those of them who have been united to the communion of the Roman church, while retaining their separate organization.

1619 PURCHAS *Africosinus* lxviii. 686 These Syrians, or Melchites. 1635 PAGITT *Christiana* i. ii (1636) 53 The Christians under the Patriarch of Antioch are called Syrians. . . And Melchites of the Syrian word מלכית which signifieth a King. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1828) VI. 62 Their numbers. . . bestowed an imperfect claim to the appellation of Catholics: but in the East, they were marked with the less honourable name of Melchites, or Royalists. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 294 The alphabet used by the Melchites of Palestine. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 619/1 In fact, both from a dogmatic and liturgical point of view, the Melchites are simply Greeks living in Egypt and Syria.

b. *altrib*. (quasi-adj.), and *elthip*.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 295 The uncial Melchite [alphabet] goes generally by the name of Syro-Palestinian. *Ibid.*, The later cursive Melchite is wholly unlike the Syro-Palestinian. 1901 HUNTER-BLAIR in *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/7 The Patriarch of the . . . influential Melchite Church.

Melchoir, = MALLECHORT.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2.

† **Meld**, v. ¹ Obs. Also 4 *meild*. [OE. *meldian*, *meldan* = OS. *meldon* (Du. *melden*), OHG. *meldōn*, *meldēn* (MHG., mod.G. *melden*) = WGer. **mel-pōjan*, -*ējan*, f. **melbā* sb. fem. (OHG. *melda*, OE. *meld*), information, announcement. Cf. OE. *melda* informer, betrayer.] *trans.* To speak of, show forth, make known. Also, to inform (a person) of. a 1000 *Riddles* xxix. 12 (Gr.) Þonne æfter deape deman onginneð, melda misce. c 1000 *Æt. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxiv. 16 þa muð habbeð, and ne meldað wiht. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 27380 O couaitie. . . cums. strength, þat lauerding agh to melda, þat o pair men tas wrangwis yelid. c 1325 *Old Age* 3 in *E. P.* (1862) 148 Eld nūl mēld no mupes of mād. c 1325 *Met. Hom.* 42 My consciens gan me mēld. *Ibid.* 166 I dede war me leuer to be, Than thou of my dede mēld me.

Meld (meld), v. ² *Carls.* [app. ad. G. *melden*: see prec.] *trans.* In the game of pinocle: Equivalent to DECLARE v. in bezique. Hence **Meld** sb., a group of cards to be melded.

1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 361 The various combinations which are declared during the play of the hand are called melds. *Ibid.* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds binocle.

Melder (mēldar). *Sc.* Also 5 *meldyre*, 6 *meldir*, 8 *meldar*. [a. ON. *meldr*: prehistoric **malidro-*, f. root of *mala* to grind.] A quantity of meal ground at one time.

By Douglas used to render *L. mola* (salsa), the mixture of meal and salt with which Roman sacrifices were sprinkled. 14. . . *Novi.* in Wr. Wülcker 725/9 *Ilac enolumentum*, a mēlyre. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. li. 138 Quhen that of meuld be maid sacrifice, With salt mēldir. 1715 PENNICK *Descr. Tweeddale Wks.* (1815) 87 The seeds, from the different makings of meal (mēldirs) through winter, are preserved. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 110 Our summer mēldar niest was mēld. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. I have often thought the miller's folk at the Monastery-mill were far over careless in sifting our mēlder. 1881 J. WALKER *Faint to Auld Reekie*, etc. 23 Yestreen he cam doon wi' a mēlder to brie.

b. An occasion of taking corn to be ground. 1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 23 That ilka mēlder, wi' the miller, Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.

Meldew, obs. form of MILDREW sb.

Meldometer (mēldōmētā). [irreg. f. Gr. *melō-* to melt + *-meter*.] (See quot.)

1885 JOLY in *Nature* 5 Nov. 15/2 The Meldometer. The apparatus which I propose to call by the above name (*melō-*, to melt) consists of an adjunct to the mineralogical microscope, whereby the melting points of minerals may be compared or approximately determined.

Mēldrop. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *myl-*, 9 *mildrop*. [a. ON. *mēldropi* drop or foam from a horse's mouth.]

1. A drop of mucus at the nose; also, the foam which falls from a horse's mouth (see Jamieson). c 1480 HENNINGSON *Test. Cren.* 158 Out of his nois the mēldrop [i.e. myldrop] fast can rin. 1829 BUCKNELL *N. C. Wds.*, *Mēldrop*, the least offensive species of mucus from the nose.

2. A dew drop. 1801 T. PAINE *Writ.* (Conway) III. 390 Birthday addresses . . . should not creep along like mildrops down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of poetical metaphor.

† **Mele**, sb. *Obs.* [var. of *MALE* sb. ¹; but the origin of the form is obscure: cf. It. *melo*, Gr. *μήλον*.] An apple; an apple-tree.

c 1420 *Poetical on Hush* iii. 891 The meles round, ycauld orbicular [*L. mala rotunda*]. Withouthen care a yer may kep be. *Ibid.* iv. 517 In hynyslyf graffe hym in fleueryere, In mele also; ek graffe hym in the pere [*L. inseritur. In se et in pyro et in malo*].

† **Mele**, v. ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mēlan*, 3 *Ormiu* *mēlonn*, 3-4 *meilo*, (4 *meille*, 5 *moill*), 3-5 *mele*, (3 *mealo*). [OE. *mēlan* = ON. *mēla* (Da.

mēle): — **mēljan*, f. OE. *mēl*, ON. *mēl* speech: see *MAIL* sb. ¹ *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell.

c 1000 *Æt. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxvii. 7 Hwat me haliz God, on minum mēd-sefan, mēlan wille. c 1200 ORMIN 2910 Off all þatt tatt he wile don & tatt he wile mēleam. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1245 Hwif þis eadi meiden motede & mēalde þis & mēchele mare. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 27214 And þat him-self wit word be mēld bath of his youthed and his eild. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 621 What man so ich mete wiþ or mēle wiþ speche. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1063 Off king Eduuard zeit mar furh will I mēll.

Hence † **Meling** *vb.* *sb.*, talking, conversation. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 760 3if mēlors wiþ hire maydenes in mēling bere sate.

Mele: see MEAL, MEDLE, MELL.

† **Mēlée** (mēle). [Fr.: see MEDLEY, MELLAY.] A mixed or irregular fight between two parties of combatants, a skirmish. Also *transf.*, a lively contention or debate.

a 1648 L. HERBERT *Antobios. in Life* (1886) 74, I cannot deny but a demivolt with courbettes, so that they be not too high, may be useful in a fight or mēlée. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1887) IV. 346, I almost wish for anything that may put an end to my being concerned in the mēlée. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 100 In this mēlée, one white man was wounded. 1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under Commune* lxviii. 243 Already, yesterday the mēlée of a battle could be distinguished from the fort of Vauves.

Meleguet (tja), variant forms of MALAGUETTA.

Melene (mēlin). *Chem.* [f. MEL (SSYL) + -ENE.] An olefine obtained by the distillation of bees-wax. Called also **Melissylene**.

1848 BROOIC in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 101 The hydrocarbon of the wax-alcohol. . . to which may be given the name of melen. 1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMER *Chem.* III. ii. 286 Melissylene or Melene, C₂₀H₄₀.

† **Melet**. Some kind of fish.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 765/9 *Nomina piscium marinarum, Hic malanus*, a melet. a 1730 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 210 In litore nostro raro capitur, diciturque Melet.

† **Meletetics**, sb. pl. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. μελετητικά, neut. pl. of μελετητικός pertaining to meditation, f. μελετᾶν to meditate.] Rules or methods of meditation.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. iii. 8 Nor will the Meletetics (or ways, and kind of Meditation) I would persuade, keep Men alone from [etc.]. *Ibid.* ii. v. 46 The usefulness of our Meletetics towards the improvement of Men's parts.

Meletre: see MEDLE (-tree).

Meleward, var. of MELEWALD.

Meleyn, obs. form of MILAN ¹.

Melezitose (mēlezitōsē). *Chem.* [f. F. *mēlize* larch, after MELITOSE.] A sugar, isomeric with cane-sugar, discovered by Bonastre in larch-manna. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 96. 1876 Tr. *Schulzenberger's Ferment*, 33 Melezitose, melitose, and lactine.

Melfoil, obs. form of MILFOIL.

† **Melia** (mēliā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (*Linnaeus*), a. Gr. μελία ash-tree; the leaves of the azedarac resemble those of the ash.] A genus of trees (typical of the N.O. *Meliaceae*), of which the best known species is the AZEDARAC; a tree of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Melia*, in botany, the name by which Linnaeus calls the *azedarac*. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 73/1 *Magnolias*, *melias*, *robinias*.

Hence **Meliaceous** a., pertaining to the *Meliaceae*; **Meliad**, a plant of this order (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Melial** a., in *Melial alliance*, Lindley's name for an alliance embracing this and some other orders.

1836 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial. 1846 — *Veg. Kingd.* 463 *Meliaceae* — **Meliads**.

† **Melanthus** (mēlanthūs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (*Tournefort* 1700), f. Gr. μέλι honey + άνθος flower.] A genus of flowering plants, the type of the N.O. *Melanthaceae*; now including only the five South African species known as HONEYFLOWER; formerly much more extensive.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melanthus*. . . Honey-Flower. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Picee* ii. iii. 401 Myrtils. . . *Melanthus*. . . and such tender Greens as remain yet abroad. 1751 J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist. II. Hist. Plants* 517 The pinnate-leaved *Melanthus* with serrated pinnules. . . It is a native of Virginia. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. vi. 225 How would it be for fruit-growers to plant thyme, . . . *melanthus*, and mignonette near their southern walls?

Melibœan (mēlibœan), a. ¹ [f. *L. Melibœus* the epithet of a purple dye] + -AN.] Pertaining to Melibœa, a Syrian island (colonized from Thessaly), famous for its purple dye.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 242 Over his lucid Armes A Military Vest of purple flow'd, Liveller then Melibœan.

Melibœan, a. ² [f. *Melibœus*, the name of one of the two interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil + -AN.] Used by Carlyle for: AMOEBEAN.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 224 In vain prebached this apostle and that other simultaneously or in Melibœan sequence. — *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. In rapid Melibœan stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few.

Melic (mēlik), sb. Also *melick*. [ad. mod.L. *melica*, of obscure origin.] A genus (*Melica* Linn.) of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*; a grass of this genus. Also *melic*-grass.

1877 Tr. *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* i. 46 *Melica*. *Melic*-grass. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 108

In a few short months. . . Would velvet moss and purple melic rise. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 193 The mountain or wood melic-grass (*Melica nutans*). a 1863 JEAN INGELWOLD *High Tide on Linc. Coast*, From the meads where melick groweth.

Melic (mēlik), a. [ad. Gr. μελικός, f. μέλος song.] Of poetry: Intended to be sung; applied *spec.* to the strophic species of Greek lyric verse. Hence applied to poets who compose such verse. Also *absol.* = melic poetry.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 484 Stesichorus a Melic or Lyric Poet. 1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 28 The more delicate varieties of melic rhythm. *Ibid.* 56 Strophic odes . . . may be classed under two heads, Melic and Choric. 1886 F. B. JEVONS *Greek Lit.* 123 The history of melic begins for us with Terpander. *Ibid.* 160 Theognis was an elegiac and not a melic poet.

Melicariss, obs. form of MELICERIS.

Meliceratous, a. *Obs.* [Badly f. MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1755 GUY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 35 A meliceratous fluid.

Meliceric (mēlisērik), a. [f. MELICER- + -IC.] Pertaining to meliceris.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 788/2 Those subcutaneous tumours . . . which contain meliceric . . . matter. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 97/2 The most common seats of atheromatous and meliceric cysts are the scalp and eyelids.

† **Meliceris** (mēlisēris). *Path.* Pl. melicerides (mēlisēridēz). Also 6 meliceris, melicerous, 8-9 meliceris. [mod.L., a. Gr. μελικρις some eruptive disease, f. μέλικρον honeycomb, f. μέλι honey + κρός wax.]

1. An encysted tumour containing matter which resembles honey.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 121b, Melicrises which are apostemes . . . have an oily thym within them lyke unto honey. 1597 A. M. Tr. *Gnillemeus's Fr. Chirurg.* 18 The viceration Meliceris differeih from the Atheroma. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 31 Meliceris. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 97/2 The chief varieties of these (cysts) are atheroma, meliceris, and steatoma.

altrib. 1739 SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 128 The Ganglion of the Tendon is an Encysted Tumour of the Meliceris kind.

2. 'The fluid contents of a distended joint when yellow and honey-like' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1870 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* xxi. (ed. 3) 672 [Synovial cysts] Their contents possess a gelatinous or even a honey-like consistency which constitutes a form of Meliceris.

† **Meliceritous**, a. *Obs.* [Badly f. MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 88 The contents (of a wen) were of the consistence which is termed meliceritous.

Melicerous (mēlisēros), a. [f. MELICER- + -OUS.] = MELICERIC.

-1828-32 in WEBSTER (who names *Hosack*). 1846 in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1144/2 Melicerous degeneration of the thyroid. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Melicerous* cyst.

Meliceratan (mēlisētan). *Zool.* Also -ian. [f. *Meliceria* (from *L. Meliceria*, Gr. μελικήρη, name of a sea-god) + -AN.] A rotifer of the genus *Meliceria* or family *Meliceritidae*.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 281. 498 The first group . . . includes 20 families, the Floscularians and the Meliceritans. 1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 343 In all other Meliceritans the row of smaller cilia encloses the row of larger ones.

Meliceris, obs. form of MELICERIS.

Melicocon (iē, -y, var. ff. *MELOCOCON* *Obs.*

† **Melicerate**. *Obs.* Also 6 *melicerat*, *mellicerate*. [ad. late L. *meliceratum*, ad. Gr. μελικράτον (-κρητον), f. μέλι honey + κρᾶ-, κεραννύναι to mix.] A drink made with honey and water.

1563 *Hynt. Art Garden.* (1593) 80 A spoonfull of melicerate. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xviii. 28 The leaves. . . drunken with Meade or Melicerat. . . it healeth the Scialcia. 1584 COGGIN *Heaven Health* (1636) 198 Eat nothing at all, or else, but a little melicerate. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* 389 Its comparative strength with that of melicerate, or water and honey.

Hence † **Melicerated** a., made by mixing water and honey.

1657 TONLINSOON *Remon's Disp.* 100 The rule of confecting Melicerated muls.

Melilite (mēlilitē). *Min.* Also *mellilite*. [a. F. *mellilite* (Delaméthérie 1795), mod.L. *mellilithus*, f. Gr. μέλι honey + λίθος stone: see -LITE.]

1. A silicate of calcium, aluminium and other bases, found in honey-yellow crystals.

1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 325 *Mellilite*. . . Strikes fire with steel. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 *Mellilite*. . . has only been found at Capo di Bove near Rome, in the fissures of a compact black lava. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 207 *Mellilite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 255 *Apatite*. . . *mellilite* and garnet are among the more common accessory minerals (in nepheline basalt).

2. = **MELLITE** (after Kirwan).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II. 68 *Mellilite*, Honigstein, of Werner. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 296 *Pyramidal Mellilite*, or *Honeystone*. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 438 *Mellilite*. . . *Mellilite*, *Honey Stone*.

† **Mellilithic**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. *MELLITHUS* + -IC.] *Mellilithic acid*, an acid found in mellite.

1803 *Med. J. Nat. IX.* 474 Chemical Analysis of the Honey-stone. . . 106 parts of it contain 46 mellilithic acid.

† **Mellilithus**. *Min. Obs.* [mod.L.: see **MELLITE**.] = **MELLITE** 2, **MELLITE**.

1800 *Med. J. Nat.* III. 583 Mr. Klaproth, of Berlin, has enriched chemistry with the discovery of a new acid, which he obtained by the analysis of the honey stone, or mellilithus.

Melilot (mē'līt). Forms: 5-8 mellilot, 6 mellylot(e, melli-, millelote, 6-9 mellilote, 6-mellilote. [a. OF. *mellilot* (mod. F. *mellilot*), ad. late L. *mellilōtos*, a. Gr. *μελίλωτος*, -ov, a sweet kind of clover, f. *μέλι* honey + *λωτός*: see LOTUS. Cf. Sp., Pg. *melliloto*, It. *melliloto*.] A plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*, esp. *M. officinalis* or Yellow Melilot, the dried flowers of which were formerly much used in making plasters, poultices, etc. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. Oyle of camamille and of mellilot. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Meates inflatynge or wyndye: Beanes: Lupines: Mellylote. 1541 R. COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Quest. Chyrurg.* Yiv b, y^e decoction of molyen, camomille, millelote. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 52 *Meltingum*. It may be called in englyshe whyte melilote. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 154 One ounce of the powder of mellilot. 1728 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Of Gardens* 18 Sweet-scented Mellilot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Horshoeath*. This part of the county abounds with mellelote, whose seed; mix so much with the corn, that it gives a taste to their bread, which is very disagreeable to strangers. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atlantide* 1354 Every border herb, Narcissus, and the low-lying melilote. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 480/1 Such plants as white or alsike clover, or melilot, catnip, etc.

fig. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 350 Will not some serious thoughts mingle with thy melilot, and tear off the callus of thy mind?

b. *altrīb*, as † *mellilot-emplaster, flower, plaster*; *mellilot trefoil, Medicago lupulina*.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. v. l.* 351 To which purpose Sponges were prest out of *Mellilot Emplaster, and the wound fill'd with them. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 205/1 A Mellilot Emplaster or Colewort-leaf may be applied. c. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 226 The poultice of *mellilote flowers. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 27 Water distilled from the mellilot flowers has been held to improve the flavour of other substances. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl.* 10 *Stella* 24 Apr. At last I advised the doctor to use it like a blister, so I did with *mellilot plasters, which still run. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 276, I would not put my mellilot plaster on the back of the hangman. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 319 *Mellilot Trefoil, *Trifolium*.

† **Meline**, a. *Obs. rare*—†. [ad. L. *mēlinus*, a. Gr. *μήλινος*, f. *μήλον* apple, quince.] Quince-yellow.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxcl. (1495) 730 Of vyolets is three manere of kynde: purpure whyte and melynne, that is a nianere whyte colour that comyth out of the ylonde Melos.

Meline (mē'lōin), a. *2* [ad. L. *mēlinus*, f. *mēlēs* 'marten or badger' (L. & Sh.), in mod. zoological Latin the generic name of the badger: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Martes*; badger-like. 1891 FLOWER & LYNNER *Mammals* 557 Divided... into the Otter-like (Lutrine), Badger-like (Meline), and Weasel-like (Musteline) forms.

Meling, var. **MELLING**; and see under **MELE** v.

Melinite (mē'līnīt). [Named by E. F. Glocker in 1847, f. Gr. *μήλινος* (see **MELINE** a.) + -ITE.] A clay resembling yellow ochre. Also **Mēlinīne**. 1868 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 9) II. 477 Melinite. 1895 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Melinite ² (mē'līnīt). [a. F. *mēlinite*, f. Gr. *μήλινος*; see prec.] A French explosive, said to be composed of picric acid, gun cotton, and gum arabic. 1886 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 France and Germany are lavishing money upon repeating rifles, melinite (sic) shells, and iron-plated forts. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 3 Feb. 78/4 The new French explosive, melinite, .. resembles yellow clay. 1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 479/2 The new gunpowder melinite has already begun its work of destruction.

Melinophane, earlier name of **MELIPHANITE**.

† **Melion**. *Obs. rare*—†. = **MELIOT**. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 358 An vnce of melion [L. *melliloti*].

Melior, obs. variant of **MULLER**.

Meliorability. *rare*. [f. **melliorable* adj., f. late L. *melliorāre*: see next and -ABLE.] Capacity of being improved. (Only in Bentham.)

1811-31 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 297/2 Meliorability.

Meliorate (mē'līōrēt), v. [f. late L. *melliorāt-*, ppl. stem of *melliorāre*, f. L. *mellior*, -*mellior* better.] 1. *trans.* To make better, to improve; = **AMELIORATE** v. Also, † to mitigate (suffering, ill-feeling).

a. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) III. 65 This Joannes Grandison chaunged an hold Fundation of an Hospital of S. John's in Exeter and mellioratid it. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If he hes melliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor. 1620 VERNER *Vin Recta* ii. 41 They are melliorated, by putting to them sugar, nutmegs, and .. ginger. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* xix. 248 Religion is to melliorate the condition of a people. 1703 W. J. Bryn's *Voy. Levant* xli. 166 A Fatness which so far Melliorates the Lean and Sandy Soil of this Country. 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* l. vii. She pleased herself with the intention of melliorating her plan in the meantime. 1796 Mrs. HOWELL *Analecta* Z. l. 125 These sentiments her brother... had melliorated, by proposing that a ball should be given [etc.]. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 6 It would have melliorated his sufferings. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 6 The mutiny at the Nore had not yet melliorated the service to the common sailor. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 29 Every movement which seeks to melliorate the common lot.

b. *absol.*; *spec.* in Scots Law, to effect 'melliorations' (see **MELIORATION** 2 b).

a. 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* i. i. Nothing is more dangerous than chastisement *sine causa*; instead of melliorating, it peiorates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ii. (1796) I. 121 To squeeze and to amass, rather than to melliorate, was their object. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 641 An obligation on the tenant to melliorate or repair, if not implemented by himself, falls upon his representatives. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 120 By the contract, stipulations to melliorate and preserve may bind either the lessor or lessee, or both.

2. *intr.* To grow better. = **AMELIORATE** v. 2.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 166 The Scot'sh Revolvers in the state I left them, were not like to melliorate nor to goe'lesse in animosity. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 269 That we can never Melliorate, but by some such Principles, as we have been here all this while discoursing of. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1779) II. 76 British ferocity [began] to melliorate into social politeness. 1793 J. TURNBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1833) IV. 442, I hope... that circumstances in that distressed city may continue to melliorate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst. Creat.* xii. (1874) 219 When the climate had greatly melliorated. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 13 The face of the planet cools and dries, the races melliorate, and man is born.

Hence **Melliorated** ppl. a.; **Melliorating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Impror. Impr.* xx. (1652) 132 All which as to all sorts of Land, they are of an exceeding Melliorating nature. 1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 246 Promoted by the melliorating of Glasses. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* ii. ii. (1733) 663 Great Plenty of Fruits, both wild, and melliorated or domestic. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Husbandry*, To return the melliorated earth to the corn. 1783 WASHINGTON *Circular* 18 June, The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce... have had a melliorating influence on mankind. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus. IV.* 350 The first movement in the overture is grave and grand, in Lull's melliorated style, by Handel.

Melioration (mē'līōrā'jān). [n. of action f. late L. *melliorāre* to **MELIORATE**.]

1. The action of making better, or the condition of being made better; amelioration, improvement. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 855 You must ever resort to the beginning of things for Melioration. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 47 A notable way for melioration of the Plant. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 184, I could not... effect any melioration of the noxious quality of this kind of air. 1796 BURNBY *Mem. Melastasio* II. 280 Persevere in your melioration, till you are perfectly cured. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 All soils are susceptible of melioration. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. i. 7 The generations of men are not like the leaves on the trees, which fall and renew themselves without melioration or change.

2. An instance of meliorating; a change for the better; a thing or an action by which something is made better; an improvement.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxviii. 183, I concluded, that about two years after... he should sensibly perceive a melioration in Estate by means of a Wife. 1661 BOWLE *Corr. Phys. Ess.* (1669) 120 By an Insight into Chymistry one may be enabled to make some Meliorations (I speak not of Transmutations) of Mineral and Metalline Bodies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 568 Transplanting, engraffing, and other meliorations [in horticulture]. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *North Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 465 The civil history of man might be traced by the successive meliorations as marked in higher moral generalizations.

b. *Scots Law*. In plural, applied *spec.* to improvements effected by a tenant upon the land rented by him.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 644 A clause binding the landlord to make the necessary meliorations. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 232 A proprietor stipulated in the lease to make certain meliorations, and to pay to the lessee the expense of meliorations made by him.

† **Meliorative**, a. *rare*. [f. late L. *melliorāre* to **MELIORATE**: see -ATIVE.] That meliorates; improving.

1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 30 We... become savage in our hatred to the various meliorative processes. 1841 R. OASTLEY *Pleat Papers* i. xl. 314 Peel has no meliorative and restorative principle to propose.

Meliorator, meliorator (mē'līōrētōr), *rare*. [agent-n. f. **MELIORATE** v.: see -OR, -ER.] One who or something which meliorates.

1855 in OCLIVE *Suppl.* 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Work & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 683 The greatest meliorator of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade.

Meliorism (mē'līōrīz'm). [f. L. *mellior* better + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine, intermediate between optimism and pessimism, which affirms that the world may be made better by rightly-directed human effort.

As used by some writers, the term implies further the belief that society has on the whole a prevailing tendency towards improvement.

[1858: cf. **MELIORIST**.] 1877 GEO. ELIOT *Let. J. Sully* 1 Jan. in *Cross Life* (1883) III. 301 The doctrine of meliorism. 1877 J. SULLY *Pessimism* 399 Our line of reasoning provides us... with a practical conception... which, to use a term for which I am indebted to... George Eliot, may be appropriately styled Meliorism. By this I would understand the faith which affirms not merely our power of lessening evil—this nobody questions—but also our ability to increase the amount of positive good. 1885 J. H. CLAPPERTON (*title*) Scientific Meliorism and the Evolution of Happiness.

2. Used as the designation of a principle of action in dealing with the evils of society (see quot.).

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynam. Societ.* II. 468 Meliorism... may be defined as humanitarianism minus all sentiment... It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means.

It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

Meliorist (mē'līōrīst). [f. L. *mellior* better + -IST.] One who believes in meliorism.

1858 J. BROWN *Horae Subsec.*, Locke & Sydenham Pref. 19, I am not however a pessimist, I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a meliorist. 1877 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1883) III. 301, I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word 'meliorist' except myself. 1890 G. B. SHAW in *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 28 The Socialist came forward as a meliorist on these lines.

attrib. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 The meliorist view... that life... is ou the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain.

Melioristic (mē'līōrīst'ik), a. [f. **MELIORIST** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to meliorism.

1888 *Academy* 3 Mar. 148/1 Perhaps too scientifically melioristic for the common herd.

Meliority (mē'līōrītī). [ad. med. L. *mellioritās*, f. L. *mellior*, -*mellior* better: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being better; superiority.

1578 SIDNEY *Waistland Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 574 [*Pendant leg.*] Either according to the penetrance of their singing, or the meliority of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits. 1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* No. 1 So that this couler of melioritie and preheminence is oft a signe of enervation and weakness. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 154 This meliority therefore, or betterness above the Priests and Deacons, is ascribed to the Bishop 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* Contents *5 Some more particular Reflections, upon the Meliority of the Frame and Constitution of the Celestial Bodies. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 139 They may point out such a meliority of disposal, figure and size, as ever converts its essential properties to the most useful purposes.

† **Meliorization**. *Obs.* [f. **MELIORIZE** v. + -ATION.] Melioration; improvement.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 381 Till such time as we perceivee some meliorization, or amendment...

† **Meliorize**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *mellior* better + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make better; to improve. b. *intr.* To grow better.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chyrurg.* *v. I desire that they would vouchsafe to meliorize the same. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 115/1 Till shee beginne to meliorize, and wake lesse.

Meliphagan (mē'līfāgān). *Ornith.* Also *erron. melli-*. [f. mod. L. *Meliphaga* (f. Gr. *μέλι* honey + *-phāg-* that eats) + -AN.] A bird belonging to the Australian genus *Meliphaga* or family *Meliphagidae* (see next).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Meliphagans*, a family of Tenuirostres, comprising the birds which feed on the nectar of flowers. In mod. Dicts.

Meliphagidan (mē'līfāgīdān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Meliphagidæ* (f. *Meliphaga*: see prec. and -ID) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Meliphagidae*, a family of Australian birds which extract honey from plants. b. *sb.* A bird of this family. In recent Dicts.

Meliphagine (mē'līfāgīn), a. and sb. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Meliphaginus*, f. *Meliphaga*: see **MELIPHAGAN** and -INE.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Meliphaginae*, a sub-family of the *Meliphagidae* (see prec.). Also used for **MELIPHAGIDAN**. b. *sb.* A bird of this sub-family.

1884 *Ibis* July 340 The two genera *Melithreptus* and *Pterocyanus* are obviously Meliphagine. 1890-99 S. B. WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl.* Introd. 21 It is a very old supposition that some of the Finch-like forms were Meliphagine.

Meliphagous (mē'līfāgōs), a. *Ornith.* Also *erron. melli-*. [f. mod. L. *Meliphaga* (see **MELIPHAGAN**) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Meliphagidae* or honey-eating birds.

1826 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XV. 311 There are many species... which have been ranked as *Meliphagous* in consequence of the alleged filamentous conformation of their tongue. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 146 The plumage of the meliphagous birds of New Holland is almost universally dull.

Meliphane (mē'līfānēt). *Min.* Also *mē'līphane*. [f. Gr. *μέλι* 'honey' + *φαν-*, *φαίνεσθαι* to appear + -ITE.

Named by Dana, in allusion to its colour, after *Leuco-phane*, -*phanite*; the earlier name (Scheerer 1852) was *mellinophan*, prob. f. *μέλι* + *νός* *MELINE* a.]

Fluo-silicate of glucinum, calcium and sodium.

1869 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl.* Sci. Ser. II. XLIV. 405 *note*, Meliphane (mellinophane) appears to bear the same relation in form and constitution to phenacite, as Leucophane to Chrysolite. 1868 — *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 265 Meliphane.

|| **Melisma** (mē'līzmā). *Mus.* [Gr. *μέλισμα* song, air, melody.] (See quot. 1880.)

[1611 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*) *Melismata*; Musical Phancies fitting the Court, Citie, and Countrey Humours.] 1680 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 248/2 *Melisma*. Any kind of Air, or Melody, as opposed to Recitative, or other music of a purely declamatory character. Thus, Mendelssohn employs the term in order to distinguish the Mediation and Ending of a Gregorian Tone from the Dominant, or Reciting Note. Other writers sometimes use it (less correctly) in the sense of *Floritura*, or even *Cadenza*. 1881 Mrs. WOODHOUSE *Ibid.* III. 618/2 These melodic melismas also allow the voice great scope in the so-called 'kehrreim' or refrain.

Hence **Melismatic** sb. pl., ornate or florid in melody; also **Melismatics** sb. pl., the art of florid or ornate vocalization. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Melissa (mĕl'sā). *Med.* [mod.L. generic name ('Tournefort'), a. Gr. μέλισσα bee.] The herb balm (*Melissa officinalis*). *Melissa oil*, a volatile oil obtained from this plant. *Melissa water*, a distillation in water of the leaves of the plant, balsm-water.

† 1593 J. HESTER 114 *Exper. Paracelsus* (1596) 4 A girl, whom I cured with the Oyle of Camomell, in the water of Melissa and Valerian. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* III. 198 Melissa is proclaimed as one of the best exhilarants. 1887 *Branton's Textbk. Pharmacol.* etc. (ed. 3) 1007 U.S.P. Melissa. Balm.—The leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*, used in the form of warm infusion or tea as a diaphoretic in slight febrile conditions.

† **Melissæan**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. μελισσαῖος (f. μέλισσα bee) + -AN.] Pertaining to bees.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mou.* (1634) 44 The Melissæan year is most fitly measured by the Astronomical months.

Melissic (mĕl'sik), *a. Chem.* [formed as next + -IC.] *Melissic acid*: an acid obtained from melissin. *Melissic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1848 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 95 This acid I call Melissic Acid. 1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 471 Mr. Brodie has prepared two alcohols, cerotyllic and melissic, from bees' wax.

Melissin (mĕl'sin). *Chem.* Also melissine. [f. Gr. μέλισσα bee + -IN.] A substance obtained by boiling a mixture of myricin (myricyl palmitate) and potash; called also *melissic, melissyl, myricic* or *myricyl alcohol*.

1848 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 93 This substance I propose to call Melissin. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 410 An acid, the melissic, which bears the same relation to melissine that acetic acid does to alcohol.

Melissyl (mĕl'sil). *Chem.* [formed as prec. + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (C₃₀H₆₀) of certain compounds derived from wax; called also *myricyl*. *Melissyl alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 592 Hence myricin is likewise a compound ether, namely palmitate of oxide of melissyl. 1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 375 Melissyl [sic] Alcohol, a solid white substance contained in beeswax.

Melissylene: see MELENE.

Melissylic (mĕl'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *Melissylic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 264 Another wax alcohol, melissylic alcohol, or melissin, is liberated.

Melitagrous (mĕl'it-grōs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *melitagra* a synonym of IMPETIGO (f. Gr. μελιτρυγία honey + -αγα from ποδάργα gout) + -OUS.] A term applied to the honey-like secretion from the skin which occurs in such diseases as favus and is produced by some irritating ointments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890.)

† **Melitane**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **Melitānus*, f. *Melita* Malta.] = MALTESE.

1600 THYNNE *Emblems* xxv. 1 The melitane dogge, bredd onlie for delight, whose force is smale, though voice he lowde and shrill.

† **Melitism**, *Obs.* [app. ad. Gr. μελιτισμός, f. μελιτ- honey; but the Gr. word is known only in the sense 'use of honey in plasters'.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melitism (*melitissimus*), a drink made of honey and wine.

Melitose (mĕl'itōs), *Chem.* [f. Gr. μελιτ-, μέλι honey + -OSE.] A kind of sugar obtained from the manna of Eucalyptus.

1861 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 8) 410 The Australian manna, which is the produce of *Eucalyptus mannifera*, according to recent researches of Berthelot, contains two different isomeric sugars, called melitose and eucalyne.

† **Meliturgie**, *Obs. rare.* In 7 melliturgie. [a. F. *melliturgie* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. μελιτρυγία honey-making (but the true reading is perh. μελιτρυγία bee-keeping).] (See quot. 1656.)

1640 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 180 [Subjects of Virgil's *Georgics*] Georg. 2, dendrographie, Ktenotrophie, melliturgie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melliturgie (Fr.), the making of honey, Bees-work.

† **Melutaria** (mĕl'it-riā). *Path.* Also mell-. [mod.L., f. Gr. μελιτ-, μέλι honey + -ωρ-ov urine + L. suffix -ia.] The presence of sugar in the urine; = *diabetes mellitus* (but see quot. 1877).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (as L.). 1863 AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 335 Any agents or conditions which cause a suspension of the functions of animal life, while the purely nutritive or organic functions remain intact, may bring about *melutaria*. 1877 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVI. 853 By the constant excretion of sugar, diabetes mellitus is distinguished from those... conditions in which appreciable quantities of sugar appear in the urine at times—conditions which have... been specially designated as *melutaria* or *glycosuria*.

Melk, obs. form of MILK sb. and v.

Mell (mel), sb.¹ Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* [Northern var. of *mell*, MAUL sb.¹]

1. A heavy hammer or beetle of metal or wood (= MAUL sb.¹ 2); † a mace or club (*Obs.*); also, a chairman's hammer.

† 1300 *Cursor M.* 23240 þan dintes ar ful fers and fell, Heider þan es here irinn mell. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2048 þarfor þe deuels calle styk þam þare. With wey melles ay. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 353 Swilk a sound lode as þe bed had been dongen on with mellis. 1563 WYNET *Vincent. Litin.* Ded, Every kind of necessar

waippen and werkluome. as habirione, scheild, suord, bow, speir, spade, mottok, and mell, &c. 1641 *Best Farn.* Bks. (Surtees) 107 Their manner is for one to stand with a mell and breake the clothes small [etc.]. 1758 *Ross Helene* III. 109, I hac. A. quoy... She's get the mell an' that sall be right now. As well's a quoy altho she were a cow. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* (1880) 326 The mell used on the occasion was one that had been handled by Burns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* v. A mason had gaun hame wi' his square and mell ower his shooder.

b. Phrases. *As dead as a mell*, quite dead. *Mell and wedge (work)*: used by miners for work done with those tools as opposed to 'blasting'. *To keep mell in shaft* (Sc.): 'to keep things going'; to be able to maintain oneself; also allusively.

1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 54 They'll think you're as dead as a mell, Or my ern-tangs. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* l. 271 The clay-bed... varies from the softness of tough clay, to the hardness of striking fire with steel; in the language of miners, from mell and wedge to blasting. 1824 MACAGART *Galloud. Enrycl.* (1876) 339 When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said the mell cannot be kept in the shaft. 1830 T. WILSON *Pittman's Pay* (1843) 33 A' bein' mell-and-wedge work then. 1831 Mrs. CARLVE *Let.* 6 Oct. in *New Let. & Rem.* (1903) I. 38 Carlyle is reading to-day with a view to writing an Article—to keep mell in shaft. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life* vii. p. cviii. in *Post. Wks.*, He had gained something in the way of experience, and had been able still to keep the shaft in the mell.

2. *Sc. and north. dial.* (See quot. and E.D.D.). a. 1743 J. R. R. *Poems* (1747) 5 And still sill dog'd wi' the dam'd neame o' mell? *Gloss.*, A mell, a beetle, signifies here the hindmost, from a custom at Horse-races of giving a mell or beetle to the hindmost. Hence they call the hindmost the *mell*. 1837 HOGG *Sheph. Wedd.* Tales II. 161 Now for the mell! Now for the mell! Deil tak the hindmost now! *Ibid.*, He... thus escaped the disgrace of winning the mell. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v. *Mell*, To get the mell is to obtain a mallet in prize ploughing, as a prize for the worst ploughing.

3. *Comb.*: mell-headed *a. Sc. and north. dial.*, having a head like a mell, i.e. large, thick, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 60 Mell-headed lyk an mortar-stane. 1878-99 DICKINSON *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Mell-headed*.

† **Mell** (mel), sb.² *Obs.* Forms: 6, 9 mel, 6-7 mell. [a. L. *mell-*, *mell-*, = Gr. μέλιτ-, μέλι, Goth. *milp*, O. Irish *mil*.] Honey.

a. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew's Posies Flowers* 98 That bitter gall was mell to him in tast. 1584 LODGE *Truth's Consp.* (Shaks. Co. 1853) 119 The drones from busie bee no mel could drawe. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. 86 Her... looks were... such as neither wanion seeme, nor waiward, mell, nor gall. 1648 HENRIK *Hesper.*, *Pray & prosper*. The spangling Dew dreg'd o're the grasse shall be Turn'd all to Mell, and Manna. 1864 BAMFORD *Rhymes* 181 Adieu to the... lip that is sweet as the mel of the bee.

b. *Attrib.* (*Mel-dew* = honey-dew.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. 1 *Trophets* 1053 Th' Heav'n... Pour forth a Torrent of mel-Melodies [fr. *en fonte torrent de miel*], in David's praise. c. 1643 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* III. (Peicy Soc.) 27 Some choicer ones, as for the king most meet, Held mel-dew and the hony-suckles sweet.

† **Mell**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*—1.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Colick*, Tying down his [the horse's] Mell or Tail close with his Legs.

Mell (mel), sb.⁴ *Sc. and north. dial.* The last sheaf of corn cut by the harvesters. Also *attrib.*, as *mell-day*, -*doll*, -*sheaf*, -*supper* (see quot.).

1777 BRAND *Poet. Antiq.* xxxi. 303 A plentiful Supper for the Harvest-men...; which is called a Harvest-Supper, and in some places a Mell-supper. 1832 J. HOGGSON *Northumb.* II. 1. 2 note, The mell-doll or corn-baby is an image dressed like a female child, and carried by a woman on a pole, in the midst of a group of reapers. 1846-59 DENHAM *Tracts* (1895) II. 2 The last day of reaping... is known throughout the north by the appellation of 'Mell Day'. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Mell*, the last cut of corn in the harvest field... [It] is commonly platted, enclosing a large apple. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 212 The last sheaf gathered in is, in the North and East Ridings, called the 'mell sheaf'.

† **Mell**, v.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mēllan*, *mēllian*, 3-6 *mell*, 4-5 *mello*, 4 *medle*, *medelo*. [OE. *mēllan*, f. *mēdel* discourse; a parallel formation with *mædellan* MATHEW v. Cf. MELE v.] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell, say.

a. 900 CNEVVELD *Crist* 1338 (Gr.) þær he [Christ]. to þam eadgestum ærest mædele. a. 1000 *Andreas* 1440 (Gr.) ær awæged sie word ænig, þe ic þurh minne muð mēllan onginne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26652 Dute o brath on hell, þat reves man þe tung to mell. 13. E. E. *Atl.* P. A. 797 þe profete ysaye of hym com melle. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. III. 36 þanne come þere a confessor... To Mede þe mayde he medell [MS. O medelede] his wordes. c. 1387 *Ibid.* A. xi. 93 (Vernon MS.) He bi-com so confounded he coupe not medle [other MSS. melle]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 109 More of thies Mimydons mell I not now. c. 1460 *Woolenly Myst.* xvi. 195 I have matters to mell with my preyen counsel.

Mell (mel), v.² Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also 4-6 *mell*. [a. OF. *meller*, var. of *mester*: see MEDDLE v.] 1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, combine, blend. Also with *together* *up*.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 9 When god melles sorow anguis & traumaile til his fleschly lykkyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 68 Quhen hyrdis syngis on the spray, Melland their noyis with syndry sowne. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) x. 38 þat es whyt of colour and a lyill reed medled perwith. a. 1500 *Ratle Ravyn* 675 A man... said... mell Justice and mercy to gider in Judgment. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* III. l. *Location* 915 [He] that with his Prowesse Policy can mell. 1633 J. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 5 Dot thes knowledges must be so melled together, that they be not severed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* l. xliii. And off' began

wintry storms to swell, As heaven and earth they would together mell. 1888 *Reports Provinc.* (E. D. D.), Us mell up one bushel o' lime to two o' sand.

† 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To mingle, combine, blend. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22641 þan sal þe rainbow descend... Wit þe wind þan sal it mell, And driue þam [æ deuels] dun all vntil hell. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 222 Whan venym mellet with the sucre.

3. *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons). *Const. with, together.* Also *pass.*

c. 1300 St. *Brandan* 276 And sette hem the wel beje I-melled with his owe convent. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Normans and Englichemen [ben] i-melled [MS. a i-melled] in alle þe i-land. c. 1400 *Song Lancelot* 617 Let us now our men melle to-gedur. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ad. monitionum* Wks. (1892) 24 How yai ar mellit w' godles papistes. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* vii. I wonder... if it would be possible to transplant you Gordons... Here ten score King's men melled and married would settle the land.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To mix, associate, have intercourse *with*, to associate.

c. 1350 *Ipsomaan* 1663 (Kölbing) Thy brother schall the know there by, Yf ever god wolle, þat ye melle. c. 1515 A. WILLIAMSON *Let.* in Douglas *Wks.* (1874) I. Intro. 24 She may covrs the tyme that euer she mellit with your blood. 1557 ABEL PARKER *Ps.* lix. 2 From workers had O saue my lyfe, wyth them no tyme to melle. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Soun.* lxxvii. 13 Mell not with vs, whose heads weirs [laurel]. 1785 *Ipsoma* Buchan *Dial.* 24 But Diomedes mells ay wi' me, An' tells me a' his mind. 1880 WEBB *Guthrie's Faust* Prol. in Heaven 23 With the dead in churchyard hidden I never care to mell or mingle. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* vi. 39 None of us... desired to mix or to mell with loose company.

† 5. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 406 Of my wyf þis case þan fell, þat cane hyre with hyre serwandis mell. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 215 A talle man with her dothe melle. 1508 DUNBAR *Ysa Maritil Wemen* 56 God gif matrimony were made to mell for an zeir! a. 1555 ROLFE in *Coverd. Lett.* *Martyrs* (1564) 100 And with thys whose doth spiritually mell, all those Kinges and Princes. 1594 WILLOMBIE *Avisa* lviii. (1605) 49 b. Their feet to death, their steps to hell Do swiftly slide that thus do mell. 1641 BRODIE *Joviall Crew* II. (1652) G. If you are... Do-poss'd to Dowie, or a Dell, That never yett with man did Mell.

6. To mingle in combat.

c. 1320 *Sc. Trist.* 3270 þe cuntre wiþ hem melle. c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 3325 þei... hadden gret ioye, þa so manlit a man wold mele in here side. c. 1400 *Beryn* 2648 Who makith a fray, or stryvit awit, or mel to whom, or prounce. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 543 Forthi makis furb an schell... That for the mairisy dar mell with schaft and wi-lich mend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 116 To mell with me, and to meyt hand for hand. 1594 *Battle of Badrinnes in Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 353 Lat sie how we can mell wi' them into their disaray. 1823 SCOTT *Quantin D.* xxviii. Draw in within the court-yard and there are too many to mell with in the open field. 1838 BLACKIE, *Mag.* XLIII. 205 Bewate... how ye mell among these hoists—their darts are sharp.

† 7. *refl.* To concern or busy oneself. *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1709 And manly sche mellid hire þo men forto help. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mell.* f. 575 (Harl. MS.) He is couppable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing as aperteyneþ not vnto him. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3783 Telamon... mellith hym with musike & myrthes also. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 16r Thai mell thame nochth barewith. 1540 JAS. VIN ST. *Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 173 And quhat fallt ony freir... committis... supponand it concerne Our self, We mell Ws noch. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Traicte in Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 226 Their first motto Eua, for melling hir self with matters of religion... procurit... a curs of God to hir and al woman kynd.

8. *intr.* To busy, concern, or occupy oneself; to deal, treat; to interfere, meddle. *Const. in, † of, with.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 577 As þe maner is of men, þat niellyn with loue. 1465 *Pasoun Lett.* II. 202, I cannot not have no knowlyth that Haydon mellyth in the mater of Drayton. 1516 *Will. of Rich. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, And no ferdre to mell nor hurtt hir. 1550 CROWLEY *Egip.* 496 When none but pore Colyars dyd with coles mell. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 105 And, after, in that countrey lyue... Where hoonger, thirst, and sory age, and sickness naye not mell. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. l. 30 With holy father sits not with such things to mell. 1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrans* lxxviii. To some one Art apply thy whole affection; And in the Craft of others seldome mell. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi. It sets you ill, Wi' hutter, dearthfu' wines to mell. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii. I will teach thee... to mell with thine own matters. 1821 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* ix. lix, Go! tell them, thou, no more henceforth to mell With war, which warriors only should sustain. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 122 They tucked them (the bed clothes) well in, so that they would be sure to 'feel her if shoo melled agan'.

b. Phrase. *To mell or make (with)*, to make or mell (with). *dial.* Cf. MEDDLE v. 8 c.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial.* v. Eng. 139 Ther war naw need To mell or make wi' this auld Creed. 1871 W. ALKX-ANOE *Johnny Gibb* xix. 144 There s some fowk wud never mak' nor mell wi' naething less nor gentry.

Mell (mel), v.³ Now only *dial.* [f. MELL sb.¹] *trans.* To beat with a mell; hence, to beat severely.

† a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2950 Thane sir Gawayne... Metes þe maches of Mees and melles hym thorowe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1094 Pirrus þis proves pertly beheld, How his Mir-indyons with night were mellit to ground. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 332 To entertain a stranger, an' then bind him in a weh wi' his head down, an' mell him to death!

Mell, obs. form of MELL sb.² and sb.⁴

Mellacation, variant of MELLACON.

Mellaginous (mĕl'ad-jinōs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mellaginus*, *melligō* a preparation resembling honey (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey) + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of honey.

1681 GREW *Musculi* II. 208 The Oil or Mellaginous Succus betwixt the Rind and the Kernel is that which is called *Mel Anacardium*. 1837 F. V. MUELLER in *Chemist & Druggist* (Melbourne). The mellaginous exudations of the trusses of flowers attract... a number of honey-sucking birds.

Mella-rosa, see **MELA-ROSA**.

Mellate (me'let'). *Chem.* Earlier -at. [A. F. *mellat* (Klaproth), *f. mellitique*]; see **MELLITIC** and **-ATE**.] A salt of mellic or mellitic acid; = **MELLITATE**.

1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Mellats—neutralized by potash, crystallize in long prisms. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* III. 527 *Aluminous salts*. Mellite—Honeystone—Mellate of Alumina.

† **Mellation**. *Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *mellatio-nem*, n. of action *f. mellare* to make or collect honey.] (See **quots.**)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mellation*, the driving of Bees to get out the Honie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mellation*, the time of taking honey out of the Hives.

Melly (me'le'), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-6 mello, 5-6 mely, 5-6, (g) melly, (6) melle, -ye, g-ey, 6, 9 mella. [a. OF. *melle*, *meslee*; see **MELLE**.] *A. sb.*

† 1. Mixture. *Obs. rare*°. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 404 Syne of the tunny's the hedis out-strak, A foul melle thair can he mak.

2. † Contention, fight, quarrel (*obs.*); *spec.*, an engagement in which the two parties or combatants are mixed together in a close hand to hand fight. Cf. **MELLE**. *arch.*

131. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 342, I be-seche now with saze sene, þis melly mot be myne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 120 Thar wes gret melleis twa or thre. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 504 Woso flite, or turnes ogayne, He byngis al the melle. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* 23 Wictour he is at all melle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. 25 Als sone as was this gret melly begonne, The erd fluit wyth blude. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlix, The love of battle is the food upon which we live—the dust of the melle is the breath of our nostrils! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 491 As here and everywhere He rode the melle, lord of the melle. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1877) v. i. 152 So that Russians, and men of the Scots Greys and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, were here forced and crowded together in one indiscriminate melle. 1882 GREEN *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. ii. 419 The Welshmen stabbed the French horses in the melle.

† 3. A cloth of a mixture of colours or shades of colour; also a 'mixed' colour. (Cf. **MEDLEY**.)

1381-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 592 In di panno de Melle. 1420 *Will in Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 18 Item lego Matild... unam togam de violet, aliam de melle... Item lego Johanne... unam togam russetam & aliam togam de mely. 1587 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 118, 119 yeardes white mella, xij. 1593 *Ibid.*, 119 yeardes & a q'ter fyne mella, xij.

† 4. † A kind of brass. In quot. *attrib.* (Cf. **MASLIN**.) *Obs.*

1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 56 A mella pot with a kylie, a chaffer, a hewing leyld [etc.].

† **B. adj.** Of a mixed or variegated colour. *Obs.* 1515 *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My melle tawny gowne. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXI. (Jam.) The price listing of the stane of mella hew xxii sh. *Ibid.* XXIV. (Jam.) A mella kirtill. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 173 I'm I glue to my curate... my melle gowne.

b. Comb. † melly parted *a.*, parti-coloured. 1418 *E. Wills* (1882) 37 A furre of heuer and oter medled; also a Hewk of grene and oter melly parted.

Hence † **Mellay v. intr.**, to contend.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 19 Dare Willame Walays tuk on hand, Wyth myn gret Lordys of Scotland, To mella wyth þat Kyng in fycht.

Melle, *obs.* form of **MEAL sb.**, **MELLY**, **MILL**.

† **Mellean**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *melle-us* (*f. mel*; see **MELL sb.**) + **-AN**.] † Of or like honey, sweet, yellow? (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Melled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5-*yde*, -*ide*, 6-*yd*. [f. **MELL v.** + **-ED**.] Mixed.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 256 He, which hath his lust assised With melled love and tirannie. 1393 *Will of Organ or Atte Stone* (Somerset Ho.), Gonnam de viridi mellet. c 1400 Rowland & O. 1254 A nobill suerde the hurde not wolde, Now for thi Mellyde hare. 1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 632 In iij pannis integris blodei melliche. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Inpimiss, iij mellyd russetts xliij.

† **Melled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. **MELL sb.** + **-ED**.] Sweet as honey; honeyed.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 11. *Lav* 841 Thou... That has the Ayre for farm, and Heav'n for field (Which, sugared Mel, or melled sugar yield).

Mellefolly, *obs.* form of **MILFOIL**.

Mellegette, -ghete, *obs.* *f.* **MALAGUETTA**.

Melleous (me'leas), *a.* [f. L. *melle-us* (see **MELLEAN**) + **-OUS**.] Of the nature of or resembling honey; containing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melleous*, of or like honey, sweet, yellow. 1657 TONLISON *Renou's Disp.* I. iv. xxix. 317 Apiastour or Mellissophyllon, which is a melleous leaf. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* II. vii. 145, I shall not Examine which of the Slow wayes may be best Employ'd, to free Wax from the Yellow Melleous parts. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* Bot. II. xx. (1765) 116 A melleous Liquor.

Mellet: **Melley**, var. *f.* **MELLIT**, **MELLY**.

† **Mellifluous**, *a.*, blundered *f.* **MELLIFLOUS**. 1600 ROWLANDS *Zeth. Humours* blood iv. D 8 Mellifluous, sweete Rose waitred eloquence.

Mellic (me'lik), *a.* *1 rare*°. [f. L. *mell-*, *mel* honey + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to honey.

In some recent Dicts.

Mellic (me'lik), *a.* *2 Chem.* [Shortened from **MELLITIC**, on the analogy of **MELLATE**.] *Mellic acid* = **MELLITIC acid**.

1837 DANA *Min.* 438 *Mellic*... According to Klaproth... and Wohler, it contains... *Mellic Acid*.

Melliceris, variant of **MELICERIS**.

Mellicotone, variant of **MELOCOTON**.

Mellicerate, *obs.* variant of **MELICERATE**.

† **Mellic, melly**. *Obs. rare*°. = **MELL sb.** 2

1614 J. DAVIES *Eclog.* 19 in W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 h, For, fro thy Makings milke and melle [ed. 1620 melly] flows To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts soot-meats.

Mellie, *ous.* form of **MELLAY**.

Melliferous (melli'feras), *a.* [f. L. *mellifer* (*f. mell-i*), *mel* honey + *-fer* bearing] + **-OUS**. Cf. *f. mellifere*.] Yielding or producing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melliferous*, that bringeth or beareth honey. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. ii. 22. 149 Judaea... could not but abound with Melliferous Plants of the best kind. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 296 Insects attracted by the melliferous glands of the flower. 1851 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* iii. 196 The most perfect melliferous animals are the Bees. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 128 [These] in the case of melliferous flowers preserve... the honey from being spoilt by the sting. fig. 1772 Birmingham Counterfeit I. vi. 97 The wings of Cupid's melliferous darts.

† **Mellific**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *mellific-us* *f. mell-i*), *mel* honey + *-ficus*; see **-FIC**. Cf. *f. mellifigue*.] † That makes honey?.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Mellificate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *mellificat*-*ppl.* stem of *mellificare*, *f. mellificus*; see **prec.**] *intr.* To make honey.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Mellification**, *obs.* [ad. L. *mellification-em*, n. of action *f. mellificare*; see **MELLIFICATE v.** and **-ATION**. Cf. *f. mellification*.] The action or process of making honey. (Said of bees.)

1655 G. S. in Harlith *Ref. Commun. Bees* 31 Mellification, respects the work and labour of this Insect, not its Physical virtues. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* ix. 223 In judging of the Constitution of the Air, many things besides the Weather ought to be observ'd... the Silence of Grass-hoppers; Want of Mellification in Bees [etc.].

† **Mellified**, *ppl. a. rare*°. [f. **MELLIFY** + **-ED**.] Sweetened with honey.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemant's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 We may vse mellified or Honeyed-water.

† **Mellifluate** (*a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 meller. [f. L. *melliflu-us* (*f. mell-*, *mel* honey + *-fluere* to flow) + **-ATE**.] Mellifluous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 265 Your angel mouthis most mellifluate Our rude language has clere illumynat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 147 He hair ene pleasant flour... With Cinamome mixt, and mellifluate.

† **Melliflue**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *-fluo*. [a. OF. *melliflue*, ad. L. *mellifluus*] Mellifluous.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 3690 Hire dere son melliflue presence. 1456 in *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 110 The melliflue mekenes of your person shall put all wo away.

Mellifluence (melli'fluens), [f. next; see **-ENCE**.] The state or quality of being mellifluous.

c 1631 DORNE *Serm.* (1640) 836 In which, (as S. Bernard also expresses it, in his mellifluous) *Mutua* [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Dryden* Wks. II. 418 The English ear has been accustomed to the mellifluence of Pope's numbers. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 304 The mellifluence and flexibility of the vowel language were favourable to unrhymed verse.

Mellifluent (melli'fluent), *a.* [ad. late L. *mellifluent-em* adj., f. L. *mell-i*), *mel* honey + *-fluent-em* pr. ppl. of *fluere* to flow. Cf. *f. mellifluent* (Godef.) = **MELLIFLOUS**.]

1601 VEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B. J. Descending... Like the mellifluent brooke of Castille. 1622 ALESSBUR *Serm.* (1623) 16 It was *Opus sine exemplo*... saies mellifluent Bernard. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 The ground by Flores mellifluent vertue, was ore-spread with Flowers. 1764 J. G. COOPER *Ep. Friends in Town* iii. *Apoll. Aristippus* 175 Gresset's clear pipe... Symphoniously combines in one Each former bard's mellifluent tone. 1838 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 763 A profound, mellifluent, booming horn-tone.

Mellifluous (melli'fluas), *a.* [f. L. *melliflu-us* (*f. mell-*, *mel* honey + *-fluere* to flow) + **-OUS**.]

1. Flowing with honey, honey-dropping; sweetened with or as with honey. Now *rare*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 By the saour of the mellifluous flowres alle the cytee was purifyed. 1536 *Princes Res.* VIII. 146 In the mouth honie so mellifluous. 1558 ROWLAND *Monks' Theat.* 115. 910 The increase of Bees is more in regard of... the plenty of mellifluous dewes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 429. 1725 Pope *Odys.* ix. 239 Twelve large vessels of unmingled wine, Mellifluous. 1849 HICKERAY *Dr. Birch* 41 And no one lacked, neither of raspberry open-tarts, nor of mellifluous bull's-eyes.

2. *fig.* Sweetly flowing, sweet as honey. Chiefly of eloquence, the voice, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 [The] the noble wryters of athes ar to be enhaucede and exaliede... as makeinge a commixtion of a thyng profitable with a sweeteneis mellifluous. c 1485 *Dybb. Myst.* (1882) ix. 146 O Iesu i þi mellifluous name Dytte be worchepied with reuerens! 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 59 Such mellifluous words

and sugred sentences proceeded out of his mouth that they were amazed. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 54 A mellifluous voyce, as I am true knight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 277 Wisest of men; from whose mouth issu'd forth Mellifluous streams. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776. A work... written in a very mellifluous style. 1834 R. MUOIR *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 243 Its note is not so mellifluous and varied as that of the song thrush. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vi. 42 A smoothness of cadence, which though exquisitely mellifluous, is perhaps too uniform. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 167 The not very mellifluous title of Craingepolder.

b. of a speaker, writer or singer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264 b/1 Saynt Bernard the mellifluous doctor. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* ii. 281 b, Mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakespeare. c 1700-10 HENLEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) I. 17 As that mellifluous ornament of Italy, Francisus Petrarcha, sweetly has it. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 283 Most mellifluous yet most impetuous of public speakers. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xl. 373 The most mellifluous of all erotic songsters.

Hence **Mellifluousness**, **Mellifluousness**.

1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 The versification of Pope is mellifluously flowing. 1820 EVRON *Tian v. i.* In liquid lines mellifluously bland. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 445/4 A head by Corregio... abounding in that feminine loveliness and blending mellifluousness of colour and *chiaro oscuro*, which [etc.]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 136 The little Elise, then just nine, set herself deliberately to chatter to me mellifluously for an hour and a half.

Melliform (me'lifōm), *a.* [as if ad. mod. L. *melliformis*, *f. mell-i*), *mel* honey; see **-FORM**.] Resembling honey.

† **Mellify**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *mellificare* to make honey; see **-FY**.] *a. intr.* To make honey. *b. trans.* To sweeten with honey.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* v. 151 Place apte is ther swete herbes multiple And bees the welles haunite, & water cleche; Utillite is there to mellify. 1597 [see **MELLIFIED**.]

Melligenous (melli'dzinas), *a. Obs. rare*°. [Two formations: (1) *f. pseudo-L. melligen-us* (a false reading in Pliny) + **-OUS**; (2) L. *mell-i*), *mel* honey + **-GEN** + **-OUS**.] *a.* † Of the same kind with honey? (Bailey 1721). *b.* † Producing honey? (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

† **Melligneous**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. mod. L. *melligne-us* (*f. L. melligin-*, *melligo* honey-like juice, *f. mell-*, *mel* honey) + **-OUS**.] Resembling honey.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xvii. 501 Sometimes a Melligneous matter... is contained within the Bladder.

Mellilet, *obs.* form of **MELLILOT**.

Mellilite, less correct form of **MELLIOTE**.

† **Melliloquent**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *loquent-em*, pr. ppl. of *loqui* to speak.] † That speaketh sweetly?.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Mellinder**, *Obs.* [a. Sp. *mellindre*.] A kind of pastry.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xvi. 255 A certaine kinde of paste, they doe make of this flower mixt with sugar, which they call biscuits and mellinders. † **Melling** (me'lin), *ppl. sb. Obs.* Also 4 melling. [f. **MELL v.** + **-ING**.] The action of the vb. **MELL**.

1. Blending, combining; mixture.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 257, & to mellors his quene bi messagers nobul, as to here lege lord lell bi rist, þurth melling of þe mariage of mellors þe schene. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 399, & of þe planetis sic melle yoge in þe tyme of engendring gerris we man do adultery. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 406 Meill, malt, blude, and vyne Rau all to-gidder in a melle.

2. Copulation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 339 For gyf sic melling suld nocht be... al kynd of man... suld fals. 14... *Lynde. Life Our Lady* xx. vi. (MS. Ashm. 39. ii. 32), Eke certeyn hordes called vultures Wt outten melling [var. medeling] conceyven by nature.

3. The action of mixing in fight or joining in combat. *Melling while*, time of combat.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 388 Melliadus in þat melling while a sturne strok set William on his stelen helm. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 482 It is hard till vndirtak sic melling wyth 3ow for to mak. c 1475 *Partenay* 1326 Ther full gret affray was at ther melling.

4. Dealing; intercourse; meddling.

c 1440 *W. Hyllton's Mixed Life* (MS. Thornton) in *Ham-pole* (ed. Horstman) I. 276 By-cause of mellingye [c 1375 *MS. Vern.* medlyng] with swilke besynes. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 Nane of our Sovereane Ladis liffes have traffique, company, or melling with thame. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1841) III. 182/1 Inhibiting the persons now displac'd of all further melling and intromission wib the saidis rentis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 35 That every matter worse was for her melling. 1603 *Philolus* [1835] cxlv. Than how could wee twa disagree, That neuer had na melling.

Melliot, *obs.* form of **MELLILOT**.

† **Melliphil**, *Obs. rare*°. [app. ad. Gr. *μελιφύλλον*, name of a plant, 2 palm; lit. 'honey-leaf'. *f. μέλι* honey + *φύλλον* leaf: cf. *mellisphylla* (pl.) *Virg. Georg.* iv. 63.]

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sense* B 2 h, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphil: Fayre Crown-imperial, Emperor of Flowers [etc.].

Mellisonant (melli'sōnant), *a. arch.* [f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *sonant-em*, pres. ppl. of *sonare* to sound.] Sweet-sounding.

a 1634 RANOLPH *Amintas* v. iv. 116 have't no more a sheep-bell: I am Knight Of the mellisonant Tingtangle. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 46 It was

doubtless in order to relieve this saccharine and 'mellissimant' monotony that [etc.].

†**Mellit.** *Obs.* 57 mellet. A disease incident to horses (see *quots.*).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lix. 333 A Mellet is a dry scabbie that groweth vpon the heele [of a horse]. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urban.*, *Mellet* [ed. 1726 *Mellit*], a dry Scab that grows vpon the Heel of a Horse's Fore-feet.

Mellitate (me'l'i-tā). *Chem.* [f. MELLIT(10) + -ATE.] A salt of mellitic acid; = MELLATE.

1828 *Philos. Mag.* IV. 229 The mellite mellite of alumina. 1894 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 260/2 Mellite, or honey-stone, which is aluminium mellite.

Mellite (me'l'i-tē), *sb.* *Min.* [First in mod. L. *mellitēs* (Gmelin 1793), f. L. *mell-, mel* honey; see -ITE.] Native mellitate of aluminium, occurring in honey-yellow octahedral crystals. See also MELLITE 2, HONEY-STONE 2.

First found in brown-coal seams in Thuringia. 1801 *Nicholson's Jm.* IV. 516 Honigstein... has a light yellow colour, which has caused it to obtain the name of mellite, or honey stone. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Intrud. Min.* (ed. 3) 374. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 66 Mellite occurs as an accessory ingredient in Brown Coal.

†**Mellite**, *a. Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *mellit-us*, f. *mell-, mel* honey.] Honeyed, sweet.

1430 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 262 Summe... honge hem [services] vp in place opake and drie; And wyn mellite [L. *sapa*], as seid is, saue hem shall.

Mellitic (melli'tik), *a. Chem.* [f. MELLITE *sb.* + -IC, after F. *mellitique* (Klaproth).] *Mellitic acid* (C₁₂H₂O₁₂), the peculiar acid of mellite. (Also called MELLIO.)

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 542. 1822 T. THOMSON *Chem.* III. 527 Klaproth found the mellite composed of alumina and a peculiar acid to which he gave the name of mellitic acid. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 373 Mellitic acid... is soluble in water and alcohol.

Mellitimid (melli'timid). *Chem.* [f. MELLIT(10) + -IMIDE.] A compound obtained from mellite of ammonium.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 873 Paramide or Mellitimide. **Melliturgite**: see MELLITURGY.

Mellituria, less correct form of MELITURIA.

Mellivorous (melli-vō-ras), *a.* [f. mod. L. *mellivorus* (f. L. *mell-, mel* honey + *-vorare* to devour) + -OUS. Cf. F. *mellivore*.] Feeding on honey.

1801 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. ii. 266 marg. Mellivorous Creeper. 1822 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* IV. 161 Mellivorous Honey-eater. 1878 RILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 215 A... partly carnivorous, partly mellivorous diet.

Mellodion: see MELODEON.

Mellon, *obs.* form of MELON 1.

Mellone (me'lōn). *Chem.* Also mel(1)on. [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. *mel-* (as in MELAM) + -ONE.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen obtained as a yellow powder by the action of heat on certain cyanogen-compounds.

1835 R. D. THOMSON's *Rep. Gen. Sci.* I. 185 Liebig terms this citron-coloured powder mellon. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 2 The richest body in azote known is mellon, which is composed of C⁴ Az¹. *Ibid.* 768 Mellon.

Mellonide (me'lōn'id). *Chem.* [f. MELLONE + -IDE.] A compound of mellone with a metal.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* ii. 311 Mellonide of potassium. 1854 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 697.

Mellonuret (me'lōn'ū-ret). *Chem.* [f. MELLONE + -URET.] = MELLONIDE.

1841 BRANOK *Chem.* (ed. 3) 575 Mellon... combines directly with potassium;... a mellonuret of potassium [is] formed.

Mellow (me'lō), *a.* Forms: 5 melowe, 5-6 melowe, 6 melowe, 6- mellow. [First appears in the 15th c.; perh. developed from some unrecorded attributive use of OE. *mele* (stem *melu-*), ME. *melowe*, MEAL *sb.* Cf. mod. Flemish *meluw* soft, mellow (Franeck s.v. *Mollig*).]

In sense the adj. corresponds strikingly with early ME. *meow*, OE. *meaur* (a Com. Teut. word), which may possibly have influenced its development.]

1. Of fruit: Soft, sweet, and juicy with ripeness. Also fig.

1440 *Prontp. Par.* 321/1 Melwe, or rype (P. melowe), *maturus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 106 b, Thynke how god may make of that grene apple a swete froyte full melowe. 1530 PALSGR. 318/4 Melowe as froyte is, *meur*. 1580 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 32 This greene fruitie, beeing gathered before it be ripe, is rotten before it be mellow. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* iv. vi. 100 As Hercules did shake downe MIA FRUITS. 1612 CORG. s.v. *Paré*, *Pomme d'arte*, ripened instraw, &c.; made mellow by art. 1623 COCKERAM, *Melowe*, ripe. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iii. iii. 42 Nature drops him down, without your Sin, Like mellow Fruit, without a Winter Storm. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) I. 266 Women, like some other Fruit, Lose their relish when too mellow. 1756 LAOY N. W. MONTAGU 'Good madam', But the fruit that can fall without shaking Indeed is too mellow for me. 1806-7 J. B. BESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. xxvii. One dish of mellow apples. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxi, Mellow nuts have hardest rind.

b. Of colour, odour, taste: Indicative of ripeness. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Alms-deeds* ii. 174 b, So doth the crabbe and choke pere, seen outwardly to have sometime as fayre a reide, and as melowe a colour, as the fruitie which is good in deede. 1644 DICKE *Nat. Bodies* i. (1645) 3 My eye telleth me [an apple] is green or red; my nose that it hath a mellow sent.

c. Of landscape, seasons, etc.: Characterized by ripeness.

1819 KEATS *To Autumn* 1 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. a 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II. 49, 'Twas in that mellow season of the year When the hot Sun sings the yellow leaves Till they be gold. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poets Jm.* i. A moment sbe the mellow landscape scanned.

d. Of wines or their flavour: Well-matured; free from acidity or harshness. Also fig.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cray*, *Mellow*, smooth, soft Drink. 1787 J. CROFT *Treat. Wines Portugal* 7 The Port Wines... being less racy and mellow than the Alicants from Spain. 1853 C. BROUTE *Villeite* xix, His spirit was of vintage too mellow and generous to sour.

2. *transf. a.* Of earth: Soft, rich, loamy.

1531 ELVOR *Gov. i.* iv, The most mellowe and fertile erth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1580) 25 If the ground be mellowe, after Barley in some places they sowe Millet. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Mar. (1729) 195 Sow Skirrets in rich, mellow, fresh Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 356 Hoary Frosts... will rot the Mellow Soil. 1777 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* 168 note, In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a mellow and crumbly appearance, and smoaks, the farmers say the earth is *brimming*. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 632 It delights most in a stiff, mellow, well pulverized soil. 1879 JOAQUIN MILLER *Nicaragua in Poems of Places*, *Brit. Amer.* etc. 175 My father old He turns alone the mellow sod.

b. In various applications: Soft; soft and smooth to the touch.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 544/2 This frequent turning it over, cools, dries, and deadens the grain; whereby it becomes mellow. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 836 (Young cattle.) To be a good thriver... the hair should feel mossy, and the touch of the skin mellow. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 390/2 Young cattle... are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, mellow hide [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from sense 1). Mature, ripe in age. Now chiefly, softened or sweetened by age or experience; having the gentleness or dignity resulting from maturity.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* i. iii. 41 My yeeres were mellow, his but young and greene. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* i. D. 5 Wks. 1873 III. 145 Maister Greene-wit is not yet so mellow in yeeres as he. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* v. iv, In florid youth, or mellow age, scarce fleets one hour without its care! 1835 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 12 The mellow glory of the Altic stage. 1893 COLLOW, SMITH *United States* 63 He [Benjamin Franklin] was an offspring of New England Puritanism grown mellow.

4. Of sound, colour, light, etc.: Rich and soft; full and pure without harshness.

a. of sound, musical instruments, singers. 1668 H. WIRE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxvi. (1713) 284 How sweet and mellow, and yet how Majestic, is the Sound of it! 1700 DRYDEN *Quid's Met.* xii. 218 The mellow harp did not their ears employ. 1722 SNAPE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 27 His voice, since its breaking, is somewhat harsh, but I believe will grow mellow. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 604 The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284 A six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 61 Pale Melancholy... Pour'd thro' the mellow Horn her pensive soul. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxxvii, Who swore his voice was very rich and mellow. a 1849 POE *The Bells*, Hear the mellow wedding bells, Golden bells. 1853 LEVER *Barrington* xviii, The hardy old squire, whose mellow cheer was known at the fox-cover. 1893 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* li, There was silence when he began to speak in his clear mellow voice.

b. of colour, light, drawing, etc., or coloured objects. Sometimes with additional notion: Softened in colour by age.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 342 His pencil was light and mellow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, The colouring of a picture was not mellow enough. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 314 The golden harvest, of a mellow brown. 1815 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. 958 The sun declining shot A slant and mellow radiance. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Pleasant jets of light were thrown on mellow oak and bright brass. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* ii, Time had toned down every colour inside and outside the good old house to mellow half tints.

5. Good-humoured, genial, jovial.

1711 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 68 7 3 In all thy Humours, whether grave or mellow. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* I. 7 The Baronet was... as merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. viii. 231 When... their glasses were filled with... port, Mowbray grew a trifle mellow in mood.

6. Affected with liquor, partly intoxicated.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Envyer*, *Snyverer*, to be dronke, or in drinke; to be mellow, tippled, flusht, overseene. 1638 BATHURST *Barnabes R.* iii. (1818) 85 For the world, I would not price her... Had she in her good fellow That would drinke till he grew mellow. 1775 SHERIDAN *Oriental* ii. iii, The hateful fellow That's crabbed when he's mellow. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 193 The beer was not in sufficient quantities to cause intoxication, but nevertheless all were somewhat mellow when the sun went down.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic and advb., as mellow-breathing, -coloured, -deep, -eyed, -lighted, -mouthed, -ripe, -tasted, -tempered, -toned adjs.

a 1777 FAWKES *Epithet* 19 The merry pipe, the mellow-breathing flute. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Gap. Wife* 70 Countless numbers of paper lanterns, which throw a mellow-coloured radiance on the faces of the passers-by. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 67 A sweep Of richest pauses, evermore Drawn from each other mellow-deep. 1866 HOWELLS *Penet. Life* x. 139 'Mellow-eyed' dun oxen. 1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 209 The melodious, mellow-lighted space. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 182 A preacher... knowing his auditors wallowed in sinne, ought not with... mellow-mouthed words tickle their ears. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 107 Ere they were halfe mellow ripe. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 705 The mellow-

tasted burgundy. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 85 'Mellow-toned laughter.

Mellow (me'lō), *v.* [f. MELLOW *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render mellow; to ripen and render soft and juicy (fruits); to mature (wines or liquors), to free from harshness or acidity. Also fig.

1592 GASCOIGNE *Counc. Withipoll* Posies (1575) *Heartes* 155 Those sunnes do mellowe men so fast, As most that traunyle come home very ripe. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 47 Me thinks I feelee how Cynthia... melloweth those desires Which phrensies scares had ripened in my head. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. vii. 168 The Royal Tree hath left vs Royall Fruit, Which mellow'd by the stealing bowes of time, Will well become the Seat of Maieitie. 1630 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 317 All this mellow me for heaven. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 758 Winter Fruits are mellow'd by the Frost. 1701 AOOISON *Lett. to Halifax* 132 On foreign mountains may the Sun refine The Grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxii. 203 Yours is Love mellowed into Friendship. 1781 COWTER *Conversation* 644 Age... As time improves the grape's authentic juice, Mellow and makes the speech more fit for use. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett. to H. H. Southey* II. 115 Generous minds and tempers... are mellowed, like wine, as they grow older. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. v, The year... had mellowed the fruits of the earth.

b. *intr.* Of fruit, wines, etc.: To become mellow; to ripen, mature. Also fig.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. i. 30 now prosperity begins to mellow, And drop into the rotten mouth of death. a 1631 DONNE *On Himself* 6 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here we are sturboe Clay. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 From a dark-green, [they] mellow into a flaming yellow. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint.* *Compl. Gard. Pref.*, Exactly when to gather both those which ripen on the Tree, and those which attain not their full ripeness there, but must be laid up to mellow in the House. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 343 Their juices will mellow by mingling together. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 21 These were often hung in the smoke of a chimney, at some distance above the fire, in order to mellow. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 Unripe fruit is bitter oft 'p' the mouth, Yet mellow with the months.

2. *trans.* To make (soil) soft and loamy.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 23 b, The land it selfe is also called grosse and rawe, that is not well mellowed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 A small stream, which... mellowes most of the Gardens and Groves. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 52 Wind, Sun and Dewes, all which sweeten and mellow the Land very much. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 288 Their surfaces soon become mellowed by the action of the air.

b. *intr.* Of soil: To become soft and loamy.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 284 The earth... should have sufficient time to mellow and ferment. 1895 *Tablet* 9 Nov. 739 Then the soil will have mellowed sufficiently to bear wheat and potatoes.

3. *trans.* To impart softness and richness (of flavour, colour, tone, etc.) to; to soften, sweeten, free from harshness or crudity. Also (*nonce-use*), to drive (something) out of (a person) by a process of mellowing.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 16b, As Archesilaus over-melodied, and too-much mellowed and sugred with sweet tunes... caused his eares to be new relished with harsh sower and vnasury sounds. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 113 The Page was easily mellowed with his attractive eloquence. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir C. Kneller* 178 Time shall... Mellow your colours. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 102 The sooty blackbird Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd every note. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xviii. 36 In order to mellow these humours. 1786 S. ROGERS *Sailor* 8 Its colours mellow'd, not impair'd, by time. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xvii, At first the sound, by distance tame, Mellowed along the waters came. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Enr.* ii. (1894) 49 Lichens mellow the scarred masses of fallen rock. 1889 SAINTSAURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.*, *Jeffrey* (1891) 102 The praiseworthy which he showed early, and never entirely lost, till fame, prosperity, and the approach of old age mellowed it out of him. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lunderdale* x. 102 The King... visited him... 10 endeavour by personal intimacy to mellow his manners.

b. *intr.* To soften, become toned down or subdued; to become free from harshness.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 713 Unhurt by sickness' blasting rage And slowly mellowing in age. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 4 The impetuosity of his temper, when he came to act with his equals, insensibly abated... and mellowed into a cordial soldierly frankness. 1823 BYRON *Island* ii. xv, The broad sun set, but not with lingering sweep, As in the north he mellowes o'er the deep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi, The very furniture of the room seemed to mellow... in its tone. 1861 J. BROWN *Horz Subs.* (1863) 64 His character mellowed and toned down in his later years. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xvii. 165 The sunlight mellowed and reddened.

4. *trans.* To bring under the influence of liquor.

a 1761 CANNON *Poems* (1771) 183 Gods... will, like mortals, swear and hector, When mellow'd with a cup of nectar. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 13 When he thought him sufficiently mellowed, he proposed to him to quit the service of his new employers. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 155 There he mellow'd all his heart with ale.

Mellowed (me'lō'd), *pp. a.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.: Rendered mellow.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Gloze Text* 2 Posies *Heartes* 145 My ripier mellowed yeeres beginne to follow on as fast. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen*, VI. iii. 104 Call him my King, by whose injuries doom I my elder Brother... Was done to death?... Even in the down-fall of his mellow'd yeeres. 1758 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 63 Wide o'er the fields, in rising moisture strong, Shoots up the simple flower, or creeps along The mellow'd soil. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 155 This water, present in exposed or mellowed malt, tends to lower the re-ulting temperature. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 247 Ripened with the mellowed strength of

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1747-52 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s. v. *Melodious*, 1. A soft musical sound. 2. A soft musical voice. 3. A soft musical instrument. 4. A soft musical tune. 5. A soft musical melody. 6. A soft musical harmony. 7. A soft musical composition. 8. A soft musical performance. 9. A soft musical expression. 10. A soft musical feeling. 11. A soft musical thought. 12. A soft musical action. 13. A soft musical passion. 14. A soft musical virtue. 15. A soft musical vice. 16. A soft musical crime. 17. A soft musical sin. 18. A soft musical fault. 19. A soft musical error. 20. A soft musical defect. 21. A soft musical imperfection. 22. A soft musical weakness. 23. A soft musical flaw. 24. A soft musical blemish. 25. A soft musical stain. 26. A soft musical spot. 27. A soft musical mark. 28. A soft musical sign. 29. A soft musical token. 30. A soft musical emblem. 31. A soft musical symbol. 32. A soft musical figure. 33. A soft musical character. 34. A soft musical quality. 35. A soft musical quantity. 36. A soft musical measure. 37. A soft musical degree. 38. A soft musical rank. 39. A soft musical order. 40. A soft musical class. 41. A soft musical grade. 42. A soft musical level. 43. A soft musical height. 44. A soft musical depth. 45. A soft musical breadth. 46. A soft musical length. 47. A soft musical width. 48. A soft musical thickness. 49. A soft musical thinness. 50. A soft musical heaviness. 51. A soft musical lightness. 52. A soft musical solidity. 53. A soft musical fluidity. 54. A soft musical firmness. 55. A soft musical softness. 56. A soft musical hardness. 57. A soft musical flexibility. 58. A soft musical rigidity. 59. A soft musical pliability. 60. A soft musical inflexibility. 61. A soft musical adaptability. 62. A soft musical inadaptability. 63. A soft musical conformity. 64. A soft musical nonconformity. 65. A soft musical agreement. 66. A soft musical disagreement. 67. A soft musical concord. 68. A soft musical discord. 69. A soft musical harmony. 70. A soft musical disharmony. 71. A soft musical union. 72. A soft musical separation. 73. A soft musical connection. 74. A soft musical disconnection. 75. A soft musical association. 76. A soft musical dissociation. 77. A soft musical relation. 78. A soft musical nonrelation. 79. A soft musical comparison. 80. A soft musical noncomparison. 81. A soft musical contrast. 82. A soft musical noncontrast. 83. A soft musical distinction. 84. A soft musical non-distinction. 85. A soft musical difference. 86. A soft musical non-difference. 87. A soft musical similarity. 88. A soft musical non-similarity. 89. A soft musical resemblance. 90. A soft musical non-resemblance. 91. A soft musical likeness. 92. A soft musical non-likeness. 93. A soft musical equality. 94. A soft musical non-equality. 95. A soft musical inequality. 96. A soft musical proportion. 97. A soft musical non-proportion. 98. A soft musical disproportion. 99. A soft musical balance. 100. A soft musical non-balance. 101. A soft musical equilibrium. 102. A soft musical non-equilibrium. 103. A soft musical stability. 104. A soft musical non-stability. 105. A soft musical instability. 106. A soft musical firmness. 107. A soft musical non-firmness. 108. A soft musical infirmity. 109. A soft musical weakness. 110. A soft musical non-weakness. 111. A soft musical strength. 112. A soft musical non-strength. 113. A soft musical power. 114. A soft musical non-power. 115. A soft musical ability. 116. A soft musical non-ability. 117. A soft musical capability. 118. A soft musical non-capability. 119. A soft musical competence. 120. A soft musical non-competence. 121. A soft musical proficiency. 122. A soft musical non-proficiency. 123. A soft musical skill. 124. A soft musical non-skill. 125. A soft musical art. 126. A soft musical non-art. 127. A soft musical craft. 128. A soft musical non-craft. 129. A soft musical trade. 130. A soft musical non-trade. 131. A soft musical profession. 132. A soft musical non-profession. 133. A soft musical occupation. 134. A soft musical non-occupation. 135. A soft musical business. 136. A soft musical non-business. 137. A soft musical industry. 138. A soft musical non-industry. 139. A soft musical diligence. 140. A soft musical non-diligence. 141. A soft musical industry. 142. A soft musical non-industry. 143. A soft musical assiduity. 144. A soft musical non-assiduity. 145. A soft musical application. 146. A soft musical non-application. 147. A soft musical attention. 148. A soft musical non-attention. 149. A soft musical care. 150. A soft musical non-care. 151. A soft musical concern. 152. A soft musical non-concern. 153. A soft musical solicitude. 154. A soft musical non-solicitude. 155. A soft musical anxiety. 156. A soft musical non-anxiety. 157. A soft musical worry. 158. A soft musical non-worry. 159. A soft musical trouble. 160. A soft musical non-trouble. 161. A soft musical distress. 162. A soft musical non-distress. 163. A soft musical affliction. 164. A soft musical non-affliction. 165. A soft musical sorrow. 166. A soft musical non-sorrow. 167. A soft musical grief. 168. A soft musical non-grief. 169. A soft musical pain. 170. A soft musical non-pain. 171. A soft musical suffering. 172. A soft musical non-suffering. 173. A soft musical hardship. 174. A soft musical non-hardship. 175. A soft musical adversity. 176. A soft musical non-adversity. 177. A soft musical misfortune. 178. A soft musical non-misfortune. 179. A soft musical calamity. 180. A soft musical non-calamity. 181. A soft musical disaster. 182. A soft musical non-disaster. 183. A soft musical catastrophe. 184. A soft musical non-catastrophe. 185. A soft musical ruin. 186. A soft musical non-ruin. 187. A soft musical destruction. 188. A soft musical non-destruction. 189. A soft musical annihilation. 190. A soft musical non-annihilation. 191. A soft musical extinction. 192. A soft musical non-extinction. 193. A soft musical obliteration. 194. A soft musical non-obliteration. 195. A soft musical erasure. 196. A soft musical non-erasure. 197. A soft musical deletion. 198. A soft musical non-deletion. 199. A soft musical removal. 200. A soft musical non-removal. 201. A soft musical displacement. 202. A soft musical non-displacement. 203. A soft musical transposition. 204. A soft musical non-transposition. 205. A soft musical interchange. 206. A soft musical non-interchange. 207. A soft musical exchange. 208. A soft musical non-exchange. 209. A soft musical substitution. 210. A soft musical non-substitution. 211. A soft musical replacement. 212. A soft musical non-replacement. 213. A soft musical restoration. 214. A soft musical non-restoration. 215. A soft musical revival. 216. A soft musical non-revival. 217. A soft musical resurrection. 218. A soft musical non-resurrection. 219. A soft musical reformation. 220. A soft musical non-reformation. 221. A soft musical renovation. 222. A soft musical non-renovation. 223. A soft musical reconstruction. 224. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 225. A soft musical reconstruction. 226. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 227. A soft musical reconstruction. 228. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 229. A soft musical reconstruction. 230. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 231. A soft musical reconstruction. 232. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 233. A soft musical reconstruction. 234. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 235. A soft musical reconstruction. 236. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 237. A soft musical reconstruction. 238. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 239. A soft musical reconstruction. 240. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 241. A soft musical reconstruction. 242. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 243. A soft musical reconstruction. 244. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 245. A soft musical reconstruction. 246. A soft musical non-reconstruction. 247. A soft musical reconstruction. 248. 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A soft musical non-reconstruction.

33 Mr. Sims's 'Lights o' London', is a more or less the good old Adelphi pattern.

attrib. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes, Chelyard & Luc*. The kitchen... was the very model of what a kitchen ought to be; a melodrama kitchen, suitable for bandits or noblemen in disguise.

b. The species of dramatic composition or representation constituted by melodramas; the mode of dramatic treatment characteristic of a melodrama.

1814 *New Brit. Theatre* I. 216 In tragedy and comedy the final event is the effect of the moral operations of the different characters, but in the melo-drama the catastrophe is the physical result of mechanical stratagem. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx. This Mr. Crummles did in the highest style of melo-drama. 1883 D. HANNAH *Capt. Marryat* viii. 122 Amine (in *The Phantom Ship*) is a very acceptable heroine of melodrama. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 8/7 Melodrama thrives solely upon exaggeration.

2. *transf.* A series of incidents, or a story true or fictitious, resembling what is represented in a melo-drama; also, in generalized sense, melodramatic behaviour, occurrences, etc.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 306 The world will approve the catastrophe of the melodrama which metes out signal punishment to Joachim the first in the last act of his life. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii. She beheld... the old beggar who had made such a capital figure in the melo-drama of the preceding evening. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immort.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 285 My idea of heaven is that there is no melodrama in it at all. 1891 J. LECKIE *Life & Relig.* 171 Open your eyes and look round you on the strange melodrama of life.

Melodramatic (melodramæ'tik), *a.* [*f.* MELO-DRAMA, after DRAMATIC.] Of or pertaining to melodrama; having the characteristics of melodrama. Often in depreciative sense: Characterized by sensationalism and spurious pathos.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 79 This awe abounded in melodramatic situations. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 218 Her melo-dramatic fury augmented to such a pitch... that [etc.]. 1873 J. HANNAH in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 189 Sometimes his tragedy degenerates into the melodramatic. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 13 Whenever and however it may be seen, soft and dream-like in the sunshine, or melodramatic and bizarre in the moonlight, it is one of the most beautiful things the eye of man may see.

Melodramatical (melodramæ'tikāl), *a. rare.* [*f.* MELODRAMATIC *a.* + *-AL*.] = MELODRAMATIC. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Melodramatically, *adv.* [Formed as prec. + *-LY*.] In a melodramatic manner.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii. The Honourable Samuel Slumkey... melodramatically testified by gestures to the crowd, his ineffaceable obligations to the *Edinburgh Gazette*. 1873 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Two Widows* I vii. 145 Whose manner had struck Gilbert as... melodramatically pretentious.

Melodramatism (melodramæ'tisiz'm), [*f.* MELODRAMATIC *a.* + *-ISM*.] Preference for what is melodramatic.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 152 Their high art is nerve stretching, a kind of spiritual melodramatism.

Melodramatist (melodramæ'tist), [*f.* MELO-DRAMA, after DRAMATIST.] A writer of melodramas.

1873 W. MATTHEWS *Getting on in World* 27 Perils greater than any which the most daring romance writer or melodramatist ever imagined for his hero. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 892 Shakespeare is... almost the first, and quite the greatest of English melodramatists.

Melodramatize (melodramæ'taiz), *v.* [*f.* MELODRAMA, after DRAMATIZE. Cf. *F. melodramatiser* (Daudet 1876).] *trans.* To make melodramatic; also, to convert the story of (a novel) into a melodrama. Hence *Melodramatized ppl. a.*

1820 *Examiner* No. 613. 25/2 Booth's appearance in a melo-dramatised *Richard the Third*. *Ibid.*, Elliston... melo-dramatised both *Richard the Third* and *Macbeth*. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 507/1 Webster melodramatizes and almost burlesques his theme by the introduction of physical terrors. 1900 *Academy* 21 July 54/1 His book was melo-dramatised very successfully for Mr. Denison.

Melodrame (melodram), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *melodram*. [*a.* *F. melodrame* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* Gr. μέλο-s song, music + *F. drame* DRAMA. Cf. *Sp. melodrama*, *It. melodramma*, *G. melodram* (from *Fr.*)]

1. = MELODRAMA 1, I b.

1802 *Sk. Paris* II. lxx. 390 Melo-dramas and pieces connected with pantomime. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1804) VII. 63 The Melo-drama, which was performed... upon the re-opening of this [the National] Theatre. 1814 *New Brit. Theat.* III. 255 (Remarks on 'The Spaniards; an Heroic Drama') Had it [this piece] been condensed into three acts, and called a melo-dram, it might have, even in the opinion of the managers, served the interests of their concern [etc.]. 1815 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Narr. Events France* xii. 254 Strangers seem to arrive in France, as they would go to a melo-drame, prepared for extraordinary events. 1818 LLOYD MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 212 Shakespeare is supreme in melo-drame, and he is its founder; and the melo-drama of Macbeth is finer than any modern exhibition which has followed it. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 362 The scenery, as usual in melo-dramas, was very beautiful. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe* A. xxiii. (1866) 312 It [the bugle] was displayed as ostentatiously as if worn by the hero of a melo-drama. 1841 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 126 Might not there be hope for the minstrel; it were to... send its adherents to make progress by threes and fours throughout the country, to 'solemn music' as the melo-dramas have it.

2. *transf.* = MELODRAMA 2.

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) II. 346 To perform a subordinate part in this splendid melo-drama of the elements. 1822 BYRON *Via Judgem.* x. The torches, cloaks, and banners... Form'd a sepulchral melo-drama. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 430 The ostentatious emptiness of the charitable melo-drama. 1845 *Q. Rev.* LXXV. 234 All this melo-dram of Mullaghmast was but a prelude to a design of unmix'd gravity.

† **Melodrame**, *v. Obs. rare*—*i.* [*f.* the *sb.*] = MELODRAMATIZE *v.*

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 235 We have seldom read a novel more suited to be melodramed.

† **Melodramic**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* MELODRAMA + *-IC*.] = MELODRAMATIC *a.*

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 374 The public appetite is not to be sated... with mere melodramic romance.

Melody (me'lōdi), *sb.* Also 4 melodi, melou-die, 4-6 melodye, 4-8 melodie, 6 mellodie. [*a.* OF. *melodie* (mod. *F. mélodie*), *ad. late L. melōdia*, *a.* Gr. μελωδία singing, chanting, also 'a choral song, both words and air' (*L. & Sc.*), *f.* μελωδός singing songs, musical, also as *sb.*, lyric poet, *f.* μελ-ος song + φθ- contracted form of αοιδ-, ablaut-var. of αεί-ειν to sing (cf. αοιδός singer, αοιδή, φθῆ song, ODE).]

In Eccl. Latin *melodia* was applied to the singing of the sequences, 'proses', or rhythmic hymns, and was also used as a general term for a Gregorian 'mode'. The word also occurs frequently in med. L. with the sense 'sweet sound', 'music' (cf. the frequent glosses, *dulcis cantus*, OHG. *suozanc*, etc.); it was prob. influenced in meaning by etymologizing associations with *mel*, honey. It is now used in all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. *Sp. melodia*, Pg., It. *melodia*, G. *melodie* (poet. *melodei*), Du. *melodie*, *melodij*, Da., Sw. *melodi*.]

1. Sweet music, whether vocal or instrumental; beautiful arrangement of musical sounds; beauty of musical sounds, tunelessness.

c. 1290 *St. Christopher* 18 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 271 Þe kyng louede muche Melodie of fiele and of songe. a. 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Wiþ gret melodie of is harpe. a. 1300 *Cur. M.* 7431 Gleuand he sang be-for þe king, And gert him wit his melodi Fal on slepe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 5 T. 2239 Thus with alle blisse and melodye Hath Palamon ywedded Emelye. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 She heide a merueylous melodye of swetes which passed alle hertes to desceine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. They shall... se dayly theyr holy & blessed conversacyon, & here theyr songe & melody. a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* II. 125 It was grete melody to here it. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. 11. 12 The Birds chaunt melody on euery bush. 1590 = *Mids.* W. II. 11. 13 Philomela with melodye, Sing in your sweet Lullaby. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 2 David... was... the author of adding vnto poeetrie melodye in publique prayer, melodye both vocal and instrumentall for the raising vp of mens harts. 1604 R. CANNIBER *Table Alph.*, *Melody*, sweete sounding, or sweete musicke. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. viii. 528 The melodye of Birds. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 576 Lend me your song, ye nightingales; oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody into my varied verse. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. n. v. 177 Whilst all the winds with melody are ringing. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 19 We are like the musician on the lake, whose melody is sweeter than he knows.

b. Phrase. To make melody. Now arch.

a. 1330 *Otuel* 631 Þe kyng took otuel a non, & to his paleis made him gon, & makeden muriehe & meloudie. c. 1388 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 9 Sumale fowles make melodye. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 83 Make myrthe and melody. 1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxix. [lxxxv.] 264 They were ryght ioyous... and made grete chere and melody. 1535 COVERDALE *Eph.* v. 19 Synginge and makynge melody vnto the Lorde in yourte leries. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 108 To tel you... what melody was made in Tavernes... it were a long worke. 1778 FLETCHER *Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII 222 Attempting to make such melody as you know is commonly made in these parts.

c. *transf.* 'Musical' quality, beauty of sound in the arrangement of words, esp. in poetical composition.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 224 [The] exquisite beauties of which blank verse is susceptible... are majesty, melody, and variety. 1871 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 304 In the verse of neither is there that instant and sensible melody which comes out of a secret and sovereign harmony of the whole nature.

† 2. A song or other musical performance. *Obs.* c. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/10 Alfolk onourede al-so þe croiz... With offringes and with song and byn our melodies al-so. c. 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) xxv. 116 Þe mynstrallz begynnez to do haire melodies agayn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. xlvi. (1859) 52 Yelling with a carful melody. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Melody played in a moynynge, *reueit*.

3. A series of single notes arranged in musically expressive succession; a tune. = AIR *sb.* 10.

1609 DOULAN *Ornithop. Microlog.* 31 The melody of the Verses in the answers off the first Tone. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 67 By a Diversity of Harmonies, the Chain and Progression of Melodies is also finely supported. 1794 THOMSON *Lett. to Burns* Sept. 1, I have... employed many leisure hours in selecting and collating the most favourite of our national melodies for publication. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 85 A particular succession of single sounds forms a melody or Tune. 1819 KEATS *Grecian Urn* ii. Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. iii. 24 My guide kept in advance of me singing a Tyrolese melody.

b. The principal part in a harmonized piece of music; = AIR *sb.* 20.

1880 W. S. ROCKSWOLD in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 761/2 Arrangements [of metrical psalms] with the melody, as usual, in the Tenor... published at Leyden in 1633.

c. *transf.* Applied to poems written to be sung to particular melodies. Also (*nonce-use*), a me-

ludious poem or passage, an instance of verbal melody.

1807 MOORE (*title*) Irish Melodies. 1814 BYRON (*title*) Hebrew Melodies. 1842 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* (1843) I. Introd. 4 The touching and inimitable Melodies of my countryman Thomas Moore. 1872 LOWELL *Milton Writ.* 1890 IV. 96 There are... some exquisite melodies (like the 'Sabrina Fair') among his earlier poems.

d. Applied to pictorial combinations of colour thought to be analogous in mental effect to melodies.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. v. (1849) 100 The rising sun was beginning to silver the leaves... a visible melody... like the song of early birds. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 23 [Turner's pictures] are studied melodies of exquisite colour. 1856 McCOSK & DICKIE *Typical Forms* II. iii. 155 Colours are said to be in Melody when two contiguous tints... run insensibly into each other.

4. That element of musical form which consists in the arrangement of single notes in expressive succession; contradistinguished from harmony.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Melody is the effect only of one single part, voice, or instrument. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* Advnt. Melody may be defined the Means or Method of ranging single musical Sounds in a regular Progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established Principles. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 155 Thus far Melody and Harmony... had been cultivated for the use of the church. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 250 Melody is the general term which is vaguely used to denote successions of single notes which are musically effective.

† 5. A pretended name for a company of harpers. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A melody of Harpers.

6. *Comb.*

1879 A. J. HAPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The melody-attachment... has the effect of making the melody-note, or air, when in the highest part, predominate. 1876 STAINER & HAMRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Melody Organ* or *Harmonium*, a harmonium so constructed that the upper note of the chords played is louder than the rest of the sounds.

Hence **Melodyless** *a.*, without melody.

1834 *Examiner* 213/2 Music... passionless, melodyless, un-rememberable.

Melody (me'lōdi), *v. rare.* [*f.* the *sb.* Cf. med. L. *melodiāre*, OF. *melodier*.] *intr.* To make melody; to sing. Hence **Melodying** *vbl. sb.*

1596 FITZ-GERFRAV *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 While with teares you sit melodying, Shee shall wepe with you, though she cannot sing. 1895 CHAMB. *Tril.* XII. 748/2 He could hear something athwart the melodying which made him put his pipe away.

|| **Meloe** (me'lōē), *Ent.* [mod. L. *Meloe* (see quot. 1650), of unknown origin; applied by Linnaeus as a generic name.]

Paracelsus *Op.* (1603) III. 220 has (in a prescription) a genitive *Meloe*, which Mouffet interprets as identical with this word. Cf. MELOLONTHA.]

The typical genus of the family *Meloidæ*; an insect of this genus, an oil-beetle.

[1650] J. F. CHYM. *Diēt.*, *Melaeones* or *Meloes* are Beetles that fly, and are of a golden colour, and being rubbed make a sweet smell; they are commonly found in Meadows in the month of May. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* II. xvii. 1080 Of the Glowworm, and the female Melo [orig. (1634) *De Cicindela*, & *Meloe-Femina*]. *Ibid.*, The oyl Beetle or Melo [orig. (1634) *Proscarabæum, sine Meloen*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 376 Larvæ, which pass through the state of chrysalis in order to attain to that of meloes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 226 Acrid plants, which the *Meloe* likewise feeds upon.

Melograph (me'lōgraf), [mod. *f.* Gr. μέλο-s song + *-GRAPH*.] An apparatus for automatically recording music played on the organ or pianoforte.

The name was first given to an invention of Euler in the 18th c. (see *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 499); subsequently to an electrical contrivance invented by J. Carpentier in 1887. 1883 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Dec. 376/3.

Melographic (melōgræ'fik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. μέλο-s song + *-GRAPHIC*.] (See quot.)

1863 *Tril. Soc. Aris* 16 Oct. 747/1 Electro-magnetic phonograph. This machine is capable of being attached to... keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music that is played upon them.

Meloid (me'lōid), *sb.* and *a.* [*ad. mod. L. Meloidæ*, *f.* *Meloe*: see MELOE.] *a.* *sb.* Any member of the family *Meloidæ* of parasitic insects.

b. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*.

1878 RILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 218 A very interesting and anomalous Meloid (*Stenomus minutipennis* Riley). *Ibid.* 290 What is known of the Larval Habits of other Meloid genera. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 339 Another parasitic Meloid... infesting the cells of Mason bees.

Melologue (me'lōlog), [*f.* Gr. μέλο-s song + λόγος speech (see -LOGUE). Cf. *F. mélologue* (Berlioz 1832).] A musical composition, in which some of the verses are sung and others recited.

18... MOORE *A Melologue upon National Music* Advnt. It may not be superfluous to say, that by 'Melologue' I mean that mixture of recitation and music, which is frequently adopted in the performance of Collins's Ode on the Passions. 1881 SHEPLOCK in *Academy* 5 Nov. 354/2 Mr. Manns was... fully justified in giving the work at a concert as a 'melologue', for in this he only followed the example of Berlioz himself.

|| **Melolontha** (melōlōnthā), *Ent.* [mod. L. *melolontha*, *ad. Gr.* μελολώνθη cockchafer.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the family (or sub-family) *Melolonthidae*, and including the common cockchafer, *M. vulgaris*. Hence **Melo-**

ionthian [+ -IAN], *Melolonthid* [+ -ID + -AN], *Melolonthid* [+ -ID + -IAN] *adjs.*, belonging to the (sub) family *Melolonthidae*; also *sbs.*, a beetle of this (sub) family; *Melolonthid a.*, pertaining to the *Melolonthidae*; *Melolonthine a.*, pertaining to the genus *Melolontha*. (In recent Dicts.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Melolontha*, the Beetle or May-bug; an Insect. 1842 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (1862) 30 We have several *Melolonthids* whose injuries in the perfect and grub state approach to those of the European cockchafer. 1900 *Ibis* Apr. 240 A single *Melolonthid* beetle.

Melomane (me'lōmān). [*a. f. melomane, f. Gr. μέλος song + -μανής mad; see -MANE.*] = *MELOMANIAC*. 1890 in Century Dict.

Melomania (melōmā'niā). [*ad. f. melomanie, f. Gr. μέλος song, music + μανία madness; see -MANIA.*] A mania for music. Hence *Melomaniac*, one who has a craze for music.

1880 VERN. *LER. Stud. Italy* iii. li. 215 The Florentine aristocracy had the fashionable melomania to almost as great an extent as the Milanese. 1880 *Pitt. Malt Budget* 3 Dec. 102 M. Grévy is a melomaniac.

Melomantic (melōmā'nīk), *a. rare*. [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Characterized by melomania.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 391 Volunteers of promising ability might, in the present melomantic times, be abundantly procured.

Melomany, *rare* = *MELOMANIA*.

1890 in Century Dict.

Melon (me'lōn). Forms: 4-6 *melone*, -oun, 6 *milian*, *milon*, *myl(1)on*, *milion*, *mylyon*, 6-7 *mellon*, *millon*, 7 *milleon*, 6-8, 9 *dial.* *million*, 7 *mealon*, *mealone*, *milleon*, 5- *melon*. [*a. f. melon = Sp. melon, Pg. melão, It. melone, ad. late L. mēlon-ent, mēlo, prob. a colloquial formation on the first element of L. melopepo: see MELOPEPON.*]

1. A name common to several kinds of gourds, esp. the MUSK MELON, *Cucumis Melo*, and the WATER MELON, *Citrullus vulgaris*. (Applied both to the fruit and to the plant producing it.)

a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 332 *Pepones, melones*. 1388 *WVCLF Nunn.* xi. 5 Gourds, and melons [Vulg. *pepones*], and Ickis, . . . comen in to mynde to vs. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 Do perio seed of melonis maad clene. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 94 Cucumber now is sowe; Melones, peletur, cappare, and leek. 1530 *Palsgr.* 2451 Myllon a frute, *melon*. 1542 *Booke Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Mylons doth ingender euyl bumours. 1563 *Hvyl Art Gardien.* (1593) 147 Melons, and all kindes of the Pompons, desirē. . . the same earth and aire which the Citrones and Cucumbers doe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix, 'Citrus or Turkey Millions are of the same temperature as the Gourd. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/2 A piece of pure Gold in form of a Mellon. 1748 CHESTERT. *Let.* 23 Dec. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 347 Could you send me . . . some seed of the right canteloupe melons? 1824 *Loudon Encycl. Gard.* iii. r. (ed. 2) 4203 *The pumpkin, pumpion*, or more correctly, *pumpion*. . . This is the melon or millon of our early horticulturists, the true melon being formerly distinguished by the name of musk-melon. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* Conclus. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine. 1855 *DELAVER Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 118 A pretty little old-fashioned variety, . . . Queen Anne's Pocket Melon . . . produces green-fleshed well-flavoured fruit, the size of a large orange.

b. *Prickly melon* = the DUNIAN.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1640 *Duriones*, the prickly fruitfull Melon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 83/1 The prickly Melon.

2. *Couch*. The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Melo*. Also *melon-shell*, -*volute* (see 4 d).

1840 *SWAINSON Malacology* 67.

3. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of certain cetaceans. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S. Sect. v. II.* 299 About 30 gallons of oil . . . being obtained from each fish, besides about 6 quarts of extra oil from the melon. The melons are taken from the top of the head [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *melon-bank*, -*bed*, -*flower*, -*frame*, -*garden*, -*ground*, -*harvest*, -*infusion*, -*leaf*, -*merchant*, -*monger*, -*patch*, -*pit*, -*plant*, -*plot*, -*seed*, -*vine*. b. parasynthetic, as *melon-formed*, -*shaped* *adjs.* c. similitivē, as *melon-yellow* *adj.* d. Special Comb.: *melon-beetle*, a beetle of the genus *Diabrotica*, esp. *D. vittata* and *D. duodecimpunctata*, injurious to melons (Webster 1897 and *Suppl.* 1902); *melon-blubber* = *MELON* 1 3 (*Cent. Dict.*); *melon-cactus* = *MELOCACTUS*; *melon-caterpillar*, the larva of an American moth, *Phacellura (Eudiotis) hyalinata*, destructive to melons; † *melon-feast*, a rustic gathering at which prizes were offered for the finest melons; *melon-fruit*, the papaw, *Carica Papaya*, called also Tree-Melon (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); *melon-hood*, a kind of fungus, *Hygrophorus pratensis*; *melon-oil*, the oil of the melon of a cetacean; † *melon-pumpion* (*obs.*), *melon-pumpkin*, *Cucurbita maxima* or *C. Melopepo*; *melon-seed* bodies *Path.* (see quot. 1890); *melon-shell* = sense 2; *melon-thick* (*W. Indian*), *melon-thistle* = *MELOCACTUS*; *melon-tree*, the papaw (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); *melon-volute*, a *melon-shell*; *melon-ware* (see quot.); *melon-wood*, a yellow Mexican

wood, which resembles sander-wood, used for furniture (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *melon-worm* = *melon-caterpillar* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 174 They thrive best . . . in such places as they have not grown in before, especially on the sides of *Melon Banks. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenian's Gucumaz d'Alf.* i. (1630) 25, I call my selfe his sonne, . . . since that from that *Melon-bed I was made legitimate by the holy right of Matrimony. 1794 *McPHAIL Cult. Cucumber* 83 The seeds are sown some time about the middle of April in a cucumber or melon bed. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 47 In *Melon-Cactuses . . . with their globular or bulb-like shapes. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *melon-caterpillar, *Eudiotis hyalinata*, which occurs throughout the greater portions of North America and South America. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. 4 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining . . . at pink-feasts and *melon-feasts. 1845 *BROWNING Home Thoughts*, The buttercups, the little children's dower—Far brighter than this gaudy *melon-Bower! 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 170 Her *melon-formed head and double chin. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 200 Over the whole, [I] placed a large *melon-frame. 1642 *KILGIVER Parson's Wedd.* v. i. (1663) 138 One of the Watermen is gone to the *Mellon Garden. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melony* or **Melon-ground*. 1774 *Heroic Epist. to Sir W. Chambers* (ed. 13) 9 From his melon-ground the peasant slave Has rudely rush'd. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Strayed Receller* 24 Worms I the unkind spring have gnaw'd! Their *melon-harvest to the heart. 1887 *HAY Brit. Fungi* 99 *Hygrophorus pratensis*, the *Melon-hood. 1881 *TYNDALL Ess. Floating Matter Air* 173 The tubes in one of the chambers containing *melon-infusion had become rapidly turbid. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 98 A broad *melon-leaf. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vi. 55 Good glasses, without which the *melon-merchant can't effect his purpose. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenian's Gucumaz d'Alf.* i. 59, I am like a *Melon-monger's Knife cutting here a slice and there a slice. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S. Sect. v. II.* 309 The *melon oil of the black-fish. 1838 *GOSSE in E. Gosse Life* (1890) 136 At length we reached the *melon-patch. 1844 *Loudon Encycl. Gard.* iii. i. (ed. 2) 2684 Knight's *melon-pit, . . . which may also be applied to the culture of cucumbers. 1739 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* II. s. v. *Melo*, The Papers . . . may be used for covering your *Melon-plants. 1577 *De Goeder Haresbach's Husb.* (1888) 63 When they grow round, they are *Melon-pompeons. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, **Melon-pumpkin* see *Cucurbita Melopepo*. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 176 Now *melon seed too foote atwene is sette. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 261 An incision was made into the . . . tumour, . . . and a quantity of clear fluid containing numbers of 'melon-seed' bodies pressed out. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Melon seed* bodies, small, white, or brownish-looking bodies resembling melon seeds in shape. They are found in the sheaths of tendons which have been inflamed and in adventitious . . . bursae. 1834 *LINELEY Introd. Bot.* 374 *Melon-shaped, irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs; as the stem of *Cactus melocactus* a bad term. 1840 *SWAINSON Malacology* 100 The pre-eminently typical volutes, or *melon-shells. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora* IV. Ind. 785 *Melon-thick, *Melocactus communis*. 1731-3 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melocactus*. *Melon-Thistle. The whole Plant hath a singular Appearance. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 182 The *melon vines will waste themselves by running out in length. 1840 *SWAINSON Malacology* 99 The truncated and wide-mouthed helmet-shells, among the *Muricidae*, find their prototypes in the *melon volutes. 1883 *Sutton Art O. Eng. Potter.* 101 The pieces upon which this fruit was introduced all went by the name of 'melon-ware, and so were styled also the generality of pieces mottled green and yellow. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 391 An Anemone, whose limbs are of the *melon-yellow colour.

|| **Melon** (me'lōn). [*a. f. melon, a. Gr. μήλον apple, protuberance of the eye (Paulus Aegineta).*] A kind of exophthalmus or staphyloma. 1676 J. COOKE *Narrow Chirurg.* 713 If the protuberance be . . . great, it's called *Staphyloma*. . . If it thrust out more, that it over-reaches the Eye-lid, it's called *Melon*. . . as an Apple hanging by the stalk. 1802 *TURTON Med. Gloss.*, *Melon*, a protuberance of the ball of the eye from its socket. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Melon 3 (me'lōn). *Australian*. Short for *PADDY-MELON*. Also *attrib.*, in *melon-hole*. 1847 *LEIGHARDT Jnl. Ind.* 77 The shallow depressions of the surface of the ground, which are significantly termed by the squatters 'melon-holes'. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng. Melon*. Besides its botanical use, the word is applied in Australia to a small kangaroo, the *Paddy-melon*, *Melon-hole*, a kind of honey-combing of the surface in the interior plains, dangerous to boremen, ascribed to the work of the Paddy-melon. . . The name is often given to any similar series of holes, such as are sometimes produced by the growing of certain plants.

Melon, variant of *MELONE Chem.*

Melongen (melpādzr'nā). Also 8 *melinzane*, 9 *melangen*. [*a. mod. L. melongena, It. melanzana*: for the history of the word see *BRINJAL*.] The mad-apple or egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) I. 341 The garden furnished . . . a species of fruit called melinzane. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's* . . . fruit called melongena or Mad-Apple, is also of this genus. 1819 *Banquet* 91 From Iceland licicns, and St. Kitt's tomato; From Cuba melangen and potato. || **Meloniere**. *Obs.* [*F. melonniere, f. melon* *MELON* 1.] A melonry.

1668 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1673) 138 Heaped up together in some place near your meloniere. 1788 J. LAWRENCE *Fruitg. Kalendar* 60 To see what his Servants have been doing in other Parts of the Kitchen-Garden, Meloniere, &c.

Meloniform (mēlōn'fōrm), *a. Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. type *mēlōnifōrm-is, f. mēlōn-, mēlo, MELON* 1 + *form-a*: see -*FORM*.] Melon-shaped.

1866 *Trens. Bot.*, *Melon-shaped*, *Meloniform*, irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs.

Melonist (me'lōnist). [*f. MELON* 1 + -*IST*.] One who cultivates melons.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 901 Concerning his way of ordering Melons; now communicated in English for the satisfaction of several curious Melonists in England. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vi. 49 At their first coming into England, there were but two kinds that our melonists . . . took notice of.

Melonite (me'lōnīt). [*Min.*] [Named by F. A. Genth in 1868 after the Melonese mine, Calaveras Co., Cal., its locality.] Nickel telluride, of a reddish-white colour.

1868 *Genth in Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLV. 313 Melonite, a new mineral, Ni₂Te₃, hexagonal.

Melonry (me'lōnrī). [*f. MELON* 1 + -*RY*.] A place for the cultivation of melons.

1727 S. SWITZER (*title*) Practical Kitchen Gardiner, or System for Employment in the Melonry, Kitchen Garden, and Potagery. 1824 *Loudon Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 2479 The situation of the melonry is generally in the slip.

† **Melopepon**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. melopepon-ent, -pepo, a. Gr. μηλοπέπων, f. μήλον apple + πέπων a kind of gourd (orig. an ellipt. use of πέπων ripe).*]

In the quotes. *melopepones* may be the Latin plural.] A kind of melon.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 81 An other frute . . . in tendernes equal to melopepones. 1705 *BEVERLEY Hist. Virginia* IV. (1722) 124 Their Macocks are a sort of Melopepones, or lesser sort of Pompon. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.*, Melopepon.

Melophone (me'lōfōn). [*f. Gr. μέλος song, music + φωνή sound.*] a. = *melophonic guitar*. b. A kind of accordion.

1859 *WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin* xii. 166 The melophone, a species of accordion recently invented. 1879 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The only naker of Melophones in 1855. 1883 *Ibid.* III. 97 Regondi . . . on the former of these (ours [in 1841]) . . . played both the guitar and the melophone (whatever that may have been).

Melophonic (melo'fōnīk), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] a. In *melophonic guitar* (see quot. 1842). b. Used, app. with the sense 'musical', in the title of a society founded in 1837 (see quot. 1880).

1842 *Meek. Mag.* XXXVII. 160 The Melophonic Guitar, is the very appropriate name of a new instrument which was introduced to the musical public, a few days ago, by the inventor, M. Barelli. 1880 *MACKESON in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 252 The Melophonic Society, established 1837, for the practice of the most classical specimens of choral and other music; by band and choir.

Melophonist (melo'fōnist), *rare*. [Formed as prec. + -IST.] A melodist.

1847 *THACKERAY Dinner in the City* iii. Wks. 1898 VI. 560 Here, as in the case of the Hebrew melophonists, I would insinuate no wrong thought.

Melopiano (melo'piāno). [*f. Gr. μέλος song, melody + ΠΙΑΝΟ.*] (See quot.)

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Melopiano*, an invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte. 1880 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 252 *Melopiano*, a grand piano with a *sustinente* attachment, the invention of Signor Caldera.

Meloplast (me'lōplāst). [*a. f. meloplaste, f. Gr. μέλος song, music + πλαστής moulder, f. πλασ-εῖν to mould.*] (See quot.)

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1365 M. Galin . . . has lately introduced a new instrument for teaching music, called the *meloplast*. M. Galin's ingenious method consists in making his pupils sing from a stave, without either clefs or notes, according to the movements of a portable rod.

Meloplasty (melo'plāsti). *Surg.* [*f. Gr. μήλον apple, in late Gr. used poet. for 'cheek' (perh. through influence of the L. mēla) + πλαστος moulded + -Y.*] The operation of restoring a cheek which has been injured or destroyed by grafting new tissue. Hence *Meloplasty*, *etc.*, of or pertaining to meloplasty (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1857).

1883 *HOLMES & HULKE Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 682 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplasty).

|| **Melopoëia** (melo'poiā). [*Antig.*] [*a. Gr. μελοποιία, f. μελοποιός maker of songs, f. μέλος song + ποι-, ποιέω to make.*] The art of composing melodies; the part of dramatic art concerned with music.

1759 *Sir F. H. E. STILES in Phil. Trans.* LI. 693 By this school harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1. of sounds. 7. of melopoëia. 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. v. 65 Of Melopoëia. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 51 This part of a drama, called the *melopoëia*, is ranged by Aristotle on a level with the diction.

† **Melote**. *Obs.* Also 6 *melotte*. [*ad. L. mēlōta, mēlōtē, a. Gr. μῆλωθ sheepskin.*] A garment made of skins, worn by monks.

1491 *CANTON Vilas Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 37 b/2 Nexte his flesshe he ware the hayre; and ther upon a vestement of hayre namyd Melote. *Ibid.* II. 195 b/2 He asked of them where theyr melotes were; that is to saye theyr habytes made of skynnes that theyr wett to be clothed withall. 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 860 Some walke aboute in melottes [cf. *Vulg. Hebr.* xl. 37 *circumirunt in melotis*]. In gray russet and heery cotes.

Melo-tragedy, *rare*. [*f. Gr. μέλος song + TRAGEDY.*] A tragedy in which songs occur; an operatic tragedy.

Alfieri called his play of *Abel* a 'tramelogedia', inserting *melo-* in the middle of *tragedia*, to express the intimate mixture of the lyric and dramatic element in the piece. 1818 *HOUSEHOLD Hist. Illustr. Ch. Har.* etc. (ed. 2) 402 He [Alfieri] composed a sort of drama, altogether new, which he called a melo-tragedy. 1905 *Weston Gaz.* 7 Mar. 2/3 Michael Faraday, according to tradition, would leave his investigations at the sound of the pan-pipes and see the melo-tragedy [Punch and Judy] once more.

Hence *Melotragio* a.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 193 Nothing more effectually banishes a melotragic state of mind, than the obtrusive ugliness... of this plant.

Melotrope (me'lōtrōp), [f. Gr. μέλος song, melody + τροπή turning.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.

1883 *Sci. American* 15 Dec. 376/3 The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument.

Melotto, **Meloun** (e, ohs. ff. MULATO, MELON. Melow (e, Melowe, ohs. ff. MEALS, b. 1, MELLOW a.

† **Mel-pell**, adv. Obs. [a. OF. *melle pelle*, inversion of *pelle-melle*] = PELL-MELL.

a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* viii. ix. § 5 Theodosius... slew mel-pell both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7000.

† **Melpomenish**, a. Obs. [f. *Melpomenē*, the Muse who presided over tragedy + -ISH.] Tragic. 1801 *Scarr Splendid Misery* II. 170 Why so melpomenish, Julia!

† **Melrose**. Obs. [ad. pharmaceut. *L. mel rose* honey of the rose.] A preparation composed of powdered rose-leaves with honey and alcohol.

1790 *FORDVCE On Muriatic Acid* 8 What I used was a mixture of mel-rose with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.

Melsh, melch (melf), a. Now dial. Also 4 melsh, 5 melissohe. [Perh. repr. OE. *melisc*,

mylsc, **mielisc* mellow (in *melsc æppla*, mellow apples), cogn. w. Goth. (*ga*) *mahujan* to crush. The OE. word seems to have been confused with *milisc*

honeyed, cogn. w. Goth. *milip* honey. Cf. MULSH.]

Mellow, soft, tender. Of weather: Mild and 'soft'.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 679 In grounds that is melch and sondy [*M.S. Bodl. E. Mus.*

melisse, *L. in terra leni sabulosa*]. 1737 J. BROADHEAD in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1895) VII. 405/1 Very fine melch wheat.

1874 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1879) 113 Nice melch malt o' a mornin'.

Comb. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Tit.* i. 13 A metaphor from Chyrurgions, who must not be melch-heated, saith Celsus, but pare away the dead flesh. 1782 *ELIZ. Blown Geo. Bate-*

man II. 111 'Dad', (said the glassman... pulling out his pocket-handkerchief) 'I didn't used to be so melch-hearted.

Hence † **Melshhead**, -hood, ripeness.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 147 Ich com forpe in melshede [*v.r.* melshode, *Vulg. præsent in maturitate*].

† **Melt**, sb. 1 Obs. [Fr., a. Mexican *melt*.] = MAGUEY.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 606 There mounts the melt [*Fr. La se pousse le Melt*] which serves in Mexico For weapon, wood, needle, and thread (to sow).

† **Melt**, sb. 2 Obs. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 177/1 Melt of Sheep, an abundance of Blood which must be taken from them.

Melt (melt), sb. 3 [f. MELT v.]

1. Phr. *On the melt*: in the process of melting.

1897 *BLACKMORE in Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 362 The rush of two streams into one another, both being buxom with snow on the melt.

2. Metal or other substance in a melted condition.

1854 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 432 The 'melt' obtained in the manufacture of Ferrocyanide of Potassium. 1868 *WHITMAN To Working Men* 6 Iron works... men around feeling the melt with huge crowbars. 1886 E. KNECUT *Fr. Benedikt's Coal-tar Colours* 216 Melting with caustic acid... The melt is then allowed to cool.

3. A metal or metal melted at one operation.

1886 *Rep. Sec. of Treasury* 175 (Cent.) 12, 867 metals of ingots were made for coinage during the year. 1890 *HIOSS Mixed Metals* 509 The 75,000 ounces of gold were divided into 14 'melts' of 5,400 ounces each, and each melt separately toughened. 1904 *Internat. Libr. Technol. Specif.* 61 *Melt*, a charge of metal placed in a cupola or pot for melting. The product of such a charge is also called a melt.

4. The quantity melted within a certain period.

1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 28 Dec. 2/3 The melt of this class of iron, especially in Scotland, has been exceptionally heavy.

Melt (melt), v. 1 *Pa. t.* melted. *Pa. pple.*

melted, molten. Forms: 1 melt, mielt, milty, myltan, 2-3 mealten, melten, 3 i-mulden,

Orm. meltenn, 3-6 melte, 4 mealte, 4-5 melt(e, 4-6 mylt(e, (5) molte, multo, 6 mealt, moulty),

4- melt. *Pa. t.* 1 mealt (*pl.* multon), (3e) melte, 3-5 melt(e, 4 meltit, moltid, 5 meltid, 5-6

molte, 6 moulte, molted, 6- melted. *Pa. pple.* 1

gemolten, gemyltyd, 3 imealt, imelte, imolte, 4

meltid(e, 4-6 meltyn, moltid, multen, myltan, 4-5

molty(n, 4-6 molte, 5 molton, molty(nnyd,

mylty(n, 5-7 melt, 6 melten, molted, arch.

ymolt, 5-7 molt, moulty, 7 moulten, 8 arch.

ymolton, 4- molten, 6- melted. [Originally

two distinct ybs.: (1) the intransitive strong

vb. OE. *melian* (pa. t. *mealt*, pl. *mylton*, pa.

ppl. *gemolten*); (2) the weak vb. (causative of

the former) OE. *mieltan*, *myltan* (:-prehistoric

**mealtjan*, **myltjan*) corresponding to ON. *melta*

to digest, to malt (grain), Goth. **maljan* to dis-

solve, whence *gamalteins* vbl. sb., dissolution

(transl. of ἀλάττω 2 Tim. iv. 6). In OE. the

strong vb. was always intransitive; the weak vb.

was normally transitive, but sometimes intransi-

tive indiscriminately, the former becoming gradu-

ally less frequent. In the 16th c. the strong pa. t.

(in the form *molte*, from the analogy of the pa.

ppl.) was used poet. by a few writers, but was not

generally current. The strong pa. pple. is now only

poet. and rhetorical exc. as adj. (see *MOLTEN*

ppl. a.), and even in that use is merely literary.

The root OTeut. **melt-* (= *small*: *mult*), whence also *Matr*

sb., represents an Indogerm. **meld-* (= *mol*: *mult*), whence

Gr. μέλβω to melt, Skr. *mayu* soft, *L. mollis*. It is prob.

a variant of OTeut. **smelt-* (= Indogerm. **smeld-*): see

SMELT v.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To become liquefied by heat. *To melt away*:

to be destroyed or wasted by being melted.

Beowulf 3011 Ne scel anes hwæt meltan mid þam modigan.

a 900 O. E. *Martyr* 9 Mar. 38 þa on niht com leoh of

heofonum swa hat swa sunne bið on sumera, and þæt is

gemelte, and þæt wæter weard wearm. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.*

(Th.) lvi. 7 Swa weax melted. a 1225 *Juliana* 20 His mod

feng to heaten an his meari to melten [*Bodl. M.S. mealten*].

c 1250 *St. Christopher* 200 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 277 Po he was

i-leid þar-on. As wex þæt gredille malt aweil. 1382 *Wyclif*

Exod. xvi. 21 Whanne the sunne bigau to heet, it moltid

[1530 *TINDALE*, it moulted]. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls)

vi. 355 Whanne þæt frost gan to þawe and to melte [*v.r.*

multe, molte, mylte]. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 86 Take

faire grece... and sette ouer þe fyre til hit mylte. c 1460

Laufal 740 Hyt malt as snow ayens the sunne. 1575

GASCOIGNE Fruits of Warre xlviii. *Flowers* 123 Whose

greace hath molt all called as it was. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.*

i. 206 When the snow melts from the Mountains. 1753

CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. *Metals*, When the copper and

arsenic are mixed, the tin is to be put in; this soon melts,

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. iii. 241 Ice before it melts attains a

temperature of 30° Fahr.

b. In jocular hyperbole: To perspire excessively,

to suffer extreme heat.

1787 *COLMAN Jukle & Varico* III. i. A. black boar... came

down the hill in a jog trot! My master melted as fast as

a pot of pomatum. 1820 *KEATS Lett.*, to Miss F. Braune

Mar. (1895) 476, I have no need of an enchanted wax figure

to duplicate me, for I am melting in my proper persoo before

the fire.

2. To become disintegrated, liquefied, or softened,

e.g. by the agency of moisture; to be dissolved.

To melt in the mouth: said of articles of food that

are extremely tender. † In OE. of food: To be

digested.

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 235/33 *Fatiscit*, *dissoluitur*,

..mylt. c 1500 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 156 Late mylt hyrperes

flesc. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 16 The clottes kepe the wheate

warmede wynter, and at Marche they weyl melte and breake,

and fal in manye small peces. 1693 *EVELYN De La Quint.*

Compl. Gard., *Melons* 1 (Melons) which be... dry, yet melt-

ing in the Mouth. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv.

19 Can she make your real fecky paste, as melts in your

mouth and lies all up like a puff?

† b. Of the body: To undergo corruption, to

waste away. Obs.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 76/198 A slouȝ feure... made is bodi

now, and melt with ruth. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 80 And the governor so far melted as to send forth

Tom Elliot in haste. 1790 *STEELE Tatler* No. 104 ¶ She

melted into a Flood of Tears. 1857 *REAOB Course True*

Love 178 His resolve melted at this. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk.*

Gl. xiv. viii. (1879) V. 249 Each had his own cause of regret,

and each melted into tears. 1888 *BURGON Lives* 12 *Ed. Men*

I. iii. 341 At sight of the dusty... archins, his heart evidently melted.

c. *To melt away*: To be 'dissolved' in ecstasy.

1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 (*Viz. Mhrza*), My Heart

melted away in secret Raptures. 1746 *COLLINS Ode to Pity*

vii. There let me oft, retir'd by Day In dreams of passion

melt away. a 1761 *CANTHORN Poems* (1771) 58 How weak

fair faith and virtue prove When Eloisa melts away in love!

4. To waste away, become gradually smaller;

to dwindle. Now chiefly with *away*. † *Of causes* of

a swelling, *to melt down*.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 268 Herdeliche ileueð þæt al þe deofles

strenceð melted þurh þe grace of þe boli sacrament. a 1255

St. Marher. 6 þi mihte scial unmuclenich al melten to riht

noht. a 1259 *Prov.* *Elfred* 385 in *O. E. Hist.* 126 And

vyebes cunnes madmes to mixe schuleu i-mulden. a 1400

St. Erkenwold 158 in *Horst.* *Alengl. Leg.* (1882) 269 He

has not layne here so longe, to loke hit by kynde, To walte

so out of memorie. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cvii. ix.

Their might doth melt, their courage dies. 1666 *SHAKS.*

Ant. 4. Cl. iii. xiii. 90 Authority melts from me of late.

1681 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* 138 Leprous sin will melt from

earthly mould, And Hell it self will pass away. 1685 *SIR T.*

HERBERT Trav. (1677) 166 His huge Army melted away,

and quickly became less numerous. 1764 *R. GUY Pract. Obs.*

Cancers 156 By Degrees the hard Tumour entirely melted

down. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 The body of his

party is melting away very fast. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv.

xii, Nations melt From power's high pinnacle, when they

have felt The sunshine for a while. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist.*

Eng. xiii. 111. 377 The host which had been the terror of

Scotland melted fast away. 1860 *REAOB Claiter & H.*

lxviii. (1896) 223 While her heart was troubled, her money

was melting. 1891 *LEEDS Mercury* 27 Apr. 5/2 There was

a surplus of fifty-seven million dollars when President Har-

ison took office, and it has all melted away. 1897 *ALBUTT's*

Syst. Med. II. 279 Tumours in muscle, which will wholly

melt away under the influence of iodide of potassium, are

sometimes [etc.].

b. *slang.* Of money: To be spent on drink.

(Cf. 13.)

1765 *FOOTE Commissary* i. i. Give him the sixpence;

there, there, lay it out as you will. *Coachm.* It will be to

your health, mistress; it shall melt at the Meuse, before I

go home.

5. To filter in, become absorbed into. Also *fig.*

131. *E. E. Allth.* P. B. 1566, & make be matter to melt my

mynde wyth-inne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ix. 31 His subtle

tong like dropping honny melt'd Into the heart, and

searcheth every vaine. 1776 *GIBSON Deh. & F.* II. i. 40 It

was by such institutions that the nations of the empire in-

sensibly melted away into the Roman name and people.

1821 *SHELLEY Epipsyeh.* 110 Like fiery dews that melt into

the bosom of a frozen bud.

6. Of sound: To be soft and liquid.

1646. etc. [see *MELTING* *ppl.* a. 1 c]. 1713 *YOUNG Force*

Relig. i. She clasps her lord, brave, beautiful, and young.

While tender accents melt upon her tongue. 1792 *S. ROGERS*

Pleas. Mem. II. 38 With rapt ear drink the enchanting

serenade, And as it melts along the moonlight-glade [etc.].

7. To pass by imperceptible degrees into some-

thing else.

1781 *COWPER Retirement* 424 Downs... That melt and fade

into the distant sky. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip*

Van Winkle 2 ¶ Where the blue tints of the upland melt

away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. 1865

J. THOMSON *Sunday up River* III. ii. The vague vast grey

Melts into azure dim on high.

II. Transitive senses.

8. To reduce to a liquid condition by heat.

a 1000 *Elene* 1311 (Gr.) Gold... þurh ofises fyr ælc zelcen-

sod amered & gemyltyd. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 366 Nim leon

zelynde & heortes meazt mylt &

†b. To melt and refresh into; also, to form (an image, etc.) out of molten material. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 273 He prayed but all his treasures, bat war of grete valow, mott be molten in to a grete mace. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Isa. xl. 29 The workman melteth an image. 1573 *CARTWRIGHT Reply to Whitgift* 28 The Jewes when they molten a golden calfe... did neuer thinke that to be God. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* i. 113; 1 A brasse image by marvellous art melted and cast. 1582 G. MARTIN *Manif. Corrupt. Script.* iii. 56 Behold Eunomius, how he molten and cast a false image, and bowed down to that which he bad molten. 1611 *Bible* Isa. xl. 19.

c. With advs. To melt away: to remove, destroy, or waste by melting. To melt down: to melt (coin, plate, or other manufactured articles) in order that the metal may be used as raw material. Hence (jocularly), to convert (property) into cash. Also, less frequently, to melt up. To melt in: to melt (a substance) so that it becomes an ingredient of a mixture.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Justin*) 394 He sonner but delay meltit pane wax in fyre away. c 1384 *CHAUCER II. Faunt* iii. 59 Thoo gan I in myn herte cast, That they were molten away with hete, And not away with stormes bete. 1623 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. iv. (1821) 267 Meet to be molten down and brought into her majesties mint. c 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 160 Old Ierom's volumes next I made a rape on, And melted down that father for a capon. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev.* *Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 111. 202 A private family in difficult circumstances... ought to melt down their plate. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 115 The solder is then... melted in, either with a blow-pipe or by being placed in a charcoal fire. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 226 How many bronzes have been melted down to make guns. 1888 J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY in *Antiquary* Dec. 238 Church bells shared the general fate of other church-furniture, and hundreds were sold and melted up.

d. in jocular hyperbole.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 40 While Capt. Mosely took a little breath, who was almost melted with labouring, commanding, and leading his men.

9. To dissolve, make a solution of. †Also, in OE., to digest.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxxvi. 259 Sua sua sio wam zemielt done mete. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 6 Malt hit [sc. salt] in byrne. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* vii. v. (1639) 388 A Sympre is of medicines a juycy with Sugar or Honey molten therein. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* & Gard. 136 Nitre melted in Water... mixes itself with the Water. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1012 This re-union, or in the dairy process, melting the cream, is probably the best method practised.

†b. To disintegrate, loosen (soil). *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 3 The soile is made better by deluing, and other means, being well melted. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 21 If the Feeders be of any considerable Quantity, it will melt, or dissolve the Earth.

10. To disperse, cause to disappear. Also with away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24470 Pi saul es molten [*Göth.* multen] al to dead. 1603 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. 10, Comfort's a parasite, a flattering Jack: And melts resolv'd despair. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensitive Plant* vii. 73 [77] At night they (the vapours) were darkness no star could melt. 1865 *PARKMAN Hignenots* i. (1875) 8 Cold, disease, famine, thirst, and the fury of the waves, melted them away.

11. To soften or make tender; to 'touch' the feelings of (a person). †To melt down: to subdue by softening.

1377 *LANGL. P. PL.* B. xvii. 226 Panne flaumbeth he as fyre on fader & on filius. And melteth her myeste in to mercy. c 1400 *Octoluan* 249 With that anon hys berte was nyght. 1434 *MISSEN Mending Life* xiii. 129 Many truly ar multyn in teris & aftirwarde has turnid to yll. 1608 *SITAKS. Per.* iv. i. 7 Nor let pittie... melt thee, but be a soldier to thy purpose. 1668 R. STEELE *Hubbardman's Calling* x. (1672) 253 You would be melted into submission, not forced: do you the like to them, melt them rather than force them. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) vii. vii. 153 Nothing could have been spoke more gently, and yet more forcibly, to melt him down to a penitential sorrow for, and an abhorrence of those two foul deviations from the law of God. 1738 *WESLEY Hymns, Infinite Power, Eternal Love* vii. Melt down my Will, and let it flow. And take the Mould divine. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. viii. Till clustering round th' enchanter false they hung, Ymolten with his syren melody. 1847 *TENNYSOON Princess* vi. 103 Her noble heart was molten in her breast. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 34 His solemn and pathetic exhortation awed and melted the bystanders to such a degree that [etc.]. 1891 *HAN. LYNDEN G. Meredith* 88 Rhoda, melted to him, calls her sister down to happiness.

absol. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 483 A manly, yet tender quality of tone... which melts and cheers at the same moment.

b. To melt away: to 'dissolve into ecstasies'. c 1320 R. BRAUNNE *Medit.* 1001 Now certes my soule ys melted away. 1713 *ADISON Cato* l. iv. 21 Alas, thy Story melts away my Soul.

†12. To weaken, enervate. Also, to melt down. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 321 Manhood is melted into curtsies, valour into complement. 1607 - *Timon* iv. iii. 256 Thou would'st have... melted down thy youth. In different beds of Lust. 1632 *LE GIVRS Tr. Velleius Pater.* 15 Pharmacee the Mede, deprived Sardanapalus, melted with easeful delicacies [L. *mollioris fuentem*], both of his Empire and life. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* Sat. i. ProL. Nor Virgils great majestic lines Melted into enervate Rhimes.

13. a. To spend, squander (money). Chiefly slang (spec., with notion of sense 9, to spend on drink); also †to melt away. b. slang. To cash (a cheque or bank-note).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews* v. Will you Melt a Bord? Will you spend your Shilling? 1705 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x. 71 The vast sum of money I have melted away here in London to hinder much mischief against us. 1766 *TOLDERRAY Hist.* 2 Orphans IV. 45 They had the ambition... to melt it [a crown] at Ashley's punch-house upon Ludgate-Hill. 1807 E. S. BARRITT *Rising Sun* i. 134 If Moses [money-lender] does not come soon, all the money will be melted before he brings it. 1868 *READ & BOVICCAULT Foul Play* iii. I had him arrested before he had time to melt the notes. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/5 Another of the road notes was, according to the prisoner's expression, 'melted' (i. e. cashed).

14. To blend into one mass of colour, etc.

1778 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* viii. (1876) 456 This effect is produced by melting and losing the shadows in a ground still darker. 1823 F. CUISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the... Alps... melting their outlines in the softer tints of evening. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* (1879) II. iv. 49 The words... being softened and mellowed... into the richness of the voice that sung them. 1872 *BLACK Adm. Phacton* xvii. A grey mist... melted whole mountains into a soft dull grey. 1900 *JULIA WENGWOOD in Courtship* Rev. Mar. 336 In him there was a strong revolutionary element, and it is difficult in looking back not to melt it in with the other revolutionary manifestations of the time.

15. [=ON. *melta*.] To make (malt); to prepare (barley) for fermentation. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Yorks.): see E.D.D.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 169 The Art of making, or (as some call it) melting of Malt.

Melt, v. 2. Sc. ? *Obs. trans.* 'To knock down; properly by a stroke in the side, where the melt or spleen lies' (Jam.).

a 1585 *POLWART Flying* v. *Montgomery* 762 Skade scald, overbald! soone fall, or I melt thee. 1785 *FORBES Ulysses' Answ.* in *Poems Buchan* Dial. 36 But I can... melt them ere they wit; An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath They hae na maughts to hit.

Melt, obs. and dial. variant of *MILT* sb.

Meltable (me'tab'l), a. [*f.* MELT v.1 + -ABLE.]

Capable of being melted, in senses of the vb.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* l. ii. 3 These are either Liqueable or Not-Meltable. a 1661 *FULLER IVorthites* (1840) II. 52 It is the most impure of metals, hardly malleable. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 176 Money's like snow... a very malleable article.

Hence *Meltability*, rare, capacity of being melted.

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. vii. The brittleness and malleability of wax.

Melthaith, Sc. variant of *MELTIDE*.

Melte, obs. form of *MILT* sb.

Melted (me'tid), ppl. a. [*f.* MELT v.1 + -ED.]

In senses of the verb.

1. That has been liquefied by heat. (Cf. *MOLTEN*.)

Melted butter: see BUTTER l. 1 d.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. v. 50 Rush on his Hoast, as doth the melted Snow Upon the Valleyes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 The chaldron full of rich melted mettles. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 302 All kind of melted Butter and fried Foods... are hurtful to the Health of all People. 1797 tr. C. De Massou's *Treat. Art. Paint.* 44 This melted glass in Enamel, produces the same effect, that oil, gums or glues produce in the other processes of Painting. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* l. 5 Upon the surface of melted lead. 1851 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* 159 The silicium thus formed alloying the steel, gives that quietness and freedom from blowing known in the trade as 'dead melted'. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* iii. 65 A spectacle to gods and men in these melted-butter days.

2. Of corn: That has sprouted in harvesting.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Oct. 3/2 Every busbel of melted wheat.

†3. 'Dissolved' in emotion. *Obs.*

1628 *Brittain's Idyll* v. 9 Bathing in liquid ioyes his melted sprite.

Hence *Meltdness*, rare.

1854 J. D. MACLAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 78 There would be only more meltdness of heart.

Melthaith, variant of *MELTIDE*.

Melter (me'tar), [*f.* MELT v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who or that which melts, in various senses of the vb.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter, Myngler or Cortuper... shall forfeyte [etc.]. c 1586 C. TESS *PEMBROKE Fr.* cxlvii. vi. Abroad the southern wind, his melter goes. c 1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. False One* ii. iii. Thou melter of strong mindes, dar'st thou presume To smother all his triumphs with thy vanities? 1865 *LOCUS Short Obs.* *Pr. Paper* 19 The melter of our nill'd money. a 1764 *LYOND On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1771 II. 123 The... charming melter of his purse. 1824-9 *LONDON Inag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 L. 204 I keep both out of the crucible and out of the aqua regia, another great melter and transmutter. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* l. xvii. 201 One of our deck-watch, who had been cutting ice for the melter.

2. spec. One whose trade or office it is to melt metals or other substances; esp. a workman so employed in a factory or in the Mint; also, formerly, †the designation of an officer of the Exchequer.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* vi. 29 The leade is consumed, the melter melteth in vayne. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 536 All Meltaris, Forgearis, and Prentaris within the said cuneyhouse. 1670 *PETTUS Fodine Reg.* 41 Then the Melters, that melt the Bullion before it come to the Coining. 1697 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 191 Then they heard the accusation against major Barton, the chief melter of York mint. 1708 *MADON tr. Dial. de Scacc.* l. iii. 4b, The under exchequer... has... two officers... one who presides over the examinations, and the melter... The melter also

examines the silver. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Usef. Anim.* *Melter*, a tallow chandler. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec. Ser.* in. 254/1 The foreman may have various reasons for waiting his melter to make all these changes.

3. A small furnace or melting-pot.

1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec. Ser.* ii. 103 An improved form of melter... consists of a small furnace [etc.].

4. A variety of the peach in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe; = *FREE-STONE* 2.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The nivetie; this is a melter, and ripens in September. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 347. 1866 [see CLINGSTONE].

Melter, obs. form of *MILTER*.

Meltet (h, meltid, Sc. variants of *MELTIDE*.

Melting (me'ting), vbl. sb. [*f.* MELT v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. MELT; an instance of this. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 86 Et pro meltinge de sepo et iij lb. pinguedinum, vi s. pr. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 109/1 The maistr of his mynt... to have and take for his labour of double melting, blanchynge, wast and other costs vii d. in nombre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A Meltinge, deliquium, liquamen, lignefaccio. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 There foloweth the moost blessed effecte, that is a liquefaction or a meltinge of the soule. 1722 Br. E. GIBSON tr. *Camden's Brit.* (ed. 2) I. p. clxxxii. *Loy, lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon Leag, a field or pasture; by the usual melting of the letter s. 1740 W. SEWARD *Frit.* 13 There was much melting under both Sermons. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxx. (1783) III. 94, I shall be with you and your good man again, in the melting of a lump of sugar. 1797 tr. C. De Massou's *Treat. Art. Paint.* 57 If, after every melting, you perceive that any air-bubbles have arisen, or [etc.]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 20 Even in abscesses, where there is a loss of substance, it is not the melting down of the solids that gives rise to the pus. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 68 The strength is increased up to a certain number of meltings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 477 The injections [of thyroid gland extract]... were found to bring about a rapid melting away of the swelling.

†b. *Surveyor of the Meltings*: the former designation of a certain officer of the mint. Hence the *Meltings*: the office of the Surveyor of the Meltings.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Proc. St. Eng.* ii. 224 The Surveyor of the Melting. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 341 Surveyor of the meltings, clerk of the irons. 1807-8 *SYD. SMITH Phytol.* i. l. iii. Wks. (1850) 497 Suppose the person to whom he [sc. the Chancellor of the Exchequer] applied for the Meltings had withstood every plea of wife and fourteen children, no business, and good character, and refused him this paltry little office [etc.]. 1610, But do not refuse me the irons and the Meltings now.

2. *convr. pl.* That which has been melted; a substance produced by melting. ? *Obs.*

1558 *WAROE (title)* The Secretes of the reverende Maister Alexs of Piemovnt. Containyng excellent remedies against diuers diseases... with the manner to make distillations... fusions and meltynges. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 Such Waters... are no more than a Collection of Rain-Water, and the Meltings of Snow.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attributive, as *melting chamber*, *furnace*, *oven*, *pan*, *place*, *shop*. b. Special comb.: *melting-book*, an account-book kept to record quantities of metal melted; *melting-cone* (see quot.); *melting-heat*, the degree of heat which is necessary to melt a given substance; *melting-house*, a building in which the process of melting is carried on, esp. at the Mint; *melting-point* (see quot. 1842); *melting-pot*, a vessel in which metals or other substances are melted (phrases, to put or cast into the melting pot; often fig. with reference to thorough remodelling of institutions, etc.).

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 283 As for your 'Melting booke where the alloy is entred, if you will charge the Mint-master thereby, let it be done distinctly for silver, and copper, or [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 14 Into these red-hot chambers the fresh gas and air are turned and heated before they enter the 'melting-chamber. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 'Melting Cone, in assaying, is a small vessel made of copper or brass, of a conic figure, and of a nicely polished surface within. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* l. 187 The 'melting furnace is designed for applying the greatest force of heat to the most fixed bodies, such as metals and earths. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 102 The 'melting heat is 442° Fahr. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 16 Lego. Jobanni Beverlay omnia instrumenta et necessaria shoppe mee ad le 'meltinghouse. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 23 Surveyor of the melting-house. 1778 J. MILLER in *Grose Antig. Repert.* (1807) I. 241, I should refer the three Roman numerals as a melting-house mark... the number of Pigs melted. 1854 *Hull Improv.* Act 33 Any candle-house, melting-house, melting-place or soap-house. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta* lib. iii. xi. 247 The 'melting Ovens, try the Copper Oars from the copper-stone. 1888 *Over to Mach.* Rev. 1 Dec. 6711/1 The sugar... passes... into the 'blow-ups' or 'melting pans. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A 'Meltinge place, confutatorium. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts* etc. s.v. That point of the thermometer which indicates the heat at which any particular solid becomes liquid, is termed the 'melting point of that solid. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 51 Solubilities and melting-points are given in much fuller detail than in the last edition. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* bviij. 'Meltinge pottes for goldsmithes. 1679 *DRYDEN Pref.* 'To Tr. & Cr. Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 227 If his embroideries were burnt down, there would still be silver at the bottom of the melting-pot. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. ix. IX. of the melting-pot. 1895 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. ix. IX. The avarice which cast all these wonderful statues into the melting pot to turn them into money. 1865 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* 181 These are melted in steel melting-pots. 1837 J. MORLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 17/1, I think it will be best for the Constitution of this country not to send it to the melting-pot. 1555 *EDEN Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 54 In the

two *meltynge shoppes of the gold mines of the Ilande of Hispaniola is molten yearly three hundred thousand pounde weight. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Melting Shop and Plant*, the furnaces used in the melting and converting of iron into steel and the producers for the making of gas for such furnaces.

Melting (melt'ing), *pp.* a. [f. MELT v. 1 + -ING.] That melts, in senses of the vb.

1. In intransitive senses: a. That is in process of liquefaction; † capable of liquefaction, fusible (*obs.*). Also, † decaying.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vii. (1493) 556 The element and mater of which all melting metall is made [*L. omnium liquidabilium metallorum*]. 1577 *HANMER Aue. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto... melting wax. 1605 1st Pt. *Leromino* ii. 11. 163 Honord Funeral for thy melting corse. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory I.* 76 The whole is to be kept in a melting state for some minutes.

b. Yielding to tender emotion; feeling or expressing tenderness or pity; tearful. Often in phr. *the melting mood*, after Shaks.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1227 Each flowre moistned like a melting eye. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 32 A Hand Open (as Day) for melting Charitie. 1601 — *Jul. C.* ii. 1. 122 To steale with valour The melting spirits of women. 1604 — *Oth. v.* ii. 349 Albeit vn-used to the melting moode. 1608 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 3 Our compassions are to be most melting towards them of all others. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* l. 71 What guards the purity of Melting maids In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades? 1879 *Froude Caesar* vii. 72 He was a high-spirited ornamental youth, with soft melting eyes.

c. Of sound: Liquid and soft, delicately modulated. Also of form, colour, etc.

1606 *Bacon Sylva* § 223 No Instrument hath the Sound so Melting and prolonged as the Irish Harp. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 142 The melting voice through mazes running. 1713 *GAY Fan* ii. 14 And thus in melting sounds her speech began. 1761 *Cawthorn Poems* (1771) 37 That steep, whose motion seems to swim, That melting harmony of limb. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lamps* iv. § 39. 129 The most exquisite harmonies, soft and full, of flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1885 *G. Allen Babylon* v. Her pretty, melting native dialect.

d. That 'melts in the mouth', tender. Said esp. of varieties of pear; also of those varieties of peach that part easily from the stone: cf. *MELTER*.

1605 *L. Jonson Polpone* i. l. (1607) 6 b, You shall ha' some will swallow A melting heire, as glibly, as your Dutch Will pills of butter. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Neclarine*, This is a very well flavoured nectarine, of a soft, melting juice, and parts from the stone. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Stoch*, Summer peaches (commonly distinguished by the appellation of melting peaches). 1859 *Darwin Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

2. In transitive senses: a. That liquefies or dissolves (*rare*). b. That softens the heart; deeply touching or affecting.

1611 *Bible Isa.* lxi. 2 As when the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boyle. 1656 *J. Owen Morit' Sin Wks.* 181. VI. 77 God's peace is humbling, melting peace. 1695 *J. Edwards Perfect Script.* 439 The charms of a most melting and affectionate rhetoric. 1715-20 *Pope Hind* xxi. 83 While thus these melting words attempt his heart. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jest* No. 118 A melting Sermon being preach'd in a Country Church. 1826 *E. Irving Babylon* II. 409 When Jeremy the prophet poured over them his melting lamentations in vain.

3. Comb.: *melting-hearted* adj., *-heartedness*.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 31 Exclaiming, for some melting-hearted man, to come and rydde them out of their lingering-lying death. 1647 *Trapp Comm.* i. Cor. xi. 21 There must be all mutual respects and melting-beartednesse betwixt married couples.

Meltingly (melt'ingli), *adv.* [f. *MELTING* *pp.* a. + -LY.] In a melting manner.

a. 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* ii. (1590) 176 Lying, with her face so bent over Lodon, that (her teares falling into the water) one might haue thought, that she began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the vnder-running riuer. 1680 *Revenge* i. 7 Kiss him as you do me, as soft and meltingly. 1827 *Scott Frd.* 30 July, Ballantyne marched on too, somewhat meltingly, but without complaint. 1888 *R. Dowling Miracle* Gold II. xix. 107 That wonderful, irresistible, meltingly affectionate voice.

Meltingness (melt'ingness), [f. *MELTING* *pp.* a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being melting.

1622 *Mander tr. Aleman's Gynasem* a. Alf. ii. 38 With the... meltingness of their language, they moue many to pity. 1879 *G. Merckworth Egmont* II. x. 204 She ran through her brain for a suggestion to win a sign of meltingness if not esteem from her father.

Melting (h, Sc. variants of MEALTIME).

Melton (melt'on). The name of a town in Leicestershire (more fully Melton Mowbray), a famous hunting centre. Used *attrib.* in *Melton jacket*, a kind of jacket formerly worn by hunters; *Melton pad*, a hermita truss specially suited to be worn on horseback. Also in *Melton cloth* (see quot. 1882) and *elclit* as sb.

1823 *Byron Juan* xii. lxxviii, Even Nimrod's self might leave the plains of Dura, And wear the Melton jacket for a space. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*, *Melton*, a kind of broad-cloth. 1884 *Caulfield & Seward Dict. Needlework*, *Melton cloth*, a stout make of cloth suitable for men's wear, which is 'pared', but neither pressed nor 'finished'. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/4 The output of printed meltons at present is a good deal above the average of a year ago.

Meltonian (melt'onian), a. and sb. [i. *Melton* (see *proc.*) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to Melton

Mowbray. *Meltonian cream*, the name of a polish for boot-tops. b. *sb.* One who hunts at Melton Mowbray, an adept at hunting.

1825 *H. Alken (title)* A Few Ideas, being Hints to all Would-be Meltonians. Allis not gold that glitters; Neither does Keeping Horses at Melton, and mounting the scarlet, Make The Real Meltonian. 1840 *BLAINE Eucel. Rural Sports* § 1637 All riders are not Meltonians.

Meltre: see MELETTRE.

Meltyd, **Meltyre**, var. ff. MEALTIME, MELDER. **Melub**, variant of MAHALEB.

† **Me'lvie**, v. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Sc. melvie* adj. mealy (Jam.), for **melwie*, f. *melw-*, OE. and ME. stem of MEAL sb.] *trans.* To cover with meal.

1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xiv, Sma' need has he to say a grace, Or melvie his brow clauing!

Melwe, **Melwell**, obs. ff. MELLOW v., MULVEL.

Melwyng, obs. form of MEALING vbl. sb. 1

Mely, **Melyone**, obs. ff. MELLAY, MILLION.

Melzie, **melzie**, obs. Sc. form of MAIL sb. 4

1735 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 68 [*Crime felzie* = *faillie*, *FAIL* v.]

Mem. Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM, placed in front of a note of something to be remembered.

Colloq. and in humorous verse often treated as a word, pronounced (mem). Cf. MEMO.

1818 *MOORE Fudge Fan*, *Paris* ix. 234 Mem. too—when Sid. an army raises, It must not be 'incog.' likes Bayes's. 1827 *WADD (title)* *Mems. Maxims, and Memoirs*. 1861 *CALVERLEY Dover to Sluich* 19 Tickets to Königswinter Mein. The seats objectionably dirty. 1892 *J. PAVN Mod. Whittington* II. 63 Mr. Robert made a mem. in his mind that an ample provision should now be made.

Mem, vulgar variant of MA'AM.

1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv, *Mina*. O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pequet of Letters.

Member (me'mber), sb. [ME. *membre*, a. F. *membre* (11th c. in Littré) (= Sp. *miembro*, Pg., It. *membro*) = *L. membrum* limb, part of the body, constituent part of anything.]

By many philologists considered to represent a prehistoric **memis* v., cogn. with Goth. *miniz* flesh.]

1. A part or organ of the body; chiefly, a limb or other separable portion (as opposed to the trunk). *arch.*

Privy member or *members*, †*caranal member*: the secret part or parts. *The wurtly member* (after James iii. 5-8): the tongue.

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 1731 Pat is piue membres hii ne corue of iwis. c. 1325 *Song of Merl* 152 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 His hert also And alle be Membres pat we con mynge. 1382 *Wyclif Jas.* iii. 5 The tunge sotheli is a lytel membre. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pt. C.* xl. 126 Man is hym most lyk of membres and of face. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 Pat... she scholde by meynyn of be wheles be rent membre from membre. c. 1430 *Lydg. Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 44 If ye yowe chastise your carnal membre. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 3 § 3 Any other offence wherfor any persone shall lose life or member. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Collect Circumcision*, That our hertes, and all our membres... may... obey thy blessed will. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxv. 145 Exceeding all others in bignesse of body and force of members. 1611 *Bible Deut.* xxiii. 1 Hee that... hath his priue membre cutt off. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 61 They tye a cloth only to bide their priue members. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 424 Their Masters mang'd Members they deuour. 1715-20 *Pope Hind* xxii. 575 All her members shake with sudden fear. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tonr. Italy* III. 316 Artificial noses, lips, ears, and other members. 1823 *J. P. COOPER Pioneers* v. (1869) 242 There was something noble in the rounded outlines of his head and brow. The very air and manner with which the member haughtily maintained itself [etc.]

† b. *spec.* (after L.): = 'privy member'. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 406/249 Heore members do-to-swelle some. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 1024 Je pat vil it is to telle, some hii lete longe Bi her membres an hey. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merk* 3472 (Kölbing) Vññ him zaue a dint of wo purch out be membre & sadel also. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* 7. P. 256 They sowd of fize leues a manner of breches to hide her members. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castañeda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. ii. 6 They trusse up and hide their members in certēe Cates made of woode.

c. *Biol.* In extended use: Any part of a plant or animal viewed with regard to its form and position.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 130 It is obviously best to speak in this sense not of Organs, but of Members. The term Member is used when we speak of a part of a whole in reference to its form or position and not to any special purpose it may serve. In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the plant-form. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Member*. A part of a plant or animal, such as a root, stem, leaf, or hair in a plant, or an arm or leg in an animal; a segment which can be studied in a purely morphological point of view, apart from its physiological function.

2. *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'body'; chiefly in *member of Christ, of Satan*. (Cf. *LIMB* sb. 1 3 a, b.)

13... *E. E. Allit P. A.* 438 Al an are memberz of Ihesu kryst. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statutes* xvi. *Magdalena* 501. be memberz of sathan. 1382 *Wyclif Eph.* v. 30 We be members of his body, of his fleisch, and of his bones. 1883 *CAXTON Cato* G. iii. b. To do therwith almeses to the poure members of Ihesu kryst. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Catechism*, Wherein I was made a member of Christe. 1823 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 493 Enemy to Christe and to all his faithfull members. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 21 P. 3

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous Members.

3. *transf.* Each of the constituent portions of a complex structure.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astral. Prol.* 3 The figures & the members of thin Astrolabe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Ang.* v. xii. 48 plate, v. names of 37 members of a pecc of Ordinance. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 325/2 In it (the Vice) there are several parts and Members. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 11 Each couple [of nerves] contains a right and a left member. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 45 There is not a perpendicular line in any of the cantilevers... The rising members, the members that withstand the compressing, are... all tubes. 1901 *Black's Illustr. Carp. Man.* Scaffolding 64 The horizontal members of the brackets extend out sit. at right angles to the uprights.

b. *Arch.* 'Any part of an edifice, or any moulding in a collection of mouldings, as those in a cornice, capital, base, &c.' (Gwilt).

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ix. 154 Architecture considers the best forming of all Members in a Building. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* ii. § 8. 35 In later Gothic the pinnacle became gradually a decorative member. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1869) V. xli. 72 The whole space was... decorated with all the forms and members of Roman architecture.

† c. Of a range of mountains, buildings, etc.:

An outlying portion. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 125 As for the hills Imaus, Emodius, Paropamisus, as parts all and members of Caucasus. 1628 *VENERER Baths of Balne* (1650) 347 The Queens Bath is a member of the Kings Bath.

4. Each of the individuals belonging to or forming a society or assembly. Also formerly, † an inhabitant or native (of a country or city).

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chrou.* (1810) 230, I be forbode to chalenge any clerke In lay courte... Bot tilte pat courte com to, of whilk he is membre calde. 1521 *WARHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 240 Seyng your Grace is the most honorable membyr that ever was of that Universite. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 314 b, And with his protection to defend the members of the church. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. l. 41 Here comes a member of the common-wealth. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* ix. 44 Yet have the Muses made Me free, a Member of the tuneless trade. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 34 P. 1 The Club of which I am a Member. 1802 *M. EDGEMOND Moral T.* *Forester* viii. (1806) I. 63, I should be happy, if I were a useful member of society. 1822 *ALISON Hist. Europe* lxxviii. X. 983 The state becomes poor, and its members rich. 1891 *Lau Times* XCII. 123/2 The Lord Chancellor need not be a member of the House of Lords of which he is the Speaker.

b. Used *absol.* for: A 'member of the community', a person. Now *slang* and *dial.*

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. ccxxxv. [ccxxxi.] 729 Where as therle and his chydren sholde be great members in Engelande. 1603 *SHAKS. Men. For M. v.* l. 237 These poore informall women, are no more But instruments of some more nightier member That set them on. c. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* i. v, You'll keep no whores, rogue, no good members.

† c. One who takes part in an action, participates in a benefit, etc. *Obs.*

1554-9 in *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 2 To be members of merye he hath us up lyft. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 66 The authoris and members of the said commotioun. 1599 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. l. 171 All members of our Cause, both here, and hence. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iv. 112 That... I may againe Existi, and be a member of his loue.

5. One who has been formally elected to take part in the proceedings of a parliament: In full *Member of Parliament* (abbreviated M.P.), in U.S. *Member of Congress* (M.C.).

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 2401 Any persone that is a membre of this high Court of Parlement. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 191/2 All the members usually called to the forsed Parliement. 1603 *Trist. Mo. Comm.* I. 141/1 The Intrusion of sundry Gentlemen, his Majesty's Servants, and others (no Members of Parliament) into the Higher House. 1648 *Elton Bas.* iii. 12 My going to the Hous of Commons to demand Justice upon the five Members, was an act, which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1712 *SWIFT Jernl.* to Stella 8 Dec. I dined with Dr. Cockburn, and after, a Scotch member came in, and told us that the clause was carried against the Court in the house of lords. 1774 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1839) II. 438 Dined at the State House, at an entertainment given by the city [of Philadelphia] to the members of the Congress. 1822 *Ld. J. RUSSELL in Select. Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 205 My hon. Friend the member for Winchelsea. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should [etc.]

6. A component part, branch, of a political body.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London, as a member of the same Citee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22/2 The comune of youre lond, the whiche that is, and ever hath be, a member of youre parlement. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low. C.* Venice 192 The Council of Ten, though it be a member of great importance, yet is it rather accessory... than principal. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1878) III. 106/1 note, By estates of the realm they meant members, or necessary parts, of the parliament. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 A member, doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation, it still kept a Danish patriciate of twelve hereditary Lawmen.

† 7. A branch, department (of a trade, art, profession); a branch, species, subdivision of a class.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 502/2 That... it may please unto your said Highnes, to ordeyn, that every... Clothmaker... pay to the Carders, Spynners, and all other the Laborers of eny member therof, lawfull money for all their lefull wages... upon payne of forfeiture to the same Laborer, of the treble of his said wages... as ofte as the said Clothmaker refuseth to pay... to eny such Laborer by hym put to occupation in eny of the said members of making of Cloth. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 40 § 3 The science of phisike doth... include... the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of

the same. 1614 *Donne's Badabazor* (1644) 132 The next Member and species of Homicide, which is, Assistance.

8. A section or district, esp. an outlying part, of an estate, manor, parish, or the like.

1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 187/2 Havynge estate in the seid Castell, Lordship, Maner, and Membres. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 357/2 Our Honour of Wallingford, with the members, in the Countie of Berks. 1654 *HABINGTON SURV. WORKS, in Works. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 405 Verneleg a member of Owld Swinford. 1730 *Magna Brit.* I. 755/2 Crimscoote... Peter de Montfort held it with Whitchurch, of which it was originally a Member. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hallion*, *Hallion*, or *Haulton*... is a member of the duchy of Lancaster. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 339 Thurlford was a small hamlet, a member of a very large parish.

b. of a port.

1485 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 341/1 Men of the v Portes, or of any of their members. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1084/1 If any of the said Ships shall be in any Port of this Kingdom, or in any Member or Creek thereof. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* *Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 364 Swansea... is a Member of the Port of Caerdiff. 1789 *Public Papers in Ann. Reg.* 132 The member is distinguished by a subordination to, and dependence upon the head port. 1813 *Beaue's Lex. Mercat.* (ed. 6) I. 246 (Wharton) *Members*, places where anciently a custom house was kept, with officers or deputies in attendance. They were lawful places of exportation or importation.

9. *Math.* a. A group of figures or symbols forming part of a numerical expression or formula.

1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* A iii. Every three Characters of a Number is called a Member. as in the number 357, 876, 297, the 297 is called the first Member. 1685 *WALLIS Algebra* xiii. 102 And here for every Figure or Member of the Root, we are to seek not only the several Members of the Cube, but of the Square also. 1875 *Chem. News* 9 Apr. 154 Its symbol will be {h k l, e f g}, where the second member of the symbol represents the poles equidistant with the poles {h k l} [etc.].

b. *Algebra.* Either of the sides of an equation.

1702 J. RALEIGH *Math. Dict., Equation* (in Algebra) is a Comparison between two Quantities (or Members of the Equation) to make them equal. 1803 *WALKER Introd. Physical Chem.* (ed. 3) xvi. 209 Eliminating what is common to both members of the equation.

10. A division or clause of a sentence; a 'head' of a discourse; a branch of a disjunctive proposition.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1148/1 We shall therefore to gyve it lyght wythal touth every member somewhat more at large. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trie Feang.* T. 1. 8. I have... cast the Text according to the number of the verses, into three plain and conspicuous members. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 215 Under-titles also of Controversies must be disposed according to the members of the Probleme to be handled. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 7 As, for the other member of the division, we may now plainly perceive that it is thus to be defined. 1741 *WATTS Inupr.* *Mind* i. xiii. § 12 The opponent must directly prove his own proposition in that sense, and according to that member of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. 1762 *LOWRY Eng. Gram.* (1763) 170 The Colon, or Member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division, of a Sentence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 270 The simple members of compound sentences. 1891 *DRIVER Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 429 The verse itself may consist of one or more members; but each member is divided by a *caesura* into two unequal parts.

† b. in *Music*.

1728 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* II. 171 *Music*... is now become a rich, expressive, and picturesque language in itself; having its forms, proportions, contrasts, punctuations, members, phrases, and periods. 1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Passage*. Every member of a strain or movement is a passage.

11. Each of the items forming a series.

1831 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* (ed. 3) 354 The *Orthoceras Ludente*... is peculiar to this member of the series. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem. Introd.* 17 Series of this kind are termed homologous series, and the members are said to be homologues of one another. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 165 The division walls between the members of the series.

† b. *Member by member* = seriatim. (The first quot. prob. belongs to sense 1.)

1184 *Cath. Angl.* 234 Membr by membyr, membratim. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 43 We shall treat... of all Public Works Member by Member.

12. *Comb.* : † member-like a., befitting a member; † member-port = 8 b.

1649 N. *Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 167 The Church... ordered, that he be cast out of the body, till... he be brought into a more member-like frame. 1649 J. ELLISTON *Behnen's Epist.* I. From a member-like obligation (as one branch on the Tree is bound to do to the other)... I wish unto you [etc.]. 1723 *CAMDEN in Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 299 Sandwich & the Member-Portes in Kent. 1656 *TUCKER Rep. in Misc. Soc. Burgh. Rec. Soc.* 24 A cheque, and three wayters, some of which are still sent into the member ports.

† *Member*, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *membrer* :—L. *memorare* : see MEMORATE.] *trans.* To mention; to remember. Hence *Membered ppl.* a.

1382 *Wycluf Tobit* iv. 22 The above membrid [Vulg. *ante membratum*] weite of siluer. — *Wisl.* xi. 14 They membered the Lord. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 They Carles garre syke a dime, That more we member of their iapes [ed. 1602 they member vs of iapes] than mende vs of our sinne. *Ibid.* vi. xxx. 131, I member scarce thy argings.

Membrated, obs. form of MEMBRAL.

Membered (mem'berd), a. [f. MEMBER sb. + -ED 1.] Having members (chiefly in parasynthetic combinations, = having members of a specified kind or number); divided into members; † consisting of links or segments.

a. 1325 *Inc.* R. 420 Ring, ne broche nabbe 3e ne gurdel i-membered [LSS. T. c. i member], ne glouen. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v.* (Tollent. MS.) To fe ye so desposid and perfilly membrid [L. *perfecte organizatum*], c. 1477

CAXTON *Jason* 21, I am not grete ne membred as a geant. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poess* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 II... the shape of a membered body [be] without his due measures and symmetry. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 58 Strong-membered, and blacke haired. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 335 It is only assumed that a quantity may be divided into members *ad infinitum*—it does not follow that it is really membered to infinity. 1854 *Percival's Pol. Light* 195 The four-membered or two- and one-axed... system. 1878-9 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 108 Instead of the parts being used up for the production of the end, we have a membered totality in the production and maintenance of which the parts have their own natural fulfilment or realisation.

b. *spec. in Her.* Said of a bird, when the legs are of a different tincture from the body. † Also (see quot. 1610).

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 114 h. He beareth Argent, a fesse Gules, between three Englettes Sable, membered and beaked of the second. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. xvii. (1611) 135 All those that either are whole-footed or have their feet divided and yet have no Talants must be termed membered. 1718 *NISSET Ess. Armories, Terms Her. Membrd*, is said of the Legs of Birds, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 An eagle with two heads displayed, sable, armed and membered, or. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 280 Two storks arg., beaked and membered gu.

† *Membering*, *Her. Obs.* [f. MEMBER sb. + -ING 1; cf. prec.] The manner in which a heraldic bird is 'membered'; the tincture of the legs.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. xx. (1611) 156 You shall not need to mention either the metal of these necks being argent or yet their membering, being gules, because they bee both natural to the Swanne.

Memberless (mem'berlēs), a. [-LESS.] Having no member or members.

1611 *COTGR. Tronconner*... to make headless, branchless, memberless. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 A troop of leane calf, beardless, memberless Eunuchs. 1863 *DANA in Amer. Jnat. Sci. Ser.* II. XXXVI. 337 Thus the Crab has a very small memberless abdomen. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Apr. 494/2 Three months of a new session are not yet over; yet already not a few boroughs have been pronounced memberless.

Membership (mem'bership), [f. MEMBER sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or status of a member of a society or (organized) body. (Cf. CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.)

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 42, I should wish him a Membership in a strict Reformed Church. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. cclxxviii. (1702) 155 Men, whose mystick obligation Of mutual Membership doth them invite To careful tenderness, and free compassion. 1861 E. GARRETT *Boyle Lect.* 16 The creeds did not add anything to Scripture that was not in it before, but were tests of membership. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 454 The oath of membership required fidelity, to the Church as well as the State.

2. The number of members in a particular body. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 87 The... club... comprises [in its membership] several promising young players. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 148/1 A large membership is necessary. 1884 *Month. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/4 The necessity of adding to the membership of the House.

Membral (mem'brāl), a. Also 7 memberal.

[f. L. *membrum* MEMBER + -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a member or members (in various senses). Now rare exc. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = appendicular.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 596 An unnatural ill-favourdness, and membrall deformity. 1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 63 [Judas] was a member of the Church, and not cast out, and so had a membrall sight unto it. 1804 *LARWOOD No Gun Boats* 27 The limb, though amputated, has its membral portion of parental blood still flowing through its arteries. 1827 G. S. FAHER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) 11. 25 He seems... to have enjoyed full membral liberty, not being subjected to any other confinement than that of an inclosed park. 1828 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Techn.* 87 A membral ('appendicular') portion, including the bones of the arms and legs.

Hence † *Membrally adv.*, in respect of a member. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* III. 14 If Nature be deprived more or less in her worke of conception of her due... her Effect is accordingly: If membrally impeded, a membrall impediment. *Ibid.* 16.

Membranaceo- (membrānā'fō), taken as combining form of MEMBRANACEOUS.

1854 *BUSK Catal. Mar. Polypoa Brit. Mus.* II. 55 Polypozary membranaceo-calcareous or calcareous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen flora* 3 Thallus membranaceo-lobate.

Membranaceous (membrānā'fōs), a. [f. late L. *membranaceus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE : see -ACEOUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Resembling or of the nature of a membrane; membranous. In *Bot.* (see quot. 1832).

1684 *tr. Bonet's Mer. Compit.* VII. 253 Men observe the membranaceous Stalk... where the Ganglion rises. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. 190 Where teeth are wanting... the Defect is abundantly supplied by one thin membranaceous Ventricle. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Membranaceous Leaf, one mealy composed of membranes with no pulp between. 1832 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* 397 Membranaceous...; thin and semitransparent, like a fine membrane; as the leaves of Mosses. 1871 *HARTWIG Subterr.* IV. II. 12 The soft membranaceous swimming felt. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Algæ N. Amer.* 14 Thallus membranaceous.

2. Printed on vellum, *note-use*.

1824 *DUBOIS Libr. Comp.* 621 note, The unique copy... on vellum, in the matchless membranaceous Alduses of Spencer House.

Membranate (membrānāt), a. rare. [ad.

mod. L. *membrānātus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] (See quots.)

1777 *ROSSON Brit. Flora* III. 7 Of stems... Surface... Membranate, covered with thin membranes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Membranate*, having the characters of a membrane.

Membranated, a. [f. mod. L. *membrānātus* (f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE) + -ED.] (See quot.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 380 *Membranatus*, membranated, flat like a thin pellicled Leaf.

† *Membranatic*, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *membrānaticus*, f. *membrāna*.] (See quot.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Membranatic* (membranaticus), of or pertaining to a membrane.

† *Membrance*, *Obs.* [a. OF. *membrance*, f. *membrer* MEMBER v.] = REMEMBRANCE.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 63 The quych tyme is w' owyn man's membrance or mynde. 1650 *GENIUS Considerations* 6 The renouue which remained of Alcibiades, the membrance of bis Country, Parents, Nurse and Tutors.

Membrane (mem'brēn). Also 6 -aan, 7 -an. [ad. L. *membrāna* membrane, parchment (whence lat. Gr. *μεμβράνα*, *μεμβραν*, f. *membrane*, Sp., Pg., It. *membrana*), f. *membrum* MEMBER sb.]

The etymological sense appears to be 'that which covers the members of the body'.

1. A thin pliable sheet-like tissue (usually fibrous), serving to connect other structures or to line a part or organ. Also *collect. sing.* = membranous structure.

a. in an animal body.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 77 A Membrane ingirting the whole cuticle of the lower belly. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov.* *Bees* 5 A Horny membrane or tunicle. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commu.* II. 210 The membrane of the nose, commonly known by the name of Schneiders membrane. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* II. (1833) 10 Behind the vitreous humour, there is spread out on the inside of the eye-ball a fine delicate membrane, called the retina. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protzoa* 34 The 'dermal membrane' of the Sponge. 1896 *KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. Boas Textbk. Zool.* 336 Just below the portion of skin covered by the eyelids there is usually a thin and soft membrane, which is termed the *conjunctiva bulbi*.

Fig. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of Newus* II. ii, Vertue and honesty; hang 'hem; poore thinnne membranes Of bonour; who respects them?

b. in a vegetable body.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Membrane*, the pill or pilling between the bark and the tree. 1681 *GREW Muscum* II. 213 A short Fibrous Lobe... Lined within with a most smooth and thin Membrane. 1835 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 9 Membrane, as true cellulose, may be regarded as being in the beginning, a gelatinous precipitate from the organic mucus of vegetation. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Classbk. Bot.* 21 The organic basis [of vegetable tissues] is simple membrane and fibre. 1896 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Termin.* *Membrane*... A delicate pellicle of homogeneous tissue. Also a very thin layer composed of cellular tissue. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Membrane*... the thin testa of a seed.

c. *Ent.* The terminal part of a hemelytrum.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* 111. 618 The Apical Area is usually most distinguished by nervures...; the object of this is doubtless to strengthen the membrane.

d. *Path.* A morbid formation in certain diseases.

Also *false membrane*, *pseudo-membrane*, etc.

1765 F. HOME *Croup* 16 The... surface of the Trachea was covered with a white soft thick preternatural coat or membrane. 1797 *WORMWOOD Disorders of Children* I. 346 That tough membrane found in those who have died of the inflammatory croup. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 488/2 Membranes expelled in dysmenorrhoea. 1835 *Ibid.* IV. 176/1 A more severe form of pharyngeal inflammation is that which is accompanied by the formation of a false membrane. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 603 Cases of gall-stone colic accompanied by membranes in the stools.

2. † *Parchment* (*obs.*); in modern palaeography, a 'skin' of parchment forming part of a roll.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 80b, That stuffe that we wrytte vpon : and is made of beestis skynnes : is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem, somtyme abortuye, somtyme membraan. 1601 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 552 Her rolls, bundells, membranes, and parcels that be reposed in her Majestie's Tower at London. 1651 *BOATWIN Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 564 The bare transcription of the Obelisks and Asterisks out of the Membranes. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Membrane*... a skin of parchement. 1870 *MISS TOULMIN Smith in Eng. Glots* Introd. 44 'Miscellaneous Rolls, Towler Records'; they consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or membranes. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* II. 137 The third membrane of this Roll.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *membrane-like* adj., *membrane plaster*; *membrane-bone* *Ichthyol.*, a bone originating in membranous tissue.

1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 91 The principal 'membrane-bone of the mandible is the dentary. 1765 F. HOME *Croup* 54 After a severe fit of coughing a 'membrane-like substance'... had been thrown out. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In the disease before us we have neither inflammation nor membrane-like secretion. 1863 *Catal. Exhib.* II. xvii. 128 Liston's 'membrane plaster'.

Hence *Membraned* a., having or consisting of a membrane; *Membraneless* a., devoid of a membrane.

1872 *BROWNING Finesse* ProL iv, The membraned wings So wonderful, so wide. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 295 Membraneless, nuclear heaps of fine fat globules.

† *Membranella* (membrānellā). *Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] The long flattened modification of cilia in some infusorians.

1820 *SAVILLE-KENT Infusoria* I. 65 These modified cilia are much flattened or compressed, and appropriately receive

from him (Sterki) the distinctive title of 'membranellæ'. 1896 KIRKALL & POLLARD tr. *Boss' Text-bk. Zool. 92 note*. In some Infusoria there are the so-called membranellæ, vibrating, laminating structures, each of which is regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

Membraneous (membrē'niōs), *a.* [f. late L. *membraneus*, *f. membrāna* MEMBRANE: see -EOUS.] = MEMBRANOUS.

1333 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl. iii.* Notes, Choleodochus, or the gall, is of a membraneous substance. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things iv.* 195 The want of feathers in the wings is supplied by a broad membraneous expansion. 1703 ENHRET in *Phil. Trans. LIII.* 130 Leaves, having membraneous ciliated footstalks. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. II.* 536/2 The membraneous labyrinth (*labyrinthus membrāneus*). *Ibid.* 537/1 The membraneous ampullæ.

Membraniferous (membrānī'fēros), *a.* *rare*— [f. MEMBRANE + (-)FEROUS.] 'Having, or producing membranes' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Membraniform (membrānī'fōrm), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + (-)FORM. Cf. *f. membraniforme*.] Having the character or structure of a membrane.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Membraniform*, having the form of a membrane or of parchment. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 249 The Membraniform Cartilages. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 37 Other membraniform fragments. are also expected.

Membrano-, taken as combining form of MEMBRANE, with the sense 'consisting of membrane and' (something else denoted by the adj. with which it is joined), as *membrano-calcareous*, *-cartilaginous*, *-coriaceous*, *-corneous*, *-nervous*. Also *membranogenic* *a.*, producing membrane.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. I.* 744/2 A membrano-cartilaginous lamina. 1836-9 *Ibid.* II. 537/1 An extremely delicate, membranous-nervous apparatus. 1838 G. JOINTON *Brit. Zool.* 289 *Flustra tuberculata*, membrano-calcareous. 1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 328 Conacium composed of membrano-corneous branched tubes. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 227 note, Substances which by their mutual contact give rise to such precipitation-membranes are termed membranogenic. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Membrano-coriaceous*, of a thick, tough, membraneous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan.

Membranoid (membrānoid), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + -OID.] Resembling membrane.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lec.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 482 The behaviour of the bowels is often irregular.; membranoid shreds, if present, must not be overlooked.

Membranology (membrānōlōjī), *rare*— [See -OLOGY.] The science of the membranes.

1775 MOTHERS *New Med. Dict.*, *Membranologia*, membranology. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

Membranous (membrānōs), *a.* [ad. F. *membraneux* (16th c.), *f. membrane* MEMBRANE.] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of membrane; membranaceous. In *Bot.*, thin and more or less translucent.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Certaine membranous pellicles intermixed with the excrements. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Two black filaments or membranous strings which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xi. 14, The ear drum and the other membranous parts. 1765 F. HOME *Croup* 28 The *mucois*.. was formed into a membranous crust. 1811 LETSUNG in *Pettigrew Mem. Life & Writ.* (1817) III. 5 This [croup] exudation consists of a membranous substance. 1823 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 86 These [modifications] arise either from the addition of parenchyma, when leaves become *succulent*, or from the non-development of it, when they become *membranous*. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* I. 505 The essential parts of the organ of hearing, viz., the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 149 The stomach of the bittorn is a membranous bag.

b. Of diseases: Pertaining to or involving the formation of a membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 d.).

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 334 Membranous dysenteria. 1896 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1898) 203 Although membranous croup occurs in adults, it is mainly children who suffer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 943 Dyspeptic membranous colitis.

Hence **Membranously** *adv.*, like membranes. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 233 The leaves, somewhat resemble those of a small curled lettuce, but are far more membranously thin.

|| **Membranula** (membrānūlā), Also anglicized membranula. [L. *membranula*, dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] A little membrane. *a.* *Anat.* In the eye (see quot. 1840). *b.* *Bot.* In ferns and mosses (see quot. 1821). *c.* *Ent.* 'A small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 *Involucrum*, *Indusium*, *Membranula*, *Glandula squamosa* (in ferns). A membrane that covers the sorus, when young. *Ibid.* 222 *Membranula* (in mosses). The fine membrane that supports the teeth of the peristome. 1840 G. V. KILLIS *Anat.* 112 The folds and striz of pigment that compose the corona ciliaris being part of a distinct structure, — the 'membranula', applied on the hyaloid membrane. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lec.*, *Membranula*, *Membranulum*, .. a little membrane, .. a membranule. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 133 *Macromia taeniolata*, .. membranule cinereous.

Hence **Membranule**, in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **Membranulous** *a.*, membranous.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1752 The one having Membranulous Scales, the other Bony.

† **Membratly**, *adv.* [? Modelled on L. *membratim*.] Limb from limb.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 4362 Some with sawes did he kytte, some with knyves membratly.

† **Membrature**, *Obs.*— [ad. late L. *membratura*, *f. membrare* to furnish with limbs, *f. L. membrum* MEMBER sb.] 'A setting or ordering of members or parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Membrification**, *Obs. rare*— [as if ad. L. **membrificatio*-em, *f. membrum*: see MEMBER sb. and -IFICATION.] Formation of members.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. (ed. 2) 136 Membrification, or Assimilation is now changed for a Cachectick.. habit. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Membrification*, a making or producing members or limbs.

† **Membrose**, *a.* *Obs.*— [ad. late L. *membrōsus*, *f. membrum*: see MEMBER sb. and -OSE.] Having large members (Bailey vol. II. 1727). Also † **Membrostity** [ad. med. L. *membrōstias*], 'the largeness or hugeness of members' (Bailey 1721).

† **Membrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *membrōsus*: see *prec.* and -OUS.] Having a large 'member'.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 570 Their membrous monster Priapus.

Memento (mīmēntō), Pl. *mementoes*, *mementos* (7-8 mēmēntō's). [Imperative of *mēmīnisce* to remember, a reduplicated formation on the root **men-*: see MINB sb.]

1. *Ecclesi.* Either of the two prayers (beginning with *Memento*) in the Canon of the Mass, in which the living and the departed are respectively commemorated.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Thanne was the memento put fully in the masse. 1433 *Lyvys. St. Giles* 227 in Horstman. *Alleg. Leg.* (1881) 374 Baying at thy masse, .. (thou) praidest for the kyng In thy Memento. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 When I shuld saye masse, I have put in water twyse or thryse for faynyng, in so muche when I have bene at my Memento, I have had a grudge in my conscyence, fearyng that I hadde not putte in Watter ynough. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 82 He that sung masse hadde alwaies in his Memento all those that had given any thinge to that Church. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 287 After the consecration, in the fifth prayer of the Canon, the priest makes a memento of the dead. Both mementos in some MS. Missals retain the title 'oratio super' or 'supra diptycha'.

2. A reminder, warning, or hint as to conduct or with regard to future events. ? *Obs.*

1582 STANWYCH *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 22 Bee sure, this practise will I nick in a freendlyememento. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* x. 412, I must needs give him another memento and tell him, that be [etc.]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 45 Since the brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos. 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 82 God.. enable us to improve all the mementoes he is pleased to give us of eternity. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 85 This is a great security to the public, .. and leaves a weighty memento to judges to be careful. 1791 ROSWELL Johnson an. 1779 (end), That this memento .. must be in every letter that I should write to him, till I had obtained my object. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 243 That what we have to say may .. be recorded .. as a memento against future errors.

b. concr. An object serving to remind or warn in this way.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Propher Lett.* 34 Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Eunsong: On Neweyeres Euen, and Oldyeeres End, as a Memento. A 1623 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. ii. Rings, deaths beads, and such mementoes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Artificial Mementos, or Coffins by our Bed-side, to mind us of our Graves. 1729 DR FORD *Crosses* 229, I have been, in all my Circumstances, a Memento to those who are touch'd with the general Plague of Mankind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. v. 73 Our only present memento of the existence of volcanic action beneath us, consisting in very slight shocks of earthquake. 1885 RIMER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 100 There he sat, a sad memento of the fate that so often overtakes those who would penetrate into the unknown.

3. Something to remind one of a past event or condition, of an absent person, of something that once existed; now chiefly, an object kept as a memorial of some person or event.

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* viii. 76 Where'er I turn my eyes, Some sad memento of my loss appears. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 226, I cannot even see Olney spire, .. and still less the vicarage, without experiencing the force of those mementos, and recollecting a multitude of passages, to which you and yours were parties. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 211 It will not suffer this memento of its former state [a cast-off skin] to remain near it. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. x. 263 She came upon some boyish memento of him who was gone.

† **b.** A memory or remembrance. *Obs. rare*— 1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* I. 179 It has awakened in my mind a croud of delightful mementos of laughable adventures.

|| 4. Humorously misused for: *a.* A reverie, 'brown study'; hence, a doze; *b.* (One's) memory. 1587 GREENE *Trilam.* II. 3, Panthia, .. seeing that Aretino his cholier was not yet digested, willing with some discourse to bring him out of his memento, .. said [etc.]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Dormative potions, .. that when [she] lies by him, .. she may steale from him, whiles he is in his deepe memento. 1594 — *Unfort. Trav.* 7 Presently he remembered himself, and had like to have fallen into his memento againe. 1619 CHAFFIN *Two Wise Men* IV. 143, I heate it well Sir, and bave lookt it vp safely in my memento.

|| 5. **Memento mori** (mō'mō'ri), [L. = 'remember

that you have to die'.] *a.* A warning of death. *b. concr.* A reminder of death, such as a skull or other symbolical object.

1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. VIII. 48 What-euer you do, memento mori, remember to rise early in the morning. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 34, I make as good vse of it, as many a man doth of a Deaths-Head, or a Memento Mori. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 214 (Macray), If I doe not, .. I give my beade to anie good fellowe to make a memento mori of! 1641 in W. W. WILKINS *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 3 Memento Mori, I'll tell you a strange story. A 1680 ROCHESTER *Lett. fr. Artemisia in Town*, Now scom'd by all, forsaken, and opprest, She's a Memento mori to the rest. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* I. ii, Thy face is a memento mori for thy own sex. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xliii. 223 A great man must keep his beir at his feast like a living memento mori.

attrib. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 372 In the same collection is a 'memento mori' ring, of bronze.

Mem(er), variants of **MEMMER** *Obs.*, to stammer.

† **Memerill**, *Obs. rare*— [Also *meimerill*, *memerel*.] [represents *memerylo* in the Italian original.] An arbutus.

1592 R. D. *Hyperborean* 34 b, The leafy Memerill or Arbut. *Ibid.*, Betwixt the comare Meimerill or Arbut, and the Satire, were two little Satires. *Ibid.* 93 Fruitfull memerels.

Meminscent, *a.* Blunder (after L. *mēmīnisce*: see MEMENTO) for REMINISCENT.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 770/1 A voice meminscent of mouthful and burly with luxury. 1847 — *Jar Honey* i. (1848) 2 The word 'Sicilian' — a very musical and meminscent word.

Memlo (ojk), *obs.* forms of **MANE LUEKE**.

Memnonian (memnōniān), *a.* [f. L. *Memnonius* (a. Gr. *Μεμνονεύς*, *f. Μεμνον*, *Μεμνον* Memnon) + -AN.] *a.* Pertaining to the demigod Memnon, traditionally said to have erected the citadel or palace at Susa; hence used as an epithet of Susa or Persia generally. *b.* Having the property of the statue at Thebes in Egypt, believed by the Greeks to represent Memnon, and said to give forth a musical sound when touched by the dawn.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* III. 96 So huge a masse of Martiall hands Came not from the Memnonian lands, When Cyrus [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 308 Xerxes, .. From Susa his Memnonian Palace, Came to the Sea. 1843 LD. Houghton *Poems Many Years* (1844) 251 When my Memnonian lyre Welcomed every rising sun.

Memnonist, *-ite*: see **MENNONIST**, *-ITE*.

Memo, (mc'mō). Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM; *collog.* treated as a word. Cf. **MEM**.

1889 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 217 You have not received a memo. card which I posted you last week. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 162/3 This person annotates reports, writes memos.

Memoir (me'mwɔɪ, me'moiɪ). Also 6 *me-moyr*, *memor*, 7-9 *memoire*, (7 *memoyre*, *mes-moire*). [a. F. *memoire* masc., a specialized use, with alteration of gender, of *mémoire* fem., *MEMOIRY*. The change of gender is commonly accounted for by the supposition that the word in this use is elliptical for *écrit pour mémoire*; Sp., *lg.*, and It. have *memoria* fem. in all senses.]

The quasi-Fr. pronunciation, which is still most frequently heard, is somewhat anomalous, as the word is fully naturalized in use, and has been anglicized in spelling; its continued currency is prob. due to the fact that *-oir* is unfamiliar as an ending of English words.]

† 1. A note, memorandum; record; *pl.* records, documents. *Obs.*

1567 in 6th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 *Memoyr* off the silver vessell deliverd by me to the lard of Drumblarynk. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 335 Quhairfor omdanis the said mase to deliver the said Johnne sun memor in write, quhilk gif he find different from his awin speking that, then he pen and put in write the same his speking. 1659 *Wood Life* 16 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 283 Georg Wharton .. did take notice of this matter in his almanack anno 1661, .. but puts the memoir under the XI of Sept. which is false. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 188 There is not in any Author a Computation of the Revenues of the Roman Empire, and hardly any Memoirs from whence it might be collected. 1755 MACENS *Insurances* II. 261 That the Master be provided with a Memoir of Signals from the Commander of the Convoy.

2. In diplomatic and official use: = **MEMORANDUM**, *rare*. † Also in *pl.* official reports of business done.

1666 PHILLIPS *Memoirs*, .. are papers deliver'd by Embassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent, upon occasions of Business. 1700 ASHBY tr. *Sauvages-Panarato* I. 222 Examine diligently all the Qualities of your Subjects, and after having given them any Place, look now and then into their Actions, and not be presently taken with, and deluded by the flattery of their Memoirs. 1829 B'NESS Buxton in *Hare Life* (1890) I. ix. 327 Charles, at his request, wrote a memoir on the subject of the negotiations of Protestant Powers with the Court of Rome.

3. *collect. pl. a.* A record of events, not purporting to be a complete history, but treating of such matters as come within the personal knowledge of the writer, or are obtained from certain particular sources of information.

1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 282 note, Pontius Pilate kept the memoirs of the Jewish affairs, which were therefore called *Acta Pilati*. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon.* 2

(1662) 260 But abler Pens, will improve these Short Memoirs into a large History. 1746 A. COLLINS (*title*) Letters and Memorials of State. . . Also Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxvi. The following memoirs of my Uncle Toby's courtship. 1769 N. NICHOLLS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 97 Why then a writer of memoirs is a better thing than an historian. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 1 To deliver the history, or rather memoirs of the history, of this same person. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 347 Their whole structure . . . serves to prove that they [the Synoptic Gospels] are memoirs and not histories.

b. A person's written account of incidents in his own life, of the persons whom he has known, and the transactions or movements in which he has been concerned; an autobiographical record.

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. Nor could I forbear to note this extraordinary passage in these memoirs. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Ded. Your virtues deserve . . . a volume entire to give the world your memoirs, or life at large. 1700 PRIOR *Carmines* *Seculare* 426 To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs high schemes of government, and plans of wars. 1710 (*title*) Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Lady. 1818 SYD. SMITH *IVks.* (1867) I. 237 Any one who provides good dinners for clever people, and remembers what they say, cannot fail to write entertaining memoirs. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 117 His Memoirs are almost singular in their own nature.

4. A biography, or biographical notice.

1826 *Life Dr. Franklin* i. 6 (Stanf.) The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England. 1839 G. TAYLOR (*title*) Memoir of Robert Surtees Esq. 1866 CATES *Manners' Biog. Treas.* Pref. The space thus gained is more usefully occupied, partly by re-written and fuller notices of names more generally interesting, and partly by entirely new memoirs.

5. An essay or dissertation on a learned subject on which the writer has made particular observations. Hence *pl.* the record of the proceedings or transactions of a learned society.

a 1680 BUTLER *Renn.* (1759) I. 14 Whilst the chiefs were drawing up This strange Memoir o' th' Telescope. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Trago.* I. 103, I shall here . . . relate what I have learned of some Isles of the Archipelago, where I have not been, as well by what has been told me, as by a memoir that hath come to my hands. 1731 BAILY vol. II, *Memoirs*, . . . as those of the royal society, and proceedings of a society, as those of the royal society, &c. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 247 A memoir on a petriaction mixed with shells. 1845 G. BUSK *Steatit's Alt.* *Gener.* 102 Miescher's interesting memoir on the forms which the genus *Tetrarhynchus* passes through. 1865 (*title*) Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. 1865-4.

† 6. A memento, memorial. *Obs. rare*—

a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet.* Vks. 1721 I. 518 Of Friends whom Death lays fast asleep. Thy memoirs keep.

7. *Comb.*, as *memoir-writer*, -writing.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I. 224 The raw memoir-writings and uniform pieces of modern statesmen, full of their interested and private views. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 32 Count Zinzendorf is celebrated for his profound ministerial abilities by all the memoir writers of the present age. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 44 When two memoir-writers had told the same tale, they (Suetonius and Tacitus) accept it and endorse it, without a suspicion that both may be lying.

Memoir (e, obs. forms of MEMOIR).

Memoirist (memwrist). [*f.* MEMOIR + -IST.]

A writer of memoirs, or of a memoir.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* I. 154 (F. H.). 1839 TAYLOR *Mem. Surtees in Surtees' Durham* 95 note. Memoranda . . . which the Memoirist was allowed to read.

So **Memoirism**, the practice of writing memoirs. 1833 CARLYLE *Altit. Diderot* (1872) V. 63 Towards reducing that same Memoirism of the Eighteenth Century into History.

Memor, obs. form of MEMOIR.

|| **Memorabilia** (memorābīlīā). [neut. pl. of *L. memorabilis* MEMORABLE.] Memorable or noteworthy things. Also (rare) *sing.* || **Memorable** (memorābīlī), something memorable.

The currency of the term in Eng. may be due to its use as the Latin title of Xenophon's 'Recollections' (Ἀπομνημονεύματα) of Socrates.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. *Introd.*, Let us at once produce our memorabilia and proceed to exchange their contents. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart*, I should not have forgotten, among the *memorabilia* of yesterday, that two young Frenchmen made their way to our sublime presence. 1830-2 Memorabilia [see MEMORABLE B. quot. 1823]. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Div.* Ps. cxi. 4 The coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history.

|| **Memorability** (memorābīlītī). [*f.* next : see -ITY.] The quality of being memorable. Also, a person or thing worth remembering.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 85 And how abundantly intitled (she was) to Memorability, the ensuing Epitaph . . . will sufficiently discover. 1834 SOUTHBY *Doctor* xlvii. (1848) 111 The first years of Daniel's abode in Doncaster were distinguished by many events of local memorability. 1855 CARLYLE *Princenraib Misc.* 1857 IV. 351 There is one memorability of his last sad moments. 1866 — *Irving* 145 Frank was a notable kind of man, and one of the memorabilities, to Irving as well as me. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 36 The memorability of an act is, in fact, a better proof of consciousness than its complexity.

Memorable (memorābīlī), *a.* and *sō.* [*ad. L. memorabilis*, *f. memorare* : see MEMORATE V. and -ABLE. Cf. *F. mémorable*, Sp. *memorable*, Pg. *memorable*, It. *memorabile*.] *A. aif.*

1. Worthy of remembrance or note; worth remembering; not to be forgotten.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 247*f.* The memorable and laudable Acts in diverse Battails. 1835 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xv. 16*b.* A succinct description of the yland, and memorable things thereof. 1650 MARVELL *Horatian Ode* 58 He nothing common did or mean. Upon that memorable scene. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 *p.* 3 It is memorable of the mighty Caesar, that when he was murdered in the Capitol, he gathered his Robe about him, that he might fall in a decent Posture. 1820 HAZLITT *Lett. Dram. Lit.* 40 It hardly contains a memorable line or passage. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gk.* III. v. (1872) I. 163 That is one feat memorable to me at present. 1895 *Law Times* C. 371 An interesting record of a most memorable and successful innovation in our legal system.

2. Easy to be remembered. *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 53 Witness our too much memorable shame. 1653 PHILLIPS, *Memorable*, *easy* to be remembered. 1881 RUSKIN *Loose's Minnie* I. iii. 99 The easily memorable root 'dab' [short for dabble]. 1882 S. COX *Miracles* (1884) 14 Hence [the Mosaic account of the Creation] must of necessity be concise, simple, memorable.

3. Awakening memories of. *rare.*

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 248 The marshy meadows beyond, memorable of Recollets and Jesuits.

B. sb. pl. = MEMORABILIA. Also (rare) *sing.*

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 470 These memorables of Germany. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* xlviii. § 1 Recorded . . . as one of the chief memorables in his reign. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 1 (1852) 251 If no speedy care be taken to preserve the memorables of our first settlement. 1813 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 13 July, I spent part of Sunday in showing them the Abbey and other memorables. 1823 — *St. Ronan's Well* xxvi. (near end), The other memorable [1830-2 memorable] is of a more delicate nature, respecting the conduct of a certain fair lady. 1866 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 237 These were all the memorables of our visit.

Hence **Memorableness**, memorability; **Memorably** *adv.*, in a memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Memorableness*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Memorably*, in a manner worthy of memory. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 259 It is well worth the Artist's while to examine for himself what it is that gives such pitiful incidents their memorableness. 1832 — *J. Carlyle* 34, I never saw him but once, and then rather memorably. 1845 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 31 The power of so conceiving characters as to impress us strongly and memorably with their varied individualities.

† **Memoral**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. memorālis* (OF. *memoral*), *f. L. memor* mindful : see -AL.] ? Remembering, monumental. Hence **Memorally** *adv.*, by way of reminder.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* i. 207 As Chester, Stafford, Lychefelde, Couentre memorall [prime withall]. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 72/23 Bothe loye and sorowe in woo memorall [prime fantastical]. a 1645 HABINGTON *Surrey Wore.* III. 550 On the south side of the Chancell are these memorably of our mortality. *O scia cernitūm* [etc.].

† **Memorance**, *Obs.* [*as if ad. L. type *memorantia*, *f. memorare* : see MEMORATE V. and -ANCE.] Memory.

c 1320 [see next B. 1]. 1480 *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 187 The quhyllis sall remain in memorans of the samyn. 1662 FORBES *Aberdeen Cantus in Herd's Songs* (1904) 95 So that your soverance . . . Mark in your memorance, merce and ruth.

† **Memorand**, *a.* and *sō.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. memorandus*, -um : see MEMORANDUM.]

A. adj. Serving as a memorial.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medik.* 32 A soper he made to his deciples. A memorand byng to haue yn mynde.

B. sb.

1. A memorial.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medik.* 195 Yn a memorand [v.r. In memorance] of hym with outyn ende.

2. = MEMORANDUM.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 99 God bath imprinted on the Universe . . . some Memorand or Signatures of his Creation. *Ibid.* III. ii. 406 Though I was no Eye-Witness of these Hall-Storms so many years ago, yet I am sure their Memorand is True. 1711 MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* xxii. 679 The Records or Bundles made up by the two Remembrancers of the Exchequer have been usually called Memoranda, the Memorands or Remembrances.

Memorandist, *rare*— [*f.* MEMORANDUM + -IST.] One who writes memoranda.

1856 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* 2 210 Johnson was also a great memorandist.

Memorandum (memorāndm), *sō.* (Also 7 -dome.) Pl. *memoranda* (-ændā), *memorandums* (-ændmz). [*L.*, neut. *sing.* of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memorare* (see MEMORATE V.).]

1. '(It) is to be remembered' : placed (like 'Nota bene') at the head of a note of something that is to be remembered or a record (for future reference) of something that has been done. Now only *legal*.

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 423/1 Memorand, yat ye xxiiii day of Novembur, ye Communys [etc.]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 175 Memorandum to Thomas More that because ye myzi for myne erand to Maister Bernay, I pray you rede hym my bille. 1506 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 15 Memorandum, that vpon Tewysday . . . we come to Jaffe. 1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643*f.* Memorandum delivert to the lard of Drumlenrick his pieces off silver work efter following. 1655 in *Z. Royd's Zint's Flowers* (1855) App. 291*a* Memorandum, that the whol is to repay to the Colledge, the half of the above mentioned 66 lib. 03 sh. 4d. 1763 STEELE *Let.* 12 June, Memorandum ! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 664 An Agreement for letting a First and Second Floor, Garret, and Kitchen, unfurnished. Memorandum, That it is hereby declared and agreed by and between [etc.].

2. 'A note to help the memory' (J.); by extension, a record of events, or of observations made on a particular subject, esp. when intended for the writer's future consideration or use.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 1 Divers summes . . . as in the rolles, & Memorandum of the . . . Eschequer more plainly it may appere. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 179 If there were any thing in thy Pocket but Tauerne Recknings, Memorandums of Bawdew-houses. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 212 And ager against this Memorandum (of the Kings owne hand) *Otherwise satisfied*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* v. vi, Taking Notes of what I spoke, and Memorandums of what Questions he intended to ask me. 1813 *Aubrey's Lett.* I. Advt., The Lives . . . were originally designed as memoranda for the use of Anthony a Wood, when composing his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 307 The few lines and points that are jotted down may serve, perhaps, as indicative memoranda to those who know the ground. 1903 *19th Cent.* June 661 He awoke and made a memorandum of the day and the hour and the smell.

b. *Spec.* A record of a pecuniary transaction.

[1609] *Lingua* III. i, *Memorandum* that I owe; that he owes.] 1607 MIOLETON *Allichaelin. Term* v. i, He heartily set my hand to a Memorandum. 1664 PEVYS *Diary* 30 Sept., I had not fulfilled all my memorandums and paid all my petty debts. 1711 M. HENRY *Forgiveness of Sin* Wks. 1853 II. 326/1 The memorandum of a debt is blotted out when it is paid. 1855 DICKENS *Mat. Fr.* I. iv, I suppose a memorandum between us of two or three lines, and a payment down, will bind the bargain.

c. *Law.* The writing or document in which the terms of a transaction or contract are embodied. In *Marine Insurance*, a clause in a policy enumerating the articles in respect of which underwriters have no liability.

Memorandum of agreement, the heading of certain forms of agreement. **Memorandum of association**, a document required, under the Companies Acts, for the registration of a joint stock company, containing the name of the company, its object, capital, etc. **Memorandum in error**, 'a document alleging error in fact, accompanied by an affidavit of such matter of fact' (Wharton); abolished 1875.

1591 GREENE *Art Comyn Catch* II. (1592) 23 A Memorandum drawn in some legal forme. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 3 § 4 Unless the Agreement, or some Memorandum or Note thereof shall be in Writing. 1771 BURROW *K. B. Rep.* III. 1551 This Clause, or Memorandum was introduced. He said, to deliver the Insurers from small Averages. 1802 S. MARSHALL *Insur.* I. 139 In the common policies, used in London by private underwriters, the memorandum runs thus : N. B. Corn, fish, salt, fruit, flour and seed, are warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship be stranded [etc.]. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 661 Agreement to grant a Lease of a House, Memorandum made this day of 1839, between A. B. of of the one part, and C. D. of of the other part, as follows. 1836 R. THOMSON *Bills of Exch.* etc. (ed. 2) 12 Conditions of payment . . . contained in a separate memorandum on the bill or note. 1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 § 158 Either Party alleging Error in Fact may deliver to One of the Masters of the Court a Memorandum in Writing, in the Form [etc.]. 1862 *Act 25 & 26 Vict.* c. 89 § 6 Subscribing their Names to a Memorandum of Association.

d. 'In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted' (Ogilvie 1882).

1568 *Mercurius Polit.* 7-14 Oct. 908 To whom cause and Reason was shewed about the non-satisfactory proffer made lately by the Portugal Ambassador, who intends to put in another Memorandum. 1853 MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex. Minister* (1884) I. 402 Sir Robert Peel . . . the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Aberdeen . . . drew up and signed a Memorandum, the spirit and scope of which was to support Russia in her legitimate protectorship of the Greek religion and the Holy Shrines. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 77 Their deliberations . . . resulted in the preparation of the so-called Berlin Memorandum.

† 3. An injunction to remember something. *Obs.* 1826 B. YOUNG *Gnawer's Civ. Corp.* IV. 191 A certaine memorandum, that be gaue mee, which was, That . . . I should have an especial care, not to incur at anie time the danger of water. 1610 DAV *Festivals* III. (1615) 70 Remember saith the Apostle St. Paul among his many Memorandums unto Timothy [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* § 45, I have therefore enlarged that common *Memento mori*, into a more Christian memorandum, *Memento quatuor Novissima*.

† 4. A reminder; also, a memento, souvenir. *Obs.* a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1624) 18 Some sentence which you have heard, shall gnaw you at the heart with a memorandum of bell. a 1628 W. BRAESHAW *Medit. Mans. Alter.* (1621) 34 [Every day] bringing with it some judgement and Memorandum or other of Gods anger for sin. 1659 SROKS *Explic. Min. Proph.* 577 They shall walk about like living carcasses, ugly, noisome spectacles of misery, and memorandums of divine vengeance. 1679 *Exerc. Bury* 4 He was found Guilty of Manslaughter, and carries a Memorandum in his Hand, to make him and carries a Memorandum more wary for the future. 1750-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 91 Ye precious relics, ye delicious memorandums. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 3 Some other trifling things, as a memorandum of my good will. 1847 DE QUINCY *Spl. Mil. Nun* § 8 That pocket-handkerchief which he had left at St. Sebastian's fifteen years ago, . . . and which . . . was the one sole memorandum of papa ever heard of at St. Sebastian's.

† b. A mark or sign serving to identify. *Obs.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1792) II. 129 Had you any particular memorandum or mark whereby you would know him to be your child?

5. *Comm.* An informal epistolary communication, without signature or formula of address or subscription, usually written on paper with a printed heading bearing the word 'Memorandum' and the name and address of the sender.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 945 Hir throte, as I have now memorye, Seined a round tour of yvovre. c 1386 — *Miller's Prose*. 4 It was a noble storie And worthy for to drawen to memorie. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 37 Who so drawth into memorie What hath befall of old and newe. *Ibid.* II. 22 Bot al was cleue out of memorie. *Ibid.* III. 166 Tak into memorie, For al this pompe and al this pride Let no justice gon aside. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5752 Sich as.. toward god have no memorie. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 5 Having his passion in memorie. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Triumph* 1027 Se thou call to memori The ende wherof al men are made. 1553 BOEN *Treat. Newe* lxx. (Arb.) 15 This beaste.. doth wonderfull beare in memorie benefytes shewed unto him. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 156 Whilth each man was guilte of the fault, and had fresh memorie thereof. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 The most of the which that shall fall into my memorie. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 7 When men requited shall upon Record Beare hateful memory. 1611 BIBLE *I Cor.* xv. 2 If yee keepe in memorie what I preached unto you. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 21 Wee have memory not of one Shipp that ever returned. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 Suffer me (whiles in memory) to tell you of a fish or 2 which in these seas were obvious. 1802 WOROSW. *Sonn.* When I have borne in memory what has tamed Great Nations. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. XII. 647 A considerable portion of the Greeks of Olbia could repeat the Iliad from memory. *Ibid.* The portrait was painted from memory.

b. An act or instance of remembrance; a representation in the memory, a recollection.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. iii. She told me a strange tale.. Like broken memories of many a heart Woven into me. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* iv. You put strange memories in my head. 1854 MRS. STOWE (*little*) *Sunny Memories* of Foreign Lands.

c. A person or thing held in remembrance.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* (end). The darling of my manhood, and, alas! Now the best remembered memory of my age. 1886 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* L. 28 The first great fact to remember is, that the Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest memories of the House of Commons was an Irishman.

4. The fact or condition of being remembered;

'exemption from oblivion' (J.). ? *Obs.* exc. as in b. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1036 þis sa schort tyme gane ves þat ȝet it is in memor fresch. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 14 To put in wryt a sustatist story, That it lest ay furth in memory. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Provs.* I. i. 1 To thenthat that the.. feati-8 of armis. shulde. þe. put in perpetual memory. 1559-80 NORTH *Pinture*, *Textus* (1559) 15 And this is that which is worthy memory.. touching the wars of these Amazones. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 57 That ever-living man of Memorie, Henrie the sixt. 1644 MILTON *Edic.* Wks. (1847) 981 To say or do aught worthy memory. 1666 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1707) 243 A Moral Nature.. obtaineth Eternal Memory by the greatness of such works.

b. In memory of, † to the memory of: so as to keep alive the remembrance of; as a record of. Also † in memory, for a memorial.

a 1310 HANFOLK *Psalter* xxvi. 9 In memory of his passion. 1370 *Robt. Cytle* 63 Thys storye ys, withowten lye, At Rome wryten in memorie. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 31 In lufe & memore of þare name. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1118 In mynde & in memory of him to make a cite. 1409 HAWES *Psalt. Pleas.* lvi. (Percy Soc.) 220 Makynge great bokes to be in memory. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* l. xii. 127 A yearly fast called Arithur, in the sad memory of the dog of Sergius. 1653 *Nisena* 154 A Livery which they wore to the memory of the deceased King. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* II. 490 He removed, for change of air, to Helenopolis, a city which he had built to the memory of his mother. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphrases* xxv. vi. Through latest ages let it pour in mem'ry of my dying hour.

5. The recollection (of something) perpetuated amongst men; what is remembered of a person, object, or event; (good or bad) posthumous repute.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 495 Þe whilk place, for þe childen memour, Es halden ȝit in grete honour. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 102 Memore shalbe therof as long as heyn & the shall last. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 75 Their memorie Shall as a Patterne, or a Measure, live. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* x. 7 The memorie of the iust is blessed. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Vse the Memory of thy Predecessor fairly, and tenderly. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 125 Cyril of Alexandria, whose memory the Greeks celebrate on the 6. of June. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* 10 Stella 23 May, I. promised to do what I could to help him to a service, which I did for Harry Tenison's memory. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xvii. II. 44 The memory of Constantine has been deservedly censured for another innovation which corrupted military discipline. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vi. 213 His father's memory.. was regarded with respect and affection. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. vii. 45 He has left a dark and sad memory behind.

b. Of blessed, happy, famous (etc.) memory: a formula used after the names of sovereigns, princes, or other notable persons who have been distinguished for their actions or virtues.

[1432-50 tr. *Higlen* (Rolls) V. 149 Seynte Gregory.. callethe Constantine a man of gode memory.] 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 283-2 The most famous Prince of blessed memorie King Herrie the VII. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 A comynge, cacyon betwixt the woman of blessed memory called Martha and our sayour Ihesu. 1605 CAMDEN *Reut.* 3 Our late Sovereigne, of most deare sacred and ever-glorious memorie Queene Elizabeth. 1660 LU. BRUNSWELI in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MS. Comm.) I. 313 When his late Majesty of glorious memory was intended to go against the Scots. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 4 His late Majesty King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory. 1764 BR. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1826) 176 The widow of Sutherland of Bogie, of facetious memory.

6. The length of time over which the recollection of a person or a number of persons extends; chiefly in phr. *beyond, † past, † out of, within the memory (of man).* † *Through all memory:* for all time.

1330 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* D vij. And in his lawe he [the pope] thrust in fayned gyftes of old emperours that were out of memorie, sayenge that [etc.]. 1542 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 439 Visit and perseruit all tymes bigane, past memor of man. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. iv. 21 b. The same ycare, the sea.. rowe higher than euer it dyd before in the memory of man [orig. *more maiorum*]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 9 Within memorie almost the one halfe of the first sorte he disparked. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xi. Why then is Pilat branded through all memory? 1667 — P. L. vii. 637 How first this World and face of things began, And what before thy memory was don From the beginning. a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 35 That the river of the Severn usque fluitum aqua was time out of memory paucell of that manor. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 P. 4 He.. has drawn together greater Audiences than have been known in the Memory of Man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. init. I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of king James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. 1870 TOULMIN *Smith Eng. Guilds* 213 margin, The guild was begun at a time beyond the memory of man.

b. *Law. Time of (legal) memory:* see *quots.*

Cf. the corresponding phrase 'Time Immemorial, or Time whereof the Memory of Man runneth not to the contrary', *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 71 § 1.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 120. 54 If a Deed bear date before time of memory it is not pleadable. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 31 Time of memory hath been long ago ascertained by the law to commence from the reign of Richard the first.

7. *Ecll.* A commemoration, esp. of the departed.

Obs. exc. *Hist.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7957 Þe bryde [part of the Host] he offereþ to haue memory For soules þat are yn purgatory. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 88 He is holden.. to munge me in his memorie Among alle cristene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 And after the seid messe to seye a memory of requiem for vs. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 6 If there be some other devout sort of prayers or memory said. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 454 Thy memories, thy singings, and their gifts. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 125 After the collect for the day.. came the 'memories', or, as we now call them, 'commemorations'. 1889 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xviii. 111. 283 (tr. *Bucer*), And I am told that there are women of title who boldly demand memories to be celebrated when there are no communicants.

† 8. To make memory of: to preserve a record or memorial of; to record, mention. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 31 Of wythre Iulianis are mencione I sal mak you here, & als sume memor sal I ma of Iuliane apostata. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1515 For on the walles was made memory Singlerly of euery creature That there had hym. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. ii. 1 To whom no share in armes and cheualre They doe impart, ne maken memorie Of their brave gastes. a 1643 LO. FALKLAND, etc. *Infidelity* (1646) 85 There is no memory made how the sentence was received.

† 9. A memorial writing; a historical account; a record of a person or an event; a history. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higlen* (Rolls) II. 266 Camibises.. vnder whom the memory [L. *historia*] of that woman Judith happede. c 1470 HAWKING *Chron.* cv. iii. The kynge came home with honour and victorie, As Flores saith right in his memorie. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 183 Wee doe not read in any memories, that our fathers haue left vs, that [etc.]. 1571 R. H. tr. *Lauentius' Ghostes* (1596) 69 Immediately after this Historie, he putteth on other more worthe memorie than the forme. 1604 E. GUNSWORTHY *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xii. 359 There are certayne memories and discourses which say, that in this Temple the Diuiddid speake visibly. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 6 There is no memory that these places were part of the Continent. 1730 A. GORDON *Malet's Amphit.* 57 There is no Memory of any other [Amphitheatre] to be found on Medals.

† 10. An object or act serving as a memorial; a memento. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxl. iii. The Abhay of Batayle.. He called it so then for a memorie Of his batayle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/1 They fond bys ryng and one gloue whiche they brought agayn and that other the Sextayn retyeteyd for a wytnes and memorie. 1547 *Injunc. Edw. VI.* xxviii. c. iij. b. That they shall take awaie.. all shrines [etc.],.. so that there remain no memory of the same, in walles, glasses, windowes, or els where. 1548-9 [Mar.] *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, And did institute, and in his holy Gospell commaund us, to celebrate a perpetual memory of that his precious death. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 367 To remaine as a perpetual memory and record of such orders. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vii. 7 These weedes are memories of those worse houres. 1624 BEOELL *Lett.* xi. 150 It is a memorie and representation of the true Sacrifice.. made on the Altar of the Crosse.

† 11. A memorial tomb, shrine, chapel, or the like; a monument. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 Men biggyn þe memories of martres. 1599 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 777 Miracles worked at their chappelles or memorie. 1641 MEORE *Apol. Latter T.* 120 Those who approached the shrines of Martyrs, and prayed at their memories, and sepulchres. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, King Colius, of whom I find no memory save at the pinnacle of one of their wool-staple houses, where is a statue. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 541 Jackson.. was buried in the luncer Chappel.. but hath no memory at all over his grave.

12. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *memory-haunted*, *memory-haunting* adjs.; *memory-picture*, *stone*; *memory-man*, a professor of mnemonics; † *memory-mountebank*, a quack exponent of mnemonics. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix. 'Memory-haunted twilight

1882a 'OUIA Maremma I. 151 The wondrous, mysterious, memory-haunted land. 1899 E. J. CUPFAN *Drama Two Lives* 14 Many a 'memory-haunting' face. 1895 MOORE *Epil.* 10 'Iua' 35 Nothing can surpass the plan of Of that Professor.. (trying to recollect) psia! — that 'Memory-man'. 1612 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. x. 174 The artificiall rules which.. are delivered by 'Memory-mountebanks. 1837 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 267 One of those 'memory pictures that form the pleasantest relics of travel. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *To Mem. Burns* ii. None that deck thy 'memory-stone.

Memoryless, a. [-LESS.] Having no memory. 1857 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1852) 755/1, I am glad you do not forget me, though I seem so memoryless and ungrateful.

Memour, -oyre, obs. forms of **MEMORY**.

Memphian (mem'fian), a. and sb. [*f. Memphis* + -AN.] a. adj. Pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; often used vaguely for 'Egyptian'. *Memphian stone*: Pliny's *lapis Memphites* (cf. *MEPHIS*). b. sb. An inhabitant or native of Memphis; an Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. i. 783 One.. a fearful slaughter made Of all the First-born that the Memphians had. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. iii. *Law* 895 They long For Memphian botch-potter, Leeks, and Garlick strong. 1625 RUTTER *Shepherdis Holy day* v. ii. F 5 b. A Memphian stone, that has the power To bring a deadly sleepe on all the senses. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* I. 307 Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 L. 19 Indisputable antiquities, and of the Memphian marble. 1821 BYRON *Quar* III. lxxv. Like skulls at Memphian banquets. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* II. vii. The Memphian mummy now shooft off its rags.

Memphitic (mem'fittik), a. [*ad. Gr. Μεμφιτικός*, *f. Memphis* + *itis* in habitant] [*Memphis*: see *ME* and -IC.] Pertaining to Memphis, or to the dialect of Coptic spoken there. Also † **Memphitic** a.

1581 J. BELL *Haddist's Answ.* Osor. 492 b. You builde not the consciences of men, but highe steepe Memphiticall Steeples (as I may teame them).. of lofty speeches. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 781 The duplex Egyptian [version].. the one being in the language of Lower Egypt, and termed the Coptic or Memphitic [etc.]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm.* Col. (ed. 2) 312 note. The readings of the Memphitic Version.

Mempris, -yase, obs. forms of **MAINPRIZE**.

|| **Mem-sahib** (mem'sahib). [*See quot.* 1886 and *SAHIB*.] A European married lady.

1857 *Housch. Words* 19 Dec. 16/1 An Affghan.. inquired if the Sahib or Mem-sahib was in want of any of these commodities. 1886 YULZ & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Mem-Sahib*. This singular example of a hybrid term is the usual respectful designation of a European married lady in the Bengal Presidency; the first portion representing *ma'am*, *Madam Sahib* is used at Bombay.

† **Men**, *indef. pron. Obs.* See also *ME indef. pron.* [Weakened form of *MAN indef. pron.*; cf. *Dn. men.*] = *ONE* 21.

c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 þis beot þa twa sunne þe men fullið alra swiðest. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* (Abbotts.) 1372 As men [v. m.] meþ droh ham to hare deað. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1293 And morie, men seið, was ðat hil. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. C. IV.* ProL 205 I had men sholde me my covche make. 1398 TRAVIS *Barth.* De P. II. vii. (1495) 33 Of the other two lerachyres men shall speke inmore in theyr owne place. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* v. 7 Men ought not to susteyne his lord in his wrathe and tre. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. vii. Men muste putte hym self at the ypper syde of hym.

Men, plural of *MAN* sb. *Men*, obs. f. *MEAN*.

† **Menable**, a. *Obs.* [*a. OF. menable*, *f. mener* to lead: see *-ABLE*.] a. Having the quality of leading; fit to lead or guide. b. Capable of being, or liable to be, led; amenable.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 And the began to blowe A wynd menable for the lond. *Ibid.* 292 Thogh a man be resonable, Yit after kinde he is menable To love.

† **Menacane**, *Min. Obs.* [*a. G. menacan* (Werner), *f. the place-name Menacani*.] = *MENACHANITE*. Hence (by back-formation) † *Menac*, as a name for a genus including 'menacane'.

1803 G. MITCHEL in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* X. 11 Of the genus *Menac* we are already acquainted with five species or ores. *Ibid.* 23 *Menacane*.

Menacante: see *MENACHANITE*.

Menace (men'as), sb. Now literary. Forms: a. 4 *manasce*, -asce, 4-5 *manas* (se), 4-6 *manace*, 5 *menys*, 5, 7 *manesse*, 6 *mannace*, -asshe, *meanus*, *menasse*, *manasshe*, 5-*menace*. b. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 *manauence*, -anss, 4-5 *man(n)ance*, 5 *manans*. [*a. OF. manace*, *menace* (mod. F. *menace*), a Com. Rom. word, = Pr. *menassa*, Sp. (a) *menaza*, Pg. (a) *meapa*, It. *minaccia* = L. *minācia*, *f. mināce*, *minax* adj. threatening, *f. minārī* to threaten.

The β forms prob. arose from association with words in *-ance*. Editors have commonly printed *manace*, etc., but the *-ance* is in several instances authenticated by rimes.]

A declaration or indication of hostile intention, or of a probable evil or catastrophe; a threat.

a 1300 *Cursus* M. 1834 For quilts þat godd ham tȝht his grace, Litteþ roght ham of his manace [other MSS. *manace*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 He had him trete, And stinte of the manaces grete. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 503a He had mare drede of his trespaþ þan of þe Erlis manes. 1454 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi. (1827) 54 Somme maken grete menaces whiche haue no myghte. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Provs.* I. cccxvii. 207 b. Suche wordes and manasses abashed greatly 3 cardynals. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Witcher* l. vii. (1826) 142 They stand in more awe of the manaces of a witch than of all the threatnings.. pronounced by God. 1664 H. MOORE *Myst. of Iniq.* 281 Those powerful and affrightful

words of Excommunication, that Menace of committing men to Hell-fire. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 134 And scorn their proudest braves, their stern Menaces! [prime faces]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 120 A menace alone, without a consequent inconvenience, makes not the injury. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal. iv. 1*. What means this menace? 1867 *Froude Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1. ix. 106 The fierce menace was delivered amidst frowning groups of... nobles.

b. In generalized use: The action of threatening. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27439 He dreis manas or tresum. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 63 A pore man bei constreynen to synne bi manas. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 A sturdy champion... His sword upreyn, proudly gave manace. c 1447 in *Tarrow & Wearnouth* (Surtees) 243 W. many. other words of meyns. 1470 *Gau. & Goll.* 146 Withouth manence [trimes legiance, plesance]. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedy* 4 Had thay maid of manance oyr mynting. 1781 *Gibson Decl. & F.* xli. (1866) II. 51: The voice of menace and complaint was silent. 1797 *Mrs. RAOCIFFE Italian* iii. The Marchese persisted in accusation and menace. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The English fleet... was cruising by way of menace off the Spanish coast.

† c. Phr. to make (much, great, no) menace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28517 In gang, in chere, in contenance, pat i to men ha mad manace. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 664 Thai... gret manas till him mais. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3383 All hir mode chaungead, And mad myche manace with mervayllous wordes. c 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 355 And mak him na manance, hot al mesure. 1534 *MILTON Comus* 654 Though he and his curst crew Feirce signe of battail make, and menace high.

d. Attributed to impersonal agents.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. met. iv. 7 (Camb. MS.) The Rage ne the manesses of be see conmoeyngne or chasynge vpwad heete. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 38 The dark menace of the distant war. 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* i. ii. 195 Wilt thou Turn back from shadowy menaces of shadows? 1841 *JAMES BRIGAND* i. If yonder frowning cloud fulfil one half its menaces. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 19 The sudden war and menace of the skies.

e. Said of a state of things, etc., which threatens danger or catastrophe.

1857 *GALLERIA Italy* 373 It was an insult to the republicans, ... it was a menace to the aristocracy of Turin. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The old social disorder... remained a perpetual menace to public order.

Menace (me'nās), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 manysche, *Sc.* manysysse, 4-5 manas(s)e, manesse, 4-6 manas(s)e, manasse, 4-7 manace, 4-5 manasse, -ashe, manashe, 5 manace, 5-6 manashe; -ysse, 6 *Sc.* manas(s)e, -is(s)e, -ischo, -yse, -ysysche, manesse, -esche, minisse, mynace, 6-7 chiefly *Sc.* menasse, minace, -ase, myn-, minasse, 5- menace. *B.* north. and *Sc.* 4 man(n)ance, mananse, -aunce, -aunse, -aunze. [*a.* *F.* *menacer* (11th c.), also *manecier*, -echier, *AF.* *manasser* (Waddington) = *Pr.* *menassar*, *Sp.* (*a*) *menazar*, *Pg.* (*a*) *meaçar*, *It.* *minaciare* - popular *L.* **minaciare*, *f.* *minacia* *MENACE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To utter or hold out menaces against; to threaten.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 368: 3yf pou any man manasse þurgh force or power þat þou hase. c 1360 *HANFOLC Psalter* xxvii. 10 God manassid þaim with hell. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 150 Thai... Mannassit [read Mannassit] the Scottis men halely with gret vordis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 54/1 The said Thomas Trethenry and Elizabeth his wyfe... have thretted and manassed the Tenants. 1523 *LO. BEKERS Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 These infidels sore dyd manysche Christendome. 1545 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 41 Contrair the will of the wache, manissid and hoistand thaim. 1632 *HEWSON 1st Pt. Iron Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 304 The boldest Greeke That euer nianac'd Troy. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 262 When he is compell'd to menac'd into any opinion that he does not readily conceive. 1828 *MACAULAY Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 54 Her subjects were incited to rebellion; her life was menaced: 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xvii. 'Hear me', he replied, menacing her with his hand.

b. Said of impersonal agents.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 6 How þat elde manaced me. 1483 *CAXTON Calo* 4 How the four elementes menace alle men that [etc.]. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iv. 175 Your eyes do menace me: why looke you pale? c 1640 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 High woods, whose mounting tops menace the spheres. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 306 These evils are great... Sooner or later they may menace the nation itself. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 523 A new and formidable danger menaced the western frontier.

† c. Const. inf. Obs.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Wel bou wost... þat deþ hap manast be to die. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 345/6 (They) hem manesbud to bee dede if they made any resistance. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 Thei toke hym and menaced hym to stone hym vnto dethe.

2. *intr.* To utter menaces; to be threatening.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 883 So longe he manased & þret, Atte laste to rydere þey met. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 O man is meeke, another doth holdis this subtile hors of tree, And manyssand strydus throw the myd cietie. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. iii. 44 Who euer knew the Heauens menace so? c 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pythag.* *Philos.* 36 'Twas death to go away, And the God menac'd if he dar'd to stay. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Tax.* sel. Wks. I. 133 Earth below shuddr; heaven above menaced. 1853 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 1 It was idle to menace while he was unable to strike.

3. *trans.* To hold out as a punishment, penalty, or danger; to threaten to inflict.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ProL. 3 Now manassid bell til wyckyd. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*VII Sleprie*) 51

Pame manesand ded in þat place. 1549 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 265/2 God, yf manasseth vnto them y paines of hel. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 89 Such as menace warre. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 219 Their eyes... and their brandishing forked tongues... menaces [sic] a horrid death. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 134 The chief symptoms, menacing abortion, are transitory pains in the back... or [etc.]. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* vii. iii. (1864) IV. 137 No threatened excommunication is now menaced.

b. with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 123 He... manesit hire to bet & hynd. c 1414 *Hoccleve Reg. Princes* 5292 This self manaseth hi self for to dye. 1565 *COOPER Theatrus* s.v. *Denuntio*. To manaseth that he will bring him before a iudge. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* C. 1, Great Ashur minaces with whip in hand, To entertaine thee (welcome) to his land. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 12 The River Tyber... often Manaseth to drowne the whole Mansions. 1883 *J. MARTINE Reminisc.* *Old Haddington* 73 The solitary dissentient was menacing to leave the meeting-house.

† 4. To use threateningly. *Obs. rare* -1.

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 23 Swords and Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about three hundred... Ruffians.

Hence **Menaceable** *a.*, capable of being put down by threats; **Menaceful** *a.*, threatening; **Menacement**, menacing, threatening; **Menacer**, one who menaces or threatens.

1613 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1672) 416 Which feminine menacement did no doubt incite him to do it. 1642 *W. BIRD Nag. Hon.* 46 The Menacer... standeth in the face of his enemy. 1746 *TURNBULL Justin* xxviii. iii. 222 Antigonus... being besieged in his palace by a menaceful mob of the Macedonians. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic.* *Evid.* (1827) III. 70 A threat, an act of menacement. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xviii. vi. (1872) VI. 203 'The malpractice seems to have proved menaceful in that manner.' 1891 *God. Words* Aug. 556/1 Did it acquire its menaceful character because it had been placed on the head of Medusa?

Menaced (me'nās), *pp. a.* [*f.* *MENACE v.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Assailed by menaces or threats. *b.* Held out or indicated as an intended or probable evil or catastrophe.

c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 324/1 Manassyd, or thret, *minatus*. 1567 *GOLDING Onid's Met.* viii. (1593) 205 The manast oke did quake and sigh. 1644 *VICARS God in Mount* 204 Our menaced Arke was borne up above the... waves. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* i. 10 How best their menac'd liberties to guard. 1803 *Tines* 3 Oct., The accounts from France relative to the menaced invasion. 1865 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 60/2 Injured or menaced interests.

Menachanite (mē'nē'chānīt). *Mitt.* Also 8 menack-, man-, 8-9 menaccanite. [*f.* *Menachan*, in Cornwall + *-ITE*.] A variety of *ILMENTE*. Hence **Menachanitic** *a.*, containing menachanite.

1795 *E. S. Let.* in *Polywhe Tract. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 427 The Menachanite, a mineral or semi-metal resembling gunpowder. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 326 Menachanite. *Ibid.* 327 The Menachanite Calx. 1845 *NEWBOLD in Jyul. Asiat. Soc. Bengali* XIV. 291 Gold-dust is found associated with... menaccanite.

Menacing (me'nāšing), *vb. sb.* Now rare. [*f.* *MENACE v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *MENACE*; threatening; menace.

1352 *MINOT Pænis* i. 49 Ma manasings 3it haue thai maked. 1451 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 For the menasching done in the Maire [his presence, that he wolde kyll and take certain men. 1533 *BELLENOE Livy* ii. xvii. (S.T.S.) I. 197 Howbeit þow was full of mynassing [or. mistissing]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The thernynng and menassing of Gode contrar obstinat, vicius pepil. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 66 These... fall to cavillings and menacings. 1866 *CARLYLE Inaug. Addr.* 199 Tell them... to disregard... the temporary noises, menacings, and deliriums.

Menacing (me'nāšing), *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That menaces or threatens; threatening.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Heb.* 19 To heare these menacing wordes of the prophete. 1590-6 *LANBARD PERENN. Kent* (1826) 149 He mooveth the King by minacing letters to admit Stephan. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Tax.* sel. Wks. I. 134 There were in both Houses new and menacing appearances. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle* L. viii. 212 The population... gathered in menacing attitude.

Menacingly (me'nāšingl), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a menacing manner; threateningly.

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus* Hist. (1612) 78 Setting vpon Verginius menacingly they besought him [etc.]. 1738 *H. BROOKE Tasso* II. 45 With awful Grace superior Godfrey smiled, And thus rejoind more menacingly mild. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 179 The English fortress of Edinburgh looked menacingly across the Firth.

Menaciously, *acy*: see *MINACIOUSLY*, *MINACY*.

Menad, **Menadic**, var. **MENAD**, **MENADIC**.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* iii. x. The rites... supposed to be of the Menadic sort. 1865 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* i. xviii. I. 309 Dances of satyrs and menads.

† **Menadry**. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1570 *DEE Math. Pref. D.* Menadrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how, about Nature, what power simple: Virtue and force may be multiplied: and so, to direct, to lift, to pull to, and to put or cast fro, any multiplied or simple, determined Virtue. Weight or Force: naturally not so directible or movable. 1620-55 *I. JONES Stone-Heng* (1723) 23 Menadry, or Art of ordering Engines for raising Weights. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 218 It is a Maxim as well in Menadry as War... a true and equal Draught... raiseth up mighty Weights.

Ménage, **menage** (men'āz). Now only as *Fr.* Also 4 maynange, manage, 5 maynage, manyage, meynage, menaige. [*a.* *OF.* *manage*, *menage* (mod. *F.* *ménage*) - popular *L.* **mansionāctum*, *f.* *L.* *mansōn-em* dwelling (see *MANSION*), whence *F.* *maison* house. Cf. *MESNAUE*.]

† 1. The members of a household; a man's household or 'meinie'. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 3799 Al þe bachelerie þat ayt was in þe lond he nom in is compaignie & of is maynange [v. *rr.* maynage, manyage]. 13... *K. Alis.* 2087 Darye... With his children, and with his wyve, And with his suster, and his menage. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 29 Jubyter... wyth his wyf and meynage, wente anon wylh theym.

2. The management of a household, housekeeping; hence, a domestic establishment (often *concr.* or *semi-concr.*).

1698 *W. KING tr. Sorbière's Journ.* Lond. 3 In Paris, there are from Four to Five, and to Ten menages or distinct Families in many Houses. 1790 *SIR S. ROSILLY in Life* (1842) I. 297, I long to... see you in your ménage, which I cannot express in English, because we have no word for it. 1808 *HAN. MORE Catebs* (1809) I. iii. 32 Nothing tended to make ladies so... inefficient in the menage as the study of the dead languages. 1842 *DE QUINCY Mod. Greece* Wks. 1863 X111. 460 No single Greek nuisance can be placed on the same scale with the dogs attached to every ménage, whether household or pastoral. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv. She tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double ménage began to quarrel and get into debt. 1887 *DOWDEN Shelley* II. iv. 115 An annual sufficiency to support a little ménage would be desirable.

† b. *transf.* Applied to the staff or company of a theatre. ? *nonce-use*.

1746 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to Mann* 12 Aug., Lord Middlesex took the opportunity of a rivalry between his own mistress, the Nardi, and the Violette... to involve the whole ménage of the Opera in the quarrel, and has paid nobody.

3. *Sc.* and *northern*. *a.* 'A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term' (Jamieson 1825).

b. (See *quot.* 1829.) Hence **Comb. menage-man**, an itinerant vendor of goods which are to be paid for by instalments. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1829 *BROCKETT Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Manadge*, a box or cab instituted by inferior shop-keepers—generally linen-drappers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments. 1866 *MITCHELL Hist. Montrose* ix. 85 They would have got their clothing by joining a menage to which they paid 1/- in the week. 1893 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 11 Dec. 214 He gave his wife to understand that she had to contract no debts with the menage-man. 1904 *A. GRIFFITHS 50 Years Public Service* xix. 283 note, The number of debtors was always large at York on account of the widespread practices of the 'menage men' as they were called.

Menage, etc.: see *MANAGE*, etc.

Menagerie (mē'nē'dzēri). Also 8-9 -ery, (8) *menagerie*, *menagerie*. [*a.* *F.* *ménagerie* domestic administration, management of cattle, building of a cattle-farm, now chiefly in sense 1 below; *f.* *ménage*: see *MÉNAGE* and *-ERY*. Cf. *MANAGERY*.]

1. A collection of wild animals in cages or enclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as in zoological gardens or a travelling show. Also, the place or building in which they are kept.

1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 23 Menagery is a Place where they keep menages of several Rinds for Curiosity. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 8 Laguerre's father... became master of the menagerie at Versailles. 1829 *LANOIR Imag. Conv. Albani & Pict.* *Dealers* Wks. 1853 II. 12/2 As to the lion, he has been in the menagery from his birth. 1886 *J. G. WOOD in Lett. Hour* 445 From early childhood I have been in the habit of frequenting menageries.

b. transf. and allusively.

1784 *COWPER Tiroc* 293 What causes move us, knowing as we must that these Menageries all fail their trust, To send our sons to scout and scamper there? 1850 *CARLYLE Latterd. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 241 Our menagerie of live Peers in Parliament. 1854 *MACAULAY Biog. Johnson* (1860) 121 An old quack doctor named Levett... completed this strange menagerie.

† 2. An aviary. *Obs.*

1749 *LAOY LUXBOROUGH Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., I have reared but one single Guinea-chick this year... If I had such a command of corn and of water as you have, I should be apt to fall into the expense of a Menagerie. 1757 *Mrs. DE LANY in Life & Corr.* 461 The menagerie is not stored with great variety, but great quantities of Indian pheasants. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 129 The Noblemen and Gentlemen who have private menageries for pheasants. Hence **Menagerist**, a keeper of a menagerie.

1850 in *Cansick Epitaphs Middlesex* (1872) II. 130 To the Memory of George Wombwell (Menagerist)... died... 1850.

Menagerie, -ery, variant forms of *MANAGERY*.

Ménagogue. *rare* -o. [= *F.* *ménagogue* (Littre), *f.* *Gr.* *mḗn month* + *áyryōs* leading, bringing in.] = *EMMENAGOGUE*.

1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Menagry, **Menal**: see *MENAGERY*, *MENIAL*.

Menald (men'ald), *a.* Forms: 7 menel(o)d, menelled, menield, 9 mennal, menald. [*?f.* *MEANEL* + *-ED* 2.] Of animals: Spotted, speckled.

Of a deer: Of a dappled chestnut colour. Also as *sb.*, a deer of that colour. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Grinelt*, peckled, speckled; meneld, mayled, (black), and whiel. *Ibid.*, *Pendrix maille*, a Menild, or spotted Partridge. 1693 *RAY Syn. Quadrup.* 66 Sunt... albis maculis pariter variegatæ... ut à D. Robinson habeo, *Menald*. *Deer* vocant. 1904 *Field Aug.* 285/3 In 1863 the following colours and shades were to be seen in Garendon Park, viz. —, black, fallow, dappled fallow, —, mennal (Col. B.'s dappled chestnut), strawberry mennal (dappled roan) [etc.]. *Ibid.*, All the light colours... were not so hardy as the blacks, dark duns, fallows and mennals.

† **Menalty.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *menē*, MEAN *a.* + *-AL* + *-TY*. Cf. *MESNALTY*.] The middle class. *a1548 Hall Chron. Hen. IV. 10b.* The evil parliament for the nobility, the worse for the menalty, but worse of all for the commonalty.

Menalty: see *MENIALTY*, *MESNALTY*.

Menar, Menaret, Menas(s), Menatair, Menavelings, Menawe: see *MANURE*, *MINARET*, *MENACE*, *MINOTAUR*, *MANAVILINS*, *MINNOW*.

Mence, Menchen, -on (etc.), Mencion, -ioun (etc.): see *MENSE*, *MINCE*, *MINCHEN*, *MANSION*, *MENTION*.

Mend (mend), *v.* Also 4-6 mende; 6-9 *Sc. pl. as sing.* mense, (6 menses). [Partly aphetic for *amend* (see *AMENDS*); partly f. *MEND v.*]

†1. Recompense, reparation; also, something given as compensation. *Obs.*

a. pl. in form; usually construed as *sing.*

a1300 Cursor M. 23152 Vnethes sal man find an in lede bat wel will scriue þam o þis sake, ne for na consail mendas mak. *1399 Langl. Rich. Redetes* 292 Men mygten as wel we have buntid an hare with a tabre, as aske any mendis for that thei mysyde. *c1450 Holland Howlat* 72 Dot quha sall mak me ane mendis of hir worth a myte? *a1578 Lincolnsay (Pitt-scottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.)* 11. 19 He... promissit that he suld haue ane sufficient mense of the quene. *Ibid.* 171. *1590 Spenser F. Q.* 11. 1. 20 All wrongs haue menses. *1592 Kyd Sol. & Pers.* 11. 1. 46 Why then the mends is made, and we still friends. *1670 Lassels Voy. Italy* 11. 268 This country made us a full mends for all the ill way we had had before. *a1733 Shetland Acts in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 200 That no mends be made for corn eaten within cornyards. *1779 D. Graham Writ.* (1883) 11. 21 That's better mense for a fault, than a 'your mortifying of your members. *1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf* x, Westburntail hasna the means... to make up our loss; there's nae mends to be got out o' him, but what ye take out o' his banes.

b. sing. For, to (a person's) mend: for his reparation or restoration (from sin). *To mend:* as a recompense.

a1300 Cursor M. 6723 (Cott.) If he sla animans thain, Thritti schilling o siluer again Sal man giue þe lord to mend [a1300-1400 *Gott.* to mendas]. *c1315 Shoreham Poems* 11. 128 And ase he boled þane deb, Leuedy, for ourre mende. *Ibid.* vii. 831 To mannes mende. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 302 To mak mende & mak alle stable. *1646 Deposil. York Castle* (Surtees) 9 note, And pray to God for mend.

†2. *pl.* Means of obtaining restoration or reparation; remedy. *Obs.*

c1450 Holland Howlat 29 Mendis and medecyne for mennis all neidis. *1530 Palsgr. 666f* If I pricke you with mydaggar you haue your mendas in your hande. *1666 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. I. 1. 68.* *1655 Gurnall Chr. in Aru.* 1. 53 If any mischief befalls him, the mends is in his own hands.

†3. *pl.* Improvement in health. *Obs.*

1624 Welch Trial in Abbotford Club Misc. 1. 137 The said Margaret Corstoun haueing contractit seiknes, dwyned be the space of four monethis, and could get no mendis.

†4. *To the mends:* 'to boot'. *Sc. Obs.*

1636 Rutherford Lett. (1862) 1. 181. I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all that I... laid to His charge, and beg Him pardon, to the mends.

5. *Phr. On the mend:* (of a person, his health, etc.) recovering from sickness; (of affairs, trade, etc.), improving in condition.

1802 Coleridge in Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends (1802) 11. 77 [My] health has been on the mend ever since Poole left town. *1897 Daily News* 27 July 11/4 Home trade in finished linens is perhaps on the mend.

6. An act of mending, a repair; a repaired hole, etc.; in a fabric.

1888 Housewife III. 436/1 If the mend is dampened and pressed with a hot iron it is almost unnoticeable. *1900 Daily News* 28 Nov. 10/2 Mrs. A. is reluctant to let her clothes be seen by Mrs. B., for fear that lady should notice the rents and mends. *1903 Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 803/2 A mend in the sole (of a stocking).

†7. *Comb.*: mends-making, reparation, atonement. *Obs.*

c1400 Cursor M. 28617 (Cott. Galba) Sebrift aw to be thrin-falde, with rewt in hert, and schewing to preste, and mendas making. *1530 Tindale Auro. More* 11. vi. Wks. (1573) 320/1 And as for mendas making with worldly things, that do to thy brother whom thou hast offended.

Mend (mend), *v.* [aphetic f. *AMEND v.*]

The aphetic form, however, occurs in our quots. earlier than the original form. Cf. *AF. vander* in one MS. (St. John's, Camb.) of Waddington's *Manuel des Pechiez* 1. 20.]

I. To remove or atone for defects.

1. *a. trans.* To free (a person, his character or habits) from sin or fault; to improve morally; to reform; *occas.* to cure of (a fault). Now *arch.* or *dial. exc.* in *phr.* to mend one's manners, ways.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Houn. 217 On behelde liche bet we drihten bat me ne sholde none man blichen, bute he were teid to menden chireche. *a1300 Cursor M.* 22436 Par es nam[an] bat he ne his liif agh to mend. *Ibid.* 26507 Quen þou art mendid o þi sin. *c1430 ABC of Aristotle in Babes Bk.* It schal neuere greue a good man þouþ þe gilli be mendid. *1564 J. Heywood Epigr.* 1. R. If euery man mende one, all shall be mended. *1679 Penn Adm. Prot.* 11. ix. Wks. 125 111. 39 A descreet and cool hand may direct the blow right... when men of fury rather ease their passion, than mend their youth. *1711 Aucion Spect.* No. 112 7 If he does not mend his Manners. *1766 Golosm. Vit.* V. xxvii. Though the instruction I communicate may not mend them [prisoners], yet it will assuredly mend myself. *1868 Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1877) 11. viii. 211 That turbulent prelate had mended his ways. *1891 Baring-Gould Urith* xxxix. Have you seen how a little dog is mended of lamb worrying?

† *b. refl.* To reform oneself. *Obs.*

a1300 Cursor M. 25548 Pou send vs. laured! wijt and will to mend us of vr dedis ill. *14.* *Tindale's Vis.* 236 (Wagner) He warned alle... To mende hem here, before her dede. *1596 Harrington Melam. Ajax* (1814) 134 Let both the writer and the readers endeavour to mend ourselves. *1601 Shaks. Twel. N. I. v. 50* Bid the dishonest man mend himself.

c. intr. for refl. Now rare exc. in the proverb *It is never too late to mend.*

a1300 Cursor M. 22564 For þai mai haf na might to mend. *1404-8* *Pol. Poems v. 22* [He] bat nyl not mende, but ay don ylle. *1550 Crowley Last Triumph* 1436 Their consciences... saiethe them were Told of their fault, & woulde not mende. *1605 Shaks. Lear* 11. iv. 232 Let shame come when it will, I do not call it... Mend when thou canst, be better at thy leisure. *c1645 Howell Lett.* (1655) IV. xxxviii. 92 It is never over-late to mend. *1785-6 Burns Addr. to Deil* xxi. O wad ye tak a thought an' men! *1824 S. Lover Handy Andy* xxi. 'She's very young, Sir'. 'She'll mend of that, ma'am. We were young once ourselves'. *1873 Blackb. Pr. Thule* ix. I am afraid that you are a very foolish boy... but I hope to see you mend when you marry.

2. To remove the defects of (a thing); to correct (what is faulty); to improve by correction or alteration. Now only *occas.* as a *transf.* use of sense 5.

† *To mend (one's) mood:* to become more cheerful.

a1300 Cursor M. 10434 Leuedi, sco said, for drighntin dere, þou mend þi mode and turn þi chere. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 69. I sille þe make... my chere Justise, þe lawes to mend & right. *c1420 Pallad. on Husb.* 11. 530 For brosty oil, whit wax is to resolve in fynest oil [etc.]. So wol hit mende odour and taast also. *1461 Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1830) 1. 309 The sayd lawe was mendyt by auctorite of a semble. *1577 B. Goode Hereshab's Husb.* 1. (1586) 9 Heathy, Brushy, & Grauelly ground: may these be made fruitful, and mended [L. *corrigi* & *fecundari*] by arte. *1631-2 High Commission Cases* (Camden) 237. I wish that you... that are soe ready to fynd fautes were set to mend the booke of common prayer. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* 11. 324 Salt Earth and bitter are not fit to sow; Nor will be tam'd and mended by the Plough. *1707 Mortimer Husb.* 74 So where Marle is not laid too thick. it will often mend Claye. *1724 A. Collins Gr. Chr. Relig.* 20 Divines; who seem to pay little deference to the Books of the New Testament, whose text they are perpetually mending in their sermons, commentaries, and writings, to serve purposes. *1820 Cobbett Grant. Eng. Lang.* xiv. (1847) 59 Never think of mending what you write. Let it go. No patching; no after pointing. *1872 Skeat Chaucer's Astrolobe* (E.E.T.S.) 87, I have mended the text as well as I could by words, &c., inserted between square brackets. *1901 T. R. Glover Life & Lett.* 4th C. 90 The last three books [of Q. Snymnaeus]... are beyond revision. To be mended they must be re-written.

b. intr. To become less faulty. Of conditions: To become less unfavourable, improve.

a1300-1400 Cursor M. 24490 (Gott.) All mi licam bigan to light, And mi mode to mend. *1546 J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 75 As sowre ale menth in summer. *c1645 Howell Lett.* (1655) 11. xlix. 53. I hope the times will mend. *1708 Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 416 Matters at worst are sure to mend. *1736 Berkeley Christ* 11. § 5 Wks. 1871 111. 519 Whether our State will mend, so long as property is insecure among us? *1826 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* 1. 418 Our condition here... mends upon us. *1876 Traveyan Life & Lett.* Macaulay 11. 2 Things did not mend as time went on.

3. *trans.* To rectify, remedy, remove (an evil); to correct, put right (a fault, anything amiss).

a1300 Cursor M. 644 Here [sc. the garden of Eden] lastes lif wi-oten end, Her es nathing for to mend. *Ibid.* 5417 Bath he [Joseph] did his lawer byyate, And mended ned in þairstate. *c1374 Chaucer Troylus* 1425 She wolde come, and mende al that was mis. *c1400-25 Pol. Poems* 11. 137 Thou; holy chireche shulde fawtes mend, Summe put hem of forme. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 14 Sowtans, with schone weill maid and meit, 3e mend the falsit of ill maid feit. *1590 Shaks. Com. Err.* 11. 107 She sweats... That's a fault that water will mend. *1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 20 You must examine where the fault is, and taking the Pin out, mend the fault in the Joynit. *1770 Steele Tatler* No. 168 7 A There is no Way of mending such false Modesty. *1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf* x. But how ye are to put yourself up, I cannot see! And what's waur, I cannot mend it. *1819 Shelley Cenci* 11. i. 302 Poverty, the which I sought to mend By holding a poor office in the state.

† *b.* To correct (a mistake, something erroneous). *Obs.*

1563-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 9 Na man sal mend otheris faltis [sc. mistakes in a lesson] until they cum to the regent. *1711 Swift Jnl.* to Stella 17 Dec. I have mistaken the day of the month, and been forced to mend it thrice.

c. intr. Of a fault: To undergo rectification.

1712 Pope Spect. No. 408 7 The Fire of Youth will of course abate, and is a Fault... that mends every Day.

4. *trans.* To make amends or reparation for, atone for (a misdeed, an injury); also *absol.* to make reparation. *Occas. const. dat.* of person. *Obs. exc.* in the proverb, *Least said soonest mended.*

a1300 Cursor M. 20251 If I haf anything mis-wroght... I will it mend. *Ibid.* 26222 And he þat bath [church & man] þair bleith has bleid, Agains bath be-hous him mend. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 303 To while þape Boniface duellid upon his, To gyue dome þorgh grace, to mende boþe þer mys. *1426 ADELAY Poems* 12 3if thai wyl mend that thai do mys, to have remysyon. *1546 J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 29 Ve maie syt quoth he mend three naies with one yce. *1607 Shaks. Cor.* 11. 26 Come, come, you haue bin too rough... you must returne, and mend it. *1670 Ray Prov.* 285 Little said, soon mendit. [Cf. 1659 Howell Lett. 9/6 Little said soon amended.] *1733 in Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 185 One soon learns to stop when it is wished, or to mend what is said amiss. *1847 Lytton M. & Norri.* iv. viii. At present, 'least said soonest mended'.

5. To restore to a complete or sound condition (something broken, decayed, worn, etc.); to repair. Also *to mend up* (? *obs.*). Also, to repair or make good (the defective part).

Now the prevailing sense: the others, so far as they survive, being more or less coloured by this. The *vb.* is now ordinarily used only with such objects as are commonly said to be 'worn', 'broken', or 'torn' (e.g. articles of clothing or furniture, tools, fences); e.g. we do not speak of 'mending' a house. *To mend a road*, however, is still current.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. 111. 53 þer nis nouþur Wyndou ne Auter, þat I ne schulde make opur mende. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiii.* (Marcus) 81 þe bochoure was mendand þe scho. *1487 in T. Gardner Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 153 Payl the Glas-wryste for mending Seynt Krysteleys Wyndown. *1535 COVERDALE Mark* 1. 19 As they were in the shyppe mendyng their nettes. *1617 Morvson Itin.* 1. 186 As if I had been so good a husband, as to mend my own clothes. *1639 in Coll. Conu. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 5 All the fences... shall be mended vp. *1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 1. 229 The rough and stony roads have been mended. *1838 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 Hedges and ditches are mended when there is nothing else to do. *1888 Housewife* III. 436/2 After mending the holes, the thin places... should be run thickly backwards and forwards.

transf. and fig. (cf. 2). *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 22 And 3e tailours, with wellmaid clais Can mend the worst maid man that gais. *1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* 111. ii. 176.

b. To repair the garments of (a person). *collog.* *1876 W. S. Gilbert Sorcerer* 11. (1886) 24 She will mend him, nurse him, mend him, Air his linen [etc.]. *1881 Gd. Words* 844/2 She 'washed and mended' him to the envy of the neighbours.

c. To adjust, set right. *Obs. exc. Nautl.*

c1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 12 Some y^r longe bote dyde launce, some mende y^r corse. *1607 Shaks. All's Well* 111. ii. 7 Why he will looke vpon his boote, and sing: mend the Ruffe and sing. *1666-7 Ant. & Cl. v.* 322. *1684 DRYDEN & LEE Duke of Guise* 11. ii. (1683) 16 Yes, I would make every Glance a Murder. Mend me this Curle. *1832 MARRIAT N. Forster* xxvi. He therefore lured the hands up, 'mend sails', and took his station amidst on the booms, to see that this the most delinquent sail, was properly furl'd. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* To mend sails, to loose and skin them afresh on the yards.

d. † *To mend the lights:* to trim the lamps, or snuff the candles (*obs.*). *To mend a fire:* to add fuel to it (cf. the earlier *BET v.*). *To mend a pen:* to cut a worn quill pen so as to make it fit for its purpose.

c1480 HENRYSON Test. Cress. 36. I mend the fyre and beikit me about. *1625 B. JONSON Staple of News* Induct., *Book-holder.* Mend your lights, Gentlemen, Master Prologue, beginne. *1692 The Tirmen* enter to mend the lights. *1720 PETRUS Rules Deportat.* 111. Wks. (1877) 21 Do not spit in the Fire, nor offer to mend it. *1834 Ht. MARTINEAU Farmers* 1. 15 Jane shook her head as she carefully mended the fire. *1863 A. BLONFIELD Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. viii. 223 We all sit and mend our pens and talk about the weather.

e. trans. To restore to health, cure, heal. *arch.*

13.. St. Nicholas 349 in Horst. *Attehl. Leg.* (1881) 15 þai praid all to saint Nicholas þat [dede] man bore for to rays & mend. *13.. St. Lucy* 8 *Ibid.* 17 Scho... fand no med-cyn hir might mend. *1523 FITZHERB. Husb.* § 46 There be dyuers waters, & other medycines, that wolde mende hym. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 111. 123 Yearly thy Heids in Vigour will impair, Recruit and mend 'em with thy Yearly Care. *1736 in Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 235, I daily see such numbers of people mended by them [these waters], that [etc.]. *1833 R. W. Dixon Manu* 1. v. 14 And slowly some we mended of their ill, And pitied all.

transf. and fig. *1831 Lamb Elia* Ser. 11. *Ellistonia*, Sir A—C—, who mends a lame narrative almost as well as he sets a fracture. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* Son of Croesus (1903) 153/2 And August came the fainting year to mend With fruit and grain.

b. intr. To regain health; to recover from sickness. † *Const. of.*

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxii. 59 May nane remeid my melody Sa well as 3c... And gif I mend nocht hestely. *1523 FITZHERB. Husb.* § 46 There be some shepe that will be bynd a season, and yet mende agayn. *1663 CHAS.* 11 In Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 149 She mends very slowly. *1712-13 Swift Jnl.* to Stella 22 Feb. The Queen is slowly mending of her gout. *1810 SHELLEY Zastrozzi* 11. The health of Verzezi, meanwhile, slowly mended. *1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge* v. The fever has left him, and the doctor says he will soon mend. *1897 HUGHES Medd. Fever* v. 194 One day of injudicious dietary... in a case that is mending, may cause a serious relapse.

c. Of a wound, etc.: To heal. Of a malady:

To abate. Now *dial.*

1607 Shaks. Timon v. 1. 190 My long sickness Of Health, and Liuing, now begins to mend. *1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 140 An ulcer mends in one part though it may spread in another. *1869 A. C. GIBSON Folk-Sp. Cumbrld.* 163 His hand mendit weel—(He hed gud healin flesh, hed Joe).

II. Without distinct reference to defect: To make better, ameliorate, improve.

7. *trans.* To improve the condition or fortune of. Now rare or *Obs. exc. refl.*, to better oneself, make an advantageous change in one's condition.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 244 Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabilie þe lond & mende [orig. *Establie ses lnyz, let festat medliant*]. *c1330-40 Chron. Wallace* (Rolls) 6552 Wib wayryon he schold þein [unmarriageable maidens] mende. *1558 Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 122. I wyl y^t the pore folkis of the church rawe be whaited with bygge. *1625 BACON Ess.* *Inuor.* (Arb.) 527 Whatsoever is New is vlooked for; And euert it mends Some, and paires Other. *1632 LUTRICON Trav.* 11. 84 He could not mend himself, in regard of my shelter. *1698 Bunyan Pilgr.* 1. (1862) 58 Your service was hard... therefore... I did as other considerate persons do, look out, if perhaps I might mend myself. *1719 Dr Fox*

the Mendicants some do preach, all the other Monks either sing or mumble up Masses in their dens. 1666 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. 361 A youthful Gentleman, enamoured on her [sc. a nun]. thus did his Sute preferre Faining himself a Mendicant. (Nunnes might with Friars conferre). 1846 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5) 611 Mendicants or Begging Friars.

c. Applied to Brahmin, Buddhist, etc. priests who beg for food.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 454 Next... are certain Mendicants, which live of Rice and Barley, which anyman at the first asking giueth them. 1841 ELPINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. xi. ii. 479 He... put on the dress of a Hindū religious mendicant. 1848 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. iii. viii. 447 A sect of religious mendicants or Jogis.

Mendicanting, *a.* [f. prec. + -ING ².] Begging. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheelers* Wks. ii. 239/1 The foolish women... gauge all their money to the mendicanting Canters.

Mendicate (me'ndikeit), *v. rare*. [f. *L. mendicāre*, ppl. stem of *mendicare*: see MENDICANT.]

1. *trans.* To beg for, ask for like a beggar.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, j. 1. maraile, why you should so carefully search, and as it were mendicate these things. 1826 SCOTT *Fruit.* I. 288 I have seen... papers distributed in the boxes to mendicate a round of applause. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1/1 A loan must be had on any terms, and is now being almost mendicated.

2. *intr.* To beg, *rare*—o.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mendicate*, to beg. 1721, etc. in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

b. *quasi-trans.* with *out of*.

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Lett. Bp. Llandaff* 19 People... may be mendicated or sermonized out of their money.

Hence *Mendicated* *ppl. a.*

1621 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 To be beholden to this borrowed, yea mendicated and begged dignity. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 571 The... squalid establishments for mendicated instruction had become loathsome in his eyes.

Mendication (mendikē'ān). [ad. late *L. mendicātion-em*, f. *mendicare* to beg.] Begging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlv. 373 Cedrenus and Zonaras... omit the history of his [sc. Belisarius] mendication. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* 69 The perpetual labour of providing, by mendication, not merely for his own wants, but for those of his companions.

† **Mendicatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *L. mendicāre* (see MENDICATE) + -ORY.] Begging.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. 271 Mendicatory or fishing Gifts... the generous have ever disdained.

† **Mendiciary**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *L. mendicāre* + -IARY.] Appropriate to beggars.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 279 Like so many varlets, in mendiciary and gauspinal garments.

Mendicity (mendis'fīti). [a. *F. mendicité* (from 13th c.), ad. *L. mendicitās*, f. *mendicus*: see MENDICANT and -ITY. Cf. *Sp. mendicidad*, Pg. *mendicidade*, It. *mendicizia*.]

1. The state or condition of a mendicant or beggar, beggary. Also, now usually, the existence or numbers of the mendicant class.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6525 For riches and mendicities Ben clepid. II. extremities. *Ibid.* 6534 God thou me kepe for thi pouste For Richesse and mendicite. 1490 CAXTON *Engelous* xviii. 68 Pigmaliou, my cruelle brother... shall come take my cyte, and put alle to destruction, and brynge me to mendycyte. 1611 CORNE, *Mendicity*, mendicite, beggarie, beggallousness. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 401 He [Arthur Dobbs] complained, that there were 34,425 strolling beggars, in that kingdom. He explained this striking instance of mendicity [etc.]. 1815 (1816) Report from Committee on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis. [Part. Paper.] 1884 H. AINSWORTH *Toku Law* vi. i. (1887) 293 During the reign of Louis XIV, mendicity had existed to a frightful extent.

2. The practice or habit of begging.

1821 1316 *Rep. Soc. for Poor* 22 note, Some workhouses are rather seminaries of mendicity, than preservatives against it. 1884 *American VIII.* 105 With a view to the regular exercise of mendicity, pillage and murder.

3. *attrib.*

1819 1st *Rep. Soc. Suppress. Mendicity* 27 The Mendicity Societies at Bath, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Dublin. 1824 T. Hook *Say. & Do. Ser.* i. III. 329 Mr. Harding was a subscriber to the Mendicity Society, an institution which proposes to check beggary by the novel method of giving nothing to the poor. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 163 To set up a library, a 'mendicity institution', or a bank.

† **Mendience**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *mendience*, -ance, f. *mendiant*: see MENDIANT and -ANCE.] Mendicity.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6657 (Glasgow MS.) He wolde not therefore that he lyue To seruen hym in mendience. *Ibid.* 6707 And for ther hath ben grete discorde... Upon the estate of mendiciens [sic; Thynne 1532 mendicence].

Mendifaunte, variant of MENDIVAUNT *Obs.*

Mendil, *obs. form* of MANDIL.

† **Mendinant**, *sb. and a. Obs.* Also *mendyna* (unt, -yante, -enaunt, -inaunt, -meyn, -denaunt. [a. OF. *mendinant*, pr. pple. of *mendiner*, *mendienner* to beg, f. *mendien* (fem. *-enne*), an altered form, due to confusion of suffix, of *mendiant* (see MENDIANT). Cf. MENDIVAUNT: in 14th c. texts the two words cannot with certainty be distinguished.] = MENDICANT.

1362 *LANGT. P. PL. A.* xi. 195 For mendynaunt at mischief be men were dewid. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 198 We mendynaunt, we selfe fryers, Been dewid to poverie and continence. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 167 There ben manye religious men, and namely of Mendynantes.

Mending, *vbl. sb.* [f. MEND *v.* + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MEND in various senses. a. Amendment, correction, improvement.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2686 [Dou agh to] here his scrift and giue him rede þat to sum mendyng him mai lede. 13... E. E. *Alth.* P. A. 452 Bot vclon... wolde her coronez wern worþe be fyue, If possible wer her mendyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 239 Happy are they that heare thei detractions, and can put them to mending. 1621 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 55 If a man see enter his children's names into the Church-books it is noe offence, and it is not like the mending of a sealed Indenture or a Record. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Land* xlv, Yours was not an ill for mending, 'Twas best to take it to the grave.

b. † The action of healing (*obs.*); the action or process of advancing towards recovery. Also *attrib.*, esp. in phrase † on (upon, in, of) the mending hand (see HAND *sb.* 4 b). So also † at a mending hand (*obs.*), in a mending way.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Sainte* xli. (Agnes) 10 Al sekmen of his tweching of veyrayhe gettis mending. 1534 MORR *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. ii. (1847) 90, I look every day to depart, my mending days coming very late. 1658 A. FOX *tr. Wurtz Surg.* iii. xliii. 291 Go on... till you see and perceive that the member is at a mending hand. 1710-11 SWIFT *Fruit. to Stella* 10 Mar, He has no fever, and the hopes of his mending increase. 1753 N. TOURNIER *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 She was repurged with Success, whence they judged her in a mending Way.

c. The action or process of repairing (something decayed, worn, etc.); an instance of this. Also *techn.* (see quot. 1891).

1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 11 Y bequeth to þe Mendyng of þe heyte way... 1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 72 Also for mendyng of þe sepulchre xvjd. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* v. i. 263 Why this is like the mending of high waies In Sommer. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vestry* ii. 33 The pavement except by occasional mendings may be readily believed to have been laid by Pelasgian hands. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Mending*, replacing (in woven worsted-coating pieces) threads of warp or of weft dropped by the weaver.

attrib. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* v., Mending Cottons... may be had both white and unbleached. 1885 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 1385 Silks... Spun Mending, Black and Colours.

2. *concr. a. pl.* Articles to be repaired. *rare*.

1863 W. B. JENKINS *Signals Distress* 98 Workmen were busy over 'boys' strong boots and mendings.

b. *pl.* Short for mending yarns.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mendings*, these yarns are composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, and designed for the darning of Merino stockings.

c. A repaired place; a 'mend'. *rare*.

1886 *Housewife* I. 109/2 [Darning.] Grafting can only be done when the new piece matches the old... and the mending is to be of large size.

† 3. = MENDMENT 2. *dial.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 13 [Which sc. overflowing of rivers] brings the Soil of the Up-lands upon them, so that they need no other mending. 1855 MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Mending*, (Lanc.), manuring.

4. *Mending up*: see quot. 1892. Also *attrib.*

1825 (HORNBY) *Pattern Making* 225 Mending up with sweeps becomes necessary... We then have an unbroken lower edge by which to guide the mending up sweep. 1892 — *Princ. Pattern Making* 156 *Mending up*, the necessary repairs done to a mould after it has become damaged by the rapping and the withdrawal of the pattern. *Mending up piece*, any strip, sweep, or block, which is used as a guide to obtain or to restore the damaged contour of a section of a sand mould.

Mendipite (me'ndipite). *Min.* [ad. G. *mendipit* (Glockner, 1839), f. the name of the Mendip Hills (Somerset) where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxichloride of lead, found in white masses.

1851 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* V. 147 Mendip Lead-ore or Mendipite... This mineral is likewise found, and in a state of greater purity, at Brillow near Stadbergen.

† **Mendivaunt**, *Obs.* Also *mendifaunte*, -vaunt. [f. OF. (chiefly AF.) *mendif*, altered form of *mendi*:—*L. mendicus* (see MENDICANT).]

As *mendivaunt* and *mendifaunt* would usually be indistinguishable in the MSS., it is possible that some or all of the examples under MENDIANT may belong to this word. In those given below the MSS. have *for* or *vs* not *n*.]

= MENDICANT *sb.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 There duellen many religious men, as it were of the ordre of Freres: for thei ben Mendifaunts. 1426 LYON. *De Gnil. Pilgr.* 541 Other ordrys veltuous. Mendifaunts ful nedy. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. lix. (1869) 35, I make him yue and departe that he hath to the needy and to mendifaunts.

Mendment (me'ndment). [Aphetic f. AMENDMENT. Cf. OF. *mendement* (once in Godef., written *mandement*).]

1. = AMENDMENT; improvement, reparation, correction, reformation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23744 Þis biþ he [cris]t has vs lent... To hold ai wel his comant, If we do mis, do mendment. 1414 *Morte Arth.* 989, I am comyne fra the conquerour for mendement of the poole. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Edw. Dk. Somerset* xxv. (1563) 167 He... would have all thing mended, But by that mendment nothyn elþe he ment, But to be kyng. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 298 *Bar. Well*, well, the world will mend. *Bra.* The pox of mendment I see.

2. Improvement of the soil; *concr.* manure; = AMENDMENT 6. Now *dial.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 289 If the mendment of their own lands were the cheapest purchase to the owner [etc.]. 1798 J. MODERON *View Agric. Malx.* 305

Manure is undoubtedly the great cause of fertility. (The Middlesex farmer says 'there is nothing to be done without "mendment"'.) 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 13 Potash and saltpetre would invigorate corn crops more than any other artificial mendment. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*

† **Mendnis**, *Obs.* [f. MEND *v.* + -NIS, -NESS.]

Amendment.

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 4 A stresse will I make in mendnis of 3oure sinne.

Mendole (me'ndoul). [a. It. (Venetian) *mendole*. Cf. *F. mendol(e)*.] = CACKREL 1.

1854 BAUGHAN *Halicut* 276 The beam is as worthless a fish as the mendole. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 206 In its native waters the Mendole is an exceedingly prolific fish.

† **Mendose**, *a. Anal. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. *L. mendosus* faulty (f. *mendum* fault), in med. *L.* anatomy used to render Gr. *vidios* spurious, as applied to the 'false' ribs, 'false' sutures, etc.]

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 [þo boons þat vnder setten ben clepid ossa mendosa]. *Ibid.* 11, þo boons þat ben clepid mendose. *Ibid.* 111 Wiþ 3ij, semes mendose. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, *Mendose*, false, spurious.]

† **Mendoza**, *Obs.* [? The (Spanish) surname of the inventor.] In full *mendoza wheel*, one of the wheels of a spinning-mule.

1803 *Specif. Wood's Patent No.* 2711. 2 The wheel G acts in the mendoza, called the drawing-out wheel. 1818 *Specif. of Eaton's Patent No.* 4272. 4 When the carriage [of the spinning mule] is quite out the mendoza wheel O is disengaged from the pinion. 1836 *Ure Cotton Manuf.* II. 158 The large horizontal bevel-wheel 12, called the mendoza.

Mendozite (mendō'zait). *Min.* [Named by Dana from Mendoza, Argentine Republic, where it is found: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring in white fibrous masses; = ALUNOGEN.

1868 *Dana Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) I. 653.

Mendy, variant of MENDEE.

† **Mene**, *Obs.* [repr. OE. *gemāne*, subst. nse of *gemāne* adj.; see I-MENE *a.*] Intercourse, fellowship.

1200 ORMIN 198 þat nan ne sholde fyled ben þurh hæppenn mæne. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 501 For alled god self him tode fro mannes mene in to ðat stede ðat adam forles for iuel dede.

Mene: see MAN, MEAN, MEINIE.

Menealtie, *obs. form* of MENSALTY.

Meneghinite (meneg'niit). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. J. Meneghini, of Pisa + -ITE.] A sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in prismatic crystals and in fibrous masses.

1852 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* II. XIV. 60 The Meneghinite is a new species, established by M. Bechi. It occurs in compact fibrous forms, very lustrous [etc.].

Meneisoun, **Menekin**, **Menel** (e), **Meneliche**: see MENISON, MINIKIN, MENALD, MEANLY.

Meneress, **Menese**, **Menesinge**, **Meneson**,

Menester, **Menestral**, **Meneuer**: see MINO-

RESS, MENISE, MINISHING, MENISON, MINISTER,

MINSTREL, MINIVER.

Meneuerance, *obs. form* of MANURANCE.

1473-5 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* II. (1830) Pref. 57 To have the meneuerance and occupation... of the said mese lond mede and wode.

Menevian (mē'vian), *a. and sb. Geol.* Also *Min.*, *Mēn.* [f. *Menevia*, med. *L.* name of St. David's + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to a very ancient group of rocks found near St. David's in South Wales, and also near Dolgely and Maentwrog in North Wales, containing a large number of different species of fossils. *b. sb.* The Menevian formation.

1865 SALTER & HICKS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (Hardwicke) 147 The authors propose the term 'Menevian' for the lowest division of the 'Lingula flag'. 1865 HICKS in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXXI. 477 note, The new term 'Menevian Group'. 1867 SALTER & HICKS *Ibid.* XXIII. 339 The Menevian group. 1882 A. GEMIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 654 The Menevian beds. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 442 At this time the upper portion only of the Menevian (then called Lower Lingula Flags) had yielded any fossils.

Menew, **Menew** (e)s: see MINNOW, MENISE.

Men-folk (s). [See MAN *sb.* 1.]

1. The male sex; also *dial.* (see quot. 1886).

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* 3 I've wonder'd sin I kent mysel, What keeps the men-folk aw frae me. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, 'Mr. Tyrril', she said, 'this is nae sight for men folk—ye maun rise and gang to another room'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Worth-bk.*, *Men-folks*, usually the male labourers on a farm. Males in general, as distinct from 'women folks'. 1896 *Black Brisee* xx, Some of us Gordons about Dee-side—I mean the men-folk of us—are said to be rather quick in the temper.

2. Human beings. *rare*.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Golden Apples* (1890) 328/2 Slipping through the seas Ye never think, ye men-folk, how ye seem From down below through the green waters' gleam.

Meng, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 men(e)gan, mengān, 3 mengēn, menggo, (3rd pres. sing. meing), 3-7, 9 mengē, 5 (mengyn), meenge, meynge, 3- meng; 3-5 myng, 3-ming, (5 mynge, 6, 9 ming). *Pa. I. Ind.* a. 1-4 mengde, 3 mengte, meng(u)d, 3-5 menged, 4 menhed, mengede, *Sc.* menggeit, 4-5 mengid, -it, 5 mengyd, 6 menkit; 4 mynged(e, -ide, 5 mynged, -it. *B.* 4 meynt, 6 ment. *Pa. pple.* a. 2-5 imengd, 3 imenged, imenget, imeingt.

mengt, 3-8 menged, 4 ymengd, imengde, mengyt, -ede, 4-5 ymenged, mengid, meyn-g(i)d, 4-6 mengyd, 5 ymengyd, -id, mengit, menkyd, 6 menket, menkte; 5 mynged, -et, -it, -yd, mingit, 6 minged, mingde. *β*. 2-4 mengd, 3 imeind(e, meynd, ime(y)nd, 3-4 ymeynd, 3-5 meynd, 4 mynd, yment, 4-5 meyndt, 5-6 meynt, 6-7 meint, 7 ymeint, imeint. 7. 3 imeng(e, ymeng. [OE. *mengan* = OFris. *mengia*, *menzia*, OS. *mengan* (Du. *mengen*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mengen*, ON. *menga* (Sw. *mänga*, Da. *mänge*) : OTeut. **mangjan*, f. the root of OE. *ge-mang* : see AMONG.

The normal form in mod. standard English would be *minge* (mindg) : cf. *singe*. Forms with *i* occur both in literature (down to the 17th c.) and in mod. dialects; but the form *meng* has been adopted here as that occurring in the best-known instances.]

1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, blend : a. one thing with (cf. *sc. into*) another.

c. 725 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 15/15 *fundit*, menget. *c*. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 1 *pare* bold pilatus mengde [Lindisf. gemenged] mid hyra offrungum. *a*. 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 in *Cott. Hom.* 169 *Beteris* worl waterdrunch pen after meind [later versions meynd, imengd, imenged] mid wine. *c*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvii. (Alachor) 584 *Poyson* . . myngyt into drink. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (George) 505 *Pane* with wyne mengzeit he poyson. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 262 *Warm* melk sche putte also therto With honny meynd. *c*. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 270 In stede of drynk thay gaf me gall, Asell thay menged it withall. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 1, I founde . . marquestes and stones menged with copper. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 84 Till with his elder brother Themis His brackish waves be meynt. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xxi. The third bad water, . . with good liquors ment. 1677 *NICOLSON Cumb. & Westm. Gloss.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 375 *Meung*, to mix.

b. two or more things (together).

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1674 *Deorewude* stanes, of mistliche heowes, imenget togederes. *c*. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. And put alle pise pinges togidres and menghe hem vpon be fyre and stee hem wele. 1567 *TURNER Ovid's Epist.* Liij b. In cense i yeeld with intermedled teares, Which mingde doe surge as wine yeast in flame. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. v. 12 *Bath'd* in bloud and sweat together ment. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxvi. 35 Till both within one bank, they on my North are meint.

c. With immaterial objects and fig.

a. 1225 *Auer.* R. 332 *Auh* hope & dred schulen ever been imeind togidres. *a*. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 870 *Al* mynsong is of longinge And ymeynd [*MS.* *Cott.* imend] sundel myd woninge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 360 This nobill kyng . . Mengit all tymne with vit manheid. 1426 *LYND. De Guil. Pilgr.* 15956 The play ther-off ys meynt with wo. 1555 V. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 Heate meint with moisture is apt to engendre. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 111 Then taking Scottish othes, which they did breake, and he [Edw.] I reuenge, With those Exploites he French attempts as gloriously did mengde. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 14. *Decay* 253 Their Country-gods with the true God they ming. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 1. viii. When that those rayes . . be closely meint With other beams of plain diversity.

2. To make a mixture of; to produce by mixing. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* II. (Pauhis) 700 *A* fellone poyssone, myngyt and mad be tresone. *a*. 1547 *SURREY Descr. Spring* 11 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The busy bee her honye now she minges. *c*. 1590 *Pride & Loue* (1841) 59 Their good drinke as I sayd to ming and blenne. 1730 (Som.) *Churches. Acc.* (E. D. D.). To mingling time, and to tile pins. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 140 *Al* meng us up thar glasses. 1825 *JAMIESON S.V.* 'To meng tar', to mix it up into a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c.

3. To stir up; after OE. only in fig. applications :

To disturb, trouble, confound. Also *intr.* for *pass.* *Beowulf* 1449 *Se* be megerundas mengan scolde. *a*. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 606 *Nes* his melen ne whit herfere imenget in hire mod twið. *a*. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 915 (MS. *Cott.*) For wrappe meim [*MS.* *Scus* meym] he horte blod. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2770 And sua he menges him wit ire, þat brennes mane made als fire. *c*. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 437 Now thay meng my moode for grace thou can me heie. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iv. 370 Allace, now mingis my mane and mude.

b. To meng with mirths : to cheer.

a. 1490 *Sir Perc.* 1327 The maydene mengede his mode With myrthes at the mete. *c*. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 1 Moste myghty mahowne meng you with myrth!

4. *a. trans.* To bring (living creatures) together; to join (the male with the female).

13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 337, & ay bow meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez. *c*. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6546 There mynget þat here men, machit hom to-gedur; Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge!

b. *refl., pass.*, and *intr.* Of persons : To be mingled together in intercourse, or with, among others; to be joined in battle; to have sexual intercourse; to be united by marriage.

refl. *a*. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* I. xxvii. § 12 Swelce is eac heuwer þat mon hine mengde wið his broðerwite. *c*. 1200 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 26 *Hi* . . hi wið manfulum mengdan [*scilicet*] boode. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2653 *O* man þat menges him wit best For his fleis lust to ful-fil!

pass. *c*. 1205 *Leg.* 1549 þa weoren Bruttes imenged wið þan Saxas. 1384 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* v. 9 That se be meynd [*scilicet* meyned], or comunen not, with lechchours. *c*. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 190 Lok þat se be not menkyd wið him. *c*. 1420 *Lynd. Assembly of Gods* 361 And ones in the moneth with Phebus was she meynt. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xi. 36 When she with Mars was meynt in joyfulness.

intr. *c*. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 54 *He* chosen hem wiwes of caym, And mengten wið wariid kin. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19271 Fra þan durst na man wit þam meng. *c*. 1330 R.

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BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 298 With þe Scottis gan he mengde, and stify stode in stoure. 1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* II. iii. 73. I lufyd not with þame to mengde.

5. *intr.* Of things : To be or become mixed.

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Sætan* 134 Hwaet her hat and ceald hwilum mengaþ. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9952 *þe* leme o light . . þat menges with þa colurs hwe. *c*. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12495 Sodenly the softe winde vnsoderly blew; A myste & a merkenes myngit to-gedur. 1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* vi. 233 And from his springs A virtue takes, which neuer mings With other streame. 1825 *JAMIESON, To meng*, to become mixed. 'The corn's beginning to meng', the standing corn begins to . . assume a yellow tinge; Berwick.

Meng(e, variants of MING v. Obs., to remember.

† Menged, *pph. a. Obs.* Forms : see MENG v.

[f. MENG v. + -ED.] Mixed; disturbed, confused.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 823 *þenne* is þes hundes smel fordo: He not þurh þe meyndesmak Hweþer he schal vort þe abak. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7420 He es ai vte o wite als wode, Hu sal we meke his menged moe? 1428 in *Sources Misc.* (1888) 1, xxxij gyrdels of menged metall. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 665 A woman . . was . . punysshed for sellyng of false myngyd butter.

Mengel, -ill, obs. forms of MINGLE v.

† Menging, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OE. *menging*, f. *mengan* : see MENG v. and -ING.] Mingling, mixture; confusion or disturbance (of mind).

a. 1000 *Althelm Glosses* in *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* IX. 450 *Confectio*, . . menging. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2098 *Conan*. . . Among hom holde of þulke lond abbe non menging. *a*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27739 Menging o mode þat coms o gall. *c*. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 475 *þe* mynyng of þes þingis is unholsum to man to take. *a*. 1485 *Prompt. Parv.* 332/2 (MS. S.) Mengyng, *mixtura*, *commixtio*. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 9 With some menginge with mixture of brimstone. 1818 *HOGG Browne of Botsbeck* I. 288 The menging of repentance.

Mengle, obs. form of MINGLE sb. and v.

Mengue, Mengyd, obs. ff. MANGO, MANCHET.

Menhaden (men'hā-dən). Also manhad (d)en.

[Corrupted or cognate form of Narragansett Indian *munna-whalladag*, 'a fish somewhat like a herring' (R. Williams *Key Lang. America*, 1643).

The fish was used by the Indians for manure, and the name seems to be connected with the vb. *munnohquoitean*, (Eliot's Indian Bible) 'he enriches the land, fertilizes'.]

A fish of the herring family, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, common on the east coasts of the United States; it is much used for manure and produces a valuable oil.

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 42 In 1789 were exported Barrels of manhadan 236. 1792 *HOMMEDEU in Proc. Amer. Assoc.* (1880) XXVIII. 436 *note*. The fish called menhaden or mos-bankers. 1880 *GOODE (title)* in *Rep. 28th Meeting Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 425 A Short Biography of the Menhaden.

b. attrib., as menhaden fishery, oil.

1833 C. A. MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The american menhaden fisheries. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Menhaden oil, used in currying leather.

Hence Menhadener, a steamer engaged in fishing for menhaden.

1905 E. MARSHALL *Middle Wall* 447.

Menheir, obs. variant of MENYHEER.

Menhir (men'hīr). *Archæol.* Also *erron*, menzhir. [a. Breton *men hir* 'long stone' (*men*, *mean* stone, *hir* long : = Welsh *maen hir*, Cornish *medn hir*).] A tall upright monumental stone, of varying antiquity, found in various parts of Europe, and also in Africa and Asia.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 300 The menhir of Plouargat. 1851 (see PEULVAN). 1870 *LUBBOCK Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 302 Circular marks closely resembling those on some of our European menhirs. 1904 *WINDLE Rem. Preh. Age* viii. 192 The Dartmoor row begins with a circle and ends with a menhir.

Meni, obs. form of MANT.

Menial (mē'niāl), a. and sb. Forms : a. 4 meynal(l, -el, 5 meynyal, menal(l. *β*. 4-5 meynyal, meynyal, 5 menyal, mayneal, meynue-yall, 6 maneall, meneal, meigniall, 7 mēniall, meniall, 7- menial. [a. AF. *meignial*, *menial*, f. *meincie* MEINIE.] A. adj.

† 1. Pertaining to the household, domestic. Also *transf.* Obs.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 A mannes owne meynal wittes [*L.* *domesticus sensus ejus*] beep his owne enemies. 1388 *Wyclif Rom.* xvi. 5 Grette 36 wel her meynal (*v. r.* meynyal, *Vulg.* *domestica*) chirche. *c*. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 322 The tything of Turpe lucrum With these maisters is meynal. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 17 He had exchang'd his own Property, his very meniall Necessaries for Bread to support them.

2. Of a servant : Forming one of the household; domestic. Now only in contemptuous use : see B.

1427 *Wilt of Sir E. Braybroke in Bedford. N. & Q.* (1889) II. 224, I wol that after my decey my meynie meynall he kepte to-geder in boushold. 1444 *Ciue Rolt*, 23 *Hen. VI.* The said Geffrey was a menall man of the worshipful household of our Sovereign Lord the King. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 179/2 The wages and fees of youre meynall servauntes. 1475 *Partenay* 900 To gret and smal meniall persones. 1516 *Wilt R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June. Every one of my manneal servantes. 1642 *CHAS. I.* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. § 396 And all this, whilst his Majesty had no other attendance than his own Meniall Servantes. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 294 That none shall heare Masse either at the Queen's or any Ambass^r Chappell but their owne meniall Servantes. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xiv. 413 The first sort of servants therefore, acknowledged by the laws of

England, are menial servants; so called from being *intra moenia*, or domestics. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 332 The labour of a menial servant . . adds to the value of nothing. 1791 *MRS. INCHBALD Simple Story* I. iv. 32 She felt herself but as a menial servant.

3. Of service or employment : Proper to or performed by a menial or domestic servant. Now only with disparaging implication : Of the nature of drudgery; servile, degrading.

1673 *TEMPLE United Prov.* II. 113 His [De Wit's] Train . . was only one man, who performed all the Menial service of his House at home. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. iii. A maid to dress her and two other servants for menial offices. *c*. 1829 *VISCT. PALMERSTON* in *Lytton Life* (1870) I. vi. 317 *note*. The wives are forced to wash and perform all menial offices. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 39 As to the Indian, he is a game animal, not to be degraded by useful or menial toil. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxiv. The menial offices . . the numerous degrading duties . . that I've had to do for him. 1899 T. NICOL *Recent Archæol. & Bible* iv. 153 The menial character of the labour [*scilicet* brickmaking].

4. Of temper, spirit, occupations : Servile, sordid. 1837 (see MENIALISM). 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xlii. (1852) 151 Nor cold insurgent heart, nor menial mind Can compass this. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 399 All other arts which have to do with the body are servile and menial and illiberal. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXIII. 400 Devoted only to the menial care of building a fortune.

B. sb. A 'menial' servant (see A. 2). Now only contemptuous, applied chiefly to liveried men-servants kept for ostentation rather than use; often suggesting an imputation of pomposity or arrogance.

1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xvi. 2 The assis ben to the meynials of the kyng [*Vulg.* *domestici regis*]. 1650 *BR. HALL Bath Glean* xii. § 4 Surely the great Housekeeper of the World . . will never leave any of his menials without the bread of sufficiency. 1755 *JOHNSON, Menial*, one of the train of servants. 1768 I. Moss *The Beggar* 15 A pamp'rd menial forc'd me from the door, To seek a shelter in an humble shed. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* Introd. 39 The Duchess . . bade her page the menials tell That they should tend the old man well. 1820 *BYRON Anst. Fat.* IV. i. Dismiss This menial hence; I would be private with you. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 76 The most common soldier was attended by a retinue of menials that would have better suited the establishment of a noble. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. vii. 68 A hot menial in a red waistcoat came and opened the door. 1901 J. WATSON *Life Master* xvii. 170 The servants . . allowed him to pass with a menial's disdain for the poor.

Hence Menialism, the condition of a menial; a menial act; Meniality, menial character; pl. menial conditions; Menially adv., like a menial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 132 Menial in soul, he may as well have the hire of menialism. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 105 And is such a man to be abased to the menialities of the servants' hall? 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 344 Lady Suffolk . . had been bedchamber woman, and of course had performed this menialism! 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab.* III. (1884) 169 The Prince . . banded his hat to Mr. V., his came to Mr. R., and, leaving them . . thus menially employed upon his service, spoke.

† Menialty. Obs. Also 6 menaltie. [f. MENIAL + -TY.] The condition of being a menial. Also, collect. persons of menial rank.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1889) 176 From the lowest in menialty, to the highest in mistriship. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 91 The vulgar menialty conclude, therefore it [*scilicet* the Plague] is like to encrease.

Menio, obs. form of MANY, MEINIE.

Menild, variant of MENALD.

Menilite (mē'nīlīt). *Min.* [a. F. *ménilite* (H. B. de Saussure, 1795), from *Ménil* (montant), a quarter of Paris where it is found : see -ITE.] A variety of opal of a dull greyish or brownish colour, occurring in kidney-shaped masses.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 205/2 *Pitchstone, Menilites*. . . A specimen of Pitchstone from Menil-montant near Paris . . 261 (Index to Mineralogy) Menalites. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* I. 550 As common flint becomes menilite, from the unctuous and magnesian marl in which it is deposited.

attrib. 1829 *USE Geol.* 324 The menilite silex. Menilla, Menille, obs. ff. MANILLA, MANILLE. 1781 *Gent. Mag.* LI. 616 *Menille* seems to be a corruption of the Spanish *malilla*, a wicked woman capable of any kind of mischief.

Menin, variant of MENNON dial., minnow.

Meningeal (mē'nī'ndžīāl), a. *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. mod.L. *mēninge-us* (f. *mēning-*, MENINX : cf. F. *méninge*, It. *meningeo*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the meninges. Meningeal artery : one of the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain.

1829 C. BELL *Anat. & Phys.* (ed. 7) I. 119 Groove of the meningeal artery. 1877 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 171 Meningeal hemorrhages.

Meninges, pl. of MENINX.

Meningic (mē'nī'ndžik), a. *rare. Path.* [f. mod.L. *mēninge-us* (f. *mēning-*, MENINX + -IC.) = MENINGEAL. 1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 599 He [M. Serre] proposes to call the first *mēninge* and the second *cerebral* apoplexy. *Ibid.* 600 Meningic or brain fever.

Meningism (mē'nī'ndžiz'm). *Path.* [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to meningitis.

1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 1901 5 Jan. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 1 Galli has collected observations of a number of cases of meningitis and meningism.

Meningitic (menī'ndžī'tik), a. *Path.* [f. MENINGITIS + -IC.] Pertaining to meningitis. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitic exudation.

|| **Meningitis** (menindzō'itis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. *mēning-* MENINX + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the meninges of the brain or spinal cord.

1828 **AUCHINCLOSS** *Dis. Brain* 51. To prevent circumscription, I shall employ the term *Meningitis* to express the disease, meaning thereby the inflammation of the arachnoid, or pia mater, or both, as distinct from inflammation of the dura mater. 1899 **Albutt's Syst. Med.** VII. 536 In most cases not due to injury meningitis... is caused by an invasion of micro-organisms.

Hence **Meningi'tiform** a. [-FORM], **Meningi'tophob**ia [-PHOBIA], see QUOTS.

1890 **BILLINGS** *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 133 *Meningitophobia*,... symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis produced from fear of the disease. c 1893 F. P. **FOSTER** *Illustr. Med. Dict.* III. 2276 *Meningitiform*,... resembling meningitis.

Meningo- (mē'ingō), combining form of Gr. *μήνιν* MENINX in a number of pathological and other terms, of which the following are the most important: **Meningocele** (-sīl) [cf. **Cele** sō], hernia of the meninges of the brain or spinal cord; || **Meningo-cerebritis** = *Meningo-encephalitis*; || **Meningo-coccus**, a coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever; || **Meningo-encephalitis**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the adjoining cerebral tissue; || **Meningo-gastro fever** *Obs.* = *gastric fever*; || **Meningo-malacia**, 'softening of the membranes of the brain' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); || **Meningo-myelitis**, inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes; hence **Meningo-myelitic** a.; || **Meningo-myelocoele**, a hernial tumour of the spinal cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); || **Meningo-rachidian** a. [RACHIS], pertaining to the meninges and the spine; || **Meningorrhagia**, hæmorrhage of the meninges of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 **BIENN** *Retros. Med.*, etc. (*Syd. Soc.*) 423 A case of 'meningocoele in the occipital region. 1899 **Albutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 499 The chronic 'meningo-cerebritis of general paralysis. 1893 **DUNGLISON** *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21). *Meningo-coccus*, 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 189 An organism resembling the meningococcus was found. 1872 **COHEN** *Dis. Throat* 206 Consecutive 'meningo-encephalitis. 1899 **Albutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 887 Any chronic 'meningo-myelitic process. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 68 A case in which 'meningo-myelitis was found at the autopsy. 1842 E. **WILSON** *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 351 The 'Meningo-rachidian veins are situated between the theca vertebralis and the vertebræ.

|| **Meninguria** (meningū'ria). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μήνιν* MENINX + *ουρία* urine: see -IA.] The passing of urine containing membranous shreds. Hence **Meninguric** a.

1856 **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.* || **Meninx** (mē'nīnks). Chiefly pl. **meninges** (mē'nīnzīz); also 7 meninges. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μήνιν* membrane, esp. of the brain. (Late L. had *mēninga*; cf. F. *mēninge*.)] Any of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*viz.* the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater).

1616 **BULLOKAR** *Eng. Expos.*, *Meninges*, thinnest skins in which the brain is contained. 1638 A. **READ** *Chirurg.* xvii. 124 In the suture there is a ligament, by which the meninges are tied to the pericranium. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 397 He... inquires, whether the Nerve proceed from the Medulla itself, or its Meninx. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 202 As to the phrenzy, it is an inflammation of the meninges, or dura and pia mater. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 627/2 The cerebral and spinal meninges. 1884 M. **MACKENZIE** *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 370 Congestion of the meninges was found at the base of the brain.

|| b. The drum of the ear. [So in Gr.] *nonce-use*. 1630 **RANDOLPH** *Aristippus* 28 The Meninx of his care is like a cut Drum, and the hammers lost.

Menis, ohs. gen. pl. MAN; ohs. f. MINISH v.

Meniscal (mē'nīskāl), z. rare^a, [f. MENISCUS + -AL.] Of the form of a meniscus.

1850 **WORCESTER** (cites *Enfield*). **Meniscate** (mē'nīskāt), a. *Bot.* [f. MENISCUS + -ATE².] Resembling a meniscus in form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 735/1 *Meniscate*, a cylinder bent into half a circle.

Menisch (e, ohs. forms of MINISH v.

Meniscoid (mē'nīskōid), a. *Bot.* [f. MENISCUS + -OID.] Resembling a meniscus in form; of the form of a watch-glass.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos. Plants* 28 The higher degree of the shield-shaped passes into the meniscoid (*meniscoidens*). 1832 **LINCOLN** *Introd. Bot.* 380 *Meniscoid*;... resembling a watch-glass. 1853 **BERKLEY** *Brit. Mosses* iii. 22 In *Sphagnum* the spore sac... consists of... a meniscoid cyst at the top.

So **Meniscoid** a. = MENISCOID.

1881-2 **SAVILLE-KENT** *Infusoria* II. 870. || **Meniscus** (mē'nīskūs). Pl. **menisci** (mē'nī'sai); also 8 meniscusses. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μήνισκος* crescent, dim. of *μήνιν* moon.] A crescent-shaped body.

1. A crescent moon, *rare*.

1706 **PHILLIPS** (ed. *Jersey*). *Meniscus*, a little Moon. 1881 Miss A. D. **KINGSTON** tr. *J. Verne's Tigers & Traitors* v. 89 Thus the meniscus... shed a few faint beams after midnight.

2. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other; *properly*, the convexo-concave form (i. e. the one which is thickest in the middle, and thus has a crescent-shaped section), but often applied

also to the concavo-convex, the two being sometimes distinguished as *converging* and *diverging* *meniscus* respectively.

1693 E. **HALLEY** in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 969 In a Meniscus the Concave side towards the Object increases the focal length, but the Convex towards the Object diminishes it. 1794 G. **ADAMS** *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiv. 85 Infinitely thin meniscuses do not sensibly change the course of the rays of light. 1879 **JARLAN** *Eyesight* vii. 99 The periscopic glass is what opticians call a meniscus. One surface is convex and the other concave, according as one or the other of these surfaces has the sharper curvature.

3. The convex or concave upper surface of a liquid column, caused by capillarity.

1812-16 **PLAYFAIR** *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 189 The little meniscus of water... which terminates the column. 1883 W. H. **RICHARDS** *Text Bk. Milit. Topogr.* 218 The 'meniscus' should be decidedly rounded; if it appears flat the barometer should be tapped [etc.].

4. *Nath.* A figure of the form of a crescent.

1885 **WATSON & Burnunv** *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 Instead of the figure formed by the two external segments, we may take... the meniscus formed by one internal and one external segment.

5. *Anat.* A disk-like interarticular fibrocartilage situated in the interior of some joints to adapt the articular surfaces to each other, as in the wrist- and knee-joints.

1830 R. **KNOX** *Beclard's Anat.* 239 The menisci, or inter-articular ligaments. 1877 **BURNETT** *Ear* 74 The articulation between the malleus and incus is a true joint, in which is found a meniscus.

6. An organ of doubtful function in *Echino-rhynchus*, a genus of acanthocephalous entozoa.

1877 **HUXLEY** *Anat. Invert. Anim.* 647. 7. *altrith*, and *Comb*, as *meniscus* form, glass, lens; *meniscus-shaped* adj.

1877 tr. *Linnaeus's Faun. Plants* I. 70 Seeds... 'meniscus-form. 1878 **AXEY** *Photogr.* (1881) 203 All single lenses... have the meniscus form given to them. 1704 J. **HARRIS** *Lex. Techn.* I. 'Meniscus Glasses are those which are convex on one side, and concave on the other. 1833 N. **ARNOTT** *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 239 A lens may be convex on one side and concave on the other, called a 'meniscus lens. 1851-6 **WOODWARD** *Mollusca* 74 Specimens frequently occur in the lias, with the 'meniscus-shaped casts of the air-chambers loose, like a pile of watch-glasses.

|| **Menise**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *menuse*, -ce, *menese*, *menys*(e), 6 *menew*(e)s, *menuos*, 7 *mon*(u)ise. [a. OF. *menuse*, *menuse* (mod.F. *menuse*) = L. *minutia*: see MINUTIA.] Small fry.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 *Menese* or loche boiled. Take *Menyse* or loche, and pike hen faire. c 1460 J. **RUSSELL** *Bk. Nurture* 819 Flowndurs, gogons, muskels, *menuse* in sewe. 1508-13 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1867) 280 *Menewes* in sewe of porpator of samon. 1585 **HICINS** *Junius Nomencl.* 62 *Piscium minutu*. *Poissons menues*, *menise*. Small fishes called *menues*. 1613 J. **DENNYS** *Scurr. Angling* II. xl. C 4 b, The little Roach, the *Menise* biting fast. 1616 **SURF.** & **MARKH.** *Country Farm* 507 The small fish, which is called white, are the... Loach, *Menise*, and the Trout.

|| **Menison**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *menison*(e), 3-4 *meneisoun*, 4-5 *menysoun*, 5 *menyson*, -isoun, -eson, *mensone*, *mensoun*, 6 *mensyn*, *menison*. [a. OF. *menison*, *meniseion*, *menoiseion*: late L. *manūtionem* flowing, n. of action f. *manāre* to flow.] Dysentery.

c 1290 *Beket* 2367 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 174 Toward þe deþe he drouȝt And fur-puied in þe meniseone þat is lif him þouȝte long. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 For four ȝer heo hadde... þe meniseoun stronge. 1377 **LANG.** P. Pl. B. xvt. 110 Bothe meleses and mute and in þe menysoun blody, Ofte he heled suche. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 35 Meny men deide on the blody mensoun. 1556 **WITHERS** *Dict.* (1562) 76 The bloudy mensoun, *disenteria*.

Menisperm (menispē'm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Menispermum* (Tournefort), f. Gr. *μήνιν* moon + *σπέρμα* seed: cf. the Eng. name *moonseed*, referring to the crescent-shaped seeds.] A plant of the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*, of which *Menispermum* is the typical genus; the most widely known species are the *Cocculus indicus*, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*, and the *Calumbæ*. Also *Menispermaceæ*, a, belonging to the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*; *Menispermad*, Lindley's term for a plant of this order; *Menispermal* a., in *Menispermal alliance*, Lindley's term for an 'alliance' or group of orders including the *Menispermaceæ*.

1837 **Penny** *Cycl.* VII. 305/2 *Cocculus*, a genus of *Menispermaceæ* plants. 1846 **LINDLEY** *Veg. Kingd.* 297 *Menispermæ*—The Menispermal Alliance. *Ibid.* The Order of *Menispermads*. 1880 **GARROD & BAXTER** *Mat. Med.* 187 The root of the *Fraseria Walteri*, and of a *Menisperm* from Ceylon, have been substituted for true *calumbæ*.

Menispermine (menispē'min). *Chem.* Also -ina, -in. [f. mod.L. *Menispermum*-um (see MENISPERM + -INE⁵).] An alkaloid obtained from the shells of the fruit of the *Cocculus indicus*, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*. Also || **Menispermia**.

1837 **Penny** *Cycl.* VII. 306/2 The kernel [of the fruit of *Cocculus indicus*] contains about one part in the hundred of picrotoxin, or menispermia, as some term it. 1838 T. **THOMPSON** *Chem. Org. Bodies* 224 *Menispermia*... is white and opaque, and has very much the external appearance of cyanide of mercury. 1852 J. **BELL** in *Lect. Gt. Exhib.* 141 *Menispermia*. 1880 **GARROD & BAXTER** *Mat. Med.* 188 An alkaloid, *Menispermine*.

Menitto, **Meniver**(e), **Meniye**: see MANITOU, MINIVEB, MANYIE.

Menked, -et: see MENG v.

Men-kind. [See MAN sb.¹ 22.] Now *rare*. Also 5 *men kyn*. The male sex; men-folk.

1387 **TRÉVISA** *Higden* (Rolls) II. 145 He schalde raper chese hem a kyng... of þe women kyn raper halde of þe men kyn. 1559 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 153 When the name of Jesus shall... be pronounced in the church, due reverence shall be made... with... uncovering the heads of the Menkind. 1674 **GOOKIN** in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1806) I. 183 The menkind sitting by themselves and the womenkind by themselves. 1697 in *C. Mather Magn. Chr.* vi. 12, I had breakfasted with the Family, and the Men-kind were gone abroad. 1898 *Month* June 637 Where the family meals take place, and where the Basque menkind are served first.

Menkit, **menkte**, **menkyd**: see MENG v.

Menly, **Mennage**, **Mennal**, **Mennam**: see MEANLY adv.¹, MANAGE, MENALD, MENKOM.

Mennard (mē'nārd). *dial.* Also 8 *mennot*, 9 *menner*, *mennad*, *menot*. [Formation obscure: perh. connected with MINNOW.] = MINNOW.

1796 **MARSHALL** *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 333 *Mennot*, the minnow. 1865 **Lonsdale** *Gloss.*, *Mennar*, *Mennard*, a minnow. 1904 *menot* (see MENMOW).

Menne, obs. pl. of MAN; ohs. form of MEINIE.

Mennelled, **Mennesse**: see MENALD, MANNISH.

|| **Men-nesse**. *Obs. rare*. [Aphetic for I-MENNESSE: cf. MEAN a.¹ 1.] Communion, fellowship.

1340 *Aenyl.* 14 Ich y-leue holy cherch generalliche and þe menesse of halȝen. *Ibid.* 268.

Mennesse, variant of MANNISS *Obs.*

Menniss, **Mennly**: see MANNISH, MEANLY.

Mennom (mē'nōm). *dial.* Forms: 7-8 *minum*, 7-9 *minim*, 8 *menin*, 8-9 *mennin*, 9 *mennom*, -on, -im, -um, -am, etc. (see E.D.D.). [? A corruption of MINNOW, due to association with MINIM.] = MINNOW.

1654 **FULLER** *Ephemeris* Pref. 7 Minums will get through the holes thereof [sc. a drag-net]. 1674 **RAY** *Collect. Words, Fresh-water Fish* 111 The Minow, Minim or Pink. 1794-6 E. **DARWIN** *Zoon.* (1801) I. 25 A great number of little fish called minnows or pinks. 1806 in *Archæologia* XV. 352 note, The minnow still called... 'mennom' in the north of England.

a 1810 **TAKNAHL** *Poems* (1846) 76 Up frae the menon to the whale. 1838 **HALLIBURTON** *Chron.* Ser. u. xix. 294 Little ponds never hold big fish; there is nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. 1893 *Northumbria Gloss.*, *Mennim*, *Mennam*, *Mennom*, *Mennum*. 1904 *Spectator* 28 May 847/2 Minnow, pink, meaker, menot, minim, peer, and minnin are all synonymous.

attrib. 1725 **RANSAY** *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, The saughtree shades the menin pool.

Mennonist (mē'nōnist). Also 7-9 *Menonist*. [Formed as MENNONITE + -IST.] = next.

1645 **PACHT** *Heresiogr.* (1646) 30 Mennonists, so called of Menon, a Frisian, by whose name the Anabaptists were generally called. 1776 J. **ADAMS** *Wks.* (1854) IX. 403 At present some colonies have... bodies of Quakers, and Mennonists, and Moravians, who are principled against war. 1866 H. **PHILLIPS** *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 The Mennonists refuse to sell their produce unless for hard cash.

So **Menonism**, the doctrines of the Mennonites.

1684 *Ansu. Remarks More's Expos.* Pref. a 4 b, All which is done in favour of his beloved Mennonism, that Christ may not be held to begin his reign where there is any visible Monarch or Civil Magistrate that rules.

Mennonite (mē'nōnait). *Ecc.* Also *berron*. **Mennonite**, 8 *Menonite*. [f. *Menno* + -ITE.] A member of a sect of Christians which was founded in Friesland by Menno Simons (1492-1559). They are opposed to infant baptism, the taking of oaths, military service, and the holding of civic offices.

1565 T. **STAPLETON** *Fortr. Faith* 9 b, Mennonites and Zuenckfeldians have ben stirring. 1684 *Ansu. Remarks More's Expos.* Pref. a 2 b, Which is the opinion of Daniel Brenius a Mennonite. 1876 **BARCLAY** *Inner Life Relig. Soc. Connex.* 73 The doctrines, of the Mennonites.

attrib. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl. s.v.*, M. Herman Schin, a Mennonite minister. 1864 **EVANS** *E. Eng. Baptists* 21 The Mennonite Church in Holland. 1876 **BARCLAY** *Inner Life Relig. Soc. Connex.* 77 Many of them... held to the Mennonite faith and practice.

Mennot, **Mennow**, **Mennum**, **Menny**: see MENNARD, MINNOW, MENMOW, MANY.

Mennys, ohs. gen. pl. of MAN.

|| **Menobranch** (menobrā'nk). [mod.L.; irregularly f. Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *βράγχος* gills.] a. A genus of tailed amphibians (also called *Necturus*), having permanent external gills. b. An animal of this genus; in this sense also in anglicized form **Menobranch** (menobrā'nk).

1845 J. F. **SOUTH** *Zool. in Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 305/1 The Menobranch, Axolotl and Menopome. 1854 **OWEN** *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 158 The menobranch has four fingers and four toes. 1878 **BELL** tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 432 The notochord... is alternately constricted and widened out in Menobranchs, Siredon, and Menopoma.

|| **Menolipsis** (menolī'psis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μηνω-*, *μήν* month + *λείψις* failure, omission, f. *λείπω* to leave, fail.] The failure, retention, or cessation of the menses.

1856 in *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*, and in recent *Dicts.*

|| **Menologe**. *Obs.* Also *menologue*. [ad. Eccl. L. *mēnologium*: see next.] = MENOLOGE.

1626 T. **HAWKINS** tr. *Cassian's Holy Crt.* 538 In the Menologie of the Grecians, and the Roman Martyrologe.

1653 LO. VAUX tr. *Godau's St. Paul* 316 The Greek Menology saies, he was Bishop of Golophones. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Greek Menology (a book so called) is its Martyrology, or a Collection of the Saints days of every month in their Church.

Menology (mēnōlōgī). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms *menologion*, *menologium*. [ad. mod. L. *menologium*, ad. late Gr. *μηνολόγιον*, f. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *λόγος* account; see LOGOS. Cf. *martyrology*.] A calendar of the months.

1. *spec.* The distinctive title of the calendar of the Greek church, containing biographies of the saints in the order of the dates on which they are commemorated.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 68 They report... upon the authority... of the Greeks Menology, that St. Peter came hither. 1740 A. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. 321 The Greek Menologies intimate that he was shot. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Greek N. T.* App. 84 The Menologion or system of saints' days.

b. *transf.*; applied esp. to the OE. metrical church calendar first printed by HICKES in 1705.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) II. x. 83 To search in the Anglo-Saxon menology for the most distinguished patrons of the monastic profession. 1887 STANTON (*title*) A menology of England and Wales; or, brief memorials of the ancient British and English saints, arranged according to the calendar. 1888 (*title*) A menology or record of departed friends (compiled by M. E. Barrow). 1894 C. PLUMMER *Sax. Chron.* Expl. Gloss. 297 The Menologion or Metrical Calendar contained in Appendix A.

2. *gen.* An almanac. ? *Obs. rare*—*o*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Menologion*, an Account of the Course of the moon, an Almanack.

3. The department of knowledge that relates to the months.

[Properly another word, repr. an assumed Gr. type in *-λογία*; see *-LOGY*.]

1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* VII. iv. (ed. 2) II. 24 On the Menology and Literature of the Pagan Saxons.

Menonist, -ite, obs. forms of MENNONIST, -ITE.

Menopause (mēnōpōz). *Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *menopausis*, f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *παύσις* cessation, PAUSE. Cf. F. *ménopause*.] The final cessation of the menses.

1872 PEASELEY *Ovar. Tumors* 2 The 30 or 35 years of menstrual life, i. e. from puberty to the menopause. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 302

Hence **Menopausal** a., having symptoms of the menopause.

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation Disease* viii. 35 Those menopausal patients who seek medical relief.

Menophania (mēnōfānīā). *Phys.* [med. L., f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *-φάνια* appearance, *φαίνειν* to appear.] The first appearance of the menses. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 533.

Menoplaquia (mēnōplākiā). *Path.* [mod. L., from Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *-πλᾱνία*, *πλᾱνῶ* wandering.] A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the uterus.

1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* In some recent Dicts.

Menopoma (mēnōpōmā). Also anglicized **menopome** (mēnōpōm). [mod. L., irreg. f. Gr. *μηνειν* to remain + *πόμα* lid.] A genus of amphibians characterized by the persistence of the branchial apertures; an amphibian of this genus, a hellbender.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 91/5 The *amphiuma* and *menopoma* have not as yet been observed to possess branchiae. 1844 Penny *Cycl.* XX. 342/5 *Salmanitropis*, Wagler's name for the Menopome. 1863 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 185 The Menopome inhabits the Ohio and Alleghany rivers.

Menor, obs. form of MINOR.

Menorhynchous (mēnorīnkōs), a. *Ent.* [f. mod. L. *Menorhyncha* (irreg. f. Gr. *μνενειν* to remain + *ρύγχος* snout, proboscis) + *-OUS*.] Belonging to or having the character of the *Menorhyncha* (in Brauer's classification of insects, those taking food by suction in the larval and imaginal state).

1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 542 According to Brauer's generalisations they [Hemiptera] are Menorhynchous, Oligonephrous *Pterygota*.

Menorrhagia (mēnorēdgiā). *Path.* Also anglicized **Menorrhagy** (mēnorēdgi). [mod. L., f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *-ραγία*, f. *ράγναι*, *ρήγνυμι* to break, burst forth.] Excessive or long-continued menstruation.

1776-84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* (1808) II. 4, I treat of menorrhagia here as an active hæmorrhagy, because I consider menstruation, in its natural state, to be always of that kind. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Menorrhagia* Abortion, term for menorrhagy attendant on abortion.

1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 261 Menorrhagia may occur without pain.

Hence **Menorrhagic** (mēnorēdgiak) a., pertaining to or suffering from menorrhagia.

1844 ASHWELL *Dis. Women* 147 She has been menorrhagic for several years. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 62 Menorrhagic, dysmenorrhagic girls and women. c. 1893 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* III. 1576 Menorrhagic fever.

Menorrhæa (mēnorēā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *-ραία* flow, flux] a. The ordinary flow of the menses. b. Long-con-

tinned, though moderate, flow of the menses. c. A too frequent return of the menses. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xv. (ed. 4) 107 There is not amenorrhæa, but menorrhæa into the passages, not farther.

Hence **Menorrhæic** a., pertaining to or characterized by menorrhæa. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Menostasis (mēnōstāsīs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + *-στάσις* standing.]

a. The suppression or retention of the menses. b. The acute pain preceding the menses in some women (Dunglison 1855). Hence **Menostatic** a., pertaining to menostasis.

1839 Hooper's *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Menostation (mēnōstāshon). *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *menostation-em*, f. Gr. *μην-*, *μήν* month + L. *station-em* a standing.] = MENOSTASIS.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 46 Yet menostation may take place from a suppression of the menses after they have become habitual. 1844 HOLBYRN *Dict. Med.* *Menostation*, a suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

Menot: see MENARD *dict.*, a minnow.

Menour, -ess, obs. forms of MINOR, -ESS.

Menow weed. *West Indian. Obs.* [Cf. *many-root* (MANY 6 c), applied to the same plant; & Browne's *menow weed* may be a mistake for this, or possibly both names may be distortions of some foreign word.] The plant *Ruellia tuberosa*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 268 Menow weed, is very common in most parts of Jamaica.

Menow(e, obs. forms of MINNOW.

Menprise, variant of MAINPRISE v. *Obs.*

Mensa (mēnsā). [L. *mensa* table.]

1. *Eclat.* The upper surface, esp. the top slab, of an altar; an altar-table.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 45 An original altar of solid masonry with moulded mensa and plinth. 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 250/1 In the chancel of Car-Colston rests the uprooted headstone of Dr. Thoroton... it was originally the mensa of the high altar.

2. The grinding surface of a molar tooth.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mensa*, the broader part of the Teeth called Grinders, which Chaws and Blinches the Meat. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Mensal (mēnsāl), a.¹ and sb.¹ Also 8 mensale. [ad. late L. *mensalis*, f. *mensa* table; see -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or used at the table; table.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 333/5 Mensal knyfe, or borde knyfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Conversation either mental or mensal. 1775 DR. WARREN *Lett.* in *Jesse Selwyn's Corr.* (1844) III. 373 The common things, mental or mensal, which I grubbed on with contentedly.

b. *Mensal bed*: a couch used (as by the ancient Romans) for reclining at meals.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 543 It is an allusion to their conjugal and mensal beds, on which the guests are so bestowed, that the first laid his left hand under the head of him that was next.

2. a. In Irish (and early Scottish) history, *Mensal land*: land set apart for the supply of food for the table of the king or prince.

1607 DAVIES *1st Lett. to Earl Salisbury* Hist. Tracts (1787) 245 The Mensall land of McGuire. 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irell.* I. Expl. Index, *Logh ter*, Demesne or Mensal Lands, for House-keeping. 1880 W. F. SIERKE *Celtic Scot.* 111. 148 The office or mensal land set apart for the maintenance of the Ri or Toisich.

b. In Scotland and Ireland before the Reformation, applied to a church, benefice, etc., appropriated to the service of the bishop for the maintenance of his table. Also similarly used in the modern Roman Catholic church in Ireland.

1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 114 All manner of Benefices as well mensall as other. 1663 *Jrnl. Irish Ho. Lords* (1779) I. 375 That Bishops that are well settled do build a Mensal-House. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 360 The churches of St. Andrews, Uigston, and Laggan were Mensal. 1833 CARTLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. *Hoddum*, in the Shire of Dumfriesshire; formerly a Mensal Church to the See of Glasgow. 1861 FITZPATRICK *Dr. Doyle* (1880) I. 373 As this was a mensal parish, Dr. Doyle often visited it officially.

3. *Palmistry*. *Mensal line*, the 'line of fortune', the table-line. [Cf. OF. *mensalis* sb.]

1602 Naresius (1893) 30 Thy mensal line is too direct and cragged. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* v. xxxix. 429.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* A mensal church or benefice.

1701 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Mensalia*, *Mensals*, were such Personages or Livings as were united formerly to the Tables of Religious Houses. 1847 W. REEVES *Eccles. Antiq.* *Down & Connor* (1867) 115 note, This parish was, of old, a mensal of the Bishop of Down.

2. *Irish Antiq.* The provision of the royal table (see A. 2) a. *Obs.*

1782 Vallancey's *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* III. x. 94 Lands assigned for the mensal of the chief.

Mensal (mēnsāl), a.² and sb.² [f. L. *mēns-is* mouth + -AL. Cf. *mensual*.] A. *adj.* Monthly.

1860 WORCESTER (*quoting Month. Rev.*). 1883 J. NELSON in *Amer. Trul. Psychol.* I. 390 In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by the mensal periodicity.

† B. *sb.* A monthly account. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 60 The cofferer hath... one under clerke... to make the mensall and many othyr wrtyngs for the Thesaurer his accompt. 1526 *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of the expirment of every month to bring in his mensall.

Mensalize (mēnsāliz), v. [f. MENSAL¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a 'mensal' parish, etc.

1893 FAHEY *Hist. Diocese Kilmacduagh* 406 The parish was mensalised on the appointment of Dr. Archdeacon.

Mensanger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

Mense (mens), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north.* *dialect.* [Sc. pronunciation of MENSCK: cf. *buis* = *bush* bush, *ass* = *ash* ashes, etc.] Propriety, decorum; neatness, tidiness.

c. 1500 *Priests of Pollis* (Laing) 313 Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait they murle; For marriage thus unyete of ane churle. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 10 War your richt reknit to be crown It mycht be laid with lillit mense. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 46, I ha'e bairn my meat and my mense. (Used by one who has given an invitation that has not been accepted.) 1783 BURNS *Poor Maltie's Elegy* iv, I wat she was a sheep o' mense, An' could behave hersel wi' mense. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 342 *Mense*, manners, creditableness. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, But we ha'e mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths.

Mense (mens), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *mence*. [Sc. var. of MENSCK v.] *trans.* To grace; to adorn or decorate; to be a credit or to do honour to.

1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 4088 Cum heir, Falset, & mense the gallowes. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 Lyke Hopinees with elcrookes to minche and net Samueles to mense the offerings of God. 1780 J. MAYNE *Sitter Gun* iii, Conventer Tamson mensed the board, Where sat ilk deacon like a lord. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodyshe*, etc. II. 164 'Ibey'll... leave the good... ait-meat bannocks to... be pouched by them that draff an' bran wad better ha'e mensed! 1863 in Robson *Baris Tyne* 135 O bonny church! ye've studden lang, To mence our canny toon.

Mense, obs. Sc. form of *mends*: see MEND sb.

Menseful (mēnsfūl), a. Sc. and north. *dialect.* [f. MENSE sb. + -FUL.] Proper, decorous; neat, tidy; discreet.

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 32 *Menseful*: comely, graceful, crediting a man, *Yok-sh.* 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 119 Thus with attentive look menseful they sit. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, Put on your Raploch grey; it's a mair menseful and thrify dress. 1822 — *Pirate* xiii, Menseful maiden ne'er should rise, Till the first beam tints the skies. 1891 A. J. MUNBY *Vulgar Verses* 191 'Bud, Gaffer, I said the menseful maid.

Menseless (mēnslē), a. *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. MENSE sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of propriety, decorum or seamliness.

15. *Colkellie Sow in Baunatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1026 This cursit company And menses mangery. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xv, O, but I fear mine hopes be void, or menseless! 1787 BURNS *Death Poor Maltie* 50 An warh him, no to rin an wear his cloots Like thair menseless, graceless, brutes. 1858 M. PORTKOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 The menseless frye gie out its for your fame they pry, To mak it strut, an' sten' mair high.

Menses (mēnsēz), *sb. pl.* *Path.* [L. *mēnsēs*, pl. of *mēnsis* month.] = CATAMENIA.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ll. 72 The seede of Darnell... pro-uoketh the flowers of menses. 1607 TOFFELL *Fourp. Beasts* (1638) 431 A Musk-cat... is very profitable... for the bringing forth of those Womens menses or fluxes which are stopped. 1718 QUINCY *Cough. Disp.* 92 Allurth provokes the Menses, and forwards Delivery. 1896 ALMUTT & PLAYFAIR *Syst. Gynaecology* 345 The suppression of the menses that occurs in young odest women is to be accounted for in the same way.

† **Mension**. *Obs.*—*o* [ad. L. *mēnsiō-em*, n. of action to *mētrī* (pp. stem *mēns-*) to measure.] The action of measuring.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mension*, a measuring. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mensionation*, the same as *Mension*, or measuring.

Mension, obs. form of MENTION.

† **Mensk**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *mensea*, *mensee*, *menke*, 3-6 *mensk*, *menske*, 5 *menseke*. (See also MENSE sb.) [a. ON. *menniska* humanity (Sw. *menniska*, Da. *menniske*), corresponding (exc. for declension) to OE. *menniscu* = OS. OHG. *menniski*:—OTeut. type **mammiskin*- wk. fem., f. **mammisko*: see MANNISH a.]

1. Humanity, kindness; graciousness, courtesy. a. 1240 *Wolungein Cott. Hom.* 269 *Menske* and *mildeschipe* and *debonaire* of here and dede. c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 313 Moch is bi mercy & bi myst, bi menske, & bi grace! 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 163 A mayden of menske, ful debonere. a. 1440 *Sir Degra*. 83 He lovede welles almedede, Powt men to cloth and fede, Wyth menske and manhede.

2. Honour, dignity, reverence; *pl.* honours, dignities.

c. 1200 *LAV.* 2535 Ah fourti wintre heore fader mid mensca heold bi riche. *Ibid.* 2681. a. 1225 *Anor.* R. 192 Mid more menke, not ich non ancre þet habbe al þet hire need is þene 3c breo babbe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4245 Putifer... held ioseph in mensk and are. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2118 More menske were it to be Better for to do. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr.* *Ant.* 2410 Sele you hytyde, & he 3elde hit yow zere, þat 3arkkez al menskes! 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 621 Men sall se Quha lufis the kyngis menske to-day! a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1423 If... we fourte kemmys agayne one knyght, Lillute menske wold us to us lighte, If he were some slayne. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 175 *Mensk* be to this meyne! 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Ivemen* 352, I maid that wif carli to work all womenis werkis, And did all manly materis and menk in this erd. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 3c shall have moch menske theerof.

b. An honour, credit, ornament.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Pe neste menkes [C. menske] of pine nebbe, þet is, þet feirest dehtenkes smech muðes & nooses smel. a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 þu þat menske art of al mon kin, of alle bales bote, mon for to menske swuch schome þoledes.

† **Mensck**, *a. Obs.* [a. ON. *mennisk-r* = OE. *mennisc*; see MANNISH a.] Worshipful, honourable.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 964 A mensck lady on molde.

† **Mensck**, *v. Obs.* [f. MENSCK sb.]

1. *trans.* To reverence or honour; to dignify, grace, favour.

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 He hire walde menskin wið al þat he mahte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2432 Þe king... commanded thru-out al his land Men suld him mensck and hald in hand. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 177 For ȝit I may as I mihte menske þe wið giftes And Meyntene þi Monheide more þen þou knowest. a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1855 Send hom þat semly þat I saw fore, That he may menske hur with marriage. a 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 140 Mahowne the menske, my lord kyng. a 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 446 Hym to mensck on mold withouin manance.

2. To adorn; to render graceful.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 141 þe abytt þat þou has vpon, no haldayd hit mensck. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 153 A mere mantile abof, mensked with-inne, With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. a 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12460 To menske hit [a cloak] þer hit was wane. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Margaret*) 525 One þe more, quhen soun was brycht, þat menskis al þe world of lycht [etc.].

† **Mensckful**, *a. Obs.* [f. MENSCK sb. + -FUL. Cf. MENSEFUL.] Worshipful, honourable; gracious. Of a building: Stately.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 18e menske of þe dome þet heo schulen demen is heilischepe mensckful ouer al understonen, æȝen scheome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9878 A castel... a worthy sted mensckful to hald. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 51 Mensckful maiden of nyht. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 508 His maners were so mensckful a-inende hem niȝt none. a 1360 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 389 Was neuer madyn so mensckful here apon molde As thou art. a 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 408 Maneris full mensckful, with mony deip dike. *absol.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 555 Syr Boos, & sir Byduer, big men boþe, & mony oþer mensckful.

b. Used as *adv.* = MENSEFULLY.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 52 Middel heath mensckful smal; Hire loveliche chere as cristal.

† **Mensckfully**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Honourably; manfully; with grace or propriety.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1143 Ful mensckfully to þe messangeres þempeur þan seide, he wold be bouen blepeli þe bold batayle to hold. 13.. *S. Erkenwode* 50 in *Hortm. Alleng. Leg.* (1881) 267 Metely made of þe marhe & mensckfully planede. 14.. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4076 Sir Ewayne, and sir Errake, Demens the medilwarde mensckfully thareafyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234 Mensckfully, honeste.

† **Mensck-kind**, *-kins*: see MAN sb. 23.

† **Menscking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MENSCK v. + -ING 1.] Honour, worship; courtesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 Knele i sal þe for þe king, And thank him of his grett menscking. *Ibid.* 15048 Þou tak to thank þat we þe mak sil menscking als we mai.

† **Mensckless**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6-les. [f. MENSCK sb. + -LESS. Cf. MENSELESS.] Ungacious.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. v. 41 This mensckles goddes in euery mannish mouth Skalis thir newis est, west, north, and south.

† **Mensckly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MENSCK sb. + -LY 2.] Courteously; reverently; honourably, with dignity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 ȝif þu hapest þine sunne, hwai spekes tu mensckliche hi hire? a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 þat leuer is mensckli to ȝuen þen cweði to wiðhalde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1312 Penne he meued to his mete, þat mensckly hym kered. 1340-70 *Alisaundre* 173 The Marques of Molosor mensckliche hee aught. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xli. 86 He brought him mensckly till erdinge. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 291 in *Babes Bk.* Drynk mensckly and ȝyt agayne.

Menslaucht, variant of MANS LAUGHT *Obs.*

1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 In þat stryf were meny menslaughtes in þe citee.

Mensless, variant of MENSELESS.

† **Mensoigne, mensonge**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *mençoigne, mensonge*:—popular L. **mentitiōnica*, f. *mentiri* to lie.] Falsehood.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxix. (1869) 151 My tunge, whiche is mesel, is cleped perimurement, and my mouthe ȝ clepe mensonge [*Sic: corrected in the MS. from mensenge*].

Menson(e), *-soun*, variants of MENISON *Obs.*

Menstracie, *-asy*, etc., obs. ff. MINSTRELSY.

Menstrail, *-alle*, *-alle*, obs. ff. MINSTREL.

Menstre, *-strell*, obs. ff. MINSTER, MINSTREL.

Menstrew, variant of MENSTRUE *Obs.*

Menstrua, pl. of MENSTRUUM.

Menstrual (men'strual), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *menstrual*, ad. L. *mēnstruāl-is*, f. *mēnstru-us*, *mēnstru-um*: see MENSTRUUM and -AL.] *a. adj.*

1. Monthly; happening once in a month, varying in monthly periods. Now only *astr.*, esp. in *menstrual parallax*, the difference produced by the moon in the apparent position of the sun and the primary planets.

1594 *R. ASHLEY tr. Lays le Roy 2* The causes both of these cotidian, menstruall, annual, and other the rarest mutations... are attributed to the celestial motions. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 187 Any Thing we have here allegd' concerning these Menstrual Periods. 1695 *WALLIS in Phil. Trans.* i. 286 There is no other connexion between the Moon's motion and the Tydes Menstrual period, than a

casual Synchronism. 1768 *SMEATON Ibid.* LVIII. 157 The difference thus produced in the apparent place of the Sun... be... called the menstrual parallax. 1780 *HENSECHILL Ibid.* LXXXI. 116 We have... no cause to suspect any very material periodical irregularity, either diurnal, menstrual, or annual. 1823 *J. MITCHELL Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 343 Menstrual Parallax of the Sun is [etc.]. 1833 *HENSECHILL Treat. Astron.* § 451 (1839) 289. An apparent monthly displacement of the sun... which is called the menstrual equation. 1872 *O. SIMPSON Gloss. Eccl. Ternis* s. v. Epact, It [an Epact] is therefore both annual and menstrual.

b. Lasting or extending over a month; esp. *Eol.* of a plant, remaining in bloom or foliage for a month (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

2. Of or pertaining to the catamenia.

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* vii. (1495) 104 The noders wonbe is fedde with blode menstruall. 1561 *F. Norton Cabot's Inst.* ii. 152 Some... do to lewdly ask, whether we will say that Christ was engendered of the menstruall sede of the Virgin. 1607 *Torsell Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 308 Aristotle and others do not let to write, that menstrual blood doth naturally void from the Mare. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 92 A Provoker of the menstrual Discharges. 1876 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 885 Inflammation... is most apt to occur during the menstrual period. 1896 *ALLBUTT & PLAYFAIR Gynaecology* 367 It may continue during the menstrual life of the patient.

† b. Suffering from ailments connected with menstruation. *Obs.*

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An hysterical (or 1 rather think menstrual) woman.

† 3. Of parts of the body: Produced from the menstrual blood of the mother; opposed to *spermatological*. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 58 Some Entrails... are hard to repair; though that Division of Spermatical, and Menstrual Parts, be but a Conceit.

† 4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a menstruum. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Ashm.* (1652) 126 Understood thy Water menstruall.

b. sb.

† 1. pl. = CATAMENIA. *Obs.*

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 We apply the boxes to suscite the menstruales of women. 1599 — *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 135/1 It helpeth woemen when their menstruales flowe to superfluously.

† 2. *Alch.* The 'menstrual' element (see A. 4, and cf. A. 3, and note s. v. MENSTRUUM) supposed to be added to metal in the process of its conversion into gold. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Ashm.* (1652) 125 For inuisible ȝs truly thyrs Menstruall. 1477 *Norton Ordin. Alch.* v. *Ibid.* 9 The seminal seed Masculine, Hath wrought and won the Victory, Upon the menstruales worthily.

† **Menstruant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *mēnstruant-ens*, pr. pple. of *mēnstruāre* to menstruate.] Subject to the catamenia.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 210 Women are menstruant and men pubescent at the year of twice seven. 1695 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

† **Menstruate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. (Vulg.) *mēnstruātus*, f. *mēnstru-um*: see MENSTRUUM.] Menstruous.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxii. 10 Thei meckeden in thee the vncleines of the menstruate woman. c 1425 *Found. St. Barthol.* 18 That welte of pyte, that was and is opyne to the menstruat womane and syful man.

Menstruate (men'struat), *v.* [f. L. *mēnstruāt-*, ppl. stem of *mēnstruāre*, f. *mēnstrua* monthly courses: see MENSTRUUM and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To discharge the catamenia.

1800 *Med. Frit.* IV. 529 Has never menstruated. 1865 *TANNER Pregnancy* i. 8 Some few girls, however, menstruate as early as the 11th, 12th, or 13th year.

2. *trans.* To pollute as with menstrual blood.

16.. *CLEVELAND On O. P. sick* 8 Wks. (1687) The reeking Steam of thy fresh Villaines Would spot the Stars, and menstruate the Skies.

Hence **Menstruating** *ppl. a.*

1872 *F. G. THOMAS Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 60 Evil often results to a menstruating woman thus constantly exposed. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* n. 2097, 593 The changes in the menstruating uterus.

Menstruated (men'struatēd), *ppl. a.* [f. MENSTRUATE a. + -ED 1.] Applied to women in whom the menstrual flow is established (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Menstruation (men'struat-jən). [ad. L. type **mēnstruatiōnem*, f. *mēnstruāre*: see MENSTRUATE v. and -ATION. Cf. F. *mēnstruation*, Sp. *mēnstruación*, It. *mēnstruazione*.] The act or process of discharging the catamenia.

1776-84 [see MENORRHAGIA]. 1799 *Med. Frit.* I. 294 Women during menstruation, were [etc.]. 1896 *ALLBUTT & PLAYFAIR Gynaecology* 339 Menstruation usually begins in the fifteenth year.

† **Menstrue**. *Obs.* Also 5 *menstrew*, 6 *menstrew*. [a. F. *menstrue*, ad. L. *mēnstru-um*: see MENSTRUUM.]

1. The catamenia; = MENSTRUUM 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 A woman in tyme of menstrue [*tr. menstrue*]. c 1440 *Wyclif's Isa.* lxiv. 6 Menstrue, or unclene blood. 1550 *BALD. Apol.* 57 b, Our vniuersall righteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with menstrue. 1674-7 *MOLINS Anal. Obs.* (1896) 11 A Servant Maid with a suppression of the Menstrue.

attrib. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Þe fleisch & þe fatnes is mad of menscure blood.

b. pl. In the same sense.

1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 22 Anoint the breast to purge upward, and the nautil to purge downward, and three fingers lower to prouoke menstrews. 1590 *P. BARROUET Meth. Physick* liii. 185 Of stopping of menstrews. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* i. 2 These symptoms had happened... at the time when she us'd to have her Menstrews.

2. = MENSTRUUM 2.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Ashm.* (1652) 124 Raymond his Menstrews doth them call. 1605 *TIMME Quercit.* i. xiii. 61 The heavenly menstrews to dispoyle metals of their colours and sulphures natural is this [etc.]. 1610 *B. JOSSON Alch.* i. iii. Are you sure, you loo'd 'hem I' their owne menstrew? 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 6 They flatter their hopes... with fructifying liquors, Chymical Menstrews and such vast conceptions.

† **Menstruosity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **mēnstruositās*, f. **mēnstruosus*: see MENSTRUOSUS.] The condition of being menstruous; *concr.* the menstrual discharge. *White menstrosity*, leucorrhoea.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 When as there [women's] menstrositye too superfluously floweth from them. 1599 — *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 220/1 For the whyte menstrositye of a Woman. Take whyte hoehownde [etc.]. 1634 *H. R. Salernus Regim.* 195 When the menstrosity keepeth due course... letting of blood should not be done. 1653 *SCATER Funeral Scim.* 25 Sept. (1654) 16 It is but as a defiled, nasly, and polluted menstrosity.

Menstruous, *a.* [ad. OF. *menstruous*, ad. L. type **mēnstruosus*, f. *mēnstru-um*: see MENSTRUUM and -UOUS.]

1. Of a female: Having the catamenia.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* v. 8 Menstruous women shal beare monsters. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 667 A menstruous woman doth infect a looking glasse as it were with some material corruption. 1638 *G. SANDYS Priv. Lav.* i. 70 Jerusalem, O thou of late belov'd, Now like a Menstruous Woman art remov'd. 1752 *T. DALE tr. Fretius's Emmenol.* viii. (ed. 2) 55 The same is also testified by Anatomists who have dissected menstruous Women.

2. Pertaining to the catamenia.

1599 *T. MJOUFFET Silkwormes* 67 From menstruous blasis and breathing keep them freed. 1613 *PUCHIAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 599 Their troublesome menstruous purgation. 1616 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 147 At the first point of the menstruous eruptions. 1752 *T. DALE tr. Fretius's Emmenol.* i. (ed. 2) 1 The menstruous Purgation. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 35 *note*, This blood has been taken for the menstruous fluid.

† b. Produced from menstrual blood. (Cf. MENSTRUAL a. 2 c.) Also, secreting menstrual blood. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 900 Therefore all Sperme, all Menstruous Substance, [etc.] have euermore a Closeness, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1782 *A. MONRO Compar. Anal.* (ed. 3) 60 The only organs of generation... are two menstruous bags.

† 3. Defiled with, or as with, menstrual blood (in the Old Testament referred to as the type of horrible pollution). Hence, in the 17th c. often: Horribly filthy or polluted. *Obs.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Isa.* xxx. 22 Ye shal... cast them away as a menstruous cloth. *Ibid.* *Isa.* lxiv. 6 *marg.* Our righteousnesses and best vertues are before thee as vile cloutes, or, (as some read) like the menstruous clothes of a woman. a 1626 *SCATER Sermon. Experi.* (1638) 103 Shall man compared with God be righteous? Mans righteousness is more then menstruous in that comparison. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* lxxvii. 768, I must carry into his presence a menstruous conscience and an ugly face. 1685 *BUNYAN Pharisae & Publ.* 53 All our Righteousnesses are as menstruous Rags.

† 4. Lasting for a month; = MENSTRUAL a. 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1657 *W. BLOIS Mod. Policies* (ed. 7) E 8, Conscience, which the Politician hath so much abused by an inveterate neglect, that it is become Menstruous, Ephemeral. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence † **Menstruousness**, menstruous condition. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 301/1 Their monthly sicknesses, or menstruousness. 1624 *J. EATON Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 The filthy menstruousness of our sanctification. 1682 *tr. Erasmus's Treat. Excomm.* 10 Women in their menstruousness, or men having a Gonorrhoea. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| **Menstruum** (men'struum). *Pl. menstrua* (men'strua). Also 7 *erron.* menstrum. [L., neut. of *mēnstruus* adj., monthly, f. *mēns-*, *mēnsis* month. Cf. F. *menstrue* sing., menstruum, solvent, *menstrues* pl., monthly courses (also OF. *menstre*), Pr. *mestruas* pl., Sp., It. *menstruo*.]

In classical Latin the sb. occurs only in the pl. *menstrua* (=sense 1). The development (in med. Latin) of sense 2 is to be explained by the fact that in alchemy the base metal undergoing transmutation into gold was compared to the seed within the womb, undergoing development by the agency of the menstrual blood. The medical writers spoke of the human fetus as consisting of a 'spermatist' and a 'menstrual' part, derived from the two parents respectively: the alchemists employed this language in a transferred sense, the 'menstruum' with them being the solvent liquid. Cf. quot. 1477 s. v. MENSTRUAL B. 2, and the 14th c. quot. given by Littré under *menstrue*.]

† 1. The secretion produced in the womb and discharged at the monthly periods. Also pl. menses, catamenia. *Obs.*

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xlix. (1495) 166 That superfluetye hythe menstruum for it floweth in the cours in the mone lyght. 1527 *ANOKW Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iii. A nounce therof dronke at nyght causeth women to have

her flowes named menstruum. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 222 The Maids are not to be married, till their Menstrua or natural purgation testifie their abilitie for Conception. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* II. 127 A Tree touched with the Menstrua will lose its leaves.

† b. Menstrual blood as the nourishment of the fœtus; also *transf. Obs.*

1669 WOOLDRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 586 The Discovery and Application of what may be this proper Menstruum wherein each Seed most joyceeth in. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Anim.* III. iii. 261 The Semina. of the greater Animals required a. more effectual preparation of the Matter, or a Menstruum for their production out of those Semina.

2. A solvent; any liquid agent by which a solid substance may be dissolved.

[1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* II. iii. Take your *lutum sapientis*, Your *menstruum simplex*.] 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) 183 If the vehicle or menstruum you give it [medicine] in be also good. 1626 BACON *Art. Eng. Metals* in *Sylva* (1661) 226 We are to enquire what is the proper Menstruum to dissolve any Metall. and what severall Menstrua will dissolve any Metall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Powerful menstrua are made for its emolition [sc. of crystal]. 1773 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. iv. (1726) 163 Our digestion is performed by a Menstruum which is chiefly saliva. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerce. Phil. Techn.* 95 The most effectual menstruum of gold is a mixture. called *aqua regia*. 1800 VINCE *Hydrast.* v. (1806) 52 Solids are supposed to be dissolved in menstrua. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Brit.* 72, I have given up the employment of alcohol as a menstruum for amyl nitrite in angina. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 33 Moistens the drug with the prescribed quantity of the menstruum.

b. figs. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 406 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 This Union will not last always. Death, that Universal Menstruum, will dissolve it. 1803 HOLLAND *Lett. to Joneses* xxi. 304 In overflowing animal spirits is to be found. the menstruum of all social materials. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 335/3 Paradoxes. are menstrua of friendship, they disintegrate regard.

Menstrual (mensiurāl, men'siurāl), a. [a. F. *mensuel*, a. late L. *mēnsūāl-is*, irreg. f. *mēns-is* month, on the analogy of *annūāl-is* annual.] Of or relating to a month; occurring or recurring monthly; monthly.

1794 DR. PORTLAND in *Earl Malmesbury's Diaries & Corr.* III. 124 Most averse. from withholding the menstrual payments. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 86 These seasons must have dominated the life of this people, and prescribed its menstrual, annual, and almost diurnal process.

Mensuer, -ir, obs. forms of **MANSEAR** v.

Mensurability (mensiurābiliti, men'siur-). rare. [f. **MENSURABLE** + -ITY.] The state or quality of being measurable.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 66 Whatsoever is, is Extended or hath Geometrical Quantity and Mensurability in it. 1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* Note (G) II. 511 The common quality which characterizes all of them is their mensurability.

Mensurable (mensiurāb'l, men'siur-), a. [a. F. *mesurable*, ad. late L. *mēnsiurāb'il-is*, f. *mēnsiurāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.; see -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being measured; hence, having assigned limits.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Clymact. Years* 5 Loe thou hast put my dayes mensurable. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 19 The Solar Month. [is] not easily mensurable. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxiv. 20 Every atom. has extension, which we may suppose to have mensurable proportions. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 32 It is only our mortal duration that we measure by visible and mensurable objects. 1881 FAIRBAIN *Stud. Life Christ* 146 It was altogether a most manifest and mensurable thing.

† 2. Just, fair: cf. **MENSURABLE** a. 1. Obs.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 150 I [hospitality] is to shewe ones selfe not to be ingratull but mensurable and equitable to all the world.

3. Mus. Having 'measure' and fixed rhythm, with notes and rests indicating a definite duration: used to denote the style (*cantus* or *musica mensuralis*, 'descant') which succeeded the period of simple plain-song, and in which a combination of different voice-parts was first employed.

Cf. MEASURED 3c, MEASURABLE 5b, MENSURAL 2.

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 179 Ravenscroft. tells us boldly that he [sc. Franco] was the inventor of the four first simple notes of Mensurable Music. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* *Mensurable Music*. 1901 WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 163 Mensurable melody.

Hence **Mensurableness**, mensurable quality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Mensurage**. Obs. [f. L. *mēnsūra* measure + -AGE.] = MEASURE.

a 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* vi. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1883) 357 Other duties paid there, vizt. chalking, mensurage, wharfage, &c. a diem.

Mensural (mensiurāl, men'siurāl), a. [a. med. L. *mēnsūāl-is*, f. L. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.; see -AL.]

1. Pertaining to measure.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxv. 301 There were among the Ancients as well ponds in measure, as in weight, for their vessels were drawn about with lines. and whatsoever they measured after this manner, they called Mensural: As for example, a mensural pound of oyle or wine. 1861 L. NOLAN *Icebergs* 245 Do not these fifty

bergs. speak more a living language to the creative, than to the mensural faculty?

2. Mus. = MENSURABLE 2.

1609 DOUGLAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 39 Mensural Musicke is a knowledge of making Songs by figures. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* *Mensural Note*, the note of definite duration, invented about the commencement of the 12th century. 1901 WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 114 The mensural system. *Ibid.* 174 The kind of part-writing which is characteristic of the early mensural period.

Mensuralist (mensiurālist, men'siur-). [a. F. *mensuraliste*: cf. **MENSURAL** a. 2 and -IST.] A composer of measurable music.

1901 WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 132 The figures adopted by the earlier mensuralists.

Mensurate (mensiurēt, men'siurēt), v. rare. [ad. L. *mēnsūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mēnsūrāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To measure; to ascertain the size, extent or quantity of.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogr.* 274 Those 9 dimensions by which the longitude of the whole body is mensurated. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Contr. Epicur. Leont. & Tern.* V. 223 We mensurate the fitness and adaptation of one part to another. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/2 Dr. Bertillon, the discoverer of the system of mensurating criminals.

Mensuration (mensiurā'shon, men'siurā'shon). [a. late L. *mēnsurātion-em*, f. L. *mēnsūrāre*: see **MENSURATE** v. Cf. F. *mensuration*, Pr. *mensuratio*, Sp. *mensuración*.]

1. The action, or an act, of measuring (anything).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxi. Fiv b. If there happen any error in the situation thereof, great inconvenience may followe in your mensurations. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 174 In these mensurations we must not think to come so near the truth as in those things which are subject to sense. 1704 HEARNE *Ornith. Hist.* (1714) L. 400 The Waters. destroying all their Land Marks, new Mensurations were necessary every recess of the River. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 5-6 Who can believe that they who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce, or the mensuration of time? 1777 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 64 A map the Doctor had procured from actual mensuration.

b. Med. A system of comparative measurement of each side of the chest by which the thoracic cavities of the body may be explored.

1821-34 FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 409 The signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, and mensuration. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Mensuration merely gives more accurate information with regard to form and size.

† c. The result of measurement; size as measured. Obs.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 50 Then take thy Shadows length; see how much more its Mensuration exceeds that before.

2. Math. That branch of mathematics which gives the rules for ascertaining the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mensuration*, or Measuring, is to find the Superficial Area, or Solid Content, of all Surfaces and Bodies. 1855 BREWSTER *Life Newton* II. xiv. 5 He studied the mensuration of round solids.

attrib. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bode* iv. With a little blue bundle over his shoulder, and his 'mensuration book' in his pocket.

Hence **Mensurational** a., concerned with measuring.

1880 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* 1 July 193/2 Three years' experimenting in mensuration spectroscopy.

Mensurative (mensiurātiv, men'siur-), a. [f. **MENSURATE** v. + -IVE.] Capable of measuring; adapted for taking measurements.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. Our Logical, Mensurative faculty. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 151 Let the mensurative and deductive calculus work out its results.

Mensurator (mensiurātor, men'siur-). rare. [a. L. *mēnsūrātor*, agent-n. f. *mēnsūrāre*: see **MENSURATE** v.] An apparatus for measuring (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1711 E. WARD *Vulgaris Brit.* v. 61 So in they heav'd Time's Mensurator Who never mov'd one Moment a'ter.

† **Mensurnal**, a. Obs. [irreg. f. L. *mēnsis* month, on the analogy of *diurnal*.] Monthly; from month to month.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 417 We find the effects to answer, annual, mensurnal, diurnal, and horarie profections. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. 316 Our Church commands no such mensurnal forbearance.

Menswear, -eir, obs. forms of **MANSEAR** v.

Mensyn, variant of **MENISON** Obs.

Mensyngere, obs. form of **MESSINGER**.

Ment: see **MEAN** v. 1, **MENG** v., and **MINT**.

-ment (mēt), suffix, forming sbs. Originally occurring in adopted Fr. words in -ment, either representing Latin sbs. in -mentum, or formed in Fr. on the analogy of these by the addition of the suffix to verb-stems. The Latin -mentum was added to verb-stems, and the resulting sbs. sometimes expressed the result or product of the action of the verb, as in *fragmentum* fragment, and sometimes the means or instrument of the action, as in *alimentum* aliment, *ornamentum* ornament. In late popular Latin, and hence in French, the suffix, while retaining its original functions, came (through sense-development in some of the older words) to

be also a formative of nouns of action. In AF. the suffix was still more frequently employed than in continental OF. Of the many words in -ment adopted into English from French, some have concrete senses, as *garment*, *habilliment*; the majority are nouns of action, as *abridgement*, *accomplishment*, *commencement*. In most of the instances the Fr. verb has been adopted into English as well as the sb. derived from it. Hence the suffix came to be treated as an English formative. Early examples of its use as appended to native English verb-stems are *ornement* (Wyclif's rendering of L. *unio*), and *haugment* (in the *Promptorium* c. 1440 given as the equivalent of L. *suspēdium*, *suspensio*). In the 16th c. the suffix was very freely added to English verb-stems, not only to those of Romanic etymology (as in *banishment*, *enhancement*, *excitement*), but also to those of native origin; examples of the hybrid formations of this period still surviving in use are *acknowledgement*, *amazement*, *atonement*, *betterment*, *merriment*, *wonderment*. Since the 16th c. many new derivatives in -ment have been formed from verbs of obvious French origin. Among verbs of native English etymology, those with the Romanic prefix *en-* (*em-*), and those with the native prefix *be-*, seem to have given rise to derivatives of this form with especial frequency: examples are *embaukment*, *embodiment*, *enlightenment*, *entanglement*; *bedazzlement*, *bedevilement*, *bedragglement*, *beraveement*, *besechement*, *besetment*, *bewilderment*. Of formations in -ment from other native verbs there are few instances since Shakespeare's time. It is rarely that the suffix has been appended to any other part of speech than a verb, as in *dreamment*, *furniturement*, *oddmint*.

The letter y (after a consonant) ending a verb is changed into i when the suffix is appended, as in *accompaniment*.

¶ **Mentagra** (mentægrā). Path. [L. (Pliny) *mentagra*, f. *ment-um* chin, after *podagra* gout.] An eruption about the chin, caused by inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard; sycosis.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* *Mentagra*, the tetter or ringworm about the chin. 1829 T. BATEMAN *Pract. Sympth. Cutan.* Dis. (ed. 7) 404 Sycosis mentis. *Mentagra* (Plenck). 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 160 *Mentagra* is an essentially pustular affection.

Mental (mentāl), a. 1 and sb. [a. F. *mental*, ad. late L. *mentālis*, f. *ment-*, *mens* mind: see -AL. Cf. Sp., Pg. *mental*, It. *mentale*.] A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the mind.

Mental aberration, *alienation*: see the sbs. c. 1425 HOCLEVE *Mhn. Poems* i. 203 But now y see with myn ynt mental Thestat of al an-othir word than this. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 184 'Twixt his mental and his active parts Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 418 The inmost seat of mental sight. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 87 Mental food is also found. to delight the longest, when it is not lusciously sweet. 1802 *Med. Pract.* VIII. 356 Avoid excess in eating, drinking, and in mental exertion. 1820 T. BROWN *Lect. Philos. Human Mind* I. 240 We shall now proceed to observe. the mental phenomena. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I. 56 The intelligence, cunning, and other mental qualities of spiders are well known. 1892 ANSTY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. p. 98 Too severe a mental strain to be frequently cultivated. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/7 His mental state was inherited from long-past generations.

2. Carried on or performed by the mind. *Mental arithmetic*: the art of performing arithmetical operations within the mind, without the use of written figures or other visible symbols. *Mental reservation*: see **RESERVATION**.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b. To. use y' manner of prayer, whether it be mental or vocal in y' which be fyndeth moost swete. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iii. 8 By Consequence. I understand that succession of one I thought to another, which is called Mental Discourse. 1809-10 COLEBRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 12 A lazy half-attention amounts to a mental yawn. 1839 J. P. FROST (*title*) A course of mental arithmetic, in three parts. 1850 M'Cosu *Div. Gov.* III. i. (1874) 287 The mental process. by which the distinction between vice and virtue is observed. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. ix. She would burst into tears on being required [by the mental process] immediately to name the cost of two hundred and forty-seven muslin caps at fourteenpence half-penny.

3. Relating to the mind as an object of study; concerned with the phenomena of mind.

a 1820 T. BROWN *Lect. Philos. Human Mind* I. 8 There is, in short, a science that may be termed *mental physiology*. 1828 G. PAYNE (*title*) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1831 T. C. UPHAM (*title*) Elements of Mental Philosophy. 1860 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 243 Mental Science is Self-knowledge.

¶ 4. Characterized by the possession of mind, intellectual. rare.

1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch-of-Snuff* 66 Platonically ennobled of the beauteous, mental, and excellent wife to a very jealous moralist.

† b. sb. *nonce-uses*. a. pl. Intellectual faculties.

b. pl. Mental reservations. Obs.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The intrinsic mentals or intellectuals of Mankind. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 14.

iv, Hast thou laid aside all thy equivocal and mental in this case?

Mental (mentāl), *a.*² [a. F. *mental*, f. L. *ment-um* chin: see -AL.] Pertaining to the chin. 1271 BAILEY vol. II, *Mental*, belonging to the Chin. 1829 BELL *Anat. & Physiol.* I. 159 The second hole in the lower jaw, is named the mental hole. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 213/2 This line terminates below in a triangular eminence (the mental process). 1866 HUXLEY in *Preh. Rem. Catlin* 91 The lower jaw has a well developed mental prominence.

b. Zool. Pertaining to or situated on the mentum. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* Introd. 7 The inframaxillary or mental scutellæ or shields. 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 424, I shall call... the anterior termination of the venter, the mental edge. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 144 Mental or gular lines.

Mentalism (mentāl'iz'm), *rare.* [f. MENTAL *a.*¹ + -ISM.]

1. A process of the nature of mental action. 1874 MAUSLEY *Mental Dis.* vii. 243 Deranged nervous function—a deranged mentalism, if I may be permitted to coin such a word—of an epileptic or allied nature. 1895 McCook *Tenants of an Old Farm* 134 An order of mentalism which seems to differ from human thinking more in degree than in kind.

2. (See quot.) a 1900 Stogwick in *Mind* (1901) Jan. 20 It may be held broadly that 'matter in ultimate analysis is a mode of mind or consciousness', without raising the question of a conscious self or subject... Such view I think is often called Idealism. I propose to label it 'Mentalism' in broad antithesis to 'Materialism'. If, again, the 'Mentalist's' ontology expressly excludes the notion of self or subject... then perhaps we may designate him as an atomistic Mentalist.

Mentalist (mentāl'ist), *rare.* [f. MENTAL *a.*¹ + -IST.]

1. In nonce-uses: a. One whose tastes are for mental rather than for material pleasures. b. One whose artistic aim is the expression of thought.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 75 The mentalist, whose enjoyments depend more on those delights, which are adapted to soothe his imagination... will find [etc.]. 1840 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLVIII. 278 A purpose which is distinct both from that of the mentalists and the materialists of the [sc. painting] art.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of 'mentalism'. a 1900 [see MENTALISM 2].

Mentality (mentē'li-ti). [f. MENTAL *a.*¹ + -ITY.]

1. That which is of the nature of mind or of mental action.

1691 BAXTER *Rep. Beverley* 15 But tell us whether it be only a Spiritual Mentality, superangelical, or the Soul and Body of a Man at his Incarnation. 1890 A. R. WALLACE in *Nature* 24 July 291 An insect's very limited mentality. 1899 GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent Thru. Christ* iii. 385 There is a vast store of mentality even in the higher animals which has not yet been brought to perfection.

2. Intellectual quality, intellectuality. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 Hudibras has the same hard mentality. 1900 G. SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 258 Pope... is too intellectual and has an excess of mentality.

Mentalization (mentāl'iz-ē'z'n). [Formed as next + -ATION.] Mental action or process.

1893 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 101 (Cent.) Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization.

Mentalize (mentāl'iz), *v.* [f. MENTAL *a.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To develop or cultivate mentally.

1885 G. S. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 145 The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as mentalize children.

Mentally (mentāl'i), *adv.* [f. MENTAL *a.*¹ + -LY.] a. In the mind, by a mental operation; often with reference to unuttered thoughts, resolves, judgements, etc. b. As regards the mind.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1679) 203 There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, Mentally, (to borrow a School term) be further divided. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 129 If they be so [i. e. useful to us] in any Measure (as for example Mentally) they are so, for what we know, as much as He design'd they should be. 1838 LYTON *Alce* ii. ii. Such, mentally, morally, and physically, was Reverend Charles Merton. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 31 When a passage is acquired... it should then be counted mentally, that is, silently. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I. 40 Such animals must be considered mentally and morally the superiors of the human infant and child. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 296/6 He is not mentally competent to form and express a wish for his inquiry before a jury. 1892 ANSTEE *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 7 John... wonders mentally if he can get away in time.

Mentation (mentē'z'n). [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + -ATION.] Mental action, esp. as attributed to the agency of the brain or other nervous organ; also, a product of 'mentation', a state of mind.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* iv. The cerebration of each in the prophetic sacrament of the yet undeveloped possibilities of his mentation. 1876 MAUSLEY *Physiol. of Mind* ii. 133 That substratum of mentality, which is beneath mentation, or conscious mental function. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 537 Successive mental images, successive 'mentations' if I may be allowed to introduce a most useful word, made in America. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 269 note, Subliminal mentation is oftentimes exhibited in literary composition.

Mente: see MEAN *v.*¹ (pa. t. and ppic.) and MINT.

Mental, obs. form of MANTLE.

† **Mentery**. Obs. Also 5 -erye, -iryte. [a. F. *menterie*, f. OF. *mentere*, *menteur* liar, f. *mentir*:—L. *mentiri* to lie: see -ERY.] Lying.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* tit. xxix. (1869) 151 Bi menterye [Fr. orig. *menterie*] is also perituerment born and engendred. *Ibid.* xxx. 152 Menterye. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. xix, Lowd Mentery small confutation needes.

† **Mentha** (men'hā). Bot. [L., ad. Gr. *μίνθη*: see MINT *sb.*] A genus of fragrant herbaceous plants of the family *Labiata*; a plant of this genus. (The popular name of the genus is MINT.)

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 272/1 The odour of the leaves, somewhat resembling a mentha.

b. *Mentha camphor* = MENTHOL (Webster 1902).

Menthene (men'hēn). Chem. [a. G. *menthen*, f. *menthēne*, f. L. *mentha* mint: see -ENE.] A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from peppermint oil. 1838 *Brit. Ann.* (ed. R. D. Thomson) 359 Menthenē.—Walter obtained this substance by distilling crystals of essence of mint over chloride of calcium. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 866 Menthen.

Menthol (men'hōl). Chem. [a. G. *menthol* (Oppenheim 1861, in *Ann. der Chem. u. Pharm.* CXX. 352), f. L. *mentha* mint: see -OL.] A crystalline camphor-like substance obtained by cooling various mint-oils, esp. oil of peppermint. *Menthol cone* or *pencil*: an appliance for the relief of facial neuralgia, consisting of a conical piece of mixed menthol and spermaceti, which is rubbed on the part affected.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 473 Oil of Peppermint deposits hexagonal crystals of menthol or peppermint camphor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 5/1 Menthol cones. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 July 2/1 Menthol and pyruic are sometimes useful for headaches. 1891 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Diet.* III. 2281 Menthol Pencil. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Menticultural (mentik'vltūrāl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Relating to the cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticultural*, cultivating the mind. 1842 PUNSON in *Life* (1887) 31, I have... established a Menticultural Society in Sunderland. 1893 G. HUNTINGTON in *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Oct., A sort of menticultural prize-animal.

Menticulture (mentik'vltūr), [f. L. *mentis* mind + *cultura* CULTURE, after *agricultura*.] The cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticulture*, improvement of the mind. 1895 HOR. FLETCHER (*title*) Menticulture or the A-B-C of true living.

Mentiferous, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -FEROUS.] Proposed as the epithet of an imagined 'ether' in which 'thought-waves' are propagated.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. vi. 135 The transformation [by Dr. Maudsley] of 'brain-wave' into the more ambitious 'mentiferous ether'.

† **Mentiform**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mentis*, *mens* mind + -FORM.] Resembling the mind.

1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* 31 The Spirit is mentiform, or like the Son i. e. the Understanding from which he proceeded.

Mentigerous (mentid'zēras), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *ment-um* (see MENTUM) + -GEROUS.] Bearing the mentum. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

† **Mentigo**. Path. Obs. [L. *mentigo* (Columella), f. *ment-um* chin.] a. A pustular eruption on the mouth and lips of sheep. b. = MENTAGRA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mentigo*, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mentil (e, obs. forms of MANTLE.

† **Mentimutation**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *mentis* mind + MUTATION.] A change of mind.

1650 B. DISCOLIMINIUM 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all the... illaquetions, extrications... mentimutations... that I... can devise.

Mention (men'ʃn), *sb.* Forms: 4 *mencyun*, 4-5 -cioun(e, 4-6 -cione, -sion(e, 4-7 -cion, 5 -syon, -sioun, -eyoun(e, 5-6 -eyon, 6 -tyon, -tioun, -tione, 6-mention. [a. F. *mention* (=Sp. *mencion*, Pg. *menção*, It. *menzione*), ad. L. *mentio-nem*, *mentio*, f. the root *meu-* of *menti-*, *mens* mind, *meminisse* to remember.]

† 1. Bearing in mind, consideration. Obs. c 1300 *Gregorie* (Vernon MS.) 749 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* Sqr. LV. 438 Alle pat herden bis storie ried wih herre and deuocioun, And in herre than heede wih good Mencionn, be pope haw granted hem to mede and [v.rr. anc, an] hundred dāws to pardoun.

2. In early use, the action of commemorating or calling to mind by speech or writing. Now in more restricted sense, the action, or an act, of incidentally referring to, remarking upon, or introducing the name of (a person or thing) in spoken or written discourse. Orig. in phrase to *make mention* of (=Fr. *faire mention de*), which is now slightly arch. or literary, exc. in negative contexts.

1303 R. BRUNN *Handl. Synne* 10496 Yn pat messe, þey hem asseye... For hyt maketh mencyoun of þe passyyn As Iesu crist to deþ was down. 1377 *Langt. P. Pl.* B. x. 448 Dnyd maketh mencionn be spake amonges kynges. c 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 2054 Wherefore I toke pen and ynke And paper to make therof mencion In wrytyng. 1459 *Siu*

JOHN FASTOLF *Will in Paston Lett.* I. 454 With a scripture aboute the stoon makynge mencion the day and yeer of hise obite. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 757 Mencione oft Bruce is oft in Wallace buk. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 76 He... maketh mencion and rehersall of diuerse the wandreynges of Ulysses. 1559 Br. Scor. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 Without any mencyon of their conversation and livinge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 7 Doctor Powell... maketh mencion of an Ancient Author. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 9, I have heard very honourable mencion of him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. 1. 22 So that their Blood may rise, and their Heart may swell at the very mencion of it. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 8, I shall make honourable Mencion of their Names in a short Preface. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 p. 11 He grows peevish at any mencion of business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 482 The mencion of their names excites the disgust and horror of all sects and parties. 1868 Miss YONGE *Canoes* I. 268 He never heard from him one careless mencion of the name of God. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 38 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mencion of himself. 1877 MAJOR *Disc. Prince Henry* xii. 190 The Camaldolese geographer makes no mencion of the sources from which he derived his information. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 236 It will explain the two mencions of Lollius in 'Troilus and Cressida'.

b. Comb. in † *mention making*, mentioning.

1534 *Morne Treat. Passion Wks.* 1292/1 These wordes... be the wordes of... the .iiii. euangelistes, which by the mencion makynge of the Pasche... geue vs here... occasyon to speake of the poynte which I before towched. 1583 STOECKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. 1. 21 Without any mencion making of our mutual assurance. 1679 Kio in *Hicks's Spir. Popery* (1680) 5, I bless him... that ever such a poor and obscure person as I am, should be thus privileged by him for mentionmaking of his grace.

c. In the mencion of: 'apropos of'. Obs.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 149 There is in the mencion of Picture a pretie tale divulged of Lepidus, who [etc.].

† d. Of no mencion: not worthy of mencion, undistinguished.

1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* v. iii, 'Tis true, I have been a Rascall, as you are, a fellow of no mencion, nor no mark.

e. *Honourable mencion* (rarely, after Fr. use, simply *mention*): a distinction accorded to exhibited works of art, etc., or to candidates at an examination that are considered to possess exceptional merit, but are not entitled to a prize.

1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Griffe* II. 248 'If I don't get my "mention", she would say passionately, 'I tell you again it will be intrigue'.

† f. In occasional uses: A statement, narrative; a record, memorial; a memorial inscription. Obs.

c 1470 HARING *Chron.* xcvi. iii, Of which came then... batayles greate and fell discensions, As Bode wryteth amonge his mencyon. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xii. 90 Kyng Arthur lete berye this knyght richely and made a mensyon on his tombe. *Ibid.* xi. l. 571 When this hermyte had made this mensyon he departed from the courte of kyng Arthur.

† g. Indication, evidence; a vestige, trace, remnant. Obs.

1567 in Bateson's *Hist. Northumbld.* (1893) I. 352 Westward by an old mencion of a dyke. *Ibid.*, Ye mencyon of an olde dyke. 1a 1600 *Hodgson* *MS. in Northumbld. Gloss.* 475 The march... between England and Scotland... goeth by an old mencion of a dycke called the Marche dyke. 1600 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* I. 31 The verie trees are so drowned and overwhelmed therein [in snow], that it is not possible to finde any mencion of them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 The rest that Homer so much speaks of... there is no mencion or token remaining of them. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* E 2 b, Harke Rachel: I will... fling this middle mencion of a man, into some ditch... *Rach.* Where have you laide the legs and battered head? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 It [the earthquake] brought up the Sea a great way upon the maine Land, which is carried backe wih it into the Sea, not leauing mencion that there had bene Land. *Ibid.* 814 Scarce any mencion of the houses remained. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* O. T. 161 Where he moves in the sea he causeth a mencion of his way in the waters.

Mention (men'ʃn), *v.* Also 6 *mencyon*, -cion, -sion, -sin. [a. F. *mentionner* (=Sp. *mencionar*, It. *menzionare*, med.L. *mentioñare*), f. *mention*: see prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make mencion of; to refer to or remark upon incidentally; to specify by name or otherwise.

The parentetical infinitive phrase *Not to mention* (so-and-so) is used as a rhetorical suggestion that the speaker is refraining from presenting the full strength of his case.

† *Not to mention* it: used parenthetically for 'not in any degree worth mention'.

1530 PALSGR 634/2, I mencyon, I make rehersall or remembrance of a thyng paste or a person absent, *Je mencionne*. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 32 Whereof Frith wrote this warning to Tin[dale] whyche he hove mencyoneth. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs*, in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55 Md. that ij ameses mencioned in the old inventory be stole. *Ibid.* 67 Md. that parcels followynge ar mencioned in the olde inventory. 1611 BIBLE *i Chron.* iv. 38 These mencioned by their names were Princes in their families. 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 405 It rain'd and drisd most of the morning, having not rain'd, not to mencion it, for a month. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* *MS.* Wks. 1735 III. 15 Not to mencion several others, Carracci is said to have assisted Arétine. 1705 — *Italy* Pref., I think I have mencion'd but few Things... that are not set in a new Light. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1850 II. Pref. 5 Not to mencion the multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking [etc.]. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 25 By Means too well known to require my mentioning them. 1839 BLACKIE in *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 279 How the

finest lines in Milton (not to mention Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge) have been smothered and mangled by this curious race of syllable counters, no student of English poetry requires to be told. 1849 JAMES Woodman v. Let us mention no names. 1858 CONINGTON Pope Misc. Writ. I. 18 It would be a great mistake to suppose that Pope's 'Pastorals' are worthy of being mentioned in the same day with any genuine work of Virgil's. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 130 The science of dialectic is nowhere mentioned by name in the Laws.

b. With clause as obj.: To state incidentally.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 60 Give me leave to mention that there lies a City not farre distant. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. lxxviii. 143, I am surprised you do not mention where you mean to stand. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 594 This case is also reported by Style, who mentions that Lord Ch. J. Roll said [etc.]. *Alod.* I ought here to be mentioned that I had never met the man before.

c. Don't mention it: a colloquial phrase used in deprecating offered thanks or apology.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. iv. 81 'I was just going to swab up that part of the carpet when you came in', said Zack, apologetically. 'Oh don't mention it', answered Valentine, laughing. 'It was all my awkwardness'. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaintance* iv, Oh, don't mention that! I was the only one to blame.

† 2. intr. To speak or make mention of. Also in *indirect passive*. Obs.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Seleidae's Comm.* 102 In their letters they mentioned of the obedience unto Magistrates. *Ibid.* 176 b. In the last boke before this, I mentioned of this duke's investitures against the Duke of Saxon. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 199 A Pyramide mentioned of in Histories. 1609 B. JONSON *Musque of Queens* B 4 b, Their little Masters or Marinets, of whom I have mention'd before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1041 No more be mention'd then of violence Against our selves. 1792 *Elvina* I. 32, I mentioned in my last of the kind attention that Mr. Falkland had shewn.

Mentionable (men'ʃənəb'l), a. [f. MENTION v. + -ABLE.] That can or may be mentioned; worthy of mention.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 116 All sorts of accidents, mentionable and unmentionable. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. ix. ix. (1872) III. 148 In Germany the mentionable events are still fewer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Enr.* vii. (1894) 178 Our only mentionable adventure was the inevitable quarrel with the porter.

† **Mentionate**, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. med. L. *mentionatus*, pa. pple. of *mentionare*: see MENTION v.] Mentioned, recorded.

1525 WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 11, I thank you Grace for your singular goodenes after mentionaile. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 189 For reforming of the irrelevance of the summondiss mentionat in the second exceptioun. 1678 *Contract in Proc. Scot. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 20 During the tyme above mentionat.

† **Mentionate**, v. Obs. [f. prec.: see -ATE 3.] trans. To mention, speak of. Also intr. (const. of).

1550 MOORE *Jonas* vi. 152 It is not withoute a synguler counsell of the holye goste that this kyng is mencionated so copiously. 1600 *Short Cath. Confess.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 256/9 The frutes..of this tokens aboute mencionated.

Mentioned (men'ʃənd), ppl. a. [f. MENTION v. + -ED.] Of which mention has been made. Now rare exc. in Combs. before-mentioned, under-mentioned, etc.

1592 CHETLE *Kind-harts* Dr. C 4 Mopo and his mentioned companions. 1611 COTGR. *Mentioned*, mentioned; nominated, named. 1667 DUCHESSE *Newcastle Life of Duke* i. (1886) 53 The mentioned town of Gainsborough. 1766 S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 Dec. (1879) II. 175 He is to send me 15 Fontaines, which are paid for in the mention'd Sum. 1733 *Full Horse-Hoing* *Hobs* xxi. 366 Which makes the mention'd Angle more acute. 1805 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 73 In reference to the mentioned doctrines of Kant.

Mentioner (men'ʃənə), [f. MENTION v. + -ER 1.] One who mentions.

1607 *Scholar. Disc. agst. Antichrist* i. ii. 111 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xix. 104 We will add somewhat to wash off those false aspersions, both from the Record and from the mentioners thereof. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een melder*, a Mentioner, a Re-hearer, a Re-counter, or a Teller.

Mentioning (men'ʃənɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MENTION v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MENTION. 1603 KROLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 48 The men..both dismaid at the very mentioning of the matter..said [etc.]. 1654 tr. *Scutery's Curia Pol.* 104 The very mentioning and remembrance thereof, may amaze with horror. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. x, You have made my blood run cold with the very mentioning the top of that mountain. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxvii, Nauseous words past mentioning or bearing. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. viii, Many such mentionings occur in Anglo-Scandic skinbooks. 1901 N. & Q. 9th Ser. VII. 470/1, I find many mentionings of Haydens in the parish registers of Hinton Blewitt.

Mentionless (men'ʃənləs), a. rare-1. [f. MENTION sb. + -LESS.] Not calling for mention.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. vii. (1623) 225 Famous in his issue, though mentionlesse for action in himselfe.

Mentism (men'tiz'm), Path. [a. F. *mentisme*, f. L. *ment-em*, *mens* mind: see -ISM.] Disturbance of mental action produced by passion or an excited imagination (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

† **Mentition**. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. *mentition-em*, f. *mentiri* to lie.] The action of lying. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mentition*, a lying, forging or telling untruths.

Mento- (mento), used as combining form of L. *mentum* chin, in anatomical terms, as *mento-bregmatic*, *condylial*, *gonial*, *labial*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mento-hyoid**, (a) adj. pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone; (b) sb. an occasional muscle in man passing from the body of the hyoid bone to the chin; so *mento-hyoid* *dean*. **Mento-Meckel**, a. in *mento-Meckelian bone* or *element*, a small bone formed by the ossification of portions of Meckel's cartilage and the lower labial cartilage.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mentalialis*, *mentolabialis*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 585 Mento-Labial Furrow. 1866 MACALISTER in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* IX. 431 A small muscular mento-hyoid band..existed single in one subject. *Ibid.* 468 Mento-hyoid muscle. 1867 — *Ibid.* X. 163 The platysma myoides, the mento-hyoid, Lucas' fibres in the axilla [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The mento-Meckelian element of the mandible. 1883 HUXLEY *Proc. Biol.* 220 At the..symphyseal end it [Meckel's cartilage] is ossified to form the mento-Meckelian bone.

Mentonniere (ment'ni:ə), Antiq. [a. F. *mentonniere* (16th c. *mentoniere*), f. *menton* chin.] A piece of armour covering the chin or lower part of the face and neck, attached either to the helmet or to the upper part of the body-armour.

1824 MEYER *Ant. Arm.* II. 247 On this is a protuberance and two rings to hold a shield, made also with a mentoniere. *Ibid.*, They have grand guards with mentonieres and couring-hats. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A Mentonniere, engraved with the royal arms of Spain.

Mentor (ment'ər), [a. F. *mentor*, appellative use of the proper name *Mentor*, Gr. *Ménrop*. The name admits of the etymological rendering 'adviser', having the form of an agent-n. from the root **men-* (: *mon-*) to remember, think, counsel, etc. (cf. L. *monitor*); possibly it may have been invented or chosen by the poet as appropriately significant.]

1. a. With initial capital: The name of the Ithacan noble whose disguise the goddess Athene assumed in order to act as the guide and adviser of the young Telemachus; *allusively*, one who fulfils the office which the supposed Mentor fulfilled towards Telemachus. b. Hence, as common noun: An experienced and trusted counsellor.

The currency of the word in Fr. and Eng. is derived less from the Odyssey than from Fénelon's romance of *Télémaque*, in which the part played by Mentor as a counsellor is made more prominent.

1750 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 8 Mar. The friendly care and assistance of your Mentor. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 595 The friend Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 329 The same Mentor, who really is a most sincere friend, begged me to [etc.]. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. vi. 36 'Too much learning is not needed in a prince', replied his mentor. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* II. (1891) 28 Phil..is helped in the selection by the experience of his mentor.

† c. Applied to a thing (more or less personified). Littre quotes from Rousseau an example of the similar use of F. *mentor* applied to a book.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. viii. The deep..The only Mentor of his youth. 1869 SPURGEON *Trans. David* (Ps. xix. 11) I. 309 The Bible should be our Mentor. 1879 *Expositor* IX. 462 The *δάμων* which Socrates spoke of as his mentor.

2. attrib. and Comb.

1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 Your venerable colleague, whose Mentor-like appearance, age [etc.]. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 214 To smooth Reflection's mentor-frown. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* 76 This made it easy for her to adopt the Mentor style.

Hence **Mentorial**, 'containing advice' (Smart *Dict.* 1836); **Mentorism**, guidance by a mentor; **Mentorship**, the office or function of a mentor.

1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/3, I wholly reject the mentorship of the noble lord. 1889 *Irish Educ.* 1 Dec. 620/2 What a tragedy of mentorism is that of 'Robert Elsmere'! 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 71/2 His occasional boredom and irrepressibly assertive mentorship.

Mentulate (ment'itlēt), a. [ad. L. *mentulāt-us*, f. *mentula* penis: see -ATE.] Having a very large penis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also **Mentulated** a. in the same sense (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Mentum** (me'n'itəm), [L. *mentum* chin.]

1. *Anat.* The anterior and inferior margins of the mandible or lower jaw; the chin. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Mentum*, the Chin. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Ent.* A term variously applied to different parts of the labium; by recent entomologists commonly used for the median portion. Also attrib. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. 335 *Mentum*, the lower part of the labium, where it is jointed; in other cases its base. *Ibid.* 356 note, Our [i.e. the authors'] *Mentum* may generally be known by its situation between the hinges and base of the *Maxilla*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 281 *Mentum* large; maxillary palpi long. 1839 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* I. 1 *Mentum*-tooth triangular. *Ibid.* 4 *Mentum*-lobe entire. 1883 KOLLESTON & JACKSON *Anat. Life* 141 A palpiger borne on the external angle of the mentum.

3. *Bot.* 'A projection in front of the flowers of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Menu** (mə'nū, men'in), [F. *menu* adj., small (—L. *minutus* MIXTURE a.), used as sb. with the sense of detail, details collectively, detailed list.]

† 1. Short for F. *menu peuple*: the common people. Obs. rare-1.

1658 OSBORN *Auto. Son* (1673) 2 The Sons of the Menu lying so long under this lazie course. *Ibid.* 190 Which..may better become the Gentry, than the Sons of the Menu.

2. A detailed list of the dishes to be served at a banquet or meal; a bill of fare. Also, the viands so served. *Menu card*, the card upon which a menu is written.

1837 CRESS BLESSINGTON in *Heath's Ek. Beauty* 198 Did you not examine the menu? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxii, It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a menu. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* (1892) 38 He was thinking out a menu for dinner. 1896 W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746/2 The long tables..with their glossy menu-cards, and their floral decorations.

transf. 1889 *Paul Mall G.* 4 Nov. 3/1 To gain this they must qualify in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic,..[etc.].—a pretty good menu.

Menuce, variant of MENISE Obs.

† **Menudes**. Obs. [app. ad. Sp. *menudos*, pl. of *menudo*, absol. use of *menudo* small (—L. *minutus* MINUTE a.).] ? Mince-meat.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xi. 13 b, Meat dressed according to their fashion, which was a kind of Menudes made in paste with onions.

Menues, *menuise*, var. ff. MENISE Obs.

Menuet: see MINUET.

† **Menura** (mē'nū-rā), Ornith. [mod. L. (Davies 1800, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI), f. Gr. *μήνη* crescent moon + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the 'crescent-shaped spots' (*loc. cit.*) on the tail.] An Australian genus of birds, popularly called Lyre-birds; any bird of this genus, esp. *Menura superba*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 274/2 (tr. Lesson), The *Menura* (sic) has been arranged sometimes among the gallinaceous birds under the name of Lyre-Pheasant or Pheasant of the Woods. 1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1885) 337 The *Menura* seldom, if ever, attempts to escape by flight. 1884 *WHYMER in Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 614/2 The superb *menura*, or lyre-bird.

Menurance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

Menure, obs. form of MAINOUR.

a 1336 *Domesday Itinerary* in *Blk. Ek. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 21 Thives taken with littel menure or with gret menure.

Menure, obs. form of MANURE v.

Menuse, variant of MENISE Obs., MINISH.

Menuver, obs. form of MINIVER.

Menuze, *Menwu*, obs. ff. MINISH, MINNOW.

Meny, *Menyal* (v), obs. ff. MANY, MENTAL a.

Menyanth (men'æ'nθin), Also -ine. Chem. [f. mod. L. *Menyanthes* (Tournefort 1700), the name of a genus of plants + -IN.]

The etymology of the mod. L. generic name is obscure: it has been variously conjectured to be a mistake for *'Mlyn-anthes* (a. Gr. *μύνη* adj., blooming a short time), and to be an irregular formation on Gr. *μήνη* month + *άνθος* flower.]

A bitter principle contained in the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Menyanthin*, the peculiar principle of *menyanthes trifoliata*, or bog bean. 1850 OCHSLEY s.v. *Menyanthes*, It contains an extractive called menyanthin. 1897 *Naturalist* 45 The most palpable ingredient of the plant is a bitter principle menyanthin.

Meny(e), obs. forms of MENISE.

Menyle, variant of MANYIE sb. Sc. Obs.

Menykinge, obs. form of MINIKIN.

Menyng(e), obs. ff. MEANING, MINNING.

Menys, obs. gen. pl. of MAN, obs. ff. MENACE.

Menysu(u)n, variants of MENISON Obs.

Menyuer, *nyver* (e), obs. forms of MINIVER.

Menzie, variant of MANYIE v.

Menzil, variant of MENZIL.

1637 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 148 Commonly they make it a Menzil or days Journey from Chladgegh to Desterhem. 1859 *Tozer High. Turkey* I. 195 We were now travelling by the Menzil or Turkish post..The charge for menzil horses is three piastres and a half..an hour. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 179 The drone of mill-stones may be heard before the daylight in the nomad menzils.

Meoble, variant of MOBLE sb. Obs.

Meock, obs. form of MEEK a.

Meode, obs. form of MEAD sb., MEED sb.

Meock(e), obs. forms of MEEK a. and v.

† **Meon**. Obs. See also MEUM. [a. late Gr. *μῑον*.]

The herb Spiguel, *Menium athamanticum*. 1562 TURNER *Herb.* II. 56 Meon or Mew..is lyke unto dill in y^e stalk and lefe. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Meue* or meon.

Meorknesse, obs. form of MIKENESS.

Meovable, -ve, obs. forms of MOVABLE, MOVE.

† **Mephis**. Obs. [Blundered form of L. *memphites* (Pliny), Gr. *μεμφίτης* (Dioscorides).] A stone said to have anæsthetic properties. Cf. MEMPHIAN.

1854 R. SCOT *Discov. Wildcr.* xiii. vi. (1886) 240 Mephis, being broken into powder, and droonke with water, maketh insensibility of torture.

Mephistopheles (mefist'fīlɪz). Also 6-7 *Mephas*, *Mephis*, *Mephostophilis*, *Mephas*, *Mephes*, *Mephostophilus*, 7 *Mephistophilus*, *Mephostophiles*; 9 in shortened form *Mephisto*, [Appears first in the Ger. *Faustbuch* 1587 as *Mephostophiles*; of unknown origin. The now current form *Mephistopheles*, and the abbreviation *Mephisto*.

iv, Hast thou laid aside all thy equivocal and mental in this case?

Mental (men'tāl), *a.*² [a. F. *mental*, f. L. *ment-um* chin; see -AL.] Pertaining to the chin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mental*, belonging to the Chin. 1829 BELL *Anat. & Physiol.* I. 150 The second hole in the lower jaw, is named the mental hole. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 213/2 This line terminates below in a triangular eminence (the mental process). 1866 HUXLEY in *Proc. R. Soc. Camb.* 91 The lower jaw has a well developed mental prominence.

z. Zool. Pertaining to or situated on the mentum. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* Intro. 7 The inframaxillary or mental scutellæ or shields. 1855 Gosse in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 424, I shall call...the anterior termination of the venter, the mental edge. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 144 Mental or gular lines.

Mentalism (men'täliz'm), *rare*. [f. MENTAL *a.*1 + -ISM.]

1. A process of the nature of mental action.

1874 MAUDSLEY *Mental Dis.* vii. 213 Deranged nervous function—a deranged mentalism, if I may be permitted to coin such a word—an epileptic or allied nature. 1885 McCook *Tenants of an Old Farm* 134 An order of mentalism which seems to differ from human thinking more in degree than in kind.

2. (See quot.)

a 1903 SIGGWICK in *Mind* (1901) Jan. 20 It may be held broadly that 'matter in ultimate analysis is a mode of mind or consciousness', without raising the question of a conscious self or subject...Such view I think is often called Idealism. I propose to label it 'Mentalism' in broad antithesis to 'Materialism'. If again, the 'Mentalist's' ontology expressly excludes the notion of self or subject...then perhaps we may designate him as an atomistic Mentalist.

Mentalist (men'täliz't), *rare*. [f. MENTAL *a.*1 + -IST.]

1. In nonce-uses: a. One whose tastes are for mental rather than for material pleasures. b. One whose artistic aim is the expression of thought.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 75 The mentalist, whose enjoyments depend more on those delights, which are adapted to soothe his imagination...will find [etc.]. 1840 BLACKIE, *Mag.* XLVIII. 278 A purpose which is distinct both from that of the mentalists and the materialists of the [sc. painting] art.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of 'mentalism'. a 1900 [see MENTALISM 2].

Mentality (men'täliti), [f. MENTAL *a.*1 + -ITY.]

1. That which is of the nature of mind or of mental action.

1691 BAXTER *Rep. Beverley* 15 But tell us whether it be only a Spiritual Mentality, superangelical, or the Soul and Body of a Man at his Incarnation. 1890 A. R. WALLACE in *Nature* 24 July 291 An insect's very limited mentality. 1899 GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascend. thra. Christ* III. iii. 385 There is a vast store of mentality even in the higher animals which has not yet been brought to perfection.

2. Intellectual quality, intellectuality.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. LII. Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 Hudibras has the same hard mentality. 1900 G. SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 258 Pope...is too intellectual and has an excess of mentality.

Mentalization (men'täliz'iz'm), [Formed as next + -ATION.] Mental action or process.

1885 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 101 (Cent.) Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization.

Mentalize (men'täliz), *v.* [f. MENTAL *a.*1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To develop or cultivate mentally.

1885 G. S. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 145 The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as mentalize children.

Mentally (men'täli), *adv.* [f. MENTAL *a.*1 + -LY.] a. In the mind, by a mental operation; often with reference to unuttered thoughts, resolves, judgements, etc. b. As regards the mind.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1679) 208 There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, Mentally, (to borrow a School term) be further divided. 1683 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 129 If they be so (i.e. useful to us) in any Measure (as for example Mentally) they are so, for what we know, as much as He design'd they should be. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii. Such, mentally, morally, and physically, was the Reverend Charles Merton. 1848 RUMFOLD *Piano-forte* 31 When a passage is acquired...it should then be counted mentally, that is, silently. 1879 LINCOLN *Mind* Lower Anim. I. 40 Such animals must be considered mentally and morally the superiors of the human infant and child. 1885 LAW TINES LXXV. 11. 266/1 He is not mentally competent to form and express a wish for an inquiry before a jury. 1892 ANSTEV *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 7 John...wonders mentally if he can get away in time.

Mentation (men'tä-jən), [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + -ATION.] Mental action, esp. as attributed to the agency of the brain or other nervous organ; also, a product of 'mentation', a state of mind.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* iv. The cerebration of each in the prosaic sacrament of the yet undeveloped possibilities of his mentation. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. of Mind* II. 133 That substratum of mentality, which is beneath mentation, or conscious mental function. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 537 Successive mental images, successive 'mentations' if I may be allowed to introduce a most useful word, made in America. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 269 note, Subliminal mentation is oftenest exhibited in literary composition.

Mente: see MEANV.1 (pa. t. and pple.) and MINT.

Mentel, obs. form of MANTLE.

† Mentery. *Obs.* Also 5-eryo, -iryse. [a. F. *menterie*, f. OF. *mentere*, *menteur* liar, f. *mentir*—L. *mentiri* to lie: see -ERY.] Lying.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 Bi menterye [Fr. orig. *menterie*] is also perurement born and engendered. *Ibid.* xxx. 152 Menterye. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. xix. Lowd Menterye small confutation needes.

† Mentha (men'pā). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *μίνθη*: see MINT sb.] A genus of fragrant herbaceous plants of the family *Labiata*; a plant of this genus. (The popular name of the genus is MINT.)

1846 *Peny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 272/1 The odour of the leaves, somewhat resembling a mentha.

b. *Mentha camphor* = MENTHOL (Webster 1902).

Menthene (men'pēn). *Chem.* [a. G. *menthen*, f. *menthēne*, f. L. *mentha* mint: see -ENE.] A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from peppermint oil. 1838 *Brit. Ann.* (ed. R. D. Thomson) 359 Menthen—Walter obtained this substance by distilling crystals of essence of mint over chloride of calcium. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 866 Menthen.

Menthol (men'həl). *Chem.* [a. G. *menthol* (Oppenheim 1861, in *Ann. der Chem. u. Pharm.* CXX. 352), f. L. *mentha* mint: see -OL.] A crystalline camphor-like substance obtained by cooling various mint-oils, esp. oil of peppermint. *Menthol cone* or *pencil*: an appliance for the relief of facial neuralgia, consisting of a conical piece of mixed menthol and spermaceti, which is rubbed on the part affected.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 473 Oil of Peppermint deposits hexagonal crystals of menthol or peppermint camphor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 5/1 Menthol cones. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 July 2/1 Menthol and pyrene are sometimes useful for headaches. 1891 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Diet.* III. 2281 Menthol Pencil. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Menticultural (men'tikūltūrāl), *a. rare*. [f. next + -AL.] Relating to the cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticultural*, cultivating the mind. 1842 PUNSON in *Life* (1889) 34, I have...established a Menticultural Society in Sunderland. 1893 G. HUNTINGTON in *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Oct. A sort of menticultural prize-annual.

Menticulture (men'tikūltūrā). [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + *cultura* CULTURE, after *agriculture*.] The cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticulture*, improvement of the mind. 1895 HOR. FLETCHER (*title*) *Menticulture* or the A-B-C of true living.

† Mentiferous, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -FEROUS.] Proposed as the epithet of an imagined 'ether' in which 'thought-waves' are propagated.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. vi. 135 The transformation [by Dr. Maudsley] of 'brain-wave' into the more ambitious 'mentiferous ether'.

† Mentiform, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + -FORM.] Resembling the mind.

1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* 31 The Spirit is mentiform, or like the Son i.e. the Understanding from which he proceeded.

† Mentigerous (men'tidžerōs), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *ment-um* (see MENTUM) + -GEROUS.] Bearing the mentum. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

† Mentigo. *Path. Obs.* [L. *mentigo* (Columella), f. *ment-um* chin.] a. A pustular eruption on the mouth and lips of sheep. b. = MENTAGRA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mentigo*, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd The Pocks. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mentile (e, obs. forms of MANTLE.

† Mentimutation. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + MUTATION.] A change of mind.

1650 B. *Discollimium* 45, I...shall be allowed the full benefit of all the...illiquations, extrications...mentimutations, that I can devise.

† Mentio (men'fō), *sb.* Forms: 4 *meneyun*, 4-5 *-cioun* (e, 4-6 *-cions*, *-sion* (e, 4-7 *-cion*, 5 *-syon*, *-sioun*, *-cyoun* (e, 5-6 *-cyon*, 6 *-tyon*, *-tioun*, *-tione*, 6- *mentio*. [a. F. *mention* (=Sp. *mencion*, Pg. *menção*, It. *menzione*), ad. L. *mentio*—ent, *mentio*, f. the root *men-* of *ment-*, *mens* mind, *meminisse* to remember.]

†1. Bearing in mind, consideration. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Gregorleg.* (Vernon MS) 749 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LV. 438 Allet had herden his storie rede wiþ herte and deuocioun, And in herte taken heede wiþ good Mencioun, he pope had granted hem to mede and [vrr. ane, an] hundred dawes to pardoun.

2. In early use, the action of commemorating or calling to mind by speech or writing. Now in more restricted sense, the action, or an act, of incidentally referring to, remarking upon, or introducing the name of (a person or thing) in spoken or written discourse. Orig. in phrase to *make mention* of (=Fr. *faire mention* de), which is now slightly arch. or literary, exc. in negative contexts.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1046 Yn þat messe, þey hem affye...For hyt makeþ meneyoun of þe passyoun As Iesur cryst to deþ was down. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. x. 448 Dayyd maketh meneyoun he spake amonyng kynge. c 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 2054 Wherefore I toke pen and ynke And paper to make thetore meneyon In wrytyng. 1459 Sir

JOHN FASTOLF *Will in Paston Lett.* I. 454 With a scripture aboute the stoon makynge menecion the day and yeer of hisse obite. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 757 Mencione off Bruce is off in Wallace buk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 76 He...maketh menecion and rehearsal of diuerser the wandreynges of Ulysses. 1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 Without any menecyon of their conversation and livinge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 7 Doctor Powell...maketh menecion of an Ancient Author. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* 9, I have heard very honourable mention of him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. 1. 22 So that their blood may rise, and their Heart may swell at the very mention of it. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 8, I shall make honourable Mention of their Names in a short Preface. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 7 11 He grows peevish at any mention of business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 482 The mention of their names excites the disgust and horror of all sects and parties. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. 268 He never heard from him one careless mention of the name of God. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mention of himself. 1877 MAJOR *Disc. Prince Henry* xii. 190 The Camaldolese geographer makes no mention of the sources from which he derived his information. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 236 It will explain the two mentions of Lollius in 'Troilus and Cressida'.

b. *Comb.* in *† mention making*, mentioning.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1292/1 These wordes...be the wordes of...three of the iiiij. euangelists, which by the menecion makynge of the Pascha...geue vs here...ocassion to speake of the poynte whiche I before towched. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. i. 21 Without anye mention making of our mutual assurance. 1679 KID in *Hickes Spir. Popery* (1680) s. I, I bless him...that ever such a poor and obscure person as I am, should be thus privileged by him for mentiomaking of his grace.

† c. In the mention of: 'apropos of'. *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 149 There is in the mention of Picture a pretie tale divulged of Lepidus, who [etc.].

† d. Of no mention: not worthy of mention, undistinguished.

1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* v. iii. 'Tis true, I have been a Rascal, as you are, a fellow of no mention, nor no mark.

e. *Honourable mention* (rarely, after Fr. use, simply *mention*): a distinction accorded to exhibited works of art, etc., or to candidates at an examination that are considered to possess exceptional merit, but are not entitled to a prize.

1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 248 'If I don't get my "mention", she would say passionately, 'I tell you again it will be intrigue'.

† 8. In occasional uses: A statement, narrative; a record, memorial; a memorial inscription. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxvii. iii, Of which came then...batayles greate and fell discissions, As Bede wryteth amonge his meneysons. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xii. 90 Kyng Arthur lete berye thys knyght rychely and made a mensyon on his tombe. *Ibid.* xi. i. 571 Whan this hermyte had made this mensyon he departed from the courte of kyng Arthur.

† 4. Indication, evidence; a vestige, trace, remnant. *Obs.*

1567 in Bateson's *Hist. Northumbld.* (1893) I. 352 Westward by an old menceon of a dyke. *Ibid.* Ye menceyon of an olde dike. 1600 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 475 The march...between England and Scotland...goeth by an old menceon of a dycke called the Marche dyke. 1600 J. POPE in *Leo's Africa* I. 31 The verie trees are so drowned and overwelmed therein [in snow], that it is not possible to finde any mention of them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 The rest that Homer so much speaks of...there is no mention or token remaining of them. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* E 2 b, Harke Rachel: I will...fling this middle mention of a man, Into some ditch...*Rach.* Where have you laide the legs and battered head? 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 It (the earthquake) brought vpon the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing mention that there had bene Land. *Ibid.* 814 Scarce any mention of the houses remained. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* O. T. 161 Where he moves in the sea he causeth a mention of his way in the waters.

Mention (men'fən), *v.* Also 6 *meneyon*, *-cion*, *-sion*, *-sin*. [a. F. *mentionner* (=Sp. *mencionar*, It. *mentzionare*, med.L. *mentidnare*), f. *mentio*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make mention of; to refer to or remark upon incidentally; to specify by name or otherwise.

The parenthetical infinitive phrase *Not to mention* (so-and-so) is used as a rhetorical suggestion that the speaker is refraining from presenting the full strength of his case.

† *Not to mention* it: used parenthetically for 'not in any degree worth mention'.

1530 PALSGR. 634/1, I meneyon, I make rehearsal or remembrance of a thyng paste or a person absent, *je mencionne*. 1535 JOVE *Apot. Tindale* (Arb.) 32 Whereof Frith wrote thys warynyng to Tindale whyche he here meneyoneth. 1552-3 *Inn. Ch. Goods. Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55 Md. that if ames mentioned in the old inventory be stolne. *Ibid.* 67 Md. that parcells followynge ar mentioned in the olde inventory. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* iv. 38 These mentioned by their names were Princes in their families. 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 405 It rain'd and drisd most of the morning, having not rain'd, not to mention it, for a month. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks. 1736 III. 15 Not to mention several others, Carraccio is said to have assisted Aretime. 1705 — *Italy* Pref. I think I have mention'd but few Things...that are not set in a new Light. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1850 II. Pref. 5 Not to mention the multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking [etc.]. 1751 LABELLY *Westm. Rev.* 25 By Means too well known to require my mentioning them. 1839 BLACKIE in *For. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 279 How the

finest lines in Milton (not to mention Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge) have been smothered and mangled by this curious race of syllable counters, no student of English poetry requires to be told. 1849 JAMES Woodman v. Let us mention no names. 1858 CONINGTON Pope Misc. Writ. I. 18 It would be a great mistake to suppose that Pope's 'Pastorals' are worthy of being mentioned in the same day with any genuine work of Virgil's. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 130 'The science of dialectic is nowhere mentioned by name in the Laws.

b. With clause as obj.: To state incidentally.

1617 MORRISON *Itin.* i. 60 Give me leave to mention that there lies a City not far distant. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. lxxviii. 143. I am surprised you do not mention where you mean to stand. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 594 This case is also reported by Style, who mentions that Lord Ch. J. Roll said [etc.]. *Mod.* It ought here to be mentioned that I had never met the man before.

c. Don't mention it: a colloquial phrase used in deprecating offered thanks or apology.

1854 W. COLLINS *Slide & Seek* III. iv. 84 'I was just going to swap up that part of the carpet when you came in,' said Zack, apologetically. 'Oh don't mention it,' answered Valentine, laughing. 'It was all my awkwardness.' 1875 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaintance* iv. Oh, don't mention that! I was the only one to blame.

†2. *intr.* To speak or make mention of. Also in *indirect passive*. Obs.

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidant's Comm.* 102 In their letters they mentioned of the obedience unto Magistrates. *Ibid.* 176 b. In the last book before this, I mentioned of this duke's investitures against the Duke of Saxon. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 199 A Pyramide mentioned in of Histories. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Myque of Queens* B4 b. Their little Masters or Martinets, of whom I have mention'd before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1041 No more be mention'd then of violence Against our selves. 1792 ELVINA I. 32, I mentioned in my last of the kind attention that Mr. Falkland had shewn.

Mentionable (me'nʃənbəl), a. [f. MENTION v. + -ABLE.] That can or may be mentioned; worthy of mention.

1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VII. 116 All sorts of accidents, mentionable and unmentionable. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredr. G.* ix. ix. (1872) III. 148 In Germany the mentionable events are still fewer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Err.* viii. (1894) 178 Our only mentionable adventure was the inevitable quarrel with the porter.

† **Mentionate**, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. med. L. *mentionatus*, pa. pple. of *mentior*; see MENTION v.] Mentioned, recorded.

1525 WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. III. II. 11, I thank you Grace for your singular goodenes afore mentionate. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 189 For reforming of the irrelevance of the summonds mentionat in the second exceptionn. 1676 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 20 During the time above mentionat.

† **Mentionate**, v. Obs. [f. prec.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To mention, speak of. Also *intr.* (const. of).

1550 HOOPER *Jonas* vi. 152 It is not wythoute a synguler counsell of the holye goste that thys kyngye is mencionated so copiously. 1600 *Short Cath. Confess.* in *Cath. Praefates* (S.T.S.) 256/9 The fruites, of thir tokens above mencionated.

Mentioned (me'nʃnd), ppl. a. [f. MENTION v. + -ED.] Of which mention has been made. Now rare exc. in Combs. before-mentioned, under-mentioned, etc.

1592 CHETTER *Kind-harts Dr.* C. 4 Mopo and his mentioned companions. 1611 CORER, *Mentioned*, mentioned; nominated, named. 1667 DUCHESSE NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke 1.* (1886) 53 The mentioned town of Gainsborough. 1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 Dec. (1879) II. 175 He is to send me 15 Fountains, which are paid for in the mention'd Sum. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Hush.* xxi. 306 Which makes the mention'd Angle more acute. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 73 In reference to the mentioned doctrines of Kant.

Mentioner (me'nʃnər), [f. MENTION v. + -ER 1.] One who mentions.

1607 SCHOLAST. *Disc. agst. Antichrist* i. ii. 121 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xix. 104 We will add somewhat to wash off those false aspersions, both from the Record and from the mentioners thereof. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een melder*, a Mentioner, a Re-hearer, a Recounter, or a Teller.

Mentioning (me'nʃnjuŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MENTION v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MENTION.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 48 The men, both dismaid at the very mentioning of the matter, said [etc.]. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 104 The very mentioning and remembrance thereof, may amaze with horrour. 1749 FLELO-1810 *Tout Jones* viii. x. You have made my blood run cold with the very mentioning the top of that mountain. 1817 BYRON *Deppo* lxxvi. Nauseous words past mentioning or bearing. 1883 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. viii. Many such mentioning occur in Anglo-Saxon skinbooks. 1904 N. & Q. 9th Ser. VII. 470/1, I find many mentioning of Haydon in the parish registers of Hinton Blewitt.

Mentionless (me'nʃnləs), a. rare—1. [f. MENTION sb. + -LESS.] Not calling for mention. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. vii. (1623) 225 Famous in his issue, though mentionless for action in himself.

Mentism (mentiz'm). Path. [a. F. *mentisme*, f. L. *ment-em*, mens mind: see -ISM.] Disturbance of mental action produced by passion or an excited imagination (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

† **Mentioning**. Obs. rare—2. [ad. L. *mentition-em*, f. *mentiri* to lie.] The action of lying. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mentioning*, a lying; forging or telling untruths.

Mento- (me'n-to), used as combining form of L. *mentum* chin., in anatomical terms, as *mento-bregmatic*, *candylin*, *gonial*, *labial*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mento-hyoid**, (a) *adj.* pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone; (b) *sb.* an occasional muscle in man passing from the body of the hyoid bone to the chin; so **Mento-hyoidæan**. **Mento-Meckelian a.**, in *mento-Meckelian bone* or *element*, a small bone formed by the ossification of portions of Meckel's cartilage and the lower labial cartilage.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mentolabialis*, mentolabial. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 585 Mento-Labial Furrow. 1866 MACALISTER in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* IX. 451 A small muscular mento-hyoidæan band, existed single in one subject. *Ibid.* 468 Mento-hyoid muscle. 1867 — *Ibid.* X. 163 The platysma myoides, the mento-hyoid, Lucas' fibres in the axilla [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The mento-Meckelian element of the mandible. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 220 At the symphyseal end it (Meckel's cartilage) is ossified to form the mento-Meckelian bone.

Mentonniere (ment'ni-er), *Antiq.* [a. F. *mentonnière* (16th c. *mentonnière*), f. *menton* chin.] A piece of armour covering the chin or lower part of the face and neck, attached either to the helmet or to the upper part of the body-armour.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Arm.* II. 247 On this is a protuberance and two rings to hold a shield, made also with a mentonniere. *Ibid.* They have grand guards with mentonnières and coursing-hats. 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 A Mentonniere, engraved with the royal arms of Spain.

Mentor (men'tər), [a. F. *mentor*, appellative use of the proper name *Mentor*, Gr. *Ménwip*. The name admits of the etymological rendering 'adviser', having the form of an agent-n. from the root **men-* (: *mon-*) to remember, think, counsel, etc. (cf. L. *monitor*); possibly it may have been invented or chosen by the poet as appropriately significant.]

1. a. With initial capital: The name of the Ithacan noble whose disguise the goddess Athene assumed in order to act as the guide and adviser of the young Telemachus; *allusively*, one who fulfils the office which the supposed Mentor fulfilled towards Telemachus. b. Hence, as common noun: An experienced and trusted counsellor.

The currency of the word in Fr. and Eng. is derived less from the Odyssey than from Fénelon's romance of *Télémaque*, in which the part played by Mentor as a counsellor is made more prominent.

1750 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 8 Mar. The friendly care and assistance of your Mentor. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 595 The friend Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 329 The same Mentor, who really is a most sincere friend, begged me to [etc.]. 1873 DIXON tr. *Queens* III. xii. vi. 35 'Too much learning is not needed in a prince', replied his mentor. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* ii. (1891) 28 Phil. is helped in the selection by the experience of his mentor.

† [c. Applied to a thing (more or less personified). Littre quotes from Rousseau an example of the similar use of F. *mentor* applied to a book.

1823 BYRON *Island* ii. viii. The deep. The only Mentor of his youth. 1869 SPURCON *Trans. David* (Es. xix. 11) I. 309 The Bible should be our Mentor. 1879 *Expositor* IX. 462 The *daῖmon* which Socrates spoke of as his mentor.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 Your venerable colleague, whose Mentor-like appearance, age [etc.]. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 214 To smooth Reflection's mentor-frown. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* 76 This made it easy for her to adopt the Mentor style.

Hence **Mentorial a.**, 'containing advice' (Smart *Dict.* 1836); **Mentorism**, guidance by a mentor; **Mentorship**, the office or function of a mentor.

1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/5, I wholly reject the mentorship of the noble lord. 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 620/2 What a tragedy of mentorism is that of 'Robert Elms'! 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 71/2 His occasional boredom and irrepressibly assertive mentorship.

Mentulate (me'n-tū-lēt), a. [ad. L. *mentulāt-us*, f. *mentula* penis: see -ATE.] Having a very large penis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also **Mentulated a.** in the same sense (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Mentum** (me'n-tūm). [L. *mentum* chin.] 1. *Anat.* The anterior and inferior margins of the mandible or lower jaw; the chin.

[1693 tr. *Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mentum*, the Chin.] 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 in BRANOE & COX *Dict.*, etc. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Ent.* A term variously applied to different parts of the labium; by recent entomologists commonly used for the median portion. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 355 *Mentum*, the lower part of the labium, where it is jointed; in other cases its base. *Ibid.* 355 note. Our [i. e. the authors'] *Mentum* may generally be known by its situation between the binges and base of the Maxilla. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 221 *Mentum* large; maxillary palpi long. 1839 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* I. 1 *Mentum*-tooth triangular. *Ibid.* 4 *Mentum*-lobe entire. 1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Hist.* 141 A palpiger borne on the external angle of the mentum.

3. *Bot.* 'A projection in front of the flowers of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Menu** (men'ū, men'ū). [F. *menu* *adj.*, small (:—L. *minutus* MINUTE a.), used as sb. with the sense of detail, details collectively, detailed list.]

† 1. Short for F. *menu peuple*: the common people. Obs. rare—1.

1658 OSBORN *Aldo. Son* (1673) 2 The Sons of the Menu lying so long under this lazic course. *Ibid.* 190 Which.. may better become the Gentry, than the Sons of the Menu.

2. A detailed list of the dishes to be served at a banquet or meal; a bill of fare. Also, the viands so served. *Menu card*, the card upon which a menu is written.

1837 CRESS BLESSINGTON in *Health's Bk. Beauty* 198 Did you not examine the menu? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxii. It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a menu. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* (1892) 38 He was thinking out a menu for dinner. 1896 W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746/2 The long tables.. with their glossy menu-cards, and their floral decorations. *transf.* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 3/1 To gain this they must qualify in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, [etc.]—a pretty good menu.

Menuce, variant of MENISE Obs.

† **Menudes**. Obs. [app. ad. Sp. *menudos*, pl. of *menudo*, absol. use of *menudo* small] (:—L. *minutus* MINUTE a.) ? Mince meat.

1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b. Meat dressed according to their fashion, which was a kind of Menudes made in paste with onions.

Menues, menuise, var. ff. MENISE Obs.

Menuset: see MINUET.

† **Menura** (mē'nū-rā), *Ornith.* [mod. L. (Davies 1800, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI), f. Gr. *μήνη* crescent moon + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the 'crescent-shaped spots' (*loc. cit.*) on the tail.] An Australian genus of birds, popularly called Lyre-birds; any bird of this genus, esp. *Menura superba*.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 274/2 (tr. Lesson), The *Menura* [sic] has been arranged sometimes among the gallinaceous birds under the name of Lyre-Pheasant or Pheasant of the Woods. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1885) 337 The *Menura* seldom, if ever, attempts to fly. 1884 WHYTEER in *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 614/2 The superb *menura*, or lyre-bird.

Menurance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

Menure, obs. form of MAINOUR.

a 1436 *Domesday Ipswich* in *Bk. Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II.

21 Thieves taken with little menure or with great menure.

Menure, obs. form of MANURE v.

Menuse, variant of MENISE Obs., MINISE.

Menuver, obs. form of MINIVER.

Menuze, menwu, obs. ff. MINISH, MINNOW.

Meny, Menyal (l), obs. ff. MANY, MENIAL a.

Menyanthim (men'yan-thim), Also -ina. Chem.

[f. mod. L. *Menyanthes* (Tournefort 1700), the name of a genus of plants + -IN.]

The etymology of the mod. L. generic name is obscure: it has been variously conjectured to be a mistake for **Alinyanthēs* (a. Gr. *μυρνανθής* adj., blooming a short time), and to be an irregular formation on Gr. *μήνη* month + *αἰών* flower.]

A bitter principle contained in the blackbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Menyanthin*, the peculiar principle of *menyanthes trifoliata*, or bog bean. 1850 OCHSNER & V. *Menyanthes*, it contains an extractive called menyanthine. 1897 *Naturalist* 45 The most palpable ingredient of the plant is a bitter principle menyanthin.

Meny(e), obs. forms of MEINIE.

Menyle, variant of MANYIE sb. Sc. Obs.

Menykinge, obs. form of MINIKIN.

Menyng(e), obs. ff. MEANING, MINNING.

Menys, obs. gen. pl. of MAN, obs. f. MENAGE.

Menys(o)un, variants of MENISON Obs.

Menyzer, -yzer(e), obs. forms of MINIVER.

Menzie, variant of MANYIE v.

Menzil, variant of MANZIL.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 148 Commonly they make it a Menzil or days journey from Chadsgegh to Deshtim. 1846 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 195 We were now travelling by the Menzil or Turkish post. The charge for menzil horses is three piastres and a half, an hour. 1883 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 179 The drone of mill-stones may be heard before the daylight in the nomad menzils.

Meoble, variant of MOBLE sb. Obs.

Meoc, obs. form of MEEK a.

Meode, obs. form of MEAD sb., MEED sb.

Meok(e), obs. forms of MEEK a. and v.

† **Meon**. Obs. See also MEUM. [a. late Gr. *μήνη*.]

1562 TURNER *Herb.* II. 56 Meon or Mew.. is lyke unto dill in y^e stalk and lefe. 1617 MINSHED *Ductor, Meon* or meon.

Meorknesse, obs. form of MIRENESS.

Meovable, -ve, obs. forms of MOVABLE, MOVE.

† **Mephis**. Obs. [Blundered form of L. *mentiphiles* (Pliny), Gr. *μεμφίφίλος* (Dioscorides).] A stone said to have anæsthetic properties. Cf. MEMPHAN. 1834 R. SCOT *Discover. Witcher*, xiii. vi. (1886) 240 Mephis, being broken into powder, and droonke with water, maketh insensibility of torture.

Mephistopheles (mefis'tō-filz). Also 6-7 Mephas, Mephis-, Mephostophilis, Mephas-, Mephes-, Mephostophilus, 7 Mephistophilus, Mephostophilus; 9 in shortened form Mephisto. [Appears first in the Ger. *Faustbuch* 1587 as *Alphostophilus*; of unknown origin. The now current form *Mephistopheles*, and the abbreviation *Mephisto*.

come from Goethe's *Faust*.] The name of the evil spirit to whom Faust (in the German legend) was represented to have sold his soul. Hence applied allusively to persons (in the 17th c. with reference to the character presented in Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, in recent use to that presented by Goethe).

[c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) B 1 b, How pliant is this Mephistophilis? *ibid.*, Enter Mephistophilis. *ibid.* B 4 Mephistophilus. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* 1. 1. 132 *Pist.* How now, Mephistophilus. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv. Thou art not lunaticke, art thou? and thou beest awide Mephistophilus. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 8 There came running down the stayres... (the little Mephistophilus) his Boy demanding with whom I would speake. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a Month* v. ii. A Mephistophilus, such as thou art. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii. You know How to resolve your selfe what my intents are. By the help of Mephistophilus [*i.e.* Baptista]. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 201 That Mephistopheles of diplomacy, Talleyrand. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 2/1 It changes them mostly into Machiavels and Mephistopheleses.

Hence Mephistophelean, Mephistophe'lian, Mephistophe'lic, Mephistophilistic (rare), *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling Mephistopheles or his actions.

1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 92 We have heard some ascribe a Mephistophilistic spirit to Mr. Carlyle. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxxi. 14 He carries an everlasting Mephistophelean grin on his face. 1853 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) I. 307, I am very hard and Mephistophilian just now. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 102 The Mephistophilic who quiz all that they cannot compass. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 209 These Apaches... were handsome, too, in a Mephistophilic style. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. i. iv. 135 The very same Mephistophilic [*sic*] agility.

Mephites, *erron.* form of MEPHITIS.

Mephitic (mē'fī'tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *mephiticus* (whence F. *mephitique*, Sp. *mefítico*, Pg. *mephítico*, It. *mephítico*), f. L. *mephitis*; see MEPHITIS and -ic.] Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; (of a vapour or exhalation) pestilential, noxious, poisonous. † *Mephitic air, acid, gas*: carbonic acid. 1653 COCKERAM, *Mephitic*, sinking. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 57 This celebrated spring abounds with a mineral spirit, or mephitic air, in which its stimulus, and indeed its efficacy resides. 1773 BRYDSONE *Sicily* II. (1809) 125 So mephitic a vapour that birds were suffocated in flying over it. 1775 BEWLY in Priestley *Exper. and Observ.* Air II. 339 The Mephitic acid, as I shall already venture to call it. 1793 BEOOOES *Calculus* 250 The affinity which this mephitic gas has for oxygen. 1822 VEG. *Subst. Food of Man* 212 This mephitic gas. 1839 ALBUI'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 393 Hallucinations of smell are also offensive. Patients complain of mephitic fumes, ... chloroform and other volatile poisons. 1858 H. BERR *Italy* 399 Other spiracles of mephitic might probably be found here.

fig. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 195 The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when... the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism... might well have stifled it.

b. *Mephitic vesel*: the skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

1837 DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 85 The Skunk, or mephitic vesel of North America.

Hence † *Mephitical a.* in the same sense.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mephitical Exhalations* are poisonous or noxious ones, issuing out of the Earth. 1741 BROWNIE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 238 The mephitical air of oak, which extinguishes flame. 1842 STR A. de VERE *Song of Falke* 206 Our very chambers cloag'd with steams mephitical.

† **Mephitis** (mē'fī'tis). [L. *mephitis* noxious vapour; also personified, as the name of a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.]

1. A noxious or pestilential emanation, esp. from the earth; a noisome, or poisonous stench.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mephitis*, a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell... a Stench, Sink, or ill Savour. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 53 note, Mephitis, a deadly or very dangerous exhalation. 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II. 190 A mephitis [*sic*], or pestilential vapour. 1793 BEOOOES *Calculus* 250 The mephitis, which exhalates from putrefied animal substances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyr.* Lett. i. in *Biog. Lit.* II. 197 My nostrils, the most placable of all the senses, reconciled to or indeed insensible of the mephitis. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 12 Nobody likes to be... suffocated with bilge, mephitis, and stewing oil.

2. *Zool.* A genus of skunks, typical of the family *Mephitinae*. 1848 in CRAIG. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Mephitism** *sb.*, mephitic poisoning of the air; † *Mephitized ppl. a.*, charged with mephitis; *mephitized nitrous acid* = next.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 197 Mephitized inflammable gas. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 521 Mephitized Nitrous Acid. 1801 *Rept. Arts & Manuf.* XV. 425 To destroy the mephitis of the walls in the asylums of industry, indigence, and misfortune. 1813 FOSBURY *Excurs. Italy* 269 note, The campus martius is sheltered... from the winds which bring mephitis. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mephitis*.

† **Mephito-nitrous, a.** *Chem. Obs. rare*—1. In *mephito-nitrous acid*, (=NITROGEN).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 211 Neither the pure nor Mephito-Nitrous Acid, hot or cold, has any action on it. † **Meprize, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *meprizer*: see MISPRIZE v.] *trans.* To despise.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 133 What is that he ought

to doe to meprize his Enemies? [= Gr. *πῶς ἂν καταφρονῶι τῶν ἐχθρῶν*].

Mer, obs. form of MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERE.

Mer-, used in various combinations (chiefly nonce-wds.) formed after MERMAID, denoting imaginary beings of the mermaid kind, as *mer-baby*, *-child*, *-dog*, *-folk*, *-lady*, *-monster*, *-people*, *-wife*. Cf. MERMAN, MERWOMAN.

1894 J. GEDUIE *Fringes of Fife* 150 The radiant young rogue... fearless as a 'Mer-Baby, grins at us... from his rocking craft. 1881 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 19 May, Seal... Subject, a mermaid holding her 'merchild to her breast. 1895 'Q. *Wandering Heath* 97 Change, O change him [*sic* a drowned dog] to a 'mer-dog! 1863 BAKING-GOULD *Iceland* xx. 349 With regard to the appearance of the 'merfolk in other countries, I may state [*etc.*]. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 570 'The 'merlady, perceiving that she must become an inhabitant of the earth, found [*etc.*]. 1620 *Ilie Mulier* A 4 b, These Meare-maids or rather 'Meare-monsters. 1882 *Spectator* 16 Dec. 1618 The idea of the 'child of earth... carried away to consort with 'Mer-people is as old as Hylas. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 570 'The Shetlander's love for his 'merwife was unbounded.

Merabolan, obs. form of MYROBALAN.

† **Meracious, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. Also (in Dicts.) -acious. [f. L. *merac-us* (f. *merus*: see MEREA.) + -IOUS.] Pure, unmixed. So † **Meracity**, purity, unmixed condition (*Obs.*)—0.

1657 KERVE *God's Plea* 130 We must drink of the sweet, and it is well, if any thing be dulcy, and meracious enough for us. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meracity*, clearness, or pueness, without mixture. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meraceous*, *Meracity*.

Merale, merakil (l), obs. forms of MIRACLE.

Meraltie, -alty, obs. forms of MAYORALTY.

Merbel, -ul, -yl, obs. forms of MARBLE.

† **Mercable, a.** *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *mercabilis*, f. *mercari* to buy: see MERCHANT.] That may be bought. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Mercadore.** *rare*—1. [Sp. *mercader*.] A merchant, tradesman.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 9 A mercadore, .. that for one or two tearmes arraie, a shall for his lives tearme... become beggeries bondmen and usuries vassall.

† **Mercal** (mō'ikāl). *Indian.* Also mercall, marcal. [Eng. pronunciation of Tamil *marakkāl*.] A measure for grain used in Madras.

1775 T. BROOKS *Coins E. Indies*, etc. 7 8 Measures are equal to 1 Mercal, 400 Marcals... 1 Garbe. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* (1837) II. 85 The small bags... filled up each to the full amount of three Mercalls or seventy two pounds. 1864 W. A. BROWNIE *Meas.* 51, 8 Puddles = 1 Marcal, 5 Marcals = 1 Paral.

Mercal (mō'ikāl). *Sc.* Also 9 markal. In Orkney and Shetland: The piece of timber carrying the plough-share, which was fastened into the lower end of the beam of a wooden plough.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 585 A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the mercal, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii. What manners are to be expected in a country where folk call a plough-sock a markal?

Mercantant: see MARCANTANT *Obs.*

Mercantile (mō'ikāntil, -til), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 merchantile, mercantil, 8 -iel. [a. F. *mercantile*, ad. It. *mercantil*, f. *mercante*: see MERCHANT. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *mercantil*.]

1. Of or belonging to merchants or their trade; concerned with the exchange of merchandise; of or pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

1642 HOWELL *Instr. For. Trav.* (Arb.) 6r Navigation and Mercantile Negotiation, are the two Poles whereon that State [*sic* Holland] doth move. c. 1645 — *Lett.* i. xxix. (1635) I. 43 The only proceede (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect, is thanks. 1747 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 224 The Expedition of the Argonauts... was partly mercantile, partly military. 1759 *Book of Fairs* 54 Black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 51 Bonrepaux... was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia* (Hakl. Soc.) *Intro.* 130 By joining in his mercantile ventures in Russia. 1897 WEBSTER (citing McElrath), *Mercantile paper*, the notes or acceptances given by merchants for goods bought, or received on consignment; drafts on merchants for goods sold or consigned.

b. *Mercantile system* (also *m. doctrine, theory*): a term used by Adam Smith and later Political Economists for the system of economic doctrine and legislative policy based on the principle that money alone constituted wealth. Hence *mercantile school*: those who upheld this system.

1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N. v. i.* (heading) Of the Principle of the commercial, or mercantile System. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 2 The set of doctrines designated, since the time of Adam Smith, by the appellation of the Mercantile System. *Ibid.* 7 The Mercantile Theory could not fail to be seen in its true character. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 806 The 'mercantile' school was right in maintaining that an influx of precious metal stimulates commerce and industry. 1885 J. K. INGRAM in *Euclyp. Brit.* XIX. 354½ The mercantile doctrine, stated in its most extreme form, makes wealth and money identical.

c. That deals with, investigates or controls commercial affairs.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 332 There are three courts... a civil, a criminal, and a mercantile. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvii. § 4 Leaders of opinion on mercantile questions. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Coun.* s. v., The Mercan-

tile Agency is a name applied to various houses in the leading cities of the United States, and in Montreal and London. The principal object of the Agency is to supply, to annual subscribers, information respecting the character, capacity and pecuniary condition of persons asking credit... The Agency was first established in 1841 in the city of New York. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 113 Putting aside... the... subject of the currency altogether, and confining ourselves to the more mercantile part of the question.

2. Engaged in trade or commerce. *Mercantile marine*, the shipping collectively employed in commerce (see MARINE *sb.* 2).

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv. (1635) I. 94 Amsterdam... is one of the greatest mercantile Towns in Europe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstol's Trav.* II. 140 The situation of this town is upon a fair River, with a good harbour that renders it very Mercantile. c. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 29 (1740) 604 His [Fairclough's] son was then mercantile servant to Mr. North. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. Ralph Nickleby... had been some time placed in a mercantile house in London. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 213 The Jains... are generally an opulent and mercantile class. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 45 § 1 The expression 'mercantile agent' shall mean a mercantile agent having... authority either to sell goods, or [*etc.*].

3. Having payment or gain as the motive; mercenary; also, simply, disposed for bargaining.

1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 260 The mercantile bard [Dryden]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 103 He [the Englishman] loves the axe, the spade, the oar, the gun, the steam-pipe... He is materialist, economical, mercantile. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* II. (1862) 41 The two economies, to which the terms 'Political' and 'Mercantile' might not unadvisedly be attached... Mercantile economy, the economy of 'merces' or of 'pay', signifies the accumulation, in the hands of individuals, of legal or moral claim upon, or power over, the labour of others.

4. Of or proper to a merchant.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. A bill That was not drawn with true mercantile skill. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlix. § 9 (1849-50) VIII. 9 A nation in which the chivalrous and mercantile qualities are strangely blended.

† b. quasi-*sb.* A merchant. *Obs. rare*—1.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 178 A great rich mercantile, Sir Robert Wigram.

Hence **Mercantilely adv.**, from a mercantile point of view; with regard to business transactions.

1827 *Examiner* 433/1 It is, mercantilely speaking, not obvious how a present expense can be met by merely possible funds. 1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 185 Before the arrest he might have been deemed mercantilely solvent.

Mercantilism (mō'ikāntilīz'm). [f. *MERCANTILE* + -ISM. Cf. F. *mercantilisme*.]

1. The mercantile spirit; devotion to trade or commerce; the principles or practice characteristic of merchants; commercialism.

1873 P. FITZGERALD *Dumas* II. 105 note, The picture of 'lucraty mercantilism', described by this great writer [Balzac], shows that Dumas had only borrowed his system from journalism and social life. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 311/1 Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. The energies of its most promising young men are enlisted in the pursuit of wealth. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 272 The mercantilism which succeeded... feudalism.

2. *Pol. Econ.* The principles of the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 792 Is it possible that merchants, bankers, [*etc.*]... should all be led astray by the sophism of 'mercantilism'? 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 361/2 It has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism.

Mercantilist (mō'ikāntilist), *sb.* and *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IST.]

a. sb. An advocate of the 'mercantile system'.

1854 MICHELS *England* 253 The physiocrats occupy a far superior position to the mercantilists. 1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Economic Rev.* 16 The mercantilists held that the direction in which capital was used should be controlled so that the power of the state might be maintained.

b. adj. Of or pertaining to mercantilism or the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 806 But from these true observations... the 'mercantilist' reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions. 1896 CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Indust.* 562 The Doctor takes the mercantilist position as distinguished from the bullionist.

Hence **Mercantilistic a.** = prec. *adj.*

1881-4 *Labor's Cycl. Pol. Sci.* II. 197 (Cent.) From the seventeenth century mercantilistic views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature.

Mercantility (mō'ikāntilī'ti). [Formed as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being mercantile; devotion to mercantile pursuits.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 76 'Let us make a bargain;... what say you to that?' And his eyes sparkled, and he was all on fire with mercantility.

Mercaptan (mō'ikæptāl). *Chem.* [f. *MERCAPTAN* + AL-DEHYDE.] A compound of a mercaptan with an aldehyde.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Mercaptals*... They may be viewed as thio-acetals or as the sulphur compounds corresponding to the alkyl derivatives of ortho-aldehydes.

Mercaptan (mō'ikæptān). *Chem.* [f. L. *mercurium captans* 'catching mercury' (see quot. 1834).] A sulphur alcohol; any one of a series of compounds resembling the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

[1834 ZEISE in *Ann. Phys. & Chem.* XXXI. 378 Nenne ich den vom Quecksilber aufgenommenen Stoff Mercaptum

(von : Corpus mercurio aptum) und den andern Hydro-Mercaptum, oder besser... Mercaptan (d. h. Corpus mercurium captans). 1835 R. D. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* i. 110 Mercaptan when obtained pure from the mercaptide of mercury, is colourless, with a smell of assafœtida. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Mercaptans, sulphhydrates of the alcohol-radicles.

Mercaptide (mărkæptoid). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IDE.] A compound formed by the substitution of a metal for hydrogen in a mercaptan.

1835 [see prec.]. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 1109 When mercaptan is acted on by potassium, hydrogen is evolved, and a mercapture or mercaptide of potassium is formed.

Mercat, e, obs. forms of MARKET.

Mercatante: see MERCANTANT Obs.

† **Mercation**. *Obs.*—[ad. L. *mercationem*, n. of action f. *mercari* to trade.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mercation*, a buying.

† **Mercative**, a. *Obs.*—[As if ad. L. **mercative*, f. *mercari* to trade: see -ATIVE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mercative*, belonging to Chapmanry.

Mercatorial (mărkătōriāl), a. Now rare. [f. L. *mercatori-us* (f. *mercator* merchant, agent-n. f. *mercari*: see MERCHANT) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; mercantile.

Mercatorial guild (Antiq.): transl. of med. L. *gilda mercatoria*, more commonly rendered 'guild merchant'.

? c 1700 J. BENNET (*title*) The National Merchant... being an Essay for Regulating and Improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain, by Uniting the National and Mercatorial Interests. 1796 BAGE *Hermesprong* iii. 237 Whose father... had sent this son upon a mercatorial tour to Europe. 1817-23 J. H. HANSHALL *Hist. Co. Chester* 490-1 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 174 There was established here [sc. Nantwich] soon after the Conquest a Mercatorial Guild. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 541 A country whose mercatorial advantages he so highly extols.

† **Mercatory**, a. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *mercatori-us*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 46 Mercatorie transactions betwixt Buyer and Seller. 1656, 1862 [see GUILD 4].

† **Mercatour**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. L. *mercator*: see MERCHANTIAL. Cf. *OF. mercatour*.] A merchant, shopkeeper.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 79 Andro Gordoun, mercatour.

Mercatte, obs. form of MEERKAT.

† **Mercature**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mercatura*, f. *mercari* to trade.] Trading, commerce.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Purch. & Poss. Truth* Sermon. (1640) 367 That's commendable in worldly merchandise. To be sure so men deale here. 1630 HEYWOOD *London's Peaceable Est.* Wks 1874 V. 357. 1647 LITTLE *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 803 Our Native may expect good encrease... in that way of Mercature or course of life he shall then lead. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mercature*, the practice of buying and selling.

† **Merce**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 merse. Aphetic form of AMERCE.

1493 *Plumpton Corri.* (Camden) 43 Ye clame suyt, service & feute, of their maner of Colthorpe, for the same merce him in your court at Plumpton. 1530 *Imoale Exod.* xxi. 22 Then shall he be merced, accordyng as the woman's husbunde will laye to his charge. 1653-87 FOXE *a. d.* (1596) 253/2 Walter treasurer of the king's house, was... merced at an hundred pounds. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries of Infirmit Marr.* B. 4 Then hath he power To Merce your purse. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* ii. (1662) 219 Ralph was merced in seven thousand marks, for bribery.

Merce, obs. form of MERCY.

Mercement, variant of MERCIAMENT.

|| **Merced** (mărkēd). Also 7 mercede. [Sp. *merced* honour, honorarium.—L. *merced-em* reward: see MERCY.] A gift.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecond for a Countier to craue... therefore the king of ordinarie calleth every second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercede* of his owne mere motion, and by discretiō. 1622 MAINE *Tr. Alenans's Guesman* d. 21/1. c. 99 Daraxa... did sollicit the life of her espoused husband, begging it by the way of merced and grace. *Ibid.* t. ii. 356 That I might procure some mercede or favour from him. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. i. III. 303 On promise... of a 'merced' large enough to satisfy his most avaricious dreams. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Merced*... a gift. This term is applied to a grant which is made without any valuable consideration.

† **Mercenary**, a. *Obs.*—[ad. L. *mercēdāri-us*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* hire, pay: see -ARY.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mercenary* is used both of him that gives wages for labor, or for him that receives it.

† **Mercede**. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *mercēd-em* (nom. *mercēs*) wages.] Pay, reward, wage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 292 Ac þer ys mede [and] mercede and boþe men demen A desert for som doyngde derne oper elles. *Ibid.* 306 And þat ys no mede bote a mercede, A maner dewe dette for þe doyngde.

† **Mercement**. *Obs.* Also 4 mersy, 4-5 merci-, merse-, 4-6 mercy-, 6 marsement. [Aphetic f. AMERCEMENT. Cf. MERCIAMENT.]

1. = AMERCEMENT. Also, in wider sense, doom, adjudged punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5496 þy mercymnt shal be þy pnye of helle. 1387 TREVISIA *Higdon* (Rolls) I. 95 Blodwyte, mersement for schedyngde of blood. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. xiv. 367 Forfeits, eschetis, and mercmentis, and synys. c 1557 ABR. PARKER *P. C.* cxxx. 383 Because with God is ruelness, he off redemeþ his mercymnt. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 361 They... committed the holl to the mercymnt of fyre. 1758 GREENWY *Tactis*, *Ann.* xiii. vi. (1622) 187 That the Quaestors of the treasury

should not enter into record before foure months were past, the mercements adjudged by them.

2. *Sc.* To stand to the mercymnt of: to abide the judgement of.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prof. 316, I may weill thole... That this small Wark stand to the mercymnt Of Gentilmen, and hyde at their subiection.

Mercenarian (mărsinē-riān), a. and sb. 1 rare. [f. L. *mercēnāri-us* (see MERCENARY) + -AN.] † a. sb. A mercenary, hired soldier (*obs.*). b. adj. Of or belonging to mercenary soldiers.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, In *praise of prec. Poem*, And then ensues my stanzas, like odd bands Of voluntaries, and mercenarians. 1886 SHELTON *Fl. Flaubert's Salammbô* iv. 72 A mercenarian camp.

Mercenarian (mărsinē-riān), a. and sb. 2 [f. med. L. *Mercēnārius* + -AN.] a. adj. Pertaining to the Spanish religious order called in Sp. *la Orden de la Merced*. b. sb. A friar of this order.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* to There are Dominicans, Franciscans... Mercenarians [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 Mercenarian Fryers. 1740 PINEDA *Span. Dict.*, *Mercad*, the religious Order of the Mercenarians first instituted in Aiaagon by King Jayme for Redemption of Captives.

Mercenarily (mărsinē-riāl), adv. [f. MERCENARY + -LY 2.] In a mercenary manner.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 23 But doe the godly worke mercenarily? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 We are... obliged by the mercenary Humour of the Men to be as Mercenarily inclined as they are.

Mercenariness (mărsinē-ri-nēs), [f. MERCENARY + -NESS.] The quality of being mercenary.

a 1624 BR. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 94 Who can impeach or check Gods bounty and liberality, with the least note of mercenariness. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. cxxxix. 14 To have one's favourite author convicted of mere mortal mercenariness. 1808 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 243 Mary is very thankful... and with the less suspicion of mercenariness, as the silk... has not yet appeared. 1883 STRYAK *in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 323 The mercenariness of the officials is the only guarantee against oppression.

† **Mercenariously**, adv. *Obs.* rare—[f. L. *mercēdāri-us* (see next) + -OUS + -LY 2.] Mercenarily. 1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 1 The old Roman Law... was not more mercenariously devoted to serve the will and lust of Cesar.

Mercenary (mărsinē-ri), a. and sb. Also 4-7 mercenarie, (5-ye), 6 mercenariy, mercionary, 6-7 mercinary, (7-ic). [ad. L. *mercēnārius*, earlier *mercēnārius*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* reward, wages: see MERCY. Cf. F. *mercenaire* (OF. also *mercenier*), Sp., Pg., It. *mercenario*. The sb. occurs in Eng. earlier than the adj.: the oldest uses refer to the 'hiring' (Vulg. *mercenarius*) of John x. 12.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons: Working merely for the sake of monetary or other reward; actuated by considerations of self-interest. Hence of motives, dispositions, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/2 A mercenary preacher and an hired, which seeketh his own temporal advantage & commodity. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* i. 418 And I deliuering you, am satisfied, And therein doe account my self well paid, My mind was neuer yet more mercenary. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY *in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 17 And that whether you move this suite or noe, for I am not mercenary. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 1 Without any such mercenary eye (as those who serve God for their own ends). 1765 GOLDSM. *Cit. V.* xiii. Such wretches are kept in pay by some mercenary bookseller. 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* iii. iv. Haven't I told you what a mercenary little wretch I am?

b. Of conduct, a course of action, etc.: That has the love of lucre for its motive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 362/2 They holde that it is not lawfull to loue... God... for obtaining of reward, calling this maner of loue... seruile bonde and mercenary. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* i. Wks. 1731 L. 168 Learning has been so little advanced since it grew to be mercenary. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* ii. iii. (1737) I. 97 They have made Virtue so mercenary a thing, and have talk'd so much of its Rewards. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 128 The disgusting spectacle of mercenary marriages. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 6 Nov., They are all old servants, and... are under the strongest injunction to avoid any approach to mercenary dealing.

2. Hired; serving for wages or hire. Now only of soldiers. (Cf. B. 2.)

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1616) G. 4, A simple shepheard, who was a mercenary man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *D. Weap.* 49 b. They... began... to go ouer to seruice as mercenary soldiers in the Low Countries. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 79 Many of our Princes... Lye down'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. 1611 CORIAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 214 Of these Gondolas... sixe thousand are private... and foure thousand for mercenary men, which get their luyng by the trade of rowing. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne*, 80 *Seru.* A 6 He continued that employment... being daily usefull (and not mercenary) to his friends. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 292 William at this time dismissed the mercenary part of his army.

† b. Of services, an office, etc.: Salaried, stipendiary. Of a profession, etc.: Carried on for the sake of gain. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. *Aristotle* xv. 27 He shut up his poor shop, and gave over his mercenary profession. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., I saw 'The Indian Queene' acted, a tragédie... so beautified with rich scenes as the like had never been seen... on a mercenary theater. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargenor* 319 Such Things... the Judge may despatch by his mercenary Office. 1782 PENNANT *Journey*

95 These livings at that time were good rectories; now poor vicarages, or mercenary curacies, annexed to the bishoprick. B. sb.

1. One who labours merely for hire; a hiring, a mercenary person. ? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 514 He [the parson] was a shepheard and noght a Mercenarie [cf. *John* x. 12]. ? c 1430 LYNG. *St. Giles* 183 in Horstman, *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 373 Pastor callid, nat a mercenary. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 52 Mercenaries that crouch unto him in feare of Hell... are indeed but slaves of the Almighty. 1805 TOLKE. *Purley* ii. 3 Punish the wickedness of those mercenaries who utter such atrocities. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 238 The monastic institute was looked upon with scorn, as calculated only for mercenaries and slaves.

2. One who receives payment for his services; chiefly, and now exclusively, a professional soldier serving a foreign power.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* i. ccv. 242 The Almaynes, and mercenaries of strange countieis. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 74 The reading ministers, after they be hired of the parishes (for they are mercenaries). 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr.*, 70b vii. 10 He a poore mercenary serves for bread. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 290 Like mercenaries, hired for home defence, They will not fight against their native prince. 1776 JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) I. 23 He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 51 Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased Working to trouble the strangers. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lx. (1862) 279 Greeks continental and insular... volunteers and mercenaries... were all to be found. [f. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 285 Literary mercenaries, ready to serve under friend or foe.

Mercer (mărs-er). Also 4 mercere, 5 meercere, 5-6 merse, 6 marsar. [a. F. *mercier* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *mercier*, *mercier*, Sp. *mercero*, Pg. *merciero*, It. *merciajo*:—popular L. **mercari-us*, f. L. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise.] One who deals in textile fabrics, esp. a dealer in silks, velvets, and other costly materials (in full *silk-mercer*). Also, occas. (as in Fr.) a small-ware dealer. (For an obsolete use, see quot. 1696.)

[c 1123 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1890) July 429 Stephanus mercer.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe wreche peoddere more noise he maketh to 3eien his soþe, þen a riche mercer at his deerewurde ware. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 255, I haue... ymade many a knytte bothe mercere and drapere. 1464 MAINE *q. Househ. Exp.* (Roxb. Cl.) 248 Payd for x. 3erdyss sarsyn to Thomas Rowson merse in Chespeyde, xx. s. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Neyther marchant ne mercer, groser, draper, ne yett any other crafte. 1554 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 71 The compene of the Clarkes, and of the Marsars. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 11 Then is there here one Mr. Capet, at the suite of Master Three-Pile the Mercer, for some foure suites of Peach-colour'd Satten. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mercer*, in the City one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs; in Country Towns, one that Trades in all sorts of Linen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery Wares. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evclia* x. (1791) 20 The shops are really very entertaining, especially the mercers. 1851 MAYHEW *London. Labour* (1864) II. 539 A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the mercers'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. iv. 196 This second cousin was a Middlemarch mercer.

† b. *The mercer's book*: proverbial in the Elizabethan period with reference to the debts of a gallant.

1591 NACHE *Prognost.* D 1 b, Diuers young Gentlemen shall creepe further into the Mercers Booke in a Moneth, then they can get out in a yere. 1591 GREENE *Farewell to Gent. Stud.* (1617), Such Vaggas as... haue marched in the Mercers booke to please their Mistris eyes with their brauery. 1592—*Quip Quid. Courtier* B. 4 clowes some must be clapt in a velvet pantophole, and velvet breech, though the presumptuous as hee be drown'd in the Mercers booke. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i, How many yards of velvet dost thou thinke they containe? *Horr.*—Faith, sir, your mercers booke Will tell you with more patience, then I can.

Merceress (mărs-erēs), rare. [f. MERCER + -ESS.] A female mercer.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 264 Madame Ramsden, milliner and merceress. 1872 CUTTS *Scenes Middle Ages* 509 This is a mercer's and the merceress describes her wares.

Mercerize (mărs-er-iz), v. [f. the proper name Mercer (see below) + -IZE.] *trans.* To prepare (cotton goods) for dyeing by treating with a solution of caustic potash or soda, or certain other chemicals. Hence *Mercerized* *pph.* a., *Mercerizing* *vbl.* sb. (also *attrib.*). Also *Mercerization*, the process of mercerizing.

John Mercer, an Accrington dyer, is said to have discovered the process in 1844. He patented it in 1850, but the process was not made use of in the trade until c 1895.

1859 *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Bleaching* etc. Index 748 Mercerizing: Various modes of. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print.* etc., *Mercerized cloth*.—The process called mercerizing. 1886 E. A. PARNELL *Life f. Mercer* Contents 11 Chapter x... Process of mercerizing with soda—Increased strength of mercerized cloth... Mercerizing with sulphuric acid, and by chloride of zinc. *Ibid.* 317 The mercerizing process. 1899 *Warehouseman & Draper* 3 June 789 Mercerized yarn. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 2/1 Cellulose treated with cold concentrated soda lye, or mercerization, as the process is called.

† **Mercership**. *Obs.* rare—[f. MERCER + -SHIP.] The trade of a mercer.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lixv. 101 He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his Mercership, and go to be a Musketier.

Mercery (mărs-er-ē). Forms: 3-6 meerceric, 4-5 mercerye, (4) marcerye, 5 mercerye, meercery, 5-6 mors(s)ery, 5- mercery. [a. F. *mer-*

cerie (from 13th c.), f. *mercier* MERCER. Cf. Sp. *mercadería*, Pg., It. *mercaderia*.

1. *collect. sing.* (rarely *pl.*) The wares sold by a mercer.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 356/20 He founde Marchauns at Rome with Mercerie wel hiende. 13. *Metr. Hum.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. ncl.* Spr. LVII. 313 He.. bad him take ten pound and buye Marchaundise and Mercerie. 1382 *Poems* (Rolls) I. 264 Thai.. dele with dyvers mercerie. right as thai pedlers were. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 179 We bene ageyne charged wyth mercerie. Haburdasshere ware, and wyth grocerye. 1468 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 23 Item of all mersery or merchandise .. to costome it be the crowne [ij d.]. 1542 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 410 The said merchant .. ys bounde to bringe the same mersery and packes to the costome housse. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exera.* v. ii. (1597) 256 b, Bombazine, Fustian, Sulle, Armour, all sorts of workes made of Iron, or brasse, and other merceries. 1766 *Entwick London IV.* 309 Tradesmen .. in cloth, mercery, and linnen. 1839-41 *S. WARREN Ten Thous. a Year* vii. I. 242 She had once accompanied her sister-in-law .. to purchase some small matter of mercery.

† 2. *The Mercery*: the Mercers' Company. Also, the trade in mercery-ware; the part of a city where this is carried on. *Obs.*

1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 The folk of the Mercerie of London. 1425 in *Entwick London* (1766) IV. 354 Maisters .. of the Mercerie. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 333/1 Mercery, place or strete where mercerys sylles here ware. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 630 This was done by thassent of the masters and householders of the mercerie. 1518 *Collet* in *Lupion Life* (1837) 281 A Cofer of Iren geyvn of me to the mercery standing in theyr hall. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 At the Sign of the Cock, in the Mercery. 1662 J. GRANT *Observ.* *Bills of Mortality* ix. § 12. 50 Canning-street, and Watlin-street have lost their Trade of Woollen-Drapery to Paul's Church-Yard .. the Mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street .. into Peter-Noster-Row.

3. A mercer's shop.

1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 21 July, I stand before the mighty mercery of Shoolbred.

4. *attrib.*, as *mercery-ware*.

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352/1 Mercery ware. 1542 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 410 If any .. merchant bringeth with them mersery warres and packes. 1671 *CHARENTE Let. Customs* 43 Merchants trade thither .. with .. Mercery-ware. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* II. ii. Next day he would be dealing in mercery-ware.

Merch., obs. form of *MARCH*, *MARROW* *sō*.¹

Merchall, obs. form of *MARSHALL*.

Merchand, obs. form of *MERCHANT*.

Merchandable, -dice, -die, -dies, obs. ff.

MERCHANTABLE, *MERCHANDY*, -DISE.

† *Merchandisable*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *MERCHANDISE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Of a saleable quality or condition; merchantable.

1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 221/2 Brokenbelyed Samon, which is not merchandizable. *Ibid.*, Good and merchandizable Heryng. 1499 in G. Sebazz *Engl. Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 425 The said cloathes were .. neither their merchandize nor merchandizable till such time as they were shorne.

Merchandise (mō'tʃāndəiz), *sō*. Forms: a. 3-7 *merchandise*, 3-6 -dis, *merchaundise*, 4 *merchauntysse*, *Sc.* -andiss, 4-6 -aundise, 4-7 -andize, 5 -tyse, -endise, -anddyssye, 5-6 -andysse, -aundys, 5-7 -andies, 6 -aundies, -dize, -aundtise, 6-7 -andice, -ize. *β.* 3 *mercandise*, 5 *merchauntysse*, -antdyse, -andyse, -aundys, 5-6 -dyse, 6 *merchandise*, -dys, 6-*merchandise*, 3-*merchandise*. [a. F. *merchandise* (from 12th c.), f. *marchand* MERCHANT.]

† 1. The action or business of buying and selling goods or commodities for profit; the exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money. *To be of good merchandise*, to be easily marketable. *To go a merchandise*, to go trading. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2199 3e heþ men bet iust to .. hamer & to nelde & to merchandise al so þan wiþ suert oþer haubereichey bataille to do. c. 1320 *Sir Tristram* 1383 A ship .. Wiþ alle þing .. þat pende to marchandis. 1458 *Wyclif John* II. 16 Nyle 3e make the hous of my fadir an hous of marchandise [L. *negotiationis*]. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* iv. 110 What manere mester oþer merchandise he vrede. 1428 in *Sirtees Misc.* (1888) 10 To .. by and sell after treu course of merchandysse. 1452 in *Gross Gold Merch.* II. 67 He that have bene aprentysse with a marchante at marchanddyssis. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccviii. 710 To her was made a commandement y^t non shuld go a marchandise into Flaunders. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 121 No person .. shall use eny maner of marchandtyse or marchandtyssyng. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 There is little traffique or marchandise in this region. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 To exercise .. their handicrafts and merchandises. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* I. (1682) 100 He fell from Merchandize, which was his first Profession, unto the study of Religion. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. *Mark* ii. 17 These use Merchandize here. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 85, I produced three bales of English cloth, and said they would be of good merchandise at Gomharoon. 1731 (*title*) An Essay on the Merchandise of Slaves and Souls of Men. 1873 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. ii. 116 Their duties are to tend cattle, to carry on merchandize, and to cultivate the ground.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16471. Quen þat he sagh bis maister suel .. becasten al to carl .. þan him reud his marchandis. c. 1380 *Wyclif IVks.* (1880) 63 Þes synnes of robberie & sa-thanas marchandise. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 O marvelous marchandies! þe Maker of man kynd takyng a sould body of þe virgyn. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 431

Or we make y^t marchandise, we shall sell ourselfe so derely that it shal be spoken of a hundred yeres after our dethe. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidlands Comm.* 56 b, They establish the marchandise of massing, and other abominations. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 119 These are the fruits, and reuenges, of that wicked merchandise of diceplaying. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Advt.* fr. *Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 156 [They] have turned the administration of sacred justice into an execrable Merchandize. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. Disant Corpse*, 'This sort of merchandise [sc. puns] above all requires a quick return.

c. *Phr.* *To make (a or one's) merchandise*, † to carry on or conclude a bargain (*obs.*); also (*arch.*) const. of = to traffic in (usually in bad sense).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/3 His Marchandise he maude a-day in þe cite of Asise. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16490 'All for noght', coth þai, 'iudas þi marchandise es made'. c. 1300 *Harroving of Hell* 98 Hou mihtest þou al on wise Of oþer mannes þing make marchandise? c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9673 They made a schiewed marchandise: Eche slo oþer. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 215 But I wolde make a marchandise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 235/1 To make Merchandise, *mercari, mercandizari, & cetera*. 1531 *TINDALE Expos.* i. *John* 28 They made marchandise of open penaunce. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Name of thame sail brek boue, nor mak marchandise quhill the tyme that their gudis be housit. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxi. 1, Thou shalt not make merchandize of her. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* v. xiv. 413 [They] will rather suffer their daughter to make merchandise of her chastity, than marry the richest merchant. 1774 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 394 Coin may be liable, in the fluctuation of trade, to be made a merchandise of. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xvii. 50 There [at Rome] Where canst merchandize is made of Christ. 1863 *FRONDE Hist. Eng.* VIII. 182 She said she would make no merchandise of her conscience.

2. The commodities of commerce; movables which are or may be bought and sold.

Petty merchandise (16th c. *pitimarchandis*): small wares. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/3 In almesdede be spendede an on pouere Men muchedd is Marchandise. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14723 He mani chapmen fand Serekin marchandis chepard. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 438 Þe somers schulleþ by-form on gon, Wyþ grete pakkes euerchon. As it were marchandise. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Gothia is a region of Seythia .. copious of alle kyndes of marchandise. 1522 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 327 Other haburdasher (= haberdash) ware] and pitimarchandis brought by marchant strangers comyng to this cite. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Any vital, or other marchandise. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 29 Ships of warre or marchandise. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Ellia* I. 57 Wooll and other English Marchandies. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 210 Where but one selleth, the Merchandise is the dealer. 1734 *SALE Koran Prelim. Disc.* § 1. 4 A great fair or mart for all kinds of merchandize. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Reward* 238 When an article of the produce of land or labour .. is offered in exchange, it then becomes an article of commerce; it is merchandise. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii. A black woman .. threw her arms round that unfortunate piece of merchandise before enumerated, 'John, aged thirty'. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 490 Small quantities of merchandise.

† b. With plural construction. *Obs.*

1588 *Kyd Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 276 Heereof speaketh Tully .. that Merchandize, if they were small, were base and but of vile account; if great, not much to be dysliked. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 104 The Merchandize which thou hast brought from Rome Are all too deere for me. c. 1610 *BACON Impos. Merchandises* Wks. 1778 II. 223 You shall find, a few merchandise only excepted, the poundage equal upon alien and subject. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian Epil.* I am left to enquire .. at what rate His merchandise are valued.

† c. A kind of merchandise; a saleable commodity, an article of commerce. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxvii. 270 The Marchauntes come not thidre so comounly, for to bye Marchandises. 1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 24/1 Chese and Buttur is a Merchandise that may not wete be kept. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Huss.* I. (1586) 20 b, Marle .. whiche caried vpon the sea in vessels is sold as a great marchandise. 1643 *EVERY Diary* 14 Nov., They brought us choice of guns and pistols, .. being here a merchandise of greete account. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 58 The Duties are great that are laid on Merchandises. 1758 *DESCR. Thames* 211 Cavear or Kavin is a considerable Merchandise among the Turks. 1853 *WHEWELL tr. Grotius* II. 372 Nor ought there to be urged .. the cases of merchandises which .. are carried past the place where dues are to be paid.

d. *attrib.* in *merchandise exports, imports, mark, traffic*.

1887 *Act 50 & 51 Vict.* c. 28 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. 1892 *Daily News* 22 July 2/4 Till 1st January, 1893, on which date the new classification of merchandise traffic .. will come into force on all the railways. 1898 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 5/2 The figures show an increase of 1,700,000 .. in merchandise imports and an increase of 17,700,000 .. in merchandise exports.

Merchandise (mō'tʃāndəiz), *v. arch.* [f. *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To trade, traffic; † also, to make merchandise of.

1322 *Wyclif Luke* xix. 13 And he seide to hem, Marchandise 3e [Vulg. *negotiamini*] til I come. *Ibid.* Pet. ii. 3 Thei shulen marchandise of 3ou [Vulg. *de vobis negotiabuntur*]. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 475/1 He sende .. his Servant, Factour and Attournay, to marchandise thei with Wollen Cloth. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccviii. 711 They of Tournay durst nat marchandise thei with Flaunders. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pur. Hib.* I. xii. 77 Such further mischances, as might arise by his Subjects merchandizing with the Rebels. 1693 *Ess. to Revise Edin. Gentles.* 35 She could not Merchandise without knowledge in Arithmetick. 1699 *PENK. Addr. Prot.* II. (1692) 170 Who hath merchandized in Souls of Men. 1706 *VANBRUGH Alitake* II. 283 He that merchandises should not be undone at last. 1737 [S. BERNARDIN] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 215 This they are doing perpetually .. rather visiting than merchandizing. 1862 *SALA Ship Chandler* iv. 65 For how many years had they not merchandised together? 1890 *Gross*

Gild Merch. I. 37 Anyone who is not of that Gild may not merchandise with them.

2. *trans.* To buy and sell; to barter; to traffic in. 1538 *ELVOR Dict.*, Add., *Agrior*, to merchandize vyle thinges, or of small value. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Reform.* 21 Thus .. they merchandized the hasard of their friends life. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cii, That loue is marchandiz'd, whose rich esteeming, The owners tongue doth publish every where. 1629 *MAXWELL Herodian* (1635) 115 The Romans call upon ice .. not [to] permit so .. glorious an Empire to be basely merchandized. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* II. ii, Must I .. like A prostituted creature, merchandize Our mutual delight for hire? 1684 W. PENN in *Academy* 11 Jan. (1896) 36/1 If it be below great men to be kind for recompence, and merchandize their Powr, it is [etc.]. 1715 *Rowe Lady J. Grey* v. ii, Think'st thou that princes merchandize their grace, As Roman priests their pardons?

† *Merchandised*, a. *Obs.* [f. *MERCHANDISE* *sō* + *-ED*.] Abounding in commerce in commercial activity. 1619 *MILLES tr. Mexia's ecc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/2 A goodly .. country .. greatly merchandized, in regard of the sea.

Merchandiser (mō'tʃāndəizə), *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. *MERCHANDISE* v. + *ER*.] A dealer in commodities; one who traffics. *Also fig.*

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 6 The communion .. is most requisite to be weighed, that we may discern the .. faithful dispensers from merchandisers of the word of God. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 36 Christian loue .. whippeth anger .. out of the heart, as Christ did the prophane Marchandizers out of the Temple. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. (1900) 84 That which did not a little amuse the Merchandizers, was, that these Pilgrims set very light by all their Wares. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads* 59 A luckless merchandizer who had sold goods for cotton.

† **Merchandising** (mō'tʃāndəizɪŋ), *vbl. sō*. [f. *MERCHANDISE* v. + *-ING*.] The transaction of mercantile business; trafficking. *Also fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Manye iis [weren] the marchandysynge of thin hood. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. iv. 138 The vsing of profitable craftis and merchandising. 1591 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* iv. 88 [They] with caryngs about the reliques of martyrs dyd vse filthly merchandysynge. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Usury* (Arb.) 546 Certaine Principall Cities and Townes of Merchandizing. 1656 *Sir E. NICHOLES in N. Papers* (Camden) III. 265 The recompense will be deservedly the more advantageous to him if it shall be effected without any merchandising. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 63 The laws of king Athelstan forbad all merchandizing on the lord's day. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 221 There were yearly fairs, and there, when the merchandising was done, Poets sang for prizes. 1904 *Athenaeum* 18 June 788 Commerce comprises goods, transportation, exchange or merchandizing, money, and advertising.

attrib. 1665 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 368 But further, for the merchandizing Commodities the Mogul's Provinces afford, there is Musk .. to be had in good quantity. 1759 *Book of Fairs* 44 Messingham, Lincolnshire, Trinity Mond. for merchandizing goods.

Merchandising (mō'tʃāndəizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *MERCHANDISE* v. + *-ING*.] Engaged in trade.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* vi. 218 Citizens (whose merchandizing thoughts were only to get wealth). 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 110 Thyro Trade, and Thees .. and merchandizing Hull. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 903 The motley merchandizing multitude.

† **Merchandise**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *marchant-dreis*, *marchandreisse*, *merschandise*, *merchandrice*, -ryce. [app. from the pl. of *merchandise* MERCHANTY, the ending -*ies* having been associated with the suffix -*ISE* 2.] Trade; merchandise, goods.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lncy*) 98 Lucy in merchandise had fundine a thing for to by. 1495 *LD. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 219 The Charge of it that was tane fra Jhonne Williamsone, at the Kingis command, in woll and merchandises. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 491 Rycht my Dene that in the town was than in merschandise, the slew thame euerie man. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69, I heheld .. al sortis of cornis, .. grene treis, schips, marchandreis [etc.]. 1561 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 330 The wairis and merchandises of quhatsumever ship. *Ibid.* 334 The wairis and merchandises thairfor. 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tract.* Wks. I. 5 Zour merchandrice .. quhay speikis not of it?

Merchandise (mō'tʃāndri), *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 5 *marchandrye*, 6 *marchaundrie*, -drye, *merchandise*, 7, 9 *merchandise*. [prob. a. AF. **marchandrie*, f. *marchand* MERCHANT *sō*; see -*ERY*, -*RY*. Cf. the later MERCHANTY.] Trade, commerce; the business of a merchant.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 174 And alle this is colowred by marchaundrie. 1550 *LEVER Serin.* (Arb.) 29 A myscheouse marte of merchandrie is this. a. 1663 *SANDERSON Cases of Cons.* (1678) 44 He may follow Hushandry, and Merchandise, upon his own choice. 1889 J. PAYNE *Alaeddin* 69 The Maugrabin talked with Alaeddin upon matters of merchandry and the like. *attrib.* 1561 C. HINDILL in *Child Marry.* (1877) 72 Stock-fishe, red heribes and such marchaundrie wares.

† **Merchandise**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *marchaundye*, -die, -chandise, 5 *merchaundy*, 6 *merchandise*. [a. OF. *marchandie*, f. *marchand* MERCHANT. Cf. MERCHANTY.]

1. Trade, traffic, commerce.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5792 Y rede þou hye A man to do by marchaundye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 179 'The gretteste of Barbarie, Of hem whiche use marchaundie, Sche hath converted. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 61 Heroes heires Are made much of: how much from merchandie?

b. *To make merchandise of*: to traffic in.

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Pet.* ii. 3 Thei schulen make marchaundrie of 3ou.

2. Mercantile commodities.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14878 Marchauntz come mo childre to bye. Rather fan oper marchaundie. 1388 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Many ilis (weren) the marchaundie of thin hond. 1430 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 61 Every Ton of Wyne..comyng by way of Merchandye into youre seide Roialme. *Ibid.*, In the which the same Merchandye was shipped.

Merchant (mōʔʔant), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 3-6 marchaud, 3-7 marchaud, 5 marchaud, 5-7 marchand. *β.* 3-6 marchaunt(e), 3-8 marchant, 4 marchont, machaunt, 5 marchzant, 5-6 marchauht, 4- merchant. [*a.* OF. *marchand*, earlier *marchant* (mod.F. *marchand*) = Pr. *mercader*, *it.* *mercatante* :- popular L. **mercātāntem*, pr. ppl. of **mercāre*, freq. of *mercāri* to trade, *f. merc.*, *merx* merchandise.]

It is possible that two popular Latin forms have coalesced in OF., viz. **mercātāntem* and *mercāntem* (whence *it. mercatante* merchant), pr. ppl. of *mercāri* (see above).]

A. sb.
1. One whose occupation is the purchase and sale of marketable commodities for profit; originally applied *gen.* to any trader in goods not manufactured or produced by himself; but from an early period restricted (exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*: see *d*) to wholesale traders, and *esp.* to those having dealings with foreign countries.

Often with defining word, indicating the class of goods dealt in, as in *coal.*, *corn.*, *spirit.*, *woine*, *merchant*, etc. (some of which combinations are frequently applied to retail traders), or the countries traded with, as *East India*, *Turkey* merchant. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 53/2 *Seint Franceys*, .. Marchant he was in his songhede. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2803/2 he fole marchant is eth to duell. c 1320 *Jiv Tristrem* 1543 Marchant icham, y wis, Mi schip lip here bi side. c 1400 *Mandev.* (1839) xi. 122 Thidre comethe Marchantes with Marchandise be See. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1071 In Babes Bk., Marchaundes & Franklons.. may be set semely at a squyers table. 1474 *Caxton Chese* 42 b. The marchans of cloth lymen and wollen. 1513 *Mores in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 776 A wise Marchant neuer adventueth all his goodes in one ship. 1596 *Darwinist* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 252 In the meyne tyme our Marchantes quha feire na ill, sayled (in haist) to France. 1632 *Waverley Anc. Finneral Mon.* 201 He is properly called a Marchant, *qui mare trafficit*, who passeth over the Seas, *et merces inde avehit*, and from thence transports merchandise. 1644 *Evelyn Diary* 17 Oct. The marchands being very rich, have.. no extent of ground to employ their estates in. 1721 *Adisson Spect.* No. 21 7 The Cockle-shell, Merchants and Spider-catchers. 1847 A. & H. MAYHEW *Greatest Plague of Life* xii. 183 If three barges and one wagon make a coalheaver, I should like to know what makes a merchant. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 The importers and exporters, who are called merchants. 1882 R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 387 He was not a merchant. He had never been engaged in foreign trade.

¶ As a mistranslation of L. *mercenarius* 'hiringling'.

1382 *Wyclif Johu* x. 12, 13.

b. trans. and *fig.*

c 1532 *Lattimer Let.* to Baynton in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1751 Maruphus, .. an Italian, and in times past a marchaunt of dispensacions. 1538 *Starkey England* 1. i. 164 We may by al thyng of God, who ys the only marchaunt of al thyng that ys gud. c 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1600) 44 These we call Merchants of Light. 1818 *Shelley Lavengry* i. 4 Until the exchange Ruins the merchants of such thriftless trade. 1893 *Weston Gaz.* 15 May 3/2 The gagging low comedian, ('low comedy merchant' is the crushing American phrase!).

¶ **c. Phrases.** To play the merchant with: to cheat, get the better of (a person). To have or put on merchant's ears: to affect not to hear. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 83 Is it not a common pouverbe .. when any man hath cosend. v. 5, to say, Hee hath played the Merchant with vs? 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 166 The wisest Oeconomia maketh especiall account of three singular members, a marchants eare; a pigges mouth; and an Asses backe. 1595 *Lvly Woman* in *Moore* i. 169, I see that seruants must have Marchants eares. 1622 *Mabbie tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* vi. 7, I put on Merchants Eares, not vouchsafing to give them the hearing. 1632 *Rowley Woman Never Vext* iv. i. 51, I doubt Sir, he will play the merchant with us.

d. A shopkeeper. Now only *Sc.*, *north. dial.*, and *U.S.*

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. ii. 188 Bote Marchaundes Metten with him and madden him to abyden, Bi-souten him in heere schoppes to sullen heere ware. 1609 in *North Riding Records* (1884) i. 15 Will. Foreste of Mideham [presented] for usinge the trade of a marchant, not having served, &c. c 1730 *Burt Lett. N. Scotl.* (1828) I. 66 A peddling shopkeeper that sells a pennyworth of thread, is a merchant. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 437 In Scotland every little retail shopkeeper is dignified with the title of merchant. 1837 *Lockhart Scotl.* (1839) III. 117 A merchant (that is to say a dealer in everything from fine broadcloth to children's tops). 1845 *De Quincey Autobiog.* Wks. 1899 i. 30 My father was a merchant; not in the sense of Scotland, where it means a retail dealer, .. but in the English sense. 1899 *Darley Dict. Amer.*, Merchant, a term often applied in the United States to any dealer in merchandise, whether at wholesale or retail; and hence sometimes equivalent to 'shopkeeper'. 1891 *W. Alexander Johney Gibb* xxix. 223 A lounge about the merchant's shop door. .. is expressively grateful.

e. Sc. A buyer, purchaser; a customer. Also *fig.* Phrase, To have one's eye one's merchant: to be one's own appraiser (of goods to be bought).

1673 *Fountainhall* in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 34 *Esto* the horse had been insufficient, *sibi imputet*, his eye being his merchant. 1835 *Monteath Dunblane* (1887) 71 (E. D. D.) His aid and assistance in procuring merchants for the goods. 1884 *D. Grant Lays &*

Leg. North 83 There wis na want o' merchan's Eager for her hert an' han'.

† 2. A supercargo. *Obs.*

1674 *Raleigh Hist. World* i. iv. ii. § 18, 204 Hee .. pretending the death of his Marchant, besought the French.. that they might burye their Marchant in hallowed ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* iv. i. 118 My Father the Captain ordered me with Mr. John Loveland, Merchant of the Ship, to go on shore.

† 3. A fellow, 'chap'. *Obs.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc., Erasmus. Par. 2 Cor.* 60 Beare this muche with my foolyshenesse, .. that synce these marchauntes .. so much crake of themselves, that I may also some what glorie of my selfe. 1567 *DRANT Horace Ep.* i. viii. D vj. A giddie marchaunte i. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 52 Marchant and Marchants were too quiet and soft words for them. 1573 *New Custom* i. i. A iij, I woulde so have scourged my marchant that his breeche should ake. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 155 You had flatterers and mealemouthed merchants in high estimation. 1606 *CHAPMAN Gent. Usker Plays* 1873 i. 281 Nay good unkle now, shoud, what capitious marchaunty you be. 1670 *CARLETON Jurisd.* vii. 172 The King to hold fast this slippery Merchant, requiired all the Bishops to set to their .. scales to those Lawes.

† 4. A trading vessel, merchantman. *Obs.*

1857 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. iv. [The pirates] lye in wayte thereabout to entrap .. marchauntes coming thither too lade salte. 1866 *MARLOWE Tamburl.* t. ii. And Christian merchants .. that with Russian stems Plough up huge furrows in the Caspian sea. 1860 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 5 Some Saylor's wife, 'The Masters of some Merchant, and the Merchant Have iust our Theame of woe. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4533/2 The Enemy took 9 of the Merchants. 1740 *JOHNSON Blake Wks.* 1787 IV. 371 A fleet of merchants under his convoy.

† 5. A kind of plum. *Obs.*

1602 *DEKKER Sathrom.* F 4 b, I am .. to desire you to fill your little pellicies at a dinner of plums behinde noone; there be Suckets, and Marmilades, and Marchants, and other long plume plummies.

6. attrib. and Comb. **a.** Obvious combinations, chiefly appositive, as merchant + appraiser, buyer, charterer, -duke, -factor, -jeweller, -king, + leech, + mercer, preacher, sovereign, -wine-tunner, woman; also merchant-marring adj.

1663 in *Picton L. pool Munic. Rec.* (1833) I. 240 Assessed by the 'merchant appraisers. 1670 *PETIUS Fodine Reg.* 93 No 'Merchant buyer of Our shall touch the King's Dish. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 403/1 The 'merchant-charterer is thereby discharged. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. lx, All hues Of gem and marble, to encrust the bones Of 'merchant-dukes. 1858 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* ii. iii. 13 Consider attentively, as a good 'merchantfactor is wont to do, when he is arrived in a strange country. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improver* 25 Barks as it were manned and laden of God's merchant-factors, the saints and sages. 1800 *Asiatick Ann. Reg.*, Misc. Tracts 41/2 His profession of 'merchant-jeweller. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 55 Of old the residence of 'merchant kings. 1402 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 510/2 Wolmongers. 'Merchant Leche .. Tailours [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. P.* iii. ii. 274 And not one vessel scape the dreadful touch Of 'Merchant-marring rocks? 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* i. iii. 522 You 'Merchant Mercers and Monopolites, Gassyng greedy Chapmen [etc.]. 1531 *ELVOT Governor* t. xxi. (1557) 69 As fastidious or fulsome to the readers as such 'merchant preachers be now to their customers. 1826 *POUNSEN France & Italy* 82 These 'merchant-sovereigns.. importing in their galeons the precious relics of ancient literature. 1766 *EWICK London* iv. 250 The vintners .. were known by the name of 'Merchant-wine-tunners of Gascony. 1560 *Davis tr. Skidane's Comm.* 120 This whiche I have spoken here of marchautmen, concerneth also 'marchaunt women called nuines.

b. Special combinations: merchant-bar, a bar of 'merchant' iron; + merchant-booth *Sc.*, a trader's stall; merchant (formerly + merchant's) iron, iron in finished bars, ready for the market; merchant's mark (+ merchant mark), a rebus, emblem, or other distinctive figure or device adopted by a merchant to be placed on the goods sold by him; in the Middle Ages often used (e.g. on seals or monuments) as a quasi-heraldic cognizance (cf. 'merkes of marchauntes' *quot.* c 1394 under MARK *sb.* 11 a); merchant prince (? suggested by Isaiah xliii. 8), a merchant of princely wealth and munificence; merchant rolls = next; merchant-train (see *quot.* 1881).

1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* vi. 109 The bars produced by this second process [of rolling] are called 'merchant-bars. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 379 The commercial classification of malleable iron into No. 1, No. 2, best or No. 3 best-best. .. No. 2 or merchant bars, which is the lowest quality of bar iron available for the general smith's use. 1618 in *Scot. Hist. Rev.* July (1905) 358 Wrangous..away takyng, fra Alexander Duff Johnstone.. furth of his 'merchant build in Inverness.. off the guilds gird and merchandise. 1645-52 *Boate's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 111 They had one tun of good iron, such as is called 'Merchant-iron. 1795 *Report. Arts.*, etc. III. 366 All sorts of merchant iron. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 559 The mill rolls.. for rolling merchant iron. 1887 *Pal. Arch.* G. Sept. 11/2 A contract for a considerable tonnage of what is called 'merchaot iron'. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) vi. 97 Whiche norther haith my 'marchaunte marke sett upon it. 1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My litle silver pot wth the cover havinge a 'marchauntes marke. 1586 *PERKE Blaz. Gentry* i. 238 What do you then say to the coate of Armes of Godfrey of Bulloigne. .. was that but a Merchants marke in your estimation? 1888 *Antiquary* XVII. 73 Great respect was paid to merchant's marks in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 1847 *L. Hunt Juv. Honey* Pref. 13 A noble-hearted 'merchant prince. 1888 *Burton Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 232 Magdalen Hall. is now (through the munificence of a merchant-Prince) Hertford College. 1875

KNIGHT Dict. Mech., *Merchant-rolls. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Mill Rolls, or Merchant Rolls, or Mill Train, the merchant rolls of a rolling mill. 1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* vi. 170 Rollers for the puddling, boiler-plate, and 'merchant train. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Merchant-train, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots, blooms, or billets to bars of any of the various .. shapes, known as merchant iron or steel.

B. adj.

In *trans* merchant, statute merchant, guild merchant, the position of the adj. is due to the imitation of med.L. or AF. 1. Having relation to merchandise; relating to trade or commerce, *esp.* in law, statute-merchant. *Pbr.* † In (or a) merchant fare: on a trading journey. c 1400 *Beryn* 3624 When wee out of Rome in marchant fare went to purchase butterflyes was our most entent. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276 His merchant letter, .. witnessyng the value of the saide merchandise. c 1436 in *Bk. Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 27 That he begynne his pleynt .. or to the comoune lawe, or to the lawe marchand, or to the lawe maryn. 1506 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 323 That no foraine .. passe not over the see from hensforward a marchant fare except fishers and seafaring men. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 A frankenement by Statute is either by vertue of a statute Staple, or of a statute Merchant. 1621 *ROBINSON Trades Encrease* 4 All marchant and marchant-like Causes and differences. 1663 [see LAW-MERCHANT]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 399/2 All nations.. show a particular regard to the law-merchant. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. (11. 21) How much money had proprietors borrowed on statute merchant, on statute staple?

† **b. Merchant goods** *Sc.*: marketable commodities (cf. merchant iron in A. 6 b). Merchant weight: the weight in use among merchants. *Obs.*

1544 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 1. 200 Sufficient merchant guid. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 85 To sell certaine merchant guidis within the burgh. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 40474 Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings per Hundred, Merchant Weight.

2. Of a ship: Serving for the transport of merchandise. Hence, of or pertaining to the mercantile marine, as in merchant service, seaman. (Often written with hyphen.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 193 Marchand-schippis that saland war Fra Scotland to Flandris. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. iv. *Handy-Crafts* 23 Lo, how our Merchant-vessels to and fro Freely about our tradefull waters go. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 4 7 F A Fleet of Merchant Shippes coming from Scotland. 1767 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1760) s.v. *Mate*, A frigate of 20 guns, and a small merchant-ship, have only one mate in each. 1857 H. MELVILLE *Wale* xvi. 111 I take that leg away from thy stem, if ever thou talkest of the merchant service to me again. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shipping. 1874 *THEATRE Nat. Arch.* 94 A merchant ship is little other than a shell of iron plates stiffened by transverse ribs. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 64 A humble merchant seaman.

3. Of a town: Occupied in commerce, commercial. Also, consisting of merchants, as in guild-merchant, merchant-guild.

1467 *Yeld marchant* (see *Quot.* 4). 1596 *DARVYNLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 45 A famous marchant town, quhai name is Elgin. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxiii. 11 The Lord hath given a commandement against the merchant cite to destroy the strong holdes thereof. 1764 *BURN Poor Law* 9 All workmen shall bring .. to the marchant towns their instruments. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 176 The merchant-league of the Rhineland. 1870 *BRENTANO* in *Toulmin Smith Eng. Gilds* p. xciii. The formerly-mentioned Gilds of Dover, of the Thaness at Canterbury, as well as perhaps the Gild-Merchant at London. *Ibid.* xciv. Such also were the Gild-Merchant of York [etc.]. 1874 *STRASS Const. Hist.* i. xi. 417 The merchant-guild contained all the traders.

Merchant (mōʔʔant), *v.* Now rare. Also 4-5 marchaud(e), 5 marchauhte, 6 marchant, 7 marchand. [*a.* OF. *marchander*, now *marchander*, *f. marchand* MERCHANT *sb.*]

1. intr. To trade as a merchant. Also, + to negotiate; in bad sense, to bargain, haggle.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pt. B.* xiii. 394 And if I sent ouer see my seruauiz to Bruges, .. To marchaundun with monoye and maken her eschaunges [etc.]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *diar.* iii. xvi. (1869) 150 To begille pilke pat ben symple, .. or pat ben nyce to marchaunde. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* 115 The turke .. wold not suffre them of nothyng, sauf. for to marchaunte to bye and selle. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxix. [cxv.] 366 The duke of Lancastre and the duches his wyfe had rather marchant with you and with your sonne than with the duke of Berrey. 1614 *CORNWALLIS* in *Gutch Coll.* Cur. i. 162, I held it not fit, we should merchant with our Sovereign. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 99 Besides that, Ferdinando .. merchant at this time with France for the restoring of the Counties of Russignon and Perpignan. 1679 L. APOISON *1st St. Mahummedism* 20 He died in the 63 year of his age, after he had been Merchant 38, between two years in the Cave [etc.]. 1866 *CARLYLE Revue, Irving* (1881) i. 170 Graham never merchanted more.

2. trans. To trade or deal in; to buy and sell. 1511 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 No Minister in City or Borough, which .. ought to keep Assises of Wines and Vic-tuals, .. should merchant Wines and Victuals. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The said fishermen .. do merchant and bye the said french fish. 1893 *W. D. SPELMAN in Poole* (N.Y.) 5 Oct. The rare, rich cutlery which he merchanted.

Merchantable (mōʔʔantāb'l), *a.* Also 5 marchand, 6-mer, marchant, 6-7 marchand, 7-8 merchantable. [*f.* MERCHANT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Fit or prepared for market; that may or can be bought or sold; saleable; marketable. c 1480 *Cockwells Danne* 109 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 43 Ther wywes hath boe merchandabull, and of ther ware compen-

2. Disposition to forgive or show compassion; compassionateness, mercifulness. *Phr. of (or for) one's mercy.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 48 Nis na merci wið þe, for þi ne ahestu nan habben. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 30 Þet God burh his milce & for his merci hiþe ham ut of pine. a 1225 *Prose Psalter* l. 1 Ha mercy on me, God, efter þy mychel mercy. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* l. 21 The mercy of that sweet meik Rois, Suld soft 30w, Thirsill, I suppois. 1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. l. 222 God of his mercie sende his grace of such a facion that it may bee all for the beste. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. vii. In whome mercie lakketh. in hym all other vertues be drowned. 1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 410 God for his infinite mercy conuert them. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 117 The taste whereof, God of his mercy giue You patience to indure. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

b. Personalified.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9561 Quen merci sagh him suagat be Of him sco can haf pite. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 123 Mercie is a Mayden þer. Heo is sib to alle synful men. c 1340 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 A lady Mercy sett on his righte side. 1621 *HAKWILL David's Voy* 28 These bee... the severall notes... of Mercie's Song. 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. x. None sued, for Mercy knew her cry was vain.

†3. To cry (one) mercy: to beg for pardon or forgiveness. Hence in weakened sense = 'to beg (one's) pardon'; often *colloq.* with ellipsis of 'I'.

The personal object is expressed by simple dative, or (occas.) to, on, upon. In ME. also to ask, bid, beseech, crave, seek mercy; see numerous examples in Mätzner.

a 1225, a 1240, a 1300 [see *Cur. v. 1. b. c.*] a 1235 *SHAKS. HAM. I.* 181-2 To our lorde Mercy he cryþ, and biðdeþ hym Mercy and misericorde. 1393 (*ibid.*) 1483, a 1533 [see *Cur. v. 1. b. c.*] 1578 *WHETSTONER and Pl. Pronom. & Cass.* ii. 113 b. O I ken you nowe syr, chie crye you mercie. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. 19. O, chie crye you mercie, sir, I haue mistooke. 1594 *LYLY. Mids. Bond.* iv. ii. 28, I crye you mercy, I tooke you for a loynde stoole. 1674 [see *Cur. v. 1. b. c.*] 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Rivar* iv. 1, I crye thee mercy with all my heart, for suspecting a Fryar of the least good-nature. 1692 = *Cleomenes* Epil. 24, I giue my judgment, craving all your mercies, To those that leave good plays, for damned dull farces. 1795 [see *Cur. v. 1. c.*]

4. In elliptical and interjectional uses. *Mercy* = 'may God have mercy!'; hence as a mere expression of surprise, fear, or the like. Also *mercy on us!* †*for mercy!* †*for mercy's sake!* †*lord-a-mercy!* (and in corrupt forms of the two last: cf. *LORD sb.* 6 b).

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Louerd, þi merci. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 841 Mercie, laured! strang wickedhed Brought adam to snill a ded. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 11 Ich was a-ferd of hire face. And seide 'Mercie, Ma dame, What is þis to mene?' 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. l. 12 'Mercie on me. 1601 = *All's Well* i. iii. 155 God's mercie, maiden. 1610 = *Temp.* i. ii. 436 Alacke, for mercy. 1611 = *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 70 Mercy on's, a Barne? *Ibid.* 105 Name of mercy, when was this, boy? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 635 Mercy guard me! 1671 = *Samson* 1509 Mercy of Heav'n what hideous noise was that! 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourntay Fam.* i. 90 A black seal! oh, mercy! it certainly is some bad news about Henry. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xliii. Mercy on us! what was that? 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iii. But, mercy have us, What is here? 1855 W. BROOKE *Eastford* vi. 60 Massy sakes alive John! where have you been all the morning...? What! a lady drowned!... Lord-a-massy! 1858 *HACKERAY Virgin* l. xxvii. 250 'And whom a mercy's name have we here?' breaks in Mrs. Lambert. 1860 *EMILY EDEN Semi-attached* Comp. II. 127 Are you hurt? tell me, Helen, for mercy's sake. 1878 *Mrs. STOWE Paganuc* p. iii. 23 Lordy massy, deacon, says I, don't you worry.

5. The clemency or forbearance of a conqueror or absolute lord, which it is in his power to extend or withhold as he thinks fit. Chiefly in phrases, as †*to come to (one's) mercy*, to submit to his authority; also, to come (to God) for forgiveness; also †*to do or put oneself in or to (another's) mercy*. †*To take to (or into) mercy*: to extend pardon to (one who yields at discretion); to give quarter to, receive the submission of. †*(To yield) to or upon mercy*, (to surrender) at discretion.

In early use to take to mercy implied the commutation of the death sentence for a fine: cf. sense 8.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11788, 11790 Pus seyb þe clerk, seynt Austyn, þe prestes mercy þou do þe ynne; þe prest ys crystys vycarye; Do þe alle yn his mercy. c 1330 = *Chron.* (1810) 168 þe mene folk. Com to his mercy, doand him seruisse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 816 Lordis & othre Come to bat conquerour & on knese fallis, And in [2. r. on] his mercy & meth mekely þaim put. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequethe my soule into the mercy off mynifull ihesu. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxiv. Otta a lytel while ageynst hym stode but afterward he put hym to his mercy. 1481 = *Reynard* (Arb.) 74 Thagha one falle ofte and at laste arsyeth vp and cometh to mercy, he is not therof dampned. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxvii. 730 The kyng was counsailed to take them to mercy, so that... they shulde gyue to the kyng ix. thousande frankes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 63 (1877) 17 Kyng Edward the iii. and his sone prynces Edward... favouring the nation of Brytayne... toke hym to their mercy. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 271/1 Vpon their submission, the king tooke them to mercie, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 130 [Pompey] hauing... taken them [the pirates] into mercie, sent them into certayne townes... farre from the Sea. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 40 Yeeld to our mercy, proud Plantagenet. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxiv. 331 Those they tooke to mercie vpon their submission. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 269 The Pyrates... did cast into the Sea many Mariners yielding to mercy. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 122 Which [sc. surrender] after 4 months close siege they

were compelled to, and that upon mercy... delivering upon mercy, is to be understood that some are to suffer, the rest to go free. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 98 Since it is so, I think I must take you to mercy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 643 Mercy was offered to some prisoners on condition that they would bear evidence against Prideaux.

†b. At mercy: (that has surrendered) at discretion; absolutely in the power of a victor or superior, at his disposal; liable to punishment or hurt at the hands of another; on sufferance, liable to interference. Also, (to hold) in mercy. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. l. 350 That... He may... hold our lives in mercy. 1607 = *Cor.* i. x. 7 What good Condition can a Treatie finde I th' part that is at mercy? a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 121 Lord Capel, Sir George Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, who were prisoners at mercy upon the rendering of Colchester. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. xvi. § 183 My Life, 'tis true, as forfeit, is at Mercy, but not my Wife's and Children's. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) l. 347 A convivance, such as that the Jews lived under, by which they were still at mercy. 1727 *SWIFT State Trcl.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 166 The linen of the North, a trade casual, corrupted, and at mercy. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 265 The inhabitants of a town exert all their efforts in defending the ramparts, because when those are taken the town lies at mercy.

c. At the mercy of (a person): wholly in his power, at his discretion or disposal; liable to any treatment he may choose to employ; liable to danger or harm from him. Similarly †in the mercy of; (to leave or trust) to the mercy of. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (with things as subj. or obj.).

a 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4411 To his bestes mercy i bowe me at alle, to worche with me is wille as him-self likes. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 106 Thy lyf is now in my mercy. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* li. 836 Floutes, Which you on all estates will execute, That lie within the mercy of your wit. 1593 = *Lucr.* 364 Shee... Lies at the mercy of his mortal stung. 1593 = 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 137 Thy Crueltie... hath exceeded Law, And left thee to the mercy of the Law. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* ii. xiii. 141 The Syrians... found themselves at the mercy of their enemies. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* to We lay wholly at the mercy of the two unruly Elements, Fire and Water. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instr.* i. iv. (1841) l. 84 Your character is at every body's mercy. 1819 *BYRON Juan* ii. xlii. A wreck complete she roll'd, At mercy of the waves. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. li. 222 Leaving the civil service at the mercy of a partisan chief. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Panmix* II. 50 Too precious to trust to the tender mercies of a baggage pony. 1902 *Field* 25 Jan. 1341/1 Shortly afterwards Smith had the goal at his mercy, but kicked over.

6. In particularized sense: An act of mercy; esp. one vouchsafed by God to His creatures; an event or circumstance calling for special thankfulness; a gift of God, a blessing. *One's mercies*, the good things which one has received from God.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 1 (Egerton MS.) Mercis of laured ouer al In euer-mere singe I sal. 1335 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiv. 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercies & thy louinge kyndnesses. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 489 'Thou'lt condemn'd! But for those earthly faults, I quit them all, And pray thee take this mercie to provide For better times to come. 1651 [see *CROWNING ppl.* a. 2]. 1662 *GUNNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. 518 Thou must not onely praise God for some extraordinary mercie, which once in a year betides thee, but also for ordinary, every-day mercies. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) VI. vii. 227 Deliverance out of Temptation is undoubtedly one of the greatest Mercies that God vouchsafes his People. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. i. I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. 1829 = *Frail* 16 July, May Heaven continue this great mercy, which I have so much reason to be thankful for! 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* vi. Death never takes one alone... Perhaps it is a mercy of God, Lest the dead there under the sod... should be lonely! 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii. There was even room to doubt whether Tom appreciated his mercies. *Mod.* It is a mercy that you were able to come when you did.

7. Works of mercy (also †*deeds*, †*duties* of mercy and simply †*mercies*): acts of compassion towards suffering fellow-creatures.

Medieval theology enumerated seven spiritual and seven corporal works of mercy (*opera misericordie*): cf. *Luke* x. 37 *Vulg. qui fecit misericordiam in illis*. *Sisters of Mercy*, title of a R. C. sisterhood founded at Dublin in 1827 (*Catholic Dict.*); popularly often applied to the members of any nursing sisterhood. *House of Mercy*, a name for a penitentiary or house of refuge.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5764 Werkes of mercy and of almus. c 1340 = in *Prose Tr.* Pref. 11 In fullfyllinge... of the seven dedis of mercy bodill and gostly to a many euen cristen. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catch.* (Lamb.) 1158 As þe soule is better þan þe body So þese goodtey mercies be better þan þe bodily mercies. 1390 *GOVER Conf.* III. 198 Here goode name maye night deie For Pite, which they wolde oheie, To do the dedes of mercy. c 1412 *HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ.* 919 God wille þat þe nedie be releued; It is on of þe werkes of mercy. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1838) 15 That that dois notht the dedis of marcie to thair neibichurs. 1647 *Conf. Faith Assemb. Div. Westm.* xxi. (1650) 46 In the duties of necessity, and mercy. 1647 *Larger Catechism* (1650) 121 Making it our whole delight to spend the whole time (except so much of it as is to be taken up in works of necessity and mercy) in the publick and private exercises of Gods worship. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. [Trumbull *log.*] A work of necessity and mercy. 1868 *Nat. Gazetteer* i. 595 *Cleaver*,... There is... a penitentiary, called the House of Mercy, founded in 1849.

†8. = AMERCEMENT. To do or put in the mercy, to amerce; to be in mercy (= med. L. in misericordia), to be liable to a fine. *Obs.* (See the note under sense 5.)

[1292 *BRITTON* l. v. § 9 [Soint] trestouz es autres en la merci pur la fole souldoier.] 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 11155 Hii clupede sir lon giffard, þat swite souldo per to, To come oher he souldo in þe merci be ido. 1303 [see *MERCY v. 1.*] c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 3if hii be þennes, by þowte rygtil enchesoun, euerych by hym-selue be in mercy of one besaunt. *Ibid.* 356 He is in þe kynges mercy vpon þe quanty of þat mysdede. a 1500 in *Arnolds Chron.* (1811) 217 Non of y^r forsaide mercyes shalbe put but be othe of sadand honest men. 1715 *Rules Court York* in *Drake Eboracum* (1736) l. vi. 191 If the defendant put him in the mercie, the sheriffs shall have amerciements of the defendant. 1763 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. app. i. 5 That the same William and his pledges of procuring, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in mercy for his false complaint.

†9. Thanks. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GRAMERCY.)

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* l. 41 'A Madame, Mercie!' quath, 'me likeþ wel þi wordes'. 1377 = B. xix. 72 Kynges. offered mirre & moche golde, with-outen mercy askyng, Or any kynnes catel. c 1500 *Melusine* 129 Right grete thankes & thousand mercys to the damoysele tha so moche honour sheweth to me.

10. attrib. and Comb., as *mercy-angel*, †*-doing*, †*-gate*, †*-shewer*; *mercy-greening*, †*-guided*, †*-lacking*, †*-temperd*, †*-wanting*, †*-winged* adjs.; †*mercy-stock*, †*-stool*, †*-table* = *MERCY-SEAT* (*fig.*); †*mercy-stroke*, a *coup de grâce*.

1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 468 To watch, as it were by the grave, and like a 'mercy-angel, cry aloud on all Christians. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* l. 3 After the multitude of thi grete 'mercy doingus [Vulg. miserationum]. a 1600 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 473 Lamenting sore his sinfull life before thy 'mercy-gate. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 559 It is 'mercy-greening mercy. 1833 *Rock Hierurg.* (1892) l. 322 That God... whose sway is 'mercy-guided. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. i. 121 Fierce fire and Iron... Creatures of note for 'mercy-lacking [Fo. mercy, lacking] vses. a 1565 R. TURNAR in *Marbeck Bk. of Notes* 33 In the power of God & 'mercie shewer. 1550 *Bacon Govt. Virtue Wks.* 1561 l. 24 And be is a 'mercy stocke for our sinnes [I John ii. 2]. 1550 *HUTCHINSON Image of God* Ep. Ded., Our sauour & 'mercie stocke saith y^e this knowledge is eternal lyfe. a 1536 'TINDALE *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 379 *CHRIST*... is called in Scripture Gods 'mercy stole. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* 37 The euerslating word of God, which is and euer bath bene y^e 'mercie-stoole of all the worlde. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 70 His Hatchet in his hand, ready to bestow a 'Mericy-stroke of Death upon her. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 7 Nowe bath God declared *CHRIST* to be vnto all people the very propitiatory, 'mercie table, and sacrifice. 1822 *WORDSW. Eccles. Sonn.* l. xxvi. With 'mercy-temperd from. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 111 Transported here and there, Led with the 'mercy-wanting winds. 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* ii. 4 If so, the shaft Of 'mercy-winged lightning would not fall on stones and trees.

†*Mercy, v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *merci-er* to thank, amerce, etc., f. *merci* *MERCY sb.*]

1. *trans.* To amerce.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5490 3yf þou haue be so couetous To mercis [v. r. merce] men ouer outralous, And pore men, speycally, Pat ferde be wers for fat mercy. c 1330 = *Chron.* (1810) 112 Who þat was gilty þorgh þe foresters sawe, Mercied was fulle bi. 1426 *ADELAY Poem* 39 That mercyn hem with mone and med prevely.

2. To thank. *Const. of (= for).*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 21 Midelicche penne Meede Merciede hem alle Of heore grete goodnesse. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxlii. Al the people, thanked & mercied God... of the deluyerance of Cathonet. c 1500 *Melusine* 71 Theof of I mercy & thanke you. *Ibid.* 90 Raymondin... humbly mercied the king of his good justice that he had doon to hym.

3. To clothe with mercy. *nonce-use.*

1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 104 If all that a saint hath be blessed, and every thing (to speak so), mercied and christianed, ... his inheritance must be blessed.

Hence †*Merceding vbl. sb.*, pitying, having mercy; using by Hampole to render *L. miseration*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 6 Vmthynke ye of þi mercedingis lord. *Ibid.* cii. 4 The whilke corouns þe in mercy and in mercedingis.

Mercyabil, -ble, -bull, obs. ff. *MERCIAL*.

Mercyall, obs. form of *MARTIAL*.

Mercy-seat. The golden covering placed upon the Ark of the Covenant and regarded as the resting-place of God. Hence applied to the throne of God in Heaven, and to Christ as 'the propitiation for our sins'.

Heb. *kapporeth*, LXX. *ιασπιριον*, *Vulg. propitiatorium*, *Wyclif* 'propitiatory'. Tindale's first rendering (1526) was 'the seate off grace' (*Hebr.* ix. 5); in both this and his later rendering he followed Luther's *Gnadenstuhl*. Cf. also *mercy-stock*, *stool*, *table*, in *MERCY sb.* 10.

1530 *TINDALE Ex.* xxv. 17, 18 And thou shalt make a 'merci-seate of pure golde, and make ii. cheruyms off thicke golde on the ii. endes of the mercyseate. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 18 Brethren, we haue Iesus Christ the righteous and aduocate with the Father, he is the mercie seate of our sinnes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 2 From the Mercie-seat above Preuenient Grace descending. 1710 *ADONIS Taiter* No. 267 6 We find him prostrating himself before the great Mercy-Seat. 1779 *COWPER Hymn*, Jesus! where'er thy people meet, There they behold thy mercy-seat. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 9 The infinite merits of the Redeemer of the world are before the Mercy-seat of our Heavenly Father.

trans. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* v. xix. (1714) 24 The Man whom Princes do advance, Upon their gracious Mercy-seat to sit.

†*Merd.* *Obs.* Also 5 merda, 6-7 mard. [a. F. *merde* = L. *merda* dung.] Dung, excrement; a piece of excrement, a turd.

1477 *NORTON Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 30 In Haire, in Eggs, in Merds, and Urine. 1485 *Bk. St. Alban* h viij,

For this sekenneth take merde of a dove. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Egipt*. 82 If after thou of Garlicke strong, the saucour wilt expell: A Mard is sure the onely meane, to put away the smell. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. iii.* Haire's the head, burnt cloots, chalke, merds, and clay. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* 11. iii. 11. 391 'To dispute of gentry without wealth, is to discuss the original of a Mard.' [A 1733 NORTH *Exam.* in. viii. (1740) 644 He... deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times.]

† **Merdaile**. *Obs.* Sc. Also 4 merdale. [Fr., *f. merde* (see prec.) with collective suffix, lit. 'heap of dung'.] A dirty crevice, rabble, 'scum'.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* ix. 249 Behynd thame set thai thar merdale. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Suits* ii. c. (Vinnian) 921 Queheine eschapi, but merdale, pat for to tak ves nan awale. 1687 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* 467 This Merdaile, these Stinkards, throng before the Gates.

† **Merdiferosus**, *a. Obs.* — [f. L. *merda* + *-ferosus*.] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Merdiferosus (*merdiferos*), that farmeth dung, a Gold-finder.

† **Merdivorous** (*mairdivorēs*), *a. rare* — [f. mod. L. *merdivor-us* (f. *merda* MERD + *-vorus* eating) + *-ous*.] Feeding on dung (said of insects). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Merdoes**, *a. Obs.* — [f. MERD + *-ous*.] 'Full of dung or ordure' (Bailey 1721). Also † **Merdoes** in same sense, whence † **Merdosity** (both in Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Merdurinous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *merda* MERD + *-urina* URINE sb. + *-ous*.] Composed of dung and urine. Also fig.

a 1616 B. JONSON *Epiqr.* On famous Voy. 65 Who shall discharge first his merdurinous load. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* ii. 99/2 If shee thrive and grow fat, it is with the merdurinous draffe of our imperfections.

Mere (*mīr*), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *meri*, 2-3 *mære*, 4 *marre*, 5 *mer*, 5-7 *meere*, 6-8 *meare*, 7 *mayre*, 7-9 *meer*, 9 *dial.* *mare*, *mar*, *marr*, 10 *mere*. [OE. *mere* str. masc., corresp. to OS. *meri* fem., sea (MDu., MLG. *mere* fem., neut., Du. *meer* neut., sea, pool), OHG. *meri*, *marr* (MHG., mod. G. *meer*) neut., sea, ON. *mar-r* masc., sea (MSw. *mār*, MDu. *mār* are from MLG.), Goth. *marī* (nom. **mar*) in *marī-saius* sea (also the derivative *marī* :—O Teut. type **marin*- vk. fem.) :—O Teut. **marī* :—W. Russ. **morī* or **marī*, represented in OSI. and Russ. *xopo*, OIrish *muir*, Welsh *mor*, L. *mare* neut. (It. *mare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *mar*, F. *mer* fem.).

The word is often referred to the Indogermanic root **mer-* (i. *mor*, *mr*) to die, and supposed to have originally designated the sea as 'lifeless' in contrast with the land as abounding in vegetable life; but this is very doubtful; Brugmann suggests that the *r* may belong to the suffix.

The form *mar-r* (14th c. *marre*), occurring in senses 2 and 4, is abnormal. Cf. ON. *mar-r* (which, however, is known only in the sense 'sea'), and F. *mare* pond (from *raih* c.).

† 1. L. The sea. *Obs.*

Mere Mediterrane in quot. c 1425 is prob. from French. a 1000 *Andreas* 283, & by wilnast no ofer widine mere? c 1205 LAV. 21773 Per walied of þan nizeren a moniare siden. [c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xli. 1332 The Lord wes of the Orient, Of all Jude, and to Jordane And swa to the Mere Mediterranee.] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 74 O lord... Wyche... pharour... drynklyddyst in the salt mere.

2. A sheet of standing water; a lake, pond. Now chiefly poet. and dial.

Bonouff 1362 Nis þæt feor heonon milgemarsces, þæt se mere standeð. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 962 *Stagnum*, stagn *meri*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* John ix. 7 Ga & þweah be on sylles mere. c 1205 LAV. 21739 Pat is a seolcuð mere iset a mæðlarde mid fenne & mid wæode. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 158, I seþ by 30nde þæt myrr mere. A crystal clyffe full refusant. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4093 Some he dreuyth with his dukis in-to a dryi mere. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vii. 85 b, He came vnto a mere which is called the sea of Galilee. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxiii. (1887) 95 Swimming in lakes and standing meres. 1651-7 J. T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 23 Either in mayre, or pond. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 40 The meres of Shropshire and Cheshire. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i. As a tempest influences the sluggish waters of the deadest mere. 1844 TENNYSON *Sir Gal.* iv. Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres I find a magic bark. 1889 ANNE S. SWAN *Doris Chymie* iii. 53 She loved to... watch the lovely shadows in the silent depths of the placid mere. 1896 BLASILT *Sutton-in-Holmes* 4 Dotted over with sedgy marrs, of which Hornsea Marr, a veritable lake, is practically the last survivor.

† 3. An arm of the sea. *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* M 271 A Mere, or water wherunto an arme of the see floweth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severi* (1824) 70, I take it that a Bay and a Creek be all one, and that a Mere and a Fleet be also of that nature. a 1676 *Alb. De Jure Maris* i. lv in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 21 The abbot... had... the fishing, yea and the soil of an arm or creek of the sea called a mere or fleet.

4. A marsh, a fen. Now dial.

13. *Chilid.* *Jesu* 98 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 335 I saddle the gyffe bothe. Marre and mosse, bothe feldeð and fene. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xii. viii. 201 The seventh (mouth of the Danube) is a mightie great one, and in manner of a mere, blacke. 1629 MAXWELL *Th. Herodian* (1633) 360 Being come to a mighty great Meare or Marsh, whither the Germanes had fled. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, We rod out to see the greate mere or leuell of recover'd fen lande. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Meer* or *Meare*... a low marshy ground. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mere*, heard, at times, applied to ground permanently under water.

5. attrib., as † *mere-rush*.

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1555 W. WATREMAN *Farlle Facious* l. v. 72 They feede them [children] with the rootes of mercurus.

Mere, *meare* (*mīr*), sb. 2. arch. and dial. Forms: 1 *zemere*, *mære*, 2 *mare*, 3 *mær*, *mure*, 3-4 *mer*, 4-9 *meer* (e, 5 *merre*, 5-6 *meyre*, 6-9 *meure*, 3- *meur*, 5- *meur*. [OE. *gemære*, *mære* str. neut. = MDu. (Flemish) *mere*, *meer*, ON. (*landa*) *mæri* (Sw. *landamäre*) :—O Teut. **ga*-*mairjo*], cogn. w. L. *mīrus* (:-**moiros*) wall.]

1. A boundary; also, an object indicating a boundary, a landmark.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalterii* 8, & mæhte ðine zemæru cordan [cf. *possessio tua terminus terrae*]. c 950 *Limfist. Gosh.* Mark vi. 56 In londum uel in mærum [c 975 *zimar*, Vulg. in uicis uel in nullas]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark v. 17 Hi bædon þæt he of hyra zemærum [cf. 1160 *Hotton* of hire mæren] fore. c 1205 LAV. 2133 Locines mære [c 1275 *merl* eode suð & east for]. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 137 Þilke meū destingeþ noþer noþer to sette her feeldes by boundes, noþer by meres. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 211 Wit-in be meris of Messedoyne þæt uā man him knewe. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 493 They ridde over a mere westward till they came to Our Lady well, and so straight over the said mer. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xv. 23 The merres and buttelles with which they dessenered theyr porcions of lande. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* 1403 The god of Meeres and Boundes *Terminus*. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 310 Planting 3 millions of timber-trees upon the bounds and meres of every denomination of land. 1787 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Where a person knows his owne land by meres or boundaries. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xviii, Such things as have beene done this night shall not happen within our meres and go unpunished. fig. 1890 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 46 So huge a mynd could not in lesser rest, Ne in small meres containe his glory great.

b. *spec.* A green 'balk', or a road, serving as a boundary.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* iv. (1617) 13 Either some faire Hie-way, or else some plaine green Meare. 1893 J. T. FOWLER *Let. to Editor*, The road dividing Winterton and Winterringham is commonly called 'The Mere' or 'Winterringham Mere'.

2. *Derbysh. Lead-mining*. A measure of land containing lead ore.

1653 *MANLOWE Lead Mines* 123 Such as orders, to observe refuse; Or work their meers beyond their length and Stake. 1670 *PETTUS Fodine* Reg. 92 If any Miners... find any new Rake or Vein, the first Finder shall have two Meers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 67 Marking out in a pipe, or rake-work, two meers of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 18 Every Meer of Ground shall contain Thirty-two Yards in Length. 3. attrib., as in *mere-balk*, † *bound*, *-furrow*, † *mark*, † *staff*, *-stake*, † *thorn*, *-tree*. Cf. MERES-MAN, MERESTONE.

1630 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Of Richard Welborne for plowing up the kings 'meere balk'. 1667 *PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Rec.* (1892) I. 37 Bounded with a Meere bauke betweene the land of Henry Browne & his running to Mossosick river. 1840 *SUPPENS Suppl. Forby's Voy. to Anglia*, *Meare-balk*, *Meare-balk*, a ridge left unploughed in a field, as a division of lands. 1600 *DYMOND Island* (1843) 22 North Clanneboy is divided into two partes; the ryver of Kellis being the 'meare bounde'. 1806 *BLASHILL Sutton-in-Holmes* 17 These strips were called at a later time 'meerefurrows', or 'balks'. 1611 *SPEED Hist. G. Brit.* ix. ii. § 32 Some ruins of which 'Meere-marke' are yet appearing. 1637 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall* Mon. 866 The meere-markes, limits, or boundaries. 1554 *HULOET*, Bowne, buttell, or 'meerestafe', or stone. 1629 *BRASSENSE Coll. Miniments* 27, 104 Removed the 'meere-stakes and boundaries'. a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 168 Of ðam pytte on ðone dic, ðæt on 'macðrome. 1241 in *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 202 Usque ad Merethorne. 1285 *Higwin Junius' Nomenclator* 139 A 'meere tree': a tree which is for some bound or limit of land.

† **Mere**, sb. 3. *Obs. rare* — [Shortened from *mereman* MERMAN.] A merman or mermaid.

c 1230 *BASTON* 584 He hauen herd told of ðis mere... half man and half fis.

† **Mere**, sb. 4. *Obs.* [a. OF. *mere* :—L. *mātrēm* MOTHER.] A mother.

a 1250 *Five Joys* Virg. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 48 Scinte Marie, maydan ant mere. 1c 1400 *Minot's Poems* (1897) App. ii. 104/80 þan sal þe land duel in were, Als a stepchild with-outen þe mere. c 1460-70 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 237/763 To fore bi fadir, [c] mere mare, þou schewist bi woundis rent on roode.

† **Mere**, sb. 5. *Obs.* [subst. use of MEUE a. 2.] (See quot. 1607.)

1544 *Tr. Nat. Breuium* 2 loynynge the myses vpon the mere. [Cf. MEUE a. 2, quot. 1628.] 1607 *COWEL Interpr.*, *Meere*, though an adiective, yet is used for a substantive, signifying meree right, *Ouid* *Nat. br.* fol. 2.

† **Mere**, a. 1. *Obs.* Also 1 *mære*, *mère*, 2-3 *mære*, 2-4 *mare*, 3 (*Lay*) *mare*, *meare*. [OE. *mære* = OS. *māri*, OHG. *māri*, *māre* (MHG. *mare*), ON. *mærr* (:-older *māri-r*, in Runic inscriptions), Goth. *mārs* (in *waitlāmērs* *ewpūps*) :—O Teut. **mārijo*]. Renowned, famous, illustrious; beautiful, noble. (Said of persons and things).

Beowulf 103 Wes se grimma gasta Grendel batēn, mere meacstapa, se þe mōra beole. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 73 *Pereribit*, mere uuard. c 1000 *ELRIC Saint's Lives* II. 324 Crist gæwutelap mannun burh his mæran halgan þæt he is ælmihtig god. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forð ðe god bi geworhte to mæren anghel. c 1200 *ORMIN* 806 þatt child... Shall ben biforenn drihtin Godd full mahthig mann & mere. c 1205 LAV. 27777 He... lette makien beren riche and swiðe maren [c 1275 *meare*]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7045 Constant was eldest & mere. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 378 Penne a mere mantyle was on þat mon cast.

Mere (*mīr*), a. 2 and adv. Forms: 6 *meare*, *mer*, *Sc. meir*, 6-8 *meer* (e, 7 *meare*, *myere*). [ad. L. *merus* undiluted, unmixed, pure. Cf. OF. *mer*, *mier* (AF. *meer*, which is the source of the Eng. word in legal uses), It., Sp., Pg. *mero*.]

In the OE. *mære peneas* (see B. T.), app. = med. L. *meri denarii* (see Du Cange), the adj. may be viewed as an adaptation of L. *merus*, or better as a use of MERE a. 1 suggested by the similarity in sound to the Latin word.]

A. adj.

† 1. a. Of wine: Not mixed with water. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Dankynde* 133 Let not the nurse vse any watered wyne, or myxed but mere and in his owne kynde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 275 Three cyaths of meere wineful of the grape. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun.* i. 1. 35 Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrhe, there it is mere and unmixt.

† b. Of a people or their language: Pure, unmixed. Chiefly in *mere Irish* (see *Irish* sb. 1 a), now often misunderstood as a term of disparagement, the adj. being apprehended as in sense 5.

1561 T. HOBY *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) Evj, Though it were not the mere ancient Tuscan tongue, yet should it be the Italian tongue. 1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 286, I will repeople the towne againe with mere Englishe men. 1577-87 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* viii. 44/2 in *Holinshead*, The disposition and maners of the meere Irish, commonlie called the wild Irish. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep[ist.] They doe rather seeme to understand them for a kind of foraine people, then as their owne true and meere Ancestors. 1623 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rd. 17 The meere Saxon monuments of... Sir H. Spelman. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 55 There may not be above two thousand Inhabitants of meere Indians. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 10 Cardinal Wolsey, in his Embassy into France, commanded all his servants to use no French, but meere English. 1732-33 *WOGAN in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 456 Scarce any people are taken for mere Irish, either in England, or on the continent, but the vulgar of the country, and the few unfortunate exiles. 1856 H. G. WARD *Sp. Hom. Comm.* 28 Mar., No man who is 'a mere Irishman' can exist without feeling deep gratitude to the Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin.

† c. Of other things material and immaterial: Pure, unmixed. *Obs.*

1535 *HEN. VIII* in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. liv. 140 The true, mere, and sincere word of God. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse... is neuer meere and vnmixt, but hath some soure sauce to relish it. 1665 *NEEDHAM Med. Medicinæ* 388 The vitious humor... not sincere or mere [at non sincerum], but mingled with the... profitable humor. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 Take about 8 or 10 ounces of mere Chalk.

† d. quasi-adv. in comb. *mere-pure* adj. *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 17 Mere-pure-papist holding and doing all things in opposition to us. *Ibid.* 207 A mere-pure-sin, without motive.

2. Done, performed, or exercised by a person or persons specified without the help of any one else; sole. Chiefly Law, in phrases *mere motion*, etc.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 87/1 Of his especial grace, mere motion, and singular devotion. 1449 *Ibid.* 167/1 This devout College is of his mere foundation. 1577 *Reg. St. Mary at Hill* 342 But leue theym to the mer disposition of the said parson & parisheniers. 1558 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 Of our owne mere gifte and voluntary wills. 1650 *EARL MONM.* *Tr. Senault's Man be. Gentry* 55 His nature being the meer work of God had no defaults. a 1718 *Presb. Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 68 It is said to be out of his meer and free Will, as if it were his meer Favour. 1881 *JOWETT Thugyd.* I. 211 We were wrong if of our mere motion we... fought with you, and ravaged your land.

3. Law. *Mere right* [AF. *meer dreit*, law-Latin *jus merum*]: right as distinguished from possession.

1292 *BRITTON* vi. § 4 Qæ cesti pleintif, qæ est dreit heir cel qæ drein presenta, ad meer dreit par le tile de successioun. 1550-60 *Act 2 Eliz.* in *Bolton Stat. Rel.* (1621) 284 That your Majestie... is, and in verie dede, and of most meree right ought to be... our most rightful... soveraigne. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 111. viii. 279 If... hee loyne the mise vpon the meere right. 1766 *BLASILT Sutton-in-Holmes* 11, 197 This is frequently spoken of in our books under the name of the mere right, *jus merum*; and the estate of the owner is in such cases said to be totally devested, and put to a right.

† 4. That is what it is in the full sense of the term; nothing short of (what is expressed by the sb.); absolute, entire, sheer, perfect, downright. *Obs.*

Collocations such as 'mere lying', 'mere folly', are still possible, but the adj. no longer means 'nothing less than', but 'nothing more than' (sense 5).

1536 *HEN. VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 86 We... wyll se yf... he wyll of hys awne mynde confesse the mere trawthe. 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. More's Utopia* II. (1895) 244 Whyche thynge they doo of meree pytte and compassion. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B viij, A kinde of importunatenes not farre different from meree violence. 1504 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. § 2 Our God is One, or rather very Oneness, and meer Unity. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* xxii. xliii. 459 Complaining first of the dearth of victuals, and in the end, of meree hunger and famine. 1600 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 458 Tboistinate, willful disobedience, myere lienge and disceite of the coconit gentlemē. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. ii. 3. 1609 *HEXWODE Wom. Killed w. Kind.* Wks. 174 I. 115 Pride is growen to vs a meree mere stranger. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 165 That it is a meree, and miserable Solitude, to want true Friends. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Tract.* 214 [The rivulet] descends so violently, that it makes meree Cataracts by its motion. 1668 L. CASAUEN *Credulity* (1670) 31 The Greek Gram-marians... (meer strangers to the Hebrew). 1719 *D'URVY Pills* (1872) III. 306 It blows a mere Storm. 1719 *De For Cruoe* (1840) I. 146, I... became, in a little time, a mere pasty-cook, into the bargain. 1746 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1752) I. cviii. 295 You are a mere Oedipus, and I do not believe

a Sphinx could puzzle you. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* (1797) III. 45 He was... fair as Love himself, a mere pattern in shape. 1775 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix.

5. Having no greater extent, range, value, power, or importance than the designation implies; that is barely or only what it is said to be.

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49 h, If I speake rather lyke a mere Citizen, than a Philosopher. 1586 *HOOKER Disc. Justif.* § 32 (1612) 54 Nestorius... held, that the Virgin... did not bring forth the sonne of God, but a sole and a mere man. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 345 The throat... being only a mere way and place of passage, through which meates and drinckes passe to and fro. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 104 A mere layman. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* II. vii. § 7 To the mere English Reader I commend especially these [books]. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 533 To the utmost of meer man both wise and good, Not more. 1720 *OZELL Vertal's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 9 This military Function became a nicer Title of Honour. 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 137 Decorum's turn'd to mere civility. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermon*. p. xiv, Our public performances are... looked upon as a mere form. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 3 Even when a mere child I began my travels. 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1839) 339 Mere art perverts taste; just as mere theology depraves religion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 Those who had pecuniary transactions with him soon found him to be a mere swindler. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VI. § 4. 300 Immersed as Archbishop Warham was in the business of the State, he was no mere politician. 1892 *LAW Rep., Weekly Notes* 1887 The defendant had been maliciously making noises for the mere purpose of... annoying the plaintiffs.

b. Used in the superlative and comparative. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 305, I rather deem it the meekest, the falsest, the most unfortunate guilt of fortune. 1841 *MISS SNOGWICK Lett. Abr.* I. 269, I have never seen people that seemed merer animals. 1868 *FARRAR Seekers* II. i. (1875) 201, I shall live despised and the merest nobody.

† B. *adv.* = MERELY *adv.* 2. *Obs.* 1534 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Lawes... repugnante and mere contrarie to ye Kings status. 1577 *HANMER Auc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 259 All such crimes as Athanasius was charged with, were mere false. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. v. 58 *Dial.*... Think you it is so? *Het.* I surely mere the truth. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Cura*, I hate to have a thought o're-serious spent in things mere trivial, or indifferent. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* I. ii. (1669) 51 Authority over the Clergie and matters mere ecclesiastical.

† Mere, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OE. *merian*; cf. the more frequent *ā-merian*, of the same meaning.] *trans.* To purify. Hence † Mered *ppl. a.*

a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 55 (Gr.) To beongeanne ðam ðe his gast wile meltan wif mīdne, merian (MS. B. merian) of sorge. a 1274 *Luce Ron* 115 in O. E. *Misc.* 96 Hwat spekestu of eny bold þat wrohte be wise salomun Of isape, of saphir, of merede golde. 1340 *Aeneid*, 94 Huanne he [God] nhesseþ be herte and makþ zuete and trefete ase wex ymered.

Mere, *meare* (mīr), *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 mere, meyre, 6-7 meare, 6-7 meor. [f. *MERE*, MEAR sb. 2 (ONorthumbrian had *gimēra*.)]

1. *trans.* To mark out (land) by means of 'meres' or boundaries.

a 950 *Ritvale Eccles. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 164 *Dilemnianus* [glossed] gimmerende. 1507 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 190 A certeyn parcell of Grounde... meryd and staked by the maisters of both the said Collegges. 1577-77 *Hottinshead Chron.* II. 221 The paroch was meared from the Crane castell, to the fish shambles. 1598 *Manchester Crt. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 136 Wee... haue sett downe certen stakes wif weyte out ye said landes. 1621 *EARL OF CORN in Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 18 This purchase will... meare and bounde his owne [property]. 1725 in S. O. ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 155 A place there comonly called Campo Lane being the overend of the said croft, as the same is now meared and staked out. 1853 in CURWEN *Kirbie-Kendall* (1906) 84 The Scotch Burial Ground... never had any trustees for itself alone, being only meared or walled off and excluded from the title made in 1801.

† 2. *intr.* To about upon; to be bounded by. *Obs.* 1577 *STANVURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* (1808) VI. 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions... and into a fift plot, defalked from everie fourth part, and yet mearing on each part. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 92 The County of Galloway meareth South upon Clare—West upon the Ocean. 1713 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 396 From the said ford of Cowissick River meering with the said Cowissick River, to a great oak tree markt., and thence mearing on the east or easterly by and with the said Quinebagh River.

Mere: see MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERI², MERRY, MYRRH.

† Mered, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 meered. Formation and sense doubtful; possibly a corrupt reading. By some referred to *MERE* v. 2; by others regarded as f. *MERE* a. 2 + ED¹, and explained as 'sole, entire' (Schmidt).

1606 *SHAKS. Aut. & Cl.* III. xiii. 10 The itch of his Affection should not then Haue nickt his Captainship, at such a point, When halfe to halfe the world oppos'd, he being The meered question?

† Merégoutte. *Obs.* Also goute. [a. F. *mère-goutte*, ad. med. L. *mera gutta* 'pure drop'] The first running of juice from grapes or oil from olives, before pressure is applied.

1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II. 331 A little vmpressed wine of the first running, called Mere-goutte. *Ibid.* 381 The Mere-gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing.

Meréid, *obs.* form of MARRIED.

c 1485 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 74 The which Alis is meréid and covertbarn.

Meréit, *obs.* Sc. form of MERIT.

Merel (merél). Forms: *sing.* 4 merel, 9 marl; *pl.* 5 merelles, merellis, -ys, 5-7 merelles, 7 merills, 7-8 merils, 9 merrells, merrell(1)s, merils, 5- merels. Also corruptly 7 miracle, moral; and see MORRIS. [a. OF. *merel*, *marel* (mod. F. *mèreau*) masc., *merelle*, *marelle* (mod. F. *mérrelle*, *marelle*) fem.; the word in OF. meant a token coin, metal ticket, or counter.

Cf. Sicilian *marrella*, in 1617 used for the game of draughts (Carrera *Il Giuoco degli Scacchi*).

1. One of the counters or pieces used in the game of 'merels' (see 2). Also fig.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 18 So that under the clerkes lawe Men sen the Merel al mysdrawe. *Ibid.* III. 201 Wherof ensamples ben ynowhe Of hem that thilke merel drowhe. 1611 [see 2].

2. Chiefly *pl.* a. A game played on a board between two players, each with an equal number of pebbles, disks of wood or metal, pegs, or 'pins'. Called also *fivepenny morris*, and *ninepenny or nine men's morris*, according to the number of pins or men used. Also *attrib.* † b. The game of FOX AND GEESSE. *Obs.*

On the continent the name was applied also to a game nearly identical with draughts, and to 'hop-scotch'.

a. 1400 *Beryn* 1250 Levenowal thy foly, and thyrebowdy As Tablis, & merellis & be hazardous. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* t. xx, 120 Where is it also grondid in Holt Scripture that men... schulden pleie... bi sitting at the merels? 1611 *COTGR., Merelles*. *Le ten des merelles*. The boyish game called Merills, or five-penny Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns, or men made of purpose, and teamed Merelles. 1638 R. HOLME *Armoury* (1905) II. 681 A 9 Hole Board... some terme this a miracle board and the game Miracles. 1694 *HYDE Hist. Nordludi* Wks. (1767) 359 Alia labeat nomina secundum numerum flustulorum quibus luditur... sicut est marlin: alias tres men's Morals, & nine men's Morals, & nine penny miracle... alias tres penny moris, aut five penny moris, aut nine penny moris [etc.]. Pro his autem omnibus verius & rectius dicendum est tres pin merells aut nine pin merells. 1706 *PULLARS* (ed. Kersey), *Merills*,... otherwise call'd Fivepenny Morris. 1826 in *Hone's Everyday Bk.* II. 983 There is an ancient game, played by the 'shepherds of Salisbury Plain', and 'village rustics' in that part of the country, called 'Ninepenny Marl'. 1857 B. BRIERLEY *Marlocks* 95 One [chair] in particular had supplied the material for a 'merill' board. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Merills*, a game played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. Called in many parts nine men's morris. 1889 *Folk-Lore Jnl.* VII. 233 The boys of a cottage near Dorchester had... carved a 'marrel' pound on a block of stone by the house.

b. 1902 *REOSRONE in Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XVI. 195 The Royal household [under Edw. IV] found delight in games of chess and 'merelles'. For the latter game '2 foxis and 46 hounds of silver overgilt' were purchased to form 2 sets.

† Merely, *adv.* 1. *Obs.* [f. *MERE* a. 1 + LY².] Wonderfully, beautifully.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2677 Þe king... ane neowe burh makede... mærlche feier. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 337 Ascendande up þe greces gair Riht merely malde of marble-stance.

Merely (mīrli), *adv.* 2. [f. *MERE* a. 2 + LY².]

† 1. Without admixture or qualification; purely. 1548 *CRANMER in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. AA. 98 Soch other moral lernyns as are merely deyved out of scripture. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. 184 These Narrations... not to be mingled with the Narrations which are meetely and sincerely natural. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cym.* (tt. iv. 63) Such things as are not merely, but mixedly Divine. 1645 *PACITT Heresiogr.* (1662) 125 The witness of the spirit is metely immediate.

† b. Without the help of others. *Obs.*

1608 D. TJUVIL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 To deliuer it vnto them, as if it had proceeded merely from himselfe.

† 2. Absolutely, entirely; quite, altogether. *Obs.* 1545 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 What goodes, catalles, or other stuff, do merely belong... to all the said promotions. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 18 That therefore baptisme by heretiques is merely voyde. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 48 The government is merely tyrannical; for the great Turke is so absolute a lord [etc.]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 37. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, I am as happy in my friends good, as it were merely mine. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 214 It is merely impossible, that any thing should be the cause of it selfe. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 29, I have not merely lied in saying, she is my sister, but onely dissembled. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. Pref. 2, I wished, nay merely languished for their Destruction. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 283 Those countries that are merely Popish; as Italy, Spain, Portugal.

† b. As a matter of fact, actually. *Obs.*

c 1596 *HARINGTON in Metam. Ajax* (1819) *Intro.* 13 As I say merely in the booke, the 118 page. 1601 *Ld. MOUNTJOY in Morison Itin.* (1617) II. 204 Not only have [I] taken all occasions by the death of Captaines to extinguish their entertainment, but also have merely discharged above five thousand.

3. Without any other quality, reason, purpose, view, etc.; only (what is referred to) and nothing more. Often preceded by *not*.

c 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxix. iii. The greatest state we see, At best, is merely vanity. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. liv. § 4 The incarnation of the Sonne of God consisteth merely in the vnion of natures. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 459 Thoughts are no subjects Intents, but merely thoughts. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* x. 94 Diuers of his workes, are but merely translations out of Latine and French. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* I. ix. § 88 Men are not Proprietors of what they have merely for themselves. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 5 The multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking. 1841 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. viii. 117 The hero must be young and interesting—must

have to do, and not merely to suffer. 1856 *SIR B. BROOKE Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 131 It is not very common for any one to die merely of old age. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Perhaps Nicias is serious, and not merely talking for the sake of talking. 1888 F. HUMIS *Alme. Alidas* I. iv, To many people Cowper is merely a name.

Merely, *obs.* form of MERRILY.

Meremaid, etc., *obs.* forms of MERMAID, etc.

|| Merenchyma (mère'ŋkimā). *Bot.* Also anglicized merenchym. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μῆρος* part + *-enchyma* in *PARENCHYMA*.] Tissue consisting of ellipsoidal and splenoidal cells. Also *attrib.* 1839 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* I. i. (ed. 3) 7 note, Professor Morien has proposed the following nomenclature of tissue, which has some advantages over that now more commonly in use. I. *Parenchyma*; 1. *merenchyma*, or *sphaerenchyma*, spherical; 2. *conenchyma*, conical [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 Meyen has *Merenchyma* (ed. 1848 *Merenchym*) for ellipsoidal and splenoidal cells. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 5. 1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Merenchyma* cells, unipitted cells in the pith of trees, with intercellular spaces, and much elongated radially.

Hence *Merenchymatous* a., of the character of merenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with metenchymatous cells, swollen up, like bladders.

|| Merenda. [Sp. *merienda* (cf. *merendar* vb., to eat 'one's merenda') :—L. *merenda*.] A light meal or collation. Also merendar [from the verb]. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. (1630) 282 Now they were beginning to fall to their merendar or inter-mealry repast. 1740 *CRESS HARTFORD Corr.* (1805) II. 81 At every one of these visits there is a merenda provided for the ladies that attend the princess.

† Mereness. *Obs.* —° [f. *MERE* a. 2] Purity. 1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Louterheyd*, Purity, Mereness, or Cleanness.

† Meresauce. *Obs.* Also 5 mersaus(e, mire sauce. [? repr. AF. **mauresauce* :—L. *muria salsa* salt pickle. Cf. the synonymous OF. *sal-muire*, mod. F. *sauimure*.] Brinc used for pickling. c 1400 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Take felities of braune and let hom lye in mersaus an houre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/2 Mire sauce, *muria*. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VI. ccxix. 230 He... slewed the sayde seruantes of his brother, and hacked theym in small pecys, and cast them after in mersawce or salte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/2 Mire sauce for fleshe, *sauimure*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 877 Meer sauce, or brine.

Mereschaum, variant of MEERSCHAUM.

Meresman (mīr'szmān). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *mere* s., genit. of *MERE* sb. 2 + MAN.] A man appointed to find out the exact boundaries of a parish, etc.

1867 *Hr. Parr Stone Edge* vii in *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 737, I wrote a fool to promise threety shillin' a year for't, the Meresmen said as how it wema much above three acre. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Meresman*, a parish officer who attends to the roads, bridges and water-courses. 1884 *Times* 29 May 84 The boundaries laid down... were pointed out to the Ordnance Surveyors by Meresmen, or persons appointed by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 55 Great trouble was taken to secure the most trustworthy meresmen in each barony.

Merestead: see MESESTEAD.

Merestone (mīr'stūn). *arch. and dial.* [f. *MERE* sb. 2 + STONE.] A stone set up as a landmark. 956 in *Birch Cartul. Sar.* III. 154 Dis synton 8c landge mæro... On mæstarn, of merestane on ðone ealdan garan. 1260 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 26 Amovit unum merestane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232/2 A Mersestone, *bifuntum*. 1577 *v. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Thou shalt not remove thy neighbours merestone. 1679 *Col. Conn. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 190 The mere stones of the lot. 1708 *M.S. Indenture Estate at Babworth, co. Nottingham*, closes... lying East of the merestones or boundaries set up by Robert Rogers. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Ashbourne* 384 A Mere Stone called God's Cross. 1899 *JEFFERIES Amateur Poacher* III, By the pond stood a low three-sided merestone or landmark. *Fig.* 1617 *BACON Sp.* 3 to Hutton Resusc. (1657) I. 94 That you contain the Jurisdiction of the Court within the ancient Mere-stones, without Removing the Mark. 1877 *TRENCH Lect. Med. Ch. Hist.* 15 The merestone to mark where one era terminated and another began.

† Mereswine. *Obs.* Forms: see *MERE* sb. 1 and SWINE; also 6 marswyn, Sc. *meir*, *meyr*, *swyne*, 8-9 meer swine. [OE. *mereswin*, lit. 'sea-swine', f. *mere* *MERE* sb. 1 + *swin* SWINE. Cf. the equivalent OHG. *meriswin* (MHG. *mereswin*, mod. G. *meerschwein*), whence F. *marsoin*. Cf. *MARSOIN*.] A dolphin or porpoise.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B. 166 *Bacarius*, meresuin. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 334 Nim mere-swines *feol*. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 25 The thrille dait mereswine and qualle, And other gret fleshe als Sal yet. 1419 *Liber Albi* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, de mereswyn, quantum dabit. 1541 *DELLENBERG Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B. vj b, This Frith [of Forth] is rycht plentius of coelis... pellock, merswyne, and qualis. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife & Kinross* 49 The bigger [sort] beareth the Name of Dolphin; and our Fishers call them Meer-swines. 1822 *CARLILE Early Lett.* (1886) II. 70 Waugh fixed his eye on an enormous mereswine.

Merete, Meretorious, *obs.* ff. MERT, MERETORIOUS.

† Meretric, a. *Obs. rare*—1. = MERETRICIOUS. 1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* xii. 215 b, They thinke it impossible to be any knauerye or errors in so holy fathers with their meretric mother.

† Meretricate, v. *Obs.* —° [f. late L. *meretricat-* (*-triciari*), f. *meretric-* em. harlot.] 1623 *COCKERAM, Meretricate*, to play the whore.

meridiana; cf. *F. méridienne*, *OF. merien(n)e*.]

1798-1801 J. MILNER *Hist. Winchester* II. 101 There was now a vacant space of an hour or an hour and an half, during part of which those [monks] who were fatigued were at liberty to take their repose, which was called from the time of day it was taken, The Meridian. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. xix* [Abbot 109.]. As we have... in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our meridian, indulgence shall be given [etc.].

d. Sc. A mid-day dram. (See also E.D.D.)

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their meridian (a bumper-dram of brandy). 1825 CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 243 It was then [18th c.] the custom of all the shop-keepers in Edinburgh to drink what they called their meridian. This was a very moderate debauch, consisting only in a glass of usquebaugh and a draught of small ale.

2. The point at which the sun or a star attains its highest altitude.

c 1450 LYON. *Secres* 347 Phebus... In meridian fervent as the glede. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 130 Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.* *Gratness*. There is in truth no Rising or Meridian of the Sun, but only in respect to several places. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 195 *note*. The device, A Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, Ad Summa. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* viii. The sun had declined about two hours and a half from the meridian.

b. fig. The point or period of highest development or perfection, after which decline sets in; culmination, full splendour.

1613 SHAKS. *Hem. VIII.* iii. ii. 224 And from that full Meridian of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 21) 93 Yet in the meridian of his hopes [he] is defeated by valiant Rustang. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. ix. 17 Natural human knowledge is not yet mounted to its Meridian, and highest point of elevation. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 67. I am of Opinion, That Trade has, for some Years ago, pass'd its Meridian, and begun sensibly to decay among them. 1700 DAVENPORT *Fables* Pref. 'Bb, Ovid liv'd when the Roman Tongue was in its Meridian; Chaucer, in the Dawning of our Language. a 1761 CATHWORTH *Poems* (1771) 61 My merit in its full meridian shone. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 67 This was the moment at which the fortunes of Montague reached the meridian. 'The decline was close at hand. 1893 GEORGINA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 268 Dress was in its meridian of ugliness.

c. The middle period of a man's life, when his powers are at the full.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vi. kl. (1635) 307 You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my age. 1703 E. WARD *Loud. Spy* xvii. (1706) 406 As for her Age, I believe she was near upon the Meridian. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 133 When Purcell was in the meridian of his short life. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* ProL iii. (1881) 90 Though long past his meridian, and derided as an antiquated beaver by the fops of the day. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell.* Life iv. ii. (1875) 143 Any person who has passed the meridian of life.

† 3. The south. Obs. [So *L. meridianum*.]

1430-40 LYON. *Bochus* vi. i. (1494) t ij b, Nowe in the west, nowe in the orent, To sech stores north and meridian Of worthy principles that here to fore have ben. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 47 Asia... which geonge from the meridian or south by the este vn to the north, is compassede on euery syde with the ocean. *Ibid.* vi. 47 Machomete made an ydole... havynghe the face of hit towarde the meridian. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 34 With vs the stars about the North Pole neuer go downe, and those contrariwise about the Meridian neuer rise. *Ibid.* 48 From the Meridian or South-point to the North.

4. [Ellipt. for meridian circle or line.] a. Astr. (More explicitly celestial m.) The great circle (of the celestial sphere) which passes through the celestial poles and the zenith of any place on the earth's surface. b. (More explicitly terrestrial m.) The great circle (of the earth) which lies in the plane of the celestial meridian of a place, and which passes through the place and the poles; also often applied to that half of this circle that extends from pole to pole through the place.

So named because the sun crosses it at noon. A terrestrial globe, or a map of the earth or part of it, has usually a number of meridians drawn upon it at convenient distances, marked with figures indicating their respective longitude or angular distance on a parallel from the first meridian, i. e. the meridian (in British maps that of Greenwich) conventionally determined to be of longitude 0°.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 And [ys] so be bat two townes have ilike Meridian, or on Meridian, than is the distance of hem bothe ylike fer fro the Est. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* vi. 51 Quhen the sune rysis at our ouer orizon, than it ascendis quhil it cum til our meridian. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 243 And commaunded a line or meridian to be drawn Northe and south. 1594 BLUNEVILLE *Exerc.* iv. xviii. (1636) 461 Whereas the Terrestrial Globe is traced with 12 Meridians... The Celestial Globe is only traced with 6 Meridians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 93 You must wait... till the Sun is upon the Meridian. 1678 HOBBS *Decem.* viii. 103 It will turn it self till it lye in a Meridian, that is to say, with one and the same Line still North and South. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 231 All those who live under the same Meridian have twelve of the Clock at the same time. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 211 Any such Secondary Circle drawn thro' any Place upon the Earth, is called the Meridian of that Place. *Ibid.* 212 They feigned therefore a first Meridian passing thro' the most Western Place of the Earth, that was then known. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 110/4 The terrestrial meridian is the section of the earth made by the plane of the celestial meridian. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 These two rajas soon reduced the Mussulman frontier to the Kishna on the south, and the meridian of Heiderabad on the east.

c. transf. (a) Geom. Occasionally applied to any great circle of a sphere that passes through the

poles, or to a line, on a surface of revolution, that is in a plane with its axis. (b) Magnetic meridian: the great circle of the earth that passes through any point on its surface and the magnetic poles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Meridian Magnetical*, is a Great Circle passing through or by the Magnetical Poles. a 1721 KEILL *Magnetis' Diss.* (1734) 47 The Meridians of the Spheroids are continually Algebraic Curves. 1832 NAT. *Philos.* II. *Magnet.* iii. 23 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The magnetic meridian. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 11 He... made numerous experiments with bars of iron and steel placed in the magnetic meridian.

d. Meridian of a globe or brass meridian: a graduated ring (sometimes a semicircle only) of brass in which an artificial globe is suspended and revolves concentrically.

1633 G. HERBERT *Twiple*, Size viii, An earthly globe, On whose meridian was engraven, These seas are tears, and heav'n the haven. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Globe*. The globe itself thus finished, they bang it in a brass meridian.

e. attrib. in meridian circle (see also MERIDIAN a. 3), an astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope carrying a large graduated circle, by which the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined; a transit-circle; meridian-mark, a mark fixed at some distance due north or south of an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set in the meridian.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 190. 114 Thus also a meridian line may be drawn and a meridian mark erected.

5. transf. and fig. A locality or situation, considered as separate and distinct from others, and as having its own particular character; the special character or circumstances by which one place, person, set of persons, etc. is distinguished from others. Chiefly in figurative uses of astronomical phrases such as *calculated to or for the meridian of* = 'suited to the tastes, habits, capacities, etc., of'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* Ded. 4. I will present you at the lay day for a ryot, though I be neither side man for this Meridian, nor Warden. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. i. (1651) 231 Which howsoever I treat of, as proper to the Meridian of Melancholy. 1625 B. JOXSON *Staple of N.* ProL Court, A Woike... fitted for your Maiesties disport, And writ to the Meridian of your Court. 1647 CLAWDON *Hist. Reh.* vii. § 73 He was, at his suit, brought to the House of Commons' bar; where... with such flattery as was most exactly calculated to that meridian [etc.]. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 1. 7 All other knowledge merely or principally serves the concerns of this Life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. Publisher's Pref. Though they had been calculated by him only for the meridian of Grub-street, yet they were taken notice of by the better sort. a 1718 PRIN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 His words of the Trinity are modest, neither highly Athanasian, nor yet Socinian... but calculated to both meridians. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Randa.* xxviii. (1804) 186 This suggestion... had the desired effect upon the captain, being exactly calculated for the meridian of his intellects. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 241 As this pamphlet was written for the meridian of Ireland. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 34 This... could not fail in exciting ludicrous ideas, in the minds of the illiterate, vulgar, for whose meridian it was calculated. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 306 A course of anecdotes... such as suited the meridian of the... servants' hall.

Meridian (mēr'idīan), a. [a. OF. *meridien* (mod. F. *méridien*), or ad. *L. meridianus*, f. *meridiēs* (Varro), f. *medi-*, *medius* middle + *diēs* day.]

1. Of or pertaining to mid-day or noon. Now rare (humorously pedantic) exc. as in 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 The kynge Albinus beyng in slepe in his meridian tyme. c 1450 LYON. & BURGH *Secres* 1601 Meche sleep wyl kepe the in his Estat... Meridian Rete, mylk whight and Argentyne. 1602 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iii. Hang me if he hath any more mathematikes then will... tell the meridian howie by rubbing of his panch. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* viii. 191 The morning and evening cold, and meridian heate, is chiefly to be auoyded. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 349 The Romans had their Morning, and their Meridian Spectacles. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xlviii. (1869) III. 27 At the meridian hour he withdrew to his chamber. 1866-7 J. BERNARD *Miscellaneous Hum. Life* (1866) iv. xliii. The meridian midnight of a quick London fog. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Eng.* xii. (1871) v. 60 Every citizen... plunged into the dark recess of his sleeping chamber for the enjoyment of his meridian slumber. 1881 THORLOPE *Dr. Worle's School* v. ii The writer has perhaps learned to regard two glasses of meridian wine as but a moderate amount of sustenance.

† b. Meridian devil: transl. of Vulg. *dæmonium meridianum* Ps. xc[i], for which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday'.

a 1550 URGATE *Ioc.* II. in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 429 Thou art a wicked sprite... A bestiey bogorian, And devil meridian. 1550 HALE *Eng. Volaries* II. 118 O deuyls merydyane, as the Prophet doth call yow.

c. Meridian ring, a ring so marked within the hoop as to serve the purpose of a sun-dial.

1807 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. XI. 381 Some years since I became possessed of a brass ring, about an inch and a half in diameter, which I was told was a meridian ring, and that at some period they were used as a means of ascertaining the time. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-Ring* 451 Among the singular uses to which rings have been applied, I may mention what were called 'meridian'.

2. esp. Pertaining to the station, aspect, or power of the sun at mid-day.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Whan that the some... cometh to his verrey meridian place, than is hit verrey Midday. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 70 Aue Maria, gratia plena! Haile, sterne meridiane! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. x. (1718) 101 Thou may'st as well expect meridian light From shades of black-mouth'd night. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xvii. 61 Do naturally vanish in this Meridian and Vertical Sun-shine of the Gospel. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwre.* II. 141 The sun his high meridian throne Had left. 1781 CRABBE *Livrary* 9 Care veils in clouds the sun's meridian beam. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Leach of Folkestone*. The sun rode high in the heavens, and its meridian blaze was powerfully felt. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* Sonn. xxii. Strutting on hot meridian banks.

b. fig. Pertaining to or characteristic of the period of greatest elevation or splendour (of a person, state, institution, etc.).

1672 (title) A Prophecie lately transcribed... of Doctor Barnaby Googze... predicting the rising, meridian, and falling condition of the States of the United Provinces. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 69 The poem itself is dated in the year 1713, when Swift was in his meridian altitude. 1798 MURPHY *Amer. Geog.* II. 275 It [Danzig] seems to be somewhat past its meridian glory. 1818 HAZITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 59 Those arts, which depend on individual genius... have always leaped at once... from the first rude dawn of invention to their meridian height and dazzling lustre. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 25, 'I was bred', said Mr. Gladstone when then to meridian splendour, 'under the shadow of the great name of Canning'.

† c. Of supreme excellence, consummate; also in bad sense. Obs.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 3 They lay stress on few matters of opinion, but such as are... very meridian truths. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 47 But with a modern fair, meridian merit Is a fierce thing, they call a nymph of spirit. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 186 Was it not strange Usage of a Queen Consort, when such an Effrontery, out of the Mouth of a Meridian Villain, in Public... should be let pass without so much as a Reprehension.

3. Pertaining to a meridian. Chiefly in collocations orig. referable to sense 2. Meridian circle = MERIDIAN sb. 4. Meridian line: in early use = MERIDIAN sb. 4; now usually, a line (on a map, etc.) representing a meridian; also, a line traced on the earth's surface, indicating the course of a portion of a meridian as ascertained by astronomical observations. Meridian altitude: the angular distance between the horizon and the sun at noon, or (in later use) any heavenly body when crossing the meridian.

[Meridian circle represents *L. circulus meridianus*, transl. of Gr. *κύκλος μεσημβρινός* (i. *μεσημβρία* mid-day).]

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ProL, Tables. for to fynde the altitude Meridian. *Ibid.* II. § 39 The arch meridian pat is contiened or intercept by-twix the cemyth and the equinoxial. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* vi. 47 It sal declaire the elatione of the polis, and the lynis parallels, and the meridian circis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 138 If there be no Angle of sighte, it hate the same Longitude and meridiane Line, and is plaine North or South from you. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyall.* ii. If the Sun shine just at Noon, hold up a Plumb-line so as the shadow of it may fall upon your Plane, and that shadow shall be a Meridian Line. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. vii. 168 The true Meridian distance between Lundy and Barbados. *Ibid.* vi. iii. 228 The Meridian-Altitude of an unknown Star. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 487, I shall not pester my Account... with... Latitudes, Meridian-Distances... and the like. 1833 HERSCHEL *Treat. Astron.* (1839) 56 The plane of the meridian is the plane of this circle, and its intersection with the sensible horizon of the spectator is called a meridian line. 1882 FLOVER *Unexp't. Baluchistan* 216 After getting a meridian altitude at noon, we left... for... Jangda.

b. Passing along a meridian. *non-use*.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 1st Epist. Ded., These may seem to have wandered farre, who in a direct and Meridian Travell, have but a few miles of known Earth between your selfe and the Pole.

4. Southern, meridional, rare.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 253 Therefore peple descende from Sem... bade in possession the longe meridian [i. *terram meridianam*]. 1819 BYRON *Stanzas to the Po.* A stranger... Born far beyond the mountains, but his blood Is all meridian, as if never fann'd by the black wind that chills the polar flood.

5. Geol. [fig. use of sense 1: cf. the second quot.] Applied by Professor Rogers to the middle stage of the American palaeozoic period, and to the formations representing that stage.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 351 Meridian Strata in Perry County, Pa. The Meridian sandstone... is never more than 20 feet thick. *Ibid.* II. 1. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palaeozoic day, are the Primal, Aural, Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian, Cadeot, Vergent [etc.].

† Meridiation. Obs. = [ad. *L. meridiatio* = f. *meridiēs* noon.] A mid-day rest, siesta.

1623 COCKERAM, *Meridiation*, a sleeping at noone tide. 1658 IN PHILLIPS.

† Meridie. Obs. [ad. *L. meridiēs*.] Noon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 Consider thy rote first... & enter hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydyde of December. *Ibid.* The residue pat lewyth is thy merye mote for the laste merydydie of December.

Meriden, obs. form of MERIDIAN.

Meridies (mēr'idīz), rare = [L. *meridiēs* noon, middle point.] In quot. humorously bombastic for 'The middle point (of night).

a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.* *Country Monse*, About the Hour that Cynthia's Silver Light Had touch'd the pale Meridies of the Night.

Meridional (méri'diōnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. F. méridional*, ad. late *L. meridionalis*, irreg. *f. meridiēs* mid-day, south: see **MERIDIAN** *a.*]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in the south: southern, southerly.

c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xiv. 156 The Est partie & the Meridional partie. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 49 b. The meridional part of the country. 1549 Compt. Scot. vi. 48 The pole antarctic austral or meridional. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 166 The Meridional people are, for the most part, black and curled. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 36 Kitchens...ought to be placed in the Meridional part of the Building. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 594 We must not forget that Adosinda and Roderick are meridional Europeans. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 208 The Meridional Chain...extends along the Western Coast. *absol.* 1604 E. (J. RIMSTON) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. ii. 120 The meridional (which they of the Ocean call South, and those of the Mediterranean sea, *Alzo giorno*) commonly is rainy and boisterous.

b. Pertaining to or characteristic of the inhabitants of the south (of Europe).

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 418 His voice...retained... 'a slight meridional accent'. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. L 138 A dark, meridional physiognomy... such was the Prince of Parma. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 11 That there is such a thing as Latin rhetoric, which corresponds now, as in every preceding age, to the temperment best summed up in the word 'meridional'.

† 2. Pertaining to the noontide position of the sun. *Meridional line* = **MERIDIAN** *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs.'s T.* 255 Phebus hath left the Angle meridional. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 3 When pat be sonne is ney the Meridional lyne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 The sonne beyng in the centre meridionale. 1608 WILKIE *Hexapla Exod.* 245 The sun ascendeth vnto the meridional [sic] point. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* i. 45 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) They are called meridians, or meridional lines, and the equator bisects all the meridians.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of noonday; chiefly *fig.* Now rare or *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Sermon* xix. (1640) 192 The Meridional brightness, the glorious noon, and height, is to be a Christian. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 39 Are God's safeguards to be only meridional, to shine out only with the noon-day sun? 1760 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 273 So large were the demesnes of this abbey, when in its meridional glory. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 469 All my troubles, cares, anxieties, perplexities—matutinal, meridional, and vespertinal.

4. Of or pertaining to a meridian.

1555 EKEN *Decades* 247 We...sayled from thence...xxxix. degrees in length the meridionale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. vii. 166 'This Table of Latitudes, or Meridional Parts'. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* 67 When the moon is viewed... in the meridional position. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii. 47 The meridional altitudes of heavenly bodies. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 19. 399/2 Stars whose places were already determined by the use of their great meridional instrument.

b. Applied to designate markings on a roundish body that lie in a plane with its axis. Cf. **MERIDIAN** *sb.* 4. *C.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iv. *Hydriot.* etc. 62 In the circinations and spherical rounds of Onyons... the circles of the Orbes are oftentimes larger, and the meridional lines stand wider upon one side than the other. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* 4 *Rev.* § 427 (ed. 6) 507 Along one side of this body is a meridional groove, resembling that of a peach. 1893 TUCKER *Amphioxus* 46 This [furrow] is likewise a meridional one, and is at right angles to the first. 1899 ALLIBUT *Syst. Med.* VI. 209 Those [anastomoses] between the anterior and the posterior interventricular branch near the apex of the heart, forming a vertical or meridional circle.

b. sb. An inhabitant of the south; now *spec.* an inhabitant of the south of France.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Burtas* i. iii. 209 The Sea...flows again; and then again it falls When she doth light 't' other Meridionals. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Lit. Libr.* iii. xiii. 189 The Meridionals or Southern inhabitants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 165 The Meridionals who banish formal courts and reveling from their assemblies, despise not gay cloathing. 1898 BODLEY *France* iii. ii. 126 The hero of the trial was... a characteristic Meridional. 1899 MISS V. M. CRAWFORD *Stud. For. Lit.* 50 Daudet was able to paint a real sober picture of the Meridional in *Numa Roumestan*.

Meridional (méri'diōnāl'i), [*f. prec.* + *-ITY*]. The state of being meridional or on the meridian; aspect towards the south.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 166 So that in process of time it is very probable it [the magnetic needle] will come to an exact Meridionality. 1721 BAILEY, *Meridional*, it's Situation in Respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its meridian. 1755 JOHNSON, *Meridional*, position in the South; aspect towards the South.

Meridional (méri'diōnāl'i), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY*]. In the direction of the meridian; north and south. Also, in the direction of the poles (of a magnet).

1613 M. ROLLEY *Magn. Bodies* 33 Cut a part from a Magnet stone meridionally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 58 In this manner pendulous, they [wires] will conform themselves Meridionally; directing one extreme unto the North, another to the South. 1705 DERHAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2140 They would exert the same effects that Magnets are said to do, when sawn in two Meridionally. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Colo. Field* 267 Here this broad ocean was interrupted by the meridionally disposed Colorado, Medicine-Bow, and Park Ranges.

Merie, **Merierum**, obs. ff. **MERRY**, **MARJORAM**.

Merigal, variant of **MERRYGALL**.

Merihedral, **-hedric**, **-hedrism**: incorrect forms (in recent Dicts.) of **MERODRICAL**, **-IC**, **-ISM**.

Merillon, obs. *f.* **MERLIN**. **Meril**(s): see **MEREL**.

Merily, obs. form of **MERRILY**.

Mering, **mearing** (mī'rīn), *vb.* *sb.* Also *mereing*. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. MERE* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb **MERE**; fixing of boundaries.

1574 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 335 Foure Aldermen shalbe elected surveighours yearly... to determine all mischaunces and variaunces of mearing betwixt thihhabitants. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Numa* (1595) 78 For bounding & mearing, to him that will keepe it iustly: is a bond that breideth love & desire. *c* 1600 in Renaud *Presbury* (Chetham Soc.) 44 The meering and devydyng of the Churchyard.

2. *concr.* = **MERE** *sb.* 2. *L.*

1616 BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 132, I had a mearing between Kynallton and Condons Lands held by Mr Thomas fitz John. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 123 These are within the districts of Franchmont, Malmendy and Stavelot, or thereabouts. I can not pretend to distinguish meetings. 1843 BLACKER in *Frsl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 445 The necessity for drainage...; the advantage of straight mearings. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 4 The same name (*Dun*)... would apply to any boundary or mearing formed of a wet trench between two raised banks or walls of earth.

3. *attrib.* as in *mering-balk*, *-drain*.

1769 FRENCH in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 370 He also made a deep mearing drain. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 194 A strip of land a rod in width, called a... mereing balk.

|| **Meringue** (mō'rāng). Also *gerron*, *marang*.

[*a. F. meringue* (1739 in Hatzl-Darm.), of obscure origin. Cf. *Sp. merengue*, *G. meringe*, *meringel*.] A delicate confection the chief ingredients of which are pounded sugar and whites of eggs. It is made up in small cakes, or spread as an 'icing' over fruit, tarts, etc. Also, a small cake made of this. Hence || **Meringue** (mō'rāng), a dish composed of fruit with meringue; *Meringued ppl. a.*, iced with meringue (= *F. meringué*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meringues* (Fr. in *Cookery*), a sort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt; fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigness of a Walnut; being proper for the garnishing of several Dishes. 1723 DRAKE *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v., *Meringue*; a small sugar work of great use. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 456 *Meringue* of Pears... Put the meringue immediately into a moderate oven, and bake it half an hour. 1859 *Eng. Cookery* Bk. 299 *Meringued Apples*. Pare and core some large pippin apples... cover them all over with a meringue put on in tablespoonsfuls. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 There were also *marangs*, and likewise custards. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 933 *Meringue* consists essentially of whites of eggs beaten with caster sugar to a froth, and then set in a quick oven. 1896 MRS. CAFFEY *Quaker Grandmother* 8 He... insisted on her partaking of a large glass of iced lemonade, and three meringues.

Merino (mērīno). [*a. Sp. merino* adj., the distinctive epithet of a breed of sheep which is pastured in winter in Estremadura and in summer in *la montaña* ' (Sp. Acad.); also applied to the wool of these sheep. Hence *F. mérinos* adj. and *sb.* *Sp. merino* adj. represents *L. mājōrinus* (*f. mājor* greater), prob. in its early sense 'of a larger kind' (Pliny). Etymologists, however, have supposed it to be derived from *merino* *sb.*, overseer of cattle pastures (also the title of certain judicial officers), which represents certain substantial uses of *mājōrinus* in med. Latins.]

1. In full *merino sheep*: A variety of sheep prized for the fineness of its wool, introduced from Spain to England at the close of the 18th c. and extensively used for the improvement by crossing of the fleece-bearing sheep of Britain and the Colonies. Also *attrib.* as *merino* *breed*, *fleece*, *flock*, *stock*, *wool*. 1781 DIXON *Trav. Spain* 48 The Merino sheep, of which it is computed there are between four and five million in the kingdom. *Ibid.* 53 These Merino flocks. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 558 Neither Americans nor English will ever derive any general advantage from the Merinos. 1812 E. SHEPARD in *Nicholson's Tral.* (1813) XXXIV. 122 Having had the experience of more than ten years, both in the growth and manufacture of British Merino wools. 1813 JEFFERSON *Wrtz.* (1898) IX. 442 The Merino sheep are spreading over the continent and thrive well. 1837 YOUNG *Sheep* v. 146 The Merino flocks and the Merino wool have improved under the more careful management of other countries. *Ibid.* 154 The Merino fleece is in Spain sorted into four parcels. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 Sheep sprung from the Merino stock.

2. A soft woollen material resembling, but finer than, French cashmere, originally manufactured of merino wool, and later of a fine wool mixed with cotton. Also *attrib.*

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. iii. I. 120 Gowns for home-dress... are of velvet, Merino, and *gris de Naples*. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 Trowsers, a pale lavender Merino. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 475 They... imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted... to which they gave the name of plainbacks out of which has sprung that valuable branch of merinos. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 405 In merino and other fabrics it [cotton] is used with wool. 1893 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 82 A black merino skirt.

b. A dress made of this.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* ix. 148 She shook her head over the simple, untrimmed merinoes and thick cloth cloaks.

3. A fine woollen yarn used in the manufacture of hosiery. Also *attrib.*

1886 *Hausewife* I. 109/1 Garments made of merino, stock-ingette [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Merino underclothing. *Ibid.*, The material used for darning is... merino. 1888 MAUOE BRADSHAW *Indian Outfits* 23 Gaze-lannel and gauze-merino vests are principally worn. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* June 130 A pair of ordinary merino socks.

Meriolene, obs. *Sc.* form of **MARJORAM**.

† **Merion**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. meriane*, *meriene* = *L. meridiāna*: see **MERIDIAN** *sb.*] Mid-day.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 51 With two Maidenles al on, Seme-lyche Susan, On dayes in be merion, Of Murpes wol here.

|| **Meris** (mērīs), *Biol.* Pl. *merides* (mērīdīz). [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr. mēpis* part (stem *mēpīd-*); after *F. mēride* (Perrier).] A permanent colony of cells which may either remain isolated or multiply by germination to form demes.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 Starting from the cell or plastid, he [Perrier] terms a permanent colony a *mēride*. *Ibid.* 843/1 Tissues and organs result from division of labour in the anatomical elements of the *mērides*, and so have only a secondary individuality.

Merise (mērīz). See also **MERRY** *sb.* 2 [*a. F. merise* (from 13th c.), of unknown origin.] A kind of small black cherry.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merise*, a kind of small bitter Cherry. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 431/1 The Merise or Merisier, Morelo, Kentish and All Saint or overflowering cherry. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 23 About sixty years ago, a fragrant and delightful brandy was distilled from a small tart cherry called *merises*, a fruit peculiar in the Black Forest.

Merish, obs. form of **MARISH**.

Merism (mērīz'm). *Biol.* [*f. Gr. mēpos* part, member + *-ISM*. Cf. *Gr. μερισμός* division.] (See *quot.*)

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 20 This phenomenon of Repetition of Parts... comes near to being a universal character of the bodies of living things. It will... be convenient to employ a single term to denote this phenomenon... For this purpose the term *Merism* will be used.

Merismatic (mērīzmā'tik), *a. Biol.* [*f. mod. L. merisma*, *a. Gr. μέρισμα* separated part, *f. mēpīzein* to divide into parts: see *-ATIC*. In *Fr. méristématique*.] Of cells, tissues, etc.: Having the property of dividing into portions by the formation of internal partitions. Of processes: Involving this kind of division.

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 283 On merismatic Formation of Cells in the Development of Pollen. 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 185 Diatoms, which carry on the process of merismatic division. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., 'Merismatic multiplication or reproduction'; that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

Merismoid (mērīzmō'id), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. merisma* (see *prec.*) + *-OID*.] Of sporophores, esp. agarics: Having the cap branched or lacinate. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 393 *Odontia* makes way rapidly for *Hydium* in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merismoid, and mesopod. 1886 STREVENSON *Hymenomyces* *Brit.* II. 325 *Merismoid*, resembling a *Merisma*—i. e. having a branched or lacinate pileus.

Merisore (mērīspōr'i). *Biol.* [*irreg. f. Gr. μέpos* part + *σπόρος*, *σπορά* sowing, seed.] One of the secondary cells of a pluricellular spore.

1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 241 Each separate secondary cell of a spore of this description is usually capable of germination, and may be termed a *Merisore*. 1887 GAWNEY & BAIRD *De Bary's Fungi* 98 The number of members (*merisores*) in a compound spore is different in different cases.

|| **Merissa** (mērīsā). A fermented beverage made from maize by the natives of the Soudan.

1884 J. COLBOURNE *Hicks Faska* 72 *Merissa*, the 'national' beverage of the Soudan. 1899 19th Cent. Aug. 277 The boy forgot his work over a pot of *merissa* beer.

Merist (mērīst), *rare*—1. [*ad. Gr. μεριστής*, *f. mēpīzein* to divide.] A divider.

1872 RUSKIN *Alnagera* P. 117 note, The administrators of the three great divisions of law are severally Archons, Merists, and Dicasts.

Meristem (mērīstēm). *Bot.* [*irreg. f. Gr. μεριστής* divided, divisible, *f. mēpīzein* to divide, *f. mēpos* part; withending after *PHLOEM*, *XYLEM*.] The unformed growing cellular tissue of the younger parts of plants; merismatic tissue. Also *attrib.*

1874 Q. *Tral. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 304 The three systems of meristem in the stem. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 129 In *Calodracon* (*Cordylus*) *Jaquini*, the meristem-ring is derived immediately, according to Nägeli, from the primary meristem of the apex of the stem.

Hence **Meristematic** *a.*, of or of the nature of meristem; **Meristematically** *adv.*, after the manner of meristem (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 18 The meristematic cells of Phanerogams. 1894 OLIVER in *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 582 The groups of constructive, dividing, and enlarging cells, the so-called meristematic tissue.

Meristic (mērīstik), *a. Biol.* [*f. MERISM*: see *-ISTIC*. Cf. *Gr. μεριστικός* pertaining to division.] Pertaining to the phenomena of merism. Hence **Meristically** *adv.*, in a meristic manner.

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 22 These numerical and geometrical, or, as I propose to call them, meristic changes. *Ibid.* 24 The tarsus of a Cockroach...

may, through meristic variation, be divided into only four joints. *Ibid.* 26 The Similar Variation of Parts which are repeated Meristically in Series.

Meristogenetic, a. Bot. [f. Gr. *μεριστός* (see MERISTEM) + -GENETIC.] Produced by a meristem.

1887 GANNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 497.

Merit (mer'it), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 merite, 4 mer-rit, 4-5 meryt, 4-6 meryte, 5 merote, -et, -yde, -ytte, merrette, 6 merote, merrit, *Sc.* merit, 6-7 merit(e, 3- merit. [a. OF. *merite* (mod.F. *mérité*), ad. L. *meritum*, neut. pl. of *merere*, *merēri* to obtain for one's share, earn as pay, deserve; perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μειρεῖσθαι* to receive a share, *μείρος* share, part.]

†1. That which is deserved or has been earned, whether good or evil; due reward or punishment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12890 Ion l. Hu pat a costes þou was clene, Thoru þi merite was it sene [i.e. through his being allowed to baptize Jesus]. 13. E. E. *Altst.* P. B. 613 3yf euer þi mon vpon molde merit disserued. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 277 Heere men may sene how synne hath his merite! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 526 With me pas to my prayisd modire þat þou may merite haue & menske & mede for þi werkis. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* i. Thou...reputest them the more worthy for to have rewardes and merites. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* l. iii. 156 A deerer merit, not so deepe a maine...Hauē I deserued at your Highnesse hands. a 1598 ROTLOCK *Lect. Passion* xvii. (1616) 156 Lord, saue us from the merite of sinne. 1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev. v.* Now murder shall receive his ample merite. 1643 Sir P. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. 7 It is but the meritis of our unworthy Natures, if wee sleep in darkness until the last Alarm. 1706 *Prior Ode to Queen* 85 Those laurel groves (the meritis of thy youth), Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain.

2. The condition or fact of deserving; 'character' with respect to desert of either good or evil' (T.). Also *pl.* in the same sense. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. Pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Alle men wenen þat they han wel deseryyd it [i.e. sorrowful things], and þat they ben of wykkede merite. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 89 So had she rewarde of her merite in the ende. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* Prolog. 69 After our meryte we shalbe sure to be rewarded. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. Not waiying our merites, but pardonyng our offences, through Christe our Lorde. 1580 SIDNEY *P.* xli. v. Raise me up, that I may once have night. Their meritis to requite. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD *tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 222 Either of them with others guiltie of the treason, were rewarded with the paines of their merit. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v.* iii. 441 I do require them of you so to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) sig. 17, I set the Death of our Lord Jesus Christ betwixt me and my bad merit. 1667 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* 253 They must be presented according to the merit of the business, whether good or bad. 1722 VOLSTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 In the future state men shall be placed and treated according to their merit.

b. *The merits* or, rarely, *the merit* (of a case, question, etc.); chiefly in Law, the intrinsic 'rights and wrongs' of the matter, in contradistinction to extraneous points such as the competence of the tribunal or the like. Hence, to discuss, judge (a proposal, etc.) on its merits, i.e. without regard to anything but its intrinsic excellences or defects. To have the merits (Law): of a party to a suit, to be in the right as to the question in dispute (said esp. when for technical reasons a favourable decision cannot be given).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 687 The saids Provost... and Counsaile...quha best knew the meritis of the saids actionis. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 115 He humbly desyred a favourable hearing of the meritis of his cause. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 134 Which, if it sped, Would shew the Merits of the Cause Far better, than consulting Laws. 1760 FOOTE *Minor L.* Wks. 1799 i. 235 It is always the rule, to administer a retaining fee before you enter upon the merits. 1813 TAUNTON *Comm. Pleas Cases* III. 170 Inasmuch as the merits were with the Plaintiff...be (the judge) refused to nonsuit him. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 133/1 It did not appear from the affidavits that the defendant had the merits. 1885 *Alanch. Exam.* 10 July 5/4 It is not easy to ascertain the exact merits of the dispute. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 3/2 Men are everywhere examining his policy on its merits. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* iv. 74 The 'merits' of stories of second sight need discussion.

3. The quality of deserving well, or of being entitled to reward or gratitude.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 157 3e naue no more merit In Masse ne in houres þen Malkyn of hire Maydenhod, þat no Mon desyred. c 1400 *Rou. Rose* 599 Selling axeth no guerdoming; Here lyth no thank, ne no meryte. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 471 This man was utterly unprofitable...reioynging the name of diguite withowte merytte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 69 Small merit is of synnes for to like Quhen thou art ald. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ix. 39 For who shall goe about To cozen fortune, and be honourable Without the stampe of merit, let none presume To weare an undeserued dignitie. 1612 BACON *Essays, Marriage*. The best works, and of greatest merit for the publike, haue proceeded from the unmarried or childlesse men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1865) II. 311 His merit was rewarded by the favour of the prince. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prolog. 35 For merit lives from man to man, And not from man to Lord, to thee. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XL. 646 The principle of promotion by merit.

b. *spec.* in Theology, the quality, in actions or persons, of being entitled to reward from God. *Merit of CONDIGENCY, of CONGRUITY*: see those words.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 160 He biȝet þeos þreo biȝeaten—priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 756 Take hys deap in þy mede: Naut lyȝte! Þe more þou þenkest so on hys deap, þe more hys þy meryte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 33 Do me endite Thy maydens deaht, that wan thurgh hire merite The eternele lyf. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 4380 Þis miracle þus y-do þorow þe meryde of þis blesid virgyn seynte Ede. c 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* l. xx. 119 Bi no deede a man hath merit, saue bi a deede which is the seruice and the lawe of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Feyth hath no meryte, where natural reason of it selfe may discern...y thynge. 1624 Br. PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 138 It is frivolous to allegd the word Merit, so often used by the Fathers; for they mean no more thereby, but obtaining that which they are said to merit. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1727) V. x. 387 Merit is an unpardonable Piece of Popery. 1845 CANNING *Sp.* 21 Apr. *Sp.* (1828) V. 394 The next objection...is, that the Roman Catholics ascribe an overweening merit and efficacy to human actions. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* xi. 311 Merit...implies a proportion between the work done and the reward given.

c. Claim to gratitude as the cause of some favourable state of things; the honour or credit of bringing about (something).

1713 SWIFT *Irish. lo. Stella* 15 Aug. And if there be no breach, I ought to have the merit of it. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 177 The whole merit of the great change...belongs to the Barons.

4. Claim or title to commendation or esteem, excellence, worth.

c 1220 *Palaud. on Hush.* iv. 808 But thingis iij in hem [stalons] is to hihode: foume and colour, merite and beaute. *Ibid.* 831 And next hem in merit is dyuers lued: Black hay, & permixt gray, noudoun also, The founy, spotty hu, and many mo. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* xxv. 93 There was so much of merit in him, That whereas he had continual warres with Lysimachus [etc.], yet was never overcome by any of them. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. li. 24 What merit is in that reason which denies The yielding of her vp? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 728 To him [Roscommon] the wit of Greece and Rome was known, And ev'ry author's merit but his own. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 178 ¶ 4 A Woman of Merit. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 342 Merit should be chiefly plac'd In Judgment, Knowledge, Wit, and Taste. 1797 GOODWIN *Engineer* l. vi. 41 The dramatic merit...of Livy. 1889 D. HANNAF *Capt. Marryat* 147 It is a child's story of merit—nothing more.

† b. The condition of being valued or honoured; esteem. *Obs.*

1754 FOOTE *Taste Pref.* Wks. 1799 I. 4 A man, who had ever great merit with his friends.

5. Something that entitles to reward or gratitude. Chiefly *pl.*; *spec.* in Theology, good works viewed as entitling to reward from God; also, the righteousness and sacrifice (of Christ) as the ground on which God grants forgiveness to sinners.

In the 17th c. sometimes count. towards (the person obliged); cf. L. *merita erga aliquem*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wks.* III. 423 Bot merytes of men ben dedis or lyves, þat God of his grace acceptis to mede. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chytil.* 9 Some for uncynnyng of receyving of al. suche gostly comfortis mene that they receyve hem by her owne merites. 1 a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 73 To bringe the people to Sauclavon Ey mirrette of thy bitter passion. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 Manifestly ye cast Christes merites asyde. *Ibid.* 87 For who soeuer will seke...to be made righteous by the lawe, he is gone quite from Christ, and his merites profyte hym not. 1664 Bk. *Comm. Prayer*. Collect 13th Sund. Trin. That we fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 290 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Thy own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. 1675 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1683) 886 The large Extent of the Spanish Empire, his Powerfulness...his great merit towards the Church of Rome, and his taking place...before the French King [etc.]. 1807 CHAMBER *Par. Reg.* iii. 57 His merits thus and not his sins confest. He speaks his hopes and leaves to Heav'n the rest. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 493/2 Protestants hold...that a man really has been justified by faith, or, in other words, that the merits of Christ have been imputed to him. 1897 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* v. 83 His superabundant merits, which are laid up as a rich treasure for His Church.

6. A commendable quality, an excellence.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pref.* 'Ab, I soon resolv'd to put their Merits to the Trial, by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our Language. 1774 *Colonus. Retal.* 49 Would you ask for his merits? Alas! he had none. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 185 The other method has the merit of economy. 1897 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 Faults first, merits afterwards! Such is our uncomfortable critical habit.

7. *Phr.* To make a merit of: to account or represent (some action of one's own) as meritorious. † To make merit with: to establish a claim to the gratitude of (a person).

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iv. iii. (1683) 47 Stay here, and make a merit of your Love. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* ii. 20 You might have made a Merit of your Theft. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 220 It made her a great merit with me, that she kept it [the secret]. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 271 He makes a merit of having gone farther in his concessions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 261, I might not only secure my acquittal, but make merit with the opposers of the bill. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Ab.* vii. 104 He had made a merit of remaining at his work. 1880 *Revue Cloister & H.* lxxx. He...made a merit of it to himself.

8. Short for merit card (see 9, quot. 1879).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in recent terms denoting rewards for proficiency in school work, or prizes for skill in some athletic pursuit, as merit

certificate, cup, grant, medal; also merit-conscious, -like adjs.; merit-card, in English elementary schools (see quot.); † merit-merchant = MERIT-MONGER; merit system, the system of giving promotion in the civil service according to the deserts of the candidates (in U.S. opposed to 'spoils system'); † merit-works, 'good works' done for the sake of acquiring merit; so † merit-worker = MERIT-MONGER.

1879 RICE-WIGGIN & GRAVES *Elem. Sch. Manager* 103 The 'merit-card' system. Under this system, a cheap coloured ticket...is given...to every scholar who has made the total number of attendances possible in the previous week. When a scholar has gained twelve of these 'merits' he receives a prize in exchange for them. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 10/1 They refuse to give a 'merit-certificate' to any child known to be addicted to cigarette-smoking. 1757 Mr. & Mrs. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 139 A determined 'merit-conscious air'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 12/2 The 42nd...won the 'merit cup in open competition in shooting. 1882 *New Educ. Code* (ed. J. Russell) 28 No 'merit grant is made unless [etc.]. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 175 This would seem pharisaical, and 'merit-like, if holiness did not relate to the free promise of the covenant of grace. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Oct. 9/6 Mr. Robert Maxwell, who won the 'merit medal last year...proved successful. 1647 TRAFF *Comm.* i. Cor. ix. 17 God will cast all such 'merit-merchants out of his Temple. 1880 D. B. EATON *Civ. Service Gl. Brit.* 161 The 'merit system of appointments and promotions. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 June 414/3 Some of the characteristics of the merit system as exemplified in the consular and diplomatic service of Great Britain. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 109 Workes of Supererogation and 'Merit' workes. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* tit. ix. 467 The name of Merits is...not used in the Scriptures. For in that signification wherein our 'Merite' workes use it, to wit, for meritorious workes, [etc.].

Merit (mer'it), *v.* [a. F. *mérité-r*, f. *mérité* MERIT *sb.* Latin had *meritäre* (frequentative of *mereri*) to earn (money), to serve as a soldier.]

†1. *trans.* To reward, recompense. *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. xix, An almese that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismerited. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 264, I thanke you of this lyberall offre to goo with me & I shall meryte you, therfore, yf it please god. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hind us.* 258 Which if thou wilt surcease, The king will merite it with gifts.

2. To be or become entitled to or worthy of (reward, punishment, good or evil fortune or estimation, etc.); = DESERVE *v.* 1 and 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may meryte or deserue Grace beyng in synne? 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 41, I am sure sweet Kate, this kindnesse merites thanks. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 313 Any that meriteth the name of man. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 436 Extol not Riches then...more apt To slacken Virtue, than prompter to do aught may merit praise. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 8. 54 This presumptuous Wretch highly merited the Sentence pronounced upon him by Law. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Foot* (1748) I. 203 To what End, but to merit being robbed again? 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. Wks. (1841) 357 Others that less merit, or at least that we esteem less to merit our regard and attention. 1805 *tr. Lafontaine's Hermans & Emilia* III. 249 God knows how I have merited...that my last days should pass with so much satisfaction. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mob* iii. 85 She only knows How justly to proportion to the fault The punishment it merits. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon* 132 Good people, you do ill to kneel to me. What is it I can have done to merit this? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 They would richly merit the severest censure.

b. with *inf.* as *obj.* (In early use occas. : † To obtain as one's deserts.)

a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viij b, He merited to lese his life with xxiii. strokes of penknives. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 488 Shee was farre from being contemptible, though not meriting to be admired. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) l. 114 You merit to be beloved. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruise* (1840) II. vi. 123 He merited...to be trusted. 1805 *tr. Lafontaine's Hermans & Emilia* III. 123 His wife...who merited to be the intimate friend of Emilia. a 1814 *Theodora* t. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 280 Have I not merited to be unhappy?

c. Said of things.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 291 France is a dog-hole, and it no more merits The tread of a mans foot. 1616 C. PORTER *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 182 His counsels merited to be followed. 1656 EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* l. xxxi. 55 It merits memory, that...Virgil...caused Servius to be bastinadoed by his servant Daretus. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 170 Should he add that the combatants had the dress and appearance of gentlemen, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1769 E. BANCROFT *China* 350 My knowledge...being too imperfect to merit a communication. 1792 *Cent. Mag.* 9/2 The subject...merits the attention of...discerning minds.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To be deserving of good or evil. Chiefly in phrase to merit well (of a person), and in clauses with *as* or *than*, where there is ellipsis of an infinitive.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 19 When I doe name him, let it be thy part, To praise him more, then euer man did merit. 1626 C. PORTER *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 147 It seemed unto the Spaniards that they had well merited of the Holy See. 1656 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. 51 The Earl of Essex, who had merited very well throughout the whole Affair, was discharged...without ordinary Ceremony. 1719 *Free-thinker* III. 183 The late Mr. Savery...merited largely from Posterity by the invention of an Engine. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* l. 120 Those men have merited so well of the republic of letters. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iv. 549 Die! as thy frailties merit; let steel thy sufferings close.

4. *trans.* To earn by meritorious action; *spec. in Theology*, to become entitled to (reward) at the hands of God; also, of Christ, to obtain by his merits (spiritual blessings) for mankind.

1543 *JOYNS Confut. Winchester's Articles* i. Winchester would prove that works must justify, that is to say, with our works we must merit the remission of our sins. 1586 *HOOKE'S Disc. Justif.* § 21 (1612) 27 Did they think that men do merit rewards in heaven by the works they perform on earth? 1588 A. KEOG. *Tr. Canisius' Catech.* 153 Christ is . . . that Lamb of God . . . quia omne cunctis meritis vult remissionem sinum. 1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 53 For whom Christ merited Faith, Repentance, and Perseverance. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquaginta. Hist.* (ed. 2) 307 Christ by his death did merit some supernatural things for the wicked. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. 465 What Prize may Nisus from your Bounty claim. Who merited the first Rewards? 1748 *BUTLER Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 By fervent charity he may even merit forgiveness of men. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. xi. 316 No man . . . can merit the first grace, or justification, nor, if he fall into mortal sin, can he merit a recovery from that state. Nor can he merit final perseverance.

5. *intr.* To acquire merit; to become entitled to reward, gratitude, or commendation. *Obs. exc. Theol.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160b, I meryte not in so sayenge my duty. 1530 *PAISER* 635/1 Some man maye meryte as moche to drinke small wyne as some do when they drinke water. 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 451 Every man must merite for his selfe. 1648 H. GRESSVY. *Balcan's Prince* 260 The Mahometans think they merit when they kill strangers. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. (1724) I. 147 Scotland, that had merited eminently at the King's hands ever since the year 1648. 1718 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 481 No Man can merit for another. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Humble Addr.* Wks. 1751 IX. 80, I . . . am resolved that none shall merit at my Expence. 1897 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. xi. 166 While we are in a state of mortal sin we cannot merit.

Meritable (merit'ābl'), *a.* 70bs. [*f.* MERIT *sb.* + -ABLE.] = MERITORIOUS.

1425 in *Visct. Tarbat Viatic. Rob.* III (1693) 37 That is meritable thing to bere Witnes to the suffraunce. 1422 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 380 It is needefull and meritable to ber lew witness to suffraunce to your Universite. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. Prol. 162 Hailt thy meryt thou had tofor thy fall, That is to say, thy warlike meritable, Restorit ar agane. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv. The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable worke. 1708 *CIBBER Lady's Last Stake* v. 62 O! there's a meritable Goodness in those Fears that cannot fail to Conquer. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Chr. Lit.* (1851) 153 Several pious persons have considered it as highly meritable to abstain from the reading of poetry.

Merited (merit'ed), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* MERIT *v.* + -ED.] Deserved; well-earned.

1603 *SHAKES. Meas. for M.* II. i. 206, I doe make my selfe beleuee that you may most prightlye doo a poor wronged Ladye merited benefite. 1797 *MAR. D'ARBLAY Diary* 19 Aug. Seeing me the only person punished by her merited resentment. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho. in Asia. Ann. Reg.* 149/2 A well merited compliment to the abilities and integrity of Sir Thomas Strange. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 412 To secure to New Lanark mills a merited celebrity. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 251/2 Mr. Hall has acquired a merited reputation.

Hence **Meritedly**, *adv.* deservedly.

1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lov. C. Wars* 95 Meritedly therefore, they desire an equal share of Liberty. 1857 *HOOVER Chapman's Iliad* Intro. 8 Many of these were of mushroom growth, and have meritedly sunk into oblivion.

† **Meriter**. *Obs.* Also 7 meritor. [*f.* MERIT *v.* + -ER.] One who or something which merits.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 423 God the Sonne reneweth, as being the mediator and meritor of this changed estate. 1617 [see MERITRESS]. 1625 *BACON Confess. Faith Resusc.* (1617) II. 120 A Meritor of Glory and the Kingdom. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 143 We smart by that sin for which we smart, so that it is the means as well as the meritor of our misery.

† **Meritful**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* MERIT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of merit, meritorious.

1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 91 Meritful instances of Vertue.

Merithal (mer'iphal). *Bot.* Also in mod. L. form *merithallus* (pl. -thalli). [*f.* Gr. μέριος part + θαλλός a young shoot, frond.] A name originally given by Du Petit-Thouars (1756-1831) to an internode, but later applied with qualifying word to each of the three parts of the plant leaf, and by Gaudichaud to each of the three parts of a compound plant, the *radicular*, *cauline* and *foliar merithal*.

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 255 On Gaudichaud's Theory of the Merithals. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 139, § 160, § 639.

Meriting (mer'itng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb MERIT in various senses.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. Sticking to olde heathenyshe idolatrous worshippings, . . . masse meritinges, . . . popyshe customes [etc.]. 1671 *WOOHEAD St. Teresa* II. iii. 20 They must help each other both in suffering, and meriting. 1851 C. L. SMITH *ir. Tasso* v. xvi. The other was proud of his own meriting.

Meriting (mer'itng), *pp.* *a.* Now *rare*. [*f.* MERIT *v.* + -ING.] That merits (something indicated in the context); also in 17th c. often *gen.*, deserving, meritorious.

1603 B. JONSON *Serjantus v. x*, If I could loose All my humanity now, 'twere well to torture So meriting a Traytor. 1605

Bacon Adv. Learn. I. i. § 3 It hath rather a sounding and vnworthy glorie, than a meriting and substantiall vertue. 1633 *ROGERS Treat. Sacram.* I. 86 The Holy Ghost expresses the meriting causes diversely. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 87 The most meriting Madam in the world. 1732 *SWIFT Advantages repeating Sacram.* Test. Wks. 1761 III. 292 There may be another Seminary in View, more numerous and more needy, as well as more meriting. 1742 J. GLAS *Treat. Lord's Supper* II. v. 137 The infinite, atoning, meriting Virtue of the Sacrifice. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) 1. 243 Punishments are of service to offenders; rewards should be only to the meriting.

† **Meritist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* MERIT *v.* + -IST.] A believer in the merit of good works.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians all of them being meritists (*de condigno or de congruo*) out of condignitie or congruities. *Ibid.* 59 All yee Pontifician Meritists out of congruities and *de congruo*.

Meritless (merit'less), *a.* [*f.* MERIT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without merit; undeserving; worthless.

1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* i. 769 Esteeming Titles meritellesse and nought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 40, I am altogether meritelless of any good. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 217 Titles, too often right honourable only in the herald's book and the meritless patent of creation. 1891 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 154/3 The volume is, in fact, as meritless as such volumes often are.

† 2. Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs. rare.*

1603 *Cont. Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I have been grievous for your meritless afflictions. 1621 *BRATHWAIT Nat. Embassy.* etc. 251 Will . . . your flatt'ring humour nere have end, Of all other meritless?

Merit-monger. *contemptuous.* One who trades in merits; one who seeks to merit salvation or eternal reward by good works. (Very common in 16-17th c.)

1552 *LATIMER Serm.* (1562) 92b, These merites mongers [*merit-monger*] have so many good works, that they be able to sell them for money. 1626 *PRYNNE Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* 258 Such a one which is justified, merely by his owne righteousness, as your Popish merit mongers seeke to be. 1666 *LORIMER Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 85 Augustin, the great Defender of the Freedom of God's Grace, against all Merit-Mongers. 1846 *HARE Mission Conf.* (1850) 243 When merit-mongers teach, they add one thing to another, and spin one law out of another.

Hence **Merit-mongering** *vbl. sb.*; **Merit-mongery**, a dealing in merits; **Merit-monging** *pp.* *a.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 28 Let all . . . merit-monging Preachers, judge how well they carle themselves in their ministerie, that by magnifying the power of nature, crosse the verte end of their ministerie. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. lit. 139 Luther . . . asserted against that whole system of spiritual barter and merit-mongering, . . . his counter principle of the perfect gratuitousness of salvation. 1856 *SPURGEON Serm. New Park Street Pulpit* II. 95 Even among Protestants meritmongery is not gone by.

Meritoir(e), variants of MERITORIOUS.

Meritor, variant of MERITOR, MERITORIOUS.

† **Meritorian**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *meritorius* (see MERITORIOUS) + -AN.] One who believes or teaches the saving efficacy of good works.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 53 What Paul or Peter, what Boanerges can Reach Meritorians to the Son of Man?

† **Meritorily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* MERITORIOUS *a.* + -LY.] Meritoriously. Also, deservedly.

16100 *Apol. Loll.* 15 No creature mai do iustly, vele, meritorily, . . . ne persecutanti ani ping, not but if God wike [at] ping bi him, & in him. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* I. xx. 120 Ech of these dedis moode be doon, . . . vertuoseli and meritorily. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 177 Worli and meytoryly they fallen in this sentence of corysng.

Meritorious (meritō'rias), *a.* [*f.* L. *meritorius* pertaining to the earning of money, earning or serving to earn money (*f. merēre, -eri* to earn, deserve; see MERIT *sb.* and -ORY 2) + -OUS.]

1. Of actions: Serving to earn reward; esp. in *Theology*, said of good works, penance, etc., as entitling to reward from God; productive of merit († const. to the agent).

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 405 The pilgrimage made to thapostles was more meritorious to the sawle than the faste of y. iere. *Ibid.* VII. 169 Noble men of the realme purchasede of the pope that iourney to be prohibite, and to be chaunged into ooper meritorious dedes, a 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 56 Charytie . . . without whiche . . . noo vertue can. be acceptable to almighty god, nor merytoryous to the doer. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 84 'Twixt Baroch and Amadavad is intombd Polly-Medina a Mahometan Saint, highly reputed by the people; who in a way of meritorious Pilgrimage repair thither. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Lit.* (1747) III. 176 In the precious Blood of this our meritorious and accepted Sacrifice we openly behold the Mercy of God. 1851 *PUSEY Let. Bp. London* 130/1 That our due sufferings might be sanctified by His, the Atoning and Meritorious Sufferings. 1856 P. E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. § 5. 363 Man could not observe the law in any sense of meritorious observance.

† 2. Of an action or agent: That earns or deserves some specified good or evil. *Const. of Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., Workes meritorious of eternal saluation. 1567 *FENTON Trav. Disc.* I. b, If he . . . seeme iustly meritorious of reproche, we maye worthily imparte irebly prayse to a barbarous Turke. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 136 Which abuse . . . is I think condignly meritorious of severe punishment. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 140 Shall we think the doing of our duty to be meritorious of that which God hath promised? 1679 *FULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* xl. 318 The Penances in

the Church of Rome, which . . . are counted Detolatory of Sin, and Meritorious of Pardon, our Church doth account no otherwise than Superstitious. 1682 *and Plea Noncon.* 63 He must really be persuaded, that all ways of Worship, . . . different . . . from the Church of England, is meritorious of personal Ruine. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 181 Cataline . . . would do something meritorious of his Promotion. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1717) V. 130 These Practices were satisfactory for Sin, and meritorious of Heaven. 1758 *EDWARDS Hist. Redemption* II. ii. (1793) 322 [He] made it meritorious of salvation to fight for Him.

b. **Meritorious cause**: an action or agent that causes by meriting (some good or evil result).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136b, God is the werker of y^e synckes & payne, . . . though man of hymselfe or woman be the cause merytoryous. 1688 *BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1700) 138 His Blood, . . . is the meritorious cause of mans redemption. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Luke* v. 26 Sin is the meritorious cause of sickness. 1828 A. JOLLY *Observ. Sum. Serv.* (1848) 178 The death which He endured was the meritorious cause of our life.

3. Deserving of reward or gratitude. Also (now usually) in vaguer use: Well-deserving; meriting commendation; having merit.

In recent literary criticism the word tends to be a term of limited praise, applied, e.g., to work that is recognized as painstaking and useful, but does not call forth any special warmth of commendation.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 482 Good and merytoryous dedys shulde be holden in memory. 1598 *SPENSER State Irel.* (Globe) 612/2 Insteede of so great and meritorious a service as they host they performed to the King, . . . they did great hurt unto his title. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, My meritorious Captaine, . . . Merit will keepe no house nor pay no house rent. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* II. xxvii, 153 What Marius makes a Crime, Sylla shall make meritorious. 1773 *Parl. Deb.* 21 May, Mr. Solicitor General then moved, That Robert Lord Clive did, at the same time, render great and meritorious services to this country. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1866) II. 399 Revenge was always honourable, and often meritorious. 1817 *BROUGHAM in Parl. Deb.* 1799 The more this transaction was sifted, the more blameless . . . would the conduct of that meritorious individual appear. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar.* vi. 67 His patience had been most meritorious. 1905 *Athenæum* 24 June 774/5 In regard to historical accuracy, the volume is on the whole meritorious.

abol. 1682 *DRYDEN & LEE Duke of Guise* II. ii. (1682) 18, I will have strict Examination made betwixt the Meritorious and the Base. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 34 None but the meritorious shall be fortunate.

Comb. 1821 *LAMB Ella Ser.* I. All Fools' Day, A pair of so goodly propounded and meritorious equal dannels.

† 4. Bestowed in accordance with merit; merited. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wids. Salomon* I. 9 God's heavy wrath and meritorious blame. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 456 The Heavens have reduced me to this meritorious reward, and truly deserved.

† 5. In the sense of L. *meritorius*: That earns money (by prostitution). *Obs. rare*—1.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Mali Chorigi fures*, Some love any Strumpet (be shee never so shop-like or meritorious) in good clothes.

Meritoriously, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a meritorious manner; † so as to acquire merit (*obs.*); † as a 'meritorious cause' (*obs.*); so as to deserve commendation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. l. 87 That man may shewe synne & them kepe enterly & merytoryously. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 24 What is there . . . whereof either you, or shee might meritoriously powre out your complaints against. . . Fortune? 1609 *DOWNAME Chr. Liberty* 22 Christ, hath meritoriously wrought our freedome. 1639 *WOTTON Reliq.* (1651) 182 Nani had carried himself meritoriously in foraign Employments. 1695 *HUMFREY Mediocria* 34 Christ's righteousness is the meritorious, indeed the only meritorious, or meritoriously procuring efficient, cause of mans justification. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1717) IV. iii. 122 They also faced down the World, that they did well and meritoriously in those very Things, in which they Hypocrisy . . . did consist. 1816 *KIRBY & Sir. Entomol.* (1818) I. 47 Would not the humblest contributor to such an end be deemed most meritoriously engaged? 1856 W. COLLINS *Rogues' Life* II, [She] was, at that very moment, meritoriously and heartily engaged in eating her breakfast.

† 2. Deservedly; in accordance with its deserts. 1607 *TOWSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 138 They are to their masters, a singular safeguard, . . . for which consideration they are meritoriously termed. . . . Cakes Defensores. 1647 *BOYLE in Birch Life B.'s Wks.* (1772) I. p. xxvi, Nizza, a place . . . meritoriously famous for that strength, which nature and art have emulously given it. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 13 That great Cape which meritoriously is now call'd of good Hope.

Meritoriousness. [*f.* MERITORIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being meritorious.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. x. (1640) 125 These murderers being instantly put to death, gloried in the meritoriousness of their suffering. 1708 B. BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1717) III. 244 The reality and meritoriousness of Christ's death and Passion. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wids.* viii. 271 The study of the works of that holy man, led him . . . to oppose the meritoriousness of good works.

† **Meritory**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 meritoire, -orie, -orye, 4-6 meritory, 6 meritor, meretory, merytory (a. -torie, 6 meritor, meretorie. [*f.* OF. *meritoire*, ad. L. *meritorius*: see MERITORIOUS.] = MERITORIOUS.

1. Of actions: Serving to earn reward; productive of merit to the agent. Also, possessing merit, deserving, praiseworthy.

1310-5 *Erlowald* 270 in *Horst. Alenht. Leg.* (1831) 272 Mon . . . he menkes mene for mynnyng of rytes þen for al þe meritorie medes þat men omolde vsene. 1390

GOWER Conf. I. 19 How meritoire is thilke dede Of charite.
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 It semþ good, spedl, & meritori, þat
be kirk be honorid. c 1422 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 351
Oure feip not were vnto vs meritorie If þat we myghten by
reson it preue. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. VI.* 24 So many other
labours merytories adioyned in the seruyce of god. 15..
Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.). Sene meritor, is to beir leill &
suchfast witnessing. [Cf. quotes. 1415, 1420 s.v. MERITABLE.]
2. Earned, merited; = MERITORIOUS 4.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 429 So am I preuentid of my
brethren tweyne In rendrynge to you thankis meritory.

† Meritot. A supposed variant of MERRY-
TOTTER, occurring as a corrupt reading in Chaucer,
and hence in Blount and later Dictionaries.

14.. Chaucer's *Miller's T.* (MS. Camb.) 584 Sun gay gerl
god it wot Hath brougt þow þus vp on the merytot [other
texts vitrot, vyritote, veritote, veytrot]. Hence 1602
Speghel's Chaucer's Works (ed. 2) *ibid.* Merytote. 1656
Blount *Glossogr.* Meritot, a sport used by children by
swinging themselves in Bel-ropes, or such like, till they be
giddy. -Chanc.

Meritour, variant of MERITER.

† Meritress. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. MERITER +
-ESS.] A female meritor.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. v. 206 Which is first very in-
solent.. that faith should be a meritour at Gods hands, or
a meritress, if you will haue it so.

Meritt(e), Merk(e): see MERIT, MARK, MIRK.

Merkat(e), obs. forms of MARKET.

Merket(e), -kett, obs. forms of MARKET.

Merkin (mō'kin). Also 7 mirkin. [app. a
variant of MALIKIN; but it is doubtful whether the
various applications belong to the same word.]

† 1. The female pudendum. Obs.

c 1315 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 1920 Mawkin. 1656 FLETCHER
Marston 493 Why dost thou reach thy Merkin now half dust?
Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust? 1692 SKINNER
Etymol. Ling. Angl. Merkin, Putes nudities. 1714 A. SMITH
Lives Highwaymen II. 151 This put a strange Whim in his
Head; which was, to get the hairy circle of her Merkin...
This he dry'd well, and comb'd out, and then return'd to the
Cardinal, telling him, he had brought St. Peter's Beard.

b. (See quot. 1796.)

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Bohemia* Wks. 1630 III.
94/2 A thousand hogsheds then would haunt his firkin, And
Mistris Minks recover her lost mirkin. 1660 *Mercurius*
Funnig. No. 7. 56 The last week was lost a Merkin in the
Coven-Garden. A 1680 ROCHESTER *To Author Play 'Sodom'*
35 Or wear some stinking Merkin for a Beard, 1796
Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue (ed. 3), Merkin, counterfeit hair
for women's privy parts.

2. = MALIKIN 3 b.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Merkin, a mop to clean cannon.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Merkit, obs. form of MARKET.

Merkland, variant of MARKLAND.

Merkyte, obs. form of MARKET.

Merle (mō'le). Also 6 mirle, meryll, 7-8
mearl(e). [a. f. *merle* masc. (OF. also fem.): -L.
merulus, *merula* blackbird or ouzel (also, the
sea-carp). Cf. Pr., Sp. *merla*, Pg. *merlo*, *melro*, It.
merla, *merlo*; also (from Fr.) MDu., MLG., early
mod. G. *merle*, Du. *meerle*.]

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula*. arch.

Perhaps never in popular use, but constantly occurring in
Scottish poetry from the 15th c. Drayton adopted from
some Scottish poet the traditional association of 'mavis
and merle', which he frequently repeats, and which in the
19th c. often appears in English and American poetry from
imitation of Scott or Burns. As used by Caxton and
perh. by Philemon Holland, the word is an independent
adoption from French.

For quotes. 1450, 1459, 1604, 1725, 1810, see MAVIS.
c 1383 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 146 b/2 A blacke byrde that
is called a merle came on myne to saynt benet. c 1524
Thomas of Erceles. (Lansd. MS.) 29, I harde the Meryll and
the lay. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecologie* i. 21 The jecund meryll
perch'd on the highest spray. 1612 - *Polyolb.* xiii. 62
Upon his dulcet pype the Merle doth only play. 1601
HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 382 The Thrush or Mavis.. is souer-
aigne for the dysentee: so is the Merle or black-bird.
1617 Sir W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 100 Heir Merle and
Mavis sing melodious layes. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres.*
St. Eng. i. (ed. 15) 6 What abundance of.. merles, field-
fares, ouzles. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* ii. *Merula*, a
mearle, a blackbird, 1791 BURNS *Lam. Mary* II, The merle,
in his noontide bow'r, Makes woodland echoes ring. 1863
LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Birds of Killingworth*. 2 It was the
season, when through all the land The merle and mavis..
building sing Those lovely lyrics. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kil-*
drostan 64 My old heart Goes pit-a-pat to bear it; like
the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

† 2. Used to render L. *merula*, the sea-carp.

1745 *Tr. Columella's Hush.* viii. xvi. A rocky sea nourishes
fishes of its own name, as the merle, the sea-thrush, and
the sea-beam.

† 3. Used for: The merlin, *Falco esalon*.

1838 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 382 He can
no longer fly his hawks and merles in the open country.

Merle, obs. f. MARL; var. MEDLE Obs., medlar.

Merligo, variant of MIRLIGO.

Merlin¹ (mō'lin). Forms: 4 merlioun, 4-5
merlion, -youn, 4-6 merlyon, 5 merlyn, -yone,
-lone, Sc. merligeon, 5-6 marlyon, 6 merline,
meryllon, marleon, -ian, -yne, murleon, Sc.
marligeon, 6-7 marlion, 6-8 marlin, 7 merling,
marlyn, 6- merlin. [a. AF. *merlinus* (Stengel
Descr. MS. Digby 86, p. 10), aphectic from OF.

esmerillon (mod. F. *esmerillon*) = Pr. *esmerillo*, Sp.
esmerillon, Pg. *esmerilhão*, It. *esmeriglione*; an aug-
mentative f. Com. Rom. **esmerillo*, whence med. L.
esmerillus, OF. *esmeril merlin*, Sp., Pg. *esmeril*
a kind of cannon (for the sense cf. 'falconet'); the
Pr. *esmerle*, It. *esmerlo merlin*, are cognate, but do not
correspond formally. The word appears also in
Teut. as OHG., MHG., *smirl* (mod. G. *schmerl*),
ON. *smirill* (13th c.); also MHG. *smierlin* (mod.
G. *schmerlin*), Dn. *smierlijn*. It is disputed
whether the word was adopted from Rom. into
Teut., or vice versa; Kluge regards it as originally
Teut. The view of Diez, that it represents L.
merula (see MERLE) with prefixed s, is unlikely
both on account of form and sense.

A few examples of forms without initials occur outside
Eng., e.g. med. L. *merillus* (Germany, 15th c.), G. *merle*,
merle (Nemnich), early mod. Flemish *merlin*, *marlijijn*
(Kilian); their relation to the longer forms is obscure.

A European species of falcon, *Falco esalon* or
lithofalco, one of the smallest, but one of the boldest,
of European birds of prey; the male bird (dis-
tinguished as *jack-merlin*: see JACK sb. 1 27, 37) is
remarkable for the beauty of its plumage. In
recent use sometimes in a wider sense, correspond-
ing to the mod. L. *Esalon*, as applied by some
ornithologists to a subdivision of the genus *Falco*
including the merlin proper and some closely
allied species.

In the 17th c. some writers regarded the name as properly
belonging to the female bird.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 9 in E. E. P. (1862) 119 A merlyon
a brid hedde hent. *Ibid.* 172 For Merlions feet ben colde.
c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 611 3e have the glououn fild
I now his paunch, thanne are we wel sayde thanne a
Merlioun. 1382 WYCLIF *Leu. xi.* 13 An egel and a gryffyn
and a merlyoun. 14.. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 563/25 *Ametus*,
a merlyn. 1450 HOLLAND *Houzel* 638 Than reit thir
Merleionis that mountis so hie. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.
Wülcker 761/8 *Hic abutor*, a merlone. 1517 Acc. *Ed.*
High Treas. Scot. (1903) V. 128 My lord governouris halikis
and marleionis. 1530 PALSGR. 910 Meryllons, *esmeril-*
lions. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 132 Lyke as the lark within
the marlions foote With piteous tunes doth chirp her zelden
lay. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F j b,
Masse, cham well be set: heres a trimme caste of Murleons,
a 1586 SNEYDE *Arcadia* II. (1590) 114 A cast of Merlins
there was besides. 1 a 1600 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 491
The Marlyne came euer sore on high. 1613 FLETCHER,
etc. *Uncle Man's Fort.* v. i, Keep a four-nobles nag
and a black [mod. edd. Jack-] Merling. 1613 BOYER in
Lismore Papers (1886) I. 29, I sent.. to my lord Carew
a caste of marlyns and a goshawk. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH.
Country Farm 712 Of all sorts of Merlins, the Irish
Merlin is the best.. you shall know her by her pale greene
legs, and the contrarie Merlyn by her bright yellow legs.
Ibid. (see JACK sb. 1 37). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v.
§ 4. 146 Being the least of all Hawks called F. Merlin, M.
Jack-Merlin. 1710 Acc. *Last Distemper Tom Whigg* 1. 3
A jolly marlin that sate pruning.. himself. 1893 NEWTON
Dict. Birds 235 The majority of the Falcons.. may be
separated into five very distinct groups: (1) the Falcons
pure and simple (*Falco* proper); (2) the Merlins (*Esalon*,
Kau); and (3) the Hobbies (*Hypobrychis*, Boie). 1904
Longin. Mag. Apr. 533 The hen harrier and the little merlin
are equally mischievous.

attrib. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xii. 88 Noble
dames watching the flight of the merlin hawks.

† Merlin². Obs. The name of the soothsayer
of the Arthurian legend; used as the title of various
prophetic almanacs and the like.

1644 LILLY (*title*) England's propheticall Merline, foretell-
ing.. the actions depending upon the influence of the con-
junction of Saturn and Jupiter 1645. 1653 (*title*) The Mad-
mermy Merlin, or the Black Almanack [for 1654]. 1654
(*title*) The Royal Merlin, or Great Britains Royal Observer.
1656-1838 (*title*) Rider's British Merlin.

Merlin³ (mō'lin). [Perh. from the name of
Merlin, a celebrated racehorse, from which the
Welsh breed of ponies is said to be descended
(Youatt *The Horse* 58).] A small Welsh pony.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 789/1 (Montgomery) was long
famous for its hardy breed of small horses called merlins.

Merlin, obs. form of MARLINE.

Merlin-chair. An invalid wheel-chair (so
called after its inventor J. J. Merlin 1735-1803).

1835 SNEYDE *Lett.* 4 May in *Poems* (1837) 429 A Merlin..
chair with many appendages and fashions of transforma-
tion. 1876 ALDENMARLE *Fifty Years of My Life* I. 242 He
[C. J. Fox] used to wheel himself about in what was called
a 'Merlin chair'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Self-
propelling Merlin Chair.

† Merling. Obs. Also 4-5 marlynge, 4-6
merlinge, 5 marlyng, 5-6 merlyng(e), 8 merlin.

[ad. OF. *merlanke*, *merlanc*, *merlene* (mod. F.
merlan), f. *merle* -L. *merula* some kind of fish
(app. a transferred use of *merula* blackbird,
MERLE); the suffix is believed to be of Germanic
origin, = -ING 3.] The whiting, *Gadus merlangus*.
1307-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 Merlinges. c 1360
J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 834 Mustard is metest with..
makerele, & also with merlyng. 1513 Bk. *Kerynges*
in *Babees Bk.* 167 Marlynges, makrell, and bahe, with
butter. 1525 in *Excerpta e libris domitii Jacobi Quinti*
(Bann. Cl.) 7, lxxxviii merlingis.. perches.. fundolis. 1611
COTGR., *Merlan*, a whiting, a Merling. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed.
Kersey), *Merlin* or *Merling*, a kind of fish. 1736 AINSWORTH
Lat. Dict. ii. *Merula*, a fish called a merling, a whiting.

Merlin's grass. The aquatic plant *Isotria
lacustris* or QUILL-WORT.

[17.. S. Brewer's *Bot. Journ. Wales* in 1726 (MS.) in Brit-
ten & Holland *Plant-n.* The fish are larger there [at Llyn
Ogwen, Carnarvonshire] than in any of the other lakes, which
they attribute to the eaning of [this plant], which they call
Gwair Merlyns; *gwair* is lay, and *Merlyn* was a Welsh
prophet.] 1837 G. W. FRANCIS *Analysis Brit. Ferns* 56
Isotria lacustris. European Quillwort. Merlin's Grass.

Merlion, marlion (mō'li, mā'liān). *Her.*
[Perh. orig. a use of *merlion*, *marlion*, variants of
MERLIN¹, but in the extant heraldic instances mis-
applied owing to association with F. *merlette*: see
MARTLET, MARLET.] A heraldic bird, figured
either as identical with the heraldic MARTLET²,
or with the *merlette* of French heraldry, which
is depicted as having neither feet nor beak.

It is doubtful whether *merlyons* in the first quot. refers to
embroidered figures of heraldic 'merlions' or of merlins, or
whether it is not a wholly distinct word; in the latter case
cf. med. L. *merlinus*, a hood worn by canons (Du Cange).

1553 *Ann. Ch. Surrey* (1669) 155 A sute of vestementes
with merlyons solde for xx^s. *Ibid.*. A cope of velvit
with merlyons solde for xx^s. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III.
xvii. 150 He beareth Gules five Marlions wings in Saltire
Argent. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Merlette* or
Merlion, an heraldic term used by French heralds for the
martlet, but which they represent without beak, thighs, or
legs. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit. Armorial* 561 Sa. three
marlions sinister wings displ. arg. 1889 ELVIN *Dict.*
Heraldry s.v. *Marlions*. Two Marlions wings conjoined
and expanded. *Merlet*, *Merlette* or *Merlion*, a Martlet.

Merliou(u), variants of MERLIN¹.

Merlon (mō'liān). Fortification. [F. *merlon*
(= Sp. *merlon*, Pg. *merlão*), ad. It. *merlone*, augm.
of *merlo*, *merla* battlement, perhaps a contraction
of the synonymous *mergolo* (Florio), *mergola*, app.
a dim. f. L. *mergo* (pl.) pitchfork.] The part of an
embattled parapet between two embrasures; † a
similar structure on a battleship.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Merlon*, in Fortification,
is that Part of the Parapet which lies betwixt two Em-
brasures. 1757 W. SMITH *Hist. New York* 188 This Battery
is built of Stone, and the Merlions consist of Cedar Joists,
filled in with Earth. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I.
101 Having her merlons filled with earth or sand, she [the
Gallicia] drew full as much water as some of our eighty gun
ships. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* 5 The solid portion of the
parapet between two embrasures is called the merlon. 1894
R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westonside*. 285 One of the merlons
in the parapets is pierced for a small cannon.

Comb. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 238 He trained
a horse to pace round narrow stones laid merlon-wi-c.

Merlone, obs. form of MERLIN¹.

Merls: see MEREL.

Merlyng(e), obs. forms of MARLINE, MERLING.

Merlyou(u), obs. forms of MERLIN¹ sb.¹

Mermaid (mō'meid). 1. Forms: 4-9 mer-
5 meer, 5-6 mar-, 5-7 mere-, 6 meyr(e)-, mayr-,
6-7 mear(e)-, 6-8 mare-, malv-, 7 meir- (see
forms of MAID sb.); also 8 mermade. [f. MERLE
sb. 1 + MAID; cf. OE. *mearewif* and MERMIN; also
G. *meerjungfrau*, *meerfräulein*.]

1. An imaginary species of beings, more or less
human in character, supposed to inhabit the sea,
and to have the head and trunk of a woman, the
lower limbs being replaced by the tail of a fish or
cetacean. † In early use often identified with
the SIREN of classical mythology.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nut.* Pr. T. 450 Chauntecleer so free
Soong murier than the Mermeyne in the see. 1400 Hoc-
cleve *La Male Regle* 236 It speketh of mermaides in the
See. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Poetes feyne ij
meremaydes [orig. *strenes*] to be in parte virgines and in
parte bryddes. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huan Ivi*. 190 So swete
a sounde that it semed to be the mermaydes of the see.
1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* II. vi. Did sense persuade
Ulysses not to hear The Mermaids songs. 1601 HOLLAND
Pliny I. 236 As for the Mermaids called Nerides, it is no
fabulous tale that goes of them.. onely their hodie is rough
& scaled all over. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurinal* 265 Sea-
monsters, such as mear-maids, and young tritons, half men,
half fish. 1681 DRAYN *Sp. Privar* iv. ii. 60 This Mermaid's
melody Into an unseen whirl-pool draws you fast. 1762
GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxii. They have laid their hoops aside,
and are become as slim as mermaids. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of*
Isles II. xxviii. Mermaid's alabaster grot, Who bathes her
limbs in sunless well. 1819 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xxvi.
Half-hidden, like a mermaid in sea-weed. 1867 ROBY *Mer-*
maid of Marlin Meer in *Trad. Lanc.* (ed. 4) I. 174 'Tis
said a mermaid haunts you water.

† b. Sometimes applied to the manatee or similar
animals, whose form reminded observers of the
mermaid of tradition. Obs.

1622 R. HARRISS *Voy. S. Sen* xxxii. 78 These.. are part
terrestrial, and part aquatile, as the Mare-maise, Sea-house,
and other of that kind. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour. Nethel.* I.
102 Among other things there is.. the hand of a mermade..
and several other curiosities.

2. A representation of this being, esp. *Her.*

Usually if not invariably depicted heralddically with long
flowing golden locks, and holding in the right-hand a comb
and in the left a mirror or hand-glass.

1464 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Hq.), Vnum meremayde de
argento. 1533 *Visit. Lancs.* (Chetham Soc. No. 98) 55 A
meyre mayd haire come & glasse or. 1631 Herwood
London's Ins Inn. Wks. 1874 IV. 276 Upon the top of the
one stands a Sea Lyon upon the other a Meare-maide or
Sea-Nimph. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 238 The fishmongers pageants

consisted of .two mairmaids [etc.]. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit. Armorial* 933/1 Vert a mermaid arg. crined or holding a comb and glass of the third.

b. A favourite sign for a shop, inn or tavern.
1428 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 My mansion that is clefted the Mermaid in Bredstreet. 1463 *Blann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 151 The dymere at the Mermayde. . . . 1527 *Rastall Abridg. Statutes* (Colophon), Enprynted in the chepe syde at the sygne of the mere mayde next to poulys gate. a 1616 *BEAUMONT Let. to B. Jonson* 44 What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid? 1639 *MAYNE City Match* iii. 30, 1 had made an Ordinary. at the Mermaid. 1678 *DRYDEN Kind Keeper* ii. i. (1680) 13 How sits my Chedreux? Ger. O very finely! with the Locks comb'd down, like a Maremaids, on a Sign-post.

3. *transf.* † a. = SIREN; in 16-17th c. applied to a prostitute. *Obs.* b. *jocularly*. A woman who is at home in the water.

1550 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. 45 Oh traine me not sweet Mermaide with thy note. . . Sing Siren for thy selfe, and I will doate. 1595 *MARSHAM Sir R. Grinville* lxvii, Honietongd Tullie, Mermaid of our eares. 16. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Laco* iv. i. *Gutho*. I have Siren here already. *Agatha*. What? a mermaid? *Gutho*. No, but a maid, horse-fair! 1602 *DEKKER Satirum*. Wks. 1873. i. 234 A Gentleman. shall not .sneake into a Tawerne with his Mermaid, but [etc.]. 1880' *OUIDA Alohis* i. 3 She had floated. .semi-nude, with all the other mermaids à la mode.

4. The name of a country dance.
1701 *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), The Mermaid. — The leaders-up change sides, then turn each the other's partner [etc.]. 1716 *Playford's Dancing-Master* (ed. 16) i. 105 Maremaid [music and directions].

5. *False Mermaid*, a plant of the North American genus *Flarkea*, esp. *F. proserpinacoides*.

1845-50 *MRS. LINCOLN Lect. Bot. App. v. 103/2 Flarkea palustris* (false mermaid). 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 200 *Flarkea proserpinacoides*. . . False Mermaid. 1860 in A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* 74.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mermaid-bride*; *mermaid-like* adv.; *mermaid-fish*, the monk-fish or angel-fish, *Rhina squatina*; *mermaid-pie*, a sucking pig baked whole in a crust; *mermaid-weed* *U.S.*, a name for aquatic plants of the genus *Proserpinaca*, having leaves toothed like a comb.

1823 *BYRON Island* iv. ix, Proud and exulting in his *mermaid bride. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 265 The monk or angel-fish (otherwise termed the 'Mermaid-fish, as Arcted says). 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 177 Her clothes spread wide, And *Mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp. 1661 *RABISHA Cookery Dissected* 175 To bake a Pig to be eaten cold, called a *Mermaid Pie. 1846-50 A. Wood (*lass-bk. Bot.* 267) *Proserpinaca palustris*. Spear-leaved *Mermaid-weed. . . *P. pectinacea*. . . Cat-leaved Mermaid-weed.

b. With possessive, as *mermaid's egg* = *mermaid's purse* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mermaid's fish-lines*, a common cord-like seaweed, *Chorda filum* (*ibid.*); *mermaid's glove*, (a) a British sponge, *Halichondria palmata*, somewhat resembling a glove; (b) *pl.* = DEAD-MAN'S FINGERS 2, *Alcyonium digitatum*; *mermaid's hair*, a dark green filamentous seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula* (*Cent. Dict.*); *mermaid's head*, one of the small rounded sea-urchins, as *Spatangus cordatus*; *mermaid's lace*, (a) an alleged name for a kind of coralline; (b) applied to a kind of Venetian point lace whose pattern is said to have been imitated from this; *mermaid's purse*, the horny egg-case of a skate, ray or shark (= SEA-PURSE); *mermaid's trumpet*, the shell of one of the Turbinacean gasteropods (? *Nerita*).

1808 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* V. 138 The sponge called 'mermaid's glove'. 1865 *GOSSE Year at Shore* 74 The animal is sometimes, however, called cow's paps, and sometimes mermaid's gloves. 1853 *Wood Nat. Hist.* 111. 769 'The Mermaid's Glove' is certainly the largest of the British Sponges. 1662 *RAY Three Itin.* iii. 169 A pretty shell covered with prickles or bristles, which the Welch call 'mermaid's heads'. 1865 *MRS. BURY PALLISER Hist. Lace* 46 In the islands of the Lague there still lingers a tale of the first origin of this most charming production. A sailor youth, brought home to his betrothed a bunch of that pretty coralline known, as the 'mermaid's lace'. The girl, imitated it with her needle, and . . . produced that delicate guipure which before long became the taste of all Europe. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Mermaid's Lace*, a name sometimes given to fine Venetian Points, from the legend of a lace maker having copied the seaweed known as Mermaid—making of it one of the patterns in Venetian Point. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* ii. 368 These cases, . . . are called 'Mermaid's purses'. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomasticon* 182 *Nerites*. . . the *Mermaids Trumpet.

Mermaididen (mɔːmɪdɪn). Now rare. Forms: see *prec.* and *MAIDEN*. [f. *MERE* sb.1 + *MAIDEN*; cf. *prec.*] = *MERMAID* 1, 2.

1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 680 But it was wonder lyk to be Song of mermaidens of the see. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 150 A mermaidyn of se. . . hath a body as a woman, & a tayl as a fisch, & clawys as an eryn. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 293 An Terget of Gold, with an Marmadyne in it of dyamontis. 1584 *COGAN Haven* *Hall* (1636) 170 A Syen or Mermayden, that is, halfe fish and halfe flesh. 1848 *E. FORBES Naked-eyed Medusa* 70 Sufficiently graceful to be the nightcap of the tinnest and prettiest of mermaidens. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Forsaken Mermaid* vi, The cold strange eyes of a little Mermaid.

Mermalade, obs. form of *MARMALADE*.

Merman (mɔːmɪn). Also 7 *mere*-, *mare*-, *mairman*. [f. *MERE* sb.1 + *MAN* sb., after *MERMAID*; cf. *G. meermann*, *Du. meerman*.]

1. The male of the mermaid; an imaginary marine creature with a man's head and trunk, and a fish's or cetacean's tail instead of the lower limbs.

In *Heraltry*, the merman (also called *triton* or *Nepheus*) is depicted as holding in the right hand a trident, and in the left a conch-shell trumpet.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 236 Knights of Rome. . . who testifie, that . . . they have seen a Mere-man, in euery respect resembling a man. 1611 *MUNDAY Chrysop-thrismos*, A Merman and a Mare-maid. . . do figure the long continued love and amity, which . . . hath been betweene the Goldsmiths and Fishmongers. 1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1344/1 He and his Company, upon their crossing the Severne, saw a Mair-man appear a pretty while above water. 1711-12 *SWIFT Funt. to Stella* 12 Mar. Mermen are he-mermaids; Tritons, natives of the sea. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. vi, Did they with ocean's hidden sovereigns dwell, And sound with mermen the fantastic shell? 1893 *CUSACK's Handbk. Her.* (ed. 4) 101 A Triton is sometimes called a Merman or Neptune.

Comb. a 1845 *Hoon Sub-marine* ii, But (merman-like) he look'd marine all downward from the waist.

2. *Merman's shaving brushes*, 'a name given in North America to different species of *Chamaedoris* and *Penicillus*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Mermayd, -en, obs. forms of *MERMAID*, -EN.

Mermelade, obs. form of *MARMALADE*.

Mermiden, -on, obs. forms of *MYRMIDON*.

† **Mermin**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *meremenin*, -en

(gen. pl. *meremenna*, -mennena), 1, 3 *meremen*, 3 *mereman*, *mer*(e)minne, *mermy*(n).

[OE. *meremmen*, app. f. *mere* sea, *MERE* sb.1 + *men* neut., female slave: —prehistoric **manino*™; cf. ON. *man* neut., slave (male or female), girl. Corresponding or cognate forms in other Teut. langs. are OHG. *meremanni*, *merimenni*, *mer*(i)min neut., *meriminna* fem. (MHG. *meremime*, *merminne* fem.), Du. *mermin* fem., mermaid or siren, ON. *marmennill*, -mendill masc., merman, triton (mod. Icel. corruptly *marbendill*; also ON. *marmelli*, mod. Norw. *marmøle*, prob. an etymologizing perversion, as if 'one who speaks much').

The 13th c. form *mereman* prob. belongs here rather than to *MERMAN*, which does not otherwise occur before 17th c.] A mermaid or siren.
c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 349 *Sirina*, meremennin. c 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 506/5 *Sirinarum*, meremennena. c 1050 *Agg. Voc.* *ibid.* 275/28 *Sirina*, meremen. c 1205 *LAV.* 1321 Per heo funden þe merminnen [Wace *serafines*] þe hood deor of muclehe ginnen. c 1220 *Destiny* 557 Þe mereman is a meiden like on brest and on bodi. a 1225 *Le. Kath.* 1300 Al ich drede þæt tis dream me dreie toward deaðe, as deð meremennine. 1382 *Wyclif Jos.* 170. The deþ berynge songis of mermyns [Merones *meriferos* *Sirinarum* *antius*]. 1387 *Tavernia Higden* (Rolls) V. 357 þe oost of Rome sij mermyns in liknes of men and of women [Higd. *sirens* in *specie viri et mulieris*].

Mermole, obs. variant of *MORMAL*.
Mermoset, obs. form of *MARMOSET*.

† **Mermoyse**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. MDn. *mermoysse*, *marmoyse*, believed to be a shortening of *F. marmoset*: cf. *MARMOSE*.] = *MARMOSET* 1.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* xxvii. (Arh.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse a baubyn or a mercate for I sawe neuer fowler beest.
Mermaydon, obs. form of *MYRMIDON*.

¶ **Mero** (mɛrɔ). [Sp.] A name applied to the sea-perch (*Serranus*) and various other serranoid fishes, now esp. the genera *Epinephelus* and *Promicrops*, otherwise known as jew-fishes.

1673 *W. ROBERTS Nat. Hist. Florida* 18 There is very good fishery, where is plenty of meros and pardos. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1225 Fishes are found in great quantities, particularly dolphins, sharks, meros, lobsters, mussels. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 351 Two Tins of .Mero in oil; two of Mero, pickled; one of Mero, with tomato sauce. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/2 *Meio* (*Terranus* [read *Serranus*]), Prepared Mero.

Mero-1 (mɛrɔ), before a vowel *mer*-, combining form of Gr. *μῆρος* 'part, fraction', occurring in various scientific and technical terms; sometimes opposed to *HOLO*-. In terms of *Crystallography* (*MEROHEDRAL*, *MEROSYMMETRY*, etc.), it denotes that a crystal or crystalline form is deficient in the number of faces requisite to build up the geometrically complete form belonging to its system. **Meroocyte** *Biol.* [Gr. *κῦρος* hollow: see -CYTE], the segmenting nucleus of a meroblastic ovum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Merogastrula** *Biol.*, the gastrula of a meroblastic egg (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Merogonesis** *Biol.*, segmentation; hence **Merogenetic** a., pertaining to or characterized by merogenesis (*Cent. Dict.*). **Meroistic** (-istlik) a. *Biol.* [Gr. *μῆρ* egg], producing imperfect as well as fully developed ova. **Metomorph**, **Meromorphic** *adjs.* *Math.* [Gr. *μῆρ* part], similar in nature to a rational fraction (*Cent. Dict.*). **Meroparonymy** [*PARONYMY*], incomplete paronymy. **Merosome** *Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a

segment of the body of a segmented animal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Merosomal** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a merosome.

1881 *LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 The 'merogenesis' (segmentation or bud-formation) can only show itself by . . . compelling . . . the organs or regions of the body of the primary unit to assume the form of new units. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 443 Dr. A. Brant has proposed the term panostic for ovaries of the first mode, and 'merostic' for those of the second and third modes of development of the ova here described. 1888 [see *PAANOISTIC*]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 519/2 The host of cases (easily found in any large English dictionary) in which two or more possible forms are wanting, may be accepted as illustrations of partial paronymy or 'meroparonymy'.

Mero-2 (mɛrɔ, mɪrɔ), combining form of Gr. *μῆρος* 'thigh', occurring in certain mod. scientific terms. **Merocoele** *Path.*, femoral hernia; hence **Merocoele** a., of or belonging to merocoele (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Merocerite** (-sɛrɪt) *Zool.* [Gr. *μῆρ* horn], one of the joints in the antennae in crustaceans, which rests upon the ischiocerite; hence **Meroceritic** (-sɛrɪtik) a., of the nature of or pertaining to a merocerite. **Merognathite** *Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw: see -ITE], the fourth joint of a crustacean gnathite. **Meropodite** (-pɒdɪt) *Zool.* [Gr. *μῆρ*, *πῶς* foot], that joint of an endopodite which is borne on the ischiopodite; **Meropoditic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a meropodite (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1902).

1802 *TURTON Med. Gloss.*, **Merocoele*. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 336/1 Hernia of the bladder. . . is developed at the same point as a merocoele. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 To its inner portion an ischiocerite is connected, bearing a 'merocerite and carpopercite. 1859 *SALTER in Brit. Org. Rem.*, 1st *Monograph* 43 'Merognathite. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 94 The fourth, the longest of all the segments. . . is known as the 'meropodite'.

† **Merobibe**. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *merobib-us* (Plautus), f. *mero*-, *merum* unmixed wine + *bibere* to drink.] 'One who drinks pure Wine without a mixture of Water' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Meroblast (mɛrɔblast). *Biol.* [f. *MERO*-1 + Gr. *βλαστός* germ, -BLAST.] An ovum which is only partly germinal. Hence **Meroblastic** a., having only a partial power of germination. (Opposed to *holoblast*, -ic.)

1870 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool.* 703 The ovum is 'meroblastic', a portion only of the vitellus undergoing segmentation. 1884 *CALDWELL in Australasian Suppl.* 8 Nov. 3/3 Monotremes oviparous, meroblast ovum. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 371 *Monotremata*. . . The ova are large and meroblastic.

Merocracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μῆρος* part: see -CRACY.] Government by a part.

1679 *FILMER Free-holder* xii. 173 Why must an Assembly of part be called an Aristocrate, and not a Merocrate?

Merogony (mɛrɔɡɔni). *Biol.* [f. *MERO*-1 + Gr. *-γονία* begetting.] The production of an embryo from a portion of an egg not containing a nucleus. Hence **Merogonic** a., pertaining to or effected by merogony.

1899 *Nature* 2 Nov. 24/1 On merogonic impregnation and its results, by M. Yves Delage. *ibid.*, Since it [the fertilization of non-nucleated ovular cytoplasm] is a process which may be generalised, the author [M. Yves Delage] proposes to give it the name of merogony.

Merohehdral (mɛrɔhɛdrəl), a. *Cryst.* [f. *MERO*-1 + Gr. *ῥῆμα* scat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having less than the full number of faces admitted by the type of symmetry to which it belongs. So **Merohehdric** a. in the same sense (Webster Suppl. 1902); **Merohehdism**, the property of being merohehdral.

1888 *TEALL Brit. Petrogr.* 438 *Merohehdism*, a crystallographic term embracing both *hemihedrism* and *tetartohedrism*. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* § 137 The term merohehdral will be reserved for certain cases in which a defalcation is met with in the faces of a crystal out of accord with any fixed law of symmetry; though sometimes such a merohehdral crystal simulates the mode of grouping of a crystal belonging to a different type of symmetry from its own. 1899 *W. J. LEWIS Crystallogr.* 149 The forms of certain classes were regarded as merohehdral divisions of a more symmetrical form. *ibid.* 259 The views underlying the ideas of merohehdral lead to inconsistencies.

Merology (mɛrɔlɔdʒi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μῆρος* part, member + -LOGY.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the elementary tissues and fluids of the body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*

Meroon, obs. form of *MAROON*.

Merop (mɛrɔp), a. *nonce-wd.* [a. Gr. *μῆρος*, *μῆρ* speaking articulately.] Gifted with the power of speech. So **Meropic** a. (in same sense).

1854 *BADHAM Halcit.* 224 Mute creatures [seem] as capable of jealousy and resentment as loud-tongued meropic man! 1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Pughan* (1889) 172 He has no tongue, no merop tongue, I mean.

¶ **Meropia** (mɛrɔpiə). *Path.* [mod. L., f. *MERO*-1 + Gr. *-ωπία*, f. *ωπ*, *ωφ* eye: cf. *nyopia*, *amblyopia*.] Dullness or obscuration of sight (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Meropidan (mērōpīdān), *a.* and *sb.* *Ornith.* [*f. mod. L. Meropidēs + -AN.*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the picarian family *Meropidae* (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885). *b. sb.* A bird of the family *Meropidae*.

1812 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Meropidans*, *Meropidæ*, the family of Insectorial birds of which the bee-eater (*Merops*) is the type.

† **Meropie**. *Her. Obs.* [*a. L. merops*, *a. Gr. μέrops* bee-eater.] = MEROPS.

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* iii. 261, On a torse d'Argente and Azure, a Meropie volante, Sable, membered Gules.

|| **Merops** (mērōps). [*L., a. Gr. μέrops*.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. (*Obs. exc. Ornith.* as the name of the genus.)

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 148 Bellonius... writes thus concerning the Merops.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii. 262/1 The Merops, or Bee-eater, is like the Kings-Fisher in shape. 1705 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Merouquin, meror, *obs. ff.* MAROQUIN, MIRROR.

Merorganize, *v. rare.* [*f. MERO-I + ORGAN-IZE v.*] *trans.* To bring into a partially organized state. Hence *Merorganized*, *Merorganizing*, *ppl. adjs.* Also *Merorganiza'tion* (see quot. 1855).

1827 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 375, I have provisionally adopted the term *merorganized*, meaning to imply by it that bodies on passing into this state, become partly, or to a certain extent, organized. Thus starch I consider as *merorganized* sugar. *Ibid.*, note. Any substance may be supposed capable of performing the part of a merorganizing body. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Merorganization*, organization in part, or partial organization.

|| **Meros** (mērōps). In *Dicts.* also *merus*. [*mod. L., a. Gr. μέρος* thigh.]

1. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 Meros; the middle part of a triglyph. 1842-59 GWILF *Archit.* 1004 Meros, the plane face between the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order.

2. *Anat.* The thigh.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1890 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

3. One of the joints of a maxilliped.

1855 BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 33 The third leaf-like plate consists of two joints, the fourth and the fifth, the meros and the carpus. 1857 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 604 Fig. 10 to 14. Pereiopoda:—a, Coxa; b, Basos; c, Ischium; d, Meros.

Merostome (mērōstōm). *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. Merostomata* neut. pl., *f. MERO-I + Gr. στόμα, στόματ-* mouth; so called as having the mouth divided into separate parts.] Any arthropod of the order *Merostomata*. So *Merostomatous*, *Merostomous adjs.*, of or belonging to the *Merostomata*.

1831 GILL in *Smithson. Rep.* 431 The Merostomes, i.e., the Horse-hoe Crabs of the present epoch.

Merossymmetry (mērōsīmētri). *Cryst.* [*f. MERO-I + SYMMETRY.*] The condition or quality of being merohedral. So *Merossymmetrical a.* = MEROHEDRAL.

1875 *Chem. News* 19 Mar. 121 Such partially developed forms Mr. Maskelyne designated as *mero-symmetrical* forms. *Ibid.*, The varieties of *mero-symmetry* that a crystal may present. 1878 GUINÉE *Crystallogr.* 55. 1895 STORV. MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 *Mero-symmetrical* forms may be *hemi-symmetrical*.

Merostomatic (mērōstōmatik), *a. Cryst.* [*f. MERO-I + SYSTEMATIC.*] Having less than the number of normals by the law of symmetry.

1878 GUINÉE *Crystallogr.* 39 Such forms are called *mero-symmetrical*, or *mero-symmetrical*, or partially symmetrical forms. 1895 STORV. MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139 *Holo- and mero-symmetrical* forms.

Merour (e, *obs.* forms of MIRROR.

† **Meroure**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*n. L. mæror*, *f. mærrere* to mourn.] Lamentation, sorrowing. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3770 In whas absence...eure sho contynued in weping and in meroure.

-**merous**, the ending of the adjs. *dimerous*, *trimerous*, *tetramerous*, *pentamerous*, etc., used *Bot.* in the sense of 'having (a specified number of) parts'. The numeral part of these words is often expressed in writing by an arabic figure, which is sometimes replaced by the English numeral word, as in 2-*merous*, five-*merous*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. x, Papaveraceæ. Flowers regular 2-*merous*. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 228/2 A corolla of four petals could not have been provided with the same amount of nutritive material as a five-*merous* one.

Merovingian (mērōvīngiān), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. F. Merovingien*, *f. med. L. Merovingi* pl., the designation of Clovis and his descendants, repr. a Germanic word formed with patronymic suffix -ING from the name (in *L.* form *Meroveus*) of the reputed ancestor of the family.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the line of Frankish kings founded by Clovis (Chlodovech, in OHG. Hludwig), and to the kingdoms reigned over by them in Gaul and Germany from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 751-2, when their rule was succeeded by that of the Carolingian dynasty. In *Palæogr.*, applied to the style of handwriting peculiar to the Merovingian period

in the Frankish empire. *B. sb.* A king or other member of this royal line. In *Palæogr.* = Merovingian script.

1694 *Hist. Geogr. & Poet. Dict.*, *Meroveans*, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of France of the First Race. 1781 GIBSON *Deed. & F.* xxxv. 111, 400 The Franks... had wisely established the right of hereditary succession in the noble family of the Merovingians. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 111, 592 The wealth of the Merovingian princes consisted in their extensive domain. *Ibid.* 594 The silent decay of the Merovingian line. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaur. Craniorum* 74 Merovingian Frank. *Ibid.*, Nos. 208 to 210 are from the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe. *Ibid.* 75 Average Measurements of Merovingian Skulls. 1892 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xvi. 226 Merovingian Writing. *Ibid.* 231 The extravagances of the cursive Merovingian. 1900 EARL ROSEBERRY *Napoleon* xii. 152 The ladies of his party... had to be conveyed in a Merovingian equipage drawn by several yoke of oxen.

Merow, -owe, -ow3, *obs. ff.* MARROW *sb.* 1

Meroxene (mērōksēn). *Min.* [*ad. G. meroxen* (W. Haidinger 1845), after A. Breithaupt's *Astriles meroxenus* (1841), 'probably from μέρος a part, and ξένος strange, because it is a part of what had been called uniaxial mica' (A. H. Chester).] A variety of biotite.

1834 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 226 The Vesuvian biotite occurs in brilliant crystals (Meroxene).

Merpeople: see MER-

† **Merpyas**. *Obs. rare*—1. = PISMIRE.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Fiv, Than the merpysses shall...leve theyr egges behynde them.

Merquisate, *obs.* form of MARCASITE.

Merre, *obs.* form of MERE *sb.* 2, MYRRH.

Merrals: see MEREL.

† **Merribowk**. *Obs.* Also *meribauk*, *merry bauks*. [*f. MERRY a. + BOWK. Cf. sillibouk.*] A sillibouk or possot.

1611 CORN., *Lalet agre*, whay; also, a sillibou, or merribowke. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxen* iii. 111. (1617) 103/2 And can you milke a Cow? and make a merrybush [*1614* buck or bouk? 1664 O. HEWSDON *Diaries*, etc. (1833) III. 86 She had drunk six meribauk pots full of ale. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Merrybauks*: a cold Posset, *Verb.*

† **Merryfy**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. MERRY sb.* 1 + -FY.] *trans.* To cause to be merry.

1780 MINE D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1904) I. 347 I merryfied us all.

Merril (s): see MEREL.

Merrily (mērili), *adv.* Forms: see MERRY *a.* and -LY 2; also 4-6 merely, 4-7 merily, 5 morelly, 6 merrellie, -ely, merelie, -ye, 6- merrily. [*f. MERRY a. + -LY 2.*]

1. In early use: Pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, happily. In modern use: With exuberant gaiety, joyously, mirthfully, hilariously.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2295 þen muryly efte con he mele, þe mon in þe grene. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manege's* T. 34 No nyghtyngale Ne koude... Syngen so wonder myrly and weel. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3862 þe mone our þe montayns meryly it schynes. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Harl. MS.) The brid, þat sang so murely in the top of the tre, is bi conscience. 1554 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Ellis.* (1847) 247 That I may...even in the very pangs of death, cry boldly and merrily unto thee. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* x. 208 b, When he had spoken those wordes, he went merelie [*orig. alacrit*] into the fire. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. x. 42* Full merrily the humble Bee doth sing. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adols. fr. Parnass.* 126, I see the fire of Heresie...breaks most forth there, where they drink merrellie. 17.. in Scott *Kedgandlet* ch. iv, Merrily danced the Quaker's wife, And merrily danced the Quaker. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 22 No check, no stay, this Streamlet fears; How merrily it goes! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, 'Oh, very well, Uncle,' said the boy, merrily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462, (1) would not go out of life less merrily than the swans.

† 2. Jocularly, facetiously, wittily, in jest. *Obs.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's* T. 336 I lueneal seith of pouerte myrlye The poure man [etc.]. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. V* 21 This man merely...saied to his awne sonne that he would make him inheritor of y'roune meaning his awne house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 Philip the French king beyng merely disposed, saide that william lay in Childbed, and norrisshed his fat belly. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 14 We knew he spake it but merrily. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 431 Treves...is...of no great Beauty of it self...and the Air generally so clouded...that it is by some called merrily *Cloaca Planetarum*.

Comb. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 129 The fliers of some of my merrily-disposed readers.

3. With alacrity; hence, with reference to inanimate things, briskly. Somewhat arch.

1530 PALSGR. 547/1 These beestes fede meryly towards nyght. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 We went merrily up the river with the flood. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/3 The Mauser bullets rattled merrily, but importantly, on the armour [of a train].

Merriment (mēriment). [*f. MERRY v. + -MENT.*]

† 1. Something that contributes to mirth; a jest; 'a piece of fooling'; *spec.* a brief comic dramatic entertainment. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 151 Your talke replenished with pleasant merriments. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 146 When they, indeed of merriments in Loue did theaure conspire. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) E 3, Beleue me maister Doctor, this merriment hath much pleased me. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 27 They shal not be brought vpon the Stage for any goodnes, but in

a merriment of the Usurer and the Duell. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 324 Hee will...turne all to a merriment, if you take not the heat. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* vi. 292, I kept...the Germanes from langour, cherishing them with iouial merriments.

† 2. A humorous or scurrilous publication. *Obs.* 1697 BENTLEY *Diss. Epist.* etc., *Æsop* § 9. 148 Not a bit better than our Penny-Merriments, printed at London-Bridge. 1824 DIXON *Libr. Comp.* 598 The rapid increase of cheap pamphlets (under the title of *Merriments*).

2. The action (or an act) of merry-making, or of 'making merry' over something; hilarious enjoyment or jocularity; mirth, fun; 'a festivity.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v. ii.* 139 They doe it but in mocking merriment. 1596 — *Mereh. V.* ii. 11. 212 We haue friends That purpose merriment. 1602 — *Ham. v.* i. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* t. i. 674 [People] to crack'd Fiddle and hoarse Tabor, In Merriment did drudge and labour. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 61 Feasts and other Merriments. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 199 The Merriments in the Attic Villages. 1796 CRAWFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 337 Beaulieu and his exploits were subjects of merriment in the army. 1865 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* III. xii. 162 And, mingled with all this, there is a certain element of grim merriment. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 498 The old harvest or 'horkey' suppers with their feasting and merriment... have too often been allowed to die out.

b. Used for: A subject for mirth.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xvi. A summer night, in green-wood spent, Were but to-morrow's merriment.

† *c.* Entertainment, amusement. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 146, I see you are all bent To set against me, for your merriment.

Merriner, *obs.* form of MARINER.

Merriness (mērīnēs). *Now rare.* [*f. MERRY a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being merry (in various senses of the adj.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now mar and lesse, And hers now her mirines. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. Pr. ii. 52 (Camb. MS.) Wyf and chyliden þat men cysren for cause of delit and of meryoesse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 31 Tak thow example and spend with merriness. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 76 The Angellis sang with merynes. 1599 JAS. I *Baillie. Dymon* (1603) 115 Tempering it with grauitie, and quicknesse, or merinesse, according to the subject, and occasion of the time. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 2 We vomited out a like echo of thunder, plowing up the liquid seas in merinesse. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 114 Joy and meriness are not for me. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Nov. 5/5 The meriness which is supposed to be characteristic of the music of a peal of bells.

Merring, variant of MARRING *vb.* *sb.*

Merro (u)r (e, *obs.* forms of MIRROR.

Morrow (mērōw). *Anglo-Irish.* [*a. Irish mair-righach.*] A mermaid.

1828 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* ii. 17 The Irish word *Morrow*...answers exactly to the English mermaid. 1889 FROUD *Two Chiefs Dunboy* xxv, You slip through their hands like a merrow.

Morrowre, *obs.* form of MIRROR.

Merry (mērī), *sb.* [*altered form of MERISE*, probably due to interpretation of the *s* as a plural ending.] A kind of black cherry. Also *attrib.*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Bang. Sence* B 2b, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphil. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 265 They [cherries] do best grafted on the Black-Cherry-stock, or the Merry-stock. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* iii. lii. (1760) 221 The black cherry, the Merry or Honey Cherry. 1885 COBBETT *Kur. Rides* 86 'There are not many of the merries, as they call them in Kent and Hampshire. 1899 *Longin. Mag.* Dec. 179 The wild cherry tree, or merry-tree, also known...as the 'Gean'.

Merry (mērī), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 *myrize*, *murse*, *myrize*, *mirize*, *merge*, 1-3 *merize*, 3-4 *murje* (*comparative* *murje*, *murgore*, *superl.* *murgost*, -*gust*), 3-4 *myrje*, *muri*, 3-5 *murie*, 4 *myrje* (*compar.* *murer*), 4-5 *myrje*; 3-4 *miri* (e, 4-5 *myr*, *miry*, 4-6 *myrie*, 4-5 *myri*, (*compar.* *mirgurje*), 5-6 *Sc. mirrie*, *mirry*, *myrre*, 6 *myrry*, *Sc. mirre*; 3-6 *meri*, 4-5 *myrre*, 4-6 *merie*, -*ye* (e, 5 *myrre*, 5-6 *mere*, 6 *Sc. meary*, 6-7 *merrie*, 6- *merry*). [*OE. myr(i)ge* (:-O Teut. type **myrjo*), whence *myrjo* MIRTH; outside English the only cognate corresponding in sense is M.Du. **merch*, whence *merche* = MIRTH, *merchlocht* re-joicing, *mergelijc* joyful, *mergen* = MERRY v. It is, however, probable that the word is identical with the O Teut. **myrjo* - short, represented by OHG. *myr-siri* lasting a short time, and by the Gothic derivative *ga-maunrgjan* to shorten, and presumably descending, with Gr. *βραχυς*, from an Indogermanic *myrjin*-. The transition from the assumed original sense 'short' to the OE. sense 'pleasant' is somewhat difficult, but may have been brought about through the intervention of a derived factitive verb, meaning 'to shorten', and hence 'to shorten time', 'to cheer'; cf. ON. *skemta* to amuse, *f. skaut*, neut. of *skautu* - short.]

a. adj.
1. Of things: Pleasing, agreeable.
† *a.* Of occupations, events, or conditions: Causing pleasure or happiness; pleasing, delightful. *Obs.*

A *merry making*: see MEAL *sb.* 2 f.
c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 For þy ic nat hwæt þa woruldustas myrges bringað [L. *quid habeat iucunditatis*] hiora lufgendum. a. 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* xiii. 45 Him þa

twigu pincad emne swa mersa bat hi pas metes ne recd. c. 1000 *ÆLERIC Hom.* (Th. I.) 154 Peos world, peah de heo myrige hwilidum sepuht sy. c. 1205 *LAV.* 10147 pa puhte Elauoerite bat tidende swide murie. a. 1225 *Anr.* C. 390 He. spek swide sweteliche & so murie wordes bet. heo muhten be deade arearen urom deade to liue. c. 1290 *J. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/19 Guod it is and murie: breþren to wonie i-fer. c. 1325 *Spec. Gy Warru.* 905 Hu murie hit were, to haue be siht Of godes face, bat is so briht. 1435 *Misvyn Fire of Love* 57 No þinge is merier þan ihesu to synge. 1502 *ATKINSON tr. De Imitatione* III. vi. 200 Noþynge is mone swete than is loue, .. noþynge. .. meryer [L. *incundius*]. 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.*, etc. 110b, Let others then that feelen ioy Extolte the merrie Month of May.

b. † Of a place or country: Pleasant, delightful in aspect or conditions (*obs.*). So originally in the designation *Merry England*, in which the adj. was subsequently apprehended as in sense 3.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 2164 For grifd makede gode mon gode workes wurchen. . . bat lond bið þu murga. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 212 God bar him in to paradis, . . bi-taste him æt mirie stede. a. 1300-1400 *Cursus* M. 8 (Göt.) Brut bat bere bolde of hand, First conqueror of merie ingland. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* 935 Now tech me to bat myrry mote [Jerusalem]. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* xv. v. (Tullem. MS.), It [Armenia] is most mery londe with herbes, corne, wodes and frute. 1415 *HOCLEVER To Sir J. Oldcastle* 487 Remember yow, heuene is a mery place And helle is ful of sharp aduersitee. 1436 *Siege Calais in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 156 The crown of mery England. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv, 21 Edinburgh the mery toun. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. I. x. 61 Saint George of mery England, the signe of victorie. 1596 . . . *Prothall.* 128 To mery London, my most kyndly Nurse. [178a *COWPER Gipsy* 125 Thus all through mery Islington these gambols he did play. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* i, Perthshire contains . . . tracts, which may vie with the richness of mery England herself.]

Proverbial phrase. 1550 *HUTCHINSON Image of God* Epist. (1560) 657-113, It was a mery world (quod y^a papist) before the Bible came forth in englysh, all thinges were good chepe and plentiful. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen.* VI. ii. 9 It was neuer meryer worlde in England, since Gentlemen came vnp. 1601 — *Twel.* N. ii. i. 109.

† c. Of sound or music: Pleasant, sweet. Hence of animals, esp. birds: Having a pleasant voice. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 3.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Hymn* (Surtees) 141 Mid merizum. . . lofsange dulci ymno. c. 1250 *Will. Palerne* 2192 Alle men bat mut heide of þe muri houndes. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 31 His voys was murier than the murie Orzon. 1387 *TREVISSA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 þe emperour boust þat mery bridd. c. 1400 *LYDG. Chortle & Bird* xv, Ryngyng of fetters is no mery sowne. c. 1420 *CHRON. Vilod.* 2101 A mery wasse þer was y-songe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii, 3 I hard a merle with mirry notis sing. *Ibid.* 26 This mery gentill nythingail. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxxix* [2] a Brynge hitther the tabret, the weathy harpe & lute.

† d. Of weather, climate, atmospheric conditions, etc.: Pleasant, fine. Of a wind: Favourable. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5697 þe eibe selð betere & þet weder was murgore by is daye & lasse tempeste in þe se þan me er ysaye. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 804 In þe myrry mornynge 3e may your wayke take. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 332 He telth. . . how ther chon a merye Sunne. c. 1400 *LAND FLO.* 234, 1412 Seven dayes faust thet to gedre, And all that whay was mury wedre. c. 1410 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Altr.* v. (1510) C ii, Our Lorde God after tempeste sendeth soft and mery wedre. c. 1450 *MELVIN* 384 The secon was myri and softe. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph.* Epist. 423 Euen as Gouvernours of shippes. . . cat the waues as they are furthured with a merrie winde: euen so let us frame our studie and labour. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 90 The merrie winde Blows faire from land. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1004) IV. 360 At the next mery wind tooke shipping. 1630 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) I. 18 We tackted about. . . with a mery gale in all our saile. 1685 *DRYDEN tr. Hor. Ode* III. xxix. 101 In my small Pinnace I can sail. . . And running with a mery gale. . . my safety seek. . . Within some little winding Creek. fig. 1402 *Repl. Friar D. Topias in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 72 Will whith not this cow make mery wedre in this dish?

† e. Of dress: Handsome, gay. *Obs.* a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2864 A mery mantill of mervailous hewis.

† f. Of herbs, drugs, etc.: Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Obs.*

c. 1385 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 146 Ye shul haue digestuyes . . Of herbe yue, growyng in oure yeerd, this mery is. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 Cassia is swete and mery of smell.

† g. A mery mean: a happy medium. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redetis* II. 139 But mesure is a meri mene þou3t men moche yerne. c. 1450 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 107 Mesure is a mery menee whan God is not displesed. a. 1575 *CASCOIGNE Poet.* *Flowers* 41 Thus leame I by my glasse, that merrie mene is best. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farm* 530 So greatly. . . is the merrie mene commended.

† h. Of a saying, jest, etc.: Amusing, diverting, funny. *Obs.* or *arch.*, with mixture of sense 3.

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 36 Quhen Wallas herd spek of that mery saw, He likyt wellt at that mercat to be. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/2 Mery toun, lardon. *Ibid.*, Mery jeste a ryddle, *sonnet.* 1563 *HONILIES II. Idolatry* II. (1859) 265 Seneca much commendeth Dionysius, for his mery robbing of such decked and jewelled puppets. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. ii. 175 Two of her Brothers were condemn'd to death, My hand cut off, and made a mery jest. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) 68 *Facetia*, merrie bourds. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 378 There is a mery secret heere concerning the women. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. vi. 185 The Nolions all the Mussulmans haue of the Antichrist. . . are really mery. *Ibid.* 188, I had like to haue left out the very merriest Passage in the whole Story. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Gleaner* 328 A variety of fables which are mery. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* II, He gave me the mery book [a copy of Chaucer].

2. Of looks or appearance: † Pleasant, agreeable, bright (*obs.*); hence, expressive of cheerfulness, mirthful, hilarious (in modern use merged in sense 3).

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 314 þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti mud murie. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2258 Her non hadden ðo loten mirie. 13. . . *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 3357 The erl come with mery chere, Omang al that folk in fere. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 Mery yn chere, letus. 1559 *Passage Q. Elic.* A ij, Her grace by holding vp her haundes, and merie countenance to such as stode farre of. . . did declare her selfe [etc.]. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3948/4 A dun Gelding. . . with a round Barrel, loush Leggd. . . a mery Countenance. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* III, He was a pleasant-looking fellow. . . with dark hair, and a mery brown eye.

3. Of persons and their attributes: Full of animated enjoyment (in early use chiefly with reference to feasting or sport); joyous, mirthful, hilarious. Also of permanent temper or disposition: Given to jousness or mirth.

The Merry Monarch: a frequent designation for Charles II. † *Merry* (*uenerie* (*obs.*), *merryment* (see *MERRYMAN*)): applied in ballad poetry to the followers of Robin Hood; hence sometimes used *adverbially*.

c. 1340 *Sir Trist.* 1198 A mirman were he 3if he o liue ware. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4926 As þei muriet at þe mete þat time seten, þe come men-kfil messengers. c. 1375 *Cursus* M. 4872 (*Texts*) Quen þat saghe þer corne plente Mure [earl]e fairs gladder, blifed men miht neuer be. a. 1380 *Alin. Poet.* *Vernon MS.* 68a When men booy murest at heor Mele. I rede 3e þenke on yesterday. c. 1400 *Deir. Troy* 4787 Mery was the menyve & madden gret loye. c. 1461 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 48 The boyng was mery y-nowe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv, 27 Bring 3ow sone to Edin-burgh ioy. For to be mery among ws. c. 1510 *Lytell Geste Robyn Hood* iv. in *Awengul. Lech.* (1893) I. 180/4 And he founde there Robyn hode. And all his mery meyn. *Ibid.* v. 180/115 Buske you my mery yonge men. 1553 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward coulede say that he had three concubines. . . one the meriest, one the wylliest, the thirde the holysse harlot in the realme. . . But the meriest was Shores wife. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 27 He is melancholy without cause, and mery against the haire. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 90, I was exceeding mery with my old friends. 1c. 1665 *ROCHESTER Sat. on King* 19 Restless he rolls about from Whore to Whore. A mery Monarch, scandalous, and poor. 1712 *STEEL Spect.* No. 462 7 5 This very Mayor afterwards erected a statue of his mery Monarch in Stocks-Market. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv, Poor Ludovico would be as madley as the best of them, if he was well. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 262 His memory was always cherished as that of a mery companion. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* II, She was the merriest little abess in the world.

† b. Happy. *Obs.* a. 1380 *S. Ambrosius* 426 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 15/1 He. . . wepte for holymen and murie þat passed weren vp to glorie. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xli. 23 This yuel man dieth. . . riche and bleful, that is, iynrye. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 The true Lorde Hastings. . . was neuer merier, nor thought his life in more suretie in all his dayes. 1529 *MORE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 12, I pray you by my. . . household mery in God. *transf.* 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 184 [Silkworms] will be no where mery nor vselful, but where are store of Mulberry Trees.

c. Pleasantly amused; hence, facetious, 'pleasant'. Const. *with, on, upon* (a person). *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. *make mery*, 3 e below.)

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. ii. 42, I know his Lordship is but mery with me. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* Desc. 1, There is hardly such a thing as being mery, but at another's Expense. 1694 *ATTERBURY On Prov.* xiv. 6, Serm. 126 I. 195 They were Men who. . . took their Fill of all the Good Things of this World; and. . . were very mery, and very bitter upon those that did not. 1709 *SWIFT Merlin's Proph.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 179 Astrology. . . is by no means an art to be despised, whatever Mr. Bickerstaff, or other mery gentlemen are pleased to think. 1714 *Spectator* No. 573 (init.), You are pleased to be very mery, as you imagine, with us Widows. 1772 *FOOTE Nabob* 1. 17 You are mery, Sir. 1831 *LITTON Goldolphin* 9 You are mery on me, I see.

d. Hilarious from drunk; slightly tipsy. (Cf. *markel-mery*.)

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 287 The said Sr Richard, being mery with drinke, maid a quarell to this exaninate. *Ibid.* 288 The said Sr Richard will be mery with drinke ther, but not drunken. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 134 Mr. Verdon. . . returning home pretty mery, took occasion to murder a man on the road. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* III. 7 Drunk, which the vulgar call mery. 1838 *JAMES ROBBER* vi, Doveton, who was beginning to get mery, and eke good-humoured in his cups.

e. Phrases. To make mery (refl. and intr.): to be festive or jovial; to indulge in feasting and jollity. To make mery (over, † with): to make fun (of), to ridicule.

c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 3085 Bobe seige he Wiþ too houndes mirie made. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1880 Make we vs merie for mete haue weat will. c. 1440 *Cast. Persen.* 2709 Make us mery, & lete hym gone I he was a good felawe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii, 32 Sum makis him mury at the wyntis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 625/2 Make mery, syns, we shal go hence to morowe. 1628 *EARLE Microasmi.* *Taverna* (Arch.) 37 Men come here to make mery. 1761 *HUMPH. Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 The people made mery with the Cardinal's ostentation. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 403 The people made mery with this absurd and brutal statue. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 19/1 My horse took fright at some hay-makers who were carousing and making mery. 1832 *TENNISON Pal. of Art* 3 Oh, soul, make mery and carouse. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Oct. 481/2 He makes mery over their deficiencies.

f. In proverbs and proverbial comparisons. (See also *CRICKET sb.* 1 d, *GRIG sb.* 1 5.)

13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 830 Bot vchon enle we wolde were

fyf, þe mo þe myrrer. 13. . . *K. Allit.* 1163 Swithe myrr hit is in halle, When the burdes wawen alle. 1546 *J. HERYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 65 It is mery in halle, when berds wag all. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 433 'Tis good to be mery and wysse: How shal foolos folow that aluse? 1564 *PILKINGTON Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) Pref. 7 The bishop of Man liveth here at ease, and as mery as Pope Joan. 1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. i. 18, I should be as mery as the day is long. a. 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* III. iv, I'll be As mery as a Pismire. a. 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Footman*, Live a short life and a mery one. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 337 'He knew how to be mery and wise. 1792 *BURNS 'Here's a health to them that's awa'*, 'T's gude to be mery and wise, 'T's gude to be honest and true. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 29 *Mery* as a lark.

4. Of times or seasons: Characterized by festivity or rejoicing.

1567 [see 1]. 1596 *SHAKS. 2 Hen.* IV. v. iii. 38 Welcome mery Shrovetide. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 87 To keepe a mery Christmas. 1667 *LP. SANDWICH Let. in Sir W. Temple's Wks.* (1720) II. 136, I wish you a very mery Christmas. 1710 *SWIFT *First* to Stella* 21 Dec., But first I will wish you a mery Christmas and a happy New Year. 1710-11 *Ibid.* 25 Mar., 25. Morning. I wish you a mery new year: this is the first day of the year, you know, with us. 1843 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* III, They wished each other Merry Christmas in their can of grog.

5. Special collocations: † mery-bout, *slang*, an act of sexual intercourse; † mery main (see *MAIN sb.* 1), a game at dice; † mery Monday, the Monday before Shrove Tuesday; mery night, *north. dial.*, a night given up to festivities and sport. For mery dancers, Greek, grig, pin, see *DANCER* 5, *GREEK sb.* 5, *GRIG sb.* 5, *PIN sb.* 11. See also *MERRY-ANDREW*, *MERRY-MAN*, etc.

1780 *Newgate Cal. V.* 314 Being asked. . . if she thought it proper for a woman of decency to ask another 'how she did after this 'mery-bout', and 'whether she thought a rape was a mery-bout'. 1665 'Merry main [see *MAIN sb.* 1]. 1667 *DRYDEN Scer. Love* IV. i. Come, gentlemen, let's lose no time: While they are talking, let's have one mery main before we die, for mortality sake. 1790 *GAY Polly* III. (1772) 198 Does not this drum-head here. . . tempt you to fling a mery main or two? 1565 in *Picton L'pool Minic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 Monday next before Fasten's eve or Shrovetide called 'Merry Monday'. 1803 *R. ANDERSON Cumtill. Brit.* 65 ha, had I seca 'merry-neet' we've had at Blackell. 1819 *WODSW. Waggoner* 20 'Tis the village Merry-Night! 1837 *Pease Cyc.* VII. 223/2 Cumbrian peasantry have various festive meetings, called the *hivn*, or harvest-home, sheep-shearing, mery nights, and upshots.

6. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as mery-conceited, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -lipped, -minded, -wilted adjs.

1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 6 Aristippus. . . was a mery-wilted fellow. 1548 *SIR P. HOBY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. Y. 79, I hear say he is a man some what aged and mery-conceited when he list. 1611 *BURLE Isa.* xxiv. 7 All the merrie hearted doe sigh. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argents* IV. xii. 277 He was. . . mery-conceited in words. 1648-60 *HEXHAM, Klucht-schnigh*, Merrie-minded. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* III. i, You Plump-cheek'd mery-eyed Rogue. 1816 *L. HUNT To J. H.* 20 It [sc. a mouth] breaks into such sweetness. With mery-lipped completeness. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick* vi, The mery-faced gentleman sent round the punch. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 220 Clear, crisp, ringing, mery-minded waves.

b. quasi-adv. with another adj.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Auto-machia* 125 Sailing all my Life On mery-orty seas. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x, They are laughing and roaring now, mery-mad every one of them.

B. adv. = MERRILY.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 570 Mirie 3e singed ðis mere. c. 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 556 Foulles seque therinne murie. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Par.* Fables 592 Daunsultit he murye that is myrtheles? 14. . . *Sir Benet* 107 (MS. E.) Belys he herde merye ryng. 14. . . *With & Merl.* 2485 (Kölbing) He was grauen & layd full merye In the towne of Glasenbury. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 87 They wedde and bury, and synge full mery, but all for money. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.C.) 68 We seld. . . Without any dissimillance Be blyth, and myrrie sing.

b. Comb., as mery-running, -singing, -turned, mery-begot, -bogotten *dial.*, illegitimate; also *sb.*, a bastard.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* L j b, With suche taunts and mentoured answers they provoke men to laughter. 1593 *NASHE Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 109 The younger men in their mery-running Madrigals. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barbas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1133 A willing Toun of mery-singing Swains. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Mery-bogotten*, a bastard. 1890 *HALL CANE Boudin* I. vi, Maybe you think it nice to bring up your daughter with the mery-begot of any ragabash that comes prowling along.

† *Merry*, v. *Obs.* [OE. *myrgan* (:= *murgian*), related to *myrre* *MERRY a.*]

1. intr. To be mery.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xlv. i. Fægnað and myrðað Gode mid wysumne stenne. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. II. xiv. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xiii. 714 Lo, he merys; lo, he laghs, my sweetyng.

2. trans. To make (a person, etc.) mery.

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xiii. 44 Woves this wilde drakes, Miles murgeth huere makes. c. 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandt) 1848/26 A ha, sals, now þou seist so þou miirst me in my mode. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Though pleasure merries the Senses for a while: yet horror after vulturs the unconsuming heart.

Merry-andrew, Merry-Andrew (meri-ændru). [app. f. *MERRY a.* + *Andrew* proper name (cf. *ANDREW* 2).

Hearne's statement, in the preface to his edition of Benedictus Abbas (1735) that 'Merry Andrew' was originally

applied to Dr. Andrew Borde (died 1549) has neither evidence nor intrinsic probability, though Borde had a reputation for buffoonery, as is shown by the traditional attribution to him of various collections of jests. In 1668 (29 Aug.) Pepys says that he saw at Bartholomew Fair a ridiculous play called 'Marry Andrew', but that this title has any connexion with *merry-andrew* is very doubtful.]

1. One who entertains people by means of antics and buffoonery; a clown; properly (in early use), a mountebank's assistant.

1673 DRYDEN *Epil. to Univ. Oxford* 11 Tb' Italian Merry-Andrews took their place, And quite Debauch'd the Stage with lewd Grimace. 1677 W. SHAKESPEARE *Ans. T. Danson* 69 As ridiculous... as it would be very gravely to confute Tom Thumb, or merry Andrew, of a Town Lampon. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. This is like Merry Andrew on the low rope, copying lubbly the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. viii. He found the master of the puppet-show belabouring the back and ribs of his poor Merry-Andrew. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* iii. (1893) 202 Listening to the jokes of the merry-andrews from the platforms in front of the temporary theatres.

b. fig. 1694 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 458 note, To make your self the merry andrew of the company [you]id vent upon a person freely to expose him to scorn. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Girard* I. 438 Those who are not sought out as the Merry-Andrews of the pulpit. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Richter (1859) I. 11 Richter is a man of mirth, but he seldom or never condescends to be a merryandrew.

c. attrib. or as adj.

1689 *Ans. Lords & Commons* Sp. 25 A Reverend Prelate... whom he styles, in a sort of a Merry-Andrew-vein, Church of England Apostle and Captain of her Life-Guard. 1798 LIT. *Mem. Living Authors* I. 119 The jokes and merriment of the merry-andrew philosopher. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 177 Scroggins made some merry-andrew tricks to save his wind. 1847 ALA. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlix. (1879) 422 A poor fellow who went about the country in the merry-Andrew line.

d. Comb., as *merry-andrew-like* adv. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lonsiad* u. Wks. I. 238 Turn it [thy wig] inside out. And wear it, Merry-Andrew like, about.

2. pl. Playing cards of the lowest quality. 1856 [see *HARRY* s.v. 3]. 1857 *Fry Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Andrews, Merry Andrews*, Playing-cards of the fourth or lowest class or quality.

Hence *Merry-andrew*, *Merry-andrewize* vbs. *intr.*, to play the merry-andrew; *Merry-andrewish*, buffoonery, clownishness.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 37 Nothing is more distasteful... than the indiscriminating Merryandrewism of an ingrained vulgarian. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii. Arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewing in a new arena. 1892 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. iii. 40 He can, if lumps are in him, merryandrew as much as he pleases.

Merry-bauks, -bush: see MERRIBOWK.

† *Merry-gall*. *Obs.* Also 6 merrygald, 7 merigal. [See *GALL* s.v. 2: the first element might so far as form is concerned be *mery* MARROW¹, but the sense of the combination is not obvious.] A sore produced by chafing.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 139 (May be) he seeks to have my Sewet for himselfe, Whiche sooner heales a merrygald then Pothecaries pelfe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. l. 1202 If such as journey or travel do carry with them a branch or rod of *Agnus castus* in their hand, it will keep them from mery gals, and wearines. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 101 It healeth all mery-gals and raw places where the foot is rubbed off or chafed: it helpeth the rank ramish smell vnder the arm-holes [L. *intertrigium et alarum vitilis perficitionibusque non dubie nederi*]. *Ibid.* 319 It is good to anoint merigals therewith, namely, when one part of the body is fretted & chafed against another [L. *prodest et conficitur membris*].

Merryghe, obs. form of MARROW s.v. 1

† *Merry-go-down*. *slang. Obs.* Strong ale. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 92 Where is the best wye? tell yow me. I know a draught of mery-go-downe. The best it is in all this towne. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. 86 A pot of hufcappe or mery-go-downe. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Ded. A 3b, You... can do no lesse then present mee with the best mornings draught of merry-go-downe in your quarters.

Merry-go-round.

1. A revolving machine carrying wooden horses or cars, on or in which persons ride round and round for amusement; a roundabout.

1729 *Daily Post* 23 Aug. Here's the merry-go-rounds: Come, who rides? 1806-7 J. B. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xx. 252 May she fall to the ground From a merry-go-round. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Note-Bks.* (1833) 26 There were merry-go-rounds, wooden horses, and other provision for children's amusements. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 76 It [sc. a steam organ] belonged to a travelling merry-go-round.

2. fig. A 'whirl'.

1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xiii. (1833) 98 This dystem of a business, this merry-go-round of trade. 1890 H. G. DAVENY *Xenophon* I. p. cxx, What a merry-go-round of soldiery adventure!

† *Merry-go-sorry*. *Obs.* A mixture of joy and sorrow.

1599 BRYTON *Mis. Mavillius* (Grosart) 49/2 Joying to see the kinde heart of this other olde gentleman, soe to be an occasion of such anger to him-elfe, and trouble to his house, betwixt a merrie, goe sorrie, I fell to such weeping, as quite spilde mine eyes. 1600—1601 *Fort. Two Princes* 52. 1606 [? B. R.] *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1831) 76 Thou hast told me of such a Merry-gosorry, as I have not often heard of: I am sorry for thy ill fortune, but am glad to see thee alive.

† *Merry land* = *Maryland*, the name of a

district in N. America (now one of the United States), applied to a kind of tobacco. Cf. *F. maryland*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armarium* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 271/1 Sorts of Tobacco... Merry land, leafe Tobacco.

Merrymaid, dial. variant of MERMAID.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1881) 149 The 'merry-maids' of the Cornish fishermen and sailors possess the well-recognised features of the mermaid.

Merry-make (merimek), sb. arch. [app. f. vbl. phr. *make merry*, with inversion as in the later MERRY-MAKING.] = MERRY-MAKING.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 9 Now niss the time of merimeake, a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 51 Gif 3e lyk musik, mirth, or myrie mak. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* l. xxviii. With fearless merry-make and piping. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 29 The Simple Merrie-make of older Swains Was innocent. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* v. xlviii. The din of merry-make and boast! 1833 LONGE *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 52 The rural sports and merimeakes of the village. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 5 We'll have feasts And funerals also, merry-makes and wars. 1893 KATH. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 23 England was wonted to take her merry-makes as a gift from the hand of Religion.

Merry-make, v. rare. [Formed as prec.] *intr.* To make merry; to be festive.

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tues. 50 Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight To moil all day and merry-make at night. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 240 Dancing and otherwise merry-making. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Quar* xxv, I think the Vessel, that with fugitive Articulation answer'd, once did live, And merry-make. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 202 Ye young who pawn each other's watches, and merry-make together on the proceeds.

Merry-maker (merimek), [f. MERRY a. + MAKER, after next.] One who makes merry or takes part in festivities.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 35 A party of merry-makers, who resorted to this unwanted saloon to sip their wine. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 243/3 The merry-makers did not break up until a late hour.

Merry-making, vbl. sb. [f. MERRY a. + MAKING vbl. sb.] The action of making merry; conviviality; also, an occasion of festivity, a convivial entertainment.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 If a woman at a merry-making dresses in man's clothes. 1779 MME. D'ARLOU *Diary* 13 June, Her... gay, laughing face inspires an almost immediate wish of conversing and merry-making with her. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 209 A merry-making, on the death of a relation. 1830 TENNISON *Poems* 93 See! our friends are all forsaking The wine and the merry-making. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 107 The Irish betake themselves to rebellion when stopped in their merry-makings. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 55 The tedious length of an English merry-making would be unintelligible to him [sc. an Italian].

attrib. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 310/1 We Twain Not oft again... Unto this merry-making place shall ride.

So *Merry-making* ppl. a.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* vi. Such jolly, roystering, rollicking, merry-making blades. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 94 First must merry-making men address the gods with holy songs.

Merry man, *merryman*.

1. pl. *Merry men*: the companions in arms or followers of a knight, an outlaw chief, etc.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 128 His murie men comanded he To make hym both game and glee. c 1400 *Gauey* 774 Yong Gamelyn... fond his mery men under wode-bough. c 1550 *Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hood* in *Child Ballads* III. 66 And Robyn and his mery men Went to wode anon. c 1550 *Hunting of Cheviot* 31 *Ibid.* III. 309 Fyghte ye, my mery men, whylly ye may. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. I. l. 22 They say he is already in the Forrest of Arden, and a many merry men with him. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xviii. Still at the gallop prick'd the Knight, His merry-men follow'd as they might.

2. (As one word.) A jester or buffoon. ? *Obs.*

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Merry Andrew*, or *M. Merimeake*, the jack pudding, jester, or zany of a mountebank, usually dressed in a party coloured coat. 1838 THOMAS in *Beutley's Misc.* III. 623 The equestrian clown at Astley's, as the Mister Merryman who attends the horsemanship at that theatre is professionally designated. 1858 DORAN *Cl. Fools* 58 In the fifteenth century, when the fashion of wearing bells was abandoned to the professional merry-men.

|| 3. The surname Merriman has sometimes been used allusively.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* *Ajax* 84 *Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata dieta*, Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Meryman.

Merry-meeting. A festive or convivial gathering.

a 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove*, *Winter* xv. 191 This... struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the merry meeting. 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. 51 He can... in those higher speculations forget all his merry-meetings and companions. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 58. II. 505 If he has not that Zed without Knowledge to improve a Merry-meeting into a Riot. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B. II.* xi. 268 He had carried his merry-meetings to an unusual extent. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 He was... made free of all their small gatherings and merry-meetings.

Merryment, -nes, obs. f. MERRIMENT, -NESS.

Merry-sole, var. *Mary-sole*: see *MARY* c.

1880-4 F. DAV BART. *Fishes* II. 22 *Aruglossus negastoma*. Names.—*Whiff, merry sole*, a term applied due to its active movements when in the water.

Merrythought (meribot). [f. MERRY a. + THOUGHT sb.: see below.] THE FURCULA or forked

bone between the neck and breast of a bird; also, the portion of a bird when carved that includes this bone. Also attrib.

The name, like the synonym *wish-bone*, alludes to the playful custom of two persons pulling the furculæ of a fowl until it breaks; according to the popular notion, the one who gets the longer (in some districts, the shorter) piece will either be married sooner than the other, or will gain the fulfilment of any wish he may form at the moment.

1607 DEKKER *Northw.* *Hoc* iii. Wks. 1873 III. 42, I longed for the merry thought of a pheasant. 1611 CORIAC. *Lamette*, the merrie-thought; the forked claw-bone of a bird, which we use, in sport, to put on our noses. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 2, I... have seen a Man in Love grow pale and lose his Appetite, upon the plucking of a Merry-thought. 1716 R. WALLER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 513 Under the Clavicle or Merry-thought-bone. a 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 269 Then cut up the merry-thought. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii. Smirking old maids cracked merry thoughts with gay bachelors. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 136 The lower belly of the curve, convex forward, fitting in between the forks of the merrythought [Lat. *furculum*].

Merry-trotter. dial. Also 8-9 trotter. [f. MERRY a. + TOTTER sb.] A see-saw; a swing.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 338/2 Myrry tottyr [v. r. mirtotytr], chyliderys game... oscillum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 235/2 A Merytolyr, oscillum, pelaurus. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Concinnus' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 277 Boyes... tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter [L. *super Pelaurum*]. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Merry-totter*, a see-saw. 1862 'TOM TREDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsia Foaks Ann.* 4 (E.D.D.) Merry-trotter.

Merry-wing. [f. MERRY a. + WING sb.; app. with reference to the rapid beating of the wings.]

† 1. A kind of gnat or mosquito found in the West Indies, esp. Jamaica and Barbados. *Obs.*

1671 OGILBY *Amer.* 340 In some parts of the Country (in Jamaica) there are also sort of stinging Flies, call'd Muschilli and Merrywings. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merry-wings*, a sort of Fly, very troublesome in the Night, in the Island of Barbados. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 87 The Merry-Wing... is a very minute Fly... They seem to be exactly of the same Species with the Gnat in England.

2. U. S. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*.

1883 G. TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 78.

† *Mers*. *S. Obs.* Also 6 mersse. [a. MDu.

mersse (mod. Du. *mars*) 'top' of a mast, literally 'basket'.] A round-top surrounding the lower masthead. Also attrib. in *mers clothes*, streamers and hangings suspended from the 'mers'.

1494 *Acc. Lid. High Treas. Scot.* (1871) I. 253 Item for ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast; and thair rais and the taking with ane mers... and for ane pomp and other small gairth, &c. 1504-6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 89 Item xlvij elne carsay blew, red, quhit and yallow to be ij mers clathis to the schip. 1505-6 *Ibid.* 183 Item... to the man that maid the mers of the schip, in drinkislvir xiiij. 1506 *Ibid.* 189 Item... to Alexander Chamir, payntour, quhilk payntit the mers of the Kingis schip w/ Franch crouns. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 52 A sail, als quhite as blossum vpon spray, Wyth mersse of gold, brycht as the stern of day.

Mersatorial (mōsātō-riāl), a. *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *mersator* diver: see -IAL.] Belonging to Macgillivray's order *Mersatores*.

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 424 They [sc. the Procellariæ] are mersatorial birds.

Mersaus (e. *Mersch*, *Merschale*: see MERSAUC, MARCH s.v. 3, MARSH, MARSHAL.

Merschauridre, *Merschion*: see MERCHANTISE, MARCHION.

Merse (mers), sb. Sc. [Sc. repr. OE. *mersc*, MARSH.] Low flat land, usually beside a river or the sea; marsh. Also attrib.

The *Merse* is used as the proper name of the district of Berwickshire between the Lammermoors and the Tweed. a 1810 in Cromek Rem. *Nithsdale Song* 234 There's a maid has sat o' the green mere side Thae ten lang years and mair. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 188 Go the rooks Down to the sea... on the flat merse To tear up tufts of grass for grubs below. a 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 105 A Merse mist along the Tweed In a harvest mornin's gude indeed. 1869 LANDRETH *Life Adam Thomson* I. 5 A bloody skirmish between Merse-men and Northumbrians. 1875 W. McLEWATH *Guide Wigtonshire* 78 A little bit of merse-land, detached by the windings of the River Luce, is called St. Helen's Island.

Merse, *Mersment*: see MERCE, MERCEMENT.

Merser, *Merish*, *Mershal* (1: see MERCER, MARCH v. 2, MARSHAL.

Mersion (mō's-jon). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *mersion*, ad. L. *mersionem*, n. of action f. *mers*, *mergere* to dip: see MERGE v.] The action, or act, of dipping; spec. with reference to baptism.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 365 Mersion or dipping is not of the necessity of the Sacrament, sprinkling being in every way as operative. 1669 BARROW *Sacraments in Creed* etc. (1697) 444 The mersion also in Water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life. 1691 W. NICHOLAS *Ans. Naked Gospel* 32 The custom of the trine mersion seems to be very ancient in the Church, if not Apostolical.

Merss (h. *Merssery*: see MARSH, MERCERY.

Mersshall: see MARSHAL.

Mersye (e. *Mersymment*, *Merte*, *Mertelage*, *Mertenet* (te: see MERCY, MERCEMENT, MART s.v. 2, MARTILOGE, MARTINET.

Merth (e: see MART s.v. 1, MIRTH.

Mertiloge, *Mertinet*, *Mertle*, *Mertlete*: see MARTILOGE, MARTINET, MYRTLE, MARTLET.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 205 Upright men at murder-mischantlie. 1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* 111. 549 How mischiantlie and barbarouslie the innocent Gentillman was murderst. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Doug.* 153 Which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and mischiantness, that I can be by no means sound it. 1651 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1842) 111. 468 Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hucheson, were, without all cause, mischiantly abused by his pen.

† **Meschantery.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MESCHANT + -ERY.] A wicked deed.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 337 The good man by that delusive spell is rendered a ridiculous spectator, and seemingly an assessor to their meschanteries.

Meschaunce, -cheaunce, obs. ff. MISCHANCE. **Meschief**, -chief, etc., obs. ff. MISCHIEF.

Meschit(e, -ito): see MESQUITA *Obs.*, mosque.

† **Meschyne.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. OF. *meschyne*, fem. of *meschin*, *mesquin*: see MESQUIN. (But cf. MDu. *Meskin* girl, vench.)] A bad woman.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 58 This meschyne... that loyeth her to recyte... more lesyng than trouthe.

Mesquita, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

Meselin, obs. form of MASLIN².

Mesco -tent, -creance, etc.: see MIS-

Mescroycance, quasi-arch. *rare*—1. [a. OF. *mescroycance*, f. *mescroyant*: see next.] Misbelief.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxvii. 383 The elements of Croycance and Mescroycance are always chemically separable.

† **Mescroyant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *mescroyant*, var. of *mescraiant*, *mescraunt*: see MISCREANT.] A misbeliever.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 365 The Church and clergy... are every day... insulted by every vile mescroyant, and every blaspheming tongue.

Mesquite, variant of MESQUITA, MESQUIT *Obs.*

† **Mesdames** (medam). [Fr., pl. of MADAME.]

1. The plural of MADAME.

c 1573 GASCOIGNE *Poesies, Flowers* 43 And wherefore marraillie you Mez Dames, I praye you tell mee then. 1774 GIBSON *Lett.* 24 May in *Life & Lett.* (1869) 233 The Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the smallpox.

2. Used to supply the want of an Engl. pl. of 'Mrs.' 1799 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Margate Hay* 37 My good friend Johnson—Mesdames Windsor, Kelly, 1879 *Unstr. Lond. News* 15 Mar. 258/2 Mesdames Down and Jamieson.

† **Mesdemoiselles**, pl. of MADEMOISELLE.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 52 (1795) III. 27 The practice among fashionable mothers of committing their children to the care of French Mesdemoiselles.

Mesdo, obs. form of MISDO.

Mese (miz), sb.¹ *Obs.* exc. s.w. dial. Also 7-9 meese, 9 meesh, mews, etc. [O.E. *mios* = Flem. *mies* (cited Kilian as obsolete), OHG. *mios* (MHG., mod.G. dial. *mies*), ON. *myr-r* (see MIRE sb.): — O.E. types **meu-so-z*, **meu-zo-z*, related by ablaut to **mason*-, ON. nose Moss sb.] Moss.

a 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* ii. 11. 82 þa brohte him sumne dæl ealdres meoses, þe on þam halgan treo a-weaken wæs. 13. Sir Orfeo 246 (Zielke 1880) 98 þis king mote make him bed in mese. 14. *Treat. Gardening in Archaeologia* LIV. r. 161 Upon the clay thu schalt mese layne. c 1639 Berkeley MS. in *Gloss. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Meese, meesy, i. e. moss, mossy. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Wordsb.* *Mews* (mēz), moss. 1885 DORSET *Gloss.* *Mees*, moss. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* *Mesi* (e long), moss or lichen on an old apple-tree.

† **Mese**, sb.² *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 mees, 5-6 meese, 5-7 messe, mese, 5-8 mease, meese, 6 meas, meis(s)e, myse, 7-8 mise. [a. OF. *mes* masc., *mese* fem. — late L. *mansum* (-us), *manusa*: see MANSE.] = MESSAGE.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 405/1 Un mees de iij^{tes} acres de terre.] 1402 HOCCELEVE *Lett. Cupid* 334 Ne men beueve hir landes ne hir Mees. 1467 *Gostow Reg.* 347 A dwelling place (for a mese) with a plough-land. 1527 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 132 My capital meas in Ragenhill. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 150, i myse buylded lying in Wodhouse. a 1604 HARNER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 194 The eldest can demand no more than her sisters; but the chief mese by reason of her ancients. 1720 STRYVER *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. iii. 634/1 In the Palace yard were anciently pales within which were two Meses, the one called Paradise and the other called the Constabulary. 1729 MS. *Indenture estate at Crich, co. Derby*, A message... closes thereto belonging, called the mese, furlongs [etc.]. fig. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. iv. 239 Thou [Aries]... loest hold the First house of Heav'n's spacious Meese [Fr. *possédant du Ciel la première maison*].

† **Mese** (me'si), sb.³ [Gr. *μέση* (sc. *σοπῶν* string), fem. of μέσος middle.] In ancient Greek music, the middle string of the seven-stringed lyre, and its note; subsequently, the key-note of any of the scales in use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 796 The three termes or bounds which make the intervals in an octave or eight, of musike harmonically, to wit, *Nete*, *Mese*, and *Hypate*, that is to say, the Treble, the Meane, and the Base. 1611. 1252 Thus may a man soone perceive... who plaieth upon a pipe after the old manner: For by his good will, the Hemitone in the Mese, will be incompounded. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 700 The antients agree in their accounts of the relative pitch of the meses. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 July 125/3 The direct descendant of the mese in the old Greek music.

Mese (miz), v. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4-5 mees, 4-9 mease, 5 meese, 5, 9 mees, 6 maissa,

meiss, meys, miess, miss), 6-7 meis(e, 4- mese. [Aphetic f. AMESE v.]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, assuage, appease, calm (a person's anger, sorrow, etc.); to settle (disputes). 13. *E. E. Allib.* P. B. 764 Wylt þou messe þy mode & mending abyde? c 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 238 Nowe might þer Jewes þare malise messe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1051 Þe childe with mylde wordes he meesdy. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 21 To mess all thir debatis, it was ordanyt that Rome sould be a soverane kirk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 104 The nobillis. With fair wordis misit the multitude. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 60 Sum luvdis dance vp and down, To mess thair malancoly. 1629 Sir W. MURE *True Cruelty* 586 Yet did not mease the causeless spight. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prop.* 138 He should be sindle angry, that has few to mease him. 1862 HISTOR *Prov. Scot.* 107 If you be angry, sit laigh and mease you. 2. To calm (wind, tempest, etc.); quench (fire).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 62 Swyth þe gret fyre can he mess. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. 62 The blastis mesit, and the fluidis stabill. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xxiii. (S.T.S.) 227 Þe noyes... was sun parte nesit.

Mese: see MASS sb.¹, MEASE, MESS.

Mesease, obs. form of MISEASE.

Meseems (miz'mz), *impers. v. arch.* Also **mesemeth**. *Pat.* **mesemeth**. [Orig. two words, *me* (dative: see ME *pron.*) 2 a) and *seems* 3rd pers. sing. of SEEM v. Cf. METHINKS.] It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61, I seyde... that thei didn synne, to hide Gaddis Myracle, as me seemed. 1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* iv. v. (c 1515) I vj, And me semeth y^e partye that forfayeth his maryage dooth agaynys the lawe of nature. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 1 For which causes (me semes) I have taken upon mee... a hard enterprize. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 68 It were a comfort vnto vs all to see you, having bene as me seemeth very long absent. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 71 Me seemes hee makes it something more excellent then Faith it selfe. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Panph.* ii. (1872) 47 Meseems I could discover fitter objects of piety! 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 672 For they talk'd, Meseem'd, of what they knew not. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 307 Meseemeth this is the hour when men array the dead.

Meseise, obs. form of MISEASE.

† **Mesel**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 mesel, -el(l)e, (4) meosel, mesale, meseile, mezal, myssel(e, -ale, musel, mysale), 4, 7 mesell(l), 4-6 mesell, mesyll(l, mysel), (6) mesaille, mesall, 7 mesill, mezill, meazal, 8 meazle. [a. OF. *mesel* leprous, leper: — L. *misellus* wretched, wretch, dim. of *miser* wretched. *A. adj.* Leprous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14446 And o ten men þat war mesell, he gaf til ilkan þair hele. 1340 *Aynb.* 202 Nauman þet wæs mesel. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4628 An horrible seke mesel man. a 1550 *Image Apoc.* iv. in *Skelton's Works* (1843) II. 444 Oli mesell Mendicantes, And mangy Observaunt. 1607 R. CUREWY *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 357 Thou mesell wretch.

b. Of fish. (So in OF.)

a 1400 *Chalm. Ayr* xx. in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 335 Quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xliii, Utheis... brekis thaimself be thair fall, and growis mesall.

c. Of swine: see MEASLE a.

B. sb.

1. A leper.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8063 [Shel wess þe meseles [vrr. mysselles, myselles] vet echone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8169 Thoru þe... sul þis mesele. Be sauf and sund of al vnhle. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 128 As Comyn as be Cart-wel. To Presotes, to Minstrals to Mesels in hegges. c 1422 HOCCELEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 469 He eet ther-of. But he ther-thurgh became a foul mesele. c 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 82 Both cripple, halte, and blynde, Mad men and mesels.

b. fig. A foul person. (Used in 17th and 18th c. as a term of abuse.)

c 1422 HOCCELEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 797 Woost thou nat weel how art a foul mesele? Telle out, let see shyrie thee cleane and wel. c 1520 Wyse chylde & Emp. *Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 14 Those that sellen them [sic. benefices] shall be meselless in the soule as Jesse [i. e. Giezi, Gehazi]. 1605 *Loud. Prodigal* C2 b. Chif be abafted vp and downe for a mesell and a scoundrel. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 6 An old mezill will have a misers trickie. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed Meazle?

2. Leprosy. Also trans., an affliction.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11327 (Fairf.) Quer alle he was with mesel playne [earlier texts was he mesel plain]. c 1400 *Prymer* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1847) II. 104 That thou fouche sauf to... releue the mesellis [L. *misericordis*] of pore men and thrallis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xl. 705 Whanne she had layne a grete whyle she felle vnto a mesel. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mesyll the sicknesse, meslerie.

3. attrib., as *mesel-cote*, house.

1402 *Will of Nave* (Somerset Ho.), Les meselcotes in Kent-strete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To messele houses of þat same lond, þre þousand mark vnto þer spense he fond.

Mesel, **Mesalade**: see MEASLE, MALASADE.

† **Meseled**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 7 meseald, meselled, mezel'd. [f. MESEL + -ED.] Leprous. Cf. MEASLED a.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 126 Not a pezzants entrailes you shall finde More foule and mezel'd. 1611 COVER. *Mesale*, a meselled, scurvie, leporous, lizarous person. a 1626 BAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Steward, you are an Asse, a meseled mungrell. Hence † **Meseledness**.

1611 COVER. *Mesledness*, leprosie, scurviessne.

Meself, *Obs.*: see MYSELF.

† **Meseling**, a. *Obs.* [f. MESEL a. + -ING².] Leprous; full of disease.

c 1425 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 144 In meselynge glotzyne... I norche my systre Lecherye.

Meselle, -elled, obs. ff. MEASLE, MEASLED.

† **Meseliness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MESEL a. + -NESS.] Leprosy.

c 1520 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 12 (S.T.S.) 1. 207 A man full of meseliness [Wyclif lepie].

† **Meselry**. *Obs.* Forms: see MESEL. [a. OF. *mesel* (Jerie), i. mesel MESEL: see -RY.] Leprosy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29185 Þar was a woman hight mari, þat sumtime wat [? read smetyn was; *Cotton Galba* has was smetyn] wit meselry. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule mesellerie he comoud with no inan. 14. *Nom.* in Wv. *Wulker* 707/24 *Hee lepra*, a meselry. 1466 *Diues & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. iv. 350 Giezi was snyten with foule meselrye. c 1500 *Kowlis Cursing* 45 in *Laing Anc. Scot.*, Maigram, madness or mislery. c 1520 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 13 And anon the mesellie passi away fra him. 1623 tr. *Parine's Theat. Hon.* iii. x. 417 Infected with Leaproisie, Meazlerie, and the like.

b. Measly condition (of swine).

1587 *Mascall Govt. Cattle*, (1627) 265 The cause of measelly in a hog.

† **Mesely**, a. *Obs.* In 6 misly, 7 meezlie, mezey. [f. MESEL + -Y.] Leprous; in quots. a term of contempt; cf. MEASLY.

a 1585 *Montgomerie Flying v. Polwart* 754 Misly kyt! and thou flyt, le dryt in thy gob. a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* iii. xviii. 386 There is no scurvy, mezey, leprous or pocky Ruffian [etc.].

absol. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* Wks. 1881 I. 44 For Lerneing che could not abid un, the fowle meezlie wod lmake a game playe on un & send [etc.].

† **Mesembryanthemum** (mese mbrīen) *i-mīm*. *Bot.* [mod.L., miswritten for **mesēm-brianthemum*, ad. assumed Gr. type **μεσημβριάνθεμον*, f. *μεσημβρία* noon + *ἄνθεμον* flower.

The name, rendered in Eng. as *Midday-flower* and in Ger. as *Mittagsblume*, refers to the fact that several species open their flowers only for a short time at mid-day.

The typical genus of the N.O. *Mesembryaceae*; a plant of this genus, a fig-marigold.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Mesembryanthemum, in botany, the name by which Dillenius, Linnaeus, and others, have called the plants usually named *Ficoides*.] 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 105 Mesembryanthemums require it [sc. water] chiefly when they are in flower. 1884 Mrs. C. FRAED *Zero* xxi, Grey walls were ablaze with mesembryanthemum.

Mesen, obs. form of MIZEN.

Mesencephale (mesensefāl). *Anal.* [a. F. *mesencephale*.] = MESENCEPHALON.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* III. 684/2 The mesocephale or mesencephale. The name was suggested by Chaussier. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 128/2 In early embryonic stages the mesencephal is the most conspicuous region of the entire brain.

Mesencephalic (mesensfæ'lik), a. *Anal.* [f. MESENCEPHALON + -ic. Cf. cephalic.] Pertaining to or connected with the mesencephalon.

1854 *Owens Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 193 The mesencephalic vertebra. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 86 Mesencephalic arch.

† **Mesencephalon** (mesensefālōn). *Anal.*

[mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + ἐνκεφαλον EN-CEPHALON.] The mid-brain.

1846 OWENS *Verteb. Anim.* II. 177 The next succeeding primary division of the brain, is called the 'mesencephalon'. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 769/1 The mesencephalon is divided above, into two optic lobes.

† **Mesenchyma** (mesenjkīmā). *Biol.* Also anglicized mesenchyme (mesenjkīm). [mod.L. *mesenchyma*, f. Gr. μέσος middle + ἐχχυμα infusion.] The cellular tissue which, arising from the hypoblast or the epiblast, constitutes, in some of the lower forms of animal life, the mesoblast.

Also attrib. in *mesenchyma cell* = MESAMEBOD.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Gen. Intro. 23 The cells arise as immigrants (mesenchyma cells) from the walls of the blastopore. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 584 The primary leucocytes, or wandering mesenchyma cells.

Hence **Mesenchymal**, **Mesenchymatous** *adjs.*, pertaining to the mesenchyma.

1886 *Duck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 194/1 The ordinary mesenchymal cells. 1886 *Jnl. Roy. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 54 The body-cavity [of the Polyzoa] contains 'mesenchymatous' (Hertwig) elements.

Mesenterial (mesentī'riāl), a. [f. med.L. *mesenterium* MESENTERY + -AL.] = MESENTERIC.

1605 TIMME *Quersit. Ded.* 2 The anatomizing of every mesenterial veine. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 128 The commencement and end of the intestinal tract are fixed by mesenterial folds. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 457 The mesenterial filaments of the Alcyonarians.

Mesenteric (mesentī'rik), a. [ad. mod.L. *mesentericus*, f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -ic.] Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting the mesentery.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Artery*, Mesenterique Arteries, are two, an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts, and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the Mesentery. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 129 The Bark, being the cause of Mesenteric Obstructions. 1836 J. M. GULY *Ataguet's Formul.* (ed. 2) 105 M. Iruera is not the only one who has given iodine in mesenteric disease.

So + **Mesenterical** a. Hence **Mesenterically** adv., like the mesentery.

1654 *POWER Exp. Philos.* iii. 191 The Mesenterical and Thoracical Lactae. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Fruit Nat.* 130 Bolton and Micheli represent the pileus as cellular, like a honeycomb. All that I have seen are mesenterically puckered.

Mesenteriform, a. rare. [f. MESENTERY + (-)FORM.] Resembling the mesentery.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 708 Mesenteriform, consisting of suberect plicately aggregated laminae.

|| **Mesenteritis** (mesentēritis). [mod.L., f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mesentery.

1802 *TURTON Med. Gloss.* 1844 *HORNBLY Dict. Med.*

|| **Mesenteron** (mesentēron). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + έντερον gut, bowel.] 'The digestive portion of the primitive alimentary canal or archenteron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Mesenteronic** a. (in recent Dicts.).

1877 *RAY LANKESTER in Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* 431 An archenteron divides into parentera and metenteron, so metenteron divides into *hepatoenteron* or hepatic caeca and *mesenteron*. 1893 A. E. SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 312 Two long white tubes—the Malpighian tubules—open into the posterior end of the mesenteron.

Mesentery (mesentēri). Also 6 mis-. [ad. med.L. *mesenterium*, a Gr. μεσεντέριον, f. μέσος middle + έντερον intestine. Cf. F. *mesentère*.]

1. *Anat.* A fold of peritonæum which attaches some part of the intestinal canal (in restricted use, the jejunum and ileum only) to the posterior wall of the abdomen.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* ii. xlv. 14 The misentery whiche is a pellicle or a skyn the whiche doth tye the guttes together. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Expt. Nat. Philos.* ii. 1. 10 The discoveries of the milky Vessels in the Mesentery by Aesclius. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Reliq. Philos.* (1730) i. iv. § 11 Notwithstanding all its Turnings, it [sc. the Bowels] is fastened in such a Manner to the Mesentery, that it is not possible for the Food to mistake its Way. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix. (1873) 403 Those folds of membrane, the mesenteries which suspend the viscera from the backbone.

|| **B.** In Latin and Greek forms *mesenterium*, *mesenterion*, († *mezenterion*).

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iv b, Howe may the Mezenterion be known by Anatomy? 1594 T. B. *La Primaada. Fr. Acad.* ii. 350 The manifold knitting of it [sc. the ileum] to the mesenterium. 1631 *WINDOWS Nat. Philos.* 63 The lvsye principal parts of concoction, are the guttes and mesenterion. 1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S. A.* ii. 601 To form a pendent double curtain, or support of the intestine, the mesenterium.

2. *Zool. (pl.)* The vertical plates which divide the body cavity in actinozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent.* 172 In *Certain* two of the mesenteries descend... almost to the orifice at the base of the general cavity. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* i. 129/2 Thin membranous lamellæ, the so-called mesenteries, which radiate from the oral disk and the lateral walls of the body to the parietes of the visceral tube.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 44 The Mesentery Veines. 1846 *DANA Zool.* iv. (1848) 35 A thin and extensile membrane, which has a mesentery-like appearance.

† **Mese-place**. Obs. Also 5 mesplace, 7 corruptly meest place, 7-8 mise-place. [f. MESE sb.¹ + PLACE sb.] = MESE sb.¹

14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 56/6 *Messuagium*, a mesplace, 1441 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (1836) 131 To bye of hym a mese-place. 1523 *FITZGER. Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 I. B. holdeth a mese place fely of the lord by charter. 1607 *NORON Surv. Dial.* ii. 55 The parcell of the Land lately belonging to this heriotable meest place. 1672 *COWELL's Interpr.*, *Mese*, in some places called corruptly a *Mise* or *Miseplace*.

Meseraic, -ai(c), etc., obs. ff. MESARAI.

Mesereon, obs. form of MEZEREON.

Mesestead. Forms: a. 6 mastead, mestedo, 6-7 mæstead, 7-8 meaststead, mested. B. 7 misted. 7. 7 meadstead, 7-9 midstead. 8. 7 meerstead, 9 merestead. [f. MESE sb.² + STEAD sb.] The 7 and 8 forms are etymologizing perversions, due to association with MEAD sb. and MESE sb.² respectively.] A message.

a. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) i. 179 One mes-tede in Exthorpe. 1590 *Crt. Rolls Manor of Dewsbury in N. & Q. 9th Ser. V.* 349/2 A message or tenement called mestead or the New Wallles. 1622 *MS. Indenture Sir R. Swift's Estate at Doncaster*, All those several mesteads as they now lie unbuilt upon and walled in from the street. c. 1700 *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 316 A larg map of y^e whole parish, having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, iniaick, &c. in it. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/8 A Message or Meaststead, where a House or Barn formerly stood.

B. 1633 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) i. 16 Richard Higgens hath bought of Thomas Little his now dwelling house and misted. *Ibid.* 18, 24, 45.

7. 1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) i. 57 A midstead is granted to George Russell in the towne of Plymouth. 1640 *Ibid.* 145 Wilhm Sherman is granted a meaststead about the Stoney Brooke, in Duxborough. 1866 S. O. ADY in *N. & Q. 8th Ser.* x. 349 In the township of Royston, near Barnsley, there are eighteen freeholders... known as 'mid-tread owners'. *Ibid.*, For more than two centuries the 'midstead owners' have kept a book in which their rules and ordinances... have been recorded. *Ibid.* 470 A certain number of houses were known as 'midstead houses'.

8. c. 1620 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* XII. 3 The meersteads and garden pletes of [those] which came first. 1858 *LONGF. M. Standish* viii. 4 Busy with hewing and building, with garden-plot and with mere-stead. 1883 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 277 Peter Brown, whose first house and 'meerstead' was on the south side of Leyden Street.]

Mesethmoid (mesēthmoid). *Anat.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + ΕΘΜΟΙΔ.] The middle ethmoid bone. Also *attrib.* in *mesethmoid cartilage*.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The ossified portion of the mesethmoid. 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1877) 193 The Olfactory organs are two wide sacs which occupy all the space between the mesethmoid cartilage, the antorbital processes, and the premaxillæ and maxillæ.

So **Mesethmoidal** (in recent Dicts.).

Meseyn, **Meseyse**: see MIZEN, MISEASE.

Mesfeat, variant of MISFAIT Obs.

Mesh (mef), sb. Forms: 6-7 meishe, mesh, 6-8 (9 dial.) mash, (8 marsh), 6-mesh. [Known only from the 16th c.; cogn. v. OE. *mas* (2* *masc.*) neut, net and ON. *mpskve* (see *MAK* sb. 1); but the precise nature of the relation is undetermined.

The Teut. langs. have words with this meaning representing two ablatives: (1) OTeut. **mask* (OE. *max*, ? **masc* ? neut; OHG. *masar*, MHG. *mod. G. masche* fem.; MDu. *masche* fem.; ON. *mpskve*, Norw. *maske* wk. *masc*; Sw. *maska*, Da. *maske* fem. are from LG.); (2) OTeut. **māsk* (OHG. *masca*, MHG. *imāsche*; MDu. *maesche*). The Eng. form *mask* would regularly represent an OE. **masc*, but the OE. word occurs only once in the metathetic form *max*, and in that instance means 'a net'. The 16th c. forms *meishe*, *mesh*, indicate a pronunciation with long vowel, mē; for the shortening to *mesh* cf. *flesh*. On the whole, on account of the absence of the word in ME, its form-history in the 16th c., and the frequency with which fishling terms were adopted from Du., it seems not improbable that *mask* (shortened to *mesh*) and *mask* represent adoptions respectively of the MDu. forms *maesche* and *masche*. The resemblance between the Eng. form *marsh* (18th c.) and the Flemish *maersche* (Stallaert) is prob. accidental.

The Teut. **māsk* (: **mask*) is cognate with the Lithuanian *mezg* I knit, *mazga* s. knot.]

1. One of the open spaces or interstices of a net, the size of which is determined by the distance of adjacent knots from one another. Also, the similar space in any network, as a sieve.

1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 17* § 3 Only withe Nett or Trammel, wherof every Meshe or Maske shalbee two ynches and a half broad. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* ii. 33 A Masle in Armory, is a representation of the mash of a net. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Netting (of sixty masks or meshes or holes deep). 1727 *Dr. Foe Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 44 They are like those foolish fish that are caught in large nets, that might get out at every square of the mesh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 312 The meshes of the iron wire sieve were... small. 1749 *Wealth Gl. Brit.* 49 The meshes of the nets... are to be one inch square. 1839 *UNK Dict. Arts* 577 The masves are... sifted through sieves having 20 meshes in the square inch. 1875 *Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 71* § 39 (4) Such mesh shall not be less than one and a half inch from knot to knot. 1879 *Plain Knitting*, etc. 46 Pass the twine round the mesh-stick from above to form the mesh.

b. *pl.* The threads or cords which bound the interstices of a net; hence (also *collect. sing.*) network, netting.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 32 Square nets, thorow which the schoell of Pichard passing, leaue many behind intangled in the meshes. 1685 *DRYDEN Horace* Epode ii. 52 To betray The Larkes that in the Meshes ligit. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 235 The Meshes, or Filaments of the Net are not very perceptible. 1860 *PUSEY Alin. Proph.* 47 The net, with its thin light meshes. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* iii. 41 If we hold a veil between our eyes and a book, we can either read through it, or see its meshes distinctly, but we cannot do both at the same time.

2. *fig.* chiefly with reference to entanglement in a snare.

1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov.* 20 It shall be almost impossible for hym to escape, but that in one meishe or other he shall be tangled. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. 112 Here in her haire The Painter plaies the Spider, and hath wouen A golden mesh t' intrap the hearts of men. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* iii. iv. I donbt mainly, I shall be t' the mesh too. 1628 *HERICK Hesper.*, On *Julie's Hair*, 'Tis I am wild, and more then haire Deserves these meshes and these snares. 1754 *FIELDING Tral. Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 204 While a fisherman can break through the strongest meshes of an act of parliament, we [etc.]. 1823 *SCOTT Peccol* xlvii. The strongest meshes that the laws of civil society ever wove to limit the natural dignity of man. 1897 *GILCHRIST, E. Crisis* 15 Greece has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy.

3. *transf.* Network, interlaced structure: a. in animal and vegetable bodies.

1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* vi. 380 The greatest Portion of th' Arterial Blood, By the close Structure of the Parts withstood, Whose narrow Meshes stop the grosser Flood By apt Canals [etc.]. 1834 *McMURRIE Currier's Anim. Kingd.* 259 The branchiae usually consist of large lamellæ covered with vascular meshes. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 285 Very elongated meshes are found in the runner-like branches of the rhizome of *Struthiopteris*.

b. in other things.

1818 *KEATS Endymion* ii. 312 The ivy mesh, Shading its Ethiop berries. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* x. l. (1872) 111. 198 The loitering waters straggle, all over that region, into meshes of lakes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. v. 250 Air which was originally entangled in the meshes of the fallen snow.

4. *Machinery*. [f. MESH v.] See quot.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Mesh*. 1. (*Gearing*.) Or *mesh*. The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other or with an adjacent object, as the rack, in a rack and pinion movement.

5. Short for *mesh-stick*.

1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, s. v. Implements made of ivory, bone, or boxwood, and employed in Embroidery and Netting, are known as Meshes.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mesh-pin*; *mesh-like* adj., *mesh net*, *screen*; *mesh-stick*, 'a flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge' (*KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1845 J. F. SOUTH *Zool. in Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 262/2 The 'mesh-like spaces of the cavernous bodies. 1883 *SIR A. SHEA Newfoundland Fisheries* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Herrings are taken in 'mesh nets and in seines. 1795 in *Abramg. Specif. Patents, Needles*, etc. (1871) 2 (Bell, William. [Manufacturing] all sorts of needles, & netting needles, 'mesh pins, and sail needles. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Almes & Mining* 426 Dry ore, sized between 10 and 20 'mesh screens' (to the linear inch), 1879 'Mesh-stick' [see sense 1].

Mesh (mef), v. Also 6 meash, masshe, 7 meishe, 6-8 mash. [f. MESH sb., but found somewhat earlier in our quots.]

1. *trans.* To catch in the meshes of a net.

a. 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7, I know... How smal a net may take and mesh a hart of gentle kinde. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* iii. iii. And shew him how even the lion may be meshed. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The large ones cannot get meshed in the small meshes.

2. *transf. and fig.* or in figurative context: To entangle, involve inextricably.

1532 *MORE Com. ut. Tindale* Wks. 491/1 Luther was hym. selfe also so meshed in thys matter... that [etc.]. 1583 *STOCKES Cir. Warrs Loue* c. ii. 67 And so be meshit in the net, by fayre speeches. 1627 *DRAYTON Quest. Cynthia* 122 The Flyes by chance mesht in her hayre. 1789 E. D. *DAVING Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 212 Five hapless swains. The harlot meshes in her deathful toils. 1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) II. 552 Heading from the car Caught and all meshed within the reins he fell. 1848 *KINGSLAY Saint's Trng.* iv. iii. 141 Poor soul whose lot is fixed here Meshed down by custom.

3. *refl. and intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*). 'To become enmeshed or entangled.

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. (1602) 144 She pitched Tewe, he meshed. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 54 [The fish] will run forward and mesh themselves in the trammel. 1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.*, *Relation of T. al* 215 As a hare in the nett [he] mesheth himselfe more and more by struggling. 1801 *PENNANT Journ. Lond. to Isle of Wight* 72 After which they [blackacker] will not mesh, but are caught with hooks. 1827 in J. G. Cumming *J. of Man* (1848) 312 In the summer fishery the herrings always mesh with their heads to the north. 1864 J. BRUCE in *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept. When the herring are very large they swim lazily, and do not mesh well.

b. *intr.* (*machinery*.) Of the teeth of a wheel, etc.: To be engaged with another piece of machinery.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1383/2 *Mangle-rack*, a rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 55/1 Wooden cogs, which meshed into a horizontal wheel.

† c. *intr.* To thread one's way through. Obs.

1665 *HOOK Microg.* 214, I. have seen it [a Mite] very nimbly meshing through the thickest of mould.

4. *trans.* † a. To make meshes in. Obs.

1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 20 Our stifte Sayls, Masbt and Netted into Lace.

b. To construct the meshes of (a net). *rare*—1. (1615; see *MESHING vbl. sb.*) 1882 *HARPER's Mag.* LXV. 5 Mending old nets and meshing new ones.

Mesh: see MASH, MEASE, MEUSE.

Meshed (mef), a. [f. MESH sb. + -ED.] Having the form or appearance of mesh-work; tangled, intricate. Also, intricately marked with.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 11 Her eyes are most neatly latticed or meshed like a net. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 57 Wrinkled or meshed, with hollows on each side. 1838 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* i. x. 221 The tangle of meshed undergrowth. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 179 It commonly shows several little pits on its surface, which give it a meshed appearance.

Meshese, obs. form of MISEASE.

Meshing (mefin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MESH v. + -ING.]

The making of meshes in a net.

1615 *CROAKE Body of Man* 904 Their conjunction is like the Meshing of a net or Flashing of a hedge. 1884 *PAYSON in Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1 A little practice in meshing is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement.

b. *attrib.*: meshing-knot, a knot used in unaking meshes; meshing-net (also *meshing-*), a net in which fish are caught in the meshes by their gills.

1795 *HUTTON Natl. Dict.* s. v. *Knot*, Fig. 10, a Meshing knot, for nets; and is to be drawn close. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 5 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The ordinary drawing-seines and meshing-nets.

Meshing, *pp. a.* [-ING.] Entangling.

1585 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ii. xl. 47 By any pleasant tale, Or dastling toye of meshing loue.

Mesh-work. Meshes collectively; structure consisting of meshes; network. *lit.* and *fig.*

1830 *LINCOLN Natl. Syst.* Ed. 263 A meshwork of cellular tissue. 1844 *STEPHENS Ek. Farm* II. 280 A riddle consists of open mesh-work forming its bottom. *attrib.* 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Proc. Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 222 A mesh-work cage of wire gauze. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 171 A porous meshwork structure.

Meshy (me'sh), *a.* [f. MESH *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of meshes.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall, Lines on Sammon* 29 b. Some build his house but his thence issue barre. Some make his measlie bed, but reauie his rest. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 427 And scarce the meshy toils the copious draught contain. 1869 TOZER *High. Turkey* II. 156 The net's meshy folds.

Mesial (mē'ziāl, mē'siāl), *adv.* [f. MESIAL + -AD; see DEXTRAD *adv.* Cf. MESAD.] Towards the median line of a body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the head and trunk, Mesial will signify towards the mesial aspect. 1857 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jnl.* V. 150 Situated mesial of any part of this bone.

Mesial (mē'ziāl, mē'siāl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσος middle + -IAL.] Pertaining to, situated in, or directed towards the middle line of a body; = MEDIAN *a.* 1. 2. Also, situated mesially with respect to.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 144 Supposing the fulcrum mesial plane. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 374 Where clavicles are present, the heads of the scapulae are removed farther from the mesial line. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 69 The hyoid consists generally of a pair of long and strong lateral pieces, and a single mesial piece. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 786 Bechterew places the sensory fibres of the cranial nerves mesial to the fillet in the pons Varolii.

Mesially (mē'ziāl, mē'siāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a mesial position or direction.

1849-52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 935/2 The chin is thrust forward mesially when both joints are affected. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 274 The most mesially situated fibres of the crus.

Mesian (mē'ziān, mē'siān), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσος middle + -IAN.] = MESIAL.

1837 W. STOKES *Diagn. & Treatm. Dis.* Chest i. ii. (N. Syd. Soc.) 164 The morbid signs extend across the mesian line. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 7.

Mesidine (me'sidin), *Chem.* [f. MESI(TYL) + -idine as in *cinidine* (G. Maule 1849; see NITRO-MESIDINE).] An oily liquid obtained by boiling nitro-mesitylene with tin and hydrochloric acid.

1856 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 60 Certain highly complex bodies procurable from vinegar, such as mesidine C₉H₁₂N, and nitro-mesidine C₉H₁₂N₂O₂.

Mesio-, used as combining form of MESIAL.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 174 The position of the heart in the thorax will be expressed by the two compounds *mesio-sternal* and *atlanto-sacral*. 1872 HUMPHRY *Observ. Myology* 107 Especially is this the case... in the 'mesio-dorsal' part of the lateral muscle.

Mesion (mē'ziōn, mē'siōn), *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσος middle.] = MESON.

1803 J. BARCLAY *Anat. Nomencl.* 121 Suppose a plane, to pass along the middle of the neck, the mediastinum, and linea alba, and to dividing [sic] the neck and the trunk into similar halves... and let this plane be denominated Mesion.

Mesistem (me'sistem), *Bot.* Shortened form of MESOENISTEM. 1884 (see PERMERISTEM).

Mesite (mē'seit), *Chem.* Also mesit. [ad. mod. L. *mesita*, *mesitēs*, a Gr. μεσίτης go-between, f. μέσος middle. Cf. F. *mesite*.]

†1. A name given to acetic ether, 'because it holds a middle place between alcohol and ether' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Obs.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 366 Reichenbach considers mesite as identical with acetone.

2. (See quot. 1865.)

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 816 Mesite. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 826 Mesite. 1855 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesite*, an oxygenated oil, said to be obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. (Wiedemann and Schweizer.)

Mesitene (me'sitēn), *Chem.* [f. MESITE + -ENE. Cf. F. *mesitène*.] A volatile oil resembling mesite (sense 2).

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 836 Mesitene. 1855 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 52 Mesitene. Produced by distilling lignone, mesite, or xylitol naphtha with oil of vitriol. a. 1884 GESSNER *Chem. Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 89 Mesitene. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Mesitic (mē'sitik), *a. Chem.* [f. MESITYL + -IC. Cf. F. *mesitique*.] Derived from mesityl; see quot.

1838 R. D. THOMSON *New Chem. Subst. in Brit. Ann.* 344 Mesitic ether. 1855 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 6, 27, etc. 1865 — *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesitic Alcohol*. A name given to acetone, on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radicle mesityl, C₆H₅, isomeric with allyl... *Mesitic Ether*. Syn. with Oxide of Mesityl.

Mesitine (me'sitin), *Min.* [ad. G. *mesitine* (*mesitinspath*, A. Breithaupt 1827), f. Gr. μεσίτης go-between, 'because its rhombohedron is intermediate in angle between magnesite and siderite' (A. H. Chester).] Carbonate of magnesium and iron, called also *mesitine-spar*. Also *mesitite*.

1828 *Edinb. Jnl. Sci.* VIII. 181 Mesitine-spar. 1855 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesitine-Spar*. Preunierite, Pistomesite. This mineral occurs in rhombohedral crystals isomorphous with spathe iron ore and magnesite. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 687 Mesitite.

Mesityl (me'sitil), *Chem.* Also mesitule. [Formed as MESITE + -YL.] The hypothetical radical of acetone. Hence *Mesitylene* (mē'sitilēn), 'a hydrocarbon, isomeric with cumene, produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon acetone' (Watts); *Mesitylenic a.*, derived from mesitylene; *Mesitylic a.*, derived from or containing mesityl; *Mesityl* (mē'sitil) = MESITYLENE.

1838 R. D. THOMSON *New Chem. Subst. in Brit. Ann.* 332 Mesitylene. 1855 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 17 *Mesitylene* or *Mesityl* C₉H₈. *Ibid.* 27 Chloride of Mesityl. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 397 It has received the name *mesitole*. *Ibid.*, An organic salt-basyle, containing C₆H₅, to which the name of *mesityl* has been given. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 289 The so-called mesitylic oxide (C₆H₅O), which has been considered as the ether of acetone. 1885 REIMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 246 Mesitylene... when boiled with dilute nitric acid... yields mesitylenic acid, C₉H₁₀O₂.

Meskal, variant of MISKAL.

Mesked, -keeto, -kite, etc., var. ff. MESQUITA.

Meskin(s), Meslade: see MASKINS, MALASADE.

† **Mesle**, *Her. Obs.* [Subst. use of OF. *meslé* pa. pple., see next.] A partition by an indented or irregular line.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 134 b. Nowe I will shewe you of nyne sondry mesles whiche are so called, because they enter meddell the one within the other, contrary to plaine partition. 1866 FERRE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204.

|| **Meslé** (e), *a. Her. Obs.* [OF. *meslé* pa. pple. of *mesler* (mod. F. *mêler*) to mix.] (See quot.)

1632 GULLIM *Heraldry* vi. vi. (ed. 2) betw. 420-1 The Marquesse his Coronet is Meslé, that is, part flowred and part pyramidal pearled. 1894 PARKER'S *Gloss. Her.*, *Meslé*: mingled. Used by a few old writers in describing a field of metal and colour in equal proportions, as gyronny, paly.

Mesledine, meslen, etc.: see MASLIN.

Mesmerée, 'the person on whom a mesmerist operates' (Ogilvie 1882).

Mesmerian (mez'mē'riān), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IAN. Cf. F. *mesmerien*.] *a.* adj. Mesmeric. *b.* sb. A follower of Mesmer, a believer in mesmerism.

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 271 The mesmerians... have their minds so heated by the extraordinary... aspect of those phenomena [etc.]. 1840 PRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 533 The knight did not try the Mesmerian process on himself.

Mesmeric (mez'mē'rik), *a.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IC.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, producing, or produced by mesmerism. *Mesmeric passes*: see PASS *sb.* 2 11.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222 This day, after mesmerising her for nine minutes, she fell into mesmeric sleep. *Ibid.* VII. 117 Ireland having been thus put to sleep by the mesmeric action. 1847 DICKENS *Hamlet* II. (C. D. ed.) 219 This example had a powerful, and apparently, mesmeric influence on him of the boots. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 55 She was making mesmeric passes.

So **Mesmerical a.** (rare) in the same sense; **Mesmerically adv.**, by means of mesmerism.

1840 C. H. TOWNSEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. ii. 115 A cousin of mine could not be influenced by me mesmerically. *Ibid.* iii. 204 While he was sleeping mesmerically. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. vi. 102 Zenobia's sphere... transformed me, during this period of my weakness, into something like a mesmeric clairvoyant. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 90 Armed with a lock of Liliian's hair and a glove she had worn, as the media of mesmeric rapport.

Mesmerism (mez'mē'iz'm), [f. name of F. A. Mesmer, an Austrian physician (1734-1815) + -ISM. Cf. F. *mesmérisme*.] The doctrine or system, popularized by Mesmer, according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as 'animal magnetism') exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. *b.* The process or practice of inducing such hypnotic state; the state so induced. *c.* The influence supposed to operate. Cf. *animal magnetism* (ANIMAL C. 1), MAGNETISM 3. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 89 One subject on which the Duke... has been charged with weakness, namely, mesmerism, or animal magnetism. 1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 223 The touch of my finger, roused her from her state of mesmerism. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 142 And Miss Martineau has been cured of an illness of five years by Mesmerism! 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 300 You believe in mesmerism and disbelief in God.

Mesmerist (mez'mē'rist), [f. *Mesmer* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who practises mesmerism.

Also *occas.* a believer in mesmerism. 1840 C. H. TOWNSEND *Facts in Mesmerism* I. 16 Perhaps the error has originated with the Mesmerists themselves. 1852 SMOLEY *L. Arundel* I. 16, 'I made use of one of the secrets of the mesmerist', replied Lewis; 'I managed her by the power of a strong will over a weak one'. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 427 According to the mesmerists, offences against the person might be committed in hypnosis.

Mesmerite (mez'mē'rit), rare. [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -ITE.] A believer in mesmerism. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 156 He told me... that Mrs. Trollope is a thorough-going mesmerite, constantly at Dr. Elliottson's.

Mesmerizable (mez'mē'riz-ə'b'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mesmerized. Hence *Mesmerizability*.

1842 J. ELLIOTSON *Hum. Physiol.* 1180 A thing not directly mesmerizable, but mesmerizable by contact with a directly mesmerizable metal. 1840 C. H. TOWNSEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 134 An experiment... as to the mesmerizability [sic] of mankind in general.

Mesmerization (mez'mē'riz-ə'sh'n), [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of mesmerizing. 1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VII. 117

In two minutes' mesmerization, Ireland's eyes began to water. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 223 The mesmerisation of water.

Mesmerize (me'zmē'riz), *v.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IZE.] *trans.* *a.* To subject (a person) to the influence of mesmerism.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222, I mesmerised the patient through the door. 1863 MSS. A. E. CHALLICE *Heroes*, etc. *Time Louis XVI.* II. 77 Dr. Mesmer found it impossible to mesmerize Dr. Franklin. *transf.* 1862 H. ALDIE *Carr of Carr.* I. 137 Carr would almost have forgotten her existence, had it not been for those eyes which mesmerised him every now and then, in spite of himself. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 188 The judicial faculty has been mesmerised by the confused halo of piety which surrounds them.

b. with inanimate object.

1840 C. H. TOWNSEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 221, I have... mesmerised, as it is called, a glass of water, half an hour before it was presented to the sleep-waker.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 227 Every one can mesmerise, though not all with equal effect. 1865 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Memoir* (1897) II. 21, I can't mesmerize, I never mesmerized anyone in my life.

Hence **Mesmerized ppl. a.**, **Mesmerizing vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222 The use of mesmerised water... had entirely assuaged the thirst. *Ibid.* 223 The spasmodic contractions were entirely removed after the twelfth day of mesmerising. 1840 C. H. TOWNSEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. i. 80 Having heard it said that mesmerised persons could feel any injury that was inflicted on the mesmeriser. 1886 *Athenum* 6 Mar. 323/3 Verena Tarrant, daughter of a vulgar mesmerizing quack.

Mesmerizee (mez'mē'riz-ē), [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -EE.] One who is mesmerized.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 226 Here neither the mesmeriser nor the mesmerisee had the slightest conviction upon the subject.

Mesmerizer (me'zmē'riz-er), [Formed as prec. + -ER.] One who mesmerizes.

1829 (See MESMERIZEE). 1855 BROWNING *Lovers Quarrel* xi, [When the mesmerizer Snow With his hand's first sweep Put the earth to sleep. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 100 The alleged mesmeriser.

Mesmero- (me'zmē-ro), taken as the combining form of MESMERISM, as in mesmero-phrenology, the application of mesmerism to the phrenological 'organs', in order to evoke or control their specific activities (cf. *phreno-mesmerism*); hence *mesmero-phrenological adj.* Also *Mesmero-mania*, a mania for mesmerism.

1842 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXVII. 593 Mesmero-Phrenology. *Ibid.*, Various mesmero-phrenological experiments. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 577 The Mesmero-mania has nearly dwindled, in the metropolis, into an idle fatuity.

Mesmoire, rare obs. variant of MEMOIR.

† **Mesnage**, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnage*, var. *ménage* (cf. MANAGE *sb.* and MÉNAGE).] Careful or economical management.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. Introd. Some [reasons] rely upon the state of exterior affairs, and introduced economics, or accidental mesnage of things.

† **Mesnage**, *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnager*, var. *ménager* (cf. MANAGE *v.*, etym. note).] *trans.* *a.* To take advantage of, 'husband'. *b.* To control, manage.

1664 BRANHALE *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 56 With what a depth of prudence the Roman court had mesnaged all occasions... to the advantage... of that Sea. 1665 LD. PRISTON *Boeth.* iv. 202 Whilst the World's Creator... ruling mesnageth the Reins of things.

† **Mesnagery**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnagerie*: cf. MENAGERIE.] Management; economy.

1652-3 BRANHALE *Lett.* 27 (17) Feb. Wks. 1842 I. p. xciii, The most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. ii, Many speak of... that Vertue of mesnagery that know not what belong to it.

† **Mesnagier**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnager* (cf. *ménager* to control).] A manager.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. ii, If he should... not become a better mesnagier it would prove... impossible for him... to make him rich.

Mesnality (mē'nāl-iti), *Law.* [Altered form of next: cf. COMMONALITY.] = next.

1643 PRYNNER *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 100 As all Mesnalities... by the deaths of their Tenants without heir, returne... to those Lords... by whom they were originally created. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Mesnalty (mē'nāl-iti), *Law.* Also 6 menalte, -tie, 6-7 -ty, 7 menealtie. [a. Law F. *menaltie*, *menaltie*, f. OF. *menē*, *mesne* MESNE *a.*, after AF. *commune* COMMONALITY.] The estate of a mesne lord; the condition of being a mesne lord.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 15 If any person... shall... make by fraude... any estates, condicions, menalties, tenures, or conuecances. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 27 A subsidue... of everie knights fee twentie shillings, whether the same were holden of him by menaltie, or otherwise. 1623 COKE *On Litt.* 152 b, If the lord confirm the tenant to hold of him... the mesnalty is extinct. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 322. 142 If there be Lord, Mesne and Tenant... and the Mesne taketh a wife... and dyeth the wife shall be endowed of the menaltie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 234 If he [the mesne lord] makes default therein... he shall be forejudged of his mesnalty, and the tenant shall hold immediately of the lord paramount himself.

Mesne (mīn), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 5 *mesone*, 5-7 *measne*, 6 *mesn*, 7-8 *measn*. [*a.* Law F. *mesne*, altred spelling of AF. *meen* MEAN *a.*]

A. adj.

1. **Feudalism.** *a.* **Mesne lord**: a lord who holds an estate of a superior lord.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. v. § 4 [The vavasour] either held of a mesne lord, and not immediately of the king, or at least of the king as of an honour or manor, and not in chief. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 251 Men... whose duty was immediately paid to the mesne lord that was interposed between them and the throne. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 236 The mesne lord did not, as a customary practice... imitate the insignia of his feudal chief.

¶ *b.* **Mesne tenant**: inaccurately used to denote one who holds of a mesne lord.

1853 PARKER *Dom. Arch.* II. Intro. 24 The mesne tenants of the great barons. 1859 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 232 The theory of derivative coats having been adopted by mesne tenants from their feudal superiors.

† *c.* **Mesne land**: = **MESNALTY**. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Postes, Flowers* 41 He racketh vp our rentes and keeps the best in hand. He makes a wondrous deale of good out of his own measne land.

2. **Occurring or performed at a time intermediate between two dates.**

Mesne encumbrance: an encumbrance the right of priority of which is intermediate between the dates of two other encumbrances. **Mesne profits**: the profits of an estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession between two dates.

1548 STAFFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 84 b Where the king is to be answered of the mesne issues and profits perceived and taken of any lands which [etc.]. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Wks.* 1738 I. 327 That no Man shall be questioned by reason hereof, for Mesne Rates or Wastes, saving wilful Wastes. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* II. 137 That [where a bishop has died] the Mesne profits of the widow church be secured by the *Oeconomus*. 1893 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 1932 A mortgagee was prohibited from tacking so as to gain priority against a mesne registered incumbrance.

b. **Mesne process**: that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the primary and the final process.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 436 Mesne processe which is for any necessary act to be done, not only for the plaintiff against the defendant, but for either of them against any other. 1721 LIND *Gas.* No. 5953/5 He had been committed by Mesne Process. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xi. 280 In the reign of George I arrests on mesne process, issuing out of superior courts, were limited to sums exceeding £10.

3. **Intermediate, intervening**: applied to persons. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 129 Neither James Greenleaf nor Peck nor any of the mesne vendors between Greenleaf and Peck, had any notice [etc.]. 1884 Q. REV. Jan. 161 One or more of the middlemen or mesne lessees.

† *b.* *sb.* *Obs.*

1. = **MEAN** *sb.* 2 I and 10.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 130/5 Execute by such processe and meones, as it shall seme hym resonable. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 39/1 To ariedye youre self by all meases to you possible. 1823 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (ed. 3) 240 These are extreme cases, — the application of them to the mesne is not very difficult.

2. = **Mesne lord** (see *A.* 1).

1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. l. xxx. G v b, Assyse may lye for the lorde, agaynste the mesne onely. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 202 s.v. He of whom the Mesne holdeth, is called chief Lord. 1642 [see *b.*] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mesno*, or *Measno*, signifying him that is Lord of a Manor.

b. **Writ of mesne**: 'an ancient and abolished writ, which lay when the lord paramount distrained on the tenant paravail; the latter had a writ of mesue against the mesne lord' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 48 The writ of mesne, because it is in the realty, ought alwaies to suppose the husband and wife to be mesnes. 1642 *Tr. Perkins' Prof.* Bk. v. § 432 (1657) 161 If there be Lord, Mesne, and tenant, & the tenant bringeth a Writ of Mesne against the Mesne. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 75 A fine may be levied on every writ by which lands may be demanded, such as a writ of mesne.

C. adv. At a time intermediate (between two other times).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 17/2 Mesne bitwene ye date of ye seide writte, and ye dai of ye retourne yereof. 1642 *Tr. Perkins' Prof.* Bk. xi. § 806 (1657) 311 As if the day of payment of the annuity be incurred Mesne after his admission and his induction.

Meso- (me'so), before a vowel sometimes **mes-**, combining form of Gr. μέσος middle, used in scientific terms of mod. formation, many of which have correlates with PRO-, or PROTO-, and META-. The words of this formation that are specially important, or require detailed explanation, are treated in their alphabetical place. Of the others, which are almost innumerable, the following are examples:—

Meso-appendix Anat., the fold of peritonæum attached to the vermiform appendix. **Mesarium** (-ē'riŭm) *Anat.* [Gr. μέσριον taken as = OVARIVM], the fold of peritonæum which suspends the ovary; hence **Mesarial** (-ē'riāl) *a.* **Mesobrachial** *a. Zool.*, applied to that lobe of the carapace of a crab which overlies the middle part of the branchial chambers. **Mesocalcanal** *a.*: see quot. and **CALCANAL**. **Mesocambrian** *a.* and *sb.*, = Middle Cambrian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **Mesocamphorio** *a. Chem.*, the name of a di-

basic acid formed by heating a mixture of dextro-camphoric acid and hydrochloric acid: (Watts *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 1875, 235). **Mesochil** (me'sokil), **Mesochilium** (-ki-lĭŭm) *Bot.* [Gr. μέσος lip: see -IUM], the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid. **Mesocole** (me'sōsil), -colia (-sĭ-lĭā) *Anat.* [Gr. μέσος cavity, ventricle], the ventricle of the mesencephalon of invertebrates; hence **Mesocollan** (-sĭ-lĭān) *a.*, pertaining to this. **Mesocoracoid Ichthyol.** [see CORACOID], in some teleostean fishes, a bone situated between and bridging the HYPERCORACOID and HYPOCORACOID. **Mesocuneiform Anat.** [see CONEIFORM], the middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus; also **Mesocuneiform** (in recent Dicts.). **Mesocyst** (me'sōsist) *Anat.* [see CYST], 'the double layer of peritonæum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver when the former is completely surrounded by serous membrane' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1890). **Mesodesm** (me'sōdez'm) *Bot.* [Gr. μέσος band]: see quot. **Mesodevonian** *a.* and *sb.*, = Middle Devonian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **Mesodiastole** *a.*, occurring in the middle of the diastole. **Mesodont** *a.* [Gr. μέσος, μέσος tooth], (*a*) **Anthropology**, having the teeth of medium size; (*b*) *Ent.* of Coleoptera, having the mandibles of medium size. **Mesodorsal** *a. Zool.*, situated on the middle of the back. **Mesoduodenum Anat.**, the fold of peritonæum that supports the duodenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); hence **Mesoduodenal** *a.* **Mesogenous** (me'sōdžĭnās) *a.* [see -GEN and -OUS], increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Mesoglossa** (-glŏsā) *Zool.* [Gr. μέσος glue], the mesodermal layer in sponges and other *Ctenulata*; hence **Mesoglossal** *a.* **Mesoglossæus**, the middle gluteal muscle, *gluteus medius* (*Cent. Dict.*); hence **Mesoglossæal** (-glŏsĭāl) *a.* **Mesognathic** (-gnōg'nik), **Mesognathous** (me'sōgnāpēs) *adjs.* **Anthropology** [Gr. μέσος jaw], applied to those skulls the gnathic index of which ranges between 98 and 103. Hence **Mesognathism** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Mesognathy** (*Cent. Dict.*), the condition of being mesognathous. **Mesohæpar** (see HEPAR), 'a fold of peritonæum attached to the free edge of the right lobe of the liver in many animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Mesohæpaticon** [Gr. μέσος HEPATĪC] = *prec.* **Mesohippus** (-hi'pŏs) *Palaont.* [Gr. μέσος horse], one of the ancestral forms of the horse, the remains of which are found in the Lower Miocene. **Mesolobe** (me'sōlob) *Anat.* [LOBE], the corpus callosum of the brain; hence **Mesolobar** (me'sōlŏbār) *a.* **Mesomere** (me'sōmĭr) *Zool.* [Gr. μέσος part], (*a*) a protovertebra (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (*b*) a blastomere of medium size (Wehster *Suppl.* 1902). **Mesomeristem** (-mer'istem) *Bot.* [see MERISTEM], the innermost layer of the exomeristem. **Mesometatarsæ Anat.** [see METATARSUS], the middle metatarsal bone. **Mesometritis** (-mĭtrĭtĭs) *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the **Mesometrium** (-me'triŭm) or **Mesometry** (me'sōmĭtri) *Anat.* [Gr. μέτρα womb], the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus or (in birds) the oviduct. **Mesonasal** *a. Anat.* [see NASAL], belonging or relating to the middle of the nose. **Mesonemertine** (-nimērtĭn) *a.* [generic name *Nemertes*], belonging to the *Mesonemertini*, a division of the *Vermes* intermediate between the *Protonemertini* and *Melanemertini*. **Mesonotum** (-nōtŭm) *Ent.* [Gr. μέσος back], the dorsal portion of the mesothorax; hence **Mesonotal** (-nōtāl) *a.* **Mesoparaffin Chem.**, one of a class of paraffins intermediate between the isoparaffins and the neoparaffins. **Mesoparapteron Ent. [see PARAPTERON], the parapteron of the mesothorax; hence **Mesoparapteral** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Mesophlebitis Path. [Gr. μέσος, φλέβ- vein], inflammation of the middle coat of a vein. **Mesopie** (me'sōpĭk) *a. Anthropology* [Gr. μέσος face], see quot. **Mesoplankton Biol.**, the PLANKTON living between about a hundred fathoms from the bottom and a hundred from the surface; hence **Mesoplanktonic** *a.* **Mesoplast** (me'sōplast) *Biol.* [Gr. μέσος moulded], the nuclear matter of a cell (Ogilvie 1882); hence **Mesoplastic** *a.*, relating to the mesoplast (*Cent. Dict.*). **Mesoplastron** (-plāstŕŏn) *Zool.* [see PLASTRON], an inclusive name for two parts of the plastron that are developed in certain tortoises; hence **Mesoplastral** *a.* **Mesopleuron** (-plŭi'ŕŏn), pl. **pleura Ent. [Gr. μέσος rib], one of the pleura of the mesothorax; hence **Mesopleural** *a.* **Mesorchium** (-pŕŏkiŭm) *Anat.* [Gr. μέσος testicle], the fold of peritonæum which supports******

the genital gland in some animals; hence **Mesorchial** *a.* **Mesorectum Anat.**, the fold of peritonæum which supports the RECTUM; hence **Mesorectal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesoretina Anat.**, the mosaic layer of the RETINA. **Mesorostral** (-rŏstrāl) *a. Zool.* [ROSTRUM], in the cetaceous genus *Mesoplodon* or *Ziphius*: see quot. **Mesoscaphula** (-skāp'ŭlā) *Anat.*, the spine of the scapula; hence **Mesoscaphular** *a.* **Mesoscotellum Ent. [SCUTELLUM], the smaller and posterior part of the notum of an insect; hence **Mesoscotellar** *a.* **Mesoscutum Ent. [SCUTUM], the larger and anterior part of the notum of an insect. **Mesoseismal** (-sŏi'zĭmāl) *a.* [Gr. μέσος earthquake], pertaining to the centre of intensity of an earthquake. **Mesostaphiline** (-stāfĭlĭn) *a.* [Gr. μέσος uvula], having a palatal index from 80 to 85 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Mesostasis** (me'sōstāsĭs) *Min.* [Gr. μέσος placing], the interstitial substance of rocks that are partly amorphous and partly crystalline. **Mesostate** (me'sōstāt) see quot. **Mesostethium** (-stĭthĭŭm) *Ent.* [Gr. μέσος, στήθος breast]: see quot. **Mesostome** (me'sōstŏm) *Zool.* [Gr. μέσος mouth], a planarian of the genus *Mesostoma*. **Mesostylous** (-stai'ŭs) *a. Bot.* [STYLE], applied to flowers that have styles intermediate in length between the macrostylous and the microstylous. **Mesosuchian** (-sŭi'kiān) *a. Zool.* [Gr. μέσος crocodile], belonging to the extinct suborder *Mesosuchia* of crocodiles; *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder; also **Mesosuchians *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesosystolic** *a. Path.*, occurring in the middle of the systole. **Mesotarsus Ent.**, the tarsus of the middle leg of an insect; cf. *protarsus*, *metatarsus*; hence **Mesotarsal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesotartaric *a. Chem.*, inactive tartaric acid. **Mesotheca** (-pŕŏkā), -theque (-pŕŏk) *Zool.* [Gr. μέσος case], the middle one of the three laminae of the perigonium in Hydrozoa. **Mesothecium Bot. [THECIUM], (*a*) the intermediate layer of cells in an unripe anther (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); (*b*) the thecium of lichens (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). **Mesothelium** (-pŕŏthĭŭm) *Embryology* [Gr. μέσος nippel], the epithelium of the body-cavity of the embryo; hence **Mesothelial** *a.* **Mesotherium** (-pŕŏthĭŭm) *Palaont.* [Gr. μέσος wild beast], a genus of fossil rodents of South America; a rodent of this genus. **Mesotympanio Ichthyol.** [TYMPANIC] = SYMPLECTIC. **Meso-uterine** *a. Anat.*, the epithet of the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus. **Mesovarium** (me'sōvā'riŭm) *Anat.* [L. ovarium OVARY] = MESOARIUM. **Mesoventriculum Anat.**, 'the gastro-hepatic omentum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).**********

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 380 The meso-appendix. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The mesoarial and mesorchial folds of the peritonæum. 1846 OWEN *Vetér. Anim.* I. *Fishes* 288 In the young Lamprey the ovary is a membranous plate, suspended by a fold of the peritonæum (= mesoarium). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 The branchial region is sub-divided into epibranchial, meso-branchial, and metabranchial lobes. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 225 There are three canal processes; one, called the 'entocanal', a second, called the 'mesocanal'. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* **Mesochil**, **Mesochilium**, 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1058 This labellum [in *Orchidaceæ*] is sometimes divided by contraction, so as to exhibit three distinct portions, the lowest being the hypochilium... the middle, 'mesochilium'... and the upper, epichilium. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 23 They contain a cavity, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or mesocoele. 1887 WILDER in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 914 Mammalia—Mesocœle tubular; 'mesocœlian roof quadrilobate. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vetér. B.* The middle bar, which underpins the middle glenoid facet, is the 'meso-coracoid'. *Ibid.* 152 A short curved meso-coracoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 244 The small bone, called 'splint-bone', articulated to the 'mesocuneiform'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1018 Mid-diastolic or 'meso-diastolic murmur. 1883 Flower in *Tral. Anthropol.* Inst. XIV. 186 *Mesodont Races. Chinese, American Indians [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesodont*, a term applied to those skulls in which the product of the division of the length of the crowns of the molar and bicuspid teeth multiplied by roo, by the basionasal length, lies between 42 and 44. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects II.* (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 193 Mesodont. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 178 These are usually 'mesodorsal spines. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 574 Silicea with soft 'mesoglossa or mesodermal ground substance. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 90 The ova [of sponges] are highly nourished 'mesoglossal cells. 1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXIX. 581 The 'mesognathic class. 1878 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 615 When the latter dimension [sc. basi-alveolar length] exceeds the former [sc. basi-nasal length], the face is said to be prognathous; when the reverse is the case, it is orthognathous; when the two dimensions are equal or thereabouts, it is 'mesognathous. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 391 Mesopar, 1905 ROLLETS *Dis. Liver* 21 The connective tissue uniting the right and left lobes of the liver, the diaphragm (the 'mesophegation), lobe of the liver. 1879 *Le Coste. Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 509 Next came [after Echinops and Orobiphus] in the Lower Miocene the 'Mesohippus. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Mesolobar**, belonging to the *Mesolobe* or *Corpus callosum*. **Mesolobar Arteries**,... are the arteries of the corpus callosum. *Meso-*

lobe, corpus callosum. 1884 *Mesomeristem [see PERIMERISTEM]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesomeristem. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 357/2 The oviduct... is attached to and supported by a duplicature of peritoneum called the *mesomeristem. *Ibid.*, The *mesomeristem differs most from the mesentery when the female organs are in full sexual action. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 24 On the head may be seen the quasi-ethmoid or *meso-nasal; two nasals [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesonasal cavity, a blind membranous pouch, situated in the diverging angle of the posterior forks of the internal cartilage in the developing salmon. 1902 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 120/2 The *Mesomeristem and one or two aberrant species. 1836 SHUCKART tr. *Burmester's Man. Entom.* 78 The *mesonotum. 1876 OOLING in *Land. etc. Phil. Mag.* Mar. 206 *Mesoparaffins. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 The *mesophlebitis and periphlebitis of Virchow. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Frul. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices above 1075 might be called platy or flat-faced; from 1075 to 1100, *mesopice. 1898 G. H. FOWLER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 575 Prof. Agassiz... refuses to accept the alleged existence of a *mesoplankton. *Ibid.* 1029 The supposition that *Globigerina packardii* is a *mesoplanktonic form. 1889 *Nature* 2 May 7/1 In the Pleurodora the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a *mesoplastral bone. 1848 MAUNOER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 *Mesopleura, the lateral surfaces of the mesothorax. 1875 *Mesorchial [see Mesorachial above]. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mesorchium. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 183 A sort of testicular mesentery or mesorchium. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 506/1 Along the posterior wall we find the rectum with its *mesorectum. 1889 J. LAIOV *Anat.* (ed. 2) 877 The processes of the pigment-cells of the ectoretina extend between the rods of the *mesoretina. 1872 SIR W. TURNER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* XXVI. 766, I have named the dense solid bar in the middle of the beak the *meso-rostral bone. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 11 The pre-scapula and *meso-scapula in one half-cleft ray. *Ibid.* 27 A scapular, a *meso-scapular, and a pre-scapular bar. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects II.* (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 1372 In some of the higher forms this *meso-scutellar lobe is prominent. 1833 *Entomologist's Mag.* I. 28 The *meso-scutellum has a yellow margin, interrupted toward the base. 1883 JOHNSTON-LAVIS in *Nature* 6 Sept. 438/2 Most people not in the *mesoselsimal area felt first the 'sulsulatorio' or vertical movement. 1838 *Nature* 15 Mar. 459/2 The presence of a hypocretaline interstitial substance ('mesostasis') wedged in between the felspars. 1885 M. FOSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 19/1 The specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesotates as they are called. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxiii. 382 *Mesostethium... A central piece between the intermediate and posterior legs, and bounded laterally in *Coleoptera* by the *Parapleuræ*—along the middle of which, where it exists, the *Mesosternum* runs. 1876 BENADEN'S *Anim. Parasites* 161 In the autumn of 1877, nearly all the *mesostomes perished through the presence of those parasitical organisms. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 790 In addition to those with macrostylous and those with microstylous flowers, there is found also one with *mesostylous flowers. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 466/1 The surviving *Mesosuchian Crocodiles of the Jurassic period. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 976 It [a cardiac murmur] is manifested only of the ventricular contraction, and is *mesosystolic. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. *Mesostatic Acid. 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 140 They [sc. tentacles] surround an orifice in the *mesothèque. 1871—*Gymnobl. Hydroids* introd. 15 *Mesotheca*. 1876 ALSTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 98 Fossil genus:—*Mesothorium. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 372/2 The extinct South American *Mesothorium*, half Rodent and half Ungulate. 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim. & Fishes* v. 110 The stylo-hyoid being attached near the junction of the epi-tympic with the *meso-tympanic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 339 The *meso-uterine folds of the peritoneum. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesovarium.

Mesoblast (mes'oblást). *Biol.* [f. MESO + -BLAST.] The middle layer of the BLASTODERM, between the EPIBLAST and the HYPOBLAST. Also *attrib.* Hence *mesoblásted a.*, having a mesoblast. 1897 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.A.* II. 467 The mesoblast of the yolk cell. *Ibid.* II. 617 Some of the mesoblasted cells are united to those without mesoblasts. 1873 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XIII. 269 The mesoblast-cells.

Mesoblastic (mesoblást'istik), *a.* [f. MESO-BLAST + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast. 1874 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XIV. 342 Primarily a true hypoblastic structure which only by adaptation become an apparently mesoblastic one. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 201 Histologically all new growths may be classed in two series, viz those of mesoblastic and those of epithelial origin.

Mesobranchial, see MESO-

Mesocæcum (mesos'kæm). *Anat.* A fold of peritonæum which sometimes supports the cæcum. Hence *Mesocæcal a.*, pertaining to the mesocæcum (in recent Diets.).

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 14/2 On the right side... it [the peritonæum] sometimes forms a fold termed *mesocæcum*. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 602 The *Mesocæcum*... serves to connect the back part of the cæcum with the right iliac fossa.

Mesocarpal, -*carphore*: see MESO-

Mesocarp (mes'okarp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *mesocarpium*, -*carpum*, -*carpus*, f. Gr. μέσος MESO- + καρπός fruit.] The middle layer of a PERICARP. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 524 The pericarp consists usually of three layers: the external, or epicarp...; the middle, or mesocarp...; and the internal, or endocarp. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 300.

† **Mesoccephale**, -*cephalon*, = MESENCEPHAL(E), MESENCEPHALON.

1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 634/2 The mesoccephale or mesencephale. 1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 734 The part of the encephalon known as the Tuber Aonulare

to which the name of Mesoccephale has been given. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesoccephalon*, the *Mesencephalon*.

Mesoccephalic (mesos'if'lik), *a.* [f. Gr. μέσος MESO- + κεφαλή head + -ic: cf. CEPHALIC.]

1. **Cranimetry**. Applied to skulls intermediate between *dolichocephalic* and *brachycephalic*; also to skulls having a capacity of from 1350 to 1450 cubic centimetres.

1866 MÉRIS *Observ. Cran. Form. Amer. Aborigines* 13 Such deviations fall naturally into an intermediate or mesoccephalic group. 1887 *Academy* 17 Sept. 1887/1 The Tchuds are either mesoccephalic or dolichocephalic.

2. *Anat.* **Mesoccephalic flexure**: 'the angular bend of the floor of the craniospinal cavity'.

1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 421.

So || **Mesoccephali** (-se'fálí) *sb. pl.* [mod. L.], persons having mesoccephalic skulls; **Mesoccephalism**, **Mesoccephaly**, the condition or quality of being mesoccephalic.

1866 MÉRIS *Observ. Cran. Form. Amer. Aborigines* 24 The Huron crania belong partly to the Brachycephali, and partly to the Mesoccephali. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/1 In the former locality there exists a taller, darker, and more brachycephalic race, whilst in the latter mesoccephalic prevails. 1888 CLEVELAND in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 614 Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (mesoccephalium)... determine whether the skull shall be considered long [etc.].

Mesoccephalon: see MESOCEPHALE.

Mesochil, -*coele*, -*coelian*: see MESO-

|| **Mesocolon** (mesokól'ón). *Anat.* [mod. L., a. Gr. μεσώκωλον, f. μέσος MESO- + κῶλον COLON.] The fold of peritonæum which supports the colon.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mesocolon*, that part of the Mesentery which is continued to the great Guts. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 14/1 The folds respectively termed right and left *mesocolon*. 1853 H. GRAY *Anat.* 602 The ascending *Mesocolon*.

Hence **Mesocolic** (-kól'ik) *a.*, relating to the mesocolon.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 761 Mesocolic Ganglia. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 806 Mesocolic or mesenteric hernia.

Mesocoracid: see MESO-

Mesocracy (mes'okráisi). *rare* -*o*. [f. Gr. μέσος middle + -κρατία: see -CRACY.] Government by the middle classes. So *Mesocratio a.*, pertaining to the middle classes.

1857 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 Rugby, a local foundation of mere mesocratic origin. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mesocracy*.

Mesocuneiform to **Mesocyst**: see MESO-

Mesode (mes'odé). *Gr. Prosody*. [ad. Gr. μεσῶδός, f. μέσος MESO- + ᾠδή ODE.] A portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophe and antistrophe, without anything to correspond with it. 1850 MURRE *Lit. Greece* III. 58. 1888 J. GOW *Comp. to Classics* 285 We are told that mesodes and epodes were sung by the chorus standing.

Mesoderm (mes'odér'm). [f. Gr. μέσος middle + δέρμα skin.]

1. *Bot.* a. 'The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). b. 'The middle layer of the bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1874 *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XIV. 159 As soon as the two primary germ-lamellæ begin to differentiate and to develop between them a middle cell-layer (mesoderm).

2. *Biol.* = MESOBLAST.

1873 W. S. DALLAS (tr. Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. XI. 257 The origin of the Mesoderm. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XVII. 416 The contractile fibrous appendices of the ectoderm... formed 2.. primitive mesoderm or mesoblast.

attrib. 1874 *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XIV. 159 The mesoderm-layer. 1884 *Ibid.* XXIV. 90 To determine the part played by wandering mesoderm cells immediately below the thin ectoderm.

Hence **Mesodermal**, **Mesodermic** *adjs.*, of, relating to, or derived from the mesoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 143 The mesodermal layer. 1884 *Q. J. Frul. Microsc.* Sci. XXIV. 107 Mesodermal Plasma, are... found even in the higher animals, not excepting Man himself. 1884 W. PATTEN *Ibid.* 590 The fusion of the edges of the mesodermic folds.

Mesodesm, -*diastolic*: see MESO-

Mesodic (mes'odík), *a.* *Gr. Prosody*. [ad. Gr. μεσῶδικός, f. μεσῶδός MESODE.] Relating to, or having the character of, a mesode.

1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 127 A mesodic period arises from the inverted arrangement of the sentences about an interlude. 1883 JEAN SÉPHOCLES, *Edipus Tyr.* p. lxxxi, A mesodic stichic period.

Mesodont, -*duodenum*: see MESO-

|| **Mesogaster** (mesogást'ar). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + γαστήρ stomach.] A membrane, part of the mesentery, which attaches the stomach to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. Hence *Mesogastrial a.*, pertaining to the mesogaster (in recent Diets.).

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 161 The pyloric [portion] is bent upwards and retained in that situation by the mesogaster. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zoology* 227 The mesogaster, or sheet of peritonæum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity.

Mesogastric (mesogást'rik), *a.* [f. mod. L. MESOGASTRIUM + -ic.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the mesogastrium.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim. Gloss.*, *Mesogastric*. The membrane which forms the medium of attachment of the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 806 Meso-gastric hernia.

2. *Zool.* In Crustacea, the middle lobe of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 A median mesogastric lobe.

|| **Mesogastrium** (mesogást'riúm). *Anat.* Also (anglicized) **Mesogastri** (-gást'ri). [mod. L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + γαστήρ, γαστήρι stomach.]

1. The umbilical region of the abdomen, between the EPIGASTRIUM and the HYPOGASTRIUM.

1855 in OGILVIE.

2. = MESOGASTER.

1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* 1. *Fishes* ix. 241 There are two parallel mesogastrics in the Eel. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 565 The changes of the mesogastrium.

Mesogenous to **Mesogastri**: see MESO-

† **Mesograph**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μεσῶγραφον mean proportional, neut. of μεσῶγραφος, f. μέσος middle + -γραφος written.] In quot. taken = MESOLABE.

1879-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1595) 335 Certain instruments, called Mesolabes or Mesographes, which serve to find these mean lines proportional.

Mesohepar to **Mesochippus**: see MESO-

Mesolabe (mes'oléb). [ad. L. *mesolabium* (Vitr.), f. Gr. μεσολαβος (or -ov), f. μέσος middle, mean + λαβ-, λαμβάνειν to take.] An instrument used for finding mean proportional lines.

1879-80 [see MESOGRAPH]. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) I. 279 The spiral lobe, with M. Tschirnhaus's angular instrument, makes the mesolabe. 1789 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 164 The Mesolabe... is said to have been invented either by Archytas of Tarentum or Eratosthenes for the purpose of balancing an interval.

Mesole (mes'ol). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822 to indicate its close relation to *mesolite*.] A variety of THOMSONITE.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin. Philos. Frul.* VII. 6 These two minerals have a great relation with the Mesolite; and in order to distinguish them, I shall call the upper stratum Mesole, and the lower grained Mesoline. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Augite occurs... in the cavities of the augitic rock at Portrush, coated by, and associated with, Mesole.

Mesoline (mes'olín). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822: cf. *prec.*] A white granular mineral found in the Faroe Islands, 'now classed with levynite' (Chester *Names Min.* 1896).

1822 [see MESOLE].

Mesolite (mes'olít). *Min.* [ad. Gr. *mesolithe* (1816), f. Gr. μέσος middle: see -LITE.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium: so named because it is chemically intermediate between natrolite and scolecite.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin. Philos. Frul.* VII. 8 Mesolite or Needlestone from Faroe. 1883 M. F. HEOLLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 423/2 *Fargite*, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite, and *Mesolite*, consisting of one of the former, and two of the latter.

Mesolithic (mesolít'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + λίθος stone + -ic.]

1. *Geol.* Used for MESOZOIC, *rare*.

1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. xv. 12 The mesolithic or mesozoic epoch.

2. *Archæol.* Belonging to a part of the prehistoric 'stone age' intermediate between the PALEOLITHIC and the NEOLITHIC.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 10/1 Penka's attempt, in his 'Herkunft der Arier', to make out a mesolithic age. 1892 J. A. BROWN in *Frul. Anthropol. Inst.* XXII. 94, I venture to suggest the following four divisions... 1. Eolithic... 2. Palæolithic... 3. Mesolithic... 4. Neolithic.

Mesolobar, -*lobe*: see MESO-

Mesology (mes'olójy). [f. Gr. μέσος middle, taken as = 'medium' + -λογία.]

1. The science of means (of attaining happiness). Only in Bentham.

1817-31 BENTHAM *Logic App.*, Wks. 1843 VIII. 283/2 Then so it is that with that portion of the field of eudemonics which is occupied by mesology, the whole field of ontology... is coincident.

2. The science of the relations between organisms and their environment.

1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 973 *Mesology*... This term, recently introduced by Bertillon, conveniently expresses the investigation of the mutual relationship existing between living beings and their surroundings.

Hence **Mesological a.**, pertaining to mesology; **Mesologist**, a student of mesology (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1886 BUCK'S *Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 382/1 Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

Mesomere to **Mesometry**: see MESO-

Mesomorph, obs. form of MIDSUMMER.

Mesomyodian (mesomai'odíán), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Mesomyodi*: pl. (see below) + -AN.]

The mod. L. name was introduced by Garrod in 1876, and was f. *Meso* + *-myodi* after *Polyomydi*, a name introduced by Joh. Müller 1847 for one of the three groups in his classification of Passerine birds; this name was intended to express 'having many song-muscles', being (irreg.) f. *poly* (see *Poly*) + *μῦς* muscle + *ὄψις* song.]

Belonging to the *Mesomyodi*, a division of birds in

which the intrinsic muscles of the syrinx are inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring.

1876 GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 518 A large collection of Mesomyodan birds. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 239 The mesomyodan or clamaratory type of syrinx. So **Mesomyodid**, **Mesomyodous** *adjs.*

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mesomyodic**, having lateral muscles only, as the syrinx of the Suborder Clamaratory, Order Coracomorpha. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mesomyodous**.

|| **Meson** (mē'son). *Anal.*, etc. [mod.L., a. Gr. μέσος, neut. of μέσος middle.] The median plane, which divides a body into two symmetrical halves.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 33 The Meson... is a plane passing lengthwise of the body and dividing the whole into approximately equal and similar right and left halves. 1883 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 536½ The meson, mesal, or median plane.

Meson, obs. form of MASON, MIZZEN.

Mesonasal: see MENO.

† **Mesonaut**. *Obs.*— [ad. L. *mesonauta*, one in the middle bench of rowers, f. Gr. μέσος middle + ναύτης sailor.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Mesonant* [sic], a gally-slave.

Mesondevue, -dieu, etc., obs. ff. MEASONDUE.

Mesomentine: see MENO.

|| **Mesonephron**, -nephros (mesone'fron, -ne'fros). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + νεφρός kidney.] The Wolffian body. Hence **Mesonephric** *a.*, pertaining to the mesonephron.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 429 The archinephric duct splits into two—one, the pronephric duct; the other, the mesonephric duct, in connection with the posterior nephridia, forming the 'mesonephron'. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 590 It is possible... that an anterior section (pronephros) came to be developed earlier than the posterior portion (mesonephros). 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 340 A mesonephric fold of peritoneum.

Mesonotal to **Mesophlebitis**: see MENO.

|| **Mesophloeum** (mesoflō'ium). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + φλοιός bark.] The middle layer of the bark in exogens.

1839 LINOLEY *Introd.* Bot. t. ii. (ed. 3) 89 The Mesophloeum of Link, or cellular integument of others, composed of cells, usually green.

Mesophragm (mesō'frām). *Zool.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mesophragma*, f. Gr. μέσος middle + φράγμα partition.] *a.* *Ent.* The partition that separates the mesothorax from the metathorax. *b.* In Crustacea (see quot. 1880).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 379 *Mesophragma* (the Mesophragm). 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 128 The inner prolongation of the capital [of an endosternite] is called the mesophragm. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* ii. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 312 The great mesophragma.

Hence **Mesophragmal** (mesofrā'gmal) *a.*, pertaining to the mesophragm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 370 The mesophragmal [apophysis].

Mesophyll (mesō'fil). *Bot.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mesophyllum*, f. Gr. μέσος middle + φύλλον leaf.]

1. The parenchyma of a leaf; the soft inner tissue of a leaf lying between the upper and lower layers of epidermis. (Cf. DIACHYMA, DIPLOE.)

1839 LINOLEY *Introd.* Bot. (ed. 3) 122 The cellular tissue of which the rest of the leaf is composed is parenchyma, which Link then calls *diachyma*, or that immediately beneath the two surfaces *cortex*, and the intermediate substance *diploe*. De Candolle calls these two, taken together, the *mesophyllum*. 1848—*Introd.* Bot. (ed. 4) i. 253 The cellular tissue of the bark, mesophyll or cortical integument. *attrib.* 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 41 Some of the mesophyll cells contained nothing but broken down granular matter.

2. The line of demarcation between a leaf and the leaf-stalk. ? *Obs.*

1839 LINOLEY *Introd.* Bot. ii. v. (ed. 3) 319 The line of demarcation between the internode and petiole is called the *mesophyllum*; that between the lamina and petiole the *mesophyllum*.

Mesophyllic (mesofī'lik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσος + φύλλον leaf + -ic.] Belonging to or situated in the middle of a leaf.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Freshw. Algæ* i. 202 A tube... which proceeds as far as the mesophyllic parenchyma.

Mesophyte (mesō'fīt). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + φυτόν plant.]

1. A plant belonging to a class intermediate between hydrophytes and xerophytes, *i.e.* avoiding extremes of moisture and dryness.

1890 HALSTED in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 170. 1902 J. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 175 There is a great middle region of medium water supply, and plants which occupy it are known as mesophytes, the plants of medium conditions.

2. (See quot.)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mesophyte**, applied by Clarion to that which is commonly called the vital knot in plants, that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts of the vegetable.

Hence **Mesophytic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by the class of plants called mesophytes.

1899 *Nat. Science* July 10 The mesophytic woods.

|| **Mesophytum** (mesō'fītūm). *Bot.* [mod.L. form of MESOPHYTE.] *a.* The line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. *b.* = MESOPHYTE 2. 1839 [see MESOPHYLL 2]. In mod. Dicts.

Mesopic to **Mesopleuron**: see MENO.

Mesopod, -pode (mesō'pōd, -pōud), *sb.* *Zool.* Anglicized form of MESOPODIUM.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 431 Development of a mesopod (molluscan foot). 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mesopode**.

Mesopod (mesō'pōd), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mesopod-us*, f. Gr. μέσος (see MENO-) + ποδ-, ποῦς foot.] Having a short stalk centrally placed.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 393 Hydnum in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merisoid, and mesopod.

|| **Mesopodium** (mesō'pōdīūm). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + ποδ-, ποῦς foot: see -IUM.]

1. *Zool.* The median region of the foot in mollusca. 1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 36 The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk... This is commonly called the sucker... It may be called the mesopodium. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 653½ The foot of the Azygobranchia... often divided into... a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium.

2. *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the phyllo-podium. 1895 VINES *Bot.* ii. 45.

Hence **Mesopodial** *a.*, relating to the mesopodium. In recent Dicts.

Mesopotamia (mesō'pōtā'miā). [a. Gr. μεσοποταμία (sc. χώρα) country between two rivers (applied spec. as below), f. μέσος middle + ποταμός river.] A proper name for the tract between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Sometimes used *allusively* in etymological sense for: A country between two rivers.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 177 The Doab, Entre Ríos, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irith.

Mesopotamian (mesō'pōtā'miā), *a.* [L. prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to Mesopotamia.

1880 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 808½ Mesopotamian cuneiform.

Mesopotamic (mesō'pōtā'mik), *a.* *rare*. [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of a 'Mesopotamia' or district between two rivers.

1895 *Archæol.Æliana* XVII. ii. 283 French antiquaries assign the mesopotamic part of Belgium as the birth-place of Carausius.

|| **Mesopterygium** (mesō'ptērī'gīūm). *Ichthylol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + πτερυγιον fin, dim. of πτερυξ wing.] The central flat cartilaginous portion of the fin in certain fishes.

1878 MIYART in *Nature* 18 July 309½ Three basal cartilages... called respectively the *Propterygium*, the *Mesopterygium*, and the *Metapterygium*.

Hence **Mesopterygial** *a.*, pertaining to the mesopterygium. In recent Dicts.

Mesopterygoid (mesō'ptērī'gōid). *Zool.* [f. MESO- + ΠΤΕΡΥΓΟΙ.]

1. In full **mesopterygoid process**: In birds, the part of the pterygium which articulates with the palatine bone or the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 706½ 'Mesopterygoid process'. *Ibid.* 711½ All the *Schizognathæ*, except the Fowl tribe, have 'mesopterygoids'.

b. **Mesopterygoid fossa**: see quot.

1881 MIYART *Cat. Ich.* 70 The very considerable space included between the two pterygoid plates is called the mesopterygoid fossa, and that is single and median.

2. In teleostean fishes, a thin bony lamina in the skull, which fits against the upper edge of the pterygoid.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mesorchium to **Mesorostal**: see MENO.

Mesorrhine, **mesorhine** (mesō'ri:n), *a.* *Anthropology*. [f. Gr. μέσος middle + ρίς, ρίς nose.] Applied by Broca to noses, skulls, or persons having a nasal index from 48 to 53 (intermediate between *leptorrhine* and *platyrrhine*).

1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 616. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 284 Narrower nose, often mesorrhine and prominent.

Mesorrhinian, **mesorhinian** (mesō'ri:nian, mesō'ri:nian), *a.* and *sb.* *Anthropology*. [f. prec. + -IAN.] *a.* *adj.* = MESORRHINE. *b.* *sb.* A person having a mesorrhine skull.

1878 BARTLEY in *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. 257 The mesorrhinians, with the nasal skeleton moderate. 1889 *Nature* 10 Feb. 357½ Including under the platyrrhinian section all the black races, under the mesorhinian the yellow races.

|| **Mesorhinium**, -inum (mesō'ri:nium, -ōi'nium). *Ornithol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + ρίς, ρίς nose.] (See quots.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Mesorhinium**... Term used by Illiger for the part of the beak which is comprised between the two nostrils. 1892 MIYART *Elem. Ornithol.* 147 The part of the bill between the nostrils is called the *mesorhinium*.

Mesoscaphula to **Mesoseismal**: see MENO.

Mesoseme (mesō'sēm). [a. F. *mesoseme* (Broca), f. Gr. μέσος middle + σήμα sign, 'index'.] Of skulls: Having an orbital index from 84 to 89.

1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 617 It is convenient to group them [orbital indices] into three—the high (*megaseme*), intermediate (*mesoseme*), and low (*microseme*). 1886 MACALISTER in *J. Nat. Anthropol. Inst.* XVI. 151 The average Fijian being platyrrhine and mesoseme. 1896 *Nat. Science* Sept. 254 The skull is mesoseme (§7-8).

|| **Mesosoma** (mesō'sō'mā). *Zool.* Also anglicized mesosome (in Dicts.). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + σῶμα body.] *a.* In lamellibranchiate molluscs, the middle region of the body which gives rise to the foot. *b.* In Arachnids, the middle portion of the animal, between 'head' and 'tail'. Hence **Mesosomatic** *a.*, pertaining to the mesosoma.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 475 From the sides of the mesosoma... the branchia project into the pallial cavity. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* xx. 391 The seventh appendage, or the first mesosomatic, consists of a semi-circular plate-like structure hinged on to the body.

Mesosperm (mesō'spērm). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mesospermi-um*, f. Gr. μέσος middle + σπέρμα seed.] The middle coat or covering of a seed.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 578 Sometimes the secundine remains distinct in the seed, forming what has been called a *mesosperm*. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Ternus*, *Mesosperrum*. Synonym for Sarcodermis.

Mesospore (mesō'spōrē). *Bot.* Also in Latin from *mesosporium*. [ad. mod.L. *mesosporium*, f. Gr. μέσος middle + σπόρος seed.] The middle layer of a spore. Hence **Mesosporic** *a.*, pertaining to a mesospore (in recent Dicts.).

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Freshw. Algæ* i. 109 The cell contents surround themselves with a new layer of cellulose (mesosporium) within the original ooe (exosporium). *Ibid.* 311 Mesosporium, Mesospore.

Mesostaphylene, -stasis: see MENO.

Mesosternal (mesō'stē'nāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MESOSTERNUM + -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the mesosternum.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (1843) i. 162 note 1, Those tribes of *Melolontha* F. that have mesosternal prominence. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 119 The two additional mesosternal segments of the Cyclodonts.

B. sb. A mesosternal part or element.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Cere. Sci. i. Org. Nat.* 216 In some extinct chelonians the number of these lateral elements of the plastron is increased by an intercalated pair, which I have called 'mesosternals'. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 223 In *Cercocetus* there are five well-made mesosternals.

|| **Mesosternebra** (mesō'stēr-nē'brā). *Anat.* Also anglicized -sterneber. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + sternebra: see STERNEBER.] Any of the sternebra which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the ensiform appendage. Hence **Mesosternebral** *a.* In recent Dicts.

Mesosternite (mesō'stēr-nītē). *Zool.* [f. MESO- + STERNITE.] A mesosternal sternite.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 303 [In the Geometrical Spider.] Mesosternite, surrounded by the basal joints of the four ambulatory limbs.

|| **Mesosternum** (mesō'stēr-nūm). [mod.L., f. MESO- + STERNUM.]

1. *Ent.* + *a.* In Kirby's use (see quot. 1826). *b.* By later writers applied to the middle 'sternum'.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 566 The central part of the *medipectus*, or that which passes between the midlegs when elevated, protruded, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or mid-breast-plate. 1836 SHUCKARD in *Burmester's Man. Entom.* 82 The *mesosternum* (*episternum* of Kirby and Spence), is, as well as the scapulae, divided into two parts.

2. *Anat.* That part of the breast-bone lying between the præsternum and the xiphisternum.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 71 The three great divisions into manubrium (præsternum), body (mesosternum), and xiphoid process (xiphisternum) are marked out. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 399 All the other ribs are connected with the mesosternum.

Mesostethium to **Mesotherium**: see MENO.

Mesotherm (mesō'thērm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + θερμός bot. Cf. MEOTHERM.] A plant requiring a moderately warm temperature.

1875 J. G. BAKER *Bot. Geogr.* 48 Mesotherm, characteristic of the subtropical or warm-temperate zone, and therefore needing to be entirely protected from frost. *Ibid.* 51 Mesotherm types. *Ibid.* 102 Geographical Range of the Mesotherms.

Mesothesis (mesō'thēsis). *rare*. [f. Gr. μέσος middle + θέσις action of putting: see THESIS.] Something interposed, serving to connect or reconcile antagonistic agencies or principles.

1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 93 Both alike have quenched the Holy Spirit, as the mesothesis of the two. 1849 FRODIPER *Nemesis of Faith* 157 The final mesothesis for the reconciling the two great rivals, Science and Revelation.

Mesothet (mesō'thet). *rare*— [f. Gr. μέσος middle + θέτω neut. of θέρος placed.] = prec. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. A curious pair of 'poles' the two made; the mesothet whereof, by no means a *punctum indifferens*, but a true connecting spiritual idea, stood on the table—in the whisky-bottle.

So **Mesothetic** (mesō'thetik), **Mesothetical** *adjs.*, occupying a middle position.

1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 97 Mr. Carlyle avoids the syncretical, as well as the analytical, and looks down upon both from the mesothetical. 1848 KINGSLEY *Peast* xv. An honest development of the true idea of Protestantism, which is paving the way to the mesothetic art of the future. 1871—in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 24 While the true philosopher sought for the mesothetic or middle truth.

|| **Mesothorax** (meso-thō-raks). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. MESO- + THORAX.] The middle ring or segment of the thorax of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 371. 1833 C. R. GRAY *Entom.* Australia 1. 18 The mesothorax [of *Trigonoderus* *Childreui*] is somewhat triangular in form, and keeled down the centre. 1870 ROLLESTON *Antim.* Life 77 The dorsal part of the mesothorax.

Hence **Mesothoracic** (-pōr-sik) *a.*, pertaining to the mesothorax.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 17 The mesothoracic and metathoracic segments. 1876 RILEY in *Amer. Nat.* XII. 215 The first pair of spiracles are distinctly mesothoracic and dorsal in the tritubulin.

|| **Mesotonic** (meso-ton'ik), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + τόνος TONE + -ic.] = MEAN TONE *adj.*

1864 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XIII.* 408 This is known as the System of Mean Tones, or the *Mesotonic System*, as it will be here termed. 1896 A. J. HIRKINS *Pianoforte* 103 To extend Mesotonic or Mean tone tuning to the keys of E flat and A flat major.

|| **Mesotrocha** (meso-trō-kā), *sb. pl.* Also -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + τροχός wheel, rim.] Ciliated larvæ of polychæte annelids in which one or more rows of cilia encircle the middle of the body. Hence **Mesotrochal** *a.*, also **Mesotrochous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.), having a ciliated ring round the middle.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 243 Mesotrocha. *Ibid.* 248 A mesotrochal Annelidan larva. 1898 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antim.* Life 606 Mesotrochæ.

|| **Mesotympanic**: see MESO-

|| **Mesotype**. *Min. Obs.* [a. F. *mesotype* (Haily 1801), f. Gr. μέσος middle + τύπος TYPE.] A name including the minerals now called natrolite, scolecite, mesolite, and thomsonite.

(The form of the crystal is intermediate between those of analcite and stilbite; hence the name.)

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 311 The mesotype corresponds to the fibrous and acicular zeolites. 1815 MACCULLOCH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* III. 96 Mesotype... is found in three states, a compact, a mealy, and a crystallized form. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 79 Crystals of pyroxene and mesotype.

Meso-uterine to -ventriculic: see MESO-

|| **Mesoxalic** (meso-ksā'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. MESO- + OXALIC *a.*] *Mesoxalic acid*: a dibasic acid obtained from alloxan. Hence **Mesoxalate** (meso-ksā'let), a salt of mesoxalic acid. Also **Mesoxaly** (meso-ksā'li), the radical of alloxan (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *altrib.* in mesoxaly-urea, a synonym of alloxan (*ibid.*).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann.* for 1839, 381 Mesoxalic acid... mesoxalate of barytes. 1878 KINGZETT *Antim. Chem.* 203 Alloxan is resolved into urea and mesoxalic acid by the action of boiling hyartha water. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 313/2 Bismuth mesoxalate. 1895 THOMSON & BLOXAN *Bloxan's Chem.* 749 Alloxan... or mesoxaly-urea.

Mesozoegma: see MESO-

|| **Mesozoa** (meso-zō'ā), *pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + ζῷον *pl.* of ζῷον animal.] Van Beneden's name for forms intermediate in structure between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. (The Orthonectids and Dicyemids, which he placed in this division, are now recognized as Metazoa, but it is believed that true Mesozoa exist.) Also *sing.* **Mesozoön**, one of the mesozoa.

1877 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 144 The 'Mesozoa'... may be characterized as multicellular organisms, composed of two kinds of cells, one layer of which... is a true ectoderm; whilst the second layer... constitutes the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 676 The representatives of a distinct division, the Mesozoa, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. 1892 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. vi. IX. 79 The Mesozoön *Salinella*.

|| **Mesozoic** (meso-zō'ik), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle + ζῷον animal + -ic.] The name given by Phillips to the secondary period, intermediate between the PALÆOZOIC and the CAINOZOIC.

1840 J. PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 154/1 Corresponding terms (as Palæozoic, Mesozoic, Cainozoic, &c.) may be made, nor will these necessarily require change upon every new discovery. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Nat. Anim. Kingd.* *Calcutt.* 239 Mesozoic, Cainozoic, and Recent Corals, which occur in more than one Geological Period. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Marsupials of the Mesozoic strata.

|| **Mespile**. *Obs.* Also 6 mespy (1)le, mys-pylo. [ad. L. *mespilus*, -um, -a, a. Gr. μέσος, μέσος, whence (ultimately) MEDLAR.] A medlar. 1738 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (E. Mus. MS.). *pe sauvor* perof (the fruit of the rose) is binging and somdele soure as *pe sauvor* [of] mespiles. 1500 BOLLARD *it. Godfredi on Pallad.* Of mespyles v. medlers. 1548 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maulekyde* 81 Wyld peres, medlers or mys-pyles.

|| **Mespilus** (mes-pil'ūs). *Gardening.* [L.; see *prec.*] Applied to certain ornamental trees formerly included in the genus *Alespilus*, but now placed in the genus *Crataegus*.

1769 AUGENSCHMIDT *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 606 Hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees... such as... mezereons, mespiluses. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 397 Planted... with oranges, lemons, hibiscus, and mespilus.

|| **Mesplier**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesplier* (= *mesplier*, mod. F. *mesplier*), f. *mesple* (= *mesple*, mod. F. *mesple*) = L. *mespilus*; see MESPILE.] A medlar-tree. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv. (Roxb. Club). To this assemblance came... Lawvers, Mespliers [etc.].

Mespresion, Mesprise, etc., obs. ff. MISPRISION, MISPRISE.

|| **Mesquin** (mēs-kēn), *a.* [Fr.] Mean, sordid, shabby.

1706 EVELYN *Acc. Architects & Archit.* (ed. 2) 10 They [sc. the Moor] set up those Slender and Misquine [sic] Pillars... and other incongruous Props. 1828 MARQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 102 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the mesquin and the mean. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii. The mesquin and scrofulous visages, which crowd our alleys.

|| **Mesquita, mesquit**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 meschita, -quito, moskyta, -quita, 6-7 mes-, mezquita, 7 mescita, -keeto, -keito, -kita, moschetto, -quito. *B.* 6 muscot, 6-7 meskit, 7 machit, meschit, -cuite, mesked, mes-, mosquit(e), 7-8 meskite. [a. Sp. *mezquita* and It. *meschita*, ad. AFRIAN Arab. *masjid*, dial. pronunciation of MASJID. Some of the *β* forms may come directly from Arab.] = MOSQUE.

a. 1576 EDEN *Trav. W. & E. Indies* (1577) 365 b. A Temple or Mesquita. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lincolnton* i. xliii. 79 The Moores like wise haue their Mesquitos. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 208 This famous and sumptuous Mosquita hath 99 gates, and 5 steeples. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Amansor* 9 The Friday... hee... went in solemnitie to the great Mesquita. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 384 The Gran Cairo in Egypt, a City... having five and thirty thousand Meskeetos. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 73 They said he [sc. Cromwell]... would have sold... St. Peters (even at his own Westminster) to the Turks for a Mosquito.

b. 1564 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 347 Prince Ismael fieth buried in a faire Meskit. 1590 WEBBE *Trav. (Arab.)* 21 In the said Citie [sc. Cairo], there is 12 thousand Churches, which they tearme Muscitos. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. 227 The public service of the Jews and of the Mahumetans, in their synagogues and meskeds. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 There is also a Meschit there for the Arabians and Turkes. *Ibid.* v. xvii. 538 They neuer goe to their Watches before they haue prayed in the Mesquit. 1658 PULLINS, *Meskit*, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turkes and Moores. 1665 STA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 308 They... lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards.

|| **Mesquite, mesquit** (mes'ki, mes'ki't). Also mesquit(e), meskeet, meskiet, muskeet. [a. Mexican Sp. *mesquite*.]

1. Either of two leguminous trees growing in S.W. North America, *Prosopis juliflora* (honey mesquite), and *P. pubescens* (screw-pod mesquite). 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 14 Hee and there are trees of acacia and mesquite, the denizens of the desert land. 1854 BARTLETT *Alex. Boundary* i. 47. The mesquit... belongs to the same natural family as our locust. 1872 SCHULE DE VERRE *Americanisms* 121 The Mesquite or Muskeet (Algarobia glandulosa), a bastard-locust.

2. In full *mesquite-grass*: A general name for grasses growing in the neighbourhood of the mesquite tree, esp. the genera *Bouteloua* and *Buchloe*. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. 187 A desert country, covered with wild sage and mesquite. 1857 OLINSTRUP *Journ. Texas* 135 A great change occurred here in the prairie grass... we had reached the mesquit grass. 1904 BLACKIE *Mag.* Nov. 649/2 A shimmering prairie of mesquite.

3. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mesquite bush, flour, leaf, tree, wood*; mesquite bean, the pod of the mesquite tree; mesquite grass (see 2).

1859 in *Daily News* Sept. (1892) 6/7 He ate a few green pods and leaves of a 'mesquit bush'.... A few 'mesquit beans'. 1887 F. FRANCIS JUN. *Saddle & Moccasin* 73 Wave after wave of rolling country sparsely covered with mesquite-bush. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II. 217 The 'mesquit flour', which is ground very fine, has a sickish sweetness. 1859 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* 292 There is but little grass here, but in the season the mesquite leaves are a good substitute. 1860 *Merc. Marine* Mag. VII. 212 A few 'mesquit trees' are now and then met with. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 149. I used to hitch up team and go out on the prairie and pick up 'mesquite wood'.

|| **Mesquitical**, *a. Obs.* In 7 meschiticall. [f. MESQUITA + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a mosque.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 315 The multitudes of other Churches, as silly captived Damsels, attending and following thee into this Meschiticall slaughter.

Mesquito, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

|| **Mess** (mes), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 mes, (3 meisse), 4-5 meiss, 4-7 messe, 5-6 mese, *S.* mais, (6 *S.* meis, 7 *S.* meiss), 5-7 messes, 6 measse, meace (meesse, meece), 5-mess. [a. OF. *mes* = sense 1 below (mod. F. *metis* viand, dish) = It. *messo* course of a repast - late L. *missum*, neut. p. pple. of L. *mittere* to send (in Rom. use, to put).]

I. Portion of food (and transferred uses).

1. A serving of food; a course of dishes; a prepared dish (of a specified kind of food). Now only *arch.* exc. as in 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12559 Noþer durst þai... brek þair brede, þe last þair mess Til he... wit bentsoun þaim badd. c 1330 *King of Tars* 85 The Soudan sat at his des, Isered of his firste mess. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxvii. 154 Þai bring him mete and euenmore (fye messes) togeder. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 65/8 *Hoc frustum*, messe, goby. 1770 HOLMES *Chronicl.* II. 950/1 The which [servants] together kept also a continual mess in the hall. 1804 SHAKES. *Oth.* iv. i. 211, I will chop her into Messes: Cuckold me? 1631 HAYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 175 Before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table. 1751 FINE *A Dialogue in Eng. Princ. Morals* 228 My friend Alcibius hum'd once a Party for my Entertainment... and each of us brought his Mess along with him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xli. For want of

water, and their solid mess Was scant enough. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xix. Here comes the old woman with my mess of food. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 144 Three or four men sat drinking ale and eating a hasty mess of eggs.

fig. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) ff. 1845/2 What an euill messe of handling this Whittle had, and how he was... all to beaten... manifestly may appeare. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* C j b. Most blisfull Monarch. Seru'd with a messe of kinddomes. a 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 17 As colleges, who duly bring Their mess of verse to every king. 1770 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr.* 20, Gray (1843) 117 In hopes of learning a little profane history to mix with my divine, which is really a bad mess by itself.

|| **Worms' mess**, food for worms. *Obs.* a 1300 *Sarman* vi. in E. E. P. (1862) 2 Þi fleisse nis nyste bot worme-is meisse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 118 Ne flesh he was wonte to fede, It shall be Wormes mess.

c. A quantity (of meat, fruit, etc.) sufficient to make a dish. (Now *dial.* and U.S.) Also, the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 46 You haue very good strawberies at your gyardyne in Holborne, I requyre you let vs haue a messe of them. a 1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* 242 A shrewd cow, which, when she hath given a large messe of milk, turneth it down with her heel. 1597 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 103 Goodwife Keech... coming in to borrow a messe of Vinegar. 1621 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatine Cl.) 313 Off new salt beiff i quarter thii meiss. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 3 His is the earliest mess of green peas.

d. U.S. A take or haul of fish.

1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1884) 338, I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 The captain... sent me a mess of the finest mackerel I ever saw.

2. Applied (in early use only contextually, in later use *spec.*) to a 'made dish', or to a portion or a kind of liquid, partly liquid, or pulpy food, such as milk, broth, porridge, boiled vegetables, etc.

The expression a *mess of pottage*, proverbially current in allusions to the story of Esau's sale of his birthright (*Gen.* xxv. 29-34), does not occur in the Bible of 1611, though found in this connexion as early as 1526 (see *quot.* below). It appears in the heading of ch. xxv. in the Bibles of 1537 and 1539, and in the Geneva Bible of 1560. Coverdale (1535) does not use it either in the text or heading of this chapter (his words being 'meace of meate'; 'meace of ryse'), but he has it in 1 Chron. xlv. 3 and Prov. xv. 7.

14... Sir Beues 83 (MS. C.), But onys yn a weke a symple messe Of sodyn harley was hart lesse. c 1456 *How wise man taught his son* 99 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 173 Better it is... A mes of pottage... Then for to haue a M. mess. With great dysce and angry sore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i. xi. 30 Som for a messe of pottage, with Esau, careth nat to sell the everlasting inheritance of heuen. a 1594 LOGGE & GREENE *Looking Gl. Lond. & Eng.* (1881) 20, I want my messe of milke when I goe to my worke. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Elysiol.* (E.D.S.) 70 *luscum*, a messe of brue. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry IV.* iii. i. 63, I had as lief you would tell me of a messe of porridge. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 85 Hearbs, and other Country Messes. 1633 HAYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* iii. i. Give... a word to the dayry maid for a messe of cream. 1660 WORTINGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 41 The Meal makes... good Pottage, and several other Messes, 1711 SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have... eaten only a mess of broth and a roll. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1771 Having observed several messes of porpise broth preparing. 1834 *Portin. Rev.* Mar. 379 They are fond of farinaceous messes.

b. A quantity of liquid or mixed food for an animal; a kind of such food.

1738 PORE *Epil. to Sat.* ii. 176 If one [sc. hog]... Has what the frugal, dirty soil affords, From him the next receives it, thick or thin, As pure a mess almost as it came in. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 251 The infernal mess alluded to... being ordered for race-horses. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. 'Tis only a page... Crumbling your bounds their messes! 1860 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* i. [He was] mixing a mess of warm milk for the young calves.

c. In contemptuous or disgusted use: A concoction, jumble, medley.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mess*, 2. A medley; a mixed mass. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 Rice, sugar, currants, pepper and mustard all jumbled into one mess. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Mess*, a hodge-podge, or dirty, disagreeable mixture. Any culinary preparation that is unpalatable would be called 'a nasty mess'.

3. A state of confusion or trouble; a condition of embarrassment or trouble; esp. in phr. to get into a mess. *To make a mess of*: to bungle (an undertaking).

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii. Here's a pretty mess! if I put on my great coat I shall be dead with sweating; if I put on no jacket I shall be roasted brown. 1852 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 392, I am rejoiced that I passed over the whole subject in the 'Origin', for I should have made a precious mess of it. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* iv. 102 Their affair gets into a mess. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 173 But never mind, Charlie boy, keep out of messes.

b. A dirty or untidy condition of things.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 193/1 They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a mess as possible the next time they come. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mess*, the state of a ship in a sudden squall, when everything is let go and flying.

c. (See *quot.*)

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 165 The London butcher... will... reject such cattle or sheep as are what is termed in a *mess*; that is, depressed, after excitation by being overlaid or overdriven.

II. Company of persons eating together.

4. Originally, each of the small groups, normally of four persons (sitting together and helped from the same dishes), into which the company at a han-

quet was commonly divided. Now only in the Inns of Court, a party of four benchers or four students dining together. Hence, a company of persons (members of some official or professional body) who regularly take their meals together; e.g., the company of judge and barristers who dine together on circuit (see also *b*).

c 1242 Lvog. *Assembly of Gods* 257 So he her set furst at his owne messe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *bk. Nurture* 1030 in *Babes Bk.* 72 Bisshoppes, Merques, vicount, Erie goodly, May sytte at iij. messes. *Ibid.* 1037 Of alle other estates to a messe iij. or iiij. *Ibid.* 1045 Of alle other estates to a messe ye may sette foure & foure. 1501 *Will & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 199 For the charges of xij messes, that dyed at his owne house, 2. 84. 1607 *BEAUMONT Woman Hater* 1. ii. Nor should there stand any . . . pyes, at the nether end, fill'd with mosse and stones, partly to make a shew with, and partly to keepe the lower messe from eating. 1654 *GATACKER Disc. Apol.* 40 His fellow-benchers that were in the same Messe with him. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 395 To every mess of guests set three dishes. 1681 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 99 An addresse . . . was moved by some in the hall (in Grayes Inn) that day at dinner, and being (as is usual) sent to the barr messe to be by them received to the bench. 1821 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 191 Here a number of members (of Congress), vulgarly called a 'Mess', put up, and have a separate table. 1866 *MANSFIELD School Life* (1870) 219 (Winchester), The Prefects' tables in Hall were called 'Tub, Middle, and Junior Mess' respectively. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. v. 65 *page heading*, Circuit mess, (Account of its usages, *c* 1834.) 1899 *ATLANTIC Famous Trials* 388 Dr. Keenly's fellow-barristers on the Oxford Circuit called upon him to show cause before the mess on the allegation of having [etc.]. He declined to appear, and was duly expelled from the mess.

b. In the Army and Navy: Each of the several parties into which a regiment or ship's company is systematically divided, the members of each party taking their meals together. *Phr. To lose the number of one's mess*: to die, be killed.

1536 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 450 The expensis of xxxij mess of mariners, gunnaris, and uthers in the New Haven. 1599 E. WATSON *Wag. Aweas* 17 They willingly agreed that every messe should bee allowed at one meale but halfe so much drinke as they were accustomed. 1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780), *Mess*, a particular company of the officers or crew of a ship, who eat, drink, and associate together. 1822 *Gen. Regul. & Orders Army* 123 Commanding Officers are enjoined, when practicable, to form a Serjeant's Mess, as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability in the Corps. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxxiii, I have an idea that some of us will lose the number of our mess. 1840 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liii. § 26. 421 The situation of privates who had risen to the officers' mess was not so comfortable. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Mess*, a number of men who take their meals together; thus in vessels of war there are ward-room and gun-room messes, comprising commissioned and subordinate officers. The seamen and marines' messes consist of a dozen or more under the superintendence of a non-commissioned or petty officer. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Court Royal* iv, When one of H. M. vessels was put in commission, the mess was furnished with new linen, plate, china, glass. 1890 G. STABLES *For England*, etc. xvi. 234 The mess to which this man belonged is little more than a hot-bed of nuttyny.

c. Without article: The taking of such a meal. 1778 *Camp Guide* 7 I'm summon'd to mess. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 294 They will go to mess and live together like soldiers in a camp. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xiii, One evening after mess he told Colquhoun that [etc.].

d. *gen.* = 'Table' (in the senses 'company at an entertainment'; 'provision of food'). 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sports. W. Prairies* xiv. 239 He never brought anything from my kitchen to the general mess. 1840 *ANDREW Hist. Rome* II. 551 The members of the aristocracy [of Athens] had their clubs, where they habitually met at a common mess or public table. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 26 There were public messes, as they were called, but these were not . . . analogous to the Spartan Sysitia.

† *5. trans.* A company or group of four persons or things. *Obs.*

1526 *SKRITON Magnyf.* 1009 Let me se. . . Yf I can fynde out So selyk a snowite Amonge this prese: Euen a hole mee. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 207 You three foolles, lackt mee foole, to make vp the messe. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 73 Where are your Messe of Sonnes, to backe you now. a 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid* Iii. i. 1. The messe and halfe of suiters. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 13, I meet with a mess of English Natives advanced to that Honour. . . . Yea, I assure you, four Popes was a very fair proportion for England.

Analogous. 1617 (title) *Invaya Lingvarum Qvadrilingvis*, or a Messe of Tongues: Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly serued vp together, for a wholesome repast.

6. U.S. Short for *mess-beef* (see 7).

1859 *New York Herald Market Report* (Hoppe), Prime mess and beef ham. 1884 *HARPER'S Mag.* July 2997 [Chicago.] The average weight of the class of animals used for 'mess' and 'canning' is 950 pounds. . . . The division [of the carcasses] is made into . . . pieces . . . viz. loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps, [etc.]. 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 4), as *mess-article*, *-beef*, *-berth*, *-bread*, *-cabin*, *-chest*, *-deck*, *-jacket*, *-kid* (see *KID sb.* 4), *-list*, *-making*, *-meat*, *-money*, *-pork*, *-room* (also *attrib.*), *-sergeant*, *-table*, *-tent*, *-tin*, *-traps*, *-writter*. Also *MESSMATE*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 215 All the 'mess-berths' and 'mess articles numbered according to their corresponding messes. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels full bound 'mess-beef'. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Useful Anim.*, *Mess Beef*. This is usually put

up in pieces of 8 lbs., and sold in tierces of 304 lbs. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Bus* in *Arh. Garner* III. 628 Baskets for 'mess-bread. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ward-room*, the commissioned officers' mess cabin. 1883 *Century Mag.* 851/1 We have a stout four-horse wagon . . . in its rear a 'mess-chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cans, etc. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, 'Mess-deck, the deck on which a ship's crew mess. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 91 The 'mess-jackets of one or two officers . . . may be seen, and some naval uniforms. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exh.* 786 Ships'. 'Mess kid, brass hooped. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 215 On the 'mess-list being arranged upon deck, they are . . . placed, in their respective messes. a 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Guilford* (1742) 35 This Friendship began by 'Mess-making in the Temple-Hall. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/3 Russia has given . . . an urgent order for 1,000,000 lb. of 'mess meat. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* vi, The three guineas which you received as 'mess-money. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* i. 10 A piece of two or sailor's 'mess-pork. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 152 No Officer was permitted to carry the newspapers out of the 'messroom. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 298 Not disturbed by the mess-room rallery of the Campaigner. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 361, I will introduce to you all the servants—the 'mess-sergeant especially. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Econ.* I. 45 An officer, . . . after getting intoxicated at the 'mess-table [etc.]. 1774 Lb. HARRIS in *Life & Services* (1813) 34 She . . . passed close by our 'mess-tent. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 215 Our men carry a 'mess-tin, and a water bottle. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Mess-traps, the kids, crockery, bowls, spoons, and other articles of mess service. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 175 For many years [he] had filled the post of 'mess-writer, keeping all the accounts of the mess.

Mess (mes), *v.* [*f.* *MESS sb.*]; the scoses represent independent formations.]

1. *trans.* To serve up (food); to divide (food) into messes or portions. *Obs.* *exc. dial.*

1c 1390 *Form of Curv* liii. (1780) 35 Take alkenet . . . and droppe above with a fepher, and messe it forth. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Floreche it abouyn with Pome-garned, & messe it; serue it forth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 635/1, I messe meate, I sorte it or order it in to messes, as cookes do when they serve it. 1836 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Come an' tay th' cheill, while aw mess th' dinner for th' men.

b. intr. To prepare messes for animals. *rare.* 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 36 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, There will be no necessity for messing every time the pig wants a meal.

† 2. To divide (a ship's company) into messes. *Obs.* 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gramm.* ix. 39 To messe them foure to a messe. 1690 *STRUTTON Relat. Cruelties of French* 20 We Mess our selves seven and seven together.

3. *intr.* To take one's meals, esp. as a member of a mess; also rarely to feed upon (a specified kind of food).

1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* ii. ii, I shall find better mutton commons by messing with you, brother. 1743 *BULLER & CUMINGS Voy. S. Seas* 106 We never us'd to mess together. 1785 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1858) 82 It was his horrible luck that sent us hither to listen to sermons and mess upon rice. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* iv, Now that we are in harbour, I mess here. 1875 *DAVIS Polaris Exp.* vii. 176 The officers who had messed with him, . . . knew that the life of the expedition was gone.

b. trans. To supply with meals.

1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 The soldiers . . . were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. 1882 *FLOREN Unexpl. Baluchistan* 79 The Khan . . . was most hospitable, even to the extent of messing me at his own 'table'.

4. *intr.* To make a mess, put things into a disorderly or untidy state; to dabble in water, mud, etc. Also, to 'potter', busy oneself in an untidy way, or with no definite purpose or result (const. *about* or *with advs. about, away*).

1853 *Mrs. LYNN LYNN in Fr.* vii. 83, I mess about my flowers and read snatches of French. 1886 *Tp Cat* xix. 263 Messing about with sulphur and lime and all the rest of it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maine's Sake* xvi, Sydney was . . . messing away . . . at his nasty chemicals. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan* I. 129 What boy has ever passed a bit of water without messing in it?

5. *trans.* To make a mess of; to disorder, make dirty, soil (a thing); to muddle (a business). Also with *up*.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. iv. 108 That's the first pair of trousers I ever ventured to cut out for you. . . . and the long and short of it is, I've messed 'em. 1859 C. READE *Love me Little*, It messes ome's things so to pick them to pieces. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* I. 165 The authorities . . . convinced of the folly of messing matters, have caused a plan to be drawn out on a grand . . . scale. 1883 *FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 275 The friars' churches at Gloucester . . . are utterly messed and made up into houses. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* (U.S.) XXXI. 404/1 Lank told him that he had messed the whole business.

6. To mess about: to handle roughly or too familiarly. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Mess*, to interfere unduly. Costermongers refer to police supervision as 'messing'. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 8 Mar. 3/3 Defendant was 77 years old, and had never been messed about by policemen before.

7. *Sc.* To mix, associate with; only in *phr.* to mess or (and) mell.

1821 *GALT Ann. Parish xiv.* (1895) 159 She . . . would not let me . . . mess or mell wi' the lathron lassies of the clachan. 1822 — *Stewardant* iv. 83 This is an observe that I have made . . . since I began . . . to mess and mell more with the generality of mankind. 1837 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 3) 281 He would neither mess nor mell wi' ony o' the new reformers.

Mess, *obs.* form of *MASS sb.*

Message (mes'sedʒ), *sh.* Forms: 4-7 *mas-sage*, 5 *masage*, (4 *messag*, *missage*, 5 *mas-sache*, 6 *message*, *messege*, 6, 8 *messuag*, 7, *meswage*), 3-*message*. [*a. F. message* = *Pr. mes-sage*, *Sp. mensaje*, *Pg. mensagem*, *It. messaggio* — popular L. **missaticum* (a med. L. word of this form occurs in the 12th c.), *f. L. miss-, mittere* to send.]

1. A communication transmitted through a messenger or other agency; an oral or written communication sent from one person to another; also, intelligence, tidings, news. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3645 To be king com message Pat be scottes . . . dode him gret outrage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 Pis was his message, his Danes wild he venge Ageyn him in bataille. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* vii. 9 This is forsothe a day of god message. 1462 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* II. 99, I have spoken with my modre and seide to here as ye desired me to doo, and sche seide sche knewe the massache weele knowe before. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 *Proamble*, Dyvers messages and writings to hym sent. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 1. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receive faire speechlesse messages. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 299 Gently hast thou told. Thy message. 1722 *De For. Relig. Curial.* i. 1. (1840) 22 You cannot desire me to carry such a message. 1840 *Mess* *Mitford in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 107, I had a kind message from Captain Marryat as he, when somebody whom he knew was coming here. 1902 T. M. LANSAY *Church in Early Cent.* viii. 355 They [apocryphes] were the servants of the Christian priests . . . carrying their messages or letters.

† Often applied to a communication sent by telegraph; hence *transf.*

1847 *TENNISON Princess* ProL 78 Thro' twenty posts of telegraph They flash'd a saucy message to and fro Between the mimic stations. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 71 Messages can pass through the brain and the nerves every moment.

b. In religious language: A divinely inspired communication by a prophet; tidings sent by God.

1546 *BALD Eng. Volaries* i. (1560) Ep. Ded. A ioyfull message declaring full remission to he geuen frely in Christie. 1781 J. LOGAN in *St. Paraphr.* xxxiv. iv, His oracles of truth proclaim the message brought to man. 1892 *Westcott Gospel of Life* p. xviii, If we are to deliver our message as Christians we must face the riddles of life. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* vii. 202 Isaiah's message is twofold: first ruin and then redemption.

transf. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1851) I. 238 Byron and Burns . . . had a message to deliver. 1895 *ELACOMBE Glouc. Gardens* xxv. 279 Every plant has its own separate message and lesson.

c. An official communication from the Sovereign to Parliament; *U.S.* a communication from a chief executive officer to a legislative body conveying instructions or information on matters of policy; *esp.* the Presidential address transmitted to Congress at the opening of the Session.

1625 *WHITLOCK Mem.* (1853) 3 The commons . . . voted to give the king two subsidies, for which the king thanks them, by a message. 1711-12 *SWIFT Tril.* to *Stella* 17 Jan. The Queen's message was only to give them notice of the peace she is treating. 1758 *Mem. Last War* 35 The Governor thereupon moved the Assembly in two other Messages to resume the Consideration of this Enterprize. 1801 *HAMILTON Pts.* (1886) VII. 20 Instead of delivering a speech to the Houses of Congress . . . the President has thought fit to transmit a Message. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1861) V. 177 William . . . sent down to the Commons a message . . . written throughout with his own hand. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U.S.* 169 The President, in his message of the year . . . referred in terms of sympathy with Texas to its struggle with Mexico.

2. The business entrusted to a messenger; the carrying of a communication; a mission, an errand.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/26 Heo weoren Messagers: and from an heiz mon heo come To don to him a Message. c 1380 *WYCLIF 1st Wks.* III. 272 Pat an angel of God schal not do Goddis massagis to save Cristene soules. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 300 His doghter . . . He bad to gon on his message. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Such men sulde be no halliys, nor go no messages. 1470 *Col. & Garu.* 401 Our soveraine Arthour . . . Has maid us thre as mediatur, His message to schaw. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 h, Yf man shall have sufficient faculty to do the message of God. 1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 53 On what submissive message art thou sent? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 259 All the Bands Of Angels . . . to his message high in honour rise; For on som message high they guess him bound. 1720 *PETRIE Rules Deportm.* ii. Wks. (1877) 6 A Gentleman ought not to run or walk too fast in the Streets, lest he be suspected to be going a Message. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* iv. 1, ran messenger. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* viii, She bethought her . . . how he had gone on messages for her.

† *b*. *Phrase.* (To go, send, etc.) *in* (also *of, on*) *message*: on the business of carrying a communication or of doing an errand. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7405 A monke he sende him in message. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* v. 20 Therefore we hen sent in legacie, or message, for Crist. 1443 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) V. 238 To paie to Coler pursivant be whiche goethe now in be Kynges message beyonde pe see xls. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Quhen one is send in message to the inmyes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 12 b, He sent on message Christopher Urswick to Charles. 1557 F. SEAGER *Schoole of Vertue* 726 in *Babes Bk.*, How to order thy selfe being sente of message. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. l. 113, I go of Message from the Queene to France. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 142 The King . . . sent Sir Richard Guilford into Kent in message.

† 3. A person or body of persons conveying a communication; one or more messengers or envoys, an embassy. [*So in OF.*] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message tille him

nam vnto Normundie, Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 235 The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron, Yeuen by goddes message Makomete. a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 2256 Then was A hischope at Rome, Off Rowchester, . . . Tylle ynglande he, the message, Come. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 541 Wallace has herd the message say thair will. c 1475 *Rauf Colbray* 905 Fra the Chane of Tartarie, At him this message wald I be, To tell him [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *message-carrying*; *message-boy* *Sc.*, an errand-boy; *message card*, a card on which a message may be written; in the 18th c. *spec.* a card of invitation to a reception or entertainment; *message-form*, a printed form for a telegraphic message; *message rate*, in the British Post Office, a fixed rate of payment per message sent by telephone (opposed to a subscription entitling to 'unlimited service'); *message stick*, a stick or small block of wood carved with significant marks, used as a means of communication among the Australian aborigines.

1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 56, I came . . . to ask about the situation of a 'message-boy'. 1755 W. WHITEHEAD in DODDLEY *Poems* II. 264 (*title*) On a 'Message-Card in Verse, Sent by a Lady'. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 418/2 His visits were admitted without the punctilios of message-cards. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* 102/2 Paper and Stationery. . . Message Cards, plain and ornamental. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 179 The business of 'message-carrying'. 1900 *Post Office Guide* Jan. 518 Postage stamps are used for the payment of telegrams, and the public are required to affix them to the 'message-forms'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 7/7 [Post Office Telephones.] Most of these [agreements] are at what is known as the 'message rate'. 1881 *Academy* 24 Sept. 243 Three 'message-sticks' from Australia which prove that even degraded savages may invent real written characters. 1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* † *Message*, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [? *f. mess* MASS sb. 1 + -AGE.] ? The action of saying mass.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He sente purgh all his hisshopprye, & garte do message & orders prayers & suffrage of halie kirk for hym.

Message (me'sedz), *v.* [*f. MESSAGE sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To send as a message; to send by messenger; *spec.* to transmit (a sketch, plan, etc.) by means of signalling, telegraphing, etc.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 107 Hee did, in expressed command, to me message his errand. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 14 Then by and by swift racing Naggs contend Who first, shall message Conquest to the end, Of their appointed course. 1836 *Langu. Mag.* VII. 116 The result obtained . . . is easier to message. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 A series of rules by which any drawing may be 'messaged' and signalled. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 18 Mar. 7/1 The bill was messaged over from the house last evening.

2. *intr.* To carry a message. *nonce-use.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiv. Our people go backwards and forwards . . . lettering and messaging, and fetching and carrying.

Hence *Messaging vbl. sb.*

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch.* xiii. V. 289 We can get no free messaging from part to part of our own Army even. *Ibid.* xix. ii. (1873) VIII. 127 Montalembert's watching, messaging about.

Messenger, -er (e), *obs. ff. MESSENGER.*

Messagery (me'sedzəri). *Obs. or arch.* Also 4 *messengerie*, 7 -ery. [*a. f. messagerie*, *f. messenger*: see MESSENGER and -ERY.]

1. The office or function of a messenger; the performance of a message or errand. *Obs. exc. arch.* c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* xxxiii. I saw . . . Fool hardynesse & flattery, & desyr, Messagerye & meede & oþer thre. 1658 PHILLIPS *Messagery*, (old word) diligence in doing a message. 18. CARLYLE *Hist. Sc.* (1893) 80 There are the country carriers (on a market day), packing, unpacking; swift diligence, thousandfold messagery looking through their eyes.

2. A body of messengers. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1500 *Melusine* 69 In this messagery or embassade were sent two wyse knyghts.

Messenger, -gre, -gy(e), *obs. ff. MESSENGER.*

Messal, -ale, *obs. ff. MISSAL sb.*

Messalian (me'səliən), *Massalian* (mæ'səliən), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* Also 6-9 *Messilian*, 8 *Messallian*. [*ad. late Gr. Μεσσαλιανός* (Theodoret), *Μασσαλιανός* (Epiphanius), *ad. Syr. ܡܫܐܠܝܐ* given to prayer; the Greek writers render it by εὐχίτης (see EUCHITE) and εὐχόμενος one who prays. Some of the forms of the word are due to association with the place-name *Massalia*, *Massilia*, *Marselles*.]

A. *sb.* A member of an ancient heretical sect, variously identified by early writers with the Euchites and with the Hesychasts.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 380 If your lippes be not always going, which was the heresie of the Messallians. 1708-22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl.* xx. iii. § 5 The Massallians, or Euchites (kept Sunday as a fast). 1833 MOORE *Trav. Irish Gentl. in Search Relig.* I. 262 The Messallians . . . imagined that the whole atmosphere was brimful of devils. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 Hesychasts (. . . sometimes referred to as Euchites, Massallians, or Palamites), a quietist sect.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Messallians.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 1 We . . . should he like those Messallian heretiques which do nothing else hut pray. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 He was . . . dis-

relished by them who inclined to the Massilian and Arminian Tenets. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2152 The Massilian Monks are described as holding, that by faith and baptism any one can be saved, if he only will.

Messan (me'sān). *Sc. Forms*: 6-8 messen, 8 messon, 9 messin, 5- messan. [*? a. Gael. measan* = Irish *measán*, M. Irish *mesán* (Macbain).] A lap-dog; also applied to a person as a term of abuse. Also *attrib.* as *messan-dog*, -*cur*, -*tyke*.

a 1500 Bernard. *de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Little doggis and messanys with bar hellis. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 495 A crabbit, scabbith, euill facit messan tyke. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 22 The varietie of Messen dogs, w^h quhilkis gentle women uses to recreate thame selves. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep.* I. iii. in Ramsay *Poems* (1877) II. 232 To petty poets, or sic messens. 1786 Burns *Two Dogs* 28 Na priddy had he, But wad have spent an hour caressan, Evn w^h a Tinkler-gipsy's messan. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv. I met him . . . with a common minstrel vench, with her messan and her iol on his arm. 1853 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. (1898) 685 The white mat on Jane's lap is her wretched little messin-dog.

Messangier, -yer, -yre, *obs. ff. MESSENGER.*

Messaye, *obs. form of MISSAY v.*

Messchance, *obs. form of MISCHANCE.*

Messe: see MASS sb. 1, v. 1, MEASE, MESSIAH.

Messenger, *obs. form of MESSENGER.*

Messeline, -ling, *obs. forms of MASLIN 2.*

Messelling, -yne, -yng, *obs. ff. MASLIN 1.*

† *Messellawny*. *Obs.* Also 7 *messelane*, *misselane*. Some textile fabric.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 322 Missellanes the peice contening xxx elnis xxxvi. li. a 1625 *Rates Merchandises*, Missellanes the peice, containing thirtie yards. 1642 *Ibid.*, Missellanes. 1640 in Entick *London II.* 178 *Messellawny*, the peice.

Messell(e), variants of MEASLE *a. Obs.*

Messelyng, *obs. form of MASLIN 1.*

Messenger (me'sendzər). *Forms*: a. 3-6 messenger, 3-5 -ere, (4 mesager, messagyr, -gre), 3-4 messagyer, messager, (4 messagere, masager), 5 messenger (messenger), 4 mas-(s)eger, 5 -gere, 5-6 messagier, (5 massagier, 6 messurger). β. 4-6 messenger, 4-5 -ere, -ir, 5-6 -aunger, (4 mesanger, 5 messongere, myssanger), 4-7 messinger, 5 -ere, 4-5 messynger(e), (4 mesanger, -syngere, massin-gere, 5 massynger, 6 mesynger), 4-5 massen-ger, 5 massanger(e), messengere, (masenger, -yr, messengyr), 5 messangier, -yer, -yre, 6 messengier, 4- messenger. [ME. *messenger*, -ier, a. F. *messenger* (OF. also *messagier*), *f. message*: see MESSAGE sb. Cf. Pr. *metsalger*, Sp. *mensajero*, Pg. *messenger*, It. *messaggiere*, -ere. For the insertion of *n* in the β forms, cf. PASSENGER, etc.]

1. One who carries a message or goes on an errand; † an envoy, ambassador (*obs.*). *Corbie messenger*: see CORBIE 2.

(God's messenger: (a) used for ANGEL, as representing the etymological sense of that word, and as expressing the function assigned to angels in Scripture; (b) applied to a prophet, or to a clergyman, as charged with a message from God to mankind.

a. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messenger, me schal heiliche underuonen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 125 Bote hit be Marchaund, or Messenger with lettres. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 18 Nacheim which was messenger of the deuil. 1522 DOUGLAS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 235 For faith by messenger and write I declair, him playnly I wald pass thro' this Realm. 1528 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 6 The especiall dutie of Goddes messengers is to preache repentance. 1550 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 389 The next day . . . came messengers and letters that Auspurg was taken.

β. 13. *K. Alis.* 7609 Ac, by special messengere, Y wol sende hire love-drewery. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 231 The þow, Noys messengere. 1450 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1747 (Kaluz) A maid, þat is her messengere, brougt me her. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sent his messengers to Dauids house, that they shulde . . . kyll him. 1538 in Hart. *Misc.* (1809) II. 87 If he minded to revenge against any other man, he would plead the cause by messengers. 1624 S. WARK in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 321 This Messenger bringeth the Book, and things from Mr. Crane. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 572 God. . . Thither will send his winged Messengers On errands of supernal Grace. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xiv. 205 Messengers were sent express. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 14 [He] sent off a mounted messenger with the letter.

b. The bearer of (a specified message).

a. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 63 Those that are the Messagers and Angles of the Dignified and Triumphant Glory. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cix. 672 Yet doth God appoint vs to be . . . messagers of his vnfallible truth.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Patent* cix. 5 When þou wol þou makis þaim [gostis] messengers of þi will. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 260 Messengers of Warre. a 1625 FLETCHER, *etc. Fair Maid Inn* III. ii. At next visit, Madam, I'll be a messenger of comfort. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 76 You must not refuse to be the messenger of my acknowledgments.

† c. In New England (17th c.), the representative of a Congregational church at a synod. *Obs.* The title may have been suggested by ἀγγελος 'angel' (of a church) in Rev. i-v.

1646 in *Rec. Massachusetts* (1853) II. 155 To assemble the churches, or their messengers, upon occasion of counsell. *Ibid.*, A public assembly of the elders and other messengers of the several churches. 1665 J. ELIOT *Commun. of*

Churches 4 The Intrinsecall and proper Efficientes of a Council, are the Churches, who elect and send Messengers to that end. *Ibid.*, The Members Constituent of a Council, are Church-Messengers.

d. *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2919 The eye is a good messengere, Which can to the herte. . . Tidyngis sende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 [Mount Caucasus] sendeth down her colde messagers as snowe, froste, heyle, & tempeste. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 77 His teares, pure messengers, sent from his heart. 1615 CHOOKE *Body of Man* 535 The Sences . . . are the messengers and interpreters of the Soule. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 83 Casting these leaden messengers of death. [*sc. bullets*]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 39 Day after day he watched for the return of the messenger of love [*sc. a bird*]. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vi. vi. 43 It [the trunk] is rather a messenger to the roots.

† 2. *esp.* A servant sent forward to prepare the way; a forerunner, precursor, harbinger. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* (1662) 44 He [St. John] was ryt Cristes messenger. 1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Huanne a riche man ssel come to ane tounne. . . he zent his messengere be-uore uor to nime quod in. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 52 And he sente messengers before his sȝit. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 117 There is come a Messenger before To signifie their coming. [1884 BIBLE (R. V.) *Mal.* iii. 1 (as in earlier versions).]

b. *fig.*

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 190 Ich am þe scheadewe, seȝð þis mesager, þet is, wordes pine. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1368 [1471] And lucifer, þe dayes messenger, Gan for to ryse, and out here hemys brow. c 1380 — *Knt's T.* 633 The bisy lakke, messenger of day. — *Man of Law's Pro.* 6 Qd April, that is messenger to May. 1545 *Primer*, *Lauds Cijib.* The birde, of day messenger, Croweth and sheweth, that light is nere. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 104 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day.

c. *Cuckoo's messenger*: (see quot.).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 103 Wryneck. . . From its arrival the same time as, or a little before, the cuckoo, it has the names of. Cuckoo's messenger [etc.].

d. pl. Small clouds detached from the main mass.

1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 145 When . . . there are small black fragments of clouds like smoke, flying underneath, which some call messengers. . . rain is not far off. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne* F. 133.

3. A government official employed to carry dispatches, and, formerly, to apprehend state prisoners; esp. one employed by the Secretaries of State. *Messenger of the Exchequer* (see quot. 1706). *King's or Queen's messenger*, one who conveys dispatches to or from the Sovereign.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 3 There shalbe . . . one other person, which shalbe called Messenger of the same Courte. 1604 *Wood Life* 2 Aug. (O.H.S.) 111. Most of the messengers are gone into the country to fetch up persons seized upon account of the plot. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Messenger*, one that attends upon the King and his Council to carry Dispatches, and waits upon the Sergeant at Arms to apprehend Prisoners of State. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Messengers of the Exchequer*, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders. 1713 *Swift Jmt. to Stella* 31 Mar. Mr. Noble . . . was seized again by the Sheriff, and is now in a messenger's hands at the Black Swan in Holborn. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 9 A man had better a thousand times be hunted by bailiffs or messengers. 1866 *Guide to Employ. in Civ. Serv.* 71 War Department. . . Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter-carriers. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 81 § 4 The office of messenger or purveyor of the Great Seal shall as a separate office be abolished. 1879 C. MARVIN *Public Offices* 201 A Queen's Messenger who is about to set off in five minutes' time for Cairo.

b. *Sc. Messenger* (at-arms): see quot. 1838.

1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1711) 166/1 We . . . constitute . . . the same Garter and Northumberland, our Ambassadors, Orators, Procurators, Factors, and Messagers. 1587 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI.* (1814) III. 449/2 Of late yeris hair is enterit in the office of armes sundry extraordinary maseis. . . and a verie great nowmer of messageris. 1753 R. THOMSON (*title*) A Treatise of the Office of Messenger. *Ibid.* 2 There ought only to be in all Scotland 200 Messengers, or Officers of Arms (including Herald, Maces and Pursuivants, 17 in Number). 1812 TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxxiii. Sheriffs learn'd . . . and messengers-at-arms, with hrovs of harrs. 1838 *Bell Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Messenger-at-arms*; an officer appointed by, and under the control of the Lyon King-at-Arms. . . They are employed in executing all summonses and letters of diligence, both in civil and criminal matters. Our signet letters . . . were constantly directed to messengers-at-arms, as sheriffs in that part. 1872 MICHIE *Deeds Tales* 17 (E.D.D.) A messenger-at-arms. . . the terror of evil doers far and wide.

† c. *Messenger of the Press*, an officer appointed to search for unlicensed publications and presses.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 226 The Stationers company . . . have called one Robert Stephens (a common messenger of the presse) on the livery. 1694 *Wood Life* 16 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. Tomson the printer was seized on by Stephens the messenger of the press, in the act of printing a pamphlet reflecting on the Government. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

d. *Bankruptcy law.* (See quot. 1894.)

1732 *Act 5 Geo. II.* c. 30 § 4 That every such Bankrupt . . . shall be . . . required, to deliver up . . . all his . . . Books of Accounts . . . not seized by the Messenger of the said Commission. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 52 § 153 The official solicitors and messengers in bankruptcy, shall be transferred to and become officers of the Board of Trade. 1894 G. Y. ROUSOU *Law Bankruptcy* (ed. 7) 77 The messenger was a sort of sheriff's officer employed to execute the orders and warrants of the court. Originally . . . a messenger was attached to the court of each commissioner. . . In the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, the messenger and his staff are transferred to . . . the Board of Trade, and are to perform analogous duties to those previously discharged by them.

e. (See quot.)

1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Messengers, boys appointed to carry orders from the quarter-deck.

4. An endless rope or chain passing from the capstan to the cable to haul it in. Also, a similar contrivance for hauling-in a dredge.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy. 80 We.*, put our Cables over-board, with Messengers vnto them. 1784 J. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific III.* 475 Having, in our endeavors to heave the anchor out of the ground, twice broken the old messenger, and afterward a new one. 1882 *Nares Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 159 The messenger is an endless chain passing round the capstan and two rollers in the manger.

5. (See quot.)

1746 CNESTER *Lett.* (1845) I. 53 My long and frequent letters... put me in mind of certain papers, which you have very lately, and I formerly, sent up to kites, along the string, which we called messengers; some of them the wind used to blow away, and but few of them got up and stuck to the kite. 1854 *Every Little Boy's Bk.* 99 Some boys amuse themselves by sending messengers up to their kites when they have let out all their string. A messenger is formed of a piece of paper three or four inches square.

6. The secretary-bird. 1793 *Buffon's Birds VII.* 316. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as messenger-authority, -bird, -boy, -wind; messenger-like adv.; messenger sword, a sword-like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1594 G. ELLIS in *Bucklewell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 He is upon a journey, messenger like... to apprehend... her Majesty's loving subjects. 1771 *Shakespeare's Characters*, (1737) III. 337 There are further miracles remaining for 'em to perform, e'er they can in modesty plead the apostolick or messenger-authority. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey II.* 327 A messenger-bird is described as issuing from the gloomy dungeon. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 427 The messenger-wind that drives before the dawn.

Messengership (mes'endʒəʃɪp). [f. MESSENGER + -SHIP.] The office or function of a messenger.

1611 *Cotgr. s.v. Messengerie*, A messengership; the estate, office, or function of a messenger. 1880 *Fawcett's Syn. in Comm.* 20 Aug., Candidates for messengerships—by which I presume is meant rural letter carrierships.

Messengery. *Sc. 7 Obs.* Also *messingerie*. [f. MESSENGER + -ERY. Cf. MESSAGERY.] The office of messenger-at-arms.

1587 *Sc. Acts Yae. III* (1814) III. 449/2 He... commands lion king of arms that he onnays ressaue any manner of persons to the office of messengerie in tyme cuning except it be [etc.]. 1753 R. THOMSON *Office of Messenger* 17 That the said M. Messenger within the Sheriffdom of — shall leilly, truly and honestly use and exerce the Office of Messengery.

Messer (mes'sə). ? *Obs.* [? f. MESS v. + -ER.] ? A purveyor of meat for ships.

1644-5 *Will W. Cruise* (Somerset Ho.), W. Cruise of co. Somerset, Messer. 1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 24 Though strongly opposed by Messers and Salters, they were obliged to... salt them [sa. the hogs].

Messer, obs. form of MACER.

Messeryake, obs. form of MESARATC.

Messet (mes'set). *dial.* Also ? *misset*. [? Altered from Sc. MESSAN, after dim. ending -ET.] A lap-dog. Also *attrib.* (Cf. MESSAN.)

1631 *Brathwaite's Whimies, Pedler* 139 Would you have a true survey of his family... You shall finde them subsist of three heads: himself, his truck, and her misset. 1640 — *Lanc. Lovers iv.* C3. Hee would... carry her Misset, open her pue [etc.]. 1646 J. HALL *Forms* 10 Suppose dame Julia's Messet thinks it meet To droop or hold up one of its hinder feet. 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1855) 51 A breed of messet spaniels, very little, beautiful, and of rare conceit. 1822 *Bewick's Men.* 27 She kept a messet dog.

† **Messialiac**, *a. Obs. rare—1*. [f. MESSIAH + -ACAL.] = MESSIANIC.

1614 *Jackson Creed* ix. xviii. § 3 Nor Prophetically, nor Apostolically, nor Messialiac, much lesse could Papall authority make them believe.

Messiah (mes'sai-ā). Forms: *a.* 4. *Messie*, 4-5. *Messyoe*, 5. *Messy*, *Messe*, *Myssyoe*; *β.* 3. *Messyas*, 4-8. *Messias*; *γ.* 7. *Messiah*. [The *a* forms are *a.* *F. Messie*, ad. *L.* (Vulg.) *Messias*, *a.* *Gr.* *Μεσσίας*, ad. *Aramaic* מְשִׁיחָא *māshīāh*, Heb. מָשִׁיחַ *māshīāh* anointed (in the LXX rendered Χριστός, CHRIST), *f.* *Heb.* *māshāh* to anoint. These forms do not occur in any Eng. transl. of the Bible, though common in other literature down to the 15th c. The form *Messias* was used in John i. 41 and iv. 25 (the only passages in which the word is found in the Gr. or Latin N.T.) by Wyclif after the Vulgate, and by later translators from 1526 to 1611 directly after the Greek. The form *Messiah*, invented by the translators of the Geneva Bible of 1560, is an alteration of the traditional *Messias*, intended to give it a more Hebraic aspect (the translators having on principle eliminated the Graecized forms of proper names from the O.T., though retaining them in the N.T.). In the Bible of 1611 it was adopted in Dan. ix. 25, 26, and although it occurs in no other passage of the 'Authorized Version', it eventually became the only current form. The Revisers of 1880-84 have substituted it for *Messias* in the two N.T. passages, but on the other hand have removed it from

its original place in Dan. ix, where they read 'the anointed'] The Hebrew title (= 'anointed') applied in the O.T. prophetic writings to a promised deliverer of the Jewish nation, and hence applied to Jesus of Nazareth as the fulfilment of that promise. (Chiefly preceded by *the* or defining word, exc. in the three Bible passages and sometimes in poetry, where it is treated as a proper name.) Hence *transf.*, an expected liberator or saviour of an oppressed people or country. (Written with capital M.)

a. 13. — *Proph. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 87/152 Andrew Bennie to Symound tolde: 'Messye we ha founde'. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3998 Here I make myn avowe... To Messie, and to Marie, 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* ix. l. 20b, Sayd openly that we was Messy. *c* 1500 *Corpus Chr. Plays* i. 425 Yt ys seyed... That of the lyne of Jude Schuld spryng a night Messie.

b. [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 41 We gemetton messiam þæt is gereht crist.] *c* 1275 *Woman of Samaria* 55 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Louerd heo seyde nu quiddē þen hat cūmen is Messyas. 1382 *Wyclif John* i. 41 We han founde Messias, that is interpret Crist. [So all later versions down to 1611.] 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* x, Heavenly Messias! sweete anointed King! 1644 *Howell Eng. Tears* (1645) 181 To beat Religion into brains with a Pole axe, is to make Moloch of the Messias. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 531 Therefore do the modern Jews say, that the Messias is not yet come.

γ. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Dan.* ix. 25 From the going forth of the commandment... to build Jerusalem, vnto Messiah the prince... 26 And after three score & two weekes, shall Messiah be slayne. [So 1611.] 1653 *Milton Ps.* ii. 6 Against the Lord and his Messiah dead. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab.* cxiv. The wily Dutch, who, like fallen angels, feared this new Messiah's coming. 1716 *South Sermon* (ed. 6) III. 299 All pretended false Messias vanish'd upon the Appearance of Christ the true one. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fann. Lett.* (1876) 158 We are waiting, it is said, for Commissioners; a messiah that will never come. 1821 *Shelley Hellas* notes 57 The Greeks expect a Saviour from the West. It is reported that this Messiah had arrived... in an American brig.

attrib. 1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 5 A People whose bayonets were sacred, a kind of Messias People, saving a blind world in its own despoite.

Messiahship (mes'sai-āʃɪp). [f. MESSIAH + -SHIP.] The character or office of the Messiah or of a Messiah.

1627 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* 23 By this, Christ demonstrates... his Messiahship. 1716 *South Sermon* (ed. 6) III. 299 The Messiahship was pretended to by several impostors. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystra* (1856) II. 289 Hegel condescends to throw to Belshem some words of patronising praise, as a distant harbinger of his own philosophical Messiahship.

Messianic (mes'sai-ē-nik), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. Messianicus*, *f.* *Messias*: see MESSIAH and -IC. Cf. *F. messianique*, *G. messianisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Messiah.

a 1834 *Coleridge Lit. Ren.* (1838) III. 15 It [Ps. lxxxviii] seems clearly Messianic. *ibid.* 179 Doulets of his [Christ's] Messianic character and divinity. 1833 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 107 In all ages the Messianic hope had been prominent in the minds of the most enlightened Jews.

Hence **Messianically** *adv.*, as referring to the Messiah.

1856 *Academy* 18 July 52/1 This expression... was very soon after understood Messianically.

So **Messianism**, belief in a coming Messiah; **Messianize** *v.* (nonce-wd.) *trans.*, to imbue with a Messianic character.

1856 *Br. Alexander Witness of Ps.* (1877) 23 It will be observed that any one Psalm, definitely Messianised, is pregnant with the Messianic principle. *ibid.*, Messianism becomes at once the central scheme. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 193 Jesus Christ gets behind the formal Messianism of his time.

Messias, variant of MESSIAH.

Messidor (mes'idōr). [Fr.; *f.* *L. messi-* harvest + *Gr.* δῶρον *gift*.] The tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar.

1838 *Nicolas Chronol. Hist.* 182 Messidor (Harvest Month) June 19-July 18.

Messie, obs. form of MESSIAH.

† **Messie'ss**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MESSIAH + -ESS.] A female Messiah.

1685 *Lovell Gen. Hist. Relig.* 50 That the Messiah came into the world only for Men, and that the Lady Jean was to be the Messie's of the Women.

Messieurs (mes'siūz, || mes'iō), *sb. pl.* [a. Fr., pl. of MONSIEUR.]

1. *a.* The plural of MONSIEUR, in its various uses. (When used as a prefixed title, now commonly represented, as in Fr., by the abbreviation *M.*)

1624 *Massingier Parl. Love* 1 v. v. My lord of Orleans... assisted by the messieurs Philamour and Lafort. 1696 *Vanbrugh Relapse* l. iii. Hey, messieurs, entrez. 1731 *Fieling Tom Thumb* l. iii. Let Rome her Caesar's and her Scipio's show, Her Messieurs France, let Holland boast Mynehrs. 1770 J. Z. *Holwell Orig. Princ. Anc. Brannins* viii. § 102 (1779) 19 However Mess. Yvon and Bouillet refute the Cartesian hypothesis, by [etc.]. 1827 *Scott Napoleon VII.* 83 The two Messrs. de Polignac were deeply engaged. 1841 *Emerson Method Nat. Wks.* (1881) II. 225 Why should not then these messieurs of Versailles strut and plot for tabourets and ribbons?

b. *nonce-use*. Imitating the Fr. use of the title before a personal designation in the plural.

1809 *Byron Cards & Rev.* ix. note, Messieurs the Spirits

of Flood and Fell. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* I. i. 8; I warrant Messieurs the landlords their interests would be better consulted by keeping their fingers within bounds.

c. *nonce-use*. The *Messieurs* = the French.

1889 *Doyle Mical Clarke*, 162 Two campaigns with the Messieurs in the Palatinate.

2. *a.* Used to supply the want of an English plural of MR. (Commonly in the abbreviated form *Messrs.*)

1779 *Mme. D'Arblay Diary* (1842) I. 211 Lord Mordaunt, Messieurs Murphy, Fisher, and Fitzgerald. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 131, I returned with Messrs. Jessop and Richardson to Plymouth. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* I. xviii. 164 Lady Agnes... voted the two Messieurs Pendennis most agreeable men. 1888 *Mapleson Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 215 Messrs. Steinway now... undertook to supply each leading member of the Company with pianos.

b. *nonce-use*. As a title of address (without reference to foreigners); = 'Gentlemen'; 'Sirs'.

1789 *Wolcor (P. Pindar) Tithe Renouveau Wks.* 1792 III. 7 Messieurs! I've search'd our ancient *Modus* over.

Messilling, obs. form of MASLIN.

Messin, obs. form of MESSAN.

† **Messing**, *sb. Obs.* [? *a.* Du. *messing* (see MASLIN).] = MASLIN.

1371 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 10, xxj lb. de messing emptis de Ricardo Kyng 3s. 6d. 1379 *Item. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 99 In ij petr. ij lb. de messing emp. 4s. 2d.

Messing (mes'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MESS* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *MESS*.

† 1. Feasting, banqueting. *Obs. rare—1*.

1340 *Ayeb.* 71 Gerlondes, robes, playngs, messinges, and alle guodes byeb ouss fytlayed. [Orig. (ed. 1495) has: Chapeaux, deduis, et tous biens nous sont failles.]

2. Participation in a mess or common meal.

1824 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 103 The Regularity of the Men's Messing is an object of primary Importance. 1864 *Althe. num.* 5 Nov. 598/5 The introduction of the system of messing in our jails. 1868 *Folk-Lore June* 118 A right of free messing at the table of the Homeric king.

3. The providing of food to a (soldier's) mess; also *concr.* the food served out to a man; rarely payment for such food.

1811 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 By what you had seen of the messing of both regiments... it does appear that the soldiers... were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. 1884 *Sir F. S. Roberts in 19th Cent. June* 1069 Rations should include what is now known as 'extra messing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/4 Out of the private's pay, after deducting 'messing'... he has to [etc.]. 1895 R. BLATCHFORD *Merric England* vi. 48 His duty is to expend the messing money and superintend the messing.

4. *attrib.*, as *messing allowance*, *money*.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 6/2 The soldier... should receive a messing allowance of 3d. a day. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 Nor has the soldier been called on to pay a farthing more than the 3d. a day messing money he has always paid.

Messinger (e), obs. forms of MESSENGER.

|| **Messire** (mes'ir). Now only *Hist.* [Fr.; repr. the nom. (*L. meus senior*), while *monieur* represents the accusative (*L. meum seniorē*).] A title of honour (= Sir) prefixed to the name of a French noble of high rank, and later to the names of persons of quality, and members of the learned professions; also used as a form of address.

1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dicles* 2 A worshipful man callid messire Jehan de Teonuille. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 266 Messire Pomoyat the Frenche Ambassador. 1865 *Baring-Gould Werewolves* xii. 215 Do you think then, messire, that your servants will accuse you?

Mess-John, see MAS 2.

Messlyng, obs. form of MASLIN.

Messmate (mes'sme't). [f. *MESS* sb. + *MATE* sb.]

1. A companion at meals; one of a mess, esp.

of a ship's mess.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 346. I. had him for a Mess-mate. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 10 June, At two in the afternoon, I found myself one of ten messmates seated at table. 1835 *Murray's Jac. Faithf.* x. He was... a good, quiet, honest messmate, as ever slung a bamboock.

Proverbial, 1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk* s.v., Messmate before a shipmate, shipmate before a stranger [etc.].

2. *Biol.* = COMMENSAL B. 2.

1876 *Benden's Anim. Parasites* i. 1 Animal messmates. *ibid.* 3 There are some free messmates which never renounce their independence... The others, the fixed messmates, install themselves with a neighbour, and live at their ease. *ibid.* 48 We only know one Ophiurus which lives as a messmate on a comatula. 1879 [see COMMENSAL B. 2].

3. *Austral.* A name given to some species of Eucalyptus; esp. *E. amygdalina* and *E. obliqua*. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Plants* 429 Because it is allied to, or associated with, 'Stringybark', it (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*) is also known by the name of 'Messmate'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 13/4 Dead messmates and white gums rise like gaunt skeletons from... the underwood.

Hence **Messmatism** *Biol.* = COMMENSALISM. 1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* July 246 Marine Messmatism. One of the most interesting features of life in the waters is that which has been called 'Commensalism'; or, if we may adopt a newly coined word, 'Messmatism'.

Messon, **Messongere**, obs. ff. MESSAN, MESSENGER.

|| **Messor**, *Obs.—0* [a. *L. messor*.] 'A reaper or mower' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656). Hence

† **Messorious** *a.*, belonging to reaping (*ibid.*).

Messo-tinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

Messour, obs. form of MACER 1.

1625 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 345 Ane presentatioun to be maid in favouris of William Fischer, sone to Matho Fischer, messour, of the first vacant place of ane brussour within the college of Glasgou.

Messrs.: see MESSIEURS 2a.

Message (m'esweldz). Also 5-7 mesuage. [a. AF. *message*, *mesuage*, prob. orig. a graphic corruption of *message*: see MESSAGE.]

The main difficulty in the way of this etymology is the existence of a continental OF. *message*, *masuige*, *masuwaige*, denoting a tenement of some kind, and a related *masuier*, *masuier*, *masoier*, *masuier*, tenant of a 'masuige' (cf. Frankish Latin *mansuarius*, *mansuarius*). OF. had also *masuige* denoting a tenement, and *masurier* the corresponding term for the tenant, *masure*:—late L. type **mansura* dwelling, *f. manire* to dwell.]

Originally, the portion of land intended to be occupied, or actually occupied, as a site for a dwelling-house and its appurtenances. In modern legal language, a dwelling-house with its outbuildings and curtilage and the adjacent land assigned to its use. *Capital message*: see CAPITAL a. 6b.

[1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 53/2 De uno Messuagio cum pertin' ibidem.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 59 The person of the town. In purpos was to maken his his Bothe of his catel and his message. 1463 *Will. J. Baret in Bury Hills* (Camden) 24, I beagwethe to William Baret, . . . myn held place, other wyse called a message, wiche I dwelled in. 1577 in *Mis. Gen. & Her. Ser.* III. I. 83 The said William was also seised . . . of one message non edeficat. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 31. a message is made of two partes, del terre et structure. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 Reservand alwaies the chiefe message, to the eldest sone. 1739 *MSS. Indenture, estate at Kneedington, co. York.* A sellion, being the fourth part of one message lying on the marsh. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 120 John Sutton certifieth, that he is the occupier of a message and a farm. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 91 Our residence is a cottage. . . a message or tenement, such as a little farmer . . . might retire to. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III. 69 The magnificent Castle of Drumlanrig in Nithsdale, the principal message of the dukedom of Queensberry. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 126 They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds, To lands in Kent and messages in York.

b. Comb.: †messagestead.

1564 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 277, ij messuagesteids, with one kilnehouse. *Ibid.* 334 One message stede, not buidd upon.

Message, obs. form of MESSAGE.

†**Messageur**. Obs. rare. [f. MESSAGE + -ER 1.] One who holds or possesses a message. 1667-7 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 108 The cottagers, the husbandmen, and the messuagers of Melmerby. 1739 *Bewickian Inquis.* Act 6 Proprietors, messuagers, cottagers.

Messurger, rare obs. form of MESSENGER.

Messy (m'es), a. [f. MESS sb. 2 + -y 1.] Of the nature of a mess; attended with 'messes' or disorder; untidy. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 235, I have had your letter, for consolation in my messy job [glazing and painting]. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb. The boy who holds the mirror . . . is for Velasquez, somewhat messy in execution. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wolf* 210 How we did hate the messy, fiddling abomination.

Hence **Messiness**.

1893 *Brit. J. Phil.* 15 Dec. 793 Although there is no difficulty in making it, yet is there a certain amount of messiness.

Mest(e), obs. ff. MOST. **Mestee**: see MUSTEE. **Mestelyn**, obs. form of MASLIN 2.

Mestique. ? Obs. Also *mastique*, *mestica*, *mestique*. [Of obscure origin. Réaumur *Hist. des Insectes* (1738) IV. 90 says: 'Elle [la cochenille fine] est appelée cochenille Mestique, parce qu'on en fait des recoltes à Metèque [sic] dans la province de Honduras'. No such place-name is known to have existed in Honduras; perh. what is meant is *Mixteca*, the name of the ancient Mexican province corresponding to the present Oaxaca. It is doubtful whether the word ever had any English currency; there is some ground for the suspicion that Réaumur is the source of all the later references to it.] The finest kind of cochineal.

[1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 455 [Voy. R. Tomson in N. Hisp. 1555.] There is a place called the Misteca, fiftie leagues to the Northwest [of Mexico], which doth yield great store of. Cochinnilla. 1667 *Perry Dyeing in Spreat Hist. R. Soc.* (1722) 298 Cochineal is of several sorts, viz. Silverster and Mestiquea. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Pragall-insect*. There are two kinds of cochineal, the finer called *mestique*, the other termed wild cochineal. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 104 [citing Réaumur] A much finer cochineal, known by the name of *mestica*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 109/2 In trade, four sorts [of cochineal] are distinguished, *Mastique*, *Campeschaue*, *Tetrachale*, and *Sylvestre*. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 303 Two sorts of cochineal are gathered—the wild, and the cultivated, or the *grana fina*, termed also *mestique*, from the name of a Mexican province.

Moster, variant of MISTER Obs.

†**Mestful**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *mest-us* sad + -FUL] = MESTIVE.

1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* Fv. Among all other birds, most mestfull bird is an. 1598 *Torfe Alba* (1880) 17 Vnto whom shall I (now) dedicate This mestfull verse, this mournfull Elegie?

Mesti, variant form of MUSTEE.

Mestica, variant form of MESTIQUE.

Mestical, variant form of MISKAL.

Mistick, **Mestico**, variant forms of MESTIZO.

Mestier, variant form of MISTER Obs., trade.

†**Mestifical**, a. Obs.— [f. L. *mestific-us* (f. *mestus* sad + -ficus making) + -AL.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Mestifical*, that maketh heavy or sad.

Mestigo, **Mestilione**: see MESTIZO, MASLIN 2. [Mestino, a spurious form of MESTIZO in Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. (1842), and in later Dicts. (Webster *Suppl.* 1902 confounds it with the Sp. *mestizo* MUSTANG.)]

Mestique, var. MESTIQUE, kind of cochineal.

Mestisa, -ise, -iso, -ito, obs. ff. MESTIZO.

†**Mestive**, a. Obs. Also 7 mestive. [as if ad. L. type **mestivus*, f. *mēs*, *mātere* to mourn: see -IVE.] Mournful.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Mijh, A carking care, a mount of mestive mone. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart) 6/2 This kinde Pellican in mestive mood.

|| **Mestiza** (mestī-zā). Also 7 mestisa, mus-, mostesa. [Sp., fem. of *mestizo*.] A woman of the mestizo race. Also *attrib.*

c. 1582 M. PHILIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 482 Paul Horsewell is married to a Mestiza, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indians. 1697 *DANIEL Voy.* (1720) I. 388 Mr. Fitz-Gerald had in this time gotten a Spanish Mestiza Woman to Wife. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 The Mestiza, or Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here (Panama). 1851 MacMICHAEL *Recall.* *Manilla* 61 The Mestiza girls being frequently good-looking. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 2/1 The olive-skinned mestizas.

|| **Mestizo** (mestī-zo). Forms: 6 *mastizo*, 6-7 *mestico*, 7 *mastizo*, *mestiso*, -tisa, *mostesa*, *musteese*, -tezo, *mestick*, 7-8 *mestise*, *mostese*, 7-9 *mestize*, 8 *mestigo*, *mestito*, *mustice*, -tizo, 6-*mestizo*. [Sp. *mestizo*, Pg. *mestico*, = Pr. *mestis*, F. *métis*:—popular L. type *mixticius*, f. L. *mixtus*, pa. pple. of *miscere* to mix.] A Spanish or Portuguese half-caste; now chiefly, the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

In the occasional application to a Portuguese half-caste, it should now have the Pg. spelling *mestico*.

c. 1588 *PERRY in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 814 A Mestizo is one which hath a Spaniard to his father and an Indian to his mother. 1613 *FURNAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 486 The Portugalls many of them are married with Indian women, and their posteritie are called Mesticos. a. 1616 *HAKLUYT Divers Voy.* App. (1850) 167 Woisted stockings knit which are worn of the mestizos. 1678 in *Notes & Extracts Rec. For St. George* I. (1871) 88 (V.) Europeans, Mustees, and Topases. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* v. P. 57 Beyond the Outworks live a few Portugals Musteros or Mistradoes. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 76/1 The Mestizo's or Mongrel Breed of a Spanish Man and Indian Woman. 1782 H. WAT-ROLE *To Nelson* 8 July *Lett.* (1858) VIII. 251 Even demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright *mestizes*. 1842 *FRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* v. (1845) 21 What gives these Mestizos a peculiarly striking appearance is the excessively long hair of the head. 1875 *JACOB Trav. Philippines* 290 Creoles and mestizes are for the most part too idle even to keep sheep.

b. *attrib.*, as *mestizo-lad*, etc.; *mestizo-wool*, South American wool from mixed breeds of sheep (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1617 *Cocks in Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1901) V. 15 There came a Mestiza Indian to me. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxiii. 10 A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mestice Wife. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu. Bark* 136 Pablo Sevallos the mestizo lad.

Mestlen, -lin(g), -lyon, obs. ff. MASLIN 1, 2.

Mestome (mestōm). Bot. [ad. Gr. *μestroma* (taken in the sense 'filling up'), f. *μestron* to fill up, f. *μestros* full.] Schwendener's term for those parts of a fibro-vascular bundle which do not conduce to its strength.

1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* 191.

Mestor, **Mestral**, **Mestres** (se), **Mestyer** (e), **Mestryf**, **Mestrylon**: see MISTER, MISTRAL, MISTRESS, MASTIFF, MASLIN 2.

Mesuage, **Mesure**, **Meswage**, **Mesyl** (le), **Mesyng**, **Mesynger**: see MESSAGE, MEASURE, MESSAGE, MEASLE, MASSING vbl. sb. 1, MESSENGER.

Met (met), sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: [1 3e-met(l), 3- met, mett. Also 3, 5-6 *mete*, (7 *meat*). Also I-MET. [OE. *gemet* neut. = OS. *gimel* (Du. *gemet* acre), OHG. *gamez*, ON. *mēt* neut. pl., weight of a balance:—O Teut. **ga-metōm*, f. root **met-* to measure: see METE v.]

The form I-MET survived only to the beginning of the 13th c. in the south; in other dialects the prefix was lost still earlier, according to the general rule with regard to shs.] = MEASURE sb. in various senses.

†1. Size, dimension, or quantity as determinable by measurement; = MEASURE sb. 2, b, c. Some-times = distance. Obs.

[c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xviii. § 1 [Ptolemy] se towrat calles bises middanzardes gemet on anre bec. c. 1050 *Larus Northumb.* *Priests* lvi. (Liebermann), Betweenan Eferwic & six mila gemete. 13. *Cursor* Al. 8123 (Gött.). And all pair schill was turned new, Of man-kind had pai be mett. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14978 *pe* lenghe of he lide of Tenet, Sex myle þen ys be met. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* III. 19 A xl foote of mette Vche elm away from other most he horn. a. 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnymyg.* 33 She . . . had Elynour. . . fyll in good met.

2. The action of measuring. *By or with met*: as determined by measuring.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8814 *þai* lete it [þe tre] don wit-vien lett, And fand it mere inogh wit mett [a. 1425 (Trin.) bi met]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 725 To take by neighbours catel agayns his wille, he it by mette or by mesure. c. 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 9480 Two hundred fet was it be met.

†3. A method or system of measuring; = MEASURE sb. 6. Obs.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 439 Met of corn, and wize of se, And merke of felde, first fond he. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 300, xxxii. hollis watir mett. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 2 Four hollis ois rining mett.

4. A unit of measurement, esp. of capacity. Now *dial.* = a bushel or (in some parts) two bushels.

[c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Deut.* xxv. 15 Hæbbe ælc man . . . rihte gemetu on ælcum þingum.] c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3333 A met 8or was, it het Gomer. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2837 Again þe lagh in land is sett, Haf i wysed fals weght and mette. 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. *Prolog.* 40 The myllar mythis the mullur with a met scant. 1624 A. HUNTER (*tithe*) *Treatise of Weights, Mets and Measures of Scotland*; with their quantities, and true foundation. 1660 *HEXHAM, Len G. meet Landes*, A Meat or Measure of Land. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 48 A Met: a Strike or four Pecks, . . . in York-sh. two Strike. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 589 Herrings, . . . sell for id. per score, or 3s. per met, nearly a hbarl of fresh unguaged herrings. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Met*, two bushels.

5. An instrument for measuring = MEASURE sb. 4. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

[c. 1030 *Lawes of Cnut* II. ix. (Liebermann), gemeta & geweltha rihte man georne.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12398 *þe* knaue þat þis timber fett Heild nocht graithit his mett, Bot over scort he broght a tre. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 330 Sho . . . tulle hur mettis & hur messurs at sho fillid ale with. a. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 16 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* (1892) XXVI. 199 The trying and adjusting of bismers with the stoups, cans, and other mets and measures.

6. A quantity measured out; esp. a quantity of anything as measured out according to a certain unit of measurement, as a *met of coals*. Now only *dial.*

[c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 On þrim gemetum melwes.] c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1403, & twafald opper þrefald met þa fetless alle tokeni. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 625 *þre* mettes of melé menge & ma kakez. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 145 *Tt* every of them on mette of corne, scilicet, half of whete, and the other halfe malte. 1636 *Farrington Papers* (Chatham Soc.) 12, 23 Metts Bauberie Malte. 1765 *Land. Chron.* 3 Jan. 16 The prisoners in Ouse-bridge gaol received . . . 10 metts of coals from his Grace the Archbishop. 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 19 A wab o' claitth, a pum wheel A met o' coals, a cheese, a neep.

fig. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 273 [He] earned him . . . of heouenliche mede. 1578 *Satir. P. Reforin.* xxiii. 343 Quhilks for to out with dowbill met and mesure, The vther tway 3e ludget at their pleasure.

b. In *Matt.* vii. 2 and echoes.

[c. 975, c. 1275: see I-MET.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25318 Wit sil mett als yee bi and sell, Wit þat ilk sal you be mett c. 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewite* 549 Als wiche met as þu metest me, Als wiche I wole mete to þe.

c. *By or with large met*: in abundance.

c. 1290 St. *Nicholas* 150 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 244 And hou heo hadden bi large met wel more corn i-brougt. c. 1450 *Hyunt Virg.* 118 Hytt [the rayne] schalle ouergo wyth large mett Alle that ys in ertþ I-sett.

†7. Extent not to be exceeded; limit, bounds; = MEASURE sb. 12. *Withoute met(e)*: beyond bounds. *With met*: 'by measure'. Obs.

[c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xl. § 1 *þylas* hi cweþan þæt wit spreacn ofer monnes gemet. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 32, & *gefylle* ge *þe* gemet eowra faderas.] c. 1200 *ORMIN* 17986 Forr Godd ne gifeþ noht wipþ mett Hiss Gastess Halþhe Frofre. a. 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251. Helle is wid wið ute met ant deop wið ute grunde. *Ibid.* 263 Ha luuiet god wið ute met.

†8. Moderation, temperance; = MEASURE sb. 13. Also, modesty. Obs.

[a. 1000: see I-MET.] c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6116 Wipþ mett & mæþ i mete & drinnich, & ec inn sure clæþas. a. 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255. For ne mei na wunne ne na flesches licenre . . . bringe me ouer þe fidel of mesure and of mete. c. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 445 Methe is mesur and of met [*Land. MS.*, medel] of al that we do.

9. Comb., as *met-meal*, instrument for measuring; *met-poke*, a bag serving as a measure. (See also *met-line*, -rod, -stick, -wand, -yard s.vv. *METELINE*, *METEROD*, etc.)

c. 1528 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 33 The baillies sall caus all metlounnis pyntis, quaharris and chopynnis, to cum to the tolhouit. 1621 *BEST FARRIN. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 When wee sende wheate [etc.] . . . to markette . . . wee putte it into mette-pokes.

†**Met**, ppl. a. Obs. [See METE v.] Measured. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1406 Two hundre myle of met way. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1708 The stede . . . Leppe up over an hille Ewe stryde mett. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xl. 481 This bottell. It holdys a mett potell.

Met: see METE.

|| **Meta** (mētā): *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. *metas* (mētī). [*L. meta*.] One of the conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Circus, to mark the turning-place in a race. Hence *transf.* A boundary. 1577 *HARRISON Descr. Brit.* i. 2 in *Holinshead*, So that the aforesaid line shall benecforth be their *Meta* and partition from such as be ascribed to America. 1662 *RAY Three Itin.* II. 183 In Somersethshire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame . . . standing upon four stones cut with a shank, and upon that an head like a meta. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126 We have the cross erected between two 'metae'.

Meta- (mētā), prefix, before a vowel normally *met-* (also before *h*, the resulting *meth-* being pro-

nounced μεφ), repr. Gr. *meta-*, *μετ-* (μεθ-), which occurs separately as the prep. *μετά* with, after; etymologically corresponding to MID *prep.* In Gr. the prefix is joined chiefly to verbs and verbal derivatives; the principal notions which it expresses are: sharing, action in common; pursuit or quest; and, especially, change (of place, order, condition, or nature), corresponding to L. *trans-*. In some few formations *meta-* represents the prep. *μετά* in syntactical combination, with the sense after or behind, as in *μεταφρέων* METAPHREON.

The words derived from Gr. words containing the prefix, or from assumed Greek types normally constructed, are given in their alphabetical place. The words enumerated in this article are modern formations, in which the prefix is employed in ways not strictly in accordance with Greek analogies. The prefix is often hyphenated, and the *a* remains unelided before a vowel or *h*.

1. The supposed analogy of METAPHYSICS (misapprehended as meaning 'the science of that which transcends the physical') has been followed in the practice of prefixing *meta-* to the name of a science, to form a designation for a higher science (actual or hypothetical) of the same nature but dealing with ulterior and more fundamental problems. *Metaphysics*? *nounce-ud.*, the chemistry of the supersensible. *Metamathematical a.*, beyond the scope of mathematics. *Metamathematics*, 'the metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). *Metaphysiology*, a name invented by G. H. Lewes for a doctrine of life and vital phenomena which should base itself on principles outside of and higher than those of physiology and the material organism; hence *Metaphysiological a.*, *Metaphysiologist*. *Metatheology nounce-ud.*, a profounder theology than that recognized by divines. Similarly in *Metaelement*, *Metagnostic a.* [cf. GNOSTIC a.], *Metaorganism* (see *quots.*); *Metaphenomenal a.*, existing behind phenomena. See also METAGEOMETRY, METEMPIRIC.

1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 It seems an affair of race, or of metaphysics. 1888 W. CROOKES in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIII. 487 The possible existence of bodies which, though neither compounds nor mixtures, are not elements in the strictest sense of the word;—bodies which I venture to call 'meta-elements'. 1885 H. MAUDSLAY *Nat. Causes & Supern. Scenings* 122 Regions... that are beyond knowledge, not beyond nature; 'metagnostic, not metaphysical. 1866 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 278 That this body of ours... is interpenetrated with a 'meta-organism' of identical shape and structure, and capable of some of detaching itself from the solid flesh. 1833 Sir W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II. 68 In the application of the mathematics themselves there must (if I may venture on the word) be something 'meta-mathematical. 1844 TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* 12 Those objects which, by supposition, lie beyond immediate consciousness, are 'metaphenomenal. 1882 G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* vi. (1886) 189 No distinction of phenomena from the metaphenomenal, as objects of knowledge. 1876 LEWES in *Portin. Rev.* Apr. 479-86 'Metaphysiology.' 'Metaphysiology.' 'Metaphysiologyists. a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 129 A 'Meta-theology and a Superdivinity above that which serves our particular consciences.

2. *Path.* Used to form adjs. applicable to diseases or symptoms, with the sense 'arising subsequently to' (that which is indicated in the body of the word). *Meta-arthritis*, following or consequent on gout. *Metapneumonic*, following or consequent on pneumonia. *Metasplenomegalic* [Gr. σπλήν spleen, μέγας, μέγας great], preceded by enlargement of the spleen.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 862 The 'meta-arthritis endocarditis. *Ibid.* 164 'Metapneumonic pleurisy. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 308 'Metasplenomegalic hypertrophic biliary cirrhosis.

3. *Anat. and Zool.* Used to express the notion of 'behind' (cf. METAPHREON); also often that of 'hinder', 'hindmost', 'situated at the back'; sometimes correlated with PRO- and MESO-. *Metabranchnial a.* [Gr. ἀράχνα gills], applied to a division of the carapace of a crab situated behind and to one side of the mesobranchial lobe. *Metacfacial a.*, applied to the angle which the pterygoid processes make with the base of the cranium. || *Metapara-pterion Ent.*, the parapteron of the metaboracic segment; hence *Metapara-pterical a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Metapneustic* (-πνευστικός) *a. Ent.* [Gr. πνευστικός relating to breathing], having a single pair of spiracles situated at the posterior end of the abdomen. *Metapore* (μεταπόρος) [Pore], an orifice in the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle of the brain; the foramen of Magendie. || *Metascutellum*, || *Metascutum*, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the metathorax of an insect; hence *Metascutellar*, *Metascutal adjs.* (in recent Dicts.). *Metasthenic* (-σθενικός) *a. Ent.* [Gr. σθένος strength], having most strength in the hinder part of the body; *sh. pl.*, a division of insects characterized in this way.

1877 'Metabranchnial [see *Mesobranchial* s.v. MESO-]. 1878 BARTLEY in *Toginard's Anthropol.* u. iii. 291 The 'metabranchnial angle of Serres, which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull. 1891 BERNARD in *Lang's Comp. Anat.* i. 482 The tracheal system is then called 'metapneustic. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 450 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) Some begin life in the metapneustic state, and afterwards become amphipneustic. 1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 123/2 The orifice here called 'metapore. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 373 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) The hind margin of the 'metascutellum. 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXVI. 323 The condition may be described as, 'Metasthenic... if a posterior pair [of locomotive organs] is the more important and the anterior are weak or obsolete. *Ibid.* 335 The two highest divisions, Prosthenics and Metasthenics.

4. *Bot. and Zool.* Used with the sense 'later', 'subsequent', 'more developed'; sometimes indicating the latest of three stages, correlated with PROTO- and MESO-. *Metaphase*, *Metaphasis* (μεταφάσις), the separation of the daughter chromosomes in nuclear division. *Metaphyte*, || *Metaphyton*, a multicellular plant; hence *Metaphytic a.* (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Metaphase... the stage of the nuclear spindle in karyokinesis. 1897 *tr. Strasburger's Bot.* 353 Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the 'metaphases of division. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 3 The 'Metaphyta and Metazoa, or the multicellular plants and animals. 1897 HAKTO in *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The higher animals and plants we term Metazoa and 'Metaphytes respectively.

5. *Geol.* In imitation of METAMORPHISM, the prefix has been used irregularly to form words referring to certain specific varieties of metamorphic processes, as *Metacermite a.*, *Metapepsis* (hence *Metapeptic a.*), *Metataxis* (hence *Metataxic a.*), *Metatropy*: see *quots.*

1893 *GENIE Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 596 note, *Metasomatosis*, *metasomatic*, and 'metachemic applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance. 1878 KINAHAN *Geol. Inq.* 175 One kind of metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called 'metapepsis. *Ibid.* 177 'Metapeptics. *Ibid.* Metapeptic action. 1839 A. IRVING *Metamorphic Rocks* 65 'Metataxic work done by Solar and Lunar Tides. *Ibid.* 5 Slaty cleavage and its concomitant phenomena... will be considered under the term 'Metataxis. *Foot-n.* This term is preferred to the cognate term Metastasis (Bonney, *Ibid.*), 'Metatropy, or changes in the physical characters of rock-masses.

6. In *Chemistry*. *a. Meta-* is used to designate compounds derived from, metameric with, or resembling in composition those related to the names of which it is prefixed, as *metachloral*, *METALDEHYDE*, etc. More systematically, it is used to distinguish one class of acids and their corresponding salts from another class (the ORTHO- acids) consisting of the same elements in different proportions, the *meta-* acids containing one, two, or three molecules of water less than the *ortho-* acids; the salts of these acids have names formed by replacing *-ic* by *-ate*. (A few of these compounds will be found in their alphabetical place; the most important of those remaining are placed below.)

The use of the prefix in chemistry was first introduced by Graham in 1833 (*Phil. Trans.* 253); see METAPHOSPHATE, METAPHOSPHORIC. The more definite use (correlated with *ortho-*) was introduced by Odling in 1859.

1861 *ODLING Man. Chem.* i. xiii. *Contents*, Phosphorus and Oxygen... Meta-compounds. 1852 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, Meta-acids and meta-salts.

Metaboric acid, a white powder, obtained by heating ordinary boric acid or orthoboric acid to 100° C. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). *Metacellulose*, the substance of which the cell-walls of fungi consist, differing from ordinary cellulose. *Metachloral*, a white amorphous solid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chlomal. *Metacresol*, one of the three modifications of cresol (*ortho-*, *meta-* and *paracresol*). *Metagelatin*, a form of gelatin that remains fluid, used in photography, made by boiling and cooling a solution of gelatin several times. *Metagummic* = METABASIC. *Metalumina*, a name given to the soluble dihydrate of aluminium obtained by the action of heat on a solution of the acetate. *Metamorphia*, *Metamorphine*: see *quots.* *Metamylene*, 'a compound polymeric with amylene, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating amyl alcohol with sulphuric acid' (Watts). *Metaoleic* (also *Metoleic*) *acid*, an acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. *Metaoxybenzoic acid*, 'an isomeride of salicylic acid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Metapeptic acid*, the final product of chemical action upon pectin. *Metapectin*, an isomeric form of pectin produced by boiling with dilute acids. *Metarabic acid*, 'a substance, also called *Cerasin*, obtained by heating gum arabic to 100° C.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Metarazenic acid*: see *quot.* *Metasilicic acid*, a transparent vitreous substance obtained by drying silicic

acid over anhydrous sulphuric acid. *Metatartrario acid*, a modification of tartaric acid obtained by melting it. *Metatitanic acid*: see *quot.* *Metatoluic acid*: see *quot.* *Metatungstic acid*, a yellow solid used as a test for alkaloids.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 639 Nearly all borates may be arranged in two classes, orthoborates and 'metaborates (so called from their analogy with the ortho- and metaphosphates and silicates). 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 35 note, Cellulose dissolves at once in cuprammonia; paracellulose, only after the action of acids; 'metacellulose, not even then. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 676/2 When kept for some days... chloral undergoes spontaneous change into the polymeric 'metachloral... a white porcelainous body. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1286 'Metacresol. 1858 SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, 'Metagelatin. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 131/2 Gelatin so treated [with hot solutions of oxalic acid] has been called *metagelatin*. 1862 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 205 'Metagummic acid. *Ibid.* 206 'Metagumate of lime. 1862 GRAHAM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 247 Two soluble modifications of alumina appear to exist, alumina and 'metalumina. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Metamorphine, one of the alkaloids separated from laudanum. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 976 'Metamorphine, an opium-base, the hydrochlorate of which is obtained, as a residue, in the preparation of opium-tincture by means of lime and sal-ammoniac. 1838 F. J. JONSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 124 M. Fremy was unable to obtain any of the 'met-oleates in a crystallized state. *Ibid.* 123 'Meta-oleic acid differs from it [i.e. oleic acid] by containing two additional atoms of water. 1873 RALES *Phys. Chem.* 432 The parapeptone being removed by filtration, the neutralized filtrate is again acidified when another precipitate, 'metapeptone, is thrown down. 1861 *ODLING Man. Chem.* i. 338 'Metarsenates and pararsenates are converted respectively into monometallic and dimetallic common arsenates by the action of water. *Ibid.* 'Metarsenic acid HAsO₃, is formed by gradually heating common arsenic acid to a temperature of 200°-205°. 1859 'Meta-silicates [see ORTHO- 2]. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 825 'Metasilicic acid. 1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1315 Saccharic Acid... Erdmann, who repeated Guerin Vary's experiments in 1837, regarded this acid as isomeric with tartaric acid, and called it 'metatartrac acid. 1866 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 328 'Metatartaric acid. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, 'Metatitanic Acid, Ti₂O₃. Small shining plates, separating when anhydrous bichloride of titanium is saturated with carbonate of barytes, adding water and boiling rapidly. 1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 276 Uvicic acid prepared by Finck's process from pyroaratic acid decomposes into 'metatoluic acid when heated with lime. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, 'Metatungstic acid.

b. In the names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives, *meta-* denotes those compounds in which the two radicals that replace hydrogen in the benzene ring are regarded as attached to alternate carbon atoms. (The use was introduced by Körner in 1867; cf. ORTHO- 2 b, PARA- 2 b.) See also *metacoumaric acid*, *metacoumarate*.

As the number of these is unlimited, no list is given; a few examples are appended in the *quots.* below.

1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 1147 The metadiamidobenzene of Griess. 1875 *Ibid.* XIII. 156 When metachlorophenol is fused with potash, it is readily converted into pyrocatechin; the relation between metanitrophenol, metachlorophenol, and pyrocatechin being thus proved. *Ibid.* Metanitro-metachlorophenol appears to be converted into metanitrodichlorophenol by the action of chlorine. 1876 H. E. ARMSTRONG *Ibid.* I. 212 The three isomeric Dibromobenzenes... Paranitrobenzene, Metanitrobenzene, Orthonitrobenzene. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 210, a- or meta-phenylene-diamine. 1899 CAGNEY *Takaki's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 381 Metadiamidobenzol is coloured a deep yellow by nitrites. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 214 'Met' (i.e. benzenoid ortho- and para- compounds) both differ markedly from their isomerides of the meta-series... In the meta-compound these groups [i.e. ortho-coumaric and para-coumaric acids] are in apothetic positions with respect to each other so that the meta-acid might be expected to exhibit the dual properties of a phenol and a cinnamic acid. *Ibid.* Sodium meta-coumarate... The meta-coumaric acid required for this preparation was produced synthetically from meta-nitrobenzaldehyde.

7. *Min. a.* Used to designate a mineral that is found along with another or is closely related to it, as *metabrushite* (a calcium phosphate allied to brushite), *metachlorite*, *metacinnabarite* (ite, *metagadolinite*, *metanochilite*, *metanocerite*, *metasericite*, *metastibnite*, *metacollinite* (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 297. 1865 JULIEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XL. 371 Metabrushite. This new mineral has been observed to occur only with the guano as a matrix.

b. Proposed by Dana to designate minerals produced by metamorphism of sediments, as *metadiorite*, *metadolerite*, *metagranite*, *metasyenite*, (1876 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XI. 119.)

Meta-acids, *Meta-arthritis*: see META- 6, 2.

|| *Metabasis* (μεταβάσις). [mod. L., a Gr. μετάβασις, related to μεταβαίνω to change one's place, f. μετα-META- + βαίνω to go. (Cf. BASIS.)] A transition, *spec. in Rhetoric*, from one subject or point to another, in *Medicine*, from one remedy, etc. to another (= METABOLA).

1657 J. SMITH *Mystr. Rhet.* 137 Metabasis... A figure whereby the parts of an oration or speech are knit together: and is, When we are briefly put in mind of what hath been said, and what remains further to be spoken. 1693 *tr. Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, the passing from one indication to another, from one Remedy to another. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 347 A somewhat dangerous metabasis

which he strives to make from the genus of natural science into that of social philosophy.

Metabatic (metabæ'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. μεταβατικός, *f. metabainein*: see prec. and -ic.]

1. *Rhet.* Pertaining to metabasis.

1900 *Expositor* Nov. 301 Even if the *de* be genuine... it is not adversative but metabatic.

2. *Thermodynamics.* In *Metabatic function* (see quot.).

1855 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1881) 225 The function... whose identity for the two substances expresses the condition of equilibrium of the actual energy between them, may be called the *metabatic function* for that kind of energy. In the science of thermodynamics the metabatic function is *absolute temperature*.

Metabatic, a. [ad. Gr. μεταβατικός, *f. metabainein* to exchange.] Of the nature of barter.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lissbon* (1755) 180 Merchants... changed the Metabatic, the only kind of traffic allowed by Aristotle in his Politics, into the Chrematistic.

Metabola (metæ'bôlâ), *sb. pl. Ent.* Formerly *metabolia*. [mod.L. neut. pl., *f. Gr. μεταβόλος* changeable.] A division of insects comprising those which undergo complete metamorphosis.

1817 LEACH *Zool. Misc.* III. 58 *Subclassis* II. *Metabolia*. 1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* I. 342 The *subtorial Metabolia*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Metabolia*, three well-marked stages are distinguishable.

Metabole (metæ'bôlê), *Med.* Also -bola. [late L., *a. Gr. μεταβολή*, related to μεταβάλλω to change.] (See quot.).

1693 *tr. Blacard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabole*, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, and *Metabole*, signifies any Change from one thing to another, either in the curative Indications, or the Symptoms of a Distemper. 1755 JOHNSON, *Metabola*.

Metabolian (metæ'bôliân), *Ent.* [*f. mod.L. Metabolia* (see METABOLA) + -AN.] An insect of the division *Metabola*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 18 Dr. Leach... subdivides... Insects into *Amelobolians* and *Metabolians*.

Metabolic (metæ'bôlik), *a.* [ad. Gr. μεταβολικός changeable, or *f. METABOLE* + -ic.]

1. Pertaining to or involving transition.

(In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1743 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1775 IX. 231 We are forced to proceed... by the metabolic or mutative (method), not by the schytic or divisive.

2. *Biol.* and *Chem.* Pertaining to, involving, characterized or produced by, metabolism.

[An adaptation of G. *metabolisch*, first used in 1839 by Schwann (*Mikroskopische Untersuchungen* 220).] 1845 G. E. DAVY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 140 A dialytic, catalytic, or, as Schwann terms it, a metabolic change on the plasma of the blood. 1902 D. N. PAXTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 560/1 When such functional disturbances affect the general nutrition of the body they have been termed *Metabolic Diseases* (*Stoffwechselkrankheiten*).

3. *Ent.* = METABOLOUS. 1882 in OGILVIE.

4. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1828 SAVILE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870 *Metabolic*, changeable in form; applied by Colin to the Infusoria in the same sense as polymorphic.

So *Metabolical a.*, pertaining to METABOLISM 2. 1880 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The next stage... in the history of our doctrine was the... elaboration of the *metabolical theory*.

Metabolism (metæ'bôliz'm), [*f. Gr. μεταβολή* change + -ISM.]

1. *Biol.* and *Chem.* The process, in an organism or a single cell, by which nutritive material is built up into living matter (*constructive metabolism*, *anabolism*), or by which protoplasm is broken down into simpler substances to perform special functions (*destructive metabolism*, *katabolism*).

1878 FOSTER *Phys. Intro.* 2 The protoplasm is continually undergoing chemical change (metabolism). 1895 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 154 In the accession of fever increased metabolism precedes rise of temperature.

2. *Theol.* A term proposed to describe the views of some early fathers upon the Eucharist (see quot.).

1880 McCINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.*, *Metabolism* is a term coined by... Rückert to describe the doctrinal views of... Ignatius, Justin, and Irenæus on the Lord's Supper. They stand midway between strict transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view.

Metabolite (metæ'bôlî't), [*f. prec. + -ITE*.] A product of metabolism.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 770 Urea being a nitrogenous metabolite. 1899 CAGNEY *Tark's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 248 Certain colourless metabolites or chromogens of bilirubin.

Metabolize (metæ'bôlîz), *v. Biol.* [*f. Gr. μεταβολή* change + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect by metabolism. Hence *Metabolized ppl. a.*

1887 *Science* 18 Mar. 564/1 We doubt the value to a man of a mass of indefinite ill-digested text-book information. Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything, and digest and so metabolize it as to organize it into healthy mental tissue. 1900 *Lancet* 28 July 248/1 The removal of the incompletely metabolised end products. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 444 His plain rational diet is digested—metabolized and assimilated.

Metabolous (metæ'bôlôs), *a. Ent.* [*f. Gr. μεταβόλος* changeable + -OUS.] Undergoing complete metamorphosis; belonging to the division METABOLA of insects.

1851 J. HOGG *Microsc.* (1857) 601 Some metabolous insects,

Metaboly (metæ'bôli). [*f. Gr. μεταβολή* change + -Y, or ad. rare Gr. μεταβολία.] = METABOLISM. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Metaboric, Metabranchial, Metabrushite; see META- 6 a, 3, 7 a.

Metacarp (metækârp). *Anat.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. mod.L. METACARP-US. Cf. *f. metacarpæ*.] = METACARPUS.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iv. xix. (1686) 18a The Metacarp, or back of the hand in men. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 409 The two first, with the abductor indicis manus, which should have been added to this number, being inserted into the metacarp.

Metacarpal (metækârpāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. METACARP-US* + -AL.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the metacarpus.

1739 S. SMITH *Surg.* 223 When you cut the finger from the Metacarpal Bone. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 123 The metacarpal bone of a wolf.

B. sb. A metacarpal bone.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 272 The four normal metatarsals are much longer than the corresponding metacarpals. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. 159 No bird now has free metacarpals in adult life.

b. attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1421/2 *Metacarpal saw*, a narrow-bladed saw... used for dividing the bones of the fingers or middle hand or of the foot in amputation. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 26.

Metacarpion, -ium. *Anat.* ? Obs. [*Gr. μετακάρπιον*, mod.L. *metacarpium*, *f. metæ* META- + καρπός wrist.] = METACARPUS.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullian's Fr. Chirurg.* 29b/2 The first [hand vein] descendeth alongest the Metacarpion of the hande. 1693 *tr. Blacard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacarpus* and *Metacarpium*, the back of the Hand, made of Four Oblong Little Bones. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacarpion*.

Metacarpus, used as comb. form of next in *metacarpus-phal.*, *metacarpal*, *-phalangeal* adjs.; *metacarpus-phalanges* sb. pl.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 92 The... metacarpus-phalangeal and phalangeal joints. 1846 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* I. 160 Metacarpus-phalanges. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacarpus-metacarpal articulations*, the four inner metacarpal bones are connected to each other at their carpal extremities by their arthrodial articulations, each provided with dorsal, palmar, and interosseous ligaments. 1899 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 209 Flexion of the metacarpus-carpal joint cannot be performed by the long flexor alone.

Metacarpus (metækârpûs), *Anat.* [mod.L., altered from Gr. μετακάρπιον METACARPION.] That part of the hand which is situated between the wrist and the fingers; in vertebrates generally, that part of the manus which is situated between the carpus and the phalanges.

1696 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. ii. 479 Where the Conjunction is called Synarthrosis; as in the joining of the Carpus to the Metacarpus. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 89 The middle solid part of the paw, called the metacarpus. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 859 The Metacarpus is composed of three bones, the first, second, and third metacarpals, while trace of a fourth has been observed in embryos.

Metacellulose: see META- 6 a.

Metacentral (metæ'sentrāl), *a. rare.* [*f. next* + -AL.] = METACENTRIC.

1887 *Vestm. Rev.* June 368 Signor Poli... believes it necessary in the case of armoured ships to take the areas of the several compartments into consideration in constructing the metacentral diagram.

Metacentre (metæ'sentrî). [ad. F. *métacentre* (Bouguer 1740), *f. méta-* META- + *centre* CENTRE.]

1. *Hydrostatics* (and *Shipbuilding*). The limiting position of the point of intersection between the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body when in equilibrium and the vertical line drawn through the centre of buoyancy when the body is slightly displaced; the *shifting centre*. To ensure stable equilibrium this point must be above the centre of gravity.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 283 The metacenter... has been likewise called the *shifting center*. 1873 J. PEAKE *Nav. Arch.* (ed. 3) 47 The Height of the Metacenter above the Centre of Gravity of displacement.

2. *Biol.* (See quot.)

1902 MITCHELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 343/2 A new centre of modification... a metacenter.

Metacentric (metæ'sentrîk), *a.* [ad. F. *métacentrique*, *f. métacentre*: see prec. and -ic.] Of or pertaining to a metacenter.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 242 The curve... is termed the metacentric curve, being the line traced by the successive metacentres. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/2 The result of the inclination at Pembroke is shown in a metacentric diagram.

Metacetic (metæsî'tik), *a. Chem.* [*f. META- 2* + ACETIC.] = PROPIONIC.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Metacetic Acid*, *Metacetic acid*. A synonyme of Propionic acid.

Metacetone (metæsî'dôn), *Chem.* [*a. F. métactone* (Fremy): see META- 2 and ACETONE.] A colourless oil obtained by the distillation of sugar or starch with quicklime.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 364 M. Fremy discovered that when x part of sugar is intimately mixed with 8 parts of unslacked lime, and distilled, the product consists

of two liquids, one of which is acetone, and to the other he has given the name of metacetone. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 409.

Hence **Metacetonic** (-æ'sî'tînik), *a.* = METACETIC; **Metacetone**, a salt of metacetic acid.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1733 Metacetic Acid, Metacetic Acid. *Ibid.*, Metacetone of soda. 1862 [see METACETIC].

Metacetyl (metæsî'til), *Chem.* [*f. META- 2* + ACETYL.] = PROPIONYL. Hence **Metacetyllic** = METACETONIC.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1732 Metacetone. Oxide of Metacetyl. *Ibid.* 1733 Metacetyllic Acid. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacetyl*.

Metachemic, Metachemistry, Metachloral, Metachlorite: see META- 5, 1, 6 a, 7 a.

Metachromatic (metækromæ'tîk), *a.* [*f. META- + Gr. χρώμα, χρωμα-* colour + -ic.] Pertaining to metachromism.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 From a study of the two classes [of metachromes] the following metachromatic scale was arrived at:—White, colourless, violet, indigo, blue [etc.].

Metachromatism (metækromæ'tîz'm), [*Formed as prec. + -ISM*.] Change or variation of colour (see quot.).

1876 ACKROYD in *Chem. News* 25 Aug. 75/1 We venture, therefore, to propose for the phenomenon the name of Metachromatism. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metachromatism*, a change or alteration of colour, as in the hair or feathers, from advance of age. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1507 Under certain conditions of staining, different parts of the cell protoplasm possess different chemical affinities to the dye... (metachromatism).

Metachrome (metækkrôm), [*f. META- + Gr. χρώμα* colour.] A body that changes colour.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 The author... passed on to the classification of metachromes, which he [Ackroyd] arranges in two groups.

Metachromism (metækkrômîz'm), [*Formed as prec. + -ISM*.] Colour-change.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 Metachromism, as he [Ackroyd] terms the changes of colour which various substances undergo when heated.

Metachronism (metækkrônîz'm), [*ad. med.L. metachronism-us*, a late Gr. type *μεταχρονισμός*, *f. μετα-* META- + *χρόνος* time. Cf. F. *metachronisme*.

Normally the word should mean 'transposition of dates' (cf. quot. 1656 below); but it has been associated with Gr. *μετάχρονος*, *μεταχρονίος* happening later, *f. μετά* after + *χρόνος* time; hence the sense explained below, which seems to be that of all the available instances.]

An error in chronology consisting in placing an event later than its real date. (Cf. PARACHRONISM.)

1617 HALES *Serm.* 36 There are in Scripture... anachronismes, metachronismes, and the like, which bring infinite obscurity to the text. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metachronism*, an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. 1677 R. CARY *Chronology* II. i. l. xx. 157 Our Authour... is... guilty of a foul Metachronism, in accomodating the 5th of Cambyses to his 4986 of the World.

Metachrosis (metækkrô'sis), [*mod.L., f. Gr. μετα-* META- + *χρῶσις* colouring.] Colour-change.

1897 E. D. CORN *Orig. Fittet* 217 The power of metachrosis, or of changing the color at will, by the expansion under nerve-influence of special pigment cells.

Metacinnabar (ite): see META- 7 a.

Metacinnamaine. Also -ino. *Chem.* [*a. F. métacinnamaine* (Fremy): see META- 6.] A substance isomeric with cinnamaine, obtained by keeping cinnamaine under water.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 451. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 236 Metacinnamaine.

Metacinnamene. *Chem.* [See META- 6 a.] (See quot. 1866.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1 (1862) 560 Metacinnamene, or styracine. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 172/3 Metacinnamene, a highly refracting glass-like solid, obtained by the action of light or heat upon cinnamene.

Metacism (metæsîz'm), [*ad. late L. metacism-us*, corruptly ad. late Gr. *μετακισμός* 'fondness for the letter *ι*' (L. & Sc.), *f. με* the name of the letter. Cf. ITACISM.] The placing of a word with final *η* before a word beginning with a vowel; regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition.

This is the sense in the original of quot. 1844; but the grammarians explain *metacismus* or *metacismus* as the fault of pronouncing a final *η* which ought to be elided before a following vowel.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metacism*, a fault in pronouncing.] 1844 *tr. St. Gregory's Morals on Job* I. Epist. 11, I do not escape the collisions of metacism.

Metacole (metæsîl), *Biol.* [*f. Gr. μετα-* META- + *κόλος* hollow.] That type of celom which is of secondary development.

1884 BOURNE in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 477 An archic entocoele thus gradually undergoes diaccolosis, being replaced by a metacole.

Metacolia (metæsîliâ), [*mod.L., f. Gr. μετα-* META- + *κολία* ventricle.] The posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 462 Metacolia... Syn. Ventricle quartus, caudal portion.

Metacelome (metæsîlôm), *Biol.* Also -om. [*f. META- + CELOME*.] (See quot.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 223 Nephridial funnels appear to be present in all Leeches... They are perforate in Nephelids and Trochaeta, and in these genera they

open into special spaces developed in the botryoidal tissue, termed by Gibbs Bourne 'metacoele'.

So || **Metacoele** (sīlō'sis): see quot.

1884 BOURNE in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Sci.* XXIV, 477 This development of new coelomic space (botryoidal tissue) may be termed metacoele.

Meta-compounds: see META-6.

|| **Metacondylus** (metakpndil'us). *Anat.* Also anglicized metacondyle. [mod.L.: see META- and CONDYLE.] That phalanx of a finger that bears the nail.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacondyli*, the utmost bones of the fingers. 1848 CRAIG, *Metacondyle*.

Metacumarate, -cumaric: see META-6 b.

|| **Metacrisis** (metakre'sis). [f. META- + CRISIS.]

1. *Bot.* 'Kinetic metabolism, transmutation of energy' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.* Terner 1900).

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 509 The process of metacrisis which produces the duramen.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* 59 *Metacrisis* (recombination), denoting changes like the conversion of a mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates. 1893 GEMIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 596 note, *Metacrisis*, denoting such transformations as the conversion of mud into a mass of mica, quartz, and other silicates.

Metacresol: see META-6 a.

|| **Metacromion** (metakrō'miōn). *Zool.* [f. META- + ACROMION.] In some mammals, a process of the spine of the scapula behind the acromion. Hence **Metacromial** a.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 204 At its root this large acromion sends backwards a rudimentary 'metacromion'. *Ibid.* 207 The metacromial process.

Metacyclic (metā'siklik), a. *Math.* [f. META- + CYCLE sō, + -ic.] Pertaining to the permutation of a set of elements in a cycle. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Metadiorite, -dolerite: see META-7 b.

Metadore, obs. form of MATADOR.

Meta-element: see META-1.

Metafacial: see META-3.

Metafor, obs. form of METAPHOR.

Metagadolinite: see META-7 a.

Metagallic (metāgal'ik), a. *Chem.* [f. META- + GALLIC a².] *Metagallic acid*: an acid obtained by heating gallic acid. Hence **Metagallate**, a salt of metagallic acid.

1835 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXVIII. 126 Metagallic acid. 1836 BRANOE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 933. *Ibid.*, Metagallic acid of potassa. 1865 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 458 Metagallic acid (Mulder's melangallic, Gerhardt's galulimic acid).

|| **Metagaster** (metāgā'star), *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GASTER.] Haeckel's phylogenetic term for the later, more highly differentiated stomach of the Craniota, as distinguished from the primitive intestine or protogaster. Hence **Metagastral** a. (in recent Dicts.).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 321 The differentiated or secondary intestine ('after intestine or metagaster').

Metagastic (metāgā'strik), a. *Zool.* [f. META- + Gr. γαστήρ belly + -ic.] Applied to portions of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans situated towards the hinder part of the gastro-hepatic area. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inj. Anim.* vi. 343 The latter [gastric lobe area] is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two protogastric lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastic lobes, and two urogastric lobes.

|| **Metagastula** (metāgā'strālā), *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GASTRULA.] Haeckel's term for a secondary modified gastrula (see quot.).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 399 The more or less varying Gastrula-form, which results from this kenogenetic egg-cleavage, may be called, generally, the secondary, modified Gastrula, or Metagastula.

Metage (mētēdz). Also 6 Sc. mettege, mettege, 7 meatege. [f. METE v. + -AGE.]

1. The action of measuring officially the content or weight of a load of grain, coal, etc.

15... *Alberd. Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.). The mettege of colis, salt, lym, corn, fruit, and sic measurable [sic] gudies. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 578 To pay three pence for the mettege of every laid [of malt] quibill salt happen to be present. 1636 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* (Bundle 210) 1 For the mettege of 10 quarter of barley, sd. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 137 Acts have very lately passed in relation to the Admeasurement or Metage of Coals for the City of Westminster. 1872 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The arrangements with respect to the metage of grain in the port of London.

2. The duty paid for such measuring. (Cf. MEASUREAGE.)

1527 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 232 Togidder with the mettege, viz. viijd. for ilk chaldier. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 564 The right of the Corporation to the mettege of corn, fruit, and other articles, is recognised and confirmed in the first charter of James I. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 The ordinary fruit mettege produced £654.

3. *atrio*.

1546-7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 46 Thai sal pay tharfor iijjd. of the chaldier of mettege silver. 1746 *Act 19 Geo. II.* c. 35 § 10 The Amount of the Mettege Charge [of Coals]. 1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* xv. 456 On payment of the Mettege Duty. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 8/1 Merchants interested in the question of the mettege dues.

Metagelatin: see META-6 a.

Metagenesis (metāgē'nēsis). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GENESIS.]

† 1. Used by Owen (*Parthenogenesis*, 1849) for: Alternation of generation (see ALTERNATION 1 b).

Owen, however, included under this designation certain metamorphoses not now recognized as instances of alternation of generation.

2. Now used in more restricted sense (see quot.).

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sci.* xv. 207 Simple alternation between sexual and asexual reproduction... is called... metagenesis.

Metagenetic, a. [f. META- + GENETIC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving metagenesis.

1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 17 The successive generations, which... complete the metagenetic cycle. 1877 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 629/1 The peculiar metagenetic mode of development.

2. *Cryst.* Applied to certain twin crystals (see quot.).

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 In metagenetic twins the crystal was at first simple, but afterwards, through some change in the material furnished for its increase or possibly induced in itself, it received new layers, or an extension in a reversed position.

Hence **Metagenetically adv.**, by metagenesis.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 367 If, instead of a single individual, several were to be thus developed metagenetically within a pre-existing form.

Metageometry. [See META-] The geometry of non-Euclidean space. So **Metageometric**, one who studies metageometry. **Metageometrical** a., pertaining to metageometry.

1882 STALTO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 258 'Space in general' (as distinguished from 'flat space', in the metageometrical sense). 1897 B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* Cont. p. vii. Metageometry began by rejecting the axiom of parallels. *Ibid.* 56 To urge, with the Metageometers, that non-Euclidean systems are logically self-consistent. 1898 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* (Suppl. Vol.) Index, Metageometry.

Metagnathous (metāgnā'pōs), a. [f. Gr. μετὰ META- + γνάθος jaw + -ous.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed. Hence **Metagnathism**, the condition of being metagnathous.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 The metagnathous [class], in which the points of the mandibles cross each other. 1890 - *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 150 Each mandible may be oppositely falcate, as in the crossbill, constituting metagnathism.

Metagram (metāgrām). [f. Gr. μετὰ META- + γράμμα letter, after *anagram*.] A kind of puzzle turning on the alteration of a word by removing some of its letters and substituting others.

1867 *London Society* XII. 307 We therefore welcome a new sort of 'gram'. Its name, metagram, is derived from two Greek words, signifying a 'change of letters'. It is on this change that the whole thing turns. 1884 GROSART in *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. lxxvii. An anagram or metagram.

† **Metagrammatism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μεταγραμματισμός (Galen), f. μετὰ META- + γραμματ-, γράμμα letter: see -ISM.] The transposition of letters in a word or phrase; anagrammatism. So **Metagrammatize** v. [Gr. μεταγραμματίζω (Tzetzes), 'to alter the letters' (L. & Sc.).]

1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Anag.* 150 Anagrammatism, or Metagrammatism. 1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* III. l. iii. (1834) 319 Mr. Ward... observing the great hospitality of Mr. Wilson, in conjunction with his metagrammatizing temper, said, 'That the anagram of John Wilson was, I pray, come in: you are heartily welcome'.

Metagranite: see META-7 b.

Metagraphy (metāgrā'fi). [f. Gr. μετὰ META- + γράφω writing, -GRAPHY.] Transliteration. Hence **Metagraphic** a.

1872 LATHAM *Dict., Transliteration*, translation or rendering of the letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another; metagraphy: (this latter word giving *metagraphic* as its adjective, a more convenient one than *translitterative* or *translitteration*). 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/2 It was his [Latham's] belief in the system of metagraphy as applied to non-European alphabets that made him a very early advocate of phonetic spelling.

Metagrobolize (metāgrōbōlīz), v. *humorous*. Also 7-8-grabolize, -ize. [ad. obs. F. *metagroboulizer* (Rabelais) 'to duncce vpon, to puzzle, or (too much) beate the braines about' (Calgr.).] *trans.* a. To puzzle, mystify. b. To puzzle out. So **Metagrobolism**, mystification.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xix. I have been these eighteen dayes in metagrobolizing this brave speech. a 1693 *Ibid.* III. xxii. The Automonick Metagrobolism of the Komish Church. *Ibid.* xxvi. 212 I find my Brains... metagrobolized and confounded. 1788 H. CLARKE *Sch. Candidates* (1877) 10 My proglossomena to a public speech which I had been a whole synodical month in metagrobolizing [sic]. 1899 KIRKING *Stalky* 119 Come to think of it, we have metagrobolized 'em.

Metagummie: see META-6 a.

|| **Métairie** (mētā'ri). [Fr., f. *métayer*.] A farm held on the METAYER system.

1817 C. CLAIRMONT in *Dowden Shelley* (1839) II. 115, I should choose... to cultivate a little métairie among the mountains. 1848 *Mit. Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 3 (1876) 190 In the other parts of Tuscany, where the métairies are larger.

Metal (mētāl, mēt'l), sb. (and a.). Forms: 4 matalle, matal, metaille, -tayl, 4-6 metail(1), 4-7 metail(e), 4-8-metail, 5 metaille, metail(1), 6

metail(e), metail, metail, metail(1), 6-9 metail, 7 metail, 3-metal. [a. OF. *metail*, *metail* (mod. F. *metail*), ad. L. *metallum* mine, quarry, substance obtained by mining, metal, ad. Gr. μέταλλον mine; app. related in some way to μεταλλάω to seek after, explore. The word has passed (directly or indirectly) from Latin into all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *metall*, Sp., Pg. *metal*, It. *metallo*; G. *metall*, Da. *metall*, Sw. *metall*, Da. *metall*.]

1. Any member of the class of substances represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin. Originally this class was regarded as including only these bodies together with certain alloys (as brass and bronze), and hence as definable by their common properties, viz. high specific gravity and density, fusibility, malleability, opacity, and a peculiar lustre (known specifically as 'metallic'). In process of time other substances were discovered to have most but not all of these properties; the class was thus gradually extended, the properties viewed as essential to its definition becoming fewer. From the point of view of modern Chemistry, the 'metals' are a division (including by far the greater number) of the 'elements' or simple substances. Among them are all the original (simple) 'metals'; of the later additions to the list some possess all the properties formerly viewed as characteristic of a metal, while others possess hardly any of them; the 'metallic lustre' is perhaps the most constant. By some chemists the radical ammonium (NH₄) and derivatives thereof have been designated as 'metals', on account of the analogy of their compounds with those of the metals potassium and sodium.

In popular language the term is not applied to a metallic element when in such a state of combination that its identity is disguised. (Cf. METALLIC a. 2.)

† *Noble or perfect metals*: gold and silver, as being the only metals that were known to be capable of enduring any ordinary fire without being 'destroyed'; opposed to *base or imperfect metals*.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2298 (Göt.) Pai made ymagis of metalles sere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Be hisse uirtue is strong he man as yet seen, hee alle metals a-dunche. 1474 CAXTON *Chestes II.* ii. Vnto the goldsmiths behouse thow gold and silver and alle other metalys, yren and steel to ther. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 60 Is not Lead a mettall heauie, dull, and slow? 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 112 I should think Lead were the easiest of all mettals to melt. 1751 J. HILL *Met. Med.* 4 The Class of the Metals... includes only six Bodies, which are, 1. Gold. 2. Silver. 3. Copper. 4. Tin. 5. Iron. And 6. Lead... The Chemists have divided the Metals into two Classes, the perfect and the imperfect. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 443/2 To free the noble metals from the stony matter which surrounds them, and to reduce the baser ones to their calciform to a metallic state. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xiv. 142 The metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths. *Ibid.* xvii. 186 [Hydrogenium] has been shown to conduct heat and electricity, and to be magnetic, in these respects acting as a metal.

b. The constituent matter of a metal or of metals collectively; metallic substance.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 144 Ire at gloucestre, Metal, as fed and tyn, in be contrie of eccestre. 13... *K. Als.* 6242 Pilers of matel strong. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 169 Alle he metal anamayld was benne. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 He made hym drynke reed brennyng metal molten. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (1895) 64 Them they condemned into ston quarries, and into mynes to dygge metall. 1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosa.* I. 22 To hammer breaks metall, and the fire melts it. a 1745 WATTS *Writings* v. 142 *Russia* (1758) 108 Every battalion having two long three pounders of metal. 1820 COMBE Dr. *Synaxar. Const.* iv. 361 If they had nought but polished mettles, Or the bright cover of a kettle. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 291 Like a mirror of polished metal.

c. As the material of arms and armour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 9240 Mallyng burgh metall maynly with hondes... knockyng burgh helms. c 1470 *HENRY WALACE* v. 190 His sword he drew of noill metall keyne. 1595 SHAKS. *R. John* v. ii. 16 That I must draw this mettill from my side To be a widow-maker. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 83 Both kinds of metal he prepar'd, Either to give blows or to ward. c 1672 *Sir H. of Grime* xxiii. In Child Ballads IV. 11/2 My sword, That is made of the mettles so fine. d. *pregnantly* for: Precious metal, gold.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 82 But sirrah, you shall buy this sport as decre, As all the metall in your shop will answer. 1594 - *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 382. 1596 - *Mereh. V.* l. iii. 135. 1606 - *Twel. N.* II. v. 17 Here comes the little villaine: How now my Mettle of India?

e. *spec.* = CAST-IRON. (Mare fully cast-metal: see CAST ppl. a. 8.)

Other specific uses (besides those referred to under 5) are current in particular trades: e. g. as applied to the fittings of pocket knives metal denotes brass as opposed to German silver.

1794 [see *Cast ppl. a. 8*]. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exh'ib.* No. 6037 Kitchener... the back and sides fitted with metal coverings or plates. 1895 *Knigton Dict. Mech.* 1423/1 *Metal*, the workman's term for cast-iron.

f. *fig.* (In 16-17th c. often = the 'stuff' of which a man is made, with reference to character; cf. METTLE.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. (1562) 34 h, What? (say they) they be made of such metall as we be made of.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. iv. iii. 47* Marcus, we are. No big-bon'd men. But Metall, Marcus, Steele to the very backe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. v. (Arb.) 161 Men doo cluse their subjects according to the metall of their minds. 1642 ROGERS *Nathan to Kdr.* iii. iii. Then she shewes the metall she is made of. 1681 DROVEN *Obs. & Aclit* 310 'Too full of Angels Metall in his Frame. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uprair* Wks. 1730 l. 73 A notable fellow of his inches, and metal to the back. 1887 *Athenium* 8 Oct. 461/3 Defoe wrought no base metal into the fine gold of his mother-tongue. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 340/2 It seems to me that there was lighter metal in the crews.

2. *Her.* Either of the tinctures or of argent.
*1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 420 Signess. Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1526 LEIGH *Armory* 1 There are nine soundrye fieldes, of the whiche, seven of them be termed Colours, & two, Metallals. The two metallals, are Goulde and silver. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. ii. 41 In Blazoning of any Armes, you must first express the Metall, Colour or Furze of the Field. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 31 Metall may not be carried on metall. *1659 CLEVELAND *On Sir T. Martin* 24 Metal on Metal is false Heraldry. 1881 A. MACGEOGE *Flags* 109 The Dutch and Russian ensigns have the same tincture as those of the present French flag. The latter has the metal, the white, uppermost, and the two colours, the blue and the red, placed together below.

3. = ORE (after Spanish).

1604 E. C. (MINSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 223 They say. That the metall lay above the ground the height of a launce, like unto rockes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Metal*, Sp. 1. This term is applied both to the ore and to the metal extracted from it.

†4. A mine; in plur. to condemn to metals [L. *condemnare ad metallum*]. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 1. Ep. Ded., As Slaves live, that is, such who are civilly dead, and persons condemned to metals.

5. With qualification (see below): A specific alloy of two or more metals used in an art or trade. Also used, without qualification, as short for any of these (see quotes.).

Bath, Britannia, composition, Dutch, fusible, organ, pipe, plate, prince's, queen's, red, refined, type, white, yellow metal; see these words. Also BELL-METAL, GUN-METAL. A certain number of alloys are named after their inventors, as *Alch's, Gedge's, Kier's, Muntz's, Newton's, Rose's, White's metal*.

1729 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1886) 205 One McLearu, who was, incarcerated in the tolbooth, for offering to sell hard mettles instead of silver to some people in this burgh. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* App. 712 Metal for Flute-key Valves 4 oz. lead and 2 oz. antimony. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 655/2 The tin is first converted into what is called hard metal or alloy, 75 parts copper and 25 parts tin. 1868 JOHNSON *Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as coarse metal, or more generally 'regulus'. 1876 HILES *Catch. Organ* iv. (1878) 22 Metal is a technical name applied by Organ builders to a mixture of tin and lead, and generally should mean half tin, and half lead.

6. An object made of metal.

†a. A medal or coin. (Cf. METALLIC a. 6.) *Obs.* 1574 HELLOUES *Guenarn's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 Hence it proceedeth, that the true and moste ancient mettles be not of golde but of iron.

†b. A speculum or reflector of a telescope. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2909/4 Concave Metals, Concave Burning, and Reading Glasses, of all sizes. 1777 MUGGEZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 324 A very distinct and perfect two-foot metal.

c. pl. The rails of a railway, tramway, etc.

1841 *Ann. Reg.* 119 He found the deceased lying on the road, between the 'metals'. 1894 *Times* 12 Jan. 11/6 The trunk of a tree over soft, long fell upon the metals, and the express...cut right through it.

d. *Electr.*

1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 435 Imagine a domestic servant going to dust an electric lamp with 80,000 volts on one of its metals.

7. *Gunnery.* The metal composing the barrel of a gun. Also (=line of metal, quot. 1859) in plur. over metal, etc. (see quotes. 1688, 1704).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 If the Piece lies point-blank, or under metal. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 A Gunner ought...to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal. *Ibid.* xi. 68 The difference of Shooting by the Metal, and by a Dispart. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 She lies over mettles; when the mouth is higher than the breech. She lies right with her mettles, that is she lies point blank, or straight. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Metal*, a word frequently used about a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun: The Outside or Surface of her is called, the Superficies of her Metals: When the Mouth of a Great Gun lies lower than her Breech, they say, She lies under Metal. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 52 *The Line of metal* is an imaginary line drawn along the surface of the metal between the two sights.

b. The aggregate number, whole mass or effective power of the guns of a ship of war. *Heavy metal*: see HEAVY a. 1.

1757 CHESTERF. *Lett. CCXX.* (1792) IV. 91 They had eighteen [ships] and a greater weight of metal, according to the new sea phrase. 1764 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 495 From the torn ship her metal must be thrown.

fig. 1871 R. W. B. VAUGHAN *Life St. T. Aquin* I. 773 He possessed all the qualities necessary for success—weight of metal, as well as precision of aim.

8. Material, matter, substance, esp. earthy matter. *1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 197 Two skepfull of sande; no other mettell, stone, clay, or rubbish. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 1903 3 Cressets of Earthen mettall. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* 12/2 With glasse, or China mettall, or earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* ii. 46 Clayey soils,

and such like, may by the strength of fire be converted into brick, or stone, or earthen metall. 1689 SHANWELL *Bury F.* ii. 19. There's a pair of Gloves of the same mettell.

9. The material used for making glass, in a molten state.

1589 *Peppe w. Hatchet D* iv. A settled raigne is not like glasse metall, to be blowne in..fashion of euerie mans breath. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 71 The Vessels..being made of much purer and clearer metall, as the Glass-men speak. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Manuf.* iv. 49 The pots are full of 'metall' looking like liquid fire. 1890 W. J. GOROOD *Foundry* 132 One of the men rolls up on its end just enough 'metall' to make the bottle.

10. Hardened clay, shale.

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 15 To keep the Earth, or some times soft Mettle, or Minerals, from falling into the Pit. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 The azure [slates] are the best metal. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Surv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish the clay by the appellation of metal, giving it the name of red, brown, or blue metal, according to its colour. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.* *Metals*, marl beds more or less indurated.

b. *Sc.* 'All the rocks met with in mining ore' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1807 HEACROFT *Arran* 78 This must be a trouble in the metals, not a vein.

11. Broken stone used in macadamizing roads or as ballast for a railway. Also road metal.

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jmt.* I. 275/1 The quantity of the metal deposited would have formed, on ordinary ground, an embankment twenty-four or twenty-five feet high. 1845 ATKINSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Cl.* 11. No. 13. 132 The roads of Hutton..with their wayside beaps of greenstone 'metal'. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 155 The Sarsen stone is unsurpassed for road metal.

†12. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO *Soultia*, a strap or leather of a whip, our boyes call it mettall.

13. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as †metal-matter, †ore, yield. This passes into an adj. = 'consisting of or made of metal'.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 67 It is a knowne bing bat hillis holden stonnes and metal-oor. 1612 STURTEVANT (*title*) *Metallics*..comprehending the doctrine of diverse new Metallical Inventions, but especially how to..work all kinde of mettles-ores. *Ibid.* 107 Mettle matter [see METALLAR]. 1636 JAMES *Iter Luce*, (Chetham Soc.) 236 This faire cleere spring, which courses through y^e hills Conveys summe mettall tincture in hir rills. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6609/3 A Coat, with white Metall Buttons. 1845 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 489/1 Enamels, as before stated, are usually laid upon a metal ground. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Pegged boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 284 The total metal-yield for that year amounted to \$5,352,383. 1879 MC CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 The intensity of the cold was so great that no one might dare to touch any metal substance in the open air.

b. objective and obj. gen., as metal-broker, grinder, -melter, -mining, †-monger, †-monging, -roller, -turner, -worker, -working; metal-bearing adj. c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as metal-bound, -clapped, -lined, -sheathed adjs.

1881 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 12 Where there has been no 'metal-bearing ore to defray expenses, assessments have been levied. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 200 The long 'metal-bound guns without one of which an Albanian rarely moves. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Metal-broker*, a dealer in metals or minerals. 1899 KIRLING *Statky* 203 A red-bound 'metal-clapped book. 1898 ALBUTH'S *Syst. Med. V.* 253 The pulmonary fibrosis of 'metal-grinders, of stone-workers, of potters. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 254 'Metal-lined cases are used as portable magazines. 1626 JACKSON *Creech* viii. xviii. 2 Cast them into the furnace, or to the 'metal-melter. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Corwall Mines* 281 The great advantage..of 'metal-mining over coal-mining is [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 281 They dig the ground like greedie 'metal mongers. 1631 J. DOME *Polydoron* 85 A 'Metall-monging Alchimist is but a hors-creeper to a Coyner however he carries his tromperie. 1900 *Biam Weekly Post* 4 Aug. 16/3 'Metal-rollers not only worked themselves, but had men under them. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Metal-turner*. 1898 ALBUTH'S *Syst. Med. V.* 24 Knife-grinders, metal-turners, and needle-pointers. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wanders* 69 'Metal-workers find it of great service. 1881 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 598 'Metal-working tools, that is, tools for cold processes, such as turning, planing [etc.].

14. Special comb.: metal bath, a bath (of mercury, lead, fusible alloys, etc.) used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be produced by means of a water bath; metal bed, the bed of 'metal' or broken stone laid down in the process of macadamizing a road; metal carrier (see quot.); metal drift, a heading driven in stone' (*Gresley Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883); metal-edge *Coal-mining* (see quot.); metal gauge, a gauge for determining the thickness of sheet-metal (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); †metal zeter, one who casts metal, a founder; metal leaf, a name commonly applied to the Dutch leaf to distinguish it from gold-leaf (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); metal maw, a stomach strong enough to digest anything; metal paper (see quot.); †metal pit, a mine containing metal; metal polish, a polish used for brightening metals; metal proof, bullet-proof; metal ridge, rig *Coal-mining* (see quotes.); †metal smith, one who forges metal, a metal-worker; metal stone, †(a) the ore of a metal;

(b) (see quot. 1851); metal value, value (of coin) considered merely as metal; metal-visaged a., having a hard immobile countenance; metal-work, work, esp. artistic work, in metal.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 He specified that the 'metal bed was to be formed in two layers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* 'Metal Carriers, those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 215/1 In the third stage, the crack is completed, and the edges assume a sharp distinct form called 'metal edges. 13.. K. *Alti.* 6735 A queynte mon, a metal geoter, That couthe caste in alle thyng. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 92 It is not to be doubted but the 'metall-mawes of those Ostriges could also digest the other. 1907 J. BLACK & CARP & BUILD, *Home Handier* 39 If the paste is not to be used for gift papers (sometimes called 'metal' or 'gold' papers), add 2 oz. of powdered alum. *1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* IV. T. (1618) 656 He is verily worthy to be condemned to dig in the 'metall pits. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durham* 36 'Metal Ridge. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.* *Metal ridges*, pillars forming themselves into supports to the roof, formed by the creep in the boards. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* *Metals*. 'Metal rig, the strata forced up by a creep. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 7 The 'metal smyth [1388 A smyth of metal; L. *faber ararius*] smytende hym with an hamer. 1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallia* 35 Prepared or roasted ores, Mine-stones, or 'Mettle-stones being the fitt matter of Metallique liquours. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durh.* 36 *Metal stone*, a mixture of shale with sandstone. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 771/1 A deposit of coins was found on Richmond's Island, near Portland, Maine, which, though of the 'metal value of only a hundred dollars, was of great interest because [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pictures* xlviii. Even the 'metal-visaged Mr. Martin descended to smile. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 302 'Metal-work. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 52 [Corinth] being especially celebrated for metal-work and porcelain.

Metal, v. [f. METAL sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit with metal.

1617 CAPT. PERVELL in *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) V. 155 The muskets are generally naught, being not well metallled. 1876 PREECH & SWEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 230 Where the pipes run side by side with gas-pipes, it is desirable to metal the joints.

†2. To provide the 'metal' or material of. *Obs.* 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* iii. i. Wks. 1871 III. 38 Oh you crowns, Why are you made, and metalld out of cures?

3. To make or mend (a road) with 'metal'.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 266 [The stone] is soft, and..has been found totally unfit for metalling roads. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept. Roads..so well metallled with granite that they are hardly ever dusty.

Metalbumin. Chem. [f. META- + ALBUMIN.]

A form of albumin found in dropsical fluids, etc. Also metalbumen [see ALBUMEN].

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 366 Paralbumen and metalbumen are, however, not fixed bodies. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 331 Metalbumin is met with in dropsical fluids. 1885 [see paralbumin, PARA- 2 a]. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* viii. (ed. 4) 422 Metalbumin.

Metal'd, obs. form of METTLED.

Metaldehyde. Chem. [f. META- 2 a + ALDEHYDE.] A solid isomeric with aldehyde.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1330 By long keeping, aldehyde spontaneously changes into two isomeric compounds, *metaldelide*, and *claldelide*; the former solid, the latter liquid. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49 Metaldehyde.

|| *Metalepsis* (metalepsis). *Rhet.* [a. L. *metalepsis*, Gr. *μετάληψις*, n. of action to μετα- λαμβάνειν to substitute, to change the sense of (words), f. μετα- META- + λαμβάνειν to take.] A rhetorical figure mentioned by Quintilian, consisting in the metonymical substitution of one word for another which is itself figurative. (In many English examples the use appears to be vague or incorrect.) 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 79 *Metalepsis*, or *Transumptio*, when by a certain number of degrees we goe beyond that we intend in troth, and haue meaning to speake of, as to say Accursed soyle that bred my cause of woe. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3 *Metalepsis*, which is when diuers Tropes are shut up in one word; as, 2 Kings. 2. 9. I pray thee let me have a double portion of thy spirit, 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xiv. (1812) I. 339 When the Trope is founded on the relation between an antecedent and a consequent, or what goes before, and immediately follows, it is then called a *Metalepsis*.

Metalepsy (me'talepsi). *Chem.* [ad. F. *metalepsie*, f. Gr. *μετάληψις*; see prec.] Dumas' term for the substitution theory in Chemistry.

1852 WATTS *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* VII. 71.

Metaleptic (metaleptik), a. [ad. mod. L. *metalepticus*, a. Gr. *μεταληπτικός*, f. μεταλαμβάνειν: see METALEPSIS.] a. Participating or acting with: spec. applied to muscles. b. Pertaining to metalepsis or to metalepsy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Metaleptick*..that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*. 1693 tr. *Blancaz's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Metalepticus*, a Metaleptick Motion of the Muscles. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* So *Metaleptical* a. 1850 in OGLIVIE.

Metaleptically, adv. ? *Obs.* [f. METALEPTIC a. + -AL + -LY 2.] By metalepsis.

1655 tr. SANDERSON'S *Promiss. Oaths* i. § 9. 19 The name of Promises may Metaleptically be extended to Comminationes. 1674 W. PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 46 The Holy

Spirit is properly given unto men, and not Metonymically nor Metaleptically [sic]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1832 111. 85 One or other of these things is or may be metaphorically or metaleptically ascribed unto this or that thing which is not persons within [etc.].

|| **Metalik** (mē'te-lik). Also metallic, metalick. [Turkish, prob. f. mod. Gr. μέταλλον METAL + -lik suffix as in *beslik* five-piastre piece.] A Turkish coin worth 10 paras or about a halfpenny.

1805 CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xx. 222 Each cup costs a *metallic* (value 3d.), and there are usually four metallics in a piastre. 1807 MRS. W. M. RAMSAY *Every Day Life in Turkey* ii. 60 On the babies I generally bestowed a *metalik* (value a halfpenny) 'for luck'.

Metaline (mē'tā-līn). [f. METAL sb. + -INE ¹.] 1. (See quot. 1875.)

1870 S. Gwynne *Patent No. 190 Metaline*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1220/2 *Metaline* is a material formed of metals, oxides of metals, and organic matter reduced to powder, compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters, and subjected to heavy pressure, so as to form solids of proper shape to form boxes and bearings for shafts or axles. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 83.

2. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire. (Cent. Dict. 1890.)

Hence *Metalined a.*, lined with metaline (see 1). 1878 Eng. *Mechanic* 25 Aug. 234 Metalined Bearings.

† **Mettallar**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. rare⁻¹. In quot. mettellar. [f. METAL sb. + -AR.] *a. adj.* Metallic. *b. sb.* A metallic substance.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 107 The mettle-matter is that Mettellar substance which is put into the Furnace to be baked, boyled, or nealed, which in one word may be called Mettellar... There are three sorts of Mettellers.

† **Mettallary**. Obs. [ad. L. *metallarius* miner, f. *metallum* METAL sb.: see -ARY. Cf. OF. *metallaire*.] *a.* A miner or worker in metals. *b.* One skilled in the nature and kinds of metals.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 135 Do herein as the Wise Merchant or Metallary, who, digs deeper and deeper till he be owner of the true treasure. 1657 TRAPPE *Comm.* Ps. xvii. 611 Thou hast hied thee me, as Metallaries do their gold and silver. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* 793 Metallaries, and Lapidists, that make a verystrick examination, whether the precious stone be truly oriental or no.

Mettal'd, obs. form of METTLED.

Mettalled (mē'tāld, mē'tl'd), *pph. a.* [f. METAL sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. † *a.* Consisting of or made of metal; containing metal. Also in comb., as *pure-mettalled*. Obs. 1591 JAS. I *Poet. Exerc. Leganto*, Sonet, The mettal'd minds [=mines]. 1609 DAVIES *Holy Rode* F 3 h, Looks on this Crosse... It cures forth-with, like Moises mett'd Snake. a 1638 MERRI *Wks.* iii. (1672) 587 The four mettalled parts thereof [sc. The Monarchical Image in Daniels] were Types of four Kingdoms. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verses xv. 4. 1 (1669) 338/2 That is the pure mett'd Sword or Knife, which hends this way, and that way, but returns to its straightness again.

† *b. trans.* Composed of material (of a certain kind). Obs.

1575 LANEHAM *Lct.* (Ballad Soc.) 20, I cannot tell what too make of him, saue that I may gesse his hak he mettald like a Lamprey.

c. Having a covering or fittings of metal. 1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess. on Dew* (1866) 36 These differences were caused by the metal case obstructing the transmission of the temperature of the air to the enclosed instrument. 1876 DIXON *White Cong.* i. xvi. 155 A stream of sunshine lies on painted wall and mettalled roof. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 7/4 The expediency of replacing the heavily mettalled lamps at the Guards' Memorial with globes of modern construction.

2. Of roads: Made with 'metal'. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The formation of mettalled roads. 1878 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVII. 154 Railways and good mettalled roads.

† 3. In *well-mettalled*: well paid, remunerative. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 249 The traverses of these indentments, tried at the assizes, are... beyond what are had in most of the circuit beside, and well-mettalled causes.

Metallicity (mē'tā-lī-tē). [ad. F. *métallité*, as if ad. L. **metallēitās*, f. *metallēus* of the nature of metal, f. *metallum* METAL sb.] The quality of being metallic; metallic qualities in the aggregate. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 859 The most perfect metallic bodies, which loose their metallicity, as Becher calls it, as malleability, and other metallic properties. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Hints Theory of Life* (1848) 69 The metallicity, as the universal base of the planet.

† **Me-taller**. Obs. In 7 *metallifer*. [f. METAL sb. + -ER.] One who works in metal.

1558 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 305 Metallers of all sortes, such as pewterers [etc.].

Metallescent (mē'tā-lē-sēnt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. F. *métallescent*, f. L. *metallum* METAL sb.: see -ESCENT.] 'Applied to a body of which the surface exhibits metallic colours' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1890).

Metallic (mē'tā-lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *metallīcus* (or the derived F. *métallique*), *a.* Gr. μέταλλικος, f. μέταλλον METAL sb.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to, consisting of or containing, a metal or metals; of the nature of or resembling a metal.

Metallic beds, 'beds consisting of iron ore' (Ogilvie 1850).

Metallic glasses (see quot. 1807).

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* A vij b, Ye Metals Roote is

eyther Metall, or some thing Metallick. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 566 Metallick Transmutation. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 673 Metallick Ore. 1670 PERRUS *Fadine* Reg. Intro. The true Electrum, or Metallick Amber, or seventh Metal. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 111. 237 Many metallic minerals are likewise found. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 102 The phosphoric acid unites itself to metallic oxides, and forms salts. 1806 *Met. Jnl.* XV. 564, I did not imagine, that, on the former supposition, any of the metallic medicines could be of material service. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 97/2 At a high heat they [metals] become more or less transparent, assume the vitreous texture, and are called metallic glasses. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 185 The chemical composition of the alloys is not so definite... as that of the other metallic compounds. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metallic sulphide*, a combination of a metal with sulphur.

b. Involving coin as distinguished from paper money. *Metallic currency*: the gold, silver, and copper in use as money; opposed to *paper currency*.

1790 BUNKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 426 They made a sort of swagging declaration... that there is no difference in value between metallic money and their assignats. 1893 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* vii. 109 Day by day, did he look with jealous eyes on the heaps of silver which he must not touch, and long for the security of metallic currency. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/1 No transactions except on a metallic basis were possible.

c. Made of metal. *rare*.

1711 W. KING *Rufinus*, or *Favourite* 195 A palace... With Parian pillars and metallic beams.

d. *Metallic pencil*: a pencil with a tip made of lead or alloy, for writing indelibly on paper with a prepared surface, used for note-books. (? Hence) *metallic book, paper*.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Metallic paper*, paper, the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon paper prepared in this manner is almost indelible. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* No. 5150 Metallic betting books. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. Intro. 4 The doctor always had metallic note books in use. 1874 [see METALLICIAN 1].

2. Having the form or outward characters of a metal; esp. said of a metal when occurring uncombined with other substances.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 433/2 The platina is found native like the gold, and in its metallic state. 1831 [see METALLICITY]. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxi. 222 Metallic aluminium is obtained by passing the vapour of aluminium chloride over metallic sodium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 240 The ore is... free from base metals, and carries metallic silver.

3. Of a quality: Such as is characteristic of metals. *a.* Of colour or appearance, esp. in *metallic lustre*, the peculiar sheen characteristic of metals. Hence, of things, having a lustre of this kind.

1754 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 333 The external lustre is casual, but the internal is strong and inclining to the metallic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 450/2 A shining metallic colour. 1825 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III. 274 Metallic Cuckoo... Inhabits Sierra Leone. 1854 MEACH. *Nonbray's Dove*, *Poult.* 64 Metallic the indescribable rainbow hues and tints seen on live fish, on some minerals and ores, and on bright steel when placed in the fire. 1871 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 31 Some peculiar metallic-plumaged birds, known as the Metallic Cuckoo Shrikes (*Campylorhynchus*). 1882 *Garden* 17 June 433/1 The sepias are a sort of metallic green. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 The long lagoon lay darkly metallic. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 97 Subjective structural, prismatic, or metallic colours... The metallic portions of the radii are composed of [etc.].

b. Of sound: Resembling that produced by metal when struck; often applied to a voice or tone of a harsh unmusical timbre.

Used in Pathology to describe auscultatory sounds, as *metallic breathing*, *echo*, *heart-sounds*, *jingling*, *resonance*, *ring*, *tremor* (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis.* Chest (ed. 4) 313 The cavernous respiration and metallic tinkling. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1853) 253 Their deep metallic voices. 1874 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* i. x. 151 It is strange that... a singularly hard and harsh voice should be stigmatized as 'metallic'. 1893 E. INCHESOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 204/2 A finch... chirping in a metallic manner.

c. Of taste: 'Coppery'.

1803 *Met. Jnl.* X. 39 Metallic taste, fetid breath [etc.].

d. *fig.* 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 161 Among clear metallic heroes, and white, high stainless beauties. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* i. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 364 A courage so rigid, that almost one might call it metallic. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2 Your style is somewhat metallic and unympathetic.

4. Yielding or producing metal; metalliferous.

1689 PACKE in *Glanbe's Wks.* (title-p.), Choice secrets in Medicine and Alchemy, working of Metallic Mines. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 F 4 The black inhabitants of metallic caverns. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 421 Metallic veins are never found in beds of lava. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 In the small islands of volcanic origin, metallic lodes, or ores are rare.

† 5. Connected with mining or metallurgy. Obs.

1670 PERRUS *Fadine* Reg. Intro. A Dictionary of such words as concern the Metallick and Chemic Arts. 1762 tr. *Büsching's Syst. Geol.* III. 580 All metallic attempts there, a few iron mines excepted, have turned out to the disadvantage of the undertakers. 1834 W. GOODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 359 He visited the mines of Bohemia, Sweden and the East to perfect himself in metallic knowledge.

† 6. *Metallic history* [f. *histoire métallique*]: history as shown by coins struck during the period dealt with. Cf. *MEDALLIC a.* 1 Obs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Metallic*, F. Romani has published a metallic history of the popes.

7. *Comb.*, as *metallic-coloured*, -looking adjs. 1839 *Westwood Classif. Insects* I. 12 Body subquadrate, metallic coloured. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Met.* 56 It occurs in crystalline metallic-looking powder of a steel-grey colour.

B. sb. pl. a. Articles or substances made of or containing metal.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Metallica is an Ignick invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of mettles or Metallique concocretes... whereupon the materials and things made by this Arte, are called Metalliques. 1796 *Monse Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Bituminous particles, mixed with... minerals, metallics, and virified sandy substances. 1880 J. PEARCY *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* i. 248 The 'metallics' or unpurifiable metallic residue may be assayed by cupellation direct, or by [etc.].

b. U.S. (Mech.) Powdered metal for lining the bearings of machine shafts.

1854 U.S. *Tariff* § 180 in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Bronze powder, metallics or fitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminium, in leaf.

Metallical (mē'tā-likāl), *a.* ? Obs. [f. METAL-LIC a. + -AL.] = METALLIC.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* iii. xj. 238 in *Holmshed*, Whose mixture would induce a metallical toughness vnto it, whereby it should abide the hammer. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. (ed. 2) 285 Whether black tinctures from metallic bodies be not from vitriolous parts contained in their sulphur.

Metallically (mē'tā-likālī), *adv.* [f. METAL-LICAL a. + -LY.]

1. By means of a metal or metals.

1839 NOAD *Lect. Electricity* 190 One [of the plates] was insulated, and the other metallically fixed by its extremity to a plate of platinum.

2. With regard to (the constituent) metal.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 299 A metallically pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron.

3. With a metallic voice.

1872 HOWELLS *Weed. Journ.* (1884) 129 The tram-boy came back, and metallically, like a part of the machinery, demanded 'Ten Cents'!

Metallician (mē'tā-lī-jōn). [f. METALLIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. *Racing slang*. A bookmaker (see quot. 1874).

1874 *Holles's Slang Dict.*, *Metallician*, a racing bookmaker. Bookmakers use metallic books and pencils. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 In Australia the bookmaker has to pay dearly... As for the long-suffering Australian public, they are as heavily as the much-taxed metallician.

2. A stone-breaker. ? *nonce-use*.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 55 'This entertainment, which is given by me', continued the metallician.

Metallicity (mē'tā-lī-sī-tē), *rare*. [f. METAL-LIC a. + -ITY.] The quality of being metallic.

1831 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XIX. 188 The method which Dr. Wollaston employed to discover metallic titanium, the scoria of iron, and to prove the metallicity of the small crystals of titanium. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 321/2 The alchemists... held that mercury... enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their metallicity.

Metallicly (mē'tā-liklī), *adv.* [f. METALLIC a. + -LY.] = METALLICALLY.

1897 in WEBSTER. 1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 14 The galvanizing practically closing and metallicly uniting the edges of the Conduit.

† **Metallicolous**, *a.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL + *col-ere* to worship + -OUS.] Worshipping metals. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 400* Which the metallicolous alchemists say, is produced by their sulphur.

Metallicature (mē'tā-lī-fek-tūr), *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *metallum* METAL sb. + *factura* making, FACTURE.] The manufacture of metal articles.

1847 R. PARK *Pantology* (ed. 4) 478 Under the head of Metallicatures, we include the manufacture of hardware, brassware and jewelry.

Metaliferous (mē'tā-lī-fē-rōs), *a.* [f. L. *metallifer* (f. *metallum* METAL sb. + *-fer* bearing): see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing metal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metalliciferous*, that brings forth metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The metaliferous stone of Born. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 95 In the metaliferous mines the air... is poor in oxygen.

† **Metallication**. Obs. [f. L. *metallum* METAL sb. + -ICATION.] The process of becoming a metal.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 221 Each Metal possesseth the predominancy of... one of the Planetary Orders... by the cooperation of the septenary properties at Metallification.

Metaliform (mē'tā-lī-fōrm), *a.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL sb. + (-)FORM.] Having the form of a metal, resembling metal.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 167 Metaliform asbestoid.

Metalify (mē'tā-lī-fōi), *v.* [Formed as prec.: see -IFY.] *trans.* To extract the metal from (ore).

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 701 The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of metalifying and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate.

Metaline (mē'tā-līn), *a.* Also 6 *metalline*, *metalline*, *metallyen*, 6-7 *metalline*, 6-8 *metalline*, 7 *metallin*. [ad. F. *metallin*, f. *metall* METAL sb.: see -INE¹.]

1. = METALLIO I.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 111 Bodies... Mineral and Metalline. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 This metalline body that we caule gold. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 7 b, Emplasters be medicynes whyche take into their composition, dyuers kyndes of symple, but chiefeley metallinen bodies and these are... to be boyled together. 1592 CHETWELL *Kindred-harts* Dr. (1841) 25, I muse not a little what wonderful metalline preparative it is ye hoast on. 1622 MALYNS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 272 Mines, Metalline and Mineral. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xii. ix. (1678) 298 Adding to the former Ointments Metalline Powders. 1781 HONNBLOWER in J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 182, I condense the steam, by causing it to pass in contact with metalline surfaces. 1804 EDIN. *Rev.* IV. 139 The metalline salts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 132 Various metalline emetics. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. iii. 49 Without separating the sulphureous from the metalline part of that mixture.

b. Impregnated with metallic substances. Also, of vapours, arising from or produced by metals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 84 Smiths water or other Metalline water. *Ibid.* § 918 Those that deale much in Refining... have their Braines Hurt and Stupefied by the Metalline Vapours. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3. (1865) 270 Physicans... send them to the mineral or metalline baths. 1719 HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exp.* (ed. 2) Supp. 285 Damps, or Steams... impregnated with Metalline Effluvia. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Metalline waters = mineral waters.

c. Made of metal.

1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* ii. (1585) 275 By metalline instruments, and mannall operation. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 111 A combustible liquor, which the man... carries... in a metalline bottle. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 41 The Art of Printing on Paper, with Metalline Types. 1778 B. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 68 A metalline mirror.

2. Resembling metal in appearance, lustre, etc.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guinea* 58 The rocks of a blew metalline colour, like unto the best Steele ore. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1699) 25 [A kind of oak] seeming to partake of a ferruginous, and metallin shining nature. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* 111. 302 Metalline Cuckoo... Inhabits Africa. [Cf. METALLIC a. 3.] 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xx. 179 A plate of a highly refractive metalline glass.

3. Yielding or producing metals, metalliferous.

Cf. METALLIO a. 4.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* 8 [Springs] which rise from sulphurous, bituminous, or metalline places. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Gold*, They first break the metalline stone with iron mallets.

Metalling (met'aling), *vbl. sb.* [f. METAL *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING.]

1. The process of making or mending roads with 'metal'. Also *concr.* = METAL *sb.* I. 1.

1819 TETFOUR in *Adam Rem. Road Making* (1823) 193 We... make use of metalling, or broken stones, on the middle part of the road. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. Metal-work. *rare*—1.

1898 C. T. NEWTON in *Academy* 19 Jan. 59/1 The bowl seems like a local imitation of Phoenician metalling.

† **Metallish**, *a. Obs.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling or of the nature of metal, metallic.

1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Metallishse belongynge to metall, *metallique*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 158 If any metall be to massie... or if any metallish meane, where money will scale, do enter that fort. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. xlviii. 218 Both these species are Metallish and go in the Gold.

Metallist (met'älst). Also metallist. [f. METAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled in or works in metals. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Iron (as Metallists expresse it) consisting of impure Mercury and combust sulphur, becomes of a darke and sad complexion. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 Metallists use a kind of Tarrace in their vessels for fining of Metals. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 411 A cautious metallist from Cornwall demanded fiercely what a stratum was.

2. An advocate of the use of a particular metal as currency. (Cf. BIMETALLIST, MONOMETALLIST.) 1886 *Science* 23 July 75/1 He has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver metallists.

Metallity (met'äliti), *rare*—1. [f. METAL *sb.* + -ITY. Cf. METALLICITY.] The quality or condition of being a metal.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* § 37 Only metallity explains their degree of specific gravity.

Metallization (met'äliz'än). [f. next + -ATION.] The process of metallizing or condition of being metallized; conversion into a metallic state. Also, the result of such a process.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 57 Middle minerals, which are in the road to metallization. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 90 Susceptible of metallization. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 302, I have heated the amalgam of potassium, in contact with both hydrogen and nitrogen, but without attaining their metallization. 1871 PINKERTON *Petril.* 11. 556 Some substances collected in tolerably large heaps, boiled up having the appearance of a brilliant metallization. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 309 note, When mercury is negatively electrized in a solution of ammonia, the metal... becomes of the consistency of butter, an appearance which has sometimes been called the metallization of ammonia.

Metallize (met'äliz), *v.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render metallic; to impart a metallic form or appearance to.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-H.* i. 22 By wood that is both metallized and petified in clay groundes. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil.*

Trans. LXXII. 200 Inflammable air is then the principle that metallizes metallic earth. 1800 HENRY *Epil. Chem.* (1808) 213 The lead is again metallized. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 769 The surface of the iron thus becomes perfectly metallized.

fig. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 298 Better far that this precious impendable life crystallised or metallized within us, than be... let free to escape.

2. To treat with sulphur and heat, as india-rubber; to vulcanize. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.)

Hence **Metallized**, **Metallizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 It appears then, that some internal metallizing sulphur... is absolutely necessary to combine the metallic earth together. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Mera Oasis* II. xlv. 246 Had I not been told of the origin of the metallized appearance, I should have decidedly said that it was some lacquered surface, developed in the process of baking the brick itself.

Metallo-, before a vowel **metall-**, *comh. form* of Gr. μέταλλον METAL *sb.*, used in a number of technical terms, as **Metallochrome** (met'älökrö'm) [Gr. χρῶμα colour], a prismatic tinting imparted to polished steel plates by depositing on them a film of lead oxide. **Metallochromy**, the art or process of colouring metals (1860 in Worcester citing Nobili).

† **Metallonomy** [after PHYSIOGNOMY], the art of discovering hidden metals. **Metallophone** [Gr. φωνή sound], (a) a keyed instrument with outside resemblance to a piano, but having metallic hars instead of strings (Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 1884); (b) see quot. 1887. **Metalloplastic** *a.*, pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Metallioscopy** (met'älösköpi) [-scopy]: see quot.; hence **Metallioscopic** *a.* † **Metallostatistics** *sb. pl.*, the art of discovering the composition of metals and minerals.

Metallotechny (-te'kni) [Gr. τέχνη art], the art of working in metals. **Metallotherapy** [Gr. θεραπεία healing], the use of metals in healing or preventing diseases. So **Metallotherapeutic** *a.*

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 836 *Metallochromes.—Those beautiful prismatic tints which Nobili originally described under the above name. 1860 TVNDALL *Glaç.* 237 The colours of tempered metals and the beautiful metallochrome of Nobili are... due to a similar cause. 1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvano-plastic Manip.* 409 (Cent.) *Metallo-chromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro-gilding. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 Of *Metallonomy or the signs of latent Metals, and by what art they may be discovered. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Feb. 120/2 The *metallophone is similar in form to the zylphone, but as its name suggests, the vibrating bars are made of metal—hardened steel. 1888 *Amer. J. Phil. Psychol.* I. 503 *Metallioscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 749 *Metallioscopy... is the art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Metallioscopy**, a term applied to the phenomena observed in cases of hysterical anaesthesia after the application of a metallic plate or plates to the skin of the affected part which recovers its sensibility, while the corresponding point of the other and unaffected limb loses its sensibility. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 113 Fifthly, of *Metallostatiks, whereby the mixture of Metals and Minerals may be certainly known. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 8 It will be sufficient for my purpose to touch on architecture, *metallotechny, embroidery, just so far as they served devotion. 1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 8 June 299/1 *Metalliotherapy.

Metallograph (mät'älögräf). [Back-formation from METALLOGRAPHY: see -GRAPH.] A print produced by the process of metallography.

In recent Dicts.

Metallographer (mät'älögräfi). [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -ER.] A student of metallography. 1904 [see METALLOGRAPHIC 2].

Metallographic (mät'älögrä'fik), *a.* [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *métallographique*.]

1. Relating to the description of coins.

1838 B. CORNEY *Ideas on Controversy* xix. 19 You have been censured for some metallographic absurdity. 2. Relating to metallography (sense 2).

1904 J. E. STEAD *Osmond's Microsc. Anal. Metals* Pref. 5 The accuracy of Mons. Osmond's metallographic work has received universal recognition, as is amply proved by the writings of metallographers in Europe and America.

3. Pertaining to or produced by metallography.

1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 5/3 If Kaiser Friedrich really confided metallographic copies of his diary to... such persons as Dr. Geffken.

Metallographist (mät'älögrä'fist). *rare*—0. [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IST.] 'A writer concerning metals' (Bailey, folio, 1736).

Metallography (mät'älögrä'fi). [ad. mod. L. *metallographia*, *a. Gr.* μέταλλογραφία, *f.* μέταλλον METAL *sb.* + -γραφία -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *métallographie*.]

1. 'A treatise or description of metals' (Bailey 1721). *rare*—0.

2. The descriptive science relating to the internal structure of metals.

1871 T. A. BLYTH (*title*) Metallography as a separate Science, or the Student's Handbook of Metals, etc., etc. 1901 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/1 We have long been accustomed to ascribe all mechanical changes in metals directly to mole-

cular displacements, but metallography has thrown a new light on this subject.

3. A printing-process akin to lithography, in which metal plates are used instead of stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Metallology**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Badly f. METAL *sb.* + -LOGY.] The science of metals,

1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* Introd. 4, I would propose... that the mineral kingdom be considered as divided into three provinces: 1. Petralogy. 2. Lithology. 3. Metallology, or the knowledge of metals.

Metalloid (met'älöid), *a.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -OID. Cf. F. *métalloïde*.]

A. adj. Having the form or appearance of a metal. Also, of or pertaining to metalloids.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 41 The metalloïd bases of the earths and alkalies. 1855 in *Geilvie Suppl.*

B. sb. Chem. † a. The metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1832 in WEBSTER. 1837 PHILLIPS *Geol.* 27 The remaining substances are metallic or metalloïd. Seven of them are earthy metals or metalloïds.

b. A non-metallic element.

1832 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXII. 250 note, [Berzelius remarks] Hence the division into *metalline* and *non-metalline* bodies; the latter class I call hy the name of *metalloïds*. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 318 Berzelius divides them [i.e. non-metallic substances] into three classes, 2ndly, Metalloïds: sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, and silicon. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 185 In the compounds with the metalloïds the physical properties of the metals as a rule disappear.

Metalloïdal (met'älö'idäl), *a.* [f. METALLOID *sb.* + -AL.] = METALLOID *a.* **Metalloïdal diallage**, an obsolete synonym of hypersthene (Chester *Dict. Names Min.*).

1837 [see METALLOID]. a 1864 GESNER *Treat. Oils* (1865) 118 The metalloïdal elements. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways made Smooth* 86 The matter forming the solid centre of the earth consists probably of metallic and metalloïdal compounds.

Metallurgic (met'älö'rdzik), *a.* [f. METAL-LURGY + -IC. Cf. F. *métallurgique*.] = next.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* II (1847) II. iv. 130 The metallurgic artist loses gold; the State artist gets it. 1869 R. H. LAMBORN *Metal. Copper* 105 The metallurgic processes of copper smelting. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 362 Patience in some prosperous metallurgic or engineering business.

Metallurgical (met'älö'rdzikäl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the working of metals; of, pertaining to, or connected with metallurgy.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 A metallurgical school had before this time been founded in Germany. 1871 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* I. 11 Metallurgical processes. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 4 (1869) 530, I have high metallurgical authority for stating, that the sheathing of Chalcos on walls... must... have been some material other than bronze.

Metallurgist (met'älö'rdzist), [f. METAL-LURGY + -IST. Cf. F. *métallurgiste*.] One who is skilled in metallurgy; a worker in metal.

1690 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 22 If you be a good metallurgist and skilful mechanic. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 245 That eminent Metallurgist Dr. Swab. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 690 The miners and metallurgists of the United States are trying to form an organization on the model of our Iron and Steel Institute.

Metallurgy (met'älö'rdzi), [ad. mod. L. *metallurgia*, *a. Gr.* *μεταλλουργία, *f.* μεταλλουργός, *f.* μέταλλον METAL *sb.* + -εργω working, worker. Cf. F. *métallurgie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The art of working metals, comprising the separation of them from other matters in the ore, smelting, and refining; often, in a narrower sense, the process of extracting metals from their ores.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Metallurgy*, is the Working or Operation upon Metals, in order to render them most fine, hard, bright, beautiful, serviceable or useful to Mankind. 1795 WATSON *Millon's Poems* 188 note, Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in metallurgy. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 422/1 With others, therefore, we have chosen to restrain *Metallurgy* to those operations required to separate metals from their ores for the uses of life. 1868 H. BAUERMAN (*title*) A treatise on the metallurgy of iron.

Metally (me'täl), *a.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. Metalline, metalline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Metally water [L. aqua metallina] folowith the doynge of & kinde of metall. 1559 MONWYN *Eoynym.* 61 Certaine metallye thynges as require to be distilled with a greate and continual fyre.

2. *dial.* Mixed with shale (see E. D. D.).

Me'tally, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. METAL *sb.* + -LY².] With a metallic sound or ring.

1661 *Mr. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 A Fifth Monarchy-Man I was cordially, whose Spirits now when I am dying sound in mine ears metally stirring.

Metal-man.

1. A worker or dealer in metal; also, a miner.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 71 Sensors if crows and ij handbells—Robt Warren, being then churchwarden had who sold them to a metle man. 1621 DUNTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. ix. (1655) 111 A Smith, or a Metalman, the pot's never from his nose. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 39 Drowsy dotards, habited like the metal-men.

2. A man made of metal.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivory* 344 Whence coms this iron spawn? These metal-men?

3. 'One who repairs underground roads' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

Metalogic (metálp-dzík), [*f.* META-+LOGIC.] The part of metalphysics which relates to the foundations of logic.

1842 THOMSON *Outl. Larus Th.* Introd. 23 Only according to our view it is not Logic. Let it be called by an old name, Metalogic, or what its constructors will. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Refl.* I. 358 The logical branch of metalphysics, which we may fitly call Metalogic.

Metalogical (metálp-dzíkál), *a.* [*f.* META-+LOGICAL.] Belonging to metalogic. Also, beyond or outside the province of logic.

1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* 345 Chapter vii. Metalogical. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 446 Certain logical, metalogical, empirical and transcendental truths. a 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemeric* (1883) 193 From the nature of the other metalogical assumptions.

Metalonchidite: see META- 7 a.

Metals, variant of METELS *Obs.*, a dream.

Metallumina, **Metamathematical**, **-mathematics**: see META- 6 a, 1.

Metameconic, *a. Chem.* [META- 2 a.] = COMENIC. Hence **metameconate**, a salt of metameconic acid.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1021 [If the crystals of meconic acid are] boiled in water, carbonic acid is evolved, the solution becomes brown, and metameconic acid is formed. *Ibid.* 1022 The neutral metameconates of ammonia and potassa.

Metamer (metámā), *Chem.* Also **-mera**. [Back-formation from METAMERIC.] A compound which exhibits the phenomena of metamorphism; a compound which is metamorphic with something else.

1882 *Nature* 11 May 43 Ammonium sulphocyanide, and its metameric theocarbamide.

Metameral (metámērāl), *a.* [*f.* next + -AL.] = METAMERIC.

Metamere (metámīv), *Zool.* Also **metameron**, pl. **-mera**. [*f.* Gr. *meta*- META- + *mēros* part.] One of the several similar segments of which certain bodies consist.

'Thus, in the crayfish a metamer consists of a central part termed the somite, with two appendages; each segment of the body can be reduced to this common type; the whole structure being capable of resolution into the skeletons of twenty separate metameres' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Liv. Anim.* 5 'The middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 268 In Man the number of these like segments or metamers is about forty.

Metameric (metámērik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *meta*- META- + *mēros* part + -IO.]

1. *Chem.* Characterized by metamorphism.

1849 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) t. 176. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 31 Bodies may have the same per centage composition and the same molecular weights. Such bodies are said to be metameric.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to metameres.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 54 The metameric formation, as it is termed by Haeckel, is totally foreign to the Molluscs. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Fr. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This transient metameric segmentation of the Holothurian.

Hence **metamerically adv.**, with metameric segmentation.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 A dilatation of these metamerically arranged canals. 1888 BEODARO in *Q. J. Fr. Microsc. Sci.* XXIX. 278 Metamerically disposed tufts of tubules.

Metameride (metámēroid), *Chem.* [*f.* META- + -IDE.] = METAMER.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* *Org.* i. Introd. 5 The formation of isomerides, metamerides, and polymerides, as bodies which possess the same percentage composition may be termed.

Metamerism (metámērīz'm), *Chem.* [Formed as METAMERIC: see -ISM.]

1. *Chem.* The condition of those isomeric compounds, which, although they have the same composition and molecular weight, have different chemical properties.

1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 120 Metamerism. This term is applied by Berzelius to the case in which the compound atoms of two chemical compounds containing the same elementary atoms, and for the most part in the same proportions, are nevertheless made up of different proximate elements. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* Index.

2. *Zool.* The condition of consisting of metameric sections; metameric segmentation; also, an instance of this.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Fr. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This latter... breaks up into four circlets by development of cross-plates in correspondence with a metamorphism.

Metamerized (metámērīzd), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -IZE.] Divided into metameric segments. Similarly **Metamerization**, the condition of being metamericized.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a metamericized organ. 1880 *Q. J. Fr. Microsc. Sci.* XX. 232 The metamersisation is less distinct than in Rhopalura.

Metameros (metámēras), *a. Zool.* [See METAMERIC and -OUS.] = METAMERIC 2. Hence **Metamery** = METAMERISM.

1887 HUBRECHT in *Q. J. Fr. Microsc. Sci.* XXVII. 610 All those cases of metamery in the animal kingdom which do not fall under the head of strobilation... Incipient metamery... may further differentiate in the most diverse directions. *Ibid.* 613 A regular, rigorously metamorous arrangement of this multiple material. *Ibid.* 618 The metamorous gill-slits.

Metamorphia: see META- 6 a.

Metamorphic (metámōrfík), *a.* [*f.* irreg. *f.* Gr. *meta*- META- + *mōrphē* form + -IC: suggested by *metamorphosis*. Cf. *f.* *metamorphique*.]

1. Characterized by or exhibiting metamorphosis or change of form.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 114 The more complex metamorphic transmutation, by which the same human soul was thought to pass successively through the bodies of animals. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 195 How futile is any attempt at a cast-iron definition of those perpetually metamorphic impressions of the beautiful.

b. in scientific uses (cf. METAMORPHOSIS 3).

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 The first sight of it suggests the presence of a salamander in a metamorphic stage. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. V.* 542 When the cavities have become larger... we not infrequently hear also, what has been described by Seitz as metamorphic respiration. 1882 SAVILE-KENT *Lufuria* II. 870 *Metamorphic*, changeable in form.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to, characterized by or formed by metamorphism. Of a rock or rock-formation: That has undergone transformation by means of heat, pressure, or natural agencies.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 375 For these last [i.e. altered stratified rocks] the term 'metamorphic' (from *meta*, *trans*, and *mōrphē*, *form*) may be used. 1862 WHEWELL in *Life* (1887) 528, I was not much in the Geological Section [of the Brit. Assoc.], and do not know if they had there any discussion of metamorphic doctrines. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v. It is usual to restrict the term 'Metamorphic System' to those crystalline schists—Gneiss, Quartz-rock, Mica-schist, and Clay-slate—which underlie all the fossiliferous strata. *transf.* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 325 In frozen snow the columnar structure must be owing to a 'metamorphic' action, not to a process during deposition. 1861 MAX MILLER *Sci. Lang.* 42 In Sanskrit, what remains is a kind of metamorphic agglomerate which cannot be understood without a most minute microscopic analysis.

3. That causes metamorphism or metamorphosis.

1853 CARPENTER *Hunn. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 48 This metamorphic action of the liver would seem to be influenced by conditions of the nervous system. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 571 Rocks... altered by the action of percolating water or other daily acting metamorphic agent. 1892 Lp. LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 132 Nor all your metamorphic philtres.

Metamorphine: see META- 6 a.

Metamorphism (metámōrfīz'm), [*Formed as METAMORPHIC + -ISM.*]

1. *Geol.* The process of change of form or structure produced in a rock by various natural agencies; the quality of being metamorphic.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 564x By the metamorphism of the chalk into the characters of primary limestone. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 223 Shell impunctate: Prof. King attributes this to metamorphism. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v. This change, or metamorphism, whether produced by heat, pressure, or chemical agency, has conferred upon them [i.e. the crystalline schists] the term of Metamorphic rocks.

2. The process of metamorphosis (of an insect).

1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 153 An insect in its second stage of metamorphism.

Metamorphist (metámōrfīst), [*f.* META- + -MORPH- + -IST.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 *Hist., Geogr. & Poet. Dict.*, *Metamorphists*, or Transformers, a Name given in the xviiith Century to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed, That the Body of Jesus Christ ascended into Heaven, is wholly Deified. 1754 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. One who holds the theory of metamorphism.

1889 A. IRVING *Metamorph.* Rocks 65 A general *laissez-faire* sort of acceptance of the views of the more advanced metamorphists.

† **Metamorphize**, *v. Obs.* Also **-ise**. [*f.* Gr. *meta*- META- + *mōrphē* form + -IZE; after *metamorphosis*.] = METAMORPHOSE *v.*

1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* II. 1. 32 And now you are Metamorphis'd with a Mistress, that when I look on you, I can hardly think you my Master. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 45 Masselina... was worthe... to have him metamorphized into Ajax. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52 Metamorphize Men into Beasts, and Beasts into Men. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. viii. 383 The greatest part of them were strangely metamorphis'd by the heat of the hold.

Hence **Metamorphized ppl. a.** **Metamorphizing vbl. sb.**

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gosp.* 66 They are not men of reason... but metamorphis'd wolves, dogs, and tygres. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen*, etc. 8 The metamorphising of men into fishes.

Metamorphology (metámōrfōlōdgi), [*f.* METAMORPHO-SIS + -LOGY.] The scientific study of the post-embryonic metamorphosis of animals. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 460 Later [i.e. post-embryonic] changes form the subject of the science of Metamorphoses, or Metamorphology.

† **Metamorphopsia** (metámōrfōpsiā), [*mod. L.*, irreg. *f.* *metamorphōsis* + Gr. *-opsis* kind of sight, *f.* root *ōp-* to see (in *ὄψαι* fut. of *ὄψω*).] An affection of the sight characterized by distortion of things seen.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1894 G. MACKAY *Blinding of Retina* 36 He [the patient] had noticed some metamorphopsia, for in walking along a street the area railings at a certain distance appeared to have an upward bend.

Metamorphosable (metámōrfōsābl), *a. rare*-1. [*f.* METAMORPHOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of change of form.

1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. (1895) 310 Amiel tells us of his 'protean nature essentially metamorphosable, polarisable, and virtual'.

Metamorphoscope (metámōrfōskōp), [*f.* METAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1426x2 *Metamorphoscope*, a toy having an opening at which the pictures on several belts are presented, the respective belts having head, body, and leg portions of figures. The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved.

Metamorphose (metámōrfōws, -fōs), *sb.* Also **-os**. [Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS. Cf. *f.* *metamorphose*.]

1. = METAMORPHOSIS. Now *rare*.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. ii. My Metamorphos is not held vnfil. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 What metamorphose strange is this I prove? My self now scarce I find my self to be. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1847) II. 671 This wonderful metamorphose of mere animals into smart and dexterous fellows, by the change of air. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 116 The evident improvement, and elegant metamorphose the room had undergone. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* II. 47 But thus transmuted, the inductive principle issues out of this metamorphose, a fiction not a truth. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484x1 The same metamorphose takes place in animals.

2. A kind of firework.

1818 in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 5 Nov. 4/2 Superior Fire-works... A metamorphose, with alternate change.

Metamorphose (metámōrfōws, -fōs), *v.* Also **-7 -oze**. [*a.* *f.* METAMORPHOSIS (1553 in Hatz-Darm.), *f.* *metamorphose* sb.: see METAMORPHOSIS.]

1. *trans.* To change in form; to turn to or into something else by enchantment or other supernatural means.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 15 They feigned that Medea, Circe, and such other coulede Metamorphose & transforme men into Beastes, Byrdes, Planites, and Flowres. 1599 GREENE *Metaphor* (Arb.) 40 This... draue Metaphon into such an extasie for joy, that he stood as a man metamorphosed. 1612 W. FAIRB. *Serv.* 14 Remember Lots wife: she was metamorphoz'd to a pillar of salt. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 217 9 Many of the said Men were by the Force of that Herb metamorphos'd into Swine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii. Perhaps they metamorphos'd themselves into a tawny squirrel. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Habner's Ramlie* (1878) II. iii. 530 A god metamorphosed into a dragon.

2. (Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of 1; also *gen.*) To change the form or character of; to alter the nature or disposition of; to transform. *Const. to, into.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 12 For want of Noah... through this beastly vice, so Metamorphos'd that he lay in his Tent uncovered. 1598 BARRER *Theor. Warres* I. l. 2 Long peace, and neglect of Martiall discipline hath metamorphos'd manly mindes. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 12, I was at that instant metamorphos'd into miserie it selfe. 1741 W. OLOVS *Eng. Stage* vi. 93 They formed a Select Company, and Metamorphosing the Tennis-Court... opened their new Theatre. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 152 Never were a people so metamorphos'd. The plain farmer and even the plain quaker is become a soldier. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 80 He recognised on the sign, the ruby face of King George... but even this was singularly metamorphosed. 1866 LUDLOW *Bampf.* *Lect.* vi. (1875) 344 The regenerate man has been metamorphosed, his moral being is reconstructed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. viii. This patient... from being the brightest... spirit in the household was metamorphosed into an irresponsive dull-eyed creature.

3. In scientific applications: To subject to METAMORPHOSIS or METAMORPHISM.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 When she was metamorphos'd into a Locust, I could discern no Mouth in the Microscope. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 184 The Worm is metamorphos'd into a Butter-fly. 1839-47 CARPENTER in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 742x2 The wonderful processes of chemical and vital transformation, which take place during the period of incubation [of an egg], the albumen which it contained at first is metamorphosed into bone, cartilage, nerve, feathers, &c., &c. 1851 OWEN in *Edin. New Philos. J. Fr.* Apr. 27x1 Before the individual has finally metamorphosed itself into the winged male or winged oviparous female. *Ibid.* 273 They... become circular flattened pupae; and are finally metamorphosed into monostomes. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 246 A portion of the shale... has become in consequence finally metamorphosed. 1884 - *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. § 1. 571 Nearly all rocks... have been metamorphosed.

Metamorphosed (metámōrfōws'd, -fōst), *ppl. a.* [*f.* METAMORPHOSE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1117 Yet... would not these metamorphosed monsters yield the towns unto the Turkes. 1665 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 76 A number of Metamorphosed Men turned into Beasts by the Incantments of this wicked Sorceress. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 85 The Monument of Lot's Metamorphos'd Wife. 1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* (1775) I. 102 These cloaths! these looks! these airs! give me reason to wonder how I recollected my metamorphosed friend. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1903) 175 Naturalists frequently speak of the skull as formed of metamorphosed vertebrae; the jaws of crabs as metamorphosed legs; the stamens and pistils of flowers as meta-

morphosed leaves. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* ii. 43 The rocks are highly metamorphosed Lower Silurian beds. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 160 These old, metamorphosed thombi.

Metamorphoser (metāmp'fōuzəi, -fōsəi). [f. METAMORPHOSE v. + ER.] One who or that which metamorphoses.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet. for Drunkards* (1792) 14 What shall I name this man, but a beastly Metamorphoser, both of himself & of others? 1769 B. ALEXANDER in *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 102 The impositions of a crafty metamorphoser. 1839 LAOY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. 1.23 He was as good a metamorphoser of bipeds as the Yorkshire ostler was of quadrupeds.

Metamorphosic (metāmp'fōsiks), a. [f. METAMORPHOSIS + IC. Cf. *Metamorphosique*.] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1782 POWNALL *Treat. Antiq.* 69 All the metamorphosic fables of the Ancients, tuning policed and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will evaporate before the light of truth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metamorphosic breathing*, Gerhard's term for a respiratory sound, which begins as a puerile breathing, but during the course of the inspirations assumes another character...; he believes it to be a reliable sign of a pulmonary cavity.

Metamorphosical (metāmp'fōzikāl), a. *nonne-wd.* [Formed as prec. + AL.] Changeable.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 28 It was me lot to be in a metamorphosical humour

Metamorphosing (metāmp'fōuziŋ, -fōsiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. METAMORPHOSE v. + ING¹.] The action of the verb METAMORPHOSE.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 556 From this changing of rods into Serpents, came the several metamorphosing of sundry other things into Serpents also. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 253 None has been nearer to seeing the Shakespearean metamorphosing here than Macdonald.

attrib. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 We were soon hurried away to a Metamorphosing House in the Hay-Market.

Metamorphosing, ppl. a. [f. METAMORPHOSE v. + ING².] That metamorphoses or causes metamorphosis.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 All things are become new, spiritually, faithfully, by the metamorphosing Spirit. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 8 [It] in effect operates as a modifying and even metamorphosing agent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 13/2 That...current of civilization through whose metamorphosing waves a woman inevitably emerges either a Vera or a Princess Napraxine.

b. That undergoes metamorphosis. 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The flea undergoes all the changes of the metamorphosing tribes of insects. 1808 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 205 The 'metamorphosing' breathing of Scitz consists of an inspiratory sound harsh or rough at its commencement, becoming hollow or tubular towards the end of the act of inspiration.

Metamorphosis (metāmp'fōsis). Pl. **metamorphoses** (-sīz). [a. L. *metamorphōsis*, a. Gr. μεταμορφωσις, n. of action f. μεταμορφῶν to transform, f. μετα- META- + μορφή form. Cf. METAMORPHOSE sb.]

1. The action or process of changing in form, shape or substance; esp. transformation by magic or witchcraft.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 929/t Salem & Bizans sometime two great townes...were...with a meruallouse metamorphosis, enchanted and turned into two englishe men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 77 As if by a kind of metamorphosis, the gods had...changed trees to Vessels. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* xii. 204 One would think we were fallen into an Age of Metamorphosis, and that the Brutes did (not only Poetically and in fiction) but really speak. For the talk of many is so bestial, that [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 179 From the metempsychosis, however, arose the doctrine of the metamorphosis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 6 A fourth...will begin to change them in his fancy into dragons and monsters, and lose his grasp of the scene in fantastic metamorphosis. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 The points...on which the stories turn are transformations and metamorphoses of various kinds.

b. A metamorphosed form.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 73 Samela...stoodle amazed like Medusae's Metamorphosis. 1638 RANDOLPH *Hcy for Honesty* it. i. But come you pig-hogs, let us leave jesting. I restore you to your old metamorphosis, as you may see in the first leaf of Virgil's *Bucolics*. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii. An amount of fat on the nape of her neck, which made her look like the metamorphosis of a white sucking-pig.

2. *transf.* A complete change in the appearance, circumstances, condition, character of a person, of affairs, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 161 Ihon Cade...departed secretly in habite disguised, into Sussex: but all his metamorphosis or transfiguration life prevailed. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 195 The Hermit...asked him how it chanced that he was fallen into such a metamorphosis? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xxix. (1674) 32 The metamorphosis is too great, when from being a private man, one becomes a Prince. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 825 News was brought him of a metamorphosis in the State at home. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1816) I. 233 Whatever agreement a Chief might make with any of his clan, the Herald's Office could not admit of the metamorphosis. 1820 W. SCROSVY *Arctic Reg.* I. 386 The mountains along the whole coast, assumed the most fantastic forms...These varied and sometimes beautiful metamorphoses...suggested the reality of fairy descriptions. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xviii. His visage changed as from a mask to a face...I know not that I have ever seen in any other human face an equal metamorphosis. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. 519 By a singular metamorphosis, the secular principle was now represented by the Catholics, and the theological principle by the Protestants. 1867

LYOIA M. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* v. 64 The disguises were quickly assumed, and the metamorphosis made Rosa both bluish and smile.

3. In scientific uses.

a. *Physiology.* Change of form in animals and plants, or their parts, during life; esp. in *Ent.*, a change or one of a series of changes which a metabolous insect undergoes, resulting in complete alteration of form and habit. *Coarctate metamorphosis* (*Ent.*): see COARCTATE b.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 88 Their [silkworms] metamorphoses are four. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metamorphosis*, is applied by Harvey to the Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and by several to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk Worm and the like. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 712/1 A new form or change of appearance is always implied in metamorphosis or transformation...; as when the lobes of a seed are converted into seminal leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 232 The transformations or metamorphoses of insects embrace three states. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 106/1 We find that the whole of its [sc. the terrestrial salamander's] metamorphosis takes place whilst in the oviduct. 1881 F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. 113 The change undergone by the Tadpole in its passage into the Frog is so considerable as to deserve the name of a metamorphosis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 161 A perfect metamorphosis, such as that of Spinx, with three well-marked stages, larva, pupa, and imago. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. xiii. 32 It [the Ascidian] soon begins to undergo the *retrogressive metamorphosis* by which it attains the adult condition.

b. *Morphology.* The modification of organs or structures in form or function (including teratology). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 131/2 Metamorphosis of organs, in the Vegetable Kingdom, consists in an adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 641, 307 The different parts of the flower may be changed into each other, or into true leaves... These changes may take place from without inwards, by an ascending or direct metamorphosis, as in the case of petals becoming stamens; or from within outwards, by descending or retrograde metamorphosis, as when stamens become petals.

c. *Evolution.* Secular change of form.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 623/2 A unity which has undergone such an infinitely graduated metamorphosis of its parts as to yield these unequal skeletal forms. 1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 90 His [Goethe's] idea of metamorphosis is almost synonymous with the theory of development. 1903 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* (ed. 2) I. 10 The various modifications which the primitive form has passed through constitute its metamorphosis.

d. *Histol.* The change of form which goes on in the elements of living organic structures; e.g. in blood-corpuscles, animal or vegetable tissue, etc. *Path.* 'The morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1839-47 CARPENTER in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 750/1 The production of the simple structureless membranes... must be attributed, we think, to the consolidation of a thin layer of blastema, rather than to any metamorphosis of cells. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 133 'The metamorphosis (of blood-corpuscles) occurs in the peripheral system. 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 440 Every animal develops... during the process of metamorphosis of tissue, a series of nitrogenized substances. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 There is a much more rapid metamorphosis of tissue in carnivorous animals. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 708 These reserve materials [in dormant seeds, bulbs, tubers] must undergo repeated Metamorphosis while they are being conveyed to the growing organs.

e. *Chem.* The change of a compound to a new form; esp. 'the chemical change occurring in a compound substance under the influence of some other body which itself does not change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 47 When there is a deficiency of fatty matters in the food, these may be formed by a metamorphosis of its saccharine constituents. *Ibid.* 52 The chemical metamorphoses which take place in the economy. *Ibid.* 90 The lactic acid, chiefly generated in the substance of the muscles (probably by the metamorphosis of a saccharine compound). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 58, 61 Production of Chemical Metamorphoses... 1. Oxidation... 2. Metamorphoses by Reduction... 3. Metamorphoses by Substitution. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Intro. Lect. 34 Professor Liebig applied the name of metamorphosis to those chemical actions in which a given compound by the presence of a peculiar substance, is made to resolve itself into two or more compounds.

Metamorphosist, rare^o. [f. METAMORPHOSIS + IST.] = METAMORPHIST. 1848 in CRAIG. † **Metamorphosical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. METAMORPHOSIS. Cf. *metamorphosical*.] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1722 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Ann. Astrab.* in *Miscell.* 1732 III. 86 The *Amis Mirabilis*, or the Metamorphosical Conjunction: a Word which denotes the mutual Transformation of Sexes. 1895 WOOD MARTIN *Pagan Ireland* 84 The soul of a man might pass into a deer, a boar... a continuous metamorphosical existence.

† **Metamorphosy**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 And so dothe Ulysses conclude his oracyon in the .xiii. booke of Ouide Metamorphosy. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. (1612) 361 Like tales and Metamorphoses passe many in this Chat. a 1698 TEMPLE *Poems* 46 If ever any reasonable Soul Harbord in shape of either brute or fowl, This was the Mansion: Metamorphosie Gain'd bere the credit lost in Poetrie.

Metamorphotic (metāmp'sō'tik), a. [f. METAMORPHOSIS: see -OTIC.] Pertaining to or based on metamorphosis; causing metamorphosis. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 145 *Metamorphotic*, is the appellation by which these several branches of the Psychico-physical division of the aggregate system of sources of motion may be designated. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 420 The Era of Swammerdam and Ray, or of the Metamorphotic System. 1827 CARLUT *Germ. Rom.* Quintus Fixlein II. 282 To his eyes, this birth-day, in the metamorphic mirror of his superstitious imagination... would burn forth like a red death-warrant.

Metamorphology (metāmp'fōlōj). [Formed as METAMORPHIC: see -Y.] = METAMORPHOLOGY.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 241 In the present work the term metamorphology is employed to distinguish cases where the ordinary course of development has been perverted or changed. 1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Ternus*, *Metamorphosis*... bot... sometimes called metamorphology.

Metamylene: see META-6a.

|| **Metanephron**, **nephros** (metāne'frōn, -ne'frōs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + νεφρός kidney.] The hinder division of the typical segmental organ in vertebrates, from which are developed the kidney and the ureter. Hence **Metanephric** a.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 430 A metanephron with metanephric duct distinct from the Wolffian or mesonephric duct. 1884 A. SEGWICK *Ibid.* XXIV. 79 The metanephros persists as the functional kidney.

Metanocerite: see META-7a.

|| **Metanotal** (metānō'tāl). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + νῶτον back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax in insects. Hence **Metanotal** a. (in recent Dicts.).

1860 J. DUNCAN *Introduct. Entom.* I. 109 The dorsal portion [of the metathorax] is the *metanotalum*, commonly quadrangular. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The metanotal, or tergal portion of the metathorax.

Metantimonic (metāntimō'nik), a. *Chem.* [ad. F. *metantimonique* (Fremy): see META- and ANTIMONIC.] *Metantimonic acid*: the hydrate produced when pentachloride of antimony is treated with water.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 256.

Hence **Metantimonic** (i)ate, a salt of metantimonic acid.

1863 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 9) 368 Metantimonate of potassa. 1863 BRANDE & TAYLOR *Chem. Index*, Metantimonates.

Meta-oleio to **Metaphenomenal**: see META-.

Metaphery (mētā'fēri). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μετα- META- + φέρειν (cf. PERIPHERY), φέρειν to carry.] 'The displacement of organs, as when alternate become opposite' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Ternus*).

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 92 Morren... speaks of this transposition as metaphery. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Ternus*.

Metaphony (mētā'fōni). *Philol.* [a. F. *metaphonie*, f. Gr. μετα- META- + φωνή sound.] A term proposed to take the place of UNLAUT. Hence **Metaphonical** a., **Metaphonized** ppl. a.

1854 V. HENRY *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ.* II. i. § 4.

Metaphor (mētā'fōr). *Forms:* a. 6-7 metaphore, (6) metafor, 6- metaphora. β. 6-7 metaphora. [a. F. *metaphore*, ad. L. *metaphora*, a. Gr. μεταφορά, f. μεταφέρειν to transfer, f. μετα- META- + φέρειν (root φέρ-: φέρ- to bear, carry.) The figure of speech in which a name or descriptive term is transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which it is properly applicable; an instance of this, a metaphorical expression. *Mixed metaphor*: see quot. 1824.

a. 1533 HEN. VIII in Wotton *Left* (1654) Suppl. 8 And rather then men would note a lye when they know what is meant, they will sooner by allegory or metaphor draw the word to the truth. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 91 b. A metaphor is an alteration of a worde from the proper and naturall meanninge, to that whiche is not proper, and yet agreeeth therunto, by some lyknes that appeareth to be in it. 1555 BONNER *Hamilies* 71* Chryste alwayes in hys speakeyng dyd vse figures, metaphores and tropes. 1563 *Mirr. for Mag.*, *Collingbourne* xxxvii. These metaphors I vse with other more. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 An horn is the hieroglyphick of authority, power, & dignity, and in this Metaphor is often used in Scripture. 1712 ANONIM *Spect.* No. 287 § 8 Those beautiful Metaphors in Scripture, where Life is termed a Pilgrimage. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, He stops a metaphor like a suspected person in an enemy's country. 'A healthy book!'... 'Did I catch rightly what you said?' 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 493 We should avoid making two inconsistent metaphors meet on one object. This is what is called mixed metaphor. 1841 TRENCI *Parables* I. (1877) 9 The allegory stands to the metaphor, in the same relation that the parable does to the simile. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xvi. (1877) 265 The metaphor of the poet is perfectly true in fact, for life is a stage.

β. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* v. (1625) 77 *Metaphora*, which is, when a word from the proper or right signification is transferred to another neere unto the meaning. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. n. *Babylon* 369 Better then Greek with her... Fit Epithets, and fine Metaphora's. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man. Sci. Guilty* 175 The Metaphora, which is so frequent with them... it is not an imposture?

b. *Comb.*, as *metaphor-making*, *-monger*.

167n *EACHAM Cont. Clergy* 46 These indreest and horrid metaphor-mongers. 1889 *MIVART Orig. Hum. Reason* 273 This power of metaphor-making.

† **Metaphorally**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **METAPHOR** + **-AL** + **-LY** 2.] Metaphorically. 1548-50 *THOMAS Ital. Dial.* *Chimera*, a proper name, but *metaphorically* [sic], it is many times taken for an hard or subtill imagination.

Metaphoric (metäf'orik), *a.* [f. **METAPHOR** + **-IC**.] = **METAPHORICAL**.

1597 in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 447 Restraint your haughtie metaphoricke lines. 1669 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* i. 1. ii. 12 Traditions; which he wraps up in . . . metaphoric, and Allegoric notions. 1726 *Swift To a Lady in Heroic Style* 119 Metaphoric Meat and Drink Is to understand and think. 1875 M. & F. *Collins Sweet & Twenty* i. xvi, Sarah . . . did not understand Miss Litton's metaphoric language.

Metaphorical (metäf'orikäl), *a.* [f. **METAPHOR** + **-IC** + **-AL**.] Of or characterized by the use of metaphor; of the nature of metaphor; used metaphorically; not literal; figurative.

a 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1312 I they thinke not that it is a corporal worme, but a spiritual & a Metaphorical worne. 1665 *BUNYAN Holy City* (1669) 251 For both the word Water, and that of Life, they are but Metaphorical Sayings. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. cii. 490 [She] delights . . . in metaphoricall flourishes. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* 2 A man without reflection is but a metaphorical phrase for the instinct of a beast. 1883 H. *DRUMMONN Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. vii. (1884) 235 To impose a metaphorical meaning on the common word of the New Testament is to violate every canon of interpretation.

Hence **Metaphoricalness**. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

Metaphorically (metäf'orikäl), *adv.* [f. **METAPHORICAL** + **-LY** 2.] In a metaphorical sense; by the use of metaphor.

1571 *GOLDING Caliban on Ps. ii.* 3 By terming his government metaphorically by the name of 'Bondes and yoke', 1660 T. *Gouge Chr. Directions* ix. (1831) 56 Which words, 'If they right hand offend thee, cut it off' &c., are not literally to be taken, but metaphorically. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* iii. xvi. We metaphorically apply the idea of sweetness to sights and sounds. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) i. vi. 214 Literally as well as metaphorically blind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 Mr. Broadhurst metaphorically fell upon Mr. Bentinck's neck.

Metaphorist (metäf'orist), *rare*. [f. **METAPHOR** + **-IST**.] One who deals in metaphors.

1727 *Pope, etc. Art of Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to the particular traders in each kind, to the metaphorist for his allegories, to the simile-maker for his comparisons. 1821 *HANNAH LYNCH G. Meredith* 33 The marvellous performance of a juggling metaphorist.

Metaphorize (metäf'oriz), *v.* [f. **METAPHOR** + **-IZE**. Cf. **F. metaphoriser**.] *trans. a.* To change metaphorically into. *b.* To play with metaphor. 1789 T. *TWINGING Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 232 Every reader will recollect Milton's beautiful application of this metaphor . . . to the dew-drops, metaphorically into pearls. 1801 *SOUTHEY Let. 25 July in Let. (1850)* II. 153 Every character (in the play) reasoning, and metaphorizing, and metaphysicking the reader most nauseously.

† **Metaphorous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **METAPHOR** + **-OUS**.] Full of or characterized by metaphor. 1658 *BROMHALL Treat. Specters* vii. 362 Metaphorous speeches.

Metaphosphate (metäf'osphät), *Chem.* [**META-** 2 a.] A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

1833 [see next]. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 160 Sodium metaphosphate.

Metaphosphoric (metäf'osphrik), *a.* *Chem.* [**META-** 2 a.] **Metaphosphoric acid** (**HPO₃**): an acid containing a molecule of water less than orthophosphoric acid.

1833 T. *GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* 277, I shall take the liberty to designate provisionally the acid of the fused biphosphate of soda, the Metaphosphoric acid.; and the fused salt itself, the Metaphosphate of soda. 1899 *Tr. R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 299 If to urine which contains albumin a little solid metaphosphoric acid be added, a precipitate or turbidity forms.

Metaphragm (metäf'ræm), *Ent.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *metaphragma*, f. Gr. *meta-* *META-* + *phragma* partition.] The wall that separates the abdomen from the thorax in insects.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 382 Metaphragma (the Metaphragm). *Ibid.* IV. 591 The cavity of the chest. . . between the mesophragm and metaphragm.

Metaphrase (metäf'ræz), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *metaphrasis*, ad. Gr. *metaphrasis*, n. of action from *metaphrazō* to translate, paraphrase: see **META-** and **PHRASE sb.** Cf. **F. métaphrase**.]

† 1. A metrical translation. *Obs.*

1627 *Br. Hall David's Ps. Metaphr.* Ded., Apollinarius . . . wrote . . . all the Hebrew scriptures in Heroicks; . . . his metaphrase of the Psalms is still in our hands. 1631 in *Bannatyne Club Misc.* I. 245 The receiving of this new metaphrase, and rejecting of the old, shall give occasion to foraners to call us light beaded Scots. 1767 *HARTE Amaranth* Pref. A paraphrase (or metaphrase rather) of the xxviii chapter of Deuteronomy; which, I believe, hath never yet been turned into English verse.

2. A rendering into other words; a translation; in later use, a word-for-word translation in contradistinction to a paraphrase.

1640 *SHIRLEY Hum. Courtier* iv. i. G 1 b, *Orseolo*. What does she think? *Lau*. Y are insufficient. *Or*. How? a metaphrase [sic] upon that word. a 1646 J. *GREGORY Posthumus* Vol. VI.

(1650) 224 Where the English Metaphrase readeth, Thou shalt accept [etc.] . . . The Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume, &c. 1660 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Ep. Pref.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I, 237 Metaphrase, or turning an author word by word, and line by line, from one language into another. 1697 — *tr. Virg. Æneid* Ded. (ed. 4) b, The way I have taken is not so straight as Metaphrase, nor so loose as Paraphrase. 1823 *De QUINCY Lett. to Yng. Man Wks.* XIV. 84 note, It is too much of a mere metaphrase of Kant. 1903 W. R. *ROBERTS in Class. Rev.* XVII. 131/2 Metaphrase can hardly be made to do duty for paraphrase.

fig. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Some Old Actors*, Such playful selections and specious combinations rather than strict metaphrases of nature.

Metaphrase (metäf'ræz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: but cf. *Gr. μεταφράζω*.]

† 1. *trans.* To translate, esp. in verse. *Obs.*

1608 *Br. Hall in Sylvester's Du Barlas* To Author, Tu Mr Iosubal Sylvester, of his Burtas Metaphrased. 1633 *FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 86 Certain of the royal Prophets Psalms metaphrased. 1649 T. *WEAVER (title)* Plantagenets Tragical Story: or the Death of King Edward the Fourth. . . Metaphrased by T. W. gent.

2. To alter the phrasing or language of; to render into other words.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 291 He [Simeon Metaphrastes] did not in all cases exemplify materials in their original shape, but often 'metaphrased' or manipulated them in such a way as to deprive the mass of all value. 1883 *SCRIVENER Introd. Crit. N.* 2 508 He 100 [Clement of Alexandria] complains of those who tamper with (or metaphrase) the Gospels for their own sinister ends.

Hence **Metaphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 in *Bannatyne Club Misc.* I. 237, I have not as yet . . . considered what liberties they have taken in the metaphrasing to add, insert, or degress.

† **Metaphrasis** (metäf'ræsis), *Obs.* [mod.L.: see prec.] = **METAPHRASE**.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 104 *Metaphrasis* . . . is all one with *Paraphrasis*, saue it is out of verse, either into prose, or into some other kinde of meter: or els, out of prose into verse. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 94 Some rhetorical figures, cataphrases and metaphrases. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Metaphrasis*, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

Metaphrast (metäf'ræst), [ad. Gr. *μεταφράστης*, f. *μεταφράζω* to translate, f. *μετα-* *META-* + *φράζω* to speak.] One who renders a composition into a different literary form, e.g. by turning prose into verse, or one metre into another; also, † a translator.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 68 Simeon that great Metaphrast. 1642 *CUNWORTH Lord's Supper* 13 For so both the Syriack Metaphrast expounds it. and the Arabick. a 1695 *WOOD Fasti Oxon.* (1815) 576 George Sandys, esq.; the famous traveller and excellent poetical metaphrast. 1778 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 190 He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the Metaphrast, because . . . he modernised the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms, for the use of the Greek church. 1896 J. W. *MAXWELL Lat. Lit.* (ed. 2) 128 The later metaphrasts, who occupied themselves with turning heroic into elegiac poems by inserting a pentameter between each two lines.

Metaphrastic (metäf'ræstik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μεταφραστικός*, f. *μεταφράζω*: see prec.]

A. adj.

1. Of the nature of metaphrase. 1778 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 169 Maximus Planudes . . . has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics . . . by metaphrastic versions.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.) *rare*—1.

1861 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Lang.* Ser. i. viii. (1864) 338 The formation of such phrases as the French *faubourg*, for *faux bourg*, may be called analytical or metaphrastic.

B. sb. pl. The art of translation or interpretation. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 328 There is no lost work on Hermeneutics or Metaphrastics to be recovered from an Egyptian grave.

So **Metaphrastical a.** = **METAPHRASTIC**.

1860 in *Worcester*.

Metaphrastically, *adv.* [Formed as prec. + **-LY** 2.] By way of metaphrase.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 73 Some report that he presumed metaphrastically to alter the words of the Apostle, correcting as it were the order of the phrase. 1652 T. *MANLEY Afflic. Saints* title-p. The whole Booke of Job, composed into English Heroical Verse, metaphrastically. 1894 R. *FENTON in W. W. Lloyd E. Fenton* 121 Which we may metaphrastically translate:—Milton, now, a disappointed, blind, distressed old man.

† **Metaphrenon**, **-phrenum** (metäf'rēnōn, -frēnōm). Also 7 anglicized metaphren(o). [Late L., a. Gr. *μεταφρεν*, f. *μετά* after + *φρέν* midriff.] The part of the back that is behind the diaphragm.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Misc.* i. v. iii. i. (1651) 401 The metaphrene, or part of the back which is over against the heart. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* go Breast strong, metaphren broad. 1693 *Tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Metaphrenum*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Metaphrenum*, that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Metaphrenon*, *Metaphrenum*.

Metaphysic (metäf'izik), *sb.* 1 In 4 metaphysic, 5 metaphesyk, methephisick, 6 methaphisick, 6-7 metaphisi(e)k(e, -phisi(e)ke, 7-phisiqe), 7-8 -physick, (9 -physique). [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysica* fem. sing., substituted (on the analogy of other names of sciences: cf. *physic*) for the older *metaphysica* neut. pl.: see **METAPHYSICS**. Cf. **F. métaphysique**, **G. metaphisik**. The sing. form alone appears in Eng. before the 16th c. In the 17th and 18th c. it was almost superseded by **META-**

PHYSICS; in the 19th c., owing to German influences it began to be preferred by many philosophical writers.]

1. = **METAPHYSICS** 1.

1389 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made . . . problems of perspective, and of metaphisick [1432-50 problems perspective and metaphisick, orig. cf. *perspectiva problemata a metaphisicis*, c. 1450 *Coar. Myst.*, *Doctores in Temple* 189 Aegem our argementes is no recygnence In metaphesyk no astronomy. 1527 *TREMPER Par. Wicked Manmon* Wks. (1573) 88/1 How shoulde he understand the scripture, seeing he is no Philosopher, neyther hath sene his metaphisicke? 1586 T. *BLIARRO La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: 1605 *Metaphysike*, which is of supernaturall things. 1607 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 3 The one part which is Physike enquireth and handleth the Materiall & Efficient Causes, & the other which is Metaphisicke handleth the Formal and Final Causes. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 645 Physic of Metaphysic bes defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense. 1775 *HONSLAY in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 182 The uncertain conclusions of an ill-conducted analogy, and a false metaphysic, were mixed with the few simple precepts derived from observation. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* ix. (1832) 71 [Fichte] supplied the idea of a system truly systematick, and of a metaphysique truly systematick. 1873 M. *ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 399 The mis-attribution to the Bible . . . of a science and an abstruse metaphysic which is not there. 1883 E. *CARR in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 79 For Aristotle, metaphysic is the science which has to do with Being as such, Being in general.

b. = **METAPHYSICS** 1 b.

1865 J. H. *STIRLING Sir W. Hamilton* 41 The true metaphysic of the subject nowhere finds itself represented in the preceding discussion. 1874 *Lewes Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. i. I. Introd. i. iv. 67 Every science has its metaphysic.

† 2. Something visionary.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxii. (1612) 341 Or for a Metaphysick hold the Project of her prayse.

Metaphysic (metäf'izik), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysicus* adj., developed from *metaphysica* sb. pl.: see **METAPHYSICS**. Cf. **F. métaphysique**, **Sp. metafísico**, **It. metafisico**.]

A. adj. = **METAPHYSICAL**. *Now rare*.

1528 *TREMPER Obed. Chr. Man* To Redr. 18 Allegeing vnto them textes of logycke, of naturall philautia, of metaphisick, and morall philosophy. 1569 J. *SANFORD tr. Agripa's Van. Artes* liii. 70 The whiche because they be not in the nature of things, but are supposed to be about nature, therefore they call them transnatural or Metaphisicke. a 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 25 And that poore knowledge . . . we call Metaphysicke, supernaturall. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 150 He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysic wit can fly. 1683 E. *HOOKER Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 Even the most Metaphysic subtilties after that they haue fatigued, themselves with their Divisions and Subdivisions. 1750 *WALPOLE Let. to Mann* 2 Aug. The Bishop of Durham [Chandler] . . . is succeeded by Butler of Bristol, a metaphysic author. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 26 Milton tried the metaphysic style only in his lines upon Hobson the Carrier. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 8 The metaphysic knight of the sorrowful countenance. 1793 W. F. *MAJOR Chr. Politic* 18 A metaphysic liberty and equality intoxicated the mad multitude. 1873 *BROWNING Red. Crit. Nt.* cap 1178 What foe would dare approach? Historic Doubt? . . . Acumen metaphysic?

† **B. sb.** 2 A metaphysician. *Obs.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 And the Metaphisick, though it be in the seconde and abstract notions, and therefore be counted supernaturall: yett doth hee indeede builde vpon the depth of Nature. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* iv. (Arb.) 25 They [poets] were the first Astronomers and Philosophists and Metaphisicks. 1623 *COCKERAM, Metaphisicks*, one skild in these Artes. *Metaphisicke*.

Metaphysic, *v.* *rare*. [f. prec. sb. Cf. **F. métaphysiquer**.] *trans. a.* To treat metaphysically.

b. To play with metaphysics.

1782 H. *WALPOLE Let. to G. Hardinge* Priv. Corr. (1820) IV. 306 A piece of genuine French, not metaphysicked by La Harpe, by Thomas, &c. 1801 [see **METAPHORIZE v.**]

Metaphysical (metäf'izikäl), *a.* [f. **METAPHYSIC** + **-AL**.]

1. Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, metaphysics; such as is recognized by metaphysics.

1432-50 [see **METAPHYSIC sb.** 1]. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 386/1 Argumentes grounded vpon philosophy & metaphisickal reasons. 1550 *NICOLLS Thucyd.* v. 2, The sciences that he calleth speculative, he the metaphisickals. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Preind. Ep.* vii. iii. 345 A popular expression, which will not stand a Metaphysick and strict examination. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* i. v. Rule i. § 6 Negative doubt is either Metaphysick or Moral. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iv. vi. (1693) 333. 1. Moral Truth. . . 2. Metaphysick Truth, which is nothing but the real Existence of things, conformable to the Ideas to which we have annexed the Names. 1792 D. *Stewart Philo. Hum. Mind* i. 72 The word *cause* expresses something which is supposed to be necessarily connected with the change; and without which it could not have happened. This may be called the metaphysical meaning of the word; and such causes may be called metaphysical or efficient causes. 1867 *Br. Forbes Explanation 39 Articles* I. (1881) 14 The triple distinction of God's attributes into metaphysical, intellectual, and moral. 1884 *Tr. Lotze's Metaph.* ii. v. 301 Instead of a metaphysical theory, what he gives is scarcely more than a logical classification.

b. Applied with more or less of reproach to reasoning, ideas, etc. which are considered over-subtle, or too abstract.

1646 *Br. Maxwell Burd. Issachar* 31, I confesse, this Divinitie is so transcendent and Metaphysickall, that it exceeds my capacite. 1720 *Swift To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 v. 24 Some Gentlemen . . . are apt to fill their Sermons with Philosophicall Terms and Notions of the metaphysical or Philosophicall Kind. 1727-41 *CUMMERS Cycl.* s. v. The word is also used to denote something subtle, abstract, and refined.

In which sense we say, such a reasoning, such a proof, is too metaphysical, &c.

2. Based on abstract general reasoning; determined on theoretic or *a priori* principles.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* § 361 When they saw... that, from metaphysical considerations what might be done in case of necessity, the militia of the kingdom was actually seized on. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, There seems (said he), to be in authors a stronger right of property than that by occupancy; a metaphysical right, a right, as it were, of creation, which should from its nature be perpetual. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst. vi.* In many a case, where wars have been waged for points of metaphysical right, they have been at last gladly terminated, upon the mere hope of obtaining general tranquillity.

3. [Partly in a pseudo-etymological sense = 'beyond what is physical'.] a. Applied, esp. in explicit contrast to *physical*, to what is immaterial, incorporeal, or supersensible.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 56 And all that glorious company of parsonsage heretical To greet with salutations Divine and metaphysical. 1608 TORSELL *Sermons* (1658) 591 The blessed Trinity... framed both the beneficial and hurtful Creatures, either for a Physical or Metaphysical end. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xviii. (1713) 58 *Hyl.*... There is also a Substance distinct from Matter, which therefore must be immaterial, and consequently Metaphysical. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. (1841) 377 Thus, having before considered physical motion, have we now considered what may be called metaphysical, or... causative motion. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 316 Beautiful as fire is in itself, I suspect that part of the pleasure is metaphysical, and that the sense of playing with an element which can be so terrible adds to the zest of the spectacle. 1877 S. COX *Sabb. Mundi* iv. 56 That... the wicked will be turned into a place of... torment physical or metaphysical.

b. That is above or goes beyond the laws of nature; belonging to an operation or agency which is more than physical or natural; supernatural.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii. The essential fount of Marblestone, Tempered by science metaphysical, And Spels of magicke from the mouths of spirits. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* i. v. 30 The Golden Round, Which Fate and Metaphysical ayde doth seeme To haue the crown'd withall. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Renemb.* ii. 1099 The Pestilence... partly metaphysical appears. And partly natural. 17... WARBURTON *Note on Rape of Lock* i. 20 As the subject of the epic consists of two parts, the metaphysical and the civil. 1824 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxviii. In these plain words there is no metaphysical delusion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) i. 392 The lurking demons sat to him, and the metaphysical elements took form.

c. Surpassing what is natural or ordinary; extraordinary, transcendent. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arh) 75 The excellence of such a Metaphysical vertue, I meane (shepherds) the fame of your faire Samela, hovering in the eares of euerie man as a miracle of nature.

4. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Addicted to or fitted for the study of metaphysics.

1658 F. GRAYVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 175 Many Metaphysical Phormio's before me, who had lost themselves in teaching Kings, and Princes, how to govern their People. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* 24 The fourth is ἀνθρωπος θεωρητικός, the true metaphysical and contemplative man. 1683 FERRUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 3 Majerus and Spagnetus... being a sort of Metaphysical Chymists, who do make it a chief Principle of that Science to be strict in their Devotion towards God. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* i. Pref. 12 In the more metaphysical and contemplative East. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* i. xv. 203 His metaphysical talent.

Comb. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* 117 A Metaphysical pated Disputant.

5. Adopted by Johnson as the designation of certain 17th cent. poets (chief of whom were Donne and Cowley) addicted to 'witty conceits' and far-fetched imagery.

1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 19 He [Donne] affects the metaphysics, not only in his satires, but in his amorous verses, where nature only should reign; and perplexes the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts... In this... Mr. Cowley has copied him to a fault. 1744 POPE in J. SPENCE *Anecd.* (1820) 173 Cowley... as well as Davenant borrowed his metaphysical style from Donne. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 22 About the beginning of the seventeenth century appeared a race of writers that may be termed the metaphysical poets... The metaphysical poets were men of learning, and to show their learning was their whole endeavour. 1785 T. WARTON *Milton's Poems* Pref. 15 But what are these conceptions [of Cowley's]? Metaphysical conceits, all the unnatural extravagancies of his English poetry. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XI. 82 The metaphysical school, which marred a good poet in Cowley, and found its proper direction in Butler, expired in Norris of Bemerton.

6. Used for: Fanciful, fantastic, imaginary.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* A metaphysical case, is an imaginary or chimerical case, which can scarce ever happen, or not without much difficulty; and which ought not to be laid down as a rule for common occasions. 1809 J. LAWRENCE *Hist. Horse* 125 The colours of horses, notwithstanding the metaphysical notions of former days, are of very little consequence in relation to their goodness. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. i. Those metaphysical persons whom the law of the neighbouring country terms John Doe and Richard Roe.

Metaphysically (metáfizikáli). *adv.* [f. *procc.* + *-ly*.] In a metaphysical manner or sense; according to the principles of metaphysics; from a metaphysical point of view.

1579 J. JONES *Proverbs, Bodie & Soule* i. lx. 90 Whether they be Mathematically measured, or Metaphysically pondered. 1616 CHAMFENEY *Voc. Lips.* 13 To have true authority or calling; and to have true and sufficient proof of the

same, are not heere nicely or metaphysically distinguished. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iv. § 3 The same Conclusion follows, tho' we should suppose the Punishments of a future State not to be absolutely and metaphysically infinite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 126 The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes; and in proportion as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false. 1897 B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* 68 Metaphysically, space has no elements.

† b. Supernaturally; preternaturally. *Obs.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 20 The Eclipse of the Sunne that darkened all the Earth... at Christs Passion, happening altogether prodigiously and Metaphysically in *Plenitudo*. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 384 The proverb... may as well be applied metaphysically to the Beast Linx, as Poetically to the man Lynceus.

Metaphysician (metáfizíjan). [a. F. *metaphysicien* (14th c.), f. METAPHYSIO: see -ICIAN.] One who is versed in metaphysics.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimm. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 Though (as I am a Surgeon) I could picke your teeth, for the other stinking breath, yet this I durst not meddle with, this hath neede of a metaphysician. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 160 The very essence of them, or immediate consequens Essentia (as the Metaphysicians would it), that which is but one degree from their Essence. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 239 The Metaphysician, that speculates things above sense and nature. 1795 BURKE *Let. Noble Lat.* Wks. 1808 VIII. 57 Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thoroughbred metaphysician. 1848 BYRON *Yuan* i. xci. He... turn'd, without perceiving his condition, Like Coleridge, into a metaphysician. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bns. Faith* iv. 145 Metaphysicians, it seems, have always been trying to get at the back of knowledge.

Hence Metaphysicianism *noun-adv.*, metaphysical philosophizing.

1849 POE *Insp. of Perverse* Wks. 1865 I. 353 Phrenology, and in great measure, metaphysicianism have been connected *a priori*. — E. B. BROWNING *ibid.* III. 423 The preposterously anomalous metaphysicianism of Coleridge.

Metaphysicize (metáfizizoiz), v. [f. METAPHYSIO + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To indulge in metaphysical speculation; to think, talk or write metaphysically. Also *quasi-trans.* with *away*: To get rid of by such studies. Hence Metaphysicizing *vbl. sb.*

1793 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 26 Oct. in *Life* (1849) I. 185 I have been reading the history of philosophy... till I have metaphysicized away all my senses. 1796 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett.* to J. P. Estlin (1884) 18, I would write Odes and Sonnets morning and evening, and metaphysicize at noon. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Walking Stewart* Wks. 1858 VIII. 3 He was verily metaphysicizing against metaphysics. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 164 We are either witnessing a confusion of thought or a very subtle piece of metaphysicizing.

2. *trans.* To treat or expound metaphysically.

1830 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 943 Bosovich has metaphysicized matter, and shewn that there need be none... Others have metaphysicized vision.

Metaphysico- (metáfiziko-), used as combining form of METAPHYSIO *a.*, in the sense 'partly metaphysical, partly...'

1757 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Let.* (1809) 229 Pray ask our friend... whether my metaphysico-ethical philosophy be right. 1904 Q. *Rev.* July 266 The absence of the metaphysico-religious element in his constitution. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 601 'Responsibility' was not a medical conception: it was a metaphysico-legal conception.

† Metaphysycious, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. METAPHYSIO + -OUS.] Versed in metaphysics, metaphysical.

1633 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 95 Let men boast of... their elaborate Demonstrations, made out by the most Metaphysycious Divines, in Religion.

Metaphysics (metáfiziks), *sb. pl.* [pl. of METAPHYSIO *sb.*, repr. med.L. *metaphysica* (neut. pl.), med.Gr. (7^a) μεταφυσικά (neut. pl.), an alteration of the older τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, 'the (works) after the Physics' (cf. META- and PHYSICS), the title applied, at least from the 1st century A.D., to the 13 books of Aristotle dealing with questions of 'first philosophy' or ontology.

This title doubtless originally referred (as some of the early commentators state) to the position which the books so designated occupied in the received arrangement of Aristotle's writings (τὰ φυσικά being used to signify, not the particular treatise so called, but the whole collection of treatises relating to matters of natural science). It was, however, from an early period used as a name for the branch of study treated in these books, and hence came to be misinterpreted as meaning 'the science of things transcending what is physical or natural'. This misinterpretation is found, though rarely, in Greek writers, notwithstanding the fact that μετὰ does not admit of any such sense as 'beyond' or 'transcending'. In scholastic Latin writers the error was general (being helped, perhaps, by the known equivalence of the prefixes *meta-* and *trans-* in various compounds); and in English its influence is seen in the custom, frequent down to the 17th c., of explaining *metaphysical* by words like 'supernatural', 'transcendental', etc.]

1. That branch of speculative inquiry which treats of the first principles of things, including such concepts as being, substance, essence, time, space, cause, identity, etc.; theoretical philosophy as the ultimate science of Being and Knowing.

Formerly often preceded by the (cf. 'the mathematics'). Now usually construed as singular.

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* liii. 70 Of the Metaphysicks, that is, things supernatural and the Science of them. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 37 The Mathematicks, and the Metaphysicks, fall to them as you finde your stomacke serves you. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* ii.

xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 The Metaphysicks, considering the pure essence of things. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xli. 376 If such Metaphysiques... be not Vain Philosophy, there was never any. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 211 May we not take it for granted that nothing properly belongs to Metaphysics but what is Supernatural, as the name imports. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 459 Hence is demonstrated, that Metaphysics is absolutely the Highest Science. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1733) 1, I have not made use of the Metaphysics. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. (1841) 368 Metaphysics are properly conversant about primary and internal causes. 1845 MURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 545/1 It is impossible to follow the track of any great moral question without entering into the region of pure Metaphysics. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 283 'How', she cried, 'you love the metaphysics!' a 1864 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) i. 506 Metaphysics, as it must be the end of all knowledge, so it was the beginning of all Knowledge.

Fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 13 Call her the Metaphysics of her Sex, And say she tortures Wits, as Quarians vex Physicians.

b. With of: The theoretical principles or higher philosophical rationale of some particular branch of knowledge.

1845 CRAIK *Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 200 Burke was our first... writer on the philosophy of practical politics. The mere metaphysics of that science... he held, in... contempt. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. iv. 125 The metaphysics of attention have hardly been sounded to their depths.

c. In various inaccurate or extended uses (partly based on the erroneous etymology mentioned above): see *quots.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Some define metaphysics, that part of science which considers spirits, and immaterial beings. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) i. 121 The Philosophy of Mind... Psychology or Metaphysics, in the widest signification of the terms... is threefold. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* iii. 149, I mean by metaphysics, that vast body of literature which is constructed on the supposition that the laws of the human mind can be generalized solely from the facts of individual consciousness.

† 2. Used by Marlowe for: Occult or magical lore. (Cf. METAPHYSICAL *a.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. (1604) A 3 These Metaphysicks of Magicians, And Negromantic books are heavenly.

Metaphysiology, etc.: see META- 1.

Metaphysis (metáfisis), *rare-0*. [mod.L., ad. assumed Gr. *μετάφυσις, f. μεταφύσσειν to become by change, f. μετα- META- + φύ- to grow.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

1755 in JOHNSON (citing *Dict.*)

Metaphyte, -phytic, -phyton: see META- 4.

Metaplasia (metáplasi-zia). *Phys. and Path.* [mod.L., as if a Gr. *μεταπλασία, f. μεταπλάσσειν to mould into a new form, f. μετα- META- + πλάσσειν to mould.] Transformation of one kind of adult tissue into another.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Cartilage is transformed into mucoid or areolar tissue, or into bone, by undergoing metaplasia. 1896 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* i. 202 Among normal tissues a transformation of one variety into another, has received from Virchow the distinctive name of metaplasia.

Metaplasis (metéplásis), *Biol.* [mod.L., after G. *metaplasie* (Haeckel 1866), a Gr. μετά-πλασις, n. of action f. μεταπλάσσειν: see *prec.*] Haeckel's term for the middle or adult period of ontogenetic development: correlated with *anaplasia* and *cataplasia*.

1888 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405

Metaplasma¹ (metáplæz'm). [ad. L. *metaplasma* (app. used by Quintilian in the sense of rhetorical figure), Gr. μεταπλασμός (explained by L. & Sc. as the formation of cases or tenses from a stem different from that of the nom. or pres.), f. μεταπλάσσειν: see *prec.*] a. *Rhet.* The transposition of words from their usual or natural order. b. *Gram.* The alteration of a word by addition, removal or transposition of letters or syllables. Also, the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Of the rewles of fete metricalle, of metaplasmus, of dialog metricalle.] 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. x. 475 So fares it in this Metaplasme of names many times: Dignos et indignos non iam discernit dignitas, sed confundit. 1758 NUGENT tr. *Port Royal's Method Lat. Tongue* i. 327 This Metaplasim or transformation is made by adding, taking away, or changing, either a letter, or a syllable. 1889 HANSEN in *Amer. J. Philol.* X. 39 *Intercalarium* (but it is possible that this latter is simply a metaplasim for *intercalarius*).

Metaplasma² (metáplæz'm). *Biol.* [f. META- + -plasm as in *protoplasma*.] That part of protoplasm which contains the formative material.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 41 note, J. Hanstein gives to the substances mingled with the true protoplasm and which undergo many transformations, the collective name of 'Metaplasma'. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Phil. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 403 Granular matter, which as metaplasma is distinguished from the hyaline protoplasm in which such granules float.

Metaplast (metáplast). *Gram.* [as if ad. Gr. *μεταπλάστον neut. vbl. adj., f. μεταπλάσσειν: cf. METAPLASMA¹.] A noun of which the cases are formed from different stems.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1877 MARCH *Comp. Agr. Gram.* § 100.

52 Irregular Nouns. Such as without case-endings (Indeclinable)...or they vary...in stem (Metaplasts), [etc.]

Metaplastic (metăplăstik), *a.* [ad. assumed Gr. *μεταπλαστικός, *f.* μεταπλασσειν: see METAPLASIA.]

1. *Gram.* Characterized by METAPLASM (1 b).

1877 MARCH *Comp. Ags. Gram.* § 100. 52 Many conforming regulars, and heteroclitics, are metaplastic.

2. *Biol.* Relating to metaplasia.

1888 HVAAT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405 Metaplastic relations.

3. *Phys.* Relating to metaplasia.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Metaplastology (metăplăst'olodgi). *Biol.* [f. METAPLAST-IC + (-O)LOGY.] Haeckel's term for the relationship of the phenomena of metaplasia to those of the acme in phylogeny.

1888 HVAAT [see METAPLASTIC 2].

Metapleuron (metăplū'ron). *Pl.* metapleurā (-plū'rā). Also in anglicized forms metapleur(e). [mod.L., *f.* Gr. μετα- (META-) + πλευρά (pleura).] See quot. 1875. *a. Ent.* (see quot. 1848). *b. Zool.* In the Amphioxus (see quot.). Hence **Metapleurā** *a.*, relating to the metapleurā.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 Metapleurā, the lateral surfaces of the metathorax. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Tril. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 267 Metapleurā, the upstanding hollow ridges or latero-ventral folds which, in Amphioxus, form the lateral margins of the ventral surface. *Ibid.* 262 The latero-ventral (metapleurā) lymph space. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 439 The epiplures form two prominent longitudinal folds—the metapleurā.

Metapneumonic, -pneustic: see META- 2, 3.

Metapodial (metăpō'diāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. metapodiālis (neut. pl. metapodiātia: see B), *f.* metapodium: see next and -AL.]

A. adj. (In recent Dicts.)

1. Pertaining to the metapodium of molluscs.

2. Pertaining to the metapodialia (see B).

B. sb. One of the || Metapodiālia *sb. pl.*, the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus taken together.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anal. Techn.* 42 The metapodials are comparatively simple elements. 1895 MARSH in *16th Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* 1. 185 The metapodials are much more slender and the phalanges are less robust than in the other members of the order.

Metapodium (metăpō'diŏm). [mod.L., *f.* Gr. μετα- META- + πούς, πούς foot.]

1. *Anat.* = METATARSUS.

1895 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. The posterior lobe of the foot in molluscs. Also anglicized **Metapode** (metăpō'dē).

1843 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 36 The tailormetapodium is subcylindrical at its base. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (ed. 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda*, and in the Wing-shells (*Strombidae*), the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'.

Metapolitical (metăpōliti'kāl), *a.* [See META- 1. Cf. G. metapolitisch (Stein, 1817).]

1. Lying outside the sphere of politics. *Obs.* 1847 M. HUSSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 156 The limitation of the Kings power, in order to Evangelical duties, which are extra-regalia, and Metapolitical matters.

2. Relating to metapolitics; given to the study of metapolitics.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 82 The metaphysical (or as I have proposed to call them, metapolitical) reasonings hitherto discussed, belong to Government in the abstract. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 391 Fries, as Professor, taught a new political creed founded on the philosophy of Kant. Stein was assuredly not wrong in calling the new school metapolitical. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 If man is 'metaphysical volens volens', it is equally true that he is metapolitical, to use Martensen's happy word, volens volens.

Metapolitician (metăpōliti'fān). [f. next, after politician.] One who holds or advocates metapolitical theories.

1809-10 [see METAPOLITICS]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 390 The meta-politicians, as they have aptly been called, who bewilder themselves with abstractions. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 30 Let...the management of affairs should...pass into the hands of those whom he calls, with strong contempt, metapoliticians.

Metapolitics (metăpōliti'k), *sb. pl.* Also *occas.* sing. metapolitic. [See META- 1.] Abstract political science; the investigation of the speculative basis of political doctrines; contemptuously, unpractical political theorizing.

1784 DE LOMBE *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (ed. 4) 419 note, It may, if the reader pleases, belong to the Science of Metapolitics, in the same sense as we say Metaphysics. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 309 note, As 'Metaphysics' are the science which determines what can, and what cannot, be known of Being...so might the philosophy of Rousseau and his followers not inaptly be entitled, Metapolitics, and the Doctors of this School, Metapoliticians. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 Every statesman...has consciously or unconsciously such a metapolitic.

Metapophysis (metăpōf'is). *Pl.* -ses. *Anat.* [mod.L., *f.* META- + APOPHYSIS.] A small vertebral prominence.

1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. xxi. 420 Metapophyses and anapophyses.

Metapterygium (metăptēr'i'dziŏm). *Ichth.* [See META- 1.] The hindmost section of the pterygium in certain fishes.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 478 The metapterygium represents the stem of the archipterygium and the rays on it. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iv. 80 The pectoral fin is supported by three bones, pro-, meso-, and metapterygium.

Hence **Metapterygial** *a.* (in recent Dicts.), **Metapterygian** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), belonging or relating to the metapterygium.

Metapterygoid (metăptēr'i'goid). *Ichth.* [f. META- + PTERYGOID.] In full metapterygoid bone: A bone in the skull of a teleostean fish, which fits against the anterior border of the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 395 In osseous Fishes a yet further segmentation occurs, as we find in addition a third bone, called the meta-ptyergoid.

Metaptosis (metăptō'sis). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. μετὰπτωσις, *n.* of action of μεταπτειν to undergo a change, *f.* μετα- META- + πτεν (pten-) to fall. 1. *Med.* Change in the nature or the seat of a disease. ? *Obs.* 1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), Metaptosis, the degenerating of one disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsie.

2. *Logic.* 'The change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Metar**, *obs.* form of METER *sb.* 1 **Metarabic**: see META- 6 a.

Metargon (metă'rgon). *Chem.* [f. META- + argon.] The name given by Sir W. Ramsay to an elementary substance obtained by him from the volatilization of the white solid which remained after the evaporation of liquid argon. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 1/2 Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., in continuation of his recent research on a new gas in atmospheric air, has this week gone still further...Argon, it now seems, has companion gases, their names, using the professor's nomenclature, being 'neon' (new) and 'metargon'.

Metarenic, **Meta-salts**: see META- 6 a.

Metaschematism (metăskēmātiz'm). [ad. mod.L. metaschematismus, *a.* Gr. μετασχηματισμός, *vbl. sb.* of μετασχηματίζω to change the form of, *f.* μετα- META- + σχηματ-, σχήμα form: see -ISM.] 1. *Path.* 'A change of the form of a disease, as when hæmoptysis follows suppression of the menses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s.v. Metaschematismus). 1847 tr. *Von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 266 note, Perhaps every metastasis is only a metaschematism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 320 At other times they [i.e. calculi] are transformed into other substances: Metaschematism.

2. *gen.* A fresh arrangement.

1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A new arrangement or metaschematism of atoms.

Metascutellum, -scutum, **Metasericite**, **Metasilicite**: see META- 3, 7 a, 6 a.

Metasoma (metă'sōmā). *Zool.* Also anglicized **metasome** (metă'sōm). [mod.L., *f.* Gr. μετα- META- + σῶμα body.]

1. In Cephalopods, the posterior portion of the body, enveloped in the mantle.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 272 A posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle, and containing the viscera (metasoma). 1882 OCHSNER, *Metasome*, *Metasoma*.

2. In Lamellibranchs, the part of the body which lies behind the foot.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 475 The part which...contains the posterior adductor may be termed the metasoma.

3. In Arthropods and Arachnids, the hinder portion of the animal, into which the abdomen is continued; the hinder part of the abdomen.

1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 398 The heart...is continued backward in the scorpion as a posterior aorta which traverses the metasoma.

Metasomatic (metă'sōmat'ik), *a.* [f. *prec.* or next: see -IC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to the metasoma. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 398 Extends into the narrow metasomatic segments.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or of the nature of METASOMATISM.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 84 A metasomatic hypothesis of the origin of crystalline rocks. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* 1. 690 Minerals...produced from other minerals by metasomatic processes.

Metasomatism (metă'sōmatiz'm). *Geol.* [f. META- + Gr. σωματ-, σῶμα body + -ISM.] = METASOMATOSIS.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 83 Constituting what has been appropriately designated metasomatism. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* 1. 689 Metasomatism may be defined as the process of metamorphism by which original minerals are partly or wholly altered into other minerals, or are replaced by other minerals, or are recrystallized without chemical changes.

Hence **Metasomatist**, one who holds the geological theory of metasomatosis (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Metasomatome (metă'sōmătō'm). *Anat.* [f. META- (app. used unjustifiably in the sense 'between') + SOMATOME.] (See quot.) Hence **Metasomatomic** *a.*

1857 GOODSR in *Edin. New Philos. J. Tril.* V. 122 As the mouth is only one of a number of openings situated between somatomes, I find such openings conveniently distinguished as metasomatomic. 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (1859) IX. 426 Professor Goodsr's terms of Somatomes for the segments and Metasomatomes for their interspaces. *Ibid.* 427 The intervals between every pair of metasomatomes.

Metasomatosis (metă'sōmătō'sis). *Geol.* [mod.L., *f.* META- + Gr. σωματ-, σῶμα body + -OSIS.] The transformation of one rock into another of an entirely different kind.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 105 Although the crystalline rocks...have been supposed to be...the subject of wide-spread metasomatosis. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrol.* 438 Metasomatosis, the change of material due to chemical agencies, undergone by rocks subsequent to their formation.

Metasome: see METASOMA.

Metasperm (metă'spēm). *Bot.* [f. META- + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] = ANGIOSPERM. 1878 MACNAB *Bot.* ix. (1883) 160 Phanerogamia. A. Archisperms or Gymnosperms...B. Metasperms or Angiosperms. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Metasplenomegalic: see META- 2.

Metastasis (metă'stāsis). *Pl.* metastases (metă'stāsez). [late L., *a.* Gr. μετάστασις removal, change, *n.* of action of μεταστάναι to remove, change: see META- and STASIS.]

1. *Rhet.* A rapid transition from one point to another.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96 Metastasis or Transito, when in brief words we pass from one thing to another. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* III. xix. (Arb.) 240 margin, Metastasis, or the flitting figure, or the Remoue. 1896 PHILLIPS (ed. 5).

2. In various scientific uses.

a. Phys. and Path. The transference of a bodily function, of a pain or a disease, of moribund matter, etc. from one part or organ to another.

1863 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xx. 294 What not infrequently happens in disordered Bodies by the Metastasis of the Moribund matter. 1847 tr. *Archie's History* 354 The milk...is very often thrown on other parts, where it creates metastasis, the most incorrigible and obstinate. 1842 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXVII. 557 Hysteria; Cataplexis; Metastasis of Hearing, &c. 1898 P. MANSON *Trup. Diseases* ix. 175 The metastasis of the pains. 1893 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. 19 Metastasis, change of the seat of a bodily function from one place...to another.

b. Biol. The transformation of chemical compounds into other compounds in the process of assimilation by an organism.

By some writers restricted to signify the change of non-living into other non-living matter; by others treated as synonymous with METABOLISM.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 626 Assimilation and Metastasis (Stoffwechsel). 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 13 Metastasis, or change in the arrangement of chemical elements. The body nourishes itself by replacing the material used up in metastasis by fresh matter, which is received from without.

c. Geol. (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* 59 Metastasis (change of order), denoting changes rather of a paramorphic character, such, for example, as the crystallization of a limestone, the devitrification of a glassy rock.

3. *gen.* Transformation; change from one condition to another. *rare.*

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 21 note, The Infinite and Absolute are only the names of...two subjective negations, converted into objective affirmations...Some, more reasonably, call the thing unfinishable—infinite; others, less rationally, call it finished—absolute. But in both cases, the metastasis is in itself irrational. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* vii. 116 The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural metastasis, to bloom into a lighthouse-engineer.

Metastatic (metă'stāstik), *a.* [f. METASTASIS: cf. STATIC and rare Gr. μεταστατικός.]

1. *Min.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 218 A crystal is named...Metastatic (metastatique), that is to say, transferred, when its plane angles and solid angles are the same as those of the nucleus, and are thus transported to the secondary form. Example, Metastatic calcareous-spar.

2. Pertaining to, characterized or produced by metastasis.

a. Path. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 316 As sometimes happens in metastatic dropsy from repelled gout. 1841 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXV. 563 Metastatic Abscess. 1892 Tuke's *Dict. Psychol. Med.* II. 697 Metastatic Insanity, any form of insanity which appears and disappears with the disappearance or appearance of certain physical affections, e.g. asthma, gout, erysipelas, &c.

b. Biol. 1880 HESSEY *Bot.* 186 Those metastatic changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants.

So **Metastatic** *a.* = METASTATIC 1. **Metastatically** *adv.*, by metastasis (in recent Dicts.).

1871 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 224 The metastatic variety of calcareous spar.

Metasternum (metă'stēr'nŏm). [mod.L., *f.* META- + STERNUM.]

1. *Ent.* The median ventral piece of the metathorax in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 579 The central part of the *mesothethium* when elevated or prorected, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *metasternum*. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entom. Text-bk.* 272 The under surface of the *metasternum* is generally a horny covering.

2. *Anat.* The xiphisternum or ensiform appendage.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 123 A supplementary sternal plate ('*metasternum*'). 1884 DISTANT in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 460 Disks of meso- and metasternums pithy. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lxx.*

Hence *Metasternal a.*, pertaining to the metasternum; *sb.* a metasternal plate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 579 The *Tettigonia* F. have usually a distinct metasternal point between their hind-legs. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 123 These plates are rudimentary '*meta-sternals*'. 1873 LE CONTE *Classif. Lepidoptera N. Amer.* II. 312 Metasternal pores distinct.

Metasthenic, Metastibnite: see META- 3, 7a.

1. **Metastoma** (metæ'stómā). *Zool.* Also anglicized *metastome* (metæ'stōm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *meta-* META- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. The LABIUM or lower lip of crustaceans.

1859 HUXLEY in *Brit. Org. Rem.*, 1st Monograph 16 The *Metastoma* (in *Pterygotus*) is an oval plate with margins much thinner than the centre. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xii. 210 A broad heart-shaped metastome or mouth-piece.

2. Haeckel's term (1872) for the secondary (*i. e.* permanent) mouth in the vertebrata.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 469.

1. **Metastomium** (metæ'stōmīum). *Zool.* [Formed as prec.] Lankester's term for the whole hinder (*i. e.* the mouthed) portion of a simple metazoan soma. Hence *Metastomial a.*

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Sci.* XVII. 427. **Metastrophe** (metæ'strōfē). [*a. Gr.* *μετα-* *στροφή* change from one thing to another; related to *μεταστρέφειν* to turn round, f. *μετα-*, META- + *στρέφειν* to turn.]

†1. ? *nonce-use*. (See quot.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 93 The Town suffering a *metastrophe*, change of name as well as nature, was ordered to be called... Borgo Maria.

2. *Crysl.* (See quot.) Hence *Metastrophic a.*

1895 STORV-MASKELYN *Crystallogr.* 99 A solid figure is symmetrical to an axis when every *radius vector* moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis and meeting a point of the figure would also meet corresponding points at the same distances from the axis at each revolution through an arc-angle of $2\pi/n$. The aspect of such a solid figure will not therefore be changed by a revolution of the solid round this axis through the angle $2\pi/n$, and any portion of its surface so revolving will move into a position in which it will be congruent with another portion of the surface entirely corresponding to it. DEF.—Congruence of this kind will be termed *metastrophic*, and such corresponding parts will be said to be *metastrophic* to each other. 1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 18 We shall generally express the relation by saying that the like faces, edges and coigns disposed about an axis of symmetry are interchangeable or *metastrophic*.

Metasyenite: see META- 7 h.

1. **Metasyneris** (metæ'sīnkrīs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *μετασύνησις*, f. *μετασύνησις* to use diaphoretics; see META- and SYNCRISIS.] a. The evacuation of morbid matter, esp. through the pores of the skin. b. (See quot. 1706.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E j h, *Metasyneris*, which may signify as moche as *Metapropos* in Greke. That is to say, mutacion of the state of pores & smal conduytes. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metasyneris*, the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their closest Recesses. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metasyneris*, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 38 The *Methodist*, *Thessalus*, the inventor of *Metasyneris* (*μετασύνησις*) (*receptoratio*), a method which still forms our principal... corporeal means to the treatment of insanity.

Metasyneritic, ical (metæ'sīnkrī'tīk, -īkāl). [*f. Gr.* *μετασύνησις*-ēs, f. *μετασύνησις*; see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or producing *metasyneris*.

Metasyneritical circle, cycle: 'the methodical use of metasyneritic remedies' (*Syd. Soc. Lxx.* 1890).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xxxii. 329 A very strong metasyneritical plaster. 1725 FRENO *Hist. Physick* I. 124 The Resumptive or Metasyneritical Circle. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 332 The metasyneritic method. *Ibid.* 338 To excite, through the nervous system; a salutary (metasyneritical) action.

Metatarsal (metæ'tārsāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [*f. METATARSUS* + *-AL*.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to the metatarsus. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* 223 It may happen that the Bones of the Toes, and part only of the Metatarsal Bones are carious. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 A fusion of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones.

b. sb. Any bone of the metatarsus.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 212 The second metatarsal supports three phalanges. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 666 Tight or badly fitting shoes exerting pressure on the head of the metatarsal.

1. **Metatarsalgia** (metæ'tārsā'ldjā). *Path.* [*f. METATARSUS* + *Gr.* *-αλγία* pain.] Pain in the metatarsus.

Metatarse. Anglicization of *METATARSUS*. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 616 Their tendons unite about the middle of the metatarse.

Metatarso- (metæ'tārso-), comb. form of next used to denote 'belonging to the metatarsus and .'; in *metatarso-phalangeal a.*, belonging to the metatarsus and the phalanges; *sb.* a metatarso-phalangeal joint; also *metatarso-digital* in the same sense.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 390 The last four metatarsophalangeal articulations. 1876 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 181 In the first metatarso-digital articulation. 1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 331 The ankle, elbow, and first metatarsophalangeal. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 2 Apr. 728/1 The Metatarso-phalangeal Joint of the Great Toe.

1. **Metatarsus** (metæ'tār'sūs). *Anat.* Pl. *metatarsi* (-ai). [mod.L.: see META- and TARSUS.] The group of five long bones of the foot lying between the tarsus and the toes. In birds, the bone which corresponds to tarsus and metatarsus together.

1876 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. ii. 479 The joining of... the Tarsus to the Metatarsus. 1882 in *Phil. Collect.* No. 5. 147 Sixty three large Scales, reaching up all along his [sc. the Ostridge's] Foot before, or before those Bones which answer to the Metatarsus. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 7 In the Jerboa, among the rodents, the three middle metatarsi form but a single bone. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 The covering of the metatarsus is usually 'scutellated'.

b. Enl. (a) The proximal joint of the tarsns, esp. when much developed. (b) The entire tarsus of the hind foot.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 2) I. 494 [The bee] next seizes one of the laminae of wax with a pincer formed by the posterior metatarsus and tibia.

Metatarstare, Metataxis: see META- 6 a, 5.

1. **Metate** (metæ'tē). [*Aztec metall.*] A flat or somewhat hollowed oblong stone, upon which grain, cocoa, etc. is ground by means of a smaller stone. Also *metate-stone* (Fumk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II. 245 Several broken metates, or corn-grinders, lie about the pile. *Ibid.* 276.

Meta-theology: see META- 1.

1. **Metatheria** (metæ'thērīā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *θηρίον* animal.] Huxley's term (correlative with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*) for the Marsupials. Hence *Metatherian a.*, belonging to the *Metatheria*; *sb.*, an animal of this division.

1880 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 654 An intermediate type between that of the *Prototheria* and that of the higher mammals, which may be termed that of the *Metatheria*. *Ibid.* 659 There is no known... Marsupial which has not far more widely departed from the *Metatherian* type. 1894-5 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) III. 283 Mammals are divided into three primary groups or subclasses, viz.: 1. *Eutherians*, or *Placentalia*. 2. *Metatherians*, or *Implacentalia*, including the *Pouched Mammals*. 3. *Prototherians*, represented only by the Egg-laying Mammals.

Metathesis (metæ'thēsis). Pl. *metatheses* (metæ'thē'sīs). [*a. late L.* *metathesis* (in sense 1), a. Gr. *μετάθεσις*, n. of action of *μεταθεῖν* to transposition, change; see META- and THESIS. Cf. F. *metathèse*.]

1. *a. Rhet.* The transposition of words (*obs.*). *b. Gram.* The interchange of position between sounds or letters in a word; the result of such a transposition.

1608 HIERONIMUS *Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refusal* *Subscript.* 114 By a metathesis or transposition [he] hath misplaced some of their words. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dict. Dubit.* iv. i. rule 2 § 36 *Tahur*, which is the Metathesis of *Hurtia*, a thief. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 347 It is necessary sometimes to attend to the metathesis, or transposition of letters. I make no doubt but Sir John Falstaff is formed from Sir John Fastolph. 1862 RAWLINSON *Ann. Mon.*, *Chald.* I. viii. 196 The Assyrian *Nipru*, which is *Nipru*, with a mere metathesis of the two final letters. 1890 *Athenzium* 15 Feb. 208/2 The suggested metathesis *kiriyika* to *kirikyika* does not recommend itself strongly.

erroneous use. 1751-2 FIELING *Covent Gard. J.* 9 Nov. The first syllable is Boh, change o into a, which is only a metathesis of one vowel for another, and you have Bah.

†2. *Path.* a. = *METASTASIS*. b. The transposition of a solid morbid substance (that cannot be evacuated) from one part to another where it will be less injurious.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Metathesis*. In Physics it is when a Disease goes from one part to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Metathesis*,... a change of place in such humours, or other diseased parts, as cannot be absolutely removed or sent off. Thus a *Metathesis* of a cataract is a depression thereof, so that it oo long shuts out the light. 1837 WEBSTER (Citing Core), *Metathesis* in medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

3. *gen.* Change or reversal of condition. 1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 105 What a Metathesis is this! I think he who perhaps was born of Royal Blood, shall now cry out with Job 17. 14, To Corruption, thou art my Father. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* v. (1878) 153 note, The slow processes, the abrupt transitions, the sudden metatheses, which history so often reveals.

4. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 245 Metathesis consists in the interchange of atoms or groups of atoms between two molecules, and implies that the structure of these molecules is not otherwise altered. 1897 REMSEN *Elem. Chem.* 11 Double decomposition or metathesis. In double decomposition two or more substances act upon one another and give rise to the formation of two or more new ones. Thus when hydrochloric acid acts upon marble two substances, calcium chloride and carbonic acid, are formed.

Metathetic (metæ'thē'tīk), *a.* [*ad. Gr.* *μεταθετικός*, f. *μεταθεῖν* (see prec.).] Characterized by or involving metathesis. So *Metathetical a.* 1855 both in *Ogilvie Suppl.* 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) Index 324 Metathetical reactions.

Metathoracic (metæ'thōræ'sīk), *a.* [*f. next*; cf. THORACIC.] Of or belonging to the metathorax. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 972/2 The metathoracic segment. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 425 The metathoracic wings.

1. **Metathorax** (metæ'thōræ'aks). *Ent.* [mod.L.; see META- and THORAX.] The hindmost segment of the thorax in insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 318 The... abdomen and metathorax. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The... tergal portion of the metathorax.

† **Metation.** *Obs.* — [ad. L. *metationem*, n. of action f. *metārī* to mark or lay out (a camp).] (See quot.) Also *Meta-tor* [agent-n.].

1623 COCKERAM, *Metation*, a setting in order. *Ibid.*, *Metator*, hee which setteth in order. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Metator* (Lat.), a planter or setter in order, a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of Land.

Metatitanic, Metatoluic: see META- 6 a.

Metatome (metæ'tōm). *Arch.* [*f. Gr.* *μετα-* META- + *-τομή* cutting (*τέμνειν* to cut).] The space or interval between two dentels.

1842 GWILT *Archit.*

Metatropy, Metatungstic: see META- 5, 6 a.

Metatype (metæ'tāpē). [*f. META- + TYPE* sb.]

†1. = *ANTITYPE Obs.*

1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 37 Amaleck is a true Metatype of the devil.

2. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1893 O. THOMAS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 242 A metatype is a specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself.

Metavoltine: see META- 7 a.

Metaxin (metæ'ksīn). [*f. Gr.* *μεταξύ* between + *-ιν*.] A proteid forming the material of the fibrils of plastids.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 in *Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

Metaxite (metæ'ksīt). *Min.* [Named (*metaxi*) by A. Breithaupt in 1832, f. Gr. *μεταξύ* silk, in allusion to its lustre.] A name for some fibrous varieties of serpentine.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 171 The metaxite of Breithaupt is also a variety of serpentine. 1866 READER 10 Feb. 156/1 Tufts of Metaxite.

1. **Metayage** (meteyāz). [*Fr.*, irreg. f. *metayer*; see next.] A system of land tenure in Western Europe and also in the United States, in which the farmer pays a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce to the owner (as rent), the owner generally furnishing the stock and seed or a part thereof. Also *attrib.* in *metayage system*.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxi. 336 They... farmed part of their land on the *metayage* system. *Ibid.* xxxi. 519 The third solution was the system commonly known as *metayage*. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 907 The system of '*metayage*' is not used in Southern Italy.

1. **Metayer** (meteyē). Also 9 metayar. [*f. Metayer*:-med.L. *mediatarius*, f. *mediatus* half; see *MEDIETY*, *MOIETY*.] A farmer who holds land on the metayage system. Also *attrib.* as in *metayer system, tenancy*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. I. 473 A species of farmers known at present in France by the name of *Metayers*. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 321 The system of rural economy in Hindustan, closely resembles... the metayer system. 1856 CRAWFORD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 691/1 Rural labourers (in Japan) were occupants or at best metayers. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 163 Metayer tenancy. 1885 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 110 Dauphiny, where the worst kinds of metayer farming obtained.

† **Metaying.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *METAYER*; see -ING 1.] Farming on the metayage system. Also *attrib.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 399 The metaying system. *Ibid.* 401 The evils of metaying.

Metay, Metayan, ohs. ff. METAL, MITTEN.

1. **Metazoa** (metæ'zōā), *sb. pl.* [*f. Gr.* *μετα-* META- + *ζωα* pl. of *ζῷον* animal.] Haeckel's term for one of the two great divisions (the other being *Protozoa*) of the animal kingdom, comprising those animals whose bodies consist of many cells. Also sing. *Metazoön*, one of the metazoa. 1874 HUXLEY in *J. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XII. 202 The Metazoa of Haeckel. *Ibid.* 205 The next stage in the development of the embryo of a Metazoön consists [etc.]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 89 This division is the first of the metazoa, or organisms which are undoubtedly animals.

Metazoan (metæ'zōān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. prec.* + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the metazoa. *b. sb.* One of the metazoa.

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 140 The adult ascidian, the lowest Metazoan. 1886 GROVES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 419/1 The Metazoan segmentation of the ovum. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 971 For every character presented by a Metazoan individual, a man for example, there is always a second character latent or dormant in his germ-cells.

So *Metazo'o* a. = METAZOAN a.
1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 What distinguishes the metazoic aggregate is that [etc.].
Meibord, buird, Metech(e), Metecorn: see MEAT-BOARD, MATCH, METECORN.

Mete (mit), *sb.*¹ Also 5 *mette*, 6 *met*, 6-7 *mett*, 7 *meate*, 7-8 *meet*. [a. OF. *mete*, *mette*, ad. L. *meta* goal, boundary.]

†1. A goal. *Obs.*
1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Thou concludest this self, and bringest thee to the met I wolde have thee. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. He passed her and cam to the mette to fore her.

2. A boundary or limit (material or immaterial); a boundary stone or mark; *esp.* in phrase *metes and bounds* [= AF. *metes et boundes* (1325 in *Rolls Parli.* I. 434-2)], common in legal use; also *fig.*

1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 363 And synally they were brought to so strait metes and boundes that [etc.]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [xcviii.] 615 The kynge hathe clerly gyuen to hym, the hoke duchy of Acquytayne, so as it extendeth in metes and lymytacyons. 1563 J. DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *ld. Hastings* xcii. Untimely neuer comes the lues last mett. 1607 NORDEN *Serv. Dial.* i. 19 If the ditches, which are the ordinary meeres, meates and boundes betwene several mens lands, be confounded. 1768 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1883) XIII. 52 To ascertain by metes and bounds the width of said cart-road thro said meadow. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 197 Dover was assigned by metes and bounds, because it was a tenancy of the heir. 1878 LANIER *Marshes of Glynn* 39 As a belt of the dawn, For a mete and a mark To the forest-dark. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 30 The introspective genius knows his metes and bounds.

†**Mete**, *sb.*², anglicized form of MEATUS.
1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 Pe palseye vniuersel cometh of haboundance of viscous humours cloynghe be metis of vertu animale, sensityue, and motyue.

Mete (mit), *sb.*³ [f. *METE* v.1; cf. *MET* *sb.*] Measure.

1768 J. ROSS *Ode lost Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.). The pow'r of solemn Young or softer Thomson's tale! 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 30 Noted for heroes tall and fair Of manly meet and noble mien. a 1871 MISS CARY *Nobility* ii. (Funk). We get back our mete as we measure.

Mete (mit), *v.*¹ Inflected *meted*, *meting*.
Forms: *Inf.* 1 *metan*, (meotan), 3, 6 *mette*, 4-6 *meet*(e), 6-7 *meat*(e), (e, mett), 8 *met*, 3-*mette*.
Pa. 1. 1 *maet*, 4-6 *mett*(e), 4-7 *met*, 4 *mat*(te), *maat*, *mete*, *me*(e)tid, 4-5 *metede*, 6 *mott*(t), 7-*meted*.
Pp. 1. 1-2 *zemeten*, 1-6 *meten*, 2-3 *imeten*, 3-6 *mett*(e), (4 *ymeten*, *metun*, 5 *metyn*, 6 *metten*, -on, *mottun*, *meated*, 7 *mete*, *dial.* 9 *metit*).
4-6 *meten*, *metid*, 4-8 (9 *dial.*) *met*, 7-*meted*. [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *metan* (*metan*, *metōtan*, *gemetan*) corresponds to OFris. *meta*, OS. *metan* (Du. *meten*), OHG. *metzan* (MHG. *metzen*, mod.G. *messen*), ON. *meta* to value (Sw. *mäta* to measure), Goth. *mitan* = OTeut. **met-* (: *mat-* - *mit-*) = pre-Teut. **med-* (: *mod-* - *mid-*) cogn. w. Gr. μέτρον *MEDIMN*, L. *modius* bushel; other cognates are L. *meditari* and the words cited s.v. *MEDITATE*.
The Teut. **met-* has no direct connexion with the synonymous L. *metiri*; but many scholars regard the W. Indogermanic **med-* and *met-* as parallel extensions of *med-*.
The verb was frequently conjugated weak as early as the 14th c.; the original strong inflexions did not entirely disappear until late in the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine the dimensions or quantity of; = MEASURE *v.* 2. Also with dimensions as obj. Now only *poet.* and *dial.*, exc. in allusions to Matt. vii. 2.
c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðem zemetet þe ze metap hit eow meten. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xiii. (Z.) 84 Ælþæra ðinga, þe man wiht on wægan oððe met on fæte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* Hom. 213 Gif hit chepinge he þe me shule meten oðer weien þe [etc.]. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 244/142 þe schipmen..taken þe bischope wel i-metene a hundred quarters 3wete. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 5 He metid (1388 mat) the breede of the heelding with oo 3erd. 1388 - *Ruth* iii. 15 He mete (1535 COVERDALE met) sixe buysechels of harly. c 1420 *Chron.* Vilod. 4620 And w^h hurte fote þe metede þe lengthe of þat space. c 1483 CAXTON *Diogenes* 44 Paulyn..Hath so moche moten Of corne.. That he may no more age. 1556 J. HENWOOD *Spicer* v. F. xcii. 49 Our mesurs mette to oðer, shal vs be mettun. 1607 *Tourneur Rec. Yrag.* ii. 1 Lands that were mete by the Rod. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 30 She..Metes the thin air and weighs the flying sound. 1805 in Chambers *Poet. Poems* Scot. (1862) 152 Says Tam, 'We'll hae them met; They measured just eight score o' pecks. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lament*, 23 No hand has meted his path.

with *clause*. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 He þet meted hu heih is þe heouene & hu deope is þe corde. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 42 a, Mete how many foot ben between þe too prikkis. *fig.* c 1556 LD. VAUX in *Parad. Dainty* Dec. (1578) 7b, When I..mette in mind eache steppe youn strayed a wry. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig.* § Life 48 All men Who..mete with kingly ken The starry-peopled sky.

b. To be the 'measure' of. *poet. rare.*
1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 L. 52 Cast out, cast down—What word metes absolute loss?
†c. To complete the full 'measure' or amount of. Also with *forth*, out. *Obs.*
1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxix. 274 Nor yet the time hath Titans gliding fire Met forth. 1698 FRYER *Acc. of India* § P. 12 Their Wings..mete out twice their length. *Ibid.* 240 To bury metes out Twelve Miles more. 1797 BURNS To

Mr. Maxwell of Terraguth on his Birthday ii, This day thou metes threescore eleven.

†2. *absol.* or *intr.* To take measurements; = MEASURE *v.* 1 h. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 18 Thei metiden [1382 mesurden] at the mesure gomor. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 16 Dame, mete wel. 1530 PALSER 635/2, I will nat mete by your bussell. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain Direct.* 13 A yard to mete withall.

†b. To measure distances for shooting at a mark; hence, to aim at. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1157/2 We shal now mete for the shoote and consider..how farre of your arrows are from the prik. 1578 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 134 Let the mark have a prick in t to meat at.

†3. *trans.* To mark (out) the boundary or course of; = MEASURE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

In late use prob. regarded as a derivative of *METE* *sb.*¹ c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lix. 9, & gemare getelda ic meotu [Vulg. *metibor*]. c 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 92 (Gr.) Wicstael metan. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 2 The spacis of alle the cytees hit enuyroun shal he metid from the place of the careyn. c 1400 *Pronp. Parv.* 336/1 Mete londe, or set boundys, *meto*. 1513 [see MEASURE *v.* 1] 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 6, I wil deuyde Sichem, & mete out the valley of Suchoth. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. l. xvi. E vij, Hebrus that meteth Thracia. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 96 He met out a large and great circuit of ground. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 Command sall be giuen to the Schireff, to cause met, and measure the samine [sc. a dowry]. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 267 Of all your flourishing line..Not one shal lue to meate your Sepulchre. a 1637 B. JONSON *Shd Shepherd* i. ii, And a fair deal to mete out the day. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room metit, The barriers set, and lists completit.

4. To estimate the greatness or value of; to appraise; = MEASURE *v.* 6. *arch.*

In OE. also to compare (const. *with*, *bet*). c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii. § 1 Ne sint hi no wið eow to metanne. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 133 Se sweg was þas Halgan Gastes be winde meten. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* x. 12 We metinge, or mesuringe, vs in vs self, and comparisownynge vs self to vs. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* ii. iv. (1495) 31 They [angels] deuyde mete and waye all mennes werkes good and euyl. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 216 þat goddis sone is þis, Euyw with hym mette and all myghty. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 365 For not by measure of her owne great mynd, And wondrous worth, she mott my simple song. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 17. v. 4. Patterne, or a Measure..By which his Grace must mette the lues of others. 1702 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 A simple measure by which every one could mete their merit. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontias* § 3 Spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

†5. To traverse (a distance); = MEASURE *v.* 11. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (and *refl.*) To go, proceed. *Obs.* *Beowulf* 1633 Ferdon forð..foldwez meton. 1340 HAMILTON *Pr. Conae* 7695 Himself fra erth, upward met þat way; When he steyt ylle heven. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 455 þat metis he him to Messadone. *Ibid.* 805 þan metis he down of he mounte in-to a mirk vale. 1621 QUARES *Feast for Worms* viii. G. 3, A City..whose ample wall, Who vnder-takes to mete with paces, shall [etc.]. 1697 CREECH *tr. Manilius* iii. 197 Take all that space the Sun Meets out, when every daily Round is Run.

impers. pass. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 374 Owen it was metyn to be merke þat men were to lyst. *Ibid.* 564 Fra þe none time Till it to mydday was meten on þe morne efter. 6. (Often with *out*.) To apportion by measure; to assign in portions; to portion or deal out; *esp.* to allot (punishment, praise, reward, etc.).

Uncommon till the 19th c.; now the chief current sense, but only in literary use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26529 [Christ] þat metes ilk man his mede. a 1600 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* ii. 23 Thou..mett thame moonshyn ay for meill. 1676 TOWNSON *Dealogie* 463 Our recreations should be meted by smaller portions. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 263 When beauty's to be judg'd without a vail, And not its powers met out as by retail, But wholesale. 1798 MALRUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 278 The food of the country would be meted out..in the smallest shares that could support life. 1824 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 3, I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race. 1858 CARLYLE *Fradle* Gl. iv. viii. (1872) II. 17 His very sleep was singlly meted out to him. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Darke Cont.* II. xiii. 382 What punishment shall I mete to this thief?

†**Mete**, *v.*² *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *mētan*, 3-6 *mete*, 4 *meete*(n), 6 *meit*. *Pa.* 1. 1 *mētte*, 1-5 *mete*, 3 *maite*, 3-5 *mette*, 3-6 *met*, 3-7 *met*. *Pp.* 1. 3 *imet*, 3-4 *met*, 4 *mete*, 4-5 *ymet*. [OE. *mētan* wk. vb.; not found outside English.] 1. *impers.* *Mete* *mette*: it occurred to me in a dream; I dreamt. Also with *sb.*, as *me mette sweuen*, I dreamt a dream.

The analogy of ON. *draum dreymd mik* (see *DEAM* *v.* 2) suggests taking *sweuen* for (equivalent *sb.*) as *deum*, and the vb. as *impers.*; on the other hand, the *sb.* may be the nom. and the vb. may have the meaning 'to occur (to a person) in a dream'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 5 Witodlice hit zelamp þæt hine mette. c 1000 - *Deut.* xiii. 1 Gif enig witgea..sege þæt him mette swefen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4140 At þæt time of midnist of þe niȝt him mette a greuous cas. 1296 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 26 Him mette swiche a swevening, That lykede me wonders wel. c 1385 - L. G. W. *Prolog.* 20 Me mette how I lay in the medewe thow. 1393 LANGT. *P. Pl.* c. vi. 109 Thenne mette [v. r. *mette*] me moche more þan ich by-forde tolde Of þe mater þat ich mette fyrst on maluerne bulles. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 422 Quen he wroȝt had his wil þet wilyth him metis, þat he bowes to hire beleschite. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. li. (1651) 26 All night me mete ete that I was at Kirke. [The speaker is 'Robert Moth, an Antiquary'.]

2. *trans.* To dream (a dream, that something happened, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 176 Gif man mete þæt he fela gosa habbe. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 281/104 Seint Domenic mette..þat seint petur him hitok aen staf. 13.. *Seiyu* *Saug.* (W.) 2063 Ich mot mete a sweuen to-night. c 1318 CHAUCER *Parl.* *Foules* 104 The louere met he hath his lady wonne. c 1430 *Hymns* *Virg.* 81 Al þat we haue luyed heere, it is hut as a dream y-met. 1513 DOUGLAS *Evelis* ii. v. 36 The first quiet Of nature slep..Stells on fordovert mortale creaturis, And in their swewynnis metis quent figuris. c 1570 *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 65, I..mused of these matters that I mett.

3. *intr.* To dream (of).

a 1300 K. Horn 1522 (Camb. MS.) þat niȝt horn gan swete, And heuie for to mete Of Ryemhild his make. 1393 LANGT. *P. Pl.* c. xii. 167 In a wyngynge ich wroth and wonderliche ich mette. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6567 Al night I haue of him met.

Hence I-met *ppl.* a.

a 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant as imet sweuen aswinded hire murðeo.

†**Mete**, *v.*³ *Obs.* [OE. *mētan*; not found outside Eng.] *trans.* and *intr.* To paint, design.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 *Pingo* ic mete. c 1200 ORMIN 1047 þeȝ haffden licness metted Off Cherubyn. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2701 He carf. Two likenesses, so grauen & meten [etc.].

Mete: see *MATE* a.1, *MEAT*, *MEET*, *MET*.

†**Metecorn**. *Obs.* Also 4 *mette*, 5 *met*. [OE. *i. mete* *MEAT* *sb.* + CORN¹.] An allowance (properly, of corn) made to servants, to inmates of a hospital, etc.

1050 in Thorpe *Chartes* (1865) 580 Ilk babbe his..metecu & his metecorn. 1320 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 367/1 Stipendia & metecorn, ac cetera debita seruitum in monasterio predicto. 1385-6 *Dirham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Tribus seruitibus apud le Hough pro le metecorn. 1402-3 *Ibid.* 218 Pro frumento et pecunia dato pro metcorn hominibus de hospitalibus de Witton et de Maudeles. c 1400 *Pronp. Parv.* 335/2 *Mete* corne, *panitum*. 1522-3 *Dirham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 255 Pro le metecorn sowlsilver et aliis necesariis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

†**Mete-custi**, *a. Obs.* Also -*cousti*. [f. *MEAT* *sb.* + *CUSTI* *a.*, liberal.] Liberal with food, hospitable.

c 1205 *Lav. 19932* He wes mete-custi [c 1275 *mete-cousti*]. *Ibid.* 23257.

Meted (mē-tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *METE* *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Measured; apportioned.

1775 *ASH*, *Meted*, measured, reduced to a measure. 1887 MORRIS *Oxys.* xl. 185 In peace Telemachus dwelleth, and meted feasts doth he share.

Meteeor, *obs.* form of *METE*.

†**Mete-fetill**. *Obs.* [OE. *metefetels*: see *MEAT* *sb.* and *FETEL*.] A cupboard for food.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr.* *Wulker* 107/5 *Sitharchia*, *metefetels*, uel sceatcood. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 335/2 *Mete-fytel* [*printed metesytel*], to keep in mete [*Pyson* mete *fetyl* or almetry], *hibutun*.

†**Metegift**, *a. Obs.* [f. *mete* *MEAT* *sb.* + *GIFT*.] (The formation of the second element is obscure.) Cf. *MEAT-GIVER*.] Hospitable.

a 1400 R. BRUNNE's *Chron.* *Waco* (Rolls) 4076 (Pety; MS.), & metegift man viandoure (*Lamb. MS.* & lyberal man, & vyaundour).

†**Metekin**. *Obs.* Also 3 *metecoun*. [f. *mete* *MEAT* *sb.* + *KIN* *sb.*¹] Kind of food; provision.

c 1200 ORMIN 8645 Pin Lafferð Godd Allmahhtiz wat..þatt nafe icc nohht off metekinn Till me. c 1205 *Lav.* 941 *Pat.*..he us zeue..al his heste mete cin.

Methel (mē-tēl). Also 6 *methel*. [a. mod.L. *methel*, a. Arab. *مائل* *jaus māhil* (where *jaus* means 'nut'). Cf. F. *noix met(h)elle* 'thorn-apple' (Coigr.), *methel* = sense b. (*Littre*).] †a.

Methel *nut*, *nūt methel*: a narcotic fruit or seed described by Avicenna as resembling a nut covered with small spines, and also as similar to *nux vomica*; probably the Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*. *Obs.* b. In the form *Metel*, applied by Linnaeus as the specific name of the Hairy Thorn-apple, *Datura Metel*, and hence sometimes used as the Eng. name of that plant.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 63 The nutte methel which, as Auicen saythe, is venomous, wherefore bit sleeth. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 49 Of the nutte called the vomiting nutte, and of the nut of Methel. The vomiting nutte and the Methel are not in al poyntes vnylike..Matthiolus writeth that the flat nuttes like little cheses which meue ben solded bytherto: for vomiting nuttes are nuttes mebel, and they that haue bene hytherto used for methel nuttes are the righte *nux vomica*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. liiij. 278 The first of these Thorne apples may be called in Latin *Stramonium*, and *Pomum* or *Medum spissum*..of Serapio and others it is thought to be *Nux methel*: Serapio in his 375. chapter saith, that *Nux methel* is like vnto *Nux vomica*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Metel*..the name of a sort of *nux vomica*, of the same shape with the common kind, but somewhat larger. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry* IV. *Afr.* 395 *Metel* or Hairy Thorn Apple.

Meteeles: see *METELES* and *MEATLESS*.

†**Meteline**. *Obs.* [f. *METE* *v.*¹ + *LINE* *sb.*¹] Cf. Du. *metlijn*: a measuring line.

1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* iv. 2 A metelyne of thair cubites. 1583 GOLDING *Caluin* in *Deut.* xi. 63 Hee..hath stretched out the meteline to appoint euery people their country to dwell in.

† **Metels.** *Obs.* Also meteles, -is, -us, meetel(e)s, metals. [f. *METE* v.2 + *-ELS*.] A dream.

1340 *Ayeb.* 165 Ydellesse be bysieded. Vor pise bysyhedes hyep ase meteles. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. viii. 131 Musyng on pise Meeteles [v. metels, 1393 C. x. 297 metels] A myle wei Ich 300de. 1382 *WYCLIF Act.* ii. 17 Soure eldris schulen dreme metels.

Metely, *obs.* form of **MEETLY** *a.* and *adv.*

Metembryo (metembrijo). [f. *META* + *EMBRYO*.] The gastrula stage of a metazoan.

1887 *HYATT in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 397 The proper name for these stages would be Metembryo, in allusion to the fact that the ovum at this stage is probably essentially a Metazoan.

Hence **Metembryonic** *a.*, 'of or pertaining to a metembryo' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Metempiric (metempirik). [f. *META* + *EMPIRIC*.]

Introduced, together with the related words, by G. H. Lewes in 1874.]

1. (Also **Metempirics** with sing. construction: cf. *metaphysic*, *metaphysicis*.) The philosophy of things that lie outside the sphere of knowledge derived from experience.

The writers quoted differ greatly in their application of the term, but the question between them is what is meant by 'experience'; the definition given above would be accepted on both sides.

1874 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser.* i. 1. 18 Metempirics sweeps out of this region in search of the otherness of things. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* xi. (1883) 130 Any metempiric which does more than numerically multiply, or vary in degree, existence such as we have it in experience, or which postulates beings whose qualities bear no resemblance to those of experience, must be at once rejected.

2. One who believes in or supports metempirical philosophy; a metempiricist.

1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* iii. (1883) 19 Every man who believes in the consciousness of his fellows—every man who uses the word 'we'—is a Metempiric. 1882 in *Ogilvie*, and in later *Dicts*.

Metempirical (metempirikāl), *a.* [f. *META* + *EMPIRICAL*.] Pertaining to matters outside the range of knowledge derived from experience. Also, of opinions and their advocates: Maintaining the validity of concepts and beliefs based otherwise than on experience.

1874 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser.* i. 1. 17 If then the Empirical designates the province we include within the range of Science, the province we exclude may fitly be styled the Metempirical. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* ii. (1883) 17 The simplest Metempirical assumption, and one made by every man, is that there is a Metempirical existence, that he and his own experience are not all that has ever existed. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 1884 It appropriated for empiricism doctrines hitherto the special property of metempirical schools.

Hence **Metempirically** *adv.*, in a metempirical sense or manner.

1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 1861 Every atom... is... 'metempirically', as he [sc. Barratt] calls it—a centre of consciousness.

Metempiricism (metempirisiz'm). [f. *METEMPIRIC* + *-ISM*.] Metempirical philosophy. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

Metempiricist (metempirist). [Formed as prec. + *-IST*.] = **METEMPIRIC** *sb.* 2.

1874 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser.* i. 1. 28 note, The distinction between the empiricist and metempiricist. 1874 in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 689 This is the empirical standpoint. It is of course disputed by metempiricists.

Metempsychic, *a. rare*. [f. *METEMPSYCHOSIS* after *psychic*.] Pertaining to metempsychosis. 1886 *LADY BURTON Arab. Mts.* (Abr. ed.) I. Foreword 7 A reminiscence of some by-gone metempsychic life in the distant Past.

† **Metempsychize**, *v. Obs.* [f. *METEMPSYCHOSIS* + *-IZE*.] = **METEMPSYCHOSE** *v.*

1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* Ded. Aiv, Lest I also... bee commanded... to metempsychize and turne my selfe into a Swine.

Metempsychosial, *a.* [f. *METEMPSYCHOSIS* + *-AL*.] Of the nature of metempsychosis.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 704 Composed, or metempsychosial immortality, is one of the pivots of the system of harmony.

† **Metempsychose**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *metempsychose* (Cbaron, 16th c.), ad. late L. *metempsychosis*.] = **METEMPSYCHOSIS.**

1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 32 The Metempsychose and transmigration of Pythagoras. 1786 *HAN. MORE Bus Bleu* 161 And he, who wilder studies chose [night] Find here a new metempsychose.

Metempsychose (metempsychōsē), *v.* Also 7 metempsych(h)ose, -psychose. [f. *METEMPSYCHOSIS*.] *trans.* To transfer or translate (a soul) from one body to another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Metempsychosed** *pp.* *a.*

1594 *W. Percy Coelia* (1879) 15 To other bodies of like sympathy, Thou art the last of these Metempsychosed. 1634 *RANDOLPH tr. Mr. Feltham* 10 When minds change often then the Greek could dream, That made the Metempsychosed's soule his theame. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 5 It is great pity she [sc. England] should... thereby have her metempsychosed Genius transmigrate into another People. 1698 *MARVELL Loyal Scot* 167 Wks. (Grosart) I. 222 Lest in time he were Metempsychosed to some Scotch Presbyter. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277 Their passion... having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a platonisation.

† **Metempsychosical**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-ICAL*.] Relating to metempsychosis.

1622 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 38 All Metempsychosical coniectures.

Metempsychosis (metempsychō'sis). Pl. -oses (-ō'siz). Also 6 metempsychosis, 7 metempsychosus, metempsychosus, metempsychosis, 7-8 metempsychosis. [Late L. *metempsychōsis*, a. Gr. *μετεψυχωσις*, formed on the analogy of other nouns of action from *meta*- *META* + *ēn* in + *ψυχή* soul. Cf. F. *metempsychose*.] Formerly often stressed *metempsychosis*: cf. *metamorphosis*.]

Transmigration of the soul; passage of the soul from one body to another; chiefly, the transmigration of the soul of a human being or animal at or after death into a new body (whether of the same or a different species), a tenet of the Pythagoreans and certain Eastern religions, esp. Buddhism.

c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust*. (1604) F 2 b, Ah Pythagoras metempsychosiz [sic] were that true, This soule should flie from me, and I be change Vnto some brutish heere. 1591 *JAS. I. Fories* 1059, *Poet. Exerc.* E 3 b, The Fond Metempsychosis strange. 1606 *DEKKER News from Hell* Non-Dram. Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 Into whose soule [sic] ever there were a Pithagorean Metempsychosis. 1659 *T. PECKE Paruasi Puerp.* 2 Suppose Pythagoras the white did kiss, When he talkt of a Metempsychosis. 1661 A. BROWNE *To Mr. J. B.* Poems 111 How great a joy 'twould be, how great a bliss, If we could have a Metempsychosis! 1682 *SIN. T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 23 Dream not of any kind of Metempsychosis or transmigration, but into thine own body, and that after a long time, and then also unto life or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental Will. 1757 *J. H. GROSE Voy. E. Indies* 297 Their belief of the Metempsychosis makes them [Gentooes] extend it to every animated creature. 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1879) I. 330 In the oldest Hindoo book we find the metempsychosis into animals.

b. transf. and fig.

1619 *PURCHAS Microcosmus* lix. 593 If... it [Athens] be there sunke into the ground, and some Metempsychosist reuiued in England. 1834 *COLERIDGE Shaks.* Notes (1849) 25 Follow the wandering spirit of poetry through its various metempsychoses, and consequent metamorphoses. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 298 Departed empire has a metempsychosis, if nothing else has.

Metempsychosist (metempsychō'sist). [f. *METEMPSYCHOSIS* + *-IST*. Cf. F. *metempsychosiste*.] One who believes in metempsychosis.

1834 *J. WHITE Let. in Mrs. Gordon 'Chr. North'* xiv. (1899) 390 Have you ever thought of making Hogg a metempsychosist? what a famous description he would give of his feelings when he was a whale... or a tiger [etc.]. 1895 *MRS. LYNN LINTON C. Kirkland* I. vii. 198 She was... in a sense a metempsychosist, and believed that we had all known each other in another life—all of us who loved in this.

Metempsychosize (metempsychō'sēz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* = **METEMPSYCHOSE** *v.* 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor* ccxii. (1847) VII. 135 If Rhadamantus and his colleagues... had... sewed him [Isaac Walton] metempsychosized into a frog, to the arming iron, with a fine needle and silk, with only one stitch.

† **Metempsychosis** (metempsychō'sis). [mod. L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + *ἐμψυχωσις*, n. of action of *ἐμψύχω* to fall in or upon. In F. *metempsychose*.] The solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late. (The opposite of *proempsychosis*.)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, By the metempsychosis, a bissextile is suppressed each one hundred thirty four years, that is, three times in four hundred years.

† **Meten**, *pp.* *a.* Also meteen. [Strong p. pple. of *METE* v.1.] Measured.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 732 (Fairf) He [Saul] was heyer ben any man large bi a meten span. 16... *Will Stewart & John xvii.* In *Child Ballads* II. 434/1 And as they did come home againe—I wis it was a meten mile.

Metencephalon (metensefalōn). *Anat.* Also metencephal. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + *ἐγκεφαλός* brain, f. *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head. *a.* In Huxley's use: The cerebellum with the pons Varolii. *b.* 'The posterior division of the third, or posterior primary, cerebral vesicle. It corresponds with the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1871 *HUXLEY Anat. Vert.* 57. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 755 Metencephalon. Medulla Oblongata, Fourth Ventricle, Auditory nerve... afterbrain. 1882 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Techn.* 419 Note the lateral expansion of the myelon to form the metencephalon (medulla). 1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 123/2 Metencephal.

Hence **Metencephalic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the metencephalon. 1890 *Century Dict.*

† **Metensarcosis** (metensarkō'sis). [f. Gr. *μετά*- (denoting change) + *ἐνσάρκωσις* (f. *ἐν* in + *σάρξ* flesh), after *metensomatosis*: see -OSIS.] The transference of the flesh of one body to another. 1875 A. W. WARD *Hist. Dram. Lit.* II. § 89 note, Almeria's offer to clothe the rotten bones of her (supposedly) dead lover with her own flesh—a species of metensarcosis altogether original.

† **Metensomatosis** (metensōmatō'sis). Also 7 metensomatosis. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μετέσωμασις* (Clement of Alexandria), f. *μετά*- (denoting change) + *ἐνσωμάτωσις* (f. *ἐν* in + *σώμα*, *sōma* body): see -OSIS.] *a.* Re-embodiment (of the

soul). *b.* 'The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation' (*Ogilvie* 1882).

1630 *LORO Banians* 51 Plato and Pythagoras that have name for defending this Metempsychosis or Metempsychosis. 1865 *FARRAR Chap. Lang.* iv. 50 Man's body... is composed of the very same materials... which constitute the inorganic world... and which may serve in endless metempsychosis for we know not what organisms yet to come. 1890 *Contemp. Rev.* LVII. 262 The leading doctrine of Buddhism is the theory of metensomatosis.

† **Metenteron** (metentērōn). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + *ENTERON*.] The enteron (or alimentary canal) in any modification of its primitive form. Hence **Metenteronion** *a.* (in recent *Dicts.*).

1877 *RAY LANKESTER in Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 413 Digestive Sac or Metenteron. *Ibid.* 428 When once the celom is accomplished as a cavity definitely shut off from the 'metenteron'—the name we now give to what remains of the archenteron.

Meteor (mī'tēr). Also 6 metior, 6-7 meteore, 7 meator, meatu(a)re, meteour. [ad. mod. *metēōrum*, a. Gr. *μετέωρον* in pl. = atmospheric phenomena, subst. use of *μετέωρος* raised, lofty, 'sublimis', f. *μετά*- *META* + *εἶωρ*-ablaut-var. of the root of *ἀείρω* to lift up. Cf. F. *météore* (13-14th c.), It. *meteora*, Sp., Pg. *meteoro*.]

1. Any atmospheric phenomenon. Now chiefly confined to technical use.

Atmospheric phenomena were formerly often classed as *aerial* or *airy* meteors (winds), *aqueous* or *watery* meteors (rain, snow, hail, dew, etc.), *luminous* meteors (the aurora, rainbow, halo, etc.), and *igneous* or *fiery* meteors (lightning, shooting stars, etc.).

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aeth.* Ep. iii. in *Ashm. Thent. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 111 In the hoke of Meteors. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 352 Hoare frostes, and such like colde meteors. 1602 *ROWLAND 7is Merrie when Gostis mite* 13 A vicious man is like a fyrie Meteor, Which shewes farre off a terror to the eye. 1604 *JAS. I. Countess* (Arb.) 104 Vapours... are... turned into raine and such other watery Meteors. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos., Epitome* (1683) 902/1 These are the aerial Meteors... We shall begin with the Clouds. 1857 *S. P. HALL in Merc. Marine Mag.* (1859) V. 10 The centre of the meteor (a cyclone) passing to the southward of the island. 1866 *WHITTIER Snow-Bound* 46 In starry flake, and pellicle, All day the hoary meteor fell. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 220 It is therefore incumbent on him to study the nature of these meteors [typhoons].

2. *spec. a.* A luminous body seen temporarily in the sky, and supposed to belong to a lower region than that of the heavenly bodies; a fireball or shooting star (in the 17th c. also 'a comet').

In its modern restricted use, the term may be scientifically defined to mean: A small mass of matter from celestial space, rendered luminous by the heat engendered by collision with the earth's atmosphere.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iv. 9 And Meteors sight the fixed Starres of Heauen. 1608 *D. TUVILL. Ex. Pol. & Mor.* 50 The difference betweene a starre, and a Meteor. 1609 *ARNUN Maids of More-C.* (1880) 96 Pine let me in them, if the Sonne of hope Shines as a troubled meature in the sky. 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Lient.* IV. viii. I am above your hate, as far above it, As the pure Stars are from the muddy meteors. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 537 'Th' Imperial Ensigne, Shon like a Meteor streaming to the Wind. 1680 *EVERARD Diary* 12 Dec. I saw a meteor of an obscure bright colour, very much in shape like the blade of a sword. 1695 *PAOR Eng. Ballad on Taking Namur* xlii. If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor, That did but blaze, and rove, and die 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 3 A meteor was seen at Norwich by thousands of people. 1819 *S. ROGERS Hum. Life* 35 And such is Human Life;... It glimmers like a meteor and is gone. 1878 *Newcomb Pop. Astron.* III. v. 383 The varied phenomena of aerolites, meteors, shooting-stars.

b. Applied to other luminous appearances, as the aurora borealis, the ignis fatuus, etc.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 13 Vond light is not daylight... It is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1733 *HEV in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 39 A species of that kind of meteor called aurora borealis. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 176 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of inierment. 1847 *LYTTON Lucetta* II. Epil. III. 295 You may enlighten the clod, but the meteor still must feed on the marsh. 1868 *FARRAR Silence & V.* II. (1875) 4 That he may plunge after the delusive meteor which flickers hither and thither over the marsh of death.

† *c.* Next the meteors: big up. *Obs. rare*—1. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 49, I always find you in the chamber next to the Meteors; which high region I conceive you have chosen, that you may be the nearest to take the inspirations of heauen.

d. loosely. A meteoroid.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 681/1 To the meteors which thus move in streams the appropriate designation meteoroids has recently been given. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* vi. 119 Collisions of meteors within each swarm or cloud would produce luminous nebulosity.

3. *transf. and fig.* (from sense 2 a). 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. ii. 6 His hearts Meteors tilling in his face. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The Devils do know Thee, but those damned meteors Build not Thy Glory; but confound Thy Creatures. 1754 *JOHNSON Rambler* Mo. 208 r. 3, I have seen the Meteors of fashion rise and fall. 1769 G. WILKINSON *Sabine* (1791) 70 'Th' impatient damsel hung her lamp on high: True to the signal, by love's meteor led, Leander hasten'd to his Hero's bed.

† *4. pl.* A study of or a treatise on meteors. *Obs.* 1594 *PLAT Fellw. II.* 40 Neither out of any of the olde physicks, nor Garscues meteors, nor out of any of the olde philosophical Fathers, &c. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acetis*

Hist. Indies iii. xiv. 162 This second opinion is true...not so much for the reasons which the Philosophers give in their Meteors, as [etc.]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Pariss.* 257 Apollo some months ago...made Ptolemy, that prince of cosmographers, the chairman...to whom he gave Aristotle for his companion in Meteors, Euclid in the Mathematicks [etc.].

5. A name for a confection (see quot.).

1827 G. A. JARRIN *Lib. Confectioner* (ed. 3) 195 Meteors. Three whites of Eggs, 1lb. Sugar, made into Syrup, and any Essence you please.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *meteor-field*, *fire*, *light*, *shower*; *meteor-like* adj. and adv. b. obj., as *meteor-breathing*, *eclipsing* adjs. c. instrumental, as *meteor-blazoned*, *lighted* adjs. d. Special combs.: *meteor-cloud*, 'a cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), also 'an expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); *meteor-current*, 'the current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit' (*Ibid.*); *meteor-dust*, matter in a state of fine division, supposed to be diffused through interstellar space; *meteor-powder*, a powdered-up alloy which is mixed with steel to form *meteor-steel*; *meteor-spectroscopy*, the spectroscopic observation of meteors; *meteor-spectrum*, the spectrum produced by the light from a meteor; *meteor-steel*, an alloyed steel with a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel; *meteor-stone* = *meteoric stone* (see METEORIC 3); also *fig.*; *meteor-streak*, a streak of light left behind by a meteor after it has disappeared; *meteor-stream* = *meteor-current*; *meteor-swarm*, -system, an aggregation of meteoroids pursuing the same orbit.

1813 SCOTT *Tricrem.* iii. xiv. No misty phantom of the air, No 'meteor-blazing' show was there. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iii. 3 The mighty portal, Like a volcano's 'meteor-breathing chasm.' 1870 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 76 The 'meteor-currents'...will shortly be supplemented [etc.]. 1869 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xi. (1870) 237 Sir W. Thomson...shows that 'meteor-dust'...would account for the remainder of retardation. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 5 For the sun...Hastes, in 'meteor-eclipsing array.' 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* x. (1723) 343 Their peaks survey the 'Meteor-Fields below.' 1753 MASON *Elegy to Yng. Nollen*. 23 The Muse full oft pursues a 'meteor fire.' 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. i. 78 False 'Meteor-light' their steps entice. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 149 Upon the topmost height the Maiden saw A 'meteor-lighted dome.' a 1631 DONNE *Cabine* 22 We can nor lost friends nor sought foes recover, But 'meteorlike, save that we move not, hover. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Dial* 137 The lute...Whose flourish (meteor-like) doth curl the air With flash of high-home fancies. 1823 BYRON *Glaucor* vii. As meteor-like thou glidest by. 1827 *Reperit. Patent Invent.* III. 206 The mixture...we call 'meteor powder.' 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ix. jli. (ed. 3) 798 Another 'meteor shower' of great importance occurs annually on August 10. 1831 HERSCHTEL in *Nature* XXIV. 507 Some 'meteor-spectrum' observations, which...unfold some of the most important results arrived at in 'meteor-spectroscopy' since its commencement in the year 1866. 1827 *Reperit. Patent Invent.* III. 205 This said alloyed steel we (the patentees) call 'meteor steel.' 1822 MOORE *Memo.* (1853) IV. 153 One of those 'meteor-stones' which generate themselves so unaccountably in the high atmosphere of his fancy. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 216 Certain persistent 'meteor-streaks' determined by Professor Newton in the United States, on the 14th of November last. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. ii. (ed. 3) 835 The incalculable number of 'meteor-streams' that must exist in the solar system. *Ibid.*, The only 'meteor-systems' whose orbits have been determined travel on the same orbits with well-known comets.

7. Passing into *adj.* = a. Blazing or flashing like a meteor.
a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 88 A Crown of meteor-stars adorn'd his Head, All calculated for exciting Dread. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgen.* *Paris* xlix. Fate scatters lightning from thy meteor-shield. 1785 BURNS *Visitation* li. xviii. Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray. 1799 CAMBELL *Plans.* *Hope* i. 59 With meteor-standard to the winds unfurld. 1801 -- *Ye Mariners* iv. The meteor flag of England Shall yet terrific burn. 1820 *Associate Minstrels* 88 For thee his glowing torch did Genius fire:—Who now its meteor-brightness shall recall? 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* iv. Meteor-moons, balls of blaze.

b. Of short duration, passing rapidly, transient. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 49 With the help of this scaffolding, his castles run up into the air with meteor rapidity. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 49 Can bid the meteor-forms of mem'ry last. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mob* iv. 101 The meteor-happiness, that shuns his grasp. 1804 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xlii. 394 Bothwell's meteor course was run.

Meteorie (mētē'prik), a. [Partly ad. med.L. *metēoricus* ('elevatus, attentus', Du Cange), f. Gr. *metēorōs* (see METEOR); partly f. METEOR + -ic. Cf. F. *métorique*.]

+l. a. Pertaining to the region of mid-air.

b. *nonce-use*. Elevated, lofty. Obs.
a 1631 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 46 Our nature is Meteorique, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven. 1832 S. TURNER *Sacr. Hist.* i. i. 14 note (tr. Diodorus Siculus). The fiery particles ascended to the most meteoric or highest regions (Gr. *πρὸς τοὺς μετεωροτάτους τόπους*).

2. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere or its phenomena; meteorological, atmospheric.

1890 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. 10. (1851) 286 The action of meteoric agents, rain, wind, frost, &c. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Comet. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 299 Wind, rain,

snow, fog, and the other meteoric phenomena. 1856-64 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Meteorie*...Applied...to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

b. *Bol.* Dependent upon atmospheric conditions (see quot.).

1789 E. DARWIN *Bol. Gard.* u. 62 note, Linneus...divides them first into *meteoric flowers*, which...are expanded sooner or later, according to the cloudiness, moisture, or pressure of the atmosphere. 2d. *Tropical flowers*...3d. *Equinoctial flowers*. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 484 Many flowers, or heads of flowers, do not open during cloudy or rainy weather, and have been called *meteoric*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226 That a large portion of them (sc. fungi) are dependent entirely on matters contained in the air, and in consequence that many are essentially meteoric.

3. Of, pertaining to, or derived from meteors; consisting of meteors. *Meteoric stone* = METEORITE. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 424 In all the meteoric stones that have been examined it is remarkable that the iron is alloyed by from 1-5 to 17 per cent. of nickel. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 70 Specimens of meteoric iron. 1835 OLIVSTEN in *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* XVI. 374 On the morning of the 13th of November, there was a slight repetition of the *Meteoric Shower*, which presented so remarkable a spectacle on the corresponding morning of 1833. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii. Like something meteoric that has fallen down from the moon. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxxi. 428 The annual meteoric shower. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 217 These meteoric epochs of the 10th, 20th, and 30th of April. 1870 *Ibid.* 78 Each of these meteoric dates in the coming year. 1877 W. F. DENNING in *Observatory* Mar. 123 Meteoric observers...are extremely fortunate as regards their prospects in the immediate future.

b. *Meteoric paper* = natural flannel (FLANNEL sh. 4). *Meteoric steel* = meteor steel (METEOR 6). 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 249 Meteoric steel. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* 424 Meteoric Paper.

4. *fig.* Transiently or irregularly brilliant, flashing or dazzling like a meteor; also rapid, swift.

1836 H. F. CHORLEY *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) i. 76 To his [Kean's] splendid meteoric talent she did full justice. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 235 The first Earl [of Shaftesbury], the famous meteoric politician of the reign of Charles II. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 5/7 We had occasion to undertake a somewhat meteoric flight from Balmoral.

+**Meteoric**, a. *Obs. rare*. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = METEORIC a.

1651 BR. HALL *Soliloq.* xii. 42 The meteoric light which appears in Moorish places. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 129 Thus far the Church admitteth of Meteoric Predictions, the barrenness of years, and their fruitfulness, Plagues, inundations [etc.].

Meteorically (mētē'prikālī), adv. [f. METEORIC + -ICALLY.] In accordance with atmospheric conditions.

1884 VINESTR. *Sachs' Bot.* 875 A rise of temperature at 3 a.m. distinctly accelerated the assumption of the diurnal position by the leaves of *Impatiens*, but it seemed to have little or no effect upon other meteorically sensitive leaves.

Meteorism (mētē'piz'm). *Path.* [ad. medical L. *metēorismus*, a. Gr. *metēorōs* + *ōs* elevation, f. *metēorōs* (see METEORIZE). Cf. F. *météorisme* (16th c., Paré).] Flatulent distention of the abdomen with gas in the alimentary canal.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 109 Tenderness of the belly, meteorism and exhausting diarrhoea. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 576 Diarrhoea...with meteorism. || **Meteorismus** (mētē'piz'mz's). [See prec.]

1. *Path.* = METEORISM.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 735 Meteorismus is an early symptom in intussusception. *Ibid.*, Meteorismus is restrained somewhat by the external application of ice.

2. = SUBIMATION. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Meteorist (mētē'piz'tist). [f. METEOR + -IST.] One versed in the study of meteors.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 8/1 Our Leading Meteorist. **Meteoristic** (mētē'piz'tistik), a. *Path.* [f. METEORISM + -ISTIC.] Pertaining to or affected by meteorism.

1877 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 609 These overloaded and meteoristic loops [of intestine]. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 872 The abdomen soon becomes retracted in cholera, but meteorism in acute strangulation.

Meteorite (mētē'piz'tait). [f. METEOR + -ITE.] A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron, that has fallen from the sky upon the earth; a meteoric stone. Also (*loosely*), a meteor or meteoroid. 1834 OLIVSTEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 132 Although bodies of this class, or *Meteorites*, may occasionally present the same appearance as a 'shooting star,' yet [etc.]. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* iii. 106 A great meteorite or mass of iron 56 lbs. in weight fell from the sky. 1874 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (1876) 254 Meteorites, the so-called falling stars...follow a perfectly definite track in space.

attrib. 1880 AGNES GIBBERN *Sun, Moon & Stars* 216 Among the many different Meteorite-rings which are known, two of the most important are the so-called August and November systems. *Ibid.*, A certain number of meteorite-systems are now pretty well known to astronomers.

Hence **Meteoritic**, **Meteoritic** adjs., of, pertaining to, or relating to meteorites.

1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 78r The produce of a meteoric shower may be divided into meteoric iron and meteoric stone. 1889 A. WINCHELL in J. C. IRONS *J. Coll.* (1891) 466 The theory of meteoric aggregation.

Meteorization (mētē'piz'izh'jan). *Path.* [f. next + -ATION.] 'The state or process of generating gas in the abdomen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

+**Meteorize**, v. *Obs. or arch.* [ad. Gr. *metēorōs* to elevate (*metēorōs* suffering from flatulency), f. *metēorōs* raised, lofty: see METEOR and -IZE. Cf. F. *météoriser*.]

1. *trans.* To vaporize, convert into vapour. Also *intr.* to become vaporized, pass into the air in vapour. Only in Evelyn, who uses it frequently.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 27 The grosser exhalations are meteorized, circulated, and condensed into clouds. 1664 -- *Sylva* (1679) 29 The dew that impels the leaves [of oaks] in May, insolated, meteorizes and sends up a liquor, which is of admirable effect in ruptures. 1675 -- *Terra* (1676) 173 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven, we find to be the richest...as having been already meteoriz'd, and circulated in that great digestory.

2. *intr.* To resemble a meteor; to flash, sparkle. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 268 It was imperative upon them to scintillate—to coruscate—to meteorize—to make the natives...believe that 'a new sun had risen on mid-day.'

3. *trans.* To affect with meteorism. 1836 [see next].

Meteorized, ppl. a. *Path.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Characterized by meteorism.

1826 H. Bess *Four Yrs. France* 347 This proceeded from a meteorized state of the bowels.

Meteorograph (mētē'piz'grāf). [a. F. *météorographe*, f. Gr. *metēorōs* - METEOR + -γρᾱφος -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording several different kinds of meteorological phenomena at the same time.

1780 *Monthly Rev.* LXIII. 499 A piece of mechanism, which he [Magellan] calls a *perpetual meteorograph*. 1879 *Smithsonian Rep.* (1880) 519 A universal meteorograph, designed for detached observatories. 1900 *Standard* 27 July 3/1 A Richard meteorograph...by which traces of the barometric pressure, temperature, and humidity are continuously and automatically recorded on rotating papered cylinders.

Meteorography (mētē'piz'grāf). [f. Gr. *metēorōs* - METEOR + -γρᾱφία -GRAPHY.] The descriptive science of meteors, or of meteorological phenomena.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Meteorography*...a Treatise or Description of Meteors. 1776 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Technol.* (ed. 4) 330 Meteorography is a description of the meteors of the air; as vapours, clouds, rain, thunder, &c.

Hence **Meteorographic**, -graphical adjs., of or pertaining to meteorography.

1867 *Every Saturday* IV. 472 (Poole's Index), Meteorographical Apparatus. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Meteorographic*; and in recent Dicts.

Meteoroid (mētē'piz'roid), a. and sb. [f. METEOR + -OID.] a. sb. A body moving through space, of the same nature as those which when passing through the atmosphere become visible as meteors.

b. *adj.* Of the nature of a meteor.
1865 H. A. NEWTON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. ii. XXXIX. 198 The term *meteoroid* will be used to designate such a body before it enters the earth's atmosphere. 1867 PHIPSON *Meteors*, etc. xvi. 176 The perturbations of meteoroid masses circulating in space...must be considerable. *Ibid.* 178 The satellite and planetary theories of meteoroids. 1871 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 45 A very small nebular mass of meteoroids or of comets having been deflected [etc.].

Hence **Meteoroidal** a., of or pertaining to meteoroids.

1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 29 This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. 1883 *American* VII. 152 The meteoroidal or cosmical dust of the realms of space.

Meteorolite (mētē'piz'loit). Also 9 meteorolithe. [ad. F. *météorolithe*, f. Gr. *metēorōs* - METEOR + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] = METEORITE.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 204 (*Heading of paragraph*) Meteorolithes. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Meteorolithes*, or *Meteorite* Stones. 1822 P. CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 172 Meteorolite. a 1835 McCULLOCH *Attributes* (1837) II. 412 If the meteorolithes should ever be proved to be fragments of the presumed planet. 1866 HERSCHTEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* ii. 73 Meteorolites which...have come to the earth from very remote regions of the Planetary spaces.

Hence **Meteorolitic** a.

1824 MACCULLOCH *Highl. Scot.* IV. 159 It is more ingenious to imagine the fashion derived from some similar respect paid to a meteorolitic Palladium in former days.

+**Meteorologer**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *metēorōlogōs*: see METEOR and -LOGER.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1863 J. GADSBURY in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 15 The watchful and industrious Meteorologer, who makes it his work to attend the Motions of Winds, Rains, Thunders. 1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. 1. 147 The Trajectories and shooting of the Stars...of which Meteorologers write.

+**Meteorologian**. *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -LOGIAN.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 537 The Athenians persecuted Natural Philosophers, and Meteorologians [sic], as aduersaries to Divinitie. 1635 PERSON *Varieties*, 18 These our meteorologians call *ignes fatui*,...wildfires. *Ibid.* ii. 55.

Meteorologic (mētē'piz'pɔdʒik), a. [Formed as next: see -LOGIC.] = next.

1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 7 But no such thing occurs at present; unless you should be of opinion, that the two following accounts, in the meteorologic way, are so in some degree. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 Not only has every extensive region its own meteorologic conditions, but [etc.]. 1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 103/3 Meteorologic sections of the atmosphere.

Meteorological (mētē'piz'pɔdʒikāl), a. (sb.). [f. Gr. *metēorōlogik-ōs*, f. *metēorōs* - METEOR: see -LOGIC and cf. F. *météorologique*.] Pertaining to

or connected with the science of meteorology. Also, pertaining to atmospheric phenomena.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* h iij h, His [Aristotle's] Meteorological books, are full of demonstrations of the power of the heavenly bodies. 1572 R. T. *Discourse Ep.*, The generation and causes of Raine, Winde, Snowe, and such Meteorological things. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. iii. 93 His Meteorological Epistle to Pythocles. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 307 A very curious meteorological instrument. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 313 As I kept oo meteorological diary, the facts relative to the weather are deduced from my memory. 1840 *Abstr. Papers in Phil. Trans.* (1843) IV. 200 Meteorological Register kept at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, during the year 1838.

Meteorologically (mētrōlōjīkālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] According to or by means of the science of meteorology; with regard to meteorological facts.

1673 J. CARL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxix. 2 David answereth meteorologically as well as theologically. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 336 This vapour, or as it is meteorologically explained, this thin vesicle of water, or other humid matter. 1834 *Naturalist* 13 The season... will long be remembered meteorologically on account of the marvellous weather experienced.

†**Meteorologicalian**, *obs. rare*. [f. Gr. μετεωρολόγος; see METEOROLOGER and -ICIAN.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1580 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* 21 Aristotle, Plinie, and other Meteorologicalians. 1588 J. HARVEY *Dist. Probl.* 91 A cunning Astronomer, and expert Meteorologicalian.

†**Meteorologics**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [repr. Gr. τὰ μετεωρολογικά, neut. pl. of μετεωρολογικός METEOROLOGIC; see -ICS.] = METEOROLOGIES.

(In quot. representing the title of Aristotle's treatise.) 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 45 Aristotle... io his Second Book of Meteorologics. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. 41 The 'Meteorologics' [of Aristotle], does not exhibit the doctrines... of the school in so general a form.

Meteorologist (mētrōlōjīst), [f. Gr. μετεωρολόγος (see METEOROLOGER); see -LOGIST and cf. F. *météorologiste*.] One who is skilled in meteorology.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. t. ii. (1652) 46 Whirlwindes... storms; which... our Meteorologists generally refer to natural causes. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* i. 14 The wonderful effects Lightning has produced: of which effects... the Writings of Meteorologists afford good store. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 348 Professor Leslie... in his invention of a correct hygrometer... has presented the meteorologist with a gift which [etc.]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 32 Meteorologists have now prepared maps of the oceans showing the sea-captain where he will find winds and currents most favourable to a rapid voyage.

Meteorology (mētrōlōjī), [ad. Gr. μετεωρολογία, f. μετεωρο- METEOR + -λογία -LOGY. Cf. F. *météorologie*.]

1. The study of, or the science that treats of, the motions and phenomena of the atmosphere, *esp.* with a view to forecasting the weather.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 301 In the first Booke hee prosecuteth more common, and general things; as, Astrologie, Meteorology. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. x. (1658) 161 In sundry Animas we deny not a kind of natural Meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 Zoology [is] the knowledge of animals;... meteorology and mineralogy, that of vapours and fossils. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. The various knotty points of meteorology, which usually form the exordium of an English conversation. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* *Atlantic Ocean* 208 Meteorology cannot yet take its place among the exact sciences.

2. The character, as regards weather, atmospheric changes, etc., of a particular region.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* ii. v. 224, I easily discover'd, that... the Meteorology of that World was of another sort from that of the present. 1830 J. A. MASON (title) *A Treatise on the Climate and Meteorology of Madeira*. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* ii. 31 The hot winds, which are another remarkable feature of the meteorology of Australia, occur in [etc.].

Meteoromancy (mētrōlōjīmānsī), [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + μαντεία divination, -MANCY. Cf. F. *météoromancie*.] Divination by the observation of meteors.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 622/1. 1845 SMEDLEY in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVIII. 174/2 In Etruria, the frequency of sacrifice and the temperance of the air, gave popularity to Extispicy and Meteoromancy.

Meteorometer (mētrōlōjīmētā), [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + -METER.] An apparatus for receiving and transmitting records of atmospherical conditions and changes.

1862 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (1875) s.v.

Meteoroscope (mētrōlōjīskōp), [In sense 1, ad. Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον; in sense 2, f. μετεωρο- METEOR + -SCOPE.]

†1. An instrument for taking observations of heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1614 TONKIS *Albunazar* ii. v. (1618) E 1 b. With Astralobe [sic] and Meteoroscope II^e find the Cuspe [etc.].

2. 'An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor' (*Funk's Stud. Dict.* 1895).

†**Meteoroscopies**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. μετεωροσκοπία-*a* neut. pl.; see METEOR, -SCOPIC, and -ICS.] The science of observing the stars.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclut* L. 79 The other is meteoroscopies [sic], which finds out the differences of elevations, and the distances of the stars [etc.].

Meteoroscopy (mētrōlōjīskōpī), *rare*. [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + -σκοπία -SCOPY. Cf. F. *météoroscopie*.] Observation of the stars.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Meteoroscopy*, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distaste of Stars. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 455 A Gentleman given to Meteoroscopy [sic], looking on the two Stars in *g* saw three. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xiii. 180 The topographers... had not the advantage of this piece of meteoroscopy.

Hence **Meteoroscopist** *rare*°, an observer of the stars. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Meteorosophistical, *a. rare*°. [f. Gr. μετεωροσφιστικός 'astrosophistical' + -ICAL.]

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 A delectable treat to the observer of phenomena, who may be desirous of contemplating a meteorosophistical spider completely entangled in his own cobweb.

Meteorous (mētrōlōjīrōs, also *poet.* mētrōlōjīrōs), *a.* [f. Gr. μετεωρος raised on high, μετεωρα-*a* neut. pl. METEOR + -OUS.] = METEORIC.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 629 Gliding meteours, as Ev'ning Mist... ore the marsh glides. 1720 POPE *Iliaid* xxiv. 101 Iris... Meteorous the face of ocean sweeps. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ¶ 3 Meteorous pleasures which dance before us and are dissipated. 1807 WRANGHAM *Sermon Transl. Script.* 1 The wavering and meteorous glare of the Eighth Henry. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 343 We must conclude that there are meteorous beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe. 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 26/1 The wavering, meteorous, quixotic indulgence [said of a comet].

†**Meteory**, *obs. rare*°. [f. METEOR + -Y.] Condition of atmosphere.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transl. Metam.* xlii. Plays & P. 1878 II. 204 And chaoi'd Ideas of conceit Doth make his gesture seem a troubled skie: And fills his countenance with sad meteory.

Metencephalon (metēpēnsēfālōn), *Anat.* Also anglicized metencephal ('sefal'). Pl. metencephala. [mod.L., f. META + EPENCEPHALON.]

In Wilder's nomenclature, the metencephalon and epencephalon taken together and considered as one segment.

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jnrl.* 21 Mar. 326 It is elsewhere suggested that those who admit only one segment between the mesencephalon and the myelon may apply thereto the comprehensive name metencephalon, and to its cavity metencephalic. 1889 — in *Buck's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiacephalic and metencephalic.

Hence **Metencephalic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with the metencephalon.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Metepicæle (metēpīkāl), *Anat.* [f. META + EPICÆLE.] The fourth ventricle of the brain.

1885 [see METENCEPHALON]. 1889 WILDER in *Buck's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 130/1 There is no evidence of the lines of division of the endyma in exposing the metepicæle ('fourth ventricle').

†**Metepole**, *obs.* [f. METE v. 1 + POLE.] A measuring rod.

1571 GOLDING *Calvut* on Ps. lxxiv. 2 They wer wont to butte out grounds with metepoles as with lyres.

Meter (mētā), *sb.* 1 Also 5 meters, meter, 6 meter, 6-meter, 8 meter. [f. METE v. 1 + -ER.] One who measures; a measurer; *esp.* one whose duty or office is to see that commodities are of the proper measure, as coal-meter, land-meter: see these words.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ii. 1 In his hond a litil covrde of meters [1388 meters, Vulg. *fulcibus mensorum*]. 1468 *Mallon, Essex Liber B.* ff. 15 (MS.) And the meters shall stryke the bussell & make the hepe trewely betwixe party and party. And the counnyn meter shall mete trewely the comys to be deluyered atte hythe. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44 Paulyn the metar of corn. 1519 *Burgh Rec. Edit.* (1869) I. 190 And at na meter mett the said meill bot the bringare thairfor to the metkar vnder the payme of banesing. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 The said common meter to haue for the measuring of eury way of come. ii. d. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) 1. 127 A verie sharpe imprecation... promisth like measure to the meter, as he dooth mete to others. 1666 *Act 18 & 19 Char. II.* c. 8 § 34 Before they shall breake Bulke or have a Meter assigned for the measuring or weighing of any Coales... to be delivered from on board any shipps. 1681 MS. *Ludgate Finchill Street, Bull.* William Howard meter. 1796 *Burke Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 38 But the aulnager, the weiger, the meter of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgement of the prince reigning at the time when they were made. 1800 *Colquhoun's Comm. Thames* xi. 331 To appoint sworn Meters, for measuring Coals in the Port of London. 1861 *Maxwell Lond. Labour* III. 260 After the ship is sold she is admitted from the Section into the Pool, and the meter is appointed to her from the coalmeter's office. 1881 *Times* 12 Apr. 4/5 When a barge with the plaintiff's corn in it arrived in the creek... the creek men were to hand over the meter's ticket of the corn to the plaintiff's foreman.

1845 HARTLEY *Spirit of Age* 44 Reason is the meter and alnager in civil intercourse, by which each person's... pretensions are weighed.

†**Meter**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*°. [f. METE v. 2 + -ER.] A dreamer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 3e meteres bet habbeþ drede of hare metinges.

Meter (mētā), *sb.* 3 Also 9 (rarely) metre. [First used in *gas-meter*; probably an application of METER¹, suggested by the earlier GASOMETER or by the other meters with the ending -METER.]

1. *a.* (In full *gas-meter*.) An apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the volume of gas supplied for lighting or other purposes.

In the ordinary forms, the gas is made to pass through receptacles of known capacity, each filling and discharge of one of these being registered by the movement of an index on a dial. *Dry meter*: a meter in which no water is used; the earlier and still commonly used form being called for distinction *wet meter*.

1815 [see *Gas sb.* 7]. 1830 in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/3 To limit the price of gas by meter to 12s. nett per 1000 cubic feet. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 195 After turning all off at the meter.

2. *b.* In extended sense: Any apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the quantity of a fluid or the like flowing through it. Used with prefixed word, as *water-meter*, *electric light meter*, etc., *exc.* where the purpose is sufficiently indicated by the context.

Also, with prefixed attributive word, in the names of instruments for measuring electrical quantities of various kinds, as *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *farad-meter*, *ohm-meter*, *voltmeter*, *watt-meter*, which see under their respective first elements. See the remarks on these under -METER.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 57 The sale of water by the different companies in London, might also, with advantage, be regulated by a meter. 1838 GREENER *Gunnery* 52 This machine I termed an explosion meter;... In each of these experiments the greatest accuracy was observed, in preparing the metre as well as in weighing the charge.

3. *c. fig.* A 'gauge', self-acting measure of the fluctuations of something.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 351 The coin is a delicate meter of civil, social, and moral changes. 1870 — *Soc. & Polit. Elog.* ibid. III. 26 The audience is a constant meter of the orator.

2. *attrib.*, as *meter box*, *chamber*, *house*, *inspector*, *rent*, *-wheel*.

1882 Worcester *Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Mr. Palmer's Patent 'Meter Boxes. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 July 6/3 The pumps discharge into a 'meter chamber, where the sewage is measured. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/3 Land for 'meter houses and other works. 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 6/4 The 'meter inspectors. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/3 It is fairer to charge a 'meter rent than to charge a higher price for the gas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Meter-wheel, one used in connection with gas and liquid meters and air-carbureting machines.

Hence **Meter v. trans.**, to measure by means of a meter.

1884 *Science* III. 497 The real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by metering both. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 11/4 The oil, waste, water, and general engine-room stores work out to 0.657 penny per unit metered.

Meter (mētā), *sb.* 4 ? *U.S.* Either of two strengthening lines of a seine or gill net.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* [In later Dicts.]

†**Meter**, *sb.* 5 *Obs. rare*°. [? *a. F. dict.*: see MESTIER.] ? Office.

1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F ij, O Priest... Howe muche more thou passet in great authoritie, In meter or order, in office or prebende, So muche loke in verue and maners to ascende. [Orig. *Aspicie quam differis alijs in veste sacerdos, Tantum differre noribis ipse velis*.]

Meter: see METRE¹ and 2.

-meter, in actual use commonly -o-meter, and in some later formations -i-meter, a terminal element in words denoting scientific instruments for automatically measuring something. Many words with this ending, as *barometer*, *hydrometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, were formed in the 17th c., and represent mod.L. forms in -metrum (F. *-mètre*, It. *-metro*). In these early examples the ending is always appended to Gr. noun-stems, or combining forms in -o, and the mod.L. form shows that it was intended to represent the Gr. μέτρον measure (see METRE¹); the formation is irregular, as the Gr. word does not occur in combination with sbs., and would not correctly express the required notion of 'instrument that measures'. In the 18th and 19th c. many additional words were formed with this ending on Greek bases, as *actinometer*, *anemometer*, *chronometer*, *eudiometer*, etc. Near the end of the 18th c. hybrid formations began to be introduced (many of them first occurring in Fr.). In some of these the form of Greek compounds is imitated, as in *gasometer*, *galvanometer*, *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, *pedometer*; in others the combining-vowel *i* of the Latin first element is retained, as in *calorimeter*, *gravimeter*, *densimeter*, *velocimeter*. In some late formations -meter is appended to modern words without any attempt to assimilate the form of the first element to that of a Gr. or Latin combining form, as in *voltanmeter*, *ammeter*. Cf. also the names of electrical measuring instruments mentioned under METER *sb.* 1 b, which might perhaps be more correctly viewed as examples of the suffixed -meter than as examples of the sb. with defining word.

Jocular nonce-words in -ometer have been frequently formed; chiefly in imitation of Sydney Smith's FOOTOMETER, with the sense 'a means of measuring or ascertaining the opinion or prevalent

character of some class of people'; also occasionally in names of imaginary instruments for measuring the amount or degree of something, as in *obscenometer*. Similar hybrid formations have sometimes been adopted as trade names for certain instruments, e.g. *comptometer* [F. *compte* account], a kind of calculating machine, *distance-meter*.

1828 *Athenaeum* 16 Jan. 44/1 We shall be obliged by an account, for our Scientific Report, of the obscenometer by which the 'Stock Board' of the Company are enabled so curiously to apportion the measures of indecency. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 141/2 The member for Birmingham has supplied Parliament with an admirable demotometer, without which it might have been hurried into violent and uncalculated changes, through a total misapprehension of the real state of public feeling. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct. Archdeacon Denison... may be... taken as a kind of clericometer for what is most violent and least sensible in the ecclesiastical world. 1883 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Apr. p. vii. The New Distancemeter. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/5 The comptometer... is a machine specially adapted for subtraction, multiplication and division.

Meterage (mɪ'tɛrɪdʒ). [f. *METER* sb.¹ + -AGE.] a. 'The act of measuring' (Ogilvie 1882). b. 'The measurement itself'. c. 'The price paid for measurement' (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Metera: see *METREZA*.

† **Meterod**. Obs. Also *metrod*. [f. *METE* v.¹ or *MET* sb. + *ROD* sb. Cf. MDu. *meteroede*, Du. *metroede*.] A measuring rod. Also *fig*.

1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xl. 5 The meterodde that he had in his bonde, was six cubites longe and a spanne. 1556 WITHERS *Dict.* (1568) 141/1 A metrod, to measure the land with. 1579 J. JONES *Preservo. Bodie & Soule* l. xli. 92 Measured by the meterod of affection.

† **Metership**. Obs. [f. *METER* sb.¹ + -SHIP.] The office of meter or measurer.

1536 HENRY VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 90 The office of metershippe of lynn cloth and canvas within our Cytie of London. 1547 WROTESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 129 The metershippe of cloth of gould, velvet, silkes, and lynn cloth.

† **Metesel**. Obs. [f. *mete* MEAT sb. + *SEL* SEEL, fitting time.] Meal-time.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 It neghed nere metesel.

† **Meteship**. Obs. Forms: 1 metesype, 3 metisape, 4 metsoip, 4-5 mets(c)hip, metesh(e)-ship, meetship. [OE. *metescepe*, f. *met* MEAT sb.: see -SHIP.] The action of taking food; a repast.

c. 1000 *Lavus Athelstani* vi. c. 8 § 1 (Schmid) Habban þa xii menn heora metesype togædere. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 12 At ferme and at feste and mastwath at liche ladeð metesype. c. 1300 *Cursor* Ml. 745/7 Of his metesip was mesur nan. He wald eate seuen scep him an. c. 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 1256/5 (Göttr.) Quen he suld to meteschip ga. 1398 TREVISIA *Berth.* De P. R. vi. xxiii. (Tollern MS.), Mele and drynke han ordinaunce and respecte to meteship and to festis.

† **Metesome**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *METE* v.¹ + -SOME.] Measurable.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 107 It [the atom] may be metesom by Mathematical measures of the minds making.

† **Metessing**. Obs. Dung (of a hawk). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. iii b. Hir metessing will defowe hir foundement.

Metestick, **metstick**. [f. *METE* v.¹ or *MET* sb. + *STICK* sb.] A stick or staff for measuring. a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1815.) b. *Sc.* 'A wooden instrument or bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot' (Jam.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Metestick*, a staff of a certain length, fixed on a broad board at right angles, in order to... determine the necessary height of a hold, and to level the ballast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 The 'met-stick' paid'd away to suit the size.

Metetherial (mɛt'ɛθiəriəl), a. [f. *META-* + *ETHERIAL*.] (See quot.)

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. 19 *Metetherial*, that which appears to lie after or beyond the ether; the metetherial environment denotes the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists.

Meteward (mɪ'twɔnd). Also 6-7 meat-, 5-7, 9 dial. met-, 7 meet-. [f. *METE* v.¹ or *MET* sb. + *WARD* sb.] A measuring rod. Now dial.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 356/1 Metewarde, idem quod zerde. 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 36 The golden reed is as it were a golden met wonde. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 318 A measure containing the length of a man, which was the met-wand, or measure which the Angell held. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Mar. iv. xx. 355 The Drapers Meteward termed an Ell. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Met-wand*, *Met-wood*, or *Met-yard*, a measuring-rod. A draper's yard-stick.

b. *fig.* A standard of measurement or estimation. *literary*.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* n. (Arb.) 101 A true tockstone, a sure metwand lieth before both their eyes. a. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Time is the common measure of all things, the universal met-wand of the Almighty. 1700 C. NESS *Antid. agst. Armin.* (1827) 8 Measuring supernatural mysteries with the crooked meteward of degenerate reason. 1809-10 COLMAN *Friend* xlii. (1827) 53 The degree of his moral guilt is not the met-wand of his condemnation. 1866 LOWELL *Lessing Prose Wks.* 1890 II. 223 He continually trips and falls flat over his meteward of classical propriety.

Meteyard (mɛt'jɑrd). Also 6 mette-; 6-7 meat(e)-, 5, 9 dial. met-. [f. *METE* v.¹ or *MET* sb. + *YARD* sb.] = *METEWAND*. Now dial.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxvi. (1869) 150 With þe grete met yerde she wolde mesure þat þat she biggeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Leo.* xix. 33 Ye shal not deale wrongously in iudgment, with meteyarde, with weight, with measure. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b. The tailor bath his mette yarde and his measure. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 9 Neither is it the plaine dealing Merchant that is unwilling to haue the weights, or the meteyard brought in place, but he that yseth deceit. 1876 [see *METEWAND*].

b. *fig.* (Cf. *METEWAND* h.)

a. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref. Aijij. The verye worde of god... which is the sure meteyarde and peysefte touchstone that iudgeth and examineth all thynges. 1658 ROWLAND MONTAGU *Theat. Ins. Pref.* It shall suffice us to haue measured the causes by humane capacity and meteyard. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Communi.* Jesus xii. 207 It is what this regenerate Ego desires that becomes the meteyard of what we should do to others.

Meteyne, **Meth**, obs. f. MITTEN, MEAD¹.

Methæmoglobin (mɛθɪm'ɒglɪn). *Chem.* [See *META-* and *HÆMOGLOBIN*.] A derivative of hæmoglobin obtained by the exposure of an aqueous solution of oxyhæmoglobin to the air; called also *Methæmoglobin*. Hence *Methæmoglobinæmia Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], presence of methæmoglobin in the blood. *Methæmoglobinuria Path.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine], presence of methæmoglobin in the urine.

1870 SORBY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* X. 400 Hoppe-Seyler's and Preyer's 'methæmoglobin'. 1888 *Med. News* LIII. 240 The author, in two cases, observed cyanosis, depending upon methæmoglobinæmia. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Methæmoglobinuria*,... *Methæmoglobin*. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 288 The latter [i.e. hæmoglobinuria] is frequently a mixture of hæmoglobin with various derivatives such as methæmoglobin. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 73 The methæmoglobin acid solution.

Methamatic, obs. form of *MATHEMATIC*.

Methane (mɛ'θeɪn). *Chem.* Also -an. [f. *METH* (YL) + -ANE.] Light carburetted hydrogen, methyl hydride or marsh-gas (CH₄), a colourless odourless gas emanating from stagnant pools, volcanoes, petroleum wells, and esp. from coal-seams, in which, mixed with seven or eight parts of air, it forms a violent explosive (cf. *FIRE-DAMP*).

1868 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 178 Methane or Marsh Gas;... Fire-damp.—This gas is but too often found to be abundantly disengaged in coal-mines. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XL. 812 The mean temperatures of explosions with methane, ethane and propane were 660°, 616°, and 547° respectively. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 383 The urine held hydrogen, nitrogen, and probably methane.

Methaniline (mɛθə'nɪlɪn). *Chem.* [f. *METH* (YL) + *ANILINE*.] = *Methylaniline*: see *METHYL*. 1857 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XI. 300. 1881 *Athenaeum* 17 Dec. 819/5 The chlorhydrates of methaniline and other aniline products.

Methanometer (mɛθə'nɒmɪtə). *Mining.* [f. *METHANE* + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented by Monnier (see quot.).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 94 Automatic methanometer, or automatic analyser of fire-damp. [Also, in recent Dicts.]

Methaphesik, -**physick**, obs. f. *METAPHYSIC*.

† **Methe**, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 mēp, 3 mape, mæp, meap, 3-5 mēp, 4-5 metho, 5 meep. [OE. *mēp* fem. = O-Tent. type **mēpi-s* (not found outside Eng.) = Gr. *μητις* counsel, Skr. *māti* measure:—Indogermanic **mēti-s* whence L. *mēliri* to measure; f. root **mē-* (Teut. **mē-*) to measure, whence O-Tent. **mēlō* MEAL sb.²]

1. Measure, proportion, fixed quantity.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxii. 17 gif se fader biȝ him syllan nelle, gilde he þære gistan mæpe. c. 1205 *Lay.* 977 gif we sceoted to heora mæpe [c. 1275 mæpe] þat biȝ ure imone deað. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 6 þou salt... gif vs drink in teres in meth [Vulg. in mensura].

2. Moderation, temperance.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume mēde þenne þu almesse makest. a. 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Mi þridde suster meað speked of þe middil sti bituhhe riht. c. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 440 The seuenth vertu and the laste is methic or methfulness.—*Temperancia*.

3. Respect, consideration; kindness.

c. 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 25 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 338 Ælc cristen man al mycele þearf þæt he on þam gilde mycle mæpe wite. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2498 Alle he fellen him þor to fot, to heðen mēde and bedden oc. a. 1330 in Wright *Lyric P.* 103 ȝef ich the huere to mucche meth, Thou wilt me bringe to helle deth. c. 1320 *Castl. Love* 318 Heo him duden in prisun of deþ. And pynede him sore wiþ-outen mēp. 13... *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. new.* Spr. LXXXI. 102/315 But þer as God, ful of mēp, fleith to Egipte from his deþ [etc.]. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 816 All... on knese fallis, And in his mercy & meth mekely þaim put.

4. Modesty, gentleness.

c. 1255 *Knave Thysel* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 With þi maistrice nidel þi mēp for vche mon outi hym self to knowe. c. 1325 *Met. Hom.* 107 And Mari ledd hir lif with meth. In a town that hitte Nazareth. 13... *Met. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. new.* Spr. LVII. 269 But heo hedde Meth, as worshipful wyf, for heo nas not to hasty. c. 1375 *Cursor Ml.* 7858 (Fairf.) Of him come lesse meke of meth. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 157 Amos spak with mylde meth.

† **Methe**, a. Obs. Cf. MYTH a. [? From the attr. use of prec.] Gentle, courteous.

a. 1300 *Cursor Ml.* 10152 Elizabeth, An hali leuedi mild and meth, þat spused was to zachari. a. 1440 *St. John Evang.* (Thornton MS.) 57 Thou was meth and meke as maydene for nyilde.

† **Methe**, v. Obs. [OE. *mēðian*, f. *METHE* sb.¹] 1. *trans.* To spare, have mercy upon. (In OE. with dative.)

c. 1000 *Wulfstan Hom.* 59/17 He sylð arleasnyss þæt he ne arize ne eac ne mæðize his underþeodum ne his gelicum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1046 Quad god, 'find ic ðor ten or mo, ic sal mēðen ðe stede for ðo'.

2. To moderate, regulate, temper.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðet foremeste is riht medeme mel þe man þe hit mēðed riht þe suoced aled gestinge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 139 He... mēðede þo his lifstode swa þæt he becume lich to swiche wilke. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 13615 ȝyf þey hem self coupe haue mēþed & als fer strokes coupe haue leþed... Gret prowesse of þem had ben told.

Methe, variant of *MATHE*, MEAD sb.¹

† **Methful**, a. Obs. [OE. *mēthfull*: see *METHE* sb. and -FUL.] Moderate; gentle.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 236 *Humana* mæðfull oððe mennisclic. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Inoub mæðful ich am, þæt hidde so lute. a. 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Mæðful in alles cannes este. a. 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 130 A miht mæðful mai, that oust hath cast from cares colde. 13... *Mhor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* l. 557 Drink þat þou be mæðful, And byue in hele god. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 112 He was a man methfull, suttell, & stalwarth.

Hence † *Methfully* a. and *adv.*, moderate (ly); † *Methfulness*, moderation.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Non ancre ne ouh forto nimen buete gnedeliche [MS. C. mæðfulliche] þæt hire to needed. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 7 Loke, methfullike [mensurabiles] mi daies set þou. 1357 *Methfulness* [see *METHE* sb. 2].

† **Methful**, a. Obs. In 3 methful. [f. OE. *mēðe* weary + -FUL.] Weary.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 5, I am methful, for i slepe.

Methglin (mɛθ'glɪn). Obs. exc. *Hist.* and dial. Forms: 6 methglen, -eghelen, -line, -lem, 6-7 metheglen, -lyn, 7 mathglin, methglings, (methgelen); 6- methglin. [a. Welsh *meddyglyn*, f. *meddyg* healing, medicinal (ad. L. *medicus*) + *lyn* liquor.] A spiced or medicated variety of mead, originally peculiar to Wales.

1533 *Evoyr Cast. Helthe* (1547) 36 Methglyn, whiche is moste used in Wales, by reason of houte herbes boyled with hony, is hotter than meade. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 207 (1577) 117 We have good-aile, breg, metheghelen, syder, and perry. 1568-70 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz.* Age (1887) 245 A Cupp of methglen. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 41 If Rosemary, Hyssop, Time, Orgaine, and Sage, be first well boyled in the water, wherof you make the Methglin, it will be the better. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* x. Xij, Methglen is the more generous or stronger Hydromel, being vint Mede as Vinum to Lora. 1633 ROWLEY *Watch at Midnight* ii. 1, Some methglings, the wine of Wales. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 25 July, I drinking no wine, had methglen for the King's own drinking. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 49 The Method of Brewing with Honey, for Mead, Methglin [etc.].

attrib. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 105 Cambria's old methglen demon Breathed against our rushing tide.

Hence *Methglinist* *notice-wd.*, a brewer of methglin.

1665 SIR J. MENNIS *Musarum Del.* 29 While there's a Cider-man Or a Methglenist, I do forswear to sup Of wicked Sack.

Methel: see *METEL*.

† **Methelless**, a. Obs. [OE. *mēþlēas*: see *METHE* sb. and -LESS.] Immoderate.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 516 Ða het Martinus ða mæðleas fugelaz ðæs firoðes ȝeswican. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 ȝif he is mēðleas, leued him þe wurse. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 273 Pose wern men mēþelez & masty on vrpe.

† **Methely**, a. Obs. [OE. *mēþelic*: see *METHE* sb. and -LY¹.] Moderate, proper, suitable.

958 *Will* in *Thorpe Charter* 509 gif hwile forwyrht man biowan ȝescece, þio se þingad swa hit medic so þe þes geltes mēde. a. 1035 *Cnut's Secular Law* c. 71 (Lieberm.) Beon þa herceȝata... swa hit mæðlic is. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Medelicche eting and drinking aȝen to temien þe lichames orguil.

b. Of medium stature. (Cf. *MEETLY* a.)

c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 98 Meyler was a man... of body, somdel more than methlych, ful stalwarth, wel I-brested.

† **Methely**, *adv.* Obs. [OE. *mēþlice*, f. prec.: see -LY².] Moderately, temperately; meekly.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 236 *Humana* mæðlice oððe mennisclic. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 113 Ðu mæðlike spac ðis em. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 76 His maner was euer-more to hold hym methelyche.

Methene (mɛ'θeɪn). *Chem.* [f. *METH* (YL) + -ENE.] = *METHYLENE*. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Methenyl (mɛ'θeɪnɪl). *Chem.* [f. *METHENE* + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical CH; usually attrib.

1868 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 557 Methenyl chloride (chloroform).

Methephisike, obs. form of *METAPHYSIC*.

Mether, variant of *MADDER* sb.², *Anglo-Irish*.

1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 297 The mether was square, and not round... and to drink out of it was no easy task.

Metherinx, variant of *MEDBRINACS* Obs.

Methide (mɛ'θeɪd). *Chem.* [f. *METH* (YL) + -IDE.] A combination of methyl with a metal.

1863 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 556 Zinc methide. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 933 Mercuric methide.

Methinks (mɪθɪŋks), *impers. v.* Now arch. and poet. Pa. t. methought (mɪθɔ:t). Forms: see below and cf. THINK v.1 [OE. *mē þyncþ* (pa. t. *mē þūhte*), where *mē* is dative, and *þyncþ* the 3 pers. sing. of *þyncan* to seem: see THINK v.1.]

As THINK v.1 did not, exc. in this phrase, survive beyond the 14th c., and had no very wide currency after 1250, the syntax of *methinks* became obscure. Hence it underwent various alterations of form. The verb being supposed to be THINK v.2, it followed that it ought to be in the first person; hence the form *me think*, in which probably the pronoun was still correctly apprehended as a dative. In the 16-17th c. there occur the forms *my think*, *my thought*, which are attempts to obtain a normal syntax by taking *think*, *thought*, as sbs. The curious form *methoughts*, used in the 17th and the first half of the 18th c., prob. owes its *s* to the analogy of the present tense *methinks*.]

It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

1. Present tense. † a. methinketh.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Me þincð þæt hit hæbbe gehot sume swiðe leaslice mærcðe. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 5 Vnnet lif ic hit babbe ileed, and 3et me þingþ ilede. 1330 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 95 With such gladnesse I daunce and skippe, Me thenkth I touche noght the flor. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 And yet methinkyth it were pete that my werk were hatyd for me. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 There is a Hopper (mee thinketh) out the toppie of the Oast. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* 1. 439 Me thinketh this motiue should not be without effect.

† Substantive use. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. iv. § 2 When they opposed their *Me thinketh* vnto the orders of the Church of England.

b. methinks.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 103b, Nor me thinks that there resteth other to do vnto then certaine general rules. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 16 Methinkes you are sadder. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) 11. 76 'Tis methinks an unpleasant business. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 r 5 Respect to all kind of Superiours is founded methinks upon Instinct. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aueid.* *Paint.* (1786) IV. 281 Methinks a strait canal is as rational at least as a meandering bridge. 1803 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1899) 119 Methinks a person of delicate individuality... could never endure to lie buried near Shakespeare. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xciii. 1 Lightly methinks I reckon if Caesar smile not upon me.

† γ. methink.

a 1300 *Cursor* Al. 16332 (Cott.) Me thinc it es noght sua. 13. *Guy R.* (A.) 616, & he wald me so o loue 3eme, Me þenke y no myst it him nouzt werne. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 385 I in war resone, me think, yhe suld half part. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. negst.* *Pest.* (1888) 19 Me think I see two men in long gounes with short bearded at the gates. 1659 GERTL *Calling* v. x. So dismal a consequent, as, methink, should like Lot's wife, remain a perpetual monument to deter others.

† δ. my think(s).

1530 CHOMIE in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* 111. App. x. 20 And my think that this manner of praying dooth not dysanuln, purgatory. a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* ii. iii, My thinks a gentleman should keepe his word.

2. Past tense. a. methought.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 And 3if ic nadde, me ðuhte þæt hit nas naht wel betowen, 3ar ic hit idon hadde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor* Al. 8771 (Gott.) Me thoght [Cotton me thoght] to night on þis-kyu wise, Pat we war bath in paradise. c 1400 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 343 Me thought he was gaily dysgyssyd at that fest. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude.* vii. 13 Me thoughte a baken barlye lofe came rollinge downe to y^e boost of y^e Madiantes. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus.* *Tri.*, etc. (1656) 309, I dream'd thus. Methought I was at a friends house in the rode betwixt London and Scotland. 1711 FORD *Temp.* *Fame* 498 While thus I stood... One came, methought, and whisper'd in my ear. 1832 TENNYSON *Dreams* *Fair Wom.* xiv, At last methought that I had wander'd far In an old wood. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Spanish & Germ.* 48 Methought my days were ended.

† β. methoughts.

1591 SHAKS. *Rich.* 111. i. iv. 9. Me thoughts that I had broken from the Tower. 1620 WORTON *Lt. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 413 The draught of a Landskip on a piece of paper, me thoughts masterly done. 1711 AOSION *Spect.* No. 63 r 3 Methoughts I was transported into a Country that was filled with Prodiges. 1751 FEMALE *Foundling* I. 30 The inward Satisfaction which I felt, had spread in my Eyes I know not what of melting and passionate, which methoughts I had never before observed.

† γ. my thought.

a 1300 [see a]. 1503 HAWES *Examp.* *Prov.* iv. 3 My thought it was an heuently syght. 1621 LAOT M. WROTH *Urania* 435 Then my thought I saw he had commission.

Methionic (mɛθɪˈɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [*f.* METHYL + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur: see -ic.] *Methioniac acid*, a disulpho-acid obtained from aniline. Hence *Methionate* (mɛθɪˈɒnɪt), a salt of methioniac acid.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 779 Two other acids of this class have been obtained, methioniac acid... and althoniac acid. 1853 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* VI. 111. 435 Evaporating the filtrate till it begins to deposit needles of methionate of baryta. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. v. § 2 (ed. 2) 310 The first compound upon this list [disulpho-methioniac acid] is identical with Liebig's methioniac acid.

† **Methium**. *Obs.* Some kind of drug.

1620 [see KERNES 1].

Method (məˈθɒd), *sb.* [*a. F. methode* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *method-us*, a Gr. *μεθόδος* pursuit of knowledge, mode of investigation, also as a term in Medicine (see below); *f.* *μετα-* META- + *ὁδός* way.

The word is now common to all Rom. and Teut. langs. (It. *metodo*, Sp. *método*, G. *methode*, etc.) with approximating the same senses as in Eng. The sense of 'systematic arrangement' (branch II below) is foreign to Greek: it

was developed through the special application of L. *method-us* by some logicians of the 16th c. (see sense 4.)]

I. Procedure for attaining an object.

† 1. *Med.* The regular, systematic treatment proper for the cure of a specific disease. *Obs.*

(Now merged in sense 3, where see quotes. 1725, 1800, 1887.) 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Temp.* 2 A iii, Euery kynde of dyscease hath his owne Methode. 1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 21 b, The Methode of curing compounde tumors against nature. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Alan* Epist. A iv, Then did I clearly see, how that to write Methodes or means to cure the affected partes of the body... might [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Method*,... that part of Physick whereby, remedies are found out by the Indications for the Restoration of Health.

Fig. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. i. § 1 To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth... and the method of curing it. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 38 Let such persons... not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle methods.

b. *Hist.* The system of medicine practised by the 'methodics' or 'methodists'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Temp.* 2 D iv, That is the maner to beale by Methode... yf it be that Methode is an vnyuersal way. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 Thessalus [quar.] He reduced Physicke into a Method: and from him descended the sect called Methodici. a 1790 W. CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Med.* Wks. 1828 I. 383 This easy plan was, by way of eminence called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics.

2. A special form of procedure adopted in any branch of mental activity, whether for the purpose of teaching and exposition, or for that of investigation and inquiry.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* iv. 8 And Plato called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the truetb known. 1604 R. CAWOOREY *Table Alph.* *Method*, an order, or ready way to teach, or doo any thing. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 4 Knowledge... ought to be delivered and intimated, if it were possible, in the same method wherein it was invented. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 The same method is necessarily to be follow'd in all discreet teaching. a 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 254 He has of Knowledge the true Method shewn, To rise to Truths abstruse, from Truths well-known. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 56 The method of division here pursued. 1852 J. CURVEN (title) *The Pupil's Manual of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method* of teaching to sing. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 55 Mental science does not differ from physical in its methods. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 The theses of Parmenides are expressly said to follow the method of Zeno. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 18 It is a distinct property of the Comparative Method of investigation to abate national prejudices. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th c. i. § 30 1. 30 Hume... agrees with Descartes... in pursuing the simple introspective method. 1879 LUBNOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 139 The methods of archaeological investigation are as trustworthy as those of any natural science.

† b. The rules and practice proper to a particular art. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Aug, The intention being to reduce that art [sc. ship-building] to as certain a method as any other part of architecture.

c. In the names of certain specific procedures in mathematics and experimental science.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* lxxiii. 280 The Method of Exhaustions. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 318 Another Method of Approximation, by Mr. Isaac Newton. 1728-19 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 923 A letter of M. l'Abbé Conti... concerning the dispute about the invention of the Method of Fluxions, or Differential Method. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Method, methodus*, is more particularly used in mathematics for divers particular processes for solving problems.—In this sense we say *Method of exhaustions*, *Method of fluxions*, *Method of tangents*. 1838 DE MORGAN *Th. Probab.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1841) II. 451 The method of correction known by the name of that of *least squares*... was proposed by Legendre in 1806. 1843 MILL *Logic* vi. viii, Of the Four Methods of Experimental Inquiry. *Ibid.* vi. xi, Of the Deductive Method.

d. In the title of treatises of instruction in an art or science.

1686 (title) A new and easie Method to learn to sing by book, etc. 1758 NUGENT (title) A new Method of learning with Facility the Latin Tongue. 1824 TENNYSON *Amphion* 79 They read Botanic Treatises, And Works on Gardening thro' there, And Methods of transplanting trees To look as if they grew there.

3. In wider sense: A way of doing anything, esp. according to a defined and regular plan; a mode of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 34 If you will jest with me, know my aspect, And fashion your demeanor to my looks, Or I will beat this method in your scone. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 7 Madam, me thinks if you did loue him deerly, You do not had the method, to enforce The like from him. 1602 [f. COOKE] *How a man may choose good wife* B 31, I will prescribe a methode How thou shalt win bir without all peradventure. 1606 BARROW *Euclid* i. ix. *Coroll.* The method of cutting angles. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 42 The Hen did walk in a fourfold Method towards her Chickens. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 339 He did very often assure me he was against all violent methods, and all persecution for conscience sake. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 336 The old Man began to ask me, if he should put me in a Method to make my Claim to my Plantation. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 262 This is the only Method to be continued while the Symptoms are not extremely dangerous. 1761 GRAY *Sketch* A Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune, He had not the method of making a fortune. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 In our work, it was performed in the following method. 1800 *Med. Trak.* IV. 494 Mr. P. was delighted to hear that I thought a cure was not impracticable, and laboured ardently to persuade me to inform him of the method I should use. 1800 tr. *Lugrange's Chem.* I. 365 Scheele has given two methods for obtaining this

acid. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. vii, This is the usual method, but not mine—My way is to begin with the beginning. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. (1899) 256 There are two methods of observing the time of transit over a wire, one called the eye and ear method, the other the galvanic method. 1874 NICKLETHWAITE *Mad. Par. Churches* 200 A perfect method of warming churches has yet to be invented. 1887 *Brit. Med. Trak.* 26 Feb. 448/2 Benefit from this line of treatment must not be expected immediately, and the method should be persevered with for at least some months.

† b. A scheme, plan of action. *Obs.*

1704 J. TRAPP *Abram-Hild* i. i. 319 All my Designs and Methods still were cross'd.

† c. A mode (of employment). *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 r 1 Sixteen hundred Children, including Males and Females, put out to Methods of Industry.

d. In generalized use: The methods of procedure in any department, considered as the object of a branch of study; esp. with reference to teaching. Cf. sense 6.

1848 W. ROSS (title) *The Teacher's Manual of Method*; or general principles of teaching and school-keeping. 1879 A. PARK (title) *A Manual of Method for Pupil-Teachers and Assistant Masters*.

II. Systematic arrangement, order.

4. A branch of Logic or Rhetoric which teaches how to arrange thoughts and topics for investigation, exposition, or literary composition.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* E iv b, The maner of handling a single Question, and the readie waie howe to teachne and sette forth any thyng plainlie, and in order, as it should be, in latine Methodus. *Ibid.* K ij, We spake before of a methode, or directe order to be used in all our doings. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. 1. 7 Methode bath only to deale with the ordering and setting of many axioms. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 2 Methode bath bene placed, and that not amisse in Logicke, as a part of Iudgement; For as the Doctrine of Syllogismes comprehendeth the rules of Iudgement vpon that which is inuented. So the Doctrine of Methode containeth the rules of Iudgement vpon that which is to be deduced. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 1630 261 To this body [the art of Logic] have they not improperly added the doctrine of Methods as a necessary limbe thereof. a 1679 HOBBS *Rich.* (1681) 1 We see that all men naturally are able in some sort to accuse and excuse: Some by chance; but some by method. This method may be discovered: and to discover Method is all one with teaching an Art. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 7. 46 Their Children were instructed early in the Rules of Method. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. i, In Logic... Method is the disposition of a variety of thoughts on any subject, in such order as may best serve to find out unknown truths. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvi. § 1 note, The particular uses of method are various: but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* 1. 3 Method is the art of disposing a train of arguments in a proper order, to investigate either the truth or falsity of a proposition, or to demonstrate it to others when it has been found out. 1849 ABT. THOMSON *Laus Th.* (ed. 2) 95 *Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. 1890 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiv. 201 Method is... defined as consisting in such a disposition of the parts of a discourse that the whole may be most easily intelligible.

5. Orderly arrangement of ideas and topics in thinking or writing; orderliness and sequence of thought or expression.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 They [certain writers] observe no order or Methode in their teaching. 1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 223 To me, that am desirous to follow some order, and methode of discourse, the generall must alwayes go before the particular. 1592 WARKNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxv. (1612) 171 Though his words lackt methode, yett they moued. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 208 Though this be madness, Yet there is a Method int'. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. 111. 39 Method and order, as it is the mother of memory, so it is a singular friend to a cleare understanding. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxx. 184 Unless we shall think there needs no method in the study of the Politiques. 1709 FORD *Ecrit.* 654 Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us, into sense. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 85 r 17 Method is the excellence of writing, and unconstraint the grace of conversation. a 1834 COLEMAN *On Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. Introd. 2 The total absence of Method renders thinking impracticable. 1824 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 1. 33 His very method... consists in a contempt of all I. 1880 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* XI. 362 He sought to give to the allegorical interpretation a greater method.

6. The order and arrangement observed in framing a particular discourse or literary composition; an author's design or plan.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 13 *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. 1594 — *Rich.* III. i. ii. 116 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes, And fall something into a slower method. 1596 SPENSER *Starke Let.* Wks. (Globe) 609/2 Tell them then, I pray you, in the same order that you have now rehearsed them; for the matter it self offereth methode then this which the very matter it self offereth. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mfrs. Pref.* As for the methode of the booke, although it be not such as may in euery point satisfy the curiositie of Dicothomists: yet is it such as I thought most conuenient for the capacite of the learner. 1622 WITHER *Fair Vrine* C 2 b, If my Methode they delect, Let them know, Love is not tide In his free Discourse, ride. Let them know, Love is Arts-men vse. 1653 II. MORE to chuse Such strict rules as Arts-men vse. 1653 II. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xii. (1712) 226, I had here ended all my Stories, were I not tempted by that remarkable one in Bodinus to out-run my method. 1766 LONDON & WISE *Rev'd Gardner* I. Pref. A j b, The first of these Books was... persued by several ingenious Gentlemen, who liking the Method of it, were desirous to have it translated. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 279 What's that which brings contempt

upon a hook, And him who writes it, though the style be neat, The method clear, and argument exact?

† b. A regular, systematic arrangement of literary materials; a methodical exposition. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. ii. (Arb.) 21 If Poesie be now an Art, . . . yet were none, vntill by studious persons fashioned and reduced into a method of rules and precepts. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 6 The delivrie of knowledge in Aphorismes, or in Methodes; wherein we may observe that it hath bene too much taken into Custome, out of a fewe Axiomes or Observations, vpon any Subiecte, to make a solemne, and formall Art; filling it with some Discourses, and illustrating it with Examples; and digesting it into a sensible Methode. But the writing in Aphorismes hath manye excellent vertues, whereto the writing in Methode doth not approach. *Ibid.* § 7. 1611 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. 7 Cutting off the superfluities of the lawes, and digesting them into some order and method. 1680 (title) A brief Method of the Law. Being an exact alphabetical disposition of all the heads necessary for a perfect Commonplace. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Reti'd Gardner* i. Pref. Aij, Several gentlemen would often have ask'd us Questions relating to our Profession, but were at a Loss how to form them into a Method, and word them so that we might rightly understand what they meant. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Govt. Petit.* Prelim. Expl. p. v. In the disposition made of the matter of the original draft, a method . . . has been given to it.

† c. The scheme or summary of the contents of a book, set forth in a table. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 243 *Ol.* In his bosome, In what chapter of his bosome? *Vio.* To answer by the method in the first of his hart. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1614) B. The Method. First of Marriage, and the effect thereof, children. Then of his contrarie, Lust; then [etc.]. 1652 NEEHOM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 And with these wee shall now begin; for the Method of the second Book is more conveniently put there before it.

7. In wider sense: Orderliness and regularity in doing anything; the habit of acting according to plan and order.

1611 BEAUME & FL. *King & no K.* v. iv. There is a method in mans wickedness. It grows vp by degrees. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 33 That so putting the Houses into some method and order of their future debate, they would be more easily regulated than if they were in the beginning left to that liberty which they naturally affected. 1714 SWIFT *Pers. St. Affairs* p. 2 After which I know no Talents necessary besides Method and Skill in the common forms of business. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiv. (cont.) 125 But early hours, and method, and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 231/2 No man ever gave himself up more entirely to any object, or prosecuted it . . . with . . . more method and skillful management.

† 8. A particular state of orderly arrangement; a disposition of things according to a regular plan or design. *Obs.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronati* 1. (1640) C. A small wound Ith' head, may spoyle the method of his haire. 1677 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 561, I am frequent with Mr. Fisher and our Counsell, having put all things into the best method for an hearing. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 The king was beginning to put things in great method, in his revenue, in his troops [etc.]. 1716 AARON *Drumner* iv. I, I would have all the knives and forks . . . laid in a method. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiv. (cont.) 125 All is in such a method, that it seems impossible for the meanest servants to mistake their duty.

9. *Nat. Hist.* A system; scheme of classification. Now most naturally interpreted as short for 'method of classification', which would commonly be apprehended as an instance of sense 2 or 3. Of the difference between 'system' and 'method', contradictory accounts were formerly given: see *quots.*

1826 KIRBY & SV. *Entomol.* IV. 355 *Method and System* . . . have often been . . . used indifferently to signify the same thing. . . . But if we consider their real meaning, a *Method* should signify an *Artificial*, and a *System* a *Natural* arrangement of objects. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Method* . . . 3. Classification; . . . as, . . . the method of Ray; the Linnean method. . . . A distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate. . . . Thus we say, the *natural method*, and the *artificial* or *sexual system* of Linnaeus. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Chivier's Anim. Kingd.* 4 This scaffolding of divisions, the superior of which contain the inferior, is called a *method*.

III. 10. *Comb.*: † *method-monger*, a contemptuous term for one who deals in logical 'method'; in *quot.* 1647 with a play on Gr. *μεθοδία* (rendered 'wiles' in the Revised Version of 1881).

1617 DORNE *Serm.* Luke xxiii. 40 (1661) III. 5 We steal our Learning if we . . . deale upon Rhapsoders, and Common placers, and Method-mongers. 1647 TRAFY *Comm. Eph.* iv. 14 The devil and his disciples are notable method-mongers, so as to deceive, if it were possible, the very elect. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Such are our systematical Method-mongers, blundering in their Dichotomies after the way of Ramus or Keckerman.

† *Method*, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sō.*] *trans.* To methodize, arrange.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii. 547 He [the Devil] is able . . . so to method and contrive his devices, that [etc.].

Methodes, variant form of *METHODY*.

† *Methodian*. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sō.* + *-IAN*.] = *METHODIST* 1.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. ii. 10 The Empericke trusting to experience alone without reason, and the methodian unto the abuse of right reason.

Methodic (mɪˈpɛdɪk), a. and sō. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6-yke. [ad. late L. *methodicus*, a.

Gr. *μεθοδικός*, f. *μέθοδος* METHOD: see -IC and cf. F. *methodique* (16th c.).] A. *adj.*

† 1. The distinctive epithet of one of the three ancient schools of physicians, holding views intermediate between those of the Dogmatic and the Empiric school.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B iv. After the sentence of the Methodique secte. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. viii. 266 Thessalus, the Head of the Methodic Sect in the Reign of Nero. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 1 Every animal body, according to the methodic physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality; continually declining towards disease and death.

2. = *METHODICAL* a. in various senses: pertaining to method; constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; rarely of persons, observant of method, characterized by regularity of procedure.

1620 K. JAMES *Let. to Bacon* 16 Oct. in *Resuscitatio* (1657) ii. 83 You could not have made choice of a Subject more hefiting . . . your universal, and Methodick, Knowledge. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 137 Some native and methodic powers, and springs of motion in things. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. x. 104 There is no piece of Pagan Oratorie so methodic and harmonious, as sacred Scriptures. 1729 T. COOKE *Taltr.* etc. 120 When was I known basely to court the Schools, Or not to rail at dull Methodic Fools. 1789 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 17 The nation which . . . by methodic study and science of destruction, had crushed all the surrounding nationalities. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Pauntlerbury* x. It was as unlike the methodic old lawyer to be agitated . . . as it was to be late.

B. *sō.*

1. *Hist.* A physician of the 'methodic' school; = *METHODIST* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 G j, That is to wyt the indicacyon y^e is taken of the myghtynes of the dysae, which the Methodiques only haue nat. left . . . but also dyuers of the racyonales, & Emperykes. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* i. 1 The Methodick practicing in Physick hath, First, a knowledge of the Disease: next, foretelleth the event of it: and last, goeth about to cure the same. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) i. 25 Themison, founded a new sect called the Methodics. a 1790 W. CULLEN *Hist. Med.* Wks. 1828 I. 383 This easy plan was . . . called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics. 1864 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* VI. 385/2 During the greater part of the first two centuries of our era, the Methodics were the preponderating medical sect.

2. *pl.* The science of method; methodology. (*Ogilvie* 1882, and later Dicts.)

Webster 1864 has the sing. in this sense.

Methodical (mɪˈpɛdɪkəl), a. [f. late L. *methodicus*: see *prec.* and *-ICAL*.]

1. *Hist.* = *METHODIST* a. 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 The Empericke medicaments which the Methodicall Physicians doe so disdain. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 50 Though a great wise man compared a man that wanted Science, and had Experience, to an Emperyck Physician; and the learned man to the Methodicall; yet hee was deceived in the comparison. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Methodists*, Galen . . . scrupled not to assert, that the *methodic heresy* ruined every thing that was good in the art [of medicine]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 192 That . . . medical sect which was termed the empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

2. Characterized by method or order; constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; arranged or disposed with order or regularity.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* h j, There are other (very many) Methodicall Artes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 23 Yet Moves . . . condescends in this place to such a Methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequently, as in no place of the whole Law more. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. ii. Then they hate to hear a fellow in Church preach methodical Nonsense, with a Firsielly, Secondly, and Thirdly. 1721 AARON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 2, I fell insensibly into a kind of Methodical Dream, which disposed all my Contemplations into a Vision or Allegory. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 99 This is to be a methodical discourse. 1903 *Expositor* May 390 Methodical directions for the management of missions were not bequeathed by the Lord to his disciples.

b. Of material things: Arranged in a neat or orderly manner. *rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. Gad § 15. 79 No methodicall monument but this hurdle of stones was fittest for such a causer of confusion [Abraham]. 1904 *Union Mag.* Jan. 5/2 He always wore a tightly buttoned up frock-coat . . . and a methodical black necktie.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Acting with or observant of method or order.

1664 PERVS *Diary* 29 Feb. I find him a most exact and methodical man. 1706 ADONSON *Rosamond* i. ii, Let me appear, Great sir, I pray Methodical in what I say. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* Angler ¶ 13 The English are methodical even in their recreations. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i, Small . . . neat, methodical, and buxom was Miss Peacher. 1875 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxvii. 289 Unconscious selection acts more powerfully than methodical selection.

Hence *Methodicality*, *rare*, the property of being methodical.

1861 Temple Bar II. 549 You can see the methodicality of these folks in every thread of their clothes.

Methodically (mɪˈpɛdɪkəli), adv. [f. *METHODICAL* a. + *-LY*.] In a methodical manner; in accordance with a prescribed method; with method or regularity.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c iv, You may Methodically regis-

ter the whole. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* c. A Stock of learning, methodically digested and fitted to his use. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 3 Great pains have been taken to class mineral waters methodically. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ.* Sing. (1771) 61, I dressed the Patient methodically. 1850 C. BARNES *Assoc. Princ.* i. 26 An apartment . . . fitted up with forms and desks methodically arranged. 1890 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 The Lord Chancellor or some other authority should methodically inquire into these differences.

Methodicalness. [f. *METHODICAL* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being methodical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 139 A mere fortuitous and temerarious nature, devoid of all order and methodicalness. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 27 Tapper writes with great Methodicalness and Easiness.

Methodism (mɛˈpɛdɪzəm). [f. METHOD *sō.* + *-ISM*, after next.]

1. The system of religious doctrine, practice, and organization characteristic of Methodists.

1729 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) i. 223 The true old Christianity, which, under the new name of Methodism, is now also everywhere spoken against. 1768 WHITEFIELD *Let. to Dr. Durrill* Wks. 1771 IV. 328 If you should desire . . . a definition of Methodism itself, you may easily be gratified. It is no more nor less than 'faith working by love'. 'A holy method of living and dying to the glory of God'. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 190 An honest, ignorant good man, entirely given-up to Methodism.

2. Adherence to fixed methods; excessive regard for methods.

1856 CHAMBL. *Frnt.* V. 178 The Somerset House gentlemen usually introduce their official methodism at home. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 67 Such a formal methodism of conduct springs from narrowness. 1881 LIDBON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XX. 98/1 When . . . habit is merely the surviving methodism or the skeleton of a life which is no more. 1885 T. P. O'CONNOR *Gladstone's Ho. Comm.* 59 Sir Stafford Northcote's dull . . . methodism of words and thought.

Methodist (mɛˈpɛdist). [ad. mod. L. *methodista*: see METHOD *sō.* and *-IST*. Cf. F. *methodiste*.]

1. *Hist.* A physician of the 'methodic' school. (See *METHODIC* a. 1.) In the 17th c. sometimes applied to the regular or orthodox medical practitioners of the day, in contradistinction to those who favoured the use of new remedies.

According to Celsus, the members of this school (called in Latin *methodici*, in Gr. *μεθοδικοί*) differed from the Dogmatic school in basing their treatment not on principles deduced from a classification of diseases according to their origin, but on the theory that morbid conditions consisted either in 'looseness', 'tightness', or a mixture between the two (*fluxus*, *strictus*, *mixture*), each of the three states having its appropriate set of remedies. The founder of the school was Themison, about A.D. 100.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* v. i, As many more, As methodist Muscus killd with Helleboie. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 44 The inexpert physician, I mean Emperyckal, as also the methodist or dogmatist. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* II. (1734) 227 The true Foundation of the Distinction between . . . the strait and loose of the ancient Methodists. 1845 F. AARON tr. *Egineta* II. xxxix. Comm. I. 293 Soranus, the great master of the Methodists.

fig. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* tv. iii. v. § 2 All of us have some other or tender part of our souls which we cannot endure should be ungently touched; Every man must be his own methodist to find them out.

2. One who is skilled in, or attaches importance to, method; one who follows a (specified) method. *Now rare.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* 110 The finest Methodists, according to Aristotles golden rule of artificiall Boundes, condemne Geometricall preceptes in Arithmetique, or Arithmeticall preceptes in Geometrie, as irregular, and abusive. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAIN *Diatribe* 79 Aristotles . . . was too good a Methodist, and Logician to confound the limits and boundaries of Arts. 1649 RICHARDSON *Serm.* xx. (1672) i. 394 He teacheth us how we shall fear *not method*, to be perfect Methodists in Fear, and that we misplace not our fear. 1659 J. SEVEN *Things New & Old* 161 Our . . . plain pack-staffe Methodists, who esteem of all flowers of Rhetorick in Sermons, no better then stinking weeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Methodist*, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical. 1802 BEAUFORT *Hygeia* 1. 87 What are these methodists in meat and drink, whom we are all so justly averse to the idea of resembling? 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. lxv. 95 But some, who are still better methodists . . . divide each side of the paper into two columns. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 121 They . . . despite the cut-and-dried programme of the methodist . . . prefer to wander of their own free will.

b. *Nat. Hist.* One who classifies or arranges according to a particular method or scheme. Also, in Kirby's use, an advocate of an artificial in preference to a natural method of classification.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Methodists*, . . . persons who have . . . bestowed their labours upon the disposition and arrangement of plants. 1774 GLOSS. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. xxxvi. 291 The methodists in natural history. 1826 KIRBY & SV. *Entomol.* IV. 356 Under this view system-makers would be divided into two classes—the Methodists and Systematists. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 276 Several systematists referring it [the genus *Hemicircus*] to the *Motacillidae*, while other methodists . . . placed it next to *Cinclus*.

3. *Ecl.* † a. One who advocates a particular 'method' or system of theological belief; applied esp. to the Amyraldists or Semi-Arminians. *Obs.*

1692 R. TRAILL *Set. Writ.* (1845) 167 The new methodists about the grace of God had too great an increase in the French churches. (1702 L. MATHER in C. Mather *Diagn. Chr.* (1702) IV. 132 Parum aut nihil asserunt Amyraldisiz, quos Novatores & Methodistas vocant.)

b. The name given in the 17th c. to a class of Roman Catholic apologists.

1686 WAKE *Def. Exposition* 85, I was willing to hope, that, such a peaceable Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England might... have been received with the same civility by them, as that of the Church of Rome was by us; and that our new Methodists had not so wholly studied the palliating part of their Master, as not [etc.]. 1765 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. 11. i. xv. This new species of polemic doctors were called Methodists, and the most eminent of them arose in France. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1863 The Jesuits were the first to give systematic representations of the method of polemics; hence they were called 'Methodists'.

4. a. Originally, a term applied to the members of a religious society (nicknamed 'the Holy Club'), established at Oxford in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and other members of the University, having for its object the promotion of piety and morality; subsequently applied to those who took part in or sympathized with the evangelistic movement led by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. b. In later use, a member or adherent of any one of a number of religious bodies or denominations which originated directly or indirectly from the labours of the Wesleys and Whitefield.

In England, the designation belongs especially to the members and adherents of the Wesleyan-Methodist Society founded by John Wesley, and of the various other bodies that have proceeded from it or from each other by succession, as the New Connexion Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the United Methodist Free Church, and others. All these bodies accept in the main the Arminian theology of Wesley, and in nearly all of them the ministers (called 'travelling preachers') change their place of abode after a certain period (usually three years). In the U. S. the most influential body of Methodists is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was directly founded by John Wesley (who ordained its first bishop, Dr. Coke), and which is recognized by the English Wesleyan-Methodist Society as in full communion with it. There are also several other bodies in the U. S. that adopt the name as a part of their official designation. In Wales the name 'Methodists' commonly denotes the body more fully known as 'Calvinistic Methodists', which was founded by Welshmen influenced by the teaching of Whitefield; it is now federated with the United Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of England.

The origin of the name, as applied to the associates of the Wesleys at Oxford, is somewhat obscure. Cf., however, sense 3a, and the 17th c. use in examples like quotes, 1647, 1658, in sense 2.

1733 (*title*) The Oxford Methodists, some account of a Society of Young Gentlemen in that City. 1747-3 WESLEY *Extract of Fm.* (1749) 68, I know no principles of the Methodists (so called) which are contrary to the word of God. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. To Dr. Grafton 14 Feb., You gave us nothing but the... whining piety of a Methodist. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 Aug., Nobody reads sermons but Methodists and Dissenters. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 279 The principal classes of dissenters are denominated methodists, independents, baptists, presbyterians, &c. 1858 T. McCORMIE *Hist. Victoria* xxii. 377 It is but justice to the Wesleyan Methodists to say, that their church seems well adapted for propagating Christianity in new countries. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 427/1 The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists... are not a secession from the followers of Wesley, but originated partly in the preaching of... Whitefield, and partly in that of Howell Harris, a Welsh clergyman of the Church of England. 1889 W. S. GILBEAR *Riddigore* 1. Plays, Ser. III. (1895) 222 He combines the manners of a Marquis with the morals of a Methodist.

c. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a person of strict religious views.

1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 523 We met with an archdeacon Golden... in his appearance a jolly, open, cheerful countenance... he thinks it his duty to uphold any orthodox point; and that, I suppose, has gained him the title of methodist. 1813 MRS. SHERRWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* xxxiii. 353 The women of the regiment soon gave her the name of a methodist. [*Footnote*] This term, as used in India... is a name of reproach given to those... who are more serious than their neighbours. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 For this harshness his remedy was, that the Methodists, his general term for all dissenters, should be made to contribute double, to relieve churchmen of such burdens.

5. *attrib.* (sense 4), passing into *adj.* with the sense: Pertaining to Methodists or Methodism. Also comb. *methodist-like*, *-mad* *adjs.*

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 317 How horrible the Process was in these Methodist-like Initiations will appear [etc.]. 1766 WESLEY *Fm.* 5 Sept., A Methodist Preacher. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad... or methodist-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, He attended Mrs. Tabby to the methodist meeting. 1850 LVELL and VISIT U. S. II. 18 Four neat and substantial wooden churches... the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian. 1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch-of-Snuff* 102 A good woman... was driven Methodist-mad. 1859 [see CONNECTION 8]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1880) 720 But the Methodists themselves were the least result of the Methodist revival. 1903 COURTHOPE *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xi, heading, The Methodist movement in poetry.

Methodistic (me'p'di-stik), a. [*f.* prec. + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the doctrines, beliefs, methods or appearance of the Methodists; characteristic of or pertaining to the Methodists.

1791 HAMPSON *Memo. Wesley* II. 3 His first labours in the methodistic vineyard. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 31 Then spare our stage, ye methodistic men! 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Intro. 203 A further specimen of methodistic cant on the subject of inspiration. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XV. 142/2 [The candidate for admission as a minister] undergoes an examination as to his personal acquaintance with Christianity, his Methodistic orthodoxy, and attachment to its discipline. 1849 CLOUGH

Dipsychus i. iv. 124, I recognise, and kiss the rod—The methodistic 'voice of God'.

Methodistical (me'p'di-stikāl), a. [*Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist; usually with disparaging implication.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. viii, She is at present... free from any methodistical notions. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 462 Meeting a man there one day, he asked him, in a methodistical manner, if he knew Jesus Christ. 1839 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 38 What was called in the navy a 'blue light', that is a pious man of a somewhat Methodistical turn.

Hence **Methodistically** *adv.*, in accordance with the principles of Methodism or the practice of Methodists.

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 301 And so Mr. — talks methodistically. 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Intro. 26 We... term those Methodists who (whether Clergymen or Laymen) are Methodistically religious. 1854 *American VIII.* 84 The whole course of the Christian life, as conceived Methodistically, seems to us to labor under this defect.

† **Methodistico-**, used as combining form of **METHODISTIC**.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 350 Thus endeth this Methodistic-Monkish Story. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 193 Methodistic-Jacobinical rant.

Methodisty, a. *rare*—1. [*f.* **METHODIST** + -Y.] Of a Methodist appearance or character.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* liv, It would have made you laugh to see his methodisty face.

Methodization (me'p'daiz-i-jen), [*f.* next + -ATION.] The action or process of methodizing; the state of being methodized, esp. in *Logic*.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 231 When, in order to allow the necessary time... for research and methodization, depositions in the form of ready-written answers have been allowed. a 1866 J. GROVE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1890) 104 No greater results have flowed... from the theoretical methodization... of the object, which utilitarianism teaches.

Methodize (me'p'daiz), v. Also -ise. [*f.* **METHOD** sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to method or order; to arrange (thoughts, ideas, expression, etc.) in an orderly manner.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 2, I... could not but methodize this admiration in this digression. 1675 BAXTER *Holiness Design* Chr. liv. 18 They have not the skill to word and methodize their notions rightly. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Guisc.* 258 The royal spy... retired unseen, To... methodize revenge. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 8 He should be taught... to order and methodise his ideas. 1881 SPURTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 371 That art of reasoning... which methodizes and facilitates our discourse. *absol.* 1707 POPE *Lt. to Wycherley* 29 Nov., To methodize in your Case, is full as necessary as to strike out. a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Method* in *Encycl. Methop.* I. Intro. 5 The mind... is disposed to generalize and methodize to excess.

b. To render (a person) orderly or methodical. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lt.* 3 Apr., I have given him... to soberize and methodize him a little, a private tutor.

2. *intr.* To talk methodistically.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., She was grave and gay by turns. She moralized and Methodized; she laughed, and romped [etc.].

Hence **Methodized** *ppl. a.*; **Methodizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Methodizer**, one who methodizes.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 312 All her long methodized oration was inherited only by such kind of speeches. 1646 R. BAILIE *Lett. & Fm.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 401 Yet, in the review, the alteration of words, and the methodizing, takes up so much time, that we know not when we shall end. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 11. 294 Their methodizing was merely managed by the will of the Clerk of the Writ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 13 God was only the Orderer, or the Methodizer and Harmonizer thereof. 1795 BURKE *Regie. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 The methodized reasonings of the great publicists and jurists. 1841 D'ISRAËL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 158 This methodiser of commonplaces. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 113 The methodised frivolity of their lives.

Methodizing (me'p'daiz-in), *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] 1. That methodizes.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 412 Hume has the widest, methodising, comprehensive eye. 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon* I. I. xii. 184 This methodizing genius.

2. Inclined to Methodism.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 396 The greater part of the methodizing clergy adhered to Lady Huntingdon's party in the dispute. 1832 WHATELY *Lett. in Life* (1866) II. 6 A Methodising sailor might call it the log-book of a voyage to heaven.

Methodless (me'p'dles), a. [*f.* **METHOD** sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of method, order or regularity; lacking the habit of order.

1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* To Rdr. 5 Excuse me (good Reader) for the methodless placing of these Passions. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 373 Hearn, that untiring, but methodless antiquary. 1887 SAINTSURY *Hist. Eliz. Lit.* x. (1895) 369 The very maddest, most methodless, of the 'Metaphysicals' cannot touch Crashaw in his tasteless use of conceits.

Methodology (me'p'dp-lōdgi), [*ad. mod. L. methodologia* (J. F. Buddeus *Isagoge*, 1727) or *F. methodologie*: see **METHOD** sb. and -LOGY.] The science of method, 'methodics'; a treatise or dissertation on method. Also *Nat. Hist.* Systematic classification.

1800 *Ned. Fm.* III. 579 The first treatise... of the methodo-

logy of medicine. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 181 A very different school of methodology and philosophy than Paris could have afforded. 1835 R. D. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 65 These divisions [*sc. De Candolle's divisions of botanical science*] are Organography...; Physiology...; Methodology [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) III. iii. 56 Such treatises are... only methodologies of the art or science to which they relate. 1904 *Dial* (Chicago) XXXII. 791/1 Bibliographical methodology (*i. e.* methods of compilation and recording).

Hence **Methodological** a. [*f. mod. L. methodologicus* (A. H. Francke, c 1720)], of or pertaining to methodology. **Methodologically** *adv.*, in a methodological manner or respect. **Methodologist**, one who treats method as a science.

1849 LANKESTER *tr. Schleiden's Sci. Bot. Pref.* A Methodological Introduction. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* May 609 The French are miraculous methodologists. 1883 *American VI.* Lord Bacon was the first to call in question the doctrine of final causes. He did so only as a methodologist. 1895 G. F. MOORE *Crit. & Exeget. Comm. Judges* Intro. 26 It is methodologically an unreasonable demand [etc.]. 1897 F. C. S. SCHILLER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 872 As a methodological device this was quite justifiable; every inquiry must begin somewhere, and Darwin chose to begin here.

Methody (me'p'di). Also g-dee. Vulgar or dialectal perversion of **METHODIST**. *Also attrib.* 1847 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid* *Lit.* (1888) I. vii. 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house. *Ibid.* 208 Said rotten blanket being the Methody garment of the religious idea. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* vi, A good fellow, though too much of the Methodee.

Methol (me'p'l). *Chem.* [*ad. F. méthol, f. méthyle METHYL*: see -OL 1.] A colourless liquid, produced in the distillation of wood.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 837. a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petr.*, &c. (1865) 89.

Methodologie, -y, obs. forms of **MYTHOLOGY**.

Methodomania (me'p'mō-ni-ā). *Path.* [*f.* *methō* strong drink, drunkenness + -MANIA. Cf. *F. methomanie*.] Periodic or intermittent drunkenness. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 FISKE *Unseen World* xiv. 334 We have an increased amount of insanity, methodomania, consumption [etc.]. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 120/2 Dipsomania, Methodomania, Oinomania.

Methopa, obs. form of **METCOPE**.

Methought, pa. t. of **METHINKS**.

Methoxyl (me'p'ksil). *Chem.* [*f.* **METH** (YL) + **OX** (YGEN) + -YL.] A hypothetical radical, CH₃O, analogous to hydroxyl.

1856 FRANKLAND in *Fm. Chem. Soc.* XIX. 376 These radicals may be named *hydraxyl, methoxyl, ethoxyl*, &c.

Methranee, variant form of **MATHRANEE**.

1845 STODOLLE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 A methranee, or female sweeper.

Methredate, -ridat(e), var. ff. of **MITHRIDATE**.

† **Methuen**, *Obs.* A name jocularly applied to Portuguese wines imported under a preferential duty in accordance with the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1703 between England and Portugal, negotiated by Paul Methuen, the English minister at Lisbon.

1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 53 The Man to genuine Burgundy hred up Soon starts the dash of Methuen in his Cup. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 205 That generous liquor which all humble companions are taught to postpone to the flavour of Methuen, or honest Port.

Methule, obs. form of **METHYL**.

Methuselah (mē'pīr-zē-lā). Also 4-5 *Matus(s)ale*, *Matusalem*, 6 *Mathusalah*, 7-8 *Methusaleh*, -saleh. [*Heb.* מֶתוּשָׁלַח *methūshālāh*.] The corruption *Methusalem* (after *Jerusalem*) still survives in vulgar use. Purvey 1388 has *Matusalem* beside *Matusale*, perhaps from the accusative form *Matusalam* in the Vulgate.]

The name of one of the pre-Noachian patriarchs, stated to have lived 969 years (*Gen.* v. 27); hence used as a type of extreme longevity.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxix. 186 3if a Mon may libhen heer As long as dude Matussule. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Love & Life* 1, So though my Life be short, yet may I prove The great Methusalem of Love. 1712 tr. *Werensfelius's Meteors of Stile* 225 The Heliotrope is the Methusalem of Flowers. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lt. to Conway* 4 Mar., It is impossible not to laugh at him as if he was a Methusalem! 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 316 A good book is the Methusalem of these latter ages. 1888 J. B. BAILEY (*title*) *Modern Methuselahs*, or Short Biographical Sketches of a few Advanced Nonagenarians, or actual Centenarians.

Hence **Methu'salemess**, a female 'Methuselah'. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Lt. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov., Madame Grifoni... would now be a Methusalemess.

|| **Methy**. ? *Obs.* In 8 (? *erron.*) *marthy*. [*Crec methai* (in other dialects *menai, melai, meyai*).] (See quot. 1772.)

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 152 The second of the Hudson's Bay fish, is called, by the wild natives of that country, *Marthy*, and is nothing else than our common Burbot, *Gadus Leta*, Linn. only vastly superior in size. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 248 *Gadus (Leta) maculosus* (Cuvier). The *Methy*.

Methyl (me'pil). *Chem.* Formerly also *methule*, -yle. [*a. F. méthyle, G. methyhl*, a back-formation from *F. méthylène, G. methylen*, **METHYLENE**.]

The *G. methyl* occurs in papers by Regnault in *Ann. der Pharmacie* XXXIII. 328 and XXXIV. 28 (1840). The

back-formation was suggested by the fact that *-yl* (which Berzelius preferred to spell *-ile*), from the Gr. *ύλη* in the sense of 'matter', had already been used in names of organic radicals (*benzoyl*, *Wöhler* & *Liebig* 1832 *ethyl*, *Liebig* 1834). The analysis of *methylene* into *methyl* + *-ene* gave rise to the use of *-ene* as a chemical suffix, as in *ethylene*, *benzene*, etc., and the identification of the last syllable of *methyl* with the suffix *-yl* led to the use of *meth-* as an element in the names of substances connected with or derived from wood spirit.]

The hypothetical radical of the monocarbon series (CH_3), the base of pyroxylic or wood spirit or pyroigneous naphtha, of formic acid and of a large series of organic compounds.

1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*, *Methyl*, the newly-discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit. 1847 *Horsford in Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 The same is true of... oxyd of methyle and alcohol. 1848 *Craig, Methyle*, the name given to the hypothetical radical of pyroxylic acid. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 226 A then hypothetical principle, composed of C_2H_5 , which he [sic] *Liebig* called methyle. 1871 *TYNOLL Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xvii. 449 The positions of chloroform and iodide of methyl are inverted.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *methyl compound*, *radical*, etc.; esp. in names of salts of methyl, e.g. *methyl bromide*, *chloride*, *hydride*. Also prefixed (often without hyphen) to the name of an organic compound to express the addition of methyl to its composition, or the replacement of hydrogen atoms by equivalents of methyl, as in *methylacetanilide*, *methylaniline*, *methylcarbonic (acid)*, *methyl-cocaine*, *methyluramine*, etc.

1844 *Fownes Chem. Index*, *Methyle*-compounds. 1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 45 Leave the urea and methylaniline residues combined with another in the form of methyluramine or methyl-guanidine. 1866 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 81 *Methyl Hydride*, is a colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas. 1868 *F. GUTHRIE in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Sections 38 Iodide of methylacetanilide. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 202 The hypnotic effect of cocaine is wholly destroyed by its conversion into methyl-cocaine. 1878 *Nature* 25 July 377 Use of Methyl Chloride for the Production of Low Temperatures. 1885 *RENSON Rep. Chem.* (1888) 357 Methyl-sulphonic acid... methyl-carbonic or acetic acid. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 225 The methyl compound depresses the spinal cord. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 577 [Cacodylic acid] is a combination of arsenic with methyl radicals.

c. Special combinations: *methyl alcohol*, *pyroxylic spirit*; *methyl green*, a green dye obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl chloride, much used in microscopical preparations; *methyl mercaptan*, *methyl hydrosulphide*, CH_3HS ; *methyl violet*, Paris violet, a reddish-blue coal-tar dye obtained from dimethylaniline.

1847 *Horsford in Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 **Methyl alcohol*. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 240 **Methylaniline*, where the second atom is replaced by methyl instead of ethyle. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 156 *A violet* coloured watery solution of *methyl-aniline-violet*. 1880 *FRISWELL in J. Nat. Sci. Arts* 445 By the action of methyl chloride, the well-known *methyl green* was produced. 1844 *Fownes Chem.* 420 **Methyl-mercaptan*... is a colourless liquid, of powerful alliaceous odour.

Methylal (me'pilæl). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthylal*, f. *méthyle* *METHYL* + *al* (cool) *ALCOHOL*.] A mobile aromatic liquid obtained by heating methyl alcohol with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid; occasionally employed as an anæsthetic.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann.* for 1839, 363 *Methylal*... is contained in the formomethyl discovered by Dr. Gregory. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. J. Nat. Sci.* XLVI. 81 *Methylal alcohol*, or *methylal*.

Methylamine (me'pilämin). *Chem.* Also *-min*. [f. *METHYL* + *AMINE*.] A compound in which one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia has been replaced by methyl. Also *atrin*.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 239 *Methylamine*. 1873 *WATTS Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 569 *Methylamine nitrate*. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 From decomposing fish... *methylamine*... cadaverine and putrescine were extracted. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 35 *Methylamine*, ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen are also found [in the sputum of fetid bronchitis].

Methylate (me'pilæt), *sb. Chem.* [Formed as *METHYLIO*: see *-ATE*.] A salt formed by the union of methyl with oxygen and a metallic base.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Sections 42 The sulphomethylate of potash. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 1002 *Methylate of ethylene*. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713 *Alumic methylate*.

Methylate (me'pilæt), *v. Chem.* [f. *METHYL* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To mix or impregnate with methyl; usually, to mix (spirit of wine) with such a quantity of pyroxylic spirit or some other substance as will render it unfit for drinking, so as to exempt it from the duties imposed in Great Britain and other countries upon alcohol. Hence *Methylated ppl. a.*; *Methylation*, the process of methylating; *Methylator*, one who methylates.

Methylated spirit, containing about ten per cent. of pyroxylic spirit, is the form in which alcohol is most commonly employed for industrial purposes.

c 1865 *J. V. V. in Circ. Sci.* I. 63/2 Each lens should... be... washed... with spirits of wine (not methylated spirits, because these contain a resin in solution). 1866 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 334 Each of these methylated benzols yields an important series of derivatives. 1880 *Ad. 43* & 44 *Vict. c. 24* § 3 'Methylate' means to mix spirits with some substance in such manner as to render the mixture unfit for use as a beverage. *Ibid.* § 83 Spirits warehoused may... be

delivered out, without payment of duty, for methylation. *Ibid.* § 126 A retailer... must not receive methylated spirits except from an authorised methylator. 1880 *Faiswell in J. Nat. Sci. Arts* 444 This inference, was that the methylated derivatives of rosenol could be obtained by the oxidation of the methylated derivatives of aniline. *Ibid.* 445 The violets obtained by the methylation of rosaniline. 1888 *J. Nat. Sci. Soc. LIII.* 778 An attempt was made to methylate acetyl-metanitrilide by the action of sodium ethylate and methyl iodide.

Methylene (me'pilin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthylene* (Dumas & Peligot, *Ann de Chimie et de physique* LVIII. 9), irregularly f. Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ύλη* wood; the inventors of the name explain its etymological meaning as 'vin ou liqueur spiritueuse du bois'.] A hypothetical radical of the hydrocarbons (CH_2); unknown in the free state, but occurring in many compounds, as *methylene hydrate*, etc. *Methylene-azure*, an oxidation product of methylene blue; *methylene-blue*, a coal-tar colour used in dyeing, and as a bacterioscopic reagent; *methylene-violet* = *methyl-violet*.

1835 R. D. THOMSON'S *Rep. Gen. Sci.* II. 375 Dumas has... coined a new name to distinguish this base, viz. *Methylene*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 180 This is the compound to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of hydrate of methylene, and which I have considered as methylene. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 167 Bichloride of Methylene has been recommended by Dr. Richardson as a safer anæsthetic than chloroform. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex. sv.* *Methylene azure*, *M. blue*. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med. v.* 412 Another most useful basic stain is methylene blue. 1904 *Brit. Med. J. Nat. Sci.* 10 Sept. 583 *Methylene-azure*.

Methylic (mē'pilik), *a. Chem.* [Orig. f. *METHYL(ENE)* + *-ic*; the term *METHYL*, to which the adj. was afterwards more normally referred, was introduced somewhat later. Cf. F. *méthyllique*.] Of or pertaining to methyl. Chiefly in names of compounds, in which *methyl* is more commonly used attributively.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Sections 43 *Methylic ether*. 1849 — *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 826 In its action upon other bodies this substance ranges itself completely with wine-alcohol, and it is hence frequently termed *methylic alcohol*. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* 175 *Amylic*, *ethylic*, and *methylic alcohol* follow sensibly the same law of contraction. 1873 *WATTS Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 705 *Methylic diethoxalate* is easily decomposed by baryta-water.

Methylosis (mē'pilos'is). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* *META-* + *ύλη* matter: see *-OSIS*.] Change of matter or composition. Hence *Methylositic a.*, pertaining to or produced by methylosis.

1878 KINAHAN *Geol. Ir.* 277 A third class of Metamorphism... is due to the introduction and action of chemical substances from without; it has been called *Methylosis*. *Ibid.* 188 Some of the beds have been subjected to methylositic action... Some of which seem to be methylositic rocks. 1893 *GEIKIE Text-Bo. Geol.* IV. viii. 596 note, *Methylosis*, *methylositic*,... applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance.

Methylosis (mē'pilos'is). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *μέθυος* drunkenness, f. *μέθυω* to be drunk, f. *μέθυ* strong drink.] The state of being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). 1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

Methystic (mē'pistik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *μεθύστικός*, f. *μέθυω* to see prec.] Of or belonging to drunkenness; intoxicating. 1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Metic (metik). *Gr. Antiq.* [irreg. ad. Gr. *μέτικος* (late L. *metacius*, *metycus*), f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *-ikos* dwelling, *οικειν* to dwell.] A resident alien in a Greek city, having some of the privileges of citizenship.

1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxi. III. 12 An imposition, in the manner of a poll-tax, on the metics, those numerous free residents in Attica who were not Athenian citizens. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 114 The entire Athenian force, including the metics, invaded the territory of Megara.

transf. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Jan. 401/1 The British Imperialists... have found that the rich metics are their Masters. *attrib.* 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. (1862) V. 592 Exempt from the metic-tax and other special burthens.

Metical (le): see *MISKAL*.

Meticulousness. [f. L. *meticulosus* *METICULOUS* + *-ITY*. Cf. F. *meticulosité*.] The quality of being meticulous; † timorousness (*obs.*); excessive scrupulousness.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 60 So that such Leagues may properly be called Leagues of meticulousity and fear, then of amity. 1856 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1906 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 971 *Meticulousity* of detail.

Meticulous (mē'tikūlās), *a.* [ad. L. *meticulosus* (or the derived F. *meticuleux*), f. *metus* fear.] †1. Fearful, timid. *Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 649 Gift thou be... Meticolos, and dar nicht se blude drawin. 1550 *Image Hypoc.* iv. 544 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 445 Madd and meticolous. 1656 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 Melancholy and meticolous heads. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicum* 16 They strive not so much to ingate Meticolous Scrupulous Women and Mechanicks.

2. Over-careful about minute details, over-scrupulous.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 489 He does many things which we ourselves, and we do not hold ourselves peculiarly meticulous, will not venture upon. 1877 *Symonds Remains in 11. Rev. Learn.* II. vii. 300 The decadence of Italian prose composition into laboured mannerism and meticulous

propriety. 1904 *MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS* 50 *Yrs. Public Service* xii. 162 The rule was enforced by a stringent and meticulous discipline.

Meticulously (mē'tikūlāsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a meticulous manner; † timidly (*obs.*); with excessive care about minute details, over-scrupulously.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. 33 (1716) 39 Move circumspectly not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitously than anxiously solicitudinous. 1900 *Academy* 31 Mar. 275/1 A dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe. † *Meticient*, *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. *metient-em*, pres. pple. of *metiri* to measure.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Metient*, measuring, esteemiog.

Metier (metye). [Fr. — popular L. **misterium*, alteration of L. *ministerium* (see *MINISTRY*), prob. influenced by *mysterium* *MYSTERY*.] A trade or profession: in Eng. use chiefly *transf.*, a person's 'line', that in which one is specially skilled.

1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Diamond* I. xiii. 253 They wanted, indeed, to make me a monk; but I had a mortal aversion to that *metier*. 1842 *BARHAM Engol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Auto-da-fé*, Heretic-burning—in fact, 'tis his *metier*. 1895 *ZANGWILL Alaster* II. vii. 212 Black-and-white was no more his *metier* than humour.

Metif (mē'tif, mē'tif, [mē'tif]). Also *-iff*. [F. *métif*, OF. *metist* mongrel, † derived from *metis* (see *METIS*) with substitution of suffix.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. Also *attrib.*

1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1895) II. 510 The hospitality and goodness of the Creoles and Metifs began to manifest itself. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. x. 261 The metifs or half-breeds, who claimed to be ranked in the class of white men. 1854 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 42 A certain metif girl. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Metif*, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True It.* 14 She was not of octoroon or metif parentage.

Metigat(e), *Meting*, *obs. ff.* MITIGATE, MITTEN.

Meting (mē'tin), *vb. sb.* 1. Forms: see *METE v.* 1 [f. *METE v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of *METE v.* 1; measuring; portioning out; etc.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 11 Sicche metyng of corn, of mele, or oþer þing. c 1400 *Præf. Parv.* 395/1 Metyng wythe mesurys, mensuracio. 1543 *Act. 35* *Allen VIII.* c. 57 & 78 The meting and bounding of the said south Part of the said Woods. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot. Pref.* 7 Although it be not always the truest means of meting to measure all mens appetites by one mans affection. 1624 A. HUNTER (title) *Treatise of Weights, Meits and Measures of Scotland*... Together with the Art of Meting, measuring and computing all sort of Land. 1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 122 The meting and scanning of verses upon the Fingers. 1849 R. STORV *Menn. Isab. Campbell* vii. (1854) 104 She was in the habit also of acknowledging in every feeling or personal application of the words [of Scripture] the metings out of his sovereign love. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Meiteings*, the measurement and estimate of timber.

† b. *pl.* Dimensions. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 110 The three meteings or dimensions of a body.

c. *Comb.*: meting-pole, -rod = *METE-POLE*, *METE-ROD*.

1606 *HOLLAND Sutton*, 4 With ten foote perches [marg. Or meeting poles] in their hands. 1881 *ROSSETTI Ballads & Sonnets* (1882) 275 To take the meting-rod in turn, and so approve on God Thy science of Theometry.

† **Meting**, *vb. sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: see *METE v.* 2; also *a. metyng*. [f. of *METE v.* 2 + *-ING*.] The action of *METE v.* 2; dreaming; a dream.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 156 So meatinge. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *Or. E. Altit.* 27 Po nicht efter bet aperede an ougel of heuene in here sepe in metinge. 13. *K. Alit.* 261 By the planets, and by the sperres, Y can juggle alle weortes, Alle plaies, in alle matynges And on alle oþir thynges. c 1350 *CHAUCER* *Deke Blaunche* 282 Joseph that red so the kynges metyngne pharao. c 1430 *Pier. Lyf Alanhote* II. xxxiii. (1869) 87, I wolde weene al were lesinge, or elles that it were metinge.

Metior, *Metir(e)*, *obs. forms of METEOR*, *METHE*. *Metis* (mē'tis). [a. F. *metis*: — late L. *misticus*, whence also *MESTIZO*.] The offspring of a white and an American Indian, esp. in Canada.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 158/2 The mixed race [in Mexico] is mostly composed of the descendants of the Europeans and the aboriginal tribes: these are called *Altitis* or *Mesticos*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 491/2 Of the latter [Indian half-breeds] one half are of English-speaking parentage, the remainder are known as *Metis* or *Bois-brûlés*. 1902 *Ibid.* XXVI. 531/1 Then Manitoba was principally inhabited by English and French half-breeds (or *Metis*).

Metisape, *Metikorn*: see *METESHIP*, *METECORN*.

Metle, *obs. form of METAL*, *METTLÉ*.

† **Metleyship**, *Obs.* [f. *MET sb.* + *-ley* (of uncertain origin) + *-SHIP*.] The office of 'meter'.

1587 *LD. BURGHLEY in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. (1890) 12 [Concerning the office of the] weylship and metleyship [in Penrith].

Metly, *obs. form of MEETLY a. and adv.*

Metochy, *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. Eccl. Gr. *μετόχιον*.] A grange belonging to a monastery.

1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* IV. 325 Near this Harbour the Convent hath a Metochy, or Farm.

Metocious (mē'ti'fəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *οικία* house: see *-IOUS*.] = *HETERECIOUS*.

1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 332 Such forms as these are said to be heterocious (metocious), to distinguish them from those above-mentioned which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autocious).

Hence **Metecism** (mēt'siz'm) = HETEROCISM. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 388 Metecism, that is, enforced change of the living host, is not known outside the group of the Uredineae.

Metol (mēt'ol). *Photogr.* [a. G. *metol*: arbitrarily named by the inventor.] The name of a developer (see quot. 1893). Also *attrib.*

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 90 Metol, according to the statement of the maker (Hauff, of Feuerbach), is the sulphate of methylparadiammetacresol. It is a white powder, soluble in water. *Ibid.* 92 Metol solutions harden gelatine. 1902 ARNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 687 1/2 Metol Developer.

Metoleate, -oleic: see **META-** 6 a.

Metonic (mēt'nik), a. [ad. mod.L. *Metōnīcus*, f. *Metōn*, Gr. *Mērov*, the name of the Athenian astronomer by whom the cycle was discovered.] **Metonic cycle**, **period**, **year**: the cycle of 19 Julian years (closely approximating to 235 lunations) in which the moon returns (nearly) to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, so that the new and full moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Metonic-Year*, is the Space of 19 years, in which space of Time, the Lunations return and happen as they were before. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Metonic Year*, or *Period*. 'tis sometimes called *The Great Metonic Year*, and is the same with the *Cycle of the Moon*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 144 1/2 The first year of the first Metonic period commenced with the summer solstice of the year 432 B.C. 1885 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 12 The golden number being simply the ordinal position of the year in the Metonic cycle of nineteen years.

Metonimical, -my: see **METONYMICAL**, -MY.

† **Metonomasy**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μετονομασία*, n. of action of *μετονομάζειν* to change in name, f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὄνομα* name.] A change (or translation) of name.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Astruc. Nameless Cath.* 32 Hee is by his Metamorphosis, or Metonomasie translated into Mathias Tortus.

Metonomatosis (mēt'nomātō'sis), *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὄνομα* name + *-osis*.] A change of name.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 132 The Jacobinical metonomatosis of the months, and of the days of the week, might be looked upon as a parody of the Quakerian.

Metonymy (mēt'ōnimy). [ad. assumed Gr. **μετωνυμία*: see **METONYMY** and cf. *paronym*.] A word used in a transferred sense.

In quot. 1837-8 misused (f. misprinted) for *metonymy*. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiii. (1860) II. 177 The term *testimony*, I may notice, is sometimes, by an abusive metonymy employed for *witness*. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1869) VI. 434 Tertullian and Lactantius explain this word as a metonymy for Christ, signifying joy or good.

Metonymic (mēt'ōnik), a. [Formed as next + *-ic*.] = next. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

Metonymical (mēt'ōnikāl), a. *Rhet.* Also 6-7 metonymical (l. [f. Gr. *μετωνυμικός*, f. *μετωνυμία* METONYMY: see *-ICAL*]. Pertaining to or involving metonymy. Of words: Used in a transferred sense.

1570 FULKE *Heskins' Part.* 210 The whole speech being figurative, both allegorical, and metonymical. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 9 The meaning of Saint Chrysostome is metonymical, and not proper. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 182 II. 115 This expression is metonymical, that being spoken of the cause which is proper to the effect. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 71 Learned men have taken alter here in the metonymical sense of the altar-offering. 1811 A. McLEAN *Comm. Hebr.* vi. (1847) I. 245 The apostle continues the metonymical use of the word *hope*, by which it is put for the object or ground of it.

Metonymically (mēt'ōnikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly*.] By metonymy.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Anst.* 152 But be it that they (sc. the words of the text) may be taken there metonymically (which is but a conjecture) that can not excuse [etc.]. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxx. 92 Hence sins are metonymically called Debts. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 113, 1/2 *Anaethema* . . signifies, Metonymically, a Person devoted, or Accursed. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* i. 46 note, The word *bital* signifies 'moisture' or (metonymically) 'beneficence'.

Metonymy (mēt'ōnimy). *Rhet.* Also 6-7 metonymy, -imie, -imy, 9 metonymy. Also 6-7 in Lat. form. [ad. late L. *metonymia*, a. Gr. *μετωνυμία*, lit. 'change of name', f. *μετα-* (a-) META- + *ὄνομα*, Aeol. *ὄνομα* name.] A figure of speech which consists in substituting for the name of a thing the name of an attribute of it or of something closely related.

In quot. 1547 *metonymian* = *μετωνυμια* (accus.). 1574 HOOPER *Anst.* *Winchester's Bk.* D. 16, Men sayth that they admyt metonymian, and say under the forme of breade is the trew bodye of Christ. 1564 COOPER *Anst.* *Def. Truth* 106 b. The figure is named Metonymia: when the name of the thyng is geuen vnto the signe. 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 14 The Apostle by a metonymie *Subiecti pro adiuncto*, dothe giue to vnderstand from whence * assured persuasion doth spring. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 156 *Shibet* signifies either a staffe, a truncheon, or Scepter, . . . and so by a metonymy it may signifie authority. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 15 A metonymy of the effect, is when the effect or thing caused, is put for its cause. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* 575 Here is a double Metonymie, Christ is put for the Doctrine of Christ, and Hope for the Cause of Hope. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happin. People* 4 By times we are to understand things done in those times,

by a metonymy of the adjunct. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 403 By what is called 'metonymy', the fact intended to be expressed is denoted by one of the adjuncts.

Metope¹ (mēt'ōpi). *Arch.* Forms: 6 metopha, 7-8 metop, metops, 8-9 metopa, 7-metope. [ad. L. *metopa* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *μετοπή*, f. *μετρά* between + *ὄρη* holes in a frieze to receive the beam-ends. Cf. F. *metope*, OF. *methope*.] One of the square spaces, either plain or sculptured, between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze. *Demi-Semi-metope*, the half-space between the corner and the triglyph next the corner.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C. iij b, Bitwixte the .2. Triglyphos, you shall set Methopa. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 230 A sober garnishment now and then. . . of Triglyphs and Metopes always in the Frieze. 1665 MOXON *Tr. Vignals* (1702) 34 The square place of the Frieze between the Triglyphs is called a Metops. 1703 BOYER *tr. Perrault's Vitruvius* 32 Towards the Corners must be placed the Demi-Metops. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Metope*, Semi-Metope is a space somewhat less than half a metope, in the corner of a Doric frieze. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 62 All the metopes were decorated with large figures in alto relievo. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* vi. 58 A metope of the Parthenon.

Metope² (mēt'ōp), *Zool.* [a. Gr. *μετωπ-ov* forehead.] Applied by Huxley to the face of a crab.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 283 The fore part of the head is modified so as to bring about the formation of the characteristic metope.

Metopic (mēt'ōpik), a. [f. Gr. *μετωπ-ov* forehead + *-ic*.] a. Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. b. Of a skull: Having the metopic suture persisting.

1878 BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. ii. 234 Metopic point. . . a point situate in the median line between the two frontal eminences. 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 14 A metopic cranium of a European. 1889 BRIT. *Med. Jnl.* 28 Sept. 736 1/2 The presence of the metopic suture is considered as an indication of criminality.

Metopism (mēt'ōpiz'm), [f. Gr. *μετωπ-ov* forehead + *-ism*.] (See quot.).

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 14 Crania showing Metopism, or persistence of the frontal suture.

† **Metopomancy**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *μετωπ-ov* forehead + *μαντεία* divination: see *-MANCY*.] Divination by the forehead or face.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv, Ye know how by the Arts of Astrology, . . . Chiromancy, Metopomancy, . . . he foretelleth all things to come.

† **Metoposcop**. *Obs.* [Formed as METOPOSCOPIST + *-ER*.] = METOPOSCOPIST.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, A certaine man . . . did so passingly depaunte the likenesses of Images that by them the Metoposcop hath tolde the yeares of death paste or to come. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* ii. iii. 146 Whatsoever inward . . . affection of the mind is . . . observed by Metoposcopers and others to appear in the Forehead.

Metoposcopic (mēt'ōpskōpik), a. [ad. mod.L. *metoposcopicus*, f. *metoposcopia* METOPOSCOPY. Cf. F. *metoposcopique*.] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Metoposcopical (mēt'ōpskōpikāl), a. *rare* -i. [Formed as prec. + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxii, His learned face stooping until a physiognomist might have practised the metoposcopical science upon it, as seen from behind betwixt his gambadoes.

Metoposcopus (mēt'ōpskōpi), [f. late L. *metoposcopus*, a. Gr. *μετωπσκοπ-ov*, f. *μετωπ-ov* forehead + *σκοπ-ov* observer: see *-IST*.] One who is versed in metoposcopy.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof. civ.* The Anatomists will restore to you, some part . . . The Metoposcopes some. 1624 GAULE *Magistrom.* 188 Which way go the physiognomists, metoposcopes, and chiromantists to work? 1885 MACALISTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 41 r Apion speaks of the metoposcopes who judge by the appearance of the face.

Metoposcopy (mēt'ōpskōpi). Also 7 erron. *metap-*. [ad. mod.L. *metoposcopia*, f. *metoposcopus* (see METOPOSCOPIST).]

1. The art of judging a person's character or of telling his fortune from his forehead or face.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, Metoposcopia . . . doth auaunte that she can foretel al mens beginnines, proceedings, and endinges . . . by the onely beholding of the forehead. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* t. iii. A Rule . . . In metoposcopia, which I doe worke by. 1666 AUREY *Misc.* 38 There was a Seam in the middle of his Fore bead (downwards) which is a very ill sign in Metoposcopia. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 47 The Art of Physiognomy, especially the Metoposcopy, or what relates to the Face. 1893 LELAND *Ment.* II. 248 Interested. . . as he always was in anything like chiromancy or metoscopy [sic].

2. The physiognomical characters of a man's forehead.

1653 R. SANSOERS *Physiogn.* 200 This is the Metoposcopy of an excellent man. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv, 203 Tbou bast the Metoposcopy, and Physiognom, of a Cuckold.

Metops, *obs.* form of **METOPES**.

Metoroscopus: see **METEOROSCOPY**.

|| **Metosteon** (mēt'ōstēon). *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετά* behind + *ὀστέον* bone.] The centre of ossification for the posterior lateral processes of the sternum, behind the pleurosternum. Hence **Metosteal** a., pertaining to the metosteon.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vertebr.* 100 The bony patches. keep very clear of the metosteal 'interclavicle'. *Ibid.* 144 Behind each 'pleurosternon' there is, in the Gallinaceae, and a few other types, in the Crows, for instance, another bony centre, the 'metosteon'. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* iv. 910.

|| **Metovum** (mēt'ōvūm). [mod.L., f. *μετα-* META- + *OVUM*.] 'The entire egg of a bird, consisting of the true ovum and the surrounding nutrient matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* i. 223 The *protovum* is thus transformed into the *metovum* (after-egg) which is many times larger. . . but . . . is only a single-cell.

Metoxenous (mēt'kōsnōs), a. [Badly f. META- + Gr. *έξενος* stranger, guest.] = **METECIOS**.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 387 They [these Uredineae] are accordingly termed *heterocios*, or still better *metocios* or *metoxenous* as changing their place of habitation or host.

|| **Metran** (mēt'ren). [Ethiopic.] The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church. Hence **Metranate**, the office or the province of the metran.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* i. Intro. 24 The Catholicate of Ethiopia, under the Metran of Axum, had no Metropolitans. *Ibid.* 111 The Patriarchate of Alexandria, and Metranate of Ethiopia.

Metre (mēt'oi), *sō*.¹ Forms: 1 meter, 4 meter, 4-5 metir (e, 5-6 metre, metyr, 5-8 meeter, 6 myter, mytre, 6-7 miter, 7 metar, 8 meeter, 6-8 (9 U.S.) meter, 4- metre. [OE. *metr* (? *metler*) was ad. L. *metrum*, a. Gr. *μέτρον*, f. Indogermanic root **mēz-* to measure; in the 14th c. the word was adopted afresh from OF. *metre* (mod.F. *mètre*); cf. Sp., Pg., It. *metro*, G. *meter*.] 1. Any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of the feet or groups of syllables of which it consists.

a 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* v. Concl. Ymenbec misenlice metre [*v. r.* meter]. Boc epigrammatum eripico metre [*v. r.* meter]. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1853) VIII. 314 *þæt þær riht meter vers seal habban*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 48 Chaucer thogh he kan but lewedly On metres and on rymyng craftly. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 91 Whyche thre [verses] ar of dyverse meter from the tother. a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 144 For the meter sake, some wordes in him [Terence], somtyme, be driuen awrie. 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* 6 Bothe in matter, myter, and meaininge, yt must needs gather corruptione, passinge throughe so manye handes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 36x They used all decent and grave variety of rhymes and Meeters in their Hymns and Psalms. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 74 To one or other of which [three Measures] (however various be the Metre) almost all kinds of English Verse may be reduced. 1864 TENNYSON *Handecapitlades* 4 All composed in a metre of Catullus. 1874 SYMONOS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xii. 250 Poetry employs words in fixed rhythms, which we call metres.

b. In the names of certain forms of verse used in English hymns, as *common*, *long*, *particular*, *short metre*: see these words. Also, *Peculiar metre*, *proper metre* (abbreviated P. M.): a metre used only in a particular hymn, or at least not identical with any of the metres having recognized names.

1798 *Select. Psalms & Hymns*, Hymn vii. Pec. M. *Ibid.*, Hymn x. Prop. M. *Ibid.*, Hymn xxii. Pecul. Metre. *Ibid.*, Hymn xxxvi. P. M.

2. Metrical arrangement or method.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 196 After he Inglis kynges he [Langtoft] says þæt þis þat all in metir fulle vele lys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prolog.* 93 In prose eek ben endyted many oon, And eek in metre, in manye a sondry wyse. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 35, I baue mekle matir in metir to gloss Of aue nother sentence. a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 77, I will recite the very wordes of Homere and also turne them into rude English metre. a 1667 MILTON *P. L. Pref.*, Rime being . . . the Invention of a barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter and lame Meeter. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 174 It is . . . by the quality of metre that poetry has been discriminated in all languages. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* i. 290 Then arrange this [phrase] again into metre. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 544 Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length. 1905 W. H. COSS (*title*) A Criticism of Systems of Hebrew Metre.

3. a. Composition 'in metre'; verse. + b. In particularized sense: A piece of metrical composition; a verse or poem; occurs, a metrical version.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 489 *þis vers of metre þat he writen ber: Dientes E. vel A. quot-quot nascuntur ab Eva.* c 1350 Will. *Palmerie* 5524 Pough þe metur be noust Met at ecche mannes paye. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* Prolog. 62 Here byn twenty thousand mo [ladies] sytyng. . . the metres of theym as the lest. 1443 Jas. I. *King's Q. v.* His metir suete, full of moralitee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 21 The vijthth metre of the v. booke of Boecius. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Goll. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I ij, To wryte workes, to make metres, to studie antiquities. 1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (1895) p. xciv, A meter of iiii verses in the Utopian tongue. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuaries Chron.* 31 Traiane . . . persuaded the Oratours to compounde many metres to his praise. 1584 COGAN *Hazen Health* (1636) 195 meeteres to his praise. 1624 *Disentuzentur calletodumire* According to that old meeter, *Disentuzentur calletodumire*. 1631 WEBSTER *And. Funeral Mon.* 140 A certaine Lollard . . . composed certaine virulent meeteres against this *Mus.* i. i. (1674) 5 There is an old Metre. it contains a true Rule of the Theoric part of Musick. It begins thus, 'To attaine the Skil of Musicks Art Learn Gam-Ut up and down

by heart.' 1679 PULLER *Modern Ch. Eng.* (1843) 43 The english metre of the Psalms. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Clod & Pebble* 8 A pebble of the brook Warbled out these metres meet. a 1800 COWPER *Ode to Apollo* 3 Those luckless brains That Indite much metre with much pains:

4. A metrical group or 'measure'; *spec.* a dipody in iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic rhythms.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRÖM in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 379: Two feet usually constitute a Metre (or *Dipodia*). But in Dactylic Verse, each foot is regarded as a complete Metre in itself. 1903 W. R. HARDIE *Lect.* 20 Metres...are 'lengths' or 'sections' of rhythm, beginning in a certain way, either with *apo-* or *theta-*, and of a fixed length.

5. *Gr. Mus.* = METRIC *sb.* rare -9.

1811 BUSBY *Mus. Dict.*, *Metre*, that part of the ancient music which consisted the measure of the verses.

6. *attrib.*, as *metre ballad-maker*, *-making* (*sb.* and *adj.*), *-monger*; *metre psalm*, a Bible psalm translated in verse.

1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 130. I had rather he a Kitten, and cry mew, Than one of these same 'Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1611 COTGR., *Rimoyeur*, a rimer, a 'meeter-maker. 1789 J. T. TWING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 253 A versifier—a meter-maker. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohm) I. 157 It is not metres, but a 'metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 9 The guidance which can be given by no 'metre-monger or colour-grinder. 1855 SAMPSON *Sermon* (1881) II. Pref. 7 Where you 'metre psalms? 1863 J. L. W. *Bygone Days* 10 Those beautiful Metre Psalms first versified by Francis Rous, an Englishman.

Metre (*mī'trē*), *sb.* 2 Also *U. S. meter*. [*ad. F. mètre* (*mētr*), *ad. Gr. μέτρον* measure. (Still often written as in *Fr.*)] The fundamental unit of length of the metric system, equal to 39.37 English inches.

It was intended to represent one ten-millionth of the length of a quadrant of the meridian; the standard metre kept at Paris nearly corresponds to this theoretical value.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 434 The measures of length above the metre are ten times [etc.] greater than the metre. 1831 *Yrnl. Roy. Instit.* I. 599 M. Franceux...has found that the metre is equal to 39.3709 English inches. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 24 This metre, like all other standards of length, is an arbitrary length. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 442 We may assume, that it would fall through 10 meters in .363 seconds. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 17/7 Houses, costing...only 10 per cubic metre.

b. *attrib.*, as *metre gauge*; *metre-gramme*, *-ton*, etc., the amount of work required to raise a gramme, a ton, etc. one metre in one second; *metre-seven*, the name recommended by a committee of the British Association for the quantity 10⁷ (ten million) metres.

1835 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/1 The Government of India has adopted the 'metre gauge for all the new branches of the various State railways. 1891 KIRKING *City Drafts.* VI. 78 The trucks were unloaded into the waggon of the metre-gauge colliery line in this wise. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 45 The conventional unit of work *W* ordinarily employed in metrical measure is...that which will raise a weight of one gramme one metre in one second, and is called the 'metre-gramme unit. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a 'metre-seven or a centimetre-nine. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Ideal water-wheels...would give just one 'metre-ton per square metre of area.

Metre (*mī'trē*), *v.* Also 5 *metre*, 6 *metry*, *metre*, 7 *meter*. [*f. METRE sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To compose in or put into metre. ?*Obs.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 58 The weddingye dytees metryd covously. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Collingbourne* 37 They nured me for metryng things amys. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* Scot. 214/1 One Heurie, who was blind from his birth...composed a whole booke in vulgar verse, in which he metred all those things vulgarly spoken of this Wallace. 1841 *Critic.*, *Ames.* I. 184/1 I xviii. 126 Perfectly metred but without rhyme. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (ed. 7) 171 Jean said she thought David hadna taen much pains when he metred the Psalms.

2. *intr.* To compose verses; to versify.

c 1430 *Fremantowry* 569 Rethorik metryth with oone speche amonge. c 1448 Hoccleve, *Ballade De York* 48 If pat I in my wrytynge foleye. Metteyng amys, or spekevnitnglyngly 1530 FALSGR. 635/2 Many a man can, ryme well, but it is harde to metryr well. 1810 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 117 He...thus merrily Meeterd.

Hence †*Me-tring* *vbl. sb.*, versification.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Boities* xviii. 250 Such of the liberrall artes are employed, which belong to the cultivating mans voyce; as Rhetorike, meeting, and singing.

Metred (*mī'trēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. METRE v. + -ED* 1.] Composed in metre; metrical. Also *loosely*, rhymical.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1717) III. Mēc. v. i. 264 In their elegant Stile and metred Prose. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Pref. Manlove within the compass of 300 metred lines has produced a perfect and accurate digest of the voluminous mass of intricate mining customs. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 228 With what metred decorum the triumvirate would have handled the festal amenities!

†**Me-trede**. *Obs.* [*f. METRE v. 2 + -rēde, -RED*.] A dream.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 Nectanabus which causeth al Of this metrede the substance. *Ibid.* 69.

Metreless (*mī'trēlēs*), *a.* [*f. METRE sb. 1 + -LESS*.] Without metre.

1895 *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 273/1 If the name 'metreless poem' can properly be given to any form of imaginative literature. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 3/2 There is the thro of metreless song in that passage.

†**Metrely**, *adv.* [*f. METRE sb. 1 + -LY* 2.] In metre, metrically.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6566 Ho it metre will...He most torn and weryd, metrely to close.

†**Metrenchyte**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. Gr. μετρέχυνος* (mod. L. *metrenchyla*, -les), *f. μέτρα* womb + *ἐχύνω* to pour in.] An instrument used for injections into the womb.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 207 By infusion or injection with the metrenchyte. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metrenchyta*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Metrenchytes*.]

†**Metreter**. *Obs.* In 4 metres, metretour, 7 meterer. [*f. METRE sb. + -ER* 1.] One who writes in metre, a versifier.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 81 A metreter brekep out in his manere in preysynge of his citee. *Ibid.* VIII. 169 Another metretour seide in his manere [etc.] 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 205 Gasconie and Churchyard...Accompted were the great Metreters many a day.

Metreter (*mī'trē*), *Antiq.* Also 7 *metretret*. [*ad. L. metretia*, *ad. Gr. μετρέτης*, *f. μετρέω* to measure, *f. μέτρον*: see *METRE sb. 1*] An ancient Greek liquid measure, equivalent to about 9 gallons.

1383 WYCLIF *John* II. 6 There weren set sixe stonun cannes...holdynge ech tweyne ether thre metretres. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 443 Of fynest mynt in oon metrete. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 56 These cups...helde more then two metretres. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters...In Egypt the araba was sometimes called a metrete.

†**Metreza**. *Obs.* Also *metereza*. [*Pseudo-Italian* alteration of *F. maitresse*.] = MISTRESS.

1604 MARSTON & WESTER *Malcontent* i. iii. Me thinks I see that Signior pawn his foot-cloth: that Metreza her Plate. a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 92 Metreza Celia. *Ibid.* 107 Come, metreza.

Metric (*met'rik*), *a. 1* and *sb.* [*ad. L. metricus* (Quintilian), *a. Gr. μετρικός*, *f. μέτρον* *METRE sb. 1* Cf. *F. métrique*.] *A. Adj.*

1. = METRIC *a. 1* 1. *rare*.

1. = BLACKIE (Ogilvie), Hesiod with his metric fragments of rustic wisdom.

2. = METRIC *a. 1* 2. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. sb. sing. and pl. The science or art that deals with metre, esp. with the laws of versification in Greek and Latin. (Cf. *G. die metrik*, *F. la métrique*, *Gr. ἡ μετρική, τὰ μετρικά*.)

1766 SILES *Grk. Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 730 To harmonic, rhythmic and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopoeia, rhythmpoeia, and poeie, in the practice. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 924 Is the study of metric really banished from English classics? 1898 KARE in *Amer. Yrnl. Philol.* XIX. 123 They were able to lecture on grammar, epigraphy, numismatics...mythology, metrics, art, archaeology. 1906 *Athenaeum* 29 July 1406 The great Orientalist...attempted...to connect the laws of Hebrew metrics with Oriental poetry in general.

Metric (*met'rik*), *a. 2* [*ad. F. métrique*, *f. mètre* *METRE sb. 2*] Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the metre is the fundamental unit.

The system is decimal throughout, and the unit in each of its branches has a definite relation to the metre; for instance, the gramme, the unit of weight, represents the weight of a cubic centimetre of water.

1864 *Act 27 & 28 Vict.* c. 117 An Act to render permissive the Use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures... This Act may be cited as the 'Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1864'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 2 In France, and other countries which have adopted the metric system. 1873 J. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst.* 47 How many metric pints are there in 10 thousand 'reputed pint' bottles? 1898 *Daily News* 27 May 7/3 That the government he urged to adopt the metric weights and measures.

Metrical (*met'rikāl*), *a. 1* [*f. late L. metricus* relating (1) to measuring, (2) to metre: see *METRIC a. 1* and *-ICAL*. Cf. *OF. metrical*.]

I. 1. Pertaining or relating to metre or versification; consisting of or composed in metre; having the characteristics of metre.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Of...the rewles of feete metricalle...of dialog metricalle. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 173 She uttered sundry metrical and ryming speeches. 1614 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv. 186 Their Quantities, their Rests, their Ceasures metrical. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* v. (1840) I. 181 The old metrical romances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. vi. note, Graham (which, for metrical reasons, is here spelt after the Scottish pronunciation). 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 73 note, The productions of Lord Thurlow indicate a considerable share of metrical energy. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 456, I have adopted a sort of simple, ballad tone, and tried to make my prose as metrical as possible.

II. 2. Relating to, involving, used in, or determined by measurement. *Metrical geometry*: see quot. 1807 (opposed to 'descriptive geometry').

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 6 These kind of metrical lines (or linear numbers). 1690 LEYNOUR *Curr. Math.* 192 All kind of Arithmetical and Metrical Operations. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 70 Its metrical extent, or its extent as compared with that of the body or with some of its parts. 1858 CAYLEY in *Math. Pap.* (1889) II. 592 We are then in the region of pure descriptive geometry: we pass out of it into metrical geometry by fixing upon a conic of the figure as a standard of reference and calling it the Absolute. 1878 PETRIE in *Yrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 111 As an illustration of the metrical character of earthworks, we may refer to the East Everley works in Wiltshire. 1885 LEVENDORF *Cremena's Proj. Geom.* ix. 50 Most of the propositions in Euclid's Elements are metrical, and it is not easy

to find among them an example of a purely descriptive theorem. 1897 B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* 149 Metrical Geometry...may be defined as the science which deals with the comparison and relations of spatial magnitudes.

Hence **Metricaly**, *adv.*, with regard to metre; (translated) into metre.

1789 *Elegant Extracts*, *Poetry* Pref. (1816) 7 Explaining every thing grammatically, historically, metricaly, and critically. 1849 CAMPBELL *Ess. Eng. Poetry* II. *Spectm.* I. 113 The heroic measure of Chaucer will be found in general...to be metricaly correct. 1855 NEITZ *Zion's Flowers* Introd. 16 Metricaly translated books of the Bible.

Metrical (*met'rikāl*), *a. 2* [*f. F. métrique* *METRIC a. 2*: see *-ICAL*.]

1. = METRIC *a. 2* (which is now more usual).

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 209/1 The ensuing year; when the French republic will have immortalized the first years of its establishment, by the adoption of a Metrical System. 1816 P. KELLY *Metrol.* Introd. 16 It was computed in France, that in three generations, their metrical system would be fully established. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 444 Comparison of the Metrical with the Common Measures.

2. 'Having the dimensions of a French meter; as metrical blocks' (Webster 1847-54).

b. Of lenses or their measurement: Pertaining to the system of which the unit is the 'dioptric', i.e. a focal length of one metre.

1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 301 The trial glasses...are arranged according to what is known as the 'metrical system'. *Ibid.*, *margu*, Metrical lenses.

Metrician (*met'ri-shān*). Also 4 *-cion*, 6 *-cien*. [*f. L. metricus* *METRIC a. 1*, after *physician*.]

†1. One who writes in metre. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 19 To the lawde of whom a metricion [L. *metricus*] seithe [etc.]. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 322 A metrician made thesye ballads of them. c 1530 *Crt. Love* v. Ye that hen metriciens me excuse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 42 Because the fyrste lyne ended in dogge, the metrician could not...ende the seconde verse in Bore, but called the bore an hogge.

2. One who studies or is learned in metre.

1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 445 Why...are you...trifling with the metricians, deceiving with the poets, and deceiving with the philosophers? 1864 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 97 These Latin metricians...seem in their scanning of poetry to have heat time in the same way. 1892 W. R. HARDIE in *Class. Rev.* June 249/2 The most advanced metrician probably falls short of being able to...reconstruct the exact scheme which Æschylus or Pindar intended.

Metricist (*met'ristis*). [*f. METRIC a. 1 + -IST*.]

One who is skilled in handling metre.

1881 *Athenaeum* 7 May 618/2 But even if the poet were a sufficiently skilled metrist to [etc.].

Metricize (*met'ristiz*), *v. 1* *rare*. [*f. METRIC a. 1 + -IZE*.] *trans.* To analyse the metre of.

1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crochet Castle* vi. She who can construe and metricise a chorus shall...pass in by herself.

Metricize (*met'ristiz*), *v. 2* [*f. METRIC a. 2 + -IZE*.] *trans.* To adapt to the metric system. Hence **Metricized** *ppl. a.*

1873 *Brit. O. Rev.* LVII. 547 A graphic representation of the size of the five different measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume. **Metricks**, *occas. var.* **MATRIX** *Obs.*, *marten*.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* IV. 316 Metricks, a four-footed creature, about the size of a large cat.

Metridate, *obs. form* of **MITHRIDATE**.

†**Metrificate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1 [*f. ppl. stem of med. L. metrificare, f. metrum* *METRE sb. 1*: see *-FIGATE*.] *trans.* To write in metre.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 His wife...metrificate her owne epitaphy in this wise.

Metrification (*met'rifikē-shān*). [*ad. L. type* 'metrificatio, n. of actio *f. metrificare* (see *prec.*).]

The construction of a metrical composition; also, metrical structure.

1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 153 As...these final rhymes came...into use, the old system of metrifaction was abandoned. 1864 TENNYSON *Henricusyllabus* 10 Should I flounder awhile without a tumble Thro' this metrifaction of Catullus. 1875 A. W. WARD *Hist. Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 326 The metrifaction of Tamburlaine still shows some signs of uncertainty.

Metrfy (*met'rifai*), *v.* Also 6 *metrefy*. [*ad. F. métrifier* (14th c.), *ad. L. metrificare*: see *METRIFIGATE* and *-FY*.] *trans.* To put into metre, make a metrical version of. Also *intr.*, to make verses. Hence **Metrfied** *ppl. a.*, **Metrfying** *vbl. sb.* Also **Metrfier** (in quot., one who adopts classic metres in English verse).

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1382 Also a deuoute Prayer to Moses hornis, Metrfide merely, medelyd with scornis. *Ibid.* 1464 Whereupon he metrefyde after his mynde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xi (11) (Arb.) 109 It [an obelisk] holdeth the altitude of six ordinary triangles, and in metrfying his base can not well be larger than a metre of six. a 1693 *Urwahrs's Rabelais* II. xvii. 143 It is metrfied in this Octavick. 1836 *Southern Life Cooper* C. 4 Wks. II. 229 The license which the metrfiers took in this respect, infected other poets. 1861 IRVING *Hist. Scot. Poetry* 392 Twenty psalms were metrfied by 100 individuals. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 552 The grimly metrfied psalter.

Metriour, variant of **METRIB** *Obs.*

Metrist (*met'rist*). [*ad. med. L. metrista*, *f. metrum* *METRE sb. 1*: see *-IST*.] a. A metrical writer. b. One who is skilled in metrical composition; an adept in the handling of metre.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 223 In Lating toung are metrost [sic] was be. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. 113 b. Thomas smith...with some other blind Polish poets and dirtye metristes. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 There are not five metrists in the kingdom to whom I could have spoken so plainly. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 286 A very singular...poet, quite set apart from the troop of every-day metrists. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 328 Spenser was no mere metrist, but a great composer. 1894 R. C. JEBB in A. W. Ward *Eng. Poets* IV. 763 As a metrist he [Tennyson] is the creator of a new blank verse, different both from the Elizabethan and the Miltonic.

|| **Metritis** (métrai'tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb: see -ITIS. Cf. F. *métrite*.] Inflammation of the uterus.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 80, I lately attended a fatal case of metritis after delivery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592 Diffused metritis originates most frequently in lacerations of the vagina.

Hence **Metritic** (métrit'ik), *a.*, of or pertaining to metritis. 1856 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

+ **Mettrize**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. METRE sb. 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into metre.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Amorie* 12 b. The whiche verses I have thus mettrized in Englishe.

+ **Metro.** *Obs.* [It. or Sp.] = METRE sb. 1

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* Ep. Ded., Peruse my writ, And vse these Metros of true meaning wit. *Ibid.* A 6 b, Nor in a Metro shew my Cupide's fire.

Metrochrome (métrókrom). [f. Gr. μέτρον measure + χρώμα colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

1817 G. FIELO *Chromatics* (1845) 223 Thus used in conjunction the three gauges constituted a Metrochrome, or general measure and standard of colours.

Metrocracy (métrókra'si). [f. Gr. μέτρον μήτηρ mother + -O)CRAKY.] = MATRIARCHY.

1891 E. WESTERNARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 98 North America which is acknowledged...to have been one of the chief centres of 'mother-right', or metrocracy.

Metrod, variant of METEOR *Obs.*

Metrograph (métrograf). [f. Gr. μέτρον measure + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for indicating the speed of a railway-train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station. 1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade.*

Metrographer (métrograf'ar). [f. Gr. μέτρον METRE sb. 1 + -GRAPHER.] A writer on metre. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 Our worthy metrographer has been so unfortunate as to scan him wrong.

Metrolology (métrólódzj). [f. Gr. μέτρον measure + -LOUÝ. Cf. F. *metrologie*.] 1. *a.* A system or series of measures. *b.* The science of weights and measures.

1816 P. KELLY (*title*) *Metrolology*; or an exposition of weights and measures. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights & Meas.* 84 The principle of decimal divisions can be applied only with many qualifications to any general system of metrolology. *Ibid.* 85 The French metrolology. 1846 GROE *Greece* II. iv. 11. 425 M. Boeckh's recent publication on Metrolology. 1878 *Nature* 23 May 110 1/2 Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie read a paper on inductive metrolology, the purpose of which...is to deduce the units of measure employed by ancient peoples from the dimensions of existing remains.

2. The science of poetic metres. *rare* -1.

1839 A. SIDGWICK in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116. Hence **Metrolological**, *a.*, pertaining or relating to metrolology; **Metrolologist**, **Metrolologue**, *a.* writer on weights and measures.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 266/2 No metrolologist has given the Romans credit for seeing that water would do just as well to...adjust standards by, as wine. 1843 GROE in *Class. Museum* (1844) I. 2 The cardinal principle of his metrolological reasonings. *Ibid.* 7 'Great Attic talents', as they are called by Dardanus the ancient Metrolologue. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 617 1/4 All sorts of weights and measures, from the cubit of Noah to the metrolological standard of John Quincy Adams. 1883 *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* IV. 340 The metrolological analysis of the fathom must consequently entirely exclude the Attic foot. 1889 *Yale Coll. Libr. Record.* 491 The American Metrolological Society.

Metromania (métrómā'niā). [f. Gr. μέτρον METRE sb. 1 + -MANIA; after F. *mélomanie*.] A mania for writing poetry. Hence **Metromaniac**, one affected with metromania; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **Metromaniacal**, *a.*, pertaining to or affected with metromania (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1794 GIFFORD *Bavial* (1811) 46 This pernicious pest, this metromania, creeps thro' every creature. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 519 Of all the manias of this mad age, the most incurable...seems to be no other than the metromaniac. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 183 On a sudden [Bodmer] seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducals & My Dau.* xiii. (1885) 179 No one knows what I have had to endure from the metromaniacs.

Metrometer (métrómē'tai). *rare* -o. [ad. F. *metromètre* (1780 in Hatz-Darm.), f. Gr. μέτρον METRE sb. 1 + -mètre -METER.] = METRONOME.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Metrometer (métrómē'tai). *rare* -o. [ad. mod.L. *mētrōmetr-um*, f. Gr. μήτρα- womb: see -METER.] = HYSTEROMETER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Metronome (métrónōm). [f. Gr. μέτρον METRE sb. 1 + νόμος law, rule. Cf. F. *mētrōnome*.]

An instrument used in music for marking the time by means of a graduated inverted pendulum with a sliding weight which can be regulated to make the required number of beats in a minute.

1816 *Repert. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. XXVIII. 128 [Patents] John Mael, of Poland-street, Middlesex, Machinist; for an instrument or instruments...for the improvement of musical performance, which he denominates a Metronome, or musical time-keeper. Dated December 5, 1815. a 1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* I, or boiling eggs—timed to a metronome. 1839 *Infantry Drill* 504. = 108 Maelzel's Metronome. 1904 *Althausen* 5 Nov. 626 f The seconds of exposure [were] counted by a metronome.

attrib. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIV. 695/2 It is very desirable that composers should always affix metronome numbers to their compositions. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 319/2 Maelzel...in 1816 set up the first Metronome Manufactory on record.

b. fig. (In the first quot. app. used for: A conventional rule for metrical quantity.)

1822 TILBROOK *Rem. Mod. Hexametrists* 73 Why leave the public without a guide to the accents and divisions of the Georgian hexameter? This should have been done either by—borrowing from the Latin rules—adopting those of the early prosodians,—or by inventing a new metronome. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1891) 265, I should love to...listen to the great lively metronome as it heats its solemn measure. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 And listen to the unfailing metronome of the flails.

Metronomic (métrón'mik), *a.* [f. METRONOME + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a metronome.

Metronomic mark, the indication, placed at the head of a piece of music, of the pace at which it is to be performed. 1881 *Chicago Advance* 29 Dec. 832 The metronomic mark of most of the tunes is too fast. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 8/5 Mr. Edwards reprints the facsimile of the metronomic times for each number from a Mendelssohn MS.

So **Metronomical**, *a.*, **Metronomically** *adv.*, according to the metronome.

1822 *Repository* No. 80, 100 The vague directions as to tempo—'slow', 'very slow', &c. should be avoided...when it is in our power to mark the time metronomically. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* v. 177 The published collections of tunes seldom possess metronomical signs.

Metronomy (métrón'omī). [f. METRONOME + -Y.] The measuring of time by a metronome. 1850 in OGILVIE.

Metronymic (métrón'omik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. μητρωνυμικός, f. μήτηρ, μήτηρ mother + ὄνομα, ὄνομα name. Cf. the earlier *matronymic* (a).] *a. adj.* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix. (In recent Dicts.) *b. sb.* A metronymic name; a name derived from that of a mother or maternal ancestor.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philippians* (1873) 55 In not a few instances a metronymic takes the place of the usual patronymic. 1904 J. A. NAIRN *Herodas* 9 It is noticeable that Gryllos has a metronymic, not a patronymic.

So **Metronymy** (métrón'omī), the practice of using metronyms.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Jan. 140/1 M. Reclus finds what he calls 'metronymy' in Egypt under the Ptolemies. 'The newly-married man even dropped his own name to take that of his wife'.

|| **Metropertitonitis** (métrōpērītōnī'tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb + ΠΕΡΙΤΟΝΙΤΙΣ.] Inflammation of the uterus and the peritonitis.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Antin. Chem.* I. 270. 1859 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* V. 688/1 The pathological conditions of the serous coat are chiefly those of...metropertitonitis.

|| **Metrophlebitis** (métrōflēbītis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb + ΦΛΕΒΙΤΙΣ.] Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Antin. Chem.* I. 252 Metrophlebitis puerperalis. 1859 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* V. 704/1 The introduction of...venous pus...in metrophlebitis.

Metropole (métrōpōl). [a. OF. *metropole*, ad. L. *metropolis*: see METROPOLIS.]

1. *a.* A chief town; = METROPOLIS. *Obs.*

13... S. Erkenwold 26 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Londone...be metropol & be mayster-tone. 1556 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 4/1 Bath, which was the metropole of Summersetshire. *Ibid.* 15/2 Dublin...being the metropole and chief citie of the whole land. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 196 Those Cities which had the Title of Augusta conferred upon them, were...chief Metropoles of the Provinces.

2. *Ecl.* The see of a metropolitan; = METROPOLIS I.

1862 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* (1867) 300 That was a remarkable erection of metropolises which occurred just before the outbreak. 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Apr. 364/3 York was designated as a metropole by St. Gregory, and did exercise some undefined jurisdiction over other sees in the North.

+ **Metropolical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. METROPOLIS + -ICAL.] = METROPOLITAN, METROPOLITICAL.

1574 HILLIOWES *Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 326 Paphlagonia, whose Capital or Metropolical towne is Gernapolis. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 445 Rogatianus, a Bishop of his [St. Cyrian's] metropolical Church.

So **Metropolicality**, in the same sense; hence **Metropolicality**.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolical mantell of Anselme. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* L. 21, I will...so plague [sic] the Metropolicality of Yorke and Canterbury...as I will never leave them.

+ **Metropolie**. *Obs.* [irreg. ad. L. *metropolis*; some writers may have intended *metropolies* for a Latin plural.] = METROPOLIS.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xiv, The whole Isle, parted in three regiments. By three Metropolies is joyntly swayed. *Ibid.* II. xxiii, This low regions Metropolie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. v. (1636) 19 The Metropolies and Arch-bishopricks...belonging to the Patriarch of Constantinople. 1665 J. WENN *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 The Towns...were Metropolies of Kingdoms, not Country Towns.

Metropolis (métrōpōlis). Also 6-polus; pl., 7-polisses, 8-polis's, 9-polisses. [a. L. *metropolis*, a. Gr. μητρόπολις, f. μήτηρ, μήτηρ mother + πόλις city.]

1. The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 425 The bischopis said...Fra Abirnethe translati hee...To Sanct Andros. Metropolis of all Scotland to be. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aepb.* 117 And therof is metropolis called the chief citiee where the archbisshop of any province bath his see. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* II. 72 The great Metropolis and Sea of Rome. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xviii. 740 Let this Town [Canterbury]...Of all the British Sees be still Metropolis. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In Asia, there were metropolies merely nominal, that is, which had no suffragan, nor any rights of metropolitans. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullas's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 145 Plata was erected into a bishopric in 1551...and in the year 1608 was raised to a metropolis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. E. 342 Irenaeus was the bishop of Lyons, the metropolis of Gaul. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. Introd. 44 Marcianopolis lost its metropolitical rights, though it still continued a See; and Debelus or Zagara became the Metropolis of the province.

2. The chief town or city of a country (occas. of a province or district), esp. the one in which the government of a country is carried on; a capital.

The metropolis, often somewhat pompously used for 'London'. Also, in recent use, occasionally applied to London as a whole, in contradistinction to the City.

1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* III. v. 36 'That sweet land, whose braue Metropolis Redified the faire Semyramis. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i, To live here I th' fair metropolis Of our great isle. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* (head-ing), To the Metropolis of Great Britain, the most renowned...City of London. 1695 ECHARO *Gazetteer* Pref. All the metropolises of provinces. 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl. Wks.* 1889 I. 104 Newport...is the metropolis of the island [Isle of Wight]. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 149, I have not taken a single note since I have been in this metropolis [Paris]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esquiella's Lett.* I. 291 London is now so often visited, that the manners of the metropolis are to be found in every country gentleman's house. 1838 *Athenaeum* 31 Mar. 233/2 Liverpool, New York, and the 'Great Metropolis'. 1862 P. M. IRVING *Life & Lett.* IV. Irving (1864) I. i. 17 Kirkwall, the metropolis of the island group [Orkneys]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 July 44/1 She [Trinity College, Dublin] lives in a workaday world, because she lies at the heart of a metropolis.

fig. 1866 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 195 'The stomach is the metropolis, and all the other parts and provinces of the frame are dependent upon the proportion of its vigour or decay. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Civic Bang.* II. 255 His stomach [appearing] to assume the dignified prominence which justly belongs to that metropolis of his system.

b. A chief centre or seat of some form of activity. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 517 Heaven is the metropolis of all perfection. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 198 Their city was the fountain and metropolis of idolatry. 1783 BUKKE *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 78 'This center and metropolis of abuse [the Carnatic], whence all the rest in India and England diverge, from whence they are fed and methodized. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of My Landl.* Ser. I. Introd., Our metropolis of law, by which I mean Edinburgh, or...our metropolis and mart of gain, whereby I insinuate Glasgow. 1864 BYRNE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 272 To half the Christian nations Rome is the metropolis of religion, to all the metropolises of art.

c. Nat. Hist. The district in which a species, group, etc., is most represented.

1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. IV. 489 The metropolis of the group [*Petalocera*] is within the temperate zone. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 Almost every species, even in its metropolis, would increase immensely in numbers, were it not for other competing species.

3. *Greek Hist.* The mother-city or parent-state of a colony. Hence occas. applied to the parent-state of a modern colony.

a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholien* II. (Arab.) 135 Doing the dewtie of a good Colonia to her Metropolis. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 The Common-wealth from which they [sc. the colonists] went, was called their Metropolis, or Mother. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 359/1 If a colony wished to send out a new colony, this was properly done with the sanction of the metropolis. 1852 J. A. ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Ministry* II. 197 The best means of making the wants of the colonies known to...the metropolis which founds them.

Metropolitan (métrōpō'liān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7-metra-. [ad. late L. *metropolitānus*, f. Gr. μητροπολίτης (see METROPOLIS).] *a. adj.*

1. Belonging to an ecclesiastical metropolis; *metropolitan bishop* = B. 1. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of a metropolitan.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 247 The metropolitan Church of Saint Andrews. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* vii. viii. § 12 Archiepiscopal or Metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old Imperial constitutions, to convocate the holy Bishops under their within the compass of their own Provinces. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xii. (1739) 22 London had the Metropolitan See, or was the chiefest in precedence. 1726 AVULFIE *Pireragon* 91 An Archbishop...was elected by Provincial Bishops meeting together in the Metropolitan Church. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. ii. iii. 487 The Synagogue was provincial and sectarian, but the Temple was metropolitan and collective.

† b. *Metropolitan toe*. (The allusion is obscure.) 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 19 A Bishops foot that hath all his Toes... and a linen Sock over it, is the aptest emblem of the Prelate himself. Who being a pluralist, may under one Surplice which is also linen, hide four benefices besides the metropolitan toe. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 127 When Arch-bishop Abbot was suspended we might say his metropolitan toe was cut off.

2. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis; *metropolitan city or town* = METROPOLIS. Also, belonging to or characteristic of 'the metropolis' (London).

In recent use occas. applied to designate institutions, etc. pertaining to London as a whole, in contradistinction to those that pertain to 'the City', as in *metropolitan police*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 The metropolitan city of Muscovia called Mosca. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 17 A great deal of that false flashy wit and forc'd humour which had been the delight of our metropolitan multitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 737 Are not wholesome airs. To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make? 1864 *Act 27* § 38 *Vich.* c. 116 § 8 This Act may be cited, as the 'Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864'. 1886 BYNNER *A. Snirriage* xv. 173 How fast he was losing metropolitan tone and polish in the wilds of America. 1837 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. vi. 235 Dublin had sunk from a metropolitan to a provincial city.

3. Belonging to or constituting the mother-country.

1806 JEFFERSON *IVth* (1830) IV. 60 A safe carriage of all her productions, metropolitan or colonial. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized* (1830) Pref. 21 On the question—by the metropolitan country shall this or that distant dependency be kept up,—there are two sides.

† 4. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Principal, chief. *Obs.*

1666 JACOBSON *Creed* viii. xxi. § 1 Of which [feasts] the passover was the principal, or as Chrysostome with some other of the ancients instill it. Metropolitan. 1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. i. Wks. 1873 J. 201 Some call him the metropolitan wit of Court. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 237 To acknowledge Gods ancient people their betters, and that language the Metropolitan language. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 198 The Ascendant and first house, the metropolitan place in the system of indications. 1686 J. DUNTON *Let. fr. New-Eng.* (1874) 7 Mr. Increase Mather... He is deservedly called, 'The Metropolitan Clergy-Man of the Kingdom'.

B. sb.

1. *Ecc.* [In Gr. *μητροπολιτης*, in L. *mētropolitānus*.] A bishop having the oversight of the bishops of a province; in the early church his see was in the metropolis of the province. In the West the term is now approximately co-extensive with *archbishop*; in the Greek church the metropolitan ranks above an archbishop and below a patriarch.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111 And to the metropolitan of London alle the cuntre of Cornwaille and alle Englonde was subiect vn to the floods of Humbre. 1530-2 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Wylliam Archebyschoppe of Canturburye metropolitane and primate of all Englonde. a 1643 L. FALMAD, ed. *Infallibility* (1646) 26 It hath been agreed on, that all that are under the Metropolitan of Canterbury, should be called the Province of Canterbury. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* I. Wks. 1851 VIII. 480 The Emperor esteemeth the Metropolitan next to God, after our Lady and Saint Nicholas, as being his spiritual Officer. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Titles* III. 149 All the Metropolitans and Bishops of King Contrans Kingdom. 1814 SOUTHWELL *Raderick* xx. 378 If thou wert still The mitred metropolitan. 1833 R. PINCHER *Russia* 189 The Council of Moscow, was attended by... five metropolitans, five archbishops [etc.]. 1879 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 502 At present the terms 'archbishop' and 'metropolitan' have the same meaning, except that the latter implies the existence of suffragans, whereas there may be archbishops without suffragans, as in the case of Glasgow.

transf. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Coronat. Solyman* 59 A new Sadre, or Mahometan Pontiff, or Metropolitan of the whole Empire.

b. *fig.* (in jocular or sarcastic use).

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 32 The Catholic Bishop of Barbers, the very Metropolitan of Surgeons. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 186 Let Comus rise Archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe, Grand Metropolitan of all the tribe.

2. A chief town or metropolis.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 120 The toune of trible, quhilk is the metropolitane & capital cite of that cuntre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. ix. 72 b. Mytilene... metropolitane of all the townes of Eolea. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 104 Christ could have chosen Rome... or Athens... or Jerusalem... And yet poore Nazareth, and little Bethlem... are... preferred to those renowned Metropolitans. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 533 Grenoble, the metropolitane of Dauphigny. 1874 SEVERSON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 3 The true 'eternal city', the metropolitan, the mother of us all.

† 3. *fig.* = METROPOLIS 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 The prime and Metropolitan of the Mathematicall Sciences. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parvass.* II. 204 That Naples should be allow'd the Title of Metropolitan of all Cities whatever for breaking of Colts, and Rome for managing of Men.

4. One who lives in a metropolis; one who has metropolitan ideas or manners.

1795 *Femina* I. 83 You are a Paisley by nature as well as by birth, and incapable of becoming a worthy metropolitan. 1815 J. JEVILL in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 486 To so inverte a metropolitan as myself this is no grievance. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Mero Oasis* II. liv. 407 The people at Merv considered themselves altogether as metropolitans.

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5. A citizen of the mother-city or parent-state of a colony.

1846 GROVE *Greece* II. ii. 11. 311 Both metropolitans and colonists styled themselves Hellenes, and were recognised as such by each other.

Metropolitane (mētrōp'itānē'). [f. METROPOLITAN + -ATE.] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitane. 1895 W. H. HUTTON *Land* iii. 120 He... claimed the right to visit the Universities as inherent in the metropolitane.

Metropolitancy, rare—1. [f. METROPOLITAN a. + -CY.] The position of metropolitan.

1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 45 Melbourne: the... rival of... Sydney for the metropolitancy of the Australasian section of our Empire.

Metropolitaneously, *adv.* [f. METROPOLITAN + -EOUS + -LY 2.] In metropolitan fashion. 1852 DICKENS *Let.* 19 Oct. Are you never coming to town any more? Never going to drink port again, metropolitaneously, but always with Fielden?

Metropolitanism (mētrōp'itāniz'm). [f. METROPOLITAN + -ISM.] Metropolitan spirit, ideas, or institutions.

1855 R. R. MADDEN *C'tess Blessington* II. 174 In the exuberance of his metropolitanism, he had a sort of reverential feeling even for the stones of London. 1861 J. S. BREWER *Giraldis Cambrensis Op.* (Rolls) I. Pref. The name Giraldis was handed about from mouth to mouth, as the undoubted successor to the see of St. David's... The golden era of Metropolitanism had dawned on heighth... Cambria. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 824 The architectural manifestations of metropolitanism.

Metropolitaneize (mētrōp'itānēiz), v. [f. METROPOLITAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To make metropolitan in position, manners, ideas, etc.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 630 Poor little Kirkwall... seemed a mere village to the metropolitaneized apprentice. 1897 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 919 He was himself not sufficiently metropolitaneized for these efforts.

Metropolitanship (mētrōp'itānshīp). [f. METROPOLITAN sb. + -SHIP.] The office, position, or see of a metropolitan bishop.

In first quot. *fig.* a 1698 *Memor Wks.* (1699) iii. 60 The Apocalyptic Babylon is not Babylon in Chaldea, but a Counter-type thereof, most like for Universal Ambition and Metropolitanship of Spiritual Fornication. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. B. iij. What a hot stirre was... heretofore between the Prelates of Canterbury and Yorke for the universall Metropolitanship over all England? 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 267 Some further divisions produced another metropolitanship in Slavonia. a 1878 MOZLEY *Lect.* xvi. (1883) 261 The metropolitanship stood upon the Letters Patent.

Metropolitais (mētrōp'itāit). [ad. late L. *mētropolitā*, a Gr. *μητροπολιτης*, f. *μητρόπολις* METROPOLIS. Cf. F. *metropolitais*.]

1. A metropolitan bishop; = METROPOLITAN B. I.

1598 *Chr. Prayers* Y. iij b *marg.*, Archb. & Metropolit. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commun.* xxi. 82 b, The Metropolit of Mosko. 1679 RYCAUT *Pres. St. Grk. Armen.* Ch. 95 The Patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the Metropolitcs, or Bishops. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 595 With reservation of the right of the Bishop of Caesarea as metropolit.

† 2. A metropolis. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commun.* i. 1 b, Nouograd velica was the Metropolit or chief citie. 1625 PACITT *Christianogr.* 34 These six Sees, the chiefs of Provinces and Metropolitcs.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = METROPOLITAN.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commun.* iv. 12 b, The whole country of Russia is tearmed by some by the name of Moscouita the Metropolitc cite.

† **Metropolitc**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *mētropoliticus*, f. *mētropolitā* (see METROPOLITE).] = next.

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Let. Martyrs* (1564) 93 Farewell the cathedrall church of Caunterbury, the Metropolitc see. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xviii. 303 Canterbury [was] then honor'd with the Metropolitique See.

Metropolitikāl (mētrōp'itālikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Ecc.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolitan bishop or see; = METROPOLITAN A. 1.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 3r The... diocese... to be of the province of the Archebyschoppe of Canturburie, and vnder the jurisdiction metropolitikāl of the same. 1661 Br. MONTAGUE *Diatriba* The new made Patriarch of Constantinople, sometime but a Suffragane to the Metropolitikāl Sea of Heraclea. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 36 Preamble, The Bishoprick... [was] united to the Province and Metropolitikāl Jurisdiction of York. 1901 *Standard* 9 Sept. 3/6 Preaching in York minster yesterday, Canon Fleming said:—Speaking to-day in this metropolitikāl church [etc.].

fig. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Ep. Ded., Affirming, that that Heresy hath fixed its Metropolitikāl seat here in England.

2. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis (capital or mother-city); = METROPOLITAN A. 2. 1603 KNOLLES *Hitt. Turks* I. (1621) 1 The metropolitikāl cite of Riga. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 The River of Thames... will I trust in God for ever keep her in her Metropolitikāl station. 1710 *Survive Life Grindal* I. vii. 70 They... proceeded as far as the Metropolitikāl City. 1726 AVIFFE *Parergon* 91 A Metropolis or Metropolitikāl City is in respect to a Colony, what a Mother is to a Daughter.

Metropolitikālly (mētrōp'itālikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. As a metropolitikāl.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 13 If Father William of Canterbury think that I am afraid of him, he is metropolitikālly mistaken. 1644 LAUD in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 205 In all churches, and in all other places where you visit metropolitikālly. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LVIII. 479 Visiting metropolitikālly the body of both universities.

† 2. As in a mother-state. *Obs.*

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiq. Restaurata* 78 That the Druids resided Originally and Metropolitikālly in the Isle of Mona.

Metropolize (mētrōp'olēiz), v. [f. METROPOLIS + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (nonce-use)? To concentrate in one place. a 1668 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 79 Wks. (1687) 235 To beg a Neck with Claudius, metropolize all Worth.

2. *intr.* To visit 'the metropolis'. *nonce-use.* 1815 BYRON in J. Paget *Paradoxes & Puzzles* (1874), We mean to metropolize to-morrow, and you will address your next to Piccadilly.

Metrorrhagia (mētrōr'ēdzīā). *Path.* Also anglicized metrorrhagy. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-ραγία* breaking forth.] Uterine hæmorrhage. Hence *Metrorrhagic*.

1776-84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* (1868) II. 1 Which discharges alone, are those properly comprehended under the present title [sc. menorrhagia]. The title of *Metrorrhagia* or *hæmorrhagia uteri*, might comprehend a great deal more. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Metrorrhagicus*... metrorrhagic. *Metrorrhagy*. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rept.* IX. 455 Abdominal pain and metrorrhagia. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* x. (ed. 4) 64 For there may be profuse menorrhagia with more irregular and less severe metrorrhagic loss.

Metroscope (mētrōskōp). [ad. F. *métroscop*, f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb: see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the uterus. b. An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus during gestation.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Metroscope*, an instrument invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fetus in utero-gestation, when the sounds... are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen. Hence *Metroscopy*, examination of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Metroscope (mētrōskōp). [f. Gr. *μέτρον* measure + -SCOPE.] An instrument for determining dimensions.

Snellen's metroscope, an instrument for ophthalmostatic research (*Syd. Soc. Lect.* 1890).

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kena*, 38 Metroscope. For the determination of dimensions of distant bodies.

|| **Metrostaxis** (mētrōstāk'sis). [mod. L., f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-στάσις* dropping, falling in drops: cf. *epistaxis*.] Uterine hæmorrhage.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xviii. (ed. 4) 134 Metrostaxis or bloody flow from the womb.

Metrotome (mētrōtōm). [f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-τόμος* cutter, *τέμνειν* to cut.] A cutting instrument used in operating on the womb.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Med. Times* June 573 Front and Profile View of Dr. Coghlan's Probe-pointed Metrotome [*sic*].

-**metry** (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρον* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '—meter'.

Metso(h)ip, -ship, variants of METESHIP *Obs.*

Metstick, variant of METESTICK.

Metst: see MEAT, MET, METER.

† **Mettdel**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *metadella*, f. *metade*, *metà* half.] In Italy: 'A Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a flask'.

1731 in BAILEY (ed. 5). 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Compl. Lex.*

Mettail, -al, *obs.* forms of METAL.

† **Mette**, *Obs.* [OE. *gemetta* :- OTeut. type **ga-matjon*; f. **ga-* (synon. with L. *com-*) + **mat* MEAT sb.] A companion at meat.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 282 Pa gemettan ne moston þæs lambes ban scænan. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. xvi. 41 Pacience and ich weren yput to be mette, And seten by our selue at a syd-table.

Mette: see MEET, MET, METER.

Mettege, **Mettail** (f. obs. ff. METAGE, METAL.

Metter, *obs.* form of METER sb. 1

Mettle (mē'tl), sb. (and a.). Also 6-7 mettal (l, 6-9 metal. [Originally the same word as METAL sb., of which *mettle* was a variant spelling used indiscriminately in all senses. The senses explained below are in origin figurative uses of METAL sb. and developments of these, but they are so remote from the literal sense that the con-

sciousness of the identity of the word has long been lost. The graphical differentiation is recognized in Kerscy's Phillips, 1706, and in all succeeding Dicts., but was not always observed by writers of the 18th and early 19th c.]

1. Quality of disposition or temperament. (See METAL sb. 1 f.)

1584 LVLV *Campaspe* iv. 1. 41 Swearing cometh of a hot mettall. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 300, I am one, that had rather go with sir Priest, then sir knight: I care not who knows so much of my mettelle. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 To try the spirit of men, of what mettelle they are made of. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Findar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1792 III. 104 Showing the mettelle of an arrant Quean. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* iii. Thou ken'st not the mettelle that women are made of. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* June 206 It showed the mettelle of which he was made.

2. Of a horse, and occas. of other animals: Natural vigour and ardour; spirit.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 22 Your Vnckle Worcesters Horse came but to day, And now their pride and mettall is asleepe. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 323 The taking away of the excess of Mettal, which Stone-Horses are guilty of. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. (1661) 8 Her [a falcon's] mettelle makes her careless of danger. 1697 DAVEN *Purg. Georg.* iii. 209 As for the Females, . . . Take down their Mettal, keep 'em lean and bare. 1799 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 87 The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true mettelle when you check his course. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Err. II.* 394 They have . . . horses of best descent and mettelle.

3. Of persons: Ardent or spirited temperament; spirit; courage.

1581 PERRE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 149 It dultheth their wittes, and represseth their natural vigour, in such sorte, that there is no mettall left in them. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 13 A Corinthian, a lad of mettelle. 1655 VINES *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 368 When Jacob had seen the sweet vision in Bethel, it put mettelle into him. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mettle, Vigour, Fire, Life, Sprightliness, Briskness; as the Mettle of Youth.* 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 103. 346, I like the Lady's Wit and Mettle. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs* xxxiv. (1878) 575, I found this only brought out his mettelle. *quoting*, 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. f. Wks. 1873 II. 6 If the Duke had but so much mettelle in him, as in a colliers awie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. f. 312 What other worldly help than the golden mettelle of their Souldiers, had our English Kings against the French?

4. Phrases. † a. To give mettelle to: to encourage. b. To be on or upon one's mettelle: to be incited to do one's best. c. To put or set (a person) on or upon his mettelle, to put to (occas. up to) his mettelle: to test his powers of endurance or resistance. d. † To put (a person) off his mettelle: to daunt his courage. e. To try (a person's) mettelle = c.

a. 1689 ANDROS *Tracts* II. 191 Our Conscience was that which gave metal to our Patience.

b. 1756 MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. tt. IV. 374, I think it hardly possible he can escape, as everybody here are upon their mettelle. 1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 They would have to contend against cavalry, who would be upon their mettelle to show their superiority over the cyclists.

c. 1733 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 47 In such a manner as has put the gentlemen pretty much upon their mettelle. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 6 Even the common passions . . . will put him up to his mettelle, and call forth his best and bravest doings. 1859 LEVER *Dun. Diary* xiii. 14 It puts us on our mettelle, too, to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us. 1895 SNAITH *Minst. D. Marvyn* xlii. His sarcasm set me on my mettelle. 1900 W. BAIRD *Gen. Wauchope* iii. 44 The soldiers were put to their mettelle.

d. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Ser.* 2 Wks. 1751 XIV. 3 When you have done a Fault, . . . behave yourself as if you were the injured Person; this will immediately put your Master or Lady off their Mettle.

e. 1786 *Hart's Rig* ii. (1794) 5 Let name tyne heart, nor hand refrain, But try their mettelle. 1882 FAOUVE in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 210 Romsdal's Horn . . . will try the mettelle of the Alpine Climb when they have conquered Switzerland.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Spirited, mettlesome, 'game'. Now *arch.* and *Sc.*

1592 *Nobody's Someb.* A 14, *Arch.* Is not this Lasse a mettell Neat browne Wench? *Scotch.* She is my liege, and mettell I dare warrant. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 487 Where mettelle Colours or restie Jades are to be broken. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxxii. Thou wouldst hea mettelle lass enow, an thou wert snog and snod a bit better. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii. He is an honest and a mettelle gentleman. *Ibid.* xxviii. As he went by upon a mettelle horse.

Mettle, obs. form of METAL.

† Mettleable, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 6 mettleable. [f. METTLE sb. + ABLE.] Mettlesome.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 58 The watch of the Inglish horsemen, brak vpone the said Frenchmen with mettleable audacitie.

Mettled (met'tld), a. Also 6 mettald, 6-7 mettd, 7 metald, mettdeld, 7-8 metald. [f. METTLE sb. + ED².]

1. Full of mettelle; mettlesome. Also in comb. *high-mettled*, etc. a. of horses, etc.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 21 Such great metteld and selfe wilde hawks. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 267 He shall wonder that there is such a metteld ferveine in horses, as [etc.]. a 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* 22 Fine-bred things of metteld blood, Pick'd from Apollo's royal stud. 1870 EDGAR *Rumynede* xiv. Their metteld palfeys.

b. of persons.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 35 What great imployment with stirring and mettald spirits. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she cou'd* iii. iii. They are metteld girls, I warrant them, Sir Joslin, let 'em be what they will. 1672 EARL

ORRERY *Tryphon* Prol., As metteld School-boys set to cuff. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xii. 152 The sex love us metteld fellows at their hearts.

c. of actions.

1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome, Welbeck*, Such a light and mettald Dance Saw you never yet in France. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 206 'Twas a metteld Speech, seasonable and successful. 1701 CUMBER *Love Makes Man* v. iii. I find thou hast done a metteld Thing. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 54 Not having a heart for such a metteld enterprise.

† 2. Half-drunk. Obs. rare⁻⁰.

1678 LITTLETON *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Mettled or fudled, *madulus, semibrius*.

3. With prefixed word: Having a 'mettle' or temperament of a specified kind.

1598 Heaule metteld [see HEAVY a¹ 31]. 1660 H. MORE *Myrt. Godd.* ii. xii. 55 Where their minds are enraged and heightened by the sound of the Drum and the Trumpet, (which are able to put but an ordinarily mettald man out of his wits). 1848 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 52 The goshawk is so slack mettled, that it requires the most skilful management to make him fly at all.

Mettlesome (met'tlsəm), a. [f. METTLE + -SOME.] Full of mettelle; spirited. a. of horses, etc.

1654 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav. 29 marg.*, The Indian Oxen as mettlesome as the Horses in Germany. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. xiii. Her horse, whose mettlesome spirit required a better rider. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 39 The instant Haley touched the saddle, the mettlesome creature bounded from the earth with a sudden spring.

b. of a person.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 229 Imagination. 'tis . . . increas'd by that love men have to themselves, which at once makes 'em blind and mettlesome. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xlii. A powerful mettlesome young Achilles.

† c. Of an organ of the body: Vigorous. Obs.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. vi. 104 In the Systole the Heart is vigorated and mettlesome, not in the Diastole.

† d. of actions. Obs.

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 267 Some smart mettlesome Debates.

Hence Mettlesomely adv. (1755 in Johnson), Mettlesomeness (1727 in Bailey, vol. II).

Metztotinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

Metuloid (met'uloid). Bot. [f. L. *metula* a small pyramid (dim. of META) + -OID.] (See quot.)

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Metuloids*, modified cystidia, encrusted with lime, which project from the hymenium of *Peniophora*, giving it a velvety appearance.

Metur, obs. form of METRE.

† Meturgeman (mēt'urgēmān). [Late Heb. מֵתוּרְגָמָן *mēthurgāmān*, f. Aram. *mēthurgām*, pa. pple. of *targem* to interpret. Cognate with TARGUM, DRAGOMAN.] (See quotes.)

1855 DIXON *Holy Land* II. 146 The Meturgeman, an interpreter of the Law, whose duty it was to stand near the reader for the day, and translate the sacred verses, one by one, from the Hebrew into the vulgar tongue. 1881 *Ch. Rev.* Apr. 49 Persons were appointed to translate the Hebrew into Chaldee, and explain the sense as the reader proceeded. This was the office of meturgeman, or interpreter, which . . . came to be recognized in every synagogue.

Metus, obs. pl. form of MEAT.

† Metusias, Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. Eccl. Gr. μετουσιασμός, agent-n. f. *μετουσιάζειν* to change the substance of, f. *μετα-* META- + *οὐσία* substance, essence.] A believer in transubstantiation.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Arh.* xxviii. (1632) 176 The Metusias and Papiists, beleue the substance of Bread and Wine is so changed into the substance of Christ his Body, as nothing remaineth but the real Body of Christ, besides the accidents of Bread and Wine.

Metwand, -yard: see METEWAND, METEYARD.

Metry, obs. form of METRE.

Metztotinto (cto), obs. forms of MEZZOTINTO.

Meu (miū). Also 6 mewe, 6- mew. [irregularly ad. L. *mēum*.] = MEUM².

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum. . . is called of the Potiarics Meu. *Ibid.*, It may be called in englishe mewe or duche Dyl. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. xv. 337 Mew growth plentifully in Macedonia and Spayne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mew or Meum*, (Gr.) Mew, Spiknel, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like Anis. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 84 Spignel, Men, or Bald-mew. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 740/2 Mew, *Meum athamanticum*.

† Meubles (möbl), sb. pl. [Fr.: see MOBLE sb.] Household furniture.

1786 COWPER *Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 26 Nov., This house, . . . since it has been occupied by us and our Meubles, [etc.]. 1845 H. GNEVILLE *Diary* (1893) 78 The apartments of Louis XIV. are filled with many of the old meubles originally taken from the old palace.

† Meubling, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. F. *meubler* to furnish, f. *meuble* (see MOBLE sb.).] Furnishing.

1621 Jas. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 169 These provisions for her lying in and meubling are lyke to coste tenne thousande.

Meuer, variant of MURE a. Obs.

Meule, obs. form of MULE.

† Meum¹ (mē'üm). [Latin, neut. of *meus* mine.] 'Mine', 'that which is mine', in the phr. Meum and tuum: 'mine and thine'; what is one's own and what is another's. A popular phrase to express the rights of property. Also *meum, tuum*; *meum or tuum*.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) Cijj, *Rasni*.

What, woore my subiects wife that honoureth me? *Radag.* Tut, Kings this *meum, tuum* should not know. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 458 For many times the thing deduced to Iudgement, may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. 1627 ABBOT in *Rushw. Hist. Collect.* (1659) I. 448 You have allowed a strange Book yonder; which if it be true, there is no *Meum or Tuum*, no man in England hath any thing of his own. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. (1696) 67 That which is the one's is the other's: their *Meums* and *Tuums* are confounded together. 1772 JOHNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 146 They [N. Amer. Indians] are strict observers of *meum* and *tuum*. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 242 Regardless of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 82 The distinction between 'meum' and 'tuum' having been temporarily overlooked.

† Meum² (mē'üm). Also anglicized MEU, and in Gr. form MEON. [L., a Gr. *μήον*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the N.O. *Seselineae*, containing only one species, *Meum athamanticum*, usually called spignel.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meum*, the Herb Meum, wild Dill or Spikenel. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 256 The root[s] of the good-wed- . . . of the meum or spignel, . . . have . . . been held in esteem.

Meure, -ely: see MURE a. Obs., MURELY adv. Obs.

† Meurte. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *meurté*, f. *meür* ripe: see MURE a. and -TY.] Maturity, finished excellence.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. G vj b, In al thyse manner of people ther oughte to be mewe of good manys [etc.].

† Meurtriére (mör'triër). [Fr.; fem. of *meurtrier* murderer, murderous, f. *meurtre* MURDER.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Meurtrières*, small loop holes, sufficiently large to admit the barrel of a rifle, gun or musket, through which soldiers may fire, under cover, against an enemy. They likewise mean the cavities that are made in the walls of a fortified town or place. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* i. xiv. 266 The points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow *meurtriére* on each side of the gate.

Meuse, muse (miūs, miūz), sb. Now dial. Forms: 6- muce, muse, 8 mewe, 8-9 mews, 7- mewe; also 6 mows, mewe, 7 muise, 8 muish, 9 muese, meesh. [a. OF. *muce*, *musse*, *mouce*, mod. dial. *nucche* hiding-place, hole in a hedge, f. *musser*, *muecher* to hide (whence MICHE v.). Cf. the synonymous MUSER.]

1. An opening or gap in a fence or hedge through which game, esp. hares, habitually pass, and through which they run, when hunted, for 'relief'.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1384 He wrate of a muse [ed. 1568 mows] throw a mud wall! How a doe cam tripping in at the rere warde. 1575 TURNER *Venerie* 164 She . . . will all the daye longe holde the same wayes . . . and passe through the same muses unwill hir death or escape. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 612 This herbe is founde in this Countrie in the Meuze of Come feedles. 1599 HARNSET *Agh. Darrell* 140 But the Fox was neare driuen when he took this muice and hee ferretted out of it by vertie pregnant depositions. 1623 SCOT *Highw. God* 55 A Hare started before Greyhounds will haue her accustomed way and muse, or die for it. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 52 The virtuoso . . . The gilded butterfly pursues O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 180 The most effectual method of destroying hares is by laying snares, . . . in the muishes of hedges, dykes, and other fences. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1206 A sort of small trap door, to which they are led by a narrow track or muse. The rabbits, being thus taken [etc.]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 531 It is doubted whether the stoutest March hare will have sufficient vivacity to carry him to his muise. 1834 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* s.v. *Muse*, Them Welshmen [Welsh sheep] 'd go through a rabbit run or har' muce. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Mesch*, the run or lair of a hare. 1895 *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 285/3 In a stone-wall country you will not find a hare close to the le side, . . . because of the concentrated wind which whistles through every 'meuse'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A loophole or means of escape; a device for, or way of, getting out of a difficulty.

1529 SKELTON *Replie* 212 How . . . ye had . . . deuillyshly deuyed The people to seduce, And chace them thorow the muse Of your naughty counsell. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. (1612) 404 When desperate Ruffins fraught with faults find readily a Meuse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1730) 115 In this Tragedy the Pope observing bow the English Bishops had forsaken their Archbishopps, espied a muse through which all the game of the Popedom might soon escape. 1655 R. FANSHAWE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* iii. lxxix, Stopt is each Meuse, and guarded in each part. 1858 R. S. SURTES *Ask Mamma* xxix. 216 The Major, after trying every muse, and every twist, and every turn . . . was at length obliged to whip off.

2. The 'form' of a hare.

[1597: see MEAZE]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. (1623) 69 Like to fearful Hares. . . who no sooner shall heare the cry of their pursuit, but their Muise or Fortresse will be left. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Mews*, a hare's form.

Hence Meuse v. *intr.*, to go through a 'meuse';

Meusing (meshing) vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*).

1666 *Voy. Emp. China in Afic. Cur.* (1708) III. 196 They Locked themselves together so closely, that they left no meshing place for them to make their Escape by. 1681 *Relig. Christi* 55 Their [the Romanists'] boldest champions, to avoid the danger of a close pursuit, muce nimble, and skulk in the subterfuges of this thorny wilderness. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Musing*, among Hunters, the passing of a Hare thro' a Hedge. 1837 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 202 note, In counties so close as Yorkshire, bounds must occasionally meuse, when smaller bounds have advantage.

Meuse, Meute, obs. forms of **Mews**, **MUTE** *sb.*
Meuve, obs. form of **MOVE**.

Meuwe, Meuze, obs. ff. **MEW** *sb.*¹, **MEUSE**.

Mev(e)able, obs. forms of **MOVABLE**.

Meve, obs. form of **Mew**, **MOVE**.

|| **Mevy**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [Related in some way to **Mew** *sb.*¹] A sea-mew.

1613-16 *W. Browne Brit. Past*, II. i. 17 About his sides a thousand Seagulls bred, The Mevy, and the Halcyon.

Mevyng(e), obs. forms of **MOVING** *vbl. sb.*

Mew (*mīū*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *māw* (māu, mēu, mēz), 5 *mew*, 7 *meaw* (e, 6-*mew*). [OE. *māw* str. masc. corresponds to OS. *mēt* (MDu., MLG. *mēue* fem., whence mod. Ger. *māwe*; Du. *meuw* fem.)—O.Tent. type **māi-wi-z*; related by consonant-ablant to the synon. **māiwo-z*, whence OHG. *mēh*, ON. *mā-r* (pl. *māvar*, *māfar*), the pre-Tent. forms would be **māiwo-s*, *māiqi-s*.] A gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*; a sea-mew.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A. 478 *Alcido*, meaw. a900 *Gloss.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 29/2 Larum, meū vel meū. a1000 *Andreas* 371 (Gr.) Se græga mew. a1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 346/1 Mewe, byrd, or semewe, aspergo. a1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmit 1778) 147 Aves vocat mewys. 1558 *Phaer Aeneid* v. Mijb, A pleasant playne of field, where often Mewes and birds of seas doth their haunting walke. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* vi. 216 Mewes, Gulls, and many other sorts [of birds]. 1693 *Drvoen Persius Sat.* vi. (1726) 292 And on her shatter'd Masts the Mews in Triumph ride. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvii, And clamour'd shrill the wakening mew. 1857 *JEAN INGELHOW Poems, Sea Mews* iv, A rock, Where many mewes made twitting sweet.

Mew (*mīū*), *sb.*² Forms: 4-5 *muwe*, *meuwe*, 5 *mu*, *mwo*, 4-7 *mōwe*, 4-8 *mue*, (7 *miew*), 5-*mew*. [a. F. *mue* fem., *vbl. sb. f. muer* **MEW** *v.*¹ Cf. the equivalent Fr., Sp., It. *muda*.]

1. A cage for hawks, esp. while 'mewing' or moulting.

133. *Guy IVarru*. (Caius) 77 As demure [she was] As gir-fauk, or fawkon to lure, That oute of muwe were drawe. c1386 *Chaucer Sgr.* 7. 635 And by hire heddes heed she made a Mewe [for a hawk]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 347/2 Mew of hawkys, *falconarius*. 1500 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 222 They make of the church, for theyre hawks a mew. 1623 *SIR T. STAFFORD in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 79 The falcon your Lordship sent was so brused and ragged, [that I have put her into a mew]. 1678 *RAY Willoughby's Ornith.* 439 So leave them [i.e. sparrow-hawks] in the mew till they are clean mewed. 1783 *BURKE Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 67 A notorious robber and villain, kept as a hawk in a mew, to fly upon this nation. 1820 *Scott's Abbot* iv, He chanced. To descend to the mew in which Sir Halbert Glendinning kept his hawks.

fig. 1628 *Private Mem. Sir K. Digby* (1827) 64, I beseech you give me leave. To please myself awhile with flying abroad before I be put into the mew. 1635 (GLARITORSE) *Lady Mother* iv. i, in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 175 Were my soule Drawn from this mew of flesh tooquid quickly stretch Like a swift Falcon her aspiring wings.

b. *In mew* (rarely in the mew): in process of moulting; also fig. in process of transformation.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 326 As a brid which were in Mew Withinne a huish sche kepte hire clos. 1486 [see **Mew** *v.*¹] 214. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 1 When Old King Harry youthful grew, As Eagles do, or Hawks in Mew. 1813 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 202 Our present government was in the mew, passing from Confederation to Union.

2. *†a.* A coop or cage in which animals, esp. fowls, were confined for fattening. Also without article in phr. *in mew*, cooped up. *Obs.* b. Now dial. a breeding-cage.

c1386 *Chaucer Prof.* 349 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in Muwe. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 350/1 Mwe, or cowlle (MS. *k. m.*), *saginarium*. 1556 *Withalls Dict.* (1568) 38/2 A coupe or mew for capons or other birds to be kepte in, *aviarium*. 1566 *ARLINGTON Apuleius* ix. xlii, 96 She thrust him into a mew made with twiggis [L. *viminea caula*]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 297 A Barton and Mue to keepe foule. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iv. iv, I must take care of my partridge mew. 1861, 1892 [see **Eng. Dial. Dict.**].

¶ c. Misused to render med. L. *mūta* **MUTE** *sb.*

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxviii. 427 The king, according to the record vouched by sir Edward Coke, is entitled to six things; the bishop's best horse...his cloak, or gown [etc.]; and, lastly, his *mūta canum*, his mew or kennel of hounds.

3. *†a.* phr. *In mew*: in hiding or confinement, cooped up. *Obs.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3336 But cowardly as caltiffs couren [?] here in mewwe. c1374 *Chaucer Troilus* I. 381 To kiden his desir in muwe from every wight y-born. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The queene was gretly ashamed, whanne she saye she most be in muwe. c1450 *Lyoc.* & *BURGH Secres* 2063 Kept tonge in mewwe. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 12, I wold fayne my gray borse wer kept in mew for gnattys. c1530 L. O. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 503 The dolphin said...it anyoeth me greatly thus long to be closed in mew! 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* lxxx, Give leave to me, in pleasant mew To sport my muse and sing my loves sweet praise. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* v. xliii, If my good service reape this recompence, To be clapt vp in close and secret mew.

†b. A place of confinement. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4778 To escape out of his [Love's] mew. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 35 Yet Lyherthe hath ben lockyd vp and kept in the mew. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. v. 27 Captiv'd eternally in yron mewes And darke dens. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 120 Her husband...kept her in a Mew. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vii. 94 Vnac-customed to be pent up in so strait and darke a mew.

c. A secret place, a place of concealment or

retirement; a den. Sometimes without article in *†to mew*. Now rare.

c1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Skore that place [sc. the soul] from all goostly felthe...Thyn Hooley Goost close in that lill mew. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 170 Ourc emnyse...fled to mew, they durste no more appere. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mari.* F. ij, Some watchfull Poets secret mew. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 83 An Anchorites Mue. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 47 I've been three weeks shut within my mew. A-painting for the great man, saints and saints. 1898 T. HARVEY *Wessex Poems* 109 To shun his view By her hallowed mew I went from the tombs among To the cirque of the Gladiators.

4. *Comb.* *†Mew-house* = sense 1.

c1470 *HARING Chron.* clxxxix. v, Maister of the Mew-house & his baukes fyre.

Mew, *sb.*³: see **Mew** *int.*

Mew (*mīū*), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 *muwe*, 4-7 *mewe*, 5 *mwe*, 6-7 (9) *mue*, 6-*mew*. [a. F. *muer* to moul, also to shed horns (OF. also in wider sense, to change) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *mudar*, It. *mutare* to moul, change—L. *mutare* to change, whence **MUTABLE**, **MUTATION**.]

1. *a. trans.* Of a hawk: To moul, shed, or change (its feathers); also of other birds. Also in *passive* with the bird as subject. Often in figurative context. Now only arch.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1738 An. C. of gyrfalcouns y asky to y-mewed our fere. 1486 *BB. St. Albans* bj, If an hawk be in mewe y^e same scerell feder shall be the last feder that she will cast, and tyll that he cast, she is neuer mewed. 1606 *DRAYTON Odes*, To *Cupid* 17 He [Cupid]...in the air hovers; Which when it him deweth, His feathers he meweth. a1613 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) Hivb, Now she has mewed three coats, now shee growes weary [etc.]. *Ibid.*, She mewes her pounces, at all these yeares she flies at footes and kills too. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* 716 For how much the earlier bird she [sc. a nightingale] is, by so much will she become the more perfect...because that comming...to mew her feathers, if she [etc.]. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 167 Fowles, in the summer season mowing and mewing their feathers. a1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* iv. (1683) 106 Considering...his [the Hoopbird's] lattancy, and mewing this handsome outside in the Winter; they [i.e. the old Egyptians] made it an Emblem [etc.]. 1869 *BROWNING King & Bk.* ix. 1233 Proud that his dove which lay among the pots Hath mued those dingy feathers.

¶ b. Peculiarly used by Milton.

The precise sense intended is difficult to determine: perhaps 'to renew by the process of moulting'; some would render 'exchanging her mighty youth for the still mightier strength of full age'.

1644 *MILTON Arop.* 34 Metbinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep...Methinks I see her as an Eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undaz'd eyes at the full midday beam.

†c. *transf.* and *fig.* To shed or change (anything comparable to plumage, e.g. hair, clothes); to change (colour). Also in *passive*. *Obs.*

c1374 *Chaucer Troilus* ii. 1200 (1253) With þat he gan hire humbly to saluwe With drefful chere and ofte his beveis muwe. 1614 *TOMKIS Abimeaz* ii. iv. (1615) F. 3, Stand forth transform'd Antonio fully mued From browne soare feathers of dull yeomanry To th' glorious bloome of glory. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* (1638) 42 Their nakednesse with sackcloth let them hide And mue the vestments of their silken pride. c1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. Lit. Fr. Lawyer* II. ii, 'Tis true, I was a Lawyer, But I have mewed that coat, I hate a Lawyer. 1633 *FORD BROOKH* H. II. i, The King has mew'd All his gray beard, in stead of which is huddled Another of a pure Carnation colour. a1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 53 The Sun hath mew'd his Beams from off his Lamp.

causatively. c1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. Double Marriage* II. ii, How he has mew'd your head, has rub'd the snow off, And run your beard into a peak of twenty.

d. *absol.* and *intr.* To moul. *†Also transf.* and *fig.* to change or lose one's covering; to assume a new aspect.

c1532 *Du Wes Intrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950/3 To mue as a hawk, *muer*. 1567 *TURBERV. tr. Spagnuoli's Eclogues* II. Cij, Everything doth mew, And shifits his rustie winter robe. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Hon. Man's Fort.* v. i, One only suit to his backe which now is mewing. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* 721 Those [finches] which are taken in the nest, doe mue within a mewe that they are put in [the cage]. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mewing*, Those...which mew about the End of July, do it with Success. 1828 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Hawking* 61 A Hawk must be fed very high, and kept very quiet when they mew.

†2. *trans.* Of a stag: To cast or shed (his horns). Also to new his head. *Obs.*

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, þei [harts] mew [MS. Douce] mevel per hornes. *Ibid.*, þenn þei mew þi heedes. *Ibid.* (MS. Bodley 546), And whanne þei have mewed [þr. mued] hew heedes. 1577 [see 2 b]. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 65 The time of Harts Mewing, or Casting the Head.

fig. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myrrha* 320 Nine times the Moon had mew'd her horns.

b. *intr.*

1577 *HARRISON England* II. iv. (1878) II. 26 It is also much to be marvelled at, that whereas they [deer] do yeerlie mew and cast their horns: yet in fighting they neuer breake off where they doo grife or mew. 1774 *GOLDSON Nat. Hist.* (1814) I. 384 When they [deer] cast their heads, they are said to mew.

†3. In gen. sense: To change, transmute. *Obs.*

15... *Hylas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* III. 76 They found but vi. children, to whom they did nothing but took away their chains that was about their neckes wherby incontinent they were mued in white swannes.

Mew (*mīū*), *v.*² Forms: 5-7 *mewe*, 5-8 *mue*, 6-*mew*. [f. **MEW** *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To put a hawk in a 'mew', or cage, at moulting time; to keep up. To mew at large, at the stock or stone: see quot. 1611.

a1533 L. O. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can mew a sparhawk. 1575 *TURBERV. Falconrie* 173 The place wherin you shoulde mew a hawk at the stocke shoulde be a lowe parlor or chamber upon the grounde. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Content.* I. viii. (1615) 95-6 Mewing at the stone or stocke... If you mew at the stocke, you shall have a broad Table... on which you must place... a free-stone or blocke of two foote hie, to which you shall fasten your hawk... If you mew your hawk at large you shall put her loose into the mew. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Merlins, which sometimes she mewed in her own chamber. 1828 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Hawking* 62 They [hawks] are sometimes kept loose in a room; but it is, in my opinion, much better to mew them on perches or on blocks. *Ibid.* 63 As it is difficult to procure Icelanders and gyrfalcons, these valuable birds are well worth mewing.

†2. To coop or shut up (poultry, etc.) in a coop for fattening. *Obs. rare.*

c1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 169 Fat Capons up mewed to the fulle. 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court?* 219 He cateth capons stewed, Fesaunt and partriche mewed. 1639 *HORN & ROS. Gate Lang.* xiv. § 147 Poultry shut up [marg. Coop or mued up in a muel].

b. *transf.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. i. 132 More pitty, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty. 3. To shut up, confine, enclose; to hide, conceal. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed...her husbonde...shulde be mewed alle a year. 1577-87 *STANVURST* in *Hollinshed* I. Ded. 8 The little paine I tooke therein was not so secretlie mewed within my closet, but [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iii. 34 The bush...in which vaine Braggadocchio was mewed. a1635 *FLETCHER Hum. Lient.* iv. iv, They keepe me mew'd up here as they mew mad folkes. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 109 [He] mewes himselfe, his Wife, two sonnes and ten thousand men in this...Castle. 1693 *DRVOEN Juvenal* i. 186 Close mew'd in their Sedans, for fear of air. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) I. 250 I'm mew'd in a smoky house. 1810 *Scott Lady of L. v.* vi, The young King mew'd in Stirling tower, Was stranger to respect and power. 1882 *'OUTO' Marmion* I. 72 There, galley-slaves are mewed in a bitter company.

fig. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* II. xxxvi, The servitude In which the bal of bumankind were mewed Victims of lust.

b. *To mew up*, in the same sense. (Now more usual.)

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 8 You cannot geue to visite the sick, if you remaine alwaies mewed vp. 1617 *HASL Gals. Rom.* i. (1673) 11 Not to suffer your labours to be coopt and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1628 *PYMYNG Cons. Cons.* 39 Those Munkes and Nunnes, which, are mued vp in Fournaine Cells and Cloisters. 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* II. i, What does the old Fellow mued by mewing me up here with a couple of green girls? 1791-1823 *D'ISRAEL Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 8 Heinsius was mewed up in the library of Leyden all the year long. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxix, Amy was no longer mewed up in a distant and solitary retreat. 1880 *MRS. RIOCELL Myst. Pol. Gard.* xxvi, I have been kept mewed up, seeing nothing, knowing no one, going nowhere. 1897. 1581 *RICHIE Farwe.* (Shaks. Soc.) 95 What moves thy mynde to mew thee up so close. 1605 *Hist. Stukeley* Eij, We make them proud by mewing vp our selues In walled towns. 1622 *MABE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* (1623) 139 [He] mewes himselfe up in a corner and dares not be seene. 1666 *PENN No Cross* I. v. § 12 If every Body...should mew himselfe up within Four walls. 1695 *CONGRUE Love for L. i.* i, 'Slife, Sir, what do you mean, to mew your self up hear with Three or Four musty Books? 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, To mew up ooe's self from the world, *ab hominibus consorcio secedere*.

†4. ? To restrain (speech, the tongue). *Obs.*

c1530 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* A ijij, It is a wonder to se theyre dyssembling...Theye folyshnes, theyre langlyng not mewed. 1546 *LYLY Althe. Bombe* II. i. 113 Mew thy tongue, or weelee cut it out.

Mew (*mīū*), *v.*³ [Echoic: see **MEW** *int.* Cf. **Maw**, **MIAOU** *vbl.*] *intr.* Of a cat (*occas.* of other animals): To utter the sound represented by 'mew'. Also of sea-birds.

c1325 [see **MEW** *v.*¹] 14. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 571/23 *Catello*, to mew. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer herd thy catte once mew. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. r. 1711 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 111 Of the Seadogs... Their little or young ones mew like Cats. 1747 *GRAY Death Cat* 32 Eight times emerging from the flood She mew'd to ev'ry wat'ry God, Some speedily aid to send. 1843 *MARRIAT M. Violet* xiii, The cub [of a bear]...hurt itself, and mewed. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 102 The sea birds mewed Around me. 1884 *PAB Eustace* 129 The cat mewes very little in the Hector. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* ix. 167, I heard the white-winged gulls mewing.

b. *transf.* Of a person: To utter this sound derisively. Cf. **MEW** *int.*

1606 *DEKKER Sec. Deadly Sins* To Rdr. (Arb.) 3 You stand sometimes at a Stationers stal, looking scurriolly like Mules champing vpon Thistles on the face of a new Booke bee it ouer so worthy: and goe (as if fauouredly) mewing away. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* Pro. 6 Each one comes And brings a play in's head with him; y^e he summes What he would of a Roaring Gire haue writ; If that he findes not here, he mewes at it.

c. *trans.* To express by mewing.

1900 *ALFALO in Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 628 The gulls were still mewing their plaintive dirge over the fishy harbour.

Mew (*mīū*), *int.* and *sb.*³ [Echoic: cf. **MIAOU**.] 1. *int.* Used to represent the cry of a cat. Also *sb.* as a name for this sound.

1596 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. i. 129, I had rather be a Kitten,

and cry mew, Then [etc.]. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 37 Whereupon the Cat whin'd and cried Mew. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 88 A long and melancholy mew, .. Consoled him. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcix, The silent mew of my mother's sandy-red cat.

† 2. Used as a derisive exclamation. *Obs.*

1606 DAY *He of Guts* Prol. (1881) 7 The rest thinking it in dislike of the play, .. cry 'Mew! by Jesus, vilde!' *Ibid.* iv. 91 Let their desarts be crowned with mewes and hisses. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northward Ho* i. ii. Dekker's Plays 1873 III. 11 Pox a your guts, your kidneys; mew: hang yee, rooke. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* i. ii. And how does my owne Julia, mew upon this sadnesse? What's the matter you are melancholly?

Mew, variant of MAUGH.

c 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 24 Make na twa mewes of ae dauger.

Mew: see MEU; obs. f. MOVE *v.*; obs. and dial. pa. t. of Mow *v.1*; obs. var. MUID.

Me-ward (*s*, orig. to *me ward* (= towards me: see -WARD and TOWARD, TOWARDS).

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 74 The eyes starting out of them me-ward. 1882 SWINBURNE *Printr. of Lyonsese*, etc. 87 Alas! to these men only grace, to these, Lord, whom they love draws Godward, to thy knees—I, can I draw thee me-ward, can I seek, Who love thee not, to love me?

Mewe, obs. f. MEW, pa. t. MOW *v.*, obs. var. MUID.

Mewed (*miüd*), *ppl. a.1* [f. MEW *v.1* + -ED¹.] Of a bird: That has moulted (once or more).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1750 GYFFOUCOUS y-muwed & white stedes & hertes of gresse y wene. 1486 Bk. St. Albans a vijij b, And iff she be a mewed hawk. 1621 SIR R. BOWLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I, am to send my mewed goshawk to thearle of Bath. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 233 Mew'd-hawks, are such which have once or more shifted the Feather. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Hawk*.

Mewed (*miüd*), *ppl. a.2* [f. MEW *v.2* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: Confined in a mew; shut up, concealed. Also with *up*.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 29 The dung found in the Bartons of mewed Blacke-birdes. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1631) 10 Amongst Mewed Hawkes, some have been found to have lived thirty years. And amongst Wild Hawkes forty years.

† *Mewer*¹. *Obs. rare.* [f. MEW *v.1* + -ER¹.] See *quot.* 1688.

c 1450 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 305 If it [thi hawk] be a mewer put her [in mew] in the month of January. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/2 A Mewer, or Mewed Hawk... are so called from December to the middle of May.

† *Mewer*². *Obs.* [f. MEW *v.2* + -ER¹.] One who mews, shuts up, or confines (another).

1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1270 They were... jealous mewers up of their wives.

† *Mewer*³. *Obs.* [f. MEW *v.3* + -ER¹.] One who mews; a cat. Also, one who catcalls.

1611 CORN. *Miauleur*, a mewler, or mewer. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 54 Jew, I would have thee know, I am... a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets [etc.].

Mewet, obs. form of MUTE *a*.

Mewing (*miü'ing*), *vbl. sb.1* [f. MEW *v.1* + -ING¹.] The action of MEW *v.1*.

1611 CORN. *Mue*, .. the muing of a Hawke. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. i. (1661) 14 If I should... treat of their several Ayries, their mewings, .. and the renovation of their Feathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 633/2 *Mewing*, the falling off or change of hair, feathers, skin, horns, or other parts of animals.

b. *attrib.*, as *mewing time*.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 35, Thus began the Mewing time of Prelacy, and the principal Feather of their wings to fall away. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 27 'Tis but a mewing time; what matter if Cold Gorges crampe the feet?

Mewing (*miü'ing*), *vbl. sb.2* [f. MEW *v.2*.] The action of shutting up in a mew.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 177 Martins are also worth the mewying if they be barde. 1611 MARSHAM *Country Content.* I. viii. (1615) 95 The mewying of long winged hawks.

Mewing (*miü'ing*), *vbl. sb.3* [f. MEW *v.3* + -ING¹.] The act of uttering mewes.

1611 CORN. *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewling. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, Pshaw, I am sick of their mewling. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 226 All forms of mewling, howling, and other vocal manifestations, are modified exspiratory actions.

Mewing (*miü'ing*), *ppl. a.* [f. MEW *v.3* + -ING².] Uttering mewes.

1871 G. MEROITII *H. Richmond* xiii, No mewling sanctimoniousness. 1893 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 944 A piping or mewling sound.

Mewl (*miül*), *sb.* [f. MEWL *v.*] = MEW *sb.3*. 1857 MRS. MARSH *Rose of Ashurst* I. iii. 95 A woman's voice and a baby's mewl were heard.

Mewl (*miül*), *v.* Also *g* mule. [Echoic; cf. MIAUL *v.*] *intr. a.* To cry feebly, whimper, like an infant; to make a whining noise. Also *trans. with out.* b. To mew like a cat.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 144 The Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses arms. 1611 CORN. *Miauler*, to mewle, or mew, like a cat. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 151 Gargantuan mewls, and pules, and slappers his nurse. 1849 MOORE *Memo.* (1853) III. 91 [It [the music] was] squalled and mewled out by Madames Branchia and Alberti. 1861 *Crit. Life at Naples* II. 204 He would bid her dry her eyes, and not be puling and muling like a baby. 1882 P. FRZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man.* II. xvii. 95 [A dog] growling, snarling, and even mewling with rage.

Hence *Mewling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Mewler*. 1611 CORN. *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewling. *Ibid.*

Miauleur, a mewler, or mewer. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 67 The mewling of the cats. 1831 MOORE *Memo.* (1854) VI. 210 His enharmonics like the mewlings of an expiring cat. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xviii, You mewling, white-faced cat!

Mewle, *Mewlyter*, obs. ff. MULE, MULETEER. *Mewre*, obs. form of MURE.

Mews (*miüz*). Forms: 4 muwes, 4-7 mewes, 6 mewys, mowse, 7 mues, muze, muse, mewse, 8 meuse, 7- mewes. [Plural of MEW *sb.2*; now construed as sing. in the senses below.]

1. The royal stables at Charing Cross in London, so called because built on the site where the royal hawks were formerly mewed. Now *Hist.*

c 1394 J. MALVERN *Coun. Higden's Polychron.* an. 1387 (Rolls) IX. 104 Le Muwes apud Charyngg. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 280 At the Mewys, at Charyng Crosse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 225 b, The kynges stable at Charyng crosse otherwise called the Mowse. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 132/4 A Bay brown Horse... taken out of the Muse on Thursday night. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 272/4 There was stolen out of His Majesties Stables at the Mews, a Baye Mare. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 204 The other Officers, with their Troops [quarter] in Durham House, the Mues, Covent Garden [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 711 He was hurried away in a Coach from the Mewse. to the Exchange in Cornhill. 1720 GAY *Trivia* Poems II. 215 His treble voice resounds along the Meuse, And Whitehall echoes—Clean your Honour's shoes. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 152/2 Eleven fine bars arrived at the royal meuse, Charing-cross. 1820 GREVILLE *Memo.* 16 June (1874) I. 30 There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's mews.

2. A set of stabling grouped round an open space, yard, or alley, and serving for the accommodation of carriage-horses and carriages.

a 1631 DOYNE *Sat. iv.* 175 All whom the Mues, Baloune, Tennis, Dyot, or the stewes, Had all the morning held. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* II. i. (1660) 27/4 The other Steed did stand In Persia's Mues. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 26 Others... by sometimes frequenting the muze and other places where riders use to menage. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 20, I made my escape into the Meuse, in which our stables stood. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 116 Mrs. Cottis, of Great York Mues, Baker Street. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xiv, We went... into Mr. Turveydrop's great room, which was built into a mews at the back. 1854 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 106 She... saw the black dot [a sparrow] pass down a mews and disappear under the eaves.

b. as *plural*.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Miss Tox's bedroom [which was at the back] commanded a vista of Mews. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 207/2 The mews of London... constitute a world of their own. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii, The large hotels in Liverpool have no mews attached to them.

3. *attrib.*

1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 552 Meuse keeper, James Lewis. 1817 W. BRAY *Evelyn's Diary* 23 Feb. an. 1684 note, In Castle-street, near the Mews gate.

Mews (*e*, var. ff. MEUSE; obs. form of MUSE *v.* Mowstead, obs. variant of MOWSTEAD *dial.*

Mewt (*miüt*), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Foisins: 4 meut, 5 mewte, 8- mewt. [Echoic.] = MEW *v.3*

c 1325 Gloss. *W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Vol.* 152 *Chaf mynwe*, mentet [*MS. Canb. Univ. Gg. I. 1.* mewith]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 238/2 To Mewte as a catte, catellere. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 86 Wae's them that hate the cat's dish, and she ay mewting.

Mewys, obs. form of MEWS.

Mex, *Mexen*: see MIX *sb.*, MIXEN.

† *Mexic*, *a. Post.* Obs. = MEXICAN *a.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Bernarda* 36 Which, thence (perhaps) rebounding, may Echo beyond the Mexique Bay. 1806 FISSENDER *Orig. Poems* 153 Mexick gulphs of brighter rays.

Mexican, variant of MEXCAL.

Mexican (*mek'sikan*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *7* Mexicaine. [ad. Sp. *Mexicano* (now written *Mejicano*), f. *Mexico*: see -AN.] *A..adj.* Of or pertaining to Mexico, a tract of country (now a republic) in the south-west of North America.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Mexico*, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province of Nova Hispania. a 1846 J. H. FREER *tr. Aristoph.*, *Birds* Intro. (1886) 178 War is not immediately declared against the gods, but a sort of Mexican blockade is established by proclamation. 1903 BLACKIE *Mag.* Apr. 506/1 The parson lopes by sitting loose in his Mexican saddle.

b. In various names of natural and artificial products, etc.; as Mexican allspice, the fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *M. banana*, a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca*; *M. bird cherry*, bit, blue-jay (see *quots.*); *M. cloth*, 'a silk and wool French goods' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *M. clover* = next (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *M. coca*, an American herb, *Richardsonia scabra*, yielding a nutritious fodder (Webster 1897); *M. embroidery*, a kind of embroidery, the patterns of which resemble the grotesque designs of ancient Mexican carving; *M. gamboge*, 'a gum-resin like gamboge obtained from *Vismia guttifera* and other species' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *M. goose*, the snow-goose (G. Trumbull *Names Birds* 1883, p. 9); *M. goosefoot*, 'the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *M. gum*, 'the gum-resin obtained from *Chrysophyllum glycyphalum*' (*Ibid.*); *M. lily*, a plant with scarlet flowers, *Amaryllis reginae*; *M. mulberry* (see

quot.); *M. onyx*, a stalactitic variety of calcite; *M. orange-flower*, 'a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*' (*Cent. Dict.*); *M. persimmon* (see PERSIMMON *sb.*); *M. poppy*, *Argemone mexicana*; *M. sarsaparilla* (see *quot.*); *M. shilling*, a silver coin of the value of 12½ cents formerly current in some of the United States (*Cent. Dict. s.v. Bit* 2); *M. snake-root* (see *quot.*); *M. tea*, (a) = *M. goosefoot*; (b) = *Jesuit's tea*, see JESUIT *sb.* 4 c; *M. thistle*, *Cnicus* (*Erythrolœna*) *conspicuus*; also = *M. poppy*; *M. tiger-flower*, *Tigridia pavonia*; *M. weasel* = KINKAJOU (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 219 *Yucca baccata* Torrey... Spanish Bayonet. *Mexican Banana. 1836 Penny *Cycl.* VI. 432/2 *Cerasus Capolin*, *Mexican bird cherry. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mexican Bit, a stiff cheek bit, having a high port, to which is attached a large ring, which, when the bit is in the horse's mouth, encircles the jaw. 187. Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 16 The two *Mexican Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta coronata* and *C. diademata*). 1884 CAULFIELD & SANARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mexican Embroidery. 1884 *Exhib. Catal.* 90/1 *Mexican Grass Hammocks. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* App. 317 Lily, *Mexican, *Amaryllis*. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 128 *Morus microphylla* Buckley... *Mexican Mulberry. 1895 RIGER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xix, Polished blocks of the beautiful stone known as *Mexican Onyx. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 105 *Diospyros Texana*, Scheele... Black Persimmon. *Mexican Persimmon. Chapote. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 25 *Argemone Mexicana*, *Mexican Prickly Poppy [1874 (ed. 5) M. Poppy]. 1866 Treas. Bot. 1065/1 *Mexican Sarsaparilla is yielded by *Smilax medica*. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Mexican snakewort, *Asclepiodora decumbens* Gray; plant used as a specific for snake-bite. 1829 LUVON *Encycl. Plants* 638 *Psoralea glandulosa*, *Mexican tea. *Ibid.* 562 *Tigridia Pavonia*. *Mexican Tiger Flower.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv, 337 Heere the Mexicanes Idolatry bath bin more pernicious and hurtfull then that of the Ingwas. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camous' Lustad* Intro. 30 note, These authors... have... greatly softened the horrid features of the Mexicans. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 195 The young Mexican saw her struggles and her agony. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Cath. Butterfly* Prol. 1, The Mexicans roared in silence.

2. = Mexican dollar: see DOLLAR *a.*

c 1890 A. MUROCHI *Yoshiwara Episode* iv. 36 Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six Mexicans!.. Only about £450.

Hence *Mexicanize v. trans.*, 'to cause to become like the Mexicans or Mexico, especially in respect to frequent revolutions' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *intr.* 'to become like Mexico or the Mexicans' (*Ibid.*); hence *Mexicanized ppl. a.*

1887 C. F. THWING *Serm.*, *Foes Chr. Civ.* 8 The Mexicanized Spaniard is here, too proud to work. *Ibid.* 10.

† *Mexico'nian*, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. MEXICO + -IAN.] = MEXICAN *a.*

1727 RAMSAY *To Critic* 28 In Mexicanian forests fly Thou sands [of creatures] that never wing'd our sky.

Mey, obs. f. MAY. *Meycock*, var. MEACOCK.

Meyde, obs. f. MEAD, MAIDEN.

Meydine, var. MEDINE. *Meydles*, var. MEEDLESS *a. Obs.* *Meyd vyf*, obs. f. MIDWIFE.

Meyer, obs. f. MAYOR. *Meygnall*, obs. f. MENIAL.

Meygne, *Meyheme*, obs. ff. MAIN *v.*

Meyk, obs. f. MEK *a.* *Meyle*, obs. f. MEAL.

Moyme, -pryse, obs. ff. MAIN *v.*, MAINPRISE *v.*

Meyn, obs. f. MAIN, MEAN. *Meynal* (l), obs. ff. MENIAL.

Meynchen (e), -yn, var. ff. MINCHEN *Obs.* *Meynd* (e), obs. pa. pple. of MENG *v.*

Meyne, obs. f. MANY, MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN; var. MAYNE *v. Obs.* *Meyneal*, obs. f. MENIAL.

Meynee, obs. f. MEINIE. *Meynel*, obs. f. MENIAL.

Meynetef (y)ne, obs. ff. MAINTAIN. *Meyney*, obs. f. MAIN, MEINIE; *Meyneyall*, obs. f. MENIAL.

Meynge, var. MENG *v.* *Meyni* (e), obs. ff. MEINIE. *Meynne*, obs. ff. MEINIE. *Meynpennour*, -pryse, -prize, obs. ff. MAINPENOR, MAINPRISE.

Meynt, obs. pa. t. of MENG *v.* *Meyntaine*, etc.: see MAINTAIN, etc. *Meynyal*, *Meyneyne*, obs. ff. MENIAL, MEINIE. *Meyr* (e), obs. ff. MAYOR.

Meyre, obs. f. MEAR, MERE². *Meyser*, obs. f. MAZER. *Meyt* (e), obs. ff. MEAT. *Mezail*, var. MESAIL.

Mezanine, -i, -o, obs. ff. and pl. of MEZZANINE. *Mezcal*, var. MESCAL. *Mezefed*, obs. f. MEASED *ppl. a.*

† *Mezentian* (*mizen'sân*), *a.* [f. *Mezent-ius* + -AN.] Comparable to the cruel action of Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, who caused living men to be bound face to face with corpses, and left to die of starvation (Virg. *Æn.* viii. 485-8). So † *Mezentism*, action resembling that of Mezentius.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Immo.* III. 81 A piece of Mezentism in his joyning of the Dead and Living together. 1837 SYN. SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 That fatal and Mezentian oath which binds the Irish to the English Church. 1874 STRUUS *Const. Hist.* I. 1. 6 England... spared from the curse of the... Mezentian union with Italy, ..developed its own common law.

Mezerion (mēzīō-rīā). Forms: 5 mizerion, 7-8 mezerion, 8 mesereon, 6- mezerion. [a. med.L. *mezerion*, ad. Arab. مززون māzaryūn (Avicenna).]

1. The low shrub *Daphne Mezereon* of Europe and Asia, having purplish or rose-coloured flowers and red berries; also called a *Dutch mezerion*.

1477 *Norton Ord. Aleh.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Celondine and Mizerion. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* iii. xxxvii. 368 Mezerion, as Aufenne, Mesne, and Serapio did write, is of two sorts. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. lix. 1216 Apothecaries of our countie name it Mezerion, but we had rather call it *Chemeliza Germanica*: in English Dutch Mezerion. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 571 Mezerions. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Mar. (1679) 13 Dutch Mezerion. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin Of Gardens* (1728) 59 Libral of Boughs and Leaves Mezerions hold, defy the sharpest Cold. 1789 *Mss. Plozi Journ. France* ii. 376 Pots of Mazerion [sic] in flower at the windows. 1852 *CHR. G. ROSSITT Goblet Market*, etc. 85 My leafless pink mezerions. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 125 The berries of Mezerion... are poisonous.

2. *Pharm.* The dried bark of the root of the plant described above, used in liniments.

1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 Those who chuse to use the mezerion by itself may boil an ounce of the fresh bark [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Frut.* XVII. 255 Decoctions of elm bark, mezerion, sassafras. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 346 Mezerion is a powerful local irritant.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mezerion bark*, *berry*, *ointment*, *root*, *tree*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 308/2 A decoction of *mezerion bark. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 346 Mezerion Bark. The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereon*, or Mezerion; or of *Daphne Laureola*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 307/2 Linnæus speaks of a person having been killed by a dozen *mezerion berries. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mezerion ointment. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 The *mezerion-root is... found to be a powerful assistant to the sublimate. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 592 A *Mezerion-Tree. 1851 *Mrs. MARSH Ravenscliffe* xlii. A few mezerion-trees were putting forth their blossoms.

|| **Mezerium** (mēzīō-rīūm). [mod.L., alteration of MEZEREON.] = prec.

1819 *G. PEARSON in Puntologia* VII. s.v. The mezerium has not the power of curing the venereal disease in any one stage. *Ibid.* No mezerium had been taken. 1846 *LINDLEY Veget. Kingd.* 531 Mezerium bark. 1860 *GRAY Man. Bot.* 380 *Thymelæaceæ*. (Mezerium Family.)

Mezle, **Mezlings**, obs. ff. MEASLE v., MEASLINGS.

Mezquita, -e, var. ff. MESQUITE, MESQUITE.

|| **Mezuza** (h. mēzī-zā). Pl. mezuza (mēzī-zā). [Heb. מְזֻזָּה mēzī-zā door-post (Deut. vi. 9, etc.); in Rabbinic Heb. used as below.] Among the Jews, a piece of parchment inscribed on one side with the texts Deut. vi. 4-9 and ix. 13-21 and on the other with the divine name Shaddai, enclosed in a case which is attached to the door-post of the house, in fulfilment of the injunction in Deut. vi. 9.

The case is a glass tube, or has an opening covered with glass, talc, or horn, through which the name Shaddai is seen. On leaving or entering the house, a pious Jew touches the mezuza with his finger and puts the finger to his lips, repeating the words of Ps. cxxl. 8.

1650 *CHILMEAD tr. Leo of Modena's Rites, Customs, etc. Jews* i. ii. 6 As often as they go in and out, they make it a part of their devotion to touch this Parchment, and kisse it: and this they call... *Mezuza*, that is, *The Post*. 1707 *OCKLEY tr. Leo of Modena's Hist. Jews* i. ii. 7 And this they call *Mezuza*. 1732 *D'OYLY & COLSON tr. Calmet's Dict. Bible* II. 194 *Mezuza*. 1855 *SMEADLEY, etc. Occult Sci.* 342 The mezuza or schedules for door-posts. 1892 *ZANGWILL Child. Ghetto* II. 3 They don't kiss the Mezuza's often in that house—the impious crew.

|| **Mezza** (mēdzā), a. Mus. Fem. of Mezzo a. In various Italian combinations, as *mezza-bravura*, *-manica*, *orchestra* (see quots.); also MEZZA VOCE.

1811 *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezza Bravura*, an expression used by the Italians to signify an air of moderate passion and execution. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* *Termin.* *Mezza manica*, half shift (in violin-playing). *Mezza orchestra*, with half the orchestra.

|| **Mezza-majolica** (mēdzā-māyō-likā). [It.: lit. 'half-majolica' (see Mezzo).] Italian decorative pottery of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; less ornamental and elaborate than true majolica.

1868 *J. MARRIOTT Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 3) 25 The outlines of the figures in mezza majolica are traced in black or blue. 1873 *FORTNUM Catal. Majolica* S. *Kens. Mus.* 212 Circular Dish. 'Bacile'... 'Mezza Majolica'.

Mezzanine (mēzānīn). Also 8 mezanine, (9 mezzonine); Italian 8 mezanino, 8-9 mezzanino, pl. 8 mezzanini, mezaninis. [a. F. *mezzanine*, ad. It. *mezanino*, dim. of *mezzano* middle:—L. *mediānus* MEDIAN.]

1. A low story between two higher ones; esp. a low story between the ground floor and the story above, occas. between the ground floor and the basement. Cf. ENTRESOL. Also *attrib.* (quasi-ad.), esp. in *mezzanine floor*, *story*.

1712 [see ENTRESOL]. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 146 The Closets... have Mezanino's or half Stories above them. *Ibid.* 59 On the Closets are Mezanini. 1725 — *Designs* 172 The smaller stairs... ascend to the Mezzanines. 1727 *Corr. betw. Chess Harbort & Chess Pontif* (1805) 111. 80 The princess of Forano... took us into the mezzanine, where the family live. 1824 *Pococke Trav.* (Camden) II. 140 To the saloon and hall there are mezzanins above the windows. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jour.* I. 50/2 The domestic offices are admirably arranged in the basement and mezza-

nine stories. 1870 *2nd Rep. Dep. Arch. Ircl.* 11 The ground-floor and mezzanine story of this part of the building are arched constructions. 1876 *B. CHAMBERS in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 111. 237 A large cupboard for stowage on a mezzanine. *Ibid.* The stowage room on the mezzanine floor.

b. A platform or flooring laid over a floor to bring its height up to some required level.

1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 If any little Room or Closet should happen to be lower than the rest, what is wanting must be supplied by a Mezanine, or false Floor-Cieling.

c. *Theat.* A floor beneath the stage, from which the short scenes and traps are worked. Also *mezzanine floor*.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 31 Work underneath the stage; on the umbrageous mezzanine floor. 1881 *P. FITZGERALD World Behind Scenes* 46 Below the stage on the mezzanine floor. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'mezzanine' is the name of the lower stage—the one immediately below the 'boards' proper—and it is from here that all 'rises', 'sinks' and 'traps' are worked.

2. A small window, less in height than breadth, occurring in entresols and attics, etc. Also *mezzanine window*.

1721 *BAILEY vol. II, Mezzanine*, an Entresole, or little window, less in height than breadth, serving to illuminate an Attic, &c. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 78 There are mezzanine windows behind the entablature.

|| **Mezza voce** (mēdzā-vōt'se), adv. Mus. [It. *mezza* (see MEZZA) + *voce* VOICE.] With but half the voice; not loud, with a medium fullness of sound. Also more correctly a *mezza voce*.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* 11 64/2 Instead of singing her airs as other actresses do, for the most part she only hums them over, a mezza voce. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* I. v. 60 Interrupting a tune he had been humming, a mezza voce. 1821 in *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezza Voce*.

Mezzin, obs. form of MEZZIN.

|| **Mezzo** (mēdzō), s. Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, also *attrib.* as *mezzo voice*.

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 357 The distinct soprano, mezzo, contralto, and tenor voices. 1892 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* (1894) 78 This young lady... has a brilliant mezzo voice.

Mezzo (mēdzō), s. Short for MEZZOTINT.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/1 He was offered 240*l.* for a lot of early mezzos... One of these early mezzotints was worth a thousand pounds.

|| **Mezzo** (mēdzō), a. Mus. [It. *mezzo* middle, half:—L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] In various Italian combinations, as *mezzo carattere*, *forte*, *piano*, *staccato* (see quots.); *mezzo tenore* 'a voice of tenor quality and baritone range' (Stainer & Barrett 1876). See also MEZZO-SOPRANO, and the feminine MEZZA.

1811 *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezzo Carattere*, an expression applied to airs of a moderate cast in point of execution. *Ibid.* *Intro.* 29 The Mezzo Forte, or rather loud. *Ibid.* The Mezzo Piano, or rather soft. *Ibid.* The Mezzo Staccato, or extremely smooth and distinct. 1878 *T. HELMORE Catech. Mus.* xxxiii. 68 Mezzo-staccato marks.

Mezzograph (mēdzōgraf). [f. MEZZO s. + -GRAPH.] A photographic print imitating the effect of mezzotint.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/3 Meritorious mezzographs after Messrs. Burgess and Normand.

|| **Mezzo-relievo** (mēdzō-rēlyēvo). Pl. -os. Also 7 mezo-, 7-9 -relievo. [It. *mezzo* half + *relievo* RELIEF s.]

1. Half-relief; relief in which the figures project half their true proportions from the surface on which they are carved.

1598 *R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo v. iii.* 189 Imbossing halfe rounde called *Mezzo rilievo*. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 330 Having three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *mezzo rilievo*. 1703 *MAUNRELL Journ. Trav.* (1810) 49 We saw... figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in *mezzo rilievo*. 1820 *T. S. HUGHES Trav. Sicily*, etc. I. vii. 227 A piece of sculpture in *mezzo-relievo* representing a Jupiter and a Leda. 1860 *J. NEWLANDS Carp. & Joiner's Assist. Gloss.* *Demi-relievo*... It is also called *mezzo-relievo*.

2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in half-relief.

1665-6 *EVELYN Diary* 3 Jan. There are some mezzos-reliefs as high as the life. 1821 *WHITAKER Richmond* s.d. I. 155 A mezzo-relievo by Westmacott, very finely wrought.

Hence † **Mezzo-relievo** v.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb. In the Court is a Volary, and the statues of Charles IX, Hen. III, IV, and Lewis XIII, on horseback, mezzo-relieved in plaster.

|| **Mezzo-soprano** (mēdzō-sōprāno), s. and a. Mus. [It.: see MEZZO a. and SOPRANO.] a. The part intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto; b. a voice of this pitch or compass; c. a person having such a voice.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mezzo Soprano*, in the Italian music, is the high tenor, which has the clef C on the second line. 1878 *T. HELMORE Catech. Mus.* xliii. 84 The contraltos and mezzo-sopranos may sing the bass an octave higher in the exercises.

d. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1811 *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezzo Soprano Cliff*, the name given to the Cliff when placed on the first line of the stave, in order to accommodate the Mezzo Soprano voice. 1885 *MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weird* I. iii. 94 Hilda had a superb mezzo-soprano voice.

|| **Mezzo termine** (mēdzō-ter'mine). Pl. -i. [It.: *mezzo* middle, *termine* term.] A middle term, measure, or period.

1768 *H. WALPOLE Let. to G. Montagu* 13 Aug. He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canon.* *Intro.* i. I have all my life hated those treacherous expedients called *mezzo-termini*. 1841 *LADY BLESSINGTON* *Idler in France* II. iv. 84 Oh, the misery of the *mezzo termini* in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre [etc.].

Mezzotint (mēdzō-, me'zotint), s. [Anglicized form of MEZZOTINTO.]

1. = MEZZOTINTO 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1738 *FRITSCH tr. Laisse's Art Paint.* 11 The half Tint which is laid next to the Extremity on the light Side and called Mezzo-tint. 1774 *J. COLLIER Mus. Trav.* 28 Her back-ground; her mezzo-tints; and her clare-obscure were charming. 1880 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* (1882) II. vii. 162 Born in the dull twilight of the north, and having most of his mature years among the green mezzotints of Germany, he was now transplanted into a land of light and colour.

2. (= MEZZOTINTO 2.) A method of engraving copper or steel plates for printing, in which the surface of the plate is first roughened uniformly, the 'nap' thus produced being afterwards completely or partially scraped away in order to produce the lights and half-lights of the picture, while the untouched parts of the plate give the deepest shadows. Also, a print produced by this process.

The invention has often been ascribed to Prince Rupert, who certainly practised the method, and made it known in England; but it is now established that he learned it from a Hessian colonel, Ludwig von Siegen, of whom an example is extant dated 1642.

1800 *J. DALLAWAY Anecd. Arts Eng.* 474 note, There is a mezzotint taken from it by Faber. 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* xviii. 272 His portrait is to be engraved in mezzotint. 1886 *SWINBURNE Misc.* 86 Aurora Raby is a graceful sketch in sentimental mezzotint.

b. *attrib.*

1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xii. 94 Could mezzo-tint prints be wrought as accurately as those with the graver, they would come nearest to nature, as they are done without strokes or lines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 169/1 Previous to the mezzotint ground having been laid. 1870 *ROSKIN Lect. Art v.* 129 The arts of etching and mezzotint engraving.

c. *Photogr.* (See quot.)

1811 *LEA Photogr.* 194 (Cent.) Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper; in this way are made the so-called Mezzotint Prints.

Mezzotint, v. [f. MEZZOTINT s.] *trans.* To engrave in mezzotint.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. 11. 3 Mezzotinting those on the motto. 1829 *Ibid.* XCIX. 1. 347 By this discovery the lithographer acquires a very valuable process for mezzotinting. 1881 *Blackie Mag.* Nov. 601 The picture was... afterwards mezzotinted very indifferently.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To represent as if in mezzotint. 1824 *LOWELL Frim. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1830 I. 163 The... passengers... crawled out again... their vealy faces mezzotinted with soot. 1870 *Study Wind.* (1871) 42 How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.

Hence **Mezzotinted** ppl. a., **Mezzotinting** vbl. s.

1877 *RITA's Vivienne* vi. ii, The room was furnished with quaint mezzo-tinted cinque-cento furniture. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 3/2 For the mezzotinting the authorities have allowed Mr. Seymour Haden to remove the picture.

Mezzotinter (mēdzō-, me'zotintar), [f. MEZZOTINT s. + -ER.] One who engraves or is skilled in mezzotint.

1763 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Engravers* (1765) 116 Mr. John Smith 1700. The best mezzotinter that has appeared, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom. *Ibid.* 130 John Faber Junr... was the next mezzotinter in merit to Smith. 1895 *Dict. News* 25 Nov. 3/6 Such an etcher or mezzotinter as Mr. Frank Short. 1904 *A. WILMAN (title)* British Mezzotinters, Valentine Green.

|| **Mezzotinto** (mēdzōtinto), s. and a. Also 7 mezzotinto, mezo tinto, masy tinter, 8 met(t)zotinto, messo-tinto. [It.: *mezzo* half, *tinto* tint.]

† 1. In the Italian sense: A half-tint. *Obs.*

1660 *A. Durer Revived* 18 Take a print done in *Mezzo-Tincto*. 1739 *ELIZ. CARTER tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 25 Neither Correggio, Titian, nor his rival Rosalba, did ever unite and shade their *Mezzo Tintes* with so much Exactness to form the Oval of a Face. 1787 *P. BUCKFORD Let. Italy* (1805) I. 437 The Mosaic of the floor... was improved and finished by Beccafumi in 1500, who made use of yellow marble as a mezzotinto. 1788 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 224 You will see, by this letter, that he (Hastings) kept his accounts in all colours, black, white, and mezzotinto; that he kept them in all languages, in Persian, in Bengallee, [etc.].

2. = MEZZOTINTO s. 2.

1661 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Feb., Prince Rupert first showed me how to grave in Mezzo Tinto. 1665 *Penny Diary* 5 Nov. Mr. Evelyn... showed me... the whole secret of mezzotinto. 1669 *A. BROWNE Ars Pictoria* 110 The Manner or Way of Mezo Tinto. 1688 *R. HOLME Annuary* iii. 156/1 Way of Mezo Tinto. 1688 R. Holme Invention of taking from Masy Tinter... is a New and Late Invention of taking from Masy Tinter... by smooty shadows. 1715 Plate any form or shape. 1727 *SWIFT Let. to Gay* 23 Nov. Get me likewise Polly's Mezzo-tinto. 1780 *Neugay Cal. V.* 204 The prisoner... was indicted for causing to be engraved and cut in mezzo-tinto, on a plate of copper, a blank promissory note, containing the word *twenty* in white letters, on a black ground. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 226 Martin 'scraped' in mezzo-tinto the major part of the many engraved plates he produced.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Treat. Japanning*, etc. (title-pg.) The Method of Gilding... with the Art... of Painting Mezzo-tinto-Prints. 1697 Mezzo-Tinto Graving [see MELANOCHALCOPHAGY]. 1745 *Daily Advertiser* 1 Oct. 3/3 A Mezzotinto Print of that worthy Prelate Dr. Hough, late Bishop of Worcester. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 687/2 Edm., became a mezzotinto painter. 1812 R. H. in *Ex-aminer* 28 Dec. 838/1 Mr. Meyer's ability in mezzotinto scraping... ranks with the most eminent. 1825 C. TURNER in *Phil. Mag.* LXV. 427 The deficiencies... in mezzotinto engraving. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 169/1 The mezzotinto engraving being thus laid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 329 The sky... appeared like a mezzotinto engraving. *Jig.* a 1788 N. COTTON *A Fable* 34 Baxter, with apostolic grace, Display'd his mezzotinto face; While here and there some luckier saint Attain'd to dignity of paint.

Hence *Mezzotinto* v. = MEZZOTINT v. a 1846 *Genl. Mag.* cited in Worcester (1846). **Mezzotype** (me'zotōip). *Photogr.* [f. MEZZO sb.2 + -TYPE. Cf. *photo-mezotype*.] A kind of paper for photographic printing.

1834 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 56 With plain salted papers, or at any rate, with mezzotype, the only chemicals used are the necessary chloride of silver and a little acid. *Ibid.* 57 We believe that mezzotype is as perfect a paper of its class as it is possible to make.

Mhendee, variant of MENDEE.

Mho (mō). *Electr.* [Proposed by Sir W. Thomson (now Lord Kelvin): reversed spelling of OHM.] The unit of conductivity, being the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

1883 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 130 Such an instrument at once gives conductivity, and you want a name (suppose you adopt *mho*) for the unit of conductivity, and call the instrument a *mhometer*. The number of *mhos*, or of *millimhos* will... measure the number of lamps in circuit. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* 12 in *Lighting* 3 Mar. Supp. *Mho*. The *mho* is the conductivity of a column of mercury of a constant cross section of one square millimetre, and of a length of 105.3 centimetres at the temperature of melting ice. (Note.—The conductivity of a conductor is the reciprocal of its resistance.)

So **Mhometer** (mōm'tōr), an instrument for measuring electrical conductivities. 1883 [see above].

Mhorr (mōr). Also m'horr, mōh(o)r. [Morocco Arabic.] A West African gazelle named by E. T. BENNETT *Gazella mhorr*, having horns annulated with ten or twelve prominent rings.

The animal is much sought after by the Arabs on account of producing the bezoar stones so highly valued in eastern medicine. These stones are commonly called in Morocco, Baid-el-Mhorr, mhorr's eggs' (*Penny Cycl.* 1834 II. 86). 1833 E. T. BENNETT in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) I. 1 The M'horr Antelope. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 85/2 The M'horr... is four feet two inches long from nose to the origin of the tail. 1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mammalia Brit.* MS. III. 59 *Gazella Summeringii*. The Abyssinian Mhorr.

Mi (mī). *Mus.* Also 6 my, 7, 9 ma. [Orig. the first syllable of *L. mitra*: see GAMUT.] The name given by Guido to the third note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the third note of the octave; also used (as in Fr. and It.) as a name for the note E natural, the third note in the scale of C major. (In Tonic Sol-fa often written *me*.)

a 1599 SKELTON *Songe Courte* 258 Lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 102 Old Manthian. Who understandeth these not, ut re sol la mi fa. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 77 The other [a German]... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gammut*. We may begin at *ut* in *c*, and pass into the first series at *mi*. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Scale*. The denomination first given to the arrangement made by Guido, of the six syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*.

Mi, obs. form of MY.

† **Miagie**. *Min. Obs.* [f. *Miage* the name of a glacier near Mont Blanc + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* II. 63 *Miagite*. The rock is generally considered as the most beautiful which has yet been discovered... it consists of concentric but irregular circles of white felspar and black siderite, disposed in broad or narrow lines. *Ibid.* 68 It was thought advisable... to term it *Miagite*, from the place where it was discovered by Saussure.

Mia-mia (mōimōi). Also miam, miami, mi-mi, mia-mie. The Western Australian and Victorian native name for: A hut, a rude shelter.

1845 R. HOWITT *Australia* 103 There she stood, in a perfect state of nudity, a little way from the river, by her miam. 1852 Mrs. PERRY in Goodman *Ch. in Victoria* (1852) 167 One of the mia mias... was as large as an ordinary-sized circular summer-house. 1861 T. McCONATE *Austral. Sk.* 15 Many diggers resided under branches of trees made into miamis or wigwams. 1868 CARLETON *Austral. Nts.* 2 The mia-mia that the native drab had formed from sheets of stringy bark. 1870 TUCKER *Mute* 85 He yells the war-cry of his tribe around that makes the warriors from their miam bound.

Miana-bug (miā'nā'bug). [*Miana* the name of a town in Persia + Bug.] A species of tick, *Argas persicus*, whose bite is said to be occasionally fatal. [1821 PORTER *Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 265 Miana... is a poor place, being best known by the ill name of its bugs.] 1862 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.* IV. 100/2 The Miana Bug, or *Argas persicus*.

Miaow (mion), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 miau, 7-8 meaw, 9 miaw, mieou, meaw, miauw, miaow, miow, mi-owe, meeow. [Echoic: the

spelling is partly influenced by F. *miaou*. Cf. MEW *int.* and *sb.*] The cry of a cat. Also, the name of this cry.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* 151 They... cried with the Cats miau, miau. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 372/2 The word *mew* would be more expressively written *miaou*. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, 'Aliauw' was the reply. They had heard the loud miau. 1862 H. KINGSLEY in *Mag.* June 112 'Pussey, pussey!' she [Mrs. O'Neill] began, 'kitty, kitty, kitty! Miaou, miaou!' (Mr. Malone had accumulated property in the cats' meat business.) 1866 MISS BRADDOCK *Trail Serpent* iv. v, The feeble miauw of an invalid member of the feline species. 1879 E. GARRETT *Ho. by Works* I. 80 He fa cat rose with a lazy *mi-ow*.

Hence **Miaow** v. *intr.*, to make or counterfeit the cry of a cat (cf. MAW, MEW *vbs.*). *Miaowing* *vbl. sb.*, the crying of a cat; *Miaowing* *ppl. a.*, calling like a cat. Also **Miaower**.

1632 SHERWOOD, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miawler*. .. A meawing, or meawling, *miawment*. .. A meawer, or meawler, *miawler*. Meawing, or meawling, *miawment*. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Meawing*, the crying of a cat. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Miauw*, to mew as a cat, Buchan. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 167 A stray cat came... and meowed.

Miargyrite (mōjā'rdjirōit). *Min.* [ad. G. *miargyrit* (H. Rose 1829), f. Gr. *mi-* less + *argyros* silver + -ITE.] A black sulph-antimonide of silver, which contains a smaller quantity of silver than red silver ore.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 650 The constitution of miargyrite must be 11 atoms sesquisulphate of antimony, 6 atoms sesquisulphure of silver. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 514/1 *Miargyrite*... Occurs in attached crystals. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 52 Our ores are chiefly antimonial sulphides, miargyrite, dark red silver ore, and light red silver ore.

|| **Mias** (mōiās). *Sing.* and *pl.* Also 9 mias. [Dayak *mias* (Howell & Bailey *Sea-Dyak Dict.* 1900).] The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*.

1840 J. BROOKE *Jnl.* in Mundy *Narr. in Borneo*, etc. (1848) I. 220 While lazily waiting the report of our Dyaks who were detached in search of the mias, we fell in with a party of Balows. *Ibid.* 221 After our interview with the Balow other mias were discovered. *Ibid.* 226 The mias, both papuan and rembit, have nests or houses in the trees. 1866 C. BROOKE *Sarawak* I. 63 The Mias, or Orang-utan, is very common in some parts [of Sarawak]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 62 Just a week after my arrival at the mines, I first saw a Mias.

Miascite (mōiāskōit). *Petrology*. Also *miascite* and (in Dicts.) *miaskite*. [ad. G. *miascit* (Wuttig 1814), f. *Miask* the name of a town in the Ural Mountains where the mineral was obtained: see -ITE.] (See quot. 1838.)

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 246 *Miascite*, a granular slaty rock consisting of orthoclase, mica, and elaeolite, with sometimes quartz, albite, and hornblende. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) II. 359 *Miascite*. 1888 TEAL *Brit. Petr.* 359 *Miascite*, term introduced by G. Rose for a rock occurring in the Ilmen Mountains in Russia, essentially composed of orthoclase, elaeolite, and dark mica.

Miasm (mōi'ez'm). Also 7-8 miasme. [a. F. *miasme*: see next.] = MIASMA.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes Proleg.* B4, Upon every Solution of Continuity there is impressed an exoticic Miasm, or putrefactive acidity. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 71 It carries off the very seminal miasmes. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 Children born in an air, saturated as it were with the miasm of this disease (i.e. small-pox)... have nevertheless escaped the disease. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 423 The miasm of gaol fever. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 282 The miasm may be carried by the wind and atmospheric currents beyond the limits of the area in which it is produced.

|| **Miasma** (mōi'ez'mā). *Pl.* *miasmata* (mōi'ez'mātā), *miasmas*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *miasma* pollution, related to *maivō* to pollute. Cf. F. *miasme*.] Infectious or noxious exhalations from putrescent organic matter; poisonous particles or germs floating in and polluting the atmosphere; noxious emanations, esp. malarial.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 395 The Miasma or Malign Iniquation of blood and humors. 1720 QUINCY tr. *Hodges's Lomologia* 54 The pestilential Miasmata may be destroyed by the coaction of others. 1827 MACCULLOCH *Malaria* I. 1 It has long been familiar to physicians that there was produced by... marshes and swamps, a poisonous and ætiform substance, the cause, not only of ordinary fevers, but of intermittents; and to this unknown agent of disease the term marsh miasma has been applied. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 20 The deadly miasmata which render the forests on the skirts of the hills utterly impassable. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xxiv. (1866) IV. 183 Sardinia... was afflicted by a pestilential miasma. 1882 'OUIOIA' *Marennum* I. 35 It was full of miasma and fever in the hot season. *Jig.* 1836 HOR. SMITH *The Trump.* Mor. *Cholera*. It seems to be the object of these institutions to propagate and disseminate the miasmata of vice instead of preventing their circulation. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* II. 13 The noxious miasmas that poison the whole human heart.

Miasmial (mōi'ez'māl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Containing miasmatic effluvia or germs.

1853 FRASER's *Mag.* XLVIII. 267 You wittingly expose your innocent wife To this miasmial atmosphere of death. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 300 We respond with our miasmial fog. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* II. 175 Like a sunbeam on some forlorn and miasmial place, sterilising the germs of evil.

Miasmatic (mōi'ez'matik), a. [f. Gr. *miasma*, *miasma* MIASMA + -IC.] Pertaining to or having the

nature of miasma; caused by noxious or infectious exhalations; malarial.

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 57/1 The softening in intermittents is owing to the miasmatic poison altering the qualities of the blood. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 193 The entire absence of marshes... must exempt it from all miasmatic disease. 1881 DU CHAILLY *Land of Midnight*, Sun II. 60 The miasmatic equatorial African jungle.

Hence **Miasmatical** a., in the same sense;

Miasmatically *adv.*, after the manner of miasma. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Miasmatical*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 132 The infectious material may... increase also outside of the organism, in the substrata of the surrounding soil, i.e. miasmatically.

Miasmatis (mōi'ez'mātist). [f. *miasmatis*, MIASMA + -IST.] One versed in the phenomena of miasmatic exhalations; one who makes a special study of malarial diseases. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Miasmaze (mōi'ez'mātoiz), v. [Formed as prec.: see -IZE.] *trans.* To affect by miasma.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xi. (init.), The Captain was neither drowned nor poisoned, neither miasmatised nor anatomised.

Miasmatology (mōi'ez'mātōlōjī). *Med.* [f. *miasmatis*, MIASMA + (-O)LOGY.] The study of miasmata; miasmology (Webster 1902).

Miasmatus (mōi'ez'mātoz), a. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Generating miasma.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67/2 Camhodia... is overspread with miasmatus forests.

Miasmie (mōi'ez'mik), a. [f. MIASM + -IC.] = MIASMATIC.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 588 In a pure atmosphere, the miasmatic materials easily become dissolved or decomposed. 1895 G. PARKER *When Valmond came to Pontiac* vi. (1896) 97 Beyond the mountain were unexplored regions... lost in a miasmie haze.

Miasmifuge (mōi'ez'mifūjīz). [f. MIASMA + (-I)FUGE.] That which destroys or disperses miasmata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Miasmology (mōi'ez'miōlōjī). [f. Gr. *miasma* + -OLOGY.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata (Ogilvie 1882).

Miasmous (mōi'ez'māz), a. [f. MIASM + -OUS.] Miasmatic, miasmial.

1884 J. P. MAHAFFY in *Harper's Mag.* May 903/1 A fertile but miasmous desert. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Miau, obs. form of MIAOW.

Miaul (miōl), v. Forms: 7 meawle, miol, 8 meaul, 9 mioul, miaul. [ad. F. *miauler*, of echoic origin. (The form *meawle* perh. belongs to MEWL.)]

1. *intr.* To call or cry as a cat; to mew.

1632 SHERWOOD, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miawler*. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humphr.* Ch. 8 Nov. The poor animal [a cat]... meawled. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xlii, Lady Penelope is miauling like a starved cat. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Haverley* II. 71 Domestic cats may mioul in the garden at night. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 134 A black tom-cat, which miauled and grinned and spat.

2. *trans.* To sing with a voice like that of a cat.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* III. xxii. (1877) 11 Her tom-cat, who might have miauled the Allegri Miserere. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Victoria* xii, The boy... concluded by miauling 'Amalia' in the triumph of contempt.

Hence **Miauling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Miauler**, a cat.

1632 MEAWLER, meawling [see MIAOWER, MIAOWING]. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* III. xxi. 107 The... mumbleing of Rabets, humming of Wasps, muling of Tygers, buzzing of Bees. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, I mind a squalling woman no more than a miauling kitten. 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 4/1 He... sang in a shrill miauling treble. 1885 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 7/1 While Bully is asleep the marauding miaulers come and appropriate his hone. 1885 *Punch* 13 June 280/1 Hark the... miauling of Cats.

Miauw, variant form of MIAOW.

Mica (mōi'kā). *Min.* [a. L. *mica* grain, crumb.]

The mod.L. use in Mineralogy was prob. originally contextual; the development of the specialized meaning may have been due to erroneous association with *micare* to shine.)

† 1. A small plate of talc, selenite, or other glistening crystalline substance found in the structure of a rock. In *pl. mica*, Obs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mica*,... Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Metallical Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. v. viii. 170 A pale brown Earth, with very small Mica in it. 1748 J. HALL *Hist. Fossils* 556 Dr. Woodward imagin'd the white parts of this as of the other Mica in general to be Spar. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 114 A great variety of Mica or spangle stones.

2. Any one of a group of similar minerals composed essentially of silicate of aluminium variously combined with the silicates of other bases, such as soda, potash and magnesia, and occurring either in minute glittering plates or scales in granite and other rocks, or in crystals characterized by their perfect basal cleavage and their consequent separability into thin, transparent and usually flexible laminae.

1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 29 Mica or Glimmer. This is composed of very thin flexible flakes, more or less large. 1835 R. D. & T. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 445 Pinchbeck mica, iron pyrites, and titanate of iron occur as

accidental constituents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 3 Mica is a crystal which cleaves very readily in one direction. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 390 A film of mica.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mica battery*, *goggles*, *insulation*, *plate*; *mica-powder*, a form of dynamite in which the siliceous earth is replaced by mica in fine scales; *mica-schist*, -*slate*, a slaty metamorphic rock composed of quartz and mica.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 148 The lacquered knob of the 'mica battery'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/6 A polo cap, 'mica goggles', and the usual allowance of flard constituted Burgess's costume. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 It fused the 'mica insulation of wires'. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 312 The successive thicknesses of the 'mica plates'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Mica-powder*. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 The sterile 'mica-schist is barely covered with vegetation'. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cott's Rocks Class.* 234 A complete series of transitions from gneiss through mica-schist into clay-slate. 1819 BAKEWELL *Introduct. Mineral.* 477 'Mica-slate, or mica-schist'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 229 A large number of fine lodes, all occurring in limestone and mica-slate.

Mica-ceo-calcareous, *a. Geol.* [*f. mica-ceo-* taken as comb. form of next + *CALCAREOUS*.] Containing mica and lime (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Micaceous (mōikē'jās), *a. Min.* [*f. MICA* + *-ACEOUS*.] Containing or resembling mica; pertaining to or of the nature of mica, esp. in Combs. forming the descriptive names of various rocks, as *micaceous lava*, *sandstone*, *schist*, *shale*, *slate*.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 153 A micaceous slate, mixed with quartz. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 193 Micaceous schistus, which is composed of quartz and mica arranged in layers. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 463 Blue micaceous shale. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* ii. iii. As this silvery lustre is... due to the presence of mica, it is commonly called distinctively micaceous.

Micacious (mōikē'jās), *a.* [as if *f. L. *micāre-em* (*f. micāre* to shine, sparkle) + *-IOUS*.] Sparkling. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 42 *Wautonia brevisolia* has its blossoms of a micacious hue, glittering in the sun. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxii. (1848) 537 There is the Cyclopean style of which Johnson is the great example; the sparkling, or micacious, possessed by Hazlitt.

Micanite (mōikānēit). *Telegraphy.* [*f. MICA*, after *vulcanite*.] A prepared form of mica used as an insulator.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 709 The micanite used for the commutator sleeve.

† **Micant**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. micant-em*, pres. pple. of *micāre* shine.] Shining, glittering.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 435 When micant sparks ascend from the metal.

Micarelle (mōikārel). *Min.* Also -*el*. [*App. irreg. f. MICA*.]

1. A micaceous mineral pseudomorphous after scapolite.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Hence the presence of magnesia is merely casual; therefore it must be regarded as a distinct species from mica, and hence I have given it the name of micarelle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 123 The white mica, which might be called micarel. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 271 *Meionite*, or *Scapolite*. Paranthine, .. micarelle [etc.]. 1836 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

2. A name used to designate an unknown mineral from which the pinite of Stolpen was derived.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 386 *Pinite*. Micarelle. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 325/3 *Micarelle*. Pinite or Scapolite.

So **Micarellite** in the same senses (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Micasization, **Micization**. *Geol.* [*irreg. f. MICA* + *-IZE* + *-ATION*.] (See quot. 1893.)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 617 Micasization—the production of mica as a secondary mineral from feldspars or other original constituents. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* I. 691 Some of the more important of these processes are micatization, feldsparization [etc.].

† **Mication**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. micātion-em*, n. of action *f. micāre* to move swiftly, *micāre digitis* to play at mora ('How many fingers do I hold up?').] a. The action used in playing at mora. b. A beat of the pulse.

c. 1645 *Vox Turturis* 8 Hence Causabonus saith *dimicare* to duell or fight is derived, which is properly by Lot or mication to put an end to controversie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1687) 466/2 By Lot, or Mication with the Fingers (*giuoco della mora*). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pulse*. This Strength is made up with the Multiplicity and Frequency of less Mications [sc. of the pulse] as in the Heights of Fevers.

† **Mice-eyed**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. mice*, pl. of *MOUSE* + *EYED*.] Having the keen eyes of mice.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 67 O for a Legion of mice-eyed dappers and calculators vpon characters, now to augurate what I mean by this.

Micellum, obs. variant of **MYCELLUM**.

|| **Micella** (mīse'lā). *Biol.* Pl. *micellæ* (-f). [*mod. L.*, dim. of *L. mica* crumb.] Nägeli's term (1877) for the hypothetical solid molecular aggregates of which he considered the organized structures of plants to consist. The micella is distinguished from the **PLEON** in that it consists of a much larger number of molecules, and in that increase or decrease of size does not affect the chemical constitution. In certain cases the micellæ

were assumed to be crystals. Hence **Micellar** *a.*, pertaining to or composed of micellæ.

1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 664 note 1. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 218 In the adherent film of water around each micella new micellæ of cellulose are supposed to be produced. 1893 W. N. PARKER *tr. Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 474 (Index) Micellar theory.

Mich: see **MICHE** *v.*, **MUCH *a.* and *adv.***

Michael (mōikēl). *Forms*: a. 1 **Michael(h)**, 3 (**Ormin**) **Michael**, 4 **Mychoel**, 4, 6—**Michael**. β. 3 **Missel**, 4—5 **Michel**, 5 **Mychel**, 6 **Mychell**. γ. 3 **Mihael**, **Mihel**, 4 **Mihel**, **Myzhel**, 5 **Myghell**, **Myghele**, 7 (in Comb.) **Mighill**. [*repr. Heb. מִיכָאֵל* *Mikha'el*, lit. 'who is like God?'. Gr. Μιχαήλ, *L. Michael*, whence OF. *Michiel*, F. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. *Miguel*, Pg. *Miguel*, G. *Michael* (the archangel), *Michel* (in popular uses).]

The γ forms, implying a pronunciation (myel), are difficult to account for. They occur only in application to the archangel or his feast; for the baptismal name the β forms only were used down to the 17th c.]

1. The name of one of the archangels. *The feast of St. Michael, St. Michael's day*: **Michaelmas**.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 518 **Michael**. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Seinte Mihaeles dei. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11032 A sein Missel (v. r. Myhelles) dai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Holy archanle Michael. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 36, i schal sende ow my-self seint Mihel myn Augel. 1382 *Wyclif Dan. x.* 13 **Mychael** [1388 **Myzhel**]. 14. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Eftyr þe fest of Sayntt Myghell. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 204 So much the fear Of Thunder and the Sword of Michael Wrought still within them.

b. *St. Michael's pear* [= F. *poire de St.-Michel*, G. *Michaelisbirne*]: a kind of pear that is ripe at **Michaelmas**.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* viii. They strung him up to the branch of a St. Michael's pear-tree.

c. *Order of St. Michael*: an old French military order instituted by Louis XI in 1462. *Order of St. Michael and St. George*: an English civil order of knighthood instituted in 1818, shortly after the acquisition by Great Britain of Malta and the Ionian Islands, for the purpose of affording a special decoration to the natives of those islands; now granted as a reward for distinguished services in the colonies and abroad.

1530, 1591 (see *ORDER* sb. 8). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 246/2 There are also... knights of the Ionian order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

† 2. = **MICHAELMAS**. Also *attrib.* in *Michael-cry*, *day*, *term*; *Michael(s)-tide*, *Michaelmas-tide*.

1406 HOCCEVER *Missale* 422 For Michel terme þat was last. 1426 in *Catal. Anc. Deds in P. R. O.* IV. 547 That the said Richard be at Chestir the next Saterdag after Mygheleday in presens of the Chamberlanyer. 1573 *Ussher Husb.* (1678) 28 Fresh herring plentie, Mihell brings. 1612 74 No danger at all to gold as they fall. Yet Michel cries please butcher eies. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. (1622) 82 From the next Michael-tide unto Easter. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* *Card.* (1626) 12 At Mighill-tide it will be good to sow Wall-flowes. 1651 Generally no keeping fruit [sc. will be ready] before Michael-tide. 1652 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1657) 87 To be haunted with a Quaran from Michael to Easter. 1622 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 210 By Michael next my Lord... makes accompt to hring her over.

3. As a common Christian name of men. Also in proverbial phrases.

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 þis boe is dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an englis of his owne hand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 71 Two curis or three hes vpolandis Michell (*primes* knitchell and nichell (= *L. nichil*). 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii. *Petrus*. Well there are more Maides then Mauldin, that's my comfort. *Mar.* Yes, and more men then Michael. 1786 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Michael*. Hip, Michael, your head's on fire.

Michaelite (mōikēlbit). *Min.* [*f. name of St. Michael*, in the *Azores* see -*ITE*.] = **FIORITE**. 1821 *WEAVER in Amer. Jnrl.* Sci. III. 391 From the island where this variety [sc. of siliceous sinter] occurs (St. Michael's) it might perhaps be distinguished by the term *Michaelite*.

Michaelmas (mīkēlmās). *Forms*: 1 **Sanct Michael**, 2 **Michaelmas**, 3 **Mizheles-masse**; 3 **miel**, **missel**, 3, 5 **mizhel**, 3-5 **mychel**, 4 **myel**, **mihele**, **misschel**, 4-5 **myhel**, 5 **myhil**, **myhell**, **michel**, **mizle**, **mighell**, **moghel**, **mykel**, **mykyl**, **myzhel**, 5-6 **myghel** (l., **mighel**, 6 **myell**, **myhyl**, **mihel**, **michall**, 7 **michal**; 3- **masse**, etc. (see *MASS* sb. 1); 4 **mykames**; 7- **Michaelmas**. Also 9 **dial.** **Mihil**, **Mile**, **Mildmas**. [*f. the name of St. Michael* the Archangel: see *MASS* sb. 1.] The feast of St. Michael, 29 Sept., one of the four quarter-days of the English business year.

[a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 Se eorl syððan oð ðet ofer sctē Michaelmas messe her on lande wuððan.] c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/229 Op-on Mihel-masse fourtene-nyght. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9508 þe kinges poer & is ost... wende vop to oxenford aboute mielmasse. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 240 Fro mychelmesse to mychelmesse I fynde hem with wafres. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Be-twixen þe feste of the natuie of oure lady & Michaelmasse. 1425 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 361 At ye Anounciation of oure Lady and Meghelmes. 1452 in *Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæol. Jnrl.* Oct. (1903) 78 For ij lb wax candells a ghens myhellmas xijd. 1499 M. PAS-TON in *P. Lett.* II. 365 Wednesday or Thursday aftyr Mykylmes. 1475 *Presentin. Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 26

At the gret cowrtes at Mykelmes, be yer [etc.]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 804/2 At Mychelmesse, a la saynt Michel or le jons de saint Michel. 1536 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 497 The wyche oft trewtythe was grantwytt att myellmas last past. 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Reliq. Ho.* (1892) 117 We intende... to letowte the pastures and demeynes now from mighelmas forthe quarterly. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* 1. 1. 212 Allhallowmas last, a fortnight a-forre Michaelmas. 1609 *SICKESS Reg. Majr, Burrow Lawes* c. 43. 124 The first [sc. head-court] is after the feast of Michaelmes. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 70 Which sum... shall he collected... at Michael masse and Lady day. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 424 ¶ 5 By Michaelmas 'tis odds but we come to down-right squalling. 1819 *Sport. Mag.* 274 He will blow upon his fingers before Mildmas [footnote, Michaelmas]. 1864 *TENNIVSON North Farmer, Old Style* xii. And I'd managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas thutty year.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **Michaelmas goose**, **onion**, **rent**; **Michaelmas blackbird**, the ring ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*); **Michaelmas crocus**, the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*); **Michaelmas daisy**, a sea-starwort, (a) wild aster (*Aster Tripolium*); (b) one of several garden asters of a shrubby habit and bearing masses of small purplish flowers; **Michaelmas day** = sense 1; **Michaelmas eve**, the evening before **Michaelmas**; † **Michaelmas moon** = **HARVEST MOON**; † **Michaelmas pardon** (see *PARDON* sb. 1 b); **Michaelmas spring**, an autumnal spring; also *fig.*; **Michaelmas term**, a term or session (beginning soon after **Michaelmas**) of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of Oxford, Cambridge, and various other universities; **Michaelmas tide**, the season of **Michaelmas**.

Old Michaelmas day: the day that would have been called 29 Sept. if the Old Style had been retained without correction: from 1900 onwards this has been 12 Oct.

1822 *LATHAM Hist. Birds* V. 39 note, Ring Ouzel... a British Species, only seen in spring and autumn. By some called the 'Michaelmas Blackbird'. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 502 Many [Asters] as confounded under the Vulgar title of 'Michaelmas Daisies'. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/2 A brown-centred small Michaelmas Daisy. [2290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/165 Men syngeuz a-Micheles-masse-day In holie church also Of one bataille þat seint Mihel with a dragon scholde do.] 1359 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 97 And yis glide schal haue, by jere, fourre monespēches... yē ferthe schal he on mykemes day. 1463 *Man. & Househ. Exp.* (Koxh) 154 The fryday next aftyr Myhelmesse day my mastyr deliuerd to my sayd lord... vj.s. viijd. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 387/2 Michaelmas Day, the 29th of September, properly named the day of St. Michael, and All Angels. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8793 So þat a 'Missel-masse' eue mid nor ost hiti come. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 438 note, The son-in-law binds himself to give him [the father-in-law] the profits of the first 'Michaelmas moon'. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Fract. Husb.* IV. 31 One of these crops, known by the name of 'Michaelmas onions, is sown in August. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. (Arth.) 619 Thus they spend 'Michaelmas rent in Mid-summer Moone, and would gather their Harvest before they haue planted their Corne. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 75 If the markets are low, they fail in the payment of their Michaelmas rent. 1773 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 135 Be mindfull abroad of 'Mihelmas spring. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* Verse 16. x. (1669) 210/7 God promised him a Michaelmas spring (I may so say) a son in his old age. 1722 *AMHERST Terre Fil.* App. (1754) 281 He was, in 'michaelmas-term following, admitted commoner in Orfel college. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ix. 329 The morrow of All Souls... (which day is now altered to the morrow of St. Martin by the last act for abbreviating Michaelmas term). 1903 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* p. xlii. Oct. 10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. 1903 *Longm. Poem.* Oct. 516 At 'Michaelmas-tide heavy waggons lumber through the villages.

Michaelsonite (mīkēlsonit). *Min.* [*f. the name of A. Michaelson* (1868), who first analysed it: see -*ITE*.] = **ERDMANNITE**.

1868 *DANA Min. (ed. 5)* II. 289 Michaelsonite *Dana*, an orthite-like mineral occurring near Brevig..., containing, like muromontite, little alumina and some glauina.

Michall, variant of **MECHAL** *Obs.*

Michal(l)mas, -*mes*, obs. *f.* **MICHAELMAS**.

Michare, obs. form of **MICHER**.

† **Miche**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [*a. OF. miche*, of obscure origin; it does not regularly represent *L. micācrumb*. The same word appears in MDu., MLG. *miche* (mod. Du. *mik*), but it is uncertain whether it was adopted from Du. into Fr. or vice versa.]

A loaf of bread.

c. 1290 *St. Brandan* 296 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 Twelf 3wite Miches [v. r. suche louses] men brynghut a. x. 1300 *Rel. Ant.* II. 192 He sal site in helle flite with-oute wyn and miche. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5585 He that hath miches twayne, .. Liveth more at ese... Than [etc.]. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 598 The lorde of Verby set hym wyne largely, and threite miches therewith. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1833) L. 40 Fifty loaves called miches.

Hence † **Michekin**, a little cake.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/2 *Mychekyne, pastilla*.

† **Miche**, sb. 2 *Naut. Obs.* Also 6 *meche*, 5-6 *Sc. pl.* *mykias*. [*Cf. G. miche* in the senses below; also Du. *mik* forked stick. Cf. *Sc. dial. mitich*, a support for a mast when lowered (E. D. D.).] a. A forked shaft for a pump. b. A wedge for sighting a cannon.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 157 Miches with a swivel a bolie & Rynge belonging to the *Ingyn* to draw water owte of the seild docks. *Hist.* 194 Serpentyne of yron... yche of them with his miches & forloke of yron... Stone-gonnes of yron... with niches & forlokkes to the

same. Serpentyne of Brasse with his miche & forloke. *Ibid.* 261 Yron worke for xx of the seid gounes that is to say xx miches xx holtes & xx forelokes. 1497 *Ibid.* 209 Michies with a swellel a bolt & a ryng of yron belongyng to the Ingynne to draw water at the Dokke. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 292 For mykys and bandis to the gunnys. 1513 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 485. 1514 *Lett. & Papers of Hen. VIII.* I. 4968 (MS.) Every chamber having one meche and one forloke.

Miche (mitʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6 myche, 6-7 mitche, 9 mich, mitche, meech. [app. a. OF. *michier*, *mucier* to hide, also intr. to skulk, lurk.]

†1. *trans.* To pilfer. *Obs.*

[1225: cf. MICHER sb.] 1390 [Implied in MICHER sb.]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 337/1 Mychyn, or pryely steyn smale thynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. liii. 94/1 That he myght have myched or deled the moneye awaye, for he bare the purce. 1500 LEVINS *Manif.* 115/32 To Mych, *suffurari*. *Ibid.* 130/10 To Pilch, miche, *suffurari*.

2. *intr.* To shrink or retire from view; to lurk out of sight; to skulk. Also *pass.* and *Const. off.*

1558 *PIARR* *Eneid* v. (1573) Oij b. To woods, and mountayn caues, and holes of rocks they miching ronne. 1581 STOWE *Seneca's Hera. Cletans* i. 193 b. Myche where thou mayst vnspide. 1582 STANVURST *Enid* iv. (Arb.) 104 What doe ye forge? wherefore thus vayne in land Lybye miche you? 1602 Heywood *Wom. Killed* 20. *Kind.* Wks. 1874 II. 123. I neuer look'd for better of that rascall Since he came miching first into our house. 1606 *Hist. Stukely* D. 3. Then will we not come miching thus by night But charge the towne and winne it by day light. 1622 CHAPMAN *Willowes* T. v. l. K. 4 b. Where found you him? My truant was mich't, Sir, into a blind corner of the Tomb. 1728 BAILEY, To *micke*, to stand off, to hang back.

b. To play truant.

1580 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 279 What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heauen, and mych heere on earth, but beautie? 1586 STOWE *Astr. & Stella* xlvii. Yet, deare, let me his pardon get of you, So long, though he from book myche to desire, Till with fewell you can make hot fire. 1624-5 *Exeter City Mun.* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 187/1 Some of children pretending that they went to schoole went a meeching half a year or more together. 1672 [H. STUBBS] *Rosamond & Bayes* 13 Like truant children forsook their school, to go miching after black-berries. 1701 T. SWIFT *Tom Swine* in *Poet. Reg.* (1806-7) 157 On mischiefe bent, the imps had mich'd from school. 1879 in Fitzpatrick *Lyle Lever* 1. 10 One day Charley and I mitched from school. 1900 UPWARD *Eben. Lobb* 56 The limp and trembling boy... now looked as if he could never mich from Sabbath-school or throw a stone. 1900.

†3. a. To grumble secretly. b. To pretend poverty. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Niechiare*, to lament... to miche, to grumble closely or show some signe of discontent. 1612 CORN., *Faire le scaud*... to miche it, or a rich man to make shew of poutie.

Miche, Michel, obs. ff. MUCH, MICKLE.

Michelangelesque (maikeldzjelsk), *a.* [f. the name of Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), a famous Italian artist: see -ESQUE.] Pertaining to or after the manner of Michelangelo.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 133 The arm is a little too square and michelangelesque. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 220 The Michael Anglesque olive-trunks. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 50, 1. progressed greatly and vitally in Michael-Anglesque directions. 1887 DOWSON *Shelley* II. v. 239 Visions... of Michelangelesque sublimity.

So **Michela**-ngelism, the manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 350 The greater part of the sculpture... shuns the Scylla of nullity and had taste only to fall into the Charybdis of Michelangelism.

Michelmasse, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

Micher (mitʃ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 muchare, 4-5 mycher, 4-6 michare, 6 mychare, 4, 6 michir, 7 meecher, mitcher, 4- micher. [Early ME. *muchare*, app. a. OF. **muchere*, *muchear*, agent-n. f. *michier* MICHE *v.* (which is not recorded in Eng. till much later).]

1. A secret or petty thief. *Obs.*

1225 *Anr.* R. 150 Pis. world... is al bi set of helle muchares that robbed al be gold-hordes þat heo muwen underiten. 1357 *Lay Folke Catch.* (L.) 825 Who brekys þe seuynt comendement, Michers, Robbers and extortioners. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3541 To þis michare out of Messe-done his mandment-I wote. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 107 (Harl. MS.) To slepe, when oþer men wakithe, as dothe thevis and mychers. 1530 PALSC., 244 Micher a tyell thefe, *laroucaue*. 1554 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 204 Where is Miser and Micher Michers? where doth he now micher? 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804/2 Callyng him [sc. Becket] micher and theefe, for that hee wrought by craftes and imaginations. 1669 Wootton *Syst. Agr.* (1681) 102 This [Fence] makes a speedy shepher for a Garden from Winds, Beasts, or such like injuries, rather than from rude Michers. 1787 GROSE *Provins. Gloss.* Michers, thieves, pilferers. Norf. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii. Thou art turned micher as well as padder—Canst both rob a man and kidnap him!

†2. One who goes 'sneaking about' for dishonest or improper purposes; esp. in 16-17th c., a pander or go-between. *Obs.*

14. *Nom.* in Wt-Wälcher 687/1 *Hic circumforarius*, a mycher. 1530 *Wt-Wälcher* 378 (Manly) Wanton wenches, and also mychers, With many other of the devyls offycers. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 128 Hec detesteih & vterly abhorreth the whole brood of pruuie michers, secret vnderminers, hypocrites, & double dealers. 1550 *Image* 1600. 1. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419 Oh ye kynde of vipers... That haue so many miters! And yett ye be but

mychers. 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* 2. ii. It may be a whore too; say it he: come, meecher, Thou shalt have both [drink and whore]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. 1. 48/2 He is altogether ashamed, and like a Micher muffles his face in his hat.

†b. One who pretends poverty. *Obs.*

1611 CORN., *Senaid*... a rich micher, a rich man that pretends himself to be verie poore. 1666 PHILLIPS, A *Micher*, a covetous Person, a niggardly Pilch-penny.

3. A truant; one who improperly absents himself.

1530 PALSC., 245/1 Michir, *boissonnier*. 1532 MORE *Constat.* Tindale Wks. 577/1 He like a mycher and a truant, played at buckle pitte by the way. 1594 *LVLV Moth.* Bomb. i. iii. 191 How like a micher he standes, as though he had trewant from honestie! 1596 SHAKS., *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 450 Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a Micher, and eate Black-berries? 1775 ASH, *Micher*, a lazy loitering fellow, one who keeps out of sight to avoid working. 1840 HOOD *Friend in Need* Wks. 1862 V. 275 When a young micher plays truant, it is not for a lounge about the homestead. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curative* 67 My schoolmaster... who had gained a high reputation for his skill in dealing with the 'micher'.

4. Comb., as *micher-like* adv.

1586 B. YOUNG *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 194 Hee hath dronke so mucherlike [i.e. *furtivamente*], as though he were none of this companie.

†**Micher**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MICHER sb.] *intr.* To sneak. Hence †*Micher*ing *ppl. a.*

1555 [see MICHER sb. 1]. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 6 One meeching hypocrite crept into the marriage feast, with-out his wedding garment.

†**Michery**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *micherie*, *mecherie*, 5 *mychery* (e). [f. MICHER sb. + *y*.] Pilfering, thievishness; cheating.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 346 With 'Covoitise yit I finde A Servant of the same kinde, Which Stelthe is hote, and Mecherie With him is evere in compaignie. *Ibid.* 355 For Venus, which was enemie Of thilke loves micherie, Discovereth all the pleine cas To Clymene. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 You hast get good in raueyn, thefte, & mycherye. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 337/1 Mychery, *capacitas, nauticulus, furtivum*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. iv. 279/2 Somtyme a thyng is stolen prively without wetyng of the lord or of the keper and ayenst ther wyll, & it is called mycherye. 1565-73 *Durham Depts.* (Surtees) 251 He was suspect of michery and untreweth.

Michil, variant of MICKLE.

Micking (mitʃɪŋ), *vb. sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *micking*. [f. MICHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MICHE; pilfering, skulking, playing truant. Also Comb., as *micking-time*. †*In micking* wise: in a skulking or surreptitious manner.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 For noman of his conseil knoweth; What he mai gete of his Miching. 1480 HENRYSON *Fable Fox & Wolf* 5 This Fox... durst no more with micheing interviell. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1808) VI. Ep. Ded. His historie in micheing wise wandred through sundrie handes. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xvii. 183 She laid upon Hilary all the burden of this lengthened micheing-time. 1889 P. H. GOSS in *Lough.* *Mag.* Mar. 57 We called it [sc. playing truant] 'micheing', pronouncing the 'i' in 'mich' long, as in 'mile', whereas in Devonshire the same word, in the same sense, is pronounced with the 'i' short, as in 'mill'. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curative* 67 The schoolboy's micheing is the clergyman's Mondayishness. 1894 C. REV. July 136 These servants... were skillful in devising means of interrupting the performance, or niching from it to the nearest tavern.

Miching (mitʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *micking*, *meiching*, 8-9 *meeching*. [f. MICHE *v.* + -ING 2.] In various senses of the verb: Pilfering, skulking, truant-playing, pretending poverty.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vi. (1588) 196 Either miching or mightie theecus. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* v. 5, Here, myching Jonas (sunk in sudden Storm) Of his Deliverance findes a Fish the mean. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 68 A miching Curge, bing her behinde, when she cannot turne backe. 1614 DRYDE *Myst. Self-deceit* (1615) 40 They are no miching and scraping niggards, but rather wanton and riotous prodigals. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 72 What myching couetousnesse is it, not to be welling to part with somewhat of that which we haue. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* 1. 1, O my meiching varlet—I'll fit ye as I live. 1766 J. AOMAS *Diary* 3 Jan. Wks. 1850 II. 173 Meeching, sordid, stupid creatures... they deserve to be made slaves to their own negroes! 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* 1. 116 You loafing, miching, wrecking long-keepers. 1865 BLACKMORE C. *Novelli* II, Not even a shark's fin, or a mitching dolphin. 1877—*Erema* xliii, Two miching boys, who meant to fish for minnows with a pin.

†**Miching malicho**. Occurs only in the Shaks. passage quoted, and echoes of it; of uncertain form, origin, and meaning.

It is probable, though hardly certain, that the first word is MICHING *ppl. a.* The conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malicho* misdeed (whence Malone and subsequent editors print *malicho*) yields a fairly satisfactory sense; but there is no evidence that the Sp. word was familiar in English, and its pronunciation (*malicho*) does not account for the forms in the early editions.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 146 Marry this is Miching Malicho [sic. *fol.* 1 (1623)] Q. 1 (1603) myching Mallico; Q. 2 (1604) munching Mallico, that meanes Mischeche. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Refer* xliii, There was no 'miching malicho', or anything like mischief. 1882 STEVENSON in *Lough.* *Mag.* 1. 71 Other spots again seem to abide their destiny, suggestive and impenetrable, 'miching mallecho'.

Micht, obs. Sc. form of MIGHT.

Mick (mik). Shortened form of proper name Michael, applied jocularly to an Irishman.

1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii. When the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodists' Sunday-school

windows. 1893 A. FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 93 If once she gets hold of that fact, you will wish you had been born a 'mick'.

Mickle (mickl), *Mickeson*, obs. ff. MICKLE, MIXEN.

Mickle (mick'l), *muckle* (muck'l), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* and *arch.* Forms: a. 1-2 mikel, mycel, 3 michil, 3-5 michel, mychel, 4-5 mychell, mechil, mechel, mychil. B. 2-3 mucle, 2-5 muchel, 3 mucchel, 3-5 mochil, 4 muchil, mochill, 4-5 mochel, 4-6 mochell, 5 mochyll, 6 (arch.) muchell. γ. [1-2 miel-], 3 mikel, -ul, mickel, 3-4 mikil, mykil, 3-6 mykel(l), mykyl, 4-5 mykyl, -yl, 4-6 mykle, 5 mikille, mycul(le, 5-7 micle, mycle, 6 mykylle, mickell, myekil, 5- mickle. δ. 3-5 mekyl, 3-6 mekil(l), 4 Sc. meekle, 4-5 mekille, -yl, 4-6 meikle, 5 mekel(l), -ul(l), mecul(le, 6 meakle, 6-7 Sc. meikill, 5-8 meikle, 9 Sc. meickle, 6- Sc. meikle. ε. 3 mucle, 4, 6 mokol(l), 8 mukel, 8- muckle. [Com. Teut. OE. *mickel* (also *mycel*) = OS. *mikil* (MLG. *michel*), OHG. *mihhil* (MHG. *michel*), ON. *mikkil*, also *mykell* (nom. and acc. neut. *miket*, *myket*, acc. masc. *mikenn*, *mykenn*; Sw. *mycken*, neut. *mycket*; Norw. dial. *myken*, neut. *myket*; Da. *myget* neut.), Goth. *mikils*:- OTeut. **mikilo*, corresponding to Gr. *μεγало*-, lengthened stem of *μέγας* great; the shorter form of the adj. is represented in Teut. only by ON. *mikil* adv., very, which formally corresponds to Gr. *μέγα* neut. The root **meg-* (represented also in Armenian *mels* great, and perh. in L. *magnus*) appears to be allied to the Aryan root **magh-* of Skr. *mah*, *maha*, *mahan* great.

The OE. form *mycel* (which is not a mere graphic variant of *mickel*, but stands for an actual pronunciation) is difficult to explain; it is commonly supposed to be due to association with *lytel* LITTLE *a.* The similar change of *t* into *y* in ON. *mykell*, *mykil*, is believed to proceed from the influence of the *u* in the inflected forms *miklu*, *miklum*; but this explanation is not applicable to OE.

The phonology of the ME. and modern forms is in many points obscure. Normally, OE. *y* would become in the S.W. *u*, pronounced (if), and elsewhere *i*; the abnormal *u* (in ME. also written *o*) of the *β* and *ε* forms has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The forms with *k* are northern and north-midland; the regular southern forms with *ch* are obsolete, having given place to the shortened *mick*, *Mucin*.

In present dialectal use the prevailing form is *uickle*; but *uickle* and *meikle* are often used by modern Scottish writers even when their own colloquial dialect has only *uickle*. The archaistic use in non-dialectal poetry is rare, and almost confined to the form *uickle*.

A. *adj.*

1. = GREAT *a.*, in various applications.

a. with reference to size, bulk, stature.

a. 825 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* 1. 542 Ponon on anne micelne stan. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* 1. 16 And god geworhte twa micelle leohs. c. 1425 *Cursor* 11. 1320 (Trin.) A mychel tre.

γ. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1320 Out-ouer þat well þan lokes he, And sagh þar stand a mikel tre. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12341 By a nykel fir he sat. c. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchior*) 874 A man þat mykyl vas. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 72 Ane mykle pot, ane les pot, ane tyn pynt [etc.]. c. 1659 MURE *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 254 She hure vnto him... Ard. called mickle Archibald. 1789 BURNS *Toothache* iii. I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle.

δ. c. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathen*) 43 A cite, þat meikle wes & of gret fame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 308 His mekilli hude helit haly The armyng that he on hym had. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 62 Þis Assenech was a mekill large woman as Sarra was. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 5 Myladye with the meikle lippis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 14 Thay meikle gret her quhikles... beiris armed men of weir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. 1, Set the meiklest peat-stack in a low. 1863 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* 249 Glih cant'n' Bauldy S— now lies 'Neath this ouch meickle stane.

ε. 13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 566 Was no brymme þat abod vnrosten bylyue, Þe mekul luande loghe to be lyfte rered. 15. *Wyf Achtrinuuchty* 113 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 345 V. scho gat ane muckle runn. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indot.* II. vii. [He] grew at last a knight of muckel frame. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii. Mr. Waverley's wearied w' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Œdip's Met.* 337 The comorant short-legged, with muckle throat. 1889 BARRE *Winderin Thrums* xi. He was a terrible invalid, an' for the himmost years o' his life he sat in a muckle chair nicht an' day.

†b. as a distinctive epithet for a place, building, etc. *Obs.*

1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 69/1 Son College appeller Mikel Universite Hall en Oxenford. 1400 *Brut* lvi. 50 Aurlambros & Vter... assemblede a grette hoste forto come into mikel Britaigne. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 462 Castr faste by Mikel Yermuth, in the shire of Norfolk.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. 1200 ORMIN 169, & he shall turnenn mikell flocc Of þiss Judiskenn peode Till Goddes Sune Jhesu Crist. c. 1205 LAY. 1746 Þa Corineus of wode com mid michelene ferd. *Ibid.* 3135 Mucchel del heo slozen of þan monweorde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 183 He had A mekill rout of worthy men. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 69 Slik was þe multitude of mast so mekil & so thikke, þat all him post bot he treis a bare wod it semyd. *Ibid.* 927 þe multitude sa mekil of men.

d. with reference to amount or degree. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; merged in sense 2, from which, when the sb. has no article, it is often hardly to be distinguished.

a. c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 Swiðe oft se micla anwald dara yfena geþrist gearwe færlæce. a. 900 O. *E. Chron.* an. 664 (MS. A.), pylican gearwe was micel mancealm. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1208 Michel gestingne made abraham. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 99 But natheles ful mychell besynes Had he or þat he myght his lady wyne. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 381 Mechil grace ther uppun Uton the Citees schulde falle. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 18123 (Trin.) Per com a mechel steuen. c. 1430 *Syr Gower.* (Roxb.) 8445 Than had the Soudon micel care.

β. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 211 Godes wisdom is wel muchel and alsua is his mihte. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 47 Hit is nie to muchel iswich dar embe to penken. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 747 And ihesu, þow his mochil myst, Here feet and handes gan to ryzt. 7 a. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 45 And that is she that hath, y-wis, So muchel prys. c. 1386 — *Kut.* 1. 1494 Thou shalt ben wedded vn to oon of the That han for thee so muchel care and wo. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 v. xiv. 110, I was ful sory that I was so soone departid fro so muchel ioye. c. 1460 *Lausfal* 282 A nan of mochell myghte.

γ. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 738 Forr þat wass to þatt gode preost Well swiwe mikell blisse. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 319 He leped darme wid mikel list, Of swet bar he haueð ðrist. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18123 And of þat bar come a mikel steuen, Als it a thoner war of heuen. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 2 þe Bretons, men of mykelle myght. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xliii. (Ireland MS.), He wulle stond the in stoure, in-toe so mycul styd. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iv, Mykyll is his myght. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. 7 He was a man of mikle myght. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 20 He, mickle fame Did get through great adventures by him done. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 35 To morrow I shall dye with mickle Age. 1627 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* lxxxviii. To the Fayrie Court they went, With mickle ioye and merriment. 1819 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xiv, But let me haue awhile, I've mickle time to grieve. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 269 The riches stored by me mickle care. 1891 E. *FIELD Western Verse, Death Robin Hood* 24 With mickle wo His heart was like to break.

δ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 537 He had þerof rycht mekil wondir. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 484 þe Sarazene cryed with mekill myghte. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii. (Ireland MS.), The kinge commawndet kindel the Erle of Kente, For his meculle curtasie, to kepe the tother knyghte. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv, Ther he wanne fulle mecul honoure. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) II. 243* Men of meikle might.

ε. 1205 *LAY.* 29752 And mid wuðscipe mucle haldeð his wike. 1331. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1164, & he hem halped for his & helþ at her neðe In mucle meschesfome, þat meruayl is to here.

ϕ. with reference to power or importance. Now somewhat rare.

a. 900 O. *E. Martynol.* 28 Apr. 66 On þone ylan dæg hið sancte Cristofores þrouw þas miclan martyres. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* lviij. 11. Our Lord is michel & wcrþi to be prayed.

β. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 92 Hwet scule we seggen oðer don et þe mucle dome. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. Pr. i. 86 (Camb. MS.) The rith ordeine hows of so muchel a fader.

γ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18787 And thoru þair godd adonai, þair mikel godd of israel, þai confurd þam na soth to hel. 15. *Peddes to Play* xxiii. The mekill deyll gang wi you. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 39 Solymann, Tamerlan, nor yit the mekle Deill.. was neuer sa wickit. 1795 *BURNS To Mitchell* 3 Alake! alake! the meikle deil Wi' a' his wictches Are at it. 1800 *TAMMILL Poems* (1900) 120 Yon meikle folk Think siller stans for sense.

ε. 1600 W. *WATSON Decadoun* (1602) 144 Great rich farmers or muckle carles of the country. 1819 W. *TENNANT Papistry Storm* iii. (1827) 97 Our anchor's lost, .. We're peris'd 'd, baith sma' & muckle! 1896 L. *KEITH Indian Uncle* i. 4 There's nae gaisaying that oor Adam's the muckle man o' the family now.

ζ. Const. of al.

γ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 283 þis lauerd þat is so mikul o might. *Ibid.* 15124 O þis iesu þat es sa wið Sa mikel alsua o laie. *Ibid.* 17969 þat goddes soe so mychel of myst, Among monkynde shal he lit.

δ. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 17969 (Gött.) þat goddes sun, sua mekil of might. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 11 Than swoir ane courtour mekle of pyrd. 7 a. 1550 *Drochitis part of play* 42 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 315 Bot eftir he grew mekle at fowth.

2. A great quantity or amount of; = MUCH a. (In Sc. now chiefly in negative and interrogative context.)

a. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 gif mon on mycelre rade.. weorde geteored [etc.]. 1254 O. *E. Chron.* an. 1237 Micel hadde Henri King gadered gold & syluer.

β. c. 1205 *LAY.* 7283 Heo nomen of Romanesce londe mucle seoluer & gold. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 92 Prelatis ouere þis robben ouer lond of mochil tresour. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 109 A goodly Oake sometime had it bene.. And mochell mast to the husband did yelde.

γ. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 þe kyng. baldes grete and mykill land. *Ibid.* iv. 13 Scho had mykill tresoure. c. 1450 *Mirour Sahiounour* 347 The Jewes.. gaf thaym mykel inoone als. c. 1450 M. *E. Med. Bk.* (Heimrich) 68 Take as mykel salt, as þow hast powder. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1356 By me is conueyed mykyl praytware.

δ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 464 He gert In-wirone al hyre In with mekil fuel, 10 to bryne. 1568 *DUNBAR Flying w.* *Kennedie* 180 Thow purebippit, vgl averill, .. Quhill brewis mekle barrel to thy bryd. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 26 He gathiris mekle money. 1676 W. *Row Conin. Blair's Antiqu.* xii. (1848) 439 The honest Earl of Crawford feared mikel evil from this Session of Parliament. 1786 *Harst Rig* xlii, Duncan brags how meikle meal Sbe's eaten here. 1833 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxi, You have had as meikle good fortune as if you had been born with a lucky-hood on your head.

ε. 1720 *RAMSAY Edinb.'s Salut.* to Ld. *Carnarvon* iv, I'll no make muckle vaunting. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv, Neither of our sorrows wold do muckle gude, that I can see. 1859 in J. *Watson Living Bards of Border* 8 They were nae folk o' muckle gear. 1872 C. *GIBSON For the King* xlii, Madam, your father has not brought you muckle comfort.

† b. Qualifying folk, people: A great number of, many. *Obs.*

β. c. 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 49 in O. *E. Misc.* 38 Mochel volk him vuled.

γ. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1578 He full wel wisse þat tar wass sammedd mikell folk þat hegie daz to frellenn.

δ. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 60 Mickle peple þat was in þe kurk war sparrid in with þe watir.

3. Comb. mickle-hammer (see quot.); mickle-mouthed a., applied proverbially to one whose face is rather disfigured by the disproportionate size of the mouth; micklewame, the stomach, esp. that of the ox used for culinary purposes; † mickle-what (cf. LITTLE-WHAT), a great deal, something of many kinds; mickle wheel, the great wheel of a spinning wheel.

1843 *HOLTZAPPEL Turning* I. 171 The spallers employ heavy axe-formed or 'mickle-hammers, for spalling or scaling off smaller flakes (of granite). 1721 *KELLY Sc. Proverbs* 253 'Mickle mouth'd Folk are happy to their Meat. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 94 They take the hail 'mekleware of ane slain ox [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 320 As he which cowthe 'mochel what. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 130 Quadrantis coruen al of quyte siluize full quaynt, Moustours & mekil quat mare þen a littill. *Ibid.* 5468. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xii, Both little wheel and 'meikle wheel. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xvi, She.. talked something of matrimony, and the mysteries of the mickle wheel.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. A great quantity or amount; much. To make mickle of: to make much of, cherish.

a. c. 1123 O. *E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearne æfre gedrydon.

γ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 330 Hyme þat mykil of hyre mad. c. 1400 *Soudowe* Bab. 1016 Mikille of my people haue thay slayn. a. 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 559 The Church hath to mykel, And they haue to lytell, a. 1701 *SEDLBY Poet. Pieces* Wks. 1722 II. 9 Hold, there's enough; nay, 'tis o'er mickle.

δ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (Marcus) to Sanct Ione þe ewangeliste, þat of cristis piwete mekil wysce. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4397 Bot ay mekill wald haue mare as many man spellis. 1508 *DUNBAR Yua Mariit Wemen* 60 Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be meikill.

ε. 1805 G. *MACDONALD A. Forbes* 2 There'll be no muckle o' him to rise again. 1871 C. *GIBSON Lack of Gold* i, How muckle will this he worth, think ye.

† b. Most, the greatest part (of something). *Obs.*

a. 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 324 Quiene George Douglas come to Sanctandros and remanit their mekill of ane day in dressing of his busshieness.

c. So mickle (in 17th c. Sc. written sameikill) = so much.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/2 Yef so mekill be necessarie yetto. c. 1440 *Genyrydes* 6451 Ye will doo so mekill as take y^e payn, To come so ferre. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 39 b, Like ane of them sall haue sameikill, as is within his awin lordship and dominion. *Ibid.*, *Stat. Alex.* II. 15 b, Quhat he has taken fra ane man, he sall restore sameikill to him.

δ. In certain adverbial phrases: for as mickle as, forasmuch as; in into (as) mickle as, in so far as, inasmuch as; † into so mickle, so much that; † as mickle to say as = 'as much as to say'.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19996 Sua aicht al preistes.. In als mikel als in þaim es. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) Pref. 2 For als mykill as it es lang tyme pased sen þare was any general passage ouer þe see in to þe haly land [etc.]. c. 1420 *LYDC. Assembly of Gods* 92 In as mekill as hit ys now soo That ye hyne here haue as your prysoneir, I shall you shew my comylet loo. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 145 Hyr moder.. balynd hyr & reþrovid hyr þerfor, vnto so mekle, sho slew hyr moder. c. 1550 *EXAM. V. Thore* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 For as mikle as your asking passeth my understanding, I dare neither deny it nor graunt it. 1563 J. *DAVISON in Wodrow Misc.* (1844) I. 192 For that war als mekle to say as God had appointit the Kirk to be judge betuix the thing that is and is not. a. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 283 Never twa of thame unversallie agreing in all pointis, in samekale as their ar of men.

† 2. (The) mickle: those who are great. *Obs.*

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 548 Ðo am ðe litte in leue lize, Ðe mikle ne mair he to him drazen. a. 1400 *Oceanian* I. 1 Lyttill and mykyl, olde and yonge, Lystenyth now to my talkyng.

II. *sb.*

† 3. Size, stature; bigness. *Obs.*

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dethes Blaunche* 454 A wonder wel faryng knyght.. Of good mochel (w. r. mykill) and right yong therto. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 142 Bot won most I algate mynn bym to bene, & þat þe myrist in his muckel þat myst ride. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 182 þie leodes in o lith non longer þan oþer, Of one mochel & myste in mesure and in lengthe. c. 1400 *Destor. Prop.* 464 Ector.. Of howes mykill, & myght, & mayn strenght, Dares.. duly me tellus. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 96 þe mykill of a mannes thee. *Ibid.* xxii. 103 þai er 731 faire and wele proporciouned of þaire mykill. 1622 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xxviii. 335 Stones of a Spherick forme of sundry Mickle fram'd.

4. A large sum or amount. Chiefly in proverb, Many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle.

1599 *MIDDLETON Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 126 Some little dirty spot.. Nothing in many's view, in her's a mickle. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.*, *Prov.* (1674) 310 Many a little makes a mickle. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 6 But, I think, a Speculation upon Many a Little makes a Mickle.. would be very useful to the World. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 3/1 Many a pickle makes a muckle.

C. *adv.* [OE has in advb. use several cases of the adj.]; accus. neut. *michel*, genit. *micles* (early ME. *micheles*), dat. pl. *miclum*, instrumental *micle*.]

1. To a great extent or degree; greatly; by far.

Also in relative sense with *as*, *how*, *so* (see the corresponding use of MUCH *adv.*).

In Sc. so mickle was in 16-17th c. often written sameikill. c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. ix. 60 Se læce bið micles to bald.. [etc.]. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2713 Ic þegnum þinum dymde & sylfnum þe swiðost micle. c. 1250 *Kent. Seru.* in O. *E. Misc.* 26 Herodes i-herde þe o king was i-þore þet solde bi king of geus, swo was michel anud. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* liij. 7 He was michel worþ in his vanite. c. 1420 *Chron. Viad.* 841 Kynge Edgar was so mechel adreðe. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 451 (Trin.) To god hym self wolde he be þere Not þere alone but mychel more.

β. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 þo þe sungede muckle a drunke and an etc. 1205 *LAY.* 3201 He mochul a þa vodeloker wilmede þeos meidenes. a. 1225 *Amor.* R. 292 Michel luede he us. c. 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 74 in O. *E. Misc.* 86 þo byleude þat folk mucleþe be more. 1340 *Ayent.* 57 Mochel hi wolden han wreþi. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 386 And ouer al þis 3et mucle more he þougt what for to speke. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3442 Thy request is not to mochel dishonest. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 10981 (Trin.) Michel for rihte shal he swynke.

γ. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 235 De mire is ma3ti, mikel 3e swinked In sumer and in softe weder. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 It hitid mikel in þaa dauus. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1697 He triste to mykel on his myght. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prolog. In þe translacon i folow þe letre als mykylly as i may. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 Mikylly walde he fe pride, þe prophete, als hal writ sa3t. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xx, On the dede cors.. Ful myculle his tho3te was on! 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xiii. 434 Kynge Marke rode after hym praysyng hym mykel. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1289 He wyll make it mykylly worse than it is. c. 1620 A. *HUME Brit. Tongue* (1805) 13 They usurped y, a youal not mickle different from i. 1859 T. *MOORE Song Sol.*, *Durham* *Int.* iv. 10 How mickle better's the luv then weyne!

δ. a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6565 (Gött.) Mekil hane i trauayled for 3ou. c. 1400 *Destor.* *Tray* 213 Mekyll comfodes me the crowne of this kyde realme. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 897 þen meruallid þam þe messangirs mekil of his speche. 1533 *GAV. Rellit* *Yam* (1889) 4, I traistit mekil of sickil orisons. 1573 *Tyne Refut.* *Knox* To Rdr. i Thais is within his buke.. such thinges nocht meakle appertenead to the caus. 1598 King *tr. Canisius Catech.* 66 Thay ar mair.. to be lamentit, yat thay traist samekell in yair awin blinde iudgment. a. 1600 *MOOREMENT* *Alise Poems* iii. 10 Sho is mair meikle melle nor the moone. 1616 J. *MATLAND Adel. W. Northland* in *Scot. Hist.* Scot. *Alise* (1904) II. 166 Adel of Londres he never wes, nor zit President of the Session, mekle les of the Priue Councill. 1872 E. *PICKER* *Alise Poems* II. 80 He reek'dna meikle on their trim. 1839 W. *M'DOWALL Poems* 39 (E.D.D.) Meikle wish'd the coming light Might he fu' clear an' sinny.

ε. 1786 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 175 Ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through. 1888 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* viii, I think it may do—I think it might pass, if they winna bring it over muckle in the light o' the window! 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister*, etc. viii. 104, I would be muckle the better o' it.

2. Comb., as † micklewise adj., greatly wise.

1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* viii. 102 All which commodities our micklewise mothers defraud us of.

† Mickle, v. *Obs. rare*. [OE. *michlan*, *mycelian*, f. *michel* MICKLE a.] *trans.* To magnify. (In OE. also *intr.* to increase.)

971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 13 Lufian he hine nu & his noman mycelian. a. 1000 *Andreas* 1526 Mycelde mersedof. a. 1300 E. *E. Psalter* lxxi. 17 Alle genye mykel him þai salle.

† Mickleodom, n. *Obs. rare*. [f. MICKLE a. + -DOM.] Size, magnitude, greatness.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 31 Almaist that same mekleodom. 1665 *Sir J. LAUDER Trils.* (Scot. Hist. Scot.) 28 In the very center.. of the table is planted about the mekleodom of a truncher a beautiful green smaragdus. 1686 G. *STUART Yocor.* *Disc.* 60 The muckleodom of half a crown. 1681 W. *ROBERTSON Phrasel.* *Gen.* (1693) 684 For the michel-dome or greatness of it.

† Micklehead, -hood. *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 mikelhede, mikelhade, mykelhede, 4 mikelhed; β. 4 moch-, mechelhede. [f. MICKLE + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Greatness; fullness, abundance.

a. a. 1300 E. *E. Psalter* vii. 2 For vphouen es þi mykelhede [w. r. mikelhade, mikelhede]; *Agg.* Ps. micelnis i *Fulg.* magnificencia! Ouer heuens þat þrood. *Ibid.* xxviii. 3 God of mashede [w. r. moghed, mikelhed] þonored he Ouer waures fele þat þe. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13234 Vnder an hil he [Arthur] set þem þere.. þat when þe Romayns on þem had sight, þe mikelhed schuld make þem aflight.

β. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* (Camb. MS.) 51 Pu art hire lilic of alle þinge, Boþe of semblaunt and of murninge, Of fairnesse and of muclehede. 1340 *Ayent.* 93 O god hou is nou grat þe muclehede of þine zune3nesse. *Ibid.* 204 Vor þe þe muclehede of þe herte þe moup seþk þat zayþ our lhord ine his spelle. *Ibid.* 218 Hy.. makeþ þe greate to muclehede and etep þe blodi snyder. a. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 26 Prayse 3e hym aftir the mechelhe of his gretehed. c. 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125 For whi lord in helyngye of my deedly syknesse schal we be schewyd and commendyd be micheilhed of þi goodness.

Micklemete, micklegemote (mík'l'mót, -gímót). OE. *Hist.* (Now rare or *Obs.*) [ad. OE. *michel gemót* great meeting: see MICKLE a. and MOOR sb.] The great council or parliamentary assembly under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

[OE. *Chron.* an. 977 (MS. C.) Her was þam mycelme gemot æt Kyrtlingune.] 1647 N. *BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xx. (1739) 36 Unto the Kings, Lords, and Clergy, must be added, as I said, the Freeman, to make up the Micklemete complot. 1672-5 *COMBER Comber Temple* (1702) 560 A Mickle-gemot or Great Council (now called a Parliament). a. 1683 *STONEY Disc. Govt.* iii. xxviii. (1704) 340 Sometimes meeting personally in the Mickle-gemots. 1834 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 536 The Mickle-mote or Wittenage-mote of the Anglo-Saxons was both the legislature and a court of justice.

1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 131 Whether a Great Council or a Witenagemote, or a Michelgemote, or a Colloquium, or a Parliament.

Mickleness (mīk'lnēs). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see MICKLE *a.* [f. MICKLE *a.* + -NESS.] Greatness, 'bigness' (in any sense); largeness; size.

a. 1300 *E. Psalter* xviii. 4 Steuen ofe laured in mikelnes [v. r. mickelnesse, *Vulg.* magnificent]. *Ibid.* l. 2 And after of bi reuthes be mikelnes þou do awai mi wickednes. 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 7 Ich am, Lord, in be mikelnes of þy mercy. 1378 *Wyclif Baruch* ii. 18 The soule that is sori vp on the mykylnesse of euil, . . . 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyaumundes . . . of be mykylnes of hesill nuttes. 141. *MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, lf. 28 (Halliwell) A grete multitude of swyne, that were alle of a wonderfule mekylnesse. 1858 ATKINSON *Clevid. Gloss.* Micklish, pretty large; of something in which the quality of 'mickleness' exists.

b. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 þe chldes micklenessse shende þe engel on fuwer þingen. 1325 *Prose Psalter* [li]. 2 And after þe mychelles of þy pites do way my wickednes. c. 1300 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 19 In mychelles of þi glorie þou didist doun alle myn adversaries. 1388 — *Gen.* xxxii. 12 The grauel of the see, that mai not be noumbrid for mychylness. — *E. exc.* ix. 24 It was of so greet mychelles . . . with that folk was made.

Mickson, obs. form of MIXEN.

Micky (mīki). [Applications of *Micky*, familiarly used for *Michael*. Cf. MICK, MIKE *sb.*]

1. *Australian slang.* A young wild bull.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-life in Queensland* xvi. (1882) 165 There are three or four Mickies and wild heifers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 11. 98 The wary . . . 'Micky', a two-year-old bull.

2. *U. S. slang.* An Irishman.

1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Micky*.

Micle, -nes, obs. forms of MICKLE, -NESS.

Mico (mī'ko). *Obs.* [Sp. *mico*, *a.* Tupi *mico*, = Carib *meou*, applied to various species of monkey.] A small South American marmoset of the genus *Haapala*.

1760-72 *tr.* Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 55 Among the monkeys of this country [Carthagea], the most common are the micos, which are also the smallest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 158 The last, least, and most beautiful of all [the saguins], is the Mico. 1867-8 *Nat. Encycl.* IX. 36 *Mico*, a beautiful species of monkey.

Microacoustic (mīkrākau'stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* 8-9 *microacoustic*. [*a.* F. *microacoustique*, f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *ἀκουστικός* ACOUSTIC *a.*]

A. *adj.* Epithet of an instrument which makes weak sounds audible.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Microacoustic*. 1874 J. CHAMBERS *tr.* *Erckmann-Chatrian in Cassy*, *Lit. V.* 304/2 My microacoustic cornet. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *B.* *sb.* An instrument contrived to magnify small sounds (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753). *Obs.*

1863 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 482 Microphones or Microacoustics that is Magnifying ear instruments. 1904 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Microstethete (mīkres'thēt). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *αίσθητής* 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] One of the numerous supposed tactile organs occupying the small pores (micropores) in the dorsal plates of certain chitons. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1883) 781 These megalasthetes and microstethetes. 1885 — in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXV. 45 To the organs contained within the micropores I shall give the name microstethetes.

Micrallantoid (mīkrālāntōid), *a.* rare. [f. MICR(O) + ALLANTOID.] Having a small allantois. (Cf. MEGALLANTOID, MESALLANTOID.)

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* II. 869 Milne Edwards has grouped them [the Rodentia, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, Quadrumana, and Man] together in a Micrallantoid legion.

Micrandere (mīkrāndēr). *Bot.* Also -dre. [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *ἀνδρ*, *ἀνθρ* male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain coniferoid algae.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.* Hence *Micrandrous* *adj.*, pertaining to or connected with the dwarf males of fresh-water algae (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict. Suppl.* 1902).

|| *Micranthropos*. *nonce-wd.* [Assumed Gr., f. *μικρός* small + *ἄνθρωπος* man, after MICROCOSM.] That which represents the whole man in little.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl. Concl.* 359.

Micrencephaly (mīkren'sēfālī). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *ἐνέφαλος* brain.] General smallness of the brain, sometimes, but not necessarily accompanied by microcephaly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Hence *Micrencephalic* *a.*, of or belonging to micrencephaly (*Ibid.*). *Micrencephalous* *a.*, small-brained; having a small brain (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Micrify (mīkrīfī), *v.* [Irregularly f. Gr. *μικρός* small, after *magnify*.] *trans.* To make small; to render insignificant.

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 67 This power which he [the poet] exerts, to magnify the small, to micrify the great. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer* viii. 71, I should look less cheerily into the future did I not hope to micrify, by nobler work, my episodes upon the glaciers.

Micristology (mīkrīstōlōjī). *Biol.* [Irregularly f. MICRO- + HISTOLOGY.] (See quot.)

1864 THOMAS *Med. Dict., Micristology*, the science which treats of the minutest organic fibres.

Micro (mī'krō). *Ent.* [Subst. use of MICRO- in *microlepidoptera*, *microcoleoptera*.] A name applied by collectors to any insect belonging to a group notably smaller than the remaining insects of the same kind, esp. one of the microlepidoptera. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Micro- (mī'krō), before a vowel *micr-*, repr. Gr. *μικρο-*, comb. form of *μικρός* small, used chiefly in scientific terms.

1. Prefixed to a sb. to indicate that the object denoted by it is of relatively small size or extent, as *microbacillus*, *bacterium*, *conidium*, *ferment*, *fungus*, *gamete*, *gonidium*, rarely in anglicized form *goniid* (hence *gonidial* *adj.*), *parasite* (hence *parasitic* *adj.*), *pore* (hence *porous* *adj.*), *sporophyll* (hence *phyllary* *adj.*), *zoogonidium*. **Microblast** *Biol.* = MICROCYTE. **Microgametocyte** *Biol.*, a cell containing microgametes. **Micro-**(h)abd *Zool.*, a name given by Sollas to certain minute flesh-spicules in the form of a 'rhabdus' found in some sponges. **Microscelere** *Zool.*, a minute or flesh spicule of a sponge, which supports only a single cell; hence *Microscelerosus* *a.*, having the character of a microscelere (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Microseptum *Zool.*, a small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan (*Ibid.*). **Microsphere**, || **Microsphaera** *Biol.*, (*a*) epithet applied by Cohn to the micrococci found in vaccine lymph and in small-pox pustules; (*b*) the small initial chamber of a foraminifer in which there are a number of small nuclei; hence *Microspheric* *a.* **Microstome** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth] *Bot.*, a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses (*Cent. Dict.*). **Microtylote** *Zool.*, a small TYLOTE. **Microxea** *Zool.* [Gr. *ῥέα*, var. *ῥέα* spear], a minute spear-shaped sponge spicule. **Microzoogonidium** (*pl. -ia*) *Bot.*, a zoogonidium of minute size. **Microzoospore** *Bot.*, a minute motile spore.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 904 The 'microbacillus of Unna. 1875 *tr.* von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 588 'Microbacteria (rod-like bacteria); bacterium termo. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Microblast. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 528 These [corpuscles] according to their sizes have been named nanoblasts, megaloblasts, and 'microblasts. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungii* III. 776 Hypomyces. . . Microconidia or Conidia proper very copious. 1883 H. I. SLACK in *Knowledge* 1 June 223/1 Former articles upon 'micro-ferments afford some information concerning . . . the bacillus. 1874 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 256 That rare and interesting 'Microfungus *Xenodochus carbonarius*. 1891 HARROCK in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 'Microgamete. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 25 Feb. 442 After entering the stomach of the gnat, the 'microgametocytes . . . produce microgametes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 123 The 'microgonidia, which are supposed to be true antheridia, have . . . been described. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 67 These zooids . . . assume characteristics of true males or 'microgonids. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Microgonidial. 1884 *Science* 1 Feb. 130/1 The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to 'micro-parasites is very small. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 Febrile 'micro-parasitic type. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1883) 781 A series of smaller pores ('micropores'). 1885 — in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXV. 40, I shall call them megalopores and micropores. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Microporous. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 423/1 The flesh spicules when present are usually 'microcyls or spirasters. *Ibid.* 417/2 It is doubtful whether a distinction between megalocyls and 'microcyls can be maintained in the calcareous sponges. 1875 *tr.* von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* II. 381 In the blood . . . he has demonstrated the 'microspheres. 1891 DALLINGER *Carpenter's Microsc.* xiv. 727 The 'microsphere' is followed by a larger number of chambers. 1864 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 437 The microsphere is the two 'microspheric examples measure 15 x 12-5 μ and 15 x 11 μ. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 83 The microsphere previously referred to as infesting the amoeba. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* 1. 9 The intervening spaces between the zoospores, produced by the megalospheric form, and the microsphere. 1895 VINES *Textbk. Bot.* I. 432 In . . . Phaeogametes, the 'microsporophylls are morphologically simpler. *Ibid.* 78 When . . . the flower includes only microsporophylls, it is called 'microsporophyllary. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427 (Fig. 174) *Microscleres* . . . 'Microtylote. *Ibid.*, *Microscleres* . . . 'Microtylote. . . the same, with two actives (a centrotyle) . . . 'microxea. 1882 VINES *tr.* *Sachs' Bot.* 257 Other of the cells . . . give birth to 16 or 32 'microzoogonia. 1875 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 396 'Microzoospores (which conjugate, but otherwise in most cases appear incapable of germination).

2. Prefixed to sbs. and derived adjs. to denote 'microscopic' in the sense 'with the microscope', 'revealed by the microscope'.

a. Denoting operations or branches of research carried on by means of microscopic examination, as *micro-analysis*, *cautery*, *chemistry* (hence *chemic*; *chemical*, *adjs.*, *chemically* *adv.*), *crystallogeny*, *crystallography*, *geology* (hence *geological* *adj.*, *geologist* *sb.*), *metallurgy* (hence *metallographer*), *mineralogy* (hence *mineralogical* *adj.*), *pathology* (hence *pathological* *adj.*, *pathologist* *sb.*), *petrology* (hence *petrologist*), *physic*, *physiology*, *zoology*. 1896 HIGLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 224 'Micro-analysis. 1904 *tr.* Osmond's *Microsc. Anal. Metals* 65 (heading), Micro-analysis, of carbon steels. 1899 *Alburt's*

Syst. Med. VIII. 835 The 'micro-cautery has been used also with fair results. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., 'Micro-chemic *a.*, of or pertaining to micro-chemistry. 1856 HIGLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 221 An instrument of structural, physical, 'micro-chemical, and crystallogical research. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 137/2 'Micro-chemically the cells of cancer are insoluble in cold and boiling water. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., 'Micro-chemistry, the chemical examination of minute bodies under the microscope. 1856 HIGLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 124 'Micro-Crystallogeny. *Ibid.* 223 'Micro-Crystallography. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 104 The 'micro-geologist well knows how . . . mineral matter in solution can penetrate the smallest openings that the microscope can detect. 1857 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. II. XXIV. 434 'Micro-geology of Ehrenberg. 1862 STODDART in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* II. 147 On Micro-Geology. 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug. 367/2 It may be that the 'micro-metallographer has much to learn from the Japanese. *Ibid.* 367/1 The progress which has been made in 'micro-metallography during the past ten years. 1856 HIGLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 223 The instruments of 'Micro-Mineralogical research. 1887 BONNEY in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 44 The result is micro-mineralogical change only. 1856 HIGLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 220 (title) Contributions to 'Micro-Mineralogy. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 47 The special study of 'micro-petrology. *Ibid.* xiii. 268 A determination of their precise origin is difficult exercise for 'micro-petrologists. 1885 *Atenium* 11 Apr. 471/2 He had met with a success that gave him pre-eminence in this department of 'micro-physics, and that was the preparation of the diamond ruling points. 1872 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XII. 409 'Microzoology.

b. Denoting properties revealed by microscopic examination, as *micro-character*, *foliation*, *structure*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Microcharacter, any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination. 1887 BONNEY in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 44 A microfoliation only is produced, which . . . appears to be parallel to the original stratification. 1885 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 136 'Microstructure. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 155/1 The Microstructure of Bearing Metals.

c. Denoting objects prepared for microscopic examination, as *micro-section*, *slide*.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Microsection*, a slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.*, in sbs. of mod. L. form in -ia, compounded with Gr. names for different parts or functions of the body, and signifying arrested development of the part or function in question, as **Microcephalia** (see MICROCEPHALY). **Microglossia**, congenital smallness of the tongue (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Microphthalmia** (also anglicized *Microphthalmia*) [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], 'a Disease in the Eyes, the having little Eyes' (Bailey, 1731); hence *Microphthalmic* *a.* **Micro-opsia** [Gr. *ὄψις* kind of vision], term for the state of vision in which objects appear smaller than natural (Mayne).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Microphthalmia, term for a morbid shrinking or wasting of the eye-balls; microphthalmia. 1849 CRAIC, 'Microphthalmia, a preternatural or morbid smallness of the eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 24 Two sons were 'microphthalmic. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 'Micropsia, or macropsia may be associated with the monocular diplopia.

4. Prefixed to an *adj.* with the sense 'containing or possessed of some object or constituent in minute form, quantity or degree', as **Micro-aërophilous** [Gr. *ἀήρ* air, *φίλος* friend; see -ous] *Bot.*, needing but little free oxygen (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.* 1900). **Microcarpous** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] *Bot.*, having small fruit; also applied to mosses, having small nms (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Microceratous**, -cerous [Gr. *κέρας* horn] *Ent.*, having small antennae (*Ibid.*). **Micro-clastic** [CLASTIC] *Geol.*, minutely clastic. **Microdactylous** *Path.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], having small digits (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Microdont** *Anat.* [Gr. *ὀδόντ*, *ὀδούς* tooth], having small or short teeth. **Microodontous** [f. *prec.*], in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Micro-electric**, having electric properties in a very small degree (*Cent. Dict.*). **Microform** *Bot.*, epithet of a heterocous fungus with teleutospores only, which require a period of rest before germinating (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.*). **Microgranulitic** *Geol.* (see quot.). **Microlepidotous** *Zool.* [Gr. *λεπίδωτος* scaly, f. *λεπίδ*, *λεπίς* scale], having very small scales (Mayne). **Micro-petalous** *Bot.* [Gr. *πέταλος* a petal], having very small petals (Craig 1849). **Microphyllous** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having small leaves (Smart 1840). **Microporphyritic** *Geol.*, consisting of porphyritic rock in which the felspar or other crystals are of microscopical size. **Micropterygious** *Zool.* [Gr. *πτερυγίον* fin], having small fins (Mayne). **Microspemous** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having very small seeds or grains (Mayne). **Micro-spherulitic** *Geol.*, characterized by the presence of microscopic spherulites. **Microspined**, furnished with minute spines or spicules. **Microspontic** *Path.*, not accompanied by enlargement of the spleen; **Microstomatous**, **microstomous** [Gr. *στόματ*, *στόμα* mouth], having a small mouth

(Mayne). **Microstylar Arch.**, having a small style or column, epithet applied to a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor (Ogilvie, 1882).

1888 **TEALL** *Brit. Petrogr.* 439 *Microclastic, an epithet applied by Naumann to such classic rocks as are composed of small fragments. 1884 **FLOWER** in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 185 The 'Microdon' section, containing all the so-called Caucasian or white races. *Ibid.*, Microdon Races. 1885 **GEIKIE** *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where the minerals are grouped in small isolated grain-like individuals, the structure has been named by French petrographers *granulitic*, or where only discernible by the aid of the microscope, *micro-granulitic. 1878 **LAWRENCE** *Tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 *Micro-porphyrific textures or structures of rock. 1879 **RUTLEY** *Stud. Rocks* xi. 185 Rocks in which very small isolated crystals only being spoken of as micro-porphyrific. 1885 **GEIKIE** *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 111 In many cases spherulites are only recognisable with the microscope, when they each present a black cross between crossed Nicol prisms, and thereby characteristically reveal the *micro-spherulitic structure. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 324 These... have flesh-spicular acerate, fusiform, curved and microspined. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 318 Gilbert... speaks of this as the *microsplenic or asplenomegalic form of biliary cirrhosis.

5. **a. Physics.** Prefixed to the name of a unit to form a name for one-millionth part of that unit, as *micro-ampere*, *micro-coulomb*, *micro-farad*, *micro-gramme* (Webster 1902), *micro-litre* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), *micro-millimetre* (see also below), *micro-volt*, *micro-ohm*. b. In microscopic botany, *micro-millimetre* has by some been used for one-thousandth of a millimetre.

[1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 For multiplication or division by a million, the prefixes *mega* and *micro* may conveniently be employed.] 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 1073 A *micro-ampere is the millionth part of an ampere. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* 12 in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp., *Microcoulomb. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The *microfarad is the millionth part of a farad. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Microgramme. A measure of weight, it is equivalent to the one thousandth of a milligramme. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One millionth part of an ohm = *microhm. 1884 *Flint Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Whose size is between two and six *micro-millimetres. 1889 *Tr. Nagell & Schwendener's Microscope* 203 Harting's proposal to use the micromillimetre (= 0.001 mm.) as the standard of unity deserves general acceptance. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One millionth of a volt = *microvolt. 1896 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 10 July 1901 *Microwherers x linkages = microcoulombs x ohms.

6. Prefixed to the names of certain instruments, as: **Micro-audiphone**, an instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Micro-barograph**, an instrument designed to magnify the minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure. **Micro-battery**, a very small galvanic battery (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). **Micro-detector**, a sensitive galvanoscope (*Cent. Dict.*). **Micro-pantograph**, an instrument invented by Mr. Peters in 1852 for the production of microscopically small writing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Micro-polariscope**, a polariscope for the analysis of microscopic objects. **Micro-refractometer**, a refractometer specially constructed for the detection of differences in the minute structure of blood corpuscles. **Micro-rheometer**, an instrument for measuring the rate of flow of liquids through a capillary tube; hence **Micro-rheometric**, *a.*, pertaining to or indicated by a micro-rheometer (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **Micro-tasimeter**, an instrument invented in 1878 by T. A. Edison for measuring infinitesimal pressure. **Micro-telephone**, a telephone constructed to render audible very weak sounds; hence **Micro-telephonic**, *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1904 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 911/3 The authors described an apparatus called the *micro-barograph. 1878 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Aug. 604 A *Micro-battery for the Microphone. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 147 The powers of the *micro-polariscope cannot be better displayed than in the exhibition of the foregoing phenomena. 1886 *Athenaeum* 27 Mar. 427/1 Mr. Crisp exhibited... Prof. Exner's new *micro-refractometer. 1879 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXVIII. 280 The author [J. B. Hannay] proposes to use for liquids the term *Micro-rheosis... the instrument being called the *micro-rheometer. 1878 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CVI. 173 Edison's *Micro-tasimeter. 1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Feb. 238/2 Father Dezza, the Italian astronomer, has been making some experiments with the *micro-telephone.

Micro-aërophilous, *-ampere*, *-analysis*, *-audiphone*: see **Micro-** 4, 5, 2, 6.

Microbacillus, *-bacterium*: see **Micro-** 1. **Microbal** (mīkrōbāl), *a. Biol.* [*f. MICROBE* + *-AL*] = **MICROBIAL**.

1888 *Med. News* 12 May 506 Careful covering of the wound to guard against microbial invasion.

Micro-barograph, *-battery*: see **Micro-** 6.

Microbe (mīkrōb), *Biol.* [*a. f. microbe* (Sébillot 7 March 1878 in *Comptes rendus Acad. Sci.* LXXXVI. 634), *f. Gr. mīkrops* small + *bios* life. The *Gr. bios* is here, as in mod. scientific formations generally, used in an incorrect sense: see **Bio-**. The sense of *Gr. mīkros* being 'short lived']

An extremely minute living being, whether plant or animal; chiefly applied to the bacteria concerned in causing diseases and fermentation.

1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/6 A small organism, or microbe, which... he finds good reason to regard as the agent of the malarial. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 May 1084 *Ice*... has been found to contain dangerous microbes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitis may be produced by a growth of microbes.

Microbia, pl. of **MICROBION**.

Microbial (mīkrōbīāl), *a. Biol.* [*f. MICROBI-ON* + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to microbes; due to or produced by microbes.

1897 19th Cent. Aug. 244 There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places. 1898 *Nature* 10 Feb. 355/2 Alcohol in relation to microbial diseases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 471 Rheumatism is... due to an infection... by an agent of microbial nature.

So **Microbian**, *a.*, in the same sense.

1883 *American XVI.* 318 Positively alive with microbial organisms. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 34 The bronchitis is secondary to the microbial invasion.

Microbic (mīkrōbīk), *a. Biol.* [*f. MICROBE* + *-IC*] = **prec.**

1881 *Lancet* Apr. 553/2 M. Pasteur did not assert that this was the special microbial organism of rabies. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 329 It is... remarkable that... microbial infection does not more often occur.

Microbicide (mīkrōbīsid), *sb. and a. Biol.* [*f. MICROBE* + *(-ICIDE)*] *a. sb.* Something that kills microbes.

1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Mar. 588 Many microbicides... may therefore be employed subcutaneously. *b. adj.* Microbicidal.

1885 *Brit. Med. J.* 11. 1097/2 The sulphates of copper and zinc... have an effective microbicide power. 1890 *Fortn. Rev.* XLVIII. 87 note, Essences and spices are to a very high degree microbicide.

Hence **Microbicidal**, *a.*, pertaining to the killing of microbes.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 715 The use of... microbicidal agents. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 561 The microcystae being chiefly concerned with microbicidal action.

Microbiology (mīkrōbīyolōjī), *Biol.* [*f. MICRO- + BIOLOGY*] The science which treats of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 341 There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of Microbiology. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug. 366/5 Important as are the researches into microbiology, there are other factors to reckon with. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 347 Microbiology has thrown great light upon this... idiopathic pleurisy.

Hence **Microbiological**, *a.*, of or pertaining to microbiology; **Microbiologist**, a student of microbiology.

1885 *Science* V. 73 Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of microbiologists. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 990 This... extremely delicate microbiological method.

Microbion (mīkrōbīōn), *Biol.* Pl. **Microbia**. Mod. Latin form of **MICROBE**.

1883 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 538/1 The treatment of diseases due to microbia. 1884 *Science* IV. 145/5 These [reports]... by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a microbion.

Microbious (mīkrōbīōs), *a.* [*f. MICROBION* + *-IOUS*] = **MICROBIAL** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Microblast, *-carpous*, *-cautery*: see **Micro-** 1, 4, 2.

Microcephale (mīkrōsēfāl), *Path.* [*a. f. microcephale*] = **MICROCEPHALUS** 1.

1878 *BARTLEY* *Tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 165 All in whom the brain has not attained a certain degree of development, or the cranial cavity a given capacity at adult age, are termed microcephales. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 Idiots, especially microcephales, have flattened retreating foreheads.

Microcephali, *-lia*: see **MICROCEPHALUS**, *-LY*.

Microcephalic (mīkrōsēfālīk), *a. and sb. Path. and Anthropology.* [*ad. f. microcephalique*, *f. mod.L. microcephalus*: see **MICROCEPHALUS** and *-IC*] *a. adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, microcephaly. *b. sb.* A microcephalic person.

1866 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1864 V. TURNER in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 257 Now the Neanderthal skull cannot be regarded as microcephalic. 1873 *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* Suppl. 1552 *Microcephalics*, persons with small heads. This deformity is associated with mental defect. 1879 *MAUDSLEY Pathol. Mind* v. 176 A microcephalic idiot. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224/2 The now extinct Tasmanian race was... microcephalic.

Microcephalism (mīkrōsēfālīzm), *Path.* [*f. mod.L. microcephalus* (see **MICROCEPHALUS**) + *-ISM*] = **MICROCEPHALY**.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 2 Memoir on Microcephalism. 1879 *Tr. De Quatrefages Hum. Spéc.* 113 Microcephalism, idiocy, and cretinism constitute so many teratological or pathological states.

Microcephalous (mīkrōsēfālōs), *a.* [*f. mod.L. microcephalus* - *a. Gr. mīkropēfalos* small headed, *f. mīkrops* small + *kephalōn* head] + *-OUS*] Small-headed. *a. Path. and Anthropology.* Having an abnormally small head; characterized by microcephaly. *b. Bot.* Applied to a plant that has flowers disposed in small heads (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1840 *SMART, Microcephalous*, little-headed, applied to the beryx, [a] fossil fish. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* i. iv. 122 The arrested brain-development of microcephalous idiots. 1872 - *Emotions* viii. 206 The eyes of microcephalous idiots... brighten slightly when they are pleased. 1877 *BLACK GRUY Past.* iv. (1878) 34 Before I would marry one of those bedeviled and microcephalous playthings.

Microcephalus (mīkrōsēfālōs), Pl. **microcephali** (-sēfālōi), *Path.* [*mod.L.*] = **prec.**

1. A person having an abnormally small skull.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 94 Healthy parents may produce one or several microcephali. 1879 *Tr. De Quatrefages Hum. Spéc.* 113 Vogt has compared the brain of microcephali to that of the anthropomorphic apes.

2. [*f. HYDROCEPHALUS*] A pathological condition in which the smallness of the cranium prevents the proper development of the brain.

1897 L. E. HOIT *Dis. Infancy* 702 The symptoms of microcephalus are those of idiocy and cerebral paralysis.

Microcephaly (mīkrōsēfālī), Also in *mod.L. form microcephalia*. [*ad. f. microcephalie*, *f. mod.L. microcephalus*: see **MICROCEPHALOUS**]

The condition of having an abnormally small head, esp. *a.* in *Anthropology*, having a skull of a capacity less than 1350 cubic centimetres (Flower *Catal. Mus. Surg.* 1879); *b. Path.*, having an abnormally small or atrophied skull.

1863 *GORE* in *Anthrop. Rev.* I. 168 The valuable essay of Wagner on the subject (*Vorstudien*, Tb. 2) of microcephaly. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 94 On Microcephalia. 1886 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Jan. 181/2 The theory which attributes microcephaly to premature cranial syntosis.

Microceratous, *-cerous*, *-character*, *-chemistry*: see **MICRO-** 4, 2.

Microclase (mīkrōklēs), *Min.* [*ad. G. mikroklaś*, *f. Gr. mīkrops* small + *klāś* cleavage.] A potash-soda felspar occurring intercrystallized with orthoclase, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Microclastic: see **MICRO-** 4.

Microcline (mīkrōklēin), *Min.* [*ad. G. mikroklin* (A. Breithaupt 1830), *f. Gr. mīkrops* + *klīnēiv* to incline, as indicating that the angle between its cleavage plane differs a little from 90 degrees.] A green and blue variety of felspar.

1849 *WATTS* *Tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 442 Microcline [has] precisely the same composition as felspar. 1902 *MIERS* *Min.* 459 Microcline is the name given to anorthic potash felspar.

attrib. 1888 F. H. HATCH in *Teall Brit. Petrogr.* 439 Microcline structure. The mineral microcline shows... a cross hatching.

Micrococcus (mīkrōkōkōs), *Biol.* Pl. **micrococci** (-kōkōsī). [*mod.L.*, *f. Gr. mīkrops* small + *kōkōs* berry.] Any one of a genus of minute spherical or slightly oval organisms, generally regarded as fission-fungi, belonging to the biological group of *Sphærobacteria* or *Schizomycetes*.

1870 T. R. LEWIS *Physiol. & Pathol. Res.* (1888) 4 A 'micrococcus colony'. *Ibid.* 29 Writers who advocate the pre-existence of a germ... to every living thing, this germ... being called its 'micrococcus'. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 173 The smallest micrococci which are distinctly discernible under a power of 800 diameters are estimated to be from 0.002 to 0.005 of a millimetre... in diameter. *attrib.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 560 The little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate, doubtless from micrococcus infection.

Hence **Micrococcal** (-kōkāl), *a.*, relating to or caused by micrococci. **Micrococco-logist**, a student of micrococci.

1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 329 The micrococcal embolism of minute vessels. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 702 We must distinguish several kinds of that disease [diphtheria] (bacillary, micrococcal, and so forth). 1902 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 568 An eminent micrococologist.

Microcoleoptera (mīkrōkōlēptērā), *sb. pl. Ent.* [*f. MICRO- + COLEOPTERA*] The smaller kinds of coleoptera.

1871 *Wood Insects at Home* 220.

Microconidium: see **MICRO-** 1.

Microcosm (mīkrōkōzēm), In 5 myrocosme, 5-7 microcosme. Also occas. in L. and quasi-Gr. forms *microcosmos*, *-cosmos*, 3 *Orlin* myrocossmós. [*ad. f. microcosme* (14th c.), *ad. med.L. microcosmus*, *microcosmatus*, *ad. late Gr. mīkrops* κόσμος (mīkrops small, κόσμος world). Cf. **MACROCOSM**.]

1. The 'little world' of human nature; man viewed as an epitome of the 'great world' or universe.

c. 1200 *ORMSH* 17595 Myrocossmós, bat nemmedd iss Affier Englishe speche pe little werclld. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12370 Merveille nat... That thou be let in thy voyage... Syth 'Myrocosme', men the calle; And microcosme ys a word Wyth clerkys calle 'the lasse world'. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Wherefore amonge Creatures the two alone be called Microcosmus, Man and our Stone. 1570 *DEE Math. Prof.* ciiiij. The description of him, who is the Lesse world, and from the beginning, called Microcosmus (that is, The Lesse World). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. l. 231 What an unmanerlie microcosme was this swine-faced clowne. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 301 They have thence had reason to name it [man's Nature] Microcosmos, or little world. 1604 *JAMES I Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The divers parts of our Microcosme or little world within our selues. 1645 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. l. 2 God... at last made man, that microcosme, or little world, as it were an epitome or abridgment of this great vniuersall world. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 34 The Dimensions the Creator hath been pleased to give to the Microcosme Man. 1747 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. ii. 47 Among these, some studied the Microcosm of human Bodies, and searcht both Diaster and Medicin. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* i. Wks. 1799 II. 243 Woman... is

a microcosm, and rightly to rule her requires as great talents as to govern a state. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 19. 14 'The doctrine of a constant analogy between universal nature, or the macrocosm, and that of man, or the microcosm. 1893 KROTKIN in *10th Cent. Aug.* 252 The molecule thus becomes a particle of the universe on a microscopic scale—a microcosmos which lives the same life.

¶ b. Jocularly used for 'body'.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 83 He puts both Ends of his Microcosm in Motion, by making Legs at one End, and combing his Peruke at the other.

¶ *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1606 B. JONSON *Masques, Hymenæi* B 1 b, Here out of a Microcosm, or Globe (figuring Man) . . . issued forth the first Masque.

2. In extended sense, applied to a community or other complex unity regarded as presenting an epitome of the world, or as constituting 'a little world' in itself.

1562 EDEN *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil in Decades* (Arb.) p. xlv. An experiment, wrought by arte to the similitude of the universall frame of the worlde . . . and maye therefore in my iudgement more worthely be cauled Microcosmos, then eyther man or any other creature. 1877 GREENE *Euphues to Philantus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 235 This city was Microcosmos, a little Worlde, in respect of the Citties of Greece. 1590 in TYLER *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 179 This microcosm of Britain, separate from the continent world. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 1. Postscr. 79 That scene of clock-work regularly which it would be so easy to establish in so compact a microcosm. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* II. The more judicious politicians of this microcosm. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ii. The microcosm of a public school. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 338 [Gibraltar] this microcosmos where all creeds and nations meet.

b. Adopted as the name of a travelling mechanical exhibition in the 18th c.

1756 B. LYNDE *Diaries* (1880) 182, P. M. went to see microcosms. 1817 R. L. EDGEWORTH *Memo.* (1880) I. 110 By accident I was invited [in 1765] to see the Microcosm, a mechanical exhibition, which was then frequented by every body at Chester.

c. A 'miniature' representation of.

1808 ACKERMANN (*little*) The Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52, 36 He intended his wardrobe-shop to be a satirical microcosm of Petty France. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* vii. (ed. 2) 344 A microcosm of the whole battle. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern IV.* 105 That microcosm of the Fern World, the case, or pot.

¶ d. In the 17th c. sometimes used (? ignorantly) for: A 'world', huge mass.

1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 79 It [a mountain] is covered with a very Microcosme of cloudes. 1641 CAPT. A. MARVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* vi. (1692) I. 216 Let then that Microcosm of Letters Patents, rise up in Judgment.

¶ 3. *Alch.* The philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

1477 (see 1).

Hence †*Microcosmal* a., pertaining to or of the nature of a microcosm.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. xii. (1645) 58 Before the Sun, and Moon, and Stars appear Dark in this Microcosmal Hemisphere. 1652 BICES *New Disp.* p. 55 As if he were the microcosmal Council of State's chief Physician.

†*Microcosmetor*. *Obs.* Also *erron.* -meter. [mod. L. f. Gr. *μικρό-* small + *μετρητρον*, agent-n. f. *μετρέω* to set in order, f. *κόσμος* COSMOS; after MICROCOSM.] Term used by DOKEUS for the essence or principle of life. Hence †*Micro-cosmetoric* a. [Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856].

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 704 The *Animal Brutiorum* with him is called Microcosmetor. 1725 FRIEND *Hist. Physick* I. 265 Calling in to his aid his ancient good ally, Microcosmetor, Governor of the Animal Spirits, he gives battle to the disturbers of his rest.

Microcosmic (mōikrōkz'mik), a. [f. MICRO-COSM + IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to a microcosm or 'little world'; of the nature of a microcosm.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 281 The imitative Caer-Sidee represented the microcosmic Ship resting on the top of the mountain. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Panist* iii. 1.65 Man, that microcosmic fool. 1893 HUXLEY *Evol.* & *Ethics* 13 The microcosmic atom should have found the illimitable macrocosm guilty.

2. *Microcosmic salt* [= L. *sal microcosmicus*, Bergmann *Opusc.* 1773 (ed. 1780) II. 12]: a phosphate of soda and ammonia (HNaH₂PO₄ + 4H₂O), originally derived from human urine, and much used as a blow-pipe flux. †*Microcosmic acid*: phosphoric acid as obtained from this salt. 1783 WITHERING tr. Bergmann's *Outl. Min.* 36 A precipitate of cobalt . . . which makes a blue glass with borax or microcosmic salt. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 629-30 *Acid of Phosphorus*. This acid, called also the microcosmic acid, has already been described. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 566/1 Urine contains the fusible salt of urine, or microcosmic salt. 1902 MÜNS *Mineral.* 271 The treatment in the bead of microcosmic salt.

Microcosmical (mōikrōkz'mikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + AL.] = prec. 1. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c. liij b, Whereby, good profe will be had, of our Harmonious, and Microcosmical constitution. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 69 This opinion confirmed would much advance the microcosmical conceits, and commend the Geography of Paracelsus. 1790 STURDY *Occult Ser.* (1792) 1.67 He [man] hath a microcosmical sun, moon, and stars within himself.

Microcosmography (mōikrōkz'mōgrāfi). ? *Obs.* [f. MICROCOSM + (-)GRAPHY.] The description of the 'microcosm' or man. Also (*nonce-use*), microcosmic representation.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* Ded., Ye can see no singular thing that in some compendious Micro-cosmo-graphy does not shine in your self. 1628 EARLE (*little*) Micro-cosmo-graphie, or, a Peece of the World Discovered; in Essays and Characters. 1666 in PHILLIPS. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

Microcosmology (mōikrōkz'mōlōdgi), rare. [f. MICROCOSM + (-)LOGY.] A treatise or dissertation on the 'little world' or human body.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

Microcoulomb: see MICRO- 5.

Microcoustic, *erron.* form of MICROACUSTIC.

Microcristh (mōikrōkri:p). *Physics.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTH.] A unit of molecular weight; the half hydrogen-molecule.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 73, I propose to call the unit of molecular weight we have adopted a *microcristh*, even at the risk of coining a new word.

Micro-crystal (mōikrōkristāl). *Chem.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTAL sb.] A crystal visible only by the microscope.

1895 tr. *Rock's Chem. Crystall.* 42 The methods of recognizing . . . micro-crystals became more perfect.

Microcrystalline (mōikrōkristālīn), a. *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLINE.] Formed of microscopic crystals.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 46 The aid of a pocket lens becomes necessary . . . to recognise their crystals, and these [rocks] are known as Micro-crystalline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 183 The central portion consists of vitreous, and at times, micro-crystalline matter. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 A heavy, yellow, microcrystalline powder.

Microcrystallitic (mōikrōkristālī'tik), a. *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLITE + IC.] Belonging to microscopic crystallites.

1882 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* 104 This ground-mass . . . may be . . . still further devitrified, until it becomes an aggregation of such little granules, needles, and hairs between which little or no glass base appears (microcrystallitic).

Microcrystallogeny, -crystallography: see MICRO- 2.

Microcyst (mōikrōsist). *Bot.* [f. MICRO- + CYST.] An enclosed swarm-cell, an encysted swarm-spore (of Myxomycetes).

1889 tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. & Biol. Fungi* 427 The term Microcyst was given by Cienkowski to the resting-state of the swarm-cells [of Myxomycetes]. 1902 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 303 They [the swarm-spores] surround themselves with a wall, and as microcysts pass into a state of rest.

Microcyte (mōikrōsīt). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + CYTE.] A minute red blood corpuscle.

1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 518 Microcytes . . . are small elements, not exceeding .003 or .004 mm. in diameter, brightly shining of the same colour (or even deeper) as the red corpuscles. 1884 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 These microcytes are regarded by some as red blood corpuscles in process of formation, by others as atrophied or degenerated red corpuscles. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 579 Small red corpuscles or microcytes may occur in varying numbers.

|| *Microcythæmia* (mōikrōsī'p'miā). *Path.* [mod. L. f. prec. + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] The condition of the blood when it contains many microcytes.

1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 518 Microcythæmia is the name given . . . to a disease . . . characterized by the appearance in the blood of . . . microcytes.

Microdaetylos: see MICRO- 4.

Microdentism (mōikrōdentiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-* small + L. *dens*, *dens* tooth + -ISM.] Smallness of the teeth.

1889 *Lancet* June 1152/2 Microdentism . . . was associated with overgrowth of the molars.

Microdermatous, a. *Path.* A spurious word originating in a misreading of MYCRODERMATOUS.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Micro-detector, -dōnt: see MICRO- 6, 4.

Micro-electric, -farad: see MICRO- 4, 5.

Microfelsite (mōikrōfēlsīt). *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + FELSITE.] A form of felsite incapable of resolution under the microscope. Hence *Microfelsitic* a., of, belonging to, or consisting of, microfelsite.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 171 It yet remains to be shown whether micro-felsitic matter is inert upon polarized light. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrol.* 439 *Microfelsite*, a term first introduced by Zirkel . . . is now generally defined as a microscopic substance, forming the base of some porphyries, which is characterized by the possession of a granular, scaly, and fibrous structure without the power of exerting any definite action on polarized light.

Microferment, -foliation, -form: see MICRO- 1, 2 h, 4.

Micro-gamete, -geology, etc.: see MICRO-.

Micro-germ (mōikrōdzām). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + GERM.] A microbe. Hence *Microgermal* a. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Akat.* 117 The category of affections admittedly micro-germal, parasitic. *Ibid.* 150 It is . . . an absurdity to introduce micro-germs into the question.

Microglossia, -gonidium, -gramme: see MICRO- 3, 1, 5.

Microgranite (mōikrōgrā'nit). *Geol.* [f. MICRO- + GRANITE.] A granite rock, recognizable as crystalline only under the microscope. Hence *Microgranitic* a., of, or pertaining to, microgranite. *Microgranitoid* a., like microgranite. 1885 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where a similar structure is so fine that it can only be recognised with the

microscope, it has been called microgranitic or eutritic. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrol.* 307 The former he [Rosenbusch] proposed to call micro-granites. 1893 (see MICRO-SYNTHE). 1903 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* II. ii. v. (ed. 4) 151 Where their elements are minute the structure becomes micro-granitoid or eutritic. *Ibid.* vii. 209 Granite-porphry (micro-granite) a fine grained granitoid rock.

Microgranulitic: see MICRO- 4.

Micrograph (mōikrōgrāf). [f. MICRO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. A picture or photograph of greatly reduced size. 1874 *Draper Reliq. & Sci.* v. (1875) 134 In her [the Mind's] silent galleries are there hung micrographs of the living and the dead?

2. An instrument constructed for producing extremely minute writing or engraving (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). Cf. MICROANTOGRAPH.

Micrographer (mōikrōgrā'fēr). [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHY.] One who practises micrography; one who describes or delineates microscopic objects. So *Micrographist* in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 527/2 The accounts given of it by some of the earlier micrographers. 1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 32 note. The masterly Micrographer (Ehrenberg).

Micrographic (mōikrōgrā'fik), a. [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the delineation of microscopic objects or to micrography. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY (*little*) The Micrographic Dictionary; a guide to the examination and investigation of the structure and nature of microscopic objects. 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug. 368/2 The applications of micrographic analysis.

2. Minutely written (as symptomatic of nervous disorder). 1899 (see MACROGRAPHY).

Micrography (mōikrōgrā'fi). [f. MICRO- + Gr. *-γραφία* writing. Cf. F. *micrographie*.]

1. The description or delineation of objects visible only by the aid of a microscope.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Micrography*, the description of minute bodies by a magnifying glass. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 58 He was much surprised when he saw the Micrography of Mr. Hook. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 41 By the study of Micrography . . . they have displayed a new Page of the Book of Nature. 1737-38 FULL *Horse-Racing Hush.* xvi. 233 'Tis unreasonable to believe, that Water can have such extraordinary Skill in Botany, or in Micrography [etc.]. 1869 tr. *Foucault's Universe* (1871) 7 Will any one accuse micrography of giving rise to those vain illusions with which those . . . are pleased to reproach it?

2. a. The art or practice of writing in microscopic characters. b. *Path.* Abnormally small handwriting, as a symptom of nervous disorder. 1899 (see MACROGRAPHY). 1905 *Daily News* 3 July 12 The achievements in micrography of Mr. Söfer, who is giving the King a portrait composed of a biography of 44,000 letters.

Microhm: see MICRO- 5.

Micro-lepidoptera, sb. pl. *Ent.* [f. MICRO- + LEPIDOPTERA.] A collector's term for certain small moths.

1852 H. T. STANTON (*little*) The Entomologist's Companion; being a Guide to the Collection of Micro-Lepidoptera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 8/1 The special library formed by Lord Walsingham for the study of micro-lepidoptera.

Hence (in recent Dicts.) *Microlepidopter*, one of the micro-lepidoptera. *Microlepidopteran*, (a) *adj.* microlepidopterous; (b) *sb.*, one of the micro-lepidoptera. *Microlepidopterist*, one who studies the micro-lepidoptera. *Microlepidopterous* a., of or pertaining to the micro-lepidoptera. 1852 STANTON *Entom. Comp.* 3 Book-muslin . . . is therefore best adapted for Micro-lepidopterists.

Microlepidotous: see MICRO- 4.

Microline (mōikrōlīn). *Microscopy.* [f. MICRO- + LINE.] A unit of diameter for objects viewed under the microscope.

1857 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sect.* 115 He (Dr. Lyons) would propose that some definite micrometric integer should be assumed, being a determinate part of unity. He proposed that this measure should be denominated a Microline.

Microlite (mōikrōlīt). [f. MICRO- + -LITE.] 1. *Min.* Impure calcium pyrotantalate, Ca₂Ta₂O₇. First found in very small crystals, whence the name.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Trans. Sci.* XXVII. 36r *Microlite*, a New Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) II. 513.

2. *Petrology.* = MICROLITH.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 69 These bubbles, as well as the above-mentioned microlites. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrol.* 14 Microlites differ from crystallites in possessing the internal structure of true crystals.

Microlith (mōikrōlīp). *Petrology.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-* small (see MICRO-) + *λίθος* stone.] A term proposed in 1867 by Vogelsang for the microscopic acicular particles contained in the glassy portions of felspar, hornblende, etc. (Cf. MICROLITE 2.) 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 107 Microliths of hornblende are comparatively rare.

Microlithic (mōikrōlī'pik), a. *Antiq.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-* small + *λίθος* stone: see -IC.] Consisting of or constructed of small stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc. Characterized by the erection of microlithic monuments (opposed to MEGALITHIC). 1872 FERGUSON *Rude Stone Mon.* ii. 40 The people . . . affected . . . what may be called microlithic architecture. *Ibid.*

Microphagist (mōikrōfādīst). [f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *phagēin* to eat + *-ist*.] An eater of microscopic organisms.

1853 W. SMITH *Brit. Dict.* I, p. xxxiii, Several species [of diatoms], have been supplied in abundance by a careful dissection of the above microphagists.

Microphagocyte (mōikrōfāgōsīt). *Phys.* [f. *Micro* + *phagocyte*.] = *MICROPHAGE*. 1856 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I, 79 Classifications of the varieties of leucocytes... Microphagocyte.

† **Microphily**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7-philie. [Badly f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *philia* friendship.] The friendship of a 'small' man with a great.

1608 D. [Juvn] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 95 h. So likewise, where there is a disproportion either in means, or minds, there can be no other friendship, than that Microphily, which Plato had with Dionysius the Tyrant.

Microphone (mōikrōfōn). [f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *phōnē* sound.]

1. An instrument by which small sounds can be intensified.

1863 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 482 Microphones or Microustics that is Magnifying ear instruments. 1872 in BAILEY vol. II. 1827 C. WHEATSTONE in *Q. J. Sci.* II. 69 An instrument which, from its rendering audible the weakest sounds, may with propriety be called the Microphone. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Microphone*, an instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds.

2. *Spec.* An instrument (invented almost simultaneously in 1878 by Prof. Hughes and Dr. Lüdtege) by means of which the telephone is made to reproduce faint sounds with more than their original intensity.

1878 HUGHES in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXVII. 365, I have also devised an instrument suitable for magnifying weak sounds, which I call a *microphone*. The microphone, in its present form, consists simply of a lozenge-shaped piece of gas carbon, one inch long [etc.].

Hence **Microphonic** *a.*, pertaining to the microphone; *sō. pl.*, the science of magnifying sounds.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Microphonic*, the science of magnifying small sounds. 1878 *Frail. Franklin Inst.* CVI. 270 Microphonic Anticipations. 1879 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXIII. 128 Look at the amazing progress in telegraphic, microscopical, telephonic and microphonic arts! 1882 *Athenaeum* 2 July 191 Dr. Moser read a paper 'On the Microphonic Action of Selenium Cells'. 1893 PARECE & STUBBS *Man. Telephony* 121 The adoption of the microphonic transmitter in any case necessitates the employment of a battery.

Microphonograph (mōikrōfōnōgrāf). [f. *Micro* + *PHONOGRAPH*.] An instrument combining the principles of the microphone and the phonograph, designed for rendering sound audible to deaf-mutes.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/2 The microphonograph he [Professor Dussaud] has just issued to the world magnifies the human voice in the same way as a lens magnifies a picture. 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan. 255/5 It is suggested that the micro-phonograph may become an important factor in the education of deaf and dumb subjects.

Microphonous (mōikrōfōnōs), *a.* 1 *rare*—0. [f. *MicroPHONE* + *-ous*.] Having the property of augmenting weak sounds. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Microphonous, *a.* 2 *rare*—0. [f. Gr. *mikrōphōn* (see next) + *-ous*.] 'Having a slender weak voice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Microphony (mōikrōfōnī), *rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *mikrōphōnia*, f. *mikrōphōn* = weak-voiced, f. *mikrós* small + *phōnē* voice.] Weakness of voice.

1849 in CRAIG.

Microphotogram (mōikrōfōtōgrām). [f. *Micro* + *PHOTOGRAM*.] A microphotograph.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 1, 20 Microphotogram showing the necessary disposition of blood-corpuscles in slides for examination for the plasmodium.

Microphotograph (mōikrōfōtōgrāf). [f. *Micro* + *PHOTOGRAPH* *sō*.]

1. A photograph reduced to microscopic size; a microscopic photograph.

1858 [see *PHOTOMICROGRAPH*].

2. A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale: = *PHOTOMICROGRAPH*. 1860 *Photogr. News* 13 Jan. 228/1 The production of good micro-photographs appears very much to depend on the employment of a suitable collodion. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 208 The beauty of the micro-photograph depends essentially on the beauty of the preparation to be photographed. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 183 Microphotographs of two pyramidal cells from a case of general paralysis of the insane.

Hence **Microphotographic** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with microphotography. **Microphotographically** *adv.*, by means of microphotography.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* 296 Micro-photographic operations. 1865 *Brit. Frail. Photogr.* 24 Mar. 153/1 Description of the Micro-photographic Apparatus. 1883 R. NORRIS (*title*) Physiology and Pathology of the Blood... With micro-photographic illustrations. 1895 *Daily News* 26 July 3/1 Insect anatomy, illustrated micro-photographically.

Microphotography (mōikrōfōtōgrāfī). [f. *Micro* + *PHOTOGRAPHY*.]

1. The art or process of making photographs of very small size.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Micro-Photography*. Under

this head may be included two different processes. One... consists in copying objects on an exceedingly small scale, the photograph being intended to be viewed through a magnifier... The other... consists in producing enlarged photographs of minute objects—that is, in fixing the images obtained in the microscope. 1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Micro-Photography*. This term is now used to designate the reduction of negatives to a very minute size, and serves to distinguish it from the process denominated 'Photo-micrography'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 8/2 A letter printed in microphotography is gummed to his [a bee's] little back, and he is thrown into the air.

2. The art or process of producing by photography an enlarged image of a microscopically minute object: = *PHOTOMICROGRAPHY*.

1858 [see 1]. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 209 Excellent results have been achieved in microphotography by Neyt at Ghent. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 104 Examples may also be given of hallooon, stellar, and microphotography.

Microphthalmia, etc.: see *Micro*—3.

Microphylline (mōikrōfīlīn), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as next: see *-INE*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Gen. Lichenum* 245 The foliaceous *Verrucariaceae*... passing... into microphylline and... into finally almost crustaceous forms.

Microphyllous: see *Micro*—4.

Microphysic, *-physiography*: see *Micro*—h.

Microphyte (mōikrōfīt). [mod. f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *phytōn* plant. Cf. *F. microphyte*.] A microscopic plant, esp. a bacterium. Hence **Microphytal**, **Microphytic** *adjs.*, pertaining to microphytes.

1863 STACK in *Intell. Observer*. Dec. 399 In the fermentation of wheat flour he [Lémaire] observed in the course of fifteen days, *bacterium*, *vibrio*, *spirillum*, *anaba*, *monas*, and *paramecium*, after which came what he calls *microphytes*. 1867 MURCISON *Siluria* App. O. (ed. 4) 546 The microphytes above mentioned. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text. bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 676. 373 The microphytic origin of an important canceroid disease of horned cattle. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 270 After the rise of modern bacteriology the first attempts made were to cultivate a specific microphyte from such tumours.

Micropod (mōikrōpōd). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Micro-poda*, f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *pōd*, *pod* foot.]

Any one of the *Micro-poda*, in some classifications a division of bivalve molluscs including the oyster.

1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 158 Micro-pods (*Micro-poda*).

Micro-podal (mōikrōpōdāl), *a.* [f. Gr. *mikrōpōd*, *mikrōpōn* (f. *mikrós* small + *pōd*, *pod* foot) + *-AL*.] Small-footed; esp. having the foot abnormally small though regularly developed. So **Micro-podoid**, **Micro-podous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Micro-podus*) *Micro-podous*. 1859 CHAMBERLAIN *Frail.* XI. 323 The micro-podoid young person. 1902 WEBSTER, *Micro-podal*.

Micro-polariscope, *-pore*, *-porphyritic*, *-prismatic*, *Micro-psia*: see *Micro*—6, 1, 4, 3.

† **Micro-psyche**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *mikrōpsūchia*, f. *mikrōpsūch* = pusillanimous, f. *mikrós* small + *psūchē* soul.] Pusillanimity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The powers... being... examined into a dull and faint micro-psyche. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xvii. 259 To what purpose didst thou kneel for a Licence, if thou wilt not take the liberty to fight? Though Cyd Hamet Benegelli doth not discover the reason of this Micro-psyche [printed *Micro-psyche*] of the Don. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Micro-psyche*, feeble courage, faintness of heart.

Micropterous (mōikrōptēros), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *mikrōptēr* = (f. *mikrós* small + *ptēr* = wing) + *-ous*.] Small winged or finned. So **Micro-pterism**, abnormally small wing-development.

1826 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 141 Most of the micropterous tribes (*Staphylinus* L.) have a feist smell. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* 1. 339 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) Some species are always micropterous. *Ibid.*, A curious form of variation occurs in this family (*Gryllidae*), and is called micropterism by de Saussure.

Micropterygious: see *Micro*—4.

Microptic, *a.* *noice-vud*. [f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *optikós* OPTIC *a.*] Microscopic.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 104 If to the spot invisible we strain Our aching sight, and with microptic tube Briog it at last within our feeble ken.

Micropylar (mōikrōpīlār), *a.* [f. next + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a micropyle.

1866 W. S. DALLAS *tr. Müller's Facts for Darwin* 132 The formation of the 'micropylar apparatus' [in the Amphipoda].

Micropyle (mōikrōpīl). [a. F. *micropyle*, f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *pūlē* gate.]

1. *Bot.* The foramen or orifice in the integument of an ovule, by which the pollen penetrates to the apex of the nucleus or radicle. Also, the external aperture which represents this foramen in the mature seed.

1821 *tr. Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* 79 In the seeds of many of the Leguminous plants, a small cavity appears under the umbilicus, called *micropyle*, but its use is unknown. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The woody shell of the seed of Sapoteae is certainly testa... as is proved by the presence of the micropyle upon it. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 429 It [the pollen] then forces itself into the micropyle and advances as far as the embryo-sac.

2. *Zool.* A special opening in a female cell for the entrance of the fertilizing cell.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. [97] 2 Discoveries... as to the existence of the micropyle in fishes. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 38 The egg-shell... has a small hole at the narrower pole, which may be called a micropyle. 1893 TUCKER *Amphioxus* 41 This... explains how it is that without the formation of a micropyle the spermatozoon can force its way into the egg.

Microrh *abd.*, *microscelere*: see *Micro*—1.

Micro-refractometer, etc.: see *Micro*—6.

Microscope (mōikrōskōp), *sō.* Also 7 *my-croscop* (e. [ad. mod. L. *microscopium*, f. Gr. *mikrós* small + *skopē* = to look, see: see *-SCOPE*. Cf. F. *microscop*, Sp. *microscopio*, It. *microscopio*, G. *mikroskop*.)

1. An optical instrument, consisting of a lens or a combination of suitably adjusted lenses, (or, rarely, also of mirrors) by which objects are so magnified that details indistinct or invisible to the naked eye are clearly revealed.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* I. iv. xxvii. 332 There are now such Microscopes... that the things we see with them appear a hundred thousand times higher, then they would do if we looked upon them with our bare Eyes. 1662 S. P. *New Sect. Latitude-men* 21 The several discoveries we are beholden to the new invented microscope for. 1678 *Defos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 233 Polishing glasses for prospectives, and spectacles and mycrosopes. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 244 The effects of prejudice... are the same with those of microscopes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 51 When such a lens is used to magnify the magnified image produced by another lens, the two lenses together constitute a compound microscope.

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 193 Till... they may first enter the range of the microscope-aided eye. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 247 Microscope-needle. 1899 CAGNEY *tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 431 An Abbe's or other condenser adjusted movably to the microscope-stand.

b. *Lucernal, solar, oxy-hydrogen microscopes*: instruments of the nature of the magic lantern, in which the illumination employed comes from a lamp, the sun, and an oxy-hydrogen lime-light respectively.

1740 H. BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 516 The Solar or Camera Obscura Microscope, and the Microscope for opaque objects. 1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 65 This [lucernal] microscope was originally thought of, and in part executed by my father. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XLI. 723 The improved lucernal microscope. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 188/2 A few achromatic glasses for oxy-hydrogen microscopes have been made. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* III. 470/2 The solar microscope differs entirely... from those above described.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 57 Many a fair Edifice... (so well I have dispos'd My Aery Microscope) thou may'st behold Outside and inside both. 1742 *Pope Dunci.* iv. 233 The critic Eye, that microscope of Wit, Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1839-42 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 162 Watching the thoughts of men and angels Through moral microscopes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/1 The Board would work... under the microscope of a Committee of Censure.

3. *Astron.* (Also in mod. L. form *Microscopium*.) A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

Microscope (mōikrōskōp), *v. rare*. [f. *MicroSCOPE* *sō*.] *trans.* a. To magnify. b. To scrutinize minutely. Hence **Microscopied** *pp. a.*, *fig.* microscopically selected.

1883 T. DE W. TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept. He talked against you. He microscopied your faults. 1896 Mrs. CARR *Quaker Grandmother* 206 He looked much more likely to spring upon her unawares, and microscope her. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 87 The specialist's literature of microscopied minutiae.

† **Microscopical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. mod. L. *microscopium* + *-AL*.] = *MICROSCOPICAL*.

1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 102 No secretion or excretion is performed without a mixture... of several sorts of particles... as appears by microscopical observations. 1740 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 453 Being aware how much Imagination has frequently had to do with microscopical Observations, I distrusted my own Eyes.

Microscopic (mōikrōskōpīk), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *microscopicus*, f. *microscopium*: see *MICROSCOPE* and *-IC*. Cf. F. *microscopique*, It. *microscopico*, Sp. *microscópico*.]

1. = *MICROSCOPICAL* *a.* 1. Now *rare* exc. *fig.* 1857 G. Bird's *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 199 The microscopic examination of a sediment composed of cystine. 1865 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* III. 83 Nor are they generally known to microscopic observers in this country. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 1. 15 The substances in common use in mounting microscopic preparations.

fig. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Rare Wks.* III. 58 Few characters can bear the microscopical scrutiny of wit quickened by anger. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. viii. 111 It is not a microscopic self-examination. 1879 STUBBS *Lat. Med. & Mod. Hist.* v. (1886) 103 The tree... bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 551 The microscopic inquiry of the Dictionary of National Biography.

2. Possessing or exercising the functions of a microscope.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 193 Why has not Man a microscopic eye? For this plain reason, Man is not a Fly. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 288 Gradual, from These what numerous Kinds descend, Evading even the microscopic Eye! 1762

CAWTHORN *Antiquarians* 80 To every corner of the brass they clapp'd a microscopic glass. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 278 Gulliver's microscopic eye.
fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 20 His Excellence In... magnifying all he writ With curious microscope Wit.
1863 KINGLEAKE *Crimes* (1877) II. vii. 65 His intellect being subtle and microscopic. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 4 The microscopic subtlety of a thirteenth century schoolman.
3. Of such minute size or proportions as to be invisible or indeterminate without the use of a microscope.

176. WESLEY *Serm.* lxxiv. l. 21 Wks. (181x) IX. 314 Are Microscopic Animals, so called, real Animals or not? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 431 The eyes of the smallest microscopic animals. 1802 BOURNON *ibid.* XCII. 300 We may... by means of a lens, perceive small microscopic crystals of thallite. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 271 From the mountainous elephant to the microscopic insect. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 891 Some of which vessels... presented evidences of microscopic gummatia.

fig. 1849 STROVE *Cannet's Necess.* Intro. 78 Every... care was taken to find... terms the most microscopic to express the littleness of those "mere ceremonies". 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 277 They are microscopic... earthquakes. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 24 Turner's microscopic touch.

Microscopically (mækrōskōp'ikāl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the microscope or its use; resembling what pertains to a microscope.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 The Microscopic view of the Edges of Razors. 1681 GRANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1680) 7 The certainty of which I believe the improvement of Microscopical Observations will discover. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 12. 140 And if by the help of such Microscopical Eyes (if I may so call them) A man could penetrate farther than ordinary into the... radical Texture of Bodies. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* ix. (ed. 2) 94 The Microscopical discoveries of modern times. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 104 Unsatisfactory in the present state of Microscopical knowledge. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 18 May 300/2 Are not Microscopical papers in progress?

2. = MICROSCOPIC 3. Now rare.

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 31 Still smaller Microscopical insects. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 76 The Microscopical feathers upon the wing of a moth. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr.* IV. II. 20 The aggregated remains of Microscopical animals. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 114 It is the *membrana argentea*, and composed of Microscopical crystals.

Microscopically (mækrōskōp'ikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] By means of a microscope; so minutely as to be visible only with a microscope.

1795 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 192 Metals, when Microscopically examined, have convoluted fibrous appearances. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* II. 122/2 One of these worms, when examined Microscopically, presented a rupture in the middle of its body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 57 Microscopically, they are found to be identical in structure with the uterine muscular walls. 1899 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 40 The ovum cell being always Microscopically small.

b. *fig. and hyperbolically.*
1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's v.* The company examined even Microscopically the response of the stranger. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 18 The rays of light which reach the Microscopically small earth. 1885 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag. Apr.* 187/2 The little advances she had made had been Microscopically small.

Microscopico- (mækrōskōp'iko), mod. combining form of MICROSCOPICAL.

1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. (ed. 3) 7 Some beautiful Microscopico-chemical experiments.

Microscopist (mækrōskōp'ist), *U.S.* mækrōskōp'ist. [f. MICROSCOPE + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the microscope.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* I. 405/2 We find marked discrepancies in the conclusions come to by different Microscopists. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 33 The simple hand magnifier, so often employed by Microscopists in the preliminary examinations of objects. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.* 188 Looked into at a convenient angle somewhat similar to that usually adopted by Microscopists. *transf.* 1851 WYTHES (*title*) The Microscopist, or a Complete Manual on the use of the Microscope.

Microscopize (mækrōskōp'iz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. MICROSCOPE + -IZE.] *trans.* To work with a microscope.

1846 HUXLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1900) I. 27, I may read, draw, or Microscopize at pleasure.

Microscopy (mækrōskōp'i). [f. MICROSCOPE + -Y.] The art or practice of using the microscope; the science of the microscopist.

1664-5 *Perrys Diary* 20 Jan. To my bookseller's, and there took home Hook's book of microscopy. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 70 The many important contributions to microscopy by Owen, Carpenter, Quekett, Ralfs, etc. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 6/3 The value of microscopy when brought to bear on pharmacy.

Microsection: see MICRO- 2 c.

Microseism (mækrōsē'z'm). [f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *seismos* shaking, earthquake.] A faint earthquake tremor.

1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 271 Earth tremors or 'microseisms' are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 15/2 There may have been a succession of microseisms perceptible only to the delicate senses of quadrupeds and other dumb creatures.

Microseismic (mækrōsē'zmik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a faint earth tremor. So also **Microseismical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 10 Aug. 533/3 More than 20,000 microseismic observations, made from 1870 to 1875. 1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* xix. 316 The most satisfactory observations which have been made upon microseismic disturbances are those which have been made during the last ten years in Italy. *Ibid.* A series of microseismic observations.

Microseismograph (mækrōsē'zmograf). [mod. f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *seismōs* earthquake: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording slight earth tremors, as well as the feeble effects of distant earthquake shocks.

1881 *Friends' Intelligence* XXXVIII. 556 The Microseismograph... with which Professor Palmieri... may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. 1899 *Nature* 30 Mar. 525/1 The microseismograph devised a few years ago by Prof. Vicentini, of Padua.

Microseismology (mækrōsē'zmōlōjī). [f. MICROSEISM + -OLOGY.] The study or science of minute earth-tremors.

1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 762 The study of these slight movements of our great Mother is called microseismology. 1884 *Atheism* + Nov. 566/2 The new branch of science which is directed to the observation of these minute tremors is to be called micro-seismology.

Microseismometry (mækrōsē'zmō'mētri). [f. MICROSEISM + (-O)METRY.] The art or process of measuring slight earth tremors.

1889 *Nature* 7 Feb. 338/1 The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of microseismometry is meagre and unsatisfactory.

Microseme (mækrōsēm), *a.* and *sb.* *Anthropology.* [f. *Gr. mikrōs* small + *sema* sign, 'index'.] *a. adj.* Of a skull: Having a small orbital index, i. e. one below 83.

b. sb. A skull having an orbital index below 83.

1878 [see MESOSEME]. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224 The now extinct Tasmanian race was... prognathous, platyrrhine, microseme. 1886 A. MACALISTER in *Jnrl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVI. 150 The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrrhine, tapinocephalic, mesocephalic. 1897 SURUSSALL *ibid.* XXVII. 283 A special feature of the Akka skull is the microseme orbit.

Microseptum: see MICRO- 1.

Microsiphon (mækrōsē'fōn). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SIPHON.] The small siphon, or siphuncle, characteristic of the majority of Nautiloids and Ammonoites.

1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 402 None of these forms, however, attained a true microsiphon.

Microsiphonula (mækrōsē'fōn'ulā). *Zool.* [mod. L. dim. of prec.: see -ULE.] A larval stage in certain Cephalopods, when the microsiphon begins. Hence **Microsiphonulæ**, *a.* or pertaining to the microsiphonula stage. **Microsiphonulate** *a.*, having a microsiphonula stage. **Microsiphonulation**, the formation of the microsiphonula stage.

1887 HYATT in *Proc. East. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 401 This was the beginning of the small siphon and can be appropriately termed the Microsiphonula. The microsiphonula was the typical stage of nearly all the known genera of Nautiloids. *Ibid.* 402 These organs entirely disappeared in the true microsiphonulate forms. *Ibid.* Sannionites was a genus in which the siphon was smaller than in Endoceras, and probably... inherited the tendency to microsiphonulation at the first septum at an earlier age than in Endoceras.

Microsiphuncle (mækrōsē'fōn'jkl). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SIPHUNCLE.] = MICROSIPHON.

1893 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XXXII. 414 The metanepionic substage must obviously begin with the advent of the characteristics of the tubular microsiphuncle.

Microsome (mækrōsō'm). *Biol.* Also quasi-L. *microsoma*, *pl.* -so *mata*. [mod. L. *microsōma*, f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *sōma* body.] A name given by Hanstein (1880) to certain small granules which abound in vegetating cells of protoplasm. So **Microsomatous** *a.*, epithet applied to animals of minute size (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 211 Imbedded in the protoplasm... there are generally minute granules which have a high degree of refringency... these are the microsomes of Hanstein. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 79 This... is thickly set with very numerous small granules (microsomes). 1900 EWART tr. *Pfeffer's Physiol. Plants* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 Cytoplasm may contain minute bodies... which... may be termed microsomes or microsoma.

Microsomite (mækrōsō'mait). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SOMITE.] A permanent segment formed during the embryonic stage of an insect. Hence **Microsomitic** *a.*, belonging to a microsomite.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 941 The secondary or microsomitic segmentation of the primitive body. *Ibid.* 942 If the microsomites of the primitive body were to persist, as such, together with their later subdivisions (microsomites).

Microsomite (mækrōsō'mait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *mikrōs* small, as being in small crystals + *Somma*, name of one of the volcanic peaks of Vesuvius + -ITE. Named by A. Scacchi 1872 (Chester).] An impure silicate of aluminum and other bases, found in the matter discharged from volcanos.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1900 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 411 Dayvite is in part at least microsomite.

Microspectroscope. [f. MICRO- + SPECTROSCOPE.] A combination of the microscope and

spectroscope devised by Sorby and Browning for the examination of very minute traces of substances.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 115 Such additions as the microspectroscope can be as easily used with it as in the old form. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 460 Human hæmoglobin invariably crystallizes in the reduced condition, as may be shown by the micro-spectroscope.

Hence **Microspectroscopic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microspectroscope; **Microspectroscopy**, the art or process of using the microspectroscope (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 454 Relating to the microspectroscopic and microspectroscope investigations.

Microspemous: see MICRO- 4.

Microsphere, -spherulitic: see MICRO- 1, 4.

Microspined, -splenic: see MICRO- 4.

Microsporange (mækrōspōr'andj). Also in mod. L. form -*sporangium*. [f. MICRO- + SPORANGE.] A capsule containing microspores.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV. 75 When the microsporangium or seed becomes detached. 1875 [see MACROSPORANGE]. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 The microspores... occupy the cavity of the microsporange. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xlii. 746 The... microsporangia become expelled. 1900 in *JACKSON Gloss. Bot.*

Microspore (mækrōspō'r). [f. MICRO- + SPORE.]

1. *Bot. and Path.* A parasitic fungus which has small spores, characteristic of ringworm. = MICROSPORON.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Microsporum*... term for the cryptogamous plant in *Porrigio decalvans*... a microspore. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 855 The microspores and trichophytes all belong to the same family.

2. *Bot.* A small spore, especially one connected with reproduction.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 734 One containing a mass of fine powdery granules (microspores); the other including only three or four roundish fleshy bodies (megaspores). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 336 The Marsiliaceæ and Selaginellæ produce their antherozoids within the microspore itself. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 355 [There are in Lepidodendrids] two kinds of spores—microspores and macrospores—corresponding to stamens and pistils.

3. *Zool.* A spore-like form in Protozoa. Also used for MICROGAMETE.

1882 KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 870 Microspores. The spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads. 1905 McCABE tr. *Hackett's Evol. Man* I. 140 The smaller microspores have the same shape as the larger macrospores.

Hence **Microsporic** *a. Bot.*, of or pertaining to a microspore (Webster 1897). **Microsporous** *a. Bot.*, having small seeds or grains (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); resembling or derived from a microspore (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Microsporidian: see MICRO- 1.

Microsporon (mækrōspōr'on). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *sporā* or *sporōs* seed, SPORE.] = MICROSPORE 1. Also attrib.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 217 Kiebs describes as septic, or tertiary hæmorrhages those dependent on the penetration of his microsporon into the arteries or veins. 1898 P. MAMSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 58, I believe that those cases of microsporon... dohobie itch are more easily cured than the trichophyton varieties. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 776 In microsporon ringworm also, there are round bald patches.

Microsporphyl (1: see MICRO- 1.

Microsthenes (mækrōstē'n). *Zool.* [mod. L. *Microsthenia* pl. (see below), f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *sthenos* strength.] A member of the *Microsthenia*, one of the orders in Dana's classification of the Mammalia, comprising the smallest and structurally least powerful mammals. Hence **Microsthenic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microsthenes. (Cf. MEGASTHENE.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 They are of a small type... such as are styled Microsthenic in the remarks on Mammals. *Ibid.* 421 The Microsthenes... the inferior type. 1863 — in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXVI. 9 A general structural characteristic may yet be detected corresponding to these megasthenic and microsthenic qualities. 1876 DEXINGTON *Amer. Lex.* *Microsthenes*, a group of the mammalia having a small size. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Microsthenes*... *Microsthenia*.

Microstome, -stomatous, -stomous: see MICRO- 1, 4.

Micro-structure, -stylar: see MICRO- 2 b, 4.

Microstylous (mækrōstō'lō's). *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *stūlos* pillar, STYLE + -OUS.] Having a short style in association with elevated anthers.

1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xlv. 790 When the pollen of the macrostylous flowers is transferred to the microstylous stigma.

Microtastimeter, -telephone: see MICRO- 6.

Microtherm (mækrōtēr'm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *mikrōs* small + *thermē* heat, *therpūs* hot.] A plant, native of an arctic or alpine region.

1875 J. G. BAKER *Bot. Geog.* 48 Microtherm, characteristic of the arctic-alpine zone. *Ibid.* 50 The seeds of many of the Microtherms... will germinate at a temperature of little over 32°. 1884 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 38 Microtherms—plants inhabiting alpine or arctic regions. 1888 *Our Earth & its*

Story (ed. Brown) II. 275 note, *Microthermus*, plants of the Arctic-Alpine zone. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

Microtome (mī'krōtōm), *n.* [f. Gr. μικρός small + τέμνω that cuts, f. τέμνω, τέμνω to cut.] An instrument for cutting extremely thin sections for microscopic work.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* 211 The 'microtome' of M. Strauss-Durckheim. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 H. G. Bino in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Sci.* XV. 24 If placed dry in a rigid tube, as that of the microtome, the addition of water will cause the pith-cells to expand.

Hence **Microtomic**, **Microtomical** *adjs.*, relating to the use of the microtome. **Microtomist**, one expert in the use of the microtome. **Microtomy**, the scientific use of the microtome.

1885 LEE (*title*) The Microtomist's Vade-Mecum. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 1230 The development of microtomic technique has made it a comparatively easy matter.

Microtylote, -volt, -weber: see **Micro**-1, 5. **Microzoa**: see **Micro**-1.

|| **Microzoa** (mī'krōzō'ā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* In sing. -zoön (-zō'ōn). [mod. L., f. Gr. μικρός small + ζῷον animal.] A general name for infusoria, rotifers, etc. Hence **Microzoal**, **Microzoic** *adjs.*, of the nature of, containing, or consisting of microzoa.

1862 STODART in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Sci.* II. 150 These small microzoa seem to be the most ubiquitous of any known beings. *Ibid.* 147 Its zoophytes and other microzoic wonders. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits. 1883 BRAOY in *Challenger Rep.*, *Zool.* IX. 136 Microzoa from the Upper Lias of Banbury. *Ibid.* 143 In microzoic strata.

Microzoan (mī'krōzō'ān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. **Microzoa**: see -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the Microzoa. *b. sb.* Any member of the Microzoa (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl. 1902).

Microzoary, *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *microzōaria*, pl. of *microzōarion*, f. Gr. μικρός small + ζῷον animal.] = **MICROZOON**.

1863 SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* Dec. 379 During the faecal stage he [sc. Lemaire] observed thirty species of microzoaries.

So **Microzoarian**, *a. and sb.* = **MICROZOAN** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Microzoogonidium: see **Micro**-1.

Microzooid (mī'krōzō'id), *sb. and a.* [f. **Micro**-1 + **ZOON**.] *a. sb.* (See quot.) *b. adj.* Pertaining to a microzooid (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1883 KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 870 **Microzooids**, free-swimming zooids of abnormally minute size, which conjugate with, or become buried within the substance of the bodies of the normally sized sedentary animalcules of many Vorticellidae.

Microzoology: see **Micro**-2.

Microzoön: sing. of **MICROZOA**.

Microzoospore: see **Micro**-1.

Microzyme (mī'krōzīm), *Phys.* Also **microzoma** (mī'krōzō'mā), [mod. f. Gr. μικρός small + ζύμη yeast: cf. **ZYMIC**.] A zymotic microbe; one of a class of minute and lowly organized living beings, to whose presence are attributed epidemic and other zymotic diseases.

1873 HUXLEY *Critique & Addr.* x. 242 Two of the most destructive of epidemic diseases... are also dependent for their existence... upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of microzyme is applied. 1881 ALLEN *Journal* 23 July 1878 These microzymas and those of chalk and other rocks have the same origin as the microzymas of every living organism. 1885-8 FAGEE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 25 The word 'microzyme' was suggested by Béchamp and adopted by Sanderson. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Water which he had obtained from the purest ice contained microzymes.

† **Miction**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mictionem* (also *mictionem*), *n.* of action f. *mingere* to make water. Cf. *f. miction*.] The action of urinating. 1663 H. MORE *Dial.* I. 372 But the Laws of Miction amongst those of the West-Indies is a pitch of Slovenliness beyond all Cynicism, the men and women not sticking to let fly their Urine even while they are conversing with you. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dia. by Expect.* viii. 60 The risk of a trouble-some Cure of the Wound, that seldom is performed without... difficulty of miction. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Micturate (mī'ktūrāt), *v.* [Incorrectly f. L. *micturire*: see **MICTURITION**.] (The sense is incorrect as well as the form.) *intr.* To urinate.

1842 *Lancet* 26 Mar. 903/2 Another, in long-winded phrase, tells us that his patient 'desires to micturate'. 1859 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xviii. (ed. 4) 220 She now complains of pain on micturating. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 19. If the transverse spinal lesion be complete, the desire to micturate will be lost.

† **Micturient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *micturientem*, pres. pp. of *micturire*, desiderative vb. f. *micturire*, *mingere* to make water.] Desirous of making water.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 274 Which... gave Sancho to perceive his condition very micturient, and cacaturient.

Micturition (mī'ktūrī'ōn), [agent-n. f. L. *micturire*: see **MICTURITION**. Cf. *f. micturition*.] The desire to make water; a morbid frequency in the voiding of urine. Often incorrectly used for: The action of making water.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 388 In the con-

fluent kind; generally a Micturition and Dysuria came on about the 12th, or 13th Day. 1799 *Med. Frim.* II. 200 Frequent painful micturition. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 256 Without swelling of the hypogastrum, or micturition. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1869) 58 The barrier which the swollen prostate offers to micturition. 1883 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxix. (ed. 4) 236 Micturition very difficult.

Mid (mid), *a., sb., and adv.* Forms: 1 mid (d), 3-6 myd, 4 myde, 4-7 midde, 5 mydde, 6 midd, 3- mid. [Com. Teut. and Indogermanic: OE. *midd* (found only in inflected forms, *midde*, *midnes*, *midre*, *midne*, etc.) corresponds to OFris. *midde*, *medde*, OS. *middi*, OHG. *mitti* (MHG. *mitte*), ON. *mið-r*, Goth. *miðis* -OTent. **meiþo* -Indogermanic **medhyo*, whence Skr. *madya*; Zend *maidya*, Gr. *μάσος* (-=*meiþos*), later *μάσος*, L. *medius*, Oceltic *mediō* (in place-names), OIrish *midhe* sb., *midlic*.] *A. adj.*

1. In partitive concord, expressing adjectivally the sense: (The) middle or midst of. (In mod. Eng. usually hyphenated.)

Originally *mid* in this sense could be used without restriction, but in mod. Eng. its application has been greatly narrowed. It is still extensively used in scientific and technical language; and it is common (though rather literary than colloquial) in advb. phrases formed with it prep., the article being most frequently omitted, as *in mid-career*, *in mid-volley* (see d); but the use of phrases of this type not traditionally current is apt to seem affected. The attributive use of the combinations of *mid* is also frequent.

c1160 *Ilton Gosh.* Mark vi. 47 And þa æfen was þæt secp was on midre sec. c1250 *Will. Palerne* 3505 Ac williams spere was stef wittow for sobe; & mette þat oþer man in þe midde scheld. 1375 *Barnour Bruce* xviii. 32 Quhen in myd cause war that [etc.]. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 202 The clobe in the erthe stode to the midschafte it wode. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 347 [It is] fadame is xj. fadame and more of length, and ij. fadame of byrgnes. In the mydde fyssh. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iv. 153 Begyn scho wald to tell furth hir intent And in the myd word stop, and hald hir still. 1557-75 *Diurn. of Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 104 Quhair at ane tabill sat the quenis Majestie at mydurb. 1609 T. Hrywood *Troia Brit* ii. 2 Nor did that Nation first on earth begin vnder the mid Equator. 1610 *HEALEY St. Ang. Cille of God* xvi. viii. (1620) 518 Some that have but one eye in their mid-fore-head. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* 1.48 He must observe that the use of the hand is not to cut and tear the Horses mouth vp to the mid-cheeke, as many heavy hands doe. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* ii. 104. Thou who canst stop the Sea In her mid-range, stop me. a 1667 MILTON in *Birch Life* M's Wks. 1738 l. 43 Next some Shepherd or companie of Merchants passing through the Mount in the time that Abrahā was in the midwork, relate to Sarah what they saw. 1681 *DAYDEN Span. Friar* i. l. I'll plant my Colours down In the Mid-breath. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 9 Hence, let me haste into the mid-work shade. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 954 Now Sons of Riot in Mid-Revel rage. 1753 G. WEST *Odes of Pindar*, etc. l. 228 The sacred Image, that fell down from Heaven, In the Mid-Gally utter'd thus her Voice. 1820 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb. Port. Wks.* (1871) 48 In mid-street, fit theme for laureate bard, The proper Castle of the City Guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xiv. The plough was in mid-furrow stayed. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 18 The mid-furrow brake, Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms. 1829 SCOTT *Doom of Devoigill* iii. iv. We counter'd... even in mid-chamber. 1833 L. KITCHIE *Vand. by Loire* 59 A column of smoke rising from the mid-surface of a perpendicular rock. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 86 Between the mid-tide level and the low-water level of neaps. *Ibid.*, An hour before mid-ebb, and for the same time after mid-flow. 1853 *GROVE Greece* ii. lxxxviii. XI. 513 Though this seems a strange proceeding during mid-war, yet [etc.]. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* i. viii. 206 Every orb above the surface, as though arrested in mid-stroke by a charm. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 553 A Prince. In the mid might and flourish of his May. *Ibid.* 874 Yet the great knight in his mid-sickness made Full many a holy vow and pure resolve. 1860 READE *Clouster & H.* xxviii. He... suddenly rising in mid narrative, said [etc.]. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barr. Hon.* i. v. 95 Just as a fencer might do touched sharply in mid-chest by his opponent's foil. 1871 FARRAR *Urb. Hist.* ii. 82 A prophet of anarchy and naturalism, in the mid confession of his faith. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxiii. 17 If the spider, or other monster in midweb, ate you. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* l. 278 By placing the glass in... the mid-thickness of the wall. 1896 *Brit. Birds* i. 41 It will stop in midflight and poise itself. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* v. 94 Occasionally it [sc. a pain] is felt in the mid-axilla.

b. With article or possessive adj. interposed between the adj. and sb. *Obs.*
Prob. due to association with the construction of *on mid-dan*: see **AMIO**. Cf. the still surviving similar use of **HALF** *a.* (1).
c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xlix. 383 Gæð from gento to deað ðurh midde ða ceastre. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. l. 2 ða we ða wæron on midre ðære sæ. a 1225 *Aner. K.* 146 Hwui drawest tu to þine rihte hand of midden þine bosome [tr. L. de medio sinist] c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be slepe and powre in water þenne To myd þo pot.
c. Prefixed to the name of a month or season, or the designation of a period of time. Also in *† mid eld*, middle age.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leafað fōnn on midre ilde. 1297 R. GLOU. (Rolls) 4905 Amidde harvest [MS. 6 at mid harvest] we þe setteþ day of þis nexte jere. a 1330 *Roland & P.* 10 Upon his fest in midmay þer on is front of gret noblay. 14. *Stackh. Med. MS.* v. 332 In Anglia XVIIII. 315 Between mydde march & mydde april. c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 11 At myd-undure none wonderly I wake. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marit Wamen* 297 He was a man of myd eld. 1586 EARLE OF LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 251 I would haue Antwerpe towne and Burges or midd June. 1615 BHATHWAT *Strappado* (1875) 130 Bout

mid-belen twas. 1722 De Foë *Plague* (Rldg.) 25 It was now mid-July. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 612 As a leaf in mid-November is To what it was in mid-October. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26 From mid-June to mid-October. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 222 The wind rises, and by mid-afternoon, blows half a gale. 1902 B. GRUNY *Thames Camp* 123, I have trouble over my mid-morning bathes on account of passing boats.

d. In various customary collocations or combinations with sb., as *mid-career*, -channel, -ocean, -river, -thigh, -volley. Also *mid-brain* = **MESENCEPHALON**; *mid-breast* *Ent.* = **MEDISTECTUS**; *mid-breast-bone* *Ent.* = **MESOSTERNUM**; *† mid-calf*, the 'pluck' of a calf; *mid-chest* *Ent.* = **MESOTHORAX**; *mid-kidney* *Anat.* = **MESONEPHROS**; *mid-sun* (*rare*) = *midday*; *sun*; *mid-totality* *Astr.*, the middle of the duration of the totality of an eclipse; *mid-wicket*, in *Cricket*, the fieldsman or his position on the off-side; when there is a corresponding fieldsman on the other side of the wicket, the two are distinguished as *mid-wicket on* (or **MID-ON**) and *mid-wicket off* (or **MID-OFF**).

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 185 The encephalon lies in the cranial cavity, which it nearly fills, and is divisible into the hind-brain, the 'mid-brain, and the fore-brain. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 562 We will next say something upon those... that compose the medistectus or 'mid-breast. *Ibid.* 566 The central part of the medistectus, or that which passes between the mid-legs when elevated, protended, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or 'mid-breast-bone. 1789 FARLEY *Land. Art. Cookery* i. xi. (ed. 6) 116 A 'Midcalf. Stuff a calf's heart... and send it to the oven... When you dish it up, pour the mince-meat in the bottom... Set the heart in the middle, and lay the [fried] liver and bacon over the minced meat. 1805 ELIZ. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 101 A good way to dress a Midcalf. 1816 *Yng. Woman's Comp.* 1 In a Calf... the head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race, and in others, the mid-calf. 1730-46 THOMPSON *Autumn* 363 How, in his 'mid-career, the spaniel, struck stiff by the tainted gale. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 92 He sees their concussion, man to man, and horse to horse, in mid-career. 1879 FARRAN *St. Paul* i. 207 Souls which have been arrested in mid-career by the heart-searching voice of God. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 It being a light Levant, and both ships near 'mid-channel. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 267 At sunrise they were in mid-channel... with the cliffs of Britain plainly visible. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 379 A partition... passing down vertically into the 'mid-chest. 1667 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 161 Ferce Eurus... in 'mid Ocean left them moord a-land. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 973 Very interesting is the account of the pelagic fishes, or those which inhabit the mid ocean. 1572 GOSWING *Calvin on Ps. lx* 1 (Interamnis) which may be termed in English, ('Midriver'). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 We paddled on towards it, hugging the right-hand bank again to avoid the mid-river rocks. 1820 SOUTHWICK *Kelama* xxiii. x. The Diamond City blazing on its height With more than 'mid-sun splendour. c 1725 *XI Pains of Hell* 97 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Summe... þat stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore 'myd-þeyh. 1506-9 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 252 Item, for iij elne quith, to be tu pair hors for the King to his myd thie, vijs. 1725 De Foë *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 The grass... heing as high as our mid-thigh. 1872 TENNYSON *Garath & Lynette* 70 Mid-high-deep in bulrushes. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 5 At the time of 'mid-totality a bright light shone round the moon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 834 Yet half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in 'mid Volie. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* 15 He, at 'Mid-wicket, disappoints the Foë. 1849 *Boy's Own Bk.* 78 Mid-wicket on, long slip, and mid-wicket-off. 1850 *'Bat' Cricket. Man.* 44 Mid-wicket divides the ground between the cover point and bowler.

e. Occasionally the combination of *mid* + sb. (without prep.) is used adverbially. (Probably *mid* in this use is apprehended as a prep. = *amid*: cf. *amidships*.)

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* v. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 214 Pai sufferit þe Inemys to ascend myd montane. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* i. 59 Inch Keth lyeth mid-frim almost betwixt Leith and Kinghorn. 1808 FORSTH *Beauties Scotl.* v. 298 About mid-hill there is commonly moss. 1837 SIR F. PAT. GRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 80 An open gallery, midheight in the guildhall wall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 170 To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave Mid-channel. 1871 - *Last Tour* 487 The red dream fled with a shout, and that loud roar return'd, Mid-forest, and the wind among the boughs. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* i. 376/3 Sir struck him midshoulders, so that he fell to the ground. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 86 Light that Caught him mid-gallop, blazed him home.

f. In comb. with adjs. with the general sense, 'belonging to the middle portion of the designated tract or period'; as *mid-agrarian*, -arctic, -diastolic, -dorsal, -facial, -frontal, -Italian, -monthly, -thoracic, -Victorian adjs.

1855 J. G. BAKER *Flower. Pl.* 9 Climatic zones... 3. 'Mid-agrarian to Mid-arctic. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 944 At the apex was heard a 'mid-diastolic murmur. 1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 242 The fracture was in the 'mid-dorsal region. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Midfacial height... the distance from the naso-frontal suture to the alveolar border of the superior maxillary bone measured on the median line. *Ibid.*, 'Midfrontal area, the area of the skull included between two vertical lines drawn upwards from the supra-orbital arch through the frontal eminence to the coronal suture. *Midfrontal process*, the median zygous process of the fronto-nasal process in the embryo. 1895 NACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* i. 11 The keen and narrow political instinct, by which the small and straggling 'mid-Italian town grew to be arbitress of the world. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr.

2/6 The declaration of options for the *mid-monthly settlement gave a little animation to the first part of the day's business. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 980 It (i.e. the cardiac apex) may overpass the vertical *mid-thoracic line. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 150 The domestic style which we in England call the *Mid-Victorian.

2. Occupying a central, medial, or intermediate position. Now rare (exc. as in b, c, d); superseded in ordinary use by MIDDLE *a*.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 187 Feendys comyn & brokyn vp .. two cheynes of bat stonyon cliffe. Pe myd-chenye was style hote. c1550 *Exam. IV. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 In the secret of the middle Masse on Christmas day it is written thus: *Idem* [etc.]. 1577-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 665 To remove the occasion be sum mid and indifferent way. 1612 *DONNE Elegy on Death Pr. Henry* 85 Our Soules best haiting, and mid-period. In her long journey, of considering God. 1648 Br. Hall *Sol. Th.* § 63 Betwixt both these extremes, if we would have our souls prosper, a midposition must be attained. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 1061/2 Betwixt these is a mid-nature. c1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 339 The spirit of life in the mid or balancing state between fixation and reviviscence. 1819 *KEATS Isabella* xxiii. In the mid-days of autumn. 1838 Mrs. Browning *Seraphim* II. (1892) 75 A woman kneels The mid cross under.

b. In collocations, generally hyphenated, as *mid-current*, *-dish*, *-division*, *-hour*, *-incisor*, *-link*, *-lobe*, *-part*, *-pillar*, *-point*, *-region*, *-term*, *-toe*, *-vein*, *-walk*, *-zone*.

1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 364 The *mid-current of ever-gathering faith in duty. 1764 *ELIZ. Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. q) 84 They [sc. oyster leaves] are proper either for a side-dish or mid-dish. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vet. C.* 23 Sched. vii. 11, County of Lanark. 2 The *Mid-Division. 1415 in *York. Myst.* Intro. 34 At the *myd-houre betwixt iijh and 4th of the cloke. 1607 *MILTON P. l.* v. 376 These mid-hours, till evening rises I have eat will. 1703 *Rowe Ulys.* III. 1, The Mid-hour of rowling Night. 1879 *Flower Catal. Mus. Col. Surg.* 1. 36 The delicious *mid-ignis, canines, and molars. 1904 *Athenaeum* 25 June 821/2 Prof. W. P. Ker offers important suggestions regarding French *mid-links between the Danish and the Scottish ballads. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 263 Lower lip spreading, *mid-lobe smallest. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3371/2 Myddys, or the *myd part of a thyng, medum. 1605 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 Their mid parts cinged with a Zone of vari-coloured Plaid. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude.* xvi. 29 He toke holde of y^e two *myddyls, that the housestode vpon & was holden by. c1269 *CHAUCER Dehe Blanche* 660 Therwith fortune synid checke here And mate in *mydde poynte of ye checkere. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 80 The dreary midpoint of the plain. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 80 In one, the left *mid-region was the part most involved. 1856 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 231 [We] refer it to the *mid-term of ordinary life. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 454 Projecting at a right angle to the line of the *mid-toe. 1857 T. Moore *Hauddbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 168 Venation (pinules) consisting of a flexuous *midvein. 1860 *ALLINGHAM in Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 340 By yellow-leafy *midwalk slow foots that aged Sexton. 1885 A. WINCHELL *Walks Glos. Field* 115 A constant temperature would then exist .. at the *mid-zone in the crust.

c. *Mid-sixties*, *-nineties* etc.: the middle years of the seventh, tenth, etc., decade of a century.

1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 843 In the mid-sixties, abundant experiment had seemed to show that [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 1 June 614 The progress which has been made since the mid-nineties in the fostering of Irish not only as a literary, but as a spoken language.

d. Special collocations: mid-angle, an angle of 45° (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mid-circle, †(a) the great circle equidistant from the poles of a sphere; (b) the circle passing through the middle points of the sides of a triangle; †mid coast, the midrib; mid couple, *Sc.* †(a) a link for fastening garments; (b) *pl.* in *Law*, the documents by which an heir, assignee, etc., is connected with a precept of sasine granted to his predecessor or author; †mid-dinner, a meal between dinner and supper; mid-distance = *middle distance*; mid-finger (*obs. exc. dial.*) = *middle-finger*; mid-gut, the mesenteron; mid-impendiment, *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1838); mid-iron *Golf*, an 'iron' with medium degree of 'pitch' or 'loft'; also a stroke made with this; †mid knowledge, mediate knowledge; mid-layer *Biol.* = *MESODERM* (*Cent. Dict.*); mid-line, a median line; †mid-meat, ? = *mid-dinner*; †mid-motion, mean motion; mid-parent *Anthropol.* (see quot. 1889); mid-parentage, relation to the 'mid-parent'; so mid-parental *a.*; †mid-part *adv.*, as far as the middle, half-way; †mid-person *Sc.*, an intermediary; †mid-row grains *Coal Mining* (see quot.); mid-spoon *Golf*, a 'spoon' of medium size; †mid-Sunday, the Sunday next Midsummer day; mid superior *Sc. Law*, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him (Ogilvie 1882), a mesne lord; hence mid-superiority, the position of a mid-superior; mid-watch, the middle watch; mid-workings, workings with other workings above and below in the same mine or colliery (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

1790 *WILBORE in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 529 If the two great circles DOE, COA, be continued, they will meet in a point of the *midcircle 90° from O. 1883 *Mid-circle* (see *INCIRCLE sb.*). c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 824 Baith cannell hayne an schuldur blaid intwa, Throuch the *myd cost.

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1583 *Invent. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 309 With two buttonis or *midcuppillis of gold joynt to the saidis settis. 1832 *More Note in Stair Instit.* I. clix, Where an heir [etc.]... takes infeftment by virtue of a procuratory of resignation or precept of seisin granted in favour of his predecessor or author, it is necessary to set forth, in the instrument, the mid-couples, or writings, whereby he is connected with the said procuratory or precept. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr. Wälcker 739/18 *Hoc avunculum, hoc inranda, hoc merarium*, a *myddyer undermete. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Aris* etc., s.v. *Distance*. The *mid-distance. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/4 In the mid-distance is a clump of sober-coloured and softly shadowed elms. 1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 76 The *Mid-finger prest to the Palm. 1875 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 213 The ventral wall of the *mid-gut. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* ii. 66 The liver may be regarded as a much divided side-pouch of the mid-gut. 1896 *KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. Boas Zool.* 23 The mid-gut (mesenteron), which is usually long, and in which digestion and absorption go on. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 644 *Mid-impendiment; the Roman law *mediū impendimentum*; is anything which intervenes between two events, and prevents, *quoad* the former event, the retrospective operation of the latter. 1856 *MENZIES Convey.* III. iii. 605 There shall be no mid-impendiment. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Braid, with a magnificent *mid-iron, was dead on the pin. 1640 Br. Hall *Chr. Modern* II. vi. 36 Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *mid-knowledge of future conditional Contingents. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Verteb.* 8 There is no stoppage of the ossification at the *mid-line. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1189 He wold not in passe, Till they at *myd mete was. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canistius Catech.* i. iv. To seike yerlie his place in ye zodiacke according to hir *midde motion on ye letter day of december at noone. 1883 *GALTON in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1212 A mean regression from 1 in the *mid-parents to 3 in the offspring would indicate [etc.]. 1889 — *Nat. Inher.* 87 The word *Mid-Parent'.. expresses an ideal person of composite sex, whose Stature is half way between the Stature of the father and the transmuted Stature of the Mother. 1885 — in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1209 By the use of this word ['deviate'] and that of *mid-parentage', we can define the law of regression very briefly. *Ibid.* The offspring of similar mid-parentages. *Ibid.* 1208 The average height of the two parents, or, as I prefer to call it, the *mid-parental' height. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andreis* 1058 Over the preaching was *midparentone. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Betwixt Scotland and England for till be Ane *mid persone halfand autoritie. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 590 Mark. hes gevin and set in fewferme to his spous and bairnis he ane myd person, the saidis mynys. 1609 *SCIENCE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David II* 42 It is lesome to them to chere their campions or ane midde persone to fecht aganis the defender. 1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A hard grey Iron Oar, with some white spots in it, called the *Mid-row Grains. 1852 *Rambling Remarks on Golf* 13 In some links, several of these clubs, such as the *mid-spoon, baffing-spoon, driving putter, and niblick may be dispensed with; but in greens such as St. Andrews, Musselburgh, Prestwick, and some others, they all come into requisition more or less. 1906 *Price List Golf Clubs*, Bulger Mid Spoons. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 85 The Pame sonday be fele that yere one *Mydesonday. 1850 G. ROSS *Leading Cases Law Scot.* II. 316 His taking up the *mid-superiority of the lands sold was no obstacle. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude.* vii. 19 About the time when the *myd-watch begynneth. 1901 *Minsey's Mag.* XXV. 341/2 Another kind of deep sea courage is known as *mid-watch Pluck'.

b. *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.*

1. The *adj.* used *absol.* = MIDDLE *sb.* in various senses.

c1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxv. 11 Pat led Israel fra mid of ja. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9765 (Kölning) Jete he tok þe bridd & cleued him to þe midde. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 121 (Camb. MS.) Euerich of þe iij kyngis departed a sonder and 2af place to þe thaird felowe, and so resceyued hym to lye in þe mydde hitwix hem hoþe. c1542 *WYATT P.* li. 12 The Author 3 Like as the pilgrim... In some fresh shade lieth down at mid of day. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. A. Poth.* 21 The urine is whyte, thick, and pale above and in the midde it is clere. 1566 *PAINTER Pat. Pleas.* I. Ded. 5 Among the mid of my rejoyce of those before remembered, I cannot pretermitt the lamentable loss of the best approued Gonner that euer [etc.]. 1634-5 *BREKETON Trav.* (Chesham Soc.) 46 A great number of Dutchwomen, who resolved to keep their seats in the mid of the aisle. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 58 Next his skin he was a Hermite, and woresack-cloth; in the midde he had the habit of a Monk. 16.. *Robin Hood newly reuiv'd* iii. in *Child Ballads* III. 145/1 It was in the mid of the day. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 124 'Twas now the mid of Night. 1851 *CUMBLED. Gloss.*, *Mid*, the middle; the centre.

b. *Comb.*: Mid-deep *adv.*, as deep as the middle of the body.

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 91 Jumping into the water middeep.

2. A lamb of medium class.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 80 In *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. The wedder lambs are divided into three sorts, called tups, mids, and paleys.

3. *C. adv.* In the middle. *Obs.*

c13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1730 3e he had hem bi la3, mon, þe lorde & his meyny: On þis maner hi þe mountes, quyle myd, ouer, vnder. 1426 *LYNG De Guilt. Pilgr.* 4680 To clothe the poore, wych nakyd stood myd of the gate. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 197 It ran middle betweene the two Bishopricks.

Mid (*mid*), *sb.* 2 Jocular shortening of MIDSHIPMAN. Cf. MIDDY.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 120 He put on the uniform of a mid. 1875 *MARRYAT Midsh.* Easy xxv, When a mid is in love, he always goes aloft to think of the object of his affection. 1893 *SLOANE-STANLEY Remin. Midshipm.* Life xxii. 301 On reaching the gun-room they were received by the expectant Mids with a host of questions.

† *Mid*, *prep.* 1 (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 mid, myd, 1-3 mid, 3 midd. Also (before dentals and sibilants) 1-3 mit, 3 myt. See also MIDE. [Com.

Teut.; OE. *mid*, Northumb. *mið*, corresponds to OFris. *mið*, OS. *mid* (Du. *met*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mit*, ON. *með* (Sw., Da. *med*), Goth. *miþ* (in comb. *mid-*), cogn. w. Gr. *μετά* (see *META-*) and Zend. *mat* with. The word became obsolete before the end of the 14th c.; superseded by WITH.

It had approximately all the modern senses of *with*, except that of opposition (as in *to fight with*), which was the prominent sense of *wið* in OE. In OF. *mid* and *auð* were sometimes opposed, as in the first quot. below; our 'with the stream' was in OE. *mid stream*, while *wið stream* meant 'against the stream'.

1. Denoting association, connexion, accompaniment, proximity, addition, conjunction, communication, intercourse.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 837 Æþelhelm ealdorman feseaf wið þa Deniscan on Port mid Dorsatun. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 1 Ðara vel þiora blod [pilaus] gemengde mid asazdnisum hira. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hu sal þat bon soppen na Mon mine likame irined ne mid me flesliche hede to donne. c1200 *Moral Ode* 144 Betera is wori water drunch þen aet meind mid wine. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 248 God Almihit .. alithe adun to helle wote sechen feolawas, & delen mid ham þet god þet he heseð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5859 Ac let me speke mid my broþer vor me longeþ him to se. c1300 K. Horn (Camb. MS.) 666 'Kyng', he seide, 'wel þu sitte, And alle þine knigtes mitte'. c1315 *SHOREHAM v.* 214 *Dominus tecum* .. (þat hys to segene 'god es mytze'). c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1468 (Kölning). The king was wondred of þis cas & al, that euer mid him was. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3133 And þat mensful maide þat bere mid þe lies. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 77 Wisdome and witte.. toke Mede mid hem mercy to winne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 182 And so is man þat þaþ hys mynde myd *liberum arbitrium*.

b. In the same direction as (a stream, a wind). 709 *Grant in Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 183 Onlong broces midstream. c1205 *LAV.* 1392 Preceipen gode comen mid þan flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Þeroure hi byþe as þe wedecoc þat is ope þe steple þat him went mid eche wynde.

c. In agreement with, following the action of; analogously to, like.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* vii. h. (1885) 29 And þus mittan witegan clypige: 'To nahte ic was gehworfen, and ic hit nyste'. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 264 Mid te gode Iosaphat, sendeð heoden uor sondesmon anon efter sukurs to þe Prince of heouene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 75 Drynke hut mid [A. v. 58 with] þe doke and dyne hut ones.

2. Indicating an accompanying circumstance, condition, action, disposition of mind. With a noun expressing feeling or attitude of mind it often forms a combination equivalent to an adverb.

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 36 Mid his sylfes willan. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vi. 25 And hig siððan leofodum mid silbe betwux him. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-gein him al þa hebreise men mid godere heorte and summe mid ufele þeonke. c1205 *LAV.* 10782 Þat þu mid griðe me leten uaren forð toward Rome. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 35 Þeonne tallesadun mid þeos gretunge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2932 Hi come & mette hom haldeliche mid god ernest you. c1300 *Vox & Wolf* 148 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 63 Mid thilke wordes the volflou. c1300 *Becket* 451 The kyng aros mid [earlier version in] wraththe younys. c1315 *SHOREHAM v.* 331 Þaune ich dar segge mid gode ryste þat [etc.].

b. = Having (an attribute or quality).

c1220 *Bestiary* 444 De deuel is tus ðe fox ilk mið iuele breides and wið swik. *Ibid.* 736 Panter.. is blac so bro of col, mið wite spottes sopen al. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 130 Ah mit se wiðe lufsume leores ha leien [etc.].

3. Indicating (a) the means or instrument; (b) the instrumentality or cause.

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. xvi [xviii] (1890) 74 To ðon þætte.. untrime mid þinre trymenisse syn gestrodon, & unrehte mid þinre aldorlesse seon gerehte. c1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 251 (Gr.) Forþen þe heom gewit forðeaf & mid his hand gesceop halig drihten. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He seið mið þa muðe þet nis naut in his heorte. *Ibid.* 87 Þet heo sculden .. merki mid þan blode hore doren. c1205 *LAV.* 23572 And no leote noht þat wrecche uolk uor-faren al mid hungre. c1220 *Bestiary* 578 And to late waken, ðe sipas sinken mitte suk, ne cumen he nummor up. c1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Al þat biset is mit see ant mit sunne, buten þa ant binoðen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 835 Cloþeþ him mid þe heste cloþ þat se mowe biþe. *Ibid.* 11865 He was al so sik mid goute & ðer wo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Ase doþ þise tavernyers þet welþe þe mesure mid scoome.

4. With regard to; in respect of; touching.

c1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2253 (Gr.) Þæs sie ælmihtig drihtna drihten dema mid unc twih. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Wich þeau wes on þe olde la3e mid wimmen. c1205 *LAV.* 17808 Lauerd hu mid þe? c1225 *Juliana* 10 To wurchen þi wil & al þat te wel likeð as mit tin ahne. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 190/24 'Louerd', seide Saule þo, '3wat wolþow do mid me?' 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 833 Alas quap þe quene þo, is it nou mid him so?

5. In the sight, estimation, or opinion of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 1 Mearde nabasæz mið fader iurre seðe in heafnas is. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iii. 498 Þæt he him geswutelode hwylic basilius wære on wurd-scepe mid him. c1205 *LAV.* 12638 Þæt was boli man.. & mid godde swiðe hærh. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Vor him þingþ þet he is a wel god man and wel mid gode.

6. In the possession or power of.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxix. [cxxxix.] Y seoo midlheartnes mid þe [vulg. *apud* te]. c1320 *Cast. Love* 399 Þer beþ rihte domes mitte (= mid þe), Alle þine werkes beþ ful of witte. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 167 Al þe myste myd hym is in makyng of þynges.

7. In adverbial phrases. (See also MIDDONE.)

a. *Mid alle* (in OE. *mid ealle, eallum*): altogether; entirely; .. and all; at the same time, WITHALL.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 893 Swa þæt hie asettan him on arne siþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle. c1000 *Ag. Leg. St. Andrew*

& St. Veronica (Camb. Antiq. Soc.) 38 Hyne myd scryne myd callum on feastum cwearterne beclýsod. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 239 *Stipitibus* grundlungde oððe mid stýbbem mid calle. . . *radicitus* grundlunga oððe mid wyrttruman mid ealle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 He gedereðe michel ferde mid alle and sende in to ierusalem. c 1225 *Juliana* 15 Ich chulle þat he wite hit ful wel & tu eke mid al. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 666 Her to heo moste answere vrynde Oþer mid alle been bihinde. c 1305 *St. Cristopher* 172 In E. P. (1862) 64 And two faire wymmen mid alle seint Cristofre he broste.

b. *Mid the best, the most*: as good, as great as possible. So mid the first, as soon as possible.

c 1205 *LAY*. 9801 Alle dæi þer ilæste fæht mid þan mæste. *Ibid.* 9806 Þær was hærm mid þon meste bi-uoren Exchæstre. c 1300 *K. Horn*. 1073 A þulf, mi gode felage, God knigt mid [*Laud MS.* wyrt] þe beste, and þe treweste. *Ibid.* 1199 (*Laud MS.*) Schenk has Myd þe furste.

c. *Mid child*: with child (see CHILD sb. 17).

c 750 *Laws of Abp. Egbert* c. 28 (*little*) in Thorpe *Laws* II. 130 Wið ðonne heo mid cyðle biþ. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Þe holie gast wile cumen uppen þe, and godes mihte make ðe mid childre. *Ibid.*, and þu bicam ure lafdi Sainte Marie mid childre. c 1205 *LAY*. 13869 þa wið fareð mid childre. 1340 *Aeyenb.* 82 þe wyrtman gart myd childre.

d. *Mid wisse*: see I-WIS sb.

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 32 in O. E. Misc. 73 Þat is in heouene blysse; Heo cumeþ þer myd wisse, þat luyep godes love. c 1325 *Spec. Gyf Warw.* 689 He shal haue comfort and solas Oþ þe holi gost . . . þat wile . . . make men haue, mid wisse, Tristi hope to heuene blysse.

8. Placed after the word that it governs.

Beowulf 41 Him on bearme læz madra mænizro, þa him mid scoldon on fodes æht feor gewitan. c 1205 *LAY*. 732 Cnihtes fuses me mid [*c 1275 mid me*]. c 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Coll. Hom.* 245 For ðan þe se helende under-feng þa sinfullan and ham mid imone hafede, c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21590 þe feurth to ber his-self mid to constantinopol.

9. *absol.* or *as adv.* With the person or thing specified; together.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 15 Some of ðem mið wel gelic hilingendum [*L. quidam de simul discumbentibus*]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 1. 158 Wið slæpsteace genym þysse ylean wyrtte wos, smyre þone man mid. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Swo us longe to him alle diden his apostles and teo hus to him also he hem diðe and understode mid on his riche. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 136 They appel trendli from thon trowe, Thar he and other mid growe. c 1240 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15314 Ther him dið With twenti armed knyghtes myd Thar were hardy & wondir strong.

Mid, 'mid (mid), *prep.* Poetical aphesis of **MID**.

1808 *Scott Marm.* 1. xxiii, Mid thunder dint and flashing levin. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vii, But 'mid their drink and clatter he would fly. 1890 *Morris Earthly Par.* *Man born to be King* 23 Mid the faces so well known Of men he well might call his own He saw a little wizened man.

Mid, dial. pronunciation of *night*, p.a.t. of **MAY**. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 70 To have a little time of where I mid look for her friends. 1796 — *Marchmont* I. 235, I thought perhaps it mid be too late. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. iii, You mid last ten years; you mid go off in ten months, or ten days.

|| **Mid-a.** *Ent.* *Obs.* — [mod.L., ad. Gr. *μῖδας* 'a destructive insect in pulse' (L. & Sc.)] The larva of the bean-fly.

1753 IN *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* In recent Dicts.

† **Mid-age.** *Obs.* [f. **MID** a. + **AGE** sb.] = **MIDDLE** AGE.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Thynk in þi þouthie, in þi inyð-age, & in þin age, . . . how þou hast mysþendyd hem in synne & in euyl gouernance. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 172 Whether thou be olde, yonge, or of myd age Set nat thy trust to moche on herytage. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. 11. 104 Virgins, and Boyes, mid-age & wrinkled olde. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 130 We . . . return back, from Midage, to Childage, again.

Hence † **Mid-aged** = **MIDDLE**-AGED.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxvii. 14 Frozen to death: midaged, yonge, and olde. 1821 Sir J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 69 Now mark his mid-aged neighbour.

Mid air. The middle region of the air; the tract between the clouds and the part of the atmosphere near the ground. Chiefly in phrase in *mid air*. Also rarely used as *adv.* (= in mid-air) and *attrib.*

1607 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 536 Zophiel, of Cherubim the swiftest wing, Came flying, and in mid Air aloud thus cry'd. 1706 *Pope Winter* 54 No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings, Shall list ning in mid air suspend their wings. 1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 229 Here towering steep The rock Aornon rises high in view E'en to the mid-air region, 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 300 Large quantities of fine sand, which, being in mid-air when detached, are carried by the winds to great distances. 1865 *DICKENS Aut.* Fr. 1. ix, Mr. and Mrs. Boffin sat staring at mid-air. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* June 874 A sort of spiritualist's unattached garment, floating about in mid-air. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 409 All those doors mid-air lead to the lofts above.

Midan, variant of **MAIDAN**.

1802 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. i. 14 He . . . was galloping away over the moonlit midan.

Midas (mā'idæs). [a. L. *Mīdās*, Gr. *Μῖδᾱς*.]

1. The name of a fabled king of Phrygia, to whom Bacchus granted that all he touched should turn to gold (a boon that had to be withdrawn to prevent his perishing of hunger), and to whom Apollo gave ass's ears as a punishment for dullness to the charm of his lyre. Hence used *allusively*.

1568 T. HOWELL *Poems* (Grosart) 150 Sbe. . . will. . . make the wear kyng Midas eare. 1755 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Kied like an Argus, earde like a Midas. 1591 *NASH*

Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella A 3 A number of Midasses. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. ii. 102 Thou gaudie gold, Hard food for Midas. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* III. 324 Our Midas sits Lord Chancellor of Plays! 1861 *MUSGRAVE By-roads* 211 We are looked upon as men made of mooney, — as so many Midasses, making gold with a touch.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 439 Ye must understand that Princes haue sometime Argus eyes, and Midas eares. 1670 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* II. 350 Braue Raphael, whose only touch of a finger could, Midas like, turne gally pots into gold. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 507 Ten thousand casks, . . . Touched by the Midas finger of the State, Bled gold for ministers to sport away. 1901 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 474 He is cordially hated by bankers, promoters, speculators and most men of the Midas-eared class.

2. *Midas's ear*: the shell of a gastropod, *Auricula Midas*.

1713 *PERIVIER Aquat. Anim.* Antboiuz 2 Auris Midæ . . . Midas Ear. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 109 *Auricula Midæ* (Lam.), *voluta auris Midæ* (Linn.), the Midas's ear of collectors, is a good example of the genus.

Miday, *obs.* form of **MIDDAY**.

Mid-course. [f. **MID** a. + **COURSE**.]

1. The middle of one's course. Now chiefly in phrase in *mid-course*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 190 Hope stretcheth fayth to the vtermoste bonde, that it faint not in the midde course nor in the very beginning. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 204 Why in the East Darkness ere Days mid-course. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 93 Three of them, in mid-course, bore off a small ring . . . on the point of his lance. 1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commur.* 317 The gas-company suspended its operations in mid-course.

2. A middle course or mode of procedure.

In some recent Dicts.

Midden eard, **Middan** eard, var. ff. **MIDDEN** EID.

Midday (mīd'dei). Forms: see **MID** a. and **DAY**. Also 4 midday, 6 midday. [OE. *middeæg*

(also as syntactical comb.) = OHG. *mittilag* and *miller tag* (MHG. *mittetac*, *mittac*, also syntactically in oblique cases *mitten tac* etc.; mod. G. *mittag*), MDu., MLG. *middach* (mod. Du. *middag*), ON. *middagr* and *mīdr dagr* (Sw. *Da. middag*).]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is at its highest point, noon.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Priddan siþe on midne dæg. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 218 On þone twelftan dæg hyð seo sceadu to underne & to none xxv fota & to middæg xxii. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Als wa wel on buton mid-niht als wa on mid-daig. c 1225 *Anr. R.* 34 Abute mid dei hwose mei, & hwose ne mei þeonne, o summe oðerte, þenche o Godes rode. c 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 151 Bībat hit was midai his, Floriz was þe brigge nī. c 1330 *Arth. & Mert.* 1589 (Kölbing) Miday passed & none cam. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 522 Sich melody, myd-day-ne moone, As was maide thore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b. The lyght of the mornynge & the lyght of the myddaye . . . is all of one nature. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 179 They are like to men compassed and covered with darknes at Midday. c 1631 *DONNE Lett.* To M. I. W. 8 Like infancy or age to mans firme stay, Or earely or late twilights to mid-day. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 112 Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden. 1718 *ATTERBURGH Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 182 Had he [Jesus] appeared at Mid-day to all the People, yet all the People would not have believed in him. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. vi. 42 The sun at mid-day shines down the glacier. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xiii. The church was always clean and ready for me after mid-day.

fig. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 20, 297 Her letters . . . were written in the mid-day of Louis's reign.

† b. *Ecll.* One of the canonical hours; = **SEXT**. a 1000 *Collogy of Ælfric* in *Wr. Wülcker* 101/17 After þisum we sungan middæg. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* *Ibid.* 1545 *Sexta*, middæg. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 225 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225 Þe fowles sunge ek here matyns wel 31. . . & of þe sauter seide þe uers & siþþe also prime & vnderne siþþe, & midai. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1587 He salle haue maundement to-morne or myddaye þe roungene.

† 2. The South. [Cf. L. *meridies*, F. *midi*.] *Obs.* 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* II. i. This place Aaron is named the ryght mydday as she that is sette in the myddle of the worlde. 1526 *TINDALE Aste* vii. 26 Aryse and goo towards midde daye. 1604 E. GIMSTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 121 The Southerne which blows from the Midday or South, is bore.

3. *attrib.*, as (in sense 1) *midday-coach*, *-devotions*, *-dinner*, *-heat*, *-light*, *-meal*, *-mealtime*, *-past*, *-rest*, *-slumber*, *-splendour*, *-sun*, *-thermometer*, *-time*, *-train*; † (in sense 2) *midday field*, *forest*, *side*. Also † *midday circle* = **MERIDIAN** circle; † *mid-day devil*, fiend, transl. of *Vulg. demonium meridianum* Ps. xcj], for which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday' (cf. *meridian devil*); *midday flower*, a flower belonging to the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, which opens its flowers only for a short time at midday; † *midday line* = **MERIDIAN** line; *midday song* = sense 1 b; † *midday sphere*. ? the southern heavens; † *midday sprite* = *midday devil*.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 21 The meridian or 'middaie circle (saith he) is describ'd and drawn by the poles of the worlde [etc.]. 1851 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxx, To London by the 'mid-day coach. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xcj]. 6 Thou salt noght drede. of inras & 'mydday deuyl. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trik* II. ii. 1553 In þis temptation he sheweth himself such as the prophet nameth him, *demonium meridianum*, the mid day deuill. 1709 *Pope Jan. & May* 48 They style a wife. . . A night-invasion and a mid-day-devil. 1604 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 435 Our 'midday deuotions, because we are then in

the midst of the dangers and temptations of the day. 1852 Miss MULOCK *Agatha's Husband* xx. (1875) 273 A 'mid-day country dinner. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xx. 46 Prophecy thou to the wodi place, or wilderness, of the 'myddai, or south, feeld [*Vulg. agri meridiani*]. 1388 — *Ps.* xcj]. 6 Of assailing, and a 'myddai feend. c 1400 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1491) II. xxxviii, They are begyled of the myddaye fende. 1388 *Wyclif Ezek.* xx. 47 And thou schalt seie to the 'myddai forest [*Vulg. saltui meridiano*]. 1502 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 177 Titan tired in the 'midday heate, With burning eye did hotly ouer-look thee. 1614 *JACKSON Creed* II. 315 As if there were no difference betwixt 'mid-day-light and mid-night-darknesse. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* I. 2 The sonne . . . more clere dyd shine I than it doth now in his 'midday lyne. 1861 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 7 The line indicated by the shadow at noon is known as the meridian line or mid-day line. 1861 *DORA GREENWELL Poems* 224 Come and share My 'mid-day meal. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. x. 246 At 'mydday neel-tyme ich mete with hem oþer. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 314, I may have a letter by the 'midday post. 1821 *BYRON Cain* III. i, His hour of 'mid-day rest is nearly over. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* i. 172 Let vs (nobler Nymphs) vpon the 'mid-daie side, Be frolick with the best. 1837 *WHITWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 14 The period of the first waking of science, and that of its 'mid-day slumber. 1853 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 8 In like manner, 'midday-song or sext, and none-song, were gone through. 1430-40 *LYOG. Bochas* IV. xi. (1494) v. iij, Towarde Septemtion [and] vnder the 'mydday spere his power raght and his regalye. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 72 A brilliant moon diffused an almost 'midday splendor. c 1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 50 So myche conuorations for elyshe 'myday sprettes. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hus.* II. 159, The 'mydday sonne ek stonde hit with mete, In placis colde. 1501 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 14 His sparkling Eyes, . . . More dazzled and droue back his Enemies, Then mid-day Sonne, fierce bent against their faces. 1745 *WESLEY Answ. Ch.* 22 The Difference between them is as great as the Difference between the Light of the Morning and that of the Mid-day Sun. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. vii. 78 So mid that our 'mid-day thermometers gave but 7°. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22512 þe sun . . . quen it es þe fairest on to loken At 'midday time. 1874 *BURNANO My time* xi, He could dispose of me by a 'mid-day train.

Middle (mīd'l), variant forms of **MID**, **MIDDLE**.

Midden (mīd'n). Now dial. (rarely arch.).

Forms: 4 *medynge*, *myding*, 4-5 *myd(d)ynge*, 5 *midnyng*, *myddyn*, 5-6 *mydding*, 5-9 *midning*, 6 *myddin*, 6-7 *myding*, 7 *midning(e)*, 7-9 *midnin*, 7- *midden*. [Of Scandinavian origin: ME. *myddynge* corresponds to *Da. mýdding*, altered form of *mýgylunge*, f. *mýg* (see **MUCK**) + *dyng* heap. (The ON. form would be **myki-dyngja*, but *dyngja* in the sense of 'heap' has not been found.)]

1. A dunghill, manure-heap, refuse-heap. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipetane*) 468 Ay yalouand me in þat syne, as sow a medynge dois vitibne. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodore*) 615 Þe mylk of sowis has he tane, þat lay by in þe myddynge. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hus.* I. 750 The mydding, sette it weite as it may rote. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* i. (*Cock & Jasp.*) iii, Pietie it was, thou shold ym in this mid-ding. 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 367 A garden . . . next to the mydding. 1570 *LEVINS Mant.* 134/9 A Myddin, *fimariun*. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 225 For takinge away the miding of ashes out of the churchyard 15. 4d. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xix, The wives and gytlinges a spawnd out O'er middings and o'er dykes. 1826 E. SWINBURNE in J. RAINE *Memo. T. Hodgson* (1858) II. 74 The midden is well placed on the opposite side of the river. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* x. 412 The berded kine as full-fed of grass withal They come aback to the midden [*Gr. τὸ σάπρον*].

b. *Proverbs and allusions.*

c 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scott. Prov.* (1785) 4 A cock is crouse on his ain midning. 1588 *CHURCHYARD Challenge* (1593) 78 Much like bold Cocks that lowd on midning crows. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* vi. xiii, Any cock can crow on his own midden.

c. *fig.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 628 A fouler mydding saw thou never name. 1588 A. KING *Tr. Cantinus Catech.* 27 b, Forgive me all my sinnes, and raise me poor creature out of the midning. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 437 Alace! I see all the middin (or dunghill) of the nuck of the corruption of the Kirk of England coming on upon us. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 30 That everlasting midden which men call the world.

2. Short for **KITCHEN MIDDEN**.

(1851 D. WILSON *Prch. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 37 True shell mounds corresponding to the Danish kitchen middens.] 1866 *LAING Prch. Rev. Caithe.* 3 In the case of the lowest Danish middens we are carried very far back in the scale both of time and civilization.

3. *attrib.*, as *midden-fly*, *-head*, *-heap*, *-hill*, *-tike*. *midden cock* = *dunghill cock*; *midden creel*, a basket for carrying manure; *midden crow*, the carrion crow; *midden fowl* = *dunghill fowl*; *midden hole*, a place excavated to find a manure-heap; † *midden lair* Sc. = **MIDDEN**STEAD; *midden mavis*, a ragpicker (Jam.); † *midden mount*, a mound made of refuse; *midden pit*, a pit for holding manure; *midden stance* = **MIDDEN**STEAD; † *midden tulzear*, one who fights over the 'midden', a quarrelsome person.

1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xliii, He was as uplified as a 'midden-cock upon pattens. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xvii, The midden cock sole rival to the eagle! 1792 *BURNS Willie's Wife* iv, Her walle nieves like 'midden-creels. 1831 *Moutagier's Ornith. Diet.* 113 Black Neck. Corby Crow. . . 'Midden Crow. 1728 *RAMSAY Fables* xxiii. 2 A paughty Bee Observ'd a humble 'midding life. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Sc. Life Scot.* in *18th C.* (1901) I. 6 The 'midden-fowls feasted and nursed their broods among nettles and docks. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 85 Wese no be heard upon the 'midden head. 1823 *GALT Gilhaize* II.

x. 104. Its roots of rankness are in the midden-head of Arminianism. 1886 *WILLOCK Rosetty Ends* xviii. 129 Rowin' ow'er an' ow're anither in the parental 'middene-heap. 1564-78 *BULLFINCH Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 9 Like unto greate stinkyng mucle 'medin hilles. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxii. She..ran thro' 'midden-hole an' a'. 1692 in *Rec. convent. Royal Burghs Scot.* (1850) IV. 571 Item, a years [rent] of the 'midding lairs at the east and west ports 18 o o. 1832-53 *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 1. 88 11k 'midden-mavis, we black jaudy, A' dread and fear thee. 1670 *SPALDING Troub.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 193 The town of Edinburgh..raised 'midden montis at Heriot's Work. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8770 Pat alle bis world, bare we won hit War wought bot als a 'mydding-pyt. 1844 *STRPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 651 This is easily effected by draining the 'midden' stance. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* II. 14 He barks lyk ane 'midding tyk. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Roll.) III. 440 Seindill [is]..Ane 'mydding tulzeir in ane battell bydar.

† **Middenerd.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 middan-geard, -eard, 2 middaner, middennard, midenarde, 3 middene eard, middeneard, middenerd, middenerde, myddenerd. [OE. *middangeard* (later -eard by association with eard dwelling, ERD), corresp. to OHG. *mittingart*, Goth. *midjungards*. The exact formation is obscure, but the elements are OTeut. **midjo-* MID a. + **gardo-* enclosure, tract, YARD. Cf. ON. *midgarðr* MIDGARD, OS. *mittilgarðr*, OHG. *mittilgar* and *mittilgar*; also MIDDLE-ERD.]

According to Brugmann, the first element is OTeut. **midjumo-*, superlative of **midjo-* MID a. : cf. *Midmost*. The word; the earth as situated between heaven and hell; also, the inhabitants of the earth.

Beowulf 75. Manizge mæzge geond þisne middangeard. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John iv. 42 We witon þat he is soþ midan-eardes healden. 1175 *Cot. Hom.* 225 Ic wille senden fiod ofer alne middennard. c. 1205 *LAV.* 24778 Whar þu pat mod mine a þisse middenerde. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 478 in O. *Misc.* 50 Hit was welneþ mydday þo þuster-nesse com in alle Middenheide for þet hit was none. 1616. 544 Iesus crist...com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte.

Middenstead (mi'd'nsted). [f. MIDDEN + STÉAD. Cf. MDa. *myddingstede* (Kalkar).] The place where a dunghill is formed; a laystall.

1607 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 273 To tak in the stanis of the vtilr syd of his midning sted. 1654 *Manch. Court Lett. Rec.* (1887) IV. 131 Mr. Nicholas Mosley of Collyhurst for not repairing the midding staid in the Tostlane. 1860-1 *FL. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* II. (ed. 2) 2 One of the most common causes of disease in towns is having..middensteads close to the houses.

Fig. 1889 *SWINBURNE Sandp. B. Jonson* I. 77 A very middenstead of falsehood and of filth.

Mides, variant of MIDS.

Middest (mi'd'est), a. *superl.* [f. MID a. + -EST.] Most central; in the middle.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 15 Yet the stout Faery mongst the middest crowd thought all their glorie vaine in knightly vew. *Ibid.* II. ii. 13 The eldest did against the youngest goe, And both against the middest meant to worken woe. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 72 As..Circle is to the middest point: So [etc.]. c. 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 427 East wyndowe..consystinge of fyve panes, in the myddest pane are no Armes. 1713 *CRESS WINGFIELD MISC. Poems* 29 Reputation, Love, and Death, (The last all Bones, the first all Breath, The Midst's compos'd of restless Fire). 1840 *LYTTON Pilgr. Rhine* II. The moon was..at her middest height.

Middest (e, obs. forms of MIDST.

Middil (e, obs. forms of MIDDLE.

Middin(g), **Middis** (s, var. ff. MIDDEN, MIDS.

Middle (mi'd'l), a. and sb. Forms: 1 middel, midel, 3-6 middil, 3-5 midel, 3-6 middel, myddel, 3, 6-7 midle, 4 medel, -il, 4-5 medill(e, myddil(l, -ul, mydil, 4-6 middille, myddelle, myddyl(l(e, mydel(l, mydle, 5 medil(l(e, -ull(e, -ylle, middell, midil, -yl, 5-6 myddell, myddle, 6 medyl, myddle, 7 *Sc.* meidle, 6- midde. *Comparative.* 7 midler. *Superlative.* 1 midlest, 3-4 middest(e, 4 middelest, midel(e)st, midliste, mydlest(e, 4-5 myddelest(e, 5 medellust, medlyste, myddlest, 6 mydlest. [OE. *middel*, *midl*-adj., also sb. masc. (by ellipsis of *dæl* part) = OFris. *middel* adj., OS. *midil*-in compounds (LG., DN. *midel* adj. and sb. neut. and fem.), OHG. *mittil* adj. (MHG. *mittel* adj. and sb. neut. and fem., mod.G. *mittel* adj. and sb. neut.) : -WGer. **midil*-, f. **midil* : OTeut. **midjo-* MID a. The Teut. langs. have also synonymous formations in which the suffix -lo, -ilo is attached directly to the root (OTeut. **med* : OHG. *medal* adj., ON. *medal* in advb. phrase *d medial* between (Sw. *medal* sb.); also ON. *midil*, whence *mill*-for *midl*-in *d milli*, *d millon* between (Sw. *mellan*, *emellan*, Da. *mellem*, *imellem* between, among.)

A. adj. Not in predicative use. In OE. and ME. mainly found in the superlative; the present use of the positive partly descends from compounds, in which *middel*-may be equally well taken as adj. or as sb. The superlative does not appear in our quots. later than the middle of the 16th c., but is given in the *Leeds Glossary*. The comparative, which is the prevailing form in mod.Ger., has never been current in English: for a solitary example, see quot. c. 1682 in 2 b.

1. (Originally in *superlative*.) Used to designate that member of a group or sequence, or that part of a whole, which has the same number of members or parts on each side of it: said with reference to position in space, time, order of succession or enumeration, or the like. Sometimes qualifying a plural sb.

c. 900 *Tr. Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1850) 334 Pa wæron þas hatne & nemde, Bosa, Ætla, Ofitor, Iohannes & Wilfrid. .. Bi þam middreastan is nu to seggenne [etc.]. c. 900 *Laws of K. Ælfred* c. 58 Se middesta finger. a. 1225 *AN. R.* 370 þe meidenes eoden furdre to þe middeste. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 Þe nexte finger hatte 'leche'. 'Longue-man' batte þe middeste for he lenguest is. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 615 [666] In þis myddel chaumbre þat ye se Shul youre women slepen wel and softe. a. 1400 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1194) I. lxxvii. I telle the of the myddelst of hym that boughte the oxen. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heurich) 77 Do away þe ouerest rynde, and take þe meddellust, & stampe hit. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretach's Husb.* II. (1586) 145 b. Shutte them vp the foure middle houres of the day. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. 1. The middle Isle in Paules. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Base*..In Heraldry, the lowest part of an Escutcheon, consisting of the Dexter, Middle and Sinister Base-points. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 324 He was at that middle time of life which is happily tempered with the warmth of youth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 515 The three arterial coats are generally called external, middle and internal. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 70 The middle portion of the glacier. 1899 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 284 Occupying the middle third, or rather middle two-fourths of the central convolutions.

b. *Middle brother, sister, son*, etc.: the second in age of three brothers, etc. In ME. also in *superlative*.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 2116 Cambert hehte þe oðer þat was þe midleste broðer. c. 1275 *Abil.* 12009 After him was an oþer þat was þe middel broþer. c. 1330 *Arth. & Mel.* 770 (Kölbing) 3eic wald þe deuel ful of oud þe midel soster a gile fond. a. 1400 *Siege of Troy* 330 in *Archæol. Stud. uen. Sp.* LXXII. 21 Penne com forþ Alisaunder Parys þe kyngis medlyste sone of prys. c. 1447 in F. M. NICHOLS *Lanvalley Hall* (1891) App. 22 John Baddele wedded Agnes the middell daughter of Thomas Cokefeld. 1531 *Dial. on Laves Eng.* I. vii. 12 If there be three bretherne & the myddelst brother purchase landes [etc.]. 1757 *SIR J. DALRYMPLE Hist. Feudal Property* (1758) 176 A middle brother dying without children, and leaving an elder and younger brother alive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 522 She should have a writ of partition at common law, against the middle sister.

c. Of a point or line († formerly sometimes of a concrete object): Equidistant from the extremities or boundaries; situated at the centre or middle.

c. 1200 *MAUNDEV. Prol.* (1839) 2 He will make it to be cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. 1591 *SHAKS. I. Hen. VI.* II. ii. 6 The middle centre of this cursed Towne. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 195 Thence up he flew, and on the Tree of Life, The middle Tree and highest there that grew, Sat like a Cormorant. 1821 *CRAIG Lett. Draw-ing* 351 In the same way you will get the middle line of the mouth.

† d. Average, mean. *Obs.*

1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 84 We examine the Platonic, or Stoic, or Epicurean Successions; and compute by a middle rule. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* II. x. 86 The seventeen intervals by the father's side, and the eighteen by the mother's at a middle reckoning amount to about 307 years. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 191 The middle term for the rest of France is about 400 inhabitants to the same admeasurent.

e. Stock Exchange. *Middle price*: see quot.

1893 *CORRINGLEY Guide Stock Exch.* 42 With most outside brokers the 'cover' runs off 'at middle prices'; that is to say, the middle price between a jobber's buying and selling prices. Thus, if a quotation were 142½-143, the middle price would be 142½.

2. Intermediate, intervening.

a. With reference to position in space, time, or order. Also of persons: Intermediary (now rare: cf. *middle person* in 6, and *MIDDLEMAN*).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Warð blisfuler his [sc. Job's] ende, þene was his beginninge, and on þe middeste biwist þe he bolede fe zimere pine. a. 1240 *Saxo's Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Mi þridde suster medd speked of þe middel sið biuhhe riht ant luft. 1599 *DAVIES Noce Teipsun* 57 Will, seeking good, finds manie middle ends. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* III. 586 They..speed the race, And spurring se decrease the middle space. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* VI. 569 The middle Space, a Valley low depress'd. 1757 *FOOTE Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 138, I wonder what makes your poets have such an aversion to middle floors—they are always to be found in the extremities; in garrets, or cellars. 1798 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* II. (1860) II. 496 All the middle buyers, who intervened between either of them and the consumer.

b. Of size, stature, rank, quality: Intermediate between the two extremes, medium. Of a course of action, an opinion: Mediating. Hence rarely of a person: † That takes a middle course, trimming. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Aust. & Arc.* 79 Yong was this queene, of xxii. yere elde, Of myddel stature. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3751 A medull stele, betwene the large & the lillil. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 61/1 Beddes of the middell assise. 1525 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 124 A gowne of myddle colour. 1545 *BRINKLOW Confl.* 43 That the pore and myddel sort of the peple may be easyd therby. 1693 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xvi. (1632) 353, I have, in my daies, seene a thousand middle, mungrell and ambiguous men.. loose themselves, where I have saved my selfe. c. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 119 The first produeth a female and large Hawk, the second of a milder sort, and the third a smaller Bird Terrellene. a. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) IV. 130 And therefore men of a middle condition are indeed doubly happy. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 3 That the middle Station of Life was calculated for all kind of Virtues and all kind

of Enjoyments. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Tar.* Sel. Wks. I. 136 An Administration, that having no scheme of their own, took a middle line. 1782 *PAIRSTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. I. 4. 145 A middle opinion has been adopted by some Arians. 1826 *SCOTT Wootst.* I. Hewas a stout man of middle stature. 1858 T. D. ACLAND *Oxford A. A. Exam.* 3 The want of better education, accessible to the middle ranks on easy terms. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 The best condition is a middle one. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 5/5 These societies take a middle ground between agnosticism and theism. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xiv. 135 He was a man of the middle size.

c. Middle-sized. *Obs.* in general sense. Of wool: Having the staple of medium length. † Of the voice: Moderately loud.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv. It is goode þat he haue both of þe gret and of þe smale and of the mydel. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 87 þe psalm was begun in a medull voyce. 1642 *Bk. Rates* 2 Balkes, great, the hundred containing 120, 120. 00. 00. middle.. 05. 00. 00. small.. 02. 00. 00. 1663 in *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Alin. Bk.* (1855) 187 note, Ane great pot, meidle pot, and ane lyle pot. 1837 *YOWATT Sheep* 304 A kind of middle wool. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* 17 Thin pot, ranging from 11 to 15 lbs.; Middle pot, ranging from 16 to 18 lbs.; Thick pot, comprising 19 to 23 lbs.

† d. Of a battle: Indecisive. *Obs.*

1625 *YONGE Diary* (Camden) 84 A middle fight.

3. In partitive concord: = (The) middle or middle part of; mid? Now rare.

785 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 339 Be midelen streame. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* vi. 47 Whanne eueryng was, the boot was in the myddil see [1388 myddil of the see]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 8 Marcus. Erle of Northumberland, and Edwyn Erle of middle England, with Edgar Atheling [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 82 Neuer since the middle Summers spring Met we on hill, in dale, Forrest, or mead. 1625 *MILTON Death of Fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing aire He wandered long. 1629 — *Hymn Nativ.* 164 When at the worlds last session, The dreadfull iudge in middle Air shall spread his throne. a. 1631 *DONNE Sat.* I. 15 Thou wilt not leave mee in the middle street. 1632 *LITURGOW Trav.* IX. 402, I stepped downe to my middle thigh in the water. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 1142 So foul [the Stocks], that whoso is in, Is to the Middle-leg in Prison. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxix, Calypso's isles, The sister tenants of the middle deep. 1827 *MACCULLOCH Malaria* viii. 352 The two months of middle summer and the four of middle winter are.. the freest from original attacks of.. Malaria. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fann* xxix. 302 The holy cloud of incense.. which had risen into the middle dome.

4. Philology.

a. *Gram.* Intermediate between active and passive: primarily (after Gr. μέσος διάθεσις, μέσος ψήψα), the designation of a 'voice' of Gr. verbs which normally expresses reflexive or reciprocal action, action viewed as affecting the subject, or intransitive conditions. Hence applied (a) to the system of conjugation in other Indogermanic langs. morphologically corresponding to the Gr. middle voice; (b) to verbal forms in various langs. serving to express a reflexive or reciprocal sense.

1751 *HARRIS Hermes* (1765) 176 That Species of Verbs, called Verbs Middle. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 232 The middle verbs in the Icelandic language have been called.. reciprocal instead of reflexive. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 299 It gives to the English language a Middle Voice, or a power of verbal expression which is neither active nor passive. 1906 J. H. MOUTON *Gram. N. T. Gk.* I. 161 note, Formal passes with middle meaning.

b. Prefixed (after G. *mittel*-as used by J. Grimm) to the name of a language, to denote a period in the history of the language intermediate between those called *Old* and *New* or *Modern*, as in *Middle-English* (see ENGLISH sb. 1 b), *Middle-High-German*, *Middle-Irish*. Similarly *Middle-Latin*, by some used for Medieval Latin.

On the other hand *Middle German* (without the limiting *High* or *Low*) is used only in a local sense, for the dialects of middle Germany (geographically and phonologically intermediate between Low and High German).

† c. *Phonetics.* Of consonant sounds: = MEDIAL a. 5. *Obs. rare*-'o. (In recent Dicts.)

5. *Geol.* Prefixed to the name or adjectival designation of a formation or period, to denote a subdivision intermediate between two others called 'Upper' and 'Lower'.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 138 Middle lias shale. 1855 *OCHLIVE Suppl.* *Middle epoch*, in *geol.*, an epoch characterized by the presence of the new red sandstone. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Prolozoa* 25 They are chiefly characteristic of the Middle Eocene.

6. Special collocations: middle bachelor, a B.A. of standing between 'senior' and 'junior', i.e. in his second year (now only *U. S.*); middle band *Naut.*, 'one of the bands of a sail, to give additional strength' (Adm. Smyth); † middle bend, some card-shaping device (see quot.); middle C, *Mus.* (see quot. 1876); middle chest *Mil.*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so-called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); middle comedy (see COMEDY 1 2); middle out file, a file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the *rough* and *bastard* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); middle deck, the deck between the upper deck and the lower deck; † middle dish

Cookery, an entrée; middle distance (see DISTANCE sb. 10 c); middle ear, the tympanum, sometimes also used for the tympanum together with the mastoid cells and the Eustachian tube (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); used *attrib.* in *middle ear disease*, etc.; †middle eld, = MIDDLE AGE 1; Middle Empire = Middle Kingdom; middle frame, in *Organ building* (see quot.); middle genus, a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus (*Cent. Dict.*); middle ground, (a) *Naut.* a shallow place, as a bank or bar; (b) *Painting* = middle distance; middle height, (a) the middle of the height, the distance half-way up a mountain, etc.; (b) medium stature; middle horn, one of a breed of cattle having horns that are neither long nor short (cf. *Loughorn, Shorthorn*); †Middle Inn, = Middle Temple; Middle Kingdom, a name for China; middle landlord, in Ireland, a landlord who leases a tract of land, and sub-lets it to tenants; middle latitude (see quot.); middle life, (a) the middle of a person's life, middle age; (b) the life of the middle classes; middle line *Naut.* (a) (see quot.); (b) *Croquet*, the line of hoops placed in the middle of the lawn; in quot. *attrib.*; †middle mast = MAINMAST; †middle mean, moderation; middle motion = mean motion (see MEAN a. 2 7 a); middle oil, that part of the distillate obtained from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° Centigrade; distinguished from the *light*, and the *heavy* or *dead* oil (Webster 1897); middle passage, the middle portion (i. e. the part consisting of sea travel) of the journey of a slave carried from Africa to America; middle piece, (a) in *Farriery*, the part of a horse's body between the fore and the hind legs; (b) *transf.* in *Pugilistic Slang*, the chest; (c) *U.S.* = MIDDLING 4; middle pointed a., *Arch.*, a name for the style commonly called Decorated Gothic; middle post, in *Carpentry* = KING-POST; middle rail, the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; middle school = MIDDLE CLASS school; middle shot wheel, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about its middle height (Knight); middle space *Printing*, a space intermediate in size between 'thick' and 'thin' (see quot.); middle spear *local* (see quot.); Middle States, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware (*Cent. Dict.*); middle stead *dial.* (see quot.); Middle Temple (see TEMPLE); middle term, †(a) a partial degree; (b) *Logic*, the term which is common to the premises of a syllogism, and disappears in the conclusion; middle timber, that timber in the stern which is placed amidships (Adm. Smyth); middle tint *Painting*, 'a mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate' (Fairholt *Dict. Art* 1854); middle topsail, a deep roached sail, set in some schooners and sloops on the heel of their topmasts between the top and the cap (Adm. Smyth); middle tree, †(a) a middle post in a gateway; (b) a pole for a cart drawn by oxen; †middle vein, the median vein; middle Victorian a., belonging to the middle of the Victorian era; middle wall, a partition wall; middle watch *Naut.*, the watch from midnight to 4 a.m.; also the portion of the crew on deck duty during the middle watch; middle watcher, the slight meal snatched by officers of the middle watch about 2.30 a.m. (Adm. Smyth); middle weight, a man of average weight, esp. a boxer whose weight is between 10 stone and 11 stone 4 lb.; middle wicket = mid-wicket (see MID a. 1 d); †middle woof, applied *attrib.* to a kind of yarn; middle years, the years in the middle of one's life, middle age.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 91 Two 'middle batchelors of the University of Cambridge. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist. Harvard Univ.* II. 540 A Senior Sophister has authority to take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Middle Bachelor from a Junior Sophister [etc.]. 1826 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Scamers* 9 For clamps, 'middle bands and sleepers, they be all of elc plank for binding within. 1734 R. SNEYMAN *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) II. 6 [Whist]. The other is vulgarly called Kingston-bridge, or the 'Middle-bend. It is done by bending your own or Adversary's Tricks two different Ways [etc.]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/1 A 'middle C stop-diapason pipe. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Middle C*. The note standing on the first ledger line above the bass stave, and the first ledger line below the treble stave. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The 'middle deck tier on board in their proper places, lashed fore and aft. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 84 Salamagundy for a 'Middle Dish at Supper. 1813 'Middle-distance (see DISTANCE sb. 10 c). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) II. 47 Its great Duomo was seen in the middle distance. 1887 *Brit.*

Med. Trul. 19 Feb. 407/1 Mr. Baker confined his remarks to abscess from middle-ear-disease. a 1400 *Parth.* 3 Ages 280 In his 'medill elde. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Mnscony to China* 100 China is known under several names... the Chinese have retained two, 'Chungheoa, that is, the 'Middle Empire, and Chungue, which is Middle Garden. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 Sixteen ribs are used in the reservoir of bellows 'divided... by a wooden frame called the 'middle-frame. 1801 NELSON in *Duncan Life* (1806) 146 The Channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the 'Middle Ground. 1850 *Wale's Dict. Arch.* etc. s.v. Pictures are divided into three parts: foreground, middle-ground, and background. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Where a middle ground exists in a channel, each end of it will be marked by a buoy of the colour in use in that channel. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 91 The Andes, placed almost under the line, rises in the midst of burning sands; about the 'middle height is a pleasant and mild climate. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv. He was a thin man of about the middle height. 1834 YOATT *Cattle* II. 10 For these reasons we consider the 'middle horns to be the native breed of Great Britain. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 159 Present is now in the 'Mydle Inne. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 215 The Chinese themselves give it the name of Chungheoa, or Chungque, whereof the former signifies the 'Middle Kingdom. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxiii. The tenants... during the time of the late 'middle landlord, had been in the habit of making their rents by nefarious practices. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 'Middle Latitude, in Navigation, is half the Summ of any two given Latitudes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Middle latitude sailing*, is used for a method of working the several cases in sailing, nearly agreeing with Mercator's way, but without the help of meridional parts. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 (Kölbling) Pis were noble knyghts fue & alle of 'midel lue. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. i. init. It might be allowed me to have had Experience of every State of middle Life. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Obituary* Wks. II. 219 It is a domestic tragedy drawn from middle life. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Antiblog.* (1877) II. 115 The scene [of Deerbrook] being laid in middle life. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The king... does his best in a toilsome old age to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life. 1805 *Shippwright's Vade-M.* 117 'Middle line, a line dividing the ship exactly in the middle. In the horizontal... plan, it is a right line bisecting the ship from the stem to the stern-post; and, in the... body-plan, it is a perpendicular line bisecting the ship from the keel to the height of the top of the side. 1891 *Laus Croquet* 1 The middle-line hoops. 1832 LITWOG *Trav.* II. 62 We shot away their 'middle mast. 1777 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* II. v. (1592) 161 In both, there must be had a 'middlemeane and measure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. iii. 106 The Table of the 'Middle-Motion of the Sun. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 621/1 Captains of the slave ships, on board whose ships... the cruelties of a 'middle passage had been practised. 1820 MACAULAY *Pitt Misc. Writ.* 1860 II. 346 A humane bill which mitigated the horrors of the middle passage. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 51 Randall closed this round by a terrible blow in the 'middle-piece. 1843 L. D. G. BENTINCK in *Racing Life* ix. (1892) 201 Colonel Anson says he is a very clever horse, and one that must run, but thinks him rather small in the middle-piece. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 63 A horse with big ends and a small middle-piece is more likely to become a roarer than a horse with a good middle piece and thence a good constitution. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 161 Your Boston beans done in an earthen pot with the middle-piece pork just rightly browned. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 347 It was to be the earliest phase of the later form of 'Middle Pointed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 'Middle-post; in a roof the same as King Post. 1812 *Mech. Exerc.* 200 'Middle Rail [of a door]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2130 In doors, the upper rails are called top rails; the next in descending, frize rails; the next, which are usually wider than the two first, are called the lock or middle rails. 1838 DR. WILKINSON in *Ashwell Life* I. iv. 117 It is very desirable that ultimately we should get the 'middle schools to as much uniformity as possible in the books they use. 1880 A. JESSOP *Middle-Class Exams.* 15 Middle Schools—schools which occupy that large 'terra incognita' between the National School and the Grammar School. 1891 *Amr. Encl. Printing* (ed. Ringwall) s.v. *Spaces*. Five to an em or five thin spaces; four to an em, or four 'middle spaces; three to an em, or three thick spaces. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Harrow of a gale*, the backer of upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post. The one in the middle, between the barrow and the head, is the 'middle spear, which is also the name of the upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn's door. 1825 FOSBERG *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Middlestead, the compartment of a barn which contains the threshing floor; generally in the middle of the building. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Which honour [Apoteosis], being so high, had also a degree or 'middle term. 1745 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. Syllogisms are divided into various kinds, either according to the Question which is asked by them, or according to the middle Term. 1805 *Shippwright's Vade-M.* II. 117 'Middle timber. 1395 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 316 D. quibus... expenduntur p. j. 'middletes impositi in portis Maneri per longitudinem. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. 159 A tongue, or middle-tree, or shafts, are alternately fixed to the axle of the fore wheels. a 1400 in *Rel. Aut. Is* 190 The 'medyl weyn between ham two The coral is cleppyt also. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 3/2 His mental crisis belong to a 'middle-Victorian phase of thought. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the tymber that... shall be occupied... on the 'Middlewales and on the steires. 1611 BIBLE *Ephes.* II. 14 Who... hath broken downe the middle wall of partition betweene vs. [1611 BIBLE *Judg.* vii. 9 Gideon... came in the beginning of the 'middle watch.] 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xliii. It was the middle watch—a fair moonlight. 1890 ALLANSON-WINN *Boxing* 82 'Middle 'weights. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1893) 49-50 The 'middle wicket should stand on the off-side, not more than eleven yards from the bowler's wicket... There is no place in the whole field where so many struggles occur to save a run... as at the middle wicket. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 51 Thus, long-leg to one bowler may come to cover-point to the other; 'middle-wicket-on may be cover-slip, short-leg may be middle-wicket-off. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 4

Such of the said Worsted Yarn as is called. 'Middle-wuffe Yarn. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 452 Whether in youth or 'middle yeares or old age.

7. Comb. in parasynthetic adjs., as *middle-coloured*, 'grownthd, 'horned, *statured*, †'witted, *woolled*.

1849 *Florist* 195 Satisfaction, a very good-shaped 'middle-coloured flower [Pelargonium]. 1600 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2609/4 John Boone, aged 17, straight Youth, 'middle growth'd. 1811 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Rep. Board Agric.* III. 396 The cattle of Norfolk—evidently a variety of the 'middlehorned breed, reduced in size [etc.]. 1846 MC-CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 495 They may... be divided... into the four classes of middle-horned, long-horned, short-horned, and polled. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 26 He was a 'middle-statured man. 1651 WALTON *Life Volton* d. 4 in *Reliq. W.* (1672), Many 'middle-witted men (which yet may mean well). 1826 K. DICKEY *Broadst. Hon.* (1848) III. *Morns* 116 There is nothing so easy as to catch the phraseology which middle-witted sophists regard as the stamp of men of judgment. 1837 YOATT *Sheep* 304 Scarcely a 'middle-woolled sheep can now be found in the whole of this county.

B. sb.

1. The middle point or part (of a line, area, volume, or anything that has spatial magnitude; also of a number, a period of time, a process, etc.).

a 900 CYNWULF *Elen* 864 He asettan heht on bone middel þære mercan byrig beamas mid bearmthe. c 1050 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülker 306/2 *Ex centro*, of middle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Here life ende was biuiceliche be middel and be biginnenge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1309 Aboute ierusalem his noubmre he bigan as in be middel of be world to noumbri eche man. c 1300 *Havelok* 202 Aboute be middel of be nith Wobbe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymynmed or ypersshed. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 367 His gospel telliþ be middil of a storie of Seint John Baptist. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, a. bord maure with a bond of seluer, & ouerguld, wyth þe prent in be myddylle. c 1450 *Mertin* 108 After the myddill of August, after that Artbur was crowned, he held court roiall, grete and mervelouse. 1530 *Palsgr.* 245/1 Myddle of the day, *midy*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. v. 2 Canst thou... Murthir thy breath in middle of a word, And then againe begin. 1611 *Bible Judg.* ix. 37 See, there come people downe by the middle of the land. 1735 LEONI *tr. Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nellhermost. 1749 J. MARTYN *tr. Virg. Bucol. Life* Virgil (1820) p. lxxix. The fourth Georgick, from the middle to the end, was [etc.]. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 Pausanias... wrote about the middle of the second century. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 715/2 In 1395 they [sc. the Jews] were indefinitely banished from the middle of France. 1805 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 133 The heads, middles, and roots of plants. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Est.* 266 Beginnings or middles or ends of poems.

†2. The position of being among or surrounded by (a number of people) or within (a town, etc.); = MIDST. Chiefly in phr. *in the middle of* = in the midst of, among. Obs.

a 1000 *Agst. Ps.* (Spelman) cxxxv. 11 Se ðe almedde Israhel of middle heora. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 þa nam he anne cnapan & ge-sette on hyra middelle. c 1380 *Wyclif Ser. Wks.* III. 312 But on heode on heod of holi Chirche is Jesus Crist here wip us, þat is ever in be myddil of þree þat ben gedrid in his name. 1382—*Gen.* xviii. 26 If y shal fynde in Sodom fifti rihtwis in the myddil of the cyete, I shal forgyue to al the place for hem. a 1400 *Transl. N. T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2 Cor. vi. 17 (Pauces 67) Wherefore God seyth, Goo 3e a-wey from þe myddel of hem. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 He will ger crie it openly in be middil of a toune. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasmus. Par. Acts* xxvii. 18-26 Than Paul standing in the mydle among them, sayed [etc.]. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 121 [He] is come to roh me in broad day, and in the middle of my own people.

b. *In the middle of*: while (something) is going on; 'in the thick of'. Now rare or Obs.; cf. MIDST.

1609 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 82 As I was yesterday in the middle of removing to my house in the Old Bayley, I [etc.]. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. xxi, I went and went again, in the middle of my wants, and in the middle of my sorrows, to ask... for his pay from the Admiralty. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 373 A red mouse in the middle of her singing Sprung from her mouth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 373. I have often been stopped in the middle of a speech.

3. The middle part of the human body; the waist.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 141 Hie gegripan on hire middil. c 1205 *Lav.* 20569 þa leo me on foren to and iueng me bi þan middil. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5962 Gurdy aboute hire middle a uair linne sette. 1a 1366 *SAUCER Rom. Rose* 302 Yong she was... Gece, and in hir middle smalle. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 466 Scheldurs and scheldys thy schrede to the hawches, And medilles thourge mayles thy merkene in sondre I curo. c 1490 *W. H. MARSHALL* *Rev. Rep. Board Agric.* III. 396 The water came v to our middles. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 7 Stroaking the sides of a long Wigg that reaches down to his Middle. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 370 A piece of coarse blue, or brown linen, which is applied to the middle in both sexes. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 220 They hold each other tight by the middle. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxii. He has got it buckled round his middle beneath his pantaloons.

Comb. 1854 *Field* 1 Dec. 838/1, I sit comfortably, middle-deep under a writing table.

4. A mean, something intermediate between two extremes of quality or degree. *Excluded middle* (Logic); see EXCLUDED ppl. a.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker 158/35 Medius, uel impudicus, middelfinger.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The thyrd syngre is the mydle fyngre, and hyght Impudicus also. 1643 *STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21 There followed... only two pustels, the one in her thumb, the other by her middle finger. 1787 *HUNTER Whales in Phil. Trans. LXXVII.* 385 In the fore-finger there are five bones, in the middle and ring-finger seven. 1861 [See *Finger sb.* 1].

† **Middlegood.** *Obs.* [app. f. *MIDDLE a.* + *Good sb.*; cf. *G. mittelgut* ore of middle quality.] Some kind of linen fabric.

1582 *Rates Custome Ho. D. iij.* Middlegood the c. elles... xviii. d. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 320 Linning cloth called Hinderlandis Middlegood and Heidlak the bundreth elnis xviii. d. 1618 *Rates Alar-chaudises* 13, Linnen cloth vocat. Hinderlands, Middlegood, & Heidlake the hundred ells... xviii. d. viij. d.

Middlehard, variant of *MIDDLE-ERD*.

† **Middlehead.** *Obs.* In 3 middel-hed. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *HEAD.*] The middle.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 522 Dis middelerdes beginning, And middel-hed, and is ending.

Middleing, obs. form of *MIDDLING a.*

† **Middle-land.** *Obs.*

1. = *MIDLAND sb.* Also *attrib.* = *MIDLAND a.*, *MEDITERRANEAN a.*

1597 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 5134 Al walis & al þe march & al middel lond ywis þat is al bituene temese & homher i. 1505 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 125 Edited kinge of the Marshes or middleland englisshmen came into Kent with a terrible and fell hoste. 1650 *FULLER Pymph. i.* 1. 3 Not all the water of Kishon, of Jordan, of the Red, of the Dead, of the Middle-land Sea, should serve to quench the fire.

2. *Agric.* Land of medium elevation. In quot. *attrib.*

1790 *MARSHALL Midd. Counties I.* 269 The species of grass-land... are chiefly, Lowland grass... and Middleland grass, or 'Turf'; there being no Upland grass or sheepwalk within it.

Hence † **Middle-lander**, an inhabitant of the Midlands.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Rens* 42, I am sure Bede affirmeth that the Eastern Angli or English were first gained to Christ by Fœlix... and the middle-landers by Finanus.

† **Middlely**, *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 middilly. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *LY 2.*] In a medium manner.

c 1400 *Lansfranc's Cirurg.* 320 þou schalt streyne middilly, & not to faste.

Middleman (mi'd'lmæn). [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *MAN sb.*]

† 1. ? A workman employed in some particular operation in the making of iron wire. *Obs.*

1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* The Cardwirdrawers and the myddelmen most nedes bye the wire that they shull wirche of the smythiers.

† 2. *Mil.* One of the soldiers in the fifth or sixth rank in a file of 10 deep. *Obs.*

1616 *Orders establ. by Soc. of Armes, Lond.* A v, Item, That no man take the place of Leading or Middle-man... without bee be thereunto appointed by the Captaine or Lieutenant. 1625 *MARSHALL Soldiers Accid.* 28 The fifth Ranke from the Front downward towards the Reare, are called *Middlemen* to the reare, and the sixth Rank are called *Middlemen* to the front. 1672 *T. VERN Milt. & Mar. Discip.* v. 11 A File so drawn is distinguished according to their dignity of Place, a Leader, a Follower, two *Middlemen*, a Follower and a Bringer up. 1696 *PHILLIPS, Middleman* (a term in the Art-military), he that stands middlemost in a File.

3. One who takes a middle course.

1741 *WARBURTON Div. Leg. v.* § 6 Wks. 1788 III. 167 Neither Unbelievers nor Believers will allow to these middle men that a new-existing Soul... can be identically the same with an annihilated Soul. 1884 *A. BIRRELL Obit. Dicta* 179 Middle men may often seem to be earning for themselves a place in Universal Biography. 1902 *A. B. DAVIDSON Called of God* vi. 168 There were three parties, the true worshippers of Jehovah, the strict idolaters, and the middle men who were neither.

b. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1845 *DISRAELI Sp.* 11 Apr. in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. LXXXIX. 565 We have a great Parliamentary middleman. It is well known what a middleman is: he is a man who bamboozles one party, and plunders the other, till, having obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out, 'Let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure'.

4. (Originally two words.) A person standing in an intermediate relation to two parties concerned in some matter of business: usually in somewhat unfavourable sense, as implying that direct relations between these parties would be more advantageous. Chiefly applied, in discussions on the theory of commerce, to the trader or any of the series of traders through whose hands commodities pass on their way from the maker or producer to the consumer.

1795 *BURKE Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 401 If the object of this scheme should be... to destroy the dealer, commonly called the middle man [etc.]. 1805 *EAST Reports V.* 178 The Metcalfes... were middlemen between the vendors and the vendees. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 52 In one Trade at least... a class of middle-men, who were formerly interposed between the maker and the merchant, now no longer exists. 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* viii. 414 While to the odious middle-man, or bailiff, was left the management of those patrimonial estates. 1866 *C. W. HATFIELD Hist. Notices Doncaster I.* 100 There are middlemen and others who encourage and aid them in disposing of the stolen goods. 1880 *LONAS Alkali Trade* 245 A considerable part

of the demand for low-strength ash and alkali emanates from certain unscrupulous vendors or 'middle-men'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 375 The helpless victims of grasping middlemen and a grinding competition which [etc.].

attrib. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373 The workmen gradually became transformed from journeymen into 'middlemen', living by the labour of others... The middleman system is the one crying evil of the day.

b. In Ireland, one who leases land, and sub-lets it again at an advanced rate.

1820 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Rosanna* Wks. 1832 IV. 297 Mr. Hopkins was what is called in Ireland a middle-man. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 209 Absenteeism with its resulting evils of middlemen and rackrents was the worst bane of Ireland.

5. *U. S. a.* 'In negro minstrelsy, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs.' b. 'In the fisheries, a planter.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Middlemanism**, **Middlemanship**, the system of employing middlemen.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 383 A sort of middleman-ship, somewhat of the nature of the 'butty' system carried on in Staffordshire. 1889 *G. J. HOLYOAKE in Co-operative News* 6 Apr. 330 Middlemanism was becoming in every country a serious question. 1899 *A. WHITE Mod. Jew* 132 Their trading instincts and intuitive taste for middlemanship.

Middlemost (mi'd'lmɒst), *a.* Now somewhat rare. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *MOST.*] That is in the very middle, or nearest the middle. Now only with reference to position; formerly also with reference to age, size, quality, etc. Cf. *MIDMOST* and *middlest* superl. of *MIDDLE a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 þe baile midelmōst o thre, Bitakens wel his chastite. *a* 1400 *Isambard* 184 His medilmōst sone 3it lefte he there. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* 152 Tak the rote of walwort... do away the overmast rynde, and tak the mydlmāste rynde. 1577-87 *HOLINGSHEAD Chron.* I. 144 Cunedag the sone of Hennius and Ragale (middlemost daughter of Leir before mentioned). 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 282 Although it require great skill to paint the bodie and middlemost parts of figures, yet [etc.]. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Theat. Ins.* 952 For there are these several sorts of them, the bigger, lesser, middlemost and least. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Colloq.* 14 My middlemost son hath lately entred into holy Orders. 1721 *MORTIMER Hush.* II. 222 The undermost part of the middlemost joints are to be cut off half through. 1822 *J. BIGLAND Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 517 Folding gates, the middlemost of which is of iron. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* xxiii. (1901) 721 Three men—the middlemost was praying in Welsh.

b. *absol.* The part in the middle. 1382 *Wyclif Math. Pro.* 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men of syryngre God, so to knowe the first, the mydmoste [i.e. O mydelmost] other the last. 1673 *PENN Chr. Quaker viii.* (1699) 60 God himself inhabits the Lowest, and Highest, and the Middlemost.

Middle night. *Obs. exc. dial.* = *MIDNIGHT.* *Beowulf* 2728 Ligegeas was þæt hame for hord, hiorowælende middlenihtum. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 20607 Hit was to þere middle-niht. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1391 Pat schup gan ariue, Abute middlenihte. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xxi. 253 When my father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I was to be carrying them their meat in the middle night.

Middler (mi'd'ler). Also 6 middeler, midler. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *ER 1.* Cf. *MDu. middlere* (Du. *chidelaar*), OHG. *mittliri* (MHG. *mitteler*, mod.G. *mittler*).]

† 1. An intermediary, mediator. *Obs.*

1532 *FIRTH Judgem. Tracy's Test.* (1535) C iii, A middeler [1573 Wks. 791 mid dealer] betwene God and man. *a* 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 3501 Hears you not playnly how we do sooner obtayne our peytion of God our owne selfe, then by any other middlers? 1551 *MATTHEW (Hyl) Isa.* xxviii. Notes, Christ... being here mediator or middeler betwene God & men. 1676 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 177 This word, *mediator*, doth... signify a mediator or a middler.

2. The workman who performs the middle one of three operations in the preparation of flax.

1847 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 385 It is taken up by the second man or middler, who puts it through the same process.

3. *U. S.* 'A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 in *Minutes of Triennial Convention* (U. S.) 43 In reading Hebrew at sight Middleers and Juniors did well.

Middle-rate (mi'd'lræt), *a.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *RATE sb.*] Mediocre, not first-rate.

1738 *tr. Guazzo's Art Conversation* 196 A middle-rate Beauty is most commendable in a woman. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1775 Here (I observed) was a very middle-rate poet.

† **Middleriff.** *Obs.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *RIFF.* Cf. *MLG. Du. middleriff.*] = *MIDRIFF.*

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicæ* 2641 Take in Maye the Middlereffe of a kiddie.

Middle-sized, *a.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *SIZE sb.* + *-ED 2.*] Of medium size, neither large nor small.

1632 *BROME Court Beggar* i. (1653) P 2, I thinke you able to maintaine your selfe middle-sized. 1667 *BOYER in Phil. Trans.* II. 582 We put it into a middle-sized Receptacle. 1793 *SHEARSON Edystone L.* § 203 From the bigness of a pea to that of a middle-sized turnip. 1883 *F. M. WALKER Fish Supply Norway* 30 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A middle-sized stockfish. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 4 The middle-sized bronchi.

Hence **Middle-sizedness**, the condition of being middle-sized; mediocrity.

1903 *G. MATHESON Repr. Men of Bible* 86 What is their mental average? It is not greatness, it is not smallness, it is not even middle-sizedness: it is shortcoming.

† **Middleward.** *Obs.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *WARD;* in sense 2 perh. f. *WARD sb.* as in *rearward*, *vanguard*. Cf. *MIDWARD.*]

1. The middle part of anything.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* viii. 135 All the rynde is for this nothing fyne, Then only take the tender myddelwardes.

2. The middle body of an army.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kyng... Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hym selfe. 1577-87 *HOLINGSHEAD Chron.* III. 8281 The earle himself led the middle-ward. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Low C. Warrs* 673 Three Battels... of which the Middleward being double fill'd the whole breadth of the Shore.

Middle way.

1. A course between two extremes. Cf. *mod.L. via media.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 336 þe middel weie of mesure is euer guidet. 1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 2, I wolde go the middel weie And wryte a bok betwene the tweic. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. ii. 98 Which absurd consequence... falls upon those of the middle way, who unite matter and thought in Brutes. 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. v. § 2 Where two extremes are proposed... and neither of them has certain and convincing evidence, it is generally safest to take the middle way. 2. The middle of the way; one's mid-course.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. xvii, Aseles... met the virgin in the middle way. 1718 *POPE Iliad* xvi. 952 Apollo dreadful stops thy middle way.

attrib. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 116 A plain champaign Country, which continued till within a league of the middle way lodge.

b. Used *adv.* Half-way, on the way.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 981 The King remoued his campe to a village myddell way betwene Sanct Omers and Tyrwine. 1860 *WHITTIER Truce of Piscatogue* 111 One alone, a little maid, Middleway her steps delayed.

† **Middle world.** *Obs.* = *MIDDLE EARTH.*

c 1200 *ORMSH 15738* Off þisse fowwre shaffie iss all þiss middell werelld timmbred. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 98 Of waters froren, of yses wal, þis middell werelld it luket al. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxiv, He spoke mair like a man of the middle-world, than she had ever heard him since she had [etc.].

Middle yorde, variant of *MIDDLE ERD*.

Middling (mi'd'lin), *sb.* In 6 midlyng, 7 midling. [Prob. orig. f. *MID a.* + *-LING 1*, suggested by the earlier *Sc. MIDLING a.* The surviving senses, however, represent absolute or elliptical uses of the adj.]

The sb. (except for the doubtful example quoted in 2 below) occurs first at the beginning of the 17th c., concurrently with the adoption of the Scottish adj. by southern writers.]

† 1. Something intermediate; a mean, middle term. *Obs.*

1614-25 *Boys Expos. Fest. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1630) 573 John Baptist, the last of the Prophets, and first of Apostles, a middling as it were betwene both. 1620 *T. CRANER Div. Logike* 99 But the middlings are dispartes both to the extremes, and among themselves.

2. *pl.* Pins of medium size.

The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; Jamieson explains it as above. Possibly the word may be a *MDu. middeling*, which appears to denote some kind of nail (= *middel-nagel*); cf. *MLG. middeling*, the middle finger.

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.), xviii papers of prenis, the price xxvij sh., an bout of midlyngis the price vi. sh., & tua hankis of wyir the price xxij sh. 1824 *MSS MORTON Village Ser.* 1. 227 Pincushions... capable... of containing... a whole paper of short-whites and another of middlings.

3. *pl.* Used as a trade name for the middle one of three classes into which goods are sorted according to quality. (Cf. *MIDLING a.* 3.)

a. of fuller's teasels.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 2 The next smallest which are sound, and are commonly such as grow as side heads on each branch, are thrown for a second sort, and are called middlings. 1877 *BILLINGSLEY View Agric. Somerset* 121 [Teasels] are sorted into... kings, middlings, and scrubs.

b. *U. S.* of cotton.

1793 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1821 XII. 382 The middlings and ship stuff may be sold to answer the money calls which you will have upon you. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 477 The class of cotton known as 'middlings'.

c. of flour or meal.

1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 126 One of the nicest, cleanest, fattest pigs that was ever killed... fattened with nothing but peas and middlings. *a* 1845 *HOOKE Lament of Tobit* ii, But must I give thee the classics up, For barley-meal and middlings? 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 244 Some bread made of middlings.

4. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1850 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Middlings* 2. A term used in the West for pork, meaning the portion of the animal between the hams and shoulders. Thus the Price Current quotes hams, shoulders, and middlings.

5. 'That portion of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Middling (mi'd'lin), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 mydlyn, 6 midling, 6-8 midling, 7 middleing, 7- middling. [App. of *Sc.* origin: the earliest examples in Eng. writers belong to the reign of James I.]

Prob. orig. f. *Mio a.* + *-ling* in *adjs.* like *eastling*, *westling* (where the suffix seems to represent a blending, in attributive use, of *-LING 1* and *-LING 2*). In English use of the beginning of the 17th c., the adj. appears to have been apprehended as an attributive application of the sb., which came in at the same time; Ben Jonson uses both freely.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Intermediate between two things; forming a mean between two extremes. *Obs.*

Quot. 1645 may belong to MIDDLING *phl. a.*
1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 118 Bot than is vertu morale in the myddlyn way. 1624 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. 1. A certain middling thing, betwene a foole and a madman. 1645 MILTON *Tracth*. Wks. 1851 IV. 234 As the Physician cures him who hath taken down poyson, not by the middling temper of nourishment, but by the other extreme of antidote. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 103 The Demons the Romans called Semi-Gods and Medioximi or middling Gods. 1684 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compil.* v. 138 A middling Medicine, betwene a Plaster and a Cataplasm. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* u. i. § 2 (1734) 115 If Care be taken to keep up the Juices in this middling condition. 1767 tr. *Voltaire's Ignorant Philosopher* xxiii. 86 The middling state between health and disease.

2. Of medium or moderate size; moderately large. Now (exc. in *middling size*, *middling degree*, etc.) only *colloq.* or *vulgar*, as an application of sense § 3 b.

1596 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 139 Thrie middling schippis, to pass to the Iles for subduing of the hieland men. 1598 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 330 Off middling plaittis thair, ii. do. vi.; off greit plaittis thair, xiii. 1671 MARTEN *Voy. into Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1694) 80 He is as big as a middling Duck. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 316 As you gather your Fruit, separate the fairest and biggest from the middling. 1792 tr. *Brisot's Trav.* 249 Quarries of Marble of a middling fineness. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 269 Being able to carry a soldier of a middling size in each hand, when his arms were extended. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 264 When colder, say—40°, with a middling breeze. 1871 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* (1881) 77 A middling keg of Hollands, and an anker of old rum. 1898 'R. BOLDBREWED' *Rom. Canvass Town* 71 You have a middling cheque, I believe.

b. *Comb.*, as *middling-sized* (†-size) *adj.*
1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 62 Get four or five middling-sized eels. 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 451 Q. What sort of a man was Mahomed Camsul? A. A middling size man. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. A middling-sized dish of beef and ham.

†c. *Average. Obs.*
1751 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 296 This is near half of the middling price in our time.

3. *Comm.* Used as a designation for the second of three grades of goods.

1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 The best moutoun for ix, the middling moutoun for viiis, and the worst moutoun for viis. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 86 Middling wheat at 56s. a quarter; middling sort of rye at 36s. a quarter. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) 111 Sample of the make termed Blue wove. This is a middling quality, commoner sorts would be *lower*, i. better kinds *higher* in colour. 1854 Da *Coin Cotton & Tobacco* 129 Substantial upland middling cottons of good staple. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 216 Coffee low middling to middling, 77s to 83s; good middling to fine middling, 83s 6d to 88s. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Fair* n. *Fair* to middling; moderately good; a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market.

b. Moderately good, mediocre, second-rate.

1652 TATHAM *Scotch Fig.* iv. I. *Dram.* Wks. (1879) 161 Children, you talk not like men, you are but middling Christians. 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Her. Poetry*, Longinus... has judiciously preferred the sublime Genius that sometimes erres, to the middling or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom or never rises to any excellence. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Intro.* Wks. 1841 I. 17 The middling performance of a vulgar artist. 1833 HOOPE *Ephing. Hist.* xxiii. All sorts of vehicles and vans. Bad, middling, and the smart. 1884 M. ANSELL *Fish Exp.* 217 The abundant consumption of middling literature. 1895 H. BEVERIDGE in *Speaker* 14 Sept. 1895 In the matter of trade disputes, however, he was only a middling success.

†4. Middle-aged. *Obs.*

1620 BOWS *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 228 Young Lawyers, old Physicians, and middling Divines are best; an old Preacher cannot teach so painfully, and the young not so profitably, but the middling may do both [etc.].

5. Belonging to the middle classes. *Middling class* = MIDDLE CLASS.

1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxx. 201 There was a Middling sort of a Man that was left well enough to pass by his Father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any Man had more. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 129 The Middling People of England are generally Good-natured and Stout-hearted. 1789 ANBUREY *Trav.* II. 393 This diversion is a great favourite of the middling and lower classes. 1847 GROVE *Greece* II. xxxvii. (1862) III. 357 He was a citizen of middling station. 1897 MARIAND *Domestic & Beyond* 65 Now if these things are being done in the middling strata of society [etc.].

absol. 1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 7. The rich stay in Europe, it is only the middling and poor that emigrate.

†6. Occupying a middle position. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 330 note. In many of the middling counties... there is scarce any difference between the whole number of members at that time and this.

†7. *Middling teeth* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Middling-Teeth*, .. are the four teeth of a horse that come out at three years and a half, in the room of other four foal teeth; from which situation they derive the title of Middling.

B. *adv.* (Now chiefly *colloq.*; common *dial.* and in vulgar use.)

1. Qualifying an *adj.* or *adv.*: Moderately, fairly, tolerably.

1719 De *Fox Crusoe* II. (Globe) 411 He form'd out of one of the Iron Crows a middling good Anvil. 1779 E. BEATTY in *J. L. Hardenberg's Frieil* (1829) 63 The road middling hilly. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. li. 109 Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, be ye? 1880 H. JAMES

Portr. Lady v. She was thin, and light, and middling tall. 1894 STEVENSON *Across the Plains v.* If a light is not rather more than middling good, it will be radically bad.

2. Fairly well; chiefly *predicatively*, fairly well in health; not very well.

1820 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 We are but middling—that is, but so so. 1854 DICKENS *Black H.* xxi, 'How do do?' 'Middling', replies Mr. George. 1877 P'cess AUCR in *Mem.* 6 Nov. (1884) 367, I am but very middling. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 287 'We'll do middling if we get a market', said Pete.

Hence *Middlingish adv.*, *dial.* or *vulgar*.

1820 J. A. DOWLING *Coroners Inquest* on J. Lees 18, I believe it was a middlingish gond that before he went to the meeting. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* ii, 'A gentleman, then?' 'Well, yes, sir; middlingish'.

† *Middling, phl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIDDLE

v. + -ING 2.] Acting as a go-between, intermediary. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. vi. 219 What do you say vnto a middling Gossip To bring you aye together, at her lodging?

Middlingly (mīd'liŋli), *adv.* [f. MIDDLING a. + -LY 2.] In a middling manner; fairly, indifferently, tolerably; also, not very well in health.

1755 JOHNSON, *Indifferently* 3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. 1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 44, I dare say I thought but middlingly of them while they existed. 1819 J. JESS *Corr.* (1834) II. 373 For the last two days I have felt but middlingly. 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kibballe* I. viii. 133 Even then she was but middlingly pleased.

Middlingness (mīd'liŋnēs), [f. MIDDLING a. + -NESS.] The state of being middling; mediocrity.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. 'Tis a poor climax, to my weaker thought, That future middlingness.

Middow, *obs.* form of MEADOW.

Midriff, -dryfe, *obs.* forms of MIDRIF.

Mids, *Midst*, *obs.* forms of MIDS, MIDST.

Middy (mīdi), *colloq.* [f. MID sb. + -y.] A midshipman.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Then went two of the middies, just about your age, Mr. Simple. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 410 The middies, with naval cadets, are now designated 'subordinate officers'.

† *Mide*, *prep.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Related to MID

prep. and *adv.* It has not been found in OE., but corresponds in form and use to OS. *midi*, OHG. *mīti* (MHG. *mīte*).] A synonym of MID *prep.* and *adv.*, employed a. as *adv.* (sometimes = 'wherewith') ; b. as *prep.*, usually placed after its

regimen or used *ellipt.* at the end of a sentence. c. 1160 *Halton Goss.* Mark xv. 41, & manege oðre be him mīde ferdon on Ierusalem. c. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And hwat þa clādes bi-tacneþ þe be rapes weren mīde biwunden. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2831 Alle his enlites þe mīde him weoren. c. 1225 *Anor.* R. 372 Nicodemus brohoute smuriles vorte smurien mīde ure Louerd. c. 1375 *SNORHAM* I. 241 In water ich wel þe cristny her. For mīde to wesche his nobynge

þat man cometh to so liste. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3094 (Kölbling), vi. hundred knyghtes he broght him mīde.

Mid-earth, a. The middle of the earth.

Mid-earth sea, the Mediterranean Sea. (Cf. MIDDLE EARTH 2.) b. quasi-*arch.* = MIDDLE

EARTH 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Not farre distante from the middle Earthe Seas. 1895 A. NUTT in K. MEYER *Voy. Bran* I. 240 That tract of earth is not accessible to many o'er mid-earth. 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cynwulf's Elene* 15 Since heaven's Lord in low degree In this mid-earth a man was born.

Midegait, variant of MIDGAIT.

Midel, *obs.* form of MIDDLE sb. and a.

Midenarde, variant of MIDDENERD *Obs.*

Miderede, *obs.* form of MIDRED.

Mides, *Mīdest*, *obs.* forms of MIDS, MIDST.

Mid-e'thmoid. *Anat.* = MESETHMOID.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 160 The permanent plate, to which the name *mesethmoid* or *mid-ethmoid* is more strictly applicable.

Mid-e'val, a. *rare*—1. [f. MID a. + EVAL; perhaps after *coeval*.] = MEDIEVAL.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* III. 3651 The mid-eval architects.

† *Mid-fasten*, *mid-fast*. *Obs.* [f. MID a.

+ FASTEN sb., FAST sb. Cf. ON. *midfasta*, MDu.,

MLG. *midde*, *midvasten*, MHG. *mītte(n)* waste,

mitwaste (mod.G. *mitfasten*).] = MID-LENT. Also

attested in O. E. Chron. an. 1047 Her on þisum gearre was mycel ge mot on Lundene to midfeſtene. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2256 He ferde to Ælchestræn to þan mid-feſten. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 2 The .. persons .. shall .. halden wpon Thursday next after Midfast Sunday [etc.].

Mid feather.

1. (See quot.).

1753 (See FEATHER sb. 16 d.). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 626f. The body of the furnace consists of two chambers, divided from each other by a brick partition called the mid-feather. 1875 KENNEDY *Dict. Mech.*, *Mid-feather*, a water-bridge in a steam boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space, the flame passing both above and below it.

2. *Mining*. A support for the centre of a tunnel (Wehster 1897).

Mid-field. [f. MID a. + FIELD sb.] The middle of the FIELD (in various senses of that word).

Now chiefly in Football.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 955 He .. metes hym in þe myd-field

with a much nombre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 131 þe dictator .. come on þe myd feild of saby-nis .. with his Oist of futemen. 1613 HAYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 101 King Ptelea .. with a fresh supply Takas vp the mid-field. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 8/3 Woodford were the smarter team in mid-field, but they did not equal Chelmsford in front of goal.

attrib. 1896 *Boole Times* 18 Jan. 3/1 Midfield play ensued.

† *Midgait*, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 midogaitt.

[f. MID a. + GAIT sb.] = MIDWAY.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 256 He wes met be the nobilitie horsmen midgaitt. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 153 The Earle Mar-chall, or he come midogaitt, tyrit and grew seik that he might do no thing nor no gode at that tyme. 1596 DAL-RYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 290 Bot or he was midgaitt, Cadhard .. slew him at the castel of Meffen.

† *Midgard* (mīd'gɑrd). *Ayth.* [repr. ON.

Midgārðr; see MIDDENERD.] The proper name, in Scandinavian mythology, of the world inhabited by living men, in contradistinction to Asgard

(*Asgarðr*), the home of the gods. Also attrib., as

midgard sea, *snake*.

1882 C. F. KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* 73 The mid-earth serpent called Jörmungandr .. lying at the bottom of the mid-gard sea.

Midge (mīdʒ). *Forms*: 1 *miege*, *mycg*,

mycg, *mygg*, 4-6 *mydye*, 5 *mige*, 5-6 *myge*,

6 *mige*, *myghe*, 6- *midge*. [OE. *mycg* masc.,

myghe wk. fem., corresponding to OS. *muggia*

fem. (Essen glosses), MDu. *mugghe* (Du. *mug*),

OHG. *mucca* (MHG. *mucke*, *mücke*, mod.G.

mücke), Sw. *mygg*, *mygga*, Da. *myg*; -Oteut.

types **mugjo-z*, **mugjo-n*. It is uncertain whether

the synonyms ON. *mýr* is related, and the alleged

cognates outside Teut. are very doubtful.]

1. A popular name loosely applied to many small gnat-like insects; by some entomologists

restricted to the Chironomidae.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 947 *Culix*, *mycg*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 51 Wīð gnatias & micgeas. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wülker 1227 *Culix*, *mige*. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* civ. 29 He sayd & hundfe come & mydye [L. *cynomyia* & *scirpinus*] in all þaire endis. c. 1450 *Alnour Saluacion* 459 Some times disses man a mige or els a flee.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Pro. 172 To knyt hyr nettis and hir wobbys sle, Tharwith to caucht the myghe and litill fle. 1520 M. NISSET *N. Test. in Scots* Matt. xxiii. 24 Blind leiders, cleengand a myge, bot suelland a camele. 1551

TURNER *Herbal* I. A v. b. The smoke of it [wormwood], dryueth away gnates or mydges. 1625 *Purcias Pilgrims* II. 1771 *margyn*. They are called Wall-cie, because they breed in Walls; but in true English they are called Midgees, and in Latin *Cimices*. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTF's *Theat. Ins.* 953 These small Summer Gnats, are properly called in English Midgees. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 43 *Culices*. Gnats, & st parvi sunt Midgees. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 88 Midgees in the summer will fly about those walking abroad in a goodly attire, as well as about those in sordid

apparel. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 31 Oct. There is a foundation for the other part of the story, though no larger than a midge's wing. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damsel* v. Where this earth spins like a fruitful midge. 1857 F. FRANCIS

Angling vi. (1880) 236 The Green Midge, a very delicate little insect. 1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The wheat midge .. produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 276 Midgees (*Nemocera*) are usually slender with long antennae, which in the males are often furnished with long hairs.

b. Applied to a diminutive person.

1796 BURNS *Wha wull buy my troggin?* ix. By a thievish midge they had amast been lost. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. A more spirited, bolder, keener gentleman than he was before that midge of a governess crossed him, you never saw, ma'am. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 276 As compared to the men and women about him he is a mere midge.

2. An artificial fly for fishing.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 Black-midge, or gnat. Dubbing, of the down of a mole.

3. The fry of various fishes (Funk). Cf. *mackerel-midge*.

1832 COUCH in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* V. 25 Midge (*Ciliata glauca*). *Ibid.* 16 It is the mackerel midge of our fishermen. For brevity's sake I have retained only the name Midge.

4. A kind of small one-horse 'fly' or cab.

1877 *Rep. Provins.* 133 (E. D. D.) Small flies licensed to carry two or at most three persons, to be seen on all the cab-stands about Torquay, are almost always called Midgees about that town. 1896 Mrs. OUPHANT *Old Mr. Trevelock* ii. (1898) 16 [Refers to Isle of Wight.] A midge is not a graceful nor perhaps a very safe vehicle.

5. *Mining*. (See quot.) Cf. MIDGY.

1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Midge*, lamps (not safety) carried by putters, &c.

6. *attrib.*, as *midge-like adj.*, *midge-tail*; *midge cap* (see quot.); *midge fly*, a midge; *midge grass*, *Holcus lanatus* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

1814 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 144 The labourers are under the necessity of wearing a sort of veil before their faces which they call 'midgecaps'. 1805 VOL-COT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 259 The Bard, to kill a 'Midge-fly' pours her Thunder. 1875 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxii. Sal-alkali o' 'Midge-tail' clippings.

† *Midgern*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 *micgern* (e,

5 *medryn*, *mydrun*, *myg(e)rne*, 9 *dial.*

midgen, *midgerun*, *midren*, etc. (see E. D. D.).

[OE. *mitgern* = OS. *midgarn*, OHG. *mittigarni*

:-Oteut. type **midjogarnjo*^m, f. **midjo*- MID a. +

**garná* (ON. *gorn* fem.) bowel, gut, cogn. w. **garnu*¹⁰ YARN.] The fat about the entrails of an animal; suet; in mod. dial. use the fat about the kidneys of a pig; leaf-lard.
c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.-Wulcker 162/28 Exugium*, midgern. 12. *Nom. ibid.* 678/22 *Hec omomesstra*, a medrym. 14. *Voc. ibid.* 599/3 *Omentum*, a paunchcloth (*vet* Myg-gerne). c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Take... jo mydrum and be kydhene, And how hom smalle. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker 747/31 Hoc omentum*, a mygerne.

¶ *b.* App. confused with *MIDDRIF*.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [Several texts have *midrym*, *mid-dryn*, instead of *midrif*, rendered *diafragma*.] 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Midderin*, the midriff or diaphragm.

Midget (mi'dʒet). [*f.* MIDGE + *-ET*.]

1. An extremely small person; *spec.* such a person publicly exhibited as a curiosity.

1865 *W. Cornw. Words in Fm. R. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 50 *Midget*, very small, a mite. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Old Town Folks* xvi. (1870) 159 Now you know Parson Kendall's a little midget of a man. 1884 *Pail Mail* G. 22 Aug. 10/2 A child... which had been exhibited by a showman... as the smallest 'Midget' in the world. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 7 There are 120 small passengers, adults, 40 children, and 2 'midgets' on board. 1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. 347 The undersized midgets of new recruits.

2. A Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

1859 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*

3. More fully *midget-photograph*. The trade name for a very small size of photographic portrait. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 A smaller frame, screen shape... to bold six 'midget' photographs.

Midgety, *a.* [*f.* MIDGE + *-Y*.] Very small. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 177 [My] cap... was before too midgety to please me.

Midgy (mi'dʒi), *sb.* *Mining*. [*f.* MIDGE + *-Y*.] See *quot.*, and cf. *MIDGE* 5.

1849 *GREENWELL Coal Trade Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Midgy*, an oblong box without a front, carried upright, the use of which is to carry a lighted candle or small lamp in a current of air.

Midgy (mi'dʒi), *a.* [*f.* MIDGE + *-Y*.] Consisting of midges.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* II. 65 When dance the midgy clouds in warping maze Confused.

Mid-heaven. [*Mid a.*]

1. *Astron.* and *Astrol.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

1594 BLUNOVIV *Exerc.* VI. xxix. (1597) 308 h. The Fiducial line of the label crossing the Zodiacque, will shew the degree of mid heaven at that hour. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 203 Mid-heaven, the point between the Horoscope and the west-angle. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astr.* 272 The 10th [house] is the midheaven, or medium cœli, or south angle.

2. The middle of the sky.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 11 The sunne is not only risen and in our midheaven, but the light of it is seauen fold bigger then it was before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 263 Or how the Sunshall in mid Heav'n stand still. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour* 737 The red fruit Grown on a magic oak-tree in mid-heaven.

3. The midst of heaven as the abode of angels.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 468 But the hot Hell that always in him burnes, Though in mid Heav'n, soon ended his delight.

† **Mididone**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also *a* midydone. [*Orig.* a syntactical phrase, *mid idone*, where *MID* *prep.* governs *i-done* *pa. pple.* of *Do v.* The literal sense is thus 'with this being done'.] Forthwith, immediately.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 468/26 He belpes bope king and knyght, be pouere alle mididone. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4138 (Kölbing) þe cherl bent his howe sone & smot a doke mididone.

Midil, **Midilerth**(e), **Midiling**, *obs. ff.*

MIDDLE a., **MIDDLE EARTH**, **MIDDLING a.**

Miding, *obs. form of MIDDEN.*

Midis, *obs. form of MIDS.*

Midlag, *Antiq.* [Source unknown: Meyrick's explanation 'mid-leg' cannot well be correct.] An alleged name for a kind of tabard: see *quots.*

1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* II. 84 These long tabards were peculiar to the English, being called midlags, because as they were made in imitation of the surcoat, they reached to the middle of the legs. 1830[E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-French Coinage*, This feeble monarch [Ric. II.] is represented in his state tabard or midlag.

Midland (mi'rland), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* MID *a.* + *LAND*.] *A. sb.* The middle part of a country. Also *pl. esp.* applied to the middle counties of England; and, in hunting use, with narrower sense to the champaign country including parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 320 The three sayde provinces occupie this mydlande of the worlde. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-obl.* xiii. 1 Vpon the Mid-lands now th' industrious Muse doth fall. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. De orationis dignitate. Metaphora*, As if... a Gentleman of Northampton-shire, Warwick-shire, or the Mid-land, should fetch all the Illustrations to his country neighbours from shipping. 1684 T. BURNER *Th. Earth* I. II. 15 If the Sea lie... lower generally than the shore, and much more than the mid-land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 216 The mid Lands seem very mountainous. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 340 The Sarde midlands. 1893 *Story of Midlands* 10 The Midlands are rich in mineral wealth.

B. adj.

1. Situated in the middle of the land; inland; remote from the sea. *Midland counties* (of England): the counties south of the Humber and Mersey and north of the Thames, with the exception of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and the counties bordering on Wales. The counties now forming the *Midland circuit* (see *Circuit sb.* 5) are Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Bedford, and Buckingham.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 In the midland parts far from the sea. 1675 OGILBY *Britannia* (1698) 6 The chief Trade [of Bristol] is manag'd from Wales, and the Midland-Countries. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, The inhabitants of the Northern... parts of England, would be little acquainted... with those of the mid-land parts. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 157 In use in Forfarshire and the midland districts. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 8 Such was the origin of the Midland Counties Railway.

b. Belonging to the Midlands.

Midland dialect: (*a.*) with reference to the M.E. period, the dialect (divided into *East* and *West* Midland) spoken in the region between those of the 'northern' and 'southern dialects'; in addition to the central parts of England this region included South Lancashire, the Welsh borders, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia; (*b.*) in A. J. Ellis's classification of modern English dialects, the dialect of an area extending from Wharfedale in Yorkshire to Stratford on Avon, and from Chester to the Lincolnshire coast.

1837 YOUNG *Sheep* viii. 341 The Midland Long-woolled Sheep.

2. = MEDITERRANEAN *a.* 2. *Midland Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 34 From the mid land sea to both the Oceans. 1683 T. HOV *Agathodes* 3 Fruitful Italy, The Pride, and Envy of the Mid-land Sea. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxv. The midland ocean breaks on him and me. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xxv. O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale, Betwixt the Syrtis and Sicily.

† *b.* Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 In lib. 3. cap. 4 he (Diodorus) makes four kinds of Libyans to inhabit the midland coasts about Cyrene and Cirtes.

Hence *Midlander*, one who lives in the Midlands; *Midlandize v. trans.*, to assimilate to the Midland dialect; *Midlandward adv.*, towards the Midlands.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Vpon whom ioinne the mid-landers, to wit, the Gætulanders. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* xviii. The young earls went off—one inlandward, one northward. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Intro. 58 The Northern form may have been copied mechanically by the scribe, although Midlandized in other cases.

Middle, *obs. Sc. f.* MEDDLE; *obs. f.* MIDDLE.

Mid leg. [*Mid a.*]

1. The middle of the leg.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 b, Their souldiers in their watches... stoode to the mid legges in dyrt and myre. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 250 A large Handkerchief, which hangs down behind to the Mid-Leg.

b. Used *adv.*: To the middle of the leg.

1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo* I. 194 His jockey boots... were in the newest style; the top... was met midleg by short tights of tea-coloured leather. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II. 42 We are wading mid-leg through it.

c. *Comb.*, mid-leg deep, mid-leg high.

1772 WESLEY *Yrnl.* 16 Mar. Snow... lay mid-leg deep in the streets. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1898) I. 404 We found fine feed in the road, clover mid-leg high. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131 A solitary passenger is seen, now striding mid-leg deep across a drift.

2. *Ent.* One of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 379 *Pedes Inter-medii* (the Mid-leg). *Ibid.* III. xxxv. 534 The first or mid-leg segment is not nearly so elevated as that of the hind-legs.

Mid-lent. [*Mid a.*] The middle of Lent.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 394 I am halffe in purpose to com home with in a monythe her aftir, or about Med Lent. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) I. The fryday a for mylident. 1667-8 J. BRETON in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 706 It is possible he may be in London by Midlent.

b. *attrib.*, in *Mid-lent Sunday*, the middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 194 At two termes in the yere..., that is to sey, the Sonday of Sexagesyme..., and on mylident Sonday. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) I. Midlentesonday, the xxij Day of Marche. 1623-4 LAUD *Diary* 7 Mar. Mid-Lent Sunday. I preached at Whitehall. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Saturday after Midlent Sunday.

† **Midlenten**, *Obs.* [*f.* MID *a.* + *LENTEN*.] = MID-LENT. Chiefly in *Midlenten Sunday*.

1377 LAGEL *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 172 Panne mette I with a man a mylenten sondaye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* II. 1600 On sonday in mylidenton the viii houre. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Betuix this & Sonday mylentrene nixt to cum.

Midlenting (midlentiŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f.* MID-LENT + *-ING*¹.] The custom of visiting parents and giving them presents on Mid-lent Sunday.

1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 3) 225 The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day (Midlent-Sunday), might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retain'd in many Parts of England, and well known by the name of *Midlenting* or *Mothering*.

Midler, *obs. comparative of MIDDLE*; *obs. f.* MIDDLE.

Midlerd, **Midlert**, *var. forms of MIDDLE-ERD.*

† **Midless**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* MID *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no middle.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Burtas* I. i. 343 An un-beginning, midlesse, endlesse Ball [sc. the World].

Midlest(e), *obs.* superlatives of *MIDDLE*.

† **Midlike**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* MID *sb.* + *-LIKE*.] Moderately.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 71 He set ensamble thus mydlike.

† **Mid-lying**, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* MID *adv.* + *LYING* *vb. sb.*].

Adultery. c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 13 Unrihte luue is bordon and mid-ligunge be men drigen bi-twenen hem.

† **Mid man**, *Obs.* [*Mid a.*]

1. A mediator, umpire.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 In this accomodation these mid men proceeded so far. 1652-5 — *Let. & Fynls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 179, 254, 296.

2. A man-midwife.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Baths* II. (1709) 345 The Mid-men have so far consented to this fatal and pernicious Practice as never to... forbid it.

Midmast, *obs. form of MIDMOST.*

† **Midmeasure**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* MID *adv.* + *MEASURE v.*] *trans.* To divide in the middle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 This reduplication... of Pleura, is in this place, called *Mediastinum*, because it mid-measureth the breast.

Midmost(e), *obs. forms of MIDMOST.*

Midmore, *-morewe*, *var. ff.* MIDMORROW.

Mid morn. The middle of the morning; 9 a.m.

a 1225 *Aner.* R. 24 Also vom Prime vort mid morwen hvon þe preostes, of ðe worlde singeð hore messen. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1073 Cum to þat mark at mydmorn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijj, Yeue the hawke therof eueri day at mydmorne and att Noone. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 5 The mid-morn empties you of men.

† **Midmorrow**, *Obs.* Also *a* midmor(e)we, *mydmorw*, 5 *mydmor(o)we*, *mydmore*, *myde morroo*. [*f.* MID *a.* + *MORROW*.] = MIDMORN.

13... *S. Eng. Leg.* in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* LXXXII. 308 To mydmorw, vndrin & mydday. 13... *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 1626 The stiward made moche sorewe, I'll hit were half wal midmorewe. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 83 At mydmore y lerned to go, And played as children doon in strete. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. xi. 363/1 For thow woldest not helpe me as I badde the, therefore as this daye mydmorowe thou shalt dye.

b. *attrib.*, as *midmorrow day*, *tide*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7982 (Kölbing) Þis was in time of May, Riht aboute midmorwe daye. 1362 LAGEL *P. Pl. A.* II. 42 In middes on a Mountayne at Midmorwe tyde Was piht vñ a Paulon.

Midmost (mi'dmoust), *a.* and *adv.* *Forms:*

1 *midmost*, *midmymst*, 3 *mydmest*, 3-4 *mid-meste*, 4 *mydmymst*, *mydmest(e)*, 5 *midmast*, 6 *midmest*, 7- *midmost*. [*OE.* *midmest*, formed with suffix *-EST* on *WGer. *midmumo-* (OHG. *in mittamen* in the middle), *OTeut. *midmumo-* (see *MIDDERED*) = *Indogermanic *medhyamo-* (Skr. *madhyama*), superlative of **medhyo-* *Mid a.*

OE. had also a synonymous *medenest*, formed with suffix *-EST* on *OTeut. *medunio-* (Goth. *miduna*, OHG. *metan* in compounds; cf. *metami*, *OE. medunne*, *medeme* = **med-uno-*, moderate) = *Indogermanic *medhano-*, a superlative formed directly from the root **medh-*.

A. adj. 1. That is in the very middle, with regard to position, age, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Panue sceal hym man læten blod on þam earne on þam midmymste ædra. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 685 þe doctren þe king adde þe eldost her gornorile þe midmeste bið regan. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 10023 (Fairf.) The mydmest bayly of þe thre Bytkenyþ wele bið chastite. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 Thai... hes dñsemberit him... of the hall twa midmost fingaris. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Christ's Passion* III, My greedy eyes fly up the hill, and see Wbo 'tis hangs there the midmost of the thre. 1667 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1083 Proud Mezentius... rush'd into the Plain, Where towring in the midmost Ranks he stood. 1716 POPE *Æneid* vii. 270 High on the midmost bark the king appear'd. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 308 He [Philol] compares it [the Word of God] to the midmost branch of the golden candlestick.

b. absol. The midmost part, the middle.

1282 WYCLIF *Matt. Prol.* 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men desyringe God, so to knowe the first, the mydmeste, other the last, that [etc.]. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 102 A huge parallelogram, placed almost diagonally across the midmost of Arabia. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores*, 333 From the midmost of Ida. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367... are made to feel the young girl's enjoyment... even in the midmost of her grief.

2. In partitive concord: The middle or midst of. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 420 Where York and Gloster's rocky towers bestride... Virginia's midmost tide. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xvii, She sank silently weeping on the temple stair, In midmost night. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 329 High in the midmost city the horse pours forth from its side Warriors armed.

3. Most intimate.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 19 It comes flowing softly through the midmost privacy.

B. adv. In the middle or midst.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 536 The king goes midmost. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino*, v. III, Then midmost in the battle was I led In spirit. 1892 M. F. FIELD *Sight & Song* 13 Midmost of the breeze.

b. prep. In the middle or midst of.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Intro. d, Midmost the beating of the steely sea. 1892 LOUGHEE *Nag.* Aug. 397 It stands midmost a marsh-country.

Midnight (mídnait), *sb.* Forms: *a.* see MID *a.* and NIGHT; in *i* inflected midder, mid(d)re, middyre níht(e); *β.* *i* midnæht, *3* midder-niht(e). [OE. *midniht*=MDu. *midnacht*, *midde-nacht*, OHG. *mittinacht* (MHG. *mitnacht*), Sw. *midnatt* (ON. had a derivative form, *midnætti*=**midfonahito*), *f.* MID *a.* + NIGHT. OE. had also the syntactical combination *midde níht*, frequently occurring in the dative as *midde níht*; this inflected form survived into the 13th c.; it corresponds to Du. *middernacht*, G. *mitternacht*, which from the 14th c. have been used in all cases.]

1. The middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night. *a* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. x. (1890) 286 *pa ongon heo semninga on midde neah cleopian þam he hire begnodon.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 5 *Sua buelc lyar hæfðe fríond & gæð to him æt midnæht* [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 262 *æt midde níht.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 *Alsua wel onbuten midnæht alsua on mid-dai.* c 1205 *Lav.* 15943 *Elche midnæht he higunne to fíften.* *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1748 *Ha wendun from hire, abuten he midniht.* 1382 *Wyclif Juge.* vii. 19 *Gedon wente in .i. into a part of the tentis, bigynnyng the watchis of the mydnyht.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 *Sodenly the belle gan sowne the hour of mydnyght.* 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xxv. 6 *At mydnyht there was a crye made.* 1603 *SHAKS. Macs. for M.* iv. ii. 67 *'Tis now dead midnight.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 58 *By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd From compassing the Earth.* 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 202 *As yet 'tis midnight deep.* 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab.* v. 146 *Specks of tinsel, fixed in heaven To light the midnight of his native town!* 1882 *PEBOUD Eng. Journalism* ix. 143 *There are not many subjects upon which, if he takes up his pen at ten o'clock, he cannot by midnight turn out a chatty and readable column for the next morning.*

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Intense darkness or gloom; a period of intense darkness.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xxiii. in Arb. *Garner V.* 352 *Her forehead's threatful clouds from hope removed me, Till Midnight reared on the mid-nocturnal line.* c 1605 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) I. 99 *When the dawn of the gospel began to break upon this isle, after the dark midnight of papacy.* 1782 *COWPER Charity* 376 *Philosophy, . . . while his province is the reasoning part, Has still a veil of midnight on his heart.* 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 182 *It was the darkest midnight of the world's history.*

† 3. *slang.* *Mother midnight* (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 11 *One while hee playeth the Apothecarie, other whiles serueth in stead of Mother Midnight.* *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Mother Midnight*, *a* Midwife (often a Bawd). 1715 Mrs. CENTLIVE *Gotham Elect.* Wks. 1872 III. 180 *[To the Midwife] And you too, Mrs. Midnight; kiss me, you old Jade you—*

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

a. Of or pertaining to midnight, occurring at midnight, meeting at midnight.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 260 *That was ate mydnyht tyde.* 1634 *MILTON Comus* 103 *Mean while welcome Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout and revelry.* 1668 (R. FENCUS) *View Eccles.* 32 *The fittest and best Qualified Candidate to be a Midnight Gold Gatherer or an Emplier of Houses of Office.* 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vii. 124 *Survey this Midnight Scene.* 1815 *Chow. in Ann. Reg.* 70 *About fifty armed men came, . . . and swore all the inhabitants to be faithful to the new system enacted by the midnight legislators of this country.* 1851 *Kilkenny.* 1851 *LONGF. Leg. iv. Refectory.* *Are you such asses As to keep up the fashion of midnight masses?* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 7/3 *The mishap occurred to the midnight train from Liverpool-street to Norwich.*

b. Dark as midnight.

1601 *WEAVER Mirr. Mart.* 8 *Whilst there I lie in midnight-dark immur'd, My friends emblazoned forth mine injuries.* 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 11 *It is an Antichristian Opera Much used in midnight times of Popery.* 1755 *Young's* *Conquer* 99 *Dungeon them in midnight Dens of Fraud and Destruction.* 1865 *Browning Ep. Blougram's* *Apol.* 253 *What's midnight ought before the day'spring's faith?* 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marble Faun* xi. *In all that labyrinth of midnight paths.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *midnight-shrouded*, *woven* *ads.*; *midnight* appointments *U.S. politics*, appointments made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams (*Cent. Dict.*); † *midnight court*, a cart for carrying away night soil; *midnight oil*, used *fig.* in phrase *to burn* (etc.) *the midnight oil*, to sit up or work after midnight; *midnight sun*, the sun as seen in the Arctic regions at midnight.

1698 J. COLLIER *Innuor. Stage* 204 *To present Nature under every Appearance would be an odd undertaking.* *a* *Midnight court*, or a Dughill would be no Ornamental Scene. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* ii. ii. 33 *We spend our mid-day sweat, our 'mid-night oyle; We t'ree the night in thought; the day, in toy.* 1744 *SHENSTONE Elegies* xi. *I trimm'd my lamp consum'd the midnight oil.* 1882 *SCRIB. BALLANTINE Expt.* iii. 32 *I cannot say that I burnt much midnight oil.* 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 316 *The nights were even brighter than the days, and afforded Fitz an opportunity of taking some photographic views by the light of a 'midnight sun.* 1870 *Associate Minstrels* 76 *Then desolation's 'midnight-woven pall Shall in one sable fold envelope all.*

† **Midnight**, *v.* [*f.* MIDNIGHT *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into midnight darkness.

1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lxi. 187 *Of all objects of sorrow, a distressed king is the most pitifull; because it presents most the frailty of humanity; and cannot but most midnight the soule of him that is false.*

† **Midnighting**, *vbl. sb.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ING.] ? The coming (of a star) to the meridian.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* d. iiii. b. *By foresing the Rising, Setting, Nonsetting, or Midnighting of certaine tempestuous fixed Sterres.*

Midnightly (mídnaitli), *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* MIDNIGHT *sb.* + -LY.] *a. adj.* Taking place at midnight, or every midnight. *b. adv.* Every midnight. 1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 107 *'The Highflyer' . . . rushed midnightly through a village about nine miles distant.* 1873 *LELAND Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 194 *To this day he may be seen midnightly . . . counting the graves and waiting his turn.*

† **Mid-noctual**, *a. nonce-wd.* [hybrid *f.* MID *a.* + -noctial in EQUINOCTIAL.] Belonging to midnight.

1593 [see MIDNIGHT 2.]

Midnoon (midnɔ:n), stress variable. [*f.* MID *a.* + NOON.] Midday; noon.

1580 *LVLY Euphues* (Arh.) 442 *The Gentlewomen in Greece and Italy, who begin their morning at midnoone.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 312 *Seems another Morn Risen on midnoone.* 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. v. § 7 *They can tell precisely . . . what Altitude the Dog-star had at Midnight or Midnoon in Rome.* 1832 *TENNISON (Enone)* 91 *It was the deep midnoon.* *a* 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 157 *Far towards midnoon.*

b. transf. and *fig.*

1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* vi. p. 305 *The approved Assistant of an arduous course From his mid noon of manhood to old age!* 1850 *L.D. LYTTON Lucile* ii. ii. l. 27 *A man of your years, At the midnoon of manhood, with plenty to do.*

c. attrib. passing into *adj.* Of or pertaining to midnoon; occurring at midnoon.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 64 *Here nature in her midnoon whispers speaks.* 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *W. vi.* *From early morning till the midnoon hour.*

Mid-off, *Cricket.* [Short for *mid-wicket off*: see MID *a.* 6.] A fieldsman on the off-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July *a* He was badly missed at mid-off from a very easy chance by Cave. 1894 *Times* 23 May 7/3 *Davidson . . . hit the ball into the bands of mid-off.*

Mid-on, *Cricket.* [*Cf. prec.*] A fieldsman on the on-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July *a* Routledge was neatly caught by mid-on running in at 194. 1888 A. G. STEEL *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 208 *On a true hard wicket we never like to see a captain putting his mid-on or short-leg close to the batsman, to field what is called 'silly' mid-on.* 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 265 *Mid-on is one of the easiest places in the field.*

† **Midovernoon**, *Obs.* [*f.* MID *a.* + OVER *prep.* + NOON.] The middle of the afternoon. (In *quot.* a 1300 *app.* used by mistake for MID-OVERNUNDERN, which is the reading of other MSS.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7302 *Fram anon amowre uorte mid over non, be bataille ilaste strong.* *Ibid.* 7487 *Fram þat was amowre be bataille ilaste strong Vorte it was he! mid-uernon, & þat was somdel long.* *a* 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxv. 6 *And þe sal lede als light þi rihtwisnes. And als mid over none (Wyclif, as mydday) þi dome þat es.* *a* 1400 *Land Treas. Bk.* 1067 *He was two hundred mennis ban,— Or it was passed myd-over-none.*

fig. *a* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 84 *At vndren to scole y was sett . . . At mydday y was dubbid knygt. . . At his noon y was crowned king. . . At myduovernoon y droupid faste, Mi lust & liking wente away.*

† **Midovernundern**, *Obs.* [*f.* MID *a.* + OVER *prep.* + UNDERN.] ? Midday.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxvi. 6 *He sal lede þi rihtwisnes als liht, And þi dome als midovernundern briht.* *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3853 *þus rust he fra þis reur he many ruzes waies To it was meten to be mere to myd-over-vndorne.*

Mid place.

† 1. A place in the middle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21539 *Vnto þe tun bar þai þaa tre, þar war þai don als in midde place.* *a* 1400 *MANDEV. (1839)* xxviii. 280 *In mydd place of that was vnder a roche, is an bed and the visage of a deuyll bodyliche.* 1670 *HEMLEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 350 *The mid-place is neither the highest nor the lowest.* 1688 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 131 *In the mid-place between, the River Dee runnes along.*

2. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xvi, *Entering the door there was an apartment on each side, a 'mid-place'—that is, a big cupboard.*

† **Midrash** (mídræš). Also 7 med-, midrasch, *PL. midrashim* (mídræšim). [Heb. מדרש *mid-rash* 'commentary' (2 Chron. xxiv. 27, Revised Version 1884), *f.* root מדר to investigate, search.] An ancient Jewish homiletic commentary on some portion of the Hebrew scriptures, in which free use was made of allegorical interpretation and legendary illustration. Also, the mode of treatment characteristic of this class of commentaries.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 *Mardocheus (saith their Medrasch) sucked the breasts of Hester.* 1625 T. CORWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 28 *The Disputer.* He insisted upon allegories, and searched out mystical interpretations of the Text. Hence himself was teamed Darschan, and his exposition, or homily, Midrasch. 1878 *SCHILLER-SZINESSV in Academy* 28 Dec. 666/1 *It [the Palat] saved a goodly number of the smaller Midrashim . . . from perishing altogether.* 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 501 *a* happy Rabbinic midrash on the non-muzzling of the ox that treadeth out the corn.

Hence *Midrashic a.*, of or pertaining to the Midrashim; of the nature of midrash. 1874 *DEUTSCH Revu.* 403 *Midrashic literature.*

Midred (mídrəd). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *midhridir*, *-hriðre*, *-hryð(e)re*, 5 *midereide*, *midredyn*, *mydred(e)*, *-rid*, *-ryde*, 6 *midridde*, *Sc. modereid*. Also 9 *dial.* *midred*, *midridit*, etc. (see E.D.D. and Jam.). [OE. *midhridre* (=O.Tent. type **midhryðrjþjom*), *f.* *mid* MID *a.* + *hredr* inward part; = OFris. *mithridri*, *midrithere*, *midrith*, *midreda*.] The diaphragm, midriff. Sometimes misused for MIDGEEN.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I 14 *Ita, mid hridit, nioðan weard hypp.* *a* 1100 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 293/5 *Omentum*, *midhridre*. c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibberu.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 *Midrede, li gist rate.* 14. *Nov.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 678/5 *Hec diaphragma*, *a* *mydrede*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2388 *With half be mydrid of a swyne.* 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 239 *A mydredy (MS. A. mydredy), . . . omentum.* 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 432 *Livar and lungis, modereid and melt.* 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 116/10 *Y^e midridde, diaphragma.*

Midrefe, *obs.* form of MIDRIF.

Midriasis, *obs.* form of MYDRIASIS.

Midrib (mídríb). [*f.* MID *a.* + RIB.]

† 1. In phrase *mid-rib deep*, up to the middle of the ribs (of a horse). *Obs.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 *Nets trailed on the Ground by two Horses, one goeth Mid-rib deep into the Sea.* 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 236 *A north branch . . . is 40 yards wide and was mid-rib deep on our horses.*

2. *Bot.* A principal rib continuous with the petiole extending through the central part of the blade of a leaf.

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 91 *Scales spear-shaped, skinny, yellow, with a green midrib.* 1799 in *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 445 *The petiole and midrib of the leaves.*

3. *Bee-keeping* (see *quot.*).

1884 *PHIN Dict. Apiculture* Intro. 13 *The word midrib has been used to denote the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb.*

Midribbed (mídríbəd), *pp. a*. *Bot.* [*f.* MIDRIB + -ED.] Having a midrib.

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 326.

Midride, *obs.* form of MIDRED.

Midriff (mídríf). Forms: 1 *midhrif*, *midriff*, 4-6 *mydryf*, 5 *mydref*(e), *mydrif*, *myddereffe*, 5-6 *mydryf*(e), 6 *middryfe*, *midrefe*, *myddereffe*, *mydryfe*, 6-7 *midriff*(f), 7 *midriff*, 6-*midriff*. [OE. *midríf*, *f.* *mid* MID *a.* + *hrif* belly (cf. RIFF *sb.*). Cf. OFris. *midref*.]

1. The diaphragm. *To shake, tickle the midriff*: said of what causes laughter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 278 *Hwilum onginneð of þam midhrife se is betweox þære wanie & þære lifre.* c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 148 *He [sc. the oesophagus] declineth into þe ynnere partie til þat he peerse þoruþ þe mydrif.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 339/1 *Mydryf of a beste, . . . diaphragma.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij. *In the mydryf that callid is the rondell also.* 1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 *The entrayles, which he undemeth the myddereffe.* c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* A viij. *A wounde in the braynes, hert, midrife, . . . or lyuer is deadly.* 1565 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. iij. 175 *There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine: it is all fill'd vpp with Guttes and Midriffe.* 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 28 *An Aequator, or middle feild, that divideth the whole body in the middest between the two Poles, like a Midriff.* 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 67 *We would burst our midriffes rather then laugh.* 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Oesophagus*, *It . . . passes through the Midriff.* 1837 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *News.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, *That conceit . . . still tickles our midriff to remember.* 1847 *TENNISON Princess* l. 158 *A sight to shake the midriff of despair with laughter.* *Comb.* 1884 *TENNISON Becket* iii. iij. *Many midriff-shaken even to tears.*

† 2. *transf.* A partition. (Cf. *diaphragm.*) *Obs.*

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 12 *In the midst of which frame, is . . . nail'd a board, . . . which may not improperly be call'd a Midriff.* 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Ventilator*. *A square box . . . in the middle of which is placed a broad partition, or midriff, made to move up and down.*

† *b.* Applied as a term of contempt. *Obs.*

1600 *DEKKER Shoemakers Holiday* Wks. 1873 I. 13 *Wife. Seven yeares husband? Eyre. Peace Midriff, peace. I know what I do, peace.* *Ibid.* 19 [*Eyre.*] *What Nan, what Madge-mumble-crust, come out you fatte Midriff-swag-helly wbores.*

Midryde, *obs.* form of MIDRED.

Mids, *sb.*, *adv.*, and *prep.* Forms: 3-6 *myddes*, 4 *mides*, *mydis*, -ys, 4-6 *myddis*, 4-7 *mides*, 5-6 *middys*, *mydds*, 5-7 *middis*, 6 *mydes*, *myds*, *Sc. middies*, 6-7 *middis*, 7 *Sc. mids*, 6-*mids*. Also 7-9 *Sc.* (in senses 2 and 3) *misse*. [ME. *middles*, evolved from the *adv.* *in-middles*, *on-middles* (see IN-MIDS and AMIDST) which are altered forms of OE. *in niððan*, *on middan* (where the *prep.* regularly governs the dative of midde *sb.* or of the wk. neuter *adj.*: see MID *a.* and *sb.*). The alteration is due to the analogy of *to middes* in the middle (see TO-MIDS), where *to* governs the genitive as in some other phrases.]

A. sb.

1. The middle, middle part or point; the midst. Chiefly in phrase *in (the) mids* (cf.). *Obs. exc. Sc.* (see E.D.D.).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conis.* 5192 *þar-for Crist sal sytte þar þat day, Onenice þe myddes of erth þus for to say.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 14 *Of his fal þe begynnyng, & þe*

mydis, & als be endyng. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 167 Syne with his baneris hardely [The] myddis of the toune he tais. 1377 *LANGR. P. Pl. B. II.* 184 And thus fals and fauel fareth forth togideres. And Meded in be myddes and alle bisse men after. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 158 The wallc.. of marbill was most fro be myddes vp. Of diuers colours. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. O. Elix.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 The beames shullen be in brede ated myddes xij inches and in thiknes viij inches. c1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 1 In the myddis of May. 1530 *PALSGR.* 245/1 Myddes parte of a channell, *le fil dune riniere.* a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I. A spyder that is in the myddes of her webbe. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 35 Some cum to mattens begenyng at the myddes, and some when yt ys almost done. 1544 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 213 In breadthe in the myddis fyfthe and fyve Foote. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* The Priest standing humbly afore the middes of the Altar. 1564 *HARROING Answ. Jewel* ix. 122 King David thought it very vnfitting, that.. the Arke of God was putte in the myddes of skynnes, that is, of the tabernacle. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* iv. 30 He passing thorow the mids of them. *Ibid.* 35 When the deuill had throwen him in the middes. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. xxiv. 22 (1639) 92 A weight callt in Hebrew begakh, which signifieth cleft or cut in the mids. 1641 *HINOE F. Bruen* xli. 129 A man who knew right well.. what it was that did make a mans face to shine in the mids of his own house and in the Congregation.

†2. A means. *Obs.*

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 32 We truste.. of this your hard and goodde begynning shall folowe a better myddes. 15.. *1st Bk. Disclph. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 14 Heuseth the ministry of men, as the most necessary middes for this purpose. 1616 J. MAITLAND *Apol. Maitland of Lethington in Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 200. I hope that my father his dealings sal appeir sincer, & his endis & midis laful & honest. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Grnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 355 Your debates about the middes mak the end among your hand to be lost. a1668 *DURHAM Exp. Rev.* II. iv. (1680) 129 A sinful midse for attaining an end. 1720 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) I. 144 This is the midse [method] that is fallen upon at present to prevent rents.

3. A mean between two extremes; a middle course, a compromise. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1553 *KENNEBOV Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 143 Betuix thir two extremitis geve it plesit God that the myddis sulde cum furth, apperandit it wer ane gret ease. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI.* (1804) 172 Quhair they confernt lang with the Lordis upoun the xxi day of May for sum articles of peace, bot neuer concludit any midds. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodr. Soc.) 111 The Assemblie laboured to take a midis in the mater. 1709 W. STEWART *Collect. Warship. Ch. Scot.* 244 Temperance is the Golden Midis between Abstinence and Intemperance. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fornfold State* (1797) 238 There is a midis betwixt omitting duty and the doing of it as thou dost it. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *St. Ain Folk* xii. 67 There's a midse i' the sea, ye ken, an' it is not wisse-like to gae sic len'ths.

†4. *attrib. and Comb.*: midsfinger, the middle finger; midzman, (a) a mediator; (b) in Ireland = MIDDLEMAN; midse-world, = MIDDLE EARTH.

†1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 42 Do had god wurden stund and stede, Dis middis world for-inne he dede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/1 Pe Midis synger, *medius degitus* [sic]. a1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 401 Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as mid-men [ed. Bannatyne Club midmen: see MIDDLEMAN]. 1801 *Aun. Reg.* 23 What has been the main cause of the wretchedness of the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland? The midmen of the former, and the tacksmen of the latter.

†B. *adv.* In the middle or midst. *Obs.*

c1407 *LYOC. Reson & Sens.* 5197 And myddys of the soote herbage. Ther be bestys eke savage. c1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Middes above, in fülle ricche aray, Ther satt a child off beate precellyng.

†C. *prep.* In the middle of. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1061 Pan metis him myddis be way was meruale to sene, A hert. c1475 *Partenay* 5779 Thys wonderfull and meruelous best ne cun on ey hath middis the forehed. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XVIII. 549 To end which two begun (Mids all) a song.

†Mids, v. *Obs.* [f. MIDS sb.] *trans.* To take a middle view of.

1693 *STAIR Instit.* II. i. § 41. 177 *Tribonian* midseth the matter thus.

Mid-sea. The middle of the sea, the open sea. 1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Three Cret Ile in myddes dooth stand too luppiter hallowd. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 403 Shoales Of Fish that with thir Finns & shining Scales Glide under the green Wave, in Scaxles that off Bank the Mid Sea. 1853 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxvii. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across midsea without accident or suffering. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxiv. 167 He rides far already, the mid sea's boundary cleaving.

b. *attrib. quasi-adj.*

1579 J. STRUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D vj b. When it was not yet enlarged with his Italian dominions and midsea lles. 1897 *KIRLING Captains Courageous* viii. 153 Three boats found thir rodings fouled by these reckless mid-sea hunters.

Mid-season.

†1. The time in the middle of the day; noon. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 239 *Pro.* What is the time o' th' day? *Ar.* Past the mid season.

2. The middle of the season.

1902 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 166, I was wearing my new Paris hat, which, as it was mid-season, I had bought for eighteen shillings and sixpence.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 30/3 A mid-season house containing mixed kinds may now be started in the usual way. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/1 A few really tasteful and appropriate mid-season dresses.

Midship (midʃip). *Naut.* [f. MID a. + SHIP.] The middle part of a ship or boat.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 7 Any Wherry.. which shall not be.. iv. Foot and a Half broad in the Midship.. a1618 *RALEIGH Royal Navy* 33 It is a great weakening to

a ship to have so much weight.. at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-Ship. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 31 A singer that stood upon the bridge across the mid-ship.

b. The rower who sits in the middle of a boat.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 173 Midship backed and flapped like fury.

c. *Comb.*: midship beam (see quot.); midship bend, = midship frame; midship body (see quot.); midship frame, that timber or frame in a ship which has the greatest breadth; midship port, a porthole in the middle part of a ship.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 122 The breadth upon the 'Midship-beam' 20 foot. c1850 *Rindim. Naut.* (Weale) 95 The Midship-beam is the longest beam of the ship, lodged in the midship frame, or between the widest frame of timbers. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-Mc.* 117 'Midship-bend or frame, that bend which is called Dead-Flat. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Midship-bend*, When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, such is called the 'midship body. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) C 2 b, The most capacious of these represents what is called the 'midship-frame. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xxx, Two of the 'midship ports of the antagonist were blown into one.

Midshipman (midʃipmæn). [f. prec. + MAN.] So called because stationed 'amidships' when on duty.

1. In the navy, the designation of a rank intermediate in the line of promotion between that of naval cadet and that of the lowest commissioned officer (i.e. in the British navy that of sub-lieutenant, in the U.S. navy that of ensign).

[1626, 1627: see *midshipsman* s. v. *MIDSHIPS*.] 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2051/3 Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Brisbane, both Midshipmen Extraordinary. 1701 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 100 Her lieutenant and 2 midship men killed. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Midshipman*, a sort of naval cadet, appointed by the captain of a ship of war, to second the orders of the superior officers. 1855 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xiv. How well he looked in his midshipman's dress. 1900 W. BAIRD *Gen. Wauchope* II. 33 Midshipmen's amusements and practical jokes are proverbial.

2. U.S. 'A hatrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus*: so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1824 *JORAN & GILBERT Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 751 *Porichthys porosissimus*—Midshipman.

3. *Comb.*: midshipman's butter, the Avocado, *Persea gratissima*; midshipman's half pay (see quot.); midshipman's nuts, broken pieces of biscuit as dessert (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 867/1 *Persea gratissima*.. They contain a large quantity of firm pulp possessing a buttery or marrow-like taste, and are hence frequently called Vegetable Marrow or 'Midshipman's Butter. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* II, Avocado, or Alligator pears, alias midshipman's butter. c1851 — *Lett. & Life* (1877) I. 277 'Midshipman's half-pay (nothing a day and find yourself).

Hence **Midshipmanship**, the office or position of a midshipman.

1789 *COWPER Let.* (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 16), I.. rejoice with thee that thou hast succeeded in procuring a midshipmanship (there's a word for you) for the poor young man in question. 1857 *Chamb. Synl.* VII. 103 He was undergoing the preliminary ordeal of midshipmanship.

Midshipmite (midʃipmɪt). A sailor's perversion of MIDSHPMAN. (Adopted by humorous writers as suggesting MITE sb.)

1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* viii. One of them are midshipmites. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball, Nancy Bell*, A bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite. 1880 *Theatre Jan.* 39 As for the Midshipmite, he creates a roar whenever he struts across the deck.

Midships (midʃips), sb. and adv. [App. aphetic for AMIDSHIPS, though appearing earlier in our quots.] A. sb. The middle part of a vessel either with regard to her length or breadth.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acid. Yng. Seamen* 7 In a fight the Forecastle is the Lieutenant's place, to make good; as the Captain doth the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4116/3 Only her Hull from the Taftail to the Midships remained above Water. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipwre.* II. 901 Both stay-sail sheets to midships were convey'd.

b. *Comb.*: †midships man = MIDSHPMAN.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acid. Yng. Seamen* 2 His Mates are onely his Seconds, allowed sometimes for the two Midships men. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Midships men see the tops and yards well manned.

B. *adv.* = AMIDSHIPS.

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 384/2 Clear beam midships.. 32 ft. 1854 H. W. PIRKSON *Missionary Memorial* 145 On retiring, we stopped midships to sing a hymn of thanksgiving. 1883 *Lanc. Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The *Clan Sinclair* with her stern took the port side of the *Margaret* abast midships.

Mid-side. [Mid a.] The middle of the side. c1220 *Bestiary* 622 In water 3e sal stonden, In water to mid side.. a1300 *Body & Soul in Mac's Poems* (Camden) 338 Forth was brought there, with a whidell, A corsed devel als a cote.. With a sadel to the mid side. c1490 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 991 Wallace self, at mydsid off the toune, With men of army that was to barge bowne. 1581 *BURNE Disput.* 107 Sna that sence thay are all enterit in the schip-fauld of Christ, nocht be the dur bot be the mydsid of the house, it is [etc.]. 1653-7 *T. BARKER Art of Angling* (1820) 17 The fish may lie up to the mid-sides in the liquor.

Comb. 1794 *WEDGE Agric. Chester* 55 The cheese.. is then taken and placed midside deep in brine.

Mid-sky. [Mid a.] The middle of the sky.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 957 Com let us haste, the Stars grow high, But night sits monarch yet in the mid sky. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 314 Two Planets rushing from aspect maligne Of fiercest opposition in mid Skie. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marble Faun* (1879) II. iii. 37 Out of the mid-sky.

attrib. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1, Thro all the midsky zones, to yon blue pole, Their green hills lengthen.

Midst (midst), sb., adv., and prep. Forms:

5 medeste, 5-7 myddest, 5-8 (9 arch. rare) middest, 6 middeste, mydst, 7 middst, midd'at, midst, 8 mid'st, 6- midst. [First appears in the 15th c. as *middest*. Prob. two different formations have been confused: (1) an extended form of *middles*, MIDS, with the excrement (euphonic or analogical) t as in *amongst*, *against*, *whilst*, and the dialectal *onst* for *once*, *nicet* (noise) for *nice*; (2) an absolute use of the superlative *MIDDEST a.*] A. sb.

1. The middle point or part; the centre, middle. *Obs. or arch.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 5306 He saxe a dym cloude Full of starand sternes and stitild in be myddes A gretre gryse god. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 455 He was at the myddest of be byrges. c1480 *CANTON Blanchardyn* liv. 208 Subbion in the middest, and Blanchardine the hindmost. 1517 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 214 King James.. about the middest of march tookke his p'gresse towards Scotland. 1570-6 *LAMBARD Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Hev died before he had brought the worke to the middest. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 250 Jerusalem.. is in the midst of our Hemisphere. 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Letters* I, I will but touch three parts to wit, the beginning, the middest, and the end. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars* Flanders 210 About the midst of January. a1661 *FULLER Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. This Shire being almost in the middest of England. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 319 If thou open the black stone Cyanea, thou shalt find a bean in the midst. 1695 *DRYDEN Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 One Play.. where there is nothing in the First Act, but what might have been said or done in the Fifth; nor any thing in the Midst, which might not have been plac'd as well in the Beginning or the End. a1804 *STEVENSON Tales and Fancies*, J. Nicholson (1905) 76 He was not past the midst of the first field.

2. The position of being in the interior of, involved or enveloped in, or surrounded by (something, or a number of things or persons, specified or implied). Now almost exclusively in the phrase *in the midst of* (formerly also † *among the midst of*), chiefly in the senses: Among, amid, surrounded by (a number of things or persons); while fully engaged with, 'in the thick of' (occupations, troubles, etc.); during the continuance of (an action or condition).

a1500 *Chester Pl.* *Salut. & Nativ.* (Shaks. Soc. 1843) 113 And one his breste written also The landes naimes and goodes bouth too, And sette also in the medeste [E. E. T. S. ed. p. 127, myddes] of thoe, God of Rome righte as a kinge. 1535 *COVERABLE Luke* iv. 35 And the deuill threw him in the myddest [1611 middes] amonge them. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, In the myddest of lyfe we be in death. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 12 A woman sitteth crowned in parliament amongst the middest of men. a1586 *STONEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 58 While you were in the middest of your sport. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xxxii. 109 In the middest of the battell. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* iv. 12 And the Lord spake vnto you out of the midst of the fire. 1632 *LITWACK Tr. av.* 270 In the middest of all this hurly burley. 1632 *SANGLER Sermon* 315 To plucke thee out of the middest of a froward and crooked generation. a1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Raunch* Wks. (1687) 445 Made his Way with his Sword alone.. into the middest of their Troops. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 6 In the midst of an adventure. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Helen* 860 In the midst of a city vast and wide. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 289 *EMILIO*.. were kept up in the midst of peace. 1863 *Geo. Elliot Romola* II. i. From the midst of those smiling heavens he had seen a sword hanging. 1887 *BOVEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 104 Crete, in the midst of the waters lies. *Mod.* In the midst of his enormous labours, he has found time to [etc.].

†b. *To leave in the midst* [= L. *in medio relinquere*]: to leave unattended, abstain from giving an opinion on.

1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* I. 107, I leave it in the midst, till further prooffe of the truth be made.

c. With a possessive, usually of plural pronoun, (*in*) our, your, their midst.

This use is scarcely found before the 19th century; the solitary example from the 16th c. does not prove that it was current. Cf. 'in her middes' (= in their midst) *Apol. Loll.* (c1400) 12.

c1586 C. TESS *PENBROKE Ps.* cxxxv. iv. Not so his dreadfull shewes he ceas'd, But didd them still in Aegypts midst renew. 1794 C. JOHN in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 205 If we then could have had our dear Dr. Bell in our midst, our pleasures and improvements would have been greatly heightened. 1825 J. MONTGOMERY in *Chr. Psalms* (1828) 414 Lo, in their midst his form was seen, The form in which He died. 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xl (1866) 200 When.. his shield [should] be hung aloft again as of old in the camp's midst, a sign of help to the poor and the oppressed. 1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. Reformed Part.* 119 Her vast and available coalfields, her iron mines, the energy of her people, founded cities in her midst. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 133 The enduring light that broke out in their midst.

d. With omission of article, *in midst of* (*of*). Now only poet. (*rare*).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vii. 5 In midstest of the race. *Ibid.* I. ix. 10, I ever.. ioyde to stirre up strife, In midstest of

their mournful Tragedy. *a 1637* BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 114 To reckon him in midst of his dearest favorites. *1617* Janua Ling. Advt., That should have brought thee in midst a faire orchard. *1861* LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 112 In midst, His worn cheek channel'd with untoward tears, The Landgrave. *1880* WATSON *Prince's Quest* 63 There towered In midst of that silent realm flowered A palace. *¶* *poet.* with transposition of possessive adj.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To show them tears.

† *3.* A medium, middle course or term, mean. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. MIDS.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 19 Rather following the Extremity than the right Mids. *a 1649* DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 30 The Majesty of a prince hardly falleth from a height to a midst, but easily is precipitated from any midst to the lowest degree and station. *1678* R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 2. 202 They have laboured after a Midsd between these two extremes. *1786* A. GUN *Sacr. Contempl.* i. vii. li. 158 There can be no proper midst in a Soul, betwixt moral good and evil.

B. adv.

1. In the middle place. Only in Milton's phrase. [Prob. to be regarded as a contracted form of MIDDEST *a.* used *advb.*]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 165 On Earth joyn all yee Creatures to extoll Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. *1773* BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 426 May God grant you every blessing. Remember Him first, last, and midst. *1854* DE QUINCY *War Wks.* 1862 IV. 271 Every nation's duty first, midst, and last, is to itself.

2. = 'In the midst'. Const. of *poet. rare.*

1675 N. LEE *Nero* i. li. 1 If I gaze long, I shall my nature lose: 'Midst of my full career, I stop and muse. *1833* R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. vi. 16 And midst there was a goodly chantry seen. *1885-94* R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June v. The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

C. prep. In the midst of; † between. Commonly written *midst*, as if aphectic for AMIDST.

1591 SHAKS. *i Hen. VI.* i. li. 24, I would ne're have fled; But that they left me 'midst my Enemies. *1593* — *Lycr.* 566 And midst the sentences so her accent breaks, That wise she doth begin ere once she speaks. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* v. 28 From whence a voice From midst a Golden Cloud this milde was heard. *1682* CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 77 The peaceful Ox contains most parts of Air, 'midst this unto too much Rage, nor Fear, A temper, 'midst the Lion, and the Deer. *1704* POPE *Windsor* For. 26 And 'midst the de-arth fruitful fields arise. *1821* SHELLEY *Adonais* xxii, 'Midst others of less note, came one frail Form, A phantom among men.

Midstream (midststr'm). [*f.* MID *a.* + STREAM.] The middle of the stream. Also *fig.*

c 1315 *Greenwich Hosp. MS. Documents* (P. R. O. Box 20, bundle O, No. 12). En primis a commensere de mydstreame de Derwent. *1669* DRYDEN *Tyranny Love* i. l. The mid-stream's his; I, creeping by the side, Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous Tide. *1735* SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 546 Down the Mid-stream he waits along. *1827* E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 742 *note*, The midstream of the river, taken at low water, is considered the boundary between the coal-mines. *1849* E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 99 He was obliged to have the boat kept in mid-stream. *1899* F. NICOL *Recent Archæol.* & *Bible* li. 94 We are brought into the midstream of Biblical History.

attrib. *1894* *Onting* (U. S.) XXIV. 452/2 On the mid-stream side of the rocky islet, the bank was eight or ten feet high. *1905* *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar. 4/4 The ford would land us on a mid-stream island.

*b. Used *advb.**

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 1015 Whom Gareth met mid-stream.

Midsummer (midsʊmər). Forms: see MID *a.* and SUMMER *sb.*; also, 3-5 *missomer*, 4 *mesomur*, *misomere*, *mysomer* (e, *mysomer*). [OE. *midsumor*; see MID *a.* and SUMMER; cf. ON. *midsumar* (Sw. *midsummer*, Da. *midsummer*), MDa. *midsumer*, *midsummer*, *midsummer* (Da. *midzomer*), mod.G. *mitsommer*. In OE. also as two words, with inflexion of the adj.]

1. The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about June 21st.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 455 Swa sunnan upgong bið at middum sumere. *c 1055* *Byrhtferth's* *lindbooc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 311 *pat* ys on lyden solstitium & on englisce midsumor. *a 1123* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 *pa* toket midsumor ferd se cnyng ut to Pefenesas. *a 1250* *Becket* 1633 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 155 A-zein Midsumor it bi-ful. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10546 Supbe he nom iwis Winchester aboute missomer. *1389* in *Eng. Glou.* (1870) 313 Every person...shalle pay, every yere, for his fyste, at Mysomere, xijd. *1412* *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 11 Be mysomer next. *1473* WARR. *Chron.* (Camden) 6 At mysomere, the Duke of Clarence passede the see to Caleis. *1560* DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's* *Comm.* 153 His wyfe. after aboute Midsumor, ended her life there. *1596* SHAKS. *i Hen. IV.* iv. 1, 102 Gorgeous as the Sunne at Mid-Summer. *1625* N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. c. (1635) 223 Their longest day at Midsummer is 24 hours. *1714* GAY *Sheph.* *Wkck* iv. 27 At Eve last Midsummer no Sleep I sought. *1840* J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 44 The crops may then mature before they are injured by the intense heats of our mid-summers.

fig. *c 1450* *Goldstone Reg.* 18 Bryng us mysomer of heuently blis, I pray 3ow, martyrs both, Paule and Iohn.

† *b. Phr.* To have but a mile to midsummer: to be somewhat mad. (Cf. *midsummer madness*.)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 92 Tho bestys that thys woughte to mysomer have but a myle.

2. = *Midsummer day*, June 24th.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mysomer, la sainte Jehan. 16..

Robin Hood & Pr. Arragon xix. in *Child Ballads* 111. 148/2

'On Midsummer next', the damsel said, 'Which is June the twenty-four'.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *midsummer-beauty*, *fair*, *-night*, *-pomp*, *-quarter*, *-rose*, *-sunbeam*, *term*, *†*-*tide*, *-time*; † *midsummer ale*, a festive gathering held at midsummer; *midsummer chaffer* U.S., a beetle, *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* (Cent. Dict. 1890); *midsummer daisy*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); *Midsummer Day*, the 24th of June, one of the recognized 'quarter-days' in England; *midsummer eve*, † *even*, the evening before *Midsummer Day*; *midsummer games*, festivities held at midsummer; *midsummer growth*, a second start into growth after ceasing (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900); *midsummer madness*, the height of madness (cf. *midsummer moon*); *midsummer men*, *Sedum Telephium*, a plant used by girls on *midsummer eve* to divine whether their lovers are true; † *midsummer moon*, † the lunar month in which *Midsummer Day* comes; sometimes alluded to as a time when lunacy is supposed to be prevalent; † *midsummer sights*, rural dramatic performances at midsummer; *midsummer silver*, the silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina*.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* iv. (1641) 13, And now next *Midsummer ale, I may serve for a fool. *1867* 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 5 The country was in its glad green *midsummer beauty. *c 1000* Sax. *Leechb.* i. 90 Wið lifre sar genim on 'midde sumeres dæg þa ylcen wyrte. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10666 Alle þe bisopes, þat ar missomer day in to this londe come. *1359* in *Eng. Glou.* (1870) 97 On mesomur day. *c 1425* St. Mary of Oignies ii. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 177/45 Fro þe annuncyacione of oure lady vnto mysomer-daye. *1556* *Chron. Fr. Friars* (Camden) 29 The mysomer day followyng was his somme crownd Henry the vijth at Westmyster. *1710* Addison *Tatler* No. 221 *¶* 2 Upon Midsummer-Day last, as he was walking with me in the Fields. *1426-7* Rec. St. Mary at Hill 66 On *mysomer eve a dawber and his man...xiiij d. *1820* W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 128 On Midsummer eve, when it is well known all kinds of ghosts, goblins, and fairies, become visible and walk abroad. *1904* *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 53 The elderbush is cut on Midsummer Eve. *1352* *Wynne & Wastoure* 166 in *Parl. Three Ages* (Roxb. Club) 95 One *Mysomer euen. *1566* *Chron. Fr. Friars* (Camden) 16 On mysomer euen [1433] the duke with hys wyffe came to London. *c 1666* *Scott's* *Testis* (Hazl.) 145 On a time about *Midsummer faire, he went to Barnwell. *1577* B. GOOGE *Herbert's* *Husb.* i. 6b, The Fathers...bused them selues rather with Pageantes and *Midsummer games, then with the Vineyard. *1601* SHAKS. *Twel.* N. III. iv. 61 Why this is verie *Midsummer madness. *1755* *Connoisseur* No. 56 *¶* 5, I likewise stuck up two *Midsummer Men, one for myself, and one for him. Now if his had died away, we should never have come together. *1877* W. JONES *Finger-ring* 169 It was an olden superstition that the bending of the leaves to the right or to the left of the orpine plants, or Midsummer men, as they were called... would never fail to tell whether a lover was true or false. *1523* FITZGER. *Husb.* § 121 Wade them clene in *mysomer mone. *1589* *Marpell. Epit.* (1843) 14 Whether it be midsummer Moone with him or no. *1660* DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i, What's this? 'midsummer-moon! Is all the world gone a-madning? *a 1350* *Dirk* *Shys* 641 in Horst. *Atengl.* *Leg.* 189/93 þe schorteste nist þat was þo, was 'missomernist. *1600* SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. 1, 102 If it had not been for a hot Midsummer-night. *1866* M. ANNOLD *Thyrsis* vii, Soon will the high *Midsummer pomps come on. *1523-4* in *Swayne* *Sarum Church*, Acc. (1896) 99 Wylliam lobbie for keypynge of the clocke for *mysomer quarter xx d. *c 1450* *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 All start in chauce like a *mysomerose. *1577* B. GOOGE *Herbert's* *Husb.* i. 16 The husbendes...spent their time rather in Maygames and *Midsummer sights, then with tylling the ground, or planting of Vines. *a 1697* AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1718) III. 62 In this place [Lingfield, Surrey] the Inhabitants are very fond of Girlands, or Garlandes, made of *Midsummer Silver, a little Herb, which continues all the Year of a bright Ash Colour, and have crowded the Church and their own Houses with them. *1809* MANNING & BRAY *Hist. Surrey* II. 340 No such custom now prevails (1809), nor do old people remember it. The Midsummer Silver is common here. *1859* Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii, Warmd by the *midsummer sunbeams. *1538* *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1905) VI. 430 Item, Charles Geddes, in complet payment of xl merkis for his fe of the *mysomer terme last bipast. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Fro *Midsumertide to be Apostle S. Thomas. *1375* BARBOUR *Brue* x. 823 Gif at *Mydsommer tyme ane zeir To cum, it war nocht with baraill Reskewit, than [etc.]. *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 45 The ruer Nouanus at eury midsummertime swelles and runs over the banks.

Midsummerish (midsʊmərɪʃ), *a.* [-ISH.] Having the characteristics of midsummer.

1836 Mrs. GORE *Mrs. Armytage* i. 302 The days, long and Midsummerish as they were, passed away.

Midsummery (midsʊmərɪ), *a.* [*f.* MIDSUMMER + *y.*] Of or pertaining to midsummer.

1856 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) II. 217 The weather has been midsummery. *1883* *Century Mag.* XXVII. 108 A species of golden-rod with a midsummery snell.

†Mid-terra-nean, *a. Obs.* = MEDITERRANEAN.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* ii. li. iii. *Colonies* 86 Northward with narrow Mid-terranean Sea, Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.

†Midtholing, *Obs.* [*f.* MID *prep.* + THOLE *v.* + *ING* *i.*] Compassion.

1340 *Aenb.* 157 Ich ssel habbe pitē and mid polyngne.

Midtime (mɪdˈtaɪm), [*f.* MID *a.* + TIME.] The time in the middle (of the day, etc.).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. lv. 17 The midtime was appointed for their Sacrifices. *1619* DRAYTON *Bar. Wars*

vi. lxxiii, It being then the mid time of the Night. *1650* *Sc. Metr.* Ps. cii. 24 O take me not away In mid-time of my days.

Midulert, variant of MIDDLE ERD *Obs.*

Midwall, -wall, var. ff. (in Dicts.) of MODWALL.

Midwal (mɪdˈwɔːl). *Arch.* [*f.* MID *a.* + WALL.]

Used *attrib.* in *midwall shaft*, a shaft or baluster, placed in the middle of the thickness of the wall, in an early type of English belfry windows.

1880 FREEMAN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 453, I doubt whether a midwall shaft is to be found between the Avon and Exmoor. *1893* C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 17 The mid-wall shafts, which are slightly barrel-shaped, are ten inches in diameter.

Midward, *a., sb., adv. and prep.* Forms: 1 *middeweard* (as *sb.* -*wearde*), -*ward*, -*ward*, -*weard*, 2 *middewarde*, 4 *mydward*, *pl.* *myddwardis*, 4-5 *Sc.* *mydward*, 4-6 *midward*, 5 *pl.* *midwardis*, 5-6 *midward*, 4- *midward*. [OE. *middeweard*; see MID *a.* + *WARD*. Cf. MDu. *middewaert*. (The 12th c. form *middewarde* may be a misreading for *middeward* dat. fem.)]

A. adj.

† *1.* In partitive concord: The middle of. *Obs.*

After OE. only preceded by *in*; the definite article, when used, was placed between the adj. and *sb.* In *midward* as thus used has the appearance of being a prepositional phrase governing the *sb.*: cf. AMIDWARD, ENIOWARD. *c 893* K. ÆLFRED *Orat.* ii. vi. § 1 *Æfter þam* Eufrate þa ea, seo is mæst eallra fersca watera, & is irenede þurh middewarde Babydonia burg. *1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 43 *Seoð* þan he him sceawede and stude inne midde-warde helle. *a 1300* *Cursor* *Al.* 655 Bot yon tre cum þou nowight to, þat standes in midward paradis. *1325* K. Horn 590 (Laud MS.), Ich sal du pruesce, For þe lef wyf scheide, In midward þe fælde. *1340* *Hamlete* *Pr.* *Comed.* 6319 'Als a lieli spark of fire, says he, 'In mydward þe myke sel, Right swa alle a mans wykkesnes Unto þe mercy of God es'.

2. Occupying the middle. *Obs.* *exc. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 9921 (Cott.) *Þe* midward heu es þat i mene. *c 1375* *Leit.* 764 (Fairf.) Of al þe trees [we etel] bot of ane, þe midward tree ys vs out-tane. *1876* MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 2 The midward time and the fading, and the last of the latter days.

† *B. sb.* The middle, the middle part. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xxi. 15 (Lamb.) On middewardan innoþes mines in medio ventris mei. *1303* R. BRUNNE *Fland.* *Syne* 664 God ys shapper of alle þynge, He wote þe mydwardes, and be endyng. *1375* *Barbour* *Brue* iii. 682 Ane le..may weil in mydward be Betwix Kyntyr and Irland. *c 1400* *Beryn* 2759 In mydward of this gardyn stant a feire tre. *c 1450* *Lovelich* *Crail* xl. 550 But as In the Midwardis, vndirstonde þou here, that whanne he Cam to his Midyall Age, he wax A man bothe sad and Sage. *c 1470* *Henry Wallace* vi. 503 Als mony syne in the mydward put he. *1505* in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 231 The fashion of her nose is a little rising in the midward. *c 1550* R. BRESTON *Bayte Fortune* Bjib, Yf thou were in Tems in midward of the sande.

† *C. adv.* In the middle. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 920 Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner, Off Craufurd syd that mydward had to ster.

D. prep. In the middle of. *Obs.* *exc. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 1032 Midward þat land a wel springes. *1817* *Scott* *Harold* v. ii, Midward their path, a rock of granite grey From the adjoining cliff had made descent.

Mid-water. [*f.* MID *a.* + WATER *sb.*] The middle portion of the water vertically, near neither to the bottom nor the surface.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xli. 183 Letting him [a minnow] swim up and down about mid-water, or a little lower. *1816* *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 295 Some move in mid-water, either by the same motion of the legs as they use in walking, or by strokes, as in swimming. *1905* *HOLMAN Hunt* *Pre-Raph.* i. 69 Red-spotted trout poised in mid-water.

attrib. *1868* *Daily Tel.* 5 June 3/4 It is the same with herrings, cod, ling, and all the mid-water fish.

†Mid waters, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* MID *a.* + WATER, with *advb.* *s.*] In the middle of the waters.

a 1800 *Coble* *v. Cargill* vi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 359 Before that he was mid-waters, The weary coble began to fill.

Midway (mɪdˈweɪ, mɪdˈwɔː), *sb., a., adv. and prep.* [*f.* MID *a.* + WAY. Cf. MDu. *middewech*; also Da. *midtvei*.] *A. sb.*

† *1.* The middle of the way or distance. *Obs.*

c 807 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* c. li. 399 *Donne* bið ðæt swa swa Seger stod on midwege between ðæm munnum & ðæm mercum ðe Sodoma on was. *1410* *Morte Arth.* 6632 Sir Wycheir, Sir Walchere, thes wise mene of armes, . . . Mett him in the mydwaye. *c 1400* MAUNOEY. (1839) iv. 31 Fro Calabre or fro Cecyle to Akoun, be See, is 1300 Miles of Lombardy. And the Ile of Crete is right in the myd weye. *1586* T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 68 The studie of letters is . . . so long and unensie a journey, that they which thinke to finish it, oftentimes staie in the midwaye. *1677* W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 36 Newhaven, seated near the Midway between Hudsons River and that of Connecticut. *1770* KING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 256 She mentioned a very steep shelf, or descent, in the midway.

† *2.* A medium; a middle course. Now *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 8 Hee were an excellent man that were made iust in the mid-waye betwene him and Benedicke. *1606* — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iv. 19 No midway Twixt thes extremes at all. *a 1656* BR. HALL *Rev. Wks.* (1660) 168 Our sorrow must walk in a mid-way betwixt neglect and excess. *1677* *Govt. Venice* 56 The Senat having chosen the midway, which in great dangers, and doubtful, is always the worst. *1847* *Emerson* *Poems* (1857) 39 Nor mort, nor dive; all good things keep The midway of the eternal deep.

B. adj.

1. Situated in the middle of the way, occupying the middle. Rare exc. poet.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 16 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre. *Shew* scarce so grosse as Beetles. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* ix. 1218 In Mid-way Flight Imagination tues. 1870 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Scut.* 221 The midway parting of his crisp hair. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven.

2. + a. Medium, moderate. Obs.

1573 TYRRE *Refut. Knox* To Rdr., Als conuenient to begyle the simple reader, as to impesche and trauel men of gude ingyne and midway knawlage, to cum to the vnderstanding of the veritie. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 43 He was of midway stature. 1675 G. R. T. *Le Grand's Man without Passiō* 59, I confess that I understand not that competent or midway knowledg by him found out.

b. Of an opinion: Mediating. rare.

1905 JAS. ORR *Problem Old Test.* ix. 327 The midway theory advocated by Nöldeke.

C. adv.

1. In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

1225 *Anscr.* R. 412 A sunedel midwee bitwen bet and ester. 1577-87 HOUNSHOE *Chron.* III. 1116/8 Lithgow, midwaite betwixt Sterling and Edinburgh. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 48 She... would... make a battrie through his defend parts, which now are midway stopt. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxiii. 123 The Hare lay'd himself down about Mid-way. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv. The vapours floated mid-way down the mountains. 1868 MISS YONGE *Camos* (1879) I. xxvii. 225 Midway in the strait he met the French fleet. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 197 The band... playing in the afternoon midway of the long veranda.

2. + a. In a medium manner, tolerably. Obs.

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 117 Natbir sulde only mervel herof, quhen na man, quha leues bot midway temperat, in the tounes of Scotland, is nocht sune rich.

D. prep. In the middle of. rare.

185. MAURY in Olmsted *Journ. Cotton Kingd.* (1861) I. 143 Norfolk [Virginia] is... midway the coast. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 374 A boat is moored, and women... are about to enter it: one is already midway the steps of the pier.

Mid-week. [f. MID a. + WEEK. Cf. MDu. *midweek*, MHG. *mittwoche* (mod.G. *Mittwoch*), ON. *miðvika*, Wednesday.] The middle of the week. In Quaker language, a synonym for Fourth-day or Wednesday.

1707 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 July, Midweek, visited Madam Leverett. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 87 By mid-week there was a good attendance on 'Change again.

b. attrib.

1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Apr., He had a Tooth pull'd out... on Mid-week night. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 35 Herein is a justification for mid-week meetings. 1898 *Cycling* 88 Two or more severe races on the Saturday, with perhaps a mid-week meeting in between.

Midwife (mid'wif), sb. Forms: 4 medewife, -wyve, meedwif, midewyve, midwif, myd-wif, -wyffe, 4-5 midwyf, 4-6 medwyff(e), mydwyfe, -wyff(e), 5 medwif(e), myddwyffe, mydewyf, mydwif, -wyff, 5-6 midwyfe, 6 mede wif, meyd vyf, 4- midwife. [f. either MID a. or MID prep. + WIFE (in the older sense of 'woman'). On the former view the primary sense would be 'a woman by whose means the delivery is effected'; on the latter view, 'a woman who is with the mother at the birth'. The latter seems the more likely, though analogies are wanting for this mode of formation. The Sp. *comadre*, which is sometimes quoted, is not to the point, as the sense 'midwife' is merely developed from that of 'gossip', originally 'fellow-(god)mother'. The mod.G. *beifrau*, midwife's assistant, has also been compared.

The early (but not earliest) form *medewife* seems to be due to etymologizing association with MIEN sb., as *mede* does not otherwise occur as a ME. variant of *mid*-. The colloquial pronunciation (mid'f) is now seldom heard.]

1. A woman who assists other women in childbirth, a female accoucheur.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9633 þe prest askede þe mydwyffe, 3yfe byt we cristenede wban hyt hadde lyffe. a 1400 *Maria Magd.* 78 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* XCI. 219 In alle my grete sorowe of my trauail of childe thou were to me a mydwyfe. c 1400 *Arth. & Mer.* 1001 (Kölbing), Ful glad was þe þe medwif and tok þe child al so blyue. 1486 *Materials Hist. Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 65 Alice Massy... medwif to our derest wif the quene. 1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 47 Item... to the mede wif, xlijs. s. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 129 His mother was an meyd vyf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 54 I see Queene Mab bath bene with you: She is the Fairies Midwife. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 269 Adde hereto the skillfull hand of the heads-woman or Midwife as we call them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 104 Women, in these circumstances, are said, by the midwives, to be all mouth and eyes. 1839 FR. A. KENBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 28 A ludicrous visit this morning from the midwife of the estate.

+ 2. = MAN-MIDWIFE. Obs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 130 It be booth the shephearde to be skillful in medeing of his cattell, and so cunning a midwife withal, as if neede require he may helpe his Ewe. 1711 SWIFT *Finn.* to Stella 29 Apr., The Admiral is your Walker's brother the midwife. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 451 Mr. John Latbam, Surgeon and Midwife.

3. fig. One who or that which helps to produce or bring anything to birth.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 62 So Greene, thou art the mid-

wife of my woe, And Bullinbrooke my sorrowes dismall heyre. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Sou* (1886) p. xxvii, There is another piece of mine ready to peep abroad, but that Mr. Wood, my Midwife, is so taken up with raising an estate in Ireland, as he cannot attend the press. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 562 And Midwife Time the ripend Plot to Murder brought. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 10 June, Let i, This midwife of the Muses used exercise on horseback. 1883 J. T. MORSE *Jefferson* III. (1885) 39 Jefferson. Had acted as undertaker for the royal colonies and as midwife for the United States of America.

+ 4. An effeminate man. Obs.

1596 DRAVTON *Mortinieradas* T, No Apish fan-bearing Hermaphrodite, Coch carried midwyfe, weake, effeminate.

Midwife (mid'wif), v. Now rare. Also mid-wife. [f. MIDWIFE sb.]

1. trans. To act as midwife to.

1674 BREVINT *Saut at Endor* iv. 86 Whil'st she is elsewhere... in a rich Abby Mid-wiving an Abbesse, whom her Steward had unfortunately gotten with Child.

2. To help in bringing (a child) to the birth by acting the part of a midwife. Also with out.

1688 BR. H. KING in Sandys *Div. Poems* To Author 34 This Child of yours, borne without spurious blot, And Fairly Midwifed, as it was begot. 1653 in *Vernay Mem.* (1894) III. 203 Madcapp saith though she sould you the mare, yett she did not sell you the colt, therefore she laies her commands on you, to midwife it out, and to tittle it upp. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) 2 So Jove himself... Bred in his Head his Daughter Pallas, Whom Vulcan Midwif'd [etc.]. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* iv. s. v. *Pallas*, The daughter of Jupiter's own brain... and midwived by Vulcan.

b. fig. To help in bringing to light or into being. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 6 That he might watch a time to midwife out some ungracious Toleration for his own turne. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 124, I have something runs in my Mind, and I'm with Child to have it out... If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or midwife it into the World. 1829 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson* 27 Feb., Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope... When midwifed into daylight, the gossips were at a loss to pronounce upon its species.

Hence Midwifing vbl. sb.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* i. 19 Thei forsothe the kunnyng of mydwyuyng (Vulg. *ipsum enim obstetricandi habent scientiam*). 1750 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 47 Where was the Genius loci of the school when this disaster happened! perhaps in the office of Diana when her Temple was a burning, gone a midwifing to some Minerva of the brain.

+ **Midwifely**, a. Obs. [f. MIDWIFE sb. + -LY 1.] Of or pertaining to a midwife.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1612) 25 With other such like midwifely precepts, which I wish euery good breeder rather to hazard then proue the experiment. + **Midwifer**. (See quot.)

1825 D. D. DAVIS *Elem. Midwifery* 3 Julian Clement... was soon after appointed to the new and lucrative office of Midwifer to the Princesses of France. 1828 M. RYAN *Ann. Midwifery* p. vi, Professor Davis, of the London University, has proposed the term midwifer, for the word accoucheur.

Midwifery (mid'wifri), sb. (mid'wifri, mid'firi). Also 5 medowifery, 6 midwifery, -rie, 6-8 midwifry. [f. MIDWIFE sb. + -ERY.] The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; the department of medical knowledge relating to this; obstetrics.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 232/2 To be Medwyfe (MS. A. to do Medewifry), *obstetricaria*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/10 Midwifery, *obstetricium*. a 1673 CARVEL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxix. 9 He... shows his midwifery in helping these savage beasts when their pains come upon them. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 191 Dr. Osborn and Dr. Clarke propose to begin their lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 361 The professors of Pathology, Midwifery, and Clinical Medicine, receive no fixed salaries. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scotl.* in 184 C. xii. ii. (1901) 481 note, Midwifery was practised entirely by women.

fig. 1597 *Pilgr. Farnass.* i. 35 What wisdom manie winters hath begott Tyme's midwifery at length shall bringe to light. 1707 STEPHEN *To Earl of Carlisle* 61 So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the midwifery of ripening showers, spring from th' unwilling earth.

b. attrib.

1791 J. JONES in Beddoes *Calculus* (1793) 30 Upon the principle of Smellie's midwifry forceps. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 81 The midwifry-wards in the house. 1829 GOOCH *Acc. Some Dis. Women* 75 A general practitioner, in large midwifry practice. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 282 The ordinary midwifry forceps.

+ **Midwifish**, a. Obs. [f. MIDWIFE sb. + -ISH.] (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Obstetrics*, midwifish, befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

Midwinter (mid'win'tar). [f. MID a. + WINTER. In OE. found both as compound and as two words with inflexion of the adj. Cf. OFris. *midwinter*, MDu., MLG. *mid-*, *midwintere*, MHG. *mitte-winter* (mod.G. *mitwinter*), ON. *miðr vetr*, Sw. *midwinter*.] The middle of winter; spec. the winter solstice, Dec. 21st, or the period about that time. Also formerly applied to Christmas.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 827 Her mona abistrede on middes wintres mæsse niht. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 164 2if seo midwinter bið on wnednesdæg þonne bið beard winter. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 We auen forgut ure saules while siðe mid winter com hidwardes and ouercomen it. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7160 He sende after is barony at midwinter mid him to be. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 717 Whas neuer syche noblay, in no manys tyme, Mad in mydwynter in tba weste

marchys! 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 25 You compel men to pray against thunder and lightning at mid winter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 319 Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends. 1882 A. W. WARO *Dickens* III. 49 A journey across the Atlantic in midwinter is no child's-play even at the present day.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *midwinter month*, *morning*, *snow*, etc.; + *midwinter*'(s) *day*, Christmas Day; + *midwinter*'(s) *eve*, even, night, Christmas eve; + *midwinter*'(s) *tide*, Christmas time.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135, & halechede him to kinge on *mid-wintre-dæd. c 1205 LAY. 22905 A midwintres dæl. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 19 Me schulde synge þre masses wip Gloria in excelsis a mydwynter day [orig. in *festo Natalis Domini*]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iii. 71 On Midwinter-day, eight hundred years back. 1300-1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 141 In þe bryde 3ere of his crouning A *midwintres eue to bedefore he com. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 4081 Geirleyne was þat monnus name y-wys þe which in *midwintres-eyven to þat chirche dūde gone. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* V. 804 Three dark *midwinter months. 1866 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 203 How well the rapture of that frosty *midwinter morning is remembered. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Swo abiden ure helendes tocome þat neilached nūde fram dai to daie and beð on *midwintres niht. a 1450 MYRC *Festial* 51 Pys geanology þat ys red yn mydwyntyr-nyght. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 63 Two slippers, white As the *midwinter snow. c 1030 *Ecl. Laws of Chut Prol.* On dære halgan *midwintres tide. c 1330 *Amis & Amil*. 1887 It was mid winter tide.

c. quasi-adj. (fig.), cold as midwinter.

1780 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 29 Because youth and maid Midwinter words of hope that day had said Before the altars. 1882 TENNYSON *Becket* I. ii, 'Tis known you are midwinter to all women.

Mid-winterly, a. [f. MIDWINTER + -LY 1.] = MID-WINTERY.

1802 *Pal Mall G.* 16 Apr. 4/3 The thoughts of Londoners... will naturally turn... to amusements more in accordance with the mid-winterly temperature.

Mid-wintyry, a. [f. MIDWINTER + -Y.] Of or pertaining to midwinter.

1852 MUNBY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 At 3 p.m. of an Australian mid-wintyry but splendid day the anchor was dropped in that snug little haven. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The stars last night were of a mid-wintyry brightness.

Midwise (mid'wōiz), adv. [f. MID a. + WISE sb.] In a medium or moderate manner.

1889 J. PAYNE *Aladdin* 110 They ceased not to live at their sufficiency, midwise [betwixt rich and poor], without excessive spending or squandering.

+ **Midwoman**. Obs. A midwife.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5543 Brennil command he and badd Midwimmen be o þe self land.

Mid world. + a. = MIDDLE EARTH (obs.).

b. An intermediate 'world' (in various applications of the word).

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus's Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 8 Who is of wider imperye than he, whiche the in heuen magnifie, the in helle trembleat, this mydde worlde humbly worshippeh...? 1853 LYNN *Self-Improv.* III. 61 Poverty is seen in him; and the mid world of feudality and chivalry shines around in a light soft and lustrous. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 3/2 The sombre desolation of the mid-world between the snows and the pastures.

Mid-year. [f. MID a. + YEAR.]

+ 1. Midsummer. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 446 þe chylid semyt þan here mare clere þane is þe sowne in myd-3ere.

2. U.S. Used attrib. in *Mid-year examinations* (also *Mid-years*), the Harvard university examinations held in the middle of the academic year (in January).

1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 216 He had reckoned upon... a dance after the Mid-Years. *Ibid.* 236 A large party was given on the eve of the Harvard Mid-Year Examinations.

Midyl, obs. form of MIDDLE sb.

Mieke, **Mieknesse**, obs. ff. MEEK, -NESS.

Mielch, **Mielde**, obs. forms of MILCH, MILDS.

Mieldew, obs. form of MILDEW.

Miele, variant of MEAL sb. 3 Obs.

Mielmesse, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

Miemite (mi'émait). *Min.* [Named by M. H. Klaproth (*Alémite*) in 1802, from *Miemo* in Tuscany, its locality: see -ITE.] A greenish variety of Dolomite.

1839 BRANDE *Chem.* 225 Magnesium. A variety found at Miemo, in Tuscany, has been called Miemite. 1843 *Port-Lock Geol.* 214 Miemite of a rich yellowish-green, or oil yellow colour.

Mien (mīn), sb. Only literary. Forms: 6 men(e), 6-7 meane, 6-8 mine, 7 meine, 7-8 meen, mein, 7- mien. [Prob. orig. an aphetic form of DEMENT sb.; afterwards partly assimilated in sense and form to F. *mine*, expression or aspect of countenance, hence *gen.* look, appearance, whence G. *miene* in the same sense.

The origin of F. *mine* is uncertain; connexion with Rom. *minare* (F. *menier*) to lead, is impossible. A Celtic origin has been suggested: cf. Breton *min* muzzle, beak, Welsh *min* lip, Cornish *meien*, *men* lip, mouth, Irish *meun* mouth.]

The air, bearing, carriage or manner of a person, as expressive of character or mood.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* VII. xi. 20 Lyk as he had dyspyt and bostand men. *Ibid.* XII. ProL 210 To hant bawdry and onlesum mene. 1593 J. ELIOT *Fruits* 167 He is an Alchymist by his mine [F. *mine*]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 21 Her rare de-

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 6 He her unwarres attacht, and captive held by might. 1657 L. SAY & SEALE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 With them [your lawyers] thearfore whear thear is might there is right, it is dominion if it succeed, but rebellion if it miscarry. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 192 They went to war, preferring might to right.

5. In senses 1-3 formerly often strengthened by being coupled with the synonymous *main*. Now *rare* etc. in phr. with (all one's) *might* and *main*, which is now only a more emphatic substitute for 'with all one's might' (see i. b.). Also as advb. phrase, *might* and *main*; strenuously, vigorously.

1690 *Lindf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 36 *þæt* is his word *þætte* in *mæhte* & *mægne* [in *potestate* of *virtute*] *schæted* gastum unclænum & *geongas*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 218 *þes* were in *þisse* bataille of *mest* *micht* & *mayn*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17028 For *sin* *þat* *suet* *iesus* had *sua* *mikel* *might* and *main*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Toward *Wircsare* he com with *myght* & *mayn*. c. 1400 *Melayne* 282 *Fyfty* *Lordis* af *gret* *Empryce*. . . *Hase* *loste* *bothe* *Mayne* & *myghte*. 1522 *World & Child* 155 (Manly) To *serue* *hym* *truely*. . . With *mayne* and *all* *myght*. *Ibid.* 243, I have *myght* and *mayne* *ouer* *countreys* *fare*. 1577 VAUTROILLER *Luther* on *Ep. Gal.* 80 The *Deuill* *set* *vppon* *him* *with* *all* *might* and *maine*. 1650 HOWELL *Griffith's Rev. Naples* i. (1664) 48 The *Card.* *Archb.* of *Naples* *with* *all* *his* *might* and *main*. . . did *not* *spare* *pains*. 1787 MME. D'ARLAV *Diary* 4 June. The *hair-dresser*. . . went *to* *work* *first*, and *i* *second*, *with* *all* *our* *might* and *main*. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1811) II. 7 They *call* *out*, *might* and *main*, for *our* *protection*. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 36 The *manly* *part* *is* *to* *do* *with* *might* and *main* *what* *you* *can*. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thile* xiv. Two or three *idlers*. . . were *staring* *with* *might* and *main* *in* *at* *the* *door* *of* *the* *shop*. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxiv. 121 Men. . . who *did* *not* *regard* *even* *the* *gods*, *but* *trusted* *to* *their* *own* *might* and *main*.

† *b.* As rendering of *L. virtus*. a. A virtue. *Obs.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Nu *beoð*. viii. *heafod* *mihtan* *be* *mæzen* *ouer* *cumen* *alle* *þas* *sunnan*. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 An *hali* *mihte* *is* *feleþes* *recla*. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 14 [Meidhald is] *mihte* *ouer* *alle* *mihtes*.

† *b. pl.* The fifth of the nine orders of angels of the celestial hierarchy according to the arrangement of Dionysius the Areopagite. Cf. VIRTUE. Also *gen.* heavenly powers, angels. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 342 Uirtutes [ind. *æwedenes*] *mihta*, *ðurð* *ða* *wyrð* *God* *fela* *wundra*. c. 1440 *York Isl.* i. 33 Of *all* *þe* *mihtes* *I* *haue* *made* *moste* *nexte* *after* *me*, *I* *make* *þe* [Lucifer] *as* *master* *and* *meuror* *of* *my* *mihte*. 1535 COVERDALE *Eph.* i. 21 And *set* *him*. *aboue* *all* *rule*, *power*, and *mihte*, and *dominacion*. 1652 BR. HALL *Invis. World* i. vii. (1847) 83 The *presumption* *of* *those* *men*, *who*. . . *haue* *taken* *upon* *them* *to* *marshal* *these* *Angelical* *spirits*. . . In the *second* [Hierarchy] *of* *universal* *regency*; *findings*. *Mights*, *to* *be* *the* *Generals* *of* *the* *heavenly* *Militia*. . . In the *third* *of* *special* *government*, *placing*. . . *Powers*, *forty* *times* *more* *than* *Principalities*; *Mights*, *fifty* *more* *than* *Powers*.

† *Might*, a. *Obs.* *rare*. Forms: 3 *miht*, 5 *myght*. [? *f.* *Might sb.*: cf. ALMIGHT a. (*OE.* had *maht* adj.:—prehistoric **maht*-, a ppl. formation from the same root.)] = MIGHTY.

[a 1000 *Pharix* 377 (Gr.) *Forþeaf* *him* *se* *meahta* *mon-cynnes* *fruma*.] c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3038 And *known* *sal* *ben* *in* *eueric* *lond* *min* *mihte* *oame*. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 85 For *of* *a* *merchante* *mest* *myght* *therof* *my* *tale* *ys* *told*. *Ibid.* 182 *Mace*, *maestyk* *that* *myght* *ys*.

Might, pa. t. of *MAY* v.1

† *Mightand*, a. *Obs.* [*f.* *MIGHTY sb.* with pr. *pple*, ending.] *Mighty*. Also *absol.*, a *mighty* man. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiii. 8 *Laved* *strang* *And* *mightand* *in* *fight*. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 20, I *sete* *helpe* *unto* *mightand*. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 And *if* *in* *mightandes* [*v.* *r.* *weddings*] *four* *skore* *where* *And* *mare*, *of* *þam* *swinke* *and* *sorw* *here*.

Might-be. [Cf. MAY-BE, MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.] What might be; an unlikely possibility.

1633 AMES *Asgt. Cerem.* ii. 306 [He] *bringeth* *meer* *conceits* *and* *might* *bees* *for* *proving* *Arguments*. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* xii. *Better* *than* *any* *fancied* 'might-be' such as *she* *was* *in* *the* *habit* *of* *opposing* *to* *the* *actual*. 1891 LECKY *Poems* 99 *He* *sought* *not* *far* *The* 'might-be' *in* *the* *things* *that* *are*.

† *Mighted*, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* *MIGHT sb.* + -ED².] Having *might*. (In comb. *cleanest-mighted*.) 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* x. lvi. 512 *He* *was* *the* *cledest* *myght* *man* *and* *the* *best* *wynde* *of* *his* *age*, *that* *was* *on* *lyue*. *Mightful* (mōtful), a. *arch.* [*f.* *MIGHT sb.* + -FUL; cf. *G. machtvoll*.]

1. *Mighty*, powerful; † efficacious.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 100 *He* *de* *it* *made* *is* *myhtful* *and* *wis*. 1340 *Ayend.* 237 *þe* *sacrament* *þe* *y-mad*. . . *þe* *þand* *of* *þe* *kueade* *ministre* *ne* *is* *naht*. . . *lesse* *mihtuol* *uor* *to* *halty* *ham*. 1440 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I *bequeþ* *my* *soule* *into* *the* *mercy* *of* *myhtful* *Iheu*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 396 *The* *mihtful* *maker* *of* *the* *sonne* *and* *moone*. 1586 FERNIE *Blaz. Genrie* i. 55 *Musike*. . . *is* *so* *myhtful*, *that* *it* *penaileth* *in* *the* *tauer* *of* *beastes*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. 5 *The* *mihtful* *Gods*. 1859 TENNISON *Geraint & Enid* 95 *Far* *liefer* *had* *I*. . . *watch* *his* *mihtful* *hand* *striking* *great* *blows* *at* *catiffs*. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs & Life* 58 *Not* *with* *blasts* *of* *mihtful* *preaching*. 1881 BLACKIE *Mag.* CL. 537 *Mihtful* *arms* *and* *thoughtful* *brains*.

† *b. absol.* Also *sb.*, a 'mighty' man. *Obs.* *rare*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3755 And *two* *mihtful* *he* *hauen* *taken*. . . *On* *dathan* *an* *oder* *Abiron*. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *M.S.* (1889) 53 *We* *rede* *in* *a* *buke* *of* *Danyele* *þat* *a* *myhtful* *was* *þat* *fec*.

2. Of actions: Proceeding from arbitrary power. 1805 *Tablet* 25 May 804 *These* *mihtful* *assaults* *by* *the* *State* *on* *the* *Church*.

Hence *Mightfully* adv., *Mightfulness*.

c. 1235 *Metr. Hom.* I. He *herid* *hel* *als* *miht* *þain*, *And* *broht* *þaim* *al* *that* *war* *his*, *Mihtfullic* *in* *till* *his* *blis*. 1340

HANFOLE *Pr. Consc.* 754 *If* *in* *myhtfulnes* *four* *scor* *where* *fall*, *Mare* *es* *þair* *swyn* *and* *sorow* *with* *alle*. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 256 (Harl. MS.) *As* *he* *Iustid* *with* *a* *son* *of* *the* *myghtes*, *he* *caste* *him* *downe* *of* *his* *horse* *myghtfully*. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 108 *He* *saill* *saill* *the* *mychtfulle*.

Might-have-been. [Cf. MAY-BE, MIGHT-BE.] That which might have been; something which might have happened; a person who might have been greater or more eminent.

1848 CLOUGH *Booth* iii. 158 *He* *to* *the* *great* *might-have-been* *up* *soaring*, *sublime* *and* *ideal*. 1886 KIRLING *Departm. Ditties* (1888) 19 *Boanerges* *Blitzen*, *servant* *of* *the* *Queen*, *is* *a* *disinal* *failure*—*is* *a* 'Might-have-been'.

† *Mighthead*, a. *Obs.* [*f.* *MIGHT sb.* + -hed, -HEAD; but cf. MIGHTSOME v.] *Mightiness*.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlv. 7 *Minde* *of* *mihted* *of* *þi* *sofnesse* [Vulg. *Memorian abundantiz suauitatis tue*].

† *Mightful*, a. *Obs.* [*f.* *MIGHTY* + -FUL.] = MIGHTFUL.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 15161 (Gött.) *þat* *sute* *mihtful* *king* *was* *comen*. 1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 1. 84 *Wel* *excellent*, and *myhtful* *Prince*. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 14 *Onlesse* *Iesus* *vouchesale* *with* *his* *mihtful* *hand* *to* *touch* *the* *biere*.

† *Mightthead*, *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 4 *my3thead*. [*f.* *MIGHTY* a. + -HEAD.] *Power*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 11 *Of* *eche* *my3thead* [Vulg. *potentatus*; 1388 power] *short* *lit*.

Mightily (mōitli), adv. Forms: see MIGHTY a. and -LY²; also 4 *mythlyke*, 5 *mythyle*, 7 *mitily*. [*f.* *MIGHTY* a. + -LY².]

1. In a mighty manner, with great power or strength; with powerful effect; † also, with great effort, vigorously, vehemently.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. 4 *þat* *behste* *god*, *þæt* *hit* *call* *sua* *mihtlice* *macað*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23551 *Sua* *mihtilli* *þair* [*sc.* *the* *saints*] *might* *to* *fill*. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2290 *He* *myntez* *at* *hym* *mahtly*. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 262 *Another* *tyme* *þe* *sholde* *mihtly* *Confoite* *him* *self*, and *seyn* *it* *was* *folye*. 14. *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 46 in *Anglia* *XVIII.* 308 *þai* *purgyth* *þe* *neris* *mythlyke*. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xl. 471 *Moue* *it* [*the* *wyne*] *myhtly* [*L. vehementer*] *With* *reed* *al* *grene*. 1490 CANTON *Enchylos* xxvii. 95 *Enceas* *made* *the* *mariners* *to* *rowe* *myhtly*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 279 *Do* *as* *aduersaries* *do* *in* *law*, *Strive* *mihtly*, *but* *eate* *and* *drinke* *as* *friends*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxii. 4 *The* *power* *of* *the* *word* *of* *God*. . . *worketh* *mihtly*. . . *to* *their* *conuersion*. 1611 *Bible* *Jonah* iii. 8 *Let* *man* *and* *beast*. . . *cry* *mihtly* *unto* *God*. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton* *Cor.* (Camden) I. 237 *My* *Essex* *mitly* *opposes* *this*. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 67 *Ye*. . . *cry* *mihtly* *to* *the* *Father* *of* *your* *spisits* *for* *faith* *in* *his* *dear* *Son*.

† 2. So as to be strong or powerful. *Obs.*

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Peicy *Cor.*) 29 *My* *honys* *were* *stronge*, and *myhtly* *made*. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 399 *þi* *Arme* *that* *hit* *þe* *tymbed* *myhtly*. 1464 *Paston* *Lett.* II. 160 *Be* *sure* *yowr* *selve* *as* *myhtly* *as* *ye* *kan* *ageyn* *yowr* *eneyes*.

3. In a great degree, to a great extent; greatly, very much. Now somewhat *rare*; very common in 17-18th c.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 74 *Therein* *thou* *wrong'st* *thy* *Children* *mihtly*. 1632 LITWICHOW *Trav.* ii. 74 [Athens] *was* *after* *mihtly* *inlarged* *by* *Theseus*. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 6 Feb. *I* *sat* *mihtly* *behind*, and *could* *see* *but* *little*. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 & 2 *A* *Gentleman*. . . *who* *deals* *mihtly* *in* *Antique* *Scandal*. 1756-84 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. xii. 278, I *should* *be* *mihtly* *obliged* *to* *you* *if* *you* *could* *get* *me* *a* *copy* *of* *his* *verses*. 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 204 *A* *carpet* *mihtly* *finished*. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 13 *It* *amused* *us* *mihtly*. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421, *I* *wonder* *mihtly* *now* *what* *sort* *of* *a* *creature* *I* *should* *have* *turned* *out*.

Mightiness (mōitines). [*f.* *MIGHTY* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being mighty.

13. *S. Augustin* 1273 in *Horam. Attent. Leg.* (1878) 83 *þi* *mihtinesse* *we* *worschepe*, *lord*, *þoþe* *in* *dede* *and* *in* *word*. c. 1521 1st *Eng. Bk. Anker* (Arb.) *Introd.* 30a *Pope* *Iohn* *whose* *myghtyness* & *rychedome* *amountheþ* *aboue* *all* *prynces* *of* *the* *world*. 1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b, *Yf* *he* *so* *do*, *the* *myghtynesse* *of* *the* *newe* *wyne* *wyll* *breke* *the* *vessell*. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxvii. (1553) V viij, To *shewe* *y^e* *mihtynesses* *of* *their* *malice*. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 318 b, *A* *cunning* *maistiffe*, *who* *knowes* *the* *..* *strength* *of* *the* *bul*, *fights* *low*. . . *answering* *mihtyness* *with* *mihtyness*. 1673 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* Prolog. 30 *þinke* *you* *see* *them* *Great*. . . *Then*, *in* *a* *moment*, *see* *How* *some* *these* *Mihtynesses* *meets* *Misery*. 1725 *Pope* *Postor.* to *Odys.* (1840) 390 *Language*, *which*. . . *rattles* *like* *some* *highliness* *of* *meaning* *in* *the* *most* *indifferent* *subjects*. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 37 *The* *weak* *we* *ake* *have* *the* *mihtyness* *of* *the* *law* *for* *their* *support*. 1802 *Vorussw. Sonu.*, *Iuland*, *within* *a* *hollow* *vale*, *i* *stood*. . . *What* *power* *is* *there*! *What* *mihtyness* *for* *evil* *and* *for* *good*! 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 146 *The* *mihtyness* *of* *her* *energy*.

† *b.* As a title of dignity *Your mightiness*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 126 *This* *Minion*. . . *braues* *your* *Mightiness*. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. *In* *royalizing* *Henry's* *Albion* *With* *presence* *of* *your* *pryncely* *mightiness*. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* iii. 1, *Does* *your* *Mightiness*. . . *ye* *understand* *our* *faces*?

c. *High Mightiness* (also † *High and Mightiness*): a title of dignity; esp. in pl. = Du. *hoogmogendheden*, the title of the members of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Now only *Hist.* Also as an ironical title. 1668 TENNIE *Lett. to De Witt* Wks. 1731 II. 83 *His* *Majesty* *and* *their* *High* *and* *Mightinesses* *have* *begun*. . . *this* *glorious*. . . *Design* *of* *a* *general* *Peace*. 1700 T. BROWN

Amusem. Ser. & Com. iv. (1709) 43 *Now* *for* *that* *Majestical* *Man* *and* *Woman* *there*, *stand* *off*, *there* *is* *no* *coming* *within* *a* <

from afar, Seeks on Euphrates' Banks the Spoils of War. 1375 GRAY *Odin* 83, I know thee now; Mightiest of a mighty line. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 40 Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, thou shalt be the mighty one yet!

ellipt. and *absol.* c1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Drihten alsede þene wrechan of þan mehtigan. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 103 He is þe riht gud. . . þe riht miht.

b. of persons, with reference to wealth, social position, or influence. Formerly often predicative, const. *of, in*.

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agnes*) 105 My spouse is mychtyere bane þi son, & fere richeite. 1286 *Rec. St. Mary* at Hill 6 That the saide Preest. . . be chosen and presented. . . by iiii of the worthiest & myghtiest men of the said parish. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maridit Wemen* 296 Synemaryit I a marchand, myghti of gudis. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 This price is so myghtie in gold and silver. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. ix. 186 They were all richly married to myghty matches of landed men.

absol. 1284 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* i. vi. (1880) 11 The poure ought not to hold fellowship with the myghty. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 180 As well the rich, and myghty, as poor and obscure persons.

c. of persons or animals, their actions or attributes, with reference to physical strength or valour. † In early use often merely: Able-bodied. *Obs.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxvi. 4 Swe swe strelas in honda mahtiges. c1386 CHAUCER *Knights* T. 505 Wel koude he hewen wode. . . for he was yong and myghty. c1400 *Abol. Loll.* 111 Bi lawe cyuil it is not leful to a myty body to beg. 1432-50 tr. *Higden (Roll)* I. 263 The gette myghty childer (1387) *Trevisa* stalworpe: *l. robinastu sopolen*. a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 92 Yf ony. . . myghty beggar be within the warde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 36 And syne the Bruce. . . cum rydand. . . As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campoun. a 1525 *Vergilius* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* II. 23 Her chyld. . . began to weke hygge and stronge and myghty enough to bere armes. 1530-1 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 If any peison . . . beyng hole and myghty in body. . . be taken in begging. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* x. 9 Nemrod. . . was a myghtie hunter. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 29 Their myghty strokes their habergeons dismayld. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 163 The Scottis courageous, of a blyth hope, and a mychtye spirit, leips to straikis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. i. 111 Your hearts are myghty. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 81 On our former Ensigne Two myghty Eagles fell. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 126 Our ship gave a myghtie blow upon a rocke. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 297 Where small and great, where weak and myghty, made To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade. 1839 LONGF. *Vill. Blacksm.* i. The smith, a myghty man is he, With large and sinewy hands. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 63 For so by hys years' proof we needs must learn whyle is our myghtiest.

d. of persons, their actions and attributes, with reference to mental ability or executive skill. Formerly often predicative, const. *in or inf.* *Mighty works*: in Biblical use (= Gr. *δυναμεις*), miracles.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* li. 3 Du mahtig erð in urehtwisneise. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Psal.* c. xv. cō Se laeow sceolde bene mihtig to tyhtanne on halwende lare. 1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. i. 150 Pei 3e be misty to mote beþ meke of 3our werkis. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 24 Apollo. . . a man eloquent. . . myti in scripturis. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 346 That feild. . . Quhar clayrowns blew full many mychty sonis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 4 The voyce of the Lorde is myghtie in operacion (Vulg. *Vox Domini in virtute*). — *Matth.* xiv. 2 He is rysen agayne from the dead, therefore are his deedes so myghtie. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 54 Whence hatli this man this wisdom, and these myghty wordys? 1718 ECHARD *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 565 b, Thomas Lydyat. . . of a great Soul and incomparable Learning; being a Match for the myghty Scaliger and Selden. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 137 Or what remain'd so worthy to be read By learned Critics, of the myghty dead. 1742 — *Dunci.* iv. 211 Thy myghty Scholiast, whose unweary'd pains Made Horace dull. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independ.* xvii. And myghty Poets in their misery dead. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 146 Out of which a myghtier master of the art than Pope could scarcely have struck the notes of true passion. 1881 BIBLE (R. V.) *Mark* ix. 39 For there is no man which shall do a myghty work (Wyclif a virtue; 1535 COVERDALE, 1601 a miracle) in my name. [So also *Acts* ii. 22]

e. of things or forces, or their operation.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3707 A fier mazið bat folc fest on. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 9384 (Gott.) For sune and mone. . . Had seven sithi mar þan nou of liht, And all thinges was þan. . . Wele mihtier þan þai er nou. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 10 They sancke downe as leed in the myghtie waters. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 5 Now wayes it this way, like a Myghty Sea, For'd by the Wynde, to combat with the Wynde. 1611 BIBLE i. *Esther* iv. 4 Great is truth, and myghtie above all thinges. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 283 But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood, Are myghty mischief, not to be withstood. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim.* Immort. 168 And hear the myghty waters rolling evermore. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 767 Then he. . . Because things seen are myghtier than things beard, Stagger'd and shook.

f. Of drugs, liquors, spells: Potent, efficacious. † Also, of a material: Stout, strong. *Obs.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 32 Ond þu wegræde wyrtia modor eastan opone innan mihtigu. a 1240 *Ureutin* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heouenliche leche þe maketed us of bi seolf se mihti medicine. c1386 CHAUCER *Miles* T. 311 This Carpenter. . . broghte of myghty Ale a large wyne. c1400 MAUNYON. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 It is riht mychty wyne. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take mychty brothe of Beef. c1448 *Gen. VI* *Aysey* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367 Good and mychty mortar. 1497 *Naval Acc.* *Hen. VII* (1896) 22, lvi holtes of Giete mychty canvas. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 230 Where the spyrte of the wyne shall be sufficient myghty. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 22 Their Beere is. . . myghtie, that it serueth them in steade of meate, drinke, fire, and apparrell. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelph.* 37 On every mind some myghty spell cast. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 115 Earls o' michtie beer.

† g. Of a legal document: Valid, efficacious. *Obs.* c1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 19 This present writyng, with þe strength of our seale we haue i-made hit myghty and stronge.

† h. Forcible, emphatic. *Obs.*

1642-7 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* 229 The Councell of Aquileia . . . is full and myghty in asserting the Bishops power over the Laity.

2. Of huge proportions; massive, bulky.

1213 *Pilgr. Sawle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 This tree is wondre stronge and myghty arechying in to heuen. 1420-22 *Lyng. Thebes* i. in *Chancer's Wks.* (1561) 357 b1, The citee Thebes, of myghtie square stones As I you told. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 17 That large Urn found at Ashbury, containing myghty Bones. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon*, *Ode* lvii. 1 Bring hither, Boy, a myghty Bowl. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iii. And silence settled. . . On the lone wood and myghty hill. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* v. c. (1874) i. xxviii. 327 A plain, deep-cut recess, with a single myghty shadow. 1895 SAFFELAND *Land of Broads* 6 The older farm-houses, with their myghty kitchens.

3. Of things, actions, events, etc.: Very great in amount, extent or degree. In later use, chiefly colloquial or familiar.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 68 The . . . mutual society betwixt man & wife being of such myghty efficacie, 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. v. 17 If the matter of this Paper be certain, you haue myghty businesse in hand. 1668 CUTPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. ii. i. 317 There is a myghty flux of blood. 1699 tr. *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 The difference of times makes a myghty alteration in the Events of things. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* ii. iv. That gentleman . . . made such myghty expedition that he was now upwards of twenty miles on his way. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xi. Huge serpents. . . which sometimes come out and commit myghty damage. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herewi* i. Myghty fowling and fishing was there in the fen below. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxiii. 2 This to the fond weak fool seemeth a myghty delight.

b. With agent-nouns, etc.: That does or is to a very great degree (what is indicated by the noun).

1692 BULSTROOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. n. 21 He was a myghty Tory. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 F. 7 I, who set up for a myghty Lover, of Virtue. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 81 This Plastow was a myghty Favourite with the Captain. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxx. He is a myghty liberal.

4. quasi-sb. (with *pl.*). A myghty or powerful person. Chiefly *pl.*, as in (*David's*) *three myghties*.

1382 WYCLIF i. *Chron.* xl. 12 Eliazar, the sone of his vnclie Ahoites, that was among the thre mysty (1388) miji men; 1611 the three myghties. *Vulg.* *inter tres potentes*. c 1470 *Got. & Gato*, 300 Quhan that saw that myghty (the king) sa mouit in his mude. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 200 Emperours and kings and the myghties of the world. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* E. ij. Our royall David and many of his Myghties. 1647 TRAFF *Comm.* i. Cor. i. 26 Hence so many myghties incarry. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yug. Barbarians* iv. Spueg's officers, such myghties as Bauldie and Johnston. . . clustered round their commander.

5. ellipt. in the interjections *Mighty!* *Mighty me!* *Sc.* and *dial.*

1867 GREGOR *Banff. Gloss.*, *Michtie*, *interj.* expressive of surprise. *Michtie me* is another form. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Disput. Settlement* (1877) 61 (E. D. D.) *He*, myghty! that surely canna be. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxxii, *Mighty me!* Won't mis's storm. . . when she comes back!

6. Comb., parasynthetic, as *mighty-brained*, *-handed*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-spirited* adjs.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. iii. Though he he myghty-spirited, and forward To all great things. 1855 LYNCH *Rinlet* lxxxiii. iii. How came it, men of faith, to pass that ye were myghty-handed? 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* i. O myghty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1009, I am not myghty-minded, nor desire Crowns. 1892 W. WATSON *Lachrymæ Mus.* *Poems* (1898) 21 Myghtie-brained Lucretius.

B. *adv.* (Qualifying an adj. or adv., † rarely an adj. phrase.) In a great degree; greatly; exceedingly; very. Now *colloq.* or *familiar*, often with ironical implication; = 'vastly', 'precious'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14366 Pair blissed lauerd. . . bat. . . was. . . Sa mihtie meke, sa mild o mode. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 18 Tomorrow. . . wyl I cause a myghtie greate hayle to rayne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. He is myghtie on our part. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The myghty near affinity that is between Arithmetick and Geometry. 1715 DR Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) i. 91 You are a myghty good obedient thing. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. G. & Nichols* (1843) 70 To this purpose. . . would I write, and myghty respectfully withal. 1838 DICKENS O. *Tavis* xlix. This is all myghty fine. 1844 KENDALL *Santa Fe Exped.* i. 22 'You'll be myghty apt to get wet,' said a thoroughbred Texan. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 405, I myself know always myghty well what I want. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* lx. lxix. it. . . looks myghty like a horn-pipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock.

Mightyship. *nonce-wd.* [f. MIGHTY + SHIP.] Only in the mock title your mightyship.

a 1266 *Alsop Tale*, *To Chlorinda* xv. in *Dodsley Poems* (1755) VI. 248 Is it fit, let your mightyship say. . .

Mignature, *obs.* form of MINATURE.

† Migniard, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 mignard, miniard, Sc. minzeard. [a. F. *mignard*; related to MIGNON.]

A. *adj.* Dainty; mincing; caressing.

1599 JAS. I *Basil.* *σωφρον* vi. (1603) 107 In the forme of your meat-eating, be neither vniuall. . . nor affectatie mignarde. *Ibid.* iii. 115 In your language be plaine. . . eschewing . . . all mignard and effeminate termes. 1611 COTGR. *Mignard*, migniard, prettie, quaint, neat, feat; wanton; daintie, delicate. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Deuil an Ass* i. iv, Loue is brought vp with those soft migniard handlings. 1622

A. BYSSER in G. C. Smith *Middle Scots* (1902) 240 Neither have I used minyard nor effeminate, tainting, inveciue, or skornefull wordis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 294 The milder seene and minyard youth. 1653 — *Rabelais* i. lvii. (1664) 250 Never were seene Ladies so proper and handsome, so minyard and dainty.

Hence † Migniardly *adv.*, daintily.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. lvii. (1664) 249 Their fists minyardly beglaved.

B. *sb.* [= OF. *mignarde*.] A courtesan, mistress. 1616 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I. (1849) I. 416 She says the honour. . . of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Loci* 93 Idle Migniards, dinner hath waited for you till it is cold.

† Migniardise. *Obs.* Also mignardize, miniardise. [a. F. *mignardise*, f. *mignard*; see *prec.*] Caressing treatment; affected delicacy of behaviour or appearance.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. 636 The disdainfull churlishnesse wherewith they beate them, are but mignardizes and affectations of a motherly fauour. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N.* iii. i. Entertaine her, and her creatures, too, With all the migniardise, and quaint Caresses, You can put on them. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 233 The gracefulness of his hand and foot, with the quaint miniardise of the rest of his body. 1689 H. BEESTON in *Vola Oxoniensis*, No. . . Patches and spots, No Mignardize of face at all From Spanish paper or from English gall.

† Migniardize, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 miniardize. [f. MIGNARD + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (language) affected in character; to treat (a person) caressingly. Hence Migniardized *pph. a.*, Migniardizing *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vezzo*, a wantones, a quaintnes, a squeamishnes, a dandling, a dalliance, a wantonizing, a mignardizing, a pampering [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xix. 49 Softnes of pronunciation proceeding from wailon spirits that did miniardize, and make the Language more dainty and feminine. a 1670 HACKER *Adp. Williams* i. (1693) 95 Men that are sound in their Morals, and in Minutes imperfect in their Intellectuals, are best reclaimed when they are mignardized [sic], and strok'd gently.

Mignon, *obs.* variant of MINION.

|| Mignon (*min'õn*), *a.* Also (with fem. reference) 6 mignone, 7-9 mignonne; and see MINION *a.* [F. *mignon*, -onne *adj.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Delicately formed; prettily small or delicate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lvj. My mignone Isabel. [1668 DRYDEN *Evenings Love* vi. That sigh too, I think, is not altogether disagreeable; but something *charmant* and *mignonne*.] 1772 MRS. SARAH SCOTT *Tell Fittat* Divil II. 59 Saluador Rosa's wildest designs are mignonne and finial to some places in this neighbourhood. 1859 G. MEREDITH R. *Feuerl* xxxvii. A mignonne beauty. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renais.* 42 Bright small creatures of the woodland, with arch baby faces and mignon forms. 1886 MARIE CORELLI *Rom. two Worlds* i. Her pretty mignonne face and graceful figure.

B. *sb.* A pretty child.

1827 *Souvenir* I. 712 (Stanf.) Little mignons, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets.

Hence † Mignon *v. trans.*, to treat tenderly; † Mignonnence, over-delicacy, effeminacy.

1530 PALSGR. 245 f. Mignyonnesse, migniotie. 1597 DANIEL *Philotas* Apol. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 For though the affection of the multitude, (whom he did not mignon) . . . discerned not his ends. . . Yet [etc.].

Mignon: see MINION *sb.*

Mignonette (*minyõnet*). Also 8 mign(i)onnet, minionette, mennuet, minianet, 8-9 mignonette. [a. F. *mignonnette*, fem. of † *mignonnet*, dim. of *mignon*: see MIGNON *a.*]

1. A plant (*Reseda odorata*) cultivated for the fragrance of its blossoms.

When trained to grow with a bushy head it is known as *tree-mignonette*. *Wild mignonette*, the plant *R. huteola*. The ordinary Fr. name for mignonette is *réséda*; but Littré says that *mignonnette* is applied to this plant as well as to several others.

1752 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1759) s.v. *Reseda*, 6. *Reseda foliis interitis trilobisque*. . . Basilard-rocket. . . commonly called sweet *Reseda*, or *digonette* of Egypt. 1798 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. 333 Hardy Annuals. . . Mignonette, (trailing) or sweet-scented re-seda. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med.* *Kuowl.* 154 A small plant of Minianet in a state of healthy vegetation. 1817 *Bot. Register* III. 227 *Reseda odorata*, B. *suffrutescens*. *Tree-Mignonette*. 1820 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* III. 178 With Lord Bateman [who sent the seed from France in 1742] the appellation of Mignonette originated. . . he gave to it this name of endearment, by which it is not known in France. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dan.* xi. A long green box of mignonette. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchris*, etc. II. xix. 116 The ground is strewn with wild mignonette. *fig.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 164 They. . . mis'd the mignonette of Vivian-place. The little hearth-flower Lilia.

b. *Jamaica mignonette*: the name given in the West Indies to the henna plant, *Lavsonia alba* or *inermis*, which is naturalized there.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 665 f.

c. A colour resembling that of the flowers of mignonette; greyish green or greenish white.

1835 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 24 The soft tints of greyish green known as 'mignonette' are to be in great favour this year. 1899 B. W. WARMHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 Mignonette. Should be delicate light green.

2. A kind of lace: see *quots.* 1865, 1900. (More fully *mignonette lace*.) Also, a fine kind of net.

[1699 *Le Mercure Galant* in MRS. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* (1865) 31 *note*, On employe aussi pour les coiffures de la

mignonette, et on a tellement perfectionné cette dentelle, que, etc.] 1757 JEFFREY *Coll. Dresses* ii. A pink lutestrine dress covered with a white mignonette. 1762 *Lond. Chron.* 16-18 Feb. 1763 The Ranelagh Mob. 'Tis is a piece of Gauze, Minionett, &c., &c. which is clouded about the head. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Ch.* 13 July, Laces of Mechlin or mignonette. 1865 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* 30 The laces known at that period [1665] were... Mignonette.—A light, fine, pillow lace. This lace was... at times in high favour... for head-dresses and other trimmings 1900 MRS. F. N. JACKSON *Hand-made Lace* 182 Mignonette was a narrow lace, never exceeding two or three inches. Mignonette pattern is still largely made.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mignonette-coloured adj.*, *mignonette-green*, -grey (see 1 c), *mignonette-ppl.*, *mignonette netting* (see quot.); *mignonette* pepper, coarsely ground pepper; *mignonette-vine* (see quot.).

1897 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 'Mignonette-coloured crêpe de Chine. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Alternate bows or loops of 'mignonette-green and pale salmon-coloured ribbon. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/5 Tones of, cigar-brown, and 'mignonette-grey are in great favour. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 361/2. 'Mignonette Netting.—This is used for curtains and window blinds, it being extremely easy, and worked with one Mesh. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 177 'Mignonette Pepper. 1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 331 The 'mignonette pots in a Cockney's window. 1896 T. W. SANDERS *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2), *Madaria* ('Mignonette Vine).—Ord. Composite. Hardy Annual. Nat. California. Flowers, yellow.

† **Mignote.** *Obs. rare*—[a. OF. *mignote* fem. of *mignol* wanton, cogn. w. *mignon*: see *MIGNON*, *MINION*.] A wanton woman.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i. vii.* Ne that he be not curyous of mynotes, Jolyetes, ne of iweillis.

† **Migraine** (*migrēn*). [F. *migraine*: see *MEGRIM*.] = *MEGRIM* 1, *HEMICRANIA*.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1837) VI. 444 Madame de Jarnac had a *migraine*. 1837 BENJAMIN BUNSEN in *Hare Life* i. x. 445. I am obliged to take to my bed by an unusual degree of *migraine*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 Ophthalmic *migraine*—that is paroxysmal pain in the eye or temple.

Migrainous (*migrēnəs*), a. [f. *MIGRAINE* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *migraine*.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 640/4 All the various forms of headache—dyspeptic, migrainous, ... and so on. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 123 Migrainous epilepsy. [So called] because it commonly occurs in patients who have suffered from *migraine*.

Migram, *obs.* form of *MEGRIM* 1.
c 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 230 Warke in þe swidrys & migram in þe heuedel.

Migrant (*mōigrānt*), a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *migrānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

A. *adj.* Migrating; given to migration.

a. of animals; *spec.* of birds.
1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* 3 4 Passenger and migrant birds... whom no seas nor places limit. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 278 They [Grosbeaks] visit us only in hard winters, and are not regularly migrant. 1842 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 306 The usual watering-places of the migrant animals. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxvi. 651 Do you wonder we felt ourselves more like bappy migrant birds than ever?

b. of persons, a tribe.
1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 178 And migrant tribes these fruitful shorelands hail. 1899 B. KING *Ital. Unity* i. 84 Migrant labourers came in gangs from the hills in harvest-time.

B. *sb.* One who or something which migrates.

a. A migratory animal; *spec.* a bird of passage.
1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 511 The migrants of this genus continue longest in Great-Britain in the southern counties. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* i. t. 20 The chaffinch is a constant resident in England...; but a migrant in the south of France.

b. A person who migrates; rarely † a traveller.
1760 FOOTE *Minor Ded.*, Wks. 1799 i. 225 The unhappy migrants may be... at least hospitably entertained. 1864 R. A. ARSLOD *Cotton Fann.* 383 To facilitate migration from the cotton districts, and to direct the migrants to the best markets for their labour.

Migrate (*mōigrēt*), v. [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre*.]

1. *intr.* To pass from one place to another. Also *trans.* in *pass.* To be transported.

1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. x. (1715) 292 A blow... discovered the Sutures of his Skull, thro' which his Soul migrated. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 386 If one of us were migrated into their enormous hulks, 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 102 The Sylvan scene Migrates uplifted... Alighting in far distant fields [Sicilian earthquake].

2. *intr.* Of persons, a tribe, etc.: To move from one place of abode to another; *esp.* to leave one's country to settle in another; to remove to another country, town, college, etc. Also *transf.*

1770 LANGHORNE (Worc.). The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelagis that migrated into Europe. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Ld. High Chancellor* Sept. in *Boswell*, If I grew much better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able, to migrate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 356 Almost all the noble families of England had long migrated beyond the walls. 1862 SIR B. BROUKE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 117 The agricultural labourer is tempted... to migrate to a manufacturing town. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Clerk Maxwell* vi. 147 The advice which was pressed upon him... that he should migrate to Trinity.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of animals: To go from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, to come and go regularly with the seasons (see *MIGRATION*).

1753 [cf. *MIGRATING* ppl. a.]. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 121 This kind of eagle sometimes migrates into Caernarvonshire. *Ibid.* 225 The birds [Fieldfares] that migrate here come from Norway. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 112 They [robins] not only migrate from north to south, but from east to west, to avoid the deep snows. 1839 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 Of those [birds] which migrate in autumn a considerable proportion are probably lost at sea.

3. *Histol.* Of a cell: To move out of the blood-vessels into the tissues. (Cf. *MIGRATORY* a. 1 c.)

1896 [see *MIGRATED* ppl. a.].

Hence *Migrated* ppl. a.; *Migrating* vbl. sb.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 72 Migrated Europeans from every part of Europe. 1831 TRELAWNY *Ad. Younger Son* III. 198 A migrated settler. 1834 W. J. LINTON *Poems & Transl.* (1889) 182 Knows He not, stork! the hour thy migrations begin? 1835 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 18 Diagram showing the main migrating routes of the littoral, birds of Europe. *Ibid.* 20 The origin of the migrating habit. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 88 A large collection of migrated leucocytes.

Migrating, ppl. a. [f. *MIGRATE* v. + *-ing* 2.] That migrates, in the senses of the verb.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Migrating-Birds. *Ibid.*, Migrating-Bag.—These soft masses of earth have been sometimes known to move out of their place. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 70 Of all migrating fish, the Herring and the Pilchard take the most adventurous voyages. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lett. Hist.* v. xlv. 329 The whole body of the migrating people. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 572 These noises proceed from migrating birds.

Migration (*mōigrēn*), [ad. L. *migrātion-em*, n. of action f. *migrāre* to MIGRATE.] The action of moving from one place to another; also, an instance of this. a. *gen.* chiefly of things.

1611 CORGR. *Migration*, a migration, a removing, or shifting of places. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 133 The Tenets of Aristotle... concerning Substance and Accidents, Species, Hypostasis, and the Substance and Migration of Accidents from place to place. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 45 Although such Alterations... Transitions, and Migrations of the Centre of Gravity... have actually happened, yet [etc.]. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The migration of the souls of men into other animals after death. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* t. 154 To pray to the gods, that our migration hence may take place with good omen. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 100 'The migration or transmission of elements from some primary growth, which... constitute the centres of secondary formations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 373 There is a change and migration of the soul from this world to another.

b. *esp.* of persons, a tribe: The action of moving from one country, locality, etc., to settle in another; also, simply, removal from one place of residence to another.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 302 The first man ranged farre before the Flood, and laid his bones many miles from that place, where its presumed he received them: And this migration was the greater, if... he was cast out of the East-side of Paradise. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 17 The right of migration, or sending colonies to find out new habitations. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. IV.* i. All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 290 A favourite resting place of the Emperors in their annual migrations to Cashmere. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 10 In the ninth century, began the last great migration of the northern barbarians. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 49 The poverty of the majority is the cause of the continual migration to London.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Of animals: The action of moving in flocks, shoals, etc. from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, the periodical departure from and return to a region at a particular season of the year. *Baltic migration* (see quot. 1877). *Equatorial migration*, ordinary meridional migration from or towards the equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xli. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, Latitancy, migration, sanity and venation. 1764 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) 149 The migration of Birds... according to the Seasons. *Ibid.*, The migration of divers sorts of Fishes. As for example; The Salmon. *Ibid.* 366 They [frogs] travelling across dry land] had lived [till that time of their migration] in the Waters. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* (1895) II. ii. xxxviii. 339 The former wide range of these quadrupeds implies a migration of Old World Forms into the new World. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* I. i. 18 'The term "migration" is often applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals; but it may be questioned whether there are any regular migrants but birds and fishes. 1877 G. B. GOODE *Menhaden* 51 (U. S. Fish Comm. Rep.). The former may be called equatorial, the latter [i.e. changing to waters of less or greater depth] bathic migration. 1886 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 648 Comparatively few are subject to periodical migrations to the sea, like *Salmo*.

d. Of a bodily organ: Alteration of position whether from normal or pathological causes.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† The alleged sense 'Residence in a foreign country; banishment' given in some recent Dicts. is fictitious. The word in the authority cited is a misreading of a later edition for 'extermination'.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense c), as *migration-route*; *migration-station*, a fixed place for the regular observation of the migration of birds.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 561 Every species on Migration goes its own way, and what is called a 'Migration-route' is only the coincidence of the way taken by more or fewer of them. 1834 *Science* 17 Oct. 374/2 'Migration-stations now

exist in every state and territory of the Union, excepting Delaware and Nevada.

Migrational (*mōigrēfənal*), a. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to migration or movement to another place.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Transl.* XX. (Zool.) 223 In the case of plants and low types of animal life, the suitable situation is reached by a wide distribution of a vast number of seeds, spores, or germs, and the same situation is maintained by a loss of migrational power as soon as the germs begin to develop.

Migrationist (*mōigrēfənisi*), *rare*. [Formed as prec. + *-IST*.] An individual that participates in a migration.

1887 GOMME in *Trans. Anthropol. Inst.* XVII. 130 The descendants of previous ages of migrationists.

Migrative (*mōigrātiv*), a. [Formed as prec. + *-IVE*.] Given to migration; migratory.

1831 J. RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 322 The migrative species. *Ibid.* 534 It is a migrative bird, visiting our coasts in August. 1863 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) III. 181, I was as if stupefied more or less, and flying on like those migrative swallows of Professor Oweto, after my strength was done.

Migrator (*mōigrētor*), [a. L. *migrātor*, f. *migrāre*: see *MIGRATE*.] One who migrates; also *spec.* a migratory bird.

1818 SHELLEY *Lett. to Peacock* 25 July, It would be a little dangerous to the newly unfrozen senses and imaginations of us migrators from the neighbourhood of the pole. 1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. i. iii. 97 The swallows... are... both the swiftest and the most distant migrators. 1854 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 100 A migration is generally tantamount to a confession of inferiority, and acknowledgment that the migrator is not likely to become a Fellow of his own College. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 31 Everywhere this great multitude of migrators was well received by the inhabitants.

Migratorial (*mōigrātorīāl*), a. *rare*. [f. *MIGRATORY* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to migration; migratory.

1805 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, Among their migratorial visitors are quails, landrels, and wrynecks. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nat.* xi. (ed. 4) 209 Those [locusts] here alluded to are... the best known from their migratorial flights.

Migratory (*mōigrētorī*), a. and *sb.* [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

1. Characterized by migration; given to migrating.

1755 JOHNSON, *Horde*, a clan; a migratory crew of people. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 79 The... migratory tribes to the west of the pass of Gholaire. 1839 YEOWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 116 The migratory nature of the primacy seems to have weakened its stability. 1878 WOLSELEY in *19th Cent. Man.* 449 Our population is so migratory that recruits are seldom enlisted in the parishes they were born in. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* v. 41 A vast migratory wave of population had been set in motion behind the Rhine and Danube.

b. Of animals; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*: Characterized by or given to periodical migration. Sometimes as a rendering of a mod. L. specific name, as in *Migratory Locust*, *Pigeon*.

[a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* i. ix. (1676) 17 Avium... quæ statim ante temporis advolant iterumque discedunt, migratorie dicte. (RAY translates: Which we call Birds of passage.)] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bird*, Migratory Birds, the same with birds of passage. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Birds* VI. 489 [Swallows.] Some are there permanent settlers and others migratory. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 293 *Columba migratoria*, Linnaeus and Wilson. *Migratory Pigeon*. The wild pigeon of the United States. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 206 We were on the great highway of these migratory birds. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 107 It [the grayling] is very migratory, and frequently leaves one part of the river for another. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 290 The Migratory Locust (*Acridium migratorium*) of Africa and Southern Asia. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* I. i. 20 The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe and migratory in another.

c. Of a bodily organ, a disease, etc.: Characterized by movement from its normal position; *esp.* in *Histol.* of a cell: Given to migration from the blood-vessels to the tissues.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 12 The pale blood-corpuscles may some of them make their way out of the blood-vessels and move freely in the surrounding tissues: hence the term 'migratory cells' (*Wanderzellen*) applied to them. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 763 The Movable (Migratory) Kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 13 One of the most characteristic features of the disease [Acute Rheumatism] is the migratory nature of the joint affection.

2. Of or pertaining to migration.

1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 274 This purpose [intermixture of mankind] is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 190 The wild-lowl began to... yield to that influence which directs their migratory movements. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. viii. 80 The migratory passages of the reindeer.

B. *sb.* A migratory bird. *rare*.

1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 27 Winged migratories, having but heaven for home.

Migrum, *obs.* form of *MEGRIM* 1.
Mihel, **Mihel(e)mas** (se, *obs.* ff. **MICHAEL**, **MICHAELMAS**).

Mihl(e), *obs.* forms of **MIGHT** *sb.*

Mijn, **mijn**, *obs.* forms of **MINE** *poss. pron.*

|| **Mikado** (*mikādo*). Also 8-9 **Mikaddo**. [Japanese *mi* august + *kado* door: for the

sense cf. 'Sublime Porte']. The title of the emperor of Japan.

It was usual for European writers to describe the Mikado as a 'spiritual' emperor, and the Shogun (who was the *de facto* ruler until 1867) as a second or 'temporal' emperor. 1747 SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Japan* III. ii. 1. 211 In Spiritual Affairs, they are under the absolute jurisdiction of the Mikado. *Ibid.* 212 The Secular Monarch professes the religion of his forefathers, and pays his respect and duty once a year to the Mikado. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XX. 476/1 Their Spiritual ruler is the Mikado, i.e. Sublime Porte, a term commonly used to express the Daïri himself as well as his Court. 1875 W. E. GRIFFIN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 282 The restoration of the mikado, or true emperor [of Japan] to his ancient and rightful supreme power. 1890 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN *Things Japanese* 155 Japan... though... avowedly ruled by the Shōguns from A.D. 1190 to 1867, always retained the Mikado as theoretical head of the state. Hence *Mikadoate*, the office of Mikado.

1899 F. V. DICKINS in *Eug. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 239 The mikadoate of old Japan entered upon its final stage.

† **Mike**, sb.¹ *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 *mik*, 4-5 *myke*. ? A friend.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2807 'Has þou her', þai said, 'ani man, Sun or doghter, mik or mau to be langand'. 1311 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 572 For mony ben called þa fewe be myke. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXII. iv. He made... Hymselfe like Brethel in all semblance That [then was] the dukes prey myke.

† **Mike**, sb.² [? a. MDu. *micke* (mod. Du. *mik*): cf. MECK, MICHE sb.] ? A 'crutch' or forked support on which a boom rests when lowered. 1311 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 417 Hit waltered on þe wyldre flood... With outen mast, ofer myke, oþer myry bawelyne.

Mike (mɔik), sb.³ *slang.* [Belongs to MIKE v.] In phr. *To do or have a mike*, to idle away one's time (see quote.).

1845 EGAN *Life Actor* 28 The performances of the last night at the theatre are often discussed over a *mike* at the fireside the next morning respecting the abilities of the actors. *Foot-n.*, *Mike* or *Shamrock*. Technical or cant phrases amongst printers. To have a *mike* is to loiter away the time, when it might be more usefully or profitably employed. 1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s.v., *Mike* (tailors), to do a *mike*, to pretend to be working or hang about.

Mike (mɔik), sb.⁴ *slang.* [Shortened from *Mickel*] = MICK.

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mike*, an Irish hodman, or general labourer.

Mike (mɔik), v. *slang.* [Of obscure origin: cf. MICHE v.] *intr.* To 'hang about', doing nothing or waiting for a job.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mike*, to loiter: or as a costermonger defined it, to 'lazy about'. 1887 W. E. HENLEY *Villon's Gd. Nt.* 3 You sponges miking round the pubs.

Mike, -lik, -ness, obs. ff. MECK, -ly, -NESS.

Mike (1, mikil(1e, mikle, obs. ff. MICKLE.

Mikrom, -on, variant forms of MICROM, MICRON.

Mikul, obs. form of MICKLE.

Mil (mil). Also 8 **mill**. [ad. L. *mille* thousand. In senses 2 and 3 short for L. *millesimum* thousandth, on the analogy of CENT 2, 3.]

1. *Per mil*: per thousand. (Cf. *per cent.*)

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 294 Ox-bones [30400] @ 0.6. 8 per Mill [10, 2. 8. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. LXXXVIII. 407 Koenigsburg draws in current money, 1 per mil, according to custom, being deducted.

2. A proposed coin of the value of the thousandth part of a pound sterling. See also MILL sb.⁵ b.

1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin. Brit. Emp.* 149 It is proposed that the smallest coin, one thousandth to the pound, shall be called a *mil*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 176 The two principal schemes [for decimalization], are the Pound and Milscheme, and the Penny and Ten-franc scheme.

3. A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wire, = $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. Circular mil, a unit of area for measuring cross-sections of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil.

1891 L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*

4. Used in Pharmacy for MILLILITRE.

Proposed (together with *decimil* for .001 litre, and *centimil* for .0001 litre) by Mr. J. Humphreys in 1904. The three terms were authorized by the Board of Trade in 1905.

† **Milady** (mil'adi). Also miladi. [F. *milady*: cf. MILORD] A continental rendering of 'my lady', used as an appellation in speaking to or of an English noblewoman or great lady.

1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old School* xii. 'I did not wish to listen to your conversation, miladi', interrupted Philippina. 1879 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 161 What do you and Miladi think of these two lines of his which returned to me the other day? 1886 *Boston (Mass.) Jyul.* 13 Aug. 2/3 In the outfit of the full-dressed dog of the English milady.

Milage, variant of MILEAGE.

Milan (mi'län). Forms: 5 *Melayne*, -eyn, *Myllsyn*, 5-6 *Mil(1)ayn(e)*, 6 *Myllan*, *Myll-*, *Millan*, -en, -in, -on, *Myllane*, *Melane*, *Mul(1)ane*, *Mil(1)ion*, *Millian*, 6-7 *Millane*, *Millain(e)*, 6- *Millan*. [ad. It. *Milano*] The name of the chief city of Lombardy; used attrib. to designate certain of its manufactures, chiefly textile fabrics and steel-work, as *† Milan bonnet*, *† Justian*, *† gloves*, *lace*, *† sleeves*; *† Milan needle*, a sail-needle; *Milan point* (see quote. 1882); *Milan steel* (*Hist.*), steel used by the armourers of Vol. VI.

Milan in the manufacture of coats-of-mail, swords, etc. (so *Milan hauberk*, *knife*, *mail*).

[1431 *Test. Ebor.* II. 13 Unam loriam de Milan.] 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 276, vj. c. myllyen nedylles... spent about reparacion & amending of the seyde Sayles. 1503 *Acc. Ld. Hd. Treas.* Scot. (1900) I. 234 Item for three elne Melane fustiane. 1507 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 15 Five Mel-ne bonetis. 1530 in *Form of Cury* (1780) 167 A pair of Myllen Sleves of whittesait. 1532 *Proclam.* 18 Aug. in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 116 To apparell there servauntis in... red Myllen bonnettes. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 235 The Millane meylens meudit nocht ane myte, The brandis bricht sa bitterlid de byte. 1545 *Kates Countess Ha.* b.viii, Millin gloves or canary the groce, xxviii. viii. d. 1588 in *Ant. Inuent.* (Halliwell, 1854) 126 A quilte. lnyed with Million fustian. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 23 Milan Fustians. 16... R. Arth. & K. Corru. 168 in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 68 Hesayes, 'Colleen brand ille haue in my hand, And a Millaine knife fast by my knee.' 1621 MABBE tr. *Alenman's Guesd. d'Alf.* l. 158 A Buffe Ierkin, laid on with a costly Millane-lace. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Canst thou take up a fallen link in my Milan hauberk? 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Milaine Point*, The Milan Points... were fine hand made laces similar to the Spanish and Venetian Points.

† b. Short for *Milan steel*. Obs.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 194 A standard of mayll, and a salat with a vesere of meleyne. 15... *Chery Chase* 65 (Ashmole MS.). With swordes that wear of fyn myllan. 16... *Eger & Grine* 169 in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 359 My Hagerbation that was of Millaine fine.

† **Milan**². *Obs. rare.* In 5 *myl(1)an*, 6 *myllaine*. [a. F. *milan*.] A kite.

c. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Esop* i. iv. (1889) 8 The myllan. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 34 'The kyte or mylan. 1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 124 The Myllaine and the Lanerette.

Milaner, -ery, obs. ff. MILLINER, MILLINERY.

Milanese (milän'te), a. and sb. Forms: 5 *myllannoys*, 8 *Milaneze*, 8- *Milaneze*. [ad. It. *Milanese*: see -ESE.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Milan, its inhabitants, manufactures, etc.

Milaneze lace (see quote. 1882).

1756-7 tr. *Krysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 384 The freedom and liberality of the Milanese ladies. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxix, A printed song in the Milanese dialect. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Milaneze Lace*.—This is made in the Philippine Isles, with Manila grass. The work is a combination of Drawn Work and open Embroidery, and has not much the appearance of lace. 1896 HENTY *Knit. White Cross* xvii. 269 A superb suit of Milanese armour.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. A native or an inhabitant of Milan.

Unchanged for pl.: cf. *Chinese*, *Mattiese*. In 6 *† Milanesis*.

1484 *CANTON Fables of Esop* iv. (1889) 297 A myllannoys named Paulus. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castellana's Conv.* E. *Jud.* i. liv. 116 b. With them went two Milanesis, which were Lapidaries. a. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* vi. (1734) II. 177 That the Milanese should have a neutrality granted them. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 200 To drive to the Corso, where at that time the higher Milanese were happy and proud as ours in their park.

2. *The Milanese*: the territory of the old duchy of Milan.

a. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* vii. (1734) II. 354 If the King of France... became Master of the Milanese. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 483 Seizing by surprise, or force, several places in the Milanese. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* III. 44 The allies overran the Milanese and Piedmont.

Milboard, obs. form of MILLBOARD.

† **Milce**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *milds*, 1-2 *milds*, 2-3 *mildce*, 2-4 *milce*, 3 *milloe* (*Orm.*), *milze*, *milzoe*, *mildze*, *milche*, 3-4 *milse*, *mulse*, 4 *mylse*. [OE. *milds*, *miltis* fem.: cf. BLISS sb. The *s* of early ME. forms = *ts*.]

1. Mercy, clemency, forbearance, favour. Often coupled with *ore*, *grace*, or *mercy*. Also *pl.* mercies. *Beowulf* 2921 (Gr.) Us was a syððan Merewioinga milds unzyfede. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 6 gemyne mildsa ðinra dryhten. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu be holigost þat he haue milce of us. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 81 After ðine manikealde mildces ðu oð hafst ðað to man-kenne, do awei from me ðeðe michele unrihtwisnesse. c. 1205 *LAV.* 21899 We 3eorneð þine milce. c. 1250 *Orul & Night* 1083 Ic hadde of hire Milce [MS. Coll. milce] & ore. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3603 Louerd, Merc 3et for ðe milde mod t Or 3u ðis folk with milce & ore Or do min name of ðin boc. c. 1297 R. Glose. (Rolls) 75 He... hoped vor to finde of hire bettere milce & grace. c. 1320 in Wright *Lyrre P.* xviii. 58 Therefore y bidde thin mylse an ore, Merc, lord, ynuil na more! c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 667 (Kölbing), Hou Jesu of a milde purch his milce was ybore.

2. Comb. *to make hearted* *adj.* [cf. OE. *miltis-heart*]; *milce-witter* a., knowing mercy.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2093 Ne taye ic hem noyt... Min mizful name adonay; Min milce witter name noyt He knewen wel, and ely. a. 1300 (see *Milce*).

† **Milce**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mildsian*, 1-2 *mil(1)sian*, 2 *milioian*, -en, 3 *milloenn* (*Orm.*), *milse*, *mylce*, *milce*. [OE. *miltis*—*OTent.* type **mildisjan*, f. **mildjo*—*MILN*—a.] *trans.* To have mercy on, or show mercy to (a person); to be kind, compassionate, or gracious to. Also *absol.* Hence *Milceiden* *pl.* a., merciful.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. i. *Miserere mei*, mildsa min. c. 883 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxviii. 8 7 Nis nan riht bet mon þone ylfan hatige, ac hit is riht bet him mon mildsige. a. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 235 Magie wiman forgeten his oðe cild þat hi ne

milsil hire barn of hire oðen innoð. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Mucel is us þenne need... þet we 3erne bidden ure milcende drihten þet [etc.]. c. 1275 *LAV.* 16784 For þe loue of God al-milht milce me and mine cnibies. c. 1275 *Duty of Christians* 18 in O. E. *Allice*. 141 Iblesed beo such eþeling þes mylce þat he wolde. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxiv. 5 (Horsm.) And ourd gode milse sal.

† **Milceful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *MILCE* sb. + -FUL.]

† **Milceful**, a. *Obs.* Hence *† Milcefulness*. a. 1225 *Arth. R.* 30 Milceful Louerd. *Ibid.* 264 Milsful. a. 1235 *Yuliana* 52 (Roy. MS.). Ne beoð cristene men... merciable ant milzful. c. 1320 *Cart. Love* 543 Pou art, Fader, so milzful kyng. c. 1330 W. HARTBERT *Antiphones in Rel. Aut.* I. 83 The mylde gode sped in rihtfulnesse. To sunfole men sheu mylsfulnesse.

† **Milcer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MILCE* v. + -ER 1.] One who shows mercy or pities.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxiv. 8 (MS. Egerton), Milzer & milzeheret [L. *miserator et misericors*].

† **Milch**, sb. *Obs.* [? f. the vb.] The capacity or condition of giving milk; also, a yield or quantity of milk.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv, [Cattle] being generally larger and better of milch. 1642 J. EATON *Houcy-c. Free Justis*, 380 Like a shrewd cow, that gives a good milch, and then kitcheth it all downe, when she hath done.

Milch (milt), a. Forms: 3 *mielech*, 3, 6-7 *mieleho*, 4-6 *mieleho*, 5-7 *myloho*, 6 *mieleho*, *myloho*, 6-7 *mielech*, 6- *mielech*. [ME. *mielech*, *mielech*, repr. OE. **milce* (in *þri-milce*, month of May, when the cows can be milked thrice in the day):—*OTent.* type **meltukjo*, f. **meltuk*—*MILK* sb.]

The *adj.* actually found in OE. with this sense is *miele*, *miele*, corresponding to MDu., MLG. *melt*, OHG. *miltch* (MHG. *miltch*, *miele*, mod. G. *miltch*), ON. *miltch*; the stem of this *adj.* is identical with that of *MILK* sb., and is probably evolved from compounds.]

1. Of domestic mammals: Giving milk, kept for milking, 'in milk'. (The opposite of *dry*.) See also *MILCH* cow.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 357/228 3wane heo [sc. the cow] cam hom at eue, fair and round heo was, And swype Mielech al-so. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Þe tytyle of þe pasture to þe drye beestys owgite to be payd as wel as to þi melche beestys. 1548 in *Rel. Aut.* II. 17 Item, ij. melliche beastes, whiche were belonging to the norcjerie. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xxiii. 15 Thirty milche camels with their coltes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 875 Like a milch Doe, whose swelling dugs do ake, Hasting to feed her fawne. 1626 *LACON Sylva* § 778 Mixtures of Water in Ponds for Cattell, to make them more Milch. 1759 CHESTERT. *Lett.* 16 Mar., I have just now bought a milch-goat, which is to graze, and nurse me at Blackheath. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 14 That fine milch breed, which excels the cattle of any other part of the world. 1789 G. WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* v. 324 Though barrow-bogs and young sows found no inconvenience from this food [yew-berry], yet milch-sows often died after such a repast. 1887 MORRIS *Oxys.* ix. 347 So to the milking his milch-ewes and his bleating goats he sat.

† b. Applied to a woman, esp. a wet-nurse. *Obs.*

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 472/562 Pat child wolde souke and it nuste 3wam, Pare nas no milch a-boute, ne no milch wumman. c. 1325 *Lat. le Freine* 196 He... tok it [the child] his doughter, and bir lousought, That hye schuld kepe it as seche cam, For seche was melche and couthe theran. 1563 *Hyll Art Gard.* (1593) 49 And neither women in child-bed, nor milch nurses, may cate Parcelly with their meats. 1664 GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* III. 39 [Deaths] caused by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 p. 2 One Country Milch-Wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the Breast.

c. fig.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* i. xi. Wks. (1700) 300 Thus a populous City makes a Country milch, or populous by sucking.

† d. applied to the breasts or teats; also *transf.* to the eyes when weeping. *Obs. rare.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 123 Pallas, the Nurse of Naure-belping Art, From whose milch teates no pupils would depart. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 540 The instant Burst of Clamour that she made... Would have made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen.

† 2. *noice-uses*. a. Of plants: Milky, full of milk. b. Of dew: Exuding like milk. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 1081 Item [sc. plants] that beth melche in vey novelles grece [L. *urno magis cum lactent novella uirentia*] Beth nougt to fede. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 171 Exhaling the milch dewe which there had tarried long, And on the ranker grasse till past the noone-still long.

† **Milch**, v. *Obs.* [app. f. *MILCH* a.]

Not repr. OE. *miltan* str. vb. or *meltian*, (se) *miltian* wk. vb.: see *MILK* v.]

trans. To milk (an animal). Also *fig.* Hence *Milched* *pl.* a., *Milching* *vbl.* sb.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 130/7 To Milch, *miltgre*. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* III. 9 And let him couple foxes too, and milch the male-kind goats. 1648 H. FERNE *Serm.* (1649) 8 Two new-milcht Kine drawing the Arke of God. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een melckinge*, a Milking, or a Milching. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 23 The owner made a point of never keeping a Cow that was too old Milcht, or Milkd too long from the time of Calving; or when any Cow went off her Milch... he always replaced her with a new Milcht one. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 926 Where they [sc. calves] suck stale milchd cows.

b. Comb. (the verb-stem used attrib.), as *milch-barn*, *milch-house*.

1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 243, xv milche boules. *Ibid.* In the milche house. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 177 The equestrians... arrived at the milch-barn.

Milch-cow. [MILCH a.]

L a cow 'in milk'; a cow giving milk or kept for milking.

1224 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf half my mylche kye. c. 1440 *Pronp. Purv.* 337/2 Mylche cowe, bassario, vel vacca mularia. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 70 Melch kye and draught oxen, wyll eate a close moche barer than as many fatte kye and oxen. 1583 *Stubbes Anat.* *Abus* II. (1882) 47 And so sold the former harner cowe with her adulterate calfe, for a melch cowe. 1596 *Shaks. Tain. Shr.* II. i. 359, I have a hundred milch-kine to the pale. 1879 *Hingston Australasian Abstr.* ix. 102 China, as a Nation, is as weak and defenceless now as a milch cow.

transf. 1816 *Kirby & Sr. Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 65 Aphides and Coccis, which are the milch kine of our little pismires.

2. *fig.* A source of regularly-accruing gain or profit; esp. a person from whom money is easily drawn, one who 'bleeds freely'. (So *F. vache à lait*.)

1601 *J. Wheeler Treat. Counin.* 40 So profitable a milch-cow as the English Trade was vnto the Lowe Countries. 1617 *Chamberlain Let. in Ct. & Times Jas. I.* II. 8 That he had been a good milch cow to Dixon. . . and that he had yielded £200 a year. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Milch-kine*, a Term us'd by Goalers, when their Prisoners will bleed freely to have some Favor, or be at large. 1712 *Arbutnot John Bull* I. xii, John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man substituted his family out of it. 1885 *Ch. Times* 18 Dec. 993/4 'The . . . private patron . . . far more frequently viewed his adownson as a milch-cow for his private profit.

Milche, obs. *f.* MELSH, *a.* (With *milchehearted* cf. early ME *milch-hersted* s.v. MILCE sb.)

1552 *Huloet*, *Milche* harted, lenousus.

Milcher (miltʃər). [*f.* MILCH *a.* or *v.* + *-ER* l.] An animal that yields milk; a milch-beast.

1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* 229 A good milcher. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 477 Those miniature milchers (sc. goats). 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* xvi, All prime milchers, such as were seldom seen out of this valley.

Milchy (miltʃi), *a.* [*f.* MILCH *a.* + *-Y* l.]

1. Milk-giving, yielding milk. *Obs. rare.*

1635 *Sir T. Hawkins tr. Horace, Odes Epode* xvi. (ed. 3) 86 There, milchy Gotes come freely to the Palle.

2. *U.S.* 'Milky, as an oyster' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Milche, var. MILCH *v.* *Obs.*, MILSEY *Sc.*

1. **Mild**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* MILD *a.* Cf. ON.

mildr, OHG. *mildh*.] Gentleness, pity.

c. 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1907) 197 Lete mylde & meekenes (v.r. mylde mekenes) melte in þin herte. 1566 *Gascogne Philomene* (Arb.) 112 'Then Progne pray for thee, Which kildest thine only child, Phy on the cruel crabb'd heart Which was not move with milde.

Mild (mild), *a.* Forms: 1-7 *milde*, 3-6

myld (e, 5 *myelde*, *myyld*, 5-6 *myild* (3, 6 *mild*, 3-

mild. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *milde* = OFris.

milde, OS. *mildr* (MDu. *milde*, Du. *mildt*), OHG.

mildi (MHG. *mille*, mod.G. *mild*), ON. *mild-r*

(Sw., Da. *mild*), Goth. *-mild-s* (in compounds,

friþwaniþmildai masc. pl., loving, *unþmildai* masc.

pl., unkind; also in derivative *mildþa* kindness):—

O'Feut. **mildjo*, **mildi*, *f.* Indogermanic root

**maldh*: **moldh* = *mildh*, whence Gr. *μαλθακός*

soft, mild, Irish *meld* ch tender, Skr. *mydh* to

neglect, also to be moist.]

1. Of persons, their disposition and behaviour.

a. (Chiefly of a superior, e.g. a king): Kind,

considerate, gracious, merciful, indulgent; not

harsh or severe. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a. 725 *Latus K. Wiltrud* Prol., Dam mildestan cuninge

Cantwara Wiltrude rixigendum. 1387 *Trevisa Higden*

(Rolls) VII. 483 pat tyme Theobald þe mylde [*f.* þus],

eorle of Campania, was in his flouris. 1667 *Milton P. L.*

x. 1046 Remember with what mild and gracious temper he

both heard and judg'd Without wrath or reviling. 1725

Pope Odes xiv. 160 So mild a master never shall I find.

1832 *Herald Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* ix. (1837) 157 This

mild prince. . . is deservedly popular with his . . . subjects.

b. Applied to God, Christ, a id the Virgin Mary.

Obs. exc. in traditional collocations.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 71 Seeggað Siones dohtum þæt heora

cining cymþ, milde & monwære. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.*

21 þus mild-diche andwerede þe milde cunde of beuene.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2411 *Pat* leu. a. 1300 *Cursor Mf.*

24748 Queo i ma mæning o þat milde [the Virgin]. 1389 in

Eng. Gilds (1870) 47 His mild modur . . . maye. 1567

Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 84 Thow blisit Vi gin mylde.

1603 *Kloutier Hist. Turks* (1621) 121 Libertie should auaile

me nothing, if Christ by his most milde incarnation had

not taken away our captiuitie. a. 1729 *J. Rogers 19 Serm.* i.

(1735) 5 It teaches us. to adore him as a mild and merciful

Being, of infinite Love. . . to his Creatures. 1810 *Scott Lady*

of the L. iii. xix, Ave Maria! maiden mild! 1828 *Jolly*

Sunday Sermon (1848) 206 'This mild Majesty of God incarnate

. . . was now about to ascend to Heaven.

c. const. to or † dative; occas. † with.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 47 God biþ milde þæm monnum þe . . on

hine sefele. a. 1205 *Law.* 14802 He [Vortimer] þe milde

ælche cnafe. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 177 . . . Wið his cunne

heo beoþ mildre. 1301 *Assump. Virg.* 388 (Add. MS.) For

oure ladi hure schal be mylde. a. 1450 *Mynce* 29 In worde

and dede þu moste be mylde toþe to mon and to

thylde. 1599 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 165 Yet is he milde to

those that sake to goodness. 1689 *A. Lovell tr. Tiberius*

Trav. i. 58 They erect a stone over the head of the

deceased, to serve for a seat to the Angels who are to examine

him, that they may be the milr to him.

d. Gentle and conciliatory in disposition or

behaviour; not easily provoked, and giving no

offence to others; not rough or fierce in manners.

In mod. prose used with more or less disparaging implication; cf. 6b.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 711 (Gr.) Swa þæt milde mod . . dryhtne beoðwe. c. 1200 *Ormin* 2938 *Milde* [Joseph] wass . . I þatt he nolde wægnen þatt wimman þatt was a gittelæss. 1362

Langl. P. Pl. A. x. 83 Drede is such a Mayster þat he

makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche. 1387 *Trevisa*

Higden (Rolls) I. 173 And þere yone bep more mylde

þer [L. *quæ gentem habet magis piam*, contrasted with

feras gentes]. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 337/2 Myyld, and

buxum, þius, benignus, mansuetus. 1530 *Palsgr* 776/1,

I have known hym a heedye felowe, hut he is waxen mylde

nowe; *je lay congneu my testart, maye il se est bien*

humylye maintenant. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* v. xii. 42 Most

bitter wordes they spake That they the mildest man alive

would make Forget his patience. c. 1645 *Howell Lett.*

(1655) II. liv. 63 A barsh Mother may bring forth sometimes

a mild daughter. 1720 *Pope* *Mad* xiv. 963 In whom the

gods had joind The mildest manners with the bravest

mind. a. 1864 *Buckle Crivilis* (1873) III. ii. 53 The mildest

spirit might well have been roused by this.

absol. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Drihten . . on-hefð þa

mildum. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 103 Syne

dyliuere was þat myld, thru godis helpe, of a knaf dyed.

1813 *H. G. Knight Alastair* III. xiii, Let the weak bewail!

Well may the mild, the woman-hearted fail.

b. of looks, language, etc.

Beowulf 1172 *Speec* mildum wordum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*

45 þa answered him drihten mildere steuene. c. 1200 *Trin.*

Coll. Hom. 123 Peilke louerd . . . þe þus Joked of heuene to men

his milde ege. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 103 Hure voye

was bothe myelde & swete. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 36

With such mylde answers he put off the tyme. 1771

Tunius Lett. xlix. (1788) 266 But this language is too mild

for the occasion. 1797 *Euclid. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 759 Their

features are extremely mild and pleasing. 1813 *Shelley*

Q. Mab III. 158 His mild eye beams benevolence no more.

1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxii IV. 754 If he sometimes

stooped to be a villain—for no milder word will come up to

the truth.

f. of rule, punishment, treatment of persons,

influence, and the like. Now chiefly in *comparative*:

Less severe.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* II. viii. (1592) 191 But this

kind of quieting and setting parties at one, is verie milde

in comparison of reuengement and punishment. a. 1645

Waller Pens-Hurst I. 44 Aht cruel Nymph! . . her humble

swaine. . . from the winds and tempests doth expect A milder

fate then from her cold neglect! c. 1665 *Milton Sonnet*,

'When I consider', Who best Bear his milde yoke, they

serve him best. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II.

232 The penalties imposed by this milder statute. 1825

Macaulay Ess., Milton (1899) 17 But . . . why not adopt

milder measures? 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV.

xvii. 73 The South . . . was put under the milder rule of the

Bishop.

g. in proverbial similes, *As mild as a dove*, *as*

May, *as milk*, etc.

1530 *Palsgr* 626/2 Whan he is angryest of all I can make

hym as mylde as a lambe. 1599 *Shaks. Pass. Pilgr.* vii,

Faire is my loue, but not so faire as fickle; Milde as a

Doue, but neither true nor trustie. 1704 *Pope Pastoralis*,

Spring 81 Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet mild as May. 1874

T. Hardy Madding Crowd iv, A temper as mild as milk.

h. *Mild mother* (tr. PIA MATER): see MOTHER.

2. Of an animal: Tame, gentle; not wild or

fierce. (*Obs. exc.* as directly *transf.* from 1 d.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/183 þe Bollukes and þe sounge

steores þat weren er so wilde, Anon so huy toward heom

come huy woxen tame and milde. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B.

xv. 275 Egydie after an hynde cryede, And þow þe mylke

of þat mylde best þe man was susteyned. 1390 *Gower*

Conf. I. 39 Of so good mesure He song, that he the bestes

wilde Made of his note tame and milde. 1671 *Milton*

P. R. i. 310 Among milde Bēasts: they at his sight grew

mild. 1774 *Colless Nat. Hist.* IV. 254 Mild, peaceful,

and brave, it [the elephant] never abuses its power or its strength.

1801 *J. Jones tr. Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* viii. 154 The

menagerie seems to be separated into two parts, the one

for mild animals, and the other for the wild and ferocious.

1840 *Enny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/1 The Kinkajou is very mild

in captivity.

b. Of a plant: Cultivated, not wild. *Obs. rare.*

1601 *Hollano Phny* II. 168 As many vertues as the mild

fig-tree hath, yet the wild is much more effectual.

c. Of weather, etc.: Not rough or stormy, not

sharp or severe; calm, fine, and moderately warm.

Of a climate: Temperate.

14. *Seven Deadly Sins* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866)

215 Apon a mylde mornynge of may. 1530 *Palsgr* 318/2

Myld of wether, *passible*. 1634 *Milton Comm.* 4 In

Regions mild of calm and serene Ayr. 1714 *Gay Trivia*

I. 144 Signs. . . Of milder weather, and serener skies. 1819

Shelley Prometheus Unb. I. 793 Spring. . . Whose mild winds

shake the elder brake. 1892 *Emily Lawless Granita* I. 1

A mild September afternoon.

fig. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* III. i. 27 Now mylde may be thy

life, For a more blusterous birth had neuer Babe.

d. Of light, or a luminous body: Shining with

tempered lustre, softly radiant.

a. 1645 *Waller To Yng. Lady Lucy Sidney* 10 The rosy

morne resignes her light, And milder glory to the Noon.

1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat., Theol.* xviii. (1825) I. 367 The

Governor of the Universe is a more discernible object, . .

clothed with milder rays of glory. 1819 *Kratts Lania* I.

382 A silver lamp, whose phosphor glow Reflected in the

slabbed steps below, Mild a star in water. 1832 *Stanhish*

Maid of Jaen 21 The moon's mild orb was shining seen.

5. Of a medicine: Operating gently; not violent

or strong in its effects. Of food, tobacco, etc.: Soft to the

palate, not rough or sharp or strong in taste or odour, not

over-stimulating or over-feeding. Of pathological secretions: Not acid or

irritating.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4824 Was neur no mede ne no milke

so mild vndire heuen. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.*

II. (1586) 58 b, The smother the leafe is, the milder and the

sweeter is the roote. 1652 *Culpeper Eng. Physic.* 12

The milde Arsmart is good against hot Impostumes. 1732

Arbutnot Rules of Diet in Aliiments, etc. 2

†-persuading, -scented, -seeming, -spirited
(†-sprited), -spoken, -tempered, -worded adjs.

1597 *Dravton Heroic Ep., Isab. to Mortimer* 17 That blessed night, that mild-aspected howe, wherein thou mad'st escape out of the Towre. 1601 *WERBER Mirr. Mart.* C6b, On Sea the mild-aspecting heavens would guide me. 1595 W. L. COURTNEY *Father Time & Child.* in *Queen's Chorus* as Carol 95 October comes to give men cheer, With purple grapes and mild-brewed beer! 1832 *TENNISON Lotus-Eaters* 27 The mild-eyed melancholy Lotus-eaters came. 1862 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vii, A very mild-faced old priest. 1575-85 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon*, xvi. 284 Let her see mild-worded and mild-mannered. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iii. xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever sullied ship or cut a throat. 1810 *KEATS Lamia* i. 156 A deep volcanic yellow tlowt the place Of all her mild-mooned body's grace. 1601 *WERBER Mirr. Mart.* D3b, In mild-persuading words and deedes. 1796-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 111. 677 Prickly, or mild-scented Lettuce. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1598) 380 The sheepe [gave] mild-seeming face. 1607 T. CAMPION *Alaske B. 4h*, Mild sprited Zephyrus haile. 1712-27 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* i. v. Miscell. II. 12 The Neighbours reported that he was Henpecker, which was impossible, by such a mild sprited Woman, as his Wife was. 1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* vi. 84 An Orator ought not to be too Remiss, neither in his Action, nor too Mild-spoken. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxix, You're always so mild spoken. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 169 A cold mild-tempered easy patient. 1575-85 *Mild-worded [see mild-mannered].

†**Mild, v. Obs.** [f. *MILD*.¹ OE. had *mildian* intr., to become mild.] *trans.* to make mild or gentle. Also *refl.*

1340 *Aeneid* 117 We hēp be more mylde and be dred-uoller. 1817 *Perrone* 551 be zenerer him mildi ase moche are ha may beure god. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. xcvi. 203 This message mylded noything the kyniges coura. 1627-47 *ELTHAM Resolv.* v. xvi. 55 As for man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on cottons, milds his wilder temper.

Mildee, Milde, var. MILCE sb., MILE sb.² Obs.
Milded: see *MILE* v. Obs.

Milden (mɔɪl'dɪn), v. [f. *MILD* a. + *-EN*.⁵]
1. *trans.* To make mild or milder.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. xii. 620 The very names by which they call diseases doe somewhat mylden and diminish the sharpness of them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 (1822) 11. 83 What follows... is mildened a little by the introduction of the name of Erasmus, More's intimate friend. 1900 A. B. DAVIDSON in *Expositor* Jan. 9 Polygamy and slavery were treated in two ways: their use was mildened and circumscribed.

2. *intr.* To become mild or milder.

1853 [see *Mildening*, *ppl. a.*] 1882 in *Imperial Dict. Suppl.* Hence **Mild med**, **Mildening** *ppl. adjs.*
1842 *CARDOL WISEMAN Prayer & Prayer-Bks.* Ess. 1853 I. It is not Saul alone... that hath felt the mildening and calming influence of David's harp. 1835 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1860) 341 The mildening temperature. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 315 Suffused with a tremulous, glooming glow, a mildened glory.

Milder, v. dial. (Lincs.) [? cogn. w. *MOULDER* v.] *intr.* To moulder, decay; to crumble away.
lit. and fig. Hence **Milder-nig** *ppl. a.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* t. ix. 20 This practise is most approuable and peculiar in mildring Clay, which otherwise oy-shooting and melting downe into open Treiches, would choake vp the water-passages. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon*, 353 Their estates crumble and milder away. 1647 H. MORE *Cypid's Conflict* xvi, Unthankfull wretch! Gods gifts thus to reject And maken nought of Natures goodly dower. That milders still away thogh thy neglect. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, Moulder, *agro Linc.* Milder. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., The stone-work is so mildered. It's clean mildered away. The frost lays hold on it and it milders down.

Mildrinx, variant of *MEDRINACKS* *Obs.*

Mildew (mɪl'diʊ), sb. Forms: 1 meledēaw, mildēaw, 3 milden, 4-6 myldew, 4-8 meldeaw, 5-7 meldewe, 6 myldewe, mild-, myldeawe, 6-7 meldewe, 7 meldeaw, 7-8 mildeaw, (8 mealy-dew), 4- mildew. [OE. *meledēaw*, *mildēaw* = OHG. *mililou* (MHG. *milou*, mod.G. with etymologizing alteration *mehlthau*), Sw. *nijldagg*, Da. *meldug*; f. O. Leut. **melip* (Goth. *milip*) honey + **dawwo*-Dew sb. The first element is in most of the Teut. langs. a-similated to **melwo*-MEAL sb.¹]
†1. = HONEY-DEW. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phariz* 26 No he foddor biðeð mete on moldan, nemne mele-deawes dāð gelyzre, se dresedof aft midde nīde. c 1050 *Voc* in W. Wulcker *455/10 Nectar*, huni, oððe mildēaw. a 1240 *Wohunge in Coll. Hom.* 269 Swetter is munegunge of be þen mildēu o mude. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1571) 53b, Ther is another kind of swete dewes, that falleth in England called the meldewe, which is as sweet as honey. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* I, She... with sweete Mel-dew doeth anoint her face. 1608 *TOWSE Serpents* 65 The Honny of Bees is longer kept pure and fine, then any Manne or Meldeaw. 1658 *ROWLAND Jonson's Theat.* Ins. 908 A kinde of heavenly Ambroia falls down upon the leaves of plants (which they call honey-dew, but I rather mildew). 1600 *FARFAX Tasso* u. ki. 31 While on the Christian Lorde Downe fell the mildew of his sugred words.

2. A morbid destructive growth upon plants, consisting of minute fungi, and having usually the appearance of a thin whitish coating. Also, a similar growth on paper, leather, wood, etc., when exposed to damp. *Usu. collect. sing.*; also with *a* and *pl.*, denoting a particular attack of the disease. 1340 *Inquisitiones Nonarum* 334 b (Record Comm.), Maxima pars frumenti in parochia praedicta seminari distruhu-

tur... hoc anno... per quemdam rorem qui vocatur mildew. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xli. 6 Seuenne cerys, thinne and smytyn with meldeaw. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337f Mildew, *u. eda.* 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 54 They [ex pasture-shed] seldom rot but with mildewes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 39 Indocus doth defende the corne, from myldeawes and from blast. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 246 If the place be subject to the annoyances of Smutting, Meldeaws, Birds, &c. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 411 The rust of corn, the honey-dew, the mealy-dew. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 209f The common orange-red mildew of the Berberry is *Aecidium Berberidis*. 1850 *OGILVIE, Mildew*,... spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture. 1859 *JERSON Britany* x. 153 Damp and moss and mildew are not such deadly enemies to art as the chisel of the modern stonemason.

fig. 1640 Lb. J. DIGBY *Sf. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 7 (It) hath fallen againe upon the Land... in Hailstones and Mildewes, to batter and prostrate... our liberties, to blast... our affections. 1818 *HALLAM Mil. Ages* (1872) III. 84 Neither the blasts of arbitrary power could break them off, nor the mildew of servile opinion cause them to wither. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 138 Something of the mildew of time is stealing over the Waverley Novels.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mildew-blast*, -*drop*, -*plant*; *mildew-gangrene*, -*mortification*, *gangrene* produced by diseased grain, such as *gangrenous ergotism* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); †*mildew-grass*, grass tainted with mildew.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 640 Of sov'ran use 'Gainst all enchantments, 'mildew blast, or damp. 1808 *SCOTT Alarm*, ii. xviii, The mildew-drops fell one by one, With tinkling plash, upon the stone. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 54 *Myldewe-grasse is not good for shepe. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 493 *Gangraena ustilaginea*. *Mildew-mortification. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 209f Every precaution should be taken to prevent the spores of the 'mildew-plants from being communicated to the soil.

Mildew (mɪl'diʊ), v. Also 7 meldeaw, 8 mildew. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To taint with mildew.

1552 [see *MILDEWED* *ppl. a.*] 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. 123 Hee... Mildewes the white Wheate. 1747 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1879 II. 76 A great deal of hay has been lost, and some corn mildewed. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 54 The Licensing Act... detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.

fig. 1628 *BRATHWAIT Huncius, Almanack-maker* 14 Whole summer nights long hee lyes on his backe, as if hee were mildew'd or planet-struck, gazing on the starrie galie. 1807 *MONTEAGUE Country Modelled* 72 Tyrants, the comets of their kind, Whose withering influence... smote and mildew'd man. 1898 *BOULEY France* II. iii. 47 Nor are the members of the Institute, with all their learning, recluses mildewed in the dust of folios.

2. *intr.* To become tainted with mildew.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 14 Rank Land where Corn is apt to lodge, and consequently to Mildew. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Togger*, II. xiii. 482 Authors sometimes detain proofs so long, that the paper allotted for those sheets will mildew. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 210f Mr. Knight prevented his peas from mildewing by watering them abundantly and constantly.

fig. 1844 *TENNISON Asylum's F.* 383 These old pheasant-locks... Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing. Hence **Mildewer**.

1807 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1812) VI. 389 The man... is a noted mildewer on the profits of the noblest verse.

Mildewed (mɪl'diʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. *MILDEW* v. + *-ED*.¹] Tainted with mildew.

1554 *HULOFER, Mylle dewed, rubiginosus*. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 64 Like a Mildew'd ear, a 1721 *POPE Lett.*, to Dr. Buckham *Wks.* 1737 VI. 26 Two or three mildew'd pictures of mouldy ancestors. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 265 Great care should be taken that no mildew'd straw is carried in the manure used for corn. 1897 *HARE Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 472 The mildew'd rooms have some scanty remains of their old furniture.

fig. 1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtesan* iii. i. 128 *Tisse*. Fayth loyce is a foolish bitter creature. *Crisp*. A pretty mildew'd wench she is. *Tisse*. And faire. 1626 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 24 His hypocritical Entreaties and mildew'd Promises.

Mildewy (mɪl'diʊi), a. [f. *MILDEW* sb. + *-Y*.¹] Tainted with mildew; of the nature of, or resembling, mildew.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Rev.* Scenes xiii. (1892) 113 The damp mildewy smell which pervades the place. 1838 - *O. Twist* xxvi, Heaps of mildewy fragments of woollen-stuff. 1862 *THOREAU Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 59 Fogggy mildewy days.

fig. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* III. xxxiv. 147 A creed so worn out, mildewy, and old-fashioned.

†**Mildful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *MILD* sb. + *-FUL*. See also *MILFUL*.] Merciful. Hence †**Mildfulness**. a 1225 *Juliana* 55 *pe mihti mildful godd.* a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxiv. 5 Mildful laured al And rightwice (Vulg. *misericors Dominus et iustus*). 1440 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8666 (MS. D.) Mildfol. *Ibid.* 8075 (MS. E.) Myldfulle. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. xvi. 171, But of ryght vryton he ought to be myldfulf vnto hym. *Ibid.*, Thou hast sayde... that to a prysoner is myldfulnes due of ryght vnto hym.

†**Mild-heart**, a. *Obs.* (For forms see *HEART*.) [f. *MILD* a. + *HEART* sb. Cf. OHG. *milth-herzi*.] Merciful, kind-hearted.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 7 Eadse hiðon miltheorte (c 1000 *Alcs.*, c 1150 *Hadum*, þa mild heortan) farðon hiora vel ða mildheortise him zelyfles. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Mildheorte he is togenes heom. c 1205 *LAV.* 16813 þe king we mild beorte & heold hine stille. 11340 *Aeneid* 142 þe milde herten and simple.

Hence †**Mildheartful** a., merciful; **Mildheart-lak** (*Ormin*), †**Mildheartness**, mercifulness.

c 900 *LAVS of Alfred* c. 49 Hie ða gesetton, for ðære mildheortnesse þe Crist lærde, ðaette [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN*

1142 *Patt* he þeþm þurh hiss mildhertheleþc Forzæfe þeþzre gilltes. *Ibid.* 283 For æþz hurr þihutwinesse þen þurh mildheortnesse lempred. a 1225 *Juliana* 66 Mildheortful godd milces þi meiden. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii. 1 Mildheortnesse of laured [Vulg. *misericordias Domini*].

Mild-hearted, a. [Formed as *piec.* + *-ED*.²] Tender-hearted, gentle, merciful.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Forðon drihten is mildheorteð inoh he wile hit me forgeuen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorteð heð þe man be reouh his neþebures unseleð. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cii. 8 Rewful and mildheorteð laured gode. 1843 *MARRYAT VI. Violet* lxxxiii, Mild-hearted savages.

Hence **Mild-heartedness**.

1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 553 King Alfred's notion... that the... wergild was introduced by the Christian Bishops in imitation of the mild-heartedness of Christ. [Cf. quot. c 900 s.v. *MILDHEARTNESS*.]

†**Mildhede**, *Obs.* [f. *MILD* a. + *-hede*, -*HEAD*.] Mildness, mercifulness; meekness.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 297/108 Þat swete mayde [sc. the Virgin Mary] so hende cude hire mild-hede, and fram heuene to him a-down gan wende. 1340 *Aeneid*, 133 Þet is ariþt pouerte of god and mildheðe of herte. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. xvii. N vii, Yf myldheðe is due to hym [a prisoner].

Mildish (mɔɪl'dɪʃ), a. [f. *MILD* a. + *-ISH*.¹] Somewhat mild.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 145 So they changed their cries of *malagro* for '*Que lastima!*' (what a pity), a mildish reparation under the circumstances.

†**Mildly**, a. *Obs.* [f. *MILD* a. + *-LY*.¹ Cf. *ON. mildligr.*] = *MILD* a.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 37 Mildelic, *propitius*. c 1205 *LAV.* 18832 Mild mildliche worden.

Mildly (mɔɪl'dli), *adv.* [f. *MILD* a. + *-LY*.²] In a mild manner. (See the senses of the *adj.*)

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. viii. § 1 His se cnyning... mildlice onfeng. a 1225 *Ancre*, R. 136 Ite swete munegunge of be soðe wunden þet he oð soðe rode mildeliche þolede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2778 Ford he nam to sen witerlike, Hu ðat her brende mild-like. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 15651 Ful mildli to pam he spak. 1397 *REVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Canute... afterwarde dede more myldely (MS. B, myld-loker, y, myldelokur) wiþ seynt Edmond. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. li. 123, I owe in euery blamyng & repreyung to meke myself & suffre myldely. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. 1. 32 Will thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Confection mildly, kisse the Rodde. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 375 The Aire once heated... maketh the flame burne more mildly, and so helpeth the Continuance. 1646 *MAYNE Sermon*, Unity 13 Pardon the hardness of the language, I cannot make the Scripture speak mildly, for then it doteth. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 350 We ought to have treated her mildly, giving small doses of calomel or blue pill.

Comb. 1569 *DRANT Horace*, *Ed.* l. xv. Evj, Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and mildly relleude wyne. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxviii, The mildly-uttered suggestion. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 The patient became mildly demented.

Mildness (mɔɪl'dnɪs), [-NESS.] The quality of being mild (see the *adj.*): a. as an attribute of persons, their actions, etc.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* F. xxv. 73 Iesu, Ihi mildenesse froieth me. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xv. 169 And alle manere meschies in mildnesse he suffreth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 31b, To haue myldnes, gentyltye, and good maner in al our conuersacyon. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen.* VI. iv. 10 This is it that makes me bryde passion, And beare with Mildnesse my mi-lortunes crosse. 1643 *MILTON Diverse* t. vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 79 The terror of the Law was as a servant to amplify and illustrat the mildnesse of grace. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, Calais (1775) I. 5 The Bow bon is by no means a cruel race... there is a mildness in their blood. 1813 *EUSTACE Italy* (1815) III. v. 226 The Roman Government... though despotic and above all control... is exercised by the Pontiff with mildness. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 131 Ariarxes... was generally beloved on account of the mildness of his character.

b. of things.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 9 Being mellowed and mollified by the mildness of the soyle and sweete aire. 1608 D. [TUVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 734, Let him not glorie in the mildnesse of his starres. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 273 The Drink hath a delicate mildness. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 21 The mildness of the season. 1832 *LEWIS Lett.* (1870) 25 The perfect mildness and serenity of the weather is extraordinary.

Mildrop, variant of *MELDROP*.

Milds, miles, *dial.* Forms: 1 melde, 5 rielde, medles, 7 meedles, 8 mails, 9 melgs, meals, meols, myl(i)es, miles, milds. [OE. *melde* wk. fem., cogn. w. OHG. *melda*, *melde* (MLG., mod.G. *melde*), also with different ablaut-grades *malta*, *molto*, MLG., Du. *melde*. Some scholars suggest that the Teut. word may be cogn. w. Gr. *βαίρων* (? = *μῆλιν*) BAITE.] A name for various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 6 Mugwyr, organa, melde, quingue folium. *Ibid.* 54 Nim eac meldeon ða wyrt. c 1350 *Med. Mss.* in *Archologia* XXX. 410 Medles. c 1450 *Alphita Anecd.* (Oxon.) 16 *Atriplex agrestis*, ang. melde. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* Suppl. to Gen. Table, Meedles, Arage. 1808 *JAMIESON, Middenmyties*... *Chenopodium viride*, et alium, Linn.; thus denominated, as growing on dunghills. 1811 W. AITON *Agroc. Surv. Afr.* 675 [Jam.] *Chenopodium* several species, Goosefoot: wild spinage, or mail. 1839 *Jam. Dom. Econ.* IV. 248 The mild succulent weeds, such as chick-weed, and miles or fai-hen. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Bot. Ex. Bot.* 171 *Chenopodium album*, Miles. 1858 *Crozier's Gloss.* Introd. 19 *Chenopodium album*, Meels, Fai-hen.

†**Mildship**, *Obs.* [SHIP.] Mildness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we... mildshippe of duue. c 1205 *LAV.* 17146 Whan... mon me mild mid-cipe wulle me hischen. c 1230 *Hall Meid.* 699 Miltshippe & meokeschipe

of heorte. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* I. 273 Meknesse and mildschipe inakes mon elhwer lued.

† **Mildy**, a. Obs. [f. MILD a. + y.] Mild.
1598 Q. Eliz. *Englishings* 139/24 Who... is Of mildy spirit [Gr. *δύειν* 1990].

mile (māil), sb.¹ Forms: 1 mil, 3-7 myle, 4-6 myl, 5 Sc. myll, 5-6 mylle, 7 millo. [OE. *mil* fem. = MDu. *mīle* (Du. *mīl*), OHG. *mīla*, *mīlla* (MHG. *mīle*, mod.G. *meile*), ON. *mīla* (prob. from OE.; Sw., Da. *mīl*):—WGer. **mīlja*, a. L. *mīlia*, *mīllia*, pl. of *mīle*, mille thousand. In the Rom. langs. the L. sing. is represented by F. *mille*, It. *miglio* mas., and the pl. by Pr., Sp. *milla*, Pg. *milha* fem.]

1. Originally, the Roman linal measure of 1,000 paces (*mille passus* or *passuum*), computed to have been about 1,618 yards. Hence, the unit of measure derived from this, used in the British Isles and in other English-speaking countries. Its length has varied considerably at different periods and in different localities, chiefly owing to the influence of the agricultural system of measures with which the mile has been brought into relation (see FURLONG). The legal mile in the British Empire and the U.S. is now 1,760 yards. The Irish mile of 2,240 yards is still in rustic use. The obsolete Scottish mile was longer than the English, and probably varied according to time and place; one of the values given for it is 1,976 yards.

The use of the sing. form with a plural numeral is now only vulgar or dialectal; in the earlier part of the 19th c. it was recognized as permissible colloquially.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Ac eac swylce Gerasalem þa burh, seo is west þonon from bere stowe on anre mile. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* In Wr. Wulcker 147/22 *Miliarium*, leouue, mile. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se ðe net þe to gonne mid him twa milen, ga mid him þrie. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 48/48 Pat bote þreo Mile þanne it nas. 1a 1300 *Shires & Hundreds of Eng.* in O. E. *Misc.* 145 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long, from penwyþ steorte þat is fyfene Mylen by-yonde Mithales stowe. 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Cons.* 76/3 Avid þat ilka myle fylle contene A thousand pases or cubites sene. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v. 782* The Inglishmen was than within a myll. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. 123 Kyng Pellinore was within three myle with a grete hoost. 1530 *MORE Epitaph* Pref., Wks. 1419/1 Three sinall Miles from London. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 The Craig is a myl within the Sey. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 37 An hairs breadth fixed by a divine finger, shall prove as effectually a separation from danger, as a miles distance. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* 375 Eleven Irish miles make 14 English. 1690 *MARLBOROUGH* in Ld. Wolsley *Life* (1894) II. 213 A place called Macrom twelve miles from hence. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* I. 97 The Mistake in the Situation, might perhaps be five Miles. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 51 In this plain... were two little hills at about a mile distance from each other. a 1795 *BURNS 'O, my love's like a red, red rose',* And I will come again, my love, Tho' it were ten thousand mile. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xx. III. 154 The channel between the two points is not quite a mile broad. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xl. I'd go ten thousand mile.

b. (Explicitly square or superficial mile.) A measure of area equal to the content of a square with a side one mile in length. So, rarely, *cubic* († *cubical*) mile: a measure of volume equal to that of a cube bounded by lines one mile in length. 1698 *KILL Exam. Tr. Earth* (1731) 129 Twenty six Po's will pour into the Sea one Cubical mile of water in a day. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1856) 121 A thousand square miles.

c. A race, or a portion of a race, extending over a mile's length of the course.

1901 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. 10/2 *Fourier*... broke all automobile records. The time for the fastest mile was 56.4-5 sec.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly adverbially in plural, implying a great distance or interval.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 54* The Letter is too long by halfe a mile. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 82 Villaine and he, be many Miles assunder. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* 109 My eldest Irish pupil... was miles and miles my superior. 1890 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 282 Awful fuss always made about him. No swell within miles of him.

2. Used to render its etymological equivalent in other European languages.

In Italy (where there are many different miles), Spain, and Portugal, the 'mile' has been developed from the ancient Roman measure, and its length ranges between 4 and 14 English mile. In Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, the 'mile' seems to represent the ancient Germanic *rasa*, to which the Latin name was apparently applied arbitrarily; its values range from about 34 to over 6 English miles.

c. 1400 *MAUNOR* (1839) v. 55 It is wel a 1880 Myle of Lombardy. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Rasia*, a duche myle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 57, 8. of these furlongs do make an Italian or English mile, which being multiplied by 4. makes 32. furlongs, the length of a common Germanic mile. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 179 After I had ridden four houres space (for the Switzers miles are so long, ...) I wondered to heare that we had ridden but one mile. 1692 *LITTON Trav.* iv. 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest upon earth, for every one of theirs, is sixe of our Scots miles, nine English. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxix. 408 note, These computed German miles are in some places four, in others five miles English.

3. *Geographical, geometrical, † maritime, nautic(al)* mile: a measure of length = one minute of a great circle of the earth.

Owing to the fact that the earth is not a true sphere, the

'mile' as thus defined varies considerably, the difference between the extreme values being about 62 feet; when taken as a minute of the meridian, the value increases with the latitude, in consequence of the varying curvature. It has therefore been found convenient to assign a standard value for nautical use; the British Admiralty fixes it at 6,080 feet.

1632 *LITTON Trav.* vii. 362 Three hundred Maritime miles. 1697 *DAMPYER Voy.* (1729) I. 289 Italian or geometrical miles (at the rate of 60 to a degree). 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navig.* ii. ii. 15 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A geographical or nautical mile is 1/60 of a degree of a great circle of the earth. 1875 *BEEDOR Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 201 note, The Nautical mile as defined by hydrographers is the length of a minute of the meridian, and is different for every different latitude. 1890 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of 'Alerie'* viii. 131 Trinidad is roughly 680 nautic miles from Bahia.

† 4. As a vague measure of time; the time in which one might journey a mile; = MILEWAY. Obs. c. 1330 *Florie & Bl.* (1857) 504 Hire cussing laste amyle And that hem thoughte listel why. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 24 And thogh I stonde there a myle, Al is foryet for the while. 141. *Sir Beues* 775 (MS. C.) A long myle he sought, Or he the bore fynde mozt. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1466 He had not slepyd but a while, Not the space of a myle. c. 1450 S. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5057 For there a fill while Noght þe space of half a mile. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* lxxxvii. And maketh every minute seem a myle.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as in *mile-race*; also in combinations with prefixed numeral, as *twenty-mile walk*, *six-mile track*.

b. Combined with adjs., as in *mile-deep*, *-high*, *-long*. Also (*nonce-uses*) in attributive or adjectival uses of advb. phrases, as *mile-away*, *mile(s)-off*. 1897 *KIRKUP Captains Convoy* 101 The tiny black buoy-flag on the shoulder of a 'mile-away swell. 1903 — *Seiler* 20 in 5 *Nations* 154 'The locust's' 'mile-deep swarm. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 85/1 At times we turned out into some less tumultuous street, but of the same 'mile-long character. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Redas Rose* I. 140 The rooks... have flapped heavily home to the 'mile-off rookery. 1881 T. HARDY *Ladicean* v. v. There was a miles-off expression in her (as, her eyes).

c. Special comb.: *mile-horse*, a horse trained for a mile race; *mile-hunter*, a cyclist who is intent on accomplishing great distances; *mile-mark*, a milestone or other object placed to indicate the distance of a mile from a starting-point or from another mark; *mile-post*, a post serving as a mile-mark; † *mile-square*, a square mile.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 266 As to the 'mile horses, I spoke of rackets, and not of trotters. 1898 *Cycling* 26 En route—Do not degenerate into a 'mile-hunter'. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 423 London-stone, which I take to have been a Milliarie or 'Milemarker. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 308 Christmas is not only the mile-mark of another year. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 50 Beal headed Wood at every 'mile-post. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iv. viii. (1762) 242 'Tis improper to talk of Months and Years of the Divine Existence, and 'Mile-squares of Deity.

† **mile**, sb.² Obs. Forms: 1 mil, mil, 4-5 mylle, 4-6 mylo, mile, 5 myld (o, mildo). See also MILL sb.² [OE. *mīl* (and, prob. independently, ME. *mīle*), ad. L. *mīlium*: see MILLET.] = MILLET.

a 800 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 32/35 *Milium*, mil. c. 1050 *Voc. lib.* 443/39 *Milium*, mil. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barly, and myle, and fliche. — *Ezek.* iv. 9 Take thou to wete wheate, and barly, and bene, and lent, and myle. 1398 *REYISA Barly, De P. R.* xvii. cv. (1495) 669 Myle [v. r. mil] is an herbe with a longe stalke. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 722 Eck myld is good [for geese]. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* II. 40 Lithospermon... is called gray mil... to put a difference between it and the other mile or millet. 1568 *Ibid.* iii. Pref., Myle called in Duche Herse, in Latin *Milium*.

† **mile**, v. Obs. rare. *trans.* To ornament (a cloth) with stripes near the edge. Only in Miled (later milded) ppl. a.; *Miling* vbl. sb., a stripe.

The sense seems to be certain from a comparison of quot. 1523 with an entry of 1496-7 in the same document, p. 32: 'An Awltre clothe diaper... with iiii Blewe Rayes at every ende of the saide clothe.'

1512 in *Jacob's Hist. Ravensham* (1774) 164 A lyttel olde towel playd miled with blew. 1523 *Acc. St. Mary-at-Hill* (1904) 35 An awltre clothe of fine dyapre with a Cros of Sylke in the Milledes... & at every ende v. blew. 1548 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* A Towel of dyapre myled wyth blew. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* A towel mylded with blew. One towelle mylded. One towle mylded with whyt. 1590 in *Archæologia* XL. 340 Itm, two mylded napkins.

Mileage (māil'edz). Also 8 milage. [f. MILE sb.¹ + AGE.]

1. A travelling allowance at a fixed rate per mile; spec. U.S. the allowance made to a member of congress to cover the expenses of the journey between his home and the capital.

1754 *FRANKLIN Place of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 345 Members' Pay... shillings sterling per diem, during their sitting, and milage for travelling expenses. 1776 H. GATES in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1851) I. 281 The militia were promised their milage and billenting-money. 1883 *BRYCE Amer. Commun.* (1890) II. xl. 95 A small allowance, called milage, for travelling expenses.

b. See quot. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* n. vi. (1852) 280 The duty on stage-carriages consists of a licence duty of 34 s. a year, and of a milage, or duty of so much per mile travelled over, according to the number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry.

2. The aggregate number of miles of way made, used or travelled over; extent or distance in miles. Also, rate of travel in miles.

1861 *SMILES Engineers* I. 220 The total mileage of turnpike roads... was about one hundred and eighty miles. 1881 *LUBBOCK in Nature* No. 618, 412 The present mileage of railways is over 200,000 miles. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 792 To compute the speed or mileage of quick-moving animals. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv. As the mileage lessened between her and the spot of her pilgrimage, so did Tess's confidence decrease. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 10/1 There has been a very material decline in the traffic receipts though the mileage run has been practically the same.

b. *fig.* 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* I. x. 155 It has been a heavy mileage of neglect for which we have already paid dearly. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 3/2 A study less common than the mileage of metrical English might lead one to suppose.

c. *attrib.* 1885 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* 52 Stations... which private travellers can obtain permission to make use of on payment of small mileage dues. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 8/2 The mileage rate of threepence for each first-class passenger.

Mile-castle. *Antiq.* One of a series of fortifications erected by the Romans at intervals along the lines of their military walls.

1732 *HORSLEY Rom. Antiq. Brit.* 118 These castella seem to have stood closest, where the stations are widest, and are by some modern authors called *mile castles* or *military castella*.

Mileguetta, obs. variant of MALAGUETTA. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Mileguetta*, Cardamom, Grains.

Miled, obs. form of MILD.

† **Miler**¹. Obs. rare—[a. F. *millier* (from 11th c.):—L. *miliarium*, f. *mille* thousand.] A military corps or company of one thousand men. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13527 By milers & by centenes Sette pye by bataille seers.

Miler² (māil'ez). *Sporting slang*. [f. MILE¹ + -ER.] A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or race a mile course.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 14/1 Allen is one of the best 'milers' in the country. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 100 Vexation colt... turned out a real good miler.

Miles, variant of MILDS dial.

Milesian (māil'fān, mi-), a.¹ and sb.¹ [f. L. *Milesius* (Gr. *Μιλήσιος*) of or pertaining to Miletus + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. b. *sb.* An inhabitant of Miletus.

Milesian tales (Gr. *τὰ Μιλήσιακὰ*, L. *Milesia sc. fabulæ*), a class of voluptuous romances mentioned by ancient writers. 1649 *OSLEY tr. Virg. Georg.* III. (1684) 102 In ich Milesian Fleeces cloth'd. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* II. (1687) 61/1 Anaximander a Milesian. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 319/1 The Milesian tale... grew in the hands of Petronius and Apuleius into the satirical romance.

Milesian (māil'fān, mi-), a.² and sb.² [f. the name of *Milesius* (Miledh), a fabulous Spanish king whose sons are reputed to have conquered and reorganized the ancient kingdom of Ireland about 1300 B.C.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to King Milesius or his people; Irish. b. *sb.* A member of the race descended from the companions of Milesius. Hence (sometimes *jocularly*), an Irishman. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH Hist. Lady Barton* I. 54 The old Irish families stile themselves *Milesians*, from Milesius, a Spaniard, who brought over a colony of his countrymen to people the island. 1771 *MACPHERSON Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 105 Some Irish annalists affirm, that the Picts... were tributary to the Milesian Scots of Ireland. 1773 — *Ossian's Poems, Dissert.* (1806) I. p. xli. As a Scotchman, and of course, descended of the Milesian race.

Milestone. [f. MILE sb.¹ + STONE.]

1. A pillar set up on a highway or other road or course to mark the miles.

a 1746 *HOLDSWORTH Virgil* (1768) 483 The first mile-stone on the Via Appia. 1774 *BEVERLEY & Hestle Road Act* II. 17 Roads to be measured and mile stones erected. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do to it*, The cobbler seated himself on a lonely milestone.

fig. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Uses Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 For a time, our teachers serve us personally, as metres or milestones of progress. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 154/2 Ever since I have passed my eightieth milestone.

2. *slang*. (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Milestone*, a country booby.

Milet, obs. form of MILLET.

† **Mileway**. Obs. [f. MILE sb.¹ + WAY.]

1. The space of time in which a mile may be travelled on foot; a period of twenty minutes. Hence *Astr.*, a third of an hour of angular measurement.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 704 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 404 Pe sonne at his ded wex all wane the mile way or mare. c. 1350 *Wyll. Patern* 1578 Alle þe surgens of salerne, so sone ne copen Hare lesed his langour and his lif saune, As þe maide meliors in a mile we dede. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 276 I shal nat faille surely of my day, Nat for a thousand frankes, a mile-way. c. 1390 — *Astrol.* I. 16 As I have said, 5 of these degrees maken a mile-way, and 3 mile-way maken an houre.

2. A distance of one mile.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3487 He swam in thilke hevvy armes; A mile waie with strengthe of armes. c. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. viii. 131 On Maluere, hulls, Myung on þis Meeteles A myle wei Ich seode. c. 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 572 Thus that meltill on mold, and myle way and maire. 1530 *PALSGR.* 862/1 Over a myle way, *oultre une mile*.

3. A name applied to certain roads in the neighbourhood of Oxford. Also *attrib.*

1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.*, c. 19 (*title*) An Act for amending certain of the Mile-Ways leading to Oxford. *Ibid.*, Whereas such of the several Roads near the University and City of Oxford usually called the Mile-Ways, as are not Part of any Turnpike Road, are in a very bad State [etc.]. 1798 in Mrs. B. Stapleton *Three Oxford Parishes* (O.H.S.) 164 Paid Scroggs, surveyor, the Mileway money, £70 o.

Mileyner, obs. form of **MILLINER**.

Milfoil (mil'fōil). Forms: 4 millo-, mylfoly, 5 myllefoyle, millefoil, melle-, myllyfoly, 5-6 myrfoile, 6 myrfoyle, myllefoly, 6-7 myrfoile, 7 myrfoile (e, 3, 7- milfoil. [ME. *milfoil*, a. OF. *milfoil* masc. (also *millefeuille*, mod.F. *mille-feuille* fem., after *feuille* leaf) = L. *mili-folium*, *millefolium*, f. *mille*, *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf. The name alludes to the many finely-divided leaves of the plant. Cf. the synonymous Gr. χιλιόφυλλος (χίλιος thousand + φύλλον leaf), It. *millefoglio*, *millefoglie*, Pg. *milfolhas*.]

1. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 194 Wið gesewell, zenim þas ylcen wryte myllefolium.] c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 555/9 *Millefolium*, Milfoil. 14. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 Take confery, marigolde, mateloun, mylfoyle. 14. *Stockh. Med.* 415. I. 173 in *Anglia* XVII. 299 Take mylfoyl & flour & comyn. c. 1450 *ME. Med.* 66. (Heinrich) 12 Take betoyne, verucyne millofoil, & quintfoile, ana, washe hem, & grynde hem in a mortar. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 52 Milfoyle, of some Yarrow or Nosebleede, is a small and short set or scrub. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 397 Milfoyle or yarrow: The decoction thereof doth cure the bloody fluxe and all other lasks. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 88 The pinke, the plantaine, milfoyle, euryony. 1728 J. GARONIER tr. *Rapin On Gardens* 41 The Milfoil next her thousand Leaves displays. 1877 *BESANT & RICE Harp & Cr.* I. The yellow hawkweed, pink herb-robert, and the white milfoil.

b. The genus *Achillea*.

1789 W. Aiton *Hortus Kewensis* III. 230 *Achillea Santolina*. Lavender-cotton-leaved Milfoil. *Ibid.*, *A. Ageratum*. Sweet Milfoil, or Maudlin. *Ibid.*, *A. tomentosa*. Woolly Milfoil. *A. pubescens*. Downy Milfoil [etc.]. 1884 *Garden* 12 Aug. 13 1/2 Unlike most of the Milfoils, it is... a decidedly handsome and stately border plant.

2. In the names of plants of other genera, as hooded (water) milfoil, the genus *Utricularia*; knight's milfoil, *Stratiotes aloides*; water milfoil, (a) the genus *Myriophyllum*; (b) the water violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

1578 *LYTE Doleans* I. c. 142 Water Mylfoyle or Yarrow. *Ibid.* 143 Knights Milfoyle: souldiers Yarrow. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbat.* II. cclxxxvi. 678 Water Milfoyle or water Yarrow hath long and large leaves [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece II. iii. 380 Likewise these in the Water-violets, .. the Water Violet, and Water Milfoil, with some others. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 319 Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia*. *Ibid.*, Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum*. *Ibid.*, Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 205 We may find one or other of the water milfoils. 1863 *Prior Brit. Plants* s. v. Hooded-Milfoil, *Utricularia*, L., Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*, L. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*; also *Hottonia palustris*.

† **Milful**, a. ? var. **MILFUL** or **MILCEFUL**.

c. 1400 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8966 (MS. B) Mylfoil. *Ibid.* 8975 (MS. B) Mylfoil, (MS. d) milfoil.

† **Milge**, a. Obs. In 5 mylge. *trans.* To dig round about. Hence *Milging* *obl.* sb.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 296 Mylge hem not [orig. *circumfodi non debent*] in tymes when that flour. *Ibid.* 302 In their age a mylging they desireth, lest that theyrme at hoor ybeided goo. *Ibid.* III. 222 In the semynary sholde The plantunes now be mylged everychon.

† **Milia** (mil'ia), sb. pl. *path.* [L., pl. of *miliun* MILLET, MILIUM.] Minute spots, resembling those of measles, which occur in military fever.

1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 119 *Milia* have their seat for the most part upon the face, especially on the forehead and about the eyelids. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Milia: see **MILLY** Obs.

Miliaceous (mil'i-ā-shs), a. [f. prec. + -aceous.] Of the nature of *milia*; like millet or the millet-seed.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 610 Some miliaceous roughnesses... arose upon the skin. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Miliad**, Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *milia*, pl. of *miliun* thousand: cf. *MYRAD*.] A collected thousand.

1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 298 Thou shalt not buy... This my dear scoff, my nothing, for whole miliaids Of any base poets long-winded Iliads. 1732 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible* (1767) III. vi. 1. 575 This miliaid of wives and concubines.

† **Miliar**, Obs. rare¹. In 5 mylairy. [ad. L. *miliarium*.] A tall narrow vessel used in Roman baths for drawing and warming water.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1093 A mylairy of leed [orig. *miliarium plumbeum*].

† **Miliaria** (mil'i-ā-ri-ā), [mod.L. uses of L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*: see **MILIARY** a.]

† 1. The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. Obs.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Miliaria*, A Bird that feeds upon Millet, a Linnet.

2. *Path.* Military fever: see **MILIARY** a. 2.

1807 *Med. Jyn.* XVII. 399 Section 2. *Exanthemata* .. miliaria, utricularia, .. and variegata vaccinia. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 408 Various species of eczema, small-pox and in one instance miliaria. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 230 Miliaria is an acute, inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Miliary (mi-li-ā-ri), a. [ad. L. *miliarius* pertaining to millet, f. *miliun* MILL sb.², MILLET: see -ARY.]

1. *Phys. and Path.* Resembling a millet-seed in size or form; resembling an aggregation of millet-seeds. **Miliary gland**: one of the sebaceous glands of the skin. **Miliary tubercle**: a greyish-white spherical body about the size of a millet-seed, common in diseased tissues of the lungs and in the membrane of the brain.

1685 *BOYLE Satubr. Air* 23 The minute or military Glandules of the Skin. 1735 *CHEVRE Philo.* *Princ. Relig.* I. vi. 325 Between these Scales the Excretory Ducts of the Military Glands of the true Skin open. 1725 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 380 There would appear in the Interstices of the Pox several military Pustules. 1816 *KEITH Phys. Bot.* I. 68 The military glands of animals. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 325 We find a great many ulcers in the intestines, and in most of these, small military tubercles. 1854 *JONES & SIEV. Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 241 The deposit of tubercle... occurs in the shape of small military granules. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 A firm, military or prunig-like popular projection.

2. *Path.* Attenuated or characterized by spots or vesicles resembling millet-seeds or an aggregation of millet-seeds. **Miliary fever**: a specific disease characterized by the presence of a rash resembling measles, the spots of which exhibit in their centres minute vesicles of the form of millet-seed.

1737 D. HAMILTON (*title*) A Treatise of a Military Fever. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 15 Apr. The Duchess of Cleveland died last night of what they call a military fever. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 647 It [scarlet fever] may be distinguished from military fever by the military eruption being... attended by considerable perspiration. 1874 *Q. Jyn. Microsc.* Sci. XIV. 311 A form of grey degeneration occurring in the brain and spinal cord, and designated by Drs. Baitz Tuke and Rutherford, 'miliary sclerosis'.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Having numerous small granulations or projections. **Miliary gland** (*Bot.*), a stoma or stomate.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 211 *Military*, like grains of Millet. 1836 *LONDON ENCYCLOP. Plants* 655 *Citron Militaria*. The outer [rind] thin, with innumerable military glands. *Gloss.*, *Military* granulate, resembling many seeds. 1854 *DANA Crust.* I. 47 A smooth even surface, excepting a neat military granulation. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Military Glands*, the same as Stomates.

b. *Military sized*: having the size of millet-seeds.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It [sc. the polygonal papule of lichen] is military to pepper-corn sized.

4. As sb. *Zool.* A minute tubercle on the shell or skin of some animals (Webster 1897).

Military, obs. form of **MILIARY**.

† **Milice**, Obs. [a. F. *milice* 'warlike discipline' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *militia* warfare.] *Militia*; military service or training.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 139 My Father not knowing how to refuse the designated milice, bethought himself of sending me into Persia. 1673 *SIR W. TEMPLE Observ. Netherl.* I. 13 The Forces of these Counts were composed of... a *Milice*, which was call'd *Les gens d'ordonnance*, who served on foot, and were not unlike our Train-bands. *Ibid.* vii. 227 Out of this Revenue is supplied the charge of the whole *Milice*.

Milicia, obs. form of **MILITIA**.

† **Milieu** (mil'yō). [F. *milieu* middle, medium, f. *mi* = L. *medius* (see **MEDIUM**) + *lieu* place.] A medium, environment, 'surroundings'.

1877 J. A. SYMONOS *Renaiss.* II. *Revue. Learn.* 4 The intellectual and moral milieu created by multitudes of self-centred, cultivated personalities was necessary for the evolution of that spirit of intelligence... that formed the motive force of the Renaissance. 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 322, I prepared a Milieu, consisting of seven-five parts of broth and twenty-five parts of the liquid, to which I wished to habituate the Microbe. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Aug. 6 1/4 The story, which is set in a middle-class milieu, succeeds in being pleasantly homely.

† **Miligant**, Obs.

a. 1500 *Colclibie Sov. Proem* i. 55 (Laing), A miligant and a michare.

Miliner, obs. form of **MILLINER**.

Miling: see **MILE** v. Obs.

† **Miliola** (mil'i-ō-lā), pl. -æ. *Zool.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *miliun* millet.] An important genus of imperforate foraminifera; an animal of this genus.

1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 385 The *Miliola*, a small multilocular shell, no larger than a millet seed, with which the strata of many quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris are largely interspersed. 1879 *CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376 1/2 The shells of the *Miliola*... are at present found in the shore sands of almost every sea.

Miliolid (mil'i-ōlid). *Zool.* [f. *MILIOLA* + -ID.]

Any member of the foraminiferal family *Miliolida*. 1894 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 408 The forms which had been shown to exist in the species of Nummulites and Miliolids.

Milio-liform, a. *Zool.* [f. *MILIOLO*-A + -IFORM.] = **MILIOLE**.

Miliole (mil'i-ō-lē), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. *MILIOLO* + -INE.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of *Miliolae*. b. sb. A foraminifer belonging to the genus *Miliola* or to the family *Miliolida*.

1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* 243 The milioline limestone of the Eocene, so called from its immense abundance of microscopic shells of the genus *Miliolina*. 1879 *CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376 1/2 Milioline shells... often show some kind of 'sculpture'. *Ibid.*, From this undivided spire we may pass along two divergent lines, one conducting us to the *milioline* and the other to the *orbicoline* type. *Ibid.*, In the typical *Miliolines* it [the structure] is more

or less obscured by the extension of the later chambers over the earlier. 1884 *BRADY in Challenger Rep.*, *Zool.* IX. 137 The more strictly milioline Foraminifera.

Miliolite (mil'i-ō-līt), a. and sb. *Geol.* and *Palaeont.* In *q. error*. miliolite. [f. *MILIOLO* + -ITE.] a. *adj.* Formed or consisting of Miliolae. b. sb. A fossil milioline foraminifer. Hence **Milio-litic** a., containing miliolites.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 246 Coarse marine limestone through which the small multilocular shell, called miliolite, is dispersed in countless numbers. 1847 *ANSTEO Anc. World* xii. 289 The beds of nummulites and miliolites contemporaneous with those containing the Sheppey plants. 1873 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 66 The Miliolite Limestone of the Paris basin. 1883 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 68 All the species of Miliolites that we have studied are dimorphic.

Milion, obs. 1. **MELON**, **MILAN**, **MILLION**.

Milioun, obs. form of **MILLION**.

Militancy (mil'i-tān-si). [f. **MILITANT** a.: see -ANCY.] The condition of being militant.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. x. § 7. 122 All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual militancy [printed *militancy*]. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 180 Emblem of the Church's passage from militancy to glory upon the earth. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 88 The nation was in a normal condition of militancy against social injustice.

b. In Herbert Spencer's use: The condition of being a 'militant' community; social organization framed with a view to a state of war.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 708 Where... the chiefly power is small, the militancy is not great.

Militant (mil'i-tānt), a. and sb. [a. F. *militant*, a. L. *militant-em*, pr. pple. of *militare* to serve as a soldier, wage war (see **MILITATE** v.), f. *milit-*, miles soldier.] a. *adj.*

1. Engaged in warfare, warring. *Church militant*: see **CHURCH** 4 b.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. vi. (1859) 76 The chierche militant, that laboureth here in erthe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 19 Thou, that art of mercy milient. c. 1550 *COVERALE Carrying Christ's Cross* viii. 94 Yet shouldest thou [sc. the departed] in this case be discerned from the myliante members, they beyng at rewie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. viii. 2 How oft do they with golden pineons cleave The flitting skyes... Against fowle feeders to ayd us militant! 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 223 For his abiding, hee's as in a Tent, Wherein hees militant, not permanent. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 251 Our condition, whilst we are in this world, is militant, wherein every one is with-out reluctance to submit to the orders of his great captain or general. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 223 This is a militant state; nor must man unbuckle his armour, till he puts on his shroud. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. I. 1 The Church is ever militant; sometimes she gains, sometimes she loses.

b. *Sociology*. Epithet employed by Spencer for a system of social organization in which efficiency in war is the primary object aimed at.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 521 II. 662 Under the militant type [of society] the individual is owned by the State.

† 2. Of a standard: **Military**. Obs.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 22 b/1. The kynge of heven perdurable hath his signes mylityant in the chierche. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* Annot. b. j. The militant ensignes or banners in the Romane legion.

3. *Combative*.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xlix. 161 He would maintaine by militant reasons [orig. *par vives raisons*] that the waste was in his right place. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 57 That we be sedulous, yea, and militant in the endeavour to reason aright, is His implied command. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. § 40. 147 This is a condition which must instigate to resistance in the most pacific, and to rebellion in the more militant. 1903 J. WILCOCK *Gl. Margress* vi. 88 The expenses of the militant Presbyterians.

Hence **Militantness**, the quality of being militant (1727 in *Bailey*, vol. II).

b. sb. One engaged in war or strife.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxx. Looking down on His weak militants. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 3 Even amongst wiser militants, how many wounds have been given, and credits slain. 1874 *SOUTHEY Let. to Y.* *White* 2 May in *Life* (1850) IV. 74 Horsley was the militant of the last generation. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 6 1/2 They [Anarchists in England] are divided into two bodies: 'Idealists' and 'Militants'.

b. A member of the military profession.

1842 *UNITED SERVICE MAG.* II. 530 Will this modicum of embryonic scientific militancy suffice for every regiment?

Militantly (mil'i-tāntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a militant or combative manner.

1628 B. HALL *Serm. Lits. Parl.* 5 Apr. 48 How do they looke vp at us, as euen now Militantly-triumpant, whilst [etc.]. 1885 *Academy* 2 Oct. 215/2, I do not in the least mean that *Faust*, any more than 'Hamlet', is a militantly heathen poem. 1887 *BENSON Land* 233 Laud's ideal was a high one, but it was... too militantly... held.

† **Militaire**, a. Obs. [ad. F. *militaire*: see -AR 2. Cf. **MILITARY**.] Military, martial.

1533 *BELLENOEN Livy* II. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 It was governit be resson militaire. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 32 What were states... without... the military discipline of armies...? 1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 216 They are surely fitted for Militar Architecture. 1625 *HACON Ess.*, *Fain-Glory*, In Militar Commanders and Soldiers, Vaine-Glory is an Essential Point. 1640 *HABINGTON Edu.* IV. 142 The military exercise of the French.

Militarily (mil'i-tāntli), *adv.* [f. **MILITARY** + -LY 2.]

1. In a military or warlike manner.

1660 *Trial Rigides* 155 Because we were militarily affected. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 430 There is no disgrace in being militarily conquered after resisting to the last. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 38 We could not interfere militarily without the assistance of a Continental Power.

2. From a military point of view.

1793 SIR M. EOEEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 207 The Emperor's journey, civilly and militarily, has had an excellent effect. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 2 This, militarily speaking, 'signifieth nothing'. 1868 G. W. STEEVENS *Egypt* xiv. 163 Egypt was left militarily in the most exposed situation imaginable.

Militariness (mil'itairiness). [*f.* MILITARY + -NESS.] The state or condition of being military.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. I Don't be surprised at the militariness of my lingo, for I am colonel of the regiment of foot militia here. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 152 All sense of militariness... seems to be disappearing.

Militarism (mil'itairizm). [*a. f. militarisme, f. militaire*; see MILITARY and -ISM.]

1. The spirit and tendencies characteristic of the professional soldier; the prevalence of military sentiment or ideals among a people; the political condition characterized by the predominance of the military class in government or administration; the tendency to regard military efficiency as the paramount interest of the state.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. (fr. G. Garibaldi, An army, bright in glory, yet untainted with that disease of modern times, known under the sinister name of militarism. 1868 *Maem. Mag.* XIX. 156 Prussian officialism is supreme and... Prussian militarism as well. 1891 J. W. CROSS in *Fortu. Rev.* 469 Industrialism as opposed to militarism, is now the central idea of the New World.

2. A military habit or mannerism.

1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xviii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more openly sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

Militarist (mil'itairist). [*f.* MILITARY + -IST.] A soldier, warrior; one who studies military science; one dominated by military ideas.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 161 This is Mounseur Parolles the gallant militarist, that was his own phrase. 1850 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* (1861) III. cxvi. 51 Questions for the solution of the youthful militarist. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 226h Napoleon... a ruthless militarist, cynic, and Machiavellian.

Hence **Militaristic** *adj.*, characterized by militarism.

1905 *Athenæum* 15 July 73/1 A political organization and a moral tendency common to all nascent civilization of the militaristic order.

Militarization (mil'itairizā'shən). [*f.* MILITARIZE *v.* + -ATION.] Conversion to a military status or to military methods.

1881 *Fortu. Rev.* Mar. 356 This voluntary militarization in a country where the people may calculate upon continual peace. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 133/4 There are some who... talk about the 'militarization' of the annual ride competitions.

Militarize (mil'itairiz), *v.* [*f.* MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert to military methods; to train as a soldier; to imbue with militarism.

1880 *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 293 A war by which a military dominion is yet further militarised. 1888 *Lanc. Even. Post* 3 Feb. 2/4 Sir Charles Warren... had done his best to militarise Scotland Yard. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The militarizing of the Civil Service.

Military (mil'itārī), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -rie. [*f. f. militaire, ad. L. militaris, f. milit-, miles* soldier. Cf. *Sp.*, *Pg.* *militar*, *It.* *militare*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to soldiers; used, performed, or brought about by soldiers; befitting a soldier.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. iii. 74 The Pretorian legions... began to become rulers over their masters, under pretext of such a Military gift. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 17 Which he must weave to honour the Military profession. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 30 So that in Speech, in Gate, in Military Rules, He was the Marke and Glasse That fashion'd others. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 21 Train'd my youth, in feats of Arms, and military prowess. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Law C. Warres* 119 They esteem luxury, and all other licentiousness, as Military Gallantry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 955 Was this... Your military obedience...? *Ibid.* xl. 241 Over his lucid Armes a Military Vest of purple flow'd. 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 575 Mangle all the Military Opposition of the Jews. 1776 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* i. i. iv. 340 With respect to Military Music, the trumpet is mentioned by Homer in a simile. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Scenes* xiv. A military band commenced playing. 1843 BOWROW *Bible in Spain* xlv. The late military revolution. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Tyrconnel... knew nothing of military duty. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 370 They march along with their military heels, their shortened petticoats abruptly terminating. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 June, The allied troops rendered military honours to the departing commander-in-chief.

2. Engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 62 The Throngs of Military men. 1619 MORVSON *Ithin.* ii. 45 That dependancy which all military men already had on him. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 179 Thy military chiefs are brave and true. *trans.* 1316 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 65 When the military ants before alluded to go upon their expeditions.

b. Having the characteristics of a soldier; soldierly.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 38 Most military sir, salutation. 1612 BACON *Ess. Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 472 Walled Towns, Ordinance, and Artillerie, they are all but a Sheep in a Lions skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be military. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xii. (1852) 146 Man is a military animal, Glories in gunpowder, and loves parade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 64 He was a man too military to be warlike.

3. Having reference to armed forces or to the army; adapted to or connected with a state of war; distinguished from civil, ecclesiastical, etc.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1b. Our ancient proceedings in matters Military. 1600 J. PONT *tr. Leo's Africa* App. 373 His fourth military forces, are the Arabians. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 357 Ætius, caused this marvellous and military Wall then to be builded. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xv. 244 Excepting those [orders] of Templars... and such like other which were more Religious than Military. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 115 The public ecclesiastical, military, and maritime jurisdictions. 1804 DUKE OF GRAFTON in *Aurolog.*, etc. (1898) 3 A parent, who had he lived, would probably have been as distinguished a character in the civil, as he had shown that he was in the military [*i.e.* naval] line. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 115 Washington would have lost a part, or the whole of... his military stores. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Hist. Winchester* 37 The Strand Gate... leading by the new Military road to Rye.

b. In special collocations. Military architecture, the science of fortification. Military art, *†*art military, the art of war (also *fig.*). Military board, a board specially appointed to deal with the affairs of the army. Military chest, the treasury of an army. Military drum, the side or 'snare' drum. Military engineering = *Military architecture*. Military execution (see quot. 1704). Military feud, a feudal estate held on certain conditions of armed service to be rendered to the feudal superior. Military fever, enteric or typhus fever. Military hospital, a hospital designed for the reception of soldiers, esp. a field hospital. Military law, the body of enactments and rules for the government of an army; also, an enactment or rule forming part of this. Military mast, a mast carried by a war-ship for fighting purposes only. Military offence, an offence cognizable by a military court. Military service, the service in war due from a vassal to his feudal superior. Military tenure, a feudal tenure under which a vassal owed his superior certain defined services in war. Military testament, a nuncupative will by which, in the Roman law, a soldier might dispose of his possessions without the formalities required in an ordinary testament. Military top, an armoured platform placed on a military mast for signalling and other warlike purposes. *†*Military yard, a place set apart for the training of soldiers.

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 23 Fortification, or *Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 And speciallie in the *Arte Military. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xv. That you are overreached too, ha! ha! only a little art-military used. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xii. Their prudence... would amply supply all defects in the military art. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Desch.* I. 233. I admire the attention to economy in the *Military board. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. v. i. 126 The *military chest, fell also into the hands of the Abdolesse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 The Universities were preparing to coin their plate for the purpose of supplying the military chest of his enemies. 1872 *Nature* 11 Apr. 465/1 It is to the School of *Military Engineering that the young lieutenants of Engineers are sent. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lux. Techn.* I. *Military Execution, is delivering a Country up to be ravaged and destroyed by the Soldiers, when it refuses to pay Contribution, &c. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Law Tenures* 32 *Military Feud, in most Countries began to descend to the eldest Son only. 1885-8 FAGGE & PVE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 131 *Morbis Castreus* or *military fever. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 455 The want of proper *military hospitals has been severely felt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 295/2 The *military law of England in early times existed... in a period of war only. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 2/5 One bare pole called a *military mast. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 One of the Spanish shot hit the military mast of the *Massachusetts*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Military offences, those matters which are cognizable by the courts military, as insubordination, sleeping on guard, desertion, &c. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. 1. (1868) 79 It by no means appears, that any conditions of *military service were expressly annexed to these grants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 14/4 Soon after the restoration of king Char. II. when the *military tenures were abolished. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) IX. 175/2 The king... had a right to the military service of such among his subjects as held lands by military tenure. 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Military Testament. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Aug. 8/1 Two mainmasts with *military-tops. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 28 That little use which he hath had of his Armes in the Artillery garden, and Military yard. 1635 BARRIFEE *Alth. Discip.* scix. (1643) 286 The Gentlemen of the Military yard. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 422 The Military-yard near St. Martins in the Fields.

B. *sb.*

1. Soldierly; soldiers generally. Chiefly, *the military*; now with plural verb.

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 202 None... of the Par-

sees either meddle at all with the government, or with the military. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The military marched down to the ship. 1813 *Chron.* 114d. 76 The whole escorted by 400 military. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 Their procession was interrupted by the military.

*†*b. The military profession, the army. *Obs.* 1775 *Tender Father* I. 189 Even to the gentlemen in the military... Mr. N— would not allow of any material excuses.

*†*2. A military man, esp. an officer in the army. 1736 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 157 A certain Military's Wife has had more Darts for him than are necessary. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 149 Fox-hunting esquires, dashing militaries, and pedantic gowmsmen. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 94 The civilians all expect to come to us... and the militaries go to Captain Price.

Hence **Militarism**, militarism. **Military-ment**, military experience or ability.

1776 JEFFERSON *Lt. Writ.* 1893 II. 88 Pray regard militaryment alone. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 6 Hence the prominence of militarism in all early civilisations. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 569/3 In England and the United States... militarism is less dominant.

*†*Militaster. *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. milit-, miles* soldier - *ASTER*.] A soldier without military skill or knowledge.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* iii. iv. *Dia.*... But who comes here? a woman? *Lt.* Yes; that has taken up the newest fashion Of the towne militasters. *a. 1652—* *Covent Gard.* v. iii. What would an upstart Militaster now, That knew no rudiments of discipline, nor Art of warre, do in a sudden service?

Militate (mil'itāt), *v.* [*f. L. militāt, ppl. stem of militāre* to serve as a soldier, *f. milit-, miles* soldier; see -*ATE* 3.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To serve as a soldier; to take part in warfare.

1625 W. B. TRUE *School War* 41 This... moves many Italian Cavaliers to militate in the warres of Holland. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 437 The faithful Christians... militating against the heretics. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 82 The supply of her armies militating in so many distant countries. 1831-40 K. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1847) III. 148 Men who militate merely for pay. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars Wks.* 1859 X. 216 Originally it had militated for glory and power; now its militancy was for a free movement of aspiring and hopeful existence.

*†*b. *transf.* and *fig.* To contend, make war, exert power or influence; to strive. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 199 *Lest*... whiles they seeke to deserve well of the Common-wealth, they militate to the private lust of any. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. iii. 22 God doth not militate against himself. 1725 BERKELEY *Reasons* § 17 This learned professor, who at bottom militates on his side. 1781 GIBSON *Deel. & F.* xxvii. III. 64 The invisible powers of heaven... seemed to militate on the side of the pious emperor. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 157 To incur the severe displeasure of his father and sir David, by disobeying the one, and militating against the peace of the other, was what he could not bear. 1851 LANDOR *Poetry* 36 They who litigate and militate in the church about him.

2. Of things. *†*a. To conflict, be inconsistent with; also (of speech or action), to be directed against. *Obs.* b. Of evidence, facts, circumstances: To have force, 'tell' against (rarely *†*for, in favour of) some conclusion or result.

1642 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* ii. 4 The discourse of Clemens... doth militate as well against the one, as against the other. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 22 Your reasons... do learnedly militate for the Assertion that I maintain. 1795 AMOS & BRUNCE (1790) II. 193 It militates with the revealed truths of God. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs Wks.* VI. 132 Something which militates with any rational plan. 1796 EARL MALLESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 355 It militated directly against the principle... laid down. 1804 *tr. La Martinière's Time Gil Blas* II. 272 The same reasons militated in their favour. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xiii. Your observation militates on my side of the question. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvii. (1866) II. 195 Everything may militate for, and nothing militate against, its authenticity. *a. 1852* WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 210 Dispatches are read, which, it is said militate with one another. 1853 MANSET *Let., Lect., etc.* (1873) App. 102 The whole character and history of mathematical science militates against the admission of this consequence. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* 122 Its connexion with Scripture rather militated than otherwise against its reception as a complete theory. 1874 A. J. CHRISTIE in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* ser. iii. 65 The same reasons which militated in favour of the necessity of the Church's living authority in the first four centuries, militate for it now.

*†*3. *trans.* To fight out, debate (a question). *Obs.* 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 78 The present question must be militated before any other question can be received. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 198 When affairs of state are weighed at a common-council, religious points militated at the Robin Hood... or politics debated near Westminster-abbey [etc.].

Hence **Militation** *sb.*, conflict.

1659 Z. CROFTON in *Morn. Exerc.* (1845) V. 387 Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant militation, and course of mortification. 1778 B. LINCOLN in *Sparks's Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 241 Disension between the civil and military, and a militation of orders.

Militant, *obs.* form of MILITANT *a.*

Militia (mili'sā). Also 6 *milicia*, 7 *melitia*, *mal'ititia*. [*a. L. militia, f. milit-, miles* soldier. Cf. *f. milice*.]

*†*1. A system of military discipline, organization, and tactics; manner of conducting warfare; the arts of war. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 3 Divers Nations that have had notable Militias and exercises Militarie in great perfection. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 32

The true and orderly training of your people in this our Moderne Militia. 1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1633) 23. The Normans had a peculiar Militia, or Fight, with Bowes and Arrows. 1636 MASSINGER *Bastif; Lover v. i. Pisa*. Where's your Regiment? *Mark*. Not rais'd yet; All the old ones are cashier'd, and we're now to have a new Militia. 1646 J. HALL *Horre Vac.* 162. The modern Militia differs much from the ancient, there being in it more room for stratagems than personal valour. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 14. 203. The Militia, was of old reckoned in the number of the gaining Arts. 1658 EARL MONM. *tr. Parvula's Wars Cyprus* 121. The enemy were still the same, weak, and unexperienced in the true Militia.

fig. a 1678 M. RIVELL *Appleton Ho.* 330 Unhappy! shall we never more that sweet Militia restore, When Gardens only had their Towers, And all the Garisons were Flowers.

† b. Military service; warfare. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arh.)* 48 He first exposed himself to the Land service of Ireland, a Militia which then did not yield him food and rayment. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adts. fr. Parnass.* ii. lxi. (1674) 213 They ended their unfortunate Militia with the Romans. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor. i.* § 18 Raise timely batteries against those strongholds built upon the rock of nature; and make this a great part of the militia of thy life. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man. i.* vi. (1699) 66 He entered us into this Militia [*sic*] and Warfare. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. Y.* (1707) 1. Thess. ii. 15-16 Because this Preaching is the Means to save Souls, it is that Satan aimeth his Militia against it.

† c. Weapons; instruments of war. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adts. fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. (1674) 141 [Princes] should wear the powerful Militia of boundless Empire... by their side, for the security of such as are good, but... should never make use of it. [To shield] such as were guilty. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Militia*, Warfare, or all implements of War. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 25 Box-Combs, which... bear no small part in the Militia of the Female Art.

† 2. The control and administration of the military and naval forces of a country. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Holy War Misc. Wks.* (1629) 129 Now let me put a Feigned Case... of a Land of Amazons, where the whole Government, Publike and Private, yea the Militia it Selfe, was in the hands of Women. 1641 VERNEY *Notes Long Parl.* (Camden) 132, [7 Dec.] Sir Arthur Hazlegrigg did bring in a bill to dispose all the militia of England into two generals for life. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 525. I do heartily wish that this Great Word, this New Word, the Militia, this Harsh Word might never have come within these Walls;... I take the meaning of those Gentlemen, who introduced this Word to be, the power of the Sword;... which is a great and necessary power, and properly belonging to the Magistrature. 1642-3 *Fruit. Ho. Comm.* 20 Jan. II. 389 They humbly beseech Your Sacred Majesty to raise up unto them a sure Ground of Safety;... by putting the Tower, and other principal Forts of the Kingdom, and the whole Militia thereof, into the Hands of such Persons as Your Parliament may confide in. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 166 That the militia, both by sea and land, might be settled by a bill. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* ii. v. 94 He was esteemed by the Parliament (in this important business of settling their Militia by Land and Sea) the fittest man to take Command of the Navie.

3. A military force, esp. the body of soldiers in the service of a sovereign or a state; in later use employed in more restricted sense (= F. *milice*), to denote a 'citizen army' as distinguished from a body of mercenaries or professional soldiers.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 3. Any forraigne Nation or Nations, that have had a puissant and armed Militia. 1625 BACON *Ess. Greatn. Kingd.* (Arh.) 475 Let any Prince or State thinke soberly of his Forces, except his Militia of Natives be of good and Valiant Soldiers. *Ibid.* 481 [The Spaniards are accustomed] To employ, almost indifferently, all Nations, in their Militia of ordinary Soldiers. 1665 *Serv. Aff. Netherl.* 93 The High and Mighty draw in their Money... raise Fortifications... Rendezvous Militiaes, and withdraw 200 Families at least to Hamburg. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 42 There he in Ireland, as elsewhere, two Militias; one are the Justices of Peace, their Militia of High and Petty Constables; also the Sheriffs Militia of his Servants and Bailiffs, and *Posse Comitatus*... There is also a Protestant Militia, of about 24000 Men. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Militia*, the People and Inhabitants of a Kingdom trained up in War for the Defence of it. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Militia*, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country formed into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom. 1776 ANAM SMITH *W. M. v. i.* (1869) II. 282 It [the state] may... oblige either all the citizens of the military age, or a certain number of them to join in some measure the trade of a soldier to whatever other trade or profession they may happen to carry on. Its military force is (then) said to consist in a militia. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 383 A good militia, that is, a certain portion of the people called out in turn to learn the use of arms. 1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 311 A genuine militia, chosen from the citizens themselves.

† b. A particular species of warlike force; a branch or department of the establishment maintained for purposes of war. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 36 They had their eye upon another militia, the royal navy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chrs. i.* (1653) 19 Mighty preparation was made... for the reinforcing of Navall strength. Nor was the Land-Militia left unregarded.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1590 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 157 Forty hundred sure Catholicks in England alone, with four hundred English Romane Priests to maintaine that Militia. 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn Arg.* Act. II. The Fly of the Inne is discover'd... with the Militia of the house, below the stayes, in the Drawer, Tapster, Chamberlaine, and Hostler, inferior officers. *Ibid.* ii. iv. He has form'd a fine militia for the Inne too. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock'd* i. 42 Know then, unnumber'd Spirits round thee fly, The light Militia of the lower sky. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix. Out tumbled Will

Hostler, John Tapster, and all the militia of the inn. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. *Introd.* 38 The mendicant orders... that spiritual militia of the popes.

4. *spec.* The distinctive name of a branch of the British military service, forming, together with the volunteers, what are known as 'the auxiliary forces' as distinguished from the regular army. Also, a similar force raised in British North America. (Construed either as *sing.* or *plural*.)

The militia consists of bodies raised by the several counties in numbers varying according to the population and other circumstances, the number or 'quota' to be provided by each shire being fixed by the government. Since 1803, the law has been that the quota may, if necessary, be raised by compulsory enlistment, a ballot being taken among the men between 18 and 35; but as sufficient numbers are at present obtainable by voluntary enlistment, a 'Militia Ballot Suspension Act' is passed annually. The militia are bound to assemble for 28 days in every year for training, and may at any time be embodied for compulsory service within the kingdom, but cannot be sent abroad except as volunteers, and then only by consent of Parliament.

1659-60 *Pepys Diary* 29 Feb. We found... the militia of the red regiment in arms. *Ibid.* 2 Mar. I hear the City militia is put into good posture. 1699 in *Archives of Maryland* (1902) XXII. 562 An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence & Security thereof. 1724 DE FOE *Alm. Cavalier* (1841) 187 They... fired... very regularly, considering them as militia only. 1755 JOHNSON, *Militia*, the trainbands. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 16 Nov. I am one of the few men in England who am neither in the army or militia. 1761 CHURCHILL, *Rosicad Poems* 1763 l. 30 Lake Westminster militia train'd to fight. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 50 The following aldermen took the oaths to qualify them for colonels of the six regiments of the city militia, viz. ... Beckford, ... col. of the white regiment... Ladbroke, col. of the blue... Rawlinson, col. of the red... Glynn, col. of the orange... Blackiston, col. of the green... Fludger, col. of the yellow. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 1902 The attempt... was opposed... on the ground that the Militia must in future be 'more soldierly'.

b. *U.S.* 'The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1777 W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 329 Our troops are all militia, and, although perhaps as good as any militia, yet they are not disciplined. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* l. § 8 Congress shall have power... to provide for calling forth the militia. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 85 Militia were kept constantly guarding the Schuylkill. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 2/3 The naval militia in thenceforth war between the United States and Spain.

5. *attrib.*, as *militia act*, *army*, *bill*, *carpenter*, *commission*, *force*, *guard*, *officer*, *regiment*, *service*; *militia reserve* (see quot. 1876).

1822 *Act* 45 § 46 *Vict. c.* 49 § 1 This Act may be cited as the 'Militia Act, 1882. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XL 140, I should very much doubt that a large 'militia army' would be very useful in the field. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 226/1 Voluntary enlistment under the new 'Militia Bill' [of 1852] was to be the rule. 1756 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 356 Forty pounds of tobacco per day, which is provided by act of Assembly for 'militia carpenters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army & Their Militia Commissions.* 1802 *Act* 42 *Geo. III. c.* 72 § 29 Any Act made... concerning the 'Militia Forces of England. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv, A 'militia guard of five hundred horse. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i. ii, I baie 'militia officers; a set of dunghill cocks with spurs on. 1656 *Clarendon Papers* (Camden) III. 23 The city have named Alderman Underwood, Alderman Tichborne, and — to be of the three Colonells to command their 'Militia regiments. 1896 VOYLE & STREVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, 'Militia Reserve, a force created by the act of 1867; its numbers not to exceed one-fourth of militia quota; its men to be enlisted for five years, during which time they remain on the strength of militia regiments, but are liable to be drafted into the army in time of war. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 83, I mean the 'Militia Service and other compulsory military and naval service.

† *Militia*, *v. Obs.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* ? To call out as militia.

1724 WARBURTON *Misc. Transl.* 106 Their Country's Cause provokes to Arms The active Pigmy Troops militia'd out, In fronted Brigades.

Militiaman (mili-fāman). [*f. MILITIA sb. + MAN.*] A member of a militia force.

1780 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 21 The militiamen replied they were of the lower party. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 383 Militiamen drafted into the regular forces. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. lii. 393 Six hundred militia-men of Virginia.

† *Militiate*, *v. Obs.* [*f. MILITIA sb.*: see -ATE.] a. *trans.* To organize for warfare. b. *intr.* (*nonce-user.*) To raise militia; to be occupied in soldiering. Hence *Militiating ppl. a.*

1642 *Annu. Observ. agst. King* 15 He must not have the reason that he is a King, who in extraordinary danger will not militiat his kingdom. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 16 Nov. We continue to militiate and to raise light troops. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. xxii. I had no thoughts... in the character of my uncle Toby — of characterizing the militiating spirits of my country.

Milium (mili-lim). In 4 mylium, 6 millium. [*a. L. milium milium.*]

1. = MILLET. *Obs.* exc. as mod. L. in Pharmacy. Also *Bot.* the name (Linnaeus) of a graminaceous genus, 'millet-grass'.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barli, and mylium, and fetschis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iv. 10 Take unto thee... growell sede, milium and fitches. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy.* I. 104 They baue the seed of Milium in great abundance.

b. *Milium Solis*: Graymill or Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. (Cf. MILLENSOLE.)

1597 GENARDE *Herbal* n. clxxx. 487 Gromell is called.. in shops and among the Italians *Milium solis*.] a 1648 L. HERBERT in *Life* (1886) 44 Posset drinks of herbs, as milium solis, saxifrage, &c.

2. *Path.* An affection of the sebaceous glands in which hard white or yellowish tubercles resembling millet-seeds are produced, immediately below and projecting from the cuticle. Cf. MILIA.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Milium*... Name for a white hard tubercle. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 331 Colloid milium of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 764 Milium forms firm white or yellowish masses.

b. *Surgery.* (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Med. Suppl.*, *Milium Needle*, a fine needle with curved hastate point used in skin grafting.

Milk (milk), *sb.* Forms: 1 meole, 1-3 mile, 3 millo, 4 make, 4-5 melk, 4-6 mylk(e, 4-7 milke, 6 myloke, miloke, 7 mil-k, 3-milk. [*com.* Teut.: Omercian *mile* (rare) = W.S. *meole*, *meohuc* fem. (whence the southern ME. *melk*), corresponding to OFris. *meloh*, OS. *mituk* (Du. *melk*), OHG. *mituh* (MHG. *milich*, *milch*, mod.G. *milch*), ON. *mitok* (Icel. *mjólk*, Sw. *mjólk*, Da. *mælk*, *mælk*), Goth. *miluk-s*:—O'Ent. **meluk-s* fem., f. Teut. root **melk-* to milk (in the str. vb. OE. *melcan*, LG., Du. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melken*; and the mod.G. *melken* is also conjugated weak):—pre-Teut. **melg-*, cogn. w. Gr. *μῆλγ-εω*, L. *mulgere*, OSL. *mleiti*, OIrish *bligim* (= **mulg-*), to milk.

A corresponding sb. (exc. in declension) occurs in OIrish *melek* milk (= **melgos*). The synonymous OSL. *meleko* (Russian *moloko*, Czech *mleko*) is adopted from Teut., as it has *k* instead of the regular *g*. For the phonology of the OE. forms see Bülbring *Alts. Gramm.* § 202.]

1. An opaque white or bluish-white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the female individuals of the Mammalia including man, and adapted for the nourishment of their young.

1900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xix. (1890) 244 Elles ne beah nemne meodolc halas mid þine meole. c 2200 OMMIN 6446 For nafðe 3ho man mille illi himm, 3iff þatt 3ho nære his moderr. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xv. 462 þe cow-calf coueyeth swete mylke 1390 GOWER *Conf. Pl.* c 26 Warm melk sche putte... therto With honi meyned. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 93 Milke, crayne, and cruddes, and eke the Ioncate. 1471 CAXTON *Reynold's* (Somerset) 31 The melk of a goat. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum s. v. Lac*, Glauciscus eaten in broth make women have plentie of milke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 288 They'll take us, gestion, as a Cat lapp milke. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whist* iii. 1048 Goats pure milch. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Nat.* x. Of milks the Womans is most temperate. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 208 If the Ass's Milk stands twelve Hours, it will gather no Cream. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 353 Fresh milk slightly reddens limus. 1861 *Trat. R. Agric. Soc.* XXXII. 1, 35 These milks came from the same dairy. 1866 *tr. Boas' Taktik. Zool.* 496 The young ones [sc. of the Duck-billed Platypus], when batched, are fed with milk by the mother.

b. In proverbial comparison as *white as milk*. Also as *like as milk to milk* (a Latinism).

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1196 Through hir smokke, wrought with silk, The flesh was seen, as whyt as milk. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. One a mule as þe mylke Gaili she glides. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards... Who inward search, have lyuers white as milke. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Rel. Prot.* i. ii. § 160 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge, or milke to milke. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duch. Dubit.* (1696) 477 It looks so like intemperance, as milk to milk.

c. *Phrases. Mother's-milk*: in literal and figurative contexts. In *milk*, t(a) *fig.* (a Latinism) in infancy; (b) in a condition to yield milk. *Brought to milk*, brought to be in milk. † *Water of milk* = milk-water (see 10).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 37 My clype, my vnspaynt gyane, With modenis milk 3it in 3our mychane. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 391 There be certayne men, that... fearing, that if they attaine to any knowledge, they shall be proud; and so they remaine still only in milk [tr. Augustine: *et remanent in solo lacte*]. 1611 COTER *s. v. Lait*, *Eau de lait*... also, water of milke or drawne by sillatorie from milke. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* l. 40 The earth squeezes the poor wretch so hard, that his Mothers milk comes running out at his nose. 1727-43 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Milk*... In the Philosophical Transactions, we have an account of a wether brought to milk by the sucking of a lamb. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 The best three-year-old heifer, which... shall be in milk at the time of show. 1847 JAMES CONNELL II. 50 His auditor, had sucked in such doctrines with his mother's milk. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. When people talk of cream, and ask how many cows you have, they mean in milk.

† d. Milk considered as in process of secretion; hence, the milk-yielding condition induced by childbirth, lactation. *Obs.*

1512 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1902) IV. 356 To ano nurse 1616 to the Prince... al was preuit with sex wolks mylke. 1616 SIR E. MOUNTAGUE in *Buckelwell MSS.* (Hf. MSS. Comm.) many Tumours of divers kinds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 152 When Milk is dry'd with heat, In vain the Milk-maid tugs an empty Teat.

† e. Put for: The period of infancy. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discov.*, *Inno serpens* (1640) 171 Wee see in men, even the strongest compositions had their beginnings from milke, and the Cradle (transl. of Quintilian i. i. 21 a *lacte cingitur*).

2. The quantity of milk drawn from a cow at a single milking.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Mousson*, a Cowes milke, .as much as she yields at a milking.

2. *fig. a.* As the appropriate food of infancy; often (after 1 Cor. iii. 2, Heb. v. 12) contrasted with '(strong) meat'.

c 1386 *CHAUCEUR Pars. T. P.* 539 Flatereres heen the deueles norices, that norissen hys children with Milk of losengerie. 1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 14706 With my mylk off flaierye I was noryce, and ek gyyde, In especyal vn-to Pryde. 1641 *H. PETERS (title)* Milke for Babes, and Meat for Men: or, Principles necessary to be knowne. .of such as would know Christ. 1772 *NUGENT Grosby's London* I. 318 Tithes were the first milk of these rising establishments [sc. monasteries]. 1803 (*title*) Milk for Babes; or, a catechism in verse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 121 Neither are their consciences of that puling kind, that will submit to be fed with this milk of babes. 1860 *PUSBY Min. Proph.* o He was nourished, not by solid food, but by milk, i. e. by the rudiments of piety and righteousness.

b. As a type of what is pleasant and nourishing. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 55 Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie. 1654 *J. COKE Logick* i. 1, It .turneth into Milk bony Paradoxes. 1797 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan* 53 For he on honey-dew hath fed, And drunk the milk of Paradise.

c. In proverbial phrases. *Milk and honey* (or *† mellie*): (a) in the Bible phrase 'flowing with milk and honey', hyperbolically descriptive of the richness of the Promised Land; hence (b) used to express the abundance of means of enjoyment. *Milk and roses*: said of a beautiful pink-and-white complexion. *Milk of human kindness* (after *Shaks.*): compassion characteristic of humane persons. *Spill milk*: anything which once misused cannot be recovered. *† To wash the milk off (one's) liver*: to purge (oneself) of cowardice. *† To give down (its) milk*: to yield the expected assistance or profit; to consent to be 'milked'.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* xvi. 13 Of þam lande, þe weoll meolce and hunie. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xx. 6 The loond which Y hadde puerueiled to hem, flowyng with mylk and hony. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* iv. (1633) H 2 b. *It.* How now? hast thou the gold? *Pil.* Yes. *It.* But came it freely, did the Cow give down her milk freely? 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. v. 18 Yet doe I feare thy Nature, It is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse. 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Souhait*, Wash thy milke off thy liuer (saywe). 1614 *J. DAVIES Eclogne* 19 For fro thy Makings, milke, and mellie, flows To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts sootmeats. 1628 *PRESTON Breviary. Love* vii. (1630) 181 They shall not give downe that milke for your comfort. 1641 *S. MARSHON Antiquary* i. B3, I must flatter him, and stroke him too, he will give no milk else. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 187 The City was sullen, would not give down their milke, and pleaded, .poverty. 1783 *J. KING Th. on Difficulties*, etc. ii. 28 America is now the fabled land of milk and honey. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* ii. 1, The milk and honey of the political Canaan. 1860 *TROLLOPE Castle Richmond* i. vi. 113 It's no use sighing after spilt milk. 1894 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The die is cast, the jig is up, the fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt. 1900 *H. SUTCLIFFE Shameless Wayne* ii, Daintly of figure she was, with a face all milk and roses.

3. A milk-like juice or sap secreted by certain plants. Cf. *LATEX* 2.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (1495) 637 The mylke of the fyge tree. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Lac*, The milke that is in Greene figges. *Herba lactaria*, an herbe that hath milke in it as spurge, &c. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 639 There he Plants, that have a Milk in them when they are Cut; as Figs, Old-Lettuce, Sow-Thistles, Spurge, &c. 1757 *J. H. GROSE Voy. e. Indies* 30 The milk of cocoa nuts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83, 1 The milks of wild-poppies garden-poppies, dandelion, hawk-weed, and sow-thistle gave brown or brownish-red stains. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 1381 Analyses of the milk of a variety of rubber plants.

b. Of grain: *In the milk*: having a milky consistency due to incomplete development. *Out of the milk*: beginning to mature.

1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampshire* III. 21 The corn then being in the milk. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 When the kernels of wheat .are in the milk. 1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* IV. 153 At the time when the contents of the berry [sc. of wheat] are in the condition technically known as 'milk'. 1899 *Evansham Jnl.* 29 Apr. (E.D.D.), The sparrows began [sc. to eat the wheat] as soon as the corn was just out of the milk.

4. A culinary, pharmaceutical, or other preparation of herbs, drugs or the like, having some more or less real resemblance to milk.

Milk of almonds = *ALMONO-MILK*. *Milk of lime*: hydrate of lime mixed in water. *† Milk of mercury*: corrosive sublimate beaten up in fumitory water. *Milk of sulphur*: precipitated sulphur.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode Milke of Almondys, & floure of Rys. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes .made into a Milk of themselves, like unto Almond Milk. 1686 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 493 This Tincture is a dissolution of the Rosine of Benjamin made in Spirit of Wine. When it is mixed in a great deal of water, it makes a Milk. 1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 561 Milk of Mercury. . . Milk of Scammony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 231/ The name of milk is given to substances very different from milk properly so called. *Ibid.*, Milk of Sulphur. *Ibid.* 232/ Water in which quicklime has been slaked, which . . . has hence been called the milk of lime. a 1814 *Intrigues of a Day in New Brit. Theatre* i. 76 A little milk of roses. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 1050 Milk of Wax is a valuable varnish. 1880 *LOSAS Alkali Trade* 298 Milk of lime. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 41 Milk of sulphur.

5. *Bristol milk*: originally a slang name for

sherry; now, the name in the wine trade of a particular class of sherry.

1644 [see *BRISTOL*]. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Bristol* (1662) iii. 35 Bristol Milk. . . This Metaphorical Milk, whereby Xeres or Sherry-Sack (cream) realised £7 per dozen, and 95s. was the price per dozen of the sherry known as Bristol milk.

† 6. *Milk of the moon*: a 'white, porous, friable, insipid earth, frequently found in f.o.m. of a white farinaceous powder, but sometimes concreted into a mass, not unlike agaric' (*Chambers Cycl.* 1727-52).

7. A cloudy impurity found in some diamonds.

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 24.

8. *† a.* The milk of a fish. *Obs.* [So *G. milch*, *Da. melk*, *Sw. mjölke*.]

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 458 When the female of shydesh lay egges or pven, the male cometh after and sheddeth hys mylke vpon the egges. 14. . . *Voc.* in *W. Völcker 591/16 Lances*, roof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. 1718 [see *MILTER*].

b. The spat of an oyster before its discharge.

1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1480/2 The breeding-time of oysters is in April or May, from which time in July or August the oysters are said to be sick or in the milk.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib. in sense

(a) 'made or consisting of, prepared with, or obtained from milk', as *milk-arrowroot*, *-butter*, *-curd*, *-diet*, *-fat*, *-flow*, *-globule*, *-porridge*, *-pottage*, *-pudding*, *-seane*, *-soup*, *-yeast*; (b) 'of or pertaining to milk', as *milk-tambry*, *-board*, *-bowie* (*Sc.*), *-bowl*, *-bucket*, *-can*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-cog*, *-cooler*, *-dish*, *-float*, *-jug*, *-keeler*, *-kettle*, *-pail*, *-piggins*, *-pot*, *-ranch*, *-shop*, *-stew*, *-skel*, *-stall*, *-sye* (*dial.*), *-tin*, *-tub*, *-vein*; *milk-secretion*; (c) 'having dealings with milk', as *milk-boy*, *-folk*, *-girl*, *-lass*, *-nurse*; (d) (of animals) 'producing milk', as *milk-ass*, *-camel*, *-sow*; also *MILK-COW*; (e) used to designate the deciduous teeth formed in the mammalian jaw during the suckling period, as *milk-canine*, *-dentition*, *-molar*, *-tusk*; also *MILK TOOTH*.

1594 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 199 'Milk ambry. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 401 'Milk arrowroot and a little brandy with it is useful. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 157 Though I can (to my sorrow) say why 'milk-asses are provided for. 1602 in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xix. One stone or 'milk-board. 1724 *RAMSAV Treat. Misc.* (1733) II. 222 To bear the 'milk-bowie nee pain was to me. 1750 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 341, lxxxix 'mylke bowles iij. 1609 *ARMIN Minutes of More-C.* (1880) 84 They are maids of More-clack, homely milke-hole things. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 17 A new milk-howl, of wood skilfully carved. 1884 *W. H. REIDING in Harper's Mag.* June 70/1 Chantry was a 'milk-boy in Sheffield. 1890 *MISS MITCHELL Village Ser.* iv. 103 Her 'milk-bucket in her hand. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Uref. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III, Making cheese of the first quality is more profitable than either making 'milk-butter or feeding veal. 1525 *COVERDALE Gen. xxiii.* 17 Thirtie 'mylke camels. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xiv. Three pint-pots and a 'milk-can. 1879 *FLOWER Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 39 The 'milk-canine permanently retained. 1808 *CURRIEN Econ. Feeding Stock* 64 The 'milk-cart was met before it reached the town. 1787 *GARTSHORE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 355 A woman at a 'milk-cellar . . . was delivered [etc.]. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Elym.* (E. D. S.), *Mulctra*, vel, *um*, *mulctrate*; a 'milk-cog. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 900 Stone 'milk-coolers. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 339 Small patches of adherent 'milk-curd. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Nat. i. 23 The 'milk dentition consists of 20 teeth. 1677 *TEMPLE Gout in Misc.* i. (1680) 221, I concluded . . . if it . . . continued to confine myself wholly to the 'milk-diet. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 900 After it has cooled, the milk is passed through the milk-sieve into the 'milk-dishes. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 When a sample of milk . . . shall be found to contain less than 3 per cent. of 'milk fat, it shall be presumed . . . that the milk is not genuine. 1887 *Bury Times* 3 Sept. 6/4 He noticed the defendant driving a 'milk float towards him at a great speed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 74 *Galactia Prænatúra*. Premature 'Milk-Flow. *Ibid.* 75 *Galactia Defectiva*. Deficient Milk-Flow. 1700 *T. BROWN Annus. Ser. & Com.* vi. (1709) 58 The Noisy 'Milk-Folks, crying, A can of Milk, Ladies. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 66 [Madam Lynx] having caught her immaculate husband chucking the 'milk-girl under the chin. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 454/2 In addition to 'milk globules, colostrum globules . . . occur in the milk. 1852 *BRISTED Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 60 Drowning mice in 'milk jug. 1600 in *W. F. Shaw Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Three 'milk keelers. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 271 The milke-house stufte. j. 'milk kettle 245. 1809 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 993 Brass milk-kettle. a 1690 *G. Fox Jnl.* (1827) I. 79 He told my troubles. . . to his servants, so that it was got among the 'milk-lasses. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 912/1 The fourth premolar displaces the . . . tubercular 'milk-molar. 18186 *Earl Richard* ix. in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 462 My mother was a gude 'milk-nurse. c 1440 . . . 'mylke payle (see *milk-stop*). 18475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Völcker 793/23 Hoc multrum*, a mylkepayle. 1813 *SCOTT Jnl.* i. Jan., Cadell is of opinion if I meddle in politics, I shall break the milk-pail. 1599-80 *North Pin-larck*, P. *Æmilus* (1595) 267 Womens breasts are not alwaies full of milke (as 'milk-pans are). . . 1840 *T. A. Twot-tone Summer in Brittany* I. 40 A brown dish of the size and shape of a milk-pail. 1885 *MISS MURFRE Prophet* 64 *Smoky Aits*. iii. 57 She carried her 'milk-piggins. 1857 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 62 Baked these and 'milk-pottage. 1711 *SWIFT Jnl.* to *Stella* 11 May, My breakfast is milk porridge. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude* iv. 19 Then opened she a 'mylke pot, & gaue him to drynke. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xviii, Mr. Bumble made a closer inspection of the milk-pot. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* ii. 109 Herrings and 'milk-pottage. 1899 *ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH Valley*

Gl. Shadow iv, Beef-tea and 'milk-pudding had had their day. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Physiology of 'Milk-Secretion. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 797/2 The Privy Council has issued an order, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, called the Dairies, 'Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order. 1844 'Milk-sieve [see *milk-dish*]. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A 'Milk skele, *mulgarium*. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* App. 343 'Milk soup the Dutch way. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 191 From three and a half, to four pints [of milk] a day may be given to an adult. . . in the form of a milk soup. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 531 A 'milk sow was offered at the opening of the assembly. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 'Mylyke stop, or payle, *multra*, *vel multrum*. c 1440 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 note, *Column*, a 'mylke sythe. 15. . . *Worving Jok & Jynny* 28 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter, Cl.) 388 Ane milk syth. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 209 The whole mass . . . with the cream and new milk is run through the searce into the milk-sye. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Milk-tin, the metal vessel in which the milk is set to cream. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 1017 The 'milk-tub is covered up by a board. 1799 *CONSE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 211 The first or 'milk tusk of an elephant never grow to any size. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 445 The 'milk-veins along the lower part of the abdomen become larger. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 86 'Milk-yeast can grow fungus-like, if submerged.

b. objective, as *milk-carrier*, *-dealer*, *-heater*, *-seller*, *-tester*, *-vender*; *milk-breeding*, *-curdling*, *-drinking*, *-making*, *-yielding* adjs. Also (of the secretions of plants) *milk-growing*, *-bearing* adjs.

1855 *SIR E. SMITH in Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 28 The 'milk-bearing tissue so readily inferred to exist from the white exuding juice of the cut dandelion [etc.]. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, 'milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1805 *Mod. London App.*, Cream is sold by the 'Milk-carriers at 1s. 4d. per pint. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 'Rennin', a 'milk-curdling ferment. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 969 Cows for the supply of the 'milk-dealer. 18175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest be lof of 'milk drinkende childre muðe. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The productive or 'milk-giving [rubber] trees. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 5/2 Ovens, grinders, . . . 'milk-heaters, . . . sterilisers, and other things are all there. 1656 'Milk-making [see *milk-breeding*]. 1600 *J. PORV tr. Leo's Africa* III. 132 Next vnto them stand the 'milk-sellers. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Dec. 6/5 It is quite easy for the consumer to protect himself—in quality, by purchasing a 1s. 6d. 'milk tester. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 101/2 The 'milk-vendors sell . . . twenty quarts per day. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Lactier*, milkie. . . 'milk-yielding. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 8/3 The herd is entirely of the milk-yielding, . . . Ayrshires.

c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *milk-barred*, *-blended*, *-borne*, *-budded*, *-faced*, *-fed*, *-hued*, *-outstretched*, *-washed* adjs.

1840 *M. ARNOLD Strayed Reveller* 197 Jasper and chalcadony, And 'milk-barr'd onyx-stones. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 11/3 The compound called 'milk-blended but. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 5/1 Epidemics of definite 'milk-borne diseases. 1905 *F. L. DOOP Anticlip. Mitē* 6 Epidemics of milk-borne scarlet fever. 1865 *SWINBURNE Dolores* i, And 'milk-huddled myrtles with Venus. . . he trod. 1815 *MILMAN Fazio* III. i. 1 That 'milk-faced myrtle will come whimpering to me. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 The two last of the family, who will then . . . be tolerably 'milk-fed, I shall reserve for my own eating. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/1 The well-known 'milk-hued gem. 1886 *T. HARBY Mayor of Casterb.* i, New, milk-hued canvas. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xli, xxxi, The gentle heat with 'milk out stretched teat; (As nurses custome) proffered thee to feed. 1598 *F. ROUS Thile* B 4, Vicina whose most pure 'milk-washed hart Neuer supposde what fraud before did plot, Told him [etc.].

d. similitive, as *milk-like*, *-mild* adjs. Also *MILK-WARM*.

1813 *T. BUSBY tr. Lucratus* v. 1028 'Milk-like nurture from her bosom flowed. c 1800 *Misc.* (1829) 52 Grass cut Virginia, or 'milk-mild Oronoko tobacco.

10. Special combinations, as *milk-abscess*, an abscess occurring in the breasts of women during lactation; *milk-blotch*, an eruption of the skin in sucking infants, *porrigio larvalis*; *milk-brother*, a foster-brother; *milk-cell*, *Bot.*, the cell in which the milky juice or latex of plants is contained; *† milk-circle* = *MILKY-WAY*; *milk-crust*, an eruption of the skin in infants, *crusta lactea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *† milk-dame*, a wet-nurse; *milk-diphtheria*, epidemic diphtheria spread by means of infected milk; *milk-duet*, *Anat.*, any one of the several ducts which convey milk from the secretory glands through the nipple to the exterior (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *milk escutcheon*, an area covered by a reversed arrangement of the direction of the hair on the udder and tighs of a milch cow; *milk factory*, a factory in which cream is extracted from milk; *milk-farm*, a dairy farm; *milk-farmer*, a dairy farmer; *milk-fever*, a slight feverish attack which sometimes occurs in women two or three days after childbirth; also, a similar complaint in milch cows; *milk-fish*, a clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmonens*, from the Indo-Pacific (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *milk-fungus*, any fungus of the genus *Lactarius*; *milk-giver*, one who or that which gives milk; also *fig.*; *milk-glass*, (a) a semi-transparent or opalescent glass, cryolite glass; (b) a glass vessel applied to the breast to receive a superabundant flow of milk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *milk-house*, a dairy, a place for the storing or sale of milk; also *attrib.*; *milk-kinship*, the kinship arising from adoption or

fostering; milk-leg, 'white swelling', a painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition; †milk-madge, a milk-maid; milk-mirror = *milk escutcheon*; milk-mite = CHEESE-MITE (*Cent. Dict.*); †milk-pap, a teat or nipple; milk-pump = *breast-pump* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); milk-quartz, an opaque white variety of quartz (cf. *milk quartz*); milk-ranch U.S. (California), a dairy farm (Schele de Vere 1872); milk-seab, -seal, the same as *milk-blotch* and *milk-crust*; milk-scarlatina, epidemic scarlatina spread by means of infected milk; milk-score, a tally or other account of the purchase and sale of milk; milk sea, a particular kind of phosphorescent appearance on the sea (also *milky sea*); milk-shield = *milk escutcheon*; milk-sick a., affected with milk-sickness; also as *sb.* = *milk-sickness*; milk-sickness U.S., an endemic disease in cattle peculiar to the Western States of America, and sometimes communicated to man through the consumption of infected meat; milk-spot, (a) a lustrous white callosity frequently observed upon the surface of the pericardium; (b) a white mucous patch in secondary syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (c) a form of tooth-rash (*Ibid.*); milk-sugar, sugar of milk, lactose; milk-teething, the process of cutting the milk-teeth; milk-thrush = *APHTHA*; milk-tie = *milk-kinship*; milk-tube *Bot.*, a laticiferous tube; milk-vessel, (a) a dairy utensil for holding milk; (b) the udder of a cow; (c) *Bot.*, one of many tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; milk-walk, a milkman's regular round for the sale of milk; †milk-water, a cordial water distilled from milk and herbs; †milk way = MILKY-WAY; also *fig.*; milk-whisky = KOUMISS; †milk-wife = next; milk-woman, a woman who carries round milk for sale.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dit. Childr.* (ed. 4) III. 111. note. A Treatise in which the 'milk-abscess, and sore nipples are fully considered. 1799 *Ibid.* I. 97 'Milk-blotsches appear first on the forehead. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Milk-blotch. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Christm. No. 617/1 Ivan was what is termed in Russian the 'milkbrother' of Alexia Bobrofska. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr. *De Bary's Phaner.* 195 Those solitary spindle-shaped initial cells of the 'milk-cells do not exist. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Milk-cells. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 16 That white, which hath taken the name of the 'Milk circle [mag. *Galaxi*]. 1582 STANHYURST *Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 118 Her own 'milk-dance in byrth soyl was breathless abyding. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 May 1900/1 'Milk-diphtheria at Camberley and York Town. 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farm.* 7/2 This 'milk escutcheon, or shield, then, is one of those theories of which [etc.] 1886 BACOT *Haudh. Dairy Factories* 8 Factories [in Ireland], where the whole milk is purchased from the farmer—we call 'milk factories. 1867 *Crim. Chronol.* York Castle 195 She had a small 'milk-farm, which the prisoner managed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 968 The sort of cow most adapted to the intentions of the 'milk-farmer must of course vary. 1758 J. S. Le Drant's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) *Diet. Ceb.* *Lactia* *Febria*, the 'Milk-Fever attending Women for some days after their Delivery. 1804 MARK RUTHERFORD *Catharine Furze* iv. My belief is, she'll have milk fever. 1888 CLOON *Story of Creation* (1894) 129 The Marsupials, or pouched 'milk-givers. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Med.* 931 It [Cryolite] is found in great abundance and purity in Greenland, and serves to make a fine 'milk-glass. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her 'milk-house with a velvet gown? 1596 *Wills & Luv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 271 The milk-house stuffe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii. (1892) 146 It was a large room over the milk-house. 1888 W. R. SMITH *Kinship & Marr.* v. 149 We find among the Arabs a feeling about 'milk-kinship so well established that [etc.]. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 216 Tense, shiny, smooth, white or mottled skin, marked often by dilated veins, whence comes the name 'milk-leg or white leg. 1582 STANHYURST *Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 114 Shal I now, lyke a castaway 'milk-madge, On my weers fommeure ber fawning? 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 6/2 The 'milk-mirror' or 'escutcheon' theory of M. Guenon. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 115 Those 'Milk-papies That through the window Barne bore at mens eyes. 1836 T. THOMSON *Alm.*, *Geol.*, etc. I. 61 Rock crystal, ... rose quartz, ... milk quartz, siderite. 1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Milk-Scab, another common term for *Porrigio larvatis*, or *Crusta lactea*, or milk-blotch. 'Milk-scald. Same as *Milk-scab*. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Feb. 405/2 Mr. Power's report of the Hendon 'Milk-scarlatina outbreak. 1867 T. BROWN *Saints in Upnor* Wks. 1730 I. 77 A pack of vermin, bred up to... rubbing out of 'milk-scores. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4 He is better acquainted with the Milk-Score, than his Steward's Accounts. 1898 F. T. BULLEN in *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 859 That beautiful, inexplicable phenomenon of the 'milk sea' suddenly appeared! 1881 'Milk-shield (see *milk-escutcheon*). 1885 MISS MURFEE *Prophet* G. *Smoky Mts.* ii. 46 The bars of the 'milk-sick pen. *Ibid.*, She [a cow] lay down and died of the milk-sick. 1834 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* (1835) II. 66, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the 'milk sickness'. 1859 BARTLETT *Diet. Amer.*, *Milk Sickness*, a fatal sapro-medic disease, peculiar to the Western States. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 These thickenings, which resemble the 'milk-spots on the heart, are not [etc.]. 1846 *Penny Cyc.* Suppl. II. 635/2 'Milk-sugar is an integral constituent of the milk of the mammalia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 30 'Milk-teething. 1855 DUNSTON *Med. Lex.*, 'Milk-Thrush... Thrush or sore mouth... White Thrush. 1870 LUNNOK *Orig. Civilt.* iii. (1875) 89 The symbol of adoption represented not the birth, but the 'milk-tie.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr. *De Bary's Phaner.* 198 The sharp difference of structure between the sieve- and 'milk-tubes is always particularly clear. 1902 *Engel. Brit.* XXV. 409/1 In one genus (*Lactarius*) 'milk-tubes', recalling the laticiferous tubes of many vascular plants, are found. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 573/39 *Coagulatorium*, a 'milkfessel. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 41 He hath melted y^e [a 'ballywater fatt'] and made mylke vessel thereof. 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 29 Milk vessels from the stipules of the *Ficus elastica*. 1842 J. AITON *Dam. Econ.* (1857) 210 He must examine... the calf itself... its head, and above all, its milk-vessel and its teats. 1805 *Mod. London App.*, 'Milk-Walks, that is, a certain proportion of neighbouring streets served by a particular person. 1697 KIDDER *Hornuck* (1698) 53 He w^d sup with an Apple or two, with a little Bread, and small Ale, or 'Milk-water. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 365 To distill Milk Water. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 The parte of heauen cauled *Via Lactea*, that is the 'milk waye. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let. Notable Cont.* B, The ascending scale and Milk-way to heauenly excellency. 1511 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canturb.* Payd to p^r 'milk wyffe for a hoole yeare. 1642 *Ord. & Declor. Ho. Parlt.*, *Lords* Day 6 Or [that they suffer] any 'milk-woman to cry milke on that day.

b. Prefixed to names of plants, chiefly in the sense 'containing milk', as *milk-bush*, (a) = *milk-hedge*; (b) a milk-yielding shrub of the apocynaceous genus *Wrightia*, native of India; (c) a similar shrub, *Wrightia saligna*, native of Queensland (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); *milk-grass* = *CORN-SALAD*; *milk-hedge*, a shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native of Africa, and cultivated or naturalized in parts of India; *milk-lentil* = *MILKWORT* (?); *milk-parsley*, *Pseudanum palustre*; *milk pea*, plant, a prostrate leguminous plant of the genus *Galactia*, esp. *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, native of the warmer parts of America; *milk purslane*, *Euphorbia maculata*; †milk-reed = *SPURGE*; *milk-thistle*, (a) = *LADY'S THISTLE*; (b) = *SOW-THISTLE*; *milk-tree*, (a) = *milk-hedge*; (b) any tree yielding a wholesome milky juice, esp. the *COW-TREE*; (c) an apocynaceous tree, *Tanghinia venenifera*, native of Madagascar, the poisonous seed of which is employed by the natives in trials by ordeal; †milk-trefoil, *Medicago arborea*; *milk-vetch*, a plant of the leguminous genus *Astragalus*; *milk-wood* (tree), (a) a Jamaican milk-yielding tree, *Pseudomedea spuria*; (b) a species of *Bignonia*; (c) the Australian paper-bark tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron*; (d) one of the sapotaceous ironwood trees, *Sideroxylon inerme*, native of the Cape of Good Hope; (e) a sapotaceous timber-tree, *Alnus obovata*, native of South Africa.

1780 MUNRO *Narr.* (1789) 80 Thorn hedges are sometimes placed in gardens; but in the fields the 'milk bush is most commonly used. 1834 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 15 Pitching the tent so as to enclose three large milk bushes. 1893 'R. Ison's *Dream Life* 33 Jannita sat alone beside a milk bush. 1744 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandry* (1750) III. iii. xxi. 161 In June, at a Distance, the Fields look as if all covered with split Milk; which is from a Flower, for that reason called 'Milk-Grass. 1780 MUNRO *Narr.* (1789) 80 A horse will have his head and eyes prodigiously swelled from standing for some time under the shade of a 'milk hedge. 1840 E. E. NAPER *Scenes & Sp. Foreign Lands* II. vi. 183 The... green rows of the milk hedges. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* I. 182 *Schinus*... 'Milk Parsley. 1874 *Gray Less. Bot.* 424 *Galactia*... 'Milk-Rose. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lecl. Bot. App.* 140 *Galactia mollis*... 'Milk plant. 1611 CORN. s.v. *Laictier*, *L'herbe laictiere*. Tythimal, Spurge, 'Milk-reed, Volues-milk. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 6105 *Scariole*, the 'milkthystel. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 146 *Leucacantha*, named in English milkbystel. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1072 *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. asper* or Milk Thistle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes, called by us 'Milk-Trees. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 A milk-tree called Hyal-bya in Demerara. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 The milk-tree (*Tanghinia lactaria*) yields a sap in colour and taste like milk, if drunk while fresh. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xl. 1122 Of 'milk Trefille, or shrub Trefille. *Ibid.* ii. ccccii. 1058 Of 'milk Vetch. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Bastard Milk Vetch. *Phac.* 1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Milk-Vetch*, *Stentless*. Common name for the *Astragalus scaphus*. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 21 'Milk-wood Tree. The bark of this tree being deeply gash'd yields a great quantity of milk. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Bignonia*, Tree Milkwood, baving Ponds, with five Leaves... commonly called in America, White or Milkwood, and Tulip Flower. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Spinning* 43 Ironbark trees, casuarinas, and the bright green milkwood tree grew here.

¶ II. Used as *adj.* = MILKWHITE. *rare* -1.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustan* 162 That vast sky-neighbouring mountain of milk snow.

Milk (milk), *v.* Forms: 1 *meolc* (g'ian, milcian, mylcian (*Norlumb. zemilcisa*), 3, 5, 7 milke, 4 melke, 4-6 mylke, 6 molke, mylcke, 6- milk. [OE. *milcian*, *meolcian*, *f. milc*, *meolc* MILK *sb.*; cf. ON. *miolka* (Ocel. *mjólka*, *molka*, MSw. *molka*, Sw. *mjólka*, Da. *malke*). OE. had also the str. vb. *mealan* (*meale*, *molcan*) inherited from OTent. (see MILK *sb.*; no clear traces of this have been found later than the OE. period; a solitary instance of *molken* pa. pple. occurs in 1527, but it translates the Ger. *gemolken*.]

I. In literal sense.

1. *trans.* To extract milk by handling from the teats of (a cow, goat, ewe, etc., rarely, a woman). Also *absol.*

To milk the ram, the bull; *fig.* to engage in an enterprise doomed to failure. (Cf. *mulgal hircos*, *Ving. Eccl.* iii. 91.) c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 178 Hyt bið æac goð ceap to milcian. a 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 130 Se geystrisa mon meolcde ða hinde. c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 351/230 Heo ne 3af a morewe noþe lasse, þei heo were i-milked an eue. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Olde wyfes... were i woned... forto schape bem self in liknes of bares for to melke here neighebores keen. 1393 LAGEL *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 10 An hynde oper-while To hus selle selde cam and suffride to be melked. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71 For as mebbe as sche bad to meche Mylk in hire Pappes, .sche mylked hem on the rede Stones. a 1450 *Fasoul Lett.* I. 98 He speke with wemen which were mylkand kynne. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mylke a womans brest, *je tire du lait d'une femme*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 302 *Speed*. Inprimis She can milke. a 1656 HALES *Tract Sac.* *Tracts* (1677) 40 That fell out which is in the common proverb, sc. Whilst the one milks the Ram, the other holds under the Sieve. 1718 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept. When she milked, it was his morning and evening charge to bring the cows to her pail. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. To leave the green-ward dance when we gae milk. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 382 This cow being troublesome... he bad... milked her himself.

b. To extract or draw (milk). Chiefly *passive*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. lxxv. (1495) 901 That mylke is beste that is next to the complexyon of mankynde: . . . And the nere it is mylked the better it is. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* Giv. The mylke whiche is molken in the mornyng. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 196 If the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it is milked.

c. To cause (milk) to flow. Also with *out*. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 And for scho bad to mykhill mylke in her pappes, .scho mylked it oute upon be reed stanes. 1544 *Phaer Regim.* *Lyfe* (1560) A viij. Also ye muste shave hys heade, and mylke theterson womans mylke.

d. To obtain milk from by sucking. *Obs.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 55, I have giuen Sucke, and know How tender 'tis to loue the Babe that milkes me.

e. To keep (cattle) for the purpose of milking. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/1 The largest farmer in Eng. land... milks at least a thousand cows.

2. *intr.* To give or yield milk. In early use of women (? = sense 3 *absol.*); now only of cattle. 971 *Blith.* *Honn.* 93 Pa breost þa be næfre meolcende nyrn. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 516 For liche a moder she can cherishe And milken as doth a norys. 1765 *Asmusen Rust.* IV. 225 The eating of the first shoots of rye makes ewes milk extraordinarily. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 173 Some of the breeds of sheep milk very heavily.

f. To eject milk. *Obs.* c 1450 *Mvne Festial* 10 þerwyth [she] toke out hyr swete pappe, and mylked on hys prote.

g. *trans.* To suckle. *Obs.* 1382 *Weyc.* *Isa.* ix. 16 With the tete of kingis thou shalt be mylkid. c 1475 *Partenay* 6456 Glorius virgin... which milket with-all the sone of god with thy brestes brod. 1573 L. LOPE *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 1 b, A Bitch... fedde him and milkt him.

II. *transf.* and *fig.*

4. *trans.* To drain away the contents of; to get money out of, 'bleed' pecuniarily; to exploit, turn into a source of (usually) illicit profit. In early use const. *from*. c 1526 FRITH *Disp. Purg.* To Rdr. A vj, This theyr painful purgatorie... hath of long time but decaued the people and mylked them from theyr monye. 1532 MORE *Conf.* *Tindale* Wks. 639/2 They mylke them so euangelically, that when theyr maisters call them home, they gyue them a very shrewed rekenyng. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ezek.* xviii. *Cant.* (end), Or y^e the prestes benelyces were not sufficient for them to lyue on, with out such pylage: or yet that the pore people could by any other meane be mylked from that thyng, wherwith they, their wyues, their houtholde and chyldren shulde lyue. 1592 *Lyce Eudym.* ut. iii. 23 Loue bath as it were mylke y^e thoughts, and drained from my hart the very substance of my accustomed courage. 1655 *Vex. Trans.* *Riv.* (1716) II. 28 He would milke her Purse and fill his own large Pockets. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 51 (Spain) grasps the shadows, but the substance tines, While at the rest of Europe milks her mines. 1893 *SALTUS* *Madam Sapphira* 204 'They have got something', he would insist, 'or else Tooth is milking his client'. 1904 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/2 It will be possible for the Department to 'milk' these grants as much as they like.

Comb. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 41 'Milk-purse Lawyers (so Erasmus termes them) are far more tolerable then Cent-purse tyrants.

b. U.S. slang. To milk the market, street, to hold stock so well in hand as to make it fluctuate at will, and so yield any financial result desired. 1870 MEDUEBY *Men & Myst.* *Wall St.* 336 To use the slang of the financial quarter, they 'milk the street'. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* 802/2 The... process of 'milking the market'. c. *Horse-racing* (see *Quot.*).

1862 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/6 By such tricks as 'milking'—i.e. by keeping a horse a favourite at short odds for a race in which he has no chance whatever, only to lay against him [etc.]. 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v. *Milk*. . . When a horse is entered for a race which his owner does not intend him to enter for, and bet against him, the animal is said to be 'milked'.

d. To 'tap', steal the message from (a telegraph or telephone wire); to intercept (a telegram). 1899 *PRESOTT Sp. Telephone* 108 The... simplicity of the means by which a wire could be milked... struck the whole of the party. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 3 June 185/1 'Milking' telegrams... is a fairly common practice.

¶ 5. To 'handle' a person enticingly; to draw on by wiles. *Obs.*

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. iv. All this is but in seeming To milke the lower on.
6. a. To elicit, draw out.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cove* (1630) 477 To milke consolation out of the promises. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. 176 If ever you had but the sweetness of any one promise in it [the water of life] milked out unto you. 1831 MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1839) 189, I took nothing in hand the whole day but milking news from her (a rather rural metaphor), which she with unabating copiousness supplied.

b. To drain away, out of.

1652 NEECHAN *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 6 Hee never made any farther use of them than to milke away the Subjects monie under pretence of building Ships. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* xxiv. 152 Here it is not forbidden to name each other, since our semblance is so milked away by the diet. 1900 KLIPTING in *Daily Mail* 24 Apr. 4/4 Dysentery that milks the heart out of a man.

7. To extract juice, virus, etc. from.

1746 *Nass. Acts & Resolves* (1878) III. 307 Any liberty obtained... from any Indian or Indians, for cutting off any timber, wood, hay, milking pine-trees... shall not be any bar to said guardians in their said action or actions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* lxxviii. 112 Strainer of ooze impure milk'd from a watery fen. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/4 A large black snake... not milked for, say, eight days, will give as much as four and a half grains of liquid poison.

8. To manipulate as one does the teat in milking.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soud* I. ii. lxxviii. He... with his fingers milked evermore The hanging frienge. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 July 16 The other loops of distended bowels may then be 'milked' between the rubber-covered fingers.

† 9. *notice-use.* To instil with the mother's milk.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dr. Guise* v. i. (1683) 39 You... milk'd slow Arts Of Womanish Tameness in my Infant Mouth.

Milk-and-water. Milk diluted with water;

hence *transf.* and *fig.*

† 1. The colour of milk and water; a bluish white colour. Also, a kind of cloth of this colour. *Obs.*

1511 *Acc. Lt. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 245 For iij elvis Franche clath of the new mylk and watter, to be him aue coit. 1515-16 *Ibid.* (1903) V. 73 xvj elne of clath callit mylk and watter. 1555 in *Beck's Draper's Dict.* (1886) 5 v. xj yards of mylke and watter. 185. 1562 *Richmont. Wills* (Surtees) 152 To Charles my Sone. one clock [clock] of colour callid milke and watter. 1571 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 363, xv years of blew carys xv—] pece of mylk & watter j^{ij} [etc.].

2. Feeble or insipid discourse; mawkish or weakly amiable sentiment.

1819 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 1 Feb. The discouragement of the milk and water they have thrown upon the First [Canto]. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXXIII. 208 Inspired by that milk-and-water of human kindness. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. li. 79 The conversation had had so much of milk-and-water in its composition, that [etc.].

3. *attrib* as *adj.* Like milk diluted with water; hence 'wishy-washy', insipid, feeble, mawkish, weakly amiable.

1783 *Jrnl. Amer. Congr.* (1823) IV. 209 Change the milk-and-water style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xc. All their pretty milk-and-water ways. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. My rascals are no milk-and-water rascals. 1870 FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* I. 14 A milk-and-water damsel of the real Dickensian ideal.

Comb. 1864 KIMBALL *Was he successful?* iv. 36 A pale, milk-and-water-looking youth.

Hence **milk-and-water** *v. intr.*, to feed upon milk and water. Also **milk-and-wateris**, *-watery*, *adjs.*, **milk-and-wateriness**.

1807 SCOTT *Fant. Lett.* Nov. (1894) I. iii. 87 It... would be giving the signal to build some vile milk-and-waterish legendary tale upon so beautiful a subject. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 94 As milk-and-water is a Roman senator. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XX. 263 The ancient beauty... however, opines in the milk-and-wateriness of her benevolence, that 'an adjustment of the question on this footing would satisfy all reasonable persons'. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. Tuggs* at *Ramsgate*. Five children milk-and-water in the parlour. 1865 - *Mut. Fr.* iv. iii. This gentleman... is more milk and water with you than I'll be.

Milk-cow. Now *dial.* = MILCH-COW 1, 2.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* vi. 7 Two mylke kyne vpon y^e which there neuer came yock. 1606 *Choice, Chaucer*, etc. (1881) 48 What a sight it was to see... a milk-cow to be stung by a hedgehog. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 315 Whether our East-India Company got or lost by that War, I know not...; but this I know, that the Chief lost a good Milk Cow. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. 210 note. Several farmers kept about twenty milk cows. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gd.* xiii. 1 (1872) V. 5 Hanover was the Britannic Majesty's beloved son; and the British Empire his opulent milk-cow.

Milken (mil'ken), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MILK sb. + -EN]. OE. had *mylken*, but the word was prob. formed afresh in the 16th c.]

1. Consisting of milk; *occas.* abounding in milk. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 62/39 Mylken, lactens. 1607 R. C[AREW] *Tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 18 The hony and milken riuers. a 1618 RALEIGH *Pilgrimage* 16 There will I... drink mine everlastling fill Vpon euery milken hill. 1677 SIR W. TEMPLE *Gout in Africa* I. (1680) 229 A constat course of the Milken-dyet.

2. Of the colour of milk, milk-white. a 1586 SINNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 407 A pretty palenesse (which did leane milken lines vpon her roxie cheekes). 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 16 She [i. e. truth] reacheth forth to us her milken hand.

3. *fig.* Soft, mild, gentle.

1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* v. (1655) 15 A quiet and milken sea. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxxi. 3 Lactantius being (according to his name) a mild and milken man.

4. **Milken way**, *race* = MILKY WAY.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Song v. ii. (1591) G 2 b, I said thy eyes were starres, thy breasts the milken way. 1596 C. FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir P. Drake* F 2 b, O you once matchlesse monarches of the seas, But now aduanced to a higher place. In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Fortune* (Arb.) 376 The way of fortune is like the milken way in the skie.

Milker (mil'kar), [f. MILK v. + -ER.]

1. One who milks (cows, etc.); one who draws milk from the udders of cattle. **Milker's cramp**, a form of cramp to which milkers are liable.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/23 *Hic mulsor*, a mylker. 1568 FLORIO, *Caprimulgo*... a milk of goates. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 134 In hyringe of mayde servants yow are to make choice of such as are good milkers. 1821 T. HARVEY *Tess* xvii. (1892) 140 The milkers formed quite a little battalion of men and maids. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 14 Milkler's cramp.

† 2. = MILK. Cf. MILK sb. 4 and Du. *melker*.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/26 *Hec lactis*, milkere.

3. An animal that yields milk, esp. a milch cow. Chiefly with *adj.*, *good*, *bad*, etc.

1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Esser* (1813) II. 276 They (Yorkshire cows) are excellent milkers. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Weed out the bad milkers, and never keep a cow after her fifth calf. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 88. 299 The gentle loving of the milkers in the stockyard.

4. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically. Also, *cow-milker* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

5. One who 'milks' a telegraphic message.

1891 *Cassell's Sat. Jnl.* Sept. 1036/2.

Hence **milkers**, a milkmaid.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July 354/1 The red-elbowed cow-milkers of Cornwall.

Milkful (mil'kful), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. MILK sb. + -FUL.] Abounding in or replete with milk.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 35 Kine downward stretch their milkfull vdders. 1608 SYLVESTER *Di. Burtas* II. iv. iv. Decay 1053 O Milk-full Vales, with hundred Brooks indented. 1882 J. WALKER *Traut to Auld Reekie* 227 Milkful crummes rowlin' up the loans.

Milkiness (mil'kiness), [f. MILKY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being milky; the condition of resembling milk in appearance or quality.

1696 FLOYER *Annu. Humours* viii. 88 The Saltness and Oyliness of the Blood, which absorbing the Acid of the Chyle, it loses its Milkiness. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 395 I his milkiness of the eyes shows that such sheep are far gone. 1891 *Anthony's Photo. Bull.* IV. 96 If no milkiness appears, a solution of common washing soda... should be made. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 444 The milkiness [of certain ascitic fluids] is due to the presence of albumin.

b. Of sidereal and meteorological phenomena: Cloudy whiteness.

1791 HENSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 77 Among them is... Orionis, a cloudy star... but it does not seem to be connected with the milkiness any more than the rest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 After which a milkiness slowly stole over the heavens. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLLEN *Astron.* 458 So distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general milkiness or nebulosity.

2. *fig.* Mildness, softness, gentleness; weakness. (Very common in the 18th c.)

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i. 4 Would I could share thy Balmie, even Temper, And Milkiness of Blood. 1753 SMOLLETT *Crit. Fathos* (1784) 51/2 One may therefore easily conceive with what milkiness of resignation he bore the loss of the whole. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.*, *Hum. Nat.* xxvii. There is a softness and milkiness of temper that cannot say nay to any thing. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 378 The doctor... by no means increasing the milkiness of his mood by frequent applications to the black bottle.

Milking (mil'kin), *vb.* sb. [f. MILK v. + -ING.] The action of the verb MILK.

1. The drawing of milk from the udders of cows or other animals.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/4 Stoppe, vessel for mylkyngge. *multura*. 1574-5 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (Camden) 144 P. watchd her goyg a milking a mile from y^e towne. 1834 YOUTAT *Cattle* iii. 18 Their qualities may be referred to three points; their working, fattening, and milking. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 Milking was over when we returned to the chalet.

2. *concr.* The quantity of milk drawn from a cow or from a dairy at one time or operation.

1538 EVOR *Dict.*, *Multura*, the mylkyng, the payle, wherinto it is milked. 1611 COTGR. *Mousson*, a Cowes. milking; as much as she yelds at a milking. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life Poet. Wks.* I. p. xxix. The whole milking went to the floor. 3. *techn.* The steeping of cloth in sour milk during the bleaching process.

1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 31 The next process is called the milking, or the souring.

4. *attrib.*, as *milking cow*, *cramp*, *gear*, *machine*, *pail*, *pot*, *side*, *7 steel*, *stool*, *line*, *trade*, *tube*, *yard*; *milking-loan dial.* (see quot.).

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 97 The people... who buy Cows, always make a large bag in a Milking Cow their first object. 1890 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Milking-cramp*. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* xvii. (1892) 145 Without the 'milking'-gear nobody could have guessed what he was. 1844 H. STREPHENS *Bk. Farm.* III. 824 The shepherd or cattle-man taking it as a part of his duty to bring them to a certain spot of the field to be milked, and which is usually named the 'milking loan. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/6 A good deal of curiosity was attracted... by Mr. J. Gray's 'milking machine'. 1848 EVOR *Dict.*, *Multura*, a 'milkyng payle. 1897 CROCKETT *Lady Love* xvi. The white streams hissed... into the milking pails. 1511 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a new 'mylkyng pot' jd. ob. 1844 STEPHENS

Bk. Farm. II. 456 There is one side of a cow which is usually called the 'milking side. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 421 In The Kitchinging And Lander House. iijj 'milken skeales, and one wasinge toobe. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 103 Her little brother following with the 'milking-stool. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 246 Is there not 'milking-time? 1725 PUFFE *Odys.* ix. 263 Full pails, and vessels of the 'milking yard. 1881 J. P. SHEELON *Dairy Farm.* 58/1 A silver 'syphon' or 'milking-tube'. 1888 W. SENIOR *Neat & Far* 281 The magpie lured sweetly from the three gum-trees by the 'milking-yard.

Milking (mil'kin), *phl. a.* *rare.* [f. MILK v. + -ING.] 1. Tuat milk.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 203 Milking maids and boys. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 213 You did but come as goblins in the night... Nor burnt the grange, nor buss'd the milking-maid. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* xxii. (1892) 178 One or two of the milking-men.

† **Mil'kish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MILK sb. + -ISH.] Milky. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. 14959 162 Amonge the colours of vryne... some bytolen defawte of digestion as white mylkysshe and yelow. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 322 The Occidental [pearls] are of a Mil'kish Colour.

Milkless (mil'kless), *a.* [f. MILK sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no milk, devoid of milk.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 33 The sucklings... Doe from their milkless mother's breasts draw blood. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Masterv.* 120 With musty bread, and milkless tea. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 311 Helpless babes were slowly dying at their milkless breasts.

fig. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 179 Hast thou found a promise, which is a breast of consolation, milkless?

2. *Lat* Not secreting 'milk' or latex. (Said of certain fungi.)

1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 217 Russula... Gills nearly equal, milkless, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

Milk-livered, *a.* Cowardly, 'white-livered'. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 50 Milk-Liver'd man, That bearst a cheek for blows. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 20 You... ha-be-arted, milk-livered poltroon.

Milkmaid, [f. MILK sb. MAID.]

1. A woman that milks or is employed in a dairy.

1552 HULOET, Mylker or mylke mayde. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 224/2 Elizabeth... hearing... a certeine milke-mayde singing pleasantly, wished her self to be a milke-mayde as she was. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 153 In vain the Milk-maid tugs an empty Teat. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* l. xxxix, Crown'd with her pail the tripping milk-maid sings. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. Barons' betrs would be marrying milkmaids.

Comb. c 1860 PATMORE in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) I. x. § 5. 141 So splendid a beauty with so milkmaid-like an absence of pretension.

2. Local or book name of several plants (see quotes.).

1853 *Naturalist* III. 225 *Ilex aquifolium albo-pictum*, White-spotted-leaved Common Holly; known also by the name of Milkmaid. 1886 BRYTTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 335 Milk Maid, or Milk Maids (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, (2) *Stellaria Holostea*, (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, (4) The flowers of *Convolvulus sepium*, (5) *Primula vulgaris*, L. var. 'the oxlip'. 1897 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 88 Myriads of daisies and 'milkmaids' powder it [the grass] with snowy flakes.

Milkman (mil'kman), [f. MILK sb. + MAN.]

1. A man who sells milk.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A milke mnn, *lactarius*. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactary*, a Dairymouse, and may be used for a Dairymann, Milk man, or Chees-monger. 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 65 On Friday morning our Milkman came and told us, that one Mr. Godfrey was found murdered. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x. The butcher throws down his tray... the milk-man his pail.

2. A man who milks cows.

1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 831 The milkmen had donned their blouses of grey hempi- linen.

† **Milkmeat**, *Obs.* [f. MILK sb. + MEAT.] Food made with or from milk.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 338/1 Mylke mete, or mete made wythe mylke. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Milkmete. Take faire mylke and flour [etc.]. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 62 The various sorts of Cheese, and some other Milk-Meats, made in Italy. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* x. iv. 154 One would have imagined... the Septuagint would have been at no loss in translating passages which speak of cheese, or in determining what they meant, if some other kind of milk-meats were meant in them.

Milkness (mil'kness), *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* [f. MILK sb. + -NESS.] The aggregate yield of milk of a cow, ewe, etc., or of a dairy of milking cattle.

Also milk and its products generally, dairy produce. 1492 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 289/2 The saids persons shall... pay... for the profit of be mylkness of be said veyns [etc.]. *Ibid.*, For the profit of be mylknes of be said iij^{ij} of 30wls be be said three 3eris xlvij stane of cheiss, price of be stane ijs. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 The residew of the Slottis... debaitit their minerabil lifiss... with scars and hard fude; levand, in the somer, on milknes, and in the winter, of wild flesche of the montanis. 1674 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1961) XXX. 19 At least one stirk to be brought up betwixt each twa [cows], re-enting to the said persons the milkness. 1678 *Ibid.* 21 Reserving their milknes to the said Dundane. a 1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eccl. Poems* (1845) 52 Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune Wi milkness dreepin' frae her teats adown. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 89 Meat very soon communicates a taint to milkness in all its states of... preservation.

Milk-punch. A drink made of spirits mixed with milk, etc.

1704 T. POCCOCK in *Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 181 He treated me this evening with a bowl of milk punch. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* 153 To make Milk Punch. Take two quarts of old milk, a quart of good brandy, the juice of six lemons or oranges... and about six ounces of

loaf sugar, mix them altogether [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. I, it smells, I think, like milk-punch.

Milk-sile. Obs. exc. dial. Also *s-sile*, *-syle*. [I. MILK sb. + SILE. Cf. *milk-sye*, MILSEY.]

1. A strainer for milk. (See E. D. D.)
1459 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j. Milk-syle.
2. *Lady's milk-sile*: the milkmaid, *Cardamine pratensis* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

Milk-snake. [See quot. 1863.] A handsome colubrine snake, *Ophiobolus eximius*, common in many localities in the United States.

1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* 111. 69 *Coluber eximius*. House Snake or Milk Snake, *Vulgo*. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 111. 131 The Milk Snake, or House Snake (*Coluber eximius*) is common in many parts of North America, and has derived its popular names from its habit of entering houses and its fondness for milk, which some persons fancy it obtains from the cows.

Milk-sop. [I. MILK sb. + SOP sb.]

1. A piece of bread soaked in milk. Obs. rare.
c. 1420 *Liber Catorum* (1862) 53 Melle white brede in dysshes called, Powre in welllyd mylke, with outen doute, Pat called is mylke soppys in serves For Satyrday at nygt.

2. *b. fig. in pl.* 'Soft sayings'. Obs.
1577 HAMMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* 71 Lingerin in their milk-sops and smoothe Exhortacions.

3. *c. Milk-sop dishes*, dishes made of 'milkmeats'.
1628 EARLE *N. crocosus*. (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts and quivering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes.

4. *d. A* infant not advanced beyond a milk diet. Obs. rare.

c. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 469 *Secundus pastor*, hayll, lytill tyn mop. hayll lytill mylk sop! hayll, dauid sedit.

5. *b. fig.* An effeminate spiritless man or youth; one wanting in courage or manliness.

[1246-56 In 35th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. (1874) App. 17 A villain called Robert Milk-sop.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prolog.* 22 Alas she seith that euer þat I was shapen To wedden a Milk-sop or a coward ape. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 847 The Erie of Richmond Capatayne of thys rebellion, he is a Welshe milk-sop. a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* ii. 1, Thou milk-sop, canst thou feare to see A few light hurts, that blush they are no bigger? 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xi. vii, I ought to be d—d for having spoiled one of the prettiest fellows in the world, by making a milk-sop of him. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 18th C. II. 377 Fielding has a contempt for Richardson as a milk-sop.

6. *c. attrib. and Comb.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Polly Pij*, Farre more milke-soplike and womannish to cast forth teares. 1750 *Student* i. 141 The milk-sop looks and mincing steps of the pretty gentlemen. a 1839 PRASEO *Poems* (1864) 11. 97 Like a fool Ripe from a milk-sop boarding-school.

Hence **Milk-soppishness**, **Milk-soppism**, the characteristics of a milk-sop. **Milk-sopping** a., imbued with 'milk-soppism'. **Milk-sopping** a. = MILKSOPPING.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 392 This new dandyfied era of milk-soppism. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* i. ii, Yare a milk-sopping baby, so to harp on women. 1872 T. A. TROLOPE *Durton Abbey* 11. vii, 126, 'I think I won't take any brandy this morning', said Reginald, blushing painfully at the consciousness of his milk-soppishness in this respect. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainie's Snake* xi, About eighty seven per cent. of male humanity belongs absolutely to the milk-soppy section.

Milkstone (milk'stōn). [I. MILK sb. + STONE.]

1. A name for various white stones (see quot.).
1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Milk-Stone*. Common name for the *Glaucites*. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* a Two rounded whitish flint pebbles such as boys call milk-stones. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Milk-stone*. Same as *Glaucites*. Also, the same as *Morocitulus*.

2. *Path. pl.* 'Hard concretions resulting from the retention or extravasation of milk in the breast, and its gradual inspissation and calcification by the absorption of its watery constituent' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Milk-tooth. One of a temporary set of mammalian teeth which are replaced by the permanent teeth (cf. *milk-canine*, *molar*, etc.).

1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Tooth*, Twelve foal-teeth or milk-teeth [of a horse]. 1835 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 631 The milk teeth, by the end of the seventh year have given way to the permanent series. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 15 At a month old a lamb will have eight incisors or milk teeth, which are temporary.

Milk-warm. a. Of the approximate temperature of milk fresh-drawn from the cow; new-milk warm.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Caste þer in oyle of camamyle mylke warme ii. dropes. a 1608 DEER *Reid. Spir.* i. (1659) 253 The first part let him drink (being milk warm) by little and little. 1766 SUNNLET *Trav.* 11. xxiii, 135 They had baths of cool water for the summer: but in general they used it milk-warm. 1837 *Flemish Hush.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* 111, This mess is given milk-warm to the calf.

Milkweed (milk'wēd). [I. MILK sb. + WEED sb.]

1. A name given to certain British wild plants with milky juice. a. The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. b. The brimstone-wort, *Pucedanum palustre*; called also *Marsh milkweed*. c. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Milk Weed*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Milk weed, *Sonchus vel sonchus*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 293 *Selinum sylvestris*. Marsh Milkweed. *Ibid.* 111. 675 *Sonchus oleraceus*. Sow-thistle. Milkweed.

2. Any plant of the North American genus *Asclepias*, esp. *A. syriaca* or *Cornuti*, the common milkweed or silkweed of the United States, which has a copious milky juice, and seeds tufted with long silky hairs. *Green milkweed*, the *Asclepias*-daceous genus *Acerates*.

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 77 *Asclepias syriaca* (common milkweed). 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* U. S. 350 *Asclepiadaceae* (Milkweed Family). *Ibid.* 354 *Acerates*, *Green Milkweed*.

attrib. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* 11. No. vi, While Fancy's cushion... Makes the hard bench ez soft ez milk-weed-down.

Milk-white, a. White as milk.

Usually employed in the sense of 'pure white'; for a proposed use in botanical descriptions, see quot. 1839.

1800 PRUDENT *Gloss.* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 389/10 Of meole hwytre, lacteo. *Ibid.* 397/32 Meolechwitum, lacteo. c. 1205 LAY. 1593 Pe oder [drake] is milk-white. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 621 (Kilgus) Three hundred steden mylk-white.

1595 *Aquila* (1879) 19 The snow, Whose milke-white mantell overspreads the ground. 1637 J. DE GRAY *Compl. Hensens.* 59 The horse which is milke-white. 1718 PINOR *Dove* 78 Her blushing face the lovely maid Rais'd just above the milke-white sheet. 1868 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii, On milke-white palfrey forth he paced. 1839 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* 477 Milk-white; ... dull white verging to blue. 1890 R. BOLLORE-wood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A broad, milk-white beach received the vast rollers.

attrib. 1883 A. SNARE *Anat. Horse* i. i. (1886) 2 The Horse will be of a milk-white or yellow-dun.

3. *b. Milk white way* = MILKY WAY. Obs.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 The tracte of heauen cauled Lactea via, that is the mylke whyte waye. 1594 *Taming of a Shrew* (1609) D 3b, As faire as is the milke white way of Ioue. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 475 Having described unto you ... as many stars as are named in the Globe, and also the milkewhite way [etc.].

Milkwort (milk'wōrt). [I. MILK sb. + WORT.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly supposed to increase the milk of nurses; esp. *Polygala vulgaris*, a common British plant bearing racemes of very irregular bright blue or sometimes pink or white flowers. *Bitter milkwort*: the *Polygala amara* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 There be two kyndes of Milkewurt, differing both in name and figure: whereof one is called *Glaux*, and the other *Polygala*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cli. 448 Of Milkewurt. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 111. xxii, 420 *Polygala* *Μολυβάριον* Milkwort, a handfull steeped all night in white wine ... purgeth Chollic. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *tr. Gledits's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 191 No physician would have even suspected, that our milkwort would be usefull in the bite of serpents, ... unless the principles of botany had led him to it. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) 1. 70 Dandelions and milkwort among the heds.

2. A primulaeous plant, *Glaux maritima*, common on the sea-coast and in salt marshes. Also *Sea milkwort*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 *Glaux*. Milkewurt, or sea Tryfolly. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cli. 448 The true *Glaux* or Milkwort groweth very plentifully in salt places and marshes neere the sea. *Ibid.*, It shall suffice to call it in English Sea Milkwort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index 174 1/2 Blacke Milkwort, or Sea Milkwort.

3. (Our) *Lady's milkwort*: lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxxxv. 125 We call it in English ... Cowslip of Ierusalem ... in base Almaine Onser vrouwen melck cruyt, ... that is to say, Our Ladies Milkewort, because the leaues be full of white spots.

4. Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 184 *Fithymalus sive Lactaria*. Spurge or Milkewort. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Add., *Milk-wort*, or *Wart-wort*, is also a name sometimes given to the *Euphorbia*. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-Names App.*, Milkwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia* and other species (Essex).

5. *pl.* Name for the root of *Campanula rotundifolia* (Jam. 1880).

Milky (milk'i), a. [I. MILK sb. + -Y.]

1. Having the appearance of milk, or of water into which milk has been dropped. Also (chiefly poet.), resembling milk in colour, milk-white.

Milky white: in poetical use = MILK-WHITE; in prose use, rather, white resembling that of milk diffused through water. 1384 [see MILKY WAY]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxvi. (1495) 511 Sibet calyth frenshmen, Galles, that is whyte and sayd that in one yere mylke neckes shall he mynyd. 1567 MAPLET *Qr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius sayth Aristotle is of milkie colour, without any black spot. 1653 NISSENA 8 Lips of Coral. Eyes brighter then the Sun, Milky hands; such ... were the ravishing graces. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 600 With Fleeces milky white. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* i. 395 With regard to the white powder that renders the solution milky, - it is nothing but a portion of the Lead. 1791 HERSCHBACH *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 82 A star with a pretty strong milky nebulousity. *Ibid.* 85 Tinged with milky nebulousity. 1818-20 E. THOMSON *tr. Cullen's Nasal Method* (ed. 3) 226 A milky humour like chyle. 1850 TENNISON *In Memoriam* cxi, The flocks are whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail. 1859 — *Geraint & Enid* 150 A hart Taller than all his fellows, milky-white. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dial. Eye* (1874) 157 A piece of tough milky white looking lens capsule. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 The liquid becomes milky as the carbonic acid gas bubbles through. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/3 The whole of the bay wore a milky look.

2. *b.* said of the juices of plants and fruits.
1577 B. GOODE *Herbarick's Hush.* 11. (1586) 109 b, The sappe .. in the Figge tree .. is milkie. 1666 HICKERINGILL

Jamaica (1661) 24 The Coco Nuts .. in whose content, is barrell'd up .. a milky liquor. 1766 *Compl. Farmers v. Sap*, In plants, particularly in such as abound with a milky sap. 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 30 The latex, or milky fluid, is of immense service to man. *Ibid.* 31 The following is the mode in which the India-rubber is prepared from the milky juice. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 The slightly milky latex.

c. *Path. Milky a.cites*: that variety of ascites in which the contained fluid is milky.

1809 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 449 Such cases [of ascites] are described as milky, non-fatty ascites.

2. Of or consisting of milk. rare.
1522 HULOTR, Milkye meates, or meates made of milke. *Lactaria*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Goat .. twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1793 MRS. RACCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* 111. xxvi. 339 Several peasant girls .. were dispensing the milky feast.

3. Containing, abounding in, or yielding milk.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 103 The milkie fruitfulness of the Cow. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 36 When the two Milky Mountains become one double bag full of Blood, they are no more desired by men. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week Mon.* 78 As my Buxoma .. With gentle finger stroked her milky caire. 1870 BRYANT *Ilad* xv. 272 Argos, richly stocked in milky kine.

b. *Bot.* *Vine* dying milky-like juice.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 583 The Goodenia Order. — Herbs or rarely shrubs, not milky. *Ibid.*, The Stylewort Order. — Herbs or under-shrubs, not milky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 In milky plants provided with phloem-pores, these also are accompanied by laticiferous tubes.

c. Of food: Promoting the secretion of milk.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 50 Cabbage .. are also preferable, for ewes at lambing time, and are very 'milky'.

d. Of an oyster: Full of spawn. Cf. MILK sb. 8 b.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 324 1.

4. *transf. and fig.* Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc. Soft, gentle; in bad sense, timorous, effeminate, weakly amiable.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Pariss.* i. iv. (Arb.) 17 See what a little vermine poverty altereth a whole milkie disposition. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. i. 57 Has friendship such a faint and milkie heart, It turns in less than two nights? 1658 MANTON *Exh. Jude* 20 Peter wilteth in a milky, sweet, middle way. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* 11. Wks. 1799 i. 352 If you find the audience too indulgent, inclined to be milky, [etc.]. 1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* i. ii, I long to set a pattern to those milky wivens, whose mean compliances degate the sex. 1823 BYRON 5 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Fris.* (1830) 1. 426 They made me (the milkiest of men) a satirist. 1883 J. PARKER *Typ. Ch.* 3 People who .. spoke a soft and milky language. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92, I hate your meek and milky girls, that dare not kiss a burning passion, clinging to your lips.

5. *Comb.*, as *milky farinaceous-looking, watery* adj.; milky esp., one of the gill-bearing lungi, *Russula lactea*; + milky circle, the milky way; milky-fever, -hedge, -parsley, -scall, -sea = milky-fever, -hedge, etc. (see MILK sb. 10, 10 b); milky tree = COW-TREE i.

1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 112 *Russula lactea*, The 'Milky-cup'. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* viii. iv. 346 The Galaxie or 'milky Circle'. 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 442 The most satisfactory diet .. is a 'milky-farinaceous one'. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 355 A fever, with a swelling of the breasts can be taken for no other than a 'milky fever'. 1707 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) xii. 232 'Milky-Hedge', the English name of a shrub growing on the coast of Comorand. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 2) 268 A 'milky-looking fluid or emulsion'. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it .. Wild 'milkie Parsley'. 1759 MILLER *Gar'd. Diet.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Sellinum*, Milky Parsley. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 487 Whence the French name of *croûte de lait* and our own of 'milky scall'. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, 'That most rare and unexplained phenomenon of a 'milky sea'. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 49 Others have venomous qualities, as the 'Milkie tree'. 1886 J. R. REES *Plas. Bk. Worm* v. 168 Languishing 'milky-watery young men'.

Hence **Milky adv.** rare.

1881 WATSON in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 247 The shell is milky transparent. 1903 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* June 81 1/2 The byre was warm and odorously milky.

Milky Way. [I. MILKY a. + WAY sb., transl. of *L. via lactea*. Cf. *milk way* (MILK sb. 10).]

1. = GALAXY i.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 11. 429 Se yonder loo the Galoxie Whiche men clepeth the milky weye. 1552 RECORDER *Cast. Knowl.* (1550) 105 The Milky way in heauen, whiche many men in England do call Watling streete. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 455 As we thinke the *via lactea* or Milky Way in heauen is occasioned by an infinite number of small starres. 1723 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 102 Far as the solar walk, or milky way. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. § 1 (1879) 11 This belt is the Milky Way.

2. *fig. and allusively.* a. A way brilliant in appearance, or leading to heaven.

1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 56 The path to Heaven is a milky way; not a bloody. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 60 Goodness is the milky-way to Jupiter's palace.

b. *Path.* The region of a woman's breast. Obs.

1622 WITHER *Fair. True* E. Whatsoever others say, There's alone the Milky-way, That to beauties walks doth goe. 1690 DRYDEN *of HAVEN. Flowers* 510 48 From her beaute Eynes Along her Cheekes distilling chriual Urine, Which downe-wards to her yuorie Threst was driuen, And had bedewed the milky-Way of Heauen. 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties Wks.* 1730 i. 43 Two snowy mount, so near her heart ... Between those hills, a milky way there leads. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 243 Behold her heav'nly face and beaving milky way.

Mill (mil), *sb.* ¹ Forms: a. 1 mylen, 1-2, 6-7 myln, 3-7 mulne, 4-7 mylne, 5 myllne, myllen, 7, 8-9 dial. miln; *b.* 1 myll, 3-4 mulle, 4 millo, 4-5 mylle, 4-6 melle, 5 myl, 6-7 myll (1), 6- myll. [OE. mylen masc. and fem.: prehistoric *mulino-, *mulina, a late L. *molinum*, *molina* (whence F. *moulin*, Pr. *molin-s*, *noli-s*, Sp. *molino*, Pg. *moinho*, It. *mulino*, *molino*), f. *mola* mill, f. *mol-* root of *molere* to grind: see MEAL *sb.* The late L. word was early adopted into the other Teut. langs.: cf. MDn. *molene* fem. (Du. *molen*, † *meulen* masc.), OHG. *mul(n)* fem. (MHG. *mill* mod.G. *mühle*), ON. *mylna* fem., perh. from Eng. (Sw. *mölla*, Da. *mølle*).]

For the loss of the *n* cf. *kiltu*, in most dialects pronounced (kil).]

1. A building specially designed and fitted with machinery for the grinding of corn into flour. Also forming the second element in certain obvious combinations, as *water-mill*, *wind-mill*, *flour-grist mill*, many of which are treated under the first element.

961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lxvi. (Schröder 1885) 127 *paet is waterscype, mylen* [c. 1020 (Logeman) myll], *wyttrum* and *zewhylce* *me-nlice* *craefas* [etc.]. 982 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* 111. 189 *Se mylenham* and *se myln* *daerto*. 1100 *Gesta in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Faldian, *fiscwer* and *mylne* *macian*. 1215 *Ancr. R.* 88 *Vrom mulne & from cheping*, from *smide*, & from *ancure* *hwe* *me* *tidinge* *bringed*. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2203 What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 *Ona* *knowyn* was he *quyren* and *ek* the *melle*. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1604 There were blyd by the bankes of le brode stremes, Mylnes full mony. 1426 *Lyce. De Gnil. Pilgr.* 3422 Thys greyn was to the melle brouht. 1481 CANTON *Gedeffroy* xx. 51 They sawe wy myllenes, whiche stode at gadering the town and sette them a fyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 526 A Miller that kept a Mill adioynyn to the wall. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* (1602) 39 She shal not so be indowed of a milne, but shal have the third part of the profit of the milne, because the milne cannot be severed. 1632 G. HERBERT *Jac. Prudent.* 153 The mill cannot grind with the water that's past. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Miller* 2 In a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat, With a mill and some meadows. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 11 The never-falling brook, the busy mill. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 496 Edward Manning being possessed of the moiety of a mill for the term of fifty years, made his will. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 363/1 A leet... whose waters work the mill below.

b. In figurative and other phrases. *To draw water to (one's) mill*: to seize every advantage. *To go (pass) through the mill*: to pass through a definite course of labour or experience; similarly, *to put through the mill*. *To bring more sacks to the mill*: to supplement argument with argument or weight with weight. *Much water runs by the mill that the miller knows not of*: many things happen before us of which we know nothing.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 107 They may garlycke pylly Carysackes to the myll. 1546 J. Heywood *Proo.* (1867) 60 Muche water goeth by the myll. That the miller knowth not of. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* I. Cij b. To the next, to the next, more sacks to the Myll. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenani's Guzman D'Alf.* 1. 1630 136 When there was nothing to be done at home, your Lackies, would... fright me with Snakes, hang on my backe, & weigh me downe, crying, More sacks to the Mill. 1649 HOWELL *Precem. Parl.* 10 Lewis the eleventh... could well tell how to play his game, and draw water to his owne Mill. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. viii. 118 The Invention of bringing more water to the Popes Mill. 1890 'R. Bolorewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 Going to do wonders, and make important changes. That will wear off—we've all passed through that mill.

c. A mechanical apparatus, whether simple or complicated, for grinding corn.

Not found until the 16th century; the quots. 1535 hardly prove its currency, as Luther, whom Coverdale very often follows, has *mühle* in both passages. The older word for a handmill was *QUERN*; in the case of a water-mill or wind-mill, there was little occasion to separate the notion of the machinery from that of the containing fabric which was necessarily connected with it.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xl. 5 The mayde seruante which is behynde y myll. — *Math.* xxiv. 41 Two shal be grinding at the Myll. 1563-87, 1573-80 [see HANO. *mill*]. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) I. v. 40 If you cause these Beans to be spelt upon a Miln, and so mixt with Oats, it will recover him. 1674 BOYLE *Gravnds Mech. Hypothesis* 21-2 A Water-mill, or a Wind-mill, or a Horse-mill, or a Hand-mill. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xx. 135 She rested on her mill, and thus pronounced The happy one by her lord desired. 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug. 179/2 San-niang-tzu then produced a small mill and ground the wheat to flour.

2. A machine or apparatus for grinding or reducing to powder or pulp some solid substance. Also, a building fitted with machinery for this purpose. Often as the second element of obvious combinations, as in *coffee*, *pepper-mill*, *paper-powder-mill*, etc.

1506 GRESHAM in Burdon *Life* (1839) I. 294 The Quene's Majestie should do well to make... iiij or vi mylles for the making of powdry. 1595 LANBAGE *Peramb. Kent* 453 Two Milles of rare deuse... the one employed for the making of all sortes of Paper... the other exercised for the drawing of Iron into Wyres [etc.]. 1666-7 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1771) VI. 551 'Tin always... must be prepared... by stamping, or knocking mills, which reduce the whole body to a very small sand. *Ibid.* 552 The tin-slag, may, by being exposed

to the open air and rain for a time, be sooner prepared in the mill, and melted down. 1712-14 *Pore Rabe Lock* ii. 106 The board with cups and spoons is crown'd, The berries crackle, and the mill turns round. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 71 The result will be a sulphate of lead of a beautiful whiteness, and exceedingly fine, if it be washed in a large quantity of water, and then carefully mixed in a mill. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 226 A new mill for reducing cement, known as Drake's cement-mill... is in form of a tube [etc.]. *Ibid.* 437 The order in which the stamps drop varies in different mills.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 747 Gods Mill grinds slow; but sure. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1870 LONGF. *tr. Von Logau, Retribution*, Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

b. An instrument designed to express the juices from any succulent matter by grinding or crushing; usually with defining prefix, as *cane*, *cider* mill.

1676 WOODRIDGE (title) *Vinctum Britannicum*; or, a Treatise of Cider... And a Description of the new-invented Ingenio or Mill, For the more expeditious and better making of Cider. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 757 Then Olives, ground in Mills, their Fatness boast. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Hertsford* 40 The [cider] mill consists of a stone like a mill-stone (runner) set on its edge, with an axle through the center [etc.]. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 284 They give the name *virgin oil* to that which is first obtained from the olives ground to a paste in a mill.

c. *St.* A snuff-box; originally, † one in which tobacco could be ground to powder by a simple mechanism. (Cf. MULL.)

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vi. (1794) 'Wi' mill in hand, and wise advice He spent the night. 1780 SHIRREFF *Poems* (1790) 215 And there, o'er pot o' beer right spuce, And mill in hand, The carls crack'd awa' fell crouse About the land. 1805 G. M'INDOE *Million Potatoes* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Stat. Poems* (1862) 150 In the laird's niece John rammd' his mill, The laird ca'd in anither gill.

3. In the 15-16th c., applied by extension to any machine worked by wind or water power in the manner of a corn-mill, though not used for the purpose of grinding. In later use applied to various machines for performing certain operations upon material in the process of manufacture; often with defining word, as in *flattening*, *fulling*, *rolling*, *saw-mill*.

1477-18, etc. [see *Fulling-mill* s.v. *FULLING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 502/2 Wollen Cloth, fullt in milles called Gygmyles and Tounne Milles. 1596 [see 2]. 1621 *Elsing Debyles Ho. Lords* (Camden) App. 138 Ireland and Norton came back and... surprised one milne used for other works of his trade. 1725 WATTS *Logic* v. 1. § 1 In order to make mills and engines of various kinds. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mill*... among gold-wire-drawers, is a little machine consisting of two cylinders of steel, serving to flatten the gold, or silver wire, and reduce it into laminae, or plates... They have also mills to wind the gold-wire or thread on the silk. *Ibid.*, There are also Silk-Mills, for spinning, throwing, and twisting silks. 1853 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 242 The productive power of this mill is astonishing: it will manufacture armour-plates from 20 to 40 feet long [etc.].

fig. 1777 SNOLETT *Humphr. Cl.* 10 June Let. iii. He observed that her ladyship's brain was a perfect mill for projects. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. iv. Poet. Wks. (1879) 200 Babel was... the earliest mill erected for the manufacture of gabble. 1883 G. H. BOUTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 694/1 Model villages... all turned out of the same mill.

b. A machine invented by Antoine Brucher in the 16th c. for the stamping of gold and silver coins.

In the English Mint it permanently superseded the earlier practice of striking with the hammer in 1662.

1661 *Order in Council*, in *Folkes Table Eng. Silver Coins* (1745) 104 Materials for the coining of money by the mill. 1662 *Ibid.*, Several proposals... about coining his majesty's moneys by the mill and press. 1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silver Coins* 37 All the Moneys we have now in England... are reducible to Two Sorts... one stamp with the Hammer, and the other Press with an Engine, called the Mill. 1817 *Ruoinn Ann. Coinage* I. 139 The advantage of this machine (which is known by the name of The Mill and Screw) over the old mode of striking with an hammer, consists [etc.]. 1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin. Brit. Emp.* 113 Pierre Blondeau... who had carried to perfection the... modes of stamping coins by the mill and screw, was invited to England... He produced patterns of half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, coined by the new mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time upon the edge.

c. *Calico* and *Bank-note printing*: A roller of hardened steel having impressed upon it, from a hand engraved die, a pattern which by pressure is transferred in intaglio to the calico-printing cylinder or note-printing plate.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 218 The first roller engraved by hand is called the die; the second... is called the mill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mill*... The hardened steel roller having the design in *cameo*, and used for impressing in *intaglio* a plate... or a copper cylinder.

d. A hollow revolving cylinder in which leather is 'tumbled' in contact with oil, tan, or any ameliorating liquid.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 666/2 The mill is used for suffling light leather, and for other purposes. After stoning, skiving, and shaving, the sides are put in the mill with some tan liquor to soften them and make them porous.

4. A building or other place or establishment fitted with machinery in which a certain industry, manufacture or manufacturing process is carried on; esp. with prefixed word, as in *colton*, *silk*, *silver-mill*, etc., q.v. under the first element.

1500 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 143 Item... to the French armorar to set up his harnas myln. 1531 *Ibid.* VI.

34. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 347 Six mills, in which they make plate for armour. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Smelting Silver* 113 The Smelting, and Refining of Silver at the Silver Mills in Caiddanshire. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 287 He [Mr. Graham] cannot admit a new hand into his mill unless he has joined the combination. 1854 RONALD & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 132 Large quantities of saw-dust accumulate at the mills. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mill*, 1, Eng. That part of an iron works where puddle bars are converted into merchant-iron. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 478 He... built mills in the neighbouring villages... for the manufacture of tools [etc.].

5. A machine which performs its work by rotary motion, esp. a lapidary's mill.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1006 It [the seal engraver's label] consists of a table on which is fixed the mill. *Ibid.*, Having fixed the tool... in the mill, the artist applies to its cutting point, or edge, some diamond-powder [etc.]. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Pens* 44 Each of these lengths is then pointed at each end at a machine called a mill, consisting of a circular single-cut file and a fine gilt-stone. 1879 *Eng. Cycl.* *Brit.* X. 663/2 The [glass] articles are held in the hand, and applied to the mill while rotating. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 299/1 Another form of lapidary's mill consists [etc.].

6. *slang*. Shortened form of TREADMILL.

1842 BARNHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Misd.* *Margate*, A landsman said, 'I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 7/1 When after three days of the mill I got off at night I found my feet were four or five times their ordinary weight.

7. A pugilistic encounter between two persons.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 270 To cut a dash at races or a mill. 1864 [HUMPHRY] *Edon School Days* vii. 77 We are waiting to see your mill with Butler Burke. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II, They who made the ring intitled the scene a 'mill', whilst we who must be bumped inside it tried to rejoice in their pleasantry.

8. *Mining*. *a.* An excavation in rock, transverse to the workings, from which material for filling is obtained (Webster 1897). *b.* A passage underground through which ore is shot (*Ibid.*).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mill-bridge*, *-builder*, *-burn*, *-clack*, *-close*, *-gearing*, *-girl*, *-knave*, *-labour*, *-lade*, *-lead*, *-lord*, *-owner*, *-process*, *-rent*, *-roller*, *-room*, *-sluice*, *-wall*; *mill-spun* adj.

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 41, I stepped upon the old *mill-bridge. 1759 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 148 All our modern *mill-builders [etc.]. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Firsides Stor.* 111 The mill from which the 'mill burn'... swept nearly half round the village. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 73 His servant man... carried him into the *mill-close. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 364 The appropriate modes described under the article 'Mill-geering'. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin* 180 *mill-girl watching late and long the shuttles' restless play! 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 3 All they quia hes milns... shall have an maister, and tua servants *mill-knives. 1862 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) II. 138 *Mill-labour effeminates the men. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* iv. 39 The dangers produced by *mill-lades and sluices. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Chalm. Air* c. 11 § 4 Myllers... take the fry, or smelts of salmon, in the mylne dame or *lead, contrair the ordinance of the law. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/2 The water flowing in the mill-lead, 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, Perhaps we shall get rid of them all some day—landlords and *mill-roads. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 347 Assassins who had hired themselves... to murder *mill-owners. 1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin. Brit. Emp.* 113 They are exceedingly well executed by the *mill process, and have the laureated bust of the protector, with OLIVAR. D.G. [etc.]. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 136 The ore... produces very base bullion by mill process. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westm.* 165 Mills... still pay *mill-rents to this day. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midway* xc. (1836) 332 It being part of Rory's trade to prepare *mill-rollers and other large pieces of hard-wood required for the estates below. 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5186/4 Ordered that none but... those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting-houses, *Mill-rooms [etc.]. 1844 STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* I. 273 The protective effects of running water, such as water-falls from *mill-sluiques. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 *Mill-spun yarn answers better for the coarse as well as the finer fabrics. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 157 While the smooth *millwails white and black Shook to the great wheel's measured clack.

10. *Special Combinations*, as *mill-banding*, *belting* for the wheels of mill machinery; *mill-bar* (iron), rough bar iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls; *mill-bed*, the cast-iron bed of a machine for breaking flax, expressing oil, etc.; *mill-beetle*, the cockroach; *mill bill*, a steel adze fixed in a wooden thrift used for dressing and cracking millstones; *mill-boom*, the barrier of floating timber stretched about a saw-mill to retain floating logs; *mill-brack*, a rent in cloth made during the process of fulling (see BRACK *sb.* 3); *mill-bundle* (see quot.); *mill-eake*, (a) the mass resulting from the incorporation of the ingredients in the process of manufacture of gunpowder; (b) linseed cake (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † mill-ease (see quot. 1611); *mill-cinder*, the slag from the puddling-furnace of a rolling-mill (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *mill-clack*, † (a) = CLACK 3; (b) *Her.* a representation of a mill-clack; *mill-eog*, one of the cogs of the wheel on the driving shaft of a wind-mill or water-mill; *mill-course* = MILL-RACE; *mill-dog*, (a) a dog used for turning a mill; (b) in Canada, a kind of clamp for securing logs in a saw-mill; *mill-dust*, the fine floury dust thrown out during the process of grinding corn; *mill-eye*, the eye or opening in the runner of a mill through which the meat

escapes; mill-fever, a form of low fever prevalent amongst the young hands in linen mills; mill-file (see quot. 1884); †mill-fleam, a mill-stream; mill-gang *Warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); mill-gold, †gold obtained by stamping; mill-hand, one employed in a mill or factory; mill-head, (a) that part of a horse-mill from which the driving-gear is suspended; (b) (see quot. 1825); mill-head, -headed *adjs.*, having a milled head; †mill-holm, a watery place about a mill-dam (Ray *N.C. Words* 1674); †mill-hoop = mill-case; mill-hopper = HOPPER 3, 4; mill-iron = ?MILL-PICK or MILL-RIND; mill-jade, a mill-horse; mill-lodge *dial.*, a mill-pond; †mill-male, toll paid in feudal times for grinding corn at the superior's mill; †mill-money, money coined in the mill and press, not struck with the hammer (cf. *mill-sixpence*, -*tester*); mill-moth = mill-beetle; mill-ore *Mining*, metallic ore fit for stamping or crushing; mill-pin, (a) ? = mill-spindle; (b) *Her.* a representation of this; mill-pot, †a basket contrived to capture and retain fish; mill-puff *dial.*, a kind of flock used for stuffing mattresses, etc.; mill-ream (see quot.); †mill-reek *dial.*, a disease to which workers in lead-mines are subject; mill-ring, (a) the space in a mill between the runner and the frame surrounding it; (b) the meal which remains about the millstones (regarded as a perquisite of the miller); (c) the dust of a mill (Jam.); mill-run, (a) *Gold Mining*, the work of an amalgamating mill between two 'clean-ups'; (b) a mill-race; (c) *Mining*, a test of a given quantity of ore by treatment in a mill; hence mill-run *v.*, *Mining*, to yield (a given percentage) at a mill-run; mill-sail, the sail of a wind-mill; so mill-sail-shaped *a.* (see quot.); mill-saw, a saw for use in a saw-mill; mill-saw file, a file used for sharpening mill-saws; mill-saw web, the blade of a mill-saw; mill-scale, an incrustation of black oxide of iron formed on the surface of iron in the process of being rolled (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mill-seat, a site suitable for a water-mill; mill-seed (see quot.); mill-shaft, (a) a metal shaft used for driving machinery in a mill; (b) the tall chimney of a mill; mill-sixpence, a sixpence coined in a mill; mill-spindle, a vertical shaft supporting the 'runner' of a flour-mill; mill-staff, an oak staff designed to test the flat face of a millstone; mill-stank, a mill-pond; †millstock = *fulling-stock*; mill-stream, a mill-race; also *fig.*; mill-tester, a tester coined in a mill; mill-timber, †timber that has been dressed in a saw-mill; †mill-tooth, a grinding or molar tooth; †mill-trough, (a) a corn-bin; (b) a mill-race or -pond; mill-wash, ? = MILL-TAIL; mill-way, a thoroughfare leading to a mill; mill-work, (a) the machinery used in mills or factories; (b) the designing or erection of the machinery in mills or factories; mill-worker, one who works at or in a mill; †mill-yemer, one who has the custody of a mill. Also MILL-DAM, MILL-HORSE, MILL-HOUSE, MILL-INK, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 74 Unpuncturable Canvas Lining for 'mill-banding, driving belts, and cycle tyres. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 706 Passing through the remaining grooves till it comes to the square ones, where it becomes a 'mill-bar. *Ibid.* 707 This iron called mill-bar iron, is however of too inferior a quality to be employed in any machinery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 Fig. 436 represents the section of a 'mill-bed. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 170 The 'Mill beetles. annually come in ships from the East Indies. 1631 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 351 Bring... mill stones, with bracings ready cast, and rings, and 'mill-bills. 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 27 Mill Picks and Bills to order. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXV. 518 Complaintants had a large quantity... of timber... in their 'mill-boom at East Tawas. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 27 If. Cloth... prove. to be full of Holes, 'Mill-bracks, or to be holey. 1839 *Stationers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) 74 *Bundle of Paper* ('mill bundle), a parcel of paper tied in one bundle as it comes from the mill. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 629 The 'mill-cake powder of Waltham Abbey is submitted to a mean theoretic pressure of 70 to 75 tons per superficial foot. 1594 *PLAT Travell* 110. 56 The worme... which is found in a 'mill-case, or where Bakers vse to bould their meal. 1611 *COTGER, Archure*, a. 'mill-case; theopen chest that holds the mill-stones. 1698 *Form Fancies* iii. iii. His tongue trouls like a 'mill-clack. 1874 PARWORTH & MORANT *Orb. Brit. Arm.* 957 Az. a millclack in fess of Mills. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 42 The Timber is useful for 'Mill-works. 1802 MAR. ECKENWORTH *Reserve* iv. The neighbours all joined in restoring the water to the 'mill-course. 1402 *Pol. Poenice* (Rolls) II. 53 But thou, as blynde Bayarde, herkest at the moue, as an olde 'mylne dog when he bygynnth to dote. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 May, Parties are attempting to introduce Mill Dogs which are infringeements of mine. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. A. Rogers... is the inventor and owner of a mill dog. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* n. iii. 18 The place... muste be

playstred with floure of barley, and wyth 'myldust. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 257 'There can be little doubt, that much of the mill-dust is derived from the powder furnished by these 'mill-stones. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Measure the meal therein... just as it cometh from the 'millene-eye, and afore it be temsed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 137 To find the weight of a quantity of stone equal to the mill-eye. 1889 *Brit. Med. Tral.* 30 Mar. 704/1 The disturbance of health called 'mill-fever', which attacks young hands. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Mill File, a thin flat file used in machine shops for lathe work and drawing filing. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rods* (Surtees) 646 Prole scowynge medietatis de le 'mylnefleine. 1486-7 *Ibid.* 650 Operantibus super le mylnefleine. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 289 The following is the currency and gold value of 'mill-gold. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The party which would now refuse the suffrage to the 'mill-lands. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xviii. The 'mill-head is erected on a floor about seven or eight feet above the ground floor. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* Mill-head, the head of water which is to turn a mill. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. A duck put into Bourne pool would pass underground into the mill-head of the said village. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 296 By the help of the 'mill-headed nut. 1790 *Row in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 153 The insertion of a small 'mill-head key, on a square pin fitted to receive it. 1611 *COTGER, Archure*, a 'mill hope, or mill-case; the open chest that holds the mill-stones. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 80/8 A 'mill-hopper, in *fundibulum*. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. v.* vi. (1872) II. 110 A stiff-backed, close-fisted old gentleman, with mill-hopper chin. 162343 *Durham Acc. Rods* (Surtees) 543 In... ij 'Mylnyrenes. 1471-2 *Ibid.* 643 Pro factura del milliryns dictorum molendinorum. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ut. iii.* Would you have me stalke like a 'mill-ide, All day, for one, that will not yeeld vs graines? 1891 *Tral. Oldham Microsc.* Soc. May 101 The shades of green in our 'mill-lodges, are continually changing. 1891 *Morn. Post* 23 Dec. 3/2 A number of boys were skating on a mill lodge at Stubbins, near Bury. 1827 *Lorks. Inquis.* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II. 61 (In Newland) 'millmale (6d.). 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captains* i. iii. Only to live to make their children scourge-sticks and hoord up 'mill-money. 1698 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 998 There are three sorts of Blatts; the soft Moth, the mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 294 The 'mill-ore produced has been of high grade. 1523 L. O. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxv. 507 Sir George of Besmede, bare in his armes syluer, a 'myllyn gowles, a border endented gowles. 1369 in *Descr. Thanes* (1758) 66 No Fisherman shall use. any Weel called a Lomb, or a 'Mill Pot, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream. 1891 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 496 Specimens of mattress-wools, woollen 'mill-puffs, and flocks. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 64 Mill Puff Maker. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 3 Sept. 1/2 Millpuff Pillows... Full-size Millpuff Beds. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) 101 A ream of writing paper... is required to contain 18 quires of 24 good sheets and 2 quires of 20 sheets of *outsides*,... 472 sheets in all, good and bad—this is called a 'mill-ream. 1754 J. WILSON in *Ess. & Observ.* *Edinb. Soc.* I. 450 The disease which the people at Leadhill call the 'mill-reek. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv.* *Aberd.* 506 (Jam.) A number of the mill-masters apply the 'mill-ring to the feeding of horses. 1828 *Earl Richard, Queen's brother* xlii. in *Child Ballads* II. 467 And she would meal you with millering *Gl.* That she gathers at the mill. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 136 A workman, in making an excavation near the mill-ringing, came on a large, flat stone, beneath which were the remains of a clay urn. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 The 'mill-runs have been as high as 3 oz. gold with from 30 to 60 oz. in silver. 1877 L. O. HATHERLEY in *Law Repts.*, *App. Cas.* II. 842 What is called a mill-lade or mill-run. 1882 *Rep. to H. Rep.* *Proc. Met. U. S.* 306 The ore gives mill-runs of \$60 to the ton. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 2/7 The mill-run during February has been irregular. c. 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 *Wylloby*, Dure 'Mylle-saylle wille not abowte, Hit bath so longe goume empyte. 1835 *LEXLEY Introduct.* *Bot. in.* Gloss. (1839) 451 *Mill-shapel*, as having many wings projecting from a convex surface; as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants. 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 15 'Mill Saws, Mill Saw Webs [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Mill Saw Files, one round edge. 1792 *Der. Kentucky* 56 The cheapness of 'mill seats and mill work in the United States. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 27 Directly under the bridge commences a romantic fall, which... furnishes a number of excellent mill-seats. 1824 J. Atros *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 194 As some of the shells still remain among the meal, they are separated from it by hand-sieves; these shells, thus separated, and having the finer particles of meal adhering to them, called 'mill-seeds, are preserved for sowins. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf.* *Atlat* 11 247 Turning very large articles, such as the outsides of cylinders, 'mill-shafts, cannon, &c. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/6 We should stir ourselves, and clap the stopper on these belching mill-shafts. 1598 *SNAKES, Merry W.* I. i. 158 Scaven groates in 'mill-sixpences. 1639 *MYNNE City Match* ii. iii. 14 Had I... but forty Mark. And were that forty Mark Mill sixpences, I would despise you. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 596/3 *Molucrum*, (the 'mylle spynnelle). 1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* 166 He laid down the millpeck, and took his 'millstaff to prove the work he had done. 14. *Her Camer.* xi. in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 1, 101 [sc. millers] tak smoltis in be 'myll stank again be inhibicion of law. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 182 For carye of one 'myllstork for the fullyng myll. c. 93 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 377 Of blippenham in to bam 'mylestreame, Of bam mylestreame inman þa nörd lange dic. 1794 *COLENDRE Parl. Oscill.* 33 Both plunged together in the deep mill-stream. 1536 *DAVENANT Vitis* I. B 3 b. His wives Bracelet of 'Mill-Testers. 1804 *Natural Chron.* XI. 156 Laden with mahogany and 'mill-timber. 1791 *ANONYMOUS Aliments* (1793) 223 The best Instruments... for cracking of hard Substances... [are] Grinders, or 'Mill-Teeth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mill tooth*, a molar tooth. c. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 198/23 *Canalis*, bruß, viel 'mylntroß. c. 1440 *Proub. Parv.* 338/1 Mylle trow, or benge (mill trow, or beuge, sic, P.), *farri capsa*. 1530 *PLACER* 245/1 Myll trowge or broke, auge. 1861 W. LONGSTAFFE in *Siege Pontefract Castle* (Surtees) *Introduct.* 17 An old bridge over the 'millwash. c. 1325 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* I. 566 Item una acra apud le 'mulnewey. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xlii. (1613) 228 If any man haue stopped or strayed any Church-way, Mill-way, or other

ways in the Forest or Purleue... you shall do us to weet thereof. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 8 Have an increase of power for 'Mill-work. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 29 June 2/2 A colour manufactory... together with the mill-work and several utensils. 1814 R. BUCHANAN (title) *Practical Essays* on Mill Work. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/3 Machinery and millwork. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 348 An astonishing difference between their intelligence and that of the 'mill-workers. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 The strike of thirty thousand millworkers in Dundee. 1530 in J. Alieu *Hist. Lisleard* (1856) 268 'Millmers and downmers. 1604-5 *Ibid.* 234 Le millmeyers and downmeyers.

† **MILL**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 myll(e, mill(e). [a. F. mill. Cf. MILE *sb.* 2.]

1. = MILLET. *Turkey mill* = Turkey millet.

1525 L. O. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cccxiii. [ccxix.] 697 Bredde, made of a grayne called mylle. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b. Meates inflatyng or wyndyde: Beanes... Milles: Cucumbers. 1545 *RAYMOND Byrth Mankynde* 52 Ryse, myll, & many other thynges. 1597 *GERARD Herbar.* I. 17 It is called... Turkie Mill or Turkie Hinnse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey.* xi. 35 Tare, Cich and Mill loue moisture. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Tract.* 323 They... get Mill, Rice, Pulse, and other graine.

b. *Mill-seed* = MILLET-SEED.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Cucurites*, a precious stone, having in it thynges lyke mill seede.

2. *Mill of the sun*, transl. of mod. Lat. *miliolum solis*: see MILIUM 1 b.

1559 *MORWYNK Evonym.* 139 Take the rotes of fenell.. mill of the sunne, *scavioz*, of everye one like much.

† **MILL**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [? f. MILL *v.*, or short for some comh. of MILL *sb.* 1] Ground oak-bark for tanning.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 625 The Conservation of Fruit would be also tried in Vessels filled with Fine Sand... Or in Meal and Flower... Or in Oakwood; or in Mill. 1697 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3284/4 All other Makers or Dressers of Leather in Wooten, Mill, Oyl, Salt, Allom. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4864/4 Skins... to be tanned, tawed or dressed in Wooten, Mill, Allom.

† **MILL**, *sb.* 4 *slang. Obs.* = MILL-KEN.

1607 *DEKKER & WILKINS Tests* to make you Merie 43 A word or two of the mill, quasi breakhouse *Ibid.*, A strong Iron barre made sharpe at one end, and they which trade with that are called Mills. 1676 *Warning for House-Keepers* (title-p.), Thieves and Robbers which go under these titles, viz. the Gilter, the Mill, the Glasier [etc.].

MILL (mil, *sb.* 5) [Shortened from L. *millesimum* thousandth part, on the analogy of CENT. Cf. MIL.]

a. A money of account in the U.S., being one-thousandth of a dollar (one-tenth of a cent).

b. A proposed coin in value the one-thousandth of a pound (to replace the farthing) in a projected system of decimal coinage for Great Britain.

An alleged sense 'a thousandth part of anything' appears in recent U. S. dictionaries, but without quotations.

1791 *JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/1 At 20 cents per lb it is 8 mills per dsh. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. xviii. 193 The denominations of money in the United States are dollars, cents or hundredth parts of dollars, and mills or thousandth parts. 1812 P. KELLY *Unit. Cambist* I. 9 A unifm m way of keeping Accounts has been established in the United States (by an act of Congress in 1798) namely, in Dollars of 10 Dimes, 100 Cents, or 1000 Mills. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights & Meas.* 55 Ask a tradesman... in any of our cities what is a dime or a mille, and the chances are four in five that he will not understand your question. 1882 *SCUDDER Noah Webster* II. 71 A premium for copyright of five mills a copy. 1896 H. W. BROUGHTON in *Westm. Rev.* June CXLV. 668 Let the 1/100 of a pound, the coin to be issued in lieu of the farthing, be called a 'mill', and let ten of these make a 'victoria'. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 292/1 The denominations [of coin in Hong Kong] are the dollar and 50, 20, and 5 cents in silver, and the cent and mill in bronze.

MILL (mil), *v.* 1 Also 6 myll, mil. [f. MILL *sb.* 1.]

I. Trans. To subject to the operation of a mill.

1. To pass (cloth or other material) through a fulling-mill; to thicken (cloth, etc.) by fulling.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 1 And beynge well scowred, thicked, mylled, and fullyd redde, everie yarde of everie such cloth shall waye thre pound at the leste. 1633 *Proclum.* in Rymer *Foedera* XIX. 447/2 All such white Worcester Clothes... as shall be milled in Gloucestershire. 1706 *BOYER Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 27 All broad-cloaths... after the same are fully milled and furnis'd. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 103 The cloth... is then 'milled', 'fulled', or 'feltd', that is, beaten until the fibres of the wool become so locked into each other [etc.].

transf. 1902 *Brit. Med. Tral.* No. 2146 3/8, It is the folded 'form' is then 'milled' or pounded with heavy oak hammers.

2. To grind (corn) in a mill; to produce (flour) by grinding.

Chiefly in *passive*, used in market reports and the like. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 123/31 To Mill, *molere*. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 47 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* 111, The grain the thrashed is set down on one side, and when milled, the meal is entered separately. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 327 By Lord Stanley's Act of 1843 a certain advantage was given to flour milled in Canada.

b. To pound or powder (tobacco).

1782 *COWPER To Rev. W. Bull* 38 This oval box, well filled with best tobacco finely milled. 1887 *BLACKMORE Sprigghaven* xvi. Shaving with his girdle-knife a cake of rich tobacco, and then milling it complacently betwixt his bony palms.

c. To hull seeds by means of a mill. Also *intr.*, to undergo hulling or milling.

1863 *BUCKMAN in Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The best plan... to pursue is to mill the Sainfoin seed, in which case its outer covering is removed. *Ibid.*, The Burnett... will not mill, but simply gets its wings broken off.

d. *Porcelain manufacture.*

1875 *FORTNUM Malotica* v. 4. The vitreous substance, being milled with water to the consistency of cream.

3. To roll (metal); to flatten (metal) under a roller or beater.

1677 [see MILLED *pph.* a. 4]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 60 When this way of Milling Lead for Sheathing of Ships was first invented.

4. To stamp (coins) by means of the mill and press (see *Mill* *sb.* 1, 3 b).

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 They [sc. coins] are stamped [as the rest of their money] with the hammer, and not milled.

b. To flute the edge of (a coin or any piece of flat metal); to produce uniform or regular markings upon the edge of (a coin).

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* III. Wks. 1751 VIII. 329, I find the Halfpence were milled; which is of great Use to prevent Counterfeits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXII. IV. 805 The new crowns and half-crowns, broad, heavy and sharply milled, were ringing on all the counters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 144 *f.* Castaining's machine for milling coin was introduced into the French mint in 1685. 1893 *Science* 20 Dec. 413 These bearings are conical, and milled through.

5. To beat or whup (chocolate, etc.) to a froth. To mill up, to beat together. Also *fig.*

1662 H. STURGE *Indian Nectar* II. 9 They dissolved it [sc. chocolate] (being powder'd) and milled it, tempering it by little and little with water in an Indian cup. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. (1761) 290 Mill the cream till it is all of a thick froth. *Ibid.* Then, over that whip your froth which you saved off the cream very well milled up. 1764 *ELIZ. Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 116 Take four ounces of chocolate, and boil it in a pint of cream, then mill it, with a chocolate stick. 1769 *Mrs. RAFAELI Eng. Housew.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. 1829 LANOUE *Luag. Com.* Wks. 1853 II. 83 *f.* A chaplain milling an egg-pot over the fire. 1859 DICKENS *J. Two Cities* II. vii. A second milled and frothed the chocolate. 1897 *Kipling Captains Courageous* VII. 142 Grana—ouch! went the conch, while sea and sky were all milled up in milky fog.

fig. 1817 *CHLORIDON Sa'yan's Lett.* I. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. 11821 245 What Pericles would not do to save a friend's life, you may be assured I would not hazard merely to mill the chocolate-put of a drunken fool's vanity.

6. To throw, as undyed silk.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 151 Directions were also drawn up for, grassing, milling, and hand-screwing the flax. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mill.* to throw undyed silk.

7. To tumble (leather) within a wheel or cylinder containing some softening or tanning liquid.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvii. (1897) 415 Then they [sc. the sides] are put into a pin-wheel and milled for ten minutes.

8. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mill.* a machine designed for milling where only a light or medium cut is required. 1884 *Ibid.* 607 *f.* By means of the swinging sleeve true circles of greater or less diameter can be milled on the face of the work.

9. To saw (timber) in a saw mill.

181. *Art. Age* IV. 46 (Cent.), Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards [for floors] before they are milled.

10. *Mining.* To crush or pound into fragments; to grind to powder.

1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The whole of the quartz removed has been milled. 1895 *Times* 19 Feb. 3/6 For the year 1894 there was milled 2,827,365 tons.

b. To yield under the process of crushing or grinding.

1877 R. WYNNON *Statist. Mines & Mining* 247 The quartz will mill about \$20 to the ton. 1897 *Weston Gaz.* 19 Oct. 8/3, I would not like to say that it will mill that. It will certainly mill 102.

II. *slang.* To beat, strike, thrash; to fight, overcome; to smash, break, break open. Also *intr.* or *absol.* to box; to occas. with away.

c. 1790 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Mill, to beat. 1753 *Discon. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 Mill the Cull to his long Libb; kill the Man dead. Mill the Quill; break the Gaol. *Ibid.* 40 Mill his Nobb; break his Head. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 231 The Black threatens to mill the whole race of fighters of the day. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* L 282 Milling the glaze. 1840 THACKERAY *Cox's Diary* Wks. 1900 111. 223 Tug milled away—one, two, right and left,—like a little hero as he is. 1864 [Hymn] *Riton School Days* vii. 75 Butler Burke was going to mill Chorley. *Ibid.* 77 Are you going to mill, or are you not?

b. To mill doll, dolly: to beat hemp or flax as a pison occupation. Cf. *MILL-DOLL* *sb.*

1714 A. SMITH *Highwaymen* (ed. 2) I. 141 Having been often punish'd at hard Labour in Bridewell, which beating of Hemp the Thieves call Mill dolly. 1733 BUCCLE *Ed. v.* 477 then mill on dear Polly. The Hemp thou art beating may ha'g him to-morrow. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Past.* vi. 7 When sitting with Nancy, what sighs have I seen! But now she mills doll. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

III. To go round like a mill.

12. *intr.* Of cattle: To keep moving round and round in a mass; also, to move in a circle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT *Century Mag.* Apr. 862 *f.* The cattle may begin to run, and then get 'milling'—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round. 1895 *Kipling and Jungle Bk.* 79 The deer and the pig and the Nighai were milling round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles' radius.

b. *trans.* To cause to 'mill' or mass in a circle. 1901 *Money's Mag.* XXV. 466 *f.* At last the cattle, ran with less energy, and it was presently easy to 'mill' them into a circle and to turn them where it seemed most desirable.

13. *intr.* Of a whale.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 221 A whale 'milled', or turned suddenly round, upon receiving the harpoons. 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Animals* 311 Gloss., *Mill*, to turn in an opposite direction, or nearly so; as, 'The whale was running to windward, but "milled", and ran to leeward.'

Mill (mil), *v.* 2 *slang.* [Possibly a use of prec.: cf. *MILL* *v.* 1.] *trans.* Orig. in phrase *To mill a ken*, to rob a house. Later, to steal.

1567 *HARMAN Cavalet* 84 To myll a Ken, to robbe a house. 1609 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candle* L. c. 11, b. If we niggle or mill a browsing knave. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) II. 65 Can they Cant, or Mill? are they masters of their Arts? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mill*, to Steal, Rob, or Kill. 1753 *Discon. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 10 When we went a Milling that Swagg, that is, a Breaking open that Shop. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 13 He had milled my wife. 1818 *Scott Hrb. Midd.* xxx, One might have milled the Bank of England, and less noise about it.

Mill, obs. form of *MIL*.

Millage (mîl'dj), *U.S.* [f. *MILL* *sb.* 5 + *-AGE*.] The rate of taxation in mills per dollar to which a given place is liable.

1891 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 20 Feb., There are cities in which the rate is higher than in Toledo, for instance, Findlay 357 mills, Lima 334 mills, Tiffin 304 mills, . . . but in the eastern or southern part of the State, excepting Ironton, as great millage as Toledo is not presented in the tables.

Millaine (e, -an(e), -ayn(e), obs. f. *MILAN*).

Millainer, -aner, obs. forms of *MILLINER*.

Millathowme, obs. form of *MILLER'S THUMB*.

Millboard. [Altered from *milled board*: see *MILLED* *pph.* a. 4.] A kind of stout pasteboard, made of a pulp of old rope, sacking, paper, and other coarse matter and 'milled' or rolled with high pressure. Also, a 'board' or piece of this material. *Millboard cutter* (see quot. 1884).

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5014 *f.* Duties upon . . . Pastboard, Millboard, Scaleboard. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 Mill Boards are the thickest sort of Pastboard, used by Bookbinders for the covering of Books. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Mill Board Cutter*, a machine for cutting to size mill and card boards for binding, etc.

b. A specially prepared 'board' for sketching. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxvii. 258 Those smooth mill-boards, those slab-tinted sketching blocks [etc.]. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 217 Millboards are . . . well adapted for sketching in oil colours from nature.

Mill-dam. [*MILL* *sb.* 1] A dam constructed across a stream to interrupt its flow and raise its level so as to render it available for turning a mill-wheel. Also, the entire area covered by the water held in check by the dam.

1812 in *Kennett Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 187 Per le mulnedam . . . in veterem rivulum et ipsam mulnedam. 1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 599 Mosse per le Milldam. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tarles* 183 He went furth unto e myn dam of be abbay, & per he lowp'd in & downyd hym. c. 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 581 Thay tak smoltis or salmon d in the miln-dammis. 1632 *Morpeth Ch. Lett. Rec.* in *Archaeol. Eliand* XVI. 72 For Castinge hir yarne into the millne dame. and dampnyn lijs. 1763 *Brit. Age* IV. 51 As thirteen boys were sliding near a mill dam. the ice broke by the miller's suddenly drawing up the sluices. 1880 JAMESON, *Mill-dam*, . . . the water collected, by means of a dam, to supply a mill.

attrib. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 Fishing in the milldam-water.

Milldeu, obs. form of *MILDEW* *sb.*

† *Mill-doll*, *sb.* Obs. *slang.* [f. *MILL* *v.* 1 + *DOLL* *sb.* 1.] The bridewell. Cf. *MILL* *v.* 1 11 b.

1781 *MESSING Choice of Harlequin* (Farmer), 'Keeper of Bridewell's Song', I'm Jigger Dubber here, and you are welcome to mill doll. 1823 *Jon Bee's Dict. Turf.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Mill-doll*, an obsolete name for Bridewell house of correction in Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.

Mill-doll, *v.* *Whaling.* [Prob. in some way connected with the *phr.* in *MILL* *v.* 1 11 b. (Cf. *DOLLY* *sb.* 4 b.)] (See quot.)

1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 310 note, Mill-dolling, con-ists in breaking a passage through thin ice . . . by a sort of ram, let fall from the bowsprit.

Mill (mil), *sb.* In certain card games: A counter representing ten 'fishes' or 'points'.

1830 E. HARRIS *Travels*, *Hoyle Made Fam.* 37. 1876 *CAPT. CRAWLEY Card Player's Man.* 196 (Quadrille), *Mill* is a mark of ivory which is sometimes used, and stands for ten fish. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *On the 8* The small round counters, which used to be called *Milles*, count as ten points.

Mill, obs. form of *MIL*.

Millecrate, variant of *MELICRATE* *Obs.*

1563 *HVLT Art Garden* (1593) 111 Bugloss steeped in wine, and tempered with Millecrate.

† *Millecuple*, *a.* Obs. [irreg. f. *L. mille* thousand, after *decuple*.] Thousand-fold. Hence † *millecuplation*, the action of increasing a thousand-fold.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iv. 367 Every Object that is near would not only seem double, but centuple, or millecuple. 1698 *Cuoworth Intell. Syst.* 1. § 37. 173 Nor any Triplication or indeed Millecuplation [sic] of them implo e the same into Reason and Understanding. 1754 *HIMROD Misc. Wks.* II. 47 If any of these [sc. People] should . . . be created your Lordship's Peers, they would be in the same millecuple Proportion greater, and wiser, and better than they were before.

Milled (mild), *pph.* a. [f. *MILL* *v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.]

† *L.* ? Polished by some mechanical process. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Sk. War* I. x. 39 All these scutall parts of Armor is rather to bee of a Russet or blacke colour then mild.

2. Of coins: a. Coined or struck by the mill and press; made in a mill. b. Having the edge fluted or grooved by the operation of milling.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. 26 He has got my box of mild sixpences and Harry groates. 1662 in *Folkes Table Eng. Silver Coins* (1745) 111 Milled unites of the same weight. 1697 *DYVEN Aeneis* Ded. (1) 2, I had certainly been reduced to pay the Publick in hammer'd Money for want of Mild; that is in the same old Words which I had us'd before. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* iii. 153, I have seen several modern Coins . . . that have had part of the Legend running round the edges, like the *Decus et Tutamen* in our milled money. 1854 *HUMPHREYS Coin. Brit. Emp.* 116 In 1663 the first issue of the improved milled coinage took place. 1880 *Academy* 29 May 406 A selection of rare . . . milled shillings from Elizabeth to George III.

c. *transf.* Marked with transverse grooves or ribs; esp. of the head of a screw, etc., serrated to afford a hold for adjustment.

1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1953 The Stria are flat and milled, like the edges of a new Shilling. 1803 *MUDGE Ibid.* XCIII. 404 At E E are seen two milled-headed screws. 1851 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 167 These borders are milled, or formed of small strokes set close together. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 106 Above the Acetabulum . . . there is a . . . ring, more or less 'milled', for the attachment of the muscular fibres which move the spine. 1898 *Cycling* 38 A milled or hexagonal ring K is then screwed over the inner steering tube.

† d. Of stockings and caps: ? Ribbed. *Obs.*

1684 *OTWAY Theist* I. 1, Buzzing about your Ears concerning Poets, Plays, mild Stockings, . . . and everything else which they do not understand. 1691 *Safer agst. French* 7 Nay, we are grown so arrogantly vain, Our Stockings must be Mild'd, our Shoes Campaign. 1789 *T. Ann. Soc. Arts* L 25 Cambrick, Lace, Milled Caps, and various kind of Paper. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34, I . . . covered myself only with . . . a molton, or blanket coat; and a large, red, milled worsted cap.

3. Pressed, rolled, 'fulled'.

1642 *Rates Merchandises* 48 Double Sayes, or Flanders Searges. . . Mild Sayes the piece . . . 06. 00. 00. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5174 A Stuff Cloak lined with Mild'd serge. 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Trns.* (1803) VI. 283 Her coachman . . . within the cumbersome circumference of a double-milled great coat. 1831 Double-milled (see *DOUBLE* C 4).

4. Flattened by rolling or beating; esp. in *milled board* (= *MILLBOARD*), *milled lead*.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12394 The late Invention for Milled Lead. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* (title-p.), The Mild-Lead-heating, and the Excellency and cheapness of Mild'd-Lead in preference to Cast Sheet-Lead. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 43424 At the Pastboard Warehouse, are sold brown Mild'd Boards, ready beat, fit for Bookbinders. 1711 *Act* 10 Anne c. 18 § 37 All Pastboards, Mildboards and Scaleboards which shall be imported. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 105 Milled Lead, per cwt. £1 7 0 d. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* 74 Milled Boards, strong flexible boards, of various thicknesses and sizes, made from old innard rope. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 119 Milled, a term applied to paper, when rolled to an ordinary surface.

5. Whipped or beaten to a froth.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) I. 171 They . . . breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate.

6. a. Ground in a mill. b. Hulled. c. Pressed in a mill to extract juice.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills Gloss.*, *Milled Hop*, hop clover-seed cleaned from the husk. a 1831 *BENTHAM Lang. Wks.* 1843 VII. 317/1 Milled corn is not cold; ice is cold. 1884 G. W. CAULE *Crocles of Louisiana* xxvii. (1885) 249 Milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight.

7. (See quot.; *perh.* not the same word.)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 When they [ewes] have been crossed with rams of a different breed, they are called crone, crocks, or milled ewes.

Millefiore (mîlfî'or). Also -*fiori*. [a. It. *millefiori*, f. *mille* thousand + *fiori* pl. of *fiore* flower.] (Also *millefiore glass*.) A kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together a number of glass rods of different sizes and colours, and cutting the mass into sections which exhibit ornamental figures of varying pattern, and are usually embedded in colourless transparent glass to make paper-weights, etc.

1849 *PELLATT Curios. Glass Making* 25 Millefiore Glass. *Ibid.* 110 The *Mille-Fiore*, or star-work of the Venetians. 1874 *Trin. Archaeol. Assoc.* Dec. 440 It is of early Millefiore glass, the mass looking much like chalcidony.

|| *Millefleurs* (mîlfî'or). [F. *eau de mille-fleurs*, lit. 'water of a thousand flowers'.] A perfume distilled from flowers of different kinds.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v. When you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs). 1868 *MISS BRAUDON Dead Sea Fr.* iii. The letters exhaled a faint odour of millefleurs.

Millefleurous (mîlfî'or-ras), *a.* Bot. [f. *L. mille* thousand + *flor-*, *flōs* flower + *-OUS*.] Having very numerous flowers.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Millefoil (e), obs. forms of *MILFOIL*.

Millefoliate (mîlfî'ol-i-āt). Bot. [f. *L. mille* thousand + *foli-* leaf + *-ATE* 2.] 'Having leaves that are very much incised, so as to resemble many smaller leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Mill'eote, obs. form of *MELILOT*.

Millimeter, obs. form of *MILLIMETER*.

Millen, obs. form of **MILAN**.

† **Millenar**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *millenarius*: see **MILLENARIAN**.] = **MILLENARIAN**. 1654 *Vulvain Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Prophecies in the old Testament of the Messiah. Millenars apply. to Christ's second coming. 1862 vii. 198 The Millenar doctrine was... general in the next age after Apostles.

Millenarian (mil'ne-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-g millenarian. [f. L. *millenarius* (see **MILLENARIUS**) + -AN.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to the millennium; holding the doctrine of the millennium.

1631 *Heylin St. George* 46 So the Papists adore Papias a Millenarian Hereticke. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 392 Those Millenarians, believing the certainty of Christ's second coming, and his Millenarian Kingdom, lived not the holy life enjoined them. 1853 W. H. GOSWOLD in *Owen's Wks.* XI. 3 Goodwin may have held some millenarian views akin to the notion of a fifth monarchy.

b. Suited or appropriate to a millenarian.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 175 As to the epistle of Barnabas, the genius of it is very much millenarian.

2. In the etymological sense: Relating or pertaining to a thousand. In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. One who holds or believes that Christ will reign on earth in person for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium.

1552 *Articles of Religion* xlii. Thei that goe aboute to renewe the fable of hereticke called Millenari, be repugnant... to holie Scripture. 1674 *CLARENDON Sermon* Lxxviii. (1676) 221 He makes his Reign longer upon Earth than ever the Millenarians imagin'd. 1789 *Millar* iv. ii. 206 Was I a millenarian, I probably should not hesitate to pronounce it the spot intended for the thousand years enjoyment after the day of judgment. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 318 The millenarians of the ancient church. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 305 It is hard to be honestly contemptuous of a convinced Millenarian.

Millenarianism (mil'ne-ri-ān-iz'm), *f.* prec. + -ISM.] 'the doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium.'

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 459/2 From this time, the church formally rejected millenarianism in its sen-suous 'visible' form. 1883 *STANLEY Chr. Instit.* v. (ed. 2) 85 The whole history of early Millenarianism implies the same incapacity for distinguishing between poetry and prose.

† **Millenarianism**, *Obs.* [f. **MILLENAR** + -ISM.] = **MILLENARIANISM**.

1650 *Br. Hall Rev. Unrevealed* viii. The First Paradox of Millenarianism.

Millenarist (mil'ne-ri-āst), *In* 9 millenarist. [f. **MILLENAR** + -IST.] = **MILLENARY sb**

1862 E. B. ELIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (ed. 5) I. 21 The works of both Irenæus and of other early Millenarists.

Millenary (mil'ne-ri-ā), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 millenary. [ad. L. *millenarius* consisting of or containing a thousand (in Eccl. Latin used *sb.* in the sense B 4 below), f. *millenā* a thousand each, f. *mille* thousand. Cf. F. *millénaire*.]

A. adj.
1. Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, esp. a period of a thousand years.

1641 *Br. Mountague Acts & Mon.* (1642) 250 Yet the Jews... gave out over complaints and petitions... a Millenary number of Complainers there were. 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumia*, *Kaivar Anvitepos* (1649) 84 After six daies, that is six thousand Years duration of the World there shall be a seventh daie, or Millenarie Sabbath of Rest. 1727 *ABRUTNOT Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 13 The millenary Sester-tium. is marked with a linecross the top thus HS. 1783 *COWPER Let. to J. Newton* 30 Nov. I have wondered in former days at the patience of the Antediluvian world; that they could endure a life almost millenary, with so little variety as seems to have fallen to their share. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 270 The elliptical expressions, in the year 20, or in the year 88, wherein the millenary and the centenary numbers are omitted, are not altogether modern. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 132 The millenary periods of Greek and Roman domination. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 6/4 In 1886 was the millenary commemoration of the Domesday Book.

b. Commanding one thousand men.

1603 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 274 There were six hundred tribunes or millenary officers. 1632 *HOLLAND Cyprus* 216 Cyrus commanded the Persian millenary Colonels... to come unto him.

c. Hist. *Millenary petition*: a petition presented by a number of Puritan ministers (represented as one thousand) on the progress of James I to London in April 1603, praying for certain changes in ecclesiastical ceremonial, etc. *Millenary plain-tiffs*: the ministers who presented this petition.

1603 *Br. W. BARLOW Confer. Hampton Cr.* (1604) 2 Agents for the Millenary Plaintiffs, 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 5 The Puritans presented their Millenary Petition, so called because it was said to be subscribed by a thousand hands. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § ii. 464 The Millenary Petition... which was presented to James the First... by nearly eight hundred clergymen.

2. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or those believing in the millennium.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 50 He said there should be the term of a Millenary feast allotted for marriage. 1651 *Jen. TAYLOR Sermon* *Summer Half-year* xii. 154 We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a millenary kingdom. 1650 *BAXTER Kingd. Christ* ii. (1669) 12 The Millenary Opinion was... early received by some followers of Papias.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to D'cess Ormond 81

When at Your second Coming You appear, (For I foretell that Millenary Year) The sharpest Share shall vex the Soil no more. 1722 *POPE Let. R. Digby* 10 Oct. 'Tis like the Kingdom of the Just upon Earth... Why will you ever, of your own accord, end such a Millenary Year in London? **B. sb.**

1. An aggregate of one thousand; esp. a continuous period of one thousand years; ten centuries.

1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries* i. 10 b. Thys most deuylisly Syluestre, after the full accompyshment of thys millenary of yeares... ded many tymes... make sacrifice to y^e denyll. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 11 Others doe account the same by thousand, or millenaries. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. 1. 278 He conceiveth the Elementall frame shall end in the seventh or Sabbaticall millenary. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 35 Johannes Damascenus... takes seven millenaries for the entire space of the world. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 31 It [this Period of 4000 Years] fills up the Vacancies which the Silence of the Scripture has left towards the end of the Fourth Millenary. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1860) 44 We danced through three nights, dancing the old millenary out, dancing the new millenary in. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xliii. (1878) 334 If that prophetic millenary stands, by a figure of days, for years.

2. Hist. One of the signatories of 'Millenary Petition' (see A. 1 c above).

1691 *Woods Ath. Oxon.* I. 351 Dr. Sparke was... called to the Conference at Hampton-Court... appearing in the behalf of the Millenaries.

3. An officer in command of a thousand men.

1555 W. WATKEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 The Centurians obeyed the Millenarie, that had charge of a thousand. 1598-1600 *HAKLUYT Voyages* I. 62 Over ten Millenaries or captains of a 1000 he [Chingis Cham] placed, as it were, a Colonel.

4. A believer in the millennium; one who holds that Christ will reign in person over the earth for a period of one thousand years.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. 264 b. In a little after there followed the Millenaries, whiche limited the reign of Christe to a thousand yeares. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoe* v. I have had of all sorts of men... vnder my Keyes: & almost of all Religions I the land, as Papi- Protestants, Millenary, Famely of Loue, &c. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jnals.* (Bannatyne Cl.) II. 313 Send me the rest of Forbes... I marvel I can find nothing in its index against the Millenaries: I cannot think the author a Millenarie. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 39. 1/2 The Millenaries found their Opinion upon several Texts. 18180 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 262 The Catholic Millenaries looked forward to carnal pleasures in the Kingdom of Christ. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 270 Of Millenaries or Chliasts there have been three classes.

Millenary, -n(d)er, obs. ff. **MILINERY**. -NER.

† **Millenier**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *millenier*, ad. L. *millenarius*.] = **MILLENARY sb.** 2.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 69 The ordinary Judges of Jerusalem, to wit the Milleniers, and the Centurions.

Millenier, obs. form of **MILINER**.

† **Millenize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *millen-iz* (see **MILLENAR**) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour millenarian views.

1593 *BELL Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. (1605) 1 If Tertullian... erred montanizing;... if Eusebius arrianizing;... if Ambrose millenizing [etc.].

Millennial (mil'ne-ri-ā), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* millennial. [f. L. type **millenni-* (see **MILLENNIUM**) + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of a thousand years.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 763 Millennial cedars wave their honors wide. 1819 *BYRON Proph. of Dante* III. 11 The bloody scroll of our millennial wrongs. 1830 *TENNISON Kraken* 6 Huge sponges of millennial growth and height. 1860 D. G. HOGARTH in *Authority & Archæol.* 231 The middle of the second millennial period b.c.

2. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or Christ's anticipated reign of a thousand years on earth.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. c vj b. This is that illustrious Reign of Christ in his Millennial Empire of Love. 1690 *BAXTER Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 12 The Millennial Opinion I have never been a censorious opposer of. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 703 Their [sc. the planets] reciprocal, unselfish aid Affords an emblem of millennial love. 1825-9 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 12 The last millennial glory. 1877 *SEARROW Sermon* xxvii. 229 But in Millennial times how will things be changed!

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* vii. Every tenant was quite sure... there was to be a millennial abundance of new gates... and returns of ten per cent. 1897 *Mrs. SALISBURY Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan. You must not think that we are the victims of millennial anticipations if we hope that something may be done by an arbitration treaty.

B. sb. A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration.

1866 *Weston Gaz.* 9 Mar. 1/3 In order to celebrate the millennial of Hungary with proper respect.

Hence **Millennialist**, one who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth (Webster 1847 citing *Stowe*). **Millennially**, *adv.*, during a thousand years or during the millennium.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 326 The Abyss, in which he will be millennially confined, is that prototypic Hell.

Millennian (mil'ne-ri-ā), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 millenian. [Formed as prec. + -AN.]

A. sb. A believer in the millennium. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 230 Chliasts, or Millenians... held that our Blessed Lord should reign on earth a thousand years. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophaty* (1844) I. 277 The gradual corruption of the once holy millennians.

B. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the millennium. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Proph.* (1814) I. 51 The millennial reign of Christ upon earth. 1851 — *Many Mansions* 193 A Millennial Kingdom upon Earth.

2. Belonging to a period of a thousand years. 1857 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. xii. 411 It [sc. the terror caused by the expectation of the end of the world in A.D. 1000] is known as the millennial panic.

Hence † **Millennianism**, the doctrine of the millennians. † **Millennianite** = **MILLENARY sb.** 4.

1692 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 49 'Tis said that he [Sir W. Raleigh] wrote a Tract of Millenarianism [1721, II. 96 Millenarianism]. a 1845 *Mrs. BRAY Warleigh* xlv. The constable, who was a Millenianite, was with some difficulty stopped in the midst of his harangue.

Millenniarism (mil'ne-ri-āz'm), *[f. next + -ISM.]* = **MILLENARIANISM** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Millennary (mil'ne-ri-ā), *a.* [f. **MILLENNIUM** + -ARY.] = **MILLENIAL 2**.

1828 *PUSEY Hist. Eng.* i. 81 The millenary dreams of apocalyptic writers. 1842 289 Fanatical expectations of a visible millenary kingdom of Christ.

† **Millennist**, *millenist*, *Obs.* [Either f. **MILLENNIUM** or f. L. *millen-iz* (see **MILLENARY**) + -IST.] One who believes in the millennium, a millenarian. So **Millenism**, millenarianism.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 512 Every faction will be content to be Millenists upon condition that Christ may reign after their way or mode. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 121 So was the Church in respect of Millenism, Arrianisme [etc.]. 1755 *JONSON, Millenist*. 1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 318 So feeble-minded as to be a Seeker and Millenist.

Millennium (mil'ne-ri-ā), *Pl.* millenniums, *occas.* millennia. [ad. mod. L. type **millennium*, f. L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year, on the analogy of *biennium*, *triennium*, etc.]

1. A period of one thousand years. Also, a thousandth anniversary.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 54 They on one Theme Millenniums spend. 1762 *MACPHERSON Ossian's Poems, Dissert.* (1806) I. p. xxxv. It is... needless to fix its [the kingdom of the Scots] origin a fictitious millenium before. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 341 We may pass by a vast transition of two and a half millennia. 1832 *TENNISON Two Voices* 89 Let Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set in midst of knowledge. 1899 E. MARKHAM *Man with Hoe*, etc. 33 The wise King out of the nearing heaven comes to break the spell of long millenniums.

2. The period of one thousand years during which (according to one interpretation of Rev. xx. 1-5) Christ will reign in person on earth.

a 1638 *MEDR Wks* v. (1672) 892 The Millennium of the Reign of Christ is that which the Scriptures call The Day of Judgment. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 417 Arguments [are] advanced... against the literal interpretation of the millennium. 1890 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Teror* (1891) 62 Possibly, until the Millennium, there will always be bedones.

3. *fig.* and in figurative context: A period of happiness and benign government.

1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 156 But this day, black within the calendar, Shall be succeeded by a bright millennium. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 421 The millennium will indeed have come for professional vagrants. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 187 A millennium, which lasted a fortnight, succeeded his [George IV's] visit.

Hence **Millennianism**, the doctrine of the millennium. **Millennianite**, one who believes in the millennium.

1832 *FRASER's Mag.* V. 121 Who writes Political Economy, and Phenology, and Millenniumism, but Scotchmen? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The movement party, with its train of optimists, millenniumists, and other indescribable shades and varieties of perlocutionary-men.

† **Millensole**, *Obs.* Also 6 myllin soole, millium sole. [Corruption of *millium solis*: see **MILUM 1 b** and **MILL sb.** 2.] Gromwell.

1545 *Rates Customs Ho.* b viij. Myllin soole the pounde iiii d. 1584 *Ibid.* D iij. Millensole. -Millium sole.

Millepede (mil'pēd), *Zool.* Also 7 millipeed, 7-8 millepede, 3, 9 (in Dicts.) millepede, 8-9 millepede. [ad. L. *millepeda* woodlouse, f. *mille* (thousand) + *ped*, *pēs* foot. Cf. F. *mille pieds*.]

1. Any one of the chilognathan myriapods (esp. of the British genera *Iulus* and *Glomeris*), in which the numerous legs are usually placed on each of the segments in double pairs, except the three or four pairs immediately behind the head.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. ii. 37 The Millepede, which the Greeks call Sepis, a long worm with hairy feet. 1706 *PHILLIPS* *lett. Kersey*, *Millepeda*, a Worm, having a great number of furry Feet; a Palmer. 1835 *KIRBY Hæd. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 65 These [Chilognathans] are called Mili-pedes. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Jur. Anim.* vii. 391 In the Millepedes, the sternal region is rudimentary.

2. Any one of several terrestrial isopod crustaceans, esp. the common woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*; the armadillo, *Armadillo vulgaris*; and the slater, *Porcellio scaber*.

1651 *FRENCH Pistill* iv. 101 Take... of Millepides (i) Wood-lice one hundred. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 Millepedes and Earwigs. 1757 *PARSONS Ibid.* L 406 This Millepede seems to be a Millepede, or Wood-louse. 1883 *WOOD in Gd. Words* Dec. 761/4 The millepedes... are plentiful under the stones and flower-pots. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millepede*,... the Oniscus armadillo.

3. = **CENTEPED**.

1705 *Tr. Bosman's Guinea* 379 It is not more prejudicial than the Sting of the Millepedes. 1756 A. RUSSELL *Nat.*

Hist. Aleppo 264 The third kind of *Mal*, which they call the pinch of a millepedes, begins like the two others, but [etc.] 1861 *HuME tr. Moquun-Tandon* II. v. ii. 265 The Scolopendra are commonly termed Millepedes.

4. *atrib.* or as *adj.*: Thousand-looted.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 562 Many frightful hydra-headed and millepede insects.

Millepora (mil'pōr). *Zool. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *millepora*, f. *mille* thousand + *por-us* passage, *PORE sb.*, or ad. F. *millepore*. (See the note s.v. MADREPORE.)] Any one of the *Hydromedusae* (formerly regarded as zoantharian corals) of the genus *Millepora* or of the family *Milleporidae*, in which the coral-like calcareous skeleton is covered with minute pores.

1752 *Stack in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 449 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madreporae, milleporae, hiliophytes, corallines, sponges; 1862 *Stoohart in Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* II. 149 Milleporae, Madreporae, Seriatopores [etc.].

Hence *Milleporiform a.*, having the form or appearance of a millepore (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). *Milleporine a.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the hydrosan family *Milleporina*; resembling a millepore (*Cent. Dict.*). *Milleporous a.* = *Milleporous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). *Milleporite*, a fossil millepore. *Milleporous a.*, belonging to or resembling a millepore; having thousands of pores (Mayne).

1755 J. *ELLIS Corallines* Contents d. Folioleous milleporous Eschara. 1802-3 *tr. Pallas Trav.* 1812 II. 128 We occasionally noticed small entrenchments, or almost obliterated traces of milleporites.

Millepunctate (mil'pŭŋktēt), *a.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + *punctatus* marked with points, f. *punctum* POINT *sb.*: see -ATE².] Covered with a multitude of points (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). So *Millepunctated a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Miller (mil'lar). Forms: *a.* 4 mulnere, mylnere, 5 milnare, mylnar, melner, 5-7 mylnar, 6 mylnar, 7 mylnor, 5-8, 9 dial. milner. *B.* 4 mellere, millere, 5 mylur, myllar, 6 myller, millar, 7 miller, 4- miller. [Not found before the 14th c.; the *a.* and *B.* forms perb. represent formations of that period on the two ME. forms of *MILL sb.* (mylne, myll) + -ER¹.

The late appearance of the word is unfavourable to the assumption of an OE. *mylnere; if such a form existed, it might, with some of the synonyms in continental Teut., represent a WGer. adoption of late L. *molinaris*, whence F. *meunier* f. *molina* *MILL sb.* Cf. OS. *molniri* (MDu. *molnare*, *molner*, *molndner*, *MLC. molner*, *mod. Du. molnare*, *molner*), OHG. *molnari* (MHG. *molnare*, *molner*, *mod. G. molner*), ON. *molnari* (Sw. *molnare*, *Da. molner*). That the Eng. word was adopted from Du. or LG. is not altogether impossible.]

1. One whose trade is the grinding of corn in a mill; the proprietor or tenant of a corn-mill. Also (*2 dial.*) applied to that workman in a mill who has charge of the actual grinding.

The OE. word was *mylnweard* (lit. 'mill-keeper': see *MILLWARD*), denoting the custodian or manager of the mill belonging to the lord. The word *mill* would have the same application so long as 'the lord's mill' continued to be one of the customary appurtenances of a manor.

4. 1362 *LANGLE P. Pt.* A. II. 80 Monde þe Mulnere [later texts *mellere*, *mylnere*], and moni mo oþure. c. 1425 *Wyn-toun Cron.* VI. vii. 1623 This millnare had a dowchtyr fayre, 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* V. 319 A mylner callede Athis, 1523 *Fitzherbert, Bk. Survey* 10 But doue ye nat the mylners wylle be no losers. 1619 in *Ferguson & Nanson Minic. Rec. Carliste* (1837) 278 We amercey Archilles Armstronge for keeping his wief to play the millner... 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6384/7 John Hodgson... Miller.

5. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 622 Ther was also a Rene and a Millere. *Ibid.* 545 The Millere was a stout carl. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr-Wulcker 650/22* *Hic molendinarius*, mylur. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllare, molendinarius. c. 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 3 A myller dusty poll than dyde come. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 365 Gillius... who... made enquiry of Millers who dwelt upon his shoare received answer, that it [sc. the Euripus] ebbed and flowed foure times a day. 1824 *R. STUART Hist. Steam Engine* 133 A similar irregularity in the motion of corn-mills... had early excited the ingenuity of millers.

6. 1657 *COCKAYNE Obsolete Lady Poems* (1669) 301 My noble miller of words, thou that dost grind thy speeches with a merry pronunciation.

7. In proverbs imputing to millers dishonesty in the taking of toll.

The proverb given by Ray seems to mean that there are no honest millers, and to allude to the use of the thumb in taking toll of flour. It is probable that this is the original form, and that Chaucer and Gascoigne played upon the phrase, taking the 'thumb of gold' to mean one that brings profit to the owner.

8. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 563 Wel koude he [sc. the miller] stelen corn and tollen thries And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardee. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.)* 79 When smilthes shoe horses, as they would be shod, when millers toll not with a golden thumble. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 176 An honest miller liath a golden thumble. 1876 *Mrs. EWING Jan of Windmill xxvii*, Was 'ee ever in a mill? 'ee seems to have a miller's thumble.

c. Proverb. *To much water drowned the miller*: used to express that one can have too much of a good thing. Hence in figurative phrase *To drown the miller*: to add too much water to

spirits, dough, etc. (in this use also to *put the miller's eye out*); also † *Sc.* 'to become bankrupt' (Jam.). For recent examples see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 156 Honest men's been ta'en for rogues, Whan bad luck gars drown the miller. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxi, The hale folk here... have made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say over muckle water drowns the miller. 1822 — *Pirate* xvi, 'A fine, a fine,' said the Udaller, 'he shall drink off the yawl full of punch, unless he gives us a song on the spot! 'Too much water drowned the miller,' answered Triptolemus. 1834 *ESTHER COMLEY House-keeper's Guide* x. 233 If after, 'putting out the miller's eye' by too much water, you add flour to make it stiff enough for rolling out [etc.].

d. One who regulates or works any machine called a 'mill'. Chiefly in parasynthetic compounds, as *cloth-, saw-, scribbling-miller*, etc.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 992 The use of this machine [a lamp called a *steel mill*] entailed on the miner the expense of an attendant, called the miller, who gave him light. 1888 *BARRIE When a Man's Single* 1. The saw-miller's letter. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 173 He was a cloth miller.

2. Applied a. to certain white or white-powdered insects, as (a) the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (b) a neuropterous insect, *Sialis lutaria*; (c) a small moth often used by anglers; also, the ghost moth, *Hepialus humuli* (E.D.D.); b. to certain hairy caterpillars. See also *dusty miller*, *DUSTY a.*

1668 *CHARLETON Onomasticon* 47 *Blatta... Molendinaria*, the Miller, because always whitened with a delicate down. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. 144 A Fly like a great Millar flew out from the place. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 White miller or owl fly... yellow miller or owl fly. 1828 H. W. BEECHER *Life* Th. (1859) 170 Would you put the lamp out in your house because moths and millers burn their wings in it? 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 251 The Miller (*Acronycta leporina*). 1883 *MISS BURNES Fells-Lore-Shropps*, 194 Another amulet... is composed of a 'miller', or hairy caterpillar.

3. Applied to certain vertebrates, as a. one of the rays, *Myliobatis aquila*; b. dial. the young of the spotted flycatcher, *Muscipatra grisola*; c. the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, and Montagu's harrier, *C. cineraceus*; d. the whitethroat, *Sylvia rufo* or *cinnerea*; e. the ringed plover (*Manx Bird-names in Zoologist* Feb. 1897).

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land in Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc. 1887) 152 What should I speak of... Cunners, Catfish, Millers, thurnes, &c. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 446 From... the crushing power of these teeth, the fish has acquired the additional name of the Miller. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 49 In Salop the name of Miller is given to young flycatchers. 1891 12 Hen harrier. Miller. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 572 Miller, a name given to the grey males of *Circus cyaneus* and *C. cineraceus*...; and also locally to the Whitethroat.

4. A vaulting trick in horsemanship = *Miller's pass* (see 7 b). *Obs.*

1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* C 3 The fifth Passe, called the Miller.

5. *slang.* a. A pugilist. † Also, a murderer. *Obs.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Miller, a Killer or Murderer. 1812 *Spelling Mag.* XXXIX. 143 Next rings the fame of gallant Crib A cool and steady miller. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf. Millers*—second rate boxers, whose arms run round in rapid succession [etc.]. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic*, vii. (1832) I. 135 The Captain... being a first-rate 'miller', as the phrase is... let fall a sudden shower of blows.

† b. Applied to a vicious horse. *Obs.* 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* L. 236 An incurable miller.

6. A milling-machine. In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miller-maiden*; † *millerdog*, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*; † *millergrape*, a kind of grape; *miller-moth*, a white or 'mealy-scaled' moth (cf. sense 2); † *miller-pit* = *MILL-POOL*; † *miller quarrier*, one who quarries (millstones) for a miller.

1886 *ZOOLOGIST* VI. 1971 'Miller Dog, *Galeus vulgaris*. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb. IV.* 381 The meunier, or 'miller grape, delghts in light sands. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. 237 Our simple 'miller-maiden' 1829 *SANOUVILLE Entomol. Compend.* 382 'Miller moth (*Noctua leporina*). 1878 T. HARVEY *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii, White miller-moths flew into the air. 14. *Nom.* in *Wr-Wulcker 725/8* *Hic assicus*, a 'mylnerypt'. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 328 Gift to the four 'miller quareours in Dunbar for stans wyning and breking, liij lib. xvij s.

b. With possessive: *miller's coat*, a coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defence of leather (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *miller's dog*, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*; *miller's-maze*, = *miller's round*; † *miller's pass* = sense 4 (see quot. 1653); *miller's round*, a kind of dance; *miller's soul*, a large white moth, probably the ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli*. Also *MILLER'S THUMB*.

1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 390 It is known by the names of Penny Dog and 'Miller's Dog. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 292 *Galeus vulgaris*, miller's dog, from its light gray colour. 1897-8 B. HALL *Sat.* v. iii. 59 Some of thy million-ace their eyes board out, making the millers-maze. 1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* Plate 5 The 'Millers Passe. 1653 *UNQUARTER Kalendar*, xxv, He brought himself betwixt the horses two eares, springing with all his body into the air, upon the thumb of his left hand, and in that posture turning like a windmill, did most actively do that trick which is called the Millers Passe. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius's Nomenclator*, Pyralis a candle sile; a stout or millers soule. 1894 T. HARVEY *Life's Ironies* 253 He saw one of those great white miller's souls, as we call 'em—that

is to say, a miller-moth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 52 Carroll lowde, and leade the 'myllers rounde.

Milleress (mil'lorēs), *rare*. [f. *MILLER sb.* + -ESS.] A miller's wife.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 391 My father was a miller, and my mother a milleress, and I am now a ladie.

Millering (mil'lorin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MILLER v.* + -ING¹.] The work or trade of a miller.

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 4 To carry on the millering and distillery business. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 337 Any of the men... could do the millering very well.

Millerite (mil'lorit). U.S. [f. the proper name *Miller* (see below) + -ITE¹.] A believer in the doctrines of William Miller (*died* 1849), an American preacher who interpreted the Scriptures as foretelling the early coming of Christ and the end of the world. So *Millerism*, the doctrines of William Miller.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 221 St. Paul writes to the Thessalonians not to believe the Millerites of their time. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *J. Badger* xv. 418 Millerism came along showing large maps of the world's chronology... and all that. 18... WHITTIER *World's End* Prose Wks. 1889 II. 424 One of the most ludicrous examples of the sensual phase of Millerism.

Millerite (mil'lorit). *Min.* [ad. G. *millerit*: named by W. Haidinger in 1845 after W. H. Miller, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge 1832-1870: see -ITE¹.] Native sulphide of nickel, usually occurring in brassy or bronze crystals; capillary pyrites.

1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 49 Millerite, *Haid. Capillary Pyrites*. Sulphure of Nickel [etc.]. 1881 *RUSKIN Let. in St. George* (1903) VI. 358, I would have kept the millerite, but the specimen was not pretty.

Miller's thumb. Also 5 millathowme. [Suggested by the proverbial phrase under *MILLER sb.* 1 b; the head of the fish so called has some resemblance to a thumb.]

1. A small freshwater fish, *Cottus gobio* (*Aspidophorus cataphractus*); the bullhead.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllarys, thowmbe, fysche (*King's Coll. MS.* millathowme, fische, *capito*, 1530 *PALMER*, 245/1 Myllers thombe a fysche, *chabot*, c. 1614 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Wit. at sev. W. Eng.* v. i, *Clow*, 'Twill ne't be a tye water. *Cun.* Why thinke you so? *Clow*, I warrant you, I told a thousand millers thumbs in it. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Peregr's Chirurge*, xiv. 1678 457 The little Fish which the French call Chabot, we a Millers Thumb. 1744 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 350 Bull-Head, or Miller's Thumb, is to be met with in Holes, or among Stones, in clear Water. 1895 *Cornu. Hist.* Oct. 387 A bullhead or 'miller's thumb' has proved too much for a water rail.

2. Applied to other fishes, as a. the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*; b. U.S., any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*; c. (see quot. 1838).

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* 1. 37 Rock Goby, *Gobius niger*. 1. Miller's Thumb, *Fauna* 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 287 *Gadus luscus*... Names—Bib, pout, whiting-pout [etc.]. It is likewise said to be 'Miller's thumb'. 1882 JOWAN & GILBERT *Synops. Fishes N. Amer.* 693 *Uranidea* Miller's Thumbs. *Ibid.* 696 U. richardsonii... Miller's Thumb, Blob, Muffle-jaw, Bullhead.

3. Applied locally to certain small birds (see quotes.). 1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* 1. 13 White Throat. Wood Wren. Willow Wren. Chiff Chaff. Lesser White Throat. The three or four latter Species are sometimes seen crossing the Channel to us, in Spring; and are confounded together by Sailors under the name of Miller's Thumbs. 1898 *Cumberl. Gloss.* 63/2 Milly thom, Miller's thumb, the willow wren. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 25 Golden-crested wren. Miller's thumb. 1891 32 British long-tailed timouise. *Milithum*, i. e. Miller's thumb.

Millesimal (milesimāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *millesim-us* thousandth + (f. *mille* thousand) -AL.] *a. adj.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. Also, of or belonging to a thousand, dealing with thousandths. *b. sb.* A thousandth (part).

1719 I. POUND in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1022 The addition of the equation of Numb. B, gives the true angle of Commutation in the same Millesimal of a Circle. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Atnd.* 1. I. Wks 1753 V. 188 He laboured long in millesimal fractions. 1873 I. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst.* Note to Rdr., Calculating in units with fractions in decimals, centesimals or millesimals. 1874 *Bth Frp. Warden of Standards* xxiii, The legal allowance of error for gold coin in millesimal fineness is 0.002 in excess or deficiency.

† **Millesm.** *Obs.* Also 7-sme. [a. F. *millesme*, now *milleme*: — L. *millesim-um*, neut. of *millesimus*: see *prec.*] A thousandth part.

1635 *GELLIBRAND Variation Magn. Needle* 2 The Horizon supposed... to be divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. 1640 W. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 289 We intend to use the Centesmes or Millesmes of Degrees, because of the ease in Calculation.

Millet (mil'it). Forms: 5, 7 millet, 6 myllet, 1. *a. F. millet*, dim. of *milt*: see *MILL sb.*]

1. A graminaceous plant, *Panicum miliaceum*, native of India but extensively cultivated as a cereal in the warmer parts of Europe, growing three or four feet high, and bearing on a terminal spike or panicle a large crop of minute nutritious seeds. *a.* The grain.

c. 1400 *MAONEV. (Roxb.)* xxx. 134 *Pañ* ete millet and ryzze. 1564 *TURNER Herbul* II. 57 Millet in brede noriseth lysse

then other corns do. 1634 PEACHAN *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. 125 A handful of Millet Oates, and Panicle. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 165/2 He has subsisted chiefly for these ten years past on raw onions and millet. 1805 MISS CARY *Bull. & Lyrics* 227 Turn in the little seed, brown and dry, Turn out the golden millet.

b. The plant.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 31 b, Millet called in Latine *Jillium*,... having as it were a thousand graines in an eare. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 109 Great plains full of wheat, rice, beans, pease, millet, panick [etc.]. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Hush.* I. 448 Millet, either green, or after its grain is threshed out, is very good fodder for cattle. 1839 JEPSON *Brit. Voy.* xi. 177 Besides the usual crops, I observed extensive fields of millet.

2. Applied to other graminaceous plants, esp. *Sorghum vulgare* (African, Black, Indian, Turkey Millet) and *Selaria italica* (Italian or German Millet). (See quot.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 54 *Milium indicum* is now much sown in Italy... It were better to call it... turkish millet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. liii. 73 *Milium nigrum*, Blacke Millet. *Ibid.* I. lv. 77 Turke Millet is a stranger in England. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 136 *Melica sine Sorghum*, Indian Millet. *Ibid.* 137 Turke or Indian Millet, and of some [called] Italian Millet. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 567 Let Indian millet rear its corny reed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* v. 74 The African millet, *sorghum, milium nigrum*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 225/1 Caffre millet (*Holcus Cylindricus*) is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Ibid.* 225/2 Drooping millet (*Sorghum ceratuum*) is cultivated in Arabia, Syria, and various parts of the Levant. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class. Bot.* 536 *Piptatherum nigrum*, Black-seeded millet. 1851 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 372 The chief produce of the country is the Kaouleng, or Barbadoes Millet (*Sorghum*). 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461/2 *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Pennisetum typhoides*, is very extensively cultivated in Africa... It often receives the names Egyptian Millet and Guin. Corn. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 178 The Hindu diet consists of some of the millets (cholum, raggee) [etc.]. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* 1318/1 Millet, Texas, *Sorghum ceratuum*.

¶ *Grey millet*: see GREY a. 8.

3. † a. pl. A skin disease attacking the fetlocks of horses. Obs.

1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* § 120 Mylletes is an yll sorance, and appereth in the fetlockes beynde.

b. sing. A disease of the mouth, most common in infants, in which small white points or patches appear.

1844 GUY *Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum* 352 Stomatitis, with alteration of the Secretion—Muguet—Millet.

† a. = CENCHRINE. Obs.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antin.* & *Min.* 253 Myllet, or Cenchrine... They are... venimous in the second degree... They are spotted like millet seed, about two cubits in length, attenuated towards the tail, the colour is darke like the Millet, and is then most ireful wh. a herb is highest.

5. a. trib. and Comb., as millet-field, flour, grain, meal, pudding, straw; millet-ale, beer, a fermented liquor made from millet-seed; millet-rash, military fever. Also MILLET-GRASS, MILLET-SEED.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* I. 29 The honey-mead, the *millet-ale, Flow round. 1890 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Millet beer, a fermented liquor made from millet-seed in Roumania. 1873 'OUIUA' *Pascarel* I. 107 We went through the 'millet-fields' at sunrise. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 334 Many pustules... of the likeness of 'millet-grains. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 76 The millers... return a good third of a bushel of 'millet-meal' for every bushel sent to them. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 107 A 'Millet Pudding'. You must get half a Pound of Millet seed [etc.]. 1762 W. GELLERBY *London Cook* 175 A Millet Pudding. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 404 Species IV. Exormia Milium. 'Millet-Rash. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 379 They considered *millet-straw as the best for cattle.

Millet, obs. variant of MILLET.

Millet-grass. The genus *Milium*, esp. *M. effusum*, a tall handsome grass, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. 6 *Gravien Millicanum*, Millet Grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 122 Soft Millet. Millet Grass. Wet woods, common. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461 2 The Millet Grass (*Milium effusum*) of Britain.

Millet-seed. The seed or grain of millet. Also a. trib., as millet-seed papula, an isolated pimple as seen in military fever; millet-seed rash, military fever.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkworms* 66 Their egges... are likest of all things to Millet seeds. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. 113 The Meales are Pustules like millet-seed. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* & *Gard.* 350 Little Cray-fish, no bigger than Millet-seeds. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 176 An efflorescence on the surface [of the skin] sometimes in the form of minute red millet-seed papule. 1854 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 429 Minute lobules... about the average size of a millet-seed. 1890 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *millet seed rash*.

Mil-l-til, variant of MILFOIL.

Milful (mil'fūl). [f. MILL sb. + FUL.] As much as a mill will contain; † spec. the quantity produced at one operation by a thread-mill.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/2 Nine thread-mills and upwards of 500 milfuls of twined thread.

Mil-horse. [f. MILL sb. + HORSE sb.] A horse used for turning or working a mill.

1552 HULOT *Myll horse, molarinus equus*. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 171/1 As if a man would reason thus: Before saint Patrike his time there was no horssemill in Ireland: Ergo before his time there was no millhorse. a 1586 VOL. VI.

SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 197 His *Impresa* was, a mill-horse still bound to goe in one circle. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 19 Hob, my blind Mill-horse. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 219, I was obliged to drudge on like a blinded mill-horse.

b. transf. and fig.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 47 And so by consequence all runne Hysteron Protheron, a milne horse, a King Pope, a Church Spaniard. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, You are the mill-horses of mankind. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June, Will the work of intellectual mill-horses suit the... more sensitive natures of women?

c. a. trib.

1831 RUSKIN in *Lett. Art & Lit.* (1894) 65 It cost Turner forty years of mill-horse toil. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 574 Her mill-horse round of vain repetitions.

Mill-house. A building in which milling or grinding is carried on; † in early use = MILL sb. 1. c 1300 *Havelok* 1967 Summe grop tre, and sum grop ston, And drie hem ut, bei he weren cuis, So dogges ut of milne-hous. c 1440 *Promp. Pinz.* 337/2 Myllehowse, molendina. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kenedie* 243 Chittillmilling, ruch rilling, lik schilling in the milnhouse. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 [Sugar-making.] From the Mill-house to the boiling house. 1766 *Comp. Farmer s. v. Flax*, It requires a less expensive mill-house [sc. for flax dressing]. 1888 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings 'Beetle'* 129 A bridge bearing four tumble-down mill-houses.

Milli- (mil'i), combining form of *L. mille* thousand, used esp. in the metric system of weights and measures to denote the thousandth part of the unit, as *milliare*, 1/1000 of an are, etc.

1816 P. KELLY *Metrolgy* 17 The word *Milli* expresses the 10-10th part.

Millia, variant of MILLY Obs.

Milliad, rare. [Badly f. *L. mille* thousand, after *myriad*.] A period of one thousand years.

1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 2 Not by centuries but by milliaads. 1891 L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*, *Milliade*, a thousand years.

Milliampère (mil'iæmp'èr). *Electr.* [f. *L. mille* thousand + *AMPÈRE*.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampère. Also a. trib. milliampères meter, an instrument for measuring milliampères of electricity.

1891 in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scientific* 56 From five to eight milliampères of current. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 16 Sep. 620 A milliampèremeter to indicate the current going through the tube.

Millian, obs. form of MILAN, MILLION.

Milliard (mil'iard). [a. F. *milliard*, f. *mille* thousand.] A thousand millions.

1793 A. YOUNG *Exampl. France* (ed. 3) 185, I may state their extra resources, from the regal and ecclesiastical plunder, at four *milliards*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. c, I'll bet you millions, *milliards*. 1874 *Deutsch. Rev.* 290 All those untold *milliards* of human beings.

Milliare (mil'èr). [a. F. *milliare*: see MILLE and ARE sb.] In the metric system, the thousandth part of an are; 154.07 square inches. 1889 E. NOEL *Sci. Metrolgy* 12 The *deciare*... is not a real square measure; the *milliare*... is non-existent. 1891 in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*

Milliary (mil'i-ri), a. and sb. Also military. [ad. *L. milliarius* (neut. -um), f. *mille* thousand (paces), MILE. A. adj.]

1. Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces; marking a mile.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. Before this was once placed a Military Column. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 136 Military pillars [are] erected to mark out the distance of the ways. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Spittle in the Street*, *Lincol.* It is pleasant riding from hence to Lincoln, in a country without champagne, or heath, with military stones all the way, of which some are thought to be Roman. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carp. & Join. Assist.* Index & Gloss., *Military column*, a column set up to mark distances; a milestone. *Ibid.* s.v. *Column*, The military column, set up as a centre from which to measure distances.

† 2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. Obs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Age*, *Milliary* or *Millenary* *Guard*, *saccharum milliarianum*, or *millenarianum*, on medals denotes the last year of a Millennium or thousand year.

B. sb.

1. A stone or mark set up by the ancient Romans to form a point of departure in measuring distances of a thousand paces; a milestone.

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* 423 London-stone... I take to have been a *Milliare* or *Milemark*. 1741-2 POCOCKE *Descr. East* (1745) II. 85, I saw, about a mile from the town, an ancient Roman millary. 1865 *Reader* 18 Mar. 313/2 He found no traces whatever of the letters, and therefore he inferred that they had never been inscribed on the millary.

† 2. A believer in the millennium. Obs.

1650 BR. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* § 4 The ancient heresy of the *Milliaries*, as Austin calls them.

Milliary, obs. form of MILARY.

† **Millifold**, a. Obs. [f. *L. mille* thousand + *-FOLD*.] Thousandfold. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* 12 h, Yet ere he parts, his kisses millifold, Bewray his love, and louing diligence.

† **Milliform**, a. Obs. [f. *L. mille* thousand + *-FORM*.] Of a thousand shapes or aspects.

c 1581 in *Criminal's Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 471 It was like that religion, which of his own nature should be uniform, would against his nature have proved milliform, yea, in continuance nulliform.

Milligrade (mil'igrād), a. [f. *L. mille* + *-gradus* step, degree.] Having a thousand degrees.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 76 Substitute a, a centigrade scale: and if that be not yet sufficient a milligrade.

Milligramme (mil'igrām). Also 9-gram. [f. *milligramme*: see MILLI- and GRAMME.] In the metric system, a weight equal to 1/1000 of a gramme, or 0.154 of an English grain.

1830 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millilitre, Centimeter cube. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 776 In *Passiflora gracilis* a pressure of 1 milligram is sufficient to cause curvature in a very short time.

Millilitre (mil'i-litr, Fr. mil'i-litr). Also 9-litre. [Fr.: see MILLI- and LITRE.] In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to 1/1000 of a litre, or 0.061 of a cubic inch.

1830 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millilitre, Centimeter cube.

Millimetre (mil'imītr, Fr. mil'imētr). Also meter. [f. *millimetre*: see MILLI- and METRE.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to 1/1000 of a metre, or 0.0393 inch. Also a. trib. Frequently abbreviated *millim* or *mm*.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 418 An incision... about the length of six millimeters (three lines). 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 41 A paper millimeter scale. 1883 McLACHLAN in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 237 Length of abdomen 37 millim. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plantis* 47 A lamella... a few tenths of a millimeter thick.

† **Millimillenary**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 millimillenary. [f. MILLI- + MILLENARY a.] Correct within a millionth part.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 321, I shall lay before you these... Proportional Conclusions in the Circle, and that to a Millimillinary solution of the Truth.

† **Milli-millesm**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. MILLI- + MILESM.] A millionth part.

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 22 The fractional part of that solidity, 2/3, being converted into milli-millesms, or Cubic call centesims.

Millin, **Millinary**, obs. ff. MILAN, MILLENARY.

Milliner (mil'lin-er). Forms: myllaner, -oner, -oner, -yner, mileyner, millioner, millainer, (millender), 6-7 millner, 6-8 millener, 7 millaner, millenier, 7-8 millaner, 6-milliner. [f. MILAN + -ER.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Milan.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Fr.* (1817) 83 He was encountered by the Mylleners and the Venicyans. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Whr.* Plays 1873 II. 9 You know we Millaners love to strut upon Spanish leather. *Ibid.* 42 Stanger? no sir, I'm a natuall Millaner borne. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The Millaner shall not know my work [on a Milan hauber] from his own.

2. † a. A vendor of 'fancy' wares and articles of apparel, esp. of such as were originally of Milan manufacture, e.g. 'Milan bonnets', ribbons, gloves, cutlery (obs.). b. In modern use, a person (usually a woman) who makes up articles of female apparel, esp. bonnets and other headgear.

1530 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 33 Paied to the mylloner for certeyne capys trymmed... with bottons of golde. 1531 *Ibid.* 173 Paied to xpofer mylloner forij myllain bonnetes. *Ibid.* 174 Paied to the mylloner for a knil for the king. c 1550 *Dist. Common Weat Eng.* (1831) 64 No not so much as a spurie, but it must be fett at the millners hand. *Ibid.* 91 Mercers, grocers, vintners, haberdashers, mileyners, and such as doe sell ware growing beyond the seas. 1573 in Cunningham *Revels at Cr.* (1842) 24 To the Millioner for one yard q of counterfeite cloth of gold. 1592 GREENE *Quip Upstart Courtier* 4 b, The other a Frenchman and a Myllaner in saint Martin, and sel shirts, bandes, bracelets, Jewels, and such pretty toyes for Gentile women. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloves. 1617 MINSIEU *Ductor* 5620 An Haberdasher of small wares... In London also called a Millenier, à Lat. *mille*, i. a thousand, as one having a thousand small wares to sell. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1657) III. 7 Two [highwaymen] are said to be tradesmen in the Strand, one a goldsmith, th'other a milliner. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Milener*, one that sells Ribbons, Gloves, &c. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 22 The milliner must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy; in the choice of ribbons... she must have a particular regard to the complexion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 280 Tailors, Wigpuffers, and Milaners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Scand.* iv. iii, 'Tis a little French milliner, a silly rogue that plagues me. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Calton, Godfrey, haberdasher, and milliner. 1799 HAN. MORE *Penn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Among milleners, mantua-makers, and other trades where numbers work together. 1827 WORDSW. in *Lit. Crit.* (ed. N. C. Smith) 286 He [T. Moore] is too lavish of brilliant ornament. His poem 'swell of the perfumers and milliner's shops. 1884 *H. W. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A black butterfly is unknown to entomologists, but at present is a favourite insect with milliners.

Hence † **Millineress**, a female milliner. **Millinerial** a., pertaining to milliners or millinery. **Millinering** vbl. sb., milliner's work; ppl. a., that works as a milliner (in quot. fig.).

1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1803) VI. 93 The advertisements of the lady millineresses. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* exxix, They have no Miss Edgeworth, nor any of those millinering cutters-out of human nature into certain patterns of given rules in education. 1866 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Aracella Grace* i, To go running about after millinering and dress-making. 1888 *Land. Society* May 57 The dramatic interest is fairly divided with the millinerial.

Millinery (mil'lin-ri). Forms: see MILLINER.

[f. MILLINER: see -ERY.]

1. The articles made or sold by milliners. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 91 To

Benja Drake, in full of a bill for millenary, wares [read millenary wares], &c. bought of him by the Dutchess of Cleveland. 1796 *BURKE Regis. Peace* iii. (1892) 236 You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. vi. 43 That dandy-despot, he, that jewell'd mass of millinery. 1901 *MAX MÜLLER Autobiog.* 289, I could not understand how these men... could put aside the fundamental questions of Christianity and give their whole mind to what seemed to me rightly called in the newspapers 'mere millinery'.

2. The trade or business of a milliner.

1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xvii, Processes known only to those who are cunning in the arts of millinery and dress-making.

3. *attrib.*

1747 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 351 What can be done in Town, as the Millenary Matters, &c., to be completed there. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. 246 European millinery wares for the women. 1836 *MRS. HERVEY Moutray Fam.* IV. 98 My maid came to ask, if I chose to see some very pretty millinery articles. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Cotton millinery laces are still greatly run upon. 1895 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 6/4 Chrysanthemums in all colours are the millinery flower of the moment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/1 The eminent millinery establishment.

Millinet (mil'net). ? *Obs.* [? f. MILLIN(ERY) + -ET-] A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin' (Worcester 1860).

1832 *MRS. CHILD Girl's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 118 Baskets of millinet and straw... Pieces of millinet should be cut [etc.].

Milling (mil'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. MILL v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of subjecting something to the operation of a mill. a. The action or business of grinding (esp. corn) in a mill.

High milling, milling in which the wheat grain is reduced to flour by successive crackings or slight and partial crushings, alternating with siftings and sortings of the product, resulting in a flour of extreme whiteness and nutritive quality. *Low milling*, milling in which the corn is reduced to flour by a system of mashing, repeated scraping and squeezing, usually attended with some heating of the product, and a single bolting.

1666 *MANN & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 346 Item, delvered to Blowholle fore melleage and ottemelle, v.l.d. 1669 *Worlwoth Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 The description and manner of drying and Milling thereof [i. e. madder root]... I leave to those that are better experienced therein. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 344/2 Thus we have these various systems:—(1) flat milling or grinding; (2) high milling or granulation; (3) roller milling or mashing; (4) disintegrator milling or crushing. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 6/1 There is little hope, however, of rural milling being revived.

b. The treatment of a substance or material in any of the machines known as mills; e.g. the operation of fulling cloth, rolling metals, crushing minerals, etc.

c 1617 *LEOSAM & WILLIAMS in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 238 The drawing of gold and silver wire, and milling of it after the manner of England and France. 1679 *HOUGHTON Collect. Unob. & Trade No.* 266 (1727) II. 211 Lead is mightily improv'd of late by a new invention of milling. 1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Milling*, or throwing of silk, is the last preparation of silk before dyeing... To prepare the silk for milling, they first put it in boiling water. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 35 The prices of labor, lumber, and charges for milling [i. e. quartz] during the year, have not varied much. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Milling*,... the mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain. 1884 *W. S. B. M'LAUREN Spinning* i. (ed. 2) 12 We have seen a piece of worsted cloth... shrink after two hours' milling into one-third of its former dimensions. 1892 *HASLUCK Milling Machines* i Milling is a term now generally understood as meaning the shaping of metals with rotary cutters.

2. *Coining*. The operation of producing by special machinery a crenation or series of transverse lines on the edge of a coin as a protection against clipping. Now only *concr.* the crenation itself.

Another sense, 'the action of upsetting the edge of a coin, so as to make raised flanges protecting the devices on the faces', given in *Knight Dict. Mech.* and the U. S. Dictionary, is not known at the English Mint, where this operation is called 'marking'.

1817 *ROUING Ann. Coinage* i. 141 A graining has been devised for the protection of their [the smaller coins] outer edge. This, which is generally known by the technical term Milling, was first used in 1663. *Ibid.* 142 The whole operation of Milling is yet kept a profound secret in the Mint. 1876 *MATTHEWS Coinage* i. 7 The saw-like edge possessed by modern coins is called the milling.

3. *slang*. a. The action of robbing or stealing. b. The action of beating or fighting with the fists, a beating. + *c* 'Old term for kicking in horses' (*Encycl. Sport* 1897).

1567 *HARMAN Cavalry* 67 They will send them into some house... to steal and robbe, which they call in their language, Milling of the ken. 1670 R. RHOODES *Floras Vagaries* 16 We have all the Querk's and Nicety of Roguery, Prigging... Milling, all, all, Sir. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 148 All three got a merited milling in a few minutes.

4. *Simple attrib.*, as *milling-cutter*, -*machine*, -*power*, -*right*, -*tool*; also with the sense 'suitable for being milled', as *milling-gold*, -*ore*, -*wheat*.

1884 F. J. BARRIE *Watch & Clock* 177 'Milling cutters have the advantage of retaining their sharpness for a considerable time. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 9/3 The average yield of free 'milling gold is about 1½ ounce per ton. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 301 The position occupied by the 'milling-machine in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 A large part of the ore is 'milling-ore. 1866 OLIVIER

Slave States 540 Running water, frequently affording excellent 'milling power. 1870 *Law Rep., Comm.* Pl. V. 671 The exercise of a 'milling right on a river. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 303 One of the main advantages of 'milling-tools is that the work will, in nearly all cases, be true. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 A Milling tool is similar to a steel cog-wheel. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Mar. 218/2 Where are the 'milling and corn trades, formerly so prosperous in Ireland? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/2 It... makes so excellent a 'milling wheat that [etc.].

b. In the sense 'pertaining to pugilism or pugilists', as *milling-match*, *mug*, *phrase*.

1819 T. MORE *Ton Crib's Men*. (ed. 3) 49 Account of the 'Milling-match between Entellus and Dares. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 The qualifications of the renowned Jem Belcher's weight, a 'milling mug and fearless resolution. 1814 *Byron Let. to Moore* 3 Aug., London... is the only place to take the conceit out of a man—in the 'milling phrase.

Milling (mi'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. MILL v. 2 + -ING 2.]

1. *slang*. Fighting, pugilistic.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Milling-cove*, a pugilist. 1815 *Scott Let. to Dk. of Buccleuch* Aug. in Lockhart *Life*, Shaw, the milling Life-Guards' man.

2. That carries on a mill or mills.

1886 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Feb. 6/6 The large milling firms in London. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 7/6 Information circulated in milling circles yesterday.

3. Of cattle, fish, etc.: Going round in a circle.

CF. MILL v. 1 12.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 483/2 They were passing in front of the milling herd.

Mil-link. A mill-rind: in *Her.*, a conventional figure or representation of this.

1572 [see *INK sb.* 2]. 1874 *PAPWORTH & MORANT Ord. Brit. Arm.* 956 Or on a mill-ink sa. five estoiles of the first. *Jaque*. *Milio*: see MILLY *Obs.*

Million (mi'lyon). Forms: 4 melione, million, 4-5 mi-, mylioun, 4-7 milion, 5 myl-, (1) one, melylene, mi-, myllyon, 3. myllyon(e), mulzeon, 6 myllyant, -io(u)n, -ian, mylion, millian, 7 *Sc.* milleoune, 4, 6- million. [a. F. *million* (1359 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *millon*, Pg. *milhão*, ad. It. *millione* (now written *milione*), i. mille thousand + -one augmentative suffix. From Fr. the word has passed into the Teut. langs.; G. *million*, Du. *miljoen*, Sw. *Da. million*.]

1. The cardinal number equal to a thousand thousands. (Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for an enormous number.)

a. As sb. or quasi-sb., with plural

(a) In singular. Usually a, emphatically *one million*, in phrases expressing rate, *the million*.

1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 316 in *O. E. Misc.* 232 Pen kneled Poul, and Mibel and a Milifoun Angeles, wel. c 1386 *CHAUCER Somn. Prok.* 21 Now sere quod he han freies swich a grace That noon of hem shal come to this place? Vis quod this Angel many a Milifoun. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 706 (Douce MS.) Prestes with processione to pray were piest, With a mylioune of masses to make be mymyngie. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxxx. 243 Ve shal vndeioinde that a myllyon is /M/M/. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 391 What is become a myllian that is not surprised with sorowfe, when [etc.]. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. ii. i.* 105 Oh, 'gude ye good-even! heer's a million of nanners. 1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* i. 5 Through a Million of dangers we arrived the Spanish coasts. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 334 'Tis a million to one but they wish it had never been done. 1746 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. v. A million of yahoos might have been killed. 1778 *MRS. BURNES Evelina* (1791) i. xxvii. 171 He had a million of things to say to me. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Moutray Fam.* II. 6 We charged him with a million of thanks. 1815 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* i. 524 'The sun is a million of times larger than the earth. 1885 *March. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 He could count his soldiers by the million.

(b) In plural: *millions*.

1302 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* x. 148 Mony Millions mo of Men and of Wyemen. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 471 Three myllions of scutes of golde. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 277 His head being fraught w/ myllians of imaginations. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 18 Ten and ten millions of men. 1611 *BIBLE Gen. xxiv.* 60 Be thou the mother of thousands of millions. 1615 *MURKIN Poems* xiv. 12 Till contrarie fortune... Metamorphos'd his thousands in milliceons of lyce. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 345 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex Enlarges to ten Millions of Degrees The Mite. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 339/1 Hundreds of thousands of millions of millions. 1893 K. T. JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* 366 After millions of millenniums.

(c) After a numeral adjective, *million* sometimes occurs as a collective plural. (Cf. *dozen*, *hundred*.) Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 589 Yet eft again, a thousand million, Rejoycing, love, leading their life in bliss. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ii. 160 A thousand thousand million of fine bells.

b. As adj. or quasi-adj. (in prose use, always with a or prefixed multiplier), followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

1843 *BOWROW Bible in Spain* xv. 107 The roar of a million cannon. 1846 *LANOIR Imag. Comm.* *Windham & Sheridan* Wks. 1853 II. 179/2 The crown-lands in Ireland... are large enough to support half a million subjects. 1863 *LYSICH Rivulet* cxxv. iii. From Three million spirits have their name. 1885 W. WATSON *Poems* (1892) 106 Her veins are million but her heart is one.

c. The cardinal form *million* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 Divide a moment, as men measure time, Into its million-million-millionth part.

2. Elliptical uses. a. A million coins or units of money of account of some understood value, esp. (in British use) a million pounds or (in the U.S.) dollars.

1562 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 255 Coueyte not his goodes For Millions of Money. c 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to Dio* 397 Many a million Of gold and silver. c 1430 *Batayle of Eyngecourte* 82 in Hatz. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Our kyngye they solde. For a myllant of golde. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 142 Of cler gold a fyne mylstone and mor. 1570 *Ibid.* vii. 1280 Thocht he him gaffe an mulzeon of gold. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBREKE* Ff. cxxx. i. iv. [verse 2], Millions then, and mines adieu, Gold and silver, drosse you be. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* i. iii. We must be strangers, Nor would I have you see here for a million. a 1704 I. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 I'd not be, for a million, in thy jerkin. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 391, Increasing the national debt to near eighty millions Sterling. 1841 R. P. WARR *De Clifford* III. vii. 111 By loans, and other speculations, he achieved his million, and now acts the grandee. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 This four millions was taken account of in the Budget statement.

b. *The million*: the multitude; the bulk of the population.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 457 The Play I remember pleas'd not the Millon. c 1762 *FOOTE Lysar* i. Wks. 1799 I. 283 If you would descend a little to the grovelling comprehension of the million, I think it would be as well. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan* P. 29 The two-and-sixpenny edition for the million.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (a) simple attrib. or objective, as *million maker*; (b) forming adjectival compounds with sb., as *million dollar* (*bill*, etc.); (c) parasynthetic, as *million-billowed*, -*eyed*, -*handed*, -*mind'd* adjs.; instrumental, as *million-peopled* adj.; *million-aet*, an act of parliament authorizing a lottery to be held in 1694 and succeeding years, by which a million pounds was to be raised by the sale of lottery tickets at ten pounds each; so *million lottery*.

1694 J. BRISCOE (title) A Discourse on the late Funds of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England. 1895 W. WATSON *Apologia*, He... beholds... In 'million-billowed contentmentness, The flowing, flowing, flowing of the world. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus*, Ohio II. 90 The General Assembly... passed this 'milliondollar bill. 1893 *CHR. ROSSSETTI Verses* xix Wisdom that loveth these grovings million-eyed. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 47 The 'million-handed painter pours Opal hues and purple dye. 1710 *SWIFT Trist. to Stella* 15 Sept., Colonel Freind, and I, went to see the 'million lottery drawn at Guildhall. 1849 *ROBERTSON Scrim.* Ser. i. i. (1866) 10 'The 'million-minded Poet. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. *Unb.* c 55r A 'million-peopled city.

Million, *obs.* form of MELON, MILAN 1.

Millionaire (milyənē'ā). Formerly also in Fr. form. [a. F. *millionnaire*, i. *million*; see MILLION.] A person possessed of a 'million of money', as a million pounds, dollars, francs, etc.; a person of great wealth.

1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* i. ix. Were I the son of a Millionaire, or a noble, I might have said. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 225 He was what the French call a millionnaire. 1853 *MRS. MITFORD in L'Étranger* Life (1870) III. xiv. 254 Mrs. Stowe, from the poorest of the poor, is become quite a millionaire.

b. *quasi-adj.* Possessing a million of money.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 A few millionaire families. Hence *Millionaire'dom*, the condition of being a millionaire. *Millionaire's jocular*, a female millionaire. *Millionaire'sh a.*, of or pertaining to a millionaire. *Millionaire'sm*, the existence or rule of millionaires as a characteristic of a social system.

1881 J. PAVN *Grape* from a *Thorn* xiii. Even though he married an heiress or even a Millionaire's. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 4/2 The schoolboy of to-day, with his millionaire's ideas of pocket-money. c 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yeshuwan Episode* 23 He had not as yet struck the path that leads into millionairedom. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 320/2 Our political turmoil, our demagogism, our millionaireism.

Millionary (mi'lyənā'ri), a. and sb. [f. MILLION + -ARY, after F. *millionnaire*; see *prec.*] A. *adj.*

1. Possessing millions (of money).

1816 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 284 All this to feed the avidity of a few millionaire merchants. 1897 *KIRKING Captains Courageous* 230 He had a dread that these millionaire people... might take undue interest in his companion.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of millions

(Pinkerton, cited by Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* = MILLIONAIRE.

1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* IX. 116 And sighs—the millionaire sighs—for more. 1855 *MRS. GORE Almonion* II. 81 Fortunately for the new millionaire, his wife, like the spouse of John Gilpin, possessed a frugal mind. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. vi. 70 Could not some English millionaire give a few hundred thousands to endow such an institution?

Millioned (mi'lyənd), a. [f. MILLION + -ED 2.]

1. Numbered by the million.

In the *Shaks.* quot. *million'd* may be a form of *million*. (So often in mod. dialects.)

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxv. But reckening time, whose million accidents Creepe in twist voves, and change decrees of Kings. 1749 *Deity* 41 Thy hand thou open'st, million'd myriads live. 1895 'H. DELUSCAU *Merris* 157 The ramping, millioned mob.

2. Possessed of millions (of money).

1747 P. WHITEHEAD *Honour* (1748) 44 The million'd Merchant seeks her [Honour] in his Gold. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ii. A few Northern millionaires more or less thoroughly millioned.

Millioner (mi'lyənər). [f. MILLION + -ER.] = MILLIONAIRE.

1823 LOWELL *Last Poems* (1895) 38 No millonier, poor I fill up With wishes my more modest cup.

Millioner, obs. form of MILLINER.

Millionfold (mi'lyən'fəld), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MILLION + -FOLD.] *a. adj.* A million times as much or as many. *b. adv.* A million times (in amount); in a millionfold proportion: always with the indefinite article *a*.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philol.* 256 Strengthened, enlarged, and educated by millionfold repetitions and associations. 1869 PROCTOR *Light Sci. Lects. Hours* (1871) 296 The radius ... might be increased a millionfold.

Millionism (mi'lyəniz'm). [f. MILLION + -ISM.] The state of possessing a million (of money). 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t. xii*, The tea-spoon is of white silver, ... solid, but not brutally heavy, — as people in the green stage of millionism will have them.

Millionist (mi'lyənist). *rare* -1. [f. MILLION + -IST.] A millionaire.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxiii, His revenue is less than that of many a ... commercial Millionist.

Millionize (mi'lyənəiz), *v.* [f. MILLION + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To multiply by a million or millions. *b.* To enrich greatly or to the extent of millions (of money).

c 1700 *Eternity in Coll. Poems* 90 Ages, Worlds, Thousands, Myriads Millionize, Fatigue Conception, 'twill not all comprise Thee, O Eternity! 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I, xii, 96 Which enables a very large capitalist to ruin a whole neighbourhood, and millionize himself.

Hence **millionized** *a.*, accustomed to millions. 1849 SMITH in *Archæologia* XXXIII, 201 To our now millionized conceptions the foregoing 'accidents' appear to be in a very moderate ratio.

Millionnaire, French form of MILLIONAIRE.

Millionocracy (mi'lyən'krəsi), *nonce-wd.* [f. MILLION + (-)OCRACY.] The rule of millionaires.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise V. i*, The millionocracy ... is not at all an affair of persons and families, but a perpetual fact of money with a variable human element.

†**Millionous**, *a.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. MILLION + -OUS.] Numbered by the million.

1666 G. ALSOP *Char. Prov. Maryland* (1869) 42 They [water-fowl] arrive in millionous multitudes in Maryland about the middle of September.

Millionth (mi'lyənθ), *a.* (sb.). Also 7-8 millionth. [f. MILLION, on the analogy of HUNDREDTH.] The ordinal number belonging to the cardinal MILLION. *Millionth part*, one of a million equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided. Also *absol.*, *attrib.*, and *quasi-sb.*

1673 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II, 164 So that I find the earth is but the millionth part of the sun. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I, 312 'Tis not the millionth part of the universe that is known to us. 1763 BAYES in *Phil. Trans.* LIII, 410 There would be the odds of the millionth power of 2 to one. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 24 A millionth of certainty. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. i*, (1839) 28 It is but the millionth part of the injury which may arise from a bad law. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Apparatus & Mens. Mus.* (1877) 49 Millionth Measuring Machine. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 94 The millionth part of a second.

Milliped, variant of MILLEPEDE.

Millistere (mi'listəri). [a. F. *millistère*: see MILLI- and STERE.] In the metric system: A thousandth part of a STERE.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV, 301 Millistere, cubic Decimeter.

Millitary, **Millium**, obs. f. MILITARY, MILIUM.

Millium sole: see MILLENSOLE.

Millivolt (mi'livəlt). *Physics*. [f. MILLI- + VOLT.] The thousandth part of a volt.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Milliweber (mi'liwəbər). *Physics*. [f. MILLI- + WEBER.] The thousandth part of a weber.

1897 in WEBSTER.

Mill-ken, *slang*, Obs. [f. MILL *v.* 2 + KEN.] A housebreaker.

1669 *Nicker Nicked in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II, 108 Kidnappers, vouchers, mill-kens, piemen, decoys [etc.]. 1673 in R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fourth is a Mill-ken, to crack up a Door. 1743 FIELDING *Jou. Wild. v*, The same capacity which qualifies a Mill-ken ... to arrive at any degrees of eminence ... would likewise raise a man in what the world esteem a more honourable calling.

Mill-lands, *pl.* [MILL sb. 1] Certain lands which by legal custom appertained to a corn-mill, esp. in Scotland.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I, 245 Tua mylnis of North Berwick, with the mylllands, multuris, and sukkin thairfor. 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1691) 724 The Towns, Lands, Milns, Mill-Lands, Patronages, Teinds, and other after-mentioned [etc.]. 1710 *Contract in Sheriff Court-bk. Inverness* (MS.) (5 Apr. 1723). The milln of Davochgarrich, mill lands, multures, sucken, sequells and Knaveship of the samyn [etc.]. 1892 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Over Heyford* 15 All tenns and farm of the mill-lands and tenements.

Mill-leat. [MILL sb. 1] An artificial channel for the conveyance of water to a mill.

1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I.* c. 19 § 1 A newe Millleate or Trench for the Conveyance of the said Water to the said Mills. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leat* or Mill-leat, corruptly Millleat, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. (O) 9 Along Hall's Mill lane to the point at which the same meets the Mill leat.

Millman (mi'mæn). [f. MILL sb. 1 + MAN sb.]

a. A man who has charge of and works a mill of any kind. *b.* A man employed in a mill.

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 6 Yf . . . any Clothe . . . prove . . . thorough the default or negligence of the Millman or otherwise to be full of holes [etc.]. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I, vii, 136 The whole population of Parker's Falls, consisting of shopkeepers, mistresses of boarding houses, factory girls, millmen, and schoolboys. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 501 You cannot ask the mill-man to vary the weight or speed of his stamps. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 25 Mar. § 4 The puddlers and millmen . . . resolved . . . to give their services, for a week, gratuitously.

Mill-mountain. ? Obs. [Of obscure origin; the 1633 editor of Gerard says the plant was sold under this name at Winchester.] *Fairy flax, Linum catharticum*.

1633 Gerard's *Herbal* II, clxvii, 360 Take a handfull of Mill mountaine [etc.]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1336. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II, 119 Purging Flax. Mill-mountain.

†**Millocke**. Obs. *rare* -o. [f. MILL sb. 1 + -OCK.] A little mill.

1570 LEVINS *Manu.* 159/12 Millocke, *parva mola*.

Millocracy (mi'l'krəsi), *nonce-wd.* [f. MILL sb. 1 + (-)OCRACY.] The rule of mill-owners; the body of mill-owners regarded as a dominant class.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Fr.* III, i, In hydra-wrestle, giant 'Millocracy' so-called . . . wrestles and wrings.

Millocrat (mi'l'okret). [f. MILL sb. 1 + (-)CRAT.] A member of the mill-owning class viewed as a ruling caste.

1839 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* xiii, Millocrats who pile thousands upon thousands, and acres upon acres. 1851 W. E. AVOUDIN in *Blackw. Mag.* LXX, 227, I prefer a feudal baron to a modern millocrat.

Hence **millocratism**, the rule of the millocrats.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xiii, iv, II, 334 The misery which accompanies the reign of millocratism.

Millon, obs. form of MELON, MILAN.

Mill-pick, **pick**. [f. MILL sb. 1 + PICK sb.,

PECK sb. 2] An iron tool for giving to mill-stones the requisite corrugated surface.

c 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560, 6 Millpikkes. 1545 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxfr.* (1880) 55 The making of spindyls and the myll pickes. 1588 in Nichols *Progr. G. Eliz.* (1823) III, 3 Furred thorough with mynnover and caloper, like myll pykes. 1880 JEFFERIES *G. Estate* 163 The millpick is a little tool like a double adze.

b. Her. A figure or representation of a mill-pick.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 92 b, The Frenchmen take it [the Fusil] for a spindell, . . . and the Dutchmen take it for a millpick. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* III, 150 Very honourable and ancient. As the Crosse Moline (given by the . . . family of Molineux) Mill-peckes, and most iron apparattains to the Mill. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 979 *Arm.* three mill-picks *q. Pickworth*.

So †**mill picker**, one who fishes the grinding surfaces of millstones.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Here is wyll wylye the myl peker.

Mill-pond. [MILL sb. 1] The water retained above a mill-dam for driving a mill. Also *attrib.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I*, 217 It was quite calm, and the Sea as smooth as a Mill-pond. 1766 SMOLETT *Trav. I.* xix, 301 In the month of November, when the Mediterranean is always calm and smooth as a mill-pond. 1884 A. WINCHELL *Walds Gool. Field* 51 The farmer's fields contributed the material that lies in the bottom of the mill-pond.

attrib. 1706 EVELYN *Sylvia* III, iv, (1776) 521 Lay therefore your boards a fortnight in the water, (if running, the better, as at some mill-pond head).

b. humorous. The Atlantic, esp. that part of the ocean traversed by ships passing between Britain and North America. Cf. HERRING-POND.

1825 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, (1886) 79 And now, while Minna Wroe was waiting at table in Regent's Park, . . . how was our other friend Hiram Winthrop employing his time beyond the millpond?

Mill-pool. [MILL sb. 1] A mill-pond.

c 800 in Birch *Cartul. Str.* I, 418 In bone mylen pol of bam pole to bare pot strete. c 883 *Ibid.* II, 174 On myle pul of mylen pulle in afre stream. c 1320-40 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 461 (Brand) Our floodgate, our mylpool, our water whele. 1664 BEECON *Grinnell's Fortunes* Div, This . . . man, drawing one daice a Mill-pool, among other fish, lighted on a verie great Eele. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX, 248 The mill-pool of Mr. Rodwell of East Harling, Norfolk. 1905 *Macn. Mag.* Nov. 6 The chub are beginning to rise in the mill-pool.

Mill-post. [f. MILL sb. 1 + POST sb.]

1. The post on which a windmill was formerly often supported. Often in similitive phrases, as the type of something thick and massive; hence *ocularly* a massive leg.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 The Kyng . . . Madekide him a castel of a mulne post. 1328-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 588, 2 milnepostes, 15. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 204 A pooddingy pricke is one; a mylpost is an other. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II, 244 He hath thwittled the milpost of his huge conceit to a puddying-pricke. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via Quen.* (1708) 27 A dressing with Dr. Whackum's Plaster, that shall fetch up a Man's Leg to the size of a Mill-post. 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, *Quaker's Alect.* (1709) 21 His Mill-post Legs are well adapted for the Load of his Body. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1715 II, ii, 57 Her legs are as thick as mill-posts. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedeukius' Grobianus* 4 Let dangling Stockings, with becoming Air, Leave to the Sight your brace of Mill-posts bare. 1859 LADY HOLLAND *Syd. Smith* I, vii, 163 Out-of-doors reigned Molly Mills, . . . with her short red petticoat, legs like mill-posts [etc.]. 1858 HOGG

Life Shelley II, 247 The daughters of Erin lost no opportunity of exhibiting their millposts to an unprejudiced and observant stranger.

2. *U.S.* 'A post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mill-race. [f. MILL sb. 1 + RACE sb.] The current of water that drives a mill-wheel; the channel in which the water runs to the mill.

1478-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 647 Operantibus in muracione murorum et posicione del Millraces et le bay ejusdem molendini. 1536-67 *Ibid.* 702 Le mylnerasse de Sealcof. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 49 Others were digging a mill-race of about a quarter of a mile in length. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II, § 7, 10 To rescue his hawk . . . he once plunged into a millrace, and was all but crushed by the wheel.

Millree, **-reye**, obs. forms of MILREIS.

Mill-rind (mi'l'rind). Also 6-9 -rynd, 7-8 milrine. [f. MILL sb. 1 + RIND sb.] The iron which supports the upper millstone of a corn-mill, and carries the eye which rests upon the end of the mill spindle.

1542 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV, 335 A spendylly and a melle rynd for the lyttel Itallion melle. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 624/1 'Back lash', frequently occasions a 'break down' by fracturing the 'millrynd'. 1883 J. WARD in *Trul. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* 54 Mr. Jno. Evans . . . suggest that they were for the insertion of a 'millrine'.

b. Her. A conventional representation of this.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 34 b, Yeeshould call it a Ferde-molene, which is as much to say, as a Milrind. 1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 46 A cross milrine. 1727 BAILLY *vul.* II, s.v., A *Cross Milrine*, is a Cross that has the 4 Ends clamped and turned again . . . only the *Milrine* hath but 2 Limbs, whereas the *Cross Milrine* hath 4. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 956 Or on a millrind sa. five estoiles arg.

Mill-round. The circular path travelled by a mill-horse. In quotes, *fig.*

1851 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i, vi, *Motto*, O Friend . . . The mill-round of our fate appears A sun-path in thy worth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII, 377 Melancholics left to their own thoughts are assuredly beating the mill-round of their disorder deeper and deeper.

Millstone (mi'lstəni). Forms: see MILL sb. 1 and STONE sb. [f. MILL sb. 1 + STONE sb.; cf. Du. *molensteen*, MHG. *müllstein* (mod. G. *mühlstein*), Da. *møllesten*.]

1. One of a pair of circular stones (the upper of which rotates upon the lower or 'nether'), used for grinding corn in a mill. *Nether millstone*: see NETHER *a*.

c 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 273/1 *Lima*, mylenslan. *Ibid.* 430/28 *Lima*, feol, oððe mylenslan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 316 520 A Mulletston, he scholde al-to-drive. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 It spedith to him bat a mylsten of assis be handig in his necke. 1393 *Langt. P. Pl. C.* xxi, 295 Sette mahon at be mangonel and nulle-stones browep. c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 404 A pece of a mylstone threwe doune thre a woman. 1566 BIBLE (Geneva) *Rev.* xviii, 21 Then a mightie Angel toke vp a stone like a great milstone, & cast it into the sea. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i, 151 They maliciouslie occupyes are greater space betwix the happer and the mylstone, for their awin profite. 1622 DRAVTON *Polycol.* xxvi, 391 Shee Mill-stones from the Quarre, with sharped pickes could get. 1851 J. FENOUSON in *Fam. Rose Kilnrock* (Spald. Cl.) 413 The water-wheel moves a train for turning two millstones. 1877 BRANT *Song of Sower* ii, Steadily the millstone turns Down in the willowy vale.

b. Stone suitable for the making of millstones.

1661 J. CHILDEBY *Brit. Baconica* 153 Millstone is digged in this shire.

c. Carpenter's millstone (see quot.).

1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 55 The carpenter's millstone, is a hard and close variety of the Yorkshire sandstones.

d. Her. A representation of a millstone (usually depicted with the mill-rind attached).

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III, 341/1 He beareth Sable, a Mill-Ston Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 1100 Az. three millstones ppr. *Melveton*.

2. In phrases: *To see far in (into, through), to look into (through), to drive into a millstone*, used chiefly in ironical commendation of pretended extraordinary acuteness.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1869) 21 She thought Ales, she had seenne far in a milstone When she gat a husbende. 1577 STANVHURST *Deser. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1803) VI, 18 He may see further in a milstone than others. 1580 LVLV *Enphases* Wks. 1902 II, 67 Your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a Milstone, but cleane through the mind. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II, vii, 92 They . . . could see as farre into a milstone as any of our . . . Physicians. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gentl. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III, ii, 93 Thou . . . canst see as far into a Mill-stone, as the oldest Match-maker in Town. 1871 C. GIBSON *Luck of Gold* ii, That's all the length your learning helps you to see through a mill-stane.

†*b.* (His) eyes drop millstones: said of a hard-hearted person. (Perhaps suggested by the hyperbolic phrase in quot. c 1400.)

c 1400 *Beryn* Prolog. 35 *Teris*. . . As grete as eny mylstone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I, iii, 354 Your eyes drop Millstones, when Fooles eyes fall Teares. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr.* i, ii, 153, 1607 *Cesar & Pompey* II, iv, C, Mens eyes must mill-stones drop, when Fooles shed Teares.

†*c.* Of dice: *To run a millstone*.

1680 COTTON *Compt. Gamester* (ed. 2) 11 Placing the one [die] a top the other, not caring if the uppermost run a Mill-stone (as they use to say) if the undermost run without turning. 1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV, xvi, 226 Knapping,

is when you strike one Die dead, either at Tables or Hazard let the other run a Millstone, as we use to say.

3. *fig.* a. A heavy burden (suggested by Matt. xviii. 6); b. a grinding or crushing instrument.

c 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 When I was with the mill-stones, and as one crushed with the weight of his adversary. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 109 The mill-stone intended for the necks of those vermin, the dealers in corn, was found to fall upon the heads of the consumers. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 99 John's heart was of millstone, Henry's of wax. 1877 'KITA' *Vivienne* iv. iv. It is the millstone they hang round our necks.

†4. The appellation of a form of taxation in Spain. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 232 There does not want also other means and devices to raise money, as the imposition of the Millstone; which as it is supposed, will amount to two millions of gold yearly. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 The Tally and tallage of France, the Millstone of Spain, the Gabels of Italy.

5. *Bell founding.* (See quot.) 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s. v. *Foundry of Bells.* The stake is surrounded with a solid brick-work perfectly round, 5 or 6 inches high, and of a diameter equal to that of the bell. This they call a mill-stone.

6. *attrib.*, as *millstone-maker*, *-quarry*; *millstone bridge* (see quot.); *millstone dress* = *DRESS sb.* 3 c; *millstone dresser*, (a) a machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (b) one who dresses or prepares millstones (Cent. *Dict.* 1890); *millstone hammer*, *pick* = *MILL-PICK* (Knight); † *millstone rag*, a coarse stone suitable for the making of millstones; † *millstone silver*, the fee payable for the grinding of corn.

Also in many technical terms, as *millstone-alarum*, *-balance*, *-bush*, *-crane*, *-curb*, *-drivener*, *-exhaust*, *-feed*, *-hoist*; see Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875 and *Suppl.* 1884.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 14431 'Millstone-bridge, the bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle. 1875 *Ibid.*, 'The draft of a millstone dress is the degree of deflection of its furrows from a radial direction. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Millstone-makers' *Phthisis*, a form of severe bronchitis dependent on the inhalation of the fine particles which separate in the manufacture of millstones. 1805 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 9 Two millstone quarries of excellent quality are wrought to good account. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) 11. 187 Coarse millstone rag. 1661 *Min. Baron Crt. Stithill* (1903) 21 Dew for payment of Grass milt & mylle stain silver at this term of Martinmas.

Millstone grit. *Geol.* [*f.* *MILLSTONE* + *GRIT sb.*] A hard siliceous rock belonging to the carboniferous series and occupying in Britain and elsewhere a stratigraphical position immediately below the coal-measures.

1785 WHITEHURST *Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 182 Millstone-Grit, . . a coarse sandstone, composed of granulated quartz and quartz pebbles. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 136 A mass of coarse grit-stone, called by Mr. Whitehurst millstone-grit. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xiv. 250 Thick beds of quartzose sandstone known as the millstone grit.

Mill-tail. [*f.* *MILL sb.* + *TAIL sb.*] The water which runs away from a mill-wheel; also, the channel in which the water runs away.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Moutin*, He that hurts himself to help others, will dye of thirst at the Mill-tail. 1667 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 33 Will Whitwell hath liberty . . to wharfe one the North side of the mille tail for landing wood. 1724 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. iii. 87 The Mill Tayl, or Floor for the Water below the Wheels is Wharft up on either Side with Stone. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* x. 166 (He) tells me the mill-tail is full of fish!

attrib. 1875 *Croft Climate & T. vi.* 113 This water . . would flow off in currents with almost mill-tail velocity.

† **Millward.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mylenwyrd*, *mylward*, 4 *milward*, 5 *milleward*, *mylnard*, 6 *Sc. mylvart*, 7 *Sc. milwar(e)*, 8-9 *Sc. millart*, 9 *dial. millard*, -*ort*. [*OE. myle(n)-ward*, *f. mylen MILL sb.* + *ward WARD sb.*, keeper.] Originally, the keeper of a (manorial) mill; in later use = *MILLER* i.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *W. Wicliffe* 141 *Molendinariis*, *uel molinariis*, mylenwyrd. c 1050 *Voc. ibid.* 448/18 *Molendinariis*, mylward. c 1305 *Pilate* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 *pe meleward* pat hire fader was. 1380 *Pol Tax* in Rogers *Oxf. City Doc.* (1891) 12 DeWillelmole Mulewardet Jobanua vxore eius xviii. d. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 He gat a sone on oon Pila a milwardes douyter pat heet Atus. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Slauode* iii. xvii (1869) 144 Milwardes also that filthe here reoun with ouer clepunge of resoun. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 175 Alexander Marschall, mylvart at the nather mylne of this burght. 1650 *Croy Parish Session Abn. Bk.* 16 Aug. (MS.), Alexander McPhail Milward. *Ibid.* 15 Sept., Ye minister having askit ye elderie . . gifte yai did tye any priuat hantwix betwix ye said William Dolas and his Milwards wyffe yai . . Declairs yat yai could not [etc.]. c 1760 SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* xxv. in *Miss. Poet.* (1809) 130 The millart's man, a suple fallow, Ran's he had been red wud. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii. I've brushed till my arms ache, but my things is still like a millard's. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 62 Corn miller. . . Millard.

Mill-weir (milwēi). [*f.* *MILL sb.* + *WEIR.*] = *MILL-DAM*.

1044 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 92 Andlang streames ðæt it cymð to ð m myleware. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Millwell, variant of *MULVEL*.

Mill-wheel. [*f.* *MILL sb.* + *WHEEL sb.*]

1. A wheel used to drive a mill, esp. a water-wheel used for that purpose.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 232 Seo beofon . . tynð onbutan us, swifre þone ænig myln-hweol. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 126 Swr, a letter of your grace, Here comys slaw pe fro the myln whele. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* lxi. So all the world . . round about doth goe Like a Mill-wheele in midst of miserie. 1610 SHAKS. *Tem.* i. ii. 281 Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remaine A dozen yeeres. . . where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1789 J. PIRKINGTON *Uver Derby* I. 344 Cogs for mill-wheles are made of it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78, I feel as stupid from all you've said, As if a mill wheel whirled in my head.

2. *Her.* A figure or representation of this. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 341/1 He beareth Azure . . a Mill Wheel, or a Clock Wheel, Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 1122 Gu. three mill-wheels or *Chauvers*.

3. *fig.* or in figurative context.

1861 Mrs. NORTON *Lady La G.* iii. 122 Till in his brain the grief he tries to cheat, A dreary mill-wheel circling seems to beat. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 210 The mill-wheel of thought swung round slowly.

† 2. A form of grindstone employed for polishing armour. *Obs.*

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 65 Gevin to Cuthbert Knychtson . . for mylne quheils for the dychtling of the Kingis harness.

Millwin, variant of *MULVEL*.

Millwright. [*f.* *MILL sb.* + *WRIGHT.*] An engineer or mechanic whose occupation it is to design or set up mills or mill machinery.

1487-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) viij. 176 The same day, I paid to Bochen the mylle wyrt vj s. viij d. 1562-3 *Act 5 Elix.* c. 4 § 23 Tharte or Occupation of a Smith, . . Myllwright, Carpenter [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discollium* 14 A French Millwright who was an exquisite workman. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 28 According to the different Genus and Abilities of the Mill-right, 1866 HATFIELD *Hist. Notices Doncaster* I. 203 Experiments . . were made by a millwright. *attrib.* 1835 *Use Philol. Stanu.* 35, I have frequently been at a loss, in walking through several of the millwright factories, to know whether the polished shafts . . were at rest or in motion.

Hence *Millwrighting vbl. sb.*, the labour or trade of a millwright.

18. *Engineering* LXVII. 63 (Cent.) Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.

† **Milly.** *Obs.* Also 7 *millya*, *millio*, *mil(l)ia*. [*a. Pg. millo* MILLET: cf. *MEALIE*.] A kind of millet.

c 1600 *Max in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 571 In this pangaia we had certain come called *millio*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 The Guineans . . stamp their milia as we do spice, . . and grinde it . . till it be dowe, which they tempe with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof. 1629 CAPT. J. SMITH *Trav. & Adv. Wks.* (Arb.) I. 856 Their bread is made of . . Cuskus a small white seed like Millya in Biskay. 1626 *Golden Coast* 14 Their Corn is of two sorts, 1 *Milly*. 2 *Maik*. 1 *Milly*, and that hath long Ears, and is a seed of colour like Hemp-seed, and long like Canary-seed, having no shells, but growing in a little husk, which is very white within. *Ibid.* 76 Their bread is of Milia, or Mais, baked on a warne Harth.

Millyon, *Miln* (cf. obs. *f. MILLION*, *MILL sb.*)

Milner, obs. variant of *MILLER* and *MILLNER*.

Milord (d. *milor*). [*f.* *milord* (in 16th c. *milour*), a. Eng. *my lord* (see *LORD sb.* 15). Cf. *It. milordo*; also the following Scottish example: 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 Their ar Knichtes, Barrouns and mony vthiris Nobillis, quhome we cal milordis.]

The French designation for: An English lord; often applied to any wealthy Englishman. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xxxviii, 'Jest I!' quoth Milor. 1863 SALA *Quake the Circumnar.* 70 An eccentric child of Albion, a milord, afflicted with the 'spleen'. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. liv*, 'The milord, owner of the handsome yacht.

Milreis (mil'ris). Also 6 *millreys*, 6, 8 *milrey*, 7 *milreise*, *milreay*, 8 *mill-rey*, *mil-rey*, 9 *milreys*. [*a. Pg. milreis*, *f. mil* thousand + *reis* (see *REIS*).] A Portuguese gold coin and money of account equal to 1,000 REIS, and of the value of 4s. 5½d. English money. Also, a Brazilian silver coin of the value of 2s. 3d.

In the 17th cent. the Portuguese milreis was valued at between 13s. and 14s., and afterwards at 10s. 1589 *Discourse Voy. Spaine & Port.* 9 Missing of their Portuezes and Milreys they dreamed on in Portingall. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. iii. 4 The Master and Pilot haue . . each man 120 Milreys, every Milreys being worth . . seven guilders. 1612 COTGR., *Milreis*, a Millemey; a coyne of gold worth between 13 and 14 shillings sterl. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 205 Seventy thousand of our Pounds, or twice as many Milreys of Portugal Money. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 348 They have cost . . 22 Milreys per Pipe at a Medium. 1885 *Pail Mall G.* 17 Mar. 5/2 Government intend to propose certain measures tending to restore to par the real value of the milreis—namely, 2s. 3d. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 The paper milrei is now worth 26d.

Milrine, obs. *f. MILL-RIND*; **Milse**, var. *MILCE* sb.

Milsey (mil'si). *Sc.* Forms: 6 *mil'sie*, 9 *milcie*, 9-*milsey*. [*Contraction of milk-sie* (see *MILK sb.* 9a). Cf. *milk-sieve* (*ibid.*): perh. an interpretative rendering of this word) and *MILK-SIE*.] A milk-strainer.

1724 *Robt's Tock* iv. in *Ramsay's Tea-L. Misc.* (1775) I. 182 A milcie and a sown-pail. 1811 W. ARON *Agric. Myr.* 451 The milk is dropped through a sieve (provincially called a milsey).

attrib. 1801 J. THOMSON in *Mod. Scott. Poets* (1893) XV.

317 It minds me o' a milcie-clout Nae sooner filled than it rins out.

Milsi, *Milstone*, var. *f. MILCE v.*, *MILLSTONE*.

Milt (milt), *sb.* Forms: 1 *mult*, *mil*, 1, 3-6 *milte*, 4-6 *mylte*, 5-6 *mylt*, 6 *melte*, 4, 6- (now *dial.*) *melt*, 6 *mit*. [*OE. milte* str. masc., also *vk. fem.*, spleen = *OFris. milte* fem., spleen, MDu. *milte* (Du. *milt*) fem., spleen, also *milt* of fish, OHG. *milzi* neut. (MHG. *milze* neut., mod.G. *milz* fem.), ON. *milti* neut., spleen (OSw. *mjälte*, *mjälter*, *milt*, mod.Sw. *mjelte* masc., Da. *milt*, spleen, Norw. *mjelte* masc., spleen, *milt* of fish): — *O'ent.* types **miljo*, **miltjo*], perh. *f.* the root of *MELT v.*, with reference to the supposed digestive function of the spleen. The sense 'spawn of fish' may have been adopted from Du.; as the *milt* of a fish is of soft substance like the spleen, the transferred use was not unnatural, but it was no doubt helped to gain currency by the resemblance in sound between *milt* and *milk* (Du. *milch*: see *MILK sb.*), the older name for the soft roe of fish. The sense also exists in Norwegian, where it is to be noted that *mjelte* *milt* is homophonous with *mjelte* a milking, connected with ON. *mialta* to milk.

The spelling *multi* in the Epinal Glossary cannot be explained with certainty, but it certainly cannot represent an ablativ-variant, of which there is no trace in any Teut. lang.]

1. The spleen in mammals; also, an analogous organ in other vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 594 *Lien*, multi. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L. 172 *Lieu*, milte. *Ibid.* S. 472 *Splenis*, milte. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 242 Hu se milte bið emlane & gæderenþe þære wambe hæð þynne filmensio si hæð fætte & rice ædra. c 1250 *Death* 171 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rioten. . . þi mahe and þi milte þi liure and þi lunge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xli. (1495) 157 The substance of the mylte is blacke. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 His nayles stacke in to my lyuer and my mylte. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 The spleen or mylte is of yel juice, for it is the chamber of melancholy. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 110 In the milts of Sheep . . innumerable worms are oft-times found. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. ii. (1738) 12 The Spleen, or Milt is a soft, spongy Substance. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. li. 146 The melt or spleen was very small and thin. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 130 Inflammation of the spleen or melt.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *milt-grown a.*, affected by an enlarged spleen; *milt-like a.*, resembling the substance of the mammalian milt; *milt-pain*, a disease amongst swine; *milt-sickness*, a disease of the spleen amongst cattle; so *milt-sick a.*; † *milt-vein* (see quot.); *milt-wort* = *MILT-WASTE*.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 101 [The world] has an ugly hoskey cough, and is 'milt-grown. 1822-34 *Goold's Study Med.* (ed. 4) f. 187 One [polyposus] is termed 'miltlike by Professor Munro. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, 'Milt-pain is a Disease in Hogs, proceeding from greediness of eating Mast. 1882 *Times of Natal* 8 June, He never knew of a case of illness from eating a 'melt-sick ox. *Ibid.*, An ox suffering from 'melt-sickness. 1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 h/2 In the left hande, shee [the Liver wayne] is called the 'miltwayne. 1611 COTGR., *Scolopendrie*, Spleenwort, 'Miltwort, Finger-sen. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char. Index*, *Miltwort* [text p. 71 *Miltwort*].

2. *transf.* (See quot. 1899.)

1587 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1596) 106 If a colt when he is sold do not cast his milt, husbandmen say he will not live long. . . some colts will cast two miltes, no horse that lives xlii. yeares hath any milt within him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhorne's Ec. Physicæ* 231 In the first foaling of a Mare, her Foale hath . . on the udder a peece of fleshe which resembleth the Milt of an Oxe, and of some is also called a Milt. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Horsemen have not agreed what that is the foal is said to sneeze, which they call a milt.

3. The roe or spawn of the male fish; the 'soft roe' of fishes.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 77 b/1 Open the fysshe and take to the ti e herte the galle and the mylte. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mylte [of] a fysshe, la laicte; laicte de poisson. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 19 Quen now thay ar gutted, and the melis takne out, thay [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Laicte*, the milt, or soft roe, of fishes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce or never take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 36 Some of the Females discharge their Spawn, and the males their Melt or Seed in the Water near each other. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westnild.* i. 3 Milt is found in the males and ova in females.

4. *attrib.*, as *milt-like a.*, resembling the contents of the soft roe of a fish.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 322 The milt-like fluid of the drones might be seen in the cells.

Milt (milt), *v.* [*f.* *prec.*] *trans.* 'To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish' (J.). 1694 MORTREUX *Rabalaire* v. xxvi. (1737) 143, I . . saw . . Fish . . milting, spawning. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. 787/1 A female [char] got 146 eggs, which were milted from a male of the same hybrid race.

Milter (milt'er). Also 7 *mektere*, 8 *miltor*. [*f.* *MILT sb.* + *ER*]; perh. adopted from the equivalent Du. *miltter*.] a. A male fish, esp. in spawning time. b. = *MILT sb.* 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 245 If a man do the same with a female in spawning time, hee shall haue as many milters follow after her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 164 Three

Melters for one Spawner. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 121 The Spawner lays her Spawn, and upon it the Melder drops his Milk. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 Then the Male, or Milder, advances, and covers the Spawn with his Belly. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* 1, 332 At this time also the melder is more easily distinguished from the roe. 1883 *Blackie Mag.* Feb. 28: A greater stock of 'Spawners' and 'Milters' than its tributaries have room to contain.

† **Milth**, *sb.* Obs. [f. MILD + -TH.] Mercy. Hence † **Milth** *v. intr.*, to have mercy (of, to). † **Milthich** *adv.*, kindly. † **Milthness** *sb.*, mildness.

‡ 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 6 Laverd, of pine reuthes mine pou mare, And of pine milthes of wold pat are. *Ibid.* xxiv. 11 Laverd, milpe to my suine. *Ibid.* lv. 1 Milpe of ine, lauerd, for man fortrade me. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 8 Or he sal awai kerue is milpe in ende Fra geting and tette of strende. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 12 Wher an in thrughes sal tulle pi milthnes. c. 1300 *St. Brendan* 51 He welcomede ous everechon milthe-lliche and suete.

† **Milting**, *vbl. sb.* (See quot. 1587.) 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 45 The milting of Oxe, Cow, or other beast is called of husbandmen, when he will sodaine lie down if ye shall stay neuer so little, being at plough or cart. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* (1623) 99 Of milting of a beast. Milting, is when a beast will oft fall.

Miltonian (milt'ōn-i-ān), *a.* [f. the name of the poet John Milton + -IAN.] Of or relating to Milton, or resembling his style or imagery.

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 1 Thy gift Pomona in Miltonian verse Adventurous I presume to sing. 1836 KEATS *Epist. C. C. Clarke* 57 Miltonian storms, and more, Miltonian tenderness. 1872 LOWELL *Milton Prose* Wks. 1890 1 V. 76 It is merely a Miltonian way of saying that he took regular exercise.

Miltonic (milt'ōnik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. *Milton*: see prec. and -io.]

1. *adj.*, = prec.

1708 GAY *Wine* 15 Inspird, sublime, on Pegasean wing By these upborne, I draw Miltonic air. 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. x, If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs, And makes the word 'Miltonic' mean 'sublime' [etc.]. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 14 A Shakespearean adept may be a Miltonic believer.

2. *quasi-sb.* Miltonic language.

1712 HANLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 That Mungel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Pun.

3. *sb. pl.* Verses of Milton. *nonce-use.*

1792 COWPER *Works* (1837) XV. 237 Having translated all the Latin and Italian Miltonics, I was proceeding merrily with the Commentary on the Paradise Lost.

Hence **Miltonically** *adv.*

1905 *Q. Rev.* July 8 To speak Miltonically, the Muse utters the oracle, and her 'prophet' renders it in rhyme.

Miltonism (milt'ōn-iz-m), [f. *Milton* + -ISM.]

A form of expression imitating Milton.

1802 LAMA *Litt.* (1888) I. 190 Cowper's blank verse detains you every step with some heavy Miltonism.

Miltonist (milt'ōn-ist), [f. *Milton* + -IST.] A follower of Milton in his views on divorce.

1806 SYMMONS *Milton* (1820) 250 A party, distinguished by the name of Miltonists, attested the power of his pen, and gave consequence to his pleading for divorce. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper* III. 81 Hayley... had reasons for being what in the days of the Commonwealth was called a Miltonist.

Miltonize (milt'ōn-iz), *v.* [f. *Milton* + -IZE.]

a. trans. To impart a Miltonian dignity to.

b. intr. To imitate the literary style of Milton.

1893 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 254/3 This [sc. painting] is a noble example of Palmer's ability to Miltonize landscape. 1903 *Academy* 4 Apr. 326 Mr. Johnstone has... gone to Milton for his model, and Miltonizes as best he may.

Miltor, **Milts**, **Miltschipe**, var. fl. **MILTER**, **MILCE**, **MILDSHIP**.

Miltwaste (milt'wæst). Also 6-7 -wast, 7 -waist. [f. *MILT* *sb.* + *WASTE*.] The finger-fern, one of the spleenworts, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. lxx. 406 Of brode or large Splenewort or Miltwast. *Ibid.* iii. lxxvii. 408 This herbe is called... in English, Scaferne, Finger fern, and Miltwaste. 1657 B. W. *Expert Physician* 189 Agrimony, Burnet, Miltwast, Mercury, each a handfull. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 258/2 A common native fern called Miltwaste or Scale Fern.

Milty (milt'i), *a.* [f. *MILT* *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling milk, or of the nature of the milk or spleen.

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 306 Nothing is milty or like to the milt, if it do not swell with the properties of the m.l.

Milvine (milt'voin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *milvīnus*, f. L. *milvus* kite + -INE.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to a kite; belonging to the genus *Milvus* or the family *Milvinae*.

b. sb. A member of the genus *Milvus* or of the family *Milvinae*; a kite.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Milvine*, belonging to a Kite or Gled. 1824 BRAND *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Milvines*, Milvini, a family of Raporial birds, of which the kite (*Milvus*) is the type.

Hence **Milvinous** (milt'voin-əs), *a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Milwarde, -well, -wyn, var. forms of **MILWARD**, **MULVEL**.

Milz(e), variant forms of **MILCE** *sb.* Obs.

Mim (mim), *a. Sc. and dial.* [Imitative of the action of pursing up the mouth; cf. *MUM*.] Affectedly modest, demure, primly silent or quiet.

Also 'affecting great moderation in eating and drinking' (Jam.).

1679 McWARD in *Earnest Contend. Faith* (1723) 323 The best of our Synods (for as min as we have made it to this Day) are justly chargeable with the Blood of that renowned Martyr [Guthrie]. 1715 RAMSAY *Christie Kirke* Gr. II. 48 She was... min that day. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 106 Now Nory all the while was playing prim, As only lamb as modest, and as mim; And never a look with Lindy did lat fa'. 1785 FERGUSON'S *Prov.* 24 Maidens should be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kirks. 1816 SCOTT *St. Dwarf* II. Did I not say it wasna want o' spunk that made ye [sc. the young Laird] see mim? 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia, Mim*, primly silent, with lips closed lest a stray word should escape. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii, Worth twenty o' that stuck-up London consarn, with her pasty face and mim ways.

b. Used adverbially.

1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xvi, See, up he's got the word o' G—, An' meek an' mim has view'd it.

c. Comb., as mim looking, -spoken; also mim-mouthed, 'reserved in discourse, not communicative, implying the idea of affectation of modesty' (Jam.). Also *fig.* Hence **Mim-mouthedness**.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* iii, Mim-mou'd Meg. 1820 SWINBURNE l. xiii. 164 I'm no for being mim-mou'd when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, Some o' t' honniest and mimest looking too. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 371 That 'mim-mouthedness' which has become a fashion of late. 1896 'LESLIE KEITH' *Indian Uncle* xi. 189 Douce, plod-plodding, mim-spoken lads.

† **Mimature**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *mīm-us* MINE *sb.* + -ATE 3 + -URE.] Mimicking, mimicry.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 253, I shall present her to you various, and in diverse shapes, and shall approve my selfe not outdone by you in Mimature. Imagine her, theu.

Mime (mōim), *sb.* [a. L. *mīm-us*, a. Gr. *μῖμος*. Cf. F. *mime*, Sp., Pg., It. *mimo*.]

1. *Antiq.* A performer in the dramatic pieces described in sense 4.

[a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 25 Aug. 152 Se was ærest sumes kaseres mima, þæt is leasere, and sang beforan him scandlic leuð and plegode scandlice plegan.] 1784 T. DAVIS *Dram. Misc.* II. 51 The ancient mimes were so expert at the representation of thought by action. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 51 Mime and heara getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

2. A mimic, jester, buffoon; a pantomimist.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. cxxix, Think'st thou, Mime, this is great? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* 9 Whereas he tells us that Scurlious Mime was a peronated grim lowering fool. 1760 FOOTE *Alhier* i. (1767) 14 He is an admirable mime, or mimic, most selectable company. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvii, That which may well shock the nerves of a prince of mimes and merry-makers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 251 Della Scala stood among his courtiers, with mimes and buffoons (*scabulous & histriones*) making him heartily merry. 1902 J. CONRAD *Heart Darkn.* 142 In motley, as though he had absconded from a troupe of mimes.

b. in figurative context.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 245 That dance of mimes which passes for lie among the upper classes.

3. *transf. and fig.* An imitator.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 82 Mimes or imitators make only phantasmes or pictures not things... The Mime will neither know nor think aught of those things he imitates as to good or evil. 1902 CONRAD *Naturalist Thames* 166 Those... famous mimes, the Indian mynahs.

4. *Antiq.* A kind of simple farcical drama among the Greeks and Romans, characterized by mimicry and the ludicrous representation of familiar types of character; a dialogue written for recital in a performance of this kind. Also occasionally applied *transf.* to similar performances or compositions in modern times.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* 9 Scaliger describes a Mime to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. 1693 DAVDEN *Persius* Sat. II. (1726) 255 note, Libertus in the Fragment of his Mimes, has a Verse like this. 1790 MALONE *Eng. Stage in Shaks.* Wks. I. ii. 118 The *Exodiarri* and *Emboliarri* of the Mimes are undoubtedly the remote progenitors of the Vice and Clown of our ancient dramas. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks.* Notes (1849) 12 The mimes of Sophron were written in prose. 1850 TENNYSON *In diem*, cv, No more shall wayward grief abuse The genial hour with mask and mime. 1904 J. A. NAIRN *Herodas* Intro. 22 A Mime is a piece depicting actual life, generally the life of the common people, and employing their language.

† 5. An imitation. *Obs. rare.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr, Excellent patterns commend their Mimes.

6. *attrib.*, as *mime-play*; † *mime-man*, a mimic. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Tipo, and his Regiment of mime-men [sc. imitators] mine-mine, al drunk dumbe. 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 3/4 'The new "mime play"... will be performed at the Princess's.

Mime (mōim), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *mimer*; Gr. *haimēō* to imitate.]

1. *intr.* To act or play a part, with mimic gesture and action and usually without words.

1616-1837 [see the *vbl. sb.*] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 10/2 *Mime*, Jane May... can sing and act as well as mime.

b. transf. and fig.

1728 NORTH *Aten. Music* (1846) 36 Our paltry imitators are mistaken when they attempt to mime it upon a silent stage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xv, Miming and chattering like a Dead-Sea Ape. 1887 KINER *Haggard's Yess* xviii, We cannot bedeck our inner selves and make them mime as the occasion pleases, and sing the old song when their lips are set to a strange new clasp.

c. trans. To represent by mimic action.

a 1894 STEVENSON *Wit of Herminion* iv, She made it [the hearthrug] a rostrum, miming her stories as she told them.

2. *trans.* To imitate, mimic.

1733 *Introd. Verses to Fielding's Intrig. Chambermaid*, Mark, in his mirth how innocent he plays! And while he mimes the mimic, huris not Bayes. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Miming the cuttle-fish devouring its prey.

Hence **Mimim**, *vbl. sb.*

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. cxv, [He] Acts old Iniquity, and in the fit Of miming, gets th'opinion of a wit. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1841 III. 202 But in an ill hour hath his unfortunate rashness stumbl'd upon the mention of miming. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xi. 520 All kinds of pageants, imimings, masks, and frolics.

Mimeograph (mīm-iō-graf), *sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. *mīmēō* 'I imitate' + -GRAPH.] An apparatus, invented by T. A. Edison, for producing stencils of written pages, from which a large number of copies may be obtained.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Sept, The 'mimeograph' and the 'autocopyist'... will give any number of copies of a letter. 1903 T. P.'s *Weekly* 6 Nov. 720/1 A typewriter who could multiply for him copies of these stories on the mimeograph.

Hence **Mimeograph** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of a mimeograph.

Mimeographed *pp. a.*

1895 MARY E. BAMFORD in *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1290/2 The copies were mimeographed at last, thanks to her mother's help. 1903 MISS FAIRFULT *W. Lond. Typewr. Off. Circular*, Terms for mimeographing. Mimeographed Circulars can be sent by the 4d. post.

Mimer (mōim-er), [f. *MIME* *v.* + -ER.] A mime or mimic; a buffoon or jester.

1755 JOHNSON [quoting Milton *Sanson* 1325, where *Mimirs* in the first edition is a misprint, corrected in the Errata to *Mimics*]. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 128 The Muse, who taught th' enlivening dance, In Greece to mimers, and to gods in France. 1835 W. IVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 298 We had mummeters and mimers too.

|| **Mimesis** (mōim-i-sis), [Gr. *μῖμῃσις* imitation, f. *μῖμῃσθαι* to imitate, f. *μῖμος* MIMÉ *sb.*]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, whereby the supposed words or actions of another are imitated.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Eccles.* xi. 9, 154 Solomon... by a Mimesis brings in a wild yonker thus bespeaking himself. Rejoice [etc.]. 1688 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 568 Satan called here (by a Mimesis) the god of this world, not simply and properly, but because he challenges to himself the honour of a god.

2. *Biol.* = **MIMICRY** 3.

1845 STRICKLAND in *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* XXVIII. 353 This term [Icoulism], suggested by the Rev. Dr. Ingram, appears preferable to Mimesis, which I had originally proposed to use. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.* 1896 A. H. KING *Ethnology* 196 With the growing needs of society, it could not fail to develop by various processes—mimesis, reduplication, repetition [etc.].

Mimester (mōim-stər), *rare.* [f. *MIME* *v.* + -STER.] = **MIME** *sb.* 2, a mimic.

1873 T. COOPER *Paradise of Martyrs* (1877) 299 The mimesters who beclout themselves anew with rags of Rome.

† **Mimetene**, **Mimetese**, **Mimetesite**.

Mim. [Orig. F. *mimétèse* (Beudant 1832) meant to represent Gr. *μῖμῃσις* imitator. *Mimetene*, *Mimetesite* (G. *mimētesis*, Breithaupt 1841), and *MIMETTE* are alterations intended to make the name less anomalous in form.] Older names for **MIMETTE**.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Mim.* II. 11. 46 Mimetene. 1843 CHAPMAN *Mim.* 33 Mimetese. 1867 *Pract. Alchémic's Jour.* 1 Sept. 190 An arseniated plumbic apatite (mimetesite).

Mimetic (mōim-et-ik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. *μῖμῃτικός*, f. *μῖμῃσθαι* to imitate: see **MIMESIS**.]

A. adj.

1. Added to or having an aptitude for mimicry or imitation. Also, pertaining to imitation.

1637 WHITING *Abho & Bellama* 9 But Fucus, lead by most mimetic Ape, Could not depende Don Fucco's antick shapes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxix, The mimetic troops... begin their campaign [at the theatres] when all the others quit the field. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Genius* Homer To Rdr. 2 We shall confine our inquiry to Homer's Mimetic Powers. 1843 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 316 Chatham himself lives the strangest mimetic life, half-hero, half-quack, all along. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2170) The... mimetic tendency of infancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii, Crying when she expected him to cry, and reflecting every phase of her feeling with mimetic susceptibility.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, imitation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 118 Mimetic Poësie: which the Platonists distribute into... Ecstatic, and... Phantastic. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 33 The mimetic art of poetry has been hitherto considered, as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* ix. 99 Among the Greeks all dancing was of the mimetic kind. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 338 Cases... in which with lesion of the optic thalamus there has been no defect in the mimetic movements.

3. = **MIMIC** 3.

1756 J. G. COOPER in *World* No. 159 V. 169 They may be enabled to make an art as they have lived, in mimetic grandeur. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) 1. 59 When the Duke of Normandy visited... Edward the Confessor, he beheld in England a mimetic Normandy. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 266 A false and merely mimetic poverty.

4. *a. Zool. and Bot.* Of animal- or plant-; characterized by 'mimicry' or resemblance in external appearance to some essentially different animal or plant, or to some inorganic object. Of appearances or processes: Of the nature of 'mimicry'.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. 56 A second class of ana-

logical resemblances are purely external and illusive, they have been termed mimetic. 1851 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIII*, 504 Mimetic analogies... are resemblances in external appearance, shape and colours between members of widely distinct families. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool. Gen.* Intro. § 7 (1875) 19 It appears that the mimetic species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 There are also cases of mimetic variation.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mimetic*, applied to diseases that resemble, or appear like imitations of others.

c. *Cryst.* (See quot. 1838.)

1881 W. J. LEWIS in *Nature* No. 616, 355 Twin and mimetic crystals. 1883 TEALL *Brit. Petr.* 440 *Mimetic*, Tschermak proposed to call those crystals mimetic which possess externally a high degree of symmetry, but are built up by polysynthetic twinning of crystals having a low grade of symmetry. Thus chabazite is termed a mimetic rhombohedral crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr. Index*, *Mimetic crystals*.

5. *Gram.* (See quot.) rare.

1877 MARCH *Comp. Agr. Gram.* § 40, 27 Mimetic changes are those occurring through the influence of other words.

+ B. sb. ? A mime, buffoon.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 8 It is rather fit for the Mimetics to dispute, then for mee to determine.

+ *Mime-tical*, a. *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + *-ICAL*.] = *MIMETIC* a. 2.

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 360 He doth unfold it by a mimeticall expressing the charges that these false teachers gave. 1764 HARRIS *Dial. vii. Foreign Trav.* (1765) III. 5 A Dialogue in the old mimeticall, or poetic form.

Mimetically (mim'et-ik'li), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a mimetic or imitative manner; by mimesis.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col. ii.* 21 The words of those impostors, which are here mimetically or by way of imitation related. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Comm. Epistles* (1820) II. 574 The apostle writes mimetically here, personating the false teachers. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 464 The deeds of the god-king, chanted and mimetically represented in dances round his altar.

Mimetism (mim'et-iz'm), *Biol.* [f. *MIMET-IC* + *-ISM*.] = *MIMICRY*.

1882 in *Oxlvie*; and in later Dicts.

Mimetite (mim'et-ait), *Min.* [ad. G. *mimētitē* (Haidinger 1845), f. Gr. μιμητ-ής imitator + *-ITE*. (See *MIMETENE*.)] 'Arsenate of lead, found in yellow to brown crystals, resembling pyromorphite' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips's Min.* 481.

Mimetry (mim'et-ri), *Cryst.* [f. *MIMET-IC* + *-RY*.] = *PSEUDOSYMMETRY*.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Mi-mi, variant of *MIA-MIA*.

|| **Mimiambi** (mim-i-miambai), *sb. pl.* (In Dicts. as sing. *mimiambus*.) [Latin, a. Gr. μιμιᾶνθοι *ph.*, f. μιμῶ-ς *MIME* sb. + ἰαμβός *IAMBUS*.]

Mimes written in iambic or scazontic verse.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimiambus*, a kind of Verse, anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c. 1721 in BAILEY. 1905 *Academy* 4 Nov. 1145/1 The mimiambi of Herodas.

Mimibambic (mim-i-miambik), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *mimiambicus*, f. *mimiambus*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mimiambi. Of a poet: That wrote mimiambi.

1700 COLLIER 2nd *Def. Short View* 7 Another Mimiambick poet. 1846 *Smith's Dict. Biogr. & Mythol.* II. 695/2 Matus... a mimiambick poet.

B. *sb. pl.* = *MIMIAMBI*.

1845 *Encycl. Metaph. X.* 421/1 Contemporary with Laberius and Publus was Cneius Matus, who wrote Mimiambics, which differed from the Mimes of the two former authors only by being written in scazontics. 1894 *Athenaeum* 27 Jan. 108/3 The mimiambics of Herodas have already made a sensation in the learned world.

Mimic (mim'ik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 6-7 *mimimick*, *mimicke*, *-ique*, 6-8 *-ick*, 7 *mimik*, *mymik*, 7- *mimic*. [ad. L. *mimicus*, ad. Gr. μιμικός, f. μιμῶ-ς; see *MIME* sb. and *-IC*. Cf. F. *mimique*, Sp. *mimico*, Pg., It. *mimico*.] A. *adj.*

1. +a. Exercising the profession of a mime or buffoon; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a mime (*obs.*). b. Added to or having aptitude for mimicry; imitative.

1593 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iii. x. H vij h. The long foolcs coat, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Pise all doe claime their roote. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 They would disdain to be led about like Apes, by such mynnyck Narmo-ets. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* v. 110 If in her absence mimick Fancies wakes 'To imitate her. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* ii. i. Some mimick Fantom wears the lovely Form. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *It cannot ruin but it pours in Swift's Wks.* 1751 VI. 200 Aristotle saith, that Man is the most Mimick of all Animals. 1730 SWIFT *Market-hill Wks.* 1751 X. 146 Sly Hunters. To catch a Monkey by a Wile, The mimick Animal amuse, They place before him Gloves and Shoes. 17... COWPER *Transl. fr. V. Bourne, Parrot* iii. 'Sweet Poll!' his doting mistress cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimick bird replies. 1821 BRYANT *Ages* iii. Let the mimick canvass shew His calm benevolent features.

2. Of actions, expression of countenance, etc. +a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a mime; histrionic; hence, hypocritical. *Obs.* b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mimicry or imitation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* l. v. Would'st have me... wring my face with mimic action? 1624 GATAKER *Transl.* 113 Where are all those... mimick gestures and apish

fooleries that their Masse-bookes enjoyne? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 10 They circle the grave with mimick gestures and ejaculations. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 239 No simpering smiles, no mimic face, Affected gesture, or forced grace. 1717 SWIFT *Misc.*, *On Drusius* 10 The husy Head with mimick Art runs o'er The scenes and Actions of the Day before. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Vivaldi concluded, that his dream had mocked him with a mimic voice. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 19 As I taught him the written signs of our language, Massieu taught me the mimic signs of his.

3. That is a copy of, or imitatively resembles, what is properly denoted by the name; imitative as opposed to real.

Unlike its approximate synonyms, 'counterfeit', 'mock', 'simulated', etc., the word does not now imply any deceptive intention or effect, being applied primarily to artistic or playful imitation, and usually suggesting that the copy is ludicrously diminutive or insignificant as compared with the reality imitated.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Burley's Argenis* iii. xix. 213 This mimick Goddess, who usurped divine honours. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kind of Mimick Bishop limn'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 54 A bowl. Around whose verge a mimic Ivy twines. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* iv. iii. Not all this pride Of mimic virtue Shall shelter thee, deceiver! 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 225, I send you some [needles], that have had their heads and points melted off by our mimic lightning. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1769) II. 193 Instances in brutes of what we partially stile mimic reason. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 212 The mimic monarch [of Hayti] has been encountered with superior force by his rival. 1822 SCOTT *Life in Forest*, Along the silver streams of Tweed 'Tis blithe the mimic fly to lead. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. § 62 (1850) VIII. 524 The mimic warfare of the opera stage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 399 If any one dies in these mimic contests, the homicide is involuntary.

4. *Path.* (See quot.)

1890 *Syd. Soc. L.*, *Mimic convulsion*, same as *Facial spasm*. *Mimic facial palsy*, an immobility and relaxation of the facial muscles which are supplied by the paralysed nerve. *Mimic spasm*, sudden and transient contraction of the muscles supplied by the portio dura of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves.

B. *sb.*

1. +A mime, burlesque actor (*obs.*); a performer who imitates the manner, attitudes, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; hence, in wider sense, one who practises or is skilled in mimicry or ludicrous imitation.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. W.* iii. ii. 19 Anon his Thisbe must be answered, And forth my Mimick comes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. 14, Waited on by mimicks, jesters. 1609 DEKKER *Gols Horne-bk.* vi. 31 Draw what troupe you can from the stage after you: the Mimicks are beholden to you, for allowing them 'elbow room'. c. 1660 WOOD *Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 336 He was a great mimick, and acted well in several plays. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. iv. (1715) 19 [They] prefer'd a Mimick, or a Stage-player before the most Valiant Captain. 1739 CIBBER *Appl.* (1756) I. 123 The mimick... is a great assistant to the actor. 1772 BOSWELL 21 Mar. in *Johnson*, A mimick can not only give you the gestures and voice of a person whom he represents; but even what a person would say on any particular subject. 1830 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 249 Deaths. Mr. Ralph Sherwin, mimic and comedian. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 196 The mimics, revellers, and courtesans who crowded the palace.

b. 'A mean or servile imitator' (J.). Occasionally of a thing: Something that mimics or feebly resembles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* t. 7 What are the most judicious Artisans but the Mimicks of Nature? 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 7 Cunning is only the Mimick of Discretion. 1791 BURKE *To Member of Nat. Assemb.* Wks. 1792 III. 346 When full grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional mimic of them all. It makes the whole man false. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clii, Turn to the mole which Hadrian rear'd on high, Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxi, Despersers of mankind—apart from the mere fools and mimics, of that creed—are of two sorts. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 22 The cottage gable, bare and high, Poor forlorn mimic of the mountain crest.

+2. A writer of mimes, mimographer. *Obs.*—

1721 BAILEY, *A Mimick*, a Writer of Lampoons or short jests.

3. *Zool. and Bot.* A mimetic animal or plant. Also *applied* in *mimic beetle* (see quot. 1855).

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 403 This position is always assumed by these Beetles [*Histeridae* and *Eyrhidae*] when alarmed; and, from this assumption of a death-like attitude, some of the commonest species have received the name of *Mimic beetles*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* v. *Mimicry*, It is pretty clear that the *Mimicra* is rightly named the mimic, since it is a comparatively weak bird, and must benefit by being mistaken for the strong, pugnacious and noisy *Philemon*.

4. 'Play-acting', mummery (*obs.*); mimicry, imitation, rare.

a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 6 Compar'd to this, All honour's mimique; All wealth alchymy. 1832 FRASER *Mag.* V. 197 The son of the soldier already will dare To mount the old charger, in mimic of war.

Mimic (mim'ik), *v.* [f. *MIMIC* sb.]

1. *trans.* To ridicule by imitating or copying (a person, his speech, manner, gestures, etc.).

1697 BURGHORNE *Disc. Relig. Assenb.* 121 To misrepresent his words and mimick his gestures. 1700 DRYDEN *Octid's Net.* xl. *Ceryx* & *Alyce* 330 Morpheus express'd The Shape of Man, and imitated best; The Walk, the Words, the Gesture could supply, The Habit mimick, and the Mien bely. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1789) I. 229 2 Androcles... accused Alcibiades... of mimicking the sacred mysteries. 1821 SHELLEY *Char. I.* ii. 98 He mocks and mimics all he

sees and hears. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, Mimicking the voice and manner of the usher. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lark of Gold* vi, The laird was mimicking the miller's voice and manner as well as he could. 1891 KEPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 91 'This is disgraceful', said Maisie, mimicking Mrs. Jennett's tone.

2. To imitate or copy with minute accuracy in external characteristics, e.g. in voice, gesture, style, or manner of doing anything. Chiefly in contemptuous use, as implying servile, unintelligent, or otherwise ridiculous imitation.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* i. 40 The buffoon Ape... mimick'd all sects and had his own to chuse. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 116 Alphesibœus, tripping, shall advance; And mimick Satyrs in his antic Dance. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosindad* Poems 1363 I. 50 Just in the way that monies mimic man. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Addison* (1899) 724 Thus much... is certain, both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully mimicked, and that no man has yet been able to mimic Addison. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 27 The rest only mimicked the hero [sc. Alexander the Great]... in their demeanour, and in the trappings and state of royalty. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 168 The absurdity of mimicking a man who was his junior.

b. with an action or attribute as object.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iii, He observed how contemptible a Thing was human Grandeur, which could be mimicked by such diminutive Insects as I. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 328 The devil is known to mimic the methods, as well as the actions of his maker. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 165 When a sect becomes powerful... men crowd into it... conform strictly to its ritual, mimick its peculiarities. 1858 BUCKLEY *Civilia* (1869) II. viii. 570 They mimick'd the voice of liberty—they aped her very gestures. 1905 W. H. MALLOCK in *19th Cent.* Sept. 497 The devil had mimicked the art of the Creator.

c. of inmaterial or inanimate things personified.

1712 GRANVILLE *Poems* 173 Who would with Care some happy Fiction frame, So mimicks Truth, it looks the very same. 1712 STURGE *Specul.* No. 514 2 Vice has learned so to mimick Virtue, that it often creeps in hither under its Disguise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 3 The prattle of affectation mimicking distresses unfelt. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. vii, The leaves, all stirring, mimick'd well A neighboring rush of rivers cold. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1886) 8 Behold the palace re-awakened and mimicking its past.

3. To represent imitatively, as by drawing, painting, etc. Of things: To have a close resemblance to, to have or assume the appearance of.

1770 T. WHATELY *Observ. Gardening* 23 Such whimsical wonders, however, lose their effect, when represented in a picture, or mimicked in ground artificially laid. 1874 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* vi. 315 Like... clouds that mimick'd land before the sailor's eye. 1879 KEATS *Lamia* l. 125 Fresh carved cedar, mimicking a glade Of palm and platan, met from either side. 1880 READE *Cloister & H.* lxiii, He showed her how closely he could mimic marble on paper.

4. *Path.* Of a disease: To exhibit symptoms that have a deceptive resemblance to those of (another disease); to simulate.

1744 BERKELEY *Sir's* § 90 The scurvy... which indeed must be allowed to create or go mimic most other maladies. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 473 Nodular forms are closely mimicked by the febrile outbursts of nodular leprosy.

5. *Zool.* To have a 'mimetic' resemblance to (something else) in form or colour.

1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIII*, 504 The Lepidoptera... fly in the same parts of the forest, and generally in company with the species they mimic. 1879 LUNNON *Sci. Lect.* ii. 62 The *Geometridæ*, closely mimic bits of dry stick.

Mimical (mim'ikāl), *a. (and sb.)*. Also 7 *mymicall*. [f. *MIMIC* a. + *-AL*.] A. *adj.*

+1. = *MIMIC* a. 1. *Obs.*

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 104 The Puppets have alwaies a Mimical prolocutor to tel what they meane. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 264 A Mimical French-man whom I entertained... for his lests. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) ii. 80 A Mimical Ape. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 203 Devils... are a mimical sort of creatures... diligent emulators of the most holy persons.

2. +Befitting a mime or burlesque actor (*obs.*); pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mimicry.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vi. i. (1620) 226 It were like Mimical scurrility to demand any thing of any one of them [sc. gods], which resteth vnder the disposing of another. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 7, I beheld the mimical gestures... of the Roman Priests. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* (1628) § 14 A few waste complements and mimical courtesies. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* t. xxiii. 132 Without speaking or opening his Eyes for many months, only some odd mimical gestures he used. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 1 By introducing mimical Dances, and fulsom Buffoonies. 1711 SHARTEUS, *Charac.* III. ii. 93 The petty Tyranny and mimical Polity of some new Pretenders. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. i. 49 No priest shall be a poet, or exercise the mimical or histrionic art in any degree. 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 171 The mimical situations of novels. 1873 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 340 She had musical and mimical talents.

+3. = *MIMIC* a. 3. *Obs.*

1624 GEE *New Shreds of O. Snare* 17 The Actor that puts life into this mimical Artillery by motion and voice. 1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 2 Small mimical oaths, as when we swear by our Honor... or Faith. 1693 *Emilian's Hist. Monist.* Ord. ii. i. 232 The Nuns... did in progress of time attribute to their cutting off their Hair... and mimical Habits, a holy Virtue.

B. *sb.* An imitator; an actor.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* ii. 9/2 Euterpe... is the goddess of Mymicals.

Hence *Mimically* *adv.*, + *Mimicalness*.

1623 COCKERAM ii, Scoffing, Ironically, Mimically.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xii. 181 So long mimically imitating mad men that he became one. 1661 FULLER (Ogilvie 1882). The mimicalness of the ape. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 106 Be neither mimically in, nor ridiculously out of the fashion.

† **Mimication.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIMIC v. + -ATION.] A mimicking, counterfeit.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 83 Several imperfect notions and mimifications of the Christian Religion.

Mimicked (mi'mikt), *pp. a.* [f. MIMIC v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xli. The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust The iron crown of laurel's mimic'd leaves. 186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 Many of the mimicking forms of the Lepidoptera, as well as of the mimicked forms, can be shown by a graduated series to be merely varieties of the same species.

Mimicker (mi'mika), [f. MIMIC v. + -ER.] One who or something which mimics.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXXIII. 509 Amongst the living objects mimicked by insects are the predaceous species from which it is the interest of the mimickers to be concealed.

Mimicking (mi'mikig), *pp. a.* [f. MIMIC v. + -ING.] In senses of the vb.; *Zool.* = MIMETIC a. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xii. § 5 (1734) 244 Saint Vitus's Dance, (as it is call'd) the mimicking Distemper. 186. (see MIMICKEO). 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd. Stud. Biol.* 52 The mimicking butterflies, are liable at a distance to be mistaken for the distasteful *Heliconia*. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Dial.* s. v. *Mimick*, 'Mimicking work' is work made to look well for a time, but not to last, like had contract work.

Mimicry (mi'mikri). Also 7 mimickery. [f. MIMIC sb. + -RY.]

1. 'The action, practice, or art of mimicking or closely imitating, either in sport or otherwise, the manner, gesture, speech, or mode of action of persons, or the superficial characteristics of a thing.' 1709 STEPLE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 6 A wretched Belief, That their Mimicry passes for Real Business, or True Wit. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxvi. The chase I follow far, 'Tis mimicry of noble war. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* i. 58 Mimicry, common to all children, was remarkable in me. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*, iii. (1874) 49 The successful mimicry of the measure of a Greek song. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Epist.* 175 A learned and distinguished Comedian... daily went through his antics and mimicry on the Capitol. b. In mimicry of: in imitation of.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* viii. 107 As if in mimicry of insect play. 1839 THURLWALL *Greece* xviii. VI. 139 [He] wore a lion's skin, and armed himself with a club, in mimicry of Hercules.

c. All act, instance, or mode of mimicking. Also *concr.* a production by which something is mimicked.

1687 N. N. *Old Popery* 17 Those trivial upstart Mimickries of them [sc. the Roman Church] practiced only within the narrow Limits of the Church of England. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 4 We shall find it [Good-Breeding] to be nothing else but an Imitation and Mimickry of Good-nature. 1754 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 219 They [sc. monkeys] soon began to exert all their sportive mimickries. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 236 The Latin apologists... had denounced the myths and oracles of paganism as Satanic mimickries. 1879 C. H. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 673/2 In France an imitative school... has executed mimickries of ancient glass painting.

2. **Zool.** A close external resemblance which a living creature (or sometimes a nest, etc.) bears to a different animal, or to some inanimate object.

1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXXIII. 509 note. The author (Rössler) enumerates many very singular cases of mimicry; he also states his belief that the mimicry is intended to protect the insects from their enemies. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Mimicry*, We must always remember that the Mimicry, however produced, is unconscious.

Miminy-piminy (mi'mini, pi'mini), a. and sb. Also *mimminee*-pimminee. [Intended as phonetically symbolic: cf. MIM; also MIMINY-PIMINY.]

A. adj. Ridiculously delicate or over-refined; finicking.

1835 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 229 Your miminy-piminy fears of hurting the feelings. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxxiii. In a miminy-piminy voice [she] said she was come to make her submission. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* ii. A miminy piminy, *Je-ne-sais-quoi* young man.

B. sb. Finicking or affected composition.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. 233 All the tantalizing, teasing, tripping, hisping mimminee-pimminee of the highest brilliancy and fashion of poetical diction. 1825—*Spirit of Age* 397 The two lines immediately after... are a mere piece of enigmatical ingenuity and scientific mimminee-pimminee.

Mimique, obs. form of MIMIC.

† **Mimist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIMIC sb. + -IST.] One who imitates. (Erroneously used by Puttenham.)

1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xi. (Arb.) 42 There were others [sc. poets] that... used in places of great assembly, to say by rote numbers of short and sententious metres, very pithie and of good edification, and thereupon were called *Poets Mimistes*: as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and grave lessons.

Mimination (mi'miniən). *Assyrian Gram.* Also *mimaton*. [f. Arab. *mim*, name of the letter *m* + -ATION, after NUNNATION.] The appending of *m* to the flexional vowels in Assyrian. (A characteristic of the Babylonian dialect of that language, as *mimnation* is of classical Arabic.)

1873 *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci. Suppl.* 173. 1896 W. ST. C. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Mon.* i. 30 The... elaborate power of

word-building, as well as the preservation of the mimation... attest this similarity. 1903 *Expositor* Oct. 280 Jaum is the same as Jau only with the Babylonian mimation added.

Mimmering, a. ? Pseudo-arch. [cf. next.]

? Doting, dreaming. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 64 A half-brain'd loon! A mimmering driveller!

† **Mimmerkin.** *Obs. Sc.* In 6 *mymmerken*, -in. [cf. Du. *mijmeren* (MDu. *mimmeren*, *mimeren*) to dote; and see -KIN.] ? A dotard.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v.* *Dunbar* 29 Mandrag mymmerkin, maid maister bot in mowis. *Ibid.* 514 Cankrit Cayin, .Tutiullus, Marmaidy, mymmerken, monstir of all men.

Mimmick, -ry, obs. forms of MIMIC, MIMICRY.

Mimmulus, obs. form of MIMULUS.

Mimness (mi'mnēs). [f. MIM a. + -NESS.]

Primness, demureness. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sc.*, *Edin. Baillie* (1878) V. 224 My angel Lady Jane... had now lost all her jocularly and flippancy of speech; there was nothing but mimness and reserve in the Marquess's presence.

† **Mimograph.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *mimographus*, Gr. *μυμογράφος*; see next. Cf. † *geograph*, *bibliograph*.] = next.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. 13 (Plato), Sophron the Mimographer.

Mimographer (mi'mo'grāfist). [f. L. *mimographus* (a. Gr. *μυμογράφος*, f. *μῦμος* MIMIC sb. + -γράφος writer) + -ER.] A writer or composer of mimes.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 235 Mimographers I needs must call them. *Ibid.* 267 Some are Poetasters, or Mimographers. 1711 SHAFTESS *Charac.* (1737) i. 196 'Tis in this that the great mimographer, the father and prince of poets, excels so highly; his characters being wrought to a likeness beyond, what any succeeding masters were ever able to describe. 1858 DONALDSON *tr. C. O. Miller's Hist. Lit. Anc. Gr.* xxxix. § 4 II. 215 Sophron the mimographer.

† **Mimologer.** *Obs.*—1. [f. Gr. *μυμολόγος* reciter of mimes (f. *μῦμος* MIMIC + -λόγος that speaks) + -ER.] A reciter of mimes. So *Mimologist*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mimologer*, one who recites Rhymes. 1832 *Examiner* 21/2 She is the Psyche of the Mimologists.

† **Mimology.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μυμολογία*, f. *μυμολόγος*; see prec.] Recitation of mimes.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mimology*, a making of Rhymes.

Mimophyre (mi'mō'fōir). *Petrology.* [f. *mimo-* (see next) + -phyr ending of *G. porphyry porphyry*.] An uncrystallized rock having the appearance of porphyry.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 56/2 Mimophyre. Cement argillaceous, uniting distinct grains of felspar, &c.

† **Mimo-prophet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μῦμος* MIMIC (taken in the sense of 'mimic', 'sham') + PROPHET.] A mock or pretended prophet. Hence † *Mimoprophetic* a.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 567 When the whole Empire of the World was promised... to the Familis, by their Mimo-Prophet H. N. *Ibid.* 571 The Quakers... are to be esteemed... a Mimoprophetick sort of People.

|| **Mimosa** (mi'mōzā, mi'mōzā) Pl. -as, also Lat. -æ. [mod. L. (Colin 1619; see Hatz.-Darm. s.v.), app. f. L. *mimnis* MIMIC sb. + -osa fem. of -osus suffix; see -OSE. The name seems to have been meant to allude to the 'mimicry' of conscious life shown by the Sensitive Plant.]

1. a. *Bot.* A genus of leguminous shrubs, natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions; the best known representative is the common Sensitive Plant, *M. pudica*. The genus was originally nearly co-extensive with the present sub-order *Mimosae*, but has been greatly narrowed by the separation of *Acacia* and other genera. Also, a plant of this genus. b. In popular language applied chiefly to the Sensitive Plant and to certain trees of the genus *Acacia*, esp. the Australian species otherwise known as Wattle-trees.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mimosa* Planta, the same with *Sensitive*.] 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 474 The legume of the Mimosa is articulated, and the leaves are sensitive. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* The species of Mimosa, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: 2. The common sensitive shrub. 2. The prickly and more sensitive Mimosa... 5. The prickly Pernambuco Mimosa... 1775 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1783) 393 The Mimosa, or sensitive plants. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* l. xiv. Beneath a tall mimosa's shade... They saw a man reclined. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. Introd. 196 For not Mimosa's tender tree Shrinks sooner from the touch than he. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* ii. ii. 42 At the tramp of a horse's hoof on the turf of the prairies, far in advance are closed the leaves of the shrinking mimosa. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xi. 203 White-thorned mimosa (*Acacia horrida*). 1862 G. T. LLOYD 33 *Yrs. in Tasmania* iii. 33 The Mimosa or Wattle, which prevails throughout the most fertile lands of Tasmania. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i. (1872) 9 A few miserable stunted thorny mimosas.

2. The bark of various Australian species of *Acacia*, used in tanning; also called *Wattle-bark*. 1854-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts*, etc. (1866) II. 28 Mimosa or Wattle-bark, is procured from different species of mimosa, which grow in Australia and New Zealand.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *mimosa-bush*, *family*, *scrub*, *shrub*, -*thorn*; *mimosa-bark* = sense 2; *mimosa gum* = *gum arabic* (see ARABIC a. 2).

1848 W. WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* xvii. 255 The other exports of Australia Felix consist chiefly of tallow... *mimosa bark, and gum-wood. 1900 KIPPLING in *Daily News* 16 June 4/5 McManus went for a walk through the mimosa-bushes. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 91 *Mimosa*, the 'Mimosa Family, 1860 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, '*Mimosa* gum. 1900 DOYLE *Green Flag* 4 Thick clumps of 'mimosa scrub. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Austr.* v. (1831) 202 Gum arabic, which exudes from the 'mimosa shrubs. 1894 SIR G. H. PORTAL *Mission Uganda* 35 Clumps of 'mimosa thorns. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4/7 They stood behind the thin breastwork of mimosa thorn bushes. 1775 MASSON *Journeys at Cape in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 290 We encamped under a large 'mimosa tree.

Mimose (mi'mōs). *Petrology.* [a. F. *mimose*.] A uniformly greyish coloured lava composed of compact felspar closely united with pyroxene.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 56/2 Mimose. Laminated felspar, and augite.

Mimosite (mi'mōsīt). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Mimodites* (see J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* 1849, § 1189); see MIMOSA and -ITE.] Any fossil remains of plants supposed to have belonged to the sub-order *Mimosae*.

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Mimotannic (mi'mōtā'nik), a. *Chem.* [f. MIMO(SA) + TANNIC a.] *Mimotannic acid*: a variety of tannic acid found in the mimosa.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* v. § 4 (1862) 403 The essential constituents of catechu are mimotannic acid and catechin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Met.* 235 Kino contains a species of tannin, called mimotannic acid (or catechu-tannic acid).

Mimotype (mi'mōtēp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μῦμος* MIMIC sb. (taken in the sense of 'mimic') + TYPE sb.] 'A type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 460 The quasi-representative forms are not only isotypes, but simply mimotypes. Foot-n. *Mimotypes*, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions.

Hence **mimotypic** (mi'mōtē'pik) a., relating to or having the character of a mimotype.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mimp (mimp), sb. and a. [Phonetically symbolic: cf. MIM.]

A. sb. A pursing up of the lips. 17820 *Heirss* 54, I am preparing the cast of the lips for the ensuing winter... thus... It is to be called the Paphian mimp.

B. adj. Prim, precise, affected, mim. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Mimp*, prim, precise, affected.

So *Mimpetty mimp* adv., in prim silence. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* i. 168, I am so teased and so lectured by the old folks that I sit mimpetty mimp before them merely for peace sake.

Mimp (mimp), v. *diat.* [cf. MIMP sb.]

† *trans.* To purse up (one's) mouth. 1770 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 35. 2/2 She mimp'd up her Mouth with scorn.

2. *intr.* 'To speak or act in an affected or mincing manner; to toy or play with one's food in an affected manner' (E. D. D.).

c. 1861 STATION *Rays from Loominary* 41 Peggy coom mimpin up beside him, lookin' bonnily confused. 1880 MRS. PARK ADAM & EVE vi. 83, I thought you'd be nimpin' and mincin', and that nothin' 'ud please 'ee.

† **Mimpins.** *Obs.* ? School slang. (See quot.)

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 35 (1822) I. 275 There used to be a mystery called mimpins, which as Dr. Johnson would say, made a pretty sweetmeat.

Mimsey (mi'mzi), a. *dial.* Also *mimzy*. [f. MIM a.: cf. *clumsy*, *fimsy*, *tipsy*.] 'Prim, prudish; contemptible' (E. D. D.).

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Mim*, *Mimsey*, prim, prudish. 1895 S. CHRISTIAN *Sarah* (ed. 4) 262 She is no mimsy miks to be scared, or a reed to break if you lean your hand on it.

|| **Mimulus** (mi'mi'lūs). *Bot.* Also 8 *mimulus*. [mod. L.; app. dim. of L. *mimus* MIMIC sb. The application by Linnaeus (sense 2) is supposed to allude to the resemblance of the flowers to a mask.]

† *l.* The Louse-wort or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica*. *Obs.*—

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimulus*, the Herb Rattle, or Louse-wort. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

2. A genus of flowering plants (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), indigenous in America, Asia, and Africa; a plant of this genus (in popular use esp. *M. luteus*, the 'monkey-flower' or 'monkey-plant').

M. moschatum is commonly known as the musk plant. 1840 LOUPOUS *Engel. Gardening* Index, *Mimulus*, monkey-flower. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 1863 Single *Mimulus* in variety... have been the most brilliant outdoor hardy flowers I have. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 253 The showy yellow flowers of the North American *mimulus* may be seen.

|| **Mimus** (mi'mūs). *Ornith.* [mod. L. use of L. *mimus* MIMIC sb.] A genus of American birds including the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*; a bird of this genus.

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimus*,... the Indian Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but somewhat smaller.

attrib. 1866 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 958 In the *Mimus*-group the tarsus is anteriorly scutellated.

† **Mimy**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIMIC sb. + -Y.] Of or pertaining to a mime or mimic.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Conventicles* 4 When his mimic Face should appear, with Gravity and Laughter at the same instant.

† **Min**, sb. ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 *myne*, *mine*, 3 *mune*, 3-4 *min*, 4 *minne*, 4-5 *myn* (ne). [*OE. myne* masc., = *OS. muni-* (in *muuile* lovable), *ON. muni-* mind, desire, love, *Goth. mun-* = *OTeut. *muni-*, f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-* (= **mon-* = *mun-*): see *MIND* sb.]

1. a. Mind, purpose, intention (*OE.* only). b. Remembrance, memory, mention. *To make min of*: to mention.

Beowulf 2572 Læssan hwile... þonne his mynesohte. *a1300 Cursor M.* 5174 Yee ha sin þat yee mak of him an min. *Ibid.* 8835 To þat o þat te lastand min. *a1450 Mvnc* 1852 On þy power þen haue þow mynne, þat þou myst a-soyle of alle synne. *a1460 Towneley Mst.* xxiv. 361 Now, gramercy agayn! Mekill thank and myn and this shalbe meen.

2. *Comb.*: *min-day* = *MINI-DAY*; also *attrib.* *a1225 Ancr. R.* 22 Ine anniuersaries, þet is ine mune-dawes of ouer leoue vreon. *1532 in Weaver Wells Wills* (1890 84 A mynde cowe that I had of my mother.

† **Min**, sb. ² *Sc. Obs.* Shortened form of *MINNIE*, mother.

1. *Johnnie Faa* in *Child Ballads* IV. 284 (Cent.) I'm Johnnie Faa o' Yetholm town, There dwell my min and daddie O.

† **Min**, a. *Obs.* Also 3 *minna*, 4-5 *myn* (n)e, 4-6 *myn*. [*a. ON. minne* (= **minna*) = *OFris. minnera*, *minra*, *OS. minnero* (MDu. *minre*, *minder*, Du. *minder*), OHG. *minuero* (MHG. *minre*, *minner*, mod. G. *minder*). *Goth. minniza* = *OTeut. *minnizon*, **minnizout*, cogn. w. Gr. *μινύειν* to make or grow smaller, L. *minuere* to diminish, L. *minor* less.

The alleged *OE. min* does not exist; the word in the supposed examples is *minne* with the sense 'wicked, harmful', prob. cognate with *min* MAN a. and sb.]

Less *Alwyn* coupled with *mora*.

a1300 E. Psalter ix. 5 Pou snlibid genge mare and minne, Forwethed wiked for his sinne. *13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1881 Þere he schrof hym schyrlly, & schewed his mysdedez, Of þe more & þe mynne, & merci beseechez. *a1400 Rule St. Benet* 175 Who so makes myrrh mor or min, In god behoues his ioy begin. *a1400 York Mst.* ix. 34 My Fadir knewe both more and mynne... That al þis worlde shuld synke for synne. *1571 H. CHARTERIS Lysday's Wks.* Adhort. a vj b. Idolateris... Reid heir 3our lyfeat large, biþis maid and min.

† **Min**, v. ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 (**mynian*, **mynnan*), 3rd sing. pres. *myneþ*, *subj. menez*; 4-5 *myn* (n). [*OE. *mynian*, f. *myne* MIN sb.] *intr.* To intend, purpose; to direct one's course, go.

a1000 Guthlac 1061 Þer min hyht myneþ to geecenne. *a1000 in Colkayne Shirne* 163 Ic lare ælcne ðara þe ma 3a & iuglaine wene hæbbas þat he meni e to þam linc wuda. *13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 982 þe lorde... Mynned merthe to be made vpon mony sylbez. *a1400-50 Alexander* 4787 Vpata ma3te mountaine he myns with bis 6st.

† **Min**, v. ² *Obs.* Forms: 2-4 *mine*, 3-4 *munne*, *min* (n), 4-5 *myn* (e), *myenne*. [*a. ON. minna* (= *OTeut. type *minjan*, **menjan*, f. root **men-*: see *MIND* sb.) The first quot. may belong to *OE. mynesjan*: see *MING* v.]

1. *trans.* To remind.

a1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 And he minede alle men to foretlen here sinnes, and beten. *a1400-50 Alexander* 4673 Ne neutre na mercy 3ow emell as mynes me 3our pistill. *a1450 Le Mortre Arth.* 165 Syr, of one thinge I wolde you minne.

2. *impers.* *Me minis* = I recollect, I remember, I think. *Const. of on.*

a1300 Cursor M. 5274 Ne minnes yow noght, now mani dani, Of a drem, lang sibben gan? *13. Sir Beues* (A) 185 '3e', '3e' seide, 'of a wilde bor I wene, me minne boue for, Al of þe feure!' *a1400-50 Alexander* 1625 For in þe marche of Messedone me mynes [*MS. Dublin* he mynes] on a tyme, þat [etc.]. *a1460 Towneley Mst.* xxviii. 200 Cryst saide his self, mynnes me, [That etc.].

3. *trans.* To remember, to have or bear in mind; to call to mind or remembrance, recollect.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 995 On þe morn, as vch mon mynez þat tyme. *a1400 Desir. Troy* 1434 Happye is he here In no late lengis... Ne mynnes no malis þat is of mynd past. *a1400-50 Alexander* 1094 As 3one sondre hi3e hill sail ay hald his place, So sail þi name fra now furth be mynned in mynd. *14. in Polit. Relig. & Love Poems* (1903) 219 My merci, if þou it mynned, Y haue schewed it þee on many wike.

b. *intr. and refl.* Also, to think (of something or some one). *Const. of on, upon.*

a1300 Cursor M. 112 A listand warc upon to myn. *Ibid.* 8252 Of cerces, al he toke a-wai Offrand he made at min on al. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* viii. 5 What is man þat þou ert mynand of him? *13. E. E. Allit. P.* A. 583 Fyrst of my hyre my lorde con mynne. *1377 Lancel. P.* l. Bv. 454 3e mynneþ wel how Mathew seith how a man made a fele. *a1425 Cursor M.* 21873 (Trin.) Hongres & deþ vpon to mynne. *a1460 Towneley Mst.* xxviii. 136 Myn ye noght that I you told... That my body shuld be sold.

4. *trans.* To commemorate.

a1225 St. Marher. 2 þe eadi meiden þat we munnið to dei.

5. *trans.* To say, tell, mention, record, relate.

a1300 Cursor M. 23953 Of hir truli it e mi tale, Hir murning for to min. *12325 Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1869) 149 Iet ic ani w i sunne pat i me al no3t minne. *a1375 Lay Folks Mst.* Bk. App. iv. 456 Seþe trewely tynneþ þer-ime, And fulliche out of 3or mouþ hit mynneþ, þer-fo

liht muche mede. *c1400 Desir. Troy* Proib. 37 Amonges þat myneþ... to myn hym be nome... Homer was holden haithill of dedis. *a1600 Flouiden Field* lxxii. in *Child Ballads* lli. 358 The first word that our prince did myn, 'Welcome, dukes and erles, to mee!'.

Min, obs. form of *MINE*.

|| **Minā** ¹ (mā'nā). *Pl. minās* (mā'nā), *minas* (mā'nā). Also 7 *myna*, *mine*, 8 *minah*; *pl. 7 minaes*, *mynaes*. [*L. minā*, ad. Gr. *μνᾶ* (see *MNA*), prob. from a Babylonian source: cf. *MANEH*.]

1. A unit of weight anciently used in Western Asia, Greece, and Egypt.

In Greek-speaking countries it contained 100 drachmas; it varied according to locality and time, but was not far from 1 lb. avoirdupois; 100 minas made a talent. In Assyria and Babylonia there seem to have been two different minas, one being double of the other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Mina* or *Mna*, a weight, answering to *Libra*, that is to say, a pound. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* Lxli. 487 It weighed 72 Attic Minas. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s. v. *Talentum*, Another standard of the talent, which was used in commercial transactions... the mina of which was called the *commercial mina*... This mina is mentioned... as weighing 138 drachmae. 1903 19th Cent. Aug. 271 The Babylonian ordinary mina was equal to 982.4 grammes. Sixty minae made one talent.

2 A denomination of money anciently current in Greece and Greek-speaking countries, = 100 drachmas, or about £4. (Rendered 'pound' in the English versions of the N.T.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lysander* (1595) 486 A talent of silver, two and fifty Minas [etc.]. 1638 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 Each supper stood him in a hundred Mynaes of gold, each mina or dina, in our money valuing six and twenty shillings and eight pence. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1687) 768/2 He [Protagoras] was the first, that took a hundred Minæ for a gratuity. 1685 CORTON tr. *Montaigne* xxiv. (1711) i. 312 He was presently awarded ten Attick Mines. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M. N.* i. x. (1869) l. 147 Four minæ were equal to thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxiii. IV. 296 Cyrus had promised them a largess of five minas apiece. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s. v. *Talentum*, [The Attic] mina was 4 l. 15 s. 3 d... The Aeginetan mina was, according to the existing coins, 5 l. 14 s. 7 d. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liv. (1879) 657 He gave them each, only a mina, one hundred drachmae.

3. = *MANEH*.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus* p. cl, *Maneh*, *Mna*, or *Mina*, as a coin = 60 Shekels. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 37/2 [Ezekiel] tells us that the minah or maneh was valued at 60 shekels.

|| **Minā** ² (mā'nā). Forms: 8 *maynat*, 8-9 *mino*, *minor*, 9 *minah*, *minar*, *miner*, *myna*, *mynah*, *myneh*, *maina*, 9- *mina*. [*Hindi mainā*.] A name applied to several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east, belonging to the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes*, esp. *Eulabes* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, the common talking starling of India. In Australia also applied to various species of the genera *Manorhina* and *Myzanthra*.

1769 LADY M. COKE *Trin.* 11 Aug. (1892) III. 131 A number of fine Birds presented themselves before me; an Noble Mino that I wanted to buy, but [etc.]. 1800 *Alisc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 4/2 The maynat. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* l. 47 The myneh is a very entertaining bird... articulating several words in the manner of the starling. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 246 The minā, of deeper blue than the sky. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 79 Yellow-throated Mino. 1859 LANG *Wand. Ind.* 267 A minar was chased by a small hawk. 1879 M. STOKES *Ind. Fairy Tales* iv. (1880) 18 So the dog went to a maina and said: 'What shall I do to hurt this cat?' 1883 D. MACDONALD *Gun Boughs* 146 Yellow-legged minahs, tamest of all Australian birds. 1893 *Myna*, *Maina*, *Minor* [see *GRACKLE*].

b. *Comb.*, as *mina-bird*, *grackle*.

1782, 1842 *Minor* *Grakle*, *mino* *grakle* [see *GRACKLE*].

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.*, *Mina* *bird*.

Minace, obs. Sc. form of *MENACE* v.

Minacious (mī'nā'sh), a. [*L. minaci-*, *minax* (f. *minārī* to threaten) + *-ous*. Cf. It. *minaccioso*.] Menacing, threatening; of a threatening character; full of threats or menaces.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* iii. 63 Whether the face of Heaven... look upon us with a sad and minacious countenance. *a1711 KEN Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 349 He ghostly Wants supplies, gives inward Joys, Which most minacious Crosses overpicks. 1889 A.P. BENSON in *Life* II. 286 He went away with a kind of minacious 'Very well'. *absol.* 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 68 You have often a touch of the minaceous [sic].

Hence *minaciously* adv., *minaciousness*.

1674 *Rev. Presbyt. Inverness* (S.H.S.) 43 Donald dow Mack conchie... menaciouly threatened the Minister. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 571 The attitude of the Papal communion before this new enemy is that of a startled, trembling minaciousness. 1895 *Punch* 21 Dec. 300/2 Two... terriers, which barked minaciously at my legs.

Minacity (mī'nā'si-ti). [*f. L. minac-em*, *minax* threatening (see *MINACIOUS* a.) + *-ITY*.] 'Disposition to use threats' (J.); denunciation.

1656 in *Blount Glossary*. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* ii. (1864) 76 Nor is the district without its historical minacities. 1854 *Milman Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 481 The warning was couched in words of prophetic minacity.

† **Minacy**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *mynacy*. [*ad. L. minaci-* threats, i. *minic-*, *minax* threatening: see *MINACIOUS* and *-ACY*.] = *MENACE*.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 17 Saynt Albane... hude heeded the menaces [*L. minas*] of the Prince. 1645 *FEATLY Dippers* Dipt. 1646/79 According to that dreadful menacy in the second Commandment. *a1670 HACKER Abb. Williams* i. (1693) 17 Yet was I left under that minacy and the minacer... left to his course against me.

Minah, variant of *MINA* ¹ and *MINA* ².

Mināl, variant of *MONAUL*.

Minam, var. *MENOM* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, a minnow. 1656 *SPELMAN Villare Angl.* Pref. 3 What Dragg-net... can be so cast to catch all Minams that come under it?

† **Minant**, a. *Obs.* [*f. L. minant-em*, pr. ppl. of *minārī* to threaten.] That threatens.

1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 197 A Minant Exhalation.

|| **Minar** (mī'nār). Also 7 *mynar*. [*a. Arab. minār*, f. root of *nār* fire.] A lighthouse,

a tower, or turret. Cf. *MINARET*.

1665 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 142 High slender Turrets which the Mahometans... term... Minars, i.e. Towers. *Ibid.* 318 A Tower, *Minar* [ed. 1634, 1638, major]. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* s. v. In India, *Minars*, or pillars of victory, are frequently erected in connection with mosques... They... are divided into stories by projecting balconies, like the minarets. 1898 G. SMITH *Twelve Ind. States* iii. 100 The Taj itself... was illumined by the electric light from its four minars and the mosques on either side.

Minar, variant of *MINA* ².

Minaret (mī'nā-rēt). Forms: a. 7 *minoret*, 8 *minaret*, *mineret*, 9 *menaret*, 7- *minaret*; β. 8-9 *minaree*, *minareh*, *menareh*. [*a. Arab. mināra*, f. root of *nār* fire: cf. *MINAR*. The immediate source may be F. *minaret*; cf. Sp. *minarete*, Pg. *minareto*, It. *minarello*.] A tall slender tower or turret, connected with a mosque, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer.

a. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* v. 364 They have built a Minoret, or tall, slender Steeple; out of which they make a Noise, to call People together, at their set times of Prayer. 1695 MORTUUX *Saint-Olon's Morocco* 72 Two Mosques, whose Minarets are of a considerable height. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. iv. 157 This Kialifa was the first who erected Minarets in the Mosques. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 37 All the minarets were thrown down. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* li. xxxviii. The cross descends, thy minarets arise. 1839 *LANE Arab. Nis.* i. 18 The minaret of each mosque. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* i. 51 The minarets and the castle which crowns the highest position produce a striking effect.

β. 1775 *CHANDLER Trav. Asia* II. (1825) i. 59 Amid these the tall minarees rise, and white houses glitter, dazzling the beholder. 1798 *TWEDDELL in Rem.* (1815) i. 235 One of the minarets of St. Sophia. 1839 *LANE Arab. Nis.* i. 379 The muéddin on the minarehs had chanted the Selam of Friday.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. b. 13 This beautiful minaret of ice. 1870 B. HART *Dickens in Camp* i. The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting their minarets of snow.

c. *attrib.*, as *minaret-top*, *tower*.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 224 A solitary column or minaret-tower. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* i. 37 The only call for prayer is from the minaret top.

Minareted (mī'nā-rēt-ed), a. Also *minaretted*. [*f. MINARET* + *-ED*.] Possessing, furnished with, or characterized by minarets.

1844 *LD. HOUGHTON Palm Leaves* 138 In the minaretted distance gleamed Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E. CUTHILL *Ind. Mem.* 37 The family mosque, a tiny minaretted building.

Minargent (mī'nā-rjēnt). [*f. (ALU)MIN(IUM)* + *ARGENT*.] A kind of aluminium-bronze.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v. 1889 *BRANN Krupp & Wildberger's Metall. Alloys* 322 Minargent. This alloy, which has a very beautiful white color, is composed of copper 10.0 parts, nickel 70, tungsten 50, aluminium 10.

Minas (s), obs. Sc. forms of *MENACE* v.

Minati, obs. form of *MANATEE*.

Minatorial (mī'nā-tō-riāl), a. [*f. MINATORY* + *-AL*.] Minatory, threatening.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Hence *Minatorially* adv. = *MINATORILY*.

1847 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

Minatorily (mī'nā-tō-ri-lī), adv. [*f. MINATORY* + *-LY*.] In a minatory or threatening manner.

a1670 HACKER Abb. Williams i. (1693) 103 His other Works being prohibited so strictly and minatorily, that Bishops might not read them.

Minatory (mī'nā-tō-ri), a. and sb. Also *6-7 minatory*, *minatory*, 6-7 *minarie*. [*ad. OF. minatoire*, ad. late L. *minātorius* f. *minārī* to threaten.]

A. *adj.* Expressing, uttering, or conveying a threat; also, of the nature of a threat or menace; threatening, menacing.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 Those wordes be minatory and threttes. 1543 *GRAFTON Contm. Harling* 522 Kyng Rychard... reected the dukes request with many spitefull and minatory wordes. 1577 *STANVURST Deser. Ircl.* in *Helmshead* (1808) VI. 29 With rough and minatorie speeche [he] began to yce them. 1644 *BUNYER Chirolo* 59 This minatory Agitation of the Hand. 1831 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. xlii. Considerable clouds of Invasion... lung minatory over the North and North-East of Spain. 1898 *BODLEY France* II. iv. vii. 425 A doctrine minatory to the army of France.

† **B. sb.** A threat, a menace. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *BURLEIGH in Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 334 With some sweet minatories, he intrated that he might be staid.

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Sept., The Emperor sending his Miniatours to the King of Denmark.

Minature, obs. form of **MINIATURE**.

|| **Minauderie** (*minauderie*). [*Fr., f. minauder* to put on affected expressions, *f. mine* expression of face: see **MIEN**.] Coquettish airs.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 11 Aug., The Duchess... is a heap of minauderies and affectations. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xl. [She] neglected nothing that effrontery and minauderie could perform to draw upon herself some portion of the King's observation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii. How much pleasanter than the minauderies of the young ladies in the ball-rooms.

† **Minaul**, variant of **MONAUL**.

† **Minaway**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 minaway, 8 minuwae, 9 minowaye, minua. Phonetic adoption of *F. menuet*, **MINUET**.

1765 BALLAD, *Constant Coridon* ii. No Minnaway Dance, or Bore, Was ever so sweet a strain. 1787 BURNS *Lett. to W. Nicol* 1 June, She... tipper-taps when she takes the gage, first like a lady's gentlewoman in a minuwae. 1816 HOGG *Poetic Mirror* (1817) 202 The Otar dancit ane minowaye. 1821 [see **MINCE** v. 6b]. 1826 GALT *Lust of Lairds* xiv. Like a maid of honour dancing a minaway w! the lord-chancellor.

Mince (mins), *sb.* [*f. MINCE* v.]

1. Minc'd meat; mincemeat.

a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 274 Then let them hew me to such mince As a man's limbs may make. 1863 [see **HASH** sb. 1]. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Old-town Folks* xxvii. (1870) 305 'We children' were employed in chopping mince for pies. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 84 Those pies at which you annually wine, Hearing the tale how happy months will follow Proportioned to the total mass of mince You swallow.

2. An act of 'mincing' in speech or gesture.

Richardson 1837 has a quot. in which *mince* is a misprint for *minde*. The sense appears in many later Dicts., and though no authority is cited, it is so completely according to analogy that it might be used without producing any sense of novelty.

Mince (mins), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 mynce, 5-6 mynse, 5 mence, (7 minse), 6-7 minse, 6- mince; *b.* dial. 5 mynsh, 7 mincho, 9 minsh, 6- minch. [Late ME. *mynce*, *myynsh*, ad. OF. *mincier*, *mincher* (mod. *F. mincer*), accentual variant of *menuisier*: popular L. **minilière*, *f. L. minilia* (see **MINUTIA**), *f. minulus* **MINUTE** *a.* Cf. *it. minuzzare* and (*amincire*).]

1. *trans.* To cut or chop (meat, etc.) small, or in little pieces. † Also, to cut up tobacco.

a. 12390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 Mynce Oynouns and cast per to Saffron and Salte. 12420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Above pesse herbus alytural larde Smalle myncyd. 12430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 pen inence Sawge. 12460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 400 Mynce hem [sc. partridges, etc.] smalle in se siruppe. 1555 W. WATKEMAN *Farlie Facions* i. 48 Rave fleshe very finely minced. 1611 MIDDLTON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. l. c. 3 Shee that minces Tobacco. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 353 The least Remains of which they mince, and dress it ag ain to make another Mess. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. i. [At dinner] The Wife minced a bit of Meat, then crumbled some bread on a Trencher, and placed it before me. a. 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 159 Mince very fine the white of a chicken. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Victoria* l. xxvii. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt; to mince the food fine and made it savoury. 1887 *Son's House*, *Managers*, 284 Mince the flesh of a hen lobster to the size of small dice.

absol. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 230 and who has to kill and skin and mince and boil and roast? The cook, I said. b. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quail* (1792) i. 29 A small joint of meat... served us cold, hashed and minced from one week to the other. 1821 [see 7]. 1880 JAMIESON, *To Minch*, *minsh*, to cut into small pieces.

b. To chop up or grind small with a knife or mincing-machine and cook (meat, usually the remains of a joint, etc., left from a previous meal).

Mod. We will have the cold meat minced for dinner to-day.

c. *transf.* To cut (a person) in small pieces.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 537 She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport In hancing with his Sword her Husbands Limbes. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 122 Spare not the Babe. — Think it a Bastard — And mince it sans remorse. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 200 Fearing that many would fall upon him cowardly and mince him small in pieces. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 120 Revive the Wits! But murder first, and mince them all to bits. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 359 He... minces their flesh and gnaws their bone With his cursed teeth. 1836 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang*, *Mince* (medical students'), to dissect. b. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* ii. 64 Thinking to mince me into parts and fleecce Me of my right.

† d. To cut or slash. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1560 BECON *Fetel of Joy* Wks. ii. 19 b. Theyr dublets and hoses... for the most parte are so mynced cutte and iagied, that [etc.]. 1823 STANVHURST *Ennis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Lyk on a mountayn tree free dry wythered oaken Sliest by the clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbl, or hatchet. Then the tre deepe minced, far chopt dooth terrify swinkers.

† e. The alleged proper term for 'To carve (a plover). *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans *F. vij* b. A Plouer Mynsed. 1513 Bk. *Kernyng* in *Babees Bk.* 151 Wabish that quayle mynce that plouer thye that peygion. 1561 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 23 Mince that Plover. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* xxxix. In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn... minced the plovers, thighed the pigeons.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut up, subdivide minutely. Also with *up*. † To mince away: to nullify by multiplied petty exceptions.

a. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6758 All northumberland prounche He thought as crows-of brede to mynce. 1528

MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 190 To mince his labour so, as each one can haue but some litle. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxi. (1640) 264 We will not take notice of Germanie as it is minced into pettie Principallities. 1689 T. R. *View Gmt.* Europe 62 The Jesuits there have... mutcd away all the old remains of Morality and Conscience. a. 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. vi. 2 (1801) 241, I have always thought it a mistake in the preacher to mince his text or his subject too small, by a great number of subdivisions. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 444 Their [sc. the Puritans] sermons were not studiously minced up in tiny fragments.

1871. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 8 Nor contented with a general breach or dichotomy with their Church do subdivide and mince themselves almost into Atoms.

b. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 11 Mr., And let Christ have all your love, without mincing or dividing it. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 11. 647/1 In his exposition, he reduced the matter of the chapter... read to some beads; not by a logical analysis, which often minceth it too small.

† 3. To diminish, take away from. *Obs.*

a. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Sura Acom.* 20 He that minceth his estate, doth diminish the Magistrate's Right [= Taxes]. b. 1499 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1891) 172 Whereby the said wode is mynsed and hurt. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 Lawless publicans, lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to mincise and not saumeles, to mense the offerings of God.

4. To lessen or diminish in representation; to make little of, minimize; to disparage; to palliate, extenuate (faults). *Now rare.*

a. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 395 Wee mince our sins as though they needed no forgiveness. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 46 To mince and extenuate any laudable part in her, but to display and augment whatsoever deformity you know by her. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* i. iii. Be gone Futelli, doe not mince one syllable Of what you heare. a. 1676 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 186 The Author of the Dissertation... seems to mince the Universality of the Flood. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylv.* Pref. a. 3 b. If to mince his meaning... I had... omitted some part of what he [sc. Lucretius] said... I certainly had wrong'd him. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver*, *Lett. Jr. Capt. G.* to *Symphony* 14 You have either omitted some material circumstances, or minced or changed them in such a manner that I do hardly know mine own work. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lett. Dict.* To mince or pass a thing slightly over. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 41 Ye see I do not mince the truth for ye.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Cred* tv. ii. vi. § 5 Abraham... was then re-justified not by works though not without faith, as Bellarmine minceth, but by faith without works, as the Apostle strongly and peremptorily infers. 1621 1st Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref. (1641) A. 2. Some of the Disciples... at first did mince, and sparingly speake, but afterward practise and loudly preach; that [etc.]. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* ii. (1726) 455 Who confidently and without mincing, denied that there was any such Being.

c. To mince the matter: in early use, to extenuate or make light of the particular matter in question. Now only in negative contexts, to moderate one's language in condemnation, to express oneself politely or delicately. So to mince matters.

a. 1535 [see **MINCING** vbl. sb. 2]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 247 Iago, Thy honestie and love doth mince this matter, Making it light to Cassio. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Conic.* (1650) 160 Some Doctors... would either excuse, or mince the matter. 1668 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indus.* *Sin Wks.* 1851 VI. 315 Here it [sc. the law] minceth not the matter with Sinners. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Parol.* iii. v. (1713) 335 A learned Jew endeavours to mince the matter, and to turn the story into an allegory. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* ii. 82 Well, Tom, said he, don't mince the matter. Tell me, before Mrs. Andrews, what they said. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., His determination not to mince the matter, when he thought reproof at all deserved. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 239 A candid ferocity, if the case call for it, is in him; he does not mince matters! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* ii. ii. (1861) 49 A man's speculative view depends—not to mince the matter—on the state of his secretions. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Tennis* iv. iii. 483 Language of condemnation... made when men did not mince matters.

d. † To report (expressions) euphemistically (*obs.*); to moderate (one's language), restrain (one's words) within the bounds of politeness or decorum. Also to mince it. To mince an oath: to substitute some euphemistic perversion for it (also used in sense 5).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 130, I know no wayes to mince it in loue, but directly to say, I loue you. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 109 *Ant.* Speake to me home, Mince not the general tongue, name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome. 1720 SWIFT *Lett. Advice* *Ing. Poet. Misc.* (1722) 107 My young Master, who at first but minc'd an Oath, is taught there to moutch it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, *Ore rotundo*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* iii. vii. 112 Shall I give it you in plain English? You don't use to mince it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. ii. I will not mince my words. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGS *Life T. Wakley* xxxii. 294 These were hard sayings, but men did not mince their words in those days.

e. a. *trans.* To utter in an affectedly refined manner; to pronounce with affected elegance, 'clip' (one's words). b. *absol.* or *intr.* To speak with affected elegance or delicacy of pronunciation.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We came not unto you with bragging... nor curiously mincing a sorte of great words. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. Wks. 1834 11. 179 Low spake the lass, and lisped and minced the while. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. x. 347 [The] fine gentleman who minced his mother tongue.

6. *intr.* To walk with short steps or with affected preciseness or nicety; to walk in an affected manner; to show affectation or affected delicacy in manner of gait. Also to mince it.

1562 Jack Juggler (Roxb. Club) 9 She minceth, she brid-leth, she swimmieth to and fro. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Ep.* i. xiv. E. v. Thou hast no tripping trull to mince it with the now That thou might foot it vnto her as humble as a cow. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* vii. 13 Now Shepherds... in neat Jackets minsen on the Playnes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. i. 9 Fall Away I say, time weares, hold vp your head & mince. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 16 The daughters of Zion are hautie, and walke with stretched forth necks, and wanton eye-, walking and mincing [margin, tripping nicely] as they goe, and making a tinkling with their feet. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 133 Then gan she trip it prouddle one the toe, And mince it finely vpon London streete-. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 240 Mincing with ones feete, or any other affected kind of going, is an act of haughtines-e. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lett. Dict.* To mince it in walking. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 1. 36 The men are all puppies, mincing and dancing, and chattering. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 484 She... minced, and primmed, and tossed her head. 1868 MISS ALCOCK *Litt. Women* xix. It was a comical sight to see her mince along. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* ii. 28 My aunt might mince and my cousins bridle, but there was no getting over the solid physical fact of the stone-mason in the chimney-corner.

b. *trans.* To perm or enact mincingly.

1603 DEKKER *Ba'chelar's Bang.* xi. Fine Dames and dainetie Girles... whose can finely mince thir measures. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* iv. vi. 122 Behold yow simpring Dame, ... that minces Vertue & do's shake the head to heare of pleasures rame. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. clxxxii. To the ground Three times... she bows, and with a modest grace Mincers her spruce retreat. 1821 in A. LOWSON *J. Guid-fellow* (1890) 233 [The witch] Could mince a minna on mist, Or caper on a cloud!

7. *Comb.* The verb-stem used *attrib.* a. with object-noun, as in † mince-speech, one who 'minces' his language; b. in the sense of 'minced', as in † mince-collaps, MINCEMEAT, MINCE-PIE.

a. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassy*, etc. (1877) 278 Mins-speech, nuff-passe sleekes-skin, and perfum'd breath. b. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Leg.* xxv. (1895) 223 A steam-ngine that minches minch-collaps as natural as life.

† MINCEATIVE, a. and sb. *Obs.* In 7 mynsative, minisitive. [*f. MINCE* v. + *-ATIVE*.] a. *adj.* ? Mincing, affected. b. *sb.* ? One given to mincing. 1601 B. JONSON *Forlaster* i. i. Neuer say, your Lordship, nor your Honour; but, you, and you my Lord, and my Landie: the other they count too simple and minisive. 1606 Sir G. COOPER *Cap.* i. ii. B ij b. The mind of man, ... to affect new fashions; but to our Mynsatives for sooth, if he come like to your *Besogno*, or your bore, so he bee rich or emphatically, they care not.

Minced (minst), *ppl. a.* [*f. MINCE* v. + *-ED* 1.]

1. Of meat, etc.: Cut up or chopped into very small pieces. *Minced collaps*, see **COLLOP** 2 c. See also **MINCED MEAT**, **MINCED-PIE**.

a. 14220 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Frye smalle mynsud anyone In oyle. c. 14320 *Two Cookery-bks.* 155 Also mencyd Dates, Clowes, Maces [etc.]. 14540 *Ibid.* 110 Take ynnegre and poude ginger, salt, and cast a-poon be mynced shulder [of mutton]. 14584 *Tom Thynne* 100 in *Haill. E. P.* p. 11. 181 His mother. Into a pudding thrust her sonne instead of minced fat. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Grace before meat*, One who professes to like minced veal. 1893 MRS. BEATON'S *Cookery Bk.* 111/1 Minced Fowl—an Entrée (Cold Poultry Cookery).

b. *fig.* (See **MINCE** v. 2.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887) 53 Writers make to many, and to finely minced distinctions. 1605 SHAKS. *Ty. & Cr.* i. ii. 279 Is not birth, beauty, ... and so forth: the Spice and salt that seasons a man? *Cres.* I, a minc'd man and then to be bak'd with no Date in the pye, for their the mans' dates out.

2. Uttered or performed in a mincing or affected manner. ? *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. 8 The mombled and mynsed Masse (whereby neither God is glorified, nor the hearers edified). 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 117 The minsed musike that now beareth chief rule in Churches.

† 3. Diminished; deprived of some essential part, mutilated. *Obs.*

1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen Fishers of Men* 34 A minced and cuttall maintenance. 1695 SAGE *Fun. Charter* (Presb. (1697) 216 Giving us only a Minced account of this Petition. 1707 *Vulpone* 15 [Of the Scotch Representation at the Union.] To agree to such a minced Representative, and give away the Birth-rights of their Lords, Barons and Boroughs.

b. Of an oath: see **MINCE** v. 4 d.

1820 BREWER *Reader's Handbk.* (1883) 606 Mr. Mantalini... is... noted for... his minced oaths [etc.].

Minced meat.

1. a. Meat cut or chopped up very small.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. ciil. 146 Cloptie or minced meate. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* iii. § 46 b. Pies of minced meate, and rice. 1626 RACON *Syn.* xi. 90 With a goodstrong Chopping-knife, mince the two Capons... as small as ordinary Minced Meat. 1839 LANE *Arab. Ats.* i. 123 Stuffed with rice and minced meat.

b. = **MINCEMEAT** 1 b. Also *attrib.* *rare* or *Obs.*

1762 GELLERBY *Lond. Cook* 236 Mix your minced meat and sweetmeats accordingly. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 235 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the cheese-loft, the minced-meat closet were household words. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.*

2. *fig.* Any thing cut up very small; *esp.* in phrases: see **MINCEMEAT** 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* xxxiv. Neighbour Kings... Hee Courts by his Ambassadors; and fits with a new minc'd-meat, several appetites. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iv. ii. The sun and moon, and the little minced-meats of them. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* ii. 203 So as to displease him... so, in short, as to make minced-meat of him. 1893 A. BALFOUR *By Stroke of Sword* xxi. Father Miguel... was straightway resolved into minced meat.

+ **Minceness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MINCED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Affected delicacy.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 78 Their coynesse in gestures, their mincesnes in words and speeches.

Mincen-pie.

1. = MINCE-PIE 1. Now only U.S.
c. 1607 R. JOHNSON *Pleas. Conceits Old Hobson* (Percy Soc.) 9 Cramming their bellies with minced pies. 1655 MOURER & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1740) 297 Dates are usually put into minced pies. 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-Kpr's Pocket-Bk.* ii. (ed. 4) 6 Christmas or Minced Pies, are generally brought in with the first Course. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1 The fore corner of my hat was considerably elevated and shortened, so that it resembled... the corner of a minced pie. 1762 GELLERBY *Lond. Cook* 237 Minced Pies with Eel, or Oysters. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 506 Minced-pies represent in America the English Christmas-pies.

β. 1619 DEKKER *Worke for Armourers Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 117 And vpon Christmas day (in stead of minced pyes) had no better chere then proudant.

2. = MINCE-PIE 2.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 22 May, Sugar-loaves and minced-pies of yew.

Mincemeat. [Altered from MINCED MEAT: see MINCE v. 7 b.]

1. + a. = MINCED MEAT 1 a. *Obs.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a layer of Mince-meat.

fig. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 228 note, Stobæus... an author, who gave his Common-place book to the public, where we happen to find much Mince-meat of old books.

β. A mixture made of currants, raisins, sugar, snet, apples, almonds, candied peel, etc., and sometimes meat chopped small; used in mince-pies.

1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 358 Mince Pies. Butter some tin pattypans well, and line them evenly with fine puff paste rolled thin; fill them with mincemeat [etc.]. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. iv. 122 My wife makes her own mincemeat and her own plum-puddings.

2. To make mincemeat of (a person), and similar phrases: To cut or chop him into very small pieces: to destroy, to annihilate.

α. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Colman* St. ii. iv. I'll hew thee into so many morsels, that [etc.]... Thou shalt be Mince-meat, Worm, within this Hour. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVER *Busy Body* i. vi. I'll should find a man in the house I'd make mincemeat of him. 1853 L. O. STRANGEON in *Croaker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 296 They blame you for letting Johnny Russell off so easily [in a review], when you might have made mincemeat of him. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* IV. ii. 76 Macaulay... makes mincemeat of Snuthey's... expositions of political economy.

β. α. 1774 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 136 Which made him mincemeat for the grave.

Hence Mincemeat v. *trans.*, to cut to pieces.

1879 ATHERLEY *Boatland* 202 Concluding that I was about to be mincemeated by a Basuto impl. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turb.* ii. 15 Bring him up here, or... I'll mincemeat you!

Mince-pie. [Alteration of MINCED-PIE: see MINCE v. 7 b.]

1. A pie containing mincemeat (see MINCEMEAT 1 b).

Usually, one of the small pies (now commonly round, but cf. quot. 1807 below and 1753 s. v. MINCE-PIE) which form a prominent part of English Christmas fare.

α. 1600 [see 3]. 1661-2 PEARCE *Diary* 6 Jan. We had, besides a good chine of beef and other good cheer, eighteen mince pie, in a dish, the number of the years that he hath been married. 1673 SUAOWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. Wks. 1720 II. 217 For currants to make mince-pies with. 1721-22 SWIFT *Frail. to Stella* 4 Jan. I see nothing here like Christmas, except brawn and mince-pies in places where I dine. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 116 Lent Mince Pies. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* III. 384 Old bridges dangerously narrow, and angles in them like the corners of an English mince-pie, for the foot-passengers to take shelter in. α. 1825 PARR in Chambers *Bk. Days* 1854 II. 755/2 Please to say Christmas-pie, not mince-pie; mince-pie is puritanical. 1857 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xix. 167 There was roast pork and mince-pies, and a bottle of wine.

β. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Tablebk.* VIII. 377 'Tis I that to... send thee to Satan to make mince pies. 1889 W. W. LINT. *Gloss.* *Mince-pie*, a mince-pie. It is said that mince-pies and mince-pies are not quite the same. *Mince-pies*, we are told, have meat in their composition; *mince-pies* have not.

2. *transf.* A yew-tree or other shrub cut or trimmed to the shape of a mince-pie.

1756 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 435 The gardens laid out in the old-fashioned way of mince-pies, arbours, and sugarloaf yews.

3. *attrib.* an l. *Comb.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Bloat* ii. 8 Or Mincepie-like Ile mangle out the slauz. 1905 *Month Jan.* 35 Pitt's 'mince-pie' Administrations, as they were sarcastically called.

Mincer (mĩn'sɔɪ). [f. MINCE v. + -ER 1.]

1. A person who minces or chops small.

1611 MOORELTON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* ii. C3b, Green, Troth, this [tobacco] is finely shred. *Lux.* Oh women are the best mincers. 1850 SCOWEN *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. v. (1859) 67 The mincer with a two-handed knife slashes it nearly through into thin slices.

β. A mincing-machine.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/4 How many mincers are in use at workhouses which [etc.]. 1904 *Daily News* 19 May 9 In the East-end... there is a large trade in converting horse flesh by means of the mincer. One thing is certain—they are not sold as horse flesh sausages.

2. One who diminishes or disparages. *Obs.*

Tennyson's use (quot. 1847) is fig. of it, but prob. echoes some example of the sb. in this sense or of MINCE v. 4. 1619 PURCELL *Microcosmus* lxxix. 737 She accounted his

Fame a Mincer, and... a Halfe-reporter of his Prosperitie and Wisedome. [1847 TANNYON *Princess* iv. 454 Mincers of each other's fame.]

3. One who minces words: one who speaks mincingly or in an affected manner.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1284/2 Nicholas Stanleie, whome Leland the minser and refiner of all English names dooth most curiously in Latine call Nicholaium Steuclenigum. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 4. 194 The mincer, so far from dropping the front of the tongue from the palate, raises the middle part and produces (i) which degenerates into (i), as in Modern French.

+ Minchen. *Obs.* Forms: 1 mynecenu,

-cenu, muncenu, 3 mun(e)chene, 4-5 mynchoun, 4-6 -yn, 5 -on, -eon, -un, -in, 5-6 -ion, 5, 8-9 -en, 6-7 minchun, -eon, 6, 8 mynchin, 7 minching, 7-9 -in, -en, (9 mynekin); 4-5 meynchen(e, -yn); 4-5 menchon, -en, 5 -one, 7 -ion, mention; 4-5 monchyn, -on(e, -en, 5 -ioun. [OE. *mynecenu* (-pre-historic **mynikin*) fem. of *mynic* MONK.] A nun.

The distinction suggested in quot. 1844 between 'minchens' and 'nuns' does not seem to have any foundation in the use of the words.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Willker 155/26 *Monacha, nel monialis*, mynecenu. c. 1205 LAV. 28476 And heo wes... munceneche. c. 1215 SHOREHAM 7 Sacraments 1780 Sudeakne may le ywedded nauht, Monek, munceneche, ne frere [MS. munceneche, ne no frere]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 403 Sche was I-made mynchoun [i.e. monchon, meynchyn]. 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 6 My suster Thomase Blount, Menchoun of Romeseye. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 397 Pere was a mynchun w-inne bat abbay bo, pe wechee was come off heye llynage. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7164 Par war, in diuers mansiouns Duelland, monky's and monchiouns. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 39. I would rather make you a nune or a menchon. 1495 *Will of Terbuck* (Somerset Ho.), Eury mynchion w in the same abbey. 1538 in *Lett. Suppl.* Monasteries (Camden) 228 Many of the mynchys [read mynchyns] be also ayd. α. 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 54 That eury nune and mynynd of this house... obserue ther deuyne seruice. 1603 STOWE *Surv.* 134 Pertaining to the Minchyns, or nuns of Saint Helens. 1611 SEEBO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. v. 215 Emergith a mention. *Ibid.* xi. 256 Lady Nithigth... was a Menchon. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mincings*, an ancient word for those consecrated, whom we call Nuns. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 198 note 1 The mynekins were so called from the Saxon 'munuc', because they observed the rule of the monks, while the nuns observed the rule of the canons. *transf.* 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xviii, A Mynclien in the temple of Diana.

β. *attrib.*, as *minchen clothing*; also in the names of places, as *Minchen lane*, -meadow, -wood.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 473 Pis Wilfritha was noust verayliche a mynchoun... but for drede of kyng Edgar... sche took mynchene cloyngne. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 97 A thirde lane out of Tower-streete, on the North side, is called Mincheon or Minion lane. 1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 69 The which Wood retaines to this day the name of Minchen-Wood. α. 1691 AVERY *Nat. Hist. Wills* (1847) 49 About Priory St. Maries, and in the Minchin-meadows there, there is infinite variety of plants.

Minchery (mĩn'fɔɪ). *Hist.* Forms: 7 mincherie, minchionrea, 8 minshery, 9 mynchery, 8- minchery. [f. MINCHEN + -RY.]

First recorded as the proper name of the conventual building at Littlemore near Oxford, and thence adopted in general application by archaizing writers.

1661 WOOD LEE (O. H. S.) I. 403 An antient house called *Mincherie*, or *Minchionrea*, that is 'the place of nuns', founded there of old time. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 84 A great many... Bones of Men, etc., found at the Minshery by Littlemore. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 225 Upon condition that a mynchery (as the Saxon nunnery were called) should be forthwith erected. 1893 W. D. MACRABY *Catal. Bodl. MSS.* v. iii. 474 The view of Littlemore Minchery is given in three states.

|| **Minchiate** (mĩn'kiãte). [It., sb. pl.; in Florio (1611) *menchiatte*.] A card game chiefly played in Tuscany, a modification of tarot. Also, as *plural* (the original use), the cards used in the game.

1768 BARETT *Acc. Manners & Cust.* Italy II. 219 The games I mean, are those which we form out of those cards called *Minchiate* and *Tarocco's*. *Ibid.* Both the minchiate and the tarocco's consist of five suits instead of four, as common cards do. 1803 R. SMITH in *Archæologia* XV. 140 There is no game on the cards, ... that requires closer attention... than this of Minchiate. *Ibid.* A complete set of Minchiate cards, such as have been long in use at Florence. *Ibid.* 141 A Minchiate pack consists of ninety-seven cards, of which fifty-six are called *Cartiglia*, forty *Tarocchi*, and one *Matto*. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 684/1 For those with a taste for long-drawn out pleasures, tarot and minchiate—for others, basset, trappola, [etc.]—succeeded each other as fashionable games.

Minchun, variant of MINCHEN *Obs.*

Mincing (mĩn'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINCE v. + -ING 1]

1. The action of chopping or cutting up into very small pieces; + *concr.* a small shred or piece (of meat, etc.).

1593 FLORIO, *Sminuzzoli*, mincings, marmocks, shreds or small peeces. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 54 Mincing of meat, as in Pies... saueith the Grinding of the Teeth. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Graves of Meat, and the Mincings of them small well-seasoned. 1809 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 797 Scarification consists in a mincing of the lupus tissue by the knife.

2. The action of extenuating, minimizing, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of a fact or statement.

α. 1533 MORR *Debell. Salem Wks.* 964/2 The myncynge of suche matters. α. 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1666-7) I. 449 A spiritual ear can hear God reproving this land for this mincing of his worship. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 131 What means this mincing and this disguising of a plain and unavoidable truth? 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. 100 If they [Homer's characters] get angry, out it comes... with no mincing of phrase.

β. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 290 It is admirable how the minching and particularizing of the object of delight increaseth and augmenteth delight.

3. The action or habit of speaking or acting in an affectedly nice or elegant manner.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 31 Which guilts (Sauing your mincing) the capacity of your soft Chiurell Conscience, would receiue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. Such shalt thou be, for all thy mincing and ambling [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mincing-horse*, a wooden horse or stand on which whale-blubber is minced or chopped; *mincing-knife*, a knife used in mincing meat, etc.; also in whaling, for cutting up blubber into small pieces; *mincing-machine*, a machine for mincing meat, etc.; also for cutting up blubber; *mincing-spade*, a spade used for cutting up blubber.

1886 WILLS & INV. N. C. (Surtees) II. 149, ij minsing knives. 1634 in *Ant. Invent.* (Halliwell 1854) 18, 3 beele forks, 2 mincing knyves, 1 cleauer [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Manuals* 238 The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the mincing-house, where the ordinary two-handed knife is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mincing-machine*, a sausage-machine. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. *Mincing-knife* (Whaling). *Ibid.* *Mincing-machine*, a machine with knives on a roller, used in cutting blubber small for trying. *Ibid.* *Mincing-spade*, 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/2 The Eastbourne board of guardians have ordered a mincing machine to be supplied for the use of aged and toothless paupers in their workhouse.

Mincing (mĩn'sɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINCE v. + -ING 2.]

1. That minimizes, extenuates, or diminishes.

1881 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 233 My symple meaning plaine, not carued with mincing stile. 1593 RAINOLD *Overthrow Stage-pl.* (1590) 108 My speech was too mincing, when I named bawdrie. If I had termed it most filthy beaulty bawdrie, my wordes had bene broder, though not brode enough yet. α. 1640 J. BALL *Assu.* to *Cause* i. (1642) 127 Your minsing figure of extenuation. 1778 MRS. SCOTT in *Dorant Lady of last Cent.* x. (1873) 242, I hate those mincing names, designed only to palliate wrong actions. 1827 SCOTT *Frail.* 10 Mar. The mincing English edition in which he has hitherto been alone known.

2. Of speech, gait, mien, etc.: Affectedly dainty or elegant.

1530 PALSGR. 830/2 A mynsynge pace, *le pas menu*. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech.* V. iii. 67 He... turne two minsing steps into a manly stride. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 4 The fawning and soft glances of a mincing smile. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 111 The Finical Style, which consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors. 1776 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 2 Dec. Her voice low, and delicate, and mincing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. Possibly her mincing gait encouraged the belief, and suggested that her clipping of a step of ordinary compass into two or three, originated in her habit of making the most of everything. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii. 'Oho,' said Dunsey... trying to speak in a small mincing treble. 1893 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. iv. 63 She walked with a mincing, self-satisfied air down the passage.

β. Of a person: Speaking, walking, or behaving, in an affectedly dainty or nice manner.

1560 INGEGLENO *Disob. Child* D j b, This myncing Trull. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 37 Titt mate for such a mincing mineon. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 964 As Mercury did devise With the mincing Dryades On the Lawn. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. C 1 b, Distinguish'd from each other as much as the mincing Lady Prioresse and the broad-speaking gap-tooth'd Wife of Bath. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, I can be as delicate and mincing as a serving maid should need be. 1887 A. J. C. HARE *Story my Life* xxiv. (1900) VI. 94 [She] frightened a mincing curate out of his life.

c. In jingling reduplication. 7 *nonce-use*.

1822 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 7 The mincing-pincing style of talking among the French women.

Hence Mincingness.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xix, That frigid mincingness called dignity.

Mincingly (mĩn'sɪŋli), *adv.* Also 6 mins-, 7 minz-, mincingly. [f. MINCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

+ 1. In small pieces. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sminuzzante*, mincingly, in small peeces.

2. + Sparingly, in grudging measure (*obs.*); in a minimizing or extenuating manner.

α. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xi. § 5 The iustice of one that requitteth nothing mincingly, but all with pressed and heaped and euen over-illargd measure. 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* To Rdr. i Several do Certifie (tho' mincingly) that they have Publicly Charged him with Lies. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* *Mincingly*, or slightly, *leuius*. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 18 Feb., [Jeremiah] must speak the truth. And better to speak it plainly, than mincingly.

β. α. 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 256 It is written of Galba, that he gaue pincingly and mincingly, as though he had not bene Emperor.

3. In a mincing or affectedly elegant manner.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* M 3, A turne or two hee mincingly pac't with her about the roome. 1598 FLORIO, *Mangiare a mincio*, to eat mincingly, a crum, a lot. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 601 Though it seeme to speak coyly and mincingly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 293 She trips up and down mincingly, and knows not how to set her feet. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxiv, He led her mincingly away. 1878 KESIA STRUTTON *Needle's Eye* II. 146 She tossed her head higher, and stepped more mincingly than usual.

ment, purpose, or opinion; to be unanimous. **† With one mind:** unanimously, with one accord. 1496 in *Let. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 67. If we hadde alle here ben of one mynde in folowing directly the Kinges mynde. 1590 *Satir. Poesis Reform.* x. 178 With ane mynde thay did consent togidder David to slay. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 244 He and his Phisitians Are of a minde. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 212. I would we were all of one minde, and one minde good. 1712 GRANVILLE *Ess. Unnat. Flights Poetry* 74 And, by the Tyrant's Murder, we may find That Cato and the Gods were of a Mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 537 When men have anything to do in common, that they should be of one mind is a pleasant thing. 1877 STURGEON *Sermon* XXIII. 70 Here they were, all of a mind, and all ready to start.

† e. Against the mind of (a person): in opposition to his judgement, wish, or opinion, without his approbation or consent. Also *without the mind of*. Obs.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, The said John.. fortified to be slayn..aynste the will and mynde of your said Beesecher. 1553 BECON *Reliques Rome* (1563) 213 The Councell which is celebrated without the mynde and consent of the Romyse Bys-hop. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. x. 157 Cassenius against the mind of all Anatomists draws its original from the Pinnæ of the Nose. 1698 HERRNE *Duct. Hist.* I. ut. ix. 324 Themistocles.. brought the Athenians back to their City, which they fortified, and added the Pyreum to it much against the Spartans' Mind.

10. Purpose or intention; desire or wish. Obs. exc. in phrases: see 11.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9544 Po was it muche is munde To come & winne engeland. 1523 L.N. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvi. 213 With hym went a varlet, who was prury to his mynde. c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Diocese Hen. VIII* (Camden) 125 God's mind was to astringe and bind the Church perpetually to it. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 1 Vncke Marcus, since his ny Fathers mindd that I repaire to Rome, I am content. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Suitors* (Arb.) 40 Manie ill waiters are vnder taken, and many good matters with ill mindes. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 302 To enquire with what mind this was done. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 Sudden mind arise in Adam, not to let th' occasion pass.

11. Phrases. † a. To fulfil one's mind, bring one's mind to pass: to accomplish one's purpose, satisfy one's desire. **To have or obtain one's mind:** to get what one wants. **For one's mind's sake:** to gratify one's whim. Obs.

1599 HAVES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 75 Longynge ryght sore my mynde to fulfill. 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 It shall coste me a fall, but I will have my mynde. *Ibid.* 863/1 For my mynnes sake, pour satisfaire a ma phantasie. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* N. 2 b. And she as women wont will haue her minde. 1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 1. 585 'This war he vnderooke as it were for his mindes sake: hauing receiued no iniurie. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 83 Because I see that thou dost so earnestly desire it, I will fulfil thy mind as well as I can.

† b. By, according to the mind of (a person): by desire or after the direction of. (Cf. 14 b.) Obs.

1543-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 322 Paid to the Organ maker by mynde of Mr person for mending the Orgons, iij s iij d. 1618 *Vestry Bks.* (Snrtees) 74 Item more they receyved which was given by Willm Ord, and lent to fower poore folk according to his minde, x s.

c. To know one's own mind: to form and adhere to a decision without shilly-shallying; to have a line of action and keep to it.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xii. The report..that the young Earl of Etherington intended to pass an hour, or a day, or a week, as it might happen, (for his lordship could not be supposed to know his own mind.) at St. Roman's Well. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 475 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too, As simple folk that knew not their own minds. 1888 [see *Chor* v. 1 c].

d. To make up one's mind: see MAKE v. 1 g k.

e. † To be of divers or many minds: to waver in purpose, to chop and change (obs.). **To be in two minds:** to vacillate between two intentions; similarly **to be in twenty minds**.

1530 PALSGR. 428 I, I am of dyverse myndes, je me varie. I would be glad to deal with hym, but the man is of so dyverse myndes that there is no holde at hym. 1738 SWIFT *Poet. Conversat.* 55 You'll never be mad, you are of so many Minds. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xxi. 203. I was in twenty minds whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap up them. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxv. This missive (which I was in twenty minds at once about recalling, as soon as it was out of my hands). *Ibid.* xli. I was in several minds how to dress my-self on the important day. 1853 — *Child's Hist.* II. 171 Jack [Cade]..was in two minds about fighting or accepting a pardon. 1881 E. D. BLACKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook.

† f. To be in or of mind, to be disposed or minded, to purpose, desire (to do something); occas. **to be in great mind, of good mind, in a good mind** (cf. 13 a). **Of mind,** with purpose or intention (to do something). **To run (one) in mind,** to become a purpose or resolution. **To bring one in mind,** to persuade. Obs.

c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 248 Pane rane hym in mynde in hy pat he valde firste quyke þam flæ. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1254 Sir meliager was in grette mynde a man owt to send to alexander. 1513 MORRIS *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 6681 He secretly..caused the Queene to be perswaded and brought in minde, that it..should be leopordous the king to come vp so strong. 1523 L.N. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccl. 796 Whereof complaintes came to the heryng of the duke of Berrey, who was in mynde to remedy it.

1586 *Let. Earle Leicester* 31 Neither did I it of minde to circumvent her. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI. 40 His Majestic being of gude mynd that the said Sir George be satisfieit of the saidis deburmentis, as ressonne requirith. 1617 BAYNE *Let.* (1634) 233 Pharaoh [was] in a good minde, as we say, to let the people goe. 1631 C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 24, I doe not find my brother of the mind he seemed at first to be of to buy it. 1814 *Gonsonga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 123 Oh lud i if I can but get her in the mind to have me.

12. To change one's mind, to alter one's purpose, opinion, way of thinking, disposition towards others, etc. Similarly, **one's mind changes**.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 59 You are already lowes firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde. 1601 — *Jut. C.* II. ii. 96 If you shall send them word you will not come, Their mindes may change. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1628) 44. I haue changed my mind concerning the disease called the worrne. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 121 Cardinall Allan an Englishman, having used to persecute the English..had changed his mind, since the English had overthrowne the Spanish Navy. 1719 J. ALLEN in *J. Duncombe Lett.* (1773) I. 214, I have lived to change my mind, and am almost of the contrary opinion. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 45 It cannot be: my uncle's mind will change! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. Her first impulse was to change her mind and not go after all.

13. To have a mind: a (With expressed inf.) To wish, desire, be inclined or disposed to do (something). Also with qualifying word, **to have a great, good, etc., mind, to have no mind**. Somewhat arch. exc. in **to have a good or great mind, to have half a mind,** now = to be strongly disposed or inclined (to do something which one can do if one wishes), to have nearly made up one's mind (to do it). (See also MONTH'S MIND.)

The confused form *I'm a good mind* is still current in some localities as a vulgarism.

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 44 For the greet mynde that he hath to done his maystris wyll. c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 12, I have a great mynde to be a lecherous man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 268 Pompey driven away, and fled, he had a more minde to take order for securing the Provinces, than to pursue him. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i. (1639) D 3b, Haake you Mounseur, this gentleman has a great Minde to learn to dance. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Imparl. Censure* (1667) 181 And now I have a mind to set up for a Maker of Hypotheses. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 179 The duke of Lorraine had a very good mind to get a footing in Ireland. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* NO. 45 ¶ 6 As I had a mind to bear the Play, I got out of the Sphere of her Impertinence. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Poy. round World* (1757) 462 They had half a mind to refuse me a passage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Waud. by Loire* 26 It was lucky for us that we did not follow the nuptial procession (which we had more than half a mind to do). 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges's Sp. Tour* (1893) 65 I'm a good mind to have his throat cut. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. iii. She had half a mind to reply..Is that so strange? But her respect for Harley stopped her. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gd.* VI. ii. (1865) II. 47 My Brother and I had all the mind in the world to laugh. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 102 He had little mind to be a martyr, but he had still less a mind to be a knave. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conn.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 He had no mind to be a mere conqueror.

b. with ellipsis of the inf. (In relative and 'if' clauses.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 38 Without..restraining them from making incursions where they had a mind. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 261 When they have dropp'd all [the wild Boars] that are dangerous, and as much as they have a mind, they open their Toils. 1826 SCOTT *Let. to F. B. Morritt* 6 Feb. in *Lockhart*, I have no idea of these things preventing a man from doing what he has a mind. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* A. Aug. Those who had a mind were free to repair to a magnificent neighbouring saloon. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* xxi. III. 22 They could..burn us out if they had a mind.

¶ In mod. colloquial use the to of an inf. suppressed by ellipsis is often retained. (See *To prep.*)

The quotes below enclosed in square brackets are probably to be explained as instances of the idiom by which a prep. governing a relative expressed or understood is removed to the end of the sentence (cf. quotes 1674, 1711, 1726 in d). But the indefiniteness of the antecedent and the presence of a transitive verb in the sentence render the passages liable to be taken as anticipations of the modern colloquial practice, which may indeed have been partly developed from expressions of this kind.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 519 Enquire what thou hast a mind to. 1734 L.D. CHESTER in *Let. Cress Suffol.* (1824) II. 115 Amoretto was with difficulty prevailed upon to eat and drink as much as he had a mind to. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* NO. 4 (1748) I. 189 As our sex has the privilege of saying whatever we have a mind to. 1827 SCOTT *High. Widow* v. In order to gain his consent to do something he had no mi d 10.] 1852 Mrs. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* II. I don't need to hire any of my hands out, unless I've a mind to. 1871 *Lippincott's Mag.* 27 Mar. 1882 You can call me when you are a mind to. 1895 HEATHERDELL in *Scott. Antiquary* X. 79 They..thought they could beat as they had a mind to with his property.

c. with dependent clause.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* II. 95 They had no mind that Her Ambassador should be present. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 65, I believe he had no mind it should be done whilst I was there.

d. With to and sb.: † To be favourably disposed towards (a person) (obs.); to have a liking for (an occupation); to wish to possess or obtain (something). Now somewhat arch.

1530 PALSGR. 580/1. I have a mynde to one, I have a fawoure to hym. 1605 *Loud. Pradigal* I. ii. I have a great mind to this gentleman in the way of Marriage. 1616 B.

JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. ii. They doe say, H'will meet a man (of himselfe) that has a mind to him. If hee would so, I haue a minde and a halfe for him. 1674 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 214 That..Compound for Sins, they are inclind to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1771 I. 457, I never had less mind to any Journey in my Life. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* NO. 145 ¶ 6 These visits among us an old Batchelor whom each of us has a Mind to. 1756 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. In a few days, I was able to call for whatever I had a mind to. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. The blacksmith said to me the other day that his 'prentice had no mind to his trade.

e. With for, † of: To wish for, desire.

1616 [see d]. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 8 Apr., When shall I come down to you? I believe I can get away pretty early in May, if you have any mind of me. 1790 BYSTANDER 134 When he has a mind of a little fun. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii, Philip had no mind for a second collision with the papal court. 1871 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 We have no mind for a sousing.

14. Bent or direction of thoughts, desires, inclinations, etc. In phrases, as **One's mind is (or runs) on,** one attends to, thinks of, is interested in. **To set (have, keep) one's mind on:** to desire to attain or accomplish, put or keep before one as an object of desire. **To give one's mind to:** to addict oneself to (a study or practice); to bend one's energies towards accomplishing or attaining (an object).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 269 3e behald me sa bogely, quare-on is 3our mynde? 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 129 My mynde is now nott mostt upon bokes. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Polys* (1874) II. 106 For a ryche nian settynge theon his mynde Shal into beuen right hardly passage fynde. *Ibid.* 169 Gyue nai your myndes to gyleful vsury. 1677 HORNEKE *Gr. Law Consid.* IV. (1704) 105 The wolf..sent to school to learn to spell, could make nothing of all that was said to him but sleep. His mind still ran upon that. 1827 DISRAELI *Vita. Grey* v. xv, I've set my mind upon your joining the party. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxv, Sordid and selfish as I knew it was..to let my mind run on my own distress so much. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 476 And since he kept his mind on one sole aim. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* VI. (1869) 254 But each of the sacraments must often have been deferred to a time when the candidates could give their whole minds to the subject.

b. To one's mind: according to one's wish, to one's taste or liking, as one would have it to be. Also **† according to, after one's mind**.

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I have a person or a beest according to my mynde, I have them in suche awe as I desire. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezech.* vii. 26 Yf thou haue a wife after thine owne mynde, forsake her now. — 1 *Alacc.* v. 6 Which had nether harness nor sweardes to their myndes. 1719 Dg Foc *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 599 It was however, some Time before we could get a Ship to our Minds. 1799 LAMSON *Sch. Art* II. 92 You may brighten it to your mind by the above mixture. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Q. 87 § L. vii. 130 Commands are expected to be fulfilled..exactly to the mind of the person ordering.

15. Inclination, tendency, or way of thinking and feeling, in regard to moral and social qualities; moral disposition; a spirit or temper of a specified character. † To hear a (specified) mind: to entertain (such and such) sentiments. For *frame of mind* see FRAME sb. 6.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 129 Off mynd dissymvlat, Lord I I me confes. 1560 DAUS tr. *St. Ignace's Comm.* 3 b. Luther..reproveh his cruell and bloody mynde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iii. 13 Feare not: he beares an honourable minde, And will not vse a woman lawlesly. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 29 To be willing to die, and content to live is the minde of a strong Christian. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1812 I. 207 But the war is not ended; the hostile mind continues in full vigour. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 334 For manners are not idle, but the fruit Of loyal nature, and of noble mind. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conn.* (1871) I. App. 748 He was then brought to a better mind by a rebuke from a Christian. 1884 CHILDS *Ballads* I. 278/1 Hugo was evidently not in a state of mind to go [sc. to mass].

† b. The way in which one person is affected towards another; disposition or intention towards others. To bear good mind to: to be well disposed towards. Obs.

1470 TIPTOTT *Cesar's Comm.* x. (1530) 12 Whome he had known and sene so speccially aboute to bere hys good myne [read mynde] and fydelyte toward hym. 1530 PALSGR. 449/2 I beare hym good mynde, a suis affectioned enemy hy. c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 74 I've knowe very well she beareth the Church good mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 The more number of the nobilitie, bare towards king Henry..their good mindes and fixed hartes. 1580 Stow *Chron. Eng.* Ep. D. ¶ ij b. Not doubting hal your Lord-ship..vouchsafes to accept this Monument of my affectionate minde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 33. I would I knew his minde. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 20 marg. Herode bare an hostile mind intending warre.

16. State of thought and feeling in respect to dejection or cheerfulness, fortitude or fearfulness, firmness or irresoluteness, and the like.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 7 Quho had all riches vnto Ynd, And wer not satisfieit in mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 674/2 He was never quyetie in his mynde tyll I did put hym in a surtey. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 163 A tune or two He walke To still my beating minde. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* II. 6 The multitude were confounded [marg. troubled in mind]. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 24 For our minde is heavy in our bodies affliction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1120 Not rest ur ease of Mind, They sate them down to weep. *Ibid.* 1125 11gh Passions..shook sore Thir inward State of Mind. 1743 SUGENSTON *Past. Ballad* III. O how, with one trivial glance, Might she ruin the peace of my mind! 1853 M.

ARNOLD *Empedocles* i. ii. 29 Nature, with equal mind, Sees all her sons at play.

III. Mental or psychical being or faculty.

17. The seat of a person's consciousness, thoughts, volitions, and feelings; the system of cognitive and emotional phenomena and powers that constitutes the subjective being of a person; also, the incorporeal subject of the psychical faculties, the spiritual part of a human being; the soul as distinguished from the body.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 93 For I lif in þi laghe, it may noght slip out of my mynde. c 1440 *Generydes* 480 She told hym all that lay sore in hir mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 430/2, I am wery for occupyng of the mynde to moche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 30 While other sports are tasking of their mindes. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Letit. & Grns.* (1841) II. 109 While they stand, the scribe and others number them in their mind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 5 No Proposition can be said to be in the Mind... which it was never yet conscious of. 1692 *Educ.* § 31 Due care being had to keep the Body in Strength and Vigour, so that it may be able to obey and execute the Orders of the Mind. 1768, 1834 [see CROSS v. 13]. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 88 II. 425 Suppose a person, to store up in his mind certain leading passages from Scripture. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 352 No such thought had ever entered Reading's mind. 1851 BR. C. WORDSW. *Alcum. Wordsw.* I. 81 His mind was filled with gloomy forebodings. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Hardly a sentence is there that did not come forth alive from Voltaire's own mind. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1883) 56 Now, will you turn this over in your mind?

b. Instances of philosophical definition of this. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 233 By Mind I think we are properly to mean that power which both perceives and wills. 1785 RETO *Intell. Powers* i. ii. 42 We do not give the name of mind to thought, reason, or desire; but to that being which thinks, which reasons, which desires. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 8 Mind is the mysterious something which feels and thinks. 1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (ed. 3) 73 Unfortunately the word mind has been almost universally employed to signify both that which thinks, and the phenomena of thinking.

c. On one's mind: occupying one's thoughts; said esp. of something which causes anxiety.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxvii. I knew my aunt sufficiently well to know that she had something of importance on her mind. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. i. I asked him if he had not anything on his mind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 396 Annie, there is a thing upon my mind.

d. One's mind's eye: mental view or vision, remembrance.

c 1422 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2895 Hauē oftē him by fore your myndes yve. 1662, 1818 [see EYE sb. 4 d]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 320 One such scene is in my mind's eye at this moment.

e. Used with reference to God.

1612 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleue all the fables in the Legend, and the *Alcaron*, then that this vniversal frame is without a minde. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. (end), That eternal infinite Mind, who made and governs all Things. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 266 Just as absurd, to mourn the tasks or pains The great directing Mind of All ordains. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intimat. Immortality* viii. Hunted for ever by the eternal mind.

f. In generalized sense: Mental or psychical being: opposed to matter.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii. The immateriality of mind, and the unconsciousness of matter. 1870 LINDSAY *Mind in Inner Anim.* I. 52 Little is at present known of the phenomena of mind in the lowest classes of animals. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* i. § 1. 4 Thus matter, as we know it, is everywhere and always fused with mind.

g. A person regarded abstractly as the embodiment of mental qualities (thought, feelings, disposition, etc.).

c 1580 STURNEY *Ps.* xxxiv. ix. To humble broken mindes, This Lord is ever, ever neare. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii. 5 That I haue frequēt binne with vnknown mindes. 1642 LOVELOCK *To Althea, from Prison* iv. Mindes innocent and quiet take That for an Hermitage. 1776 MICKLE *Tr. Camoens' Lusit. Introd.* 35 Some of the Portuguese courtiers, the same ungenerous minds perhaps who advised the rejection of Columbus because he was a fore-gener. 1834 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 109 The Papacy, under the guidance of her greatest mindes, of Hildebrand, of Alexander [etc.].

h. In collective sense.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 33 In this age it was peculiarly easy to deceive, but difficult to enlighten, the public mind. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 266 If the national mind of America be judged of by its legislation, it is of a very high order. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/1 This cleavage of the religious mind of Europe into two extreme camps.

18. In more restricted application: The cognitive or intellectual powers, as distinguished from the will and emotions. Often contrasted with heart.

c 1200 ORMIN 17572 & sawle iss ec wurplike shridd Purh Godd. Wiþ wit & will & minde. c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 423 Wel I wot... þat he [the werwolf] has mannes munde more þan we boþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Malt.* xlii. 37 Thou shalt loue the Lord thy God, of all this herte, and in all this soule, and in all thy mynde. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 997 Mynde, ee, and hand, non may fro oþir flitte. c 1639 COWLEY *On Death of Sir H. Votton.* He did the utmost Bounds of Knowledge find, He found them not so large as was his Mind. 1786 COWPER *Tiroc.* 722 Possessor of a soul refined, An upright heart, and cultivated mind.

b. Intellectual quality, intellect, mental power. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* xlii. x. His eye of deepest mind Deeper sincks then deepest working. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. ix. Blue eyes, lit up by a smile of such mind and meaning! 1847 *Ibid.* vi. iv. But his pupil appears to be a man of mind. 1864 TENNYSON *Maud* l. i. vii. But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind.

1876 'QUIDA' *Winter City* iii. You mean there can be no mind in an imitation.

c. ABSENCE, PRESENCE of mind: see those words.

19. The healthy or normal condition of the mental faculties, the loss or impairment of which constitutes insanity; one's 'reason' or 'wits'. Chiefly in phrases, as (to be, go) out of one's mind; † out of mind, (Sc.) by one's mind; to lose one's mind; to be in one's right mind, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delite Blaunche* 511 For he had welnye loste his mynde. 1412-20 LVNG. *Chron.* Tray (E.E.T.S.) 4276 Almost for he went out of his mynde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 317 (Hail. MS.) þe maister of þe ship was halfe out of mynde. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folyt* (1874) L. 295 Than lepe they about as folke past theyr mynde. 1536 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 353 Nommond with this answer was halfe by his mynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 84 And still she fear'd that I should lose my mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 663 He was drunk, they said, or out of his mind, when he was turned off.

b. in wills, etc., of sound (or unsound) mind, † in good mind; † whole of mind, etc.

1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 4, I Alice West... in hool estat of my body, and in good mynde beyng. 1418 *Ibid.* 30 Hole of mynde & in my gode memorie beyng. 1430 *Ibid.* 85 Beyng in full mende. 1438-9 *Ibid.* 129 Beyng yn hōle mynde & gode witte. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 541 To prove that the said Nicholas was of unsound mind at the time of the said fine taken. 1826 [see MEMORY 2 b].

† c. One's waking consciousness. Obs.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 56 And with that vois soth for to seyne My mynde came to me ageyne.

† IV. 20. A quantity, number, or amount (of something). [Of obscure development: cf. 7 c.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3676 Fro lond origine cam a wind, And broȝte turles michel mind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1888 In fewe 3eres al þe kynde Of folk, þey wuxen mykel mynde. *Ibid.* 16436 Þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes, In alle stedes men dieð gret mynde. 133. *Proph. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud.* n. s. p. LXXXI. 113/24 Heuene-kyngdom is lyk gur To a net. Pat of alle fischkes kyunde, Gedereþ in to him muche mynde. a 1400-50 Alexander 1245 Slik a mynd vn-to me ware meruail to reken, Thretti thousand in dede of thra men of armis.

V. 21. altrib, and Comb., as mind-malady, †-parts, -picture; mind-changing, -healing, -infected. †-mudding, -perplexing, -ravishing, -sick, †-stricken, -torturing adjs.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 116 What strange humor or mind-changing opinion tookē you this morning? 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tr. Hill* (1838) III. 41 The placid beauties of the country, in whose mind-healing influences he never failed to find consolation. a 1586 STURNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 70 b, These fantastical mind-infected people, that children and Musicians call Louers. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience* (1647) 25 There is such a gulf of disproportion betwixt a Mind-malady and body-medicines. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soud* i. i. iii. xxi, To chase away a Mind-mudding mist. a 1586 STURNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 394 Thinking perchance her feeling sense might call her 'mind-parts' vnto her. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* ii. 8 In whose eares she brake This 'mind-perplexing secret. 1868 SALA in *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. xix, Wealth and piety scarcely fill up the 'mind-picture one would draw of Lord Byron. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Tr.* 10, I for-sooke all my immortal pleasures, and mind-rauishing melody. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. l. (1877) 1. 29 Although manie curious 'mind-sicke persons vterlie condemne it as superstitions. a 1586 STURNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 135 b, This noble-man, had bene so 'mind-stricken by the beautie of vertue in that noble King. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xciv. 60 O thou 'mind-torturing misery Restles ambition, borne in discontent.

b. Special comb.: mind-cure, the curing of a disease by the influence of the healer's mind upon the patient's; mind-curer, (a) one who cures diseases of the mind; (b) one who practises 'mind-cure'; † mind-day, the day on which a person's death is commemorated, esp. the anniversary; mind-healer, -healing = mind-curer, -cure; † mind-hill, a memorial mound or cairn; † mind-making, commemoration; † mind-place, a place where the memory of a saint is observed; mind-reader, one who professes to discern what is passing in another's mind, a thought-reader; so mind-reading *vbl. sb.*; mind-sight (*rare*), mental vision (after eyesight); mind-stuff, W. K. Clifford's name for the supposed rudimentary form of psychical existence, which he regards as the reality of which matter is the phenomenal aspect; † mind-taking, consideration (upon a matter); † mind-token, a memorial.

1885 W. F. EVANS (*little*) *Healing by Faith*; or, Primitive 'Mind-cure. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* ii. ix. 427 Dr. May, 'mind-curer, as well as body-curer. 1886 BUCKLEY in *Century Mag.* June 23/1 The Mormons, Spiritualists, Mind-curers [etc.]. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* vi. xxx. (1890) 374 Dy dæge þe his 'gemynddæg ware and his forþfor. a 1380 *Eufrasyne* 665 in *Horstmann, Alengl. Leg.* (1878) 182 Vche seer þei don his mynde-day holde Anon to his day. 1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 109, I bequeih for my mynde day, xx li. 1000 *Century Mag.* LIX. 635/1 The doctrines of faith-healing, 'mind-healing, and Christian Science. 1382 WYCLIF *Ysch.* xxii. 10 Whanne they weren comen to the 'mynde hyllys of Jordan [Vulg. ad tumulos iordanis]. 1495 *Dices & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. iii. 351 Euery masse syngynge is a speciall 'mynde makynge of Crystus passing. c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* Rom. 4 Pilgrimage in goyng to the memorialis or the 'mynde placis of Seintis. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 154 The professional 'mind-

reader'... takes his clew from indications which his subject is absolutely confident he did not give. 1882 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 17 It was shewn that mind-reading, so called, was really muscle-reading. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. (1591) 48 Neither the Sunne, nor anything vnder the Sunne, can well be scene without the Sunne; likewise neyther God nor any thyng belonging to God can be scene without God, how good eyesight or mind-sight so euer we haue. 1849 HARE *Par. Serim.* II. 243 The more we gaze at them the more is our mind-sight improved to discern them. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Mind* III. 65 Mind-stuff is the reality which we perceive as Matter. That element of which... even the simplest feeling is a complex, I shall call 'Mind-stuff'. A moving molecule of inorganic matter does not possess mind, or consciousness; but it possesses a small piece of mind-stuff. c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* i. xix. 114 The remembrance and 'mynde taking upon these viij maters is so necessarie a meene into the loue and drede of God. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 8 And bihynde the dore... thou settest thi 'mynde to cōe [Vulg. memorie tuam].

Mind (mind), sb. 2. *Archaeol.* Also *minn*. [Middle Irish *mind*, mod. Irish *minnu*.] A name given to crescent-shaped ornaments found in Ireland, supposed to have been used as diadems.

1862 *Catal. Spec. Exhib. S. Kent.* 41, No. 85r, Gold-ornament, believed to be the ancient Celtic 'mind' or head-ornament. Formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. 1880 W. B. DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* 352 The golden coronets or minns, worn in Ireland in legendary times. 1881 W. K. SULLIVAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XLII. 257/1 The richer... kings wore... a golden mind or diadem.

† Mind, a. Obs. [OE. *gemynde*—prehistoric **gamundi*—*g*, *O* tent, **gamundi*—see *MIND* sb. 1.]

1. With dat. of person: Present to one's thought. c 1220 *Bestiary* 61r Oc he arn so kolde of kinde Dat no goltsie is hem minde. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Mc þu makest to asteornen wiþ þe strenge of pine beode, þe beoð þe so imunde. a 1275 *Prov. Elfrid* 601 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 And over alle oþir pinke God be þu minde.

2. Of a person: Mindful, taking thought; const. of, for, about, *gen.*; also with *inf.*

a 1000 *Elenc* 1063 (Gr.) þa zen Elenan was mod *gemynde* ymb þa maran wyrd *gencæhpe* for þam næglum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21895 And he gain us, sa meke and mind, Sua mikel lues nathing als urkind. *Ibid.* 25457 Quaso wrethes bis laured king, and he o merci find him mind. *Ibid.* 28952 þat þou be noght for þi fæx mind bot for to sustain maneskind. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 727 And yam euer so mynde for to pray for al mankynde.

Mind (mind), v. Forms: 4-5 *mende*, 4-7 *mynde* (e, 5-7 *minde*, 6- *mind*. [*I. MIND* sb. 1.]

The OE. (*gemyndigian*) to remember, remind (cf. *gemyndig* mindful, *gemynde* *MIND* sb.), usually cited in Dicts. as the source of this vb., is not immediately connected.]

1. trans. To put (one) in mind of something; to remind. Also, † to admonish, exhort. Also const. † *til*, on, and with *clause* or *inf.* Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 230 Knewynge of all þis shuld hym lede And mynd with alle, li mekenes and drede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4210 Ne mynd not þe men of þe mykyl harme, That a sone of our fulke before him has dūne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 13 Farewell good Salisbury, and good luck go with thee. And yet I doe the wrong, to mind thee of it. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Easter Monday, The season of the yeare... minding us of returning Northwards. 1667 SPARROW *66. Com. Prayer* (1661) 67 Minding the people what they are about. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 575 It was minded you by my learned countryman, that no law was rightly made, but by Kings, Lords, and Commons. 1669 COL. T. MIDDLETON in *State Papers, Dom.* 575, I hope you will mind the treasures about the workmen, as they would faine have money. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 3 These must be minded that I am writing of the Latin country. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* l. 56, I must not forget minding those who dig along a Wall, to take care not to come too near the Foundations. 1723 SWIFT *Let. to W. Draper* 13 Apr. I have been minding my lord Bolingbroke... to solicit my lord-chancellor to give you a living. 1788 BURNS *I Love My Jean* ii. There's not a bonie bird that sings, But minds me o' my Jean. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 109 They mind us of the time when we made bricks in Egypt. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* *Vind.* 76 Spain may well be minded how from Italy she caught... A fuller cadence and a subtler thought. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 95 [He] began to cure and swear like a trooper at Elizabeth for not minding him on what he was doing.

† b. To bring (an object) to one's mind. Obs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 10 That, as sacred Symbole, it may dwell In her sonnes flesh, to mind reuengement. 1600 ABR. ABBOT *Eg. Jonah* x. 219 In the last place I haue notd, that misery mindeth God vnto vs. Then the greater our miserie is, the more is our mind on our maker.

2. To remember, have in one's memory; to think of (a past or absent object). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ProI. i, Therefore he afestmeth hem nyde to be confermed, the vices of her paynymrie rathere myndende. 15. *Mystr. Resurr.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 156 Now she spekes of the scornes, Now she remembers the thomes... Now she spekes of his pacience, Now she myndes his obedience, That unto deeth was. c 1586 CRESS *Passion* 188 Lxxviii. viii, Nay, still thy acts I minde; Still of thy deedes I muse. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. vii. (1589) 38 King Achelus minding her forwomb began that broile, Alcmeneas Sonne remembering too, whose cause he did defend. 1625 J. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. iv. 100 Hee minds A curtesie no more, then London-bridge, What Arch was minded last. 1666 J. FRASER *Pulchran.* (S.H.S.) 42 He minded often his mother Queen Margaret's aduice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 212 Our Supream Feir in time may much remit His anger, and perhaps thus far remou'd Not mind us not offending. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xv, Ae Hairst afore the Sherra-moor, I mind't as weel's yestern. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 848, I mind him coming down the street. 1896 E. A. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii. The lads you leave will mind you Till Ludlow tower shall fall.

b. with obj. a *clause*, or † with direct obj. and complement. Also *absol.*

1621 ANSWORTH *Annot. Pent.*, Gen. iii. 24 Minding himself an exile and pilgrim here one earth. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Co. Scot.* l. 455 The Instances of invading of Pulpits are yet fewer, that is, none at all, as far as I mind, in the preceding Years. 1723 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 2, I mind, before Mr. Webster's death, he spoke to me about one of that name. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* ix, But, Poles, when we are gone, the world will mind ye here the brunt of fate. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm.* *Trav.* ix, The jovers...so superlatively happy, that I mind when I went with my Angelica to a City church. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xviii, Tunes...asha' been used in our church ever since I can mind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxiii, I minded how easy her delicacy had been started with a word of kissing her in Barbara's letter. 1897 RHOSCONVY *White Rose Arno* 144, I mind you promised us a Welsh army by the time we reached this place.

c. In *imperative*, or in context implying a counsel or warning: To take care to remember, to bear in mind (a fact communicated or already known, a duty to be done, etc.). Chiefly with obj. a *clause*.

[1340] *Ayeb.* 262 Ymende bet his boc is uolued in be eue of be holy apostles Symon an Iudas. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* *Priv.* xxiv, 154 Mynde thou how thou art dedly. c. 1450 *Osney Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) i It is to be arynded that Robert Doyly and Roger of Luory...come to the conquest of Inglande with Kyng William hasterde. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 19 But it must be minded that though the Son of Man shall Judge the World, yet that he shall come to do so...in the Glory of his Father. 1787 BURNS *Let.* 17 Apr. (in *Pearson's Catal.* May (1888) 8), In making up the accounts of my copies, please mind that I am paid for the following number of copies, which money I retain in my own hands. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Mind to-morrow's early meeting.

d. *intr.* with *of, on, upon*: To remember. (Now *dial.*) Also quasi-*refl.* in *I mind me, he minds him*, etc. (*arch.*)

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* *Priv.* xxi, 148, I ne may not mynde me that the Emperours of Rome...wer vnelethide while that here lordshipp was well gouernyd in his streynth. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 92 Yet it seems reasonable enough, that the poor man should mind him of that in Hosea. 1870 CRONCK'S *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 219 O ask your heart gif it minds o' me! a. 1855 THACKERAY *Ballad of Bonillabasse* i, I mind me of a time that's gone, When here I'd sit, as now I'm sitting. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Deine Holbro* i, I mind me that something was said about that paper at the time, resumed the Squire. 1896 L. KERIT *Indian Uncle* ii, 21 'Did Adam ever mention him before?' 'Never, that I mind of.'

3. *trans.* In pregnant senses.

† a. To mention, record. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1450, 1494 (see MINDED 1). 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1, 2972 And was incarnate, scripture dothe mynde, In the vyrgynall wombe of blessed maye. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thyng, I make mencyoun of a thyng or mater, *Je m'enleue*.

† b. To remember or mention in one's prayers, to pray for. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 230 (Douce MS.) To mende vs with masses, grete myster hit were. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Suitees) II. 106 To y'icar of Mitton a pare of get heds for to myn my saule and mynde me in his prayers. 1688 M. SHIELDS in *Faithful Contendings* (1760) 327 Mind us wheu at the throne of grace.

c. To 'remember', i.e. to give to (those who need); to remember in a will. *dial.*

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on J. Couper* ix, And to keep a' things hush and low he minds the poor. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosely End* xix, (1887) 143 About twenty o' the leadin' inliahitants had been mindit by Ebenezer to the extent o' sums ranging frae seventeen pounds to fifty-five pounds.

4. To perceive, notice, be aware of; to have one's attention attracted by (something presented to one's eyes or outward perceptions). Also *rarely* with *clause* as obj. *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.*

c. 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii, 33 He mynded and dyde byholde his lousouse eperyte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* t. 1, 254 My Lord you nod, you do not minde the play. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. ii, 17 He fall flat, Perchance he will not minde me. 1705 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. 1, 21 A finite intelligence...may sometimes...think of somewhat else than what he is doing, so as to be said in a manner not to mind what he is about. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 32 A Term used commonly, but I did never mind it in any one of the Treatises of the...Italian Architects. 1708 SWIFT *Critical Ess.*, And Archimedes, the famous Mathematician, was so intent upon his Problems, that he never minded the Soldier who came to kill him. 1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 63 He not minding the figure that stood near the wall told his Master there was no body. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) l. vi, 66 One of the company had already passed (the picture) without minding it. 1789 MRS. PIZZET *Journ.* *France* i, 2, I recollect minding that his...story struck Dr. John on exceedingly. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 159, I minded him off when at church, How under the wench's face bonnets he'd glow. 1880 *Andrin & Down Gloss.* s.v., See I'd ye mind the way she's walkin'.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix, 511 Shee busied heard the sound Of rusling Leaves, but minded not.

5. To attend to, give heed to. Often, to give heed to (a person, his wishes, etc.) with the intention of obeying.

1559 Br. Scor in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) l. App. vii, 422 If men wolde diligently mind St. Paul's words. 1673 *Vain Insolvency of Rome* 23 A short History, which I minded, when I heard it, the more heedfully. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III, 107 The Emperor is no more minded than a Baby in Leading-strings. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 124 First it should swim in the Sea (do you mind me?) then it

should swim in Butter. 1739 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. xxxi, 107, I looked upon it as a sign that you liked and minded my letters. *Ibid.* lix, 167 It signifies nothing to read a thing once if one does not mind and remember it. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iv, v, I have had...much ado to make him mind me, for he is all for having his own way. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 494 By all means he must be blinded, If my counsel he but minded. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Com.* Wks. 1846 II, 90 Would our father have minded the catiffs?...Would he...have minded parliament? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii, But if your reverence minds what my wife says, you won't go wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 8, Let us take his advice, though he be ooe only, and not mind the others.

b. with obj. a *clause*.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii, vi, They neither minded who, nor what I ask. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Mind at Helme what is said to you carefully. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 p. 9 Old Reptile...winked upon his Nephew to mind what passed.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To pay heed or attention. Chiefly *colloq.* in *imperative*, used to call attention to, or emphasize, what the speaker is saying.

1866-7 J. BRESFORD *Misses Hum. Life* (1826) l. Intro., So I bar Latin, mind. 1832 COLERIDGE *Tablet* l. 17 Mar., Something feminine—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* iv, xxiii, Now mind, mother, not a word about Uncle Richard yet. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 123 But, mind you, when a boy starves in the streets...Why, soul and sense of him grow sharp alike.

† b. *trans.* To have in view, have a mind to (an action, plan, etc.); to contemplate, purpose, intend, aim at (doing something); also, to plan, provide for (something external to oneself). Sometimes with *clause* as obj. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1, 575 In meane whyle the kynge mynded marryage. 1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron.*, *Edw. V.* (1550) 2 Which thing in all appaunce he resisted, although he inwardly mynded it. 1564 REG. *Privy Council* *Scot.* l. 310 The saidis Lordis na wyse willing to call in doubt the autoritie and credit of the saidis letters...but rather mynding that all strangeis, freindis, and confederatis of this realme...find all favour [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 615/2 And that noble prince began to cast an eye unto Ireland, and to mynd the reformation of things there runn amiss. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 246 If this King did no greater Matters, it was long of himself; for what he minded, he compassed. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 94 A convenient descent must be minded. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 55 Those that mind the making use of Chalk in their walls, must [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii, He could find no foot-steps of their having minded the Power of such Conservancy.

b. With *infinitive* as obj.: To have a mind to do something; to wish, be inclined, purpose, intend. *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron.*, *Edw. V.* (1550) 1 The duke not entendinge so longe to tary but myndyng...to prevent the time. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. *Prayer, Communion*, All other (that mynde not to receive the said holy Communion). 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, iv. i, 106 Belike she minds to play the Amazon. 1634 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Dannatt) Cl. 440 In the North, quhair I mynd to stay for two monethes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrow'd at his captive state, but minded not to be absent at that spectacle. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 2 If you mind to play the logician. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763, Roublillac...minding to put a trick on him, pretended to be so charmed with his performance, that [etc.].

c. *ellipt.* (in relative clause).

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii, 463 Quibll, gif thay mynd as thay pretend, That wald have begun at this end, 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 34 He was wandering round the shelves, taking down a book here and there as he minded.

† d. To direct one's thoughts toward. *Obs.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 145 So if we minde toward heaven, we must walk through the world as Strangers.

7. To bend one's attention to (e.g. something that one is doing or occupied with); to direct or apply oneself to, bring one's mind or energies to bear upon, or practise diligently.

To mind his book (*colloq.*, i. now *obs.* or *arch.*), of a school-boy, to be diligent in his studies. To mind one's business, to attend to it, prosecute it diligently; hence to mind one's own business, to attend to one's own affairs and leave other people's alone (see BUSINESS 16 d.).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 950 Achilles...Myche myndit the mater, in the mene tyme, And to bryng bit aboute beset hym sore. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thyng, I regard it, or set my mynde upon it. *Je mets le cuer dessus, or je prens au cuer.* It can nat go forward with the, for thou myndest it nat. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* l. (1580) 13b, A man would thinke you have never minded any other profession. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii, 5 For they that are after the flesh doe minde the things of the flesh. 1625, etc. (see BUSINESS 16 d.). 1660 *Triat Regie.* 52 All those...had a mind for Peace, that minded their duty, and Trust, and Allegiance to their King. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 1 Whereas Building is much minded in these times. 1712 AODISON *Spect.* No. 383 p. 2 Bidding him be a good Child and mind his Book. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii, § 19 If some certain persons minded plenty more than politics. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) l. xviii, 272 Mind little things as well as great. 1877 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXXIII, 360 He went back to Samaria and minded his business. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Nel.* So much the more his boy minds book.

† b. To care for, like, value, wish for. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 137 The only want of wheat is not a want to them that mind bread of Wheat more then of Maiz, for in two dayes it is easily brought. 1666 STILLINGF. *Sermon* (1673) 13 They [the king of Bashan] minded nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure. 1748 SMOLETT *Rod. R.* ii. (1760) l. 10 His heir...minded nothing but fox-hunting.

8. In negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences: (Not) to care for, trouble oneself or be

concerned about, be affected by. Hence: (Not) to object to, be troubled or annoyed by, dislike (something proposed, something offered to one, etc.). Often in polite or tentative formulas, as *I should not mind* (something) = I should rather like it, I should be glad to have it or do it; *do you or would you mind* (doing something)? = be so kind as to do it; *if you don't mind*, if you have no objection.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. u.* v. 20 Now absolute she's in't, Not minding whether I dislike or no. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 p. 2, I did not mind his being a little out of humour. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxiii, 365 They will look quite yellow, and stink, but you must not mind that. 1750 LAOY BRADSHAW in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) VI, 95, I do not mind those straws. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* Wks. 1799 II, 389 Why, yes, you may venture, Sir Harry: it is not minded in London. 1777 SHERMAN *Sch. Scand.* iv, i, Never mind the difference, we'll balance that another time. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm.* *Trav.* vi, I am rather faint, Alexander, but don't mind me. 1863 *Ibid.* xx, Would you mind my asking you what part of the country you come from? 1874 WHITE MELVILLE *Uncle John* xviii, 11, 200, I shouldn't mind a cup of tea myself. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 48 Stay, do you mind ringing the bell for me first?

b. Hence occasionally in an affirmative sentence: To object to, dislike.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 136 Yet her heart smote her now, for Ella minded going dreadfully and was unusually nice and affectionate.

c. *absol.* and *intr.* = (not) to care, trouble oneself, object, etc. *Const. about.* Often in *colloq.* *imper. phr.* *never mind* = don't let it trouble you, it does not matter; also offensively (see quot. 1837) = it is none of your business.

1786 MISS BURNEY *Diary* 25 July, She begged me not to mind, and not to hurry myself, for she would wait till it was done. a. 1814 *Concanga* ii, l. in *New Brit. Theatre* III, 112 Never mind, father, don't be obstreperous about it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxiv, There must be something very comprehensive in this phrase of 'Never mind', for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel in the street...in which it has not been the standard reply to all hellegruent inquiries. 'Do you call yourself a gentleman, sir?' 'Never mind, sir.' 1839 S. R. MAITLAND 6 *Let. Fox's A. & M.* 70 note, The person whom Fox calls the Bishop of Penestrum (for we will not mind about a supposed misspelling). 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, The public don't mind a straw about these newspapers rows. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* ii, Mother was very angry, but Father did not mind. 1898 *Times* 5 Oct. 3/3 Sir Herbert Kitchener told them never to mind and to come as they were.

9. To bear in mind and be careful to do (something); to remember and take care that something is done. *Mind you do* (so and so) = don't fail to do it.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Suitees) 16 In setting of their barres they are allways to minde to sett that side of the barres inwards. 1710 SWIFT *Trul. to Stella* 12 Oct., I will mind and confine myself to the accidents of the day. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii, vii, But pray mind that she is kept quiet. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* l. xix, Never mind about your handwriting; but mind you write.

10. To be careful about, take care of; to employ carefully or heedfully; to take heed (what one does). *Mind your eye*, 'look out', keep your eyes about you (see EYE sb. 1 a). *To mind one's P's and Q's*: see P 3 b.

1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1757) II, 33 It is an easy Matter to...skreen Blemishes in the Hoof, if you don't mind your Eye. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* l. i, I wish either my father or my mother...had minded what they were about when they begot me. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* v. i. p. 2, I began to mind a little what I was about. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxx, He would recommend him...to mind his eye for the future. 1892 MRS. H. WARO D. *Grieve* ii, ii, 'Mind what you're about', cried Purcell, angrily.

b. To be wary concerning, be on one's guard against, look out for (something that is to be avoided). Now only in the imperative or in contexts conveying counsel or warning.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxiii, § 8 And though those [impressions] relating to the health of the body, are, by discreet people, minded and fenced against. 1881 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* 25 You may let your eye rest...on the glow of its glass, only mind the steps half way. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queenst.* x, (1882) 94 'You better mind that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald,' said the Native.

c. *absol.*, esp. in *colloq. phr.* if you don't mind = if you are not careful (to avoid something).

1691 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) III, 359 Being in hast, not minding, [she] set the cotton...on fire. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xiii, Take care...they'll see you, if you don't mind, as you get over the bank in the moonlight. 1894 R. BRIGGS *Feast Bacchus* iv, 1290 You'll certainly be his death, unless you mind.

11. *trans.* To take care of, take charge of, look after; to have the care or oversight of.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* Epil. 34 The wife, that was a cat, may mind her house. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I, 26 They were...to exhort them to stay at home and mind their families. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mom't T.* (1816) I, 246 The men...were gone to dinner: I stayed to mind the furnace. 1873 W. COLLINS *New Magd.* xviii, 11, 8 The lodge-keeper's wife...is minding the gate. 1884 MRS. EWING *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* iv, Let me mind your pigeons.

Minded (moin'ded), *pp. a.* [f. MIND sb. 1 and v. + ED.]

† I. [From the vb.] 1. That has been mentioned. Also *fore-minded* = forementioned. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 147 Þe fore sayde Iohn perschore .. scholde warantize to þe fore-myndyd religiouse women, .. þe fore-sayde lokes. *Ibid.* 424 The mynded luke yaf to the mynded William at the entreng vij. mark. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. xcii. 68 He then buylded the Castell before myndyd.

II. [From the sb.]. 2. 'Having a mind' to do something; intending, disposed, inclined. Also (rarely) with clause. To be so minded: to be inclined to do what has been mentioned.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII c. 28 Preamble*, His Highness is not myndyd .. to calle & somone a newe parliament. 1530 *PALSGR.* 482/1 He was so mynded yesterday, but I have changed his purpose now. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. of Aurel.* (1553) Oo iij b, For if that the goddes giue me longe life, I am mynded for to amende. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 285, I am not mynded to make mention of them. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 249 They are minded to make their plastering very straight and even. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iv. i. Ne'er a St. [sic] Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wa'n't so minded. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxvii, I am no minded to answer any o' the questions. 1861 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 73 Mr. C. was minded to go nowhere this summer. 1874 *H. H. GIUS Ombre* 29 Discarding at once himself .. if he be so minded. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* iv. 638, I am minded to finish the rite. .. Sacred to Stygian Jove.

3. Having a certain disposition (favourable or hostile) towards a person or thing. Well-minded: well-disposed, friendly. *Obs.*

1513 *MORE in Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Which [sc. Clarence's death] he [Richard] resisted openly, how be it somewhat (as men demed) more faintly than he that were hartly mynded to his welth. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* I. 148/2 This worthy prince minded well toward the common wealth of his people. did studie [etc.]. 1579 *W. WILKINSON Consult. Famille of Loue* 3 He .. standeth minded against God, and his Church. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. 1. 58 We come .. to know how you stand minded in the weighty difference between the King and you. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 98 A well minded Squaw that was among them.

4. Qualified by advs. (forming combinations which when used attrib. are often hyphenated): Having one's habitual thoughts, tastes, or sympathies, inclined in a specified direction.

1611 *BIBLE Rom.* vii. 6 For to be carnally minded, is death: but to be spiritually minded, is life and peace [COVERDALE 1535, has fleshly minded, goovily minded]. 1890 Imperially-minded (see IMPERIALLY adv. 2 b). 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 3/3 Rather monotonous even to the most commercially and statistically-minded.

5. The combinations with adv. have sometimes been used in the senses more properly expressed by parasyntetic formations with the corresponding adj.

1712 *A. PINTUS Distrest Mother* iv. vii. 43 Pyrrhus is nobly minded; and I fain would live to thank him for Astyanax. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 229 This man was strongly minded. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 4, 10 We are in the constant hope of seeing this finely-minded artist shake off his lethargy.

III. 5. Having a mind of a specified character. Chiefly in parasyntetic formations with prefixed adj. (The more common words of this formation, as *absent-, bloody-, double-, feeble-, healthy-, high-, noble-, strong-minded*, are either given as Main words, or are illustrated under their first element.)

1503 (see HIGH-MINDED a.). 1528 (see FLESHLY a.). 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. (Arb.) 33 Being a quite mynded man and nothing ambitious of glory. 1603 *DEKKER Batchelor's Banq.* vii. heading, The humor of a coquetous minded woman. 1872 *LEVER Lad. Kilgobbin* (1875) 172 Supporters, one-minded with them in everything. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* 207 You want to know what sort of a minded and shaped creature it is.

Minder (maɪndə). Also 5 mendowre. [f. MIND sb. 1 and v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who remembers. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 332/1 Meende haver, or mendowre, memor.

2. As transl. of τὸ νοοῦν (the thinking subject). 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vi. 86 [Plotinus] his conclusion is, that the Mynder, the Mynding, and the Mynded, are in the Godhead all one thing.

3. One who minds. + a. One who sets his mind upon (something). *Obs.*

1650 *O. SEGWICK Christ the Life* 25 The Apostle speaks of Some who are Lovers of themselves .. and who are Minders of themselves; they mind Earthly things.

b. One whose business is to 'mind' or attend to something; often with defining word as *card-, cattle-, engine-minder*.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 214 His machine should reduce the minder and the screwer to one person. 1867 *Even. Stand.* 14 Feb., Henry Clearby, a minder of carts. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 610 'Minders', I echoed. 'Yes, women who make a trade of baby-minding, taking them by the day at so much a head'. 1884 *W. S. B. McLAREN Spinning* (ed. 2) 215 When the lap is large enough, it is taken off by the card-minder. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish-door because a spark has flown in his eye. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/2 One of the King's cattle-minders.

4. A child who is 'minded' or taken care of at a 'minding school'.

1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. xvi, 'Those are not his brother and sister? .. Oh, dear no, ma'am. Those are Minders'. 'Minders?' the Secretary repeated. 'Left to be Minded, sir'. 1903 *Treasury* Sept. 1046 There had been a dame school, kept by an old woman. .. She was quite illiterate, and her pupils were simply minders.

Mindererus (mindērūs). *Pharmacy.*

[Latinized name of R. M. Minderer of Augsburg (died 1621) who first recommended its use.] *Spirit of Mindererus*, or *Mindererus's spirit*: a solution of acetate of ammonia, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge. (Now often with small initial.)

1776 *FOTHERGILL in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 589 Spirit of Mindererus, volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, etc., *Mindererus's Spirit*. 1871 *NAPIEVS Pres. & Cure Dis.* III. xi. 1646 Spirits of mindererus are of service.

Mindful (maɪndfʊl), a. Forms: see MIND sb. 1.

f. MIND sb. 1 + -FUL.]

1. a. Taking thought or care of; heedful of; keeping remembrance of. Also const. with obj. clause and how or that.

c 1340 *HAMFOLK Psalter* lxii. 7 If I was myndefull of the of my bedde. 1382 *WYCLIF I Job.* ii. 6 What thing is man, that thou art myndefull of him? 1579 *B. Gooze tr. Menozes's Prov.* 49 That where hee [sc. Cæsar] was verie myndefull of all other things, he neuer would remember any iniurie done unto him. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. Let.* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 We beseech you be myndfull that the 29th of May be kept for a thanksgiving. 1736 *BERKELEY Discourse* Wks. 1891 III. 421 In all their actions to be ever myndful of the last day. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 428 He had always been myndful of his health even in his pleasures. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* x, Mindful of the fastidious ways of his friend.

b. Having remembrance of. *nonce-use.*

1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 191 Guinevere, not mindful of his face, desired his name.

c. const. with inf.

1587 *J. BELL Haddon's Ausso. Osor.* 420 To be Baptized in Churchyardes .. was an ancient custome .. that so such as were to be Baptized might be made y more myndfull to confesse a rising agayne from y dead. 1664 *EWYNG Kall. Hist.* II. 167/9 13 Be myndful, uncover them [the plants] in all benign, and tolerable seasons. 1692 *SPRAT Contriv. Blackhead* i. 29, I was not so myndful to preserve the Letters that came to me. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harkb.* 324 The monks were always myndful to establish themselves where there was water close at hand.

d. without const.

1567 *TUNBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 141 b, So she with mindefull wrath Upon my corse for this awoken is. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 32 Antient families have given those names to their heires, with a myndefull and thankfull regard of them. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* l. 93 Quick to the myndful Queen the feast recalls. 1747 *COLLINS Ode to Liberty* 16 Let not my shell's misguiding power E'er draw thy sad, thy myndful tears. 1854 *S. DOUBLET Balfour* i, Point with myndful shadow day and night, Where we lie dust below.

2. b. Minded, inclined to do something. Also with ellipsis of vb. of motion. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 59 A great number of passengers .. that were all myndefull to Zanib. *Ibid.* 61 The Turkes retired till morning, and then were myndful to give vs .. a second alarm. 1672 in *L'pool Musc. Rec.* (1883) I. 285 Any that shall bee myndful to build upon or improve any such wast. 1682 *CHETHAM Angler's Vadem.* xxxii. § 1 (1689) 173 Tired and myndful to rest.

Mindfully (maɪndfʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a myndful manner; 'attentively; heedfully' (J.); thoughtfully, earnestly, intently.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxv. 5 Behold heuene, and loke, and myndefull see the cloudis, that is here than thou. c 1540 *Compl. Roderyck Mors* xxiv. G viij b, We must regard, that our mouthe, spirit and hart be eleuated together myndfully in faith. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* II. (Arb.) 122 Tullie did .. purposelie and myndfullie bend him selfe to a precise and curious Imitation of Plato. 1855 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. ii, The Amba-adour being myndfully bent to his charge. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan., He has myndfully left for me a message.

Mindfulness (maɪndfʊlnəs). [Formed as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being myndful; 'attention; regard' (J.); + memory; + intention, purpose.

1530 *PALSGR.* 245/2 Myndfulness, pence. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Giv. To lose .. the myndfulness of them. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* I. 169/2 There was no myndfulness amongst them of running awaie. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 1 (1619) 541 To keepe in mens memories the myndfulness of their duties. 1877 *MOORE Lalla R.* (ed. 2) 72 That deep-blue, melancholy dress Bokhara's maidens wear in myndfulness, Of friends or kindred, dead or far away. 1880 *JAY Prayers* 355 Let us not forget our souls, in our myndfulness of the body.

Minding (maɪndɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MIND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MIND.

1. The action of remembering, regarding, paying attention to, or caring for; also (now only dial.), remembrance, recollection.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ix. 191 Into suche now seid remembrauncis and myndings to be genrid and had .. mai and wote seue at ful Hoif Scripture [etc.]. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* in Wks. 253/15 This matter cosn lacketh, as I beleue, but either full fayth or sufficient mynding. 1611 *BLAKE Rom.* viii. 7 The carnal mind [unary] the minding of the flesh is enmitie against God. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sci. Disc.* ix. 482 To awaken and exhort every one to a serious minding of religion. 1701 *HOWE Carnality Relig. Content.* Wks. (1846) 230 Souls for their too intnt minding of earthly things are called enemies to the Cross of Christ.

2. dial. A reminder; = MINGING vbl. sb. 1. Also, -pl. 'the marks on a stone about to be sawn, for the guidance of the sawyers' (E. D. D.).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiv. xvii. II. 202 If a man or woman happen to be sick of any disease, at what time as this Aprox is in the flower, although he or shee bee thoroughly cured of it, yet shall they have a grudging' or minding [L. *admoni-*

tionem] thereof as often as it falleth to flower againe. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., After a severe illness you are apt to have 'the mindings on't' now and again.

3. *Comb.*, as *minding-school*, a dame-school of which the chief purpose is to keep the children out of mischief.

1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. xvi, I keep a minding-school: I can take only three.

† Minding, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. MIND v. + -ING 2.] That reminds.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ii. 137 The vsing of hem [sc. images in churches] as rememoratijf or mynding signes is not reproved by eny ground of feith.

Mindless (maɪndləs), a. [f. MIND sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Chiefly of persons and their attributes: Destitute of mind; unintelligent, senseless. Also, † that is out of his mind, stupefied, insane.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hou.* II. 326 Se wisdom .. hine sylfne æt bet fram .. myndleassum zedubum, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5399 Oure mode kyng was so maied myndles him samed. 1509 *DARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 118 As men mindlesse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* II. ii. 30 And, half myndles, agane sche langis sair. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* ix. ii, God first made Angels bodiless, pure Minds; Then other Things, which mindless Bodies be. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial in Abbotsford Cl. Misc.* I. 151 Sawe was senecles and myndles for a long space. a 1679 *W. OUTRAM Sermon* (1682) 468 Nor is the Devil asleep or mindless. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. 1. 5 The mindless copyist studies Raffaele, but not what Raffaele studied. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 602/2 What an amount of mindless rubbish a well-educated gentleman has the audacity .. to lay before the public. 1885 *J. MARTINEAU Types Eth.* Th. I. 35 It .. stands fast in mindless immobility.

2. Unmindful, thoughtless, heedless, disregardful, negligent, forgetful, careless of.

a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. (1557) F iij b, Beastes and fowles .. Laide downe to slepe by silence of the night .. ; mindlesse of trauels past. 1641 *HINOE Fy. Bruen* viii. 30 So mindlesse of their owne duties. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. 225 Mindless of others Lives .. and careless of his own. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 22 The ministers of Russia, .. mindless of this representation, insisted on the appointment. 1895 *Sir J. CROWE Remin.* ix. 242 The younger men .. dive for six-pences, mindless of sharks.

b. const. in, whether.

1641 *HINOE Fy. Bruen* xviii. 58 Being both mindlesse in observing, and careless in retaining what they heare. 1786 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) I. 232, I choose .. the strongest which spontaneously occur, to express my idea .. ; mindless whether they do, or no, not form a part of the fashionable vocabulary of Lord Killigree and Lady Pamickle.

Hence Mindlessly adv., in a mindless or unintelligent manner. Mindlessness, the state or condition of being mindless, heedlessness; occas. total privation of mental power.

1646 *T. COLEMAN Brotherly Exau.* Re-ex. 5 There was either ignorance or mindlessness in him that sets it downe. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* vi. 171 He observed the luxury and dissoluteness of Philopator and his mindlessness of his affairs. 1704 *M. HENRY Fam. Relig.* Wks. (1853) I. 266/2 Your backwardness and mindlessness will be their greatest discouragement. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 15 A poor idiot-girl who always came, — but as I thought mindlessly, — burst into tears and exclaimed, My mother, my Mother! 1899 *All. b. l's Syst. Med.* VII. 304 We should have mindlessness before complete organic decay and death take place. *Ibid.* 383 The general aspect is that of mindlessness.

† Mindly, a. [f. MIND sb. 1 + -LY 1.]

1. Mindful.

1435 *MYSN Fire of Love* i. v. 10 Whyll fyrr hyr nand in þam pat is chqsyn, myndelyeuer makes þam fy forto loken, and dede in þer desyre continually to wiþ-halde. c 1445 *LYDG. Nightingale* 128 Enprinie that fall [sc. Lucifer's] right myndely in thy herte.

2. Pertaining to the mind; mental.

1434 *MYSN Mending Life* xii. 128 Myndely [sic] sight truly is takyn vp heuently to behald be schadoly syght 3it & meroly, not clere and opyn. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vi. (1592) 62 The Father created the mindly shapes, and gaue the government of them to this second Minde. *Ibid.* 87 By his mindly Inworking he is the verie eternitie it selfe. 1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* VI. 732 There to put off your lingering mindly drop of mortality, and be one of the blessed.

Mindeman, nonce-wd. A man of mind.

1837 *C. LOFT Self-formation* I. 96 Those whose ambition it is to separate themselves from the herd, to rise to the rank of mind-men.

† Mindy, a. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *myndig*, *zemindig*, f. (gemynd MIND sb. 1) Mindful. Hence Mindness (Ormin), mindfulness.]

c 975 *Rushw. Gasp.* Mark xiv. 72, & myndig was petrus wordes ðaite cweden was him be heland. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11508 For sawle onlopp at Drihlinn Godd Innshitt & mindnessig. 1435 *MYSN Fire of Love* II. xi. 98 That parfit lufe to god byndis wiþ-oute lowsyng & makis man myndy of his god.

Mine (maɪn), sb. Forms: 4-7 myn(e, 6 myene, miene, mynne, Sc. mynd(e, 4- mine. [a. F. *mine* (1314 in *Hatz.*-Darm.), whence Pr., Sp., It. *mina*; also G., Da. *mine*, Du. *mijn*, Sw. *mina*.]

The origin of the Fr. word is doubtful. The evidence seems to point to the derivation of the sb. from the vb. (see *MINE* v.), which in the earliest instances had the general sense to excavate, make underground passages, undermine. (The alleged gtl. ex. of med. L. *mina plumbi* 'lead-mine' given by Du Cange is from a spurious charter.) This renders it difficult to accept the otherwise plausible connexion of the sb. with the O.Celtic **main* ore, metal (Welsh *maen*, Irish *uain*).

1. An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metals or metallic ores, or

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certain other minerals, as coal, salt, precious stones (in 16th-17th c. occas. building stones, sand). Also, the place from which such minerals may be obtained by excavation.

Royal mine, mine royal: In English Law, any mine yielding more gold or silver than will cover the cost of working: all such mines being liable to be claimed as the property of the Crown.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10737 A perylous chauce to hym fyl; For, a grette part of patcye myne fyl down yn be hole, and closed hym ynne. 1390 Gower *Conf. l. 11*, 83 Fersto forto gete it out of Myne, And after forto trie and fyne. 1407 LVG. *Rezon & Sens*. 6380 Of awmber ryche and fyn, Pulshed ful clene out of the Myne. 1467-8 *Kolls of Parli. V.* 582/2 Mynes of Coles and Leede, and all other Possessions. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* vii. 3 The Mynes of syluer and golde that are there. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utopia* i. (1835) 64 Them they condemned into ston quaris, and in to mynes to dygge metalle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. iii. 11 By reason of a myne of stones which was nere unto the same, seruyenge well bothe to buylde with, and also to make lyme. 1568 in Pettus *Fortina Reg.* (1670) 54 The Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty for the Mines Royal. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1630) 3 Stones continue longer, if they be laid towards the same Coast of Heaven, in the Building, that they lay in the Mine. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 149 Bring in severall Loades of Sands either out of the streets or wayes, or from a sand-pit or mine once or twice a week. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Genis* 31 In East-India, they are wonderfully unskillful at digging Mines; as I have gathered from the Answers of some, who went to visit the Diamond Mines, as they call them. 1686 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mine* is also that part of the Earth where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 37 If we descend into the Mines or Pits, we shall find the matter there to be three or four times heavier than the earth above. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 276 The deepest mine that has been worked in Europe, is one at Truttenberg in Bohemia. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 113 Gold and silver mines abound in the Andes. 1882 REP. to Ho. Repr. *Proc. Met. U. S.* 56 The hydraulic and drift-mines during the last year have produced large sums.

† *b. hyperbolically.* An abundant mass of gold. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Exstasie* ix, The Horses were of temper'd Lightning made, The noblest, sprightfulst Breed, And flaming Mines their Necks array'd.

c. fig. An abundant source of supply; a store from which (something specified) may be obtained in plenty.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O ij, Specyally about the princypal members that are the mynes of strength. 1601 SHAKS. *Phaenix & Turtle* 36 So betweene them Loue did shine, That the Turtle saw his right, Flaming in the Phenix sight; Either was the others mine. 1764 LUYD *Dial. Poet. Wks.* 1774 11. 4 You must have a fund, a mine, Prose, poems, letters. 1839 LYON *Tuan* i. 21, Her memory was a mine; she knew by heart All Calderon and greater part of Lope. 1895 *Athenianum* 30 Dec. 887/2 Her book is a mine of valuable information.

† *d. transf.* A subterranean cavity. *Ods.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth. iv. 11*, 79 The bawdy winde that kisses all it meetes, Is hush'd within the hollow Myne of Earth And will not heart. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 51 When a whirlwind . . . tosseth therewithall His fixt root from his hollow mines.

e. dial. (See quot.) 1750 W. ELLIS *Mind. Husbandm.* VI. i. xvi. 92 The Middlesex Farmers about Harrow . . . get a . . . great deal of Sullidge out of the Bottom of Drains in Roads, Commons, and other Places, which they here call a Mine.

2. Mineral or ore. Now only used for iron ore. Also with defining prefix, forming adjs. (often used ellipt.): *all-mine*, designating the best quality of pig-iron, made from ore only; *part-mine*, designating pig-iron made from ore mixed with cinder.

Orange mine: see ORANGE sb. 1 B 2 c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Pe erthe es full of myne of gold and syluer. 1460-70 *Ek. Quintessence* 3 Good gold naturel, and of be myn of pe erke, is cleid of philocephoris sol in latyn. 1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 305 Every occulper of any manner of Ironworks, which shall carry any coles, Mine, or Iron, to or from the same. 1650 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xvi. (1652) 126 In Ireland, . . . in some places the Oar of the Iron is drawn out of Moores and Bogs, in others it is hewen out of Rocks, and in others it is digged out of Mountains; of which three sorts the first is called Bog-mine, the other, Rock-mine, and the third with severall names, White-mine, Pin-mine, and Shel-mine. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 166 Take of the Mine of allum, or allum stones. 1674 *Ran Collect. Words, Prep. Tin* (E. D. S.) 12 The water runs out, and carries away with it the mine that is pounded small enough to pass the holes. 1861 FAIRBAIN *Iron* 53 To increase the quantity of mine or ore to the charge. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 1904 Pig iron sells slowly at . . . 65s. for part-mine, 62s. 6d. to 70s. for all-mine.

fig. 1608 MACCIN *Dumb Knt.* i. l. B 4 b, The mine Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course, Is the faire guard of a distied-ec Queen.

† *b. Applied spec.* to gold. *Ods.* 1627 P. FLETCHER *Leucists* ii. xxi, Poore Soules, they dare not soile their hands with precious mine. 1633 — *Purple Isl.* viii. xxvii, Thus wallowing on his god, his heap of mine, He feeds his famihed soul with that deceiving shine.

3. *Mil.* In ancient warfare, a subterranean passage excavated under the wall of a besieged fortress, for the purpose either of directly giving entrance to the besiegers, or of causing the wall to fall by removal of its foundation. In modern warfare, a subterranean gallery in which gunpowder is placed, for blowing up the enemy's fortifications; the charge of powder contained in

such a gallery. Also, in recent naval warfare, a receptacle filled with dynamite or other explosive, sunk at the entrance to a harbour, and provided with machinery by which it can be made to explode so as to destroy an enemy's vessel attempting to enter. *Contact-mine:* see CONTACT sb. 6.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2401 A Myne, *cunus, via subterranea, cunulus, cuniculus.* 1523 L. O. BERNERS *Proiss.* (1812) l. cix. 132 Then be called to hym his myners, to thoyntent that they shuld make a myne vnder all the walles. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livv.* viii. (xix.) (S. T. S.) II. 173 Pai made an mynde [*M. S. B. myn*] vnder pe erde to mak an gate be quibik pai mycht can be castell of Veos. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 981 Sir Alexander Baynam . . . caused a myne to be enterprised to enter into the towne, but the Frenchmen perceyuing that, made a countermine. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ausw.* 141 To buyld vp the walles of Jerusalem, whiche you have broken downe: and to fill vp the Mines that you have digged. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. ii. 61 To the Mynes? Tell you the Duke, it is not so good to come to the Mynes: for looke you, the Mynes is not according to the disciplines of the Warre. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad* 36 Cannons above, and mines below, Did death and tombs for foes contrive. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* (1865) i. xxiv. 689 A mine was carried under the foundations of the walls. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II. 476 The fort was carried by storm after the destruction of part of its defences by the successful explosion of a mine. 1851 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* § 24 (1873) 18 As if a succession of mines had been sprung. *fig.* 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir.* *Events* 30 All the subtilties, which he invented to intrap her, were as so many vented mines, without any effect. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parli.* iii. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermynes were every day working . . . on both sides. 1722 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 An unseen mine blew up all this tranquillity.

4. (See quot.) 1869 *Routledge's En. Boy's Ann.* 632 The mine . . . is a fire-work in which a number of crackers . . . are thrown up into the air.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *mine-agent, fire-owner, pump* (in quot. *attrib.*), *shaft-water*. b. objective, as *mine-digger, digging*.

1855 J. R. LEITCH *Connall Mines* 262 What exactly suits the views of a 'mine-agent, may not exactly suit yours. 1601 BOYLE (J.), A 'mine-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. 1648 OWEN *Tolerat.* *Wks.* 1851 VIII. 176 Which penalty . . . was inflicted upon banishment, imprisonment, 'mine-digging. 1813 SCOTT *Triclin.* iii. xxxiii, Foul vapours rise and 'mine-fires glare. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 341 'Mine-owners are naturally elated and hopeful under this new condition of affairs. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 117 The 'mine-pump end of the lever-beam. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* l. iv, On the whole, as in opening new 'mine-shafts is not unreasonable, there is much rubbish in his Book. 1882 REP. to Ho. Repr. *Proc. Met. U. S.* 640 A very ingenious utilization of a portion of the 'mine-waters is made.

6. Special comb.: *mine adventure*, a speculation in mines; *mine-adventurer*, one who takes part in a mine adventure; *mine-captain*, the overseer of a mine (Worcester, 1860); *mine-clearing*, the operation of freeing a harbour from mines; *mine-dial* (see quot.); *mine-dragging*, the operation of dragging the bottom of the sea in order to remove the mines laid by the enemy; *mine dredger*, an apparatus for taking up mines laid; *mine earth* (see quot. and cf. sense 2); *mine field*, a portion of the sea in which mines have been laid; *mine greys*, 'thin beds of shelly limestone' (E. D. D.); *mine ground* (see quot.); *mine-iron = mine pig*; *mine-lamp*, a lamp used in a mine; also *fig.*; † *mine man*, a miner; *mine-master*, (a) *Mil.* one who superintends the laying of mines; (b) the overseer of a mine; *mine-pig*, pig-iron made from mine or ore, as distinguished from *cinder-pig*; *mine-pit*, a pit or shaft belonging to a mine; *mine ship Naut.*, (see quot.); *mine-spirit*, a spirit supposed to inhabit a mine (cf. FAIRY sb. 4 b); *mine-stone*, *stuff*, ore, esp. ironstone; *mine surveyor* (see quot.); *mine-sweeper*, a ship for mine-sweeping; *mine-sweeping = mine-dragging*; *mine tin*, tin worked out of the lode, cf. *moor-tin, stream-tin*; *mine-town*, a town of which the population consists chiefly of miners; *mine-viewer = mine surveyor*; *mine-work*, (a) *Mil.* pl. subterraneous passages of the nature of mines; (b) a system of 'workings' or excavated passages belonging to a mine.

1700 *Broadside*, List of all the Adventurers in the 'Mine Adventure, May the First, 1700. 1703 STEELE *Tent. Husb.* ii. 26, I consider'd all the Stocks, . . . and Mine-Adventures, till she told me [etc.]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pullox-Hill*, A gold mine was discovered here . . . by the society of royal 'mine-adventurers. 1905 Q. Rev. Jan. 204 Several smaller craft were destroyed in the operation of 'mine-clearing. 1901 MOXON *Math. Instrum.* 12 'Mine-dial, a Box and Needle with a brass Ring, divided into 360 degrees, with several Dials Graduated thereon, generally this made for the use of Miners. 1905 *Blackie's Mag.* Jan. 167/1 On May 12 'mine-dragging operations in Talien Bay cost him a torpedo-boat. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Our ships, preceded by 'mine dredger, steamed towards Lunganian. 1893 GRESLEY *Combining-m. Gloss.* 'Mine *Earth* (N. S.). Synonymous with iron-stone in bed: a term used as much as 200 years ago. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 1/2 It has been already shown by similar attacks upon 'mine fields unprotected in this way that the removal of such obstacles is a simple enough affair. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 149 In many of the localities

in the Weald these limestones are known by the name of 'mine greys. 1883 GRESLEY *Combining-m. Gloss.*, 'Mine *Ground*, strata containing ironstone in layers. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* l. 144/1 The iron is . . . to be made wholly of pure or 'mine-iron. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plaut.* i. 63 As 'mine-lamps enkindle a hidden gem. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, P. *Ennius* (1593) 268 They are confuted by the common experience of these 'mine men, that dig in the mines for metall. 1755 JOHNSON, *Add.*, a term among the minemen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Varres* v. iii. 133 There must be, 'Mine-masters, Smiths [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 112 The Requisites to a perfect knowledge of the Metallick Art, and of the qualities of the Mine-master. 1683 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) II. 200 That he or his deputy or the myn master be judg'd in all delais about myns and levels. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Mine-pig, Eng. See *Pig-iron*. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* iv. 56 Cinder-pig in contradistinction to all mine pig—i.e., pig smelted entirely from ore or mine—is obtained by [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* iv. 3 A labouring even to lassitude; compared therefore to digging in 'mine-pits. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 'The-e still go by the name of 'mine-pits, and must not be confounded with the 'mark-pits', or those other deep openings. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Mine Ships or Powder-Ships*, Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, enclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midst of the Enemies Fleet. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 144 It is said that the miners of Idra have formerly been so superstitious as to set some provisions for the 'mine-spirit every day. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Prepared or roasted oares, 'Mine-stones, or Mettle-stones being the fitter matter of Metallique liquours. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchase* 185 'Tis the first Iron that runs from the Mine-stone when 'tis melting. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 The sites . . . where the 'iron-mine' or 'mine-stone' was extracted. 1839 *Eng. Dict.* *Arts* 969 During this operation, all the water and 'mine-stuff are drawn off by the pit. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), 'Mine *Surveyor*, a person who dials the working of a colliery as often as requisite, and makes plans of the mines got and ungot. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 4/2 'Mine-sweepers are to play a great part, it seems certain, in future naval warfare. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 3/1 He took part in the risky game of 'mine-sweeping. 1904 *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 5/2 Five mine-sweeping steamers have been sunk by Japanese shells. 1602 CAREW *Cornio*, (1723) 15b, A foote of . . . the 'Mine Tyne . . . [will weigh] fiftie two pound. 1839 *Eng. Dict.* *Arts* 1244 Mine tin requires peculiar care in its mechanical preparation or dressing. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Platen, a 'mine-town of Bohemia. 1839 *Eng. Dict.* *Arts* 1271 At the pleasure of the skillful 'mine-viewer. 1833 STROCKER *Civ. Varres* *Lowe* C. iv. 49 b, The Enemy had in such sorte wrought his 'Mine workes, as that he had gotten into a Monasterie within the Citie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 112 Other chief Overseers of the Mine-works. 1900 BARING-GOULD *Bk. Dartmoor* 231 An old mine-work, now filled with water.

Mine (māin), *poss. pron.* Forms: 1 min, 2-4 min, 3-6 myne(e), 4 mein, minn, 6 mijn, *Sc. mynn*(e), 3- mine. In 1-3 inflected as *str. adj.* (2-3 *dat. sing. fem. mire*); in 4 *sing. min, pl. mine*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *min* = OFris., OS. *min* (Da. *mijn*), OHG. *min* (MHG. *min*, mod. G. *mein*), ON. *min-n* (Sw., Da. *min*), Goth. *mein-s* = OTeut. **mino-*, **me-* = see *ME pers. pron.*]

A case-form (whether ablative, locative, or instrumental is uncertain) of this possessive adj. serves in all early Teut. langs. as the genitive of the pronoun of 1 pers. *sing.*: OE. *min*, OFris., OS., OHG. *min*, ON. *min*, Goth. *meina*. The OE. *min* as genitive did not survive into ME. (uses like *malere min* being not survivals, but imitations of French); and is therefore not illustrated here.]

The possessive pronoun of the first person *sing.* 1. Qualifying a following sb. Now only *arch.* or *poet.* before a vowel or *h*; otherwise superseded by MY, q. v. for the various uses.

Already in the 13th c. the rule in southern and midland Eng. was to use *myne* before vowels and *h*, and *my* before consonants, and this subsisted until the 18th c., though occasional examples of *mine* before consonants are found even in the 16th c. In Sc. the longer form was commonly used in all contexts down to the 15th c.

1000 *Agg. Gosp. Luke* xv. 24 For-pam þes min sunu was dead. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 225 Panne beo ic gemeneþes mines weddes. c. 1200 ORMIN 2956 Drihtin me 3:f þ wit & miht To forþenn wel min wille. c. 1205 LAV. 8407 þe oðer wes mire suster sune. *Ibid.* 28220 Pat ich habbe minne æm awræke mid þau bezte. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 But 3if ich part urom ou, þe Holī Gost, þet is, min and mines Federe, lue, ne mel not kumen to ou. c. 1374 CHAUCER (*compl. Mars* 57 Then seyde he thus—myn herthes lady swete [etc.]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints. Pro.* 169 At Petir firste I wald begyue, And sa furth to myn purpos win. 1400 in *Ancutor* (July 11904) 14, I bequeth to Hawys myn wyff all myn necessaries that am in myn place. 1467 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46, I wyl that John myn sone haue myn seid place callid Upwode Halle. 1483 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* l. vi, He shall be myn mortal enemy. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 26 At that daye shall ye axe in myne name. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) i. 72, I do send you at this present mine faithful Chaplain. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 93 Shall I not take mine ease in mine lūne. 1628 HAKWELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 399 During mine abode in the University. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. v. 1, Till I had gotten a little below the level of mine eyes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* l. Ded. [11] would be very far from desirable, in mine estimation. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 23 Rather, first in cries mine heart shall lighten her anguish.

b. In association with another possessive, *mine* is by some used (without intention of archaism) instead of *my*.

1559 HALEN in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 2117/4, I haue . . . discovered myne, yours, and England's enemies. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 93 H4, and mine, loud'staring. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 230 Olt Gentlemen, helpe, Mine and your

conc. Sherborn Castle 15 Aug. 4 The Myoners having fully wrought the Mine through the Castle wall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 470 A miner and another person were taken fixing a train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 p. 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to counter-mine the Works of the Enemy. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1, Miners, Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themselves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fusiliers. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi. Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shattered wall, Black with the miner's blast.

b. trans. and fig.

c164 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 158 Jesuits, and Priests, the only monks, and miners of this commonwealth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 1. 352 Death's subtle seed within, (Sly, treacherous miner) working in the dark, Smil'd at thy well-concerted scheme. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 273 Hillsides green and soft, Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 215 Sometimes when waiting quietly on a bank, you may see the miner [a rabbit] at work. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. & Treat. Lupus* 2 Rarely attempting to deal with the apparently healthy tissues which conceal the bacillary sappers and miners who are at work in advance of the main body.

c. Phr. To fix or attach the miner, to fix miners.

1676 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1123/3 We fixed the Miner to the Ravelin, and filled up the Ditch. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1951/3 The Imperialists had on the 20th attached their Miners to the Wall of the Upper Town in four several places. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newcastle* 23 This night we attempted to fix our Miners. 1685 LOND. *Gaz.* 17-20 Aug. 1 We made a lodgment in the Ditch in order to fix the Miner. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Churchill)* II. 737/2 Being afterwards advanced to the Ditch, they fixed their Miners. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Pennin. War* XIII. lii. (1846) IV. 43 The besiegers attached the miner to the scarp.

2. One who works in a mine; one engaged in extracting minerals from the earth.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10733 Þys mynour so3te stones vndyr þe molde, þat men make of syluer and golde. 1311. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stu. neu. Spr.* LVII. 287 A Mynour wende in a Citee, Mynours þei makeþ in hulls holes As men doþ þat seche) coles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ProL. 221 Moxons and mynours and many other crafes. c1400 *Deutr. Troy* 1532 Mynours of marshall ston & many oþer thinges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Mynours that coude ful craftily digge vndre the eithe. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 22 The myners dygged the superficial or vppermost parte of the earthe of the mynes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 525 This (he said) may be tryed in Lahotres, Miners, Diggers, and Husbandmen. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 153 Minors and such as digge deepe into the earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 78 If we examine the complexion of most miners, we shall be very well able to form a judgment of the unwholeness of the place where they are confined. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Miner*, Penn. The workman who cuts the coal, as distinguished from the laborer who loads the wagons, etc. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instruct.* Miners... should always state the kind of mine in which they work—as, Lead-miner.

3. A name applied to various burrowing insects or larvae. (See also *leaf-miner*.)

1816 KINNY & SN. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 81 Another species of ant, which I shall call the miners (*Formica emulvularia*, L.). 1890 ELEANOR A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 21) 49 (Celery and Parsnip Fly). The 'miner' maggots go through their changes from the egg to the perfect fly so rapidly [etc.].

4. A kind of plough.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Miner is another plough, which is used for opening ground to a great depth; it is made very strong, but with a share only. 1816 385 The land may be opened up as deep as possible by the common plough, having others, such as that which has been termed a miner, following in the bottom of the furrow. 1845 EYCKEL *Metrop.* XIV. 232/1 The miner is very similar to the binot.

5. A vessel used for the purpose of laying submarine mines.

1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/7 In a sudden squall, the miner he was on collided with the steam launch Volta.

6. attrib. and Comb., as miner-like adj.; miner ant, see sense 3; miner's friend, a name for the Davy safety-lamp; miner's inch = INCH 1 d; miner's right, in Australia, a licence to dig for gold.

1816 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 84 The negro and 'miner' ants. 1814 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., 'Miner's Friend, or Miner's Lamp. 1857 J. A. PHILLIPS *Min. & Metall. Gold & Silver* 152 note, The 'miner's inch' of water, in California, is the quantity which will flow through an opening one inch square under a mean head of six inches. 1880 S. HARNER in *Pioneer Mining Co. Deliberate Prospects* 3 If the above property be carried out in a 'miner-like manner,' it will not fail to become one of the best Mines. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1892) 7, I am a real gold-digger... and the holder of a 'Miner's Right,' a wonderful document, printed and written on parchment.

b. In names of diseases contracted by miners, as miner's anemia, asthma, consumption, disease, elbow, lung, phthisis, -rot, sickness, -worm. (See *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1893 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvi. 557 In Europe it [i.e. ankylostomiasis] is sometimes known as 'miner's anemia.' 1885 J. R. LUTTRELL *Cornwall Mines* 235 There is a disease called the 'miner's' consumption. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 244 'Grinders' rot', 'miners' rot' and so forth. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 4/2 An Ayreshire medical man, who wrote to the Home Secretary asking whether his Department is doing anything to stop the disease known as 'miners' worm'.

+ **Miner**. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of MINERA. Cf. G. *miner*, MDu. *minere*, *mineer*.] = MINERA. Also, a mineral impregnation.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xxvii. in Ashm. (1652) 167 And make them then together to be Dysponsat By Congelacyon into a myner metalline. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 Then seyenge that there can not be found any other miner or mater to be the chefe ruler in these baths. *Ibid.* (1568) 3 Two thinges whereby the miner or metall, or vayne of a hath may be knowne.

Miner, variant of MINA sb.2.

|| **Minera**. *Obs.* [med.L., ad. OF. *miniére*, *miniére* mine = Pr. *meniera*, Sp. *minera*, Pg. *mineira*, It. *miniera* = Com. Rom. type **minaria* (a med.L. *minaria* is found in the 13th c.), f. **mina*, *minare*: see MINE sb. and v.] The matrix in which a metal or a precious stone was supposed to grow; in later use, the ore of a metal. Also fig. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 42 He hath discovered the *Minera* of man, or that substance out of which man was made. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Emphrases* 120 This made the Philosophers seek a more crude *minera*, whose fume was moist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 469 Extracting the perfect Metals out of their *Minera*'s without Lead... by casting a Powder upon the *Minera*. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 246 A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it. 1754 HUXHAM *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 Thus the dust, or *minera*, or ashes of iron, are harmless, and may be swallowed safely. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Minera*, a mine, also used frequently to designate a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

+ **Minerale**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *minerale*, f. med.L. *MINERA*: see -ABLE.] = MINERAL a.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 24 b. The other virtues helevd that it [salt-petre] was minerale.

Mineral (mi'nérál), sb. Forms: 4-7 mineral, 5 mineral, 6-7 myneral, 6 mineral, mynorale, Sc. manerialle, 6-7 mynerall, 7 mineral, minrall, 4- mineral. [a. (perh. through OF. *mineral*) med.L. *minérale*, neut. of *mineralis* MINERAL a. Cf. F. *minéral*, Sp. *mineral*, It. *minerale*, G. *mineral* (pl. *minerallen*).]

1. Any substance which is obtained by mining; a product of the bowels of the earth. In early and in mod. technical use, the ore (of a metal).

c1400 LYON *Æsop's Fab.* ProL. 25 Who, that myneth lowe in the grounde, Of gold and sylver fyndith the mynerall. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 Minerralls he nuryshyng by mynstraryng; Of Moysture radycall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 288 Some dig for mettalls and minerralls to erect statyll buildings. c1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vi. § 16 The minerralls of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin... are of great value. 1634 HAMBINGTON *Castlary* 1. (Arb.) 28 In a darke cave... It doth like a rich minerrall lye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mineral*, any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metal. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* vi. 517 Part hid'd'n veins diggd up... of Mineral and Stone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Minerals*, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth or Mines, (whence the Name) being in part of a Metalline, and in part of a Stony Substance. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 7 As one to music, another to working in and finding out metals and minerals in the earth. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 235/2 By this plan the ore or mineral is divided into more convenient masses for extraction. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 105 With special provisions as to minerals and the interests therein of remainder-men. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mineral*, in miners' parlance, ore.

fig. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* Q. 4 He sees where death with greedy spade, Meanes vye to dig the minerals of his hart.

+ b. pl. The science of minerals. [Perh. with allusion to the *Liber Mineralium* (or *De Mineralibus*) of Albertus Magnus.] *Obs.*

c1590 MARLOWE *Faust*, I. He that is grounded in astrology, Enrich'd with tongues, well seen in minerals, Hath all the principles magic doth require.

+ 2. Mining or metallurgical industry or art. *Obs.*

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (Parl. Beasts) xlv. Richt as the minor in his minorale Fair gold with frey may fra the leid weill win. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. v. It is the manner... of such as seek profit by Mineral, first to set men on worke to digge and gather the Owre: Then [etc.].

+ 3. A mine. *Obs.*

1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 87 Shall it not be a wild-egg in a wall, Or fedd Brimstone in a Mineral? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. l. 26 Ore whom his very madnesse like some Ore Among a Mineral of Mettels base Shewes it selfe pure. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* 1. ii. My study, like a mineral of gold, Makes my heart proud where my hope's enrold.

4. A material substance that is neither animal nor vegetable; a substance belonging to the 'mineral kingdom'. ? *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. 316 Vigitues, as trees, fruits, herbes, and such: Dead-Beings too, as Mynerales. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 78 As for Minerals, they are bodies perfectly mixt; inanimate, not having sense or motion. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 174 Nor do Metals only sort and herd with Metals in the Earth; and Minerals with Minerals. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metall. Mining* 20 Any natural substance which is not of animal or vegetable origin, and which is in all parts of the same composition, is called a mineral. Among miners, however, the term is only applied to such substances as are usually obtained from mines.

+ b. spec. in Alchemy. One of the three varieties of the philosophers' stone (the others being *lapis animalis* and *lapis vegetabilis*). *Obs.*

It is doubtful whether that qu. 1610 may not belong to 4 or 4 c. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 The thriddle Ston in special Be name is cleped Mineral. ... This Mineral, so as I finde, Tranformeth all the ferste kynde. 1610 B. JOXSON *Alch.* I. i. All your alchemy and your algebra Your mineralis, vegetalis, and animalis.

+ c. A mineral medicine or poison. See also ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidid.* II. 54 Make all these mynoralles in fyne powder and mixe with the Oyle. 1588 GREENE *Peri-medes Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 20 Our late Phisitions haue found out a singular mineral, called Hops: applye this to your stomacke as a soueraigne simple against disquiet and feare. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 74 That thou hast practis'd on her with foule Charmes, Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 50 She did confesse she had For you a mortall Mineral. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* v. i. [Famine] as the wise man says, Gripe the guts as much as any mineral. 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* IV. (1654) 49 [They] Gave me a mineral not to be digested, which burning eate, and eating burns my heart. 1730 BURTON *Pocket Farrier* 40 Sweet Oil a Spoonfull, Æthiops Mineral an Ounce.

5. In modern scientific use, each of the species or kinds (defined by approximate identity of chemical composition and physical properties) into which inorganic substances as presented in nature are classified.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. (1815) 9 The number of simple minerals which form rocks and strata is small. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallog.* 80 Cleavage alone cannot be relied on for determining the primary form of a mineral. 1896 A. H. CHESTER (title) A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals.

6. attrib. and Comb., as mineral dealer, -train; mineral-bearing adj.; mineral map, a map for the purpose of showing the localities where minerals are to be found; mineral right (see quot.); mineral rod, a divining-rod for finding mineral veins.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The croppings of a heavy 'mineral-bearing lode are clearly traceable. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 57 This is generally sold by the 'mineral dealers. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 159/1 Along with this is a 'mineral map of New South Wales, showing the localities of the principal minerals. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 237/2 Certain stipulations are then entered into between the company and the proprietor of the land in which the vein or deposit is situated, or should the 'mineral right not belong to him, with [etc.]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mineral right*, the ownership of the minerals under a given surface, with the right to extract them, mine, and remove them. 1809 KENALL *Trans.* III. 101 The mysteries of the 'mineral-roads are many. 1894 LN. THREKONOUTH in *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/6 Our express had a short distance to the north of North-alerton run into a 'mineral train.

Mineral (mi'nérál), a. [a. F. *minéral*, ad. med.L. *mineralis* pertaining to mines; f. *minera*: see MINERA. Cf. Sp. *mineral*, It. *minerale*. The adj. is in Eng. of later appearance than the sb., and is in some uses not to be distinguished from the attributive use of the sb.]

+ 1. Pertaining to mines or mining. Of persons: Skilled in mining matters. *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Annals* 12 The saide Philosopher... in this land taught the knowledge of mynerall workes. c1600 NOROON *Spec. Brit.* *Cornu.* (1728) 18 It were not amiss that Mineral Artists did strayne their skyll to make a more generall prooffe by a more exacte searche. *Ibid.* 70 The howse of Mr. Windesore, situate amonge the minerrall hills. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 Sir Francis Godolphin... entertained a Duch mynerall man. 1667 COLERESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 John Giff, a Man well experienced in Mineral affairs. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Genis* 31 As I have been inform'd, not only by some Mineral Writers of good credit, but also by eye witnesses, 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mineral Courts*, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as Stannary-Courts are for Tin.

+ b. noun-use. Deeply buried; recondite.

c1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 28 Nothing was too Mineral, nor centrick for the search and reach of his wit.

+ 2. *Mineral virtue*: the supposed occult power by which metals are developed. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 The vertue Mineral. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Alch. Stones* 22 By an example which we shall bring from the animal seed, it will appear, in what manner the mineral virtue operates in stones.

3. Having the nature of a mineral (MINERAL sb. 1); obtained from the bowels of the earth.

1581 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. Eng.* (1903) IV. 98 The vit corruption [of copper ore] is Calcator, beinge the mother or corpus of vitrall, and a mynerall substance. 1600 J. PONY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 11 Heere also you haue minerrall salt. 1612 WOODWARD *Surg. Malt* Wks. (1653) 207 Under the name of mineral salt is comprehended the salts of all metals [etc.]. 1617 MORVSON *Min.* II. 80 Mineral salt which in Poland they dig out of pits like great stones. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 175 By Experience... in any Place or Mine, a Man may be enabled to give a near Conjecture at the Metallick or Mineral Ingredients of any Mass commonly found there. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 422 Endless Store Of Min'ral Treasure and Metall'ic Ore. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 304 When the mineral ores lie in nearly vertical masses, it is [etc.].

b. Impregnated with mineral substances. (See MINERAL WATER.) Also of colour, indicating mineral impregnation.

1632 LITHGOW *Trans.* II. 57 Two Riuers, Acherson and Cocytus; who for their mineral colours, and bitter tastes, were surnamed the Riuers of Hell. 1797 *Eyml. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 346/1 About two leagues to the eastward is a blackish mineral spring. 1834 IV. *India Sk. Bk.* II. 139 Invalids, many of whom come, for the... mineral baths.

4. Of material substances: Neither animal nor vegetable in origin; inorganic.

1599 B. JOXSON *Cynthia's Ke.* v. 1. I haue an excellent mineral Fucus, for the purpose. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Men vpon a coetuous mind would needs seeke for siluer, and not satisfied therewith, thought good withall to find out Mineral vermillion. 1605 BACON *Adv. Leu.* II. 9 9 Mineral medicines have been extolled. 1685 DOYLE *Satur.*

Air 35 Some Metalline ores, and some mineral earthen themselves have been observ'd by Mineralogists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 104 Other opinions, indeed, would fix it a solid mineral bitumen. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 5 The other, extracted from some maritime plants, but most frequently of mineral origin, and thence called Mineral Alkali. *Ibid.* 51 Mineral Carbon, impregnated with Bitumen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 347/2 Mr. Rinnan... has found that depoliticated calces of iron, and particularly its solutions in mineral acids, have no binding power. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 109/2 Of medicines, the vegetable tonics are scarcely so serviceable as the mineral. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 139 Of Manures of Mineral Origin, or Fossil and Artificial or Chemical Manures.

b. Pertaining to inorganic matter. *Mineral kingdom*: see KINGDOM 5.

1876 *Encycl. Brit. V.* 520/2 The study of the remaining elements and of their compounds constituting inorganic, or, as it is also termed, mineral chemistry.

5. Special collocations and combinations: mineral candle (see quot.); mineral caoutchouc = ELATERITE; mineral chameleon (see CHAMELEON 5); mineral charcoal, 'a charcoal-like substance, often found between layers of coal' (Chester *Dict. Names Min.*); mineral coal, †(a) a variety of coal in which there are no traces of vegetable structure (obs.); (b) native coal, in contradistinction to charcoal; mineral cotton, †mineral crystal (see quot.); mineral jelly, vaseline (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); mineral oil, a general name for petroleum and the various oils distilled from it; mineral pitch, asphaltum; mineral solution (see quot.); mineral allow = HATCHETTITE; mineral tar = PISSASPALT; mineral wax, = OZOCERITE; mineral wool, a variety of mineral cotton, slag-wool (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). Also MINERAL WATER.

1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighbourhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma. 1808 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl. II.* 230/4 'Mineral caoutchouc. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) II. 401 'Mineral Charcoal. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton, Theory* 150 'Mineral-coal... is the same which Dr. Hutton derives from the vegetable juices... carried into the sea and there precipitated... to become afterwards mineralized. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1.37 Mineral or pit coal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Mineral cotton, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Mineral Crystal (among Chymists), a Composition of Salt-peter well purified, and of Flower of Brimstone. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) II. 358 'Mineral Oil, or Petroleum. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 45 'Mineral Pitch, Asphaltum. Mineral Tar exposed to a moderate heat, and the action of the air, hardens into this substance. 1855 OGDON *Suppl.*, 'Mineral solution, arsenical liquor, or liquor potassæ arsenicalis. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 47 'Mineral Tallow. Its colour is white, its consistence that of Tallow, it feels greasy and stains paper. *Ibid.* 44 'Mineral Tar, Barbados Tar. This is Petrol still further altered by exposure to the air. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Mineral wax.

b. in names of pigments: mineral black, a native impure variety of carbon; mineral blue, a variety of Prussian blue, made lighter by the addition of alumina; mineral grey, a pale blue-grey pigment obtained in the making of ultramarine from lapis lazuli; mineral green, Scheele's green, arsenite of copper; mineral lake (see quot. 1902); mineral purple, (a) see quot. 1850; (b) purple of Cassius (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1882); mineral white, permanent white (see PERMANENT 1 d); mineral yellow, a lead pigment made by digesting litharge with common salt.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.* etc., 'Mineral black. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Mineral gray. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 382 If to this sulphate of copper be added a solution of arseniate of potass, a beautiful green precipitate is formed, called Scheele's green, or 'mineral green. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, 'Mineral lake, a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate. 1850 G. FIELD *Painters' Art* 79 Purple Ochre, or 'Mineral Purple, is a dark ochre, native of the Forest of Dean. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, 'Mineral white=permanent white. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, 'Mineral Yellow, Patent Yellow, a pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

† *Mineralite*. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL a., after *corporality*, etc.] The attribute of being mineral.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 143 A material cause and property of minerality.

† *Mineraline*, a. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL sb. + -INE.] Composed of mineral substances.

1874 R. GOODEY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 33 A Mineraline dose which another... unlearned Chymist gave him. *Ibid.* 171 Their perverse Mineraline Remedies.

† *Mineralist*. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL sb. + -IST.] 1. One who is skilled in or employed with minerals; a mineralogist.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 3 Better there may be, for I was no Mineralist. 1670 PETRUS FODINUS *Reg. Tabule Mineralis*, such as deal in Minerals. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 84 The... Mineralists of Germany... all agree that the Ludus Paracelsi is the tessellated Pyrites. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 The mountain... has several of the appearances described by mineralists.

2. One who follows Paracelsus in the use of minerals in medicines.

1628 FORO *Lover's Med.* I. ii, Mountebank, Empiricks, Quacksalvers, Mineralists [etc.].

Minerality (min'ere-liti). [f. MINERAL a. + -ITY.] The quality of a water containing mineral salts. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mineralizable (min'ere-lai-zu'li), a. [f. MINERALIZE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being mineralized. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mineralization (min'ere-lai-zu'fan). [f. MINERALIZE v. + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of mineralizing, or the state of being mineralized.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* ix. 145 The mineral damps, that lodge any where for mineralisation, may happen to be of different mixtions. 1798 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 580 This tarnish is principally a commencement of mineralization on the surface. 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 352 note. As happens when vegetables are converted into coal, under the process of mineralization. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 39 Mineralization of the [cell-] wall may be general or local... General mineralization of the wall depends most frequently on silicic acid. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 264 The final result of the decomposition of organic bodies by bacteria has been termed mineralization.

b. *concr.* A product of this process, a petrification. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 109 In which mineralizations the tender white rind... is preserved quite in its natural appearance.

2. *Mining.* The condition of being well supplied with ore.

1899 *Daily News* 3 May 6/6 A sufficient proof... that City men believe in the mineralisation of the country.

Mineralize (min'ere-lai-zu), v. Also 7 *mineralise*, 8-*y* mineralise. [f. MINERAL sb. and a + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine with (a metal) so as to convert (it) into the state of ore. ? *Obs.*

1695 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 29 When it is Mineralised by itself, and without any feculent mixture, then [etc.]. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 151 Sulphur in its separate state... mineralises, or reduces metals to an ore-state. 1795 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 201 This yellow colour probably occasioned the supposition that the lead was mineralized by the tungstic acid. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 221 They [metals] are usually combined with some substance by which they are mineralized. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Conn. Min.* 84 Iron, lead, and mercury... when mineralized by sulphur, form respectively the following sulphures, iron pyrites, galena, and cinnabar. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallic Min. & Mining* (ed. 2) 4 These metallic minerals occur in nature in two distinct forms—1st. Native. 2nd. Mineralized, or associated with other minerals, and in combination with the gases or earthy admixtures.

2. *trans.* To convert into a mineral substance.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 109 Here are seen... leaves, and roots of birch-trees... entirely mineralized by iron. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Dilm.* 9 The bones found in caverns are never mineralised. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks v.* 142 The rocky axis, even in that far remote period was as consolidated and mineralised as at present.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become mineralized. In quot. *fig.*

1845 MOZLEY *Ess.*, *Laud* (1878) I. 192 A mind, by undergoing a certain ordeal, mineralises and turns into hard transparent crystal.

3. *trans.* To impregnate with mineral matters.

1789 PULINGTON *View Derby.* I. 235 M. de Fourcroy imagines, that some waters contain the liver of sulphur; and that others are mineralized by hepatic gas.

4. *intr.* To seek for minerals; to study minerals. 1795 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 26 Can be clamber the rocks to mineralize? 1857 Mrs. CROSSE *Mem. A. Crosse* 171 [He] was walking with his eyes fixed on the ground [a habit acquired from mineralising].

5. *passive.* To be stocked with ore.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 28 May 7/6 A great quantity of stone, well mineralised, in the level. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 7/2 By cablegrams... Lode is heavily mineralised, in so far as 3 feet, average assay value 10 dwts. per ton.

Mineralized (min'ere-lai-zid), *pp.* a. [f. MINERALIZE v. + -ED.]

1. Changed to a mineral.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 428/1 Mineralized ores. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal.* 16 Coal is little else but mineralised vegetable matter. 1890 *Nature* 27 Feb. 392 The bone-corpuscles differ from the dentine-corpuscles in becoming completely embedded in the mineralized matrix.

2. Of water: Impregnated with minerals; containing mineral substances.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 July 70/3 Were there not lines of weakness in the earth, along which lavas and hot mineralized solutions could penetrate. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 319 Many other slightly mineralised warm-waters... might be mentioned.

3. *Mining.* Of a district: Abounding in ore.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Mineralized, charged or impregnated with metalliferous mineral. 1895 *Tablet* 2 Feb. 158 It was also a highly mineralized country, and a highly 'payable' country.

Mineralizer (min'ere-lai-zer). [f. MINERALIZE v. + -ER.]

1. A substance that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur, arsenic, etc.

1795 NICHOLSON *Dir. Chem.* 503 The commonest mineralizers are sulphur, arsenic, and fixed air. 1807 ALKIN *Dir. Chem.* v. 105/1 Mineralizer is any substance found in natural combination with a metal. 1854 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U.S.* ii. 81 Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores, that is, in combination with a mineralizer.

2. The mineral with which a water is impregnated.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 358 The principal mineralisers of this water are the sulphates of iron and alumina.

Mineralizing (min'ere-lai-zing), *pp.* a. [f. MINER-LIZE v. + -ING.] That mineralizes.

1795 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 286 Although the substance was indisputably proved to be an ore of lead, yet the mineralizing principle of it remained unknown. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xvii. 405 In some instances, alumina is the mineralizing material. 1890 *Athenaeum* 18 Jan. 88/2 The action of fluorine as a mineralizing agent has been widely recognized.

† *Minerallic*, a. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL + -IC.] 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* p. ix; Tin... is... more rich in its minerallic Ore than Copper.

† *Mineralness*. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being impregnated with minerals.

1661 J. CHILOREY *Brit. Baconica* 33 The Mineralness of these waters appears.

† *Mineralologic*, a. *Obs.* [Formed as next.] = MINERALOGICAL

1811 PINKERTON *Peiral.* I. 242 The description of the latter has been given by several mineralogical authors. *Ibid.* II. 129 Saxony, the very focus of mineralogical knowledge.

Mineralogical (min'ere-lai-zikal), a. [f. MINERALOGY: see -LOGICAL.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; concerned with the study of minerals; used in the study of minerals.

1791 BENDORS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 64 This rule has been found to hold good by so many mineralogical travellers that [etc.]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 272 The frequent and great changes in the mineralogical composition of consecutive formations. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 208 The sharp edge of a mineralogical hammer. 1896 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 99 Geological, mineralogical, and chemical considerations are thus inseparably interwoven.

Mineralogically (min'ere-lai-zikal-i), *adv.* [f. MINERALOGICAL a. + -LY.] In a mineralogical manner; with regard to mineralogy.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 239 Whether we consider it mineralogically or chemically, it certainly is an interesting substance. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 562/1 The most important point of view under which mica can be considered mineralogically is [etc.].

Mineralogist (min'ere-lai-zist). [f. MINERALOGY + -IST.]

1. One who is versed in or studies mineralogy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 49 Yet are there also many Authors that deny it, and the exactest Mineralogists have rejected it. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 429 The patrons of church livings... would naturally, like King Charles, desire that his spiritual pastor might be a good chymist, a good mineralogist, and a good botanist. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 139 The number of simple minerals actually recognised by mineralogists does not exceed a few hundreds. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 The shop of Mr. Tennant, the mineralogist. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 310/2 John James Ferber, the eminent Swedish mineralogist.

2. *Zool.* A name given by collectors to the gasteropods of the genus *Phorus*, which attach stones to the margin of their shells; a carrier shell.

1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 136 Most of the phori attach foreign substances to the margins of their shells as they grow; particular species affecting stones... are called 'mineralogists'... by collectors.

Mineralogize (min'ere-lai-ziz), v. [f. MINERALOGY + -IZE.] *intr.* To look for minerals.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi. Wks. 182 XI. 143 While he was not studying, he was botanizing or mineralogizing with O'Toole's chaplain. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 43 Some to mineralogize, some to botanize, some to take views of the country.

Mineralogy (min'ere-lai-zji). [f. MINERAL sb. + -LOGY. Cf. F. *minéralogie* (1732 in *Haltz-Darm.*), G. *mineralogie*, Sp. *mineralogia*, It. *mineralogia*.] The science which treats of minerals.

1690 BOYLE *Pres. Hydrostat. Way of Estimating Ores* *Advt.* 149 This... will not perhaps be welcome to some that Love Mineralogy, much better than they understand it. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 5 In the preceding decennial period, from 1774 to 1784, mineralogy may be said to have for the first time assumed its rank among the sciences. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 97 The student must on no account learn to underrate the value of Mineralogy as a branch of Geology.

Mineral water. a. Originally, water found in nature impregnated with some mineral substance, usually, such as is used medicinally. Also (with a and plural) a kind of such water. b. Later, applied also to artificial imitations of natural mineral waters, e.g. soda-water, seltzer-water; and in recent use extended to include other effervescent drinks, as lemonade and ginger-beer.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 Thys minoral water is cleare... and springeth out of sande. 1577 B. GOODE *Herschbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 Their drinnesse they cure with baths, and their throat with drinking mineral waters. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 406/2 To be drank at several Draughts, as you drink Mineral-waters, for the cutting and loosening of gross Humours. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 340 The purgative mineral waters, as those of Val, &c. prove the most universal remedy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mau. Med.* 91 We apply the name Mineral Waters to such as contain in solution one or more foreign substances, in sufficient quantity to exercise a more or less marked action on the animal economy. These waters are either natural or artificial.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 115/2 Mineral-water manufacture. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/4 There are 3,500 mineral-water manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

† *Minerist*. *Obs.* [f. MINER a. + -IST.] A mining expert.

1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* i. Pref. This art is very profitable to Miners and such as work in Mines.

† **Minerosus**, *a. Obs.* [f. MINERA + -OUS. Cf. *It. minerosa*.] Containing minerals.

1611 FLORIO, *Minerosus*, mineros, miny, full of mines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* iii. 212 That natural power .. Which in that mineros earth insep'rably doth breed.

Minerva (min'vā). Also 4. *mynerfe*, *mynerf*, 4-6 *minerve*, 6 *mynerve*. [a. L. *Minerva*, earlier *Minerva* = pre-L. **menes-wā* (cf. Skr. *manasvin* 'full of mind or sense', *Manasvint* name of the mother of the moon) f. **menes* = Skr. *manas* mind, Gr. *ménos* courage, fury, f. root **men-*: see MIND sb.]

1. The Roman goddess of wisdom, anciently identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, 'the goddess of wisdom, warlike prowess, and skill in the arts of life' (L. & Sc.). † In spite of *Minerva* (tr. L. *invitā Minervā*): contrary to one's natural bent, without natural aptitude.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* iv. 262 He callit hir hisdeir mynerfe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 79 A Sacrifice unto Minerve. 1503 HAWES *Examp.* *Vit.* iv. 2 A noble vyrgyn then dyde her seru That first made barnes callit Mynerve. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 311 That which he doth by long meditation rather then by a suddaine inspiration, .. (and as they are wont to say) in spite of Nature or Minerva. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 164 For Feature, laming The Shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 333 In spight (as the common saying is) of Minerva, that is, our nature not giving way to it. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* iii. l. 67 The goddess Athene, whom, with the Romans, we name Minerva.

† b. *fig. a.* Used for: Wisdom, ability. b. With allusion to the myth that Minerva (Athene) was born from the head of Jupiter. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 179 Then, the Strand They strew'd with all the goods he had, bestow'd By the renown'd Phæaciads, since he shew'd So much Minerva. 1656 GLANVILLE *Scipio* i. xvi. 93 Self-love engageth us for any thing, that is a Minerva of our own. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers* *Orac.* 178 Every one then ought to labour to know his Destiny, and to try his Minerva. 1734 NORTH *Exon.* iii. vi. 8 26 (1740) 42 The Thing itself [is] no better than a Minerva of his own fertile Brain.

2. *transf.* A woman having the stately mien of Minerva as represented in sculpture.

1877 READE *Woman Hater* iii. Ashmead .. chuckled internally at the idea of this Minerva giving change in a *case*.

3. Short for *Minerva machine* (see 4).

1883 *Brian Daily Post* 11 Oct., Printers.—Youth Wanted, accustomed to Minerva.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Minerva birth*; *Minerva-like* adj. *Minerva machine Printing* (see quot.). *Minerva press*, (a) the name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London; hence, the series of ultra-sentimental novels issued with the imprint of this press c. 1800; (b) (*Printing*) = *Minerva machine*.

1634 BROKE *North. Lass* Ded., A Country Lass I present you, that *Minerva-like was a brayn-horn Child, and Jovially begot. 1894 H. GAMLIN *Romney* 51 Reynolds was fortunate in having so Minerva-like a model. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 'Minerva machine, a small pattern jobbing machine—the original Cropper machine. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) i. 173 So *Minerva* was ranked among the legal coin of the 'Minerva Press. 1850 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1274 The relief provided for the Bezum [in *Pendennis*], is Minerva Press every grain of it. 1856 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 6042 Such a flow of Minerva-press mello-dramatic diction. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 705 (art. *Typography*) Fig. 11, Minerva Press.

Minervial (min'vā), *sb.* [a. L. *minervialis*, f. *Minervia*: see *prec.*] A gift given in gratitude by a scholar to a master; also, money paid to a schoolmaster for teaching.

1603 HOLLAND *Puttarch's Mor.* 454 You are well enough served and receive a due Minervial for your schoollage. 1674 CHARLETON in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) i. 5 To accept my mean oblation, .. not as an ornament to her public library, but a minervial or simple testimony of my respects and gratitude. 1700 J. BROKE *Trav. Eng., Scot.*, etc. iii. (1707) 117 The School, .. was Built and Endowed by King Edward .. with a generous Minervial for a Master and Usher. 1885 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 513 At the end of our year's Greek reading, they [girls] gave me a minervial, to wit, the simple 'Autobiography of George Napier'.

† **Minervial**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Minervialis*: see MINERVA and -AL.] Pertaining to Minerva.

1625 C. BROOKS *On Sir A. Chichester* 201 Thus he spun Honor's Minervial web.

Minery (moin'eri). [ad. med. L. *mineria*, *minaria*, f. *minare* to MINE.]

1. A place where mining operations are carried on; † also, a mine.

1279 *Northumb. Assize Rolls* (Surtees) 266 Quod Aldeneston et mynaria ejusdem et bomines ejusdem minaria .. fuerint alienati. 1507 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* 13 It is found also in Mineries in maner like to Grauell and Sande. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* li. (1590) 103 Every day they discover in those countries great Mineries of metals. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 If we dig into her inwards, we find metals, mineries, quarries. 1670 PETRUS *Poline Reg.* 83 Every other Trespass done upon the Minerie shall be fined at 2d. 1799 W. TOOKER *Viv Russian Emp.* ii. 506 Certain wrought goods for the army and navy, as cannonballs from the mineries. 1876 W. WHITE *Holidays Tyrol*, xvii. 134 A thank-offering from the minery to the church. 1898 RAYMOND *Two Men & Mendip* iii. I'll ride across to the mineries, myself, so quiet as I can.

attrib. 1681 in *Phil. Trans. Abr.* (1722) II. 369 Which came from the Washing of Lead in the Minery Ponds.

† b. *fig.*

a 1653 BENNING *Chr. Love* ii. Wks. (1847) 528 All these lusts .. are the mineries of contentions, and strifes, and wars.

† 2. A military mine. *Obs.*

1597 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomantie* 86 Vnlesse it bee to put fire vnto Myneries or Artillerie.

† b. Materials for mining. *Obs.*

1689 RYCAUT *Knolles' Hist. Turks* 11. 312 The besiegers had endeavoured to pass the Ditch in Boats, and so carry over their Minery.

† 3. The science of mining. *Obs.*

1777 tr. *Born's Trav. Hungary* xiii. 107 A naturalist endowed with a proper knowledge of minery.

Minestrale, *obs. form of MINSTREL.*

Minette¹ (mine't). *Min.* [a. F. *minette*.] (See quot. 1888.)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 166 It is sometimes difficult to distinguish minette from mica-porphry. 1878 BORNEY & HOUGHTON in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 166 We propose the analogous term minette-felsite. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petr.* 30 *Minette*, this is a local name used by miners in the Vosges for a rock essentially composed of dark mica, orthoclase and a felspathic matrix. It was introduced into geological literature by Voltz in 1828.

Minette² (mine't). The smallest of regular sizes of portrait photographs. 1897 in WEBSTER.

Miniver, variant of MINIVER.

Minew, *obs. form of MINNOW.*

Ming (ming), *sb. dial.* [f. *ming*, MENG v.]

a. A mixture. b. (See quot. 1856.)

1823 *Caledonian Merc.* 4 Dec. (Jam.), Various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient. These mings do not clot the fleece as tar does. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 715 Land of different proprietors lying mixed, is said to be lying in ming. 1856 J. E. BROGDEN *Prov. Words* *Lines*.

† **Ming**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *myng*-, *mynegian*, *menegian*, 2-3 *munegen*, -*ejen*, 3 *minegin*, -*ejen*, -*igen*, *monegen*, *munigen*, 5 *minye*, *mynye*, *munye*, 4 7 *minge*(n), 4-6 *mynge*(n), 4-5 *menge*(n), 4 *menejen*(n), *menewe*, *monewe*, *munge*(n), *mynewe*, 6- *ming*. [OE. (*ge*)*myne-gian*, *myngian* wk. vb. 1-*WGer.* **munigian* (cf. OHG. *bi-munigōn*), f. OTeut. **muni-* (OE. *myne*: see MIN sb.).]

1. *trans.* To put in mind, remind (a person); to admonish. Const. of (in OE. genit. case), *on*, *to* with *inf.*; also with dependent clause.

a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 210/9 Dribten .. us þonne myngad þessunmandas weoces. 12175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Þet lueod world wunne he munegeð. 12290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 413/368 Seint Iohan him [i.e. the Bishop] chargeð of is warde; and munegeð him wel ofte þat he him wuste swiþe wel. 1245 HOCCEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 424 The sighte us myngith to the seint to preyre. — *Min. Poems* 71/144 Myngie him ther-on. c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Trcl.* 84 He minyied the Erle of his behestes.

b. *absol.* with clause.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Prest speð inne chirche of chirche neode and munegeð þat me niwe cloðes ofer elde bete.

2. To bring into remembrance; to commemorate; to mention. (In OE. with obj. in *genitive*.)

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xliii. argt., David, .. myngede þara zya, þe he his fedrum and his foregenum sealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 He mingeðe alle his wreche sides þe he bolede on his wreche worlde. c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 1892 More godsbrede nys þer nauht hane hys y-menegeð here. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1193 Marie, Mayden schene, .. For deol munge i me may þe pyne þi þi þoledest þulke day. a 1250 *MYRC* 1245 More, I pray þat þow me mynge, In þy munge when thou dost syng. 1524 *World & Child* 426 (Manly) Ye must loue God aboue all thyng, His name in ydelnes ye may not mynge. 1598 *Br. Hall. Sat.* v. ii. 80 Could neuer man worke thee a worse shame Than once to mingie thy fathers odious name. 1633 *Listl. ætlic* on O. & N. Test. To Rdr. 13 This that I mingied last was not the least notice I had. a 1656 *Sir Cavaline* xxi. in *Child Ballads* 11. 59/1 For because thou mingied not Christ before, The lesse me dreads thee. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 48 To *Ming* at one, to mention. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, To *ming* at one, to remind, give warning or allude to a thing.

3. To remember. Also *refl.* to bethink oneself.

1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 88 He is holden, ich hope to haue me in mynde, And munge me in his memorie. 1377 *Ibid.* B. iv. 4 And thanne gan I mede to mungen here and mercy she boughit. 1596 *Br. Hall. Elegy* Dr. Whitaker 100 The memorie of his myghtie name Shall lue as long, as aged Earth shall last: Aye ming'e d, aye moun'd.

4. *intr.* To give an account; to relate.

13 .. E. E. *ANL. P.* A. 855 For þay of mote couthe neuer munge. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 1067 Hit tidede after þi time as þe tale munge. c 1460 *Emare* 926 The Kyng yn herte was full wo, When he herd mynge tho Of her that was his wne.

† **Minge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mingere* to void urine.] *trans.* To discharge as urine.

1612 *Marlow's Jests* (1844) 4 A horse mingeth whay, madam, a man mingeth amber, A horse is for your way, madam, but a man for your chamber.

Ming(e), variant ff. of MENG v. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Mingel, *obs. form of MINGLE v.*

† **Mingent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mingent-em*, pr. pple. of *mingere*.] Discharging urine.

c 1685 *Dr. Buckham's Conifer* (1714) 22 She, .. continued in mingent Circumstances from the Morning till Night.

† **Minging**, *obl. sb. Obs.* [f. *Ming v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb *MING*; an admonition;

a warning or reminder. In 17-18th c. a premonitory symptom. (Cf. *MINDING* *obl. sb.* 2.)

a 940 *Laus of Æthelstan* v. vii, Ne forlæte he .. þa myngunge. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 48 *Myngunge* an admonition, warning or minding; so it is usually said, I had a *minging*, suppose of an Ague or the like Disease, that is, not a perfect Fit, but so much as to put me in mind of it. 1793 M. WARWICK in *Floyer Hot & Cold Bath*, ii. 298 When the Wind is Northward, I meet a little minging of Pains, but no contraction.

2. A memorial.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswe ester dei for heo is munejing of his halie atrie. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 136 Cus þe wunde studen, in sweite munejinge of þe soðe unde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1623 Sette he up ðat ston for munejing.

Mingle (ming'l), *sb.* Now *rare*. [f. *MINGLE v.*]

The action of mingling, the state of being mingled; mixture. Also *concr.* a mingled mass, a mixture.

1548 *ELVOT Dict.*, *Aceruatum*, on heaps, without ordre, in a mangle [1545 mengley]. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 50 He was not sad .. He was not merrie, which seem'd to tell them, his remembrance lay In Egypt with his ioy, but betweene both. Oh heavenly minge! *Ibid.* iv. viii. 37 Trumpeters With brazen dinne blast you the Cities eare, Make mangle with our rattling Tabourines. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 156 Neither Masque nor properly any one thing, but a minge of diuers sorts. 1668 *DRAYDEN Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) l. 61 Scenes admirable in their kind, but of an ill minge with the rest. 1714 *SWIFT Let. to Ld. Bolingbroke* 7 Aug., To represent persons and things without any minge of my own interest or passions. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourt. State* (1797) 38 In a minge of many different seeds the expert gardener can distinguish between seed and seed. 1821 *Ork. & Jutl. IV.* 76 Her thoughts were a minge of thankfulness and dread.

b. *Comb.*, in † *mingle-coloured* adj.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her high rooffe was minge-coloured with mounting drops of blood. 1660 *Mercutius* *Part.* 24-31 May 349 A minge-coloured wrought Tabby Gown of Deer colour and white.

Mingile (ming'l), *v.* Forms: 5 *myngel*, *Sc.*

mingill, 5-6 *mengel*, *mengle*, *myngle*, 6 *men-gyll*, *mingel*, -*il*, *myngell*, 6- *mingile*. [Late ME. *mengle*, frequentative f. MENG v.: see -LE 3. Cf. MDU., Du. *mengelen* (which may possibly have suggested the formation), MHG., mod. G. *mangeln*; of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To mix (things together or one thing with another) so that they become physically united or form a new combination; to combine in a mixture, to blend.

1295 *Naval Acc.* *Hen. VII* (1806) 225 Talowe .. mengeled with pyche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Eumeth is a myxture of syluer & golde myngled togyder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* c. 9. l. 1. mengle my dynke with wepyng. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocritus's Trava.* l. 31 There is a little Bason .. and over it a cock of warm water; and .. above .. another cock, for cold water, so that you may mingle them as you please. 1706 LONNON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* l. ii. xii. 167 Take some Mould mingled with soft Hay. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 826 The sulphure of antimony mingled with its gangue may be subjected to the same mode of assay. a 1852 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) III. 317 The bones of her sons .. now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia.

† b. *fig.* To put together so as to make one, to 'pool'. *Obs.*

1613 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vi. 186 Some dozen Romanes of vs .. baue mingled summes To buy a Present for the Emperour.

† c. Const. to. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *HULL Art Garden.* (1593) 18 To this water also mingle a little dung.

d. *poet. noun-use.* To put in as an ingredient.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv. xxviii. Fill the cup, and fill the can! Mingle madness, mingle scorn!

2. To bring together, intersperse, or associate (material or immaterial things, persons, etc. with or among others), to unite or join in company. Also to mingle up.

c 1250 tr. *De Inuolutione* iii. lvi. 135 Grace .. suffriþ not itself to be mengild with straunge þinges. 1404 *FABIAN Chron.* i. cxi. 126 They were greatly myngelyd ormedelyd wth other nacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He myngleth y^e trewth with crour & heresy. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 63 The skipping King .. Mingled his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1598 *GREENEVE Tacitus Ann.* i. viii. (1622) 14 Besides this, womens quarrels were mingled among. 1630 *PRYNNE God no Impostor* 16 Reprobates are mingled with the Elect, as the weeds, the tares are with the corn and grasse. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. vii. To devour everything that came in their way, whether herbs, roots, berries, the corrupted flesh of animals, or all mingled together. 1827 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* ii. iv. 151 In an instant the two regiments were mingled at the push of the bayonet. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iii. A strong tendency to mingle up present circumstances with others which have no manner of connexion with them. 1859 *JERISON Brittany* i. 2 We must mingle our regrets when our only fare is a gigot. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* ii. iii. xlv. 544 Mingled with the rest, the corpses of two men and one woman. 1875 *JOWETT Phil.* (ed. 2) V. 235 The order of the voice, in which high and low are duly mingled, is called harmony.

b. *refl.*

14 .. How Good Wife taught Dan. 86 Thojll thaim nocht .. mengill thaim [sc. women] with neur vith lady. 1535 COVERDALE i. *Esthras* viii. 70 Both they and their sonnes haue mengled them selues with the daughters of them. 1702 *ECHARI Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 65 He cans'd soldiers .. to mingle themselves among the people in private apparel. 1725 *Dr. Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 258 It is impossible to describe how the sound [of falling water], crossing and interfering, mingled itself. 1866 *KANU Arch.* *Expl.* i. xxi.

384 The renewed chorus...mingling itself sleepily in my dreams with school-boy memories.

† c. To associate (a person) in common action. c 1607 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 60, I owe you so much of my health...as I would not mingle you in any occasion of repairing (1839 ed. impairing) it.

† d. To join (conversation, friendship, etc.) with another person. Also to *minge eyes*, look into each other's eyes. -Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii, 156 To flatter Caesar, would you mingle eyes With one that tries his points. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 102, To mingle friendship farre is mingling bloods. 1614 iv. iv. 471 Oh cursed wretch, That knew'st this was the Prince, and wouldst adventure To mingle faith with him. 1650 *HOWELL Graff's Rev. Naples* i. 20 The Bishop... being not able to come himself to mingle speech with him.

o. Card-making. (See quot. 1867.) 1837 [see MINGLING *obl. sb.*] 1867 *Fay Playing Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 57 *Mingle*, to place papers, or cardboards, intended to be pasted, in such a way, that the paper can readily take up the sheets in the order in which they are to be pasted.

3. To form or make up by mixing various elements or ingredients, to concoct, compound.

1611 *BIBLE* [sa. v. 22] Wee unite them that are...men of strength to mingle strong drinks. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 277 Hence then...to the place of evil, Hell, Thou and thy wicked crew; there mingle broiles, Ere this avenging Sword begin thy doome. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 153 The man whose duty it was to administer the drug mingled in a bowl.

absol. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 121 He took the Cup of the fruit of the Vine mingling, giving thanks [etc.].

† b. To mix up so as to cause confusion in, to confound. -Obs.

1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arth.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth...to mingle the institution of the Loordes supper. 1551 *BIBLE* (Matthew) *Gen. xl* 7 Let vs...myngle theyr tonge enen there, that one understand not what an other sayeth.

4. *intr.* Of things material and immaterial: To unite or combine in some intimate relation; to join together (or with another); to mix, blend.

1530 *PALSGR.* 631/2 Oyle and water will never menyll together. 1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 132 The Tide of Blood in me... Now doth it turne, and ebbe backe to the Sea, Where it shall mingle with the state of Floods. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 453 I heard the rack As Earth and Skie would mingle. 1756 — *J. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 176 which discharge themselves into the Topino, and under that name mingle with the Chiascio. 1787 G. WHITE *Seaborne* i. 4 The soil becomes an hungry lean sand, till it mingles with the forest. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. App. 427 In nature, mechanical and molecular laws mingle, and create apparent confusion. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildruss* 52 When a wave, Broken and spent, ebbs back, what should it do But mingle with the new wave flowing in, And swell its volume?

5. Of a person: To mix or join oneself in any kind of association with others; to have intercourse with; to move about among, or in a gathering. Also, to be associated or take part with others in some action or combination.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 3 Our selfe will mingle with Society, And play the humble Host. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 380 Some of the Train'd Bands... mingled among them. 1685 *OTWAY Windsor Castle* 24 Imagine Fate it have... mingled in the Throng. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 106 He is dead to the world and ought not to mingle in its transactions. 1818 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn Moon* 21 The Son of Saturn with this glorious Power Mingled in love and sleep to whom she bore Pandæa. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bologna* 22 Observed, nor shunned the busy scene of life, But mingled not. 1824 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. x, Nor caring to mingle with the mere pleasures and boyish frolics of the students. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff's Skits* i. 8 They often mingled in Court society. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 138 The Batavians mingled afterwards with the Frisians. 1883 *LAW Times* LXXX. 1071 He is very anxious to avoid any appearance of mingling in party disputes.

Mingleable (mîng'le-äb'l), a. ? Obs. [f. MINGLE v. + -ABLE.] That may be mingled; miscible. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 196 Distill'd Liquors, readily & totally mingleable with Water. 1682 *GREW Anat. Plants. Disc. Mixture* App. 237 So as to become easily mingleable with any unoyly Liquor.

Mingled (mîng'ld), ppl. a. [f. MINGLE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xix. 19 Nether sowe thy felde with myngled seds. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxv. 20 All the mingled people. a 1729 J. ROGERS *19 Sermon* (1733) 330 Even the best of us appear contented with a mingled, imperfect Virtue. 1746 *HEVLY Medit.* (1818) 32 See their mingled graces transfused into their offspring. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 40 Her mingled justice and mercy.

b. Of textile fabrics: Woven in mixed colours. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 118 Silk, of which they make Velvets, Satins, Taffates, either plain, or mingled, or striped in party-colours. 1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* xxv, Mingled cloth, *panno mischio*, o *panno vergato*. Hence † **Mingledly** adv. rare.

1573 *BARET Alw.* H 381 Here and there, mingledly, *sparsim*. 1650 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* 24 Duties to him performed, mingledly, of feare and love.

Mingle-mangle (mîng'lmæng'gl). Also 6 myngle mangle, mingle mangel. [A varied reduplication of MINGLE sb.] A mixture; † a mess of mixed food for swine. Chiefly in contemptuous or disgusted use, a confused medley (of things or persons).

1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arth.) 98 They

say in my contrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne trouche Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Examm. Par.* Jas. 25 Their doctrine is ouer muche tempered with myngle mangle. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Year D J*, The maine Army consisting... of a mingle-mangle, viz. dumppish Mourners, merry Sextons [etc.]. 1623 *LISLE Zephir* on O. & N. Test. To Rd. 37 Tell me not it (the English tongue) is a mingle-mangle. 1741 S. A. LAVAL *Hist. Reform* IV. viii. 103 A Speech... no better than a Mingle-mangle of base Adulations. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 70. 476 This mingle-mangle of dirty lanes, solemn, sorrow-stricken galls [etc.].

b. attrib. or as adj. Like a mingle-mangle or hotch-potch, mixed confusedly.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 73 Tatianus... patched together, I wot not what kind of mingle-mangle consonancy of the Gospels. 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, In mingle mangle wise, or confusedly. a 1641 Br. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 468 Professing a mingle-mangle hotch-potch religion. 1799 *SOUTHEY St. Gualberto* xxv, The mingle-mangle mass of truth and lies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 91 The wine drunk nowadays was a mingle-mangle mixture of all things except that which was good.

So **Mingle-mangle v. trans.**, to make a mingle-mangle of, whence **Mingle-mangler**. Also **Mingle-mangle**ness.

1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Examm. Par.* Jas. iv. 71 Who so euer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe... or backbiteth it as though it were to muche myngle mangle, and walowyshe. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (1562) 19 Yet ther be Leaguers yet styll and mingle manglers, that have sowed Christs doctrine, with the leauen of the Pharises. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Nipping Abscess* B 3 b, How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyrd, So mingle mangled and so hack't and hew'd. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. ix. (1737) 247 'Then is sacrific'd to him, Haberdien, Poor-Jack, mingle-mangled, minshas'd. 1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 56, I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, mingle-mangle-ness, and out-of-the-way-ness may vie with anything that has ever preceded it.

Minglement (mîng'lmēt). [f. MINGLE v. + -MENT.] The action of mingling; an instance or result of this, a mixture.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 'Tis taking in a daily minglement of bigger bodies. 1823 *MOORE Loves of Angels* ut. xii. 259 That happy minglement of hearts. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 560 The difficulty is, not to produce minglement of race, but to keep blood pure.

Mingler (mîng'ler), [f. MINGLE v. + -ER.] One who mingles, in senses of the verb.

1581 *Act* 23 *Edw.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter, Myngler or Corrupter, Causor or Procurer thereof, shall forfeite [etc.]. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vii. 203 Chaucer... was in deed a great mingler of English with French. 1698 *CUOWORTH Intell. Syst.* 306 Proclus... was indeed a confounder of the Platonick theology, and a mingler of much unintelligible stuff with it. 1883 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 121 No sense of mine can hear or spy The mingler of the spell.

Mingling (mîng'ling), vbl. sb. [f. MINGLE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. MINGLE.

1513 *More Edw. V.* Wks. 62/2 The mengling of whose bloodes together, hath bene the effusion of great parte of the noble blood of this realme. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 232 Sound is likewise Meliorated by the Mingling of open Aire with Pent Aire. 1819 T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1850) II. 230 From my extensive minglings with the people, I am quite confident in affirming [etc.]. 1837 *WHITLOCK*, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 99 (*Card-maker*) The various sorts of paper of which a card-board is composed are there placed alternately in the manner called by the trade 'mingling'. 1883 *ATHENÆUM* 1 Dec. 695/1 There was a constant mingling of merchant princes and illustrious professors.

Mingling (mîng'ling), ppl. a. [f. MINGLE v. + -ING.] That mingles, in senses of the verb. Hence **Minglingly** adv. (Webster 1847-54).

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 408 The Forest seems One mingling Blaze. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxiii, When mingling souls forget to blend, Death hath but little left him to destroy!

† **Mingly**. Obs. rare. Also 6 mengl(e)y. [? Alteration of *mingle*, MINGLE sb., after MEDLEY.] A mixture or medley.

1545 *ELYOT Dict., Aernatun*, in heapes, without ordre, in a mengley (1548-53 mengle). 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Cinnus*, a mengly (1578 mingly) of diuers thinges together.

Minheer, obs. form of MYNHEER.

Miniaaceous (minî-ä-ä-s), a. [f. L. *minia*-ce-us, f. *minium* native cinnabar, also red-lead: see -ACEOUS.] Of a cinnabar-red colour. = **MINIATE** a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 321/5 Miniaaceous colour, a scarlet, or vermilion colour. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 643 Cortex miniaaceous within.

Miniard, **Miniardize**: see **MIGNIARD**, -IZE.

Miniate (minî-ä-t), a. rare = o. [ad. L. *miniatus*, pa. pple. of *miniare* to MINIATE.] (See quot.)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Miniate*, coloured like red-lead; vermilion-coloured. 1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Ternus*, *Miniate*, the colour of red lead; more orange and duller than vermilion.

Miniate (minî-ä-t), v. [f. L. *miniatus*, ppl. stem of *miniare* (f. *minium*: see **MINIUM**) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To colour or paint with vermilion; to rubricate or (in extended sense) to illuminate (a manuscript). Also *transf.*

1659-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 30 Flowery parterres of roses, lilies, tulips... dressed, figured, fringed, folded, miniated and decked by the hand of Him who made the heavens. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Miniated*, painted, or inlaid; as we read of Porcellaine-dishes miniated with gold. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1781) III. *Gesta Rom.* 5 All the capitals in the body of the text are miniated with

a pen. 1862 *BURGON Lett. fr. Rome* ii. 16 Vermilion is introduced abundantly. Thus, the first verse of St. John's gospel is miniated.

Miniator (minî-ä-tor), [a. L. *miniator*, agent-noun f. *miniare*: see **MINIATE** v. Cf. It. *miniature*, Sp. *miniador* (Minshew).] One who 'miniates' (a manuscript), a rubricator, an illuminator. 1865 M. PATTON in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 But for copies 'de luxe'... copyist and miniator still continued in request.

Miniatous (minî-ä-tas), a. [f. L. *miniatus*, pa. pple. of *miniare*: see **MINIATE** a. and -OUS.] Of the colour of minium or red-lead; miniate.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xvi. 279 Miniatous... the colour of red lead.

Miniature (minî-ä-ti-ur, minî-ti-ur), sb. and a. Also 7-8 *mignature*, *minatur* o, *miniture*. [ad. It. *miniatura*, a. med. L. *miniatura*, f. *miniare* to rubricate, illuminate: see **MINIATE** v. Cf. F. *miniature* (1653 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The small size characteristic of paintings in miniature has led to a pseudo-etymological association of the word with the L. *min-* expressing smallness (in *minor* less, *minimus* least, *minuere* to diminish), which has prob. affected the development of the transferred and figurative senses.]

A. sb. † 1. The action or process of rubricating letters or of illuminating a manuscript. -Obs.

1645 *EVELYN Diary* 18-23 Jan., MSS. of remarkable miniature. 1686 [G. HICKES] *Spec. B. Virginis* 9 If the names of other Saints are distinguished with Miniature, Her's ought to Shine with Gold.

2. *concr.* A picture in an illuminated manuscript, an illumination; also, illuminated work in general.

1680 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Sept., [There] were 3 or 4 Romish breviaries, with a great deal of miniature and monkish painting and gilding... There is also the process of the philosophers great elixer, represented in divers pieces of excellent miniature. 1802 *ASTLEY Orig. Writing* viii. 105 Miniatures preserved in some of the finest and best executed manuscripts in Europe. 1805 E. M. THOMPSON *Eng. Illum.* MSS. 36 It is a very beautiful manuscript, written on fine vellum... and decorated with miniatures.

3. The designation of the branch of pictorial art developed from the art of the mediæval illuminator; the painting of 'miniatures' (in sense 4 below). Chiefly in phrase in *miniature*.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Miniature*, the art of drawing pictures in little, being commonly done with red lead. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art. Pictoria* 7 The Art of Miniature or Limning. 1679 *EVERARD Popish Plot* 3 She further produced a picture in miniature of the said Chancellor. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 14 A sort of Pink for Painting in Oil and Miniature. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 61 P. 4, I heard every day of a wonderful performer in crayons and miniature, and sent my pictures [fr. portraits] to be copied. 1771 H. WATPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 90 Painters in Enamel and Miniature. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vi. 345 The practice of portrait painting in miniature. 1887 *PROBERT Miniature Art* Pref. 5 Materials... illustrative of the history of miniature.

4. *concr.* A portrait 'in miniature'; a portrait painted on a small scale and with minute finish, usually on ivory or vellum; formerly always in water colour, but now often in oil.

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 129 There are a vast quantity of paintings, among which are many fine miniatures. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. 73 His [Holbein's] miniatures have all the strength of oil-colours joined to the most finished delicacy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 743 Miniatures are painted with extreme precision and brilliancy... They may be executed either with oil-water-colours. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 53 A feeble miniature of the lady with yellow ringlets.

5. *transf. and fig.* A reduced image; a representation on a small scale. Also *occas.* a minutely finished production.

a 1866 *STONEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 150 As the Ladies plaid them in the water... the water (making lines in his face) seemed... with twelve bubbles, not to be content to have the picture of their face in large upon him, but he would in ech of those bubbles set forth the miniature of them. a 1680 *ROCHESTER Lett. fr. Ardenia in Town*, Kiss me, thou curious Miniature of Man [sc. a Monkey]. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* Ded. Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 157 Tragedy is the miniature of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. a 1711 *KEN Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 35 The great Creator's Power and Wisdom shine, Concentred in this Miniature Divine [sc. a fly]. 1827 *DE QUINCEY Mordaunt* Wks. 1862 IV. 95 As to Shakspeare... witness his incomparable miniature in Henry VI of the murdered Gloucester. 1824 *TEMPERSON Garb. Dan.* 42 A miniature of Lovelace's, all grace Sum'd up and closed in little. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 18 In variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe.

b. *In miniature*: on a small scale; in a brief or abridged form.

1700 *SOUTHERNE Fate of Capua* iv. iv, How have I bung upon the little lines Of that dear face... To find the mother there in miniature. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Wks.* 1768 I. 32 Their persons I shall describe particularly and at length; their genius and understandings in miniature. 1853 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. ii. *Comm.* 34 The miniature of Lovelace's, all grace Sum'd up and closed in little. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 18 In variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe.

c. *Minuteness of workmanship*. -rare-1.

a 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* I. 243 The human mind is infinitely insuicent to explore the amazing and inconceivable gradations of miniature in every part of nature.

† 6. A lineament.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i. There are lines Of a darke colour, that disperse themselves Ore every miniature of her face. 1636 — *Gl. Dr. Flor.* v. ii. There's no miniature In her faire face, but is a copious theme Which would... make a volume. What cleare arch'd browes? what sparkling eyes?

7. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *miniature art*, *colour*, *drawing*, *kind*, *painter*, *painting*, *picture*, *portrait*; *miniature-initial*, an ornamental initial having a miniature picture painted within it.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 143 *note*. When a Piece is of the Miniature-kind; when it runs into the Detail, and nice Delineation of every little particular. 1733 *School of Miniature* 15 Miniature Colours. *Ibid.* 17. I advise all Miniature Painters to practise it. 1743 (*little*) Miniature Pictures. Written Originally by Mr. Gray... Newly adapted to The most fashionable and Public Characters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 146 Miniature-painting. 1806 *Suor Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 85 A very small miniature portrait of a gentleman. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 439/2 With regard to miniature art in Germany... little can be said. 1895 E. M. THOMPSON *Eng. Illum.* MSS. 43 The first fifty leaves are occupied by a series of most exquisite miniature drawings. *Ibid.* 60 The ornamental-initial (to be distinguished from the miniature-initial).

B. *adj.* Represented on a small scale.

1714 *GAV Fan* l. 170 Here shall the Pencil bid its Colours flow; And make a Miniature Creation grow. 1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 180 He might, no doubt, have foreknown every thing... by the self-motive Powers of his created miniature Judges. 1816 *Accum Chem. Tests* (1818) 322 Very little can be determined in these miniature assays. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 122. I took a very miniature suite of rooms. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 This stream contains many lovely miniature cascades.

Miniature (miniatiūra, minitiūra), *v.* [f. MIN-
IATURE sb.]

1. *trans.* To embellish (a manuscript) with miniatures.

1716 M. DAVES *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 A MS... in Golden Letters upon Vellum miniatured.

2. To represent or describe in miniature.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 402 Take this round orb; it miniatures the world. 1865 S. LAMIER *Poems* (1884) 231 Still shine the words that miniature his deeds. 1895 H. CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xxix. 302 Is not the whole Anglo-English situation miniaturized in this incident?

3. To reduce to miniature dimensions. Hence **Miniaturizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1881 *Nature* No. 622. 514 Three sets of achromatic lenses forming a focal power of forty at ten inches, or a miniaturizing power of one fortieth.

Miniaturist (miniatiūrist, minitiūrist). [f. MINI-
IATURE sb. + -IST. Cf. F. *miniaturiste*.]

1. One who executed the miniature-illuminations of a manuscript; a miniator.

1851 MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 260 It is possible... that the deficiency is owing to an error of the miniaturist. 1892 J. H. MIOLETON *Illum.* MSS. 255 When the scribe, the rubricator, the illuminator and the miniaturist... had completed the manuscript it was ready for the binder.

2. One who paints miniature pictures or portraits.

1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 52 A couple of young artists, young Pinkie the miniaturist and George Rumbold the historical painter.

Minibus (minibūs). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *minimus* least, smallest, after *omnibus*.] (See quot.)

1849 CRAIG, *Minibus*, a light covered vehicle, constructed for the expeditious conveyance of passengers for short distances. 1857 OTTÉ tr. *Quatre-vingt Ramblers* Nat. II. 143 A tolerably good road now joins Biarritz to Bayonne. Various omnibuses and minibuses... carry on an active traffic. 1864 *Macin.* Mag. X. 205/2 When the first street cab or 'minibus' was set up in it [St. Andrews].

Minie (min'ie). The name of the inventor of the Minie bullet (see below) used *attrib.*, as *Minie ball*, *bullet*, an elongated bullet invented by M. Minie of Vincennes, which, when fired, was expanded by the powder contained in an iron cup inserted in a cavity at its base; *Minie rifle*, a rifle adapted for firing the Minie bullet (see quot. 1876).

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Dict.*, *Minie Rifle*, or *Culot Ball*, a new species of fire-arm. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 350 In 1847 and 1848 Captain Minie... proposed a hollow iron cup to fill up the cavity in Delvigne's bullet, and from this circumstance we get the name of Minie rifle. 1859 LEVER *Dev.* *Dunn* xlii. 113 Under all that hailstorm of Minie-balls. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s. v. In 1851 a rifle musket of the Minie pattern was supplied to the English army... It was found to be defective in practice, and was superseded by the Enfield rifle in 1853. 1884 H. BONO *Milit. Small Arms* 202 This discovery caused... the Minie rifle (an ordinary rifle firing a Minie bullet) to become the favourite arm.

Minifer, variant of MINIVER.

Minify (min'ifai), *v.* [Incorrectly f. L. *minor* less, *minimus* least, after *magnify*.]

1. *trans.* To diminish in estimated size or importance; to regard or represent (something) as smaller than it really is.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep. Rdr., Their magnifying his body into an immensity sometimes; and then again at the same time minifying him in the smallest atoms of a wafer-cake. 1834-43 *Sourire Doctor* cxvii. (1862) 521 Is man magnified or minified by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? 1892 LOUSSEAU *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 301 The achievements of these celebrated men were minified rather than magnified.

2. To reduce in actual size or importance; to lessen.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 91 These are powerless,—we will

not say altogether to repress and eradicate these evils, but to minify them.

Hence **Minified** *ppl. a.*, **Minifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 J. DIXON M'NICOLL'S *Wks.* Mem. D. M'NICOLL 20 It [divine truth] is crude or well-digested, minified or sublime, just in proportion to the qualities of his (the instructor's) mind. 1850 T. PARKER *Wks.* 1886 IV. 205, I have not seen anything very great in General Taylor, though I have diligently put my eye to the magnifying glasses of his political partisans; neither have I seen anything uncommonly mean and little in him, though I have also looked through the minifying glasses of his foes. 1906 J. ORR *Problem* O. T. viii. 266 On these [phenomena] the minifying end of the critical telescope is persistently turned.

Minik (min'ik). Short for MINIKIN (sense 5). 1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. IV. 535 *Minik*. This name is applied by match-makers to their smaller-sized wooden splints.

Minikin (min'ikin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *mynykyn*, *menekyn*, *-in*, *menyking*, 6-8 *miniken*, *minnekin*, 7 *mynnikin*, 7-8 *miniking*, 6-9 *minnikin*, *minikin*. Also 7 *minokins* (*sing.*) [ad. early mod. Du. *minneken* (MDu. *minnekinj*), f. *minne* love + *-kijn* -KIN.]

A. *sb.*

1. A playful or endearing term for a female. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1879).

a 1550 *Image Poer.* in *Skellou's Wks.* (1843) II. 419/1 Your riche ringes... Which your mynykyns And mynyon babbes... When masse and all is done, Shall were at after-noon. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. iii. E 3 Minikins looke you doe not follow me. 1608 DAY *Hum.* out of Br. ii. v. You take your parts too low, you are trebble Courtiers, and will neuer agree with these Country Mynnikins. 1618 B. HOU-DAY *Technique* v. vi. (1630) O 3 *Me-lau* [to *Amica*]. Come, my little Minikin, thou and I will be play-fellows. 1640 GLAETHORNE *Hollander* v. C 4 b, Surely the Minikin is enamoured on me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minnekin* or *Miniks*, a nice Dame, a mincing Lass. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Minikin*, a slight, delicate, affected girl — 'sich a minikin as 'er is'.

† 2. A thin string of gut used for the treble string of the lute or viol. Also *attrib.*, as *minikin string*.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 325 For ij dossen off lewte stringes callyd 'menekyns'. 1545 *ASCIAM* *Yoxoph.* l. 2 b, In luting, a treble minikin string must always be let down, but at such time as when a man must nedes playe. 1580 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 81, ij knots of menykynges, iij d. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 18 Mar. Mr. Cesar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a minikin—a gut-string varnished over. a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* i. (1693) 147 Sir Francis Answered him with the Old Simile, That his Lordship was no good Musician, for he would peg the Minikin so high, till it crack'd. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* 65 Be careful to get Good Strings, which would be of three sorts, viz. Minikins, Venice-Catlines, and Lyons. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings Catlines... Minikings.

b. esp. in the phrase † to tickle (the) minikin, to play the lute or fiddle. (Frequently used by early 17th c. dramatists, often with allusive suggestion of sense 1.)

1602 J. MARSTON *Paquill & Kath.* l. 14 When I was a yong man and could tickle the Minikin... I had the best stroke, the sweetest touch, but now... I am false from the Fiddle, and betooke me to thee [the Pipe]. 1608 MIOLETON *Fam. Love* l. iii. Of which consort you two are grounds, one touches the Base, and the other tickles the minikin. 1635 [GLAETHORNE] *Lady Mother* ii. i. in *Bullen O. P. I.* 11. 131 Thou dost tickle minikin as nimbley.

Fig. phrase. 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell* H j b, *Perge mentiri*. Tickle the next Minikin [sic].

† c. *transf.* of a high-pitched voice. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. ii, *Cast.* Good, very good, very passing passing good. *Fel.* Fut, what trebble minikin squeaks there, ha? good? very good, very very good?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A small or insignificant thing; a diminutive creature.

1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. II. in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 22 A make-weight in the scale of mortality; a minim of nature; a minnikin, not to say minnikin. 1789 *Minor* iv. viii. 232 I shan't advance a minnikin beyond the truth. 1804 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1816 IV. 278, I shall suppose, That Addington's inveterate foes Impede this honest scheme of thine. Then take this minnikin of mine. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Mixed General* 166 A son—a very minnikin indeed. *Ibid.* 168 *Le pauvre petit garçon*, the fiddler's minnikin.

4. A small kind of pin (cf. B. 5 below).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minnekins*, the smallest sort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Clothes. 1755 in JOHNSON, 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 235 [An] apprentice... with haply a provident row of minnikins darned with precision on his sleeve. 1881 in *Leicester Gloss.*

5. (See quot.; also MINIE)

1824-2 *Toulinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) II. 143/1 The large (lute) splints or the second size called minnikins.

6. *Typogr.* A size of type smaller than 'brilliant'.

1800 JACOBI *Printing*.

7. *Comb.*: † minikin tickler, a fiddler.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* xv. i, A fiddler, a scraper, a minicker tickler, a pum, pum.

B. *adj.*

1. Dainty, elegant, sprightly. Now contemptuously: Affected, mincing.

a. of a person; formerly of a girl or woman, but now applied to a person of either sex. Also in jingling combinations, *minikin-finnikin*, *-finical*.

1873 TUSSEY *Utah* (1878) 20 The credulous, of a-mi-verse, to minnekin Nan. 1908 FLORIO, *Mingherlinia*, a dainty lass, a minikin smirking wench. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. vi. 1026 Then came up the man of having at banks

singing minikin weoches, and such as could play upon the dulcimers. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iv. 121 Fare... such as the Proud Wives and Minking Daughters would scarce offer to their... Dogs. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* i. (1781) 9 A coxcomb, a fop. A minikin, Finnikin, French powder-puff. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 143, I wish I could put into... one sentence the pettiness, the minikin-finnical effect of this little man. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Minikin*, delicate, effeminate. Frequently used in the phrase, 'he's a minikin-finnikin fellow'.

b. of a person's actions, attributes, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* l. 10 b, The minstrelsie of lutes, pipes, harpes, and all other that standeth by such nice, fine, minikin fingering... is farre more fitt for the womanishnesse of it to dwell in the courte among ladies. 1781 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers* *Twining Fam.* (1887) 101 What have you and I to do with... the minikin duties of civility and bienstance? 1872 S. MOSTYN *Perplexity* I. 2. 190 None of your minnikin governess-schemes for me.

Comb. 1876 BROWNING *Packiaratto* viii, And his voice, that out-roared Boanerges, How minikin-mildly it urges.

† 2. Of a voice: Shrill. (Cf. A. 2 c above.)

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. i, I had rather have a servant with a short nose, and a thinnie lare, then have such a high stretch minikin voice. 1608 SHAKS. *Learn.* vi. 45 (Qtos. 1-2) For one blast of thy minikin mouth, thy sheepe shall take no harme.

3. Of a thing: Diminutive in size or form; miniature; tiny. Also in † minikin name, a pet name, endearing diminutive.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pera.* 9 Euery cut-purse vseth them [their words] at the Old Bayly, that hath had any skill in his minikeo Handswa. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. x. 444 The Church is the better for beeing without them [sc. miracles], without sicke dogges healed, and lame catted cured by your minikin-miracles, done at Minich. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 34 (1764) 279 Polly Instep, the dancing-master's daughter, insists upon being called Pally, 'because (says she) it is the minikin name for Pallas'. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minikes Agric.* 3 July an. 1775 Make it into light minikin cocks. 1784 COWPER *To the Habitué*, In thy minikin and embryo state. 1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* i, A little house some years ago there stood, A minikin abode. 1847 *Tail's* *Mag.* XIV. 449 He was perviewous all over, and allowed minikin arrows... to rouse his rage. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 188 They [sc. pastoralists] are to poetry what charming little Dresden figures are to sculpture; graceful, minikin, fantastic. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 In the distance... the great walnut-trees have become dots, and the farmsteads, minikin as if they were the fairy-finest of models to be packed in a box.

† 4. Used to designate some kind of baize. *Obs.*

1604 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 108, Vij yards baize of minikin bayste to make 'er same gowne. a 1616 BRAUN & FL. *Scornful Lady* i. (1616) C 2, Steward this is as plaine as your olde minikin breeches. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 306 Bays (Double or Minikin) by the same Tariff.

5. *Minikin pin* (see A. 4 above).

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 57 Minnikin Pins, or small Pins. 1843 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, No prospect in lie worth a minnikin pin.

Hence **Min'nikinly** *adv.*

1580 BARET *Alt.* G 30 Galantly, gally, minikinly [1573 reads minionly]. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Honour* ii. vi. 110, I think it a matter hard to... represent a Floure de Luce minikinly trussed, but by an excellent Painter.

Minim (min'im), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *mynyn*, *mynnym*, 6 *mynym* (me, minnum, 6-7 *minime*, *minum*, (6 *minnem*, 7 *minem*, *min(n)om*, *minimme*, *(minume)*, 6-*minim*. [ad. L. *minim-us* smallest, a superlative f. the root *min-*: see MINOR. The sb. represents various elliptical or absolute uses of the adj. in med.L. Cf. F. *minime* adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Smallest, extremely small. † Of a particle: Atomic. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Christian Consolat.* ii. in Heber *Traytor* (1822) I. 108 For nailing our great sins to the cross of Christ, and for acquitting us from the innumerable fry of minim sins. 1684 tr. *Bond's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 620/2 (Quick-silver) is a Body most exactly mixt, and its minime Parts do pertinaciously one stick to another. 1690 N. LEE *Masacre of Paris* iii. ii, Fat Porcipes Bauds, the Mermaids too of Honour, The Minim Pains, all the twinkling Host So fill'd, the Snare of Hell must crack to hold you. 1821 BLACK *Mag.* VII. 663 The savage tribes... sent forth their puny fleets Athirst for blood, and wing'd with minim sails. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxviii, A minim mammal which you might imprison in the finger of your glove. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* iv, For man, a minim jot in time and space.

B. *sb.*

1. *Alus.* A symbol for a note half the value of a semibreve and double the value of a crotchet; a note of this value. Also *attrib.*, as *minim rest*.

In ancient music this note was of the shortest duration, hence its name *ultra minitima*; in modern music it is second in value to the semibreve. The symbol is figured with an open head, in shape round, inclining to oval (formerly lozenge-shaped), and with a tail.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 338/1 Mynyn' of songys (*Harl. MS.* 2274, *P. mynyn*, *minitima*). 14... *Proverbs* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 He makithe so his mynynns from the square, that it shall sounde wronge. 1550 MARBURY *Bk. Com. Prayer* used A. J. The iii. [note is] a prycke and is a mynyme. 1877 GOULDING *De Moray* xii. (1617) 184 Our life is lesse than a short Minim in comparison of a whole song. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 22 He fights as you sing prick-song... he rests his minium, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Microt.* 39 A Minime is a Figure like a Semibreve having a tayle, ascending or descending. 1622 PARNACHAN *Comp. Gent.* xi. (1613) 101 A minim rest. 1782 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* II. iii. 185 A Long and a Breve... differ no more in their effect on the ear, than a Minim and Crotchet.

transf. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. x. 28 Great Gloriana.. Pardon thy shepherd, mongst so many layes As he hath sung of thee.. To make one minime of thy poore handmayd.

2. *Calligraphy.* A single down stroke of the pen; esp. in Court- or Secretary-hand, the short down stroke in the letters *m*, *n*, *u*, etc.; also attrib. † *To be in one's minims*: to be learning to write 'straight strokes'.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1029 Those who when they write a running hand in haste, do not alwaies make out the letters full, but use prick, minims and dashes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* ii. i. She took her letters very suddenly; and is now in her Minims. 1612 BINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* 39 Striving... to make minims, and such like letters sharp at tops & bottoms, or just to the proportion of their copies. 1658 COCKER *Pen's Triumph* 14 For Set Secretary... Your minims must be all alike, as the down-right stroke of the *a*, the strokes of the *i*, *m*, *n*, *u*, and the first of the *u*. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1666) 293 And so increasing the Minims according to the Index of the Figural Number. c. 1680 COCKER *Pen's Perfection* 6 You must shape the nib of your pen to the breadth of the minims stroke. 1775 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 254 So far [sic] they [the Romans] could easily number the minims [sic] or strokes with a glance of the eye. 1890 *Collectanea* (O.H.S.) II. 290 Mr. Jacobs reads 'pointeur'. It might be read 'pointeur', there being three minims between the *o* and the *i*.

3. The least possible portion (of something), a 'jot'; in scientific use, † an atom, minute particle.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* (1593) 54 Canst thou exemplify unto mee... one minnum of the particular deuce of his play that I purloind? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffs* 28, I vary not a minnum from him. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* ii. 12 'When his wrath is kindled but a little'. It it sometimes let out in minims. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 16 Therefore Tully asks that question, *Cur declinet uno minino, non declinet duobus aut tribus?* why only it declines one minime, and not two or three. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. ii. 440 The Red Earth may be more resolvable into Minims, than a White Chalk, or Marble. 1766 ANON *Buckle* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 290/2 He has not the smallest intention of... yielding one minim of the rights and interests of Germany.

4. A creature or thing of the least size or importance. Chiefly used contemptuously of a person. *Minim of nature*, one of the smallest forms of animal life.

1590 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 279 They be the base people, the minims of the world. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. 1. D. 3. What will ye? heree he is, you minime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 482 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground... not all Minims of Nature; some of Serpent kinde Wondrous in length. 1699 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* ii. viii. 367 The Minims of Justice ought to vail to the Magnalia of Charity. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* cxv. With what a degree of satirical contempt must they... see... minims, the tenants of an atom, thus arrogating a partnership in the creation of universal nature! 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Tombs in Abbey*, These insignificant pieces of money, these minims to their sight. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 34 He must be a minim of a historian who confines himself to those facts only. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Niv.* cap 228 This insect on my parapet,—Look how the marvel of a minim crawls!

5. A friar belonging to the mendicant order (*Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum*) founded by St. Francis of Paula (c. 1416–1507). Also attrib.

1546 LANGLEY *tr. Pol. Verg.* vi. 122 h. The order of Minims or lest brethren were founded by one Francis Paula. 1658 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 49 The Fathers of the Minimie Order. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxxv. 232 The Fathers Minims were then come hither to found. a 1718 PENN *Maxims Wks.* 1726 I. 825 He [the covetous man] always looks like Lent: a sort of Lay-Minim. a 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 124 Two Minim friars of the Trinity of the Mount... ran to my assistance. 1885 W. W. ROBERTS *Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 53 The Minims Le Seur and Jacquier were permitted to bring out the treatise.

6. (See quot.) [In Fr. *minime* († *couleur de minime, gris de minime*, Cotgr.); according to Littré from the colour of the robe of the Minim Friars: see 5.]

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* xxv. Minim colour; *Minimo*, *s. color di nocella*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minim* or *Dark Minim*, a brown, tawny, or dun Colour.

† 7. *Printing.* A certain small size of type: ? = MINION. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minim* is also a small sort of Printing-Letter. 1818 in Toon.

8. The smallest unit of fluid measure, about equivalent to one drop of liquid; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. Also attrib., as *minim-measure*. 1809 R. POWELL *tr. Pharmacopœia* (ed. 2) 3 The fluid-drachm contains Sixty minims. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Minim measure*, a measure usually holding a drachm graduated into sixty parts. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* vi. 37 A minim or two of a... trinitrine solution may often be added.

Minim, variant of MENNON, minnow.

Minimal (mī'nimāl), *a.* [f. *L. minimus* smallest, least (see MINIM) + *-AL*.] Extremely minute in size; of the nature of or constituting a minimum; of a minimum amount, quantity, or degree; that is the least possible.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 89 Choler being set on fire, and acting upon Melancholy, or rather calcining it into small acuated minimal bodies. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 367 The strength of which [elements of an electric battery] was reduced so as to produce a minimal contraction. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Jan. 142/1 Without charge, save a minimal one for drugs. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI.

428 Multitudes of minute nuclei of minimal size. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* vi. 846 The minimal limit [of the field of vision] in health is 55 degrees.

† **Minimate**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. minimus* (see MINIM) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To reduce to the smallest size.

1623 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* xvi. (1629) 154 When was it, that He was so *capite minimus*? Sure, never lesse, never so little, never so minorated, so *minimatus*: as now.

Miniment, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Minimeter (mī'nīmī'tar), [f. MINIM + *-METER*.] 'Alsop's term for an apparatus for measuring minims' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1855 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Minimifidian (mī'nīmīfī'diān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *L. minimus* least + *fidēs* faith + *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Reducing faith to a minimum. *b. sb.* One who has the least possible faith in something. Hence *Minimifidianism*.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 164 Again, there is a scheme constructed on the principle of retaining the social sympathies, that attend on the name of believer, at the least possible expenditure of belief... And this extreme I call Minimifidianism. *Ibid.* 235 The Minimifidian party err grievously in the latter point. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1547 Lady Bloomfield's 'supernatural' stories... are not of a kind to challenge the scrutiny of a minimifidian in pneumatology.

Miniminess, *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. minimus* (see MINIM) + *-NESS*.] The condition of being very small or insignificant.

1615 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* x. (1629) 87 But these, though they agree well, yet none of them, so well, as this, that it [Bethlehem] was *minima*: the very *miniminess* (as I may say) of it.

Minimism (mī'nīmīz'm), [f. *L. minimus* (see MINIM) + *-ISM*.]

1. *nonce-wd.* Absorption in minnte details.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 630/2 You advice-mongers... whose critical minimism... might remind one of those tiny night-fies, that, as they hurry across one's book, contrive... to cover a word at a time.

2. *Theol.* The disposition to minimize the implications of an accepted dogma; the minimizing view of what is involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 339 Such a tone of mind [i.e. a generous loyalty towards ecclesiastical authority] has a claim... to be met and to be handled with a wise and gentle *minimism*. 1884 W. PALMER *Narr. Events* Suppl. iv. 278 The doctrine of Minimism, adopted by Newman from Bishop Fessler... gives liberty to the theologian to examine whether the Papal decree on any given point is or is not infallible.

† **Minimistic** (mī'nīmīst'ik), *a.* [f. *L. minimus* (see MINIM) + *-ISTIC*.] Characterized by or of the nature of MINIMISM 2.

1897 19th Cent. July 100 Seeing how very far the ancient Church... was from accepting alien orders on the minimistic principles for which anglicans contend.

Minimite (mī'nīmīt), [f. MINIM (sense 5) + *-ITE*.] A friar belonging to the order of Minims. In quot. attrib.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 695/1 The building of a chapel in 1436 is generally considered as marking the first beginning of the Minimite order.

Minimization (mī'nīmīz'iz'sən), [f. MINIMIZE *v.* + *-ATION*.] The action of reducing to, or estimating at, the least possible amount or degree.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 9 How to unite the maximization of redress for the injured in the character of pursuers, with the minimization of hardship... in the character of defendants. 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. 9 Maximization of official aptitude, and minimization of official expense. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 167/2 Dr. Struthers's minimization of sea-sickness.

Minimize (mī'nīmīz), *v.* [f. *L. minimus* (see MINIM) + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans. a.* To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, or degree. *b.* To estimate at the smallest possible amount.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8 The adjective branch... may be said to have two specific ends: the one positive, maximizing the execution and effect given to the substantive branch; the other oegative, minimizing the evil [etc.]. 1825 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ.* *Peel's Sp.* (1830) 27 You may maximize attendance, and you may minimize it. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 413 The vestments of the clergy were to be minimized. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 619/5 Let no one think... Jesus ever minimised the exceeding sinfulness of sin. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlii. 124 Other causes were at work to mitigate and minimise their evils.

2. *intr.* To take the most moderate view possible of what is implied by an accepted dogma.

1875, 1898 [see MAXIMIZE *v.* 2].

Hence *Mi-minimized ppl. a.*; *Mi-minimizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 90 Comparing the original design for Christ Church with its minimized execution. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 332 That principle of minimizing so necessary... for a wise and cautious theology. 1875 GLAISTONE *Vaticanism* 51 Dr. Newman and the minimizing divines. 1878 — *Glean.* (1879) I. 112 We are now: witnessing the expansion of the minimised demands of the Conference. 1905 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 264/1 We cannot support his minimizing of Froude's inaccuracy.

Minimizer (mī'nīmīz'iz), [f. MINIMIZE *v.* + *-ER*.] One who minimizes. Chiefly in *Theol.*

1867 *Union Rev.* V. 361 Anglicans in 1866, see numbers of those who went over in the interval stigmatised as 'minimizers'. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 321 A few years ago it was the fashion among us to call writers, who conformed to this rule of the Church, by the name of 'Minimizers'. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* lxxxix. 162 The two parties... are now called *Maximizers* and *Minimizers*; the Maximizers pushing the dogma of Infallibility to its furthest possible extent... the Minimizers endeavouring to reduce within the narrowest limits so dangerous a proposition.

Minimum (mī'nīmūm), *sb.* and *a.* *Pl. minima* (mī'nīmā); 7-8 *erron.* *minimacis*, *minima's*. [*a. L. minimum*, neut. of *minimus* least, smallest: see MINIM.] *A sb.*

† 1. *Nat. Philos.* The smallest portion into which matter is divisible; an atom. Also, the hypothetical smallest possible portion of time or space. Obs.

1663 HARVEY *Archæol. Philos. Nova* n. i. vi. 29 For minima are indivisibles, otherwise they could not be minima. *Ibid.* 30 There is a minimum and maximum in all natural bodies. *Ibid.* vii. 32 Neither are we to imagine, that God did create all the minima's of the world, before he united them to one Mass. 1691 RAY *Creation* t. (1692) 19 Why do they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? Why not two or three minima as well as one? 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* t. ii. § 2 (1888) 27 The imagination reaches a minimum, and may raise up to itself an idea, of which it cannot conceive any sub-division. *Ibid.* Because they are removed beyond that distance, at which their impressions were reduced to a minimum, and were incapable of any further diminution.

† 2. *a. Createur* of the smallest size. Obs. *rare*—1. 1796 *Mad. Gulliver* 25 Architecture must have been a science early studied by these minimacs of mankind.

2. The least amount attainable, allowable, usual, etc. Also in the phrase *to reduce to a minimum*.

1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 390 That was the minimum that was to be required of every intrant. 1740, 1806 [see MAXIMUM 2]. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 128 Of the length of this interval three years is the minimum. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 323 The maximum of bother to arrive at the minimum of comfort. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 217 Means should be provided... to reduce the recoil of the waves to a minimum. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlvii. The minimum of time had been given him for decision. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 20 Her motion, and consequently her *vis viva*, is then a minimum. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 11/3 About 60 per cent. of the parcels which we [bargain-owner] carry are what is known as minimums of twenty tons. 1903 H. B. SWERT in *Expositor* June 412 There must be at least two disciples acting in Christian fellowship... But this minimum is assured of Christ's presence no less than the largest congregation.

† 3. *Psychol.* In mod. Latin phrases *minimum audibile, sensibile, tangibile, visibile* (see quots.).

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 54 There is a *Minimum Tangibile*, and a *Minimum Visibile*, beyond which Sense cannot perceive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xviii. (1890) I. 350 The *minimum visibile* is the smallest expanse... which can consciously affect us,—which we can be conscious of seeing. *Ibid.* In this sense [of hearing], there is, in like manner, a *Minimum Audibile*, that is, a sound the least which can come into perception and consciousness. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 45 Impressions of sound and light... which approached very closely the *minimum sensibile*.

4. *Math.* = *minimum value*: see B. below.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 123 When a Quantity is required to be the greatest or least possible, under certain Conditions, it is called a Maximum or Minimum. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 Others again decrease continually; and so have no minimum... But, on the other hand, some... decrease to a certain finite magnitude, called their Minimum, or least state... And lastly, some quantities have several maxima and minima.

5. The lowest amount or degree of variation (of temperature, a spectrum, etc.) attained or recorded.

1843 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 512/1 On increase of temperature, the spirit [in the thermometer] goes forward and leaves the index, which therefore shows the minimum of temperature since it was set. 1831 BRIDGEMAN *Optics*, vii. 73 The two *Minima* of each of the three primary spectra coincide at the two extremities of the solar spectrum. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea (Low) vii. § 348 At the same hours, the needle attains the maxima and minima of its diurnal variations. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* VI. 2 The heat given out by the sun goes through a cycle which reaches... its minimum at the time of minimum sunspots.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minimum period*; *minimum thermometer*, one which records automatically the lowest point to which the temperature has fallen since its last adjustment.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 113 A minimum-thermometer. 1868 [see MAXIMUM 5b].

B. adj. [The sb. used appositively.] That is a minimum; that is the lowest attainable, allowable, usual, etc. *Minimum value* (of a function) *Math.*, its value when it ceases to decrease and begins to increase, as the value of the variable changes continuously.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 44 But this is the minimum rate. 1845 STROUVER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 301 Its minimum height from the sea is 900 feet. 1885 WATSON & BURGESS *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 [It] has a minimum value when [etc.]. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 849 The rule is to begin with a minimum dose. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 12/3 Parliament... has enacted that a minimum number of trains with a minimum mileage shall be run.

Minimus (mī'nīmūs), *sb.* and *a.* *Pl. minimi* (mī'nīmī). [*a. L. minimus*: see MINIM.] *A sb.*

1. A creature of the smallest size; a small or insignificant creature.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 329 Get you gone you dwarfe, You minims. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* l. xx. 273 An evil cloud of anger at the presumption of the unknown minims (i.e. 'a tiny ragged urchin') began to gather. *Ibid.* III. v. 83 Mr. Sclater beheld only the minims which the reversed telescope of his own enlarged importance...made of him.

2. 'The fifth or smallest digit of the hand or foot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1881 MIWART *Cat. iv.* 99 The fifth (toe, or digit, of the fore-paw) is the *minimus*, or little digit.

3. *Numism.* (See quot.)

1854 T. WRIGHT *Celt. Roman.* & *Saxon* xiv. 430 On many Roman sites...are found very small coins in brass...These coins from their diminutive size, are termed by numismatists *minimi*, and are supposed to have been struck during the period between the abandonment of the island by the imperial government and the establishment of the Saxon kingdoms.

4. *Path.* Short for *lupus minimus*, the least virulent form of LUPUS. In quot. *attribution*.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xxv. 205 But there are other cases where, without inflammation, and generally in minimus cases, the sensitiveness is extreme.

B. *adj.* In some schools, appended to a surname to designate the youngest (in age or standing) of three or four boys having the same surname. Abbreviated *min.* or *mini.* (Cf. MINOR A. 7 b.)

1795 in *Eton School Lists* (1863), Langford *min.*, Langford *min.* 1808 *List of Eton Coll.*, Cook-on *mi.*, Cookson *mini.* 1852 ROWCROFT *Conf. Etianon* l. 72 The boys at Eton are not known by their Christian names, and when there are more than one bearing the same surname, the individuals are distinguished by the addition of maximus, major, minor, and minimus. 1891 BLEW *Vyner's Not. Venet.* (1892) Pref. 8 Musters minimus. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTS *Human Boy* 103 Corkey minimus.

Mining (mōi'nin), *vbl. sh.* [f. MINE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MINE in various senses. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. celi. 372 They coude nat geat it by no assaute, nor none other wayes at their ease, without it were by mynyng. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Camillus* (1595) 145 Now when his mining fell out according to his good hope, he gaue an assaule to the walles. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 257 St. Paul having thus clear'd himselfe, not to goe about the mining of our Christian liberty. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Can.* iv. 305 They 'melt with minings of the hectic fire'. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* l. xi. (1869) l. 181 Mining...is considered...as a lottery. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1899) 258 The rage for mining has left scarcely a spot in Chile unexamined.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, as *gold-lead-*, *tin-mining*; *placer-*, *vein-mining*; *hydraulic-mining*, etc., for which see those words.

†2. *concr.* A (military) mine. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 136 Pioners to make trenches, Ramplers, Minings.

3. *attribution*, and *Comb.*, as *mining-camp*, *-district*, *-lamp*, *-speculation*, *-statute*, *-tool*, *-town*, *-township* (*Austral.*), *-work*; *mining-hole*, a hole bored to receive a blasting-charge in mining; *mining-ship*, one that carries and lays down submarine mines in naval warfare.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 All manner of dygging or mynyng tooles. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69 We continued our mynyng worke. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 121 The failure of some of the great mining speculations. 1838 MURRAY'S *Handbk. N. Germany* 421 The mining district of the Erzgebirge. 1839 *Un. Dict.* Arts 852 The ore...was attacked by a single man, who bored a mining hole. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 283 The mining township of Turovia. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 652 The most perfect combination of mining-lamp and fire-damp indicator yet produced. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 87 The mining towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 2/4 If the Russians took mines outen miles from the shore in a mining-ship and laid them there.

Mining (mōi'nin), *phl. a.* [f. MINE v. + -ING 2.] That mines, in the senses of the verb.

1561 NORTON & SACRY *Corbodie* l. ii. (1590) B iii b, That mynyng fraude shall finde no way to creepe, into their fenced eares. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 326 The mining Conies shroud in rockie Cels. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xciv, The Rhone...whose mining depths so intervene, That they can meet no more.

†**Miniographer**. *Obs.*— [f. L. *mini-um* (see MINU) + *-ographer*. Cf. med. L. *miniografare* (Du Cange).] (See quot.) So + **Minio-graphy**.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Miniographer*...he that paints or writes with Vermilion, or any red colour. 1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Miniography*, a writing with Vermilion.

Minion (mī'nyon), *sb. l.* and *a.* Forms: 6-7 *minyon*, *mynyon*(o), *mynyon*, *mineon*, 6 *myyny*(e on), *mygnyon*, *mynon*, *mignyon*, *Sc.* *moynyeoun*, *munn*(o)oun, *minyeo(u)n*, *myyn*-*yon*, *-yeoun*, 7 *minnion*, *(minione)*, 7-8 *mignion*, 7-9 *mignon*, 6- *minion*. [a. F. *mignon* (also fem. *mignonne*) sb. and adj.]

The ultimate etymology is disputed; according to some the word is a derivative of OHG. *minjan*, *minna* love; others refer it to Celtic *min*-small.]

A. *sb.*

1. A beloved object, darling, favourite.

a. A lover or lady-love. Chiefly, and in later use exclusively with contemptuous or opprobrious sense, a mistress or paramour. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 52 Quod scho, 'Now tak me

be the hand.' My chirrie and my maikles munyon. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* B iii b, They pastyme in their pelacies...with theyr daunsyng minyons. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 37 A mincing mineon, Who in her loosenesse tooke exceeding ioy. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 17 Sum gay professors (keeping secret minions) do love there wyues...to avoide shame. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 l. 250 What will not a fond lover undertake...for his minion although she be...the worst enemy he can have? 1815 BYRON *Parisina* x, The minion of his father's bride,—He, too, is fetter'd by her side.

b. One specially favoured or beloved; a dearest friend, a favourite child, servant, or animal; the 'idol' of a people, a community, etc. Often *fig.*, as in *minion of fortune*. Now only in contemptuous sense.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 44 One of his dearest frends named Araspas which was...the very minion, playe fellow and companion of Cyrus from his youth. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 150 b, I cannot abide the folly of some fathers who make some one of their children their darling and minion. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* l. i. 83 A Sonne...Who is sweet Fortunes minion, and her Pride. *Ibid.* II. 30 Gentlemen of the Shade, Minions of the Moone. c 1626 *Dick. of Devon* l. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 13 That wonder of the land and the Seas minyon, Drake, of eternall memory. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 17 For enterprises by armes, he was the Minion of that time, so as few things he attempted, but he atchieved with honour. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* cxv. Wks. 1839 V. 24 John the minion of Christ upon earth. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* III. 125 That pamper'd Steed, his Master's Joy, His Minion, and his daily Care. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) l. vii. xc. 411 His disinterested practice...and his great charity to the poor, render him the minion of the people. 1829 MACAULAY *Pitt Biog.* (1869) 176 Pitt was...the minion, the child, the petted child of the House of Commons. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vii, All offered up sacrifices to the minion of fortune and the worm of the hour!

c. *esp.* A favourite of a sovereign, prince, or other great person; *esp.* opprobriously, one who owes everything to his patron's favour, and is ready to purchase its continuance by base compliances, a 'creature'.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lx, The kingis minyeoun roundan in his air, Hecht Veritie. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7 b, Item the same kyng put oure divers shryves lawfully elected and put in their romes divers other of his owne minions. a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) B3, The king is louse-sicke for his minion. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 Her Ministers and Instruments of State...were many...but they were only Favourites, not Minions. 1639 G. DANIEL *Veritie*, 147 The fall of Mignion Somerset. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. x, I had no Occasion of bribing, flattery, or pimping, to procure the Favour of any great Man, or of his Minion. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vii, 162 The portrait of Buckingham is usually viewed in the caricature of a royal minion. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 455 It is no wonder if he helps himself from the city treasury and allows his minions to do so.

d. *transf.* applied to things.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 65 Violets, roses, and lillies, and like mineons and darlings of the springe. 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. 54 That one (thing) which is the sole minion of their fancy and the idol of their affections. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Poesy* iii, When noontide's fieriest-minion Flashes the fervid ray.

e. As a form of address: (a) endearingly = darling, dear one (*obs.*); (b) contemptuously = hussy, jade; *servile creature*, slave.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* l. 194 Mynyeoun, quhairfor do ze sustene Sic displeure in hert be countenance. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 163 b, Minion said she (indeed I was a pretie one in those daies though I say it) I see a number of lads that love you. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 92 You (Minion) are too saucie. 1600 HEYWOOD *and Pl. Edw. IV.* P 2 b, Come away minion you shall prate no more. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* vi, 'Go hence, thou saucy minion', said the monk. 1835 LYRTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Peace, minion! draw back!

†2. A gallant, an exquisite. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knout.* l. (1890) 117, I will get a garment, shall reche to my taylor; Than I am a minion, for I were the new gyse.

†3. A small kind of ordnance (see quot. 1644).

1547 in *Archologia* LI. 262 Gones of Brasse...Culverynes vj. Sacres vj. Mynnyons xx. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) l. 281 Minion poisteth eleauen hundred pounds, and hath three inches and a quarter within the mouth. 1644 WHITELOCK *Memorials* (1853) l. 273 They lost five drakes, a minion, and two leather guns. 1644 NYNE *Gunnery* (1670) 77 Minions of the largest size, are three inches and a quarter Diameter in the mouth...The ordinary Minion, the mouth 3 inches high. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 217 Sakers (5-pounders) and minions (4-pounders) were mounted on skids.

4. a. A kind of peach, in full *minion peach*. [= F. *pêche mignonne*.]

b. A small kind of lettuce. 1599 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (ed. 9) 100 Minion Peach. *Ibid.* 170 Peaches and Nectarins. Maudlin, Mignon, 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retiv'd Gard.* l. viii. 37 [Peaches] The Minion is very large, but not so round as long. 1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Of this sort there are two others, viz. *George Lettices*, and the Minion which is the least sort. 1766 COMPT. *Farmers* s. v. *Peach-tree*, The French mignon; this is a most excellent melting peach.

5. *Printing*. (In full *minion type* or *letter*.) The name of a type intermediate in size between 'nonpareil' and 'hrevier'. [So F. *mignonne* (*mignone*, *Fournier Mun. Typogr.* 1766).]

1659 HOWELL *Vocab. li.* Letters of all sorts, as...Non-paril, Minion, Breviere [etc.]. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 152 (Specimens of Printing Types) Minion. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 83 Why this letter was denominated Minion,

we have not yet been informed. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 72 A pocket Greek Testament in minion letters. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 19 Three columns of leaded minion.

6. *attribution*, and *Comb.*: a. (sense 1) as *minion maintainer*; *minion-guided adj.*; *minion-like adv.* (Cf. also B. 1.)

1599 Broughton's *Let. v.* 17 An whoremaster and a minion maintainer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 Hiltherto will our sparklefull Youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well, than to speake minion like. 1624 DRAXTON *Poly-obb.* xvii. 23 That with the fern-crown'd Flood he [the Wey] minion-like doth play. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 455 Third Henry's feeble minion-guided rule.

†b. (sense 3), as *minion bore*, *gun*; *minion drake*, some kind of small cannon; *minion proof*, a proof against minion shot; *minion shot*, shot used with a minion, also, the range of a minion. *Obs.*

1633 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 148 A vessel...to be minion proof, and the upper deck musket proof. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 248 Two small iron minion-drakes (all the artillery they had). 1648 — *St. Papers* II. 415 The Vice-Admirals...were within minion shot one of the other. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) l. 212 Two small Mynion-Drakes...were planted on a little Barrow within Randsome-shot of the Enemy. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 144 He had 2 or 3 small brass Guns of a Minion bore. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxx. 374 (I) had eight minion Guns to scour the Sands.

B. *adj.* Now *rare*. (Cf. MIGNON a.)

1. Dainty, elegant, fine, pretty, neat. a. of a person, his actions, attributes, etc.

15... *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 58 Off serving men I will begyne...For they goo mynyon trym. 1529 FAIRIE *Antithesis* 100 h, Some enter [the fold] thorow their curious singinge and mynyon dawnsinge. 1530 *Songs in Anglia* XII. 591, I shal deck your mynyon face that yt shal shyne in euery place. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 125 A young ruffler tryumying hymselfe after y^e moste galaunte and mynyon facion. *Ibid.* 189 b, A passyng faire damysell, beeyng a mynyon doer in synnyng. a 1553 — *Royster D.* (Arb.) 86 Who so to marry a minion Wyfe, Hath hadde good chance and happe. 1579 PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* xi, O mighty Muse, The mignionist mayde of mounte Parnasse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English, neither to write State-English, Court-English, nor Secretarie-English. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* l. 313 In silken Robes the minion Men appear, Which Maids and youthful Brides shoud'l ludy to wear. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's* P. 533 My lady,—who made...A downward crescent of her minion mouth.

b. of a thing, an animal.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 307 His Hynes lyktybe your mynyon howse so well, that [etc.]. 1543 *Test. Ebor.* (Sutes) VI. 175 To my lorde of Northfolke a mynyon geldinge. a 1554 LELAND *Itin.* V. 123 Wreslith a very fyre and mynyon Calste. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anstr.* *Ob.* 264 What shall he regard the lofty grace of Cicero?...or his mynyon deuises and toyes?

2. Deeply loved, favourite, pet. (Cf. F. *plébé mignon*, one's 'darling sin'.)

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 257 A secret love to some base minion lust. *Ibid.* VI. 167 When the tempter shall dress up any beloved minion sin. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) l. 89 They will have some pet production, some favourite passage, some minion thought.

Minion (mī'nyon), *sb. 2* [a. F. *minion* (Cotgr.), f. L. *minium*.]

†1. = MINIMUM. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 477 Let them paint their faces with minion and cerusse. 1654 R. CONINGTON tr. *Iustine* xlv. 517 The Countie dolt abound with Lead, and Brass, and with Minion also. *Ibid.* xlv. 514.

2. Calcined iron ore, 'used with lime as a water-cement' (Ogilvie 1850).

1793 SKEATON *Elystone L.* § 213 What I used was the siftings of the iron stone, after calcination at the iron furnaces...This material, among the furnace men in these parts, is called *Minion*. *Ibid.* § 214 *Minion*, or iron stone burnt. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Minion*, the siftings of iron-stone after calcination at the iron-furnaces.

†**Minion**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. MINION *sb. 1*]

trans. To treat as a minion; to caress. Implied in †*Minioning* *vbl. sb.*

1604 MARSTON *Makcontent* iv. i, Sooner hard Steele will melt with Southerne wind...Then women vow'd to blusheless impudene, With sweet behauiour and soft minioning, Will turne from that where appetite is fixt.

Minion, *var. minnion*, *obs.* f. MULLION.

†**Minionate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 5 mynyon-nat. [f. MINION a. + -ATE.] = MINION a. 1.

c 1495 *Spitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Ladies, damosells, mynyonnat and gorgayse.

Minionette (mīnyon'et), *sb.* U.S. *Printing*. [f. MINION *sb. 1* + -ETTE.] (See quot.)

1871 *Ringwald's Amer. Enycl. Printing*, *Minionette*, a very small size of type, used chiefly in small ornamental borders.

†**Minionette**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. F. *minionnette* fem. adj., after MIGNON a.] Small and pretty.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1837) II. 163 His minionette face. **Minionism** (mīnyoniz'm), [f. MINION *sb. 1* and a. + -ISM.]

†a. The quality of being 'minion'; a manifestation of this quality (*obs.*). b. Partiality for a minion or favourite. *rare*—1.

1611 FLORIO, *Mignardaghe*, minionismes, wantonnesse. *Mignardie*, mignardises, minionismes. 1611 CORIUS, *Mignardie*, minionismes, quaintnesse, trimnesse, delicacie, sprucenesse, feainesse, finesse. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit.*

Rem. (1838) III. 198 Yet how many points... must be brought together before we can fairly solve the intensity of James's minionism, his Kingly egotism [etc.].

† **Minionize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MINION sb.1 + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To raise to the position of a minion; hence †minionized ppl. *a. b. intr.* (See quot. 1604.)

† 1604 R. CAWORE *Table Alph.*, *Minionize*, play the wanton. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* l. 1, his Minions... Whom, of base Grooms, his Grace did Minionize. 1616 [T. G.] *Rich Cabinet* 3 b, Anger, made Great Alexander... kill his minionized friend Clytus.

† **Minionish**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. MINION sb.1 + -ish.] In a 'minion' manner; delicately, elegantly. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1545) 100 At Athens he wolde... live minionly and elegantly. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septimint* 171 A house... very stately and minionly decked and trimmed.

† **Minionness**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MINION sb.1 + -NESS.] The condition or behaviour of a minion.

† 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R. J. He must suffre his nice minionness [orig. *Sp. aurea regalis*], for every faire woman will passe his life in pleasure.

† **Minionship**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MINION sb.1 + -SHIP.] The position of a minion or favourite. † 1645 HOWELL *Lett. I.* l. xvii, The Favourite Luines strengthneth himself more and more in his minionship.

† **Minious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. l. *minium* MINIMUM + -ous.] Of the colour of minium, red.

† 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. ix. 320 They which hold the [Red] Sea receiveth a red and minious tincture from springs... that fall into it. [Whence 1656 in Blount; and in later Dicts.]

Minise, *obs. form of MINISH.*

Minish (minish), *v.* Now only *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *menus* (e), (4) *mynus* (o)h, *menus* (o)h, *Sc. menes*, *mymiss*, 5 *menuz* (e), 4-6 *mynyss* (e), 5 *minush*, (*minys*, *minise*, -ish, *mysses* (ch), *mynyss* (ch), *mynyss*), 5-6 *mynyss*, 6 *mynish* (e), -ish, -essh, -usshe, *mynyss* (ch), *minise*, -ish (e), *mynyss* (e), *Sc. menis* (ch), 6-minish. [ad. OF. *menissier*, *menissier* = Pr. *menissar*, It. *minuzzare* = vulgar Latin **minutiare*, f. *minutus* MINUTE *a.* Cf. MINCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make fewer in number or less in size; to make less in amount or degree; to reduce in power, influence, etc. (rarely † const. *of*).

† 1375 [see MINISHING *vb.* sb.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 8 When that weren mynyssh [Vulg. *minueretur*], thou zeue to them abunde water. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. R 303 (Cambr. MS.) Ek 3if he withdrawe or menuse the almese of the poore. † 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 31, I remeid his stone in þe feld, to þe entent þat I wolde enlarge myne awu ground & mynyss oper mens ground. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 175 And yff they wold wyke ayenst me to minush my power. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* l. 1, Pro. 371 Latyne wordis... That in our leid ganand translation his name, Les than we menis that sentence and graute. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cviii. 39 When they are minished & brought lowe thorow oppression. 1538 STARKE *England* l. i. 14 Vertues... be no les vertues, nor mynysschyd of theyr excellency, by any such frantye fancy. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 46 b, His armie by sickenesse was sore minished and appaired. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xxi. 18 The testimonies of the Law and Prophesies, serued as a light... to minish the terrors of the night. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. 1, I may come to trouble, since it may be thought I have minished their numbers. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 68, I would not... minish by a title the respect due to the Magistrate.

absol. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 111 She [Nature] werketh upon all wonderly, Botbe for to minysse and to multiply.

b. To break up into (powder, parts). 1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xxi. 15 And that heez auter he... mynysschede in to poudre. 1851 LANDOR *Poetry* 33 Our kingdom is minished into parts and parcels.

† c. To reduce (a coin) by clipping or sweating. *Obs. rare.* Cf. DIMINISH *v.* 1 b.

1622 [see MINISHED *ppl. a.*]

2. To remove, withdraw (a portion of or from something).

† 1483 CAXTON *Chaucer's Cant. T.*, *Proheme*, I had made it according to my cople and by me was nothing added ne mynysschyd. 1525 *Fest. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 207 Shall mynyssche noe part of yere. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* l. (1876) 19 We are forced, either to minish the third part of our houseboulde, or to raise the third part of our reuenues. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 342 What they minish from the measure, that they add to the wrath of God.

b. *absol.* † 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Not presumand to put to his lawe, ne to minys perfo. † 1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou* & Ep. Beckington (Camden) 28 And ever to have libertie to adde and minis change and amende. 1506 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 108 Myn executioun shall mynyssche as they thynke according to consiens. 1526 TYNDALE *Rev. xxii.* 19 And yf any man shall mynyssche of the wordes of the boke of this prophesy.

3. To decry the importance or worth of; to depreciate, belittle.

† 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 Thi baffyng, lye thou never so lowde, may not menuse this seint [Wyclif]. *Ibid.* 85 Thou assistist this silf in tresoun, menussyng the kyngis majeste. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Metam.* 136 Vaunted the Titan deeds, and minished those Of the great gods.

4. *intr.* To become less in quantity, number, size, power, etc.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 90 As fatnesse weythyth the hode mynyssyth. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 Careticus... prouyd the strengthe of his enemyes, and sawe y^e they increasyd, and his knyghtis lassed and

mynyssed. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamble, Archerie... is right littel used but dayly mynysseth decayth and abateth. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* iii. 1 But Daud wente and increased, and the house of Saul wente and mynyssed. 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* III. 539 Quhilk causit science to grow... And vice to menische ilk dales and les. 1907 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 7 The sovran sun, As he goessouthing, weakening, minishing, Almighty in obedience.

Hence **Minished** *ppl. a.* Also **Minisher**.

1504 BECON *Wks.* Pref. A v, He is not Episcopous, but Apocopus, not a Minister, but a Minisher. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* l. xi. 43 The paw yett missed not his minish might. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 In making all clipped, minished, or impaired Coines of Silver, not to be currant in payments.

Minishing (min'isfing), *vb.* sb. -ING 1. The action of the verb MINISH, in various senses.

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* xxxvii. (Vincencius) 184, & þarefore wil nocht, only wyse þou to my Ioy mak lessing, na to my reward menessing. 1486 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 338/2 Saving only to the abatement, discharge, mynyssing, and releysing of the Fee Ferme of the said Towne. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Stow Ann.* (1592) 743 Inticing him to many things highly reboulding to the minishing of his honour. 1551 TURNER *Herbals*, Prolog. A ij b, Every man... will become a Phisician, to the hynderance and minishing of the study of liberral artes. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 137 The dulling and minishing of the Spirit. 1850 DORA GREENWELL *Patience of Hope* 18 [It] has set the ideals of Christ and Humanity so far apart, that the wealth of the one can only be attained through the minishing of the other.

† **Minishment**, *Obs.* [f. MINISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of lessening; diminution.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem*, Wks. 967/2 If you fynde... that the putting away of that lawe, be better... for this lande without the minishment of the fayth in the same. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1140/1 That the castell with all... munitions of warre, should be whole rendred without wasting, hiding, or minishment thereof. 1654 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 9 That they shall keep all the Lands, Honours, and Dignities... whole, without any manner of minishment.

Minisse, -ish, *obs. ff.* MENACE, MINISH.

† **Ministello**, *Obs.* [f. MINISTER + It. dim. suffix -ello.] A petty minister.

1659 GAUOEN *Tears of Ch.* l. xiv. 194 Consider, I beseech you, what pitifull Ministellos, what pigmy Presbyters... this Nation in after-ages is like to have if [etc.].

Minister (min'istə), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *ministre*, 4 *minystre*, *mynystyr*, *mynystere*, *mynistere*, *minister*, 4-6 *mynyster*, -ister, -istre, 5 *minstre*, *mynester*, -ter, *mynstre*, *minestre*, *mynyster*, *Sc. mynistir*, 4- *minister*. [a. OF. *menestre*, *ministre*, *a. L. minister* servant, f. **minis*, *minis* less, parallel in formation to the correlative *magister* MASTER *sb.*, f. *magis* more. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *ministro*, G. *minister*.]

† 1. A servant, attendant, *Obs.*

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* xxii. (Laurentius) 121 Fadyr, quhare gais þu bot minister? † 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 232 With ladyes, knyghtes, and squieres, And a grete oot of ministers, With instrumentes and sounes diverse. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* v. 1728 The mynysters were redy theyr offyce to fulfill To take vp the tables at theyr lordes wyll. 1572 SIR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. v. III. 15 Scarcely the ministers could have rowme to bring the meate or the drinke to the table. 1612 BIBLE *2 Kings* vi. 15 When the servant [magr. minister] of the man of God was risen early. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 Let the Surgeon have at hand at the least two or three ministers or servants besides himself, to assist him in the work. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. 111, 206 A multitude of cooks, and inferior ministers, employed in the service of the kitchens.

b. One who waits upon, or ministers to the wants of another, *arch.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxvii, Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling place, With one fair Spirit for my minister. 1868 FITZGERALD *tr. Omar* iv, And lose your fingers in the tresses of The Cypress slender Minister of Wine.

2. One who acts under the authority of another; one who carries out executive duties as the agent or representative of a superior. Now *rare*.

† 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/65 Godes ministers angles beoth, seint Myghel and oþere mo. 1327 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 430 His writings and other goods, &c., arrested by the King's ministers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 61 Pride... hath with him in special Ministres fule diverse, Of whiche... The ferste is seid Ypocrisie. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2535 If þe ministres do nought but iustice To poore peple, in contre as þei go, Though þe Kyng be vniust, it is his vice Hid to þe peple. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue, the minister of Moyses, rewlede the peple of Israel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, The goosly enemy myr olde aduersary & all his mynysters put to flyght & confusyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xii. 6 He is the minister of God for thy wealthe. 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cii. xii, Spirits of might... You ministers that willung worlde... His praise extoll. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 34 O Warre, thou sonne of hell, Whom angry planets do make the minister. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 147 The Kings Bailly should be but his Minister to distreine for his rent. 1667 MASON *P. L.* v. 460 His wary speech Thus to th' Empty Minister he fram'd. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1714) III. 314 The first and supreme Minister by which Christ rules his Kingdom is the Holy Ghost. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 p. 6 The community, of which the magistrate is only the minister.

b. Const. *of*: One who is employed by another to carry into effect (a purpose or intention) or to convey (a gift, etc.). Also *transf.* of things. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by religious use.

† 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 18 Jesus Crist dide more miracle, and bad his disciples serve þe peple at þe mete, to teche us þat we ben mynystris and not autours of miracle. 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom.* Prolog. & T. 747 Al to symple is my tonge to pronounce As Ministre of my wit;

the doubtlesse Of this Chanon. 1580 LVLV *Euphnes* (Aith.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nah, to send his letters... and thus beganne to flame the minister of his love. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 355 For a minister of my intent, I have seduced a head-strong Kentishman. 1790 OZELL *tr. Verol's Cont.* Rep. II. xxi. 215 Catiline... had been the Minister of the Calpurnies of Sylla. 1722 VOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 186 Why doth the scene of thinking lie in our heads, and all the ministers of sensation make their reports to something there. 1794 COVER *Tark* v. 816 Those fair ministers of light to man that fill the skies. 1866 LIOON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1873) 321 The Angels are ministers of the Divine Will.

† c. An officer entrusted with the administration of the law, or attached to a court of justice. *Obs.*

† 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 223, I crye out on the Ministres quod he That sholden kepe and reulen this Citce. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 149 Vndursheureys, or ober baillys or mynysters what-so-euer they be. 1483 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 303 The clerks and mynysters of the court of Tolsyl. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* v. 25 Lest... the iudge deliure the to the minister. 1538 STARKE *England* l. iii. 83 Gud mynystrys of iustyce are to few. 1723 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6135/3 Before the next Magistrate or Minister of Justice.

† d. An officer subordinate to another, an underling. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 54/2 Customers... have diverse persones to be here Clerkes, Deputes and Ministres in here seide Offices. 1601 Ld. Mountjoy in *Morley's Itin.* II. (1617) 174 I grieveth me to see her Majesty so ill served in her Musters... for all the Ministers in that kind, are but ciphers or false numbers. 1602 *Ibid.* 256 Errors of subordinate Ministers in these matters of accompts and reckonings. 1625 GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 29 The Capitaine is to give them [his superior's] commands in charge to all other officers and ministers in the shipp.

3. A high officer of state. a. A person appointed by the chief of a state to act for him in a particular department of government; one entrusted with the administration of a department of state; a minister or secretary of state, as *minister* † at (now *for*) war, *minister for foreign affairs*, etc. † *First minister*, the same as *Prime minister*. † *Premier*, *prime minister*, see the adjs.

In plural often without article—the Ministry, the members of the Government.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 516 This publique Envy, seemeth to beat chiefly, vpon principall Officers, or Ministers, rather then vpon Kings and Estates themselves. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Minister* of State, is one upon whom a Prince reposes the Administration of his Kingdom. 1741 *Lords' Protest* in *Morley Walpole* vi. (1839) 165 We are persuaded that a sole, or even a First Minister, is an officer unknown to the law of Britain. 1745 HARDWICKE in G. Harris *Life* (1847) II. 109, *Chancellor*. ... Your Ministers, sir, are only your instruments of government. *King* (smiles)—Ministers are the King, in this country. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 140, I blame ministers for such an evident waste of English blood and treasure. 1803 Ld. MELVILLE in *Morley Walpole* vi. (1839) 162 That power must rest in the person generally called the First Minister, and that minister ought, he [sc. Pitt] thinks, to be the person at the head of the finances. 1805 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 45 That there is only one minister who is not opposed to me, is totally unfounded. 1836 DICKENS *Sc. Boy*, *Fates* li, Well, Brogson, what do Ministers mean to do? Will they go out or what? 1838 GREVILLE *Memo.* i. (1885) I. 87 In the first place the Colonial Minister should have made some arrangement [etc.]. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xiii, *Isturiz* became head of the cabinet, Caliano minister of marine, and a certain Duke of Rivas minister of the interior. 1868 M. E. C. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 The King, immediately dismissed his Ministers. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 315 The Procurer, is directly subordinated to the Minister of Justice. *Ibid.* 322 The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained that [etc.].

b. A political agent accredited by one sovereign state to another; an envoy from one country to another charged with the duty of protecting and furthering the interests of the state by which he is accredited.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547/1 He received the compliments of the Foreign Ministers residing here. 1712 SWIFT *Trist.* to *Stella* 5 Dec., The Elector of Hanover's Minister here has given in a violent memorial against the peace. 1789 *Const. U. S.* ii. § 3 The President... shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. 1850 MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 234 In consequence of this violent act of invading Romagna, Louis Napoleon has recalled his Minister from Turin, leaving a *chargé d'affaires*. 1880 W. CORW *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 158 note, The term Minister is applied... to an envoy residing in a foreign capital.

4. Ecclesiastical and religious uses.

a. In Pre-Reformation English, applied to a person in orders officially charged with some function in the celebration of worship in a particular church, chapel, chantry, etc. In the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer the word denotes the clergyman, or any of a number of clergymen, engaged in conducting worship on a particular occasion.

† 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1539 3ef her nys suiche mynystre non, Pys temple sient iure. 1424 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 209/2 The nombre of ministres daily serving Almyghy God in the seid Chappell. 1501 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89, I begethe to the vicars and to the chantry prestys... to eche of them *vi. d.* and to mynysters and queresters after the rate. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*, Then shall this general confession be made, in the name of all those that are minded to receyue the holy Communion, either by one of them, or els by one of the ministers, or by the Prieste himselfe. 1662 *Ibid.*, When all have communicated, the Minister shall return to the Lord's Table... Then shall the Priest say the Lord's Prayer.

b. In phrases such as *minister of the church*, of the gospel, and the scriptural phrases *minister of God*, of *Jesus Christ*, of the sanctuary, applied as general designations for a person officially charged with spiritual functions in the Christian Church. Hence from the 16th c. onwards (after the example of foreign Protestant, esp. Calvinistic, use) employed *absol.* in the same sense, at first chiefly by those who objected to the terms *priest* and *clergyman* as implying erroneous views of the nature of the sacred office. The use of *minister* as the designation of an Anglican clergyman (formerly extensively current, sometimes with more specific application to a beneficed clergyman) has latterly become rare, and is now chiefly associated with Low Church views; but it is still the ordinary appellation of one appointed to spiritual office in any non-episcopal communion, esp. of one having a pastoral charge. The term *minister of religion*, as applied to a 'clergyman' or 'minister' of any religious denomination, is common in official use.

Minister's man: in Scotland, a man who acts as personal servant to a parish minister, and is employed by him in various offices connected with the church and parish. 1340 *Ayeb.* 236 *Pe* gerdal huernde *be* ministers of holy cherche *so*lle *hale* gerde ope *be* lenden *is* chasteite. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gh.* 196 The byshop wyth other mynysters of the chyrche dyd halowe the fonte. 1560-1 *Machyn Diary* (Camden) 249 Parson Veron the Frenche man dyd pryche ther, for he was parson ther, and ys mynster. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Avestis* ii. (1582) 106 Such [names] as at anie hande a Minister of the Gospell ought not to be called by. 1590 *Arctike agst. Cartwright* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 198 We do object, against him, that he, being a Minister (at least a Deacon) lawfully called, hath forsaken, and renounced the same orders Ecclesiastical. *Ibid.* 199 The manner of Ordination of Bishops, Ministers and Deacons. 1609 B. Jonsson *Sit. Vonn* ii. v. Get me a moister presently, with a soft low voice to marry vs. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 253 A Minister, if any man, had need to bee godly. 1678 *Wanley Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sixtus [I.] ordered that holy things and vessels should be touched by none but Ministers. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 137 To make the Ministers of Religion less upon the score of their Function, would be a Penalty on the Gospel. 1704 *Nelson Fest. & Fasts* i. iii. (1705) 395 Bishops...only have Authority to send Ministers unto the Lord's Vineyard. 1722 *De For Relig. Courtsh.* i. 13 Ministers are but Men. 1726 *Aviliffe Paragon* 71 Tho' the word Minister sometimes denotes an Office, as that of a Priest or Deacon; and sometimes it is put for a Rector of a Parish. 1727 *Swift What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. c. 187 The like might be observed in all sorts of ministers though not of the church of England. 1813-15 *Proc. Ch. Miss. Soc.* IV. 338 The minister of the Gospel ought not to be left alone among a heathen people. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 12 The minister of the Independent chapel. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* vii. (1839) 48/1 Macdonald...then officiated as minister to a small congregation of Episcopalian nonconformists. 1867 *Geo. Eliot* in *Cross Life* III. 5 Renan's appearance is something between the Catholic priest and the dissenting minister. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Mar. 6/8 Everyone...was...familiar with the duties which a minister's man had to perform. *Comb.* 1889 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 17 How dare these fellows aspire to further authority in Minister-making.

c. Applied to non-Christian religious functionaries. *Obs.* exc. *occas.* with reference to Jews.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 *Pe* mynysters þat kepez þat ilk-mawme. *Ibid.* xxiv. 153 *Pe* prestez and minisres of ydoles or obedient to him. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* l. vii. 18 A white Moor which was a Minister of the Moores of Mousambick. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 164 One of their Ministers goes along with the Man that carries the Child; and when they are come to the River-side the Minister says these words [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 166/2 The priests and ministers of the gods.

d. The title of the superior of certain religious orders; also *minister general*. In the Society of Jesus, each of the five assistants of the general.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 195/2 Nicholas, now Maistrir or Minister of the ordre of Seynt Gilbert of Sempringham. c 1470 [HENRY WALLACE] ii. 269 Thomas Rimour in to the Faile [sc. monastery] was than, With the mynysir, quihik was a worthi man. 1747-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v., Minister is also the title which certain religious orders give to their superior. In this sense we say, the *minister* of the Mathurins, or Trinitarians. *Minister*, among the Jesuits, is the second superior of each house. The general of the Cordeliers order is also called the *minister general*. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1888) 580/1 *Minister*, among the Franciscans and Capuchins the head of the order is the *minister general*. Again, the general of the Society of Jesus has five assistants, called ministers, who are elected by the general congregation.

e. An assistant clergyman, curate (an application of sense 2 d). *Obs.*

1624 in *Rigon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 364 To Mr. Thompson, my minister at Dighton, 40s. To Mr. Beilbe, now vicar of Pately Bridge, which was my minister at Dightonn, one whole suite of my workday apparell.

f. *Law*. An executor of a will; an administrator of an estate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 472/1 That he be not...grieved by tho Kyng, nor his heirs, nor his Ministres in tyme to come. 1463 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 197 My true executors, feelees and ministers, as they will answer afore God. 1546 in *Trans. Camb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* N. 26, I gif to Godfry nunciator j quy by the Discretion of my mynystour.

† 6. One who administers (medicine). *Obs.*

1559 MORWYN, *Economy*. Advert., Without any great profit to the patient or worship to the minister, because their medicines are negligently prepared.

7. *U.S.* The catfish, *Ammurus nebulosus*.

[From sense 4 b: see quot.]

1872 SCHERL DE VERE *Americanicus* 382 A species [of the Catfish] is known also as *Aludpout*, and irreverently, from its black color perhaps, as *Minister*.

Minister (mī-nis'tar), *v.* Forms: see *prec.* sb. [a. *OF.* *ministrar*, ad. L. *ministrare*, f. *ministr* MINISTER sb. Cf. Sp., Pg. *ministrar*, It. *ministrare*.]

I. Transitive uses.

† 1. To serve (food or drink). *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 644 Abraham... Mynystred mete byfore þo men þat myztes alweldz. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3286 Off that foode... He Gaff to etyn to hem alle Thys newe mete most vnkouth, Mynystryng y-in to ther mouth. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lxx.* 332 (Harl. MS.) Eueriday he mynystred to þe Fimperor of drynke. 1664 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 10 Chocolate... which they minister in great cups of above a pint.

2. To furnish, supply, impart (something necessary or helpful. Now only (*arch.* or *literary*) with immaterial object.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 377 Bi occasion of grace of god mynystred to eny creature. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 119 His Monthe assigned ek also is Averil, which of his schoures Ministrith were unto the floures. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 þai hafe na moisture bot þat þe forsaid ryser ministers. c 1450 *Mirror Saluatioun* 1206 To whames saluatore techinges he mynystres so freely. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 40 The lyght ys ther mynystred by many lampes. 1533 *PECESS MARY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 30 Ye thereyn shulde mynyste unto me veray acceptable plesour. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 33 He that doth minister house, license, place, time, or help, to the works of this abominable lust. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arh.) 33 The sea also ministered unto them great abundance of shellfish. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 16 They minister a singular helpe and preservative agaynst vnbeleefe and error. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 How great a quantity soever [sc. of glasie sand] is by ships carried thence, is supplied by the Winds, which minister newe sands. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 320 We were thus ministring matter for the company to laugh at us. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* viii. 598 Wisdom... was meant to minister, and not to mar, Imperial pleasure. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xvi. 317 The story... was able to minister true consolation. a 1872 *MAURICE Friendship Bks.* iii. (1874) 83 The wisdom and consolation which it [learning] ministered to the common wayfarer.

† 2. To communicate, make known. *Obs.*

1535-6 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 65 (Deputy's oath) Yf any defaulte ye fynde therein ye shall mynster and shewe it unto theym.

† 3. To prompt, suggest. In quot. *absol.* *Obs.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. v. 6 Sometimes you doe blench from this to that As cause doth minister.

† 4. To dispense, administer (a sacrament, the 'elements' or the like). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 123 To ministrer þis mooste worschepful sacramente. 1510-20 *Everyngham* 742 Tho mynystres all the sacramentes seuen. 1540 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Commun. 118 b, As y^e pryst ministrith the Sacrament of the body, so shal be [sc. the deacon], minister y^e Sacrament of the bloud. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Confirmation* (Rubric). It was ordained that confirmation should be ministered to them that were of perfect age. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 197 'Tis but two nights ago I thither went To minister the sacrament.

5. To apply or administer (something healing); also *absol.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. lix. (1495) 275 Agaynst the Canker men shall mynystre medecynes whyche brennen and freie the deed fleshe. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1540 For they mynystre ther oymement To hoysously, & no thing softe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* x. [He] mynystred alwey his pylles to eury man that came to hym for any remedy. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 An Acte that persons being no comen Surgeons maie mynystre medicines outwarde. 1590 *BARROWE Alth. Physick* t. v. (1639) 8 If the patient be any thing costive, you may minister this decoction. 1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iii. i. Such a Physicke May chance to find the humour: he not long Lady. For we must minister within this halfe houre. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* i. i. As calmly as the wounded Patient bears The Artist's hand that Ministers his Cure.

† 5. To execute or dispense (justice, law); to administer (punishment). *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 230/4 After the cours of lawe to mynystre justice. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 627/2 This Londe was full naked and bareyn of Justice, the Peas not kept, nor Lawes duely mynystred within the same. c 1550 *BALKE K. Johan* (Camden) 52 Her custome ys to mynystre punishment To kynges and princes being dysobedient. 1595 *DARLWYCH tr. Letit's Hist. Scot.* l. ii. 169 Justice and equitie he ministrerit among his awne w^t gret commendatione.

† 6. *Law*. To administer (an interrogatory, oath or the like). *Obs.*

1445 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 271/1 I yane his name, shall answer to ye boke last mynystred by ye partie of my Lord Mareschall, and synghlerly to each article yrof. a 1541 *WYATT Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxx, What they mean by denying this: minister interrogatories. Let them have such thirty-eight as were ministered unto me. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 § 5 Every Archbishopp... shall have full power, to tender and minister the Othe. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon*. viii. 84 he not yete Father? is an Interrogatory ministered by Moses. 1722 *De For Plague* (1756) 46 To minister unto them Oaths for the Performance of their Offices.

† 7. To guide, direct, manage (affairs, etc.). *Obs.* c 1373 *CUACUER Boeth.* iii. met. vi. 61 (Camb. MS.) On allone is fadyr of thyoges. On allone mynystreth alle thynges. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 391 And zitt þai claymen so

ferforþli bes tipis, þat no man lawfully may wip-helde hem or mynystre hem save þai. 1494 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 323 They that only maters shall have in court to be mynsted. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 104 A counsaile, wherby the affaires of the citee... should be ruled and ministered.

† 8. To execute the duties of (an office). *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 284 b, That he had in such wyse executed & ministered y^e office of a capitaine that [etc.]

II. Intransitive uses.

8. To serve, wait at table; to attend to the comfort or wants of another; to render aid or tendance. *Const.* to, unto, for (a person, his wants); also † *dat.* of person.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 He þat mynystreþ me folowe he me seib Crist. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xxii. 27 Forwhi who is the more, he that resith, other he þat mynistrith? 1388—14a. lx. 10 The kyngis of hem schulen mynystre to thee. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 97 Maintenes and martres ministered lym her in erthe. 1438-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 353 The peple of Israel ministrerede [orig. *serviuit*] to Eglon the fatte kyng of Moab. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 In theyr sykness, mynystryng vnto them with her owne handes. 1611 *BIAIS Marck* x. 5 The Sonne of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve Ministered naked. 1734 *LAW Sermons* C. v. (ed. 2) 69 To assist, protect, and minister for them who shall be heirs of Salvation. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iv. 131 For these three months, Hath she been ministering at the dying bed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii. (1878) 342 Add to your kindness this day, by letting my wife and me minister to you.

9. To serve or officiate in worship; to act as a minister of the Church.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Þei ordeynd a couent, to ministrer in þat kirke. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* ii. If ministris of þe kirke wele not frely minister to þem þat þir [servid] I frely minister to, not but if mony or oþer þing be seven to hem. 1521 *Br. LONGLAND* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 252, I mynystred as my weykenes wolde serve, in pontificalibus. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1613/2 Such Bishops as Minister not, but Lord it. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 53 While he that Ministered repeated this Office, all present were to joyn with him. 1770 *PRIEAUX Orig. Tithe* ii. 86 Who then Ministered in holy things. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) xiv. vi. IX. 213 The Teutons... were compelled to possess one qualification, the power of ministering in that Latin Service.

10. To be helpful or serviceable; also, to be conducive, contribute to something.

1696 *WHISTON Theory Earth* iv. (1722) 332 The Waters... were so dispos'd as to minister to his Necessities. 1712-14 *SMALBRIDGE 12 Sermon*. (1717) 313 Fasting is not Absolutely... Good, but Relatively, and as it ministers to Other Virtues. 1831 *LYTTON Godolphin* 3. I ministered to their amusement. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 137 The useful... ministers to the love of the beautiful.

Hence *Ministered* *phl. a.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 31 Plenty of mynystryd grace from God.

Minister, *obs.* form of MINISTER.

Ministerial (mī-nis'tri-ri-āl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *ministeriel*, ad. med. L. *ministerialis*, f. L. *ministerium* MINISTRY. But the word appears to have been generally apprehended as a direct derivative of MINISTER *sb.*, and this view of the etymology has influenced the sense.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or entrusted with, the execution of the law, or of the commands of a superior; pertaining to or possessing delegated executive authority.

Ministerial act: an act which is a necessary part of a person's official duty, or which is required by law in a given state of circumstances, so that the agent is exempt from responsibility for its propriety or consequences.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 836 And there is also one sort of power which is free and absolute, and another sort of power which is limited, which is also called ministerial. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xiii. (1739) 41 He was partly ministerial, and partly judicial. c 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 104 He is but subordinate ministerial to his wife, who commands in chief. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 427 There is yet a fourth species of servants, if they may be so called, being rather in a superior, a ministerial, capacity; such as stewards, factors, and bailiffs. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 325 The warrant of a ministerial officer may authorize the collection of these penalties, &c. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 221 The ministerial or executive duties of the sheriff are multifarious. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* i. vii. 92 He... puts questions to the vote... and performs various functions of a ministerial character.

2. Concerned as a subordinate agent, or as an instrument or means; subsidiary; instrumental.

1607 *TORRELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref. As Life is the Ministerial Governor and Mover in this World, so is Learning the Ministerial Governor and Mover in Life. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* t. xi. § 4 (1621) 118 The most abject and ministerial parts of his body. *Ibid.* ii. § 8. 126 Inferior and ministerial Arts. 1665 *SIR T. HEGBERT Trav.* (1677) 238 Cyrus... with Harpagus... were ministerial together in the subduing Asyages. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 7 The States of Holland thought they had merited much in suffering their ships to transport him, and so being ministerial to his greatness. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. 195 From the Teeth, the grand Instruments of Mastication, we sit puced to the other Ministerial Parts. 1840 *DR. QUINCEY Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 *XI.* 29 We may admit arts of style and ornamental composition as the ministerial part of rhetoric. a 1859—*Conversat. Wks.* 1860 *XIV.* 167 In speaking above of conversation, we have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are ministerial to intellectual culture. a 1871 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 136

Ministry (mī'nist'ri). Forms: 4 mynysterye, -ie, mynysterie, ministri, 5-6 mynistry, 5-8 ministry, 6 mynystery, ministere, ministrie, -y, 6-7 ministerie, -trie, 8 ministroy, 6- minister. [ME. *ministerium*, ad. L. *ministerium* office, service, f. *minister*: see MINISTER sb. Cf. F. *ministère* (16th c.), Pr. *ministeri*, Sp., Pg., It. *ministerio*. Cf. MISTER sb.]

1. The action of ministering; the rendering of service; the performance of any office or labour for another. Now only in religious use or coloured by association with this.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlv. 14, I shal geue hem porters of the hous, in al the mynysterie therof. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* xi. xl. 80 You hast ordeined also angels in to mannys mynistry. 1546 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, More pleasant was to hym y^e poore seruyce of his mortall creatures than shold haue ben y^e glorious mynystery of angels. c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 245 That woman doth not pertain to matrimony with whom... there was no matrimonial ministry. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 354 The Oxe is a fellow labourer with his minister, so that we finde speciall benefites redounding to vs, by and through the vse of their ministerie. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 379 Another of those Ministers which Princes are obliged to render his Church, is to chasten and correct the irregular and disorderly Members of it. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. (1778) II. 112 People who were unacquainted with the ministry of domestic animals, or the aid of machines, to facilitate any work of labour. 1894 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 421 My idea of heaven is the perpetual ministry of one soul to another.

† 2. A mode or kind of service; a specific department of usefulness; a function, office. Obs.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 461 Welche suppose benefices graunted to vs for necessities as thynges grevous, seyenge be minist'rys of artes as wicked thynges, destroyenge at the laste the lawes of lyyvinge. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 5 They that have excoigatid... any... handy craftes or minist'ries to the maintenance, aid and comfort of the Body. 1553 BALE *Vocac.* q. b, From the shippe, from y^e costomewhew, & from other homilly minist'ries, called be not y^e stought, sturdy & heady sort of men. 1635-56 Cowley *Davidis it.* note 30 The daughters of Coculus washt Minos at his arrival in Sicilie. But the more ordinary, was to have young and beautiful servants for this, and the like minist'ries. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 It is not possible for man to sever the wheat from the tares...; that must be the Angels Ministry at the end of mortall thynges.

3. The functions, or any specific function, pertaining to a minister of religion; the action, or an act, of ministering in holy thynges.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* iv. 17 Se the mynystrie, that thou hast taken of the Lord, that thou fulfillist. c. 1400 *Arb. Loll.* 32 It semlyt that God enioyn to doctors and dekonys be minist'ry of presthed, and of dekonhed, bat are ryghtful. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 405 Seyntye Petyr ordeynede ii. bischoppes at Rome, other ij. helpeles to hym... to fulfillen the minist'ry off pristes to the peple. 148-9 (Marcell.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), The Priest that shal execute the holy minist'ry, shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 602 In the Baptisme, the outward ministracion or mysticall washing doth regenerate. 1612 T. Wilson *Chr. Dict.*, To Prophesie signifieth... to be present at the publicke minist'ry, and partake in the Doctrine thereof. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 311 A certain Priest... was vnder his minist'ry at the Altar. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. vii. 149 This high Temple to frequent With Minist'ries due and solemn Rites. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Faste* i. xl. (1705) 133 Whereas the other Apostles chose this or that Province as the main Sphere of their Minist'ry, St. Paul over-ran as it were the whole Roman Empire. 1868 W. B. MARRIOTT (*little*) *Vestiarium Christianum*, The Origin and Gradual Development of the Dress of Holy Ministry in the Church.

† b. A ministerial office or charge. Obs.

1588 J. UOALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* ii. (Arb.) 24 A minister ought not to be ordained before there be a ministry wherunto he is to be allotted.

c. The ministracion of a particular minister.

1653 N. ROGERS *Str. Vineyard* 168 Many who have heard the Word with thee, beene of the same Parish, vnder the same Ministry. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 50 The roofs that have looked out... below the square stone steeple, gathering their... olive-green mosses under all minist'ries.

d. The office of minister of the church, or of a religious body or congregation.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xvi. A weak constitution... induced his penits... to educate him for the ministry. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* ii. 37 He was reproached with having intruded himself into the ministry. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 11/3 The Rev. A. B. has retired from the ministry of the M— Congregational Church.

e. The body of men set apart for spiritual functions in the Christian church or in any religious community. Now rare.

1566 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 494 Hes assignit for sustentation of the said ministerie certane viewales and money... to be tane up and dispoit be the said Ministerie and their Collectours or Chanceliers. c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pit-scotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 315 The maist part of the nobilitie and ministerie var in Edinburgh. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aco'sta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 354 There were in them (sc. temples) places for the minist'rie, colleges, schooles, and houses for priests. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. iii. 84 We have Christ consulting the Propagation of the Gospel... sending forth a Ministry, and giving them a Commission. 1847-54 in WEBSTER, [And in later Dicts.] 1848 A. THOMSON *Orig. Serm.* Ch. 164 Patronage... was the most effective instrument of placing a hiring ministry in the pulpits of Scotland.

4. The condition or fact of being employed as an executive agent or instrument; agency, instrumentality. Now only with religious colouring.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. v. (1588) 28 All others... be ordained by the means of the great Scale, and by the ministry of the L. Chanceller. 1673 CAYE *Print. Chr.* iii. ii. (1673) 264 Not by the Ministry of her servants... but with her own hands. 1705 ATTENBURY *Serm.* 28 Oct. 29 The Ordinary Ministry of Second Causes. a 1718 PARNELL *Hermit* 231 'Twas my Ministry to deal the Blow. 1753 SNOT-LETT *Ch. Kathon* (1784) 441 The messenger, doubly rejoiced at her achievement, which not only recommended her ministry, but also gratified her malice, returned to her principal. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 120 This becomes intelligible to no man by the ministry of mere words from without. 1891 A. PHELPS *Note-Bk.* I. 24 Heroic believers become such by the ministry of heroic pains.

† b. (Good or bad) conduct as an executive agent. Obs.

1700 TREVILL *Hist. Eng.* II. 894 The Kingdom... felt the Effects of their ill Ministry.

5. The body of ministers charged with the administration of a country or state. † In the 18th c. often used without article.

1710-21 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 83 The ministry hear me always with appearance of regard. 1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 213 You told him, that you had voted with ministry as long as any man of honour could. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 145 A Whig ministry, and a whig house of commons. 1795 — *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 324 The parliament has assented to ministry; it is not ministry that has obeyed the impulse of parliament. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 124 The date from which the era of ministries may properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695. 1865 Lb. *Indesleugh Lect. & Ess.* (1887) 251 The Cabal Ministry were in power. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* xliii. II. 186 Their existence as a Ministry was only a question of days.

6. With reference to foreign nations: A ministerial department of government; a minister and his associated subordinates. Also, the building in which the business of a (specified) government department is transacted.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 302 Immediately below these three institutions stand the Ministries, ten in number. *Ibid.*, 305 The Governor... is the local representative of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. Hist. The name applied to the houses of certain religious orders: [med. L. *ministerium*.]

1839 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* in *13th c.* 25 note, Their [the Red Friars'] houses were called hospitals or ministries.

Ministryship, rare-1. [f. MINISTRY + -SHIP.] The office of a minister of state.

1730 PULTENEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249, I suppose it is not yet in your view to entail the ministryship in your family.

Minitabund (mī'nitābūd), a. rare-1. [ad. L. *minitabundus* threatening, f. *minitārī*, frequentative f. *minārī* to threaten.] Threatening.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 720/2 Mr. Stanley, who passes, minitabund to Lord Salisbury, throughout the land.

Minitant (mī'nitānt), a. rare-1. [ad. L. *minitanti* -em, pr. pple. of *minitārī*: see prec.] Threatening, forming a menace.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 327 Azov was made into a naval arsenal, minitant to the Crimea.

Minite, obs. form of MINUTE sb.

† **Minitive**, a. Obs. rare-1. [aphetic form of DIMINUTIVE.] Diminutive.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 425 Loves little minitive god.

Miniture, obs. form of MINATURE.

Minium (mī'nīm). Obs. exc. Hist. [a. L. *minium* native cinnabar; also, red lead.]

1. = VERNILION. Also attrib.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xxcv. (1495) 878 Minium is a red colour and the Greeks founde the matere therof in Ephesus. In Spayne is more suchie pigment than in other londes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aco'sta's Hist. Indies* iv. xi. 238 The Antients made great account of this Minium or vermilion, holding it for a sacred colour. 1866 H. SHAW *Art Illum.* 2 The use of minium, or vermilion, in marking... particular words of manuscripts, is of very high antiquity.

2. = RED LEAD. Sometimes red minium. Also, † the colour of red lead.

1650 J. F. CLOYNE *Dict.*, Minium is the Mercury or rather Crocus of Lead precipitated. 1665 HOOKER *Microsc.* 52 White, Yellow, Orange, Minium, Scarlet, Purple. 1682 AGNESBY *Painting Illustr.* 133 In a little Book of Designs... I have... two or three little Things of his in Red Minium. 1734 J. PEELE *Water-Colour* 38 The Minium, or Red Lead, is as heavy and strong a Colour as most we have. 1806 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 267, I have found minium native in the earth. 1884 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 362 One or two ounces of powdered minium, or red-lead.

3. *transf.* Red earthy matter resembling minium. 1613 PUNCHES *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The winds... doe... carry downe alongs the Sracene a great quantitie of that red Earth or Minium of Libanus whereby it passeth. 1703 MAUNSELL *Journ. Venus.* (1732) 35 A sort of Minium, or red Earth, washed into the River.

Miniver (mī'nivər). Forms: 3 menivier, menuver, 3-5 mynevvero, 3-4, 7-8 meniver, 4 meynever, menevayr, -vovr, -voir, menivvero, menuevyr, -vovr, menyvaire, 4-5 menevero, menyver, 5-6 menever, mynover, 6 miniveero, 6, 9 minivere, 6-9 minever, 7 miniverer, 7, 9 dial. minifer, -fa, 9 mineveer, 6-miniver. [a. F. *menu vair* (14th c. in Godef.), 'the furre Mineuer: also, the beast that beares it' (Cotgr.); lit. 'little vair' (*menu*—L. *minūtus* MINUTE a., and *vair*: see VAIR).]

1. A kind of fur used as a lining and trimming in ceremonial costume.

French lexicographers say that *menu vair* is the fur of the *petit-gris*, a variety of the common squirrel. What the Eng. *miniver* meant in early use is uncertain; some have supposed that it was the white fur of the Siberian squirrel; the application may have varied at different times, but etymology would suggest that it must have been an artificially spotted or variegated fur, with a smaller pattern than that of *vair*. In 1688 R. Holme explains *miniver* as 'plain white fur', and this (notwithstanding Cotgrave's divergent explanation) may have been the meaning of the word as used with reference to the costume of judges and the lower nobility in the 16-17th c. In this sense the term was revived in the official regulations for the coronation of Edward VII, and it has since had some currency in the description of the ceremonial costume of peers.

Pured miniver, miniver pure = AF. *meniver puré*, 'powdered miniver'; but in modern times the adj. has been misinterpreted as 'pure white'.

a 1300 *Florib.* & Bl. 515 (Hausknecht) A mantel of scarlet lpaned all with miniver. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xx. 137 For a mantel of menyuever he made lede matrimonye Departen ar dell cam. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1688) 65 Her good and gay clothing and fures of gray, f. minivere and leuse. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 505/1 Fures of Maitronnes, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xii. i. 593 A lykely knyghte and well apparayled in scarlet furred with myneuer. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 214 The knyghtes of the bath in Violet gounes with hodes purfled with Minivier lyke doctors. 1593 DRAVTON *Ecd.* iv. 178 His Hood of Miniviere. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vair, Menu Vair, Mineuer*; the furre of Ermines mixed, or spotted, with the furre of the Weesell called *Gris*. 1617 WAKO *Simp. Cobler* 76 It seems in fashion for you to... dapple your speeches with new quodded words. Ermins in Miniver is every mans Coat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 50/2 They [sc. Viscounts] have no Ermine on their Mantles, but three doublings of Miniver, or plain White Furr, the Baron having but two on the cape of his Mantle. 1766 ENPICK *London* IV. 33 If they be of Cambridge, they wear white miniver. 1867 JEAN INGLOW *Story Doom* vi. 214 And served in gold, and warmed with minivere. 1901 *Leeds. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 6477 That the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (i. e., narrow pieces of black fur).

† Recent Dicts. attribute to the word the sense that belongs to *menu vair* in Fr. heraldry, viz. a fur distinguished from *vair* in that the shield *menu vair* has six rows of spots instead of four. But this use has never been recognized in English heraldry.

2. † a. The animal from which the fur was supposed to be obtained (obs.). b. *dial.* The stoat or ermine, *Minstela erminea*, when wearing its white winter coat.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 189 Furs of Foxes, Sables, Miniver, Beaver, Otter, Squirrel and the like. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Miniver*, the white stoat or ermin. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norw.* 345 In winter, of course, he [sc. the stoat] is often white, with a black tip to his tail—hence his name of 'minifla'. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/3 To this day the white stoat is called 'miniver' in Norfolk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miniver cap*, *hood*, *mantle*, *skin*.

1839 RIGER *Bibl. Schol.*, A 'Meniver cappe, *radimiculant*. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 72 Shall Sim Eyre leaue to speake of you Lady Maggy? vanish mother Mineuer-Cap. 1623 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv. You wore... sometimes A dainty Miniver cap. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xxiii. 138 For a 'menyuer mantel he made lede matrimonye Departe or dep come. 1565 EARL MORR. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parma*, l. x. (1674) 12 'Miniver-skins, Sables, and other very pretious Furs.

Minivet (mī'nivət). [Ety. obscure.] Any bird of the campophagine genus *Pericrocotus*.

1861 JERON *Birds of India* I. 418 The Red Shrikes or Minivets (as Mr. Blyth has called them in the Museum Asiatic Society). *Ibid.* 425, I have found this Minivet extensively spread throughout India. 1871 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* IV. 30 The Grey Minivet (*Pericrocotus cinereus*). 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The brilliant little minivets are almost equally universal.

Mink (mīnk). Also 5-6 mynk(e), 8 minck, 8-9 minx. [Found in Sw. as *mänk*, *menk*, 'a stinking animal in Finland'. (The word is app. not known as Finnish.)]

1. The skins or fur of the animals mentioned below (see sense 2).

1466 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 371 My mastyr bout of the skynner of Bury xx. mynkes prise xiiij. s. viij d. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mynkes a furre, *minques*. 1545 LANC. *Wills* (1857) II. 63 My gowne faced with mynks and welted with tawnye velvet. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* iii. ii. 236 Of Furs, Filches, ... Mincks, Sables, ... Skins is a Timber. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Dec. 90/1 The bewitching little muff trimmed with mink.

2. A small semi-aquatic stoat-like animal of the genus *Photoris*; originally, the European species *P. interola*; but now more commonly applied to the American *P. vison*, also called *mink-otter*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 27 Weesels, and Minkes we know they have, because we have seen many of their skinnes. 1771 J. R. FOSTER tr. *Kabin's Trav. N. Amer.* II. 61 The English and the Swedes gave the name of Mink to an animal of this country. 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* I. 100 Mink Otter. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Its skin is blacker than that of an Otter... 'as black as a Mink' being a proverbial expression in America. 1839 PENNYCYCL. XV. 253/4 *Mink*, a name for the Vison-weasel. 1834 McMAURICE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 61 *Mustela lutreola*, Pall. (The Mink or Norck). It frequents the banks of rivers, &c. in the north and east of Europe... It is the Mink of the United States. 1893 *Fisheries Exch.*

Catal. (ed. 4) 160 Specimens of Otters, Fishers, Minks, Musk-rats, Weasels, Seals.

3. = KINGFISH d.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 122 The King-fish, *Meuticirrus nebulosus*, also known as... the 'Sea Mink' in North Carolina.

4. attrib. as mink head, skin, tail, throat.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Mink skins. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/2 Mink tail is much used by those who cannot afford sable. 1902 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 4/2 The mink throat has pretty white markings, whilst the mink head is plain brown.

Hence **Minkery** U.S., a 'kennel' or breeding place for minks.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vi. 182 Mr. Resseque's minkery consists of twelve stalls.

Minks, obs. form of MINX.

Minn = see MIND sb.²

Minnoway: see MINAWAY (= minuet).

Minne, Minnekin: see MIN, MINIKIN.

Minnem, Minner: see MINIM, MINNOW.

|| **Minnesinger** (mī'nēsīŋər). [Ger. (also minnesänger) f. minne love + -singer (also sānger) SINGER.] One of the German lyrical poets and singers of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their songs. Hence **Minnesinging** *vbl. sb.* (attrib.).

1825 E. TAYLOR (*title*) *Lays of the Minnesingers*, or German Troubadours. *Ibid.* 199 The great fostering place of the Minnesinging art. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. IV.* The foolery of minstrels and strolling minnesingers. 1871 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) III. 176 Mr. Kroeger's Specimens of the Minnesingers, which I want him to publish.

transf. 1845 LONGE, *Walter von der Vogelweide* xi. Round the Gothic spire, screamed the feathered Minnesingers.

Minnie (mī'nī). Sc. and north. dial. Also 6 mynnie, -nie, 8-9 minny. [Of obscure origin; perh. a child's alteration of *mammy*.] A familiar word for mother.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 16 Sen that I borne wes of my mynnie, I never wovet weycht bot 3ow. 1600 W. WATSON *Deceardion* (1602) 144 A lacke what ailles my minnie at me heigh hoo. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 158 My Minnie hath the lave on't. 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* iv. My minnie does constantly deave me. And bids me beware o' young men. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi. Light loves I may get mony a nee, But minnie ne'er anither. 1858 KINGSLAY *Andromeda*, etc., *Ombit* 3 My minnie bade me bide at hame until I won my wings.

Minnie, -nikin, var. ff. MINNOW, MINIKIN.

† **Minning**, *vbl. sb.*¹ Obs. [f. MIN vb. + -ING I.]

1. Reinembrance, memory: memorial.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 334 Moysen dede ful 3e gemor, In a gold pot, for minning 3or. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 366 pi dede in minnyng sal last aer. *Ibid.* 258a. To hat minnyng o pi dede, pat bou bocht-sat der. 1333 *St. Erkenwold* 269 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1882) 272 More he menskes men for minnyng of 1395 3en for al he meritorie mekes. c 1400 *Rible St. Bened.* xlv. 3en Sain henet cumandis... pat ta pat faille in he kirke at te minning of be salmes...sal [etc.].

b. A commemoration of a departed soul; also, a peal of bells rung on such an occasion: see MIND sb. 5 b.

c 1420 *Anlurs of Arth.* 236 (Douce MS.) Here herdly my honde, bes hestes to holde, Withe a myllione of masses to make be mynnyng. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 158 Your goodys ye shall forsake. And nothing With you take Bot sich a wyndyng clothe; your Wife sorow shall slake, Your chylder also both, Vnnes your mynnyng make. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 188, I will that... the said Sir William shall every yere cause a mynnyng to be ronyng.

2. Mention.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5169 Quar ar yee mas minning now O ioseph. *Ibid.* 8518 Childer had he wit wijfes sere O quilk i mak no minning here.

3. pl. Premonitory symptoms (of a disease): = MINDING *vbl. sb.* 2, MINGING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Minnings of a Disease*, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

4. attrib. or Comb., as minning-date, minning-day = MIND-DAY.

c 1330 *Syr Degarre* 2 Hys wyvys mynnyng day. 1426 *Will of Hyton* (Somerset Ho.), Memorale vocat. mynnyng day. 1543 *Laure. Wills* (1857) l. 67 And y^e every of thalforesayd xvij years that he shal be dysposed upon an oblyte or mynnyng day. 1556 OLOE *Anticritik* 157 b. A certain nombre of masses, certayn mynnyng dates, certain meritorious praies. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Mynnyng days*. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 314.

† **Minning**, *vbl. sb.*² rare⁻¹. [f. *min vb. (f. MIN a.) + -ING I.] Lessening, diminution.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catch.* (T.) 125 Withouten ony merring of hir modirhede, Withouten ony mynnyng of hir maidenhede.

Minion, **Minnite**, obs. ff. MINION, MINUTE.

Minnom, obs. form of MINIM.

Minnow (mī'nōw). Forms: [4 Sc. *menoun*,] 5 *menawe*, 5-8 *menow*, (5 pl. *menuwes*), 6 *menowe*, 6-8 *minew*, 6-8, 9 *dial. minnie*, -ny, 7 *menew*, *mynnow*, *minoe*, -ow, 7-9 *menow*, 9 *dial.* or *slang minner*, 6- *minnow*. [Prob. repr. OE. **myrnewe* wk. fem. = OHG. *munnewa*, *munna* (f. for **minniwa*) glossing *L. capedo* i.e. *capito*, a fish with a large head. The recorded OE. *myne* str. masc. (pl. *mynas*) glosses *L. capito* and *mena*; it is not certain what fish was meant; the *L. capito* is also rendered *alepita* EEL-POUT. The forms, and perh. the application, of the word

have been influenced by association with *F. menu* (poisson) small (fish). Cf. MENISE.

The Sc. form *menoun* in Barbour may perhaps represent an AF. formation on the Eng. word. Cf. mod. Sc. *menoun*, *MINNOL*]

1. A small cyprinoid freshwater fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus* or *Phoxinus phoxinus*, common in the streams, lakes, and ponds of Europe. Often loosely applied to any small fish; in Eng. dialects chiefly to the stickleback (*Gasterosteus*). In the U.S. it is applied (sometimes with prefixed defining word) to many different fishes of small size, chiefly cyprinoids; and in Australasia to fishes of the genus *Galaxias*.

In early quotes, the application of the name is uncertain. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 577 Trowtis, elys, and als menows. 14. . . Noun. in W. Wülcker 704/14 *Hic solimicus*, a menawe. c 1420 *Lib. Coarum* (1862) 54 Troutie, sperlynges and menuwes. 1496 *Rk. St. Albans*, Fishyng (1883) 30 The menow when heshynth in the water, thenne is he bytyr. 1558 *Act 1. Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smetles, Loches, Mynnies, . . . or Eeles, bathe been used to be taken. 1611 CORRAE, *Frequent*, the little fish called, a Mennow. 1635-56 CONLEY *Devidis* i. 1024 The mute Fish witness no less his Praise. . . From Minnows to those living Islands, Whales. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomatocou* 160 *Phoxinus Lævis*, seu *varius*, the Minnow, or Minoe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Menaw*, a little Fresh-water Fish, otherwise call'd a Cackrel. 1787 BENT *Angling* (ed. 2) 60 The minnow, though one of the smallest fishes, is as excellent a one to eat as any of the most famed. 1808 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R.* A Wks. 1816 IV. 405 To move a menow, who would wish—in paltry whole a paltry fish—While Nature offers him to roll a bubble! 1820 in *Smithsonian Collect.* (1877) XIII. ix. 1. 32, 51st species, Red Minny, Rutulus 1 Ruber. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* 32 note, I add here a fine small fish, . . . it is said to live in the small streams which fall into the Elkhorn and Kentucky. It is a slender fish, only 2 inches long. . . It is commonly called Red-minny. *Ibid.* 30 note, Length of Warty Chubby from 3 to 4 inches, often called Minny or Red-Fin. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 356 The minnie, as the stickleback is locally called. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 596 Other similar genera (sc. of carps) from the fresh waters of North America, and generally called 'Minnows', are *Pimphales* [etc.]. *Ibid.* 599 The 'Minnow' (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), abundant everywhere in Europe, and growing to a length of seven inches. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., *Manga*, a New Zealand fish. . . It is often called the *Whitebait* and *Minnow*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, as a type of smallness. A *Triton* of or among the minnows: one who appears great by contrast with the insignificance of all those around him.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 251 That low-spirited Swaine, that hase Minow of thy Myrth. 1609 — *Cor. iii.* i. 89 Heare you this Triton of the Minnowes? 1796 LAMU *Let. to Coleridge* 27 May (end), My civic and poetic compliments to Southey if at Bristol. Why, he is a very Leviathan of Bards!—the small minnow 11. 1906 A. NOYES *Drake* ii. in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 470 Those five small ships mere minnows clinging to the flanks of that Leviathan.

2. **Angling**. a. A minnow attached to a hook in such a manner as to serve as a bait for other fish. b. An artificial fish made in the form and colour of a minnow, and used as a bait.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Content.* i. xiv. (1668) 72 His best bait is a little small Reck, Dace, or Menew. 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gentl.* xxi. (1624) 252 For your live baits, they are wormes of all kind's, . . . Gudgeons, or Loches, Mynnowes, &c. 1652 T. BARNES *Art of Angling* (1653) 4 The angling with a menow . . . for a Trout is a pleasant Sport. 1665 WALTON *Angler* i. v. (1661) 96, I have . . . an artificial Minnow . . . the mould or body of the minnow was cloth, and wrought upon or over it thus with a needle, the back [etc.]. 1767 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1849) 128 They will not only take a worm, or minnow, or other small fish, but swallow the bait with the hook down into the stomach. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows. . . Caledonian Minnows . . . Phantom Minnows. . . Protean Minnows. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/1 The fact that he [a salmon] bites at a fly or angel minnow is . . . ascribed to anger.

3. **attrib.** and **Comb.**, as *minnow-can*, *crate*; *minnow-fisher*, (a) an angler who fishes with a minnow as bait; (b) one who fishes for minnows; *minnow-fishing*, fishing with a minnow for bait; *minnow-rod*, a rod used for spinning with a minnow; *minnow-tackle*, fishing tackle used for spinning a minnow; *minnow-tansy*, a dish of fried minnows seasoned with tansy; *minnow-trace*, a trace intended to carry a minnow.

1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 862 The inside of her 'minnow-can' was lifted with care over the side. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 214 Folding 'Minnow Crate'. 1893 ARTHUR STANTON *Grange* (1864) 152 The wonderful skill of a 'minnow-fisher'. 1895 *Baileys Mag.* May, 358/1 There is no accusation of easy times that can be justly applied to the minnow-fisher. 1665 WALTON *Angler* i. xviii. (1661) 231 The nimble turning of that [i.e. a stickleback], or the Minnow, is the perfection of 'Minnow-fishing'. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 70 The first [manner of baiting with a minnow] . . . is particularly calculated for a clear water, as your tackle is finer than in any other mode of minnow-fishing. *Ibid.* The 'minnow-rod' should be of bamboo cane. *Ibid.* 72 Various kinds of 'minnow-tackle' may be purchased. 1665 WALTON *Angler* i. xviii. (1661) 231 In the spring they make of them excellent 'Minnow-Tansies'. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 71 You must now prepare a 'minnow-trace' of three yards of gut.

b. *quasi-adj.* Very small, tiny.

1824 BLOUNT *Libr. Comp.* 623 The tribe of little minnow pocket-editions.

Hence **Minnowy** a., abounding in minnows. 1826 CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* 23 What pictures of pebbled and minnowy brooks.

Minnet, **Minnum**, obs. ff. MINUET, MINIM. **Minny**, dial. variant of MINNIE, MINNOW.

Mino, **Minoe**, obs. ff. MINA², MINNOW.

Minom, obs. form of MINIM.

Minor (mī'nōr), a. and sb. Forms: 3-4 *menor*, 4 *mynor*, 4-5 *menour*, 5 *menoure*, -owre, -eour, *minore*; 6- *minor*. [a. L. *minor*, nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *minus* MINUS, declension-stem *minōr*-) smaller, lesser, junior, f. Indogermanic root **min*- small: cf. *L. minuire*, Gr. *μννννν*, OE. *minsian* to diminish, O'Et. **minuiz* less, **minwizon*-lesser: see MIN a.]

OFr. had *menour* (whence most of the ME. forms) -L. *minōrem* accus., beside *minēre* (mod. F. *minorer*) -L. *minor*. In early mod. Fr. the Latin word was adopted in special uses as *minieur*. Cf. Sp., Pg. *menor*, It. *minore*.]

a. adj.

I. **Friar Minor**, † **Minor Friar**: a Franciscan. Rendering of med. L. *Fratres Minores*, lit. 'lesser brethren', the name chosen by St. Francis for the order founded by him, as expressing the humility which he desired its members to cultivate. Cf. B. 1.

The plural is now *friars minor*; formerly *friar minours*, *friars minours*, were common.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 10241 Pe ordre bigan of friere menours pulke sulue 3er [i.e. 1210] ywis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Twa friere menours of Lombardy. c 1440 *French. Parv.* 333/1 Menour frere, or friere menowre. (P. menowre frere) *minor*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the friere gynnur gree great example of holynes. . . yet [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianizing*, i. iii. (1639) 93 The Friars Minor only, are esteemed to be 60 thousand. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. l. 228 They are elected Pietro Kard, a Minor Fryer. 1772-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Friar*, Franciscan, or grey, or minor, or begging, friars. 1826 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 518/1 The Franciscans were properly denominated 'Friars Minor' (*Fratres Minores*).

II. = LESSER in various specific applications. (Not followed by *than*.)

2. Used as the distinctive epithet of the lesser (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that collectively form a sub-division as being smaller than the rest; opposed to *major*. Chiefly in certain special collocations, many of which originated in med. or mod. Latin; in most of these *lesser* may be substituted. *Minor canon*, *excommunication*, *orders*, *prophets* (see those sbs.). † *Minor Fellow* (Cambridge): a junior fellow. *Minor planet*: one of the asteroids or small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

1654 TRAPP (*title*) A commentary . . . upon the xii Minor Prophets. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 21 He was made Minor Fellow in the year 1609. . . Major Fellow of the Colledge, March 15, 1615. 1679-88 *Scr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 92 John Tinker, one of the minor canons of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westm'. 1683 J. POYNIZ *Tobago* 29 The Brazil Tree. . . Brazilito, is a Minor or Junior Brazil. 1861 C. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. ix. 51 A numerous group of small bodies revolving round the sun which are known as the Minor Planets. 1863 *Handbk. Chess & Draughts* 19 The Knight and Bishop, in contradistinction to the Rook and Queen, are termed minor pieces. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition. . . as very slight 'minor' attacks.

b. In less definite sense: Comparatively small or unimportant; not to be reckoned among the greater or principal individuals of the kind. (Not now used with reference to physical or spatial magnitude, exc. as this involves importance.) Often in *minor poet*.

A favourite use with Sir T. Browne, and common in subsequent writers.

1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* (1640) 95 The unletter'd Clarke I major and minor Poet! 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* u. § 1 Neither in the name of *Abundance* do I only include the base and minor sort of people. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 254 Petty errors and minor lapses. 1682 — *Tracts* (1682) 36 The providence of Nature hath provided this shelter for minor fishes. 1693 *Hinnours Town* 36 Gaining the Author. . . Reputation. . . with the Minor Critics. *Ibid.* 106 Minor Authors, Beaux, and the rest of the illiterate Blockheads. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 65 (1740) 557 The Troubles that fell upon the Minor Abhorers. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xlv. (1788) 257 The minor critic, who hunts for blemishes. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 262 These minor principalities. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 596 Three principal cross-rails. . . besides a mino-rail. 1860 CORRIE *Mag.* Dec. 745 A minor theatre. *Ibid.* 750 The minor parts will be mistakenly rendered or slurred. *Ibid.* Your minor gentlemen may walk about in palatial drawing-rooms with hats upon their heads [etc.]. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxix. II. 387 The ear was filled with the voices of minor singers. 1897 *Spectator* 27 Nov. 771 Herrick, Crashaw, Christopher Smart, and, in our own time, Rossetti, would be ranked as minor poets because of a certain aloofness from the great human concerns. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 751 In all minor neurological.

† c. St. James (the) *minor*: = St. James the Less (see LESS a. 3). Obs.

724. . . *Stasys* of Jesus, 515 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 362 This is James be mynoure. 1687 A. LOVELL *It.* *Theocrit's Trav.* i. 205 St. James the Minor, first Patriarch of Jerusalem. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus we say, St. James minor: Asia minor.

d. *Ent.* In collectors' names of certain moths. 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 9 Beauty, minor. 1826

E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 393 The Minor Shoulder-knot (*Ephialtes vinnialis*).

c. Surgery. *Minor operations*, those operations which do not involve danger to life (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1890); hence, *minor operation* or *operating instrument*, an instrument for the performance of such operations. *Minor surgery*, the smaller operations required in the treatment of slight wounds and injuries (*Ibid.*).

1852 *Catal. Exhib. II. xvii.* 125/2 Minor Operating Instruments, a complete set. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 45 Minor operation and hernia instruments.

f. Football. *Minor point*: 'A try' (in the Rugby game). Also, see quot. 1899.

1895 *Field* 1 Feb. 172/2 Ashford improving on the minor point by kicking a splendid goal. 1899 MACNAGHTEN in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 39 In the Eton field game there are thus two possible points to be scored—first the major point, or 'goal', and the minor point, or 'rouge', three of which are equivalent to a goal.

3. *Math* \dagger a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xiv. b. The diameter of the comprehending sphere being a line rational, the fociadron side is a line irrational, called of Euclide Minor. *Ibid.* Y j. The comprehending spheres diameter being rational, his conyleying circles semidiameter is an irrational of that kinde which Euclide calleth Minor.

b. *Minor axis* (of an ellipse): the axis perpendicular to the major or transverse axis, and passing through the centre.

1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II. xi.* 15 The difference between major and minor axis being .012 of an inch. 1885 LEYDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the minor (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the major (transverse) axis as diameter.

c. *Minor determinant*: a determinant whose matrix is formed from that of another determinant by erasing one or more rows and columns.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* Nov. XXXVII. 365 Now conceive any one line and any one column to be struck out, we get, a square, one term less in breadth and depth than the original square; and by varying in every possible manner the selection of the line and column excluded, we obtain, supposing the original square to consist of n lines and n columns, n^2 such minor squares, each of which will represent what I term a First Minor Determinant relative to the principal or complete determinant. Now suppose two lines and two columns struck out from the original square... These constitute what I term a system of Second Minor Determinants; and... we can form a system of r th minor determinants by the exclusion of r lines and r columns.

4. Logic. *Minor term*: the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. *Minor premiss*, *proposition*: that premiss of a syllogism which contains the minor term.

1518 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 153 For the same purpose the minor proposition must be denied. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R. II. vi.* § 1 (1651) 250 The Major Proposition will not sure be denied... All the work therefore will lie in confirming the Minor. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Syllogism*, They [i.e. the two propositions of a syllogism] are both called *premisses*, and both are called *antecedents*, only the first the *major*, and the latter the *minor*. 1827 WHEATLEY *Logic* III. (ed. 2) 96 The proper order is to place the Major premiss first, and the Minor second; but this does not constitute the Major and Minor premisses; for that premiss wherever placed is the Major which contains the Major term, and the Minor, the Minor. 1843 MITT *Logic* II. II. § 1 The premiss, which contains the middle term and the minor term is called the minor premiss of the syllogism.

5. That constitutes the minority. Also rarely in predicative use: In a minority.

1612 CHAS. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 13 That the Minor part of the Lords might join with the Major part of the House of Commons. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath. xx.* 99 If a minor party... may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholic Church [etc.]. 1774 T. HURCHSON *Diary* 3 Oct. A person had the major vote for Alderman... Another person, had the minor vote in the election. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 150 There may be an equal division where I have supposed the republican vote would have been considerably minor. *Ibid.* 152 In every other, the minor will be preferred by me to the major vote.

6. *Mus.* a. Applied to intervals smaller by a chromatic semitone than those called *major*; as *minor third*, *sixth*, *seventh* (and sometimes *minor fourth* and *fifth*, more usually called *diminished* or *imperfect*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a minor interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the smaller of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *minor tone* (vibration ratio $\frac{9}{8}$, being less by a comma than the *major tone*, $\frac{10}{9}$); so, occasionally, *minor semitone* (usually called *chromatic semitone*).

b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a minor third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord.

c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a minor third (also, usually, a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh). (In naming a key, *minor* follows the letter, as *A minor*.)

1694 W. HOLKER *Harmony* (1731) 43 If A to B [lengths of strings] be as 6 to 5, they sound a Tritemitone, or Third Minor. *Ibid.* 50, § sound a Third Major... a Sixth Minor. *Ibid.* 114 There are two sorts of Tones: viz. Major and Minor... Tone Minor (to 10 to 9)... is the difference between Third Minor and Fourth. *Ibid.* 121 From F to F \sharp , is a

Minor Hemitone, 25 to 24. *Ibid.* 129, 7th Minor... to 5. 1742 NORTH *Life I.d. Kpr. Griford* 298 He [i.e. Holder] makes great ado about dividing Tones Major, Tones Minor, Diesis and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imil. Arts Poenis*, etc. 200 The minor mode of D is tender. 1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. Diss. i. 19 All the ancient modes were in what we should call minor keys. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 511 note. Thus far we have only treated of fifths, fourths, thirds major and minor, in ascending. *Ibid.* 512/2 The first are called *perfect chords major*, the second *perfect chords minor*. 1821 BUSBY *Dict. Mus. s.v. Key*, The natural keys of C major and A minor. 1855 BROWNING *Lovers' Quarrel* xviii, We shall have the word in a minor third there is none but the cuckoo knows. 1876 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. § 83, $\frac{1}{2}$ = *Minor Semitone*. 1899 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vii. § 171 This form is known as the *Harmonic Minor Scale*, the other two being called *Melodic Minor Scales*.

d. Minor chords and keys, as compared with *major*, have usually a mournful or pathetic effect; hence various figurative allusions.

1869 T. H. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 222 This minor-keyed pathos used to seem to me almost too sad to dwell upon. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 — address... was pitched in a painfully minor mode.

7. Following the sb. qualified. a. In certain combinations correlative with similar combinations of *MAJOR*, e.g. *quint*, *terce minor*, *bob-minor*; see *QUINT* sb.², *TIERCE*, *BOB* sb.³ b. In boys' schools, appended (as a Latin adj.) to a surname to distinguish the younger (in age or standing) of two namesakes. (Abbreviated *mi*.)

1791 in *Eton School Lists 1791-1850* (1863) 2 Mr. Douglas *ma*. Mr. Douglas *mi*. 1832 ROWCROFT *Conf. Etouian* 1. 71 A member of the fifth form, Green minor by name. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 108, I bet she will, when Corkey minor turns up.

III. 8. Under age; below the age of majority. Now rare.

1599-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 272 We, being yit minor, within the aige of fouteene yris, annull all the saidis infementis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign. s.v. Homagium*, [Homage] sulde be maid bi the vassall being *minor*, or *maior*, to his ouer-lorde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 145 At which time neuerthelesse the King was Minor. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 9 Many... were persons of minor age, or women. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiv. 351 A wife... had made her minor son an instrument in this unnatural treatment of his father. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 273 The public security... was thought incompatible with a minor king. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. x. II. 431 A regard for the interests of the minor Raja.

B. sb. [The adj. used ellipt.]

1. A Franciscan friar. Cf. A. 1. Also Comb. *Minor-Observantine* = OBSERVANTINE.

13... *Poem Times Edw. II* 163 in *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 331 Menour and Jacobin. And freres of the Carme, and of Saint Austin. a 1325 *Trental St. Gregory* 11 in *Anglia XIII.* 303 To mynor ne to frere Austyn To carnye [read carmel] ne to Jacobyn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 He sent for Jon Comyn, be lord of Badenauh; To Doumles send he come, vnto be Minours kirke. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 301 He... to the menours ordrent. c 1550 BALD K. Johan (Camden) 88 Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carmes, and Augustyns. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 582 The Preaching Friars and Mynors exhorted him. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 146 In the neighbourhood of Bagin... three convents of the brothers of Minor-observantius of the order of St. Francis.

2. Logic. The minor term or the minor premiss or proposition of a syllogism.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 382 Gahriel schal blow his home or pai han preynd be mynor. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* g viii, Of an euell Maior and Minor foloweth a weake conclusion. 1660 BOND *Sud. Reg.* 246 The Major no man can deny, the Minor is inuolable, and the Conclusion perfect and sound. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 175 The minor, or the assumption, is uncontrovertible. 1840 MACAULAY *Civ. Ess.* (ed. Montague) II. 463 Here the Commas stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Purgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion.

3. A person under (legal) age; = INFANT 2.

1612 DAVEN *Why Ireland*, etc. 83 King Richard the second... for the first tenne yeares of his raigne was a Minor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, My uncle then gave him to understand that I was still a minor. 1848 KESSELY *Saint's Trug.* III. iii. 143 The minor's guardian guards the minor's lands. 1892 GILLESPIE *Bar's Priv. Internat. Law* (ed. 2) 312 A Dutch minor, who is by the law of Belgium major, cannot dispose of his real property in Belgium without [etc.]. *transf. and fig.* c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1791) I. 35 Our christian being thus confirmed he is now looked upon in the eye of the church as no longer a minor.

4. *Mus.* Short for *minor key*, *mode*, etc.: see A. 6. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 547 note, Such a piece is... upon A, with mi, la, and its minor. 1841 JENN *Leet. Cathedral Serm.* II. 13 A judicious use of the swell and a change from major to minor in the course of the Psalm. 1844 MAS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 83 Floated on a minor fine into the full chant divine.

b. In figurative or allusive use: see A. 6 d.

1844 MAS. BROWNING *Perplexed Music* Poems 1850 I. 329 The strain unfolds in sad, perplexed minors. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Nr. cap* 268 Over this sample would Correlli croon, Grieving, by minors, like the cusbat-dove.

5. *Math.* \dagger a. *Arith.* = SUBTRAHEND. *Obs.*

1612 COLSON *Gen. Treas. Art Arithm.* B lib 2 b, Of Subtraction... The first number is to be called the *Major*, grosse sum, sum total, or superior number... The second is named the *Minor*... The third is called the Remainder.

b. *Minor of a determinant* = *minor determinant* (see A. 3 c).

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* XXXVII. 366 The whole

of a system of r th minors being zero. *Ibid.* We shall have only to deal with a system of *first minors*.

6. A name for moths of the genus *Miana*.

1843 HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 179 *Miana literosa* (the rosy minor). *Miana strigilis* (the marbled minor). 1862 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 115-117.

7. Football. A minor point.

1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 24 Oct. 2/5 No other points being scored, the 'good old second' were left victorious by 1 try and 2 minors to 1 minor. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 171/3 The bid for goal led to a minor being conceded by the visitors.

8. In boys' schools: One's younger brother or 'minor' namesake.

1863 [HEMINGS] *Eton School Days* vii. 82 Let my minor pass, you fellows!... Here, Chudleigh, just make room there. 9. Short for 'minor theatre', 'minor work'.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xvii, She is engaged at one of the Minors, and calls herself, in the hills, Roseville. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 153 Why is this play set down among Shakespeare's minors?

Minor, obs. or erron. f. MINA², MINER, MINOR.

Minorage (mɔɪ'nɔrɪdʒ). [f. MINOR + AGE.] The condition of being under age; minority.

1888 E. SALT *Hist. Standon* 84 During the minorage of the heir.

Minorale, -all, obs. forms of MINERAL.

\dagger *Minorand*. *Arith.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *minorandus* (sc. numerus), gerundive of *minorare*: see next.] = MINUEND.

1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 13 The Remainder added to the Subducent, if the Sum makes the Minorand, 'tis right.

\dagger *Minorate*, v. *Obs.* [f. med. L. *minorare*, ppl. stem of *minorare* to diminish, f. L. *minor-em* less: see MINOR.] *trans.* To diminish, depreciate.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 11 This present act... shall not extend... to... or minorate any liberties... or auctorite of any lorde marcher. 1633 [see MINIMATE v.]. 1628 A. LEICHTON in *Canden Hist.* VII. p. vi, Magnanimous Henry whom we do not name to minorate the parts of our present Sovereigne. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Forget not how assurance unto anything minوراتes the passion from it. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Minorate*, diminished, or made less.

\dagger *Minoration*. *Obs.* [agent-n. f. med. L. *minorare*: see *prcc.* and -ATION.]

1. A lessening, diminution.

1607 WALSALL *Life Christ* C4, This willing minoration and exanination of himselfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pend.* Ep. II. v. 86 The Loadstone, whose effluencies are both continuall, and communicable without a minoration of gravity. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exempt.* Ad. Sect. v. 58 The excuse and minoration of our actual impieties. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minoration*, a diminishing, or making less. 1856 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

2. Mild purgation by laxatives.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* v. 229 Some minoration of the crude matter must be procured first by Clysters.

\dagger *Minorative*, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. MINORATE v. + -IVE. Cf. f. *minoratif* (Cotgr.).] a. *adj.* That diminishes or lessens. Of medicines: Gently laxative. b. sb. A gently laxative medicine.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ix. Add. 225 Clysters sometimes do supplye the rowme of minorative medicines. 1633 HART *Dict. of Diseases* II. xiv. 284 When... we see fear lest nature faint before perfect concoction, we may sometimes use a gentle minorative. 1747 tr. Astruc's *Fever*, 112 Nothing but minorative apozems should be ordered. *Ibid.* 232 Others give minorative more frequently.

Minorca (mɪnɔr'kə). Also 9 Menorca. [Sp. *Menorca*.]

The name of the second in size of the Balearic islands. Used attrib., as *Minorca-fowl* (also *Minorea*), a much esteemed black variety of the domestic fowl introduced from Spain; *Minorca holly* (see quot.). Hence *Minorean* and the equivalent \dagger *Minorquin*, \dagger *Menorquine* [Sp. *Menorquina*]. a. *adj.* of or belonging to the island of Minorca; b. sb. an inhabitant of Minorca; also, the language of the inhabitants of Minorca.

1760 SMOLLETT *Contin. Hist. Eng.* Gro. II. ann. 1756 I. 327 Five and twenty Minorquin bakers were hired. 1785 *Genll. Mag.* LV. 1. 66 The Minorquins, when they see an Englishman follow him. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 97/2 In character and manners, the Minorquins resemble the natives of Mallorca. 1848 E. S. DIXON *Orn. & Dom. Poultry* 251 In North Devon they call the Spanish Fowls 'Minorcans'. 1853 *Naturalist* III. 225 *Ilex Balearica*, the Minorca Holly; a very distinct variety of the Common Holly, being readily distinguished by its yellow green leaves. 1884-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2065 During the British sway, a number of Minorquans and Greeks were introduced by Mr. Turnbull [into Florida]. 1897 BAGNOT *De La Liane* *New Poultry Guide* II. 38 Blue Andalusians, black Minorquans, and white Leghorns all universally admitted to be prolific layers.

Minorese (mɔɪ'nɔrɛs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Formus:

4 mcnoresse, 5 monoresse, 7 minorosse. [ME. *menouresse*, a. OF. *menouresse*, f. *menour* MINOR sb. 1: see -ESS. (In med. L. *minorissa*.)] A nun of the second order of St. Francis, known as Poor Clares, whose house outside Aldgate gave its name to the *Minories*, a street still existing in the City of London.

Sisters Minresses (quot. 1451) is after OF. *secreura me. minresses*.

1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 7 The Religiousse Womenne the Minouresses dwellynge withoute algate of london. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 241/1 The Abbess and Couvent of the Sisters Minresses withoute Algate. 1631 WALKER *Anc. Funeral Men.* 753 These Nunnies were of the order of S.

Clare, and called Minoresses. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 726/2 The first monastery of Franciscan nuns or Minoresses formed in England (1293) was outside Aldgate.

Minoress ². (mɔɪˈnɔːs), rare. [f. MINOR + -ESS.] A female minor. 188a in OGLVIE.

Minorist (mɔɪˈnɔːrɪst), rare. [f. MINOR + -IST.] = MINORITE sb. 1.

1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75. 9 The Frates Minores (Minorists or Franciscans) adopted the new usage.

Minorite (mɔɪˈnɔːrɪt), sb. and a. [f. MINOR + -ITE.] A sb.

1. A friar minor or Franciscan.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* II. 41/2 Malachias, the minorist or greie friar. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 427 John a Monte Coruino, a Minorite. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 118 Then follows a short letter to some Minorites, who defamed Erasmus. 1833 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* July 99 The Minorites were the Low Churchmen of the 13th century.

2. † a. a person of minor rank (obs.). b. allusive nonce-use. One busied about minor matters.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Our inquisitorial Bishops, and the attendant minorites their Chaplains. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 102 The Respondent takes no notice that a Bishop wrote the Letter: For why not rather some Minorite among the Clergy? 1807 SOUTHEY *Eschriell's Lett.* (1814) I. 233 The ordinary pursuits of mankind are not as innocent as that of these experimental Minorites or Minims.

B. inf. Of the order of Friars Minor.

1563-87 FOXE *a. M.* (1596) 236/2 The order of the minors or minorit friers descended from one Francis. of. Assisium. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 53 A Friar Minorite, called Simon de Sanct. Quirint. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 73 There was another Livinus a French man, a Fryer minorite. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 310 On the scite . . . there anciently stood the abbey of Minorite nuns. 1892 K. GOULD *Conversat. Döllinger* x. 245 S. Bonaventure, a member of the Minorite order.

Minority (mɪˈnɔːrɪti), [ad. F. *minorité* or med.L. *minoritas*, f. L. *minor*-em MINOR: see -ITY. Cf. Sp. *minoridad*, Pg. *minoridade*, It. *minorità*.]

† 1. The condition or fact of being smaller, inferior, or subordinate. Obs.

1533 MORE *Ansu. to Poisoned Bh.* Wks. 1051/2 The minority, and the obedience y^t the scripture speketh of in Christ, is all ment of his manhood. 1592 KVO *Sol. & Pers.* IV. ii. 62 What, art thou that petty pigmie that challenged me at Rhodes, whom I refused to combat for his minority? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 There may, I confesse, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority, or smallness in the exultation. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*; L Is the sign of minority.

2. The state of being minor or under age; the period during which a person remains under age; nonage; † in, † within minority, under age.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Dispensand with their minority and less age, . . . without payment of any teind penny. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Comp. Theues & Rom.* (1595) 45 Theues . . . stole away Helen in hir minority, being nothing neere to consent to marrye. 1617 MORVSON *Ann.* II. 217 The Pupill . . . is held under daies or in minority till he be twenty one yerres old. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7, l. 1. . . being young, and within minority. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 432 The minority of Princes ought not to lessen their subjects reverence unto them. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 404 It is become the peculiarity of the House of Orange to have minorities. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 A youth in England, emerging from the minority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 1. 205 The long minority of Henry the Sixth, who was a boy of nine months old at his father's death.

† b. The early part of life, youth. Obs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 415 Such a man can neither seduce his minority with ill examples, nor marre his waxen age with a false impression. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xix. A Principle imbibed in minority.

c. transf. and fig. Now rare.

1611 DONNE *Anat. World, 1st Antivers.* (1625) 12 When Stag, and Rauen, and the long liu'd tree, dy'de in minoritye. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 160 An old booke in broken English, which crept into the world in the minority of Printing. 1632 tr. *Bruet's Praxis Med.* 59 This disease . . . doth sticke close to the patient, vlesse it be taken away by medicines in its minority. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Yet are our authorities but temporary and not to be imbraced before the minority of our intellectuals. 1653 MILTON *Hirrlings* Wks. 1851 V. 773 For the Magistrate, to make the Church his meer Ward, as always in Minority, . . . is neither just nor pious. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* VI. 616 In this her dark minority, bow toils . . . the human soul!

3. The smaller number or part; a number which is less than half the whole number; spec. the smaller party voting together against a majority in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Minority* (lesser number). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 95 We are a minority; but then we are a very large minority. 1798 *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 186 In a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 The tone of men, who are conscious that they are in a minority. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* ad fin. Conspiracies and insurrections in which small minorities are engaged. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiogr.* II. liii. 298 It is my habit to say what I think, though I may so show myself one of a very small minority, or even a minority of one. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1004 The insufficiency of the mitral valve, which occurs in a minority of cases of exophthalmic goitre. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Ep.* II. i. 86 Men of pure Gallic blood must in Paul's time have been greatly in the minority.

4. In voting, the number of votes cast for or by the party opposed to the majority.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 414 The minority did not reach to more than 39 or 40. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) II. 533 The minorities in most of the accepting States have been very acceptable.

5. **attrib. and Comb.**, as minority debt, a debt incurred by a person while under age; minority platform U.S., the 'platform' put forward by the minority of a party; minority report, a separate report framed by those members of a committee or other body who are unable to agree with the majority; minority teller, one who counts or records votes for a minority; † minority waiter (meaning obscure; by some explained as 'a waiter out of work', by others as 'an extraordinary tide-waiter', i.e. one not regularly employed).

1897 *Daily News* 13 May 8/5 The half-crown cigars were also 'minority debts'? 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 June 6/6 He has raised £45,000 . . . out of which he paid his minority debts. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 271 The cartors were able to defeat the 'minority platform. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 5/1 He had to occupy the unusual position of being the 'minority-teller at the table. 1755 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven 'minority waiters, and thirteen billiard markers.

† **Minorize**, v. Obs. rare. [f. MINOR a. + -IZE. Cf. MINORATE v.] trans. To depreciate.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* I. 34 Hee that will take vpon him to Minorize the learning of Authors.

† **Minorque**, Obs. rare. [Fr.: see MINORCA.] A kind of cloth.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* II. xix. (1794) II. 539 They make . . . camblets, calimancoes, minorques, coarse cloths.

Minorship (mɔɪˈnɔːrʃɪp), [f. MINOR + -SHIP.] The state of being a minor (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Minot** (mɪˈnɔːt), [f. f. mine a measure of 6 bushels.] An obsolete French measure of capacity, varying according to locality and the nature of the commodity to be measured: the standard value was 3 (French) bushels = about 39.36 litre.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b. Those which were found asuel in grayn, as fruits of yerely reuenues the quantity of 500. minots. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 259/4 His Majesty . . . intends . . . to abate 4 Crowns upon each Minot (printed minor), or measure of four French bushels of Salt. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bread*, They take a Minot of this Flower, . . . leaven and bount it, and cover it well with the same Flower or Meal. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Measure*, The minot consists of three bushels; the mine of two minots. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. viii. vi. 393 The minot contained three bushels.

Minotaur, obs. form of MINOTAUR.

Minotaur (mɪˈnɔːtɔːr), Gr. Myth. [ad. Gr. *Μινώταυρος* (L. *Minotaur-us*, OF. *Minotaur*, F. *Minotaure*), f. *Μίνως* Minos + *ταύρος* bull.] A fabulous monster, the son of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos king of Crete, and a bull, represented as having the body of a man and the head of a bull. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh. He was slain by Theseus, who thus freed Athens from her annual tribute of seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the monster. Hence used allusively.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2104 (*Ariadne*) The mynatura [v. 77. *Mynatura* (f. *taure*, MYNATUR). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 *Minotaur*, 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv. The minotaur, an monster meruelous. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzil Freir* 66 The Menatir [v. r. *Mynatur*] marvelous. 1501 SHAKS. *I. Hen. VI.* v. iii. 189 Tbere Minotours and vgly Treasonous lurke. 1502 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* lix. Heere I ioclos'd from all the world a sunder, The Minotaur of shame kept for disgrace. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxi. But don't give yourself for a meal to a minotaur like Bult. 1900 *United Service Mag.* Jan. 427 All those who were the hope and future strength of the race were devoured by the Imperial Minotaur [sc. Napoleon] in pursuit of his dream of universal domination.

b. A representation of this, esp. Her.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* I. 122 And by his Baner born is his penoun Of gold ful riche, in which there was ybete The Mynatura with her slough in Crete. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 49 R. beareth aure, a Minotaur d'Argente. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Atlas* (1789) I. ii. iii. 337 In a medal inscribed Caleno the Minotaur is seen.

Minouet, obs. form of MINUET.

Minour, obs. form of MINER.

† **Minoverry**, Law. Obs. [app. a corrupt form of MANOEUVRE. The source from which Cowell obtained the word is unknown.] (See quot.) 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Minoverry* . . . signifieth some trespass or offence committed by a man's handie work in the Forest, as an engyn to catch Deere. [Hence in Dicts.; those of recent date substitute the form *manoverry*.]

Minow, obs. form of MINNOW.

Minowaye, variant of MINAWAY (= minuet).

† **Minozin**, Obs.

1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1567/4 A sad Minozin colour cloth Coat.

Minrall, **Minre**, obs. ff. MINERAL, **MINE** pron. Minse, -sed, -sen, -ser, obs. ff. MINCE, etc.

Minsh, -ery, obs. forms of MINCH, -ERY.

† **Minisical**, a. Obs. rare. [? f. MINCE v. + -ICAL.] ? Mincing, dainty.

a 1866 SUDNEY *Wanslead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 571

A woman, of a miniscall countenance, but . . . not three quarters so beautiful as your selfe.

† **Minsing**, Obs. [f. *minse vb. (cogn. w. MIN v.) + -ING.] Remembrance.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace 326 Of hym ys mynsyng wiþ-outen end, for he made a cite of ioye after his name, & calde hit Troye. - *Chron.* (1810) 201 bi misde he in bi mynsyng, Euler more to drede, eft to do sulike ping.

Minstive: see MINGEATIVE.

Minster ¹ (mɪˈnstɜːr). Forms: 1, 4-6 mynster, 3-6 mynster, 2 minister, 3 munster, -tre, 4 mynster, -tre, menestre, mynshire, 4-5 mynster, mynshire, 5 mynster, mynster, minshire, minshire, 1, 6- minster. [OE. *mynstir*: -prehistoric *munistrjo, a popular L. *munisterium = Eccl. L. *monasterium* MONASTERY. Cf. OHG. *munistri* (MHG., mod.G. *munister*), MDa. *munster* (early mod.Du. *munster*), ON. *munstari*.]

† 1. A monastery; a Christian religious house.

a 900 tr. *Bedæ's Hist.* I. xxxiii. (Schipper), Wæs se æresta abbad þæs ycan mynstres [L. *eiudem monasterii*] Petrus hætæn. c 1205 LAY. 29357 Gurmund fælde þa mynstres and an-henge alle þa munkes. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Faste þe þe mynystre [L. *monastium*] of Saint Michel is marblifounded. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6695 A mynster, Duelling for monkes and him in fere. c 1475 *Partenay* 2596 Faire mailleurs, that minstre roiall. 1513 BRAOSHAUW *St. Werburge* II. 91 Erle Leoffice repared . . . The mynster of Werburge, gyyung theto liberte.

2. The church of a monastery; a church which had its origin in a monastic establishment; also applied gen. to any church of considerable size or importance, esp. a collegiate or cathedral church.

c 960 *Laus K. Edgar* I. i. Man agile ælce teoðunge to þam ealdan mynstre [L. *ad matrem ecclesiam*] þe seo hyrnes tohyrð. 1056-66 *Inscripction* at Kirkdale Ch. Yorksh., Onn Gamal swa bohte sct̃s Gregorius minster ðonne hit wæs æl tobroc & tofalan. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3230 þe he yest minstre of winchestre. 131. E. E. *Allit*, P. A. 1063 þe al-myryt was her mynyster me, þe lombe þe saker-fyfe þer to reget. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Seynt Wiliams tounbe in ye mynster of ye trinity. c 1450 *Merlin* II. 98 Tban then . . . yeden æ-gein in to the mynster to heir oute the masse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. ix. 624, I shal assay to bere hit [the shield], and soo bare hit oute of the mynster. c 1599 *Atc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXI. 278 The colligat church of minster. in Ripon. a 1645 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 191 The cloyster of the Mynster of Worcester. 1675 OGILBY *Bibl.* (1698) 20 The Cathedral or Minster [at Lincoln] is a stately structure. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Ch.* 4 July, As for the minster [at York], I know not how to distinguish it, except by its great size. a 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 200 Yorkshires is especially the land of minsters and abbey-churches. 1898 LEACH in *Beverly Ch. Act Bk.* (Surtees) Intro. 34 The word minster itself is peculiarly one used not of monasteries but of secular churches—York, Beverley, Ripon, Southwell, Lincoln, Lichfield, Wilmshere, these are the churches to which the title of minster has clung, . . . and they were one and all churches of secular canons.

† b. *transf.* A temple. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 7580 Þe3 comenn intill Jerrusalem & intill Godess minstre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2174 When he was full þare & fedd he flitits with his ost, To Tergarontes he lese þare tist was a mynster. c 1400 MAUNOUE. (1839) xvi. 174 Before the Mynster of this Ydole is a Yvyer. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VII. 2 iv b. Three hundred mynsters chief along the towne wyde open stands. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 174 b. Whom as a God in minsters we adorne.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *minster-aisle* (also fig.), -church, -door, -fund, -gate, -garth, -pile, -quire, -yard; † minster book, a book used in church.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4263 þe *mynster yles were made as warde. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *Lichfield* I. 21 Overarched by a minster-aisle of venerable trees. c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 109 Also þe holi *minster-boc seið. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. I believe she thinks the whole world is one great *Minster-church. 13. St. *Erkenwald* 128 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 *Mynster-dores were makyd opone, quene matens were songene. 13. E. E. *Allit*, P. C. 268 As mote in at a minster dor, so mukel wern his chawlez. 14. Sir *Beues* (M.) 4275 The kyngys daughter was . . . to the mynster durre l-ed, Vnto sir Myles was she wed. 1829 G. POULSON *Beverley* 681 Trustees of the *minster fund. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Cotton) 200 With-outyn att the *mynster yate. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185 My graven in the *mynster Garth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 131 Lincoln's *minster pile, 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 72 Erected in the *minster-quire. 1842 W. WHITE *Directory* Lincs. 124 *Minster yard. † **Minster** ². Obs. [From the name of Münster a German city, capital of Westphalia.] A kind of linen cloth originally imported from Münster.

1612 St. *Bk. Customs* in *Halysburton's Ledger* (1897) 321 Minsters the rowle containing xij hundred elnis, iiii'xx ii.

1698-9 Houghton *Collect. Husb. & Trade* No. 343 (1727) II. c. Of minsters from Germany 7426 ells.

Minster, obs. form of MINISTER v.

Minstracy, -trall, -tralsie, -sy, obs. ff.

MINSTREL, -TRELVS.

† **Minstraly**, Sc. Obs. Forms: 4 menstrely, 4 6 -traly, 6 menstrallie, -tralie, -ye. [f. MINSTREL + -Y.] = MINSTRELVY.

c 1375 St. *Luc. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 191 Til haf had menstrely & in all degre haf mad mery. *Ibid.* 662 Pane wes mad gret ioy in hy with syndry kynde of menstrely. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 13 For mirth, for menstrelye and play. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 Apollo, vith his suet menstrelye. 1597 *Gude & Godlie Bk.* (S.T.S.) 37 Quhen that he . . . hard the menstrallie [sc. menstrely] asen, 'The daising, and the greit blythines [etc.].

Minstre, obs. form of **MINISTRY**.

Minstrel (mīn'strēl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 mēnestrāl, (*pl.* mēnestrāls); *β.* 4 mynystrel, minis-
trale, minestrāle, 4-5 mynystrel, 5 mynistrāle,
6 mynystrell, mynnystrelle, (7 *arch.* ministrāl);
γ. 4 menstrelle, 4-5 menstrāle, -alle, 4-6, 7
St. menstral, 5 St. menstrāille, 5-6 menstrell,
6 menstrall; *δ.* 4 mynstraell, -tral(e), (mun-
strāl), 4-5 ministrāl(e), mynstrāille, 4-6 myn-
strel(le), ministrāle, 5 ministrāl, 5-6 ministrēlle,
6 minstril, mynstrēll, 6-7 minstrell, 7 minstrill,
6- minstril. [*a.* OF. *menestrāl*, -terel, *ministrāl*,
-terel (*F.* *mēnestrāl*) = *Pr. menestrāl* officer, person
employed, attendant, musician; -late *L. ministeriāl*-
em one having an official duty, *f. ministerium*: see
MINISTRY.
OF. had a synonym, *menestrier* (mod. *F.* *ménestrier* village
musician), *f. menestrel* with alteration of suffix. The *It. minstrello*, *Sp. ministril*, *Pg. ministril*, are formed after *Fr.*
†1. *gen.* A servant having a special function.
Obs. rare—1.

a 1215 *Ancre. R.* 84 An oðer half, nimeð nu 3eme of hwuche
two mestres bees two menestrals [sc. the flatterer and the
backbiter] serued hore louerde, þe deofle of helle.
2. In early use (i.e. down to the end of the
16th c.), a general designation for any one whose
profession was to entertain his patrons with sing-
ing, music, and story-telling, or with buffoonery or
juggling. In modern romantic and historical use
commonly with narrowed and elevated applica-
tion: A mediæval singer or musician, esp. one
who sang or recited, to the accompaniment of his
own playing on a stringed instrument, heroic or
lyric poetry composed by himself or others.

The use of the word in romantic poetry and fiction has
so coloured its meaning that the application to a mere jester,
mountebank, or conjuror, originally common, would now
seem inappropriate.
1207 *K. Clouc.* (Echpe) 5509 Menestrel he was god
ynou & harpore in ecche poite. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A.*
Prol. 33 And summe Murphes to maken as Munstrals
cunne. 1436 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 764 Ther mirchist
thou see these floutours, Ministrals, and eek logellours.
1236 — *Sir Thopas* 134 Do come he seyde my Minstrales
And geestours for to tellen tales anon in myn Armyng.
144. *Nom.* In *W. Wülcker* 693 *Hic prestigator*, (myn-
strālle. 1413 In *T. Sharp Diss. Pageants Coventry* (1829)
207 They have retained Matthew Ellerton. & John Trum-
por Myntrells as for the Cite of Coventry. c. 1440 *Alphabet*
of *Tales* ccxvi. 245 He saw mynstralls & logellours. *Ibid.*
He said, hym had leuue clewe Criste þer-with, or pure men,
þan for to gift þaim to mynstralls, for he said, it was no
noder to gift to mynstralls þod for to offryr to fendis. 1508
In *Lysons Envir. Lond.* (1792) l. 226 To the menstorell
upon May-day, o o 4. 1535 COVERDALE *Jalt.* ix. 23 When
Iesus came into the rulers house, and sawe the minstrels
[so 1611] and the people rāginge. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merrim-
an's Life & Lett.* (1602) li. 236 Item you shall allowe to
Mr. Breton and Mr. Gryffith their chaplaynes and min-
stralles. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arab.) 25 Al the
musicions & minstrels playe on theyr instrumentes. 1559
AAR. HETUS in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) l. App. vi. 403 Klinge
David..placed himselfe amongst the mynystrells. 1597
Maldon. Essex Liber C. 146 b. The said John Cooke..shall
..the said John Hill..instructe..in the ..arte misterie and
facultie of a minstrell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minstrel*,
A player on the Violin; a Fidler, or Piper. 1768 BEATTIE
(title) *The Minstrel*. 1805 SCOTT (title) *The Lay of the Last*
Minstrel. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* l. ii. 68 The (Anglo-
Norman) minstrel shows himself everywhere a bitter satirist
upon ecclesiastics. 1850 O. WINSTON *Inner Life* vi. 181 The
banquet is ready and the minstrels are tuning their harps.

†b. Used derisively with pun on *minister*.
1589 NASHE *Abund. for Parrot* 8 b, I forgette to tel you
what a stirre he keepest against dumbe ministers, and neuer
writes nor talks of them, but hee calleth them minstrels.
3. *transf.* Used *poet.* or *rhetorically* for a
musician, singer, or poet.
1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 71 Music's force can..make..the
lynx forget his wrath to man, and lick the minstrel's feet.
1819 WORROW. *To Dr. Words.* 1 The Minstrels played
their Christmas tune To-night beneath my cottage-eaves.
1831 — *Yarrow Revisited* l. 8, I stood, looked, listened,
and with Thee. Great Minstrel of the Border! 1839 —
Th. on Banks Nith 56 Sweet Mercy! to the gates of Heaven
This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven. 1882 ROSSETTI
House of Life ix, Behold this minstrel is unknown; Bid
him depart, for I am minstrel here.

4. Chiefly in plural and with prefixed defining
word, as *Christy, negro, nigger minstrels*: The
designation assumed by certain bands of public
entertainers in the U.S. and subsequently also in
England, who, with blacked faces and wearing
grotesque costumes, performed interludes represent-
ing negro life in the southern states, with songs
and music ostensibly of negro origin.
1864, 1871 [see NEGRO 3]. 1873 [see CHRISTY]. 1904 *Daily*
Chron. 29 Mar. 3/6 April 9 has been fixed for the last per-
formance of the Mohawk Moore and Burgess Minstrels at
St. James's Hall.

5. *attrib.*
1715-20 *Pore Mind* xxiv. 81 This Minstrel God, .. stood
proud to hymn, and tune his youthful Lyre. 1767 PRACY
Ess. Anc. Minstrels in Reliq. (1794) l. p. liii. The old
Minstrel-ballads are in the northern dialect. 1810 SCOTT
Lady of L. vi. xiv, Free from thy minstrel-spirit glanced,
Fling me the picture of the fight. 1813 *Trium.* l.
xix, The attributes of those high days Now only live in
minstrel-lays.

Hence *Minstrel v. trans.*, to sing of, celebrate
in song. *Minstreless*, a female minstrel. *Min-*
strelling vbl. sb., the performance of music.
† *Minstrelship*, (*a*) minstrelsy, the performance
of music; (*b*) (with possessive pronoun) the per-
sonality of a minstrel.

1471 in *T. Sharp Diss. Pageants Coventry* (1829) 35 1st
paid to the waytes for minstrelship. vj. 1578 LANDESAV
(Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 381 With singing
and dancing, minstrelling and playing. 1647 *Haddington*
Presbyt. Rec. in *Baron Crt. of Stillsill* (1905) Intro. 35
Profane minstrellings in time of dinner or supper tends
to great debauchery. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* l. 169 No monument
tells, 'mid the wilderness green, Where the minstreless lies
of the Border the last. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian*
xvi. 218 I'll knock your musical noddles together. ... That
will be a new tune for your minstrelships. *Ibid.* 219 Touch
thou shalt not: my minstrelship defies thee. 1873 LELAND
Egypt. Sketch Bk. 127 Such poets as Bayard Taylor, who
once minstrelled an Arab's horse.

Minstrelsy (mīn'strēlsī). Forms: *a.* 4 me-
nestrēlsy, -tralē, menistrālsī; *β.* 4 men-
straleye, 5 menstrāle, -sie, -sy; 4 menstracie,
menstracy, 5 menstrasy(e); *γ.* 4 mynstralsye;
δ. 4 (mistrālsī, munstralsye), minstralcie,
-cye, mynstralcie, 4-5 minstraleye, myn-
straleye, -sy, 4, 8 minstrelsy, 5 mynstrālsī,
-sie, mynstrēlsē, -cye, mynstrylsy, 5-6 myn-
straleye, -sye, mynstrylsy, 6 minstreloy, 6-7
minstrālsī, 7 minstrelsy; 4 minstracie, myn-
strasy, -trēcye, -trisy, 5 (munstrassye), myn-
stracy; 7- minstrely. [*a.* OF. *menestralsie*,
-trancie, *f. menestrel* a minstrel: see **MINSTREL**.]
1. The art, occupation, or practice of a minstrel;
the practice of playing and singing; in mod. use
only *poet.* and *arch.* † To make minstrelsy, to
produce music.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4716 He hadde no grace
to sey with alle His graces ryghte deuoutly For be noyse
of þe mynstralsy. 1311 *Seign. Sp.* (W.) 3363 Thau was
thare made grete menestrēlsy. 1350 *St. Thomas* 38 in
Horst. *Attenl. Leg.* (1881) 20 Pare was .. grete mirth
of sere menestrals [or. mistrālsī]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1155
Alle maner menestracie þere was mad. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.*
A. iit. 11 per was Murpe and Munstralsye Meelde with
to plesse. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 196 What manere mynstralcie ..
Hast þow used? c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 168 Thorow the towne
the knyghtes sange. .. Makeyng swete mynstraleye. 1535
COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xl. 20 Wyne and mynstralsye reioyce
the hert. 1602 *2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnas.* l. ii. (Arab.) 11
He did chaunt his rurall minstrelsie. 1607 COLLIER *Ess.*
Mor. Subj. ii. (1709) 24 To have our Passions lie at
the mercy of a little Minstrelsy. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* l. xvi.
Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy. 1864 COBURN
Pers. Reliq. 104 The minstrelsy of psalms and hymns, and
spiritual songs. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) l. v.
274 Verses which breathe the true fire of the warlike min-
strelsy common to Greek and Teuton.

†b. *Harmony. Obs.*
1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Rhymes* 18 Which delighted in no-
thing more then in this Minstrelsie of meeters.
2. A body of minstrels; an assemblage or gather-
ing of minstrels.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5011 So many maner minstracie
at þat marie were. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 250 Toform
hym gooth the loude Minstraleye. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.*
lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.), Oþer worthi lady 3ede to be same
chirch, with grete mynstracy afore hire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.*
Eng. ccxli. 267 Every man in good arye and euery crafte
with his mynstraleye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* lv. 168 Minstrel
Spirits, trained up in Feast and Song; Such hast thou
arm'd, the Minstrelsie of Heav'n. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hob-
binol* iii. 231 Before him march in Files the Rustling Min-
stralsy. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *On Camp Hill near Hastings*
iii. At the Conqueror's side They his minstrelsy sat harp
in hand. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. iv. 1. 49 The minstrelsy
played before them till they reached the royal residence.

†3. *collect.* A number or collection of musical
instruments. Also, a kind of musical instrument.
c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manecille's T.* 9 Pleyen he koude on euery
Mynstralcie. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186, The
voys of orgons and of dyvers menstraleye. 1523 LD. BERNERS
Proist. l. ccxcix. 443 The spanyerdes .. departed, making
great noyse of trumpettes and other mynstralsies.

4. Minstrel poetry; *occas.* a body of minstrel
poetry.

1802 SCOTT (title) *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. 1830
H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 35 The *Iliad* and the
Odyssey, are compilations..arranged by successive editors,
but still compilations of minstrelsies, the works of various
poets in the heroic age. 1845 CRAIK *Hist. Lit. Eng.* v.
150 That remarkable body of national song known as the
Jacobite minstrelsy.

Minstryng, obs. form of **MINISTERING** *sb.*

Mint (mīnt), *sb.* Forms: 1 mynynt, -it, -et,
munet, 1-2, 4-5 menet, 5 myntte, 5-7 mynt,
6 minte, 6- mint. [*OE. mynet* neut. repr.
(with change of gender) WGer. *munita fem.,
a. *L. moneta*: see **MONEY**. Cf. OFris. *menote*, *munte*
fem., OS. *munita* fem. (MDu. *munte*, Du. *munst*
fem.), OHG. *munizga* fem., *muniz* masc. and neut.
(MHG. *munze*, mod. G. *munze* fem.). From LG.
the word passed into the Scandinavian langs.:
ON., Sw., Da. *mynt*.]

1. A piece of money, a coin; money. *Obs.*
From 16th c. only *slang*: possibly reintroduced in this
use from LG.
c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 144 *Nomisma*, mynyt.
c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 Eawað me mynet [c. 1000

Agst. Gosp. mynyt, c. 1160 *Hatton* menet; Vulg. *numisma*
þæs gælfes. c. 1100 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 genim pipores
swilce an mynet gewege, ðides sædes swilce. iii. mynet
gewegen. 1340 *Agenb.* 241 Vor pouerte is þet menet huer-
mide me bayþ þe riche of heuene. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husk.*
iii. 1069 These [sc. pigs] if me spende, or mynt for hem
resceyve. 1567 *HARMAN Cawent* (1809) 83 Mynt, golde. 1641
B. JONSON *Melan. Gypsies in Herace*, etc. (1640) 54 Strike
faire at some Jewell! that mint (1641 fol. mine) may accure
well. 1666 *HEAD Eng. Rogue* l. iv. 33. a 1700 B. E. *Dict.*
Cant. *Crew.* 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiii, You'll
want money. ... You must take some of the mint I've got laid
by in the old tea-pot.

2. A place where money is coined; usually, a
place where lawful money is coined under the
authority and direction of the state. *Master of the*
mint (perh. orig. in sense 1): the chief officer and
custodian of the mint.

(Since 1869 the offices of Master and Worker of the
Mint have been nominally held by the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, who has direct control of the establishment.)

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 The maister of the mynte
aforesaid [previously called maistre of the koyne]. c. 1425
Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 286 For and ther were a mynnte
ordneyed ny therby. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 125
There was .. a Mint of Coynage in Coventry. 1553 in
Strype Eccl. Mem. (1721) III. App. v. 8 Her Majestie hath
ordered and established to be made within her mientes these
seuerall coynes. 1603 Jas. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III.
67 The Warden of our Mynt and Workmaster of our
Moneys ther. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist.*
MS. Comm. App. v. 21 At the Tower .. I saw the Lyons
and Mint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Mint*,
an Officer now call'd the Warden of the Mint. 1787 *Phil.*
Trans. LXXVII. 204 note, The experiments .. were made ..
at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower. 1836 in *Rep. Com-
mittee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 28 The Cash Account of the
Master of the Mint. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* l.
vi. 66 The Carthaginians .. had a national mint established
in the Acropolis of Carthage.

b. A set of machines for coining.
1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 7 This Image was .. mooved
about with such a noyse .. as if the mynte of the Queene of
England had been going there! 1624 CHAS. I. 3rd Wks.
1662 I. 412, I have sent hither for a Mint. 1823 *BARRAGE*
Econ. Mannf. xi. (ed. 3) 94 The mint which was sent a
few years since to Calcutta was capable of coining 200,000
pieces a day.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place in which the fabrica-
tion (of anything) is carried on; a source of in-
vention or fabrication.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 331 b, The .. matrices of moste esteemed
ryches, and the myntes of all treasures are the mountaynes.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 166 A man .. That hath a mint of
phrases in his braine. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 141 If
that decree were forged, .. with many moe: Let the Romane
forgery be acknowledged, and the Masters of that mint
knowne. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 16 The Pulpit,
and the Press, those Mints of Atheism. 1725 BENTLEY
Serm. x. (1809) 348 Rome .. should possess the sole mint
of all spiritual licences and pardons. a 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pin-
dar) *Ode to Pretty Milliner Wks.* 1794 III. 327 A kiss—
a thousand kisses let me add—Ten thousand from thy un-
exhausted mint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxix, But thou
and I are one in kind, As moulded like in Nature's mint.
1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) l. v. 192 All
these [tal.] bear the unmistakable stamp of Hawthorne's
mint. 1905 R. F. HORTON *Child & Reliq.* vii. 276 The
Bible ought to be taught to every English child, as .. the
Mint of our noblest speech.

†4. *Coinage. Obs.*
1483 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) l.
45 A lettre under the kinges privie seal concerning the
mynte of Irland. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 235 For Mine,
and Warres, and Marshall Discipline, (things of Absolute
Power) he would neuertheless bring to Parliament.

b. In phrase to *pass the mint* (with allusion to
the assaying department of the Mint).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A 4 b, So when any con-
siderable Supplement of New English Words have legally
pass'd the Mint and Test of our Virtuosity, the same Liberty
[of reprinting with additions] may be allowed this Work.

5. †a. A quantity (of money) coined. *Obs.*
1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* i. (1599) 16 They were plentifully
furnished with so rich a mynt of money [orig. *tantia copia*
di danari], that it sufficed against all wants.

transf. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100
He vanished, leaving me extremely discontented; for I
bad ready a mint of questions.

b. Hence, a vast sum (of money); rarely *transf.*
a vast amount (of something costly).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 19. 172 A mass, a mint,
a mine of money could as easily be advanced to defray the ex-
pences thereof. 1719 BACON *Riches of Hop-garden* 2
Expect Mints of Money to tumble into their Laps for a
little Secret. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* i, He must have
lost a mint of money. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* ii. xxi, He
was so tasselled, and so ruffled with a mint of bravery.
1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 16 Our John Knox
would be worth a mint at this hour, but where is he?

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *mint-bill*, a bill or pro-
missory note given by the officers of the mint to the
importer of bullion deposited for coining;
mint duties, certain taxes formerly appropriated
to the maintenance of the Royal Mint; mint hog
slang, an Irish shilling; †mint-hous, a building
in which money is coined; †mintmakor, 'a
moneyer'; †mint man, one engaged or skilled
in coining; also *transf.*; mint phraso, a phrase
coined for a purpose; mint price, the standard
price of bullion as recognized at the mint; mint-
stamp *Nimis*. = **MINT-MARK** (also *fig.*); mint-
stato *Nimis*, the condition in which a coin

comes from the mint (also *transf.*, of a postage-stamp); mint-token, a token of a nominal value issued by legal authority from a mint; mint value = *mint price*. Also MINT-MARK, MINT-MASTER.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4330/5 The New Edit in France for making their 'Mint-Bills current throughout the Kingdom. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 It [coin] is delivered to the owner weight for weight, as expressed in the mint bill which had been given. 1782 G. & F. GARBETT in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 21. Certain duties upon brandy and strong waters under the title of 'Mint duties'. 1806 *CARR Stranger in Ire.* iii. 65 The genuine Irish shillings, called by the low Irish 'Mint hogs'. 1605 *Stow Ann.* Jas. I. 141/1 The next day he saw... the 'mint-houses'. 1795 *Monse Amer. Geog.* II. 248 The Hungarian gold and silver employed mint-houses, not only in Hungary, but in Germany, and the continent of Europe. c. 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 2 Of 'myntemakers [F. monnoyers] and pybakerys. 1605 *TIMME Quersitt.* xvi. 82 The which is well known to... every goldsmith and 'mintman. 1624 *BACON War w. Spain* (1629) 2 He that thinketh Spaine to be some great Overmatch for this Estate... is no good Mint-man; But takes greatness of Kingdoms according to their Bulke and Currency. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* III. 384 They proposed to coin their plate to pay them; but the mintmen stole off with their stamps and irons. 1666 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. 74 I wyl tyde This affayre for you; give it freight and passage. And such 'mynt-phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting. By how much it affects the sense it has not. 1758 J. HARRIS *Money & Coins* II. ii. 56 The market price of bullion might be frequently above the 'mint price. 1892 H. R. GREENFELL in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Law has instituted the so-called mint price for gold. 1817 D'ISRAEL *Cur. Lit.* 1st Ser. III. 183 That all men... should take the 'mint-stamp of their thoughts from the Council of Trent. 1837 in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* Index 22 The Mint stamp is for the security of the refiner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 7/7 The Niger Coast 5s. [sic, postage stamp] in violet on 2d, and the rose in vermilion on 5d, both unused and in 'mint state. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 A small Copper Coin, under the Name of 'Mint-Tokens, shall be current throughout his Dominions for half a Rixdollar.

Mint (mint), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1-6 *mint*, 1, 4-6 *mynte*, 3-7 *mente*, 5-6 *mynt*, 6 *mynthe*, 6-*mint*. [OE. *mynte* wk. fem. (cf. *Merican mint* str. fem.) = OHG. *munza* (MHG., mod.G. *munze*) = WG. **minta*, a. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr. *μίνθη* (also *μίνθος*). A synonym of unexplained form is WG. **munzia*, represented by M.Du. *munle* (Du. *munle* fem.), OHG. *munza* (MHG., mod.G. *munze*). The obsolete Eng. form *mente* may be influenced by F. *mente* (now written *menthe*), whence also the M.Du. variant *mente*.]

1. Any one of the aromatic labiate plants of the genus *Mentha*, esp. *M. viridis*, Garden Mint or SPEARMINT, well known in cookery. Until the 18th c. frequently with a and in *pl.*

c. 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Math. xxiii. 23 Forþon 30 þe tægzþigab *mintæ* (c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* *mintan*) & dille & cymen. c. 1250 *Gloss. Names Plants in Rel. Ant.* I. 37 *Menta*, *menten*, *minten*. 121366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 731 A litel path... Of mentes ful and fenel green. 1398 *TREVISIA Barib.* De P. xviii. cvi. (Tollem. MS.), Mynte of gardynes is an herbe þat multiplyþ it selfe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 *Mintis* stampid wylt salt. c. 1450 *M.D. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 60 Take smalache, & myntes, & rewe, and betonye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 660/a Plucke these roses whyle I plucke these myntes. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Menta*, *mentha*, *Mintes*. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophit* Ode xi. in *Arb. Garner* V. 456 Fragrant violets, and sweet myntes, Matched with purple hyacinth. 1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 143 *Mintes* is hot and dry in the third degree. 1733 *TULL Hort. Aethiops* i. 21, I place'd a Mint, with half its Roots in the Glass. *Ibid.*, The Mints stood juft upon the ends of the Trough. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 471 Mint has long been used in Medicine.

b. With defining word, as bergamot mint, *M. citrata*; brandy mint, PEPPERMINT, *M. piperita*; brook, fish, horse, water, wild mint, *M. sylvestris* and other wild species; brown, mackerel mint, old names for *M. viridis*; corn mint, *M. arvensis*; crisp(ed, cross, curled mint, *M. crispa*. 1573 *LYTTE Dodona* II. lxviii. 243 The garden Myntes are of four sortes, that is to say, Curle Mynte, Crispe Mynte, Spere Mynte, and Harte Mynte. The wilde Mynte is of two sortes, that is, the Horse Mynte, and the Water Mynte. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* II. ccxv. 533 The first Mint is called... browne Mint, or red Mint. The second... crosse Mint, or curled Mint. The third... Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, Browne Mint and Macrell Mint. The fourth... Hart Woort or Hart Mint. *Ibid.* ccxvii. 555 Water Mint, Fish Mint, Brooke Mint, and Horse Mint. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 87 Peppermint. They call this Brandy-mint in Westmoreland. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 525 *Corn Mint*. Watery places and moist corn fields. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 179 The most used of them are, the Crisped Mint, *Mentha crispa*, Lin.; the Greco Mint, *M. Viridis*,... the Elegant Mint, *M. gentilis*, Lin.

2. Applied with defining word to plants of allied genera, e.g. *Calamintha* and in *U. S. Pycnanthemum* and *Monarda*. See also CATMINT.

1543 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 22 *Calamintha*... called in english cornemint and calamynt. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* II. ccxviii. 556 *Calamint*, or mountaine Mint. 1645-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 417 *Monarda didyma*, Mountain Mint. *M. punctata*, Horsemint. *Ibid.* 419 *Pycnanthemum in anum*, Mountain Mint. 1836 *BURTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* s. v. *Calamintha officinalis* is in Yks. Cap. Mint or Cat Mint. *Thymum Scordium* is Rock Mint, Cat Mint, and Wild Mint in Savoy; *Ajuga reptans* is Wild Mint in Berks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: mint-cake *dial.*, (a) a cake

made of flour and dripping or lard, flavoured with sugar and chopped fresh mint, and rolled out very thin (E. D. D.); (b) a sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint (*Ibid.*); mint julep (see JULEP 2); mint-rock, a sweetmeat (see ROCK sb.) flavoured with peppermint; mint-stick, a stick of mint-rock or similar sweetmeat; mint tea = *mint-water*; mint tree, an Australian labiate tree, *Prostanthera lasiantha* (Treas. Bot. 1866); mint-water, a cordial distilled from mint. Also MINT-SAUCE.

1825 MRS. CAMERON *Seeds of Greediness* 2 (in *Honolulu Tracts* I. No. 22) Apples, 'mint cakes, and other things... very tempting to children. 1817 *PAULING Lett. fr. South* (1835) 1. 21 The best compounder of 'mint-juleps of any man in Virginia. 1845 *ELIZA ACORN Mat. Cookery* 340 Mint Julep. 1852 *New York Tribune* 13 June (Cent.), The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, 'mint-stick [etc.]. 1872 *SCHULE DE VIRE Americanismus* 393 Sage-tea and 'Mint-tea were... familiar to all nurses. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I & II. No. 12. 121 'Mint-water. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Srst. Clin. Med.* xii. 131 A draught composed of two drachms of mint water [etc.].

† **Mint**, *sb.* 3 Obs. [Of obscure origin; possibly contraction of MINUTE sb. (cf. MINT-WHILE).]

1. A small insect, mite, weevil.

14... *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 623 *Bibione*, *nermes*, *Anglice* *myntes*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 767/8 *Nomina verminum*... *Hec mica*, a mynte. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloss.* I. 330 *Mints*, mites. 1842 in *AKERMAN Wills Gloss.*

2. A denomination of weight, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain;

= MITE.

c. 1600 *MS. Rawlinson D.* 23 Pref. 1 b, The weightes called myntes which is the smallest weighte bere sette downe, saving the weightes called droytes, these weightes called myntes hathe no abbreviation sette here downe.

Mint (mint), *sb.* 4 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 *mynt*, 4-6 *mynt*. [cf. MINT v.1]

1. Purpose, intention.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 463 Bot he was merred of hys mint, Fulson he fand vnsterne stint. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1160 Bot of bat mint I was bi-tal.

2. An attempt, effort; an attempt to strike; a blow aimed; a threatening gesture or movement.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12367 He [Arthur] sey wel how he [Dynamok] made his mynt, & wip his mace he teyde his dynt. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2345 Fyrt I mased þe murly, with a mynt one, & roue þe wyth no rot. *Ibid.* 2350 Þat oper mynt for þe borne, mon, I þe proferd, þou kyssedes my clere wyf. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 263 A ful ful mynt to him made. 1530 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. viii. 11 Now bendis he wþ his burdoun with a mynt, On syde he bradis for till eschew the dint. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 361 He... Brocht thame to miserie maid ane mynt to wrang vs. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1158 '3it', quod Experience, 'at thee Mak mony mints I may'. 1589 J. MELVILLE *Autobiogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 His brother... making a mint, maid the lown to fle. a. 1699 J. FRASER *Mem.* vi. § 2 (1738) 139 Nor made I ever any extraordinary Mint to seek God, but [etc.]. 1728 *RAMSAY To Starvat* 30 The lawly mints of my poor moorland muse.

Mint (mint), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms:

1 *myntan*, 2 *mintan*, 2-3 *maunten*, 3-6 *mynt*, 3-7 *mint*, 4, 6 *mente*, 5 *mynt*, 6 *ment*, *mynte*, 3- *mint*. [OE. *myntan*, perh. from **myngellan*, f. *myne* thought, intention: see MIN sb.]

† 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To think. Obs.

c. 1000 *Judith* 153 (Gr.) Mynton ealle, þæt se beorna brego & seo beorlice mægd in ðam wilegize traie wæron ætseome. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28979 For euer al prai wit-ten stint, þæt graithli to god has mint. a. 1330 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Of munnyng ue mint thou namore. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7225 Þey seide til oper, 'what haue 3e mynt?'

2. With *inf.* (rarely with *clause*). To purpose, intend; also, to make an effort, attempt, endeavour; to venture.

Beowulf 712 Mynte se manscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan in sele þam hean. 1254 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 616 Ða mynte Laurentius þe ða was ercebisceop on Cænt, þæt he wolde sub ofer se. 1514 *Ibid.* an. 1137 And gif he leng moete liuen, a-le he mint to don of þe horder-wycan. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10759 Hir to haf had he nocht mint, if he mocht anigat it stint. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 261 Sondri times as sche miute To speke, upon the point sche stinte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 421/2 I am aboute to do a thyng, or I ment or purpose to do a thyng, *þe tæche*. 1596 *DARBYNGLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 The Eile of Surrie... minted nocht to cum an inch ne vrs. 1633 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* xxix. (1862) 1. 205 Jesus is looking up that water and minting to dwell amongst them. 1713 *Humble Pet.* 103 for Good Old-time 137 We the people that adhere to him have mented to please this church. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Shepherd* I. 1, To speake þat till her I dare hardly mint. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Toknyng Gabb* xii (1873) 76 He's ready to confess Christ afore men aifter a fashion that I have never minted to dee yet.

† b. With ellipsis of verb of motion. Obs.

Beowulf 762 Mynte se mæra, þær he mæhte... þanon fleon. a. 1255 *Proc. Henricus* xxx. Mon þæt munte ouer flod, wiles þæt he wynd vs wod alyde fayre ant stille. 1560 D. DICKSON *Serm.* Ser. Wit. (1845) I. 135 We are like Peter who minted to his Master on the water.

c. *absol.*

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. xiv. 49 Ne went it [the stone] all the space, as he dyd mynt, Nor, as he etlyt, performyst nocht t're dynt.

3. *trans.* To intend; to attempt; to aim (a blow).

c. 1283 K. ALFRED *Both.* xxxv. 3 Ac wit seculon swaþeap secan þæt þæt wit æt mynton c. 1200 *Trin. Cell. Hom.* 11 And 'at wreche man (leueþ) þæt swilche þing him mal læten of þæt þe god him hæued mint. a. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 244 in

Hazl. E. P. I. 66 Wat bauest thou i-munt, weder wolt thou? a. 1330 *Othel* 182 For 3ef ani of 3ou so hardi be, þæt any strok myntep to me. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3437 What so my sister ever has mynt, Al hir part now tel i tynt. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxv, I will cleave to the briskest the first man that mints another stroke. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Mint*, *Mint*, to attempt, to aim at.

† b. To direct, address (speech) Obs.

c. 1491 *Chast. Godes Chyld.* xviii. 49 As he minteth us his speche wythouten any taryng of worde.

4. *intr.* To aim a blow; to take aim in shooting; to make a threatening movement. Const. at, to.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2262 With alle þe bur in his body he ber hit [bis axel] on lofte, Munt as maistryt, as marre hym he wolde. *Ibid.* 2274 Nawþer fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou myntest. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2448 Unto Sir Ywain he mynt, And on the shelde he hit ful fast. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. cv.* For oft, There as I mynt full sore, I smyte bot soft. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xvi. 2606 Thai mynt bot seldyn qubare thai wald mynt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 635/1, I dyd ment at a fatte hucke bot I dyd hyt a pricket. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Mica. Poems* ix. 16 Vhair thou mints thou missis not the mark. — *Sonn.* liv. 9 Bot hola, Muse! thou mints at such a mark, Vbais merit far exceeds thy slender skill. 1600 *Gourie's Conspir.* D. 3, Minting to his Highnes heart with the dagger.

† b. To make a movement to seize something. Const. to. Obs.

1613 in R. M. FERGUSON *Hume* (1899) 199 Dispersioning of him and minting to ane quhinger to have struckin him thairwith. a. 1828 *Earl Lithgow* xxxi. in *Child Ballads* II. 469/1 It's thrice she minted to the brand.

c. To point.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1089 Seraphis aperis... Toward a mizit montayne him myntis with his fynger.

d. To make an attempt; to aim at, aspire to.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28314 Quen I til ony gode dede mynt Ful eth it was do me to stint. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 338/2 Myntyn, or amyn towarde, to assayen. 1721 *RAMSAY Keitha* 81 The lasses wha did at her graces mint, Hae by her death their bonniest pattern tint. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvii, They that mint at a gown of gold, will always get a sleeve of it.

† b. *trans.* To mention, speak of. Obs.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 14021 (Faict) Simonde... wondred & saide in his boȝt bot wiþ his moup he mynt [*earlier texts said*] bit noȝt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 431 This Medea the maiden, þat I mynt first.

Hence *Minting vbl. sb.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w.* *Kennedie* 4 Bot had thay maid of manance ony mynting In special, sic gryfes sould ryse but stynting. a. 1653 *BENNING Serm.* (1743) 605 God in Christ accepis of endeavours and minting. 1793 *THORESBY Lett. to Ray* s. v. *Mint*, I know your Meaning by your minting.

Mint (mint), *v.* 2 Forms: see *thesb.* [f. MINT sb. 1]

OE. *haz mynclan* = OHG. *munizōn* (mod. G. *münzen*), Du. *munten*.

1. *trans.* To make (coin) by stamping metal.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xiii. 57 b, Phedon began syluer coyne in the yle Egina. It was mynted in Rome. 1602 *Locke Lower. Interest* 148 Had all the Money in King Charles the II. and King James the II. tyme been Minted according to this new proposal, this raised Money would have been gone as well as the other. 1826 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* lviii. (1865) VII. 149 Gold and silver money, minted for the occasion. 1821 *Metal World* No. 3. 37 No more half-crowns or fourpenny bits will be minted.

b. *trans.* ? *notice-uses.* To make (paper money, a seal).

1736 *BURKELEY Querist* II. 125 Whether it was not madness in France to mint bills and actions, merely to humour the people. 1871 *MISS YONGE Camoos* (1877) II. xxi. 324 The Great Seal was cancelled in order that another for both England and France might be minted.

c. To mint gold, money (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money with facility. Cf. COIN v. 1 c.

1842 *Mrs. STONE W. Langshave* II. vii. 78 If he can but weather the corner, he'll mint gold.

d. *fig.* To produce (something regarded as comparable to coin); to 'coin' or invent (a word or phrase); in contemptuous use, to invent, fabricate (something counterfeit). Cf. NEW-MINT v.

1593 [see NEW-MINT v.] a. 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Siege* v. iv, Nature's sincerer kingdom, where she mints And shapes refin'd delights. 1648 *GATAKER Myst. Clouds* 2 They might, by some colourable glosses, and nice distinctions newly minted, make them seem [etc.]. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Caltech.* x. 25 Broaching new opinions... such as shall he minted in the braines of their Tutors. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. (1660) 38 That it may every Year appear in some new piece of Dress, have some Oaths fresh minted to set it off. a. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 365 Such was this usurpation... as if he had power to mint gods. 1698 C. BOYLE *Bentley's Epist.* *Phal.* (ed. 2) 71 *Ken Happy* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 226 Curs'd Heresies and Schisms they all disclaim, Minted in Hell, and kindled by its Flame. a. 1800 S. PEGGE *Anted. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 35 Queen Elizabeth was very successful in minting the Latin word *Familiaris*. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Forum* (N. Y.) Oct. 159 The name has not yet been minted which shall serve to distinguish the Unionist party of the twentieth century.

2. To convert (bullion) into coin or money. *Obs.*

1569 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. u. II. 318 Seing this monney... doth appertain to merchants, I would wishe the Quenes Majestie to put it to use... as to mynt hit into her own coyne. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 287/3 The Barres of Silver which arrived lately, are to be suddenly minted. 1670 *PETRUS Fodine Reg.* 42 Metall being thus Coynd or Minted, it is called Coyne.

† b. *trans.* To fashion or convert into. Obs.

a. 1682 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1682) 30 The Mouth takes in the meat... the liver refines it and mints it into blood.

c. *fig.* To impress (something) with a stamp or

character. Also with *out*, *upon*. Also, to stamp (an impress) *upon*.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 544 Though it were in our power to mint 'Truth as we please...yet we should find that it would not serve all Emergencies. 1641 *Milton Reform.* ii. 45 But by what example can they show that the form of Church Discipline must be minted, and model'd out to secular pretences? 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 75, I would...he had now been present...to have his soul melted and minted as mine has been. *Ibid.* 107, I was melted down and minted anew, as it were.

Mintage (mín'tédj). [*f.* MINT *v.* 1. *or* *sb.* 1. + *-AGE*.]

1. The action or process (*occas.* the privilege) of coining or minting money; coinage.

1570 *MS. Rawlinson D.* 23 ff. 13 A treatise concerning the mintage of the monyes. 1611 *Specie Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxviii. § 14. 342 He did [enrich] certain Cities with the Mintage of his money, whereof in London were eight houses...at Lewis two [etc.]. 1779 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 410 A curious account by the President of the Roman mintage under Honorius and Arcadius. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 261 From time immemorial, the chapter has enjoyed the right of mintage. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xv. vii, Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* I. xxiv. 344 Coins of Roman mintage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The fabrication or production of something compared to coin; the 'coining' or deliberate formation of a new word, etc.

1631 *DONNE Valed. Weeping* 4 Let me powre forth My teares before thy face...For thy face coines them, and thy stampes they beare, and by this Mintage they are something worth. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocina quasi Koiné* *Diat.* vi. 315 They had the monopoly and mintage of godliness. 1662 SIR A. MARVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 2 II is now in its Mintage, and our care must be, that the Miter be not stamp't instead of the Crown. 1745 WATSON *Pleas. Melancholy* 88 Which Reason's mintage fair Unmoulds, and stamps the monster on the man. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recall. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 116 A new word of German mintage. 1883 MALINE *Early Law & Cust.* 15 Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them.

3. *concr.* The product of a (particular) mint; a coin, or the coins collectively, minted by a specified person or in a specified place or country. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. 2).

1638 T. CAREW in *Cary's Matveeri* To Translator 10 Or what the Cruxea yet For current Tuscan mintage will admit. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 3 Thus did Natures mintage vary, Coining thee a Philip and Mary. 1839 J. STERLING *Poems* 167 Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage. All from dust receive their birth. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 42 The Romans...purposely sowed and buried their mintage. 1871 FARRAR *With. Hist.* iv. 147 Christianity...stamped them...and made them current amid the coins of a debased mintage. 1887 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 598/1 A timely withdrawal of the worn coins may lead to the substitution of a better class of mintages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 341/3 Parodies of his most studied turns of phrase, witty travesties of his mintages.

4. The charge for or cost of coining; the duty paid for minting or coining.

1645 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 303 To allow for the mintage 12d. per pound see there will remaine £5000 sterl. The mintage allowed and deducted. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 210 Mintage, altarage, and small dues, are almost unknown. 1869 (see COINAGE i.). 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 163 Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required.

5. The stamp or impression placed on a coin.

In *quots. fig.* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 529 And the inglorious likenes of a beast Fixes instead, unmounting reasons mintage Character'd in the face. 1664 KATH. PHILLIPS *Friendship Poems* (1667) 78 Those kind Impressions which Fate can't controul, Are Heaven's mintage on a worthy Soul. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iii. i, Methinks it wears upon its face my guilt For motto, not the mintage of the state. 1832 *Times* 6 Feb. Who thus became stamped with the common mintage of their colleagues' manners.

6. *attrib.*, as *mintage place, system*. 1630 *Risson Surv. Devon* § 276 (1810) 289 Con...implieth the mintage place. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 7/2 The early efforts of the Edwards to set the coin of the Realm on a proper mintage system.

Mint-drop. [*f.* MINT *sb.* 2 + DROP *sb.*]

1. 'A sugar-plum flavoured with peppermint' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

2. *U. S. slang.* With pun on MINT *sb.* 1: A coin. 1872 *SCHELE DE VERE Americanisms* 291 When the Hon. T. H. Benton...put his whole strength forward...to introduce a gold currency he accidentally called the latter mint-drops, with a slight attempt at a pun...For many years gold coins were largely known as Benton's mint drops.

Minted (mín'téd), *pp.* *a.* 1 [*f.* MINT *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] Coined, made into coin or money; in the form of coin. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598, etc. (see NEW-MINTED *pp.* *a.* 1). 1640 *Two Lane. Lovers* 60 (Halliwell) Pretending an indisposition of health, or some other minted excuse. 1698 MARVELL *Diat. Soul & Pleas.* 58 Whosoever's eye thy foot shall tread The minted gold shall lie. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1820) III. xxx. 272 The sterling gold of a heart-minted look. 1854 JAMES PEQUINILLA II. 55 A hundred good and well-minted sequins. 1874 *HOLLAND Africa*, *Mane* xxi, The minted silver that his largest scattered wide.

Minted (mín'téd), *pp.* *a.* 2 [*f.* MINT *sb.* 2 + *-ED* 2.] Flavoured with mint.

1881 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 311 A silver jug with a kind of sparkling minted *kiss*, the pleasant odour of which filled the whole room.

Minter (mín'ts). Forms: 1 *mynetoro*, *myntro*, *(Northumb. mynitro)*, 2 *monetoro*, *minitaro*, 3-4 *munetoro*, 4-5 *mynter*, 6-

minter. [*OE. mynetere* = *OS. *muntilari* (MDu., Dn. *muntler*), OHG. *munizāri*, a. L. *monētarius*, *f. monēta*: see MONEY. The modern word may partly descend from OE., and partly be an independent formation on MINT *v.* 2 + *ER* 1.]

† 1. Used to render L. *nummularius* ('money-changer'). *Obs.*

1550 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12, xxv. 27, etc. 1500 *Agg. Gosp.* *ibid.* 1300 *Life Jesu* 853 (Horstn.) And Muneteres also bat oncoupe Men misten monie finde.

2. One who coins or stamps money; a moneyer. 1500 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 554 Godes feoh...bið hefast myneturum to sleanne. 1513 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1125 Man scolde he niman ealle þa minitere þe wæron on Engle lande heora liman. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 2562 *margyn*, Mynters and Goldsmithes. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Since priests have bene minters, money hath bene worse then it was before. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 27 § 9 Other Officers Minters and Workemen...in any the Kinges Majesties Mintes. 1780 NOBLE *Mint & Coins Durham* 3 They employed the same Minters as Edward the Confessor. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 278 Foreigners appear to have been the great coiners or minters of those times.

transf. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* (1640) vi. 62 God stamped his Image upon us, and so God is...our Minter, our Statuary.

3. *fig.* An inventor; a deliberate fabricator; = COINER *sb.* 3.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xi. 242 O generation of fictitious 'Mynters'! who knows not that Apollo is a Deity Errant. 1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* vii. 11 A most prodigious Minter of Exorbitant Novelties. 1818 in *Tooo*.

† 4. [A distinct word, *f.* MINT *sb.* 1 + *ER* 1.] A resident in the precincts of the ancient Mint in Southwark, once a reputed sanctuary for debtors. *Obs.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Run-dukes*, the boldest Fellows amongst the Alsatians, Minters, Savoyards, &c. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 20 The riotous proceedings of the minters in Southwark. 1723 *Weekly Trul.* 20 July, The Southwark Mint...got to be such a pest, that special statutes...were passed ordering the abolition...The exodus of the...train of 'Minters'...included some thousands.

Minting (mín'ting), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* MINT *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of MINT *v.* 2, *lit.* and *fig.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 If the Apostles might not leave the office of preaching to be deacons, shall one leave it for mynting? 1579 FENTON *Guicciardi* (1618) 17 For money, his Mines and mintings furnished above all wants that could happen. 1665 *PERSVS Diary* 12 Dec. He [sc. the king] was forced to borrow thereupon till the tools could be made for the new minting in the present form. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5339/1 The Minting of the...Copper-Pieces...is...suspended. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 133 The minting of new words. 1854 *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 294/2 An enormous collection of old coins, the residue of a century's minting.

b. *attrib.*, as *minting apparatus, house, -mill*.

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 10 He established three minting houses. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Minting-mill*, a coining-machine. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 4/6 A complete minting apparatus was discovered.

Minting, *vbl. sb.* 2: see MINT *v.* 1

Mintjac, variant of MONTJAC.

Mint-mark. [MINT *sb.* 1] A mark placed upon a coin to indicate the mint at which it was struck.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) XII. 167/2. 1826 HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins Brit. Mus.* 87 note, The mint mark is a cross paunce. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* i. vi. 49 There is on this coin a small figure of Æsculapius, a sort of mint mark.

1849 H. COLERIAGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 226 What can the loyal poet do, but...impress it with the mint-mark of his own devoted fancy? 1887 *Lowell Democr.*, etc. 103 That spontaneity which is the mint-mark of all sterling speech.

Mint-master. [*f.* MINT *sb.* 1: cf. Dn. *munimaster*, *G. münzmeister*.]

1. An officer of the mint whose duty it is to superintend the coining of money.

1528 in *Letl. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 1723 Th'articles that we ben sworn to conserving the mynt maysters. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 The principall Officer is the Warden of the Mint; next is the Mint-master. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 15 note, Of William is a curious seal, as Mint-master. 1845 SELWY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 160 note, In Æthelred's mint were upwards of forty mintmasters. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 14 The daughter of the mint-master stood in one scale while her weight in Massachusetts shillings was poured into the other for her dowry.

2. *fig.* A 'coiner' of new ideas, words, etc. Common in 17th c.; now rare or *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 30 The graund Mintmaster of learning in our age. *Ibid.* 40 You will be counted...the mintmaster of fancies. 1641 MILTON *Autocrat* Wks. 1831 III. 204 The odde coining of your phrase, which no mint-master of language would allow for sterling. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. int.* x. § 2 The great Mint-Masters of these kind of Terms, I mean the School-men and Metaphysicians.

Mint-sauce. [*f.* MINT *sb.* 2 + SAUCE *sb.*]

1. A sauce made of finely chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sweetened with sugar; it is usually eaten with roast lamb.

1747 *Mrs. GLASSER Cookery* 4 It will eat like Lamb with Mint Sauce. 1769 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 303 Sir P. Lamb...said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce. 1826 *Mrs. Doos Cook & Housew.* Man. 165 Mint Sauce for Hot or Cold Roast Lamb.

2. With punning allusion to MINT *sb.* 2: Money.

1828 *EGAN Finish Tom & Jerry* (1871) 51, I...only hope that he gets lots of mint-sauce. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.*

Nich. xxxiv, It is to melt some scraps of dirty paper into bright shining, chinking, tinkling, demd mint sauce.

† **Mint-while.** *Obs. rare.* [App. for *minute-while*: see MINUTE *sb.* 1. Cf. MINT *sb.* 3.] The duration of a minute.

1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 217 An vnredy reu þi residue shal spene, That mynte mythe was [maister] ynne in a mynte-while. *Ibid.* xxi. 194 As we may seo a wynter, lykles in euesnyngs, thogh here of þe sonne Melieþ in a mynt-while [1377 *B-text* myntut while] to myst and to water.

Minty (mín'ti), *a.* [*f.* MINT *sb.* 2 + *-Y* 1.]

a. Abounding in mint. b. Resembling the flavour of mint.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. i. 98 Where the minty meadow breath makes cool Thine ardent brow. 1904 *Daily News* 27 Dec. To among the flavours avoided like the plague by every self-respecting blender [of tea] are those described in the trade as 'herby', 'stemy', 'mousy', 'minty' [etc.].

Minua, variant of MINAWAY.

† **Minuate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. *f.* L. *minuere* to lessen + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To make less, diminish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 235 Its faculty is to minuate the spleen.

† **Minuca**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 mynuca. [app. med. L.; cf. med. L. *nucha* in the same sense (?a. Arab. *nuxx* marrow, or *nuxx* spinal marrow).]

The spinal cord.

1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* ii. (1838) 19 The Sinew...[has] his beginning from the braine, or from Minuca, which is the marrow of the backe.

Minuend (mín'nuend), *Arith.* [*ad.* L. *minuendus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive pple. of *minuere* to diminish.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 12 The greatest of the given Numbers is called the Minuend. 1893 BARN. SMITH & HUDSON *Arith. for Schools* 11 The smaller number is called the subtrahend. The greater is called the minuend.

|| **Minuendo**, *adv.* *Mus. Obs.* [It, gerund of *minuere* to diminish.] = DIMINUENDO.

Attrib. 1834 *Georgian Era* IV. 452/1 A certain singer's minuendo notes.

Minuet (mín'uēt). Also 7 minuet, minuet, 7-8 minouet, menuet, 8 minuit; and see MINAWAY. Also (sense 2) in It. form minuetto. [*ad.* *F. menuet*, subst. use of *menuet* adj., small, fine, delicate, dim. of *menu* small: see MENU, MINUTE a.]

The form of the Eng. word was perh. influenced by the It. *minuetto*, which is adapted from Fr., as are Sp., Pg. *minuete*, Sp. *minue*.

The pronunciation (mín'uēt or mín'izet), given in all Dictionaries, is now seldom heard.

1. A slow, stately dance, in triple measure, for two dancers; derived from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and fashionable throughout the eighteenth.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, And what new Minuets have you brought over with you I their *Athenians* are to a miracle. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* v. i, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boreé, or a Minuet. 1706 *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Minuet*, or *Minuet*, a sort of French dance, or the Tune belonging to it. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 31 Each ball was to open with a minuet, danced by two persons of the highest distinction present. 1778 Mrs. E. MONTAGU in *Doran Lady Last Cent.* ix. (1872) 221 To excel in dancing a minuet. 1820 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb. Port.* Wks. (1871) 52 To walk a minuet with becoming grace. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 207 A stiff brocade in which...she Once with this kinsman...Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days.

2. The music used to accompany this dance.

Hence, a piece of music in the same rhythm and style, consisting of two sections (the second of which is often called a *trio*); frequently forming one of the movements of the Suite, and, later, of compositions in Sonata-form.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 219/4 There are designed to be published several Overtures or Sonatas, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuets, Borees, &c. 1717 *GAY Epist. Pulteney* 144 *Hum.* a soft minuet. 1762 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1802) I. 341 They carried away...half a dozen new minuets I had just got. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 75 As a dancing-minuet would, if he expected Orpheus should return to play a minuet to them. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/2 The wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at 100 rapid a rate.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minuet dance, -dancer, dancing, form, -step, -time, -tune*.

1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 268 The graceful 'minuet' dance of Fancy. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 308 § 6 John Trot...has the Assurance to set up for a 'Minuet-Dancer'. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv. Sim...sprang from his seat, and in two extraordinary steps, something between 'skating' and 'minuet' dancing, bounded to a washing place. 1875 *OSW. ley Mus. Form* vii. 43 The original 'minuet' form always consisted of a piece in triple time and of moderate speed. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 148 § 1 The Gentleman who...practised 'minuet' steps to his own humming. 1738 *FILIPPA* *Love in Sev. Maques* ii. i, The airy Sir Phineas, who always walks in the minuet-step. 1821 *THACKRAY Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 188 A 'minuet-tune' played on a bird-organ.

Hence *Minuet v.*, to dance a minuet; *Minuet-ing vbl. sb.* Also *Minuetic*, *Minuetish* *adjs.*

1847 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 114 A Glut of minuetish Aires. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Dancing Song* v, See the sweet rose Bend to the blue-bell, in light minuetting! 1856 *BAGINOT Lit. Stud.* (1859) II. 34 You should do everything, said

just that Minute stept out. 1799 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 20 Mar., My plao is but this minute come into my head. 1859 GEO. EUOT *A. Bede* i. 1, I can't abide to see men throw away their tools i' that way the minute the clock begins to strike.

2. *Geom. (Astr., Geog., etc.)* The sixtieth part of a degree. † *Minute of a minute*: the sixtieth of a minute, a second.

The sign for minutes is ', thus 5° 8' = five degrees eight minutes.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrof.* l. 8 A degree of a signe containeth 60 minutes. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 50 The circle arctis xliij degreis xxx minitis fa the pole arctis. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) i Longitude 17 degrees, and 20 minutes west. *Ibid.*, 52 degrees which is 40 minutes higher than that of the Citie of London. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 68 Those numbers and minutes, yea numbers of numbers and minutes of minutes (which Astrological Mathematicians pretend to work by). 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* i. x. 58 Each Degree is supposed to consist of 60 Minutes, thus marked ('). 1854 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* ii. 9 The scale divisions have been converted into minutes of arc.

3. *a. Arch.* The sixtieth or occas. some other part of the MODULUS. † *Obs.*

1666 in PHILLIPS. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Minute*, in architecture, usually denotes the sixtieth, sometimes only the thirtieth part, or division of a module. [In recent Dicts.]

b. *Art.* A unit of a scale of head measurement by which the proportions of the face may be regulated or defined; the forty-eighth part of the height of the human head. [So *F. minute*.]

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 132 Draw a line corresponding to the line within the oval, and divide this also into four equal parts. One of these parts must be subdivided into twelve parts, these are called minutes. *Ibid.* 133 The length of a bead—from forehead to back—in a full-grown person, is three parts eight minutes for a man, and three parts eleven minutes for a woman.

II Something small.

† 4. A coin of trifling value; a 'mite'. *Obs.*

1382a WYCEL *Mark* xii. 42 Tweye mynyus [Vulg. *duo minuta*, Gr. *νενή δώδε*], that is, a farthing. 1530 BECON *Nosegay* Ded. B j b. Yet let vs with the poore wid-we of the Gospell, at the leest gyve two minutes. 1589 J. KIOER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Minute or Q, which is halfe a farthing, *minutum*.

† 5. Something minute or small. *a. pl.* Little fishes, 'small fry' (cf. MENISSE). *b.* A small particular, a detail; a miniantia. *c.* Something of small size or slight importance. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pesciolini*, all manner of minutes, frye, or small fishes. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* 138 Let me heare from thee every minute of Newes. 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* 1652 90 That Heroical designe how exactly soever projected, and digested in every minute. — *Alaham* ii. Chorus ii. (1633) 39 When I propound in grosse, you minutes play. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvi. 213 And such are all the sects and all the pretences of Christians, but pieces and minutes of Christianity. 1654 — *Real Pres.* 238 They have made it to be unintelligible, inexplicable, indefensible, in all their minuits and particularities. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (Prov. i. 22) (1664) 41 The last minute of my last particular. 1670 [see MIGNAROTZE].

III. 6. A rough draft (of something to be further elaborated); a note or memorandum for the direction of an agent or servant, or for preserving the memory of current transactions or events; a brief summary of events or transactions, esp. (usually *pl.*) the record of the proceedings at a meeting of an assembly, corporate body, society, company, committee, or the like. † *In minute*: in the form of a minute or minutes.

1502 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 247 He received a mynite of instructions. 1522 CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. L 314 The Pope... caused it [the mynite] to be staied, and an other minute to be made which was not sped by his death. 1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) i. 340, I have sent herein inclosed the Mynewite with your Instructions. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min Bk.* (1853) 37 Ordaines James, the next Committee day, to produce the said minute of contract. 1682 EVELYN in *Papys's Diary*, etc. 1891 VI. 140 These were only minutes relating to ampler pieces. 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 52, began to take their sense in minute as right as I could. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 276 To him are added in the House of Commons also scribes or secretaries who record and take minutes also. 1713 *Pope's Guard* No. 92 & 115 my business whenever we meet to take minutes of the transactions. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 376, I some where said my memory was treacherous; nor do I ever keep minutes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. vi. 572 It was his custom to keep the minutes or rough draught of all his pleadings. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 187 My paper of heads or minutes perished in a different manner. 1796 in *Archaeol.* (1789) IX. 365 That such curious communications... be extracted from the Minutes of the Society, and formed into an Historical Memoir. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* i. Lawford drew up a proper minute of this transaction, by which he himself and Grey were named trustees for the child. 1851 DICKENS *Bills-sticking in House*, *Words* II. 605 These are the minutes of my conversation with His Majesty, as I noted them down shortly afterwards. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii. (1868) I. 409 The minute of a letter to Elizabeth... was submitted to the ambassador. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scol.* Pref. 8 The minutes of his town council. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 The minutes of both Companies were kept in the same book.

b. An official memorandum authorizing or recommending the pursuance of a certain course. *Treasury minute*: a minute or memorandum issued by the treasury.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 301 In terms of minute

27th November. 1783 BURKE *On Fox's East Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 75 In his minute of consultation, Mr. Hastings describes forcibly the consequences which arise [etc.]. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 9 A very able minute in the Secret department. 1817 TREMAYNE in *Parl. Deb.* 768 That committee, by a Treasury minute of the 5th of April, 1816, was required to examine and report what offices had been created since the year 1793. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 230 This fraudulent practice has been indirectly legitimated by a Treasury Minute of the 4th of August, 1840. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. v. 29 The Bank of England... was directed to suspend cash payments by a Minute of Council. 1880 GEN. ADVE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 694 Lord Napier... in a masterly minute pointed out the various evils of the whole system.

† c. An agreement, precise understanding. *Obs.* 1720 WADROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 519 At Edinburgh I have come to a minute with the printer.

d. *St. Law.* A memorandum of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.

1848 SINDAN *Pract. Civ. Sess.* I. 343 note. A minute of abandonment of the cause, in such form as the following, is put into process. 1904 DUNDEE *Advertiser* 19 Nov. 7 Yesterday a minute was lodged in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session stating that no answers are to be lodged to the note by the Free Church [etc.].

IV. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as minute bell, the tolling of a bell at intervals of a minute; minute-book, † (a) a 'book of short hints' (J.); (b) a book containing systematic records of the transactions of a society, court, or the like; minute clock, a stop clock used in making tests of gas (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); minute-flourish, a flourish of trumpets sounded minute by minute; minute-glass, a sand-glass that runs for a minute; minute-gun, the firing of a gun at intervals of a minute (also *attrib.*); minute-hand, the long hand of a time-piece which indicates the minutes; † minute-gate (cf. JACK sb. 6), one who changes his mind every moment, a fickle or changeable person; minute jumper, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † minute-line *Naut.*, a log-line; minute-lust, momentary desire; minute mile (see quot. 1867); † minute-motion, the mechanism of the seconds hand of a watch; minute-repeater, a watch which 'repeats' the minutes; minute space, the duration of a minute; minute stroke, the measured 'minutely' stroke of an oar; minute tide, (a) = minute while (see sense 1); (b) (see quot. 1865); † minute-watch, a watch that distinguishes minutes of time or on the dial of which minutes are marked (also † minute pendulum watch); minute-wheel, the wheel that moves the minute-hand of a clock or watch; hence minute-wheel nut, pinion (see quot. 1884); † minute while (see sense 1); minute-writing, the art or practice of recording minutes or administrative memoranda. Also MINUTE-MAN.

1827 KERLE *Chr. V.* 1st Sunday *Advent* xii. Faith's ear, with awful still delight, Counts them like 'minute bells at night. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lit. Dict.*, A 'minute book, *liber vel libellus memorialis*. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 66 The minute-book of recognizances belonging to the Lord Mayor's court. 1838 *Act & 2 Vict.* c. 118 § 22 The Minute Book of the Court of Session and Teind Court. 1904 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 881/2 A 'History of the Society of Apothecaries', compiled from the Minute-Books of the Society. 1802 MRS. KRAOLIFFE *Gaston de Blondev.* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 87 The trumpets, that charged so loud and shrill their 'minut-flourishes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Turne up the 'minute glasse, observe the height. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 480 Minute and Half-minute glasses. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 246/5 'Minute guns were fired by the whole squadron. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 11 Apr. 2/3 The boom of the minute guns on the bill beyond could be heard above the funeral music of the hands. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii. He was amazed at... the Motion of the 'Minute-Hand, which he could easily discern. 1802 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 184 Clock faces marking six, twelve, and twenty-four hours, mostly without minute hands. 1607 SHAKES. *Timon* iii. vi. 107 Cap and knee-Slaves, vapours, and 'Minute Jackes. 1644 'Minut-line [see *log-line* in *Log sb.* 9]. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Log-line* or 'Minute-line. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. xi. 106 The fleshly wanton, to obtaine His 'minut-just, will count it gaine To lose his freedome. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Minute mile, the sixtieth part of a degree of longitude or latitude. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. iv. 210 In a Watch... you may have a fancy to have an Alarm added, or a 'Minute-motion. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 These by way of distinction are called 'minute-repeaters. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A 8, I have not of my selfe, the powre, or grace, To be, or not to be; one 'minute-space. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxx. The crew dropped their oars into the water without a splash, and pulled the 'minute stroke. 14. RYMAN *Poems in Archiv. Sind. neu.* Spx. LXXXIX. 25 This lyfe unto celestiall Is but a 'mynte tyde. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 163 This is called the 'minute tide', in which a swelling of the water once every minute fills up and empties again a quiet pool a little withdrawn from the river's course. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 A 'Minute-Watch we kept by us on this occasion. 1795 *Daily Courant* 5 Sept., Dropt in St. James's Park, September the 3rd, 1795, a Gold Minuit Pendulum Watch, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 74/2 The minute and hour hands turn on the end of the arbor of the minute-wheel. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 177 [The] 'Minute Wheel Pinion, or 'Nut'. [is] the pinion in the motion work of watches that drives the hour wheel.

1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 An Under-Secretary, trained in a bureaucracy where 'minute-writing has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection.

† *Minute*, sb. 2. *Law. Obs.* [ad. *Law Latin minūta*, vbl. noun f. *minuere* to diminish.] = MINISHING.

1495 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 501/1 Of the Ferme of all Asartis, Wastes, Purpresture and minuter, of the parcels of the Forest.

Minute (miniūt, minoiūt), *a.* Also 5-6 my-nute. [ad. *L. minūt-us* (whence *F. menu* small), pa. pple. of *minuere* to make small, diminish.]

† 1. Chopped small. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 492 Hem summe in cedur scoke, & summe in stre Mynute, and surame in smal chaf, wel witholde.

† 2. Of impost, etc.: Lesser; esp. in *minute tithes* = 'small tithes'. *Obs.*

[1465 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 569] Sum ferme by the name of the Manent firme com' post terras dat'... and summe unde the name of minute firme to you. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 1 The fermes of diuers purprestures, assertes, sergeantes, & minute rentes. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 The preste... ha the mynute tythes of the village of Bysshoppton. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 38 The Dependence of the Church, (except their minute Tythes) was entirely upon this Law. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Minute Tithes*, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar; as Wool, Lambs, Figg, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, &c.

3. Very small in size, extent, amount, or degree.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the comparative minute frequently acquires the sense 'smaller or more insignificant than another', without the implication of extreme smallness.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 40 Wee have also Glasses and Afeanes, to see Small and Minute Bodies, perfectly and distinctly. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 31 An Instrument to shew all the Minute Variations in the pressure of the Air. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 39 Those [chapsels] of a minuter dimension were open. 1699 POMFREY *Cruelly & Lust* 79 Suppose the Accusation justly brought, And clearly prov'd to the minutest fault. 1733 DENHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 106 Ooe single Minutest Thread or Fibre. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 690 With this minute distinction... Nature resolves, but man advances. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. v. 43 The neighbouring coast, and the minuter isles adjacent. *Ibid.* ii. x. 237 Vast quantities of... calicoes and chints... together with other minuter articles, as goldsmiths work, etc. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 24 The distance in question isso minute as to be incapable of measurement. 1832 BABAGE *Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 83 The minuter cavities can only be filled under an exhausted receiver. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. (1870) 118 The seed vessels in this plant are exceedingly minute. 1871 TYNVALD *Fragm. Sci.* (1870) i. 23 What is true of the earth... is also true of her minutest atom. 1880 KEELIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 57 It is possible to measure very minute changes of temperature.

4. Of very little consequence or importance; trifling, petty.

Minute philosopher is an echo of Cicero's *quidam minuti philosophi* (De *Scoect.* xxiii, also De *Div.* i. xxx), where the adj. appears to have this sense, though in Eng. use it is sometimes apprehended as if belonging to sense 5.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* iv. 249 Some minute Philosophers pretend, That with our dayes our pains and pleasures end. 1663 WILKINS *Real Char.* To Rdr., If any shall suggest that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon... do seem too minute and trivial, for any prudent Man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know [etc.]. 1732 BENKELEY *Alphib.* i. § 10 These minute philosophers are a sort of pirates who plunder all that come in their way. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. ix. 366 The Mandarin... returned all that had been stolen... even to the minutest trifle. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Your grace dissipates your mind into too great a variety of minute pursuits. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* ii. iii. 275 As Lord Chancellor... he proved unequal to the minuter duties of the office.

5. Of investigations, regulations, records, etc. (and hence of persons): Characterized by attention to very small matters or details; very precise or particular; very accurate.

168. AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* To Rdr. (1813) I. 594 For that I am so minute, I declare I never intended it [etc.]. 1716 ADOONIS *Freeholder* No. 42 p. 14 We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 p. 5 He knew with how minute Attention the ancient Critics considered the Disposition of Syllables. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. ii. 71 He is more full, more minute and particular than any of them. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 25 His minute private diary. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 383 A very minute and accurate series of experiments. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 10 A reporter as faithful as he was minute. 1864 PUSEY *Leet. Daniel* (1876) 376 A minute, natural, accurate, history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 Minute regulations are apt to be transgressed.

Minute (minit), *v.* [f. MINUTE sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine to the minute the time, duration, or rate of; to 'time' accurately. Also † *To minute out*: to assign (time) precisely.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 92 About the yeare of our Lord 1000 (that we may not minute out the time). 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffol.* iii. (1662) 62 All Accidents are minuted and moment by Divine Providence. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 582 The above observations were minuted from a stop-watch of Mr. Elliott's. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* 8 July (1789) 153, I have minuted these birds with my watch for an hour together... they return... about once in five minutes. 1775 *Ibid.* i. Nov. 198 A good rush... being minuted, burnt into three minutes short of an hour. 1784 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 217 Scarcely any one had sufficient presence of mind to minute the time by his watch. 1813 MAR. EGGENWORTH *Patron.* (1832) i. iii. 42 [They] went to see High Blood rubbed down... exercised and minuted. 1822 BECOOES *Brides' Trav.* ii. iii. Do not minute The movements

of the soul. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 340, I did not minute this run, but, it must have been a trimming one. 1826 *SMILES Engineers* 111. 277 Captain Scoresby, . . . minute the speed of the train. 1888 *Temple Bar* Jan. 2 The Bishop . . . sat by with his watch on the table, for he had to minute each interview.

2. To draft (a document, a scheme); to record in a minute or memorandum; to enter in the minutes or records of a society, company, or the like; to make a minute of the contents of (a document). To *minute down*, to make a note of.

a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII.* (1633) 48 All which minute by Louis de Longueville . . . was at last thus fully concluded. *Ibid.* 84 The design for the Interview with Francis continued; which being minute by our Ambassador, . . . was continued by his successor. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 94 It might not seem requisite to minute the works which he has published. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4842/3 All such disabled Seamen and Marines as are minute to be taken into the said Hospital. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 3 The Cardinal is represented as minutizing down every thing that is told him. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 153 note. I minute it as an extra observation. 1789 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 151 Nothing was concluded [sc. at the next meeting] so as to be minute. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe v.* (1863) 141 His thoughts on this occasion he minute down. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 19 The Empress of Russia with her own hand minute an edict for universal tolerance. 1888 *Baylcs Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlviii. 228 A Town-clerk, who keeps the records, and minute the proceedings of the meeting. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 139 Yes, your Excellency. Shall I minute that observation? 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* xxiv. 465 The paper . . . is minute by each, and . . . gradually passes up . . . to the Under-Secretary of State.

absol. 1892 *LD. LYTON King Poppy* 1. 351 Whereon His Majesty thus minute.

3. To *minute over*: to reckon up, enumerate point by point.

a 1770 *CATH. TALBOT Lett.* (1808) 60 The most agreeable thought (as I experienced last night when we were minutizing over all these things) will be, that it cannot be long [etc.].

4. *intr.* With *by*: To pass minute by minute.

a 1806 H. K. WHITE *To Thought v.* And count the tedious hours, as slow they minute by.

Hence *Minutizing vbl. sb.*, the recording of minutes; *Minutizing ppl. a.*, that minutes.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* II. iii. (ed. 33) 121 Minutizing-clerk to Master General. 1882 *London Police Court Rep.* Those having the minutizing and the carrying out of the details and business of the Court.

Minuted (mi'nitid), *a.* [f. *MINUTE v.* + -ED.]

1. Recorded or set forth in a minute or note.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 38, I hope those minute Layes of Seraphick Contemplations, . . . will engage the studious Youth of both Sexes, to be favourable to this undertaking. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ra'ion. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 299 Publication by authority, whether of the minute *vivæ-voce* testimony, or of the ready-written depositions.

2. Titled or numbered by minutes.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 352 He is like the mail coach traveller, . . . and must therefore take at his minute meals whatever food is readiest. 1859 *MRS. GASKELL Round the Sofa* II. 70 Some more internal bruise sapping away his minute life.

† **Minuteless**, *a. Obs.* [f. *MINUTE sb.* + -LESS.] Not to be measured by minutes.

1652 *CAULE Magastron.* 68 The starrs, whose numbers are numberless and motions minuteless.

Minutely (mi'nitli), *a.* [f. *MINUTE sb.* + -LY.] Happening every minute.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. ii. 18 Now do's he feeble His secret Murthers sticking on his bands, Now minutely Reults upbraid his Faith-breach. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 7 All that we possess is in minutely danger of losing. 1720 *Humourist* 93, I have staid four Hours in Minutely Expectation. 1802 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 390 Our minutely conduct towards each other. 1865 *Even. Exchange* 10 Feb. 1/2 The hourly and minutely fluctuations of the . . . Markets.

Minutely (mi'nitli), *adv.* [f. *MINUTE a.* + -LY.]

1. † *a.* Into small pieces (*Obs.*). *b.* On a minute scale; with minute subdivision.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 89/2 Contunde all that is to be contunded, & cut the rest minutely, then mixe it to a paste with good wine. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph. Minutely*, smally. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vocab.* x. 279 Realgar occurs minutely but well crystallized.

Comb. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reser* II, The . . . minutely-sanded beach.

2. In a minute manner, kind, or degree; with great or absolute precision or preciseness; with exactness.

1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* l. § 10 Considering things minutely, and not swallowing them in the gross. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 105 Observations of this kind cannot be supposed to hold minutely, and in every case. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 24 Aug., The King went minutely through the museum, and other parts [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer. 1895 *LD. ESNER in Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 650/1 It is not necessary to disclose minutely and in detail every material fact. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 18 Sept. 495/1 Mr. John Hollingshead has minutely described a little dinner with Dickens.

† *b.* Intimately. *Obs.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 106 The ingredients are more minutely disseminated than can be performed by hand.

Minutely (mi'nitli), *adv.* [f. *MINUTE sb.* + -LY.]

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 22 [The red herring] . . . is the onely vnexhaustible mine that bath rais'd and begot all

this, and minutely to ripen maturity fosters and cherisheth it. 1637 *SANDERSON Sermon*, (1638) 111. 89 We, . . . by most unworthy provocations daily and minutely tempt His patience. 1664 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* viii. 66 As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyclo.* ii. 263 Their frying Blood compells to irrigate Their dry furr'd Tongues, else minutely to Death Obnoxious, dismal Death, th' Effect of Drought. 1802 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 439 The sharpshooters were behind exercising minutely. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* II. 52 A friend, whom I now minutely expect at the castle gates. 1845 *WINTERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell Life* (1890) I. 269 Two daughters . . . played daily, hourly, minutely . . . by a very clever, teaching mother, for coronets and a settlement.

Minute-man, *Hist.* [f. *MINUTE sb.* + *MAN*.]

One of a class of militiamen, during the American revolutionary period, who held themselves in readiness for instant military service.

1774 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1875) XXIX. 107 Minute or Picquet men in the Town of Brookfield. 1775-83 *TACNER Hist. Frail.* (1827) 17 Active men in every town have formed military companies under the name of minute men. 1903 F. NORRIS *The Pit* 43 Ample fireplaces, where once the minute-men had swung their kettle.

transf. 1863 J. WEISS *Life Th. Parker* I. 11 The same old cause, whose minute-men are again first in the field [1861].

Minuteness (mini'utnes), [f. *MINUTE a.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being minute.

1. Extreme smallness; an instance of this.

1666 *Bovle Orig. Fornis & Qual. Exp.* ix. 396 Whose Corpuscles, by reason of their Minuteness, swimme easily for a while in the Water. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1811) II. v. 84 The discretion of a person is often most seen in minuteness. 1751 *EARL ORREY Remarks Swift* (1752) 86 A convex mirror, by which every object is reduced to a despicable minuteness. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. iv. 35 All the minutenesses which distinguish the domestic manners of one nation from another. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 250 Particles of inconceivable minuteness. 1874 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 122 The noble human sight, careless of prey, disdainful of minuteness, and reluctant to anger.

2. Attention to minute details; precision as to details; critical exactness.

1640 *SIR K. DIGBY in Lismore Papers* Ser. n. (1888) IV. 137, I am afraid, that minuteness would rather appear tedious than punctual to you. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. ix. The justness of their Similies, and the Minuteness, as well as Exactness, of their Descriptions, are indeed inimitable. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1779) 1. 193 Such . . . may consult Hawkesbee, Morgan, Jurin, or Watson, who have examined the subject with great minuteness. 1833 *LYTON My Novel* iii. xvi. He had studied it with the minuteness with which a scholar studies a dead language. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 364 The chemist by his minuteness, and the geologist by his grandeur, touch the two extremes of the material universe. 1884 *LAOY VENNEY in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Every gown . . . is chronicle with affectionate minuteness.

† *b.* Excess of detail, 'niggling'. *Obs.*

1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. c. 412 There is a stiffness and minuteness in most of the Chinese productions.

Minuter (mi'nitir), [f. *MINUTE v.* + -ER.]

† 1. One who writes minutes, a note-taker. *Obs.*

1825 *Celebrated Trials*, etc. IV. 172 Thomas Gurney, the minuter, was called, who deposed from his minutes.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who moves the Court by minute.

1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Nov. 7 They do not admit that the judgments of the Court in the cases of Bannatyne and others v. Lord Overbourn and others, and Youog v. Macalister, . . . settle or determine the rights of the minuters in the present suspension.

|| **Minutia** (mini'utia). Pl. *minutiae* (-iæ).

Also 8 pl. *minutias*; *erron.* 8-9 pl. *minutia*, *sing.* *minutia*. [a. L. *minutia* smallness, pl. *minutia* trifles, f. *minutus* MINUTE *a.*] A precise detail; a small or trivial matter or object. Usually pl.

In Chesterfield's *Letters* the French *minutie* frequently occurs as synonymous with *minutia*.

1751 *EARL ORREY Remarks Swift* (1752) 57, I should hope that all the *minutia* of his idle hours might be entirely excluded. 1759 *JONSON'S Letter* No. 47 ¶ 2 He . . . often declares himself weary of attending to the *minutia* of a shop. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxvii. 446 No exceptions to formal *minutia* in the pleadings will be here allowed. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Gen. Bateman* I. 106 On the observance of some little *minutias*, no small share of the beauty . . . depended. 1796 *BURNES Mem. Metastasio* II. 270 Descending to the *minutia* of all the events and occasions which may be imagined. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1812) II. 217 Strict attention to every *minutia* of her domestic arrangement. 1804 *EUGENIA DE ACTON Tale without Title* II. 208 She . . . determined . . . to unfold every *minutia* of her former circumstances. 1804 tr. *Piquenard's Zoflora* I. 4 Those *minutia* concerning him, which may even have the appearance of puerility. 1849 *MISS PARDOE Francis* I. xiv. 343 They were arranged with a punctilious *minutia*. 1882 *SERJ. BALLANTINE Exper.* II. 191 The *minutia* were very exact and carefully executed.

† **Minutial**, *a. Obs.* [f. *MINUTIA* + -AL.] Of the nature of *minutia*; pertaining to details.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 In smaller, and *minutial* matters to carry an unbound . . . zeale, were to call for a sword to kill a flea. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 16 The *minutial* management of farms. 1796 - *W. England* II. 170 In *minutial* practices, . . . the Vale [of Exeter] pursues the Devonshire method.

† **Minution**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *minutio-em*, n. of action f. *minuere* to lessen.] A diminishing or making less; a lowering; *spec.* a lowering of the system by blood-letting.

1386 *Almanac* (1812) 52 Mynucyons to be made by blode lattyng or ventosyng es ful profytably. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 124 The Physicians . . . prescribe . . . some-

times unctious, sometimes minutions. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Minution*, a diminishing or making less.

Minutiose (mini'utios), *a.* [ad. L. *minutiosus*, f. *minutus*: see MINUTIA. Cf. F. *minutieux*.] Dealing with *minutia*.

1868 F. HALL *Benares* 15. 1824 - in *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Dec. 412/1 He has achieved, among *minutiose* philologists, an eminence which . . . is likely to be recognized as all his own.

Minutious (mini'utios), *a.* [ad. F. *minutieux*, f. *minutia* MINUTIA: cf. *prec.*] Attentive to *minutia*; characterized by minute attention to detail.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 Minutious and troublesome attentions. 1891 *Fortn. Rev.* May 802 His leisure was too limited to allow him to be pedantic or minutious. 1899 *Month Apr.* 433 [He] sent them [the proofs] back covered with minutious criticism.

† **Minutissim**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *minutissimus*, *superl.* of *minutus* small: see MINUTE *a.*] Extremely minute.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its . . . minutissim glands.

† **Minutulous**, *a. Obs.* [l. L. *minutulosus* (dim. of *minutus* MINUTE *a.*) + -OUS.] Very small.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 248 Minutulous drops of pus.

Minuware: see MINAWAY (= minuet).

Minx (mink), Also 6 mynx, minxe, mincks, 6-7 mincks, 7-8 mincks. [Of obscure origin; possibly a corruption of *minikin*, with the added *s* not uncommon *dial.* in playful terms of endearment, e.g. *ducks, darlings, pets*: cf. *Minckins* in quot. 1605 *s. v.* MINIKIN 1. Sense 2 agrees closely with the sense of *LG. miniske* = *G. mentsch* neut.]

† 1. A pet dog. Also as proper name. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL tr. Erasmus. Apoph.* 127 b, There been little mynxes, or puppes that ladies keep in their chambers for especial iewelies to playe withall. *Ibid.*, When I am hungry I am a little mynx full of playe, and when my bealy is full, a mastife. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captains* 386 Milk-white Minks and Lun (Gray-bitches both, the best that ever run).

2. A pert girl, hussy. Now often merely playful.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* E 2 b, Thus, you minx, I teach you play your worke. 1594 *LYLY Moth. Bont.* i. iii. 17 Your minx had no better grandfather than a Tailor. c 1600 *DAY Beggs. Bedm.* Gr. ii. 1. (1881) 31 Come, Minx, what I would did you give this Roge. 1636 *HEYWOOD Love's Mistv.* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 135 That Minks [Psyche] is come from hell, And beere shee harbours. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* ii. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 135 There ever such a provoking minx! 1716-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux' Strat.* i. 1. You deserve to have none, you young Minx. 1724 *FIELDING J. Andrews* iv. xiii, 'She's a little ugly minx,' cries Slipslop, 'leave her to me.' 1812 *CARRER Tales* xiii, 136 She thinks to make her fortune, an ambitious minx! 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I scorn your words, Minx,' said Miss Squeers. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxix, She is a dressed-up little minx, who runs after all the young men of the parish. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temp.* III. 181 We shall be sorry if this young minx brings more trouble on the Agates.

† *b.* A lewd or wanton woman. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Magdalla*, . . . a trull or minxe. 1602 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1214 Nero . . . took from him this minx that knew the trickes of the occupation. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. 1. 159 This is some Minxes token. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Hist.* iii. 11. (1651) 60, If thou be absent long, thy wife then thinks, 'Thou'rt drunk, at ease, or with some pretty minx.' 1698 *DRYDEN Lincolnton* 1. 1. They are a Couple of alluring wanton Minxes. 1738 *CAY Polly* i. (1777) 24 And so, sir, I leave you and your minx together.

† *c.* *Missress minx*. *Obs.*

c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* vi. 162 What are you, Mistress Minx, the seventh and last? 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 b, Mistress Minx, a Marchants wife, that will eate no Cherries forthwith, but when they are at twenty shillings a pound. 1671 *KIRKMAN & HEARN Eng. Rogue* iv. (1874) 139 How now, Mrs. Minx. 1725 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment.* 50 Let me tell you, Mistress Minx, 'would much better become my station, than yours.

Hence (*nonce-words*). † **Minx v. intr.** (with *it*), to play the minx; **Minxishness**, **Minxship**, the condition or quality of a minx.

1609 *BR. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 303 The Apologue describes Venus transformed waiting maide, who being trick't vp like a Gentle-woman, minx's it a while til she spied a Mouse, but then made it knowne shee was a Cat. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. ii. On these terms Will your minxship be a Lady. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* I. x. 271 Was not the sex built up of foibles and minxishness?

Minx, *obs.* form of MINK.

Miny (moini), *a. rare.* [f. *MINE sb.* + -Y.]

1. Pertaining to a mine; *microal.*

1611 *FLORIO, Mineros*, mineros, miny. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orind.* 322 The mine and salish minerals of the microcosme [Lat. *microcosmi fodinas minerales aque salinas*].

2. Of the nature of a mine; subterraneous.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 800 Unveil The miny caverns . . . Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.

3. 'Abounding in mines' (Webster 1828-32).

Minyon, **Minys**, *obs.* f. MINION, MINISH.

Minzingly, *obs.* form of MINCINGLY *adv.*

Miocene (mōi'sō), *a. Geol.* Also *meiocena*.

[irreg. f. Gr. *μειον* less + *καινός* new, recent.]

1. The epoch applied to the middle division of the Tertiary strata (as containing remains of fewer now existing species than the *PLIOCENE*), and to the geological period which it represents.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 54 The next antecedent tertiary epoch we shall name Miocene. 1877 *Nature* 7 June 101/2 The European miocene flora. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* i. 10 The Miocene group.

2. quasi-sb.

1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* vi. iv. iii. § 1. 862 The flora indicates a decidedly tropical climate in the earlier part of the Miocene. 1885 *ATHENIUM* 24 Oct. 541/1 The...Eppelsheim deposits in Germany are still left in the miocene.

Hence **Miocenic** a.

1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* xv. 314 Between the close of the miocene and the commencement of the glacial epoch. 1889 *Lancet* 6 July 45/1 A gigantic animal of the middle of the miocene period of the Wyoming.

Miol, variant of **MEAL** sb.

Mioling, obs. form of **MAULING**.

Miolithic (mī'olī-thik), a. *Archaeol.* Also meiolithic. [Itreg. f. Gr. μέλιον less + λίθος stone + -ic.] = **MESOLITHIC** a. 2.

1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/3 Prof. Mantovani introduces the term Miolithic to denote a period intermediate between the palaeolithic and neolithic ages. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 908 A late quaternary deposit, for which Professor Issel has proposed the name of 'Meiolithic'.

Mioner, obs. form of **MINER**.

Mionite, -phyll; see **MEIONITE**, -PHYLLY.

Miops, obs. form of **MYOPE**.

Miosis, **Miostemonous**, **Miotaxy**; see **MEI-**.

Mioul, **Miour(e)**, **Miowe**, var. **MIAUL** v.

MYER, **MIAOW**.

|| **Mi-parti** (mī-parti), a. *Her.* Also 8-party. [Fr., pa. pp. of *mi-partir* to divide in half, f. *mi-* (=L. medium middle) + *partir* to divide.] (See quots.)

1725 *COATS Dict. Her.* *Mi-party*, is a Word used by French Herald, denoting that the Escutcheon i. half Way down parted per Pale, and there crossed by some other Partition. 1866 *WOODWARD Heraldry* I. 478 *Mi-parti*—said of dimidiated arms, and of an ordinary parti per pale.

Miquelet (mī-kē-lēt). Also 9 miquelete, miquelite, miguelet(e). [a. F. *miquelet*, ad. Sp. *miquelete*, *miguelete*, f. Cat. *Miquel*, Sp. *Miguel*, Michael. (For the supposed origin of the name see quot. 1845.)] a. In the 17th c., a member of a body of Catalanian handitti who infested the Pyrenees. b. Before and during the Peninsular war, a Spanish guerrilla soldier; also, a member of a corps of French irregulars raised by Napoleon in 1808 for service against the Spaniards. c. In modern Spain, the designation of the soldiers of certain local regiments of infantry, chiefly employed on escort duties.

1670 *LOD. Gaz.* No. 476/4 The Miquelets or Mountaineers were again got together in a little Village, near the Pyrene hills. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Miquelets*, Mountaineers (in Spain) or Spanish Rapparees. 1722 *Let. Miss's Fm.* (1722) II. 176 No more, you Holiday Fools, throw away your Six-pence, to see a Spanish Miquelet swallow a Toad. 1779 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 501 The miquelets or mountaineers who so cruelly harassed the French armies. 1827 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* II. 358, 10,000 Miquelets and Somatenes, had been sent. to take advantage of any insurrection that might be attempted in Barcelona. 1829 *SIR W. NAPIER Penins. War* v. 57 Francisco Milans and Milans de Bosch, with their Miqueletes, keep the mountains to the northward of Barcelona. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxiv. One of those singular half soldiers half guerrillas, called Miquelets. 1845 *FORP Handbk. Spain* I. 41 A regular body of men was organized for that purpose [as a government escort] all over Spain, and were called 'Miqueletes', from it, is said, one Miquel de Prats, an armed satellite of...Cesar Borgia. 1879 *TEYSSON Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 186 Militiaman and Miquelet and dragon... they had all been sabreing and shooting.

Mir, obs. form of **MYRRH**.

Mirabelle (mī-rā-bēl). Also 8 mirabel. [a. F. *mirabelle*.] A variety of plum.

1706 *LONDON & WISE Retir'd Gardener* I. 41 The Mirabel is a small Plum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 287 Varieties of plums. 1860 *ALL Year Round* No. 56. 130 There are varieties of the Mirabelle plum, which annually bloom profusely in England. 1890 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Mirabelle*, the fruit of *Prunus armeniacae*. *Mirabelle* of Corsica, the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*.

† **Mirabilia-rian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *mirabilia-rius* (see next) + -AN.] = **MIRABILIS** a.

1624 *BP. MONTAGU Inmed. Addr.* 218 In opinion of Tertullian, it is no safe proceeding by this [sic] Mirabilia-rian courses, to justify Invocation of Saints or Angels.

† **Mirabilia-ry**, sb. and a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mirabilia-rius* miracle-monger, applied by Augustine to the Donatists.] a. sb. One who deals in the marvellous; a collector of marvels.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. iii. 50 The Mirabilia-ries were likewise condemned, for that by myracles, and prophecies, they sought to confirm their religion. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. § 4 The use of this worke...is nothing lesse then to give contentment to the appetite of Curious and vaine wities, as the manner of Mirabilia-ries [sic] is to do.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of 'miracle-mongers'.

1624 *GER. Hold Fast* 44, I have formerly related some iugling mirabilia-ry tricks acted of late in this City.

† **Mirabilis**, *Obs.* Short for **AQUA MIRABILIS**.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. a la Mode* iii. i. 35 She...opens her dear bottle of Mirabilis. 1687 *SEALEY Bellamira* iii. i. Have you any mirabilis?

† **Mirabilist**, *Obs.* [f. L. *mirabilis* wonderful + -IST.] One who works wonders.

1599 *HARSNET Agst. Darrell* 220 Vnto which kinde of people, and seducing Mirabilistes, Master Darrell in his practices with Somers, may well be resembled. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answer to Darrell* 47 The most admirable mirabilist, among all the mirabilistes under the heavens.

Mirabilite (mī-rā-bī-līt). *Min.* [a. G. *mirabilis* (Haidinger 1845) f. mod.L. (sal) *mirabilis* 'wonderful salt', the name given by Glauber to sulphate of soda ('Glauber's salt'): see -ITE.] Native sulphate of soda.

1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4).

† **Mirability**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *mirabilitās*, n. of quality f. *mirabilis*: see next and -ITY.] ? Admirable quality.

1601 *FLAVEL Navig. Spirit* (1770) 232 An art of exquisite excellency, ingenuity, rarity, and mirability.

† **Mirable**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mirabilis*, f. *mirari* to wonder: see -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Wonderful, marvellous.

1450 *MYROR Saluacion* 819 Now folowes it for til here hire mirable Conveying. 1450 *COO. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 389 A myrable God, meche is thy myth. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. iv. v. 122.* 1606 *HOLLAND Suction* 271 With mirable senses and Apophthegmes.

B. sb. Something wonderful; a wonder.

1646 *GAUL Cases Cons.* 33 The Arted Wich, or one onely speculative upon the abstruse Mirables of Nature. 1653 *H. WHISTLER Upshot Inf. Baptism* 45 Ye grave Fathers & Bretheren, who find among the Mirables of Oxford Library that Coat [etc.].

Mirabola(m, -lan(e), obs. fl. **MYROBALAN**.

† **Mirabundous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *mirābundus* (f. *mirari* to wonder) + -OUS.] Wonderful.

1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Our Auricles, percu'd by Fame sonorous, Your mirabundous Acts have brought before us.

† **Mirach**, *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 mirac, 6 myrac, myracle, 6-7 mirach(e), 7 myrach(e). [med.L., a. Arab. *mirāḡq* pl., 'the thin or

tender parts of the belly' (Lane), f. root *raqqa* to be thin or weak.] A name for the abdomen.

1400 *LAUSANNE'S Chirurg.* 169 Alle bese pingis banne ben comprehendi in a skyn pat is fleisch & of laceratis maad, & is clepid mirac, & is clepid be vitere wombe. 1528 *PAVNE Salerne's Regim.* Cijij b. These ventosities gather to gyther between the places of the bealye called mirac. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynodon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij, Of howe many and what & howe many names is the myrac composed. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. ii. (1651) 20 If from the myrac, a swelling and wind in the Hypochondries. 1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **Mirachial**, a. *Obs.* In 7 myrachiall. [f. med.L. *mirachia* hypochondria (f. *mirach*: see prec.) + -AL.] Hypochondriacal.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. iv. Of Hypochondriacal or flatuous melancholy, which the Arabians call Myrachiall.

Miracle (mī-rā-k'l), sb. Forms: 4 maracle, -kle, meracull, -kill, mercele, miracil, -cyl, -kel, myrakil(l), -kyl, 4-5 meracle, myrrakull, 4-6 myracle, 5 mirakelle, -ylle, 5-6 mirackle, miracule, 6 mirakill, mirakle, myrackle, 2-miracle. [a. OF. *miracle*, ad. L. *miraculum* object of wonder (in Eccl. L. *miracle*), f. *mirari* to wonder, f. *mirus* wonderful. Cf. *Pr. miracle*, Sp. *milagro*, Pg. *milagre*, It. *miracolo*.]

1. A marvellous event occurring within human experience, which cannot have been brought about by human power or by the operation of any natural agency, and must therefore be ascribed to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural being; chiefly, an act (e.g. of healing) exhibiting control over the laws of nature, and serving as evidence that the agent is either divine or is specially favoured by God. Phrases, *to do*, *to make*, *work*, *to show* a miracle.

The L. *miraculum* in this sense, though common in patristic and later theology, is foreign to the Vulgate, in which the Gr. words rendered 'miracle' in the English Bible—σημεῖον 'sign', τέρας 'wonder', δυνάμις 'power' or 'mighty work', are translated respectively by *signum*, *prodigium*, and *virtus*.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.), He maket þur ure Dribrit wonderlice & manifealdlice miracles. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1226 þæt we miracle muchel. a 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Mss.* 30 þis was þe commencement of þo miracles of ure lorde þe þe made fleschlice in erþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 177 Iesu...did þe meracles sua riss þæt þe Iesu him hild in striff. *Ibid.* 9512 Quat man es moight se þa bright, þæt suik a man cuth think in shoght þæt mustre þæt merce moight? c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 God did faire miracle for Elfride þæt houre. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 16 He shewyd many myrakils. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 438 þorv myracles...al þæt marche he torned To cryst and to crystendome. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1885) 288 þou seist þæt myracils & lyues of boly men approuen þis downyng of þe chirche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 This was the firste Miracle...that Machomete did in his 3outh. c 1440 *Sir Gouther* 743 (Breul) He...gyffus to þo mad hore wytte, And mouny odur meraculus yytte. c 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arab.) Introd. 35/1 Saint Thomas doeth more myracles, than any seynt in heuen. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 41 Chosen from above. To worke exceeding myracles on earth. 1608 *Br. Hatz. Epist.* c. vi. 73 Miracles must be iudged by the doctrine which they confirme; not the doctrine by the miracles. 1611 *BUNCE John* iv. 54 This is againe the second miracle that Iesus did. 1699 *BURNER 39 Art.* iv. 62 A Miracle is a Work that exceeds all the known Powers of Nature. 1756-7

tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) I. 466 A St. Ignatius performing a miracle, by Rubens, on another altar. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* i. 5 Miracles or visible suspensions of the order of nature for a providential purpose, are not in contradiction to reason. 1872 *TEYSSON Gareth & Lynette* 1292 Wonders ye have done; Miracles ye cannot.

D. In generalized sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Al were he, þuruh miracle, of barain iboren [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 106 That therof mai be non obstacle, Bot if it stonde upon miracle. c 1430 *LYCO. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 13 Lyke to the watyr of Archidelyne, Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 264 Then you fled into this Abbey heere, From whence I thinke you are come by Miracle. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 337 Who brought me hither Will bring me hence...By Miracle be may, reply'd the Swain. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iv. 131 Am I fond of life, Who scarce can think it possible, I live? Alive by miracle! 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix. ix. 156 By what was believed to be miracle, which might be holy art. 1859 *LLOOON Sermon. Spec. Occas.* viii. (1897) 164 When we take up the Book of Jonah, that which strikes us first of all...is the degree in which miracle pervades the whole narrative.

2. *transf.* in various uses, esp. as applied hyperbolically to an achievement seemingly beyond human power, or an occurrence so marvellous as to appear supernatural.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1817 A myracle ther bifol anon, 1586 *Let. to Earle Leicester*, etc. 12 The bottomless graces and immeasurable benefits bestowed upon me by the Almighty...I must...admire...accounting them as well miracles as benefices. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hb.* i. xiv. 84 Captain Flower at Lysmore, wrought miracles against the Rebels in those parts. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancient* 95 Now these miracles of Nature may seem to fall out by mere chance. 1692 *DRYDEN Cleonides* ii. ii. 17 O Miracle! He blushes! 1738 *WESLEY Pr.* cxxxix v. Lord to thy Works of Nature join Thy Miracles of Grace! 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 35 It would, indeed, have been a miracle had a copy, of any equally unimportant book, been found at such a distance of time in that unenviable situation. 1850 *SCORSEBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xi. (1859) 145 She was within a miracle of being upset. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 257 The moral miracles were, in these hundreds of thousands, God's over-powering grace. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Sept. 3/1 There are two theories to account for the radium 'miracle'.

b. Phrase, *To a miracle*: so well or successfully as to seem miraculous; marvellously well.

1643 *TRAF. Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 27 Hypocrites are likened to bull-rushes, which are green and smooth; and he is curious to a miracle, that can find a knot in them. 1672 *DRYDEN Assignment* I. 5 Gad, sir, everything becomes you to a miracle. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ.* Ser. (1771) 335 Things went on to a miracle. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvi. Nelly...was soon busily engaged in her task, and accomplishing it to a miracle. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 94, I understand my part to a miracle.

c. *concr.* A wonderful object, a marvel; a person or thing of more than natural excellence; a surpassing example of some quality.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 3it es þe heued of þat beste with þe hornes balden and kepted at Ailsa under for a miracle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herzschach's Hush.* iv. (1580) 167 The bird appeared as it were a myracle of nature. 1595 *DANIEL Chr. Vars.* xiv. (1609) 117 That magnanimous King, Mirror of vertue, miracle of worth. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 33 O Miracle of Men! 1602 *CAREW Eng. Tongue in Camden's Rem.* (1614) 44 Take the miracle of our age Sir Philip Sidney. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 64 The Bridge at London is worthily to be numbred among the miracles of the world. 1709 J. LAWSON *New Voy. Carolina* 145 The Humming-Bird is the Miracle of all our wing'd Animals. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 3 Sir Isaac Newton, who stands up as the miracle of the present age. 1797 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan* 38 It was a miracle of rare device. 1845 *CRANK Sh. Hist. Lit. Eng. V.* 174 To Garrick, a miracle of an actor...we owe [etc.].

† 3. A miraculous story; a legend. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* ProL i When seyde was al this miracle, euery man As sobre was that wonder was to se.

4. One of a class of dramatic representations of the Middle Ages based on the life of Our Lord and the legends of the Saints. Now usually called *miracle play* (see 5).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4659 þat make swyche pleyys to any man As myracles and bourdys. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's ProL* 528 To pleyes of myracles and to mariages. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 107 At marketts & myracles we medle vs nevere. 1798 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 237 But those theatrical pieces called 'Miracles' were their delight beyond all others. 1854 *HALLAM Lit. Ess. & Char.* v. *Enrop. Drama* 4 Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, while teaching a school at Dunstable, caused one of the shows, vulgarly called miracles, on the story of St. Catherine to be represented in that town.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* (chiefly objective), as *miracle-abode*, -*author*, † *miracles-doing*, *miracle-making*, -*monger* (hence -*mongering*), -*worker*, -*working*. Also *miracle-breeding*, -*proof* adjs.; † *miracle man*, one who performs miracles; † *miracle minter*, one who 'coins' fictitious miracles; *miracle play* = **MIRACLE** 4; † *miracle player*, one who takes part in a miracle play; † *miracle shop*, contemptuously for a shrine at which miracles are reputed to be wrought.

1807 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar)* in *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 1 Me thinks I see them [i.e. Chaucer's pilgrims] on the road To Becket's 'miracle-abode. 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Alth.* & *Papists* (1820) 237 One of their famous 'miracle-authors declares, that one brother was so elevated...that he boasted of having visions of angels attending him. 1814 *MRS. J. WEST Alicia de Lucy* III. 174 By pacing at midnight the flinty aisle of some 'miracle-breeding chapel. c 1440 *Alpha-*

bet of Tales 305 He toue of pain fell vnto be syn of licherie, & her-for God deprivid hym of *miracles-doyng. c 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* ii. vii. 188 Bi the said eucydencies of myraculou doing. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 181 When his [Satan's] agents can go no further in the trade of 'miracle-making, he [etc.]. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1235 in *Anglia VII*, Bruited abroad this great *myracle Man. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 103, I should have acquainted you how the *Miracle-minter in his miracle booke doth solemnly tell vs, that [etc.]. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Witcher.* vii. i. (1886) 125 Why doo not these (meaning *miraclemongers) appoint some Siloah to swim in? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 We leaue to you the stile of Mirabilary Miraclemongers. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 36 All the pretences, both of heathen and of Christian miracle-mongers. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Rev.* iv. 182 Legendary tales due to the . . . 'miracle-mongering spirit of the . . . reporters. 1854 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 517 *Miracle-plays were a kind of church performance in the middle ages representing the miracles wrought by the holy confessors, and the sufferings by which the perseverance of the martyrs was manifested. 1875 WARD *Eug. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 41 Miracle-plays, on the other hand, are more especially concerned with incidents derived from legends of the Saints of the Church. a 1400 *Sermon agst. Miracle-plays in Rel. Ant.* II. 46 Therefore to pristis it is utterly forbedyn not only to beent *myracle playere but also to heren or to seen myracilis playeing. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 328 The safest station in Christianity is his who can be mov'd by nothing of this kind, and is thus *miracle-proof. 1629 DOWNE *Sermon.* xxiv. (1640) 239 In the Romane church (where miracles for every naturall disease may be had at some Shrine or *miracle-shop, better cheap, then a Medicine . . .) 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. C's Pref.* A iv. b, The Lorde hath made vs were agaynst suchie *miracle workers. 1857 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (ed. 3) 103 His [Becket's] fame as the great miracle-worker of the time, was increasing every month. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3 They haue exalted the power of the imagination to be much one with the power of *Miracle-working faith. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iv. (1876) 152 This miracle-working harmony.

Miracle (mir'ak'l), *v. nonce-rod.* [f. MIRACLE sb.] *a. refl.* ? To be revealed by miracle. *b. intr.* To work miracles.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 29 I me not their Father, yet who this should bee Doth myracle it selfe, lou'd before mee. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 169 Their undaunted fortitude, their power of miralcing.

Miracle, corrupt form of MEREL, a game. *† Miracleye, adv. Obs.* In 4 meracleyeche. [f. MIRACLE sb. + -ly².] By a miracle.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1432 Icy cryede god mercy alle pat ny3t—And meracleyeche god teke hede herto.

† Miracler. Obs. [f. MIRACLE v. + -ER¹.]

One who works miracles.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep. to Rdr. A ij, Who the greater Miracler, Christ or Bellia?

† Miraculist. Obs. [f. MIRACLE sb. + -IST¹.]

One who records miracles.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 113 Hcare the Miraculist report it, who himselfe was an Actor. *Ibid.* 125 The first honour the Miraculist doth bestow vpon it [the cross] is this: that it serued to discouer Sara to haue a deuill [etc.].

† Mira'cular, a. Obs. [f. L. *miraculum* MIRACLE sb. + -AR¹.] Of or pertaining to miracle.

1728 NORTON *Mem. Music* (1846) 15, I waive the cure of Saul's frenzy by Musick as miracular. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 371 A scripture miracle, therefore, must be so defined, as to express, not only its miracular essence, but likewise the condition of its appearing miraculou.

† Miraculate, v. Obs. [f. L. *miraculum* MIRACLE sb. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To produce by means of a miracle.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 2 The vessels whereinto Christ miraculated wine, were filled up to the brim.

† Miraculific, a. Obs. [f. L. *miraculum* MIRACLE sb. + -IFIC¹.] Performing miracles.

1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 478 Saint Francis Xavier, the divine Heliotrope, or sacred Sun-flower, as he followed, in the course of his miraculific life. . . that planet [etc.].

† Mira'culist. Obs. [f. L. *miraculum* MIRACLE sb. + -IST¹.] a. One who works miracles; in quot. quasi-adj. b. A believer in miracles.

1666 H. STURBE (title) The miraculist Conformist; or, an Account of several miraculou Cures performed by the Stroking of the Hands of Valentine Greatarick. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 200 It will be equally intelligible to the reasoner and the miraculist. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1394 Their biographers were miraculists.

Miraculize (mir'ak'uliz), *v.* [f. L. *miraculum* + -IZE¹.]

1. *trans.* To make miraculou; to consider as miraculou.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. v. 335 You are searching Heaven and Earth for Prodigys, and studying how to miraculize every thing. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Anthrop. Relig.* Pref. (1892) 16 A real historical fact, which from very early days was miraculised and misinterpreted.

2. ? To work upon by miracle. *nonce-use.*

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* in. (1754) 164 Whatever Miracles Mr. Wesley may bring to account; I judge, that I ought to be impartial, . . . though, in Consequence, I should be miraculized into Dread and Shame.

† Miraculosity. Obs. [as if f. L. *miraculum* + -ITY¹.] The quality of being miraculou.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 33 He preached against the pretiosity, speciosity, and miraculosity, and sundry other sophistications about images. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 185 They do rather directly infringe and remove the miraculosity of them.

Miraculous (mir'ak'ulōs), *a.* Also 6 mary-culousse, miraoulous, 6-7 myraculous(e, [ad. F. *miraculeux*, ad. med. L. *miraculōsus*, f. *miraculum* MIRACLE sb. + -OUS¹.]

1. Of the nature of a miracle; produced or effected by miracle; beyond the agency of natural laws; supernatural.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 366 These operacyons dyntynes and maryculousse. 1505 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 147 A most myraculous worke in this good King. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 231 The miraculou power of foretelling what God would bring to passe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strenght Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxiii. (1739) 287 The miraculou Gifts which the Apostles received. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 3 Men who had no sense for the miraculou and supernatural. 1834 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 156 They profess to haue miraculou power.

† b. Concerned with miracles. Obs.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 156 I hon, archbishop of Yorke, . . . went into Beverlaye, . . . where at this daye he is remembered with miraculou memorie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xli. 106 Of whom they do say . . . miraculou fable. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 868/1 The testimony by which the miracles of our Lord are accredited is . . . distinguished, by its strength, from that which supports any other miraculou accounts.

2. *transf. and hyperbolically.* (cf. *MIRACULOUS sb.* 2.) Resembling a miracle; so extraordinary as to appear supernatural; marvellous; astonishing.

In some of the earlier instances the sense may be directly based on the primary sense of L. *miraculum*, 'object of astonishment'.

1573 (title) A letter sent by a Gentleman of England to his frende containing a confutation of a French mans errors in the report of the myraculou starre now shyninge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 585 The miraculou workes that Q. Marcus Rex performed. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1603) 127 Neither is it miraculou amongst them to see a manne lie above an hundred and thirty or forty yeares. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. ii. 623 For Murther, though it haue no tongue, will speake With most myraculou Organ. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 75 [A mountain] on whose Summit was a miraculou Picce heaved out of solid Stone. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharut. Extemp.* 150 'Twas communicated to me . . . as a miraculou Experience, against bleeding at the Nose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 135 Of man's miraculou mistakes, this bears The palm, 'That all men are about to live'. For ever on the brink of being born.

3. Of things (formerly also of persons): Having the power to work miracles; wonder-working.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 334 In takne of his rare and excellent halynes, . . . he was miraculou, canonizet and reket with the haly name. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 86 His word is more then the miraculou Harpe. 1618 ROWLAND *Sacred Mem.* 29 He miraculou did heale them all. 1703 MAUNSELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 132 A certain Sacrilgous Rogue took an opportunity to steal away this Miraculou Picture. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. xxii. III. 247 The miraculou tomb of St. Felix. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1865) 79 The flask is always supposed to contain the miraculou oil which flowed under her shrine. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Some miraculou soil, from which prodigies and portents spring.

b. In names of plants: miraculou berry, in Western tropical Africa, applied by the English residents to the fruit of *Sideroxylon dulcificum*, from its extraordinary power of rendering sour substances intensely sweet (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); miraculou fruit, the fruit of *Thaumatococcus* or *Phrynium Danielli*, native of the Soudan (Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 1887, p. 428).

† 4. As adv.

1766 *Gentil Mag.* July 331/2 The scenes, . . . Shifting backwards and forwards, . . . And painted miraculou fine.

Miraculously (mir'ak'ulōsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a miraculou manner; by or as by miracle; in a miraculou degree.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. xcvi. 201 And whyly they were there in great argument for this matyer . . . a rode there beyng. . . spake myraculouly and said, that Dunstans waye was good and trewe. 1554 *Act 2 & 2 Phil. & Mary c.* 10 § 4 He hath hitherto miraculouly preserved the Quenes Ma' from many greute and imminent perills and dangers. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 40 Lochbroune in commendatione has the first place, copious in herring miraculouly. 1656 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 203 note, An elegie on the miraculouly learned bishop of Armagh [USHER]. 1774 PENNANT *Four Scotl.* in 1772, 236 Preserved miraculouly for two hundred yeares. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 Savages . . . prove almost miraculouly quick in hearing and seeing.

Miraculousness (mir'ak'ulōsnēs), [f. MIRACULOUS a. + -NESS¹.] The condition, quality, or state of being miraculou.

1587 GOLDING *De l'ornay* xxvi. (1592) 410, I will not alledge any miraculousses. 1566 TOWNSHEND *Declar.* 297 They could . . . outline the laity . . . by the miraculousses of their works. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. 6 The Miraculousness of an Escape adds to the Pleasure and Joy of it. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 151 The more the miraculousses of the story deepens, . . . the more does the very air and aspect of things seem to tell us we are in wonderland.

† Mirador (mir'adōr). Also miradore. [Sp. f. *mirar* to look.] a. A watch-tower. b. A turret or belvedere on the top of a Spanish house.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. Your valiant Son, who had before Gain'd Fame, rode round to ev'ry Mirador. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 9/2 Few were without a mirador or turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. 1832 W. IRVING *Althouira* I. 112 The delightful belvedere,

originally a mirador of the Moorish Sultanas. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The curious miradores, or turrets on the tops of the houses.

Mirage (mir'āz). [a. F. *mirage*, f. (se) *mire* to look at oneself in a mirror, to be reflected.] Originally, and still most commonly, that species of optical illusion, common in hot countries, and especially in sandy deserts, which consists in the appearance of a sheet of water at some distance from the spectator, where no water actually exists; now frequently extended to include other forms of optical illusions similarly produced by atmospheric conditions, e.g. the appearance in the sky of a reflected image of a distant object.

[1803 W. H. WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 1 The phenomenon known to the French by the name of *mirage*, which their army had daily opportunities of seeing, in their march through the deserts of Egypt.] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. i. iv. 29 Mirage, or shadow of still waters painted on the parched ground. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II. 106 The thirsty traveller in the desert pants to attain the cooling stream in the far distance. Alas! 'tis but a mirage! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiii. 270 The mirage lifted them at times half-way to the clouds. 1875 JENNINGS & LOWE in *Expositor* Aug. 130 Isaiah (xxxv. 7) certainly mentions the 'mirage'.

b. fig. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* iv. 81 Against this Goliath of the philosophical Cannanites [Godwin], Mr. Malchus stepped forth, at a time when the *mirage* in which Goliath had made his appearance was pretty well dispersed, and had left him in his natural dimensions. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 130 If the self-examinant will . . . exchange the safe circle of religion and practical reason for the shifting sand-waters and mirages of speculative theology. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 141 They lie beyond the horizon of the every-day world and become visible only when the mirage of fantasy lifts them up.

Hence *Mirage v.* to affect with mirage; *Mira'geous a.*, of or pertaining to a mirage; *Mira'geously adv.*, as a mirage; *Mira'gy a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mirage.

1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* iii. Atmosphere so clear that thirty miles would look as ten, did not a blazing sun make a heat mist that seems to mirage everything. 1895 W. VACUT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxiii. 259 Magnified by the miragy atmosphere. 1905 BLACKBURN *Mag.* July 8/2 By the side of a deep mirageous lagoon there sprang up a deep mirageous homestead. *Ibid.*, I pictured her miraculously there on the deep verandah, looking out, waiting for me.

† Miramolin (mir'e'mōlin). *Hist.* Also mar-maloline. [Sp., corruption of Arab. *amīr al-mīmīn* 'Commander of the Faithful'.] The European designation in the Middle Ages of the Emperor of Morocco.

1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. 392 He invited the miramolin of Africa into Spain. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 126/2 Saracenic wine The Kaiser quaffs with the Mar-moline.

† Mirandous, a. [f. L. *mirandus* (gerundive pple. of *mirari* to wonder at) + -OUS¹.] Wonderful.

1652 GAULE *Alagastrom*, 47 Because of some mirandous or stupendous things, either effected or foretold, &c.

Mirbane (mī'ubēn). [Of obscure origin: F. *mirbane* is in Littré 1885.] *Essence of mirbane, oil of mirbane*, nitrobenzol used in perfumery.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. ix. (1862) 636 It [Nitrobenzol] has a very sweet taste, and an odour resembling that of bitter almonds, which has led to its use in perfumery under the name of Essence of Mirbane.

Mirc, Mireken, Mircenes, obs. ff. *MIRK a.*, *MIRKEN, MIRKNES.*

Mird, v. Sc.

1. *intr.* To meddle. Also to sport amorously. 1614 Br. P. FORBES *To a Recusant* 27 (Jam.) Except that there perhaps he thought some occasion might be caught to calumniate, or that there was ministered to him some matter of mirding. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1789) 97 'Tis naye to mird with unco folk ye see, Nor is the bleat durn easy o'er her ee. c 1768 — in Whitehall *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/1 He there wi' Meg was mirdin' seen. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 335 Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to mird or to mell.

2. *trans.* To attempt, to venture.

17170 J. SKINNER *Christmas Day* vii. *Misc. Coll. Poetry* (1809) 125 He sequel' to her like a young eyte, But wad na mird to gang Back' a' that day. 1863 JAMES HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 300 But the nameless, though gift, are caul' i' the yird, Ere a sang or a word i' their praise she wull mird!

Mird, variant of MERD *Obs.*, excrement.

1669 COHAINE *Ovid* 63 Oynments Made of the spawn of Snakes, Spittle of Jews, And Mird of Infants.

Mire (mī'ē), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 myre, 4-6 myr, 4-5 myere, 4 meore, mir, mure, myure, 5-7 myer, 5-6 moyre, 6 mier, 4- mire. [ME. *myre*, a. ON. *myr-r* fem. (mod. Icel. *myri*, Sw. *myr*, Da. *myre*, *myr*): OTeut. **meuzjā*: -**meuzjā* f. **meus*- (cf. OE. *mēos* moss, OHG. *mios*, MHG. *mies*), ablaut-var. of **mis*-: see Moss.]

1. A piece of wet, swampy ground; a boggy place in which one may be engulfed or stick fast. Also in generalized sense, swampy ground, bog.

13. Exec. *Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe in the mures songeth. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2023 And in a mure don him cast. 1387 *Larva Hides* (Rolls) VI. 379 It stondeil in water meyses and meores.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 384 Bote stande as a stake pat

Miriness (mɪrɪˈnɛs). Also 6 myrinesse, 7 miriness. [f. MIRE *a.* + -NESS.] Miry condition or quality.

1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 21 A dike or causey, ... most used in winter by reason of the lowness and myriness of the country. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 12 Another cause of Barrenness is Bogginess or Miriness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Miriness*, dirtiness, fullness of mire.

Miriness, obs. form of MERRINESS.

Miring (mɪrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 mireing. [f. MIRE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The state of becoming entangled in a mire.

1556 *Act 8 Eliz. c. 8* § 1 Without daunger and peryll of the miringe drowning and perishing of the same [horses]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Because their Cattle shall not be in danger of miring or drowning. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 As long as everything is frozen solid there is ... no danger from miring.

2. The action of covering with mire; *a. be-spattering.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 89 The tearing of Hoods and Cowles, the miring of Copes, ... in the scuffle.

Mirinkaleon: see MYRMILEON.

† **Mirish**, *a. Obs.* Also 8 myrish. [f. MIRE *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of mire; miry; foul.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O'Toole Wks.* ii. 17/2 Thou Hast made them skip o' bogs and quagmires mirish. 1710 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 326 In that same myrish, hoody Fen.

Mirites, obs. variant of MIRRITE.

Mirky, *mirky*, etc., var. forms of MURK, etc.

Mirled (mɪrld), *pp. a. Sc.* [var. of MARLED *pp. a.*] Speckled, spotted.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/6 Exhibition of Collies... A curiously marked blue mirled and white specimen.

Mirligoes (mɪrliˈɡoʊz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also merligoes, merrily-goes, mirligoes, mirlygoes. [cf. *Sc. dial. mirl* to turn round, to be giddy.] Dizziness, vertigo; *esp.* in the phrase *in the mirligoes*: in a state of dizziness.

1773 FERGUSON *Ghasts* 46 Or else some little cantrip thrown, I ween, Has bound in mirlygoes my ain twa ein. 1866 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, My head's sae dizzy with the mirligoes. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 99 They havena muckle likin' for sic a med'cin'. It gives them the mirligoes.

† **Mirliton**, *Mus. ? Obs.* Also *erron. mirloton*. [f. *mirliton* reed pipe; of onomatopoeic origin (Littré).] A toy pipe.

1819 MOORE *Ment.* (1853) III. 9 The crowd of dancers, mountebanks, mirliton players [etc.]. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Mirly, variant of MARLY *a.* *Sc.*

† **Mirmillon**, *Obs. rare*—*a.* [ad. L. *mirmillonem*.] A kind of gladiator.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mirmillon*.

Mirmydan, -den, -don, obs. ff. MYRMIDON.

Miro (miˈro), *Nov. Zealand.* [Maori.] The black pine of Otago, *Podocarpus ferruginea*. Also *miro-tree*.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 45 Miro. ... grows to the height of from forty to sixty feet, with a diameter of not more than thirty inches. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 308 The miro-tree is found in slightly elevated situations in many of the forests in New Zealand.

Mirobalan(e), -bolan, obs. ff. MYROBALAN.

Miroir, obs. form of MIRROR *sb.*

Mirondones, obs. pl. of MYRMIDON.

† **Miroton** (miˈroʊn), *Cookery.* [Fr.] (Seequots.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Miroton*, a culinary Term, being a Kind of Farc, and usually serv'd up for a Side dish, and may be made several Ways. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 177 *Miroton*, small thin slices of meat about as large as a crown piece made into ragouts of various kinds, and dished up in a circular form.

Mirour, obs. form of MIRROR *sb.*

† **Mirourer**, *Obs.* Also *mirorox*. [f. *mirour* MIRROR *sb.* + -ER.] A maker of or dealer in mirrors.

1309 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) 38 [25 Nov. 1309 Roger de Elvedene] mirourer [admitted]. 1320 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 382/2 Ad Petitionem Johannis le Mirorier.

Mirr, *mirra*, obs. ff. MYRRH. **Mirre**, obs. f. MERRY. **Mirrer**, obs. f. MIRROR. **Mirrette**, obs. f. MERIT. **Mirrhe**(s), obs. ff. MYRRH.

Mirrines(se), obs. forms of MERRINESS.

Mirriounis, obs. *Sc. pl.* form of MORION.

Mirroid, obs. form of MIRROR *sb.*

Mirror (miˈrɔː), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 *mirrou*(e), 4-7 *mirour*, 4-6 *myrou*(e), *myrrou*(e), 4-5 *meror*, *merour*(e), 4 *merrou*(e), *merur*, *mirur*, *mirur*, 5 *mero*, *merowe*, *merowr*, *merrowe*, *merur*(e), *murrou*, *myrowre*, *myrrore*, *myrrou*, 6-8 *miroir*, 6 *miror*, *mirrhour*, *mirroid*, *Sc. murur*, 7-8 *miroir*, *myrhorr*, 6- *mirror*. [ME. *mirour*, *a. OF. mirour*, *mirour*, *miroir*, earlier (11th c., Rashi) *miradoir* (mod. F. *miroir*)]; popular L. **mirātorium*, f. **mirāre* to look at (class. L. *mirari* to wonder, admire, whence MIRACLE): see -ORY. Pr. had *mirador*-(s), and It. *miratore*, *miradore*, in the same sense (both rare); Sp. *Fig. mirador* has the meaning of watch-tower. The Eng. spelling *miryōr*, almost confined to the 17th c., is due to the influence of mod. Fr.]

I. Literally (or with obvious metaphor).

1. A polished surface which reflects images of objects, formerly made of metal, now ordinarily of glass coated with amalgam; a looking-glass. Also *rarely*, the coated glass of which mirrors are made.

c. 1225 *Dict. J. de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 123 Willelmus, vicinus noster, habet ... specula (myrrys [read myrurs]). c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Sacraments* 727 To sylve All byl myroure pou myst fol wel, Bote naugt be ymage schifte. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 In a ful tytel myroure thou myght see as grette an ymage as in another that is double more. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 236 To loken in Merowe, *speculari*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 10 And in her hand she held a mirthour bright. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 478 No plates might be driven by the hammer, nor mirroirs made, but of the best and purest silver. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 Stones ... so well polished, that they equal for brightnesse a Steele mirroure. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 43 Next morning the mirror is consulted again. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii, Mirrors were dim as with the breath of years. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 81 A varnished wooden mantel-piece, with neatly moulded shelves, tiny bits of mirror let into the panels.

b. *fig.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 365 Thus gan he make a myroure of his mynde. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madr. xi. 4 in Arb. *Garver* v. 370 Thine Eyes, mine heaven! ... made mine eyes dim mirrolds of unrest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 24 Playing ... whose end ... is, to hold as 'twere the Mirroure up to Nature. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 296 The best mirroure is an old friend. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law is called perfect, as it is an absolute perfect Mirior or Glasse. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 297 The fleeting images that fill The mirror of the mind. 1887 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Stud. Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 214 Such books serve to hold up the mirror to the time.

c. *transf.* Applied to water (chiefly poet.).

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 63 And in his waters, which your mirror make, Behold your faces. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* Wks. 1871. VI. 258 Their chrystall waves are Myrrhous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 263 A Lake, That to the fringed Bank ... Her chrystall mirror holds. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. vi. So the pure limpid stream ... Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines; Till, by degrees, the floating mirror shines. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, The stars above shining as clear below in the mirror of the all but motionless water.

2. *Spec. a.* A glass or crystal used in magic art. 13 ... *Seynys* *Sage* (IV) 209 Virgil made another ymage, That held a mirror in his hand, And oversegh all that lond. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Spr.* T. 226 Alocen and Vitulon and Aristotle that writen in hir lyves Of queynte Mirours and of prospectives. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 84 Now ye shal here of the mirroure. The glas that stode thereon was of such vertu, that [etc.]. 1533 *Go Richt Vay* 12 Alsua thay that wisis corsis, chrishtal, murrur, hukis, vordis and ... coniracione to find hvid hurdis in the seird [etc.]. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, With a single drop of ink for a mirror, the Egyptian sorcerer undertakes to reveal ... far-reaching visions of the past.

† b. A small glass formerly worn in the hat by men and at the girdle by women. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Call for your casting-hottle, and place your mirrouir in your hat.

3. *Optics.* A polished surface, either *plane*, *convex*, or *concave*, that reflects rays of light; a speculum. *Burning mirror*: a concave mirror which, by concentrating the reflected rays of the sun at a focus, causes them to set fire to objects.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 125 Among the stores of old pictures at Somersethouse, was one ... representing the head of Edward VI. to be discerned only by the reflection of a cylindric mirroure. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 675 A convex mirror strengthens the colours and takes off the coarseness of objects by contracting them. 1822 LANSON *Sci. & Art* i. 262 Plane mirrors are those whose surfaces are perfect planes, and whose section is a straight line. Such are vulgarly called looking-glasses. 1839 C. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 301 The point ... being consequently equal to half the radius of the concavity of the mirror.

II. Figurative uses.

4. That which gives a faithful reflection or true description of anything. Cf. LOOKING-GLASS 1 b.

Formerly common in titles of books, after med. L. *speculum*. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. C. V.* Prol. 307 What [seith] vincent in his storyal myroure. c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Treas.* 117 That same boke ... was as merrowe of al his dedys. 1553 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. vii, A Mirroure wit might bee calde. 1642 CROMWELL *Wks.* Rev. i. 89 It seemed the more reasonable to enlarge upon the nature and character and fortune of the duke ... as being the best mirror to discern ... the spirit of that age. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 ¶ To the stage, which pretends only to be the mirror of life. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 176 Language is the mirror of society, and accordingly will reflect every social change.

b. Used of a person. *poet.*

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xvii, Those Whom Fortune in this maze of miserie Of wretched chance most wofull myrroures chose. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 51 But now two Mirrors of his Princely sentence, Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. c. 1637 WALLER *On Ben Jonson* i. Mirroure of Poets, Mirroure of our Age.

5. That which exhibits something to be imitated; a pattern; an exemplar. *Now rare.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23867 Cristen folk ... In eldrin men ur mirur se Quat for to folowen to. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 756 O Tute, queene thy wyly chauce To alle wytes may a Mirour be. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 93 For men schall be per myroure make. 1668 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 Wherefore this Princes actes may be a myroure unto all Princes. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 13 Thou

art a Mirror to all Christian Kingdoms. 1765 COWPER *Letts.* 24 June, A servant ... who is the very mirror of fidelity and affection for his master. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 7 Sir Tristram, a fictitious character held forth as the mirror of chivalry.

† b. Hence of persons: A model of excellence; a paragon. *Obs.*

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 974 She wolde haue be at the beste a chefe myroure of al the feste. 1599 SHAKS. *Rev. V.* II. Prol. 6 They sell the Pasture now, to buy the Horse; Following the Mirror of all Christian Kings. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1678) 71 Whilst thy renouwe great mirroure of the North, Showne in our time, wants one to set it fourth. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nalob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 343 Our mirror of ministers of finance did not think this enough for the services of such a friend as Benfield.

† c. That which reflects something to be avoided; a warning. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 155 Pow shalt he myroure to manye men to deceyue. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 39 But alway [they] brake the saide trewes ... as it sheweth openly, and may be a mirroure for ever to alle cristen princes to mystrust any trewes taking by your saide aduise or his allies and subjectis. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. 145 He might for ever be pyonted at as an exemplary mirroure for all insolent Traytors.

III. 6. Applied to various objects resembling a mirror in shape or in lustre.

a. *Arch.* A small oval ornament.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Mirror*, in architecture, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers. 1901 STURGIS *Dict. Archit. & Build.*, *Mirror*, a panel surrounded by a moulded or otherwise ornamented frame and suggesting the idea of a mirror. Practically the same as a Cartouche, Rondel or Medallion, but the mirror in this sense is usually a detached panel.

b. *Ornith.* A bright patch of colour on the wings of ducks and other birds; = SPECULUM.

1903 BLACKW. *Mag.* Mar. 359/2 The black tips of the long wings waving in the wind, showing the large white 'mirrors' on the first three feathers distinctly.

c. *Shout for mirror cloth* (see 7 b).

1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 2/4 So glossy is the cloth ... that it is now called 'mirror', in allusion to the sheen of its highly-polished surface.

IV. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. simple attrib., objective, etc., as *mirror-bearer*, *silverer*, *silvering*.

Also in names of scientific instruments in which the index is a beam of light reflected from a mirror, as in *mirror barometer*, *galvanometer*, *thermometer*.

1885 PATER *Marius* i. vi, Placed in their rear were the 'mirror-bearers of the goddess. 1898 LODGE in *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/4 Such an instrument was the beautiful 'mirror-galvanometer' of Lord Kelvin. 1829 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xlii. (1832) 375 A somewhat later account of the disease by Dr. Bateman, as he observed it in 'mirror-silverers. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 937 In 'mirror-silvering II [mercury] was also employed.

b. *similitive*, as *mirror-faculty*, *floor, surface*; *mirror-bright*, *like* adjs. Also in the designations of textile fabrics with lustrous surface, ns *mirror-moire*, *velvet*; and of colours, as *mirror-black*, *-grey*, *-pink* adjs.

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mirror-black*, an epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 3/5 There is an amount of steel and brass work to be kept 'mirror-bright. 1721 SNAFFES. *Charac.* (1737) I. 199 Besides the difficulty of the manner it-self, and that 'mirror-faculty. ... it proves also ... a kind of mirroure ... to the age. a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1850) 73 On the 'mirror-floor of Ocean's wave. 1887 *Daily News* 19 May 5/6 A 'mirror-grey satin dress. 1772 MASON *Eng. Garden* x. 23 Whose mighty mind ... 'mirror-like Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sovereign Planter's primal work display'd. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 157 Two narrow shady lanes cross each other, leaving just room enough ... for a clear mirror-like pond. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/3 Another splendid gown ... was of 'mirror moire'. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 161 The 'mirror surface of their lake. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/1 Vivid tones of pink and red are seen in 'mirror velvets.

c. *Special comb.*: *mirror carp*, the looking-glass carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; *mirror-fashion adv.*, in the manner of mirror-writing; *mirror glass*, glass used in a mirror; also, a mirror (in quot. *fig.*); *mirror-plate*, a plate of glass suitable for a mirror; *mirror ray*, the spotted ray, *Raia maculata*; † *mirror-stone* = MUSCOVITE; *mirror-writer*, one who practises *mirror-writing*; *mirror-writing*, writing which appears as though viewed in a mirror, reversed writing (a characteristic of aphasia).

1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The mirror-carp, or carp king, *Cyprinus rex cyprinorum*, *C. specularis*, *C. maculipidatus*. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 25 A young lady, who wrote more fluently 'mirror' fashion with the left hand. c. 1440 *Promp. Par.* 330/1 *Myroure glasse, *speculum*. a. 1560 BECON *Jevel of Joy* Wks. II. 42 b, O what a myroure glasse and spectacle is here offered unto vs. 1839 *Unk. Dict.* Arts 572 The casting of 'mirror-plates was commenced in France about the year 1688. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 104 Those staring marks, from which this fish has sometimes been called the 'Mirror Ray. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 255 *Selenitis*, *Lapis Specularis*. * *Mirror-stone*, or *Muscovy Glass*. 1887 IRELAND in *Brit. Oct.* 367 The ... change in the brain-tissue from which the image is formed in the mind of the 'mirror-writer. *Wid.* 361 Buchwald and Erlennmeyer have directed attention to what they call Spiegelchryser or 'mirror-writing.

Mirror (miˈrɔː), *v.* [f. MIRROR *sb.*] *trans.* To reflect in the manner of a mirror.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 47 He... bending to her open eyes, Where he was mirror'd small in paradise. 1823 F. C. SULLIVAN *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the surrounding Alps mirrored the varying lights of the hemisphere. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xv, Look not in my eyes, for fear They mirror true the sight I see.

b. *fig.* To reflect, or represent something (to the mind). Also to *mirror back*.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i, Those glorious hours, when the unruffled river of his life mirrored the cloudless heaven of his Hope. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 41 The brightness of the outer world is mirrored in imperishable verse. 1890 TOUR HILF *Eng. fr.* 1639, 110 Literature and language faithfully mirrored back the age.

c. *refl.* To see oneself reflected in a mirror.

1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* ix. 57 White marble so polished and smooth that I mirrored myself in it.

Hence *Mirroring* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* 18 Hitler and thither spins The wind-borne mirroring Soul. 1873 — *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 173 A perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

Mirrored ¹ (mir'rad), *a.* [*f.* MIRROR *sb.* + -ED.] Fitted with a mirror or mirrors.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 579 Still mimick'd as they rose Along the mirror'd walls by twin-clouds odoriferous. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 24 The action of the magnet... was visibly represented by means of the mirrored galvanometer.

Mirrored ² (mir'rad), *ppl. a.* [*f.* MIRROR *v.* + -ED.] Reflected, as by a mirror; also *fig.*

1851 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* (1863) 122 Those mirrored marvels of the lake. 1905 Q. Rev. July 100 The mirrored image of life.

Mirrorize (mir'reiz), *v.* [*f.* MIRROR *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To show up as in a mirror.

1598 TOTTIE *Alba* (1880) 51 A Monster then I may her mirrorize, Since she delights in such strange Tragedies. 1873 S. WILBERFORCE in *Ashwell Life* (1879) i. viii. 337 All that sea of glass which lay spread before the Throne, mirrorizing, measured, compassed, completed.

† **Mirrorly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *meroly*. [*f.* MIRROR *sb.* + -LY.] Resembling a mirror.

1434 MISVN *Mending Life* 128 Myndly sight truly is takyn up beuently to behald be schadoly syght 3it & meroly.

Mirrorry (mir'ori), *a.* [*f.* MIRROR *sb.* + -Y.] Having the nature of a mirror; mirror-like.

1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 140 The seas sank to mirrorry stillness.

Mirt, **Mirtel**: see MYRT, MYRTLE.

Mirth (māp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *myrīsp*, *mirīsp*, *myr(s)p*, *mir(s)p*, *myrīp*, *mirīp*, *myrēp*, 2 *murph*, *merph*(s), 3 *mirph*, *muri*(h)pe, *mur*(e)hpe, *mur*(e)3pe, *muru*(h)pe, *murepe*, *murep*, 3-5 *murp*(e), 3-6 *mirth*e, 4 *mirth*a, 4-6 *merth*(e), *myrth*e, 4-7 *myrth*, 3- *mirth*. [*OE. myrīgþ* str. fem. (cf. MDu. *merchte*): *OTeut. *murgipā*, n. of quality *f.* **murgio* - MERRY *a.*]

† 1. Pleasurable feeling, enjoyment, gratification; joy, happiness. Often used of religious joy. *Obs.*

c. 838 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. 3 I þe þæm þu meahst ongiestan ðæt þu þær nane myrthe on needest. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen. iii.* 24 He adraefed was of neorxena wonges myrðe. c. 1175 *Laurel. Hone.* 13 Murihe sculen wunian on londe. c. 1225 *Anchor. R.* 32 Treowe ancren... rested ham inne swuche þouhte, & habbede murtheðe de heuten, æt þeo þæt siðgeð. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1422 Per ha heuten up hare bonden to heouene; & ferdan, wið murthe, icunet, to Criste. a. 1340 *HAMOLE Psalter* Prol. & oft sith in til soun & myrth of heuen. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 127 Hauē no merueille quod Meryc, 'myrthe it bytokneth'. 1390 *Gower Conf. II.* 107 Of whom I scholde merthe take. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 114 Nove maiden neke and modir myne, It was full mekill myrþe to be, þat i schulde ligge in wombe of pine. 1508 *DUNBAR Two Maiden Plumes* 42 Bewrie, .. 3e weddit wemen ying, Quhat mirth is fand in mayrage, sen þe war menis wyling. 1559 *H. WILKINSON in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollities. 1695 *TATE & BRADY Ps. ii.* 11 Rejoyce with awful Mirth.

b. *pl.* Delights, joys.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1712 Monie ma murthe ben alle men mahnen wið hare muð munnen. *Ibid.* 2217 Pæt was on an Wodnesdai pæt ha þus wende, marir, to þe murtheðe þæt neauer ne woned. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1004 Paradis is a priue stedd þar mani mirthes er e-medd. c. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* xiv, Whene þou sithis in the sette, Withe all mirthes at the meite, Some dayntes þou dele. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 144 To make þere myrthis more.

c. *Put for:* A cause of joy. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Runic Poem* 75 (Gr.) Dæg byþ, myrþaþ and tohiht eadgum and earmum. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2382 þe is mi lauerð & mi lue, mi lif & mi leofom, mi wunne... mi murtheð & mi mede. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 10837 (Trin.) For þi of þe þep born a burp Synful men to ioye & murþ.

2. Rejoicing, esp. manifested rejoicing; merry-making; jollity, gaiety. Phrase, † to make *mirth*(s), to rejoice.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 1794 Muehel was þa murðe be þat folc makode. 13. *R. ALIS.* 1375 Mirth is giet in halle. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 237 Thou has inair cause mys mirthis till ma, For thou the ded eschapis swa. 1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 45 Mail, Whan every bried hath chose his make And thenkth his merthes ferto make. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 619 To meit thai went, with myrthis and plesance. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. ii. 37 And so in alle haste they were maryed in a mornyng with grete myrthe and loye. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* xii. 40 Their exceeding mirth may not be told. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 11 Be large in mirth, anon we'll drinke a Measure The Table round. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxii, Life without mirth is a lamp without oil. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* i. 238 The genial festival of Christ-

mas, which... lights up the fireside of home with mirth and jollity.

† 3. Something which affords pleasure or amusement; a diversion, sport, entertainment. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 767 Of a myrthe I am right now by-thought To doon yow ese and it shal coste noght. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 241 And thus the dai, shortly to telle, With manye merthes thei despente. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xii. vi. 601 And every day ones for ony myrthes that alle the ladies myst make hym he wold ones every day loken toward the realme of Logrys. 1474-5 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 1561/2 *Lordes*,... Yomen, and other Comyners, have used the occupation of shotyng for their myrthes and sportes with Bowes of Ewe. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1171/1 You require my minde in the matter, whether menne in tribulacion may not lawfully... countform thetselfe, with some honest mirth. 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 100 Such vaine, ydle, and filthy pastimes and myrthes should surcease. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 18 To give a Kingdome for a Mirth, to sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue.

† b. Musical entertainment, melody. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Str. Trist.* 1254 Ich man was vil to life, His mirthes were so swete. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* vii. 67 Under a lynde vpon a haunde lene I a stounde, To lythe þe layes þe fouly fowles made. Murthe of her mouthes made me þere to slepe. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 4 [They] wyth one acorde dysposed them self for to gyue somme meloduous myrthe to the noble mayde. c. 1537 *Du Wes* in *Palsgr.* 942 To make myrth as byrdes, *degoior.* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 40 Somedele yblent to song and musickes mirth.

4. Gaiety of mind, as manifested in jest and laughter; merriment, hilarity; in early use, † jocularity, fun, ridicule (*obs.*). † Also, a jest.

1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 253 Thei hire side of glad semblant, Al full of merthes and of bordes. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 28 b, Which Luther got afterwards, and translated it into Duche, not without much myrthe and pastime [L. non sine xcomialis mulloque sale]. 1591 *HARINGTON Or. P.* Pref. v. j, Then, for Comedies, How full of harmeles myrth is our Cambridge Pedantus? 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 343, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 83/1 Aristophanes taking this Theme interweaves it with much abusive Mirth. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 30 He was of an excellent humour, ... and under a grave countenance, covered the most of mirth. 1712 *ADOLPH Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 1, I have always preferred Clearfulness to Mirth. The latter I consider as an Act, the former as an Habit of the Mind. Mirth is short and transient, Clearfulness fixed and permanent. a. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) VII. vii. 151 For if these [great crimes and great miseries] be made the matter of our mirth, what can be the argument of our sorrow? 1760-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) II. 129 Joy, when occasioned by the contrast of very dissimilar objects, along which it proceeds by continual leaps and bounds from one to the other, becomes mirth. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 24 Who mix'd reason with pleasure and wisdom with mirth. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 216 A reckless mixture of seriousness with mirth. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Denervator* iii. 33 Cassius grinned with some feeling deeper than mirth.

b. personified.

1. a. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 817 Ful fair was Mirth, ful long and high; A fairer man I never sigh. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 152 These delights, if thou canst give, Mirth with thee, I mean to live. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 22 Where grey-beard mirth, and smiling toil retir'd. 1816 *BYRON Monody on Sheridan's Death* 110 Mirth, That humbler Harmonist of care on Earth.

† c. *Put for:* The object of one's mirth.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liud To be but Mirth and laughter to his Brutus, When greese and blood ill temper'd, vexeth him? 1612 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 166 He's all my Exercise, my Mirth, my Matter. 1708 *OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 52 The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of every Feast.

5. *Comb.* objective and obj. genitive, as *mirth-maker*, *-marrer*, † *-monger*; *mirth-inspiring*, *-loving*, *-making*, *-marring*, *-moving*, *-provoking* adjs.; † *mirth-day*, a holiday, festival; † *mirth-80*: g, a song of (religious) joy.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 118 Let the Amusements of those *Mirth-Days be athletic and exhilarating. 1795 *Pope Odes* v. 302 Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth-inspiring bowl. 1833 *HICKES tr. Aristotle* (1872) II. 513 The unrestrained, *mirth-loving act of worship. 1836 *MASSINGER Gl. Dh. Florence* v. ii, Such chipping *mirth-makers as shall preserve Perpetual cause of sport. 1608 *WATSWAIT Barnardese* *Trin.* i. (1818) 37 They eat, drink, laugh, are still *mirth-making. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* iv. 129 Who playing the *Mirth-marrer at this Triumph, put Water into this fuming Wine. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* i. Wks. 1799 II. 209 That... water-drinking, *mirth-marring, amorous old lunks. 1642 J. TRAFPE *Theol. Theol.* iv. 191 Then woe to our *mirth-mongers that laugh now. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. i. 7 A *mirth-mouing iest. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 287 Each in his own peculiar way, could relate a story, ... in such a manner as to make it wonderfully *mirth-provoking. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 The *myrth-songes, or Carols of Gods excellent creatures.

† **Mirth**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *mirphen*, 4-5 *mirth*(e), 4 *merpe*, *murthe*, 4-7 *mirth*(e). [*f.* MIRTH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To be glad, rejoice.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxi. 14 Faines in Laverd and glades in quert And mirthes [L. *gloriantur*] alle rightwise of hert. 2. *trans.* To gladden, delight; to provide sport or entertainment for.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 7254 (Gött.) Bi a piler þan was he [Samson] sett. To mirth þe gomys at pair met. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 861 He myrþez was alle at vch a mece. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 240 þe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flambe For to myrthe men with þat in merke sitten. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. i. (Skeat) I. 11 Blisse of my joye,

that ofte me murthbed, is turned in-to galle. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7910 To se, the maner of þo men, & mirth hym a stound. 1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* 10 With byrnyng lufe playnly our myndes myrthand. a. 1600 *Flodden F. II.* (1661) 20 Then Minstrels mirthed all the land.

Mirper, *obs. form* of MURDER *v.*

Mirthful (mā'pful), *a.* [*f.* MIRTH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, moods, etc.: Full of mirth; joyous, gladsome, hilarious.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10611 þar blest þat mirthful mai, Brightin hir led in al hir way. c. 1475 *Rauf Colliar* 357 Bofort that mirthful man menstralls playis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 36 Be myrthfull now, at all þour mycht, For passit is þour dully nycht. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 14 Brasse buttons, pieces of Pewter, spur-rowels, or what else the mirthfull Saylor's exchange. 1726 *Pope Odes* xx. 415 A mirthful frenzy seized the fated crowd. c. 1745 *BROOME tr. Anacreon's Odes* liv. 8 Hence, hoary Age! — I now am young, And dance the mirthful Youths among. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 45 Each mirthful lout The ale-house seeks.

b. Of places, seasons, etc.: Characterized by mirth or rejoicing. Of sounds or utterances: Expressive of mirth, joyous, merry.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Nowlat* 998 In mirthfull moneth of May. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 263 Thane all the birds song with voce on hicht, Quoith mirthfull soun was mevelus to heir. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 198 This Ceter money... to Lihidinis may seeme mirthfull and chantable. 1807 *CHADBE Par. Reg.* iii. 847 But most his Reverence loved a mirthful jest. 1834 *LYTTON Pomphrey* iii. i, There is nothing very mirthful in your strain. 1846 *KEBLE Zyla Innoce.* (1873) 131 Mirthful bower of hall.

2. Of things: Affording mirth, amusing.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. vii. 43 And now what rests, but that we spend the time With stately Triumphes, mirthfull Comicke shewes.

Mirthfully (mā'pfully), *adv.* [*f.* MIRTHFUL + -LY.] In a mirthful manner, joyously; in an amusing manner; humorously.

c. 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 216 The meriest war menskit on mete, at the mail, With menstralls myrthfully makand thame glee. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 182 As was mirthfully experimnted upon one of Alexander's Pages. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 229 Always saying something mirthfully. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* I. 104 She would enter mirthfully into the mirth of young companions round her. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 1976/5 He mirthfully describes the shooting in cold blood of 2,000 rebels, as an *enjoy* à l'ambulance.

Mirthfulness (mā'pfulness), [*f.* MIRTHFUL + -NESS.] The quality or state of being mirthful; joyfulness; jocosity, facetiousness.

1867 A. DUNCAN *Mem. D. Duncan* 2 Cheerfully doing what he could to contribute to their gratification and innocent mirthfulness. 1906 *Hilbert Tr.* Apr. 572 She impresses all who approach her by her constant mirthfulness.

† **Mirthing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* MIRTH *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. MIRTH; rejoicing.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 16 [15] Milthe and solnes sal forgan þi face: sel folke þate mirthing [L. *judulacion*] kan.

Mirthless (mā'pless), *a.* [*f.* MIRTH *sb.* + -LESS.] Wanting in mirth, joyless; sad, dismal.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Par. Fowles* 592 Daunshis he murye that is myrtheles. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 172 O mirthless muse of eloquence barayne. 1567 *GOSWOLD Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 226 My colour pale, my bodie leane, my heave mirthlesse cheere. 1627 *DRAYTON Sheph. Sirena* 26 Whilst his gamesome cut-taild Curle with his mirthless Master plays. a. 1800 J. WARTON *Fashion* 63 As mirthless infants, idling out the day, With wooden swords, or toothless puppies play. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, It was a curious laugh; distinct, formal, mirthless. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* July 48/1 A circle of mirthless young men.

Hence **Mirthlessness** *adv.* Also **Mirthlessness**.

1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xxiv. 252 He laughed harshly and mirthlessly. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Mirthlessness*, sadness, melancholiness.

Mirthsome (mā'psam), *a.* [*f.* MIRTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Characterized by mirth; mirthful, joyous.

1823 *Mirror* I. 326/1 Mirthsome birds With wild song fill the air. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 459 This was a blythe some bridal, yet less mirthsome than many I mind of.

Hence **Mirthsomeness**. Now rare.

1648 W. BROWNE *Polexander* iii. iv. 122 Coming up to him with the mirthsomeness of a man that brings good news. You have no more enemies, said he. *Ibid.* v. 135 Two [statues] represented the Pleasures as well by their youth, their mirthsomeness, as [etc.].

Mirtill, **mirtle**, *obs forms* of MYRTLE.

† **Mirtus**, *Obs.* Also 6 *myrthus*. [*a.* L. *myrtus*: see MYRTLE.] Myrtle.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ci. (1495) 667 Some Mirtus is whyte and some is blacke. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. ii. 63 And sayand this, he gan his templeis tway Covit with myrthus, that is his moderis tre.

Miry (mai'ri), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *myry*(e), 6-7 *merie*, *mirie*, 8-9 *mirey*, 5- *miry*. [*f.* MIRE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of mire or marshy ground, swampy.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1475) 836 The Sowe is frende to fenne and to myry places. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 433 The feede where the hooe laye, was so wete and miry, that men and bestys were to greuously noyed. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. x. 23 Onely these marshes and myrie bogs, In which the fearful ewtes do build their bowres. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 38 Though the pit bee deepe, merie and narrow. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* IV. 332 The ground... had better be dry, than mirey wet. 1833 *HOOO Epping Hunt* lxxvii, Some fell in miry bogs.

fig. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 5 Ouer head and eares in the myrie puddle of grosse ignorance.

2. Abounding in mire, muddy.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 335 Pe strete bat he rade in was passand myrre. 1574 tr. *Martior's Apocalips* 40 As the cleere and vnuddle water that glydetb with a quiet streame, differeht from troubled and myrie froth. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 133 Women footing it in the mirie-streets. 1714 *Gay Trivia* i. 239 Deep thro' a miry Lane she pick'd her Way, Above her Ankle rose the chalky Clay. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. 1. When the days get damp and dark, and the roads miry. fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 14 Several steps and ascents out of this miry cave of mortality. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 356 Nor that the miry road of labour, trouble, suffering, and imperfection, should be made the necessary passage thereto.

3. Covered or bespattered with mud or mire.

1496 Bb. *St. Alban, Fishing* 3 [The hunter] his clothes torne were shode all myry. 1530 PALSER. 318/2 Myrrie or dirty, berayed with dyrie, *bouneux*. 1714 *Gay Trivia* i. 25 When late their miry sides stage-coaches show. 1864 R. A. ARKOLD *Cotton Fam.* 54 Hodge comes in all miry from his work.

4. fig. Dirty, defiled; despicable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/1 Tindall . . layeth hys myrie handes vpon the knowne catholike church of Christ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. 11. 20 Beyond that myrie heap of earthie waters. 1877 E. JOHNSON *Antiq. Nat.* 69 A name under which men drove a miry business. 1890 NASH *Abundant for Paray* 5 Think ye this myrie moulded mate, a partaker of heavenly inspiration, that thus abounds in his vcharitable railings.

5. 'Dirty' in colour, rare.

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 264 Those [sc. eggs] of the plover were somewhat discoloured, and were beginning to get what may be called miry.

Miry, obs. form of MERRY a.

|| **Miryachit** (mirya'tsit). Also *erron. myriachit*. [Russian мѣрячѣ (inf.) to be epileptic (Pavlovsky).] A peculiar nervous disease observed in Siberia and in some non-European countries, the chief characteristic of which consists in mimicry by the patient of everything said or done by another.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168 b. The group of nervous disorders which include the 'jumpers' described by Beard, the latah of the Malays, the myriachit of Siberia. 1902 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 440 The subjects of Myriachit react only to impulses entering through the efferent optic and auditory channels.

|| **Mirza** (mī'zā), sb. Also 7 mirzey, mursi, 7-8 murza, 8-9 meerza, 8 myrza. [Pers. میرزا mirzā,

میرزا mirzā, short for میرداد mirzād, f. mīr a. Arab. *amir*: see AMIR, EMIR] a prince + *zād* born.] In Persia: a. A royal prince; as a title, it is placed after the name. b. The common title of honour prefixed to the name of an official or a man of learning.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 These Nagayans have their diuers hords subject to their severall Dukes whom they call Mirzes. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 70 The Persian Prince, hunted him backe againe, not daring to abide a Combat with that happy Mirza. 1698 FAYER *Acc.* E. India & P. 384 When the other Party . . creeps with a dejected countenance to the feet of the Cadi, calling him Mirza. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 25 Several of their mirzas or chiefs . . entered into a negotiation . . with the Russians. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. lvy* VI. 351 The same success attended the other mirzas and emirs in their excursions. 1885 GOLDSMID in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 628/1 [Persia.] The somewhat common prefix 'mirza' is usually taken by the high functionaries of state.

|| **Mis**, a. Obs. Also mys(se). [Partly the prefix *Mis*-l (4) used as a distinct part of speech (cf. next); partly a reduced form of AMISS.

Some of the attributive collocations illustrated below are not essentially different from compounds of the prefix with a sb. They are placed here because they are app. intended as two words and do not appear at any period as established compounds.]

Bad; wrong; wicked. In predicative use: AMISS. c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 716 Þurth a mys mytynþ bat swiche a maide wold Leye hire loue so lowe. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1348 That men the quene Eleyne shal restore, And Grekes us restore that is mis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 274 So that whil I live I myhte amende that is mys. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 16496 (Trin.) My tresoun is so mys. c. 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 Ne please hire not with no mis plawe. c. 1447 in F. M. NICHOLS *Lavford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said enformation of the said bille ys mysse. c. 1450 BURGESS *Secres* 122 In Old mys humours. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. li. 692 For yf I be a mys creature or an vntrue knyghte. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 51 To for-gewe hym hys mysse insample.

|| **Mis**, adv. Obs. Also miss(e), mys(se). [Partly *Mis*-l treated as a separate word (as in *to gon mis for to misgon*); partly a reduced form of AMISS. Cf. MLG. *mis*, *miss(e)*, Du. *mis*.] Wrongly; badly; mistakenly; amiss.

To do mis: see MIS sb.

[c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 20 Hælc monn forðen seðe yfe vt mis doeb. . . omnis enim qui male agit.] a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 210 Summe iuglers beoþ bet. makien cheres, & wrenchen his hore mud. a 1240 *Lofsong* in O. E. Hom. I. 205 Ich habbe . . iueuen mis and innumen mis and mis etholden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14207 Iesus said, 'miss ye vnderstand'. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 634 When þou wost þat þou seyst mys. c. 1350 *All Saints* 186 in Horstmann. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 144 þe tyme . . þat has bene spend mys. c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 141 Al be making of man so mysseð þan þe schaped. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. (1858) 131 þan

I merueile me . . whi þat þe þinges ben so mys entrechaunged. 1415 HOCCEVE *To Ulcastle* 83 Thow lookist mis, thy sighte is notþing cleer. c. 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 193 Þou hast goon mys! come home ageyne! c. 1450 LOVELICH *Mertin* 270 (Kölbinger) Forsothe 3e seyn mys bothe two.

Mis, obs. form of *MISS* sb.1 and v.1

Mis, (mis), obs. abbreviations of *MISTRESS*, *MISTRESS*.

Mis-, *mis*-, prefix¹ (also *1* (*rare*), 2-7 *mis*-, 3-6 *mis*-, *mysse*, 3-7 *mys*-, 4-5 *mes*-), represents OE. *mis*- = OFris. OS. *mis*- (MDu. *mis*(se)-, *mes*(se)-, Du. *mis*-), OHG. *missa*-, *missi*-, *mis*-, *mes*- (MHG. *mis*(se)-, G. *miss*-), ON. *mis*-, Goth. *missa*- (in *missadēþs* MISDEED, *missaleiks* different, various, see MISLICH, and *missagis* 'speaking diversely', disagreement, tr. Gr. *οἰστρον*):-OTeut. **misso*- (whence **missjan* *Mis* v.), repr. a pre-Teut. formation with ppl. suffix -to on a root ending with a dental. The adj. **misso*- seems to have had two senses: (1) divergent, astray, (2) mutual, alternate (cf. Goth. *missō* mutually). The first of these supports the identification of the root with the Teut. **mip*- to avoid, conceal (see *MITH* v.); the two senses may be accounted for by the supposition that the primitive notion expressed by the root was that of difference or change. Phonologically, the Teut. root might represent a pre-Teut. form either with *t* or *th*. On the former view, some scholars regard it as cogn. w. L. *mittēre* to send, let go; but the sense seems too remote. On the other assumption, it would be cognate with Skr. *mīth* 'to meet as friend or antagonist, alternate, engage in altercation' (M. Williams), *mīthu* 'alternately, falsely, wrongly', *mīthas* 'mutually, reciprocally, alternately', *mīthya* 'invertedly, contrarily, incorrectly, wrongly'; cf. OSL *mīð*, *mutist* alternately. The root **neith*- in these words is by some regarded as an extension of **nei*- to change: see MEAN a 1

In OE. and ME. MSS. the compounds of *mis*- (as of other prefixes) are written sometimes as two words, sometimes continuously, the hyphen being never used. From the 16th c. onwards the compounds are regularly printed as one word, with or without the hyphen, which becomes, however, less and less frequent, and is now employed chiefly in new or rarely-used formations, and in words like *mis-say* or *mis-eat*, where its omission would tend to disguise the identity of the compound or suggest a wrong pronunciation. (In Sir T. More's Works 1557, the spelling of the compounds as two distinct words was retained, e.g. *mis-se-remember*, *mysse rule*.) The spellings *mispe*, *mispend*, etc. for *mis-spell*, *mis-spend*, etc. were once common and are found as late as the end of the 18th century.

The predominant meaning of the prefix in English, as in the other Teutonic languages, is that of 'amiss', 'wrong(ly)', 'bad(ly)', 'improper(ly)', 'perverse(ly)', 'mistaken(ly)', and this is the only one now recognized in the formation of new compounds. But even in OE. there are instances of its use as a mere negative prefix and also as a pejorative intensive with words of sinister meaning (see 7 and 8 below).

In early ME. a great extension of the use of the prefix took place, *mis*- being freely combined with words of indigenous and of foreign origin alike. Many of the new compounds appear to have been suggested by French formations with *mes*- (see *MIS*-2); thus we have *misbelieve* after OF. *mes-croire* (mod. *mécroire*), *misfortune* and *misshape* after OF. *meschance* (see *MISCHANCE*); a word like *misjudge* has prob. a double origin, being partly of native formation, and partly an adaptation of OF. *mesjurer*. The most prolific period for the formation of *mis*- compounds was the 17th c., to which a considerable number of those illustrated in this article belong; Bacon, Donne, and Bp. Hall are noteworthy as employing them largely. They still continue to be formed with considerable freedom, but in certain cases *ill*- and *mal*- are now preferred where writers of earlier periods would have preferred *mis*-.

In the ME. period *mis*- became to some extent a separable prefix; thus we have *immen mis* and *misnumen*, *don mis* and *misdon*, *seyn mis* and *misseyen*, side by side. (See further under *MIS* a. and adv.) Even as late as the 16th c., the prefix was sometimes co-ordinated with an adj. or adv., as in the example *very erroneous* and *misopinions* (see *MISOPINION*). A related phenomenon, of which an instance is found as late as the 17th c., consists in the dropping of the prefix before the second of two compounds coupled together, e.g. *ich abbe mis-seien mid egen*, *mid mine eren iherd* (Lamb. Hom. p. 189), *myslyuyng and techynge* (Wyclif), *misgyed and led*, *ye mis happe and cheue* (Hoccleve), *for thou hast mis-said or done* (J. Davies *Ecl.* 1614).

In OE. *mis*- was prefixed to verbs, active and passive participles, nouns of action and condition,

and adjectives. In ME. its composition with nent-nouns and adverbs followed as a matter of course, and the principle of prefixing it to any word of the above classes, existing either actually or potentially, became soon established. Hence, in a group of formally related words such as *misrepresent* vb., *misrepresentation*, *misrepresentative* adj. and sb., *misrepresentatively* adv., *misrepresent* and *misrepresenting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a., it is possible (unless there is historical evidence to the contrary) that each member may have been formed independently of any of the others.

All those compounds of *mis*- with respect to which there is evidence of a continuous history during any period, or which belong to a group, are treated in their alphabetical places. Those illustrated in the present article are for the most part nonce-words of obvious meaning.

1. Prefixed to verbs, with the meaning 'amiss', 'badly', 'wrongly', 'perversely', 'mistakenly'.

In OE. about 40 of such compounds are recorded, of which less than half are represented in ME. or mod.E. (see *MISBEDE*, *MISDO*, *MISFARE*, *MISFEERE*, *MISLEAD*, *MISLINE*, etc.). As now apprehended, the prefix normally implies not censure of the act itself, but only of its manner. With this restriction, nonce-words may be formed very freely. In the 17th c. the use was much wider, and many of the formations of that period would now be inadmissible.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 284 'Missacknowledging [F. *mesconnoissant*] both himself and his labours. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 53, I am mistaken, and have 'misadvised. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* v. 89 The Bp. of Carlisle on the Papists side, and Sandys on that of the Protestants are misadvised to the aforesaid Disputants. 1641 Bp. HALL *Assu. Vind. Smectymnus* § 2. 19 These are all . . which have so 'mis-altered the Leiturgie, that it can no more be known to be itself then [etc.]. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* App. 344 note, He 'mis-analyse-d is being built into is being + built. 1612 CORRAE, *Mesarriver*, to 'misarrive, to happen, or come unfortunately vnto. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 64 To mis-judge and 'mis-asperse those that are set over them. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G. 3, Hast thou any sheep-cure 'mis-assaid? a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 375 Thus all too mournfully 'mis-atoning for that black ruin his word had made. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* Apr. 492/2 [Disraeli] to whom completely opposite proclivities have been 'misattributed. 1646 PRYNNE *Susp. Susp.* Ep. Ded., Having neither any private interest nor design to 'misbyas my judgment. 1638 MAYNE *Lutetia* (1564) 354 As if we 'misbusied our selves in a vain, womanish exercise. a 1631 'Misanconize [see MISCHANCE]. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 127 They had mis-placed, 'mis-centred their hopes. 1798 W. ETON *Survey Turkish Empire* Pref. xii, They are generally . . related . . with circumstances which so totally 'mischaracterise the action, that [etc.]. 1612 FLORIO, *Misinterre* . . to mischance or 'miscom. 1624 Bp. HALL *True Peace Maker in Var. Treat.* (1627) 340 If either the superiors 'miscommand, or the inferiors disobey. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* i. 518 Remit, O Lord, what I have ill omitted: Remove (alas!) what I have 'mis-committed. 1605 TIMME *Queralt* II. vii. 138 Thou shalt not 'miscompare that . . to dead calves. 1616 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* IV. 256 Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain. And vnyd of knowledge yet, yet, 'mis-complain. 1868 T. HARVEY *Wester Poems* 10 Grieved that lives named should 'miscompose. 1579 LONGE *Def. Plays* 8 Your day owl hath 'misconced his parte. 1647 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* viii. (1861) 214 We are to see that we do not 'miscondition the state of childhood. 1883 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxi. 184 Wee doe 'misconsider our owne frailtie when we desire that God shoulde worke miracles dayly. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Let. Paranelical* Rem. Wks. (1660) 400 An Old Church, . . 'mis-daubed with some untimely . . mortar. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Sonnet, Divinity Poems* I. 261 God's wisdom and God's goodness - I - Ay, but fools 'mis-define these till God knows them no more. 1613 Bp. HALL *Holy Paenegyrick* Wks. (1625) 474 One God, one King, was the acclamation of those ancient Christians: and yet it was 'mis-desired of the Israelites. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo martyr* 14 That the Romane Religion doth . . 'mis-encourage and excite men to this vicious affection of danger. 1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. 42 It is easie for men of acute wits to mis-judge and 'mis-expect Nature. a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Rights of Living & Dead* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 To say how wast the Forme (that is the soule) Of all this All; I should thee 'mis-enroule In Booke of Life. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 43 The saints can 'mis-father their love, and love where God loveth not. 1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis Eng.* 206 The vapour and echo within he 'mis-held for divine. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vi. (1703) 86 Whatever wilfulness may be 'mis-imputed to us. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 97 To 'mis-incite men to an imagined martyrdom. 1617 The Romane Church, which 'mis-inflames the minde to false Martyrdome. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 8/4 Having to deal with a dropping ball which he could not properly judge, [he] 'miskicked. a 1625 FLETCHER *Four Plays, Honour* I. (1647) 29/1 If either of ye 'mis-believe another, who will become of poor Florence? 1835 WILKES *Pencilings* II. lix. 122 In E. D. Dunbar *Social Life* (1865) 358 A part of the hands . . suffered damage by being 'mis-laboured, and other parts by not being at all laboured. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* Contents, Two or three things of another sort, . . 'mismingled. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* x. 109 You have mingled, and perhaps not mismingled the stories. 1864 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 1444/2 The facts (at least so far as they are 'mismarrated by either or both Evangelists). 1950 B. DISCOLLINIUM II. 11 It is a dangerous thing to 'mis-obey Magistrates. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* (1879) II. iii. 85 Virgil whose verses . . have been . . 'misparsed . . by so many . . idle school-boys. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1823) III. 331, I understand that you and your clerk are reflected upon, as for 'mispeanning your order. 1879 MERE-DITH *Egoist* xxi, Might he not have caused himself to be 'misperused in later life? 1749 H. VALPOLE *Let.* 23 Mar., Pigwiggins the Princess has 'mis-pigged. 1709 SCHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 12 Whosoever Presumes . . 'Misperme any Point in the Articles. 1895 [W. H. WHITE] *Mark Ruther-*

ford's Deliverance i. The same arguments, diluted, muddled, and mis-presented. 1885 *American Lit.* 229 In some directions we are 'misproducing'. 1624 *DONNE Devot.* (ed. 2) 81 Keepe me back, O Lord, from them who 'misprofesse artes of healing the Soule. 1620 = *Pseudo-martyr* 96 The Romane Doctrine, doth 'mis-propoke her disciples to a vicious affection of imaginative Martyrdom. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) ix. ii. 349; Yf thou occupye any thyngg 'mys purchased. 1659 in *Burlon's Diary* (1828) IV. 425 The question was 'misput. It ought not to have been put with a negative in it. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*. 295 (Religious poetry) a painful something misnamed by the noun and 'misqualified by the adjective. 1871 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 78, I could not, indeed so strangely 'misreason as to suppose that [etc.]. 1663 *WATERHOUSE Apol. Learning* 249 There is nothing that more dishonoureth Courtiers than to 'misrecede moderate addresses. 1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* D 25, Th' outward Senses Which off misse apprehend, and 'misce referre. 1662 *TURKE Adv. 5 Hours* iv. The censorious world, who, like false glasses. 'Misreflect the object. 1644 *MILTON Bucer on Div. Wks.* 1831 IV. 294 If Ezra and Nehemiah did not 'misreform. 1658 A. Fox *Warts Surg.* Ep. Ded. g If he find any thing. 'mis-reprinted. 1879 *SWINBURNE in Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 176 A comedy miserably misreprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays. 1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Nellis* 33 This... being 'mis-resented abroad. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 191 Howe true men... might be in subtil wye 'misrewarded. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. 7. 392 The doctrines of that wicked Impostor... put an ill savour... upon all that were 'mis-seasoned with them. 1598 *FLORIO, Mis-nudere*, ... to 'mis-sell. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Britk & Setu.* Contents, Sense mistakes and 'misbewbs, and thereby reason often misled. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 274 St. Thomas's mare was 'mis-shod at the village forge. 1598 *SYLVESTER Di Bartas* ii. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 94 It will not seem then that we have 'mis-sung. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, Albe that I ne wt I han mis-song. 1654 J. P. TYRANTS *& Prot. Set forth* 33 The Mariners eye is upon the star, when his hand is on the stern; ... if he 'mistears, the whole is in danger. 1646 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 18 We present Robert Broome for shutting or 'mis-stopping our usual way on going perambulation of our parish. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi. ii. So far hath the mis-apprehended doctrine of predestination... 'mis-suaded as they [etc.]. 1647 *WARO Simp. Cobler* 28 If they [etc. tailors] might bee... discharged of the tynning slavery of 'mis-tying women. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* xl. 54 Sbe... with corruptfull bysses is to untruth 'mis-trayned. a 1626 *BACON Charge Ssye* (1662) 19 That which is miswrought will 'miswear.

b. In the 14-16th c. a few verbs like MISDEEM, MISTHINK, in which the prefix had originally its normal function, developed new senses in which it had the force of 'unfavourably'. Then also arose a few new formations, such as MISBODE, MISDOUBT, MISDREAD, in which *mis-* was prefixed to a verb expressing suspicion or fear, in order to render more fully the notion of uneasy feeling contained in the vb. These new senses and combinations, however, now survive only as *arch.* or *dial.*

2. Prefixed to pples. and ppl. adjs. with the same meaning as in i. Such compounds may be formed without reference to the corresp. infinitives, which in many cases are not extant.

So OE. *misboren*, *misbroden*, *miswiefed*, *misserfidd*, and *misshabende*, *miswacende*, the corresp. infinitives *misbæran*, etc. being unrecorded.

A few of the formations illustrated below are quasi-parasynthetic, as *misimulated*, *misnutured*, *misprincipled*.

1654 Br. HALL *Let. Apol.* 6 To compose our 'mis-alienated hearts to perfect love and concord. 1641 *SNEETVINOUS Vind. Answ.* § 2 This 'misaltered Liturgie. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* 47 They shall recover the 'misattended words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense from manifold contradictions. 1663-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1576) 611 It may be easilie expi'd, this epistle to be feigned and 'misauthorised. 1839 *SKEAT Baron's Bruce* Pref. p. lxvii. The Bodleian copy is quite perfect; it is only 'misbound. 1864 *CARLYLE in Lett. Jane W. Carlyle* (1883) III. 198 The house was new, ... small, 'misbuilt every inch off. 1611 *FLORIO, Misvenio*, ... 'miscome, decayed. 1893 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 1 May 31. The poor 'mis-combanded... over-marched, outnumbered fighting men. 1643 *HERLE Answ. Farnes* 38... 'misconcealed statute. 1713 *Hist. Grand Reb.* ii. 302 Honours... 'mis-conferred become the Nations curse. 1831 *CARLYLE Schiller in Misc. Ess.* (1840) III. 12 Among the crowd of uncultivated and 'mis-cultivated writers. 1854-66 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* ii. 251 'Misdepairing word and act May now perturb the happiest part. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. 7. 293 Uncertain and 'Mis-devised traditions of men. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. c. Cannot find Contempt enough for 'mis-enforced Lawes. 1780 M. NOBLE *Mint & Coins of Durham* 65 The supposed letter B will be found to be 'mis-engraved C. 1891 *SWINBURNE Stud. Pr. & Poetry* (1894) 22 The most execrably 'miseditd book that ever (I should hope) disgraced the press. c 1600 B. MUS. *Add. MS.* 10303 *title*. The death of Blanche the Dutchesse... no doubt 'myse entitled for this should be Chaucers dreame. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, O. T. Amos. iii. 14 Those 'mis-erected altars. 1844 *KINGSLAKE Eothen* xvii. 232 If you look at pictures, you see Virgins with 'mis-floreshtened arms. 1614 Br. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. v. iv. It is both unmanerly and irreligious to be 'mis-gestured in our prayers. 1622 *Ibid.* xvii. iv. Those 'mis-hallowed hills. 1882 *SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 19/12 His misshallowed and anointed steed. c 1600 Sir J. HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 243 His highnes maibe 'misincenced. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xiv. 258 Some God 'mis-inspired. 1728 *SAVAGE Bastard* 47 Thus Unprophetic, lately misinspired, I sung. 1641 Br. HALL *Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 70 The 'mis-kindled heat of some vehement spirits. 1871 *MULCASTER Postions* xxxvi. (mis) 138 To have wittes misplaced, and their degrees 'misjotted by the iniquity of Fortune. 1850 E. WARBURTON *Reginald Hastings* II. 65 The misshapen and 'misiminded dwarf. 1881 *SWINBURNE Mary Stuart* i. ii. 42 To join my

name with my 'misnutured son's. 1627 W. SCATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 159 The tidings of the 'misnoised inhibition of preaching. 1839 Dr. QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 183 All over his 'misorganized country. 1903 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 382 [The book] is so much 'misplaced as to be totally useless. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Winking and pinking, 'mispatched, yawning, stretching. 1624 *QUARLES Job Militant* xi. I 2 b, My dayes are gone, my thoughts are 'mis-possessed. (Cf. *Job* xvii. 11 and marg.) a 1684 *LEIGHTON Sermon.* Wks. 1830 III. 200 The... persecutors of our holy religion... are very wrong fully 'mis-prejudiced against it. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 31 The violent passions of other men 'mis-principled. 1646 Br. HALL *Foe Prisoner* v. 120 Here we were out of danger of this 'mis-raised fury. 1653 H. MONE *Confect. Cabbal.* (1713) 148 The 'misreflected Echo of the sound. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 9/1 It is the old story of 'mis-reposed trust by easy-going directors in the executive of the business. 1610 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 12 If the sway of your 'misre-olued conscience be... vnrreversible. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 87 Punishment that has been called 'mis-rated punishment: punishment in *alienum personam*. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 205 This Dagger... is 'mis-heated in my Daughters bosome. 1683 *BAXTER Answ. Dodwell* i. 1 Some tender place that is so impatient of a 'mis-supposed touch. 1850 *CARLYLE Latterd. Paup.* I. 56, I will lend you to the Irish Bogle... to 'misstilled Connaught. 1640 Br. HALL *Humble Remonstr.* 11 That any ingenious Christian should bee so farre 'mis-transported as to condemne a good prayer. 1626 = *Contempl.* O. T. xx. 97 To set on foot the iust title of Josiah, and to put him into the 'mis-susurped throne of his father Ahaziah.

3. Prefixed to vbl. sbs. with the same meaning as in 4. (Such compounds may be formed without reference to a verb.)

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 147 Except the mistakes in priming... others of mispointing and 'mis-accenting with some other literal escapes. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* Pref. Cowel also, especially in the Folio Edition, (besides the 'misalphabetizing) is extremely misprinted. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 3 They seldome or never talke of any 'misbeing, misordering, misdeameaning, a 1641 = *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 304 For his leading and 'mis-bringing up of youth and children. 1629 Sir R. BOYLE in *Limore P. pers* (1886) II. 324 The pretended 'misconqueting... of the yron sent by me. 1586 *HOOKER Answ. Travers* § 24 Whatsoever was... 'miscollected gathered out of dark places. 1611 *FLORIO, Misminimulo*, ... a mischancing or 'mis-comming. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 271 Granting no divorce, but to the want, or 'miscommunication of that. 1865 'Mis-crawling [see *Mis-wissh* sb.]. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Rundel Mon.* i. p. xvii. All the talk about 'mis-cuttings'. 1598 *SYLVESTER Di Bartas* ii. u. (1641) 93/2 The 'mis-eating of a certain fruit. 1621-31 *LAUD Sermon.* (1847) 175 The sin... is committed by man's 'misendeavouring, or want of endeavouring. 1645 Br. HALL *Rem. Discontent* 146 The sting of the guilty 'mis-enjoying of them will be sure to stick by us. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. ix. 206/2 They drawe folke to synne by 'mys entysing. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 229 The 'Mis-graving the Bended end of the Springing Wire. a 1585 *STONEV Arcadia* ii. (1629) 185 When they knew their 'mismeeting and saw each other... stuiuing who should run fastest to the goal of death. 1804 *EUGENIA de ACTON Tale without Title* II. 59 Will not our readers lament this mis-meeting. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* ii. v. 200 There are several things mis-seen, untrue, which is the worst species of 'mispointing. 1611 *COTGR.* *Mispartement*, a 'misparting; an vn honest, vnfit, or vnsimellie diuision. a 1626 *BACON Contra. Ch. Eng.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 178 All which Errors, and 'Misproceedings, they do fortifie... by an addicted Respect, to their own Opinions. 1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* I. 249 It depends solely upon the realizing, in my view quite 'mis-realizing, of logical terms. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. v. 21 By 'mis-reasoning, or by trusting them that reason wrong. 1862 F. HALL *Hindi Philos.* Syst. 190 In this misreasoning. 1552-3 *Act 1 Edu. VI. c. 1* § 7 Fines... upon any Sheriff... for not returning or 'misreturning of any Writte. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. no Jewes* 73 Some infirmities, which by Venery, and 'misriding and miswalking they have contracted. 1901 W. E. LINGELBACH in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 59 In case a report or presentment of 'mis-shipment was brought to the notice of the authorities. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* L. 695 A slight 'mis-spacing, very common in newspaper print. 1680 *WALLER Med. Hist.* v. 110 The slipping, or breaking of a string or the 'misstopping [=mis-stopping] of a fret. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vi. xiv. 256/1 That a man kepe well his bandes & his bodye from 'misstouchynge. 1872 *BUSHNELL Sermon. Living Subj.* 34 Our pitifull 'misstraining is assuredly to be corrected.

4. Prefixed to nouns of action, condition, and quality, with the meaning 'bad', 'wrong', 'erroneous', 'perverse', 'misdirected'.

Of such compounds 13 are recorded in OE., of which MISDEO, MISLORE, MISKEOE, and MISWROK are the only representatives in subsequent period.

1894 *GOLOWN SMITH in 10th Cent.* Feb. 226 The misprints and 'misaccutations... contributed to its failure. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 206 Let them sink into obscurity, that hope to swim in credit by such 'mis-achievements. a 1840 E. A. POE *Sphinx Wks.* 1865 II. 136 To under-vaile or to over-value the importance of an object, through mere 'misadmeasurement of its propinquity. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Unpurged Powers* 58 The magistrates 'mis-administration. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 236 The 'misallotment of worldly goods and fortunes. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 28 The said undue discharges and 'misallowances. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsy* 21 If all the Foly of our Hole Royakme were named Of 'mys apparayle. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xiii. ii. (1873) V. 26 'Misappointment of your Captains in a fatal business. 1834 Dr. QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1854 II. 20 His extravagance 'mis-appraisement of Knolles. 1623 Br. HALL *Grant Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 Being overcome with the false delectableness of sinne, it yields to a 'mis-se-assent. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref. b. The ground of this 'mis-assertion I take to be a twofold misapprehension. 1888

Charity Organist. Rev. Oct. 436 To prevent a mis-association of the sexes. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dagna* (1876) 399 The 'misattribution to the Bible... of a science... which is not there. 1706 *BAYNARD Cold Baths* (1709) ii. 341 Infants... may be with'd... by the least 'mis-bandage into any inform Figure. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. 11 The meede of thy 'mischalance and abet. 1845 *STOORACH Gram.* in *Enchyl. Metroph.* I. 131/4 A 'miscoinage of Ben Jonson's coarse and pedantic wit. 1826 *BENTHAM in Westm. Rev.* vi. 499 Not only mis-selection... but 'miscollocation likewise. a 1658 F. GREVILL *Mistapha* iii. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 357 Io Tyrants state neuer was man undone By 'miscomplaints. 1618 Br. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 699 The euill dispositions that doc commonly attend wealth, are Pride and 'Misconfidence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 160 Labour impeded by 'mis-configuration of the fetus. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Let. ii.* 21 Misconstructions and 'misconjugations. 1648 Br. HALL *Select Th.* § 6 The 'miscredulity of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture. 1834 [S. R. BOSANQUET] *The First Seal* 75 This wilderness of 'misulture and unprofitableness. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 243 Those cases in which the [spinal] 'miscurvature is very considerable. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 4/5 The offence is known in railway parlance as 'misclassification of freight'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 29 Genus I:—Odontia. 'Misidentition. 1619 Br. HALL *Quo Vadis* I Ep. Ded., Returning as emple of grace... as full of words, vanitie, 'mis-dispositions. 1624 = *True Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 542 To falsifie the writings of... Authors, by secret expurgations, by willfull 'mis-editions. 1699 *HEVLIN Examen Hist.* ii. 66 The 'mis-effects of that war. 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & God. Petit.* 58 Neither the inefficiency, nor the whole of the 'mis-efficacy, can be brought into view. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 131 Seminal 'Misemission. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xxxiv. 1632 415 Victories, which one ouely disaster, or 'mis-encounter, might make him lose. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* I. 94 Pellismus Blasias. 'Misenuciation. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* G 4 And aske of God... Vengeance on Arden, or some 'misuent. To shewe the world, what wrong the earle hath done. 1593 *GOLING Calvin on Dent.* xci. 564 To be caryed away by their 'mis-exemple. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xiv. 3 Though Christ do not presently blame their 'mis-expectations. 1657 J. SENGENT *Schism Dispacit* 200 These two 'mis-explications of Dr. H.'s duly considered. 1614 *SYLVESTER Parl. Vertues Royall* 195 Wks. (1621) 853 When by 'mis-beed, or by mishap, hee comes... into the Sacred Rooms. 1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 5/1 Caught at mid-off by Hirst, off a 'mis-hit. 1652 Br. HALL *Invis. World* i. § 9 Here theeo was this 'mis-humility, that they thought it too much boldness to come immediately to God. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 113 This 'misimputation to God, is continued, though he hath said, (yea sworn) the contrary. 1804 *Eclectic Mag.* Jan. LIX. 20 The hugest and ugliest slied constructible by human 'mis-ingenuity. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Sittling* xxiv. 37 All will not prevent the 'mis-intimations even of such worthy Men as you. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 37 Galactia. 'Mis-lactation. 1571 *GOLING Calvin on Ps.* lii. 4 He burneth not out into 'mis-language too wreake himself. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 37 Paramecia. 'Misimenuciation. *Ibid.* 438 Paramecia. 'Misimenuciation. a 1631 *DONNE Obsc.* Ld. Harrington 132 As small pocket-clocks, whose every wheele doth each 'mis-motion and distemper fece. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Drowned through 'Misnavigation on the Congo. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* I. 60/4 Certain morbid conditions of the system, in which there is any process of 'mis-nutrition. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 83 That our obedience be not 'mis-obedience. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 97 A mis-formation or 'misorganisation of the parts. *Ibid.* 242 Parosia. 'Mis-ossification. 1901 *Sothery's Catal.* May 53 We think that the... 'mis-pagination was an error on the part of the printers. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 8 The inward 'mis-passion of the heart. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig.* Nat. iii. 42 Wrong notions, and 'mis-perceptions of things. 1823 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 Lord R. Churchill said he must blame his aural misperception. 1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* i. Intro. 13 This error I have called ultra-phenomenalism or 'mis-phenomenalism. 1896 L. ABBOTT *Christ & Soc. Probl.* xi. 305 The very phrase 'administration of justice' is a 'mis-phrase. 1812 *SOUTHEY Rev.* (1830) I. 154 If some strange 'mispolity does not avert this... natural course of things... Several other instances in Southey. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 156 Those apprehensions which are often entertained by a pregnant woman respecting the 'mis-position of the child. 1653 *BAXTER Christian Concord* 110 No mans 'mis-practice is any reasonable cause of excepting against our Agreement. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* Having once by a 'mis-preconceit fashioned their thoughts thereunto. 1905 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 12/2 The 'misproposals of the present Government. 1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 31 Through whose 'mis-providence these errors have come to pass. 1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* i. Intro. 9 A very mistaken view, which I have called generally the wrong psychology or 'mis-psychology. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/2 Them that have mys-goten them by 'myspurchase, or by withholdynge of dettes. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. viii. 8024 misbeliefs, 'misprints and 'misresults. a 1843 *Liber Niger in Hansard* Ord. (1790) 59 To counsaile upon whome to cast the losses of such 'myse pourveyance. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 128 'Sense of the ridiculous... is withal very indispensable to a man; Hebrews have it not... hence various 'misqualities of theirs. 1844 *Daily Tel.* 13 June. The 'mis-reception of evidence. c 1843 *CARLYLE Hist. Sk.* (1898) 104 Struggling all thy years against poverty and 'misrecognition. 1886 *CURNEY, etc. Phantasms of Living* II. 390 The mis-recognition would then be very similar. 1894 J. L. ROBERTSON *Scott's Poet. Wks.* Pref. The discovery of several 'mis-references. 1831 *FRASER's Mag.* III. 203 This is a favourite 'mis-rhyme. n 1670 *Fraser's Mag.* Williams i. (1693) 72 That 'mis-sentence, which pronounced by a plain and understanding Man, would appear most Gross and Palpable. c 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 296 They rejected the fact for the sake of the 'mis-solution. a 1656 Br. HALL *Let. Paranelectical* Rem. Wks. (1660) 399 Merer tricks of 'mis-suggestion. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* ii. An Erasure in the ledger, or a 'mis-summation in a fitted account. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* Wks. 1843 I. 75 Where... there is no 'mis-supposal in the case. 1876 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iv. ii. The huge corrutions of the Church, Monsters of 'mis-tradition. a 1862

† **Mis-advised**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 1 or f. MIS-1 + ADVISED.] Wrongly advised; ill-advised; injudicious.

1370-80 *Xi Pains of Hell* 237 in *O. E. Misc.* 229 He hab ben muche mys-Auyset, Godus Comandenens he hab dysset. 1400 in *Ray & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) l. 37 We was never so mys avised to vray agayn the Kyng no his lawes. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 639 Voydeth from my syght & yt wyghtly for ye be mysse a vyssed. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 306 Affray made of purpose or by mysse-advysed men. 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hauke* 22 To make complainte Of such mysadvysed Parsons and dysgyssed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 9 Ye misadvysed beyne t'uphrayd A gentle knight with so unklighly blame. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Part. II* (ed. 2) 76 It would rest in the meere power... of a wilfull or misadvysed King... to deprive the Kingdom of the... use... of Parliaments. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1789) ix. § 6 In such case the act may be said to be mis-advysed.

Hence + **Misadvysedly** *adv.*, ill-advysedly, imprudently; + **Misadvysedness**, the quality or condition of being misadvysed.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1550) 30 Lest it shoulde be laied to her charge, that she had doon any thynge misadvysedly. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 85 If the teacher dooe not presumptuously vsurp to hymself the gifte of learnyng... ne vnderiterer or mysadvysedly shewe forth the same as though it wer of his owne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1789) ix. § 6 In the case of mis-advysedness with respect to any circumstance. *Ibid.* § 17 Un-advysedness coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advysedness coupled with rashness corresponds to the *culpa sine dolo*.

† **Misadvysement**, *Obs.* = MISADVICE.

1594 *Longe Wounds Cfr. W.* v. 14 b, These are verie indiscret counsailes neighbor Poppey, and I will follow your misadvysement.

† **Misaffected**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 + 7.]

1. *trans.* To affect injuriously.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. l. i. Fracastorius... calls those melancholy, whom abundance of... black choler hatli so misaffected, that they become mad thence. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 60 When the Palate is misaffected with paine.

2. To dislike.

1586 BACON *Lett. to Ld. Treas.* Wks. 1830 XII. 473 They [sc. objections] were delivered by men that did misaffect me. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Postscr. 74 That peace which you have hitherto so perversely misaffected.

† **Misaffected**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Partly f. prec. + -ED 1, partly f. MIS-1 + 2 + AFFECTED. Cf. OF. *mesafaitié* evil-disposed.]

1. Affected by illness or disease; diseased.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iv. (1651) 204 Such are for the most part misaffected and prone to this disease. 1654 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 The Liver... which by some is adjudged to be particularly... misaffected in this Distemper.

2. Ill-disposed, disaffected.

1633 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1634) xxi. 126 By how much more excellent any object is, by so much more is our weak sense misaffected in the first apprehending of it. 1645 *Some Observations* 3 An ill Rhetorician to a misaffected and ignorant People may make this seem very odious.

† **Misaffection**, *Now rare or Obs.* [MIS-1 + 4.]

1. Perverted affection; disaffection.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 125 Your ill disposition, and mis-affection vnto him. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Dr. Biand's Banish'd Virg.* 28 The misaffections and disaffections of his sonnes. 1635 BR. HALL *Char. Alan* 41 How earthly and grosse with misaffections.

2. Physical disorder; disease.

1673 O. WALKER *Edic.* 71 Divers misaffections in the eyes, by Spectacles. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 1) III. 398 Flatulency or some other misaffection of the stomach. *Ibid.* 401, IV. 44, 295, 524. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* ii. l. (1861) 238 The seminal diseases and misaffections derived from sinning ancestors.

† **Misaffectionate**, *a. Obs.* -1 [MIS-1 + 6.] Evil-disposed.

1533 MORE *Lett. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1428/2 Which condition hath neuer growne... of any obstinate minde or misse affectionate appetite.

† **Misaffirm**, *v. rare.* [MIS-1 + 1.] *trans.* To affirm wrongly or falsely.

a 1614 *DONNE Biadvator* (1644) 27 They mis-affirm that this act alwayes proceeds from desperation. 1649 MILTON *Edic.* Pref. By only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be heer misaffirmed.

† **Misagree**, *v.* [MIS-1 + 7.]

1. *intr.* To disagree. Now dial.

1530 PALSGR. 636/2, I never wyst them misagree afore in my lyfe. a 1542 WYATT *Defence* 264 If they misagree in words, and not in substance, let us hear the words they vary in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Misagree*, to disagree. 1875 *PANISH Synon. Gloss.* s.v., I doant see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people next door.

2. To be inconsistent or out of harmony.

1571 *GOLDING Catilin on Ps.* x. 10 It wil not misagree that the sayd talantes and teethe should by a similitude be called strong souldyers.

Misai, *obs. form of MISSAY.*

† **Misaim**, *v. rare.* [MIS-1 + 1.] To aim amiss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 8 Missing the marke of his mis-aimed sight. 1692 *DRYDEN Cleomenes* i. ii. 21 My languishing Regards are like mis-aiming Arrows, lost in Air. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxii. Some tale... of shaft mis-aimed.

† **Misallegation**, *Obs.* [MIS-1 + 4.] A false allegation; a misleading citation (of an authority). 1633 (*little*) A Discharge of Five Imputations or Misallegations. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* viii. r55 I must consider... the mis-allegations of Scripture, their insequent deductions (etc.).

† **Misallege**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 + 1.] *trans.* To cite falsely as supporting one's contention.

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untruths to Jewell* Ep. 34, What kinde is there of Authors, that you have not Corrupted, Misalleged, False Translated, and Abused? 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 299 If I have misalleged, falsified, or else misapplied my Authors and Authority. 1642 J. BALL *Anst.* to *Cau* i. 10, I wonder if men doe not tremble thus to... misallege the holy scripture. a 1670 *HACKET Cent. Sermon*, (1693) 323 The Devil did Misallege the Psalm of David, because he gave it a sense repugnant to the text of Moses. So Misalleged *ppl. a.*, Misalleging *vbl. sb.*

15... in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xl. 36 Excusing the misalleging of Words. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* i. ix. 53 Those two mis-alleged Authors, to whom hee ascribes vs. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 313 A mis-alleged place, or a mis-conceivd allegation. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Expos. Creed Wks.* (1859) 442/2 There shall be no misalleging or misproving, or misjudging there.

† **Misalliance**, [f. MIS-1 + ALLIANCE, after F. *misalliance*.] An improper alliance, association, or union; *esp.* in reference to marriage = MISALLIANCE.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. i. 350 The only Greek Masters he [sc. Plato] followed, were Pythagoras and Socrates... This was a monstrous Misalliance. 1755 CHESTER in *World* No. 114 IV. 81 Bruties... never degenerate, except in cases of mis-alliances with their inferiours. 1762 BR. HURD *Lett. Chivalry* viii. 71 Their purpose was to ally... the Gothic, and the classic unity; the effect of which misalliance was to... expose the nakedness of the Gothic. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 159 No remains of her former notions of mis-alliance, interfere to lessen her present veneration. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfer's Root* (1855) 189 They would have considered their mares disgraced, and their whole stud dishonoured by such a misalliance. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1872) 34 A grocer's daughter would think she made a misalliance by marrying a painter. 1876 *MERRETT Beach, Career* III. viii. 138 He had no wish to meet his uncle, whose behaviour in contracting a misalliance... appeared to him to call for the reverse of compliments.

† **Misally** (mis'alī), *v. rare.* [MIS-1 + 1. Cf. F. *misallier*] *trans.* To ally or join inappropriately.

1699 VANBURGH *Esop* i. 11 *Hort.* Sir, I keep my Chamber, and converse with my self; 'tis better being alone, than to mis-ally ones Conversation. 1795 BURKE *Lett. to Noble Lord Wks.* VIII. 52 They are a misalied and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod. 1850 *REAU Cloister & H.* xxxvii, These beauties being misalied to homely features, had turned her head.

† **Misanswer**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 + 4.]

1. A wrong answer.

1496 *Dives & Panfer* (W. de W.) v. xix. 222/2 Yf a clerke erre in answerynge and by his mys answer folowed manslaughter.

2. Failure to correspond to requirements.

1614 BR. HALL *Contemph.* O. T. vi. 156 Hee that after the misse-answer of the one talent, would not trust the euill seruant with a second.

† **Misanswer**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 + 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong or perverse answer to (a person).

c 1400 *Rulo St. Bened* 24 Yef ani man askis hir ohte pat es a-gain resun, shoal noht... mis-answer ham. a 1450 *Kut. de La Tour* xviii. 26 Alle women that ben gretheted and misansweringe her husbandes. 1535 *Horat in usum Sarum* 155 I haue synned... when I haue mysanswered myn euen chrysten reioysynge.

† **Misanthrope** (mis'ænθrōp). Forms: a. 6-7 misanthropos, 7 misanthropos, pl. -thropi. b. 7 misanthrop, 8 -thrope. [ad. Gr. *μίσανθρωπος* (adj.), f. *μίσ*(o)- (*μισέω* to hate) + *άνθρωπος* man. Cf. F. *misanthrope* (Rabelais).]

The stressing of the Greek form in the 17th c. was *misanthropi*.

A hater of mankind; a man-hater; one who distrusts men and avoids their society.

a. 1563 A. NEVILLE in *Googe's Elegs* (Arh.) 23 Defye them all. *μίσανθρωπος* and squynnyed Monisters ryght They are. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 171 Timon, surnamed *Misanthropos* (ed. 1676 *Misanthropos*). 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 52. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Goodness* (Arh.) 2507 *Misanthropi*, that make it their Practise, to bring Men, to the bough. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 5 Nether Zeilous, Aristarchus, Timon, or other Misanthropos. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* v. 74 Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is *Misanthropos*.

β. 1683 D. A. *Ari Converse* 55 A misanthrop in such a measure that can praise nothing that is praise worthy. a 1745 SWIFT *On Death* Dr. S. Wks. 1751 VII. 254 Alas, poor Dean! his only Scope Was to be held a Misanthrope. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 10 It is said, that the most religious men are in general the most inflexible misanthropes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 169 li as he [viz. Charles II] thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope.

b. Used as *adj.* = next.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 129 My philosophy is neither of the cynic or misanthrope kind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 79 The fier... natures... may become misanthrope and philanthrope by turns.

† **Misanthropic** (mis'ænθrōpik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *misanthropique*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; characterized by misanthropy; man-hating.

1762 *Biogr. Dict.* XI. 65 (Swift's epitaph) shews a most unhappy misanthropic state of mind. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxiv, He... view'd them not with misanthropic hate. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v. A misanthropic recluse. 1884 *Med. Temp.* *Temp.* XLVII. 163 Insomnia does not so much produce special local affections as a miserable misanthropic state.

† **Misanthropical**, *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1621 T. GRANGER *Expos. Eccl.* iv. 9 An illustration of the vanities of Mis-anthropical courtousness. 1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxi. 259 His disposition was altogether misanthropical. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hastings* (1850) 604

He had thrown down his pen in misanthropical despair. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* II. 51 No description of old friends rendered me misanthropical.

b. *absol.* (See 10 v. 11.)

1856-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Characters* i. Old fellows... who... do the misanthropical in chambers, taking great delight in thinking themselves unhappy.

Hence **Misanthropically** *adv.*

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 243 Misanthropically accumulating into one gloomy heap all that is terrible in the judgments of God. 1864 (F. W. ROBINSON) *Mattie* II. 283 He thought, a little misanthropically, it did not matter.

† **Misanthropist** (mis'ænθrōpist), *v.* [f. Gr. *μίσανθρωπος* = MISANTHROPE + -IST.] = MISANTHROPE.

Todd, s.v. *Misanthrope*, says 'It is now usual to say *misanthropist*'. But this form is now very rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Misanthropist*, he that hates the company of men. 1791 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 133 V. 130 Passages... where he [sc. Menander] speaks in the character of a misanthropist. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 187h C. II. xii. iv. 372 The sturdy moralist had a hearty dislike for the misanthropist.

Hence **Misanthropism** = MISANTHROPY.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 535 Parading an ultra-misanthropism, and complaining of a morbid and melancholy mind.

† **Misanthropize** (mis'ænθrōpaiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μίσανθρωπος* = MISANTHROPE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be a misanthrope; to hate mankind.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 169/1 Misanthropizing under the pangs of grief or unrequited love. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 264 What a place for some 'gloom-pampered man' to sit and misanthropize. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 190 Abandoning the world to misanthropise in a distant solitude.

2. *trans.* (in quot. *absol.*) To cause to be misanthropic.

1838 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* in *Brooke Life & Lett.* 20 All that has grieved and disappointed and misanthropised will be fully explained.

† **Misanthropic** (mis'ænθrōpi). [ad. Gr. *μίσανθρωπία*, f. *μίσανθρωπος* MISANTHROPE. Cf. F. *misanthropie* (16th c.).] Hatred of mankind; the character, nature, or condition of a misanthrope.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Misanthropie*, an hating of men. 1725 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 29 Sept. Upon this great foundation of Misanthropie, (tho' not in Timon's manner) the whole building of my Travels is erected. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 538 Bad opinions of mankind naturally lead us to misanthropy. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* (1850) 75 Misanthropy is not the temper, which qualifies a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat.* & *Alan* III. 123 Misanthropy... will be found almost always to be the revenge we take on mankind for fancied wrongs it has inflicted on us.

† **Misantour**, *obs. form of MISAUNTER.*

† **Misanthrop**: see MISANTHROPE.

† **Misapai'd**, *ppl. a.* (pseudo-arch.) *Obs.* [MIS-1 + 2.] ?Discontented. (Cf. MISPAY.)

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Steph. Pipe* G 3 b, Thou... Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile; And caltue courage nere made misapai'd.

† **Misappear**, *v. rare* -1. [MIS-1 + 1.] *intr.* To appear erroneously.

a 1614 *DONNE Biadvator* (1648) 155 If any small place of Scripture, mis-appear to them to bee of use for justifying any opinion of theirs.

† **Misappearance**, *rare.* [MIS-1 + 4, 7.]

1. Failure to appear, non-appearance.

a 1683 SCROOGES *Courts-Let* (1714) 116 If judgment be given against the Tenant or Defendant as upon a Misappearance, because the principal Party does not appear.

2. Appearance in a perverted form.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. l. 23 Certain priests... appeared to the children... like dead horses; and many the like mis-appearances.

† **Misappellation**. [MIS-1 + 4.] The action of calling by a wrong name.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 77 Of the act of misappellation thus committed, now then observe the consequence. 1885 *Lavo Times* LXXIX. 438/1 Partly in consequence of its misappellation... the Bill escaped much observation.

† **Misappliably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MISAPPLY + -ABLY.] So that one's remarks can be misapplied.

a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 28 In which I know I speak not dangerously nor misappliably to you.

† **Misapplication**. [MIS-1 + 4.] The action of misapplying; often used of misappropriation of funds (cf. *occas. absol.* in that sense).

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* i. iii. He brings me informations... which with his malicious misapplication, hee hopes will seeme dangerous. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 11 He may seem to... inst. some sweetness in the delicious promises... of the Gospel by a misapplication of them to him self. 1704 LD. TWEDDALE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/3 The Mis-applications of... Funds. 1722 Dr. FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 111 Having been charged with some misapplications, (he) was obliged to take shelter in England. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* (1876) 113 The misapplication of the ancient Symbol. 1885 *Lavo Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The plaintiff specified one mis-application of a sum of £25. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & Their Ways* 217 Language develops by the felicitous misapplication of words.

† **Misapply** (mis'apli), *v.* [MIS-1 + 1.] *trans.* To apply to a wrong person or object; to make a wrong application of.

1571 *GOLDING Catilin on Ps.* lix. 29 Such a one [sc. manner of speech] as is not misapplied to our small capacities. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. iii. 21 Verue it selfe turns vice being misapplied. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. 1 Idolaters, who, from misapplying that undeniable Truth of God's

being in every thing, made every thing to be their God. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. 145 Thus the Marks of Honour, and Infamy are misapplied. 1711 G. HICKES *T'wo Treat.* (1817) II. 377 The presbyterians have abused and misapplied this doctrine. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* II. 274 She . . . notes each moment misapplied. 1783 MISS BURNETT *Cecilia* iv. vi. His phrases are almost always ridiculous or misapplied. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 402 Misapplying his unskillful strength. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 123 These enclosures and buildings are a waste; they are means misapplied. 1865 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. (1876) 475 Capital may be misapplied and wasted.

absol. 1732 POTT *Prof. Sat.* 301 Who reads, but with a lust to misapply.

Hence **Misapplied** *ppl. a.*, **Misapplying** *vbl. sb.* Also **Misapplier**, one who misapplies.

11450 **Misapplying**; see **MISDISPENSE**. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* cxxxi. (1592) 547 His misapplying . . . of his skill. 1609 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 59 Their mis-applied philosophical diuinity. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 84 Unfair Citing and Misapplying. 1736 CARTE *Ornament* II. 369 The Misapplying of his revenue. 1803 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 535/1 He thumps it with the same misapplied vigour.

Misappreciate, *v.* [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To fail to appreciate rightly; to make a wrong estimate of.

1858 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1859) XI. 54 The real value of his speech was never at any time misappreciated by the judicious. 1865 D. MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 271 Unappreciated or misappreciated because of their higher nature.

Misappreciation. [**MIS-1** 4.] Erroneous estimation or valuation.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* (1872) xi. 178 Want of sympathy with contemplation leads to a misappreciation of austerity. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* i. 19 The lovers fail by reason of their mistresses' misappreciation.

Misappreciative, *a.* [**MIS-1** 6.] Not properly appreciative.

1866 LOWELL *Carlyle* Prose Wks. (1890) II. 111 A man may look, on an heroic master, with the eyes of a valet, as misappreciative certainly, though not so ignoble.

Misapprehend, *v.* [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To apprehend wrongly; not to understand rightly; to attach a wrong meaning to. † Also, with acc. and inf., to suppose erroneously (that . . .).

a 1663 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 567 All our Mischiefs proceeds from this, that we Misapprehend and Mistake that which we would gladly have. 1668 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltsh.* (1668) III. 155 Country-People who live far off in our Land misapprehend them (distanced more than 12 miles) to be near together. 1726 ATTWATNEY *Serm.* i. ix. 322 Here is a Law, attended with none of these Inconveniences; the grossest Minds can scarce misapprehend it. 1856 SIN B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 61 Let me not be misapprehended as giving our knowledge for more than it is actually worth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 218, I do not think that I misapprehend your meaning.

absol. 1688 T. WALL *Character Enemies* Ch. 42 To misapprehend, denotes a man. This head-strong persistence that degrades him into a Beast.

Hence **Misapprehended** *ppl. a.*, **Misapprehending** *vbl. sb.* Also **Misapprehendingly** *adv.*, through misapprehension.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. iv. (1686) 10 Fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipio's Sci.* xlii. 72 Misapprehended, or ill-compounded phantasms. 1702 SIR G. KNELLER *in Pepys's Diary* VI. 237, I ask your pardon for Misapprehending. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 16 Unless a man identifies himself, misapprehendingly, with his body. 1886 *New York Sch. Jnl.* XXXI. 259 The most misapprehended word in all modern educational literature is the word, 'method'.

Misapprehensible, *a. rare* ⁻¹. [**MIS-1** 6.] Capable of being misapprehended.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* p. xiii. A determinate and never misapprehensible . . . standard of reference.

Misapprehension. [**MIS-1** 4.] The action of misapprehending or condition of being misapprehended; the misunderstanding of the meaning of anything.

1609 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 312 His eyes are not dazzled . . . by a misapprehension and mis-application of the true light. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. vi. (1848) 317 [He] commanded the Fiddlers to be thrust out of his Seraglio, upon a misapprehension that they were playing, when they were but tuning. 1777 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 165 Wks. 1871 III. 537 Whether such difference in opinion be not an effect of misapprehension. 1860 TYNALL *Clackers* II. xiv. 304 An opinion, founded on a grave misapprehension. 1885 *Law Rev.* 29 Chance. Dec. 545 The Vice-Chancellor there was under a misapprehension.

Misapprehensive, *a.* [**MIS-1** 6.] Apt to misapprehend. Hence **Misapprehensively** *adv.*, through misapprehension; **Misapprehensively**, the quality of being misapprehensive.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Contm. & War* vs. *Angels* 120 Because men are either insincere and unfaithful, or misapprehensive and dark. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 The good and evil works of the misapprehensive man serve to fetter him. *Ibid.* 246 The soul . . . when it is misapprehensively viewed as a reflexion. 1869 BROWNING *Rings & Jks.* ix. 1326 Gently, O mother, judge men—whose mistake lies in the mere misapprehensiveness! 1880 J. W. SNEER *Confessor's Dau.* 130 Henry had been always dull and misapprehensive.

Misappropriate, *a. rare*. [**MIS-1** 7.] Inappropriate. Hence **Misappropriately** *adv.*

c 1831 SIR H. HALFORD in W. Munk *Life* (1893) 83 The disease, misappropriately called cholera morbus. 1897 SNEATON *Smollett* x. 135 Her misappropriate use of the language of that circle is most felicitously rendered.

Misappropriate, *v.* [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To appropriate to wrong uses; chiefly, to apply dishonestly to one's own use (money belonging to another).

1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 145 A part of what had been wrongfully misappropriated being restored. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 The prisoner . . . had been in the habit of misappropriating fees which he received.

Misappropriation. [**MIS-1** 4.] Appropriation to wrong uses.

1794 BURKE *Sp. agt. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 367 Another class of women, who suffered by the violent misappropriation of the revenues of the Nabob. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1860 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.*

Misard, obs. form of MISER *sb.*

Misartite, variant of MISERITY.

Misarranged, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [**MIS-1** 2.] Wrongly arranged.

1848 DE QUINCY *Goldsmith* Wks. 1857 VI. 232 To unsettle false verdicts, to recombine misarranged circumstances, and to explain anew misinterpreted facts. 1873 SKEAT *P. Pl.* III. 143 note, 77, 78. Misarranged in all the copies.

Misarrangement. [**MIS-1** 4.] Bad or wrong arrangement.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 121 Here glittering turrets rise, appearing high (Fantastic misarrangement) on the roof Large growth [etc.]. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 37 *By* a misarrangement arising from mere inattention, they had been served . . . with meat on a meagre day. 1897 SKEAT *Chaucerian & other Pieces* p. II. That the Trinity MS. agrees with the Harleian as to misarrangement of the subject-matter.

Misarray (misārrē). [**MIS-1** 4.] = DISARRAY.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxvii. Then uproar wild and misarray Marry'd the fair form of festal day.

Misassign, *v. rare*. [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To assign erroneously.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* II. 38 We have not mis-assigned the cause of this Phenomenon. 1879 A. B. GROSSART in T. HOWELL'S *Poems* p. x note, Wood misassigns App. Parker's verse-Psalter to him.

Misaunter (misāntēr) *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Also 3-4 -aunter, -aunte, -antour, 4 -awentour, 5 -anter, -awnter. [Contracted form of *misaventure* (see MISADVENTURE). Cf. MIS-HANTER.] = MISADVENTURE.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1187 Alasalas þou wreche mon, woch misauntere Ap þe ybrost in to þis stede. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 6180 (Kölbing) þe painem starf wiþ misaunter. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 766 If I wiste what she were For whom that thee all this misaunter ayleth. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christoffor*) 4 þat þaim ne may oþer mysaventure fal þat day. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* 65 That god sawe thaim fra al misaunters. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 339/1 Mysawnter, or myscheve. *Infortunum*. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Misaunter*, a misadventure. 'Ful of misaps on misaunters'.

Misaventure, -our, -ur (e): obs. ff. MISADVENTURE.

† **Misaver**, *v. Obs.* [**MIS-1** 1.] *intr.* To speak erroneously.

1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* iv. 215 And let the prudent mark . . . That void of knowledge, Job hath misaverr'd.

Misaward, *v. rare*. [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To award wrongly. So **Misawarding** *vbl. sb.*

a 1645 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 226 Misawarding of Prozesse. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 6 Here an honour seems to have been somewhat misawarded.

Misbaptize, *v.* [**MIS-1** 1.]

1. *trans.* To misname, miscall.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xv. 43 The vnskilfull Farrier . . . doth euer mis-baptize the name of the horses infirmity. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. ix. § 9 To have kept all the Rules of proportion . . . would . . . have . . . misbaptized my Title by turning an Epistle into a tedious discourse.

2. To baptize wrongly.

1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* II. 33 A fierce demon, 'pointed safe from wounds, And misbaptized with a Christian name, † **Misbear**, *v. Obs.* [**MIS-1** 1 + BEAR *v.* 1]

1. *refl.* To misbehave or misconduct oneself.

c 1300 *Beket* 1248 Ie ne myste do hit for nothing they he him hadde misbore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 912 Ye have mysbore yow, and trespassed unto me. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xii. 135 3if ony of here Wyfes mysboren hem 3enst hire Husbonde. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) iv. xxiv. 191/1 Yf they mysbore them, ther patrons may depryue them of ther benefyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1506 iv. xxi. Yf he . . . mysbore hym unto the sacramentes.

2. See MISBORN.

Hence † **Misbearing** *ppl. a.*, ill-behaved.

a 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) L 159 Pat noon schulde be proude ne mysberyngre agens oþere.

† **Misbearing**, *vbl. sb.* [**MIS-1** 3.] *a.* ? Wrongful bearing, B. Misconduct.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 336 Dan Waryn he les tounes þat he held With wrong he mad a res & misberyng of scheld (Langtoft *Re cites de viles peristat per Pscu*).

c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* v. 504 At this . . . foule and mys beryng and vniust chalenging and blamyng.

Misbecome (misbēkvm), *v.* [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To fail to become; to suit ill; to be unsuitable or unbecomingly.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 It mysbecometh, as a garment mysbecometh one, or any other comunicacion, or other behavour. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* v. ii. 100 Speake . . . What I haue done, that misbecame my place. 1624 WORTON *A. chit. in Relig.* (1672) 55 A Frank light can mis-become no Edifice whatever. 1638 BR. WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 39 An Opinion altogether misbecoming a Philosopher. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. vi. Nothing could misbecome me more, than to presume to give any hint to one of your

great understanding. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 464 He declined no drudgery . . . provided only that it were such drudgery as did not misbecome an honest man. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 108 Such sweeping denunciation of all contemporary poetry as would not have misbecome the utterance of incarnate envy.

Misbecoming, *ppl. a.* [**MIS-1** 2 + BECOMING *ppl. a.*] Not becoming, unbecomingly, unsuitable, unfitting.

1611 CORAN, *Messant*, ill-fitting, ill-suiting, misbecoming. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 372 As that the single want of light and noise . . . Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts, And put them into misbecoming plight. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 62 Cast off for shame ungente maid That misbecoming joy thou wearest. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 213 Pride is never so odious and misbecoming as now. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. xiv. It is . . . very far from being an improper or misbecoming habitation. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xi. When a paroxysm of laughter has seized him at a misbecoming time and place.

Misbecomingly, *adv.* [**LY** 2.] Unbecomingly, unfittingly.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii. (1634) 81 Those darker humours that stickie misbecomingly on others, on them live in faire dwelling. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Banished Virg.* 180 He did it so misbecomingly . . . as made him loathsome to such as saw him act it. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 298 It makes it [sc. pride] sit . . . still the more misbecomingly upon us.

Misbecomingness. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being misbecoming; also, in particularized use, an unbecoming characteristic.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. § 8 One great misbecomingness he was apt to fall into, whiles he spoke: which was an uncertainty in the tone of his voyce. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sch.* Ep. Ded. 'Tis a misbecomingness to have a doing Philosophy set forth by a talking Philosopher. a 1704 LOCKE *Notes Ephes.* v. 3 Wks. 1714 III. 376 What indecency or misbecomingness is among Christians to name covetousness?

† **Misbe'de**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 misbēočan, 3-4 mis-, mysbeode, 4 -bide, 4-5 -bede; *pa. t.* 1 misbēad, 4 -bed(e); *pa. pple.* 1 misboden, 4 mysbode(n). [OE. *misbēadan* (= MDu. *missebieden*, MLG. *misse*, *misbeden*, MHG. *missebieten*, ON. *misbiðað*, *f. mis* -MIS- 1 + *bēočan* (see *BID* *v.* 1 A.)) *trans.* To ill-use, ill-treat; to injure, abuse. (In OE. with obj. in *dative*.) Also *intr. const. till*.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* v. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 244 Gif him ænig man heafice misboden hæbbe. a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* xxii. (1883) 112 Dy ne misbeode cristenra manna ænig oðrum ealles to swyðe. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1033 He misbead his munecon on fela þingan. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1541 Me hire may so ofte mysbeode þat beo do wile hire owe neode. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 104 When Lowys berd þat sawe, þat Robert was so dede, Agyen right & lawe, till Henry he misbeode. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 45 And misbeode [B. vt. 46] mysbede þou not þi bonde-mene. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 51 Or who hath yow misboden, or offended? 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 225 The peple of Rome made slyf as poug þey were mysbode of the senatoures. 1410 *Mort. Arth.* 3083 That no lele ligemane, Sulde . . . biernie mysbe-bide, that to þe burgh longe. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. xxviii. 318/2 Yf thou leste to my poore peple, thou shalt not therefore mysbode hym. 1846 BROCKERT *Gloss. N. C. Words*, *Misbode*, injured. [Quotes Chaucer.]

† **Misbefall**, *v. Obs.* [**MIS-1** 1.]

1. *intrans.* With dat. of the person affected: To happen unfortunately, turn out badly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 þe uorðe (unðeawwe) is Gledschipe of his uel: lauhwen oðer gaben, 3if him mis-bueolle (M.S. 7. limes: C. mistimed). 1350 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 For elles, bot a man do so, Him may fulofie misbefalle. c 1405 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* 124/15 Thegh him yn thyke [= thylke] vyage mys byfelle. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* t. lxix. (1869) 40, I wole telle yow how hit bifel of hem, and how it misbefel hem.

2. Of events: To happen unfortunately. Also in *ppl. adj.* **Misbefallen**.

1307 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42 Deep sorrow throbbed misbefallen euen. 1454 WYTHER *Vox Pacis*, 117 Scarce a man Among a thousand, searcheth out those things, Which mis-befall. 1648 W. BROWNE *Polexander* III. iv. 128 Something . . . is misbefalne Zelmatida.

3. Of persons: To come to harm.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* iv. lvi. (1869) 203 Wherefore so lightliche fallen þei nouht, ne so some misbefallen.

Misbeget, *v. rare*. [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To beget unlawfully.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 1113 (Kölbing) Pou art a cursed þing, Misbiȝeten oȝanes þe lawe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Hifader, which him misbeȝet, He slough. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 29 Which [quarrelling] indeede Is Valour mi-begot, and came into the world, When Sects, and Factions were newly borne. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 363 Buss the old folk and thank them for misbegetting of thee.

† **Misbeget**, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 3 -biȝte, 4 -biȝete, -biȝete, -beyete, 5 beȝeten. [ff. MIS-1 2 + *beȝet(en)*, ME. *pa. pple.* of BEGET *v.*]

= MISBEGOTTEN.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 987 Leste it heode out of künde þorȝ child mis biȝite (later MSS. *mys biȝete*, *mys biȝete*). 1311 *Seyn* sag. 1052 (W.) And of the child. He sech hit was a mi-beyete. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 1021 (Kölbing) Pou mi-biȝeten þing, Pou hast ylowe a gret lesing. a 1400 *Oleonian* 259 Thy mysbeȝeten chylderen two.

Misbigun, *v. rare*. [**MIS-1** 1.] *trans.* To begin amiss or badly. So **Misbigun** *ppl. a.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxv. 461 By applying their minds to al wicked shifts for y^e maintenance of y^e thing y^e they had misbigun. 1587 — *De Morney* xxiii. (1592)

353 A Song mistuned, or a Gambaud misbegun. 1864 *Louis's last term* (N.Y.) 9 Another mis-begun day.

Misbegotten, *ppl. a. and sb.* Also misbegot. [Mis-¹ 2.] **A. adj.**

1. Unlawfully begotten; illegitimate; bastard. 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* B iv, Those baue we seen to be the most greedy getters for their misbegotten heires. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* 4 That misbegotten duell Falconbridge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Where no other youthe doo exercise but misbegotten bastards. 1700 DROVEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 354 (1721) 136 Meau time the mis-begotten infant grows. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* i. iii, It goes against me to touch these misbegotten wretches, whom I don't look upon as my fellow creatures. 1789 BURNS *Frigin, inscr.* to C. J. Fox 15 A sorry, poor, misbegot son of the Muses. 1875-85 [see B].

b. trans. and fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. 16* i. 1. 33 In the deuotion of a subjects loe, . . . And free from other misbegotten hate. 1760 LLOYD *Poems* (1762) 97 When Falshood stole them to disguise His misbegotten brood of lies. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 Germany first broke the spell of mis-begotten fear. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xiii. (1864) 421 Our misbegotten opinions.

2 Used as a term of opprobrium.

1571 GOLING *Catrin* on Ps. xiv. 5 That misbegotten generation, which was proude of the only visour of their ceremonies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. 1851 111. 110 Some misbegotten thing, that . . . vaunts and glories in her stolne plumes. 1815 BYRON *To Moore* 12 June, Murray. . . has been cruelly juggled of misbegotten knaves. 1838 SOUTHWELL *Doctor cxxviii.* (1848) 346, I should never like to trust my precious limbs upon the back of such a mis-begotten beast. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 181 This dim, dwarfed, misbegotten sphere. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 100 There was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature.

B. sb. A bastard; also, as a term of abuse (cf. A. 2). Now only *dial.*, in form *misbegot*.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 21 b, Saint Cuthbert y great God of the North. . . was a misbegotten also. c 1550 T. INGELNO *Disob. Child* Eiv, What wordes have we here, thou misbegotten? 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misbegot*, *adj. and sb.* Base born; a bastard. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Misbegot*, a bastard.

Misbehadden, *Sc. form of MISBEHOLDEN.*

Misbehave, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1.]

1. *refl.* and (later) *intr.* To behave wrongly; to conduct oneself improperly.

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* vi. 1341 They never offended nor misbehaved them in the mater of the compleyns. . . specified. 1530 PALSGR. 636/2 You were to blame to misbehave you to hym so sore as you dyd. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxix, in Milton *Wks.* 1851 114. 578 Such other Person or Persons. . . to be named and appointed in the place or places, of him or them, who shall so die or misbehave themselves. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 111. 462 The said mayor, by becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult, had exceedingly misbehaved himself. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 The punishment of a servant misbehaving, is to be either by commitment to the house of correction, or [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 131 If we misbehave we suspect others. 1871 BROWNING *Hered Riel* vii, Not a ship that misbehaves. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 775/2 The court can order costs to be paid by a trustee who has misbehaved.

2. *trans.* To conduct or manage improperly. 1540 HVROE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) O 4 The naughtiness of misbehaving her body.

So **Misbehaving** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1451 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 2161/1 Noyse and claymour of the said misbehaving renneth openly. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Perjurie and other divers offenses and misbehavynges. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Bill or informacyon . . . agaynst any person for any misbehavyng afore rehearsed. c 1610 in *Guich. Coll. Cur.* 11. 12 That all common women, and misbehaving people . . . withdraw themselves out of this Fair. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 331/2 For the purpose of inflicting a sort of penance on a misbehaving clergyman's soul.

3. **Misbehaved**, *ppl. a.* [Mis-¹ 2.] III-behaved. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 143 Like a misbehaved and sullen wench.

Misbehaviour, [Mis-¹ 4] Bad behaviour, improper conduct; † an instance of this.

1485 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 1 Bill or Information. . . against any Person for any Misbehaviour afore rehearsed. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 11 What so euer persone or persones do . . . commytt any misbehaviour in any maner wyse touching the premises. 1516 in *Eng. Glids* 329 To . . . ponyshen all such misbehavyngs or id fautes as haue be, or be now, or schalbe. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 207 An Officer . . . who was punished for some Mis-behavior. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 503 § 1 The misbehaviour of people at church. 1755 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xvi. 442 The law does not hold the tie of nature to be dissolved by any misbehaviour of the parent. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxvii. II. 347 The just feelings of displeasure with which I could not but view his early disobedience and misbehaviour.

Misbeholden, *ppl. a.* Also *dial.* *b-hodden*, *Sc. -oehd(d)en*. [I. Mis-¹ 2 + *beholden*, *p. ppl.* of *BEHOLD* v. The orig. meaning seems to have been 'improperly guarded, unguarded'; cf. OE. *beholden* cautious.] Unbecoming, indiscreet; disobliging: usually qualifying *word*.

1600 T. HEYWOOD and Pl. *Edw.* IV. i. ii. (1613) Mi b, We shew thee not one discontented looke, Nor render him one misbeholden word. 1828 *Cruven Gloss.* (ed. 2) II. 294 Bud thou minds I niver gav him another misbeholden word. 1837 HOCCE *Siege Roxb.* iv. Tales & Sk. VI. 105 The first side that lifts a sword, or says a mis-behadden word. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Misbeholden*, disobliging, offensive. 'I niver gav her a misbeholden word'.

† **Misbelead**, *v. Obs.* In *a pa. ppl.* misbeled. [Mis-¹ 1.] *trans.* To lead astray.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 428 Ac as a Mon mis-Irad On vche half he is mis-bilad.

Misbelief (misbēlf). [Mis-¹ 4, 7.]

1. Erroneous or unorthodox religious belief; wrong faith; heresy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2393 Leste 3e eft wepen echeliche in helle. . . 3e schullen alle, buten 3ef 3e foreleten. . . ower misbelicue. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 521 Pe huthen men of mysbeliefe. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xv. 402 Mekometh in mysbelicue men and wommen brougte. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* c. 152 Grette hate . . . hath ben bytweene the Turkes of thoryent and the Turkes of Egypt. . . By cause they discorde in theyr creauence and mysbelicue. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 144/2 If the worship of ymagines wer ydolatrie than y church beleuing it to be lawful . . . were in a misbelicue & in a deadly error. 1639 *LAUD Wks.* (1849) 11. 6 Perfidious misbelief could not be welcome, or, rather, indeed, perfidious misbelievers or schismatics could not be welcome. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 11. 61 Paulinus omitting no opportunity to win the King from misbelief. 1829 *SOUTHWELL Sir T. More* 11. 93 In producing superstition and misbelief on one hand, and unbelief on the other. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 13 The authors . . . did not speak out. . . the unbelief or misbelief which they suggested. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Succ. Ch. Eng.* p. vii, [A doctrine] which the tendency of modern belief of misbelief leads men to scorn as childish.

2. *gen.* Erroneous belief: false opinion or notion.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom.* T. 660 Ye shul han no mysbelicue Ne wrong conceite of me in youre Absence. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 307 Pis and o're suche lewed tales Englishe men holdeþ by a mysbelieve [L. *incredulitate*] þat haf þul longe i-dured. 1425 *LYDGE De Guil. Pilgr.* 18623 And thynges that thou dost observe, Alle is but foly and mysbelieve. 1496 *Duches & Panfer* (W. de W.) i. xiv 87/1 They haue no such fantasye ne mysbelieve in dremes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bnais* xi. xi. 56 Gif thou wenis that all the victory . . . May be reduct and alerat clour agane, A mysbelieve thou fosteris all in vane. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 18 If they prevail to perswade the people of the necessity of practice, in so doing they put on them both the misbelief and the mispractice. 1905 *Athenaeum* 8 July 30/2 The mis-beliefs of bygone times.

3. Want of belief; disbelief; incredulity.

138 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* 111. 128 God hardede Pharaois herte for þe mysbelieve þat he hadde to God. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 215/1 O how thy moste beaute hast thou lost for thyh incredulity and mysbelieve. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. (1592) 84 Simple distrusts or misbeliefs of the things which they understand not. 1591 *Trouth. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 The traitors breath, Whose perurie . . . Belegues all the skie with mis-belief. a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH.* *Poems* Wks. (1711) 51/1 Misbelief Of these sad news. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* vii. xvi. (1712) 142 A contemptuous misbelief of such like Narrations concerning Spirits, and an endeavour of making them all ridiculous and incredible.

4. An alleged term for a 'company' of painters.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vij, A misbelieve of paynters. Hence † **Misbelieveful** *a.*, unbelieving; † **Misbelievefulness**, unbelief.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1428 [Saint] Thomas misbelienesse. c 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Eccles. i. 36 Mysbelieuful [1382 mysleful, 1388 vnbelieuful] to the dred of the Lord [Vulg. *incredibilis timori Domini*].

Misbelieve, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1, 7. Cf. OF. *mescrere*, mod. *mecrire*.]

1. *intr.* To believe amiss; to hold an erroneous belief. Also with *clause*.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* i. 26 Mysbeliuyng [1388 vnbelieuful, Vulg. *increduli*] to the word of the Lord our God. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18998 (Trin.) Thomas. . . Stonde studfaste now herfore And mis belicue [other MSS. mistr(ou)] þou no more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1331 190 Who euer confesse . . . all y articles of our fayth, saue onely one, & in that one do mysbelieve, he is an heretyke. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xii. 26 She . . . coming to her sonne, gan first to scold And chydte at him that made her misbelieve. 1644 *MILTON Bucer on Div. Wks.* 1851 119. 335 The holy Spirit does not make the mis-believing of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-believes, to be the just cause of freedom to the brother or sister. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. John* xx. 8 As Mary Magdalene had told them, so they mis-believed, that it [the Lord's body] was taken away to some other place.

2. *trans.* Not to believe; to distrust (a person); to disbelieve (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 *LOVELL Merlin* 1505 And Neure i schal the Misbelieve For non Man that owht can be preve. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. ix. (1712) 26 If bare possibility may at all intangle our ascent. . . we cannot fully misbelieve the absurd Fable. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xv. 139 We find the same Zachary guilty of misbelieving the Message of the Angel to him. 1728 *BAILEY, To Misbelieve*, to distrust.

† **Misbelieved**, *a. Obs.* [f. *MISBELIEF* + -ED; or perh. f. *MIS-1* 2 + *BELIEVED* *ppl. a.* (cf. *smooth-spoken*).]

1. Holding a wrong belief or false religion; heretical; infidel, heathen.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 p 3e weren monie ma þen nu beon misbelieuete men. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3197 Sarrazins þat misbelieuete be. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 309 Hit was manere of misbelieuete men [L. *ethniconum*] forto kepe a dede body nyne dayes wip out oignement. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. ix. (Bodley MS.), Pis ryuer [Jordan] . . . departeþ þe contrey of rist beleued men fro þe contrey of mysbelieuete men. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* i. ii. 9 Diana a Goddess of mysbelieuete people.

absol. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1900 (Kölbing) þus ended sir Fortiger, þat misbelieuete. 1340 *Ayeb.* 252 Pe bougres and be misbelieuete.

2. Unbelieving, incredulous.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 838 O thou wikkid serpent Jelosy! Thou mysbeliued, envious folye.

Misbeliever, [Mis-¹ 5.] One who holds a false or unorthodox belief; a heretic or infidel.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii. xiv. 631 The other way betukeneth the way of synners and of mysbelieuers. 1599 *BARCLAY Ship of Folye* (1570) 198 Of these misbelieuers more to write or tell. . . It were but folye. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 112 You call me misbelieuere. . . And spet vpon ny Iewish gaberdine. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 124 Though Protestants have done little . . . to convert neer Infidels, yet in the other kinde, viz. in converting mis-believers they have done much. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. vi. 180 In the very first Encounter. . . with the Misbelievers, Sheikh Abdallah. . . was hurried into the other World. 1830 *Worow. Armenian Lady's Love* xx, Innocent, and meek, and good, Though with misbelievers bred. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) i. vi. 465 Roger. . . sought. . . to wage warfare against the misbeliever. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 525 The correction of misbelievers was originally part of the ordinary jurisdiction of every bishop.

Misbelieving, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-¹ 3.] **Misbelief**, 1340 *Ayeb.* 134 And perof byþ y come alle þe maneres of cresse and of mis-believinge. 1644 [see MISBELIEVE 1]. 1737 J. WILLISON *Aff. Man's Companion* vii. iv. (1744) 120 What is it but a Misbelieving of God?

Misbelieving, *ppl. a.* [Mis-¹ 2.] Holding a false belief; heretical, unorthodox.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5982 (Kölbing) þe misbelieuete and paitem starf. 1340 *Ayeb.* 69 Pe bougres and be mysbelieuende. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. x. 178, I aduisee . . . to make vs redy to mete with these sarazins and mysbeliuyng men. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxvii. 160 b. The righteous iudgements of God towards the misbelieuers. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 577 A misbelieving Turke or Jew. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* i. Wks. 1701 11. 491 Lift high thy thundring arm, let every bold Daub out a misbelieving Briton's Brains. 1816 *SOUTHWELL Poet's Pilgr.* i. 3 When Martel . . . from the yoke Of misbelieving Mecca saved the West. 1873 B. GREGOR *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 161 Each denominational church has the right . . . of excommunicating . . . misbelieving members.

trans. 1847 *DE QUINCEY 59. Alit. Nun Posters*, Wks. 1854 111. 96 Confessions that . . . were absolutely mobbed and hustled by a gang of misbelieving (i. e. miscreant) critics.

Hence **Misbelievingly** *adv.*, incredulously. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* i. iii. 92 He would have shrugged his shoulders misbelievingly.

† **Misbelove**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Mis-¹ 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To love amiss.

1614 *SILVESTER Parv. Vertues Royall* 371 Wks. (Grosart) 11. 127 Tb' one loves not, th' other mis-beloves What best to fear, and least presume behooves.

2. Not to love; to hate.

1545 *RAVNOLD Byrth Alankynde* Prol. C. vi, By this reason phisitions and chyruyrgians wyves should greatly be abhorryd and mysbeloued of their husbands.

Misbeseeem, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1.] = MISBECOME.

(In 17th c. freq. in the pres. ppl. with an obj.)

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat. Postor.* One thinks it misbeseeeming the Author because a Poem, another unlawfull in itself because a Satyre. 1627 *HAKESWILL Apol.* (1630) 104 Neither can this action misbeseeeme the worthinesse of so glorious a peece. 1773 *STEEVENS Shaks. Wks.*, *Hamm.* iii. ii. *note*, Nor . . . would it much misbeseeem us to remember . . . that we likewise are men. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights IX.* 356 Examples of Mohammedan fervour. . . that would not have misbeseeemed the strictest epochs of religious enthusiasm.

Misbeseeeming, *ppl. a.* = MISBECOMING.

c 1610 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* iv. (1622) 48 Goe sell those misbeseeeming cloathes thou wearest. a 1677 *BARROW Serin.* (1810) II. 144 To condescend to such a mis-beseeeming employment. . . as the washing of his disciple's feet.

Misbestow, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1.] *trans.* To bestow wrongly or improperly.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/2 To bestowe his witte. . . about some better busines then Tindall misbestoweth it now. 1583 *GOLDING Catrin* on *Deut.* xxxv. 26 If yee complayne of that time as though it were misbestowed. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* iv. 65 The misbestowed wealth which they were cheated of. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) iv. vii. 40 All his compliments are misbestowed. 1815 *SOUTHWELL Roderick* xxiv. 247 Oh, for a month Of that waste life which millions misbestow. 1841 *FR. A. KEMBLE Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 148 This is the way that fool Fortune misbestows her favours.

So **Misbestowal**, wrong bestowal.

a 1866 J. GROVE *Moral Ideas* (1876) 133 The misbestowal of love. . . does of course do much harm.

† **Misbethink**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-¹ 1.] *refl.* and *pass.* To think amiss: a. to be mistaken; b. to have wrong thoughts.

c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Peter þo onswerede. . . Neuer er ich hyne ne yseþ þu er mys-byþouht. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 55 Pe leuedi hire mys-beþouhte And meche agien þe nist þhe wrouhte. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh* 5825 He þe gat. . . Tharfor er þou mys-byþouste, To procruy hym to slepe.

† **Misbetide**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-¹ 1.] *impers.* and *intr.* = MISBEFALL 1, 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11833 Y trowe þei schul 3it mys-bytide for þer couetise & þer pryde. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 673 Alas, that euer him mys-be-ide! c 1430 *Syr Gawayn* (Kob.) 5480 If his help be my guyde, Ne schal I misbeide.

Misbetyete: see MISBEGOT *ppl. a.*

† **Misbithede**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-¹ 1.] *pass.* To be misquid.

13. . . *Child. Jesus* 438 þo speken þis maistres gret: Josep, þou art mis bithed.

Misbirth, *rare.* [Mis-¹ 4. Cf. OE. *misbyrd*.]

= ABORTION.

1648-60 *HEXHAM, En Misbaert*, . . . A Misbirth, . . . or an Abortive. 1833 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Calisto* (1838) V. 83 The everlasting Pit had opened itself and from its still blacker bosom had issued. . . all manner of shapeless misbirths. 1887 W. STOKES tr. *Viparite Life Patrick* (Rolls) 207 No children save mis-births used to be born to Carthenn.

† **Misbode**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Representing OE. **misbōd*, corresp. to *misbōdan* MISBEDE: cf. BODE *sb.* 2.] Wrong, offence.

c1200 *Triu. Coll. Hou.* 79 He.. þe ne þoleð and forþereð noht a misbode. c1205 *LAY.* 11095 Al Rome he forðode þurh his michele misbode. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Misbode*, wrong. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Misbode, *v.* *rare* -1. [Mis-1.] *trans.* To forebode (something evil).

1626 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) l. 89 My only desire to be with you... is to knowe what you must not or dare not write, for I misbode some great matter.

So **Misbode** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

a1659 Br. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) l. ii. 33. [He] forbids four sorts of Characters to be set upon a Signet, as misboding Characters. 1739 LILLO *Arden of Feversham* v. Her misboding sorrow for his absence Has almost made her frantic. 1819 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 69 With a misboding heart he obeyed the summons. 1825 *Ibid.* VI. iv. 239 The misbodings of fanaticism.

Misboden, *pa. ppl.* of MISBEDE.

Misborn (misbɔːn), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [Mis-1.]

1. Prematurely born; abortive. Hence, deformed or misshapen from birth.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 228 Gif cild misboren sy. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 3if hit is misborn... & wont en of his limen. 1382 *Wyclif* l. Cor. xv. 8 At the laste of alle, he was seyn and to me, as to a myshorn child [Vulg. *taumatus abortivus*]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 192 A povere child... in the name Of thilke which is so misbore we toke. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vi. iii. 234 1/2 They that be myshorn moost comonly they have an harde ende. 1570 *Levinus Manib.* 171/35 Myshorne, *abortivus* [sic]. 1600 *Surflet Countrie Farme* vii. xi. 817 It must either be transplanted, or else it would proue out of course like a misborne thing. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Langages* 19 That which the Latines call *Abortus*... they (the Anglo-Saxons) called *Misborne*.

2. Born of unlawful union; hence, base-born.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. l. 42 Ab 1 misborn Elfe, In evill houre this foes thee hither sent. 1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* 204 Thou lyer, and misborne Elfe of the Father of lies. a1641 - *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 535 The mis-begotten, and mis-born changeling of an heretical father. 1718 *MORREUX Quix.* (1733) l. 108 He would not be allow'd to be a lawful Knight; but a Mis-born Intruder.

† **Misbreyde**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also-brayde. [f. Mis-1 + *breyde*, BRAID *sb.* Cf. OE. *misbrōden* 'dis-tortum', *pa. ppl.* of **misbrēdan* (see BRAID v. 1), also ON. *misbrōgð* trespass.] Offence, misdeed.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3192 3yf a man hude mysdo or seyde. And men myn blame for þat mysbreyde. c1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1037 Maugree haue þou for þy foul mysbreyde.

Miscalculate, *v.* [Mis-1.] *trans.* To calculate, compute, or reckon wrongly.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins.* etc. (1727) 112 There may be in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and miscalculated. 1788 *BURNS Let.* 17 Dec. You miscalculate matters widely, when you forbid my waiting on you, lest it hurt my worldly concerns. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 155 They probably miscalculated the effects of the public service. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 194 Or was it that Hannibal miscalculated the distance... of the route which he chose?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 39 To look for so obliging a World as this comes to, is to miscalculate extremely. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1854) 531/2 The conspirators found that they had miscalculated. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXVI. 68 They had evidently miscalculated about my departure.

Hence **Miscalculating** *ppl. a.*

1851 F. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 205 An ill-judging weakness, a miscalculating caution.

Miscalculation, [Mis-1 4.] Wrong or faulty calculation or reckoning.

1720 *Biblioth. Bibl.* l. 73 Their want of Inter-calations, and their miscalculations of Eclipses. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 320 The miscalculation of one age is checked by that of a succeeding 1 opposite errors cancel each other. 1903 *MORLEY Life Gladstone* III. viii. ix. 146 Events show this to have been the capital miscalculation.

Miscalculator, [Mis-1 5.] One who makes miscalculations.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iv. ii. 153 Let us not think too contemptuously of the miscalculators of time.

Miscal (mis-kəl), *v.* Also *misca*. [Mis-1.]

1. *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to give a wrong name to; to misname. Often with *compl.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 936 A vessel with fourte fete is miscalld Trisilik. 1593 *SHAKES. Rich. II.* i. iii. 263 Gaud. Call it a trauell that thou tak'st for pleasure. *Bal.* My heart will sigh, when I miscal it so, [which finds it an inferior misadventure.] 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxees* 49 Suppose you miscal happiness content. 1697 T. BROWN *Disputations* i. Wks. 1709 III. ii. 80 Lest I should miscal you, and not give you your right Title. 1742 *REINHARDSON Pamela* III. 185 That violent Passion which we mad young Fellows are apt to miscal Love. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* l. 216 The Partridge of New England is the Pheasant of Pennsylvania, but is miscalled in both places. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Theatre* 14 No room for standing, miscal'd standing room. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xii. 165 No one shall miscall a forester. He who calls Robin Robert of Huntingdon... or Marian Matilda Fitzwater [etc.]. a1853 ROBERTSON *Let. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 59 One of those miserable publications miscalled religious. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 2 His explanation... depended on his miscalling his experience, and referring it to the class of dreams.

b. To misread, mispronounce, dial.

1853 *CADENHEAD Bon Accord* 205 (E. D. D.) Woe to the loun that a word was misca. 1866 *GREGOR Banfish. Gloss.*, *Misca*, ..(2) To read imperfectly. 1881 *MISS YONGE Lads & Lassies* VOL. VI.

Langley iv. 146 He no sooner opened his mouth to read than half-a-dozen hands were held out, in token that he had miscalced a word.

2. To call by a bad name; to call (a person) names; to revile, abuse, malign. Now *dial.*

c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xv. 563 Thei not onli scornen it [sc. the sacrament of the altar], but thei haeten it, mys callen it bi foule names. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 24 Whom sick [sc. Slander] with leasings lewdly did miscall And wickedly backbite. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 124 They deserved to be... punished, for so miscalling and reuiling him. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) II. § 4 By opprobrious Epithets we miscall each other. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* l. i. She.. Misca'd me first, then bade me hound my dog. 1789 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Perer.* x. 'Whae'er o' thee shall ill suppose, They sair misca' thee. 1866 *KEARCE G. Gamm* (ed. 3) II. xvi. 313, I can't bear any man on earth to miscall her but myself. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 6/2 Here's Kathleen and Susy been miscallin' me dreadful.

Hence **Miscal** *ling vbl. sb.* Also **Miscal** *ler*.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. § 9 Miscalcing of any of those Ideas... hinders not, but that we may have certain... Knowledge of their several Agreements and Disagreements. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xii. A' the slights and taunts that hurt ane's spirit mair nor downright misca'ing. 1866 *GREGOR Banfish. Gloss.*, *Miscal'er*, one who reads imperfectly; as, 'He's an unco' misca'er fin he reads'. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xvii. 171 The miscalced threw a clothes-pin and hit the miscalcer somewhere.

Miscal *led*, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Wrongly named.

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 169 In those cases of miscalced cataracts. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick* vi. Let miscalced philosophers tell us what they will. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 467 The hyraces—the miscalced coney of Scripture.

Miscanter (mis-kæn-tər), *north. dial.* [var. of

MISANTHER, of obscure origin; cf. **MISHANTER**.] Misadventure, mishap.

1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caesars Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Miscanter*, a misadventure. 1808 J. STACE *Apparition* vii. (1808) 75 Oft by miscanter this way led. The nighted traveller's seen, A frightful ghast. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Miscanter*, misadventure. 1878 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Miscanter*, a defeat, mishap.

† **Miscap**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. f. *Mis*-1 + *SCAPE* v.]

1. *intr.* To have a mishap, come to grief.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. x. 283 (MS. Rawl) Archa dei meskapud and ely brak his nekke. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Use one manner of Vessel in Matter and in Shape, Beware of Commixtion that nothing miscap [several Ashm. MSS. have mishap].

2. *trans.* To escape (a person) sinfully.

a1535 *FISHER Spirit. Consol.* Wks. (1876) 359 Many deeds, words, and thoughts, miscaped me in my life.

Miscarriage (mis-kæ-rij), [Mis-1 4.]

† 1. Misconduct, misbehaviour. *Obs.*

1618 Sir H. MOUNTAGU in *Bucklen MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 253, I have received... the note that imports the miscarriage of the new Justice of Peace. It was very insolent, if the information be true. 1645 in *Essex (Mass.) Antiquarian* (1904) VIII. 6 Wife of Mr. Samuel Hall fined for miscarriage in words against the constable of Salisbury. 1682 *WOOD Life* 7 June (O.H.S.) III. 22 The Chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the Masters in Convocation.

† b. An instance of this; an error of conduct; a misdemeanour, misdeed. *Obs.*

1635 Br. HALL *Char. Man* 34 Miscarriages of children, miscarriages, unquietness [etc.]. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* Jas. ii. 7 A sad thing that a Heathen should see such hellish miscarriages among Christians followers. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 337 His [sc. Job's]... irreverent miscarriages against God under his afflictions. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* vi. 288 As to the personal Miscarriages of the Minister, our prudent Christian will not for these daresten his Office. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* viii. xi. The miscarriages of my former life. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 232 Many miscarriages and woful default are recorded of Saul, as a man, yet, as a king, he had perfect in the eyes of the people. 1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Intro. (1865) 495/1 [They] conducted themselves with such loyalty... to his Majesty, as might justly wipe off all memory of former miscarriages.

2. (A person's) mismanagement or maladministration (of a business); ill-success; failure (of an enterprise, etc.). Now *rare*

1651-2 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) l. 286 The miscarriage of the business in the Downs was not inferior to any treason that I have heard of. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* (Jan. 1625) 453/2 He excused himself, laying a great part of the miscarriage on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex. 1706 *De Foe* *Five Divine* p. v. Some People, who are too apt to make Misconstruction, watch for my Miscarriage. a1715 *BURNETT* *Own Time* (1724) l. 251 He did not wonder at the miscarriage of the late King's counsels. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. III. 113 2 The sanguine and intrepid commander, to whom success and mi-carriage. are now alike indifferent. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 431 The miscarriage of one crop only... would... involve him in ruin.

b. An instance of this; a failure; a blunder, mistake. Now *rare* exc. as in e.

1614 R. BAILLIE *Satan* 3 When a hard piece of worke is put in the band of an Apprentice for the first assay of his skill, the beholders are justly afraid for a mi-carriage in his young and inexperienced hand. 1650 [see *CARRIAGE* 10]. 1667-8 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 234 That the division of the Fleet was a miscarriage. 1712 *GARTH Dispens.* v. (ed. 7) 61 Your Cures... aloud you tell, But wisely your Miscarriages conceal. 1824 *TRIVERS Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 338, I have now adverted to the principal miscarriages of the operation. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Pitt* (1850) 300a An inquiry into the circumstance which had produced the miscarriage of the preceding year.

† c. Mishap, disaster. *Obs.*

1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1810) 46 If I should meet with any... miscarriage in the voyage. 1776 *JOHNSON*

Let. Mrs. Thrale 1 Apr. His wife died at last, and before she was buried he was seized by a fever, and is now going to the grave. Such miscarriages... fill histories and tragedies.

† d. An unfortunate lapse (*into*). *Obs.*

1754 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) III. 76 The chimney-pieces, except one little miscarriage into total Ionic... are all of a good King James the First Gothic.

e. **Miscarriage of justice**: a failure of a court to attain the ends of justice.

1875 *Act* 38-9 *Vict.* c. 77 Order xxxix. Unless in the opinion of the Court... some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been... occasioned in the trial of the action. 1878 *PHEIC in Contemp. Rev.* XXXII. 105 In cases where the defendant is poor or ill-defended, there is often positive miscarriage of justice. 1882 *SEKRT. BALLANTINE Exper.* vi. 160 In both... through no fault of the judge, there was a miscarriage of justice. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 711 It was submitted... to their lordships that there had been a miscarriage, and that the order of reference should be revoked.

3. Untimely delivery (of a woman): usually taken as synonymous with *abortion* = expulsion of the foetus before the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy.

Some pathologists have sought to establish a distinction between *abortion* and *miscarriage* (see quot. 1822), but this is not generally recognized.

1662 *GRANT Bills Mort.* v. 38 Miscarriages and Abortions. 1710-11 *SWIFT Frlt. to Stella* 15 Feb. I dined at Sir John Germain's, and found lady Betty but just recovered of a miscarriage. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Mitwif.* II. 67 She had eight children, besides two miscarriages. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 176 If the exclusion [of the foetus] take place within six weeks after conception, it is usually called *Miscarriage*; if between six weeks and six months, *Abortion*; if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *Premature Labour*.

fig. 1688 *CROWNE Darius* ii. *Drain. Wks.* (1874) III. 398 They who poorly fell Were embryos, and miscarriages of war.

4. The failure (of a letter, etc.) to reach its destination.

1690 Lo. BEAUCHAMP in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 179, I have been very unfortunate in the miscarriage of your former addresses. 1690 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Duplicat*, A second Letter written and sent to the same party and purpose, as a former, for fear of a miscarriage of the first... is called a *Duplicat*. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 172 The miscarriage of a paper by Mr. Alexander Trippel prevents me from presenting... some further notes. 1893 W. N. THOMAS *Let. Lady M. W. Montagu* II. Contents p. vi, *Miscarriage* of letters.

5. Failure to carry or convey properly.

1862 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Nga Crit.* iv. 195 Public carriers must carry the public safely, or take the consequences; and neither a voluntary, nor an extorted consent, will relieve them from the legal results of mi-carriage.

† **Miscarriageable**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be led astray.

a1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 418 Why should we be more mi-carriageable by such possibilities... than others?

† **Miscarried**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *MISCARRY* v. + -ED.] Gone astray.

1656 Sir R. BROWNE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 285 The subject of that mi-carried letter... was that [etc.].

† **Miscarrier**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. next + -ER.] A seducer, beguiler. (See *MISCARRY* v. 7.)

1596 *NORUEN Progn. Pietie* (1847) 172 Turning our hearts from our Maker, we become one in consent with our miscarrier.

Miscarry (mis-kæ-ri), *v.* [Mis-1.] Cf. OF. *meskarier* to go from the right path.]

† 1. *intr.* To come to harm, misfortune, or destruction; to perish; (of a person) to meet with one's death; (of an inanimate object, e.g. a ship) to be lost or destroyed. *Obs.*

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 23 Bot weniand til him sal mysary. [Vulg. *malitiosorum ceterum ei disperibunt*.] 1386 *CHAUCEER Prolog.* 515 He dwelte at hoorn, and kepe wel his folde, So that the wolve ne made it na mi-scarie. 1444 *Kolls of Parlt.* v. 114/1 So that there myght neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes... entre... into the Vessels. yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to re-boille or mys-care. 1447 *BOKENHAM Sentyns* (Roxb.) 142 And that noon hous where were hyr pannyonarye Wyth feer ner lythyngh shuld never mys-karye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b. Not one of them all miscarried, but were all safe and sounde. c1550 R. BRESTON *Bayle Fortune* Biv. But yet he must regarde, for drede his welth miscary. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead II.* 92/1 In this conflict, Patrike Fitzsimons, with diuers other good hou-holders, miscarried. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 63 The great ships bringing corn from Siria and Egypt... doe seldom miscarrie. a1604 *HANMER Chron.* Irel. (1809) 371 [He] shortly after miscarried at Athlone, by the fall of a Turret. 1668 Sir W. TEMPLE *Let. to King Wks.* 173x II. 38 If we had miscarried, your Majesty had lost an honest diligent Captain and sixteen poor Seamen. 1737 (S. BERRINGTON) *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 126 He left the Government... of all to his eldest Son in case he should miscarry. 1749 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 2) 3 Many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover.

† b. *pass.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) l. 106, I had routhe to sene thee miscaried. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xii. iv. 599, I am sore ashamed that I have ben thus mys-carryed, for I am bannyshed out of the Countrey of Logrys for euer. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Divers Shippes... have by the lacke of suchlike Markes of late yeres ben mys-carryed perished and lost in the Sea. 1605 *SHAKES. Lear* v. i. 5 Our Sisters man is in the Sea. 1654-66 *EARL ORMSBY Ration.* (1676) 581 Learning that his first Ambassadors... were miscarried, be employed others.

† 2. *intr.* and *refl.* To go wrong or astray; to behave amiss, do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.*

c1325 *Metr. Rom.* 122 Lat thou noht this child miscarye.

138. WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 38 þouȝ þat i myskarie whanne i comþ to age, þe childheþ þei inoun save. 155. LYNOL-
SAV *Interl. Auld Man & Wife* 57 Maister, quhairto sould I
my self miskary, Quhair I, as prelat, may swyve and
nevir mary? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 348 [They] may not
marry, and yet may mis-carry themselves in all abhominations.
1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 Solomone more mis-
carrying in that [sic] prosperity] then Job in this [sic] adver-
sity]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. 52 Wks. 1871 II. 92
Crates..having had a son miscarry at London, by the con-
versation of a minute philosopher.

3. *intr.* Of a person: To fail in one's purpose
or object; to be unsuccessful.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Many men are crossed
and miscarry in their outward estate, because they are
vngodly persons. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. iii.
252 Here Wolsey miscarried in the Masterpiece of his policy.
1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 1 Among all kinds of Writing,
there is none in which Authors are more apt to miscarry
than in Works of Humour. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubble-*
mania 261 Good luck; without which, it is odds but he
miscarries in his suit. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance*
Wks. (Bohn) I. 32 If our young men miscarry in their first
enterprises, they lose all heart. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.*
ix. 256 If you sue for a bull, you will miscarry if you de-
scribe him as a bull.

b. *const. of.*

1781 COWPER *Conv.* 372 We dare not risk them [sic] our
talents into public view, lest they miscarry of what seems
their due. 1832 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.*
(1837) II. 259 He has..pitifully miscarried of his object.

4. Of a business, design, etc.: To go wrong; to
come to nought; to be a failure; to prove un-
successful or abortive. † Also *pass.*

1607 SNAPS. *Cor.* i. 270 What miscarries Shall be the
Generals fault. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1840) 112
When a great action miscarrieth, the blame must be
laid on some. 1654 MARO. ORMOND in *Nicholas Papers*
(Camden) II. 142 It is ordinary when a business is miscarried
to blame the ways taken to effect it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV.
vii. If they find their Project hath miscarried, they return
Home. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. 1876 I. 212 A similar
proposition in the session of 1801 seems to have miscarried
in the Commons. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 252 Motive
miscarries if method is wrong.

† b. Of plants, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or
unproductive; to fail. Also *transf. Obs.*

1588 SNAPS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 114 My Lady goes to kill
horses, but if thou marrie, Hang me by the necke, if
horses that yeare miscarrie. a 1682 SIR I. BROWNE *Tracts*
(1683) 77 [A plant] not subject to miscarriage in Flowers and
Blossomes. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 124 The worst
Enemies to this Plant are a sort of Flea that fastens upon its
Shoots, and makes it miscarry. 1740 TULL *Horse-Hoeing*
Husb. 254 In other Parts of the same Fields, where a much
less Number of Seeds had miscarried, the Crop was less.

5. To be delivered prematurely of a child; to
have a miscarriage. († In first quot. *passive.*)

1527 ANON. *Brutus's Disyll. Waters* Cij b, Women
whiche be miscaryd of the mydwife in the byrthe of her
chylde. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steadane's Comm.* 113 b, She had
dyverse tymes miscarried of chylde. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills*
Mort. v. 37 The Question is, Whether Teeming-women died,
or fled, or miscarried? a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I.
244 She had once miscarried of a child. 1786 J. HUNTER
Treat. Ven. Dis. (1810) vu II. 433 The mother..miscarried
of her third child at the end of five months. 1822-34 *Good's*
Study Med. ed. 4 IV. 171 The case of a lady..who had
miscarried of a fetus under three months old.

Fig. 1712 POPE *Lett. to F. C.* Dec. Wks. (1737) 89 You have
prov'd your self more tender of another's embryo's, than the
fondest mothers are of their own, for you have preserv'd
every thing that I miscarry'd of. 1805 MOORE *To Lady*
H—viii, And some lay-in of full-grown wit, While others of
a pun miscarried.

† b. Said of the child. *Obs.*

1507 SNAPS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 10 If the Child I now go with,
do miscarry. *Ibid.* 15 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe
might miscarry.

6. *intr.* Of a letter, etc.: To fail to reach its
proper destination; to get into wrong hands.

1613 SNAPS. *Hen. VIII.* III. 30 The Cardinals Letters to
the Pope miscarried, and came to theye o' th' King. 1710
SWIFT *Trat. to Stella* 26 Sept. My penny-post letter, I
suppose, miscarried: I will write another. a 1839 PRAER
Poems (1864) II. 10 Has the last pipe of hock miscarried?
1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxv, I supposed..that my
letter had miscarried. 1856 CRUMP *Banking* v. 101 If
a bill miscarry—unless payable to 'bearer'—the unlawful
possessor can neither acquire nor convey any title thereto.

b. *pass.* in the same sense. ? *Obs.*

1665 J. STURVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 183. I..think
my Tuesday letter was miscarried, because no answer to it.
1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 16 If my letter of advice is
miscarried.

† 7. *trans.* To cause (a person) to go wrong; to
lead astray; to mislead, delude, seduce. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cast. Perce.* 2348 in *Macro Plays* (1904) 147 Who-
so wyl schryuen hym of his synns all, he puttyth þis
brethel to mykyl myschefe, Mankynde he þat myscharyed.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xl. 107 Than wo I for wo, so was
I quyte miscareit, That noder god nor man I left wwareit
[*Quem non incusavit amens hominumque deorumque*] 1562 A.
SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) L 75 It mald na dour quat madinnis
þai miscareit. 1580 A. FLEMING in *Baret Al.* A aaj, Manie
words of like spelling, and..different in signification, may
mis-carry young beginners. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks.
(Globe) 633 f, The Judges, whose are men and may be mis-
carried by affections, and many other meanes. 1611 SPEER
Hist. Gl. Brit. ix. vii. 476 f Impotent passions carrying
him, and miscarrying him. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Yets* O. P.
121 He was not miscarried into any..enormous crime. 1650
TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xx. 11 The best may be mis-carried by
their passions. 17100 BONNY *Liste Baillie* xi. in *Child*
Ballads IV. 267 O bonny Duocan Grabame, Why should
ye me miscarry?

† 8. In physical sense: To carry to destruction.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 262 If any of them had missed
[his footing], his sliding downe had miscarried them both
over the Rocke.

Heuce Miscarrying *cf. ppl. a.*

1611 BIBLE *Hasea* ix. 14 Give them a miscarrying wombe,
and drie breasts. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xc.
184 Such are the rovings of our miscarrying hearts. *Ibid.*
cxxxv. 263 What is the dry and miscarrying hope of all
them who are not in Christ, but confusion and wind?

Miscarrying, *vbl. sb.* [-INO ¹]. The action
of the vb. MIS-CARRY; miscarriage.

1568 Jacob & Esau v. ix. O Lorde saue thou my sonne
from miscarrying. 1658-9 in *Thurloe St. Papers* VII. 627
note, The miscarrying of a packitt. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.*
I. iv. These things..imply temptation, and danger of mis-
carraying..with respect to our worldly..happiness. 1822-34
Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 132 Women who are in the
habit of miscarrying.

† **Miscase**, *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + CASE *sb.* 1
(sense 1.)] Misfortune, mishap.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10047 Pe meste miscas com to him
sul attelate Vor he vel of is palefrey & bree is fot bi cas,
a 1400 *Isumbras* 784 And coverde he have alle his mysas,
He lyffes nowe fulle richely. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 416 Yf
hit so happened..that the forsaid houses..were I-brent
thurgh own mysse-case.

† **Miscast**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Miscalculation.

1599 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 210 That their private
ambitions, feares and miscasts did drive them to make so
abiect..a choyce.

Miscast, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To cast with evil intent.
1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 283 If it so befelle That I..sine On
me that sche miscaste bire yhe, Or that sche liste noght to
loke.

2. To miscalculate, misreckon. Also *absol.*

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 416 You have mis-cast
in your Arithmetick. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii.
§ 8. 604 The number is somewhat mi-se-cast by Polybius
..he reckons nine hundred horse too many. 1633 EARL
MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 107 In reckoning of time most
men miscast it. 1677 *Comm. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 308 This
Court finding that the List of Stoneington was in the
last year miscast three hundred and twenty one pound. 1876
ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *distrest*, to err in casting up
accounts. 'All mis-kessen together'.

3. To mislay.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1234 How all these complete bookes
of T. Livius should miscarry, it is not certainly knowne.
Some hope there is, that they are but mis-cast and laid out
of the way.

Miscasting, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

1. Miscalculation; in mod. use, technically,
wrong addition (of accounts).

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 For misrecytall or
nonrecytall of Leases..or for lacke of the certenite myscast-
ing rating or setting forth of the yerlie values..of the
Premises. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 149
When there is a miscasting in the beginning of an account.
1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks.
1738 I. 516 Balance your Accounts, and you will find that
by miscasting, you have lost your Principall. 1797 TOMLINS
Jacob's Law Dict. Miscasting or Miscalculation. 1887
Daily News 4 Mar. 7/5 A miscasting of the books in one
instance was over 3,000.

2. Bad casting (of metal)

1901 N. & Q. Ser. IX. VIII. 430/2 The difficulty arises from
the bell-founder's miscasting.

Miscasualty, *Obs. or dial.* [MIS-¹ 4.]
Miscance, mishap.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 18 They..imputed the mis-
hap, or miscasualty unto the multitude of their own trans-
gressions. 1604 EOMONOS *Observer, Caesar's Comm.* 95 Men
have two ways to come by wisdom, either by their owne
harmes, or by other mens miscasualties. a 1639 WOTTON
in *Reliq.* (1685) 683 A Souldier, filling his Flask out of a
Barrel of Powder, set by Miscasualty both on fire. a 1825
FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* (1830), *Miscasualty*, an unlucky
accident.

Miscegenation (misɛdʒɪˈneɪʃən). [irreg. f.
L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race + *-ATION*.] Mixture
of races; esp. the sexual union of whites with negroes.

1864 (*title*) *Miscegenation: The Theory of the Blending of
the Races, applied to the American White Man and Negro*.
Reprinted from the New York Edition. 1878 STANLEY *Dark
Cont.* I. 44 By this process of miscegenation, the Arabs are
already rapidly losing their rich colour. 1889 *Boston (Mass.)
Trib.* 27 Feb. 4/4 Miscegenation in Kentucky..The penalty
for miscegenation is three years' imprisonment. 1902 *Pilot*
27 Dec. 5/0/2 The danger of 'miscegenation'..ought to warn
us against introducing Oriental settlers into South Africa.
Fig. 1865 E. BURATT *Walk to Lausd's End* 64 It is an
..effort to engraft Christian ideas upon the heathen stock of
Grecian mythology..In beautiful..contrast with this ostenta-
tious group of Christian and pagan mi-cege-nation is [etc.]
1884 J. HAWTHORNE *N. Hawthorne & Wife* II. 178 The
lower regions of palaces come to strange uses in Rome;
a cobbler or a tinker perhaps exercises his craft under the
archway; a work-shop may be established in one of the
apartments; and similar miscegenations.

So (mostly nonce-wds.) **miscegenate** *sb.* [see
-ATE ² 3], the issue of a union between people
of different races; **Miscegenate** *v.*, to produce
miscegenation; **Miscegenated** *ppl. a.*, produced
by miscegenation; **Miscegenesis** (in quot. *misci-*)
= MISCEGENATION; **Miscegenetic** *a.*, pertaining
to or involving miscegenation; **Miscegena-**
tionist, **Miscegenator**, **Miscegenist**, one who
favors miscegenation; also, one who contracts
a union with one of another race. Also **Mi-s-**
cegen [back-formation] = *miscegenate*.

1864 [CROLY, etc.] *Miscegenation* 7 To *miscegenate*; i.e.
to mingle persons of different races. *Ibid.* II. 19 The Gri-
quas, or Griqua Hottentots, are a miscegenated race. *Ibid.*
v. 28 A miscegenetic community. *Ibid.* vii. 34 The purest
miscegen will be brown, with reddish cheeks. 1855 *Reader*
20 May 561/2 (art. Emancipation), There are philologists
as fanatical as any 'miscegenists'. 1872 SCHIELE DE VERE
Americanism 289 A Miscegenationist, named Williams,
was tarred and feathered, and dumped into the river at
Grenada, Mississippi. 1880 WINCHELL *Preadamites* v. 81
The policy of North American miscegenation, which has been
recommenced..as an..expedient for obviating race colli-
sions. 1881 SALA *Amer. Revue*. 316 Two such 'Misce-
genators' have been hanged by the mob in Virginia. 1898
C. F. ADAMS *Imperialism* 10 It has saved the Anglo-Saxon
stock from being a nation of half-breeds—miscegenates.

Miscelane, *-lin*, *-ling*, *obs.* forms of **MASLIN** ².

Misceldan, *-din*, *obs.* forms of **MISTLETOE**.

† **Miscellanea**, *rian*. *Obs.* [f. MISCELLANARY +

-**ARIAN**.] A writer of miscellanies.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. i. 8. I..like
my Fellow-Miscellanarians, shall take occasion to vary often
from my proposed Subject. *Ibid.* 113.

† **Miscellane**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7-**el** (Dan,
-elane, -illane. [ad. L. *miscellaneus* (see MIS-
CELLANEOUS): cf. *momentane*.]

A. adj. Mixed; miscellaneous; combining
various elements. (Cf. **MASLIN** ² attrib.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 131 Cholre is a miscellane
seed (as it were) and a dregge, made of all the passions
of the mind. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 32 A linsey
wolsey, miscellan, medlyreligion. 1612 BREWERWOOD *Lang.*
& *Relig.* v. 39 Paulus Diaconus his miscellane history [sic
Historia miscella] 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Pie Justif.*
129 These miscellane Christians never knew what an horrible
thing the least motion of sin is in the sight of God. [Cf. B.
quot. 1642.] 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 62 One
[colony]..drawn out from among the gowned Citizens, as
well as the miscellane sort of people.

B. sb. A mixture, medley, miscellany. (Cf.
MASLIN ².)

1600 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1601) D 5 h, The miscellan
of all nations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s 670 It is thought to be
of vse, to make some Miscellane in Come. 1642 J. EATON
Honey-c. Pie Justif. 137 [They] preach neither true law
nor true Gospel, but a miscellane and marring of both. 1664
J. WILSON *A. Communitis* v. iv, Some have call'd life a
Stage-play.; Others agen, a miscellane of years, Or
Chequer-work of hopes, and fears.

|| **Miscellanea** (misɛlˈɛnɪˈæ). [neut. pl. of L.
miscellaneus (see MISCELLANEOUS): in Latin used
for 'hash of broken meat' and 'a writing on mis-
cellaneous subjects'. Used also in Fr.] A collection
of miscellaneous literary compositions; a literary
medley or miscellany. Also, a miscellaneous
collection of notes, or the like.

1571 ALLEY (*title*) *The poore mans Librarie*..Here are
adoyned..certaine..annotations which may properly be
called Miscellanea. 1653 FLECKNOE (*title*) *Miscellanea*, Or,
Poems of all sorts, with Divers other Pieces. 1690 TEMPLE
Ess., Learning Wks. 1731 I. 291 Upon the Miscellanea's
first Printing in Paris, Monsieur Boileau made this short
Satyr. 1710 SWIFT *Trat. to Stella* vi, [He] has written some
mighty pretty things; that in your 6th Miscellanea, about the
Sprig of an Orange, is his. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 6. 3. 1.
begin my miscellanea with a Private Anecdote. 1836 H. N.
COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem. S. T. Coleridge* I. L'Envoy p. xiii,
I should misinform you grossly if I left you to infer that
his collections were a heap of incoherent miscellanea. 1897
J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 11 Miscellanea likely to be
useful for reference.

† **Miscellanea**, *real*, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [f. L. *miscellane-*
us (see next) + *-AL*.] Miscellaneous. Also *sb. pl.* =
MISCELLANEA. So † **Miscellanea** *a.*

1632 GUILLIN *Heraldry* I. vi. 38, I took occasion to peruse
certaine Miscellanea notes of Seales. a 1633 W. AMES
Fresh Suit agst. Cerem. II. 209 Concerning certayn mi-
scellaneall notions and testimonies against..Ceremonies.
1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v, Miscellanea Essais. The fifth
..Century of Miscellanea. 1703 T. S. ARI's *Inpr.* p. xxvii,
Miscellanea Experiments and Observations.

Miscellaneous (misɛlˈɛnɪˈəs), *a.* [f. L. *miscellane-*
us, f. *miscellus* mixed (f. *miscere* to mix):
see -EOUS.]

1. With a sing. sb.: Consisting of members or
elements of different kinds; of mixed composition
or character. With a pl. sb.: Of various kinds.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Ensel. Const.* 53 The people being thus
a long time divided betweene divers opinions, it produced
a miscellaneous confuson in Religion. 1671 MURON *P. R.*
III. 50 A miscellaneous rabble, who extol things vulgar.
1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. i. 1 That Charit-
able and Courteous Author, who..introduced the ingenious
way of Miscellaneous Writing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. IV.* i,
My second boy..received a sort of miscellaneous educa-
tion at home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 47 Dr. Richard
Price..preached, a very extraordinary miscellaneous ser-
mon. 1821 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 49, I may
be having leading a 'miscellaneous' kind of life at Paris, if I
use a literary phrase. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii,
322 In this miscellaneous assemblage were to be seen wor-
shippers of the most various characters. 1899 *Eng. G.*
MACKAY *Lindsay's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. p. lxxvii, One
of the miscellaneous volumes of the Wodrow Manuscripts.

† b. *Mingled. Obs.*

1698 W. CHURCH *Exil Th.* iv. (1851) 44 The miscellaneous
horror and exultation of that dreadful day.

2. Of persons: Having various qualities. or
aspects; treating of various subjects; many-sided.
† Also, general (as opposed to technical).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. § 9. 32 [Atheneus]
being miscellaneous in many things, he is to be received

with suspicion; for such as amasse all relations, must erre in some. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. 1. 8 Nor ought the Title of a Miscellaneous Writer to be deny'd me, on the account that I have grounded my Miscellaneus upon a certain Set of Treatises already publish'd. 1773 BURNES *Mus. Germany*, etc. (1775) II. 305 As technical terms will be unavoidable in this description, I advise my miscellaneus readers to pass it over. 1837 WOROSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 313 A great theatrical writer, and miscellaneus to that degree, that there was something for all classes of readers. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vi. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 45 The Baron of Hohenfels was rather a miscellaneus youth, rather a universal genius.

Hence **Miscellaneity** (mis-ĕl'ăn'fîti), miscellaneusness.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 4/5 The miscellaneity of the Hellenic 'masses' thus enjoying the hospitality of the King.

Miscellaneously, adv. [-LY -] With variety or diversity; in various ways, on miscellaneous subjects, etc.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 41 He has written miscellaneously. 1850 *Vail's Mag.* XVII. 740/1 They are more miscellaneously clever, and can make themselves more 'generally useful'. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 42 He collected miscellaneously, and in all probability... indiscriminately.

Miscellaneusness. [-NESS.] Miscellaneus quality, character, or condition.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Miscellaneusness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order. 1755 JOHNSON, *Miscellaneusness*, composition of various kinds. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxii. The... miscellaneusness of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 59 The gratuitous miscellaneusness of plot... in some of the plays of John Webster.

Miscellanist (mis-ĕl'ăn'ist). [f. MISCELLANY + -IST] A writer of miscellanies.

1810 BYRON in *Memo. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 168 My third [letter] will be conveyed by Cam, the miscellanist. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 35 A late miscellanist, more celebrated for versatility and self-confidence than for exactness. 1889 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 219 We may... consider him [Leigh Hunt] first as a poet, secondly as a critic, and thirdly as... a miscellanist.

Miscellany (mis-ĕl'ăn'i, mis-ĕl'ăn'ti), sb. Also 7 missel(-), miscel-, 8 missell-. [app. ad. F. *miscellânes* fem. pl. (ad. L. *miscellâna* neut. pl.: see MISCELLANEA), only in sense 2.]

1. A mixture, medley.

1617 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 81 A Miscellany and Confusio of Causes of all Natures. 1650 *Hic Indulget* C3b, This Miscellanie or mixture of d. formities. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 84 As for Falstaff, he is not properly one humour, but a miscellany of humours or images, drawn from so many several men. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 40 A confus'd miscellany of Trees. 1811 18 A Miscellany of Christians and Turks together. 1833 LYRION *Eng. & Eng.* (ed. c.) II. 287 Turn your eyes now to the ultra Radicals, what a motley, confused, jarring, miscellany of irreconcilable theorists! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 90 Not like the piebald miscellany man, Bursed of great heart and slips in sensual mire. 1855 STEVENSON *Treasures* I. 1. Under that, the miscellany began—a quadrant, a tin canikin, an old Spanish watch and some other trinkets of little value.

† b. *Miscellany madam*: 'a female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds' (Nares). Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reel* iv. i, I would bee... one of your miscellany madams. *Ibid.*, As a miscellany madame [I would] inuent new tyres, and goe visite courtiers.

2. pl. Separate treatises or studies on a subject collected into one volume; literary compositions of various kinds brought together to form a book. (Common in titles of books.)

1615 P. WENTWORTH (title) The Miscellanie, or, a Register, and Methodicall Directorie of Orizons. a 1626 BACON *Let. to Bp. Ely* Wks. 1830 XII. 91 This bath put me into these miscellanies, which I purpose to suppress, if God give me leave to write a just and perfect volume of philosophy. 1629 J. LIGHTFOOT (title) Erythrin or Miscellanies Christian and Judaicall. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) Pref. x To you I humbly present this Collection of Miscellanies, for the entertainment of your leisure hours. 1711 (see MISCELLANEOUS 2). 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 318 And when they join their pericranies, Out skips a book of Miscellanies.

3. A book, volume, or literary production containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects.

1638 HERRBERT *Trav.* II. 262 The Alcoran is a miscellany of other prodigious things. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Met.* To Rdr. 3 Wonder not, Courteous Reader, at the Appearance of this early, or rather untimely fruit; a Miscellany only intended for our own private use. 1704 FACTION *Display'd* xiii. Those only purchase everling Fame, That in my Miscellanies plant their Name. 1707 (title) The Monthly Miscellany: or, Memoirs for the Curious. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 205 He... wrote 'The Life of Chénel', in the miscellany called 'The Student'. 1801 *Med. Frit.* V. 107 What appears to me an error in your truly valuable Miscellany. 1872 R. MORRIS (title) An Old English Miscellany. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (1874) 163 The Bible, in fact, is a 'Miscellany'—a very various one.

4. pl. Persons of various classes. rare

1840 CARLYLE *Let. Aug.* in R. Blunt *Carlyles' Chelsea Home* (1895) 16 Blackguards, improper females, and miscellanies sauntered.

† **Miscellany**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *miscellāne-us*: the form perh. suggested by prec. sb. (But cf. *momentary*)] = MISCELLANEA, MISCELLANEOUS.

1629 BACON's *War w. Spain* 70 A Veterane Army, compounded of Miscellany Forces of all Nations. 1629 (title) Certaine Miscellany Works of The Right Honourable, Francis Lo. Verulam. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 The

Miscellany Satyr, and the Fawn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 29 By their miscellany deities at Rome... they showed no nation was without its God. 1684 (title) Miscellany Poems Containing a New Translation of Virgills Eclogues, Ovids Love Elegies [etc.]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversal.* Introd. 66, I have read... all the miscellany Poems that have been published for twenty Years past. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 1 Miscellany thoughts upon several subjects.

† **Miscellany**. Obs. rare -t. [Alteration of *miscellari*, MASLIN 2, after *miscellany*.] = MASLIN 2. 1745 tr. *Columella* II. xi. It is proper to sow miscellany, or barley fodder [orig. *Jarraginum*] in a place that is plowed and sown every year.

Miscelline, reading in mod. edd. of Jonson's *Volpone* for *mis'line* (see MASLIN 2 c).

Miscelling, obs. form of MASLIN 2.

Miscelto, -tow, obs. forms of MISTLETOE.

† **Miscensure**, sb. [MIS-1 4.] Wrongful or undeserved censure.

1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 171 All oien's actioes are subject to miscensure. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacific* 117 A self-respect may cause miscensures to be cast upon The Publick Justice. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. 2. 6 (1693) 292 They cast him [sc. Christ] away by their miscensures and reproaches put upon him.

† **Miscensure**, v. Obs. [MIS-1 1.] trans. To censure wrongfully or undeservedly.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* 364, I hope the candid reader will not miscensure me for inserting this into my observations, 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacific* 33 Ten hundred thou-and tongues Shall censure them, who now mis-censure thee. 1665 — *Lord's Prayer* 35 Nor will [I] miscensure their charitable hope, who [etc.].

Hence † **Miscensuring** vbl. sb.

1657 SANDERSON *Sermon*. Pref. (1674) E 2 b, To prevent (if I could) the mis-censuring of these Sermons.

† **Miscertify**, v. Obs. [MIS-1 1.] trans. To certify inaccurately. So † **Miscertificate**, inaccurate certification.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 Many prebendes... bene double certified... and some by wrong names or otherwise miscertified. *Ibid.* c. 45 By reason... of miscertificat of the said possessions.

Mischance (mis'tʃans), sb. Forms: see CHANCE sb.; also 5 mischance, -chance, meschance, [a. OF. *mesch(e)ance*, -aunce, also *meschance*, *meschance* -L. type **minuscidentium*: see MIS-2 and CHANCE sb.]

1. Ill-luck, ill-success. In early use often with stronger sense, disaster, calamity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2902 Ouer homber he fley anon to wite him fram mischance. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 51 God saue þe from mischance, And giue þe grace uppon grounde. c 1475 *Parleyng* 562a Anon it bappned to hym gret mischance. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Ham.* VI. i. 1. 89 Lords view these Letters, full of bad mischance. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 181 They... let downe with Cordes. severall Messengers (that ifone came to mischance, another might passe on). 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. 4. (1869) 83 We are the sport of imbecility and mischance. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. ii. Beholding all his own mischance, Mute, with glassy countenance. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. (1866) 191 If mischance should follow the neglect of this warning.

personified. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 121 Amiddes of the temple sat meschance, With discomfort and sory countenance. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance.

2. In particularized use. A piece of bad luck, a mishap, an unlucky accident; † spec. an accidental injury or mutilation. In early use also, † a state of unhappiness, an evil fate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1182 In takning als o þi penance þesal be send a lang meschance. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 229 Myne 3e nat, riche men to which a meschance þat dives deyed? a 1450 MYC 1899 Fourty dayes for þat meschance þow schalt be in penance. 1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. ii. 11. 56 Upon Monday here fell a mischance betwene two of my Lo. Chamberleyne men, and the on of them was killed in Powles church yarde. 1587 GOLDING *De Boyray* i. (1617) 7 When a man loseth an eye, an arme, or a legge, we do commonly say, it is a mischance. 1685 WOOD *Life* 23 July (O. S. H.) III. 155 He had got a mischance by gunpowder. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ 7, I had secured it [sc. a book] against mischances by lodging two transcripts in different places. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiv. First the right sandal came down, and then the left, and these mischances being repaired [etc.]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 145 The vicissitudes and mischances of subalternary affairs.

3. Phrases. † a. *To fare, go to mischance; to cast, chase, drive, put to mischance. To give* (a person) *mischance*: to bring bad luck to, to overwhelm with disaster. *To bid* (a person) *mischance*: to wish him bad luck.

c 1330 R. BRUKNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7282 Þey cold hym traitour wyf mynace, & to meschance þey scholde hym chace. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 222 Lat us daunce, And cast your widwes habit to mischance. *Ibid.* v. 359 Thy swevenes... Dryf out, and lat hem faren to mischance. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 325 And blame men bihynde her hakke and hyden hem meschance. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 333 Enuye I prie to god yure hire mischance. c 1430 *Srr Geny.* (Roxb.) 142 What with swerd and with launce Many oon he gafe mischance. c 1450 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 47 Otherwise your werkys gone to mirchance. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *VL* 282 How he had put his pepill to mischance.

† b. In exclamations and imprecations, esp. in *with mischance!* = *deuce take it!* Also *How mischance...? How the devil...? Obs.*

13... *Guy Warr.* 2533; & 31f ich Gij mete may, Wiþ mes-

chaunce y schal him gret. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1362 Or how mischance sholde I dwelle there? c 1386 — *Manciple's Pral.* 11 Is that a cook of London, with mischance? c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 816 'I bodes steyward—god yure him mischance! c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 758! What? I welcome with mischance! now! 1402 *Jake Upland* in *Chaucerian Places* (Skeat) 203 Than so shulde they be better than Christ himself, with mischance! c 1430 LYDG. *Minn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She... hir husband disceyvethe, alas! mischance! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 502 God gyve you a very mischance!

c. *By mischance*: by an unlucky accident. AF. *par meschance* (Britton) = 'by misadventure'.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 If it shall happen any of the said mares by mischance or casuale for to die. 1625 MILTON *Death Infant* 44 Wert thou some Starr which from the ruin'd rooffe Of shak't Olympus by mischance didst fall? 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* viii. 48 Slain in Wars, killed by mischance, drowned at Sea. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xlv. When they met by mischance, he made sarcastic bows or remarks to the child. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 112 And these awoke him, and by great mischance He heard but fragments of her later words.

d. Proverbs.

14... *Hermes* Bld. liii. in *Asbm. Theat. Chem.* (1652) 225 A Cholydis Byrde, and a Choryls Wyfe, Hath ofte sythys sorow and mischance. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Malthcur*, Mischances neuer come single.

Mischance, v. Obs. or arch. [MIS-1 1.]

1. *intr.* To happen unfortunately. Also with ad. of person.

1552 HULOET, *Mischancen*, male evenire. a 1578 LINCOLN-SAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (T. S.) I. 40 Believing no falsboode to mischance him efterwart in respect of his hartlie message that come to him fre the maistratis. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 64 And still I hoped to be up advanced... but still it hath mischanced. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Settling Sin* I. 68 If so mischanc'd, A horde barbarian, ... Landing, spread death wherever they advanc'd.

2. *pass.* To be unfortunate; to have bad luck.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 36 Stephan said true, that my nativite Mischanced was with the ruler of May. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 11 He burnt the more for anger within himself, that he was so mischanced in this behalf. c 1586 CRESS PEMBORKE *PL* LXXXIX. viii. All that him hate, be me shall be mischanced.

3. *intr.* 'To have the ill-luck to do so-and-so. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xix. xcviii. On an ambush I mischance to light off cruel men.

Hence *Mischanceing* vbl. sb. rare -o.

1611 FLORIO, *Misvenimento*, a mischancing.

Mischanced, a. [f. MISCHANCE sb. + -ED.]

† 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated. Obs.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 320 Curssard fortoun off his mischansit [ed. 1570 mischancefull] cace. 1552 HULOET, *Mischanced*, *infornatus*.

2. Gone wrong.

1875 O. SCHMIDT *Doctr. Descent* xi. 255 From these [the Annulosa] diverged on one side the Testacea, who might perhaps be called mischanced vertebrata, and on the other the true vertebrate animals.

Mischanceful, a. Now arch. or poet. [f. MISCHANCE sb. + -FUL.] Unlucky, unfortunate.

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 324 3yf þou were euer payde of mischanceful þyng þat befyl to any man. 1570 [see MISCHANCED, quot. c 1470]. 1594 H. HELMES *Gesta Grayorum* (1668) 22 This mischanceful Accident was a great Discouragement. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 202 Where wert thou when Sire Adam first drew his mischanceful breath? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. 1896 I. 734 Woe—woe! What man was born mischanceful thus?

Mischancie: see MISCHANCE.

Mischancy (mis'tʃansi), a. Chiefly Sc. [f. MISCHANCE sb. + -Y.] Unlucky.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. vii. 137 His freind and fallow deyt That a mischancy was. 1819 BLACKIE *Mag. V.* 637 Country Laird, attracted from afar, with mischancy Writer to engage. 1868 TROLOPE *Three Clerks* xlv. (1867) 538 Circumstances were mischancy with Mr. Nogo. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xix. If ever I was so mischancy as to last so long as Ghybsbrecht did.

† **Mischange**. Obs. [MIS-1 4.] Change for the worse.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Honn. Apol.* 20 b, The harte also shrink[eth] together by reason of excessive feare, heinnesse & mischance. [unarg. Soudain alteration.] 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 They gave us instructions for directinge our course, if, by foule weather or mischance, any should be severed.

† **Mischanging**, vbl. sb. [MIS-1 3.] Wrongful interchange or substitution.

1382 WYCLIF *Vsdl.* xlv. 26 The mischanging [1398 *chaungyng*] of birthe [vulg. *nativitatis immutatio*]. **Mischanter**: see MISHANTER.

Mischarge, sb. [MIS-1 4.] 'A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account' (1828-32 Webster).

Mischarge, v. ? Now rare. [MIS-1 1.] trans. To charge wrongly or falsely.

1591 GOLOING *Calvin* on Ps. xvii. 3 He was mischarged with wrongfull hatred. 1583 — *Calvin* on *Deut.* xl. 240 If wee doe but misconster some one worde that is well spoken beholde wee mischarge the partie. 1639 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1835) 164 The said W... H... did... overteckon misreckon... & mischarge upon this Compt divers particulare things hereinafter expressed. a 1676 HALE *Sheriff's Acc.* x. (1683) 106 The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars mischarged, or not charged. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 222 [This] has led us to mischarge the Greek verb with a double anomaly.

† **Mischarging**, vbl. sb. Obs. [MIS-1 3.] Misaiming (of a weapon).

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 247 b. He was with mischiefing of a speare... pytyfullye slayne.

Mischiantly, variant of **MESCHANTLY** *Obs.*

1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 97 Maist crewellie, barbarouslie and mischiantlie.

† **Mischeer**, *v. Obs.* [*Mis-1 7.*] *trans.* To dishearten.

c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2380 The kyng hap schame, and eke it hem mischeerith.

Mischief (*mis'tif*), *sb.* Also 4-5 *mes-*, 4-6 *mys-*, *mis-*; 4-*chif*-, *-cheyf*-, *-chive*-, *chive*-, 4-5 *-cheef*-, *-cheff(e)*-, *-cheyf*-, 4-6 *-cheff(e)*-, *-cheve*-, *Sc.* *-cheif(f)*-, 5-*cheeffe*-, *Sc.* *-cheyff*-, 6-*cheefe*-, *ch-yfe*-, *Sc.* *-cheif(f)*-, *-sheif*-, 6-7 *-chiofe*-, 7-*chieve*-, also 4 *mechef*-, *myshef*-, 6 *mischief*-, *mychief*-, *pl.* 4 *-cheves*-, *-cevis*-, 4-5 *-chevys*-, 6-*chives*-, 6-7 *-chieves*-, 5-*chiefs*-. [*a. OF. meschief, meschef, mechef* (mod. *mechef*), *vbl. sb. f. meschever* (see **MISCHIEVE**): *cf. Pr. mescab, OCat. menyescab, OSP. mescabo, OPg. mescabo* (Sp., Pg. *menoscabo* loss, deterioration).]

† 1. Evil plight or condition; misfortune; trouble, distress; in ME. often, need, want, poverty. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20090 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiebe be forlorn. c 1325 *Song Deu Gracias* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125, I scabbe seale Deu gracios In myscheif and in boncheof bope. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5131 Be merciable to alle men pat in mechef am. c 1385 *CHAUCER Prol.* 493 He ne lafie nat, for reyn ne thonder, In sickness ne in myscheif, to visyte The ferrest in his parisshe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxviii. 287 That no man zeve him, nouthir of Mete ne Drynk; and so schalle he dye in myscheif. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 424 f Tbe bee nowe in greie myscheif and necessite. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xii. 12 The kyng and the yong Spencer, seying them selfe thus beseged in thir myscheif, and knewe no Comfort that myght come to them. 1590 *CRESS PEMBROKE Antoine* 197 O breast where death (Oh mischieif) [orig. *thi mechef*] comes to choake vp vitall breath. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* iii. 51 Hir mirrines with mischieif ay is mixt. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* *Childe* (Arb.) 21 Hee arrunes not at the mischieif of being wise. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* I. (1692) 55 Alas! we are not the same; that's our Mischieif.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* A misfortune, calamity.

a 1350 *St. Andrew* 56 in *Horst.* *Alteit. Leg.* (1881) 4 For pete bat be had in mynde Of þe greie mescheys of mankynde. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 204 Penk.. how God hap savyd þe fro deop þat oþer miscevis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 399 *LD. malster*, slike a myscheif 1481 *CANTON Geoffrey* vi. 25 Alle the mesceis & the myscheis that the peple of oure land endured that tyme. 1633 *FORD 17th Pity* ii. v. But Hecaven is angry, and be thou resolyd Thou art a man remak'd to taste a mischieif.

† c. *Phr.* At mischieif, at great (etc.) mischieif [= *OF. a meschief, a grant meschief*]: in (great) misfortune, in evil plight; in distress; *esp.* in fight, at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9855 Nethes be y were at meschef, for to a-cape þe me wuf lef. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 604 The erll and his thechtand war At greit mischeif. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* viii. l. (1578) 3 b. Thow died in prison at mischiefe like a wretch. 1441-2 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 (He) hadde hym at mischief redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxxii 389 Allas said Sir Tristram vpon my heede there is some good Knyghte at mecheif. 1558 *C. CAVENISH Poems* (1825) II. 75 By cruel fortune at myscheife she ended. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 Of lair I saw thir lynnaris stand Lyke mad men at mischieif. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sep. 10 Or bene they chaffred? or at mischiefe dead? *lgloss.* an vnusual speache, but much vsurped of Lidgate, and sometime of Chaucer.

† 2. Harm or evil considered as the work of an agent or due to a particular cause.

1480 *Robt. Deyyll* (1797) 31 Greate myscheif haue I do, and miche yll As to robbe and slea. 1535 *COVERDALE Psal.* 3. They are mynded to do me some myscheife, so maliciouslye are they set agaynst me. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 26 b. Ye haue..done most myscheife in shuttyng vp of Godes worde from the peple. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* ii. 1. 237 If thou follow me, doe not beleuev But I shall doe thee mischeife in the wood. 1613-*Hen. VIII.* ii. 2. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. 102 They..who had contrived the mischeife. 1727 *DE For. Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 72 The devil is seldom out of call when he is wanted for any mischieif. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxviii. It was hardly possible two such damned rascals could colligate together without mischieif to honest people. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 136 It is quite wonderful how much mischieif may be done even by small capacity.

b. An injury wrought by a person or other agent; an evil arising out of or existing in certain conditions. Now only in *collect. pl.* with the sense 'evil consequences', and in *phr.* to do oneself a mischieif. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2331 *Philomela*. This false that Hath don this lady yit a more mischeif. 1530 *TINOCLE Pract. Prel.* Cviij. If any resisted them what so ever mischeien they went about. 1580 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 338 Of two mischiefs the least is to be chosen. 1598 *YONG Diana* 47 A mischeife neuer comes alone. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lii. 3 Thy tongue deuiseeth mischiefs. 1693 *Menn. Cult. Teckely* 1. 50 The Turks would not fail to work them 1000 mischiefs by means of the new Garrison of Newhaussel. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. i. 1. made three huzzas, to shew that I had got no mischieif by my fall. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Aur.* *Tax.* Wks. 1842 l. 165 Infinite mischiefs would be the consequence of such a power. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 47 General mischiefs depend upon general causes. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* ii. (1876) 58 The social mischiefs resulting from a neglect of the purifying influence of women.

c. To make mischieif: to create discord or dissension, *esp.* by talebearing. *cf. MISCHIEF-MAKER.*

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 374 She was always making mischief between them (sc. two lovers).

3. *Law.* A condition in which a person suffers a wrong or is under some disability, esp. one which it is the object of a statute to remove or for which equity affords a remedy. *Phr.* † to be at a mischieif.

1596 *BACON Max. Com. Law* iii. 16301 26 Pleadings must be certain, because the adverse party may know wherto to answer, or else he were at a mischieif, which mischieif is remedied by a demurrer. *Ibid.* ix. 48 Hee tooke his graunt subject to that mischieif at first. 1624 *Coke On Litt.* ii. 124 The mischieif before this Act was, That in a Writ of Dower, *Unde uiluit habet*, there were dayes of common return.. which was mischievous to the woman, in respect of the long delay. 1763 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. ii. 19 Every scheme.. hath been hitherto found to be..productive of more mischiefs than it would remedy. 1792 *N. CHURMAN Rep.* (1871) 80, C. having notice, was not within the mischieif and therefore not within the equity of the remedy. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 524 If the adhering to such determinations is likely to be attended with inconvenience, it is a matter fit to be remedied by the legislature; which is able to prevent the mischieif in future. 1828-32 *WEBSTER S. v.*, A new law is made to remedy the mischieif.

† b. Distinguished from *inconvenience*; see *quots.* and *INCONVENIENCE* 3 c.

[1509: see *INCONVENIENCE sb.* 3.] 1532 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xlvii. 94 b. The law wyll rather suffre that myscheif then the said inconvenience. 1596 *SPENSER State Tral.* Wks. (Globe) 6187/1 True Justice punnisheth nothing but the evill act or wicked word; yet by the lawes of all kinddomes it is a capital crime to devise or purpose the death of the King.. And therefore the lawe in that case punnisheth the thought; for better is a mischieif, then an inconvenience. 1622 [see *INCONVENIENCE sb.* 3 c.] 1670 *RAY Prov.* 121 Better a mischieif, then an inconvenience. That is, better a present mischieif that is soon over, then a constant grief and disturbance. a 1709 [see *INCONVENIENCE* 3 c.]

4. † a. A disease or ailment. *Obs.* b. In medical parlance used simply to indicate a morbid condition without further definition.

1552 *HULOET*, *Myschiefe* beyng close or secrete, *vicious*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 13 To apply a morall medicine, to a mortifying mischiefe. 1601 *HOLLAND Phly* i. xvii. xxiv. 539 The running mange or tetart, is a mischiefe peculiar unto the Fig tree. 1755 *POTT Chirurg. Observ.* 135 A hernia where the abdominal tendon has no share in the mischieif. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin.* med. ix. 98 Traces of inflammatory mischieif. 1850 *WISTOLOW Anas. Dis. Brain* 12 The mischieif established within the cranium, disorganizing the delicate tissue of the brain. 1899 *ALBRIGHT'S Syst. Med.* VI. 130 When the mischieif is confined to the lung.

5. Hurtful character or influence; mischievousness. Now rare or *Obs.*

1646 *SIN T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. § 2. 84 The conceit [that glass is poison] is surely grounded upon the visible mischiefe of glasse grossely or coarsely powdered; for that indeed is mortally noxious. 1803 *R. HALL Sentiments Pres. Crisis* 45 The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischieif of the precedent. 1822 *GOOD Study Med.* IV. 78 This is a disoider of far greater mischieif and violence than the preceding.

b. The phrase *the mischieif (of..)* is (*that*) is used idiomatically to single out the most unfortunate aspect or vexatious circumstance of an affair.

1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 374 The mischieif is, if we carry them out of their own air they die immediately. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* iii. i. 5 Their dear Francis.. admired for a glorious Saint, was in his life time commonly taken for a silly Fool, by their own Confession. And the mischieif is, for no small reason neither. 1708 *SWIFT Let. conc. Sacr. Test Wks.* 1751 IV. 170 But the mischieif was, these Allies would never be brought to allow that the common Enemy was quite subdued. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler*. No. 155 ¶ 7 The mischieif of flattery is, that it suppresses the influence of honest ambition. 1822 *OGILVIE s.v.*, I have money enough, but the mischieif is I have left my purse at home. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Straphis. Lad* lxii. And faith, 'tis pleasant till 'tis past: The mischieif is that 'twill not last.

† 6. Evil-doing, wickedness. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xix. 367 By thy mescheif and thy vengeance thou hast destroyed the mooste noble knyght. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* vi. 5 Y^e earth was corrupte in ye sight of God and full of mischeife. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. Boeth.* i. pr. v. (1899) 15 Of mischeif or fraudes of thy slaunderers [orig. *sceleritibus fraudibus delatorum*]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Lestis's Hist. Scot.* i. 161 With a plume he fellece falls in at kynde of mischeife [orig. *in omnia flagitiorum & turpitudinum genera*]. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischeife.

7. A cause or source of harm or evil: often applied to a person whose conduct or influence is harmful; a worker of mischieif; also, in milder sense, one who causes petty annoyance or acts in a vexatious or annoying manner.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 He was called.. the Plague of the Common-Weal, the mischiefe of men. 1599 *B. JOHNSON Es. Man out of Hum.* v. v. O, my good Mischieif! art thou come? 1623 *TRAFALGAR Comm.* xvi. 12 Mahomet, the mischiefe of mankind. 1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 174 One of the jars of water broke, which was a great mischiefe to them, and a very important losse. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1039 The contrary she proves, a thorn Intestin, far within defensive arms A cleaving mischiefe. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. agst. Woman Wks.* 1730 l. 55 The sex are all Pandoras, mischiefs all. 1708 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Busy Body* iv. iv. B'ye, b'ye, dearest! Ah mischieif! how you look now! B'ye, b'ye. 1780 *COOPER Progr. Err.* 302 The sacred implement I now employ Might prove a mischieif, or at best a toy. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xlix. Many a tower for some fair mischieif won. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Mischieif*, a vexatious or ill-deedee person; as, 'Ye're a perfect mischieif'. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July Unionists such as Mr. Cairne..are positive mischiefs to the party. 1891 *J. EVELYN Baffled Vengeance* 191 A curly-headed mischieif known by the name of Jimmy.

8. Vexatious or annoying action or conduct; chiefly, conduct causing petty injury or trouble to others by way of sport, without any ill-will. Also, a tendency to or disposition for such conduct.

1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 207 Childhood in mischieif only and in noise. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1821) II. 303 He was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; had more mischieif than ill-will in his composition. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* II. viii. 118 The mischiphmen are..full of fun and frolic. I'll bet a wager there'll be a bobby in the pig-sty before long, for they are ripe for mischieif.

9. Phrases, chiefly expletive and imprecatory. † a. With a mischieif: (a) used as an expletive, *esp.* parenthetically in questions, as *What with a mischieif..?* (also *What a mischieif..?*); (b) = with a vengeance. *Obs.*

1538 *ELVOT Dict. Add.*, *Abi in matam rem*, go quens with a mischiefe. 1595 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v.*, *Malus, Quid tua (malum) id referit?* what, with a mischiefe, haste thou to do with it? 1572 *T. SMITH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. iii. IV. 8 What a mischiefe meaneth hee to write unto mee of newe Starres and Astronomers, and telleth me nothing of my coming home? 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Chemise*, Hee raised them with a mischiefe, roused them with a vengeance. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* it. i. (1647) 152 Hold still the chaire, with a grand mischiefe to you. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks.* ii. 96/2 The matronly medicines, of this..woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a mischiefe. 1640 *NABBES Bride* iii. ii. ¶ Are welcome with a mischiefe to the occasion that brought you hither. 1722 *SWIFT in J. Duncombe Lett.* (1773) II. 5, I wonder how a mischieif you come to miss us. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii. Bide down, with a mischieif to ye.

b. In imprecatory sentences, e.g. *A mischieif on..! A mischieif take..!*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* 535 A mischyfe on it! 1550 *BALE K. Johau* (Camden) 95 It is Sediycion, God gyve hym a very mischyfe. a 1553 *UNALL Royster* D. iv. iii. (Arb.) 62 A mischiefe take his tokens. 1609 *B. JOHNSON Sil. Wom.* ii. iv. (1616) 345 Did I not tell you? mischieif! 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* iv. Wks. 1701 I. 317 And a mischieif of all foolish disguisements, for my part.

c. Hence (like *the plague*, etc.) the mischieif is, used *colloq.* and *dial.* as a euphemistic substitute for 'the devil', chiefly in the *phr.* to play the mischieif (with), and in questions *What, how*, etc., the mischieif..? (*cf. a*). Also to go to the mischieif.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 283 What the mischiefe is this that thou hast for thy saddle? 1614 *V. JOHNSON Barth. Fair* i. i. What the mischieif do you come with here; or she with you? a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* v. 12 Ith name of mischiefe what did you mean? 1807-8 *W. IRVING Satirist.* (1824) 125 This unlucky characteristic played the mischieif with him in one of his love affairs. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* xv. Boys may go to the mischieif, and be good for something. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxxi. 375 Why the mischieif should he not set about the work at once? 1867-*Chron. Barset* II. xii. That butcher in Silverbridge was playing the mischieif with him. 1892 *KIRLING Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 24 You 'eathen, where the mischieif 'ave you been?

† d. *Words of mischieif*: abusive language, abuse, rare-1. (*cf. MISCHIEVE v.* 4.)

1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. vi. 86 They curse him, and reuyle him with all wordes of mischiefe.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly objective), as mischieif-doer, -founder, -master, -monger, -sufferer, -laker; mischieif-boding, -doing, -hatching, -loving, -taunted, -working adjs.

1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xxv. A *mischieif-boding may. 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 4 May 304 Representing me as a *mischieif-doer to the country. 1800 *COLERIDGE Picacon.* iv. i. Thus compel into my service that old *mischieif-founder. 1835 *J. P. KENNEDY Horse-Shoe Robinson* xxvii. 295 Some *mischieif-hatching fiend. 1810 *Splendid Folies* II. 51 The *mischieif-loving imp. 1897 *GOULDING's Molk.* xiii. 158 Would God this *mischieif mayster had in verrye deede bene mad. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* II. iv. 23 That Cheater, that arrant *Mischiefe-monger. 1888 *England* 148 *Hugo*, 174 The Grand Old Mischieif Monger at the head. 1552 *HULOET*, *Mischief*, a mischieif sufferer, or taker, *sceleratus*. 1593 *F. ROUS Tytle* B. That rout of *mischieif-tainted theues. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 41 A child in the *mischieif-working hands of his own childishness.

Mischief (*mis'tif*), *v. arch.* Forms: see *prec.* sb. [*1. MISCHIEF sb.* *cf. the earlier MISCHIEVE*.]

1. *trans.* To inflict injury upon; = **MISCHIEVE** 2. 3.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1 To Mischefe, *crumpare*. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 971/1 He wil of lykelihode hate & mischieif any man by whome he takeh any mischeif. 1605 *ARMIN Foote upon F.* (1880) 25 He that mischiefe many, sometimes wrongs himselfe. 1611 *SPENCER Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. (1623) 967 Britaine hauing so many Sc. Townes and Outlets to mischiefe the English traffike. 1682 *BUCHAN Holy War* 195 Whomever I mischiefe, whomever I wrong, to mee it is muske, when to others mourning. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil's Eccl.* iii. l. 15 If you had not somehow mischiefed him, you would have died.

2. To do physical harm to; = **MISCHIEVE** 3 b.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 248 The fearis than with erll Patrik..releifd To fecht agayn, quhar moor way war myscheifd. 1483 in *Surtices Misc.* (1890) 29 The crosse in the merklyb place is lyke..to myscheif some man. 1573 *TUSSEH Husb.* (1878) 62 The rack is commended for sauing of doong, so set as the old cannot mischiefe the young. 1607 *MARSHAN Caval.* v. (1617) 57, I haue seen them run away, ouer-throwe..the Coach, and mischiefe the Coach-man. 1616 *DECAT Chr. Piety* (1668) 74 'Tis a certain indication of madness to fear and mischiefe those things that would be usefull to us. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* v. v. (1822) 393 Having set his dog to mischiefe his neighbor's catel. 1898 *FRENCH Parables* xx. (1877) 336 The barren tree mischiefed the land, 'troubled' it, as Bishop Andrews renders the word.

refl. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 213 There might no man come unto them ovyrt the payvise for the naysils that stode up-ryghte, but yf he wolde mischeyffe hym sylle. 1547 BOONDE *Brev. Health* clxxi. 61 At length they do fal mad, or do mischeffe themselves. 1624-5 in *Notes & Cleanings* (Exeter 1889) II. 187 To cut their owne throats or otherwise murder of mischeffe themselves. 1719 DE FOG *Crusoe* 1. 191 When the two Ladders were taken down, no Man living could come down to me without mischeyffing himself.

absol. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 100 A Bullet of Wax will mischieff without melting. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 33 Their Breath will mischieff far beyond a Gun.

3. *intr.* To suffer injury; = MISCHIEVE 1.
a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 71 Len me thy cloke, to gys me for ane quhytle; I want I that weid in fayth I will mischeif. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* B. Which done she weepes vpon her picchie dore, That she should in ere she had mischieff'd more.

Mischief (mi'stʃifʃl), *a.* Now dial. [f. MISCHIEF sb. + -FUL.] Full of mischief.

†1. Unfortunate, disastrous. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauld. Synne* 4622 Also y telle by iustyns, per-of cump myscheyful þyng. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 410 That self was caus of this myscheyful chance. *Ibid.* IV. 748.

2. Of persons: Full of or prone to do mischief; mischievous. *Now dial.*

1541 PAVNELL *Callithie* xlii. 69 The common weale, through the cursed counsell of mischeyful cytesyns is brought into so great daunger. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 284/2 This is the mischieff-fullest of all the devil's imps. 1896 *Warw. Word-bk.* *Mischief*, mischievous.

3. Involving mischief. *rare*—1.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 318 For mischeyful matters there wasn't a more ingenious..lad in the school.

Mischief-maker. One who makes mischief (see MISCHIEF 2 c); one who foments discord, esp. by talebearing.

1710 M. HENRY *Disp. Reviewed* Wks. 1853 II. 466/2 None but a tale-bearer, that great mischief-maker, will reveal such secrets. 1785 HUTTON *Bras New Work* (E.D.S.) 188/121 At present there are in ivory neck to many mischief-makers. 1848 L. BROUGHTON *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 The trade of the agitator, the professional mischief-maker. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 138 Elizabeth, who is weak enough to believe what mischief-makers tell her.

So **mischief-making** *obl. sb.* and *pl.* *a.*

1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v. Wks. 1728 III. 74 I'll..know What 'tis the Mischief-making Priest intends. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xxv. A little curly-headed..And mischief-making monkey. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart's Life* (1839) VII. 118 Byron loved mischief-making. 1896 W. BLACK *Brists* xx. A piece of mischief-making between two school-girls—about a music-master.

† **Mischiev**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ABLE (in an active sense).] Mischievous, harmful.

1680 FILLER *Patriarcha* III. 87 If a King did strictly swear to observe all the Laws, he could not without Perjury give his Consent to the Repealing..of any Statute..which would be very mischievable to the State.

† **Mischievance.** *Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury, damage.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xv. 519 Unless they would be executors of their own wrong, and seekke their owne mischievance. 1628 (SIR F. HUBERT) *Life & Death* Edw. II. cclvii. Nor [let] common curses, caus'd by public greivance, Draw judgment down on you for their mischievance.

Mischieve (mi'stʃi:v), *v.* Now dial. or arch. Also (4-5 *mes*-, 4-6 *mys*-), 4-5 *-chieve*, *-chyeve*, 4-6 *-cheve*, 5 *-cheeve*, *-chewe*, 5-6 *Sc.* *mischief*, *-cheive*, 7 *mischive*. [a. *OF.* *meschever* to be unfortunate, come to grief, f. *mes*- *Mis*- + *chever* *CHAVE*: cf. *Spr. menoscabar* to impair.

That the Scottish forms in *f* belong to this word rather than to MISCHIEF *v.* is attested by the rimes and the modern pronunciation.]

†1. *intr.* To suffer harm or injury; to meet with misfortune; to come to grief, 'miscarry'. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171. He said, 'þei salle mischeue', when he þat tþing her. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 119 And his sones al-so for þat synne mischeued. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husk* 1. 614 And up that wol atteve Into a tree lest that hy nyght mischeue. 144.. in *O. Elis. Acad.* 85 Where pryde is moste in prys. Þenne schall enclende myschewe. a 1450 HOCCEVE *Learn to die* 544 in *Mfn. Poems* chewe. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 34 Yt hathe not bene sene, that euer eny place mischeued where goddes seruyce was deuoutly kepte. 1604 EDMONDOS *Observ.* *Cesar's Comm.* 78 To make supplications for all soules, and specially for such as had mischeued in France in the time of that warre.

2. *trans.* To afflict or overwhelm with misfortune; to bring to destruction or ruin.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 272 The chyrche is grevyd.. And so sume be myscheuid so many sawis as þou hase done? 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 224/2 Thangh he [sc. John Cade] be dede and mischeued. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 112 And tho beheld I all the cite mischeuit. 1526 SKRUTON *Magnyf.* 2360 So I am lapped in aduersyte, That dyspayre wyl nyghte had mischeued me! 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Dial.* 212 You may haply fall foule, where you may be mischeued for cuer. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mauo* I. xi. 34 They who thy fair head mischeued Of such a deed the cost shall well aby.

3. To inflict injury or loss upon; to do harm to; to injure, damage.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 Many folde tymes we have ben deceived and myscheuid thorough such dissimulated trewes. 1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 5 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Alis Poems* v. 7 Melancholie mischeivis my mind, That I can not reiose.

1645 BR. HALL *Treat. Content.* 71 The 'Male-content, whether hee bee angry or sad, mischeives himself both wayes. 1689 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 7 Whatsoever Mischiev'd the One, must needs do the Other a Service. 1707 *Reflex.* upon *Ridiculous* 177 Desire of mischeiving those who are happier than they.

b. To do physical or bodily harm to; to wound, hurt.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7429 A sad man full some, þe sun of Theseus, Segh Achilles myscheuyt. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 205 Ther fyllle uppon me hefor Seyvayne dore xij. of hes men..and ther they wolde have myscheved me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 20 A gret speyr, quharwith he fyll myschevit. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 Bwyde of yonder horse, for he wyll my-cheve as many as come within his reache. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* x. 412 The onely Armes that mischeiv'd us in all those Battels and Incounters. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 73 Francis Spira..would have mischeived himself had not his friends prevented him. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 6 Some they mischeiv'd to Death with certain Pricks of small Sticks sharply pointed. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To mischeive, to hurt. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychnant in Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 67 With dye vats chok'd, with engines deav'd And countless nuisances mischeived.

†4. To abuse, slander. (Cf. MISCHIEF sb. 9 d.)

1656 MANASSE BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* 15 Men mischeiving the lewes lo excise their own wickednesse. 1674 SCHWENKER *Course Div.* II. v. 383 Sometimes you shall hear from them somewhat religiously (as it were) spoken, when they intend thereby to mischeive and abuse it [sc. Religion]. 1785 W. FORBES *Domitius* 14 Some strain'd their lungs, And very loud me mischeiv'd With their ill tongues.

† **Mischiev'd**, *pl.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ED.] Cf. *OF.* *mescheved* unfortunate. Ruined. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* x. (1878) 23 Happie is he..that can take heede by the fall of a mischeived man.

Mischieving, *obl. sb.* Now dial. or arch. [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ING.]

†a. Mishap, misfortune, disaster. *Obs.* b. Injury, hurt, damage.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7706 Þeureur þerinne wel [read uel] mony mis cheuing. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 For reboylng or weyng long or unreasonab excess of suche lyes, or sum other untrowed mescheiving, they wex all noight or littell of value. c1447 in *Tarrou & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 241 V. said kepper and his felowe durste not abide wþ in y^e said place for drede of mycheiving. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* II. xviii. § 4 He abused both to the mischeiving of his countrymen.

† **Mischieving**, *pl.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ING.] Hurtful, injurious.

1621 LANV M. WROTH *Urania* 313 He might chuse the most mischeiving, and most speeding hurt for him.

Mischievous (mi'stʃi:vəs), *a.* Forms: a. 4 mischuous, myschevous, 4-5 meschevous, 4-6 mis-, myschevous, 5 meschievous, -cheyvous, myschevous, -us, -es, myschyvys, myschevous, 6 mischevos, mischevous, mischevus, mischievous, mischivous, mischevous, *Sc.* mischeivous, mischeifais, 7 mischeifous, 6- mischievous. b. 6-8 mischievous, 7- dial. mischievius. [a. *AF.* *meschevous* (c 1400), f. *OF.* *meschev*-er MISCHIEVE v. or *meschef* MISCHIEF sb.: see -OUS.

The stressing on the second syllable was common in literature till about 1700; it is now dialectal and vulgar.]

†1. Unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous. Chiefly of events; also occas. of persons, miserable, needy, poverty-stricken. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Whan kyng R. herd of þat mischuous tide [orig. *la meschance*], & how his schippis misferd. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 Þis almes-3eynyng hal made alle owre rewme..full pore and nedey and myscheuous. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4713 Pogh þat a man mischeure, & þeyne Io many a lord his mischeuous myscheure. c 1450 *Martin* 5 Synne draweth bothe man and woman to myscheuous ende. 1556 LAUNCE *Tractate* 453 Quha list to pryde pretend, May be assure of ane mischeuous end. 1553-83 FOXE *a. & M.* II. 810/4 Who sayde..that before this day seuenth night Hunne should haue a mischeuous death.

absol. a 1380 *St. Augustine* 870 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 76 Þe vessel. of hollicheirhe..he wolde breke and nelte hit smal, þe mescheuous to parte wþ al.

2. Of persons and animals, or their dispositions: Producing or designing mischief or harm; inflicting damage or injury; having a harmful influence or intent.

Now *rare*, owing to the predominance of sense 4.
1473 WARRIK. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 The Lorde Say..and other myscheves peple that were aboute the Kyng. 1535 COVERDOLE *Susanna* 28 Vs two elders came also, full of myscheuous ymaginacions agaynst Susanna, to bringe her vnto death. 1563 WYNGET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 33 Quhen that mischeuous Nestorius..began to rye the flock of Christie. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 342 Ne let mischivous wiches with theyr charmes..Fray us. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. 1. 33 Thinke him as a Serpents egge, Which hatch'd, would as his kinde grow mischievous, And kill him in the shell. 1677 in *2d Ed. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellor..stole the Mace and the two purses. 1724 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour* G. *Brit.* (1769) IV. 35 A People uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called Highland-men; who, being the true Race of ancient Scots, speak Irish. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Animals*, Domestic animals, or animals not naturally mischievous, such as dogs or oxen.

3. Of things, events, actions: Fraught with or entailing mischief or harm; having harmful effects or results.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Þis mischeuous peruert-

yng of cristis ordenance. c 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 277 Theyre myschevus dedis awayd hain noughte. 1553 EORN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 They committed innumerable wronges and mischeuous actes. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 51 Through was downe razed wee draw these mischeuous enyng. 1669 STURAW *Martinet's Stag.* c 3 b, The mischeivous Storm continuing. 1736 BUTLER *Anah.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 Vicious actions are, to a great degree, actually punished as mischievous to society. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 398 The opinions, principles, and practices, which I thought so very mischievous. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 195 A mischievous fallacy. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Communs.* I. xxvi. 403 To resist a momentary impulse of their constituents which they think mischievous. b. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. Ser. 1. II. 121 Their mischeivous querrell. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* x. cclxvii, Th' alarmed Gadarens..loading him with chains and fetters, hope'd they now had his mischievous torment stop'd. 1675 T. RAHEMER *Chr. Ethics* 323 Love without discretion is a mischievous thing. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 111 The many mischievous consequences that arose [etc.].

4. Of persons, their conduct, etc.: Disposed to or characterized by acts of playful malice or petty annoyance.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. Don't we esteem the Monk a Wit amongst Beasts, only because he's mischievous? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. And well remembering how mischievous all Children among us naturally are to Sparrows, Rabbits [etc.]. 1856 MISS VONNE *Daisy Chain* II. ix. 432 She..was only waked by Meta, standing over her with a sponge, looking very mischievous. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xix. viii. (1872) VIII. 260 M. de Voltaire had..a big Ape, of excessively mischievous turn; who used to throw stones at the passer-by.

5. *Comb.* as *mischievous-eyed*, *-minded* adjs.; † *mischievous-stomached* *a.*, ill-tempered.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 h. Moyles that..are..rugged of their body, and mischeuous stomaked [orig. *anima indomita*]. 1641 *True Rel. Dev. Des. Pap.* Oxf. A 3 Mischievous minded wretches. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blauverie* xv. 116 'Hey, chappie', cried out a mischievous-eyed wench, quite unable to restrain her mirth.

Mischievously (mi'stʃi:vʃli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a mischievous manner.

†1. Unfortunatly, disastrously, miserably. *Obs.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 14107 Mescheu-ously þen fel such cas þat sire Waywyn slayn þer was. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 Þer schuld no man haue be mischeuiously nedey. 1430-40 LVGD. *Bochas* IV. xxiii. *healding*, Duke Brennus delighting to rob and steale, mischeuiously ended. 1507 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 182 *Exort* 2e mend..3e sall end all mischeuiously. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 166 The same judgment is to be given upon him, who mischeuiously ended his life with pain.

†2. Wickedly. (Cf. MISCHIEF sb. 6.) *Obs.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. vii. 424 His squyres they said hit was foul done, and mescheuiously.

3. In such a manner as to produce injury or damage; with injurious effect, result, or intention. 1500-50 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifaisle..hes my hairt ourpast. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 *Preamble*. The said..mischeuiously disposed persons. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abns.* II. (1886) 6 To dispense with them that shall thus mischeuiously behave themselves. 1614 DONNE *Boeotiaros* (1644) 74 Not likely to write any thing in jest mischeuiously interpretable. 1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Red. iv.* § 154 The King was very mischeuiously advised. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 339 By mischeuiously endeavouring to foment a civil war. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 70 Though it was often mischeuiously abused, it may be questioned whether it was not a salutary precaution. 1885 *Trakt* 28 May 839/2 Lord Beaconsfield never exercised his patronage so mischeuiously as when he raised Dr. Ryle to the Bench.

4. With playful maliciousness.

1730 W. HARTS *Ess. Sat.* 8 The Verse..nicely pointed in th' Horatian way Wounds keen, like Syrens mischeuiously gay. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1883) 89, I had rather his teeth should mischeuiously press my finger than the richest ring of the imperial treasure. 1803 LANGR. *Lett. to Coleridge* 13 Apr. I mischeuiously wished that by some inauspicious jolt the whole contents might be shaken.

Mischievousness (mi'stʃi:vʃnəs), [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being mischievous; injuriousness, harmfulness, perniciousness.

1567 *Lucret & Euripides* G ij h (Roxh) 150 Myscheuousnes be not too be encreased but too he lessed. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rev.* xii. 3 A Dragon the devil is called..for his mischeuousness. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* III. (1724) I. 525 Many were sensible of the mischeuousness of such a precedent. 1790 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midd.* 56 A striking instance of the..mischeuousness of mice. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit. Abr. Petit. Justice* 3 The system..would remain as it does in all its mischeuousness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/4 The tendency to scandal-mongering..only equalled..in mischeuousness by the spirit of rationalism.

Mischioice. [Mis-1 f.] Wrong or improper choice.

a 1681 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. *Pet.* I. 13 (1693) 132 The great error of Mans mind..is the diverting of the soul from God..and this mischoyce is the very root of all our miseries. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 June. A mis-choice at such a time would be a misfortune. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 4/8 The mis-choice or misue of a pronoun. 1896 J. WATSON *Mind of Master* v. 99 Sin is not merely a mistake or a misfit; it is a deliberate mischoice.

Mischoose, *v.* [Mis-1 f.] *trans.* and *intr.* To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice (*OF.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In þe moste and in þe jeste he [sc. Adam] forles *his* *Ballad* 187. I wolde be sorry, if that ye mischese. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxxv. § 5 Unless they [sc. ceremonies] be either greatly mischisen..or els [etc.]. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 1286 (an. 1396) But that we mischose the

daie attempting so grent a worke vpon his daie of rest. 1665 Boyle *Ocas. Refl.* i. vii. (1848) 89. If th' end be not mischion, the means are to be estimated by their tendency thereunto. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakspeare* (1850) 149. The madness with which the passing age mischooses the object on which all candles shine.

So Mischoosing *vbl. sb.* Mischo'sen *ppl. a.* c 1400 *Rite St. Benet* (Verse) 2247. Pál sal cum To reknyng on be day of dome For þer myschlesing þam omang. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 20. This and the like mischion resemblances. 1643 Milton *Divorce Wks.* 1851. IV. 52. To shut up... the one with a mischion man, the other in a mistaken calling. *Ibid.* 77. Whom... only marriage ruins, which doubtlesse is not the fault of that ordinance, for God gave it as a blessing, nor alwayes, of mans mischoosing. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 577/1. [A cat] whose mischion tail was already a source of questioning self-contemplation.

† **Mischristen**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] = MISBAPTIZE 1.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. xxiv. 201. They did not only mis-caution men, made Devils Saints, but they mischristened men, put names to persons, that never were.

Mischuos, *obs. form of MISCHIEVOUS.*

Miscibility (misib'i-liti). [*f.* MIS-CIBLE: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being miscible; capability of being mixed (with something else).

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683. The miscibility of platinum with metallic bodies. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 118. Miscibility with water. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* May 685. The miscibility of racial traits. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 248. The solubility, miscibility with fluids, and cohesiveness of the dust.

Miscible (misib'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. type **miscibilis*, *f.* *miscere* to mix; see -BLE. Cf. F. *miscible*.] Capable of being mixed (with something).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 'ij. When you have two things miscible, whose degrees are truly known. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1657) 567/1. The Soul of the World God kindled in the midst... which (Soul) being not easily miscible, was not without difficulty tempered. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados 106* Tho' oils in general... are not miscible with water. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 163. All these had kept the landed and monied interests more separated in France, less miscible. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 380. Alcohol has a strong affinity for water, and is miscible with it in every proportion. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 221. Two liquids which are not miscible—for instance, oil and water.

† **b. sb.** A substance that will mix with another. 1660 INGELO *Benito*, § Ur. ii. (1682) 126. Produc'd by the Commixture of such antecedent Miscibles. 1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber* i. l. ii. iii. 43. In Animals... there is not a perfect Proportion, nor miscibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Miscibles.

Hence **Miscibility** *rare*—*o*, miscibility.

1735 BAILEY (fol.), *Miscibility*.

Mis-cipher (mis-si-fə), *v. rare*. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To express wrongly in cipher; † to affix a wrong numeral figure to.

1644 MARQ. ORMONDE *Let. in Carte Coll.* (1735) 290. The person's name, from whom it was sent... [was] certainly mis-ciphered. 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 172. He proceeds, upon this mistake of his own and the Printer's mis-ciphering it, to call my sixth the seventh. 1893 S. R. GAROINER in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 22. Aversion [note: sic. mis-ciphered for 'diversion'].

Mis-citation (mis-si-ti-shən), [Mis-1 4.] Incorrect citation.

1634 BR. HALL *Residue Contempl.* 190. What a mis-citation is this? 'Moses commanded.' The law was Gods, not Moses. 1896 SAINTSBURY *Hist. 10th Cent. Lit.* v. 250. He made his own case worse by mis-citation.

Mis-cite (mis-si-ti), *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To cite or quote incorrectly. Also *Mis-citing vbl. sb.* 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 939. So Antichrists... Mis-cite the Scriptures. a 1609 DONNE *Let.* To Sir H. Goodere (1651) 161. For this particular Author, I looked for more prudence... in him, in avoiding all mis-citings, or mis-interpretings. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* i. i. If Satan have mis-cited the psalm: 'Hee shall give His angels charge over thee', for temptation. 1700 COLLIER and Def. *Short View* 20. Is the Testimony mis-cited? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 3/2. Nor do I blame [him]... for mis-citing the Act of Parliament which he venerates.

† **Misc-lad**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.] Wearing wrong clothes.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* iii. li. 35. [He] chaunged his... Armure and dydde vpon him the Armoure of a Brytaine, and by that meane as a Bryton mysc-lad [etc.].

Misclaim, *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] A wrong or mistaken claim.

a 1625 BACON (J.). Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.

Misclaiming, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Wrongful claiming.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* cxiii. 694. Notwithstanding his misclaiming of the priuilege.

Misc-las, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To put in the wrong class.

1782 AYSVOUGH *Catal. MSS. Brit. Mus.* II. 907. Manuscripts which had been misclassified, or overlooked.

Misclassification. [Mis-1 4.] Erroneous classification.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 80. The misclassifications... produced by a general term. 1901 W. CALLAWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 155. In such a mass of details occasional... misclassifications are inevitable.

Misc'e, variant of MISSEL, mistletoe.

† **Miscle-ping**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Misnaming.

1379-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. x. (Skeat) l. 46. This is night

turned in to day, and day in to night, not in dede, hut in misclunge of foliche people.

Misc'line, *obs. form of MASLIN 2.*

Miscognizant, -isant, *a. Law.* Also 7 -conusant. [a. AF. **miscogniscent*, -isant = OF. *miscogniscent*, -conissant, *f. mes-* Mis-2 + *cogniscent*, pres. pple. of *cognoscere* (mod. F. *connaître*) to know.] Ignorant of.

1540 *Act 34 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5. That no maner of personne... should be ignorant or miscognizant of the... penalties therein specified. 1586 *Act 28 Eliz.* c. 2 in *Bolton Stat. Rel.* (1621) 386. To the intent no person or persons shall be ignorant or miscognizant of the penalties herein contained. 1628 COKE *On Lit.* 99. The King shall not be intended to be miscognizant of the Law.

† **Miscognize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *miscogniscent*, stem of *miscognoscere* (mod. F. *miscognaitre*): for the form cf. COGNIZE and RECOGNIZE.] *trans.* To fail to appreciate or acknowledge.

1603 HOLLAND *Phidarch's Mor.* 1092. The good never intervert, nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.

Miscolle, *obs. variant of MISKAL.*

† **Miscollection**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] A wrong inference.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 6 Wks. (1625) 555. In his words and yours I finde both a miscollection, and a wrong charge. 1615 SILVESTER *Job Triumph.* xx. 413 Wks. (Grosart) II. 159. I conceive your miscollections, from hence; Your miscollections, and your wrested Sense.

Miscoloration. [Mis-1 4.] Discoloration. 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540. Miscolorations of the same character as moles, freckles, and sunburn.

Miscolour, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong 'colour' to (facts, etc.); to misrepresent.

1809 SVO. SMITH *Serm.* I. 31. The imagination always miscolours the facts in these cases. 1844 *Q. Rev.* LXXIV. 97. Many of the leading politicians... perverted by the bitterness of party miscoloured and distorted to the public... the motives [etc.]. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arctostook* 139. You have no right to miscolour my words.

Miscoloured, *a.* [Mis-1 6.] Improperly coloured.

1658 HEXHAM, *Mistwret*, III-dyed, or Mis-coloured. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. iii. 21 Wks. (1859) 223/2. Looking through the miscoloured glass of their own malice. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 531. Miscoloured hair.

Miscolouring, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Attributing a false colour.

1669 PEYS *Let.* 21 Nov. The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object.

† **Miscomfort**, *sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Distress, desolation, trouble; = DISCOMFORT *sb.* 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2992. He ne wyste what lond ne port He was aryued, for mys-comfort. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 19. How ar þai made in miscomforth [in desolationem]. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iv. (Skeat) l. 4. Than thought me that Love gan a litle to heve for miscomfort of my chere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1. A Miscomforthe, nestitia. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 b. To theyr great confusyon & miscomforthe.

† **Miscomfort**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] *trans.* To trouble, distress, disturb.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8508. To chastyse hym... þat he myscomforthe eft nouen oþer. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 19. How ar þai miscomforthe. *Ibid.* cxix. 4. Aruys sharpe of þe myghty with kolis myscomforthe [cum carbonibus desolatoribus]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxix. 460. Fyghte frely... & myscomforthe yow noughte for ony knyht. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1. To Miscomforthe, desolati.

Miscomprehend, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To comprehend wrongly, misunderstand.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucrèce* L. ii. Conn. vi. The preceptor of Nero seems to have miscomprehended the poet. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* 16. I am quite certain to be miscomprehended by them.

Miscomprehension. [Mis-1 4.] Misunderstanding.

1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* i. xv. 499. In either case, of disobedience or miscomprehension, he had proved himself... unworthy of the confidence. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Haulicup* p. ix. [They] stare at each other hopelessly across great gulfs of miscomprehension.

Miscomputation. [Mis-1 4.] Miscalculation, misreckoning.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 71. A very gross miscomputation. a 1674 *Ibid.* viii. § 2. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 116. Many Writers... make great Miscomputations in their References of the Hejira to our Aera.

† **Miscompute**, *sb. Obs.*—1. [Mis-1 4.] = *prec.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 380. As he maketh the account, and Budeus de *Asse* correcting the miscompute of Valli, delivereth it.

Miscompute, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To miscalculate, misreckon.

1672 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 532. Excuse me if I have in haste miscomputed. 1726 T. MAPOX *Fama Burgi* Pref. b. j. I intended it should make onely a Pamflet... But I miscomputed.

Misconceit, *sb.* Now *arch.* [Mis-1 4.] = MISCONCEPTION. (Common in the 17th c.)

1576 in *Grindal's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 408. To remove the scrupulousness and misconceits of some few. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 2. Full of melancholie and sad misfire Through misconceit. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. (1648) 119. A misconceit whereby they imagine every act which they doe knowing that they doe amisse... to be mere sinne against the Holy Ghost. 1635 SIBBS *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1651) 4. She had a misconceit of Christ, as if he had been the gardiner. a 1776 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. ii. 40. That general misconceit of the Jews, about the kingdom of

the Messiah. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172. Whether is it by misconceit of course, Or driv'n by storms... You've come within the margins of our flood. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ezz. & Stud.* (1875) 105. Taintless of jealousy or misconceit.

Misconceit, *v. arch.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To have a wrong conception or false idea of; to think erroneously (that...).

1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 20. You wrong them, madame, if you misconceite that you or they shall be unnobly usde. 1599 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* 73. If you would not misconceit that I studiously intended your defamation. 1606 J. FORD *Honor Triumphant* (Shaks. Soc.) 5. Else had I misconceit mine owne hopes, and beene grieved in mine owne conceits. 1677 GILPIN *Demonal.* (1867) 176. If this humour... misconceit inspiration or prophecy. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xvi. 4. You that... Misconceit me, sophisticate me wanton.

† **Misconceited**, *a. Obs.* [Mis-1 6.] a. Wrongly supposed. b. Having a wrong idea of.

1600 BRETON *Melan. Humours* (Grosart) 102. Feede not thy self with misconceited goodde. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 118. Those wch are fondly and proudly misconceited of their... wisdom.

Misconceive, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] 1. *intr.* To have a false conception or entertain wrong notions (of). Also with clause, † to suspect (= MISDEEM *v.* 6 b.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merech. T.* 1166. He that misconceyeth, he misdemeth. c 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 1236. You know it's for your cause I please th' thus the King to misconceive of me. 1621 BIBLE 2 *Blacc*, iii. 32. The high Priest suspecting lest the king should misconceiue [COVERDALE suspectet] that some treachery had bene done to Heliodorus by the lewes. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos.* Syst. 90. Even if I granted, that some men thus misconceive, still such a mistake would not be one of perception, but one of inference.

2. *trans.* To form an erroneous conception of; to misapprehend (a word, an action, etc.); to mistake the meaning of (a person).

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. i. § 1. To yeeld them... reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they misconceiued. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* Pref. iii. A had heart misconceiue good actions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sanct.* Wks. 1851 III. 254. As for others who... have yet decreed to misinterpret the intents of my reply, I suppose they would have found as many causes to have misconceiv'd the reasons of my silence. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 250. If I have understood the matter wrong, or misconceiv'd your design, 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. I cannot suffer my feelings... to remain unexpressed, without the possibility of my being greatly misconceived. 1841 J. F. COOPER *Deerslayer* I. i. 10. The Mengwe fill the woods with their lies, and misconceive words and treatises. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 229. The translator seems to misconceive his meaning.

Misconceived, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] 1. Wrongly or erroneously conceived.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 337. Ne let false whispers... Breake gentle sleepe with misconceiued doubt. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 343. A mis-alleged place, or a misconceiued allegation. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* l. 3. Being wedded to the love of this misconceiued pomp. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 133/1. He believed, when he first read that paper, that it was a hasty and misconceiued production. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) I. 323/1. All I can say is, that this motion seems to be misconceived, and that it must be refused with costs.

† 2. Having a misconception or wrong idea.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 49. No misconceiued, lone of Aire bath bene A Virgin from her tender infancie. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) l. 56. Take heed henceforth you be not misconceived.

Misconceiver. [Mis-1 5.] One who forms misconceptions.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* ii. i. What a misconceiuer 'tis. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 21. An erring Conscience is no Lawmaker, but a misconceiuer. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 199. Armed at all points against carpers and misconceivers. 1891 E. ABBOTT *Philomylus* Introd. 45. A misconceiuer of it [sic. truth].

Misconceiving, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Misconception.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 232. And to be fallen from all hapinesse, not by any misconceiving, but by his owne fault. 1616 BACON *Exceptions to Coke's Rep.* Wks. 1827 VII. 372. Any mistaking either in the declaring thereof unto him, or in his misconceiving of the same. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* John iv. 25. Even the Samaritans expected the Messiah: But with misconceivings of him.

Misconceiving, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] That misconceives; having false notions. In first quot., causally. productive of misconception.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 47. And misty dampe of misconceiuing night. 1598 YONG *Diana* iv. 114. I was then so trustles and misconceiuing of my selfe, that [etc.]. 1628 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 295. They were the wise intelligent men, and we... the ignorant, the misconceiving.

† **Misconcept**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] Misconception.

1616 W. HAIG in *Russell Haigs* (1881) vii. 157. To have been... freed... of all misconception they may have hired in your Majesty of me.

Misconception. [Mis-1 4.] The action or an act of misconceiving; a notion resulting from misconceiving.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* x. 53. It cannot be that our knowledge should be other, then an heap of Misconception and Error. 1672 HARVEY *Anat. Consumptions* (ed. 2) li. 4. The great errors and dangers, that may result out of a misconception of the names of things. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 97. There is another use of the word reason... and more exposed to misconception. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk.*

Poets xii. 417 To suppose that the Greeks were not a highly moralized race is perhaps the strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.

† **Misconclude**, *v.* *Obs.* [Mis-1.] *intr.* To draw wrong conclusions.

1636 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 34 Concerning which, men are more apt. to make, false Syllogisms, and to misconclude, than about any other spiritual truth.

† **Misconcluder**, *Obs.* [Mis-1.5.] One who draws wrong conclusions.

1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 8, I am specially obliged to answer such misconcluders, lest they make my writings a means of deceit against my sense.

Misconclusion, [Mis-1.4.] A wrong or false conclusion.

a 1631 DUNNE *Lett. to Pers. Hon.* (1651) 164 We must take heed of making misconclusions upon the want of it [i.e. unity in religion] 1634 BR. HALL *Fish. of Wodrow* 379 Away, then, with all the false-positions, and misconclusions, all the fantastical, or wicked thoughts of the world.

Misconduct, *sb.* [Mis-1.4.]

1. Bad management; mismanagement. Often quasi-*spec.*, malfeasance or culpable neglect of an official in regard to his office.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 2 Princes have lost their crowns by the misconduct of the first year of their reigns. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 357 This new Commander, by some unaccountable Misconduct, ... suffer'd himself to be surprised. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 314 Whenever in any matter of money there is concealment, you must presume misconduct. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 599 Censure... of ministers of the Crown for misconduct of diplomatic affairs.

2. Improper conduct; wrong behaviour. Now often, in judicial trials, *spec.* in the sense of 'adultery'.

a 1729 ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) xii. 236 It. highly concerned them to reflect, how great Obligations... the Memory of their past Misconduct, laid on them... to walk with Care and Circumspection. 1748 THOMSON *Cash Indul.* II. lxxvii, Let wisdom be by past misconduct learned. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 121 Stirred up by the misconduct of their eldest son. 1879 BLAKSTON *Teacher* 6 When a teacher feels his temper ruffled by a child's misconduct.

† *b. pl.* Instances of misconduct. *Obs.*

1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 4 Such as are guilty... of the same Slips or Misconducts in their own Behaviour. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 His misconducts were incurable. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. iii. 8 All malpractices and misconducts shall be smothered by the exercise of brute force on our expense.

Misconduct, *v.* [Mis-1.1.]

1. *trans.* To mismanage.

1755 JOHNSON, *To misconduct*, to manage amiss; to carry on wrong. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agt. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 125 The administration misconducted the people oppressed. 1835 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 167/1 The second [sale], though not misconducted, had not realised the value of the property.

2. *refl.* To misbehave oneself.

1833 SIR EDWARD FRY in *Law Rep.* (11 Q. B. Div.) 596 A barrister may be... reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court.

Misconjecture, *sb.* *rare.* [Mis-1.4.] Erroneous conjecture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 272 We hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconceptions. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxxii. 317 There may be some misunderstanding or misconception.

Misconjecture, *v.* *rare*—1. [Mis-1.1.]

intr. To make wrong conjectures.

a 1626 BACON *Ch. Eng. Contriv.* in *Resuscitatio* (1637) 166 Many Pressing, and Fawning Persons do misconception, of the Humours, of Men in Authority.

Misconjuncture, [Mis-1.4.] A wrong conjunction.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark* Th. 128 There is no misconception so absurd as that of safety and wrong. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 461/1 The road... was, a diabolical misconjuncture of slipperiness and supposed adhesiveness.

Misconsecrate, *v.* *rare*—1. [Mis-1.1.] *trans.*

To consecrate improperly.

1872 in *LATNAM*.

Misconsecrated, *pph. a.* [Mis-1.2.] a. Consecrated to a wrong purpose. b. Improperly consecrated.

1634 BR. HALL *Def. Crueltie* 428 Our prayers were the gale, that tore these mis-consecrated flags, and sayles. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 42 He evaded the Communion, and so escaped desecration through the misconsecrated elements.

Misconsecration, [Mis-1.4.] Improper or invalid consecration.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 132 This succession may be interrupted by the misordination or misconsecration of a priest or bishop.

Misconstruable, *a.* [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of misconstruction.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 If he had been taken up as a presupposed prostitute out of the Goal... it had been misconstruable.

Misconstruct, *v.* [Mis-1.1.]

† 1. Chiefly *Sc.* = MISCONSTRUE. *Obs.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. i. 7 Except as it is misreported... and misconstructed... by the false Calumnies of our Adversaries. 1666 ABR. SNARE *Lett. to Dr. Rolles* in *Kirkton Ch. Hist.* (1812) 213 note, To have their carriage, inclinations, and actions... misconstructed. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. I. i. § 4. 12 The doing what may tend to misconstruct, or raise jealousies. 1685 EARL OF ARGYLE *Last Sp.* in *Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 545, I pray you do not misconstruct my Behaviour this

Day. 1795 MCKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 183 Dost thou form a wrong opinion of the goodness of God? Dost thou misconstruct it?

2. To construct badly. *rare*—1.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 39 He fails to construct some leading idea, or he even misconconstructs it.

Misconstruction, [Mis-1.4.]

1. The action of misconstruing; the putting of a wrong construction on words or actions.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Sometime a thing right well intended, our misconstruction turneth it to worse. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. ii. 124. 1662 BR. CON. *Prayer Pref.* Words and phrases... liable to misconstruction. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law* *Consid.* II. (1704) 58 Misconstructions of the ways of God. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* 210 To rectify the misconstruction that had been put upon his words. 1846 *Mirror of Literature* Sept. 119 Being well aware that misconstructions are apt to be placed on the projector of any new scheme. 1835 *Law Times* Rep. LII. (N. S.) 675/1 The language... is open to misconstruction.

2. Faulty or bad construction. *rare.*

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* II. 21 Misconstructions and misconstructions allowed in the Tuscan and rejected in the Italian. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 56 Some misconstruction or misaffection of the cerebral organs. *Med.* 408.

Misconstrutive, *a.* [f. MISCONSTRUCT + -IVE, alter prec.] Characterized by misconstruction.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases* *Consc.* III. vii. 299 A conceit sensibly weak, and mis-construtive.

Misconstrue, *v.* Also (B) 6-7 misconster, (-tre, -ture). [Mis-1.1. For stress cf. CONSTRUE.]

1. *trans.* To put a wrong construction upon (words or actions); to mistake the meaning of (a person); to take in a wrong sense.

a. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 346 Ful ofte thy lady wole it misconstrue, And deme it harm in her opinioun. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 But these words king Edward made to be misconstrued, and interpreted, that Burdet ment the Crowne of the realme. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xi. (1592) 158 Thou misconstruest all the good which the bountifull provision of God doth vnto thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 84 Alas, thou hast misconstrued every thing. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 It is sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1656 BR. HALL *Rev. Wks.* (1660) 241, I heeseth you... misconstrue me not. 1675 OTWAY *Albionides* IV. iii, Alas, dear Friend, misconstrue not my Zeal. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, I know that young ladies are apt to misconstrue the unmeaning gallantry of fashionable manners. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 583 Words, it was said, may easily be misunderstood by an honest man. They may easily be misconstrued by a knave. 1861 DICKENS *Lt.* 8 July (1880) II. 144, I fear you may sometimes have misconstrued my silence.

β. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 85 They... of theyr owne fauour to them selfe, mysse construe [Wks. (1557) 869/2 mysse construe] the good mannyngs mynde. 1599 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr., His scholars were woont, how plaine souer he spake, to misconster him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. 197 Least through thy wilde behaviour I be misconstrued in the place I goe to. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies' Priviledge*, Wks. 1874 II. 100 You misconster The intention of my looks, I am not angry Though much distemper'd. 1678 COLEMAN in *Trial of C.* 59 So as to make them misconster all our endeavours. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Misconster*, corruption of misconstrue.

absol. 1609 F. GREVILLE *Mistapha* IV. ii. F2, Envy tooke hold of worth, doubt it misconstrue. 1612 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. iv. Birth of Moses Wks. (1625) 868 Then, he aggravates, and misconstrues.

† *b. intr.* To misconstrue of (in the same sense). 1581 RICH *Pareux*, (1846) 145, I confesse I have trespassed in misconstruyng of your lines. 1588 GREENE *Pseudoto* (1607) 4 He then began to... misconstrue of their too private familiarity.

2. *trans.* To infer wrongly. *rare*—1.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxi, A kindly smile... So kind, that, from its harmless glee, The wretch misconstrued villany

So Misconstruing *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 By the misconstruing of the lawes of the realme for the princes pleasure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1290 A perverse interpretation or misconstruing of words. 1636 COWLEY *Sylvæ* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25/2 Lest the misconstr'ing world should chance to say [etc.].

Misconstrued, *pph. a.* [Mis-1.2.] Construed amiss.

1632 DRYDEN & LEE *Dr. Guise* IV. i, To know The true intent of my misconstrued Faith. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 203 The long depending cause, And doubtful issue of mis-construed laws. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. (1827) III. 77 A misconstrued text in the Revelation. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 127 A labyrinth of misconstrued relations.

Misconstruer, Also 6 misconsterer.

[Mis-1.5.] One who misconstrues.

1592 CNETTLE *Kindharts Dr.* (1841) 8 If enulous misconsterers make themselves against my simple meaning. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases* *Consc.* III. x. 352 The scripture bath... set down the severall six dayes, wherein each part of it was distinctly formed: which those misconstruers are faine to understand of the distinct notifications given to the Angels concerning this almighty work.

† **Misconstruous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -OUS.] Apt to misconstrue.

1632 LITWICHOW *Trav.* I. 4 Misconstruous lack-judgment.

Miscontent, *sb.* *rare.* [Mis-1.4.] Discontent. 1633 SIR F. MEWILL'S *Memo.* 155 There was at this Time a universal Miscontent [Bannatyne Club ed. Miscontentment] in the Country. 1827 H. E. LLOYD *Tinkowsky's Trav.* II. 310 Divorce is frequent among them; the least miscontent on either side is sufficient to procure it.

Miscontent, *a.* *arch.* and *dial.* Also 5-6 myss-, 6 miss-, mes-. [f. MIS-1.6, 7 + CONTENT *a.*

Cf. *discontent* (from 1494) and *F. mécontent* (from 1642).] Not content; discontented, dissatisfied; ill-pleased. *Const. with, of.*

c 1489 *Corr. Plumptre* (Camden) 170 In any thing which ye are myscontent with. 1519 HOWMAN *Vulg.* § 13. 73, I am sore myscontent with thy outrageous laughinge afore the people. 1591 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxviii. 101 Of this life the Lord was myscontent. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Catant's Geomancie* Ep. to Rdr. A 4 None... after the understanding and reading therof will he miscontent to confesse, that [etc.]. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 314 The King was miscontent that no more mischief was done. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 7 [He] got not good payment of his fee... whereas he was miscontent. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. (1865) 212 Nor he ye with him miscontent For that with little ornament Of gold and folk to you he came.

† **Miscontent**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-1.1, 7 + CONTENT *v.*, alter OF. *mescontenter* (14th c.).] *trans.* To dissatisfy, displease; *refl.* to become discontented.

1498-9 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) 133, I am right sory... that he shold myscontent your mastership & give you cause of accion. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1, I have served hym this seven yere, and I never myscontented hym. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epitaphus* A 8 b, Thou shalt be troubled... & shalt miscontente thy selfe with God and men. 1611 FLORIO, *Miscontentare*, to miscontent.

† **Miscontentation**, *Obs.* [Mis-1.4, 7. Cf. *discontentation*.] Dissatisfaction.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* Collections (1724) 140 His graces... miscontentation. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Catant's Geomancie* 127 The man shall not be put from the Court, but hee shall continue there to his great miscontentation.

† **Miscontented**, *a.* *Obs.* [Mis-1.6, 7. Cf. *discontented*.] Discontented, dissatisfied, displeased.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij, It was no reson, that suche as came to his seruyce shoulde retourne myscontented. 1575-85 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* xviii. § 7, 312 Soit fareth with miscontented minde. Their own desires plague them. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) I. 78 Ane Meingie of miscontentit puritanes. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* vii, Had she gotten a gentleman of family, I would not have been overly miscontented.

So † **Miscontentedly** *adv.* discontentedly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 296 Neither ought we to take it miscontentedly that the outward man be destroyed so that the inward man be renewed.

† **Miscontenting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [Mis-1.3, 7.] Discontent, displeasure.

1495 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 10 *Preamble*, The murmore grugges and myscontenting of such yourre seid subgettes. 1628 HEXHAM, A misliking, or a miscontenting.

Miscontentment, *Obs.* *exc. arch.* [f. MIS-1.4, 7 + CONTENTMENT. Cf. OF. *mescontentement* (from 16th c.) and Eng. *discontentment*.] Discontent, dissatisfaction; grievance.

1599 FENTON *Gulstard* v. (1599) 210 The French king with melancholy moods and miscontentments tooke occasion to dismis from his Court the Spanish Embassadors. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ascalon* I. xv. (1590) 67 Hauling through some adventure, or inward miscontentment withdrawne him selfe from any hodies knowledge, where he is. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) I. 220 It pleiseth his Majestie to send this miscontentment in paper... to Edinburgh. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xviii. (1868) II. 379 Alexander... his eyes declaring miscontentment—asked [etc.].

† **Miscontinuance**, *Law. Obs.* [AF.; see MIS-2.] Continuance by unlawful process.

1D some Law Dicts. confused with DISCONTINUANCE. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Any myscontinuanse or discontinuance of myconveyng of process. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Miscontinuanse*, Kitchin, fol. 231 [error for 331]. See DISCONTINUANCE [ed. 1672 adds Is the same with Discontinuanse]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 325 There is... a Discontinuanse of Processe consisting in not doing, where the Processe is not continued... There is another erroneous proceeding and that consisteth in misdoing, as when one Processe is awarded in stead of another, or when a day is given which is not legal, this is called a miscontinuanse and if the Tenant or Defendant make default it is error, but if he appeare, then the miscontinuanse is saluted, otherwise it is of a Discontinuanse. 1771 JENKINS *Rep.* II. v. 57 A miscontinuanse is where the continuance is made by undue process; a discontinuanse is where no continuance is made at all.

Misconusant, variant of MISCONGNIZANT.

† **Misconvert**, *v.* *Obs.* [Mis-1.1.] *trans.*

To convert to wrong uses.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Misconvertinge or misgovernement, of any Landes Tenementes Rentes. 1603 B. A. C. *Alumyn.* W. 20 (Rodborough), [Tenements] have for a long time been so misused and misconverted.

Misconvey, *v.* Now *rare.* [Mis-1.1.] *refl.* To convey a wrong impression of one's meaning.

1839 S. WILBERFORCE *Lts.* in E. S. Purcell *Life Card. Manning* (1895) I. xiii. 275, I hope he has misconveyed himself to H. E. Manning. 1864 SAUNDERS *News Letter* 17 Dec. I should have misconveyed myself to the jury.

† **Misconveying**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [Mis-1.3.] Mismanagement.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 The pursuing myscontinuyng [i.e. misconveying] or disconynuyng.

Miscook, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Mis-1.1.] *trans.*

To cook badly; to spoil in cooking. Also *fig.* to mismanage.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti* *Wemen* 455 Bot folk a cury may miscuik, that knawledge wantis. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xvi. 8 This common well he hes miscuikit. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 70 These who, by their... imprudencies, had mis-cooked all the matter. 1825 JAMESON, *To Miscook* to mismanage any business; as 'Ye miscookit a' your kail'. 1864 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* III. 206 Food miscooked. 1868 F. E. FAGER *Lucratia* 234 In just retribution for his miscooking his master's chops.

Miscookery. [Mis-1 4.] Bad cooking.
1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* xiii. 112 The Tongues of Beasts are never faulty of themselves, but married oftentimes by miscookery.

Miscopy. sb. [Mis-1 4.] An error in copying.
1881 R. G. WHITE *Two Hamlets in Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 177/2 It [sc. *scalled*] might be... a misprint or a miscopy of *scalled*. 1899 E. J. G. MACKAY *Lindsay's Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. p. clv. 'Fiftie' is a miscopy for 'fifteen'.

Miscopy, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To copy incorrectly.
1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 324 These may have been... ignorantly miscopied. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxxii. 250 However... miscopied, the message... remains clear. 1903 *Strand Mag.* Nov. 504/1 Did this little imp miscopy your letters?

Miscord, v. Obs. [a. OF. *mesorder*: see MIS-2 and CORD v.2.] *intr.* Not to correspond.
1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) l. 27 In his first beginning he was a man right expert in reasons and swete in his wordes; and the werkis miscorden.

Miscorrec't, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To correct wrongly.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Life*. He passed the first Seven Years of his Life at Mantua, not Seventeen, as Scaliger miscorrec'ts his Author. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* Note 232 AΔΥΝΑΜΙΝ: which it was obvious enough for the transcriber to miscorrec't into ἀδύναμιν.

Miscorrection. [Mis-1 4.] An erroneous correction.

1685 H. MORR *Paralip. Prophet.* vii. 42 Ptolemy not concerned in those Miscorrections, they not happening in the years the Eclipses are set down in.

Miscounsel, sb. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong advice.
1496 Dives & Panzer (W. de W.) v. x. 208/2 Through his myse counsell, he slough all mankynde both goodly and badely. 1698 MARVELL *Growth Poetry* Wks. 1875 IV. 384 Before we give [our money] we would be secure it should be applied to this purpose, and not by miscounsels be diverted to others.

Miscounsel, v. [Mis-1 1. Cf. OF. *mescon-* *saillier*.] *trans.* To counsel or advise wrongly.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broyer or systre... miscounsel or lye his broyer. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 i. lii. 55 Yf the fende have myscounceiled them, they hadden also counceyll in that other side. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 You wene you take the ryght waye, but you are myscounsayled. 1591 SPENSER *A. Hibberd* 128 Things miscounceiled must needs mi-wend. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* (1660-1) III. 333 Can I think him fit to give me counsel, that miscounsels himself in the highest business, Religion? 1643 PRYNNE *San. Power Parlt.* i. (ed. 2) 11 These two great Favorites the Spensers who miscounceiled and seduced him. 1841-3 ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 576 Having been bribed to miscounsel the people. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxvi. 116 The share that other people have had in counselling or miscounselling me.

So **Miscounselled** ppl. a., **Miscounselling** ppl. sb.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 The myscounsellenge off bym in many other cases. 1543 PRYNNE *San. Power Parlt.* iv. 29 Not daring to trust this prodigal miscounselling King with moneys. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. x. 106 The provocation given to the people of Scotland by the King's miscounselling majesty.

Miscount, sb. [Mis-1 4. Cf. OF. *mescont,* *mescont.*] A wrong count, reckoning, or calculation.
1586 J. HOOKER *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 49/1 Aswell in the miscount of yeares as other vnlikelhoods found therein. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) lix. 132 O that he would take his own blood for counts & miscounts, that I might be a free man, & none had any claim to me, but onely, onely Jesus. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 5/3 The Speaker has, owing to a miscount, been compelled to give a casting vote. 1903 *Puff. Hunters* 137 She knew how many beans make five, and never made a miscount.

Miscount, v. [Mis-1 1. But cf. OF. *mes-* *count*, mod F. (se) *meccount*.]

1. *trans.* To miscalculate, misreckon.
c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 124 In their computation they had mistaken and miscounted in their number an hundredth yeres. 1611 COTGR. *Descr.* misreckoned, miscounted. 1646 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 9 Jan. (1664) 537 Christ cannot miscount one of the poorest of his lambs. 1793 *Tour thro' the Great War* 4 A man less wretched might easily miscount time, and so did he. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli. After twice miscounting the sum, he threw the whole to his daughter.
2. *intr.* († also *refl.*, after Fr.) To make a wrong calculation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 And if so be that he miscounteth, To make in his answer a faille. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 Tell it agayne, you have myscounted your selfe, I warrant you. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 These philosophers doe miscount greatly, and stray faire from reason and proportion... if so be that Geometrical demonstrations doe avayle ought. 1659 Bp. PATRICK *Div. Arith.* (1660) 6 Thus do all men generally miscount in the dayes of their health. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. v. 131 The trouble in going up [the steps], makes one often miscount. 1840 WHITWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. 133 In such a case we may forget in the intervals of the strokes, and miscount.
3. † a. To estimate wrongly. *Obs.* b. To regard erroneously (as).

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* x. Pet. ii. 17 (1693) 393 Men miscount themselves at home, they reckoning that they ought to be regarded. 1847 TANNYSON *Princess* iv. 315 While my honest heart Were all miscounted as malignant hate.

Miscounting, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.] Misreckoning.

1. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 196 To taken other folkes thing, Through robbery or myscounting [i.e. miscounting; Fr. *cest cele qui fait... bescoier et mescoier*]. 1655 FILLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 274 The miscounting of Dia-

lects for Tongues causlessly multiplieth the number of those Languages. 1861 RILEY *Liber Abus* II. 115 note. The word 'misckening' meaning miscounting or misleading.

† **Miscovetise.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] Evil desire.
1496 Dives & Panzer (W. de W.) vi. 28. 1/2 Men sholde take no thynge for ony mys couetysse ayenst the lordes wyll. † **Miscraft.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] Malpractice.
1496 Dives & Panzer (W. de W.) v. xviii. 221/1 Yf the woman... do ony mys crafte to let hyrself or ony other from beryng of childern.

Miscrance¹ (miskriāns). Now arch. Also 4-5 mēs-, 5 mys-: see CREANCE. [a. OF. *mes-* *creance* mod F. *meccrancia* = Pr. *mescreanza*, It. *miscredenza*: see MIS-2 and CREANCE.] False belief or faith: misbelief.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 175 Se non the foule miscrance Of Greks in thilke time tho, Whan Venus took hire name so. 1415 HOCCELEVR *Min. Poems* 1673/2 For thow sholdist reconylye Thee to him, & leue thy miscrance. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Boke* C viii. They falle ofte... in heresydes and in miscrance. 1540 *Act* 32 Hen. VIII. c. 26 Allured to... misbeleue miscrance and contempt of God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 5 Paynim. if thou wilt renounce thy miscrance... Life will I graunt thee. 1863 YULE *tr. Jordanus' Mirab.* *Descr.* (Hakl. Soc.) xiv. 56 Their preachers [sc. Mohammedans] run about... in order to turn all to their own miscrance. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teul.* xi. 311 The Crescent was master of the Cross; and beyond the Pyrenees all was slavery and 'miscrance'. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxii. 384 By the faith that is in it, what... good it can... do, by the miscrance in it, what mischief it can do.

† **Miscrance**². *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MIS-2 + L. *crē-* (*crēscere*) to grow + ANCE. Cf. OF. *mescreu* misgrown.] = MISGROWTH.

1658 A. FOX *tr. Würtz' Surg.* II. Intro. 218 Earth is the mother of all fruits, yet hath it many miscrance [orig. *viel Missgewachse*]. 1658 — *tr. Würtz' Childr.* bk. 359. Unless there be some miscrance, or other unshapedness about them.

Miscrancy (miskriāns). [f. MISCREANT + ANCY, after *miscrance*.]

1. Misbelief; = MISCREANCE¹ I. Now arch.
1611 COTGR. *Miscrance*, miscreancy, misbeleefe. 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 33 Treasons... against the Celestial Majesty, as Schism, Heresie, Miscrancy. 1726 AYLFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these... Schism, Heresy, Miscrancy, Atheism. 1840 DE QUINCY *Essays in Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 469/2 Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious miscrancy? God the Jehovah anxious for the honour of Jupiter and Mercury!

2. Villainy, depravity. Also semi-*concr.*
1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 30 In the envious miscrancy of the men... *la Sexe* does not participate. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 75 The attempt of a perjured miscrancy to deliver England up to the domination of the obscene Italian Impostor. 1875 CALDER *Nat. Tribes Tasmania* 68 The savages... had long been the objects of the miscrancy of the seelers, and hated the white race accordingly.

Miscraunt (miskriānt), a. and sb. Also 4-6 -creant, 6 -croyaunte. [a. OF. *mescreant*; popular L. **minuscudentem*: see MIS-2 and CREANT a.1] A. *adj.*

1. Misbelieving, heretical; 'unbelieving', 'infidel'. Now arch., with some notion of sense 2.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 527 (Kölbing) Grete hepes bim lay about OF mani paism miscraunt. 1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 87 Sir John Oldcastle, that was myscreant and unboxome to the Lawe of God. 1534 More *Confit. Barnes* viii. Wks. 774/1 Al miscraunt Paynim, all false Jees, al false heretikes. 1562 LEGIT *Armo.* 26 b. If he [a Christian]... kill an heathen gentleman... he shall beere the armes... without any difference, saving only y^e word of y^e same miscraunt gentleman. 1633 J. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter iii. 4 All their [sc. Atheists'] virulent and miscraunt positions shall perish with them in unquenchable flames. 1745 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v. Wks. 1728 II. 69 To break thro' all Engagements made with Hereticks, And keep no Faith with such a Miscraunt Crew. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii. Such a miscraunt dog as this Boar of Ardenies, who is worse than a whole desert of Saracen heathens. 1844 MACAULAY *Nat. Hist.* (1889) 310 No outrage committed by the Catholic warrior on the miscraunt enemy could deserve punishment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. The gates of the pit were too narrow for their miscraunt souls.

2. Depraved, villainous, base.
1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 176 The Ring leader of the corruptest bawdes, and miscraunt rakehells in Italy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 667 All the miscraunt race of human kind. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 The miscraunt ministers and judges and spies who had been the abettors of that tyrant House 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 245 A miscraunt crew, That now no longer serve me. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) 18. That... sneaks downcast With craven tail and miscraunt trepidation To kennel and to collar.

B. sb.
1. A misbeliever, heretic; an 'unbeliever', 'infidel'. Now arch.

138. WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 303 A fel covent of Sathanas synagoge, bat ben moche worse han helene myscreantia. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 2 Pese bree kynges, bat of myscreantes were be first belyuynge men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xiii. 660 These four knyghtes dyd many batayles vpon the myscreantes or turkes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* 55 (1877) 73 Alured kyng of Engelande... fought agaynst the Danes and other myscreantes. lvi. batayles. 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* B iiij. If the vbiueleur or myscreyaunte dooe departe, let him departe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxiii. 5: We are not therefore ashamed of the Gospell of our Lord Iesus Christ because myscreants in skorne haue vpbraid vs. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 477 A blasphemous miscraunt, against their Pope,

their Lady, and their Church. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 8: Enough to make any miscraunt, (professing outwardly Christianity) to blush. 1719 DE FOE *Crucce* (Globe) 584 With a Caravan of Miscraunts, as he call'd 'em, that is to say, Christians. 1788 GIBBON *Decl.* & F. VIII. VI. 42 [Soliman's] generosity to the miscraunts was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause. 1840 DE QUINCY *Essays in Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 469/1 Now he [sc. Josephus] will reveal him-self in the literal sense of the word) as a miscraunt. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. v. 27 A miscraunt who had raised his impious hands against the Vicar of Christ.

trans. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 17. I know many miscraunts, that doubt whether the world hath such a beast [sc. a unicorn]. a 1681 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 45 There... ever have been some Hereticks and Miscraunts, who rail... against Astrology.

2. A vile wretch; a villain, rascal.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 39 'Vile Miscraunt', (said he) 'whither dost thou flye The shame and death, which will thee soon invade?' 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 1. 39 Thou art a Traitor, and a Miscraunt. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. As we went up to receive the Sacrament the miscraunts held their muskets against us. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No 101 P. 4 These Miscraunts are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 The miscraunt who would commit murder that he might succeed to an inheritance. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* i. iii. He belongs to a horrible gang of miscraunts, sworn against all order and peace. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 251 The miscraunt, fully armed, set out on his errand of blood.

Hence † **Miscrauntia** a., villainous.
1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 87 The miscraunt, pallid, hell-born, pestilential group. 179. [J. WILLIAMS] *Crying* 59 note, Mr. Pitt has apparently as little respect for individual worth... as the most vile and miscraunt of his predecessors.

Miscrauntly, *adv.* rare-¹. [f. MISCREANT + -LY 2.] -Wretchedly.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir Dudley North* (1744) 123 The common Sort, who are miscrauntly poor, and the most faithless Wretches upon Earth.

Miscraute, v. rare. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To create amiss. Also **Miscraunting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 83 What a wonderful Saint-maker is Tyburne by this, that in a quarter of an hour shall miscreate a Saint [etc.]. 1670 Lh. BROOKS *Monarchy* lxxi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 30 Yet both the head and members finite are And must still by their miscraunting marie 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* I. iv. (1876) 110 We miscreate our own evils. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 47 The thick-faceted sordid satyr of his miscraunting fancy.

Miscrauto, pa. ppl. and ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] = next. Also *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 38 He... Ymmer slew of Logris miscraute. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 16 That you should nicely charge your understanding Soule, With opening nicely miscraute. 1667 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royal* 15 To see a woman miscrauted in Gods image so miscraute... and deformed, with her... foolish fashions. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1478 Creation purged of the miscraute, man redeemed. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs* *Def. Sunrise* Prel. 53 Fancies and passions miscraute. By man in things dispassionate.

Miscrauted, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Created or formed improperly or unnaturally; misshapen, misformed. Also used as an abusive epithet.

In the first quot. a mistranslation.
1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 160 b. These wretched Gracians are left under the miserable seruitude of these miscrauted Mahometists [orig. *des mescreans Mahometistes*]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 42 For nothing might abash the villain bold, Ne morial steale emperce his miscrauted mould. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* G 2 b. An Oration, including the miscrauted words and sentences in the Doctors Booke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 683 What art thou, 'That dar'st advance Thy miscrauted Front athwart my way? 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 P. 2 That Mongrel miscrauted (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Fun. 1778 WESLEY *Wks.* (1829) XIV. 278 A miscrauted phantom, called 'The Spiritual Magazine'. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 167 Every crapper on catgut as intent on the miscrauted nose, as if [etc.]. 1831 THRELAWNY *Ado. Younger* ser. II. 26 Ill-finished, dwarfish, or miscrauted abortions. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 42 This monstrous nomenclature, this jargon of miscrauted things in chaos.

Miscreation. [Mis-1 4.] a. The action of creating badly or improperly. b. *concr.* A miscrauted thing; something ill-formed or misshapen.
1852 GILFILLAN *Martyrs* Sc. Covenant vi. 132 One of the vast creatures of the bygone chaos—the magnificent miscreations of Geology, interesting... as a fossil remain. 1871 C. KINGSLEY in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 378 Great dirty warrens of houses... peopled with savages and imps of our own miscreation. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. in Song* 202 Formless form, incarnate miscreation.

Miscreative, a. [Mis-1 6.] Creating or forming amiss.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* r. 448 The all-miscreative brain of Jove. 1890 SWINBURNE *Autumn Vision* vi. Darkening with its miscreative spell Light.

Miscreator. [Mis-1 5.] One who miscrates.
1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxv. Circumstance, that unspiritual god And miscreator.

† **Miscredence.** *Obs. rare*¹. [Alteration of MISCREANCE after *credence*.] Misbelief.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 136 The Governour of Cilicia is... doubtful... whether there be gods or not upon infirmity, as I take it, of miscredence and unbelief.

† **Miscredent.** *Obs.* [Alteration of MISCREANT after L. *credēt-em* (see CREDENT). Cf. It. *miscredente*.] = MISCREANT sb.

1480 Robt. Deyvil (1827) 49 The myscredaunte Sarasyns. 1577 STANWORTH *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1808) VI. 36 A dungeon appointed for offenders and miscredents. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Miscredent*, a miscraunt. *Devon.*

Miscrédit, *sb.* [Mis-1.7.] Disbelief.

1565 W. ALLEN in *Fulke Def. Purg.* xi. 101 b, There dare no man . . . affirm that the doctrine of Purgatory is hurtful to virtuous life, the only miscrédit wherof, hath vterly banished all good Christian conditions.

Miscrédit, *v.* [Mis-1.7.] *trans.* To disbelieve.

1554 J. PHILIP *Exam. & Writings* Parker Soc. 351, I can not otherwise do in believing them, but miscrédit thee. 1565 STAPLETON in *Bada's Hist. Ch. Eng. Pref.* 4 To miscrédit the perfect behaviour of our primitive church, and the miracles wrought therein. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil. Pref.* If thou wilt not prejudice thine own Charity by miscréditing me.

Miscrédited, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1.2.] Disbelieved.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. 372 The miscrédited Twelve hasten back to the Château for an 'answer in writing'.

Miscrédit, *poet.* [Mis-1.4.] Mistaken credence.

1821 KEATS *Sonnet on Fame* ii. Wks. (1884) 413 Why then should man . . . Spoil his salvation for a fierce miscrédit? 1830 SHELLEY *Hellas* Prob. 106 Tyranny which arms Adverse miscrédits. 'To stamp . . . Upon the name of Freedom.

Miscrooked, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1.6.]

Bent awry, deformed.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. x. (Tollemache MS.) She stretcheth out his lymys . . . to kepe . . . be childe þat he be not defacit with miscrookid lymes.

Miscrop, *v. rare.* [Mis-1.1.] *trans.* To sow

(a field) with a crop out of rotation. Also *absol.*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1222 A field may be miscropped in order to bring it the more quickly into the legitimate rotation of the farm. *Ibid.* 1317 A better notion of farming than to miscrop prevails.

Miscry, *v. dial. ? Obs.* Also *miscree*. [app.

alteration of *DESCRY* v.1, by substitution of the prefix *Mis*-1.9.] *trans.* To descry, discover, detect.

1645 N. DRAKE *Diary Siege Portofraet* (Surtees) 76 One of them was taken, being miscryed by the boy which went out the night before. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 33 *Miscree*: descryed. 'This I suppose is also only a rustic word, and nothing else but the word descryed corrupted. 1703 THOMASBY *Let. to Ray Gloss.* *Miscryed*, discovered. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Miscree*, discovered, detected, decryed, depreciated. *North.*

Miscue, *sb.* Also *miss cue*. [f. *Mis*-1.4 (or perh. orig. stem of *MISS* v.1) + *CUE* *sb.*3.] A failure to strike the ball properly with the cue.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 9 So long as the point of the cue was flat and unyielding, if the ball was not struck precisely in the centre, the consequence was a miscue. *Ibid.* 33 A miscue. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 9/3 When Roberts wanted only two to complete his 'points' for the afternoon he made a miscue.

So *Mis-cue* v., to make a miscue.

1894 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 29 Mar. 8/5 Dawson had a promising opening of potting the red, but miscued.

Misculate, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *misculāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *misculāre* (whence OF. *mescler*, etc.: see *MIDDLE* v.).] Mingled.

1632 LITTONGOW *Trans. viii.* 364 In this misculāt fourmaying of paine & pleasure.

Miscdain, *v. Obs.* [See *Mis*-1.9. But cf. *MISDEEM*.] *trans.* To be mistrustful of. So *Miscdānful* *a. dial.*, suspicious.

1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 201 Papistes. . . Of whom to be miscdained or slandered, is in the eyes of the godly, no small commendation. 1879 [see *MISDEEMFUL*].

Misdate, *sb.* [Mis-1.4.] A wrong date. Hence *Misdate* *ful* *a.*, abounding in wrong dates.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. x. v. II.* 642 They abound in small errors, in misdates, mistakes. 1852 *Ibid.* xiii. ix. III. 536 Poor Biffeld being in this Chapter very fantastic, misdateful to a mad extent.

Misdate, *v.* [Mis-1.1.] *trans.* To assign or affix a wrong date to; to date wrong. Also *absol.* Also *Misdated* *ppl. a.*

1586 STANHYURST *Cont. Chron. Ircl. Ep.* in Hollinshed II. If he misdate, he is named a falsifier. a 1626 BACON *Charge agst. Earl of Somerset* in *Baconiana* (1679) 31 That you did deface . . . and misdate all Writings that might give light to the Impoisonment. 1671 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 322 Why and how the letter was so long a coming . . . wee cannot but wonder; save as wee may suppose it was misdated. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. iv. 289 This Author seems to have misdated those occurrences. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v. 777* In hoary youth Methusalem may die; O how misdated on their flatt'ring tombs! 1845 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 144 His card of invitation was accidentally misdated, and he did not arrive till the day after the feast. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v. vi.* I. 666 Trusting to memory alone, she misdates, mistakes, misplaces. 1892 *Times* 23 Jan. 13 6 Misdated newspapers. *Ibid.* The practice of 'misdating newspapers and other periodical publications.

Misdeal, *sb.* *Cards.* [f. next.] An error in dealing.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 255 The turn up being anterior to the misdeal. 1852 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 8 A misdeal loses the deal. 1885 *Euchre: how to play it* 108.

Misdeal, *v.* [f. *Mis*-1.1 + *DEAL* v.; in first sense after *Du. misdeelen*.]

†1. *intr.* To distribute unfairly. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Knowe not ye how ye mysdeled on the plays whiche he threwe down fro the carre? 2. 'To deal or act improperly.

1561, etc. [see *MISDEALING*.]

3. *Cards.* To make a mistake in dealing: usually

intr., but occas. *trans.*

(1746 *Howle Whist* (ed. 6.) 10 If the Dealer should happen to miss Deal.) 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 254 On misdealing the entire hand. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* viii. She won the game, and I dealt. I misdealt. 1892 *Spectator*

10 Jan., She can never be persuaded that she has misdealt until the cards have been carefully counted. . . three times.

(cf. fig. 21. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk. iv.* 435 Fie on you, all the Honours in your fist, Countship, Househeadsbp.,—how have you misdealt!

Misdealing, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1.3.] Wrong or

improper dealing; †wrong-doing, evil conduct.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 14 b, Let us take heed that we put not Gods so great benefites from vs through our owne misdealynges. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 15 To abstain from all misdealing and to ensure themselves to weddow. 1587 — *De Mornay* xx. (1592) 319 They . . . which refrayne from misdealing for feare of mans Lawe.

1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. c. 225 Misdealings with the public revenue. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/2 Captain M., as an old cavalry officer, could not stomach the scandalous misdealing with horses that had taken place.

Misdecide, *v.* [Mis-1.1.] *intr.* To make

a wrong decision.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 270 It is . . . possible for the judge . . . to misdecide, without any regard to the evidence. 1830 *Examiner* 6592 Nor can they misdecide from incompetency or any other cause of misdecision, without incurring shame.

Misdecision, [Mis-1.4.] Wrong decision

or judgement.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 28 The danger of . . . misdecision on the part of the judge. *Ibid.* II. 137, IV. 48. 1849 *Grote Greece* ii. xlv. v. 528 The dikast trial at Athens . . . had in it only the same ingredients of error and misdecision as the English jury.

Misdeed (misdi'd). [OE. *misdeād* = OS. *misdeād*, OFris. *misdeade*, MLG. *misdiāt* (MDu. *misdaet*, Du. *misdaad*), OHG. *missi*-, *misselāt*, *misso*-, *missidd* (MHG. *misselāt*, G. *misselāt*), Goth. *missadōps*: see *Mis*-1.4 and *DEED* *sb.*] An evil

deed; a wrong action; an offence; a crime. † In

ME. also in collective sense = misdoings.

1379 ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. liii. 413 Minc misdeada hioð simon beforan me. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 130 A hwilke time se eue Mon of pinchp his misdeade [MS. *Trin.* misdeade].

c 1200 ORMIN 10618 þat misdeade þat was don þurh Adam & þurh Eue. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 32/36 Lo here goddes lomb, þat bi-nimeth þe worlde misdeade. 1340 *Arden.* 114 Voryet oure misdeades aye we woryeueþ to ham. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7. 206 He was woudful for oure mysdeade, and defouled by oure felonies. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xlv. 683 Ye lefte me . . . and suffited me in perille of deth . . . And for that mysdeade now I ensure you þat deth, for wel haue ye deserued it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l. 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my mysdeades. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* t. iii. 349 Like catiff vile, that for misdeed Rides with his face to rump of steed. 1746 FORD *Ulys.* xxix. 292 That impious race at all their past misdeeds Would ad our blood. 1842 *Elphinstone Hist. India* II. 53 These misdeeds were not entirely unmixt with good actions.

† **Misdeedy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *y.* Cf. MDu. *misdadich*, Du. *misdadig*, MDa. *misdādig*.] Doing

wrong.

13. *Cursor* II. 18279 (Güt.) For mani wick and misdedi (a 1425 *Trin.* mis dedid) Has þu nu here tint forþi.

† **Misdeem**, *sb.* *Obs.* [prob. f. next, but cf. *DEEM* *sb.*] Misjudgement.

1593 LELY in *Phenix Nest* Wks. (1902) III. 477 Such life leads Loue entangled with misdeemes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. 313 What should we say his Ioy, that his Mis-deemes did sort to this?

Misdeem, *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.* (See also *MISDAIN*.) [Mis-1.1. Cf. ON. *misdeema*.]

†1. *trans.* To form an unfavourable judgement

of, think evil of. *Obs.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (Symon & Iudas) 370 Ws afferis til helpe saklas men, bot to mysdeeme na man keene. [Leg. *Aur. Nocentes perdere non decet*.] 1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 63 When he by gelousy His wife suspecteth . . . Or her misdeemeth, and kepeth in straithly. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 137 The seconde was Suspecte, which that dayly My-dempie eche man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 49 Till all unwetting an Enchaunter . . . made him to misdeeme My loyalty. *Ibid.* ii. x. 29 As much disdainyng to be so misdeempt, Or a war-monger to be basely neempt. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 96 His Iealousie hasis not to reuenge, while he cannot but misdeeme her. 1767 LEWIS *Statutus* ii. 370 He . . . saw his Friends misdeem'd in Courts resort. To bask beneath the Sunshine of the Court.

†2. *intr.* To form an unfavourable judgement, think ill of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Nun.* xiv. 11 How long schal this puple bacbie me [gloss, either mysdeeme of me]? 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) x. lvi. 86/2 To mysdeeme of his euen crysten. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mut.* i. 19 True honesty is neither reedy to misdeeme, nor hasty to reuenge. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 424 What but thy mallice mo'd'ed thee to misdeem Of righteous Job.

3. To have a wrong opinion of, be mistaken in one's view of.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fausz* 92 That take hit [sc. my tale] wel, and scorne hit night, Ne hit misdeimen in her thoght. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ii. 332 Be war that ye do nocht misdeeme my taile. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr., Men unfitte to knowe what Love meanes; deluded fondlie with their owne conceit, misdeeming so diuine a fancie. 1616 BRETTON *Invec. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 5/2 Where *Widowes* care can neuer true the misdeeme. 1677 GILPIN *Denomol.* (1867) 257 Thoug such men are under God's favour, yet they misdeem it, and think God is angry with them. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 685 Hence too the field of glory, as the world misdeems it. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ii. ii. Nor misdeem me, that I, humble, untried priest, should be thus bold. 1875 LOVELL *Under Old Elm* viii. If ever with distempered voice or pen We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back.

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3. To have a wrong opinion of, be mistaken in one's view of.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fausz* 92 That take hit [sc. my tale] wel, and scorne hit night, Ne hit misdeimen in her thoght. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ii. 332 Be war that ye do nocht misdeeme my taile. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr., Men unfitte to knowe what Love meanes; deluded fondlie with their owne conceit, misdeeming so diuine a fancie. 1616 BRETTON *Invec. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 5/2 Where *Widowes* care can neuer true the misdeeme. 1677 GILPIN *Denomol.* (1867) 257 Thoug such men are under God's favour, yet they misdeem it, and think God is angry with them. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 685 Hence too the field of glory, as the world misdeems it. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ii. ii. Nor misdeem me, that I, humble, untried priest, should be thus bold. 1875 LOVELL *Under Old Elm* viii. If ever with distempered voice or pen We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back.

† **Misdeem**, *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.* (See also *MISDAIN*.) [Mis-1.1. Cf. ON. *misdeema*.]

†1. *trans.* To form an unfavourable judgement

of, think evil of. *Obs.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (Symon & Iudas) 370 Ws afferis til helpe saklas men, bot to mysdeeme na man keene. [Leg. *Aur. Nocentes perdere non decet*.] 1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 63 When he by gelousy His wife suspecteth . . . Or her misdeemeth, and kepeth in straithly. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 137 The seconde was Suspecte, which that dayly My-dempie eche man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 49 Till all unwetting an Enchaunter . . . made him to misdeeme My loyalty. *Ibid.* ii. x. 29 As much disdainyng to be so misdeempt, Or a war-monger to be basely neempt. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 96 His Iealousie hasis not to reuenge, while he cannot but misdeeme her. 1767 LEWIS *Statutus* ii. 370 He . . . saw his Friends misdeem'd in Courts resort. To bask beneath the Sunshine of the Court.

†2. *intr.* To form an unfavourable judgement, think ill of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Nun.* xiv. 11 How long schal this puple bacbie me [gloss, either mysdeeme of me]? 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) x. lvi. 86/2 To mysdeeme of his euen crysten. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mut.* i. 19 True honesty is neither reedy to misdeeme, nor hasty to reuenge. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 424 What but thy mallice mo'd'ed thee to misdeem Of righteous Job.

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c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fausz* 92 That take hit [sc. my tale] wel, and scorne hit night, Ne hit misdeimen in her thoght. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ii. 332 Be war that ye do nocht misdeeme my taile. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr., Men unfitte to knowe what Love meanes; deluded fondlie with their owne conceit, misdeeming so diuine a fancie. 1616 BRETTON *Invec. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 5/2 Where *Widowes* care can neuer true the misdeeme. 1677 GILPIN *Denomol.* (1867) 257 Thoug such men are under God's favour, yet they misdeem it, and think God is angry with them. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 685 Hence too the field of glory, as the world misdeems it. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ii. ii. Nor misdeem me, that I, humble, untried priest, should be thus bold. 1875 LOVELL *Under Old Elm* viii. If ever with distempered voice or pen We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back.

† **Misdeem**, *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.* (See also *MISDAIN*.) [Mis-1.1. Cf. ON. *misdeema*.]

†1. *trans.* To suppose (a person or thing) erro-

neously to be (something else); to mistake (a thing) for another.

1667 DRYDEN *Scarr. Love v. Wks.* 1701 I. 185 My grace to Philocles misdeem'd my Love! 1802 WORKSW. *Sonn.* 1. *'Descending Father'*, Misdeem it not a cankerous change. 1849 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vi. xxiv. Thy thoughts possess With one too painful theme, their own imaginations For reality misdeem. 1872 A. DE VERT *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. at Cashel* 65 Demons misdeemed for gods.

2. With adj. or phr. as compl.

1835 TRENCH *Sonnet 'Look, dearest, what a glory'*, If, having shared the light, we should misdeem That light our own. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxxviii. (1867) 291 As if some poor miserable minister or teacher, rejoicing over his success, were to misdeem the work his own. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. i. ii. The wealth which men misdeem of much avail.

4. To form a wrong judgement (of); to hold a mistaken opinion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 Wreth . . . Flites, scendes and misdeemeth [c 1375 *Fairy*, hitting shindis & misdeemeth; a 1400 *Colt. Galba* It makes flitting and misdeemes] Man auaun with it fraim cleuisse *latter texts* flemis]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nerch.* 7. 1166 He that misdeemeth vnyeth, he misdeemeth. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 333/2 Then doome not rashly, lest you may misdeem. 1649 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 225 Misdeeming and doubting of the remission of sinnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 301 Misdeem not then, If such affront I labour to avert From thee alone, which [etc.] 1779 MASON *Eng. Garden* iii. 536 Whom elder Thales, and the Bard of Thebes Held first of things terrestrial; nor misdeem'd. 1798 COWPER *Lines* i. 528, I . . . much misdeem Of my endeavor, or my prayer shall speed. 1814 CARV *Dante, Hell* xxviii. 118 Farther on, If I misdeem not, Soldanieri hides *Ibid.* *Paradise* xxvii. 73 At his sudden waking, he misdeems Of all around him. 1839 WORKSW. *Mem. Tour Scott.* 1803 iii. Leaving each unquiet theme Where gentle judgment may misdeem. 1884 BURKE *R. V.* *Deut.* xxxii. 27 Lest their adversaries should misdeem.

b. To suppose mistakenly.

1596 SPENSER *State Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1, I will rather thinke the cause of this evil . . . to proceede rather than the unsonndness of the Counsells . . . which [etc.] . . . then of any such . . . appointment of God, as you mi-deeme. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1310) III. 186 Least any man should misdeeme that the God doth resist all attempts intended that way. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xli. 8, He misdeems That he is wise, whose wounds do only bleed Inly for self. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 223 He by . . . instigating all the soul's vain aims, Misdeems to cause these lose God.

†5. *trans.* To have a suspicion or inkling of; to suspect the existence or occurrence of (some evil).

1494 FABYAN *Chron. v. cxvii.* 92 The Kyngs not mysdeemyng any thing of this Conspired treason. a 1553 UDALL *Reylder* D. iv. iii. (Arb.) 62 Surely, this fellow misdeemeth some yll in me. a 1607 T. BRIGHTMAN *Brighton Rediv.* iii. (1647) 73 While we were in Ignorance, we lay secure in our sin, . . . never misdeeming our estate. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 The Fox . . . misdeemeth no harm, and entreth into the hive which is wrought close into the mouth of his den.

†6. To misdeem (a person) for — to suspect him to be — *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 263/15 (He) was so Lyke a Sarasyn that no man mysdeymd him for other than a Sara-syn.

†7. *intr.* To suspect something evil. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Geier*. (Roxb.) 222 Jewell thoght of treason and tray . . . Thoo he mysdeymed in this case, When she cam not of so long while He supposed ther yede som gyle. 1556 J. HUY-wood *Spider & P.* iii. 25 Hath fortune wrought my foes at this time bither, And not so much as warude me to misdeeme. 1561 SACKVILLE

The soft Ambassador of Peace to you. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quah*, (1809) IV. 98 Pardon the misdeeming transports of your lover. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. 1. 87 The misdeeming crowd Which judges by what seems. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester's Words, Misdeeming*, suspicious. 'She's sadly misdeeming'.

† **Misdelight**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Delight in something wrong.

1733. *All Saints* 510 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX.

40 If any wryked sprete had brougt hym in mysseidelyte.

† **Misdelight**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *pass.* To be wrongly delighted.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. x. 92 This bony-bagge hath ever a sting attending it; so as we are commonly plagued . . . in that wherein we were misdelighted.

† **Misdeliver**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans. a.* To deliver to the wrong person or at the wrong place. b. To hand down improperly.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. vi. ii. 11. 17* Message misdelivered by my Official Gentleman. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 324/2 The goods were misdelivered by the defendants to another firm. 1893 *Westcott Chr. Aspects of Life* (1897) 408 The testimony of the Church is misdelivered [etc.].

† **Misdelivery**, [MIS-1 4.] Wrong delivery.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* 34 The misdelivery of a letter. 1867 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 89/2 (*Printing*) In case of any misdelivery a sheet is spoiled. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVII. 386/1 The misdelivery by the company amounted to conversion.

† **Misdemean**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Misbehaviour, misdemeanor.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* xxiii. To think it any misdeemane in vs. if we . . . doe fall againe Into our ancient Sword and Buckler vaine. 1742 in B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 86 Sundry crimes and misdeemanes whereof he was convicted. 1773 J. ROSS *Patricide* l. 308 (MS.), A Criminal arraign'd for . . . some heinous misdeemane.

† **Misdemean**, *v.* [MIS-1 1 + DEMEAN v. 1] *1. refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) l. i. 42 One of the Canons of Litchfield has also preached lewdly, and misdeemane himself (those are the words in the Minutes of the Council-Book). 1577-87 HOLMSTED *Chron.* (an. 1381) III. 434/2 Neither did the townsmen of S. Albons . . . thus outrageously misdeemane themselves. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham. VIII.* v. iii. 14 You that best should teach vs. Haue misdeem'd y^r selfe. A 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 18 Justices, that had vsed extortion, or bribery, or had otherwise misdeemane themselves. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 256 They did not judge the Keeper to have highly misdeemane himself in his office of Keeper of the board Seale. 1736 CARTE *Or. monde* l. 260 Sir Luke Fitzgerald misdeemane himself before the board by uncivill words. 1857 *Hurlstone & Norman's Rep.* (1858) II. 221 The said William Baker did . . . unlawfully misdeemane and misconduct himself in his said service by neglecting . . . his said master's service.

b. *intr.* in the same sense.

1765 C. SMART *tr. Phædrus* iv. ix, When our neighbours misdeemane, Our censures are exceeding keen.

† 2. *trans.* To misse, abuse. *Obs.*

A 1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 47 Hee that misdeemaneeth authority that law giueth him . . . shall be a wrong doer *ad initio*.

† **Misdemean**, *v.* 2 *rare* -1. [f. MIS-1 3 + DEMEAN v. 2] = DEMEAN v. 2

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. ix, My Lord Scales, lift the curtain; say, sir, it misdeemane you not.

† **Misdemeanant** (misdfm'nant). [f. MISDEMEAN v. 1 + -ANT, or f. MISDEMEANOUR by substitution of suffix.] A person convicted of a misdemeanor.

1819 J. J. GURNEY *Notes on Visit to Prisons* 78 The only division of these females being that of misdemeanants from felons. Amongst the men, the classification is much more complete; for, the misdemeanants are divided into three classes, and the felons into four. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 150/1 Misdemeanants of the first division. 1865 *Act* 28-9 *Vict.* c. 126 § 67 In every Prison to which this Act applies Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanor, and not sentenced to Hard Labour, shall be divided into at least Two Divisions, One of which shall be called the First Division; . . . and a Misdemeanant of the First Division shall not be deemed to be a Criminal Prisoner within the Meaning of this Act. 1896 *Times* 30 July 5/6 Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners . . . were placed in the apartments reserved for first-class misdemeanants.

b. *transf.* A person guilty of misconduct.

1886 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jnl. of Philol.* VII. 146 They were no set of political convicts or social misdemeanants. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 34 To be compelled to slake their thirst with water would be no great bardship to these confirmed misdeemanees.

† **Misdemeaned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-1 2.] Ill-conducted.

1586 HOOKER *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed II, Bewailing with great remorse of conscience his former misdeemened life.

† **Misdemeaning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Misconduct, misdemeanor.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 380/1 For othre misdeemynge of the said John Morys ayenst your Highnesse. 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 265 Consideringe the said Dame Joyce was innocent, & nothinge knowinge of his misdeemynge. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 9 § 7 Heinous Perjuries and other Offences and Misdeemynge. 1625 [see misbeing, MIS-1 3]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Misdemeanour*, a misdeemynge, or behaving one's self ill.

† **Misdemeanist**. [f. next: see -IST.] Misdemeanant.

1862 LEVER *Barrington* xviii, Never did a misdeemaneist take his 'six weeks' with a more complete consciousness of penalty than did Polly sit down to that piano.

† **Misdemeanour**, *or, sb.* 1 Forms: see DEMEANOUR. [MIS-1 4.]

1. Evil behaviour, misconduct. Now *rare*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* u. clviii. 146 For the whiche mysse demaure of this woman, that she had innaturally mayne hir lorde and hunsbode [etc.]. 1561 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 78 When he perceyved this Respondent to be with child, he perceyved hir noughtie lief and misdeameoun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 629 This great riote and vnlawfull misdeameoun. 1579 *Termes of Law* 63 His . . . misdeameouner shall cause the officer . . . to loose his office. 1639 W. WHATKLEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 68 Vow . . . that are so wickedly gevin over to idleness, and duunkennesse . . . be ashamed of such more than beast-like misdeameoun. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Edk. Buckham), *Wks.* (1753) II. 204 A thousand slanders . . . will never here be able to give a suspicion of misdeameoun. 1775 JOHNSON *Taxi.* no 17r. 60 The whole town of Boston is distressed for the Tyrannour of a few.

b. An instance of this; a misdeed, offence.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 218 Some mysdeameounes and rules that were occupied and exercysed in his absence. 1592 NASHKE *Four Lett. Confut.* 3 God forbid that our forbearde should for euer be blotted with our forefathers misdeameounes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 These misdeameounes against all sence and reason. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 490 By great and scandalous offences, by incorrigible misdeameounes, we may incur the censure of the Church of God. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1751 IV. 129 If any apparent Transgression . . . would be imputed to him for a misdeameoun, by which he must certainly forfeit bis . . . Station. A 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) IX. xii. 359 God takes a particular notice of our personal misdeameounes.

2. *Law.* One of a class of indictable offences which are regarded as less heinous than those called felonies. *High misdemeanor*: see quot. 1706.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 402/1 An Act giving the Court of Star Chamber authority to punish divers misdeameounes. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 14 § 8 Such reytounes and offences and other Mysdeameounes as shalbe doon . . . contrary to the forme of this Act. 1614 BACON *Charge touching Duels* 22 Practice to imposition, though it tooke no effect, way-laying to murder, . . . haue been aduiged haynous misdeameounes punishable in this Court. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 113 He charged the Prisoner at the Bar with Treason and high misdeameounes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High Misdemeanour*, a Crime of a heinous nature, next to High Treason. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 5 This general definition comprehends both crimes and misdeameounes; which, properly speaking, are mere synonymous terms. *Ibid.* vi. 80 Words spoken amount only to a high misdeameoun, and no treason. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 103 The trial of Dayton for misdeameoun may as well go on at Richmond. 1807 Sir S. ROMULY in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. 1. IX. 327 He conceived that if ministers should give such a pledge . . . it would be a high crime and misdeameoun. 1821 HOLFORD *Th. on Crim. Prisons* 36 Any person convicted of any misdeameoun, except libel.

3. Short for: A person imprisoned for misdemeanor; = MISDEMEANANT. (Cf. next word.)

App. in regular prison use till c. 1820, when *misdeameounant* took its place.

1812 'A Prisoner' in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/2 The acts of Parliament required him to keep the felons and misdeameouners separate. 1815 *Rep. Comm. K. B.* (etc.) *Prisons* (Parl. Papers) 229 Four felons, nine misdeameouners, and one fine. *Ibid.* 230 The female misdeameouners I generally class with the female debtors. 1818 *Min. Evid. Comm. Prisons* *Metrop.* VIII. 109 For debtors, male and female, and vagrants and misdeameouners. *attrib.* 1814 *Min. Evid. St. Gaols* *London* (Parl. Papers) App. i. 33 There are three [prisoners] for misdeameouners in the other misdeameoun ward.

† 4. Mismanagement. *Obs. rare* -1.

Cf. DEMEANOUR 4. But the use in the quot. was probably suggested by MANURE.

1644 BR. HALL *Sermon*. Wks. 1808 V. 236 Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either . . . some natural fault in the soil, or misdeameoun of the owners.

† **Misdemeanour**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. MISDEMEAN v. 1 -our, -OR-2.] A person guilty of a misdemeanor.

1533 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 154 If they fynde any mysdeameouners, suspect persons or straungers stirring in the strets. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 The same mysdeameouners, Felons, Robbers and burglaris [sic] have . . . the pryvylege . . . of their clergie.

† **Misdemeanour**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. MISDEMEANOUR sb. 1] = MISDEMEAN v. 1

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 52 If any one shall refuse to enter bond or misdeameouner himselfe.

† **Misdepart**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To distribute unfairly.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 9 Then blamest Crist, and seyest ful bitterly, He misdeparteth richesse temporal.

† **Misderivation**. [MIS-1 4.] A wrong derivation.

1905 *Athenæum* 464/3 This misderivation is no doubt responsible for the change of spelling of 'flet' to 'fleet'.

† **Misderive**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To divert into a wrong channel. *Obs.*

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* II. vii. 298 Mis-deriving the well meant deuotions of . . . pious soules into a wrong channell.

2. To assign a wrong derivation to.

1817 COLERIDGE 'Blessed are ye' 16 To exaggerate and misderive the distress of the labouring classes in order to make them turbulent. 1822-34 *Good's Study Alled.* (ed. 4) l. 203 Alimon, alimonia, alimement . . . have been commonly mis-derived by the lexicographers from *ala*, 'to nourish'.

† **Misdescrib**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To describe inaccurately.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. V. 599 When any other circumstance is misdescribed in the pleadings. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 847 The events . . . have been systematically mis-described by . . . the Liberal press.

Hence *Misdescriber* *ppl. a.*, *Misdescriber*.

1889 GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* II. 495 Those kindly misdescribers, Sir Walter Scott and the author of

the 'Ingoldsby Legends'. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 153 These misnamed, or rather misdescribed pits.

† **Misdescription**. [MIS-1 4.] Incorrect description.

1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* 172 If the party insuring purposely misdescribed the vessel . . . the policy might be held void for such misdescription. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 471 'Accountant' was held to be a misdescription of an accountant's clerk. 1886 *Dyce Eng. Cas. agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 225 The very heading of the Bill is a misdescription.

† **Misdescriptive**, *a.* [MIS-1 6.] Giving an inaccurate description (of).

1903 *Law Q. Rev.* Jan. 9 His title is therefore misdescriptive of his book.

† **Misdesert**, *Obs. or arch.* [MIS-1 4.] The condition of being undeserving; ill-desert.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 12 My hapless case Is not occasion through my misdesert But through misfortune. 1666 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adits. fr. l'arnass.* 306 Those miserable creatures, who for their secret misdeserts, are . . . condemned to tug at an Oar. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng.* Ch. 192 Many of us, for our misdeserts, may be unfit for the immediate presence of God.

† **Misdeserve**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *a. intr.* To deserve ill. *b. trans.* To fail to deserve.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 177 If any be found misdeserving in the same manner. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 47 In assuring my selfe anew of y^r friendship which I have never misdeserved.

† **Misdeserving**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Misdesert.

1540 PAISGR. *Acolastus* I ijb, Throughte thy mysdeseruing, 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxx. 317 Nut stained with any aspersion of mis-deseruing. A 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1717) 30 His past demerits and misdeservings.

† **Misdevoted**, *pa. ppl.* [MIS-1 2.] Improperly 'evoted'; devoted to a wrong object.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. *Asa* Wks. (1622) 138 There were some misdevoted to the worship of the true God. 1856 KINGSLEY *Alma*, (1859) I. 332 Twenty pages of comment on it would not have been misdevoted.

† **Misdevotion**. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong or misdirected devotion.

1612 DONNE *Pragr. Soul, and Auniv.* 511 Here . . . where mis-devotion frames A thousand Prayers to Saints. 1614 BR. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 20 The private misdevotion of some superstitious old wife. 1649 MILTON *Elkon*. Wks. 1738 I. 429 The vanity, superstition, and misdevotion of which place [sc. a private chapel], was a scandal.

† **Misdevout**, *a. Obs.* [MIS-1 6.] Wrongly devout.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 359 Some kings in a misdevout zeale . . . neglected the office of gouernement to which God had called them. 1651 BR. HALL *Saliquities* xxiii. 287 I have grieved to see poor misdevout soul under the Papacy, measuring their orisons, not by weight but by number.

† **Misdiet**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Wrong diet, improper feeding.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Ragin.* Pref. A j b, By our mysse dyete, and to moche surfetynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 23 A dry dropsie. . . Which by misdiet daily greater grew. 1620 SANDERSON *Sermon* l. 145 A man may have . . . little distempers in his body, through mis-diet or otherwise. 1665 J. FRASER *Folchroon*. (S.H.S.) 287 A place unfit for him, considering the aire and misdyet he was engaged to grapple with.

† **Misdiet**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To diet improperly. Hence *Misdiet*.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) l. xxx. 68/2 Yf a man mysdyete hym & ete & drynke out of mesure. 1607 WALKINGTON *Op. Glass* Those who disemper and misdiet themselves with untimely . . . surfeting. *Ibid.* 16 If consorting with misdieters, he bath himself in the muddy streames of their luxury. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 253 To giue his patient a charge . . . to take heed how bee misdiet himselfe.

† **Misdietyng**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Improper feeding.

1486 Bk. St. Albans c. viij b, The leest mysdyetyng and mysyendieng sleth [sic]. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) i. xxi. 56/2 By mysdyetyng of the moder whyle she is with childe. A 1656 BR. HALL *Butin of Gilead* vi. § 6 Wks. 1808 VIII. 158 This great body, by misdietyng and wilful disorder, contracted these spirituall diseases.

† **Misdiight**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [MIS-1 2.] Ill-clothed; badly furnished or prepared; ill-treated, brought to misfortune.

A 1400 *Songs of London Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 3 But if might Goe before right, And will before skill, Then is one Mill misdiight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 37 Her heart gan grudge for very deepe despayght Of so unnamly maske in misery misdiight. 1597 BR. HALL *Sal.* iii. vii. 66 Despised Nature suit them once aright, Their bodie to their coate: both now mis-diight. 1609 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 245 Their wine . . . Whereby they bene each one so oft misdiight [orig. *le vin, dont chacun d'eux s'enuyre*].

† **Misdirect**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To direct wrongly; to give a wrong direction to.

1603 FLORA *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1621) 267 Fearing lest the contention of his will should make him to misdirect his hand. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiv. 390 In the hurry of a trial the judges may mistake the law, and misdirect the jury. 1868 Miss YONGE *Canees* l. iii. 21 He himself remained to misdirect the pursuers. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 694 The Court in banc will . . . grant a new trial on the ground that the jury were misdirected. 1897 P. WARREN *Tales Old Regime* 129 Through the going out of the light, the blow was misdirected.

† **Misdirected**, *ppl. a.* [MIS-1 2.] Wrongly directed or applied; misguided; sent to a wrong address.

1790 T. BURGESS *Dis. Chr.* 17 The vanity of misdirected reason. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 96 In a spirit of erroneous and misdirected zeal. 1850 MANS-

den *Early Purit.* (1853) 382 The divinity of the times... was at once artificial, and to a great degree misdirected. 1886 *Kipling Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 48 It was a misdirected wire. Her husband was at Shaitanpore.

Misdirection. [Mis-1 4.]

1. Wrong or improper direction or guidance; the action of misdirecting or the condition of being misdirected; direction to a wrong address.

1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. xxiii. 373 A new trial... is now very commonly had for the misdirection of the judge at nisi prius. 1830 (Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) 1. 228 The great object of fear to the middle classes, is the apprehended violence and misdirection of those with whom they think they would have to join. 1857 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 216 The mis-direction of their efforts. 1860 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 48 The two notes... were received together (on account of misdirection). 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 Order xxxix. A new trial shall not be granted on the ground of misdirection... unless... some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned in the trial of the action.

2. A wrong direction, line, or course.

1861 *Craik Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 517 Whatever of misdirection any of them may have given for a time to the form of our poetry. 1887 H. S. Holland *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 8 We wonder whether the entire movement of human life has not... taken some terrible misdirection.

† **Misdispend**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To spend improperly.

c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 793 Who euer mys-dispendys mystyris of sowle or body or any other goodis agaynst godys law. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 52 That I scholde schrive As touchende of my wittes fyve, And schape that they were amended Of I hadde hem misdispended. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1303 Some riche is large, and his goode mysdispende In mayntenance of synne.

† **Misdispende**, *Obs. rare*—^t. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong expenditure.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 1802 The mysdispende and appling of the same.

† **Misdistinguish**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To distinguish wrongly, make wrong distinctions.

1504 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iii. 3 So that if we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we misdistinguish. *ibid.* iii. 3 Herein for two things we are reproved; the first is misdistinguish-ing. 1654-66 *EART. ORRERY Parthen.* (1656) 353 You may acknowledge the Error of such a misdistinguish-ing.

Misdivide, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To divide wrongly.

1882 *in Oglevie*. **Misdivision.** [Mis-4.] An incorrect division. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Newt, newle*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of an *ewle*. 1905 *Jespersen Growth Eng. Lang.* 73 The result being the same misdivision of the word.

Misdo (*misdū*), *v.* Forms: see *Do v.1* [OE. *misdūn* = OFris. *misduā*, MDu. *misdoen*, OHG. *missa*, *missiūn*, *duan* (MHG. *missetun*, G. *missum*): see *Mis-1 1* and *Do v.1*]

1. *intr.* To do evil or wrong; to do harm or injury to, unto, against. Now rare or Obs.

c 950 *Liudolf Gosh.* John 10. 20 Hælc monn. seðe ylle vel mis dooð. c 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* I. (1883) 270 Ac to fela is bera, be ær þisan misdydan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. c 1200 *Ornament* 3974, & 311 þat iss þat he misdoð Onn anðr kinne wise, Itt reoweþ himm. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3555 He haueu siniged and misdon. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7914 Ga to dauid king, and sai He has misdon againn mi lai. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxxvi.* (Baptista) 436 [He] with-stud in na degre agane þame þat in ony thing ill hyme mysded. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xvi. xvi. 686 Fair swete liseu that I haue mysdoð haue mercy vpon my sowle. c 1500 *Melusine* 261 There nys none that may say that euer we mysdyde... aynest our souerayne lord. 1561 *Norton & Sackv. Gorbuduc* I. i. I knowe nothyng at all, Wher in I haue misdone vnto his Grace. 1618 *Wither Motto, Nec Carco Juvenilia* (1633) 531 To see my Friend misdone, I want not eyes, Nor Love to cover his infirmities. 1671 *Milton P. R.* I. 225 The erring Soul Not willfully mis-doing, but unware Misled. 1676 *Drayden State Innoc.* v. 1, I have misdone; and I endure the Smart. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misdo*, to transgress; to do amiss.

2. *trans.* With pronominal or vague object: To do amiss. ? Obs.

c 1060 *Lawes of Ethelred* (Liebermann) 258 3if hit ge-worped þæt man unwillas... ænig þing misded. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 100 Al þæt we misduiden her ho hit wulled kude þere. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 491 Ere Ion... bisouste is grace of þat he ade misdo. c 1320 *R. Brunne Medit.* 462 What þat he mysdo to dede þus? 1330 *Gower Conf.* I. 222 Godd it thee foryive If thou haue eny thing misdo Touchende of this. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) 1493 ii. xi. They haue kyssed and made frendes: and all is forgyuen that was mysse done. 1528 *More Dialogue* iii. Wks. 225/1 The things that they mysdo. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ii. v. 28 O poore Horatio, what hadst thou mysdone 1671 *Milton Samson* 911 To shew what recompense Toward thee I intend for what I haue misdone. 1837 *Carlyle in Lett. Jane W.* *Carlyle* (1883) I. 70, I know not whether this book is worth anything, nor what the world will do with it, or misdo.

b. To do (work), perform (a duty) improperly.

1840 *Carlyle Works* iv. 274 The work committed to him will be misdone. 1858—*Frederick G. x. v.* II. 642 He could have done us this little service... and he has been tempted into misdoing it. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Mar., To misapprehend and mis-do the duty now fronting us.

† 3. To do evil or wrong to (a person); to harm, injure, wrong. Obs.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 3if e mon oðer of wummon mis-ceið oðer mis-deð ou. c 1275 *Lav.* 22456 And ich he wolde loke to nat no king ne sal þe mis-do [c 1205 wohn don]. c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 370 To be tholemed when men

misdos us. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 252 Misdoth he no man ne þat with his mouth greuth. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* v. xii. 181 Madame ther shal none of my subgetys mysdoou you ne your maydens. 1530 *Palser.* 637/1, I nouthir mysded hym nor mysseyd him. 1557 *Lyt. Wom.* in *Moon* ii. 24, Pardon me, That I misdid thee in my wittes rage.

† b. To injure (an inanimate object). Obs.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 Mysbylueden men mysdode neuere þat chirche. c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxvii. in *Archæol. Stud. n. n.* Sp. LII. 12 The walles were so stronge that noo man myght hem mysdo.

† 4. To destroy, put out of existence. *refl.* To do away with oneself. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2642 Hamonell (? Hamones) likenes was dor-on; this crune is broken, this is misdon. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iv. v. 6 Faire Isabella by her selfe misdone. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* n. 669 Is not The better part of me by me misdone? My husband, is he not slaine? 1600 *Hevvood 2nd Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 142 Drownd in a butte of Malmsey I that is strange, Doubtless be neuer would mis-doe myself 1613 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muses Teares* D. 2 b, Seuer Torquatus, did his Sonne mis-do For charging, 'gainst his Charge, his brauing Fo. 1619 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1829) App. 348 A burial-place for children dying without baptism, and for such as bad misdone themselves.

Misdoer (*misdūer*). Now rare. [Mis-1 5.] A wrong-doer, evil-doer, offender, malefactor.

c 1320 *R. Brunne Medit.* 503 Nat onely a mysdoer now he ys holde, But as a lewed folc he ys eke holde. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 Whan þeues and mysdoers were þere byghed, he hedes were i-left þere. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 422/1 Filours ribbours or eny other open mysdoers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 If eny persone or persons gerye eny other meite or drinke to the seid mysdoers being in stokkes, or the same prisoners favour in their mysdoing. 1535 *Coverdale Luke* xxiii. 39 And one of the mysdoers that hangd there blasphemed him. 1596 *Spenser State Tral.* (Globe) 610/1 Feare of law, which restrayneth offences, and inflicteþ sharpe punishment to misdoers. c 1670 *Spalding Tramb. Chas.* I (Spalding Club) I. 50 To summond their misdoers at the marcat crossis of Aberdeen... to compair befor the secrete counsell. 1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 590 Without baving succeeded so far as to have produced in the breast of the misdoer any permanent...repentance. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xvi. He may be called the father of a' the misdoers in Scotland. 1903 *Expositor* Nov. 339 The laws of physical nature...are not gentle in their treatment of misdoers, nor...of those involved in the misdoing of others.

Misdoing, *vb. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Wrong-doing, evil-doing; also *Law*, the improper performance of an act.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich me ssel ase moche ase ich may wyboute misdoinge a-yens ham paye and condecendre. c 1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 741 He that supporteth him and preyeth him in his misdoinge. 1495 [see prec.] c 1540 *Coverdale Gostly Psalmes* Wks. 1846 II. 59 And after thyt grete benigne Forgyue thou all my mysdoinge. 1628 [see MISCONUNCE]. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Blond's Ero-mena* 8 My conscience doth not accuse me of misdoing. 1675 *W. Sheppard Actions*, etc. xii. 357 Of an Action upon the Case for Doing, not Doing, or Mis-doing. 1880 *Ouida's Nollis* I. 102 The glance and the blush were not for the shame of her own misdoing. 1903 [see prec.]

b. An instance of wrong-doing, a misdeed. Chiefly in pl.

1513 *Necessary Doctrine* Iij. He shall...have pardon...of all his misdoings. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* 13 Wee do earnestly repent...for these our misdoings. 1692 *R. L'Estrange Fables* cccxxviii. 361 That All-seeing Eye...that Observes all our Misdoings. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xlvii. Harboursing of priests, obstinate recusancy, and Popish misdoings. 1898 *L. Stephen Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 168 We may forgive a misdoing which caused no permanent misery.

Misdoing, *pp. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Doing wrong.

1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1557) C iv b, Whan ye se mys-doing men Good counsell geue them.

† **Misdoom**, *sb.* Obs. [Mis-1 4.] Misjudgement.

1606 *Sir G. Goosetrappe* 1. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 23 Such misconstructions, and resolute misdoomes Of my poore work.

† **Misdoom**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] To misjudge. 1615 *Sylvester Job Triumph.* ii. xix. 287 Know, there shall Judgment com, To doom them right, who Others (rash) misdoom.

Misdooubt, *sb.* Now arch. and dial. [Mis-1 4.] Apprehension of evil; hence *gent.* mistrust, suspicion.

1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ii. iv. 20 He couer me my misdooubt, And in thy loue and counsell drowne my feare. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 132 Steele thy fearful thoughts And change misdooubt to resolution. 1621 G. Sandys *Quint. And. x.* (1626) 209 And thee addons, her dooubts disswade From such encounters. 1680 *Cowley's Misery* *Civ. War* v. 70 The Bird that sees the bush where once it self was lim'd... Cannot but hover round it with misdooubt. 1823 *Galt Entail* II. xxx. I have a misdooubt that a's no right and sound w'y her main w'y him. 1893 *Sir E. Arnoold in Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 1912 It seems time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdooubt regarding the continuity of individual life. 1899 C. H. Herford in *Shaks. Wks.* (Everley ed.) IV. 404 The tragic compunctions and misdooubts of Faust.

Misdooubt, *v.* Now chiefly dial. or arch. [f. *Mis-1 1* + *Doubt v.* Cf. obs. F. *mesdooubter* *refl.* to suspect (1518 in Godefroy).]

1. *trans.* To have doubts as to the existence, truth, or reality of (a thing).

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 156 The citizens...in nothing misdooubtinge their power [orig. *satis suis freti viribus*]. 1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* 6 That...I did misdooubt your zelous mynde to vertues schole. 1621-31 *Lavo. Sermon* (1847) 191, I will never misdooubt the piety of this nation in the performing this duty. 1684 *R. Waller Nat. Exerg.* 61 Misdooubting the sufficiency of

the Ligature to sustain the air. 1862 *Trollope Orley F.* xxvii. She did not say that she misdooubted the wisdom of her son's counsels. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misdooubt*, to misbelieve; to doubt. 1887 P. McNeill *Blaucaire* 120 'This was the voice of Teenie Bell: there was no misdooubting it. *absol.* 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* i. iii. 130 Manie likeli-hoods inform'd mee of this before, which hung so tottering in the ballance, that I could neither beleue nor misdooubt.

b. With clause: To doubt (but) that...; to have doubts as to how...

1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* iv. 42/26 Who beares not his own burden, that none may Misdooubt, the Innocent became their prey. 1709 *Scryve Ann. Ref.* iii. 74 We need not...misdooubt but that it is his, under whose name it goes. 1805 *De Morgan in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) 111. 622 Misdooubting that the subscription plan had the sanction of the relatives. 1891 *Atkinson Moorland Par.* 14 [He] gravely shook his head, and misdooubted how it would work.

2. To have doubts about the character, honesty, etc. of (a person); to be mistrustful or suspicious of.

c 1585 *Faire Em* ii. 573 Iealousy...Haith so bewitched my lovely Manvilles senses That be misdooubts his Em, that loves his soul. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. i. 192, I doe not misdooubt my wife; but I would bee loath to turne them together. 1619 *Gataker Spirituall Watch* (1637) 109 Peter then...misdooubted not himselfe, nor his own inability, but he would and should doe as then be said. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxii. I dinna misdooubt ye. 1882 *Miss C. F. Woolson Anne* 371 We put him in charge of a woman, who said she'd take care of him, but I misdooubt her. 1902 *A. Lang in Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 481/1 His witnesses were misdooubted.

3. To have misgivings, suspicion, or forebodings in regard to.

1563-89 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 248/1 They began to misdooubt their speeding. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 194, I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read, Our person misdooubts it: it was treason he said. 1593—3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 14 The Bird that hath bin limed in a bush, With trembling wings misdooubteth every bush. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 307 Presently misdooubting the business, she went...to impart the sad news unto her Mother. 1857 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 9, I much misdooubt an amateur artist's success in this vast place. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 496 Much they misdooubted what these came to do.

† b. To hesitate or scruple (to do something). Obs.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Austr.* *Osor.* ii. 176 The holy Ghost misdooubteth not to speake in the Scriptures, after this usual phrase of speech [orig. *sacra litera non dubitant voces huiusmodi usurpare*].

4. To fear or suspect the existence or occurrence of (something regarded as evil).

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 159 The kinge, misdooubtinge some treason [orig. *fructus suspicatus*]. c 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. (1629) 250 Hee misdooubted each mans treason, and coniectured every possibility of misfortune. 1597 *Beard Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 170 The Turks secure and misdooubting nothing. 1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* t. xlix. Warn'd by Danger to misdooubt the worst. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Forest* xxvii. Yet in thy thriving still misdooubt some evil. 1653 *Gataker Pind. Annot. Jer.* 6 Because be misdooubted discovery as well by the one as by the other. c 1721 *Sheffield* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1733) I. 64 My fearful conscience eyes Look often back, misdooubting a surprize.

1601 *Davidson's Wife of Bath* t. 116 Misdooubting much, and fearful of the event. 1850 *Mrs. Browning Poems* *Island* xxx. Poems II. 189 And who would murmur and misdooubt, When God's great sunrise finds him out?

† b. *transf.* To fear for, have fears about. Obs.

1630 *R. N. tr. Camden's Hist. Brit.* t. 14 This also troubled the French King, who could not but misdooubt France [orig. *Gallie non poterat non timere*], if by this new marriage England should fall againe to the Spaniard, his Enemy.

5. With clause (occas. with simple obj.): To fear or suspect (that something is or will be the case).

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iii. 47 Misdooubting least be should misgyde His former malice to some new assay. 1605 in *Buccheley MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 They misdooubt they shall not be able to raise many volunteers. c 1648 *Ld. Herbert Hen. VIII* (1683) 406 Neither did the King misdooubt that the putting of Arms into so many of his Subjects hands would redound to his prejudice. 1813 *Byron Br. Abydos* t. v. Much I misdooubt this wayward Boy Will one day work me more annoy. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii. And that ledly was the Queen herself... I misdooubted it when I saw that your honour didna put on your hat. 1865 *Dickens Illut.* Fr. iii. xv. Mr. Boffin stared here, and stared there, as misdooubting that he must be in some sort of fit. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 830/2, I misdooubt the ladies won't like it.

b. With acc. and inf.: To suspect (a person or thing) of being (so-and-so). ? Obs.

1599 *Sandys Europe Spec.* (1632) 172 [He] is strongly misdooubted to practise with the Emperour for the joyning the Catholike and Lutheran forces in one. 1625 *Br. Mountagu App. Cesar* 275 You misdooubt the Testimony to bee forged, because it was forgotten to name the place.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To suspect; to have suspicions of; to be suspicious of. Obs. or arch.

1637 *Heywood Dial.* viii. 100 Dost thou misdooubt thee Of nothing lost? hast all thy tooles about thee? 1814 *Carlyle, Paradyse xxiv.* 86, I not a whit misdooubt of his assay. 1843 *James Forest Days* I. ii. 12 Get thee gone, slut! I...what dost thou know of friar's cells? Too much, I misdooubt. c 1846 *Trench Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 300 The neighbours may have misdooubted of the work, as having been done on the Sabbath.

Hence **Misdooubted** *pp. a.*

1687 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 181 Suspected Innocency and Misdooubted Truth.

† **Misdooubtful**, *a. Obs.*—^t [Mis-1 6.] Suspicious. So *misdooubtfully adv.*, suspiciously.

1575 *R. B. Appius & Virg.* civ. When men wyl seme

misdoubtfully, Without an why, to call and crie. 1596
SPENSER *F. Q. v. vi.* 3 She gan to cast in her misdoubtfull
mynde A thousand feares.

Misdoubting, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 3.] = MIS-
DOUBT *sb.*

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps. lxxviii.* 18 Our nature is for-
ward to misdoubting. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine*
i. 5 This man, casting about... to found out the depth of
this their misdoubting. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi,
The misdoubtings of our arrogant nation. 1877 LADY
WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I. 264 She... had a little misdoubt-
ing of the success of an evening's entertainment.

Misdoubting, *pl. a.* [MIS-1 2.] Distrust-
ful, suspicious.

1652 *Eliza's Babes* 75, I must now ask thee pardon for those
misdoubting thoughts. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* iii. viii, Mis-
doubting Corsair! 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xvi, Mis-
doubting vagabond that you are.

Misdraught, *rare.* [MIS-1 4.]

† 1. Misbehaviour. (Cf. DRAUGHT *sb.* 20 b.) *Obs.*
† 2. A draught (of air) in a wrong direction.
1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 212/2 The mortar... falls
out in powder, and leaves gaping chinks for misdraught
between the bricks.

Misdraw, *v.* [MIS-1 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To draw amiss. *Obs.*
Cf. *OF. mestrare le merle (la merle), jouer mauvais*
jeu, éprouver un revers; un trait de merle, un coup de la
fortune (Godefroy).

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 18 So that under the clerkes lawe
Men sen the Merel al mysdrawe.

† 2. To entice, allure, mislead. *Obs.*
1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xvii. 17 He shal not have many wyues,
that mysdrawen [Vulg. *alluciant*] the soule of hym. 1599
SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 122 So they be in the latine,
and not purposely written... to misdraw the multitude.

† 3. *intr.* To go astray. (Cf. DRAW *v.* 68.)
† 4. *trans.* To draw amiss. (Cf. DRAW *v.* 68.)
1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/168 Pe luperie lucifer, bo he was
is [sc. St. Michael's] felawe... forto he gan misdrawe.

Hence † **Misdrawing** *pl. a.* (in quot. *absol.*).
1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xii. (1868) 104 3if here were
a yok of mysdrawynges in diuerse parties [orig. *detrectan-*
tium jugum].

Misdrawing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 3.] A faulty
drawing or delineation.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iv. 59 A small misdrawing in
an orthographic presentation of a planet. 1905 C. F. KEAR
in *Author* I Feb. 144 Leslie's misdrawings of mob-capped
maldens.

† **Misdread**, *sb.* [MIS-1 4.] Dread of evil.
1608 SHAKS. *Per. t. ii.* 12 (Q. 2) The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by misdread.

† **Misdread**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.]

1. *refl. and intr.* To have fear, be in dread.
1350 *Will. Palerne* 1567 Misdreade 3ow neuer; I wil ful-
fille alle forwardes feilpi in dede! 1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.*
Defiance to Enite 25 Needs me then bope, or doth me
need misdread?

2. *trans.* To dread (some evil).
1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xxxi. 104 To auoyd a
mischief which he misdreaded. *Ibid.* xxxv. 113 Alexander
... misdreaded no hostility prepared against him at all.

Misdrive, *v.* [MIS-1 1.]

† 1. *trans.* ? To commit (a wrong). *Obs.*
1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 116 If trespas be misdriyuen,
& do þu owen socoure, & I wille make aineides.

2. To drive in a wrong direction.
1631 *Donne Sermon* lxxxiv. Wks. 1839 IV. 58 They are mis-
carried, misdriven, .. with the spirit of giddiness. 1674
N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A curious frame, so fealty
set together, that should but anyone pin it to be mis-driven
.. you hazard the cracking .. of the whole. 1885 Sir H.
TAYLOR *Autobiogr.* I. 298 The Government, .. was so much
misled, or rather misdriven, as to supersede him in office.

Mise, *miz, moiz, sb.* Also 5-6 *myse*, 5, 8 *myze*,
6 *misse*, 7 *mize*. [a. AF., OF. *mise* action of
placing or setting, expenses, account, wager, arbitra-
tion (whence med. L. *misia, misia*), fem. abstract
noun f. *mettre* (pa. pp. *mis*) to place.]

† 1. *pl.* Expenses or costs. *Obs.*
1340 *Godstow Reg.* 88 The *mysis* and *expensis* I-had by
the defeate of the said John and Robert. 1469 *Anc. Cal.*
Rec. Dublin (1889) I. 333 And alko rollis to be made of the
*mis*is and *costes*. 1492 in Rymer *Fadera* (1711) XII. 490
The *Mises* and *Expensis* the which he hath doon for
th'entertainment of the Men of Wer.

2. A grant, payment, or tribute made to secure
a liberty or immunity, as (a) by the inhabitants of
Wales to a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince on
his first entrance into their country, (b) by the in-
habitants of the County Palatine of Chester on a
change of earl.

1a 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 439 Offe I sett vpon
falce Assyze raynyng poue with laynge myze. 1535
Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 23 That all .i. lay and temporal
personnes now beying Lordes Marches (v. r. *Marches*) ..
shall have all suche *myses* and profits of their tenants
as they have had or used to have at the first entre into
their Landes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 36 52: c. 1567 in
Cardiff Rec. (1901) III. 279 As concerning *myses* the which
the said Erie [of Pembroke] and lorde (Herbert of Cardiff)
do claime to have of their tenants at their fyrst entry.
1648 *British Bellman* 7 Impositions, by way of Excise,
Loane, *Myzes*, Weekly and Monthly Assessments. 1656
King's Vale-Royal Eng. 15 We perceive, that the Inhabit-
ants of the said County of Chester, have paid, and must pay
rightfully, at the change of every Owner of the said Earldom,
3000. Marks, called a *Mize*. And the inhabitants of

the County of Flint, being parcel of the said County Palatine,
must likewise pay 2000. Marks, which is also called a *Mize*.
1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 172 At Malpas at a
parish-meeting... three *mizes* sess'd for y^e ensuing year. 1709
STRYPE *Ann. Ref. Intro.* § 2. 13 Nor did she [Q. Eliz.] forget
her *Myzes*; that is, what was due to her from the People of
Wales, by ancient Custom due to the Princes of Wales, .. at
their first Entrance upon the supreme Government.

3. A settlement by agreement.
In *Eng. Hist.* applied to the two settlements made in
January and May, 1264, between Henry III and his
rebellious barons, called the *Mise of Amiens* and *Mise of*
Lewes respectively.

[a 1293 J. DE WYKES *Chron.* an. 1264 in *Hist. Angl.*
Script. (1687) 11. 63 Statutum quoddam quod Misam Le-
wensem inuitato nomine nuncupabam.] 1700 TYRRELL *Hist.*
Eng. II. 1027 Until such time as the Peace between the
said Lord the King, and the Barons at Lewes, according
to a certain *Mise* or Agreement, should be fully concluded.

Ibid. marg., The *Mise* at Lewes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.*
xiv. § 177 (1896) II. 92 The *Mise* of Amiens... received the
papal confirmation on the 16th of March.

4. *Law.* The issue in a writ of right.

1544 *tr. Nat. Brevium* 2 Ioyngye the *myses* vpon the
mere. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 101 He... may well have
a writ of right against him y^e recovered, for thys that the
mise shalbe joyued only upon the clere right. 1726 W.
NELSON *Lex Maureriana* (1733) 47 [The Court of the
Manor] 'tis a Court which may try the *Mise* joined upon
a Writ of Right. 1773 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 In
a writ of right, the *mise* or issue is, that the tenant has
more right to hold than the demandant has to demand. 1853
JUDGE LEE in *Grattan's Rep. Virginia* (1855) X. 355 Upon
the *mise* joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter
going to the right and title of the demandant... is necessarily
put in issue.

† 5. *At one's own mise*: by one's own pleading.
[Cf. *AF. par sa mise et par son assent* (Britton II. xviii).]
1453 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 270/10 In cas that they... appare nat,
that than they that appered nat, by auctorite aforseid be
ateynt and convict... as verily and in the same forme and
effect, as they were ateynt and convict at their own *myse*.

6. *Comb.* as *mise-gatherer*; *mise-book*, a book
containing the ratings for the gathering of the *mise* in
the various towns and villages of the County
Palatine; *mise-layer*, an assessor of taxes; *mise-*
money = 2 (above).

1673 **Mise-book* [see *Miser* v.]. 1725 J. JOLLEY (title)
The Head Constable's Assistant; or, a *Mise-book* for the
County Palatine of Cheshire. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (citing
Cheshire Sheaf II. 361), There was, and perhaps still is,
at Chester a *mise-book*, in which every town and village
in the county is rated for this tax. 1597 *Crt. Let*
Rec. Manch. (1885) II. 130 Reynolde Parkinsonson and
Antonie Sheppard to the office of **myse-gatherers* for this
year to come. 1604 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 42
Henry Kelley and Francis Hutchinson were appointed
myse-gatherers. *Ibid.* 114 There shalbe a Laye layd by
the **Myselayers* for provysion of Bucketts and Hookes.
1615 in *Crt. Let Rec. Manch.* (1885) II. 308 That
A reasonable lye shalbe assessed and taxed by the *myse-*
layers... whereby sixe ladders [etc.]... maye be presently
provided for the Comon good of all the inhabitants. 1617
in *N. & Q. Ser. vi.* (1891) XI. 66 **Mise Money*. 1679 BLOUNT
Ane. Taunres 162 The tenants shall pay him a certain sum
of money called *Mise-money*, in consideration whereof, they
claim to be acquit of all fines and americiaments, which are
recorded at that time and in Court Rolls and not levied.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mise-Money*, Money given by
way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty.

† **Mise**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin. Cf.
Miser *sb.* 2.] app. = PANADA.

1440 *Prout. Parv.* 339/2 *Myse*, or *mysys*, *mice*, in plur.
1611 *Cotter*, *Eau pané*, a Panado, a *Mise*.

† **Mise**, *v.* 1 [app. back-formation f. *Miser* *sb.* 1]
intr. To be miserly. Hence *Mising* *pl. a.*

1579 E. HAKE *News out of Poybles Churchyard* D j b,
They scratch, they scrape, they *mise*; they muse. 1595
LODGE *Fig. For Mouns* Sat. iv. 21 A miserably musing
wretch, That lyes by others losse, and subtle fetch.

Mise (*miz, moiz*), *v.* 2 [f. *Mise* *sb.* 1] *trans.* To
rate for the *mise*.

1673 Sir P. LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq. Cheshire* iv. 309 The
Township of Limme... is in our Common *Mise-book* *Mized*
at oyl. 165. ood. *Ibid.* 351 Runcorn Superior and Inferior...
are *Mized* together in our Common *Mise-book*, and are very
hard *Mized*. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mise*, to value for
rating purposes.

Mise, *obs. pl. of MOUSE*; var. *MESE* *sb.* 2 and *v.*
Misease (*miz, sb.* 3), *arch.* Forms: see *MIS-* 2
and *EASE* *sb.*; also 3 *meoiseise*, 4 *myseis*, *myssis*,
mishese, *messeysey* (?), 5 *mysseas*. [a. OF.
mesaie (from 13th c.), f. *mes-* *MIS-* 2 + *aise* *EASE*.]

1. Distress, affliction; trouble. *misery*; extreme
suffering or discomfort. Also *pl.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*
a 1225 *Anc. R.* 114 Al þet flesch puncheð sur oðer bitter,
þet is pine & weane, & teone, & alle *meiseise*. c. 1330
R. BRUNNE *Chron. IVace* (Rolls) 2460 Þe vnknynde þou wilt
vp reyse, þe kynde þou puttest to *meiseisey*. c. 1375 *Cursor*
I. 3596 (Fairf.), Squa has now elde þis ysac led þat he in
myse-ese [Cott. langr.] lijs in bed. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* iii. 16,
I shal multiply thi *myseises* and thi conceyynge. c. 1386
Chaucer Pars. T. 102, I go with oute returning... to the
load of *meiseise* and of derknesse, where-as is the shadowe of
death. c. 1440 *York Myst.* an. 213 *Myseise* [Townsend's rowe]
had newere man more. c. 1450 *Merlin* 64 And so endured
the kynge in grete *myseise* for love of Ygerne. 1490-85
MALORY *Arthur's* xix. 36 Alle the *myseise* that sir tristan
hath was for a letter that he wrote. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.*
148/3 Wherefore are ye in so grete *meiseise* for brede? If ye
have none thys day ye shal have to morn. 1490—Godfrey
vi. 25 Alle the *meiseises* & the *myseis* that the people of
our lord endured that tyme. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii.
521 His darr, Meriones Pursude, and Adamas so striu'd,
with it, and his *meiseise*, As doth a Bullocke pufe and

storme. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. v. ii. 25 'Gurib, has my
father ailed? There is that in his face which I like not'.
'He hath not complained of *meiseise*', said Gurib, startled.
1900 F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* I. 7/178 Covetise eggs men on,
for their *meiseise*. To gather, but to scatter not.

† 2. Lack of the necessaries of life or of the
means of living; poverty, need, want. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 *Diuitias et paupertates ne*
deideris nichil sed tantum nutui necessaria, louerd ne
gif þu me noþer ne world winne ne *meiseise* ac mi hare
bileue. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 4770 Þat he... ar gram þam soþ
men-skli to dreid, Ar þat *meiseise* [Götl. hunger] lang for to dreid.
a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 26 Þou for-reist our *meisais*
[*inopia* nostris] and our tribulacion. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl.
A. i. 24 Þat on Clothing is from Chele ow to saue: And þat
oþer Mete at Meel for *meiseise* of piseluen. 1389 in *Eng.*
Gilds (1870) 31 Quat broyer or systre... falle in *meiseise* or
mys-ese. .he schal han Almesse. 1490 CAXTON *Godfrey* c. 153
Seyng that our meuf suffred so moche *famyne* and *meiseise*.

3. Uneasiness; disquiet.

1905 R. H. SIERRARD *Ö. Wilde* vi. 75, I noticed with some
meiseise that... he seemed to have the middle class contempt
for the title of knighthood.

† **Misease**, *a. Obs.* [app. an adj. use of
MISEASE *sb.* modelled on *F. aise* adj. (? for **aise*
= *a* *aise* at ease); cf. the forms *eese*, *eise*, s. v. *EASY*
a.] Distressed, miserable; in want.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 46 Hwo se is ful *meiseise*, of alle beo heo
cwite. *Ibid.* 162 Uorto urouren ancre þet is *meiseise* [v. r.
in *meiseise*]. c. 1290 *St. Julian* 106 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 259 þis
holie Man... mani *Miseise* Man in is bous wel loueliche
vnder-fonge. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vii. 26 And amende
mesoudiche þere-mide and myseise folke helpe. c. 1440
[see *MISEASE*]. c. 1450 *Merlin* 94 He... yaf his godes... to
myseise þeple of his reame.

absol. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 667 To meyndynatze and
myseise in *myseise* fallene.

† **Misease**, *v. Obs.* [a. obs. *F. mesaiser*,
OF. *mesaisier*, f. *mesaise* *MISEASE* *sb.*] *trans.* To
trouble, inconvenience.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 If you take this waye, it wyll *mysease*
you.

† **Miseased**, *a.* Also *missaysid*. [f. *MISEASE*
sb. + -ED 2.] a. In want. b. Troubled, distressed.
c. 1440 *Eng. Comp. Prel.* (Rawl. MS.) 115 The mayny, that
was *myssaysid* [Dnbl. MS. *myssayse*] and hungry, founde
ther mette and drynke y-now. 1553 GRIMALDO *Citro's*
Offices (1558) To Rdr., To make sound the sickle mind
(in case it be *meiseised* and hath a wil to be relieved).

† **Miseasely**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 *meiseislich*.
[app. f. *MISEASE* + -LY 2.] Miserably.

a 1300 *Earth* ix. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 151 When erþ hap erþ
wip streinþ þus geten, alast he hap is leinþ *meiseislich* i-meten.
† **Miseaseness**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *MISEASE*
sb. + -NESS.] Trouble, affliction.

14... *Wyclif's Bible* Job v. 21 (MS. Bodl. 277), þu schalt
not drede *myseaseness* [Vulg. *calamitates*] whanne it cometh.
† **Miseasety**, *Obs.* In 4 *myseiste*, -este,
-eisetoo. [f. *MISEASE* + -te (e, -ty) = *MISEASE*.]

1382 *Wyclif Mark* iv. 29 *Myseiste* [v. r. *myseises*, *Vulg.*
zizunius] of the world. *Ibid.* xii. 44 But this of hir *myseise*
[Vulg. *paenuria*] sente alle thilke that she hadde.

† **Miseasy**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *mesaisé*, -aisié
(also -ais), f. *mes-* *MIS-* 2 + *aisé* *EASY* a.] Miser-
able, wretched.

c. 1290 *St. Julian* 120 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 259 A *Miseisore*
man þane he þoutte, no man ne myste iseo. 1387-8 T. USK
Test. Love i. iii. (Skeat) l. 150 Unneth may I ligge for pure
missey sorowe.

Miseducate, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To edu-
cate wrongly. Also *Miseducated* *pl. a.*
[MIS-1 2], wrongly educated.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* ix. 167 The *miseducated* fancies...
Of superstitious men. 1856 G. WILSON *Gatesways* A novel.
86 The tongue is deliberately *miseducated*. 1858 CARLYLE
Fraser G. vii. viii. 11. 277 His fault was the general one,
of having *miseducated* the Prince. 1897 *Lady's Realm*
June 216/1 Servants are not only more educated; they are
miseducated.

Miseducation, [MIS-1 4.] Wrong or faulty
education.

1624 Br. HALL *Epist.* vi. vi. 39; Our Land hath no blemish
comparable to the *miseducation* of our Gentry. 1831
CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. As for our *Miseducation*, make
not bad worse. 1840 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 277 Spiritual
faculties, which it is as wicked to stunt... by *miseducation*
as it is to naim our own limbs.

† **Misegging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *MIS-* 1 3 +
EGGING *vbl. sb.*] Unlawful instigation.

1496 *Dices & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. viii. 286/5 Yf a man
.. by *mys* eggyng take awaye an other mannes seruaut he
doth theif.

Miseggon, vulgar corruption of MAZAGAN.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Am trenching up the sparry-
grass, and am gaun to saw sum Miseggon beans'.

Misel, var. MIZZLE. **Miselden**, obs. f. MISTLE-
TOE. **Miself**, obs. f. MYSELF. **Miselle**, obs. f.
MIZZLE. **Miselled**, obs. f. MEANLED *pl. a.*
Miselto (e, obs. ff. MISTLETOE. **Miselve** (n, obs.
ff. MYSELF.

Misemploy, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To employ
amiss; to use for a wrong or improper purpose;
to put to wrong uses.

1609 W. M. *Mis in the Noone* (1839) 16 Much riches were
you bequeathed, the more is the pitee you have so little
grace to *misemploy* them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*
(1655) 5 Considering how those moueys were *mis-employed*,
indeed rather thrown away. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.*
613 'Tis sin to *misemploy* an hour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.*
No. 535 * That vain and foolish Hope, which is *misemployed*

on Temporal Objects. 1852 *Grote Greece* ii. lxxviii. IX. 335 The force of Athens, misemployed and broken into fragments, is found .. unable to repel a new aggressor. 1860 *Misc. Rep. Govt.* (1865) 66/1 Not that the depositaries of power will not, but that they cannot, they misemploy it.

Misemployed, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 2.] Wrongly or improperly employed. Also *absol.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience*, (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he .. flies out, unjoining it again by his misemployed mettle. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 23 What a multitude of mis-employed hands, might be better improv'd in some more manly Manufactures. 1905 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5 Workers and loafers, unemployed, misemployed, and unemployable.

Misemploying, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Misemployment.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xx. 574 These general gifts, upon his abuse and misemploying of them, are gradually removed. 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 6 The pass'd can be no more, Whose misemploying I deplore.

Misemployment, [Mis-1 4.] Wrong employment or use; improper application.

1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 The .. misemploymentes Falsities defrauding of the Truistes. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandshire* (1662) ii. 343 The pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-employment of the Governors thereof. 1766 HALE *Prim. Orig. Alan.* i. 1. (1677) 4 An improvident expence, and misemployment of their time and faculties. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 267 By our Negligence and Mis-employment they prove at last to have been bestowed in vain. 1846 *Grote Greece* i. xvi. I. 497 A misemployment of abstract words. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Church* 155 The risks which beset practice from the misemployment of such criticism.

Misen, *obs. form of MIZEN*.

† **Misenglish**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To mistranslate into English. Also, to make an English word of illegitimacy. Also *absol.* So *Misenglishing vbl. sb.*

1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 257 Not nipping the Scriptures, nor misse-englishing them. 1641 SMECTYNNIUS *Vind. Ausu.* Pref. He tells us .. of misenglishing Tertullian. *Ibid.* § 6 With what face can the Remonstrant charge us with infidelity in quotation and mis-englishing? 1737 BYRON *Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. i. 137, I thought .. that the word inanimating was mis-englished.

Misenite (misenait). *Mfin.* [f. *Miseno*, the name of a promontory near Naples, where the mineral is found.] Hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibres.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 377. † **Misenter**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To enter erroneously.

1675 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 360 This was ordered Sep. 3, 75, — and was mis-entered here.

† **Misentering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Erroneous entering, misentry.

1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fyne .. shalbe reversed .. by any Write of Error, for false .. Lattin .. misentering of any Warrant of Attorney [etc.]. 1607 NORON *Serv. Dial.* I. 34 The misconceiving misentering by the Surveyor, may be erroneous.

† **Misentreat**, *intreat*, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To treat badly; to ill-treat, ill-use.

1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 189/2 Arresting and misentretynge, against the lawes of God and libertees of the Church, the Dean. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/3 A clerke .. sayd it was not honest .. to mysentrete the holy body by violent hondes. 1519 HORMAN *Wig.* 4 Pristhood is holy, and ought nat to be misintreated. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 S. Paule warneth maisters y^e they should not mis-intreat their seruants.

† **Misentreating**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Ill-treatment.

1531 *Elyot's Instr. in Governor* (1883) 72 Complaining to the Pope of the misintreating of us. 1581 LAMBADE *Eiren.* ii. liii. (1588) 135 Violent handlings and misentreatings of the person.

Misentry, [Mis-1 4.] An erroneous entry. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pl. Parall.* 70 Because he did make a misentry once into a Rolle in a Court where hee was Steward. 1697 *View Penat Law* 18 No Common Brewer shall be prosecuted for any Misentry [if-etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 407 And if any mis-entry was made, it was rectified by the minutes.

† **Misepiscopist**. *Obs. rare* — [f. Gr. *μίσος* (o) - *Miso* - + *ἐπίσκοπος* BISHOP + -IST.] A hater of episcopacy.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xxiv. 640 Those Misepiscopists .. who most envied .. that honour to .. other Bishops. **Miser** (mōizai), *a. and sb.* Also 6 myser, myzer, 7 mizer. β. 6-7 misard, 9 dial. miserd, misert, etc. [a. L. *miser* wretched, unfortunate.

The 8 forms are due to association with the suffix -ARD. Sp. and It. *miserio* have, like the Eng. word, the two meanings of (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.]

† **A. adj.**

1. Miserable, wretched. *Obs.* 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108 b *uarg*, Manne of all creatures moste miser. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* ii. E. iv b, Again to weapons fourth I flew, and death moste myser call [L. *mortemque miserum* opto]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epil.* etc. 8 Thus must I Miser live till shee .. Doe pittie mee. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 174 Shee assured her selfe I was such a one as would make even his miser-minde contented with that he had done. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1871) 58 And looking forth did see that miser wight, which (like a drowned mouse) stood dropping there.

2. [attrib. use of B. 2.] Miserly, arch. or dial. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. l. iii. 781 Treasures, scrap^t by th^y Vsuray and Care Of miser-Parents [orig. *des ayenels usuriers*]. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 30 A miser

father finds a thriflesse sonne. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 155 The miser-spirt eyes the spendthrift heir. 1789 BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* iv. Still over these scenes my mem'ry wakes, And fondly broods with miser care! 1810 J. MONTGOMERY *W. Indies*, etc. (ed. 3) 18 Dark through his thoughts the miser purpose roll'd To turn his hidden treasures into gold. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* ii. 63 Ah! fly fell regions, fly a miser shore [orig. *fuge litus avarum*].

B. 1825-60 JAMESON, *Miser*, extremely parsimonious.

Comb. 1602 BRETON *Another's Blessing* (Grosart) 10/2 Where thou shalt see the miser-minded-dogge, Frie in the furnace of his molten gold.

B. sb.

† **L. A miser** or wretched person; a wretch. *Obs. (arch. in Scott.)*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108 b, So did the philosopher call hym a miser, that had no qualitie above the common rate of manne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 242 b, He patiently suffered the stroke of the axe, by a ragged and boocherly miser, whiche very ungodly performed the Office. 1844 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* viii. ii. (1886) 128 If these cold prophets .. tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation. 1901 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 7 Decrepit Miker, base ignoble Wretch. 1608 TORSILL *Serpents* 90 Being destitute of .. comfort, like a silly Miker .. hee trudge home to his owne lodging. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. And who .. is the old miser who stands beside him? 1831 — *F. M. Perth* xv. See thou keep thy scoffs, to pass upon misers in the hospital.

2. One who hoards wealth and lives miserably in order to increase his hoard. Also, in wider use, an avaricious, grasping person, a niggard.

a. c. 1560 *Misogonus* ii. ii. 91 (Brandt), The misers wealth doth hurt his health. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. F.* ii. iv. 47 Defence .. Which of a weakie and niggardly protection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1634 MITTON *Comus* 399 The unsund' heaps Of Misers treasure. 1691 NONNIS *Pract. Disc.* 26 To see an old shaking Miser among his Bags, like a Scare-Crow in a Field of Corn. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store, Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. 1818 BYRON *Yvan* i. xxvii. Sweet to the miser are his glittering hopes. 1842 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* V. iii. 50 A miser praising almsgiving, is unreal.

B. 1588 GRENER *Perineides* F. This Melissa flourishing thus in happy fame, the old misard her Father, sought out .. a young Gentleman. 1633 CROKERAM *1. Cimbric*. A misard, or niggard. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Miser*, a miser, an avaricious man. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*

b. † **Miser's gallon**: 'a very small measure' (Nares). *Miser's sauce*: see quot. 1877.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* Wks. i. 82 *The Drunken Sisse*. Her Ordinance are Gallons, Pottles, Quarts, Pints, and the misers Gallon. 1877 CASSIDY *Dict. Cookery*, *Miser's Sauce*. — Allice some young onions, a little parsley, .. and grate a dessert-spoonful of horse-radish. Mix these ingredients with an equal quantity of oil and vinegar.

† **C. A niggard** in the use of *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* i. 130 Wine and Ale was so scarce, and the people there such Misers of it, that [etc.]. † **Miser**, sb. 2 *Obs.* Also 6 mizer. [Origin uncertain; perh. a use of F. *miser*, which according to Cotgrave had the sense of a drink made from the washings of bee-hives.] A kind of sop made with the crumb of bread, etc.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K. They may crumble it [sc. bread] into water well enough, and make misers with it. 1607-74 HAN. WOOLLEY *Orn-like Closet* (1684) 169 To make Misers for Children to eat in afternoons in Summer. Take half a pint of good small Beer, two spoonfuls of Sack, the Crum of half a Penny Manchet [etc.].

Miser (mōizai), sb. 3 Also *mizer*. [Origin uncertain.] A boring instrument used in sinking wells, consisting of an iron cylinder having an opening in the side with a cutting lip, which is attached to the lower end of a boring-rod.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnt.* V. 168/2 The 'miser' can bring up a cubic yard of earth each time it is raised. 1843 *Mine. Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* (1844) II. 59 The advantages of a large diameter were manifest to all practical men, particularly when the anger or 'miser' was used. 1875 E. SPON *Sinking & Boring Wells* 36 The valve in the old form of miser is subject to various accidents which interfere with the action of the tool. *Ibid.* 57 The conical bottom of the miser has a triangular-shaped opening.

Miser (mōizai), v. 1 *rare*. [f. *MISER* sb. 1.] *trans.* To hoard up in a miserly fashion.

1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xvi. 144 Before people had money, they must have misered other things! Some girls miser their clothes, and never go decent. 1902 CASSIDY *Suppl.*, *Miser*, to keepor hoard like a miser; to save (with up).

Miser (mōizai), v. 2 [Related to MISER sb. 3.] *trans.* To bring up (earth) by means of a miser. Also *absol.* Hence *Mi-sering vbl. sb.*, boring with a miser.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnt.* V. 420/1 The misering was continued until the depth of 189 ft. 10 in. was attained. 1843 HOLTZAPPEL *Turning* II. 552 note. In boring large holes, the earth is generally excavated by the process of 'misering up'. 1855 GOLLIVE *Suppl.*, *Miser*, an iron cylinder .. in which the earthy matters are collected, or misered-up, in the process of sinking.

Miserabilism (miz'erābiliz'm). [ad. mod. L. *miserabilism* -us, f. L. *miserabilis* = MISERABLE: see -ISM.] A form of pessimism (see quot.). So **Miserabilist**, an advocate of miserabilism; **Miserabilistic** a., practising or advocating miserabilism. 1882 J. W. BARTLOW *Ullim. Pessimism* 3 The third .. of these unscientific species combines the characteristic evils of both wrathful and quietistic pessimism. It has been aptly termed *Miserabilism* (*Miserabilismus*). The miserabilistic pessimist spends his life in sulky grumbling at bis

lot, without making the slightest effort to improve it. He is not active, nor has the grace to be resigned. 1902 Q. KER. Oct. 632 Leopardi's pessimism is of the 'miserabilist' kind.

Miserability (miz'erābili'ti), *rare* — [f. MISERABLE: see -ITY.] Miserableness.

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 180 The utter and ludicrous miserability thereof made us laugh.

Miserable (miz'erābil'), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *miserable* (from 14th c.), ad. L. *miserabilis* pitiable, f. *miserari* to be pitiful, f. *miser* wretched.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons: a. Existing in a state of misery; wretchedly unhappy in condition. Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor. xv.* 10 Then are we off all men the miserablist. 1536 *Prayer of Salustory* fol. clviij, I am a wretched; and a miserable synner. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Have mercy vpon vs miserable synners. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidand's Comm.* 273 a, He .. beseecheth him for Christes sake, .. not to worke any extremitie against hym, being a myserable Prince (*misericors sane principem*). 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. ii. 38 To bid Aeneas tell the tale twice over How Troy was burnt and he made miserable. 1604 E. (Grimston) *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* v. xii. 360 It was a thing very common .. that the Devil .. answered in these false sanctuaries deceiving this miserable people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 500 O miserable Mankind, to what fall Degraded, to what wretched state reserv'd! 1750 BEVERIDGE *Theol. II.* 383 How miserable wilt thou be without Christ, Satan always domineering over thee.

absol. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. v. (1889) 107 Every one ought to do wel to the strangerer and forgyue to the myserable. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 84, In the regard for the Miserable, Eurate took particular Care, that the common Forms of Distress .. should never obtain Favour by his Means.

b. Mentally full of misery; wretchedly unhappy in feeling. Now often in somewhat trivial sense: Wretchedly uneasy or uncomfortable.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 35 My youthfull trauaile, there-in made me unhappy, Or else I thought had bene often miserable. 1606 SWIFT *Let.* (1768) IV. i, He is the miserablest creature in the world; eternally in his melancholy note, whatever I can do. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Go and be miserable, for we shall never enjoy one hour more. 1822 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 152 Mr. Clifford .. seemed very miserable by the loss of his box. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii. I cry because I am miserable. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 7 The pang That makes a man, in the sweet face of her Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable. 1866 [see 3]. *absol.* 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., Not by subordinating religious principle to the desires of the miserable.

2. Needy, poverty-stricken; wretchedly poor. *Obs. exc. as merged in 1 a.*

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 747 Ydill beggaris and miserable persons. 1590 SWINURNE *Testaments* 30 They be poore and needie, such as the law teacheth miserable persons. 1697 DAMPER *Joy* (1699) 464 The Inhabitants of this Country [New Holland] are the miserablest People in the World. The Homadods of Monomatapa, though a nasty People, yet for Wealth are Gentlemen to these. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miserable*, wretched, unfortunate, distressed, poor. 1824 BORNW *Bible in Spanish* xxiv. San Vincente, a large dilapidated town, chiefly inhabited by miserable fishermen.

3. Of conditions, events, etc.: Full of or fraught with misery; causing wretchedness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 50 My lyf has bene so miserable. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xiv. 26 The Loide considered the myserable affliction of Israel. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 2 O, I have past a miserable night, So full of fearful Dreames, of vgly sights. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 12 The destruction being .. so vast and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii, What could I expect but a miserable death of cold and hunger? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 243 Disease, disgust, and lassitude, pervade Their valueless and miserable lives. 1866 MRS. CHARLES WINDIFF *Bertram* i. 13 Auntie says it is not of the least use to make one's self miserable about miserable things that never happened at all.

b. In weakened sense: Causing extreme discomfort.

1850 BECK'S *Florist* 233 It was a miserable morning .. when we started for Slough in our open conveyance. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 403 The journey in the wild weather was extremely miserable.

4. Of things: Exciting, or such as to excite, pity; pitiable, deplorable. Now *rare exc.* with mixture of sense 5.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* Pref. (1884) 5 Bot and the samyn office be done negligently, their is na thing afore God mair miserabill, mair hevy and mair damnable. 1605 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 Superstition I detest; but that it should become a derision, is miserable and to be pitied. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii, To show the miserable effects of a confined education. 1870 MAX MILLER *Sci. Reliq.* (1873) 272 His success was after all a miserable failure.

5. Pitifully unworthy, inadequate, or meagre; contemptible, despicable; paltry, 'sorry', 'poor'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 37 Ane vñbir sot, more miserabill, Thocht that be nocht sa profitable. 1534 WHITUNTON *Tulney Offices* i. (1540) 58 Ambeyon and contention for honour is a vyce vterly veyr miserable. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 2 Miserable geners of comforte are ye. 1597 *Pilgrim.* Parnass. ii. (1886) 8 [He] often scratched his 'whits' head for the bringinge of one miserable period into the worlde. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* 350 To true adjunct, happye, able. For a false adjunct is but a true adjunct, happye. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 137 Their bases and Corniches will be confounded together, which must needs have a miserable Effect. 1743 WESLEY *in Wks.* must needs have a miserable sermon I ever heard. 1872 I. 412 One of the most miserable sermons I ever heard. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 301 This miserable balance of 60,000. 1818 in *Harper's Mag.* (1834)

June 1267. The corn is miserable...; we have to pound it. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) II. 34 It would be the misanthropic and most despicable of all mistakes. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 He had lost certainly half an hour in that miserable alteration.

b. *collog.* Applied to very weak tea. Also *absol.* 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 130 The large bowl of miserable Mrs. O'Grady had prepared. 1900 E. GLYN *Visits Eliza* 205 There was only a miserable tea left.

6. Miserly, mean, stingy. Now dial.

1844 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. iv. (1889) 106 The miserable avaricious, the more goods that they have the more they desire to have. 1522 [implied in MISERABLENESS 2]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxv. 30 The liberal hearted man is by the opinion of the prodigal miserable, and by the judgement of the miserable laugh. 1611 CORN. s.v. *Fourmage*, Cheese is good when a miserable hand gives it. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. (1651) 228 That he is not too niggardly miserable of his purse. 1646 QUARLES *Juven. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 781 If I am covetous it is interpreted providence; if miserable, it is counted temperance. 1816-60 WHATLEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1864) 235 In Norfolk and Suffolk, among the common people, the word *miserable* is the only one in use to signify what we call penurious. 1853 N. & Q. Ser. I. VII. 541, 1859 Mrs. GASKELL *Romney the Sofa* II. 101 A certain kind of sober pleasure in amassing money, which occasionally made them miserable (as they call miserly people up in the north).

† 7. Having pity, compassionate. Obs.

1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* F. j. b. Therefore pray ye Sir, be miserable to me, and let me go. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu. IV.* iv. i. j. b. My sonnets, i. i. i. a. Galle, and out-put [out-put] the King be miserable, hee like to totter. 1630 J. TAVIOL (Water-P.) *Wks.* n. 80/1 Although my crime is venuesurable, yet I hope your Lordship will not forget to become miserable.

8. Comb., as *miserable-looking* adj.

1839 DARWIN *Fruit. Voy. Beagle* 3 A hospital, containing about a dozen miserable-looking inmates.

B. sb. A miserable person; one who is in misery, extreme unhappiness, or great want.

[In mod. use chiefly after F. *miserable*.] 1534 L. D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1550) Hh vj b. The e-miserables after that they be appointed and set in their offices, where of they be nothing worthy [etc.]. 1640 tr. *Veider's Rom. of Rom.* III. 121 Parmolina (so is this miserable called that speaks to you loves you with passion. 1679 EVERARD *Disc.* 23 We need not admire at the Tribulation which these poor miserables do suffer. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Duany*, So many miserables, by force of accidents driven out of their own proper class. 1825 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. Saying thus, he seized the miserable. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exer.* (1842) II. 480 The same kind of effect, that a clean shirt and a razor have upon the miserable as he was in want of them. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kale Carnegie* 287 It ill became such miserables [i.e. students in grimy towns] to be insolent.

Miserableness. [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being miserable; wretchedness, miserable unhappiness.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 74 He found a miserable death, where others with his father's seeke a blessed life. 1701 COLLIER *Mr. Anton.* (1726) 178 Does any natural defect force you upon grumbling, miserableness, or laying your faults upon your constitution. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 751 During my long chain of bodily miserableness. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, 'My God I what a genius I had when I wrote that book,' said Swift, half-mad and wholly miserable... Wordsworth, without any miserableness or de-pair, was... of the same opinion.

† 2. Miserliness, niggardliness, stinginess. Obs.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1020 Suche gredynesse, Suche nedynesse, Myserableness, With wretchedynesse. 1641 QUARLES *Enchyr.* II. xvii. It is lesse reproach, by miserableness, to preserve the popular love, than by liberality to deserve the private thanks. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. iv. § 3 Wks. 1718 I. 289 His Prosperity either shrivels him into Miserableness, or melts him into Luxury. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miserableness*, Covetousness, Niggardidness, Stinginess.

3. Wretched or mean character or condition.

1633 BR. MORTON *Disc.* 5 *Imputations* 199 To the end that you may see the miserableness of your Cause, which must be supported by such Frauds... as has beene.

Miserably (miz'eräbli), adv. [f. MISERABLE + -LY.]

1. In a miserable manner; in such a manner or to such an extent as to excite pity; in misery; in extreme unhappiness or discomfort.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 5 He herde that his moder scholde die miserably. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 244 And þan come iþhandis at þe pope was miserably dead. 1500 Bernard. *de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 1 As he his howsalde sulde contene, And his fanelie miserably sustene. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* II. 10 Because of their idolatry they are corrupte, and shall miserably perish. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 216 The swiftness miserably defaced when Oxon was besieged. 1726 *Swift's Gulliver* III. iv. In the mean time, the whole Country lies miserably waste. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100 5 Five were miserably scorched. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov. We promise, however, that none shall touch it but such as are miserably poor. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodi.* II. 44 The melancholy form Of a great ship. Drives miserably! 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* vii. 154 This unnatural strife... which had ended in her husband being thus miserably incarcerated.

6. Pitiably, deplorably, despicably.

1597 *Pilgrim. Paruss.* II. (1886) 6. I want a worde miserably! I must looke for another worde in my dictionary. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 414 Bassus was miserably unwilling to deliver up his Legion.

2. So as to cause misery or distress; calamitously, disastrously. ? Obs.

1538 STARKEY *England* 22 Some put in pryson and miserably handly. 1594 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 100

[They] set the cathedral on fire, and...spoiled and burnt the towne miserably. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 300 The Inglis men of weir...afflicted vs sair, and misaribillie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 59 [They] miserably and without resistance wate the country about Emissa. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 227 He continued his Excursions, miserably ravaging all the Italian Coasts.

b. So as to make one feel wretched.

1806 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. xxxviii. On the road—one of the wheels of your carriage beginning to creak miserably.

† 3. In a miserly fashion, covetously. Obs.—o

1611 CORN. *Sordidement*, basely, miserably, for (deere) lucres sake. 1736 AINSWORTH, Miserably (covetously), *Avaré, illiberaliter*.

4. Meanly, wretchedly, badly.

a 1586 SIONEN *Aradia* II. xix. § 4 (1590) 187 b. The same loue makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shalbe so. miserably entertained. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ld. Clive* (1843) III. 113 The younger clerks were so miserably paid.

5. Used as a pejorative intensive (cf. *wretchedly*).

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 180 Sanson's map... is miserably defective both in Omissions and false Placings. 1810 J. FOSTER in *Life & Carr.* (1846) I. lxxviii. 415 The miserably deficient improvement of a life of which the best part is now gone. 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 392 She had a miserably bad sore throat.

Miserable (k.-aika, etc., obs. ff. MESARATC).

† **Miseration.** Obs. [ad. L. *miserationem*-em,

n. of action f. *miserari* to have compassion, f. *miser* wretched.] Pity, compassion, mercy.

1382 WOLCUP *a Esdras* ix. 31 God of myseracions [Vulg. *Dens miserationum*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Divine miseration [orig. *divina miseratione*] had provided vse of letters in to the remedy of the imperfection of man. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1041 God of his miseration Send better refreymacion! 1533 BELLENOEN *Liry* I. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 17 Hir sonnys war commandit but only miseration to be cassin in tyber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. q. *comm.*, Doe ye mercie, and miseration [Vulg. *miserationes facite*]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 72 The sight of so many afflicted ones provoking teares by a mutual miseration.

† **Miseratori.** Obs. rare.—i. [a. L. *miserator*,

agent-n. f. *miserari* to pity.] One who pities.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* liv. 10 *comm.*, Our Lord thy miserator [Vulg. *miserator tuus*].

Miserdom (miz'eradom). [f. MISER sb. +

-DOM.] The habits and practices of a miser.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 2/1 A Tory Government yielding to senseless and uncalled-for pressure for miserdom is a sight for men and gods. 1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Oct. 641 In all the annals of miserdom or rapacity.

Misere, obs. form of MISERY.

† **Misère** (miz'er, Fr. *mizér*). Cards. [Fr. = poverty, MISERY.] In boston and solo whist, a declaration by which the caller undertakes not to take a trick.

1830 'EIORAH TREBOR' *Hoyle* 32 [Boaston.] If he is to play Misere, the elder hand leads, and in this case there are no trumps. 1841 In playing any of the four modifications of 'Misere'. 1888 A. S. WILKS & C. F. PARDON *How to Play Solo Whist* 2 The monotony of the very bad hands which in Whist were dealt out to him he is now enabled to vary by calling 'misère'. *Ibid.* 6 The misère caller should...claim the full penalty for every such offence. *Ibid.* 9.

† **Misereatur** (miz'erē-tū). *Ecl.* [3 pers. sing. pres. subj. of L. *miserari* to have pity or mercy.] = May (God) have mercy: being the first word of the Absolution used in the Western Church.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 154 in *Babes Bk.* To schryue þe in general þou schalle lere þy Confitor and misereatur in fere. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Ch. Lond.* (Camd.) 167 He... layde hym downe prostrate, saying there his *Confytor*, and alle the prelatys sayde *Misereatur*. 1845 J. JONES *Man. Plainchant* 25 The Confitor, Misereatur, and Indulgentiam are recited, not sung.

† **Miserere** (miz'erē-rē). Also 6 messerery, 7 misereri. [imper. sing. of L. *miserari* (see prec.).]

1. The fifty-first Psalm (fiftieth in the Vulgate), beginning *Miserere mei Deus* ('Have mercy upon me, O God'), being one of the Penitential Psalms.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44, & mid te misereere, goð biuoren ower weouede & ended ðer þe graces. 1539 PERV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 153 Sayinge the sawme of 'Meserery' ower us. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1493/4 And so was brought... by the Sherif to toward Smithfield, saying the Psalme *Miserere* by the way. a 1603 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. If ever... I may lay hold upon thee... thou shalt have the *Miserere* even to the *Vitulos* [cf. Vulgate Ps. I. fin.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Miserere*,... is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons as have the benefit of Clergy allowed by the Law. 1829 W. IRVING *Diary* 16 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 310 Miserere in the cathedral in the evening. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 65 Arriving at Rome in the Holy Week, they hurried to the Sistine Chapel, to hear the *Miserere* at matins.

b. With reference to the time it takes to recite the *Miserere*. (Cf. *F. demeurer un bon miséré*.)

[c 1450 *N.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 11 Sepe hem by þe space of his psalme seynge: misereere mei deu.] 1558 WAROK tr. *Alexis* Ser. (1568) 26 Let all boyle together for the space of one Misereere. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 97, I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a *Miserere*.

c. A musical setting of this psalm.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1786) IV. 569 Metastasio, to whom I transmitted a copy of this *Miserere*. 1779 H. WALTON *Lett.* to *Cress Ossory* 15 Nov. I was last night at Lady Lucan's to hear the Misses Bingham sing Jonelli's 'Miserere'. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 67 The 'Miserere' of Allegri.

† d. = KYRIE I b.

? e 1620 R. PATRICK in S. Arnold *Cathedral Mus.* (1790) (title) The Te Deum, Benedictus, Misereere, Nicene Creed [etc.].

2. *transf.* A cry of 'Have mercy!'; a prayer, or ejaculation in which mercy is asked for.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* II. i. No more aymes, and miseries [read miseries] Tranio Come near my brain, 1659 J. DAVIES tr. *Lett. Voiture* xi. l. 49, I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole *Misereere*. a 1700 KEN *Hymn-theo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 75 The Mourners, who the Penitent e-py'd, A universal *miserere* cry'd. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 A main fault that pervades the whole is the monotonous cry of *miserere* for the poor Irish. 1845 LONGE *Arsenal at Springfield* II. What loud lament and dismal *Misereere* Will mingle with their awful symphonies [i.e. of firearms]. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 350 The sweet Alleluias and the plaintive *Misereeres* of the English Prayer Book.

† 3. In full *Miserere mei* (miz'ei), lit. 'have mercy on me': a name for the 'iliac passion', a form of colic attended with stercoraceous vomiting. Obs.

1611 CORN. *Reply*, the voiding of the excrements at the mouth; a disease called, *Miserere mei*. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 116 You were under a quotidian fever, or sick of the misereere mei. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Miserere mei*, this is apply'd to some Cholicks, where the Pains are so exquisite, as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. 1766 AMORY *Mem.* II. 50 In the excruciating torments of that most dreadful distemper a *miserere*. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 148 If it proves fatal by mortification, it is taken for a *passio-iliaca*, or *miserere*.

4. = MISERICORD 2 c. (An incorrect use.)

1798-1801 J. MILNER *Hist. Winchester* II. 36 The stalls with their misereeres, canopies, pinnacles, &c. *Ibid.* note. That small shelving stool, which the seats of the stalls formed when turned up in their proper position, is called a *Misereere*. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* tr. xxiii. (1874) 80 The *Misereeres* here have place, As hiding from the day of Grace The quaint device, and snakes that twine... Which speak the serpent's hood below. 1869 TUCKER *Highly Turkey* I. 20 The stalls... are provided with misereeres, which... are seldom used, as the monks generally stand during the whole service.

attrib. 1872 N. & Q. Ser. IV. IX. 405/1 *Misereere* carvings.

Ibid. 472/2 *Misereere* stalls.

Miserecord. rare. [-HOOD.] Miserliness.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 221 Hate, jealousy, petulance, miserecord, envy... every sort of obliquity has its own disfigurement. *Ibid.* 253.

Misericord (miz'erikōrd), sb. Also 4-5 *mysero*, 4-6 *mit*, *myseri*, *mysero*. [a. OF. *miseri-corde*, ad. L. *miseri-cordia*, f. *miseri-cors* (see next).]

† 1. Compassion, pity, mercy. Also 3 *int.* Obs.

a 1315 SHOREHAM I. 183 To oure lord *Misereere* he cryd, and biddeþ hym Mercy and miserecord. c 1360 CHAUCER *Par.* Tr. 731 Thanne is miserecorde... a vertu, by which the corage of man is stired by the misere of him that is misered. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 284 Gode lord... by thy pity & mysericorde graunt to Rowlande his prayer. 1540 *Compl. Scot. viii.* 72 Quhy vll þe nochte have miserecord & pytie of our native cuntrie? 1657 tr. *De las-Coveras' Don Quixote* 144 [He] abandoned himselfe to odvine mercie, and to the miserecord of the waves. 1657-83 BURNBY *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 217 The Divine miserecord did not utterly abandon our lapsed parents in this condition. 1795 VANBROUGH *Confederacy* I. iii. *Misericorde* I what do I see!

2. *Hist. and Antiq.* Senses derived from monastic uses of L. *miseri-cordia*. a. An indulgence or relaxation of the rule.

1820 SCOTT *Monast. xix.* Indulgence shall be given to those of our attendants who shall, from very weariness, be unable to attend the duty at prime, and this by way of miserecord or indulgentia.

b. An apartment in a monastery in which certain relaxations of the rule were permitted, esp. one in which those monks ate to whom special allowances were made in food and drink.

c 1529 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 51 That noo suche bousholdes be then kepte... but only onen place which shalbe called the mysericorde where shalbe on saddle layd of the eldest sorte oversear and maistres to all the residue that thidre shall reside. c 1535 *Sura. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Tral.* (1886) IX. 212 A nother chambre by the same called Mysericorde. 1545 in *London & M'ssex Archæol. Trans.* IV. 357 note, That Mr. Dean and his successors shal have the *Misericorde*, the greate Kitchen [etc.]. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 255/2 [Mr. Turle's house] was one of the largest of the bouses... next after that of the abbott... It stood between the dorter and the miserecord. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 59 The miserecorde or 'loft'.

c. A shelving projection on the under side of a hinged seat in a choir stall, so arranged that, when turned up, it gave support to one standing in the stall. Also *altrib.*

c 1525 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 484 Iron worke and other small necessaries... as copper to bang the miserecordes with [etc.]. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 2 The chancel seats hang on hinges and provided with miserecordes. 1893 *Keliquary* VII. 129 Of the ancient miserecordes [in Limerick Cathedral] nineteen are perfect. 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 250/3 There are four miserecord stalls at Wysall.

3. A dagger with which the *coup de grâce* was given. [So med. L. *miseri-cordia*, f. *miseri-corde*.]

14... Voc. in W.-Wülcker *653/20 Hic pugis tread pugio*, miserecord. *Ibid.* 654/16 *Hec cica*, mi-cericord. 1484 CAXTON *Chis. ady* 63 *Misericorde* or knyft with a crosse is gyuen to a knyght to ibende that yf his other armures faylle byn that he haue recours to the mysericorde or daggar. 1859 *Archæol. Tral.* XVI. 356 A *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, dug up in a field near Deddington. 1869 HOUTELL *Arms & Armour* III. 49 It was adjudged at the waist, as was the mediæval *misericorde*, on the right side.

† **Misericord**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *misericord*, L. *misericord-em* (-cors), f. *miseri*-, stem of *misereri* to pity + *-cord*, cor heart.] Compassionate, pitiful, merciful.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 269 Jugis suld be ay misericordes, and full of clemence and pitee. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 168 How suld we thank that Lord, That was sa misericord. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 418 Ye man be gude, my Lord, And to yot man misericord.

† **Misericordially**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *misericordia* mercy + *-al* + *-ly*.² Cf. OF. *misericordialment*.] Mercifully.

1659 *Brome Queen & Conc. iv.* 113 If misericordially This gracious Fæminine preserve your lives Ex ore lupi.

† **Misericordious**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *misericordieux* (from 12th c.), or ad. med. L. *misericordiosus*, f. *misericordia* (see MISERICORD sb.).] Compassionate, merciful.

1483 *Caxton Calo elijh*, Yf be neuer pardoned... he shold not seme to be misyricordous ne merciful. 1509 *Melusine* 313 Thre nys so grette a synnar in the world but that is more piteable & mysericordious whan the synnar repenteth by m... of his synne. 1528 *Sheph. Kal.* xiv. l.ij. By your misyricordious piteye. 1634 *W. Tarnant tr. Balzac's Lett.* 91 The misericordious Justice of God. 1648 W. BROWNE *Polemander* iii. iii. 79 That misericordious Goodnesse from whom I have so often petition'd you.

† **Misericordy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *misericordi-a*: see MISERICORD sb.] Mercy.

14... *Chaucer's Boeth.* iii. met. xii. (Caxton), The Lord and luge of sowles was meeted to misyricordyes. 1491 *Caxton Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495). ii. 243 h/2 To have mercy of me poore synnar & Indigne of thy grette misyricordye.

† **Misericors**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. or L. *misericors*; cf. MISERICORDA.] Compassionate. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 566 Gratius God quhilk is misericors (rime perforce).

† **Misericism** (mɪˈzərɪzɪzəm), *rare*—1. [f. MISER + -ISM.] Miserliness.

1798 *Anna Seward Lett.* (1811) V. 155 Mr Newton has put an immense sponge upon Dr Falconer's reproach to his miserism.

† **Miserity**, *Sc. Obs.* Also misaritie. [app. f. L. *miser* + -ITY after prosperity.] Misery.

1530 *LYNESAY Test. Payyng* 404 Quhat mortall cheangis, quhat miserie! [rime calamite]. 1533 *Gau Richt* vi. (1888) 51 Ye miserie of this vane vardiil. 1552 *LYNESAY Monarchie* 165 Sum tyme in value prosperite, Sum tyme in gret Miserie.

† **Miserlike**, *adv. Obs.* Of obscure origin and meaning.

1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 2658 Dorfore seide de ehru witterlike, Dat he spac siden miserlike. [Petrus Comestor: *Unde et Hebraei impeditores lingue eum fuisse autumant.*]

† **Miserliness** (mɪˈzərɪlɪnəs), [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being miserly; niggardliness, closefistedness.

1645 *USNER Body Div.* 304 Frugality without liberality [degenerateth] into sordid miserliness. 1850 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl.* 1. 227 In old-fashioned times, an 'independence' was hardly ever made without a little miserliness. 1865 *LEWIS in Fortn. Rev.* II. 692 Economy is rejection of whatever is superfluous; it is not Miserliness.

† **Miserly** (mɪˈzərɪli), *a.* [f. MISER sb. + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a miser; niggardly, stingy.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 29 b. If there were any that had duggen-olde coughing miserly Fathers they could not endure. 1860 *WINSLOW Obsc. Dis.* Brain vi. 163 If benevolent, he [sc. the insane person] becomes parsimonious & miserly. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drodd* vii. He was a miserly wretch who gruged us food to eat, and clothes to wear. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 104 The youth who has had a mean and miserly bringing up.

transf. 1869 *LOWELL Under the Willows* vii. To spend in all things else, but of old friends to be most miserly.

† **Miserous**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *miserieux*, f. *miser*: see MISERY.] Miserable.

1475 in *Miss Wood Lett. Roy. Ladies* (1846) I. 108 She hath been long in the miserous prison of Lidgate. 1530 *PAISER*, 3191 Myserable wretched or myserouse. 1609 *PAISER Æneid* viii. (1562) Bhiij b. O plague most miserous.

† **Misery** (mɪˈzəri), *Also 4-6 misere, mysere, 4-7 miserie, (5 mesury), 5-6 miserie (9, 6 miserie.* [a. OF. *miserie* (12th c.), ad. L. *miseria*, f. *miser* (see MISER).]

The 15th c. form *misere* seems to be a later re-adoption from OF. *miser* (mod. F. *misère*).

1. A condition of external unhappiness, discomfort, or distress; wretchedness of outward circumstances; distress caused by privation or poverty.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 272 Wreche of wreches, out of honour falle I to miserie. 1425 *Eng. Comp. Trel.* 43 Shew hym the mesury that thay sufferid for his sake. 1450 *LOVELL Grail* xlii. 450 And so longe abed he here In povert and In gret Miserie. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* n. viii. 84 In grette pouerte mysere & wretchednes. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* ii. 17 Ye se the myserye y^e we are in, how Iherusalem lyeth wayst. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 870 But say That Death be not so stroak... but endless misery. 1705 *ADISON* *Not 5* The extreme Misery and Poverty that are in most of the Italian Government. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* i. 1, Early marriages were misery; imprudent marriages did it. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 273 The converse live in great poverty, and their misery is augmented by prodigious swarms of mosquitoes. 1849 *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 433 The sight of his misery affected his wife so much that she

fainted. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* l. 432 The misery of un-aided poverty.

personified. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* Epit., He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear. 1799 *COWPER Casinaway* 59 But misery still delights to trace Its semblance in another's case.

2. With 1a and pl. A miserable condition or circumstance; a cause or source of wretchedness.

1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, Cress Richmond Wks. (1876) 306 After that he [sc. Lazarus] was restored to the myseryes of this lyfe agayne, he neuer laugh. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 2 v. b. The myseryes of this wretched world. 1572 *HULST v. v.* It is a gret mysery to be very beautiful. 1615 *STOW Ann.* Pref. p. 5 What a bellish mysery it is to have vneconciellable warres in one small kingdom. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* tit. xvi. 398 The misery is, divers of them have fallen to frequent their Superstitions and Idolatries. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* x. 1076 The Gods from Heav'n survey the fatal Strife, And mourn the Miseryes of Human Life. 1788 *COWPER Negro's Compl.* 43 By the miseries that we tasted, Crossing in your barkes the main. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* vii. He was going to expose himself to inconceivable miseries and hardships. 1849 *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 628 All the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame.

b. *concr.* A miserable person or place.

1790 *MRS. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1842) V. 181, I am sure she would gladly have confined us both in the Basille, had England such a misery. 1888 *Lady 25 Oct. VIII.* 374/2 'Small street Arabs', she answered. 'The little miseries out of the gutters'.

3. The condition of one in great sorrow or distress of mind; miserable or wretched state of mind; a condition characterized by a feeling of extreme unhappiness.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* iii. 20 Wherefore is the light given, to him that is in mysery? and life vnto them that have heuy heres? 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* i. 1. 472 Thanks, gentle nimphe, for this swete harmonie! So muchke yealdes some ease to miserie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 563 Of good and evil much they argu'd then, Of happiness and final misery. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 35 It is acknowledged that rage, envy, resentment, are in themselves mere misery. 1833 *TENNISON Two Voices* 2 Thou art so full of misery, Were it not better not to be? 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 211 It seemed as if I had misery enough in my one heart to sink the city.

† 4. Miserliness, niggardliness, Obs.

1531 *ELVOR Gov.* iii. xlii. (1880) II. 345 This was but myserye and wretched nygardshepe in a man of such honour. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Galba* (1595) 1107 His meane and simple ordinary of dyet... was imputed myserye and niggardlines in him. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* iii. 131 The Senate right sparingly (such was their miserie), decreed... one daies thanksgiving... and no more. 1624 *WORTON Elem. Archit.* 66 A little misery in the Premises, may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge in the Conclusion.

† 5. A mean or despicable condition. Obs.

1607 *DEKKER Kut's Conjur.* (1842) 76 Into so lowe a miserie (if not contempt) is the sacred art of poesie false [etc.].

6. *dial.* Bodily pain; U.S. *dial.* (with a) a pain. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Misery*, acute pain in any part of the body. 'Misery in the head', means a violent head-ache. 1867 *LATHAM Black & White* 38 MASA, I have such a misery in my back. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 543/1 [His] most memorable remark was that he had 'a misery in his stomach'.

7. *Cards*. = MISÈRE. Common colloq.

8. *Comb.*, as misery-making, -stricken, -thirsting adjs.

1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* vi. 126 Thow framedst A tale... to glut Thy misery-thirsting soul. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. xiv. Perverted uses of the misery-making money. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 6/7 The misery-stricken people of Italy. MISERE obs. form of MISERSE.

† **Misestee**, *m, sb.* [MIS-1 4. Cf. F. *mésestime*.] Want of esteem or respect; disrespect.

1850 *OGILVIE, Misesteem*, disregard; slight. 1881 F. L. PALGRAVE *Vic. Eng.* 111 The of the great race took equally... on foe And fame and misesteem of man below. 1898 *BODLEY France* II. iii. v. 258 The office of minister must remain in misesteem.

† **Misesteem**, *v.* [MIS-1 1. Cf. F. *mésestimer*.] trans. To have a wrong estimation of. Also Misesteeming *vbl. sb.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. iii. § 8. 402 Alheit some Herald's make Harold by birth but a Gentleman of one, and the first descent... yet... it may seeme he is misesteemed, seeing his Father was Goodwin a Duke by degree. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sam.* ii. l. 1, I must him tell, that he doth misesteem Their strange estate. 1685 *BUNYAN Pilgrimage & Publiken* What kind of righteousness is this, if this is that standeth... in a misesteeming of Gods Commandments? 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vi. 17, I pray you not so to misesteem us. 1850 *GROTE Greece* ii. kviii. viii. 477 The practical teachers of Athens and of Greece, misconceived as well as misesteemed. 1900 *HENLEY Verses War, Envoy*, That race is damned which misesteems its fate.

† **Misestimate**, *sb.* [MIS-1 4.] Wrong estimate or valuation.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vii. 363 The presumption of this intellect, its total misestimate of the exigencies of the great problems with which it had to deal.

† **Misestimate**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] trans. To estimate erroneously, have a false estimate of.

1841 *CARLYLE Heroes* ii. 75, I believe we mis-estimate Mahomet's faults even as faults. 1849 J. CUMMING *Christ Recruit* *Sinners* vi. 124 If you see a person mis-estimating every thing around him, thinking... that rags are royal purple.

† **Misestimation**, [MIS-1 4.] False or incorrect estimation.

1809 *Syd. SMITH in Lady Holland Mem.* (1835) II. 64 The delay occasioned by the mis-estimation of my own powers.

† **Misexecute**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] trans. To execute, carry out, or perform improperly.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 231 A person so obnoxious to them, in the mis-executing his... office of Chief Justice in Eyre. 1854 *Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Feb. All the laws, good and bad, are so misexecuted by Tammany as [etc.].

† **Misexecution**, [MIS-1 4.] Improper execution.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 9 Fynes... for none execution or misexecution... of suche writtes. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 31 All is misconceived, and its mis-execution is equal to its misconception.

† **Misexpending**, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 3.] = next.

1646 *QUARLES Judgum. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 82/2 The misexpending of my precious time.

† **Misexpenditure**, *rare*—1. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong expenditure.

1795 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 89 A misexpenditure of so much money.

† **Misexpense**, *Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] = prec.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. li. (1641) 9/1 Lesse should I wait their misse-expence of leisure, li [etc.]. 1627 *Beggars Ape* C 2 b. O wretched end of idle vanity, Of misexpence and Prodigality. 1646 *QUARLES Sheph. Oracles* viii. ad fin. 'This fruitless howers misexpence. 1665 *BOYLE Octavi. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 297, I will not be forward to condemn him of a mis-expence.

† **Misexplain**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] trans. To explain incorrectly.

1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theol.* ii. iv. 172 Divers phenomena of nature, that had been left unexplained, or were left unexplained by the Schools. 1864 *GROSART Lamb's all Safe* 53 Misexplaining the incident as meaning only childlike-dispositioned adults, robs it of all its meaning. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* iii. 1870/129 note, A second-hand reflection of Greek thought, often both mistranslated and misexplained.

† **Misexposition**, [MIS-1 4.] Incorrect exposition.

1524-5 *Archæol. Jm.* (1874) XXXI. 64 By inadvertence and misexposition of the said Acte. 1645 *MILTON Æneid* Wks. 1851 IV. 247 Let them... give God his thanks, who bath... scow'd off an inveterat misexposition from the Gospel. 1673 *BAXTER Lett. in Acc. Sherlocke* li. 168 You misexpound Rom. 7, and upbraid others with the consequences of your mis-exposition.

† **Misexpound**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] trans. To expound wrongly.

1673 [see prec.].

† **Misexpress**, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] refl. To express oneself faultily.

1718 *Life R. Frampton* (1876) 122 If in such a royal auditory he had misexpressed himself. 1847 *FR. A. KEMBLE Rec. Later Life* III. 303 You have misunderstood me, or I misexpressed myself.

† **Misexpression**, [MIS-1 4.] Incorrect expression.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 324 The two former I hope are but mis-expressions of a tolerable sense. 1832 *BENTHAM Deontol.* (1834) II. 221 Impute his neglect... to misconception, or misexpression, or forgetfulness.

† **Misexpressive**, *a.* [MIS-1 6.] Expressing a wrong meaning. Hence MISEXPRESSIVENESS.

1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 109 Instead of being negatively and simply unexpressive, it is positively misexpressive. *Ibid.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 40 The inexpressiveness, or rather the misexpressiveness, of the language. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 542 The terms promulgated and unpromulgated... are not less misexpressive than written and unwritten.

† **Misfait**, *Obs.* In 4 mysfait, 5 mesfent.

[a. OF. *mesfait*, mod. F. *mesfait* (= Fr. *mesfait*, It. *misfatto*, f. *mesfaire*, *mesfaire* to misdo.)] Misdeed.

1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xi. 366, I have wonder of be... Why howe suwest man and his make hat no mysfait him folwe? 1481 *CAXTON Geoffrey* viii. 29 All their mesfeates and trespasses were redressyd.

† **Misfaith**, [MIS-1 4.] Disbelief; mistrust.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclias* ii. 18 Who dreden the Lord, shul not ben of mysfaith [1388 unhelpful] to the wrd of hym. 1899 *TENNISON Pictur* 382 A woman and not trusted, doubtless I might feel some sudden turn of anger horn Of your misfaith.

† **Misfall**, *sb.* [MIS-1 4.] Mishap, misfortune.

1340 *Ayeb.* 84 Kueade mysfallas and zores. *Ibid.* 86, 182. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xii. 44 Ye wyll scandalize & vture your mysfall that is now happed to you of one man.

† **Misfall**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1. Cf. M.L.G., M.Du., Du. *misvallen*, MHG. *misvevallen*, Ger. *missfallen*.]

1. *intr.* To suffer misfortune, come to grief.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7820 His hend he wrang, bat goddis folk suld sua mis-fall. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrou. Wace* (Rolls) 2005 Humbert gan ber mys-falle... flor he dreynye berin. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 365 And thait may happin to mysfall.

2. *impers.* or said of the event: To happen unfortunately, fall out amiss. *It misfell me*: misfortune befell me.

1340 *Ayeb.* 193 Hit is wel rist bet hit misualle to him... bet dep harm under oper moder. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Kent's T.* 1530 Al-though thee ones on a tyme misfille Whan Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1481 *CAXTON Regnard* (Arb.) 53 Whiche mysfelle her eyul, for the false felle foxe awayted wel his tyme [etc.]. 1509 *BANCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 70 wel his tyme [etc.]. 1599 *PALGRAVE* 637/2 To venge by wrath that doth misfall. 1630 *PALGRAVE* 637/2 Sythe you wyl nat be ruled, if it mysfall with you, you can blame no body but yourselfe. 1556 *STRENSER E. Q. v.* 10 Thereat she gan... to upbraid that chaunce which him misfelle. 1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph* 157 Yet did not Job, for all that him mysfall, Murnur at God.

† **Misfame**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1 4.] Evil fame or report.

1480 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* iii. xxiii. 112 b, He had grete joye of euyl loos and mysfame.

Misfame, *v.* *rare*—1. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To spread a false report concerning.

1480 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 42 This false and evil rumour which seemed to misfame me of vice.

† **Misfare**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Mis-1 4 + FARE *sb.* 1.] Going wrong or astray; mishap, misfortune.

1300 *Cursor M.* 315 His sun..pat wat All þinges þat haldes stat, and halds þam up from misfare þat þai ne worth to nocht. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Steryng and meuyng in lymes wip oute eny mysfare *lorig, motus membrorum sine errore*. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 1060 Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd, Off thair mysfayr. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) ii. 372/2 They were more enclined to lycherye for welfare than to robberye for mysfare. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iii. 24 Crying aloud to shew her sad mysfare Unto the knyghts.

† **Misfare**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see FARE *v.* 1 [OE. *misfaran* = OFris. *misfara*, MHG. *missezarn*, ON. *misfara*: see MIS-1 1 and FARE *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To fare ill, come to grief, be unfortunate.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 100 Some..cwæððæt ðæt hi þurh bletsung misfarað, and ðurb wryngung æðeod. a. 1003 *Wulfstan Hom.* xviii. (1883) 104 Eala, zefyrn is, þæt ðurb deofol fela þinga misfor. c. 1340 *Half Meid.* 34 For nis ha neauer wuduete care leste hit ne mis-fare. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1359 þi fader and al his folk so misfaren hadde, þat alle here lures in a stounde hadde be lore. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxi. A dede cors opon a bere lay A woman alle mysfare. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. xxviii. 319/1 In what londe usurye is used opon that londe shall mysfare. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 232 Do þe the contrait, þour housis wil mis-fair. 1633 *Herwood Eng. Trav.* v. If shee misfare I am a man more wretched in her lousse, Then had I forfeited life and estate.

b. Of an enterprise: To miscarry, fail.

c. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* (Edinb. MS.) x. 529 For it was hys ententioun To put hym till all awentur or that a sege on hym mysfyr. 1513 *Douglas Eneid* ix. Prol. 66 Now war me laith my lang laubour mysfyr.

2. To go wrong; to transgress.

c. 897 *K. Ælfreo Gregory's Past.* c. i. 29 Forðon oft for ðæs lareowes unwiðode misfarað *[orig. offentau]* ða hieremenn. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1911 If he sað his breðere mis-faren, His fader he it gan vn-hillen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 366, I sagh wel þat misfard. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 115 Er thou so with this misfare. 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dan.* 282 And kepethamefta neyd and mystair, That pouerte gar thaine nocht mysfayr.

3. *trans.* (Sc.) a. To do amiss. b. To cause to go wrong.

1461 *Lib. Pluscardenis* xii. viii. He that all as made As langand gouernance of his Godliade Nothing mysfais, bot all dois for the best. a. 1578 *Linosay* (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (1728) 172 He shall..misfair the Government and Guidment of his Country.

† **Misfaring**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Wrong-doing; transgression.

1595 *Spenser Col. Clout* 758 For all the rest do most-wath fare amis, And yet their owne misfaring will not see. For either they be puffd up with pride [etc.].

† **Misfaring**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Mis-1 2.] a. Transgressing, misbehaving.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 305/180 He [sc. Lucifer] may corse euere more his mis-farinde pruyte. a. 1300 *Leg. Rood* (A-him MS.) 50 Eradius be emperour..Of his mysfaryng prut *[Veron MS. mis farinde pruyde]* hurde telle ilome. 13..K. *Alis.* 6470 Alle they [sc. the devil's sons] beon mysfaryng. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 65 So that the kynge put away that foule, mysfaryngde oide one.

b. In evil plight.

c. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Camb.) 1118 He sawe a knyghte ryd-yinge; Hys ryght arme was mysfaryng.

† **Misfashion**, *v.* *Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To put out of shape; to make of a wrong shape.

1570 *Levins Manif.* 161/43 To misfashion, deformare. 1594 *Blunoviv Exer.* viii. (1636) 757 He saith that they must needs mis-fashion the Regions, and make the..longitudes, and latitudes, to be untrue. 1608 J. *Daye Humour out of Breath* iii. v. What toyle I had to fashion them to lous, And how tis doubled to misfashion them. 1647 *Warw. Simp. Cobler* 35 What is amisse in the mould, will mis-fashion the prosult.

Misfashioned, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Badly formed; deformed, mis-shapen.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxviii. 25 Thocht God mak ane misfashionit man, þe can him all schap ne agane. 1548 *Geste Pr. Masse* Fiv, What a misfashioned argumentation is this. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 Through their misfashioned preconceit. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* O. T. 610 Such a scrip—as no wise shepard would beare, as being misfashioned.

Misfashioning, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Disfigurement; deformity.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 343 Let hym bryng the hat upon hys hid for mysfaysonyng of it. 1581 *MALCASTER Positons* xxx. (1857) 110 Sicknesse assaileth vs three ways:..by mis-fashioning, when either the whole bodie, or some parte thereof, wanteth his due forme [etc.].

† **Misfate**, *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] Evil fate.

1614 *Sylvester Part. Vertues Royall* i. *Panareus* 1495 Were I throw their own misfate, in having none, Or having Vertues, not to have them known. 1652 *Benlowes Theoph.* II. xxviii. Misdeeds their own mis-fate engage.

† **Misfavour**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Disfavour.

a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Rel.* 1641-52 (1880) III. i. 142 The clergie..delivered their opinions in his misfavour.

Misfeasance (mis'fāns), *Law.* Also 7

-feisance, 7-8 -fesance, 8 -fesans, 9 -feazance.

[a. OF. *mesfaisance*, f. *mesfaisant*, pres. ppl. of *mesfaire*, *mesfaire* to misdo: see MIS-2 and FEASANCE.] A transgression, trespass; *spec.* the wrongful exercise of lawful authority or improper performance of a lawful act.

1596 *Bacon Max. & Uses* *Cont.* Law I. (1636) 32 He is subject to an action upon the case for his misfeasance. 1675 W. SHEPHERD (*title*) Actions upon the Case for Deeds, viz. Contracts, Assumpsits [etc.], and for other Male-Feasance and Mis-feasance. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 9 That were a Misfeasance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 208 Any misfeasance, or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or damaged, is a transgression, or trespass in its largest sense. 1781 W. JONES *Lavo Bailments* 54 A distinction seems very early to have been made in our law between the nonfeasance, and the misfeasance of a conductor *operis*. 1803 *KINGLAKE Criminal* II. 13 The custom of awarding wild, violent praise to the common performance of duty, and even now and then to actual misfeasance. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* (1876) vi. 303 note, All cases of damage caused by misfeasance (commission of wrongful acts).

transf. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 242 The long-acre copse..which had no often sheltered the misfeasance, both of my gun and lips. 1882 *HUGHES Mem. D. Macmillan* 6 He had..discovered some small misfeasance in the shop and had accused his apprentice of it.

† **Misfeasce**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Back-formation f. *prec.*] *trans.* To do evil to.

1571 in *Archæologia* XLV. 62 Whose son or servant shall be found to misfeasce Iohn a wood, sexton, in word or deed.

Misfeasor (mis'fēsōr), *Law.* Also 7 -fesor, 9 -fessor. [a. OF. *mesfaisour*, -faisour, agent-n. f. *mesfaire*, f. *mes*- MIS-2 + *faire* to do.] One who commits a misfeasance.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 They take upon them to punish these misfeasors. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc.* Div. 146 The punishment which is reserved for wilful misfeasors.

Misfeat, *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] A distorted feature; a bad feature or trait.

a. 1821 *KEATS Sonn.* *Human Seasons*, He [sc. man] has his Winter too of pale misfeat. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 42 Some misfeature of pronunciation, which I have now forgotten. 1890 R. BRIGGS *Shorter Poems* i. 5 All summer's dry misfeatures.

Misfeaturing, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Having bad features.

1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* i. 593 A dark misfeaturing messenger.

Misfeaturing, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Distorting the features.

1885 *Tennyson Wreck* ix, The strange misfeaturing mask that I saw.

† **Misfeel**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To have sinful feelings.

c. 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* i. 305 Ich habbe..Misifelet.

† **Misfeeling**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [Mis-1 2.] Used in the earlier version of Wyclif's Bible to render L. *insensatus* 'senseless'.

1384 *Wyclif Eccl.* xvi. 20 In all these thingis mys felende, or wntwite, is the herte. *Ibid.* xxii. 14 With a mys felende go thou not away [1388 an vnwis man].

† **Misfeign**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To feign with a wrong intention.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. iii. 40 By him, who has the gerdon of his guile, For so misfeigning her true knight to bee.

† **Misfore**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see FERE *v.* 1 [OE. *misfaran*: see MIS-1 1 and FERE *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To do wrong, transgress; to misbehave (const. *mid*, with = towards).

c. 1000 *Ælfric De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 7 Saul..þæt folc bewerde wið 8 hæðenan leoda heaðlice mid wærmum, þeah he he misferde on manegum oðrum þingum. a. 1300 *W. & W.* 212 in *Hazl. E. P.* 65 Men seide, that thou on thine liue *[Rolls]* VII. 147 þe outrage of riche men, þat misferde with pore men *[orig. ditribunt insensitum qua pauperes indigne tractabant]*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 241 Bot only that thou hast misferd Tenkende.

2. *intr. and pass.* To fare ill; to come to grief; to be unfortunate or unsuccessful.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 26223 3if Arður mis-ferde þene he come to fihte. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7955 Alle þat þey made a dayvright, flallen was down vpon þat nyght;..þat saw þe kyng hit misferde so. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 197, & his fadir fore doule & wae he trowyt in þe mysferde. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 18311 (Xrin.) Were I was wip my foos mysferde *[Cott. was vm-sett]*.

3. *trans.* To overthrow.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 When Sir Edward herd, þat þei had Lyncoln taken, & þe Juerie misferd, þer tresorie ouer-chaken *[f. supra þei robbed þam & slough]*.

Misfield, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To field (a ball) badly. Hence **Misfielded**, *ppl. a.*

1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/6 Key misfielded the ball. 1894 *Punch* 24 Dec. 298/3 The course of a 'misfielded' ball between leaving bowler's hand and returning thereto.

Misfigure, *sb. rare.* [Mis-1 4.] Disfigurement, deformity.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninien) 682 Othir be þe þe hafe remede of his mysfyr, or be dede. 1857 *HAVERGILL* *Saul* II. ii. iv. 149 As a thing which long pressed out of form. Does, after being re-tored to its true shape..start back All soul and crumpled to its old misfigure.

Misfigure, *v.* Now *dial.* [Mis-1 1; after

disfigure (cf. MIS-1 9).] *trans.* To disfigure; to distort the form of; to disfigure.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* Pref. 1 That men..should be able to misfigure the liberal and ingenious face of your

actions into an absolute deformity. a. 1677 *MANTON Sermon*, *John* xvii. 3 Wks. 1872 X. 149 Some great..governor of the order of the world, whom they mightily transformed and misfigured in their thoughts. 1870 E. PEALOCK *Ralf Skirl*, III. 99 He may misfigure hissen next time as he likes, I shall knaw him.

Misfigured, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [Mis-1 2.] Disfigured.

1624 *CATAKER Transubst.* 134 You may not marvaile why his answer is so diffused, deformed and misfigured. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. *Misfigure*, She's misfigured worse than ever I seed her. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* *Misfigured*.

Misfiguring, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Disfiguring; misrepresenting of figure.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. 34 Even to the misfiguring his own visage by the distemper of his passion. 1699 *Perris Let. to Ld. Remy* 21 Nov., The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object.

Misfire (mis'fīr), *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MIS- FIRE.] A failure to discharge or explode.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 18 The instructor will naturally attribute 'mis-fires' to a dirty rifle. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 23 A misfire of the charge in the mortar. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 12/3 Did you leave him after three or four misfires?

attrib. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 9/3 A misfire ball cartridge, or one that had been used but had not exploded.

Misfire (mis'fīr), *v.* [Mis-1 1. Cf. *phr.* to miss fire, s. v. MISS *v.* 1] *intr.* Of a gun or its charge: To fail to be discharged or exploded.

1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/2 The little gun was in use to snap or misfire. (1881 *GREENER Gun* 43 The weapons were..tired, some to charge and discharge, and continually mis-firing.) 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 8/1 Both guns in the fore-barricade had misfired.

Misfit (mis'fīt), *sb.* [f. MIS-1 4 + FIT *sb.* 3.] A garment or other article which does not fit the person for whom it is intended.

1823 J. REE *Dict. Turf*, etc., *Misfits*—clothes which do not suit the wearer's shape. Hence, 'tis a misfit', when a story, or some endeavour fails of its effect, then 'it won't fit'. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 232/2 There are a number of [artificial] eyes come from France, but these are generally what we call misfits. 1865 *KNOTT Passages Work. Life* III. x. 213 [The] shoemaker..would occasionally have a misfit or two on his hands.

transf. and fig. 1823 [see above]. 1862 *MISS BRADDOCK Lady Audley* II. ii. 19 Her mouth..was an obvious misfit for the set of teeth it contained. 1865 *Cornish Mag.* June 645 There are some unfortunate people in this world, whose names are—how can I express it?—whose names are, Misfits. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Father Dolling* vi, Amid the streets of Landport Father Dolling was no deplorable misfit.

Misfit, *v.* [Partly f. MIS-1 4 + FIT *v.*, partly f. *prec.* sb.] *trans. and intr.* To fail to fit, fit badly.

1885 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 435/1 No luck misfits these, Ivy, great or mean, Mirthful or solemn. 1887 *Twain Soul* II. iii. 32 Every truth..is a link in one eternal and infinite chain, and cannot possibly misfit with or contradict any other. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 244/2 His garments all misfitted him so astonishingly.

So **Misfitting**, *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1851 L. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 233 The misfitting of the twelve volumes [of Wesley's Writings] to the times current. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 464 Misfitting boots.

† **Misfong**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-1 1 + fong, FANG *v.* 1 Cf. OE. *misfōn* to make a mistake.] *trans.* To take wrongly.

c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1374 (Cott. MS.), Pah heo [sc. mine song] beo god me hine mai misfonge An drane hine to sodebe.

Misfooting, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1 3.] Going astray.

1446 *LYON. Nightingale Poems* 23/209 Myn handes were nayled fast vn-to the tre, And for mysfoting, where men wente wrong, My fete thurgh-perced.

† **Misforgive**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* MISGIVE 1. (Cf. FORGIVE *v.* 7.)

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 1426 But yet to lete hir go His herte misforyv him ever-mo.

Misform, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To form or shape amiss; to mis-shape.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Tber wylle þe fourged a fowle deformed hede and nedes must be mysformed all the body after. 1580 *BLUNOVIV Horses Diseases* iii. 2 Those [diseases] that doe come..by error of nature, in misforming the young. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Jer.* xviii. *comm.*, A potter can make a new vessel of the same clay being misformed in casting. 1690 *Lo. BROOKE Monarchy* cccxix. Wks. (Grosart) I. 151 He shall find all wisdoms that suppress..Still by misforming, make their own forms less.

Misformation. [Mis-1 4.] Malformation. (Frequent in Good.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 439 Where these defects depend on organic misformation, they will mostly be found without a remedy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. VI. xxiv. 390 Cases of..what may be called misformation of the reason.

Misformed, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Badly formed or shaped; mis-shapen.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 43 How long time..Are you in this misformed hous to dwell? 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 60 Such horrid gorgons, and misformed formes Of damned fiends. 1864 [CNOY, etc.] *Miscegenation* xvi. 65 The dirty, ignorant, and misformed Irish girl from the emigrant ships. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 176 He..of the misformed arm.

Misfortunate, *a.* Now chiefly *Sc. and U.S.* [Mis-1 6.] Unfortunate.

1530 *PALSGR.* 319/4 My-fortunate. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 45 But what seeke I for misfortunate men,..seying it is an harder matter..to finde out happie men? 1573 L. LYOY *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 3 Thus was the misfortunate end of so fortu-

that for a Spurre, which I had heere appointed for a Brydle.
1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 76 They
..feele..grievous woundes in their bodies, either for that
their children misgouverne themselves, or their wives beleave
theimselves vsprigling.

† b. *intr. for refl. Obs.*

1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 A Shawme
..yft it be blowne withe lo a vehemefn[st] wynde, It makithe
it to misgouverne oute of his kynde.

2. *trans.* To direct and control the affairs of (a
state, etc.) wrongly or badly; to mismanage the
government of.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jago* vi. (1610) 73 Misgouvern'd both my
Kingdome and my life. I gaue my selfe to ease. 1665 Boyle
Ocas. Refl. iv. xi. (1848) 231 Our wonder, that the Rulers
of States..should oftentimes mis-govern them. 1710 M.
HENRY *Life Lieut. Illidge* Wks. 1853 II. 578/1 Our own
wills have undone us; they have misgoverned us. 1889
Sat. Rev. 30 Mar. 371/2 All Oriental nations under Oriental
rule are misgoverned.

† **Misgovernail.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] a. Bad
steering. † b. Mismanagement, misrule, misgovern-
ment; disorder.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 29/2 By..misgouvernaile of suche
Maistres and Marinars with suche Shippes. c.1440 *Gesta
Rom.* xxv. 93 (Harl. MS.) That wachemen shulde..visite
eche house, bat here was no misgouernayle here in. c.1470
HARROING *Chron.* cxlix. ii. Whom his father exiled for
misgouvernaile.

Misgovernance. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5-6
Sc.-governance. [Mis-1 4.]

† 1. Misconduct, misbehaviour; evil living or
conduct. *Obs.*

c.1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 22 Had never worldly man so
heigh degree As Adam, til he for misgovernance Was
drive out of his hye prosperite. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lav
Arms* (S.T.S.) 150 Be caus of the misgovernance of sik an
ungracious creature, all a hale company may tak..scathe
and schame. c.1470 HARROING *Chron.* cv. xiv. He had..
repentance For his trespas and misgovernance. 1495
Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 11 *Preamble*, Yong people..be grown
to ydelnes vices and other divers misgovernances. 1512
Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 20 *Preamble*, The same misgoverned
persons shall lyf in robberyng and misgovernance during
their lyves. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xxi. Those who
disgrac't by some misgovernance (Their owne, or others)
swell with griefe or spight.

† 2. Mismanagement, misdirection, misuse. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 150 For if ther fell him eny schame,
It was thurgh his misgovernance. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Cax-
ton 1483) l. 1. 2 By theyr owne misgovernance they for-
lettyth the ryght way of vertu. 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq.
Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 The sounde bore crasede forsiht the
instrumens, Throw misgovernance to make notis whiche
was not his intente. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May
go All will be soone wasted with misgovernance. 1621
Br. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 7 These vnruly affections
are not more necessary in their best vye, then pernicious
in their mis-governance. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Lavus
Scot.* l. ix. (1699) 40 He who burns a House..by misgovern-
ance and not of set purpose.

3. Bad government of a country or state.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 To what myschaunce
The cyte he broutht, thourgh misgovernance. c.1460
Fontenay *Ab.* § *Lim.* Mon. xiv. (1885) 144 Murmur
ageynes the kynges person, for be misgovernance off his
reume. a. 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.)
I. 171 They tuik god to witness that they should be guiltles
of the misgovernance of the realme. 1621 BAKER *Chron.*
(1660) 160 That the Realm of England should be destroyed
throughe the misgovernance of King Richard. 1878 STRUBS
Const. Hist. III. xviii. 243 He is liable to be defamed for
misgovernance.

† 4. Lack of restraint. *Obs.*

1463 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1809) 61 Yf anye debatis
arose betwixt anye two members, for misgovernance of
wordes. c.1470 *Horz. Slep* & G. (Roxb.) 27 Beware of
surfete and misgovernance.

Misgoverned, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.]

† 1. Characterized by misconduct; ill-conducted;
immoral. *Obs.*

c.1440 Jacob's *Well* 270 Nost only to gode & sohere soue-
reynes but also to misgouernyn, c.1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta
Philos.* 438 Misgoverned men and vicious. 1509 BARCLAY
Shyp of Fols 12 b. His mysgouerned maners. 1510 in
Dunbar's Poems (1893) 309 Misgovernit 30wih makis gowsly
age. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1623) 884 Many
misgoverned and loose persons.

† 2. Unruly, unrestrained; misdirected. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 4 Where rude mis-govern'd
hands..Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head.
1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 65 The beatusous Margarite,
whose misgovern'd spleene So many sorrowes brought
vpon her life. a. 1639 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 69 How strong
and misgovern'd faith against common sense haib he.

3. Badly ruled or managed; mismanaged.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 732 The poor misgoverned child.
1875 STROMAN *Vic. Poets* ii. (1887) 54 The punishment of
a misgoverned career is that it hinders even the man of
genius from being justified during his lifetime.

Misgoverning, vbl. sb. [MISGOVERN v. +
-ING or MIS-1 3 + GOVERNING vbl. sb.] The
action of the vb. MISGOVERN. † a. Misconduct. *Obs.*
b. Misgovernment.

1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 256 For falt of aw and
of leching Bryngis thame oft to mysgouernyn. 1593 SHAKS.
Lucr. 654 Blakc lust, dishonor, shame, mis-governing.
1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars.* xxxiii. Besides, the times, with all
injustice fraught, Concurr'd, with such confus'd misgovern-
ing. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 112 The
people..dethroned their King under pretence of misgovern-
ing. 1845 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. v. A Governing Class..
which..could not..be kept from misgoverning, corn-lawing,
and playing the very deuce with us.

Misgovernment. [Mis-1 4.]

† 1. Evil conduct; unruly or disorderly be-
haviour; misconduct. *Obs.*

In the first quot. strictly two words.

c.1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1975 Of good, or mys-gouverne-
ment. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 140 I ainquins
Superbus..for his misgovernment and lust in the City against
the chast matrons..was..banished Rome. 1581 PETTIE *tr.
Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 127 b. Through idleness, or
gluttonie, or some such misgovernment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much
Ado* iv. i. 100 Thus pretty Lady I am sorry for thy much
misgovernment. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 384
Through his owne obstinate headnesse and misgovern-
ment. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogm.* To Tho. Albuius,
The unreasonable heats, frequent partialities [etc.]..The
resentment I have of which misgovernments [etc.].

† 2. Error or irregularity in the management,
conduct, or use of anything; mismanagement. *Obs.*
1601 *Act 43 Eliz. c. 4* § 1 Misconvertinge or misgouverne-
mente, of any Landes Tenementes Rentes. 1650 JER. TAYLOR
Holy Living i. § 1 (1666) 9 If such mis-government and un-
skilfulness make them fall into vitious and haser company.
1771 HOWARD *St. Prisons* (1780) 181 No..servant of any
judge to take a fee on occasion of a petition or complaint,
founded upon the foregoing orders, or any misgovernment.

3. Bad government of a country or state; mal-
administration of public affairs. Hence, disorder,
anarchy (cf. *misrule*).

1592 *Nobody & Soud.* (1878) 293 King Archigallo that
nor raines In tyranny and strange misgovernment. c.1620
Coke in *Bacon's Wks.* (1827) VII. 376 Tending to...the
raising of faction or other misgovernment. 1783 BURKE
Sp. Fox's E. India Bill Wks. 1792 II. 386 Whether, with
this map of misgovernment before me, I can suppose myself
bound..to continue..the management of these countries in
those hands? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 522 The
misgovernment of James..completely turned the tide of
public feeling. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 371/2 The chronic
misgovernment..which usually accompanies Turkish rule.

Misgovernor. [Mis-1 5.] One who mis-
governs.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* 257 b. O Lothsome lust:
o mad misgovernour Of all mankynde. a. 1649 DRUMM,
OF HAWTH. *Inst. Jas. III.* Wks. (1711) 49 The nobility of Scot-
land should be ready..to seise upon the king's favourites,
and misgovernors of the state. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON
Exerc. (1842) I. 179 A nation bound by the act of past mis-
governors. 1862 CARLYLE *Frühk. Gl.* xii. viii. (1873) IV.
187 Traitors, misgovernors worthy of death. 1884 *Sat. Rev.*
12 July 40/1 The misgovernors of Egypt.

† **Misgraffed, pa. ppl. Obs.** [Mis-1 2.]

Grafted amiss; fig. badly matched.
1590 SHAKS. *Mide-N.* i. 1. 137 The course of true loue
neuer did run smooth. But either it was different in blood
..Or else misgraffed, in respect of years.

Misgraff, v. rare-0. [Inferred from *mis-
graffed*.] To graft wrongly. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Misgraffed, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Grafted
wrongly or unsuitably.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. p. vi. The Barren
Leaves of misgraffed Free-thinking.

† **Misgreeve, v. Obs.** = [Mis-1 7.] To disagree.

1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discorde, I mysgrve, je descorde.

1570 LEVINS *Alaph.* 461/1 To Misgrreeve, dissentire.

† **Misgrieved, pa. ppl. Obs.** [Mis-1 8.]
Grieved or offended.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 578 He desired hym not
to be misgrieved that he did thus leave hym. 1579 FOMSON
Calvin's Serm. Tim. 236/1 That they may not thinke much
or be misgrieved. 1621 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 179 They
are such, as are misgrieved at the matter of the word.

Misground, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To ground
falsely.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 418 note, That he had
misground his opinion on a certain precedent, which [etc.].

Misgrounded, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Falsely
grounded; ill-founded.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded. to Earl of Salisbury
12 Causeless Envie, and mis-grounded Hate. 1630 PRYNNE
Anti-Arimin. 253 O vnhappy flocke that must be led by
such a young mis-grounded Shepheard. 1633 Br. HALL
Hard Texts, N. T. 33 Your frequent and mis-grounded put-
ting away of your wives. a. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 2 Pet.
i. 14 It is a foolishly mis-grounded fear. 1700 ASTRY *tr. Saa-
vedra-Faxardo* II. 295 Sometimes, upon a mis-grounded
Apprehension, Money is expended to no purpose.

Misgrow, v. rare-0. [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To
grow amiss. 1647 HEXHAM, *Miswassen*, to Misgrowe.

Misgrown, pa. ppl. and ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.]
Grown out of shape; mis-shapen.

c.1611 CHAPMAN *Ilid* xx. 36 Lame Mulciber, his walkers
quite misgowne. 1848 *tr. Richter's Levana* iii. § 16, 25 An
interlaced, misgrown, hanyan forest. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh.
Gloss.*, *Misgrowin*, stunted.

Misgrowth. [Mis-1 4.] A distorted or
abortive growth.

1647 HEXHAM, *Ess* *Miswassen* in *krynden, boomien, &c.*, a
misgrowth in hearbes, trees, &c. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit.
Rem.* (1836) II. 204 A misgrowth or *bisus* of the capricious
..genius of Shakspeare. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours of Voy.*
iii. 170 Our wirings, mistakings, misgrowths, and perversions.
1883 A. W. WARD *Eng. Poets* II. 443 A disgraceful
illustration of too common a misgrowth of patriotism.

† **Misguess, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To
guess wrongly.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 He mysse gesseth
amonge and weneith it were one, where in dede it was
another. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 Not withstanding this
mis-guessing.

Misguggle, v. Sc. Also -goggle, -grugle.
[f. Mis-1 8 + guggle, gruggle to handle roughly

or -clumsily (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)] *trans.* To
handle roughly, maul; to mar, spoil, bungle.

1742 R. FORBES *Trat. in Ajax's Sp.*, etc. (1755) 33 She had
me had aff my hands, for I misguggled a' her apron. 1814
SCOTT *Waverl.* xviii. Donald had been misguggled by one of
these doctors about Paris. 1818 — *Hrs. Midd. viii.* Over-
turning and misguggling the government and discipline
of the kirk. 1825-80 JAMISON, *To misguggle*, to spoil, ..as,
'He's fairly misgoggled that job'.

Misguidance. [Mis-1 4.] Guidance in a
wrong direction; misdirection.

1640 Br. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 4 The misguidance of
many well meaning soules..which are impetuously carried
away in the throng. 1712 SHAKESPEAR, *Charac.* (1727) I. 113
By a small mis-guidance of the Affection, a Lover of Man-
kind becomes a Ravager. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1841)
258 He wanders..in a world of which he is as the spiritual
light, either the guidance or the misguidance. 1844 KING-
LAKE *Zethen* xiii. (1878) 171 The Nazarene, whose mis-
guidance had been the cause of our difficulties. 1859
I. TAYLOR *Transmission Ana. Bks.* xxii. 410 Under the mis-
guidance of these chronological errors.

† **Misguide, sb. Obs.** [f. Mis-1 4 + GUIDE
sb. III.] Misguidance; irregular behaviour.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav.* *Love* 144 Nor spirit, nor
Angell..Could make amends to God for many misguide.
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlii. 210 Prosperin her offence
(Grown through Mis-Guides, Venial perhaps) we censure
in suspence. 1716..*Beggar-Laddie* xv. in *Child Ballads* V.
119 And for a' the lassie's ill misguide, She's now the young
knight's lady.

Misguide, v. [Mis-1 1.]

† 1. *refl.* To go astray, go wrong; to conduct
oneself badly or manage one's affairs improperly.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 373 He may seone himself misguide,
That seth nocht the perill tofore. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la
Tour* k vij b. How the badde..wymmen..were punysshed,
as they mys-gyded them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423
Quhen that that se..their king Misgyde him self in any
kynd of thing. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgm.* Dis. (1658)
43 The disease came by the mans own misguiding himself.

2. *trans.* To mismanage, misgovern, misrule.
Hence (mod. Sc.), to treat badly or improperly; to
abuse, injure, spoil.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 502 The realme before tyme had
been mys-gyduyd by officers. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.*
xxxiii. 163 The Parische Kirkis..thay sa misgyde That nane
for wynd and rane thairin may byde. 1671 MILTON *Samson*
912 To shew what recompence Towards thee I intend for
what I have misdone, Misguided. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs
Supplie* (1751) 94 When they misgided church and state.
1787 (J. BEATTIE) *Scotticism* 55 The boy misguides his
cloaths..Abuses, or sullies. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xv.
There were whilles when his dander rase to see the Lord's
sants misgided.

3. To guide in a wrong direction, misdirect, mislead.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) ¶ i j, Blinde foolish-
nes Misgideth the mindes of people hye and lowe. 1594
NASHES *Unfort. Trav.* 49 When Phaeton his chariot did
misguide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. lii. 47 Misdoubling least
he should misgyde His former malice to some new assay.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. § 3 Those leaders..who mis-
guide their tractable admiring followers. 1680 CORTON
Compl. Gannister 8 But his drunkenness misgided his hand,
so that he ran him only through the arm. 1709 POPE *Ess.
Crit.* 202 To blind Man's erring judgment, and misguide
the mind. 1759 GOLOSOM, *Polite Learning* vi. The truth is,
vanity is more apt to misguide men than false reasoning.
1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. 338 The curious ignorance
of the condition of American..feeling which misgided
England's policy.

absol. 1696 LOCKE *Let.* 21 Nov. in F. Bourne *Life* II. xv.
453 Outward hearing may misguide but internal knowledge
cannot err. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. j. The nobles..
have nearly ceased either to guide or misguide.

Misguided, ppl. a. Also 5-kydyd. [Mis-1 2.]

† 1. Ill-conducted, ill-behaved, immoral. *Obs.*

c.1490 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) 77 If I knew that she
would be a mys-kiddy woman, I should never speake word..
for hir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 20 Druncatist, dysouris,
dyl'owris, drawellis, Misgidit memberis of the dewellis.
1523 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (1864) 97 Alexander has bene
ane misgidit man prodigus and has waitit..his..gudis.

2. † a. Mismanned, misruled. *Obs.* b. Badly
trained or reared.

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 4 Manass-
ing..destruction of zour..misreulit, and misgidit gouvem-
ment. 1824 J. ARRON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 300 Misguided
apple and pear-trees may be recovered in a very few years.

3. Guided in a wrong direction; misdirected or
misled in action or thought; hence, having a wrong
purpose or intention; erring in thought or action.

1659 PHILIPOTT *Vill. Caut.* A. j. That fiction of Brute..ob-
truded upon us by seduced and misguided Histories. 1660
MILTON *Free Commonwealth*. 18 To give a stay..to this general
defection of the misguided and abused multitude. 1660
Triad Regis. 10 Others might do it by a misguided Con-
science. a. 1796 HUME *Ess.* (1777) I. ix. 68 An ambitious, or
rather a misguided *(earlier edd. ignorant)* prince arose, who
[etc.]. 1825 LAMB *Ess.* *Barbara* 3., Some comic
actor..in the misguided and absurd manner of his part, threw over the
dish such a quantity of salt [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*
xxiii. Far different had been the fate of the misguided Heir
of Scotland, from that which was publicly given out. 1903
R. D. SHAW *Pauline Ep.* 137 Unworthy and misguided
party cries had arisen among them.

Hence **Misguidedly adv.**, **Misguidedness.**

1809 KNOX in Jebb & K. *Corr.* (1834) I. 555 Ignorance,
misguidedness, and..infelicity of circumstances. 1868
BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 332 A poor hard-pressed..thing
Has rushed so far, misguidedly perhaps. 1874 MONLEY
Compromise 96 Perversely and misguidedly self-asserting.

Misguilder. [Mis-1 5.] One who misguides.
a. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 206 Maister James,

principally misgydar now of Scotland. 1648 *SALTMARSH Some Drops* 50 That a new-star is to prepare for a misgydar, and your story of Barchochebas upon it, it hath more lightness than light in it. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 234 Pride, Vanity, Thoughtlessness, were my Misgyders. 1795 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 138 The misgyder of the mind of Zaarrilla has... mixed some truth with the abundance of his falsehoods. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xi. My gudester was nae manager—not that he was a very great misgyder.

Misguiding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1.3.] + a. Evil conduct; misbehaviour; disorder. B. Misrule; mismanagement; ill-treatment. Sc. c. Misdirection. 1640 *G. ASHBY Active Policy* 431 Mysreule & extortion Mysguiding, Robbery & negligence. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. u 7 b, Thurg mysgydyng of the barge it overthrewe on the pyles. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* iiii. 25/2 He slewe .i. thousande of y^e olde sage fadours of great vertue bycause they tolde him his mysgydyng. 1530 *PALSGR. 470/2* Reformacions of mysgydyng (F. reformaciones *des abus*) be very necessary in a comen welth. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 214 King Occa... Throw mysgydyng wess lane into the feild. 1888 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 266 For alleget mysgydyng of sum of the saids collevys. 1786 *BURNS On Sc. Bard* viii. He ne'er was gien to great misguiding, Yet coin his pouches wad na hide in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 3/2 The... perversion of our taste and misguiding of our aesthetic instincts.

Misguiding, *ppl. a.* [MIS-1.2.] That misguides, misdirecting.

1753 *H. JONES Earl of Essex* (1756) 43 The narrow censures of misguiding crowds. 1811 *SHELLEY in Hogg Life* (1858) I. 406 A man under a misguiding preconception. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 4/6 The... misguiding criticisms of Tory newspapers.

Hence **Misguidingly** *adv.*, 'in a way to mislead' (1847-54 Webster).

Misgilt, *sb. Obs.* In 4-5 -gilt, -gylt(e), -gelt. [f. MIS-1.8 + GUILT *sb.*] Offence, misdeed, crime.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14732 Pe moneurs for þair misgilt, þair bordes [Jesus] overkest, þair þenis spilt. c1350 *WILL. PALMER* 3996 Let me make m-mendis for al my mis-gelt. *Ibid.* 4397, etc. 1370 *Robt. Cytle* (Hall.) 61 Thyneke how thou was owte pylte Of thy lande, for thy mys-gylt. 14... *Leges Burgorum* li. Gif þat a burgeis be attachyt, for det or for þuryng. c1430 *Hymus Virgin* (1867) 123 Thys mys-gylt þou-for-yeue me!

Misgilt, *v. Obs.* In 4 *pa. ppl.* misgilt, -gelt. [f. MIS-1.8 + GUILT *v.*] To do wrong: used *intr.* or with pronominal obj.

13... *Str. Beues* (A.) 1581 What haue ich so meche misgilt? a1325 *Mandelstain* 21 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 Euer he schoneþ þat hap misgilt.

Misguise, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-1.9.] Disguise. So **Misguised** *ppl. a.*, **Misguising** *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 332 Your filthie, fals misgyng, Of haly Kirk your temerair dyspyng. 1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* xxii. 149 These misguised bewitched creatures. 1646 *W. DELL Rights Reform.* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, The power of God... shall as soon be made void, as the true Doctrine of the Gospel, though called Error, Heresie, and Schisme, and have all the misguises of Hell put upon it.

Misgye, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-1.1 + *gye*, GUY *v.1*] *trans.* To misguide; *refl.* to misbehave.

c1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 543 Thou wiste he [sc. Nero] wel he hadde him self misgyed. 1406 *HOCCEVE La Male Regle* 228 Solt deceyours, By whom the peple is mys gyed & led. c1500 *Lancelot* 1663 If thei tak not full contrisioun, And pwnys them that hath ther low mys-gylt.

Mish, *Cant. Obs.* [Shortening of COMMISSION *sb.*] A shirt.

1671-80 *HEAO-Eng. Rogie* i. iv. 44. a 1673 in *Head's Canting Acad.* 19 What though I no Togeman wear, Nor Commission, Mish, or slate.

Mish, *obs. form of MISS* *v.1*

Mishaf, *Sc. form of MISHAVE.*

Misha'le, *a. Obs.* [MIS-1.7.] (Etymological perversion of *misale* MESEL.) Unhealthy, sick.

c1345 *Metr. Hom.* 132 Forthi thou, and the sones ilk ane, Sal be mishale als was Naamane [cf. *infra* unale].

Mishandle (mish'nd'l), *v.* [MIS-1.1. Cf. G. *mishandeln*, Du. *mishandelen*.] *trans.* To handle or treat badly or improperly; to handle roughly or rudely; to maltreat, ill-treat.

[1390: cf. *MISHANDLING* *vbl. sb.*] 1530 *PALSGR.* 637/2 It is nat well done to myshandell hym thus as you do. *Ibid.* 689/1, I restore a mater, or proceesse that was mysse handled. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 999/2 To be so wrongefully myssehandlede and punyshed, for onelye speakyng agaynst myseorde and abusons. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. 257 b, There be some that are so heasly brutish that will mishandle the wordes and dedes of others, be they never so well spoken. 1616 *Bacon's Tract Commendans* Wks. 1827 VII. 319 The proceedings wherein had either been mis-shame to see how they have mishandled the old man. 1828 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 93 He mishandled good subjects with great success. 1904 *WEYMAN Abb. Vlaye* vii, Solomon is old, and they may mishandle him.

Mishandled, *ppl. a.* [MIS-1.2.] Ill-managed; maltreated, ill-treated.

1610 *Str. J. Melvil Mem.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 370 Charging us to tak cair of his mishandled estait. 1896 A. WHITE *Bible Char.* 178 Poor mishandled Esau could not say that.

Mishandling, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1.3.] Rough handling; improper treatment; maltreatment.

1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurg mishandlinge ben mysweynt. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 990/2 The proues of al such myschandling may... be brought forth. 1658 A. Fox *Writ's Surg.* II. vii. 68 Not regarding the mish-handling, it happeneth in

some fals... that the skin goeth off from the bone. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xiii. 179 He had looked on, day by day, at the mishandling of poor Ransome. 1904 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 254 Even my mishandling cannot rob the earth of its quickening power.

Mishant, variant of MESCHANT.
Mishanter (mish'an-tar), **mischanter** (mischan'tar). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also MISCANTER. [Var. of MISAUNTER, prob. influenced by *mishant*, *nichant* (see MESCHANT). The form *mischanter* is app. due to assimilation to the synonymous *mischanche*.] Misadventure, mishap.

1755 *R. FORBES Ajax's Sp.* 31 They had some allagust that some mishanter had befa'n us. 1784 *BURNS Welcome Illeg. Child.* Mischanter fa' me, If ought of thee, or of thy mammy, Shall ever daunt me, or awe me. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xii. Mischanter on the auld beard o' ye! 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Mischanter*, a hurt; a bruise. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1873) 256 For there's sae innoy mishanters 't we hear o' happenin' wi' the like o' im.

Mishap (mish'ap), *sb.* Forms: see HAP *sb.1*; also 5 mishap, 6 mishapp. [f. MIS-1.4 + HAP *sb.1*, prob. after OF. *meschance* MISCHEANCE.]

1. Evil hap; bad luck; misfortune. Now rare.

c1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 255 What man that hath freendes thurgh fortune, Mishap wol make hem enemies. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. vii. 221 Thorou myshappe I sawe him slec two knyghtes at the passage of the water. c1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32 Wyse labour & myshappe seldom mete to gyder. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 23 Shall we curse the Planets of Mishap? 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple* 132 *Artillerie* i. From small fires comes oft not small mishap. 1667 *MURTON P. L.* x. 239 It cannot be But that success attends him; if mishap, Ere this he had return'd. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man.* I. ii. (1699) 21 The greatest felicity of the World, was tyed to the greatest Mishap. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 381 It is either my good fortune or mishap, to be keenly susceptible to the influence of the atmosphere. 1825-34 *Worsw.* *To May* 66 And what if thou, sweet May, hast known Mishap by worm and blight.

2. In particularized use: An unlucky accident.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many bad traualle. c1450 *Melrith* 5 A worthy man to whom weren falle many myshappes with in shorte time. c1586 *CRESS PEMEROKY P.* cxxi. v. From ev'ry myshapp... Safe thou shalt by Jehovas hand be guarded. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* I. i. 12 Secure from worldly chaunces and mishaps. 1667 *DRAVEN Ind. Emp.* v. li. I might have liv'd my own mishaps to mourn. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 321 Alas for unforeseen mishaps! 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 17 The pleasures, dangers, adventures, and mishaps, which they had shared together in their wild wood life. 1896 *Law Times* C.438/2 The musical portion of the service had to be curtailed... in consequence of a mishap to the organ.

Proverb. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 251 One myshap forthetun neuer alone.

b. A fall from chastity. rare. (Cf. MISFORTUNE *sb.2*.) Cf. dial. *mishap-child*, a bastard.

1857 *P. CUNNINGHAM Walpole's Lett.* I. 95 note, Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift. In early life she made a mishap.

Mishap, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1.1.]

1. *intr.* Of a person: To meet with mishap or misfortune; to come to grief. Also, to have the misfortune to do something.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4967 For þou myshappedest y þe first ende, Now schaltow spede er þat þou wende. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. x. 283 *Archid* dei myshapped and ely brake his nekke. 1402 *HOCCEVE Lett. of Cupid* 217 For many a man by womanhath mishapped. c1450 *Melrith* 24 Yef Vortiger hadde be ther, they hadde not so myshapped. 1533 *MORE Apol.* 192 b, Mo men then so many, haue misse happed to be... mysse punyshed.

2. Of an event or impers.: To happen unfortunately. Often with dative pron.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13280 Grace til hym wold non bytide, But euer myse happed (at 1400 *Pelyt MS.* mishapped) on his syde. 14... *Arth. & Merl.* 795 (Douce MS.) For hit was myshapped so, In his herte hym was ful woe. c1450 *Melrith* 471 Gawein was euer pensif for his fulle, that hym sholde eny thinge myshappe. 1533 *MORE Apol.* 95 A thyng... myche more to be lamented, when yt myshappeth to fall betwene a man & his wyle. 1592 *LD. VAUX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ut. IV. 109 This mishappethe me by Andrew Mallorres lewdst misleading my sonne. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Told* iii. i. Some things mishap'd, that he is come without her. 1647 *HEXHAM, Mischiden*, to Mishap, or to Fall out ill.

b. Of a weapon: To fall unluckily.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* i. a. 4, As this Brute shold shete vn to an heert his arwe myshapped... and so there Brute quelled his fadre.

So **Mishapping** *vbl. sb.*, mishap.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 68 Alle his mishappying felle, hecom in to Pountif [Descendit in P. a sa confusion].

Mishapye, *adv.* [MIS-1.6.] By mischance. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. vii. 220 By myshap thou camyst behynde hym and myshappely thou slewe hym.

Mishappen, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1.1.]

1. = MISHAP *v.1*.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement Mishappes oftendie. 14140 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thou myshappene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 637/2 It is no wonder thoughe he myshappen, for he is ever quarrellyng.

2. = MISHAP *v.2*.

a 1400 [see MISHAP *v.2*, quot. c1330]. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhood* iv. xxiii. (1869) 188 When any wole flee in to be skyes, and afterward hapneth him to falle, ober mishapneth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 637/2 He that trusteth ever to happe it myshappeneth hym somtyme. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* v.

(1588) 41 No evil mishapened vnto him therof. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 20 Afraid, least to themselves the like mishapen might. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 59 If ought should mishappen. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Mesadventur*, a, to mishappen, to succeed ill vnto.

So **Mishapening** *vbl. sb.*, mishap.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 290 On þo þat God lufes lest mishapennyng salle falle.

Mishapye, *a. Obs.* [MIS-1.7.] Unhappy. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 602 Sorrowful and mishappy is the condicioun of a povre begger. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/2 Myshappy, or vnhappy, *infelicitatus*.

So **Mishapyness**, unhappiness, unluckiness.

a 1541 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 47 What wit have wordes so prest, and forceable, That may conteyn my great mishapyness? 1639 *BAILLIE Lett.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 143 The mishapyness of the affair, which could not be... so compassed as to give content to all.

Misharrit, *pa. ppl.* *Sc. Obs.* [? f. MIS-1 + HARRE + -it = -ED.] ? Unhinged.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xix, I agane... Crap in the muskane aikin stok misharrit.

Mishawe, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* mishaf, mishawe. [f. MIS-1.1 + HAVE *v.* 12. Cf. *HAVING* *vbl. sb.* 3. (In OE. *mishabende* = ill, unwell.)] *refl.* To misbehave oneself.

c1528 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* V (1814) II. 323/2 Goff any tyme had bene þe wad mishawd vs. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 49 Bot 3it se may mishaf 3ow in sum calce, And 3e defend not damissilis defame. 1562 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 346 For the inuring of diuerse nychtbouris... and for mischawing of himself in sic sindry wayis. 1744 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 287 Barrow has mishawed himself so much that he must go.

Misheant, variant of MESCHANT.

Mishear (mish'ar), *v.* Also 3 misiheren (see Y-HERE). [In OE. *mishieran*: see MIS-1.1 and HEAR *v.1*] *trans.* + a. In OE., to disobey. b. To hear amiss, incorrectly, or imperfectly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c661 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* v. (Schroder 1885) 62 Se þe cow gehyrð, he gehyrð me, and se þe cow mishyrð, he mishyrð me. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xviii. (1883) 104 And þæt mancynn to swyðe gode mishyrde. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 296 On elpi word þet tu mis-herest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 To Mishere, *obaudire*. 1552 *HULOT*, *Mishere*, *obaudire*. [Cf. *COOPER Thesaurus* (1691), *Obaudio*, to hear barely or unwillingly.] 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. i. 4 Thou hast mispoke, misheard, Be well aduis'd, tell ore thy tale againe. 1815 *J. C. HOUSHEUS Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 70/11 My informant misheard or mistook a metaphor for a fact. 1877 *TENNISON Harold* v. i, Your second-sighted man... I misheard their snores for groans. 1884 *Hurper's Mag.* Dec. 142 Perhaps he had misheard the unknown voice.

So **Mishearer**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misherer, *obauditor*.

Mishearing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1.3.] + a. Sinful hearing or listening. Obs. b. Hearing incorrectly or imperfectly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misherynge, *obauditus*, *obaudicio*. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* II. xix. 1v, Goddes name is taken in veyne by mysheryng For if thou haue liking to here grete othes [etc.]. 1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Caesars Wks.* 1859 X. 3 The universal mishearing in the outermost ring of the audience. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* p. vii, The question how the translators came so to render it, by what misreading or mishearing, or [etc.]. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. [Errors] such as arise from mishearing.

Mishearken, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1.1.] *intr.*

a. To listen sinfully. b. To mishear.

c1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe... Misherncet. c1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbear* IV. v. 3 in *Archiv. Stud.* *neu. Spr.* (1897) XCIX. 40 Art sure he did tel thee, or didest thou missearken?

Mishent, obs. variant of MESCHANT.

[*Misher*(s)ing: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Mishlaw, variant of MUSHLA.

Mish-mash (mish'mash), *sb.* Also 5 mysse-masche, 7 mish-mass. [A reduplication of MASH *sb.1*. Cf. G. *mischmasch*, Da. (? from LG.) *misk-mask*.] A confused mixture; a medley, hodge-podge, jumble.

c1450 *Mankind* 49 in *Macro Plays* 3 But, ser, I prey yow þis questyon to clarifye: Dryft-draff, mysse-masche. 1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomenclator* 362 A confused or disordered heape of all things together: a mish-mash. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xl. 615 A very mish mash [orig. *confusio*] and sinke of vile and wretched persons. 1634 *Str. T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 27 A mish-mash of Arabick and Portuguese. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 146 That Gallimawphish Myshe-mass, of most Monstruous... Conceits and Practises. 1806 *W. TAYLOR in Robbers' Mem.* (1843) II. 257 The Mish-mash of Manuscript, printed extract [etc.]. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.*, *Haggai* I. 2 The Samaritans, [amid their mish-mash of worship, worshipping, as our Lord tells them, they know not what]. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxii, A ridiculous mish-mash of superannuated customs and false ambition.

Attrib. 1652 *Neus fr. Low-Countr.* I When, first, the first confused Masse Did, from its mish mash medly, passe.

Hence **Mish-mash** *v.*, to make a 'mish-mash' or confused mass of; to throw into confusion.

1694 *MORTIMER Rabelais* v. ix. (1737) 247 Then is sacrific'd to him Haberdines, Poor-Jack, mingle-mangle, mish-mash'd. 1791 *LEARNONT Poems* 199 Steghin gluttons. Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gult. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Meesh-mash*, to mingle; to throw into a confused mass.

Mishnah, *mishna* (mish'nä). Also 7-8 misna, mischna, (*pl.* mischnaios). [post-Biblical Heb. *misna* *mishnā*, *pl.* *mishnōth* and *mishnāyōth* (1) repetition, (2) instruction, f. *שנה* *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach, ore: learn

(oral tradition).] The collection of binding precepts or *halakhoth* (see HALACHAH) which forms the basis of the Talmud and embodies the contents of the oral law. Also, a paragraph of the mishnah.

1610 T. FITZGERBERT *Policy & Relig.* ii. xiv. 191 The first collection was made by Iudas, the son of Simon, and this was called *Mishna*. 1613 PUCHIAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 169 The *Mishna*, and *Gemara* made up the whole Talmud. 1614. 170 The *Mishna* or Talmud text. 1723 MATHEW *Vindicta*. Bible 300 The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the *Mishna*, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points. 1768-74 FUCHER *Le Nat.* (1834) II. 673 Drawn from the Fathers, the Councils, or the *Mishna*. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 281/1, 524 chapters (Perakim), which contain the single *Mishnas*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Mishnic**, -ical (mi'snik, -ikal), also **Mishnaic** (mi'nai'k), † **Mishnaic**, -acal *adfs.*, pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, the *mishnah*.

1718 PRIDEAUX *Old & New Test.* ii. 11. 67 The Tanaim or the Mishnaic doctors. 1723 MATHEW *Vindicta*. Bible 301 Epiphanius assures us that all the ancient Mishnaic books were pointed. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 281/1 The individual enactments of the Mishnaic doctors. 1898 *Expositor* July 77 Very late Biblical or even Mishnaic Hebrew. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 561/1 The Mishnaic usage.

† **Mishonour**, *sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Dishonour. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2364 Pe wicked.. of alle þai sal haf mishonour.

So † **Mishonour** *v.*, to dishonour.

1570-6 LANBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 174 God was blasphemed, the holy Virgine his mother mishonoured.

† **Mishope**, *sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7. Cf. MDu. *mishope*, MSw. *mishop*.] Despair.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2705 For sli mis-hope þat þai lij in, ne dar þai nakin god bigin. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) I. 9 þat ye ne falle in na mis-hope, bot in godis trou to lue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5883 Mya hope of þair synn. 1508 *Kalendar of Sheph.* I j b (1829) III. 93 Myshope.

† **Mishope**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 7. Cf. MDu. *mishopen*, MHG. *mishoffen*, MSw. *mishoppa*.]

1. *trans.* To fail to hope in.

a 1240 *Lofsanctin Cott. Hom.* 213 Ich ne mishopie þe nout.

2. *intr.* To despair.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8439 þat a nan myshope noȝht þogh he haue grete temptyng of boȝht. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xliii. 20 Myshopand of thi goednes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 346 How myzite þis Ladi myshope þat ne she shulde come to hevene?

Misick, *obs. form* of **Mizick** *dial.*

Misihoren: see **MISHAR** *v.*

† **Misimagina-tion**. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong imagination.

1618 BR. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 700 Who can without indignation look vpon the prodigies which this mis-imagination produces in that other sex?

† **Misimagine**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To imagine erroneously. So **Misimagined** *phl. a.*

1625 DOWNS *Sermon* 24 Feb. (1626) 44 God hath no where told thee, that hee hath done any such thing as an ouertender Conscience may mis-imagine. a 1684 *Leitchon Court.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 231 Had he come down, as some have misimagined it, only to set us this perfect way of obedience.

† **Misimpression**. [Mis-1 4.] A wrong impression.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 351 Even he that overcometh in the main yet seldom so far conquereth as to receive no misimpression upon his mind. 1869 Sir J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. J. Keble* xiii. 301, I can scarcely avoid saying a few words to prevent a misimpression as to himself. 1884 Sir J. A. PIERCE in *N. & Q.* 5 Apr. 271/2 [She] is under a misimpression as to any connexion between these two words.

† **Misimpression**. Error for **MISPRISON**.

1611 SPERO *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xxi. 781/1 Whose fault as shee thought.. was rather through misimpression than will.

† **Misimprove**, *v.* Now rare. [Mis-1 7.]

1. *trans.* To employ wrongly (cf. **IMPROVE** *v.* 2); to fail to use to good purpose; to abuse, use ill. *Obs.* or *U.S.*

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 15 What should become of him that had ten Talents, if he had misimproved them? 1680 MATTHEW *Freemason* 19 That good principle of.. moderation towards Brethren of differing Judgments, hath been.. perversely misimproved. 1777 J. WILLSON *Appl. Man's Companion* vii. 1 (1744) 121 The most Part of Men.. misimprove their Health. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 22. 133 We warned the people against misimproving so high a privilege. 1826 LONGER in *Life* (1831) I. vii. 87 You either over-rated my abilities and advantages.. or I have sadly misimproved them both.

2. To improve injudiciously, to 'make worse for mending'. Also *absol.*

1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xvi. (1857) 266 Nowhere.. had the hand of improvement misimproved so sadly. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 125 This, our only station for the plant, has been.. tampered with and misimproved of late.

† **Misimproved**, *phl. a. Obs.* or *U.S.* Also **S-improven**. [Mis-1 2.] Wrongly employed: not used to good purpose; abused.

1661 HICKERINCILL *Jamaica* 95 Nor did this licentiousness long want the misimproved subtlety of a Gentleman. 1717 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 286 Our sins and misimprovement privileges. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 208 Our misimproved time and talents.

† **Misimprovement**. *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.]

Failure to employ properly, abuse, misuse.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 41 If in the commonwealth hath an interest in slaves, how can such mis-improvement

thereof be answered to God? a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. iv. We are justly chargeable with criminal sloth, and misimprovement of the talents. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 48 The misimprovement of our great advantages. 1806 A. STEWART in *Mem.* (1822) 232 Our sin in the misimprovement of former privileges.

† **Misimprover**. *Obs.* or *U.S.* [Mis-1 5.]

One who misimproves.

1712 BLACKWELL in H. G. GRAHAM *Social Life Scot.* x. (1839) II. 133 [Every enjoyment that came from Providence] could but feed to the slaughter of the misimprover. 1746 D. BNAIKERO *Diary* 11 Oct. (1902) I. 314 My mind was perplexed with fears that I was a misimprover of time.

† **Misinclination**. [Mis-1 4.] A wrong inclination.

1654 SLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 16 If any are found of the same mis-inclinations now. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 21 It is much easier to bend a natural mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue—than to its opposite.

† **Misincline**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] To incline in a wrong direction.

1652 BR. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 11 See him, by mis-inclining his own will, apostatizing from his Infinite Creator.

† **Misinclined**, *phl. a.* [Mis-1 2, 7.] a.

Wrongly inclined. b. Disinclined.

a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon*. (1744) X. i. 8 Our affections [are] mis-inclined. 1837 S. R. MAITLAND *Voluntary Syst.* (ed. 2) 12 If you've any thing, that you could let me have reasonable, I should not be misinclined to deal with you.

† **Misinfer**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To infer wrongly; also, † to draw a wrong inference from.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lii. § 4 Nestorius did mis-inferre that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carnelike* (1641) Bij, You corrupt one Text and mis-inferre two o'ther. a 1663 SANOESEN *Sermon*. *Ad Clerum* (1681) 67 Such conclusions as are mis-inferred hence. 1700 COLLIER and *Def. Short View* 101 Because Modesty is the Character of Women, [I] misinfer, that no Woman must be shewn without it.

† **Misinterference**. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong interference.

1627 W. SLATER *Ecl. Pol.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) Aiv b, Plausibly perhaps by mis-interference. 1647 *Transp. Comm.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 When we put words into the mouths of these oracles by mis-interferences or mis-applications.

† **Misinferring**, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 2.] = *prec.*

1627 BR. HALL *Epist.* iv. iv. 343 Is it the voice of treason, or religion? And, if traitorous, whether flatly, or by mis-infering?

† **Misinform**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To inform amiss; to give wrong or misleading information to.

In the first quot. prob. two words (see **Misadv.**).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 178 It nedeth of no bakbiting That thou thi ladi misinforme. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1, I.. bring one from the trewe opinion by mis-informing. a 1608 DEK *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 67 You may also mark how the Devil at this time did misinform E. K. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 To let the people be.. mis-informed of the grounds.. of those his e-sentiall Rights. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 355 Least.. She dictate false, and misinforme the Will To do what God expressly hath forbid. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 188 Our senses.. do not.. deceive or misinform us as to the meer essence of things. 1807 C. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. ix. 457 Pontoppidan misinformed, and deluded, his prince, upon a thousand points of history.

absol. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 18 That some of it belonged to Hircanus, and not as that wicked Simon had misinformed. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Apoc. Caesar* 256 You misinforme against him for concluding with the Papists. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Poetry* 43 However the King's Counsel may misinform.

† **Misinformant**. [Mis-1 5.] One who gives wrong information.

1860 in WORCESTER, citing Willerforce. 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/7, I am at a loss to know what your mis-informant can mean by the expression.

† **Misinformation**. [Mis-1 4.]

1. The action of misinforming or condition of being misinformed.

1587 FLEETING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 A..riuer, which the Britons called Isk; Ptolomeus by mi-information nameth it *Isaca*. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 60, I must now contradict.. what by L^d Gen. Middleton's very unkind and unfriendly misinformation I mistold you in my last. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindicta*. Tracts (1727) 37 Either by misinformation or negligence of the clerk, the county of Warwick was inserted. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. 1756 XII. 239 He declares himself.. against the use of torture, and by some misinformation charges the English that they still retain it. 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. 312/2 By the misinformation of our guides, we were led to Amergub. 1861 J. S. MILL *Utilitarianism* v. 85 Courts of law allow voluntary engagements to be set aside.. sometimes on the ground of mere mistake, or misinformation.

2. Erroneous or incorrect information.

a 1661 HOLYOAKE *Juvenal* (1673) 262 According to the common misinformation, which the Romans had concerning the Jews. 1743 T. BIRCH *Life Boyle B's Wks.* 1772 I. p. cvi. Not only our weather-glasses, but likewise our senses, may give us mi-information about cold. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 22 Aug. (1883), Lord George is again under some misinformation. 1901 KIPPLING *Kim* vii. 163 He was, by virtue of his office, a bureau of misinformation.

† b. With a and *phl. Obs.*

1627 LORNE in Wilcock *Gl. Marquess* (1902) App. iii. 355 Whom they have incensed against me by their misinformations. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkleys* (1833-5) II. 407 A misinformation of those that waited in his sickness. 1783 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) II. 63 It says that Congress removed to Hartford, but this is a misinformation.

† **Misinform**, *phl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Incorrectly informed; having an incorrect or imperfect knowledge of or acquaintance with the facts.

c 1447 in F. M. NICHOLS *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said pe de gre above is mysse enformed bothe of wedding of Agnes Forde and [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi.

(1718) 85 She abuses Her mis-inform'd beholder's eye. 1725 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* § 6 Wks. 1871 III. 374. I own myself misinformed, and shall gladly be found in a mistake. 1815 A. BURN in *Mem.* III. (1816) 121 A weak and misinformed conscience. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/4 A few of the less important ones [viz. statements] were found to be misinformed or misleading.

† **Misinformer**. [Mis-1 5.] = **MISINFORMANT**.

1635 in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1889) III. 222 Those malicious misinformers whose..lytrowm my sines into.. a confused load of griefe. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 525 That all incendiaries, and misinformers of the subjects anent his Majesty.. be punished. 1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 17 Jan. Your informer, or rather misinformer.

† **Misinstruct**, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To instruct amiss.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 147 When they haue benee.. misinstructed.. by a fawning and fleeing flatterer. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 3 Let vs not thinke that our Sauour did misinstruct his disciples. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 1, 31 He.. subsides into the mere singing-master, to misinstruct the rising generation.

† **Misinstruction**. [Mis-1 4.] Erroneous instruction.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 299 Correcting by the clearness of their own judgement the errors of their mis-instruction. 1664 H. MORE *Antil. Idolatry* x. r16 By reason of the blinde Mis-instructions of their Church. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 157 The official project, for the mis-instruction of our poorer countrymen. 1854 H. ROCKES *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 59 Bent and perverted by.. early mis-instruction. 1881 *Daily News* 26 May 4/7 The Etan Greek Grammar, was one of the worst ever compiled for the delusion and misinstruction of youth.

† **Misintelligence**. [*f.* MIS-1 4 + INTELLIGENCE, prob. after *F. mésintelligence*.]

1. Misunderstanding between two parties; disagreement, discord. Now rare or *Obs.*

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Sp. for Edin.* Wks. (1711) 216 Whatever those mis-intelligences have been, which might have estranged... us from your majesty. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Partien.* (1676) 645 Her heart and face were in perfect mis-intelligence. 1765 MACLEAN *Tr. Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* xvii. ii. l. i. § 21 (1768) IV. 323 There had subsisted.. an, almost, uninterrupted misintelligence between the French monarchs and the Roman pontiffs.

2. Misunderstanding of the meaning of something; wrong impression as to facts.

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. W. Cole* 28 Jan., I showed one of two of them [i.e. some tales] to a person.. who may have mentioned them and occasioned Mr. Lort's mis-intelligence. (1818 *Topog. Misintelligence*,... Misinformation; false accounts.) 1822 SHELLEY *Sel. Lett.* (1883) 192 Their stupid misintelligence of the deep wisdom and harmony of the author.

3. Lack of intelligence or sagacity. *rare.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 703 [tr. Fr.] There reigns in our stables a rudeness, a mi-intelligence, which does not allow our undertaking the necessary operations for taming these animals. 1876 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 196 No doubt the government is bound to protect the misintelligence of the blacks, but surely not at the expense of the intelligence of the men of our own blood.

† **Misintelligible**, *a. rare-1.* [Mis-1 6.]

Capable of being wrongly understood.

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1848 VIII. 89 It is not even intelligible, and, what is worse still, sure to be mis-intelligible.

† **Misintend**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To intend, purpose, or direct wrongfully.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iv. 127 Cut short what malice Fortune misintends. 1598 DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 111 Such recreations not misintended, hinder melancholy.

† **Misintended**, *phl. a. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.]

Maliciously aimed.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, The Danzell broke his misintended dart.

† **Misintending**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 5 misintending. [app. *f.* MIS-1 3 + INTEND *v.* + -ING-1, but the meaning 'tend, care for' is not recorded for INTEND or *F. entendre*.] ? Want of care, inattention.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* c viij b, The leest mysdetyng and mysintending sleth [hith].

† **Misintention**. *rare-1.* [Mis-1 4.] Wrong intention.

1626 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. 74 The act is no other then what the infinite iustice of God would iustly worke by their mis-intentions.

† **Misintepret**, *v.* [Mis-1 1. Cf. *F. mésinterpréter*.] *trans.* To interpret erroneously or in an incorrect sense; to give a wrong interpretation to.

occas. *absol.* Also **Misinterpreting** *vbl. sb.*

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 427 The motion of my voyage.. wilbe diuersely skantit upon, the misintepreting quhairfor may tend.. to my grie d-honour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 18 Neere to the King in blood, and neere in love, Till you did make him mis-inteprete me. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 83 That all misintepreting, and occasion of fraud, or death may be remov'd. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 153 Fake Teachers, that.. mis-inteprete the Law of Nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ I All their Words and Actions were misintepretyed by each other. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* 51, 54 Mark too, my lord, that this expression strikes His Majesty, if I misintepret not. 1880 McARTHUR *Oven Times* xxiii. III. 63 They entirely misintepreted the significance of the stories.

† **Misinterpret**, *a.* [Mis-1 6.] Capable of misinterpretation; liable to be misinterpreted.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 14 The letter of Scripture (mis-intepretable by every contentious spirit), 1684 E. S. AUSW. *H. More's Expos. Apoc.* 169 How mis-intepretable the Bible is.. is too notoriously known. 1828 CARLYLE

Misc. Ess., Werner (1840) I. 110 The two most showy, heterogeneous, and misinterpretable writers of his day.

Misinterpretation. [Mis-1 4. Cf. F. *misinterprétation*.] Erroneous interpretation.

1576 *Lichtfeld Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 32 By the abysynge, misinterpretation or mystaking of the ordynances. 1624 *Donne Serms.* (1640) ii. 17 S. Matthew . . . says in a word, which can admit of no mis-interpretation That that was fulfilled which Essay had said. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iii. 13 We are oblig'd to free it from those false glosses or mis-interpretations, that . . . make it wholly ineffectual. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 4 P 2 One would think a silent Man . . . should be very little liable to misinterpretations. 1874 *Carpenter Ment. Phys.* i. iv. (1879) 168 A far more frequent cause of false perceptions, however, lies in the misinterpretation of real sense-impressions. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 211 The histological misinterpretations it contains are so numerous [etc.].

Misinterpreter. [Mis-1 5.] One who misinterprets.

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 293 The lawyers and self-conceited misinterpreters. 1643 *Milton Divorce* Introduct., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 He is no better than a Pharise . . . whom as a misinterpreter of Christ I openly protest against. 1661 *Howe Style of Script.* 227 His solid defence of divers of its truths against its misinterpreters. 1825 *Cotteridge Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 246 To present each article in its true Scriptural purity, by exposure of the caricatures of misinterpreters.

Misjoin, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To join or connect wrongly, inappropriately, or unsuitably; *spec. in Law* (cf. *Misjoinder*).

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Ye issues have ben misjoyned. *Ibid.*, Misjoyning of thissue. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 111 Oft in her absence mimic Fancies wile To imitate her [sc. Nature]; but misjoyning shapes, Wido work produces oft. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* 140 Luther, more mistaking what he read, Misjoins the sacred Body with the Bread. 1790 *Sempronius* III. 61 It misjoins nor thoughts, nor words, nor deeds. 1857 [see next].

Misjoinder. Law. [Mis-1 4.] Improper joinder of parties in an action or of causes of action in a suit.

1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 § 35 In case it shall appear at the Trial of any Action that there has been a Misjoinder of Plaintiffs. 1857 *Kear Blackstone's Comm.* III. xx. 324 In actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *nolle prosequi*, as to the defendant misjoined. 1883 [see JOINDER b].

Misjudge, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To judge wrongly; to judge ill of; to have false opinions of.

1533 *Morre Debell Salem* x. Wks. 954/2 And therefore no more mysse judge any manne. 1633 *Earl Manx. Al Mondo* (1636) 171 If you know the goodness of a mans life, misjudge him not by any strangeness of his death. c. 1779 *Johnson L. P.* i. *Waller* (1868) 109 That Clarendon might misjudge the motive of his retirement is the more probable. 1895 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 3 How you misjudge us women!

b. absol. or intr. To err in judging; to form wrong opinions of.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 § 23 And because no maner of person shall misjudge of thintent of this Estatute. 1678 *Dryden All for Love* ii. Wks. 1701 I. 70 You misjudge: You see through Love, and that deludes your sight. 1725 *Pope Ode* iv. 38 Too long, misjudging, have I thought these wise. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* x. 1467 Have we misjudged here, over-armed our knight?

So Misjudged ppl. a. Misjudging *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.* (hence *Misjudgingly* adv.).

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 Suspicion or misjudging of that thynge that is vncertaine. 1598 *Marston Sea Villanie* ii. vi. 199 Hence thou misjudging Censor. 1643 *Milton Divorce* (1645) A. 2, Let me arreard him, not to be the foreman of any misjudg'd opinion, unless his resolutions be firmly seated. 1677 *Gilpin Demoul.* III. 12. 10 All kind of distresses are obnoxious to the worst of misjudging from unvalenful minds. 1788 *Charlotte Smith Emmeline* (1816) IV. 314 Did he not wish to see his misjudging father? 1836-7 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Scenes* xi. His graceful demeanour, stiff, as some misjudging persons have . . . considered it. 1838 *Lytton Leila* iii. 4, 'I did not read that face misjudgingly,' thought the queen. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 153 The misjudging friends of liberty.

Misjudgement, -judgment. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong, mistaken, or perverted judgement.

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Misjudgement is whan of a lyght suspicyon . . . we judge our neyghbour to speke, thynke, or do y^e thynge that is mortal synne. 1633 *Bp. Hall Hard Texts*, m. 7. 157 To runne so far into the misjudgement of their mindes. 1796 *Pease Anatomy* (1809) 368 They cannot carry off a misjudgment, or a rash saying, with the indifference of a younger person. 1873 *Spencer Stud. Sociol.* ix. (1877) 207 The bias thus causing misjudgments in cases where it is checked by direct perception, causes greater misjudgments where direct perception cannot check it.

Misjudger. [Mis-1 5.] One who misjudges. 1877 F. J. FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introduct. p. lxxv. For all misjudgment and crime comes death to the misjudger.

Miskal (mī-skāl). Forms: 6 met-, mitcal, -gal, 7 medical, mestical, metical, mettegal, mitcale, miscolle, 8 muscal, 9 mes-, met-, mitoh-, mith-, miskal, -kel, -call, mitkul. [Arab. *مِسْقَال* *mīsqāl* (locally *misqāl*, *mitqāl*), cf. *قُلُق* *qulūq* to weigh. The 17th cent. forms in Eng. come mostly through Sp. *mitcal*, Pg. *matalcal*, *metical*.]

1. An Arabian measure of weight, equivalent to 24 carats or about 1½ dirhems; the corresponding English weight is given variously for different countries at from 71 to 74 grains Troy.

1555 *Enen Decades* (1885) 263, xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitgal: And vi. Mitgales and a halfe, make one vnce. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. vii. (1614) 687 Euery Mitgall being a Duckat of Gold, and a third part. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trax.* i. 67 The Medical is a Drachm and a half. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 406 Their lowest Weight is a Miscolle; . . . whereof 6 make an Ounce. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1761) I. v. lxxv. 293 The muscal through all Persia is the same. . . 6 dunk 1 muscal 6 muscals 1 dram. 1836 *LANE Mem. Egypt* II. 372 The cheera (or carat), . . . as above mentioned, is the 24th part of a mitkal. 1834 J. PAVNE *1001 Nights* IX. 83 Make it not large, a mitkal in weight and no more. 1886 *VULF & BURNELL Holston-Jobson Suppl.* *Miscall*, . . . an Arabian weight, originally that of the Roman aureus and the gold dinar; about 73 grs. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 627/1 The unit of weight [in Persia] is the miskāl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhdos (246 grains).

2. In Morocco, a money of account.

1695 *MOTTEUX tr. St-Olivi's Morocco* 145 The Meticalle or Ducat for the generality is nothing real, but such a manner of counting as by Francs or Livres in France. 1845 G. C. RENOUARD in *Encycl. Métrolog.* XXII. 285/4 (*art. Morocco*), 1 Mithkal, or ducat, (an imaginary coin) = 10 waklyahs = 35.46 *ibid. mēg.* *Miskal*.

† **Miskeep, v.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To keep, guard, or observe badly or wrongly.

13. . . *Evangel. Nicod.* 915 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Sp.* LIII. 408 We sall nocht trow. . . he knyghts kat him myskeeped has Sen he in graue was layd. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1301 If it be wrong spendid or mys-kept. 1530 *Palsgr.* 638/1 The beste thyng in the world, if it be myskept, wyll marre in processe of tyme. a. 1618 *SILVESTER Du Bartas, Mem. Mort.* li. lxxv. (1621) 1053 Misers mis-keep, and Prodigals mis-spend them. [a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove* Wks. (1712) 120 Prodigals mispend them, wretches miskeep them.].

† **Miskeeping, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Improper or faulty keeping, observance, etc.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. *Baptista* 817 Gif be deikine eschapt thru miskeeping ore subaltite. 1387-8 T. USK *1. est. Love* ut. v. (Skeat) i. 42 To lese his love by miskeping, thorowe his owne doide. 1457-8 *Ans. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1839) i. 298 Becawys of har myskepyng of har sayd wyne. 1496 *Dives & Panper* (W. de W.) xxi. 36/2 Cause of bodely sekeneise is . . . hy myskepyng of the childe in the youthe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 Al . . . wastes imbeselleges miskepings . . . of the sayd artificeries.

† **Miskin, sb.** *Obs.* Also -kin. [?Dim. of *MDu. meese*, *Du mees* timouse.] A titmouse.

1585 *HUGINS Junius Nomenclator* 60/1 *Parnis*, a titmouse, misken. 1616 *SIRREL & MARKH. Country Farm* 729 The Miskin is more subiect unto the gowt than any bird that is.

Miskin (mī-skīn), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [i. *Mis*-1 i, 7 + *KEN* v], *prob. after ON. miskenna* not to recognize (a person).]

1. *trans.* Not to know; to be ignorant of.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 210 Lord, remyt his gilt pam to, for bai myskenne quhat bai do. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. viii. 126 Quha knawis nocht the lynaige of Enece? Or quha miskennis Troye, that ryall cietie? 1552 *ADP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1834) 48 Miskennin the richteousnes of God. a. 1553 *WEDDERBURN Ball. Prayis Weimen* 3 (Bann. MS. 694), The vertice and trewth thay do misken, Thurch thair obdurat obstinatioun. 1829 *BROCKETT M. C. Gloss.* *Miskin*, to be ignorant of.

2. To have wrong ideas about; to misunderstand.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 355 Pu miskennis, and saweris nocht be thinge he god will haf in thoct. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 250 The world, thame self, and God for to misken. 1660 *DICKSON Writings* (1845) i. 25 The impenitent . . . miskens both God and himself. 1737 J. WILLISON *Aff. Man's Companion* vii. vii. (1744) 203 How ready am I to misken and mistake him, when he changeth his Dispensations toward me! 1899 *Cumbl. Gloss.* *Miskin*, to form a mistaken idea with regard to a person. *absol.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 274 For nerhand all be puple now myskenand trowis in ihesu. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 459 Through thi falsheid thin awn wyt has myskend.

b. refl. To have false ideas about oneself, one's position, etc.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Lazu Arms* (S.T.S.) 6 He miskend himself and forgett quhat had gevin him that grette becaue. 1573 *Saier. Poems Reform.* xlii. 424 That na wayis thay thair selfis miskenn. 1791 *LEARMONT Poems* 266 Ye sair misken yoursell! Or thans ye wadnae tell me sic a tale. 1825-80 *JAMIESON* s. v., *To misken* one's self, to assume airs which do not belong to one, to forget one's proper station.

3. Not to know; to fail to recognize, mistake the identity of.

1549 *Compt. Sept.* vii. 70 Thai vald hawe clair myskend it, he rasonne that it was sa mekil alitrit. 1646 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) ii. xviii. 536 Ye shall misken him, . . . he shall appear a new Christ. 1665 *LOVVOY in Calverley's Claspnetra* 45 He misken'd her not in the lustre of those glorious ornaments in which she then shined. 1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* ii. 14 Wks. 1877 II. 384 Gin that I had nae maist miskend ye. 1824 *SCOTT Sc. Roman's* xvi. No man fell so regularly into the painful dilemma of mistaking, or, in Scottish phrase, *miskennin*, the person he spoke to.

4. To refuse to recognize or notice; to affect ignorance of; to overlook, disregard, disown.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 380 Quhen he . . . payntit me as pako, proudest of fedders, I him miskennyt, be Crist; & kukkald him maid. 1533 [see MISKENNING *ppl. a.*] 1553 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 109 Thare Predecessours, Peter and Paul, That day wyll thame mysken, at all. 1628 A. KNEE *tr. Canisius Catech.* 231 b. Nother misken we the justice of God or denyes it. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. lxxix. 731 My Lord miskenit all and did bear with my foolish jealousnes. 1724 in *Calderwood Dying Test.* (1806) 226 Misken these new ones, hold you by the old. 1737-50 *RANSAY Sc. Prov. xxviii.* 8 Poor fowk's friends soon misken them. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xiii. Were I you, Randal, I would be for miskenning Sir Duncan.

with clause. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 14 I ken this County weel enough, Miskennu I tell'd ye.

Miskin, variant of MISKIN, dunghill.

† **Miskennin, vbl. sb.** *Old Law.* [f. *Mis*-1 3 + *OE. *cennung*, *vbl. sb. f. cennan* to make known, declare: see *KEN sb.*] A mistake or variation in pleading before a court. Also, a fine exacted for this.

Found in several alleged charters of Eadweard, but these are either forged or modernized in the 12th c.

11. *Charter of Eadweard* in *Earle Charters* 340 And icc an heom eft alswa ðat hi habben ðarto sace and socne, toll and team, infangeneðeð and flemeneseferd, grēbriche and hamsoce, forestal and miskenninge. 1114-18 *Henrici xxii.* in *Liebermann Gesetze* i. 561 Sepe etiam ex insidia placitancium cause transeunt in ius aliorum: exaggeracione rerum . . . transeunt etiam in mislocutione - miskenninge. 1123 *Charter Hen. I.* *ibid.* I. 525 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustene neque in folkesmote neque in aliis placitis infra ciuitatem. 1136 *Charter of Stephen* in *Stubbs Sel. Charters* (1895) 121 Omnes exactiones et iniusticias et mescheningas, sive per vicecomites vel per alios, quoslibet male inductas, funditus exstirpo. c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 33 Miskenninng, *Mespris par oi, u de fet.* 1267 in *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (1846) 104 Quod non occasione propter miskenninga in suis locutionibus, videlicet, sit bene non omnino narraverint. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Miskenyng, chaungeing of speche in court. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Miskennin* [1706 or *Miskenning*].

Miskenninng, ppl. a. Sc. [Mis-1 2.] Misunderstanding, ignorant; neglectful, forgetful.

1533 *PELLENDON Lippy* x. x. (S.T.S.) II. 216 To pame þat ar nocht myskenning na gud dedis suld be remembert in reproche. 1554 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 25 Wilful ignorant and miskenning men.

Miskin (mī-skīn). Also misken. Variant (mainly s. v. midland dial.) of MISKEN.

1601 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 8 A very heape and misken of shamelesse vntuethes. a. 1603 *Order-bk. Worcester* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 533 Every person having any donghills or myslyns. 1625 *FLETCHER & SHIRLEY Let. Vnlike* iii. 216 Would you mellow my young pretty Mistress In such a misken? 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unk.* 139 Our home-bred ones turn over misken, and refuse things flung out. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloss.* I. 330 *Miskin*, the common term for a dunghill; or a heap of compost.

1896 *Varia Gloss.* *Miskin*, a compost pit.

attrib. 1665 S. HARWARD *Treat. Propag. Plants* in *Markham Way to Get Wealth* iv. 103 Good rank mould, tempered with shoit muk and misken water.

† **Miskin**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [?Dim. of *MDu. muse*, a. OF. *muse* (mod. F. *musette*, *cornemuse*) bagpipe.] (See *quots.*)

1593 *DRAYTON Eccl.* ii. 5 Now would I tune my Miskins on this Greene [muzz. A little Bagpipe]. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Miskin*, old word) a little Bagpipe.

Miskin, variant of MISKEN *sb.*

† **Miskin-fro. Obs.** -0. [f. *MDu. mesken*, *meis-kijn* (= mod. *Du. meiske*) dim. of *meid* young woman + *fro* know sb.] A maidservant.

1632 *COTGR.* *Meschine*, a wench, maid seruant, miskin fro.

† **Miskissing, vbl. sb.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Mis-1 3.] Improper kissing.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 219 Let no mys-kissynge have prise of ȝoure bope lyvyng [orig. *Coniunctus vestros non vincant oscula concha*].

Misknow, v. [Mis-1 i and 7. In early use largely *Sc.*; cf. *MISKEN*.]

1. *intr.* ? To have an evil conscience. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17314 Me think 3e haf to me misknawen of þat prophæt þat 3e gart hang.

2. *trans.* Not to know or be aware of; to be ignorant of. Also with clause as *obj.* *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 902 þe bischope þan, as Innocent, þat misknew al hyr entent. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xi. 57 Misknawing quhat this ment. 1552 *ADP. HAMILTON Lett.* The Catechisme; . . . ane . . . Instruction . . . in maters of our Catholik Faith . . . whilk na gud Christin man . . . suld misknaw. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 62 That I was thair thay did misknaw. 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 121 Gif ye hawe red the antiquitie, ye can not misknaw this.

3. *b. in pa. pple.* *misknawen* = unknown (to).

1585 *KENNEDEY Compend. Tract.* in *Vodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 159 Because it was evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 230 Quhillis article . . . suld not half bene misknawin to the said Thomas. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 328 Our way we know, and yet unknowne to other. And whilles misknawne to vs.

3. To know badly; to have a wrong idea of; to misapprehend, misunderstand. Also *absol.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 5 Than the mi-knaw God and fortoun so far, Na wonder is suppois, tha get it war. 1645 *BE. HARRIS Rem. Discontents* 108 If therefore we misknaw, the fault is in the mean, through which we doe imperfectly discover them. a. 1663 C. HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* xxiii. iii. Some things thou knowest not, mis-knewest others. 1831 *CARLYLE Sav. Res.* i. iii. Great men are too often unknown, or what is worse, misknawn. 1865 *RUSKIN Seaside* 162 What she half-knows, or mis-knows. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 26 It would be greatly to misknow Gibbon to suppose that his studies were restricted to the learned languages.

b. refl. = MISKEN 2 b. Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 638/1 Whan a man mys-knoweth hym selfe it is a dangerous thynge for hym. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 The greit honour we did unto thame . . . maid thame to mi-knaw thame selfis. 1617 *JAS. I Let. in Bacon's Wks.* (1830) XII. 329 You were afraid that the height of his fortune might make him mi-know himself.

4. Not to recognize (a person); = MISKEN v. 3.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 317 & twa liand [thel] has persawyt, þat be mys-knew, for þai haw had. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 48 Knew thou not well I was both Lord and King of beastes all? Yes (quod the Mouse). I

know, But I misknew because yee lay so law. c1500 *Melusine* 102 Seeyng that he mysknewe the place for cause of the newe toun & toure. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 19 Na word he said, quhairthir I didd misknaw him, Because in sic ane stait I neuer saw him. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1838) 275 Why should we misknow one another, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?

5. To refuse to recognize or notice; = MISKEN v. 4. 1483 *Caxton Calo* i. vj. To thende that thou be not reputed for unkynde proude or misknowyng the...sefuyse which they haue done to the. 1533 *BELLESEN Litty* v. xx. (S. T. S.) 11. 215 As Ignorant or mysknawing sic thingis as semys to my estate [orig. *mea conditio oblitum*]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 255 Thay ar sa riche, that they do vs misknaw. 1575 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 In their prosperitie they misknow vs. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* v. 212 He priuately wronged me, which I misknew, as unwittingly, to be too forward to seeke a redresse. 1633 *Br. Hall Occas. Medit.* (1851) 111 We misknow our parents: not acknowledging any friend, but the tailor that brings us a fine coat. 1658 *KENNEDY Coupend. Pract.* in *Widow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 126 He that misknawis shalbe misknawin.

So Misknowyng *ppl. a.* ignorant. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. vii. (1868) 61 Fortune...eure mysknowyng of hir self [L. *sui seipsum ignorans*].

† Misknowyng, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3, 7.]

1. Ignorance. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. met. xi. (1868) 101 Alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowyng. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (vii. *Sleperis*) 43 As he trewyte by mysknawine, bat let hym wyt na sutthast thing. 1530 *PALSGR.* 245/2 Mysknowyng, *desconnaissance*.

2. Wrong or spurious knowledge. 1623 *Br. Hall Great Impostor Wks.* (1625) 503 The vnderstanding of man is eury way deceitfull in ouerknowyng, misknowyng, dissembling.

3. Used for: MISKENNING. 1384 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1502) C j b/z That in the cite in noo plee be misknowyng.

Misknowledge, *sb.* [Mis-1 4, 7.]

† 1. Failure to recognize or acknowledge. *Obs.* a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm viij. b. The mysknowledge that thou makst to me. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* iii. 27 To punishe vs for the mysknawage of his magestie.

2. Spurious knowledge; misunderstanding.

1579 *FENTON Gudeclart.* (1618) 219 Their men at armes, by negligence and misknowledge had charged their owne footmen. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 18 Lest men might presume further upon the misknowledge of my meaning to trouble this Parliament. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastant's Theat. World* i. 338 If there be so much misery, it was joined to man since his mis-knowledge of God. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) 1. 77 The dismal perception that this sham of knowledge had been flat misknowledge. 1891 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. 862/3 Mr. Wagner's misknowledge extends to other than philosophical matters.

† Misknowledge, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.]

trans. To refuse to acknowledge. 1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI. 83 [Ogilvy had] steirit [up the complainant's] tenants...to misknawage him [and to withhold from him his mails and duties].

Misky (mi'ski), *a.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Misky.

1680 *KIRKMAN Eng. Rogue* iv. viii. 108 Having a brave opportunity to drink...I swallowed so much...that my eyes were mislike.

Mislaid, *ppl. a.* See MISLAY v. 2. 1781 *COWPER Let. to J. Newton Wks.* 1837 XV. 109 In the mislaid letters I took notice of certain disagreeable doubts you had expressed.

Mislaid, variant of MISLEARED.

Mislane, *obs. form* of MASLIN 2.

† Mislaunder. *Obs.* [Alteration of *dislaundre*, *DISCLANDER*; see MIS-1 9.] Scandal, disgrace. 1531 in *Archologia* (1882) XLVII. 60 Redresse of the said myslaunder.

Mislay (mis'lay), *v.* [Mis-1 1. Cf. Du. *misleggen*, ON. *misleggja*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, place, or set wrongly; to misplace; to err in placing (a thing). Now *rare*.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 97 For Alrede his clerke wrote his reson, that thou mysse layst, and dokkist it as the likist. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. l. 437 You have mis-cast in your Arithmetick, Mis-laid your Counters. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Serm. Pantes Crosse* 35 Fire if mislayed or abused, burneth the house. a1631 *DONNE 6 Serm.* (1634) II. 34, I have not mislaid my foundation; my foundation is Christ. a1656 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 266 Upon this ground wrongly mislaid and mislaken. a1704 *LOCKE Cond. Und. Inroad*. § 4 Wks. 174 II. 394, I am apt to think the fault is generally mislaid upon Nature.

† b. *figs.* 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* III. 35 Oh heavens! her grief mis-lays her noble reason.

2. To lay (a thing) by accident in a place where it cannot readily be found.

1614 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1672) 436, I have (I know not how) mislaid the Character which I left you, therefore I pray send me...a Copy. 1726-31 *WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 28 If anything happens to be mislaid, and found again, in some place where it was not expected. 1765 *FOOTE Com-missary* i. (1782) 11 Be sure you don't mislay the pearl necklace. 1825 *SCOTT Tral.* 5 Dec. I cannot conceive what possesses me, to mislay papers. 1852 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 202, I am certain it is not mislaid...I have searched too thoroughly.

† 3. To allege incorrectly. (Cf. *LAY* v. 1 26 c.) *Obs.* 1595 *BACON Max. Coun. Law* (1630) 21 The year must be alleged in fact, for it may be mislaid by the plaintiffe, and therefore the defendants...must allege it precisely.

Hence Mislaying *vbl. sb.* Also *Mislay'er*.

1612 *BACON Ess., Judicial.* (Arb.) 450, The mislay'er of a

Meerestone is too blame. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* i. ix. 82 The casualty of their mis-laying doth not alter their propriety; they are still his that lost them. 1898 *Br. Moulle Colossian Stud.* viii. 166 This little document has lately after a long mislaying, been in my use again.

Misle: see MISTLE, MIZZLE.

Mislead (mis'led), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. *pple.* misled. [OE. *misleadan* = MLG., MDu., Du. *misleiden*, OHG. *misleleiten* (G. *misleiten*), Sw. *misledda*, Da. *mislede*; see MIS-1 1 + LEAD v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To lead astray in action or conduct; to lead into error; to cause to err.

c1015 *ÆLFRIC Past. Ep.* xlv. in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 384 Gif he...leornian nele, ac mislat his byrmen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28264 Mi spused wyfe i haue misledd bath in buryng and in bedde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 142 He dothe many thyngis...wherof Some byth damaged, Some byth myslade. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Tr. Acad.* II. 255 When the affection of the heart...is misled and deceived by humane reason. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xix. Let not pleasure so much mislead or transport us, that we...forget, how many waies, our joyes...be subject unto death. 1672 *MILTON P. R.* i. 226 The erring Soul Not willfully mis-dome, but unaware misled. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 78 Men are misled by external circumstances of temptation. 1783 *COWPER Retirement*. 126 Thro'erving eye misleads the careless heart. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* III. v. Though by ambition far misled, Thou art a noble knight. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iii. 98 Juries have...been misled by the refinements of medical witnesses. *absol.* 1625 *BACON Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 179 Scattered Counsels...will rather distract, and mislead, then settle, and direct. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 309 What can they teach, and not mislead? 1861 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible, Launch* 10 Patience, the gentle guide to penitence, misleads to hard indifference.

b. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 48 The folk of Troye hem-selven so misledden, That with the worse at night howard they fledden. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 236 How thei for love hemself mislede.

† c. ? To adduce wrongly. *Obs.*

1654 *CATAKER Disc. Apol.* 80 Manie Papists have misled Scripture in their...labouring to prov the single life of the Priests to be of Divine Command.

† 2. To mismanage. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 141 And his estat...In such manere forto lede, That he his houshold ne mislede. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 502 To...make serche of certayne thynges than mislad and euylly guided within the realme.

3. In physical sense (or *fig.*): To lead or guide in the wrong direction.

1575 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 16 Others supposing themselves to be misseled and gone astray, are notwithstanding in the high way to their felicity. 1590 *SHAKS. All's W.* II. i. 39 Are you not hee, That...misleade night-wanderers? 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidis* i. Wks. 1710 i. 309 An Angel whose...Might put by the Weapon, and misled it right. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* ix. 640 A Flame Which...Misleads the amard Night-wanderer from his way. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* 5 The lights have rather misled me.

Hence Misleadable *a.*, capable of being misled. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 This last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age.

Misleader. [Mis-1 5.] One who or something which misleads or causes people to err; also, † one who misrules or misgoverns (quot. 1390).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 261 Thou Bonafas, thou proude clerk, Mislede of the Papacie. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 774/2 A great number...which...were misleaders, & loured to disguise matters. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 508 That villanous abominable mis-leader of Youth, Falstaffe. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. (1623) 679 To de-bure the Realme from the misleaders of the King. 1703 *Rowe Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 i. 420 Thou rash Misleader of this giddy Crowd. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* III. i. 3 Delicacy, too, is often a misleader. 1853 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 546 That Cleon, and men of his stamp...were by no means the worst misleaders of the Athenian people. 1868 J. DONAN *Saints & Sinners* II. 83 He denounced both song and music as misleaders.

Misleading, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] The action of the verb MISLEAD; † misconduct.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27926 Fole behalding, misleading o late. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 22 Scottes and pices by misleading of Maximus the tyrant pursued Britayne. 1597 *Pilgr. Farnass.* v. (1886) 23 Nere let the pilgrims to this laurell mounte Faite, or retire...Through the misleading of some amorous boye. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 Which may in time bring in round fees to the Licencer, and wretched mis-leading to the People. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. 408 To other persons perhaps they might prove misleading, stumbling-blocks. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 630 There has been any misleading.

Misleading, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] That leads astray or causes to err.

1638 *JUNUS Paint. Ancients* to Such a mis-leading labyrinth of confused...precepts. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* B. 2, [A blindness] more gross or more misleading. 1834 *De QUINCEY Autobi.* Sk. Wks. 1854 II. 137 Natives as well as strangers...have fallen victims...to the misleading and confounding effects of deep mists. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* (1876) 487 It would then have been simply misleading, to have used these words at all. 1878 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 47, I have heard it said that land is capital, intelligence is capital, and so forth. These are all misleading expressions.

Hence Misleadingly *adv.*, Misleadingness *ss.* 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* i. 2 The period of the, somewhat misleadingly so called, *renaissance*. 1881 *Courtepe. Rev.* May 828 The misleadingness of the utterances of disease and grief.

Mislear, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *misleran*; see MIS-1 1 and LERE v.] *trans.* To misteach; to mislead, misguide; to lead astray.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* v. 119 Pa ongunnon licora mazas myccum be-heowsian pæt bi æfre þa martyras misleran woldon. c1275 *LAV.* 4311 Ac Brenne hæfde lufu nien þat hine mislerede. c1305 in *E. P.* (1862) 57 Er he ischryue were þe deuel was wel þurne about him to mislere. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Misleret*, led astray.

So † Mislearing *vbl. sb.*, bad training. 131. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1391 For mi sones mislering, Ye schulle habbe evil ending!

Misleared (mis'lard), *a.* *Sc. and north. dial.* Also -leert, -laid. [f. Mis-1 2 + leared, LERED *ppl. a.*] Unmannerly, ill-bred; not knowing what is due to oneself or one's position in society.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 140 I'll not be greedy, nor misleard. 1785 *Har'st Rag.* lviii. (1794) 21 The Emburgh wives them a' exceed For misleard ill words indred! 1808 *STACE Bridevorn* vi. Poems 4 Some gat sae misleard wi' drink. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iv. What made you, ye misleard loons...come yon gate into the ha', roaring like bulls, eggs, to frighten the ledgy? 1832 *HENDERSON Prom.* 30 The dell's greedy, but you're misleard. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* x. 102, I could get on a heap faster! cried the misleard lassie, her impudence rising instantly.

Mislearn, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To learn badly or incorrectly.

1698 *Yng. Mau's Call.* 149 Things once mislearned are exceeding hardly unlearned. 1872 *RUSKIN For. Clav.* xix. 16, I learned nothing from it, and the public mislearned much. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June, Those who had mislearned the lesson which they had sought to teach them.

† Mislearned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.] a. Ill-taught, badly trained; *Sc.* = MISLEARED. b. Perversely learned.

1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) II. xii. 449 Like a tarrowing & mislearned child. 1637 *Ud.* i. cl. 201, I would be rich, but dare not be mislearned and seek more in that kinde. 1642 I. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 85 Master Robert Parker...who...wrote that mislearned Book *De Politia Ecclesiastica*. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* Addit. i. (1654) 384 A mislearned Advocate.

† Mislearning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.]

Want of learning.

1382 *Wyclif Echus* iv. 30 And of lesing of thi myslemyng [Vulg. *de mendacio inseruitutinis*] be thou confounded.

Misled, *ppl. a.* [pa. *pple.* of MISLEAD v.]

Led astray; misguided; † ill-conducted.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27735 Lates misled, lightness o rage. 1590 *Kyd Cornelia* III. 39 Esops mysled Country swaine, That found a Serpent pyning in the snow. 1614 *RICH Hostie of this Age* (1844) 27 Her former misled life. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 20 To give due light To the misled and lonely Traveller. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 114 To take pity on his misled people. 1826 E. IRVING *Babalan* II. 384 Poor misled men, who are themselves ignorant of the spirit that driveth them.

Misleen, *obs. form* of MASLIN 2, MISTLETOE.

† Misleeft, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. MISLEVE sb.]

+FUL. Unbelieving.

1382 *Wyclif Echus* i. 36 Be thou not rebel, and mys leet [Vulg. *incredulus*] to the dreed of the Lord.

Misleen, -len, *obs. forms* of MISTLETOE.

Mislen: see MASLIN 2.

Mislest (mis'lest), *v.* [Alteration of MOLEST by substitution of Mis-1 9 for the first syllable.]

trans. To molest, injure.

c1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 259 Whether the said Rosse, Mathew Ogle, or Toppinge dyd then draw any weapon or mislest them sells. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Mislest*, to molest. *Var. dial.* [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] 1863 in *Robson Bards of Tyne* 81 Ther sha'nit yen biv tongue or pen, Mislist wor toon or trade.

Misletea, -to(e): see MISTLETOE.

† Misleve, *sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-1 4 + LEVE sb.]

Misbelief.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 73 Þe mannes shrifte þe þurh his misleue herberged þe fule gost on his heorte. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1230 Hade þe fader...neuer trespass to him in teche of mysseleue.

† Misleve, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-1 1, 7 + LEVE v.]

To believe wrongly; to misbelieve; to disbelieve.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 137 His faderl, badde dumb ben side he þe engel mislede. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Þe treowe is misleued. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3906 Ðat folc misleuede ðaron. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1336 A temple...pat whilom þe folk mys-lyuande Worscheped þe-rine Maumetry. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. *(Cosme & Dami-an)* 367 Mysleward þat þat it wes he. 14. in *Trindale's Vis.* (1843) 82 Nay, sayde the sole, thou mys levest, I am not ho that thou wenest.

So † Misleving *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29094 Þis ilk simon he yede to rome at turn misleuand lede. *Ibid.* 27431 He will...his misleuyng nocht for-sak. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1348 To holden hem yn mys-leuyng. a1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Ow, what menyth this mysleuyng man?

Misley, Mis'eyne, *obs. f.* MIZZLY, MASLIN 2.

† Mis'lich, *a. Obs.* [OE. *mistic*, *misse*, *mist*, *mystlic* = OS. *mistic*, OFris., MLG., LG. *mistlik*, MDu. *mis(se)-, mis(se)like* (Du. *misstijf*), OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*, *mis(se)lih* (MHG. *mis(se)lich*, G. *misslich*), ? Icel. *mistlikr* (MSw. *mistika*, Da. *misstik*), Goth. *missaleiks*; see MIS-1 and -LY-1.]

1. Diverse, unlike, various.

c888 K. *ÆLFRIC Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 (Sedgefield) 82 Þu fyldest þas eorðan mid mistlicum cynnum netena, & hi siððan asæwe mistlicum sæde treowa & wyrta. 971 *Blithl. Hou.* 43 Þæt hie heora synna cunnan on rihtlice geandretan; forþon þe hie beoþ toþon mislice. a1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 979 (MS. C.) Þy ilcan gear was geæwen blodig wolcen... & þæt...on mistlice beamas was gehiwd. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 4

pe inre [rule] is euer illiche : pe uttre is misliche. a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* I. 281 Selcudes þat misliche and monifald hauen bifallen.

2. Wandering. (Cf. next 2.)

a 1100 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 98/3695 Errahundis i. uagabundis, mislicum.

† **Misliche**, adv. Obs. Forms: 1 mis(t)liche, 2-4 misliche, 4 mislichele, 1y. [OE. *mis(t)liche*, adv. corresp. to prec.: see -LY2. Cf. MDu. *misse*, *meselike*, OHG. *misellicho*, MHG. *mis(se)liche*.]

1. In various ways; diversely, variously.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 (Sedgefield) 106 Ealle men 3e goode 3e yfele winlād to cumanne to goode. Peah hi his mislice wilnen. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1036 (MS. D), & his 3eferan he to-draf; & sume mislice ofslōt. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Ac þis 3eceed he hadde isett bi-tweene frend and fend þat þan hi come mislice to berie [etc.]. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 6 Vor þi mot þeos riwe claugen hire misliche efter euh ones manere. 1340-70 *Alisaundre* 1160 Of menne þat myslych wer mured therin.

2. In various directions; astray.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1072 (MS. D) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut to mislice ferdon on wuda. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He 3eal misliche faren on monie gedwilpan. c 1205 *Lav.* 6270 Fulle seouen 3er heo mislice forel (c 1275 *hif* misfende berel). c 1320 *Cast. Lunc.* 917 (Halliwell), I se the mysliche i-gon and ungemed [Vernou *MS.* mislyken & al for-3emed, Fr. *esgarrez*].

3. Wrongly.

a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1773 Þeos riche men.. þat leteþ þane gode man þat of so fele pingc can & yueþ rente wel Mislyche. c 1350 *Will.* *Paterne* 207 But mislyly inarked he is way. *Ibid.* 711 Crist it for-bede þat ich more of þat matere so misliche þenke!

Mislicken: see MISLIPPEN.

† **Mislie**, v. Obs. [Mis-1 i.] intr. To lie in a wrong position.

c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 461 And eft he routeth, for his heed mislay.

† **Mislike**, v. Obs. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong living. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 395 Can Iustice sleepe where such Mis-life is found?

† **Mis-light**, v. Obs. [Mis-1 i.] trans. To lead astray by its light.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* *The Night-piece*, to Julia, No Will-o'-th'-Wispes mis-light thee; Nor Snake.. bite thee.

Mislike, sb. [f. MISLIKE v.]

† 1. = MISLIKING vbl. sb. 1. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9907 þis castel es o lue and grace (9881) .. Wit mislik sal he neuer he ledd, þe man þat piderwerd es feld.

2. Want of affection; dislike (of), distaste (for), objection (to). † To grow in mislike of: to become unpopular with. Now rare.

a 1569 *KINGESMILL Conf.* v. *Satan* (1578) 54 As a man that swalloweth a most pleasant drinke without any mislike of taste. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1275/2 He grew in mislike of the nobilitie in continuall prouoking them to anger. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 24. 1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtesan* ii. 1. B 3 h. O let not my secure simplicity, breed your mislike. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 284 When the party withdraweth itselfe, in mislike, or loathsomness. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. vii. 122 Julian's mislike of the rising faith. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eras & Psyche* Feb. xxi, The goddess, whose mislike had birth from too great honour paid the bride on earth.

b. With a and pl.

1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) Prol. i. ¶ 2 What envie doth hee expose himselfe to, and multitude of mislikes, that hath the charge of governing others? 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 84 Upon a mislike that they tooke to him.. they deprive him of his Empire. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Sub.* 222 Dispraising will nourish a mislike of such things, as deserue commendations.

† 3. Disaffection, disagreement, dissension. Obs. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. xxvi. (1590) 218 The mislike growne among themselves did well away the heat against ber. 1590 *Act Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 300 [This may breed a general in urmore and mislike amongst the rest. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 75 Greater mislikes arising among the citizens, they came to blows.

† 4. Wasting or consumption in animals or plants; sickness, disease. Obs.

1554 *HULOET, s. v. Mislykinge, Tabidus*, he that is in a mislyke. 1673 *MARRHAM Eng. Husbandman* i. ii. 113. (1635) 132 [If] you finde a certain mislike or consumption in the plant. 1614 = *Chapt. Husb.* 92 Of Leanness, Mislike, Scurfe, and Manginess in Swine. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1871) 49, I never have seene any man to whom they have bred mislike, or done hurt with eating much of them.

† **Mislike**, a. Obs. rare. [Mis-1 7.] Unlike.

1570 *LEVINS Manuip.* 122/40 Mislike, dissimilis. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/2 Small sproutes, not mislike unto the feet of the fishe Purpura.

Mislike, v. Now chiefly literary or dial. [OE. *mislican* = OHG., MHG. *misellichen*, ON. *mislika*: see MIS-1 i and LIKE v.]

1. trans. To be displeasing to; to displease, offend. Orig. const. dative († occurs in ME. with *to*).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxi. 138 Donne eow mislicad ða medrymnessa þe 3e on oðrum monnum gesioð. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* xxi. 8 Gif heo mislicad þam hlaforde, forðate hi3. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1827, & tiss mæ33 þe full innwardl33 mislikenn. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1728 Ðo sa3 laban dat iacob bi-gat Michil, and him mislikede dat. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173, I trowe þe Sarazin our comyng mislikes. 138. *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 395 If it comyng to þis pope. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 To be wroken vpon þo that aught have mislyked them. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 63 The date of S. Stephen old fabers did vse; if that doe mislike thee some other daie chuse. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* vi. (1625) 32 Against

them which.. deface and put out such texts as mislike them. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 275 Because the Gods are wise, and thriftless deed Mislikes them. 1874 *PUSKY Lent. Serm.* 56 If thou thinkest that thou.. mayest take what thou likest, and leave what mislikes thee.

absol. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 344 For harpe & pipe & fowles song Mislikeþ if hit is to long. 1603 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. iv. (1619) 34 That pleaseth well, and This as much mislikes.

† b. To be out of harmony with. Obs.

Perhaps a distinct word f. LIKE a. or LIKE v? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1261 Bot a fyr brand in his fore-heid he hayr, And than him thoct hit myslykt all the lawe [etc. 1570 And yat him thoct myslykt all the laif].

† 2. intr. To be displeased; in ME. also, to be troubled or uneasy (cf. MISLIKING vbl. sb. 1). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2513 Aham was þen ful mislikand Quen he herd þan o þis tyband. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 2317 Nuw gynnes Leyr to myslyke. c 1400 *Yvain* & *Gaw.* 547 And knyghts and swiers war ful fayne, Myslyked none bot syr Ywayne. c 1585 *Faire Em.* iii. 832 The repaire of those gentlemen to your house hath given me great occasion to mislike. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. 183 First they mislike, yea at the length for lucar were mislead. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. iii. (1651) 147 When theintals were opened, and a noysome savour offended her nose, she much misliked. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* 14 They made sport, and I laugh, they mispronounc't and I mislik't.

† b. To be displeased with or at; to disapprove of. Obs.

c 1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 58 Who.. would most highly mislike of this divorce. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 234 It was not because we misliked with that form of faith. 1578 *ROVDON in T. [Proctor] Gorgious Gallery* A ij b, [He] scofte at this, and did mislike at that. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 410 Lest Agrippa should goe back and mislike with his boldness and say no.

† c. with clause or inf. Obs.

1539 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 178, I mislike that thambassadour sayeth he shal not retourne. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1629) 175 Misliking much such violence should be offered.. to men of our ranke. 1618 *DALTON Countr. Just.* lxix. (1630) 168 If the party shall mislike to be.. bound to the peace. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 397 They misliked that any such Form should be forced upon them.

3. trans. To be displeased or offended at; to disapprove of; to dislike.

1513 *MORRIS in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 778 That he much misliked these two severall counsailes. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 2 Wee would not haue our subiectes, so muche to mislike our iudgements. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 140 'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike.. But 'tis my presence that doth trouble ye. 1611 *BIBES Trans. Pref.* 11 If we.. doo endeavour to make that better which they left so good; no man, we assure, hath cause to mislike vs. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonus Plays* 1873 II. 219 If she mislike the kiss I'll take it off again with each an other. 1722 *De Foz Relig. Courtsh.* i. 1. (1840) 9 She cannot mislike him. 1815 *MAR. ENGELWORTH Love & Law* ii. 1. That daughter will.. choose the very man her father mislikes. 1878 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) 1. 208 They mistrust and mislike the centralisation of power.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 95 It misliketh not a moist grauell ground.

† 4. To take sinist pleasure in (something). rare-1.

c 1200 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe.. Misliket swote smelles.

† 5. intr. To grow sickly or unhealthy; to waste away. (Cf. LIKE v. 1 4.) Obs.

c 1420 *Pallad.* vbl. 4. v. 515 Yf that the fruyte mislyke and from hem falle. 1561 *HULOET*, Mislyken in the bodye.. take laborare. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. xx. xi. If a man perceive that the fish.. do mislike and grow sickly. 1606 = *Sutton*, 211 The tree.. did mislike and die.

Hence **Mislikened** ppl. a., offended.

1641 *SMECTYNNUS Answ.* i. (1653) 3 Mislikened Persons? and why not offending persons? 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Comm.* (1684) 23 When I excluded his mislikened sense.

Mislikeness, rare. [Mis-1 4.]

† 1. A distorted shape. Obs.

c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 131/25 (Rawl. MS.) That thyng that was in myse-lykenys [Dubl. MS. that was forshape]. 2. Bad portraiture.

1822 *SOUTHEY Ep. A. Cunningham* Poet. Wks. 1838 111. 308 This countenance, such as it is, so oft by rascally mislikeness wrong'd.

Misliker, [f. MISLIKE v. + -ER-1.] One who mislikes, dislikes, or hates.

1565 *COOPER Theatrus s. v. Auertere, Auerus a zero*.. a misliker of the truth. 1618 in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 292 Those That were mislikers of this woman's deed. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 269 His mislikers considered him as 'a growing old bear'.

Misliking, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.]

† 1. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness; unhappiness, trouble. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 180 Vtre uoungne is hwarof cumeð likunge oder mislikunge, wuðten oder wiðnen. 1340 *HANROPE Pr. Consc.* 8319 Pat na mare grevance salue þou fele, Ne na mare payne have, ne myslykyng. 1375 *HANROPE Bruce* iii. 576 Greeting Cummys to men for myslikings. 1470 *Got. & Gaw.* 877 Na mysliking haue in hart, nor haue ye na dout. 1496 *Dives & Panper* (W. de W.) i. xliii. 84/4 Somtyme dremes come.. of myslykyng that man hath when he is wakyng. a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 147 What seeter I see Lady Jane Grey do els, but learning, is ful of grief, trouble, feare, and whole misliking vnto me. a 1600 T. TYMME *Siluer Watch-bell* i. (1630) to The Peacock.. with great misliking, vailth his top-gallant, & seemeth to sorrow.

† 2. Displeasure; indignation. Obs.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 49 He seot in þam wreth of his mis-lykyng [L. indignationem]. 1587 *Reg. Privy*

Council Scot. Ser. i. IV. 209 To his Hienes mislykyng and discontentment. 1592 *STOW Ann.* 287 Going forth with the Bishop, il they came to Windsor, he entred the Castle, to the great misliking of the Bishoppe.

3. Dislike (of); aversion.

a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholent.* ii. (Arb.) 147 This mislykyng of Ryming, beginneth not now of any newfangle singularity. 1637 *GILLISPE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* i. ix. 33 Their wish importeth a.. misliking of all Festival dayes besides the Lords day. 1638 *SIDNEY's Arcadia* ii. 197 Particular mens likings and mislikings [edit. 1590, 1609 dislikings]. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xl. 409 Yet her Majesty inwardly to the Secretary, and other her Counsellors, shewed much Misliking. 1866 *HOWELLS Venetian Life* xl. 146 His own little learning has made him mistrust his natural likings and mislikings. 1891 *Tablet* 7 Feb. 210 The prevalent misliking of dogmatic and traditional conclusions.

† 4. Mutual disaffection, dissension. Obs.

1564 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 197 Whether you understande there he anye suche misliking betwene them or not. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 155 By defaming and slander-ing, he bringeth the parties in hatred and misliking.

† 5. = MISLIKE sb. 4. Obs.

1552 *HULOET*, Mislikynge in the body, *tabes*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 539 That manner of Blasting or misliking called Sideratio. *Ibid.* II. 317 In case of misliking when the habit of the body receiueh no benefit by food. 1615 *SURLF. & MARKH. Country Farm* ii. liv. 302 They [sc. citron trees] fall.. into mislikings and diseases.

Misliking, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] In senses of the verb. † a. Unpleasant. † b. Disaffected.

† c. Sickly.

1777 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm (1652) 70 Odours misliking, as Aloes and Sulphure. 1586 *EARL LEYCESTER Corr.* (Camden) 385 That such a man should carye a misliking mind. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 504 The blackish, misliking, and vnkind herbs growing thereupon.

Hence **Mislikingly** adv., with dislike.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort.* *Pool* i. xviii, Having previously determined to shake his head mislikingly.

Mislin: see MASLIN 2, MISTLETOE.

Misling, obs. form of MISZLING.

Mislippen, v. Sc. and north. dial. Also misliken (see LICKEN). [Mis-1 i.]

1. trans. To deceive; to disappoint.

1552 *BURGH Rec. Edin.* (1871) 173 Gyf it salhappin the saidis seriantis to mislippen or defraude ony pairty in wairmyng [etc.]. 1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 453 His majestie is liklie to be myslyppin of wyms in their default. 1683 G. MERRISON *Yorksh. Dial.* 7 If wee'd nut come just when we did, Wee'd been misliken'd out of our dinners Pegg. 1775 *WATSON Hist. Halifax* 543 *Mislippen'd*, disappointed. 1807-10 *TAMMHAHL Poems* (1846) 20, I hafins think his c'en hae him mislipened. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. To neglect, overlook.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 451 It can not be different nor myslyppinitt. 17.. *The Ghost* 6 The yearling o' my bairns Dinna mislippen—O remember me! 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Mislippen*, neglected. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* iii, In a great job like the making of the earth, small points are apt to be mislippen (overlooked).

3. To suspect.

1816 *SCOTT B. Dwyar* iv, I thought it best to slip out quietly.. in case she should mislippen something of what were gaun to do. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 243 Aw sanna begin to mislippen ye noo at the tail o' the day.

† **Misli-terate**, a. Obs. [Mis-1 7.] Unlearned.

1532 *Chystrarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy D ij, Yf ought be amys. In addycyon or sence myslytterate.

† **Misli-ve**, v. Obs. [Mis-1 i. Cf. OHG. *misleleben*.] intr. To live a bad life.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th. II.) 324 Nu bið mannum scamu þæt hi mislybban sceolon. a 1350 *St. Matthew* 468 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1885) 137 He teches.. þo men þat misliand ware To mend þam self. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 87 If he misliue in leudnes and lust.

Misliue, variant of MISLEVE.

† **Misliuved**, a. Obs. [f. MIS-1 6 + LIFE sb. + -ED 2. Cf. LIVED a.] Of evil life.

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Droutus* iv. 330 Oolde unholsum and mislyved man. 1566 *DRAYTON Horac.* Sat. i. iv. B vij b, If any person were mislyuie in thefte, or leachers lore.

Misli-ver, rare or Obs. [Mis-1 5.] A person of evil life; an evil liver.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 Alle maner of myslyvers and avowterers. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr.* Man 153 Yf he sofre hyr to be an whore and a misse lyver. 1593 *NASHES Christ's T.* 90 b, The dissolutest misliuer that liues. 1604 G. BABINGTON *Conf. Notes Levit.* xiii. 8 & 5 All.. presumptuous misliuers, being most vncleane before God. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch.* 279 So many.. misliuevers and misliuers are members of the Church.

Misliuing, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.] Evil living.

c 1325 in E. E. P. (1862) 119 Ful fresliche thit wol vs affray. And blame vs for vr mislyuynge. 1340 *HANROPE Pr. Consc.* 3773 Parchaunce hyfor þair endynge, þai er amended of þair myslyuynge. c 1450 *Merlin* 2 Yef they will repent and forsake their myslyuynge. c 1480 *HERRYSSON Man. Fab.* Prol. i, To repreue the hault misleuynge Of man. 1528 *PAYNELL Salernus's Regim.* Pref. A ii b, By our myslyuynge and fylthy synne. 1558 *BR. WATSON Sca. Sacram.* xvii. 108 The repentaunce that a myslyuynge manne or woman takeh for their myslyuynge. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* July 182 He suffered for his sins with his eyes fixed on fresh misliuing.

† **Misliuing**, ppl. a. Obs. [Mis-1 2.] Of evil life.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 78 b, A myslyuynge woman. 1550 *CROWLEY Lost Trumpet* 73 For where mislyuynge curates be, The people are not good certayne. 1558 (see prec.). 1624 *Rp. HALL Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 16 The misliuing Christian.. crucifies Christ again.

Mislocat-e, v. rare-1. [Mis-1 i.] trans.

To misplace.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Office. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 By artificially mislocated, understand conferred on an individual, other than him by whom the service was rendered.

Mislocation. [Mis-1 4.] Misplacing.

a 1631 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 203, I am confident herein is no mislocation. 1677 *Carv Chronol.* II. 1. § 1. xx. 153 The Number .. was originally the Transcriber's slip of the Pen; so likewise the mislocation of Apolobis. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) I. 254 Dir. .. is a sort of mislocation of matter in small parcels. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 381/1 Mislocation of the germ during its growth.

Mislo'dge, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To lodge or place in a wrong place; † to mislay.

1676 *Lond. Gaz. No. 1071/4* Lost or mislaid by a Messengers mistake .. 6 or 7 bundles of Parchment Court Rolls 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. 146 'Tis an aspiring one [sc. a soul], wbat'er the tenement In which it is mislaid. 1827 HOOE *Hov & Leander* xxxvi, Mislodging music in her pitiless breast.

† **Mislook, sb.** [Mis-1 4.] Sinful looking. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 53 Ovide tetteit in his bok Ensampl touchende of mislok.

† **Mislook, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 1.]

1. *intr.* To sin in looking. c 1200 O. F. *Hon.* I. 305 Ich habbe .. Mislokot. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 56 That the wolde Misloke, wher that the ne scholde. *Ibid.* 57 Of mislokyng how it hath ferd, .. now hast thou herd.

2. To look unfavourably on.

c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 703 And now I am myslokyd on & loured.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1875-86 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Mislook, to mislay; to miss; to lose temporarily. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* Misloke, to overlook, neglectively.

† **Mislore, Obs.** [Mis-1 4.] Evil teaching or counsel.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 73 Flæsclicra mislara [*L. carnalium suggestiones*]. a 1100in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 228/323 *Inlecebras*, misl[ar]a. c 1200 *Yrin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine [of hel]le is freme on pre fold wise. On is þe defles twilging and mislore.

† **Mislose, v. Obs.** [f. Mis-1 1 + lose, Loose v.] Used to render *L. dissolvere*.

1382 *Wyclif Josh.* xiv. 8 My brethren, .. discounfortideu [v.r. mysloshedyn, Vulg. *dissolverunt*] the herte of the puple.

† **Mislosed, ppl. a. Obs.** In 5 mysloset. [f. Mis-1 1 + LOSE v.2 Cf. OF. *meslos* blame.] Dispraised, blamed.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. 360 (Addit. MS.), Grete men are but glusede, and smale men borne downe and myslovede [*read mislovede (for rime)*]. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 208 in *Babes Bk.* In swete wordis þe nedder was closet, Disseyunt euer and mysloset.

† **Mislove, v. Obs.** [f. Mis-1 1 + LOVE v.] *intr.* To love in a wrong way.

c 1450 in *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1903) 134 Pat I myslofede, I aske mercy.

† **Misloving, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. Mis-1 3 + LOVING vbl. sb.2] Dispraise, depreciation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27683 Misla, and groching alsua Bakbite, misloving [Cott. *Bakskander* and *bacbiting*].

Mislurck, sb. Chiefly Sc. [Mis-1 4.] Misfortune.

1623 WOOROPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 301 It was his Mislucke to marry that wicked Wife. 1647 HEXHAM, *Een misluck*, a Mlisp, or a Misluck. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 84 But the Misluck is, he did not believe himself. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* I. 1 (1877) II. 47 Wha can help misluck?

So **Misluck v. intr.**, to meet with misfortune.

1647 HEXHAM, *Mislucken*, to Misluck, to Mlisp. a 1808 JAMIESON, *To Misluck*, to miscarry, not to prosper. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 343 They are to ride by two different roads towards Bohemia, that if one misluck, there may still be another to make terms.

Misly, obs form of MIZZLY.

Misma'de, pa. pple. and ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Badly or wrongly made; † deformed, mis-shapen.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ix.* (*Bertholomeus*) 217 þe face .. wes awful & mysmaide. 1393 in *Collect. Topogr.* (1836) III. 257 A feynyd chattr in oure ille forsaid confelles name mysmaad. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/3 A man whiche was greuously mysmaide. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kenuddie* 53 Mismaid monstour. 1640 B. HALL *Episc.* II. xv. 172 His mismaide Presbyter. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* III. 524 Subjoined to limping possibilities Of mismaide human nature. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* vii. 115 The simple Galileans were not mismaide, only unmade, men.

Misma'ke, v. Now Sc. [Mis-1 1.] a. *trans.* To make badly. † b. To unmake, depose. *Obs. c. refl.* To disturb oneself, put oneself out.

c 1400 *Chron. Eng. LXXXV.* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* LII. 24 Be stille, good wyif, quoth they, there of mysmaike you nocht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 10 That God mismakkis ye do amend. 1575 *Burgh Let. Edit.* 9 July (1882) 41 That we had spokine off his Grace that we had maid his Grace and we wald mismak him. 1613 W. COWPER *Hoby Alphabet* 186 Wee haue mismade our selues, .. and are not now like unto that which God created vs. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Mismack, Mismake*. 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes. 2. To trouble, to disturb; as 'Dinna mismake yourself for me'. 1887 JAMIESON's *Dict. Suppl.* s.v. He could threap a lee in your face, and' no mismak him.

† **Misma'king, vbl. sb. Obs.** [Mis-1 3.] Bad composition.

1532 *Gnystarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy Dii, And where nedde is to adde or elles detray Pardoo of mismakinge gladly thou bym pray,

† **Misma'nage, sb. Obs. rare-1.** [Mis-1 4.]

Bad management; improper administration.

a 1716 *Beverley Virginia* (1722) I. § 20 That this Disappointment proceeded from a Mismanage of Government.

Misma'nage, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans. and intr.*

To manage badly or wrongly. Also **Misma'neged**

ppl. a., **Misma'neging** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 4 The Business of Assemblies would be in danger to be mismanag'd. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1699) 138 The Clergy mismanage sometimes, and they must be told of their faults. 1699 — *Def. Short View* 68 As for his Mismanaging, he must account to his Master. 1873 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 294 The good of the community .. so formidably threatened in their mismanaging hands. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 89 A mismanag'd estate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Feb. 5/3 In some respects our foreign policy has been mismanag'd.

Hence **Misma'negable a.**

1883 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xc. 162 A kind of girl .. who is more or less spoilable and mis-manageable.

Misma'negement. [Mis-1 4.] Bad or improper management or administration.

1668 *Pervs Diary* 13 Nov. The reason he had to suspect his mismanagement of his money in Ireland. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xix. § 225 Such Revolutions happen not upon every little Mismanagement in public Affairs. 1711 POPE *Temp.* Fame 456 Old mismanagements, taxations new. 1845 E. HULMES *Mozart* 82 'The mismanagement of the blessed theatrical people, who .. delay every thing to the last'. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 423 In the English service mismanagement and languor were general.

Misma'ner. [Mis-1 5.] A bad manager.

1683 in W. Matland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) i. vi. 104 Mismanagers and Imbezels of the Common Good. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3, I would fain ask any of the present Mismanagers, Why should not Rope-dancers [etc.] .. appear again on our Stage? 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 247 A long and unbroken pedigree of mismanagers. 1862 *Public Opin.* 26 July 'Contents', The Mismanagement and Mismanagers in the War Department. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VII. 229 He would find .. that the mismanagement could be 'arrested', instead of the mismanager.

Misma'nned, a. north. [Mis-1 6.] Ill-mannered, unmannerly.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. cvi. 268 Some pining and misman'nerd hugger. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm'd. Dial.* (1821) 57 Sic like misman'nerd delis [= doings]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Misma'nned*, unbecoming. *Cumb.*

So † **Misma'nners**, bad manners.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i. (1708) 41, I hope your Honour will excuse my Misman'ners to whisper before you. 1820 HOGG *Winter Even.* T. II. ix. 42, I do .. beseech yer pardonne for myne grit follye and misman'ners.

Mismark, v. [Mis-1 1.] Cf. ON. *mismarka* to mark (a sheep) wrongly.]

† 1. *refl.* To make awrong guess. (Cf. MARK v. II.) c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 123 *Petrus* .. Of his company never are I was kende. Pou haste þe mismarkid.

2. *trans.* To mark, note, or designate wrongly.

Also in pa. pple., having wrong markings.

a 1535 MORE *Ansu.* *Poisoned Bk.* v. ii. Wks. 1135/1 In a side [= page] after misse marked with the number of 249, which should have been marked .. 259. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 90 His Objections at Big Alliances, is some what unfairly transcrib'd, and the Page mismark'd. 1700 — *and Def. Short View* 10 Why is Nature thus disguis'd it, and Quality mismark'd? 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 8/1 It does not matter if the birds are a trifle mismarked.

Misma'riage. [Mis-1 4.] An unsuitable marriage. So **Misma'rry v.** (*lit. and fig.*).

1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* iv. (1833) 42 He was never the same man, especially since his last mis-marriage. 1802 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 20/2 The absurd words he mismarried. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 121 The woes .. of any couple accidentally or otherwise mismarried.

Mismase, obs. form of MIZMAZE.

Misma'tch, sb. [Mis-1 4.] A bad match.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. in *Arg.* 6 Mis-Matches taxt. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 65 See you not .. the mismatch that there is in our minds? 1881 Mrs. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 168 That mismatch began the mending of Philip. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 The saucer a mismatch.

Misma'tch, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To match ill, badly, or unsuitably, esp. in marriage; *pass.* to be ill-matched or ill-mated. Also **Misma'tched** *ppl. a.*, **Misma'tching** *vbl. sb.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, *Cyp.* I am studying how to match them. *Mer.* How to mis-match them were harder. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 (1865) 288 How preposterous and mismatched is an erected countenance and a grovelling spirit! 1638 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) L. 282 Here and there a mismatched suit, but none complete. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 18 Ooe example of mis-matching with an Infidel. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. Sure that Face was meant for Honesty, but Heav'n mis-match'd it. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 8/1 If the Members be .. not mismatch'd nor unsightly. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 73, I have heard persons mentioned, but, if I tried, I think I should, in some cases mismatch names and opinions. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xliii. (1865) 317 A mismatched pair of Eleusian steeds. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1426 The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved.

Hence **Misma'tchment** = MISMATCH sb.

1858 Mrs. GORE *Hockington* III. xiii. 283 The mismatches created by those hypocrites of modern life which [etc.]

Mismated, pa. pple and ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Ill-mated, ill-matched, unsuitably allied.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 332 The windows carefully mismated, no two of a size. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* v. 132 A mismated match is much worse thao unmated life. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1275 Not all mis-

mated with a yawning clown. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 245/1 Several pairs of mismated ears.

Mismay, v. Sc. and north. dial. [Alteration of DISMAY or ESMAY by substitution of the prefix Mis-1 9. For the sense cf. MISMAKE v. c.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, 'upset'; chiefly *refl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15265 Mismay yow nocht, mi breder dere, Quat-sum yee her or se. 1478 *Bk. Alex. Grl.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 21 We na wayis sollid vs mismay. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxii, Than as I mocht with curage all mismaid, — Sair abaisit, belue I thus out braid. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Mismae*, to disturb; as 'Sbe never mismae her mind'. **Mismaze**, variant of MIZMAZE.

† **Mismearn, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 1.] *trans. a.* To mean or intend wrongly. b. To misinterpret.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 230 Our northerne name of Pegs, misment for Margaret. 1647 WARO *Simp. Collier* 61 Mismeane me not.

† **Mismearning, vbl. sb. Obs.** [Mis-1 3.] Wrong intention.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 417 He saw the misfortune not the mismeaning of his worke, was like to bring that creature to end.

† **Mismearning, ppl. a. Obs.** [Mis-1 2.] Wrong-thinking.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 38 Heretykes and misse-mearning people.

Mismesasure, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To measure or estimate incorrectly.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 974 With aim mis-measur'd, and impetuous speed. *Ibid.* ix. 1330 Time, eternity! 'Tis these, mis-measur'd, ruin all mankind. 1831 E. FITZGERALD *Enphraur* 72 The moralist who worked alone and .. in his closet was most apt to mismeasure Humanity. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Brevia* IV. in *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 261 What motive should that furnish him for mismeasuring Nineveh? So **Mismesurement**, wrong measurement.

1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* I. 392 note, The habitual mis-measurement of the .. value of things. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* III. i. 204 Mismeasurement of forces.

Mismetre, v. [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To spoil the metre of. Hence **Mismetreing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1796 So preyre I god that noon miswryte thet, Ne thee mismetre for defeaute of tongue. 1509 HAVES *Past. Plas.* (Percy Soc.) 220 Go, little boke! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. concl. 217 Take gud tent .. She nower maggill nor mismetir my ryme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 228 note, Whether these verses are her own composition, or whether she only remembered, and elongated, and mis-metred them 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 209 No one capable of reading can manage to mismetre them.

† **Misminded, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.** [Mis-1 2.] Perverted in mind.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep. of Follys* (1570) 25 Mad and misminded, private of wisdom.

Mismove, U.S. [Mis-1 4.] A faulty move or step in action.

1877 T. B. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* viii. (1885) 158 He had been guilty of a mismove in attempting to take her at a disadvantage. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 166 It is a distress to look on and note the mismoves, they are so strange and so awkward.

† **Mismo'ved, a. Obs.** [Mis-1 6.] Moved un- rhythmically.

12 a 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 How may a mismovede tymere judge a tiew instrument?

† **Misname, sb.** [Mis-1 4.] An abusive name. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Challenge bym kuaiffe, or borson, or defie, or any yoder mysname.

Misname, v. [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly; = MISCALL 1. Often with compl.

1537 *Tr. Latimer's Serm. bcf. Convocation* Cviij, They be misnamed children of lyghte for as moche as they so hate lyghte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 244 Oftentimes mis-naming unto them the places they passed by. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 145 Though he misname the man, and nicknames him Darius Medus. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 84 ¶ 4 By the Force of a Tyrant Custom, which is mis-named a Point of Honour, the Duellist kills his Friend. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxvii, In that Elysian age (misnamed of gold). 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 497 If James and Josias and Simon were habitually called brothers when they were only cousins, it can only be said that they were needlessly and systematically misnamed.

2. To call by an abusive name; = MISCALL 2.

1500 *Coronary Corpus Chr. Plays* 6/160 *Yosoff* .. Though that I dyd the mys-name, Marce, Mare! a 1529 SKELTON *Reple.* Wks. I. 211 Bycause ye her mysnamed, And wolde haue her defamed. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 85 If thu with an hateful harte Mismisname a kyng. 1632 SHERWOOD, To misname, *improperer*.

So **Misnamed** *ppl. a.*, wrongly named.

1830 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. 58 A tone of sadness reigns through this misnamed Paradise of Daintiness. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 164 The now misnamed Pacific Ocean.

Misnaming, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.]

1. The giving of a wrong name to a person or a thing; in *Lau* = MISNOMER.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 16 Misrecital, misnaming or non-recital. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1875) 61 Although there be no misnaminge of the signe [Taurus]. 1653 KITCHIN *Jurid. Courts Let.* (ed. 2) 398 Defendant plead misnaming of himself. 1689 Grant in *Brand Neweslett* (1780) II. 671 The .. misnaminge or not naminge of any demise or grant.

2. Calling by abusive names. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. 32 And whom ye could not move by sophistical arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.

Misne, obs. form of **MIZEN**.

† **Misnim**, *v. Obs.* [f. **MIS**-1 + **NIM** *v.* Cf. **OHG**. *missenmen* to err.] *a. trans.* To mistake, b. *intr.* To make a mistake; to err, do wrong.

a 1225 *Ancre*, R. 36 *36* se . . . gluffed of wordes, oder misnied uers, nined ower uenie dun et ter corde, oder ualled adun al uor muchel misnininge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 455 *36* þu ne misnime onont ure maumez. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3091 Quad pharaon, 'ic haue mis-nimnen'. *c* 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 211 He proued Pat þe kyng misnam, & did grete trespas. 1340 *Aynch* 83 Ine oþre queeles huanne me mysynip.

Hence † **Misniming** *vbl. st.*: *a.* error; *b.* misappropriation.

a 1225 [see above]. 1297 R. *GLOUC* (Rolls) 10465 *3uf* inf cler vorseue out þe king of suich mis nininge. 1340 *Aynch*, 160 þu þet . . . ine alle þinges habbeþ discrecion and mesure wyþ-oute misninyng.

Misnome (misnō'm), *v.* Only in pa. ppl. [Back-formation f. **MISNOMER**.] *trans.* To misname. 1804 *EUGENIA* de ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 101. The effect of a principle superior to either pride or misnomed delicacy. 1824 T. G. *WAINWRIGHT Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 294 note, The misnomed Grecian Shepherdess. 1852 *LYTTON in Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 86/1 This *My Novel* . . . was misnamed and insulted as 'a Continuation of *The Castles*'.

Misnomer (misnō'mər), *st.* Also 5-nomer, 7-8-nomer. [a. AF., OF. *mesnom* (m) *er* inf. used subst., f. *mes*- **MIS**- + *nommer* to name: -L. *nominare* (see **NOMINATE** *v.*)]

1. *Law*. A mistake in naming a person or place.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 334/1 To allege or plede . . . misnomer. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xviii. 122 He. pleteth misnomer [cf. 1638 *Misnomer*]. *a* 1625 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 385 The defendant may plead misnomer of himself, or no such towne. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 328 A plea in abatement is principally for a misnomer, a wrong name, or a false addition to the prisoner. 1846 *Act* 9. 3 to 1 *Act*. c. 95 § 59 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place in any such plaint or summons shall vitiate the same. 1884 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 50 § 241 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, body corporate, or place . . . shall hinder the full operation of this Act.

2. *gen.* The use of a wrong name; misapplication of a term.

1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xviii. 304 The second (difficulty) pitcheth upon a misnomer of the Prophet, as whether that Prophecie . . . was uttered or written by Zachariah, or . . . Jeremih. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Sir Man-catching* Wks. 1710 I. 174 The Spirit of God . . . miscalls none, and never is guilty of any misnomer. 1796 *MME. D'ARLAY Lett.* 16 Dec. You would not accuse yourself of a misnomer in calling him cherub. 1874 L. *STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 206 A kind of misnomer which classifies all Scott's books as novels. 1882 *PENNOY Eng. Journalism* xxi. 159 The City which, by a misnomer, is called the Metropolis.

3. A wrong name or designation.

1657 W. *MORICE Coena quasi* Kohn Def. vi. 309 The Notion of Presbytery (which sure is a misnomer). 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 307 To pass by abundance of Misnomers he will needs call the Person I name Drub-Devil, Devil-Driver. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cc. My name of Epic's no misnomer. 1821 *DRIVER Introduct. Lit. O. T.* (1822) 471 note, The term 'Chaldee' for the Aramaic of either the Bible or the Targums is a misnomer.

Misnomer, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To misname. Chiefly in pa. ppl. and ppl. a. = Called by a name which is a misnomer, misnamed.

1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. lxi. 404 The misnominated free-gifts which we read of in some kingdoms on extraordinary occasions. 1795 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1822) III. 435 Whose life (misnomered) life is death, rank death. 1848 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVIII. 134 Louis, misnomered *le Grand*. 1854 *LAOY Lytton Behind the Scenes* I. II. 118 He was beginning sorely to repent the precipitate step which he misnomered hospitality. 1884 *EOERSHEIM Life of Jesus* (ed. 2) II. 562 The wretched witicisms of which is misnomered common sense.

† **Misnote**, *v. Obs.* [f. **MIS**-1 + **NOTE** *v.*] *trans.* To abuse.

a 1225 *Ancre*, R. 130 Saul, *abutens*, *sine abusio*. Vor Saul, on Elbreusch, is mis-notinge an English ant to valse ancre mis-noted ancre nome.

Misnumber, *v.* [f. **MIS**-1 + **NUMBER**.] *trans.* To number incorrectly.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. i. § 8 Which might well make it suspected, that the Armies by Sea, before spoken of, were misse-numbered. 1774 *GOSLING Walk Canter.* (1777) 140 The misnumbering the prebendal houses. 1906 *Bookman* Mar. (Educ. Suppl.) 25 The last twelve pieces are misnumbered, 103-114 instead of 147-158.

Misnurture, *v.* [f. **MIS**-1 + **TUR**.] To train up badly. 1625 *BR. HALL Contempl.* O. T. xix. *Elisha cursing children*. He would punish the parents mis-nurturing their children . . . with the death of those children.

† **Misnurtured**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. **MIS**-1 + **NURTURE**.] Badly brought up; ill-bred; unmanly. Hence **Misnurturedness**.

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 84 It was ane misnurturtines [v. r. misnorturtit] deid and he was but ane knaf that did it. *Ibid.* 120 The scottis men growis nevir misnorturit nor dissobedient to their gover-nours. 1616 *ROLLOCT Lect.* xxxv. 343 This homeliness will not be with misnorturtines [sic: 'misnurturtines'], and with an opinion of partie. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) I. xxvii. 62 That which idle on-waiting cannot doe, misnurtured crying and knocking will doe.

Miso- (māiso, mīso), before a vowel usually **mis-**, repr. Gr. *μiso-* (*μiso-*), combining form of the root of *μισέω* to hate, *μισος* hatred. The compounds formed in Greek with this prefix are of the same kind as those with the similar *φίλο-*,

PHILO-, but, both in Greek and in English, they are much less numerous than in the case of the latter prefix. The most important adoptions and coinages will be found as main words, viz. **MISANTHROPY**, **MISOGAMY**, **MISOGONY**, **MISOGY**, **MISONEISM**, and the related words; others, chiefly nonce-words, follow here. **Misobasilist** [Gr. *μισοβασιλεύς*], a hater of kings. **Misocarpic** *a.* [In Bp. Montagu's Lat. edition (1619) of James I's works *A Counterblast to Tobacco* appears as *Misocarpus*: Gr. *καρπός* smoke], hating tobacco smoke; so **Misocarpnist**, a hater of tobacco smoke. **Misocatholic** *a.* hating what is (Roman) Catholic. **Misocleric** *a.* [eccl. Gr. *κλήρος* clergy], clergy-hating. **Misocynny** [Gr. *κύν-, κύων* dog], hatred of dogs. **Misogallie** *a.*, characterized by hatred of the French. **Misogrammatist** [Gr. *γράμμα* 'letters', pl. of *γράμμα* letter], a hater of letters or learning. **Miso-Hellene** [cf. Gr. *μισέλλην*], a hater of the Greeks. **Misomath**, a hater of mathematics. **Misomona-rehical** *a.*, detesting monarchy. **Misomusist** [Gr. *μῦσα* learning], a hater of learning. **Misoparist** [cf. Gr. *μισοπαῖς*, *μῖσος*], a child-hater. **Misoparson**, a hater of parsons. **Misopaterist**, a hater of the Fathers of the Christian Church. **Misopogonist** *adv.* [Gr. *μισογόων* name of a satire by the emperor Julian: *πύσων* heard], with a hatred of beards. **Misopole-mical** *a.* [cf. Gr. *μισοπόλεμος*], war-hating. **Misopsopist** [Gr. *σοπεῖν* to look at], a hater of sights. **Misopsophist** [cf. Gr. *μισόσοφος*], a hater of wisdom; so **Misopsophy**, hatred of wisdom. **Misothemism** [cf. Gr. *μισόθεος*], hatred of God or gods; so **Misothemist**, **Misothemistic** *a.* **Misotramontanism**, hatred of what is 'tramontane'. **Misotyranny** [cf. Gr. *μισοτύραννος*], hatred of tyranny. **Misoxene** [Gr. *μισόξενος*], a hater of strangers; so **Misoxeny** [Gr. *μισοξενία*], hatred of strangers. † **Misoxenous** *a.*, having no chemical affinity for oxygen.

1638 in *Bl. St. Pasquill* (1668) 43 Frome . . . All monster *Misobasilists*. . . Almighty God deliver us. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hill* vii. That Misopanic Solomon James I. 1839 *JOSEPH FINE Paper on Tobacco* 10 Offending the nostrils of all 'misopanicists with the fumes of his mundungus. 1857 *ELLIS & BLACKBURN Rep. Cases Q. B.* VII. 190 He would not have approved of the 'misocatholic opinions. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. 182 King Henry the sixth, acted herein by some 'misocleric-Courtiers sent this Arch-Bishop for a New years-gift, a shred-pee. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 450/1 They . . . seldom express their 'misocynny'. . . articulated. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 31 The 'misogallic language and policy of Signor Crispi. 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Snuffbox* (1662) iii. 68 Wat Tyler . . . being a 'Misogrammatist (if a good Greek word may be given to so Barbarous a Rebel). 1668 *VISCY STRANGFORD Selection* (1691) I. 345 A dastardly and Christian 'misogallene. 1872 *De Morgan Budget* 418 The great 'misomath of our own day. 1644 *MAXWELL Preterit* *Chr. Kings* 158 Our 'Miso-mona-rehical Statists and Secutaries. 1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 116 Our better cause hath gained by this light: which doth convince our 'Miso-musists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 655 Children, says the 'misopaidist, are not only unfeeling. 1795 G. *WAKEFIELD Reply and Pt. Paine* 54 For me, who am engaged in this controversy with a 'misoparson 1840 G. S. *FABER Prim. Doctr. Regem* p. xvii. Let it should be eagerly caught up, by some strenuous 'Misopaterist, as stultifying the legitimate Principle of an Appeal to Antiquity 1842 *MRS. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* Poems 1890 V. 135 He and Basil. talked low and 'misopogonistically of their fellow-student Julian's bearded boding smiles. 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 167 The 'misopole-mical Cobden. 1873 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 111 He has become a thorough 'misopsopist or hater of sights. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 130, I am a 'mysopsophist! All wisdom is vanity, and I hate it! 1820-30 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 3 Schools of physiology. . . and 'misosophy are here out of the question. 1846 *Dr QUINCY Christianity* Wks. 1859 XII. 251 Hypocrisy, the cringing of sycophants, and the credulities of fear, united to conceal this 'misothemism. 1881 H. *HARTSHORNE Glance with Cent.* 56 They unite themselves . . . as 'misothemists, against all that is called God. *Ibid.*, The new 'Misothemistic Association. 1846 *Dr QUINCY Mackintosh* Wks. 1862 XII. 78 Machiavelli's fierce 'misotramontanism. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* v. 148 The . . . known 'misotyranny of the family. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 107 His fellow 'misoxene of a nearer East. 1611 *SKECH Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 164 Our 'Misoxenic (or hatred to strangers) was no new quality. 1674 *JOSELYN Two Voy.* 125 Both Men and Women are guilty of *Misoxeny*. 1799 *SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes Contib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 223 The terms *philoxenous* and 'misoxenous must be changed.

Misobsevrance, *rare*. [f. **MIS**-1 + **SEVR**.] Failure to observe rules or conditions properly. Also † **Misobsevrancy**.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xl. 80/1 Yf they use in their dooyngie any misobsevrance. 1637 *EARL MONM. tr. Mahazzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 49 Misobsevrance differs from contempt. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. iii. v. 643 That as soon as any misobsevrance was laid hold of by the judge, the whole of the preceding operations . . . should be set aside.

So **Misobsevrer** *v.* **Misobsevrer**.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* ix. 87 The . . . Covnanteers (For so I call them as misobsevrers of the Cov'nant). 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 81 If I misobsevrer not, they [sc. children]

love to be treated as rational Creatures, sooner than is imagin'd.

Misoccupy. [f. **MIS**-1 + **OCUPY**.] *trans.* To occupy amiss. Also **Misoccupied** *ppl. a.*

1534 *More Treat. Passion Wks.* 1330/2 He may . . . misse occupy his eares and heape vp in his hart a donghly of theyr dyuelshe vanities. *a* 1832 *BENTHAM Deontol.* (1834) II. ii. 113 Unoccupied or misoccupied time.

Misogamy (māis-, mīso'gə-mi). [ad. mod. L. *misogamia*-a, a. Gr. *μίσος* *gami*-a, f. *μίσος* + *γάμος* hating marriage (Stephanus), f. *μίσος*- *Miso*- + *γάμος* marriage. Cf. F. *misogamie*.] Hatred of marriage.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Misogamie* (*misogamia*), hating of marriage. 18. LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). It is misogyny rather than misogamy that he affects. 1857 *Chambl. Jewl.* VIII. 397 Not through any foolish independence of mankind, or adventurous misogamy.

So **Misogamist**, a hater of marriage; **Misogamic** (māiso-, mīso'gə-mik) *a.*, marriage-hating. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Misogamist*, a Marriage-hater. 1780 M. *MADAN Theophrasti* II. 89 note, Notwithstanding all the bitterness of that gloomy misogynist Jerome. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Nigou* I. 34 A cynical old misogynist. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 3/2 Any doubt be may have ever cherished in his misogynic breast concerning woman's creative capacity.

Misogyne (māis-, mīso'dzin). *rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *μίσος* *gynē* (see **MISOGYNIST**). Cf. F. *misogyne*.] A woman-hater.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 112 The Misogyne, Boccaccio.

So **Misogyne**, **Misogynous** (māis-, mīso'dzinəs) *adjs.*, woman-hating.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 247 A cynic misogynic heretic old bachelor. 1859 *MERELOTH R. Fevers* xxv, His misogynic soul. 1884 *Trans. Cambd. & Westm. Lit. Assoc.* X. 41 A woman has been, by misogynous old bachelors, said to be at the bottom of all mischief.

Misogynist (māis-, mīso'dzinist). Also 7-genyst. [f. Gr. *μίσος* *gynēs* (f. *μῖσος* *Miso* + *γυνή* woman) + -IST.] A woman-hater.

1620 *Suetnam Arraigned* i. ii. A4 [Mysogenos loq.] Suetnam's name, Will be more terrible in womens eares, Then euer yet Misogynists hath bene. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* xii. § 3 Junius, at the first little better then a Misogynist, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married four wives. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 308 That surly old misogynist, as he was deemed, Sir Oliver. 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin*. xxvii. (1878) 274 'Confound all women, I say', muttered the young misogynist. 1900 W. L. *COURTNEY Day of Tragedy* 104 Many critics have called him [sc. Euripides] misogynist, and certainly he says very hard things of the female sex.

Hence **Misogynism** = **MISOGYNY**; **Misogynistic**, -*gynistic* *adjs.* = **MISOGYNIC**.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 88 The sentiment has been re-echoed by every misogynistic satirist. 1830 H. N. *COLERIDGE Grk. Poets* (1831) 274 Euripides did not indulge his supposed misogynism beyond the taste of his audience. 1850 J. *BROWN Horz. Swis.*, *Locke & Sydenham* (1858) 10 This misogynistic rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. 1876 H. *KINGSLEY Grange Garden* I. 30 Ben Jonson in his hideous misogynism. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/2 The misogynistic lament that 'Adam ever lost a rib'.

Misogyny (māis-, mīso'dzini). [ad. mod. L. *misogyni*-a, a. Gr. *μίσος* *gynia*, f. *μῖσος* *Miso* + *γυνή* (see **MISOGYNIST**). Cf. F. *misogynie*.] Hatred of women.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Misogynie* (*misoginia*), the hate or contempt of women. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Misogyni*. 18. [see **MISOGYNIC**]. 1882 H. C. *MERIVALE Fanciful* of B. I. i. 7 He . . . walked the banks apart, a thing of misogyny, in a suit of flannel.

Misology (māis-, mīso'dōzi). [ad. Gr. *μίσος* *logia* (corresp. to *μισόλογος* hating reason): see **Miso**- and **-LOGY**.] Hatred of reason or discussion; also, hatred of learning or knowledge.

1833 *COLERIDGE Table* t. 16 Feb. Misology, or hatred and depreciation of knowledge. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1873) 327 Bruno's scorn sprang from no misology. 1865 *GROTE Plato* II. xxiii. 155 Tinged with misology, or the hatred of free argumentative discussion.

So **Misologist**, **Misologue** (māis-, mīso'log), a hater of reason or discussion.

1856 M. P. W. *BOLTON Inquis. Philos.* 89 'Let us not', replies Socrates, 'become misologues, as some persons become misanthropes'. 1871 *JOWETT Plato* I. 438 As there are misanthropists or haters of men, there are also misologists or haters of ideas. 1873 *MOLEY Struggle* *Nat. Educ.* 66 What state-manship is that which . . . invests its priests with a new function, and entrusts afresh a holy army of misologists with the control of national instruction?

Misomere, obs. form of **MISUMMER**.

† **Mison**, *Obs.* = **MISY** 1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. iii. 11. 7 Of the excrecence name *Misy* [narg. or, *Mison*]. *Ibid.*, *Misy* [narg. or, *Mison* rather, according to Turneb.]. 1611 *FLORIO, Misi*, a kinde of excrecence of the earth called *Misons* passing sweet in smell and taste.

Mison, obs. form of **MIZEN**.

Misoneism (māiso-, mīson'iz'm). [ad. It. *misoneismo* (Lombroso *L'uomo delinquente* (1859) I. 21), f. Gr. *μῖσος* *Miso*- + *νέος* *NEW*: see -ISM.] Hatred of novelty. Hence **Misoneist**, a hater of novelty; **Misoneistic** *a.*, characterized by misoneism.

1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 782 The fear of the unknown has been named misoneism. . . It is best exemplified in children and savages. 1891 H. *ZIMMERN in Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 206/2 'What else is it but this that we call misoneistic', continues Lombroso, 'that prevents the

speedy acceptance of scientific improvements? 1891 *Review of Rev. Jan. 8/2* The most thoroughgoing misoneist.

† **Misopinion**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] An erroneous opinion.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 2 Certaine thynges .. of the whiche bothe men, .. and women, ..haue conceauyd very erroneous and misopinions. 1624 BR. HALL *True Peacemaker* (1645) 102 Every fault is a crime; every misopinion an heresie. 1640 — *Episc.* 1. xii. 54 Were there not foule mis-opinions in the Churches of Corinth, Galatia, Thessalonica, Colosse? 1680 WALLER *Div. Medit.* 35 Nothing but ignorance is the mother of this misopinion.

Misordained, *pa. pple.* [Mis-1 2.] † a. Not guided or directed. *Obs.* b. Irregularly ordained. So † **Misordain** *ing vbl. sb.*, misdirection.

c. 1400 *Mysordeyninge* [see MISORDEYNANCE]. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 291 But hete, but wilfulnes of a disordinate lust, .. but favour mysordanynt. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* 11. xv. 172 A Nullity pronounced of those his misordained.

Misorder, *sb.* Now *rare*. [Mis-1 4.]

1. = DISORDER (in various senses); absence or breach of order; confusion; disorderly conduct, misbehaviour.

c. 1400 *Ser F. Mandeville & Gt. Souden* (MS. Bodl. a. 1.160 fol. 111 b). They by & selle by craft & gyn, they mysorder cawses alle myscheve. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* 11. xlv. 29 After hym reigned .. Kynges successively .. of the whiche .. is no mencyon made eyther for their rudenesse, .. or discordant meanes, or maners .. the whiche mysorder Clerkes disdayned to wryte or put in memory. c. 1515 BR. WEST in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. m. I. 182, I have begonne my Visitation in my Cathedral Church of Ely, where I have founde suche Mysorder .. that [etc.]. 1585 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiv. (1636) 228 It is better to preserve health by sobriety and temperance, than by surfeit and mysorder, to make the body weake and sickly. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref. A, When an Army is once .. put in such misorder as it begins to run. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 50 The misorder (*ἀταξία*) in this motion is not from the soul. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst.* Creat. ix. (1874) 160 The limbs seem to exhibit merely the amount of natural misarrangement and misorder.

b. An instance of disorder; an ill-ordered procedure or state of things.

1538 STARKE *England* l. iii. 20 Except we .. serch out al comyn fautes and general mysordury. 1563 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1656) 263 His Uncles .. with other of that faction, who sought to reforme the misorders of .. his Counsellours. a. 1666 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 96, I will speak of the redress of some misorders very frequent in our Age. 1709 STURVEY *Ann. Ref.* xiv. 462 Because he found still the Continuation of that misorder. 1885 EOGAN *Old Ch. Life* Scot. v. 234 To report to the Session what scandals and misorders existed within the bounds of his charge.

† 2. Bad or wrong order. In first two quotes, with reference to the 'ordering' of clergy. *Obs.*

1561 *Burnyng of Pauls Church*, etc. (1563) Oijh, The order by whiche oure Byshoppes and Priestes are made nowe, is more agreeing to the .. tradition of Thapostles than that misorder wherby the Popish prelates order their clergy. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1663/4 *Bower*. Well Syr, what say you to the Sacrament of Orders? *Smith*. Ye may call it the Sacrament of misorders. 1641 R. B. K. *Parall. of Liturgy with Mass-bk.* 87 We follow punctually the misorders .. we cast the Epistles ever before and the Gospels behind.

† **Misorder**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* To put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, disturb.

1594 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. ccix. 223 The daughter of Canutus .. by whom many thynges were mysse orderyd, and specially by y^e subtyltye of this Erle Goodwyn. 1590 PALSGR. 638/4 Who hath mysordred these thynges sythe I wente. I dyd put every thyng in his ryght place. 1555 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) 262 That which shall bemisordred by negligence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 33 The Time (mis-order'd) doth .. Crowd vs. and crush vs. to this monstrous Forme.

2. To ill-treat, ill-use.

1550 COVERAOLE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. 265 When he was mocked .. scourged .. and most cruelly misordred and dealt with all. 1575 Gamm. *Gurton v. ii.* (Manly), Master Doctor ypon you here complaiynth That you and your maidens should him much misorder.

3. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself; to be disorderly or ill-behaved.

1505 *Rep. Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) I. 5 If there be any of the bretherne .. that messay or do in mysorderyng hym selfe one aneast another. 1572 *Act 14* *Ellis* c. 5 § 2 Every person or persons .. taking vagrant wandering and misorderyng themselves. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 220 For misorderyng hym selfe in the sarmon time. 1740 *Act 13* *Geo. II.* c. 24 The County .. where such Person shall be so found begging, or otherwise misordering him or herself.

† **Misordered**, *pp. a. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.]

1. Of disorderly behaviour; ill-conducted. 1529 MORE *Dynalog* v. Wks. 274/1 Where were become al good ordre among men, if every misordred wretch might alledge that his mischievous dede was his destiny? a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 33 Fewe of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their misordred life when they were yong. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 168 Thou lewd misordred villain.

2. Disordered, confused, deranged; irregular.

1538 in *Lett. Suppl. Monast.* (Camden) 184 A better deede for the comen wealth and dew reformation of the whole mysordred dyocesse can not be purposed. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1831) 102 No agreement of opinions, but, as it were, in a misordered quire, every man singeth a contrary note. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrow* i. § 43 Anger is misordered, when it is unadvisedly, or inmeasurably moved. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 31 Christ must oil the wheels of mis-ordered will. 1794 MATTHIAS *Phrs. Lit.* (1795) 337 This mis-order'd world, these lawless times.

† **Misordering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.]

a. Mismanagement; misrule. b. Disturbance. c. Misconduct.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6r In any other euyl keepyng of this syght, or misorderyng of any other of all thy senses. 1535 *Act 27* *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Misorderyng of the saide riuer by casting in of dunge. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* 3 Any misbieing, misordering, misdemeaning in any point. 1643 PAYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 8 Who for misordering of his people was deposed by them.

† **Misorderly**, *a. Obs.* [Mis-1 6, 7.] Unruly, disorderly; irregular, confused.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 28 Lest his ouermuch hearinge of you driue him to seeke some misorderly shifte. *Ibid.* 91 This kinde of misorderly meter. a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 164 Unruly and misorderly affections. 1665 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 213 Misorderly carriages leading to disturbance in the towne of Eastham.

† **Misorderly**, *adv. Obs.* [Mis-1 6, 7.] In a disorderly manner.

a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 36 The Scottis without any skailth fed mis-ordourlie. 1548 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Mss.* (1844) 122 Takand the place of authoritie mysordourlie on thame selfis. 1592 STOW *Ann.* 1146 Being taken begging, vagrant, and wandring misorderly lcf. MISORDEY. v. 3, quot. 1572.

† **Misordenance**, *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] a. Lack of order or regularity. b. Misconduct.

c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Civurg.* 84 Mys-ordynance [*v. r.* mys-ordeyning] of dietyng. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* 252 b, Who can rehers eche sort of folysshenes That vs mysygdeth through our mysordynance?

† **Misordination**, [Mis-1 4.] Improper ordination. 1664 [see MISCONSECRATION.]

† **Misorned**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. MIS-1 2 + *orned after F. *orné* adorned. (Cf. ORNE a. 2.)] Unadorned.

15.. R. COPLAND *Helyas* Prok. in *Thoms E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 2 To take no regard to the languag misorned and rude.

† **Misowning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Disowning.

1601 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 311 Manifesting an utter dislike and misowning of theirs and the kings proceedings.

† **Mispair**, *v. Obs.* In 5 *myspayre*. [? Alteration of DESPAIR: see MIS-1 9.] ? Despair.

14.. *Sir Benes* 264 (MS. Cant. in Hall.) The kyng Edgare Dryveth to the grete myspayre [*MS. A.* to meche to bismare].

† **Misparlance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *mesparlance* see MIS-2 and PARLANCE.] Evil speaking.

c. 1590 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 49 And prated wisse of his fowle misparlance.

Mispay, *v.* [a. OF. *mespai-cr*: see MIS-2 and PAY v. 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To displease, dissatisfy; to anger, irritate. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose .. is wel ipaled 3if heo is ipreised, & mis-ipayed 3if heo nis itold swuch ase heo wolde. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 781 So þe barons þem nought mispaye, Ne þe comen folk affraye. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* cxxxviii. 23 If thou see any thyng in my way that is mispayand til the. c. 1440 *York Myst.* v. 64 To do is full lothe, þat shuld our god myspaye. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* ii. xix. i vj. If thou .. art nat myspayed when thou heryst them [*sc.* oaths], thou takest goddes name in veyne.

2. To pay by mistake.

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3369/4 Whoever has Mispaid such a Bill, let him enquire of John Brassey.

Mispeak, **Mispeche**, *obs. ff.* MIS-SPEAK, MIS-SPEECH.

Misperform, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To perform improperly.

a. 1666 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 172 The positive worship of God in sacraments is not easily either misperformed or neglected. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Printo's Trav.* xxiv. 87, I do not think any of your company can accuse me for misperforming my duty. 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* III. ii. 74 The duties of the office .. were .. such as could not be neglected, or misperformed. 1873 *Bayer Holy Rom. Emp.* x. To degrade him if he rejected or misperformed it [*sc.* his task].

† **Misperformance**, [Mis-1 4.] Improper performance.

1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* § 4. 10 Must we renounce the Communion with them all, or reserve exception against their faults and misperformances? 1885 H. W. BEECHER in *Amer. Rev.* Jan. 192 It is an argument against the misperformance of duty, and not against the imperative duty.

† **Misperson**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of DISPERSON, by substitution of prefix: see MIS-1 9.]

trans. To treat (a person) with indignity.

1523-4 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 445 For the mispersoning of .. the merchandis .. in calling of thame 'Coffeis'. 1530 *Ibid.* 134 Alex. Rutherford, baillie, compelein in iugment that he was disobeyit, strublit, and mispersonit in the execution of his office. 1613 *Extracts Rec. Lanark* (1893) 120 Quhillie hic .. acknauhaule his offensis in mispersoning the said Robert Lokhart [*cf. supra* impersonit].

Mispersuade, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Mis-1 1.]

trans. To persuade wrongly or into error.

1597 *Hooker Recl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 9 The teachers error is the peoples tryall, harder and heavier by so much to beare, as he is in worth and regard greater that misperswadeth them. 1635 JACKSON *Cred* viii. ix. 86 Job's wife did seeke to mispersuade him. 1790 *Norwich Chr. Prud.* vii. 328 Tho' he is mispersuaded in so thinking.

Mispersuasibleness, *nonce-wd.* Incapability of being persuaded.

a. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. i. 14 Sons of mispersuasibleness [*rendering of* *ὁὐκ ἠθέλωτας*, Eph. v. 6].

Mispersuasion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.]

1. Persuasion of what is erroneous; wrong conviction or conception.

1594 *Hooker Recl. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 13 Touching the sequele of your present mispersuasions. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxviii. § 11 Suppose that some haue by mispersuasion lived in Schisme. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. 77 Some mispersuasions concerning the diuine attributes, which do .. tend .. to the corrupting mens manners. 1707 in *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 50 To confirme people in their several mispersuasions. 1829 *Southey Sir T. More* II. 207 Persons .. under a fatal but invincible mispersuasion. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* 1. 47 Till the mispersuasion is eradicated from the mind of the public.

Mispickel (*mispikēl*). *Min.* Also 7-pickle, 8-pikel. [a. G. *mispickel*, formerly also *mispill*, *mispilt*, of obscure origin.] Native arseno-sulphide of iron; arsenical pyrites; arsenopyrite. Also *attrib.* 1683 *Pettus Fleta Minor* ii. 7 All Silver Oars .. free from Flint, Blent, Cobolt, Mispickel, Glimmer, Wolferan. *Ibid.*, The Blent, Cobolt, or mispickel Oars. 1789 in *Mind. Comm.* II. 350 Specimens of aerated barytes that contain ramifications of mispickel. 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 215 To ascertain the quantity of metallic arsenic in mispickel. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 681 Mispickel is a tin-white mineral, which emits a garlic smell at the blowpipe.

Hence † **Mispickly** a., resembling mispickel.

1683 *Pettus Fleta Minor* i. 230 What is splendid, mispickly, glimery or spady.

Misplace, *v.* [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* To put in a wrong place or in wrong hands.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 44 He haue this Crown of mine cut for ny shoulders, Before ile see the Crowne so foule mis-plac'd. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxi. And gilded honor shamefully misplast. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* ii. xxxi. If he haue not washt a glassse well or misplac'd a stoole. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. i. § 9 Many times arguments may be good in their order, but they are mis-placed. 1727 *Bradley Fann. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, Handling a Flower .. is apt to misplace the Leaves. 1781 *Cowper Table-T.* 39 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 60 (The teeth) may be misplaced by incurvature, or projection, or obliquity. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. vi. 489 Secondary authorities have altogether misplaced the date.

b. To assign a wrong position to.

1551 *Recorde Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 157 To proue that it [the echil] standeth in the myddle of the worlde, .. I will declare certayne inuincible reasons for confutation of them that mysplace it. 1779 *Forrest Voy. N. Guinea* 6 That .. the Spaniards, in their posterior charts, misplaced Solomon's islands.

† c. *absol.* To misplace one's words. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 90 *Elb.* Proue it before these varlets here thou honorable man, proue it. *Elc.* Doe you heare how he misplaces?

2. To set (one's affections) on a wrong object; to place (one's confidence) amiss; † to spend (time) unprofitably. Usually in *pa. pple.* (cf. next).

1638 WILKINS *New World* ii. (1684) 176 In the study of which, so many do misplace their younger Years. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Emp.* v. i, Your guilty kindness why do you misplace? 1666 M. M. *Solomon's Preser.* 8 Hast thou misplace't thy heart on a treacherous Friend? 1710 *Palmer Proverbs* 174 A man of honour isn't therefore to be fool'd, because he has mis-plac'd his address. 1784 *Cowper Trac.* 50 Power misemployed, munificence misplaced. 1838 JAMES *Rolber* I. vii. 159 With that bright confidence which you shall never find misplaced, you have yielded your heart [etc.].

† **Misplaced**, *pp. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Put in a wrong place; devoted to a wrong object; hence, out-of-place, unseasonable, ill-timed.

1595 SHAKS. *John III.* iv. 133 The mis-plac'd Iohn. 1685 BUNYAN *Parish & Publican* 51 This misplacing of Gods Laws, cannot .. but produce mis-shaped, and misplaced Obedience. 1759 *Goldsm. Bee* No. 3. 7 Misplaced liberality. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* 58 Two words on this purity will not be entirely misplaced. 1797 *Burke Regie. Peace* iii. ad init. The loose, misplaced stones .. of this rough, ill kept .. French causeway. 1814 *Lamb Let. to Coleridge* 13 Aug. One's romantic credulity is for ever misleading one into misplaced acts of foolery. 1891 *Hardy Tess* xxxiii. The incident of the misplaced letter.

Misplacement, [Mis-1 4.] The action of misplacing or the condition of being misplaced; wrong position.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. App.* *Whs.* (1662) 159 The story of the misplacement of certain Mountains on the Earth. 1676 — *Remarks* 93 The measure of misplacement of the parts of the matter of the Universe. 1896 *Bastow 7th & 8th. Med.* (1878) 867 Misplacements of the kidneys. 1884 *Westcott & Hort Grk. N. T.* II. 301 The confusion arising out of the misplacement of the incident. 1906 J. H. MOUTON *Gram. N. T. Grk.* I. 84 A very curious misplacement of the article occurs in the 6th *ὁὐκ ἠθέλωτας* of Jn. 12.

Misplac'ing, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] = *prec.*

1622 *Bacon Holy War* Wks. 1827 VII. 131 An omission which is more than a misplacing. 1706 A. BEFORO *Temple Mus.* ix. 192 The Misplacing of the Accent. 1891 *Athenium* 31 Oct. 584/1 The erroneous dates have led to much misplacing of the letters.

Misplant, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To plant amiss; *spec.* in *Fencing* (see quot. 1767).

1692 *Dryden Cleomene* i. i. Thou art .. Misplanted in a base degenerate Soil. 1767 *Fergusson Dict. Terms Small* 13 To Misplant, not to direct any thrust properly.

Misplay, [Mis-1 4.] Wrong play.

1829 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 Aug. A misplay of any kind would allow the score to be tied. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXIV. 300/2 He was playing a steady, careful game, .. apparently waiting for Hovey's misplays.

Misplead, *v. rare.* [Mis-1 1. AF. bad *mispleder*.] *trans.* To plead wrongly or falsely.

1676 BUNYAN *Strait Gate* § 44 Wks. (1692) 636/1 You that can tell how to mislead Scripture to maintain your Pride.
1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin-Man-catching* Postscript, Wks. 1716 I. 206 They suffer no Man's Cause to perish... by a word misplaced, misrected or mispleaded.

Mispleading, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3: cf. prec.] Wrong pleading; a mistake in pleading.

1532 *Dial. on Law Eng.* ii. xlviii. 121 The Judges shall so instructe hym. that he shall renne into no feoparity by his mispleading. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Any mispleading lacke of colour... or Jeoffail. 1661 T. ADAMS *Forrest of Thornes Wks.* (1629) 1059 And when the vpsshot comes, perhaps the mispleading of a word shall forfeit all. 1775 DR LUTHE *Eng. Const.* i. x. (1784) 96 A mispleading, or the like transgression.

† **Mispleasance**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Grief, sorrow.

1387-8 T. Usk *Text. Lore* i. iii. (Skent) l. 22 There shal no mispleasau ice be caused through trespace on my syde.

† **Misplease**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 7. Cf. OF. *mesplaire*.]

1. *trans.* To displease.

c. 1430 *Hymus Virgin* (1867) 90 Schulde neuere pan bis erpe for his erpe mysplese heuene king. c. 1450 LOVELLICH *Methin* 272 God... Is mysplead... whanne on Synnere doth him hate. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 6 With the rude world down vs misplease That well deseruen.

2. *intr.* To be displeased with.

c. 1450 LOVELLICH *Grail* xxvi. 87 Flengentyne... hire preide pat sche sholde not with hire mysplese. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 556 Wherefore his wyf can there to mysplese.

† **Mispoint**, *v. Obs.* [Sec DISPOINT v.1 and Mis-1 9.] *trans.* To balk.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. When they apperceuyed this, that they were myspointed they saylled strait to Depe.

Mispoint, *v.2* Now rare or *Obs.* [Mis-1 1.]

trans. † a. To point with the wrong finger. *Obs.*

b. To punctuate wrongly; to mispunctuate. Also

Mispointed *ppl. a.*, **Mispointing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 UOALL *Erasmus* *Apoth* 87 b. The error of myspointing with the finger. 1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 103 You haue purposely corrupted, and mispointed the whole place. 1582 STANVUURST *Amis*, etc. (Arb.) 157 The mispointing of periods. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxiii. 376 Those sophistical Novelists who thus mispoint the words of his promise... Verily I say unto thee this day, thou shalt be with me in Paradise. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Const.* iii. vii. 299 Ambroses mispointed reading. 1744 C. WILLIAMS *Assize Sermon*, at York 26 This greatly mistaken passage... could not possibly haue been mistaken... if it had not been first mispointed. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 307 Misprints and mispointings.

† **Misport**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To import unlawfully.

c. 1630 DONNE *Sermon* (1649) II. xxxiv. 305 When forain merchandize is misported, the Prince may permit, or inhibit his Subjects to buy it, or not to buy it.

Mispraise, *v.* Now rare. [Mis-1 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To dispraise, blame.

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 25842 Mai naman mis-prais be thing he quik is broght to god ending. 1340 *Ayend*, 136 He prayeth more be oþre þe more he him-zele mispraiseth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Your Chyldren many yeris hereafter shal be myspraised and blamed therefore. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* l. 196 Thus speaking, ye mispraise the holy rites Of matrimonial Hera and of Jove.

2. To praise amiss. Also *absol.*

a. 1631 DONNE *Sermon* (1640) ix. 89 They, whom I have so mispraised, are the worse in the sight of God, for my overpraising. 1888 F. T. PALGRAVE in *19th Cent.* Sept. 341 The natural frailty to mispraise and overpraise.

3. ? Error for: MISPRIZE v.1

1550 *Sheph. Kal.* vii. D vj. When any maketh a vow and misprayseth to doo it.

† **Mispride**, *Obs.* rare-°. [f. Mis-1 4 + PRIDE sb., after MISPROUD.] Improper pride.

1530 PALSCR. 245/2 Mistakynge of a man selfe or myspride, outtrechance. *Ibid.* 613/2 I loke ashosshie, or asswashe, as one dothe upon a thing by disdayne, or mispride.

Mispride, *sb.* [f. next.] A mistake in printing; an error of the press.

1818 in Toon. a. 1834 [see MIS-SCHIFF]. 1884 Q. Rev. Jan. 215 The bibliographical information... abounds in errors... many of them no doubt mere misprints.

Misprint, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To print incorrectly; to make a mistake in printing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. xcxi. 198 If Dame Nature had any thynge forgotten or mysprinted in her. 1532 MORRIS *Confut. Tyndale Wks.* 77a/2 There este there myght haue bene some ouersight... by misse writing or mysse pryncing those figures of algarism. 1598 H. SPECIAT *Chaucer's Wks.* l. 111b vj. This place is misprinted, as well in misaming of the signe, as the misreckoning of the degres of the sun. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* of Vega's copie hath sanctification haply misprinted. 1729 FENTON *Wks. E. Walter*, *Observ.* (1729) p. xix. *Shillingsworth*, *Walter*, *Cid*, haue been constantly mis-printed for *Chillingworth*, *Walter*, and *Sid*. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 673. I would that the misprinting had been the worst of the... ill-usage.

Mispraisal (misprɪˈzæl). *rare.* Also 7-prizal.

[f. MISPRIZE v.1 + -AL 5.] Contempt, disdain, scorn.

1620 [J. PYPER] *tr. Hist. Asirea* vii. 230 The heauens... will accuse me of mispraisal [orig. Fr. *mécognition*], if I lie not for you. 1654 KIRKMAN *Cleric & Lozin* 129 If the sots raile against the misprizal that I make of it. 1897 MARIE CORELLI in *Lady's Realm* Mar. 52/2 A marriage-vow sworn in falsification and misprizal of Love.

† **Misprisement**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesprisement*, f. *mespris* MISPRIZE v.1] Disdain.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 Therour of mesprisement whyche thou hast gotten.

Misprision¹ (misprɪˈʒən). Also 5-6 mes-, mys(-). [a. AF. *mesprisoun* (whence Law-Latin *misprisiō*) = OF. *mesprisoun*, -prisiō mistake, error, wrong action or speech: popular L. **minuspræhensio*, n. of action f. **minuspræhendere* (OF. *mesprendre* to mistake, act wrongly, mod.F. *méprendre*): see MIS-² and PREHEND v.].

1. *Law.* A wrong action or omission; spec. a misdemeanour or failure of duty on the part of a public official.

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 306/2 Suche misprisions and defaultes of ye said Sherefs. 1492 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 Mesprisoun by hynnt commytted and doon ayenst the Kynges moost royal persone. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Servers* (1647) 120 To pronounce a Traytors judgement upon a Kellon, or a Fellons judgement upon a Traytor, is grand misprision. 1648 COKE *On Litt.* iii. lxx. 139 If any man in Westminster Hall [etc.]... shall draw a weapon upon a Judge, or Justice, though he strike not; this is a great misprision. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* vii. 11. 476 All defaultes and misprisions whereby the king was injured or the law broken.

b. **Misprision of treason**, of felony: originally, an offence or misdemeanour akin to treason or felony, but involving a lesser degree of guilt, and not liable to the capital penalty. As various statutes enacted that concealment of a person's knowledge of treasonable actions or designs should be regarded as *misprision of treason*, this term came to be used as the ordinary designation for such concealment.

Hence it was often supposed that the word *misprision* itself expressed the sense of failure to denounce a crime. This imagined sense Sir E. Coke (followed by Blackstone) attempted to account for etymologically, assuming that the word was derived from the OF. *mespris* (mod.F. *mépris*: cf. MISPRIZE v.1 and v.2) neglect, contempt.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 9 Yf any person... being commanded... to take the said othe... obstynately refuse that to doo... that every suche refusal shalbe... adjudged mesprision of high treason. 1552-3 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 11 Provided also that concealment or keeping secrete of any Highe Treason be deemed and taken only misprision of Treason. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 3 That yf any person or persons hereafter... counterfayte any suche kind of Coyne... as is not the proper Coyne of this Realme... That then everye suche Offence shalbe deemed and adjudged misprision of Highe Treason. 1579 *Expos. Termes of Law* vs. Misprision of felonie or trespass. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 119 Misprisions... are... generally understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon: and it is said, that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever; and that, if the king so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* II. vi. 176 Aynas was guilty of something very like misprision of treason in not handing him over to the nearest justice.

† *C. trans.* in popular use.

a. 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 54 It was almost made an Heresie... for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of Heresie to give him a civil Salutation as he walked the Streets. 1769 JENINS *Lett.* ii. 12 A sort of misprision of treason against society. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. 1 (1866) 134 The edict... provided against all misprision of heresy by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Maritella* I. ix. 153 Guilty of mis-prision of flitting.

† **Wrongful capture**, *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 60/1 How... awners of divers Shippes, that have, be commaundement of the Kynges Counsell, sent their Shippes to the See, and they nought sette in their Shippes Maisters ne Maryners, for their mesprision on the See were putte in grete trouble.

3. The mistaking one thing, word, etc., for another; a misunderstanding; a mistake. *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* iii. 93 A Fener in your bloud! why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers, sweet misprision. 1590 - *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 99. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. iii. 17 By the misprision of the Brewer of English hoppers for Flenish hoppers. 1624 SANORSON *Sermon* I. 170 An earthly judge is subject to misprision, mis-information, partiality, corruption. 1630 CART. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* Ep. Ded., To prevent therefore all future misprisions, I have compiled this true discourse. 1644 BULWER *Chron.* 121 To use the Middle-Finger instead of the Index... is much to be condemned... Paschalius alluding to the same misprision of the Hand [etc.]. 1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. France* xii. 30 He intended to have foysted into his Chamber the Coffre... but by misprision he hid it in the Chamber of Raymond. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 410 The fable of the Horse certainly arose from a misprision of terms. 1817 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 114 Lady Jersey goes on calling Lord Morley Boringdon, and... he endures this misprision. 1846 J. C. HARR *Mission of Comforter* (1890) 193 The misprision of this passage has aided in fostering the delusive notion.

b. **Misprision of the clerk**: a clerical error.

[In Britton (I. 317, 318) AF. *mesprisoun* is used with reference to misnomer: *mesprisoun de nouns, de vilis*.]

1543 *tr. Act 14 Edu.* III. c. 6 That by the misprision of the clerkes of every place, no process shalbe annulled or discontinued, by mistaking in writynge any syllable or one letter to moche or to lytle. 1543 *tr. Act 8 Hen.* VI. c. 15. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kelsey), *Misprision of Clerks*, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engrossing or keeping Records.

† c. A malformation: app. regarded as a mistake on the part of Nature. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 16 To preserve what is according to Nature, and in case of misprision to reduce unto the Naturall state. *Ibid.* 212 These misprisions of Nature in this Organical part.

† d. Unjust suspicion.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* v. 2 Neither did he command her to the block, as Henry the eighth did his Anne Bullen, upon a meer misprision of disloyalty. 1705 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* l. 156 Any temporary Misprisions we may for a short time (till the reason of the thing be duly considered) lye under at home.

Misprision² (misprɪˈʒən). *arch.* [f. MISPRIZE v.1 after prec.] a. Contempt, scorn.

b. Failure to appreciate or recognize as valuable.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1595) 219 [Such men] do of servants become sawcie... of adisers, arrogant: & consequently, running into eury misprision of others. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 159 That dost in vile misprision shackle vp My loue, and her desert. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 19 The Legions particularly had in great misprision the Adversaries Horse. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. Those... persons who... have their hearts barred against conviction by prejudice and misprision. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 307 Peleus sister alike and brother in high misprision held. 1895 ZANGWILL *Alaster* i. viii. 96 It seemed an insult to Ruth Hailey, and a misprision of her kindly wishes.

Misprize, *sb.* rare. Also 6 mes-, 6, 9 -prise. [f. MISPRIZE v.1: cf. OF. *mespris*, mod.F. *mépris*.] = prec.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 39 Manimon was much displeased, yet not he chuse But bear the rigour of his bold misprize. a. 1843 G. FIELD in C. R. LEXIE *Mem. Constable* (1843) xi. 116 Our most eminent landscape painters... have been subjected... to frequent misprize and neglect. 1898 T. HARVEY *Wessex Poems* 154 When I found you, helpless lying, And you waived my deep misprize.

† **Misprize**, *sb.*² *Obs.* rare-1. [Belongs to MISPRIZE v.2 Cf. OF. *mespris*, mod.F. *mépris*.] Mistake.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 19 A goodly Ship... Which through great disaventure, or mesprize, Her selfe had runne into that hazardize.

Misprize (misprɪˈzɪ), v.1 Also 5-6 mespryse, 5 9 -prise. [a. OF. *mespriser*, -priser (mod.F. *mépriser*) = Sp. *menospreciar*, Pg. *menosprezar*: -L. **minuspretiare*: see MIS-² and PRIZE v. Cf. MEPRIZE v.] *trans.* a. To despise, contemn, scorn. b. To fail to appreciate the good qualities of.

1481 CAXTON *Goodfey* liii. (1893) 94 A mescreant named arrius which mesprised certeyn poyntes of the fayth. 1530 PALSCR. 633/5 He that mespriseth his betters it shalbe longe or he thrive. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* iii. 28 He that mispriseth the correctione of his preceptor. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 5 Disdayne and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* ii. iv. It sorrows me that you misprize my love. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* ii. lii. 205 By mis-prising and debasing his own worth. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxx. Less likd he still that scornful fere Misprisd the land he lov'd so dear. 1894 BLACKMORR *Perry-russ* 23 Her fine qualities... were misprised and under-valued.

† **Misprize**, v.² *Obs.* Also 5 mes-, myspryse, 6-7 misprize. [f. OF. *mespris*, pa. pple. of *mesprendre* to commit a crime (mod.F. *méprendre*). Cf. *comprise*, *reprise*.]

1. *intr.* To commit an offence, do wrong.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 48 I. knowe in my self that I have mesprised [orig. *ray grandement mespris*] and faylled toward you. c. 1489 - *Sonnet of Aymon* ii. 59 Ye mysprised sore when my brother... ye made thus shamefully deye. a. 1500 *Melusine* 79 Yf in eny poynt forsayd [I] haue mys-said or mesprised.

2. *trans.* To mistake, misunderstand. Also with clause and *absol.*

1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* iv. i. Monsieur Gaspar... misprize me not. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii. How you misprize! this is not meant to you-ward. 1697 W. MORICE *Cocina quasi Kuvh* Def. xv. 206 There are some that misprize their faults to be their performances.

Misprized, *ppl. a.*1 [f. MISPRIZE v.1 + -ED.1.]

a. Despised, scorned. b. Not appreciated.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. cxi. The best amends I can, I vow to make to To my misprised slander'd Piety. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. xi. (1860) 228 Such misprized obligations. 1880 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* lxvii. IV. 529 The misprized Tiberius. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* viii. 396 The pangs of misprized love.

† **Misprized**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* [f. MISPRIZE v.2 + -ED.1.] Mistaken.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 74 You spend your passion on a misprized mood.

Misprizer, *rare.* [f. MISPRIZE v.1 + -ER.1. Cf. OF. *mespriseur*.] A despiser.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1629) 31 Some other misprizers of my courtesies. 1884 10th Cent. July 132 The misprizer of the spirit and the worshipper of the body.

Misprizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MISPRIZE v.1 + -ING.1.] = MISPRISION².

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 132 The mysprysynge that guy had doon in hys presence. 1539 CROSWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 205 For mesprizing and avyding of his abuses. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 33 By the misprizing of a Maide too vertuous For the contempt of Empire. 1648 W. BROWNE *Poolexander* iii. l. 145 Our misprizing of men might make you doe the same to us. 1875 D. GREENWELL *Liber Human*, 106 What can be a more ignoble misprizing of man's true nobility, than to intimate... that man has no natural thirst after righteousness?

Mispronounce, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To pronounce incorrectly.

1593 NORRIS *Sher. Brit.* M'ser. i. 21 Sometime we finde names in England given of the French, and mispronounced as... Beaulieu for Beaulieu. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1351 III. 263 They mispronounc't and I mislik't. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. Mrs. Malaprop... shall treat me

with her select words so ingeniously misapplied, without being mispronounced. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xiv. 119 To correct Mr. Wegg when he grossly mispronounced a word. 1905 *Athenzium* 8 Apr. 4393 Daily do we suffer from the conversation of persons who misapply terms, mispronounce words.

Mispronunciation. [Mis-1 4.] Bad pronunciation.

1530 PALSGR. 12 Lest the lerner shulde accustom any mispronunciation. 1832 tr. *Simonid's Ital. Rep.* iv. 103 They were made to repeat—*cicci* and *cicieri*, and were, on their mispronunciation, immediately put to death. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 234 The words Tanganyenka and Tanganyenka used by Dr. Livingstone... are palpable mispronunciations.

Misproportion. sb. [Mis-1 4, 7.] Lack of proportion.

1825 COLEMAN *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 213 The temporary deformity and misproportions of immaturity. 1847 H. BUSH-NELL *Chr. Nurture* (1861) viii. 219 A certain misproportion is induced which distempers all our efforts.

Misproportion. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. 'To join without due proportion' (Johnson).

† **Misproportionateness.** Obs. [Mis-1 4, 7.] = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

1587 GOLDING *De Monnay* xiv. (1592) 223 Mans Soule... is troubled by the distemperance or misproportionateness of the body.

Misproportioned. ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Badly or wrongly proportioned.

1552 HULOET, *Misproportioned, ineffigatus.* 1587 GOLDING *De Monnay* xiv. (1592) 222 A mishapen and misproportioned head. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 73 This monstrous body of the Roman Empire being composed of almost incommensurable, ill-governed, and misproportioned parts. 1710 AL. HENRY *Christ. No Sect* Wks. 1857 II. 458/1 When... the exercises of devotion are either... misplaced or misproportioned. 1879 DOWDEN *Southern* iii. 76 The rage of Popery working in his misproportioned features.

Misproud (mispraud), a. Obs. exc. arch. [Mis-1 6.] Wrongly or wickedly proud; arrogant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Haut. Synne* 3047 3yf þou for strenkþe be mysproute, And hast þouful wrýds and loudre. a 1400 HVLTON *Scalds Perf.* (W. de W. 1444) ii. xiv. And yf any man wolde lete his mysproute wylle he weith felle & wrothe. 1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Mankynde* Prolog. B.vj. Vtely abhorring... all farding, paynting, and counterfeit cast colours: which of some dampnable and mysproute people be dayly vsed. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI.* ii. vi. 7 Impairing Henry, strengthening misproud Yorke. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* iii. ii. Ah thou misproute Prentise, dar'st thou presume to marry a Ladies sister? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxvi. Thy mis-proud ambitious clan. 1864 MISS YONGE *Bk. Golden Deeds* 169 A bold but misproud and violent prince.

† **Misproving.** vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Mis-1 7 + PROVE v. = thrive.] Falling off, failure. So *Misproving ppl. a.*, failing, unsuccessful.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposph.* 101 b. To laye vnto y^e Goddes y^e faulte of quaillyng and misproyung. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 204 By too thin planting I am subject to more misproyung crops. 1809 20 If I try any fresh experiment, I never condemn it for misproyung one year.

Mispunctuate. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. and intr. To punctuate incorrectly.

a 1849 POG *Marginalia* v. The writer who neglects punctuation, or mis-punctuates, is liable to be misunderstood. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A mispunctuated sentence.

So **Mispunctuation**, wrong punctuation. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* (1814) III. 65 Omissions which alter the meaning, or mispunctuations which destroy it. 1879 W. S. SIMPSON in *Men.* (1899) 87, I have corrected one or two mispunctuations.

† **Misqueme.** v. Obs. [Mis-1 7.] trans. To displease, offend.

1395 *Plowman's Tale* 647 But if any man misqueme, He shal be baited as a bere. 1658 PHILLIPS *Misquene*, old word) to displease.

Misquotation. [Mis-1 4.] a. Inaccuracy in quoting. b. An incorrect quotation.

1773 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* i. v. The misquotation of *stall-worm* for *stall-worth*. 1833 DICKENS *Sk. Box*, *Vales* ix. He could never sit by and hear a misquotation from the 'Swan of Avon' without setting the unfortunate delinquent right. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 90 He is guilty of a very gross misquotation of Aristotle.

Misquote. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To quote incorrectly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 13 Looke how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpret will misquote our looks. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 36 Because I Misquoted *Wasting Air*, for *Wafting Air*. 1771 *Finnis Lett.* lxi. 316 You answer... by misquoting his words, and mistaking his propositions. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1. The... misquote Latin over their cups. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 187 Mr. Besant... accused Mr. Willis of intentionally misquoting him. *absol.* 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 66 With just enough of learning to misquote.

So **Misquoter**; **Misquoting** vbl. sb.

1673 (R. LUCAS) *Transp. Reh.* 147 His disingenuity is visible in his... misquoting of Thorndike's passage of Schism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 894 We are sad misquoters.

Misrate. v. Now rare. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To estimate wrongly. Also *Misra* ting vbl. sb. 1624 HEYWOOD *Capitane* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. 112, I have be thought me better nowe to keepe this business secret. And not to make it publicke and this honest Purpose of myne by that meanes misrated. a 1646 BACON *Ordin. Admin. Chan.* (1642) 2 Any pretended misrating or misvaluing. a 1677 BAKROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxix. 317 Either assuming false, or misrating true advantages. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 65 By this means we shall mis-rate both Persons and Things. 1804 EUGENIA *de ACTON Tale without Title* III. 139 A boy, who... greatly misrates her endowments.

Misread. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To read or interpret wrongly.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 368 War sure hath ceased; or have my erring eyes Misread the glorious visions of the skies? 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xvii. (1806) 297 Let not the rich misread the signs of the times. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 189 He misread the disposition of the great body of citizens.

So **Misreader**; **Misreading** vbl. sb.

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 150 The New Testament had said nothing directly upon the question of slavery; nay, by the misreader it was rather supposed indirectly to countenance that institution. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 300 The hypothesis involves a misreading of the geologic records. 1866 KINGSLAY *Herein* I. iii. 105 *note*, 'Ulcus Ferreus', says Richard of Ely; surely a misreading for uncus. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 210 A misreading of the clause.

Misrecital. [Mis-1 4.] An incorrect recital or account.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII* c. 13 § 16 For myrecital or non recital of leases. 1634 *Jruls. Irish Ho. Lords* (1779) I. 20 The Lords of the Committee perused the Journal-Book... and amended what Mistakes and Misrecitals they found. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) v. 23 Though founded upon a misrecital. 1850 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* IV. 309 It is drawn up with technical accuracy... A misrecital would have been fatal to the suit. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* I. xvii. 350 The Turkish Government soon detected in it not only a misrecital of history, but [etc.].

Misrecite. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To recite incorrectly; to give a wrong account or rendering of. Also *absol.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vi. (1641) 49/2 If the Grecians doe not mis-recite. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* xxv. (1630) 97 The reference of the Patent, the date whereof was mis-recited. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 46. If a man... mis-recite a lease in point material which is in esse. a 1715 BURNET *Origin Time* iv. (1724) I. 639 They [sc. words] were often ill heard and ill understood, and were apt to be mis-recited by a very small variation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xii. (1836) II. 419 The committee reported on the 29th of March, after misreciting the order of reference to them in a very remarkable manner.

So **Misreciting** vbl. sb. = MISRECITAL.

1592 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 14 Any suche Mysnaminge, Mysrecytting or not true namyng or recytting. 1688 *PAIDEAUX Valid. Orders Ch. Eng.* 70 That misreciting which you charge me with.

Misreckon. v. [Mis-1 1.]

1. trans. To reckon, compute, or calculate (an amount) incorrectly; also, to make a wrong calculation in respect of (a certain number).

1545-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 330 For xxix li of wax which was misreckonyd in the byll of her Account. a 1553 UOALL *Reyster D.* i. iv. (Arth.) 28, I am not so olde, thou misreckonest my yeares. 1634 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 421 It is a familiar error in Josephus to misreckon times. 1669 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* v. vii. 27 The mistake of a quarter of an Inch... may make you misreckon a Gallon in the Content. 1717 BERKELEY *Fruit. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 567 Avellino reckons (I doubt misreckons) 30,000. *fig.* 1628 BR. HALL *Serm. Lds. Par.* 5 Apr. 22 Bee sure, if we be forgetfull, God will not misreckon his owne mercies. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 397 His Heart misreckons him; and therefore when he comes to rectify his Account by the Measure God takes of Things [etc.].

2. pass., refl., and intr. To make a wrong calculation; to be out in one's reckoning. (Cf. F. *se mcompter*.)

a. pass. 1530 PALSGR. 638/b. I had rather paye to moche than to be mysrekened. 1856 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 8 Wherein no doubt he was misreckened.

b. refl. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxx. (1632) 103 He that hath once misreckoned himselfe is never seene againe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 68 'Thou misreckonest thyself, when thou think'st My provision is almost spent.

c. intr. a 1608 *Def. Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 90 Where have I misreckoned, I pray you? 1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii. Drink with all companies, though you be sure to be drunke; you'll mis-reckon the better, and be lesse asham'd on't. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 69 [He] must allow himself out, though... he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. 1831 CARLW. *Sart. Res.* i. xi. Wherefrom, if I misreckon not, your perspicacity will draw forth insight.

† 3. trans. To present an incorrect (esp. an exorbitant) account to (a person). Obs.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iii. ii. E 4 b. *Ex. Ger.* Who would be troubled with such pinching guests? *Gar. I.* tis good to misreckon such to be rid of them. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 335 For Arithmeticke; who can misreckon a woman (they can men) in paymenis?

Misreckoning. vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.] Incorrect reckoning or casting of accounts; miscalculation.

1540 PALSGR. *Acadastis* b. iv. To helpe to vndo hym with mysse rekenyngne and false dyce. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Procr. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Misrecknyng is no payment. 1647 TRAPP *Conn.* 2 Tim. ii. 18 As inconsiderate Mariners, by misreckoning of a point, they have missed the haven. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 103 By these precautions, almost all possibility of a misreckoning was prevented. 1845 LO. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxxix. (1857) IV. 203 Seeing Lord Rivers had not observed it, he went on with his misreckoning often.

Misrecollect. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. and intr. To recollect wrongly or imperfectly. (A favourite word of Bentham's.)

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* v. 49 If I do not misrecollect, I remember instances. a 1834 — *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 60 He received, if I misrecollect not, the sum of £1000.

So **Misrecollection**.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 261 To enable him... to reflect upon it, without danger of misre-

collection. 1818 *Champion* 20 Dec. in *Athenzium* (1891) 26 Dec. 865/3 Oblivion, or misreollection of the past.

† **Misrede.** v. Obs. Also 4 pa. ppl. misirad, mysrad. [OL. *misrédan* = MDu. *misrāden*, OHG. *misrādēn* (cf. *misrālen*); cf. ON. *misrādil* (neut. pa. ppl.); see Mis-1 1, and REDE v., READ v.] trans. To misadvise. Also *absol.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOL *Rule St. Benet* lxiv. (Schreibr 1885) 117 3if geferraden þære rad on gemænum geþeacte misrædā [v. r. misrædād]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Penne cunef þe werse to sume mannes heorte... and þus him misrædē. a 1300 K. Horn 308 Sore ihc me ofredde. He wolde horn misrede. 1320 *Cast. Love* 427 Ac as a Mon mis-Irad [ed. Hall, mysrad] On vche half he is mis-bi-lad. 1340 *Aynb.* 184 þe ilke þet ylefþ liltliche uinf oþet þet me him... misret.

† **Misregard.** sb. Obs. [Mis-1 4.] Lack of regard, respect, or care; neglect; contempt.

1542 *Reorde Gr. Artes* (1640) To Rdr., Contempt or misregard of learning. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 29 When as these times he red With misregard. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 50 There was also a great contempt and misregard shewed to the King. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Fraunce* xii. 31 He found a small Seal... by mis-regard huddled in amongst the rest.

† **Misregard.** v. Chiefly Sc. Obs. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To have no regard for; to despise, disregard.

1822 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1880) III. 470 'Thay wald gif his Majestie occasioun... to think his letter... misregardit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 453 The Kings safe Conduet he mis-regardit, giuing it neyther Respect nor trust. 1697 in A. FERGUSON *Laird of Lag.* (1886) 247 They having mis-regarded all former admonitions of the Synod.

Hence † **Misregarder**, one who disregards.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 228 Beeing vtamed Saugages, and mis-regarders of ciuility.

† **Misrehearsal.** Obs. [Mis-1 4.] Misrecital, misquotation.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 49/1 Any mysrehearsel of the premises in any wise notwithstanding. 1523 MORE in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.* (1853) II. 60 If it misshapen me... for lacke for good utterance, and misrehearsal to pervert... their prudent instructions. 1631 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 332 They laid to his charge... the... misrehearsal of Tindall's arguments.

† **Misrehearse.** v. Obs. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To misrecite, misquote. Also *absol.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Pref.* Wks. 931/1 The man hath... misse rehearsed them to make the reader wene... I had written wrongly. *Ibid.* xvii. Wks. 1009/1 He wolde make us here, that I bothe misrehearse and misseconstrue.

† **Misrejoin.** v. Law. Obs. [f. Mis-1 1 + REJOIN v.] intr. To reply wrongly to a pleading.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1656) 398 No replender shall be notwithstanding that the Tenant haue... misrejoyned.

† **Misreke.** v. Obs. [f. Mis-1 1 + REKE v.] intr. To go astray.

a 1550 *Owl & Night.* 490 Vor sumerestyde is al wlonk & dop mysreken monnes þonk. *Ibid.* 675 & sone may a word mysreke Par muþ schal ayein thore speke.

Misrelate. v. [Mis-1 1.] trans. To relate or recount incorrectly. Also *absol.* So **Misrelating** vbl. sb., **Misrelation**, incorrect relation or account; also **Misrelated** ppl. a., wrongly related or connected.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 489 It could not be, you should so often mistake, or mis-relate, if you had trusted your owne eyes. 1625 — *App. Cæsar* 118 Historically mis-takings, misrelations. a 1656 HATES *Gold. Rem.* ii. (1673) 4 That if any thing were either omitted or misrelated, it might be rectified. a 1663 BRAMHALL *Def. True Liberty* Ep. Ded. 'To press home those things in writing... (a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being... less subject to mistakes and misrelations). 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquagint. Hist.* (ed. 2) 226 Some things done in England, and misrelated by the Doctor, must be rectified. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 3/1 Here are two flagrantly misrelated particulars.

† **Misreligion.** Obs. [Mis-1 4.] False religion. So † **Misreligions** a.

1623 BR. HALL *Bet Bargaine* Wks. (1625) 518 The eternal state of their soules hath not seemed too deare to cast away vpon an ill bargain of mis-religion. 1625 — *Contempt.* O. 7. xviii. *Seduced Prophet* *Ibid.* 1320 No pestilence should bee more shunned then the conversation of the mis-religious. 1648 *British Bell-man* 1 Perjury and Lyes in their Mouths, Falshoods, Treasons, Misreligions in their hearts.

Misremember. v. [Mis-1 1.]

1. trans. To remember wrongly, imperfectly, or incorrectly; to have an imperfect recollection of. Now chiefly *dial.*, to forget, 'disremember'.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1139/1 Not the pacifier but my selfe was ouersene in that place with a lile bast, in misse remembering one worde of his. 1641 LO. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 226 He who twice upon Oath with time of recollection, could not remember any thing of such a Business, might well a third time misremember somewhat. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 80 [Words] may be... mistaken, perverted, or misremembered by the hearers. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 170 The oftener a man has had to give an account of a fact the less likely he is to have forgotten it or in any point misremembered it. 1851 CARLW. *Sterling* i. i. 8 A tumult having risen around his name... so that he could not be forgotten, and could only be misremembered. 1856 LEVER *Martins* xv. He forgets many a thing, but no man living can say that he ever misremembered a duel. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* xxix. 325 A doctor—... I misremember his name.

2. *absol.* or intr.

a 1621 DONNE *Lett. to Pers. Honour* (1651) 191 He is practising for the Mask, of which, if I misremember not, I writ as much as you desire to know in a letter. 1713 DEKUNIA *Phys. Theol.* 64 *note*, A Cave, which (if I misremember not) was lined with those Stalactical-Stones. 1815 W. TAYLOR

in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xcix, 'What do they call the convent?' 'It is a hard word, I misremember'.

So Misremembrance rare.

1542 RECORDS *Gr. Artes* (1575) 378 You would not haue me trust to memorie till I were better experte, leaste oftentimes I happen by misse remembrance to bee abused. 1831 MACINTOSH *Hist. Eng. II.* 200 Every misremembrance into which hurry or faintness plunged her.

† **Misrempe, v. Obs.** [†*i.* MIS-1 + REMP *v.*] *intr.* To go astray.

1550 *Quil & Night*, 1787 Telle ic con word after worde & if be binkp bat ic misrempe þu stound ayeyn and do me croupe.

Misreñder, v. [MIS-1 *i.*] *trans.* To render or interpret incorrectly. So *Misreñdering* *vbl. sb.*

1661 *Boyle Style of Script*, 64 The misreñdering of the Original Particles. 1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* II. 59, I suppose they are both mistaken, and misreñder'd them leaden darts. 1693 *Answ. Treat. Just Measures* 39 Those who so mistook and misreñdered the design of the Brethren. 1871 *Lightfoot Revision New Test.* iv. 178 'Your devotions' is not a misreñdering but an archaism, signifying 'the objects of your worship'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 468/1 He would not admit that Shakespeare would allow Burbage to misreñder Hamlet.

Misrepeart, v. [MIS-1 *i.*] *trans.* To repeat incorrectly.

1615 *Bacon Charge agst. Mr. I. S. in Resuscitatio* (1657) 61 Because I will not mistake, or misrepeart, you shall hear the Seditious Libell, in the proper termes... thereof. 1645 *Phryne Fresh Discov.* 36 He misrepeats, and misapplies some Passages of mine. 1715 *BURNET Own Time II.* (1724) I. 296 Words, they said, might be misunderstood, misrepeated and denied.

Misreport, sb. [MIS-1 *i.*]

†*i.* 'Evil report'; unfavourable report. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Tray II. xix, Without spot of trespassse or of blame Of myseporte in hyndryng of our name. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 59 b. Any misreport or evil behavior of our party here before. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 12 They... shall often light into... misliking of many, and thereby get misreport. 1697 *STILLINGF. Disc. Trinity* 42 The mis-report of him came from his zeal against Sabellianism.

2. A false or erroneous report, as of the actions or character of a person.

1530 *PALSGR.* 585/r, I hynder ones promotion by my myse reporte. 1535 *COVDEVALE Nym.* xiv. 37 Because they brought vp a myseporte of the lande that it was euell, a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Hist. Jas. II Wks.* (1711) 26 The king at first was loth to lend an ear to misreports and calumnies of a man lately so well deserving. 1736 *CARTE Ordonne* I. 312 The apprehension he lay under of those misreports. 1865 *CARLYLE Franks.* GL. xviii. vi. VII. 193 An Aide-de-Camp made a small misnomer, misreport of one word, which was terribly important. 1901 A. LANG *Alleg. & Relig.* 44 If they are all misreports... what is the value of anthropological evidence?

b. without article, in generalized use.

1535 *STARKEY Lett.* p. xvii, Yf I had found truth in dede thes thyngys wch by myseport theyr wyth you were commonly sayd. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. vii. (1602) 253 The one chargeth the other with words of misreport. 1660 *INGELD Beutiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 65 You may have receiv'd misreport concerning him. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VIII. 55 That I should... be the occasion... of widening differences by light misreport.

Misreport, v. [MIS-1 *i.*]

1. *trans.* To report (a matter) erroneously; to give a false or imperfect account of (an event, statement, opinion, or the like).

c 1430 *LYDC. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 605, I am worthy for to here the blame if any thing here misreported be. 1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* III. 25 This tale, because it was somewhat misreported before... is set downe now in true forme. 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 230 He mis-reporteth Herods offspring and descent. 1722 *DE FOE Plague Wks.* (Bohn) V. 30 There has been heretofore much abuse in misreporting the disease. 1830 *DE QUINCY Beutiv. Wks.* 1857 VII. 60 His behaviour... scandalously misreported by Bennet. 1874 *MOTLEY John of Barneveldt* I. iv. 203 Villeroi had... been making mischief... by reporting and misreporting private conversations.

† b. const. acc. with inf. or pres. pple. *Obs.*

1574 *Tr. Marlorat's Apocalyps* 39 [They] boast themselves to be professors of this true faythe, and misreport thee to folow a false doctrine. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 4 You misreport S. Peter being a Lord of the higher house.

2. To give a false report or account of the statements or opinions of (a person).

1531 *LATIMER Lett. to Baynton* in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 1747/1 Christ himselfe was misreported, & falsely accused. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. i. 11 You wholly mistake and misreport us. 1699 *COLLIER Def. Short View* 127 He calls me an unfair Adversary, as if I had misreported him. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon. Chald.* I. viii. 215 The probability would seem to be, that Berosus has been misreported.

† 3. To speak ill of; to slander. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib. II.* Wks. 1200/a Leste he should geue other folke occasion to... misreporte hym for an hypocrite. 1603 *SHAKS. Mens. for Mr. v. i.* 148 A man that neuer yet Did tas he vouches mis-report your Grace. 1625 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Curlew* (1887) 280 James Blaklocke... did misreport and slander the wife of Alexander Addle... in calling her shepe scialer.

† 4. *intr.* To give a false report (*cf.*) *Obs.*

1572 *HULOET.* To misreporte of an other. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 To l. slander and misreport be a worke of righteousnesse. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 62 The doings, which... they... doe... misreport of.

So *Misreported* *ppl. a.*, *Misreporting* *vbl. sb.*

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 2014 Go forth littel boke, Iesu be thy spede And saue the alway from mysreportyng.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. (1617) 20 It shall appeare great honor to our nation, and much shame to them who have wronged it with former misreportings. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* I. xxi. § 62 The wrong Judgment that misleads us... lies in misreporting upon the various Compari-sons of these. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xvi. I. 543 A misreported exaggerated and ornamented recital.

Misreporter. [MIS-1 *i.*] One who mis-reports.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 87 Dishonest mis-reporters [*orig. maledicti*]. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 648 To stope the mouth of misreporters. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 114 As this mis-reporter and mis-ex-pounder of him affirmeth 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VII. 264 Let misreporters say what they will.

Misrepresent, v. [MIS-1 *i.*]

1. *trans.* To represent improperly or imperfectly; to give a false representation or account of.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 49 Those... who had done them ill offices, and misrepresented their carriage to the King. 1677 *GILPIN Demonal.* II. ix. 390 Satan doth endeavour to misrepresent God to troubled Souls. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. They had so horribly misrepresented the Meaning of those Authors to Posterity. 1846 *WRIGHT Ess.* *Mind Ages* II. xiii 87 Popular tradition generally misrepresents the actions, but not the character of its hero. 1879 *PROUDEN Cesar* xxi. 352 He had been himself misreported to his countrymen.

obsol. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 124 This, this is he... Or do my eyes misrepresent? 1822 *COBBETT II Weekly Reg.* 9 Feb. 306 If I had misrepresented, why not prove it?

2. To fail to represent correctly or adequately as agent or official representative.

1860 *MILL Rep. Govt.* (1865) 55 The constituencies to which most of the highly educated... persons... belong... are... either unrepresented or misrepresented.

So *Misrepresented* *ppl. a.*, *Misrepresenting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 14 Such, who pretend to be clear from the Imputation of Misrepresenting. 1699 *COLLIER Def. Short View* 90 He understands the Art of Misrepresenting. 1817 *Dr. T. CHALMERS in Mem.* (1830) II. 140, I had previously read the misrepresented passage to Mr. Chalmers. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 12/1 I [a company] can recover the purchase money from the misrepresenting vendors.

Misrepresentation. [MIS-1 *i.*]

1. Wrong or incorrect representation of facts, statements, the character of a person, etc.; the action of misrepresenting.

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. (1701) I. 554 Those who have... improved all opportunities... by false Suggestions, Misrepresentations, and otherwise, for the destruction of this Army. 1661 *Boyle Style of Script.* (1675) 5 'The misrepresentation made by these men of the Bible. 1711 *ANONIS Spect.* No. 50 P. 5 Our Guides deceived us with Misrepresentations and Fictions. 1814 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Despatch* (1838) XII. 9 Misrepresentation of facts is the common practise of the writers for newspapers. 1858 *Ld. St. LEONARDS Lamb. & Prop. Law* v. 26 A purchaser... who makes an actual misrepresentation, which tends to mislead the seller. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xxv. 403, I never met with a man who bore misrepresentation with thorough calmness.

2. 'Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Misrepresentative, sb. [MIS-1 *i.*] One who fails to represent others; a bad representative.

1862 *New York Tribune* 26 Jan. (Cassell). A better reply from that misrepresentative of Indiana. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 9/1 Until the chairman appealed for order his... opponents would not hear one of their misrepresentatives.

Misrepresentative, a. [MIS-1 *i.*] Not properly representative (*cf.*).

1736 *SWIFT Lett. to Sheridan* Wks. 1751 XIII. 147 The... slavish Practices of those misrepresentative Brutes. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. The question before the country would be whether the representative or the misrepresentative branch of the Legislature should prevail. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civilization* 99 Interpretations... utterly misrepresentative of the real meaning of the phenomenon.

Misrepresenter. [MIS-1 *i.*] One who misrepresents.

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 15 They must not take it amiss, if as they were misrepresenters then, they are e-temed Misrepresenter still. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) IV. 332 Ill will and passion were dreadful misrepresenters. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers... are... the pleaders and implacers, representers and misrepresenters... of our laws. 1813 *SCOTT 3 Sept. in Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. ix. 306 All I have to fear... is that some busy misrepresenter may whisper in the Regent's ear.

Misrepute, v. ? Obs. [MIS-1 *i.*] *trans.* To estimate erroneously. Also *Misreputed* *ppl. a.*, wrongly reputed or estimated.

1628 *GAULE Pract. Theories* (1629) 232 Wis-dome chose there to bee misreputed, rather then Curiosity should be satisfied. 1643 *MILTON Dictione* 47 They shall vindicate the immortal honour of God and his great Lawgiver. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* I. ff. 101 Those Liturgies extant under the names of misreputed Authors.

Misresemblance. rare. [MIS-1 *i.*] † a. Want of resemblance or agreement. *Obs.* b. Bad likeness or portrait.

1618 *RALEIGH in Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 75, I shall pick out some short misresemblances, or disagreements, between the common law, and the civil law. 1822 *SOUTHEY Ed. A. Cunningham* Poet. Wks. 1831 III. 213 Return we now... To a lighter strain; and from the gallery Of the Dutch Poet's misresemblances Pass into mine.

Misrule, sb. [MIS-1 *i.*]

† 1. Disorderly conduct or living; misconduct; ill-conducted or irregular life; excess. *Obs.*

In quot. 1406 app. intended to be taken as two words (see *Mis a.*) rendering *OK, male regle*.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 7952 Thow might meruell the mykell of my misrule, bat þat wottes... þat þere longes no loue... To hym þat dresseis for my deihe. 1406 *Hoccleve La Male Regle* go My freendes seiden vn-to me ful ofte, My misrule me cause wolde a fite. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* III. xi. The cryme and mysrule of his sone. 1494 [see *MISMEANOUR* 1 b]. 1570 *LEVINS Maniip.* 95/13 Misrule, excessus, luxus. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 749, I have seen houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. They there vse much misrule, riot and wantonnes.

2. Bad rule or government (of a state, etc.); misgovernment; the action of misruling or condition of being misruled; hence (often), a state of disorder, anarchy, or rebellion.

1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redetes* IV. 3 Where was euer ote cristen kynge... þat hadde swiche an household... As Richard in his rewme foru mysrule of oþer? 1450 *Holla of Parli.* V. 206/1 The Abbot and Covent... in diuers disolacion... by the mysrule and dilapidacion of diuers Abboches. 1544 A. KEAR in *Hamlet on Papers* I. 142 This mysrule will breik upon the Bordouris. 1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 365 Misrule is better than no rule; and an ill government... is better than none. 1667 *MILTON L.* vii. 271 And the loud misrule Of Chaos farr renou'd. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* I. 139 The heav'n born maid Enormous riot and misrule survey'd. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* VI. (1831) I. 650 The authority of government had been almost forgotten during the long prevalence of anarchy and mis-rule. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perith* xix. As the town is in misrule, we must, Harry, will carry her home. 1841 *GEN. ARNOTT* in C. R. Low *Jrnl.* II. (1879) 195 I here is such misrule here, that the country never can be quiet; people are sent out for the express purpose of getting up rows.

3. *Lord* (also *Abbot, Master*) of *Misrule*: one chosen to preside over the Christmas games and revels in a great man's house. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

See *Brand Popular Antiquities* (1813) I. 387 seq. & R. T. Hampson *Altid Aevi Kalendarium* (1841) I. 116, 117. 1491 in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 88 To Ringley, lorde of mysrule, upon a prest, £5. 1492 *Ibid.* 92 To Ringley, abbot of mysrule, £5. 1571 [see *LORD* sb. 1 a]. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1067/2 On mondaie the fourth of Januarie, the said lord of merie sports came by water to London... where he was receiued by Wause lord of misrule to John Mainard one of the shiriffes of London. 1633 R. EVELYN in *Archaeol.* (1817) XVIII. 333, I giue free leave to Owen Flood my Trumpeter, gent. to be Lo. of Misrule of all good Orders during the twelve dayes. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas* 1, 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had installed a Lieutenant, a thing we country folk call a Lord of Misrule. 1664 H. MORE *Myt. Iniq.* 323 Their Master of Misrule at Christmas. [1820 *SCOTT Abbots* xiv, A hall, a hall! for the venerable Father Howleglas, the learned Monk of Misrule; and the Right Reverend Abbot of Unreason.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1591 *LYLY Endym.* v. II, Loue is a Lorde of misrule, and keepeth Christmas in my corps. 1623 *WEAVER Duchess Malfi* III. ii. *Ant.* I must lie here. *Duch.* Must I you are a lord of misrule. *Ant.* Indeed, my rule is only in the night. 1660 *SOUTH Serm.* (1727) IV. i. 63 Their great Master of Misrule Oliver [Cromwell]. 1822 W. IRVING *Brach. Hall* xxvi. 227 Slingsby... who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet Let.* vii. (1852) 99 There used to be a swarm of these small apparitions, in holiday time; and we called them children of the Lord of Misrule. 1898 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 15, I [see the wind] am the strong capricious one, the lord of misrule.

† c. *Show of misrule* (non-*nonce-use*): festivities such as those presided over by a Lord of Misrule.

1555 W. WATKINMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 182 Thei [sc. Brachmanes] couette no sighties, nor shewes of misrule: no disguisines nor entredulcs.

Misrule, v. [MIS-1 *i.*]

† 1. *trans.* To manage or control badly. Also *refl.* 13... in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 172 Þe soule fende þat mone gottle men hegils forow preway pontz of pryde þat misrule þere witte. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. ix. 59 Moche wo worth þat man þat mis ruleth his Inwitte. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 170 What þus thing felleth owerall That any king, himself misrule. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Ditta Philos.* 19 Suche folk as misrule thes spendyng. 1530 *PALSGR.* 638/1 If you mysrule your selfe, you maye... cathe some disease.

2. To rule or govern (a country, etc.) badly.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 346 If he misrule that kingdom. 1462-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 Engeland... Which hathe be mysruled 30 yers seraiene. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 197 Prentis... Misrule the realm and court no moir. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. v. 200 The Duke of Albany misruled his kingdom. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10/1 He pleaded guilty to being a disturber so long as Ireland was misruled by England.

Hence *Misru ling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 214 For here synne & mysrule-ynge of hem self. 1839 Ld. BROUGHAM *For. Relat.* GL. *Brit. Wks.* 1857 VII. 126 Like the knell of death to the hopes of the mis-ruling few.

Misruled, ppl. a. [MIS-1 *i.*]

1. Disorderly; lawless; unruly. *Obs. or arch.* 1400 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1491) I. xlii, A fals mysruled lone of man to hymselfe. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll* 110 Þat [sc. a vow] he made wip deliberacion, þat be purpos or entent he not misruled. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Vagaboundes and other mysruled persones. 1532 *MORE Confut. Burges* viii. Wks. 777/2 Agaynst murderers & theues and against all other vicious & mysruled per-sons. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. app. 15 Except we put better order unto our misruled papists. 1829 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvii, I may well call the tale hame to mysself, that hane led a misruled and roving life.

2. Badly ruled or governed.

1829 F. GLASSE *Belgie Part.* III. 52 Misruled nations in

vain wars engage. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 500 The state of Ireland... was that of a misruler dependency.

Misruler, rare. [Mis-1.5.] +a. A disorderly person. *Obs.* b. A bad ruler.

1499 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416, I shall reprove & chastise the misrulers & mysdoers in the forsaide toun. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 1 Their tyrants and misrulers.

+**Misruly**, a. *Obs.* [Mis-1.6.] Disorderly; unruly.

c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 4376, I am repent of my misruly [i.e. misrulered] lyfe. 1442 *Rolls of Parli. v.* 55a Misgoverned Maisters..., and other misruly people. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 100/2a Misruly, enormis. 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 90 And knok the crowins of thame quha ar misrulerie. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* vi. i. 89 And crub the rage of his misruly tongue.

Miss (mis), sb.¹ Forms: 3-6 mis, mysse, 3-7 misse, 4-5 mys, (5 mysse, 6 myshe), 6- miss. [Partly f. *Miss* v.1; but other formations (likewise from the OTeut. **misso-*) seem to have coalesced with this. In the sense of 'loss' (branch I) the word may partly represent OE. **mis* neut., 'absence, loss' (Sweet *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*), or be ad. ON. *missi-r* masc. or *missa* fem., 'loss'. In some of the earlier examples of branch II (fault, mistake) the word appears to have been evolved (like *Mis adv.*) from the resolution of compounds of *Mis-* prefix¹; of similar origin are MHG., MLG., MDu. *mis* mistake, ill-success, Du. *mis* error. In the sense of 'missing a mark', etc. (branch III) it has not been found earlier than the 16th c., and may be purely a late formation on the verb; cf., however, early mod. Du. *mis* 'vanus ictus, jactus' (Kilian), which was developed from the adverbial use in *mis* slaan, to miss one's stroke. Cf. also ON. *á mis* adv., so as to miss or fail to meet, whence the ME. *on mis* (see 4 below), later *AMISS adv.*, is prob. adopted.]

I. Loss, lack. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 IV.)

1. The fact or condition of missing, having lost, or being without (a thing or person); loss, lack, privation. Const. of or *genitive*. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 14.)

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccxxx. iv. The kyng murdered... The duke was wode, and frantike for his misse. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. ccxix. 260 And when he left his crowne, than fell honour downe, for mysse of such a kyng. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 733 When the wondering of the people cast a comely red in her chekes, of the which she before had most misse. 1586 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* iv. ii. As when an herd of lusty Cymbrian bulls Run mourning round about the females misse. 1592 *NASHE p. Penitence* 9 b, If more regard were not had of him shortly, the whole Realme should have a misse of him. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. § 4. 570 At Carthage, the misse of so great a person was diversely construed. 1628-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxii. 40 An estate squandered in a wanton waste, shews better in the misse, than while we had the use of it. 1886 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxlv. 15 Temporal blessings are not trifles, for the misse of them would be a dire calamity.

+b. Observable lack. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 15.) *Obs.* 1680 *S. SEWALL Diary* 27 May, The main streets thwacked with people, and yet little misse of people in Fen-Church and Lombard Streets. 1723 *Dr. Fox Plague* (1754) 248 There was no misse of the usual Throog of People in the Streets.

2. Disadvantage or regret occasioned by loss, absence, or privation of a person or thing. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 16.) Chiefly in phrases, *To have or find (a) (great, heavy, little) misse of; to feel the misse of; there is no (great) misse of.* Now dial. or vulgar.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 234 Pennie hi cumeð eft to be chele, of hete bi habbð misse. 131. *E. E. Alt. P.* A. 262 þer mys ne mornyng com neuer here. c 1400 *Destr.* Tray 6707 Of soche a mon were a mysse burgh the mekyl world. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 These two kynges, beywaled the lorde James of Bourbon, saying, that it was great damage of hym, and a great mysse of hym out of theyr company. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 205 Their shalbe greite mysse of ther absence, considering ther towardnes and goode experience. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 282 Heywood being loth to call for drink so oft as he was dry. said I finde greite misse of your graces standing cups. 1768 *BACON Let. to Sir T. Bodley Wks.* 1830 XII. 91 In respect of my going down to my house in the country I shall have misse of my papers. 1657 *W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresce.* 66 Leaving behind him a great misse of himself, at Padua especially. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 114 We know the misse of you, and even hunger and thirst, as I may say, to see you. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Agreeable as her conversation was, Mr. Trueworth found no misse of her, as the lovely Harriot was left behind. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* I. 95 The poor servants will all have a misse of such a master as your honour. 1807 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) VI. 364 With such excellent qualities of head and heart [etc.]. I think his professional talents will have no great misse of what are called the classics. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on the Floss* II. viii. I was determined my son should have a good education: I'd none myself and I've felt the misse of it. 1901 *RITA Jill's Jnl.* I. ix, I'm thinking 'tis now you'll feel the misse of your mother, my dear.

+b. *transf.* A person missed, *non-use*. a 1631 *DONNE Eleg.* xvi. Poems (1654) 95, I found my misse, struck hands, and praied him tell... where he did dwell.

II. Wrong, mistake. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 V.)

+3. Wrong, wrong-doing; offence, injury; a wrong, misdeed. *With miss*: wrongly, amiss. *Obs.* Not always distinguishable with certainty from *mis adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 3if a mon. seið & ded so much mis þet hit beo so open sunne [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor. M.* 24339 To me his modor did þat þat mis. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chiron. Wace* (Rolls) 4784 Pou bedes me mys & outrage! 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 3288 Als Innocentes þat never dyd mys. 13. *Garv. & Gr. Kul.* 2391 Pou art confessed so clene, be-knewen of þy mysse. c 1430 *Hyuns Virgin* (1867) 98 Repentyng þee of al þi mys. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 352 Be war that yhe with mys deyme nocht my taillie. a 1500 *Bernard. De cura rei faun.* (1870) 7162 Ane alude woman þat is Licherus and wyl not lef hir mys. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Couynous* (1871) 79 Defen not (moost deare Soueraine) the reformation of this mysse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 2 What wonder then if one, of women all, did mis? 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 53 He saith, she is immodest, blames her misse. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 197 Some other way I might repair this shameful miss. 1676 *J. LANE Coutu. Sgr.* I. xi. 60 But if hee will for neithers [sake] quitt the misse.

+b. In alliterative association with *mend*, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2760 Mendi þou most þat mis [viz. the slaying of Morant]. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 91 Pou broghte thaim to hysse Thorow mendyng of mysse. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* IV. 64 Off this gret mys I sall amendeis have. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. ii. 78, I shalle amende all mysse that I have done ageynst you. 1581 *Salis. Poems Reform.* xlv. 114 And tyme requyris amende of misse. c 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 To mend the missees that ignorant custom hath bred. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 161 To amend his awin missees, and to reforme abuses in his Court.

+4. *Phr. on mis* (cf. ON. *d mis*) = *AMISS*, q. v. c 1230 *Hall Misc.* 17 pet it... þe stude & te time þe mahn bringe þe on mis forte donne. a 1750 *St. Anastasia* 202 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1881) 27 Onmis þo wurdus þou vnderstode. c 1420 [see *AMISS adv.* 5].

+5. *Without(n) mis*: without mistake or uncertainty; undoubtedly, certainly; = *without fail* in its older application. [Cf. MDu. *sonder misse*.] a 1250 *Five Joys of the Virgin in Ref. Aut.* I. 49 There is joie at eke blisse, That ever last, wido-out misse. a 1300 *Cursor. M.* 12758 Quate time and term þat þi biidd. I sal yow mon wid-vien mis. c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 208 And whanne the devel vnderist al this, thanne was he joyful, with-owten mis. 1611. 308, 1366, 1388, 1454.

+6. Error, mistake. *Obs.*

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 90 Without any great misse in the hardest poutes of Grammer.

III. Failure to hit or attain. (Cf. *Miss* v.1 I.)

7. Failure to hit something aimed at.

Proverb: *A miss is as good as a mile* (formerly *† An inch in a miss is as good as an ell*, etc.): a failure is a failure however near one may have been to success.

1555 *W. WATREMAN Pardie Facious* I. vi. 89 He throweth his stone, fetching his ronne, and naketh lightly a narowe mysse, though it be a good waye off. 1614 *CAMDEN Rem.*, *Prov.* 303 An ynche in a misse is as good as an ell. 1721 *KELLY Se. Prov.* 35 An Inch of a mis is as good as a span [unprinted spaw]. 1825 *SCOTT Fern.* 3 Dec. (1890) I. 32 He was very near being a poet—but a miss is as good as a mile, and he always fell short of the mark. 1860 *AOLER Prov. Poet.* xi. 237 Walter... evades the blow but the miss stretches his antagonist flat upon the ground. 1878 *BROWNING La Saitiaz* 163 What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence-play. 1889 *RIDER HAGGARD Jais* v, He has just killed half a dozen... partridges without a miss.

+b. *Billiards*. A failure to hit the object ball, on account of which the opponent scores: in certain circumstances considered the correct play. *Phr. to give a miss* = to avoid hitting the object ball, esp. with the intention of putting one's ball in a safe position. The opponent is said to *score a miss*. 1844 *MARSDON Billiards* 29 In playing off, it is customary to give a miss in the baulk. 1845 *ibid.* 115 Should the striker, when in hand, play at a ball in baulk, his adversary has the option of scoring a miss. 1867 *W. DUTTON Pract. Billiards* III. 42 The miss may be made with the butt or the point of the cue. 1873 *BENNETT & CAVERDISH Billiards* 345 In most cases a miss would be the game here.

8. Failure to obtain or achieve something. Now rare.

1609 *SIR E. HOBY Let. to Mr. T. H.* 15 Your debts were... very clamorous; the misse of your preferment was grievous. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 After first or second grafting in the same Stocke, being mist (for who bits all) the third misse puts your Stocke in deadly danger. 1661 *R. L'ESTRANGE Interest Mistaken* Pref. p. iv. Aërius turn'd Heretique upon the misse of a Bishoprick. 1680 *BAXTER Auro. Stillingf.* xxviii. 41 It is not... the misse of a Complement or Ceremony, that makes a Man a Rebel. 1753-4 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 12 If they have had no lovers, or... have not found a husband, they have had rather a miss than a loss, as men go. 1834 *GLASTONE in Morley Life* (1903) I. 112, I ought to be thankful for my mis [sic] failure to catch the Speaker's eye.

9. *Printing*. The omitting to lay on a sheet in feeding a printing-machine.

1883 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.*

Miss (mis), sb.² [Shortening of *MISTRESS*.]

Probably this oral shortening may have been suggested by the written abbreviations 'Mis.' and 'M^{is}' (the latter representing the spelling *mistris*) which were common in the 16-17th c. In the following quotes it is not quite certain that 'Mis' is not a mere graphic abbreviation.

1606 *Choice, Chance, & Change* G 4 My Mistresse... did thus salute me. Servante good morrow, what abroad so earlie? ... mistris quoth I, shall the servant bee in bed after his M^{is}? *ibid.* H 2, If your mistris have a fine wit, and your wife, but a plaine understanding... if your mis. be kind and your wife dogged: wil you loue your mis. better then your wife?

1. A kept mistress; a concubine. Less commonly, a common prostitute, whore. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1645 *EVELYN Diary* June, The com'on misses [at Venice]... go abroad bare-fac'd. 1662 *ibid.* 9 Jan., She being taken

to be the Earle of Oxford's Misse (as at this time they began, to call lewd women). 1675 (*title*) The Character of a Town-Misse. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 864 All women would be of one piece, The virtuous matron, and the misse. 1765 *BICKER-STAFFE Maid of Mill* II. x. 42 If one is a Misse, be a Misse to a gentleman I say. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* IV. 214, I would rather chuse to see this child... the wife of an honest man, than the Miss of a Nobleman. 1809 *J. AOMAS Wks.* (1854) IX. 303 A Miss of the street. 1866 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 20 Can you believe what the newspapers said that the parents connived at her being Colonel Barclay's miss? 1889 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *transf.* 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 56 'This gentle cock... Six missees had, beside his lawful wife.' *Fig.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 969 (1694) 51 Our Money's now become the Miss Of all your Lives and Services.

2. Prefixed as a title to the name of an unmarried woman or girl (not entitled to the prefix 'lady' or some higher designation of rank).

In modern use, when *Miss* is prefixed to the surname alone, e. g. *Miss Smith*, it normally indicates the eldest (unmarried) daughter of the family; in referring to the others the Christian name is employed, e. g. *Miss Ethel (Smith)*. (But for reasons of convenience the Christian names are often inserted or omitted without regard to this rule.) When the title is applied to several persons of the same name at once, usage sanctions two forms, viz. *the Misses Smith* and *the Miss Smiths*, the former being regarded as grammatically the more proper.

1666-7 *Pearls Diary* 7 Mar., Little Miss Davis did dance a jigge after the end of the play. 1670 *FLECKNOE Epigr.* 43 To Miss Davies, On her excellent dancing. Dear Miss, Who would not think [etc.]. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* iv. 1, Enter Miss Hoyden, and Nurse. c 1700 *FARGHAR Love & a Bottle* Epil., Oh Collier! Collier! thou'st frighted away Miss Cross. 1729 *SWIFT Direct. Serv.* xvi, Miss Betty won't take to her Book. 1772 in *J. L. Chester Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 416 Miss Catharine Ayrton; aged three months. 1826 *DANIELI Vio. Grey* II. iv. 1. 171 Does my Lord Manfred keep his mansion there, next to the Misses Otranto? 1870 *Geo. ELIOT in Cross Life* III. 112 The Miss Gaskells were staying with them. 1880 *Theatre* Feb. 118 As Adriano Miss Josephine Yorke looked and sang admirably.

b. *Miss Nancy* (dial. and colloq.): an effeminate man. Hence *Miss-Nancyism*, effeminacy.

1824 *CARR Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Nancy*, A Miss-nancy, is an effeminate man. 1886 *Harper's Weekly* 20 Mar. (Cent.), Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as Miss Nancyism. c 1898 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON in Speaker* (1901) 20 July 453/7, I think a dash of femininity in a man is good; but I hate a 'Miss Nancy'.

c. A lady entitled to be addressed as 'Miss'—'. 1840 *Hood Kilnmanse, Marriage* xlii, The Bride, who came from her Coach a Miss, As a Countess walk'd to her carriage.

3. With ellipsis of the proper name. Not now in educated use. a. Without article, substituted for the name of a young unmarried lady, often equivalent to 'the daughter of the house', 'the young lady of the family'.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* II. x. Oh, madam, you are too severe upon miss. 1712 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 30 Dec., I saw the Bishop of Clogher's family to-day; Miss is mighty ill of a cold. 1747 *GARRICK (title)* Miss in her Teens. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 24 Both the old lady and miss are fond of... collared eel. 1820 *BYRON Blues* I. 78 Is it miss or the cash of mamma you pursue? 1888 *J. PAIN Prince of Blood* xxviii. (1892) 229 'I hope miss is not much worse', he said.

b. *vocatively*.

1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Qu.* III. Adieu, Dear Miss! If ever I am false to thee again. 1670 [see 2]. 1740 *tr. De Mowly's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) I. 60 And, Miss, since that is your Name, you shall go Home to your Parents. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxi, 'My sweetest Miss', cried my wife, 'he has told you nothing but falsehoods.' 1816 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* (1818) I. 101 'Dear Miss', said a lively old Lady to a friend of mine. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., Nor must one say, 'Pray, Miss, do you go to the ball this evening?' 1850 *MISS YONGE Henrietta's Wish* iv. 49, 'I beg your pardon, Miss,' said she [sic] a maidservant. 1901 *'RITA' Jill's Jnl.* I. ii, He... said, 'A pleasure, miss, I assure you'. 'Miss', I repeated... 'Fancy calling me—"miss"'. But then he isn't a gentleman.

c. In angry or contemptuous use.

1906 *WRYMAN Chippinge* xxii, [A mother says] 'You hate me!' 'Oh no, no!' the girl cried in distress. 'You do, miss!'

4. A young unmarried woman; a girl, esp. a schoolgirl, or one who has lately left school; in modern use, often connoting the squeamishness or sentimentality characteristic of girls of such an age.

In literary English use now only playful or contemptuous; in trade use (distinguished from *ladies* and *children*, with reference to sizes or styles of articles of clothing), *misses* denotes girls of from about 10 to 17 years of age. The American dict. describe the word as being in colloquial and trade use.

1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Qu.* II. i. Oh, my Miss in a Masque I have you found your Tongue? a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Miss.*, a little Girl. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Miss*, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman. 1715 *GAY Ep. Burlington* 75 Three boardingschools well stock'd with misses. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 85 p. 12 A knot of misses busy at their needles. 1796 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 28 Oct., To fall out like boarding-school misses. 1802 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Mysel.* *Visit* II. 121 Very unlike a novel-reading Miss. 1824 *TENNISON Amphion* 81 The wither'd Misses? how they prose O'er books of travel'd seamers. 1858 *Mrs. GORE Heckington* III. x. 213 Leave them [sic] whinnies! to such Misses as the Horsfords. 1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Aug. *advt.*, The Maples—A Family School for Young Ladies and Misses. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 1906/1 Happier when under the tyranny of some small miss of two or three.

5. = *MRS. dial. and U.S.*

1836 *HALBURTON Clockn.* (1862) 451 If Miss Corncob, your wife, ain't bere. 1875 in *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*

Miss (mis), *sb.* *Cards.* [Possibly a use of *Miss sb.* or of *Miss sb.*] At loo, an extra hand for which any of the players may discard his own.

1767 LAOY M. COKE *Fril.* 10 June (1889) II. 22 There was to be two tables at Loo. The parties were scanty; both tables played with 'Miss'. 1861 H. KINGSTEV *Ravenshoe* (1862) III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looted in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/1 Each player in rotation... looks at his cards, and declares whether he will play, resign, or take miss.

Miss (mis), *v.* *Forms:* 1 *missan*, 3-7 *miss*, 4-6 *miss*(se, mis, myse, 5-6 *myss*, 6- *miss*; *pa. t.* 1-4 *miste*, (3 *misste*), 4-9 *mish*, 5-6 *myst*, 4- *missed* (also 5- *id*, -*yd*, -*ud*, etc.); *pa. pple.* 3 *ymyst*, 3-4 *imist*, 4- (as in *pa. t.*) [OE. *missan* = OFris. *missa*, MLG., MDu., Du. *missen*, OHG. *missan* (MHG., G. *missen*), ON. *missa* (Sw. *mista*, Da. *miste*, from the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*):-O.Teut. **missjan*, f. participial stem **missa*:- see *Mis*-1.]

I. trans. To fail to hit, meet, or light upon.

1. To fail to hit (something aimed at). Said either of the person aiming or of the missile. In OE. with *ohj* in genitive (cf. *miss of*, 23).

To miss the cushion: see *Cushion sb.* 10 a.

Bowulf 2439 He miste merces and his maz ofset. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 266 The Bruce him myssyt as wallace passyt by. a. 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The palme play, where... With dazed eyes of we... Haue mist the ball. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxiii, That ancient fellow, who, hurling a stone at a dog, mist him, and there withall hit... his step-daughter. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos ed.) 193 They were most accurate at the long-bow and musket, rarely missing the smallest mark. 1664 INGEL *Bentley & Ur* vi. 182 The next Course was performed much after the same manner, only Proselenes miss'd the Ring. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. 148 The Pursuer... fired a pistol at Cozens, which however mist him. 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* iv. xxvi, The gun he level'd—mark like this Was Bertram never known to miss. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ar.* 753 The babe... rear'd his creamy arms, Caught at and ever miss'd it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. v. 387 He... missed the traitor, and slew another soldier who was near him.

b. in fig. application, esp. to miss one's aim, one's (or the) mark (see *MARK sb.* 7 e).

1530 PALSGR. 638/1 If I miss my mark, he is a busy fellow. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 4. 1. oft have shot at him, Howe're unfortunate, I miss'd my ayne. 1604—HAM. iv. 1.43 (Qo. 2). 1602 and 21. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. 13. 1926 For that I miss this gaudy painted state, Whereat my fortunes fairly aim'd of late. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 176 The Ministers or Brethren now missing their mark, abated much of their former activity. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 128 The Pleasure miss'd her, and the Scandal hit. a. 1800 COWPER *Ep. to Prot. Lady* 8 But ill of every shape and every name, Transformed to blessings, miss their cruel aim. 1855 BROWNING *Gramscian's Funeral*, This high man, aiming at a million Misses an unit. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 1 Cromwell... in his later years felt bitterly that Puritanism had missed its aim.

c. Occasionally, of a missile, a blow, etc.: To chance not to hit (some object or part, not necessarily aimed at); to pass by without touching.

1740 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (ed. 6) I. 300 Gun shot wounds are seldom or never deadly (provided they miss the very Vitals). 1859 TENNYSON *Vision* 78r One flash, that, missing all things else, may make My scheming brain a cinder.

d. *absol.* (Phr. *Hit or miss*: see *HIT v.* 22.)

c. 1250 GEN. & EX. 3872 Ones he smot dor on ðe ston, And miss and say ðe water gon. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 12 With the slyngs could they touch an heer, and not mysse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. 214 Well in that hit you misse, sheel not be hit With Cupids arrow. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. xlix. 68 In cutting off Heads, they are very dextrous, and never miss. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvi, I never saw a surer shoot at a partridge. Every man misses now and then. 1859 TENNYSON *Vision* 349 The sick weak beast seeking to help herself By striking at her better, miss'd. 1866 READE *G. Gaint* i. vi. 154 The longer and more steadily the duellist fixes his eye on his adversary, the less likely he is to miss.

2. Not to hit upon (the right path). Usually to miss one's way. (Also fig.)

a. 1547 [see *MISSING vbl. sb.* 2]. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 13 b, The said Nicholas missed y^e channell, and ranne on ground. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 439 Say Wolsey... Found thee a way... to rise in: A sure, and safe one, though thy Master mist it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 735 Thy way thou canst not miss. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. ii, He could not apprehend any mischief had happened, neither could he suspect that he missed his way. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 28 Thine eldest son... having missed the road... fell into a peat pot. 1822 SHALLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* i. 76 Take which [path] you will, you cannot miss your road.

3. To fail to obtain footing on (a step, plank, etc.). Also to miss one's footing, (Sc.) to miss a foot.

a. 1550 FREIRIS *Berwick* 558 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Freir Johnie attour the stair is gane In sic weyis, that mist he hes the trap, And in aen myr he fell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 146 Till wee misse the bridge and fall into the ditch. 1670 [see *FOOTING vbl. sb.* 4]. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, She...mist a fit, and in the pool... she plumpit. 1876 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, If he... miss'ny one of the little steps at the Pass o' Walkway. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 159 Blind with rage she miss'd the plank, and roll'd in the river.

4. To fail to meet (a person with whom a meeting or interview was possible or intended). Also occas. *intr.* for *reciprocal*.

1589 NASHE *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 9r,

I ranne presently to the water side to discover your coming in; I wonder how I missed you? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. v. 56, I will visit her, tell her so... I will not misse her. 1663 PERVIS *Diary* 27 July, Walked over the Parke to St. James's, but missed Mr. Coventry. 1721-2 POPE *Lett. to Alsterbury* 14 Mar., I was disappointed... in missing you at the Deanery, where I lay solitary two nights. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 40 Then we missed: now we meet.

b. Of a letter: 'To fail to reach (a person)'. 1855 R. M. MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

5. Phrases. a. To miss fire. Of firearms: To fail to go off. Hence *fig.* to be unsuccessful, to fail in his or its object.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. xiii. (1729) 16 May, my pistols miss fire. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. 3 160, I conclude only that Wilkinson was a Trajan, and after missing Fire [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Never knew one of them miss fire before. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* II. 166 That's how a man's brightest ideas sometimes miss fire. 1859 READE *Love me little* i, She missed fire—Uncle Fountain, like most Englishmen, could take in a pun by the ear, but wit only by the eye.

b. To miss stays (*Naut.*). To fail in the attempt to go about from one tack to another.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2689/3 It was by reason he mist stays. 1758 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* i. 83/1 The Invincible, one of his fleet... missed her stays, and run upon a flat. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, His mates... have been here waiting for him till they have missed stays. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King I.* ri She was near missing stays.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxvi, I reckon I've missed stays... I'm for my long home, and no mistake.

II. *trans.* To fail to attain.

6. To fail to get, obtain, receive, or acquire; to come short of, go without (what it is possible or desirable to have).

c. 1250 GEN. & EX. 3336 A met dor was, it het Gomor, Ilc man is he bead, and nunmor, Him gaderen or ðe sunne-sine, Elles he sullen missen he. 1310 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5266 And for he godhede es ful of blisse, Parlor þe sight of il þai sal misse. 1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 189 Nam may mysse þe myrþe, þat much is to prayse. a. 1450 LOVELICH *Mertlin* 782 Whanne the devel aspide, that his pray he scholde this mis. 1524 STANYHURST *Enchir.* i. (Arb.) 8 Through this wyde roaming these Troians Italy missing ful many years wandred. 1596 SHAKS. *Merc. V.* ii. 1. 37 And so may I... Misse that which one vnworthier may attain. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 47 Since the time I missed the solicitor's place. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 925 May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dentan* (1868) 33 At the Restoration he obtained that which many missed, the reward of his loyalty. 1850 MISS WOOD *Henrietta's Wish* iii. 29 She could not hear that her husband should miss his yearly holiday. 1874 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1265 So will my knight-knave Miss the full flower of this accomplishment. 1879 FROUDE *Catherin* xl. 130 Catiline had missed the consulship, and was a ruined man.

b. To fail to capture (a person, a fortress).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 458 Because that knew him not this mist him, and sa he chaiped. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 49 Curroon... attempting vainly Hasser, but missing it redelivers Rantos also into his enemies hands. 1889 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii, What a muff Sir Ferdinand must be, he's missed me twice already.

c. Not to have the satisfaction of hearing, seeing, or witnessing (something).

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* iii. 3, It has been a painful spectacle... and yet we would not have missed it. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 181 Painful as were the revelations which ensued, I would not have missed them on any account. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142, I would not have missed the speech of Protogoras for a great deal.

7. a. With *inf.* or *gerund*: To fail to do something. Now arch. or dial.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Part. Foules* 75 Thou shalt nat miss To come swiftly to that place dre. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Ach.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Which would not misse... to make *lek sirginis*. c. 1540 J. HERWOOD *Four P. P.* 368 (Manly), I thought ye wolde nat haue must To make men lyue as longe as ye lyst. 1568 JACOB & ESQU. *Prolog.* To send him a son by Sara he did not misse. 1664 CHAS. II. in Cartwright *Madame* (1891) 159 Pardon me for having mist writing to you so many posts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 499 'Th' invention all admird, and each how bee To be th' inventor miss'd. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* Husb. xiv. 196 In a dry Summer both sorts of Clover are apt to miss growing. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, The whigs never miss to find it [a good ale] out. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxvi, I was in pain Lest I should miss to bid thee a good morrow. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.*, *Pope* 1658 So, never I miss footing in the maze.

b. To fail to achieve (an object). Cf. i. b. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 54 To make it plain that this order will misse the end it seeks. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'But that Thou art my Wisdom, Lord', My Soul would be extremely stir'd At missing my Design. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley* (1868) 6 He that misses his end will never be as much pleased as he that attains it.

c. To miss (one's) measure: to fail to measure correctly. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Carpenters (missing their measure) had made it so much too short.

d. To fail to accomplish (a stroke).

1658 'CARAWLEY' *Billiards* (ed. 210), I attempted a difficult canon off the white—and missed it. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxii, A man... must be an angel indeed who misses his stroke at billiards without a murmur.

8. To escape, avoid. Now only *dial.*, exc. with *adv.* just, narrowly, etc. Also, † to get clear of, elude (pursuit).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 166 [The ball]... myseth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1569 Gude & Godlie B.

(S.T.S.) 126 Throw his bitter deide I mis Of hell the dyntis dour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 23 A shark (a man eating fish, and who seldom miss the book, out of too much greediness). 1640 GLAITHORNE *Wit in a Constable* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 223 The house anon I will enforme you, and what way to take To miss Pursuit. 1788 P. HENRY in *Amer. Oratory* (1868) 19 (Stand, dict.), Happy will ye be, if you miss the fate of those nations who... have groaned under intolerable despotism. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Navig. Thames* 14 A cut of 400 Yards will miss a very crooked and Obstructed Part. 1890 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 278, I turned... across country for Delhi, and after missing a few shots, rode one hundred and thirty miles before I stopped. 1870 *gerund.* 1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* III. 257 [This] made mee and my company as narrowly to escape starving... as euer men did that missed the same. 1687 [see *NARROWLY* 4 b]. 1756 TOLCERAY *Hist.* 2 *Orphan* IV. 94 A hollier, who narrowly missed taking off the toes of Humphry with his carriage. 1874 SCOTT *Waverl.* lxi, She... once very narrowly missed introducing Waverley to a recruiting-sergeant of his own regiment.

9. To fail to take advantage of; to let slip (an opportunity, etc.).

1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1629) 587 marg., Because men misse the time they fall into misery. 1675 NARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 108 How frequent opportunities have I mist. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 338 Would the orator Tertullus have missed so fine a topic of declamation, had there been the least colour of truth in this story? 1827 SCOTT *High. Widow* v, He thus missed an opportunity... of doing much good. 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* II. xl. 245 If we miss the precise moment... we have lost the great talisman for ever. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Church & Man in Early Cent.* v. 173 It was better to be imposed upon sometimes than to miss the chance of entertaining a brother-Christian.

b. To fail to catch (a train, etc.); not to be in time for. (Cf. *miss of*, 23 n.)

1823 DR. SUFFEX in *S. Part Wks.* (1828) VII. 5, I fear to miss the Post. 1824 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 102 But put your best foot forward, or I fear that we shall miss the mail. 1856 [see *LIE v.* 27 a]. 1886 *Mauch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 4/7 Mr. Parrell himself was absent in consequence of missing his train at Crewe on the previous night.

10. To fail to see or perceive (something that is within view); to fail to 'catch' or hear (some part of what one is listening to); to fail to apprehend or perceive intellectually.

a. 1588 *Carlton's Tests* (1844) p. xx, You may see his goodly counterfeit Hung up on euerie wall. You never can misse the likeness, For euerie bodie knowes... His fathers lovelie visnomie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 18 You are verie sensible, and yet you misse my sence. 1605—*Macl.* ii. ii. 13 I lay'd their Daggers ready, He could not misse 'em. 1610—*Tenp.* ii. i. 54. 1666 PERVIS *Diary* 28 Dec. I sat so high and far off that I missed most of the words. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. vi. 61 Wks. 1727 II. 175 The most blinded Contenters for Monarchy, by Right of Fatherhood, cannot miss this Difference. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Savage* (1868) 320 Mr. Savage... thought his drift could only be missed by negligence or stupidity. 1782 COWPER *Retiree* 458 What obvious truths the wisest heads may miss. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli, Ye canna miss Widow Maclure's public, for deil another house or hauld is on the road for ten lang Scots miles. 1855 GEO. ELIOT *Ess. Reaig. Teaching* (1884) 164 He is meeting a hypothesis which no one holds, and totally missing the real question. 1893 LINDON *Life Pusey* i. viii. 165 Allusive writing is open to two objections: Its point is missed by the majority of readers [etc.].

III. *trans.* To omit.

11. To omit, leave out (usually, a part of what one is reading, reciting, or writing). Also with *out*.

1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He hath a singular memorie, he recyted all his hole comunicacion and myssed nat a word. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 207/2 Then the said Lane being somewhat abashed, said his belief to these words, which he misse vnwares: Borne of the virgin Mary. 1641 SNEC- TIVIVIVUS *Vind. Answ.* 3 2 The Heathens had a Monitor that led them along in their prayers... that they might misse nor mistake no words. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, He has gone to church service with me fifty times, and I never heard him miss one of the responses in my life. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. xi, If any actor miss'd his part She could have served him for the prompter's copy. 1870 TOULMIN SMITH *Eng. Gilds* 432 note, The transcriber by a slip of the pen has missed out words or parts of words.

† b. To leave undone through inadvertence. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 747 All things were prepared, and no thing was missed.

12. To omit the performance of (a customary or expected action); to fail or neglect to keep (an appointment); to be exceptionally absent from (church, school, etc.); to omit to attend or be present at (some particular spectacle, ceremony, festivity, etc., out of a series or succession).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 102 One... that will not misse you morning nor evening prayer. 1602 *Ibid.* iii. i. 92 (Qo. 1), For missing your meetings and appointments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. 34 He can never find in his heart so much as to miss a meal. c. 1694 *Prior Lady's Looking Glass* 11 She would never miss one day A walk so fine. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 6 Others never miss the first Day of a Ball. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. iv, She rarely missed a play, or any other public assembly. 1819 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* i. v. 139 Mr. Thirlwall has never missed any Tuesday evening since, except the mooceli night. 1834 HOOO *Ylthry Hall* i. xii. 122, I remember the time when Dr. Cobb never missed a meet of the hunt. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 368, I never missed chapel.

† 13. To pass by, overlook. *Obs.*

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* 2 c28 How many Scriptures are there against me? There are but three or four: and cannot God miss them, and save me for all them?

IV. *trans.* To be without; lack; want.

† 14. To be without, not to have, lack; to cease to have, lose. Also with *away*. (Cf. *sense* 6.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20792 He wil nocht tak be cark on him Quar bat it be sua soght or nai, Pou hir bodi he mist o wail.
1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8000 Pe dampned bodys alle freedom mys. 1377 *LANGLE P. Ph. B.* xii. 101 As a man may noust se pat mysseth his cyghen. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 640 To paradyd the soner go He shal. . Where that he shal no good mysse. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 50 Joure fadyrly love lete me nevyr mysse. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 80 Gif he felth not for feir, Gude Matchewill had mist his meir. 1628-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. xxxiv. 59 He hath good Materials for a foundation: but misseth where-with to rear the walls.

absol. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 35 To borow to daie and to-morrow to mis, for lender and borrower, noiaunce it is. a 1631 *DONNE Lett. to Pers. Honour* (1651) 113 You have a fortune that can endure, and a nature that can almost be content to misse.

† b. To be missed: to be missing or absent; not to be found. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 537 If that he were missed, night or day, Ther-whyle he was aboute this servyse. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* x. 19, I have a greates sacrifice to do unto Baal Who so euer is misseyd, shal not lyue. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 6 Of the Scotis onlie war misset twa knichtis, and of the common peple four thousand.

† c. Contextually, to do without. *Obs.*

1533 *HEYWOOD Parol. & Friar Bj.* This is the pardon, which ye cannot mysse. 1580 *LIVY Enphus* (Arb.) 264 Bringing unto man both honnye and wax, . both so necessary that we cannot misse them. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 311 We cannot misse him; he do's make our fire [etc.]. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) cl. 301 Learn daily both to possess and misse Christ in his secret bridegroom-miles.

15. To discover the absence of; to perceive that (a person or thing) is not in the expected or accustomed place. Also (*north.*) † with *away*.

c1200 *ORSHIN 839* Till batt itt comm till effenn, & ta pe33 mistenn be33re child. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Pe neorde time was þo he hede imist hire sunne, & eft hine ivond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288-9 & 120 And when þai misst his body fast away þai fied. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 504 On the morn. . The Ingills host myssit away The Scottis men. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 561 Pe childe waked and his helth myst. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 827 They myssed hym and knewe not in what part of the worlde to make inquire or serche for hym. 1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* ii. 21 The farmer . . thrust his hand into his pocket and mist his purse. 1693 *DRYDEN & EARL MULGRAVE Ess. Satire* 47 Like her, who misst'd her Name in a Lamppoon, And grieved to find her self decay'd so soon. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 4 This Man, whom I have misst for some Years in my Walks. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 109 One morn I misst him on the custom'd hill. 1770 *SIR J. BANKS Jural.* xvi. (1806) 376, I took decoction of bark plentifully, and in three or four days misst it [sc. an ague]. 1782 *COWPER Gliphs* 231 The post-boy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* liiii. It was sark dark that his folk never misst him till it was over late. 1846 *BROWNING Soul's Trag.* i. 198 Well, he paid my fines Nor misst a cloak from wardrobe.

16. To perceive with regret the absence or loss of; to feel the want of.

1470-83 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. v. 73r Madame said sir Bors now mys ye sir launcelot. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE P. L.* iii. Not want of sacrifice doth me offend, Nor doe I misse thy alters daily flame. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 104, I misse thee here, Not pleas'd, thus entertain'd with solitude. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Milton* (1808) 44 Milton was too busy to much miss his wife. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 524 Every month his native land remembers and misses him less. 1870 *DICKENS E. Droad* liii, I feel as if it would misse me, when I am gone so far away.

V. Intransitive uses.

† 17. To go wrong, make a mistake, err. In OE. *impersonal*, const. dative of person. *Obs.*

In some of the latest examples the word should perhaps be referred to sense 1 d.

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* xxviii. In Thorpe Laws (1840) II. 250 Ac heo se canon him æt-foran eazum; heseo to, sið he wille, by læs be him misse. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 102 in O. E. *Missal*. 40 Po seydre vye loured crist . . Nympe gode yeme þu ye noulst ne mysse. Hwam ich hitcheþ cat bred. He nie schal hitraye. c1325 *Spec. G. Warw.* 120 And, what it is, I wole be wise, Understood, þat þu ne misse. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. l. 230, I telle the that thou myssed in thy sayng in this byhalfe. 1562 *LEGH Armory* 51 There you misse. For if you marke it, this is not like yt, yf went before. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 26 If a childe misse, either in forgetting a worde, or in changing a good with a worse. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, H. Script.* Starres are poore book, and oftentimes do misse. c1710 *DRYDEN Fables, Cuck & Fox* 452 For art may err, but nature cannot misse. a 1754 *FIELING On Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 11. men . . often err in their conceptions of what would produce their own happiness, no wonder they should miss in the application of what will contribute to that of others.

† 18. To be lacking or wanting. Const. dat. (of person) or *to. Obs.* (Cf. *MISSING* ppl. a.)

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 445 Nil I nought swere, that he . . wode of that him misst had ben sene. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xxi. 45 And they myssed [1611 failed] nothing of all the good that the Lorde had promysed. . it came every whyt. a 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gool Prof.* Women ad fin. For grace doth neuer mys To them that vse good prayrs dayly. 1589 *LIVY Pappe v. Hatchet* Dd, There shall not misse a name of any, that had a Godfather. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xxv. 7 Neither was there ought missing vnto them, all the while they were in Carmel. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiii. 'The heir of Thomas Randolph might have a better claim to be answered.' 'And, by my honour, it shall not miss for want of my asking the grace.'

† 19. To fail to happen, come, etc. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 325 Who loveth wel, it may nought misse. . Bot if that thei som weie finde. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xl, Death hath come, or it will oot misse.

† 20. To come to an end, give out, fail. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9964 Þis castel es o beld and blis, þar mirth es neuer mar to mis. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1624 That, there-as thou now brought art in-to blisse, That thou thy-self ne cause it nought to misse. c1381 — *Parl. Foules* 40 Til the day gan misse. c1460 *Towneley Dyst.* i. 567 Thou has . . giften vs loy that neuer shall mys. a 1529 *SKELTON Now synge we* 71 And thou shalt have þis 'That neuer shall mys.'

21. To be unsuccessful: said of a person's designs or the person himself. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* Pro. 14 What here shall mis, our toil shall strive to mend. 1662 *PEVRS Diary* 3 Nov. Though we have misst twice, yet they bring such an account of the probability of the truth of the thing, . . that we shall set upon it once more. 1687 *DRYDEN Hist. & P.* i. 149 The bank above must fail before the venture misse. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 137 If they mis-s i, their Schemes. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iii. xxvi, If they scheme misse.

22. Of crops, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive. *dial.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 Put in euery such routh thre or foure Kirnels of Apples or Peares . . and that day Moneth following, as many moe (lest some of the former misse). 1826 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) s. v, The turnips have all misst. 1852 *Jural. R. Agric. Soc. XIII.* ii. 274 The seed has been known to misse occasionally.

23. Miss of — . Chiefly *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. To fail to obtain, receive, acquire, attain to, or secure; = 6. († occas. *miss on.*)

a 1250 *Out & Night*. 581 þu hauest ymyst of fayrthede & lute! is þi godhede. c1357 *Lay Folks Catch.* (T.) 379 And man withouten merci of merci sal misse. c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 352 And if that I were riche . . Of twenty thousand sheeld shold ye nat misse. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 397 And of my seruyce you shall nat mysse. 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. l. 638, I had like have misst of this preferment for wante of one to be bounde for my truthe! a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at Sen. W. cap.* i. i, For feare some poore Earle seale her, 'has him threatened To receive morgag'd land, but he shall misse on't. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* i. xix. 111 I pleased for that they misst of the booty expected. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 485 ¶ 3 He is that sort of Person which the Mob call a handsome jolly Man; which Appearance can't misse of Captives in this part of the Town. 1743 *Mrs. MONTAGU Lett.* (1809) II. 144 An animal that has misst of instinct, and not lit upon reason. 1835 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Macbintosh* (1852) 325/2 A project which . . had very narrowly misst of success. 1841 F. E. PACKE *Tales of a Village* (1852) 505 Placed in a state in which . . he cannot miss of everlasting happiness. 1868 *SWINBURNE Blake* 89 Compelled . . to an eternity of fruitless repentance for having wilfully misst of pleasure . . in this world.

† b. To make a mistake with regard to. *Obs.*

c1286 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 118 Er we departe, I shal thee so wel wisse, That of myn howe ne shalwot never misse. c1400 *Solomon* 30* in *Adam Davy* 97 And to knowe god & yuel þat I perof ne mysse.

c. To fail to seize or capture; = 6 b.

a 1631 *DONNE Elegy on Mrl. Bulstred* Poems (1633) 70 But thou hast both of Captaine mist and fort. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 34 Which indeed, as to his possessions, she effected, though she misst of his life. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* iv. ii. § 5 Titus . . had captives enough . . to satisfy his anger, when it misst of John. 1833 *WHITTIER Pr. Wks.* (1889) i. 262 They had misst of the old chief, but had captured his son.

† d. To be without, lack; to cease to have, lose; = 14. *Obs.*

a 1300 K. Horn (Ritson) 126 Hue wenden mid y wisse, Of huere lyve to misse. c1325 *Spec. G. Warw.* 418 'Þei sholen se god' aperteliche, In his godheide and in his blisse, Off which þei sholten neuere misse. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xxii. 486 Wyte it that ye have myssed of peas, For Charlemage wylle now thyng of it.

e. To fail to accomplish (a design) or realize (a hope); to fail in (an attempt or enterprise).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 651 Pet þeo be heod icumene . . me to underneome, moten misseþ prof. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 349 And I [have] bot on a desire, of which I misse. c1420 *LIVIO. Assembly of Gods* 108 Oft of myn entent hath he made me mys. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xiv. 321 He neuer myssed of no thyng that he toke in hand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. v. 34 He hadde misst of his enterprise. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 2 Rather . . then that the People should not mist miss of their hopes, to be releiv'd by Parliaments. 1662 *PEVRS Diary* i Nov. I myself did truly expect to speed; but we misst of all. 1667 *Deacy Chir.* Ficty ii. ¶ 1 Who can suspect that a cause so rightly dispos'd, should misst of its effect? 1703 *BURKITT On M. T. Matt.* xxvii. 27-31 The Jews missing of their Expectation of a Temporal King in Christ. 1719 Dr Foe *Cruise* II. (Globe) 503 If he misst'd of his Business outward bound, he was to go up to China.

f. Not to find (a person or thing) where one expects or desires to; to discover the absence of (a thing). Also. To fail to meet with (a person).

1250 *Daus tr. Sclidan's Comm.* 57 b, When they misst of their company, they were in such a rage [etc.]. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 634 Gritus . . missing of the Moldaunin, fell upon Francis Schenden. 1700 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* iv. l. 54 We have mist of Saturne lately fled. 1628 *GAUL Pract. Theories* (1629) 367 They worthily misst of Christ, that seeke him where he is not. 1721 *CIBBER Lady's Last Stake* v. Dram. Wks. 1757 II. 226 They are certainly gone out that way, and Sir Friendly must miss of 'em. 1769 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) i. 172, I was unluckily in London and so misst of him. 1880 W. W. Linc. Gloss., I misst'd on him yisterday, though I look'd high an' low fer him.

g. To miss of one's aim: = 1 b.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Stel.* iii. ii. v. v. Penelope had a company of suiters, yet all misst of their aim. 1655 *LOVEDAY*

tr. *Calpurne's Cleopatra* iii. 222 Oroondates enrag'd to have misst'd of his aime, drew his sword and threw himself after Artabon. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of Bath* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 234 Projects, the most prudentially pointed, may misst of their aim. 1876 *LWELL Ode for 4th July* ii. iii, Time has a quiver full of purposes Which misst not of their aim.

h. To fail to perceive or understand; = 10.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 19. 310 He cannot be certain, but may still miss of the sense of it. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* ii. l. 38 The reason is so very obvious that we cannot well miss of it. 1708 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (1726) II. vi. 190 These. Perfections of the Deity, are . . most easy to be understood by us; upon the least Reflection and Enquiry we cannot miss of them.

i. With gerund: To fail (to do something); = 7 a.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 30 No man can miss of enjoying them [sc. God's mercies], but by his own default. 1663 *PEVRS Diary* 20 Sept., He hath not misst one night . . of supping with my Lady Castlemaine. 1750 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1889 i. 268 Since the first murders were committed by the Indians, I have never misst of receiving intelligence of their motions. 1840 T. ROBBINS *Diary* 12 Aug. (1887) II. 579 Misst of seeing my brother at Enfield. 1868 *SWINBURNE Blake* 6 With what excellent care and taste this has been done, no one can miss of seeing.

† j. To fail to accomplish (a stroke). *Obs.*

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2389 Eft vrgan smot wif main And of þat stroke he misse.

k. To fail to be present at or to witness; = 6 c.

1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Cupid's Rev.* i. ad init, I had mist of this, if you had not call'd me.

l. To escape, avoid; = 8.

1628-9 *DUGBY Voy. Medit.* (Camd.) 85 [He] told me the Dunkers ranged much . . about our channell, and that in all probabilities I could not misse of a hott encounter with them.

m. To fail to take advantage of; = 9.

a 1628 *PRESTON New Covl.* (1629) 587 Because they do not effect the thing they go about, when they misse of their time. 1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 223 Missing of the opportunity by which I expected to have sent this letter last week.

n. To fail to catch (a boat, etc.); = 9 b.

1777 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 56 Should you miss of one at Boulogne, proceed to Calais.

24. Miss on — . To fail to hit upon.

1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus redivivus*, Trite as the counsel was, and impossible, as one should think, to be misst on.

Miss (mis), v. 2 [f. *Miss sb.* 2] *trans.* To address as 'miss'.

1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xlv, Did you hear how he Miss'd me to-day?—me a married woman! 1863 *MRS. CAREY BROCK Margaret's Secret* viii. 125, 'I am not accustomed to hear myself called Miss Ellis,' 'Well, you'll be misst here by every one'.

Miss, obs. form of MASS sb 1

Missal, erroneous form of MISSAL.

Missage, Missal, obs. fr. MESSAGE, MISSAL.

† Missa-ke, v. obs. rare — 1. [a. MDu. *missacken* (mod. Du. *missaken*): cf. FORSAKE v.] *trans.* To deny, renounce.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 116 Yf he were otherwysse . . I wold euer myssake hym.

Missal (missāl), sb. 1 Forms: 4 messel, 5 myssal(1), 5-6 messal, missale, 5-7 missall, (7 *erron.* massal), 6- missall. [ad. eccl. L. *missale*, neut. sing. of *missālis* (see next). Some of the early forms represent OF. *messel* (mod. F. *missel*).]

1. The book containing the service of the Mass for the whole year; a mass-book.

a 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3574 (Költing) Her after some Merlin swore. . . To fore þe king on messel. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 27, I wyte unto my chauntry in y chapel of Sancte Anne . . my best Missall. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes bodye and his left hond on the missale. 1506 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 247 To y' Chappell in Holbek my Messall, my Portus in prynte. c1553 *Durham Act. Rols* (Surtees) 728 For Carriage of y' new grailes and missales. 1611 *BIBLE Transl.* 1767 f. 13 Pope Nicolas the third . . brought into use the Missals of the Friers Minorites. 1657-61 *HEVLIN Hist. Ref.* i. ii. § 5. 40 Many of the inferior Clergy had not much more learning than what was taught them in the Massals and other Rituals. 1726 *AVLEFFE Paragon* 356 In the Roman Church there were always Forms of Prayer, as may be seen in their Missals, Breviaries, Rituals, &c. 1845 T. H. HORNE in *Encycl. Metho.* XXI. 494/1 The Council held at Toledo, in 632, adopted the Missal and Breviary of Isidore, Bishop of Seville. 1895 G. H. PALMER in *Elem. Plainings* 59 To S. Gregory alone belongs the credit of having compiled . . the Sacramentary and Antiphoner, i.e. what we should now call the Missal and Gradual.

† b. Used vaguely for: A Roman Catholic book of prayers, esp. when illuminated; an illuminated book of hours, or the like.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 204 The reading of one of their Missals, or books of Devotion. 1838 C. B. ELIOTT *Trav.* II. 368 The greater part of the night, as well as of the day, is passed with rosaries, crucifixes, and missals. 1845 *LONGF. Norman Baron* iii, A monk . . Who . . repeated Maury a prayer and pater-noster from the missal on his knee. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. ii, He is as tender and reverential to all that bears the mark of genius . . as a nun over her Missal. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bookworm* (1887) 163 The pages of the missal are . . illuminated with elegant borders of fruit, flowers, and birds.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually with reference to the illumination of service-books or manuscripts), as *missal-album*, *hand*, *letter*, -like adj., -*marge*, -*page*, -*printer*, -*painting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *missal caps* (*Printing*): see quot.

Misselden, -din(e), obs. forms of **MISTLETOE**.
Misselin, -ling, -llane, obs. forms of **MASLIN** 2.
Misselling, **Misselmas**, obs. ff. **MIZZLING**,
MICHAELMAS.

Missel-thrush. [*f. MISSEL*. Cf. *G. mistel-drossel*.] A species of thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.

1774 **GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1776) V. 320 The missel-thrush is distinguished from all of the kind by its superior size.
 1774 **G. WHITE Selborne, to Barrington Sept.**, Several magpies came determined to storm the nest of a missel-thrush.
 1859 **DARWIN Orig. Spec.** iii. 59 The recent increase of the missel thrush in parts of Scotland has caused the decrease of the song thrush.
 1870 **MORRIS Earthly Par.** III. iv. 124 The sharp crying of the missel-thrush.

Misse to(e), obs. forms of **MISTLETOE**.

† **Mis-se-semblance**. *Obs.* [*Mis-1 4.*] False semblance.

a 1642 **SIR H. SPELMAN Feuds** xx. Posth. Wks. (1698) 34 From such missemblances rise many errors.

Missen, obs. form of **MIZEN**.

Mis-se-nd, *v.* [*Mis-1 1.*] *trans.* To send wrong; to send to a wrong place or person. Chiefly in pa. pple. and ppl. a. **Mis-so'nt**.

141. *Sir Beues 1447* (MS. S.) He toke no leue, he is mysende. 1737 **J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. G. Brit.** (ed. 33) ii. *Gen. List* 78 [General Letter-Office in Lombard-street]. Mr. Robert Parsons and Mr. John Barber, to overlook the Franks and mis-sent Letters. 1834 **MAR. EDGEMORTH Helen** II. 199 She pointed to the word 'mis-sent', written on the corner of the cover. 1839 **MURCHISON Silur. Syst.** I. xxix. 382 note. This sketch was mis-sent. 1847-54 **WEBSTER, Missend**, to send amiss or incorrectly. 1842 **EMERSON Misc.** (1855) 249 It appears that there was some mistake in my creation; and that I have been mis-sent to this earth.

† **Mis-sense**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*Mis-1 4.*] Wrong sense or meaning.

a 1618 **SYLVESTER Honor's Farwel** Wks. (1621) 1159 Without Offence, without Mis-sense, or Blame.

† **Mis-sense**, *v.* *Obs.* [*Mis-1 1.*] *trans.* To attach a wrong sense or meaning to.

1560 **JEWELL Sermon, at Paul's Cross** A iij. The false Prophets... caused the people... to mis-sense the sacraments. 1627-47 **FELTHAM Resolutes** I. lxxi. 215 Philoxenus... hearing some masons, mis-sensing his lines... falls to breaking their bricks amaine; they aske the cause, hee replies, they spoyle his work, and he theirs.

† **Misser**, -ar. *Obs.* [*ad. eccl. L. missarius* **MISSE**.] A mass-priest.

a 1560 **Bacon Jewel of Joy** Wks. II. 26 b, Verely these myssars are altygether amysse. 1604 [*see MISSEFICAL*].

Misserie, obs. form of **MISERY**.

Mis-ser-ve, *v.* Now rare. [*In early use a. OF. messervoir* *see* **Mis-2**]; later *f. MIS-1 1 + SERVE v.* 1. *trans.* To serve badly or unfaithfully; to do a disservice to.

1340 **Ayenb.** 20 Pench hou uele zibe bou het misserued oure lhorde Jesu crist. 1390 **GOWER Conf.** III. 224 Of that the king his god misserueth, The people taketh that he deserveth Hier in this world. 1475 **Paston Lett.** III. 130 If it be so that ye be mysseueryd ther. c 1500 **Geste Robyn Hode** cxc. I was mysseueryd of my dynere. 1584 **Extracts Aberdeen Reg.** (1848) II. 54 Quhilk [regarding of victual] is... the cause that the pure communions of this burght ar misseruitt. a 1626 **BACON Charge Sess. Verge** (1602) 19 Whereby a man may have that he thiuketh he hath, and not be abused or misserued in that he buyes. 1727 **ABBOTNOTH Coins**, etc. xix. 200 Great Men who mis-served their Country, were often fined very highly.

† 2. To deprive of the services of. *Obs.*

1456 **SIR G. HAYE Law Armes** (S.F.S.) 147 Sen he... mycht... have had others at will and wale, of quhilkis he has gett the King he misseruitt.

† 3. *intr.* To miss fire. *Obs.*

1661 **Justiciary Rec.** (S.H.S.) to George presented a Pistol to them which misserued. 1685 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 2045/1 He presented his Pistol to the Country-man, but it mis-served.

† **Mis-service**. *Obs.* [*Mis-1 4, 7.*] A bad service; disservice.

1587 **GOLDING De Morany** xxiv. 409 That service should rather be a mis-service than a Service, if it were not according to his will. a 1660 **Contemp. Hist. Ire.** 1641-52 (1880) II. 1. 119 By those reciprocal mis-understandings a gape was open for the mis-service of both king and kingdom.

Misseyre, **Misseuse**, obs. ff. **MISERY**, **MISEASE**.

Mis-set (*mis'set*), *v.* [*Mis-1 1.* Cf. **MDu. missetten**, **misstellen**, **OHG. missetzen**.]

1. *trans.* To set in a wrong place, misplace. c 1369 **CHAUCER Deche Blauncie** 1210 Many a word I ouer skipie In my tale for pure Fere Lest my wordys mis-sette were. a 1626 **BACON Charge Sess. Verge** (1662) 7 If that Boundary of Suits be taken away or mis-set, where shall be the end?

2. To put out of humour, 'upset'. *Sc.*

1501 **DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.** II. xxii. In recompence for his mis-settand saw, He sall your het in euerie part proclame. 1567 **Satir. Poems Reform.** iv. 12 In tyme be war fra ninis the word mis-sett hir. 1790 **J. FISHER Poems** 143 (E. D. D.). I... did'st she bade, who durst mis-set her? 1816 **SCOTT Bl. Dwarf** iii. I did not say frightened, now—I only said mis-set w' the thing. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Our minnie's sair mis-set.

Misset, **Misseuse**, **Missey**: *see* **MESSER**, **Misuse**, **Missey** *v.*, **MISSY**.

Miss-fire. [*f. phr. to miss fire*: *see* **Mis** *v.* 1 5 a. Cf. **MISFIRE sb.**] A failure to discharge or explode.

1811 **Sporting Mag.** XXXVIII. 290 It was done without a miss or a miss fire. 1881 **Times** 15 Jan. 5/6 The five-

barrelled Gardner fired 339, with one miss-fire to the minute, worked single handed.

† **Missha-meful**, *a. Obs.* [*Mis-18.*] Shameful. Perhaps the word originally written by Capgrave was intended as a form of **mischieful**.

c 1440 **CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.** v. 649 þou myssha[m]ful [*v. r. r. myschamful*, shameful, vishamfulle] doggeful of boost.

Mis-shape (*mis'p*), *sb.* Now rare. [*Mis-1 4.*]

A bad or deformed shape or figure; deformity.

Also *concr.* a mis-shapen body or person.

c 1465 **Eng. Chron.** (Camden 1856) 7 The whiche Edmund hadde a croked hauk and was a mysshape. 1542 **UDALL Erasme. Apoph.** 223 Silenus, whom for his monstrous mysshape, Jupiter, Apollo [etc.], used for their foole. 1610 **HOLLAND Camden's Brit.** I. 530 The duels of Crowland with their long tailed huttocks, and ugly mishapes. 1654 **WHITELOCKE Mem.** (1732) 596/1 Hardly to be called Men or Women, by reason of their mishaps. 1875 **G. MACDONALD Malcolm** I. xxii. 281 Disorder and mishape must appear to it the law of the universe.

Mis-shape (*mis'p*), *v.* [*Mis-1 1.*] *trans.*

To shape ill; to give a bad form to; to deform. *lit. and fig.*

1450-1530 **Myrr. our Ladye** 98 Oure... soulle... ys made to hys lykenesse but yt was deformed and darky and mys-shape by synne. 1530 **PALSGR 637/2**, I mysshape, or bring out of facyon. 1583 **GOLDING Calvin on Deut.** cix. 669 Such as mishape things by their inchauntments. 1590 **SPENSER F. Q.** ii. v. 27 Whom... she does transforme... And horribly misshapes with ugly sightes. 1673 **HOWE Self Dedication** 292 They do strangely mis-shape religion who frame to themselves a religion made up of... doubts and fears. 1703 **J. SAVAGE Lett. Antients** viii. 49 Mishape me, if you please, into any Monstrous Form. 1798 **COLERIDGE Picture Poems** (1864) 159 A thousand circlets spread And each mis-shape the other. 1858 **GREENE Gunner** 436 If the distance the drops fall he not sufficiently great, and they reach the water in a semi-fluid state, the resistance of the water mis-shapes them.

Misshape, variant of **MISHAP v.**

Mis-shaped (*mis'p*), *ppl. a.* [*Mis-1 2.*] = next.

1509 **HAWES Past. Pleas.** xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 192 His great body, which was mishaped full right wonderly. 1593 **SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.** iii. 170 My mis-shap'd Trunke, that heares this Head. 1601 **WEEVER Mirr. Mart.** 203 Bleare-eyde, mishapt, untoward, impious. 1709 **POPE Ess. Crit.** 171 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near. 1876 **T. HARVE Ethelberta** (1890) 380 Did you ever see anything so ugly as that hand—a mis-shap'd monster, isn't he?

Hence † **Misshap'dness**, deformity.

1610 **HEALEY St. Ang. Cille of God** 900 A statuary... can mold or cast it [*i. e.* a statue] new... without all the former mis-shap'dnesses.

† **Mis-shapement**. [*Mis-1 4.*] Deformity.

1653 **H. MORSE Antid. Ath.** iii. xi. Wks. (1712) 122 What is that outward mis-shapement of Body, to the inward deformity of their Souls?

† **Mis-shapen**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*? f. MIS-SHAPEN pa. pple.*] = **MIS-SHAPE v.**

c 1440 **Alphabet of Tales** 361, I am aferd þat I sall oght be mysshapend [*efant* sho was shapen to be a biche whelp]. 1555 **BOEN Decades** To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 People mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1788 **Tristram** No. xvi. 217, I conceived that the purest favour of Providence might be so perverted and mishapened, that [etc.].

Mis-shapen (*mis'p*), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4-6

mys-, **mischapen**, (5 -on, -yn, 6 -shapin), 6-7 **mishapen**, 4- **misshapen**, (7- **mis-shapen**). Also 4-5 **myschape**, **mysshap(e)**. [*f. MIS-1 2 + shapen*, *pa. pple.* of **SHAPE v.**]

1. Having a bad or ugly shape; ill-shaped; deformed; monstrous.

c 1375 **Cursor M.** 8076 (Fairf.) Saghe men neuer of na cures sa misshapen creatures. c 1400 **Destr. Troy** 5482 Mysshapen bestes. *Ibid.* 7758 There met hym þis Mawhown, þat was so mysshap. c 1440 **Promp. Parv.** 339/2 Myschape thyngye yn kynde, monstrousus. 1530 **PALSGR 637/1** He is the moste mysshapen slovyng that ever you sawe. 1581 **PETTIE tr. Gnaeus's Civ. Conv.** iii. (1586) 123 b, It sildome falleth out, that a good minde is lodged in a mishapen bodie. 1594 **SHAKS. Rich. III.** i. ii. 251 On me, that halts, and am mishapen thus? 1687 **DRAYTON Hind & P.** iii. 1054 A misshapen ugly Race; The curse of God was seen on every face. 1712 **ADDISON Spect.** No. 50 r 3 An huge mis-shapen Rock that grew upon the Top of the Hill. 1833 **Hr. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea** iv. 48 Jagged, misshapen pieces of silver. 1856 **EMERSON Eng. Traits, Character.** The misshapen hairy Scandinavian troll.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Badly formed, shaped, or framed; distorted; † morally monstrous or ugly.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1355 In notyog of nwe metes & of nice gettes, Al was be mynde of bat man, on misshapen þinges. 1509 **BARCLAY Ship of Fools** (1570) 8 If I should wrie all the cuils manifeſt, That proceedeth of this counterfeit aune. And misshapen fashions I neuer should haue done. 1579 **G. HARVEY Letter-bk.** (Camden) 59 A misshapen illavoured freshe copie of my precious poems. 1603 **FLORIO Montaigne** I. xxiv. Crooked and mis-shapen minds. a 1631 **DONNE Poems** (1650) 93 Mishapen Cavils, palpable untruths. 1633 **G. HERBERT Temple, Ch. Militant** 46 Such power hath migible Baptisme to produce. For things misshapen, things of highest use. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [in tapestry] for the most part being deformed and mishapen. 1809 **W. IRVING Hist. New York** iv. iii. (1820) 238 Some dozen... mis-shapen, nine-cornered Dutch coats and epithets that crowded all at once into his gullet.

† 3. 'Without form' (*Gen. i. 2*). *Obs.*

1639 **HORN & RON. Gale Lang. Unl.** ii. § 20 A kind of darke and mis-shapen thicke fogge.

4. 'In Shakespeare, perhaps, it once signifies 'ill directed'; as, *to shap a course*' (J.).

1592 **SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.** iii. iii. 131 Thy wit, that Ornament, to shape and Loue, Mishapen in the conduct of them both.

Hence **Mis-shap'nenly adv.**, **Mis-shap'enness** († **mishap'ness**), deformity.

1587 **GOLDING De Morany** ix. (1592) 123 Euen mishap'nesse it self is a kind of shape. 1611 **COTGR. Monstruement**, monstrously; mishapenly. 1621 **BR. MOUNTAGU Diatriba** 94 To let you see the mishap'nessness of your Argument. 1833 **B. HARTE Carquinez Woods** i. 3 At times this life seemed to take visible form, but as vaguely, as mishap'nenly as the phantom of a nightmare. 1903 **G. MATHEWSON Repr. Men of Bible Ser.** ii. 271 It was as if a deformed creature... for the first time beheld his mishap'ness.

Misshood (*mis'shud*). [*f. Miss sb. 3 + HOOD.*]

The condition of a young unmarried woman.

1861 **THACKERAY Philip** xvii. When she used to read the Wild Irish Girl or the Scottish Chiefs in the days of her misshood. 1886 **Blackw. Mag.** CXXXIX. 493 Pretty daughters... emerging from head-and-hutter-misshood.

Missible (*mis'sib'l*), *a. rare.* [*f. L. miss-*, *ppl. stem of mittere* to send + **-IBLE**. (*Missibilia* occurs for *missilia* in Sidorius.) Cf. **OF. (lettres)** *missibles*.] Capable of being sent.

1789 **G. KEATE Pelaw Ist.** 315 Their spears... not being in general missible beyond fifty or sixty feet. 1809 **LAMB Let. to Coleridge** 30 Oct. This Custom-and-Duty Age would have made the Frenchman on the Mount take out a licence and St. Paul's Epistles would not have been missible without a stamp.

† **Missific**, -fical, *adjs.* *Obs.* Also 7 *error.*

-**afique**. [*f. eccl. L. missificus* *us*: *see* **-IC**, **-ICAL**.] Celebrating Mass.

1604 **Ansuy. Supplie. Masse-prists** viii. These Missificall Misseres. 1607 **R. (AWEY) tr. Estienne's World of Wonders** 343 Without interrupting his missificall deuotion. 1624 **DARCIE Birth of Heresies** xxii. 105 Abolishing your Pom-pilian and Missificque Idolatries.

† **Missificate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of eccl. L. missificare*, *f. missa* **MASS sb. 1**: *see* **-FICATE**.]

intr. To perform Mass. So † **Missification**.

1641 **MILTON Ch. Govt.** v. Wks. 1851 III. 115 What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would self sacrifice?.. he would missificate. 1641 **R. BAILLIE Parallel Liturgy v. Mass** 8. 2 None but Schismatics will denie their harmonie with the ancients in this Missification. 1694 **MORTEUX Rabelais** iv. lxvii. (1737) 277 Fourteene missification Arch-bublers.

Missikin (*mis'sikin*). *focular.* Also **missakin** (?), **missykin**. [*f. MISSY + -KIN*.] A little 'miss' or young lady.

1815 **Zeluca** III. v. 149 Zeluca flew to the bell, with an exclamation, that but for her she should have forgot the Missikin in toto. 1839 **Tait's Mag.** VI. 35 Little mannikin lords and missykin ladies. 1863 **HOLMES Lee A. Warleigh** III. 271 'It will be your turn some day, missikin'... 'No, it will never be my turn, for I purpose to lead a single life'.

Missil, perverted form of **MESLE Obs.**

1610 **GUILDM. Heraldry** § 5. li. 241 Those Armes... doe admit... intixture, of one colour with another, for which cause they are of Leigh termed Missils. 1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr.**

Missile (*mis'sil*, *mis'il*), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -**il** (1, -al. [*ad. L. missilis* (neut. sing. *missile* as *sb.*, missile weapon), *f. miss-*, *ppl. stem of mittere* to send: *see* **-ILE**. In **OF.**, Godefroy cites *missiles dards*, and Cotgr. has *feu missile*, 'a squib, or other fire-work throwne'.]

A. adj. Capable of being thrown; adapted to be discharged from the hand or from a machine or engine: chiefly in *missile weapon*.

1611 **SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.** ix. xvi. (1623) 840 Womeo and children assail the English from their windowes with all sorts of missill things. 1627 **MAY Ludmull** 505 The Greeks missill weapons. a 1711 **KEN Edmund** Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 The Pagans all the Traitors drove before, To shield them from the Anglians missile store. 1725 **POPE Odys.** ix. 183 We hend the bow, or wing the missile dart. 1877 **KEATINGE Yraa** II. 2 Every missile article being immediately laid hands on and showered on us. 1872 **E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.** Intro. 13, The horseman... used his spears... as missile weapons.

b. Applied to weapons that discharge arrows, bullets, or the like. *rare.*

1819 **SCOTT Ivanhoe** xxx. Their long-bows, slings, and other missile weapons. 1855 **MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xiii. III. 371 To alter his missile weapon [*sc. a gun*] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand.

c. transf. and fig.

1756 **BURKE Subl. & B.** Wks. 1808 I. 224 The porcupine with his missile quills. 1791 **GOWER Iliad** xl. 325 With missile force of many stones. 1813 **JEFFERSON Writ.** (1830) IV. 227 Since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death. 1854 **SWINBURNE Atlanta** 60 But Melagere smote, and with no missile wound, the monstrous boar.

d. Zool. Applied to the filaments which *Actinia bellis* sends out on provocation.

1855 **GOSSE Mar. Zool.** i. 29 *Actinia*... destitute... of missile filaments. 1856 **TUGWELL Man. Sea Anemones** 90.

B. sb.

1. A missile object or weapon, as a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow, a bullet.

1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr.**, *Missil (missile)*, a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown or shot. 1828-41 **TYTLEB Hist. Scot.** (1864) I. 79 The missiles which they [*sc. engines of war*] threw consisted of leaden balls. 1829 **SCOTT Demonol.** x. 377 Surprisingly quick at throwing stones, turf and other missiles. 1847 **TENNISON Princess** Prol. 45 Some were

whelm'd with missiles of the wall. 1897 *FRAZER Pausanias* i. 534 Despite the cross-fire of missiles and the bitter cold, fig. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 28 The word [fanaticism] is the favourite missile of that opprobrious contempt (etc.). 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 167 All my missiles of argument were lost.

2. *pl.* = *L. missilia, res missiles*, largesse (consisting of sweets, perfumes, etc.) thrown by the Roman emperors to the people.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 183 Scattered also abroad there were for the people Missils, during the whole time of those Plaies. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet. vi.* (1675) 126 The Romans were very lavish in their missals or larges at this solemnity.

Missilry, variant of **MESLETRY**.

Missiness (mî'sinés). [*f. MISSY a. + -NESS.*] = **MISSINESS**.

1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 97 The designation of water-drinker can carry no imputation of missiness or mediocrity.

Missing (mî'sin), *vb. sb.* [*f. Miss v.1 + -ING 1.*]

† 1. Absence, privation, lack. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1428 We sal find missinge witeril Of vr god freind o bethani. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 202 God wol nat leie hym sterue In myschef for lacke of mete ne for myssynge of cloþes. 1440 *York Myst.* i. 48 Of myrthe neuremore to haue myssynge. 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1874) 499 Theyr hoost is .. in great trouble for the myssynge of theyr emperoure. 1612 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. 48 Vpon which his suddaine flight and missing, the Emperesse Maud .. was suspected to be the guiltie of his death. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. v. v.* 275 My Lord, .. Vpon my Ladies missing, came to me With his Sword drawne. 1634 *Bp. HALL Contempl. N. T., Resurrection* 282 Shee freely confesseth the cause of her grieffe to be the missing of her Saviour.

2. Failure to hit, obtain, attain to, or take advantage of.

a 1547 *SURREY Brevit.* ii. (1557) D 2 Whether by fate, or missing of the way. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. lvi. Without ever missing he would every time make it goe through a needles-eye. a 1628 *PRESTON New Cowl.* (1629) 586 The missing of time bringeth misery. 1666 *PERVIS Diary* 28 Mar. This day we had news of the election at Huntingdon for Bernard and Pedley at which my Lord was much troubled for his friends' missing of it. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 77 The missing of an Opera the first Night. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* iii. i. 301 The currents were driving us to the northward .. and we thereby risked the missing of the Ladronez. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiii. ii. These kind of hair-breadth missings of happiness. 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ix. That trick of throwing a stone at a tree and attaching some mighty issue to hitting or missing.

† b. *Missing-wood* (Bowls): see *quot. Obs.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling*, Bowl-room, or missing-wood, is when a bowl has free passage, without striking on any other.

† c. Fault, error. *Obs.*

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam.* ii. (Arh.) 88 Shew his fautes iently, .. of such missings, ientle admonished of, proceedeth glad and good heed taking. 1664 *PERVIS Diary* 10 Aug. To see him .. read it all over, without any missing, when .. I could not .. read one .. letter of it.

Missing, *phl. a.* [*f. Miss v.1 + -ING 2.*]

1. Not present; not found; absent; gone.

a 1530 *HEYWOOD Play of Love* (Brandt) 24 Which one ones founde I fynde of all the rest Not one myssynge. 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *Wks* (1843) l. p. lxxviii. Skelton was verye angrie that his cup was myssynge. 1607 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 235 There are yet myssing of your Companye Some few odde Lads. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xx. 39 Keep this man; if by any meanes he be myssing, then shall thy life be for his life. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 15 Moses was in the Mount, and missing long. 1716 *SWIFT Phyllis* 26 Wks. 1751 *VII.* 168 Next Morn betimes the Bride was missing. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* i. 8 Missing from home. a 1845 *HOOO Waterloo Ballad* 40 Before I'm set in the Gazette As wounded, dead, and missing. 1848 *ANNOUO Marine Insur.* (1866) i. ii. 524 The ship is what is called a missing ship, i.e. has been so long on the voyage that the owner has reason to suspect that she has met with some casualty. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 212 In a moment the missing man was drawn from between its jaws [sc. of the fissure]. 1900 *Daily News* 26 May 1/2 War Office Statement. The term 'missing' means that a soldier's fate has not been definitely ascertained.

2. That fails to hit.

a 1586 *STONEY Astr. & Stella* xxiii. The curious wits, .. With idle paignes, and missing ayne, do guesse. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxxix. A never-missing runner at the Ring.

3. Of a crop: That has failed. ? *Obs.*

1777 *A. HUNTER's Geograph. Ess.* 408 Finding some heds I had sown very early with onions to be a missing crop.

4. Special collocations: missing link, (a) something lacking to complete a series; (b) *Zool.* a hypothetical type assumed to have existed between two related types; esp. a hypothetical animal assumed to be a connecting link between man and the anthropoid apes; also applied trivially to an animal (or person) supposed to resemble the latter; missing word, a term which arose in 1892 in connexion with 'competitions' instituted by certain periodicals, the object being for the competitors to guess the appropriate word to fill a gap left in a given sentence.

a 1851 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xvii. 220 A break in the chain implying no doubt many missing links in the series of geological monuments which we may some day be able to supply. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 154 The metaphysical imagination was incapable of supplying the missing link between words and things. 1879 *Genl. Mag.* CCXLV. 298 The early critics of the hypotheses of evolution were not

slow to fix upon 'missing links' and their nature. 1883 *T. TYLER in Time* VIII. 476 The exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium of .. 'The Missing Link', or, according to another description, 'The Human Monkey'. 1892 *Time* 24 Dec. 9/4 The decision of Sir John Bridge, to the effect that the 'missing word' competitions .. are contrary to the law by which lotteries are forbidden. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 7/6 'Missing Word' Lotteries. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 832/1 The fortunate guessers of the 'missing word'. 1898 *Gissing Town Traveller* xxv. The missing word this week, discovered by an East-end licensed victualler, was *pick-me-up*.

Hence + **Missingly** *adv.*, with a sense of loss.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. ii. 35 I have (missingly) noted, he is of late much retired from Court.

Mission (mî'son), *sb.* [*ad. L. missio-em, n. of action f. mittere (miss-) to send. Cf. F. mission, in OF. = expenses (Cotgr.), from 16th c. in sense 3, from 17th c. in sense 4; Sp. misión, formerly misión (= 'dismissal' in Orozco 1611 s.v. *Missa*); It. missione.*]

† 1. The action or an act of sending. *Obs.*

a 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 189 Whose glorious deedes .. Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves, And drew great Mars to faction. 1611 *FLORIO, Missione*, a mission, a sending. 1647 *Missive of Consolation* Pref. A 2, This Mission of my thoughts into my country. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son Wks.* (1673) 225 Nor can this Mission to the Tower he looked upon for less than the best Fortune so high a Malefactor could be capable of. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 13 The numerous missions of Cattle and Sheep out of Ireland. 1693 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 87 The Extent of the Presidency is larger in its Missions than Residency.

† b. Among the Jesuits, the sending of members of the order to seminaries abroad or on missionary work; also, a body of men thus sent, or the errand on which they are sent. *Obs.*

1598 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* (1878) III. 723 Ye continuall confluence of the rares and bestes [sic] wities of our nation to the Seminaries, and their constance in following their missions. *Ibid.* 724 These evident testimonies of missions and remissions sent continually to Fr. p. by expresse messengers. 1606 *Ibid.* 268 Being sent in mission to the College of Sivilla. 1644 *Ibid.* 66.

2. A sending or being sent to perform some function or service; *Theol.* the sending of the Second or Third Person of the Trinity by the First, or of the Third Person by the Second, for the production of a temporal effect.

1609 *BATEL (Douay) Joel* ii. comm. The mission of the Holle Ghost performed on Whitsunday. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 310 The miraculous Mission of his Holy Spirit visibly and audibly. 1745 *tr. Cœlogog's Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 1880 The Mission whereby Christ came into the World in the human Flesh. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 138 The greatness of God's love in the gift and mission of his Son. 1846 J. C. HARR (title) The Mission of the Comforter. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 904/1 It cannot .. be said that all three Persons are sent, because mission consists in the procession of one Person from another.

3. *Ecll.* The action of sending men forth with authority to preach the faith and administer the sacraments; also, the authority given by God or the Church to preach.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 186 Christ .. io the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Mission* (says a Roman Catholic Author) is a giving of Orders, Jurisdiction and power to preach that Doctrine, which is taught by the Catholic Church, and to administer the Sacraments. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 291 These words, Receive the Holy Ghost .. are properly used by us on the ordinary Mission of Pastors. a 1609 *STILLINGFEL. 50 Serm.* (1707) xlviii. 720 That Christ and his Apostles did work .. Miracles .. and this for a Confirmation of their Divine Mission. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. Jesus Christ gave his disciples their mission in these words, Go, and teach all nations, &c. The Romanists reproach the Protestants, that their ministers have no mission. 1834 *Catholic Dict.* 584/2 Mission is inseparably connected with jurisdiction. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Advanant* Intro. 28 To obtain consecration and missio from Pope Caesarine I.

4. A body of persons sent to a foreign country, esp. for the purpose of conducting negotiations, establishing political or commercial relations, watching over certain interests, etc.

1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 19 That in either of these Ships, there should be a Mission of three of the Fellows, or Brethren of Salomon's House; whose Errand was onely to give vs Knowledge of the Affaires .. of those Countries, to which they were designed. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 27 The envy which precedent missions of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1791 *WASHINGTON in Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 127 An additional motive for this confidential mission arose in the same quarter. 1813 *Edm. Rev.* XXI. 253 The French mission was still suffered to remain in Stockholm, until the *Monteur* mentioned the behaviour of Gustavus disrespectfully. 1816 J. PICKERING *Vocab. Mission* .. It was first employed as a diplomatic term, I believe, by American writers. 1845 T. H. HORNE in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVII. 261/1 (1) Diplomatic Missions .. the object of which is, affairs of State or Politics. (2) Missions of Ceremony or Etiquette, the object of which is, notifications or compliments of congratulation or condolence. (3) Fixed Missions, in which the Diplomatic Agent .. is charged with watching over the various objects above mentioned.

b. U.S. A permanent diplomatic establishment, embassy, or legation.

1805 *Amer. State Papers* (1832) II. 669 As nothing was said in my communication respecting the ordinary mission, it remains of course in force. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. The members of the British mission at Washington.

5. a. A body of persons sent out by a religious community into foreign lands for the conversion of

the heathen. Also (esp. *pl.*) the organized effort involved in the preparation and equipment of such bodies; called distinctively *foreign missions* (cf. b.).

1622 *BACON Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 96 The Church .. maketh her Missions, into the Extreme Parts, of the Nations, and Isles. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 3 Missions .. of Volunteers, Fryers mendicants, Priests or Monks, or else of forced Jesuites. 1660 F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 42 S. Francis Xavierus .. was called the Apostle of the Indies, his order continues their mission thither still. 1660 *Dryden Astræa Redux* 193 Like zealous Missions, they did care prebend of souls in show, but made the gold their end. 1768 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ecll. Hist.* Cent. xviii. i. § 18 The African missions were allotted to this austere order by the court of Rome. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 632/2 A mission consists in general of one or two friars or priests, who settle among the savages [etc.]. 1844 *CHAMB. Encycl.* VI. 483/2 The mission in the south of India soon received the support of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 515/2 In 1832 the amount raised by British contributions alone to foreign missions amounted to upwards of £1,000,000.

b. With qualifying word: An organization for the evangelization, spiritual instruction, or moral betterment of various classes of people; e.g. *home, city, police-court mission*. (Cf. *MISSIONARY* B. 1.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 271/2 Within the last four years, 'City Missions' have been formed in London and several of the large towns. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 318 That the object of the London City Mission is most noble .. admits of no dispute. 1861 E. L. CURTIS (title) *Home Missions and Church Extension*.

c. *Congregation of the Priests of the Mission*: a congregation founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, mainly for the evangelization of the poor; also known as Lazarites.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Missionaries* .. Also, a particular institute in France, called the Fathers of the Mission; who go by pairs, .. preach and catechize, and perform other pastoral Offices. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Mission* is also the name of a congregation of priests and laymen, instituted by Vincent de Paul, and confirmed in 1626 by pope Urban VIII. under the title of Priests of the congregation of the mission. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 418/1 The Priests of the Mission .. acted as home-missionaries.

6. A permanent establishment of missionaries in a country; a particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station.

1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1839 An officer that has lived seven years in the missions of Paraguay. 1845 *SOUTHEY Life Paraguy* iv. xiv. They .. To the nearest mission sent and ask'd the Jesuit's aid. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* viii. 200 Nocturnal birds the fat of which is employed in the Missions for dressing food. 1843 *MARRIAT Hist. Pictet* xix. The mission of Conception .. is a very large stone building. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 65 Dr. Weddell descended the river Tiquian to Guany, a mission of Lecos Indians.

b. *transf.* An organization, usually including a church with quasi-parochial institutions, established in a particular district for the spiritual betterment or conversion of the people; *spec. R.C. Ch.* (see *quot.* 1884).

c 1800 C. BUTLER *Acc. A. Butler in Lives of Saints* (1847) I. 8 The vicar-apostolic of the middle district .. appointed him to a mission in Staffordshire. 1845 *Catholic Dict.* 27 Hackney .. This interesting Mission was established in July, 1843. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 585/2 In countries where the majority of the population is non-Catholic .. the priests having charge of souls are not inducted into parishes, but stationed on missions. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Father Dolling* v. It was resolved that Magdalen College should adopt St. Martin's Maidman Street, as its mission.

7. A special series or course of religious services, sermons, instructions, etc. organized in connexion with a particular church or parish for the purpose of stimulating the piety of believers and converting the unbelieving.

1772 *NUGENT Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 287 note, In the time of Lent many preachers go about from town to town, inveighing vehemently against sin, and strenuously exhorting to repentance, which is called going upon a Mission. 1826 H. D. BEST *Four Yrs. France* xiv. 301 In the second year of my sojourn, a mission was preached at Avignon. 1862 [see *MISSIONER*]. 1906 *Ch. Times* 26 Oct. 573 The first service of the Ruridecanal Hampstead Mission.

8. The commission, business, or function with which a messenger, envoy, or agent is charged; now esp. the errand on which a political mission is sent.

1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 114 How to accomplish best His end of being on Earth, and mission high. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* xi. (1705) 135 None of the rest of the Apostles stand in competition with St. Paul for this Mission [sc. of converting Britain]. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* ii. 'No,' answered the old woman, sternly; 'to part is enough. I go forth on my own mission'. 1836 *THIRWALL Greece* III. 365 Phœax possessed talents well suited for negotiation, .. but .. he met with such opposition as to deter him from proceeding further on the business of his mission. 1859 *TENNISON Evang.* 1776 Another hurrying past, a man-at-arms, Rode on a mission to the handi Earl. 1853 *Lp. Russell* in R. F. BURTON *Mission to Gêlê* (1864) p. 2, You were informed, .. that you had been selected by the Her Majesty's Government to proceed on a Mission to the King of Dahomey, to confirm the friendly sentiments expressed by Commodore Wilnot to the King. 1872 *HALE In His Name* vi. 108 It seemed to him .. that there was not one .. who seemed to take the least interest in his mission.

9. That which a person is designed or destined to do; a duty or function imposed on or assumed by a person; (a person's) vocation or work in life.

Also *transf.* attributed to things. Sometimes *trivial* or *contemptuous*.

a 1805 WOKOSW. *Prelude* i. Introd. 5 Wbate'er its mission, the soft breeze can come to none more grateful than to me. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxxii. Who. Thought daily service was her only mission. 1839 CANLYLE *Christina* iii. (1838) 14 Work is the mission of man in this Earth. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* IV. iii. (1842) 225 They held it to be their 'mission' to borrow the cant phrase of our own day to conquer and to convert. 1848 L. B. BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 322 She [St. Francis]. has a mission, what we would term a vocation, to hasten and help the discontented. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. (1890) I. 362 Everybody had a mission (with a capital M) to attend to everybody-else's business. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Pattience* II. I am a man with a mission.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mission-agent*, *-boat*, *-chapel*, *-church*, *-college*, *-field*, *-hall*, *-house*, *-journey*, *-lecture-room*, *-preacher*, *-preaching*, *-premises*, *-room*, *-school*, *-seminary*, *-service*, *-ship*, *-society*, *-teacher*, *-tower*, *-vessel*, *-work*.

1838 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 98 The work accomplished by the 'mission-agents. 1903 *Month* Aug. 150 Two small 'mission boats were built. 1833 BENTLEY *Chilch*. *Gibson* II. x. He had... a 'mission chapel to serve in some slum or other. 1792 in *Missionary Mag.* (1797) II. 217 He preaches twice every Lord's Day, in the 'Mission church, in Calcutta. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 274/2 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel founded a 'mission college at Calcutta in 1820. 1856 *Mission Field* Jan. 5 The 'Mission Field' of the Society may be said to extend over an area of 7,000,000 square miles. 1859 L. N. R. *Missing Link* i. 10 Many churches... maintain... their own missionaries, and have their own Home 'Mission halls. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 274/2 Funds for the erection of churches and 'mission-houses. 1902 T. M. LYNOS *Church & Min.* in *Early Cent.* iv. 163 The 'Mission-journey of Paul and Barnabas. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the 'Mission Lecture Room. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 A very holy Franciscan 'mission-preacher. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 634/2 In substance, 'mission-preaching has been employed in every age of the Church. 1848 TROMSON *Hist. Sk. Secession Ch.* 153 More recently 'mission-premises were erected. 1888 Q. *Rev.* CLXVI. 57 The multiplication of 'mission-rooms in squalid districts. 1879-80 WEBSTER *Suppl.* i. 'Mission-school, a school for children who do not regularly attend a church, or who are poor and neglected. (U.S.) 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 273/2 So successfully has the work of education been conducted in the 'mission seminary. 1839 *Ibid.* 272/1 A South-Sea 'mission-ship. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xvii. 529 They... hoped shortly to be called for by the mission-ship to return. 1809 C. SINEON in W. CARUS *Life* (1847) 272 The religious dissipation of 'Mission Societies. 1897 MANY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 557 Two 'mission-teachers. 1868 B. HARTS *Angels* Poems (1886) 7 The dome-shaped 'Mission towers. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 95 The fleets where 'mission-vessels are stationed. 1861 (title) A Few Words to Bible 'Mission-women. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* II. 34 Their arduous and dangerous 'mission-work.

Mission (mī'sən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To send on a mission; to give (a person) a mission to perform. Chiefly in *passive*. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 Whom the Spirit of God... hath so Missioned, Commission'd, and Enabled. 1737 *Dream* II. To native Heaven they're fled, and there have Place, Till mission'd to attend her Rising Race. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* IV. i. 66 The English... thinking that being missioned to the States of Barbary I might command some attention from the Algerines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 701 A disqui'd demon, missioned to knit My soul with under darkness. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser's* Gl. xl. ix. IV. 106 We shall see him expressly missioned hither. 1887 *Temple Bar* Sept. 32 Parties, each led by its own captain, and missioned to its separate duty, began to go forth.

b. *non-use*. To send.

1824 HOOO *Duo Svanus* xxi. And through the shadows dun He missions like replicas.

2. To conduct a religious mission among (a people) or in (a district).

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerard* I. 287, I have heard the Theatines say [so], when they come to mission our souls for us. 1804 *Weston, Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/5 The young lady missionaries who have been sent out to Algeria to mission the natives. 1804 *Mexborough & Swinton Times* 30 Nov. 5/2 The brass band missioned the streets morning and afternoon.

3. *intr.* To conduct a mission.

1898 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 648/2 It was used by St. Augustine when he was missioning in those parts.

† **Missionaire**. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. F. *missionnaire*.] = MISSIONARY. 1687 [see MISSIONER b].

Missionarize, *v.* Also *-arize*. [f. MISSIONARY + -IZE.] = MISSIONIZE.

1829 T. ARNOLO in *Stanley Life* Let. xiv. No missionaryizing is half so beneficial, as to try to pour sound and healthy blood into a young civilized society. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 717 The regulation of the Church—the conversion of the Jews—the missionizing Kamshatka and Galway.

Missionary (mī'shən-ri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *missionari-us* (17th c.), f. *mission-* MISSION + *-ari-us* -ARY. Cf. F. *missionnaire* sb. (G. Sagard *Hist. du Canada* 1636, p. 1008).] *A. adj.*

1. Relating to or connected with religious missions; sent on or engaged in a mission; proper to or characteristic of one sent on a mission; occupied in or characterized by mission-work.

In some collocations it is felt to be the sb. used attrib. *Missionary rector* (R. C. Ch.); see quot. 1884. *Missionary box*: a box for the reception of contributions in money towards the funds of a missionary society.

1644 in *Forey Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* (1878) III. 89 They seemed... firmly united in the several grades of priestly and apostolical missionary vocation. 1690 *Temple Hist.*

11. 20 These [records] are agreed, by the Missionary Jesuits, to extend so far above Four Thousand Years. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 523 The Missionary Priests usually went thither [sc. to Macao], in Order to their going forward to China. 1813-15 (title) Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 1832 DOWNES *Let.* I. 47 Near the gate is a large missionary cross. 1842 BARNOW *Bible in Spain* xlvii. One of those little accidents which checker missionary life in Spain. 1872 FROUDE in *Brit. Q. Rev.* (1873) LVII. 509 That section of the Protestants who alone possessed missionary power. 1875 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* IV. 265 The three missionary religions, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Rector*. In England there is a certain number of missions in each diocese, important either on account of their having been long established or because of the size of the congregation, the priests in charge of which are styled 'Missionary-Rectors'. 1886 *Free Ch. Monthly* Dec. 365/1 Every class... to have its missionary box. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* 10 The missionary desire to commend their creed... will... increase the need of theological definition. *transf.* 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vii. 290 The... operations announced... by Socrates... as his missionary life-purpose.

2. That is sent out or forth. Now *Obs.* or *poet.* 1691 NONNIS *Pract. Disc.* 330 The Missionary Angels, that have the... Office of Guardians here upon Earth. 1699 POMPRET *Love Triumphant* Poems (1724) 28 Cupid... Who Troops of Missionary Loves commands. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vi. Poet. Wks. (1875) 95 The night... calling By missionary winds and twilight birds.

B. sb.

1. A person who goes on a religious mission; *esp.* one sent to propagate the faith among the heathen. *House missionary*: a person (usually a layman) employed by some religious organization to labour in the evangelization or spiritual instruction of the poor. *City missionary*: one so employed amongst the poor of a city; chiefly, an agent of the London City Mission or of one of the similarly named organizations in other towns; so *town missionary*. *Police-court missionary*: a person employed to attend a police-court and to work for the spiritual or moral benefit of those brought before it, and to inquire into cases of distress that are disclosed by the proceedings.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Missionaries*, persons sent; commonly spoken of Priests sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the people to Christian Faith. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 296 Should the Jesuits of Italy... send thither their Missionaries. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 4 The King sent through all his Kingdom Missionaries to instruct the Protestants... in the Roman Religion. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 316 Why are we not all devoted to God; breathing the whole spirit of Missionaries? 1851 MAYHEW *Laud. Labour* I. 70 A poor... urban, who was spoken of by one of the City Missionaries as being a well-disposed youth. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 23 The missionaries of the new faith appeared fearlessly among the Mercians. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 390 The great assistance magistrates receive from the thirteen missionaries attached to the different Courts. *Ibid.* 397 My Court missionary saw the two off by train.

b. *transf.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 92 That Politick Engine who... was employed by some of Oxford as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists of the adjacent Counties. 1773 CHESTER. *Let.* (1792) I. cxix. 323, I would not, at twenty years, be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety. 1789 GIBSON *Mem.* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 270 The fanatic missionaries of sedition have scattered the seeds of discontent in our cities. 1890 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* (1891) 83 My father was one of Robert Owen's missionaries.

† C. A 'Priest of the Mission', a Lazarite. *Obs.* 1656 [see MISSION sb. 5 c].

2. An agent or emissary; *esp.* one sent on a political mission. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 101 The Agents of the party would employ their little Missionaries to gather Stories from all corners of the Country. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 200 That this ill-natured doctrine should be preached by the missionaries of a Court I do not wonder. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Wks. 1892 I. 148 The diplomatic missionaries of Europe at Paris. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv. Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley, who was the chosen missionary of the Chamberlain of Orkney and Zetland.

† 3. A missionary body or establishment. *Obs.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 529 Christianity... was once planted here by a Dutch Missionary of Protestants. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172 There were then... 612 Jesuits colleges, 34 residuaries, 95 noviciates, 200 missionaries, and 24 professors houses of that society.

Missionaryship. [-SHIP.] The position or status of a missionary.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 363 To back Wightwick in his propagandist missionaryship for the conversion of the public to architectural study. 1898 G. A. SMITH *H. Drummond* vi. (1899) 135 Drummond resigned the missionaryship.

Missionate (mī'shən-ri), *v.* U.S. [f. MISSION + -ATE.] *intr.* = MISSIONIZE *v.* a.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocab.* *To Missionate*, to perform the services of a missionary. 'A low ecclesiastical word (says a learned clerical correspondent) used in conversation' in America. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Missionate*, to act as a missionary. (Not well authorized.)

Missioned (mī'shən), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. MISSION sb. or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a mission; sent on a mission or errand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Tan of Arc* III. 101 The mission'd maid reply'd, 'Go thou Dunois, Announce my mission to the royal ear'. 1804 GRAHAM *Sabbath* 431 The mission'd men, who have renounced their homes, their country... Bearing glad tidings to the farthest isles. 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xxii. When Madeline, St. Agnes' charmed maid, Rages, like a missioned spirit, unaware. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 38 The missioned Angel of Destruction.

2. That belongs to a person's mission to perform. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1799) II. 77 Ere his mission'd toil is done.

† **Missioneer**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. MISSION sb. + -EER.] One who gives a commission.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Brit.* 1641-52 (1880) III. II. 140 That... such commissioners... had free liberte to... treat... according to instructions of their missioners.

† **Missioneer**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MISSION sb. + -EER. Cf. *electioneer* vb.] *intr.* To conduct a mission. Also *Missioneeing* *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 276 A Secular Priest... Missioneeing in Yorkshire. 1716 *Ibid.* III. *Dim. Drama* 12 That insolent Popish Missioneeing Calumny. *Ibid.* 25 'Their common Fool's Errand of Missioneeing.

Missioner (mī'shən-ri), [f. MISSION + -ER.] One sent on a mission, a missionary; *esp.* (in early use) a Jesuit missionary. In mod. use chiefly, one who conducts or is in charge of a parochial mission (in some dioceses, a permanent clerical officer).

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. v. § 3. 94 The Missioners of France... seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach, that persons of all conditions, make some short address to God, at the striking of every clock. 1768 DRYDEN *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 13 Like mighty missioner you come Ad *Paries Infideliūm*. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 102 Other four were sent as itinerant Preachers and Missioners into all the Counties of England. 1773 GOLOSSE *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The pope enjoined his missioner to remove the pagan idols. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 274 The British style of... illumination... was carried by British missioners far to the north. 1862 FURNISS *Confession* § xv. 16 One night during the Mission he went into the church. He stood near the platform where the missioner was preaching. 1894 BARKING *Gould Deserts* S. France II. 76 St. Fronto... probably a missioner of the third century. 1896 *19th Cent.* Aug. 213 Our [the Jesuits'] position as theologians, missioners, preachers,

† b. *fig.* (cf. MISSIONARY b. 1 b. 2.) *Obs.* 1689 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 565 Poems (1743) I. 128 Those are the Manufactures we export; And these the Missioners [sc. ed. Manufacturiers] our zeal has made. 1757 ELIZA HEV-wood *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 215 As every little circumstance... seems a missioner from fate. 1793 BURKE *On policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 146 You will have a missioner of peace and order in every parish.

Missionize (mī'shən-ri), *v.* [f. MISSION sb. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To conduct or promote a mission; to do missionary work. b. *trans.* To do missionary work amongst (people).

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 416 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense. 1879 MRS. HURCHINSON *In Tents in Transvaal* ix. 125 One must hope... that the Kafirs... will cheerfully suffer themselves to be missionized, shot, and bayoneted into tail-coats. 1888 MRS. J. K. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. ii. 29 You have been spending the long years in missionizing cannibals.

Hence *Missionizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Missionizer*, one who does missionary work.

1864 [see DISSENTERISH]. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 4 Missionizing agencies. 1893 *19th Cent.* July 167 The missionizing... function of the Church. 1901 *Publ. Circular* 25 May 583/2 Social missionizers.

Missis, *missus* (mī'sis, -iz, mī'ss), *dialect* and *vulgar*. [Corruption of MISTRESS. The oral equivalent of the abbreviation MRS. (q.v.), which is always written exc. in the vulgar uses explained below.]

1. Wife. (*The missis* is used by a man in speaking of his own or of another man's wife.)

1839 CLARK *Y. Noakes* lxviii (E.D.S.), Missus! I thinks, as how, ta-day. You've put the meller's eye out! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv. So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little Missis. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the F.* i. viii. And what with the Missis being laid up so, things have gone awf'warder nor usual. 1892 KIPPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 11 Then 'ere's to you. Fuzzy-Wuzzy, an' the missis and the kid.

2. Used by servants (usually without article) in speaking of their mistresses.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvi. 'Gentlemen', said the man, in blue... 'I'll give you the ladies; come'. 'Hear, hear!' said Sam. 'The young missies'... 'Misses, Sir'. 'We don't recognize such distinctions here'. 1850 MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* iv. 49 Yes, Miss Henrietta, I was coming down from Missus's room, when Mr. Godfrey stopped me. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* II. ix. 165 'Mr. Slope called with it himself, your reverence', said the girl; 'and was very anxious that missus should have it to-day'.

Hence *Missis* *v. trans.*, to address as 'Mrs.'. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xlii. 'Don't Missis me, ma'am'... returned Miss Squeers.

Missish (mī'sif), *a.* [f. Miss sb. + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a miss, young lady, or schoolgirl; hence, affected, prim, squamish, or sentimental.

1795 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 47, I remember how many people did not like that [sc. the name] of Evelina, and called it 'affected' and 'missish', till they read the book. 1853 MRS. GORE *Dean's Daughter* II. 86 Some foolish, missish scumple or other. 1865 MISS BRAODON *Eleanor's Victory* i. Another girl would have given herself all manner of missish airs. 1897 *Truth* 6 May 1123 The missish street dress, fashionable when the Queen came to the Throne, would never do for girls who play lawn tennis.

Hence *Missishness*.

1839 T. HOOK *Births, Deaths & Marriages* I. ii. 41 My own missishness... in liking to have lovers in order to tease them. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. There is far more 'gilt' and far less missishness in this story than are generally to be found in books written for girls.

Mississippi (mī'sis-pi). Also 8 mississipoē, -ippi, 9 -ipie. [A fanciful application of the name of the North American river.] A game

similar to bagatelle, in which balls are driven against cushions at the side of the table so as to go through arches (of which there are 15) at the end of the table, the number of the arch counting to the player whose ball goes through it.

1728 in *Dig. Proc. Crim. Test. Savoy* (1789) 15 Playing a game commonly called Missit. 1777 *Howard State of Prisons* 159 They also play in the yard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, &c. 1835 J. Wilson *Biog. of Blind* 185, I remember his occasionally playing at billiards, mississippie, shuffle-board and skittles. 1850 *Bolin's Handbk. Games* 612. attrib. 1757 *Act 30 Geo. II. c. 24 § 14* Any Gaming with Cards, Dice, or Mississippie or Billiard Tables. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. i. § 18 Arches similar to those upon the mississippi-table.

† **Missit**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 i. Cf. F. *messeoir*.] *intr.* To be unbecoming to; to misbecome (with dative). Also, to be inconvenient or disturbing to. 1736 *CNAUCER Rom. Rose* 1194 And certes, it [a brooch] missit his nought. c. 1735 *St. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 44 & to be fadid þat hyme gat his byrth þil gretumly missate. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 302 For it may be that thi desir... Per cas to hire honour missit. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy v. (1513) 2 Dili b/1 And though so be that any word mysse syt, Amende it with chere debonayre. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lzf. Man-hode* i. lxxxviii. (1869) 50 And suppose þat, to þi seemynge, j hadde maad thyn missittynge.

Missive (mɪ'sɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 5 missyff, -yfe, -5-6 -yve, 6 missiwe, -yve, -eif. [ad. F. *missive* fem. (also sb. in Cotgr.), or med.L. *missivus* (Diefenbach), *f. miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittere* to send; see -IVE.

The corresponding words in med.Latin and the Romanic languages are used chiefly in phrases analogous to 'letter missive': med.L. *littera missiva*, F. *lettre(s) missive(s)*, It. *littera missiva*, Sp. *letra, carta missiva*, Pg. *cartas missivas*, also *arma missiva* (cf. A. 2). Cf. MDU. *missiff-brief*. OF. has also *lettres missibles*.]

1. Letter missive, missive letter. Usually pl. *letters missive* or *þ missives*.

† *a. gen.* A letter or epistle sent from one person to another. Obs.

1519 *Horman Vulg.* viii. 80 b, Fyne and thynne papyr, seruyng for myssive letters. 1530 *Palsgr.* 35 The letters missives of such as be secretaries in the sayd countreys c. 1534 *Du Wess. Latrad.* Fr. libd. 83 The second boke shall be of letres missives in prose and in ryme. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) i. cxlii. 219, I know missive letters goe between the Devil & young blood. 1668 *PHILLIPS, A Letter Missive*, a letter which is sent from one friend to another. 1730 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (ed. 23) 281 Though the Number of Letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have genically learnt to write) that [etc.].

b. A letter or letters sent by a superior authority, esp. the sovereign, to a particular person or body of persons, conveying a command, recommendation, or permission. Now chiefly, in the Church of England, a letter from the sovereign to a dean and chapter nominating the person whom they are to elect bishop. (See *CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE*.)

1466 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 The said Maister John... for the Maire, Bayliffes and communalite... to make all myssyve letters in lattyne to Irish enemies... and others... that understandith not Englys. 1477 *MSS. Rawl. B.* 332 ff. 42 *uarg*, A commission made in a letter missif forto visite the priory of Hertford by my lord Abbot in proper persone. 1477 *Endw.* IV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 17 Whereas we have other tymes addressed our Lettres missives vnto Robert Constable for restitution of the goods of Thomas Yare. 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 66 A letter missive Vnder the Kynges signet. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 3 A licence vnder the greates seale... with a letter myssive, conteynynge the name of the persone which shei electe and chose; By vertue of which licence the said Deane and Chapitour... shall... electe... the said person named in the said letters myssyves. 1555 *ENEN Decades Contents* (Arb.) 45 The letters missive which kynge Edwarde the .vi. sent. 1603 *HOLLAND Philarch's* *Isor.* 13 Alexander the Great had by his letters missive great commendement that the Greeces should provide Robes of purple against his returne. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Hannatyne Cl.) 63 His Maiestie sent aught missive letters, dated... To... (such a man) Minister of (such a place). 1679 *BURNER Hist. Ref.* I. iii. 236 The King granted a *Congé d'Élire* to the Prior and Convent, with a Missive Letter, declaring the name of the person whom they should choose. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 445 If a peer is a defendant, the lord chancellor sends a letter missive to him to request his appearance. 1841 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (ed. 8) I. iv. 397 John I had long before admitted, that what was done by Cortes and general assemblies could not be undone by letters missive. 1863 *Cox Instit.* i. vi. 32 The Convention Parliament of 1688, elected by virtue of letters-missive written by the Prince of Orange. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. viii. 189 A good precedent for the *congé d'élire* and letter missive.

c. Sc. = *B. 2.*

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 641 All missive letters, contractis or obligations for marriage [etc.]. 1693 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* i. x. § 9 Though the buyer by a Missive Letter, wrote, that he thought he would not be able to furnish the Money. *Ibid.* iv. xlii. § 25 Missive-Letters are Probativ, except where they relate to more solemn Writs, such as Bonds, Bills, or Accompts. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ii. § 24 Missive letters in *mercatoria* are valid, though they be not holograph.

d. U.S. Among Congregationalists, an official letter inviting churches to send delegates to a council. 1798 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts, & Corr.* (1888) II. 4 We jointly addressed letters missive to eleven churches, all of whom complied, and the council was formed at my house.

1880 H. M. DEXTER *Congregationalism* x. 527 In what manner Councils are regularly called. This has been uniformly done by a form of written request, which has received the technical name of a Letter-Missive.

† **2. Sc. Missive bill, writing** = letter missive. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 283 Heirpoun vnto letters direct and als missive writings to this same effect sent to [etc.]. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 122 This was done all for sending of a missive bill in England. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 256 Missive bill of Houston and New Work.

† **3. Of a weapon or engine of war** = MISSILE *a.* 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot.* I. ij. Most of our artillerie & missive engins. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 879 Not with their missive weapons onely... but with their drawne swords. 1697 *DRYDEN, Æneid* xii. 848 The feather'd Arrows fly, And clouds of missive Arms invade the sky. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bkr. Misc.* (1711) 226 Ink is the great missive Weapon in all Battels of the Learned. 1780 in *Grose*, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* III. 68 Nor among the defensive machines is the missive wheel to be despised... The missive chariot may also be effectually used. a. 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) I. x. 141 He hurl'd the missive weapon which transpired the heart of his adverse chief.

transf. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 519 Thir Engins and thir Balls OF missive ruin. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* v. 254 Each on his Foe missive Destruction pours. a. 1761 *CANTHORN Poems* (1771) 39 Where dreadful flew the missive deaths around.

† **4. That is sent; sent on an errand; also, sent as a message.** Obs.

1610 *WILLET Hexapla*, *Daniel* 376 Christ is none of the missive or ministring Angels. 1627-77 *FELTMAN Resolves* i. xlii. 75 Scallger defines Death to be the Cessation of the Souls functions; as if it were rather a restraint, than a missive ill. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *St. Simon* i. 444 The missive words then told her.

B. sb.

1. A written message; a letter. Sometimes spec. = 'missive letter' (A. 1). Now usually, either denoting an official letter, or used as a somewhat high-flown equivalent of 'letter'.

In early use largely *Sc.*

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ii. v. How Acontius till Cydippe anone Wrait his complaint... With vther lustie missives mony one. 1560 *ROLLAND Crut. Venus* ii. 635 His small missive beyue he gaif him fro, Vnto thir thre. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1237/1 A missive persuasorie sent to the Scots for the marriage of their young queene Marie to our young king Edward the sixt. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxxix. To spend their time in wittily devising and closely huddling up of a quaint missive or wityepistle. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. 33 The last act of his short raigine left to memorie was a missive to his adopted sonne. c. 1610 *STR. J. MELVILLE Mem.* (1827) 283 To the quihill convention his Maieste directed missives to some of the nobilitie. 1647 (*title*) A Missive of Consolation: sent from Flanders, to the Catholics of England. 1791 *GIBSON Miss. Wks.* (1814) I. 342 Had I delayed... another post, your missive of the 13th... would have arrived in time. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 395 The marguils... had despatched missives, requesting the support of the principal lords... of Andalusia. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 247 The circular missive from James and the Church at Jerusalem. 1895 *DODSON At Sign of Lyre* 188 Mysterious missives, sealed with red.

2. Scots Law. A document in the form of a letter interchanged by the parties to a contract.

Also *missive of lease* (or *lack*), *m. of sale*.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 181 The charter party, and the missive, billis, and coquet of the said schip. 1572 *Ibid.* II. 139 The writing of missives and other writis. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ii. § 2 Where an agreement concerning heritage is executed in the form of mutual missives. 1816 *SCOTT Bk. Drafts*, x. There really should be some black and white on this transaction. See just make me a minute, or missive... and I've write it fair over, and subscribe it before famous witnesses. 1822 *R. AINSIE Land of Burris* 94 As gif the Almighty was bun by missives o' tack, to gie them send time an' harvest. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 9 Provided each Tenant... shall... have held such... Tenements under a Lease or Leases, Missive of Lease, or other written title. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. I would appear that missives of lease, like missives of sale, require to be stamped to found an action.

† **3. A messenger.** Obs. rare.

1605 *SHAKES. Macb.* i. v. 7 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came Missives from the King, who all ball'd me Thane of Cawdor. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 74. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccxviij. Where trusted Ianizaries stand about The Tyrant, Missives to his Cruelty.

† **4. Something hurled or thrown; esp. a missile weapon.** Obs.

1644 *DICKE Nat. Bodies* xii. 100 The strings [of a racket]... do cause the missives [sc. tennis balls] to speede so fast towards their appointed homes. 1770 *SIR J. BANKS Trut.* (1866) 244 Defensive weapons they have none, and no missives except stones and darts. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickersb.* vi. viii. (1849) 366 The heavens were darkened with a tempest of missives.

† **5. = MISSILE sb. 2.**

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* i. Ad. § 7. 110 How great things God bath done for us, whether in publick Donatives, or private Missives.

† **Missively, adv.** Obs. [f. *MISSIVE a.* + -LY 2.] By letter.

1641 *KEVLIN in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63 At least missively if not personally.

Missle, Missletoe, obs. ff. MISSEL, MISTLETOE.

Miss-maze, variant of MIZMAZE.

Missment (mɪ'smənt), *dialect*. [f. *MISS v. 1* + -MENT.] *a.* Mistake, error. *b.* Loss.

1863 *TREGELLAS Tales* 33 But howsoever, we made a missment. 1866 W. THORNHURST *Greatheart* III. xviii. 248 There's something wrong in the black, surely, some miss-

ment (mistake), I tell 'ee. 1890 'Q.' *Three Sleeps* viii, We've found 'ee a great missment.

Missomer, Misson (ne: see MIDSUMMER, MIZEN).

Mis-sort, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To sort badly; to allot to a wrong place or in a wrong way. So *Mis-sorted ppl. a.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions v.* (1889) 25 If they be... mis-sorted in place. a. 1626 *BP. ANOREWES 96 Sermon* xv. (1661) 503 Not to be mis-sorted into a place no ways meet. 1821 *COLERIDGE Lett. Conversat.* etc. (1836) II. 71 The present unsorted or mis-sorted ministry. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xv. 179 These mis-sorted twins.

Hence **Mis-sort sb.**, an instance of mis-sorting; a thing mis-sorted.

1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/3 To be able to sort the whole 500... with not more than 30 'blinds'—mis-sorts, that is.

Mis-sound, v. [Mis-1 i.] *1. intr.* To sound amiss.

1500 in *Grose*, etc. *Autiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 A songe myssoundithe yf the prickynge be not right. *Ibid.* 409 For perversite of thir prickynge and myssoundynge of thy songe.

2. trans. and intr. To mispronounce. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 127 They called them Crakers, which by mispronouncing, was commonly called Krekers. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 41 By corruption of speech, they false dialect and misse-sound it. 1880 *FREEMAN Lett.* 18 May in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1893) II. 204 *IV* is sure to be mis-sounded.

Missour, obs. Sc. form of MEASURE.

† **Missowne, v. Obs.** [f. *Mis-1* + *sowne*, *SOUND v.* *intr.* To be discordant; not to agree.

1382 *WYCLIF Josh. Prol.* And forsothe it may not be sooth that discordih [i.e. myssouneth, *Vulg. dissonat*]. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 57 Articles longynge... to the said craft of nigromancie, or mis sowynge to the Cristen feith.

Missoy, variant of MASSOY.

Mis-speak, v. Also 4-7 missp. [Mis-1 i.]

† *1. intr.* To speak wrongly or improperly; to speak evil. Obs.

c. 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe... Mis-speken. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 931. I me repente if I mis spak. c. 1386 — *Militer's Protr.* 31 If that I mispoken or seye, Wyte it the ale of Southwerk. 1595 *SHAKES. John* iii. 4. It is not so, thou hast mispoken, misheard. 1613 *Tr. Mercurius Tract.* *Anc. & Mod. Times* 764/1, I do not inferre that it is lawfull for women to deprave or mispeake by any means.

† *2. trans.* To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1886) 228 Enemies of oure feip þat bakbiten or myspeken of vs. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 227 If that I myhte oþerke... That any man of hire misspoken. 1598 *SILVESTER Dn Barbas* iii. iv. iv. (1641) 232 Who mis-speaks of thee, hee speis at Heav'n, and His owne spetle in his face is driven.

† *3. trans.* To speak evil of; to calumniate. Obs.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxiii. 5 The price of thy people thou shalt not mispeake. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm.* *Paris* iii. i. Mis-speak not all for his amiss.

3. trans. To speak, utter, or pronounce incorrectly or improperly. rare.

[1390] see *MIS-SPEECH*. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 132 We care not how we mispeake it so wee haue it to speake. a. 1631 *DONNE Lett. to M. Al. H.* Poems (1654) 177 As a mother which delights to hear Her early childe mispeake halfe uttered words. 1879 *BUTNER & LANG Odysse.* xiv. 238 Thou hast not mispoken aught, nor uttered a word unprofitably. So *Mis-speaking vbl. sb.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 172 *Blapheme*, mispekyng of God. 1650 *EARL MONM. Tr. Scenall's* *Blan bec*. *Guiltly* 199 As they have the art of speaking, they have also the cunning of mis-speaking.

Mis-speech. [Mis-1 4.] † *a.* Evil speaking. Obs. *b.* Incorrect speaking.

c. 1320 *Wilt. Palerne* 1523 Van meliors mekly hire maydenes dede calle, & many of hire meyne for drede of mispeche. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 178 And otherwise of no mispeche, Mi conscience forto seche, I can nought of Envie finde That mispoken have oght behinde Whereof love owghte be mispald. a. 1461 *Songz & Carols* 1514 C. (Warton Club) i. Revile this tunge in swych a gys, That non mysspeche come the froo. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. 11. 109/2 Goddes name is taken in vayne... by myslyuynge, by myspeche, & by mysyhering. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 432 Another form of misspetch, to which most of us are... subject,—the exchange of syllables.

† **Mis-speed, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 7.] *intr.* To be unsuccessful or unlucky.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6912 Now baue þey for-sake vs alle & sum... Pat often myss-spede in þer passage. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 Dayes þat be Romaynes mysspedde were i-hote nefasti, as it were noust leaful. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. xlii. 297/2 He that wyl not paye his tythes shal mysspede. 1501 *PLIMPTON Corr.* (Camden) 161. I send about it unto the Shereffe as sone as Hare Harlad com from you, for sume remedy ther, if he myspead.

Mis-spell, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To spell incorrectly. So *Mis-spelt ppl. a.*

1655 *FULLER Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 160 No wonder, if they did mis-spell bim whom they did mis-call, loading him with opprobrious language. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* i. ii. That she might not mis-spell, and mis-pronounce words. 1838 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* *Chippings with a Chisel*, Some [of the monuments] were inscribed with misspell prose or rhyme. 1846 *LANDOR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 256, I wrote not down the words, fearing to mis-spell them.

Hence **Mis-spell sb.**, mis-spelling. rare.

1891 M. & Q. Ser. vii. XII. 351/2 He has discovered a misspell in Evelyn. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* July 37 Mis-spells occurring in proper names.

Mis-spelling, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.] A bad spelling; false orthography.

1695-6 Act 1 & 8 Will. III, c. 3 § 9. That noe Indictment ... shall be quashed, for miswriting misspelling false... Latine. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 213 Mis-spelling or Mistake of Clerkship. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrie*, Prelude 21 The misspellings of English names in his work are more gross than even those in Domesday. 1898 GISSING *Town Traveller* xxv, Mis-spelling, he knew, would invalidate his chance.

Mis-spend, v. Also 4-8 misp-, (-4-6 misp-). [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To spend amiss or wastefully; to make a bad, useless, or wasteful expenditure of. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Pelagia) 44 Schol pat welch & pat beute myspeyndit in sic degre, bat [etc.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 74 How bat folke in folyes myspeynden her fyue wittes. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 206, I haue myspeyndyd my yonge age In syme, and wantonned also. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clxx. 164 Gouernours therof myspeynd the patrymony therof in excesse. 1530 *Palsgr.* 63181 Myspeynd nat your monay, you may happe to haue nede of it. 1597 *Pilgrim. Parassy.* v. (1886) 19, I haue bene guilte of misspensing some time in philosophie. 1697 *Dryden Envid* Ded., Some similitude, which diuers ... your attention from the main Subject, and misspends it on some trivial Inage. a1721 *Prior On a Pretty Madwoman* i. Our griefs misplac'd, our tears mis-spent. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. xxvii, His early youth, misspent in maddest whim. 1838 *Fraude Hist. Eng.* (1838) II. vi. 15 [They] vowed to accept no benefice, lest they should misspend the property of the poor.

Mis-spender. [**Mis-1** 5.] One who misspends.

1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 463 Misspenders of the sabbath. 1648 *Milton Obs.* *Art. Peac* Wks. 1851 IV. 577 The most prodigal mis-spenders of time. 1766 *Johnson Prayers & Medit.* (1817) 67, I again appear in thy presence the wretched mis-spender of another year.

Mis-spending, vbl. sb. [**Mis-1** 3.] Bad or useless expenditure.

138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 370 his mon schal nedis be dampned for myspeyndyng of Gods treasure. 1541 *Barnes Wks.* (1573) 364 Misspending of goodes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 424 Not only with the mis-spending their own estates, but other mens.

Mis-spenditure, rare-1. [**f. MIS-SPEND, after expenditure.**] Wasteful expenditure.

a1843 *Southey Sydney in Fraser's Bay* (1868) LXXXVIII. 104 Compelled to lose time the value of which he understood, and the misspenditure of which he lamented.

† Mis-spene, v. Obs. Also 4-*spene*. [**f. MIS-1** 1 + *SPENE v.*] *trans.* To misspend, mis-employ.

c1275 *Lav.* 13483 3ef ich his god mis-spene [earlier text for-loose]. c1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1150 And for oure syght myspende also, His eyen were lynghaunched bo. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xi. 174 And muche wo worth hym bat Inwit mys-speneþ [err. myspeñeþ, mys-speneþ].

† Mis-spene, -ence, Obs. Also *misp-*. [**f. MIS-1** 4.] Improper or wasteful expenditure.

1591 *Carrand's Art Warre* 61 Misspence of munition. 1597 *Beard Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 427 The lose of time and misspence of goods. 1627 *Br. Hall Epist.* ii. x. 309 If your negligencie, your riotous misspence, had em-paired your estate. a1677 *Barrow Sermon*, Wks. 1687 I. 395 A wilful misspence of our time. a1788 in *Croft Lett. to Pitt on Johnson's Dict.* (1788) 40 The misspence of every minute is a new record against us in heaven.

Mis-spent (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [**Mis-1** 2.] Badly or wastefully spent; ill-spent, wasted.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxvi. 3 The mispent time, the service vaine. 1781 *Cowper House* 715 The shameful close of all his misspent years. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxxv. 2 So in her own misspent worship uneasily lost.

† Mis-start, v. Obs. In 3-*sturt*, -*storte*. [**Mis-1** 1.] *intr.* To start forth amiss.

a1250 *Out & Night*, 677 & some may a word my sturte [*Cott. MS.* misstorte] þar muþ schal speke ayeen horte.

Mis-state, v. [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To state erroneously; to make wrong statements about.

1650 *R. Hollingworth Exert. Usurped Powers* 39 You dare to mis-represent and mistake the minde of God. 1657 *Sanderson Sermon*, Pref. 12 (1674) C 3 They mis-state the Question, when they talk of pressing Ceremonies. 1791 *Cowper Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 271 When a writer mis-states facts, be sure that he drives at no very laudable conclusion. 1865 *Bright Sp., Canada* 13 Mar. (1876) 66, I am not mis-stating the case. *absol.* 1884-8 *Browning J. Lee's Wife* iv. iii, Now do I mis-state, mistake?

So **Mis-stated** *ppl. a.*, **Mis-starting** *vbl. sb.*; **Mis-stater**, one who mis-states.

1643 *Prynne Sov. Power* Parl. ii. 61 Through the mis-stating of the points in question. 1665 *Claudian Scipio* Sci. xii. 120 The mis-stated words are the original mistake. 1859 *Chambers Jnl.* XI. 401 That gross misstater of fact.

Mis-statement. [**Mis-1** 4.] A wrong or erroneous statement.

1790 *Burgess Div. Christ Notes* 39 There is in this passage a misstatement of important circumstances. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 271 A very flagrant mis-statement in point of fact. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Story-tellers make the gravest misstatements about men when they say that many wicked men are happy.

Misstay, v. [*app. f. phr. to miss stays.*] *intr.* (Of a ship): To miss stays.

1885 *Standard* 5 May 6/8 C. H. Cumbell... misstayed in Cornlough Bay; took the ground. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/2 The ship, when tacking, mis-stayed.

Mis-step, sb. [**Mis-1** 4.] A wrong step. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* iv. vi. 1. 460 As he was descending a flight of stairs he made a misstep and fell. 1888 *B. A. Watson Sportsman's Paradise* 193 So that... the game may not be frightened by a mis-step. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV.

363/2 One mis-step might have resulted in a clear fall of three thousand feet.

b. = FAUX PAS.

1854 *MARION HARLAND Alone* xxi, Watchfully, prayerfully, Ida strove to keep her feet in the path, and by no misstep or fall, to cast obliquely upon the name she loved. 1872 *Harper's Mag.* June 152 Whatever we think of the first misstep of Tess in the immaturity of her girlhood.

† Mis-step, v. Obs. [**Mis-1** 1.] *intr.* To take a wrong step; to go astray.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 143 Sche schal nocht with hir litel too missteppe, hot he se it al. 1598 *Sylvester Du Barlas* II. i. 1. (1641) 83 If man from duty never had mis-step.

Mis-style, v. rare. [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To style or term incorrectly.

a1604 *HANNEN Chron. Irel.* (1633) 103 He... came to the Church called... the Church of great Paternus, mis-styled with the government therof. 1613 *J. DAVIES Muses Tears* B. 4 Greatnes (as we mis-style it). 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. iv. 912 The privilege mis-styled personal.

† Mis-succeeding, vbl. sb. Obs. [**Mis-1** 3.] Ill-success. So **† Mis-succeeds.**

a1656 *Br. Hall Sermon*, Wks. (1662) 197 As some shifting alchymist that casts all the fault of his mis-success upon his glasse or his furnace. a1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lincolnshire* (1662) II. 154 Miscarriages in his Government many by mismanaging, more by the mis-succeeding of matters).

† Mis-sue, v. Law. Obs. [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To sue (literally) wrongly.

[1227 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* I. (1903) 63 With soc and sac... mundrith, miskenning, misseuing and forefe.] 1548 *STANFORD Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 79 b. Yf he heire sue his generall lyuerie hefore an offyce thereof fawnde omittinge them in the lyuerie, the lyuerie is mis-sued. *Ibid.* 84 Whether in this case y^e misseuing of y^e same shal be a cause of reseyser or not.

Mis-suit, v. [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To suit ill.

a1618 *Sylvester St. Lewis* 388 Wks. (Grosart) II. 235 That Robe of Power, which those do much mis-suit, Who have not on rare Vertue's richest suit. 1860 *Mrs. Browning Napoleon III in Italy* xviii, He will not swagger nor boast of his country's needs, in a tone Missuiting a great man most If such should speak of his own. 1864 *Browning Sludge the Medium*, Each... is blind to what mis-suits him.

† Missure, Obs. rare-1. [*ad. L. type *missura, f. miss- ppl. stem of mittere to send: see -URE.*] A commission.

1615 *T. ADAMS Lyeantology* 5 The missure, 'I send you': the mixture, 'as lambes among wolves'.

† Mis-swore, Obs. rare-1. [*f. MIS-1* 4 + *-sware*, repr. OE. *-swarn*, *-swara* action of swearing, as in *afswara*.] False swearing.

a1240 *Lofsong in O. E. Hom.* I. 205 Wreððe and onde, lesunge, missware vuele i-holden treoude.

† Mis-sway, v. Obs. [**Mis-1** 1.] *trans.* To sway in a wrong direction.

a1640 *JACKSON Creed* xl. xxv. § 21 Other secular vanities, which usually mis-sway us Christians to folly.

† Mis-swaying, vbl. sb. Obs. [**Mis-1** 3.] Misgovernment.

1603 *J. DAVIES (Heref.) Microscop.* 149 The first Edward, that did first refine This Common-weale, and made the same ascend When through mis-swaying it seem'd to decline.

† Mis-swear, vbl. sb. Obs. [**Mis-1** 3.] False swearing.

1493 *Dives & Panper* (Pynson) ii. xix. i. vj, If thou haue liking to here gette othes, or any mys-swearynge

Mis-swoman, -word: see MISWOMAN, MISWORD.

Mis-sworn, ppl. a. [**Mis-1** 2.] a. Forsworn. b. Whose name has been said in vain.

1506 *Kalender Sheph.* E 6 (1892) III. 62 Mys-sworone By wordes [etc.]. 1 a1800 *Broomfield Hill* v. in *Child Ballads* I. 395 But if I stay from Broomfield Hills, I'll be a maid mis-sworn. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxxvi. 4 A God's mis-sworn sanctity, deadly to men.

Missy (mī'si), *sb.* Also 7 *misses*, 8-9 *missey*, 9 *missie*. [*f. Miss sb. 2 + -y dim. suffix.*] An affectionate or playful appellation for a young girl: used chiefly by servants and the like. occas. contemptuous.

1666 in *12th Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm.* App. v. 29 A coach fit for pretty Misses is not to be found ready made. 1780 *Mme. D'ARLAY Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Dunry* (1892) I. 311, I beg my best compliments to him... and to my master and missey. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 403 An English missey, slim and pale. 1852 *Mrs. Stow's Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 'What's the little missy's name?' said Tom at last. 1876 *BLACKMORE Crispin* liii, The pious pair and the milk-and-water missey rush into each other's arms.

Comb. 1831 *Society* I. 138 The missey-like astonishment you are pleased to assume.

Hence **missyish a.** = **MISSISH**.

1887 *MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin Wanted* II. xviii. 245 Why do you put on this missyish air of innocence?

Missy (mī'si), *a.* [*f. Miss sb. 2 + -y.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a miss or young lady; = **MISSISH**.

1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Vivian* viii, Her ladyship... values herself too highly, to make such a missy match. 1831 *Society* I. 88 The mean and missy feeling of seizing the first opportunity to speak to you of a man. 1859 *Born Retreat. Countess* *Parson* ii. 43, I have heard... the same person called a gentlemanlike man and a missy piece of affection. 1881 *Literary World* 14 Jan. 26/1 With nothing to recommend him physically but a mis-sy prettiness.

Missy, *obs. variant of Miss.*

Mist (mist), *sb.* Forms: 1-*mist*; also 3 *mijst*, 3-6 *myste*, 4-7 *myst*, *miste*, (5 *meyst*). [*OE. mist*

str. masc. = *MLG. (LG.)*, *MDu. (Du.) mist*, *Icel. mistur* (genit. *misturs*) neut. (Norw., Sw. *mist*): -*OTent. *mihstos-*, *f. mīg-*:-pre-*Teut. *migh-*, *migh-*, as in Gr. *μίχλη*, *OSL. migla*, *Skr. mih* and *migha* cloud, mist. Perhaps further related to the root of *OE. migan*, *Mig*, and *meor* *Mix sb. 1*.

1. A cloud formed by an aggregation of minute drops of water and resting on or near the ground. In generalized sense, vapour of water precipitated in very fine droplets, smaller and more densely aggregated than those of rain. Sometimes distinguished from *fog*, either as being less opaque or as consisting of drops large enough to have a perceptible downward motion.

c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xv. 17 Þa þa sunne eode to sette, þa sloh þær micel mist. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wt. Willeker* 175/33 *Nebula*, mist, nēl genip. a1200 *Moral Ode* 16 Ne micke ich seon bi-fore me for smike ne for miste. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239/688 A wel deork mijst hare com al-so þat swiþe longe i-laste. *Ibid.* 317/603 Swane þe sonne hath þudere i-draue þene mist for hite. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 1445 Now gadris mistes and cloudes in þe aye. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 895 Bot myste ves in sic degre Þat nan mocht a stane caste se. 1398 *Thewis Barth. De P. R.* xi. xii. (1495) 397 Myste is frende to theues and to euyll doers þe for hydth theyr spyers and waytinges. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7105 Pan fell sodanly slike a myst, þat whidre to wende þa ne wist. 1530 *Palsgr.* 701/2 Whan the moisture of the dewe strykeh upwarde agayne, it maketh a myste. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 26 The flagging-st bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xii. 629 As Evning Mist Ri's'n from a River o'er the marsh glides. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* i. xix, In mist or cloud on mast or shroud It peich'd for vespers nine. 1831 *Scott Cast. Dang.* iii, The mist had settled upon the hills, and unrolled itself upon brook, glade, and tarn. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 40 The atmospheric moisture passes through the condition of visible cloud or mist. *Ibid.* 44 The position of a river is often marked by mist.

fig. 1655 *Hieron Wks.* I. 438 Neither is eury mist of sorrow dissolved into teares. 1824 *Tennyson Love & Duty* 43 Rain out the heavy mist of tears.

b. Used in proverbial phr.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7364 (Kölbing) Ich hope... We schul hem drue, so sonne dop mist! c1420 *Lyric Assembly of Gods* 1988 Derke as a myste, or a feyned fable. 1535 *Coverdale Psal.* xli. 21 As for thyme offences, I dryue them away like the cloudes, and thy synnes as the myst.

c. Scotch († Scottish, † Scots) mist: a thick, very wetting mist characteristic of the Scottish hills; hence *locally*, a steady soaking rain.

1589 [? *LVLV*] *Pagge v. Hatchet* Ded., Wks 1902 III. 394 We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 27 It is no maruella you so affect the Scottish mist; for where the head doth *σκατοδιναν*, the tongue must needs *σκατολογειν*. 1623 *Minsheu, Motiwas*, soft showers, Scottish mists. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scottish-mist*, a sober, soaking Rain. 1770 *Wesley Jnl.* 16 Apr. (1827) III. 384 We... got into a Scotch mist. 1872 *Knolly's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 38/1 With a light drizzle or Scotch mist falling thickly.

d. transf. A cloud (of small particles) resembling a mist; a haze or haziness, as that produced by distance; hence *fig.* of time, etc.

1785 *Cowper Task* I. 360 The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist of atoms. 1794 *Mrs. RACLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i, The plains of Guienne and Landogec were lost in the mist of distance. 1810 *SHELLEY St. Irvyne's Tower* v. 4 Why may not human minds unveil The dim mists of futurity? 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* ii. ii, And o'er sits mouldering tower, Dim with the mist of years, Grey flits the shade of power. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xi. 5 Times... half shrouded in the mist of legend.

2. Dimness of eyesight; a hazy or filmy appearance before the eyes caused by disorders of the body or by the shedding of tears.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 26 Læcedomas wip eagna miste. c1220 *Bestiary* 120 in *O. E. Misc.* 4 Of his eyen wereð ðe mist. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Ricivius* xiv. iv. 385 They have the Head-ach, mistis before their Eyes, and giddiness. 1693 *SOUTH Sermon* (1698) III. ii. 99 Where there is a Giddiness in the Head, there will always be a mist before the Eyes. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 1617 She did not weep But o'er her meek eyes came a happy mist. 1880 *OUIDA Alois* I. 33 She felt a mist before her eyes, a tightness at her throat. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 Such patients usually complain of a mist before their eyes.

b. Hence used in phrases with reference to the obscuring of the vision (physical or mental), esp. to cast or throw a mist before (a person's) eyes; also simply, † to cast a mist or mists: to produce mystification.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Offundere caliginem oculis*, to cast a mist before ones eyes. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The Iugler casteth a myst to worke the closer. 1607 *DEKKER Wth. of Babilon* H 4 They say you can throw mists before our eyes, To make vs thinke you faile. 1641 [see *Perricoff sb.*], a1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Leviah.* (1676) 26 And by a mist of words... he dazles Mens eies. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 81 § 5 Over this law, indeed, some sons of sophistry have been subtle enough to throw mists, which have darkened their own eyes. 1824 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He was a juggler, who threw mists before your eyes.

3. Applied to immaterial things conceived as enveloping a man's mind and obscuring his mental vision or outlook, or as veiling the real character or blurring the outlines of a thing.

c1883 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* v. § 3 fin., þa mistas ðe þæt mod geðreafð. a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiii, 3if he... of him selfum

done swartan mist, modes biostro, mag aweorpan. c1384 CNAUCHER *H. Rame* t. 352 Eury thinge ys wyste, Though hit be keuered with the myste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 36 The fatal problems of olde antiquitey, Cloked wyth myst and wyth cloudes derke. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 h, All cloudes & mystes viterly purged and expulsed out of our soules. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignorance. 1728 VENERE *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Those mistis and false notions which our infirmities, education or conversation may have thrown in our way. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Corley* (first part), All is shown confused and enlarged through the mist of panegyric. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 There is a kind of mist or dubiosity playing about it. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof's Monol.* 39 And softly, thro' a vinous mist, My college friendships glimmer. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 170 It was faith straining through the mist. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 67 The mists Of despondency and gloom.

b. *Mists of death, deathly mists.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 280 Sad o'er the sight swim shadowy mists of death. 1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumnal Vespers*, Death's mist shall strike along her veins. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 484 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

†4. A state of obscurity or uncertainty; an 'atmosphere' of doubt. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tuddale* Wks. 401/2 They will clerey disspate & discuss the myst that he fain would walke in. 1590 SNAKS. *Conn. Err.* II. ii. 218 Ile say as they say, and perseuer so: And in this mist at all adventures go. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 54 The Grand Cause of this Realm... is yet in the myst to many... judicious men. 1678 HATTON *Corr.* (Camden) 161 My Lord we are in a mighty mist wch our business is heere. a 1715 BURNER *Owen Time* III. (1724) I. 510 In this mist matters must be left till the great revelation of all secrets.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mist-cloud*, *-drop*, *-wreath*; *mist-blotted*, *-blurred*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-enshrouded*, *-exhaling*, *-hung*, *-impelling*, *-laden*, *-shrouded*, *-wet*, *-wreathen* adjs.; *mist-bow*, a white arch, resembling a rainbow, sometimes seen in misty weather; *mist-flower*, a plant of the tropical American genus *Conoclinium*; *†mist-hackle*, a 'cloak' or covering of mist; *mist-tree*, a name for *Rhus Cotinus*, the smoke-tree (*Cent. Diet.*).

1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 681: A great 'mist-blotted light Flared on him. 1880 *Academy* II. Dec. 115 The whole view is 'mist-blurred and indistinct. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 Clouds on which brilliant 'mist-bows were thrown by the morning sunlight. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 363 These 'mist-clad hills are islands emerging above the horizon. 1834 JEFFERIES *Life of Field* 133 The inclined plane of 'mist-clouds again reflects a grey light. 1809 SHELLEY *Dial.* 20 Tell me... What awaits on Futurity's 'mist-covered shore. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* III. The mist-covered pane. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Countless multitudes of 'mist-drops. 1838 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. Towards the 'mist-enshrouded city. 1782 J. SCOTT *Amazian Eccl.* II. Poet. Wks. 114 Dull are slow Ousa's 'mist-exhaling plains. 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 188 *Conoclinium*, 'Mist-flower. 13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a 'mist-hackel huge. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mas.* (Roxh.) 210 A 'mist-hung Star-exhaled Meteor. 1777 MARSH *Eng. Gard.* II. 396 The sable ensign of the night Unfurled by 'mist-impelling Eurus. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Nany* 85 The secret of Ireland's greenness is the 'mist-laden Gulf Stream. 1890 'R. BOLDBREW *Col. Reform.* (1891) 246 The 'mist-shrouded pinnacle of... success. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Canaan's Lustad* vi. 293 Distant navies rear the 'mist-wet sail. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. liii. All the phantasms of my brain, Melted away like 'mist-wreaths in the sun. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 633 The 'mist-wreathen isle.

†*Mist*, sb.² *Obs.* [? A use of prec. sb. influenced by *mystic*, *mystery*: cf. *MISTY* a.²] Things spiritual or mystical. *In mist*: mystically.

13... E. E. *Alt. P. A.* 462 Ryst so is vch a krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste. c1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 41 These prophetis spoken so in myst, What be mente we neuere knewe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 435 So down they sat, And to their viands fell, nor seemingly The Angel, nor in mist, the common gloss Of Theologians, but with keen dispatch Of real hunger.

†*Mist*, sb.³ *Obs.* App. shortened form of *MISTERY* = need.

c1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxh.) xi. 41 Pat bai schuld lede me fra citee to citee, if miste ware. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334, I have grete myst of it.

Mist (mist), v.¹ [OE. *mistian*, f. *mist* *MIST* sb.¹] 1. *intr.* To be or become misty; to gather or appear in the form of a mist; (of the eyes, outlines, etc.) to become dim, obscure, or blurred.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 216 *Caligo* me mistiað mine eagan. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 340/2 Mystyn, or grow rok as wedur, and mysty. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* I. 105, I have deserved a thick, Egyptian damp, Dark as my deeds Should mist within me. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 44 When thy gold breath is misting in the west. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 Full sweet it was to look, How clouds misted o'er the hill. 1829 FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 241 It began to rain and blow, and what was worse, to mist. 1891 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 23 Dec., Your eyes cannot but mist as you look and listen.

2. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; to envelop in mist; to bedim (the eyes) with tears. 1430-40 *Lvoca. Bochas* II. ii. (1554) 44 Flattery... Whiche... Misteth the iyen of every gouernour That they cannot know their owne erroure. 1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 21 He sits Mistid with darknes like a smoaky roome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xxvii. 730 They were misted againe, and lost the sight of land. 1605 SNAKS *Lear* v. iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why then she lyes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 373 Perhaps, her lauish weeping... misted her eyes. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair*

Maid of West III. F. 4 Let's mist our selves In a thick cloud of smook. 1685 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Sloic* v. 43 That Glass is now so misted and soiled. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 274 No soft bloom Mistid the cheek. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 222 Stars do not mist them selves with tender dew about the perversities of human kind as these eyes do.

b. with inmaterial obj.

1508 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* II. v. 138 With Caduceus nimble Hermes fights, And mists my wit. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. ii. 20 We have this testimonie of Moses of the Creation of the World, whose sense, if I have missed or misted in these many words, I craue pardon. 1637 KUTHERFORO *Lett.* (1862) I. cxviii. 294 If I were not misted, and confounded, and astonished how to be thankful. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 495 This double Error mists mens Judgments concerning them.

†*Mist*, v.² *Obs.* In 3 mists, mysto. [? f. *mist* pa. pple. of *MIST* v.¹ Cf. *Sw. mista*, Da. *miste*.] *intr.* and *trans.* = *MIST* v.¹

a 1259 Owl & Night. 764 Of opt wel a lute lyste Par muche strenghe solde myste. *Ibid.* 825 If he nox miste of al his dwele At þan ende ho creopþ to hole. *Ibid.* 1640 Nule ic wiþ be playdi na more Vor her þu myst þi ryhte lore.

Mist, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *MISS* v.¹; scribal variant of ME. *migt* (see MAY v.¹).

†*Mistard*, pa. pple. *Obs.* [app. f. *Mis*-I + *stad*, pa. pple. of *STEAD* v.] In sorry plight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 281-82 Quen I sagh oþer men mistad, Of his fare wald i be gladd.

Mistakable (mistē-kābl'), a. [f. *MISTAKE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being mistaken, misapprehended, or misunderstood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 279 If we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and lesse mistakable numbers. c1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. N. T.* Postscr. § 32 Places of Scripture, mistakable by the Enthusiast. 1822 *Scanlon* 341 The darkest and most mistakable parts of this drama. 1845 BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 388 The internal peculiarities of the malady, of which the outward symptoms are only the faint and easily mistakable indications.

Hence *Mista'kableness*; *Mista'kably adv.*

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 221 Supposing the notoriety of it secur'd the thing from mistakableness. 1844 BROWNING *Lett. to Dowson* to Mar. in *Athenum* 18 July (1891) 308/1 The good fortune which appears slowly but not mistakably setting in upon me.

Mistake (mistē-k), sb. [f. next. Cf. *Sw. misstag*.] 1. *properly*, A misconception or misapprehension of the meaning of something; hence, an error or fault in thought or action.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 337 We doe excuse small mistakes in them. a 1656 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 505 'Upon the old Sabbath-day, or upon the Sunday'; by a strange kind of mistake, turning the Copulative into a Disjunctive. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 17 June, Your whole letter is full of mistakes from one end to the other. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 5 It is easy for a profound philosopher to commit a mistake in his subtle reasonings. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 166 Mistakes in the description of the premises. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 134 There are not a few who make the great mistake of expecting too much of life. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 285 It will be thought... on wider grounds, that the measure was a mistake. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 It is a great mistake to think that a building looks better for being empty.

†D. A *mistake of*: a misconception as to.

1649 in *Def. Rights & Priv.* Univ. Oxford (1690) 10 Mistakes of the manner and rule of proceeding. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 26 Whatever Inconvenience follows from this Mistake of Words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 1 It cannot be called a Mistake of what is pleasant. 1771 JENKINS *Cent. Reg.* (ed. 3) II. v. 57 For when the defendant appears, a mistake of the process to bring him to appear shall do no harm.

c. In generalized use.

1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Pref. b 5b, Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of mistake in what it believes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 32 But if, beneath the favour of mistake, Thy smile's sincere. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 30 Crime and misery are in yonder earth, Falsehood, mistake, and lust.

2. Phrases. †a. *In, upon, or under a mistake*:

under a misapprehension. *Obs.*

1683 *New Hamphs. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 460 It may be I may be upon a mistake, but, according to what I know and believe, I am falsely indied. 1683 H. PRIOR *Exams in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 That you may be under no mistake as to him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 884 For what is vice? self-love in a mistake. 1777 BENTLEY'S *Phal.* 328 note, Gronovius was under a mistake, in supposing the Romans had no such sum as a Talent in their accounts. 1824 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 32 You lie—under a mistake. 1839 *Standard* 12 Apr., Some timid conservatives... labour in the same mistake.

b. *By (rarely from, †in a) mistake*: erroneously, mistakenly.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. It [i.e. a tooth] was drawn by an unskillful Surgeon, in a Mistake. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xiii. (1771) I. 65 It is not that you do wrong by design, but that you should never do right by mistake. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 379 In the year 1814; and not 1815, as I, from mistake, stated at Chichester. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 23 A story of a sane person being by mistake shut up in the wards of a Lunatic Asylum.

c. *And no mistake*: without any doubt, undoubtedly, for certain; used *colloq.* to emphasize a preceding statement. Also used *attrib.*, (*and*-) *no-mistake* = undoubted, unquestionable.

Often stressed (anomalously) on the syllable *no*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real

thing and no mistake. 1837 THACKERAY *Raginswing* I, A tip-top swell, I can assure you, a regular bang-up chap, and no mistake. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i. Yes, it's a magnificent Roman camp, and no mistake, with gates, and ditch, and mounds. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 412/1 Mary Ann was mad, an 'no mistake.

attrib. 1838 THACKERAY *Fashionable Faw* Wks. 1900 XIII. 251 A regular slap-up, no mistake, out-an'-out account of the manners and ustiches of genteel society. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* xxiii. The real old original and no-mistake nobility. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. He is the real, genuine, no-mistake Osiris.

Mistake (mistē-k), v. Forms: see TAKE v. [a. ON. *mistaka* to take by mistake, refl. to mis-carry (Sw. *misstaga* refl. to be mistaken), f. *mis* = *Mis*-I + *taka* to TAKE. For the uses cf. also OF. *mispren dre* (mod. F. *méprendre*).]

†1. *trans.* To take wrongfully, wrongly, or in error. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 345 Pis office is dispised & crised owne office is misse-taken. 1382 — *Deut.* v. 11 Thou shalt not misyaken the name of the Lord thy God idillich. 1387 TREVISIA *Higien* (Rolls) VII. 321 He hab nougt mystake as his owne, þat he hap i-fonge for a tyme. 14... *Lah. Eng. Voc.* in W. Wulker 604/39 *Presumptio*, to mystake. 1550 CROWEY *Way to Wealth* 170 To make restitution of that ye haue misse taken. 1574 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii. 70 be euer busie, and mistake away the bottles and cannes, before they be halfe drunke off. a 1631 DONNE *Sat. v.* Poems (1633) 348 To see a Pursivant come in, and call All his cloathes, Coyses;... and all His Plate, Challes; and mistake them away.

†2. *intr.* To transgress, offend, do wrong. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 If be Scottis kyng mistake in any braide Of treson in any þyng, ageyn Henry for said. 1436 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1540 Ladyes, I preyre ensample taketh, Ye that ayeins your love mistaketh. c1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud 622) 94 Ayeins no Man she mystook... Noiper in word ne dede. c1500 *Melusine* 29, I haue mistaken ouermoche anenst your noble persone. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv. I think the knave mistook more out of conceit than of purpose.

†b. *refl.* (and *pass.*) in the same sense. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 5145 Paw y mystok me greuously, I prey be of me haue pou mercy. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 852 We han so greteyly mistaken us, and han offened... agayn your heigh lordshipe, that [etc.]. a 1400 *Pety Feb* 216 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124, I pray to the, Warne me when I am myston. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Trin.) His kyn wol he not forsake But we vsfoly mystake.

3. To err in the choice of, as to *mistake the* or *one's way* (road): to take the wrong path. Similarly to *mistake one's mark*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 35 That he mistake noght his gate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 26 By negligence of the carter's y mystooke y way. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (Frowde) 314 It is very hard to find one in perfect plight, and that doth not alwaies mistake his make and shute wide. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cciii. [They] swallow in the fry, which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 393 When blind ambition quite mistakes her road. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. La Motte began to have apprehensions that his servant had mistaken the way.

4. *trans.* To misunderstand the meaning of (a person); to attach a wrong meaning to the sayings or doings of (a person).

1402 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 97 And so thou myse takist Jerom, and llyest on Bernarde. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholast.* II. (Arb.) 124 Erasmus is mistaken to many to the great hurt of students for his authoritie sake. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 49 Why, thou whorsen Ass, thou mistak'st't me. 1637 50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 312 [He] was mistaken, and his answer thrown to another sense. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 460 There's no room for any suspicion, that he mistook his Author. 1799 *Pore Ess. Crit.* 557 Yet shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 207 The old serpent... was... out of his calculation, and mistook his man. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 792 Mistake me not! All is contained in each. 1837 BROWNING *Stranford* I. ii. I was away, Mistook, maligned: how was the king to know? 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/3 On the point of resignation he has mistaken me.

†b. To have a wrong view of the character of (a person). Also with *compl.* *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. 129 Let them take me willful, or mistake me wanton. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i. Ger. Good fortune Master. *Flo.* Thou mistak'st me, I am not worth thy blessing. c1680 BURNAGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 No, mistake not your selves; so long as you are so unjust to others [etc.], ye have no ground to hope that God will be so merciful to you.

5. To have a misconception with regard to (an opinion, statement, action, purpose, etc.); to misapprehend the meaning or intention of; to take in a wrong sense, attach an erroneous meaning to.

1496 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 511/1 As though every of the said Shires and other wordes they're mistaken, had he well taken. 1566 DAVIS tr. *Sicilian's Comm.* 172 a, This Oration was set forth in prynte, and John Calvine made a commentaryt, it lesse any man should mistake it. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 56 My Fathers purposes haue bene mistaken. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 56 He doth hit mistake the truth totally. 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poetry* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is principally to find fault. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 7 An argument may not readily be apprehended, which is different from its being mistaken. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xiii. 103 It sometimes may happen, that the judge may mistake the law. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 144 He over-rated the strength of his English connexion, and mistook the English character. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. i. 2 He mistook the times in which he lived.

6. To make a mistake; to be in error; to err in opinion or judgement; to be under a misapprehension; to take a wrong view.

a. *intr.* Now somewhat arch.

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 77, I think you mistake. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. v. iv.* 91 Ob, cry you mercy sir, I have mistooke. 1631 GOUGE *Gent's Arrows* i. § 42. 67 God can not mistake: the evil at which he is at any time angry is indeed evil. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 326 That he was not the first, that made this (false) Discovery, but mistook after great Names, Goltius, and Fazellus. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 210 Yet, in this search, the wisest may mistake, if second qualities for first they take. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. x. 85 If I don't mistake. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 56 How: dead! I he only sleeps; you mistake, brother. 1861 *Tril. Asiatic Soc.* XXX. 198 Professor Lassen mistakes as to the locality of this place. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 If we mistake not, he has put the believers in the guilt of Richard III in a dilemma.

b. *pass.* (to be mistaken, †mistook), and †*refl.* Const. in (rarely †*of*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 30 You are too much mistaken in this King. 1607 DEKKER *Kut.'s Conjur.* (1812) 69 The destinies (who fought on their side) mistooke themselves, and in steede of striking the colours out of his hand, smote him. 1644 GABRIEL PLATTERS in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 253 If I be not hugely mistaken, it is the selfsame with... Saint-Foin. 1658 COKKINE *Obstinate Lady* v. iv. Poems (1874) 96 But I am much mistook; you are not she whom heie I was to meet. 1671 MILTON *Samsouy* 907. I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken In what I thought would have succeeded best. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 154 That he who made it [sc. the earth], and revealed its date To Moses, was mistaken in its age. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 188, I can never be mistaken of a character in whom I am interested. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey*, You're mistaken I dare say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 431 Plato, if I am not mistaken, was ill.

†*trans.* With direct obj. (or acc. and inf.) and compl. To suppose erroneously to be or to do... Also *passive*. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 55 For me he did mistake that Squire to be. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref. (1640). The opinion of rudeness and barbarism, wherewith it [sc. our language] is mistaken to be diseased. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* (1662) 124 Vincent of Coventry was... bred a Franciscan though Learned Leland mistakes him a Carmelite. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc.* i. v. Nat. 144 Some mistake the Aureliae of certain kinds of Butterflies to be the Aureliae of Ichneumon Flies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* iii. 170 Lest I should be mistaken to vilify Reason.

8. To mistake (a person or thing) for (some other person or thing): to suppose erroneously the former to be the latter; to substitute in thought or perception the latter for the former.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 82 You have mistooke (my Lady) Polixenes for Leontes. 1617 MARSTON *Itin.* i. 181, I touched the poore mans box with my fingers... mistaking it for the Font of holy water. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 131 They mistake the Precepts of Counsellours for the Precepts of them that Command. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 120 15 She [sc. a hen] mistakes a Piece of Chalk for an Egg, and sits upon it in the same manner. 1791 MRS. RAOULPH *Rom. Forest* ix. The effusions of gratitude she mistook for those of tenderness. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* xxii. Poor gossip Oliver often mistook friends for enemies. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1889) 5 Those... who have the temperment which mistakes strong expression for strong judgment.

9. To err as to the identity or nature of; to take to be somebody or something else; now usually in *pbr.* *there's no mistaking* = it is impossible not to recognize.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 5 In hand she boldly tooke To make... Another Florimel, in shape and looke So lively and so like, that many it mistooke. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 4 What sudden blaze of inafesty Is that which we from hence descry Too divine to be mistook. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 216 If white and black blend... is there no black or white? ... 'Tis to mistake them, costs the time and pain. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. There was no mistaking the fact. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. xv. 320 Another (astrologer) described him so accurately that there was no mistaking the man.

b. To estimate wrongly.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 3rd Recit., I fear I my talent misteak.

†10. To commit an error in regard to (a date, a number, etc.); to perform (an action) at a wrong time. Obs.

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4035/3 In the Circuit Gazette, the Day of the Month for the Assizes... is mistaken. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. He... brought my Clothes very ill made, and quite out of Shape, by happening to mistake a Figure in the Calculation. 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gannister* 97 He that mistakes his Stroke, loses it, to that Side he is of.

†11. To bring by mistake into. Obs.

1663-9 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. ii. Sure this fellow... was sent by Fortune to mistake me into so much money. 1667 - *Ind. Emp. Prol.* Wks. 1725 i. 326 Grant us such Judges... As still mistake themselves into a Jest.

†12. To take amiss, object to. Obs.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Since I would be a maker of presents, she should do herself the honour to take it with her own hands and he would be very far from mistaking them, or taking it ill from his wife.

Mista-keful, a. [f. MISTAKE sb. + -FUL.] Full of mistakes.

1880 FURNIVALL in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* (1880-2) 199 The scrappy and mistaked state of the text.

Mistaken (mist'k'n), ppl. a. Also 8c. -tane. [pa. pple. of MISTAKE v.]

†1. a. Wrongly supposed to be so. b. Wrongly taken for something else. c. Taken in a wrong sense; misunderstood, misconceived. Obs.

1597 BRETTON *Marie's Exercise* (Grosart) 512 Martha... complained to Thee of her sister's mistaken and mistermid idenes. 1660 DRYDEN *Asitrea Redux* 149 The watchful traveller That by the moon's mistaken light did rise. 1744 [see MISPOINT v. 2].

d. **Mistaken identity**: a phrase used to describe an error made with regard to a person's identity.

1865 *Remarkable Convictions* 26 (heading), Mistaken Identity.

2. Of persons: Labouring under a misapprehension; taking a wrong view.

1601 SHAKS. *Thet. M.* ii. 36 And she (mistaken) seems to dote on me. 1660 T. BLOUNT *Exostol* 55 An imputation (laid on them by some mistaken Zelots) of disloyalty. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 151 Yet am not I the first mistaken maid. By love of Courts to numerous ills betray'd. 1715 DE FOE *Pam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) i. 73 You'll find yourself mistaken in my mother. 1770 JUNIUS *Left.* xxvii. 177, I think him honest, though mistaken. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 11 A hundred years after the publication of his great book, there ought not to be so many mistaken people vainly acting in opposition to his lessons.

3. *transf.* of their opinions, actions, etc.: Wrongly conceived, entertained, or carried out; erroneous.

1696 HALE *Contemp.* i. 21 The mistaken estimate of the generality of men. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 The Licentiating of any thing that is Course and Vulgar, out of a foolish Facility or a Mistaken Pity. 1700 COLLIER *and Def. Short View* 123 Of these Lines he gives a foul and mistaken Translation. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* v. 301 Friends counsel quick dismissal of our grief: Mistaken kindness! our hearts heal too soon. 1863 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1877) 11. vii. 153 We can only suppose that a mistaken feeling of loyalty hindered him. 1897 GLAISTONE *E. Crisis* 2 The unwise and mistaken views of some Powers have brought dishonour upon the whole.

Mistakenly (mist'k'nli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a mistaken manner; by mistake; under a misapprehension; erroneously.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 805 A Vow... manifested to be mistakenly grounded. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 71 He was unhappily engaged in that bloody business, I hope mistakenly. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 11. 71 A Portico (mistakenly called Piazza in England). 1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 3* 40 Animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are mistakenly called, and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones. 1850 ROBERTSON *Leet.* (1858) 69 It matters little whether it was rightly or mistakenly denied. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 115 This was Amphitruon, which some critics have treated most mistakenly as a mere translation of Molière.

Mistakenness (mist'k'nness), [f. -NESS.] The condition or quality of being mistaken.

1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* i. 66 There is no reason why people should not find out the mistakenness of them... by making the attempts, and seeing the absurdity which results. 1894 *Athenum* 20 Jan. 802 A little prose tale... which in simplicity and mistakenness is like the production of a clever child.

Mistaker (mist'k'r), [f. MISTAKE v. + -ER.] One who mistakes or misunderstands. In early use, sometimes, one who wilfully takes things in a wrong sense.

1551-2 Act 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 4 Their hate arisen... diverse doubts... rather by the curioity of the Mystrine and mystakers, then of any other worthy cause. 1628 Bn. HALL *Old Relig.* 191 The well meaning ignorance of mis-takers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Comput.* xix. 794 The unhappiness of the Mistakers ought to have derogated nothing from the excellency of the Medicin. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1012 Would it be impossible to make a... mistake with regard to the mistaker? 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* xi. 2045 So, let death alone! So ends mistake. So ends mistakers!

Mistaking (mist'k'ing), vbl. sb. [f. MISTAKE v. + -ING.] The action of MISTAKE v.; †wrong-doing; misunderstanding, misconception; the act of making a mistake. From c1580 to c1650 frequent in the sense of: Mistake, error.

1530 *Cursor M.* 2728 Enentes knights [sal he fraim] o mistakingy. And namli wrangwis warring. c1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Mauhode* r. lxxvi. (1869) 44 To you dame Sapience sendeth me. to shewe you youre mistakinges. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 167/1 That we shall auoide... all such mysteakingy. as might bryngy vs into any damnable enour. 1530 PALSGR 215/2 Misyakingy of a man selfe or myspride. 1573 BARER *Alb. M.* 367 The likenesse causeth mistaking. *Erroneu creat similitudo.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 203 As his manifold mistakings do declare. 1613 Sir H. NEVILL in *Enactuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 131, I would wish you not to neglect him, out of any mistaking of his worth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 946 This Pretended Learned Man told me; I was a Mistaking in Me. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 336 The same mistaking of the present Church for the Kingdom of God. c1654 SLOEN *Table-T.* (Arb) 132 The way to find out the Truth is by others mistakinges. 1677 R. CARY *Palaol. Chron.* ii. l. xxi. 161 To prevent Confusion, as well as Mistakings, it was not permitted [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. cviii. He first inclined to think he had been mistaken; And then to be ashamed of such mistaking. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June. Those whose eyes are opened in a new world to their fearful mistaking. 1891 *Kirling Light that Failed* iv. 66 There was no mistaking.

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1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 394 Man's of a jealous and mistaking kind. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1812) II. 252 They expected not like the mistaking Jews a Saviour of the Jewish nation only.

†2. Of opinions, statements: Mistaken, erroneous. Obs.

1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. ii. (ed. 2) 193 Do not say then, I cannot believe that my sin is pardoned... and therefore I am no true Believer? This is a most mistaken conclusion. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* To Rdr. 3 Its mistaking Passages and unwary Expressions. 1680 BAXTER *Answe. Stillingf.* lxiv. 87 How faulty and burthful this mistaking passageionate Separation is.

Mistakingly (mist'k'ingli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] Erroneously; incorrectly; mistakenly.

1652-69 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. 25 Sola... mistakingly called Heliopolis, by Qu. Cuius. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 421 The mistakingly frightened, and running Army. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1273/4 With the Crest an Eagles head and a fire-brand in the beak, but mistakingly engraved like a flaming torch. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 11. 338 If the chaser should mistakingly stand on. 1807 SOUTHEY *Eschriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 284 The Heaven therefore which men mistakingly desire. 1883 *Nature* XXV. 11. 254/2 Parents mistakingly think the measles and whooping cough necessary accompaniments of childhood.

Mist

CLARE Poems Rur. Life (ed. 3) 58 Through the rimy misted pane. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 108 He walked the streets under the thinly misted moon.

Mistler, obs. form of **MISTEL** *sb.*

Mistell (mistel'), *v.* Also 7-8-tel. [MIS-1 1.]

† **1. trans.** To number or reckon incorrectly; to miscount. Also *absol. Obs.*

† 126 LVG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17618 Thys hand ek falsly beyth and sylleth; And in reknyng, thys hand mystelleth. 1530 PALSGR. 638/2 You have mystolde, for there was no lesse in the pource. 1608 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* l. xxxv. (1621) 540 That Bizantine Prince, that did mis-tell A fourfold Essence in the onely One. 1622 BRETTON *Strange News* (Grosart) 5 Their prayers are all by the dozen, when if they miss-tell one, they thinke all the rest lost. 1647 HEXHAM, *Mistellen*, to Mistell, or to Miscount.

2. **a.** To relate incorrectly. † **b.** To misinform.

1505 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 181 M. Harding mistelleth his authorities tath, and auncouth that be neuer meant. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 141 One who could never mistake himself, nor mistel us. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Mistel*, to tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

Misteltewe, -tow, obs. forms of **MISTLETOE**.

Mistely, obs. form of **MISTILY**.

† **Mistemper**, *sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-1 + TEMPER *sb.*] Disorder.

1549 CHAUKER *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 31 To . . . find by your mistemper to be themselves better ordered. c.1550 LLOYD *Tras. Health* T viij b, If he haue the lepre mystempe and paynes throughe al the bodye.

So † **Mistemperance**, disordered or improperly 'tempered' condition.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 A iv, The mystemperance of y^e flesshe vicerate. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 The jaundis caused by mistemperance of heate.

† **Mistemper**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-1 + TEMPER *v.*] **trans.** To disturb or disorder.

a 1547 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Haue you bene mystemperryd With alle att any tyme? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 b, Lyke to lyke mystempereth the body. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 166 When . . . Nor Huschans weale nor Childrens wele mystempere my head. 1645 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 120 It will not now suit this Bill, as it is now mistempere^d to that purpose.

Hence † **Mistemping** *vb. sb.*, disorder.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, Manye wayes getteth a man the cough: somtyme of the brestes mistemping.

† **Mistemperateness**, *Obs. rare* ¹. [MIS-14.] = **MISTEMPERANCE**.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 The jaundis . . . is caused . . . either by mistemperateness of heate, or by stoppyng in the fyuer.

Mistempered, *pp. a. Obs. or arch.* [f. MIS-1 + TEMPERED.]

1. Badly or unsuitably mixed.

1506 KALENDAR *Sheph.* L 3 (1892) III. 107 When they [sc. the humours] be vnegall & mysse tempered that one domyne ouer an other. 1594 NASH *Terrors of Night Wks.* (Grosart) III. 266 Our brains are like the firmament . . . and exhale . . . like the grosse mistempred vapors and meteors. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, O.T. 498 Those substitutions . . . shall be of a mis-tempered mixture, some of them strong, others weake.

2. Disordered, deranged.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 A iv, The mystempred flesshe ought to be deuyced in two differences. The fyrste is when the subiect flesshe is out of nature in an onely qualyte. 1587 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 114/1 He . . . used to sit at supper . . . till he were so mistempred, that being laid to sleepe, he would streight vomit out such heauie gorges, as [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* i. 12 This inundation of mistempred humor. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 33 Gentleness, and tenderness, and truth And Gospel charms to tame mistempred souls.

3. Of weapons: Tempered for an evil purpose.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. l. 94 From those bloody hands Throw your mistempred Weapons to the ground.

† **Misten**, *v. Obs. rare* ¹. [f. MIST *sb.* + -EN ².] **trans.** To clin the senses or perception of.

1599 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 82 Whom neither the fumes of fierie passions doe misten, nor [etc.].

† **Mistend**, *v. Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple.* myse-
tente. [f. MIS-1 + TEND *v.*] **trans.** Not to give proper attention to.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 257 3e haf your tale myse-tente, To say your perle is all awaye, Pat is in cofer.

† **Misteuous**, *a. Obs. rare* ¹. [f. MIST *sb.* + -EOUS.] 'Misty', obscure.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* s. 85 On this misteuous prophesie, that haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it.

Mister (mistar), *sb.* 1. Exc. *arch. and dial.*

Forms: 3-4 meister, 3-5 mester, 4 me(i)stere, meester, meyster, mystare, -eir, 4-5 misteir, -ere, mesty(e)r, 4-6 mistir, mystir, 4-7 mes-
tier, 4-8 mester, (5 mestyer, -ire, -ur, -our, maister, mystur, -yr, -ire, -air, mystre, mistre, -tyr, 6 mistar, 7 mistier), 4- mister. [a. OF.

mestier, *mestier*, mod. F. *métier*, (1) service, office, occupation, (2) instrument or made-up article of certain kinds, (3) need, necessity (etc.) = Pr. *mestier*, *meistier*, Sp., Pg. *mester*, It. *mestiere*: = popular L.

misterium* for *ministerium*: see **MINISTRY and cf. **METIER**. (In 13-14th c. stressed *mister*.)]

1. Occupation, service, etc.

† 1. Handicraft, trade; profession, craft. *Man of mister*: a craftsman (cf. 5). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11840 He . . . dos him leches for to seke, And þai com bath fra ferr and ner, þat sliest war þat

mister. c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He asked for his archere, Walter Tirelle was hater, maister of þat mister. *Ibid.* 169 Respons þei gaf him þere, þei were men of mister. c.1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 613 In youthe he lerned hadde a good mister; He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Of þem that ben Artificiers, Welche usen craftes and mestiers. c.1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 For to mayntene the noble mestier of armes. 1538 STANKE *Engl.* 11. i. 150 Euery man scholar apply hym selfe to hys mystere and craft. 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* i. 11 As one who well knew his mister.

† 2. Office, duty, business, function. Chiefly qualified by possessive pron. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Holde euerich his owene mister, & nout ne reame oðres. *Ibid.* 414 Marthe mister is uorto ueden & schreden poure men, as husehold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2154 Qem had hieus sene, Of an to speke of our mister. c.1320 *Cast. Love* 478 Rihtes mister hit is and was In vche dom Pees to maken. c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 282, I noot which hath the woffullere mister. c.1400 *Rom.* 286 6976, I am somtyme messenger; That falleth not to my mister. c.1450 *Bk. Curtyage* 35 in *Babes Bk.*, Now speke we wylle of officers Of court, and al of hor mestiers.

† 3. Employment, occupation; practice. *To do, use* such misters: to be so employed. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Pus ha beoð bisie i bisse fule mister. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 And de fite hundred þer, wapmen bi-gunnen quad mister, bi-twen hem-seluen bun-wreste playen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20319 þe tene [case of cursing] es of þis okerþat þat openli doseñli misters. c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1146 (Rolls) 11576 We haue now al þis fyue 3er lyued in lechours mister. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xii. 414 Thai maid knychtis, as it efteris To men that oysis that mystis.

† 4. Skill or cunning in a profession; art. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Alnour Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 600/54 Mester wol not sayle þi lyf, Hit nul be neuere forsake. c.1450 *Melvin* 156 And he lepte vp lightly as he that badde grete mystere. c.1475 *Rauf Collyear* 442, I haue na myster to matche with maisterful men.

5. **Comb. † mister man, misters (genitive) man**: a craftsman, artificer; a man having a certain occupation. Also † mister folk. Phrases like *all mister men, what mister man, such a mister man* came to be analysed as 'men of all misters', 'a man of what mister', 'of such a mister'; and these were subsequently interpreted as 'men of all classes', 'a man of what (such a) class, or kind', 'what kind of a man', etc. The idiom occurs as an archaism in Spenser and later writers, from whom it was adopted (but with misapprehension of its meaning) by Pope and Scott; it survives dialectally in Yorkshire (see E. D. D.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27261 All mister men wirkan wud handes. c.1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 270 in *Rel. Ant.* l. 115 Of alle mister men mest me hongeth thieves. 1340 *Aynb.* 39 Ine zuche reuen, prouost, dedeles, oþre nesteres men huiche þei byþe. 137. St. *Erkenwode* 60 in *Horst.* *Alengl. Leg.* (1881) 267. Mon a mesters mon of maners dyuerse. c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 782 But telteth me what mister men ye been. c.1400 *Rom.* 286 6322 Now am I maister, now scolere; Now monk, now chanoun, now bailly; What-er mister man am I. c.1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Handode* l. cxx. (1869) 63 So þat ayens such a mister man it is good to haue such a gorgeer. c.1440 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xlvii. (Gibbs MS.), Oþere mister men þat broghten with hem dyuerse instrumentys. c.1450 *Lovetich Merthin* 13 What mister man is þe, this, that doth vs here al this distres? c.1450 *Ch. of Love* 227 Seeling full sundry peple in the place, And mister folk. 1450 *Severus R. O.* l. ix. 23 To wet what mister wight was so dismayd. 1595 *Drayton Sheph. Garl.* vii. 47 These mister artes beþ better fitting thee. c.1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* u. iii, What mister thing is this? Let me survey it. 1626 *Quarles Feast for Worms* Medit. ii, What mister wight is that? 1728 *Pope Dunci.* iii. 187 Kight well mine eyes arede the mister wight. 1814 *Scott Wav.* ix, Sometimes this mister wight held his hands clasped over his head.

II. † **6. Instrument, tool. Obs.**

c.1450 *Holland Howlat* xvi, He couth wryte wounder fair With his neib for mister.

III. Need, necessity.

† 7. Need arising from the circumstances or facts of the case. *Mister is, (it) is mister*: it is necessary.

In the predicative use, the word becomes quasi-adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24810 O siluer and gold giftes to bede, Mar þan mister es to rede. *Ibid.* 28377, I ha ben mare Grenad and greueand þan misterware. c.1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1388 In his schip was boun al þat mister ware. 1340 *HANLOVE Pr. Cons.* 7373 Helle . . . es . . . swa wyde and large, þat it might kepe Alle þe creatures. Of alle þe world if nyster ware. c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 1919 Mete & al maner þing þat ben mister needed. c.1400 *Song Roland* 321 And we may son helþ yf þe pink myster. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1815 Pat mys to amend, is maister ye go To the corse of þat kyng in his cleane towne. c.1440 *York Myst.* viii. 52 Me liste do no daies dede, Bot yf gret myster me garte. c.1450 *Erle Tolous* 434 Hyt was no mystur there to bydd. 1470-85 *Mator Arthur* l. xv. 57, I wylle encounter with kyngs bors and ye wyl rescowe me whan myster is. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) l. 19 That the portis be mendyt and lokit and reformat as mister is. 1556 *Laurel Tractate* 490 þe wei . . . And medel, geue ony mister be. 1600 in *Pleasur Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne CL) II. 286 Hald me excused for my vnsely Letter, þik is noch so weil wrettin as mister ver.

† 8. A condition in which help is needed, or there is a lack of some necessary thing; a state of difficulty or distress; esp. a state of destitution, lack of means. *Phr. in or at (one's) mister*. Rarely *pl.* = necessitous circumstances. In later use *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 803 þai cled þam þan in þat mister Wit leues brad þat o figer. *Ibid.* 1034 For þi rede i þam þat yee here þat how yow helþ at *latter* [etc.] your mister. c.1375 *St. Leg. Saints* l. (A. Katerine) 248 Gret myster gert me

assemble you & call. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1774 For mestire & miserie vneth may þou forth pine aue caitefe cors to clete & to fede. 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dan.* 288 Sic myteris haldis madynniss in. That thar pynt with pouerte. 1549-50 *Extracts Burgh Recs.* Stirling (1887) 58 Neid and mister compellit hir to sell the saidis warklums to sustene liir. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admon.* (S.T.S.) 25 Saying yat yat had enterit yame in dangere and not supportit in mister. 1641 FERGUSON *Prov.* (1783) 24 Mister makes man of craft. 1768 *Ross Heleneur* v. 27 To come along sweer was sbe to intreat, An' yett I kend her mister to be great.

† **b. To have mister**: to be in straits or in necessity; to be in want of something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19044 At þair gain come mete þai gaue, Ilkan þat þai sagh mister baue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 743 Till releiþ thame that had mister. 1422 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 22 A rough felit . . . to be in kepnyng of Agnes. Weston . . . to lay on y^e pore folk y^e hafe myserie in y^e winter. c.1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Socoure vs for the love of Ihesus, for we haue well mystere. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 97 Bot he wil gif and len his gude at large, Till thame that mister bes.

† **9. Need or want of something specified. Const. of. to.** Chiefly in *to have mister. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3247 Wit tresur grette and riche ring, Sulik als maidan bað mister. *Ibid.* 4718 Was neuer mare mister o bred. *Ibid.* 28275, I. lett o þam þe lighter þat þai suld baue to me. c.1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 3128 (Kölbing), 30u worþ to hem wel gret mister. c.1400 MAUNDEY. (Koxh.) xxiv. 12 God hase na mister of mete ne drink. c.1475 *Purtenys* 6253 Tho which had gret necessite. Both mister and ned vnto som goodnesse. c.1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 180 Yf they haue mystere of vs, Lette vs goo helpe & socoure theym. 1533 BLENLENDEN *Livy* v. (S.T.S.) II. 160 þe ciete had grette mister of money, haueand sa mony armys to gif wight to. 1603 *Philotts* xv. He is richt gude. Ane man of wealth and nobill blude, Bot hes mair mister of ane Hude. 1622 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 140 England, that stands muckle in mister of a Reformation.

† **b. with ellipsis of prep. Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 Disput, he sais, es na mister Bituit to wis in swilk a wer. a 1400 *Kellic. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 24 Thurghe bes gyftes ouer Lord Ihesu leres man all þat he hase mystir till þe lyfe þat es callid aclyfe.

† **c. with inf. To have mister**: to need, require (to do something). *Obs.*

c.1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 Laued men hauris mar mister, Godes word for to her, Than clerkes. 133. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 67, I haf gerner & gat sokkez of oxen, & for my byez he boni, to bowe þaf I mister. c.1435 *Torr. Portugal* 583 To the mownteyne he toke the wey, To rest byme all that day, He had mystryr to be kyllyd [= cooled]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 36 Ve haue mistir, to be vigilant ande redy, sen the terme of cristis cumming is schort.

† 10. *a. pl.* Necessary articles, fittings, etc.; necessities. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. 134 b, Alle tho mystres, whiche that apperteynen to the body without, as clothing howsnyng and defense ageyne dyuerse perylles. 1513 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 481 Item for 4th Swetyn burdis to the said Lore for misteris in the schippis. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 29 (Stat. Rob. I) Reseruand to the takers their reasonable misterres and necessare expenses.

† **b. Something needed or necessary. rare.**

1829 *Scott Hrl. Middl.* xlii. World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her mister.

11. A matter or respect in which some necessity or want is felt; a case of need. *Sc.* in *phr.* with the *vb.* to *beet*: see **BET** v. 3.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit women* 128 He . . . may nought beif wort a bene in bed of my mystirs. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Exc.* l. viii. 105 To heu, and tak Tymer to heit aytis and wither mysters. *Ibid.* v. l. 15. 1721 *RANSAV Scribbles* *Lashed* 78 To please the sighing sisters, Who often beet them in their misters. 1823 *Hogg in Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 374 If twa or three hundred pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it.

Mister (mistar), *sb.* 2. Also 6 *myster*. [See **MASTER** *sb.* 21, note.]

1. Used as a title of courtesy prefixed to the surname or Christian name of a man (not entitled to be addressed as 'Sir' or 'Lord'), and to designations of office or occupation.

The word in mod. use may be best described as the oral equivalent of the written prefix *Mr.* (q.v. in its alphabetical place). In writing, the unabbreviated form is now used only with more or less of jocular intention; in a passage like quot. 1854 in d, most persons would now write 'Mr.' (with inverted commas).

1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (N.S.) 111. 397 To suffer the ist Mysters Bassettes to haue accesse and speake . . . with theyre brother. 1706 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 302 My best hat which is at Mister Rignedale's in Ripon. 1786 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indisor.* II. 42 Squire Franklin meant to do great things for Mister Dellmore. 1840 *Hood Up Rhine* xvii, Mister Broker, is that ere your carpet-bag? 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* xlii, Spraggon took advantage of a dead silence to call up the table to Mister Sponge to take wine, . . . and by-and-by Mister Sponge 'Mistered' Mr. Spraggon to return the compliment.

b. trans. and jocular.

1760-72 H. BROOK *Fool of Qual.* (1809) l. p. vii, O Jupiter, some water, a little water! I dear mister Jupiter, water, water, water! a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Descr. Summer's Eve*, The snare for Mister Fox is set.

c. The word 'mister' (Mr.) as a prefix or title. 1758 *GOLDSM. Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 244 They never spoke to us without putting 'Mister to our Names. 1837 LYTTON E. *Mittray.* 43 Stop mon cher, don't call me Mister; we are to be friends. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, *Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 Mr. Pitt, . . . thought the title of *Mister* good against any king in Europe. 1888 *BURTON*

Lives 12 *Gd. Men* I. 440 'Well, Mr. Burdon?'... 'Mister at the end of 20 years!... I wish you wouldn't call me Mister.'

d. One who is entitled to be addressed or spoken of only as *Mr.* —.

1764 *FOOTE Mayor* of G. L. i. Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1850 *MACAULAY Biog., Pitt* (1860) 182 Plain Mister himself he [Pitt] had made more lords than any three ministers that had preceded him. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 98 Whether the Persian Mirza expresses a Prince or a mere Mister.

2. As a form of address not followed by the name; = *SIR* (or less respectful than that title). Now only *vulgar*.

1760-72 *H. BROOKE Pool of Qual.* (1809) I. 31, I must... tell you, Mister, that matters are much changed. 1784 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* ix. ii. (1882) II. 322 Mrs. Belfield... running into the passage... angrily called out [to the chairmen], 'What do you do here, Mister?' 1834 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.*, Mr. Higginbotham's *Catastrophe*, 'Good morning, mister', said Dominicus. 1864 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. ii. 'The Courtin', Says he, 'I'd better call agin'; Says she, 'Think likely, Mister'. 1901 *Punch* 22 Jan. 65 Please Mister, when are we going to get through?

3. A (horse's) rider. (= *MASTER* sb. 4.) *Obs.* c 1620 in J. P. Hore *Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 360 The horse and mister yairof that first comes over the scior at the said Walnuik of Paislaye.

† *Mister* (mis'tar), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: as in *MISTERS* sb. 1. Also *pa. t.* mustrid, 6 mestoret, mistorist, mystart, mistert. [*f. MISTER* sb. 1.]

1. *impers.* To be necessary or needful. *Const.* inf. or clause, or absol.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 7 Ande gif it misteris bat secular power be callit perto in supowale and helping of halykirk. 161500 *King & Barker* 99 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 9 The hors prekyd, as he was wode, Het mestoret to spor hem not. c 1500 *Melusine* 222 Yf it mystier, we shal guydye & lede you... thurghale all the passages. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 884 Ten pund Striveling I have heir, And mair, when misteris, you command. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 51 As for my name, it mistereith not to tell.

b. What misteris (a person to do something): what need is there for him to, why need he? Also What misteris (a thing)? What need is there for it?

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 54 What mystiris be, in gode or ille, of me to melle be? 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xvi. 62 What mystir, myn to edyfie cartage? 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 77 Quhat misterit men in this cage seik out ane neu interpretation? 1590 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 17 Quhat misterid us to have a sign? 1603 *Philotus* xxvi, Gude-man, quhat misteris all this mowis? 1715 A. PENNECUICK *Poems* 17 What misteris me to express, My present Poverty.

2. Of things: To be necessary, needful, or requisite. *Const.* dat. of person.

1375 *BANBOUR Bruce* xvii. 215 And alkynd othir apparail That mycht avail, or seik mystier I'll hald castell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 428 Vs misteris neulre na medcine for malidy on ertie. 1412 *Catherick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 8 All the stuffe of the stane that misteris more for the makyng of the Kirke of Katrik. c 1450 *Merlin* 22 Blase sought all that myn mystered to write with. a 1530 *Heywood Weather* (Brandl) 314 At all tymys when suche thynges shall mystier.

3. *trans.* To have need of, require.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 268 Gif me think I mister ma, I sall have leve to produce ma. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 231 We mystier no sponys here, at our manying. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 212 Harnes and hors, quhilk thair mystery in wer. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. li. 117 Now is the tyne that I maste mister the. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 62 Thair quhilk ar hall thair mister notht ane lech. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 125 For surelie, we mister na Magistrat. 1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 146 Counting what things he now did mister.

absol. 1438 *Bt. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 2. And gif thair mister, to mak recours. 1572 *Act* 31 Mar. in *Peelies Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 Quhair superabundance of stanis is to help vthers thairwith that mistaris.

4. *intr.* To find it necessary to do something. Also with ellipsis of inf.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6, I sall so ordand at pou sall nott mystier to be a thief no mor. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P.* 175 (Manly) That way, perchaunce, ye shall nait mystier to go to heuen without a gyster! a 1578 *LINGESAV (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 20 Na man mister to tak fere of the Erle of Douglas. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 805 First quhen he mistert not, he micht, He neids, and may not now.

5. To have need (of). Also pass. to be mistered of: to have lost, feel the loss of.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 361 Bot blynd he was. Throuh hurt of waynys, and mystyrit of blud. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Esop* iii. xvii, Gyue thou not that thyng of whiche thou hast need of to the ende that afterward thou mystier not of hit. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 He... proffred to them his seruyse, yf they mystier of it. 1552 *AMP. HAMILTON Catech.* 59 To de distribut to thaim self as far as thair mystier to thair honest sustentation. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* vi. Wks. (Wodrow Scot.) II. 8 It mycht chance that the Kyng mycht mister of his greit gunis and artailery in France.

6. To be of advantage or service.

c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 129 Lady moder, gramerly of so fayre a yeste as here is, For it mysireth me well. *Ibid.* vi. 141.

Mister, *v.* 2 [*f. MISTER* sb. 2.] *trans.* To address or speak of by the title of 'Mr.'

1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* v. ii, 'Pray, don't mister such fellows to me', cries the Lady. 1877 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* (1819) 213 He would not have been content... with Mistering his opponent, and Esquiring himself. 1830 *MISS MORTON Village Ser.* v. (1863) 33 Mr. Warde—pshaw! he is too eminent a man to be mistered! John Warde, the celebrated fox-hunter. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xiii, 'None of your mistering', replied the ruffian; 'you always mean mischief

when you come that'. 1893 *T. HARDY Tess* xxvii, Darling Tessy!... Don't, for Heaven's sake, Mister me any more.

† *Misterful*, *a. Sc. Obs.* [*f. MISTER* sb. 1 + *-FUL*.] 1. Needy, necessitous.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Lucy) 128 To hure pure men & fede, & visit mystierful in ned. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. xvi. 136 Vnkend and misterful in desertis of Libie I wandir. 1517 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1860) I. 170 The reparatioun, halyding and vpholding of the licht of any misterfull alter. 1584 *Rg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 695 For... sustentatioun of the pair people infectit and misteuill. 1679 *RAY Prov.* 287 Misterfull folk mon not be mensfull.

2. Needful, necessary.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 977 Thane is it misterfull to the Till have that placis veil in thocht.

Misteri, obs. form of *MYSTERY*.

Mistirm, *v.* [*Mis*-1 i.] *trans.* To term incorrectly; to apply a wrong term or name to.

1579 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 144 Flowre delicate, that which they vse to mistirme, Flowre de luce. 1593 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 21. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1872) 28 The worke, before this last edition of Chaucer termed 'the Dreame of Chaucer', is mystiermed. 1623 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gysy v.* i. I am none of ought Your rage mistirms me. 1822 *LIBERAL I.* 342 The factitious modes of society, which form what is mistiermed 'its well being'. 1891 *L. MERRICK Violet Moses* III. xxiii. 189 There are unions mistiermed 'guilty'.

Hence *Mistiermed* *ppl. a.*, *Mistierming* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* C j h, [His] bald affected eloquence, .. better beseceming .. a mistierming Clowne in a Comedy, than a chosen man in the Ministerie. 1593 *NOROE Spec. Brit.*, *Miser* 1.8 Holding the smallest error (yea the mistierming of the place) verie criminous. 1597 (see *MISTAKEN* *ppl. a.* 1). 1766 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Misnomer*, .. a mistierming or miscalling.

† *Misterous*, *a. Obs.* In 5 *mysterus*. [*f. MISTER* sb. 1 + *-OUS*.] Needy.

14. *Langland's P. Pl.* C. iii. 78 (*MIS. F. northern*) Pese mysterus men bat after mede wayten.

Mistershipe, corruption of *MISTRESS-SHIP*.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. 40 How now good fellow, wouldst thou speake with vs? Clow. Yea forsooth, and your Mistershipe he Emperiall.

Mistetch (mist'et), *sb. north. dial.* Also *-tech*. [*f. MIS*-1 4 + *TETCH* *sb.*] A bad habit.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1226 We... Pat for our slepyng and mysteches, With goddis seruande we lete to wake. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, a had instruction, a misteatching. 'Toud gear he gotten a bad mistetch'. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Mistech*, a had habit. *North.*

Mistetch (mist'et), *v. north. dial.* [app. an alteration of *MISTEACH* after prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To teach bad habits to; to train badly.

1529 *MORE Dynalog* iii. xlii. Wks. 229/2 Because he that had mistetiched his wife and his children, were vnmte for a great cure. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 2 Thm macks sike Anters, Thou'l mistetich my Cow. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, to teach bad tricks or habits, to give bad instructions. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, mistrain, or misteach.

Mistetched (mist'et), *ppl. a. north. dial.* [*f. prec. sb. or vb.*] Badly trained; of bad habits: commonly applied to a vicious horse.

1691 *RAY N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 49 *Mistetched*; that hath got an ill habit, Property or Custom. A *Mistetch* Horse. 1787 *MARSHALL Rur. Econ. E. Yorksh.* (E.D.S.) 33 *Mistetched* (pron. *mistetch*), *pp.* spoiled by improper treatment; vicious, as a horse. 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mistetched*, spoiled—said of a horse that has learnt vicious tricks. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Mistetched*, mistetched... 'A dangerous horse is termed mistetched'. 1900 *Darlington Horse Shoers' Assoc. Price List*, Cramped or Mist-tetched Horses.

Mistful (mist'ful), *a.* [*f. MIST* sb. 1 + *-FUL*.] Full of mist; obscured with or as if with mist.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vi. 34, I must perforce compound With mistfull [printed mixtful] eyes. 187. W. A. SCOTT in W. H. RANKINE *Hero of Dark Court* (1896) 25 We've seen the mistful mountains on the lone Glenshee. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 9/2 Morns rise mistful.

† *Misthank*, *v.* *Obs.* [*MIS*-1 7.] *trans.* To show resentment at.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. (1621) 100 The Dolphin, heaving 'gainst the bank 'Can mine oblivion moodily misthank [orig. *pour* *taxer* *mou* *obliv*].

† *Misthew*, *Obs.* [*MIS*-1 4.] A bad habit. c 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 18 (Camb. MS.), Ne he bi childe neuir so dere And he wil misfewis [other version vnpwes] lere. Bete him o'ir wile.

Misthink, *v.* [*f. MIS*-1 1 + *THINK* *v.* 1.]

† *1. intr.* To have sinful thoughts. *Obs.*

a 1225 *ANR. R.* 62 Ich hadde ivestred, seio Joh, foreward mid min eien, bet ich ne misdenche. 1615 *SYLVESTER Feb Triumph* xxxi. 458, I made a Covenant with my constant eyes, From gazing out on blasing vanities... Why should I once misthink upon a Maid?

2. To have mistaken thoughts; to think mistakenly (that...).

Also *Misthinking* *vbl. sb.* a 1530 *Crt. of Love* 483 Women, lightly set their pleisire in a place; When they misthink, they lightly let it passe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, There is the note; and all the parts if I misthinke not. 1609 F. GREVILL *Mistapha* ii. ii, For ignorance beggetteth cruelty, Misthinking each man, every thing can be. a 1631 *DONNE Elegy on Mrs. Boulstred* Poems (1654) 256 There would have been Some that would sinne, misthinking she did sinne. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selt.* 5 If I do not much misthink. a 1871 *DE MORGAN Budget* (1872) 336 One... who takes misthinking from points of view which none but a student of history can occupy.

3. *trans.* To think ill of; to have a bad or un-

favourable opinion of. Also *intr.* const. of, in the same sense.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 108 How will the Country... Mis-thinke the King, and not be satisfied? 1666—*Ant.*, *Cl. v.* ii. 176. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonsus* ii. (1654) 14, I hope your grace will not mis-think of me, Who for your good... Betthought this means to set the world at Peace. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* ii. ii, When I am gone, my liege, will not mis-think me, will not listen to my foes.

4. With cognate obj.: To think bad thoughts.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Panarets* 1196 Wks. (Grosart) II. 134 Their People... can suffer nought 'Gainst them to be mis-done, mis-said, mis-thought. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 229 Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thy breast, Adam, misstought of her to thee so dear?

Misthought. [*MIS*-1 4.] Erroneous thought or notion; mistaken opinion.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 58 Error and misthought Of our like persons, eath to be disguird. c 1843 *CARLYLE Hist. Sc.* (1898) 342 He had no soul... or his thought would not have been such a misthought.

Misthrive (mis'thriv), *v.* [*MIS*-1 7.] *intr.* To be unsuccessful; not to thrive. Hence *Misthriven* *ppl. a.*, unsuccessful, unprosperous; *Misthriving* *vbl. sb.*, failure.

1567 *Gude & Goddie B.* (S.T.S.) 187 And thocht thy fuffe at it, and blaw... The mair thay blaw... The mair it dois mis-thryue. 1599 *JAS. I. Bædail*, *δωρον* (1682) 5r This oversight hath heene the greatest cause of my mis-thriving in money matters. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recr.* (1873) 5 Amongst so many children some must mis-thrive and proue nought. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vi, And ay till this mis thiven age, The gudeman here sat like a sage. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 34 A starving, mis-thriven, and wretched population.

Misthrow, *v. rare.* [*MIS*-1 i.]

† *1. trans.* To cast (glances) with a wrong intent. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 60 Hast thou thin yhen oght mis-throwe?

2. To throw (a ball) badly.

1806 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 To fumble the ball or mis-throw it.

† *Mispunche*, *v. Obs.* [*f. MIS*-1 i + *pünche*, OE. *pyncan* *THINK* *v.* 2.] *intr.* To seem wrong. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 982 *pet* to of þing þet te misþuncheð, underfest þe an hall & dustest adun þe oðere.

Mistic, *-ical*, obs. forms of *MYSTIC*, *-ICAL*.

Mistice, obs. variant of *MESTIZO*.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 709/2, 150 *Mistices* and Negroes. *Ibid.* 732/2.

† *Mistico* (mist'iko). [*Sp.* = Cat. *mestech*, taken to be a. Arab. *mist'ik* (lit. flat surface) broad basket, large frying-pan, etc. *f. sataha* to flatten. In *F. mistic*, *mistique*; see also *MYSTIC* (a.) A coasting vessel having two sails, used in the Mediterranean.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 416 The Spanish *mistico* Jean Baptiste. 1841 J. ALLEN *Engl. Wooden Walls* xvi. In *United Service* *Frul.* Mar. 33, The well-directed fire was opened upon the *misticos* from the frigate. 1886 *List of Ships Reported Dec.*, Abbrev., *Mis*, *Mistico*.

† *Mistide*, *sb. Obs.* [*f. next*.] A mishap. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 23599 (Edin.) Na mistid [other texts mischue, mistime] mai palm hitid, For þai er traist on ilka side.

† *Mistide*, *v. Obs.* [*OE. mistidan*: see *MIS*-1 i and *TIDE* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To happen amiss or unfortunately. In OE. *impers.* to be a failure.

1027-34 *Lawes of Crant* (Liebermann) 348, & gif hit tithle sig, & æt lade mistide, deme se hiscop. a 1520 *Owl & Night.* 1501 þu myht wene þat be mystide hwanne þu lyst bi hire side. 1421-2 *Hoccleve Dial.* 644 Certes, for the defaulte of good foresight, Mist-iden thynges þat wel tyde michte.

2. To have misfortune.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Illel.* 730 He that hath over-had an herte, atte laste he shal misshapen and mistyde.

Mistior, obs. variant of *MISTER*.

Mistigris (mist'igris). [*ad. F. mistigri* knave of spades, esp. when accompanied by two cards of the same colour at 'bouillotte' and 'brelan'.] The name of the blank card in a variety of draw poker; hence, the game in which it is used.

1882 *Poker* 76 *Mistigris*. This is a variety of the game of Draw Poker, sometimes called Fifty-Three Deck Poker. *Mistigris* is a name given to the blank card accompanying every pack. 1805 *Poker Manual* 17 The Joker is sometimes called *Mistigris*.

† *Mistihede*, *Obs.* [*f. MISTY* *a.* 1 and *a.* 2 + *-hede*, *-HEAD*.] a. *Mistiness*, obscurity. b. *Mystical* significance.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 224 What meneth this? what is this mistihede? a 1400 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xliii. By mystihed it is illumyned for to see þe werkis of Jhesu in holy churche. c 1413 *Lyce. Godyd Ballad* 33 Misty cloudes, that wolde overlede Trewe humble hertes with hir mistihede.

Mistik, *Mistilto*, obs. ff. *MYSTIC*, *MISTLETOE*.

Mistily (mist'ili), *adv.* Also a *mystiliche*, *mistili*, 4-5 *mistily*, etc. [*f. MISTY* *a.* 1 + *-LY* 2.] In a misty manner; in early quots. *fig.*

With the first quot. cf. *MISTY* *a.* 2

1340 *HAMOLE Pr. Consc.* 4364 Iu þe appocalipe apparaty Es sayd þus ful mistily telt. 138. *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 149 Pat þis þingis he seide bifore to hem in proverbis and mystily. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom.* T. 84r Philosophres spekeu so mistily In this craft, that men can nat come therby. c 1450 *Merlin* 54 Than hegan Merlin to speke so mystilly wher of the boke of prophesies is made. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxlv. (1533) 173/1 Yt yss... so darkely

or mystly wryten, that the reader therof shall hardly come to y^e knowledge of the trouthe. *a* 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1633) 90 These Meo having gazed long at the Starre above doe as Mistily beheld the Wise-men below. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 348/1 The mistily seen objects behind. 1864 *LOWELL Fire-side Trav.* 278 It began to rain, first mistily, and then in thick, hard drops. 1874 *LESLIE Carr. Yod. Gwynne* I. iv. 122 A semi-unconscious and mistily vague bope. 1897 *Cott. Mag.* Feb. 556/1 The distant palms rose mistily into the genial air.

† **Mistime**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* next.] *Mishap.* *a* 1300 *Cursor* II. 2768 In minding of bis mistime He wites wend [read wend] and waris his time. 13... *Ibid.* 2009a (Götl.) Woman sal nocht prent of barn, Ne nane wid mistime [Cott. mischie] be foran.

Mistime (mistim'v), *v.* [*OE.* *mistimian*: see *MIS-1* and *TIME* v.]

† **1. intr.** *a.* Of the event: To happen amiss. *Const. dat.* *b.* Of the person: To come to grief, suffer misfortune. *Obs.*

c 1000 *tr. Basil's Admon.* v. (1849) 44 3if him hwæt mistimab besazga bis unrotnysse. *a* 1225 *Anscr.* 200 Lauhewen ober gabben, 3if him mis-buecolle (*MIS*. *T.* mistimes). 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls). II. 58 Littl wondir thowz lordis myssetyme, that han suche confousours. *c* 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 84/38 Lat neuer my saul on domesday mystime.

2. Not to time properly: *a.* to do or perform at a wrong time; to say or do (something) out of season; *b.* to miscalculate or mis-state the time of. Also *absol.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 49, I prai the let me nocht mistime Mi schrifte. *Ibid.* III. 281 So hath such love his luv mistimed. 141500 in *Grose*, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 The sounde of a trow song makithe trow concorde, But subill prickynge mystymthe and causith grete discord. *a* 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Monmouthshire* (1662) 53 If he is guilty in Mis-timing of actions, he is not the only Historian without company in that particular. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. ii. iii. As Grotius has mis-timed these Visions, so his Interpretations are accordingly absurd. 1673 *SHAFESB. Parl. Sp.* in *Coll. Poems* 239 He desires you not to mistime it: but that it may have only the second place. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 307 Actions mistim'd lose their value. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. cclxxv. 359 [He] mis-times, mis-places, runs precipitately. . . at the mark. 1858 *DORAN Court Fools* 143 Rowley's chronicle drama abounds in anachronisms. The probable facts, are only mistimed. 1896 *Daily News* 14 July 4/6 [He] mis-timed a ball. . . and was out leg before wicket.

Mistimed (mistim'd), *pp.* *a.* [*MIS-1* 2.]

† **1.** Unfortunate. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1212 The ost. . . prayit God. . . Him to conwoy fra all mystymyt cace.

2. Ill-timed, unseasonable, out of place.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ans.* to *Disorder* 40 That's a little Uncharitable, and Miss-timed. *c* 1710 *KILLINGBECK Serm.* (1717) 63 A hasty and unguarded Expression, an incautious and mistaken Reproof. 1745 *YOUNG N. Th.* viii. 792 There is a time, when toil must be preferr'd. Or joy, by mis-tim'd fondness, is undone. 1820 *Scott Abbot* iii. We do not recover composure by the mere feeling that agitation is mistimed. 1897 *Spectator* 2 July 882/1 Proposals for reunion amongst Liberals would be absolutely mistimed.

3. Disturbed in one's habits, esp. with respect to eating and sleeping. *Dial.*

1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 356 'He has not slept for the last three nights. No wonder he is ill; he is quite mistimed'. His regular hours are interrupted. 1868 *ARKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Mistimed*, subjected to irregularity as regards seasons of refreshment, especially sleep.

† **Mistimely**, *a.* (or *adv.*) *Obs.* [*MIS-1* 6.] Unseasonable (or unseasonably).

c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) II. 536 So careful should we be. . . of speaking any thing mis-timely.

Mistiming, *vb.* *sb.* [*MIS-1* 3.] The action of the verb *MISTIME*.

1. a. Doing a thing at a wrong time. *b.* Miscalculation of the time of an event, etc.

1581 *MALCASTER Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 The rule of health condemnes not dauning, but the mistyming of it. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. Disc. xiv. 11 He endures affronts, mistimings, tedious waytings. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 448 The same falling out here that has in his other mistimings of Prophecy. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O.* 3 N. Test. 152 There was no great mis-timing of the story. 1765 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (ed. 3) 301 ff. there was any mistiming in the Case it must lie on the Part of those Plotters for timing the breaking forth of their Plot. 1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. § 751 The error arising from a mistiming of the current.

2. dial. Disturbance of regular habits.

1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxii. (E.D.D.). This illness maun have maid bim less fit to thole ooy mistiming either of meat or sleep.

Mistiness (mistin'es). [*f.* *MISTY* *a* + *-NESS*.] A condition of being misty; dimness, obscurity; also *concr.* or *semi-concr.* = vapour, haze, mist. Said of the atmosphere and of the eyes or sight.

1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* iv. 11 There weren in it [Sinai] derknessis, and cloude, and mystynes [Vulg. caligo]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 89 A heaviesome mistiness is cast before our eyes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xxii. 130 God. . . did set a Cloude darkness, and mistiness before him. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 91 The Mistiness scattereth and breaketh up suddenly. 1655 *JEAMES Alfox. Schol. Div.* 38 The cloudiness, and mistiness of the air. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 355 Mistinesses, which give to my deluged eye the appearance of all the colours in the rainbow. 1838 *JAMES Robber* iii. The mistiness of the mid-day sunshine. 1863 *MISS BRANDON Eleanor's Victory* i. The red August sunset was melting into grey mistiness. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 506 The. . . extent of the mistiness or obscurity is governed by the. . . extent of the impaired portion of retina.

b. of language and thought.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 24 The holy Prophets of God. . . did not call the worde of God darkness, obscurenesse, or mistioesne. 1816 J. GUCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 40 If he makes use of a little metaphysical mistiness. 1836 E. HOWARD R. Reefer xx. I cannot ewe shelter myself under the mistiness of the peremptory vye. 1838 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 250 I to the mistiness of waking thought.

Misting (mistin'), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* *MIST* *sb.* + *v* + *-ING* 1.] *Mist.*

1686 *GOD Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 70 Great fog m. misting and misting 7 p. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* I. iii. 20 If the Vapours. . . soon meet the Cold, they are then Condensed into Misting. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 2/2 Arriving in an Irish 'misting', drenched to the skin.

Misting (mistin'), *pp.* *a.* [*-ING* 2.] *Misty.*

1774 *Gentl. Mag.* 394 Oct. 22, misting moroing, cloudy afternoon.

† **Mistion**, *Obs.* [*ad.* *L.* *mistion-em*, *f.* *mist-*, *pp.* stem of *miscere* to mix. (*Cf.* *MIXTION*.)

Mistion, *mixture.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Mistion is such a composition of bodies as inceration, incorporation, collocation, and contusion do declare. 1646 *SIN T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* in x. 128 In Animals. . . many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living forme, as well as that of mistion. 1680 *BOYLE Sept. Chem.* II. 146 To evince that Nature makes other Misions than such as I have allowed.

Mistir, *Obs.* variant of *MISTER* *sb.*

† **Mistithe**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *pa.* *pp.* 3 mis-titheget, 4 mys-i-tyepped. [*MIS-1* 1.] *a.* *intr.* To be dishonest in paying tithes. *b.* *trans.* To pay tithes wrongly upon.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 208 Mis-titheget [v.r. thede mis, teou- den mi-], etholden cwide, ober fundles, ober lone. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* III. 309 Alle þat mystipen on goodis ben cruelly cursid. *a* 1450 *MW* 950 Hast þou wyth-bolde an teybynge, Or mys-i-tyepped?

Mistitle (mistit'l), *v.* [*MIS-1* 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong title or name to. Also *Mis-titled* *pp.* *a.*

1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec cario Juvenilia* (1633) 533 A bashfulness, which some mis-tittle, feare. 1690 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 142 Kcaulin whom he mis-titles King of East-Saxons. 1740 *NORTH (title)* Examen of an Historical Libel, mistitled A Complete History of England. 1812 *CORNE Syntax, Picturesque* xxi. Who then will venture to declare That man's mistitled sorrow's heir? 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 187 That all be got, mis-titled pay, Keep him in constant poverty.

Mistile, *Obs.* form of *MISSEL*, *MIZZLE*.

Mistless (mistl'es), *a.* [*f.* *MIST* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Free from mist.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* I. xiv. 270 How soft are the nights of the continent! . . . No sea-fog. . . mistless as noon, and fresh as morning. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* 479 An unclouded and mistless sky.

Mistletoe (mist'ltow, mis'ltow). Forms: *a.* 1 mistiltan, 5 mistilto, 6 myscolto, -towe, mis-celto, mysteltew, misteltow, -tewe, -dew, mistelto, myscolto, 6-7 miselto, 6-8 misselto, 7 misseltow, messelto, 7-gmisselto, mis(s)letoe, 8-9 miseltoe, mistletoe, 9-tow, 7- mistletoe, 8-9 myscoltyne, misselcain, misselden, 6-7 mis(c)elden, 7 misseldin(e), mistleden, meseldine, 8 misleden. 9-6 mislen, 7 misleen, 9 dial. mislin. [*OE.* *mistiltan* (= *ON.* *mistilteium*, *Sw.* *Da. mistelen*), *f.* *mistil*, -el (see *MISSEL*) + *tan* twig.

The normal development (with obscuration of the final syllable) of *OE.* *mistiltan* is represented by the *β*-forms, of which the disyllabic *y*-forms appear to be merely contractions. The *a*-forms, to which the current form belongs, descend from another type having secondary stress on the final syllable, which app. underwent the same development as the uncompounded word *tan* (str. masc.), from which *tā* (wk. fem.) was evolved in late *WS*.

1. A parasitic plant of Europe, *Viscum album* (N.O. *Loranthaceae*), growing on various trees (in Britain, frequently on the apple-tree, rarely on the oak) and bearing a glutinous fruit, from which a birdlime is prepared.

This plant was held in veneration by the Druids, esp. when found growing on the oak. It is still used in England in Christmas decorations, a bunch of it being commonly hung from the ceiling of a room or hall: see also quot. 1820. *a* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 136/11 *Uiscrago*, mistiltan. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbs* (E.D.S.) 89 *Myscelto*. *c* 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* C vij h. Myscelowe layd to the head draweth out the corrupt humores. 1558 *PHAER Enaid* vi. P 4 *uarg*, Mysteltew calld of some mistelwed growing on trees in winter with a yelowe shiny berry. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 95 The Trees. . . Ore-come with Mosse, and baleful Mistletoe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhomer's Bk. Physike* 24/1 Take Mistletoe of Hasellnuttree. . . Mistletoe of Oakes, of Pearetree. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. vii. 185 A young Lady. . . was cured only by the powder of true mistletoe of the oake. 1716 *GAY Trivia* II. 41 Now with bright Holly, all your Temples strow, With Laurel green, and sacred Mistletoe. 1768 *TUCKER Let. Wks.* II. 371 It is thought the mistletoe would be lost out of nature if it were not continually propagated from tree to tree by the thrush. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk. Christmas Eve* (1821) III. 32 note, The mistletoe is still hung up in farm-houses and kitchens at Christmas; and the young men have the privilege of kissing the girls under it, plucking each time a berry from the bush. When the berries are all plucked the privilege ceases. 1856 *TRIAS* Bot. 1221/1 The mistletoe of the oak had such repute for 'helping' in the diseases incidental to infirmity and old age, that it was called *Lignum Sanctæ Crucis*, Wood of the Holy Cross.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 265/2 The mistletoe grows on a large number of different trees, such as the apple, lime, elm, maple, willow, thorn, poplar, and even on conifers.

β. 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Viscum*, angli uocant Mysceltyne, aut Myscello. 1548 — *Names Herbs* (E.D.S.) 80 *Viscum* is called. . . io engli-h Myscelto or Misseldin. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 89 None comes neere the fume of the Misselden but he waxeth blinde. 1621 *COTGR.*, *Visc*, Missell, Misseltote, Misseldine. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Missello*, *Misseldine*, or *Misteldin* [ed. 1661 *Misseldin*]. [*And in later Dicts.*]

γ. 1562 *BULLEIN Bukh. Def.*, *Bk. Simples* (1579) 50 *h marg.*, Mistelhow or Mislen. *Ibid.* 50 *h*, This mislen groweth . . . vpon the tree through the doung of byrdes. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 50 The Druides had Oak-Trees to great estimation; they worshipped the Misleen that grows thereon. *a* 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* (1830), *Mislin-bush*.

b. Applied to other species of *Viscum* and other genera of N.O. *Loranthaceae*.

American or False Mistletoe, *Phoradendron* (*Viscum*) *flavescens*. West Indian Mistletoe, *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium* (Treas. Bot.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxxv. 1168, 2 *Viscum Indicum* L'Obelii, Indian Mistletoe. 3 *Viscum Peruvianum* L'Obelii, Mistletoe of Peru. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 186 *Viscum verticillatum* (mistletoe). 1847-60 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Pl.* 287 *Phoradendron*, *P. flavescens*. . . Mistletoe. False Mistletoe. 1860 *GRAY Man. Bot.* 383 *P. flavescens*. . . (American Mistletoe).

† **2.** Basil; = *MISSEL* 2. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stochobu Med. MS.* 211 Mistilto, osimnn. **3.** attrib. and *comb.*, as mistletoe berry, bird-lime, bough, plant, seed, tree; mistletoe thrush, the misel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 556 It may be, that Bird feedeth upon the *Mistletoe-Berries and so is often found there. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxxv. 1170 It can no where be read that *Chamaen niger* doth beare *Mistletoe birdlime. *a* 1839 T. H. BAYLY (*title of poem*), The *Mistletoe Bough. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of trees full of *Mistletoe plants. *Ibid.*, The radicle of a *Mistletoe seed. 1719 SIR J. COLBATCH *Disc. conc. Mistletoe* A Bird generally known by the Name of the *Mistletoe Thrush; which Name, I suppose, it derives from its feeding upon Misleioe-Berries. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 64 Throste Cock, Shirite, . . . Misletoe Thrush. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 164 *b*, Of the Misel or *Mistletoe tre.

Mist-like, *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* *MIST* *sb.* + *-LIKE*.] Like a mist.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 73 Vlesse the breath of Harticke groanes Mist-like inlof me from the search of eyes. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. iii. 642 The Soul's seeds. . . like spreading mist, Mist-like exude, and there no more exist. 1839 *LONGF. Belonged City* iv, The mist-like banners clasped the air, As clouds with clouds embrace. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* vii. 334 All the past Melts mist-like into this bright hour. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* iii. 49 A tender mist-like colour.

Mistling, *Obs.* form of *MIZZLING*.

Mistoinit, *Obs.* *Sc.* form of *MISTUNED* *pp.* *a.*

Mistone (mistown'), *rare* 1. [*MIS-1* 4.] *Discord.* 1813 *HOOE Queen's Wake* 250 The harp-strings jarred in wild mistone.

† **Mistoned**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [*MIS-1* 2.] *Discordant*, out of tune.

a 1500 in *Grose*, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 In the dyvers proportions of the mystynouswonde. 1564 *WINZER Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 20 That are misonelt string confounds all your harmonie. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 66 Mistonit stringis.

Mistral (mist'al, mistr'al). Also 7 mestrall, 8-9 maestral, maestrale. [*a.* *f.* *mistr'al*, *a.* *Pr. mistr'al*; — *L.* *magistr'al* — *IS* *MAGISTRAL*. The literal meaning is 'master-wind'; cf. *Sp.* *maestral* or *viento maestro* (Minshen).] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France and neighbouring districts.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acecia's Hist. Indies* III. v. 134 Southeast is by them called *Xiroque*. . . and his opposite, which is Northwest, *Mistrall*. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav. France & Italy* xii, The wind that blew, is called Maestral, in the Provincial dialect, and indeed is the severest that ever I felt. 1804 C. E. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 179 The misral of Provence. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 29 The nights are damp, close, suffocating, when not ventilated by the maëstrale. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sketches* 176 He reached Mentone, and there the mistral ended him.

† **Mistr'am**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [*Origin obscure.*] *trans.* ? To derange, disorder.

1606 *BIRBE Kirk-Buriall* xvii. (1833) E 3 b, By kir-buriall kirb bounds are so mistramm'd, and in many places either so eaten up with intaking flies. . . that [etc.]. 1614 *FORBES On Revelation* xii. § 103 [Satan] being. . . shut out of God's house, he furiously mistrammeth his owne.

Mistranslate, *v.* [*MIS-1* 1.] *trans.* To translate incorrectly.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 428/1 The tother word, which he hath also mistranslated of like malle ecclesia. 1645 *GATAKER God's Eye on Israel* 3 Which place . . . is . . . commonly mistranslated and mistaken by the most. 1718 *WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii. (1720) 437 The learned Doctor by wrong Pointing and Mistranslating perverts a Passage of Justin Martyr. 1822 *SOUTHBY Set. Lett.* 111. 333, I do not mistranslate *beau idant* when I write of the fair ideal of a work of art. 1855 *FUSBY Doctr. Real Presence* 67 note E, 'Behold the blood of the covenant', has been mistranslated, 'this blood is the covenant'.

Mistranslation. [*MIS-1* 4.] *Erroneous* or incorrect translation.

1694 C. LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists* III. § 2 Wks. 1722 I. 16 *Mis-translations* and errors either in Copy or in Press. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II.* c. 26 § 2 That Mistranslation, Variation in Form by reason of Translation, Misspelling or Mistake in

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1494) c.j., [Scylla loq.] Called in my cuntry a fals traillouresse...Of newe defamed and namyd a maistrisse. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 320 Every man hath his Mistrisse with instrument of musicke, and such like pleasures [etc.]. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* lxiv. 612 Those women, whom the Kings were to take for their Wives, and not for Mistrisses, (which is but a later name for Concubines). 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr. The quarrel arose from his taking away his owne sister from lodging in a house where this Laws had a mistriss. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 271 They took to Wife their several kept Mistrisses. 1819 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv. But soon his wrath being o'er, he took Another mistriss, or new book. 1859 MACAULAY *Bigs. Pitt* (1860) 193 His Protestant mistrisses gave less scandal than his Popish wife. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellion* Est. xviii. 212 For three years I was a man's mistriss, and not his wife.

II. 12. A female teacher, instructress; now only, one who is engaged in a school, or one who teaches some special subject, as music, drawing, etc. Cf. 3, and MASTER *sō*. 2.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 33 She hath take him in subieccioun, And as a maistrice taught him his lessoun. c. 1374 — *Troilus* v. 98 'Is it of love? O, som good ye me lere!' 'Uncle,' quod she, 'your maistrice is not here!' 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F v, He prouyded women and maystresses for to teache them. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 4 From this A. B. C. Discipline and the Slighted Governance of a Mistris, his Father removed him to the Tuition of Dr. Beard, 1697 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 532 Such and so many maisters, ushers, mistresses, a 1745 POPE *Mem. P. P. Swift's Wks.* 1751 V. 229 Even when I was at School, my Mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the Youth. 1826 MRS. DOOS *Cook & Housewife's Man.* 88 The Masters and Mistresses of Boarding Schools. *Mod.* She is a mistress at the High School.

III. Used as a title or prefix.

13. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness; = MADAM, MA'AM. *Obs.* exc. arch.

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 269 'Maistres', he said, 'god you spede!' 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 313 And ye know wel, maistras, better ys afrende unknow then known. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 133 Blessed vyrgyn Werhurge my holy patronesse, Helpe me to endyte I praye the, swete maystresse. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1770/2 Forsoth maisters quod he, your husband louth wot to talke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 1. 817 Studies my Ladie? Mistress, looke on me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 532 Wonder not, sovran Mistress, if perhaps Thou canst, who art sole Wonder, much less arm Thy looks.. with disdain. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 9 'Pray, mistress, what is your name?' 'My name is Arabella Calvert', said the other: 'Miss, mistress, or widow, as you chuse, for I have been all the three'. 1905 R. GARNETT *Will. Shaks.* 76 Mistress, if pardon for thy spouse entreating, Thine errand know for vain.

† b. In angry use (cf. MISS *sō* 4 b). *Obs.* 1883 M. R. LAHEE *Acquitted though Guilty* vi, [Father to daughter] But let me tell thee one thing, mistress: if ever I catch thee w/ him I'll mischieve th' pair on yo'.

14. As a title of courtesy. Prefixed, a. to the surname (in early use also to the Christian name) of a married woman. Now abbreviated MRS. (q.v.), formerly M^{rs}, Mis, M^{rs}. Now dial.

1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 13 If it come to Mistress Elysbeth Hygges, at the Blak Swan. *Ibid.*, Mistress Elysbeth halfe a son, and was delivryd within ii. dayes after Seynt Bertelmew. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon* (1584) 288 Hee styred yv mistris Pilate, which tooke a nap in the morning [etc.]. 1593-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2073/4 One maistrice Anne Lacie widow in Nottinghamshire. 1628 *Obituary R. Smith* (Camden Soc.) 4 M^{rs} Lucas, wife to Anthony Lucas, died. a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Persons Hon.* (1651) 75, I hear from England of many censures of my book, of M^{rs} Drury. 1631 T. POWELL *Town of All Trades* 141 To abate the fury of Mistress Overcount mine hostesse. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 65 Now Mistress Gilpin (careful soul!) Had two stone bottles found. 1825 HOOO *Add. to Mrs. Fry* xlii, I like your chocolate, good Mistress Fry! 1872 SCHELE or VERE *Americanism* 507 *Mistress* is in the South very frequently yef heard pronounced fully, without the usual contraction into 'Misses'.

b. to the Christian name or surname of an unmarried woman or girl; = MISS *sō* 2 *Obs.* or dial.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 78 To my right worchepful Maistres Paston. c. 1535 ELIZ. SHELLEY in *Miss Wood Lett.* *Roy. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. 213 Your letter, by the which I do perceive your pleasure is to know how mistress Bridget your daughter doth. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. 1. 199 O heaven! this is Mistress Anne Page. 1707 STREBLE *Corr.* Dear Mistress Scurlcock. 1710 SWIFT *Fri. to Stella* 25 Nov., So, here is mistress Stella again with her two eggs, &c. 1818 TOWN *S. v. Miss*, *Mistress* was then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the [18th] century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*.

† c. to a title, as *mistress mayoress*. *Obs.* 1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such obprobrious words as one Walter Coke should have spokyn by Maistreas Mayras.

d. *transf.* and *jocular*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 862/2 Some profit the husbandmen in some parts of the realme got by the mooing of this matter, where inclosures were already laid open, yer mistress monie could prevent them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. v. 152 (Q. 2), Mistress minion you? Thanke me no thankings, nor proud me no prouids. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 42, I, Mistress Bride, hath that awakened you? 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 235 Mistress Irie, is not this my Ierkin?

15. In the title of certain Court offices. (Cf. MASTER *sō* III.) *Mistress of the Robes*: in the English Royal Household, a lady of high rank, charged with the care of the Queen's wardrobe. † *Great mistress*: used to represent the title of the lady entrusted with the government of the household of a foreign princess.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 542 Mistress of the Robes, Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough. 1768 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126 The great duchess [of Tuscany], attended by her great mistress, and the ladies of honour. 1905 WHITAKER'S *Ann.* 85 Household of H. M. Queen Alexandra. Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.

IV. Technical senses.

16. In the game of Bowls, the jack; = MASTER *sō* 1 g. Often figs.

a 1856 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xiv. (1590) 303 Zelmane (vying her own bias to howle near the mistress of her owne thoughtes). 1598 FLORIO, *Lecco*, is properly the maister or mistres at bowles or quoits. 1600 *W. Peak* goeth to the Wall G 3, Though I come late, I hope to lie as neare the Mistress as any of ye all. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 52

So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1630 [see JACK *sō* 18]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* iii. 36 The World.. where most are.. wrong byassed, and some few justle in to the Mistress, Fortune!

† 17. *Bot.* = PLUMULE 1. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 281 The little mistress or plume (from whence the flower arises).

18. A lantern used in coal-mines.

1821 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Mistress*, an oblong box, wanting the front side, carried upright; the use of which is to carry a lighted candle in a current of air. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms).

V. 19. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mistress-market*, *-server*; *mistress-like* adv.; † *mistress-bowl* = sense 16 (cf. *master bowl*).

1598 FLORIO, *Matto*.. the 'mistres howle to caste at. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 186 Let who will commend their 'Mistress-like-chosen Arts. 1802 MRS. GUTHRIE *Tour* xlviii. 152, I am sure that a 'mistress-market must be a curious subject to the polished nations of Europe. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* iii. 16 But [he] thou a Recoeller and a 'Mistress-server all the year.

b. *quasi-adj.* = 'Chief'; 'leading': with fem. personification, or (formerly) with a sb. grammatically fem. in L. or Fr. (Cf. MASTER *sō* 1 2 a.)

1582 SNEYE *Apot.* (Arb.) 30 So yet are they all directed to the highest end of the mistres Knowledge. *Architectonike*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 133 Heele make your Paris Louer shake for it, Were it the Mistresse Court of mightie Europe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xliii. 1. 493 Ioyners doe chuse the mistresse threadie graine [Fr. *trans.*], *maistrice veine* that is most streight. 1603 FLORIO *Alentaigne* i. xxvii, After this general communite, the mistris and worthiest part of it [etc.]. 1611 COTCH. *s.v.* *Maistrice*, *La maistrice* *Eglise*, a Cathedral Church, the mistresse Church, or chiefe Church in a Towne. 1613 JACKSON *Cred.* i. 110 Rome.. the Mistresse-cite of the world. 1641 MILTON *Prod. Episc.* Wks. 1738 I. 30 Being horn free, and in the Mistres Island of all the British. 1641 W. SPOKES *Vaulting Master* D. The ninth Passe, called The Mistresse Command. 1667 BOYLF. *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 221 Subjected to the predominant Mistresse 'Forme. 1899 MACKENZIE *W. Morris* II. 198 Through the mistress-art to all the other subordinate arts.

Mistress (mistres), *v.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To provide with a mistress. † b. To make a mistress or paramour of. c. To call or address as 'mistress'. d. To mistress it: to play the mistress, to have the upper hand. e. To become mistress of (an art). f. To dominate as a mistress.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gull* D 3b, Both she and we poore soules, are to be mastered, and which is worse, mistrist to. 1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Jud. Astral.* xii. 328 Neither could Venus in conjunction with Mars cause any to mistresse another mans wife. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 74 Not but I am surprised too to be 'mistressed', and to hear them talking of my child. 1819 'ROBERT RABELES' *Abellard & Heloise* 11 Car not a farthing, but resolv'd To mistress it with men they lov'd. 1856 READE *Never too Late* II. xxii. 218 This one is a first-rate glider, she mistressed it entirely in three days. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i. viii. 117 You are too masterful, my girl.. I do not choose to be mistressed by a maid of honour.

Mistressdom, *rare*—[See -DOM.] Female despotism.

1844 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXX. 449/2 We object.. to the sole sway and mistressdom of the one historicn queen.

Mistresshood. [See -HOOD.] The condition or status of a mistress (of a household).

1879 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 3 Her first act of mistresshood was to give her husband a power of attorney to deal with all as he would. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Jone* III. xxx. 137 The house was a standing disgrace to her mistresshood.

Mistressing (mistresing), *vb. sb.* [f. MISTRESS *sō* 4 + -ING 1.] Paying court to, or dallying with, a mistress.

a 1631 DONNE *To Mr. Tilman* Poems (1654) 350 As if their day were only to be spent in dressing, Mistressing, and complement. 1633 C. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xiv, Flie idleness, which yet thou canst not fle by dressing, mistressing, and complement. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 461 No Mistressing, nor Revelling. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 525 Drinking, and dressing, and mistressing.

Mistressless (mistresles), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no mistress or female head.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. viii. 126, I have again taken advantage of the mistressless condition of the establishment. 1886 MRS. MOBERLY *Daily Valeria* II. iv. 92 Altcar Court lost much of its forlorn mistressless air.

Mistressly (mistresli), *a.* [-LY 1.]

1. Belonging to the mistress of a household. *rare*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 298 Will he take from me the mistressly management, which I had not faultily discharged?

2. [after MASTERLY 2.] Like one who is a 'mistress' in her art.

1786 MACKENZIE *Laugher* No. 76 79, I have seen some of them go through their evolutions in a very masterly and mistressly manner. 1794 VALPOLE *Lett. to the Miss Berrys* 27 Sept., I did see the new bust of Mrs. Siddons, and a very mistressly performance it is indeed. 1804 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* (1856) I. 272 You who manage a pencil in so masterly, or mistressly a way. 1893 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academicæ* 253, I thought Gerty would have burst out crying, but she controlled herself in a mistressly way.

Mistress-piece. Now *rare*. [f. MISTRESS after *masterpiece*. Cf. F. *maistrice pièce* the principal piece of a work.] A feminine masterpiece.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 175 Mistress Elizabeth Blunt.. was thought, for her rare Ornaments of nature, and education, to be the beauty and Mistress-piece of her time. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordshire* (1662)

ii. 4r Rosamund.. being the Mistress-piece of beauty in that Age. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 51 Those who hold his [Sir Walter Besant's] 'Dorothy Forster' to be his mistress-piece.

Mistress-ship. [f. MISTRESS *sō* + -SHIP.] 1. The condition or status of mistress or head of a household, etc.; authority of one in the position of a mistress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 176 From the least in menality, to the highest in mistressship. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 407 If any of them still usurpe a Mistress-ship over them. 1795 BR. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* Wks. 1827 II. 290 They never acknowledged her mistressship over them. 1858 MISS MULLOCK *Woman's Th. about Women* 55 Having all the cares, and only half the joys of maternity or mistressship. 1892 *Catholic News* 23 July, There is some talk of her Majesty putting the Mistress-ship of the robes into commission. 1898 FITCHETT *Fights for the Flag* 3 The struggle between the two maritime republics for the mistressship of the seas.

† 2. The status of a woman to whom the title of mistress was used: always in *your mistress-ship*. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 533 Beseeching yow of your good maistresship to be myn good maistres to help wit your gracious word. *Ibid.* III. 253 Pleith it your maistresship to witte. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. iv. (Arb.) 38 By your mistreshys licence. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. 1 I humbly thank your good mistressship. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv, He made a knight, And your sweet mistressship ladyfied.

3. The post of mistress in a school.

1891 *Brit. & For. School Soc. Rep.* 17 There has been a change of teachers, Miss Brown having resigned the mistress-ship on her marriage. 1900 *Standard* 27 Oct., Girls' School.—Head Mistressship.

4. Pre-eminent skill in an art, etc. ? *Obs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 125 His wife has a complete mistressship in the art. 1877 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 589 She.. imparts to her.. sketches a certain style and mistressship which no traveller of the other sex.. could have attained.

Mistrest, variant of MISTRIST.

Mistrial (mistriəl). [Mis-¹ 4.] A trial vitiated by some error (e.g. a disqualification in a judge or juror). Also, *U.S.*, an inconclusive trial, as where the jury cannot agree.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 125 If there be a mistriall, (that is) if the jury cometh out of a wrong place, or returned by a wrong Officer and give a verdict. 1651 BROWNLOW *Rep.* 7 The words were spoken at C. in the County aforesaid.. and so a Mistriall. 1870 EASTCOT *E. Rep.* XII. 22 Little-dale.. moved to.. have a new trial on the ground of a mistrial. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Prob. Div. 185 They insisted that there had been a mistrial on the ground of improper rejection of evidence. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Trial* 3 May 1/5 Another Mistrial. A Seven Days' Trial of a Case Results in a Disagreement of the Jury.

† **Mistrist**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *mystrest*. [Mis-⁴ 4.] = MISTRUST *sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prod. Bible* iii. 4 God..punishshide hem..for grueching and mystriste to Goddis word. c. 1440 GENEVESSE 1673 In hym he hadde no maner of mystrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Mistriste, desperacio, diffidencia. 15.. Guistard & Simond ii. (1599) C 3 b, And when they wer in comin, they put no mistrist.

† **Mistrist**, *v.* *Obs.* or dial. Also 4-5 -triste, 4-6 -traist, 5 -mystrest, 5-6 -trest, 9 -thrist. [Mis-¹ 7.] = MISTRUST *v.*

a. *trans.* c. 1286 CHAUCER *Pard. Pro.* 41 And never shal he more his wyf mistriste. c. 1440 GENEVESSE 1399 It giveth me full soore, that Ye shuld me mistryst by any waye. c. 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 146 Sum man say how he mistrysted is on sum partyse. 1554 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1834) 41 And quily shuld we nocht put all our trust.. in the mercy of God?.. Surely we shuld nocht mistrust him.

b. *intr.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 Sche wisest forto ben unhore. Er that hire fader so mistriste To tellen hire of that he wiset. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 186 'Sistr son', said the king, 'sore I mistryst'. c. 1490 HENRY WALLACE ix. 262 Ner the castell he drew thaim prewaly in till a schaw; Sotheroun mistray-tyt nocht. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. 160 At thy deith thou did mistrast, And as fell in dispair. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 356 Quhom the deith of Makintoshche causet grettle to defecte.. mistrasting of his actioun. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *mistristr*, to mistrust or doubt.

Mistruth (e: see MISTRUTH.

† **Mistrow**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 -tru(n), -trou(n), -troup. [f. next. For the form *mistrum* cf. the verb.] Mistrust, suspicion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8433 And þat þou be nocht in mistru, þar til mak i be here a wou. *Ibid.* 9261 He sal find, with-ven mistruns, Sexti hale generacions. *Ibid.* 15354 Ilkan Of ober had mistrun [prime resun]. c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 3314 Swiche mistrowe had nelions for þei so moche him preised. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 19 Yef it sua bi-þide, þat any falle in mistr-rou; þan sal scoþ pray gerne to god.

† **Mistrow**, *v.* *north. Obs.* Also 4 -tru(n), -tro(u)n, -trou(e), -trau, -traw(e), -trou. [ad. ON. *mistrá*, f. mis-¹ M-1 + *trá* (see Trow v.).

The form *mistrum* in *Cursor Mundi* was app. orig. used for the purposes of rhyme (perhaps under the influence of ON. *mistrá*ndi disbelied), but the *n* seems to have been afterwards taken as part of the stem: cf. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To disbelieve (a person); to have no faith or confidence in.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 For þi þe treowe is mistreued [M.S. T. mistrowet], & þe seakelese ofte bilowen, uor wone of witnessse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 Þat he þe mai þe less mistru [Goth. *mistrun*, *Fairf.* *mistrun*] þou sal þai þou er sau. 1331 *Ibid.* 17958 (Goth.) His auen sun þai he sende dune in erde, þat mani sal mistrun. c. 1450 *Mertin* 21 'Yef this be so', quod the luge, 'neueþ shall I mistrowe the'. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. vi, The fader.. belived the lesyng, which was full of iniquite; & mistrowed his yson.

2. To suspect (a person) of (a misdeed).
 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 327 Thai mystrowit hym of
 traury.
 3. To disbelieve (a thing). Also with clause.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22795 Bot mistrun [*Ediub. mistrun*] bat,
 es na nede. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1303 Mys-
 trowand þat I mocht helpe þe ocht.
 4. *intr.* To be unbelieving, not to believe (*in*);
 to be doubtful (*of*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13595 Pe maisters Iuus þan higan To
 mistru o þis sinful sell man [*Fairf. mistrowne* queler þis
 sely man, queler þe fore blinde had he bene]. *Ibid.* 17402
 Yee ar þe folk þat ai mistrus. *Ibid.* 22688 Vte of all skil it
 es. For to mistru in goddis might. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.*
 Sel. Wks. L 368 Þe vigile of Baptist telliþ how Gabriel
 bihiþte him, and þis storie telliþ how Zacarie mistruid.

Hence † **Mistrōwing** *vbl. sb.* and *þpl. a.* Also
 † **Mistrōwable**, † **Mistrōwful** *adjs.*, unbelieving;
 † **Mistrōwer**, an unbeliever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16643 Yee folies mistrwand folk. *Ibid.*
 18673 To frest if þai in trowth war tru, air mistruiþing [*Göth.*
 mistrōuwing, *Fairf. mistrōuwing*] for to misprais. *Ibid.*
 21203 Lucas. þe mistrwand he tok to teche. 1375 BARBOUR
Bruce x. 329 For that ilk mistrōwing, Thai. put in presoun.
 1384 *Wyclif Isa.* lxxv. 2. I spreddre out myn hondis al dai
 to a puple mystrouful [1388 vñleueful, *Vulg. incredulum*].
 — *Bar. i.* 19 We weren mystrowable [1388 vñleueful, *Vulg.*
incredibile] to the Lord oure God. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III.
 56 For espialie and mistrōwinges Thai dede thanne suche
 thinges. 1456 *SIR G. HAVR Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 89 May
 men move were agaynis the Sarazenis or othir mistrōwaris.
Ibid. 103 The Sarazenis or othir mistrōwand folk.

† **Mistrum**, *a. Obs.* [*f. Mis-1 7 + OE. trum*
 strong, after *UNTRUM a.*] Weak.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 3if heo þenched wel heron, of mistrum,
 ober leane mel [*M.S.T.* of mīnne meal, *M.S.C.* of mistrume
 mel] of unsaure metes, of poure pitaunce?

Mistrust (*mistrʊst*), *sb.* [*Mis-1 7. Cf. the*
later distrust sb.] Lack of trust or confidence;
 suspicion, distrust. Const. *of, in, to.* † Also,
 doubt as to the truth or probability (*of something*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 780 For ever so mistrust, or
 nyce strif, Ther is in love, som cloud is over the sonne.
 1440 *Generities* 5760 'To you', quod she, 'now have I noo
 mistrust'. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chydern* 35 No
 man shall have mistrust of foryeunesse of whaisomeur
 synne man hath done. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Wm lxxxii*
 247. I had no mistrust in him. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii.
 66 Mistrust of good successe hath done this deed. 1677
 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 552. I have sent for you
 hither to prevent mistakes and mistrusts. a 1699 STILLING-
 SERG. *xlii. Wks.* 1710 V. 640 The mistrust Men have of
 themselves would make their Fears over-balance their
 Hopes. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* x. 161 Man is only weak
 through his mistrust And want of hope. 1854 MILMAN *Lat.*
Chr. viii. ii. III. 29 These decrees were sent to the Pope,
 with a significant menace, which implied great mistrust in
 his firmness.

Mistrust (*mistrʊst*), *v.* Also 4-6 -trōst(e).
 [*f. Mis-1 7 + TRUST v.*, prob. after OF. *mesfier*
 (mod. *F. mesfier*): see *MIS-2*.]

1. *trans.* Not to trust; to have no confidence in (a
 person); to suspect the actions, intentions, motives
 (etc.) of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1606. I see wel now that ye
 mistrumen me; For by your wordes it is wel y-sene. c 1440
Generities 5695 Me to mystroste trewly she is vñkynd. . .
 Vntrew to hir she shall me neuer fynde. a 1548 HALL
Chron. *Edw. V.* 21 b. For whom mistrusted he that mis-
 trusted his awne brother? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v.
 141. I will neuer mistrust my wife againe, till thou art able
 to woo her in good English. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round*
World (1840) 207 Had it been a Spanish ship, they would
 not have mistrusted him. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges*
 iii. (1862) 151 She kept her household lonely and in gloom,
 mistrusting almost all people who came about her children.
 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 113 The practical English
 nation mistrusts philosophers.

b. *refl.* To be doubtful as to one's own powers
 or capabilities.

1554 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 299 Mistrusting himselfe and
 hys owne doynges, and trusting in the merites of Christ.
 1577-87 HOLINSHE *Chron.* III. 1212/1 They mistrusted
 themselves, . . . their minds being suddenlie altered, they
 returned. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* viii. 217 Our
 need to watch over ourselves and to mistrust ourselves, and
 to trust in God alone.

2. To entertain suspicions with regard to, have
 doubts about (a thing); to doubt the truth,
 validity, or genuineness of.

c 1375 *xt. Pains of Hell* 232 in O. E. *Misc.* 218 To god hit
 is most hye trespase To mystroste his mercy and grace.
 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b. Mistrust not the
 goodness of god. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 103/2 The
 messenger bykyneth that he may well mistrust & deny the
 myracles. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Det.* v. sign. I when I see
 one, wallowe in a grete slop. I mistrust the proportion
 of his thigh. 1615 BACON *Sp. Undertakers* Wks. 186 VI.
 20 As gawmsters use to call for new cards, when they mistrust
 a pack. 1742 *Land. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 15
 Such Waters ought to be mistrusted more than any, where they
 are not pure, clear, and soft. 1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 4*
 10 For my part I am ever ready to mistrust a promising
 thing. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v. 178 Mistrust the wisdom
 that sees only the things of the day-light. 1871 MISS
 YONGE *Caneos* Ser. ii. xiv. 152 Juan mistrusted this advice.

3. To suspect the existence of or anticipate the
 occurrence of (something evil). ? *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judges* viii. 11 The hoost was careless,
 and mistrusted nothing. 1590 NASHIE *Passant's* *Apol.* i.
 B j b. No such largesse could be looked for at the hands of
 her Majestie. . . no fingring of Spanish coyne might be
 mistrusted. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. L 2 To shake off

securitie, to mistrust the worst. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne*
 i. vi. They were all asleepe mistrusting no harme. 1674
Primaux Lett. (Caunden) 18 It is feared . . . that he will
 speedily be mad, if he is not so already, which his actions
 doe make every on mistrust. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii.
 238 The poor Prince, . . . mistrusting no Treachery was easily
 surprised.

b. with obj. a clause: To suspect that some-
 thing has happened or will happen. ? *Now dial.*
 † Also *pass.* (corresponding to acc. and inf. in the
 active): To be suspected (of doing something).

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* 35 The brother tolde her husbode,
 the whiche alle his lyff after mistrusted that his wif had
 done amys. 1554-5 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 386 Not myst-
 trustyng that that shulde have hyndered theyr hargenyng.
 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Suspectus in aliqua virgine*, Mis-
 trusted to be ouer familiar with a mayden. 1621 LANY M.
Wroth Urania 475 Shee mistrusted I loved a brother of
 hers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 46 Wisely
 mistrusting that reasonable spirits would never firmly be
 lost in the adoration of things inanimate, . . . he [Satan] began
 an opinion that they . . . were living creatures. 1777 *Boston*
Gaz. 10 Nov. 3/3 He said he was taking his Way to Boston,
 but is mistrusted to be going to Long or Rhode Island.
 1904 T. ROOSEVELT in J. A. RIS *Life* viii. 187. I mistrust
 that it scared the Spaniard almost as much as our
 charge did.

absol. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Bus* E 4 Except the Dutch
 should proove more froward and fond then I can yet mis-
 trust.

† c. To have an inkling of (what is the matter).
 1707 *Curios. in Hush & Gard.* 204 Mistrusting what it
 ail'd, I took the Pot out of the Water.

4. *intr.* To be distrustful, suspicious, or without
 confidence. Also, † not to trust *in*, to be doubtful of.

138. WYCLIF *Ps.* *Prolog.* 737 To mystrosten of foryeunesse,
 and of the merci of God. 1382 — *Bar. i.* 17 Wee han not
 leaved, mystrostende in to hym. 1570 LEVINS *Manth.*
 147/32 To Mistruste, *diffidere*. 1711 *Prer. Henry &*
Emma 352 Nearr then, mistrust noi, constant I'll abide.
 1725 *Pope* *Ode* ii. 116 At once the gen'rous train com-
 ples, Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise. 1896
Gosley's Mag. Apr. 391/2 Until I noticed . . . your confusion
 over your name, I never mistrusted.

Hence Mistrusted *þpl. a.*, in quot. † suspected.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Hoping now he should
 be fully revenged of such mistrusted injuries.

Mistruster, [*Mis-1 5.*] One who mistrusts.
 c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 38 Ther was
 oone amonge the wepers and waylers & mistrusters, rypyr
 & sadder of age. a 1560 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 354/2 You
 Anidelles and mistrusters of God. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks.
 1738 I. 112 These cautious mistrusters might consider, that
 what they thus oblique lights not upon this Book. 1840
 DICKENS *Old C.* *Shop* xvi. But now you're a universal mis-
 trustor. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* i. 391 The enemies
 and mistrusters of all innovation.

Mistrustful, *a.* [*f. MISTRUST sb. + -FUL*]
 Full of or marked by mistrust; wanting in con-
 fidence; distrustful, suspicious. Const. *of*.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. i. Wks. 247/2 To shewe our selfe
 so mistrustful & wauering, that for to serche whether our
 faith were false or true, we should geue hearing. . . to a fond
 frere. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 8. I hold it cowardize,
 To rest mistrustfull, where a Nohle Heart Hath pawn'd an
 open Hand, in signe of Loue. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ii. 126.
 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1548/3 We begin here to be somewhat
 mistrustful of the Merchandises that are brought from Ger-
 many. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii. Why so mistrust-
 full? Hast thou ever found us false to thee? 1847 C. BRONTE
J. Eyre (1857) 86 She presented it across the counter, accom-
 panying the act by neither inquisitive and mistrustful
 glance. 1886 NIXON *Euclid Revised* Pref. So far, teachers
 are either unaware, or mistrustful, of such strength.

† b. *transf.* Causing mistrust or suspicion. *Obs.*
 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 825 Orstonish'd as night-wanderers
 often are, Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood.

Hence **Mistrustfully** *adv.*, with mistrust or
 suspicion, distrustfully; **Mistrustfulness**, the
 condition or quality of being mistrustful; want of
 confidence, suspiciousness.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 224 The mistrustfulness of
 the Byzantines he laied on the necke of . . . y captain. a 1586
 SINNEY *Arctadia* ii. (1590) 181 b. A mistrustfulness of my selfe,
 as one strayed from his best strength. 1602 WARNER *Alb.*
Eng. v. xxviii. Mistrustfully he trusteth, and be dread-
 ingly did dare. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 5.
 I am confident there must be some occasion or other of this
 so very great jealousie and mistrustfulness of yours. 1873
 BROWNING *Red Cott.* *Int. cap.* 330 Those five Cold fingers,
 tendered so mistrustfully. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii.
 (1880) 258 She controlled her alert mistrustfulness.

Mistrusting, *vbl. sb.* [*-ING-1*] The action
 of the vb. **MISTRUST**.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 That couent can
 neuer be in peace . . . where the heed is suspicious and full of
 mistrustynge. 1544 *Exhort. in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568
 Without wauering or doubtful mistrusting. . . in his almighty
 power. 1647 HEXHAM. A mistrusting, *een mistrōwinge*.

Mistrusting, *þpl. a.* [*-ING-2*] That mis-
 trusts, mistrustful. Hence **Mistrustingly** *adv.*

1552 HULOET, *Mistrustynge*, *diffidens*. *Ibid.*, *Mistrust-*
ingly, *diffidenter*, *dubitante*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.*
Epist. 93 My wauering and mistrusting mynde. a 1586
 STONEY *Arctadia* vi. (1638) 188 The humble teares of a still-
 mistrusting lover. 1825-26 D. QUINCEY *Confess.* i. Gradually,
 tentatively, mistrustingly, as one goes down a shelving beach
 into a deepening sea. 1845 *Whitelake* lxxx. 479 They parted
 coldly and mistrustingly.

Mistrustless, *a.* [*-LESS*] Free from mis-
 trust or suspicion; unsuspecting. Const. *of*.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. iv. (1612) 24 He hunts abroad,
 mistrustless of such wrong. 1596 R. LINCHEIN *Diella* (1877)
 60 So Syrens sing vntill they haue their will. Some poore

mistrustlesse Passenger to kill. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies*
 ii. xlix. Mistrustles Isaac seeing the wood, the fire, The
 sacrificing Knife, begins t'enquire. 1770 GOTOSS. *Des. Pill*
 27 The swain, mistrustless of his smuted face. 1839 BLACKB.
Mag. XLV. 35 A bland expression of mistrustless affection.

† **Mistrusty**, *a. Obs.* [*MIS-1 6.*] Mistrust-
 ful, suspicious.

c 1440 *Parthenope* (1862) 156 Ye shull me neuer fynde That
 euer mystrusty shall I to you be.

† **Mistruth**, *Obs. north.* Also 4 -trouth (a,
 -trowp, -traupe, -treuth). [*MIS-1 7.*] a. Dis-
 belief, unbelief. b. Unfaithfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18676 Bot þair mistrouth, þe soth to sai,
 Es strengthing of vr trowth to dal. 13. . . E. *Adit. P.*
 B. 996 For two fautes þat þe fol was founde in misträupe.
 c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 364 To þat entent, þat
 þu of þi mysreuth had scham now. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97
 þu ar hrouit in to mis trowþ, & hopþ to haue helpe wiþ out God.

Mistry (*mistrɔi*), *v.* [*MIS-1 1.*] *trans.* To
 try wrongly.

1651 BROWNLOW *Rep.* 7 *marg.*, Judgement arrested being
 mis-tried. *Ibid.* 17 It was moved in Arrest of Judgement,
 that it was mis-tried, because [etc.]. 1906 *Daily News*
 5 Mar. 7/6 Murray. was mis-tried by Sir Forrest Fulton,
 and condemned to nine months' hard labour for perjury.

Mistry, *obs. form of MISTERY.*

Mistryall, *obs. form of MISTRIALL.*

Mistryst (*mistrɔist*), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.*
 [*MIS-1 1, 7.*]

1. *trans.* To fail to keep an engagement with.
 Also *absol.* or *intr.* const. *with*.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv. Ye'll he gaun yonder, Mr. Pa-
 trick: feind o' me will mistryst you for a' my mother says.
 1893 STEVENSON *Calriona* xiii. 'Braw trysts that you'll can
 keep', said Alan. 'Ye'll mistryst aince and for a' with the
 gentry in the bents'. 1894 CROCKETT *Kaisers* 393 An ill
 speldron o' a loon that had mistrysted wi' twa lasses already.

2. *pass.* To be perplexed, confused, frightened
 (app. orig. = to have an unpleasant meeting with
 something).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. It's a hraw thing for a man to
 he out a' day, and frighted—na, I winna say that neither—
 but mistrysted wi' bogles in the hame-coming. 1818—*Rob*
Roy xiv. 'They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parlia-
 ment House, about this rubbery o' Mr. Morris. 1855
 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Mistrysted*, frightened, put out
 of track. 'I have been sair mistrysted', solely perplexed.

Mistune, *v.* [*MIS-1 1.*] *trans.* To tune
 wrongly; to put out of tune, make discordant;
 to perform (music) out of tune. Hence *Mis-*
tu ned þpl. a., out of tune; † of persons, having
 no ear for music.

1504 CORNISH in *Skellon's Wks.* (1563) 2 v b. If he [*sc.*
 the harper] play wrong, good tunes he doth lette Or by
 mystuning the very trew armonye. *Ibid.* 2 v j. Any Instru-
 ment mystunyd shall hurt a trow song. 1555 LYNDESAY
Satyre 75 I'll all our myrmis he rung, And our mistounit sangis
 he sung. 1587 [*see MIS-BEGIN*]. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*
 vii. Where for want of one [*sc.* an accent], the word is in
 danger to be mis-tuned. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 Pt. iv. 8
 Wks. 1830 II. 333 When thou prayest alone, while thy heart
 is immittered. . . it as a mistuned instrument. c 1750 ARM-
 STRONG *Misc.* (1770) II. 197 Some of the best mimicks are mis-
 tuned, and have not the least ear to harmony. 1753 CHAMBERS
Cycl. Supp. s.v. *Diatonic*, Ptolemy's tetrachords are so
 mis-tuned, that Salinas has charged him with having no ear.
 1755 SNOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 220 A boane, mistuned
 voice. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxviii. Hymn mistuned
 and mutter'd prayer. 1883 *Knowledge* 25 May 315/1 With
 the pianoforte tuned (or, one might say, mistuned) to equal
 temperament.

transf. and fig. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health*
 iv. 234 The Body, by long ails mistund'. 1836 LANDOR
Unag. Conv. *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 429 Idly do
 our sagies cry out against the poets for mistuning the heart.
 1858 BUSHNELL *Ant. & Supernal* ii. (1864) 46 A scheme
 unstrung and mistuned.

Mistur, *obs. form of MISTER sb.*

† **Misture**¹. *Obs. rare.* [*f. MISS v. 1 on the*
analogy of mixture; but prob. suggested by *MISTER*
sb. 1.] A loss, privation; = *MISS sb. 1*, 2.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1964/2 How sore they tooke hys
 death to hart, and also, how hardly they could away with
 the misture [*orig. desiderium*] of such a man. 1592 NASHE
P. Penilesse 20 b. It is a great misture, that we haue not men
 swine as well as beasts.

† **Misture**². *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. mistiura*: see
 MIXTURE.] Mixture.

a 1626 BACON *Disc. Union* Eng. & Scot. in *Resuscitatio*
 (1657) 20r Such Imperfect Mistures, continue no longer, then
 they are forced.

Misturn (*mistɜrn*), *v.* Forms: see *TURN v.*
 [*MIS-1 1.* Partly after OF. *mestournier*.]

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to per-
 vert, invert; to reverse the order of; to turn to a
 wrong use.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 265 Armes other legges misturned
 woth syth [*sc.* in dreams]. Langour ant mourning that biþ.
 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1617 þat es to say þam sall be wa-
 þat here mysturnes þair lyfe swa. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 7
 Ther ben summe that disturben þou, and wolen mysturne
 the euangelie of Crist. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 56 Diverse
 men. Thurgh shiþe of ben misturned were, Stondenne as
 Stones here and there. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 þou myst-
 turnyst þe tyme þat god ordeynyd, for þou makyst day of
 nyȝt, & nyȝt of day. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 71 The
 unfeulle synne of lecherye . . . mistornithe the ordre of
 nature. 1532 MORE *Confit. Tindale* Wks. 359/1 Tindal.
 manifestlye misturneth the mynde and sentence of our
 sauour. 1561 T. NOTKON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 239 Whereupon
 followeth, that y^e doctrine of iustification is misturned, yea

ouerturned from the very foundation. 1581 J. BELL *Had-*
don's Answ. Osor. 398 The state of the Question is mis-
turned by the Romanists. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Lazv*
(1636) 187 To reduce a water-course that is misturned.

2. *intr.* To turn in a wrong direction; to go wrong.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 And when this litel world mis-
turneth, The grete world at overtorneth. *Ibid.* III. 236 If
the Monthie of Jul schal fress And that Decembre schal
ben hot, The year mistorneth. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton)
i. xxiv. (1859) 29 Bokes of moralyte techen what wey a
trewye pylgrym owed for to take and not for to mystorne to
one syde, ne to other.

So Misturn'ing vbl. sb.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5545 And Fortune, mishapping, When
upon men she is falling, Thugh misturning of hir chaunce.

Mistutored, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Badly in-
structed or brought up.

a 1757 T. EDWARDS *Canons Crit.*, *Sonn.* xviii. To G.
Ouslow, Gay, mistutored youths, who ne'er the charm Of
Virtue hear. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.*, etc. 141 Before
the power of misvouch'd creeds and a mistutored church.

Misty (mis'ti), a. 1 Also i mistiz, 4 myisti,
mistli, 4-5 myisti, 4-6 mysty, (6 -tio), 6-7
mistie, 4- misty. [OE. *mlig.*, f. *mist* (see
Mist sb 1) + -iz, -y. Cf. *MLG.*, *MDu.* *mistich*.]

1. Covered with, clouded or obscured by, mist;
accompanied or characterized by mist; consisting
of mist.

Beowulf 162 Atol ætlicca ehtende wæs... seomade and
syrede, simithe heold mistige moras. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.*
I. 265 Eyr mysty whoys syth (in a dream), Disturbance
that bih. 1374 CNAUCER *Troilus* II. 1060 For I have
seyn, of a ful misty bwe folwen ful ofte a mery someres
day. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bk. Knt.* 21 When that the misty
vapour was aroon And clere and faire was the mornynge.
1450 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 911 in *Babes Bk.*, Whebur hit
be feyre or foule, or misty alle with reyn. 1594 SHAKS.
Rom. & *Jul.* II. v. 10 And locond day Stands tipto on the
mistie Mountaines tops. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638)
157 The night being dark and misty, and the moon giving
little light. 1682 WOOD *Life (O.H.S.)* III. 29 Misty and
rimy morning. 1778 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. lii. 73
The misty rains... penetrated even the thick fur I was wrapped
in. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* ii. By the struggling
moon-beam's misty light. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 720 The
mistier north is forgotten, and he longs to make Florence
his home. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. ii. Two young lovers
in winter weather, None to guide them, Walk'd at night
on the misty heather.

b. Clouded with fine particles resembling mist.
1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dawn*, 104 The very air about the
door. Made misty with the floating inel. 1885 *Manch.*
Exam. 4 May 5/2 The air is in fact quite misty with the
fine impalpable dust.

c. Blurred or blinded as with a 'mist' of tears.
1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1620 Not so misty were her meek
blue eyes As not to see before them on the path. 1897
Romance of Lady Barton II. 745 I never took my misty
eyes off Trieste and our home.

d. Having the appearance of being shrouded in
mist; indistinct in form or outline.

1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xii. The long-drawn
faded indistinct light. 1828 SNELLER *Rosal.* & *Helen*
1918 A troop Of misty shapes did seem to sit Beside me.
1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 207 The light from ad-
joining points will mix at the edges, and will render the
images misty and indistinct. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan.
12 1/2 Striped across... in a misty admixture of colouring.

2. *fig.* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. 'Dark'; obscure; unintelligible.

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. x. 181 Ac theologie hath tened me
ten score tymes, The more I muse here, the more I mister it
someth. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 156 p. words his
men mysty and derke to be puple. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.*
xii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 185 Thus mystry talking. 1494
FABIAN *Chron.* 2 Right mystry stories, doughfull and vncle-
re. c 1520 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop.* Women Biiij. b.
The wordes which thou speykst in my presence Be so
mysty, I perseyue not thy sentence. 1581 SINNEY *Apol.*
Poetrie (Arb.) 32 The Philosopher... is so hard of viterance,
and so misty to be conceiued, that [etc.]. 1603 FLORIO
Montaigne II. xii. (Frowde) 256 Wherefore hath Heraclitus
bene surnamed ἀσέπτος, 'a darke mysty clouded fellow'?
1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 201 What not mystically, but
mistie riddles are these? 1755 JOHNSON, *Misty*... 2. Ob-
scure; dark; not plain.

b. Resembling mist; obscuring, causing ignor-
ance. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 To drawe a cur-
tayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a
misty smoke. 1577-78 HUNSHED *Chron.* I. 1501/1 Lying in
a thine of palpeable blindness and mistie superstition. a 1623
DOWNE *Elgye* on *Mrs. Boulton* Poems (1651) 260 Blinde
were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine Through
fleshes misty vaile those beams divine.

c. Not illuminated with the 'light' of reason,
faith, truth, etc.

1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Tronb. Soul* I. § 3. 59 Mollifie my
stony heart, illuminate my misty minde. 1633 P. FLETCHER
Purple Isl. III. ii. Shed in my mistie breast thy sparkling
light. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xx § 14 (1682) 511 Though
times began to look somewhat mistier, and the purity and
spirituality of Religion to be much declined. 1748 JOHNSON
Van. Hum. Wishes 144 Should Reason guide thee with
her brightest ray, And pour on misty Doubt resistless day.
1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 185 No beam of red fire day
misty nature ever knows.

d. Of thought, speech: Having no definite 'out-
line' or character; vague, indistinct. Said also of
writers with reference to style or exposition.

1816 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1834), That
misty jomp of language which you... think laudable. 1855
Geo. ELIOT *Ess.*, *Evangel. Teaching* (1883) 157 Their sense of
truthfulness is misty and confused. 1865 TYLER *Early*

Hist. Man. IV. 58 A misty recollection hovering about it
in our minds. 1890 GROSS *Gilt Merch.* I. 94 The jurists
had not yet shrouded the notion into misty complexity.

e. Of persons: Clouded in intellect.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 101 And over a skin of Italy's
vine To get a little misty. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I.
vi. 316 A little too misty readily to follow the argument,
they got drowsy.

3. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *misty-brained*; ad-
verbial, as *misty-bright*, *-dark*, *-magnific*, *-soft* adjs.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. i. x Through the misty-
darke times of which Stories... I am lastly approached to
these times of more light. 1649 HEVLIN *Hist. Indep.* II. 80
marg., For this you must take the faith of the misty-
brayned Pen-man, who had this... by Revelation. c 1810
COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 210 Paragraphs so
vague and misty-magnific as this is. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod.*
Paint. V. vii. iv. § 6. 140 The rain-clouds in the dawn... not
shining, but misty-soft. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.*
I. vii. 215 The air was misty-bright. 1886 *Pall Mall G.*
5 Oct. 11/2 A misty-visions political sect.

Hence *Mistish* a., somewhat misty.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 202 Mistish Heaven.

† **Misty**, a. 2 *Obs.* [app. the prec. adj. used
by form-association for *L. mysticus*.] Pertaining
to, involving, or characteristic of spiritual mysteries;
mystical, spiritual.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 286 And so be mysty
wittis hen tokened in be samy story. c 1420 *LYDG. Com-*
ment. Our Lady 134 Thou misty arke, probaibk pisyne.
c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. x. 202 O Sion, mysti douyster. 1490-
1500 *Myrr. our Lady* 330 The misty or spyrytually body
of cryste. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11/14 Mystie mist, *nebu-*
lous. Misty, mystic, *myptic*.

Misunderstand, sb. rare-1. [*f.* next.]
Misunderstanding.

1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxvi, No misunder-
stands, mind! Wilfrid's done with.

Misunderstand, v. [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* Not to understand rightly; to mis-
conceive, miscomprehend. a. To take (words,
statements, etc.) in a wrong sense.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Sumie mis-understondet hier 3is
hali writ. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 123 þei mys-
undristonden þer lawe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. xxi. Wks.
147/2 That some of them which do rede it diligently...
may yet for all that, mistake & misvnderstand it. 1614
RALPH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 9 He failed in distinguish-
ing these two Regions, both called Eden: and... mis-
vnderstood two of the four Rivers (to wit) Pison and Ge-
hon. 1629 H. BURTON *Trull's Triumph* 310 It is plaine
hee mis-vnderstandeth... the place. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Eve-*
lina xxi, His booby of a servant had misvnderstood his
orders. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, His sense of
compassion was too sincere to be misvnderstood. 1864
BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (1875) 381 To praise or to de-
cry the Empire as a despotic power is to misunderstand it
altogether. 1873 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda 223 He
must say all he has to say... in the plainest possible words,
or his reader will certainly misunderstand them.

b. To misinterpret the words or actions of (a
person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 39152 Iesu þat yee did on rode, þat al-
ways yee mis-vnderstode. 1530 PALSGR. 639/1 He that mys-
vnderstandeth a man must nedes make a folysshe answer.
1680 W. ALLEN *Addr. Noncon.* 69 When Nicodemus grossly
mis-understood our Saviour, and demanded how can these
things be? 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 140 V. 151,
I conceive I have been misvnderstood as having carried my
attack against the moral doctrines of Socrates. 1837 LY-
TON E. *Maitra*, 13 My poor girl, we misvnderstand each
other. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-reliance* Ser. I. 58 To be
great is to be misvnderstood. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.*
(1852) I. 30 The question is, will people misvnderstand you
-not, is the language logically impregnable?

2. *intr.* Also with clause.

13. *Cursor M.* 14207 (Gott) Iesus said, 'þe mis-vnder-
stand' [Colt. miss yee vnderstand]. *Ibid.* 15922 'Yoene
... es ane of his þat wid vs es in band'. 'Ebbertwert nai',
said he, 'þe misvnderstand' [Colt. yee mis nu vnderstand].
1822 CORBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 295 The effects of the
system were so manifest, that a nobody could misvnderstand
whence they sprung. 1906 KIPLING *Puzler* in *Tribune*
25 Jan. 4/3 Giuseppe placed the monkey atop of the organ,
where the beast, misvnderstanding, stood on his head.

Hence **Misunderstandable** a., capable of being
misvnderstood.

1843 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* IV. 266 The old mamma grunted
and looked very misvnderstandable through her grey eyes.

Misvnderstand, v. [Mis-1 5.] One who
misvnderstands.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 324/2 Many textes whiche
as farr seme vnto the misvnderstanders to speake against
purgatory, as [etc.]. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* A 3
The true Sense of Aristotle's Doctrine... being taken... from
some Modern Misvnderstanders, was lost. 1891 *Pall Mall*
G. 26 Oct. 3/2 'Tim' is a really stuiking book. It is some-
what on the lines of 'Misvnderstood', the chief misvnder-
stander being the hero's own father.

Misvnderstanding, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.]

1. Failure to understand; mistake of the mean-
ing; misconception, misinterpretation.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 60 The mis vnderstanding of
the firste text. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fama. Love*
B i, All controuersies growne among men about their
misvnderstanding of the Scriptures. 1644 MITTONS *Bicar-*
on Div. xxviii. 21 Through misvnderstanding of the law.
1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. viii. 347 The misvnderstanding
of a word. a 1839 PHAEN *Poems* (1864) II. 184 Misrepresenta-
tions of reasons, And misvnderstandings of notes.

2. The condition in which parties fail to come to
an 'understanding'; an interruption of har-
monious relations; dissension, disagreement.

1642 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 5 The
malignant Party, which have... begot this Misvnderstanding
between us and our good Subjects. 1691-2 LUTTRELL *Brief*
Rel. (1857) II. 339 The accommodation which seem'd to be
in view between the pope and the French, upon some mis-
understanding, quite disappears. 1712 STREELE *Spect.* No.
263 3 The many Misvnderstandings which are created by
the Malice and Insinuation of the meanest Servants between
People thus related. 1849 CORDEN *Sp.* 17 America has
three times, within the last few years, had a misunderstand-
ing with two of the greatest Powers of the world. 1859
Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxiii, Some little pique or misunder-
standing between them. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.*
(1877) I. ii. 38 Occasional misunderstandings seem not to
have seriously interrupted their friendship.

Misvnderstanding, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.]
That misunderstands. *Cf.* *abst.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 333 The mis-under-
standing reader... might imagine that the Pagans worshipped
gods in the Temples. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 107
These are but the bold effusions of a misunderstanding con-
tentious temerarious pa-sion. 1821 *Athenaeum* 23 July
103/3 Whatever is most vicious in a style which grows out
of a misunderstanding worship of Keats. 1900 W. M. SIN-
CLAIR *Unto You Young Men* III. 72 Doubts and difficulties
may make sad... the fainthearted, the misunderstanding.

Hence **Misvnderstandingly** adv., by a mis-
comprehension.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wold*, *Wold*,... as *Stow* in
the *Wolds*, and *Cotswold*... is sometimes misvnderstandingly
confounded with *Wald*.

Misvnderstood, ppl. a. [Mis-1 2.] Im-
properly understood; taken in a wrong sense.
Also *abst.*

1594 CARRV *Huante's Exam. Wits* (1616) 172 Three mis-
vnderstood lawes, which they have learned at all adven-
tures. 1711 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. xi. 291 A mis-
understood Place of Scripture may overthrow One of the
Prime Articles of Faith. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 239 The
most dangerous shock that the state ever received through
a misunderstanding arrangement of religion. 1837 STEDMAN
Vict. Poets xi. 389 America, with her strange... misvnder-
stood yearning for a rightful share of the culture... of the
older world. 1892 ZACKWILL *Bow Mystery* 51 The incurable
interest of humanity in the Unknown and the Misvnderstood.

Hence **Misvnderstoodness**.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 484 From non-un-
derstoodness or misvnderstoodness comes oppositeness to ex-
pectation.

Misvure, obs. form of **MEASURE**.

1416 in Madox *Formulare Angl.* (1702) 16 The boundes
f founde and misured of the... grounde of John Bernades.

Misusage (mis'yūzədz). Now rare. [Mis-1 4.
Cf. OF. *mesusage*.]

† 1. Misconduct; corrupt practice, abuse. *Obs.*

1532 [see MISUSE v. 3]. 1579 *Rev. Proclam.* 15 Dec., The
great misusage in the execution of sundrie her Highnes
graunts made to diuers persons. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.*
July 184 Pallinode... Yode late oo Pilgrimage To Rome, ..
and then He saw hilk misusage.

2. Ill-usage; maltreatment; † pl. instances of this.

1534-5 Eoan *Decades* (Arh.) 386 The fame of their mys-
usage so preuented them that the people of that place also
offended thereby, wold bring in no wares. 1583 GOLOING
Calvin on Deut. cii. 934 Vnder this saying our Lorde hath
comprehended all the misusages that wee can offer to our
neighbour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 30 These mis-
usages which she [sc. the earth] abideth above, and in her
outward skin, may seeme in some sort tolerable. 1670 G. H.
Hist. Cardinals II. ii. 258 The rest of the Cardinals looking
upon the misusage of his person, as a reflection upon the
Order. 1799 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. § 1. 3 By occasion
of the Hardships and Misusages she underwent before. 1837
of the Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI. 394 He had no longer any
thoughts for the petty misusage of mankind. 1858 CALVYNS
Fract. Gt. vi. lii. II. 259 Foul misusage, not to be borne
by human nature. 1886 A. WEIN *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe*
(1889) 308 'The Serbs... were determined only to defend
themselves from misusage.'

3. Bad or wrong use, misuse.

1567 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. (1709) 508 This Misusage of
the Privilege that belonged to him, as her Ambassador.
c 1628 MORE *Wks.* I. (1672) 14 If the Name of God be pro-
phaned by the dissension and misusage of the things it is
called upon. a 1849 FOR *Whiggle*, etc. Wks. 1844 II. 387
The misusage of 'like' in place of 'as'.

† **Misv'sance**, *Obs.* [Mis-1 4. Cf. OF. *mes-*
usage.] Misrule, mismanagement.

c 1470 HARING *Chron.* ccxxiii. iv, Made good rule and
noble ordynance, Auoyding all misrule and misv'sance.
a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 202 [They] presaged
that after he had chafed at their misv'sance, they might
promise to themselves a good cast of his office.

Misuse (mis'yūz), sb. [Mis-1 4. Cf. OF.
mesus abuse, excess, misdeed.]

1. Wrong or improper use; misapplication.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 Isidorus sayth
by a misuse Homo a man, the name of humo the
earth. 1490-1500 *Myrr. our Lady* 88 To be ware least be
mysuse of our free wille we falle in hylindnesse and hard-
nesse of harte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misuse; *Abusus*,
Abusio. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 25 How much
Names taken for Things are apt to mislead the Vider-
standing, .. and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for
any such Misuse. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. iv. 112
Lest he should punish our Misuse of his Mercies, by stop-
ping the Course of them. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv.
§ 3. 391 A great Misuse of Time to dwell upon such Specu-
lations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 Artful misuse of the
confidence of others. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/4
The gross misuse of his public position for private profit.

† 2. Ill-usage. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. 1. 43 Vpon whose dead corpses
there was such misuse, Such beaustly, shamelesse transforma-
tion, By those Welshwomen done, as [etc.].

+3. Evil custom or conduct. *Obs.*

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 233 Let these fooles auoyde this mad misuse, and folowe the right way of vertuous grautite. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xviii. 47 Thus plainly ye see one mischievous misuse in this mass. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 109 How have I bin behau'd, that he might sticke The small'st opinion on my least misuse?

Misuse (mis'yūz), *v.* [MIS-1 *v.* Cf. *OF. mes-uriser* to make a bad use (of), commit an error or misdeed.]

1. *trans.* To use or employ wrongly or improperly; to apply to a wrong purpose.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vii. (1868) 145 þe comune worde of men mysyusip... his manere speche of fortune. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 252 And so many men mysyusip [read mysyusip] her power. 1460 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 378 That mysyuideth his liuelode... And all his reuenues mysyvesth! 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d.ij. Som folke mysuse this terme draw. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 13. I have mysved the Kings Presve damnable. 1620 *Hist. Fr. Rush* in *Thoms. E. Eng. Pros. Rom.* (1858) 1. 289 He had so vildly misused the order of his religion. 1754 *T. GARNER Hist. Dunciado* 111 At the house is a stone coffin misused as a trough. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 244 A king cannot misuse his power, without the advice of evil counsellors. 1842 *TENNISON Godiva* 72 The Powers, who wait On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused. 1890 *Geo. Eliot. A. Bede* v. It turns a man's stomach 't' hear the Scripture misused 't' that way. 1880 *Quind. A. Noths* II. 117 It will not be men's fault if they misuse her liberty.

2. To subject to ill-treatment; to maltreat, ill-use.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* I. (1894) 99 With moche other wrongs and injuries that I and other hath been mysused in tynes past. 1553 *Act. 1 Mary Sess.* ii. c. 3 § 1 Vt any person... shall... molest... disquiet or misuse... any Preachour. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1173. I was taken by the Turkes and misused and almost slain. 1673 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Whereupon Walton heat the prisoner, haling and dragging him towards the common goale, and otherwise misused him. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 128 Men deal with life as children with their play, Who first misuse, then cast their toys away. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lvi. They haven't been misusing you with sticks, or pokers... have they, Johnny? 1884 *TENNISON Becket* i. iv. Who misuses a dog would misuse a child—they cannot speak for themselves.

+b. To violate, ravish, or debauch. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Judg.* xix. 25 The which whanne al nygt that hadden mysyusid, the lasten hir eerly. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* v. Of late dayes thou hast mysused Bersabe. The wyke of Urye. c. 1540 W. SAMSON in *Old Voyr* (1892) 106 Because I have mysused here, I intende to make [her] a goode woman.

+3. *refl.* To misconduct oneself. *Obs.*

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 109 For the Mysusage of Seriaunts... Yf any of the seriaunts... doth mysuse themselves, or geve not attendans to the Mayre, Aldermen, and Bayllyffs. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 953 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. I schame to tell Sa off as I misvisit my self, In guyding of the gifts of grace. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 202 If any such person... shall be taken begging, or wandring, or misusing himselfe [cf. *Misorder* *v.*, quot. 1572].

+4. *trans.* To speak evil of, or to abuse with words; to revile, delude. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 128/1 in *Holmshed* II. None tating, checking, or misusing an other in anie vnseemelle wordes or deeds. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. 160. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. vii. (1651) 356 Socrates was brought upon the stage by Aristophanes, and misused to his face. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hk.* xiii. (1821) 143 Doe you not heare him misuse mee in words?

+5. 'To speak falsely of, to misrepresent'. *rare*—t.

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* clii. All my vows are oaths but to misuse thee.

+6. To deceive, delude. (Cf. *ABUSE v. 4.*) *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxv. 36 Fro this flesh kth hir aweil lest euermore sche mysuse thee. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. ii. 28 Provee enough, to misuse the Prince, to vex Claudio, and kill Leonato. 1601 *Sir W. CONYLLIS Ess.* xxxii. Wee are misused by these spirites both night and day. **Misused** (mis'yūz'd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED* 1.] Improperly used or employed; ill-treated.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thade) 17 Mysosysit beute doist II offe. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 15 T, the last of these misused scoldours, keeps always is'st his aun nature, except it be before to. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 47 The sweet poyson of mis-used Wine. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxix. Submitting to all his injustice with the endurance of a faithful and misused spaniel. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Seru.* I. ix. 139 The poor misused soul is left exhausted. 1853 J. NICHOL in *Knigh. Mem.* (1896) 106 That misused sense of the word gallantry.

Misuseful (mis'yū-sūl), *a. rare.* [f. *MISUSE* + *-FUL*, after *useful*.] Characterized by misuse.

1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* xvi. 135 The wanton misuse, or rather the misuseful wantonness, of the Indian herb [sc. tobacco].

+ **Misusement.** *Obs.* [f. *MISUSE v.* + *-MENT*.] Ill-usage; seduction.

1561 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* iv. 56 b, And Darius could not be otherwise perswaded but that she was slayne, because she would not consent to her misusement.

Misuser¹ (mis'yū-zə). [MIS-1 *v.* 5.] One who misuses.

1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Math.* xv. 84 Not the faulte of the meates, but of the misuser. 1598 R. BERNARD *Ir. Terence* (1607) 204 To him that knowes how to use them, they are good, but to the misuser of them they are ill. c. 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The misuser of his trust may forfeit that to others.

Misuser² (mis'yū-zə). *Law.* [a. *OF. mesuser*, inf. used as sb.: see *-ER* 4.] Unlawful use of a liberty or benefit such as may lead to its forfeiture.

a. 1625 *Sir H. FINCH Law* (1636) 165 A franchise is... forfeited by misusing of it. As... keeping Faire vpon two dayes when bee hath but one granted: for that is a misuser. 1604 R. ATKINS *Orig. & Growth Printing* 19 All lesser Governments under a Monarchy may by misuser be wholly taken away, or else abated. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 153 An office... may be forfeited by mis-user or non-user. 1883 *Lavo Times* 27 Oct. 428/1 Something which had arisen in consequence of some neglect or some misuser.

Misusing (mis'yū-zin), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 *v.* 3.] The action of the verb *MISUSE*.

1. Wrong use or employment; misuse.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 56 Euer be betre þat þing is, þe worse & þe more abhominable is þe mysusinge þer-of. c. 1393 *CHAUCER Scogan* 95 Through misusing of right. 1483-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 6. Through the negligence of... keepers... and by mysusing of their Offices, the dere... is destroyed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawful vsurping or mysusinge of the temporal goodes of ony per-ooe. 1689 *POPE Tr. Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L's Wks. 1727 II. 313 Whether the Magistrate's Opinion can change... the Power be bas, or excuse him to his Judge for misusing of it. 1814 *Mrs. J. WEST Alicia de Lucy* II. 107 To render a strict account of our intrusted ten talents, for the mis-usings of reputation, of knowledge, of time. 1874 W. BRIGHT *Hymns* 22 Look not on our misusings of Thy grace.

+2. Misconduct. *Obs.*

1395 *Remonstrance* (1851) 153 How abhominable is the mysusinge of prelates that holden benefisid men in secular officis. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 346/2 He samed veye penitent of hys mysusinge of hymself, in falling to Tyndalles heresies agayne. 1540 *Sir W. EUNG in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. ILL 280 For the reformation of the mysusing of the Spirituallite in Scotlande.

+3. Maltreatment. *Obs.*

1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 b, [They] have liued... more vpon the spoile, and misusing of the common people. 1647 *HEXHAM, Een mishandlinge*, a Misusing.

Misvalue, *v.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To value falsely or wrongly; to misestimate.

a. 1626 [see *MISRATE*]. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* 3 b, I dread my warke Well be misalined both of old and yong. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. ii. I fear the Emperor much misvalued me. 1900 *Athenum* 21 Apr. 490/2 After having been ignored or misvalued during his life.

Misvaluation. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 3/2 This same misvaluation is perhaps responsible for the statement that [etc.].

Misventure, *sb.* Now arch. [MIS-1 *v.* 4.] An unfortunate venture; a mischance, misadventure.

1563 *Hyll. Art Garden.* (1574) 4 i v, Whosoever thou be, That by misventure or by will, shall chance this booke to see. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* iii. v. 1. 208 All the misventures, which have this day happened to us, are designed as a punishment for the sins committed by your worship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 131 From among so many shipwrecks and misventures one goodly vessel comes to land. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* vi. i. 11. 136 Pranks enough, and misventures,—half-drowning 'in the mill-race at Annamoe in Ireland', for one.

+ In allusion to Cervantes' use of *desventura* (see *DISVENTURE*): Foolish 'adventure'.

1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 96/2 Like all good knights of misventure, I fainted and fell down upon the floor. 1881 *DUFFIELD tr. Don Quixote* i. v. 61 My honoured uncle would be misused to read books of Misventures.

+ **Misventure**, *v. Obs.* *rare*—1. [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To risk in bad investments.

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 20 Moneys misventur'd by trusting and bad Securities.

Misventurous, *a. rare*—1. [MIS-1 *v.* 7.] Not venturous; timid.

1882 *CARLYLE in Century Mag.* XXIV. 20 Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration to Australia.

Misvouched, *pa. pple.* and *pp. a.* [MIS-1 *v.* 2.] 1. Alleged wrongly.

a. 1626 *BACON True Greatness Brit.* Wks. 1859 VII. 56 That very saying of Mutianus, which was the original of this opinion [that money is the sinews of war] is misvouched, for his speech was, *Pecunie sunt uirum belli ciuilit.*

2. Not well vouched for. 1876 [see *MISTUTOREO*].

+ **Miswandered**, *pp. a. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 2.] In which one has gone astray.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 18 His late miswandered wayes now to remeasure right. 1620 *SHAKESPEARE Feast of Wormes* ix. They... relented, And (changing their mis-wandered wayes) repented.

+ **Miswandering**, *pp. a. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 2.] Going astray.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. viii. (1868) 61 Amyable fortune... draweth mys wandryng me [orig. deuiois] fro the souereyne good. *Ibid.* iii. pr. ii. 65 þe myswandringg error mysledidhem in to false goodes. 1631 *QUARLES Hist. Samson* vii. Can thy miswandering eyes choose none, but her, That is the child of an Idolator? 1645 — *Solomon's Recant.* Solil. v. Wavering footstepps, and miswandering eyes.

+ **Miswaste**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 8.] *trans.* To lavish foolishly.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 400 þo seed of Gods word is better þen þo seed of mon: þefore hit is worse to mysypende þen to mys waste monny's seed. a. 1618 *SILVESTER Spectacles* viii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 298 Their Health, Wealth, Wit, mis-wasted Are but as blossoms blasted.

+ **Misway**, *Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 4.] A wrong path. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. met. xi. (1868) 100 Who so that... coueyteth nat to ben deseyued by no mys-ways [orig. nullis deuiois]. *Ibid.* v. pr. i. 149 It is to douten þat þou ne be maked weery by mysweys.

b. quasi-adv. to go misway, to go astray. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4766 Love makith alle to goon miswey.

Miswed, *v.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To marry unsuitably. Also **Miswedded** *pp. a.*, of a marriage: Wrongly or unsuitably contracted.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 Every engodly and miswedded marriage. 1828-32 *WEBSTER Miswed*, to wed improperly.

+ **Misween**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To have a wrong opinion. Also with *clause*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. i. Proli. iii. Why then should willese man so much misweene, That nothing is but that which he hath seene? 1594 — *Astr.* xvii. Full happie man (misweening much) was hee. a. 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xii. iv. Wks. XII. 27 The Jews... misweening that the whole family... of God... should be comprised within the... family of Abraham.

2. *trans.* To think wrongly of, misjudge.

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* 4 For thytho Songsters are misween'd of all. 1749 *MELMOTH Fitzesborne's Lett.* II. lxxii. 105 Ne thou, O man! who deal'st the tort, misweene The equal goods.

+ **Misweening**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 3.] Mis-thinking; misjudgement; mistrust.

1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chydemor* 92 A man shall put suche mysweyning away from hym. 1571 *GOLDING Calian on Ps.* lix. 20 They bee made drunken as weth with their owne misweyning as with the flattery of the common sorte. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 1 Least... rash misweyning doeth hart remove.

+ **Misweigh**, *v. Obs.* *rare*—1. In 5 mysweys. [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To weigh amiss.

c. 1450 *Glossow Rec.* 9/157 The balance of vertues I have mysweyed, With sleynge of tonge, or with wilfulness [etc.].

+ **Miswend**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] (For certain uses of *miswend* see *MISGO v.*)

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to misapply; to lead astray; to pervert.

1340 *Ayent.* 22 Ac uor hire euele tongen hit miswendep moche uolk to done wel. *Ibid.* 62 Huanne he miswend and went to be worse half al þet he yerher opy 213. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* ILL 80 Nectanabus his craft miswente, a. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther the Bibelle is al myswend To jangle of Job or Jeremy. c. 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 466 That the myddyl of your life be not spent in ydelness, ne in vnthriftie myswend.

2. *pass.* and *intr.* To go astray (*lit.* and *fig.*); to come to grief. Pa. pple. *miswend* = (1) gone astray; (2) out of gear; dilapidated; ruined.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7217 Vr louerd., prest ab imad uor to smite men þat þel miswend. 1340 *Ayent.* 27 þe herte of þe enious is enuynemid and suo miswend. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 21 And eche in his clempigne telleth How that the world is al miswend. *Ibid.* 331 And that makth al world miswende. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. 31 Good hede he took, that cord or chaine were nought myswendeth other wise than it shold. 1581 *RICH Farewe.* (1846) 38, I now forsake the former tyme I spent, And sorry am, for that I was miswend. a. 1586 *STONESON in Arcadia* (1622) 494 What? is thy Bagpipe broke, or are thy lumbes miswend? 1591 [see *MISCOUNSEL v.*]. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. v. 30 Who likewise sought her lover long miswend. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ii. x. 21 In this maze still wandred and miswend. 1723 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 77 He that would see a church miswend, Let him go to Cuckston in Kent.

+ **Miswill**, *Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 4.] Wrong desire.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. Intro. 2/1 Her wycked couetyse and mysywyl of richesse.

+ **Miswin**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To obtain wrongfully.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 42 Of þat men mys-wonne þei made hem wel at ese. c. 1613 in *Overbury's Wks.* (1856) 10 As if the day were come, wherein another Phaeton stolne into Phœbus waine, had all misse-won A cleane contrary way.

Mis-wish, *sb.* [MIS-1 *v.* 4.] Wrong desire.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31 Mis-craving is physical disease, mis-wish is mental.

Mis-wish, *v.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To have wrong wishes with regard to.

1831 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Early German Lit.* (1840) III. 173 He men miswishes and misjudges, Inferiors count, superiors grudges.

So + **Miswishing** *vbl. sb.*, wrong desire.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 25 This miswishing hath bin expounded.

+ **Miswrite**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1 or 7.] To neglect. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 To... miswiten ei þing þet heo bæud to witen.

+ **Miswife**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 1.] *trans.* To marry unlawfully.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 540 Two hundred 3er after 80 wumes, Mis-wunen hem gunnen seðes sunes.

+ **Miswoman**, *Obs.* [app. f. *MIS a.* + *WOMAN*.] A 'bad woman'; a strumpet.

1528 *TINDALE Parab. Wicked Mammon* 17 Mysse women tyre them selser with golde and sylke to please theyr louers. 1530 *PALSGR.* 8/3 As a mysse woman is at ones commaundement. c. 1530 *Remedy of Love* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 322 b, Flie the miswoman, lest she thee discieue, Thus saith Salomon. 15... *Guistard & Sismund* ii. (1597) C 6, Sooner... Then ye wold euer have thought to be a mis-woman.

+ **Miswonting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 *v.* 3.] Disuse.

1627 *Br. Hall Div. Medit.* vii. These feeble beginnings... are soone extinguished by intermission, and by mis-wonting, perish.

Misword (miswōrd), *sb.* Now *dialect*. Also 9 miss word. [MIS-1 *v.* 4.] (Cf. *MIS a.*) A harsh, angry, or cross word.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 A mis-word þet 3e þollicd, 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. 1015 Where... the Tyrant's sword is not made drunk with blood for a Mis-word. 1603 *HOLLAND Parthark's Rom.* 111 What mis-word can they have to say unto you? 1603 *Breton Packet* Mad Lett. (1633) 38, I have receiued your snappish Letter whereby I see you are more angry, then I thought you would have bene for a

misword or two. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 88 Not one creditor ever gave me a miss word in this world. 1824 Mrs. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* 11. 33 If a miss word was said by chance, she would never let it drop. 1872 Mrs. H. WOOD *Within the Maze* 1, Not a mis-word would ever have arisen between them.

Mis-word, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To word (a message) incorrectly. Also *Mis-worded ppl. a.* 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug. A number of mis-worded telegrams. 1895 *Pink's Stand. Dir.*, *Mis-word*, to word wrongly or inaccurately; as the telegram was misworded.

Mis-wording, vbl. sb. [Mis-1 3.] Wrong wording or expression.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) 1. 425 [They] spoil all they do by wilful Miswording of their Acts. 1804 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* 111. 327 A Miswording in the original Message.

† **Miswork, v. Obs.** Chiefly in *pa. pple.* miswrought. [Mis-1 i.]

1. *trans.* (with indefinite obj.) To do amiss. a 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 187 3ef ihc habbe eny þing mis wroȝt, Tellez hit me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1993 Turne agayne þan may he noȝht For to amend þat he has myswoȝht. c 1407 *LVog. Reas. & Sens.* 2930 Yif any thing I ha myswoȝht. c 1529 SKELTON *Rephryc.* Wks. I. 214 Howe ye haue small contricion Of that ye haue myswoȝht. 1554 *Interlude of Youth* C iij, And amende that thou hast myswoȝht.

2. *intr.* To act amiss; to commit an offence. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5148 Pat sche wold miswerche wrongli any time. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 12 I am that same that helye haue myswoȝht. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 121 Azens God thou hast myswoȝht.

3. *trans.* To manufacture badly. a 1626 *BACON Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 That which is miswoȝht will miswear.

Misworship, sb. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong or false worship.

1626 *Br. Hall Contempl.* O. T. xx. 118 He was not more the father of a later Iereboam, then (in respect of misworship) he was the son of the first Iereboam, who made Israel to sin. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* 1. (1841) 5 Such hideous inextricable jungle of misworships, misbeliefs.

Misworship, v. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To worship amiss. Also *Misworshipping vbl. sb.*; **Misworshipper.**

1640 *Br. Hall Sermon* Wks. 1837 V. 420 In them God is made our idol, and we the misworshippers of him. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 35, I fear many holy men have not so deeply humbled themselves for their former misworshipings of God as [etc.]. a 1656 *Br. Hall Soul's Farew.* 3 3 There have not wanted nations. Which haue misworshipped it [heaven] for their God.

† **Miswrench, v. Obs.** Only in *pa. pple.* 4 miswroynt. [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To twist out of shape. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 11. 186 The wardes of the cherche keie Thugh misbandlinge ben myswoȝnt.

† **Miswrest, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To pervert; esp. to pervert the meaning of (a passage). a 1400 *Pety Gub* 369 in 24 *Pol. Poems* 133 All this world now ys myswoȝnt. To carpe this, lorde, ayenst the. 1532 *MORSE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 5012 The heretikes wrested & misse construed the scripture (as we see that these heretikes much more mysse wrest it now). 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* lxx. 31 b, Ye see how this Text hath bin miswrested.

Miswrite (miswrit), *v.* [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To write incorrectly; to make a mistake in writing (a word, etc.). Also *Miswriten ppl. a.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* 1. (2.) 294 3if hit byð miswriten oððe misceden of þam rihtan crafte. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus v.* 1795 So preyre I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne these mismetre. 1533 *MORSE Apol. vbl.* Wks. 858/2 These wordes seme to be miswriten, either in the principall booke, or in the copy. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11. xiii. 6 Whether it were sothat Iosephus did omit, or else that he did mis-write, some number of the yeares. 1677 *WALTON in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1741) 11. 608 At your note R. I desire you to consider if there be not some what miswriten. 18. KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh in Hist.* (1889) 1. 33 That the passage... is either misquoted, or miswriten by Raleigh himself, I cannot doubt. 1876 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* 11. i. 15 And substitute something of our own, and thus miswrite the poem. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wicliif* 11. 22 note, The mis-written word *apocryphus*, instead of *apocryphus*. 1899 *PLUMMER Sax. Chron.* 11. p. xxxii, 1330 (miswriten 1080, MLXXX having been substituted for MCCCX).

Miswriting (miswritin), *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] An error in writing.

1430-1 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 378/1 One error in miswritynge. 1632-3 *LAUD Hist. Chanc. Off.* Rem. 1700 11. 58 That Ship was hit in the mis-writing of one word. 1697 W. MOUNTAIN in *Buckewich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 325 There are some little mis-writings (in the patent) 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* 167 I shall any such miswritings, &c. after Conviction be Cause to stay or arrest Judgment. 1828 THIRLWALL & HARRIS *in Nicolson's Hist. Rome* (1859) 1. 264 The greatest difficulties in them [sc. the Fasti of Diodorus] arise from mis-writing. 1859 E. A. FREEMAN O. E. Hist. vii. 22 note, The text of the Chronicle has three years, but it seems clear that this must be a mis-writing for thirteen.

Miswrought: see MISWORK v.

† **Miswre, Obs.** [Mis-1 4.] Evil habit. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 For te quenchen.. his lust þe miswre haued on broht.

† **Misy, Obs.** Also 7 mysy, missey. [a. L. *mis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *μῖσ*. Cf. F. *mis*, *iti mis*.]

1. A kind of mushroom or truffle. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. iij. 11. 7 Within the province of Cyrenaica in Africa, there is found the like excrescence, called Misy, passing sweet and pleasant.

2. A kind of copper ore, usually identified as yellow copperas or copiapite.

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There is no evidence that the word was ever used in Eng. except with reference to the mineral described by Pliny. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxiv. xii. 11. 510 Some... have written, that Misy is engendered by the means of a fire made with pine wood, in the hollow veins, of the brasse ore... But the truth is, of the foresaid stone or ore [sc. chalcitis] it is engendered naturally. 1616 *BULLOCKER Eng. Expos.*, *Misy*, a kind of yellow copperas, shining like gold, brought out of Egypt and the Ile of Cyprus. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Some [minerals] have only little sparks, as misy. 1683 *PETRUS Fleta* 111. n. 90 *Misy*... which G. Agricola from Pliny, calls *Atramentum subtorium*, or shoe-makers Black; but Pliny makes it a kind of Vitriol. 1722 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2). a 1775 *Sir J. Hill Materia Med.* 121.

Misy, obs. form of MIZZY.

† **Misyearning, vbl. sb.** In 4 -jarninge. [Mis-1 3.] Wrong desire.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 451 Pat... he, throw þe croice of þe blisist tre, suld exclude of misjarninge þe tre.

† **Misyenge, v. Obs.** [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To neglect.

1028-1060 *Law Northumb. Priests* xxxiv. (Liebermann) 382 3if preost sceam misjenge beades oððe fecas, zehete þæt. a 1245 *Anor. R.* 344 þe þinges in bisse riwle þet beoð misjemed. 13. E. E. *ALL P. A.* 322 For hit was for-garte, at paradys greue Oure ȝore fader hit com misyenge.

† **Misyenge, v. Obs.** [f. MIS-1 i. + *jengen, GENG v.] *intr.* To go astray, miss.

a 1250 *Out & Night*, 1209 (Cott.) 3ef me ikeþ mid iwarresse An fleo schal toward misjenge [Jesus] M.S. misyengel.

Misyoke (misyōuk), *v.* [Mis-1 i.] *trans.* To yoke or join (in marriage) unsuitably. Also *intr.*, to be so yoked.

1645 *MILTON Divorce* i. vii. 18 Therefore saith the Apostle 2 Cor. 6, 'Mis-yoke not together with infidels', which is interpreted of marriage. *Ibid.* 11. xix. 7 Hinder'd in wedlock by mis-yoking with a diversity of nature as well as of religion. 1645 - *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 150 Where the yoke is mis-yok't, heretick with faithfull. 1872 *TENNYSON Last Tour.* 566 Misyoked with such a want of man.

Miszear'lous, a. [Mis-1 6.] Wrongly zealous.

1617 *Br. Hall Quo Vadis?* § 16 Their mis-zealous passions hide themselves in a pleasing sweetness. 1641 - *Answe.* *Vind. Smetym.* 66 Let those mis-zealous men... see how they will answer it. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 111. 196 The practices, and combinations of libelling Separatists, and the miszealous advocates thereof.

Miszen, obs. form of MIZEN.

Mit (mit), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 mitto, 5 mytte, 9 mit. [OE. *mitte* wk. fem. = OTeut. type **mitjon*, f. root **met* to measure: see METE v. Cf. OHG. *metzo* masc., [h]eminus', MHG. *metze*, G. *metze* masc., fem., a measure for corn, salt, etc.]

† 1. A measure of capacity, in OE. app. = two ambers; mentioned as used for corn, meal, honey, ale, wine; in 15th c. used for salt. Obs.

804-29 *Charlter.* etc. (Thorpe) 460, xxx. ombra godes Ueulesces aloþ þet limgnað to xv. mitum. c 1050 *Veg.* in *W. Wülcker 359/8 Bala*, mittan. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 664 In the wyche xiiij. myttes of Salte [L. *xiii. missal salis*].

2. *dial.* A shallow tub, or other like vessel, used for household purposes' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Suppl. 1879), as *butter-mit*, *kneading-mit*. Cf. *MOAT sb.*

1847 *HALLIWELL, Butter-mit*, a small tub in which newly-made butter is washed. *West.*

Mit, obs. form of MIGHT sb.; var. **MITT**, a mitten.

|| **Mita** (mī'tā). [Sp.] In the Spanish-American colonies: A certain portion of the Indian population chosen by lot for a specified period of forced labour in the public service.

1726 J. STEVENS *tr. Herrera's Hist. America* V. 56 The Mitayos Tindarunas are Tributary Indians, the Curacas, or native Lords have set apart to hire them out to work in the Mines, build Houses, and the like... These they furnish to serve in their Mitas, or Turns, for the Space of two Months, or longer. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* viii. (1831) 11. 102 In Peru, each *mita*, or division, destined for the mines, remains there six months. 1812 *Ann. Reg. Gen. Hist.* 161 The inhumanity... of that regulation in the American colonies [of Spain] called the Mitas. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Barb* 147 *Mitas* of Indians, for the purpose of collecting coca-leaves, were forbidden in 1569.

Mitch, var. MICH sb. and MICH v., obs. f. MUCH.

Mitch-board (mitʃ'bo:rd). *Naut.* [? f. *Mitch* = *MICHE sb.* + *BOARD sb.*] A support for a boom, yard, etc., when not in use.

1883 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 58 The mast of these Yarmouth luggers... is supported about the middle by a broad upright piece of wood called a 'mitch-board'. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* (1888) 65 Davy jumped on deck, took a lantern, and fixed it to the top of the mitch-board. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 18 The crutch of the mitch-board.

Mitche, obs. form of MICHE v.

Mitchel (mitʃel). ? *Obs.* [Possibly from the surname *Mitchel*; it can hardly represent the obsolete southern *mitchel* MICKLE a.] (See quotes.)

1669 in *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s. v., For paving the upper pawne with Mitchell's porfete 8d. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 202 *Mitchels*, Purbeck-stones for Paving, pick'd all of a Size, from 15 inches square to 2 Foot. 1737 *SALMON Country Build. Estim.* ed. 213 Purbeck Paving at pomicuous Sizes... is about 7d. or 8d. per Foot; also *Mitchels* are valued at about 15. 10d. per Foot. 1842 *GWILT Archit.*, Mitchell, a name given by workmen to Purbeck stones of twenty-four by fifteen inches when squared for building. (Perh. an error: cf. quot. 1703.)

|| **Mitchella** (mitʃe'lā). *Bot.* [Mod.Lat.; named by Linnaeus in 1753 after the botanist John Mitchell (died 1768).] A genus of trailing evergreen herbs of the N.O. *Rubiaceae*; a plant of this genus, e.g. *M. repens*, the partridge-berry.

1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gard. Gen. Index* (ed. 2) 1206/2 *Mitchella* [*read* Mitchell], a diminutive creeper which grows in peat soil. 1862 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* 111, 301 The *Mitchella* very good, but pollen apparently equal-sized. 1870 Mrs. W. WHITNEY *W. Girls* ii, Leslie was quick to spy the bit of creeping *Mitchella*.

Mitcher, variant of MICHER sb.

Mite (mait). Also 4-6 myte, (5 moighte, myght). [OE. *mitte* wk. fem. = MDu., MLG. *mitte* (Du. *nijt* fem.), OHG. *mita* fem., goat = OTeut. **mitōn*-. Cf. F. *mite*, of Teut. origin.

Frank suggests derivation from the Indogermanic root **mei-* expressing smallness. Some refer the word to an ablativ-variant of the Teut. root **mail-* (Goth. *mailan*, OHG. *meigen*) to cut.]

1. In early use, applied vaguely to any minute insect or arachnid; sometimes *spec.* a small parasitic insect infesting hawks. Now usually restricted to certain genera of the order *Acarida* of arachnids, and chiefly applied to the cheese-mite, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *domesticus*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker 122/6 Taſarnus*, mafa, mite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Tale* Pro. 560, 1... wereð vpon my gaye scarlet gytes. This womne ne this Mouthe ne this mytes vpon my perill frete hem neuer a deel. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 591 Such [wools] as shall happen to rote or perych by long standyng, bytyng of moightes. c 1475 *Pict. Vbl.* in *W. Wülcker 76/26 Hoc gamaliun*, a myght. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C, An hawk that hath mites. 1520 *PALSER 245/2* Myte in cheese, myte. 1601 *SWALE All's Well* 1. i. 154 Virginitie breeds mites, much like the cheese. 1611 *COTGREVE Calendre*, the corne-deouring Mite, or Weeuill. 1633 *LATHAM Falconry Words Art Expl.*, mites, are a kinde of vermine smaller then Lice, and much about the heads and nares of Hawks. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowjet's Theat.* Ins. 1094 In English, Mites, in cheese, leaves, dry wood, and wax. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* 1. 196 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The Mites among figs resemble beetles. 1801 *NICHOLSON Man.* Zool. xxxvii. (1875) 269 Several Mites (*Phalassarachna*, *Pontarachna*, &c.) have been found to inhabit salt water. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 62 Other kinds of mites which may very likely be found on currant bushes. 1886 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 285 Peculiar microscopic mites... (*Danodex folliculorum*) occur in the follicles of the human nose.

b. With defining word prefixed (see quotes.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 1. 482 The siro, or cheese-mite, is a very minute species. *Ibid.* 491 The baccharum, or scarlet tree-mite, is a small species [of *Acarus*]. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 664 Water-Mites (*Hydrachnellæ*). 1833 *Itch-mite* [see *ITCH sb.*]. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix. 11. 305 A species of bat-mite (*Pteroptes*). 1870 *NICHOLSON Man.* Zool. xxxvii. (1875) 266 The Wood-mites (*Oribatidæ*)... are to be found amongst moss and herbage, or creeping upon trees or stones. 1874 *HARDWICK'S Sci-Gloss* 234 *Tetranychus Laphium* (Stone Mite). 1874, 1877 Harvest-mite [see *HARVEST sb.*]. 1896 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 284 The Beetle-mites (genus *Gamasus*) frequently occur on Beetles, Bumble-bees, etc. An allied, but thin-skinned form, the common Bird-mite (*Dermanyssus avium*) occurs on Birds (Fowls, Canaries), and sucks their blood. 1898 E. A. ORMEROD *Handbk. Insects* 61 *Phytoptus ribis*, or the Currant Bud Mite.

2. *slang.* A cheese-monger.

1765 *FOOTE Commentary* 111. i, Miss Cicely Mite, the only daughter of old Mite the cheese-monger. 1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Mite, a nick name for a cheese-monger, from the small insect of that name found in cheese.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1624 *GATAKER Transmut.* 191 Corruption, putrefaction, mite-bleeding [etc.]. 1774 *GOLDOSM Nat. Hist.* 184, 1. 403 These [cheeses] are never found to breed mites... probably because the mite-ity is not to be found in Lapland. 1878 *EMERSON Sovereignty of Ethics*, The same original power which... works in a lobster or a mite-worm. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 180 The Mite-infested bud.

Mite (mait). Also 4 myt, 4-5 myght, 4-6 myte, 5 myth, 6 mytt. [a. (f. through OF. *mite*, 14th c.) MDu. *mitte* fem. (early mod.Du. *mitje*, now *nijt*) = MLG. *mitte*, *meite*, *meute* (whence early mod.G. *meite*, something very small) = OTeut. **mitōn*-. prob. identical with *MITE sb.*]

1. Originally, a Flemish copper coin of very small value; according to some early Flemish writers, worth 1/3 of a Flemish penny, though other, chiefly smaller, values are also mentioned. In Eng. use mainly as a proverbial expression for an extremely small unit of money value. In books of commercial arithmetic in 16-17th c. it commonly appears as the lowest denomination of English money of account, usually 1/3d, but sometimes 1/4d, and sometimes 1/2d; it is, however, unlikely that the word was ever in Eng. mercantile use. From the 14th c. *mite* has been the usual rendering (though the Wyclif versions have 'mynutis') of L. *minutium* (Vulg.), Gr. *λεπρόν* in Mark xii. 43, where two 'mites' are stated to make a 'farthing' (Gr. *κοδράντης*, L. *quadrans*); hence the word is now popularly taken as equivalent to 'half-farthing'.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xii. 196 Hauded nouȝt þe pore widge [more] for a peire of mytes, þan he doȝt that offreden in-to gazaflaciun? c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* st. A peny, a halypeny, A ferdynge, a myte. 1535 *COVERDALE Mark* xii. 43 And there came a pore wyddow, and put in two mytes,

which make a fartbinge. 1577 D. GRAY *Storeh. Brev. Arithm.* 5 Firste glue beede howe many Mites make one Fartbinge, and that beeyng 6. you shall for every 6 Mytes carry one Farthing to the place of fartbynges. 1600 *HVL. Arithm.* iii. l. Pp vij, Four Mites is the aliquot part of a peny, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$, for 6. times 4 is 24, and so many mites marchants assigne to x. peny. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 77 That is 16 Mites in ooe Farthing. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mite*, an ancient small Coin, about a third part of our Farthing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 215.v. Littleborough, Notts., Many little coins like flatted peas, called mites, are also found here. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esopilla's Lett.* l. 243 It will soon entirely disappear, just as the mite or half farthing has disappeared before it. 1863 *TREVELYAN Compt. Wallah* (1866) 95 We were ferried across [the Ganges] for the moderate remuneration of three mites a bead.

† b. In proverbial phrases, as *not worth a mite*, *not to care a mite*, etc. (*To pay*) *to the mite*: = 'to the uttermost farthing', without deduction.

c. 1350 *Will. Patern* 4543 William. Greibed him. so bat non mist a-mend a mite worp, i wene. 1623 5348 Al be men vpon mold it amende ne mist. half a mite. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 126 He ne roghte not a mite for to dye. c. 1374 *— Troylus* ii. 783 [332] Yf to lese his Ioye he set a mite, Than seemeth it 783 Yf Ioye is worth but lyte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 198 And fra the bart be discumyt The body is nocht worth a mite. c. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 247 In *Macro Plays* 84 pou synne my sowle sese, I zeue not a mythe. c. 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) 1. 142 And though the sbarne and crye, I care not a myght. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneli* iii. Pro. 19 In cais that bark, I compt it neuir a myte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 176 Bot quhen he had payit all to ane myit, He mon be absoluit than. 1594 *GREENE Groatsw.* Wit Wks. (Grosart) XII. 137 Greene will send you now his great worth of wit, that neuer showed a mites-worth in his life.

c. With allusion to Mark xii. 43, (*one's*) *mite* is often used for: The small sum which is all that one can afford to give to some charitable or public object; hence *fig.* applied to an immaterial contribution (insignificant in amount, but the best one can do) to some object or cause.

1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* iv. xiv. 301 Will my mite requite thee for thy golden Mines? 1687 *DROVEN Hind* & P. iii. 113 Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor? Our mite decreases nothing of your store. 1709 *SWIFT Trifical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 140. I hope I may be allowed among so many far more learned men to offer my mite. 1747 *BERKELEY Water-wire* in *Plagues* Wks. 1876 III. 499 It may not be amiss to contribute my mite of advice. 1784 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 l. 103 My mite for such purpose was never refused. 1818 *SCOTT Herk. Mide.* ix, Reuben Butler went to offer his mite of consolation to his old friend and benefactor. 1847 *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 255. I have been desirous . . . to add my mite to the great mass of information. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* i. ix. 328 He subscribed his mite for the erection of a statue to him.

† 2. A small weight; *spec.* the twentieth part of a grain Troy. (See note s.v. *DROIT* 2.) *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 275 Lovers. . . though the love a lyte, That scarcely would it weie a mite. 15. *MS. Harl.* 560 lf. 81 b, Euery subtile grayne [dote] contayne mytes. 1601. a. 1606, 1649 (see *Droit* 4). 1745 (see *BLANK* 10). 1747 *ARBUOTHNOT Tables Ann. Coins* 100 [The Silver piece of Eight . . . contains 13 Pennyweight 21 Grains and 15 Mites (of which there are 20 in the Grain) of Sterling Silver. 1747-38 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (ed. 3) s.v.

3. A minute particle or portion; a tiny fragment. Now only *collog.* or *vulgar.*

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. Pro. 8 Loosing a Mite, a Mountaine gaine. 1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* iv. 148 Although we few are but a mite Amongst thousands that for him do fight. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* iv. ij. I have a sword. . . To cut your throats, and mince your flesh to mites. 1690 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. 130 The Ants. . . drop upon them a small Mite of their stinging Liquor. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. i. All the pregnant hearts of our bold blood, Moulder'd into a mite of ashes. 1848 *HAWTHORNE Fanshawe* vii, A man must keep his mite of honesty.

† b. *Arith.* A fraction (see *quot.*) *Obs. rare* -1. 1709-29 V. *MANOEY Syst. Math.* *Arith.* 21 A Fraction or Broken Number, is that which we assign for a part or parts of any whole thing. It is also wont to be called a Mite or Fraction, because these things are broke into small parts.

4. *fig.* A 'jot', 'whit'. Now only *collog.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 178 Surgerye ne Fisyke May noutte a myte auaille to mede asein elde. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1814 Be hyt ryght or wrong, he changeth nat a myte. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. ii. 6 He is further of from earthly men, than that the whole multitude of them can one myte deface the glory of him alone. 1573 *New Custome* iii. i. Diij b, God waileth not, who is a spile. Of any vesture, or outward appearance a mite. 1674 *ATKIN Love Crowns the End* i. (1610) K 1 b, Since then my love is not one mite rewarded. 1886 C. D. WARDEN *Their Ell-grinage* ix. (1888) 256 The White Sulphur waters. . . had not done her a mite of good. 1897 *GRAPHIC* (Christm. No.) 9. I wonder whether you will help me a mite to-day. 1906 *VINSTON CHURCHILL Coniston* 191 He's a hard one to fool, too. Never suspected a mite did he?

5. A very small object; often, a very small living creature, as a tiny child. (*cf.* *MITING*.)

In some instances this use might perch. be more properly referred to *MITE*.

1594 *LVLV Mithras Bonnie* it. ii, Well, without Halfepeenie all my witte is not worth a doddin; that mite is mitching in this groue, for as long as his name is Halfepeenie, be will be banquetting for the other Halfepeenie. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* l. 7 And tales of fairy-land he loved to hear, Those mites of human forms. . . That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* Ho. xv, A mite of a boy, some five or six years old. 1883 *Gd. Words* 639 When I was quite a little mite. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Febr. 283/1 What an intense spark of vitality must it be that warms such a mite [viz. a bird] in such an immensity of cold.

|| *Mitella* (mite'lä). [*L. mitella*, orig. 'head-band', dim. of *mitra*: see *MITRE*.]

1. *Surg.* A sling for the arm.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 434/2 The Mitella is a . . . Scarf to carry the Arm in, that is hurt or wounded. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Saxifragaceae*, native to North America.

For the meaning of the name, cf. *quot.* and the English synonyms *bishop's cap* and *mitre-wort*.

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* *Mitella* (so call'd, of *Mitella*, Lat. a little Mitre, because the Seed-vessel of this Plant resembles a Bishop's Mitre). Bastard American Sanicle. . . American Mitella.

Miter, obs. form of *METRE*; var. *MITRE*.

† *Mitescent*, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [*ad. L. mitescent-em*, pr. pple. of *mitesce-re*, f. *mitis* mild: see *MITIGATE*.] Growing mild. 1747 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Miteyn, obs. f. *MITTEN*. *Mith*: see *MAY* v.

Mith, variant of *MID prep.* and *adv.* *Obs.*

|| *Mithan* (mi'pän). Also mython, mythun, methin. [*Assamese methön*.] THE GAYAL.

1845 E. J. T. DALTON in *Trinl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 265 The Mithan is the only species of barked cattle possessed by the Meris. 1885 *BALFOUR Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 936

Methin, the wild cow of the hills near Cachar. 1885 *HUNTER Imper. Gaz. Ind.* 1. 349 The mithan or gayal (*Gavus frontalis*). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 7/3 To propitiate these ghosts an animal must be slaughtered—whether it be the prolific pariah dog or the valuable mython.

† *Mithe*, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *miðan*, 3-4 *myth* (e), 3-4 *mith* (e). [*A. Com. W. Ger. str. vb.*: OE. *miðan* (pa. t. *mið*, pl. *meðon*, *miðon*, pa. pple. *miðen*) corresponds to OFris. (*far*)*mitha* to avoid, OS. *mithan* (MDu. *miden*, Du. *mijden*), OHG. *miden* to hide oneself, conceal, avoid (MHG. *miden*, mod. G. *meiden* to shun, forbear).

For the affinities of the Teut. root **miþ*, see *Mis*-1.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, dissemble (feelings, etc.).

In OE. (as in OS.) occas. with obj. in genitive. c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Ne me næfre næs ealles swa ic wolde, þeac ic bis mæde. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 29069 Queen yee fast, þen sal yee scau gladnes wit yur semland blith, and sua yur fasting sal yee mythe. c. 1300 *Havelok* 948 His sorwe he coupe ful wel mipe. a. 1310 in *Wright Lycr* P. iv. 24 My murthe is al with mournyng meind, ne may icb mythen hit namore.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To remain concealed, to escape notice (in OE. also *trans.* to escape the notice of); to hide one's thoughts or feelings.

a. 900 *Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 222/18 *Diittencand*, mipeþene. a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 424 Monig ðing 3e egle[sic]e 3e willsumlice geseþ, be ðe meoþon [*L. nulla quæ alios lateret*]. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208/8 Þonne biþ swa sweetol æteowod on him þær deazol mað. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 307 ðor ðis folc mipe a stund for-ðied. 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 825 Sche might no longer mithe; To him spac that maiden fer, And seyd, Horn, y love the.

Mither: see *MITRE*, *MOITHER* v., *MOTHER*.

Mithology, etc., obs. forms of *MYTHOLOGY*, etc.

Mithra: see *MITHRAS*.

Mithracize, v. Incorrect form of *MITHRAICIZE* v. Hence *Mithracizing* ppl.a.

1876 A. WILDER in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* p. xix, The Albigenes, it is supposed, were Manicheans or Mithracizing Christians.

Mithradatic, etc.: var. ff. *MITHRADATIC*, etc.

|| *Mithraeum* (mi'při-üm). *Antiq.* Pl. *MITHRÆA*. [*Mod. L. f. L. Mithræ-s*: see *MITHRAS*.] A sanctuary of Mithras; a chapel (often underground) for the celebration of the Mithraic mysteries.

1878 *COORS in Archaeologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A similarly acuminated stone was found in the Mithraeum at S. Clemente in Rome. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The lion-headed human figure. . . that so often occurs in the Mithraea.

Mithraic (mi'při-ik), a. [*f. MITHRA* + -ic. Cf. late L. *Mithraicus* *MITHRAC*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with Mithras or his worship.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 286 Zoroaster and the ancient Magi, who were first initiated in the Mithraic Mysteries. 1818 *MILLINGEN in Archaeologia* (1821) XIX. 71 The crow, the scorpion, and the serpent, are animals commonly seen on Mithraic monuments. 1877 *PARKER Catacombs of Rome* Plate xv, Catacomb of Mithraic Worshippers.

Hence *Mithraic-ism* = *MITHRAISM*; *Mithraic-ist* = *MITHRAIST*; *Mithraic-ize* v. = *MITHRAIZE*.

1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 49 Such a connexion was actually declared by the partisans of Mithraicism. *Ibid.* 62 The author of the Apocalypse probably had the Mithraicists in view in penning this allegory. *Ibid.* 248 (Index) Mithraicizing Christians. 1878 *COORS in Archaeologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A stone commemorating this birth of Mithras was an object of adoration amongst the Mithraicists. 1883 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 560 Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 96 The Lord's Supper was modified to meet the Christians who had been converted from Mithraicism.

Mithraism (mi'při-izm). [*f. MITHRA* + -ISM.] The religion of the worshippers of Mithras.

1822 *HODGSON in Archaeol. Æliana* I. 307 The success of Mithraism in Gaul and Britain, must not, therefore, be attributed to novelty. 1897 J. A. FARRER in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 442 In its general tenets. . . Mithraism was the same as Zoroastrianism, out of which it sprang.

Mithraist (mi'při-ist). [*f. MITHRA* + -IST.] A worshipper of or believer in Mithras.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Whether the Christians borrowed from the Mithraists or the Mithraists from the

Christians. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The Mithraists identified him [Ormuzd] with the Roman Jupiter.

† *Mithraitic*, a. *Obs.* [*f. MITHRA* + -ITIC.] = *MITHRAIC*.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 152 A Mithraic cave, which was found near Newcastle.

Mithraize (mi'při-ize), v. [*f. MITHRA* + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold or affect the doctrines of Mithraism.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mithras (mi'při-as), *Mithra* (mi'při-a). *Mythol.* Forms: 6 *Mitra*, 6-7 *Mythra*, 7 *Mithres*, 6-*Mithra*, 7-*Mithras*. [*L. Mithrās*, *Mithrēs* = Gr. *Mithrās*, a. OPers. *Mithra*, corresponding etymologically to Skr. *Mitra*, one of the gods of the Vedic pantheon.] One of the chief gods of the ancient Persians, in later times often identified with the sun. His worship was introduced amongst the Romans under the empire, and spread over most of northern and western Europe. Also applied by More to the Supreme Being of 'Utopia'.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 267 There is one chief and principal God. . . whom they all commonly in their country language call Mythra. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. l. 115 [They] worshipped the Sunne, which they called Mithra. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 This Zoroaster. . . named the good god Oromazes, and the other Arimanius. . . he gave out. . . also that there is one in the middes betweene them, named Mithres: (and hereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator Mithres). a. 1650 *CRASHAW Wks.* (1904) 305 Before the Infant Shrine Of my weak feith I bring The Magi lay And left their Mithra for my star. 1822 *HODGSON in Archaeol. Æliana* I. 284 Montfaucon thinks these two attendants are also Mithras.

attrib. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 47 The Mithras-worship at first indeed makes its appearance as a distinct creed. 1903 J. MOFFAT in *Expositor* Dec. 469 The Mithra-cult.

Mithraic (mi'při-ik), a. [*f. MITHRA* + -ATIC.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the worship of Mithras.

1816 *FABER Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 178 Porphyry. . . tells us, that the Mithraic grotto was a symbol of the World, and that it was dedicated to Mithras in the capacity of the great demiurgic father. 1822 *PORTER Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 673 The true faith, from a dateless epoch in Persian annals until the conquest of the Arabs, was the Mithraic mystery.

Mithriac (mi'při-ek), a. and sb. *rare*. [*a. L. Mithriacus*, f. *MITHRAS*.] a. *adj.* = *MITHRAIC*.

b. *sb. pl.* A festival of Mithras.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* § 168. 135 Another mode of mystic purification by baptism was the Taurobolium . . . of the Mithraic rites. [*Index has Mithraic rites*.] 1884 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 537 The Satrap sent the King yearly 20,000 colts for the Mithraics.

Mithridate (mi'při-de't). Also 6 *mith-*, *metridat*, *mithrydate*, *mitridat*, 6-7 *metridat* (e), *metridate*, 7 *mythridate*, *methredate*, *mithrydat*, *mitridate*, *modridate*. [*a. med. L. mithridātum*, altered from late L. *mithridātum*, orig. neut. of *Mithridātus*, -ūs *adj.*, pertaining to Mithridates (see below, sense 1 *note*), f. L. *Mithri-*, *Mithradātēs*, Gr. *Mithrā*, *Mithradātēs*. Cf. OF. *metridat* (mod. F. *mithridate*), Sp., It. *mitridato*, Pg. *mithridato*.]

1. *Old Pharmacy.* A composition of many ingredients in the form of an electuary, regarded as a universal antidote or preservative against poison and infectious disease. Hence, any medicine to which similar powers were ascribed.

So called from Mithridates VI, king of Pontus (died c. 63 B.C.), who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the constant use of antidotes.

1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 33 h, Aicen saythe; There be certeyne medecines, which wyll not suffre pouysse to aproche nere the harte, as triacle and Metridate. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) A ij, Mithridates invented the famous medicine ageynst pouysen, callid Mithridate. 1593 S. KELLWAYE *Defens. agst. Plague* 32 Take a great Onyon, make a bole in the myddle of him, then fill the place with Mitridat or Triacle, and some leaues of Rue, then [etc.]. 1605 *TIMME Querist.* iii. 177 Take of, the treacles of mythridate, and the confectiō of hiacintb, of each 2 ounces. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farm* 387 Some make a soueraine mithridate against the plague. . . with two old walnuts, three figges [etc.]. 1686 D'URFEE *Commonw.* (1700) v. 47 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 96 Anoint it with some honey or mithridate. 1802 *GIFFORD tr. Juvenal* v. 959 Yet, if the husband, prescient of his fate, Have fortified his breast with mithridate. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii, Their rash recipes, their mithridate. . . their amulets, and their charms.

attrib. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/2 The Mithridate Julep against Fits of the Mother.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 *LVLV Midas* iv. iv. 47 That which maketh me most both to sorrow and wonder, is that musick (a methridat for melancholy) should make him mad. 1597 *TOTTE Laura* iii. xii, Cordiall of bart, right Methridate of loue. 1622 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 458 v. 17c. . . was medridate to his hart. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* iv. iv, In this breach of faith My loyalty findes reward I what poysens him Proves Mithridate to me! 1824 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) 1. 120 Those . . . whom a sound understanding, and a mind well stored, have fortified, as with mithridate, against such poison. 1834 - *Doctor* lxxvi. (1848) 162 A drop of the true elixir, no mithridate so effectual against the infection of vice.

2. In full *mithridate mustard*, a name for the plants *Lepidium campestre* and *Thlaspi arvense*. Also *Bastard mithridate mustard*; candytuft.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. xix. (1633) 261 Mithridate Mustard... the roots is long and slender. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Thlaspi*... Mithridate Mustard. 1804, *Thlaspidium*, Bastard Mithridate Mustard. 1760 J. E. *Introduct. Bot.* App. 319 Mithridate Mustard, Bastard, *Iberis*. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 392 A high mountain covered with mithridate. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. I. 87 *Thlaspi arvense* (Mithridate Mustard, or Penny-cress).

Mithridatic (mī'θrīdā'tik), *a.* Also *g* mithridatio. [ad. L. *mithridaticus*, *n.* Gr. *Μιθριδάτιος*, f. *Μιθριδάτης*; see MITHRIDATE and -IC. Cf. F. *mithridatique*, Sp. *mitridático*, Pg. *mithridático*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates VI, king of Pontus. *Mithridatic wars*, the wars waged by Rome against this king.

1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* ii. (1684) 79 note, This Tree was first shown by Pompey to Rome in his Mithridatic Triumph. 1678 J. D. (title) *The History of Appian*, .. In Two Parts. The First consisting of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, .. and Hannibalic Wars. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Aug. 132 The Romans aided them to gain their freedom in the Mithridatic wars.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mithridate. *rare*—*o*. 1847 in WEBSTER.

3. *a.* Resembling Mithridates or his alleged immunity from poisons (see MITHRIDATE 1 note). *b.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridatism.

1868 HELPS *Requiem* vi. (1869) 122 Poison has no more effect on my Mithridatic constitution than ginger-beer. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 13 June 149/2 The mithridatic theory of inoculations.

|| **Mithridatikon**. *Obs.* In 6 metridatikon. [med. L., *a.* Gr. *μιθριδάτικόν*, neut. of *Μιθριδάτικος*, MITHRIDATIC.] = MITHRIDATE 1.

1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 619 Mercury sublyme, and metridatikon.

Mithridatism (mī'θrīdāt'iz'm), [*f.* L. *Mithridat-ēs* (see MITHRIDATE) + -ISM.] The condition of immunity to a poison induced by administering to an organism gradually increased doses of it.

1851 MORELL tr. *Fourier's Pass. Human Soul* i. 191 The state of Mithridatism, or unitary accord of our bodies with the neuter poisons, will depend on [etc.]. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) 113 We may speak of this training in tolerance of poison as 'mithridatism'.

|| **Mithridatium**. *Obs.* Also MITHRIDATION. [*L. mithridatium*; see MITHRIDATE.] = MITHRIDATE. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Mithridatium*, compounded by King Mithridates. 1764 GRAINGER *Sigan Came* ii. 130 note, This medicine is called *Mithridatium*, in honour of Mithridates.

Mithridatize (mī'θrīdāt'īz), *v.* Also mithridatize. [*f.* L. *Mithridat-ēs* (see MITHRIDATE) + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immune or proof against a poison by the administration of gradually increasing doses of it. Also *transf.*

1866 LOWELL *Leit.* i. 406 Our constitutions adapt themselves to the slow poison of the world till we become mithridatized at last. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) 114 Poisonous snakes are... mithridatized in regard to their own poison. *Ibid.*, Thus the animal is mithridatized. 1889 — in *Nature* 13 June 149 The utility of the related terms 'mithridatize' and 'mithridatic' is obvious.

|| **Mithridatium**. *Obs.* Also meth-, myth-. [med. L.; see MITHRIDATE.] = MITHRIDATE.

1609 DEKKER *Wonderful Years* D 2, For poor Mithridatium and Dragon-water... yeare in euery corner, and yet were both drunke euery hour after men's cost. 1605 HACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. 8 For except it be Treacle and Mithridatium... they tye themselves to no receipts severely and religiously. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 51 Under the name of Tryacle the noble medicine Mithridatum may be comprehended, which two be like in operation.

† **Mitification**. *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action *f.* L. *mitificāre*; see MITIFY *v.*] Mitigation.

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 161 The juyce of Barly to be given to them for their mitification. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 63 Such distempers as require mitification.

† **Mitify**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mitificāre*, *f.* L. *mitis* mild; see -FY.] *trans.* To soften, mitigate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mitifie*, to pacify, or make quiet. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 145 The virulent Acrimony of the cutaneous Contagion being inviscated, and consequently mitigated, by the Semen which received it.

† **Mitigable** (mī'tigā'b'l), *a.* [ad. L. **mitigābilis* (implied in *mitigābiliter* adv.) *f.* *mitigāre* to MITIGATE.] Capable of being mitigated.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1688) II. xv. 213 The rigour of that ceremonial law was mitigable. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 50 The pain will be... far less mitigable. 1897 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* i. 182 Supposing the pain of the rack to be mitigable.

Mitigal: see MISKAL.

Mitigant (mī'tigānt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [ad. L. *mitigant-em*, pr. pp. of *mitigāre* to MITIGATE; see -ANT.] *A. adv.* Mitigating, lenitive.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galei's Therap.* 2 Cij, A playster made of mytygant thynges. 1747 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1800 *Med. Trul.* IV. 558 The oxygen is the tempering, mitigant... principle of life.

B. sb. Something that mitigates; a lenitive. 1865 PAUL *Mail G.* No. 182. 1/1 A simple disease which yields to mitigants.

† **Mitigate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: see MITIGATE *v.*; also 6 *Sc.* mitigate. [ad. L. *mitigālus*, *pa. pple.* of *mitigāre*; see next.] Mitigated, alleviated.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 387 Hil was answered to theyme by Apollo Delphicus that pestilence to be mitigate [*L. sedari*] [etc.]. *Ibid.* VII. 33 But their myndes not mitigate perwith [*L. Sed aduoc non sedatis animis*]. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* ii. vi. The vice prince with that playne confession was mitigate. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golth. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vj, His chastysment was mitigate, and more easye. 1560 A. tr. *Catib's Fourte Serm. Song Ezech.* iv, That the pain should be mitigate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 113 Sumptar ad dry and sum are mitigate. 1592 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) i. 531 That some more mitigate and peaceable course might be taken therein.

Mitigate (mī'tigāt), *v.* Also 5 mytigate, 6 mytigate, metigate, *e.* mit(igat), mittegate, 6-7 mytigate, mittegate, 7 medigate; also *pa. i.* 6 *Sc.* metigat. [*f.* L. *mitigāt-*, ppl. stem of *mitigāre*, *f. mitis* mild, denote. Cf. F. *mitiger* (OF. also *mitiguer*), Sp. *mitigar*, It. *mitigare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a person, his mind, disposition, or mood) milder, more gentle, or less hostile; to appease, mollify. *Now rare.*

1432-50, 1531 (see MITIGATE *pa. pple.*). 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 571 Where the king took displeasure, she would mitigate & appease his mind. 1534 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 21 The Chesse... was invented... to mitigate the minds or hearts of Tyrants. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* London 8 Such Commissioners were mitigated, in respect of some clauses perilous to the Commissioners, and approved of for the time to come. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. 178 The Cardinal of Pavia... took care... to mitigate the pope by the accounts which he sent of that prince's conduct. 1855 PUSBY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. § 75. 691 S. Leo the Great... mitigated Geneser, when Rome was taken. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & P.* (1862) 38 The severe little man was mitigated, and condescended to say 'Rab, ma man, pur Rabbie'.

2. To render (anger, hatred, etc.) less fierce or violent; to appease.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxv. 271 The preestys... to the extent to mytigate... The crueltye of the sayd tyrantes, dyd open them the ornaments of the sayde church. 1513 BRASHAW *St. Werburgh* ii. 1554 O glorious virgin... Mitigate the malice... of Richard our lord. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xviii. 116 To mitigate Goddes dyspleasure. a 1578 LINGESAY (Pitsockett) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) i. 302 Their goodde wordis... mittegit and assuagid the Duke of Albanie's anger. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch. Sylla* (1595) 503 To mitigate somewhat the peoples ill will towards him. 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 317 [Luce] begs Sir Ralph to do his best to mitigate my lady's anger against her dau'. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer. v.* (1778) II. 90 Montezuma addressed them with every argument that could mitigate their rage. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. iii. vi. 379 The... envoys interposed to mitigate the king's anger. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 17 His [Socrates'] hostility towards the sophists... was not mitigated in later life.

† *b.* To relax the violence of (one's actions, etc.). c 1740 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xl, To remit sum tyme ane grit offence. And mitigate with inercy crueltye. 1799 BARCLAY *Shy of Fols* (1790) 39 Mitigate by measure your proude haste language. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* Prol. 13 Dame fortune will mittegit hyr auen crueltye.

3. To alleviate (physical or mental pain); to lessen the violence of (a disease); to lighten the burden of (an evil of any kind).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 359 A man nesynge, people heynge by use to say 'Criste helpe the', and make a crosse on their mythe to mitigate that passion. 1502 ARNOLDSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. liii. 241 Conforte me, good lord, in my exyle mytigate my sorowe. 1541 R. CORNARD *Cyprian's Quest. Chirurg.* O j b, Anyonit it [etc.] the place with oyle of Roses... to mitigate the smart. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 5 It is wisdom... warily to mitigate, by protestacion, the evil that is in them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 26 And dieted with fasting every day, The swelling of his woundes to mitigate. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Callan's Gcomancie* Bij, The Iasper stone... hath vertue to mitigate Kernels of the flesh. 1655 CULPEPER, *etc. Riverius* vi. i. 132 At first the pain will seem to encrease; but afterward, it will be mitigated, and cease. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 12 ¶ 2 Government... mitigates the inequality of power among particular persons. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* i. Wks. 1813 i. 29 Princes of greater abilities were content to mitigate evils which they could not cure. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 92 Nothing mitigated her sufferings so much as lint dipd in a solution of opium. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sb.* (1873) II. iii. 256 He... gave himself up to the composition of those works which... mitigated his political sorrows. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 231 The king... does his best... to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

† *b. pass.* To be relieved of a burden. *Obs. rare.* 1644 HASTINGS INGRAM *Let. to Ld. Denbigh* 19 Aug, Ye countre expecteth by yo' justice to be mitigated of yo' to heauie pressures.

4. To abate the rigour or severity of (a law); to render less stringent or oppressive. ? *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 641/1 Yet are the lawes of the church mitigated. 1563 HANMER *u. Fastig* ii. 93 b, It may lawfully... alter, change, or mitigate those Ecclesiastical decrees or charges. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Where he sees the Laws rigorous or doubtful he may mitigate and interpret them.

† *b.* To lessen the stringency of (an obligation). 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 2 Your Majesty knows... my obligation to him, which difference in opinion shall never mitigate in point of affection.

5. To reduce the severity of (a punishment). Also, † to lower, moderate (a price).

a 1533 (see MITIGATE *pa. pple.*). 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 To diminish or mitigate the penalties. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Suche Loides... shall... have the same auctorite to mitigate, and enhance the price of wyynes... as... occasion shall require. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iv. 1. 203, I have spoke thus much to mitigate the iustice of thy plea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. iv. 1. (1651) 454 Those hard censures... are to be mitigated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 76

That I may mitigate thir doom. 1850 DICKENS *Bill-Sliding in Househ. Words* II. 604 They were... fined five pounds... but... the magistrate... mitigated the fine to fifteen shillings. 1869 TOSZK *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse... she did what she could to mitigate it by substituting for death a sleep of a hundred years' duration.

b. To render (a condition, custom) more humane. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON in *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 39 Christianity first mitigated, and then abolished slavery. 1869 LECZY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 252 Marcus Aurelius... mitigated the gladiatorial shows.

6. To moderate, reduce to a more bearable degree (heat, cold, light); to temper the severity of (a climate).

1611 TOURNEUR *Alth. Trag.* ii. iii, Thal but mitigates The heat. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvi. 18 Sometime the flame was mitigated, that it might not burne vp the beasts that were sent against the vngodly. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eccl.* v. 24 Or moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1837 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* i. i. viii. 226 The winter and summer temperatures being sometimes mitigated, and at others exaggerated, in the same latitude. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1899) 504 Many devices which now mitigate the heat of the climate, preserve health, and prolong life, were unknown. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 221 There were no stage lights; but... the general light of day was specially mitigated for that particular part of the theatre. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. § 398 This current is felt as far as the Equator, mitigating the rainless climate of Peru as it goes, and making it delightful.

7. To lessen the gravity of (an offence); to palliate. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* iii. i, Then you must pardon me, If I presume to mitigate the crime. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 301 It may perhaps do something to mitigate Surtees's offence in the eye of the world.

8. With a quality as obj.: To moderate (the severity, rigour, heinousness, etc., of something).

In recent times there has been a tendency to prefer this periphrastic use to the uses in which the vb. takes a thing or condition as its object.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 34 The harshness of the metaphor was to be mitigated. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 20 We could greatly wish that the rigor of their opinion were alayed and mitigated. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 359 The strictness of the Lord's day was mitigated. 1702 J. PURCELL *Chalick* (1714) 165 To Mitigate the Violence of the Pain. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 10. 69 No Consideration upon Earth can mitigate the Heinousness of the Crime. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, One who... strove to mitigate the bloody rigour of a civil war. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 96 Caesar interceded to mitigate the severity of the punishment.

† 9. In physical senses: To render mild; to free from acidity; to make (land) fruitful. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 379 This tree... hath in it a certaine fat liquor... and entrench into compositions of sweet ointments, for to... mitigate the other oile. 1654 R. COORINGTON tr. *Iustitexlul* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs.

10. *intr.* To become mitigated; to grow milder or less severe. *rare.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 68 The cold did very little mitigate. 1738 H. BROOKE *Ferns. Deliv.* i. 43 But as his Years encrease, his Fires assuage Alway with Time, and mitigate with Age. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liii. 235 The bitterness of popular feeling had very much mitigated.

Mitigated (mī'tigēt'ed), *pp. a.* [*f.* MITIGATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxxii. 199 The Fathers of the Mitigated Rule. *Ibid.* xxxv. 232 The Mitigated Fathers Carmelites had bin attempting the same. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 10 May, Saying, in a mitigated tone—'Surely I am much obliged—'. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 517 Who, though they perfectly abhor a despotical government, certainly approached more nearly to the love of mitigated monarchy, than [etc.]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 36 Fined in the mitigated penalty of ten pounds. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 12 The solid mitigated nitrate of silver. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* iii, She was dressed in mitigated mourning.

Hence **Mitigatedly** *adv.*, in a mitigated degree. 1884 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* xviii, This young man... was mitigatedly monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes.

Mitigating (mī'tigēt'ing), *vb. sb.* [*f.* MITIGATE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb MITIGATE.

a 1683 SIONY *Disc. Govt.* iii. xv. (1704) 287 The power of mitigating is inseparable from that of instituting.

Mitigating (mī'tigēt'ing), *pp. a.* [*f.* MITIGATE *v.* + -ING.] Alleviating, extenuating, palliating.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* F 2, Beate me hence. Vnto this house of what's your mitigating Title? *Mon. Of conuicties.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 205 I... have more than once applied to the judge on the behalf of such [highwaymen] as have had any mitigating circumstances in their case. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hastings* (1850) 636 He could see no mitigating circumstances, no redeeming merit. 1903 R. D. SNAW *Pauline Epist.* 323 The Mosaic legislation [dealing with slavery] was essentially mitigating and restricting.

Mitigation (mī'tigēt'sh'n), [*ad.* L. *mitigatio-nem*, *n.* of action *f.* *mitigāre* to MITIGATE. Cf. F. *mitigation* from 14th c.]) The action of mitigating; the fact or condition of being mitigated.

1. Abatement or relaxation of the severity or rigour of a law, penalty, or the like; alleviation of anything painful, oppressive, or calamitous; extenuation or palliation of an offence. *In mitigation*: by way of palliation (of an offence); in order to obtain a favourable modification (of judgement, a penalty, damages).

[1347-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/1 Si mitigation ne lui soit faite de sa dite ferme.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 230 Boie

for þi muchel Merci mitigacion I he-seche; Dampoe me oot on domes day for I dide so ille. c. 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Sober and appease such folk as falle in furye. To trist and hevvy do mytygacion. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 651 For the mytygacion of his peynfull syknesse. 1533 *More Apol.* xlviii. Wks. 924/1 Therefore nede we no such change of the lawes for that purpose. Buton y^e tother side, what harme would come of his mytygacions, .. the whole summe and sequelle of bys deuises doe more than manifestly shew. 1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36b, It somewhat profyteth in mitigation of excessive heate. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. 70 How now for mitigation of this bill, Vrg'd by the Commons? 1601 — *Tuel. N.* ii. iii. 98 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 209 Their manner was, to suffer them to languish long in Prison, and .. to extort from them great Fines and Ransomes, which they termed Compositions and Mitigations. 1664 *H. More Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 44 As for the mitigation of the fault of either side from any exterior circumstances, I briefly adde, That [etc.]. 1749 *E. Moore Trial Selen* 328 These crimes successive on your trial Have met with proofs beyond denial, To which yourself with shame conceded, And but in mitigation pleaded. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* ii. 508 Though, as against the rightful executor or administrator, he cannot plead such payment, yet it shall be allowed him in mitigation of damages. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 221 She perspired, .. very freely, but without affording any mitigation of her pain. 1817 *Cossett Taking Leave Countrymen* 13 The Wolves, .. flew upon the fleecy fools and devoured them and their lambs, without mercy and without mitigation. 1832 *H. Martineau Homes Abroad* i. 6 A mitigation of punishment. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) i. 339 The shorter address in mitigation of the penalty. 1895 *J. Pryn's Talk of Town* i. 45 William Henry murmured something in mitigation about its being an acrostic. 1895 *Munch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 All that could be done for him was to attempt some mitigation of his pain.

b. quasi-concor. A circumstance that mitigates. 1729 *Butler Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 Mitigations and reliefs are provided .. for most of the afflictions in human life. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 4 This seeming mitigation but inflames; This fancy'd medicine heightens the disease. 1864 *Pusey Lect. Daniel* (1876) 240 Which God gave them as a mitigation of their ills.

†2. Softening (of words or statements); a qualification, limitation. *Obs.*

1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* Ded. 77jh. The addition, detractio, or mitigation of wordes. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xlii. 306 Hee bringeth one Text, .. Iohn 16. 13, .. where (saith he) by *all truth*, is meant, at least, all truth necessary to salvation. But with this mitigation, he attributeth no more Infallibility to the Pope, than to any man that professeth Christianity, and is not to be damned. 1709 *Stravre Ann. Ref.* i. xlv. 445 A third letter was written to the Chancellor, with more mitigation.

†3. Propitiation (of a person); taming (of an animal). *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xvii. 28 How gret the merd of God, and the mytygacion .. of hym to men convertende to hym [L. *et propitiatio illius convertentibus ad se*]. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* xvii. v. § 5 The most envenomed serpents .. admit of some mitigation, and will not bite their benefactors.

†4. A soothing remedy. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 And ageyns heritis for mitigacions, Damsynys wiche withe her taste deylet, Fulle grete plente both of blak and white.

Mitigative (mit'ig'etiv), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *mitigativus*, *f. mitigare*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. *F. mitigatif*.]

A. adj. Tending to mitigate or alleviate; lenitive; also const. *of*.

c. 1400 *Lauf and's Cirurg.* 235 þou schalt zeue him medicyn, .. þat hen mitigaif for to take away þe kynge. 1544 *R. Copland Guydon's Formul.* Xjh. The fyth forme is vnguentum dulce mollifycatyve, resolutyve, and mytygatyve of the paynes of y^e synewes. 1666 *Warner tr. Aletis: Secr.* iii. 1. 49 b. A playster mitigative, and very gentle for Cankers. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Mitigatyf*, mitigative, lenitive, appeasive.

B. sb. Something that serves to mitigate or alleviate; a soothing remedy.

c. 1400 *Lauf and's Cirurg.* 237 Leie þerto mitigaifus for to do away þe kynge. c. 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 106 Ayer of nature .. [is] a gret mytygatif. c. 1539 *Kennedy of Love Prol.* 40 Welche may the furence of love aslake To, the lover, as a mitigative.

Mitigator (mit'ig'etor), Also 7-8 -er. [agent-n. *f. L. mitigare*; see MITIGATE *v.*] One who or something which mitigates, or alleviates; .. †a soothing remedy.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* i. xiii. 53 A certain red ocre .. which is, .. a great mitigator of all grieues and paines. 1656 *Ridley Pract. Physick* 237 Mitigators are useful, either temperate, or cold. 1711 *Shaftesbury Charac.* (1737) III. 2 The highest glory which could be attain'd by mortal man, was to be mitigator or moderator of that universal tyranny already establish'd. 1869 *Bushnell Wom. Suffrage* vii. 139 They are no more mitigators now, but instigators rather.

Mitigatory (mit'ig'etari), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 mitt-. [ad. L. *mitigatori-us*, *f. mitigare*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -ORY².] *A. adj.* Tending or serving to mitigate; lenitive, alleviating; palliative.

c. 1621 *Chapman Iliad* xi. 758 Then twist his hands he broude A sharpe and mitigatory roote: which when he had infus'd into the greene well-cleansed wound, the paines he felt before Were wold and instantly allaid. 1813 *Crocker Part. Deb.* 18 Feb. in *Examiner* 27 Feb. 1813 'That Admiral had since received no mitigatory or restraining orders. 1863 *J. H. Bunrt Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 32 Whatever mitigatory explanations might be offered by the learned.

B. sb. Something which serves to mitigate; a lenitive or soothing remedy; a plea in extenuation. 1656 *W. D. tr. Cornelius Gate Lat. Unk.* § 806 Hee miti-

gatheth pains, with certain mitigatories, or anodynēs. a 1734 *North Exam.* ii. v. § 2 (1740) 316 He talks of hard Usages, and straining Points of Law .. and such Mitigatories.

† **Mitting**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 mytyng, mygh-tyng, 5-7 mytyng, 6 myten, mytyng, myteyng. [*f. MITE* ² + -ING³.] A diminutive creature. Often used as a term of endearment or of contempt.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 123 With þat mytyng yf þat we be mette þer is no saluf þat hym may saue. *Ibid.* xxxi. 305 þou mummeland myghyng. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 477 Hayll, prayr mytyng! 1508 *Kennedie Flying w. Dunsbar* 494 A myten [i.e. mytyng], full of flyting. a 1520 *Skelton E. Runnyng* 224 He calleth me his whyttyng, His mullyng and his mytyng. — *Agst. Garneshe* iii. 115 For alle ys nat worthe a myteyng, A mekerell nor a wyteyng. a 1585 *Montgomerie Flying w. Polwart* 9 Foule misuade mytyng.

Mitis ¹ (mit'is). Also mittis. [*a. G. mitis* (*grin*); from the name of the manufacturer, Ignaz Mitis of Kirchberg (1771–1842).] *Mitis green*: Scheele's or Emerald green (see EMERALD 5 d).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 619 Mittis green is an arseniate of copper. 1883 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VIII. 329 Cupric Aceto-arsenite. Schweinfurt Green, Vienna Green. Imperial Green, Mittis Green. 1892 *CHURCH Chemistry Paints & Painting* s.v. *Scheele's Green*, Mittis Green.

Mitis ² (mi'tis). *Metallurgy*. [Named by the inventor of the process, P. Östberg of Stockholm; app. from L. *mitis* mild, taken in the sense of *MILD* a. 8 b.] *Mitis casting*: a method of increasing the fluidity of molten iron (so as to render it possible to prevent the occlusion of air in the casting) by adding a minute quantity of aluminium to the charge in the crucible; also, a casting produced by this process. *So mitis-metal, process*, etc. 1885 *T. NORDENFELDT in Ironmonger* 9 May Suppl. On 'Mitis' Castings. 1886 *Chambl. Jnl.* 14 Aug. 527/4 The 'Mitis process'. *Ibid.* 528/1 In the United States and Sweden, Mittis Metal has already established itself as an article of commerce. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 The 1-20th part of 1 per cent. of aluminium, when added to molten wrought iron will reduce the fusing-point of the whole mass some 500 degrees, and will render it extremely fluid, and thus enable wrought iron or what are commercially known as 'Mitis' castings of the most intricate character to be produced. 1894 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* XLIV. 476 Mittis Castings.—Stambeck, describes the method in use at the Mittis foundry at Chemnitz.

Mitkul, variant of MISKAL.

Mitom, mitome (mi'tom, -ōm). *Biol.* Also in mod. Latin form. [ad. mod. L. *mitoma* (mitō'mā), *f. Gr. mīros* thread: see next and cf. *carcinoma, sarcoma*, etc.] Flemming's name for the mass of fibrils of protoplasm in the body of a cell. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* p. xxi. Protoplasm, as a rule .. is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, paramitome). 1893 *KLEIN & EOKINS Elem. Histol.* i. 21 The divided nuclear mitoma. 1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Mitom*.

|| **Mitosis** (mitō'sis). Pl. -oses (-ō'sēz). *Biol.* [mod. L., *f. Gr. mīros* a thread of a warp: see -OSIS.] a. The splitting up into threads of a minute granular nucleus embedded in living protoplasm. Cf. KARYOMITOSIS. b. The figure presented by the nucleus at any stage in this process. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* p. xxii. The nuclear membrane is dissolved in mitosis and reconstituted round the new nuclei. 1891 *Lancet* 6 June 1269/1 The 'mitoses' are not of uniform size, .. but present the greatest variety in this respect in one and the same tumour. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 65 Many of the corneal corpuscles .. can, .. be seen undergoing mitosis.

Hence **Mitosis** (mitō'sik) *a.* = MITOTIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mitotic (mitō'tik), *a.* [*f. MITOSIS*: see -OTIC.] Pertaining to, connected with, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* p. xxii. The division of the protoplasm [of a cell] .. may be indirect or mitotic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 584 The work of Flemming and his pupils in 1884 placed beyond doubt the mitotic reproduction of lymphocytes in these situations.

Hence **Mitotically**, *adv.*, by mitosis.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

|| **Mitra** (mō'trā). Also 7 mi-, mythra. [*L.*, *a. Gr. mītra*: see MITRE *sb.*]

1. *Antiq.* A head-dress = MITRE *sb.* ¹ i. a.

1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Above each doore is engraven the Idea of a Majestique Monarch; his robe is long, a Tiara or Mitra on his head. 1850 *Leitch tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art.* § 383 (ed. 2) 488 A magnificent luxuriance of curling hair restrained by the mitra.

2. *Bot.* ¹ a. (see quot. 1775). b. (see quot. 1852). 1775 *ASH, Mitra*, the name of a plant, the mitroala. 1852 *Henslow Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Mitra*, used synonymously with galea, for 'Helmet'. Also, the thick, rounded, and folded plicus of some fungi.

3. *Surg.* 'A fillet or bandage applied on the head' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

|| **Mitraille** (mī'rāyad). [*Fr.*, *f. mitraille* = see MITRAILLE *v.* and -ADE.] A wholesale execution or massacre by volleys of mitraille.

1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1840–50) III. xiii. § 115. 123 The inhuman mitrallades of Lyons.

|| **Mitraille** (mī'rāy, mī'rāyl), *sb.* Also anglicized mitrall. [*F. mitraille*, *OF. mī(s)traille* small

money, pieces of metal; an altered form of *OF. mitaille*, *f. mite*: see MITE².] Small missiles, as fragments of iron, heads of nails, etc. shot in masses from a cannon; now *spec.* small shot or projectiles fired from a mitrailleuse.

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Mitraille*, *Fr.* small pieces of old iron, such as heads of nails, &c., with which pieces of ordnance are frequently loaded. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1871) IV. vi. 140 His .. purpose of meeting the assailing column .. with a pelting blast of mitrall. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Mitraille*, A machine gun intended to throw mitraille, that is, groups of small projectiles, independently, to distances of 1000 yards.

Hence **Mitraille**, *v. rare* [*cf. F. mitrailer*], *trans.* to assail with mitraille.

1844 *TH. PARKER in J. Weiss Life & Corr.* i. 225 The wretched Terrorists of the Revolution guillotined .. and mitrallied, I know not bow many.

|| **Mitrailleur** (mī'rāyōz). [*Fr.*, agent-n. *f. mitrailer* to fire mitraille (see MITRAILLE *v.*). In *Litré* only in sense 2.]

1. = MITRAILLEUSE 1. Also, see quot. 1876².

1869 *FOSSBERY in Jnl. R. United Serv. Instit.* XII. 540 Mitrailleur, the term I have adopted in the title of this paper, perhaps best of all expresses what is intended, namely, a weapon producing a hail storm of comparatively small projectiles. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Mitrailleur*, The *Nobel* mitrailleuse is the one used in the Russian army. It is a ten-barrelled gun on the Gatling system. *Ibid.*, Mr. Hale .. has invented a mitrailleuse which fires five rockets at a time. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 The French mitrailleuse was only an adaptation of the Montigny mitrailleuse.

2. One who works a mitrailleuse. *rare* -o.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

|| **Mitrailleuse** (mī'rāyōz). [*Fr.*, fem. agent-n. formed as prec.] A breech-loading machine-gun with a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that it can discharge small missiles simultaneously in large quantities with great rapidity, or singly in rapid succession.

It was introduced into the French army about 1868 and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870–1. There are many varieties of this gun, with qualifying names prefixed.

1870 *Times* 23 July 10/3 The Emperor .. is reported to have constantly had the mitrailleuses brought to St. Cloud to be tested under his own eyes. .. The mitrailleuse is, perhaps, relied upon to do for France in the present war what in the last the needle-gun did for Prussia. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 34 Our mechanical contrivance will only make the age of the mitrailleuse more abhorred than that of the guillotine. 1902 *R. W. CHAMBERS Mists of Paradise* i. 24 A battery of Montigny mitrailleuses passed.

Mitrail (mō'trāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 mytralo. [*a. F. mitral*, ad. mod. L. *mitrālis*, *f. L. mitra*: see MITRE *sb.* and -AL.] *A. adj.*

1. *Of*, pertaining to, or resembling a mitre.

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* iii. i. 190 The Field is Iupiter, a Crowne Mitral Imperial Sol, garnished and enriched with sundry precious Gens, Proper. *Ibid.*, margin, A Crowne Imperial Mitral. 1624 *DARCE Birth of Heresies* xi. 54 Which Myrrall Ornament is only preserved for eminent and higher Priests. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus* ii. in *Hydriot*, ed. 41 The mitrall Crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron. 2. *Anat.* Mitral valve: The left auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart, so called from its shape (see quot. 1872); formerly it was considered as two valves. Also called *bicuspid valve*.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Mitrates Valvulæ*, see *Episcopales*. 1705 *W. Cowper in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1774 The Mitral and Semilunary Valves of the Left Ventricle of the Heart. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf.* xii. 227 Heart hits as hard as a fist, .. bellows-sound over mitral valves. 1872 *MYRALT Elem. Anat.* 408 The left auriculo-ventricular opening is guarded by two flaps, forming what is called the mitral valve, from a fancied resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

b. Anat. and Path. *Of* or pertaining to the mitral valve.

1853 *MARKHAM Skoda's Auscult.* 207 Constriction of the mitral orifice. 1859 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Regurgitation*, *Mitral regurgitation* .. means the reflux of blood through the left auriculo-ventricular opening, during the contraction of the left ventricle. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 406 With mitral and tricuspid insufficiency. 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mitral area*, the area in which the sounds produced at the mitral valve are best heard.

B. sb. = Mitral valve.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* i. *Mitrates*, are two Valves at the Orifice of *Vena pulmonaris*, in the Left Ventricle of the Heart. 1835 *J. Hope in Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 424/1. Extreme contraction of the mitral .. can be detected by the characters of the pulse, and the assemblage of other signs. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 450 A .. contracted mitral. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 25 The degree of stenosis of the mitral is generally more severe than that of the tricuspid.

Mitrato (mō'trēt), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [ad. *L. mitral-us* wearing a turban, *f. mitra*: see MITRE *sb.* and -ATE.] Having the shape of a mitre or bonnet.

1848 *E. FORBES Naked-eyed Medusa* 22 The umbrella is sub-cylindrical and mitrate. 1889 *W. PHILLIPS Brit. Disco-myces* i. Receptacle, mitrate.

Mitre (mō'trē), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 4-5 mythr, 4-7 mytre, -er, 5 mytyre, mytor, 6 mytyr, myttor, mytter, myther, meator, 6- miter, 4- mitre. [*ad. F. mitre* (= *Pr.*, *Sp. mitra*, *It. mitra*, *mitria*, *ON. mītr, mītra*), *ad. L. mitra*, *a. Gr. mītra* (ionic *mītrp*) belt, girdle, head-band, turban.]

1. a. Antiq. As rendering of Gr. *μίτρα*, L. *mitra*: A headband or fillet worn by ancient Greek women; also, a kind of head-dress common among Asiatics, the wearing of which by men was regarded by the Romans as a mark of effeminacy.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 19 In that dai the Lord shal don awei the. armcerles, and mytris, and combs, and ribanes. — *Judith* xvi. 10 She bond togidre hir cris heris with a mitre. c 1450 *Myrrour Saluacionis* 3204 Judith hire clothis dide on most festyvale faire and swete With mytre hire heved arred. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. i. 11. r3 And like a Persian mitre on her hed shee wore. c 1674 MURE *Diado.* *Æneas* ii. 47 His curled head with Phrygian mytre [*Æn.* iv. 216 *Mæonia mitra*] guised. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* ii. (1675) 40 Bacchus used to wear a Mitre, which is the proper attire of women. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* vi. 72 These, Miters emulate, Those, Turbans are. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v., Servius makes it a matter of reproach to the Phrygians that they were dressed like women, inasmuch as they wore mitres.

¶ Used by Chapman and Pope for the Homeric *μίτρα*, which means a belt or girdle.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v. 719 Orestes, that did wear The gaudy mitre. 1726 POPE *Ibid.* 870 Orestes, in his painted mitre gay. [Gr. *ὀδὴ* *ῥαυνοῦ* *ἀκροῦ* *μίτρας*.]

†b. Applied by travellers in the 16-17th c. to the turban or the long conical cap worn by certain Asiatic peoples; also, rarely, applied to other kinds of head attire worn in remote countries. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xiv. 128 They wear. . . on their head a long myter. 1604 E. GRIFFITH *D'Acaia's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 The maidens were clothed in new garments, wearing. . . upon their heads myters made of rods covered with this maye. 1638 SIN T. HERBERT *Tran.* (ed. a.) 227 About their heads they wreath great rowles of Callico, of silke and gold. . . they call them shashes, in past times (especially those borne by Kings) Cydarims or Tyrares, with say call'd Mitthers.

2. A sacerdotal head-dress.

a. Hebrew Antiq. Used (after L. *mitra*, Vulg., and *μίτρα*, LXX.) for the ceremonial turban of the high priest (Heb. מִצְנֶפֶת *miznepheth*, אֵיזָן *ēzān*); also (in Wyclif and the Douay Bible, though not in the other versions) for the head-dress of the ordinary priests (Heb. מִנְיָה *minyah*). Coverdale and the Bible of 1611 'bonnet', 1834 Revised 'headtire'.

For the 'mitre' of the English Bible of 1611 the Vulgate has *cidaris* or *tiara* (*mitra* only in Exod. xxxix); its *mitra* is the 'bonnet' of the English Bible. Wyclif's rendering of *cidaris* by 'mytre' is noteworthy, as probably indicating that the word was already current in English (in sense x b). 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xvi. 4 He [*sc.* Aaron] shal be gyrd-with a linnen gyrdill, and a linnen mytre he shal putte to the heed. — *Zech.* iii. 5 Putte 3e a cleane cappe or mytre [1535 COVERDALE a fayre mytre, 1611 a faire mytre, 1884 Revised] a fair mytre (*unigen*, or turban) vpon his heued. 1398 TAEVISA *Barth.* De P. R. vii. cxxix. (1495) 687 The myter of the chey prest was shapē to the liknesse of the herbe weyhrede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1589. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. 11. § 6. 470 Iaddus the high Priest. . . with his mitre. 1828 B. TAYLOR *Denkmal* iv. 11. 245, I took away The High Priest's mitre, long since threadbare gown.

b. Eccl. A head-dress forming part of the insignia of a bishop in the Western Church, and worn also by certain abbots and other ecclesiastics as a mark of exceptional dignity. In its modern form, it is a tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back having the shape of a pointed arch; the material has usually been white linen or satin, embroidered and often jewelled; but mitres of gold or silver have also been used.

The application of *mitra* in med. l. to the episcopal head-dress was doubtless suggested by its occurrence in the description of the attire of the Jewish high-priest. (See a.)

In the Anglican church after the Reformation, the mitre, though theoretically part of the episcopal insignia, was seldom actually worn except at coronations down to that of George III. In recent times some bishops have revived its use on special ceremonial occasions.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 398 Bishops. . . shulden knowe bope Goddis lawes; and his token bei beren on hem, whanne bei hilen hem wip her mytre. c 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 7 Al were he mytre [*Canin* mytor] croune or dyademe. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also a mytre of cloth of gold set with monies. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He [*sc.* the abbot] called all his couent, and chargyd them. . . to reuest them selues with crosse and mytre & copes, to receyue Huon. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Fr.* (Camden) 23 Dyvers by-shoppes and abbottes in their mytters. *Ibid.* 50 The by-shoppes in his mytor. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec. There was a silver mitre with episcopal robes, born by the Herald before the herse [of the Bishop of Hereford]. 1687 DRYDEN *Huon* & P. i. 395 Our Pantler. . . the crosse wielded and the mitre wore. 1854 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 508 The episcopal coronet-Mitre, though worn in some of the Lutheran churches (as in Sweden), have fallen into utter desuetude in England, even at coronations.

transf. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 48 Upon their heads they carry a Mitre of paper. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. Ad Sect. xv. 161 The Crown of Thorns was his Mitre. 1868 MARIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xl. In Egyptian monuments we find the symbols of priesthood. . . such as. . . a high cap or mitre, indicative of authority.

c. Used as the symbol of the episcopal office or dignity.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. ii. (Skeat) l. 36, I [*sc.* Love] bar both crosse and mytre, to yeve it where I wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Mitre with the Diademe He bath thurgh Supplication. 1859 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* v. xxiii. 103 What cite I forraine matters, when our native Stories yeid Of Myters meddling with our Sword an ouerplenteous feild?

1641 HEYWOOD *Reader* here you'll plainly see, etc. 2 As Wolstan, Becket, Wobey. . . And their successors. . . Would make the Mitre level with the Crowne! a 1660 *Contemp. Hist.* *Ircl.* *Irish* Archaeol. & Celtic Soc. 1879) I. 1. 101 To indeere himself unto the Councell, that they may speake a good worde for him to enjoy a meeter. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 88 Learning being. . . reckon'd a very ordinary Qualification for y^e Mitre. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 240 Stars. . . (Such as on Hough's unsully'd Mitre shine, Or beam, good Digby, from a heart like thine). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 491 Baxter. . . refused the mitre of Hereford. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 James II. . . could not get a mitre for Petre.

d. Her. The representation of a (bishop's) mitre. (In British heraldry borne, instead of helmet and crest, over the arms of episcopal sees; in the arms of a few sees it occurs also as a charge.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. 193 He beareth Sable, a Mitre with two Labels Argent. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In Germany, several great families bear the mitre for their crest; to shew that they are advocates, or feudatories of ancient abbies, or officers of bishops, &c. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 369 In fancy sees him. ride in coach with purple lined, and mitres on its side. 1823 CARR *Technol. Dict.* s. v., Those [*sc.* the arms of the sees] of Norwich and Chester have three mitres. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume* II. Gloss. 286 The row of strawberry leaves around the modern archbishop's mitre is an invention of modern engravers. 1894 WOODWARD *Eccl.* *Her.* 101 The mitre of the Bishops of Durham is represented as rising out of a ducal coronet.

e. slang. A hat.

1866 FARNIER & HENLEY *Slang, Mitre* (University), a hat.

3. Used as the name of various taverns and hotels, etc., as the *Mitre Tavern*, a famous place of resort in Shakspeare's time. Also attrib.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. H. This will be a True feast, a right Mitre supper. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* u. D. 3. Meete me straite At the Myter doore in Fleet-street. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* 11. E. 3. Come, weele. . . to the Mitre in Breadstreet, weele make a mad night on't. 1661-6 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 152 This High-German. . . fell sick at his arrival, in the Mitre inn.

4. †a. The 'head' or 'cap' of an alembic. *Obs.* 1591 SILVESTER *De Barts* i. iii. 139 Like as in a Limbeck, th' heat of Fire Raisteth a Vapour, which still mounting higher To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat Above that Mitre can no further get, It softly thickning, fallth drop by drop.

b. A cowl for a chimney (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. *Hist.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th c. (see quot.).

1749 J. SIMON *Irish Coins* 15 note, Other foreign coins called Mitres, Lionines, . . Eagles, &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were. . . uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny.

6. *Conch.* A mitre-shell.

1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 98 The *Mitris*, or mitres, where the spire is always acute [*sc.*]. 1861 CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* for 1860, 180 Family Fasciolaridae (Tulip-shells and Mitres).

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*: mitre-bearer, gold, super-stition; mitre-crowned, -missing, -shaped adjs.; mitre-wise adv.; mitre-flower, 'a plant of the genus *Cyclamen*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mitre-mushroom, an edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*), so called from the shape of the pileus; mitre-shell, any one of numerous species of marine univalve shells of the genus *Mitra* (the shape in some species resembles that of a mitre); mitre-snake, 'a slender colubrine serpent (genus *Conia*), especially C. *episcopa*, of the Mexican borderland' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1835 WILLIS *Penicillings* I. xviii. 127 The long train of proctors. . . mitre-bearers, and incense-bearers. 1886 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 17 Dr. Butler. . . mitre-crowned, singing the High Mass at St. Finbar's. 1870 MILMAN *Fall Jeru.* (1872) 114 The breastplate gems, and the pure mitre, gold, shine lamplike. 1840 L. HUNT *Dram. Wks.* *Wycherley, Congreve*, etc. *Biog. Congreve* p. xxxiii. Bravo, Doctor Young! With leave of thy very gloomy, mitre-missing, and most erroneous 'Night Thoughts' [*sc.*]. 1854 LINOLEY *Sci. Bot.* ix. 156c, *Helvella crispa* (the 'Mitre Mushroom'). 1766 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 1691 The 'mitre shap'd' bope. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., 'Mitre-shell', the English name of the smooth and slender baccinum, with a split rostrum. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* ii. (1652) 30 To binde this 'Mitre-superstition with the real cords of truth. 1662 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 280 A very light cap with its corners standing straight and upwards, 'mitre wise. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 44 The dinner-table set out, the napkins folded mitrewise.

Mitre (μάιτρα), sb.² Also *miter*. [Of somewhat uncertain origin: perh., as is usually assumed, a transferred use of prec., but the development of sense is not easy to explain.]

Possibly there may be a reference to the early form of the episcopal mitre, which had a vertical band bisecting a rectilinear angle at the top.]

1. In joinery and other mechanical arts: A joint (also *mitre-joint*) in which the line or plane of junction makes an angle of 45° with the side of each of the two pieces joined, so that the adjacent sides meet in a right angle; the shaped end or edge of a piece of material intended to form such a joint with another; an angle or slope of 45°. Now sometimes applied to any joint in which the angle made by the sides of the joined pieces is bisected by the line of junction.

Keyed mitre: a mitre-joint strengthened by the insertion

of keys (Key sb. 9). *Lapped mitre*: a combination of the lap and mitre joints.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 60 By Miters are meant the joining of two pieces of wood, so as the Joynt makes half a Square. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Mitre*, in Architecture, is the Workmen's Term for an Angle that is just 45 degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a quarter of a Right Angle, they call it a *Half Mitre*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 A lapped mitre. 1850 PARKER's *Gloss. Archit.*, *Mitre*, the line formed by the meeting of mouldings or other surfaces, which intersect or intercept each other at an angle. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 489/r A keyed mitre. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art* *Jrnl.* I. 71, I drive all home, and cut the mitres and joints on the body single-handed, thus making a better job by single saw cut than can be obtained by solid mitre made at bench. 1882 J. LUKIN *Picture Frame Making* 2 These (mouldings) need only be sawn to a mitre or angle of 45 deg. 1901 S. BLACK'S *Illustr. Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handicrafts* 28 The amateur measures off four pieces for the sides of his quadrangle [*sc.* the frame], allowing for the mitre. 1903 A. MORRISON *Hole in Wall* 37 Now a lock of that sort joins in an angle or mitre at the middle, where the two sides meet like a valve, pointing to resist the tide.

2. Short for *mitre-square*.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 85 As the Square is made to strike an Angle of 90 Degrees, and the Mitre an Angle of 45 degrees, so the Bevel [*sc.*]. 1842 GUILLOT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Bevel*, 'The make and use of it [*sc.* the bevel] are much the same as those of the common square and mitre, except that those are fixed, the first at an angle of ninety degrees and the second at forty-five. 1877 *Amateur Handicraft* 177 The carpenter's Try-square, 'I-Square and Mitre. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Short for *mitre-wheel*.

1844 STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* II. 291 When it happens that. . . the wheels y, fig. 322, arc. mitres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* fig. 3182 d, Miters.

4. = GUSSET 2. (Cf. MITRE v. 2. 3.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 305 In dividing the stitches to form the Gusset or Mitre, place double the number [*etc.*]. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/4 There are no buttons at the back [of the overcoat], but a finish is lent by mitres being worked in.

5. *Comb.*, mitre-arch, the curve formed by the mitre or junction of two curved surfaces, as in groining, etc.; mitre-bevel = *mitre-square*; mitre-block, board, (a) a joiner's mitre box; (b) = *mitre shooting-board*; mitre box, a joiner's templet with kerfs or guides for the saw in cutting material for mitre-joints; also, a similar tool for mitring printers' rules; mitre-bracket, each of the angle-brackets in the bracketing of a moulded cornice; mitre-cap, a cap of a newel terminating a handrail to which it is mitred; mitre-clamp, a clamp with mitred ends; hence *mitre-clamped*; mitre-cramp, a cramp to secure a glued mitre-joint while it is drying; mitre-cut, 'a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) having a bottom angle of nearly 90°; mitre-dovetail, dovetailing, a combination of the mitre and dovetail joints; also attrib.; (cross) mitre drain (see quot. 1838); mitre-gauge (see quot. 1875); mitre-iron, -jack (see quot.); mitre-joint (see sense 1); so mitre-jointed a., furnished with a mitre-joint; mitre-line, any line which bisects a mitre-joint; mitre-machine = *mitring-machine*; mitre-plane 1 [*PLANE* sb. 2], a plane having the iron set obliquely across the face of the stock; mitre-plane 2 [*PLANE* sb. 3], the plane in which the mitre-joint lies; mitre post, each of the chamfered outer posts of a pair of lock-gates which, when closed, present an angular face to the stream; mitre rule, a plasterer's tool (see quot.); mitre-seating a., (of a valve) that has an annular seating turned to an angle of 45°; mitre shooting-board, a shooting-board used in chamfering the edges of wood; mitre sill, the sill of a lock-gate which presents an angular face to the stream when closed; mitre square, a 'square' with the blade set immovably at an angle of 45° for striking lines on something to be mitred, also sometimes applied to the bevel; mitre-valve, a puppet valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis; mitre-wheel, each of a pair of bevelled cog-wheels, the axes of which are at right angles, and which have their teeth set at an angle of 45°.

1725 W. HALFEYNN *Sound Building* 16 To find the Angle, or 'Mitre Arch of a. . . Groin. 185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s. v. *Bevel*, [An instrument] which answers for a square, a common bevel, and a 'mitre-bevel of forty-five degrees. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 503 'Mitre block. 1871 AVELING *Carpentry & Join.* 61 A saddle, or block, known as a Mitre-block or box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Mitre Board. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 83 Another way. . . of Drawing, or striking out of Squares, Miters, and several Bevels. . . is with a Tool called a 'Mitre Box. 1875-84 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mitre-box*. 1725 W. HALFEYNN *Sound Building* 14 To find the. . . 'Mitre-Bracket of a Cove. 1820 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 7 'Mitre-cap. is a block of wood, turned to some agreeable figure, used in dog-legged stairs to terminate the handrail. 185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s. v. *Clamp*, 'Mitre clamp. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Boards keyed and clamped, mortise-clamped, and 'mitre-clamped. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 The last method to be

mentioned... may be termed *mitre-dovetail grooving. 1873 TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 240 *Mitre-dovetailing. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 972 Other drains are made under the roadway which, from their form, are termed cross *mitre drains. Their plan is in shape like the letter V... The construction of mitre drains is [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mitre-gage, a gage to determine the angle of a mitre-joint in picture-frames, moldings, etc. 1854 HASLUCK *Woodworker's Handy-bk.* xiii. 122 The use of an adjustable mitre gauge. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 197 [A faggot of iron] made of a round bar in the center, and a group of bars of angular section, called 'mitre iron, around the same. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Mitre Tack, a templet used in making and fitting all kinds of small miters on moldings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 3672 [A plane] for the fitting and framing of *Miter and Bevil Joynets. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone* L. p. 196 The mitre joint of two contiguous bars. *Ibid.* s. 276, I chose them to be 'mitre-jointed at the angles. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 85 A *Miter line. 1850 W. J. GOROON *Foundry* 155 The cutting of the louver, which a boy does on a 'mitre machine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 3672 The *Miter Plain. 1894 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appl.* 44 Mitre-planes... are intended for planing across the grain. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 173 The upper moldings are mitred together, so that the 'mitre-plane may be perpendicular to the horizon. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Publ. Wks. Gl. Brit.* ii. 6 The gates are made water tight at the 'mitre posts, by being rubbed dry the one upon the other. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1771 The 'mitre or joint rule is eighteen inches long by three inches wide, and about an inch thick, bevelled off to a thin edge about an inch wide. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 111 The 'mitre-seating cone-valves... are often considered easier to make than the ball valves. 1903 Cassell's *Cycl. Mechanics* VI. 1672 A 'mitre shooting board. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s. v. *Lock*. The bottom framings, against which the gates are shut, are called 'mitre slips. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 84 The 'Miter square... is used for stiking a Miter line, as the Square is to strike a square line. 1850 *Archaeol. Jnl.* VII. 403 What is technically called a mitre square. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Miter-valet. 1833 LOUON *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.* *Mitre wheel. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 295 Each of the screws is mounted with a small mitre wheel.

Mitre (mɔɪtəɪ), *v.* 1 [f. MITRE sb. 1; cf. early mod. F. *mitrer*, *mittrier*, Sp. *Pg. mitrar*, It. *mitrare*, *mitriare* (Baretti), Olt. *mitrare*, med. L. *mitrāre*.] *trans.* To confer or bestow a mitre upon, to raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a mitre belongs. Chiefly in pa. pple. *mitred*, invested with something by way of mitre.

c 1380 WOLCOT *Sel. Wks.* III. 25 Bischopis mytrid wip two hornys figuren bat bet schulden poru good ensaumple putte be folk for vicis to virtues. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Mytryn, mitre. 1801 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Goldwin* (1874) II. 74 It was once clothed and mitred with flame. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Subbath* 332 Mitred with a wreath Of nightshade. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* xxvii. 176 Wherefore there over thyself I crown and mitre.

Mitre (mɔɪtəɪ), *v.* 2 Also *miter*. [f. MITRE sb. 2] 1. *trans.* To join with a mitre-joint; to make a mitre-joint in; to cut or shape (the end of a piece of material) to a mitre. Also with *away*, *up*. To *mitre the square*: to bisect the angle of a joint.

1731 [implied in MIRRORING sb. 1]. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 172 The profile out-line of some corner of it [sc. the moulding] where it is 'mitered', as the joiners term it. 1833 LOUON *Encycl. Archit.* s. 122 The slates to be all close-mitred, when two planes meet against a diagonal line, they are said to be mitred. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* s. 2285 (1850) 607 Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 They are... mitred into the gunwale. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 65 Such work as mitring up a box. 1881 YOUNG *Eng. Man his own Mech.* s. 452 The edges are bevelled or mitred away.

b. inlr. To form a mitre, meet in a mitre-joint. 1820 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 28 The part that mitres upon the riser below. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 4672 A moulding returned upon itself at right angles is said to mitre. In joinery the ends of any two pieces of wood of corresponding form cut off at 45° necessarily abut upon one another so as to form a right angle, and are said to mitre.

2. *a. Bookbinding.* *b. Printing.* See *quots.* 1875 [cf. MITRE sb. 1]. 1880 ZAEHNSOOR *Bookbinding* xxii. 119 As a general rule morocco is always mitred. *Ibid.* 121 Carefully mitring the corners where any lines are used. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* *Mitre*, to chamfer... the ends of rules in order that they may join closely in forming a border.

3. *Needlework.* To make an angle in (a straight strip or band, etc.) by cutting out a three-cornered piece and uniting the resulting edges.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 To make corners of a hem... they should be 'mitred'.

Mitre, obs. form of **METRE** *v.* **Mitred** (mɔɪtəɪd), *pp.* a. 1 [f. MITRE sb. 1 and *v.* 1 + -ED. Cf. med. L. *mitrātus*.]

1. Entitled or privileged to wear a mitre. *Mitred abbot* (= med. L. *abbas mitratus*), an abbot invested by the pope with the privilege of wearing a mitre; hence *mitred abbot* (med. L. *beneficium mitratum*), an abbey ruled by a mitred abbot.

In England before the Reformation the mitred abbots were members of the House of Lords.

c 1380 [see MITRE *v.* 1]. 1393 LANGOL *P. PL C. v.* 193 More pan al by marchaus opor by mytrede bissoppes, Oþer lumbardes of lukes bat lyuen by lone as fewes. 1550 BALF *Eng. Polaries* II. E. ij. Whiche of them should be highest in that mitred kingdome of idleness. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 363 The bishops... and... a few other mitred men. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr.* Bp. v. 139 One Bishop and two Mitred Abbots. a 1663 FULLER *Worthies*, *Wks.* (1662) II. 150 Selby, where after he [Henry] founded a Mitred-Abby. 1759 DUNWORTH *Pope* 67 The bishop... related that con-

ference to a friend of his, a dignified but not a mitred clergyman. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 473 The Methodist parson and the mitred bishop. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 445 The mitred and parliamentary abbots were not identical.

2. **Wearing or adorned with a mitre.**

c 1420 *Lydg. Story of Thebes* 4186 As a bishop, mytred, in his stalle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. 300 Bishops reuesed and mytred with shewels to welcome the kyng. 1562 in *Rep. on Fodera* E. II. 48 The impure assemblie of those shaven fathers, those mytred and redd-hatted fellows [at Trent]. 1637 MILTON *Lucyda* 112 He shook his Miter'd locks, and stern bespake. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 202 Your fangs you fastened on the mitred crown. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 153 We will have her [sc. religion] to exalt her mitred front in courts and parliaments. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W. xv.* The mitred Baldwin, in his hand Holding a taper, at the altar stood. 1850 TAYMS *Bury Wills* (Caunden) 229 A leaden token... bears on the obverse a mitred head. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fontaine Abbey* (Surtees) 147 The abbot robed and mitred... standing under a trifoliate canopy.

b. Bearing a representation of a mitre. rare.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464, I see the mitred coach come rolling along. 1772-9 W. MASON *Eng. Garden* iv. 106 The fane conventual there is dimly seen, The mitred window, and the cloister pale.

3. **Formed like a mitre; having a mitre-shaped apex; Nal. Hist.** in specific names (= mod. L. *mitratus*).

a 1547 SURREY *Enclid* iv. 277 With mitred hats, with oynted bush and beard. 1860 CHAMBERLAIN *Encycl. s. v. Basilisk*, The Mitred or Hooded Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*), a native of the tropical parts of America. 1887 HAY *Brit. Funct.* 140 *Helicella lacunosa*, the Mitred Helvel. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 137 The mitred langur, *Semnopithecus mitratus*.

Mitred (mɔɪtəɪd), *pp.* a. 2 [f. MITRE *v.* 2 + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1775 ASH, *Mitred*, cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees. 1832 SKYRING'S *Builders' Prices* 18 Mitred and glued borders. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* s. 2285 (1850) 607 If grooved for balusters, circular, mitred and turned caps, such to be mentioned. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 Fig. 26 represents a still neater dovetail; and, as the edges are mitred together, is termed a mitred dovetail. 1860 BURN *Gloss. Techn. Terms Building* 7 *Mitred Borders*, narrow widths of boarding placed round the front hearths to fireplaces. 1871 KINGWALD'S *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, Mitred Rules. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mitred*, (*Bookbinding*). Said of a fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning. 1880 ZAEHNSOOR *Bookbinding* xxii. 119 This [finishing with a full gilt back] is done in two ways, a 'run up' back and a 'mitred' back. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/2 Perpendicular mitred lines of inscription on the skirt.

Mitre-wort (mɔɪtəɪwɔɪt). [f. MITRE sb. 1 + WORT.] A book-name for the genus *MITELLA*. *False mitre-wort*: a plant of the genus *Tiarella*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 1672 *Tiarella cordifolia*, (*mitre-wort*). 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 145 *Mitella*, *Mitre-wort*. *Tiarella*, *False Mitre-wort*.

Mitridat (e, obs. forms of *MITRIDATE*).

Mitiformis (mɔɪtɪfɔɪm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *mitriformis*, f. *mitra* MITRE sb. 1: see -FORM.]

a. Bot. Resembling or shaped like a mitre; conical, hollow, and open at the base, the base being sometimes irregularly indented; applied to the calyptra of mosses and to certain fruits. *b. Conch.* Shaped like a mitre-shell.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The mitriform calyptra. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 446/2 [Of shells] Mitriform; spire produced, conic. 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Jnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Shell,—high, mitriform, biconical.

Mitring (mɔɪtɪɪŋ), *vb.* sl. [f. MITRE *v.* 2 + -ING.] 'The action of MITRE *v.* 2 in its various senses; also *concr.* the shaped end of a piece prepared to be mitred with another.

1731 W. HALFENNY *Perspective* 31 The Mitring of the under side of every Square... must be drawn from the Point of Sight. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618 The thickness of the bracket, with its mitring to the riser. 1852 SELOEL *Organ* 158 Sometimes pipes require even a repeated mitring. This mitring greatly influences the... tone of a pipe.

b. attrib., as *mitring tool*; also *mitring block*, *board*, *box*, *saw*, etc. = mitre block, board, etc.; *mitring-machine* (see *quots.*).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1771 Tools used by the plasterer... There are also various mitring tools of iron or steel. 1871 KINGWALD'S *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, *Mitring Box*, a box used to facilitate the operation of cutting material that is to be mitred. *Ibid.*, *Mitring Machines*, various machines made for the purpose of mitring rules neatly and accurately. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mitring-machine* (*Joinery*), a machine for mitring or slaying the ends of pieces which are to be united by a mitre-joint. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 39 The *Mitring Box*... is used to cut pieces of moulding at the right angle for picture and other frames.

† **Mitrous**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MITRE sb. + -OUS.] Relating to a mitre or bishopric.

1791 HUNDESFORD *Saluag.*, *Monody Death of Dick* 137 When soft reclines in velvet pomp supreme Divinity, entranc'd in mitrous dream.

Mitry (mɔɪtɪɪ), *a. Her.* [f. MITRE sb. + -Y.] Charged with a number of mitres.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, *Mitry*. The word occurs in blazoning a bordure charged with eight mitres. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Mitt (mit). Also *mit*. Chiefly in *pl.* [Shortened from MITTEN sb.]

1. = MITTEN sb. 2.

1765 *Unit. Mag.* XXXVII. 324/2 Silk mitts, and silk gloves. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* v. Wks. 1812 1. 304 Transform an old silk stocking into mitts. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 42 Dudley laughed, and took hold of her cherry fingers, that peeped out of her mitts. 1828 SCOTT *Ant. Marg. Mirr.* Intro'd., The black silk gloves, or mitts. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 575 Lace mitts. a 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Antobio.* I. 57 The long mitts she wore. *transf.* 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 203 The hands and forearms of the women are tattooed with mitts, as in the Marshall Islands. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 30 Dec. 7 A novel device, for persons who do not know how to swim. It consists of a mitt or gauntlet... When fitted to the hand it forms webs between the fingers and the thumb. *Ibid.*, An elastic band which fastens the mitt to the wrist.

2. = MITTEN 1. † Also *slang*, a glove.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Mitts, gloves. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Waste Silk... may... be spun to make stockings, mitts, &c. but they will be coarse and ordinary. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. i. 24 Mitts of sealskin well wadded with sledge-straw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Mitts, a protection for the hands, covering the thumb in one space and the fingers in another, so that men wearing them can still handle ropes.

3. *U.S. slang.* *a.* A hand. *b.* A big mitt: a mode of swindling at cards (see *quot.* 1905); hence a municipal scheme undertaken with a view to the private advantage of its promoters.

1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 10 I'm sitting on the sofa with one mitt lying carelessly on the family album and the other bunched around a \$-70 cane. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 1901 A 'big mitt'... is a big boodle game, a graft. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 137/1 At the 'big mitt' game alone, an ingenious method of swindling by means of a stacked hand at stud poker, a vast profit was made.

Mittan (e, mitan), obs. forms of MITTEN.

† **Mittane**, *sc. Obs. rare.* Also *myttane*, *myttane*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MITTELL.]

A bird of prey, a kind of hawk. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 12 Forsett is ay the falconis kynd, Bot euir the mittane [sc. myttall] is hard in mynd. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 73 The myttane and Sanct Martynis fowle.

Mitted (mɪtɪd), *pp.* a. [f. MITT + -ED.]

Wearing mitts or mittens.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 155/1 Reaching in deftly with mittred arms.

† **Mittell**, *sc. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 *myttal*, *myttal*, 6 *myttell*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MITTANE.]

'A bird of prey of the bawk kind' (Jam.).

1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. c. 32 (1814) II. 51 Vber fowls of reif as ernys bussardes gledes and myttalles [sc. (1566) mittalls]. 1500-20 [see MITTANE].

Mitten (mɪtən). Forms: 4-5 *meteyn* (e), *metayn*, *myteyn* (e), *mytan*, -en, 5 *meting*, 5-6 *myttan*, -en, 5, 7-8 *mittain*, 6 *myttayne*, *myttayn*, *mytton*, 6-8 *mitton*, 6, 8-9 *mittan*, 7 *mittaine*, 7- *mittin*, -ing, 6- *mittan*.

[*a.* F. *mitaine* (from 12th c.), of obscure origin; cf. F. *miton* gauntlet (16th c.), *mittin* (1738 in Littre), also Fr. dial. *mite* mitten, and med. L. (13th c.) *mitana*, *mitanna* mitten, *mila* ?mitten.]

1. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in having no divisions for the fingers, but provided with a separate receptacle for the thumb; worn either for warmth, or (e.g. by bedgers and other workmen) to protect the hand from injury or pain in handling something. Also (now *diul.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) applied to a thick winter glove.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Pro.* 45 He bat his hand wol putte in this Mittayn He shal have multiplyng of his grayn.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 428 Twey mytteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes; þe fyngers weren for-ward, and ful of fen honged.

c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* i. 1167 And botis, cokris, myttens [L. *manicas de pellibus*] mot we were. 1488 in Tyler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A pare of metingis for hunting. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cij/1 His furred mittens were of a cureskill. 1563 *Honities* i. *Excess of Apparel* 114 b, He that ruffeth in his corked slippers, trimme buskins, and warme mittens, is more ready to chyll for cold, then the poore labouring man. a 1623 FLETCHER *Lore's Cure* ii. 1, Let not thy mittens abate the talons of thy authority, but gripe thee and whoredom wheresoever thou meet'st 'em. 1634 PRACHAN *Gentil. Exerc.* II. vii. 126 December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, at his back a bundle of Holly... holding in furd mittens the signe of Capricornus. 1662 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 12 There was found his capp, with his staffe and one mittning. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., The Swede's Resident... came to us out of bed in his furred mittens and furred cap. 1729 T. CONSETT *Pres. St. Ch. Russ.* 157 note, The vulgar people... with their... gloves on, which are almost as large and strong as a hedger's mittens. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 161 A large Pair of Beaver Mittings... which reach up as high as our Elbows. 1818 SCOTT *Ant. Midd.* xxi, Hastily and confusedly searching for his worsted mittens and staff. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, [The crew] can get their wet mittens and stockings dried. 1884 Baby's mitten [see COMBINATION 10].

fig. phras. 1662 J. OWEN *Animado. Fiat Lux* 311 Such stupid blockheads, as to be imposed on with Sophistry, that they may feel through a pair of Mittens.

b. Phrases. To *cast one's mittens*: to offer a challenge (cf. GAUNTLET 1 c). To *claw up* or *lay up* (a person's) mittens (sc.): to give the finishing stroke to, to kill (cf. CLAW *v.* 8). To *handle without mittens*: to treat unmercifully.

1589 NASH *Martin Months Minde* G 4, I cast him here my Mittens vpon the quarrell. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 76 To handle without mittens. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Enuig. Collog.* (1711) 178 He handled the Reverend Fathers without Mittens. 1742 FORBES *Jnl. fr. Lond.* in *Ajant*, etc.

(1755) 30 They may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil, an' as sth as gin I had been elf-shoot.

C. Her.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 1707/8 He beareth Gules, a left hand Male Mitten. . . proper.

d. *slang*. pl. (a) The hands. (b) Boxing-gloves. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mittens*, the hands. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mittens*, fists. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Old People* 56 That's their mittens they've got tied up in that hankercher. They're fighting coves.

2. A sort of glove of lace or knitted work covering the forearm, wrist, and part of the hand, but not extending over the fingers; much worn by women at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and lately revived. Now more commonly MITT.

1755 JOHNSON, *Mittens*, gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 162 Their chief business was making silk nets, purses, and mittens. 1795 VOLT-COR (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 iv. 187 On week-days were black worsted mittens worn; Black silk on Sundays did her arms adorn. 1824 Miss MITCHELL *Village Ser.* i. 223 The sleeves came down just below the elbow, and were finished by a narrow white ruffle meeting her neat mittens. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* iii, 'Hem!' said Miss La Creevy, coughing delicately behind her black silk mitten.

b. *transf.* See quot.

[1899 Cf. *mitten-wise*, 3 below.] 1900 *Daily Mail* 5 Feb. 7/1 The sleeve in its full dress adaptation is called the mitten because it falls from the shoulder, though it is attached to the bodice underneath the arm, and covers the hand right down to the knuckles.

3. Phrase (*slang* or *collog.*). To get the mitten: of a lover, to be dismissed or rejected; hence, in wider application, to be dismissed from any office or position. Similarly, to give (a person) the mitten.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* (Bartlett), Young gentlemen that have got the mitten... always sigh. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, 'Who'll be going to write what'll never be written till the Muse, ere he thinks of it, gives him the mitten. 1851 [B. H. HALL] *College Words* 209 *Mitten*. At the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a student who is expelled is said to get the mitten. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxxiii. Some said that Susan had given her young man the mitten, meaning thereby that she had signified that his services as a suitor were dispensed with. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 1802/2 Lifeboat hands who are found shrinking, Or with fear of danger smitten, Get, not medals, but the mitten.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *mitten-gauntlet*, -*sleeve*, -*wise* (adv.); *mitten-beaver*, the skin of a beaver used for making mittens [cf. F. *mitaine* inferior beaver-skins]; *mitten-mill*, a fight with boxing-gloves.

1744 A. DOWNS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 26 The eight is the *Mittain Beaver, cut out for that Purpose to make Mittains, to preserve them from the Cold. 1898 *Archaeol. Americana* XIX. iii. 246 The hands are covered with plate 'mitten-gauntlets' having gads and cuffs. 1859 MATSSELL *Vocab.* s.v. (Farmer), 'Mitten-mill. 1813 J. N. BREWER *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XII. ii. 146 A woman... with... 'mitten sleeves, a belt and cordon. 1839 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 3/1 When a lace sleeve, instead of having actual mittens, is brought 'mitten-wise over the hand.

Hence *Mitten v.*, U. S., *trans.*, to 'give the mitten' to.

1823 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 10 Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps.

Mittened (mit'tond), a. [f. *Mitten sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with, or wearing, mittens.

1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 30 Jane settled herself, aproned, shawled, and mittened, at her desk. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. 'A mittened cat catches no mice'. 1895 KIPPLING *22 June-Bk.* 162 The girl... laid her mittened hand... to the ice floor of the hut.

† **Mittent**, a. *Path.* Obs. [a. L. *mittent-em*, pr. pple. of *mittere* to send.] Said of the organ or part supposed to send peccant 'humours' to another.

1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 367 It's cured, by... evacuating corrupted humours and helping mittent parts. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* Treat. ii. v. 179 Vicious Humours peccant in quantity or quality are either thrust forth by the Part mittent... or attracted by the Part recipient. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 631 We must consider whether the part mittent [L. *pars mittens*] of the Humour to the Stomach be less noble than the part recipient.

Mittilate, Sc. form of **MUTILATE**.
|| **Mittimus** (mit'timbs), sb. [L. *mittimus* 'we send', the first word of the writ in Latin.]

1. *Law*. A warrant under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, ordering him to receive into custody and hold in safe-keeping, until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the warrant.

1591 GREENE *2nd Pl. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 132 The knight... bad him [sc. his clerk] make a mittimus to send the Tinker to prison. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i. Take a Mittimus, And carry him to Bedlam. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 486 Send him away with a Mittimus to the house of Correction. 1728 VANUR. & Cus. *Prov. Husb.* v. 98 No words, Sir; a Wife, or a Mittimus. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i.* (1783) 13 Some warrants and mittimus ready fill'd up. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 642, I never sign a mittimus to the house of correction, but had much rather it were done by somebody else. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. vi. 1, Clapped in prison by mittimus and indictment of Feudal Justices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1320 The heir of an estate often... scarce attained learning enough to sign his name to a Mittimus.
† b. (See quot. 1641.) Obs.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 516/1 Doo to be made, oure Writ^t of a Mittimus unto the Treasurer and Barons of oure Exchequer. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 204 Mittimus is a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. 272-4 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mittimus*, in law, a writ, by which records are ordered to be transferred from one court to another; sometimes immediately, as out of the King's Bench into the Exchequer; and sometimes by a certiorari into the Chancery, and from thence by a mittimus into another court.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1683 NABBS *Con. Gard.* v. vi. 71 *Warr.*... I swear I understand it no more then Ignoramus himselfe. *Ralph*. Make his Mittimus and send him to schoole. 1642 *Br. Hall Free Prisoner* vii. in *Three Tractates* (1646) 123 Never was there a more close prisoner then my soul is for the time to my body;... which since it's first Mittimus, never stir'd out from this strait room. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiii. 540 His mittimus is already made for hell. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1816) 164 How runs the mittimus, whereby he is pleased to send me to the dungeon of afflictions.

2. *collog.* A dismissal from office or situation; a notice to quit (*dial.*). To get one's mittimus: to be dismissed; also, to get one's 'quietus'.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Xij. Out of two Noble-mens houses he had his Mittimus of ye may be gone. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quev.* (1703) 88 He had his Mittimus, and took the Left-hand way at parting. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 15 Ignatius's black militia... have got their mittimus to Chaos again. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* i. 24 He got his mittimus by one of Schamy's bullets.

3. A jocular designation for a magistrate. 1630 RANDOLPH *Concited Peddler* Wks. (1873) 38, I am no Justice of Peace, for I swear, by the honesty of a Mittimus, the venerable Bench ne'er kissed my worshipful buttocks. 1775 SNERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* ii. ii, Nay, 'tis but what old Mittimus commanded.

Hence *Mittimus v. trans.*, to commit to jail by a warrant.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i.* (1783) 9 Had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 83, I had mittimus'd half a dozen paupers for begging about the streets.

Mittin(g), obs. forms of MITTEN.

Mittle (mit'l), v. Sc. [?a. F. *mutiler* to MUTILATE; cf. *mutilate*.] *trans.* To hurt or mutilate. Hence *Mittled ppl.* a.

1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 213 The stirk that ye lat get it's mittle the ither day. 1869 C. SPENCE *From Braes of Corse* (1898) 77 Collie left me in the bog, A mittle, meitered, drookit laddie. 1900 BARRIE *Tonny & Grizel* xxvi. Say a word against him and I'll mittle you.

Mittion, obs. form of MITTEN.

Mitty (mit'i). *dial.* The stormy petrel. 1831 *Moutagne's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 44/1.

|| **Mitu** (mit'u). [Tupi.] = CURASSOW. Also || **Mituporanga** [Tupi *poranga* beautiful].

The two names are applied by Marggraf to two different genera or species, but the identification is doubtful.

[a 1644 MARGGRAF *Hist. Nat. Brasili.* v. (1648) 194 *Mitu vel Mito* Brasilienibus dicta avis ex Phasianorum est genere, major gallo gallinaceo. *Ibid.* 195 Reperiunt et alia ejusdem species, quam *Mituporanga* vocant Brasilenses, solo rostro & pennis capitis differens [etc.].] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mitu*, or *Mito-Poranga*... a Brazilian bird of the pheasant-kind, according to Marggrave... but supposed by Mr. Ray, rather to approach to the nature of the peacock or turkey-cock. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mitu*, a fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil. 1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mity (moi'ti), a. [f. MITE sb.1 + -Y.] Full of mites, abounding in mites: said esp. of cheese.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 85 Some sold the soldiers mity meal. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 383 The part [of the cheese] is particularly mouldy and mity. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* May 27 Too much salt-junk and mity biscuit ain't good for you.

fig. 1778 in *Loyal Verses* (1860) 35 Do'st think it is an honest job This Mity bunch of Kings to rob?

|| **Mitys** (moi'tis). [Gr. *μῦτος*, the wax used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives.] (See quot.) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mitys*, the gummy wax with which a Bee-hive is first lin'd. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 485 [The bees] replacing the demolished cells... with mitys, which firmly fixes the comb to its support.

† **Mix**, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 *miox*, *meox*, (meohs, meohx), 1-4 *mix*, *myx*, 2 *mox*. [OE. *meox* neut. (or masc.) = Fris. *mixx*, *miuhs* = O'Net. type **mihsu*, a parallel formation with **mihsu*-2 (Goth. *maihstus* = OHG. *G. mist* masc., *dung*), f. wk. grade of Teut. root **miġh* - see *MIG*.]

1. *Dung*; filth. Also *fig.*

c 888 K. ALFREDO *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Se wisdom & eac oðre crafsta. licgað forne weana swa swa miox under felune. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Oð ic hine bedelfe & ic hine bewurpe mid meoxe. c 1000 ALFRIC in MORRIS *O. Eng. L.* 301 Seðe aheðð of meohse þone nann þe we ðe. [Gut suscitat de pulvere egenum & de stercore erigit pauperem.] c 1175 *Laurel. Hunt.* 113 God ahef of meox þene mun þe he wile. a 1200 *Prov. Alfrid* 385 in O. E. *Mise*, 126 And veches cunnes madnes to miox schulen i-Multen. c 1235 SHOREHAM *iv.* 239 For nys non of þe syx[s] [sins] þat hy ne comþ of þane [sc. pride]. For myx of alle myxe In heuene by-gan.

2. *transf.* A vile wretch.

c 1275 *Orison* 53 in O. E. *Mise*, 149 Ne myhte þe miox þe wurse þe dou Baite-a-mong þeowes on rode an-hou. c 1350 *Wyll. Palerne*, 125 þe quene's hys moder on a time as a mix þow, how faire & how fetis it was & freliche schapen. ? a 1400 *Norte Arth.* 989, I am conyrie fra the conquerour, .. Messenger to þis myx, for mendement of þe poeple.

3. As *adj.*: Filthy, foul.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 204 Þet eac waried weoued of þe mix maunres ron of þet baleful blod al biþlodeget. *Ibid.* 2700, & time mix maunres alle beon amaset.

Mix (miks), sb.2 [f. *Mix v.*] The act or result of mixing; a mixture. Chiefly *collog.*: A muddle, 'mess'; also, a state of being 'mixed' or confused. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxlviii. iii, O make harmonious mix of voice and string. 1822 HOWELLS *Lively Story* iii. (1897) 56 She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined. Ob, poor Mr. Well! Oh, what a fatal, fatal-mix! 1893 A. FULLER *Lit. Courtship* v. 156, I thought of her clear eye and her healthy way of looking and talking, and I was more in a mix than ever. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 7/1 'It has all been a mix and a muddle', she answered. 1905 *Speaker* 3 June 231/1 They made an indescribable mix and blend of colour.

b. *Printing*. (See quot.)

1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/3 A somewhat different class of Printers' errors are those that arise from what are technically known as 'mixes'—that is the accidental running together of sentences, which have no connexion.

c. *Mix-up*, the state of being 'mixed up' (see *Mix v.* 6).

1898 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 6/3 One or two boats had run into the raft, and there was a considerable mix up there. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 7/3 Glove Contest in America. Midway the round was a rattling mix up. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 3/2 The general mix-up of things in these... latter days.

Mix (miks), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *mixed* (mikt). [Back-formation from the ppl. adj. *mixt* (see *MIXED ppl.* a.), a. F. *mixte*, ad. L. *mixtus*, pa. pple. of *miscere* to mix. Cf. *MIXT v.*]

Our earliest example of the vb., in any form other than the pa. pple, is of the date 1538, and is was extremely rare until Shakespeare's time. Of the pa. pple. itself, the earliest examples are c 1480 and 1526, the latter year being the date of our first quot. for *Mixt v.* The OE. *miscian* (the alleged by-form **mixian* is spurious) which has generally been assumed to be the source of the present verb, app. did not survive into ME. Only two examples are cited by Toller, and in these the sense seems to be 'to apportion suitably'. The L. *miscere* = 'mix' is f. the Indo-European root **miġh* (=*mek*, *moik*), represented by Skr. *miḡra* (=*miḡro*) mixed, and by many vbs. with the sense 'to mix' in the various langs.: Skr. *miḡsh*, ?Gr. *μίσγειν* (Gr. *μίσγναι* is from the cognate root *miġ*), Welsh *mysgu*, Old Irish *meisc*, Lith. *maisyti*, OS. *miiti* (Russ. *мѣшати*). Whether the OE. *miscian*, OHG. *misgen*, *misken* (MHG. *MLG.* mod. G. *mischen*) is cognate with the Latin or an early WGer. adoption from it, seems doubtful; the absence of the word from Goth., Scandinavian, OS., and Frisian, is an argument in favour of the latter view.]

1. *trans.* To put together (two or more substances, or groups or classes of things) so that the particles or members of each are more or less evenly diffused among those of the rest; to unite (one or more substances, groups, etc.) in this manner with another or others; to mingle, blend.

Not now employed with reference to the more intimate union of substances to form a chemical compound; in this application *combine* is the usual vb. c 1480 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 6 But now prosyrs [read prosyrs] glorius be myxyd with hal, Wyche bytter ys and tedious over all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 3 More pleasant to behold than is the colour of syluer myxte with golde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esther* xlii. 21 And they were all myxie together: the blast of fyre, the wynde of the flamme, and y^e greate storme. 1538 *Elvior Dict.*, *Misco*... to myxe [so 1545; 1548 reads myxt, 1552 myxte] or medlyl together. 1555-6 *KNABER* *Einleit.* it. E. ij. b. & mixt wth d^u & smoke [Virg. ii. 609 *mixtoque undantem pulvere funum*] thick streams of mixings rise. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* iv. 2 The worde that they heard, profitt not them, because it was not mixed [Gr. *συμμιχρῶς*] with faith in those that heard it. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. ii. iv. G. vij, Audisid, myxt beddy wyne, and boney all in one. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 86 Clense the ground of weeds, and mixe it well with good molde and fa. earth. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 272 He who vainly mixing many faire colours representeth nothing else in his worke but a painted tempest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 181-2 Thunder mixt with Haile, Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Some were all small ribbon, others brode ribbons, others broad and small mixed. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless* Mar 14 Sept. Their own hair... they mix with a great deal of false. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 129 If you mix nitrous vapour with oxygen gas, there will be no absorption. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* i. (1818) p. lxxi, Oxygen gas and sulphurous acid gas probably combine when simply mixed together. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. lxxv, The loits were made, and mark'd, and mix'd, and handed in silent horror.

b. With immaterial obj.: To combine, associate, or blend (different principles, methods, qualities, or one principle, etc.) with something else.

1597 SNAKE, a *Hen*, IV. v. ii. 46 Brothers, you mixe your Sadnesse with some Feare. 1652 LINGELL *Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 11 Now there had been no reason at all for this, if he had mixed promises together with his threatnings. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 277 In this case we must mix both the hot and the cold Method. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 i. 17 The two principles are frequently mixed together, and run up into each other. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cawhill* (1821) f. 333 They also mix trade and agency with their regular banking business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 In the election of the Council, the legislator attempts to mix aristocracy and democracy.

† c. To put in or introduce as an ingredient, to intersperse. Const. 10. Obs.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 187 The milk also of a Goat mixed to a Womans milk is best for the nourishment

of man, because it is not too fat. *a. 1715 Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 18 They were very factious and insolent; and both in their sermons and prayers were always mixing severe reflections on their enemies. *1742 Young Mt. Th. viii. 495* Knows he, that mankind praise against their will, And mix as much detraction as they can?

d. To prepare (a compound) by putting various ingredients together.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. iii. iii. 44 Had'st thou no poison mixt? *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. iii. 685* From the Fumts where living Sulphurs boil, They mix a Medicine to foment their limbs. *1818 KITCHENER Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 577 Puddings are best when mixed over night. *1824 C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage* (1845) II. iii. 203 I'll write the letter while the punch is mixing. *1887 P. McNeill Blawearie* 100 He had mixed and otherwise prepared as much of his layering compound as he thought he might use.

e. *hyperbolically*. To confound, confuse together. *1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 215* They view'd the vast immeasurable Abyss... Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds And surging waves, as Mountains to assault Heav'n's highth, and with the Center mix the Pole.

f. In various occasional uses: To unite (persons' eyes) in interchange of glances; to join (hands). Also *to mix one's thigh* (= 4 b).

1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 489 Were neuer four such lamps together mixt, Had not his clouded with his hrowes repine. *1666 MARSTON Faun. iv. 1*, The Romans... thought that a woman might mix her thigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. *1713 Addison Cato* iii. ii. 36 Never to mix my plighted Hands with thine. *1868 TENNYSON Lucretius* 56 And hands they mixt, and yell'd and round me drove In narrowing circles.

2. *intr.* = to be mixed. Also, to admit of being mixed; to unite with, to go (well or badly) along with.

1632 MARMION Holland's Leaguer iii. iii. O divine counsel I that so rare a beauty should mix with wisdom. *1647 COWLEY Mistr. Platonick Love* i, When Souls mix 'tis an Happiness; But not compleat 'till Bodies too combine. *1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 529* But is there yet no other way... how we may come To Death, and mix with our connatural dust? *a. 1745 SWIFT Abstr. Hist. Eng. Wks. 1824 X. 303* The Danes... in process of time... mixed with the English. *1760-2 GOLDSM. Cit. W. xciv*, Her dear ideamixes with every scene of pleasure. *1774 - Nat. Hist. i. xix. init.*, All the bodies of the earth are continually sending up a part of their substance by evaporation, to mix in this great alembic [the atmosphere], and to float awhile in common. *Ibid.* (1776) II. 136 At last, when the approaches of sleep are near, every object of the imagination begins to mix with that next it. *1796 C. MARSHALL Garden* xix. (1813) 379 The pyramidal sort [of the Star of Bethlehem] is a proper flower to pot, mixing with others very ornamentally. *1797 LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 10 Jan., I do long to see our names together; not for vanity's sake, altogether...; and yet there is a little vanity mixes in it. *1815 ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. xxi The Afghans Humsauehs mix well with the Douranues. *1845 Encycl. Metrop. XXV. 169/r* Some builders prefer receiving the grey-stone lime ground dry, as it mixes more when made up into mortar. *1889 SKRINE Mem. E. Thring* 164 He floated in their element, not soluble. It is often the way with heroes: they will not mix.

b. Of the eyes: To interchange glances. *poet.* *1879 E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 29 Their eyes mixed, and from the look sprang love.

3. *trans.* To unite (persons) in dealings or acquaintance; to associate; *to join in sexual intercourse*. Chiefly *refl. and pass.* Now *rare*.

1535 COVERDALE Eccl. ix. (Contents), Esdras is sory that the people haue myxted them selues with the Heythenish women. *1599 B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev. iv. v*, Wee must mixe this gentleman with you in acquaintance. *1667 MILTON P. L. i. 579* Th' Heroic Race... That fought at Theb's and Ilium, on each side Mixt with auxilliar Gods. *Ibid.* xi. 686 Those ill-mated Marriages... Where good with bad were matcht, and by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind. *1791-1823 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit.* (1866) 285/r Ever since we have MIXED ourselves with the Low Countries.

4. *intr.* To associate, have intercourse with (occas. among); to occupy oneself with, take part in. Also *to mix in with*.

1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 21 Gladly then he mixt Among those friendly Powers who him receav'd With joy. *1697 Dryden Enclid vii. 538* She flies the town, and, mixing with a throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. *1711 Addison Spect. No. 69* 1, I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several Ministers of Commerce. *1725 Watford Corr.* (1843) III. 232, I hope still to be guarded by better principles. Indeed, it's hard mixing in with self-willed and peremptory people. *1771 Tait's Let. liv. (1788)* 293 He never mixt with the world. *1816 Scott Old Mort.* x, Have you, who used to mix so little in these unhappy feuds, become so suddenly and deeply implicated. *1846 Mirror of Lit. Sept.* 109 Here he mixed among the primitive and rude inhabitants of the district. *1868 E. EDWARDS Raleigh* i. xxiii. 521 He had mixed largely with his countrymen, in every rank of life. *1872 Routledge's Ev. Boy* 2 Ann. 153/r Mr. Polybank has only mixed in the best society.

b. 'To have sexual intercourse with.

1615 CHAPMAN Olyss. i. 123 She mixt [Gr. *myxion*] with Neptune in his hollow caue. *1630 May Contin. Lucr. i. 265* There goates... Doe mix with woman kinde. *1774 G. OSW. Nat. Hist.* (1796) III. 363 Warreners assert, that the polecat will mix with the ferret. *1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Tent. Mythol.* 151 They mixed with the wood sprites, and thus became the progenitors of the Huns.

c. To join battle, engage in conflict. *poet.*

1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. iv. 359 Wasps toset the Camp with loud Alarms, And mix in Battel with unequal Arms. *a. 1790 - Ovid's Metam.* xii. Fables 148 Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal Fight.

5. To cross in breeding. *trans. and intr.*

1737 BRACKEN Farriery Imp. (1757) II. 55 When a good

English Mare is mixed with a Barb, she produces a better Foal. *1892 A. A. CROZIER Pop. Errors about Plants* App. 157 (Funk) Plants mix or cross in the blossom only.

6. *Mix up. a. trans.* To mix intimately, to work into a mixture with something else.

1753 J. BAYLETT Gentl. Farriery vi. (1754) 68 Then give him two drams of calomel, mix'd up with an ounce of diapente, for two nights. *1845 Encycl. Metrop. XXV. 168/2* Mortar... Its composition varies... according to the various ingredients which may be mixed up with it.

b. In immaterial applications. Now only with unfavourable implication: To mix or associate irrelevantly, unsuitably, or confusingly; to confuse. Also *slang* (see quot. 1823).

a. 1806 HORSLEY Sermon iv. (1816) I. 75 Who is he that shall determine in what proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, forbearance and severity, ought to be mixed up in the character of the Supreme Governor of the universe? *1818 BYRON Juan* i. xx, But then she had a devil of a spirit, And sometimes mix'd up fancies with realities. *1823 'J. B. & Co. Dict. Turf*, To Mix it up, to agree secretly how the parties shall make up a tale, or colour a transaction in order to cheat or deceive another party, as in case of a justice-hearing, of a law-suit, or a cross in a boxing-match for money. *1846 HARE Mission Conf.* (1850) 403 One virtue was mixt up with a thousand crimes. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 188 His manner of mixing up real and imaginary persons.

c. With implication of something discreditable or unpleasant: To associate with (inferior or discreditable company); to connect with or involve in (a compromising affair, shady dealings, etc.). Chiefly *refl. and pass.*

1847 MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest xxv, It is not fit that the heiness of ARNWOOD should mix herself up with foresters' daughters. *1882 E. DICEY Victor Emanuel* v. 53 An Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been mixed up, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.

d. *intr. (Pugilism.)* Of two combatants: To interchange blows wildly and rapidly. *1898 Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 The men were in the centre of the ring mixing up in the liveliest manner.

Mixable (miks'əb'l), *a. rare* = 0. [*f. MIX v. + ABLE*. Cf. MISCIBLE, MIXIBLE, MIXTIBLE.] That can be mixed. Hence **Mixableness**.

1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 761 It consists of jarring, unmixable atoms. *1854 WEBSTER, Mixable*, [And in later Dicts.] *1881 WHITNEY Mex. Lang.* 7 Any view... concerning the mixableness or unmixableness of language.

to Mixar. *Alch. Obs.*

a. 1500 Liber Patris Sap. in Ashm. (1652) 199 Sche ys a very frendly mixar, The progeneration of a greate Elixar. *Ibid.* 201 The which ys called the greate Elixar, And ys verly made with a stronge mixar.

to Mix'd, a. Obs. [*f. MIX sb. + ED* 2.] Foul, polluted.

c. 1300 Havelok 2533 Pat fule traytour, that mixed cherl.

Mixed, to mixt (miks't), *pp. a.* [Originally *mixt*, *a. F. mixte* (in the AF. law phrase *accoutin mixte* in Britton c. 1290: see sense 1 below), *ad. L. mixtus*: see *MIX v.* The word having the appearance of an Eng. pple in -ed (cf. *blest, blessed, vext, vexed*), the form *mixed* (*myxyd*) came very early into use, and ultimately gave rise to the formation of the vbs. *MIX* and *MIXT*.

The spelling *mixt* in the 17th c. is prob. in most instances merely phonetic, but may sometimes indicate that the writer apprehended the word as an adoption of *L. mixtus* rather than as the pple of an Eng. vb. In recent use this spelling sometimes occurs (*Hist.*) in the legal sense 1, but otherwise it is confined to writers who advocate spelling reform.]

1. *Law*. Formerly applied to an action which partook at once of the nature of a real and of a personal action: see *PERSONAL a. 6*.

With the abolition of real actions (see *PERSONAL a. 6*), mixed actions necessarily came to an end.

1448 [see *PERSONAL a. 6*]. *1535 Act* 27 Hen. VIII, c. 26 § 4 All actions personals... and all actions mixte... shall he sued by original writte. *c. 1650 BACON Case Post-nat. Scott.* (1641) 12 Not for free-hold, or lease, or actions real, or mixt: he is not implead, except [etc.]. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 228 This action of waste is a mixed action; partly real, so far as it recovers land, and partly personal, so far as it recovers damages. *1818 CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 32 In pleas real or mixt. *1888 T. C. WILLIAMS in Law Q. Rev.* IV. 398 Mixed actions partook of the nature both of real and personal actions.

2. Mingled or blended together; formed by the mingling of different substances, individuals, etc.

1557-8 PHAER Enclid vi. Qivb, Thou helong threstw thyself on myxyd heapes of myssyemslain. *1611 BIBLE Prov.* xxiii. 30 They that tarry long at the wine, they that goe to seeke mixt wine. *1663 GERBIER Counsel* § iv, A Building, either made of stone, brick, or mixt. *1666 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3160/4 Stolen... 6 Pieces Northern brown mixt Clothes. *1742 Young Mt. Th. v. 260* With mixt manure she surfeits the rank soil. *1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1755) p. xv, Abstain from all Mixt, all High-season'd Food. *1864 [F. W. ROBINSON] No Church* II. 238 A plate of mixed biscuits. *1869 BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 124 Armies... composed of mixed hands of mercenary soldiers.

b. Compounded of (different ingredients). *1622 BACON Holy War* Ep. Dedd., Therefore I have chosen an Argument, mixt of Religious and Civil Considerations; And likewise mixt between Coniugalitie and Actiue. *1639 GENTILIUS Seruilius's Inquis.* (1676) 840 This is the beginning in Venice of the Office of the Inquisition mixt of Secular and Ecclesiastical Persons. *a. 1716 South Sermon*. (1823) II. 14 With an odd kind of passion, mixed of pleasure and envy too. *1742 Young Mt. Th.* viii. 819 Nature... drinks

to man, in her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicats for ev'ry sense. *1883 R. W. DIXON Miano* i. xi. 33 This story mixed of spiteful falsity My wicked daughter gave.

3. Consisting of different or unlike elements or parts; combining diverse natures or qualities; not of one kind, not pure or simple.

1530 PALSGR. 920 Myxte lyght is deyved in four partes. *1586 W. WATKIN Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 369 A foot of two sillables, is eyther simple or mixt, that is, of like time or of duers. *1590 SWINBURNE Testaments* 123 Mixt conditions are those which are partlie arbitrarie and partlie casual. *1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 51 David was punished according to the rule of that mixed and fatherly justice, which keeps a due proportion between the sin and the punishment. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 62 7 6 Mixt Wit therefore is a Composition of Punny and true Wit. *1742 CIBBER Let. to Pope* 34 What a merry mixt Mortal has Nature made you? *1790 Monthly Rev.* III. 485 The mixed atomists, who ascribe the power of thinking to some inherent power in matter. *1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. 164 A person of mixed European and Indian descent. *1849 HARE Par. Sermon* II. 469 Man is a mixt being, made up of a spiritual soul and of a fleshy body. *1903 A. CARR in Expositor* 6 June 418 With these mixed motives Pilate wrote the title.

4. Made up of good and bad elements; having both good and bad qualities.

1745 WESLEY Answ. Ch. 11, I have described them, as of a Mixt Character, with much Evil among them, but more Good. *1760-2 GOLDSM. Cit. W. lxviii*, This gentleman, who is of a mixed reputation. *1762 Ann. Reg.* ii. 50 Thelie, character, transactions, and writings of that mixed man [Voltaire]. *1776 GIBSON Deel. & F. xii. l. 343* Every circumstance that relates to this price appears of a mixed and doubtful nature. *1882 MOZLEY Remin.* I. xx, As regards the older boys it is a monastery, and the results are about as mixed as in the monastery of old times.

5. Of a company of persons: Comprising individuals of different birth, rank, or character; not restricted to one class or set. Hence, in bad sense: Not 'select', containing persons who are of doubtful character or status.

1611 BIBLE Exod. xii. 38 And a mixed multitude went up also with them. *1657 J. WATTS Wind. Ch. Eng.* 199 You cannot away with mixt communions. *1705 STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 249 This Parable was spoken before a mixt and numerous Auditory. *1720 SWIFT Pates Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 35 A free Manner of speaking in mixt Company. *1748 CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 19 Oct., Avoid, in mixed companies, argumentative polemical conversations. *1817 BYRON Beppo* lviii, The company is 'mix'd' (the phrase I quote is as much as saying, they're below your notice). *1902 T. M. LINDSAY Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* ii. 49 'The population of Corinth was as mixed as that of Alexandria.'

6. Of a government or polity: Combining features of two or more of the recognized types (monarchy, democracy, etc.); not pure or absolute in type.

1538 STARKE England i. ii. 181 For thys cause the most wysse men... affyrme a myxte state to be of al other the best and most conuenient to conserue the hole out of tyrannye. *1650 HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* 74 This Policy they call Mixt Monarchy, or Mixt Aristocracy, or mixt Democracy, according as any of these three sorts do most visibly pre-dominate. *1752 HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 21 Unbounded liberty of the press... is one of the evils attending... mixt forms of Government. *1844 LO. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* i. (1852) 12 The ancient republic of Sparta was a Mixed Aristocracy. *Ibid.* iii. 29 The British Constitution, the most perfect example of Mixed Government.

7. Of sciences: Involving or dealing with matter; not 'pure' or simply theoretical. Now *rare* or *Obs.* *exc. in mixed mathematics*: see *MATHEMATICS*.

1641 [see *MATHEMATICS*]. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mixt Mathematics*, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or sensible Objects; as Astronomy, Geography, Navigation, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, &c. *a. 1834 COLERIDGE Method* iii, We call those (sciences) *mixed* in which certain ideas of the mind are applied to the general properties of bodies. *1835 URE Philos. Manuf.* 2 The finest model of an automatic manufacture of mixed chemistry is the five-coloured calico machine.

8. *Path.* Said of cases which present symptoms of two kinds of disease at once.

Mixed fever: see quot. 1856. *Mixed naevus*, 'one in which the true skin and the subcutaneous connective tissue are both involved' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1767 GOOCH Treat. Wounds I. 275 The assemblage of symptoms will generally be of a mixt nature. *1856 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Mixed Fever*, 'a fever having a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory and a typhus fever, being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus*'. *1897 ALBRIGHT Syst. Med.* II. 445 Where the case is marked by a moderate amount of oedema, and a moderate amount of paralysis, it is sometimes called mixed beriberi.

9. Comprising both sexes; involving the presence or co-operation of both sexes. *Mixed school*, one in which girls and boys are taught together.

1644 MILTON Arcop. (Arb.) 51 Who shall regulat all the mixt conversation of our youth, male and female together, as is the fashion of this Country? *1667 - P. L.* iv. 768 Nor in Court Amours, Mixt Dance, or wanton Mask, or Midnight Bal. *1826 D. RAMSAY (title)* Delineation of a mixed school in regard to its influence in promoting a Christian education. *1863 JONES Sch. Management* 47 A mixed school, in which the girls do not learn needlework, is, so far as the time-table is concerned, the same as a boys' school. *1880 GROVE Dict. Mus.* II. 329 *Mixed Voice*, the English term for a combination of female and male voices. *1889 BROWNE'S Law's Tenure* 167 Ladies never play cards legally in Mixed Doubles. *1899 Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 He was, he said, a convert to the mixed system in education.

10. *collog.* Mentally confused, 'muddled'; esp. 'muzzy' with drink.

1872 Leeds Mercury 29 Aug. (Farmer), 'No, Sir, he was

not drunk, and he worst sober'. 'You say he wasn't drunk?' 'No, Sir, he was mixed'. 1880 *Punch* 4 Sept. 106 Tomkins's First Session. 'Rather mixed' after twenty-one hours' continuous sitting, he says [etc.]. 1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Faunt of B. II.* i. xiv. 105 I am myself a man of peace, who only carried a gun four times, and grew rather 'mixed' over it.

11. Special collocations: †mixed angle, one formed by the intersection of a straight line and a curve; mixed arch, an arch of three or four centres; †mixed body, a compound body (cf. *Mixt. sb.*); mixed cadence *Mus.* (see quot.); mixed chalice, the sacramental wine with water added to it; mixed contract *Civil Law* (see quot.); mixed decrement *Cryst.* (see quot.); mixed earth (see quot.); †mixed figure *Geom.*, one composed of straight lines and curves; †mixed fraction = *mixed number* (b); mixed marriage, a marriage between persons of different religions; mixed metal, an alloy; also *fig.* (in quot. *attrib.*); mixed metaphor, the combination of two or more inconsistent metaphors in one figure; mixed mode *Philos.* (see *MODES* b. 6); †mixed money, money coined of mixed metal; †mixed motion, the descending curve of the trajectory of a projectile; mixed nerve, a nerve which contains afferent and efferent fibres; mixed number, †(a) a whole number expressed by two or more Arabic figures (*obs.*); (b) a number which consists of an integer and a fraction; mixed person *Law* (see quot.: after *mod. L. persona mixta*); mixed pickles, vegetables of several kinds pickled together; †mixed plat *Geom.*, a surface partly plane and partly curved; mixed proportion *Math.* = *mixed ratio*; †mixed range = *mixed motion*; mixed ratio, †reason *Math.* (see quot.); mixed school (see 9); mixed tithes (*L. decimæ mixtæ*), tithes partly of the nature of 'personal' and partly of that of 'prædial' tithes, e.g. those of cheese, milk, young animals; mixed tone, name of one of the Gregorian tones (= *peregrine tone*); mixed train, a railway train made up of both passenger-carriages and goods-waggons; formerly also, a train carrying different classes of passengers.

1594 BLUNUEVEL *Exerc.* iv. l. (1636) 272 Of plaine Angles, .. some are said to be 'mixt', because the one line is crooked and the other right. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Angle mixed or mixtilinear. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 131 'Mixed arches are of 3 centres. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* 41 Mixed arches are of three centres, which look nearly like elliptical arches; or of four centres, commonly called the Tudor arch. 1866 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (Aristotle) (1687) 378 1/2 'Mixt bodies are twofold, imperfect and perfect. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'Mixed Cadence, an old name for a cadence, consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord; so called because the characteristic chords of the plagal and authentic cadences succeed each other. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 244 The course of the Church of England in respect of the 'Mixed Chalice. 1880 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2), 'Mixed contract, one in which one of the parties confers a benefit on the other, and requires of the latter something of less value than what he has given; as a legacy charged with something of less value than the legacy itself. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 21 A 'mixed decrement is one in which unequal numbers of molecules are omitted in height and in breadth, neither of the numbers being a multiple of the other, such as three in height and two in breadth, or four in height and three in breadth. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 370 Earths, resulting from the union of earths, or sands, are called 'mixed', because the ingredients .. may in great measure be mechanically separated. *Ibid.* 371 The only mixed earths, to which peculiar names have been assigned, are loam and mould. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 'Figures Mixtæ are such as are bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked ones, as a Semicircle. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* or To Reduce an Improper Fraction into an Integer, or 'Mixt Fraction. 1852 H. MARSHALL *Hist. Peace* v. xi. (1877) III. 434 The Catholic clergy were beginning to object to the 'mixed marriages which they had hitherto sanctioned. 1617 MORSEY *Thin* i. 154 A statue of a woman, made of 'mixt metal (richer then brasse, vulgarly called *br. Bronze*). 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) l. 283 A blue kind of mixed metal, not unlike varnished steel. 1800 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (end of year). It seems the Doctor is invariably abused the use of broken or 'mixed metaphor. 1602 in J. SIMON *Irish Coins* (1719) 104 Three score pounds in 'mixt monies of the new standard of this realm. 1603 *Ibid.* 109 To reduce the base mixt monies of three ounces fyne to their value in silver. 1615 Sir J. DAVIES *Cases* 18 La Roigne Elizabeth, pur payer les gages de l'Army. que luit mainteint. .. a suppresser le rebellio de Tyrone, caustant vn grand quantity de Mixt Monies. de drete coine in le Tower de London. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 (plate). The 'mixt or Crooked Motion. 1787 FOSTER *Phys.* III. l. 390 All the spinal nerves are 'mixed nerves, composed of afferent and efferent, of motor and sensory fibres. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1573) 53 That number is called 'myxt, that containeth articles, or at the least one article, and a digitte. *Ibid.* 324 Mixt numbers (that is whole numbers with fractions). 1690 LEYNOURN *Curr. Math.* 3 If many Digits alone, or many Digits and Cyphers stand together .. promiscuously placed one among another, such Numbers are called Mixt or Compound Numbers. 1885 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 443/2, 21; 33, 80, are mixed numbers. 1660 R. COKE *Fourth Inst.* 29 The King is a 'mixt person, because he hath Ecclesiastical and Temporal jurisdiction. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 407 For 'Mixed Pickles, prepare [etc.]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* l. Defin. And

if it be partlie plaine, and partlie crooked, then is it called a 'Myxie platte. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Mixt Reason*, or 'Proportion. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 75 Every Shute made upon the Level hath the 'mixt or Crooked-Range thereof. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Mixed ratio, or proportion. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 'Mixt Reason, is the comparing the sum of the Antecedent and Consequent, to the difference of the Antecedent and Consequent. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* II. l. 113 A 'mixte tythe is properly of calves, lambes, pygges, and suchlike other that come parte of the grounde that they be fedde of, & parte of the keypoge industry, and oversyght of the owners. 1613 COKE *Inst.* II. (1642) 490 Now of tithes there be three kindes, prædiall, personall, and mixt. 1672 COVELL's *Interpr.*, *Mixt Tythes*, Decimæ mixtæ. Are those of Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Beasts. 1844 [W. B. HEATHCOTE] *Canticles* II. A ninth [stone] is generally added .. called 'Mixed'. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 115/1 The 'mixed train which leaves Birmingham at half-past four. 1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables* 25 Oct., The Mixed Trains consist of First Class Carriages carrying six inside, and of 2d class carriages open at the side. 1850 LARONER *Railway Econ.* 481 Mixed trains, by which goods and passengers are indifferently carried. 1886 W. COLLINS *Armada* l. 268 In the crowd and confusion caused by the starting of a large mixed train.

Mixedly (miks'li), *adv.* Now rare. [LY 2.]
L. In a mixed manner; after the manner of a mixture or combination; †conjointly.

1570 BILINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. II. 361 Note the manner of the drift in this demonstration and construction, mixtly. 1656 S. H. GOLDEN *Law* 56 The Israelites liv'd together in Goshen, .. and not mixtly or scattering amongst the Egyptians. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived .. with the revolution, revolutionarily, .. with the directory, directorially; with the consulate, mixedly. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civilit.* 111 In such instances the Governing Power pleases itself in thinking of men—mixedly, and alternately—as brutes and as babies.

†b. Promiscuously; without discrimination.
1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 333 He spared neither noble or ignoble, but mixtly sent them to their graves, without respect of cause or justice.

2. With intermixture of other qualities, elements, etc.; not purely, simply, or absolutely.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Any notable thinge .. that is not ether merely or mixtly outlandish. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. § 10 The one sort [of laws] wee may for distinctions sake call mixedly, and the other merely Humane. 1653 *Apol. J. Goodwin* 4 Things of a Religious nature are absolutely such, or mixtly.

3. *Math.* In mixed proportion (see MIXED 11).

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B:C:D then mixtly as A+B:A-B::C+D:C-D. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. vii. (1734) 191 If Four Quantities are Proportional they will also be Proportional in Alternation, Inversion, Composition, Division, Conversion, and Mixtly.

Mixedness (miks'tnēs), [f. MIXED + -NESS.]
The quality of being mixed.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. l. § 3. 28. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Miscellaneousness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* xxxv. The reservations produce, that mixedness in human characters which must more or less vitiate any .. generalisation. 1893 *Spectator* 15 Apr. 490/1 The mixedness of American dinner-parties.

Mixel (l), obs. forms of MIXHILL *dial.*

Mixen (miks'ən), Now *dial.* or *arch.* Also 1 mixsen, meoxin, -en, 1, 4-5 myxen, 3-5 mixne, 4 myxne, 5 myxon, 6 myxson, mickeson, mickson, 4-5, 7, 9 myxen, 7-9 *dial.* mixon, 9 *dial.* maxon, -en. [OE. *mixen* str. fem. :-prehistoric **mihsinija*, f. **nihsa*:- see MIX sb.1 and -EN 3. A similar formation on the parallel stem **mihsut* (Goth. *maihstus*, OHG. *mist dung*) is OHG. *mistunne* dunghill.]

1. A place where dung and refuse is laid; a dung-hill or laystall; also, a heap of dung, earth, compost, etc. used for manure; †dung and refuse from sheds and cow-stalls, etc. (*obs.*).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xiii. 8 Ic delfo ymh hia & ic sendo mixceno. a 1000 *Alfric Sigtowulf Interrog.* xlix. (1888) 16 On þære oyðemestan feringe was heora gangpyt & heora myxro. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parr. T.* 837 Though that hooly writ speke of horrible synne, certes hooly writ may nat be so defouled, namore than the sonne that syneth on the Mixne (*vrr.* myxen, myxene, mexen). 1480 *Robt. Deyl* 38 Into a foule donge myxen he he caryed. 1581 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. App. 570/2 Let all the myxsons and annoyances be carryed away byfore the sprayng do cum. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melan.* Ajax 42 By turning a stream of water on the mixcens, he (Hercules) scowred away that in a weeke, that an hundred could scant have done in a year. 1611 CORER, *Fumier*, a mexen, dung-hill, heap of dung. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 The .. roitenness mixen that was io all the street. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 173/1 A muck-hill is the place where the Dung is layd till it be carryed into the field to manure the ground: some call it a Mixon. 1794 J. CLARK *Agrie. Herod.* 23 The makings of mixens, however, is not properly attended to in general. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 12 Great mixens outside the doors, strewn with the shells of enormous limpets. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christm.* xvi. He was turning up a mixen in a meadow near the lane. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 169 He had dug up a gallon of snakes' eggs in the 'maxen'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 337 The Epistle would oodes .. have this mixen stirred. 1684 BR. W. LLOYD *Hist. Acc. Ch. Govt.* Pref. (h), *The Gesta Pontificum*, that Mixen of ill-controlled Forgeries, which perhaps was made before Bede's time. 1880 T. HARVEY *Trumpet-Major* xxxvi. III. 151 We will let it be buried in eternal mixens of forgetfulness.

c. Proverbs. †A cock on his own mixen: cf. DUNGHILL sb. 1 b. *Better wed over the mixen than over the moor*: 'better marry a neib'hour than a stranger from distant parts' (J. D. I.).

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 140 Ase me seioð, 'Yec coc is kene on his owne mixenie'. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) l. 174 Better wed over the Mixon then over the Moor. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 3/2. 1818 SCOTT *Hrv. Midl.* xxxi, 'Better wed over the mixen as over the moor', as they say in Yorkshire. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Crowd* xxii. l. 250.

2. A term of abuse or reproach to a woman or child: see quot. 1887. *dial.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. L. Wk.* 1799 l. 173 Who told you as much, Mrs. Mixen? 1887 T. DARLINGTON *Folk-Sp. S. Cheshire, Mizen, Mixen*, .. a term of reproach to a female. 'Yo little mixen'. It seems to have originated as a comic substitute for *vixen*.

3. *attrib.*, as *mixen-cart*, -*heap*, -*hole*; *mixen-varlet* (quasi-*arch.*), a term of abuse for a man.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, *King Madam* xi. I think the clowne that drives the mixen-cart hath better hap than Princes such as I. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mixen-hole*, a midden hole. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* i. 13 Faugh, keep wide from me, mixen-varlet! 1903 F. HALL in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mixen-heap*, a dunghill.

Mixer (miks'ər), [f. MIX v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who mixes (in various senses of the vb.); *spec.* in various manufactures, the workman who performs the operation of 'mixing'.

1611 CORER, *Melanger*, a mingler, mixer, blender. 1828 SCOTT *Tales of Grandis.* Ser. II. xlvii. (1841) 209/2 The wretched mixer of the poison was tried and executed. 1864 LONCE *Catawba Wine* ix. To the sewers and sinks With all such drinks, And after them tumble the mixer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 7/1 Professional mixers [of cotton] had been less successful in their operations. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from phossy jaw [in match factories].

2. A machine or mechanical contrivance for mixing. Also with defining word.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* (1877) 248 Mixoscope (colour-mixer). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxiii, Patent mixer for mixing hard water supply and lime water. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 413 The smaller end of the stirrer may be used to remove the drop of diluted blood from the mixer to the cell. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/3 The fall of a workman into a sugar mixer.

So *Mixeress*, a female mixer.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 480 A poison-mixeress Ought not to sully England's royal throne.

Mixey-maxy, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

†**Mix-grass**. *Obs.* rare. [?f. MIX v.] (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 73 By Mix-grass is here meant a compound of White-Clover, Rye-Grass, and Trefoil. *Ibid.* *Observ.* 32 It was .. stacked with the mix-grass field of Norwood. *Ibid.* 80 No Manure has this year been laid on Mixgrass-Leys.

Mix-Hellene (miks'hellēn), [ad. Gr. μίξῃλλον, f. μίξ(ο)- MIXO- + Ἑλλην HELLENE.] A person of mixed Greek and barbarian blood.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcviii. XII. 645 Taking into pay a semi-Hellenic population in their neighbourhood (Mix-Hellenes, like the Liby-Phenicians in Africa). 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 286 The descendants of the earlier English settlers had degenerated as much as the Mix-Hellenes who disgusted the Latin poet.

Mixhill (miks'hil), *dial.* Forms: 6 mixel(l), 9 maxul, 8- maxhill, mixhill. [f. MIX sb.1 + HILL sb.] A dunghill, mixen.

1552 HULOT, *Mixell* and dunghill. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 65/19 A *Mixell*, *stercorarium*. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxii. 269/2 They generally make a mixhill on some corner of the land. 1846 HANNAM in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 589 Part of the ground .. was manured from a mix-hill. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Maxul*, a dunghap.

Mixible (miks'ib'l), a. 7. *Obs.* rare. [f. MIX v. + -IBLE. Cf. MIXABLE, MISCIBLE, MIXTIBLE.] Capable of being mixed.

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* C] b, Mixion vnites Things mixible by change; Or intermingling of their Substances; Things mixible, are they, which, though they range, Are yet contain'd in ethers Essences. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 25 It being known that the sulphuric and septic acids are mixible with each other.

Mixie-maxie, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

Mixing (miks'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MIX. Also with *up* (see MIX v. 6).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* II. l. I cannot abide any thing that saunders the poore owne-worne cut. I must have variety, I: this mixing in fashion I hate it worse, then to burne juniper in my chamber. 1611 CORER, *Missionem* a mixing, mingling [etc.]. 1682 TAYLOR *Way to Health* xix. 6r These ought to be the Chief Eeds and Considerations of every man in Marriage, and not the mixing of Mannours, and joyning together of Farnes. 1813 VAN-COUVER *Agric. Dron* 214 The quantity of lime expended in these mixings being voluntary. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mixing*, (Cloth) uniting wool of different colors for mixed cloth, called *medleys*. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 'The mixing-up of a local contract with the working of the Purchase Act. 1893 *Atheum* 25 Nov. 73/2 This mixing .. takes place in the arrangement of the stories. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 *Mixing*, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides when in a walking race.

b. *concr.* in pl. (U.S. slang). Mixed drinks.
1861 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. II. l. 1, 'Le' 's liquor; Gio'ral you can callk our friend for all the mixins.

c. *attrib.*, as *mixing bowl*, *machine*, *sieve*, etc.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mixing-machine*, Poole's machine for mixing chemicals, fertilizers, &c. *Ibid.*, *Mixing-*

sieve, one by which ingredients are intimately combined by sifting together. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 841/2 The rubber is mechanically incorporated with about one-tenth of its weight of that substance [i.e. sulphur] by means of the mixing rollers. 1887 *Morris Odeys*. ix. 9 The wine-swain from the mixing-bowl fillets up And beareth forth, and poureth the wine in every cup. 1897 F. M. CRAWFORD *Corlione* xxv. Don Atanasio [the apothecary] laid down the broad mixing-knife he was using. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle.

Mixing, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That mixes.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1362 The mind... where the mixing passions endless shift.

Mixion, obs. form of MIXTION.

Mixite (miksait). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by A. Schrauf, after A. Mixa: see -ITE.] 'Hydrous arsenate of copper and bismuth, found in fibrous, green incrustations' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1882 3rd *App. to Dana's Min.* 82 Mixite... Occurs with bismuth, ochre, bismutite, and torbernite in the Geistergang at Joachimsthal. Named in honor of Bergrath A. Mixa.

† **Mixitive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. MIX v. ? after fugitive, etc.] Tending to mix.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 This mixitive application of viands.

Mixne, obs. form of MIXEN.

|| **Mixo-** (miksə), repr. Gr. *μῖξο-*, f. root of *μῖγναι* to mix, occurring in many Gr. compounds with the sense 'mixed'; used in a few mod. scientific words founded on Greek analogies, as **Mixogamous** (miksəgəməs) *a.* [Gr. *γᾶμ-ος* marriage + *-ος*], *Ichth.* (see quot. 1880); **Mixogamy** *Ichth.*, the condition of being mixogamous; **Mixopyous** (miksəpiəs) *a. Med.* [Gr. *μῖξο-πῦος*, f. *πῦος* pus], 'mingled, or mixed with pus; formerly applied to the urine' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); **Mixoscope** [see -SCOPE], the name given to an apparatus for mixing colours; **Mixotrophic** *a.* [see TROPHIC *a.*], 'half-saprophytic' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). See also MIXOBARBARIC, MIXOLYDIAN, and cf. MIX-HELLENE.

1876 *Mixoscope* [see MIXEN 2]. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* xiii. 177 The majority of Teleostei are mixogamous—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning-beds, and several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 97 Chapter xiii [of Günther's Study of Fishes deals] with... mixogamy, polygamy... as occurring amongst fishes.

|| **Mixobarbaric** (miksəbərbærík), *a.* [f. Gr. *μῖξο-βάρβαρος* half-barbarian half Greek: see MIXO- and BARBARIC *a.*] Characteristic of a people partly barbarous and partly Hellenic.

1876 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Art. & Archæol.* xi. (1880) 413 All the barbaric and mixo-barbaric coinages imitated from Greek prototypes.

Mixolydian (miksəli'diän), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. *μῖξο-λύδιος* half-Lydian: see MIXO- and LYDIAN.] The designation of (a) the highest in pitch of the modes in ancient Greek music; (b) the fourth of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having G for its 'final' and D for its dominant.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poësie* ii. x. (Arb.) 98 The Eolien, Mixolydian and Ionien. 1603 HOLLAND *Pitarch* Explan. Words, *Mixolydian tune*, that is to say, lamentable and pitifull: meet for Tragedies. 1760 STURTS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 709 In the Mixolydian species, the diærethic tone was the first interval, reckoning from acute to grave. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* I. 390 Mixolydian mode. 1842 W. F. DONKIN in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s.v. *Musie* (Greek), The seven species of the Octachord... were anciently... denoted by the names Mixolydian, Lydian [etc.],... the Mixolydian being the highest, and the Hypodorian the lowest. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the Hyper-Lydian, sometimes called Mixolydian. 1893 H. E. WOOLTON *Chappell's O. Eng. Pop. Mus.* I. p. xi, Ecclesiastical Scale of G. 7th or Mixolydian Mode.

Mixon, dial. form of MIXEN.

† **Mixschipe**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. MIX sb. 1 + -schipe -SHIP.] Wickedness.

1225 *Juliana* 46 (Royal MS.), Ant mi lauerdes wil ich wurchen, bat is meister ouer mixschipe [Bodl. MS. meister of alle mixschipes] ouer al per imei.

† **Mixt**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 mixte. [ad. L. *mixtum* neut. of *mixtus*: see MIXED *phl. a.* Cf. F. *mixte* sb.]

1. A substance consisting of different elements mixed together; esp. in *Old Chem.*, a compound.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. § 3. 229 The causes of the figures of diuers mixtes, and particularly of some pretious stones. 1666-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 326 He discourages of Bread, Wine, Oyle, and the other Mixtes that are made of Plants. 1680 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* iii. 172 There may be two sorts of Mixts, whereof the one may not have any of all the same Elements as the other consists of. 1704 J. HANNIS *Lett. Techn.* i. 1, *Mixt*, i.e. a *Mixt Body*: By which, in Chymistry and Natural Philosophy, is understood a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; such as Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Perfect Mixts* are the class of vital or animated bodies... *Imperfect Mixts* are inanimate bodies. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 163 Where the quantity of the mixt to be assayed was very small. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 462 The blood is not merely a peculiar chemical mixt, but a living part of the animal economy.

2. In immaterial applications: A product of mixture, a compound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poësie* ii. ix. (Arb.) 97 Now also

haue ye in euery song or ditty concorde by compasse and concorde entangled and a mixt of both. 1647 GENTILIUS tr. *Mattheus's Chief Events*, etc. 162 From that conflict it comes forth a mixt, which is not feare, but consideration.

† **Mixt**, *a. Obs. exc. Hist.*: see MIXED *a.*

† **Mixt**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 myxte, mixte. [Inferred from the pa. pple. *mixt* (see MIXED *phl. a.*).

In the early 16th c., although *mixt* was freely used as a pple, there seems to have been much doubt whether the inferred Eng. vb. should have the form *mixt* or *mixr*. Elyot's *Lat. Diet.* (1538), s.v. *Miscro*, has *myxte*, but the edition of 1548 alters this to *myxt*.]

= MIX v.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 39b, By mixtyng water with flour, & werkynge it into paste. 1531 ELVOR *Gov. i. xiii*, Mixing serious mater with thynges that were pleasaunt. 1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Mankynde* 123 In the whiche also myxte barly meale. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 129 Aduertysing hym... not to... mixte his safete and surenesse with the unstaiblesse and unsurete of his newe allye. 1563 WINGET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1890 II. 60 Bot... gif we sal begin to mixt noueltie with antiquite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Jer. Arg. In the next eleuen chapters he mixeth consolations and threats.

Hence † **Mixtyng** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Mace.* xiv. 3 Alcinus (which had... wilfully defyled himselfe, in the tyme of the myxtyng) 1611 their mingling (with the Gentiles). 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, And so is this Arithmetike greatly enlarged, by diuerse exhibiting and vse of Compositions and mixtynges.

Mixt, var. *mixed*, pa. t. and pa. pple of MIX v.

Mixer *maxter*, etc., var. ff. MIXTY-MAXTY.

† **Mixtible**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. mod. L. type **mixtilis*, f. L. *mixt*-, ppl. stem of *miscere* to MIX: see -IBLE.] = MIXTIL.

1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 57 The Magnet has Hardness, an iron Colour, and the like, proceeds from the Virtue of Mixtibiles or the Elements.

† **Mixtiform** (miks'tifərm), *a. rare*. [f. L. *mixt*-, pa. pple. of *miscere* to MIX + -FORM.] Of a mixed shape, form, or character.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. ix, The General... glances, only with the eye, at that so mixtiform National Assembly. 1837 — in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1834) i. 108 My hearers were mixtiform dandical of both sexes.

† **Mixtil**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type **mixtile*, neut. of **mixtilis* f. *mixt*-, ppl. stem of *miscere* to MIX: see -ILE.] A mixed body, a compound.

1654 VULVAIN *Eph. Ess.* i. xxvi, From which... all mixtils doe surmount. 1654 — *Theol. Treat.* i. 27 Mixtils are compact of Elements into which they resolv.

† **Mixtilinear** (miks'tilīnār), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Formed or bounded partly by straight, and partly by curved lines.

1702 [see *mixed angle*, MIXED *phl. a.* 11]. 1734 BENKELEY *Analyst* § 34 The Right Line Cc being produced to K, there are formed three small Triangles, the Rectilinear C E c, the Mixtilinear C E c, and the Rectilinear Triangle C E T. 1803 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 121 The lines and mixtilinear triangle therein exhibited cannot be called natural signs. 1868 BLOOMER *Philos. Math.* 61 The little mixtilinear figures at the ends of the triangles.

So **Mixtilinear** *a. rare* -1.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 491 Whether in rectilinear, curvilinear, mixtilinear [sic], or other figures.

Mixt *lion*, anglicized form (in translations of documents) of med. L. *mixtilionem* MASLIN 2.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) i. 155 Had also Drage, pilcrow, mixtillon [etc.]. 1892 KIRK in *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) p. xxi, Small quantities of corn, mixtillon, and malt were received from the mill under the Court.

† **Mixtion**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: a. 5 myxtion, -yon, -ioun, 6- mixtion; b. 5 myxyon, myx-ion, 6 myxion, 6-7 mixtion. See also MISTION. [a. F. *mixtion* (from 14th c.; also *mission*), ad. L. *mixtionem* (also *missionem*), n. of action f. *miscere* (pa. pple. stem *mixt*-, *mixt*-, see MIX v.)]

1. *gen.* The action, or process of mixing, or the condition or fact of being mixed. = MIXTURE t.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/1 The waxe whyche is made of the bee purely without compagne and myxtion of one bee with another signefieth the body of our lord Jhesu crist. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Mixtion of thynges. *mixtion*, *confusion*. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixtion of these colours, all things have their colour. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 66 Being all vnited by the mixtion of blood. 1604 CADDREY *Table Alph.* *Mixtion* (1613 *mixion*) mingling, or tempering together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 An Embleme of the holy mixtion of seedes in Matrimony. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. § 7. 143 The qualities which we find in bodies do result out of the composition, and mixtion of the Elements. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Inacromion* 132 Those that consider that the Mixtion of different Particles, is the Cause of the Generation.

b. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 From this body tryne all confusion and all myxion of persones is voyded for the fader is a nother, the sone is a nother, the holy ghost is a nother. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/1, He prayeth... that by the vertue of the same myxion the people may be vnited to god by veray loue & dylection. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 10. 5 By reason of the mixtion of forcible Vegetables.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing, esp. a medicine or drug composed of various ingredients.

a. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 This myxtion shall haue suche vertue that yf thy body be anyouted therewith the fyre ne the venom of the dragon... may not noye the. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xiv. vii, And other [flowers] she toke... & made diuerse myxtions. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 Thai mixtions he [Mithridates] eit euyrie daye viht an fastan stomak. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 34 Annoint a

piece of parchement with this mixtion. 1607 R. [CAREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 246 These their mixtions they call counterpoison. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 171 Put this mixtion into a deep wooden dish. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 637 There may be copious Supplies of Matter for such Mixtions. 1757 tr. *Henckels's Lyrical* 122 These are... in their mixtion found of a like proportion of metal and sulphur.

b. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. xxi. (W. de W. 1506) 232 To make these mixtions where with women paynte theyr visages. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 104 b, Take the myxion, which put into a goates skynne.

b. = MIXT sb. 1. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxi. 111 Of these two myxtions [sande and the glayre of the see] it made good glasse and clere. 1555 EOEN *Decades* 333 b, Yet are there not many that do care to knowe of what substance or natural mixtion [i.e. gold] consisteth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Park. Ep.* ii. i. 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the general name of concretions, or lightly passed over as onely Elementary and Subteraneous mixtions. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. ii. 299 The *materia proxima* or *secunda* of all other Corporal Beings being the simple Elements, and the next Matter of all Mixtions or Compositions.

3. = MIXTURE 5.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* iv. 2 It... profited not them that they hearde the worde, because they y^e heard it, had not the mixtion of faith. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* i. vi. (1609) 5 Ye shall finde one vterly perfect without mixtion of the other. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. x. § 3 (1622) 304 God is a pure substance, without any mixtion. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 185/2 But the Gods being void of corporal mixtion understand purely and sincerely.

† **Mixtion**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *mixtionner*, f. *mixtion*: see prec.] *trans.* To mix, make into a mixture.

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Vesselles full of flaxe greycd with oyle and mixtyoune with brymstone and sulfer.

Mixtish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *mixt*, MIXED *phl. a.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a mixture.

a 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* ii. 164 So Irish, so modish, so mixtish, so wild.

Mixtly, variant of MIXEDLY *adv.*

|| **Mixtum**, *Obs. rare*. [med. L. *mixtum*, neut. of *mixtus* MIXED *phl. a.* Cf. MISTE v.]

1. In monastic rule: A slight refection.

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. 131 The reader may afore his lecture take a lytyll refection that is called mixtum yf ned be by cause of his redyng atte mete. 1683 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Mixtum* (Archæol.), a breakfast, or a certain quantity of bread and wine.

2. = MIXT sb. 1.

1666 [J. SERGEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst.* 207 A Mixtum, therefore is a body of certain parts, of diuers degrees of rarity and density [etc.]. 1661. 215 The nature of Mixtum's, which consist in the Number and Proportion of rare and dense bodies, follows [etc.].

Mixture (miks'tiūr, -tʃər). Also 6 myxture, mixtur. [ad. L. *mixtura* (also *mistura*), f. *mixt*-, *mixt*-, ppl. stem of *miscere*: see MIX v. Cf. OF. *mesture*, *misture*, F. *mixture*, It. Pg. *mistura*, Sp. *mistura*, *mixtura*, G. *mixtur*.]

1. The action, process, or fact of mixing (in the intransitive senses of the vb.) or becoming mixed; also, an instance of this.

1530 PALSGR. 420/1, I allaye, as mettals be alayde or as sylver or golde is by their myxture, *je attrayne*. 1587 GOLING *De Moray* (1592) 144 Or y^e mixtur of the elements. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. § 2 If the Mooneshould wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year be blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 That mixtures in garments, seedes, and the like, were forbidden by the Law of Moses. 1642. 76 This river... passeth through the Lake Thonitis without mixture of waters by reason of this swiftnesse. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mixture*, in matters of drapery, denotes the union, or blending of several wools of different colours, not yet spun. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 22 When those Liquors are expell'd out of the Body, which by their mixture convert the Aliment into an Animal Liquid. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 228 Mixtures of different kinds of food are strongly condemned by almost all writers on dietetics, as injurious to digestion. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. v. 250 From the intimate mixture of air and water we obtain foam. 1872 BAGNOT *Physics & Pol.* ii. 69 Early in history the continual mixtures by conquest were just so many experiments in mixing races as are going on in South America now. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Mixing the Ingredients*, Five minutes is sufficient for a thorough mixture.

b. In the transitive sense: The action of mixing (different things). ? *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A good Surveyour sheweth his Art... in the fix mixture of Materials, Morter [etc.].

c. Mixed state or condition; coexistence of different ingredients or of different groups or classes of things mutually diffused through each other.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 4 O happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualifie and correct the one the daunger of the others exesse. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* Pref. A Discourse of the constitution of mans body, as he enioyeth a perfect or apporportioned health by a due Mixture of the principles whereof he consisteth; & of the Temperament of each part arising from that mixture. 1722-23 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Jan., There was a mixture of company.

d. Mixed nature, complexity. *Obs.*

1614 RALPHIN *Hist. World* Pref. I How unfit, and unworthy a choice I made of my self, to undertake a work of this mixture, mine own reason... hath sufficiently resolved me.

e. Sexual intercourse. Cf. MIX v. 4 b. *Obs.* [Cf. 1483 MIXTION 1 b.] 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Hon.* W'h.

vi. Wks. 1873 II. 38 *Bellafronte* [a Courtesan]. For whose true love I would. Hate the worlds mixtures, and the smiles of gold. 1635 CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 382 The Sunne their mixture saw; and came, and told. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 26 Thee [sc. Melancholy] bright-hair'd Vesta long of yore, To solitary Saturn bore; His daughter she (in Saturns reign, Such mixture was not held a stain). 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 9 The dread of offending God keeps the man from all impure mixtures. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. ii. (1715) 8 Promiscuous Mixtures had been allowed of amongst them. 1703-12 POPE *Thebais* l. 96, l. 1. With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed.

f. The mixing or blending of different races in common offspring.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 20 The tribe of people, termed... Cafusos... are known to have sprung originally from a mixture of native Americans with the Negroes imported from Africa. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* iv. (1858) 155 The shock-dog is traced by Buffon... to a mixture of the small Danish dog and the pug.

†g. 'The fact of 'mixing' socially with others, association. Obs.

1764 J. SMITH in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) 1. 26 He intended... to send his son to obtain his education in mixture with these Indians.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing; a complex unity or aggregate (material or immaterial) composed of various ingredients or constituent parts mixed together. a. With the components specified (const. of) or implied by the context.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 9 Putte all þat mixture into a strong water maad of vitriol and of sal petre, and þe silur wole be dissolved. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 39 Bringing a mixture of myrrhe and aloes. 1632 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* iii. 304 That braue youth, the splendor of whose eye A wondrous mixture shew'd of grace and maiestie. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* Pref. a iij b, The [seventh] Essay is a mixture of an Idea, and a disguised History. 1702 ADISON *Dial. Medals* l. Wks. 1766 III. 9 The agreeable Mixture of shades and fountains, in which the whole country naturally abounds. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 227 His conduct... was... a fatal mixture of weakness and temerity. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 314 A simple mixture of sand and clay. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, His mixture of surprise, joy, and anxiety, did not deprive him of the presence of mind which the occasion demanded. 1834 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* ix. 186 It is always considered better to use a mixture of several brands of iron in a charge for any casting, since such mixtures are most frequently found to be stronger than the average of the several brands taken separately. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 826 The vessels may be all veins... capillaries... or very commonly a mixture of both. 1902 T. M. LINOSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vi. 258 The sorry mixture of Paganism and Christianity which [etc.].

†b. = MIXT sb. 1. Obs.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* To Rdr., In the two following books, is treated of that which concerns the Elements and natural mixtures, as Mettalls, Plants, Beasts, and what else is remarkable at the Indies. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 248 We... will passe to the two other mixtures, the which are plants and beasts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 244 Can any mortal mixture of Earths mould Breath such Divine enchanting ravishment?

3. *spec.* in various concrete applications.

a. A preparation for medicinal or other purposes, consisting of two or more ingredients mixed together. In *Pharmacy*, now applied to potions or liquid medicines, in contradistinction to pills and other solid forms in which drugs may be administered.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 21 What if this mixture do not worke at all? 1604 - *Oth.* i. iii. 104 With some Mixtures, powerfull o're the blood... He wrought up on her. 1695 Freezing mixture [see FREEZING sb. 2]. 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mixture*... In a physical sense, several Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine. 1806 *Med. Tral.* XV. 513 A pint of this mixture [sc. of wine and water] was presented to him. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 295 Antispasmodic mixtures. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 304, I took a sip of the horrid mixture.

b. A cloth of variegated or mottled fabric, usually of 'quiet' colouring. *Heather, Oxford mixture*: see these words.

1722 DE FOR Col. Jack (1840) 310 Five yards of crimson [cloth]... and the rest of fine mixtures. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The mixture, or mixed stuff, is that whose woof and warp are of wools of different colours dyed and mixed before they were spun. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 23 Woolen drapery, jeans, quiltings... plains, mixtures. 1882 CAUFIELD & SAWARD *New York, Mixtures*, a term applied to any cloths of variegated colouring, such as knickerbockers and Tweeds. 1885 *Heather-mixture* [see *Heather* 3].

Attrib. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* Nov. 339/2 But amongst the other class of gentlemen are worn dark green, drab, or mixture cloths. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, An elderly... man, in a black coat, dark mixture trousers, and small black gaiters. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 375 The shot mixture canvases. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket... of a drab-mixture serge.

c. A tea, tobacco, snuff, etc. of various sorts or qualities mixed together; usually with qualifying word to indicate the variety.

1840 *Hill Pinch* - of Snuff 32 Prince's Mixture... is nothing more than plain brown Rappce scented with otto of roses. 1872 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 286 I'm going in to get a canister of smoking mixture to take down with me. 1895 *Price List*, The Foochow Mixture, specially prepared and packed from the Finest Foochow Teas.

4. In mod. physical science used with restricted meaning: 'The mechanical mixing of two sub-

stances as distinguished from (*chemical*) combination; also *concr.* the product of such a mixing, in contradistinction to a compound. More explicitly *mechanical* or *simple mixture*, originally used in antithesis with *chemical mixture*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 184/1 Chemical mixture is attended with some phenomena which are never observed in simple mixtures. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., s. v. *Chemistry*, Artificial mixtures of oxygen and nitrogen. 1887 REMSEN *Elem. Chem.* i. (1897) 9 Mechanical Mixtures and Chemical Compounds... In a mixture the substances are unchanged... In a chemical compound the substances which are in combination are completely changed. They are so intimately combined that they cannot be recognised by any ordinary means.

b. A fluid containing some foreign substance in suspension: opposed to *solution*.

1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 150, I think... we may consider the transparency of a heterogeneous fluid... as the criterion of a true solution, and where that is wanting, it is only a mixture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Mixtures are preparations in which one or more medicinal substances are held in suspension in water. Of such nature are emulsions, in which some oily material is suspended by a gummy or an albuminous body.

5. The action or an act of adding as an ingredient; the presence of a heterogeneous element in the composition of something; quasi-*concr.* an amount or proportion of something heterogeneous that has been added to or mixed with a thing; admixture. *Without mixture*: unmixed, pure.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 40 b, Whether... these bothe sayd thynges be togdyer in your soule without any mixture of y^e contrary. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 161/1 For when the gospell spekeith of wyne onlye tourned into his precious blode, what man woulde adventure to make any mixture of water. 1560 DAUSIR, *Sleidan's Comm.* 59 b, Suche ministers as should preache Gods worde sincerely, without any mixture of mens traditions. 1611 BIBLE Rev. xiv. 10 The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 The Earth... hath a kinde of bloodie mixture, somewhat like red waxe, the depth of three or foure cubites. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 A mixture of a Lie doth euer adde Pleasure. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 36 His [sc. C. Edgar's] Pious acts were, that he built and prepared seven and forty Monasteries... But now his mixture of Vice marred all. 1658 Sir T. BLOWY *Hydriot.* l. 2 Mixture of the salt Ocean were handsomly contempered by a Mixture of the fresh Element. 1670 TEMPLE *Let. to Dh. Tuscany* Wks. 173 11. 221 Such is the Composition of human Things; that nothing is pure or without Mixture. a 1704 B. KEACH *Key to open Script. Metaph.* (1799) 137 Adulterating the Word of God by the Mixture of their own Fancies. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 186 His Conversation, which was generally facetious, not without a Mixture of Satyr. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 1 In order therefore to a clear and distinct Knowledge of things, we must unclouth them of all these Relations and Mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own Natures. 1755 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* i. xix. (ed. 2) 143 The soil in which there is a great mixture of moss. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Falacies* xiii, The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task assigned to the tail of it. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* vii. (1858) 211 His bark... had a slight mixture of the howl, and there was a husky choking noise in the throat.

6. *Mus.* In full mixture-stop: A compound stop or furniture stop: see COMPOUND a. 2 f. and FURNITURE 8.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 147 The compound stops are the... Mixture... and sundry others. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Stop*, Mixture, or Furniture Stop. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Mixture*, an organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. 1876 *Mixture-stop* [see FURNITURE 8].

7. *Printing*. 'Type setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, *Mixture*, an extra charge involved on composition if three or more types are used in a work.

Hence †*Mixture* v. *Obs. rare* - 1, *refl.* to mix or mingle oneself with, to associate with.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xvi. 40 They will mixture themselves with you and yours [Pg. orig. *estar coles de nestura*].

†*Mixturous*, a. *Obs. rare* - 1. [f. MIXTURE sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a mixture.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 173 Nor is this co-existence with any mixturous confusion.

Mixty-maxy, *mixy-maxy* (mi-ksti-mæksi, mi-ksti-mæksi), a. and sb. *Sc. and dial.* Forms: a. 8-g mixtie-maxtie, 9 mixter-maxter, 9-mixty-maxy; B. mixie-maxie, mixey-maxe, mixy-maxy. [A varied reduplication of *mixt* MIXED ppl. a. Cf. MISH-MASH.]

A. *adj.* Incongruously or promiscuously mingled; jumbled together; mixed; confused.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xxi, Yon mixtie maxtie, queer hoik-pitch, The Coalition. 1851 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 238 Degenerate things, however cou'd Yer mixtie-maxtie puddle Vie wi' the pure Milesian bluid O' winsome Sally Noddle. 1885 G. FRASER *Poems* 133 His points got mixy-maxy, and defied ye to recall The guid advice he gied ye, for 'twas a' reel-ran. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) l. 75 It makes a body feel mixtie-maxy to come upon her sudden-like amidst the pots and pans.

B. *sb.* Anything promiscuously mixed; a mixed or confused mass, a heterogeneous mixture.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 189 Wi' supper in his kyte weel fed, Composed o' unco mixie maxies. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mixty-maxy*, *Mixy-maxy*, any thing confusedly mixed, an irregular medley - a mish-mash, or hotch-potch. 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ix. 688 A mixer maxter o' figures wi' the letters o' the A B C. 1895 *Roy Horseman's Word* xxxix. 429 The world was a queer mixty-maxy.

Mizen, mizzen (miz'n). *Naut.* Forms: 5 meseyn, 5-7 meson, 6 mizine, mysszen, mesen, myssyzen, mysszen, missonne, mysson, Sc. mozan, 6-7 mizen, 6-8 misson, misne, 7 myson, meissoine, mison, miszen, mizon, mizan(e), 7-mizen, mizzen. [a. F. *mizaine* (in mod. Fr. *fore-sail*, *foremast*; c 1381 *migeune* in *Hatz. Darm.*), believed to be ad. It. *mezzana* *mizen-sail*; the lt. word is fem. of *mezzano* *mizen-sail*. Cf. Sp. *mesana*, Pg. *mezena* *foresail*, Du. *beaan* (earlier *beane*), G. *besan* (-*mast*, -*segel*) *mizen*.]

The agreement of the use in Eng. and It. suggests that the divergent use in mod. Fr. is not original; the statement that It. *mezzana* originally meant 'main-sail' seems to be merely a conjecture based on the etymological meaning of the word, the precise implication of which is uncertain: some have suggested that it may be 'middle-sail'.

The 16th c. *Musall* (Sc.) and *myssyll* (see quot. c 1515 s.v. *MAIN-MUSALL*) appear to be synonymous, but their relation to this word is obscure.]

1. (Also *mizen-sail*.) A fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizen-mast. Often used as synonymous with SPANKER, but more correctly applied to the 'mizen trysail', set instead of the spanker in stormy weather. † Formerly also applied to a sail of similar shape serving as the principal sail in certain small craft.

1465 *Mann & House, Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, for a yerde for a meseyn, xvj s. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 37 Blokes for the meson with iij sheves of brass. *Ibid.* 41 Meson sails, iij. 1490 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myssen, and change it ouer to leuart. 1591 PERCYVAL *Bibl. Hist.* *Dict.*, *Messana vela*, the mizine saile. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 1 Yet are not wee content with a single maine saile... vnlesse... we haue fore-sailes and sprit-sailes in the Prow, misnes also hoised up, in the Poupe;... and all to set vs more forward vpon our death, and to hasten our end. 1609 *John Dory* vii. in Child *Ballads* V. 132/2 They hoist their sailes, both top and top, The meisseine and all was tride-a. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 138 To fight with sprit-saile and myson, and top-sailes loose. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 389 This tempest... forced us, to lie by the Lee without more saile than the mizzen. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 16 Loose the Misme in the Brailles. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 130 A small vessel with a meson and stay sail. 1694 NARBOUGH *etc.* in *Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy* ii. 2 We... drove with our Missen-sail towards South-east. 1715 J. EOKENS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 318 Their Sails [sc. of a Caravel] are all Mizen Sails, that is, Triangular. 1748 *Ansall's Voy.* i. vii. 73 We were obliged... to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* vi. 130 The Dean is correct in his description of what was known in those days as bagging the mizen, by hauling the mizen-sheet to windward.

b. In figurative context.

1579 PUTTENHAM *Parthenides* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 477 Thou strike mizzen, and anker in his porte. 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* i. ii, My sister is a goodly portly Lady... she spreads satten, as the Kings ships doe canvas, every where she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets strike her maine petticoate, and yet outsaile ine. 1702 VANDRUGH *Faste Friend* iii. ii, There may be foul weather there too, I reckon at present he may be lying by under a mizen at the street door.

2. = MIZEN-MAST. Now rare.

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1811) III. 190 The Golden Hind succeeded in the place of Vizadmiral, and removed her flagge from the mizon into the foretop. 1622 MADDE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 357 Steamers that belonged to the Main-Mast, the Misme, and other fitting places for them. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 13 In great ships they have two misens, the latter is called the *beneventur* misen. 1634-5 BEREON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 This carries four masts... 4. the mizen, which is placed in the stern almost over the helm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Admiral*, The white St. George's cross at the main, fore, or mizen.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mizenmast or mizen-sail', as *mizen-boom*, -*brail*, -*cap*, -*halyard*, -*lift*, -*light*, -*parrel*, -*peak*, -*pole*, -*rigging*, -*royal*, -*sheet*, -*shroud*, -*skysail*, -*stay*, -*staysail*, -*lack*, -*truck*, -*tye*. Also *mizzen-sail* (see 1), *MIZEN-MAST*, *MIZEN-TOPE*, etc.

1845 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 36 Meson shroudes. *Ibid.* 49 Meson lyftes... Meson halyers... Meson perrell... Meson shetes... Meson tyres. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The nison stay. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* i. i, Get the Mizen-lack aboard. Haul aft Mizen-sheet! 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 456 Hanging white flags... on the mizen peak. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 206 Which he desired might be hung up in the mizen-shroud. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd *Voy.* xlii. 594 Carrying away the mizen-boom. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* i. i. 4 Mizen 103al yard 16 ft. Mizen skysail yard 10 ft. Mizen pole 9 ft. 1905 *Daily Graphic* 17 Jan. 4/4 Watching the mizzen truck swing among the stars.

Mizen-mast. *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted ship.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 14 A Mayne Meson mast for the said Ship. 1505 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 86 Item... for an mozan mast and ane pege mast. 1556 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) I. 275 The Pinnesse bare her Myssen mast ouer boord with flagge and all. 1748

Anson's Voy. II. iv. 161 To make a mizen-mast for the *Wager*. 1805 R. LEIGHTON *Under Foreman's Flag* xxi. Her unizen-mast had been shot away in the battle.

Mizen-top. *Naut.* The 'top' of a mizen-mast; a platform just above the head of the lower mizen-mast.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1784 She wears upon her Main-top an English Anchor, and a French upon his Mizen-top. 1806 *Med. Ann.* XV. 73 Lord Nelson was mortally wounded by a musket-ball, fired from the mizen-top of La Redoubtable. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xiv, I was put into the mizen-top.

b. *attrib.*, as *mizen-top-boy*, *-man*, *-shrouds*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The mizen top shrouds and their ratlings. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xiii, Having recourse to one of his remedies to cure a mizen-top-boy of smoking. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 79 The duties of mizen-top-men aloft are much the same as the other topmen. The youngest and slightest hands in the ship are usually selected for mizen-top-men.

Mizen-topgallant. *Naut.* Used *attrib.* in mizen-topgallant-mast, the mast above the mizen-topmast; similarly in *mizen-topgallant-brace*, *-mast-head*, *-sail*, *-yard*, etc.

1864 *Cham. Encycl.* s.v. Above it [sc. the mizen-mast], are the mizen-topmast, the mizen-topgallant-mast, and the mizen-royal. 1875 *BENFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 260 When she is immediately to hoist her ensign at the mizen-topgallant-mast-head.

Mizen-topmast. *Naut.* The mast next above the lower mizen-mast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The mizen top mast. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 Mizen Topmast Shrouds. . . Mizen Topmast Stay. . . Mizen Topmast Crowfoot. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 184 With the blue flag at the mizen-topmast head of the *Monarch*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* I. iii. 16 The main topsail braces . . . are seized to the mizen-topmast-head. 1867 *SYNTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Tizen*, The mizen-topmast stay is that which comes to the hounds of the main-mast.

Mizen-top-sail. *Naut.* The sail above the mizen-sail, the sail set on the mizen-topmast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The mizen top sayle yeard. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 Mizen Top-sail Lifts. Mizen Top-sail Sheets. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It was so tempestuous as to split the main topsail and the fore mizen-top sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* I. iii. 16 The mizen topsail braces receive up through the leading blocks . . . on the main rigging. *Ibid.* The lower block of the mizen topsail halyard is usually in the mizen tops.

Mizen-yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mizen-sail is extended.

1845 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Meson yerdes. . . ij. 1564 in R. G. MARSDEN *Set. Pl. Cr. Admir.* (Selden) II. 129 Item a bade small hote of two tounne and a myssyne yerde vj. viij. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* III. 17 You must allow the Mizen Yard and Spretsale Yard 4 inch of thickness to a yard in length. 1786 COMBERGANN *Observer* No. 23 I. 294 I would hang him at the mizen yard.

Mizer: see *MISER* s.b. 1 and 2.

Mzerion, obs. form of *MEZERION*.

Mizmaze (miz'meiz). Also 6 myse mase, 6-7 mis-mase, 7 misse-, 7, 9 mis-, 9 *dial.* mizz-, mizzy-maze. [Varied reduplication of *MAZE* s.b.]

† 1. A labyrinth or maze. Chiefly *fig.* Obs.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Frustrat*, a myse mase. 1587 *HARMAN tr. Beza's Serni*, 69 Salomon, hath walked vs through the whole labyrinth & mizmaze of this life. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrific* (Grosart) 101 Errors misse-maze, where lost is Veritie, Or blinded so, that still wrong course it takes. 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serni*, 1632 234 In this distraction, and mizmaze, I think the middle-way to be the best way. 1734 *NORTH Life, Dudley North* (1744) 41 The Gentlemen of the House were in a Miz-maze, and knew not how to take one Step towards extricating themselves. 1794 *Percy's Reliq.* (ed. 4) II. Gloss. s.v. *Maze*, On the top of Catharine-hill, Winchester (the usual play-place of the school), was a very perplexed and winding path, running in a very small space over a great deal of ground, called a *Miz-Maze*.

2. Mystification, bewildering delusion; a state of confusion or perplexity. Chiefly *dial.*

1604 *BALINGTON Conf. Notes Exod.* viii. 18 The Lord will cut off that difference and mizmaze, and give his truth victory over all Enchanters. 1871 *PULMAN Rustic Sh.* (ed. 3) 116, I da veel all ev a mizz-maze. 1875 *O. Rev.* Oct. 392 The physico-theological mizmaze which, clouded the perception of those who were following immediately in the wake of Newton. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxvii. 371, I want to be a bit quiet—my head seems all of a mizmaze like. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* s.v. *Mizmaze*, 'I'm all o' a mizz-maze'. 1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Mizmaze*, bewilderingment.

† 3. Dazzling radiance. Obs.

a 1814 *Concours* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110, I have now a scheme in my head, which, will envelope you all in a mizmaze of glory.

† **Mizmore**. Obs. = *MASSYMORE*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Mizmor* (Span. *mazmorra*), a Duncion. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

† **Mizquitl**, native Mexican form of *MESQUITE*. (In F. Hernandez *Nova Plant. Hist.* 1651.)

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 672 The *mizquitl*, or mezuquit, is a species of true acacia.

Mizurko, obs. form of *MAZURKA*.

Mizzle (miz'l), *s.* Forms: 5 mysell, 7 misle, 9 mizle. [f. *MIZZLE* v.1 Cf. *MDu. mysel dew*.] Slight or drizzling rain, drizzle.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xv. 55 And tormented [them] Rygth asperly with Rayne mysell, and grete heyle stones amooqe. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Boies* I. xii. 49 Snow and Mistle. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 A mile of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles] at least. 1806-7 J. BENEFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. iii. A mist which successively becomes a mizzle a drizzle a shower a rain a torrent. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72, 512 The sorts of rain are natural as cat-and-dog-rains, showers, and mizzle) and unnatural. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.* s.v. There was a bit of a mizzle.

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.* 1 *dial.* Forms: 5-misel (1e, my[s]syll, 6 miszell, 1 mysel, myssel, mesel, misell, 6-8 misle, 7 mizell, 7-9 mizle, mistle, 8 meazle, 9 meazle, mezel, 6- mizzle. [Recorded only from the end of the 15th c.; cogn. w. the synonymous *Du. dial. mizelen*, *WFlam. mizzelen*, *mijzelen*, *LG. miseln*, *museln*; a frequentative formation with the suffix -*el* 3; the base is found also in *Du. dial. miesregen* drizzle, *miezig*, *mieserig*, *LG. misig*, drizzly.]

1. *intr.* (*impers.*) To rain in very fine drops, drizzle. Also to mizzle of rain.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 To Missele. A. Myssylle, pluritare, pluritare. 1520 *PALSCR.* 130 *li. bryngit*, it misleth. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 208 Up, Colin, up I Now gynnys to mizzle, hys we homeward fast. 1606 *HOLLAND Shielon*, 79 If it chanced to mizzle of raine, hee tooke that for a luckie signe. 1666 *MABRE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 48 The raine . . . came not drizzling or mizzling downe vpon me; hut [etc.]. 1711-12 *SWIFT Faml. to Stella* 24 Mar. it has rained or mizzled all day. 1721 *BALKEU, To Mistle*, (*q. d.* to mistle, i. e. to rain in a Mist, of *Mizzelen*, *Du.*) to rain small. 1852 *MISS THOMPSON Recoll.* I. 81 On the morning in question, it did not absolutely rain, it only mizzled.

† 2. *trans.* Of a cloud (also *impers.*): To send down in a drizzling shower. Obs.

1584 *LIVY Sappho* iv. iii. 59 It seemed to mysell gold, with faire drops. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. (1612) 192 Some Cloudes but misell Rayne.

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.* 2 *slang.* Also in 'Shelta' form *misli*. [Of obscure origin: the Shelta *misli* 'to go' has been assigned as the source, but this may be from Eng.] *intr.* To disappear suddenly; to run or sink away, decamp, vanish, take oneself off; also *imperative* = he off! Also *dial.* 'to succumb, to yield, to give up' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 231 He preferred mizzling off to France. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Ton & Jerry* I. iv. (1828) 20 Now then Dicky, mizzle!—be scarce!—hroom! 1853 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I, It was a murky October day that . . . Mr. Sponge . . . was seen mizzling along Oxford Street. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Norway* 78 When it saw us the trout immediately turned itself round, and mizzled back into the pool it had come from. 1891 *CAREW No. 747*, xxxvii. 434 *Misli* in 'our and a'arf. 1904 A. LANG in *Morn. Post* 6 Feb., He mizzled into the general company, and I hope he enjoyed his luncheon.

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.* 3 Obs. exc. *dial.* rare. Forms: 6 mizzel, misle, 7 mizel, 9- mizzle. [A frequentative formation, perh. suggested by *MizMAZE*.] *trans.* To confuse, muddle; † to make tipsy; also, to mystify (a person); to give (one) wrong information.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abns.* I. (1879) 87 Their heades preteley mizzled with wine. 1599 *PORTER Angl. Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though he be mump, misled, blind . . . ? tis no consequent to me. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 81 They were by their owne ignorance mizzled, or by their blind guides miss-led. 1866 *BOWN Provinc. Heref.* (E.D.D.).

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.* 4 *Sc.* Also 9 mizle, misle. [Var. of *MEASLE* v.; early mod. Flemish (Kilian) has *maschen* 'reddish spots contracted in winter when the legs are put too near the fire'.] *trans.* To make spotty. Hence *Mizzled ppl. a.*, said esp. of the legs when discoloured by sitting too near the fire; also *Mizzly a.* in the same sense.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings, Yule Feast*, May the French for their ambition Get mizzled skins. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 146 (Jam.) Oft have I blawn the danders quick Their mizzle shins among. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prov.* 47 Bare shoulders mark mizzled shins.

Mizzle, *Sc.* form of *MUZZLE* v.

Mizzler (miz'ler), *slang.* [f. *MIZZLE* v.2 + -*ER* 1.] (See quot. 1904.)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. v, Though a needy mizzler myself, I likes to see a cove vot's vel dressed. 1890 *BARRER & LELAND Slang Dict.* (1897) s.v., *Mizzler* or *rum mizzler* (popular), one clever at effecting an escape, or getting out of a difficulty.

Mizzling (miz'ling), *vbl. s.* [f. *MIZZLE* v.1 + -*ING* 1.] The action of *MIZZLE* v.1; the falling of very fine rain; † fine rain or drizzle. Also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A. Miselyng (A. Myssyllyng), *nimbis*. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 698 Of Plaiades he prechid with ther drowsy chere, Immoysturid with mislyng and ay drppying dry. 1530 *TINDALE Deut.* xxxii. 2 My speech flowe as doeth the dewe, as the mesellyng ypon the herbes. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 7 They . . . doe put their fruite gathered into the middest of their garden, in the raine & mislyngs, vpon the bare earth. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philol.* vi. (1687) 378/2 They [sc. clouds] are condensed . . . into drops of water, which if they come down very small, are called mizling; if greater, rain. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Travi.* II. 73 In the Evening we had a shower of rain, which was the first, save only a litle mizling, that we had seen fall since our departure from Aleppo. 1725 *BARBULEY Pam. Dict.*, *Mizzling*; the falling of very small Rain, after a Fog in Winter or at some other Times. 1843 *TROUREAU Let.* 8 June in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 533, I

must wait for a shower of shillings, or at least a slight dew or mizzling of sixpences, before I explore New York very far.

Mizzling (miz'ling), *ppl. a.* [f. *MIZZLE* v.1 + -*ING* 2.] That mizzles; a. of rain or the like.

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xviii. 4 There fell a myslyng shower, like a dew. 1655 R. DAVENPORT *K. John & Matilda* v. i. 14 These [eyes] sheed . . . mislyng showers. 1733 *ABUTHNOT Ess. Effects Air* iv. 87 The Air . . . feels more moist when the Water is . . . in meazling and soaking Rains, than in great Showers. 1827 *Springing Mag.* XX. 397 Tuesday morning came in with a nasty mizzling rain. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxviii, A slow, mizzling rain was falling.

b. of a day, weather, etc.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 44 If the morning bee wette and mislyng. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 745 Wet and Misting Weather. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Tues. 55 In mizling days . . . With nappy heer I to the harn repair'd. 1845 *BARHAM Engol. Leg.* Ser. II. *My Letters*, Another mizzling, drizzling, day!

† c. *fig.*

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron Plays* (Pearson) II. 269 The mizling breath of policie.

Mizzlings, obs. form of *MEASLINGS*.

Mizzly (miz'li), *a.* [f. *MIZZLE* v.1 + -*Y*.] Of the nature of, or characterized by 'mizzling'.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas Cijij* b, The deadly shaft through misly clouds aloft in Skies doe flie. 1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 24 Jan., It proved dark, and a mislyning, 1821 *COLLIERIE in Blackw. Mag.* X. 253 This . . . muzy, mizly morning. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 187 It came on mizzly, and we put on our cloaks. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Novell* xxii, A mizzly drizzly rain set in.

Mizz-maze, *dial.* variant of *MizMAZE*.

Mizzy (miz'i), *dial.* Forms: 4 misy, 7-mizzy. [ME. *misy*, perh. related to OE. *mios* moss, bog.] A quagmire.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 749 Pe come vpon Gryngolet glydez hem vnder, Purz mony misy and myre. 1674 *RAY M. C. Words* 33 *Mizzy*, a Quagmire. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. BUTTERWORTH (Paul Bohlin) *Sequel Lanc. Dial.* 39 (E.D.D.) They draggunt meeh . . . thro' mizzies. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Mizze*, a soft, boggy place.

|| **Mina**. [Gr. *μῖνα*: see *MINA* 1.] = *MINA* 1.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 373 A halfe a Mina (*mizyr*, *Mua*; corrected in Errata) of silver. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Of Jewish Weights & Measures*, p. cl. Maneh, or Mina=100 Shekels in weight=25,000 grains Troy. Maneh, *Mua*, or *Mina*, as a coin=60 shekels=7. 10. o. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 444/2 The Greeks had a second pound of 16 physical ounces, called the *mina*, or *mina*.

† **Mnam**. Obs. rare. Also *NAM*. [a. L. *mnam* (Luke xii. 24), accusative of *mnē* MNA.] = *MNA*. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* vi. 244 [He] 3af bat *Mnam* to hyni bat ten *Mnames* hadde.

† **Mnemonetic**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. Gr. *μνημονεύτικος* of or for reminding, f. *μνημονεύειν* to remind, f. *μνήμων* (see next).] = *MNEMONIC*. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 212 This *Mnemonetic* hexameter, *guis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando*.

Mnemonic (nīmōnik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μνημονικός*, f. *μνήμων*, *μνήμων* mindful, f. *μνή-*, *μνάσθαι* to remember. Cf. F. *mnémonique*, Sp. *mnemónico*, Pg., It. *mnemonico*, G. *mnemonisch*.]

A. adj.

1. Intended to aid the memory; pertaining to mnemonics.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Mnemonic Tables*, among the artifices to assist the memory, this is one of great use. 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. iii. 40 Many of the North American tribes had invented . . . a set of mnemonic signs, by which the words of popular songs, once learned, could be recalled to the memory. 1879 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xvi. 121 In the next lesson certain ancient mnemonic lines will be furnished.

2. Of or pertaining to memory.

1825 *Genl. Mag.* XCV. i. 234 The mnemonic power of the late Professor Porson. 1905 *SHERAR Oscar Wilde* 246 We took immense pleasure in this mnemonic tourney.

b. *sb. a.* A mnemonic device. b. = *MNEMONICS*.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 136 Serving the purpose of a theological Mnemonic to those who want a religion ready more than deep. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 122 *Mnemonic*, or the science of the laws of Memory. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 449 The different sounds are best remembered by the mnemonic given by Pitman.

Mnemonic (nīmōnikāl), *a.* [f. Gr. *μνημονικός* (see *MNEMONIC*) + -*AL*.] = *MNEMONIO* a. 1.

1661 *HARTLIB in Worthington's Diary* (1855) II. i. 45 It is the best mnemonic expedient to the acquit of languages. 1701 R. FLEMING *Rise & Fall Rome* 189ad (1829) 137 To remember the three heads themselves, as they are comprehended in these three mnemonic words, propose, reflect, and examine. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 14 In these mnemonic treatises he [Bruno] introduced much of his own theoretical philosophy. 1847 *EMMONSON Rep. Mon. Uses Gr. New Wks.* (Bohn) I. 287 The history of the universe is symptomatic, and life is mnemonic.

Hence **Mnemonicist** = *MNEMONIST*; **Mnemonically** *adv.*, in a mnemonic manner.

1867 *O. Rev.* Oct. 427 Each one of these mysterious letters was taken, mnemonically, as the initial of some technical word that indicated one of these four methods. 1887 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 310 Hill, William, mnemonicist.

Mnemonician (nīmōnikān), [f. *MNEMONIO* + -*IAN*.] = *MNEMONIST*.

1830 *MAONER Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Mnemonician*, one skilled in mnemonics.

¶ **Mnemonic** (νήμωνικόν). [Gr. *νήμωνικόν*, neut. sing. of *νήμωνικός*; see MNEMONIC.] A device to aid the memory.

1858 Appleton's *Cycl.* III. 470 Bode's law is not a law, properly speaking, but simply a mnemonic for remembering the distances of the planets from the sun.

Mnemonics (νήμωνικά), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. *νήμωνικός*, neut. pl. of *νήμωνικός*; see MNEMONIC and -IC 2 (-ics). Cf. F. *mnémonique*, Sp. *mnemónica*, Pg. It. *mnemonica*.] The art of refreshing, improving, or developing the memory, esp. by artificial aids; a system of precepts and rules intended to aid or improve the memory.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mnemonic*.] 1721 BAILEY, *Mnemonicks*, Precepts or Rules and common Places to help the Memory. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1824 *Register of Arts & Sci.* I. 46 (heading of paragraph) Mnemonicks. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 671 The ancients were well acquainted with mnemonics. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. With all conceivable appliances and mnemonics. 1866 BRAND & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v. The common process of tying a knot in a handkerchief, &c., will exemplify the simplest species of mnemonics.

Mnemonist (νήμωνίστα). [f. MNEMONIC + -IST.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who teaches how to train and improve the memory, or practises the art of memory.

1863 *Comptoir in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 383 His [sic. Fuller's] contemporaries gave him credit for being an accomplished mnemonist. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 533 Modifications of the systems of Feinaigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent mnemonists.

Mnemonicize (νήμωνίζω), *v.* [f. MNEMONIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To express by a mnemonic formula. Hence **Mnemonicization**.

1845 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 260 This work... contains a series of numbers arranged with the various corresponding words to facilitate the rapid mnemonicization of facts. *Ibid.* 263 Twelve fortunate individuals being thus mnemonicized into immortality. 1850 P. MITES *Mnemonotechny* I. 17 On finding an Event with its Date, that we wish to Mnemonicize, or retain in the mind by Mnemonotechny, we [etc.].

Mnemonotechnic (νήμωνοτεχνική), *a. and sb. pl.* [f. MNEMONOTECHNY + -IC. Cf. F. *mnémotechnique*.]

A. adj. = MNEMONIC *a.*
1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* II. 437/2 The mnemonotechnic [sic] rules appended to it. 1844 FAUVEL GOURAU (title) Phreno-mnemonotechnic dictionary. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* in x. (1873) 128 The mnemonotechnic art... may be of some practical use in ordinary life.

B. sb. pl. = MNEMONICS. [See -IC 2 (-ics).]
1845 FAUVEL GOURAU in *N. Amer. Rev.* July 262 A gigantic impulse given to mnemonotechnics. 1868 D. G. BRINTON *Myths New World* I. (1876) 15 On what principle of mnemonotechnics the ideas were connected with the knots and colors we are very much in the dark.

Mnemonotechny (νήμωνοτεχνία), [f. Gr. *νήμωνοτεχνία*, memory + *τεχνία*, τέχνη art. Cf. F. *mnémotechnie*.] = MNEMONICS.

1845 FAUVEL GOURAU (title) Phreno-mnemonotechny, or the art of memory. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mnemonotechny*..., the art of memory, or an artificial method of improving the memory. 1850 P. MITES (title) Mnemonotechny, or Art of Memory, theoretical and practical.

Mo (mō), *adv.*, quasi-sb. and *a. obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: I *mā*, *Anglian mā* (*adv.*); *mā* (*adj.*); 2-6 *ma*, 3-6 *man*, *moo*, (3 *moa*), 4-6 *may*, (6 *maye*, *mo*, *moose*, *Sc. mea*, 7 *north. meay*), 3-9 *mo*, 5-9 *mo*, 6-9 *Sc. and north. mae*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mā* corresponds to OFris. *mā*, *mē* (beside *mār*, *mēr* *adv.*, influenced by the adj. *māra*, *mēra* MORE), MDa. *mee* (the MDu., mod. Du. *meer*, OS. *mēr* *adv.*, is influenced by the adj.), OHG., MHG. *mēr* (mod. G. *mehr*; the MHG. *mē*, early mod. G. *meh*, is a shortened form), ON. *meir* (r (Sw. *Da. mer*), Goth. *mais*: -O Teut. **maiz*. The OE. variant *mā* has not been accounted for; but cf. OE. *mēst* MOST *adv.*

According to Brugmann, OE. **maiz* is unconnected with L. *major*, *magis*, but is the formal equivalent of Oscan *maiz*, and represents an Indogermanic type **maiz*, formed with comparative suffix -is (cf. *yes*: *jois*) on the root **mā* (cf. *mā*: *mā*); an ablaut-variant is found in Old Irish *mā* more: -*mā* *adv.*

† *A. adv.* *Obs.*
1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity. *Mo and mo*: increasingly.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* II. 5 Du tufedes bete ofer freamsumnisse, unrehtwisse mae don sprecan rehtwisse. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. 3 Hit þær ne weaxð þe ma 8c ginnas weaxað on wigerdum. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xxix. (1890) 370 Dæt he... 10 ðeant uplican lustum ma & ma onbærmed wære. c. 1175 *Leand. Hom.* 9 Na ma me mei me her god don for þære saule þe on þis lufe god bi-ginnen halde. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 533 (Cott.) pis folk multiplid ai maa (a. 1425 *Trin.* *mo* & *moo*).

2. Longer, further, again, besides. Chiefly qualified by *any*, *no*, *none*; *ever*, *never* = at (any or no) future time. See also EVERMO, NATHEMO, NEVERMO.

c. 807 K. ALFRED *Evermo's Past.* C. lii. 405 Wenestu recce he hira æfre ma? 971 *Elclic. Hom.* 247 þæt wæter ofan and ma of heora mæne hit ne eode. c. 1200 ORMIN 4206 þæt næfre ma ne shall he ben O nane wile flied. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Vijf's* *Prolog.* 691 It is an impossibill That any clerk wol speke good of wyues. Ne noon oother woman neuer the mo. — *Vijf's* 7. 8 But now kan no man se none Elues mo. c. 1440 *Generydes* 9722 Nor let no mo suche thoughte yow assayle. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm.* *Paris* v. 1, Without mislike or

quarrell any moe, Pallas shall rest content. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* xv. No foreign wit could Hatton's overgo: Yet to a friend wise, simple, and no mo. a. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Corinth* II. ii. Song, Grief is but a wound to woe; Gentlest fair, mourn, mourn no moe. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xliii. Ye... Shall find some tidings in a future page, If he that rymeth now may scribble moe.

B. quasi-sb. [These uses originated from the *adv.*, but from the point of view of the later language those that survived may be regarded as elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

† 1. With partitive genitive sing.: Something in addition; an additional quantity or amount. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Andreas* 1443 (Gr.) No þe lædes ma þurh daroða gediep gedon motan, þa þe heardra mæst hearma zefremedan. a. 1250 *Out & Night*, 564 (Jesus MS.) Hwat dostu godes amonge monne? Na mo þene doþ a wrecche wrenne.

† 2. A greater number; more individuals of the kind specified or implied. *Const. than. Obs.*

In OE., a verb to which *mā* is the subject is put in the singular. Subsequently, *mo* in this sense was treated as an *adj.* with ellipsis of a plural *sb.*, and therefore takes a plural *v.*

a. In early use, with partitive genitive plural; later, const. *of*.

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 102 Mid þy cower ma is. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61, & weana ma þonne æniges mannes zemet sy þæt he ariman mæge. c. 1175 *Leand. Hom.* 27 Ma monna ic scolde biȝeten swa. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 576 Of maistres badde he mo than thries ten. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 192 Off ws that halfi woldyne may than ynew. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* vii. vi. 144 b. Of these valiant beggers there be in euery place mo then a great meny. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Ther is maye of the sect of sardanapalus hys vs, nor ther is of scipions. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist.* *Brit.* I. 19 'The Papists murmured, 'That moe of the Protestants were chosen of set purpose'.

† *b.* Without partitive genitive or its equivalent. Often = more persons. † *Mo twice*: twice as many. *Obs.*

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 48 þæt heora monize heora feondum on brand eodan; & 271 ma was þe þæt don ne wolde. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 And mucle mo fared on þisse sæ, þat is on þisse worlde, fullende þe leome of penitence. þane don þe leome of mæghod. c. 1205 LAY. 12036 Heo. iseseþen scelpen an & an while ma (c. 1275 *mo*) while nan. a. 1225 *Ancre.* K. 42 Her siggeð siut auzer, oþer an hundred, oðer mo oðer les. *Ibid.* 74 Mo sleað word þene sword. a. 1300 K. Horn 864 Her þu, paens ariued, Wel mo þane fwe. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 113 And I haiff seyn may twise to Scotland, With 300 ilk king. 1563 WINGET *Four Scot. Three Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 129 In many places thryse in ye oulk, and in fer may not be anis in the month. 1594 Hooker *Eccles. Pol.* I. x. 2 Unto life many implements are necessary; moe, if we seek... such a life as [etc.].

† *c. The mo*: the majority, the greater part. *Obs.*
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 58, & for he had þe truth, on his side were þe mo. 1399 Lancel. *Rich. Reueles* I. 86 Some helde with the mo how it euer wenie. c. 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* v. vii. 522 The mo of the people. 1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b. Crisostom answereth. Before the mo he hath spoken euyl of the. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. v. (Arb.) 48 Some men among the moe became mighty and famous in the world.

† *d. Phrases. And mo, or mo*: and, or a larger number than that specified. (Frequently used to express an indefinite excess over a number stated approximately.) Similarly, *One or mo. Obs.*

a. 1000 *Elene* 634 (Gr.) Is nu worn sceacen. cc. [sc. wintra] oððe ma geteled time. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 His michelesne was unbieth on ten fold wise and mo. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313/490 For þe man þat miȝte go euerche daye forty mile, and 300t sumdel mo. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 613 He... redly 3af him... Ten schillings and mo. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 970 His scheild he chopit hym fra in twenty pecis and mo. 1473 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 153 note. To mak and depute subtenandis undir him in the said landis and or maa as þe thinkis maste expedient. 1599 *Act Scot.* 3 Nov. 17901 30 That the secretarie... mak and constitut particular deputis, and or maa. 1617-18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* *Pref.* (1623) A iij b. A... way of planting, which I haue found good by 48 yeeres (and moe) experience.

† *e.* In phrases of which the proverb the mo the merrier is the type. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brave* xiv. 273 The ma thai be. The mair honour allout haue we. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Biggers* (1871) 13 'To make many hospitals for... poorer people? Nay truly. The moe the worse. 1571 DUGGES *Pantown* I. vii. C iv b. So haue ye the sides of your scale eche to be deuicid in 12. 60. 100. 1000 poynts... the mo the more commodious. a. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies*, *Flowers* 30 And mo the merrier is a Prouerbe eke. 1684 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 64 Meay the merrery, but fewer better Fair.

† *f. Mo and mo*: used to express a progressive increase in numbers. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 18765 Auer þer comen ma & ma and ferdon toward Octa. 1520 PASKEG *7071* Sythe we used to scourge beggars out of towne, we haue euer syth bad mo and mo.

3. Other individuals of the kind specified; other persons or things in addition to those mentioned. *Const. than. save, but.* See also NO MO.

In the combinations *many mo*, a *hundred mo*, etc., *mo* admits of being taken as *adv.*: see A. 1. So also in the modern *no mo*, which must not be confounded with the OE. *nā mā*, where *nā* = 'not', and *mā* might be referred to sense B. 2. (The first *quo* may belong to A. 2.)

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xiv. (Z. I. 262) Donatus teld ȝyt ma to dūsum: *ni, nisi, sed. Ibid.* 89 [see NO MO]. c. 1200 ORMIN 15406 Puss wrohte þær þe Lallard CRIS... hisse firste takenn, & æfter þæt he wrohte ma. a. 1225 *Ancre.* K. 328 þi, beoð nu nie reūms; & monie moa þer beoð. c. 1275 *Passion* *Ord* 686 in O. *Ælfric* 56 Nerun and Dacyen and mo þet beoþ vor-lorene. 13... *Ælfric* *Altit.* P. A. 870, & wyth hym

maydenne an hundreþe þowsande & fowre & forty þowsaode mo. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3023 He was not sole, for ther was mo. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 This fayre grene appel tree... said... I ne here neuer no mo... but this one appel. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 154 Take... of ich kynd beestis two, Mayll & femayll, but no mo. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P.* P. A. j. b. Yet haue I been at Rome also And gone the stations all arowe, Saynt Peters shryne and many mo. 1594 Hooker *Eccles. Pol.* II. vii. 8 The Chronicles of England mention no mo than only six kings bearing the name of Edward. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. § 12 The ancientest of the Fathers mention those three degrees of Ecclesiastical order specified and no mo. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 3 And besides which axioms, there are diuers moe. 1641 C. BURGESS *Serm.* 5 Nov. 3 In all which places, and many moe, the Original word is [etc.]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i. But first I'll Roger raise, and two three mae, To catch her fast. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornibouk* xxii. Forbye some new, uncommon weapons... Sal-kalk o' Midge-tail clippings. And many mae. 1844 W. JAMIE *Muse of Meams* 71 (E. D. D.) Several mae that I did ken.

b. const. of.
1562 TURNER *Baths* 13 Other writers give a seat deale mo of properties unto this bath. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 614 Of honest men he had na mae. 1724 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 232 Would you open moe of their eyes. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes ed. Beru.* 14 Need I mention any mae. 'O the bonest men o' the day.

† *c. Phrases: Withouten mo, but ma* (Sc.) = only, alone. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/418 þat euerch of beom [sc. firmament], i-wis, One steorte hath wit-out mo þat planeie i-cleoped is. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 13489 Fieue laues ond fishes tua, Bot quat don þai, wit-vien maa? 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* II. 9 For he wald in his chambre be. in priuate, With him a clerk, for-owyn ma. c. 1440 *Generydes* 2682 It is your loue, godd she, witout moe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* *Prolog.* 83 On ane of thame alluterlie, but maa. a. 1600 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* vii. 46 O worthie wicht both wyse and womanlie O myn but mo!

C. adj. = MORE *a.*

[In OE. the construction of *mā* with a partitive genitive (see B. 1. 2) was sometimes inconvenient, because the *sb.* which was felt to be virtually the subject or object of the verb, or the regimen of the prep., did not show the nature of this relation by its inflexion. Hence the genitive was occas. replaced by the case in which the *sb.* would have stood if *mā* had been absent, or to express the same thing in another way the *sb.* was placed in apposition with *mā*. In this way *mā* became practically an indeclinable *adj.*]

1. (With a *sb.* in sing.) *a.* As the comparative of MUCH: More or greater in amount or quantity. *b.* Additional, further.

This use has always been rare, and perhaps the later examples may be due to mere inadvertence.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 231 Ac ma wen is þat þu onsende þinne engel, se hit mæg hrædlicor gefæran. *Ibid.* 247 Ara nu... and ma wæter of þinum muþe þu ne send. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 317 in O. *Ælfric*. 46 Hwat abyde yu nebe to habben mo wytnesse. 14... *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 69 For ther moe surete, ye do the said B. and bis servants to be bounden to us. 1535 STEWART *Cren. Scot.* III. 347 With small power rydað fluth the way, This Striuling... With far ma power he him vmbeist. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. 1. 234 With... noyes O roring... ginging caines. And mo diuersite of sounds. 1650 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1850) 342 Never thirsting ambiciouly after more honor nor covetously of moe estate. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. *mae*. The mae pairt on them wis gan back agyen.

2. As the comparative of MANY: More in number (as distinguished from more, greater in amount or quantity). *Const. than, nor*; also negatively with *but*. Frequently qualified by *many*, also by *far, well*. Rarely put after the *sb.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 And forȝue us iue gultes þe we haueu don... and offe... and mucle mo siðe þanne we segen muen. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 21833 Hit ai þe ma takens we se, Ai þe warr warnist ar we. 1398 *Trivisia Earth.* *De P.* R. vii. lxxvi. (1495) 282 The female serpentes haue mo teeth than moles. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Ye haue byten and nypte myn vncl. many mo tymes than I cao telle. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xlii. There be no mo Goddys but one. a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 28 Bookes of moe sors then one. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. ii. § 16 According to the rules of proportion, who could expect otherwise, but, the moe men, the moe Martyrs? 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 5 A fair maid tocherless will get mae woovers than husbands. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowdoun* III. ii. Ane maun keep moe mae cracks to their sel',... thaio abroad they tell.

† *b. Phrases. Mo... than one or two, two or three, mo... than enough. Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 730 He sleped in his ymes Mo nyteþz þen in-noght in naked rokkes. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1197 The lady said, 'Per deo, He vsyt bath mo horses than one or two'. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 4 3eiris and dayis mo than two or thre.

† *c. predicatively. Obs.*

a. 1300 *E. Psalter* xv. 2 Tille haleghs þat in land are ma, He selkouthed alle mit willes in þa. 1375 *Barbour* *Brave* II. 636 His fayis ar ma Than he. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 106 He was ferde lesse my sonnes sold hym slo. Whenne thay were eldare and moe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 163 Erthly beestis, bringe ye furth and wax ye mo. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1835) 119 How be it thai [sc. harts] hith mo mo than we haue shewid yet. 1567 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1890) 203 Because that war far mae nor he was, he mycht noch tope thaim. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxiv. 4 They that hate mee without a cause are moe the haires of mine head. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Gag* 32 Ecclesiastical constitutions are moe, more certain; of the same authority with the Churches written Lawes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 6 Seeing you are moe in Number.

3. Additional to the number specified; further, other.

Forming an adjunct to a sb. pl., often qualified by an indefinite adj. as *many, any, etc.*, or by a definite numeral adj. as *one, two, etc.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* viii. (2.) 32 þus hyð eac on ma stowum. c1300 *Sir Trist.* 335 þe fairest hauke he gan ta þat tristrem was þat day; Wip him he left ma Pans for to play. c1342 *Wyclif Ruth* i. 11 V. hane no mo sons in my wombe. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xi. 215 Thous þer wer x thousand mo hokis writun in London. of the same Sentis liif. c1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 30/24 Make the ynche to see the, And put therin mo galles And more substance. 1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest.* 4b. A beggar from Redesdale (Northumberland) says: I besides vs pakers, many me men have gud lucke. c1600 *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae* 847 Thair be maecenes than the sight. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 5 You shall sustaine me new disgraces. With these you beave alreadie. c1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 Day shall but serve me sorrows to display. 1721 *Ramsay Prospect of Plenty* 206 For rowth shall cherish love, and love shall bring Mae men t' improve the soil. 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* i. 151 Gie's nae mae sic wither-shins.

† b. put after a sb. pl.; also with a sb. sing., preceded by *many a*, and negatively. † *Times mo*, at other times. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 8157, & 3et he hafide suness ma Acc himm he saff þat crune. c1300 *Cursor M.* 3210 Sex scor and seven yher liued sarra And deid wi-uten childer ma. c1300 *Fall & Passion* 11 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 And in to helle some he lihte an wip him mani an mo. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen & twenty zere þe dede him hiben nan, & sex monethes mo. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 393 Ther fil, as it bifalleth tymes mo [etc.]. 1423 *Jas. i Kings* Q. xlii. 1. sawe hir walk. With no wight mo, but onely women tyeune. c1440 *Generydes* 1064 After hym ther came iij kynges mo. 1511 *Adam Bel* 538 in Ritson *Anc. Pop.* P. 25 Syr, they be slayne. And many an officer mo. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 57, I sawe Callopie wyth Muses moe. Theyr yovher Luyts. forgoe. c1584 *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae* 20, I saw the cunning and the cat. With many beists mo.

† c. with a sb. pl. qualified by *other* or with *other* used absolutely. *Obs.*

c1200 *Beket* 571 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Seint Thomas grauntede blupeliche þeos [sc. laws] and oþure mo. *Ibid.* 2079 Ofte ich habbe þe guod i-do and manie oþure mo. c1300 *Cursor M.* 14449 Lazar þat ded was. he raisid, and oþer ma. c1300 *GOWER Conf.* i. 182 Tu Cardinalis he hath assised With oþre lorde many mo. c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 79 And his incontinent mat not be voydyd w/ mani mo oþer. 1470-85 *MATYR Arthur* i. viii. 45 Kyng Lot and mo other called hym a wyche. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. iv. 6 The cruell Celeno, With all the vtheris Harypis mony mo. 1545 *ASCHAN Topoph.* i. (Arab.) 27 And infinite oþer mo lettes. 1622 *WITHER Chr. Carol* 87 Some oþers play at Rowland-hoe And twenty oþer Gameboys moe. 1652 C. B. STAYLTON *Herodian* xvii. 144 These Countries got he left unto his heires, With other moe.

† d. *Mo* and *less*: misused for *more* and *less* in reference to condition or rank. *Obs. rare* -1.

1426 *AVOELAY Poems* 80 Fore thi-self furst thou pray. And fore men and women mo and lees.

† *MOA* (mō'ā). [Maori.] A bird of the genus *DINORNIS*, formerly inhabiting New Zealand.

[1820 *Gram. & Voc. New Zealand Lang.* 181 *Mōe O'*, a bird so called.] 1842 B. WILLIAMS in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1844) iii. 237 The Natives told me of some extraordinary monster which they said was in existence, to which they gave the name of 'Moa'. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 578 The Moa (*Dinornis giganteus*) of New Zealand exceeded the ostrich in size. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. The other Barons are doomed, and will ere long be an extinct species, like the moa.

Moab (mō'āb). *University slang.* ? *Obs.* [See quot.; at Winchester College *Moab* is the name for the lavatories.] A kind of hat: see quot. 1865.

1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Moab*, a name applied to the turban-shaped hat fashionable among ladies, and ladylike swells of the other sex, in 1858-9. From the Scripture phrase 'Moab is my wasp' (Ps. lx. 8), which article the hat in question is supposed to resemble. - *University.* 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 307/2 His stiff brown 'Moab' of the newest fashion.

Moabite (mō'ābait), sb. and a. [ad. L. *Moabita* (Gr. *Μωαβίτης*, repr. Heb. מואבי מואבי), f. *Moab*: see -ITE.] A sb.

1. One of the people of Moab, which bordered on the territory of the trans-Jordanic Israelites. In 16-17th c. occas. applied opprobriously to Roman Catholics.

1382 *Wyclif Dent.* xxiii. 3 Amomytis and Moabites [so all later versions]... shulen not goon into the churche of the Lord. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 Ze Moabitis, with hornis twa ful he, Outwart, lyke scheip, ze heir the heistis mark. c1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* iii. iii. (1629) 111 That doctrine is part of the dreys of corrupted nature, maintained by Popish Moabites. 1903 C. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* II. 66 The Moabite worshipped the physically beautiful.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

a1900 B. E. DICK. *Cent. Crew. Moabites*, Sergeants, Bailiffs and their Crew. 1925 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dick. Turf* 210 *Moabites*, bailiffs and their followers.

B. adj. Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. *The Moabite stone*, a monument erected by Mesha king of Moab c850 B.C., which furnishes the earliest known inscription in the Phoenician alphabet.

1870 C. D. GINSBURG (*Little*) *The Moabite Stone*; a facsimile of the original inscription. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 273/3 It is not to be supposed that because Berlin was taken in by the Moabite pottery, Dr. Lepsius would wish Bloomsbury to be deceived into buying a forged Deuteronomy.

Hence **Moabites**, a woman of the Moabites; **Moabitio** (mō'ābī'tik), **Moabitish** (-aitif) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to or resembling the Moabites.

1530 COVERDALE *Ruth* ii. 6 The damsell the Moabitisse. 1611 *Bible* *Ibid.*, The Moabitiss damocell. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1540 The Moabitic worship.

Moag, variant of **MOGUE** v. dial.

† **Moaks**. *Obs.* Pl. moaks. [repr. OE. *māx, mids-*, recorded only in Comb.: see *MASH* sb.1] A mash in brewing.

1703 *SIR J. MORE Eng. Interest* iv. 62 Two Moaks will take out the strength of your Malt. *Ibid.* 68 Lade or Pump out your Second Liquor. on your Moaks. 1728 *BAILEY, Moaks*, a mashing in brewing Drink.

† **Moal**. *Obs.* Also 3 mal. [a. ON. *māl* = OE. *māl*: see *MAIL* sb.2] Language, speech.

c1200 *ORMIN* 4270 Forr Jessus o Grickisshe mal Onn Enngliss iss Hælennde. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 81 Des frenkis men o France moal, it nemnen 'un iur natural'.

Moal(e), *obs.* forms of **MOLE**.

Moaler. Some kind of railway lamp.

1843 *MEESON & WELSH Exchequer Cases* (1845) XII. 33 *Scott v. The Eastern Counties Railway Company*. On the 18th May, 1831, the defendants agreed to purchase... one triangular lamp, twelve moaler lamps, four square lamps, two new side lamps [etc.]. *Ibid.* 35 The moaler, the square, and the new side lamps were delivered, and paid for.

Moam(e), *obs.* forms of **MOOME**.

Moan (mō'n), sb. Forms: 3 man, 3-4 mon, mane, 3-7 mone, 4-6 moon(e), 5-7 moane, (5 moyn), 5- moan; Sc. 4-6 mayn(e), 5-9 mane, 8 main, 9 maen. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **mān* - prehistoric OE. **main*, whence **mainjan*, OE. *mānan* MEAN v.2]

The sb. cannot well be identified with OE. *mān* wickedness (though the cognate ON. *mein* has the sense of 'hurt'); perhaps its phonetic coincidence with this may be the cause of its being unrecorded in OE. The word has app. no cognates in Teut. or elsewhere, as there seems to be no sufficient ground for etymologically identifying its derivative OE. *mānan* to complain (MEAN v.2) with *mānan* to intend, mean, speak of (MEAN v.1.)

1. Complaint, lamentation; an instance of this, a complaint, lament. Chiefly in phr. *To make (one's) moan*: const. of and with *obj. clause*. Now always apprehended as a transferred use of sense 2. For *to moan one's moan*, see MEAN v.2 1 b.

c1250 *Ancr. R.* 118 þis is lodich þing hwon me makeð mone in tene of ancre eithe. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 96/140 And huy afenge þe deith for godes loue. with-oute anie inone. c1290 *Beket* 1264 *Ibid.*, To þe we cometh to make ore mone: of strong þir þe ledez. c1300 *Cursor M.* 16865 Noþer þai gaf man, ne to emsample gode þar-li. c1325 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Nyeholas*) 137 Pane in his hart me mad mayne & sichit sare. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvii. (1495) 430 The kete sekeþ his meete wepyng wyth voys of pleynynge and of moon. 1443 *Pligr. Sothe* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 9, I not to whome to make my mone to. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss apple, with ane pur mane, Solpit in sorowe. c1553 *UDALL Roper* D. i. ii. (Arb.) 15 Of loue I make my mone. 1572 in *Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1653) 343 There is very great moan made for the loss of Monsieur D'Caudeles. 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* ii. iii. 33 Make the moane she makes. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 18 A carpenter, made such pitiful mone to be taken in. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dat.* vi. And oft I heard the tender dove In fiery woodlands making moan. 1832 - *Mariana in South* i. But 'Ave Mary', made she moan. *Ibid.* vii. 'The day to night', she made her moan. 1853 *LYNET Self-Improv.* v. 135 The moan of the idle about circumstance. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 159 In Henry's days the people made their moan that they were ground down.

Comb. 1598 *FLORIO, Querela*, a complaint, a moane-making.

† b. A state of grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiv. 31 Behald my mayne, and mwrning mervalous. 1560 *INGELDEN Disob. Child* G iij, Thou maist learne what grieve, sorowe and mone, Socrates had with Xantippa his wyfe. 1591 *SHAKS i Hen. VI* ii. iii. 44 Thy mirth shall turne to moane. 1600 *DEKKER Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 i. 49 'I would kill my soule to leave thee drownd in mone. 1631 *MILTON Epitaph M'ness* *Winchester* 55 Here be tears of perfect moan Weep for thee in Helicon.

2. In mod. use, with onomatopoeic suggestion: A prolonged low inarticulate murmur indicative of physical or mental suffering.

Differing from *groan* in that it suggests a sound less harsh and deep, and produced rather by continuous pain than by a particular access or paroxysm.

1673 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Massacre in Piedmont*, Avenge O Lord thy slaughter'd Saints... Their moans The Vales redoubld to the Hills. 1780 *PORR Ode St. Cecilia* 60 Sullen moans, Hollow groans, And cries of tortured ghosts! 1789 *BLAKE Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song*, Sweet moans, dove-like sighs. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gúm* iv. viii, John answer'd only w/ his tears, Or made a maen! (1836, iii. vii. mane.) 1864 *TENNISON Boadicea* 25 Phantom sound of howls descending, moan of an enemy massacred.

b. *transf.* of the low, plaintive sound produced by the wind, water, etc.

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* iii. Introd. iii, See how the little runnels leap, In threads of silver, down the steep, To swell the brooklet's moan! 1832 *TENNISON Pal. Arch* 280 [He] hears the low Moan of an unknown sea. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 211 The moan of the adjacent pines chimed in noble harmony.

Moan (mō'n), v. Forms: (25), 6-7 mone, (75 moone), 6-7 moane, 6- moan, 9 Sc. mane, maen. [f. the sb., a new formation taking the place of the older MEAN v.2]

It is doubtful whether the vb. moan occurs before the 16th c. *Moan* is often a misprint or editorial misreading for *move*; in other instances the runes show that the

word is *MOVE* v. (= *move*). The two 15th c. instances here given may be genuine, but possibly the true readings are *move*, *move*, *move*.]

1. *trans.* To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person); to bemoan, bewail. Const. with simple object and object clause. (1471: see *MOANEN* pbl.1.) c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 68 b, Their fall was little moned among wise men. 1605 *STOW Ann.* 780 This man was greatly moaned of the people. c1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man moan the scantness of his lot? 1749 *SOLLETT Requiem* iii. ii, The sick Wretch who moan'd the tedious Night. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ii, Na, na, I maun never maen doing and suffering for the Countess Jocelin. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, She... bitterly moaned the fickleness of her Matilda.

† b. *refl.* To lament or bewail one's lot, to 'make one's moan'; = MEAN v.2 d. Const. to. *Obs.* c1425 *Castle Perseu.* 1632 in *Alacio Plays* 125 Mankynde! take kepe of chastyte, & mone [printed move; but cf. *quols.* under MEAN v.2] bee to maydyn Marye. 158 *CRANMER Catech.* 148 b, God hath commaunded us to mone ourselves to him in all our troubles and adversities. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 48 You should roue up yourselfe, and moan yourselfe to the Lord.

† 2. To condole with (a person); to pity. *Obs.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 24 He looked to have his wife rebuked and himselfe moned. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 332 If this misery had fallen but vpon them only that made this composition, they had not been greatly to be moned. 1669 *DAVENN Wild Gallant* iii. i, No! What! Does he take no pity on me? Const. Prithce moane him Isabelle.

3. *intr.* To make complaint or lamentation. Const. of, for. Now only *arch.* or *poet.*, coloured by association with sense 4.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* i. pr. v. 15 Of our complaynt [thou] haste moned [L. doluisti]; & bewaylde the wrack of estymations Loste. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 977 Let there beche moner pitifull mischances, To make him mone. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Psalm* cii. 6, I like an owl in desert am, that nightly there doth moan. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xi. 100 Still as I spoke the phantom seem'd to moan, Tear follow'd tear, and groan succeeded groan. 1833 *TENNISON May Queen* Conclous. xiv, And what is life, that we should moan? 1855 *BRIMLEY Ess.*, *Angel in Ho.* 206 We listen to the fierce Achilles moaning for his lost mistress.

† b. *trans.* (*casuatively*) To cause to lament, to grieve (a person). *Obs. rare* -1. (Perh. *moans* is a misreading for *moves*.)

c1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid Inn.* v. i, And yet my wife (which infinitely moanes me) intends [etc.].

4. *intr.* To make a low mournful sound indicative of physical or mental suffering. Cf. *MOAN* sb. 2.

1724 [see *MOANING* pbl. sb.]. 1798 *WORDSW.* *We are seven* xiii, In bed she moaning lay. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iii. ii. 79 The house-dog moans, and the beams crack. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* II. c. 245 The King... throwing himself on the bed... passionately moaned, shedding abundant tears. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 129 Mother, who o'er that child moan'd desperate, all heartbroken.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. xii, She sits... And listens to a heavy sound that moans the mossy turrets round. 1851 *KINGSLEY Song, Three Fishers*, For men must work... Though the harbour bar be moaning. 1902 A. B. DAVISON *Called of God* x. 267 You hear... the forests moan.

5. *trans.* To utter moaningly. Also with *forth*.

1819 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxiv, Fair Madeline began to weep And moan forth willow words. 1822 *SHELLEY Dge.*, Rough wind, that moanest loud Grief too sad for song. 1859 *TENNISON Ginevere* 130 And in herself she moan'd 'Too late, too late!' 1878 *BROWNING La Saitale* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with dolphin-hues'.

Hence † *Moaned* pbl. a, lamented.

1471 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 4 Ther was kyllid upon the feld... Sir Omfrey Bowgshser off owr counte, whyche is a sore moonyd man her.

Moanful (mō'nfūl), a. [f. *MOAN* sb. + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of moaning or lamentation; expressing lamentation or grief. Said of a person, his actions, etc., hence of a melody, song, etc., plaintive, mournful, sad. Now somewhat *rare*.

a1586 *SIENEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 83 Now cease we to wearie the hearers With mournfull melodies, for enough our griefes be revealed. *Ibid.* iv. (1629) 414 But in such mournful march, they went towards the other Shepherds. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* i. iv, He saw a moanfull sort of people. c1677 *BARROW Vks.* (1686) II. 43 Do not (saith S. James) grudge (or make moanfull complaint) against one another. [Cf. quot. a1677 under *MOANFULLY* adv.] 1714 *GAY Silep. Week.*

Past. iii. 26 Sparabellia... Did this sad Plaint in moanful Notes devise. 1837 *CARLEY Misc. Ess.*, *Diam. Neckt.* (1840) V. 104 He... sobbing out the moanfull broken howl, sank down in swoon. 1855 *FRASER's Mag.* I. 95 I sang upon the linden like a moanful nightingale.

† 2. Fraught with or causing lamentation. *Obs.*

1573 *TWINE Æneid* xii. Nn iij, And houses to deface, and moanfull marriages to make. c1660 *HAMMOND Vks.* (1684) IV. 580 Look upon all the sad moanfull objects in the world. 1662 *HICKERINGILL Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 314 'Tis a sad Consience that can joy at the thoughts of this days moanful Remembrance.

Hence **Moanfully** *adv.*

1621 *LADY M. WORTH Urania* 189 Monefully she would sit, dayes without words. c1677 *BARROW Vks.* (1687) I. 286 Do not (saith S. James) moanfully complain one against another. [Cf. *James* v. 9 *μη στεναλέτε κατ' ἀλλήλους*.]

Moanification. *nonce-wd.* [sc. *-IFICATION*.]

The action of 'making moan'.

1827 B. *HALL Diary* in *Lockhart Scott* xxv. (1881) 591 When he saw that we had no intention of making any attempt at sympathy or moanification.

Moaning (mō'ning), *vbl. sb.* [ING. 1.] The action of the verb **MOAN**, in various senses.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. xi. (1590) 44 Palladius, besought her for her promise sake, to put silence so long vnto her moaning. 1648 *Brown Righteous Zeal Encouraged* Wks. 183. VIII. 143 Hence his complaints, hence his moanings. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* vi. Thy graneing, and maneing, Have laillie reich'd myne ear. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserver Health* iv. 151 Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune Your sad complaint. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. 12 § 9 (1864) 216 The moaning of the wind is due to the waxing and waning of the intensity of the sound. 1839 *TENNISON Crossing the Bar*, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 193 The self-commiserating moanings of the modern lyrics of pessimism.

Moaning (mō'ning), *pl. a.* [f. **MOAN** v. + -ING 2.] That moans.

a 1800 *J. WARTON Ode on Shooting*, Linnet, or warbling thrush, or moaning dove. 1829 *F. GLASSE Belgic Past.*, True Lover 141 A sighing, moaning, am'rous youth. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 97 On the black and moaning sea. 1859 *KINGSLEY Idylls* (1860) II. 281 The soft melancholy alto of the moaning woods.

Hence **Moaningly** *adv.*

1837 *VERLAENDER Vestal*, etc. 80 Hark! the sad voice'd bell . . . now rolling Moaningly and low. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz* xv. High over her they [sic. wave's] break, . . . and giving place to others, moaningly depart. 1857 *FRASER'S Mag.* LYI. 489 The rain welters moaningly.

Moanless (mō'nless), *a.* [f. **MOAN** sb. + -LESS.] Without a moan.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. xxi, Thus, motionless, and moanless, drew His parting breath, stout Roderick Dhu!

Moansome (mō'nsum), *a.* *nounce-wd.* [f. **MOAN** v. + -SOME.] = **MOANFUL**.

1883 *JEAN INGELOW in Longm. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

† **Moanworthy**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **MOAN** sb. + -worthy of lament.]

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* D iij, This was his moanworthy communication i. this was his pituitous tale worthy to be bewailed or lamented.

Moap, *obs. form of MOPE v.*

|| **Moar** (mō'r). Also **moor**. [Manx = Irish and Gaelic *maor*: see **MAJOR** 3.] (See *quots.*)

1656 *J. CHALONER Descr. Isle of Man* 17 Of which [courts], the Moors which are the Lords Bayliffs of the Land, give Summons. 1702 *W. SACHEVELL Acc. Isle of Man* 2 The Towns [are govern'd] by the 4 Constables; and the Civil Constitution, by two Deemsters, 6 Coroners, 17 Moors, or Bayliffs, with several other inferior Officers. 1811 *J. JOHNSON Jurispr. Isle of Man* 82 There is also in each parish in the island, an ancient officer called a Moar, who collects the rents and fines due to the lord [etc.].

Moar(e), *obs. forms of MOOR, MORE.*

Moarish(e), *obs. forms of MOORISH.*

Moary, *obs. form of MOORY a.*

† **Moashy**, *Obs. rare* -1. Some kind of fur.

1619 *MIDDLETON Tri. Love & Antiq.* d. Lamb, Wolf, Fox, Leopard, Minck, Stote, Miniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Woluerin, Caliber.

Moat (mō't), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-8 mote, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) mot, 5-6 moote, 6 moate, 7 mot. [ME. *mote*, *mot*, *app.* identical with **MOTE** sb. 2 mound, embankment, a. OF. *mote*, *motte*.]

The development of the sense 'ditch' from that of 'embankment' (for which cf. *Dike* sb.). *DAM* sb. 4 may have taken place in Norman-French: *Maisy (Ditt. Patois Normand)* says that *motte* is still used in Normandy for 'moat', and quotes from an early document (of 16th c.) a passage containing *motte* in this sense.]

1. **Fortif.** A deep and wide ditch surrounding a town, castle, or other building, usually filled with water as a protection against assault. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 76 *pe* Mot is of Merce *be* maner al abouten. 1377 *Wilt. B.* xix. 362 Conscience comanded þo al crystene to delue. And make a mucbe mote. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Alle the curtelage. . . wyth jnne the moote. 1544 *BOOKER Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 If there be a moote made aboute it [sic. a mansion], there should be some freesshe spryng come to it. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 48 The siluer sea, Which serues it in the office of a wall, Or as a Moate defensiu to a house. 1647 *CLARENDOON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 276 The Close in Leitchfield. . . a placenaturally strong, and defended with a moat. 1694 *G. SAVILE New Model at Sea* 4 It may be said now to England, . . . What shall we do to be saved in this World? There is no other answer, but this, Look to your Moate. 1711 *S. JENYNS Mod. Fine Lady* in *Doddley Poems* (1763) III. 174 Untill at length appears the ruin'd hall Within the grass-green moat, and ivy'd wall. 1808 *L. O. ERSKINE in Hansard Parl. Debates* X. 929 Surround by that impregnable moat with which the Divine Providence has fortified this island, we can say [etc.]. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Royal Poet* I. 194 The garden . . . occupies what was once the moat of the keep. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 133 A sort of ravine. . . forms a natural moat round the greater part of the city.

2. A pond, lake; esp. a fish-pond. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1463 *MAUN. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 563 My master put into his longe moote be the hye way at Overbury halle, in roches, ixth. 1472 in *Blount Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. *Mote*, Rogerus tradidit prefato Thomæ tria stagna & unam Motam Piscariam existentem infirma marium Domini de Yeffyn. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 2, title, Fishing in any seuerall pond stewe or mot with an intent to steale fische out of the same is felony. 1598 *YONG Diana* vii They came to a large greene meadow, wherein was a very faire great moate of cleere water. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 38 The water-hen, keeps near ponds, meads, and pools of water near gentlemen's houses. 1903 *Dial. Dict.*, *Mot*, a 'moat'; a small pond. *Chs. Nhp. War. Ess.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moat-side*; *moat-garden*, one situated in a disused moat; † *moat-hen*, the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus* (cf. 1774 in 2); *moat-house*, a moated house.

1399 *CROCKETT Black Douglas* (ed. 2) 94 Sholto stood, on the topmost step of the ascent from the 'moat-bridge. 1826 *HOR. SMITH Tor Hill* (1838) II. 82 The 'moat-garden, 1544 *TURNER Avium Princip.* 16, Trynga, Anglice a water hen, ora *mot hen. 1899 *TREVELYAN Eng. Age Wycliffe* 318 He was welcomed at nightfall to the kitchen fire of the *moat-house. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* iv. v, Will they open the Gate, or do they desire I should grow at their *Moat-side like a Willow?

† **Moat**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 7 mot, moate, 8 mote. [Cf. **MIT** 2.] A cheese-vat.

1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* III. xxii, Vou may devise moates or cases [for cheese] either burghes or square of fine wicker. 1617, 1629 Cheese mot, moate [see **CHEESE** sb. 1 7]. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 171 Fill a narrow high cheese mote or vat, continually filling as the curd sinks, till the mote or vat is full.

Moat (mō't), *v.* [f. **MOAT** sb. 1] *trans.* To surround with or as with a moat, ditch, or trench. (Said of a personal agent, also of a river, fosse, etc. which serves as a moat.) Also with *about*, *in*, *round*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 671 (Thornton MS.), I gyffe to the . . . Twa baronyse in Burgoyne, which burghes so balde, That are moted aboute [Douce MS. bailed aboute]. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Peirce Soc.), 175 A manour place, Moted about. 1606 *HOLLAND Suelon*, 17 The Cirque was enlarged on both sides and moted round about [L. & in *gyrmu Euripo addito*]. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Recl.*, Hungary (1683) 96 Komora is . . . moted by the Danow. 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alyce* 372 An Arm of Letbe with a gentle flow. . . The Palace moats. 1768 *MORANT Essex* II. 599 It is now but a farm-house moted in. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 183 A broad and straight street. . . It is so well raised, as never to be overflowed; and is moted on both sides. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* (1849) 88 The deep fosses, which moat that joyless city. 1855 *MORLEY Dutch Rep.* vi. xi. (1866) 804 Through the breach was seen a massive terreplein, well moted.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 *Br. HALL Quo vadis* (1624) § 1 In moting our Iland with the Ocean he [God] meant to shut vs vp from other Regions. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* iv. i, He [a master-cook], Makes Citadels. . . Some he dridishes, some motes round with broths. 1641 *J. TRAPPE Theol. Theol.* iv. 181 Warding off (as well as they can) Gods blow, motting themselves up against his fire. 1626 *BENLOWES Theoph.* iii. lxvi, When purple robes hide scarlet sin Ingrain'd from that life-blood, which moted their Souls in. 1740 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1857) I. 63 The torrent broke down the quays. . . We were moted into our house all day. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 481 Moated round, with fathomless destruction. 1830 *EXAMINER 785* A prodigious effusion of cant. . . streamed forth, to moat in as it were, the new Government. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Euphrosyne on Elina* iv, The sea of cloud That heaves its white and billowy vapours up To moat this isle of ashes from the world.

Hence **Moated**, *pl. a.*

1592 *SYLVESTER Tri. Faith* iv. xiv, Elias' Faith. . . Fir'd without fire his moated Sacrifice. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 277 There at the moated-Garden recides this dejected Marianna. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* Ep. Ded. 1 When he sees he can hardly approach Greatness, but as a Moated Castle. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* I. Introd. iii. 38 A moated mansion, with ditch and painted paling round it. 1903 *AUSTIN Flodden Field* ii. 72, I would not be an hour with him alone, For all my vaunted moated maidenhood.

Moat(e), *obs. forms of MOTE.*

Moater, variant of **MOTER**.

Moath, *obs. form of MOTH sb. 1*

Moating (mō'ing). The puddling beaten in behind the stonework of a mining shaft built up through a bed of quicksand.

1830 *Brewster's Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 328/2 The asbler and moating are progressively carried up. . . The water. . . is kept back by the clay moating. 1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 970.

Moatley, *obs. form of MOTLEY.*

Mob (mɒb), *sb.* 1 Also 7-8 mobb. [Abbreviation of **MOBILE** sb. 2 Cf. the following:]

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 135 § 10 It is perhaps this Humour of speaking no more than we needs must which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words, . . . as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.* and the like. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. (1740) 574, I may note the Rabble first changed their Title, and were called the Mob in the Assemblies of this [the King's] Head Club. It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first, *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the Contraction of one Syllable. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Introd., Wks. VI. 234 Abbreviations exquisitely refined; As *Pozz* for *Positively*, *Mobb* for *Mobile*.]

1. The disorderly and riotous part of the population, the roughs, the rabble; an assemblage of the rabble; a tumultuous crowd bent on, or liable to be incited to, acts of lawlessness and outrage.

1688 *Ferney Mem.* (1899) IV. 447 [13 Dec.] The Mob carried away the very boards and rafters. [Cf. 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 486 (12 Dec.) This night the mobile were up again [etc.].] 1694 *Jacobite Conventicle* 19 But Common-wealths why should we rob, Of th' Glory of a Ruling Mob. 1695 *C. HATTON in H. Carr.* (Camden) II. 216 For (bes 2 nights a great mob have been up in Holborn and Drury Lane. 1774 *Gouv. Monstus in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1834) I. 23 We shall be under the domination of a riotous mob. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 125 Lord George Gordon, having raised a mob (excuse the term, it is still in use here), having pulled down all our prisons. 1849 *MACLAUGH Hist. Eng.* v. I. 559 The army had become a mob. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. (1878) 729 When mobs were roaring themselves hoarse for 'Wilkes and liberty'.

† b. One of the mob. *Obs.*

1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* II. (1707) 13 Enter Kite, with a Mob in each Hand drunk.

2. The common mass of people; the lower orders; the uncultured or illiterate as a class; the populace, the masses.

This is noted by Swift among the vulgarisms for which he censures Burnet's History.

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiv, An idle Notion . . . that intoxicated the beliefs of the Mob. 1695 *DYVOEN tr. Dufrenoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 26 A very Monster in a Bartholomew-Fair for the Mob to gaze at for their twopence. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1900) II. iii. v. 70 At least he [the Prince of Orange] thought religion was only for the mob. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i. 97 She sat among the Mob in the Gallery. 1749 *FIELDMAN Tom Jones* i. ix, Refusing to gratify the good-natured disposition of the mob. [Note] Whenever this word occurs in our writings, it intends persons without virtue, or sense, in all stations. 1752 - *Covent Gard. Tral.* 13 June, Three estates, namely kings, lords, and commons, all entirely passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community, and have been long dignified and distinguished by the name of 'the mob'. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 42, I says Pope, have the town, that is, the mob, on my side. 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 16 The opinion of this forgiving power vested in the church, will, among the mob of mankind, destroy the motives to virtue. 1831 *L. BROUGHAM SA* 7 Oct. (1831) II. 599, I do not mean the populace—the mob: I never have bowed to them. *Ibid.* 600 But if there is the mob, there is the people also. I speak now of the middle classes. 1868 *DUFF Pol. Surv.* 143 The mob of the great cities. . . is hostile to us.

† 3. Without the: Disorderly or lower-class people forming a crowd. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 128 A number of undistinguishable mob. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 44 P 3 A cluster of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. 1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 15, I saw the street . . . full of mob. 1751 *CUESTER, Lett.* 18 Mar. (1774) II. 118 Every numerous assembly is mob, let the individuals who compose it be what they will. 1789 *A. YOUNG Yvraz, France* (1890) 210 Great riots at Belfort:—last night a body of mob and peasants demanded of the magistrates the arms in the magazine.

4. A promiscuous assemblage of people; a multitude or aggregation of persons regarded as not individually important. In Australian use, without disparaging implication, a crowd.

1688 *CAPT. Southouse Taking K. James*, etc. (B. M. Add. MS. 32091-96, ff. 3), These Gcnrt. mob [app. meaning the king and his friends] were much perplex'd to get a coach. 1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 328 Fancy. . . Compounds a Medley of disjointed Things, A Mob of Coblers and a Court of Kings. a 1704 *T. BROWN Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 87 The applauses the mob of quality gave to the Don's oration. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. l. 108 But for the Wits of either Charles's days, The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with Ease; Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* viii. 1088 Earth's genuine sons, the scepter'd, and the slave, A mingl'd mob! a wandering herd! 1784 *COWPER Tiroc*, 206 Train him in public with a mob of boys. 1813 *SURLEY Q. Mab* v. 58 Gold: Before whose image bow. The mob of peasants, nobles, priests, and kings. 1830 in *J. West Hist. Tasmania* (1892) II. 42 A mob of natives appeared at Captain Smith's hut. 1875 *HELPS Ess. Party-Spirit* 100 Those who think whatever the little mob in which they live pleases to think. 1877 *Ht. Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 177 Young men who deprecated the tyranny of a moneyed mob. 1884 *R. BOLDREWOOD Mith. Mem.* ix, He . . . was one of the 'Dunmore mob', and aided generally in the symposia which were there enjoyed. 1888 - *Robbery under Arms* xix, At the side of the crowd was a small mob of blacks. 1890 *MELBOURNE Argus* 16 Aug. 13/2 It doesn't seem possible to get a mob of steady men for work of that sort now.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A heterogeneous collection or crowd (of things). *Obs. exc. Austral.*

1728 *POPE Dunc.* l. 65 She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 1437 'Twill not make one amid a mob of thoughts. 1844 *PORR Philip Patriot* 22 July 2/6 They buttoned up in front; the only suit in the mob which did so. 1892 *G. PARKER Round Compass in Austral.* v. 72 My wife . . . insisted on my carrying this book to you . . . and if it was in your mob of books, to give this copy to somebody that would appreciate it.

c. *orig. Austral.* A flock or drove of animals.

(The form *mob* in quot. 1836 is perh. a mistake.) 1836 in *Three Yrs. Exper. of Settler in N. S. W.* 44 (Morris) While I watched the mop [of cattle] I had collected. 1846 *G. H. HAYDON 5 Yrs. in Austral.* Felix 13. 59 The 'old men' kangaroos are always the largest and strongest in the flock, or in colonial language, 'mob'. 1875 *MELBOURNE Spectator* 22 May 34/2 A mob of sheep has been sold at Belfast at 1s. 10d. per head. 1906 *J. OXENHAM John of Gersian* ix, At last . . . we sighted him [a white colt], galloping quietly along in the centre of the very last mob of all.

d. *Shetland dial.* A 'school' of whales.

1893 *Shetland News* 30 July (E.D.D.), It is believed this school [of whales] consisted of two mobs.

5. *slang.* A company or gang of thieves or pickpockets working in collusion. Also, a member of such a company. *Swell mob*, a class of pickpockets who dress stylishly to carry on their occupation.

1843 *PUNCH* IV. 129/1 The swell mob—they are there. 1846 *LANOUZ Imag. Contr.*, *Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II. 156/1 Making room for the swell-mob of authors to pass by. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 234/1 Some classes of patters, . . . work in 'schools' or 'mob' of two, three, or four. 1859 *Slang Dict.*, *School*, or *mob*, two or more 'patters' working together in the streets. 1884 *Standard* 6 June 6/3 There were about twenty mobs (pickpockets) that never got a rap.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib. (senses

1 and 2), as *mob-assembly*, *-associator*, *-cause*, *-fancy*, *favours*, *gentry*, *-government*, *-idol*, *-leader*, *-meetings*, *-orator*, *-petition*, *-rule*, *-tyranny*, *-violence*, *-way*; *mob-like* adj. b. objective, as *mob-adoring*, *-fearing* adjs.; c. instrumental, as *mob-election*; *mob-creatal*, *-guilted*, *led* adjs.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 304 The 'mob-adoring press. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 1.11. (1740) 66 This 'Mob-assembly was drawn together for the Purpose of Terror. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* 11. 135 These 'mob-associators broke open houses by night. 1721 AUHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 43 (1754) 226, I do not intend to enumerate all the strong holds of this prevailing 'mob-cause [sc. High-Church]. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 280 Your true 'mob-created great man. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 9 Where Kings have been by 'mob-elections Rais'd to the throne. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delus.* 1. 329 It tickled the 'mob-fancy mightily. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. iii, Too vulgar a desire of 'mob favour. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. 11. (ed. 2) 11. 97 If they are 'mob-guided, 'mob-fearing people. 1724 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 200 The assurance gave the 'mob gentry a check. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discut.* Sel. Wks. 1. 23 Whilst they are terrifying the great and opulent with the horrors of 'mob government. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 11. 169 Nelson was a 'mob-idol indeed. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL1. 59 In their ambition to be 'mob-leaders, they were, in fact, 'mob-led. 1795 W. COOKE *Conversation* 111. 34 That 'mob-like education of the streets. 1714 MANOVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) 11. 41 In all 'mob-meetings, the entertainment in general is abominable. 1839 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) 11. 333 The 'mob-orator of Clare and Kerry. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 312 The 'mob petition from Bucks was presented to the king. 1869 McLAUREN *Sermon*. Ser. 11. vii. 123 The willing spirit sets us free, free from the 'mob rule of Passions and Appetites. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) 11. 280 A propensity in the town's-folk to... administer tumultuous justice in their own 'mob-way.

7. Special comb.: *mob courtship*, *courtship* among the lower classes; *mob defence*, *defence* by the populace as opposed to military defence; *mob-driver*, one who incites a mob; *mob feast* *nonce wd.*, a banquet open to every one; *mob law*, 'law' imposed and enforced by a mob; *mob-master*, one who controls a mob; *mob opinion*, the opinion of the illiterate or uncultured; *mob reader*, a reader belonging to the mob; *mob story*, a story circulating among the mob.

1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xc. 169 There are no words strong enough to express the general danger and degradation of the manners of 'mob-courtship, as distinct from these. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* 1. 239 No city... afforded the same advantages, for what might be termed a 'mob-defence. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 1. iii. (1740) 126 Colonel Midway, an old Rumper, and late 'Mob-driver in Essex. *Ibid.* 11. v. 343 A Sideling-Writer shall cry, O! the Papists are set up; just as his Mob-Drivers did to their Rabbie. 1830 MORSE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 150 This is the third dinner... one of the others being a 'mob feast, at six shillings a-head. 1843 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 347 As has been seen in the case of Saint Stephen, a sort of 'mob-law might... be stated as forming part and parcel of the law of Moses. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 11. vii. (1740) 571 'Mob-Masters... that upon the Watch-word, are to bring forward some hare-brained Rout, which they call the People. 1769 WARSBURTON in *Pope's Ex. Cobham* 135 note, This, though a mere 'mob-opinion, is the opinion in fashion, and cherished by the Mob of all denominations. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (c) 3 b, Such things as are our Upper-Gallery Audience in a Play-House... These are 'Mob-Readers. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 p. 12 Do you... believe the 'mob-story, that King George designs to make a bridge of boats from Hannover to Wapping?

Mob (mpb), *sb.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Cf. *MAB sb.*, *MOB v.*, and *MOB-CAP.*]

1. *Cant.* A strumpet. *Obs.*

1665 R. HEAD *English Rogue* 1. lvii (end), We kist and parted; I sigh'd, she did sob; she for her lusty Lad, I for my Mob. 1673 - *Cautious Acad.* 13 *Mob*, a Wench or Whore. *Ibid.* 192 When a Mob he has bit, his Cole he will tell. 1697 N. LEE *Princess of Cleve* Prolog., The little Mob, the City Watchcoater.

2. A negligé attire, a dishabille; also *attrib.* *mob-dress*. *Obs.*

1665 R. HEAD *English Rogue* 1. x, Their Mobs Scarfs, and Hoods all rent. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* 11. No. 71. 3/2 It shines... As Beauty does, tho' in a Mob-Dress. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., 'The ladies were all in mobs (how do you call it?) undrest. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 302 p. 11 Wrapping Gowns and dirty Linnen, with all that huddled Oeconomy of Dress which passes under the general Name of a Mob.

3. = *MOB-CAP.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob, peculiarly adapted to the charming air and turn of her features. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.*, Ham. 11. ii. 525 note, The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of a *mob*, to almost the end of the reign of George the second. 1793 STREVEN *Ibid.*, In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mob*. My spelling of the word therefore agrees with its most familiar pronunciation. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 221 Some ladies talking of the revived fashionable head-dress—mobs. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xxi, A neat little old woman, wearing a close mob and pinnars.

Mob (mph), *sb.* 3. (See quot.)

1834 SEIGLER *Oregon* 150 The mob is a sort of brush, consisting of threads of wool or silk, which are glued on to a thin handle of wood or wire.

1. **Mob**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [Cf. *MAB v.*, *MOB sb.*, *MOBBLE v.*]

1. *trans.* To muffle the head of (a person); to dress untidily. Also to *mob up*.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. b2, Men... having... Chins as smooth as Womens, and their Faces mou'd in Hoods. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* 1. Notes 22 Monks and Friars mob'd in their Coats and long Coats. 1720 GAY *Elogues*, *Tea-table*, Yet in the gallery mob'd, she sits secure. a 1745 SWIFT *Sory Injured Lady* (1746) 3, I go always mobbed, and in an Undress. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc. Wks. (Globe) 232 [He] shall sit... mobbed up in double night-caps.

2. To *mob* (it), to go a-mobbing: to go in disguise, or attired so as to escape recognition, to the unfashionable part of a theatre, etc. Hence (? associated with *MOB sb.*), to frequent low company.

[1720: see 1.] 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. 43, I don't wonder such as these go a mobbing among those meanest of mad Things call'd Free-Masons; rough Cheats, and confess'd Delusions are the fittest things to amuse them. 1774 *Town & Country Mag.* 85/2 At the play one night with the Freemasons, mobbing it in the gallery. 1781 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* iv. vii, Warrant I'll mob with the best of them! 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* 1. ix. 389, I don't want you to make your appearance, I want to go incognito, to mob it, you know, to go in masquerade, and sit in the gallery. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* 11. 36 He cannot mob it to see a play in the pit.

Mob (mpb), *v.* 2. [f. *MOB sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To attack in a mob or disorderly crowd; to crowd round and molest or annoy; to press unduly upon; to throng; also in *pass.* to be attacked or surrounded by such a mob.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) VI. 494 Last week a corn factor... had like to have been mobb'd. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scott.* 11. 27 They mobbed the Presbytery, beat and very ill treated... the Moderator. 1719 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 259 'Tis very wonderful to me... that none of His Majesty's officers of the custom, have been mobbed, and torn in pieces by the rabble. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 The crowd were very abusive, following us, and mobbing us. 1828 MACAULAY in *Edin. Rev.* May, Whenever any tolerable book of the same description makes its appearance, the circulating libraries are mobbed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Oct. 4/7 The Alcald of the town having made himself obnoxious to the people, they mobbed the Court-house. 1834 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts* 3. *France* 11. 63 The populace... mobbed and derided him in the streets.

b. To force (a person) *into* (an action, etc.), drive him *from* (a place) by mobbing him.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 159 The king was obliged to leave them... for fear of being mobbed into something... unworthy of himself. 1840 *Heap Up Rhine* 7 Between one and another, I was fairly mobbed into it. 1861 W. PHILLIPS *Disunion* 6 Throughout half the great cities of the North, every one who touches on it (the slavery question) is mobbed into silence!

2. *intr.* To form a mob, to congregate in a mob or disorderly crowd; also to *mob it*.

1711 E. WARD *Fugate* Brit. vii. 96 For those that Mob, like noisy Knaves, Against the Law, with Clubs and Staves. 1728 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* 11. 61 If they did mob it to their own disappointment, about the Door of the House. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 37 They ha'nt spirit enough to mob here. 1846 *Hood Fairy Tale* v, With dusty bides, all mobbing on together. 1840 — *Miss Kilmessig*, *Fancy Ball* ix, As many more Mob round the door to see them going to see it. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* 1. 74 Perceiving their unsteadiness when mobbed together in the repulse.

3. *nonce-use*. To mix up with a mob.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 289 That Which... drags me down From my fixt height to mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

4. *trans.* To abuse, scold, rail at *dial.* Also *absol.* 1803 [see *MOBBING vbl. sb.* 2] a. 1825 in *FORN Voe. E. Anglin.* 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 'Let her mob, she'll sunge get tired.'

1. **Mohard**, *Obs.* *rare*. A 'clown', 'boor'. (A term of contempt.)

c 1440 *York Mss.* xviii. 137 Nay such mohardis shall nevere man vs make. *Ibid.* xlv. 74 Hark, maistr... Howe þat þes mohardis maddis now, þer maistr þat our men haue slayne.

1. **Moharship**, variant of *AMOBRESHIP* *Obs.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 580/2 A Graunte to hym... undre the Seall of oure Erle dome of Marche, of th' office of Moharship of oure Lordship of Dynby.

Mobbed (mpbd), *ppl. a.* [f. *MOB sb.* 2 and *v.* 1 + *-ED.*] Furnished with or wearing a mob; hooded. Also *Comb.* mobbed-head, a harlot (cf. *MOB sb.* 2 1).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 1. 22 They [sc. Monks and Friars] pretending to nothing but holiness... whether in these mob'd habits, or got into a more brisk dress. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* Epil., Young Templars... March bitter [sc. to the theatre], where Mobbd-heads too often fry. 1708 — *Bustie Body* Epil. 33 Like that dark mob'd-up Fry... Who to remove Love's Pains bestow a worse.

Mobber (mpbr), [f. *MOB v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who mobs, in the sense of the verb.

1744 WHITEFIELD *Brief Acc. Late Trial* Wks. 1771 IV. 105 His Majesty had no where put the reins of Government into the hands of mobbers. 1745 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (Cuthbert Soc.) 11. 11. 398 He orders no two persons be seen walking together... on pain of being deemed mobbers and rioters. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 597 That sparrow... disappeared in a panic, and the whole party of mobbers with him.

2. U.S. (See quot.)

1892 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 6 Oct., Those who remove the fish to the stallions' wagons, or the costers' carts, who are called 'mobbers'.

Mobbie, mobee (mɒ'bi, mɒ'bi). Also 7-8 *mobby*, 7 *mobbi*, (*mabby*). [a. Carib *mabi* batata, drink made from batatas.]

1. In the West Indies: a. A spirituous liquor made from the batata or sweet potato.

1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 194 This as we call mobby is only potatoes boyled, and then pressed as hard as they can till all the juice is gon out of the root into fayre water, and after three boures (this is good drink. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 34 note, Mobby is a Drink made with pounded Potatoes, and Water fermented with Sugar or Molasses. 1846 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1853) 40 Their suppers being a few potatoes for meat, and water or mobbie to drink.

b. (See quot. 1859.)

1833 MRS. CARMICHAEL *Dom. Mann. W. Ind.* 11. xiv. 63 Ginger beer, mobee, and ogeat are always plentiful [in the market]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mobee*, a fermented liquor made by the negroes in the West Indies, prepared with sugar, ginger, and snake-root.

2. In America: The expressed juice of apples and peaches, used in the distillation of apple and peach brandy; also the brandy itself. *Mobby punch* (see quot. 1705).

1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* 11. xv. § 74 (1722) 254 Mobby Punch, made either of Rum from the Caribbee Islands, or Brandy distill'd from their Apples and Peaches. 1860 WORCESTER, *Mobby*, the liquid or juice first expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

1. **Mo'bbyfy**, *v. Obs.* [f. *MOB sb.* 1 + *-(I)FY.*]

trans. To drive out by mob-violence.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 11. v. (1740) 345 This same High and Low shall... serve for Noise, and mobbyfy out, at Elections, conformable Loyal Gentlemen.

1. **Mobbing**, *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. *MOB v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

The action of *MOB v.* 1; in quot. *attrib.*

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* 1. ix. 390 The mobbing-party for the theatre was determined upon and carried into effect.

Mobbing (mp'bin), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. *MOB v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *MOB*.

1. Gathering in crowds; the action of a mob in assailing a person.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 11. vii. (1740) 570 The Spirit of the Faction was not broken till... the Rye Conspiracy was discovered; and then Mobbings were laid aside all at once. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 12 Nov., It is Admiral Vernon's birthday... and the night will be full of mobbing, bonfires, and lights. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 32, I never heard any one... say that the mobbing of a London rout was any thing but insipid. 1825 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Two of the prisoners... pleaded guilty to charges of mobbing and rioting.

attrib. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 411 David Wooster, the rebel General, Benedict Arnold's old acquaintance and mobbing confederate.

2. *Hunting*.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are at cold hunting with a bad scent, it may then be a proper time to send a whipper-in forward: if he can see the fox, a little mobbing, at such a time as this may reasonably be allowed.

3. ? Abusive treatment, scolding (see *MOB v.* 2 4). 1803 *Censor* 1. Mar. 35 If he has not enough to give something to the waiter and the ostler, he must... undergo a good (or rather a bad) mobbing from these gentry.

Mobbing (mp'bin), *ppl. a.* [f. *MOB v.* 2 + *-ING* 2.]

That gathers in a mob.

1842 F. BARRHAM *Socrates* 48 'Till the mobbing populace shall catch a sparkle of their radiance.

Mobbish (mp'bis), *a.* Also 8 *mobbish*. [f. *MOB sb.* 1 + *-ISH*.] Resembling or characteristic of a mob; + given to mobbing (*Obs.*), disorderly, tumultuous. Also, + characteristic of, or appealing to 'the mob' or lower classes; vulgar, clap-trap.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange* 4 They turn more Mobbish than a Dover Court. 1699 COLLIER *and Def. Immor. Stage* 398 The Surveyor gives the 'text a mobbish Turn, and foists in some of his own ill Language. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Prieth.* (1847) 1. 168 His mobbish fallacious way of arguing. 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 156, I never was in so mobbish a place, where could scarce walk the streets for the numbers of people that flocked about us. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* (ed. 3) 58 As if it was possible, after rousing, by inflammatory publications, the mobbish spirit, that you could draw the line of moderation. 1814 SCOTT *Wau. xxv.* The group... were in ordinary Lowland dresses... which, contrasted with the apars they bore, gave them an irregular and mobbish appearance. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 512 The mobbish love of destruction. 1854 CARLYLE *Frank. G.* xvi. vii 115. 355 Be judicial, arithmetical, in passing sentence on it [sc. Voltaire's fraud]; not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite!

Hence *Mo'bbitshly adv.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 11. 250 The tumultuous Citizens of Thessalonica... having mobbitshly murder'd one of the Emperor's Lieutenants. 1767 CHAUNCEY *Disc.* 24 July 26 Some mobbitshly disposed persons.

Mobbism (mp'biz'm), [f. *MOB sb.* 1 + *-ISM*.]

Mobbish behaviour.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 620 Nothing better than what we must call... mere mobbism.

Mobbie, Mobby: see *MOBBLE v.*, *MOBBIE*.

Mob-cap. [? f. *MOB sb.* 2. The relation to *Du. mopmuts* (*muts* = cap) is not clear.] An indoor cap worn by women in the 18th and early 19th c. (see quot.). Cf. *MOB sb.* 2 3.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* v, Lady Macbeth is to have... a cotton gown, and a mob cap. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 225 A mob-cap is still a word in common use for a morning cap which conceals the whole head of hair, and passes under the chin. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 396 Mob-caps, that covered the hair, were worn [c. 1780] with a full caul and deep border, secured by a broad ribbon. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xiii. A mob-cap; I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces fastening under the chin. 1834 ENA LVAL *Pe Two ix*, [Her] smooth grey hair was almost hidden by a huge mob-cap.

Hence **Mob-capped**, a, that wears a mob-cap;

Mob-cappish a, *nonce-wd.*

1828 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 251 Her beauty was gone; her dress was even prematurely old and mob-cappish. 1905 *Author* 1 Feb. 144 Misdrawings of mob-capped maidens.

Mobilar, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOBILE *sb.* + -AR.] Pertaining to the mob. So **Mobilarity**.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1766) IV. 47 The mobilar spirit infused into the People of Ireland, in 1753, has been the Root of all the Tumults and Risings in this Kingdom, ever since. *Ibid.* It would be an useful Work for some ingenious Writer to lay open to the Public, the Difference between Popularity and Mobilarity. *Ibid.* 226.

Mobile (mō'bil), *sb.* Also 6-7 mobil. [a. F. *mobile* (in *premier mobile*, etc.), a. L. *mōbile* neut. of *mōbilis*: see MOBILE a.]

The later examples with the spelling *mobile* were perh. intended by the writers for the Latin *mobile* (in Eng. pronunciation mō'bil). A pronunciation mō'bil is indicated by the time in quot. 1645 under 1.]

† 1. *First, grand, great, principal mobile*, anglicized forms of PRIMUM MOBILE (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 Al thir nyne speris or hayynis ar inclost vitth in the tent sper, quibill is callit the fyrst mobil. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* v. (1650) 150 Thou First Mobile, Which makst all wheel In circle round. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 249 There he some that have been pretty well principled, yet seeing the great mobil of the rest, by circumvolving them into a contrary motion, hath retarded their action (etc.). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 32/a This Wind proceeds from the Course of the first Mobile. a 1797 MARY W. GODWIN *Posth. Wks.* IV. lxvii. 3 A world in which self-interest... is the principal mobile. *Ibid.*, *Let. Pres. Char. Fr. Nation* 45, I begin to fear that vice, or, if you will, evil, is the grand mobile of action.

2. *Metaphysics*. A body in motion or capable of movement. Now rare.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 292 Motion, whose Measure Time was, had a beginning, before which it was not; because no Mobile was more ancient than the beginning of Time. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 355 The [Immaterial] Agent having no impenetrable Part, wherewith to impell the Corporeal Mobile. 1875 LEWES *Prob. Life & Mind Ser.* I. II. iv. iii. § 45. 279 There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a mobile moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it.

Mobile (mō'bil), *sb.* Also 7 mobile, 7-8 mobile. [Shortened form of L. *mōbile vulgus* the movable or excitable crowd.] The common people; the populace, rabble, Mob.

[1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 67 There followeth... another device plotted of purpose to make it seeme meet to the ignorant multitude... (for note this, that popularitie is the rouer they ayme at in all their proceedings, the *mobile vulgus* being euer wauering and readiest to run upon euery change).] 1676 SHADWELL *Liberline v. Br. D. Log.* D'hear that noise? the remaining Rogues have mis'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us... Enter two Shepherds, with a great Rabble. 1679 in *Verney Fam. Memoirs* Nov. (1899) IV. vii. 259 V. mobile was very rud to v^r Dutch Invasor & his wife. 1683 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism Wks.* 1716 I. 166 Dr. Lamb, (an Intimate and Friend to the Duke of Buckingham) was pull'd in pieces by the Mobile and Rabble. 1685 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (Bannatyne Cl.) 705 The Privy Councill... reprov'd them, for they thought not fit to irritat the mobile too much. 1688 W. LONGUEVILLE *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 99 The mobile has been very turbulent hereabouts. 1701 De Foë *True-born Eng.* Misc. (1703) 34 He grants a Jubilee, And hires Huzzas from his own Mobile. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Trin.* 271 The mobile were fast gathering.

Mobile (mō'bil), a. Forms: 5 mōbile, 6-7 mobil, 7- mobile. [a. F. *mobile*, ad. L. *mōbilis*, f. *mōv*, *mōvere* to MOVE. Cf. MOBILE a. and *sb.*]

1. Capable of movement; movable; not fixed or stationary. † a. In various applications. Of the sight: Wandering, not steady. Of a star: Not fixed. Also in *mobile spirits*, the 'spirits' by which the motor impulses were supposed to be transmitted to the muscles. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 77 Dydo... or euer that she coude saye any thing, as rayuyshed helde her sighte all mōbile, without to areste it vpon one thyng of a long while. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 322 Any star mobile, or els mobil. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyol.* v. 23 The Motive Faculty by a wonderful providence of Nature moves the mobile Spirits, and these moved, fith forth... to their destinated Organs. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Mobile*, moveable; any thing susceptible of motion, or that is disposed to be moved either by itself, or by some other prior mobile, or mover. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.]

b. Of a limb, an organ of the body: Movable, not fixed, 'free'.

1828 STARRK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 133 The Nine-banded Armadillo... body with seven, eight, or nine mobile bands. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 57 The lower (region of the nose), which is less firm, but mobile, allows the apertures of the nostrils to be contracted, widened, or even closed. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 285 The hind toe of each foot is very mobile. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fork Foot* I. 3, A hawk circling high in air, with steady wings and mobile, down-looking head.

c. Of a liquid, etc.: That has its particles capable of free movement.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 101 Streams of matter internally mobile. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. § 27 Like all fluids they are mobile. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 The mobile liquid passes into a compact rigid solid. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* g The coming into contact of a fragment of organic matter with projected portions of the substance of an Amœba is followed by the closure of this mobile substance round it.

d. Of a cell, molecule, etc.: Capable of separate movement, 'free'; not adnate or fixed.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* (1873) 102 It is the mobile cells which are principally concerned. These cells are the most active. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Yet no less a task is laid upon the mobile molecules, momentarily renewed, momentarily perishing, of the brain.

e. *Mobile spasm*, 'Gower's term for the slow and irregular movements that occur in the extremities after hemiplegia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338. *Ibid.* 735 The peculiar mobile spasm known as atetosis.

2. Characterized by facility of movement. a. Of features: That easily change in expression.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 798 And brows that with a mobile life contrive A deeper shadow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 309 The thin mobile lips... picture the inner soul of the man. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxvii. As much astonishment as discipline would allow, expressed upon a not remarkably mobile set of features. a 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Art. & Archaeol.* iii. 79 In the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and mobile lids.

b. Of a person, his mind, etc.: That turns or is turned easily from one thing to another; wanting in stability of purpose; also, in favourable sense, versatile.

1855 LEWES *Goethe* (1864) 127 Nor will this surprise those who have considered the mobile nature of our poet. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. ix. 89 This idea filled her mobile imagination with agreeable fantasies. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 465 [Art. Naval Men] The very nature of his work... makes an off-hand, free-spoken, decisive, and yet mobile man of him. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 117 Women's minds are by nature more mobile than those of men, less capable of persisting long in the same continuous effort. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 187 His imagination is more intense and less mobile.

c. *rarely* of a visible object: Constantly in motion.

1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 145 In the mobile light of the lantern.

3. *Mil.* Of troops, etc.: That may be easily and rapidly moved from place to place.

1879 A. G. F. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iv. 107-8 Wheeled vehicles are not sufficiently mobile to conform to the rapid movement of active troops. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 5/r A mobile army of upwards of 25,000 men.

Mobilary (mō'bil-ā-ri), a. [ad. F. *mobilinaire*, f. L. *mōbilis* + *movable*: see -ARY.]

1. In the Channel Islands: Relating to movable property. Also as the distinctive epithet of a court that deals with 'mobilary' questions.

1682 WARBURTON *Guernsey* (1822) 83 On the second Monday of the term, the mobilary [sic; also in *other passages*] courts are held for the upper parishes. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 112 This Court... is intended for the decision of Matters of less moment, as Arrears of Rents... Arrests, Distraints, and such like Mobilary things. 1841 DUNCAN *Guernsey* 485 In the mobilary court, all common debts may be sued for by way of summons.

2. Of or pertaining to household furniture.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* I. 20 Specimens of mobilary sculpture.

3. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization.

1888 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/3 We [the Russians] do not command the mobilary facilities of the smaller Powers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 7/r The frontier forces... have also been placed upon a mobilary footing.

† **Mobilification**. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. MOBILE a.; see -FICATION.] = MOBILIZATION.

1794 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 113, I trusted no time would be lost for putting his army into a state of mobilification.

Mobility¹ (mō'bil-i-ti). [a. F. *mobilité*, ad. L. *mōbilitas*, f. *mōbilis*: see MOBILE and -ITY.]

1. Ability to move or to be moved; capacity of change of place; movableness. (Sometimes enumerated among the properties of matter.) Also, facility of movement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 Wherby arose one euylle goddesse callyd fame or renomme, whiche... by mobylite vygorouse encrease thir herse for rennyngye. c 1500 MORE *Wks.* c. iiiij. I am Eternitee... Thou mortal Tyne... Art nothing els but the mobylite. Of soune and mone chaungyng in euery degree. c 1639 WORTON *Surra. Educ.* in *Kelg.* (1651) 318 A rod or barre of iron... by the help of a corbe... being ballanced in water, or in any other liquid substance where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of unquietude. 1669 BOYLE *Absolute Rest in Bodies* § 2 The Epicureans... ascribing to every particular Atom an innate, and unloseable mobility, or rather, an actual motion. 1683 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. 18 The two eminent Propriety of matter, viz. that of receiving various Figures, and that of Motion or Mobility. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 244 The Romans had the advantage... by the Bulk of their Ships, and the Fleet of Antiochus in the Swiftness and Mobility of theirs. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 221 The thermometers I employed had not a sufficient mobility for very nice experiments. 1794 G. ADAMS

Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xlix. 347 Of all that are known in the universe, the mobility of the matter of light is the greatest. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 322 The mobility of the needle is diminished. 1841 — *Martyrs Sci.* 97 Paul Anthony Foscarinus... wrote a pamphlet in which he illustrates and defends the mobility of the earth.

b. Of the limbs or organs of the body: Freedom of movement; absence of fixity or rigidity; occas. liability to be abnormally displaced.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 115 The ii. cause [of over-much bleeding] is mobility of the arterie, for woundes with out rest can not heale. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 55 Nature not having given that mobility to the eyes of flies. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 165 All that the former [sc. the tarsus] has gained with respect to size and solidity, it appears to have lost with reference to mobility. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 59 In estimating the effects of direct pre-sure upon the position of the uterus, its extreme mobility must be constantly borne in mind. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 24 All organs adapted for touching are endowed with the greatest mobility. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 54 The mobility of the spinal column in different regions.

c. Of persons: Ability to move about. ? *Obs.*

1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 29 Sept., Mrs. ... grows old, and has lost much of her undulation and mobility. 1779 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., But I am told how well I look; and I really think I get more mobility.

d. *Physics*. Of a fluid: Freedom of movement of its particles.

1817 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* ii. 6 The actual relative mobilities of the gases are inversely as their specific gravity. 1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 232 The perfect mobility of their [sc. liquids] parts among one another. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 311 The mobility of hydrogen... being far greater than that of air.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* of immaterial things.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 108 Labour, on which so many circumstances are now conferring mobility and expansion. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., It is within the province of the State to promote the mobility of labour and capital.

2. Ability to change easily or quickly; liability to fluctuation; changeableness, instability; fickleness.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. 19 b [There is not] any so greate a paterne or example of her [sc. fortune's] mobility [1579 mobility], as they that fynde often change of estate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mobility*, moveableness, changeableness, inconstancy. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 356 We cannot choose but daily observe in our selves a strange mobility and instability in our Imaginative and Intellective Faculty. 1820 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 75 In the conformation of the heretic by temperament, there is more of intellectual mobility than of strength. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. iv. (1875) 315 The mobility of fashionable taste. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 8, I do not ignore the many valuable results that are due to this mobility of imagination.

b. Of a person: The condition of being easily moved; excitability.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xcviij. So well she acted all and every part By turns—with that vivacious versatility, Which many people take for want of heart. They err—'tis merely what is call'd mobility. [Note, In French 'mobilité'. I am not sure that mobility is English.] 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 225, I had not the excitable spirit, the mobility, to use their own term, of our French neighbours. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* ii. 27 Women are, by nature, more excitable than men—prone to be swept by tides of emotion... and female education does its best to weaken every physical counterpoise to this nervous mobility.

c. Of the features: Facility of change of expression.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 298 Mozart's physiognomy was remarkable for its extreme mobility. The expression changed every moment. 1872 J. H. GLAISTONE *Faraday* ii. 89 That wonderful mobility of countenance. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 357 A mouth with a sympathetic mobility about it.

3. *Mil.* Of a field force and its equipment: The quality of being able to move rapidly from one position to another.

1866 E. B. HANLEY *Operat. War* vi. i. 316 Mobility and the mutual support of all arms... were now on the side of the French. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* iii. iii. 329 Other means have been taken to give field batteries the greater mobility now required on some occasions. 1894 Lb. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* I. 89 A new and well-ordered mobility and a facility of manœuvre was taught.

Mobility² (mō'bil-i-ti). [f. MOBILE *sb.* 2, MOB *sb.* 1, after *mobility*.] The mob; the lower classes.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* iv. iii. She singled you out with her Eye, as commander in Chief of the Mobility. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay. Clergy Wks.* 1716 I. 321 No wonder then that the mobility did run a madding, when Oppressions will make the Nobility and Wise Men mad. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. (1778) 24, I don't mean for the mobility only;... the best people of fashion ar'n't ashamed to follow my Doctor. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xix. note, The select mobility and their patrons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 79 They are as easily to be distinguished... from the children of the mobility, as is a well-blooded Arabian from a Suffolk punch.

Mobilizable (mō'bil-i-zā'bl), a. [f. MOBILIZE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *mobilisable*.] Capable of being mobilized.

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* XLV. 835 A mobilizable army. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 54/2 The mobilizable commands, posts, companies, and establishments of the armed force.

Mobilization (mō'bil-i-zā'ch-n), a. [a. F. *mobilisation*, f. *mobiliser* to MOBILIZE: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of mobilizing or rendering 'movable'; bringing into circulation; also in *Law*, the conversion of real into personal property.

1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 89/1 [France] A mobilization of the national debt; by which the real stock was reduced to one-third, payable in money, and the other two in bonds to be taken in payment for national lands. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany II.* 249 Roman law... brought in the novel ideas of capital and the mobilisation of real property.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* The action or process of mobilizing (an army, a fleet, etc.).

1866 *Ch. Times* 14 Apr. Austria... demanding that the mobilization of the Prussian army be at once discontinued. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/3 The news respecting the Russian mobilization of troops is exaggerated.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 7/1 A Mobilization Committee has been sitting at the War Office arranging for the despatch of troops to Suakin.

Mobilize (mɒb-ɪl-aɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *mobiliser*, f. *mobil*: see **MOBILE** a.]

1. *trans.* To render movable or capable of movement; to bring into circulation.

1838 *Globe* 15 Jan. 2/2 They have 'the masses', they say. We believe they have, so far as those inorganic masses as yet have been—to borrow a French term—mobilized. 1864 *Readin* 27 Apr. 3 Mobilize the riches of Austria (and Free Trade in fact only movement—circulation—life) and [etc.]. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4 Either the Governor-General must give up his tours, or must take his Council with him. The real question at issue seems therefore to be not as to the healthiness of Calcutta, but whether the Supreme Council should be mobilized. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 259 Oil once deposited may be again mobilized and transferred to other capillaries.

2. *Mil.* To prepare (an army) for active service.

1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 256 When ever the army is to be prepared for war or mobilised, the Reserve step into their respective regiments again.

absol. 1873 BONESTROP & DWYER *Franco-Ger. War* viii. 170 It only requires a simple telegraphic order to mobilise... to set in perfectly harmonious movement the colossal machinery spread over the whole country.

b. intr. (for passive). To undergo mobilization.

1878 L.D. WOLSELEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 437 To fill its... stores, so that its little army may be in a condition to mobilise. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 The Seventh Division is to mobilise at Aldershot.

Hence *Mo'billed ppl. a.*, *Mo'bilizing ppl. sb.*

1853 GALLANGA *Italy* 163 The mobilized national guard was to leave Milan for the camp. 1884 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* § 513 In rude societies... the army is the mobilized community, and the community is the army at rest. 1899 F. T. BULGER *Way Navy* 83 The signal was made, 'Mobilised cruisers proceed independently to Portland'.

Mobish, obs. form of **MOBBISH**.

† **Mo'ble**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *moble*, (4) *mobill*, *Sc.* *mwbill*), 4-5 *meoble*, *meoble*, (4) *meoble*, *Sc.* *meoble*, 5 *Sc.* *mobyll*, *meuble*, (4) *meuble*, 5-6 *mobil*. [a. OF. *meuble*, *moble* (mod.F. *meuble*) = Pr. *moble*, Sp. *moble*, *muble*, Pg. *movel*, It. *moble* = popular L. **mōbīl-em* for class L. *mōbīl-em*: see **MOBILE**.]

A. adj. Movable. Chiefly of possessions, e.g. in goods *mobiles*, *mobile goods*, personal property.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 When he kyng asked half of alle þe mobile þing. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte þe hous or oþer thyng mobile or in-mobill of þi neigbour. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. 25 At alle the signes, be they moist or drie, or meoble or fix. 1421 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) i. 80 And alle remenant and residue of my goods mobilez and vnmobilez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 230 For whiche nedes to be sped the kyng axed the fiftþe part of all the meoble goodes of england.

B. sb. pl. Movable goods; 'personal' property. *rare in sing.*

13. *Coer de L.* 6460 Home be wente... With that tresore and the mobile. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Richard... His mobles on siluer reised þrough Ingland alle his gode. 1375 BANBOUR *Brace v.* 275 A man... That wes... rich of mwbill [MS. E. *meuble*] and catell. 1420 *Antiquary of Arth.* 199 (Douce MS.) If auþer matens or mas myght mende þi mys, Or eny meble [v. r. *mobyll*], one molde. 1450 *Kny. de la Tour* (1853) 119 They wolde haue leftte her noþing nor londes, heritage, nor meuble. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Laz Arms* (S.T.S.) 154 Gudis womyn ap on inmytes, that is to say meubleis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vi. 15 Nor 3it had [thai] craft to conques nor wyn geyr, Nor kep their moblis quhen it gadderit was.

Moble, *mobble* (mɒb-əl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *moble*. [frequent. f. *MOB* v. 1 Cf. **MABBLE** v.] *trans.* To muffle (one's) head or face. Chiefly with up. Hence † *Mobled ppl. a.*

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qos.) ii. ii. 524 Play. But who, Ow how he seene the mobled [i.e. *fo*, *mobled*] Queene? *Cor.* Mobled Queene is good, faith very good. 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* v. iii. The moon does mobble up her self sometime in't. Where she will shew a quarter face, and was the first that wore a black hag. 1668 GILVER *Esop* ii. xi. 26 Mobled nine dayes in my Considering-cap. 1673 MAYHEW *Rel. Transp.* ii. 278 The old Jades... are mobled up like so many Judges. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Words* s.v. *Moble*, 'Er mobles 'erself up in that owd 'ood an' shawl, an' sils by the fire, tell 'er's as nesh as nesh. *Ibid.*, 'Yo' mun moble yourself well up, its a despart, raw, cold night.

† In mod. writers echoing Shakspeare's use. 1860 S. DOBELL in *Macm.* *Mag.* Aug. 323 But heard, far off, the mobled woe Of some new plainist for the light. 1877 EARL OF SOUTHBURGH *Mata Maiden*, etc. 120 There rested a woman, close mantled in brown, Mobled and muffled from sandal to crown.

Mobocracy (mɒb-ə-kraɪ-si). [f. *MOB* sb. 1, after *democracy*, *ochlocracy*: see **-CRACY**.]

1. The rule of the mob, government by a mob.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fnl.* No. 95 Another Mode of civil Policy, which cannot be called by a better name than a Mobocracy. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov., Mr. Wilkes... quarrelled with a gentleman for saying the French government was become a democracy, and asserted it was rather a mobocracy. 1839 *Times* 18 July, Henceforth... 'mobocracy will be 'at a heavier discount' than ever. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* x. 431 [They] seem to have been infected... with the cretinous hallucinations of mobocracy.

2. The 'mob' or lowest class as a ruling body; a ruling or politically supreme mob.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fnl.* No. 95 The Mobocracy have further the legislative and executive Part of their Laws in their own Hands. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 73 Without the nobles, the mobocracy would have it all their own way. 1856 *Chamb. Fnl.* VI. 225 The shopocracy in the pit, and the mobocracy in the gallery. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 54 The American demagogue is the courtier of American mobocracy.

Mobocrat (mɒb-ə-kraet). [formed as prec. after *democrat*, etc.: see **-CRAT**.] One who advocates mobocracy; a leader of the mob, a demagogue.

1798 in *Spirit Public Fnl.* (1799) II. 123 Republican Gazette for 1892. Written and prophesied by an eminent Mobocrat. 1845 T. W. COIT *Parliament* 235 The demagogue, the mobocrat, the sans-culottes. 1879 BAYNE *Less. fr. my Masters* i. 75 The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless mobocrat here and there, that [etc.].

Mobocratic (mɒb-ə-kraet-ik). Also 8 *mob-cratic*. [f. prec. + **-IC**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mobocracy; that advocates mobocracy.

1775 J. TUCKER *Lett. to Burke* (ed. 2) 14 Tarring and Feathering would be the mildest Punishment, which such a Rebel against this (Mob-cratic) Constitution could expect. 1835 MRS. STOWE in *Life* iv. (1889) 85 All the newspapers... were either silent or openly 'mobocratic'. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 23 His dislike of mobocratic and democratic principles.

Mobocratical (mɒb-ə-kraet-ik-əl), *a.* [formed as prec. + **-ICAL**.] Of or pertaining to mobocracy.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fnl.* No. 95 Mr. Wilkes... was not in his Heart of Mobocratical Principles. *Ibid.*, One disaffected Person cannot withstand the Mobocratical Power. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) I. 98 Many plausible excuses for Mobocratical abuses.

Mobolatry (mɒb-ə-lā-tri). [f. *MOB* sb. 1 + **-OLATRY**, after *idolatry*.] Worship of the mob.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., It is no sacrifice of revenue at the shrine of mobolatry, as the abandonment of half the malt tax was so clearly proved to be. 1882 *Dublin Morn. Mail* 15 Dec. 3 Mr. Gladstone has himself always discriminated between popularity and mobolatry.

Mob'ship, *nonce-wd.* [f. *MOB* sb. 1 + **-SHIP**, after *lordship*, *kingship*.] *a. jocularly.* The personality of a member of a mob. *b.* Mob-government.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 457 The two gentlemen... smile condescendingly on the mobility, cut a curvet in the air to shew their mobships that they are clever lively divinities, and finally [etc.]. 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 57 The Ionian politics had passed through the whole gamut of social and political changes—from patriarchal... kingship to rowdy... mobship.

Mobsman (mɒb-zmæn). [f. *mob's*, genitive of *MOB* sb. 1]

1. One of a mob or crowd.

1868 *Express* 20 May, To... find himself in a well-dressed, querulous, selfish mob... to see small detachments of his fellow mobsmen conveyed by policemen through phantoms and barouches [etc.]. 1881 V. H. MALLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* 938 Of all these thousands of men [composing a mob] each man has his own separate temperament... The passions that direct him as a mobsman may be quite dormant in private life. 1901 R. M. STILLAR *B. Sullivan* II. 10 Forrest had none of his mobsmen in the theatre that evening to repeat the disturbance.

2. (In full *swell mobsman*.) A member of the swell mob (see *MOB* sb. 1 4).

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* II. 369 Swell-mobsmen, and thieves, and housebreakers. 1852 *Ibid.* IV. 25 'Mobs-men', or those who plunder by manual dexterity. 1856 *Q. Rev.* June 183 The swell mobsmen proper generally work together at races in gangs of from three to seven. *Ibid.*, A school of mobsmen. 1904 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2 He belonged to a gang of swell mobsmen who frequented the West-end.

Mobyll, *Sc.* variant of **MOBLE** *Obs.*

Mocadan, variant of **MOKADDAM**.

Mocado, variant of **MOKADO**.

Mocador: see **MUCKENDER**.

† **Mocawik**, variant of **MACAQUE**.

1757 J. H. GROSE *E. Indies* 41 The natives call it a Mocawk, and when taken young it soon grows very tame.

Mocayare, obs. form of **MOHAIR**.

Mocassin (mɒk-ə-sin). Forms: 7, 9 *mockasin*, 8 *molcasin*, *morgissin*, *mogashen*, -i(n)son, -erson, -oson, -ason, *maggi(n)son*, *mokasin*, -awson, *mackassin*, *maccase(o)n*, *mokassin*, -aseen, -ason, -eson, *magassin*, 8-9 *mocas(s)in*, 9 *mowkisin*, *mooki(n)son*, *mocaso(o)n*, -usin, -assin, *mognesan*, *mogissin*, *mocsen*, *mocas*, *mocassin*, 8- *mocassin*. [a. Powhatan *mōckasin*, *Odjibwa mōkisin*; other Indian dialects have the stress on the middle syllable, as in Narragansett *mōkissin*, Micmac *mōkissin*.]

1. A kind of foot-gear made of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the Indians of North America, and by the trappers and backwoodsmen

who have adopted Indian customs. Also *attrib.*, as *mocassin track*, *awl*.

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* (Arb.) 44 *Mockasin*. Shoes. 1704 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 250 note, Every Householder... shall provide... one good pair of snow shoes and mogashens. 1725 S. WILLARD in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 238 We found a mogerson tracke, and spent some time scouting after said Tracke. 1760 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* III. 212 His dress was a deer-skin jacket... with morgissons, or deer-skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1833) I. 423 We saw frequently mocassin tracks, which appeared to have been just made. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Kenark, Oc. curr.* (1870) 115 All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a mockasin awl, and a pair of bullit moulds. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The impression of a mocassin in the rich and moist alluvion. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 Indian curiosities... such as... feathers of birds, fur mocassins [etc.]. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xlv, His mocassins of buffalo-hide were very elaborately embroidered.

2. *Mocassin flower*, plant, U.S. name for the orchidaceous genus *Cypripedium* (Lady's Slipper); yellow *mocassin*, *C. pubescens*.

1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1766) III. 101 *Helleborine Virginiana*. The Molkasin Flower. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 They call it the Mocasin Flower, which also signifies in their Language a Shoe or Slipper. 1884 *Garden* 3 June 384/1 The Mocassin Flower (*Cypripedium spectabile*)... here apparently finds a congenial home. 1890 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Mocassin plant*, same as *M. flower*. *Mocassin root*, the *Cypripedium pubescens*. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 181 Big white mocassin flowers... and bog arum.

3. [Possibly a distinct word; in any case the reason for the name is obscure.] In full *Mocassin snake*: a venomous crotaline snake, *Ancistrodon* (or *Cenchris* or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus piscivorus*, about two feet in length, usually of a somewhat aquatic habit, native of the Southern United States; also *Water Mocassin* (-snake). *Highland or Upland mocassin*, the Cottonmouth, *Ancistrodon atrifasciatus*, a similar or identical snake inhabiting the dry land and mountainous regions. Sometimes erroneously applied to the Copper-head snake, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, and to snakes of the colubrine genus *Nerodia*.

1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 272 The mocassin snake is a large and horrid serpent. *Ibid.* 273 There is another snake in Carolina and Florida called the mocassin. 1848 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* III. 33 *Trigonocephalus piscivorus*... *Water Mocassin Vulgo*. *Ibid.* 45 The *Trigonocephalus atrofasciatus*... is... called in Tennessee Highland Mocassin. 1849 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 16 The Black-brown Mocassin, *Cenchris atrofasciatus*. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* i. 19 *Toxicophis piscivorus*... *Water Mocassin*. *Ibid.* 165 Highland Mocassin (*Toxicophis atrofasciatus*). *Ibid.* 166 Upland Mocassin (*Toxicophis atrofasciatus*). *Ibid.* Mocassin (*Nerodia sipedon* and *N. fasciata*). 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The Copper-head Snake *Trigonocephalus (Ancistrodon) contortrix*, often wrongly called the Mocassin Snake... preys upon frogs and birds. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 394 These-called highland-mocassin, *Ancistrodon atrofasciatus*, has not been collected since the time of its original description. It and *A. piscivorus* are undoubtedly the same species.

Mocassined (mɒk-ə-sind), *a.* [f. prec. + **-ED**.]

1. Furnished or provided with mocassins.

1851 MAYNE *Reid Seal Hunt* i. This region is only trodden by the mocassined foot of the hunter. 18... WHITTIER *Fanckes Gypsy* Fr. Wks. 1889 I. 326 Quick tripping of fair mocassined feet on glittering ice pavements. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 497/2 Her mocassined feet, tucked into wide wooden stirrups.

2. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mocassined*, intoxicated. South Carolina. 1872 SCHELE or VERE *Americanisms* 35 In the South a man made drunk by bad liquor is said to have been 'bitten by the [mocassin] snake', or simply to be mocassined.

† **Moccenigo**, *Obs.* In 7 *muccenigo*, *mutsenigo*. [a. It. *moccenigo*, *moccenigo* (Florio 1611); from the name of Tommaso Moccenigo, doge of Venice 1413-23.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about ninepence.

1553 J. LOCKER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 103 They have every pay, which is 45 dayes, 15 Mozenigos, which is 15 shillings sterling. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, You shall not give mee six Crownes... nor two nor one; nor halfe a Duckat; no, nor a Muccenigo. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 291 The Spanish piastro of silver is given for six liras... the mutsenigo for a lire. 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* i. 5 *Mal...* In the mean time lend me the trifling Ducats... *Cor.* Not a Muccenigo To save thee from the Gallies.

Mocce, obs. form of **MOCHA** 2.

Moch (mɒx), *sb. Sc.* [app. repr. OE. *mōhe* *Mōth*; cf. the 15th c. Eng. forms *mowhe*, *mowhe* (Promp. Parv.).] A moth.

c 1650 P. GORON *Short Abridgem. Brit. Distemper* (1844) 113 This earle George his first wife... forbids her husband to leave such a consuming moth in his house, as was the sacred-leagued meddling with the abissie of Deir. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxi. 156 Half a den wif the mobs.

† **Moch**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *moch*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *Moch* v. and *Mochy* a., also *Muggy* a. and dial. *moke* sb. (Lincs.) a mist, fog, *moke* adj., hazy, dark (E.D.D.).] Moist, damp.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 26 Auld routin ruttin quairin na sap was leift, Moch, all waist, widdit with granis monit. 1533... *Æneis* vii. 1746 Myster vapour vpspringand... In smoky sopps of donk dewis wak, Moich halsum a tovis ourhelled and the slak.

† **Moch**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 *moach*. [?f. *Moch* *a.* But cf. *G. mulchen* to turn rancid or mouldy.] *intr.* To decay, rot.

1624 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 391 Not onlie sall the most part of thame [i.e. the books] moche and consume, bot [etc.]. 1670 *Spalding Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 49 The cornes . . began to moche and rott.

Moch, obs. form of **MUCH** *a.*

Mocha (*mō'kă*). Forms: 7 *moeus*, 8 *moco* (*e*), *mocoa*, *mocho* (*e*), *mochoa*, 8- *Mochoa*. [In early examples *mocus*, *moco*, *mocho*; of obscure origin, but regarded (perh. correctly) by Johnson (and apparently by Woodward in 1728) as identical with the place-name **MOCHA** 2 (in 18th c. often spelt *Mocha*); hence now commonly written with capital M. Cf. *G. mokkastein*, *F. pierre de Mocha* (1765 in *Encyclopédie* X. 590), *Sp. piedra de moca*, *Pg. pedra de moca*, perh. after the Eng. name.]

1. (Also *Mocha stone*, *pebble*.) A variety of chalcedony resembling or identical with moss-agate, having dendritic markings due to the presence of oxides of manganese, iron, etc.

1679 *Will Dan. Bennett* (Somerset Ho.), My Mocus stone Ring. 1704 in *Ashton Soc. Life O. Anne* (1882) I. 120 A gold Moco Stone chain set in Gold. *Ibid.* 181 One Moco Stone Bracelet. 1728 *Woodward Fossils* 22 The Mocha-Stone. *Note, Achatas Mochoensis*. These are nearly related to the Agat-Kind, with Delineations representing Mosses, Shrubs and Branches. 1728 — *Catal. foreign Fossils* 16 A Mocha-Stone, with Delineations of Shrubs. 1753 *Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 249 Some new acquisitions of shells, agates, mocos, and a thousand fine things. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 29 May 3/4 Beautiful oriental Mocoas, Antiques, Seed Pearl. *Ibid.* 12 June 3/2 A Mourning Ring, Hair, Mocoa, set round with Amethyst. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 17 The Earl of Wandesford had one of them sawn into a slab, and it is as beautiful as a Moco. 1789 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard. II.* 157 Picturesque mochos tessellate the ground. 1827 *H. E. LLOYD tr. Timokowski's Trav.* I. 185 An eminence which was covered with cornelians, calcadony, mocha stones, and Jasper of different colours. 1843 *BENKLEY in Ann. Nat. Hist. XI.* 415 On Substances inclosed in Mochstones. [*Footnote*, but no means confined to the bodies so named in this country.] By Karl Mueller. 1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* xi, Any Mocha stone, fortification agate, or Scotch pebble.

2. One of several brown geometrid moths lined and variegated with grey, esp. of the genus *Ephyra*; in full often *mocha moth*, *st. stone*.

1775 *M. HARRIS Eng. Lepidoptera* 45 *Mocha stone*. False *mocha stone*. 1869 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 73 The False *Mocha* (*Ephyra porata*). I do not know the caterpillars of the *Mocha* moths from each other. *Ibid.* 74 The *Mocha* (*Ephyra micronaria*). *Ibid.* The Dingy *Mocha* (*Ephyra orbicularia*). *Ibid.* The Birch *Mocha* (*Ephyra pendularia*).

3. *dial.* 'A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown.' (Halliwell 1847.)

Mocha 2 (*mō'kă*). Also 8 *Mocco*, 9 *Moka*. [The name of an Arabian port at the entrance of the Red Sea.]

1. In full, *Mocha coffee*: a fine quality of coffee; originally, that produced in the Yemen province of Arabia in which the town of Mocha is situated. [So *F. Moka*, *Sp. café de Moca*, *Pg. café de Moka*.]

1773 *SIR J. PRINGLE Let. in Encycl. Brit.* (1797) V. 1241 The coffee ought to be of the best Mocco. 1819 *S. ROGERS Hum. Life Poems* (1839) 1. Then fragrant clouds of Mocha and Souchong Blend as they rise. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 202 The lady would . . sip a cup of strong Mocha. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 540/2 The name of Mocha coffee is derived from the shipment of coffee there.

2. *a.* *Mocha aloes*: an inferior kind of hepatic aloes, of dark colour and nauseous smell, brought to Aden from the interior. *b.* *Mocha senna*: 'Indian' senna, the product of *Cassia lanceolata*, *angustifolia*, or *elongata*.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aloes, Moka*. 1882 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 4) 524 The Common East Indian, Arabian, Mocha, or Bombay Senna is derived from *Cassia angustifolia*.

Mochado, variant of **MOCKADO**.

Mochato, obs. corrupt form of **MUSTACHIO**.

† **Moché**, *Surg. Obs.* [a. *F. moche* skein, OF. *moiche* (mod. *F. moche*) seton.] A seton.

1541 *R. COLLAND Crispian's Quest. Chirurg.* Livh. And all other wounds without tentes and moches ought to be vnderstande to be consolydate.

Moché, obs. form of **MUCH** *sb.*, *a.* and *adv.*

Mochel (l, -ll), obs. forms of **MICKLE**.

Mochenese, obs. form of **MUCHNESS**.

† **Mochlic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *F. mochtique*,

ad. Gr. *μοχλίκος* pertaining to the use of levers (in reducing dislocation), f. *μοχλός* lever.] *a. adj.* *Surg.* Of or relating to the reduction of a dislocated bone (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). *b. sb.* *Med.* A drastic purge. So *Mochlical a.*, (of a medicine) drastic.

1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Dict.* 390* Elatirum is numerated among mochlical Medicaments. [1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Mochlica*, a term by which some authors call the violent or drastic purges.]

Mochlo, -oa, -oe, obs. forms of **MOCHA** 1.

|| **Mochras** (*mō'kras*). Also 9 *moocherus*, *mucherus*, *muchi-ras*, *mochurrus*. [Hindi *mō'kras* :-Skr. *mō'kras*.] (See *quots.*)

1856 *A. FAULKNER Dict. Commere. Terms*, *Moocherus*, a gum resin yielded by the *Bombax Heptaphyllum*. 1882 *J. SMITH Dict. Plants Econ.*, *Mocherus*, a gummy substance obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. 1885 *E. Balfour Cycl. India* (ed. 3), *Muchi-ras*. Hind. Gum from several plants — *Salmalia Malabarica* and *Moringa pterygosperma*, also a gall from the *Areca catechu*. 1895 *Cassell's Engcl. Dict.*, *Mochras*.

Mochy (*mō'xi*), *a. Sc.* [f. *MOCH* *a.* + *y.* Cf. *Moxy*, *Mugy*.] Damp, misty.

1786 *Harst Rig* lxxxii, Mair scouthy like it still does look. At length comes on in mochy rook. [For later *quots.* see E.D.D.]

Mochyll, variant of **MICKLE**.

Mocio (u)n, -cioner, obs. ff. **MOTION**, -ER.

Mock (*mō'k*), *sb.* 1 Now rare or arch. Forms: 5-6 *mokk* (*e*), 5-7 *mocke*, 6 *mok*, 7 *moke*, 6-*mook*. [f. *Mock v.*]

1. A derisive or contemptuous action or speech; an act of mocking or derision.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 360 *pe* gude man hade styl & had a mokk [L. *maritus desponsu remanet*]. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. 125 1/2 This olde philosopher . . casted at hym many proude mockes & shameful wordes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlix. 45 Wyvis thussmakis mokkis Spynnand on rokiss. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He . . called me boye, and gave me many a mocke. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 14 This saith Tindale yroniously in a mok as though it were false. 1542 *WYATT in Tottels Misc.* (Arb.) 36 Such mockes of dreames do turne to deadly payne. 1577 *GOLDING De Moray* xv. (1617) 251 Ye may well thinke they gaue a dry mocke to all the arguments of Aristotle. 1615 *SWETNAM Arraignment, Wom.* (1880) p. xxi, Thou canst not goe in the street with ber without mockes, nor amongst thy neighbours without frumps. 1679 *EARL MUGRAVE Ess. on Satire* 194 For after all his vulgar marriage mockes, With beauty dazled, Numps was in the stocks. 1838 *CHILN Ballads* III. 178/1 Robin Hood . . changes clothes with the palmer (who at first thinks the proposal a mock).

b. † To make mock(s) or a mock at: to deride (obs.). To make a mock of: to bring into contempt.

1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Ciltzen Lond.* (Camden) 178 For men provysede be-fore bat the vntage of Gascon and Gyan shulde come ovr Scheters Hyll, and men made bat a moche ther of. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariti Wemmen* 29 Makand mokis at that mad fad. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. xliii. 9* Ye haue made a moche at the counsell of the poore. *Hob. vi. 6* Vif they fall awaye (and conuincing them selues crucifye the sonne of God afreshe, and make a moche off him) that they shulde [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xiv. 9 Fools make a moche at sin. 1627 *Menn. Cnt. Treckly* ii. 125 Tekeley made a moche at this forced offer. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week. Thes.* 19 Colin makes mock at all her piteous Smart. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xviii. 265 My own shadow makes a moche of my fooleries. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapetout* v. An evil spirit would make a moche at him. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 21, I could never forgive her for making a moche of me.

c. Derision, mockery.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 726 All their traualle, paine, and expences, were to their shame loste and employed, and nothing gayned, but a continuall mocke, and daily derision of the French King. 1622 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. vii.* M. Wks. 1851 VIII. 177 Are they called so in vain, and in mock only? 1831 *PALGRAVE Visions Eng.* 247 (They) watched the Ganges-brimming jars In fiendish mock borne past their dungueo bars.

† *d.* An imposture. *Obs.*

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 213 He sent me with 30 letter, the goodlyest chesmen than euer I sawe: He found out that moche, bycause he knewe well that the capytaine loued well the game of the chess.

† *e.* In phr. *mocks and mows*: see *Mow sb.*

2. A thing to be derided or jeered at; something deserving of scorn.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. iv.* i. 230 Other such images of the which shulde not be reputed nor taken in Iugement but for a trifle or a moche. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 127 They held it still vpr for a moche, How Maister Patrik fedd his flock. 1627 *MAY Lucan* x. 31 If ere the world ber freedome had attained, He for a moche had been reserv'd. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. 50 They were a fight to few, a moche to many, and an hurt to none. 1814 *BYRON Ode to Napoleon* xvi. Foreordn'd by God — by man accurst, And that last act, though not thy worst, The very Fiend's arch mock. 1890 *Mrs. A. E. BARR Friend Olivia* i. 5 A Puritan gentleman is her mock, and nothing else.

3. The action of 'mocking' or imitating; *concr.* something that mocks or deceptively resembles; an imitation, a counterfeit.

1446 *CRASNAW Musicks Duell* 108 Now reach a straine my Lute Above her moche, or bee for ever mute. 1659 *BIRCH's Diary* (1828) IV. 277 It is he a moche, an image of a House of Lords. 1807 *J. BANCROFT Columb.* vi. 23 While pious Valverde mockt at priesthood standings, Guilt in his heart, the gospel in his hands. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNE Lost Bower* xxiii, Or, in mock of art's deceiving, was the sudden mildness won?

4. *attrib. use*: † mock-sign, a derisive gesture; mock-word, a term of derision. (Perh. rather f. the stem of **Mock v.**)

1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* i. To make mock-signs with the fingers. *Far la castagna da la fca ciad* [etc.]. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 Religion is a mock-word on their lips.

Mock (*mō'k*), *sb.* 2 *dial.* [Possibly repr. an OE. **moc*, related to ON. *mō'k-r* soft (see *MEER a.*), *nyki Muck*.] (See *quots.* 1796, 1882.)

1777 *Eng. L.* The washings of the 'mock', i.e. pommage. *Ibid.* 328 Mock pommage, or ground fruit. 1831 *FRIEND Devan. Plant names* (E.D.S.) 38 Mock, apples made into cheese or pommage, ready for the cider-press.

Mock (*mō'k*), *sb.* 3 *dial.*

1. A root or stump; a log.

1844 *BARNES Poems Rural Life* 328 Mock, a root or stump of a cut-off bush, or largest stick. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 Mock (Dorset), the root of a tree. 1874 *Mrs. WHITCOMBE Bygone Days Devon & Cornwall* 194 The Christ-mas Log, is usually called 'the mock'.

2. A tuft of coarse grass or rush left by cattle in pasture land.

1844 *BARNES Poems Rural Life* 328 Mock, a tuft of sedge. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 432 The cattle usually leave tufts or patches of the ranker herbage: these are always called *mocks*.

Mock (*mō'k*), *sb.* 4 *Anglo-Irish*. [Of obscure origin.] A piece of land held in 'conacre'. Also *Comb.* mockground = **CONACRE**.

1824 *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground? . . Do you not refer to mockground? It may be; they call it conacre. 1862 *H. COULTER West of Irell* 71 Conacre or Mockground as they term it in Clare. . . I have heard of an instance of a Mock being charged for at the rate of £10 an acre.

Mock (*mō'k*), *a.* (Not in predicative use.) [Partly from the attributive use of **Mock sb.** 1; partly from the use of the stem of **Mock v.** in combination with an object. The hyphen is still often used in the collocations of the adj. with *shs.*; when these are used attributively the hyphen is almost always inserted.]

1. Prefixed to a *sb.* to form a designation for a person or thing that 'mocks', parodies, imitates, or deceptively resembles that which the *sb.* properly denotes; = sham, counterfeit, imitation, pretended.

a. of persons.

1548 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 26, I feare me some be rather moche gospellers then faithful ploughmen. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1091 They this mock-King did espie. 1652 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Mar, They marched the mourners. General Cromwell, his mock-parliament-men, officers, and 40 poore men in gounes. 1660 *FULLER Mxix Contempr.* (1841) 256 Many mock-ministers having banished out of divine service the use of the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments. 1668 *DRAVEN (title)* An Evening's Love, or the Mock-Astrologer. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 10 The Tomb of the Mock-Saint which is in the middle of the Chappel. 1721 *KEN Hymnothero Wks.* 1721 III. 217 The Envoy Thanks to the Mock-Saint paid. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 30 This little arbitrary mock-monarch. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 84 A barrister . . appeared for the mock plaintiff, and made some feeble objections to the defendant's plea. 1901 *A. LANG Magic & Relig.* 134 The mock-king who was annually killed at the Babylonian festival of the Sacra.

b. of things, actions, events, etc.

1656 [see **MOCK HOLIDAY**]. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* iv. xv. (1591) 179 Those moche-expeditions of Caius the Emperour. 1623 *CROCKETER, To Rdr.*, The moche-words which are ridiculously used in our language. 1643 *Cony-catching Bride, title-pg.*, This . . Mock-Marriage was kept privately in London. 1646 *J. BENBRIGE God's Fury* 54 Alas, your mock-prayers, mock-fasts, your mock-devotions, make his fury come into face. 1647 *R. STAPLETON Jynval* 213 His wooden mock-knife. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. 8 43 Those Idols . . were so far from defending themselves, that their mock-Mouths could not afford one word, to hemoan their final Destruction. 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 167 The Popish mock-fasts which allow the greatest dainties in the strictest abstinence. 1682 *DRAVEN & LEE Dk. of Guise* i. I, I'll swear him Guilty. I swallow Oaths as easie as Snap-dragon, Mock-Fire that never burns. 1689 *Acc. Reasons Chas. II War States-Gen.* 6 After a Mock-Imprisonment of nine or ten days he was let out again. 1708 *B. E. Dk. Cant. Crero, Mock-song*, that ridicules another Song, in the same Terms and to the same Tune. 1708 *A Mock-Romance*, that ridicules other Romances, as *Don Quixot*. A Mock-Play, that exposes other plays, as the *Rehearsal*. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang. Wks.* 1721 I. 88 Mock-Thunder-bolt in his Right Hand he graspeth. 1770 *Jynius Lett.* xxxviii. (1820) 188 The lofty terms . . resembled the pomp of a mock tragedy. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxviii. 49 The mock assembly was dismissed. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Revid. in Georgia* (1863) 21 The turkey-buzzards . . soar over the river like so many mock eagles. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. 361 A mock trial in which their enemies were judges. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* iii. vi. 33 It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye, That old hysterical mock-disease should die. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. ii, He . . lifted his eyebrows and his hands in mock protest.

c. of qualities, sentiments, etc.

1648 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 248 There are . . many mock-graces . . that . . are not the things they seem to be. 1682 *WINSTANLEY Eng. Worthies* 346 One that was a Thrasical Puff, and Emblem of mock-valour. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 7 That superior Greatness and Mock-Majesty, which is ascribed to the Prince of the fallen Angels. 1784 *W. COXE Trav. Poland*, etc. I. 150 This spirit of mock-reverence. 1806 *T. CAMPBELL in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xiv. 326, I am not assuming any mock modesty. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* x. ii, The young man . . had much of the . . mock patriotism of the Romans. 1877 *Black Grecu Past.* xxiv, He gave that advice with mock humility.

2. Special collocations (usually hyphenated): mock auction, a 'Dutch auction' (see **AUCTION sb.** 2); also, a fraudulent auction of worthless articles, in which a brisk pretence of bidding is kept up by confederates in order to elicit genuine bids; mock-colour, a fugitive as opposed to a permanent colour or dye (cf. *False colour*: **FALSE a.** 16 b); mock-gold, a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum and other materials in various proportions (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mock-knee, a callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg below the

knee (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); mock-lead = BLENDE, hence mock-lead *a.*, containing blende; † mock-man, (a) one unworthy to be called a man; also attrib.; (b) a chimpanzee; mock-moon = PARASELENE; mock-ore = mock-lead (see also quot. 1681); mock-plum = bladder plum (BLADDER 10); mock-rainbow, a secondary rainbow (see RAINBOW 1); mock-sun = PARHELION; also fig.; † mock-velvet, perh. = MOCKADO. Also in names of culinary preparations, as mock-brawn, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces, and dressed to resemble brawn; mock-duck, -goose, a piece of pork from which the 'crackling' has been removed, baked with a stuffing of sage and onions (*collog.*); mock venison, leg of mutton long hung, cooked after the manner of venison. Also MOCK TURTLE.

1766 *Cheats of London Exposed* 32, I term them *Mock-Auctions, because they are deceits throughout. 1884 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 281. The *Mock Auction is a swindle. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Lives* 82 A mock auction case. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1805) 302 To make *Mock Brawn. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery*, Index, Mock brawn. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* l. c. ii. 207 If it loses its body or ground of colour it is a *mock colour. 1877 Cassell's *Dict. Cookery* 262 *Mock Goose is a name given in some parts to a leg of pork roasted without the skin, and stuffed just under the knuckle with sage-and-onion stuffing. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) l. 1. 182 A black glossy Maiter like Tale .. common in Cornwall; and call'd there *Mock-Lead. 1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* l. 84 Mock lead is the native sulphuret of zinc. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol* 6 These fissures .. he often *mock-lead. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* l. i. I would first take to me, for my lust, a Moore, One of your Gally-slaves, that cold and hunger, Decrepit misery, had made a *mock-man, Then be your Queene. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i. What a Mock-man property, in thy intent, Wouldst thou have made me? 1738 [see CHIMPANZEE]. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. l. Three *mock-Moons at once reflex'd hav bin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 7/5 Occasionally for a few minutes one or other of the mock-moons was very bright. 1681 GREW *Muscum* iii. § ii. iii. 338 Mundick Ore, and Black Daze, mixed with a Vein of White and Green Spar. .. These Ores, by some are called *Mock-Ores. 1786 WHITEHURST *Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 230 This mineral has been usually known by the names of black-jack, and mock-ore. 1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* l. 84 Mock-ore, or sulphuret of zinc. 1890 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Mock-plums. 1725 PORE *Wks. Shaks.* l. Pref. A Each picture like a *mock-rainbow is but the reflexion of a reflexion. 1665-6 *Mock-sun [see PARHELION]. 1671 MARTEN *Voy. into Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1694) 50 A Parelion or Mock-sun. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxix, Let France adore No longer an illusive mock sun. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 7/2 Four mock suns were seen in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. A 1613 OVERBURY *New Charac.*, *Fellow of House* (1615) l. 3, His meane they not suffer him to come too nigh (the fashion): they afford him *Mock-velvet or Satinisco. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 225 *Mock Venison. Hang a plump and finely-grained leg of mutton in a cool place [etc.].

b. In popular or book names of plants, as mock-acacia, *Robinia Pseud-Acacia* (see ACACIA 1 2); mock-apple, Canadian name for *Echinocystis lobata* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); mock bishop (s)-weed, American name for the genus *Discopleura*; mock-chervil, (a) Cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (b) Shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; mock gillyflower (see GILLYFLOWER 3); mock liquorice, Gault's rue, *Galega officinalis*; † mock-mustard, [tr. mod.L. *sinapistrum*], ? *Salvadora indica*; mock myrtle, ? bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; mock-olive, an Australian jasmine, *Nerolea longifolia* (Maiden *Native Pl. Australia* 1889); mock-orange, (a) the common syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius*; (b) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus caroliniana*; (c) the Australian native laurel, *Pittosporum undulatum* (ibid.); mock pennyroyal, the genus *Hedoma*; mock plane-(tree), the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*; mock privet, the genus *Phillyrea*; mock saffron, *Carthamus tinctorius*; mock willow, *Spiraea salicifolia*.

1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam. Rose Kilnwood* (Spald. Club) 428 *Mock acacia. 1866 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 156 *Discopleura*. *Mock Bishop-weed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 54 Myrrhis is called in Cambrigeshyre cassettes, in other places *mockchervil. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccc. 884 *Pecten Veneris* .. Shepherds Needle, wilde Chervill, Mock-Chervill. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 86 Regalica is also named Ruta cararin, Galega, & Gaidera. .. It may be called in english *mocke Licores. 1698 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved *Mock-Mustard. 1837 ELLISON *Kirstead* 26 Thickets .. Of sweet *Mock-myrtle and of purple Ling. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Syringa* .. The *Mock-Orange; vulgo. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vicus Louisiana* (1814) 59 There is particularly one very beautiful, *bois jaune*, or yellow wood: by some called the mock orange. 1903 QUILLER-COCHU *Adv. H. Rev.* 139 A bush of mock-orange at the end of the verandah. 1866 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 303 *Hedoma*. *Mock Pennyroyal. 1797-1804 MARTIN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* (1807) s. v. *Acer*, With us it [the Great Maple] is vulgarly called the Sycomore-tree and by some *Mock-plane. 1837 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 521 The latter [*Acer Pseudo-platanus*] is generally known under the names of the Sycamore, Greater Maple, and Mock-plane. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. li. 1209 Of *mocke Privet. 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Phillyrea*, Mock-Privet. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 29 *Cnecus* or coicus is called .. in englishe Bastarde saffron or

*mocke-saffron. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* App. 1601 This Willow leaved Shrub .. I have named in English *Mocke willow.

c. in names of birds, as mock-nightingale, (a) the BLACKCAP, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (b) the Garden warbler, *Sylvia salicaria*; (c) the White-throat, *Sylvia fusca* (or *Alotacilla sylvia*); (d) the Sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*; mock regent-bird, an Australian Honey-eater, *Meliphaga phrygia*; mock-thrush U.S. = MOCKING THRUSH.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* ii. 262 It [the blackcap] .. is called in Norfolk the *mock-nightingale. 1831 MONTAGU'S *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2) 42 It does not appear to me that the provincial names of Mock-nightingale, Nettle-creep, Nettle-monger, are ever applied to the Blackcap, but to the White-throat and the Fauvette. 1878 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 547/1 The name .. Mock-Nightingale is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap .. and the Sedge-bird. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 43 Warty-faced Honey-eater. .. *Mock Regent-Bird, [of the] Colonists of New South Wales. 1890 Century *Dict.*, *Mock-thrush.

3. Comb. a. with adjs. and advs. with the sense 'in a counterfeit manner', 'simulatedly'. Chiefly implying humorous or ludicrous simulation, as in MOCK-HEROIC.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 ll. 178 Seven mock-bright Angels on the Deck appear'd. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 43 note, A mock-servant tone. 1858 GEN. P. THOMSON *Adit. Alt.* l. xlv. 173 The men, pompous, mouthing, and mock-dignified. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxvi, 'It is done, sometimes', she said, mock-sadly. 1871 — *H. Richmond* xlvii, I told her mock-foolishly that I did not believe in serious illnesses coming to godlike youth. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) 193 A pseudocritical and mock-historic society. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) May 120/1 'Thank you .. Mr. Smith!' she said, with a mock-offended air. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 117 Prudishly mock-moderate.

b. with a verb, with the humorous sense 'pretendingly'; also with a ppl. adj., as † mock-made *a.*, made as a counterfeit.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* iv. ii, I defie thee, thou mock-made man of matl a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Somerset* (1662) iii. 31 Other mens mock-commanding verses thereon [sc. Coryat's Crudities]. 1889 J. CORBETT *Mock* xl 158 He [sc. Monk's builder] was a wag whom Charles the First had mock-knighted one evening at supper with his table-knife.

Mock (mpk), v. Forms: 5 mokken, mokke, moque, 5-6 mokkyn, mok, 5-7 mocke, 6-mock. [ME. *mokken*, *moque*, ad. OF. *moquer* (F. *moquer*) to deride, jeer, a northern dialect form corresp. to the synonymous Pr. *mochar*, It. *mozzare*. According to some scholars, the word represents a popular L. **mucare* to wipe the nose (whence F. *moncher*, It. *macare*), cf. *mucosus* (class. L. *mucosus*; see Mucus). With the OF. (whence the Eng.) transitive use, cf. L. *emungere* to wipe the nose, to cheat. The reflexive use (the only one in mod. Fr.) *se moquer de quelqu'un*, may originally have denoted the derisive gesture imitative of the movement of wiping the nose. In mod. Provencal, according to Mistral, *mouca* means 'to wipe the nose'; 'to strike on the nose', while *se mouca* = F. *se moquer*, and *moucado* means 'a blow on the nose'; 'a humiliation'. Another hypothesis, less plausible semasiologically, would connect the word with Ger. dial. *mucken* to growl, grumble, OHG. *irmucasan* 'mutire' (mod. G. *mucksen* to grumble).]

1. trans. To hold up to ridicule; to deride; to assail with scornful words or gestures. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 64 They were mocked and scorned of alle folk for her leudnesse. e 1450 *Mankind* 371 In *Macro Plays* 14 Hauze he non other man to moke, but euer me? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vii, Alle the salary or payment of them that mokken other is for to be mockqued at the last. 1530 PALSGR. 630/2 He mokeith hym at every worde and yete the foole perceyeth it nat. *Ibid.* 663/1, I pottie, I mokeke one with maykyng a pottie in the syde of my mouth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. 3. 34, Lo, how he mockes me, wilt thou let him my lord? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. ii. 156 Mock not a Cobler for his black thumbs. 1781 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xvii. vi, Mock not my name with honours vain, but keep my holy laws. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 273 Art thou a devil. Come here to mock .. My dying agony. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania* vii, With smiles, till then, Coldly she mocks the sons of men.

b. With adv. or phrase as complement: To bring to a certain condition by mockery. Now rare. Also, † to mock out: (a) to evade (an argument, etc.) by mockery or trifling; (b) to gain by mocking or buffoonery. 1533 [FINOALE] *Supper of the Lord* Evj, And as for M. More, whom the verite most offendeth, & doth but mocke it out when he can not sole it. 1591 SPENSEN *li. Hubbard* 509 For there [at court] thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie, .. to be a beetle-stock of thy great Masters will, to scorne, or mock. So maist thou chaunce mock out a Benefice. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 285 Many a thousand widows Shall this his Mocke, mocke out of their dear husbands; Mocke mothers from their sonnes, mocke Castles downe. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxiv. § 4 He would .. be mocke out of his skin by Courtiers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 18 It was no solocisme to the gravity of Eliah to mock Baals priests out of their superstition. a 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 60 Some gigantic bell, Whose thunder laughing through my brain Mocked me back to flesh again.

c. To defy; to set at naught. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arlb.) 38, I think likewise this reason should be mocke. 1566 SHAKS. *Mereh.* P. ii. l. 30, I would ore-stare the sternest eyes that looke .. Yea, mocke the Lion when he rores for pray to win the Ladie. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 185 Fill our Bowles once more: Let's mocke the midnight Bell. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ* lxi. (1879)

746 The hierarchy .. know how to honor the appearance of justice while mocking the reality.

d. fig. of impersonal things.

1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 628 Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown, That mock our scant manuring. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 156 These hated walls that seem to mock my shame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 248 Though my harsh touch, faltering still, But mock'd all tune, And warr'd the dancer's skill. 1788 T. WARTON *On H. M. Birth-day* 51 And many a fane he rear'd, that still sublime In massy pomp has mock'd the stealth of time. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 28 A perishing That mocks the gladness of the Spring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* 17 Melodies, With which, like flowers that mock the corpse beneath, He had adorned and hid the coming bulk of Death. 1847 A. R. DALLUS *Look to Ferns*. (ed. 4) 84 Australasia and Polynesia have arisen to mock our arithmetic. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* l. 13 Their artless sport did not seem to mock her, as did the sunshine and the breeze.

2. intr. To use or give utterance to ridicule; to act or speak in derision; to jeer, scoff; to flout. Const. at, † with.

e 1450 *Mankind* 358 in *Macro Plays* 14 We xall barga with yow, & noþer moke nor scorne. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* W. de W. 1506 ii. viii. 107 Also those the wyche mocketh with these auncyentes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 202 This forsooth is not to mocke with the Scriptures. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1837) 239 Some, do vse to abuse them, and to mocke at mathematicall heades. 1604 E. GRUNSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* l. vii. 21 Lactantius Firmian, and S. Augustine mocke at such as hold there be any Antipodes. 1611 BUBLE *Prov.* l. 26, I also will laugh at your calamitie, I will mocke when your feare cometh. 1784 COWPER *Yask* v. 122 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. v. Fleet limbs that mock'd at time. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 386 If fear were made for kings, the Fool mockes wisely. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii, Will he not mock at me?

† b. To jest, trifle; to make sport. Obs.

e 1440 *Promp. Part.* 341/2 Mokkyn, or iapyn, or tryflyn, *Indifio*. e 1460 *Wisdom* 826 in *Macro Plays* 62 Myde. .. On a soper I wyll .. Set a noble with goodde chere redly to spende. *Wyndyrlandyng*. And I twaye be his feer, To moque at a goodde dyner. 1537 SIR J. DUOLEY in Froude *Hist. Eng.* lli. 253 He .. mock'd not with me, for he brake down a part of the decks of my ship. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xix. 14 Lot .. said, .. the Lord will destroy this citie: but hee seemed as one that mock'd, unto his sonnes in law.

3. trans. To deceive or impose upon; to delude, befool; to tantalize, disappoint.

e 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1412 In spech off luff suller ye Sotheroun ar; Ye can ws mok, suppose ye se nat me. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) li. 141 He dothe but to dvyise to mocke al the world by practises with faire wordes for his owne purpose. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 246 Let us not wilfully mocke our selues to our own destruction. 1597 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 126 My Father is gone wilde into his Graue, .. And with his Spirits, sadly I suruiue, To mocke the expectation of the World; To frustrate Prophecies. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 10 Behold, thou hast mock'd me, and told mee lies. 1648 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 202 What would it aile me, O Lord, to mock the eyes of all the world with a semblance of holiness? 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 773 Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To deathless pain? 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* iii. (1873) 12 What stately vision mockes my waking sense? 1819 SHELLEY *Fragm. Tale Unfold* 4 Empty cups .. Which mock the lips with air, when they are thirsting. 1847 EMERSON *Regr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) l. 381 As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, .. it will be mocked by delusions. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on St. Ag. 15* Mind is a light which the Gods mock us with, To lead those false who trust it.

† b. To disappoint of something promised. Obs.

1541 in L. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Cr. Requests* (Selden) 61 Your sayd servant and sublet was .. disappointed and mock'd of suche handoges as he shold have had.

4. To ridicule by imitation of speech or action. (The current colloquial use, and presumably as old as the 16th c., but not evidenced in literature.) Hence, to imitate or resemble closely; to mimic, counterfeit. (Cf. MOCKING-BIRD.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 173 Another [sc. drum] shall .. rattle the Welkins eare, And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 19-20 Prepare To see the Life as liuely mock'd, as euer Still Sleepe mock'd Death. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To Mock, or mimick another. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 335 For what live ever here? .. to bid each wretched day The former mock? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xlv. 7 He [a horse] would spread His nostrils to the blast, and joyously Mock the fierce pel with neighings. 1822 — *Chas. I.* ii. 98 He mockes and mimics all he sees and hears. 1827-44 WILLIS *Lazarus & Mary* 16 Like life well mock'd in marble. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. iv. 311 Not one of Stansfield's lines is like another. Every one of Salvator's mockes all the rest. 1867 G. G. McCRAE *Balladadreo* 30 (Morris) There the proud lyre-bird spreads his tail, And mockes the notes of bill and dare.

† b. To simulate, make a false pretence of. Obs. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 255, I long till Edward fall by Warrens mischance, For mocking Marriage with a Dame of France. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2 Go to him Dollabell, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawes that he makes.

† 5. In the 17th c. the verb-stem was prefixed to a few sbs., forming compound sbs. with the sense 'one who or something which mocks ..': mock-beggar, (a) applied to a house that has an appearance of wealth, but is either deserted or else inhabited by miserly or poor persons; also as quasi-proper name, *Mock-Beggar's Hall*, etc.; (b) used by Florio (? erroneously) for BULL-BEGGAR; mock-crown *nonce-wd.*, a trick that deludes rustics; mock-guest, one who disappoints his guests of

the liberal entertainment which he has led them to expect; in quot. *fig.* Also Mock-God.

1611 Florio, *Beffau*, a bug-beare, a scarecrow, a *mock-beggar, a toy to mocke an ape. 1615 *Cupid's Whirligig* C. 4. What's this, A shirt that ye wear, Else 'tis a mock-beggar with stripes. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 2. A Gentleman without means, is like a faire house without furniture, or any inhabitant... whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill-bestowed, to make a mock-beggar, that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-Cornuall* C. 2 b. The poore receive their answer from the Daves, Who in their caining language call it plaine Mockbegger Manour, for they came in vaine. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Mock-Beggar-Hall. 1835 HORSFIELD *Sussex* I. 136 Some old buildings in a place called the Mock-beggars. 1840 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 338 Both places... bear the name of Mock-Beggar's Hall. The one is an insulated rock near Bakewell... presenting from the road the semblance of a house. The other is a Tudor... mansion in the parish of Claydon... which... remained so long unoccupied as to be the cause of numerous disappointments to those travellers who had never been taken in before. 1598 Florio, *Lugan-naillana*, the name of a leape or sault so called in Italian, as we should say 'mock-clowne'. 1624 FULLER *Hoby St.* I. i. 3 Some women which hang out signes... will not lodge strangers; yet these 'mock-guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them.

Mockable (mō'kăb'l), *a.* [f. Mock *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. *F. moquable*.] Deserving of or exposed to derision.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 49 Those that are good maners at the Court, are as ridiculous in the Countrey, as the behaviour of the Countrie is most mockeable at the Court. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. vii. 41 This huge Moon-calf of Sansculottism... is not mockable only, and soft like another calf. 1892 PEYTON *Mem. Jesus* iii. 63 The Primates... mock us unconsciously. We encounter the mockable element in man, just at the junction where flesh is passing into mind, animality into mentality.

Mockadam, variant of MOKADDAM.

† **Mockado** (mō'kădō). *Obs.* Forms: 6 mockado, mockadowe, mockadoo, -adowe, makadowe, moccadowe, 6-7 mocado, mockadōe, 6-8 mocadodo, 7 moccadōe, -dow, moccadōe, mochado, muckado, 8 mockade(e, 6-mockado. [app. a corruption of *It. moccardo* (see MOHAIR) or some variant.

Cotgrave (1611) gives 'mockado' as the rendering of *F. mocade* (not found elsewhere) and *mocayart*, and he renders *mocayart* by 'silk moccadōe'; a *Fr. form moccayart* occurs in 1580 as the name of a material for curtains. Florio (1611) has *It. moccadaro*, and *moccadaro*, 'mockado stuffe'.

1. A kind of cloth much used for clothing in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *attrib.*, as *mockado cassock*, *doublet*, etc.; *mockado ends*, *fringe* (mentioned as a commodity sold by weight). *Tuft mockado*, a peculiar kind of mockado decorated with small tufts of wool.

It was made in Flanders and (first by Flemish refugees) at Norwich; it is usually mentioned as an inferior material (of wool) in contrast with silk and velvet, but a 'silk mockado' is also spoken of. Quot. 1638 exceptionally refers to *mockado* as a costly fabric; but the word by that time may have ceased to be generally understood.

1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 51 One night gowne of mockadoe with one paire of hose of the same. 1571-2 A. WHITEFOLO in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 246 Mochadoue for the cote, collar, and hands, with sylk boottons. 1579 *Dre Diary* (Camden) 6 Some kinde of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 132 Mockadoes tufted and plaine. *Ibid.* III. i. (1878) II. 6 Now by means of strangers succoured here from domesticall persecution, the same [*sc.* wool] hath beene imployed vnto sundrie other vses, as mockadous, baies, vellures [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 200 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado. 1590 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXI. 374, 1st black mockado fringe, III. s. viij d. 1594 LOOGE & GREENE *Looking-glass* (1598) C 3 b. When I... saw... what a faire mockado Cape it had. 1596 LOOGE *Wills Miserie* 14 The farmer that was contented in thines past with his Russet Frocke & Mockadoe sleeves, now sels a Cow against Easter to buy him silken geere for his credit. 1605 *Lond. Pradig* III. i. Why she went in a fringed gowne, a single ruff, and a white cap; and my father in a mocado coat. 1617 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 427 Crimson mockados to make sleeves for the poore men. 1620 in *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 A pound of black mockadow ends, 1st viij d. 1638 *Ford Lady's Trial* II. i. Imagine first our rich mockado doublet. 1660 *Act 12 Class. II.* c. 4 Rates Inward, Mocado ends the dozen pound, 11ij d.

b. fig. as the type of an inferior material. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*: Trumpery, inferior.

(In quot. 1747 used, probably by etymological misapprehension, in the sense of 'mockery'. Cf. -A00 2.)

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 287 Mockadoue miracles, narrations, and relations. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 8, I will nicke-name no bodie: I am none of these tuft mockadoue mak-a-does. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Kitchsey Winsey* B 8 b, I muse of what stuff these men framed be, Most of them seeme Muckado vnto me. 1621 - *Notio D.* I want that high esteemed excellence Of fustian, or mockado Eloquence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 37 What Mockado is this to such a poor Soul as I?

2. (See quot.)

1738 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 120 A new Invention of making Carpeting called French Carpets or Mocadous.

† **Mockage**. *Obs.* [f. Mock *v.* + -AGE.]

Very common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1. The action or an act of mocking; mockery, ridicule, derision; a derisive utterance or action.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. i. 338 In mockage ye shalle be called la cote male tayle. 1494 FAWCEN *Chron.* VII. 608 The *Frasche Gayneyne* bryngeth in a matter of game, as he rehersteth, to the mockage of Englisshmen. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 4. Then shall thou vse this mockage vpon y^e kinge of Babilon. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* D. ij. What an vnusuall mockage is this aswel of god as of our soueraygne lord y^e king. 1561 T. Norton *Catiline's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 743 Christians ought truly to bee a kinde of men... open to the malice, deceipts, and mockages, of naughty men. 1577 HAMMER *Ans. Beel. Hist.* (1663) 38 In a mockage they tried the sharpnesse of their swords upon the dead bodies. 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 347 Tuned into a matter of merriment and mockage of poore Saint Peter. 1677 MANTON *Serm.* P. cxix. 52 (1681) 347 Their Derision and Mockage of Godliness ceaseth.

b. The fact or condition of being mocked. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij, The workes of the peple ar holden in mockage with wyse men. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 344 Which then brought youth into a fooler Paradise, and hath now cast age into an open mockage. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 36 It is but an error to thinke that God is a party capable of mockage and illusion; no art, no fineness can circumvent or abuse him.

2. An object of mockery.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxv. 9, I will make of them a wilderness a mockage and a continuall deserte. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Concl. 53 Nay, Law is made a mockage, and a scorn. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 Man... was the spoil of time, the mockage of fortune, and image of consistency. 1677 MANTON *Serm.* P. cxix. 83 (1681) 553 'Trough scorned and made a mockage (1725 mock) by those that... lived in pomp and splendor, yet his zeal was not abated.

3. Mimicry, close imitation; *concr.* something that mocks or resembles, a counterfeit.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* A *Rauke Observer* (1857) 160 Whilst he meanes to purge himself by observing other humours, he practises them by a shadow of mockage. 1686 GOAD *Celesh. Bodies* II. i. 397, I can believe... that there are such Mockages of Humane Nature by Sea, as an Ape is on the Mountain.

Mockaire, obs. form of MOHAIR.

Mockaniste, *noun-nd.* [f. Mock *v.* after the words in the context.] A mocker.

1550 *Image 140cr.* III. in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 435/2 He is no Aquiliste, Nor non Oceanist, But a mockaniste.

Mockaseen, -a(s)sin, -ason, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

Mock-beggar. See Mock *v.* 5.

Mock-bird. [f. Mock *sb.* + BIRD *sb.*] The American MOCKING-BIRD, *Mimus polyglottis*.

1649 *Perf. Dker. Virginia* (1837) 15 One Bird we call the Mock-bird; for he will imitate all other Birds Notes. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51. P. The Indian Fowl, called the Mock-bird, who has no Note of his own. 1794 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 337 The American Mock-bird. *Ibid.* 338 The mock-bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Vpym.* I. iii. From merry mock-bird's song. 1854 CAROLINE A. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 13 The pretty mockbird with his borrowed notes Tells thee sweet truth.

b. Applied to the Sedge-warbler and the Black-cap (cf. MOCKING-BIRD 2).

1831 G. Montagu's *Ornith. Dict.* 326 *Mock Bird*, a name applied to the Sedge Bird. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 582. *C. fig.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Coleridge* 8 Jan., Moses will be a very mock-bird as to languages. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xiii, Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's song From the tall bough where they have perch'd so long.

Mock-clown: see Mock *v.* 5.

Mocke, **Mockeado**, var. ff. MUCK, MOCKADO.

Mocked (mōkt), *a.* [f. Mock *v.* + -ED.] Imitated (in quot. *nbosl*).

186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1869) 507 When the mockers and the mocked are caught and compared they are found to be totally different in essential structure.

Mockedar, obs. form of MUCKENDER.

Mocker (mō'kər). Forms: 5 mocker(e, 6 *Sc.* mōkar, mōkar, 6- mocker. [f. Mock *v.* + -ER.] Cf. *F. moqueur*.]

1. One who mocks, derides, or scoffs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) *Dictes* 14 b, Ware that ye be no mockers for that engendrieth hattered. 1500 *Young Childr.* Bk. 59 in *Babes Bk.*, Be no glouere nor no mockere. 1570 BUCHANAN *Aue Admonitionum* Wks. (1892) 24 Mōkkaris of all religion and vertew. 1634 CANN *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 221 How can he prove that these were outwardly wicked and irreligious, known to be idolaters, drunkards, sorcerers, mockers, &c. 1683 BURNETT *tr. More's Utopia* 39 If the many Mockers of Elissa... felt the Effect of his Zeal. What will become of one Mock of so many Friars? 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. viij. 347 An Ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked, but it is to the Mocker's confusion. 1750 BYRON *Rem. Middleton's Exam.* 525 What these Mockers call'd a drunken Fit, Was God's Performance of what Jock called. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 163 The peculiarities of the Puritan had been... favourite subjects with mockers. 1903 *Speaker* 10 Oct. 295/ The enthusiast was a happy man, the mocker was a miserable man.

b. One who deceives or illudes.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 13 If thou diest Before I come, thou art a mocker of my labour.

2. One who imitates in speech or gesture.

3. A mocking-bird.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 286 From the attention which the mocker pays to any other sort of... noises. 1859 BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* 253 a, Var. *Mimus caudatus* Baird. Long-Tailed Mocker. 1880 - *Birds N. Amer.* 353 *Harporhynchus rufus*. Thrasher; Sandy Mocker.

4. *Nat. Hist.* A mimetic animal.

186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1869) 507 The mockers are almost invariably rare insects.

Mockere, obs. form of MUCKER.

Mocker-nut, *U.S.* The fruit of the North American White-heart Hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. Also, the tree itself.

1846-50 A. Wood *Class. bk.* Bot. 491 Mocker-nut Hickory. 1859 J. G. COOPER in *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 253 *Carya tomentosa* Nutt., Mocker-nut. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* 402 Mocker-nut. White-heart Hickory.

Mockery (mō'kəri). Forms: 5 moqueroye, mockery, 5-6 mockerye, moqueroy, 6 mockeri, *Sc.* mōkrie, mockrie, 6-7 mockerie, 6- mockery. [a. *F. moquerie* (13th c.), f. *moquer* to Mock.]

1. Derision, ridicule; a derisive utterance or action.

1426 LVGD. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13020 They be no thyng off myn allye; I haue off hem but moqueroye. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 11 Reynart... shal thynke how he may begyle deceyue and bryngye yow to some mockerye. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lib. 182 Y^e paynymd dyd gyue it to Huon in a mockerye. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 107 b, All our saynyngs were by the Frenche kyng turned into mockerye. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 193 b, This was the third mockery of fortune that chanced in France. 1563 WINST *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 11 Studding to throw be his mother to be a vyce [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 43 The forlorn Maiden, whose yere eies have seene The laughing stocke of fortunes mockeries, Am th^e onely daughter of a King and Queene. 1590 SHAKS. *Alid.* N. II. ii. 123 Wherefore was I to this keene mockery borne? 1596 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 270 Should a man be bidden to... walk steadily on his head, this would justly sound as a mockery. 1719 ADOSSON *Chr. Relig.* viij. Wks. 1766 III. 317 The insults and mockeries of a crowded Amphitheatre. 1738 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. x. 163 The heralds of Darius had been put to death with cruel mockery. 1860 MRS. CARLIS *Lett.* III. 61 'Mrs. Prudence', as Mr. Barnes calls me in mockery. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 238 Laying himself open to the jeers and mockeries of his rebellious subjects. 1884 GLADSTONE in *West. Daily Press* a July 3/4 He was sorry that gentlemen with no knowledge of the subject should receive this remark with mockery.

b. A subject or occasion of derision; a person, thing, or action that deserves or occasions ridicule.

1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 38 Which thinges are doubtles to all that wise be, a very mockerye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13, I conclude, that such fortifications in England are verie skornes and mockeries. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 4 What will be said, what mockery will it be? To want the Bride-groome when the Priest attends To speake the ceremoniall rites of marriage? 1820 HAZITT *Lech. Dram.* Lit. 314 When the name of Jeremy Taylor is no longer remembered with reverence, genius will have become a mockery, and virtue an empty shade. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vi, As if he made a mockery of the very acquisitions he boasted of. 1870 BRYANT *liad* I. x. 311 Let no one yield to sleep, Lest we become the mockery of the foe.

2. Mimicry, imitation; a counterfeit representation; an unreal appearance. Now only in indignant use, a contemptible and impudent simulation.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Chor. 53 Yet sit and see, Minding true things, by what their Mockries bee. 1605 - *March* III. iv. 107 Hence horrible shadow, Vnreal mock'ry hence. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 50 And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances, and the public show. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1866) 225 It was a mockery of warmth, however, scarcely worthy the unpretending sincerity of the great planet. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 189 The unhappy monarch then went through the mockery of a trial for concealing his treasures.

3. Ludicrously futile action; something insultingly unfitting.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 146 It is as the Ayre, invulnerable, And our vaine blowes, malicious Mockery. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 398 It were a mockery to make choise of sicke folkes, and... to put sovereign power into their hands, to the end only to have them leave it to others. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 397 Although suffered to perish almost for the common necessities, his body was ostentatiously carried to the grave in a hearse, accompanied by the mockery of a mourning-coach. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is mockery, brethren, for a man to speak lightly of that which he cannot know. 1863 GEO. ELTOR *Romula* xxvii, In her bitterness she felt that all rejoicing was mockery.

4. *Attrib.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 260 Oh, that I were a Mockerie, King [read Mockerie-king] of Snow, Standing before the Sunne of Bullingbrooke, To melt my selfe away in Water-drops. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, Still to befrighted with false apparitions Of pagant Majestie, and new-oynd greatness, As if we were a mockery King in state. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1317 Legitimacy is a mockery word in such a case. 1898 WATTS *Dunston Aylwin* xi, A monstrous mountainous representation of an awful mockery-goddess.

Mockeson, obs. form of MUCKASIN.

Mocket. *Now dial.* [Shortened from *mocketer*, MUCKENDER. Cf. Anglo-Irish *muckie*, *mocky*, in the same sense (H. C. Hart).] A bib or handkerchief; also, ? a kerchief.

1537 *Irish Act Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Or use or wear any shirt, smock, mocket, or linnen cappe, coloured or dyed, with Saffron. 1611 CORN. *Baverette*, a bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosome of a (slauering) child. *Ibid.*, s. v. *Embavett*. 1890 *W. Corvye Gloss.* *Mocket*, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

† **Mocket-head**. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.]

See quot., and cf. ANCONY.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* iv. 163 They work it [*sc.* the iron] into a bloom, which is a square barr in the middle, and two square knobs at the ends, one much less then the other, the smaller being called the Ancony end, and the greater the Mocket head.

Mocketto, quasi-It. form of MOQUETTE.

† **Mockful**, *a.* Obs. [f. *Mock* *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of mockery.

1805 *Public Characters* 256 The merry maid in mockful play. 1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1820) 111. xxxi. 253 Those whose mockful persecution, or whose vacant pity, might be equally torturing to her feelings.

Hence **Mockfully** *adv.*, in a 'mockful' manner.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 426 He was impetuous, daring, and mockful defiant.

† **Mock-God**, *Obs.* [f. *Mock* *v.* + *GOD* *sb.*] One who mocks, derides, or defies God. Also *attrib.* and forming *adjs.* as *mock-God-like*. (Very common in the 17th c.)

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 128 Now the earth is full of ranke Atheists and mocke-Gods: which scoffe at the Gospell. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 49 A pretty mocke-God answer it will hee... to tell him [sc. God]: for matter of tithing, thou hadst a custome to the contrary. 1618 S. WARD *Iethro's Justice* (1627) 42 What shall I say to such mocke-God-like Esaus? 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. c. 45 This impudent Mock-God dares to make Laws to bind the Conscience immediately, where God Almighty hath left it free.

Mock-guest: see *Mock* *v.* 5.

Mock-heroic, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Mock* *a.*]

A. adj. Imitating in a derisive or burlesque manner the heroic character or style; burlesquing heroic action.

1711-12 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 8 We find in Mock-Heroic Poems, particularly in the *Dispensary*, and the *Lutrin*, several Allegorical Persons. 1765 COLMAN tr. *Terence, Eunuch* i. iii. 123 *note*. The poet in a kind of mock heroic manner invokes the muse to teach him to draw the character of his heroine. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 256/1 Tassoni's mock-heroic poem, 'La Secchia Rapita'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 11 The men required that I should give throughout The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque. 1876 *Black Adversary* V. v. I am not to go down to the foot of the lane? said she, with mock-heroic sadness. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 73 The passage is a really superb example of tragicomic or mock-heroic blank verse. *absol.* 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. iv. 255 Cervantes; who is the father and unrivalled model of the true mock-heroic.

B. sb. A burlesque imitation of the heroic style or manner.

1728 *Gulliver Decypher'd* 7 Peter abused the Wittlings of the Town for not having Sense enough to taste his Mock-Heroicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own. 1864 W. SMITH T. B. Shaw's *Hist. Eng. Lit.* xv. (1865) 294 The famous mock-heroic of Boileau. 1879 *Fraser's Mag.* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronic mock heroics.

So **Mock-heroical** *a.* = **Mock-heroic** *a.* Also **Mock-heroically** *adv.*, in a mock-heroic manner.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xxiii. (1860) 370 An article which I wrote, with the mock-heroical title of The Graces and Anxieties of Pig Driving. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 47 The 'Argonaut' mock-heroically challenges anyone to point to a single case of a college man having bitten off another player's nose or ear.

† **Mock-holiday**, *Obs.* [f. *Mock* *a.*] Only in phrase: To play mock-holiday, to act deceitfully. Const. *with*.

15. *Catal. Anc. Decds* (1906) V. 498 As it seems he plaith mock holiday with me. c. 1561 *VENON Free-will* 50 b, God dothe playe mocke holy daye wyth us, if he promyseth thynges, that it lyeth not in us to obtayne. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 21 The stirrup plaide mock-holiday with him, and made a foole of his foote. a. 1609 *BRIGHTMAN Revelation* (1615) 230 The Iesuites doe not interpret the Scriptures, but play mock holiday with them.

Mocking (*mɒ'kɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *Mock* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *Mock*; the utterance of derision or scorn; imitation, mimicry. Now only *gerundial*. Also occas. † an object of derision.

c. 1440 *Boctus* (*Laud MS.* 559 lf. 5b), This came to Boctus the kyng all in scorn and in mockyng. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 12 He was obedient to suffer the mockyng of the people of Jewes. 1607 *SHAKS. Titus* i. 1. 35 It is a pretty mockyng of the Jew. 1612 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxii. 4 Therefore haue I made thee... a mockyng to all countries. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Adultr.* fr. *Parnass.* i. 1. (1674) i These false Cheaters... mind only mockyng and cosenage.

† **b. Mocking-stock**, a laughing-stock. *Obs.* Very common in 16-17th c.

1526 *TINOCLE 2 Pet.* ii. 13 Off they they make a mockyng-stocke. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1192/4 The Philistines... vsing Sampson for their mockyng stocke in scorn of God. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus's Admir. Events* 208 The wisest persons made but a mockyng-stocke of his vanity. 1791 *WALKER, Mocking-stock*, a butt for merriment. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* viii. 122 How should you bear to be made... a mockyng-stock while you were full of gloomy wrath?

Mocking (*mɒ'kɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. *-ING*.] That mocks, ridicules, deludes, or mimics.

1530 *PALSGR. 720/1* I skorne one with mockyng words, *je tiffarde*. 1538 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. 1. 52 Some merry mockyng Lord belike, ist so? 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Sout* Introduct. xx, The great mockyng Master mock'd not then, When he said, Truth was bury'd here below. 1634 *CANNON News. Separ.* (1849) 256 A mockyng contradiction of Mr. Johnson. 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* ii. ii. I am dar'd to it, with mockyng scorn. 1866 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 But if we proceed from a district where one Lepialis imitates an Ithomia, another mockyng and mocked species belonging to the same genera, equally close in their resemblance, will be found. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The savages, as the mockyng tongues of the Normans called them.

Mocking-bird. [f. *Mocking* *ppl. a.* Cf. *MOCK-BIRD*.]

1. An American passerine song-bird of the genus *Mimus*, esp. *Mimus polyglottus*, characterized by its habit of mimicking the notes of other birds.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There are also divers kinds of small Birds, whereof the Mocking-bird, the Red-bird, and Humming-bird, are the most remarkable. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Let. to Roy. Soc.* 12 May (1844) 30 Their mockyng Birds may be compared to our singing Thrushes. *Ibid.* 32 The red Mocking is of a dusky red, or rather brown; it sings very well, but has not so soft a Note as the grey mockyng Bird. 1741 E. LUCAS *Fruits & Lett.* (1850) 11, I promised to tell you when the mockyng bird began to sing. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1831) 11. 255 The Mocking Bird seems to have a singular pleasure in leading other birds astray. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 The hunters in the Southern States know that the moon is rising when they hear the Mocking Bird begin to sing.

2. Applied to other birds having a similar aptitude for mimicry: a. the Sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus schoenobæus*; b. = BUTOCHER-BIRD; c. the Blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; d. = MOCKING-WREN; e. the Lyre-bird, *Menura superba*; f. = PARSON-BIRD 1; g. the Bhim-raj, *Edolius paradiseus* (Balfour *Cycl. Ind.* 1857, p. 133); h. *French mockyng-bird* (U. S.), the Thrasher (*Harporhynchus*).

a. 1779 J. COOK *Voy. Pacific* (1784) I. 151 [In New Zealand] a small greenish bird... One would imagine he was surrounded by a hundred different sorts of birds, when the little warbler is near. From this circumstance we named it the mockyng bird. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* ii. (ed. 2) 52 *Tut.* This remarkable bird, from the versatility of its talents for imitation, has by some been called 'the Mockyng Bird'. 1846 G. H. HAVON *Five Yrs. in Austral. Felix* vi. 131 Numerous pheasants (*Menura superba*). These birds are the mockyng birds of Australia. 1860 *BAIRD Birds N. Amer.* 353 *Harporhynchus rufus*. French Mockyng Bird. 1883 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 The name Mockyng-Bird, is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) and the Sedge-bird (*Acrocephalus schoenobæus*). 1894 — *Dict. Birds* 582 In North America two Wrens, *Thryothorus ludovicianus* and *T. bewicki*, seem to be widely known as 'Mockyng-birds'.

Mockingly (*mɒ'kɪŋli*), *adv.* [f. *Mocking* *ppl. a.* + *-LY*.] In a mockyng manner.

1545 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Nasute*, wyttlyly, mockyngly. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 215 And, he saying, Let vs meete, 'Let's meete', quoth Echo mockyngly. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* xxx, Whispers which died out mockyngly as he strained his ear after them.

Mocking-stock: see *Mocking* *vbl. sb.*

Mocking thrush. [Cf. *Mock-thrush*, *Mock* *a. 2 c.*] The Thrasher, *Harporhynchus fuscus* or *rufus*.

1839 *AUDUBON Ornith. Biog.* V. 336 Townsend's Mockyng Thrush. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Musketquad Wks.* (Bohn) I. 485 A mockyng thrush, A wild rose, a rock-loving columbine, Salve my worst wounds. 1876 *GENTRY Life-Hist. Birds E. Pennsylv.* i. 26 The Mockyng Thrushes as a group are chiefly southern.

Mocking wren. An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, esp. *T. ludovicianus*.

1874 *BAIRD, etc. N. Amer. Land Birds* I. 142 The great Carolina or Mockyng Wren, is found in all the South-eastern and Southern States from Florida to Maryland. 1876 *GENTRY Life-Hist. Birds E. Pennsylv.* i. 74 *Thryothorus ludovicianus*,... is commonly surnamed the Mockyng Wren from its remarkable powers of mimicry.

† **Mockish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *Mock* *v.* + *-ISH*.] Mockyng, derisive; also, mock, sham.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 398 In derysyon of the Kyngye, they made this mockyssh ryme folowyng. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 67/1 After this mockish election, than was he Crowned [etc.]. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 457 This mockish ryme doggerell.

b. Of animals: Skittish.

a. 1529 *SKELTON Cl. Cloute* 181 Let se who that dare Sho the mockyssh mare.

Hence † **Mockishly** *adv.*, in a 'mockish' manner. 1530 *PALSGR.* 839/2 Mockysshly, *par moquerie*. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 392/1 Els could he neuer finde in his heart to speke so mockysshlye of such a matter.

† **Mock-shade**, *mog-shade*, *dial. Obs.* rare. [Original form and etymology uncertain; the first element may be *Mock* *a.* or possibly *Mock* *sb.*, tree-stump; if the correct form be *mog*, it may be connected with *MUGGY*.] (See *quots.*) Also *mock-shadow*, twilight (Halliwell 1847).

1669 *WORMIOGE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 32 *Mogshade*, the shadows of Trees, or such like. 1682 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Day-lights-gate*, i. e. the going down of day-light; otherwise called the *Mock-shade*.

Mock-sign: see *Mock* *sb.* 1 4.

Mock turtle. [f. *Mock* *a.*]

1. A dish consisting of calf's head dressed with sauces and condiments so as to resemble turtle.

1763 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* (1767) 340 To dress a mock turtle. Take a calf's head [etc.]. 1783 J. FARLEY *Land. Art of Cookery* (1789) i. iii. 32. 1826 *MRS. DOOS Cook & Housew. Man.* 225 *Mock Turtle*, or Calf's Head.

2. (In full, *Mock turtle soup*.) A soup made (usually of calf's head) in imitation of turtle soup.

1783 J. FARLEY *Land. Art of Cookery* (1789) i. xiii. 187 *Mock Turtle Soup*. 1789 *MRS. PIZZINI Jour. France* II. 196 The cold mock turtle soups... which London pastry-cooks keep in their shops. 1826 *MRS. DOOS Cook & Housew. Man.* 83 *Mock Turtle Soup*. Procure the head of a middle-sized,

well-fed cow calf [etc.]. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxvii. As the midshipmen prophesied, there was plenty of pork-mock-turtle soup, made out of a pig's head [etc.]. 1855 *DELAISER Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 122 Cooks say that it [i. e. Sweet basil], is a grand secret in the composition of good mock-turtle soup.

fig. 1890 W. CORRY *Lett. & Fruits* (1897) 553 Anglo-Catholics started vestments, and a whole lot of 'mock turtle'.

Mock-word: see *Mock* *sb.* 1 4.

Moc-main (*mɒ'kmɛɪn*). *Surg.* [a. Chinese *muh-mien* 'cotton-tree, *Bombax Ceiba*] (Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Langs.*).

Loureiro *Flora Cochinchinensis* (1793) gives *mo-mien-hoa* as the Chinese name for *Bombax pentandra*.

A white shining fibre of great lightness and elasticity, the produce of the seed-pod of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*, native of Cocbin China and Cambodia.

Moc-main *truss*, a specially designed truss padded with this elastic fibre.

1856 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Truss*. Bot. 748/1 *Moc-main*, a Chinese name for *Bombax Ceiba*. 1866 *CHAMBER'S Encycl.* s. v. *Silk-cotton*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Bombax heptaphyllum*,... a tree which affords the substance called *moc-main*.

† **Moco** (*mɒ'uko*). [Tupi *mod*.] A kind of cavy, esp. the Rock cavy, *Cavia* (or *Kerodon*) *rupestris*, a South American rodent rather larger than the Guinea-pig.

1834 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 139 The Mocos have rather simpler grinders than the Cobayes. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Hight. Brazil* II. 313 The brown Moco peeped out of its home. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 376 The moco is... sometimes called the rock-cavy.

Moco, *obs. form of MOCHA* 1.

† **Mococa**, *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a use of *MOCHA* 1.] Some kind of 'clouded cane'.

1762 *FOOTE Orators* I. (1780) 12 To drop a hint that I may occasionally use him as a walking stick; a kind of an elegantly clouded Mococa, or an airy Anamaboo; yet, that it is by no means my intention to depend upon him as a support.

Mococa, *mocoe*, *obs. forms of MOCHA* 1.

Mocock, *mococo*, *obs. forms of MACACO* 2. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 141 The tail of the mocock, is the most beautiful that can be imagined.

† **Moco-moco** (*mɒ'ukomɒ'uko*). Also 8 *mucoo-mucoo*, 9 *moccomococo*, *mocamoca*, *mokamoka*. [Carib: *moucou-moucou*, espèce de pied-de-veau' (*Dictionary Galibi*, 1763).] A variety of arum, *Arum arborescens*, growing in Guiana, etc.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 104 The *Mucocomoco* always grows in water... It usually grows eight or ten feet in height and is jointed every few inches. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* (1832) 25 The *mocamoca* trees on the banks of the Demerara. 1855 H. G. DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 201 *Mococo-moco*, *Arum arborescens*. 1901 A. H. KEANE *Central Amer. II.* 442 The large leaved *Mocomoco*. 1903 *Des Vœux Col. Service* I. 26 *Moka-moka* a tall arum with bare stalks.

Moconer, *obs. variant of MOTIONER*.

Mocque, *Mocquery*, *obs. ff. Mock, MOCKERY*.

Mocuddum, *obs. form of MOKADDAM*.

Mocus, *Mocoyon*, *obs. ff. MOCHA* 1, *MOTION*.

† **Mod** (*mɒd*). [Gael. *mod* an assembly, court, a. ON. *mód*: see *MOOT* *sb.*] The yearly meeting of the Highland Association, for literary and musical competitions.

1893 *Daily News* 21 July 5/3 The Highland Association are going to hold their second 'Mod'... at Oban. 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 4/2 The annual Gaelic Mod was held yesterday in Glasgow.

Mod, *obs. form of MOOD*.

Mod., abbreviation for *MODERN, MODERATO*.

Modal (*mɒ'dəl*), *a.* and *sb.* Also (sense 4) 6 *moodal*. [ad. med.L. *modālis*, f. L. *modus*: see *MODE* and *-AL*. Cf. F. *modal*.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to mode or form as contrasted with substance.

1625 *LAUO Serm.* (Ps. cxiii. 3-5) 18 There must hee... a paring off of foolish and vnlearned Questions, yea, and of many Modaltoo. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* 111. 6 Moral Bonitie and Vitiostie are differences of human acts merely accidental or modal. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 148 Dr. Wallis thought the distinction... was only modal. 1854 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xi. (1876) 104 A heresy, known in old times by the name of Sabellianism or modal Trinity. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priestly*, iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms enjoining modal operations... is to relinquish the literal interpretation.

2. *Law*. Of a legacy, contract, etc.: Containing provisions defining the manner in which it is to take effect.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 135 Excepte the condition be not conditionall but modal, for (*conditio*) and (*modus*) doo greatlly differ. *Ibid.* 290 When the legacy is not conditionall, but modal. 1782 *AYLIFE Parergon* 376 Some think it to be a modal Legacy;... and consequently a Legacy of this kind ought to be paid before the Mode is fulfilled. 1860 *WHARTON Law Lex.* (ed. 2), *Modal legacy*, a bequest with a direction as to the mode in which it is to be applied to the legatee's benefit.

3. *Mus.* Pertaining to mode.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* Annot. To this date could I neuer see... a Long set for 3 briefes, with that signe, except it had either a figure of three, or then [and three] modal restes sette before it. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Ess. Int. Art. Poems*, etc. 193 Each of them has a peculiar character, arising from the position of the modal note. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in

Grove Dict. Mus. II. 340 The Modal Sign is usually placed after the Clef, like the Time Signature in modern music. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 10/2 A great many genuine old ballads, some so old as to be modal in form—that is, pre-existent to the time of the major and minor scale.

4. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving the affirmation of possibility, impossibility, necessity, or contingency. By some writers used in a wider sense, so as to be applicable to any proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject with any kind of qualification, or which contains an adverb or adverbial phrase. Of a syllogism: Containing a modal proposition as a premiss.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b. And of these doo only approve eight Modes and laugh at Modal propositions. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxviii. 113 These Enunciations...are Modal; because they not only denounce the Predicate to agree or disagree with the Subject, but also declare the Manner how they both agree and disagree. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 6. (1788) 95 In a modal proposition the affirmation or negation is modified. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. iii. (ed. 2) 106 A Modal Proposition may be stated as a pure one, by attaching the Mode to one of the Terms. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 69 It has long been usual to distinguish propositions as they are pure or modal.

5. *Gram.* a. Of or pertaining to the mood of a verb. b. Of a particle: Denoting manner or modality.

1798 TOOKER *Purley* II. (1805) 467 Our language has made but small progress compared either with the Greek or with the Latin...even in this Modal and Temporal abbreviation. 1845 JELF *Grk. Gram.* I. § 184 The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly. 1880 *Expositor* XII. 289 Those conjunctive and modal particles in which the Greek language is so incomparably rich.

B. *sb. Logic.* A modal proposition (see A. 4). 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 There is no great need of making modals a distinct sort [sc. of proposition]. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. iii. (ed. 2) 108 When a hypothetical Conclusion is inferred from a hypothetical Premiss...then the hypothesis (as in Modals) must be considered as part of one of the Terms. 1878 S. H. HOOGSON *Philos. Refl.* I. 368 It has the advantage of exhibiting the derivation of the Modals, as they are called, from the reflective mode of consciousness [etc.].

Modalism (mōdālīz'm). [f. MODAL + -ISM.] The Sabellian doctrine that the distinction in the Trinity is 'modal' only, i.e. that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are merely three different modes of manifestation of the Divine nature.

1859 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* an. 1-111 202 Sabellian modalism. 1905 W. SANOAV *Crit. 4th Gospel* vii. 244 The language of Ignatius tends to Modalism.

Modalist (mōdālīst). [f. MODAL + -IST.] a. *sb.* One who holds or professes Modalism. b. *quasi-adj.* = MODALISTIC.

1831 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* xxviii. 469 The error of the Modalists and Sabellians. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 408 Passages...could be understood in a distinctly modalist sense. Hence **Modalistic** a., of or pertaining to the tenets of a Modalist.

1878 J. COOK *Boston Lect. Orthodoxy* ii. 40 The definition given here is not modalistic. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1549 The old and generally accepted division into dynamic and modalistic Monarchianism.

Modality (mōdāl'iti). [ad. med.L. *modalitās*, f. *modalis*: see MODAL and -ITY. Cf. *F. modalité*.] 1. The quality or fact of being modal. Also, a modal quality or circumstance; the modal attributes of something; † a question or point relating to mode, manner, or method, and not to substance. Now rare.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 144 Liberty in this sense...contingency, necessity, these are modalities agreeing to effects, as effects are in order to their second causes. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. iii. 87 Even the temporal part of that promise...was performed exactly in the reality, though not in the Modality thereof. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 44 Shall punctilios and modalities and forms, bind and tie up a Parliament? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 401 We cannot conceive the modality of any substance as a being distinct from that substance...We cannot conceive a circle as a being distinct from extension whose modality it is. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 474 The resemblance takes its colour from the modalities of thought and feeling of the artist by whom it is sketched.

2. *Logic.* a. In the scholastic logic, the fact of being a modal proposition or syllogism. Also, the particular qualification by the presence of which a proposition is rendered modal.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* To Rdr., The modalities of propositions doth explicate the subject or predicate of the proposition wherein it is. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 But whether the modality be natural, moral, &c. yet in all these propositions it is the mode is the proper predicate. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 2 Those distinctions among propositions which are said to have reference to their modality. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 70 All these assertions are made with a different degree of certainty or modality.

b. In Kantian and subsequent use, that feature of a judgement which is defined by the class in which it is placed when judgements are classified into problematic, assertory, and apodictic.

This is a development of the older sense 2 a; the distinctive features of 'problematical' and 'apodictic' judgements being 'modalities' in the earlier sense, the term was extended

to apply also to that of 'assertory' judgements. In Kant's classification 'the Categories of modality' are those of possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity and contingency; the term is coordinate with Quantity, Quality, and Relation.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 368/1 These Categories consist of four primordial classes: 1. quantity, 2. quality, 3. relation, 4. modality; each class containing three Categories. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 53 What modality have such sentences as these, 'S will be P', 'S ought to be P', 'S may be P', 'S has been P'? No one of them affirms reality, but the unreal which is past in the last is something quite different from that which is permitted, enjoined, or future in the others...If all these shades of meaning had been taken into account, the forms of modality might have been correspondingly increased in number.

3. *Civil Law.* 'The quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Modalize (mōdālīz), *v. rare*—1. [f. MODAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render modal.

1857 A. B. WILSON in *Oxford Ess.* 115 All dogmatic statements must be held to be modalized by greater or less probability.

Modally (mōdālī), *adv.* [f. MODAL + -LY 2.] In a modal respect; with reference to mode or manner.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ix. 130 Gods honour and the Kings are not really but only modally and circumstantially different. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 21 Things that are modally distinct, or distinct by a modal abstraction, that is, whose distinction is owing [etc.]. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (ed. 2) 232 Therefore because things modally distinguished do not quā substance differ from one another there cannot be more than one substance of the same attribute.

Modd(e, obs. forms of MOOD, MUD.

Model, -der, obs. forms of MODEL, MATTHEW.

Moddley-coddle, variant of MOLLY CODDLE.

Mode (mōd), *sb.* Also 4 moode; and see MOOD sb.² [In branch I, a. L. *modus* measure, size, limit of quantity, manner, method, musical 'mode' (in late Latin also 'mood' in grammar and logic), f. W. Indogermanic **mod-* (**med-*: see METE v.). In branch II, a. F. *mode* fem., ad. L. *modus* (with change of gender due to the final e); the Fr. word had in the 16th c. developed the sense of 'fashion', and this was adopted into Eng. in the 17th c.

The F. *mode* (15th c. in Hatz. Darm.) remained fem. in all uses until the 17th c., when the masc. gender was adopted for the uses, chiefly technical, that belonged to L. *modus*. For the sense 'fashion' the fem. gender was retained. Sp., Pg., and It. have *modo* (from Latin) manner, etc., *moda* (from Fr.) fashion; the Fr. word in the latter sense has been adopted as G. *mode*, Da. *mode*, Sw. *mod*.

I. In senses derived directly from the Latin.

1. *Mus.* a. A kind or form of scale; a particular scheme or system of sounds. (a) In ancient Greek music: Each of the scales or sets of sounds, according to one or other of which a piece of music in the diatonic style was composed; denoted by special names (Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, etc.) and each having a special character attributed to it. Sometimes also applied to the scales used in other (e.g. Oriental) systems of music.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.), Musyce A damysel of our hoves þat syngeth now lyhtere moodes or profacions now heuere [orig. *nunc leviores, nunc graviore mores*]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 57 That which the Grecians called Mode or Mood, the Latins termed Tone or Tune. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 59 He [Terpander] was the first who distinguished the modes of Lyric music by several names. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. vii. 1. 297 The Hindī music appears...to be systematic and refined. They have eighty-four modes, of which thirty-six are in general use, and each of which, it appears, has a peculiar expression. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 8 In the diatonic genus, the Greeks had several modes.

(b) In medieval church music: Each of the scales (*ecclesiastical* or *Gregorian modes*) in which PLAINSONG was composed (derived from and named after, but not always corresponding to, the ancient Greek ones); beginning on different notes of the natural scale, and thus having the intervals (tones and semitones) differently arranged. AUTHENTIC modes, PLAGAL modes: see these words.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* ix. 863 Authentick and...plagal Modes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 14 The Eight Tones or Ecclesiastical Modes. 1830 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 295/1 In what is called the Gregorian Chant there are eight modes, or tones...The authentic modes are the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixo-Lydian of the ancients. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 6 A mode in the medieval church was a distribution of...notes...which varied in the order of the tones and semitones according to what note was chosen for the key-note.

(c) In modern music: Each of the two species or classes (*major* and *minor*) of keys, having the intervals differently arranged: corresponding respectively to the Ionian and Æolian ecclesiastical modes. Formerly sometimes = KEY sb.¹ 7 b.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* ix. 274, I would propose the Word *Mode*, to express the melodious Constitution of the Octave...; and because there are Two Species, let us call that with a 3d^d the *greater Mode*, and that with a 3d^d the *lesser Mode*. *Ibid.* 277 The 3d^d and 5th of any Mode or

Key deserve the Name of *essential Notes*. 1777 STR W. JONES *Ess. Init. Arts Poems*, etc. 198 Now a series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and, as there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode, it follows that there are twelve modes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 285/1 Major or minor intervals as they prevail, characterize the major or minor mode. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 460 The Dominant major ninth is only used in the major mode, the minor ninth in both.

b. The proportion of a long to a large and to a breve; = MOOD sb.² 3. Obs., exc. Hist.

1667 SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 14 In former times they had four Modes or Modes of measuring Notes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 421 The Circle with a point of perfection in the center, thus O, was the Sign for the *great Mode perfect*, in which all long notes were equal in duration to three of the next shorter in degree. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 340 In the Great Mode Perfect, the Large is equal to three Longs. In the Great Mode Imperfect, it is equal to two only. In the Lesser Mode Perfect, the Long is equal to three Breves. In the Lesser Mode Imperfect it is equal to two.

2. *Gram.* = MOOD sb.² 2. Obs.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Somtyme of the infinitytve mode folowynge. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) Mijj. The wordes...are both the imperative mode in the Greeke text. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 159 Thus have we established a variety of modes: the indicative or declarative...the potential [etc.]. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 252/2 The term Verb comprehends those words in a language which are used to indicate the relations of mode or mood.

3. *Logic.* [= med.L. *modus*, a rendering of Gr. *τρόπος*, introduced by the early commentators on Aristotle.] a. = MOOD sb.² 1.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* III. 290 And thys syllogysme yf Tyndale wold fayne wyt in what fygure it is made: he shall fynde it in y^e fyrst fygure, & the thyrde word. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* v. 54 To reduce our...loose reasonings to certain Rules, and make them conclude in Mode and Figure. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* III. § 2 Wks. II. 694/2 The Mode of a syllogism is determined by the Quality and Quantity of the propositions of which it consists. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. ii. § 2 Each figure is subdivided into modes, according to what are called the quantity and quality of the propositions.

b. The character of a modal proposition as either necessary, contingent, possible, or impossible; each of the four kinds into which modal propositions are divided as having one or another of these qualities.

1852 MANSEL *Aldrich's Logic* (ed. 2) 45.

4. A way or manner in which something is done or takes place; a method of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gold. Grove, Guide Penit.* (1836) 156 The duty itself being once resolved upon, the mode of doing it may easily be found. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 5 A regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment...any questions which might hereafter arise. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 239 A good man will prefer that mode, by which he can produce the greatest effect. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 310 The mode in which a seisin of a rent may be acquired, has been already stated. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 88 The only mode then that remains is to proceed by water. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1883) 183 The writer made use of a mode of teaching used commonly enough in the Bible, 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 152 When the compartments split in the middle between the partitions, the mode is loculicidal dehiscence.

† b. Used for 'mode of expression'. Obs.

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Dryden Wks.* II. 135 He who writes much will not easily escape a manner, such a recurrence of particular modes as may be easily noted.

5. A particular form, manner, or variety (of some quality, process, or condition). Now rare exc. in uses (e.g. in *mode of life*) in which it approaches sense 4.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Degm.* iii. 23 If they finde a determinate intellection of any Modes of Being, which were never in the least hinted by their external or internal senses. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 211 What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam. *Ibid.* II. 83 Modes of Self-love the Passions we may call. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 2 a Every mode of life has its conveniences. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii. II. 22 *note*. The mode of superstition which prevailed in their own times. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Mar.* an. 1781, Descending to trifle in the same mode of conceit. a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Lang. Wks.* IX. 89 The French language possesses the very highest degree of merit, though not in the very highest mode of merit. 1863 THYONALL *Little*: Heat considered as a Mode of Motion. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* I. 1, She considered her mode of life intensely domestic.

6. *Philos.* a. A manner or state of being of a thing; a thing considered as possessing certain attributes that do not belong to its essence, and may be changed without destroying its identity.

b. An attribute or quality of a substance; 'an accidental determination' (J.). c. In Locke's use: A 'complex idea' which denotes neither a substance nor a relation. *Mixed mode*: a 'mode' formed by the combination of different simple ideas; opposed to *simple mode*, a mode formed by the repetition of the same simple idea. Obs.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 5 Finite Ens or Being may be distributed into substance or Mode...Mode is not a complete ens or being, neither is it a mere non-entire or nothing. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 6 Moralitie is a mode not physically or intrinsically inherent in human acts. 1681

GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 143 That a Spirit is not an Accident or Mode of Substance, all in a manner profess. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xii. § 4 Modes. I call such complex Ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as Dependences on, or Affections of Substances; such are the Ideas signified by the Words Triangle, Gratitude, Murder. 1704 CLARKE *Being & Attributes of God* Wks. 1738 II. 527 To suppose that there is no Being, no Substance in the Universe, to which these Attributes or Modes of Existence are necessarily inherent, is a Contradiction in the very Terms. For Modes and Attributes exist only by the Existence of the Substance to which they belong. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 3 The next sort of objects which are represented in our ideas, are called modes, or manners of being. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Spinozism* (end), Since the mode is not really distinct from the substance modified. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 42 That substances and modes of every kind are mere impressions on the passive mind.

II. A direct adoption of mod.F. mode in the sense of fashion, prevailing fashion or custom.

7. A prevailing fashion or conventional custom, practice or style; esp. one characteristic of a particular place or period.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. xxxviii. (1655) I. 233 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. Some of our company were flouted at for wearing red cloakes, as the mode then was. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 45 The Bannyan and other Indian Females after the Oriental Mode are seldom visible. 1667 MILTON P. L. t. 474 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode. 1716 LAOY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Cresset of Mar 21 Nov. They are dressed after the French and English modes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. x. 75 It is the mode to live high, to spend more than we get. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. ii. 1. 39 There are modes wherever there are men. 1841 CATLIN M. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 249 These people... have much in their modes as well as in their manners to enlist the attention. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrassian* 69 We are grown To be a sort of dandies in religion, affecting the last mode.

b. ? Something fashionable.

1841 LAOY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. v. 66 Oh, the misery of trying on a new mode for the first time, and before a stranger!

8. Conventional usage in dress, manners, habit of life, etc., esp. as observed amongst persons 'of fashion'.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* i. 2 We are to prefer... the Blessings of Providence before... the splendid Curiosities of Mode and Imagination. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 Is there anything so just, as that Mode and Gallantry should be built upon exerting ourselves in what is proper and agreeable to the Institutions of Justice and Piety among us? 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 These sentiments became a matter of mode. 1837 CARLYLE *Idler* (1857) I. 19 Over which the vicissitudes of mode have no sway. 1894 A. C. HILLIER in *2d Bk. Rhymer's Club* 80 We know that way they have of old, For it is mode in Opera-land.

† b. (Man, people) of mode = man etc. of fashion (see FASHION sb. 12 b). Obs.

1676 ETHERIDGE (title) The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter. 1693 HUMOURS *Town* 28 The man of Mode here in Town. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 If after this we look on the People of Mode in the Country, we find in them the Manners of the last Age. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 182 ¶ 3, I... had the Satisfaction to see my Man of Mode put into the Round-House. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* 181 The choice spirits of these days, the men of mode in politics.

† c. One who or that which sets or displays the fashion. Obs.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 9 Every one who is considerable enough to be a Mode. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 48, I shall send two dressed dolls for the two babies, as modes.

9. The mode: the fashion or custom in dress, manners, speech, and the like adopted in society for the time being. arch.

1649 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* i. 11 Wee are governed by the mode, as waters by the noone. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* Prolog. But, gentlemen, you overdo the mode. 1697 *Virgil, Life* ¶ 4 b, The Devotion... was their Interest, and, which sometimes avails more, it was the Mode. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* tit. iv. It suits a person in my station 'T observe the mode, and be in fashion. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. The mode she fixes by the gown she wears. 1849 SAGE *Poems*, *Times* 303 Slaves to the Mode, who pinch the aching waist And mend God's image to the Gallic taste. 1898 HENLEY *Long. Types*, *Barnaby*, Cheaply the mode she shadows.

† 10. In phrases: *In, out of (the) mode*, in, out of fashion or customary use, esp. in 'polite' society; *all, much the mode*, said of the object of a general but usually temporary popularity. Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 23 This Tree is now all the mode for the Avenues to their Country palaces in France. 1669 WORTLEIGH *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 175 The white Shock-Rabbit of Turkie is now become the most in Mode. 1672 J. CRESSET in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1680) XXII. 83 When they have come to Town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 3 These things are set formalities, and out of Mode. a 1630 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) i. 101 Nothing can be bad or good, But as 'tis in or out of Mode. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 117 Why Tom, you are high in the Mode. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1830 VI. 230 If I would finish my letter in the mode, I should yet add something that means nothing. 1766 *Ann. Reg.*, *Charac.* s/2 Mon-leur de Belleisle was then much the mode, being spoken of both at court and at Paris. 1773 GOLDSMID *Stoops to Conquer* ii. 1, What do you take to be the most fashionable age about town? Some time ago, forty was all the mode. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 403 In a few months experimental science became all the mode.

† 11. = ALAMODE 4. Also attrib.

1751 *MacSparrow Diary* (1896) 407 A la mode (for mode) was a thin, glossy silk, used for hoods, scarfs, &c. 1766 W. GOROON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 429, 333 yards figured mode. 1777 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 213/1 A black silk mode cloak and other apparel. 1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 A Variety of Articles in the Haberdashery line... consisting of Modes, Vellum Modes, Sattins, &c. 1796 *Hist. Nat. Evans* i. 156, I will lay my mode cloak to a brass pin. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Memo.* i. 119, I began my depredations by taking a piece of elegant black mode. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 55 Her close black bonnet of that silk which once... was fashionable, since it is still called mode. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 136 She had on a black mode cloak that had been her mother's. 1900 *Academy* 21 July 43/1 Her train of soft mode silk, she held up at the back as she walked.

b. ? An article made of this material.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, Brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin saccos, black modes, lace lappets, &c. 12 pl. *Lace-making*: (See second quot.).

1882 COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 183/2 The use of meshed grounds extended [1650-1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of modes were made. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dial. Needlework*, *Modes*, a term used in Lace making to denote the open work fillings between the thick parts of the design.

† 13. (See quot.). Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Modes, or self coloured flowers.

14. attrib., as mode-book, a fashion-book.

1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* vii, Her head-dress... was like nothing in the mode-book or out of it.

† Mode, v. Obs. rare. [f. MODE sb.]

1. trans. or quasi-trans. a. To put (a person) into fashionable clothing. b. To mode it, to follow the fashion.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A iij, In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects... The Taylor is ready to mode you into a Rochet, Mandilion [etc.]. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Sussex* (1662) iii. 102 He was accounted... somewhat Clownish, partly, because he could not mode it with the Italians. *Ibid.*, *Warwick* iii. 119 He could not mode it, or, to comfort, either with French fineness, or Italian pride.

2. intr. To be or become 'the mode'.

1663 *Cup of Coffee* 5 Pure English Apes! ye may, for aught I know, Would it but mode, learn to eat spiders too.

Modee, obs. form of MOODY.

Model(e), -fyshe, obs. ff. MODIFY, MUDDISH.

Model (modél), sb. Forms: 6 modill, moddell, 6-7 model, 6-8 modell, modle, 7 modull, modil, 7-8 modelle, 6- model. [a. OF. *modelle* (mod.F. *modelle*), ad. It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*, ad. L. *modus*: see MODE sb. From It. or Fr. the word has passed into other langs.: Ger. and Sw. *modell*, Du. and Da. *model*. Cf. MODULE sb.]

I. Representation of structure.

† 1. An architect's set of designs (plans, elevations, sections, etc.) for a projected building; hence, a similar set of drawings made to scale and representing the proportions and arrangement of an existing building. Also occas. a delineation of a ground-plan, e.g. of a town, a garden, etc.). Obs.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies*, *Herbes* 173 And I shall well my sillic selfe content, To come alone vnto my lovely Lorde, And vnto him... To tel some... reasonable worde, Of Hollandes state, the which I will present, In Cartes, in Mapes, and eke in Models made. 1599-80 NORRIS *Plutarch*, *Pompeius* (1595) 693 Pompey liked exceedingly well the Theater... and drew a modell or platfome of it to make a statelier then that in Rome. 1581 SIONAY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 33 The same man, as soone as hee might see those beautes well painted, or the house well in modell, should straightwaies grow without need of any description, to a iudicial comprehending of them. c 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archaeologia* XI. 228 The proportion of the fludgates and capestains... shall in modell bee discose downe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. IV.* v. iii. 112 When we meane to build, we first suruey the Plot, then draw the Modell. 1609 SIR W. CONNELL'S *Ess.* ii. xl (1631) 166 Cottages may be built without modelles, not palaces. 1617-28 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) Pref. The Stationer hath... bestowed much cost and care in hauing the Knots and Models by the best Artizan cut in great variety. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (end), So I haue made a Platfome of a Princely Garden, Partly by Precept, Partly by Drawing, not a Modell, but some generall Lines of it. 1639 [see PLATFORM 2]. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 205 When a building is to be erected, the model may be the contrivance only of one head.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 48 Will it serue for any Modell to build mischief on? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. ii, My plot still rises According to the Modell of mine owne desires.

b. trans. A summary, epitome, or abstract; the 'argument' of a literary work. Obs.

a 1626 BACON *Lett.* to T. MATTHEW in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1870) IV. 133 Of this, when you were here, I shewed you some model. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* v. i. 107 The actors that this model here discovers Are only four. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) II. 231 That treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a model, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 45, I have now... given you their... unformed rudiments of our Britanic constitution. And here I deliver to you my little model of the finished construction thereof.

† c. A description of structure. Obs.

1578 T. DIGGES in L. Digges *Pragm. Everlasting* To Rdr. M, I founde a description or Modill of the world and situation of Spheres Celestial and Elementare according to the doctrine of Ptolome. *Ibid.*, But in this our age one rare witte... hath by long studie... deliuered a new Theoricke, or model of the world, shewing that the earth resteth not

in the Center of the whole world, but only in the Center of thys our mortal world.

2. A representation in three dimensions of some projected or existing structure, or of some material object artificial or natural, showing the proportions and arrangement of its component parts.

Working model, one so constructed as to imitate the movements of the machine which it represents.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 221 Menelaus with fiftie ships, sent him only one, with the models of the other in clay, to colour his perjury. 1664 PERKINS *Diary* 30 July, Cooper... begun his lecture upon the body of a ship, which my having of a modell in the office is of great use to me, and very pleasant and useful it is. 1665 MOXON *Tr.* *Vignola* (1702) 76 If they were all cut out, and placed one above another... you would... have the Model of a true pair of Stairs. 1676 T. MILLER *Compl. Modellist* 1 When you go to raise the Model of any Ship or Vessel, you must in the first place know the Length of her Keel [etc.]. 1697 BR. PATRICK *Comma. Exord.* xxv. 9. 483 The Hebrew word *Tamit*... signifies a Structure, or Building; which cannot be better expressed than by the word Model, which he now saw of the House he was to erect. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. L (1849) 30 Prometheus, who... is feigned by the poets to have first formed Man; that is to say, formed the Model of a Man by the help of water and earth, and then stole fire from the sun to animate the Model. 1766 TR. *Hasselquist's Voy. Levant* 149 They... force them to buy... models of the grave of Christ. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 96 The university's collection of mechanical and philosophical models. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 192 A model of William Tell stands opposite another of his son. They are formed of wood. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 13 A dozen angry models jetted steam. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1863) 149 At his feet is a small model of a bill. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 833/2 Mr. Brunel had completed a working model of certain machines for constructing... blocks.

b. fig. Something that accurately resembles something else; a person or thing that is the likeness or 'image' of another; esp. in little model, a thing that represents on a small scale the structure or qualities of something greater. Obs. exc. colloq. or dial. in the (very) model of.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 28 Thou dost consent In some large measure to thy Fathers death, In that thou seest thy wretched brother dye, Who was the modell of thy Fathers life. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 50, I had my fathers Signet in my Purse, Which was the Modell of that Danish Seel. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xxix, Seeing Lundy that so faire doth stand... This little modell of his banish'd Land. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 21 Delighted (as the Father in his Child) in this new modell of himselfe. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. (1687) 131 These quiet places are the resemblances of the serene regions above, and little models of Heaven. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 128 The likeness to my late hapless young master is so striking, that I can hardly believe it to be a chance model. 1899 CROCKETT *Little Anna Mark* lii. (1900) 438 He minds me of Sir James — the very model of Sir James.

c. An archetypal image or pattern.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* ix. 1337 When shall I... Care on creation's model in thy breast Unveild, nor wonder at the transcript more? 1785 RETZ *Intell. Powers* 421 Every work of art has its model framed in the imagination.

† 3. A mould; something that envelops closely.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 153 Nothing can we call our own but Death, And that small Modell of the barren Earth, which serves as Paste and Couer to our Bones. 1599 — *Hem. V.* ii. Prolog. 16 O England: Modell to thy inward Greatnesse, Like little Body with a mightie Heart.

† 4. A small portrait. Hence confused with MEDAL. Obs.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Lat. Merch.* 356 Models or Medalia to be borne by the said hundredth persons of the societe, and the Masters of counting houses. 1626 BOYLE in *Lis-more Papers* (1896) II. 190, I received... a chayne, and the kings picture or modull of gold fastened to the chayne of gold. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 91 That model of Gold of the Synod of Dort, with which the States presented him at his last being at the Hague.

5. An object or figure made in clay, wax, or the like, and intended to be reproduced in a more durable material. † Also, rarely, a sketch or study made for a painting.

1686 AGLIOSBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Model. Is any Object that a Painter works by, either after Nature, or otherwise; but most commonly it signifies that which Sculptors, Painters, and Architects make to Govern themselves by in their Design. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 To make a Sketch, or a more perfect Model of a Picture, is in the language of Poets, to draw up the Scenary of a Play. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* VI. 11. 456/1 He [i.e. the mould maker] then pours the semi-fluid and over the [clay] model until the upper part has the designed thickness. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Biogr.* II. 929 (*Fleamman*), The contents of his studio included nearly all his working models, casts of all his chief works, &c.

6. Plastering. A tool for moulding a cornice, having a pattern in profile which is impressed upon the plaster by working the tool backwards and forwards. Cf. MOULD.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 Plastering. The tools of the plasterer consist of... rules called straight-edges; and wood models. *Ibid.*, The models or moulds are for running plain mouldings, cornices, &c. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* § 223.

II. Type of design.

7. Design, structural type; style of structure or form; pattern, build, make. a. of material structures.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xiv. § 1 A fault no leese grievous... then if some King should build his mansion

house by the model of Salomons palace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 46 'This Town is.. built very stately at the Italian model. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 107 These Vessels that are for this Voyage are huge unshapen things, and bear both the Name and Model of their old Junks. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2). Putney.. has a church after the same model with that of Fulham. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 Each of his works is perfect, both in model and in movement.

b. of immaterial things, systems, institutions, etc. In the 17th and 18th c. often in new model, denoting a remodelling of some institution, etc. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 Such a new-devised model, as never saw before. Old Archilochus and Theon were hot butchers in their ruyling faculty. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 10 It was new easy... to suggest... that there was an entire new Model of Government in Church and State. 1698 Cupworth *Intell. Syst.* i. § 15 53 That new Model of Ethics, which hath been obtruded upon the world... is no Ethics at all. 1795 DE ROE *Compt. Eng. Genl.* (1890) 22 Exactly after the model of the Common-wealth of Rome. 1797 W. HOSLEY *Foot* (1748) II. 33 This new Model of Things has quite corrupted the very Soul of Naval Affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* viii. Wks. 1851 II. 239 Such acts as paved the way for a full and legal establishment of the presbyterian model. 1764 POORE *Mayor of G. C.* Wks. 1799 I. 176 He will put us into the model of the thing at once. 1874 GREEN *Short. Hist.* viii. § 5 508 The new faith... horrified from Calvin its model of Church government. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Limited in size, after the traditional model of a Greek state.

c. The (New) Model (Hist.): the plan for the reorganization of the Parliamentary army, passed by the House of Commons in 1644-5.

1645 CROWELL *Let. to Fairfax* 4 June in Carlyle *Let. & Sp.* That you would be pleased to make Captain Rawlins... a Captain of Horse. He has been so before; was nominated to the Model. 1645 WHITLOCKE *Mem.* 10 Jan. The commons... debated about the new model of the army. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. Debate about the ordinance for the new model. *Ibid.* 2 Apr. The new model was by them [sc. the king's party] in scorn called the new model.

† 8. Scale of construction; allotted measure; the measure of a person's ability or capacity. *Obs.* (Cf. MODULE sb. 1, 1 b.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 19 An Error ordinarie with Counsellors of Princes, that they counsell their Maisters according to the model of their owne mind and fortune. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Constitutional Christian* (1623) 39 Having... spoken... (according to the model of time allotted for me to speake, and you to heare) of the real religious practice [etc.]. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 301 We are farre from appointing ignorant persons to be Iudges of that which exceedeth their modell and skill. 1625 BACON *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 427 Of this I may give only this Advice, according to my small Modell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xiv. 130 Thus much (considering the modell of the whole worke) is sufficient. 1666 HIBBERT *Body Div.* i. 206 Shall any reduce and shrink up the thoughts and wayes of God to their narrow and straitned model? 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. i. 278, I tell you the Ignorant and Carnal sort of Priests and Fryers did each man talk according to his Model, and so do all Sects.

† b. Compass, extent of space. *Obs.* a 1600 in *Lyle's Wks.* (1902) III. 493 The thundring God whose all-embracing powre Circles ye modell of this spacious rounde.

9. Of a violin, viol, etc.: Curvature of surface. 1836 DUNOING *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The instruments by the three Amati are rather higher, or less flat, in the model, than those of Stradivari. 1848 J. BISHOP *Old's Violin* i. (1875) 4 The even side [of the wood for the violin's back or belly] is then smoothed and the model traced on it.

III. An object of imitation.

10. A person, or a work, that is proposed or adopted for imitation; an exemplar.

1639 N. N. tr. *Di Bos's Compl. Woman* i. E. jv. The desire we have to become like to some goodly model. 1693-4 GIBSON in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 17, I had a letter last night from Dr. Parsons, with a fresh request to send him down a [sc. history of a] Countie finished, from whence he might take a model to justify his owne materials. 1714 GAY *Let. to Lady* 31, I then resolved some model to pursue, Perused French critics, and began anew. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. v. 156 Which young officers should propose to themselves as a model. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iii. ii. Models may form our taste as critics, but do not excite us to be authors. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 202 Imitation cannot go above its model. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 213 The system... served... as a model for the policy of Rome under the emperors. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xix. 419 [The Church] of Rouen, we are told being his special and immediate model.

11. A person, or, less frequently, a thing, that serves as the artist's pattern for a work of painting or sculpture, or for some portion of such a work; *spec.* a person whose profession it is to pose for artists and art-students.

1651 *Emiliau's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 391 [She] commonly serv'd for a Model to the Limners of the Academy. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. In the academies, they give the term model to a naked man, disposed in several postures. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marr. Fann* ii. One of those living models... whom artists convert into saints or assassins, according as their pictorial purposes demand. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* vii. (1900) 159 But remember, old man, she isn't a woman; she's my model; and be careful.

b. *transf.* A woman who is employed in a draper's or milliner's shop to exhibit to customers the effect of articles of costume by attiring herself in them.

1904 *Books of to-day* May 3 One of the models of the establishment came gracefully towards me.

12. A person or thing eminently worthy of imitation; a perfect exemplar of some excellence.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) II. 104 A man [sc. Johnson] who, hating dissenters of all denominations, held up the writings of Clarke and the life of Watts as models of perfection. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. ii. (1817) 60 The Lord's Prayer is a model of calm devotion. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Remin.* in *Corr.* w. Gray (1843) 43 Mr. Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the model of history. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 16 Their vivid and vigorous style is often a model in its kind. 1891 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 211 Models of pure and noble conduct.

13. *collog.* in pl. = 'model dwellings' (see 14). 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 4/2 The parish has gone down... and the building of the 'models' has not made it better. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 5/6 The ordinary streets and the smaller models, which make up the bulk of the Ghetto, as we find it in Whitechapel [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/4 The overcrowding per acre caused by 'models' was just as unhealthy as overcrowding per room.

IV. 14. † a. = MODULE 1. *Obs.*

1558 HAYDOCKE tr. *Leonatus* i. 89 But because Vitruvius measureth this order by models... I purpose likewise to keepe the same course, making the diameter of this column at the base, to consist of two models, whose height with the base and Capitell shall be fourteen models. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 20 Rdr., Our Author to avoid that... certain uncertainty hath reduc'd all his measure, to a convenient and universal measure, which is called by the Name of a Model [It. *modulo*]. The invention whereof hath made the whole Art of Architecture very easie. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

b. = MODILLION. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 39 The Models in the Cornishes may be just over the middle of the Column.

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, passing into *adj.*: Serving or intended to serve as a model; suited to be a model, exemplary, ideally perfect, 'pattern'.

Model lodging-house: originally, one of a number of lodging-houses, established c. 1840-5 by various philanthropists and placed under regulations intended to secure the comfort and the orderly conduct of the inmates; the designation was afterwards applied by the proprietors of large lodging-houses to their own establishments, often of a very low class. *Model dwellings*: in London and elsewhere, certain large buildings divided into flats for working-class tenants, intended to supply better arrangements for sanitation and comfort than are obtainable at equally low rent in the same neighbourhoods.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 31 Lectures on some model-woman of bride-like beauty and gentleness. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 61 Model Lodging House in St. Giles's. 1850 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 Sir Kenelm Digby... was a model Englishman. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* introd. (1881) I. 22 There's my lord's... model cottages, with more comforts in them, saving the size, than my father's house had. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161 A mill-owner, whose mill, I was assured, was a model one. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 321 A model Bishop of London is... more easily imagined than discovered. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 694 How did so model a youth get on at the University? 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 369 In the case of many cleared areas... model dwellings have been erected for the accommodation of the persons displaced.

b. simple *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the life-models employed by artists, as in *model-day*, *stand*, *throne*. Also objective, as *model maker*.

1873 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 301, I kept up, dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 55 Figure, Image-Maker... Model Maker. 1899 MORROW *Bohem.* Paris 43 They placed the helpless M. Haider on the model-stand. 1898 WATTS-DUNSTON *Aylwin* viii. ii. A... hurly woman... standing on the model-throne between two lay figures.

c. Special *comb.*: model-drawing, in art-teaching, that branch or stage of study which consists in drawing in perspective from solid figures; model-room, a room for the storage or exhibition of models of machinery and the like.

1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 1. 103 A Model Room for the Jacksonian Professor. 1843 J. B. WILLIAMS (*title*) A manual for teaching model-drawing from solid forms.

Model (mɒdəl), v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *modeller*, Sp., Pg. *modelar*, It. *modellare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To present as in a model or outline; to portray or describe in detail. Also with *forth*, *out*. *Obs.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moses in Map of Miracles* ix. 57 Afflicted London... When thy affliction serv'd me for a booke, Whereby to modell Egypt's miserie. a 1649 DRAUM, or HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 185 Cease dreames... To modell forth the passions of to morrow. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iii. (1821) 327 Our Saviour, when he models out religion to them, points them out to something fuller of inward life and spirit.

† b. To frame a model or theory of the structure of. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 79 When they come to model Heaven And calculate the Stars.

2. To produce or fashion in clay, wax, or the like (a figure or imitation of anything).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Having an extraordinary address in modelling the Figures. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 205 Michael... began by modelling small figures in clay, to show his skill. 1771 BR. HORNE *Disc. Creat. Man* Wks. 1818 II. 9 He moulded or modelled him [sc. man] as a potter doth. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, To *Rhez* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature... Whereby to model newer races, Statelier forms, and fairer faces.

absol. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ii. (1859) 24, I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay. *fig.* 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 45 But by what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and model'd out to secular pretences?

3. To give shape to; to frame, fashion (usually, an immaterial object, or a document, argument, etc.). † To model out: to produce (an expression of countenance) by studied effort.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. xiv. 1848 The Mother... played a womans part, shed teares... model'd out a dejected Countenance, and... made an impression in them of her innocence. 1768 STERNES *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 53, I forthwith began to model a different conversation for the lady, thinking... that I had been mistaken in her character. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 382 Articles were only minutes... and ought to be so modelled... as to make them effectual. 1885 *Albion. Exam.* 16 June 5/3 Budgets... modelled too much on... free-trade principles.

† b. To plan out, put into preliminary shape. *Obs.* 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 71 Having model'd but not finish'd them [sc. the 'Lives'] at Rome he afterwards resum'd the work in his own country.

c. To mould or assimilate in form to.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The Words which they received... seem much to be modelled to that Dialect. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 357 The sea-shell models to its form the wandering fish that dwells therein by choice.

† d. To model into, to bring into (a particular shape). *Obs.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Some model'd them [i.e. Satires] into a purposed form to act at the end of their Comedies. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 149 It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modelled into more diversified, or more delightful, forms.

e. To form (something) after a particular model. Usually *const.* *after*, *on*, *upon*.

1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 437 He was ordered either to suppress them, or to model them according to the Plan that was prescribed to him. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* xii. iii. II. 655 He modelled his court on that of Nâdir Shâh. 1882 HINDS *Dale Garfield & Educ.* ii. 302 Each new college is modelled after the older ones. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. ii. iv. 181 Parliamentary institutions primarily modelled on the English pattern.

† 4. To organize (a body of men, a community, a government, etc.). *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 12 Were they all connected into one Body... summed up and modelled in one Corporation. a 1661 — *Worthies*, *Wales* (1662) iv. 8 Wales... was not modelled into Shires... till the reign of K. Henry the eighth. 1674 BAKER *Chron.*, *Chas.* II (an. 1659) 660 They propose first, to have the Army settled and modelled in a way of Unity before they determined upon the Government. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xvi. § 2 (1699) 215 They having been modelled in an Army, and taken in the Field fighting... they behaved to be judged by the Military Law. 1693 *Humours Town* 41 There's not a Trader... but has his share in Modelling the Government. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 421 The design was to keep up and model the army now raised. 1724 K. FIDDES *Morality* Pref. 63 God, who founded humane society, may model it as he pleases. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 101/2 Solon... being asked, What city was best modelled? He answered, That, where those who are not injured are no less ready to prosecute... offenders than those who are. 1842 J. AIRON *Damest. Econ.* (1857) 323 The whole power of instituting and modelling parishes was at one time entirely ecclesiastical.

† b. To classify, arrange in a system. *Obs.*

1727 THRELKELD *Stipend Hibernica* Pref. He [Boetiaave] has concisely modelled plants according to method.

† 5. To train or mould (a person) to a particular mode of life or living; also, to make a tool of. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 316 Those whom their nearness to Him, or their Employments, make the conspicuous and exemplary Persons, being thus model'd, their Relations and Dependents will quickly be so too. 1666 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 By their too powerful persuasions to model him to their designs. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. ii. 24 One... who may continually attend the Child... model his manners, and preserve him from danger. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* ii. i. 'Tis an insupportable toil, though, for women of quality to model their husbands to good breeding. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 203 He modelled him, and instructed him fully in all that it was necessary to do or say.

† 6. To plan, machinate. *Obs.* *rare*—

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 339 Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies... Think'st thou hy wit to model their escape?

7. *intr.* Of the portions of a drawing in progress: To assume the appearance of natural relief.

18. F. FOWLER *Charcoal Drawing* 44 (Cent.) The face now begins to model and look round.

Modeless (mōd'less), a. Also 6 modelesse.

[f. *MODE* sb. + *-LESS*.]

† 1. Unmeasured. *Obs.* (Frequent in Greene.) 1280-3 GREENE *Manilius* i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Nor to shewe himselfe such a modelesse Amosus, lo say all were Crisples, because he found one halting. 1587 — *Cardie of Fancie* *ibid.* IV. 11 Using suche merciless cruelitie to his forraine enimies, & such modelesse [1593, A 4, modelesse] rigour to his native citizens.

2. In mystical use: Having no 'mode' or specific determination.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 325 note. The sons are utterly dead to self, in bare models, love. 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 31 The modeless abyss of the divine essence.

Hence *modelessness*.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i. 150 The contrast lies, with her, not between Finite and Infinite. He-

tween mode and modelessness, . . . but simply between God and Self.

|| **Modeliar** (mode'lyär). *Ceylon*. [Tamil *mudaliyār*, 'an honorific plural from *mudali* a chief' (Yule).] A head-man, chief; a chief military officer. *Grand modeliar*, a commander in chief.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 112 The Portuguese... made no difficulty to confer upon him the office of Grand Modeliar of Candy. . . . 1840 J. FORBES 11 *Prs.* in *Ceylon* 116 On our arrival at Avisaival, the Modeliar informed us that [etc.]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 451/1 The chief military officer in each Désavény was the Modelyär. 1661, 452/1 The frequent collision of the civil and military authorities, the Korales and Modelyars.

Modelist (mō'dēlist). In quotes. modellist.

[f. *MODEL* sb. + -IST] A maker of models. 1767 T. MILLER (title) *The Compleat Modellist*: shewing The true and exact way of Raising the Model of any Ship or Vessel, small or great, either in Proportion, or out of Proportion. . . . 1835 HOGG *O. Hynde* 1. 28 Come, modellist, thy toil renew—Such scenes shall never meet thy view! + **Modelize**, v. Obs. [f. *MODEL* sb. + -IZE. Cf. *MODELIZE*.]

1. *trans.* To frame or construct according to a model; to give a particular shape to; to model, frame; to organize. Also refl.

1605 SHELTON in *Verstegan Dec. Intell.* To Author, Thy curious nation . . . all that was rare or strange in forrain lands, at home did modellize. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 86 He who ert time was, yet Knew all things, and now Modellized fitt, Sees with a careful Eye. 1650 *Merchant Adv. of Newcastle* (Surtees) 162 To modellise an acte for restrayninge of the bretheren from taking apprentices. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. v. 426 Which, some silly Saints and devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modellize beyond their line and measure. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Some amongst them . . . civilized the rest, and modellized the government. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 30 The learned Protestant Antiquarian Bochart, and the erudite Popish Bishop Dan. Huetius, . . . agree entirely, that Apollo was modell'd by the Ethnicks upon the Platform of Phut. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 400 The Germans have a ragged r, . . . which, in modellizing their letters to the present shape, they have castrated. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 196 Her impatient husband was reproving her stupidity . . . for Milford would fain have modellized her.

2. To symbolize.

1625 C. BROOKE *On Sir Arthur Chichester* Poems (1872) 237 Her outward actions modellized her minde. Hence *Modellized* ppl. a., modelled, shaped; *Modellizing* ppl. a., formative.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. i. For the more modellizing or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iv. xli. (Roxb.) 475/2 Their gods, made of little Modellized stones or mettles. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 18 He had a Modellizing, . . . or an Approving Hand in all his Royal Letters, Commissions [etc.]. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 87 The enlightened Christian, who, but for the modellizing band of science, which fashioned him in his cradle, had been thy [the negro's] equal.

Modelled (mō'dēld), ppl. a. [f. *MODEL* v. + -ED.]

1. Shaped or organized after a particular or desirable model: frequently with qualifying adverb.

1621 G. SARNOVS *Ovid's Met.* i. (1632) 9 O would I could my Father's cunning vse! And soules into well-modul'd Clay infuse! 1670 PENN *Case Liberty* Consc. 30 We are not such model'd Christians, as they coercively would have us. 1679 in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 60 The Lord Macdonald, a professed Papist, with a modelled Army . . . hath remained in Armes. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryck's Voy. E. Ind.* 177 Their vigilant, and wisely Model'd Government. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col.* Ch. I. 108 He . . . would keep a Standing model'd militia in constant pay. 1863 'OUIOA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 3 Broad chest, and splendidly modelled arm. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 60 A beautifully modelled forehead. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 21 Her two modelled arms, jingling with copper bangles.

2. Executed in relief.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 A modeled map of a country 200 miles square.

Modeller (mō'dēlōr). [f. *MODEL* v. + -ER.]

One who models (in any sense of the vb.) or makes models, esp. one who forms models in clay, plaster, wax, or the like. Also fig.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 79 Philosophy (as a former of judgements, and modeler of customs) has his principal lesson. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 201 He . . . became . . . a great proposal maker, and modeler of state, and publisher of several seditious Pamphlets. 1712 ABBOTSON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Our great Modellars of Gardens have their Magazines of Plants to dispose of. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 69 A competent draughtsman and an excellent modeller. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 The modeller and the mould-maker, whose occupations are very distinct branches of the art. The modeller has great scope for the exertion of natural and acquired ability, taste, and ingenuity. 1837 *Rep. Roy. Mint App.* 6 The office of a modeller should be established, and I should humbly submit that he might be chosen from among the most celebrated of our Royal Academicians. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 313/1 The . . . formative skill of the modeller (in clay).

Modelling (mō'dēlīng), vbl. sb. [f. *MODEL* v. + -ING.]

+1. The action of drawing or projecting plans. Obs. rare—1. (The word may possibly be the ppl. adj. used *absol.* = 'modellers'.)

1521 MULCASTER *Positions v.* (1889) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematicks, all manerues do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull.

2. fig. The action of bringing (anything) to a desired or desirable form or condition.

1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 486 That constant . . . rule, which the Lord gives concerning the modelling and carriage of the armies of His people in all their wars. 1671 MILTON *Samson, Of Tragedy*, In the modelling . . . of this Poem . . . the Antients and Italians are . . . followed, as of much more authority. 1676 TOWERNSON *Decalogue* 431 He who invests another person . . . should have the modelling of his own grant. 1722 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 277 The Council's Letter . . . contains some other Things about the Modelling of the Justices of the Peace. 1749 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 513 She is a fine lively girl, but wants a good deal of modelling.

3. The action or art of making models; the art of constructing representations of things in clay, wax, plaster, or the like; *spec.* the art of making a model in clay or wax to be copied in more permanent materials by the sculptor or founder.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 84 They are very expert in carving and modeling. 1856 *Eng. Cycl. Biogr.* II. 163 Chantrey . . . therefore turned his attention to modelling in clay. 1860 *Our Eng. Home* 167 These beautiful modellings and arboresque chasings. 1872 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 351 Associated with and dependent upon casting is another new handicraft, called modelling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 The largest attempt at geographical modeling was by Mr. Wyld.

b. *transf.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine a knowledge of anatomy and modelling with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of 'stuffing' in favour of modelling.

4. *Art.* The representation of solid form in sculpture; *transf.* the representation of material relief and solidity in painting.

1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 134 An ideal Roman head, with the powerful square modelling. 1884 H. WALLIS in *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 599/2 The drapery also has all his careful elaboration and accurate modelling. 1889 *Academy* 25 May 265/1 The modelling in the numerous portraits . . . is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

5. *attrib.*, as modelling-clay, -wax; modelling-board, a board used in loam-moulding to give shape to the mould (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); modelling-loft = mould-loft (Ogilvie 1882); modelling-plane, a short plane used in planing rounded surfaces (Knight); modelling-stick, -tool, tools used by modellers in clay or wax.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 571/1 Over this iron skeleton well-tempered 'modelling-clay is laid and is modelled into shape. 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* iv. (1832) 40 She plied the 'modelling-sticks, or the chisel, with equal violence. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 313/1 *Modelling tools, are made of wood and wire. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 790/1 To make the best 'modelling-wax, take two cakes of virgin wax [etc.]. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 551/1 Modelling wax consists of bees-wax melted with a small quantity of Venice turpentine, with which a little flake white in powder, or other powdered colour is mixed. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* x. (1900) 201 A piece of red modelling-wax.

Modellion, variant form of **MODILLION**.

Modellist, obs. variant of **MODELIST**.

Model-wood. The hard pale-coloured wood of the Indian rubiacious tree *Adina* (or *Nauclea*) *cordifolia*.

1857 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, Model or Putcha Ootoo Wood. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 748/1 Model-wood. *Nauclea cordifolia*.

Modena (mō'dēnā). [Name of an Italian city.] A deep purple colour. Also *attrib.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 394 The Modena bucc is produced by the carbon with which the blood is loaded. *Ibid.* 400 [A cause which] converts it from a deep purple or modena, into a rich scarlet. *Ibid.* II. 114 The fauces present a Modena-red colour. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 219 The conjunctiva varies in shade from a bright scarlet to a Modena red.

+ **Modenature**. *Arch. Obs.* rare—1. [a. F. *modénature*, ad. It. *modanatura*, f. *modano* moulding.] The mouldings decorating a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Frederic's Archit.* ii. i. 90 Its proportion . . . requires an enrichment of handsome Modenatures.

+ **Modere**, v. Obs. Also 5 *modre*, 5-6 *modere*. [ad. OF. *moderer* (F. *modérer*), ad. L. *moderārī*: see *MODERATE* v.] = *MODERATE* v. in various senses: To restrain, hold in check; to temper, mitigate; to regulate, settle; to modify. (Frequent in 15th c.) Hence *Mod'ering* vbl. sb., a diminishing, attenuation.

1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 141 Eny . . . offre that were moderyngge of youre hoole tite or of eny of youre elaymes beyonde the sce. 1430 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 417/1 Moderyng alwayn the nombre of the Persones and Estates of the Parlement, . . . and of other Officers, as the necessity and service of the Kyng, requiereth. c. 1450 tr. *De Institutione* iii. xii. That be desires of beherte must be examyned & mod'rid. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) d 3 b, Yf every man will tempre & modre his strength . . . he shall have grete desyre and plesire in his strength. 1495 *Act. 1 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 In modding of the seid estatute . . . it be ordeyned. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 If this pacifier would modre and measure his sufficience by the wordes of S. Paule [etc.]. 1533 J. HEWWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 638 As we se the wynde in hys estate, We modder our saylys after the same rate. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* iii. (1540) 135

One referreth al to the opynions of Socrates schole, the other moderebth all after custome of men and lawe choye.

Modor, obs. form of **MAUTHER**, **MOTHER**.

+ **Moderable**, a. Obs.—° [ad. L. *moderābilis*, f. *moderārī* to moderate: see *MODERATE* v. and -ABLE.] Moderate; temperate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Moderable*, temperate, measurable.

+ **Moderacy**. Obs. [f. *MODERATE* a.: see -ACY.] Moderation.

1601 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 193 They did it wth muche more moderaçie and shewe of peace . . . than these did.

+ **Moderance**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *moderantia* (Du Cange), f. L. *moderant-em*: see next and -ANCE.] Moderation.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) b 5 b, Fabius . . . had in himself a good disposicion of a moderaunce medlyd with curtesye. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 21 Endued with this slender vertues, as moderaunce, temperaunce and . . . justice. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 111 He wald vse sic moderaunce heirin and dellit with thame as gentill as he could.

Moderant (mō'dērānt). [ad. L. *moderant-em*, pr. ppl. of *moderārī* to *MODERATE*: see -ANT. Cf. F. *modérant*.] Something that moderates.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 He added a moderant in the form of castor-oil.

Moderantism (mō'dērāntiz'm). Obs. exc. Hist. [F. *modérantisme*, f. *modérant*, pr. ppl. of *modérer* to moderate: see *MODER* v. and -ISM.] In France, during the Revolution, and later, the doctrines and spirit of the Moderate party in politics.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 134 They [sc. the Jacobin Clubs] too have been lately subjected to an expurgatory scrutiny, to drive out from them every thing savouring of what they call the crime of moderantism. 1795 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* I. 139 (Jod.) 'The revolutionary tribunal . . . was denounced for its moderantism.

So *Mod'erantist*, one professing moderantism.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 95 Other prominent members of the party whom they loved to stigmatise by the deadly names of Indulgent and Moderantist.

Moderate (mō'dērēt), a. and sb. Also 5 *Sc.* *modreth*, 5-7 *moderat*. [ad. L. *moderāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *moderārī*: see *MODERATE* v. Cf. F. *modéré*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.: Ob-serving, exhibiting, or acting with moderation; avoiding extremes; characterized by temperance of conduct or expression.

Moderate drinker: one who does not drink to excess, but is not a teetotaler. So *moderate drinking*.

1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2436 Moderat speche engendrirest reste, and makibis. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 309 A man lyke to a god, happy in batelle and moderate in peace. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Commu.* 175 They must bring with them a mynd neither ambitious nor covetous, but godly and moderat. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* iii. ii. 112 O loue be moderate, allay thy extasie. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20 Sound sense cometh of moderate eating. 1634 *Documents agit. Prynnce* (Camden) 53 Metbinks it should make you more moderate, just, and compassionate towards others. 1680 TITUS *Sa. Ho. of Comm.* 26 Oct. in *Collect. Poems* 186 The moderateest and meekest Man that ever was. . . . Slew the Egyptian. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. V.* xlix. 97 In the reformation of religion, his first steps were moderate and cautious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 64 Rochester's moderate counsels. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 76 You are such a very moderate man, Octavius, that you might just as well take the pledge as not.

2. a. Of opinions and their supporters: Not extreme; not strongly partisan. b. Hence (now usually with initial capital) used as the designation of various political and ecclesiastical parties and their views: see B. below.

a. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 4 Some of the more moderate (or rather the lesse violent) Lords . . . gave out that they intended only to remove him from his Majesties care. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 26, I maintained a good correspondence . . . with the moderator sort on either side. 1705 (title) *The New Association of those called Moderate Church-Men*. By a True Church-Man. a 1715 BURNER *Own Time* iv. (1753) III. 137 He slackened all the laws made, against the moderate Presbyterians. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxviii. (1788) 203 They have lost or renounced the moderate principles of their government. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec. The temptation to a Prime Minister is to appoint only 'moderate' men.

b. 1753 WITHERSPON *Ecccl. Characteristics* Wks. 1804 II. 299 The moderate party commonly set up on a pretence of being more learned than their adversaries. 1842 *Memo. J. Halley* 37 There are two contending principles within the Church of Scotland, the supporters of which are called respectively Evangelical and Moderate. 1848 STRAUBHUS *Rise Relief Ch.* 103 The Moderate clergy . . . were very unpopular. 1875 MCRIE *Story Scott. Ch.* 505 In 1763, Dr. Robertson became the avowed leader of the Moderate party.

3. Of medium or middling quantity, quality, size, or extent; fairly large or good; 'tolerable'. Now often (esp. in phr. *very moderate*) in deprecativ sense: Mediocre, scanty.

1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 835 The remenaunt Of pety capteyns that with Vertu were, Moderat Dyete, & Wysdom aunaunt [etc.]. 1430 — *Mit. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Moderat foode [1487 in *Cant. M.S.* modreth fude] gevith to man his helthe. a 1547 SUMMERS *Ecclesiastes* v. 30 The chief blisse that in earth to living man is lent, Is moderat welth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. iv. 117 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1711 SHAFTES. *Charac. Misc.* v. ii. (1737) III. 283 A good Bargain it were, could we get rid of every moderate Performance in this kind [sc.

Poetry or Essay]. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* to Nov. Have you got the whalebone petticoats upon you yet? I hate them; a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 350 It is a rock of a small circumference, but of a moderate height. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 (Russia). They put a very moderate faggot into [sc. stoves]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 69 Where great quantities of water are discharged from moderate heads, the actual head of water, and the virtual head, will nearly agree. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 38 The rest are very moderate productions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 He [sc. the horse Monarque] looks long in the back and has very moderate loins. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 162 The skin assumes a moderate icteroid hue.

b. Of physical processes, conditions, or agencies: Not intense, violent, or rigorous. Of the voice: Neither excessively loud nor excessively low.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. ii. (1495) 384 Winde that is moderate and not contrary to Shypmen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 51 The milde ayre with season moderate gently attempted. 1598 *Ephulatio* Ljb, Make a moderate fire as to a Tarie. 1704 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1649 Grey cloudy Weather, with moderate Gales from NW to W. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 299 Bake them in a moderate oven. 1802 *Alced. Jrnl.* VIII. 314 A second case... terminated... in a moderate sweat. 1863 JOYCE *Sch. Management* 75 The monitors must be trained to speak, when teaching, in a moderate voice.

4. Comb., as moderate-minded, -priced, -sized adjs. 1398 BYRON *Yuan.* i. cxviii. I'm a 'moderate-minded bard. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 2/3 Extensive and 'moderate-priced hotels. 1765 *Alcester Rust.* III. 157, I pass a 'moderate-sized roller over the field.

B. sb. One who holds moderate opinions in politics, religion, or any subject of controversy. Hence (now usually with initial capital), a member of any of the various parties of which 'Moderate' has been the official or customary designation; e.g. in the French Revolution (transl. of F. *modéré*) applied to the Girondins, later to the Dantonists and others.

1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 I take it for granted he will come to the moderates, and by thus reuniting the party, put himself [etc.]. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and the high-flyers. 1832 A. W. FOWLER *Eng. Under a Ministry* (1837) II. 8 The vast majority of society, Whig, Tory, and Moderates, acknowledge the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* x. II. 62 note. Those who... frequent the society of... Feuilletons, Moderates, or Aristocrats. 1879 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 98 The execution of the Anarchists only preceded by a week the arrest of the Moderates. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 659 The Moderates hastened to elect him [sc. Cæcilius, bishop of Carthage].

b. In the Church of Scotland during the greater part of the 18th and the former half of the 19th century: A member of that party which (in opposition to the 'Evangelical' party) held lax views on doctrine and discipline, and opposed the abolition of lay patronage.

About 1843 the abbreviated forms *Moderates* and *Nons* were familiarly used for 'Moderates' and 'Non-intrusionists'.

1842 *Mess. F. Halley* 40 One of the facts illustrative of the principles and practice of the Moderates which made a deep impression on Halley's mind. 1848 STRUTHERS *Rise Relief Ch.* 191 The Moderates, about the year 1735, allowed them [sc. the popular party] to have their own way. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 239 The younger men were staunch Liberals, but great Moderates, the elder, sound Evangelicals, but decidedly Conservative in their leanings.

c. In recent municipal politics (opposed to *Progressives*): A member of the party hostile to undertakings involving large expenditure of public money.

1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/1 A Progressive headed the poll, followed by six Moderates, at the election of guardians.

Moderate (mp'dérē), v. Also 6-7 moderat; pa. ppl. 5-6 moderate, v. Sc. 6 moderat. [f. L. *moderāt-*, ppl. stem of *moderārī* (pre-classical and late L. *moderāre*), f. **moder-* = **modos-* (whence *modestus* *MODEST*), a noun-stem parallel with *modo-*, *modus* measure, *MODE sb.* Cf. L. *operārī* to work, f. *oper-*, *opus* work.]

1. *trans.* To abate the excessiveness of; to render less violent, intense, rigorous, or burdensome; + to reduce the amount of (a fine, charge, financial burden).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 This Marcus Antonius... moderate grevous lawes and constitucions... of other of gretter moderate. 1489 CROTON *Blanchardus* xx. 64 The maystres... dyd perceive that her Indignacion... moderat in her herte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (V. de W. 1531) 51 These outrageous moeyons be moderate & rectified by the cardinal vertue temperance. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hon. VIII.* c. 22 The said maister... shall have... auctorite to moderate such recognisances as be... forfeited. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 11. 38 With equal measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xiii. 171 The coolness of the night then is not sufficient to moderate and to correct the violent heat of the Sunne. 1806 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 5 The griefe is fine, full perfect that I taste... How can I moderate it? 1632 POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. n. III. 272 His Grace by his dyet hath so moderated his gout, as it is [etc.]. 1666 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 92 ordered that ye Attournies fee is moderated from 6s 8d to 3s 4d. 1734 LEDIAR *Sethos* II. ix. 308, I... advise you to moderate your demands. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 146 By its astringent Quality it [sc. Tea] moderates the relaxing Quality of warm Water. 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 319 All the hopes we can

entertain of ever discharging or moderating our incumbences. 1885 MAUCH *Exam.* 29 June 5/1 Mr. Balfour must moderate at once any hope he derives from the supposition. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* Ser. II. 36 Lot should have remembered this, and should have moderated his desires.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become less violent, severe, or rigorous.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 463 Yet when his profit moderated, The fury of his heart abated. 1819 BARON DE BONSTETTEN in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 310 As the heavens have moderated, I propose... to pay you a visit. 1897 J. CHALMERS in *Life* xi. (1902) 443 Fortunately the weather moderated.

† c. *trans.* To simplify. Obs.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) To Rdr. *iij. I have so moderat them [the arguments of Scriptures] with playnnes and breuitie, that the verie ignorant may easely vnderstande them.

† 2. *trans.* To exercise a controlling influence over; to regulate, restrain, control, rule. Obs.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1311/1 This could none do but he, that... was able... to moderate and measure theye pacyes him selfe, in suche wyse as them selfe wyste not why. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 104 By hys royal powar... he may moderat al thyng according to hys pleasure and wyl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 304 A collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes. 1612 BAINSLY *Ind. Lit.* xx. (1627) 238 The Interlineal translation may be a worthy keepe for a man... who can so moderate his eye, as to helpe it fixed upon either Greek or Latine alone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 The woman was ordayned... to governe and moderate the house at home. 1641 *Mass. Body of Liberties* 95 in *Col. Laws Mass.* (1889) 59 Provided that the whole action be guided and moderated by the Elders of the Church where the Assemblies is helde. 1724 YOUNG *A. Y.* vii. 533 But these... When reason moderates the rein aright, Shall re-ascent. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1788) II. 33 Whatever could interest the public prosperity, was moderated by the authority of the Praetorian prefects. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 324 On what grounds are we to imagine that these two muscles shall... moderate one another with accuracy and precision?

1813 BAKER tr. *Bacon's Lett.* (vol. II.) 209 Yet moderate your selfe a little at first, and be reserved in a strange country. 1873 SIR L. JENNINGS *Lett. to Earl of Arlington* in W. Wynne *Life* (1924) I. 28 The two Bishops have moderated themselves as much as can be desired.

† b. To adjust, arrange, adapt; to modify; to proportion the quantity of. Obs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 He moderated so his mete and his drinke that he was at noo time fatter nor leaner than other. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 4 And he that hath but a fewe sheepe moderate this medecyne accordinglye. 1570 SCHOTT *Somme* 1st Bk. *Discipline* § 6 The ministers stohould be moderated that neither [etc.]. 1630 R. JOHNSON *The Kingd. & Commu.* 243 Not only his orders and decrees are broken and moderated by the Councell, but also sometimes rejected and contemned.

3. In academic and Eccl. use: To preside over (a deliberative body) or at (a debate, etc.).

To moderate a call (Sc.) = to moderate in a call (see 3 b). 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 84 There moderated there at that time the schoole of the faithfull, a famous learned man called Pantanus. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* xiv. 291 The Churches of Christ before that time were guided by certain chief Pastours, that moderated as well the Presbyters as the rest of the flocke. 1630 W. SCOT *Appl. Narr.* (1846) 17 The General assemblies were not moderated by Superintendents. 1658 *Act Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* 17 Deco. (1683) 51 No Minister, moderating his Session, shall use a negative voice over the members of his Session. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Feb. He expounded the first of Matthew yesterday; Moderated the Bachelors Dispute to day. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 361 A Call was moderated for the Rev. John Edmonston, Minister at Cadross. 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* I. vii. 68 The governor or some one chosen to moderate the court. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxi. Others were moderating a harmonious call, as they somewhat improperly termed it, to new officers. 1848 G. STRUTHERS *Hist. Relief Ch.* ii. 201 A call was moderated... The people had set their affections upon Mr. William Adam... For him they moderated a kind of irregular call among themselves.

b. *intr.* To act as moderator; to preside. Now chiefly Sc., to act as president of a Presbyterian church court or of a synodical or congregational meeting.

In the Scottish Presbyterian churches, the 'call' or formal invitation to a minister-elect is signed by the members of the congregation at a meeting attended by the presbytery, and presided over by its moderator. On such an occasion the presbytery (or its moderator) is said to moderate in a call.

1581 *Confer.* III. (1584) Ojh, Any learned man present might moderate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* i. iii. A question of Predestination... put to them by the Matron, your Spouse; who moderates with a cup of wine, euer and anon, and a Sentence out of Knoxe between. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21 Stachis was the first Bishop of Bizantium... who hath had a continued Succession to the Patriarch now moderating. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xiii. (1730) 23 In the National and Provincial [Synods], sometimes Kings moderated alone, sometimes the Archbishop alone. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* iii. xii. (ed. 22) 468 The Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and the Physick, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors and Bachelors Act, in their several Faculties. 1795 T. HURCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (ed. 3) I. 161 note, Mr. Mather... moderated at the masters disputation, and conferred the degrees at the commencement in 1681. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 80 To Moderate, to perform the office of Moderator in the schools. 1865 A. MACDONALD *Story Disputed Settlement* (1877) 69 (E.D.D.), I must go over and see him one of these days, before his call is moderated in. 1898 N. R. JOHNSTON *Looking Back fr. Sunset Land* 150 He had moderated in a unanimous call for me in Topsham congregation.

† 4. *trans.* To decide (a question) as an arbitrator; to settle by bringing about a compromise.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 26 b, It passeth mine ability to moderate the question. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Fud. Astrol.* xii. 276, I will require no other arbitrators, to moderate the contrarie beelweene vs. 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23 b, Cato moderates the matter thus. 1744 WARBURTON *Remarks* i. Wks. 1811. XL. 327 But St. Paul himself has long ago moderated this question for us, and declared for the negative.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as mediator or arbitrator. Also, to take a mediating view. Obs.

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Discourse* (Arb.) 14 The honourable part of talke is to give the occasion, and againe to moderate and passe to somewhat else. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 When one taketh the affirmative part, another the Negative, and it may be a third moderateth or determineth betwene both. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 Elgazzuli... moderated twixt the Cadies and his owne Reformatis. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. of Eng. Man* i. Wks. 1751 IV. 65 Endeavouring to moderate between the rival Powers. 1713 ANOISON *Guard.* No. 122 ¶ 6 There were however a few select judges who moderated between both these extremes. 1756 *Connaisseur* No. 130 ¶ 1, I shall not pretend to moderate in family disputes of so important a nature.

Moderated (mp'dérētēd), ppl. a. [-ED 1.]

† 1. Reasonably restricted and limited. Obs.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. App. 14 Theopompus left it [sc. the kingly power] more moderated to his successors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 456 They say, the Netherlands were never enslaved, but had always a moderated Empire bounded by Laws. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. (Rldg.) 159 Moderated monarchies and well-framed governments. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 333 If the present project of a republic should fail, all securities to a moderated freedom fall along with it.

† b. *Well moderated*: well-conducted. Obs.

1650 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 178 Abounding in rich, stout, grave, and well moderated Citizens.

2. Rendered moderate; reduced to a moderate amount or degree; duly regulated.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 [He] grudgingly bestows a moderated praise on this exquisite satire. 1857 BR. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1888) II. x. 345 Lord Aberdeen thinks that anything but a carefully moderated course... will come in too strong contrast with your past silence. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. in Lit.* 45 Those who possess a moderated but steadfast confidence in the beneficent tendencies of the laws of the world.

Moderately (mp'dérētlī), adv. [f. *MODERATE* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount; in or with moderation.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xliii. (1495) 886 Sweetnesse layed lo the tonge openyth moderately and hetyth moderately and moysteth moderately. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* I. 13 Blanchardyn... right moderately and manerly maintained him selfe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedman's Comm.* 226 h, He wyl so moderately use thys victory, that no man shall nede to feare hys violence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 14 Therefore Loue moderately, long Loue doth so, To swift arrives as tardie as too slow. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Conse.* II. (1633) 155 If Hee be hut moderately, and not every day drunk. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 145 Tea is an Infusion of a Plant aseason, and moderately astringent in warm Water. 1763 STENSTROM *Ess.* Wks. 1777 II. 7, I think, moderately speaking, the vulgar are generally in the wrong. 1831 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 193 Never more than very moderately good. 1880 *Responsib. Opium Trade* 22 The Chinaman who smokes moderately.

b. Comb., as moderately-gifted, lighted adjs.

Combinations of the adv. with adjs. in -ED 2 are often incorrectly substituted for parasynthetic derivatives containing moderate adj., e.g. moderately-sized for *moderatesized*. 1307-8 SVD. SMITH *Pymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 A set of worthy and moderately-gifted men. 1860-61 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 9 A moderately-sized bedroom. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 220 A moderately-lighted surface.

Moderateness (mp'dérētētnēs), [f. *MODERATE* a. + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being moderate.

1571 GOLOING *Catlin* on Ps. xvi. 11 When men ronne a head without advisement, there is no roome for moderatenesse. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz Surg.* II. iii. 52 A true moderateness in eating and drinking. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis* XV. II. 144, I am surprized at the moderateness of the sum. 1872 BACHEOT *Physic & Pol.* (1876) 203 A vigorous moderateness in mind and body. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U.S.* 361 A moderateness of cost which should put it within the reach of the most needy.

Moderater, -érateur: see *MODERATOR*.

Moderating (mp'dérēting), ppl. a. [f. *MODERATE* v. + *-ING* 2.] That moderates.

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 22 Alack, Alack, said I, that was upon the moderating part. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 207 Acting for the future upon a moderating scheme in order to reconcile both parties. 1887 *Athenaeum* 26 Nov. 705/3 His moderating influence was especially valuable.

Moderation (mp'dérē'jōn), [a. F. *modération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *moderatiō-em*, f. *moderārī* to MODERATE; see *-ATION*.]

1. The action or an act of moderating.

† a. Limitation, restriction; a fixed limit; a restricting provision or clause. Obs.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/1 For ye reste of the said Voiles and Wollefele, over the moderation aforesaid. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/1 The Kyng... assenteth to this Petition, and hit accepteth, with certeyn moderacions, provisions and exceptions. 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumus* (1650) 12 This Moderation of the words, though it hath not so much evidence as would be required, yet it hath a notable pretens. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants*, etc. § 112, 192 The Moderations or Savings put in writing as afore are in Number Forty Two.

† b. Control, rule, governance. Also, a system or method of government. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 When holy persones . . . seeth them selfe to profyte greatly and increase in prosperite in maner by a moderacyon of the heuently dispensacyons. 1531 *Elvior Gov.* i. 1. A body luyng, compacte or made of sondry astaties and degrees of men, whiche is . . . governed by the rule and moderation of reason. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 706 For surely he [sc. Humfrey Duke of Gloucester] . . . beyng a lyeue, and hauing the moderation and gouernance of the common welth, king Henry had neuer wauered in so many hasardes. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Chr. Ch.* ix. 111 It cannot be doubted, but the moderation of the keies, and imposition of hands were at first settled in the Apostles and exercised by them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 He hath lost all the bridle and moderation of himself. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. 7. 130 My righte iudgements in the moderation of the world and ordering all the affaires of my Church. 1726 *LEON Alberti's Archiv.* I. 77 Those who are entrusted with the supream authority and moderation in publick Affairs.

† c. Settlement by arbitration or compromise; an arrangement, a compromise. *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 47b. Wherin not withstanding to use this moderation, that suche as be in possession already, be permitted to enioye the rente. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 731 If it might please the king of Englande, to appoint certayne of the yomen to appoint not onely who should enter, but also the number of them, he thought that this moderation should be both suretie and pleasure to both the parties.

d. Abatement of severity or rigour; restriction within moderate limits. *Now rare.* Also, † reduction (of expenditure), abatement or lowering (of pecuniary charges).

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* III. v. (1622) 71 They debated the matter concerning the moderation of the law *Papia popheza*. 1601 F. GOOVIN *Bks. of Eng.* 515 [He] went about by course of law to stay him and force him to a moderation of expence. 1621 *ELTING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 110 Moved, whether a generall iubeleue shalbe for the debtes, or whether a moderation? 1629 *MASSINGER Picture iv. 1*, In extremes of this condition, can it be in man To vse a moderation? 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eusebius's Ess.* 202, I find but two things that may render it [sc. Life] happy: 'The Moderation of a Man's Desires, and the good use of his Fortune. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* i. xviii. 475 It would be with some Moderation only for Strangers. 1716 *SOURIN Sermon* (1727) VI. i. 31 What is all Virtue but a Moderation of Excesses?

2. The quality of being moderate, in various senses; now only with reference to conduct, opinions, demands, desires, or their indulgence; avoidance of extremes; self-control, temperance; occasionally, † avoidance of severity or rigour, lenity, clemency.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 31* This Marcus Antonius . . . moderation grevous lawes and constitutions with other of gretter moderation. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xii. (Percy Soc.) 49 But moderacyon in theyr myndes is had, so that outrage may them not overtake. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabotin's Inst.* i. 63 A patience and quiet moderation of hart. 1528 *PRESTON Breastph. Love* (1631) 212 The moderation that kepeth from actions wherein is excesse, is good. 1702 *STEELE Funeral v. (1734) 9* Oh! grant me, Heav'n, grant me Moderation! 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He admired much the moderation I had used. 178a V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. ii. 12 Moderation is the law of enjoyment. 1796 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 5 July. Can you write with sufficient moderation, as 'tis called, when one suppresses the one half of what one feels or could say on a subject? 1827 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. 1, There is moderation even in excess. 1895 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xiv. 346 Constantius . . . in place of persecuting the Athanasians, treated them with the greatest moderation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is sensible that moderation is better than total abstinence.

b. Phr. *In moderation*: in a moderate manner or proportion.

1869 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 350/2 The habitual use of alcoholic drinks in moderation. 1903 *Pilot* 17 Oct. 375/1 How about that cruel bearing rein? In strict moderation it may do no harm . . . but then in moderation it does not produce the effect aimed at by those who use it.

c. Sc. Applied to the views and policy of the 'Moderate' party in the Church of Scotland (see MODERATE B. b). Hence occas. the *Moderation* = 'the party of moderation', the 'Moderates'.

1735 *ENSKINE Sermon*, Wks. 1871 II. 357 There is a generation of Gallios and Laodiceans who under the name of moderation, falsely so called, will look upon you as mad-men. 1753 *WHITHROPOW (title)* Ecclesiastical Characteristics. . . being an humble Attempt to open the Mystery of Moderation. 1801 T. BROWN in D. Welsh *Life v.* (1825) 165 The governing churchmen have persuaded the Dundasses that it is absolutely necessary to secure the interest of moderation. 1831 J. M. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) I. 78 The Moderation was not half so excited against me as the Evangelicals. . . The 'Moderation' in my presbytery are not better than the rest.

3. Sc. The action of 'moderating in a call' (see MODERATE v. 3 b); a meeting of a congregation together with the presbytery, for the purpose of signing a 'call' to a minister-elect. See also quot. 1808.

1782 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scott.* (1843) 811 The resolution of Assembly respecting the moderation of calls. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v. Moderation*, When a minister is appointed to preside in this business [sc. of electing a pastor], it is said that the Presbytery grant a moderation to the people. 1869 A. DUNCAN in D. Duncan *Discourses* Memoir 5 The moderation was delayed till the month of June, when he received a unanimous call. 1875 *JAS. GRANT One of the*

'600' v. I. 72 The provost and minister gabbled about presbyteries and synods, the moderation of calls; elders, deacons [etc.]. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 125 A moderation was applied for, £100 of stipend being promised.

4. pl. In the University of Oxford, the 'First Public Examination' for the degree of B.A., conducted by the Moderators (see MODERATOR 5 b). Colloquially shortened to *Mons*.

1858 J. C. THOMSON *Alma Mater* 224 The next compulsory examination is called 'moderation'. 1883 A. BARRATT's *Phys. Meteoric Pref.* 13 When he was reading for double Honours in Moderations.

5. Comb., as (sense 2) *moderation-monger*; (sense 3 Sc.) *moderation day*.

a 1716 *SOURIN Sermon* (1727) VI. 80 No Moderation-monger under Heaven shall ever persuade me that St. Paul would have took such a Course with such Persons. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 353 His rejection on the moderation day was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

Moderationist (mɒdə'reɪʃənɪst). [*f. prec. + -IST.*] An advocate of moderation; *spec.*, one who supports the views of the 'moderate drinker' as opposed to the total abstainer.

1846 G. McCULLOCH *Sobriety contrasted w. Intemper.* 131 From the last resting place of every Moderationist arises a Voice. 'Beware of Moderation'. 1883 *League Jnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 This is the new line of defence behind which some Moderationists [sc. on the drink question] are disposed to shelter themselves.

Moderatism (mɒdə'reɪzɪz'm). [*f. MODERATE a. and sb. + -ISM.*] The doctrines or policy of any of the parties known as 'Moderate'; addiction to moderate views or courses of action.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 83 It was common . . . with the more violent Jacobins. . . to make charges against those who were less so, or insinuate suspicions of Moderatism! 1835 *PUSEY in Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 134 But I fear those persons have too far committed themselves, and are too ingrained with moderatism. 1842 *Memo. J. Halley* 38 The principles of Moderatism in the Scottish Church. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 Moderatism, then, has made no way in Rotherhithe; but a certain number of Progressives who voted in 1892 did not take the trouble to go to the poll.

Moderatist (mɒdə'reɪtɪst). [*f. MODERATE a. + -IST.*] One who professes or is characterized by moderation or moderation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 337 That solid Moderatist Mr. Talents. 1817 *BENTHAM Parl. Reform* Introd. 331 The Honourable Gentleman in question, who of all moderatists . . . seems to be least remote from Radicalism.

|| **Moderato** (mɒdə'reɪtə), *adv.* *Alus.* [*It. cf. MODERATE.*] Moderately; at a moderate pace or tempo. Abbreviated *Mod.*

1724 *Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.* *Moderato*, is with Moderation. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* vi. xi. 181 Bussy *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Moderato*, a word used adjectively to signify a time of a moderate degree of quickness.

Moderator (mɒdə'reɪtə). Also 4, 6 *moderatore*, 6 *moderator*, 6-7 *moderatur*. [*a. F. moderateur* 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm. (cf. OF. *modérateur*), a. L. *moderātor*, agent-n. f. *moderārī*: see MODERATE v.]

† 1. A ruler, governor, director. Also *fig. Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is moderature of the firmament. 1593-83 *FOXE A. & M.* i. 578/1 You . . . take vpon you so cockishly . . . to be a controller and maister moderatur of other mens matters. 1599 *FENTON Guicciard.* i. (1618) 27 There were ioyned with him (as moderators of his youth) John Jacques Triulce, . . . and the Count Petillane . . . both Captaines of great experience. 1641 *PRYNNE Antiq. Epist.* 17 The great Moderator of the Universe, who hath . . . wrought wondrous things, . . . for the honour and safety of his Majesty, and his Realmes. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. vii. 66 Custome of the place, care of health, regard to our ability, are fit moderators of every mans palate. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. xi. (1700) 334 The Romans having conquer'd Antiochus, became Moderators of Asia. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 102 The works of Righteousness [were numbered] by dayes, of which the Sun is moderator. 1682 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. ii. 16 The Cortical [Body] is the Moderator of that [sc. Motion] in the Lignous. 1705 S. SEWALL *Lett. Bk.* II. Sept., Storms and Tempests which Christ makes great use of in Governing the World; and in this He is only Moderator. 1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions*, 370 The same muscles . . . when acting in any capacity as motors, have . . . at all times the same moderators and the same directors. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 209 Competent to act in his name as moderator of the Western realm.

† 2. *nonce-use.* One who keeps a middle course. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 158 These meane moderatours, and half halters.

3. One who acts as an arbitrator between disputants; an arbiter, umpire, judge. Also, a mediator. 1560 *tr. Calvin's Comm. Prayer Bk. in Phenix* (1708) II. 213 If so be any Contention rise, then such as are appointed Moderators either satisfy the Party, or else . . . exhort him to keep silence. 1578 *STONEY May Lady* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Elis.* II. 99 Between whom the schoolmaster Rombus came in as a moderator. 1646 *CRAIGHAW Musicks Duell* 52 The high-perch treble chirps at this, and chides. Untill his finger (Moderator) hides And closes the sweet quarrell. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Job* xxvii. 27 He . . . takes the boldness to interpose as an Arbitr, or Moderator, blaming both sides [etc.]. 1712 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 309 7 8 He acts as a kind of Moderator between the two opposite Parties. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. xiv. He was earnestly requested by the contending theorists to assume the office of moderator. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 37 They were directed . . . to invite from Mantinea a moderator. 1863 H. COX *Iustit.* II. iii. 633 The Sovereign

is a moderator between the several political parties in the State. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 In Syria he was the moderator between two sets of fanatics.

4. A person chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly and conduct its business; a presiding officer or president, esp. U.S., one elected to preside over a 'town meeting'.

1573 *CARTWRIGHT Reply to Anstus. Whitgift* 29 What is it then that is sayde in Exodus that Moyses . . . saie as it were moderature in that election? 1580 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 421 The Ladie Flauia, . . . as moderator commanded them both to silence, willing Euphues as vmpier in these matters, briefly to speake his minde. 1641 in *Col. Latens Mass.* (1855) 49 So shal the presedent or moderator have [a casting voice] in all Civill Courts or Assemblies. 1649 in *Re. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 36 note, It is ordered yt there be a Moderator chosen annually to regulate publicke towne meetings. 1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 13 There should be a President appointed, to act as Moderator, to propose all matters to the Club. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 194 Having first chosen a Moderator to manage and regulate the business of the meeting. 1850 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* (1853) 107 A presiding moderator always concluded the exercise, which lasted from nine to eleven o'clock. 1882 *Mass. Public Stat.* 232 At every town meeting . . . a moderator shall be first chosen.

5. In academic use: a. A public officer formerly appointed to preside over the disputations or exercises prescribed in the University schools for candidates for degrees. Now (a) at Cambridge, one of two officers, appointed annually, who preside over and are responsible for the proper conduct of the examination for the Mathematical Tripos; (b) at Oxford, an examiner for Moderations.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 51 As he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld needs seme a moderator at home too in the hault. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 132 That occulte Anatomist Petrus Paulus of Leydon . . . my first Maister & Moderator in Anatomie. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* Epist. (ed. 2) a iij. h. The main work of the Moderator is, to keep the Disputants to form. 1766 *CLAP Ann. Yale* 27 The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge acted as Moderator; and he and Mr. Buckingham and other Ministers present signed Certificates, that they judged them to be worthy of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 122 Moderators are appointed and paid by the proctors. 1850 *Abstracts New Exam. Stat. Off.* (1851) 1 The 'First Examination' under Moderators will take place for the first time in Easter Term 1852. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 176 Honour lists issued by Moderators from 1891.

b. At Dublin, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who passes out first (Senior) or second (Junior) in honours.

1838 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 15 Of the successful candidates in each department [sc. Physics and mathematics, Classics, Ethics and logics] there are two grades, called Senior and Junior Moderators. 1845 W. B. S. TAYLOR *Hist. Univ. Dubl.* 155 [List of] Works examined in for moderators in mathematics and physics. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 18/2 Mr. Maunsell graduated . . . as a Moderator and Silver Medalist.

6. In the Presbyterial churches: A minister elected to preside over any one of the ecclesiastical bodies, e.g. the congregation, the presbytery, the synod, the general assembly.

1563 *Min. Gen. Assembly* in *Peterkin Bk. Univ. Kirk Scott.* (1839) 17 It was proposed be the hall Assemble that ane Moderator should be appointed for avoiding confusion in reasoning. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 476 Maister Nicholl Dalgleische, as moderator of the hall synodal assemble. . . Patrik Gillespie, moderator of the hall presbiterie of Striveling. 1641 *SMECTYNNUS Austr.* xiv. (1653) 61 The Moderator in Geneva is not of a Superior order to his Brethren. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 11. 362 The moderator [of the general assembly of the kirk] adjourned them till August 12 months. 1727 *Swift Further Acc. E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. i. 161 Some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* v. viii. (1854) 11. 287 The Assembly chooses a moderator for every meeting, who, in recent times, has been always a clergyman.

7. One who or that which mitigates or makes moderate.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* III. iv. II. (1624) 535 Hope, that sweet moderator of passions as Simonides calls it. 1695 *TRYON Misc.* i. 6 This Essential Powder or pure Life, is the Moderator or Friendly Quality in all Minerals. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 323 It was known to be . . . [Russia's] policy, to recommend herself to France as the magnanimous moderator of the severity of her Allies.

b. *List.* A member of a band of persons opposed to the violent methods of the 'Regulators' who professed to supply the want of the regular administration of justice in the Carolinas c 1767-71. 1769 L. MONTAGU in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cherokees* (1869) 182 A new set of people, who call themselves Moderators, have appeared against the Regulators. 1847 *Desperadoes of South-West in Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The regulators . . . soon find that their foes organize also; arm themselves, and prepare for systematic resistance, under the denomination of 'moderators'.

c. (Occas. in Fr. form *modérateur*.) Short for *moderator-lamp* (see 8 b). Also, the mechanical contrivance by which the supply of oil to the wick of such a lamp is regulated.

1851 *Pract. Mechanic's Jnl.* Mar. 273 It is however in the mode adopted for the adjustment of the oil supply to the burner that the improvement for which the inventor claims the name 'Moderator' consists. 1859 W. G. WILLS *Life's Forehead*, II. xii. 161 He put out the modérateur. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 232 The greatest improvement ever effected in oil-lamps was in the so-called French modérateur. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7) III. 35 As the pressure

employed is so great, the oil would, but for the 'moderator', flow over with too much rapidity. This moderator, or regulator, is a tapering rod of iron-wire.

8. *attrib.* a. *Anal.* and *Phys.* in names of certain structures exercising a regulating action, as *moderator-band*, *centre*, *ligament*, *nerve*, *ring* (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1898 *Attrib. Syst. Med.* v. 849 The apparent provision against this distinction [of the heart] in ungulates by the 'moderator band', demonstrated by the late Professor Rolleston. 1878 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 76 Each lateral or 'moderator' ligament of the head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.w., *Moderator-rings*, that ring which the muscles of the eye make round the optic nerve.

b. *Moderator* (occas. *modérateur*) *lamp*, a lamp in which, by a mechanical contrivance, the passage of the oil from the reservoir to the burner is regulated or moderated to a uniform flow.

1851 *Pract. Mechanics' Jnl.* Mar. 273 Hadrot's Moderator Lamp. 1857 *Union* 23 Jan. 63 (Adv.), Moderator lamps just received from Paris. 1904 *Blackie Mag.* Apr. 469/1 New lampshades... decorated the globes of the moderator-lamps.

Moderatorship (mɒdə'reɪtəʃɪp). [See-SHIP.] The function, office, or position of a moderator.

1641 'SNECTYNNUS' *Vind. Axiom.* xiv. 182 From whose Moderators our Bishops differ only in perpetuity of Moderation. 1665 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vocabularies* 153 Passed from one to another in their several turns like the Moderatorship in the general Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiii. 76 Mr. Reeves, said he would, by way of moderatorship in the present debate, read them a passage. 1838 *Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 15 Those candidates for degrees who have obtained honours in the preceding part of the College Course, are entitled to offer themselves as candidates for Moderatorships. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 6/4 Moderatorship of the Free Church of Scotland... A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods, declining to be nominated to the Moderatorship of the next Assembly.

† **Moderatress.** *Obs.* [f. *MODERATOR* + *-ESS.*] A female moderator. (Only in 17th c.)

1602 DOLMAN *La Primauté. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 664 The maker of the matter and moderatress of all nature. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) III. 191 Hilda... being a kind of Moderatress in a Saxon Synod. 1686 GORDON *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 47 Those who allow the Lunar Influence to be Moderatress of the Tides.

† **Moderatrix.** *Obs.* Also 6 moderatrices. [a. L. *moderatrix*, F. *modératrice*: see *MODERATOR.*] A female moderator.

1531 EYVOR *Gov. II.* iv. Temperance... is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affects, as of all acts proceeding of man. 1577 TIMME *Calvin on 1 Cor.* 64 b (*marginal*), Loue the moderatrix of contention. a1614 CORE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 120 He loved equity, as the true impress between them both, as moderatrix of extremes. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 63 Your Church hath practised it a long time, for a woman to be head or supreme moderatrix in the Church. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentilewomen* 13 She is ordinarily a Moderatrix in the Academy at the Disputation amongst learned Wits. 1741 MIOLOUTON *Cicero* II. x. 386 He had given up all his resentments to the Republic; made her the Moderatrix of all his acts. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. lv. 336 The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley, as Moderatrix.

† **Moderature.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MODERATE* v.: see *-URE.*] Moderation, temperance.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 77 Aristotle... referreth all the cause of prosperous health unto temperate moderature of meate and drinke, and [etc.].

Modere, *obs.* form of *MODER*, *MOTHER*.

Modereid, (*perron*) variant of *MDRED Obs.*

Modered(e), *-les(se)*, *-ly*, *obs.* ff. *MOTHER-HEAD*, *-LESS*, *-LY*.

Modern (mɒdəm), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *moderne*. [ad. late L. *modernus* (6th c.), f. *modo* just now (on the analogy of *hodiernus* that is of to-day, f. *hodie* to-day). Cf. F. *moderne*, Sp., Pg., It. *moderno*, G. *modern*.] A. *adj.*

1. l. Being at this time; now existing. *Obs. rare.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelicall regyne! 1555 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 285 The next parliament, to be haldin... in name of our most gracious quene moderne. 1597 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 185 Hew, erle of Eglington moderne. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 127 Being obliged to it by thy former as well as modern kindness. 1754 *Charter Soc. Antiq. Lond.* 7 Wee have nominated... Martin Folkes, Esquire, to be the first and modern President of the said Society.

2. Of or pertaining to the present and recent times, as distinguished from the remote past; pertaining to or originating in the current age or period.

In Historical use commonly applied (in contradistinction to *ancient* and *medieval*) to the time subsequent to the Middle Ages, and the events, personages, writers, etc. of that time. So *Modern History*: see *HISTORY* 3 b.

1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv. 16 b, The wings of the ancient and moderne Geographers and Historiographers. 1621 BACON *Lett. to T. Matthew* in *Spedding Lett.* VII. 429 For these modern languages will at one time or other play the bank-rows with books. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Parnass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 The women of this Modern Age had need of amendment. 1676 *Ray Corr.* (1848) 122 Much also he hath... taken out of some modern writer it hath not been my hap to see. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 275 There is another Aqueduct somewhat older, yet still modern. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) Pref. Our English Tongue... may be said to equal, if not surpass all other

Modern Languages. 1713 POPE *Guard.* No. 4 p. 2 The authoress of a famous modern romance. 1757 J. H. GOSWOLD *Voy. E. India* 74 These last are of modern date. 1757 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 400 Their country appears to have been situated... at a great distance from the modern Padua. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 260 The most admired modern masters. 1810 E. D. CLARKE tr. *Russia* xxv. (1830) 120/1 Perhaps we are not authorised in considering the modern Greeks as legitimate descendants of the Græcæ. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bald.* II. iv. 170 The close of the 15th century is universally recognized as... the starting-point of Modern, in distinction from Medieval, history.

b. *Geol.* and *Zool.* Belonging to a comparatively recent period in the life-history of the world.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 21 The modern hyæna is an inhabitant exclusively of hot climates. 1830 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* I. 114 If such species be termed modern, in comparison to races which preceded them, their remains, nevertheless, enter into submarine deposits many hundred miles in length. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 248 The Modern Damans or Conies.

c. Prefixed to the name of a language to form a designation for that form of the language that is now in use, in contrast to any earlier form. In recent philology used technically to denote the last of the three periods into which it is customary to divide the history of living languages; distinguished from *Old* and *Middle*. *Modern English*: see *ENGLISH* sb. 1 b.

d. *Modern languages*: as the designation of a department of study, ordinarily taken to include only the better-known living literary languages of Europe (sometimes merely French and German). Also *attrib.* in *modern language master, school, tripes*. 1838 *Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 55 Medals for Modern Languages. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) III. 257 (Eton) With respect to modern languages, they are not cared for much, are they?

e. With reference to secondary education, applied (in contradistinction to *classical*) to subjects of school instruction other than the ancient languages and literature. *Modern school, modern side*: in some English public schools, a separately organized division of the school in which 'modern subjects' form nearly the whole curriculum, Greek (and, usually, advanced Latin) not being taught. 1864 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) IV. 281 There would be this danger... that idle and incapable boys would wish to enter this modern school to get off Latin composition and Greek. 1881 F. E. HULME *Town, Coll., & Neighb. Harborough* 61 In the modern school the subjects of instruction are mathematics [etc.]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 'Modern sides' are either effective (as they all ought to be) or non-effective. If the former, there are scholarships in 'modern subjects' for them to win. 1905 *Nacm. Mag.* Nov. 78 [At Harrow] the Modern Side is not self-contained in the sense of having a separate staff. It has been thought that any attempt to group Modern Side boys together and apart under separate masters and tutors would be unwise.

f. *absol.* That which is modern. † Upon the modern; ? peculiar to modern times. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 165, I apprehend that this character is pretty much upon the modern. In all ancient or dead languages we have no term any way adequate, whereby we may express it. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 4/6 He rejoices in that inability to depict the modern which is the most convincing sign of the contemporary.

3. Characteristic of the present and recent times; new-fashioned; not antiquated or obsolete. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Without composing them of diuers sorts of weapons, according to the moderne vse. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Moderne warre, is the new order of warre vsed in our age. 1605 b. JONSON *Volpone* II. iv, He has so moderne, and facile a vein, fitting the time, and catching the court-eare. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Bell. He thinks himself the Pattern of modern Gallantry. *Dor.* He is indeed the Pattern of modern Foppery. 1701 DE FOE *True-Born Eng.* 24 But England, Modern to the last degree borrows or makes her own Nobility. 1872 HOWELLS *Widd. Journ.* (1892) 79 They conjectured... flavours of Tennyson and Browning in his verse, with a modern tint from Morris. 1885 *Academy* 24 Jan. 53/1 Perhaps Gray is at his modernist in the 'Ode on Vicissitude'... if not most modern of all in that final quatrain of the Elegy which Gray's feeling for unity expunged. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 130 A writing on the wall, which, albeit it was not in modern characters, needed... no interpreter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 3/2 Against such foes, men with the modernist artillery and highest explosives are utterly powerless.

b. in disparaging use. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiii. 83 You... are not a modern woman; have neither wings to your shoulders, nor gad-fly in your cap: you love home.

c. *Her.* in *France modern*: see *quot.* 1893. 1889 P. O. HUTCHINSON in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 50/2 The French arms are represented as 'France Modern'. 1893 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 223 Henry the Fourth... three Fleurs-de-lis were substituted for a field *semé*, for the Arms of France. This alteration... constituted what is commonly known as France modern.

† d. Every-day, ordinary, commonplace. (Frequent in Shaks.) *Obs.* 1591 LODGE *Cathartes* H3, It... maketh him blinde and inconsiderate in matters aswell humane, as necessarie to his saluation. 1595 SHAKS. *John III.* iv. 42 Then... would I... rowze from sleepe that fell Anatomy... which scornes a moderne Inuocation! 1600 — A. Y. L. v. vii. 156 The Justice, With eyes seuered and beard of formal cut, Full of wise sawes and moderne instances. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* IV. i, Why, this is yet a kind of moderne happiness, to haue Do! Common for a great lady.

5. *Comb.* with *adjs.* and *pa. pples.*, as *modern-bred*, *-built*, *-looking*, *-made*, *-praised*, *-sounding*. Also *modern-dress* *attrib.*.

1808 HAN. MORE *Calley* I. 19 The mind of a true 'modern-bred lady. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 4/4 Most of these furnaces are 'modern built. 1885 J. K. JENKINS *On the Stage* 64 For ordinary 'modern-dress parts, we had to use our own things entirely. 1839 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday vi.* (1850) 58 The church is... more 'modern-looking than the rest of the town. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 2/7 The allegation was that the punches had been forged and used upon 'modern-made silver plate to represent antique goods. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 86 Many of his Turns did not allude to 'modern practical Life. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 June 7/1 A piece with the more 'modern-sounding title of 'The Court of Comfort'.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in plural.)

1. One who lives in or belongs to the present time; one who belongs to a modern as contrasted with an ancient period or epoch.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii. 2 b, The Iles Baleares, so anciently called: but by the modernes Maiorque and Minorque. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. ii, He must have Seneca read to him, and Plutarch, and the ancients; the modernes are not for this disease. 1717 PUGH *Alma* i. 520 Some in ancient books delight; Others prefer what modernes write. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* May 366/2 No modern has been heard to play an adagio with greater taste and feeling. 1812 T. TAYLOR *Dis. Philot. Aristotle* (title-p), The insufficiency also of the Philosophy that has been substituted by the Moderns for that of Aristotle is demonstrated. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 2/1 (*Organ*), In point of touch, and mechanism generally, the moderns are far superior to their predecessors. 1888 W. CORN Leth. & Jmbs. (1897) 539 The old moderns, say Chaucer, Spenser and Le Sage.

† b. *transf.* applied to a thing. *Obs.* 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 14 Description of many fine Bridges... in Italy wherein the finest among the Moderns is the Farnesian.

2. One whose tastes or opinions are modern; a member of the modern school of thought in relation to any subject.

1897 *Mag. of Art* 283 It will be deemed old-fashioned by the latest of moderns. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O.* V. xii. 453 *note*, Most of the moderns deny the supernatural character of prophecy.

† **Modernal**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *modernus* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the present day. 1542 BOONOR *Dyetary* A ij. v, which [flowery language] in all wrytynge is vsed these modernall dayes.

† **Moderner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *MODERN* a. + *-ER* 1.] = MODERN sb.

1592 NASHE *P. Pentstee* 21 Report (which our moderners clepe funding Fame) puts mee in memory of a notable iest I heard long agoe.

† **Modernicide**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *MODERN* sb. + *-CIDE* 1.] One who kills 'moderns'.

a1774 GOLOSOM. *Ess. Visit to Elysium* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 213, I should certainly have fallen beneath the hands of this company of men, who gloried in the title of Modernicides.

Modernism (mɒdə'niz'm). [f. *MODERN* a. + *-ISM*.]

1. A usage, mode of expression, or peculiarity of style or workmanship, characteristic of modern times.

1737 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 23 July in P's Wks. 1757 IX. 218 b, The corruption of English by those Scribblers, who send us over their trash in Prose and Verse, with abominable curtailings and shallow modernisms. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIV. 314 Shakespeare's archaism is exchanged for this modernism. a1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Notebooks* (1879) II. 77 Such modernisms as astral lamps. 1871 EARLE *Philot. Eng. Tongue* § 481 The last of these [*etc.* 'its'] is a comparative modernism in the language. 1897 D. C. TOVEY *Rev. & Ess.* viii. 143 The published specimen contained... some imperfections and modernisms.

2. Modern character or quality of thought, expression, style of workmanship, etc.; sympathy with or affinity to what is modern.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 The women of the Odyssey discover occasionally a modernism and a want of heroic simplicity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1856) I. ii. 65 *note*, The modernism of its language. 1851 F. METCALFE *Oxoniensis in Iceland* iv. (1867) 57 And somehow this very modernism begets a desire for reverting now and then to old things, old people [etc.]. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 348 The Roman Church and the American Republic... The one typifying medievalism, the other illustrating with tolerable fidelity the spirit of modernism.

Modernist (mɒdə'nɪst). [f. *MODERN* a. + *-IST* 1. Cf. mod.L. *modernista* (Luther), F. *moderniste*.]

† 1. A modern. *Obs.*

1583 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 106 Likewise... of sundry other metrical mathematicians and modernists. 1592 G. HARVEY *Picures* *Suppl.* 182 The wit of this, & that odd Modernist, is their owne.

2. A supporter or follower of modern ways or methods; in the 18th c., a maintainer of the superiority of modern over ancient literature.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. Wks. 1751 I. 138 That his [Mr. Wotton's] Brain hath undergone an unlucky shake; which even his Brother Modernists themselves, like Ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reaches up to the very Garret I am now writing in. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Those Guelphs and Whigellines of art, the modernists and the medievalists. 1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Aron* (1886) p. Behold, the Christians despising the Dunces Greeks, as the Infidel modernists despise the Dunces Christians.

b. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* v, That vile modernist naturalism is creeping back even into our painted glass.

3. In education, one who advocates the teaching of modern subjects (including modern languages) rather than that of the ancient classics.

1856 J. GORR in *Camb. Ess.* 99 Let us survey the state of the attack upon it [sc. classical study] first by Patriots, and then by Modernists. 1905 *Yrnl. Educ.* Apr. 266/1 The presumption that the pure classical would be degraded or contaminated by admixture with the modernist unregenerated by Greek.

Modernity (mɒdərˈnɪti). [ad. med.L. *modernitas*, noun of quality f. *modernus*: see MODERN and -ITY. Cf. F. *modernité* (Littre).]

1. The quality or condition of being modern; modernness of character.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v. (1635) 192 Yea but I vilifie the present times, you say, whyles I expect a more flourishing State to succeed; be it so, yet this is not to vilifie modernity, as you pretend. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 22 Feb. (1858) VIII. 161 Now that the poems [sc. Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulations. 1796 *PECCO Anonym.* (1809) 429 Macrobius is no good author to follow in point of Latinity, partly on account of his modernity, and partly of his foreign extraction. 1888 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 403/3 Those unlucky stumblings into modernity which some archaizing translators do not avoid. 1904 MAY SINCLAIR *Div. Fire* 415 My dear fellow, modernity simply means democracy. And when once democracy has been forced on us there's no good protesting any longer.

2. Something that is modern.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Sept. (1857) II. 355 But here is a modernity, which beats all antiquities for curiosity. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/1 After he had... arranged himself in these modernities.

Modernization (mɒdənaɪzəˈʃən). [f. MODERNIZE v. + -ATION.] The action or an act of modernizing; the state of being modernized. Also, a modernized version.

1770 Gough in *Let. to Granger* 263 The Marquis of Winchester's noble house at Englefield has suffered by some late modernizations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 150 We cannot always judge by the modernisation of a proper name. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 317 The Birds is an abridgement, or modernization, of the comedy of *Aristophanes* so entitled. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Survey* iv. 101 The town of Blethingley, is, despite some modernization, an old-world spot.

Modernize (mɒdənaɪz). v. [ad. F. *moderniser*, f. *moderne*: see MODERN a. and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render modern; to give a modern character or appearance to; esp. (a) to re-write (an old text) in modern spelling or language; to change (obsolete words, language, spelling) for modern equivalents; (b) to remodel and refashion an ancient building.

1748 [Implied in MODERNIZED *ppl.* a.]. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Yrnl.* 11 July, I have taken the liberty to modernize the language. 1802 *Brookes's Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Russia*. The young generation are modernizing these antic [i.e. antique] vestments. 1818 *Brathwaite's Barnabes Yrnl.* Introd. 9 The text was modernized throughout. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xii. 116 No one ever dreamt of modernising Surrey's lines. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 5/3 The King has decided to have Windsor Castle thoroughly modernised.

b. To bring about modern conditions in.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juvenute*, Gunpowder and printing tended to modernise the world.

2. *intr.* To adopt modern customs, habits, ways, or the like. *rare*.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 20 He scruples not to modernize a little; but then you see that it is in compliance with the fashion, and to avoid singularity. 1802 Mas. J. West *Infidel Father* I. 27 Muggleton had modernized so far as to have a chitterlin tacked into his holland shirt. 1853 W. JAY *Autobiog.* xviii. (1855) 172 Several new schools also, or to modernize—'colleges', for the sons of the prophets, have been established.

Hence *Modernized ppl.* a.; *Modernizing vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 25 July (1857) II. 119 The rest of the house is all modernised. 1824 J. WINTERNOTTON *Observ. Two Fr. Words* 29 A very good modernized edition of the Essays. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 77 The Lettish, spoken in Courland and Livonia, is only a modernised form of Lithuanian. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 533/2 Capt. Burton is justly severe on the unwarrantable modernizing of Camoens. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 309/1 The modernising spirit has taken hold of the Statistical Department. 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 249/3 The Gatehouse which gave entrance to the new modernized Council House.

Modernizer (mɒdənaɪzə). [f. MODERNIZE v. + -ER t.] One who modernizes.

1739 G. WHITEFIELD in *Life*, etc. (1756) 225 The Generality of our Modernizers of Christianity. 1805 SOUTHWY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 562 Not only the style, but the morals of the original, are vitiated by the French modernizers. 1886 FOSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 47 We expect the old harmony between earlier sounds and ideas to be kept up by the moderniser.

b. One who desires to modernize education by the elimination of 'classics'.

1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Yrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116 Before it was the modernisers, asking, in view of needless modern subjects, is there time for classics?

Modernly (mɒdənlɪ), *adv.* [f. MODERN a. + -LY t.]

1. In modern times. Now *rare*.

1605 VICKSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 54 The honour as well antiently as modernly of that great and noble nation. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* iii. 87 Mount Ida, of old was called Pheloria, but modernly Madura. 1756 TOLBORRY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 69 With deliberations, shorter than those

modernly used by the States General, a treaty of peace was agreed upon. 1856 *Ulster Yrnl. Archæol.* IV. 244 Bonaght... was specially due on land modernly held by sotten tenure.

2. In a modern manner; after the fashion of modern times.

1743 *London Mag.* 35 To be modernly polite, introduces Extravagance. 1868 *Morn. Star* 29 June, The Latin original reads to-day most modernly. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 315 Most modernly American as it is, it has a flavor one tastes in travels of old times.

3. *Comb.*, as *modernly-armed*, *written* adjs.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 5/1 The well-drilled and modernly-armed force which China can put in the field. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 8/3 A modernly-written play.

Modernness (mɒdəˈnɪsn̩s). [f. MODERN a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being modern; conformity to modern conditions or ideas.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Modernness*, newness, the being of late days. 1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 19 The Bridewell, which from the modernness of its structure, appears to be [etc.]. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 650 Though he should... outlive his modernness as much as George Coleman the Younger has outlived his youth. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 The fact remains a very curious monument of the modernness of Attic life. 1905 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 362/3 The 'modernness' of thought shown in Jevons's mode of handling his subject.

Moderschypp, -ship, obs. var. **MOTHERSHIP**.

Modewort, obs. form of **MOTHERWORD**.

Modest (mɒdɛst), a. [ad. F. *modeste*, ad. L. *modestus* keeping due measure, moderate, modest, f. **modes-* a synonymous variant of *modo-*, *modus* measure: see *MODE* sb. Cf. Sp. Pg. *It. modesto*.]

†1. Well-conducted, orderly; not harsh or domineering. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 158 Your Lordship ought to... command your ministers of justice... that they be milde, modest, and manerly: for sometimes the sorrowful Sutor doth more feeble a rough word they speak, than the justice they dilate. 1611 BLOLE 2 *Macc.* iv. 37 The sober and modest behaviour [ἡν σφραγισμένην καὶ πολλὴν ἐνστάτην] of him that was dead. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 320 He seems to be indeed a very modest and discreet person.

2. Having a moderate or humble estimate of one's own abilities or merits; disinclined to bring oneself into notice; becomingly diffident or unassuming; unobtrusive, retiring, bashful; not bold or forward. Hence of actions and attributes: Proceeding from or indicating these qualities.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Modestus*, *Adolescentia modestissima*, very modest & sober youth. *Ibid.*, *Modestus cultu*, of modest and sobre countenance. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* it. iv. 25 Resolve me with all modest haste, which way Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this vsage? 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 51 You are so modest, that me thinks I may presume to grant it before it is asked. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 213 Nothing renders Men modest, but a just Knowledge how to compare themselves with others. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 Tho' the modestest are not always sure to be paid first, yet an impatient dun is very odious. 1712 BUDGELL *Specul.* No. 373 ¶ 12 When they are thus mixed and blended together, they compose what we endeavour to express when we say a *modest Assurance*; by which we understand the just Mean between Bashfulness and Impudence. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Sen* 22 Feb. The more you know, the modester you should be. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 68 He, Christian-like, retreats with modest mien. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xxxi.* III. 223 In a modest and suppliant tone. 1867 SCOTT *Antig.* vi. A light and modest tap was heard at the parlour door. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 17 We see him as he moved, How modest, kindly, all accomplished, wise. 1899 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg*, etc. (1900) 105 A little book, merely a little book—could words be modest? 1901 J. WATSON *Life of Master xxii.* 202 Nathanael was a quiet, modest, diffident, questioning person.

b. *fig.* Of things, sometimes with semi-personification: Apparently retiring from observation, not obtrusively conspicuous.

1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy*, Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r, Thou'st met me in an evil hour. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 73 Their delicate green changing to modest brown. 1832 BRYANT *Yellow Violet* 3 The yellow violet's modest bell Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

3. Of women, their attributes and behaviour: Governed by the proprieties of the sex; decorous in manner and conduct; not forward, impudent, or lewd; 'shamefast'. Hence (in later use also of men), scrupulously chaste in feeling, language, and conduct; shrinking from coarse or impure suggestion.

1591 H. SMITH *Prepar. Marriage* 32 He said not that she was the wisest, nor the modestest wife in the world, but the fittest wife for him in the world. 1586 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* I. 9 The mylmaid may; the meekest, and modest. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 35 She modest was in all her deedes and words, And wondrous chaste of life. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. 6, Thou woman which wert borne to teach men vertue, Faire, sweet, and modest maid forgive my thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 And by her yielded, by him best received, Veiled with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 288 Their modest Appetites, Averse from Venus, fly the Nuptial Rites. 1711 STEELE *Specul.* No. 154 ¶ 1, I am apt to believe (begging your Pardon) that you are still what I myself was once, a queer modest Fellow. *Ibid.* ¶ 2, I found a sober modest Man was always looked upon by both Sexes as a precise unfashioned Fellow of no Life or Spirit. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 120 Every one that can give himself the Liberty to say Things that shock a modest Person... mistakes Courage for Wit.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 408 The modest matron, and the blushing maid. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 48 Her women... Forget the blush that virgin fears impart To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, A young woman... whose countenance might be termed very modest and pleasing in expression.

b. Of female attire: Decent, not meretricious. 1611 BIBLE 1 Tim. ii. 9 That women adore themselves in modest apparel [Gr. ἐν καταστολή κοσμήσει].

†c. Inoffensive to decency. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 303 Their waist is circled with a peece of Callico, which makes them modest.

†d. *Modest part*: that part of the body which modesty requires to be covered. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 As a cover to their modest parts, they gird themselves with a peece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece... to it. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. (1697) 460 The depilation of thy modest part.

4. Of or with reference to demands, statements, estimates: Not excessive; free from exaggeration, moderate; not unduly exacting or importunate.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 Some modest in writing affirme, that the Moscouite could leide 150 thousand horse. 1616 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* ii. i. I have in the relation of my wrongs Bene modest. 1613 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 35 There is nothing practised in our Church, but that which finds allowance and approbation from the modestest and learnedest of their side. 1654 BOVE *Wks.* (1772) I. p. 1, In less than a year, of which not the least part was usurped by frequent sicknesses and journeys, by furnaces, and by (which is none of the modestest thieves of time) the conversation of young ladies. 1708 AINSWORTH *Pres. St. War* 5 During the last four Years, by a modest Computation there have been brought into Brest about six Millions Sterling in Bullion. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 83 Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech Pursues the course that truth and nature teach. 1792 BURNES *Corr.* (1844) III. 370 This is not the less modest and peaceable for being clear, open, and manly.

5. Of things; Unpretentious in appearance, style, magnitude, or amount.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 140 There... The village preacher's modest mansion rose. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 7 Surprised by the modest pretensions of the entrance. 1840 [see QUENCHER b]. 1842 Mrs. GORE *Fascin.* 18 Dominique boasted a modest annuity of about fifty pistoles. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 166 They set up a carriage—the modest little vehicle conceivable. 1790 DICKENS *E. Droad* viii. And then I step into my modest share in the concern. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/1 For the modest sum of 6d. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 147 Modest gardens, and farm-velding houses.

6. *Comb.*, as *modest-like*, *-looked*, *-looking*, *-seeming* adjs.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 577 Her *modest-like bashfulness. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Never trust a *modest-lookt Stallion. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. A *modest-looking, fair-haired girl. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmynock* 191 A plain, modest-looking structure. 1728-36 THOMSON *Spring* 989 The enticing smile, the *modest-seeming eye.

Modestines, erron. variant of **MODESTNESS**.

† **Modestious**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **MODESTY** + -OUS.] Modest, chaste in habits.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. K. Nowel.* ix. E. liij, The women be modestious & in the townes & church they couer them self.

† **Modestless**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **MODEST** a. + -LESS.] Destitute of modesty.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. i. 410 Alas! how faithlesse and how modest-lesse are you.

Modestly (mɒdɛstlɪ), *adv.* [f. **MODEST** a. + -LY 2.] In a modest manner.

†1. Without exaggeration, excess, or importunity; with due measure, moderately; with reserve.

1561 DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 After he [the Lord] speaketh modestly, least by exasperating over much the sinne and error in the faithfull, he should trouble their myndes and discourage them vterly. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* Ded. (Arab.) 17 Every man fedde modestly on that which stoode before him. 1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 11 (1586) 99 A prince... must use his authoritie modestly. 1605 SHAKS. *Phr. & Cr. v.* 222 Modestly I thinke, the fall of every Phrygian stone will cost a drop of Grecian blood. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Chamberlain* Wks. 1720 II. 317 He believes the Point of Predestination the firmest that ever any body did, and laughs at any of them, that speak modestly of it. 1712 STEELE *Specul.* No. 250 ¶ 3 Slaving bow forcible it was to speak Modestly of your own Wants. 1735 SWIFT *Let. to Dr. Dorset* 30 Dec. I desired you would bestow a preferment of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a certain clergyman. Your answer was, that I asked modestly.

2. Without self-conceit or presumption; not arrogantly or obtrusively.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 738 He modestly answered, most ooble and redoubted Lorde, this [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 216, I could wish he would modestly examine himselfe, to see how much he is unworthy to have so good a Lady. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 335 Yet these speak much modestlyr then the Thebans, who deriven themselves from a serpents tooth sown. 1690 DRYDEN *Dou. Sebast.* Pref. (1692) 23, I think I may modestly conclude, that whatever errors there may be... they are not those which have been objected to it. 1728 COWPER *Conversat.* 485 Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes, That air of insolence affronts your God. 1837 MARRIAT *Perc. Keene* x, He hoped I was a good boy, which being compelled to be my own trumpeter, I very modestly declared I was. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. sk.* (1873) II. ii. 92 Gogol kissed the ground, and waited modestly, till he was led to the throne.

3. With womanly modesty; decently.

1855 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 The women being... richly apparelled, yet doe weare the same

modestly. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 179 *Mar.* Such commendation as becomes a Maide, a Virgin, and his Servant, say to him. *Suf.* Words sweetly plac'd and modestly directed. 1847 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* vii. The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly.

4. *Comb.* (cf. MODERATELY b). 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 41 No modesty-tempered... I think would now take upon himself to decide.

Modestness (mɒdɪstnəs). Now rare. Also 6 *modestines*. [f. *MODEST* a. + *-NESS*.] Modesty. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. ii. 36 h. A Kynge... which attained that dignitie by no ambition or favour but by a singular wytt & sober modesties. 1548 R. HURDEN *Sum of Duynitie* B iiij. Thys precept containeth excellent vertues, y^e is to saye diligence in obeying, doinge our vocation, modestnes, pitie toward our parentes y^e common welth & such like vertues. 1638 H. RIMER *Horace's Epodes* xi. Then my modestness shall give o'er to strive.

Modesty (mɒdɪstɪ). Also 6-7 *modestie*. [a. F. *modestie* or ad. L. *modestia*, f. *modestus* *MODEST* a.]

† 1. Moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control; clemency, mildness of rule. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxv. Modestie; which worde nat beinge knowne in the englishe tongue, ne of al them which under stode latin, except they had radde good autours, they improperly name this vertue discretion. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xviii. 21 He governed with all modestie to the great contentment of the inhabitants. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. i. 94. I am doubtfull of your modesties, Least... You break into some merry passion. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. i. 213 The Enemies of Caesar, shall say this; Then, in a Friend, it is cold Modestie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. vii. (1647) 120 Richard refused... to strip poore mariners out of those rags of their estates w^{ch} the mercie and modestie of the waves and winds had left them. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 20 Thus are we running in a circle, without modesty, and without end, and making one error and extravagance an excuse for the other. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & f. xxxi. III. 192 The modesty of Alaric was interpreted... as a sure evidence of his weakness and fear.

ironical. 1839 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 18 Feb. I am likely to recover something from Baldwin and Cradock. The trustees of their affairs had the modesty to expect that I should receive a dividend of one shilling in the pound [etc.].

2. The quality of being modest, or having a moderate opinion of oneself; reserve springing from an unexaggerated estimate of one's qualities; freedom from presumption, ostentation, arrogance, or impudence. † *On a modesty*: from a feeling of modesty.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 19 h. Modestie is an honest shamefastnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 172 Augustus Caesar... expressly forbid that the Poeme of Virgil should be burned, notwithstanding that he by his last will and testament on a modesty [orig. *contra testamentum eius verendum*], gave order to the contrary. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 239 There is a kinde [of] confession in your looks; which your modestie doe not craft enough to color. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brit. Ref.* (1857) i. 62 They would trust to his own modesty. 1721 ANONSON *Spect.* No. 231 7 4 An Excess of Modesty obstructs the Tongue. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 350 7 4 Modesty is the certain Indication of a great Spirit. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Addison* Wks. III. 45 By the influence of Mr. Montague, concurring... with his natural modesty, he was diverted from... entering into holy orders. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 366 A desire which perhaps proceeds from too much modesty, and a mistaken deference for others. 1827 HARE *Gusses* (1859) 6 True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a due estimate of them.

† b. Humility (towards God). *Obs. rare*. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* xx. 19 Seruyng the Lord with all modestie [Gr. *μετὰ ταπεινότητος*].

† c. Deferential feeling. *Obs.* 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ex. Man* in *Hum.* i. 1 There is a way of winning more by loue and vrgins of the modestie, then feare. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigia* (1665) 77 Arguments from the Humane Authority generally shew better in Rhetorick then Logick, and presse the modesties of men more then their judgments.

† d. Shame, confusion. *Obs.* 1594 LYLLE *Moth. Bomb.* iii. 1. I can neither without danger smother the fire, nor without modestie disclose my furie.

3. Womanly propriety of behaviour; scrupulous chastity of thought, speech, and conduct (in men or women); reserve or sense of shame proceeding from instinctive aversion to impure or coarse suggestions.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Modestia*,... *Virginalis modestia*, Maydenly modestie & shamefastnesse. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 55 Maides, in modesty, say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe. 1. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 53 By my modestie (The Iewell in any dower) I would not wish Any Companion in the world but you. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* i. 1. To gaine their fauours, Our chasteest dames putt off their modesties. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 283 You talk of modesty: there hath been no man seen to blush in the court since the king's return. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 201. In the case therefore of Conversation in general, and especially of that, which is mixt, Male and Female together, we must put on such a Modesty, as may guard our Vertue. 1699 ANONSON *Lett. Lit. New* (Camden) 294 A place... where Modesty is so very scarce that I think I haue not seen a Blush since my first landing at Calais. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 7 3 When Modesty ceases to be the chief Ornament of one Sex, and Integrity of the other, Society is upon a wrong Basis. *Ibid.* No. 154 7 2 My character for Modesty was so notorious... that I resolved to shew my new Face in new Quarters. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1334 Check'd, at last, By love's respectful modesty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 319 The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was

afflicted with cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her modesty by a miraculous cure. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 8/2 They have no conception of the western idea of modesty, and go freely about in their 'nude simplicity'.

b. A kind of veil for the concealment of the bosom (see *quots.*). In full *modesty-bit*, -*piece*.

1713 ANONSON *Guard*. No. 118 7 3 A narrow Lace... which runs along the upper part of the Stays before... and being as it were a part of the Tucker... is therefore... called the Modesty-Piece. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 Sometimes the Stomacher rises almost to the chin, and a modesty-bit serves the purpose of a ruff; at other times but half way, and the modesty is but a transparent shade to the beauties beneath. 1789 *Latterer* No. 32. 11 Their handkerchiefs opened on either side, and left between it a space of at least eight inches, which was occupied, not covered, by a bit of narrow lace, a part of the Ladies dress which I have since heard called a Modesty piece. c. 1800 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 207 A modesty they all must haue, if ne'er a smock they wear, O. *transf.* 1783 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 14 The females [of Sumatra], before they are of an age to be clothed haue what may not be inaptly termed a modesty-piece, being a plate of silver in the shape of a heart hung before.

4. Unpretentious character (of things). *rare*. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 1911 The strainness of their surroundings, the modesty of their homes may better be imagined than described.

Hence † *Modesty* v. (*nonce-wd.*), to throw away by prudence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 42 Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, modesty'd away such opportunities as you ought not to haue slipp't. *Ibid.* 55 You... haue accused me of hauing modesty'd away, as you phrase it, several opportunities of being—Being what, my dear?

Modi, obs. form of *MOODY*.

Modiation. *Hist.* [ad. late L. *modiatio*-em, a measuring by the MODIUS.] A toll or tax on wine.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) *Modiation*, a measuring by the Bushel; Also a measuring of liquid things. 1738 *Tovey Anglia* *Jud.* 63 That they should be free throughout England and Normandy, of all Custom, Tolls, and Modiations of Wine.

Modicity (mɒdɪsɪtɪ). *rare*. [a. F. *modicité*, ad. med. L. *modicität*-em, f. L. *modicus* moderate: see next.] Moderateness.

1611 COTGR., *Modicité*, modicité, moderatenesse, meanesse, littleness. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* iii. iv. 462 And those Jewels or Gifts... were not set down in the Inventarie, after the Husbands decease, according to the modicity of the price, or small value of the things then given. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* II. iv. 53 Mrs. Touchett... found compensation for the darkness of her frontage in the modicity of her rent.

Modicum (mɒdɪkəm). Also 7 *mod(d)icums*. [a. L., neut. sing. of *modicus* moderate, f. *mod-*us measure: see *MODE* sb.]

1. A small quantity or portion; a moderate or limited amount. (Often qualified by *little* or *small*.) a. of food and the like.

In *quot.* 1609 app. a slang term for 'something eaten in order to provoke thirst'.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* n. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xi. Ane modicum is mair for till allow, Sua that gude will be carper at the dais, Than tharvin vult and mony spycit mais. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 252 Age seeketh rather a Modicum for sustenance, then feastes for surfeits. 1605 ARNIM *Foot upon F.* (1880) 24 There was no boot to bid runne for drams to driue downe this vndigested modicum. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem. 4 Lay open all thy secrets, & y^e mystical Hieroglyphick of Kashers ath coales, Modicums & Shooing hornes. a. 1690 HACKET *Alp. Williams* i. (1693) 74 Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a Modicum will Gripe the Belly. 1725 BRANLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Treacle*, Drink a small Modicum of good Wine upon it. 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii. (1860) 42 With the cup of coffee comes a small modicum of dry toast. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 306 It is probable that but a modicum of the poison was absorbed.

b. of money or other property. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 183 IL 8 There's a little modicum more, porter, for making thee stay. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. (ed. 3) 316 As Alchemists spend that small modicum [ed. 2. 1624 that little] they haue to get gold. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 784 It may also import some parcell of Land or acquisition of some modicum by the decease of a Kinsman. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 123 (1740) 203 Upon Search of his Pockets, there was found his ordinary Modicum of Guineas. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* v. viii. St. Paul hath taught me to be content with the little I haue. Had the modicum been less, I should haue known my duty. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. ii. i. 14 A true, lofty life may be lived with a very small modicum.

c. *gen.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 74 What modicums of wit he vtters. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 59 So you must euen giue all, euen for one little modicum of hearty obedience to the truth. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 They are also cooling, notwithstanding the modicum of heate in them. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1696) 20 Such [Earth] as hauing a modicum of Loam naturally rising with it, to entertaine the moisture, does neither defile the Fingers, nor cleaue much to the Spade. 1781 COWPER *Comment.* 2 Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense To e'ry man his modicum of sense. 1883 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1888) II. 22 And no law can pass, not the smallest modicum of freedom or of justice come to you, until [etc.]. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties* *Neutrals* ii. ii. 64 To possess any force at all, it must possess a modicum of armament. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 371 The monastic and other schools placed some modicum of learning within reach of all.

† 2. Jocularly applied to a person of small stature. Also, more or less disparagingly, to a woman (cf. *piece*, *bit*). *Obs.*

1611 MINOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* i. (*init.*), I haue culled out for him... a daintier hit or modicum then any lay vpon his trencher at dinner. 1623 MASSINGER *Dr. Irlan.* ii. i. *Mar.* Where are you? You Modicum, you Dwarfie? *Mar.* Here, Giancesse, here. 1632 SHURLEY *Love in Maze* v. iv. Heauen bless your worship, and the sweet-faced modicum in your company.

Modifiability (mɒdɪfə'ɪbəlɪtɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being modified.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 57 The principle of organic modifiability and unity of composition. 1856 LVELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 83. I foresee that many will go over to the indefinite modifiability doctrine. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1875) 302 The structural modifiability of a child is greater than that of an adult man.

Modifiable (mɒdɪfə'ɪəbəl), a. [f. *MODIFY* v. + *-ABLE*.] That can be modified.

1611 COTGR., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable. a. 1704 LOCKE *Exam.* *Malebranche* § 10 Wks. 1714 III. 432 It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible Image in the uniform unvariable Essence of God, than in variously modifiable Matter. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 76 Man has the most modifiable organs of motion. 1889 *Scottish Leader* 16 Feb. 5/3 The whole case may have been modifiable by the decisions of the Commission now sitting.

Hence *Modifiableness*. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* i. 145 This belief... of the easy modifiableness of a society in the hands of an energetic lawgiver. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 117 Buffon, who contended for the modifiableness of species.

Modifiability. *rare*. [Formed as next + -ITY.] Modifiability.

1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 Mar. Internal or mental energy and external or corporeal modifiability are in inverse proportions. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 281 An argument against the modifiability of instinct by natural selection.

Modifiable, a. *rare*°. [ad. L. type **modificabilis*, f. *modificāre* to MODIFY: see -ABLE.] Modifiable.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Modifiable*, diversifiable by various modes.

Modificand (mɒdɪfɪkənd), *rare*°. [ad. L. *modificand-us*, gerundive of *modificāre* to MODIFY.] Something that is to be modified.

a. 1832 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this way, modificative clauses in any number may be made to precede, and by that means exclusively attach upon one and the same modification.

† **Modificate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *modificat-*, ppl. stem of *modificāre* to MODIFY.] *trans.* To modify; to limit, restrict; to distinguish with a specific mode of being or specific characteristics; to differentiate into various 'modes' or forms of existence. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geg. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 48 A Philosopher ought to distinguish betwixt that which gives them a power to moue, and that which limits and modifies the action. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* *Asserted* viii. (1632) 73 Although they do not diminish Majesty... yet they do diuersly qualifie and modificate it.

Hence † *Modificated* *ppl.* a. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 29 To see God... evidently, clearly... without a straitened and modificate vision. 1650 PEARSON *Creed* vi. (1662) 312 And he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the modificate eternity of his Mediatorship... but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. § 35. 870 The modificate lives of animals and men, as such, according to them [are] animalistic things.

Modification (mɒdɪfɪkə'ɪʃən). [a. F. *modification* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. L. *modificatiō*-em, n. of action f. *modificāre*, -*ari* to MODIFY.]

1. The action of limiting, qualifying, or 'toning down' (a statement, etc.); a limitation, restriction, or qualification. (Tends to merge in sense 3.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 459 So that it is naturally a paine unto mee, to communicate my selfe by halues, and with modification. 1666 DOWNE *Serm.* lxviii. (1640) 69. He that beleeues not every Article of the Christian faith... *Damnabitur* (no modification, no mollification, no going lesse). He shall be damned. 1657 HAWKE *Killing* *is M.* 4 Mariana... approves the killing of Princes by poison... yet always with this modification, that it is better to poison a Tyrant in his chair, or in his habit... then to poison his drink. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 221 The Commissions and Bulls of the Popes Legate are... to be published with such cautions and modifications as that Court shall judge expedient for the good of the Kingdom. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxi. This proposition they haue uniformly maintained, without any condition or modification whatsoever. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 616 365 We find that the general statement requires a very considerable amount of modification.

† b. † Appeasing, mollifying. *Obs.* 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 48 The French Ambassador [having taken offence]... was entertained by one or two Lords of the Bed-Chamber... with as satisfactory reasons as they could frame for diversion, but with little effect, though Sir Thomas Edmons... were together with the Master of the Ceremonies sent to him immediately after to the same purpose of modification.

† 2. *Philos.* a. The bringing of a thing into a particular mode of existence; determination of a substance into a particular mode or modes of being; differentiation into a variety of forms or 'modes'. *Obs.* (merged in 3).

1502 *Ord. Crysten* *Illes* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xvii. 217 After the circumstanes and modiffycacyon of mortall synne. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. vi. 191 If men contend about the terme *Specification*... I can... substitute in the

room thereof a terme equivalent thereto in point of efficacy, namely, *modification*, which is used by our acute Dr. Sam. Ward. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* ii. 14 If these powers of Cogitation, and Volition, and Sensation, are neither inherent in Matter as such, nor acquirable to Matter by any motion and modification of it. 1707 *Grew Cosm. Sacra* ii. ii. § 26. 40 The Use hereof [sc. of Sense], being only to minister to the Modification of Life in the Vital Principle, wherein the Essence of Sense doth consist. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1839) I. 150 The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.

† b. The form of existence which belongs to a particular object considered as a determination of some wider entity or substance; one of the particular or concrete forms into which a substance or entity is differentiated; a 'mode' or variety of being (cf. *MODE* *sb.* 6). *Obs.*

The philosophical conception having lost currency, the expression is obsolete both in philosophical and in general use, or is merged in sense 4.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 498 There is no Specific change in the most contrary modifications of Matter imaginable, but only Accidental. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogm.* 21 There is no way then of d-fending the assertion of the souls being matter, or any modification of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 4 Each different distance is a different modification of space. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 17 Disposition, configuration, and motion, are not substances, but accidents in ancient dialect, or modifications according to modern philosophers. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 72 His Characters of Men, written with close attention to the operations of the mind and modifications of life. 1836-7 [see 2]. 1847 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 New modifications of thought create new modes of expression.

3. The action of making changes in an object without altering its essential nature or character; the state of being thus changed; partial alteration.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax. Wks.* II. 402 Sir, a partial repeal, or, as the *bon ton* of the court then was, a *modification*, would have satisfied a timid, unsystematic, procrastinating Ministry. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor Chii.* III. 305 It is a curious instance of the modification which words undergo in different countries. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 1. 71 Here again was a very powerful instrument in modification of their national character. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 5 Our oldest domesticated animals are still capable of rapid improvement or modification. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1. 7 It required but a slight modification of our plans.

4. The result of such alteration; a modified form, a variety. (Cf. sense 2 b.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 6 The chief... of all signs is... Humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 103 And therefore these Colours are to be derived from some other Cause than the new Modifications of Light by Refractions and Shadows. 1821 CRAIG *Lecl. Drawing* iii. 142 Together with blue, red, yellow, and their modifications and combinations. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 The acid of wood in its original state, or the acetate of lime, which is its next modification. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 96 The secondary forms of crystals have been explained to consist of modifications of the primary, occasioned by decrements on some of their edges or angles. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) iv. § 1. 265 Stearin may exist in three modifications, each of which has a different fusing point. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1860) 130 All the parts of a plant, from the seed to the blossom, are mere modifications of a leaf.

5. a. *Scots Law.* The action of assessing or awarding a legal payment; *esp.* the determination of the amount of a parish minister's stipend. (Cf. *MODIFY* *v.* 5.)

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 665 That he shall satisfie, content and pay all persons skaythill or burt in their gudis be him, at the judgement, sicht, discretion, and modification of Johne Erskin of Dun. 1578 *Ibid.* III. 30 The ordinary assignations of the stendpends of the minstre content in the yerdle buke of the modification. 1595 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) II. 109 For payment of his vnlaw according to the modification of the conwall. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Locality.* The decree of the Teind Court, modifying a stipend to a minister from the teinds of the parish, is called a decree of modification.

b. *Law.* A limitation or conditioning of the holding of property.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 13 An agreement to make some future disposition or modification of real property.

6. *Gram.* a. Qualification or limitation of the sense of one word, phrase, etc. by another; an instance or result of this.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Modificative*, Nouns, and verbs... are susceptible of divers circumstances or modifications. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 702 In all these instances, it is obvious, that the attribute expressed by the adjective undergoes some modification from the adverb.

b. Alteration of a vowel by 'umlaut'; an instance or result of this.

1845 J. M. KEMULE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 136 This operation, for which we have no name, is known in Germany by that of Umlaut... we must content ourselves with the very insufficient rendering 'modification'. *Ibid.* These modifications remain, even though the vowel that caused them should have perished by lapse of time. *Ibid.* 141 The long *u*, and its modification *y*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 1/3 Why... cannot the 'reader' of the *Review* look after the correct spelling of the German text? The signs of the modification are wanting in almost every case.

7. *Mus.* ? = *meandrous temperament* (see *MEAN TONE*).

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Modification*, a term applied to that temperament of the sounds of instruments whose tones are fixed, which gives a greater degree of perfection to one key than another, and produces between a characteristic difference, as in organs, harpsichords, and pianofortes.

Modificative (mɒdɪfɪkətɪv), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. *modificativus*, f. ppl. stem of L. *modificare* to MODIFY: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *modificatif*, -ive (18th c.).] a. *adj.* That has the property of modifying. b. *sb.* Something that modifies; a modifying word or clause.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Gen.* (1662) L. 59 The Spirit of Truth it self, where Numbers and Measures are concerned, useth the aforesaid Modificatives ['almost', 'very high']. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* 487 And though it be true that the Settlement of the Reformation is a further Perfection added thereto, yet that is but a modificative Addition to it, but that which is the main, the form and substance of the Reformation was before. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Modificative*, something that modifies, or gives a thing a certain manner of being. *Ibid.* This last kind of words, which serve to modify nouns and verbs, which they have no general name in the common grammars, he [Buffier] chuses to call *modificatives*. a. 1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this case put the modificative clause before the clause intended to be modified.

Modifier (mɒdɪfɪkətər), rare. [a. L. *modifier*, agent-n. f. *modificare* to MODIFY.] = MODIFIER. Also (repr. Sp. *modificador*) a member of a political party in Spain c. 1823 which advocated the modification as opposed to the abolition of the constitution.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 325 The drift of this gross policy was too obvious; yet with it he aimed to satisfy the modifiers. 1839 *Science* 8 Nov. 318/1 Sulphuretted hydrogen, a modifier of the skin and of mucous membranes.

Modificatory (mɒdɪfɪkətəri), a. [f. prec. + -ORY 2.] Modifying; tending to modify.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 318 The modificatory party in Spain believed that the epoch of triumph was now at hand. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. I. vii. 297 In Turkish... all modificatory syllables are placed at the end of the root. 1864 *Ibid.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 326 Here 'j' and 'dh' are clearly modificatory letters.

Modified (mɒdɪfɪd), ppl. a. [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: Limited, altered, qualified, etc. *Modified logic*: see quot 1837-8.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arns* (S. T. S.) 126 Vassall's ar behaldyn to that baroun in speciale jurisdiction modifit, and to the king in generale. 1668 *Mm. Baron Crt. Stithill* (1905) 53 Three pounds sevin shillings for the modified pryce thereof. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xviii. § 7 The names, which in several arts have been... applied to several complex ideas of modified actions. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* ii. ii. An uncertain light, or rather modified darkness, that seemed the sky. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iv. (1860) I. 60 What I have called Modified Logic is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic (*Angewandte Logik*, *Logica applicata*). 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 166 The modified word is not, as with us, the predicate or qualifying noun, but the subject or leading one. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. i. (1852) 61 Proprietors of estates subject to a variable land-tax have, in fact, only a modified right of property in them. 1858 OUSELEY *Harmony* xv. 175 We may also take the third below... and thus get a new bass, or as it is called, a modified bass. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. (1869) 314 The crystalline lens is composed of fibres which are the modified cells of the epidermis.

Modifier (mɒdɪfɪər), [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or a thing which modifies (see the vb.).

1583 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scoll.* (Maitland Cl.) II. 636 A request shall be made to the modifiers for that effect. 1587 *Ibid.* 726 The brethren agree, that certain of their number be adjoynd with the Lords Modifiers, to perfyte the assignations of this present year. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 108 That universal Spirit of Nature is most certainly the Mover of the Matter of the World, and the Modifier thereof. 1757 HUME *Nat. Hist. Relig.* vi. in *Four Diss.* 47 That a limited deity... should in the end be represented as sovereign maker and modifier of the universe. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xxi. 474 A powerful modifier of climate is the latent heat of vapour in the air. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 26 A third construction [sc. of sentences] is common...; the modifier after the modified. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have... more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 372 Colored media recommended as screens or modifiers of the light.

Modify (mɒdɪfɪ), v. Also 4-7 models, -fy(e). [a. F. *modifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *modificare*, -āri to limit, moderate, f. *mod-us* MODE: see -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To limit, restrain, keep within bounds and measure. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 A king after the reule is holde To modifie and to adreesse His ylfes upon such largesse That he mesure noght excede. *Ibid.* 233 The reule of Policie, Wberof a king schal modifie The fleischly lustes of nature. c. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 341/1 Modyfyyn, or settyn yn mene cowrse of resone.

† 2. To appease, assuage. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xxxi[1], (1494) Gij b, Tyauntys hertis thus vertue doth appease, Modyfeyth their cruell fell wodenesse. 1433 - *St. Edmund* II. 837 Thus kan the lord The rage of beestis appease and modifie. 1546 LANGLEY *Poet. Verg. De Inuent.* i. xi. 21 b, (Orpheus) by the sweetenes of his armony delited and modifed the grosse hartis and rude myndes of men.

† 3. *refl.* To control one's feelings. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 639/2 I modyfye, I temperate, *Je me modifie.* What thoughte he speke a hastye worde you muste modyfye your selfe.

2. To alter in the direction of moderation or lenity; to make less severe, rigorous, or decided; to qualify, tone down, moderate. (Tends to merge in the wider sense 4.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1684 Wherefore to shapen bat they shal nat dye He wolde his firste purpos modifie. 1426 LYDG. *De Gnil. Pilgr.* 243/6 I... prayed hym, that he wold... modyfeyn his vengeance, and to with-drawe his luge-met. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Text. Cress.* 299 The pane of Cresseid for to modify. 1509 HAWES *Fast. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 174 Your hastye dome loke that ye modify. 1610 DOWNE *Pseudo-martyr* 184 For so Mariana modifies bis Doctrine, that the Prince should not execute any Clergy man, though hee deserue it. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxv. The great has terror for its basis; which, when it is modified, causes that emotion in the mind, which I have called astonishment. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Dep.* (1837) X. 382 Upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for the court to modify their sentence. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xliii. They did their best to modify their case. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 402 There is generally a light breeze to modify the heat. 1859 TOZER *Hight. Turkey* II. 264 In fairy tales... inconsistencies are... modified and softened down. 1873 MISS BRADDOON *Milly Darrell* xxi. I suppose that medicine was intended to modify those attacks of sickness from which she has suffered so much.

3. a. *Philos.* To determine (a substance or other entity) into a particular 'mode' or modes; to give (an object) its particular modality or form of being.

a. 1643 S. WARO in *Gale Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. v. 191 That the previous Concourse of God, as the first cause, doth according to its mode modifie and determine all the actions of second causes. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. v. 190 He doth by a particular efficacious concourse so modifie and determine the entitative act, as that the natural specification and individuation thereof may be ascribed to him as the God of Nature. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modif.* In Philosophy, to give the Modality or manner of Existence. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Spinozism*, Whence it follows, that the substance modified by the square figure cannot be the same substance with that modified by the round figure.

† b. *gen.* To differentiate into a variety of forms; to distinguish or diversify by investing with specific characteristics. *Obs.* (merged in 4.)

1669 HOLZER *Elem. Speech* 32 They ['letters'] modify and discriminate the Voice without appearing to discontinue it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xviii. § 3 Sounds... are modified by diversity of notes of different length put together, which make that complex idea called a tune. *Ibid.* § 6 Some others of the simple ideas... have been thus modified to a great variety of complex ideas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Indis* & P. 278 More than twice Seven Plates are differently Modified to invite the Palace to Luxury. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 101 And therefore the differences of these Colours from one another do not arise from the different Confines of Shadow, whereby Light is variously modified, as has hitherto been the Opinion of Philosophers. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Intell. Arts* Poems, etc. 207 As the passions are differently modified in different men.

4. To make partial changes in; to change (an object) in respect of some of its qualities; to alter or vary without radical transformation.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 387, I confess I see no cause to change, or to modify, my opinion on that subject. 1791 FEARNE *Cont. Reminders* (ed. 4) i. 1. 108 Words of limitation operate by reference to or connection with other words, and extend or modify the estate given by those other words. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* iii. vii. (1806) II. 211 Others employ themselves in modifying the raw materials of nature into the forms best suited to the gratification of man. 1834 TAIT's *Mag.* I. 184/1 Measures of improvement... so often mutilated, or, as the word is, 'modified' [by the House of Lords]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 There are, however, some important parts of his character still to be noted, which will greatly modify this estimate. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. iv. 18 The Crown must either assent to or reject bills in Parliament, but cannot modify them. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 273 The agents which are now at work in modifying the crust of the earth.

b. To alter so as to adapt (to). *rare.*

1800 *Med. Viril.* III. 514 Every medical man... will know how to modify its dose and formula to the existing circumstances of his patient.

5. *Scots Law.* To assess, decree (a payment of money, a fine, costs); to award (a payment) to a person; *esp.* to determine the amount of a parish minister's stipend. † Also *absol.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Yas.* II (1814) II. 51/1 Vnder sik payne and vnlawe as be barone or lorde schal modify. 1524 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) I. 108 To pass and modify the provest and Johne Collinsons expensis. 1539 *Ibid.* 160 The provest and bailleis... modifyit an mendis for the said mys-personnyng, as after followis. 1569 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scoll.* (Maitland Cl.) I. 164 Every Superintendent... shall modify the stipends, augment or diminish the same, as occasions shall serve. 1823 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 598 [The Lords of Council therefore] modifyis to hir the somme of twentie schillingis to be paid to hir. 1632 LITTON *Yrat.* viii. 351, I receiued in compensation of my abuses... fifty Florentine Crownes of gold, being modified by the Duke him selfe. 1753 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Procest* (ed. 2) 118 May it therefore please your Lordship... to modify the Sum for which your Petitioners are to find Bail. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 53 A commission of Parliament was appointed... for... modifying stipends to ministers out of the teinds. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 46* § 117 Such penalty... may be recovered by summary complaint to the sheriff... with such expenses therefor as shall be modified by him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Modification.* The stipend... must be modified in grain or victual, and paid in money.

6. *Gram.* a. To limit or qualify the sense of (a word, phrase, or sentence).

1727-41 [see *MODIFICATION* *sb.* 1] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 72/1 The usual effect of adjectives... is to modify or

particularise a general term. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 701 The adverb is used to modify an adjective, or a verb, or another adverb.

b. To change (a vowel) by 'umlaut'.

1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 The short *i* continues to represent the Gothic *i*, where it has not been dulled into *o*, or modified by a following *i* or *u* into *y*.

7. *Cryst.* (See *quot.*)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 24 The new planes produced by decrements are denominated secondary planes, and the primary form, when altered in shape by the interference of secondary planes, is said to be modified on the edges or angles on which the secondary planes have been produced. *Ibid.* 96 Crystals rarely present themselves under their respective primary forms; they are usually modified by new planes, producing secondary crystals.

Modifying (mɒdɪfɪjɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MODIFY.

1643 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 86 The said Provost... shall compeir... and their Judiciale consent to the modifying of the forsaide sowmes as a constant yearly stipend to their persone. 1669 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxv. 188 All this Descanting, and Modifying upon the Matter. 1853 W. JAY *Autobiog.* xvii. (1855) 163 General principles of church government, which will admit... of considerable modifying in their application.

Modifying, *pple. a.* [-ING 2.] That modifies. 1793 BEODORS *Math. Evid.* 145 Indeed, except as to the sound of a language, it is indifferent whether these modifying words are prefixed or suffixed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 113 When the modifying planes first touch each other on the edges of the tetrahedron, a regular octahedron is produced. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* iii. There is many a cave of nature's forming... which nevertheless exhibits indications that man has turned it to some account, and that it has been subjected more or less to his modifying power. 1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 Where the modifying vowel has only been introduced in the process of conjugation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spirit* viii. (1884) 259 Changes of food exert a powerful modifying influence upon living organisms.

Modilich (e), -like, obs. forms of MOODILY. **Modillion** (modɪljən), *Arch.* Forms: 6-8 modiglion, 6-8 modillion, 8-9 modillon, 7-modillion. [ad. It. *modiglione*; cf. F. *modillon* (in 16th c. also *modiglion*).

The ultimate etymology is not clear; the resemblance of sense would suggest connexion with L. *mutulus* [MUTULE.] A projecting bracket placed in series under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian, Composite and Roman Ionic orders. Also applied to similar ornaments in modern building. † In 17th c. sometimes = MUTULE.

1593 SNUTE *Archit.* Div. h. Mutill, which is also named Modiglions. 1598 R. HAVOCOCK tr. *Lomazzo* l. xxvi. 95 Being divided into 6 parts, one gives *denticuli*; an other *cymatium* which supporteth the modiglions. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 136 Modillions, being certain supports in the form of Corbels. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 36 The Modillion... or Underprop to bear up the Cornice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphr.* iii. § 9 The Entablature and all its Parts and Ornaments... Triglyphs, Metopes, Modiglions, and the rest. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* *Modillion*, Less ornamented, they are sometimes used in the Ionic entablature. 1839 CIVIL ENG. & ARCH. *Frul.* II. 821 On the ends of the joists, an iron cappiog, forming a modillion. 1845 PERRIE *Rond Towers* lrel. ii. iii. 233 The mouldings which cap the Corinthian modillions in the palace of Dioclesian at Spalatro. 1855 REINKE *Masons, etc. Assist.* 62 Manner of fixing Modillions, &c. on soffits. *Attrib.* 1737 SALMON *Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 29 Modillion Cornishes, Cove-Eaves, and Dentic Cornishes, are generally measured and valued by the Foot superficial. 1817 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* Eng. (1848) 30 This modillion cornice is, in fact... rather Italian than Roman.

Modinesse, obs. form of MOODINESS.

Modiola (modɪjə), *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., alteration of L. *modiolus* MODIOLUS.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs (Lamarck); a mussel of this genus. Cf. MODIOLUS 2. 1836 CROUCH *Introduct. Lamarck's Conchol.* 18. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 1841 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* xiv. (1842) 294 We may find the ancient modiola of the Lias in habitats analogous to those of its modern representative the mussel. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 16 We have opened hundreds of these modiola, and we have never met with any without their crabs.

2. *Bot.* A genus of *Malvaceæ* (Mösch 1794). Named from the whorled position of the carpels, resembling the nave of a wheel.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 370. a 1855 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* (1868). *Modiola*, from *Modiolus*, the nave of a wheel, whorled position of carpels... Nat. or *Malvaceæ*.

Modiolar (modɪjə), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *modiolus* is, f. MODIOLUS.] Belonging to the modiolus of the ear.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1868 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* III. 220 The inner or modiolar wall of the turns.

Modiolariform, *a. Bot. rare* -o. [ad. mod.L. *modiolariformis* is, f. L. *modiolus* -us; see MODIOLUS and -FORM.] (See *quot.* 1866.)

(1839 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* iii. l. (ed. 3) 454 Nave-shaped (*modiolariformis*). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 TRIAS. *Bot.* *Modiolariform*, shaped like the nave of a wheel, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice; as the ripe fruit of *Gaultheria*, or the carpels in *Modiola*.

Modiolus (modɪjəs), [L. *modiolus* bucket on water-wheel, nave of wheel, trepan, etc., dim. of *modius* MODIUS.]

1. *Surg.* The crown of a trepan. *rare* -o. 1693 in BLANCARD'S *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Modiolus*, *Trepic.* Vol. VI.

numi, or *Anabaptiston*, an Instrument which they use in Contusions, Cuts, and Fractures of Bone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modiolus*. Also a Trepan. 1891 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Modiolus*. Also, the crown of a trephine.

2. *Zool.* Earlier name for the genus of mussels *Modiola* (see MODIOLA 1); = *Mytilus modiolus* Linn. (1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 610/1, Art. *Mytilus*, The modiolus, or great mussel.)

3. *Anat.* The conical axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 469 The central axis or modiolus is large near its base, where it corresponds with the first turn of the cochlea.

Modir, obs. form of MOTHER.

Modish (mɒdɪʃ), *a.* [f. *MODE sb.* + -ISH.]

1. According to the mode or prevailing fashion. (Very common in 17-18 c.; now somewhat arch.)

a. Of persons: Observant of or following the mode (usually with suggestion of disparagement).

1660 INCELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 155 Such Manners as were scorned by the Modish World. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 26 Aug. Mr. Pen, Sir William's son, is come back from France, and come to visit my wife. A most modish person grown, she says, a fine gentleman. 1712 ACOONSON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 1 The modish hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous than he really is the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. 1753 WOONOW *Carr.* (1843) III. 133 All our modish writers. 1803 MAR. EGGWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxviii. 269 A very pretty, modish, affected young lady. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 14 The most brilliant and modish society in England was at that time to be met at Bath.

absol. 1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet. Pref.* ¶ 3 For Cloths I leave them to the discretion of the Modish. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 3/1 One still sees the modish clutching their skirts when they walk abroad.

b. Of things: Conforming to the mode; in accordance with the prevailing fashion; also, followed or sought after by people of fashion, fashionable.

1663 PERYS *Diary* 21 Oct. A good velvet cloak... and other things modish. 1674 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iv. ii. Besides, they say he has the modish distemper. a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 319 The Swedish Juniper, now so frequent in our modish gardens. 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 112 I believe the greatest Evil is on the Side of this destructive modish extraordinary Incorporation of the Yeast with the Beer. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlv. 156 Houses built thirty or forty years ago, are now old-fashioned, and must be pulled down to build more modish apartments. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* 120 Her modish effrontery was evidently constrained by habitual puritanism. 1824 MRS. SAVINIES *Bride Elect* xxi, Her mother's elegant and modish little abode. 1844 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1 Till then [*i.e.* Easter], no one is supposed to wish for modish raiment.

¶ 2. *nonce-use*. Pertaining to 'mode' in the metaphysical sense.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 102 Whence the Notions signify'd by such Words are... Modish (as we may term it) or expressing some Manner (How) the Thing is.

Modishly (mɒdɪʃli), *adv.* Somewhat arch. [-LY 2.] In a modish manner; fashionably.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 144 His sleeve is either carelessly or modishly thrown over his arm. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4642/3 A Brick Building new and modishly built. 1776 FORTIS *Bankrupt* *Procl.* Wks. 1799 II. 97 Unless, indeed, I modishly apply, for leave to sell my works by lottery. 1824 J. BUNTING in *Treasury Mem.* J. Benson (1840) 344 His ministry was scriptural; not metaphysically subtle, nor modishly sentimental. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii. The slight figure of a young woman modishly attired.

Modishness (mɒdɪʃnəs), [f. *MODISH* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being modish; conformity to the fashion; affectation of the fashion.

1676 CLAVELL *Seasonable Reflect.* 70 [They] do not Scoff at Religion out of enmity or malice, but out of modishness and complacence. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1857 II. 744/2 We must... not affect singularity, nor affect modishness. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* ix. 101 Wit of that genuine kind which is free from modishness.

Modist (mɒdɪst), *rare*. [f. *MODE sb.* + -IST.] A follower of the fashion.

1837 Q. REV. LIX. 144 The announcement of a new poem by Byron never excited a greater sensation amongst the men of letters than the description of a new dress worn by a certain beautiful English duchess, periodically excited amongst the modists-of the continent. 1846 WORCESTER (*cling Q. Rev.*). Hence in later Dicts.

Modiste (modɪst), [Fr. f. *mode* fashion; see *MODE sb.*] One who makes, invents, or deals in articles of fashion; esp. a maker of ladies robes, millinery, etc.; a milliner, dress-maker.

1854 SWEDEY L. *Arnold* xxxvi. Fashioned... by an ingenious Parisian modiste. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi. The days of the great modistes, when an English lady might absolutely be dressed in London. 1903 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 465/2 The modiste and the governess had fallen foul of each other.

Modius (mɒdɪəs), *Antiq.* Pl. *modii* (mɒdɪj). [L. *modius*, whence F. *muil*.]

1. A Roman corn-measure, equal to about a peck. Also, in the Middle Ages, a measure of capacity, dry and liquid (= F. *muil*) of varying size, commonly rendered by 'bushel'.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The measure *Modius* hath that name for it is perfyte of his manere. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxv. xii. 278 So grievous and extreme was the famine, that if in any place there was but one Modius or pecke of meale found, it was exchanged for ten pieces of gold. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys.* Dict. (ed. 2). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1803 RANKEN

Hist. France II. v. i. 312 A modius, probably a bushel of corn, sold at Mayence for ten shekels of silver.

2. A tall cylindrical head-dress with which certain deities are represented in ancient art.

1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 245 Both [Jupiter and Pluto] have frequently the cap called 'modius', from its resemblance to a bushel. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 357 (ed. 2) 437 In terracotta from Magna Græcia... Demeter has the modius on her head.

Modiwar, -wart, obs. forms of MOULDIWARP.

Modle, obs. f. MODEL. **Modo**: see MODU.

Modre, obs. form of MOTHER sb.

Mods (mɒdz), colloquial abbreviation of *Modifications*: see MODERATION 4.

1858 J. C. THOMSON *Amaz Matres* 226 Between the 'little-go' and 'mods' he learns nothing new. 1893 BEATRICE WHITBY *In Sunshine of Youth* I. ii. 26 Neither the attainment of the Balliol scholarship, nor a 'first in Mods', elicited a word of congratulation.

† **Modu**, **Modo**. *Obs.* The name of a devil (see *quots.*).

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* x. 48 Modu, Ma: Maynies deuill, was a ground Commander, Muster-master over the Captains of the seauen deadly sinnes... so saith Sara Williams. *Ibid.* xxii. 148 Maho, and Modu (the two Generals of the infernal furies). 1695 *Modo* [see MANUL].

† **Modulaminous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type **modulāminōsus*, f. L. *modulāmin* melody, f. *modulārī* to MODULATE: see -OUS.] Melodious.

1637 SVOENHAM *Serm.* 25 By a kinde of modulaminous and delightful ayre.

Modulant (mɒdɪlɪənt), *rare* -1. [ad. L. *modulant-em*, pres. pple. of *modulārī* to MODULATE.] A modulating agent.

1869 E. WADHAM *Eng. Versification* xvi. 119 In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a modulant, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

Modular (mɒdɪlɪə), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *modulār-is* (or F. *modulaire*), f. L. *modul-us*: see MODULUS and -AR 1.]

1. *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module or modulus (see MODULE 4).

1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Modular Proportion*, that which is regulated by a module.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 415 If W were the greatest lead which a modular wall, or column, could carry. 1815 — *Philos. & Math. Dict.* (new ed.) II. 60 *Modular Ratio*, a term invented by Mr. Cotes, to denote the ratio or number whose logarithm is what he calls the modulus (tr. *ratio modularis*, R. Cotes *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) p. 5). 1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* II. 453-4 It may happen that only one of them [*sc.* the curves] can be used in the generation of the surface by the modular method, as the method of which we are treating may be called, from its employment of the modulus. A focal curve which can be so used shall be distinguished as a modular focal. 1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 385/1 Taking, therefore, a solution of the modular equation, which makes the above-mentioned equations consistent. 1862 SALMON *Anal. Geom.* *Three Dimens.* 109 Professor MacCullagh calls the ratio of the focal distance to that from the directrix, the modulus of the surface, and the focal having imaginary planes of contact he calls modular foci. a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1894) II. 560 The Modular Curves of an Uneven Order. 1894 FORSTNER *Theory of Functions* 633 The general definition of a modular function is that it is a uniform function such that an algebraical equation subsists between $\psi\left(\frac{aw+\beta}{\gamma w+\delta}\right)$ and $\psi(w)$, where a, β, γ, δ , are integers subject to the relation $a\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$.

Modulate, *pa. pple. rare* -1. [ad. L. *modulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *modulārī* to MODULATE.] Modulated.

1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. xx. 23 As sound of cittern, at the fret-board, or of pipe, is, at the wind-hole, modulate and tuned.

Modulate (mɒdɪleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *modulāt-*, ppl. stem of *modulārī* to modulate, adjust to rhythm, make melody, etc., f. *modulus*: see MODULUS. Cf. F. *moduler*.]

1. *trans.* To set or regulate in a certain measure and proportion; to adjust, temper, vary conformably to; to soften, temper, tone down. (This general sense tends to be coloured by those that follow.)

1623 COCKERAM II. Done by measure, modulated. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 43 I shall certainly endeavour to modulate myself to this temper. 1797 MRS. REE *Practical Music* ii. She determined to modulate that nature to her own view. 1834 TENNYSON *Ætate* iv. Motions flow To one another, even as tho' They were modulated So to an unheard melody. 1853 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* xii. (1869) 168 He learns how to modulate and operate his will. 1904 BLACKIE *Mag.* Mar. 345/2 His glance... travelled from the walls lined with well-bound books to the lamps modulated to the proper light.

2. *spec.* To attune (the voice, sounds, etc.) to a certain pitch or key; to vary or inflect in tone, adapt to a new tune; to give tunc or melody to. *Const.* to *mito*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 911 The second vse [of the tongue] is to breake the ayre that is driuen out of the Lungs and to Modulate the voyce. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 21. 23 The Nose, Lips, Teeth, Palate, Jaw, Tongue... All serving to make, or to modulate the Sound. 1725 BLOOMER *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* iv. l. 261 Is it credible that any person could modulate her voice so artfully as to resemble so many voices? 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 Mar., Gluck... is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he modulates with water. 1762 SERRA *Tr. Shakspeare* v. iii. He listened to the voice of nature, and modulated his own unto it. 1783 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. lib. V. 443 The songs of triumph

were modulated to psalms and litanies. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. David Ps. lvi.* 2 The noise is to be modulated with tune and time.

fig. 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 184 To modulate by counsels resulting from experience, the sweetest chords of the human heart; which thus regulated constitute the harmony of life. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1803 VI. 174 Bentley's English style was less meritorious... He took no pains with it... He would not stop to modulate a tuneless sentence. 1845 CRAIK *Sk. Lit. & Learn.* III. 100 A soul of nobleness... modulates every cadence [of Spenser's poetry].

b. *intr.* of a song: To be sung in varying cadence or harmony (*with*).

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 46, I wait thy breath, Great Parent, that my strain May modulate with murmurs of the air... And voice of living beings.

3. a. *trans.* To sing, intone (a song). b. *intr.* To play, make melody (*on* an instrument). *rare.*

c. 1557 *AMP. PARKER Ps. xcii.* 1 To thy good name, O God so holy, Due laudes to modulate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 174 Who hearing one sweetly modulating on an Ismean Pipe, swore he would rather hear the neighing of an Horse. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 680 We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice: it is a beggar, who is modulating a prayer for alms.

4. *Mus.* † a. *trans.* To pass to (a particular note) in the course of a composition. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 512/1 After having sung the tone *ut*, we naturally modulate the third *mi*, and the fifth *sol*, instead of the double octave of *mi*, and the octave of *sol*.

† b. *intr.* To pass, in accordance with the laws of melody, from one note to another; to compose music correctly. *Obs.*

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 19 note, The Greeks more frequently modulated from the key note to its fifth below, than to the fifth above. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 192/1 To modulate properly in the same tone, it is necessary, 1. To run through all the sounds of it in an agreeable air [etc.].

c. To pass from one key to *into* another; to change the key. (Also said of the key.) † To modulate upon (a particular note): to introduce (it) as a transition to another key.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiii. 441 To modulate into and make Cadences upon several other Keys. *Ibid.* 446 It now remains to shew, how to modulate from one Key to another, so that the Transitions may be easy and natural. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 193/1 Issuing from the major mode of *ut*, to modulate upon its mediant. 1889 *PROUT Harmony* x. (ed. 3) 164 A minor key most often modulates to one of the related major keys. 1890 A. B. BACH *Art. Ballad* 128 Lowee here modulates... from G minor into E flat minor. *transf.* 1885 S. COX *Expos.* xi. 131 In the middle of verse 5, the invocation of a divine advent modulates into a sorrowful and pathetic confession of sin.

Hence *Modulated*, *Modulating* *phi. adjs.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chaucer* iii. 72 When the Master's Hand, in modulated Air, bids the loud Organ breathe. 1751 W. THOMSON *Sickness* v. 230 May the lightly Pow'r, which whispers on my Slumber, cease to breathe Her modulating Impulse through my Soul. 4. 1806 H. K. WHITT *Rem.* (1837) 359 The pleasure we derive from tragedy is a pleasing sorrow, a modulated pain. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 173 Clear waves bathed in modulated azure. 1880 *Expositor* XII. 291 A number of phrases follow each other asynchronously, without conjunctive or modulating particles.

Modulation (mɒdʊˈleɪʃən). [a. *f.* *modulation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. *L. modulātiō-em*, n. of action *f. modulari* to *MODULATE*.]

1. The action of forming, regulating, or varying according to due measure and proportion; † measured or rhythmical movement; variation (of light, line, form, etc.) with regard to artistic effect; a softening, tempering, or toning down.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xx. More over the emperours that were moste noble, delited in daunsyng, perceiving therein to be a perfect measure, whiche maye be called modulation. 1674 *GOD. Tongue* i. 3 To this purpose the infinite wisdom of God ordained Speech, which as it is a sound resulting from the modulation of the Air, has most affinity to the spirit. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 195 The Matter of two or more kinds being mix'd together, and by the different Proportion and Modulation of that Matter, variously... diversity'd. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 Different kinds of softnings and modulations of the rays of light. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* ii. 124 That delicate modulation of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 424 It is not the firmness of a line in drawing or sculpture that makes it forbidding; it is the stiffness or poor quality of its modulation.

2. The action of inflecting the voice or an instrument musically; variation of tone or pitch; regulated variety of inflexion in the voice; a particular inflexion or intonation.

1543 *FRANROSE Vico's Chirurg.* ii. iii. xv. 60 That it [sc. the uvula] might gyve modulation or tynunge to the voice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 268 Although the weazon, throte and tongue be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations doe chiefly conuince us these delightful modulations. 1701 GREW *Com. Sacra* i. v. § 10. 25 The Rings of the Wind-pipe, are fitted for the Modulation of the Voice. 1756-7 *J. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 14 Among the singers in Italy... Farinelli indisputably makes the greatest figure for the fineness and modulation of his voice. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. All the sensibility of character that the modulation of her tones indicated. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 368 By modulation is meant that pleasing variety of voice, which is perceived in uttering a sentence, and which, in its nature, is perfectly distinct from emphasis, and the tones of emotion and passion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bala* i With the same gentle

modulation of voice as when he spoke to Seth. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. (1869) 205 The modulation of the voice into speech is effected by [etc.].

3. The action of singing or making music; an air or melody; *pl.* musical notes or sounds. Now *rare.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1493) 911 Symphonia is temperate modulation according in sowness high and low. 4. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* ii. xi. in *Anglia* VII. 178/1 Oure lorde... fillid hir herte wip myrpe, and hir lippys wip modulacyone. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos. Modulation*, a pleasant tuning or sweete singing. 1624 DORNE *Sermon* ii. (1640) 12, I will sing of thy mercy and judgement, says David; when we fixe our selves upon the meditation and modulation of the mercy of God, even his judgements cannot put us out of tune. 1656 BOUNT *Glossogr.* *Modulation*,... a pleasant tuning, a singing or playing by number or measure. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 608 Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix Mellifluous. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi. To ring to the profaner but more lively modulation of *Voulez vous danser, Mademoiselle!*

4. *Mus.* a. *Hist.* In the ecclesiastical modes: Each of certain notes in each mode, on which a phrase of melody must begin and end (see *quot.*).

1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 351/2 The intermediate phrases can only begin, or end, on one of another set of notes, called its Modulations. Of these Modulations, four—the Final, Dominant, Mediant, and Participant—are of more importance than the rest, and are therefore called Regular. But as the constant reiteration of these four notes would prove intolerably monotonous, in a Melody consisting of very numerous phrases, other notes, called Conceded Modulations, are added to them.

† b. Composition or performance of music, management of melody and harmony, in a particular 'mode' or key. Also, a chord or succession of notes, an air or melody (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiii. 441 Under the Term of Modulation may be comprehended the regular Progression of the several Parts thro' the Sounds that are in the Harmony of any particular Key as well as the proceeding naturally and regularly with the Harmony from one Key to another. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 412 As to the Modulation, it is so monotonous, that little more than two chords are used throughout the Canon [Sumner's I-cumen in]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 191/2 Modulation... frequently means no more than an air, or a number of musical sounds properly connected and arranged. *Ibid.* 512/2 The modulation formed by *ut* with the octave of *sol* and the double octave of *mi*, sung one after the other. *Ibid.* 512/2 This modulation or chord *ut, mi, b, sol, ut*.

c. In modern use: The action or process of passing from one key to another in the course of a piece; the result of this, as an element in the harmony of the piece; a change of key.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Modulation*, a carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, then getting into it again, without offending the Ears. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiii. 450 Having thus explained the Nature of Modulation from one Key to another. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 163 note, The modulation from D major to C is rarely found in modern music. *Ibid.* 164 The following specimens of Chromatic Modulation, ascending and descending. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 296/2 Modulation may be divided into Simple, Chromatic (or extraneous), and Enharmonic. 1839 *PROUT Harmony* (ed. 10) xiv. § 371 By... enharmonically changing one or more of its notes it [the chord of the Diminished Seventh] can be used for modulation between any two keys.

5. *transf.* Melodious composition in prose or verse; harmonious treatment of language.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 63 p. 7 Then begin the arts of rhetoric and poetry, the regulation of figures, the selection of words, the modulation of periods. 1779-81 — L. P., *Walter Wks.* II. 269 The Poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of modulation, which was afterwards... forgotten. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 A master in the art of versification was struck by our poet's modulation.

6. *Arch.* The proportioning or regulating of the parts of an order by the module (see *MODULE* 4).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 Ornaments made from the Rule of the Doric Modulation. 1842 GUTHRIE *Archit. Gloss.* *Modulation*, the proportion of the different parts of an order.

Modulative (mɒdʊˈleɪtɪv), a. *rare.* [ad. *L.* type **modulativus*: see -IVE.] Serving to modulate (the voice or intonation).

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 71 Our punctuation-marks seem to have been originally modulative.

Modulator (mɒdʊˈleɪtɔː), [a. *L. modulātor*, agent-n. *f. modulari* to *MODULATE*.]

1. One who, or a thing which, modulates.

c. 1500 *Proverbia in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 403 A perfyte modulator makithe his songe trewe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoionia* 477 Poetry... is a most musical Modulator of all intelligibles by her inventive Variations. 1712 DERNHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. v. (1727) 295 The Tongue... the artful Modulator of our Voice. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk. vi.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 171 Thus, in a musical metaphor, the great man is the sole modulator and determiner of the key in which the conversation proceeds. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 145 The haze was a modulator of all things—a balancer.

2. A chart used in the 'tonic sol-fa' system, showing the relations of tones and scales.

1882 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxiv. 35 The Modulator, or pointing board for teaching tunes.

Modulatory (mɒdʊˈleɪtɔː), a. [ad. *L.* type **modulātorius*, *f. modulari* to *MODULATE*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for modulation.

1880 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 348/2 [Bach's] more wonderful modulatory devices must have fallen upon utterly deaf ears.

Module (mɒˈdjuːl), sb. [a. *F. module* (1547 in Godefr. *Compl.*), or directly ad. *L. modul-us* small measure, limit or standard of measure, machine for measuring water, module in architecture, also rhythmic measure, dim. of *modius* measure: see *MODE* sb. (cf. *MOULD* sb.², a. *OF. molde*, *molle*: *L. modulum*).] The earliest uses in Eng. seem to be based directly on Latin senses not found in Fr., and also to show confusion of the word with *MODEL*. The architectural sense appears to have been introduced from Fr. in the 17th c.]

† 1. Allotted measure, compass, or scale; one's allotted power or capabilities. Cf. *MODEL* sb. 8. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1623) 122 To repose a foundation consonant to the module or compass of this my present intendment. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holmsted* II. 1369/2 His counterfet so naturally conveyed into colours, with his white beard, the hollownesse of his cheekes, and all within a module the circumference whereof exceedeth not six inches. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vi. Ded. 3 Yet for that module of these habilliments in me I have ever bent my judgement so far as in it lay to limit [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref. The module of a preface cannot express the observations that are made in the work. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* ix. i. 471 That the mind for its Module [orig. *pro modulo*] be dilated to the amplitude of the Mysteries. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 Whose picture, though in too small a module, is taken also by our Author. 1681 WRTTIE *Surv. Heavens* 70, I have reasoned with modesty according to my module.

2. † a. The plan or design in little of some large work. Cf. *MODEL* sb. 1. *Obs.*

1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1808) XVII. 455 Send unto us a plat forme or module of the situation of the said mylne upon the river. 1611 R. BADLEY *To Author in Coryat Crudities* k, Yet in thy booke the module is descried *Of many a Citie, and Castle fortified.* 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vi. 222 Man... himselfe, a little map or module as it were of the great world. 1636 EARL COKE *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) IV. 210, I sent [them]... to take a module of the L. presidents howse... to make the lyke by flor my son. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. 107 That's the Business of the Larger Work, of which this is only the Module or Platform.

† b. A plastic or graphic representation (usually on a small scale) of some material object. Cf. *MODEL* sb. 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1015 You that have seen within this ample Table, Among so many Modules admirable [orig. *parmy tant de pourtraits*], Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures. 1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. lxxxvii; The Pummel... rarely wrought With artful Modules. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc. *Lett.* x. 74 By this weeks Carrier you shall receive the Module of the World in a box.

† c. *poet.* A mere image or counterfeit. *Obs.* 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* v. vii. 58 And then all this thou seest, is but a clod, And module of confounded royalty. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 114 Come, bring forth this counterfet module. 1668 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Silvema* 492 This Childre (no Man, but Man's pale Module now).

† d. *poet.* A model for imitation; a type or pattern of excellence, a perfect exemplar (of); = *MODEL* sb. 10. *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxxii, That vertuous Prince... borne to bee The module of a glorious Monarch. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. Ded. From Thee (rare Module of Heroik minds). *Ibid.* ii. i. *Edeu* 94 Ye Pagan Poets... from henceforth still be dum Your fabled prayes of Elysium; Which by this goodly Module you have wrought.

† e. A regularly formulated plan or scheme (of government, etc.); = *MODEL* sb. 7 b. *Obs.*

1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commu.* ii. 50 Notwithstanding all the Reasons to the Contrary the Scottish Module was still pressed.

3. A standard or unit for measuring.

a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Calica* vi, Measure of all ioyes stay to phansie traces Module of pleasure. 1688 BERNARD *Lett. to Author in Pococke Comm. Hosa* (a), Many of the ancients serv'd themselves with ordinary grains of come (which module hath also entered our English Laws) for the Measures both of length and capacity. 1712 H. MORE's *Antid.* *Alh.* i. v. Schol. 145 They are not made... by measure or module, which should limit and, as it were, design and determine them. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 128 A precise proposition is already adjusted, a module of the truth. 1863 HERSCHTEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* (1868) 450 The only new measure I would legalize would be a 'module' (or some other name at present unoccupied) of 50 geometrical inches.

4. *Arch.* In the classic orders, the unit of length by which the proportions of the parts are expressed; usually the semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft.

[1563] see MOULUS 1. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* i. xxvii. 66 The Chapter contains two Modules and a third. 1750 RAEBEN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 814 The shafts of the columns are so nearly 16 modules, that they seem to have been designed for that proportion. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 480 The height given to the column is fourteen modules, or seven diameters.

b. *Numism.* The diameter of a coin or medal. 1887 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 411/3 There are thirty plates, many of them containing coins of the smallest module.

5. *Math.* = *MODULUS* 2.

a. 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1893) II. 545 The squared modules resulting from the *σ* (v) primitive and primary transformations of *n*.

6. An apparatus for measuring or regulating a supply or flow of water. [= *It. modulo*.]

1875 L. D'A. JACKSON *Hydraulic Man.* (ed. 2) 136 Hydraulic engineers not having yet arrived at a perfect module

for measuring the amount of water drawn off in an open channel for irrigation. *Ibid.* 147 This module discharges one cubic metre, per hour.

¶ 7. ? The capital of a pillar (cf. *MUTULE*). *Obs.* 1595 J. HIGGINSON *Juvenis Nomenclator* 204/1 *Epistylum*, Vitruvius, capitulum, modulus. . . The head or chapter of the pillar: the module. 1610 HOLLAND *Cauden's Brit.* i. 411 What a sort of modules or Chapters of pillars [orig. *quod epistylia*] . . . have been dug up.

† *Module*, *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *module-r*, ad. L. *modulāre* to *MODULATE*. In sense 2, alteration of *MODEL v.* after *MODULE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To sing, perform (music).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. xviii, Soon the old Palmer his devotions sung, Like pleasing anthems moduled in time. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xiii. 70 That Charming of the Night. . . That moduled her tunes so admirably rare.

2. To *MODEL*, mould, form.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. i. *Imposture* Arg't, Justice and Mercy moduled in their kind. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* i. (1632) 9. O would I could my Father's cunning use! And soles into well-moduled Clay infuse! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 95 Men. . . which were to inhabit this Earth, thus moduled anew.

† *Modulet*, *Obs. rare*. [f. *MODULE sb.* + *-ET*.] A little model.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 717 But, soft my Muse: what? wilt thou re-repeat The Little-World's admired modulet? 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 The Crassitude of the Soale is diversified in severall Plots, and particular Modulets. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 52 Proportion consists in the general Model and particular Modulets of the Plot.

† *Modulize*, *v. Obs.* [f. *MODULE sb.* + *-IZE*. Cf. OF. *moduliser* to make melody, and *MODELIZE*.] *trans.* To model, form a model of; to organize.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 115 While with the Duke (Moses), th' Eternal did devise, And to his inward sight did modulate His Tabernacle's admirable Form. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 40 They who have the . . . dexterity to modulize or conquer Sovereign Estates know better than any other by what Maxims their Successors may be enabled to maintain themselves therein.

Modul, *obs. form of MODEL*.

¶ *Modulus* (*mōdūls*). Pl. *moduli* (*mōdūli*), *modulus*. [L.: see *MODULE*.]

† 1. *Arch.* = *MODULE sb.* + *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j, A Modulus, or half the thickness of the pillar.

2. *Math. a.* A number by which Napierian logarithms must be multiplied in order to obtain the corresponding logarithms in another system (usually that with base 10).

[1722 R. COTES *Harm. Mensur.* 4 Pro diversa magnitudine quantitatis assumptae M, quae adeo vocetur Systematis *Modulus*.] 1723 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Logarithm*, The line of ϕ is what Mr. Cotes calls the modulus of the system. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 366 Multiply the result by the modulus of the system of logarithms. 1897 CHAMBERS' *Math. Tables* (ed. Pryde) 454 Modulus of common logarithms = $M = 4342944819$.

b. A constant multiplier, coefficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable.

For the specific applications see Greenhill *Elliptic Functions* (1892) 453, and Forsyth *Theory of Functions* (1893) 377. 1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* II. 448 The given plane may be called a *directive plane*, and the constant plane may be termed the *modulus*. 1865 BRANOE & COX *Diet. Sci.*, etc. I. 768 Any trigonometrical function of ϕ is termed an *elliptic function*, having the argument u and *modulus* k . 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 217 We may call k and k' the two complementary moduli of the conical system. a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1894) II. 570 Geometrical Construction of the Transformed Modulus by means of the Modular Curve.

c. A measure of a quantity which depends upon two or more other quantities. In recent use chiefly, the absolute value of a complex quantity.

1845 DE MOIRAN *Calculus of Functions in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 375/1 By the modulus of a (x, y) we mean the function $a(x, y)$ considered as of a single subject. The moduli of the sum, difference, product, &c. of two functions are the sum, difference, &c. of the moduli. 1846 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 238 The square of the secant of the semi-angle of resultant rotation will be the modulus of the rotation. 1891 HOSON *Trigonometry*, 255 The modulus of the sum of a number of complex quantities is less than, or equal to, the sum of their moduli.

d. *Theory of Numbers*. A number in respect of which other numbers are congruent.

1892 G. B. MATHEWS *Theory Numbers* 7.

3. *Physics and Mech.* A constant indicating the relation between the amount of a physical effect and that of the force producing it.

Modulus of elasticity: originally applied by Young to the quantity by means of which the amount of longitudinal extension or contraction of a bar of a given material, and the amount of the tension or pressure causing it, may be stated in terms of each other. Now used in a wider sense (see *quot.* 1877).

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Philos.* xiii. I. 137 According to this analogy, we may express the elasticity of any substance by the weight of a certain column of the same substance, which may be denominated the modulus of its elasticity. *Ibid.* II.

66 It may be shown that every small change of form is propagated along an extended chord with a velocity equal to that of a heavy body falling through a height equal to half the length of a portion of the chord, of which the weight is equivalent to a force producing the tension. 1844 TREPOLO *Strength Cast Iron* 25 The measure of the power of a body to resist impulsion, that is, the modulus of resilience. 1843 MOSLEY *Mech. Princ. Engin.* 162 The modulus of a

machine. . . is the relation between the work constantly done upon it by the moving power, and that constantly yielded at the working points [etc.]. 1846 MALLET in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1848) XXI. 93 If we take the modulus of elasticity for the following rocks from the preceding table, and, comparing these with the modulus of cast iron, suppose the time of wave transit in each to be proportionate roughly to the square roots of their respective moduli, we get the following table of results. 1877 SIR W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 804 *Modulus of Elasticity*. A modulus of elasticity is the number obtained by dividing the number expressing a stress by the number expressing the strain which it produces. . . An isotropic solid has two principal modulus—*a modulus of compression and a rigidity*.

4. A unit of payment (see *quot.*).

1832 *Camb. Stat. Trin. Coll.* (1883) 590 The Council shall fix for the year the amount being not more than . . . 250*l.* to be called a *modulus*. . . And there shall be paid to each Fellow . . . his proper dividend fixed as hereinafter mentioned by reference to the amount of the *modulus*. There shall be paid to the Master seven *moduli*, and to each of the Chaplains and to the Librarian one half of a *modulus*.

5. *gen.* A norm or standard. Cf. *MODULE 3. rare*.

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 544/3 He sometimes deviates from the strict modulus of the sonnet.

Modur(e), *obs. forms of MOTHER*.

¶ *Modus* (*mōdūs*). Pl. (*rare*) *modi* (*mōdī*); (in sense 4) *moduses*. [L. *modus*: see *MODE sb.*]

† 1. *Old Law*. The qualification of the terms of a conveyance or other instrument; the consideration of a conveyance.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 137 *Modus* is a moderation, whereby a charge or burthen is imposed, in respect of a commodity. . . The means or moderation is known by this word (*thas*) as I make A. B. my executor or give him a hundred pound, that he make erect a monument. 1850 BURTON *Law Dict.* *Modus*, . . . in old conveyancing. A consideration; the consideration of a conveyance, technically expressed by the word *ut*.

2. *gen.* The way in which anything is done; mode or manner of operation.

Sometimes short for *modus operandi* or *m. agendi* (see 5).

1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1852) III. 23 Touching the reports of this day. . . as that Rochester was entered by stratagem, or Canterbury (for none of the relations agree either in the place or modus). a 1686 T. WATSON *Body Div.* (1692) 239 What shall be the modus or manner of Trial? 1790 in I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* (1798) 144 That either party should establish the modus, or rules to be pursued in determining disputes. 1846 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 255 The modus in which the electric charge passes along the wires. 1898 A. LANG *Making Kélig*, viii. 143 Because . . . psychologists are unable to explain, or give the *modus* of a set of phenomena.

† 3. *Philos.* = *MODE sb.* 6. *Obs.* In full *modus essendi* or *existendi*.

1695 HOWE *Living Temple* ii. l. Wks. 1724 I. 126 [Criticism of Spinoza.] And if the Essence of Substance contains the inexisting *Modi*, the Essence of the *Modi* doth equally contain their inexistence in Substance. a 1699 T. GOODWIN *Christ Mediator* ii. v. (1692) 48 One and the same thing is differed from it self by a different *modus*, or manner of existing. a 1679 — *Mait's Restaur. Grace* iii. 9 The distinction of their personality (if abstractly considered from the essence) being but *modus essendi*.

4. A money payment in lieu of tithe. In full *modus decimandi*.

1618 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* x. 288 Where any . . . Prescription or Custome hath settled a *Modus Decimandi* or certain quantitie payable, though never so little, for the Tithes. 1669 WORTON *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 It is to be wish'd that there were some more certain *Modus* in lieu of that troublesome way of Tithing. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 31 Also *Modus* of Tithes was another Infringement of the Canons. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 57/1 The ancient *Modusses* and compositions for tithes. 1763 BURN *Ecc. Law* II. 388 Of *modus*, or exemptions from payment of tithes in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 29-30. 1843 ALCOCK & VESLEY's *Excheq. Rep.* (1844) XI. 676 The plaintiff was . . . employed in maintaining and upholding the said *moduses*. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* vi. I. 137 The spiritual person who still took his tithes-pig or his *modus*.

5. In *mod. L.* phrases: a. *modus agendi*, the mode in which a thing acts or operates.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 2) 29 Scientific men are not agreed as to the *modus agendi* of the amalgam applied to the rubber.

b. *modus operandi*, mode of operating: (a) the way in which a thing, cause, etc., operates; (b) in more recent use, the way in which a person goes to work.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 Because their Causes, or their *modus operandi* (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under Demonstration. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 85 We are still ignorant of the nature . . . of this force, and of its *modus operandi*. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. x. § 8 I. 529 We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the *modi operandi* of mercury in detail. 1874 W. ARCHER in *Q. Trk. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 130 The following will show the *modus operandi*. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan P.* 86 It would hardly be in the public interest to disclose his *modus operandi*.

c. *modus vivendi*, 'a mode of living'; a working arrangement between contending parties, pending the settlement of matters in debate.

1879 *N. & Q. Ser. v.* XII. 109 'Modus Vivendi'—This formula is in daily use to express a practical compromise. 1882 *Standard* 27 Dec. 4/7 The Russian Government and the Pope have arranged a *modus vivendi*. 1884 *Blanch. Exam.* 9 Dec. 5/5 He hoped to establish a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a Treaty.

† *Modwall*, *Obs.* Also 7-8 mud-, 8 mid-. A variant or corruption, in old Dictionaries, for *WOODWALL* or *WITWALL*.

1572 HULOET, *Modwall* a byrde which destroyeth bees, *apiastra*. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I ij, A mudwall or wood pecker bird. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 601 The nests of Swallows, *Modwalls* [orig. *apiastromini*], Owls, or Wood-peckers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modwall*, . . . *Modwall*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* i, *Modwall* (bird), *picus*. . . *Mod wall* (bird), *apiaster*. *Ibid.* ii, *Apiastra*, . . . *midwall*.

† *Mody*, *a. Obs.* [f. *MODE sb.* + *-y*.] Fashionable, modish.

1701 F. MANNING *Poems* 67, I am o'erjoyed, says one, that we shall see Of *Mody* Fans so great variety. 1745 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxii. 125, I said, O dear Mr. Longman, you make me too rich, and too *mody*. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1777) III. 42 These [dresses] were entirely new for the wedding. . . mine the *mody* coloured crimson, edged with ermine.

Mody, *obs. form of MOODY*.

Modyngstrete, *var. or corrupt f. MIDDENSTAD*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 798/4 *Hoc senium* [= *canium*], a *modyngstrete*.

Modyr(e), *obs. forms of MOTHER sb.*

Mod, *var. Mo more*; *obs. f. Mow sb.* and *v.*

Mooble, *obs. f. MOBILE a.* and *sb.* 1; *var. MOBLE*.

Moed(e), *Moeder*, *obs. ff. MOOD, MOTHER*.

Moedor(e), *Moehair*, see *MOIDORE, MOHAIR*.

Moelline (*mōellin*). [f. F. *moelle* marrow + *-IN* l.] A kind of unguent for the hair.

1851 *Official Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 790 'Moelline', a peculiar oleaginous compound. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1864-1897 in WEBSTER.

¶ *Moellon* (*mwalon*). *Arch.* [Fr., altered form (? assimilated to *moelle* marrow) of OF. *moillon*, *meillon*, *noillon*, of obscure origin.] Rubble used in masonry; = *RAG sb.*

(1836: as FR. in PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) s.v. *Ragstone*. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Moellon* (French), rough stones fit for building.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Moerdre, *Moerdrer*, *Moerdrice*, *obs. ff.*

MURDER, -ER, -ESS.

Moos, *obs. form of MOSS*.

Mæso-Goth (*m'fæsgop*). Also *Mæso-*. [ad. late L. *Mæso-gothi* pl., f. L. *Mæsi* the people of the country (from them called *Mæsia*), corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Serbia + *Gothi*: see *GOTH*.] A member of the Gothic tribe that inhabited Mæsia in the 4th and 5th c. after Christ.

1818 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Study Script.* I. 302 Ulphilas, a celebrated bishop of the Mæso-Goths. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* *Mæso-Gothi*, the name given to the Goths who in the 3d c. settled in Lower Mæsia at the mouth of the Danube.

Mæso-Gothic (*m'fæsgopik*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Mæso-*. [ad. late L. *Mæso-gothicus*, f. *Mæso-gothi*: see *prec.* and -*IC*.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mæso-Goths or their language. b. *sb.* The language of the Mæso-Goths.

Formerly applied to the language of the extant Gothic version of portions of the Scriptures, which is doubtless the work of the Mæso-Gothic bishop Wulfila (Ulphilas). But as the language does not differ materially from that of other remains of Gothic, and there is no evidence that such differences as exist belonged to the dialect of Wulfila himself, philologists now usually speak of 'Gothic' simply.

[1689 HICKES (*titla*) *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonice* et *Mæso-Gothicæ*.] 1818 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Study Script.* I. 304 The Mæso-Gothic translation of the thirteen Epistles of Saint Paul made by Ulphilas. *Ibid.*, A complete set of Mæso-Gothic types has been cast. 1831 CARLISLE *Sar. Rev.* iii. vii. Had there been no Mæso-Gothic Ulphi, there had been no English Shakespeare, or a different one. 1845 STODART *Grammar in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 138/1 In Mæso-Gothic the verb *ben* or *bion* is not found. a 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vi. (1888) 93 The New Testament and the Septuagint . . . found their way into Western tongues, through the Vulgate and the Mæso-Gothic.

Moët (*mōē*). [From the name of the firm, *Moët et Chandon* of Rheims, which sells it.] The name of a class of champagne.

1841 THACKERAY *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 554 A bottle of soda-water, which all the pit takes to be real *moët*. 1883 MISS BRAOON *Golden Calf* III. iv. 91, I can have a bottle of *Moët* there.

Moether, *obs. form of MOTHER*.

Moevable, etc.: see *MOVABLE*, etc.

Mofe, *obs. form of MOVE v.*

¶ *Mofette* (*mofet*). Also *moffette*. [F., ad. It. (Naples) *moffetta* = Sp. *mofeta*.] a. An exhalation of mephitic gas escaping from a fissure. b. An opening or fissure in the earth from which such exhalations escape.

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 433 The first, formerly denominated phlogistic air, and sometimes moffette, is thrown forth largely during the decomposition of animal matter. 1823 CRABBE *Techonol. Dict.* *Mofette* (Chem.) another name for Nitrogen. 1849 ORTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. 209 Various substances have been ejected during the earthquake, as hot water, . . . *Mofettes* [i.e. exhalations of carbonic acid gas]. . . mud, black smoke [etc.]. 1889 *Our Earth & its Story* I. 225 The amount of carbonic acid which is discharged by these moffettes must be enormous.

Moff, *moph* (*mof*). [See *quot.* 1885.] An instrument consisting of a pair of compasses, one leg of which is fashioned like the leg of a pair of callipers.

1885 *Leet.* 28 Nov. (MS.). It is a cross, in fact, between compass and calliper; and its character of cross bred got it originally the name of hermaphrodite, which was corrupted into mophrodite; which has been shortened into 'moff'.

1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 12 A useful form of calipers for marking off. is known by various names, such as 'odd-leg calipers', 'scribing calipers', 'hermaphrodite calipers', 'mophs', or 'jennies'.

|| **Moff** (*mɒf*). See **quot.**

1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib. III*, 1373 Caucasian silk stuff (called *moff*). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Moffe, obs. form of **MOVE** *v*.

Moffel (*f*), **moffle**, obs. forms of **MUFFLE** *v*.

Moffette, variant of **MOFFETTE**.

|| **Mofussil** (*mɒfʊsɪl*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 Mofussel, 8-9 -ul, 9 Mofusil. [Hindustani *mufassil*, ad. Arah. *مفصل* *mufassal*, pa. pple. of *fassala* to divide, separate.]

1. In India, the country as distinguished from the 'Presidency'; the rural localities of a district as distinguished from the chief station.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 31 Mar. (Yule). A gentleman lately arrived from the Mofussil. *Ibid.* 30 June (*Ibid.*). A gentleman in the Mofussil, Mr. P. fell out of his chaise and broke his leg. 1878 (*title*) Life in the Mofussil; or the Civilian in Lower Bengal. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v. Thus if, in Calcutta, one talks of the Mofussil, he means any going in Bengal out of Calcutta; if one at Benares talks of going into the Mofussil he means going anywhere in the Benares division or district (as the case might be) out of the city of Benares. And so over India.

2. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, belonging to, or living in the Mofussil; rural, provincial.

c. 1836 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) I. 395 The Mofussil newspapers... have spoken favourably of this measure. 1860 *Rural Life in Bengal* 105 Characteristic of Mofussil life. 1878 *Life in Mofussil* I. 58 The natural dulness of a wet Sunday in a Mofussil hungalow. 1906 *Advice Note, Office of Superintendent of Govt. Printing, India* Voucher No. 5556 Where cheques on mofussil banks are sent, they must include the amount of discount.

Hence **Mofussilite**, one residing in the Mofussil; **Mofussillize** *v. intr.*, to live away from a town or residency (*vi*ance-ud.).

1845 (*title of newspaper*) The Mofussilite. 1863 SALA *Quails the Circumnavigator* 64 Bankrupt scholars, whose parents had been mofussillizing in an inordinate degree. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal. (Bombay)* To Purchasers, Mofussillites should always send the price and postage of the books beforehand.

Mog (*mɒg*), *v. dial.* and *U.S.* Also 7-8 **mogg**, 9 **mug**, **maug**.

|| 1. *intr.* Cards. To exchange cards in the obsolete game of 'costly colours'. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 89 You must deal off three a piece, and turn up the next Card following; then the Eldest is to take his choice whether he will Mogg (this is change a Card or no). 1734 *Sevmour Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) ii. 32.

2. To move on, depart, decamp. Chiefly with *off* or *on*.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 128 Get on board this rotten ship! The rest, I hope, will scorn to mog off And dim my daylight if I jog off. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 363 'Mug on!' 'Wean't Cug a hit?' 1880 *Autrini & Down Gloss.*, *Maug*, to walk away. 'Maug off with you'.

3. To walk along slowly but steadily; to jog on, move gently (E.D.D.).

1857 J. T. STATION *Bobby & Shuttle* 5 (E.D.D.) Aw mogged up cawt o'w loom-shop into th' beavse. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Bull.*, out of the Fire 34 He...mogged along to the door-way, with never a word of row. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 359 As our horses were thirsty and footsore, we 'mogged along'.

4. *trans.* (See *quots.*)

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Mog*, to move from one place to another... 'Tell John to mog the cows 'in the mornin'.' 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Mog*, (a) to make to go, remove. Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, 'Many a one 'ud 'ba' mogged 'em off'.

Mog, *v.*, *dial.* variant of **MUG** *v*.

Mogador (*mɒgədɔr*). Also -ore. The name of a seaport in Morocco; used *attrib.* to designate certain of its products or exports; as *Mogador colocythum*, gum; also *absol.* (see *quot.* 1866).

1861-87 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* n. iii. (ed. 5) 338 Morocco, Mogadore, or Brown Barbary Gum [is derived] from *Acacia arabica*. *Ibid.* 567 Mogador or Unpeeled Colocythum... is obtained from Mogador. 1866 R. S. CHARNOCK *Verba Nom.*, *Mogadore*, a bees'-wax from Mogador.

Mogasheen, -ason, -erson, obs. ff. **MOCCASIN**.

Mogor, obs. form of **MOGRA**.

Moget, var. **MUGGET** *Obs. exc. dial.*

Moggan (*mɒgən*). *Sc. and dial.* Also 9 *moggen*, -in, *mogan*, *muggin*, *moogan*. [Of obscure origin; the Gael. *mogan* is believed by Celtic philologists to be adopted from *Sc. Cf. mokin* *dial.* (Hants) 'gaiters made of coarse sacking' (E.D.D.); also (though the sense is more remote), *moggins* (Cheshire) shoes with wooden soles, clogs.]

1. A long footless stocking; a stocking used as a purse; also 'long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings' (Jam.).

1742 R. FORBES *Jrnl. in Asia* 34 (1755) 31 I'm scer some o' them wad th' sma' end o' their moggan. 1789 ROSS *Fleetside*, etc. 134 Had I won the length but of a pair of sleeves... And on my twa gairles like moggans wad draw? 1823-53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-blinkie Ser.* n. 71 He... prepared for to dee: And left... his lang neckit moggin to

me. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 613/1 They came into the place in their mogans at night, quiet as ghosts.

|| 2. *pl.* The legs. *Obs.*

1780 W. FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 9 Wae to the night I first began To mix my moggans wi' thee, man.

Moggi(n)son, obs. forms of **MOCCASIN**.

Moggy (*mɒgi*). [Possibly a variant of **MAGGIE**.]

1. *dial.* (West Midland: see E.D.D.) A pet-name for a calf or cow.

c. 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 4 Skelton's kine...lowed so, 'twas pitiful to hear them. For all they were dumb creatures, I knew their meaning, as well as if they had said, 'Give us a mouthful of dry food...' 'No', says I, 'poor moggies, I cannot do that...'

2. *dial. and slang.* An untidily dressed woman.

1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Moggy*, a slattern, dressed out untidily: 'She did look a moggy'. 1896 FARMEN & HENLEY *Slang*, *Moggy* (old) a badly-dressed woman; a guy.

Moghal, variant of **MOGUL**.

Moghe, obs. form of **MOTH**, *Mow sb.*

Moghet, var. **MUGGET** *Obs. exc. dial.*

Moghol, **Moghra**: see **MOGUL**, **MOGRA**.

Moghrabbin, variant of **MAUGRABIN**.

1906 *Athenzium* 8 Dec. 735/2.

Moght, obs. form of **MOTH**.

Moght(e), **Mog(e)**, obs. ff. *might* *pa. pple.* of **MAY** *v*.

Moghul, variant form of **MOGUL**.

|| **Mogi-** (*mɒdʒi*, *mɒgi*). Combining form of

Gr. *μῆγος* with toil and pain, *f. μῆγος* toil, used in a few mod. L. pathological terms, as *Mogigraphia* [Gr. *γραφία*, -GRAPHY; cf. *F. mogigraphie*], difficult or cramped writing, writer's cramp; also in anglicized form *Mogi-graphy*; hence *Mogigraphic a.* *Mogilia* [f. Gr. *μυῖα* -os that speaks with difficulty], stammering; *Mogilaliam* = prec. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). *Mogiphonia* [Gr. *φωνή* sound], 'a difficulty in producing loud vocal sounds with the larynx, ordinary speech remaining unaffected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mogigraphia*, term for difficult or cramped writing: *mogigraphia*. *Ibid.*, *Mogigraphicus*... *mogigraphic*. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He distinguishes two varieties of defective speech, *paraphonia* and *mogilia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 850 The cases described by B. Fränkel under the name *mogiphonia*.

Mogi(n)son, -issin, -nesan, obs. ff. **MOCCASIN**.

Mognition, obs. variant of **MONITION**.

|| **Mogo** (*mɒŋ'go*). [Native Australian.] The stone hatchet used by the aborigines of New South Wales.

1823 CRABE *Techol. Dict.*, *Mogo*, an Indian tomahawk. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* I. 204, I heard...the mogo of a native at work on some tree close by. 1868 W. CARLETON *Australian Nts.* 20 One mite memorial, by his bier His mogo, boomerang, and spear. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 With the head of the mogo [they] will crack the bones of animals for marrow.

Mogol (*l*), **Mogor**, obs. forms of **MOGUL**.

Mogoson, obs. form of **MOCCASIN**.

|| **Moгра** (*mɒgrā*). Forms: 7 *mogera*, 8-9 *mogree*, 9 *mohra*, *mogroee*, *mogree*, *moghra*, *mogra*. [Hindi *mōgrā*.] The Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac*. Also *attrib.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstol's Trav.* 86 There is almost no flower but is sought after more for its colour than scent: for though those they call *Mogera* and *Scampi* have a good smell, yet [etc.]. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 229 A necklace...composed of flowers strung together, they call *mogrees*, something resembling Spanish double jessamy. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III. 268 A sofa...adorned with wreaths of *mogrees*. 1834 *Middwin Angler in Wales* II. 317 The *mogra*-wreaths about his neck entwined, Those flowers the emblems of as pure a mind. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iv. 107 The *Suddha Deva*s...Plucked the red *mogra*-flowers. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mogree* flowers. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 They are *mogree* flowers. The nautch girls wear them in their hair. 1902 MISS W. DOUGHERTY *Afoot through Kashmir Valleys* xi. 143 From off the island bowers Come scents of *mogra* trees in bloom.

Mograb(a)n, **Mogrebhin**: see **MAUGRABIN**.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 10/2 *Mogrebins*; Arabs of the western part of Egypt.

Mogreebee, variant of **MAUGRABEE**.

Moguey: see **MOKE** *v*.

|| **Mogul** (*mɒgʊl*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 *Magoli*, 7 *Mogol* (*l*), -ull, 8-9 *Moghul*, -hol, 9 *Mog*-, *Mughal*, 7- *Mogul*; *b.* 6-7 (9 from Pg.) *Mogor*, 7 *Maghoore*, *Magor* (*e.* [a. Pers. and Arab. *مغول* *mughul*, *mughul*, a mispronunciation of the native name *Mongol*. The *b*-forms represent the Sp. and Pg. corruption *Mogor*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A Mongol or Mongolian; *spec. in Hist.* (a) A follower of Baber (a descendant of Tamerlane) who founded the Mongol empire in Hindustan in 1526; (b) a follower of Jenghis Khan in the 13th c. a. 1625 PUCIAS *Pilgrimage* 126 The Governor of Surat and the Governors brother of Cambaya, sent a Mogoll vnto me with a present of refreshing. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstol's Trav.* 82 The Moguls...who came out of great Tartary, are good Natur'd, mild, discreet, civil [etc.]. 1821 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. App. II. 433 There were Scythian irruptions into India before those of the Moguls under Chengis Khan. 1842 W. MILES tr. *Hist. Hydur Naik* 317

The besieged Naik...had killed a great many of the Moghuls. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. Ind.* vii. 160 Driven out of the province he had hoped to reconquer for the Moghals, Ahli Singh...retired into his own country. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v. Among the Mohammedans of S. India the *Moglis* or *Mughals* constitute a strongly marked caste.

B. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countw.* (1603) 179 In Cambaia it selfe, where the Mogors are of such fearefull puissance, liue the Reshuti.

|| b. *Mogul's breeches*: ? a sort of long drawers or pyjamas. *Obs.*

a. 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* iv. ii, Oh let him have his shirt on, and his Mogols breeches, here are women ith' house.

2. The Great or Grand Mogul, also shortened to the *Mogul*: the common designation among Europeans of the emperor of Delhi, whose empire at one time included most of Hindustan; the last nominal emperor was dethroned in 1857.

a. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 6 Twelve years agoe the great Magoll a More king of Agray and Delay... became the gournour of all...Cambaia. 1613 PUCIAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 The Mogol or Mogor. 1624 Sir T. HEAVERST *Trav.* 29 These Moguls or Emperours of East India. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 5 ¶ 4 Turks and Indians, who have no laws above the Will of a Grand Signior or a Mogul. c. 1796 T. TWISING *Trav. Amer.* (1839) 92 When I was at Delhi the Great Moghul...allowed me...to have his name and the date of my reception at his Court engraved on some personal ornament. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, But then heawoke out of a dream about picking a lock in the stomach of the Great Mogul. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. i. 11 The empire of the Great Mogul.

B. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 107 The Grand Tartar, or Mogor. c. 1591 FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1, 254 The people...call him The great Mogor. 1615 *Slaw's Ann.* 945 The great Maghoore whome some corruptly call Magoll. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*, *The Vole* (1650) II. 123 That she may prize his royal favour more Than all the wares fetch'd from the Great Mogor! 1880 R. F. BURTON tr. *Cannons' Lust* x. 11. 384 The Grand Mogor.

b. *transf.* A great personage; an autocratic ruler, 1678 DRYDEN *Kind. Keeper* iv. i, Mr. Lamberham is the Mogol of the next Mansion.

3. The name of a kind of plum.

1718 Mrs. EALES *Receipts* 29 The great white Mogul makes a fine black Plum. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus*, White Imperial, Bonum Magnum; while Holland or Mogul Plum. 1845 Miss ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 483 Preserve of the Magnum Bonum, or Mogul plum.

4. In full *mogul engine*, *locomotive*: A locomotive of a peculiar type built for hauling heavy trains.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v., The *Mogul* is generally accepted as a type of engine especially adapted for the economical working of heavy-freight traffic. *Ibid.* 69, 1756 *Mogul Locomotive*. 1885 *Iron* 25 Sept. 281/3 The 'Mogul' engine.

5. *pl.* Playing cards of the best quality (see *quots.*).

1842 Bradshaw's *Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 371/2 The best cards are called Moguls. 1866 *Stationer & Fancy Trades Reg.* 7 Sept. 939 The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harry's, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 71 *Moguls*, so called from the device on the wrappers used for this particular sort of cards; the device being a fancy sketch or picture of the Great Mogul.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to, the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India.

1617 PUCIAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 5) 69 Wee might seeme to have spoken sufficiently of the Cambayans already, in our former Mogul-Relations. 1710 Dr. Fox *Cruise* 11 (Globe) 568 We thought our selves a Match for the whole ten thousand Mogul Tartars. 1722 tr. *Petis de la Croix's Hist. Genghis Khan* t. 1. 7 Every Mogul Family...were accustomed to the first day of the year to celebrate a Feast. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* lxxv. VI. 332 Memorials in the Mogul or Persian language. *Ibid.* 337 In the Mogul empire of the north. 1858 J. B. NORSTON *Tophes* 38 The old Mogul dynasty. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 371/2 It was here that the later Mogul emperors held their daily court.

Hence || **Mogulish a.** = **MOGUL a.**

1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 331 His two Sons...undertook to defeat all the Mogulish Army.

|| **Moguntine** (*mɒgʊntɪn*), *a.* [f. L. *Moguntia*, ancient name of Mainz.] Of or pertaining to the city of Mainz in Germany (see *quots.*).

1642 (*title*) Lookie about You.—The Plot of Contzen, the Moguntine Jesuite, to cheate a Church of the Religion established therein. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Moguntine*, belonging to Moguntia or Mentz a City in Germany, where Printing was first invented by John Gutsenberg an. 1490. 1775 ASI, *Moguntine*,...belonging to the art of printing. [In recent Dicts.]

|| **Moha** (*mɒhā*). Also *mohar*. [Of obscure origin; in *Fr. moha de Hongrie*.] A variety of Italian millet.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Moha*. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 461/1 German Millet, or Mohar (*Selaria Germanica*). 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Moha*, *Selaria Italica*.

|| **Mohair** (*mɒhəɪr*). Forms: 6 *mocayaro*, *moochary*, *mockaire*, 7 *mohaire*, *mohor*, *mohair*, *mowhayre*, 7-8 *moyhair*, *mowhair*, 7- *mohair*. [Ultimately a. Arabic *مخار* *muxayyar* cloth of goats' hair (lit. 'select, choice', *pa. pple.* of *xayyara* to choose). The history of the forms is obscure, the word having come into Eng. by more than one channel. The present form is prob. due to association with *hair*.

The Lt. *mocciairo* (*mocciaiorro*, *mocciaiarro*) and *F. moccayart*, *moccayart*, which come nearest of the European forms to the Arabic original, were early applied to textile fabrics of different material (see *MOCCADO*). In the 17th c. the

Eng. word was adopted in Fr. as *mouaire*, now spelt *moire* (see *MOIRE*); the Sp. *moarre*, *muer*, It. *moarro*, G. *moir*, seem to be adoptions from Fr.

1. Properly, a kind of fine camel made from the hair of the Angora goat, sometimes watered. Also, yarn made from this hair. In modern use often applied to a fabric in imitation of the true mohair, in the 18th c. wholly of silk, but now usually of a mixture of wool and cotton. *Mohair glacé*: see quot. 1884.

1570 G. CAMPION in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. l. 127 There is also cotton wool, chamlets, mocayres. 1584 W. BARRETT *Ibid.* 273 Cloth of Wool, Karsies, Mockaires, Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. C. Frederick's *Voy.* 64, Gerdies of wool and humbast black and red like to Moohaires. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours, .. Veletato, Philizello, .. Mohaire. 1640 in *Noorthouck London* (1773) 840/2 Yarn, program or moyhair, the cwt. q. five score 15. 6d. 1641 Silke-mohairs (see DURETTO). 1668 T. ROBEY *Let.* 28 Sept. in *Mem.* (Surtees) 16 A mohair with a small weale [for a gown]. 1702-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 21 Crimson Mordella mohair for the Curtains. 1727 W. MATHER *Yug. Man's Comp.* 409 They import .. Camlets, Grogams, Grogam Yarn, Mohairs of Angor. 1735 POPE *Ep.* Lady 170 She. Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. 1742-3 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 204 Let my room be hung with mohair instead of paper. 1831 A. S. MACKENZIE *Year in Spain* II. 214 A petticoat of mohair. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Mohair Glacé*, a goat's-hair and cotton French dress goods. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 76 Mohair is a more ordinary material, serving for early morning outdoor wear.

2. A garment made of such material.

1673 L. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 3, I have observed the most part of people to have ventured upon moyhairs. 1751 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) III. 166, I could find no mohairs in London, that exactly answered that description. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 69/1 A grey mohair is very pretty made with two fluted flounces at the bottom of the skirt.

3. The hair of the Angora goat.

1753 HAWWAY *Trans.* I. v. lxx. 317 note, Mohair from turkey, is from 22. 6d. to 12s. the pound. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 544/2 The first importation of mohair from the Cape [of Good Hope] made in 1862, amounted to 1036 lb. 1879 Cassell's *Teelch. Educ.* IV. 261/2 The woolly hair called mohair, which forms the fleece of the Angora goat.

4. slang. A soldier's nickname for a civilian.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* Mohair, a man in the civil line, a townsman, or tradesman, a military term, from the mohair buttons worn by persons of those descriptions or any others not in the army; the buttons of military men being always of metal. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii. 'I need not speak of it, my lord, said the man of war; 'the world knows it—all, perhaps, but the men of mohair—the poor sneaking citizens of London.']

5. attrib. or adj. Composed or consisting of mohair.

1640 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 123 Mohair petticoates. 1642 *Rates Merchandise* 59 Camel or Mohair yame. 1674 WOODLEY *Let.* (O.H.S.) II. 100 License was given to gent. commoners and commoners to wear silk and mohair round caps. 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* 259 Mohair-stuffs may be managed in the same way. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. Macfielded. Its chief manufacture is mohair buttons. 1861 W. FAIRBANK *Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Fancy or mixed goods from alpaca and mohair wool.

b. spec. Comb.: mohair braid, 'worsted braid used for binding garments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mohair goat, the Angora goat; mohair lustre (see quot.); mohair-shell (see quot.).

1832 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 'Mohair or Russian Braids. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/2 The Angora or 'mohair goat. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Mohair Luster, a black dress goods, resembling alpaca, consisting of mohair woven with cotton yarn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Moire*, .. the 'mohair shell, .. a peculiar species of voluta, which seems of a closely and finely reticulated texture, and resembles on the surface a piece of mohair.

Mohammed (moh'méd). Also 7 Mahumed, 8 Muhammed, 9 Mahom(m)ed, Muhammad. The name (repr. Arabic *Muhammad*) of the founder of the Moslem religion. (See the older European form MAHOMET.)

The older forms with final *t*, which follow the early European tradition, are placed under MAHOMET; those which show recourse to the Arabic form are for convenience collected here, as explaining the diversities of form in the following adj.

1615 BESTWELL (title) Mohammedism impostura; that is, a discovery of the forgeries, falsehoods, and impieties of Mohammed. 1634 Sir T. HEARNER *Trans.* 36 They [sc. the Bannian Priests] hate Mahumed, and acknowledge one God and creatour of all things. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Mahomet* or *Muhammed*, an Arabian impostor. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab.*, etc., Dissert. p. xlii/2 The era of Mohammed. 1814 SOUTHBY *Roderick* xx. 19 The subjected West should bow in reverence at Mahomed's name. 1891 D. A. CAMERON *Arabic-Eng. Voc.* Intro. (1892) 14 The Moslems reckon from A.D. 622, the date of the Flight .. of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina. 1896 T. P. HUGHES in *Sm* (N.Y.) May. The only correct way of spelling the word under consideration is 'Muhammad' ... In writing for the press I very often use the incorrect spelling (Mohammed).

Mohammedan (moh'médan), a. and sb. Also 7 Mahumedan, 9 Mahomedan, Mahomedan, Mohummedan, Muhammadan, Moohummudan. [f. MOHAMMED + -AN. Now generally substituted for the older MAHOMETAN. Cf. G. *Mohamedaner*.

The prevailing spelling is *Mohammedan*, but Orientalists sometimes use other forms, based on various modes of transliterating the name *Muhammad*.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or to the religion or doctrine of Mohammed.

1681 *Moors Baffled* 23 The Mohammedan Law. 1776 NICKLE tr. *Cannots' Lustia* vii. 313 note, They have long submitted to the oppressions of a few Arabs, their Mohammedan masters. 1832 W. IVINGS *Altkura* I. 145 Mohammedan worship. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. l. i. 17 The Mohammedan kings of Delhi. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 28 Dec. 604/1 On medicine eleven Hindu books and one Muhammadan were published last year. 1880 A. RUMSEY (title) Moohummudan Law of Inheritance.

B. sb. A follower of Mohammed; a believer in the doctrine of Mohammed.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab.*, etc., Dissert. p. xli/1 Many of the Mohammedans having a custom of carrying about them verses or chapters of the Alcoran, by way of preservatives or charms. 1841 LAKE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A person .. does not .. become free, unless he flies from a foreign infidel master to a Muslim country, and there becomes a Mohammedan. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 28 Dec. 604/1 The sacred books of the Hindus and Muhammadans. 1888 S. S. ALLHUTT in *Cambr. Rev.* p. lxii, The orthodox Muhammadan in India would disdain [etc.].

Mohammedanism (moh'médaniz'm). Also 9 Muhammedanism, Mahomedanism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The Mohammedan religion.

1815 Tweddell's *Rem.* 329 note, Mohammedanism purified from the corruption and degeneracy into which it is pretended, that the genuine faith has lapsed. 1817 C. MILLS (title) History of Muhammedanism. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xv. 372 Muhammedanism, .. is a Semitic religion.

Mohammedanize (moh'médaniz), v. [f. MOHAMMEDAN + -IZE.] trans. To convert to Mohammedanism; to make conformable to the principles and rites of the Mohammedans.

1828-32 in WESTER. 1903 *United Free Ch. Mission. Rec.* Apr. 160/1 Aborigines who were Mohammedanized during the Mohammedan dynasty.

Hence Moha'mmedanization, Moha'mmedanizing vbl. sb., converting to Mohammedanism. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 231 After the Mohammedanizing of Persia.

+ **Mohammedism**. Obs. In 7 Mahumedism (e. [f. MOHAMMED + -ISM. Cf. MAHOMETISM.] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 An African expressly affirms that in Mahumedism were anciently xxlii. Sects, and now but two. 1788 GLADWIN *Hist. Hindostan* I. 49 Mohammedism first appeared in Cashmeer about the commencement of the eighth century of the Hegira. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases* 161 Mohammedism .. conquers those Pagan creeds which are morally inferior to it.

Mohammedize (moh'médiz), v. [f. MOHAMMED + -IZE.] = MOHAMMEDANIZE. Hence Mohammedization.

1847 in WESTER; and in later Dicts. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 366 The Mohammedization of the Middle East.

+ **Mohammedry**. Obs. rare. [f. MOHAMMED + -RY. Cf. MAHOMETRY.] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 161/1 378 The Persians are a kind of .. Puritans in their impure Muhammedrie.

Mohaque, Mohar: see MOHAWK, MOHA.

|| **Moharra** (moh'arā). Also mojarra. [American Sp. *mofarra*.] a. Any fish of the family *Gerridae*, common on the coasts of the Southern United States. b. A Californian surf-fish, *Hypsurus carpi*. c. The cow-pilot, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*.

1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 336 Gerres Brasiliensis, Cuv. .. Called, at Porto Rico, 'Moharra'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 611 *Pomacentrus saxatilis*. Cow-pilot; Mojarra. 1884 JORDAN in Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 276 The names 'Minny', 'Sparada', and 'Moharra', are also applied to the smaller species [of 'perches'] northward. *Ibid.* 278 *Hypsurus Carpi* .. is known as 'Moharra' to the Portuguese at Monterey; elsewhere it is a 'Perch'. *Ibid.* 279 The Moharra Family—*Gerridae*.

|| **Moharram** (moh'rām). Also 7 muharām, 8 muharrem, 8-9 mohurrum, 9 moharrām, muharām. [Arab. *muḥarram* (lit. 'sacred').] a. The first month of the Mohammedan year, containing thirty days. b. An annual celebration in this month; originally a period of mourning observed by the Shiites in memory of the 'martyrdom' of Hasan and Husain; in India the ceremonies are now rather of a festal than a mournful character, and are shared in not only by Mohammedans generally, but even by many Hindus.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudge* N. 11, Moharrām, Muharrām, .. the name of the first month of the Arabian Calendar, containing 30 daies. 1861 J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Olden Time* II. 347 The time came round for the Mussulman feast called 'Hossein Jossen', better known as the Mohurrum. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 80 The preparations for the Moharrām were extensive.

Mohaut, variant of MAHOUT.

1845 LINCOLN *Veg. Kings.* (1846) 369 The plant [sc. Hibiscus] is called Mohoe or Mohaut.

Mohaut, variant of MAHOUT, elephant-driver.

Mohawk (moh'wēk). Also 7-8 Mohock, Mohauk; and in various forms purporting to represent the native pronunciation, as 7 Mowha(w)ke, Mohaque, Mauquawog, Maquaw, Moqua,

7-8 Maqua. [North American Indian. The spelling MOHOCK, q. v., is now appropriated to a transferred use that survives only *Hist.*]

1. One of a tribe of North American Indians, formerly supposed to be cannibals.

The Mohawks originally inhabited the neighbourhood of the Mohawk River, in what is now the State of New York. They were the most powerful of the Six Nations or Iroquois.

1638 P. VINCENT *True Relat.* in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* Ser. III. (1837) VI. 40 He went with forty men to the Mohocks, which are cruel, bloody cannibals. 1651 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) II. 169 A request was made the last winter by a messenger from the French at Canada to assist them against the Mohawks. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 168 The Indian affirmed, that those Indians who are known by the name of *Manquawog* (or *Mohawks*, i.e. Man eaters) had lately fallen upon Philip. 1693 (title) A Narrative of an Attempt made by the French of Canada upon the Mohaque's Country. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Aug. Col. Hobby's Regiment musters, and the Govr. orders the Maquas to be there and see them. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Epist. Reviewers* Wks. 1813. l. 3 With hatchets, scaling knives in shape of pens, To hid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. *Mohawks*, an Indian Nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be the true old heads of the confederacy. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 114/2 The appearance of a single Mohawk on the hills was sufficient to throw into alarm the Indian villages in New England.

b. *Mohawks' corn*: a variety of maize.

1678 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1065 In the pure Northern parts, they have a peculiar kind called Mohauks Corn, which though planted in June, will be ripe in season.

2. The language of the Mohawks.

1754 EDWARDS *Freder. Will.* iv. xiii. (1831) 404 The question is not whether what is said be .. Latin, French, English or Mohawk. 1787 *Mohawk Prayer Bk.* (title-p.). A new edition, to which is added the Gospel according to St. Mark, translated into Mohawk by Capt. Joseph Brant, an Indian of the Mohawk Nation. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 243 Mr. Jones expresses his belief that in Canada there are only two distinct Indian languages—the Ojibway and the Mohawk.

|| 3. Used by mistake for AMUCK 1. Obs.

1772-84 Cook's *Voy.* (1790) I. 288 Most of our readers must have heard of the Mohawks, and these [the Indians of Batavia] are the people who are so denominated, from a corruption of the word amuck. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 439/1 If the officer takes one of these amucks or mohawks .. alive, he has a considerable reward.

4. *Skating*. (See quot. 1892.)

1880 VANDERVELT & WITMAN *Figure-Skating* (ed. 3) 80 This change .. was last year introduced into the Cuth figures on ice, and christened by the name of 'Mohawk'. 1892 MONIER-WILLIAMS, etc. *Figure-Skating* 60 A Mohawk is simply a step or stroke from any edge in one direction to the same edge on the other foot in an opposite direction. To make an inside forward Mohawk, the skater must [etc.].

5. attrib. and adj., as in *Mohawk language, nation*, etc. Mohawk tassel (see quot. 1891).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Mohawks* corn, This Mohauk kind [of maize] need not be sown before June. 1763 WHITAKER *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 44 This Joseph is a Chief of the Mohawk Nation. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 562/1 He .. spoke well the Mohock language. 1878 (title) Mohawk minstrel's annual of dramas, dialogues, and droleries. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mohawk-tassel*, the *Eupatorium purpureum*.

Mohawk, Mohdi: see MOHOCK, MAHDI.

Mohe, obs. f. MAY 21; var. MOWE Obs.

Moher, obs. form of MOHAR; variant of MOHUR.

Mohican, Mohegan (moh'ikān, -gān), a. and sb. Also 8 Mohigon, Mohickon, 9 Mohiccon, Mohigan, Mohecan; also in renderings of the native form, 8 Muhhekaneew, 9 Mahicanni, Mo-hee-con-neugh. [From the native name.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Mohicans.

1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 109 Thirty or forty of the Mohigon Indians. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Topogr. Descr. Virginia* etc. 66 Mohickons. 1788 J. EDWARDS (title) Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians. *Ibid.* 6 The language between the Mohegan, the Shawanee, and the Chippewau languages. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 831/1 The Pequod and Mobergan tribes were amongst the largest and most powerful. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II. xii. 136 In 1661-63 the Mohecan Bible, the first Bible printed in America, was printed by him [sc. John Eliot].

B. sb.

1. One of a warlike tribe of North American Indians of the Algonquin stock, formerly occupying the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts. (See also quot. 1819.) Also, the language of this tribe.

1788 J. EDWARDS *Observ. Lang. Muhhekaneew Indians* 5 They are by the Anglo-Americans called Mohegans. *Ibid.* 11 The Mohegans have no adjectives in all their language. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. *Mohicans*, a tribe of Indians whose habitations lie on a branch of the Susquehanna. .. Also an Indian tribe in the N.W. territory, which inhabits near Sandusky. 1826 J. F. COOPER (title) The Last of the Mohicans. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* IV. 732/2 note, The word *kthuwahin*, in Mohegan. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 225 The Mo-hee-con-neughs (or Mohicans) are now almost extinct.

2. (See quot.) Obs.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* May 309 A Mohican, in Cadoojan phraseology, is a tremendously heavy man, who rides five or six miles [in an omnibus] for sixpence.

|| **Moho** 1 (moh'ho). [Maori.] An extinct ralline bird, *Notornis Mantelli*, of New Zealand. 1848 R. TAYLOR in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1850) xviii. 211 *Moho*,

Rail, colour black, said to be a wingless bird as large as a fowl... it is nearly exterminated by the cat. 1850 MANTELL in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* xviii. 221 According to the native traditions, a large Rail was contemporary with the Moa... It was known to the North Islanders by the name of 'Moho'. 1865 GOUTO *Handb. Birds Austr.* II. 576 *Notornis Mantelli* Owen. *Mohob.*

|| **Moho** (mō'ho). [Hawaiian.] A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named in 1831 by Lesson; a bird of this genus. [1782 W. ELLIS *Voy. Capts. Cook & Clerke 1776-80* II. 156 A black and yellow bird called mohō. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 245 This moho feeds much also on the nectar of flowers.

Moho, variant of MAHOE 1.

Mohock (mō'hok). *Hist.* Also 8 mohack, 9 mohawk. [Transferred use of mohock MOHAWK; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. One of a class of aristocratic ruffians who infested the streets of London at night in the early years of the 18th century.

1712-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Mar. Did I tell you of a race of rascals, called the Mohocks, that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses, and beat them, etc. 1712-12 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 111. 326 A certain barbarous Set of Persons arose lately in London who distinguish themselves by the Name of Mohocks. 1717 *Prior Alma* III. 231 But give him Port, and potent Sack; From Milk-sop He starts up Mohack. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 23 May *Alisa. Wks.* (1777) II. 499 The other (lie) that Prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed. 1789 M. MADAN *tr. Persius* (1795) 111 note. Nero... was a kind of Mohock in his diversions. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. xi. A large hand of those young men, who, under the name of Mohawks scoured the town nightly. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* VII. 111 Garrick [had] an experience of stage mohocks.

† 2. (Meaning unknown.)

1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quin.* x. xxiv. Boh Tench... had always a little phial of Fryar's Balsam in his pocket, some... court-plaster, as well as his cork-screw and mohock.

3. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 324 P. 1 A Set of Men... who have lately erected themselves into a Nocturnal Fraternity, under the Title of the *Mohock Club*. 1882 *Punch* 18 Feb. 83/2 The Mohock Revival.

Hence **Mohock v. trans.**, to assail or maltreat in the manner of Mohocks; **Mohockism**, the practices or the spirit of the Mohocks.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 12. 76 We love Mischief for Mischief's sake, and can... break windows... knock down Old Women... and Mohock the Tories. 1882 *Punch* 18 Feb. 83/2 That ancient form of ruffianism known as Mohockism appears to have broken out with more than ancient severity in various parts of London. 1883 L. S. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. II. 40 He exceeded in luxury and Mohockism that pair of immortal rowdies.

Mohock, obs. form of MOHAWK.

Mohoe, variant of MAHOE 1.

Mohogena, -g(g)on(e)y, obs. ff. MAHOGANY.

Mohol(l), obs. variant forms of MAHAL.

Mohor, Mohout, var. ff. MHORR, MAHOUT.

Mohr, variant of MHORR.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 39 Presently a mohr of the elk-kind burst cover.

Mohr, Mohra, var. forms of MOHUR, MOGRA.

Mohsine (mō'sin). *Min.* [Named after Friedrich Mohs a German mineralogist (1773-1839): see *INE* 1.] = LÖLLINGITE.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 138 Mohsine... This substance having no general name, I have bestowed upon it that of the able and celebrated Mineralogist by whom it was first distinguished.

Mohsite (mō'sait). *Min.* [Formed as prec. + -ITE.] = IMENITE.

1827 A. LEVY in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. 1. 221 Some crystals belonging... to a new species, which... I propose to call Mohsite, in honour of Professor Mohs. 1837 DANA *Min.* 385 Mohsite... is supposed to have come from Dauphiny.

Mohr, obs. form of *might*, pa. pple. of MAY 2, 1

Mohummadan, variant of MOHAMMEDAN.

|| **Mohur** (mō'har). Forms: 7 moor, 8 muhr, mohr, 9 moher, moro, muhar, 8- muhur.

[Pers. *muhr*, primarily seal, seal ring, cogn. w. Skr. *mudrā* seal.] A gold coin, originally Persian,

but used in India from the 16th c. onward. Now, 'the official name of the chief gold coin of British India' (Yule), weighing 180 grains troy, and containing 165 grains of pure gold; its value is 15 rupees. Now usually gold *mohur*.

1656 OVIINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 219 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 s. Silver; and the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. 293 Muhr ashressie, or treble ducat of 6 milderana Value 6 [English crowns]. 1763 SCAFFORD *Indostan* (1770) 218 The Colonel... sent... a present of five hundred gold mohurs [foot-note, about £200 sterling]. 1776 *Trav. Jos. Fawke*, etc. *Depos.* 1571, 15000 rupees in mohurs. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sen. & Sens.* (1879) 42 Nabobs, gold mohurs, and palanquins. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 265/4 *Mohur*, in Bengal, a gold coin, worth about 3 shillings. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 175 A Gold Mohur (value two pounds). 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* XVII. I contrived to realize a few bags of gold moers, and rupees. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leazes* 201 An offering of one hundred gold mohurs (one hundred and fifty pounds).

attrib. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 9 The good players are playing high. Gold mohur points.

Mohurum, variant of MOHARRAM.

Mohw, obs. variant of MAUGH (a male relative).

Mohwa, variant of MAHWA.

Moich, see MOCH a. Sc.

Moicher, obs. variant of MICHER.

1562 COOPER *Ausw. Def. Truth* 122 They be self will moichers, they be not diligent scholars, that leauyng their maisters teachyng will follow their owne interpretations.

Moide, obs. form of MUID.

Moider (mō'idai), *v. dial.* Also 7- moyder, moider, 8 moyther, 9 moither, moidor, -ar, mither, myther, meither, meither. [Of obscure origin; possibly related to MUDDLE v.]

1. *trans.* 'To confuse, perplex, bewilder; to worry, bother, fatigue' (E. D. D.). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* Also in *passive*, to be overcome or stupefied with heat.

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 33 Welly Moyder'd: almost Distracted. *Cheshire.* 1705 T. WALKER *Wit of a Woman* III. 29. I've been strangely moyder'd ere sin 'bout this same News oth' French King. I conno believe 'tis true. 1787 *Grose Provinc. Gloss.* Moider, to puzzle, perplex. N. *Ibid.* Moither, confounded, tired out. Glouc. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle*, etc. 20 Sure Common Sense is moider'd. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 349 One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be moider'd. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* VI. 1. 90 Don't mither your mammy for bread, here's a chap as has got some for you. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mitt on Fl.* III. viii. Scolding her for 'moithering' herself and going about all day without changing her cap. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia* II. II. ix. 356 She's fairly moithered wit' heat an' noise. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. v. Moithering his brain with temperance meetings... temperance papers, and such trash. 1900 M. O'NEILL *Songs Glens Ahrim* 4 This livin' air is moithered wit' the bummin' o' the bees.

b. (See quotes.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Mither*, to muffle up; to smother; to encumber. *Northampton.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A Derbyshire woman said that a child was 'mythered up in clothing' when it was too much wrapped up.

2. *intr.* 'To talk incoherently or foolishly; to be delirious, to wander or ramble in one's mind'; also, 'to wander about aimlessly or confusedly' (E. D. D.).

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* Moither... to be weak in mind. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* Moither, wither... to talk incoherently... to ramble, as in feverish sleep, or delirium. Com. 'I thought the poor child wuz gwain to ave a faiver, fur'er burnt like a coal, an' moithered all night'.

3. *intr.* 'To labour very hard' (Halliwell). Also quasi-*trans.* with *away*.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* I. 328 Moider... to labour hard, to toil. 1846 BROCKETT N. C. *Words.* 18.. *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilvie 1882). She lived only to scrape and hoard, moidering away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.

Hence **Moidered ppl. a.**, confused, stupefied; **Moidering ppl. a.**, stupefying, bewildering.

1674 Moidered [cf. *Moeder v.*]. 1796 MARY LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* 17 Oct. in *Final Mon.* C. Lamb II. 205 Polly, what are those poor crazy moithered brains of yours thinking of always? 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* Moithering or Moithered, confused, silly; also light-headed or delirious. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Frnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 163 After midday it would be difficult... to find a chief without the thick voice... and the moidered manners, which prove that he is either drinking or drunk. 1896 J. K. SNOWDEN *Web of old Weaver* vii. (1897) 78 It was out of these moidering talks with my mother that I gathered nerve enough [etc.]. a 1894 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 350 Moiderat, stupid.

Moïdore (mō'idore). Also 8 moyodore, moe-dore(e), moydore(e), moider, moidor. [Corruptly a. Pg. *moeda d'ouro* lit. 'gold coin' (*moeda* MONEY, *ouro* = L. *aurum* gold).] A gold coin of Portugal, current in England in the first half of the 18th century (see quot. 1717). In later use, the word survived as a name for the sum of 27s., which was approximately the value of the coin.

1702 in W. A. SHAW *Sci. Tracts Eng. Mount. Hist.* (1896) 165 In Portugal the Moeda is reckoned at ten Cruzados or 28s. 7 d. 1711-12 NEWTON *Ibid.* 178 The Moydore of Portugal, one with another, as they are brought hither by the Merchant... in England are worth 27s. 8d. Half-penny. 1717 = in Ld. Aldenham *Collog. on Currency* (1900) 442 Some years ago the Portugal moedors were received in the west of England at 28s. apiece; upon notice from the mint that they were worth only about 27s. 7d., the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered their receivers of taxes to take them at no more than 27s. 6d. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Moïdore, Moedore, or Moeda, a gold coin, struck, and current in Portugal. 1731 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 325 The gentlemen subscribed two moïdors a piece, and have two tickets each entitl'd to dispose of to ladies. 1749 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 153, I send you also a moïdore enclosed, which please to accept towards chaise hire. 1775 *Mass. Spy* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 4/2 List a Sum of Money, all in Gold, viz. 3 Moïdore, 1 Four Pistol piece, and 1 Half Guinea. 1860 TROLOPE *Franklin* P. viii. To pay back the dowager's hard moïdore. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 30 Tangible subjects which he can weigh and measure and reduce to moïdore and pistoles.

Moien, obs. form of MOYEN.

Moienaut, variant of MOYENANT *Obs.*

Moienne: see MOYEN (kind of cannon).

Moiet, dial. variant of MOTZ sb.¹

Moïety (mō'iet). Forms: 4-5 moite, 5 moitee, 5-6 moyte(o), 5-7 moytie, 6 moytyt,

6-7 moitie, moyetie, moietie, 6-8 moity, 7 moyitie, moyety, mojety, 6- moiety. [ME. *moite*, *moitie*, a. OF. *moité*, *moitié*, earlier *moit*, *moitiet* (mod. F. *moitié*) = Pr. *moitai*-z, *moitai*-z. (Gascon *maytat*), Sp. *mitad*, Pg. *mitade*, It. *metà* (and in learned form *mediā*).] = L. *medietatem* middle point, in late L. half, f. *medius* middle; see MEDIUM. Cf. MEOTIET.]

1. A half, one of two equal parts: a. in legal or quasi-legal use.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 104/2 Ye to have the oone moite yerof, and he that espieth... hit forfeitable, to have the oyer moite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* vi. 224 The moitie or half paine of the mannor. 1552 Kvo Sp. *Trag.* II. iii. 26 She is daughter and halfe heire Vnto our brother heere, Don Ciprian, And shall enjoy the moitie of his land. 1603 HOLLAND *Putarch's Mor.* 497 Mandron... offered him the oone moitie of his country and city. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. s. 176 To submit others to pay... a full moitie of all they were worth. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 214 All... were required to bring in one moitie of their fines: But the other moitie was forgiven those who took the Declaration. 1838 W. BELL *Dirt. Law Scot.* s.v., A sum payable in moieties is payable in two equal shares, though sometimes, erroneously, the term is applied to a sum payable in two or three different parts or instalments.

b. *gen.*

c 1475 *Parlementary* 5936 Thys monstre with teeth the swerd ther taking, In moities to Forwith it breking. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 37 They... were depriv'd Of their proud beutie, and th' oone moitie Transformed to fish for their bold surquedry. 1601 HOLLAND *Putarch's Mor.* 164 A man at three yeares of age, is come to one moitie of his growth and height. 1641 MURTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 57, I know they will not turn the beame or equall Judgement the moity of a scruple. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Trunsp.* I. 119 Let half of them be School-Divines and the other moity Systematical. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. x. ad fin.* We might suspect, that war, pestilence, and famine, had consumed, in a few yeares, the moitie of the human species. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 196 On this Estate I have more working negroes by a full moitie, than can be employed to any advantage in the farming system. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl.* *Anal.* I. 172/2 An earthworm cut in two... will continue to live, and each moitie will become... a perfect animal. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 850 Hereditary taint may be traced in a very large proportion of alcoholic cases—it is said in nearly a moitie.

2. *loosely*. One of two (occasionally more) parts (not necessarily equal) into which something is divided; † one's share or portion.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VII.* III. 1. 96 Me thinks my Moity, North from Burton here, In quantitie equals not one of yours. 1597 HOOKER *Eckl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. s. 2 Saint Paul him selfe divided the body of the Church of Christ into two moities nameth the one part iduoras. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvj. By their verdict is determined The cleere eyes moitye and the deare hearts part. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. s. 5 Crowned Monarch of the Southern and greater Moity of this Island. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levith.* (1676) 261 The greater moity of the world being... mere Heathen men and Pagans. 1838 [see 1]. 1854 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* v. (1870) 98 Physiologicial Science... Its subject-matter is a large moitie of the universe.

† b. *contextually*. A small part; a lesser share, portion, or quantity. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Licr. Ded.* The loue I dedicate to your Lordship is without end: wherof this Pamphlet without beginning is but a superfluous Moity. 1605 1st Pt. *Ieremias* III. i. Methinks no moitye, not one little thought Of them... But should raise spleens big as a cannon bullet Within your bosomes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 8 Say that she were gone... a moity of my rest Might come to me againe. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tr.*, etc. (1656) 144 All that will be left of this learned discourse of yours, will prove such a small moitie of that knowledge your presumptuous mind conceited to be in her self, that [etc.]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xii. 39 Who knows not, but that the word Moity... importeth the just midst, and true half of a thing, though small moity in ordinary discourse is taken for any Canton, or small portion.

3. *jarcolarily*. One's 'better half', i.e. a wife (rarely, a husband). (So F. *moitié*.) ? *Obs.*

1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. de Luces's Mem.* (1738) 212 It was to deprive the Husband of the voluntary Love of his Moity. 1770 *Lady's Mag.* I. 228/2 Among the grievances against which Mr. Bustle exclaims abroad, is the excessive neatness of his notable moity. 1829 LAMB in *Gen* 25 The Lady with a skeleton moity in the old print.

4. *Anthropology*. Each of the two primary classes into which an Australian tribe is divided.

1883 HOWITT in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVIII. 39 There are in such cases totems which each apply to one moity of the tribe. 1899 B. SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Centr. Austr.* II. 70 The four [sub-classes] are Panungu and Bultham, Purla and Kumara; the first two forming one moity of the tribe, and the latter two forming another.

Moif, obs. Sc. forms of MOYE.

Moight, obs. form of MITZ 1 (an insect).

Moignon, variant of MONION *Obs.*

Moil (moil), sb.¹ *arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 moylo, 7, 9 moile, 9 mooil, mwoil, mwilo. [f. *Moit v.*] 1. Toil, labour, drudgery; freq. in *toil* and *moil*. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot.* Pt. vii. 15 Molestation [note] or moyle, miserie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 318 When Masters care not what excese of toile and moile servants undergoe. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. 10 Their life for that space was... hard travail or moyle. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* II. 'This night his weekly moil is at an end. 1856 DAVILEY *Ess.* *Angel in Ho.* 219 Enduring moil and toil in the trenches before Troy. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. xliii. 284 It is for love of me that he comes off foot and with all that moil.

2. Tnmoil, confusion, tangle; hence *fig.* 'trouble, vexation, concern. Also in *pl.* (E. D. D.).

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 47 So fierce a storm, That with the madding moil the waves themselves inflamed. *x* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) II. 111 When I flounder into the midst of bushes, which... intertwine themselves about my legs, and brush my face [etc.]... It is laughable, after I have got out of the moil, to think how miserably it affected me for the moment. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard.*, *Keepsake* III iii, Deaf are his ears with the moil of the mill.

3. 'Mud, mire; sticky, wet dirt' (E. D. D.); a spot, taint; damage caused by touch.

[1818 Topp (citing Upton), *Moil*, a spot.] 1842 AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.* 36 'To get into the moil', to get into the mud. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 552 A finished generation, dead of plague, swept outward from their graves into the sun, The moil of death upon them. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Moile*, mire. 'A's a-gettin' vunder in the mwile', i. e. he's going from bad to worse.

† *Moil*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 7-8 moyle, 8 moyl, moile, 8-9 moyl. [? var. of MULE in the sense of hybrid; see quot. 1823. Cf. GENET-MOIL.]

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Anusim.* 47 The farina of the pippin was introduced to the flower of the Siberian crab, whereby a mule was produced.]

A variety of apple; also cider produced from this. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. Ep. Ded. a iij, Cider that is made of the best Fruits, as Pearemaines, Pippins, Moyles...

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 27 Pregnant with the Dregs of Moyle, or Mum, or Treacle's viscous Juice. *Ibid.* 1829 The Moile Of sweetest honey'd taste. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 254 The golden pippin, the red streak, and the moil, so excellent in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extreme stage of their decay.

Moil (moil), *a.* and *sb.* 3. *dial.* (Anglo-Irish and Welsh border.) Also moyle, muil, mwæal, miel. (See E. D. D.) [a. Ir. *maol*, and the equivalent Welsh *maol*, lit. 'bald'.] *a.* *adj.* Of cattle: Hornless. *b.* *sb.* A hornless cow.

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Moile*, a provincial word signifying an ox without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Muill* (Irish), cow without horns. 1887 HAVERGAL *Hereford. Gloss.*, *Moyle*, a hornless cow or bullock.

Moil (moil), *v.* Forms: 5-7 moile, 6-7 moyle, 7-9 moyl, (9 *dial.* myle, mile, mwail, mwile), 7- moil [a. OF. *moillier* (:=popular L. **mollīare*, f. L. *mollis* soft) to wet, moisten, also *intr.* to paddle in mud (mod. F. *mouiller* to wet).]

1. *trans.* To wet, moisten; to soil, bedaub, make dirty, chiefly in *passive*. *Obs. exc. dial. and arch.*

c 1490 *Beryn* 138 A monk that toke the spryngill... And didt right as the inanner is, moillid all hir patis. 1575 TUNBURY *Venerie* 23 If they go to kennell wet and moyled with dyrt. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Fruit. Sued. Emib.* (1772) I. 447 Though the streets were very dirty, and their robes very long, yett they did not hold them up, but were pitifully moyled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Moil*... to dawb with Dirt. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay, panting they lag behind inglorious. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 508 Moiled from yed to fut. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* vii, Letters moyled with my kisses.

† *b.* *fig.* To defile. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn. Heav.* 220 Rouze thyself... out of thy soyle, In which thou wallowest... And dost thy myud in dirty pleasures moyle. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiv. 4 Which have not moyled themselves with fornication corporall or spirituall. 1650 *Comm. Lev.* xviii. 20 As David, how did hee moil himself with Bathsheba.

† 2. *intr.* To make oneself wet and muddy; to wallow in mire. *Obs.*

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pith.* (1571) f iii, All day I moyle in dourte. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Fruits of Foes* Puenis 1869 I. 94 A serpent... Which (almost dead for colde) lay moyling in the myre. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* u. (1586) 52 b, The Frogge continually doth crie while in the sticking Lakes be still doth moile. 1599 Sir Clyomon ProL. A 3, Filthy Swine which in the mire doth moile.

3. To toil, work hard, drudge. Sometimes with some trace of the etymological sense 2: To work in wet and mire. Often coupled with verbs of similar meaning, esp. in to *toil* and *moil*. Very common *dial.*: see E. D. D.

1548-9 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They [sc. vnpredicating prelates] are so troubled with Lordelye luyunge, mounching in their maungers, and moylyng in their gaye manoures and manions, and so troubled with loyterynge in theyr Lordeshyppes. 1559 *Mir. Mag.*, *Fall R.* *Tressilian* viii, And moyleth for no more then for his needfull hyre. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfovers Poems* (Grosart) 55 To toyle and moyle for worldly dro-se. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 44 b, Heere we labour, drudge and moyle. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations*, But moile not too much under Ground: For the Hope of Mines is very Uncertaine. 1629 H. BURTON *Trull's Triumph* 250 Vega hath spent... 20 chapters... wherein he moyles in sweate and dust. c 1680 BEVKRIEGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 387 He moyls and toils... to come at them [sc. riches]. 1687 Mrs. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. i, I must moil on in the dam'd dirty road, And sure such pay will make the Journey easie. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 30 With thee I was Marian's dear Delight, To moil all day, and merry make at Night. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. xi, Who toil and moil in stores and factories. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* i. 8 They saw him daily moyling and delving in the common path like a beetle. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. v. 203 The commentators are signally at fault in moiling at this passage. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. Dr. 34 A lawyer wins repue—Having to toil and moil.

† 4. *trans.* To weary, fatigue, harass, torment, worry. Chiefly *passive*. *Obs.*

1584 STANYHURST *Enetis* i. (Arb.) 27 Iuno fel harted, Thee seas, thee regions, thee skies so spighfulye moyling [orig. i. 280 *quae mare nunc terrarum metu caelumque fulgunt*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. xxii. 1074 Much moiled they were all, and sore toiled in this untoward way. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 33 Who is moiled with beaviness, and percieveth not his heart to be coerced? 1640 tr. *Vander's Rom. Rom.* II. 205 This white Alcitant and Grialonis... were no lesse moiled for the great Knight of the Sun... so stoutly withstood them. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 We had been... miserably moiled, and our hosts, that were great, but ill looked unto. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1825) 408 He seemed sadly moiled with his matrimonial miseries.

b. *refl.*

a 1560 BECON *Sick Mans Salve* Pref., We moile and tormoile our selves in studying and devising howe we maye come by the gifts of gassy fortune. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 They [sc. the ancient writers] moile themselves sore, with the manners and conditions of the nurse. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 401 To moyle themselves with abject and base worke. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Thad* xxiii. 637 No more tug one another thus, nor moyle your selves [trapped] *kaoioli*. 1673 MARVELL *Keh. Transp.* II. 115, I only threw it out like empty Cass to amuse him...; he runs away with it as a very serious business and so moyles himself with tumbling and tossing it, that he is in danger of melting his Sperma Ceti. 1869 TENNYSON *North. Farmer*, *New Style* xiii, But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issen dead.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To distress oneself. *Obs. exc. dial.*, to worry, be fidgety or restless.

1567 GOTOING *Quid's Met.* ix. 502 They moyled why others myght not geve like gift as wele as shee [orig. *Et, cur non alii cadunt dare dona Keret, Murnur erat*]. 1829 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Moil*, (a) To be fidgety or restless. 'Theaire's noa gettin' noa rest w' him at neets; he's tewin' an' moilin' about for iver'.

5. *trans.* To root up; to burrow in (the ground) like a pig, badger, etc.; to draw potatoes with the hand from under the growing plant' (E. D. D.).

Obs. exc. dial.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 101 b, Like a wilde Boare, to moyle up by the routes, the florishing and most plentyfull Vyneyard. *Ibid.* 325 b, It is apparant enough what things are moyled uppe by the Rootes, but what is planted in that place, he confesseth he cannot asyet discern.

† *b.* *intr.* To burrow. *Obs.*

155... EDEWORTH *Serm.* i. 6 b, Couetous men be... euerlike wantes or Moles moiling in the grounde. [1625; cf. 21 1653 A. Fox *Wirts' Surg.* i. vi. 23 Why do they thei, moilest the Patient with seeking, pressing, and moiling in the wound.

† 6. *trans.* ? To maul, mangle. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 Trampling a Man to Death, or Moiling him to Pieces with their Foreheads.

Moil: see MOILES, MOYLE, MULE¹ and 2.

[*Moile*, 'a dish made of Marrow and grated bread', in Speght's glossary to *Chaucer's Works* 1598 (copied in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656 and in later Dicts.) is due to misunderstanding of *franch moile* (see FRANCHMEYLE) in Lydgate's *Thebes* *ibid.* 370 b/1.]

Moile: see MULE *sb.* 1 and 2.

Moiled (moild), *a.* *dial.* [f. *MOIL* *a.* or *sb.* 3 + -ED.] Of cattle: Hornless.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* s.v., 'A moiled sheep' is a sheep without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Moiled* (Heref., Irish), without horns. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v. *Moiled*, My pretty mwoidled 'eifer.

Moiled (moild), *pp.* *a.* [f. *MOIL* *v.* + -ED.]

1. Hard worked; exhausted; oppressed with labour and toil.

1617-18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 48 The Horse and moiled Oxe wrought to an untimely death. 1793 *Genl. Mag.* Dec. 1084 *Moiled*, troubled, fatigued. Sedgemore. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 2) 136 The rough rude ploughman... While moil'd and sweating, by some pasture's side, Will often fret.

2. Made dirty or foul; soiled. *dial.*

1632 SHERWOOD, *Moiled* in the mire, *Enfange*. *Ibid.*, *Moyled*, *Soill'd*. 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.*, *Moiled*, dirty with wet mud. 1882 W. WORCS. *Gloss.*

Moiler (moilur), *rare*. [f. *MOIL* *v.* + -ER.]

One who moils or labours; a toiler.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 184 f. As for your Cardinals, we shut them out both of churches and cities, for that we see them not preachers but prollers;... not pillers and upholders of the church, but... moilers of monie and gold. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) I. 3 This Cain was a great toiler and moyler in the earth. 1880 Mrs. RITCHEY *Myt. Palace Gard.* xxii, Excepting a few millions of toilers and moilers.

Moilers, *obs.* form of MULIER.

Moiles (moilz), *Class-blowning*. Also (in Dicts.) *moil*. [Cf. F. *meule* 'se dit, dans les verreries, des morceaux de verre qnl s'attachent aux cannes', Littré.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Moiles*, the metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is knocked from the end of the blow-pipe.

Moiley (moili), *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish*. Also *moily*, *moilya*. [f. *MOIL* *a.*] A hornless cow or bullock; also *transf.* applied to a person; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1824 MACGARGARY *Galland. Encycl.*, *Moyle*, a mild, good-natured person: an *old moyle*, a tame person, even to silliness; a *moyle*, is also a bullock wanting horns. 1880 *Antiqu. & Down Gloss.*, *Moily*, *Moilya*, a hornless cow. *Moily*, hornless.

Moiling (moilin), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb *MOIL* in various senses.

c 1560 [RICHARDS] *Alisogous* II. II. 80 (Brandy) Or to what end should we here spende Our days in vrskome moyling?

1575 *Gamm. Gurtion* IV. iii. (Manly), Why, makes the knaue any moyling? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326 These men have... undertaken much fruitlesse labour in that lamentable moyling of things which they have subverted. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. 327 What brought first hunger and thirst... toying and moyling into this world? 1621 Wood *Alth. Oxon.* II. 205 After a great deal of moyling, turn-moyling, periduousness, and I know not what, he laid down his head and died. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 2 Blesses them more in their resling than others in their moiling and toiling.

Moiling (moilin), *pp.* *a.* [f. *MOIL* *v.* + -ING.] That moils; labouring; toiling; faliguing; toilsome.

1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1198 Such moiling labor. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edinburt* (1617) F 2, We haue had the moilingst night of it that euer we had in our liues. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccv. 266 Oh the Endless Misery of the Life I Lead! I crys the Moiling Husbandman, to spend all my Days in Ploughing [etc.]. a 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. *Wks.* 172r II. 81 That moyling Swain who ploughs the fertile clod, Looks rarely to his Benefactor God. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ixii, I am an abject slave, and a toiling, moiling... potter's wessel. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Miling*, dirty and laborious—'A miln' job'. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 7/3 A good sprinkling of real moiling workers in their best.

Hence *Moilingly* *adv.*, in a moiling manner.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Gontarf's Wise Viellard* 7 He runnes and moilingly trots vp and downe.

Moil(er) (e, -ie, -ye, moilre, *obs.* ff. MULIER.

Moilsome (moilzsm), *a.* [f. *MOIL* *v.* + -SOME.]

Involving toil = LABORIOUS 2.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* i, A dark, narrow gorge departed from the moilsome mountain track.

Moine, *obs.* form of MINX *sb.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Bij b, Some in rydinge, some in playnge at fence, euerie man accordinge to the moine of his mettall [It. (1547) 6 b, *ciascuno secondo la misura del suo metallo*].

† *Moineau* (moine, || mwano). *Fortif.* Also 8 moyneau. [Fr.; regarded by Littré and Hatz-Darm. as a use of *moineau* sparrow.] (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lar. Techn.* I, *Moyneau*, is a small flat Bastion, commonly placed in the middle of an over-long Curtain, by which the Bastions at the Extremities are not well defended from the Small-shot, by reason of their Distance; so that this Work is proper for placing in it a Body of Musqueteers to fire upon the Enemy from all sides. *Ibid.*, *Moineau* [with similar explanation]. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, And in mod. Dicts.

† *Moines*. *Obs. rare.* Also moynes. [ad.

OF. (early 14th c.) *moinesse*, *moynesse*, *moignesse*, f. *moine*: see MONK and -ESS.] A nun.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 413 The other hyght saynt Erkenegode a moynes serene. *Ibid.* 3519 Blessed pure virgin moines and abbasce, O venerable werburg.

Moines, *obs.* form of means: see MEAN *sb.*

1449 *Verulam MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1906) 3 note.

Moinal, variant of MONIAL *sb.* *Obs.*

Moir, *obs.* form of MORE *a.* and *adv.*

† *Moire* (mwär, mwä, mōr). Also 7 moyre.

[F. *moire*, according to Fr. lexicographers an adoption of some form of Eng. MOHAIR.

The OF. *moire*, the name of some textile fabric mentioned by Chrestien of Troyes (12th c.), is believed to be unconnected with the modern word.]

Originally a kind of watered mohair; afterwards, any textile fabric (but usually silk) to which a watered appearance is given in the process of calendering; a watered or clouded silk.

Moire antique, explained by Fr. lexicographers to mean a watered silk of large pattern, is in Eng. use practically synonymous with *moire*, which is apprehended as a shortened form.

1660 *Perys Diary* 21 Nov. We bought some greene-watered moyre, for a morning wastecote. 1664 *Ibid.* 8 May, A new black cloth suit and cloak lined with silk moyre. 1751 CNESTER. *Let. to Sen* 22 Apr. (1774) II. 123 Talk pompons, moyres, &c., with Madame de Blot. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 268 [Dressmaker log.] I don't think I ever saw so trashy a moyre. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s.v. *Moire Antique*, If good silk be wrapped tightly and carelessly round a roller, it may become moyre much against the inclination of the possessor. 1860 TROLLOPE *Frankly P.* (1861) III. xvii. 316, I suppose Jane can put her hand at once on the moyre antique when we reach Dover? 1865 Miss BRADDOCK *Lady's Mile* 191 The heap of silk and moyre. 1869 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xliii. (1872) 166 Velvets and moyre antiques.

† *Moire* (mwäre, mōr), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr., pa. pp. of *moirer*, to give the appearance of moire to, f. *moire* MOIRE.]

a. *adj.* Of silk: Watered. Of metals: Having a 'watered' or clouded appearance.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Anusim.* 140 *Moire* Watering, by other Methods. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 565 Those passed the salts, with confidence of eyes And simultaneous shiver of moiré silk. 1868 JOYSON *Metals* iv. 104 Giving the plates [of galvanised iron] the well-known moiré appearance. 1893 C. EGERTON *Keynotes* (1894) 33 The lap of her moiré gown.

b. *sb.*

1. A variegated or clouded appearance resembling that of watered silk; esp. as imparted to metals for the purpose of ornament.

1828 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 368 On the Moiré Metallique, or Fer blanc moiré. *Ibid.*, The moiré has of late been much improved by employing the blow pipe... When the moiré has been formed, the plate is to be varnished and polished, the varnish being tinted with any glazing colour, and thus the red, blue, green, yellow, and pearl coloured moirés are

manufactured. 1839 *URE Dict. Artss.v.*, *Moirée métallique*, called in this country crystallized tin-plate, is a variegated primrose appearance, produced upon the surface of tin-plate, by applying to it in a heated state some dilute nitromuriatic acid for a few seconds, then washing it with water, drying, and coating it with lacquer. 1888 *TEALL Brit. Pat.* 440 *Moiré*, the name given to the wavy appearance, comparable to that of watered silk, presented by thin plates of mica under crossed nicols.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for MOIRE.

1851 *Official Catal. G. Exhib. II.* 504 'Moiré antique', for garments, various colours. 1852 *Repts. Jurists G. Exhib.* (1852) 368 Gros-de-Naples, glacé, and checked moiré, and satin. 1862 *London Soc. II.* 40 Costly Moirés. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xx. 24 Moiré antiques. 1883 *Miss Braodon Gold Calif. I.* ii. 43 Miss Pew... went rustling up and down the terrace... in her armour of apple-green moiré. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman xxxi.* He wore a coat of white moiré antique, embroidered with gold.

Moiré, moiré, v. [f. *MOIRÉ sb.* and *MOIRE*. Cf. *F. moirer.*] *trans.* To give a moiré or watered appearance to. Also *Moiring vbl. sb.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 551/2 The means which I had employed for moiring tin-plates. 1824 *W. H. WAHL Galtanopl. Manif.* 521 (Cent.) The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be moiréed with the aid of a sponge.

Moireen, obs. form of **MOREEN**.

Moirette (mware't). [f. *MOIRE* + -ETTE.] A textile fabric made to imitate moiré.

1895 *Price List, Moirette* for lining. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 67/1 A nut-brown cloth dress... has a petticoat of nut-brown moirette to match it.

Moirneing, obs. form of **MORNING**.

Moirologist (moir'olodgist). *rare* -1. [f. late *Gr. μοιρολόγος* (corruptly written *μυρολόγος*, mod. *Gr. μυρολόγος*, whence *MYRIOLOGUE*), f. *Gr. μοιρα* fate, death + *-λόγος* speaker, discourses; see -LOGIST.] A hired mourner in modern Greece.

1886 *Q. Rev.* July 215 There may be found traces, too, of Lethe, in the death ballads sung by the hired mourners... The moirolologists will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death [etc.].

† **Mois**. *Obs.* Also *moys(e)*. [a. *F. mois* month.] Only in *Mois* of Easter or Pasch (= *OF. mois de Pasques*, med. *L. mensis Pasche*): a. the month or the fortnight ending on Low Sunday; hence Low Sunday itself; b. the Easter duties, payable on or before Low Sunday.

1226 *Coventry Lect Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 104 Ric. Joy reseyved the moysse of Ester of Ric. Crossesby. c. marc. 1442 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 60/1 At the moys of Estre next comyng. 1449 *Ibid.* 169/1 Afore the Kyng in his Benche, attes the Moys of Pasche, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde mccccxvi. 1492 *Ibid.* VI. 443/2 To be certified on this side the Moys of Ester then next folowig.

Moise (moiz), *v. dial.* Also 8 *moys. intr.* To thrive; to increase, improve, mend.

1287 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk (1795)* II. 384 To Moys, to thrive; spuddes of crops and stock: also in a general sense, as 'the muddles on but does not moys'. 1791 *Cent. Mag.* LXI. 1. 1022 It is a common saying among the common people of this place [Norwich] when a person does not seem to recruit after a fit of illness, or when he does not thrive in the world, that such an one does not moise. a 1825 *Foroy Voc. E. Anglia, Moise* v. to mend, improve, increase, &c. 1860 *E. GILLET Song Sol. in Norfolk. Dial. vi.* 21 To see whether the wine-trees moised, and the pomegranates blowed.

† **Moison**. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4-5 *moysoun*, *muso(u)n*, *muysoun*, 4-6 *moysoun*. [a. *OF. moison*, *muison*, *AF. meusoun* (1406 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* 563), early mod. *F. moison*, *moysoun* (Cotgr.) :- *L. mensiōn-em* act of measuring, f. *mēns*, *mētrī* to measure.] a. A 'measure' in music. b. Size, dimension.

c 1325 [see *Glossol. RE-UT.*] 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI.* 128 And alle Musounes [f. *musōn*, *musōn*, *musōn*, *musōn*] in Musyk I made hire to knowe. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1677 And some ther ben of other moysoun, That drowe nigh to hir seoun, And spede hem faste for to sprede. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* t. xv. (1552) 49 Vaynes... the which in moysoun & notable biggnesse much surmount the quantite of y^e above named descending brest vaynes.

Moison, obs. form of **MUSHROOM**.

Moist (moist), a. and sb. Also 4-5 *moiste*, 4-6 *moyste*, 4-7 *moyst*, 5 *moiste*, 6 *mowest*. [a. *OF. moiste* (mod. *F. moiste*).

The ulterior etymology is disputed. By most scholars *OF. moiste* is believed to represent late *L. miccidus*, an altered form of *L. mūcidus* mouldy, related to *miccare* to be mouldy, *micor* mouldiness, *micus* Mucus. Cf. *F. moistr* to grow mouldy: popular Latin *moistr*, class. *L. mūcidus*; also *Rumonsch musch wet*, Friuli *mūcid*, class. *L. mūcidus*; limp. Some, however, following *Dier*, consider it to represent *L. musteus* like new wine, also fresh, new (said, e. g. of cheese, pepper, etc.), *f. mustum* new wine, *Mustr*. It is possible that the two Latin words have coalesced in Fr.]

A. adj.

1. Slightly imbued with wetness; containing liquid in a state of suspension or absorption; not dry; damp, humid.

Now differing from *damp* in having no tendency to imply either an undesirable or merely temporary or casual condition. In early use the word had a wider application.

1298 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xix. (1295) 123 Kynde makih the mouth moyste wythin to tempre and chaunge the eselyar the dryenes of the mete. c 1400 *MAUNOE* (1839) ix. 100 Jiff the Erthe were made moyst and wet with that waite, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt. *Ibid.* xiv. 160 Jif Yeuyon or Poyson be broughte in presence of the Dya-

mand, anon it begynneth to wexe moyste and for to swete. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 258 With her moyste clothes with teares all be spreyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 To make moiste, *liquidare*, & *celera*, ubi to wete. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 This moiste & corrupt ayer. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 137 The confynes of the chiefe cite is moister then is necessary. 1611 *BIBLE Song 3 Child.* 26 As it had bene a moist whistling wind. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 741 The Hills to their supplie Vapour, and Exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up amain. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/1 The moistest part of the Quarry. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1587 Like the red-rose hued moist with morning-dew. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 207 The skin grows moister, and the sweat... begins to have a peculiar foetid smell. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden. Ambr.* (1813) 311 Let spring sown seeds be watered occasionally, according to the weather, to keep them moist. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* l. 218 The lady wiped her moist cold brow. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 91 The Gurmiser itself is moist, and sometimes even marshy. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. x. § 84 (1875) 281 Moist winds, lose so much heat when they reach the cold mountain peaks, that condensation rapidly takes place. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 159 The variety inhabits moist places. 1884 *F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* l. 22 You are oppressed with a moist heat.

b. Of the eyes: Wet with tears, ready to shed tears. In 16-17th c. also, Watery, 'rheumy' (as one of the signs of old age).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 26 Wban that thy frend is deed quod he lat nat thynne eyen to moyste ben of teeris. 1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* i. 203 Haue you not a moist eye? f a dry hand?.. a white beard?.. and will you call your selfe yong? 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* I. i. Weake hamms, moist eyes, and shrunk members. 1807 *WOLFE White Doe* II. 68 On the banner... He glanced a look of holy pride, And his moist eyes were glorified. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. iv. Thoughts which make the moist eyes overbrim. 1859 *TENNISON Eccl.* 199 The tender sound... Made his eye moist. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' In *Kedar's Tents* vi. A round-faced, chubby little man, with a tender mouth and moist dark eyes looking kindly out upon the world.

c. Of a season, climate, etc.: Wet; rainy; having some rain; having a considerable rainfall.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* III. viii. 147 One somer is softe and moyste, And another is drye and wyndy. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 89 The hote & moyste whether. 1604 *E. GRINSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. 84 The night being colder then the day, is likewise moister. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 146 Ye Swains, invoke the Pow'rs who rule the Sky, For a moist Summer, and a Winter dry. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 175 Some places are refreshed in summer by breezes from moister countries. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. F.* vii. The weather is moist and raw. 1878 *JEVONS Prin. Pol. Econ.* III. 30 In England we have good soil and a moist climate fitted for growing grass.

d. In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, planets, etc. (= *HUMID* b); opposed to *DRY*. (See *COLD* a. 6.) *Obs.*

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fowles* 308 Nature... That hot, cold, heuy, lyght, moyst, & dreye hath knyght with eueue numberis of a-cord In esy voyas for to speke & seye [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 120 [Caneer] of himself is moiste and cold. c 1400 *LANFRANC Chirurg.* 12 Oon of be men is of an hoot complexion & a moist, pat ober of a cold complexion & a drie. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 Youth is... Hote, and moyste, and full of lustines. 1550 *LYDD Treas. Health* A, J, It shal do good to moyst persons and women. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 118 (and Qo), And the moist starre, Upon whose influence Neptunes Emper stars, Was sicke almost to doomesday with eclipse. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 71 In Children and Women the cooler and moister Diet is most agreeable to preserve their natural Pulses. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 183 They [sc. fish] are cold and moist, and most needs, say they, produce juices of the same kind.

† 2. Of plants, fruits, etc.: 'Juicy, succulent' (J.); not withered or dry; fresh as opposed to dried. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 68 Matrymoyne I may nyme a moiste fruit with alle. 1382 *Wyclif Job* viii. 16 Moiste semeth the resshe befor the Sunne come. 1567 *MARLER For. Forest* 41 b, It is then best of all riuen, clouen and cut in sunder when it is moist and greene. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 223 Will these moist Trees... page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1611 *BIBLE Num.* vi. 3 Nor [shall he] cate moist grapes, or dried. 1611 *COTGR. Succulent*, succulent, sappie, moist, full of juice.

† b. Of liquor: New, not stale. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 53 Notemuge to putte in Ale, Whether it be moyste or stale. — *Pard. Prol.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny Ale.

† c. New, not worn, 'green'. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 437 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed ful streite yteyd and shoes ful moyste and newe.

† 3. Yielding moisture or water; bringing or that brings rain or moisture; containing water (or other liquid). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 264 Thilke blod which scholde have ese To regne among the moiste veines. 1590 *SPENCER F. Q.* III. l. 57 The moist daughters of huge Atlas arose Into the Ocean beede to drive their weary drove. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 167 Ere twice in murke and occidental dampes Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1602 *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 167 Plaine Meteors, bred of the exhalation of Tobacco, and the vapors of a moyst pot, that soare vp into the open ayre. 1704 *PORE Windsor For.* 119 Moist Arturus clouds the sky.

† 4. Liquid; watery. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Oother beestis by the wandryng lyghtnesse of hir wyngis betyn the wyndes and ouerswymyn the spaces of the longe eyre by moyst sleeyng [orig. *liquido volatim*]. 1388 *Wyclif Jer.* xiv. 25 Offre to it moiste sacrifices [1382 *Ibid.* sacrifices of licoures]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 94 The moiste dropes of the reyn Descenden into Middlerthe. 1530 *PALSGR. 744/2*, I swalowe downe any medecyne or lycour that is moyste,

je assorbyz. 1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* IV. v. 140 (1600 Qo) But for my teares, The moist impediments vnto my speech, I had forestalld this deere and deep rebuke. c 1611 *CHAUM. Man. II.* 1. 308 The moist waies of the sea they saild [Gr. ἐνέμων ὑπὸ κλέυεβα].

5. Associated or connected with liquid. *spec. a. poet.* Tearful; accompanied with tears. b. Said of a process or apparatus in which liquid is used, f. *Moist measure*: liquid measure. c. Of diseases, etc.: Marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 13 A ciath... holdeth after moyste measure anunce and an halfe. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. ii. 61 Tis as common To weep at parting as to be a woman... play not this moyst prize. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 159 Where ere thy bones are hurld, Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides, Or whether thou to our moist vows deny'd, Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 No effectual method of analyzing this ore [Tui stone], in the moist way has as yet been discovered. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 812 The assay of ores, comprehending the mechanical part: that is, by washing; the chemical part, or assays by the dry way; and the assays by the moist way. 1856 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 86 When... the gangrene is what is usually called 'moist'. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Moist letter.* *Ibid.* *Moist wart*, the *Condyloma acuminatum*. 1899 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* VIII. 511 It [sc. eczema of the fingers] may be dry or moist. *Ibid.* 512 The healing of a chronic moist eczema may be indefinitely delayed by washing.

d. *Med.* Of sounds heard in auscultation: Suggesting the presence of liquid.

1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 230 The only stethoscopic phenomena observed were extensive minute and moist bronchial râles. 1898 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* V. 10 Two great classes of the dry and of the moist sounds.

† 6. Addicted to drink. (Cf. *DRY* a. 3.) *Obs. rare* -1.

1619 *R. HARRIS Drunkard's Cup* 8 By the te-mony of the loopest and moyste naturalists, the very Poets.

7. Special collocations: moist chamber, a 'chamber' in which microscopic objects may be kept moist; moist colour, a water-colour pigment in the form of a soft paste; moist gum = *DEXTRIN* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); moist stove, a hot-house heated with a moist heat; moist sugar, unrefined or partially refined sugar; also *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as moist sugar-coloured adj.; moist sugar bowl, spoon, etc.

1869 *DALLINGER & DRYSDALE in Monthly Microsc. Jnrl.* (1874) XI. 97 Recklinghausen's 'moist chamber' only enables us to arrest for a short time the dissipation of the fluid under examination. 1876 *RUTHERFORD Outl. Histol.* (ed. 2) 150 Schultze's modification of Recklinghausen's moist chamber. 1885 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XIX. 861/2 For water colours the pigments are prepared... as 'moist colours' contained in small porcelain dishes. 1824 *LYDDON ENCYCL. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 6177 The bark or 'moist stove... having a pit for bark or other fermenting matter instead of a stage. 1845 *FLORIST's Jnrl.* 124, I then place them... in a moist stove or forcing house. 1867 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 85 The Sugars they made, were but bare Muscavados, & so 'moist, and full of molasses, and so ill cur'd'. 1826 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* xiv. IV. 202 Of a granular appearance, much resembling fine moist sugar. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 169/1 The two Misses Larkin... wore their own sevenpenny-moist-sugar coloured hair. 1847 *A. & H. MAYHEW Greatest Plague of Life* III. 50 She could not for the life of her lay her hands upon the lump-sugar, and we were obliged to put up with moist. 1886 *W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in Archaeologia* L. 150 This mazer was formerly used in the family as a moist-sugar bowl.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as moist-brained, -eyed, -natured adjs.; i. moist-striking adj.

1606 *SR. G. Goosecappe* 1. 1. In *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 9, I... know him to be a dull 'moist-brained Ass'. 1847 *WEESTER* (citing Coleridge), 'Moist-eyed, 1666 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 71 A very excellent Soil for a cold 'moist-natured Land. 1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* IV. 177 Then issue forth in this 'moist-striking air.

† 9. *absol.* and *sb.* That which is moist; moisture. Also, moist quality, moistness.

1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1564 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke and wel lykynge, That it ne may in winter dye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 97 The fyr... is withoute moiste al drye. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp*) xi. Riches... Quhillk maith, nor moist, nor vther rust can screit. 1564 *TURNER Baths* 3 b, It is good for the crampe and for all colde diseases and moyste of the synewes. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* xxxi. v. She lodgeth Heat, and Cold, and Moist, and Dry, And Life, and Death, and Peace, and War together. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 419 Myrtles and Bays for want of moist grew wan. 1615 *CHAUM. Odys.* viii. 67 The deepe moist then they further reacht. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 652 Who... Bear his swift errands over moist and dry, O're Sea and Land. 1724 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 99 The moist of human frame the sun exhales; Winds scatter, thro' the mighty void, the dry.

Moist, v. Forms: 4-6 *moyste*, *moiste*, 6-7 *moyst* (papple, moist), 6-moist. [f. *MOIST* a.]

1. *trans.* To render moist, impart moisture to; to moisten, wet. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

1382 *Wyclif Job* xxi. 24 And the bones of hym ben moistid with marz [Vulg. irrigatur]. — *Luke* vii. 38 Sch... ligan to moiste his face with teeris. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Constantyn sayep bat drynke is nedful for many maner cause: for hit moysch be drie body. *Ibid.* xiv. xlv. (1493) 383 Valeyen ben moyschd with strems that come out of mountaynes. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxh.) 248 Blak brede. In hote waier moyschd... she eel. c 1530 *T. PRIDMORE in Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) II. 334 Beholde myne eyes whose ieres do moyst my paleid face. 1533 *ELVOR Cast. Helthe* (1541) 32 b, Wyne heatheth and moysteth the bodye. 1590-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 174 Moistening womens breastes that before were drie and wanted milke. 1590 *CRESS PEMBROKE Antonie* 600 His sworde Alreddie moisted is in his warme blood. 1655 in

Hartlib Ref. Commw. Beet 18 Rye .. need not .. be dried, but beaten and moistened with its own liquor. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. n. 145 As evening moistens the daisy by thy side.

b. To slake or quench (one's) thirst. To moisten one's lip: to drink very little; also (slang) to moisten one's clay. (Cl. MOISTEN v. 1 b.) Now dial.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xviii. 366 May no drynke me moiste ne my thurst slake, Iyl [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 630/2. I dyd nat drinke to day, I dyd bot moyste my lypes with a quarter of wine. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 241 Thus passed he forth his dynner in great lamentation and bewynnes, whiche was more fed and moystyd with sorowe & teares, than with owt her pleasant mets or delycate drynks. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lycurgus* (1595) 45 So they al drank haterly except himself, who .. did no more but a litle moyste his mouth without, and so refreshed himself. 1602 2nd Pt. *Relinqu. fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 339 Meete me an houre hence, at the signe of the Pegasus in Cheapside, and Ile moyst thy temples with a cuppe of Claret. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 285 Now no more Tbe Iuyce of Egypt Grape shall moyst this lip. 1834 A. SMART *Rambling Rhymes* 120 When he used to moist his clay An' lay his corn in.

† c. fig. Chiefly. To soften (the heart, etc.). Obs. 133-1. *Proph. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 317/52 Pe wuche techers dade Moyste wel be heries of trewe men euclid. 1435 MISSE *Fire of Love* ii. v. 80 Froo qwhens he byrns with lufe swerist & with a draught of heufully passage he is moystid & vmbesett & truly is transformyd with hit of happis to-cum. 1557 *Saruni Primer* i. Good Lorde Jesu Christe, .. moiste my minde with thy most precious bloude. 1578 G. WHEATSTONE 2nd Pt. *Promys & Cassandra* v. ii. Stormes of teares did shoure As myght, with ruth, haue moyst a stony hart. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 27 And let my teares be floods to moist my heart.

† 2. absol.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 37 b, Sprinkle a vessel of water and it moisteneth not, but cast it out wholly together and it bothe washeth and nourisheth. 1566 BULLIEN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 5 Waxe is good for plasters .. it moisteneth and is used for outward Medicines. 1587 MULLCASTER *Positions* ix. (1887) 87 Walking in the dew moystens and harmes. 1624 DOWNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 162 As thy water moistens, so it cooles too.

Hence † Moist'ed ppl. a.; † Moist'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xl. 20 Moystynge watrys [Vulg. *aguz irriguas*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xxi. v. (Bodl. MS.). After thee moistynge of be londe be helpes of] grauel toschede. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A iv, Sease y bathynge & moystynge. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. cxvi. 8 'Thou hast deliuered .. my moisted eien from mournefull teares. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Ecc.* *Biog.* (1818) I. 456 After he had .. dried his moisted cheekes, he spake to them in this sorte. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xl. 263 All which purgers are to be .. mingled with some moystening decoction. 1612 DRAVTON *Polyolb.* ii. 40 Upon whose moisted skirt, with sea-weed fring'd about, The bastard Corall breeds.

Moist, obs. Sc. f. MOST; MUST sb. (musk) and v.

Moisten (mois'ten), v. Also 6-7 moysten.

[f. MOIST a. + -EN.]

1. trans. To make or render moist, damp, or wet;

to wet superficially or moderately. Also absol.

1580 [implied in] MOISTENING, MOISTENING ppl. adjs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 34 Ne doe they need with water of the ford .. to moysten their roots dry. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxxix. 483 It looseth and scattereth humors, warmth and moisteneth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 24 His breasts are full of milke, and his bones are moistened with marrow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 230 A Pipe a litle moistened on the inside .. maketh a more solemne sound, than if the Pipe were dry. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Chief of Sinners Obj.* *Mercy Wks.* (1817) 16 Water cannot but moisten, fire cannot but burn. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Diet.* s. v. *Apricock*, Moistien them [sc. the apricocks] with a Spoonful of Water or Vinegar. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 1 By fatal confidence in these fallacious promises [of fine weather] .. many curls have been moistened to flaccidity. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 Mealed powder moistened with brandy. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* iii. 88 No tears of repentance have ever moistened the eyes.

b. In expressions relating to the satisfaction of thirst. To moisten the lips, throat, etc.: to refresh oneself with liquor. To moisten one's clay: see CLAY sb. 4 b. (Cl. MOIST v. 1 b.)

In quot. 1821 *moisten the lips* is used = 'make the mouth water'.

1603 DEKKER *Batchelor's Bang.* iii. B 4b, And halfe a dosen times [they have] moistened their lips with the sweet ioyce of the purpled grape. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xi. 313 This same Priest .. takes care to moisten his Prayers by drinking every now and then a large Glass of Wine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* 583 *Ulysses*. If you drink much after a mighty thirst, Moistening your thirsty maw, you will sleep well. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Grace before Meat*. The savoury soup and messes steaming up the nostrils, and moistening the lips of the guests with desire. 1825 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. You have been moistening your own throat to some purpose. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlviii. Mr. Swiveller .. chanced at the moment .. to be moistening his clay, as the phrase goes, rather copiously. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 37 The generous self-denial of him who passed the cup to his wounded neighbour, without stopping even to moisten his own lips.

† c. fig. = MOIST v. 1 c. Obs. rare.

1822 [implied in] MOISTENED ppl. a. 2. 1a 1661 FULLER (Webster 1864), It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity.

2. intr. To become moist.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 520 Nor let her .. blue eye Moistien, till she had lighted on his wound. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 71 The burning eyes of her Indian Bacheus fixed on her till their brightness moistened and flashed.

Moistened (mois'nd), ppl. a. Also 6 moistned. [f. MOISTEN v. + -ED.]

1. Rendered moist.

Moistened chicken (nonce-phrase), a literal rendering of *F. poule mouillée*, applied to a person excessively afraid of incurring any discomf.

1580 SIDNEY *P. v.* vi. v. My moistned bed prooves of my sorrow showeth: My bed .. With my teares floweth. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 49 When at their Mothers moistened eyes, Babes shall suck, Our Ile be made a Nourish of salt Teares. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 632 The Southern Air And dropping Heav'n the moisten'd Earth repair. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. 1. All those strong energies of a good mind, which fill the moistened eyes with tears. 1825 GREENHOUSE *Comp.* 1. 247 Any dirt or dust [should be] carefully wiped off with a moistened sponge. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xvi. 179 The story about the French is, that their governor, the Duke of Aiguillon, was rather what you call a moistened chicken. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxiii. 357 When two pieces of ice, with moistened surfaces, were placed in contact, they became cemented together. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/1 A moistened finger .. may be recommended in an emergency.

† 2. Softened, made tender. (Cl. MOISTEN v. 1 c.)

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxi. Poems (Arb.) 57 Their beames drawe forth by great attractive power My moistned hart.

Moistener (mois'nar), Also 7 moystner, moistner. [f. MOISTEN v. + -ER.] One who or something which moistens.

1611 COTGR. *Trempner*, a dipper; wetter, moistener; soaker, steepener, seasoner, temperer. 1631 tr. *Brucel's Praxis Med.* 103 His diet must be liquid broths, and moystners of the body. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moistener*, the person or thing that moistens. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 34 The ocean, that great moistener and softening equalizer of the atmosphere.

Moistening (mois'nin), vbl. sb. [-ING.]

The action of the verb MOISTEN; also concr.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 8 It shalbe health to thy nautil, and marrow [unarg. Hebr. waiting, or moistning] to thy bones. 1611 COTGR. *Mouillment*, a wetting, or moistening. 1627 HAKWILL *Appl.* i. v. § 3. 52 It pleased God to open the windowes of Heaven for the moistning and nourishing of their seedes. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 321 A moderate moistening of small coal has .. the advantage of preventing its falling through the grate-bars and creating dust.

Moistening, ppl. a. [-ING.] That moistens; rendering or becoming moist.

1580 SIDNEY *P. v.* xxi. ix. My moistning strength is like a pottsherd dried. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaud's Fr. Chirurg.* 101/1 With moisteninge medicaments must it be cured and helped. 1633 SALMON *Dorset Med.* i. 51 Moistning medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Guiscardo* 502 When the World began, One common Mass compos'd the Mould of Man; One Paste of Flesh on all Degrees bestow'd. And kneaded up alike with moistning Blood. 1830 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* iv, 'God bless you, Sir Everard,' said Vargas, with moistening eyes.

Moister, obs. form of MOISTURE sb. and v.

Moistful (mois'tful), a. rare. [f. MOIST a. +

-FUL.] Full of moisture; moist.

1521 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 94 Moistfull matter. 1612 DRAVTON *Polyolb.* xviii. 28 Her moistfull Temples bound, with wreaths of quivering Reeds. 1855 SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* I. 347 The next Aurora .. Was scanning earth, and moistful shade from heaven Had chased away. 1892 *Punch* 17 Sept. 132/2 When it has to play quick it is moistful and thick; For the trombone is fond of moist.

Moistify (mois'tifi), v. [f. MOIST a. + -FY.]

trans. To moisten; used humorously of 'topers'. 1786 BURNS *Earn. Cry* Postscript, 'Thy' whyles ye moistify your leather. 1840 Mrs. F. TROTTER *Widow Married* xxix. The ladies taught her how to arrange a 'spit-curl'; so as to defy the moistifying effects of the climate. 1882 J. WALKER *Janet to And Keele* 87 [They] moistified their drouthy clay Wi rousin brandy-whitters O' punch.

Moistish (mois'tish), a. [f. MOIST a. + -ISH.]

Somewhat moist or damp. Hence Moistishness.

1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* ii. iii. 109b, This humour .. is a certayne vlginous moistishness, .. which ought .. to be sent out and purged. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 36 A .. moistish earth. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 111. 684 Moistish mountainous situations.

Moistless (mois'tless), a. [f. MOIST sb. +

-LESS.] Devoid of or free from moisture; dry.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. 174 Some Cloudes giue Snow, that lighs and lyes a moysture moystles. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 A rimde moystlesse hard and scaly. 1827 CAPT. G. BEAUCLEER *Journ. to Marocco* xii. 141 The moistless tongue rattled as it essayed to speak. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 768 The subterranean galleries .. leave the seed dry and moistless.

† Moistly, adv. Obs. [f. MOIST a. + -LY.]

In a moist manner (in quot., drunkenly).

1602 2nd Pt. *Return. fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1921 Swagging

full moistly on a tauerens bench.

Moistness (mois'tness), [f. MOIST a. + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being moist; in early use

also † concr., moisture.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iv. (1495) 85 Yf moystnes be shede in to the vter partes of a thyng, it fyllyth alle the voyde place therof. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 80 Whos therof. ys noyht .. gedryd or .. be moystnesse of his tok styd yv to be crope and be branches. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 6 Some [of the seed] fell on ston and as sone as yt was spronge yd yt wyddered awaye because yt lacked moystnes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alopecurus*, .. an hearbe like a foxe's taile: full of moistnesse. 1591 FLORIO 2nd *Fruites* 139 Looke that they [sc. the sheats] be drie, and without moistnesse. 1656 GARRIER *Princ.* 25 v. The moistnesse of this Climate. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Diet.* s. v. *Sweetmeats*, Which proceeds from the Moistness of the Fruit. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 Cotton

wool is generally used .. to take the [gold] leaf up .. on account of its .. slight moistness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 A hybrid much better adapted to .. the moistness of our climate.

† b. trans. and fig. Obs.

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/19 Whanne she [was] comen to herselfe a yegne as after a moystnesse of mynde, rekenyd & countid streitly atte euene alle hir deedyd. 1551 BULL. (Matthew) *Job* xv. 105, Out of whiche procedeth suche false doctrine as drieth vp the moistnes of the soule in trifling out y^e truth. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* B iv, He hath the name of a christian, because he is ingrafted in Christ, as the branche in the stocke, .. & so to receyve of his moystnesse and lyfe.

Moistre, obs. form of MOISTURE v.

Moisture (mois'tiur, mois'tjur), sb. Also 4-7 moysture, 5 moistour, 5-6 moystour, -er, 6 moistur, -er. [a. OF. *moistour* (mod.F. *moiteur*), f. *moiste* MOIST a.]

† 1. Moistness; the quality or state of being moist or damp. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) If. 13 b/1 Hoosennes of be voice cometh of the moisture of be wosen and of be lunges. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Ach.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Moisture, and Drines, be qualities Passive. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 20 The weather enclynde too sum moyster & wynde. 2507 A. M. tr. *Guillemaud's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 h 2 Through the humiditie or moyster therof, it may soake through the Escara. 1604 E. GIBSON *Therap. D'Aescia's Hist. Indies* v. xviii. 379 At such time as the fountains, springs, and rivers, did increase by the moistures of the weather. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ii. (1635) 22 In the Earth are ingendered the four first qualities of Heate, Cold, Drouth, and Moisture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 94 Seldom venturing out, except when the moisture of a summer's evening invites them abroad. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1839) 247 Alva had .. applied to Philip for liberty to leave the Low Countries, on account of the had state of his health, occasioned by the moisture of the climate. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 61 Another remarkable effect is an alteration in the moisture or wetness of the earth.

2. Water or other liquid diffused in small quantity through air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1424 Through moisture of the welte swete Sprange up the soie grene gras. c 1386 - *Pars. T.* 146 God shal destioie the fruyt of the erthe as fro hem; ne water ne shal yve hem no moisture, ne the Eyr no refreshynge, ne fyre no light. c 1400 MAUNYEN. (Roxb.) vii. 23 Pai bafe no moystur bot bat he forsaide ryver ministers. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 990 It [ebony] wil .. nat corrupe with water nor moysture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 A Moistour, *fluor, humor*. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. xviii. (1714) 94 The Moisture, which the thirsty Earth Sucks from the Sea. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 6 Some fell vpon a rocke, and assoone as it was sprung vp, it withered away, because it lacked moisture. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 387 For Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains. 1719 Ds For *Crusoe* i. 123 The Earth baving had no Rain after the Seed was sown, it had no Moisture to assist its Growth. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 78 In that country the moisture .. is given but at a certain season. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 231 Oxidated muriatic gas mixed with different other gasses .. is easily changed into acid by the moisture of the flesh. 1843 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* xxx, No moisture was wrung from his tanned countenance. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 64 Snow is not the only solid form in which atmospheric moisture is precipitated. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The breeze is more balmy, with a touch of moisture in the air.

b. with reference to tears.

1597 SHAKS. *Loovers' Compl.* 323 That infected moisture of his eye. 1898 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vii, Nicholas Nickleby's eyes were dimmed with a moisture that might have been taken for tears. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Cedar's Tent* vi, With, as it were, a small solution of sympathy, indicated by a moisture of the eye, for the family .. in their bereavement.

† c. The liquid part or constituent of a body. In Mediæval philosophy, the humours or humid property, naturally inherent in all plants and animals. Also radical moisture: see RADICAL a. 1. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxvii. (1495) 245 A Fleuer Etyk .. wasteth the substancially moisture of the body. c 1450 LYDG. *Secret* 1259 Yif purgacyons be necessarye .. Solve flewm brennyng or moysture To kepe a mene. 1471 Radical moisture [see RADICAL a. 1]. 1521 FISHER *Sermon. agst. Luther* ii. Wks. (1876) 323 The trees when they be wyddred .. and all the moystour shronke into the rote & no lust of greenenes nor of lyfe appereth outwardly. 1547 POORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxiv. 94 This matter [sc. spleet] doth come of the humiditie or moisturs of bloude. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 79, I cannot weep: for all my bodies moisture Scarce serves to quench my Furnace-burning hart. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. i. 406 When the worms are large they will consume the moisture.

d. trans. and fig.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2618 The soule .. may profyt neurer a dele To bere frui. Of vertu, .. flor that yf laketh moysture Off grace. 1622 MALYNS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 Gaine was the radical moisture of commerce. 1871 MOXLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. Carlyle (1878) 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture.

† e. A noxious exhalation or humidity. Obs.

1542 BOORNE *Dietary* iv. (1870) 239 To drye up the contagious moisturs of the wallies. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1871) 81 Oh Lorde God, .. when they be in trouble or plagued rightfully of the ether be drught, moysture, or pestilence, or anye suche like.

† 3. Liquid in general. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I hyssye .. as a bote thyng whan one putteth to any moisture. 1555 [see BULWARK sb. 1 h]. 1592 Kyn Sol. & Pers. i. iii. 80 The earth is my Country, As ..

the marine moisture To the red gild fish. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past. iii.* 172 Now dam the Ditches, and the Floods restrain: Their Moisture has already drench'd the Plain. 1713 *Anon. Cato iii.* v. When you... offer'd the full helmet up to Cato, Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? 1741 J. MARTYN *Virg. Georg. i.* (1811) So Their wives... boil away the moisture of the sweet most over the fire.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *moisture supply*; *moisture-charged*, *laden*, *loving* adjs.

1827-35 WILLIS *May* 19 Dew for the moisture-loving flowers. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa ii.* 26 There is naturally a marked difference in the moisture supply north and south of the Atlas. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Ss.* 281 Plains and slopes of green on which the moisture-charged clouds unceasingly pour fatness. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med. i.* 252 The moisture-laden monsoon.

† **Moisture**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *moysture*, 6 *moister*, *moystre*, 6 *moisture*, 6-7 *moister*. [*f. MOISTURE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To moisten; to water, make wet or damp. 1477 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. iii.* viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Therewith dyd Hermes moisten his Tre. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Jankynne* l. xi. (1552) 241, *Moystyrnge* at that parte, as it were with a dewe. ? 1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithful* xxxi. (1574) 221 They water and moisture all things, and make them fruitful. 1584 LILLY *Sappho* iii. iii. 18 Will you have any of this Syrope, to moysture your mouth? 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* l. xxxi. 60 It proceedeth only from flegme, cold and grosse, which moysturing the braine too much, causeth heauinesse.

2. *intr. a.* To moisture away: to decay from damp. b. To shed moisture:

1519 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 268 Item the amendinge of the dalmatykes for ye Adven't Septuagesym myghte be done wth a litle cost, which nowe moistens away & not occupied. Item the lettron wherupon the gospell is red is moistened away & faullyn downe. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Chr. Vict. i.* xi. Heaun stole it selfe from earth by clouds that moistured vnder.

Moistureless, *a.* Also *dial.* moistureless. [-LESS.] Lacking, or destitute of, moisture.

1828 J. RUDOLPH *Tales & Sk.* 241 Some aged female, whose dry and moistureless eyes can best withstand the pungent fumes of the operation. 1847 in WEBSTER 1872 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 20 The chalk is moistureless, and nothing can grow on it.

Moisty (moisti), *a.* [*f. MOIST a. + -Y1.*]

† 1. Of ale; New. [= *MOIST a. 2 b.*] *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 60 For were it wyn or cold or moysty Ale That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose.

2. *Moist*, damp, wet. Now rare.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv.* 219 The bloode Is hotte and moyst. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 27 b, The Lyuerworthe that groweth in moystye marshes or standinge waters. 1590 CRESS *Pennocke Antioch* 137 Nor yet the cruell murthring blade Warin in the moistie bowells made Of people pell mell deng. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* ii. xxv, Amongst the Ayre-bred moystie Vapours throwne. 1632 LITIGOR *Trav.* ix. 404 The moystie and choking heat. c. 1656 Sir J. LAUOER (Fountainhall) *Jrnl.* (S.H.S.) 76 Up right poddock stools... grow in humid, moystie places. 1889 F. R. SROCKTON *Artis Clavertin* (1890) 372 Tossed upon the moystie air.

b. of a day, season, country, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 156 A litle winde in a moystie day, stoppeth a shafte more than a good whiskeynge wynde in a clere day. 1566 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. ix. 13 The moystie night... Her dewy humour gan on th' earth to shed. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) i. 301 A misty, moystie morning. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng. Step-mother* ii. It is not doing the place justice to study it on a misty, moystie morning. 1894 P. COLLIER in *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 731 A misty, moystie island [sc. England].

† 3. Given to drink. *Obs. rare*—1.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C2, Which beeing once tasted, dooth marvellously encrease a moystie appetite.

Moit, *obs. Sc.* form of *MOIST sb.*, *MORE*.

Moite (e, *obs.* form of *MOIETY*).

Moither, **Moithern**, *var. ff.* *MOIDER*, *MATERN*.

Moitie, *-y*, **Moitive**, *obs. ff.* *MOIETY*, *MOTIVE*.

Mojarra, variant of *MOHARRA*.

Mok, *obs.* form of *MOCK*, *MUCK sb.* and *v.*

Moka, variant of *MOCHA 2*.

|| **Mokaddam** (mpkəw'dəm). *India.* Also 7 *mokadham*, *mocadān*, 9 *mucoudum*, *mucudum*, *mokaddam*, *mokhad(d)am*, *-om*, *mocudim*, *-um*, *mukaddim*, *muquaddam*. [*Arab. muqaddam*, *pa. pple. of qaddama* to place in front.] = *HEADMAN 1*.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 The better sort [of the] Banian priests of Surat] are called Mokaddams. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The Jaylor which in their language is called Mocadān [etc.]. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 118 The subordinate collectors have been denominated choudries, and those who collected in villages, mocuddims. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett.* 16 Sept. in *Gaz.* *Desp.* (1844) i. 712 It has more than once happened that outbushes and mucoudums, and between 60 and 100 drivers, have deserted in one night. 1870 Sir G. CAMPBELL in *Syst. L. and Tenure* (Colborne Club) 153 This headman was called the Mokaddam in the more northern and eastern provinces. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 371 The 'muquaddam of Spins' in Anglo-Indian parlance only means the chief of Spinners. 1901 *Ibid.* Oct. 351 The minor sheikhs... have certain limited powers in nominating the Mokaddams or lesser officials.

Mokado (u), variant forms of *MUCKENDER*.

Moka-moka, variant of *MOKO-MOKO*.

Moke (mōuk). *dial.* Also 7 *pl.* mockos. [Assumed sing. of *mokes*—OE. *māx* net; see *MESH*.] A mesh of a net. Also *pl.* wicker-work.

1604 *Hastings Corpor. Rec.* 4 Aug., in Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* (1833) 61 Any trowl-net, whereof the moke holdeth not five inches size throughout. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric. Dict. Rust.* The Mokes of a net, the meshes of a net. 1674 Ray S. & E. C. *Words 72* The Mokes of a net. 1787 *Gosse's Prawn Gloss.* Moke, the mesh of a net. Also wicker-work, perhaps from the resemblance to the meshes of a net. Norf.

Moke (mōuk). *slang and dial.* [Of unknown origin. Cf. *dial. mokus* donkey (Hampshire, Devon).]

In the 16th c. proverbial phrase 'Mocke (or Mok) hath lost her shoe' (Skelton *Why Nat to Courte* 83, *Garlande of Laurell* 1396) it is possible that *Moke* is a name for a donkey or a mare (cf. Skelton's use of *Mockish a.*), but connexion with the modern *moke* is unlikely. Senses 4 and 5 may be etymologically distinct.]

1. A donkey.

1848 [J. L. TUPPER] in *Art & Poetry* No. 3 (1850) 131 They might live like gods, have infinite smokes, Drink infinite rum, drive infinite mokes. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* II. 85/1, I had a good moke (donkey), and a tidyish box ov a cart. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, Miss Chumney inclines to the one [sc. of the costermongers] who rides from market on a moke rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket. 1853 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 305 But he saw the end of such fellows, when he came to the island of the Golden Asses... For they were all turned into mokes with ears a yard long, for meddling with matters which they do not understand. 1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 286 At last I have resumed my donkey... Never was such a moke. She rushes at the steepest hillside.

2. *transf.* 'A stupid fellow, a dolt' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); = *DONKEY 2*.

3. *Australian slang.* A very inferior horse.

1831 *Argus* (Melbourne) 12 May 6/3, I have exchanged my hired moke for a fine black horse. 1898 in M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 191 And a bosom friend's a 'cobber' And a horse a 'prad' or 'moke'.

4. U.S. A negro.

1871, 1879 in *Schele de Vere Americanisms*.

5. *Theatrical slang.* 'A variety performer who plays on several instruments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Moke (mōuk). *dial.* Also *moak*. [Of obscure origin. Cf. *Sc. Moch a.* and *Muggy a.*; also *Sw. dial. moket* cloudy (Rietz).] A mist, fog.

1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Lincoln Gloss.* Moke, a mist, foggy thick weather. 1876 *Nid. Yorksh. Gloss.* Moke, cloud and dampness together.

Hence *Mo'ky a. dial.* (See quot.)

1795 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moky*, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather*. 1736 ANSWORTH *Lit. Dict.*, Moky weather, tempestas caliginosa. 1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Lincoln Gloss.* Moky, hazy, dull, dark weather.

Moke, *obs.* form of *MOCK*, *MUCK sb.* and *v.*

Mokedore, variant of *MUCKENDER*.

Mokel (l, *Moker*, *obs. ff.* *MICKLE*, *MOCKER*.

† **Mokerard**. *Obs.* [See -ARD.] = *MUCKERER*, *miser*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6230 Auayrce, ryche and harde, ys a pefe, a mokerad [*v. r.* mokerard].

Mokere, **Mokerer**, *obs. ff.* *MUCKER*, *MUCKERER*.

Mokhad (dām), variant of *MOKADDAM*.

|| **Moki** (mōu'ki). [*Maori*.] The native name of two New Zealand fishes, the Blue Cod, *Percis colias*, and the Bastard Trumpeter, *Latris ciliaris*. 1820 *Gram. & Voc. Lang. N. Zealand* (C. M. S.) 182 *Moki*, s. a fish so called. 1857 HUSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 122 Sea fish are more plentiful: the best are the Hapuka, the Moki, the Wharehou [etc.]. 1893 *Star* 25 May 2/8 The fish in question was New Zealand 'Moki', or blue cod, as it is called there, though it has less affinity with cod than with our own gray mullet.

|| **Moki** (mōu'ki). Also *mokihi*, *moguey*. [*Maori*.] A kind of Maori raft. (See quot.)

1840 J. S. POLACK *Manners & Cust. New Zealanders* I. 226 In the absence of canoes, a quantity of dried bulrushes are fastened together, on which the native is enabled to cross a stream... these humble conveyances are called moki. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho. Represent. N. Zealand* App. lii. 18 (Morris) We crossed the river on mokis. 1871 C. L. MONEY *Knocking About in N. Zealand* 52 (ibid.), Moguey, a Maori name for a raupo or flax-stick raft. 1889 V. PYKE *Wild Will Enderby* 115 From amongst the bushes he drew forth a 'mokihi', on which he crossed the river in safety.

attrib. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho. Represent. N. Zealand* App. lii. 18 (Morris), Moki navigation.

Mokkar, **Mokkery**, *obs. ff.* *MOOKER*, *MOCKERY*.

|| **Moko** (mōu'ko). [*Maori*.] The system of tattooing practised by the Maoris; also, any particular pattern of tattooing.

[1769 J. BANKS *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. (1806) 203 The people... were browner, and they had a much larger quantity of *amoca* or black stains upon their bodies and faces... In this particular, I mean the use of *amoca*, almost every tribe seems to have a different custom. 1833 CRUISE *Jrnl. Resid. N. Zealand* 310 The lines upon the faces and persons of the New Zealanders are universally designated *amoca*.] 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Mani* 150 The grand ornament of all was the moko or tattoo. 1896 ROBLEY (title) *Moko*; or Maori Tattooing. 1896 - *Moko* 13 Fig. 8.—Moko signature on a deed. *Ibid.* 16 He drew for Dr. Traill the mokes of his brother and of his son.

Hence *Mo'ko v. trans.*, to tattoo in the Maori manner. Hence *Mo'koed ppl. a.*

1896 ROBLEY *Moko* 183 Mokoed heads in museums and collections. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Moko*, *v. t.*

Moko (mōu'ko). *slang.* (See quot.)

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moko*, a name given by sportsmen to pheasants killed by mistake in partridge shooting during September, before the pheasant shooting comes in. They pull out their tails and roundly assert they are no pheasants at all, but mokes.

|| **Moko-moko** (mōu'ko, mōu'ko). Also *mako-mako*, *moka-moka*. [*Maori*.]

1. A New Zealand species of lizard (*Lyzosoma ornatum* or *L. moko*).

[1820 *Gram. & Voc. Lang. N. Zealand* (C. M. S.) 182 *Moko moko*, a small lizard.] 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. The Bell-bird, *Anthornis melanura*.

a 1888 A. W. BATHGATE in *Sladen Australian Ball* 22 (title) To the Moko-Moko, or Bell-Bird. 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Zealand Exhib.* 119 (Morris s. v. Bell-bird), Bell-bird... or Mako-mako (*Anthornis melanura*), is still common in many parts of the South Island. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 231 The tuis and moka-mokas vie with each other to see who can sing the sweetest.

Mokum (mōu'kūm). [*a. Japanese moku-me.*] An alloy used in metal-work.

[1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 33/2 Attention should be called to the so-called moku-me, a word which might be rendered by 'veins of the wood'.] 1869 BRANNIT *Krupp & Widberger's Metallic Alloys* 372 The so-called 'moku-m', an alloy... introduced from Japan... Chiefly used for decorations upon gold and silver articles.

Mol, variant form of *MAIL sb.*, *MULL*.

|| **Mola** (mōu'lā). [*L. mola* (1) millstone; (2) salt cake; (3) a false conception (after Gr. *μύλη*). Senses 2 and 3 below are mod. Latin.]

1. A fleshy mass occurring in the womb; a false conception; = *MOLE sb.* 5 Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phily* 1. 163 A false conception called *Mola*, i. a moone calfe. 1636 JAMES *Iter Laus.* (Chetham Soc.) 31 I hope no sisters did of moles dye. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 93 Many *Molas* and false conceptions there are of Mandrakes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Hon. IV.* cccxlii, The Age (it seems) after so great a Birth in Tension, as his owne, broke in the Cell; Slit her Rebellions, like rude Moles forth. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. App. § 1 These Thorns [have their origin], from the outer, and less second Part; and so producth no Leaves, but is, as it were, the Mola of a Bud. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 39 *Molas* and false Conceptions. 1822-34 *Good's Syst. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 196 The human mola sometimes attains considerable development without either brain or spinal cord.

† 2. A fish; = *MOLE sb.* 6 1, *MOLEBUT*.

The Latin word is in Carpenter's additions to Du Cange, with a quotation from an anonymous MS. of the 16th c.; the passage is in *Rondelet De Pisc. Mar.* (1554) 425: see *MOLEBUT*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mola*, a Fish found in the Adriatick Sea.

3. *Ent.* The grinding surface of the broad basal projection of the mandible of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 437 These mandibles... are furnished with... miniature mill-stones to grind it [i.e. food]. The part here alluded to I call the *Mola*.

† **Molair**. *Obs. rare. Anat.* Used in pl. as rendering of *L. molaria* in the early editions of *Vegetius* iv. i; mod. editors read *malaria*, but the meaning is not clear. Topsell 1607, rendering the same passage, has 'grinding bones'; Markham 1610, copying Blundevill, has *molairs*, which in ed. 1675 becomes *molars*.

1580 BLUNOEY *Diet. Horses* viii. 4 b. Then there is a great bone in his [the horse's] breast wherewith are fastened xxxvi. ribbes. And to the Collumel behind by two bones, and from the molairs to the joints other two.

† **Molan**. *Obs.* Also 4 *molayne*, 5 *molane*, *mulan*. [Of obscure origin; cf. *MOLLER*.] A bit for a horse.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Vnt.* 169 His molaynes, & alle be metall anamayd vns penne, be stereotypes hat he stod on, stayned of be same. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 242/2 A molan [*MS. M. erron.* molan, *MS. A.* molane] of a byrdle, lorale, mordaculum, salmaris. *Ibid.* 246/1 A Molan, vbi Molan (A).

Molar (mōu'lā), *a.* 1 and *sb.* Also 7 *molare*, and 7-8 *pl.* in *L. form* molares. [*ad. L. molaris* belonging to a mill (*sb.* millstone, grinder tooth), *f. mola* a millstone: see -AR 1. Cf. *F. molaire* (16th c.); also *AF. dentis moliers* (Britton).]

A. adj.

1. Grinding, serving to grind. *a. spec.* Applied to the back-teeth or grinders of mammals, and the flat or rounded grinding teeth of certain fishes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 752 The Back-Teeth, which we call the Molar-Teeth, or Grinders. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 1. 172 How necessary these [mill stones] are for mans sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their Molarie Teeth must make use of their Gums for Grinders. 1728 BAILEY, *Molar Teeth* (i. e. Grinders), the five outmost Teeth on either side of the Mouth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* i. § 36 It appears as if the posterior molar or wisdom-teeth were tending to become rudimentary in the more civilised races of man. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 12 The number of molar teeth is greater in the Hare and Rabbit than in any other Rodents.

fig. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 219/2 The majority of the new members will be landed gentlemen: their genus is utterly distinct from the revolutionary tribe; they have Molar teeth; they are destitute of the carnivorous and incisive jaws of political adventurers.

b. gen. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 401/2 The peculiar mechanical power which streams employ in forming their channels by the operation of catarracts... the molar or grinding process, most common in mountainous countries.

2. Of or pertaining to a molar-tooth. *Molar forceps* (see quot. 1884).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 At the back part, between the max-eter and buccinator muscles, are two small bodies formed of the assemblage of these follicles. They

are designated by the name of *Molar Glands*, because the orifice of their excretory duct is situated opposite the last molar tooth. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 613/2 *Molar Forceps*, heavy forceps for extracting the molars; or cowhorn forceps for eradicating roots when the crowns have decayed below the alveolar process. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Molar glands*.

3. *Ent.* Of or pertaining to a mola.

1879 WOOD-MASON in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 152 In other 'rove-beetles', no molar process is developed. 1891. The molar branch of the jaws in *Blatta* and *Blattella*.

4. *Path.* Of the nature of a mola or false conception.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 186 Simulating pregnancy, from molar concretions. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* B. sb.

1. A molar or grinding tooth; a grinder; spec., a true molar, a molar tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous or milk-molar. False molar, a pre-molar; a molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous or milk-tooth.

1541 [see *DUAL* sb. 2]. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* ix. 140 Two or three of the molars or grinding teeth of an old Cow. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 465 None of the molars, or grinding teeth of elephants, are discovered with these tusks. 1834 McMURRAY *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 50 The canini have two roots, which causes them to partake of the nature of false molar. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 494 The true molars are furnished with sharply tubercular crowns. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 29 Behind the third premolar is an exceedingly small tooth, which is called a true molar.

2. *Ichthyology.* A tooth which has a rounded or convex or a flat surface.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 344 In all the species [sc. of *Myliobatis*] the dentition consists of perfectly flat molars, forming a kind of mosaic pavement. 1891 *ibid.* 406 Jaws [sc. of *Sargina*] with a single series of incisors in front, and with several series of rounded molars on the side.

3. *Ent.* One of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on and near the base of the mandibles of many insects.

1892 J. B. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc.* XIX. 84 Another of the basal pieces, I propose to call the molar, or grinder. In the present species the molars are ridged and dissimilar.

Molar (mō-lār), a. [f. *L. mōlēs* mass; see -AR¹; cf. *MOLE* sb. 3] Pertaining to mass; acting on or by means of large masses of matter. Often contrasted with *molecular*.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 (1875) 181 The molar motion which disappears when a bell is struck by its clapper, reappears in the bell's vibrations. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. xii. 360 This cleavage is molar, not molecular. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* II. 509 This apparently molar world consists, of at least two interpenetrating environments, molecular and etheral.

Molariform (mō-lār-ī-fōrm), a. *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. molariformis*, f. *L. molaris*: see -FORM.] Having the form of a molar tooth.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 4 The milk-premolar well developed and long-persistent, molariform. 1903 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* XV. 196 The premolars rarely become molariform.

Molary (mō-lār-ī), a. [ad. *F. molaire* *MOLAR* a.; see -ARY².] Adapted for grinding or pulverizing food; = *MOLAR* a. 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 435 He [Marcel de Serres] divides them [sc. the teeth of the Orthoptera] into incisive or cutting, laniary or canine, and molary or grinding teeth. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 381 Their laniary, incisive, and molary teeth. 1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 28/2 It is this unequal wearing surface of the elephant's grinders which makes them truly 'molary' or 'mill-stony'.

† **Molass.** *Sc. Obs.* Also molash. [Assumed sing. form from *MOLASSES*.] = *MOLASSES* 2.

1773 FERGUSSON in *Herd Songs* (1804) 48 The ignorant ass who drinks all the evening of burning molass. a 1779 B. GRAHAM *Coalmin. Critib. Writ.* 1831 II. 51 Spout ye a mucklin' o' molash in her cheek, ye'll get her mind an' speed the better. 1813 G. BAUCN *Poems* 25 The only good molass has done, Some drouthy wives it's sent hame soon.

Hence **Molass'd** *pp. a.*, drunk with 'molass'.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 68 *note*. The common people have got so universally into the habit of drinking this base spirit, that when a porter or labourer is seen reeling along the streets, they say, *he has got molass'd*.

† **Molasse** (molass). *Geol.* Also 8 mollasso. [*F. molasse*.] A soft coherent greenish sandstone of Miocene age, esp. that peculiar to the region between the Alps and the Jura.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 *Molasse*, a grey or yellowish grey stone, found in the neighbourhood of Lausanne, and various parts of France. 1827 R. JAMESON in *Cuvier's Theory Earth* 97 Certain lignites and molasses do in fact contain them [fossils]. 1885 J. GEMIK *Outl. Geol.* 351 The lower portions of this Molasse pertain to the Oligocene.

Molasses (mō-lās-séz). Forms: 6 melasus, molassos, 6-7 malasso(e)s, 7 molosso(e)s, 7-8 molasses, mallassus, mellasses, mullasses, 7-8 molosses, -us, 8 molossas, mollossus, 7-9 molasses, 7- molassus. [*It. melazzo* = late *L. mellaceum* must, neut. of **mellaceus* of the nature of honey, f. *mell-*, *mcl* boney. A fem. form (i-late *L. *mellacea*) occurs in *Sp. melaza*, *F. melasse* (whence *It. melassa*), which may be the source of some of the Eng. forms.

The word was adopted in the plural form, and this has remained constant in Eng. exc. in the application to an alcoholic spirit (see *MOLASS*); the word is however construed as a sing. In the Western U. S. (according to Bartlett *Dict. Americanism* 275) it is treated as a plural.]

1. The uncrystallized syrup drained from raw sugar; also, the syrup obtained from sugar in the process of refining.

The word is now rare in British use, but in the U. S. is commonly used promiscuously with *trecle*. In technical language, *molasses* is applied to the drainings of raw sugar and *trecle* to the syrup from sugar in the process of refining.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 61 b. There was nothing els but Cocos and Melasus, which is a certain kinde of Sugar made of Palmes or Date trees. 1588 N. H. V. *Cavendish in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 810 One was laden with... molassos or sirrope of sugar, beanes [etc.]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 8 We spent here very neere three months before we could get in our lading, which was Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and Mallossos or sugar Syrope. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 105 Which, together with Rice and Molossos (or black course Sugar) they put into a quantity of Water, and distill it in an Almbick. 1694 WESTMACOR *Script. Herb.* (1695) 6 Good store of Molossus or common Trecle to sweeten it. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 An Inquiry into a Method of converting Melasses or Trecle into tolerable Sugars. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. iii. 17 Whatever saccharine particles touch the greatly-heated boiler are turned black, and form what is called molasses. 1864 GLADSTONE *Sp. on Budget* 7 Apr. There was also liquid sugar under the class of melasses or molasses.

† 2. *Sc.* A spirit distilled from this: see *MOLASS*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 68 *note*. Above two thousand private stills [in Edinburgh] are constantly employed in preparing a poisonous liquor called Molasses.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as molasses acid = *MELASSIC ACID*; molasses beer, a fermented liquor flavoured with molasses (cf. *trecle beer*); molasses bird (see quot.); molasses cistern, a tank which receives the molasses; molasses-gate (see quot. 1875); molasses spirit = *sense* 2.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 624 The nature of the 'molasses acid' is not better known than that of the herhaceous matter. 1744 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 31 Of Brewing 'Molasses Beer. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 91 Molasses beer. 1898 *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* (1899) I. 190 [Birds of St. Vincent] *Certhiola saccharina*. Called the 'Molasses bird'. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 503/2 The curing-house is a large airy building provided with a capacious 'molasses cistern. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Molasses-gate, a faucet with a sliding lip at the discharge end, to cut off the flow positively and prevent drip. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 4 Beekeepers have adopted the 'molasses-gate'. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 123 History of 'Molasses spirit. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Sugar spirit*. The manner of preparing it is the same with that used for malt and melasses spirits.

Hence **Molass'd**, **Molassy** *adjs.*, charged with molasses.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Newell* vii. A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molass'd stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing.

Molat, variant of *MOLET* obs.

Molata, -atto, obs. forms of *MULATTO*.

Molavee, -vie, obs. forms of *MOOLYEE*.

Molayne, obs. form of *MOLAN*, *MULLEIN*.

Molberly, -bery(e), obs. forms of *MULBERRY*.

Mold, obs. form of *MOLE* sb. 2 and sb. 3.

Mold, *Mold*: see *MOULD*, *MOULD*.

† **Moldave**, *Obs.* [*Moldavia*: see next.]

1. A long outer garment worn by ladies during the first half of the 19th cent.

1800 [Mrs. St. George] *Jrnl. Visit Germany* (1861) 95 She [the Queen of Prussia] wore... a moldave (simply a hody, train, and short sleeves) of pale pink silk.

2. = *MOLDAVIAN* sb.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlviii. 'He is a Moldave,' said the Armenian.

Moldavia (mōldē-viān), a. and sb. [*f. Moldavia*, formerly a province of northern Turkey, now part of the kingdom of Roumania: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moldavia or its inhabitants. *Moldavian bath*, *mint*, the plant *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. *Moldavian cloak* = *MOLDAVE* 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 319 Moldavian Baulm, *Dracocephalum*. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 289 The false Moldavian cloak. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moldavian mint*, the *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.

B. sb. A. An inhabitant of Moldavia. b. The Moldavian language.

1603 [see *MISS* v. 23 f. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Or i* 8/1 The names of this animal in the present day are as follow:—bison, in Polish *tur*, in Moldavian *zimbr* [etc.]. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlviii. The cuffs which I had seen him bestow upon the Moldavian. 1904 *Speaker* 24 Dec. 320/1 Translations from the Turkish, Arabic, or Moldavian.

Molde, obs. var. *MOLE* sb. 2, *MOULD*.

Mole (mōl), sb. 1. Forms: 1 maal, mál, 5 mool, 6 moole, 6-7 moll, moale, 7 moll, moal, 9 *Sc. dial.* masle, mail 4- mole. [*OE. mól*? neut., corresp. to OHG. *meil* neut., *meila* str. and wk. fem. (MHG. *meil* neut., *meile* str. and wk. fem.), Gotb. *mail* neut.]

† 1. A discoloured spot, esp. on cloth, linen, etc. *Iron-mole*: see the corrupted form *IRON-MOULD*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in *Wt.* Wulker 125/19 *Stigmuntum*, ful maal on rægel. c 1050 *Voc. ibid.* 446/10, 523/15 *Maculam*, mal. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiii. 315 *vi* best. cote, haunkyn, Hath many moles and spottes. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 108 To done away mool or spoot from clothe. c 1535 *Fisher Sermon*. Wks. (1876) 402 Any mool in your kerieches. 1579 *LYLY Enphases* (Arb.) 39 One yron mool defacech the whole peice of Lawne. 1588 *L. tr. Bk.* *Dying* 6 Weat it still againe, till ye see the mool go forth. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard Poet*. Wks. 1838 II. 262 That mantle bears the purple dye. And all the waters in Liddisdale... Can ne'er wash out the wondrous maele! 1825-80 JAMESON, *Mail*, a spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, an irne mail.

2. *spec.* A spot or blemish on the human skin; in mod. usc. an abnormal pigmented prominence on the skin, sometimes accompanied by a close hairy growth.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xvi. (1495) 235 Whan a mole of the eye is fresshe and lytyl redde popy sede suffycheth to helpe it. 1571 *HYLL Physiognomie* (title-p.). A little Treatise of Moles, seen on any part eyther of man or woman. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 15 One mole staineth the whole face. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 203 His wife had a little blacke spot (a mole some call it) behind in her necke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 249 My father had a mole upon his brow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 Pimples, wems, and molls that be eye-sores. 1601 *ibid.* 299 The haire growing in any melle or wert upon the face. a 1618 RALPH *Mahomet* (1637) 74 An hairy melle as big as a pease. 1672 SIR I. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 10 In consumptive Diseases some eye the complexion of Moals. 1693 [see *NEVUS*]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 F 4 The several Moles and Marks by which the Mother used to describe the Child. 1835 J. GREEN *Dise. Skin* 335 A small mole upon the cheek is sometimes held rather as a heightener of female beauty than otherwise. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 819 It is very difficult to discriminate warts from moles. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visit Elizabeth* (1900) 32 We saw a... family of elderly girls... and they all had moustaches or moles on the cheek.

† b. An ulcerated sore on an animal. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 243 A mayny of marelotes, That occupy theyr holys, Full of pocky moles.

† c. *fig.* (a) A blemish, fault; (b) a distinguishing or identifying mark. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 103 Reckoned by Quintilian among the moles of Rhetoricke. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxxvii. (1759) 167 A Mole in the fair Face of Church-government. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 7 There is a great controversie... whether this be a seed, or onely particular mole, and character of Plants of that nature. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 393 A few particular marks and moles in the Letters. 1715 PORE *liad* I. Pref. E 4 There are two Peculiarities in Homer's Diction that are a sort of Marks or Moles, by which every common Eye distinguishes him at first sight. 1743 WHITEHEAD *On Kiddle* 217 The random pencil haply hit the mole; Ev'n from their prying looks such specks retreat.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as mole-like, -marked *adjs.*

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 45 On the arms and hands were several mole-like specks of discoloration. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 637/1 Such masculine floatam as our mole-marked friend.

Mole (mōl), sb. 2. Forms: a. 4-7 melle, 5 mool, mulle, 6 moal, mowl, mol, 6-7 moale, moole, moule, mowle, 6-7 moll, 7 moul, 4- mole; b. 5-6 molde, 5-7 mold, mould, 6 moold. [*ME. melle, moule*, corresponding to *MDu. mol, melle*, *MLG.*, *LG. mol, mull* masc.; an early Frankish form (? 7th c.) appears in the Reichenau glosses in latinized form: 'talpas, muli qui terram fodunt'.

Some scholars regard the word as a shortening of *O. Teut. *moldoverpon*, *verpon* *MOULDAVIAN*; according to others it is an independent derivative from the root of *MOULD* sb., *MULL*. The word resembles in form a WGer. word for 'lizard': *OS.* OHG. *mōl*, MHG. *mōl*, *mōln*, *mōlch*, mod. G. *molek*; the two can hardly be identical, but they may be from the same root, or they may be hypocoristic shortenings of different compounds of **mōld* *mould*, earth.]

1. Any one of the small mammals of the family *Talpidae*; esp. the common mole of the Old World, *Talpa europæa*, a small animal about six inches in length, having a velvety fur, usually blackish, exceedingly small but not blind eyes, and very short strong fossorial fore-limbs with which to burrow in the earth in search of earthworms and to excavate the galleried chambers in which it dwells.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 739 The melle that hath eyn closed wythin a webbe. 14... *Stockh. Med. N.S.* I. 411 in *Anglia* XVIIII. 305 Take & fle a mole owte of be skynne. 1426 *Lyng. De Gail. Pilgr.* 18399 For low in erthe, on eury syde, Lyche a melle, they abyde. 1481-90 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Koxh.) 359 My Lady gaff Braby for talyking of mulles xij. d. 1486 [see *LABOUR* sb. 1 d. 1530 *Palsgr.* 246/1 Mole a beest, talpe. 1573 TISSER *Housh.* (1878) 86 Go strike off the nowles of delving mowles. 1584 *LYLY Sappho* II. 131 Talke [not] with any neere the hill of a mowle. 1611 *Bible* Lev. xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you, the Lizard, and the Snail, and the Mole. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week.* Friday 157 While Moles the crumbled Earth in Hillocks raise. 1879 WARDEN *United States* I. 194 The Red mole of Seba, *Talpa rubra Americana*. 1886 J. DALLAS in *Jrnl. Anthropol.* Jan. XV. 323 The distribution of the moles is also noteworthy. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/6 That leader, instead of burrowing underground like the mole, should appear on the surface.

b. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 130 The melle & othersuche as diggeh lowe Anyo hem out, in hard lond yf they growe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/21 A Mold, talpa. *ibid.* 218/40

A Mould, *talpa*. 1576 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 164 Payd to Bacon... for taking of moulds in the felde xliij. 1592 *Livy Entertainm.* Wks. 1902 I. 478 Me he terrified... saying that he would turne me... to a mole.

b. In allusion to the blindness attributed to the European mole in classic and later times.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Rivers lxiiv, Blynde as molles. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* L. 4, Like blinde Moles into our hane we goe. 1598 *Sylves ter Du Bartas* II. i. n. *Imposture* 376 In heavenly things ye are more blinde then Moals. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 266 The blind laborious Mole In winding Mazes works her hidden Hole. 1713 *Bentley Rem. Disc.* *Freethink.* II. xlii. 269 In the whole Compass and last Tendancy of Passages he is as blind as a mole.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who works in darkness.

1601 *Dent Pathw. Heaven* 76, I wonder... that these Moles and Muck-wormes of this earth, should so minde these shadowish things [sc. riches]. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* I. v. 161 Well said old Mole, canst worke i'th ground so fast? A worthy Pioneer. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 949 The miser earths his treasure; and the thief, Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 151 The miners there must have been generations of human moles pursuing their slow but certain advances in mysterious candlelight.

b. One whose (physical or mental) vision is deemed defective.

1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iv. i. 194 Pray you tread softly, that the blinde Mole may not heare a foot fall. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. iii. 11 A very mole must see, and Papist can't gaine the Truth propounded.

3. Applied, usually with defining prefix, to other animals, as Cape mole, (a) the mole-rat *Bathyergus maritimus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); (b) the golden mole; duck-mole (see *Duck* sb. 12 b); gold-, golden mole, the Cape chrysochloris, *Chrysochloris aureus*; marsupial mole, a small pouched burrowing animal, *Notoryctes typhlops*, native of Australia; radiated or star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*. See also SHREW-MOLE, WATER-MOLE. 1731 *Medley Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 123 Moles... are pretty numerous at the Cape. 1781 *Pennant Hist. Quad.* II. 487 Linnaeus places this [Brown] Mole, and our radiated Mole, in his class of Sorex or Shrew. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 490 The peculiar metallic lustre of their coats, which has given rise to the name of Golden Mole (*Chrysochloris aurea*), applied to the best known species. 1869 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 429 Radiated Mole, or Star-nosed mole—*Astronyctes cristatus*. 1898 *Guide Mammalia* 113 Marsupial Mole (*Notoryctes typhlops*). 1904 *O. Rev.* Oct. 470 The golden moles, recognisable by the iridescent sheen of their fur.

† b. Short for mole-cricket (see 8 b). *Obs.*

1714 *Berham Phys. Theol.* iv. xiii. (ed. 2) 234 note, Their two fore-legs are formed somewhat like those of the ordinary Moles, or *Gryllotalpa*. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 113 The gardeners round Lambeth are pestered with vermin called flying moles.

† 4. *French mole*: app. a translation of *F. taupe*, 'a sort of tumour formed under the integuments of the head, which are raised like the earth mined by the mole' (Littre). *Obs.*

1607 C. Tournour *Rev. Trag.* Wks. 1378 II. 10 He hold her by the fore-top fast enough, Or like the French moale heave up hair and all.

5. The borer of a MOLE-POUGH.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xlvii, Fig. 1, is the beam, 2, the mole, to which segments for lengthening it screw on at 3. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* I. 453 The mole, or borer, is a well-tempered cast-iron conical share, of about three inches diameter at the largest end.

6. *pl.* Moleskin trousers. Also *mole trousers*.

1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The missing man... was wearing... dark gray waistcoat, white mole trousers. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Shiprails* 164 Tom stood up in his clean, white moles and white flannel shirt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *mole-earth*, *-heap*, *-hillock*, *-hole*, *-runt*, *-track* († *tract*); also *mole-grains*, *-spade*, *-spear*, *-stiff*, *†-line*, *-trap*, implements used in the destruction of moles.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 16/1 There are some interesting diagrams of 'mole-earths'. 1658 *Evlyn Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 They are de-royed likewise with 'mole-graines, which is a set of sharp iron-points, skewered upon a staff. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor*, Mole-hill, or Mole-heape. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Fisher* II. xii. 234 Somewhere in moleheap, of which her lovely sensitive organization... made a mountain. 1523 *Fitzherbert Surv.* xxvii. (1539) 50 The moles wyll rotte, and the 'moll hyllocks wyll amende the ground wel. 1824 *Scurr Redgauntlet* ch. viii. A stumble... over an obstacle so insignificant as a mole-hillock, cost the haughty rider his life. 1579 *Lougham Girld. Health* (1633) 350 Put Leekes into the 'moleholes to make them come forther. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Poet.* II. v. 86 Or in the banckes the water hauing got Some Mole-hole, runs, where he expected not. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 604 A small opening in the soil... in the form of a 'mole-run. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1599) 291 Then take your 'mole-spade and cast her up. 1589 *Greene Menphion* (Arh.) 33 Poore Menphion neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor took his mole-spade on his necke to see his pastures. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 38 Sharp 'moul-spade with haris, that the moles do so rue. 1617-18 W. LAWSON *Orel. & Gard.* xlii. (1633) 47 You must catch her well with a Mole-spade. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1599) 289 Be ready with your 'mole-staffe to strike at the first... putting up the earth. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 They strike with an Instrument of Iron somewhat like 'Mole-times. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* (1721) I. 318 A deely Earthen Vessel set in the ground, with the brin even with the bottom of the 'Mole-tracts. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blom's Gardening* 174 'Traps should be laid about half a Foot deep in the Mole-Tracts. 1651 R. CHUTE in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 91 A 'Mole trap which the Gardiners frequently use about London. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blom's Gardening* 174 The surest way to catch them,

is by... Boxes, or Cases, called Mole-Traps, made of Elder-Boughs slit in two.

b. Similitive, as *mole-colour*, *-eye*; *mole-blind*, *-eyed*, *-grey*, *-like*, *-sighted* adjs.; *mole-blindedly*, *-like*, *-wise* adverbs.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 98 How are the Irish so 'mould-blind that they cannot see those abuses. 1820 A. RODGER *Poems & Songs* (1838) 246 Scores of 'mole-blind fools forby. 1882 CON. F. WOOLSON *Amie* 302 As the prosecution 'mole-blindedly averred. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 13/1 The neutral tones... 'mole-colour and grey. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achtuphel* III. (1640) 149 The child of nature, whose 'mole eyes... can hardly pierce so farre as its own sphere. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 149 But farre mistaken was hee, and 'mole-eid in this matter. 1897 E. K. CHAMBERS in *Bookman* Jan. 113/1 The German dissertation... has... the narrowness of mole-eyed outlook. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 8/2 A simple skirt in 'mole-grey velvet. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 262 They are sharp-sighted abroad... but 'mole-like blind at home. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. v. 33. 472 A purblind mole-like pedantry. 1894 *Daily News* 18 June 5/8 The blind mole-like marsupial recently discovered in South Australia. 1813 J. QUINCY in *Life* (1867) 235 It is now apparent to the most 'mole-sighted. 1833 *CARLYLE Diderot Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 30 He digs unweariedly, 'molewise, in the Encyclopaedic field.

c. Objective, as *mole-seeker*, *-taker*.

c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* 10 Harde ware-men, 'mole sekens, and ratte takers. *Ibid.* 5 With Ielyan Ioly at sygne of the bokeler, And mores 'moule taker. 1542 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 109 Item, for John Watson, molletaker, ix. s. iiij d.

8. Special combinations: mole-cast, a mole-hill; mole-catcher, (a) one whose business it is to catch moles; † (b) used as a vague term of abuse or contempt; so also mole-catching a.; mole-diver, the Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus fluviatilis*; mole-drain v., to make drainage courses with the MOLE-POUGH; mole-plant = *mole-tree*; molestone, a stone of a particular character regarded as an amulet (cf. TOADSTONE); mole-tree, the caperspurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*; molewort, the genus *Arabis* or wall-ress. Also MOLE-HILL.

1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* (1721) I. 330 An Instrument much used in the West Country for the spreading of 'Mole casts. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. A fresh mole-cast, apparently just thrown up. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 90 Get 'mowle catcher cunninglye mowle for to kill. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Year* D 2 That God would blesse the labors of those mole-catchers [sextons]. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* III. G. Whorson mole-catcher. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 138 A mole-catcher of tolerable parts. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 391 The 'Mole-catching *Symmys* have been... incensed. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Wills* 505 In Sussex it [sc. the Little Grebe] is called the 'Mole Diver'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 606 An acre of ground can be 'mole-drained for 13s. 6d. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 The drain thus made is like a large mole gallery, and hence it is called 'mole-draining. 1700 E. LHWYN *Let.* 12 Mar. in Rowlands *Moua Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-Stones... the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddock-Stones, 'Mole-Stones... and to all which they attribute their several Virtues. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 487 *Euphorbia Lathyris*. 'Mole-tree. Caperspurge. 1770 J. KILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 269 Genus iv. *Arabis*. 'Molewort.

b. In the names of animals, as mole-cricket [cf. *Du. molekrekkel*], any one of the fossorial orthopteran insects of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, esp. *G. vulgaris*; mole hog-louse, a cheliferous crustacean, *Apsides talpa*; mole-rat, (a) any one of the myomorphous rodents of the family *Spalacidae*, esp. *Spalax typhlus*; (b) dial., the common mole; mole shrew, (a) the American genus *Blarina* of *Soricidae*; (b) the genus *Urotrichus* of *Myogalini*. 1714 *Berham Phys. Theol.* iv. xiii. (ed. 2) 233 note, The 'Mole-Cricket (*Gryllotalpa*). 1879 *TOOTHURST Alcistis* 18 In the glowing leas The shy mole-cricket shirled. 1850 A. WHITE *List Crustacea Brit.* Mus. 67 *Apsides talpa*. 'Mole Hog-louse. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad.* II. 469 Blind 'Mole-Rat. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 176/2 The mole-rat (*Spalax zemini*). 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 89 The Mole-Rat... *Spalax typhlus* [etc.]. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 463 The *Georhychide*, or Mole-Rats, form another family nearly allied to the *Muridae*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 101 The Mole-rats, or family *Spalacidae*. *Ibid.* 102 There are some half-dozen species of the latter [sc. *Bathyergus*], all of South Africa, among them the Strand Mole-rat (*B. maritimus*). 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 376 The Hairly-tailed 'Mole-shrew *Urotrichus talpoides*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 148 The typical species, called the Mole-shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*.

Hence *MOLEISM* *nounce-wd.*, mole-like character. 1879 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1812) I. 378 Darwin is a mole to Milton, and that you will say is indeed a molism. 1795 *Ibid.* IV. 189 She, not aware of his molism, relied upon it that all was well.

Mole (mōl), sb. 3 Also 6 mōlle, 7-8 (in sense 2) mould, mold; 7 in Latin form moles. In sense 1, ad. L. *mōlēs* fem., mass; cf. OF. *mole*. In senses 2 and 3, a. F. *mōlle* masc., ad. L. *mōlēs*. It. and Sp. have *mole* fem., (from the Latin) in the sense 'mass'; the sense 'pier, breakwater' (= 2 below) is expressed by Sp. *muella*, Pg. *molhe*, It. *molo* (whence G. *molo*, beside *mole* from Fr.), the relation of which to L. *mōlēs* is uncertain.]

† 1. A great mass, large piece; the collective mass of any object.

a 1552 *LELAND Itin.* (1769) VII. 52 Kent Ryver is of a good Depthe not wel to be occupied with Botes for rowling Stones and other Moles. 1555 *EOEN Decades* 27 When they sawe so greate a mole to moue as it were by it selfe without ores. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Alan* i. 1 If he note... how the whole mole, and pack of members are sustayned by them [sc. bones]. 1596 F. SABIE *Adam's Compl.* etc. C 2, O mightie Founder of the earthly mole. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 The very mole and quantity of his [i.e. the elephant's] body is sufficient to arme him against the fear of death. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditates* 466 That Superlatiue moles vnto which I now bend my Speech. 1637 *HELVWOOD Royal Ship* 27 How else could such a mighty Mole he maids? 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenou's Disp.* 549 Whole roots... should be condited, for their moles hindes not. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 92 The Guilt grows to such a mole, that a Man is desperately given over to all kind of Villany. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 103 The victim to be slain was brought to the mole (or bulk) of the altar.

2. A massive structure, esp. of stone, serving as a pier or breakwater, or as a junction between two places separated from each other by water. Hence metonymically, the water-area contained within the mole; an artificial harbour, a port.

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 204 The Turkeiplier with .vi. English Knyghtes were appointed to defende the Mole or Peere at the hauen mouth. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* vi. (1599) 231 The other... retired to the mole of Naples. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 12 The sea-ruined wall of the Mould. *Ibid.* 255 The Mole, that from the South windes defendeth the hauen. 1632 *LITWOG Trav.* x. 448 A French ship... that was lying in the Mould. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* IV. 483 As when a Mold repels th' Invading Seas. a 1674 *CLARENON Hist. Reb.* xv. § 12 He anchored in their very mole. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. v. 53 It has... a pretty good Mould, or Basin, for the Easterly [monsoons]. 1773 *BRUNOON Sicily* vii. (1809) 69 A stream of lava running into the sea, formed a mole, which no expence could have furnished them. 1791 W. BARRMAN *Carolina* 233 A long point of flat rocks, which defended the mole from the surf. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Trin.* III. 255/2 The extremity of the mole, called the chop, in which the sea made a large breach. 1847 E. CRESSY *Encycl. Civil Engineer.* I. 67 The Mole, which united Chalcis in the island of Eubœa with Aulis in Boœtia. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 64 A complete mole or breakwater. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 42 Democrats... connected Pharos with the mainland by a jetty or mole. 1893 *SLOANE-STANLEY Remin.* *Midshipm.* *Lett.* xx. 264 We took up our position off the New Mole. *Ibid.* 267 Landing at the Old Mole... we emerged into Warport Street.

† 3. *Antiq.* A Roman form of mausoleum. *Obs.* 1700 J. MONRO in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 401 D. M. at the head of an Inscription, argues the Moles, the Sepulchre, the Monument, &c. was in the primary intention made for and dedicated to the Soul. 1715 *Pope Ed. Addison* 21 Huge Moles, whose shadow stretch'd from shore to shore, Their ruins perish'd; and their place no more! 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 56/1 The Sepulchres of the Ancients are... in several other forms, as Moles and the like. 1818 *Brown Ch. Har.* iv. clii. Turn to the Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* 1005 The mole of Adrian.

† *Mole*, sb. 5 *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *mōla* (Gr. *μύλη*): see *MOLEA*.] A cake made of grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mōla salsa*) which was customarily strewn on the victims at sacrifices.

a 1517 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 694 She with the mole all in her hands devout Stode neare the altar. 1621 *MOULE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xviii. 206 This mole, lumps, or seasoned dough. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 115 Crumble the sacred Mole of Salt and Corn.

Mole (mōl), sb. 5 *Path.* Also 7 moale. [a. F. *mōlle*, ad. L. *mōla* (Gr. *μύλη*): see *MOLEA*.] A false conception; = *MOLEA* 1.

1611 *COTTEU. s. v. Frere, Freres des Lombards*, Moles, or Moonalces. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 298 The Coagulation therefore of the Mole is neuer made without copulation. a 1617 *BAVNE Lett.* (1633) 117 Living birchs are straggers in here, moles and abortives are otherwise. 1770 *Hawson in Phil. Trans.* LX. 382 Those large clots which... have often been called moles or false conceptions. c 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rildg.) 721 They showed a piece of wood, which they falsely affirmed to be a mole, of which the sulana had been delivered. 1831 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 44 The patient... had not menstruated... A fortnight afterwards the mole... was expelled.

† *Mole*, sb. 6 *Obs.* [a. F. *mole*. See *MOLEA* 2 and *MOLEBUT*.]

1. The sunfish, *Orthogoriscus mola*. (Cf. *MOLEBUT*.) 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 249 The Mole or Lepo called Phycis, doth alter her hue. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 5 *Mola*. 230 *Mola*. The whole Fish is of a ferine savour, and very unpleasant.

2. *dial.* [Perh. a different word.] The rock goby, *Gobius niger*. 1830 in *Cornwall Gloss.*

† *Mole*, v. 1 *Obs.* Chiefly *dial.* 7-9 male, 9 mail. [f. *MOLE* sb. 1] *trans.* To spot, stain, discolour. 1377 *LANCEL. P. Pl.* II. xiii. 275 He hadde a cote... Ac it was mōled in many places with many sondre plottes. 1677 *W. NICOLSON Gloss. Brigantium* in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* Ser. II. (1870) IX. 315 *Mole*, to stain. 1691 *Flav. Collect. Words* 145 To *Mōle*, *decolorare*. c 1700 *KENNEDY MS. Lausd.* 1033 (Halliwell), To mōle, to discolour, to spot. *Northumb.* 1808-18 JAMINSON, To *Mōle*, *Mōle*, to stain. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Alld.* xvii. A bit rag we hae at hame that was mōiled w' the bluid of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate.

Mole (mōl), v. 2 [f. *MOLE* sb. 2]

1. *trans.* To free from mole-hills (Webster 1832) or moles (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

a 1800 *PEGGIS Suppl. to Gray* (1814), *Mōling*, clearing the ground from mole-hills. York. 1827 *BLACKZINN Hist.*

Newcastle II. 713 The two nollers are, also required to scale, mole, and dress the Cow-hill, Moor, and Leazes.

2. To burrow or form holes in, as a mole (Ogilvie 1882). To mole (something) out, to grope darkly in order to find (something).

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* t. xxv, He had felt his way inch by inch and 'Moled it out, sir' (that was Mr. Pancks's expression), grain by grain.

3. *intr.* To destroy moles (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Molebut. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6-*j* moleb-out; in Dicts. 7 moleboute, -baut, -but(t, *error*), -pout, 8 -bat. [a. F. *moleboute*.

Said by Rondelet (*De Pisc. Mar.* 1554) to be a compound of the Provençal (Marseilles) name *mole* (which he says is from the L. *mola*, millstone, with allusion to the shape of the fish) and the Spanish synonym *bout*. Cf. *MOLA* 2 and *MOLE* sb.⁶; with the second element, which cannot be Sp. or even Cat., cf. OF. (12th c.) *tourboute* YUBORT, and BUTT sb.¹ The sun-fish, *Orthogoriscus mole*; = *MOLE* sb. 6 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Bot.*, a fish that gruneth called a Moleboute. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 429 The greatest of all other fishes is the Moleboute. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bdta*, a. Mole-pout. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 129 *Mola*... the Molebut. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Ravities* 29 Porpouse or Porpiss, Molebut, Sea Hog, Sog Marinus, Tursion. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mole-but*. See PORPUS. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A molebat (fish) *Orthogoriscus*.

|| **Molecula.** *Obs.* [mod. L. : see MOLECULE.] = MOLECULE.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 16 Asclepiades... supposed all the Corporeal world to be made... of Dissimilar and Inconfinn Molecula, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 191 All these particular *molecula* united, form the great mass of what is truly the body politic. 1800 tr. *Lagrangé's Chem.* I. 14 The *molecula*, which first unite themselves to a body, adhere with much greater force than the last.

b. In etymological sense: A small mass, or aggregation.

1773 CHESEBOLD *Anat.* III. x. (1720) 227 In such persons as have their blood too thin, the Globuli cohere and form Molecula or polyuses.

Molecular (molekylär), *a.* [f. mod. L. *molecula* (see MOLECULE) + -AR¹. Cf. F. *moléculaire*.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with molecules; acting or inherent in the molecules of a substance. *Molecular heat, weight*: see the sbs.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 51 Parallelopipeds, whose least molecular attraction is in the direction of their diagonal planes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 3 Comparative anatomists have considered the nervous system of animals as formed upon three primary types, which may be called the *molecular*, the *ganglionic*, and the *cerebro-spinal*. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 181 The new molecular philosophy shows astronomical interspaces betwixt atom and atom. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) i. i. iii. 51 Each portion, while passing on the wave of molecular motion, adds the molecular motion given out during its own transformation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 100 The shape of a crystal is determined solely by the molecular forces. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 385 The ultimate, or molecular, constitution of the bodies. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 100 Molecular movements are not identical with thought and feeling.

Molecularist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who investigates the properties of molecules.

1860 J. H. STIRLING *As regards Protoplasm*, etc. 61 Neither molecularists nor Darwinians, then, are able to level out the difference between organic and inorganic.

Molecularity (molekylariti), [f. MOLECULAR a. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being molecular; also, molecular agencies generally.

1842 Penny Cyc. XXIV. 335/2 Theories of molecularity. 1871 H. MARSHALL *For very Life* I. t. xvii. 123 Human will has knit particles together as close and tight as molecularity could.

Molecularly (molekyläli), *adv.* [f. MOLECULAR a. + -LY².] In a molecular manner; as regards molecules.

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 16 All matter... is ever in movement, not merely in masses, but also molecularly, or throughout its most intimate structure. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 132 The tongue becomes moist, and cleans from the edges, either in patches or molecularly.

Molecule (m'likül, m'v'likül), [a. F. *molecule* (1678 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. mod. L. *molecula*, dim. of L. *mōles* mass.]

The word seems to have arisen in the 17th c. in the discussions initiated by the physical speculations of Descartes.]

1. *Physics and Chem.* One of the extremely minute discrete particles of which material substances are conceived to consist. In early use the term was employed somewhat vaguely; in modern chemistry the molecules of any element or compound are assumed to be of uniform size and mass, representing the smallest portions into which the substance can be divided without losing its chemical identity. (Cf. the earlier MOLECULA.)

Organic molecules: Buffon's term for the indestructible and unchangeable minute particles, endowed with life, of which he supposed all animal and vegetable bodies to consist. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exh. Philos.* I. iii. 79 Fermentation disengages a great quantity of air, that is disseminated among the fluid molecules. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 20 The shape of the crystal will be determined by that of the first molecule formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 459 For instance, I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's or-

ganic molecules. 1804 Phil. Trans. XCIV. 286 The word molecule, is understood to represent the peculiar solids, of definite composition and invariable form, the accumulation of which forms the crystals of mineral substances. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 169 The smallest particle of an element in the free state is, however, not a single atom, but a group of atoms mechanically indivisible, or a molecule. 1884 TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I. 30 A group of atoms drawn and held together by what chemists term affinity, is called a molecule.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 19 Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 134 He was a political molecule of the most gentlemanlike appearance.

c. Occasionally used for: A chemical equivalent (usually, of a compound).

1878 A. CRUM BROWN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 621/2 When a chemist speaks of acting on a molecule of succinic acid with two molecules of pentachloride of phosphorus, he means that he mixes them in the proportion of 128 parts of the former to 2 x 1775 of the latter. For the sake of precision we sometimes speak of a molecule of water (or other substance) in grammes, or even of a gramme-molecule, a grain-molecule, &c. 2. In popular or loose use: A small particle.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 478 The molecules of soil abraded and carried from some spots are often annually recruited by vegetation. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 162 The first plants and the first animals are scarcely more than animated molecules. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Protozoa* Introd. 12 Both alike [plants and animals] spring from germs, i.e. minute independent living molecules. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Colt. Breakf. P.* 33 Feeding on molecules of floral breath.

Mole-head. [f. MOLE sb.³ + HEAD sb. 18 b.] = PIER-HEAD.

1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vi. 4 b, All the people... run to the mole head to see vs enter into the port. *Ibid.* vi. 6 b, We saw all along the molehead the people with the soldiers. 1857 FLEMING *Cont. Holished* III. 1536/2 The pierre was not finished by 350 foot so far as the foundation thereof (which he called the molehead) was laid. c. 1720 *Torrington Mem.* (1880) 141 To the southward of the mould head. 1802 Eng. *Encycl.* VIII. 431/2 Ports—formed by throwing a strong mound... across the harbour's mouth to some island or rock—called mole-heads. 1836 MARKYAT *Midd. Easy* xxxiii, Was he to be thrown over the molehead to the fishes?

Mole-hill, molehill. [f. MOLE sb.²]

1. A small mound, or occas. a ridge, of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing near the surface of the ground.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Blauhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 At a molle hille j stumblende and fil down. 1485-6 in *Durham Rolls* (Surtees) 98 Pro asperione lez modhylls. 1492-3 *Ibid.* 652 Lez moddhille. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Cantbr.*, Paid for casting a brode of moll hillys. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. iv. Like a sort of busie ants, that crawl About some molehill. 1736 *Swift Gulliver* II. v. Walking to the top of a fresh Molehill, I fell to my Neck in the Hole. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 489 The little heaps well known as Mole-hills. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609/1 Passages, along which the animal hunts its prey, throwing out the soil in the form of mole-hills.

2. In allusions to the smallness of a mole-hill; chiefly antithetic with mountain. To make a mountain (out) of a mole-hill: to attribute great importance to something (esp. a difficulty or grievance) which is really insignificant.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1361/1 To much amplifying things y^e but small, making mountains of Molehills. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 237 margin, To whom you are as much comparable as a mole hill to a mountain. 1592 *Lyly Entert.* Wks. 1902 I. 489 Among my ioies, there is one grieft, that my daughter, the Mistris of a Moole hill, hath so much forgotten... dueie. 1594 *Battle of Alcazar* II. ii. King of a mole-hill had I rather be, Than the richest subiect of a monarchie. 1609 SNAPS. *Cor. v.* iii. 30. 1631 *Celestina* 282 Thou promistest mountains, but performest Molehills. a. 1680 CHARNOCK *Merry for Chief Sinners* Wks. (1846) 58 Can mole-hills stand against him who has levelled mountains? 1778 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 5 May, I told him his nerves were affected: every mole-hill was a mountain. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 53 [This is] like making mountains out of molehills.

attrib. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* IV. i. Each mole-hill thought swells to a huge Olympus. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 738 Of the mountain of their oonsense the magnitude may be measured by the molehill dimensions of... their... sense.

3. A small eruption or excrecence. *nonce-use.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 157 Whose heaving phantasies fill their Faces full of such artificial Mole-hills.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Molehillish** a., like a mole-hill; **Mole-hilly** a., abounding in mole-hills.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 888 Obstacles... we smile at the idea of surmounting, so molehillish do they kytie. 1835 CLARE *Rural Mus.* 111 When I stroll o'er the mole-hilly green. 1891 'ANNIE TNOIAS' *That Affair* I. xii. 201 A rather mole-hilly piece of grass.

Moleine, *obs. form* of MULEIN.

Moleism: see MOLE sb.²

+ **Molen.** *Obs.* ? Shortening of MIRAMOLIN.

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136, vj silver sponys wyth the molens heddes.

Molen, *obs. form* of MULEIN.

+ **Molendarious**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. med. L. *molendarius*, f. *molend-us*: see MOLENDINAR.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1665 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*: whence in later Dicts.

Molendineaceous (molendini'fəs), a. *Bot.* [f. med. L. *molendinum* mill (see next) + -ACEOUS.]

Of vegetable fruits or seeds: Resembling the sails of a windmill, i.e. having many 'wings'.

1840 SMART, *Molendineaceous*, shaped as the sail of a mill. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 160 *Molendineaceous*, furnished with large wing-like expansions. In mod. Dicts.

Molendinar, a. and sb. *nonce-wd.* (*humorously pedantic*). [ad. med. L. *molendinar-ius* pertaining to a mill, f. *molendinum* mill, f. *molend-us* (*frumentum molendum* corn to be ground) gerundive of *molere* to grind. (A brook at Glasgow is called the *Molendinar Burn*; the local pronunciation is *molend'inar*.) a. *adj.* Of or concerning a mill or miller. b. *sb.* A millar tooth.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, O most Molendinar beauty. 1822 — *St. Ronan's* xiii, The extraction of a curious molendinar. 1827 — *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart Life*, The stories of the Miller of Thirlstane, and similar molendinar tragedies.

So **Molendinary** a., belonging to a mill; *sb.*, a mill.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, The house of thy molendinary father. 1822 — *Pirate* xi, Can a man look at that thing there, which they have the impudence to call a corn-mill, without trembling to think that corn should be intrusted to such a miserable molendinary?

Molendinarius, a. *Obs.*—o. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Molendinarius*, of or pertaining to a Mill. 1728 in BAILEY.

Mole-plough. [f. MOLE sb.² + PLOUGH sb.]

A plough in which a pointed iron shoe attached to a standard is drawn along beneath the surface, making a hollow channel resembling the track of a mole, which serves as a deep drain.

1798 J. MIOLETON *Veget. Agric. Middx.* 289 A mole plough, invented by Mr. Adam Scott, for the purpose of making hollow-drains. 1879 SIR T. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 219 First we have the mole-plough forcing its way through a tenacious clay, and leaving a hollow channel.

Moler (m'v'lar), [f. MOLE v.² + -ER¹.] A mole-catcher.

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. II. 39 Artisans out of humour because trade was slack, gangers, millers, molers, gozzards. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Cambr.*, *Ely & King's Lynn Road* 206 The molers... caught by the molers.

Moleskin (m'v'lskin), [f. MOLE sb.² + SKIN.]

1. The skin of the mole used as a fur. Also other skins sheared so as to resemble this.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vts. Quez.* (1708) 14 The Impositions now to be set on foot, are upon Bare-neck'd Ladies, Patches, Moleskins, Spanish Paper, and all the Mundus Molebris more than what is necessary and decent. 1903 *Edin. Even. News* 17 Apr. 6 There is just now an exceptional demand for moleskins... due to a report that the King recently had a waistcoat made of moleskins. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 12/1 The moleskin that is produced by shearing musquash.

2. A strong, soft, fine-piled cotton fustian the surface of which is 'shaved' before dyeing.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 830 A patent, dated June 28th, to Joseph Everet, clothier, for an article, which he denominates Salisbury Angola Moleskin. 1837 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 The trowsers are of stout moleskin. 1873 *Black Ado. Phaeton* xviii, The loafer in moleskin stood at some little distance.

3. *pl.* Outer garments, esp. trousers, made of moleskin (in sense 2).

1836 J. STURTEVANT *Port. Wks.* (1850) II. 113 Our moleskins are every way as capable as their blue-velvets. 1858 *Times* 20 Nov. 8/5 Our agricultural labourers who wear corduroys, or moleskins. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Bushmen in immaculate moleskins and flaring ties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moleskin breeches, clothes, coat, colour, trousers; moleskin-breeched, -coloured* *ajds.*; *moleskin shaver*, a workman who 'shaves' or crops the surface of moleskin.

1896 *Daily News* 25 July 8/1 Plodding old labourers, *moleskin-breeched. 1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship of Stars* xii, Taffy went forth to work in *moleskin breeches. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. 146 A suit of strong *moleskin clothes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 There is *moleskin colour, a term born of the mania for *moleskin coats, which... will result in *moleskin-coloured cloths of many kinds. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 71 Fustian Manufacturer... *Mole-skin Shaver. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 57 The scrub steamed—and stunk like a new pair of *moleskin trousers.

Molest, sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* [a. OF. *molest*, ad. L. *molestia* trouble, f. *molest-us*: see next.]

Trouble, hardship; molestation, injury.

13... K. *Alis* 5443 The kyng thereof hadde molest. *Ibid.* 5811 Bot of bestes and wormes felle, And of the wederes stronges, and tempestes, That hem duden greie molesles. 14 1422 *Lydg. Two Merch.* 577 What grevous molest and what beyuynesse With many assaut in dredd doth vs, to doute t c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xviii. 58 Neuertheles, they lefte not to lodge hem selfe there, what for daunger nor muleste that men coude do to hem. 1590 GREENE *Nowell's Garment* (1616) K 2, Thus clogg'd with lout, with passions and with griefe, I saw the country life had least molest. 1647 *Lullv Chr. Astral.* clxxxv. 821 You have victory, and acquire what you desired, even out of these molest. 1865 W. J. LINTON *Claribel*, etc. 53 Alfred... Sat down to keep the feast of Epiphany Within his walls, secure from all molest.

+ **Molest**, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *molest*, ad. L. *molest-us*: see next.] Troublesome, vexatious.

1539 TAYNTER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 64 Many ther be which while they studie to do a man good do hym much harme, or otherwise be molest and grevous unto him. **Molest** (molest'), v. [a. OF. *molestier* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *molestar*, It. *molestare*,

ad. L. *molestare* to trouble, annoy, f. *molestus* troublesome, burdensome, annoying, f. **molest-*, perh. cogn. w. *mōlēs* mass, burden.]

†1. *trans.* To cause trouble, grief, or vexation to; to vex, annoy, put to inconvenience. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 852 (880) But bow this cas doth Troilus moleste. That may not erthely mannes tonge seye. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5274 If he do not his requeste. He shal as moche him moleste As his felow. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Elysse faynyngne that she ne myghte no longer duelle in the hous of Acherbe late her husbunde, by cause that she was overmoche moleste and greved by [etc.]. 1541 *Aet* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 35 For lacke of the saide water [they] shall be muche greued annoyed and molested. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 134 Your gudschirer molestit the pepil with intolerabil exactions. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Neither will I molest you with the recitall of all the periculers thereof. 1617-18 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 4 If overflowing molest you after one day, avoid it then by deepe trenching. 1657 COWLEY *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Liberty* i. These are the small uneasie things Which about Greatness still are found. And rather it Molest than Wound. 1705 AOSION *Italy* (1733) 51 The Colds of Winter, and the Heats of Summer, are equally incapable of molesting you. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 41 The Western. Reflections of the Sun. molest us most of all: because they double the Heat.

†2. Of disease. To afflict, affect. Also *fig. Obs.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 268 If he be molested still, with that mischievous maladie, yet [etc.]. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 293 With the French poxe I think that no other countrie vnder heauen is so molested. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 17 If the passions of the Mynde bee not moderated according to reason. immediately the Soule is molested with some maladie. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xlii. 253 Using continuall riding, they were generally molested with the Sciatica or hippegow. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 252 He has been. generally molested with a Diarrhoea for some years past.

2. To interfere or meddle with (a person) injuriously or with hostile intent. Now almost exclusively in negative contexts.

1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* vii. 469 Certaine men of the duchie of Burgoyne. . . gaue vnto hym, to the entent he shulde nat molest or hurte that countre. CC. M. florins of golde. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Their chief studie is in no case to molest their neighbours. 1598 BANCROFT *Pelle. Alan* (1631) 458 Another companie of Mice joyined with these and molested them more then before. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* 34 No protestant . . . ought, by the common doctrine of protestants, to be forc'd or molested for religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 231 No person shall be molested for any offences abovesaid. 1695 KEN *Hymn*, 'Glory to thee, my God' v. Let. . . No powers of darkness me molest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 125 By the statute 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. c. 8. to molest the possessors of abbey lands granted by parliament to Henry the eighth, and Edward the sixth, is a *praemunire*. 1851 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Excheq. Rep.* vi. 450 He the plaintiff should not nor would molest or disturb the said Ann Thomas in her person or in her manner of living. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* xv. ii. (1872) V. 278 Prussians, under strict discipline, molest no private person. 1844 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 796 The Countess. . . 'molested' the defendant contrary to the covenant contained in the separation deed. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 156 It does not seem. to follow that she intended to persecute or molest Protestants.

†3. To tamper with (a thing). *Obs.* 1603 T. M. *True Narrat. Ent. Jas.* I E4 b. A great common (which as the people there about complain, sir I. Spenser of London hath very vcharitable molested). 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 366 When it was first molested, some of the tomb stones were removed.

†3. *intr.* To cause annoyance or vexation. *Obs.* 1890 LYLE *Enphus* (Arb.) 421 Your pardons obeyned, if I offend in sharpness, and your patience granted, if molest in length, I thus beginne to conclude against you all [etc.].

† *Molestance. Obs.* [f. *MOLEST* v. + *-ANCE*.] *Molestation.*

1693 LYON *True Acc. Retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14 Being uncapable of making any further resistance, he went out upon Deck staggering to and fro, without any further Molestance from the Boy.

† *Molestate, v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *molestare* MOLEST v.] *trans.* To harass, trouble. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 573 He desired the kynge y^e he would not molestate his realm beafter with suche cruel tormentyng and feryng.

† *Molestation* (mōlestā-tion, mōw-). [a. OF. *molestation*, ad. L. *molestatio-nem*, n. of action f. *molestare* to trouble: see *MOLEST* v.]

1. The action of molesting, or the condition of being molested; annoyance, hostile or vexatious interference; vexation, distress.

1400 Beryn 1599 Wee have no neede to dout werry, ne molestacion. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneydos* ii. 28 With thisregate our hartis sterit to peie. All molestacion cessit and latine be. 1578 T. N. tr. *Com. W. India* 28 Neyther his person, nor none of his countrey should receyve any molestacion of him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 There are some of the Placates (vnto my great molestacion and sorrow) lost. 1604 SIBBES. *Oth. ii.* l. 16, I neuer did like molestacion vnto the enebafed Flood. 1613 FLETCHER, *Alca.* . . Also molestacion, lazines, or anxiety of mind. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1662) ii. 239 Such his hazzarding his person really worth ten thousand of them) to the great molestacion of his true friends. 1667 BOVILL *Hist. Air* (1692) 180 Having in great veneration the bodies of their ancestors, being most extremely against any molestacion of the dead. 1708 MRS. CANTUARY *Busy Body* i. You are. to move your suit to Miranda. . . without let or molestacion. 1730 SWERT *Hist. Quakers* (1732) Pref. b2, The People called Quakers at length obtained Liberty to perform their publick Worship without Molestacion. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* xxii. (1839) 493. He arrived in a few

weeks without receiving any molestacion by the way. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 97 He would be safe from Roman molestacion.

b. *Scots Law.* The harassing of a person in his possession or occupation of lands. c. *Eng. Law.* (See *quots.* 1884.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Aris* (S. T. S.) 106 The pape . . may tak fra thame their foresaid jurisdiction . . gif thai mak ony molestacion to cristyn that is in their jurisdiction. 1497 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 65 Or yit, that ye or thai mak ony arrestment, molestacion, tribule, or injur to the saide Nicholl. 1547 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* I. 72 He sall desist and cese fra all stop, molestacion, lett, and impediment making to the said Schir George Douglas. 1564 *Ibid.* 275 The partie makand the invasion, persute, and molestacion sall pay . . the soun of fyve thousand markis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Assisa*. In sundrie civil causes, sik as perambulations, cognitions, molestacions, . . serving of briefes, and in all and sundrie criminal causes. 1627 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 359 Sik as beis imprisonment for capital cymes, truble, molestacion or ryett dowe within the said burgh. 1861 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Excheq. Rep.* VI. 453 The words 'molest or disturb', in that covenant, mean personal molestacion or disturbance. 1834 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. D. 543 It amounted to substantial molestacion, using the word 'molestacion' in the sense of injury knowingly and without lawful excuse inflicted upon another in his person, character, social position, or property. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 796 The molestacion may be of different kinds: adultery and the birth of an illegitimate child as a consequence of that adultery are sufficient evidence of molestacion. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 The trustees covenanted to indemnify the husband from the debts of and molestacion by the wife.

2. With a and in *pl.*: A trouble, annoyance, vexation; *concr.* a cause of annoyance. Now *rare*.

1400 Beryn 1101 For a molestacione Ther was noon othir remedy, but a consolacioune. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 111 There cometh of glotonye riottes wronges and molestacions. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 359 Such greifes & molestacions as they otherwise receave. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 62, I will withdraw me selfe from all molestacions and perplexities. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 16 If the inferior appetite or passions obey and concur with the will . . they take away the molestacions and tediousnesse that occur in the practise of good works. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 93 The molestacions of trade, or worldly affaires. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 273 All the molestacions of Marriage are abundantly recompensed with other comforts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix.1, The man who was as great a molestacion to vicious citizens . . as to a corrupt clergy.

† *Molested, ppl. a.* [f. *MOLEST* v. + *-ED*.] In senses of the vb.; in *quot.*, † harassed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 Through the iniuries of this most disturbed and molested time, there are some of the Plates lost.

† *Molester* (mōlest-er). [f. *MOLEST* v. + *-ER*.] One who molests or disturbs.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Family of Love, Brief Descr.* A. J. God make him to be a member, not a molester of the Church. 1670 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* ii. Poems (1689) 178 Till the Bells, that had been my morning molesters, Now wak'd me again, chiming all in to Vespers. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 10 To restrain all such molesters by ecclesiastical censure. 1895 *Poet. Sci. Monthly* July 118 It has no offensive odors to warn off molesters.

† *Molestful* (mōlestfūl), a. Now *rare*. [f. *MOLEST* sb. or v. + *-FUL*.] Troublesome, annoying, painful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 In tyme of weir quhen. . . to karie. kitchie veshels thay thot haue and molestful. *Ibid.* vii. 13 Quha suspectit this kuir thairfor to be committit to him that he war nocht molestful to his young sone David. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ii. 9 Wee have a continuall and molestfull battell with Carnall vices. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vicillard* 57 Thou oughest not. . . to hold it greivous or molestful to haue lost thy sight. 1675 WOODWARD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 116 The wicked also shall have a resurrection. . . to all manner of molestful passibility. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* x. 47 That noble fatherland to which perbeance I was too molestful.

Hence † *Molestfully adv.* (Minsheu *Sp. Dict.* II. 1599.)

† *Molestie. Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *molestie*, ad. L. *molestia*: see *MOLESTIOUS*.] Trouble.

1532 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iii. pr. ix. (Skeat) l. 77 He ne geteth him nat suffisaunce that power forleteth, and that molestie [Cantab. & Addit. MSS. molestie] prikketh. . . and that derkenesse hydeth.

† *Molesting, vbl. sb.* [f. *MOLEST* v. + *-ING*.] The action of *MOLEST* v.; † annoyance, injury.

1523 CROSWELL in Meriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 33 The grete molestyng and trowbeling of all the nacions aboute theym. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 211 b. If Christ will come to iudgement, why doth he differ it so long, and to so great molestyng of his? 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 394 Again he felt a molesting of y^e No. uations.

† *Molesting, ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [f. *MOLEST* v. + *-ING* -2.] Troublesome, interfering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 The fracture of the bone, with the molesting and troublesome accidentes therof. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 16 If our heartes. . . reioyce in God, then paine is turned into pleasure, and a molesting service into a delightful obsequie. 1822 GALT *Provost* xi. In nothing, however, did his molesting temper cause so much disturbance, as when [etc.].

† *Molestious, a. Obs.* [f. L. *molestia* (n. of quality f. *molestus* troublesome) + *-OUS*.] Troublesome.

1524 PAGE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 Tediousness of heats, thirst and hunger with molestious

passage of baggage. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/1 They were too intolerable and molestious vnto the patient. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxiii § 14. 114 Here in Britaine, the most vixatious and molestious Province of all. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* ii. 32 If the time be very hot, and the thirst molestious, . . foure parts of water may be mingled with one of wine.

Hence † *Molestiousness*, troublesomeness.

1670 HACKER *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 895 They come upon us with some molestiousness and torment.

† *Molestous, a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *molestus* troublesome + *-OUS*.] = *MOLESTIOUS*.

1555 EDEM *Decades* 90 It is a warylike nation and hath byn cuer hetherto molestous to theyr borderers. *Ibid.* 150 They seemed to bee molestous to thinhabitors. 1657 W. MORICE *Cornu quasi Koryb* Pref. 18 Humors which. . . were neither discerned, nor were molestous.

† *Molestuous, a. Obs.* [erron. f. L. *molestus* troublesome: after *tempestuous*, etc.] Troublesome; troublous.

1572 KNOX *Bk. Common Order* (1602) 129 Afflictions are molestuous [ed. 1575 molestous], noysome and hard to be borne with. 1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 239 Pomplious. . . appointed his seate in another City. . . but finding it too molestuous he transferred the State to another City. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* iii. 17 Vexatious persons. . . molestuous and mischievous.

† *Molet, obs. form of MOLLET Obs.*, MULLET.

† *Moletta, Moletta, obs. ff. MULLATO, MULLET.*

† *Molewarp, obs. form of MOULDWARP.*

† *Moley* (mōw-ly), a. *rare* -1. [f. *MOLE* sb. + *-Y*.] Of the nature of a mole.

1758 GOLOSIN. *Hist. Our Own Lang.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) IV. 449. I am far from saying that Parker was a fine. . . writer of the English language, but he certainly did it infinite service in discouraging. . . the mole, creeping style, which, at that time, infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

† *Moleyn, Molhah, obs. ff. MULLEIN, MULLAH.*

† *Moliabie, obs. variant of MOLLABLE.*

† *Moliminen* (mōli-mēn). Pl. *molimina* (mōli-mīnā). *Phys.* and *Path.* [L. *mōlimen* effort, f. *mōliri* to make an effort, undertake, attempt.] An effort by which the system endeavours to perform any natural function, esp. *menstrual molimina*, the straining to bring about the catamenia.

1865 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 670 The effect of the menstrual molimina is felt by the whole system. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 220 She never had had her catamenia nor noticed any molimina. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4) 133 There may be a molimen, or no molimen. When there is said to be a molimen or attempt, the girl expects the flow.

† *Moliminous, a. Obs.* [f. L. *mōlimin-* MOLIMEN + *-OUS*.]

1. Characterized by great effort or endeavour; laborious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Moliminous*, that hath force, or useth endeavor to do any thing; difficult. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* viii. 62 All which things to repeat here would be too moliminous and inconsistent with the Brevity I intend. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 93 If the genius of the language. . . were well understood, some labor and moliminous attempts to account for it [the flood] might have been prevented.

2. a. Massive, cumbrous. b. Weighty, momentous.

1643 *Observ. on his Majesty's late Ausu. & Expresses* 11 Some way was invented to regulate the motions of the peoples moliminous body. 1660 H. MORE *Hyst. Godl.* vti. l. 281 Some Prophecies are not conditional but absolute, as certainly all those are that are of so vast and Moliminous Concernment to the World as the appearing of the Messias is. 1684 - *Ausu.*, etc. 176 In this place it was impertinent, and too moliminous, nor suitable to the accustomed brevity and succinctness of the Apocalyptic style.

Hence † *Moliminously adv.*, laboriously. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 19. 82 If this Deity must needs go about moliminously to make a world. . . what Tools and Instruments could he have to work withall?

† *Molin, obs. form of MULLEIN.*

† *Molinary* (mōw-līn-ārī), a. *rare*. [f. late L. *mōlinārī-us*, f. *mōlina* mill: see *-ARY* -1.] Of or pertaining to the grinding of corn.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 280 All the molinary operations are done at home. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clar.* VI. 161 The 'Lead', a stream 'led' from the Tay into the town for molinary purposes.

† *Moline* (mōw-līn), a. and sb. *Her.* [Prob. repr. AF. **mōlinē*, f. *mōlin* (mod.F. *moulin*) mill: see *MILL* sb.1 and *-E*.]

A. *adj.* Of or resembling the expanded and curved extremities of a mill-rind; esp. in *cross moline*, a cross each of the arms of which terminates in two expanded and curved branches resembling the extremities of a mill-rind.

1562 LEIGHT *Armorie* 188 b. He beareth ermin a crosse moline Or. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* ii. vii. 70 The Field is Azure, a Crosse Moline Pierced Lozenge-waies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xvi. (Roxb.) 90/1 A cleever with a moline cutting end. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Azure, a cross moline, argent. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* (1893) 118 There are twelve families of Miller who bear Crosse-Moline. . . and none who bear Millstones or Mill-rinds.

† *clipt.* 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & Pop. vi. 29 The Cross Patonce. . . expands more widely than the Moline.

B. sb. 1. = *Cross moline*.

1777 PORNY *Elem. Heraldry*, Dict., *Moline*. . . is used in Heraldry to denote a Cross which turns round both ways at all the extremities. 1823 CRABD *Technol. Dict.*, *Molins*.

2. = MILL-RIND (Ogilvie 1882).

Hence † *Molined* a. rare = *MOLINE* a.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* vii. 342/1 Let it be called a Mill Rinde molined, because the ends turn like the Cross Moline.

† *Molinet*. Obs. Also 8 molinetet. [ad. F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* a mill: see -ET.] a. A little mill, a small grinding apparatus. b. A stick for whipping chocolate.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 106 The Chocolate.. is stirred in a cup by an instrument called a Molinet, or Molinillo. 1676 WOLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 176 This kernel being ground fine by a molinet. 1690 [EVLIN] *Alumdis Mulicbris* 11 A Tea and Chocolate Pot, With Molinet and Caudle Cup. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Molinet, a Chocolate Stick, or little Mill. 1728 BAILEY, *Molinet*, a small Muller to grind Colours.

*Molinism*¹ (*mō'liniz'm*). [f. the name of the Spanish Jesuit Luis Molina (1535-1600) + -ISM. Cf. F. *molinisme*.] The doctrine propounded in 1588 by Molina, that the efficacy of grace depends simply on the will which freely accepts it.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 107 The subversion of Molinisme.

*Molinism*² (*mō'liniz'm*). [f. the name of Miguel de Molinos (1627-96) a Spanish priest.] The doctrine of Molinos; quietism.

1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5863/1 (Auto da Fé) There were 43 Criminals brought out of the Prison of the Inquisition on this Occasion.. most of them accused of Molinism or Judism. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 152 I heard.. what is priest's duty—labour to pluck tares And weed the corn of Molinism.

*Molinist*¹ (*mō'linist*). [f. *Molina* + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of Molinism; a follower of the Jesuit Molina. Also attrib.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxi. 646 The Molinists and Jesuits on the one side, with the Jansenians, or Bayans on the other. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 8a The Molinists, were.. analogous to our High-Church party. attrib. 1768 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 481 The Molinist party had tried to discredit these miracles.

Hence † *Molinistic* a.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 54 They publish this *Carlet of Defence* to the whole Molinistick Partie.

*Molinist*² (*mō'linist*). [Formed as *MOLINISM*² + -IST.] A follower of Molinos.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1838.

† *Molinosist*. Obs.— [a. F. *molinosiste*, f. the name *Molinos*: see prec.] = prec.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Molinosists*, the same with what are otherwise called *Quietists*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Molinet*, error. form of *MOLINET*.

† *Molition*¹. Obs. [a. F. *molition* (Rabelais), ad. L. *mōlitiō-em*, n. of action f. *mōliri* to make exertions, to build, construct.] a. An endeavour, effort. b. A contrivance, apparatus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* iv b, This treasure house of Engines, Molitiones, and of other Chyrurgical Instruments. 1642 M. NEWCOMEN *Craft Chyrurg.* *Adversaries* (1643) 24 You that have bin now these two years wrestling with them, you know what their Molitions have bin. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 2. 86 Infinite Atoms.. after many Convulsions and Evolutions, Molitions and Essays.. chanced.. to settle into this form and system of things.

† *Molition*². Obs. rare— [a. med.L. *mōlitiō-em*, n. of action from L. *mōlīre* to grind: see -ITION.] The action of grinding.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Molitions*, grindings.

† *Moliture*. Obs. rare— [ad. med.L. *mōlitura*, f. L. *mōlīre* to grind: see -TURE.] = *MULTURE*. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie. Ep. Chalcodon* v. 201 This claim of universall power and authority doth bring more moliture to their mill.

Molkasin, obs. form of *MOCCASIN*.

Moll (*mpl*). Obs. Also 6-7 *Mall*. [A familiar diminutive of *Mary*. Cf. *MOLLY*.]

1. A female personal name. *Moll Cut-purse*, the nickname of a notorious female of the first half of the 17th c., introduced by Middleton and Dekker into their *Roaring Girl* and by Field into his *Amends for Ladies*. † *Moll Thompson's mark* (slang): see quot. 1785.

1567 WAGER *Maria Magdalene* 1294 (Carpenter) Conscience! howdost thou conscience, little Mall? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER (*title*) *The Roaring Girl*. Or *Moll Cut-Purse*. As it hath lately bene Acted on the Fortune-stage by the Prince his Players. *Ibid.*, *Dramatis Personæ*.. *Moll the Roaring Girl*. 1662 *Womans Champion* (title). A true Relation of the mad Pranks.. and most unheard of Stratagems of Mrs. Mary Frith, commonly called Mall Cutpurse. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 368 A bold Virago, stout and tall, As Joan of France, or English Mall. 1711 BUOGLI *Spect.* No. 67 p. 9 At last an impudent young Dog bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called *Moll Patley*. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *T.*, *Moll Thompson's Mark*, M. T. i.e. empty; take away this bottle, it has Moll Thompson's mark upon it.

b. *Moll Blood*, the gallows.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. Three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance to nick Moll Blood.

c. In names of animals and plants, as *moll-blob* = *MARSH-MARIGOLD*; *moll-hern* (= *heron*, -yorn), the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; *moll-washor*, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Moll-washer*, the water-wagtail. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 *Heron* are not only very commonly called "cranes".. but also "moll-herons", or rather "moll-

yersns". 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Moll-blobs*, or *Molly-blobs*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* iv. 78 'A moll ern flood away.'

2. A prostitute. Also, the unmarried female companion of a professional thief or vagrant.

1604 MIDDLETON *Rather Hubbards* T. Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 78 None of these common Molls neither, but discontented and unfortunate gentlewomen. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *T.*, *Moll*, a whore. 1819 T. THOMPSON in *Collect. Songs Newcastle* 1010 When the Malls began their reels. 1823 J. BEE' *Dict. Vulg.* *Molls* are the female companions of low thieves, at bed, board, and business. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* iii. 242 Once, when he was speaking of 'his old woman' for the time being, I asked if she was a 'crooked' one too. 'Oh, yes', he replied; 'I never had nothin' to do with any "moll" who couldn't cut her own grass.'

† 3. ? A ramrod (sense uncertain; perh. a distinct word). Obs.

1566 *Acc. Winsford in Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 1900, 191 One muskett with bis flaxe, twine box, moll, and rest.

Hence *Moll* v. (see quot.).

1852 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 310/2 'There is a great many furnished cribs, led to needys (nightly lodgers) that are mōlled up' (that is to say, associated with women in the sleeping-rooms).

† *Moll*, a. Obs. rare. Forms: 5 mole, 6-7 molle, 7 moll. [a. OF. *mol* (mod.F. *mou*, *mol*, fem. *molle*):—L. *moll-em* soft.]

1. Soft.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. C viij, Hit happeth ofte tymes that the nature of them that ben soft and mole taketh soner Impressyon than the nature of men that be rude & stronge.

2. *Mus*. In *B* moll, *b* moll = flat. (Also *BEMOL*.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 5 *Phi*. What is *b* mōlle? *Ma*. It is a propertie of singing, wherein *f* must alwaies be song in *p* *f* *a* *b* *m*, and is when the *2d* is in *f* *f* *a* *vt*. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As *B* acre lull and *B* moll far above. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 113 *B* *Molle* was when they sung *fa* in *B*.

Moll, obs. f. *MOLE* *sb.*¹ and *sb.*², *MOULD*, *MULL*.

Molla, variant of *MULLAH*.

Mollag (*mō'lag*). *Manx dial.* [Manx.] 'A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, and used to float the herring-nets' (Kelly *Manx Dict.* 1866). As empty as a *mollag*, quite empty; as full as a *mollag*, dead drunk.

1823 FISHERIES *Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 One Balk or long line for cod-fishing.. with 'mollag' or buoy. 1894 HALL *Casib. Manxman* 151 Your head's as empty as a mollag.

Mollah, variant of *MULLAH*.

Molland. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 3 *molland*, 4-6 *molland*. [f. *mōl*, southern ME. form of *MAIL* *sb.*² + *LAND*.] Land for which rent was paid in commutation of servile customs.

The explanation in quot. 1607 is erroneous; the term apparently continued to be traditionally applied to certain lands, but its import was matter of conjecture.

1290 *Reg. Bury St. Edmunds* in Vinogradoff *Villainage* (1892) 133 Omnes tenentes de molland solent esse custumarii. 1320 *Reg. Bury St. Edmunds* 184 Si tota terra fuerit molland primogenitus debet eam retinere. [1399 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 132 John Pyg was admitted to tenure of four acres of molland.] 1505 *Will of Gylden* (Somerset Ho.), v. acres molland. 1507 *Ibid.*, Molland Werland Freeland Worland. [1563 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 131 Richard and Clemence Everard.. held Sayer's molland, a quarter of molland belonging to it.] 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv. 183 Molland is up-land, or high ground, and the contrary is *Fenland*, low ground.

† *Mollart*. Obs. [F. (*poire de*) *mollart*, f. *mōl*, *mōlle* soft + -art: see -ARD.] A kind of pear.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. xlix. 537 Delicate peares, such as are.. the roset, hasting, rimolt, mollart, greening [*orig. de renoult, de mollart, de verdelt*].

Mollasse, variant of *MOLASSE*.

Mollat, variant of *MOLLET* Obs.

Moll-buzzer. *Thieves' slang*. [f. *MOLL* *sb.* + *BUZZER*.] So *Moll-buzzing* *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1859 MATSILL *Voc.* (Farmer), s.v. *Moll*.. *Moll-buzzer*, a thief that devotes himself to picking the pockets of women. 1904 *Speaker* 11 June 256/6 He made a lot of money by moll-buzzing 'or picking women's pockets in the streets.

Moll-caudle, -coddle, var. ff. *MOLLY-CODDLE*.

† *Molle*. Obs. [a. Sp. *molle*, a. Quichua *mulli*; cf. F. *molle* 'an Indian tree' (Cotgr.).] The Peruvian mastic-tree, *Schinus molle*, native of tropical America.

1604 E. C. (HIMSTOCK) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxx. 292 *Molle* is a tree of many vertues, which casteth forth small boughes, whereof the Indians make wine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1524 *Lentisc Peruanus* [read *Peruanus*] *sinilis Molle dicta*. The Indians *Molle*. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. s.v. *Indian Mastic*, the name by which the *Molle*, or Peruvian *Lentisc* is sometimes called.

Molle, *Molle*, obs. ff. *MOLLE*, *MULL*, *MALEE* I.

Mollefy, obs. form of *MOLIFY*.

Mollemocke, obs. form of *MALEEMUCK*.

1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* iii. 38 There were some shearwaters and mollemokes about the ship.

Mollen, obs. form of *MULLEIN*.

Mollescent (imprecant). *Med.* [ad. L. *mollēscere*, pr. pple. of *mollēscere*, f. *mōlis* soft: see -ESCENT.] Tending to become soft. Hence *Mollescence*, tendency towards softness; = *MOLLITIES* b.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 The brain.. has been found in a mollescent or pulpy state. *Ibid.* 240 There

is always to the touch a mollescence in their structure. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Mollescence*, *Mollities*.

Mollestious, variant of *MOLESTIOUS*.

† *Mollet*, *sb.* Sc. Obs. Also 6 *molet*, *mol* (1)at. [a. OF. *molette* spur-rowel, also an ornamental stand imitating this: see *MULLET*. Cf. *MOLAN*.] (?Originally, a boss or stud on a bridle-bit. Hence:) A studded or toothed bit for a horse; also *mollet bit*. Also *mollet-bridle*, a bridle having a bit of this kind (rendering L. *frenum lupatum*).

1503 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) II. 205 Item, for ane molat bridill and ane tee, xij s. *Ibid.* 396 And for molat bit, small bitis [etc.]. 1505 *Ibid.* (1901) II. 135 Item, for ane gret mollet bit to the King, xiiij s. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Women* 349 Thar myght na mollet [v.r. mollet] mak me moy, na hald my mouth in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. v. 106 Thair harnysing of gold rycht deyrly dycht, Thair longe the goldin molletis burnest brycht. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 266 Makbethe.. said, 'This man will not obey my chargis, quhill he be ridden with ane mollet bridill; nocht the less I sall gar him draw like ane avir in ane cart.'

† *Mollet*, v. Obs. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1529 LYNDSEY *Complaynt* 333 Bot, geue thay can play at the caritis, And mollet moylie on ane Mule, Thocht thay had neuer sene the scule, 311.. Wyl be maid eis ane spiiuall man. [Cf. quot. 1508 under prec. sb.]

Mollet, obs. form of *MULLET*.

Molleton (*mō'letton*). [f. F. *molleton* f. *mollet*, dim. of *mōl* (*mou*), *molle* soft.] = *SWANSKIN*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Molleton* (French) swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel. 1866 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 744 Some close, soft material ('molleton' is suitable). b. The rags of closely woven white flannels (*Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1903).

Mollewel, variant of *MULVEL*.

Molley, variant of *MALEE*¹; obs. f. *MOLLY*¹. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 23 There must be from one to six *Molleys*, or gardeners.

† *Mollifiable*, a. Obs. [Badly f. L. *mollire* to soften + -ABLE.] Capable of being softened.

1638 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 83/2 Tar, a compounded Rosin, or Rosin made mollifiable. *Ibid.* 129/3 Gums.. Liquid or more mollifiable, as Liquidambar [etc.]. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Stone*, a hard solid body, neither mollifiable, fusible by fire, nor soluble in water.

† *Molliate*, v. Obs. rare— [Formed as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make soft or easy.

1702 *Poet (Ovid)* *Bartered* (ed. 2) 23 Soon will she molliate your way, Charm'd with the Magick of a Fee.

† *Mollicine*, a. Obs.— [ad. mod.L. *mollincinus* (in *mollincinum emplastrum* soothing plaster, Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706), inferred from late L. *mollicina* a kind of soft garment.] Mollifying.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Mollincinus*.

† *Mollincinous*, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -OUS.] Softening, mollifying (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). *Mollie*: see *MALEE*¹ and *MOLLY*.

Mollient (*mō'liēnt*), a. and sb. [f. L. *mōlīent-em*, pr. pple. of *mōlīre* to soften, f. *mōlis* soft: see -ENT.] a. *adj.* Softening. rare— † b. *sb.* *Med.* A softening application. Obs.

1612 *Enchiridion Med.* 92. 1 apply mollients and resolutives. 1721 BAILEY, *Mollient*, softening, mollifying. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Mollient*, *molliens*, *detinens*.

Hence *Molliently* *adv.* soothingly, assuagingly.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later *Dicts.*

† *Mollification*. Obs. rare— [f. *MOLLIFY* v.: see -FACTION.] = *MOLLIFICATION*.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 460 There is a considerable difference in explaining upon the same principle the mollification of the diseased area.

Mollifiable (*mō'liſi'ab'l*), a. [f. *MOLLIFY* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being mollified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xl. § 14. 488 The King.. perceiving Beckets stiffness.. to be no way mollifiable by whatsoever his old faours [etc.]. 1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. *Dicts.*

Mollification (*mō'liſi'kē'shən*). [a. OF. *mollification* (F. *mollification*), ad. L. *mollification-em* f. *mollificare*: see *MOLLIFY* v. and -ATION.] The action of the verb *MOLLIFY*; an appeasing, appeasement, pacification. Also, † something that softens (a substance) or mitigates the harshness of (an action or quality); † a softening expression, a qualifying clause.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 301 Yet forgat I to maken rebersaille Of watres corosif and of lynnaille And of bodies mollification. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* S.1 b. The dygent workman.. ought to wyt to whiche resolucion is due, and to which mollification. 1566 BULLEYN *Bulwer's Dial.* *Soarier & Chir.* 13 You must use mollifications, and softening medicines. 1590 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* ii. xi. (1596) 91 If [i.e. matter] creep into the belly, you must minister more of mollifications. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* ii. viii. § 5 (1622) 290 There is a mollification used, to reduce the.. Deification, within the compass of this sense. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. (1640) 691 *Dammabatur* (no mollification, no mollification, no going lesse) He shall be given. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 226 A Truth, which may be represented nakedly as it is, or with some tenderness and mollification. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 184 In return of all his reciprocal Mollifications and Meliorations of some uncouth Points. 1811 *Daily News* 7 Feb. We close the book with some feeling of mollification toward its faults. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainie's Sake* xvii. With some faint show of mollification in his softened tone.

+ **Mollificative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 **mollificative**, **mollificatif** (e, 6 **mollificative**. [*a. F. mollificatif, -ive, ad. med. L. *mollificativus, f. mollificare to MOLLIFY.*] *a. adj.* That causes mollification or softening. *b. sb.* A medicine or application that softens.

c1400 *Laurence's Chirurg.* 47 Pe chapille of medicyns mollificatyves [*a. r. mollificatyves*]. *Ibid.* 211 Pis is a mollificatif pat rasis made. 1590 *Barrough Meth. Physik* vii. iv. (1596) 388 If you will make a clyster mollificative lacking the things aforesaid, doe thus. *Ibid.* Then make a clyster partly of mollificatyves & partly of expulsiues. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 This unguent is... of temperment cold... mollificative, and attractive. 1650-74 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH*.

Mollified (mɒlɪˈfaɪd), *pp. a.* [*f. MOLLIFY v. + -ED*]. In senses of the vb.: † Softened, rendered soft or supple (*obs.*); † rendered less severe; mitigated (*obs.*); appeared, conciliated.

1695 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Chirurg.* 31/1 The fleshe and all the other mollified parts of the ioyntes. 1632 *Drayton Relig. Lucif* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 187 Those texts may receive a kinder and more mollified interpretation. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* xii. i. 35 [When] the sacred writer... says 'Egypt has no rain he must be understood in the same mollified sense that Maillet, or rather the Abbot Muscieri, puts upon Pliny. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* i. xix. 284 'Boys will be boys', the mollified under thought to himself. 1860 *HOLLAND Atlas Gilbert* x. 'We are disappointed here again, Fanny,' said the doctor with a mollified tone.

Hence **Mollifiedly** *adv.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 72 The blood of Christ is of a sufficient value to redeem them all *a toto*: Secondly, mollifiedly, *a tanto*.

Mollifier (mɒlɪˈfaɪə), [*f. next + -ER*]; cf. *f. mollifire* (Cotgr.). One who or something which mollifies.

1592 in *Misc. Hist. & Philol.* (1703) 169 The Lord Treasurer... ever secretly feigned himself to be a Moderator and Mollifier of the Catholics Afflictions. 1610 *MARSHAM Masterp.* ii. clixiii. 485 Brancvrsin is a wonderful great mollifier. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 317 Vinegar... is itself a prime Corrector and Mollifier.

Mollify (mɒlɪˈfaɪ), *v.* Also 5-8 **mollify**, 5-6 **mollify** (e, -fy) (*e*, -fy) [*ad. F. mollifier, ad. L. mollificare, f. molli-s soft + -ficare; sec -FY.*]

1. *trans.* To render soft or supple; to maketender; to reduce the hardness of. Also *absol.* Now rare.

1426 *Lyca. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8399 Hana a leche. This synwes harde to mollifye With oymenys, to make hem plyer. *Ibid.* 1082 Dymaunt, I trowe ys noon, Nor noon oþer maner ston so indurat, to mollifye As he. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 59 The earth... was alle made fatte and mollified by the bloode of the bestes that were there immolated. 1555 *EUBY Decades* 220 These skynnes being made verye harde, they lunge them... in the sea... to mollifie them. 1610 *MARSHAM Masterp.* ii. clixiii. 493 Manna is of equal temper hote and dry; it openeth it mollifieth, and incarnateh. 1638 *WILKINS World* xiv. (1707) 11 Metals are not rarely dyed by melting, but mollified. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 300 One of the... Plants is that which so mollifies the Bones, that, we cannot stand upon our Legs. 1834 W. FEVERING *Tales Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* (1875) 101 Pedrillo Pedrigo... put a basin of hot water under his chin, and began to mollify his beard with his fingers.

fig. 1624 *DUNNE Devoutus* 306 Thou rainest vpon vs and yet doest not always mollifie all our hardnes.

† *b.* To mollify the fist (? nonce-use): a jocular substitution for 'to grease the palm'.

1608 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 98 Making the Merchant dance attendance till a right understanding be created betwixt the Shawbunder and them, which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified.

† *c.* To mollify the belly: to relax the bowels. *Obs.*

1533 *ELNOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Quynces... taken after meate... mollifieth the bealy. 1634 *WOOVES Nat. Philos.* 45 I mollifieth the belly, and cureth hardness of the backe and belly.

† *d. intr.* To become soft or tender. *Obs.*

1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* Oij b. Tyll tyme the meate of them mollifie, and waxe tender.

2. *trans.* To soften in temper or disposition; to allay the anger or indignation of; to render less obdurate; to calm, pacify, or appease. From the 15th to the 17th c. very common in the phrase † to mollify (one's) heart. *Obs.*

c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2638 Lat vs mollifie Our hertes stout to his gentry. 1560 *Davis tr. Steidane's Comm.* 403b, Ambassadors, which might mollifie their myndes and perwade them to peace. 1667 *DRAYDEN & DIX. Newcastle Sir M. Mar. all in* (middle). I must mollify him with money. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) i. 213 Even the Presbyterians were much mollified by his mild and heavenly course of life. 1754 *HUME Hist. Gt. Brit.* i. L. Chas. I. v. 271 To mollify, by these indulgences, the rage of his most furious persecutors. 1783 *BLACK Adv. Phœdon* xxvii. 'Oh, as you please,' said the young man, a trifle mollified.

† *b. intr.* To become softened in temper or disposition; to grow more kindly or genial; to relax one's severity, to become less angry or obdurate, to relent. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 Shall make the most hardhearted persone that is, to mollify & mette. c1533 *TINDALE Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 330/2 The hart here begetteth to mollifie and waxe soft. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iv. (1593) 413 Philanax feeling his hart more & more mollifying into his renewed [etc.]. 1604 *DRAYTON Love Triumphant* v. i. She has a delicious tongue of her own, and I begin to mollify. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 23 Nov. 'He... owned his father had mollified, but hoped she would excuse him. 1823 *Examiner* 263/2 The father mollifies and is reconciled to the marriage.

† 3. To enervate, enfeeble. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xii. 42 This man onely hath mollified my wytes, and perturbed the corage of myn opynyon firste. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 165 Whose mind is so well ordered... that these wanton dauncings... would not corrupt, overcome, and viterlye mollifie?

† 4. To abate the violence or intensity... of (passions; also heat, cold, tempests, etc.); to relieve (care). *Obs.*

c1495 *Epistaff*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 To mollify our monys. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament* to Their absence shulde not queneche nor mollifye your loue towards your breihren. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 85 The extreme heate of the sunne, is something mollified with the cold blastes of the winde. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyoth.* xii. 186 Refresh you in my bathes, and mollifye your care With comfortable wines and meats. 1653 *LD. VAUX tr. Godeau's St. Paul* 238 His great courage could not be mollified. 1833 R. WATSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxviii. 7 What sources of comfort does it [sc. Christianity] open to mollify the troubles of life!

5. To lessen the harshness or severity of (expreſſions, laws, etc.); abate the rigour of (demands); also, to represent in favourable terms, to euphemize. Now rare.

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) i. ccccxiv. 741 The erle of Flaunders... mollified the mater as moche as he might. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. 2 Cor. Arg.* He mollifieth the sbarpenes used in his former epistle. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 203 They would, by yielding to some things when they refused others, sooner prevail with the Houses to mollify their demands. 1681 *DRAYTON Sp. Friar* v. li. 75 Now mince the Sin, And mollifie Damnation with a Phrase. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* xiii. He had not mollified the term of Savage. 1798 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 249 Our alien bill struggles hard for a passage. It has been considerably mollified. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 469 The Apostle... could easily and euphoniously have modified and mollified his expression.

† 6. To impart a tender beauty to. *Obs.* or *nonce-use*.

c1750 *SHERSTONE Ruin'd Abbey* 20 The vocal flute... Crowns his delight and mollifies the scene.

Mollifying (mɒlɪˈfaɪɪŋ), *vb. s.* [*f. prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb MOLLIFY.

c1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1040 Mollifying of angre. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 274/5 Duns saith, that there is a mollifying, that precedeth grace, which hee calleth attrition. 1643 *STER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xiv. 55 They [sc. scars] require greater mollifying.

Mollifying (mɒlɪˈfaɪɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That mollifies (in senses of the vb.).

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physik* iii. xxxvii. (1596) 163 It profiteth greatly to descend into a bath made of mollifying herbs. 1611 *BATE Vind.* xvi. 12 It was neither herbe, nor mollifying plaister that restored them to health. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 The Nobilitie lye idly, acquainting themselves with all effeminate fashions, and mollifying pleasures. 1713 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietness of Spirit* (1822) 163 Could any thought be more mollifying than that? 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 41 The face of Lord Kildare, one of the mollifying demagogues, was blackened on sign-posts. 1906 *Outlook* 24 Mar. 403/2 We should not embrace the mollifying delusion of security in private or in national life.

Molligut (mɒlɪˈɡʊt), *U.S. dial.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1884 G. B. GOONE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 173 The Goose Fish or Monk Fish *Lophius piscatorius*. The names of the fish are many;... In Eastern Connecticut [it is called] 'Molligut'.

Mollimock, variant of **MALLEMUCK**.

1831 *GOODRIDGE Voy. South Seas* 20 Various birds... such as the Albatross, Nellys, Peecos, Mollimocks [etc.].

Mollin, *obs.* form of **MULLEIN**.

Molline (mɒlɪn), *Med.* Also *-in*. [A trade name; ? *f. L. mollis* soft + *-INE*.] A yellowish-white saponaceous preparation used as a base for ointments in the treatment of skio diseases.

1839 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 698/5 A saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of 'molline'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mollin*.

Mollinet, *obs.* variant of **MOLINET**.

Mollipilose (mɒlɪˈpiːləs), *a.* [*f. L. mollis* soft: see **PILOSE**.] Having soft pilage or plumage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Hence **Mollipilosity** (*ibid.*).

Mollipuff, variant of **MULLPUFF**.

Mollisher (mɒlɪʃə), *slang.* A woman.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Diet.*, *Mollisher*, a woman. 1857 *MATHEW Lond. Labour* i. 424 One old mollisher (woman)... brought out 8 lbs. of white rags.

Mollitie, variant of **MOLLITY**.

|| **Mollities** (mɒlɪˈtiːz). Also 7 **mollicies**. [*L. mollities, f. molli-s soft.*] † *a. fig.* Effeminacy (*obs.*). *b. Med.* Softening, softness. *Mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones. 1604 *Jas. I Counterb.* (Arb.) 110 Mollities and delicacie were the wracke and overthrowr... of the Romane Empire. 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* i. 437/1 The phenomena of mollities... and... other morbid actions. 1876 *Bristowe Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 923 Mollities ossium is characterised anatomically by progressive softening of the bones.

† **Mollition**, *Obs.* rare. -1. [*ad. L. *mollitiō-em, f. mollire to soften: see -ION.*] Softening.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 75 Mollition is the beginning of Ligation.

Mollitious (mɒlɪˈʃiəs), *a. rare.* [*f. L. molliti-ſ softness + -IOUS.*] Luxurious, sensuous.

1646 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* (1651) 79 Can lusty diet,

and mollitious rest bring forth no other fruits, but faint desires, rigid thoughts, and Phlegmatic conceits! 1840 *BROWNING Sardello* iii. 129 Mollitious alcoves gill Superb as Byzant domes the devils built.

† **Mollitude**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. mollitudo, f. molli-s soft: see -TUDE.*] Softness, effeminacy.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mollitude*, softness, niceness, tenderness, effeminateness, wantonness. 1676 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 11 A perennial mollitude of manners. In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Mollity**, *Obs.* In 7 **mollitie**. [*ad. L. molliti-ſ softness: see MOLLITIES.*] Gentleness.

1655 *Marrow of Complements* 2 If that tenderness and mollitie inherent and predominant in your soft sex sway its scepter in you.

Molotto, *obs.* form of **MULATTO**.

Mollusc, **mollusk** (mɒlɪˈsk), *Nat. Hist.* Also 9 **mollusque**. [*ad. F. mollusque, ad. mod. L. MOLLUSCA.*] An animal belonging to the Mollusca.

1783 *BARBET Genera Vermium* p. xvii, *Ascidia*, The Bladder Shaped Mollusque. *Holothuria* The Tentaculated Mollusque. *Medusa* The Snake-lock Mollusque. 1808 *HOME in Phil. Trans.* xcvi. 286 All the mollusques which creep on their bellies. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 321/2 Terrestrial and fluviatile Mollusks. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 259 These molluscs took well to the lake. 1838 R. MUNRO *Presl. Scot.* 81 This mollusc is now extinct in the Clyde.

Mollusca (mɒlɪˈskä), *sb. pl. Zool.* [*mod. L. mollusca* (Jonston 1650), neut. pl. of *L. molliscus* (occurring in *mollusca nux*, a soft kind of nut), also ellipt. as *sb.*, and *molluscum* neut., used subst. as the name of a kind of fungus.] *a.* Applied by Linnæus in 1758 to a heterogeneous group of invertebrates, forming the second order of his class Vermes, and comprising the Echinoderms, Hydroids, Annelids, and oaked Mollusca. To these the shell-bearing Mollusca were added by later naturalists. *b.* In present use (mainly following the classification proposed by Cuvier in 1788-1800), a phylum or sub-kingdom of animals, comprising the four classes Gastropoda (limpets, snails, etc.), Scaphopoda (tooth-shells), Cephalopoda (cuttlefish, etc.), and Lamellibranchia (oyster, mussel, etc.); the classes Cirripoda, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda, included by Cuvier among the Mollusca, are now placed elsewhere, and the Polyzoa have since Cuvier's time been added to the phylum and again removed.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 204/1 *Mollusca*, in the Linnæan system, is the denomination of the second genus of vermes or worms. These are simple naked animals, not included in a shell, but furnished with limbs. 1806 *TURTON tr. Linn. Syst. Nat.* IV. 3 Class VI. Worms... They are divided into five Orders. I. Intestina... II. Mollusca. Are naked, furnished with tentacula or arms, for the most part inhabitants of the sea; and [etc.]. 1838 *FLEMING Brit. Anim.* 224 I1 is my intention to proceed to the consideration of the species [of Radiata]... immediately after the enumeration of the Mollusca. 1898 *KIRKAROV & POLLAKOV tr. Don's Text-bk. Zool.* 289 note, In many Mollusca... certain parts of the epithelial covering of the pericardium are glandular.

Molluscan (mɒlɪˈskän), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [*f. prec. + -AN.*] *a. adj.* Of pertaining to, or having the characters of the Mollusca. *b. sb.* One of the Mollusca; a mollusc.

1828-32 in *WEESTER*. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. viii. 236 The Cirripedes... seem to have little to do with the bivalve Molluscan. *Ibid.* 255 The superiority of the Insect over the Molluscan tribes. 1883 *Gd. Worlds* Aug. 531/2 The molluscan population of our British shores.

Molluscigerous (mɒlɪˈʃɪdʒərəs), *a.* Also **molluskigerous**. [*f. MOLLUSC + -GEROUS.*] Bearing or producing molluscs.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 In some few of the *Synapta*... elongated tubular molluskigerous sacs are found attached... to one of the intestinal vessels.

Molluscoid (mɒlɪˈskɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -OID.*] *A. adj.*

1. *Zool.* *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Mollusca; *b.* Of or belonging to the Molluscoidea. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 838 The Molluscoid subdivision of the neutral forms. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* i. (1879) 296 Their affinities [i.e. those of the Polyzoa] are probably molluscoid.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of molluscum.

1899 *Alt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 Molluscoid acne.

B. sb.

1. One of the Molluscoidea.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 416 The *Bryozoa* and the *Tunicata*... have been formed into a separate subdivision, the Molluscoidea. 1879 *VERMILL in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* No. 15. 147 Molluscoidea.

2. = **MOLLUSCUM** 1 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Molluscoideal (mɒlɪˈskɔɪdɪəl), *a.* [*f. MOLLUSCOID + -AL.*] = **MOLLUSCOID** *a.*

1872 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 309 A1 an ancient epoch the highest and lowest molluscoideal animals [ed. 5 (1869) p. 412 molluscs]... swarmed in numbers.

So **Molluscoideal** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Molluscoidea (mɒlɪˈskɔɪdɪə), *Zool.* Also *-oida*. [*mod. L.* (Milne-Edwards 1844), *f. MOLLUSCOID + -OIDA.*] A division of invertebrates

comprising the Polyzoa and the Brachiopoda, and formerly also the Tunicata.

1855 *Engl. Cycl.*, Nat. Hist. III. 858 Milne-Edwards has proposed a division of the *Mollusca* into the *Mollusca* proper, and the *Molluscoidea* (*Molluscoidea*), including under the latter class those Polype-like forms, the *Polyzoa* and the *Ascidioidea*. 1859 Huxley *Introd. Classif. Anim.* iv. 82 The *Ascidioidea*, *Brachiopoda* and *Polyzoa*... may be conveniently denominated *Molluscoidea*. 1875 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 330 Distribution of *Molluscoidea* in Time.

Molluscoidean (mɒlʊskoʊd'iən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *MOLLUSCOID* + *-an*.] = *MOLLUSCOID* *a.* and *sb.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Molluscous (mɒlʊskəs), *a.* [f. *L. molluscus* (see *MOLLUSCA*, *MOLLUSCUM*) + *-ous*.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Mollusca*.

1813 BAREWELL *Introd. Geol.* 179 *Molluscous* animals of a particular species. 1816 BINGLEY *Useful Knowl.* III. 13 *Molluscous* Worms are simple animals, without shell, and furnished with limbs, as the cuttle fish, medusa, star-fish, and sea-urchins. 1840 *Cham. Jnl.* No. 438. 174/3 The snail belongs to the *Molluscous* division of the animal kingdom. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 407 Now that oysters are so dear... we should look around for some molluscous substitute.

2. *fig. esp.* in the sense of 'flabby', 'invertebrate'. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* xxix, 'Reclining in molluscous languor upon a mother-of-pearl reading-lounge, she seemed [etc.]'. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 648/4 The molluscous might of China. 1886 *Alanch. Exam.* 9 Nov. 5/2 We may regard him as a fair type of Toryism in its present molluscous condition.

3. *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of molluscum.

1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 112 The peculiar discoid shape of molluscous growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 824 Molluscous tumours.

Hence **Molluscousness**.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 408 That 'moral molluscousness' which my Lord Elcho has had the good fortune to make into a proverb.

|| **Molluscum** (mɒlʊskəm). [mod. *L.*, neut. of *L. molluscus*; see *MOLLUSCA*.]

1. *Path.* The designation of a kind of soft tumours. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Callen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 332 Molluscum; Small soft wen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 874 The molluscum tumours.

† 2. *Zool.* = *MOLLUSCO*. *Obs.*

1832 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 9 The *Polys rufibranchialis* [is] a molluscum new to naturalists.

Mollusk, -sque, variant forms of *MOLLUSC*.

Molly (mɒli). Also 8 molley, 8- mollie.

[f. *M. LL.* sb. 1 + *-y*.]

1. (With capital *M*.) A familiar pet-form of the name *Mary*; often applied contemptuously to a 'lass', 'wench', and occas. to a prostitute. (*Cf.* *MOLL*.)

1719 D'URVEY *Pills* I. 5 Town follies and Cullies, And Molleys and Dolleys, For ever adieu. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xxxii, 'I would make George Colman melancholy To have heard him, like a male Molly, Chanting those stupid staves.' 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* 97 The men and girls [at a hiring-fair] are called 'Johneys and Molleys'.

2. An effeminate man or boy; a milksoy, *Miss Molly*, in the same sense (*cf.* *Miss Nancy*, *Miss sb.* 2 b); hence *Miss Mollyism*. *Cf.* *MOLLY-CODDLE*.

1754 W. WHITEHEAD *World* No. 58 r. 1 If he goes to school, he will be perpetually teased by the nick-name of Miss Molly. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* Molly, a miss Molly, an effeminate fellow, a sodomite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* r. 19 In fact, a specimen of folly, a semi-wit [sic], a mere Miss Molly. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 83 It would be sad if John Bull were to be emasculated by Miss-Mollyism. 1879 L. B. WILFORD *Constans* III. 172 Simon is not a molly, whatever he may be. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Oct. 363/3 When a man makes a 'molly' of himself by describing the work of the housemaid. 1902 'R. CONNOR' *Man fr. Glengarry* vii, 'The Langfords are regular Molleys'.

3. A large basket used for packing fruit, etc. 1883 *Newspaper*, Pears, 25. to 45. per molly; walnuts, 35. 6d. to 45. 6d. per molly. 1885 *Standard* 11 Sept., Innumerable 'mollies' (big baskets) of plums. 1898 *Gard. Mag.* 3 Sept. 581/1 Dutch (pears), 25. to 25. 6d. per molly.

4. Special combinations: **Molly cotton-tail** *U.S.* = *cotton-tail*; **molly-head** *slang*, a 'soft-head', simpleton; **molly-mop**, an effeminate man; **Molly washdish**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Molly Cotton-tail*, a rabbit. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1889) V. 78 Molly Cotton-tail. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 492/1 Stephens is in it to pass the stuff to the 'mollybeads that can't be got at without him. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, 'I'll drive you, you d-d molly mop. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). **Molly washdish*.

Hence † **mollyish** *a.*

1801 DIBBIN *Frisk*, 'Jack at the Opera' iii, 'If it wasn't for the petticoat gear, With their squeaking, so mollyish, tender, and soft, One should scarcely know ma'am from moonseer.'

Molly, **mollie** (mɒli). *dial.* [Alleged to be an abbreviated form of *MALLEMUCK*.]

1. = *FULMAR*. *Cf.* *MAW (maw)*.

1857 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Birds* VI. 237 Fulmar... Malleemoke. Molly. 1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's* B. 144 The voracity of the 'mollies' swarming round the ship is perfectly astonishing. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 337 Other birds were seen, including... the molly.

2. A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several ice-bound ships in company.

1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's* B. 112 In the evening... I got some little insight into the mysteries

of a 'mollie', though on a small scale. In whaling parlance, a 'mollie' means having a night of it. 1885 SCHLEY & SOLEY *Rescue of Greely* 183 These interviews are called 'Mollies', and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead... Generally speaking, a 'Mollie' means making a night of it.

Molly-coddle (mɒlɪkɒd'l) *sb.* Also 9 molly caudle, -coddle. [f. *MOLLY* 1 + *CODDLE* v. 2]

a. One who coddles himself or is coddled; one who takes excessive care of his health; an effeminate man. Also *attrib.* *b. dial.* = *MOLLYCOT*.

1833 SIR C. NAYLER *Colonies* 209 A 'moll caudle' spirit that reigned supreme through all the acts of this government. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xxvii, 310 You have been bred up as a molly-coddle, Pen, and spoilt by the women. 1851 - *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 257 He couldn't do otherwise than hold him up to scorn as a molly-coddle and a milksoy. 1864 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 24 This desperately molly-coddle age. 1895 *Times* 12 Nov. 14/2 They... come... from well-meaning but molly-coddle friends. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mollycoddle*,... 2. A man who does household work; one who interferes with women's business.

Molly-coddle (mɒlɪkɒd'l) *v.* Also *mollie-coddle*, *mollie-coddle*. [f. *prcc.*] *trans.* To coddle or cocker up.

1870 DICKENS *E. Dood* ii, Don't molly-coddle, there's a good fellow. I like anything better than being molly-coddled. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Rey & V.* I. 264, I am not going to have the child molly-coddled in that way. 1883 MISS BRAODON *Gold. Calf* III. vii. 227 Look here, mother dear: I'm as well as ever I was, and I'm not going to be molly-coddled any more. 1898 *Cath. News* 21 May 8/3 This is very much like appealing to a householder to molly-coddle a burglar who had invaded his premises rather than bring in the police.

Hence **Molly-coddling** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.* 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xv, Fresh air is a thousand times better for her than molly-coddling and medicines. 1885 *Times* 2 Jan. 10 A hypersensitive and mollycoddling regard for our finer feelings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 10/2 Mollie-coddling is the curse of missions.

Mollycot (mɒlɪkɒt), *dial.* [f. *MOLLY* 1 + *COT* sb. 5] One who 'fusses' about domestic concerns; a man who performs a woman's domestic duties.

1837 MISS MITCHELL *Country Stories* (1850) 99 He's worse mollycot than a woman. c. 1861 J. T. STAYTON *Reys fro' Loominary* (1867) 63 If ever aw contentedly turn Mollycot, there'll ha to be some very different noshuns o't whole duty o' man.

Mollyhawk (mɒlɪhɒk). Corrupt form of *molly-mawk*, *MALLEMUCK*.

1834 SURGEON in *Sword & Trowel* Apr. 167 The Molly-hawks and Cape-pigeons... followed faithfully in our wake. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/4 Molly-hawks.

Molly Maguire (mɒlɪmæɡwɪə). [A female name (see *MOLLY* 1; *Maguire* is a common Irish surname) assumed together with the female disguise: see *quot.*] A member of a secret society formed in Ireland in 1843 for the purpose of resisting the payment of rent.

1868 W. S. TREACH *Realities Irish Life* vi. 82 These 'Molly Maguires' were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes... The 'Molly Maguires' became the terror of all our officials.

b. trans. A similar society formed in the mining districts of Pennsylvania for purposes of intimidation, but suppressed in 1876.

1871 DIXON *New Amer.* II. 299 The judge who tried this murderer was elected by the Molly Maguires; the jurors who assisted him were themselves Molly Maguires.

Mollymawk, variant of *MALLEMUCK*.

Molmen, *Obs.* *cf.* *Hist.* Pl. molmen. [late OE. **mālmān*, f. *māl* *ML* sb. 1 + *MAN*. *Cf.* *Sc. mail-man*.] A holder of *MOLLAND*; one who held land for which he paid rent in commutation of servile customs.

1277 *Ely Survey* in *Vinogradoff Villainage* 442 De consuetudinariis qui vocantur Molmen. 1291 *Inquisition* 19 *Edw. I* (Rec. Office) *ibid.* 186 Liberi tenentes per cartam. Liberi tenentes qui vocantur freskemen. Sokemanni qui vocantur molmen. Custumarii qui vocantur werken. 1892 VINOGADOFF *Villainage in Engl.* 184 The word mal-men or mol-men is commonly used in the feudal period for villains who have been released from most of their services by the lord on condition of paying certain rents.

Moloch (mɒlək) [f. *L. Moloch* (Vulg.),

Gr. Μόλωχ, Μολόχ (LXX), repr. Heb. מוֹלֵךְ. It is believed that the true form of the name (or rather title) was מוֹלֵךְ *Melek* king (*cf.* the name of the Tyrian god Melchir, 'king of the city'), but that the Jews after the Captivity pronounced it with the vowels of מוֹלֵךְ *dō'shelek* shame, in order to mark their horror of idolatry.

The Bible of 1611 has the name always as *Moloch*, *exc.* in Amos v. 26, where it has 'your Moloch', though the Masoretic reading of the Heb. is *mal'aken* 'your king'. The earlier Eng. versions spell the name *Moloch* after the Vulgate.]

1. The name of a Canaanite idol, to whom children were sacrificed as burnt-offerings (Lev. xviii. 21); represented by Milton as one of the devils. Hence (as appellative, but now always with capital *M*), applied to an object to which horrible sacrifices are made. Also *attrib.*

The Rabbinical story that children were burnt *alive* (being

placed in the arms of the image, whence they fell into the flames) appears to be unfounded, but is popularly well-known, and has influenced the transferred use.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 392 Moloch, horrid King, hearse-meat with blood of human sacrifice, and parents tears. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 185 Thee to defend the Moloch Priest prefers The prayer of hate. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 332 The moloch to whom her honour and happiness had been sacrificed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesman*, *Man.* App. 10 The Molochs [sic] of human nature. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 394/2 More lives have been sacrificed to the Moloch of high pressure steam, than [etc.]. 1882 BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 49 The trouble of rearing new victims for the Moloch of culture. 1868 W. CORRY *Lit. & Jnl.* (1897) 237 This holocaust, this human incense, this Moloch-squeezing of innocents [a hot Sunday in school chapel].

2. The thorn-lizard or thorn-devil, *Moloch horridus*, native of Australia, one of the most grotesque and hideous of existing reptiles. Also *attrib.*, as *moloch-lizard* (*Ogilvie Suppl.* 1855).

[The mod. *L. Moloch horridus* (Gray 1841) was suggested by Milton's expression: see *quot.* 1667, sense 1.]

1845 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Lizards Brit. Mus.* 263 The Moloch, *Moloch horridus*, Gray. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 5/4 Australia produces many curiosities... but few are greater oddities in appearance than the Moloch lizard. *Ibid.*, The Moloch is decidedly the most remarkable of recent additions to the Reptile House.

3. A Brazilian monkey, *Callithrix moloch*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 155 The Moloch *Callithrix*. 1893 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 173 Another Brazilian species is the Moloch tit (*Callithrix moloch*).

Hence **Molochship** *nounce-wd.*

1661 COWLEY *Gout. Cronwell* Wks. (1688) 57 To set himself up as an Idol... and make the very Streets of London like the Valley of Hinnom, by burning the bowels of men as a Sacrifice to his Moloch-ship.

|| **Molochine** (mɒləkɪn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. *L. Moloch* (generic name of the moloch lizard) + *-INE* 1.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or connected with the reptilian sub-family *Molochinae*, represented only by the Moloch (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

b. sb. A molochine lizard (*Ibid.*).

Molochite (s, obs. forms of *MALACHITE*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found the Sardonique stones, Molochite, and those which are called Iris.

Molochize (mɒləkəɪz), *v.* [f. *MOLUCH* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* in *nounce-uses*. *a.* To imbue with the cruelty characteristic of the worship of Moloch. *b.* To immolate, to sacrifice as to Moloch.

1825 HONE *Every-day* Bk. I. 295 Humanity was dead, for superstition Molochized the heart. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. 4, I think that they would Molochize them [sc. their babies] too, To have the heavens clear.

Hence **Molochizing** *pp.* *a.*

1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 44 The Molochizing fire that sears the germ of kindness in man's soul.

Moloker (mɒləkə), *slang*. Also *molocker*.

A renovated silk hat. So *Moloker v.* (see *quot.*). 1853 SALA *Breadth in Bed* v. 105 'Tis like an old hat that has been 'molkered', or ironed and pressed into a simulacrum of its pristine freshness. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 3/3 A good Molocker (Molocker, it appears, is the trade term for renovated old *chapeaux*). *Ibid.*, We came across one shop where Molockers were sold.

Molossa (s, obs. form of *MOLASSES*).

Molosse (mɒləs), *rare*. [ad. *L. molossus*.]

† 1. = *MOLOSSUS* 1. *Obs.*

1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classicks def. & illustr.* II. 100 The smaller Alcaic verse with a Molosse interpos'd.

2. = *MOLOSSUS* 2.

1842 DE QUINCY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1863 XIII. 460 Out bounds... a horrid infuriated ruffian of a dog - oftentimes a huge moloss, big as an English cow.

3. A mastiff-bat (see *MOLOSSINE*).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 249 Molosses of the Old World... Collared Molosse... Plaited Molosse.

Molosses, obs. form of *MOLASSES*.

Molossian (mɒləsiən), *a.* and *sb.* *Hist.* [f. *L. Molossia* (= Gr. Μολοσσία) a country in Epirus, f. Gr. Μολοσσός *MOLOSSUS*: see *-AN*, *-IAN*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to Molossia; esp.

Molossian dog, hound, a kind of mastiff.

1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* (1684) iii. 434 But feed Fleet Spartan Whelps, and thy Molossian Breed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 481/1 Alexander was the first of the Molossian princes who bore the title of king of Epirus. 1899 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 460 The carcass of a Molossian bound.

b. sb. An inhabitant of Molossia.

1592 GREENE *Mamillia* iii. (1593) 3 Sarcas the king of the Molossians. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 483/2 The Molossians (inhabited) the inland district of which the lake of Pambois or Yannina may be regarded as the centre.

Molossic (mɒləsɪk), *a. Prosody*. [f. *MOLLOSSUS* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to a molossus.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Molossine (mɒləsɪn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. *L. Molossina*: a family of bats (f. *Molossus* 1: see *MOLOSSUS* 2): see *-INE*.]

a. adj. Relating to the *Molossinae*. 1891 FLOWER & LYONER *Mammals* xiii. 669 The Molossine division is characterized by [etc.].

b. sb. One of the *Molossinae* or mastiff-bats. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 69 The Molossines... These have the muzzle simple [etc.].

Molossoid (mɒləsɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as *prec.*: see *-OID*.] = *MOLOSSINE*.

1864 H. ALLEN *Bats N. Amer.* (Smithsonian Misc. Collect. VII.) 6 The Molossoid group of the Noctilionidae.

Molossus (molph'ss). [a. L. *Molossus* = Gr. *Μολοσσός* Molossian, used subst. as below.]

1. *Prosody*. A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1585 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 69 Molossus, that is [a foot] of three long, as — — — *foriginues*. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 33 The Molossus, like the spondee, was used in solemn religious melodies.

2. A Molossian dog.

1882 'Omoia' *Maremma* I. 54 She was afraid of the white Molossus dog.

Molossus, -otto, obs. ff. MOLASSES, MULATTO.

Molour, -owre, obs. forms of MULLER.

Molsh, obs. form of MULCH.

Mol stick, obs. form of MAULSTICK.

Molt: see MELT v.; obs. form of MOULT.

† **Mol'table**, a. Obs. rare^o. [f. *molt*, obs. form of MELT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being melted, meltable.

1552 HULOET, *Moltenable* [1572 (ed. Higgins), *Molteable*], *fusilis*.

Molte, *Molten*: see MELT v.

Molten (mōl't'n), *pple.* a. Forms: see MELT v. [strong pa. *pple.* of MELT v.]

1. Liquefied by heat; in a state of fusion.

Now said only of metals or other bodies that require great heat to melt them; not, e.g., of wax or ice. Cf. MELTED. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviii. (*Fuliana*) 39 Par men pane dang hir sare... & moltyne led he geri yet a pone hir hed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 62 Out of thair throttis thay schot on vlder Hett molten gold. 1546 *Pilgr.* (W. de W. 1551) 135 To some the boylyng oyle or molte lead hath ben oo more payne, than the pleasant warme water. *Ibid.* 152b, Goddess of metall molten. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 34, I am as hot as molten Lead, and as heavy ton. 1611 BARREY *Rant-Alley* iv. i, It lies, As heavy in my belly as molten lead. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swims. 1784 COOPER *Task* i. 170 The stream, That, as with molten glass, inflays the vale. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 249 f. Malleable iron is iron which has been 'decarburized' by the action of air upon it in a molten state.

b. *fig.*

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Demosth. & Eub.* Wks. 1853 I. 86 f. He leaves them in the quiet possession of all their molten arguments. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Tenebræ* 27 In the manifold sound remote, In the molten murmur of song. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 253 The molten passion of Burke. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 15 May 5/3 The molten material of his mind too abundant for the capacity of the mould, overflowed it in gushes of fiery excess.

† c. *Molten grease* (see quot. 1754). Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Molten Grease*, a Disease in Horses. 1754 BARTLEY *Favrilery* (ed. 2) 166 By molten-grease is meant a fat or oily discharge with the dung, and arises from a coagulation or melting down of the fat of the horse's body, by violent exercise in very hot weather.

2. a. Of metal or other substance: That has been melted (and again solidified). b. Of an image, etc.: Made or produced by melting and running into a mould; = CAST *pple.* a. 8.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 316/580 þei he of molten bras were. 1428 *Stricles Misc.* (1888) 2 3ai fand certein smale peeces multen tyf mēged with other metall. 1535 COVERABLE *Exot.* xxiii. 4 They made a molten calf. 1642 *Best Furn.* Bks. (Struttes) 29 Wee buy our molten tallows... of the hucksters and tripe-wives. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 327 His Mystic Form the Artizans of Greece In wounded Stone, or molten Gold, express.

† 3. Dissolved (in a liquid); also, loosely, reduced to a partially liquid condition, e.g. by putrefaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22791 I semis al again kind þan man es molten flees and hanes, f time þai þai be roten anes þa pith and þijf als þai had ar. c 1420 *Pallial*, on *Husb.* II. 284 And summe hem kepe Thre nyght in molten [L. *Egnide*] donge.

Hence **Mol'tenly adv.**, like what is molten.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. iii. (1870) 149 A... language... that is still hot from the hearts and brains of a people, not hardened yet, but moltenly ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought.

Molter, obs. form of MOULDER, MOUTRE.

Moltid, obs. pa. t. and pa. *pple.* of MELT v.

Moltlong, variant of MALTLONG, MATLONG.

1649 *Eng. Farrier* B 2b, Molt-long, is the pinching of a straight-hoofe.

† **Molton**. Obs. [f. the name South *Molton*, a town in North Devon.]

The word appears as in Ger. use (but with Fr. pronunciation, and said to be from Fr.) in Flügel's *Ger. Eng. Dict.* 1893. (f. Confused with MOLTEN.)

A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj b, Tauestockes tawntons moltons. [1759 *Brice Grand Gazetteer* 1208 *South-Molton*... As the chief Manufactures are Serges, Shalloons, and Felts, great Quantities of Wool are brought here to Market. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34 A molton, or blanket coat. *Ibid.* 137 The lock... I had carried under my molton coat.

Molton, obs. pa. *pple.* of MELT v.

Moltoun, obs. form of MUTTON.

Moltring, obs. form of MOULDERING a.

Molty(n), -tynnyd, obs. pa. *pple.* of MELT v.

Molucca (mōl'ukā). Also 7 *Molluca*, *Molucco*. [Appears in Fr. (1522) as *Isles Moliquas*,

in It. (1598) as *Isole Moluche*, and in 17th c. Sp. and Pg. as *Maluco*, *islas Malucas* and *Molucas*. The name (the *Moluccas*, the *Molucca Islands*) of a group of islands (also called the Spice Islands) situated in the Eastern Archipelago; used attrib. in *Molucca* balm, a cultivated labiate plant, *Moluccella laevis*, native of the Eastern Mediterranean region; *Molucca* bat, the Harpy bat, *Harpyia cephalotes*, native of the islands of Celebes and Amboyna; *Molucca* bean, the fruit of a species of *BONDU*, *Gnilandina Bonducella*; *Molucca* berry, the fruit of a large tiliaceous tree, *Eleocarpus serratus*, native of India; *Molucca* crab, a name for species of the genus *Limulus*; the king-crab; *Molucca* deer, a species of deer, *Cervus moluccensis*, found in the Moluccas; *Molucca* grains, the seeds of the East Indian tree *Croton Tiglium*, from which croton oil is extracted; *Molucca* nut, the *BONDU* nut (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Molucca*, **Molucca* Balm. 1789 W. AITON *Horius Kewensis* II. 320 *Moluccella laevis*. Smooth *Molucca* Balm... *Moluccella spinosa*. Prickly *Molucca* Balm. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 558 **Molucca* Bat. a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 14 Upon the Rocks you will find... very oft these pretty Nutts [unarg. **Molucca* Beans], of which they use to make Snuff Boxes. 1700 J. WALLACE Jr. *Acc. Orkney* ii. 36 After Storms of Westerly Wind, amongst the Sea-weed, they find commonly in places expos'd to the Western-Ocean these *Phaeo*, that, I know not for what reason, go under the Name of *Molucca* Beans. [Cf. STANNE in *Phil. Trans.* (1696) XIX. 398, where the name *Phaeoli Moluccani* is cited from Sibbald *Prod. Hist. Nat. Scot.* p. 55 part 2.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Anacardium*, the Portuguese denominate it *Fava de Molagua*, the *Molucca* bean, by which title it is also known in England. 1887 BENTLEY *Mau. Bot.* (ed. 3) 484 *Eleocarpus (Ganitus) serratus*.—The fruits are commonly known under the name of **Molucca* Berries. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. iv. 120 The **Molucca*-Crab, *Cancer Moluccensis*. 1902 KOPROKIN *Mutual Aid* 11 The big *Molucca* crab (*Limulus*). 1893 LYBCKEK *Horns & Hoofs* 299 The **Molucca* deer. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 179 f. The seeds of the *Croton Tiglii* were formerly used as a drastic purgative medicine, under the name of grains of Tilly, or **Molucca* grains. 1866 SLOAN *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 225 **Molucco* Nuts of med. cur.

Molwarp, obs. form of MOULDWARP.

Moly (mō'li). [a. L. *mōly*, a. Gr. *μολύ*.]

1. *Mythology*. A fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, endowed with magic properties, and said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus as a charm against the sorceries of Circe.

The Homeric moly is by some modern writers identified with the mandrake, but Theophrastus and Dioscorides apply the name to some species of garlic (*Allium*). 1567 GOLONG *Ovid's Met. Ep. Ded.* a iv b, And what is else herbe Moly than the gift of staynedess And temperance? 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 42 It shall preunlay as much against these abuses, as Homers Moly against Witchcraft. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* Wks. 1902 II. 19 But as y^e herb Moly hath a floure as white as snow, & a roote as blacke as incke: so age bath a white head, showing pietie, but a black hart swelling wth mischiefe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 636 And yet more med'ical is it than that Moly That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. 1725 PORS *Odys.* x. 365 Black was the root, but milky white the flower, Moly the name, to mortals hard to find. 1884 A. LANG *Customs & Myth* 154 Homer's moly, whatever plant he meant by that name. 1593 LONGE *Phillis, Compl. Elstred* (1875) 68 He had Loues Moly growing on my pappes, To charme a hell of sorrow and mishappes.

2. Applied to various plants that have been supposed to be identical with the moly of Homer.

a. The liliaceous genus *Allium*, esp. the wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. Also with prefixed word, applied to various species of this genus, as *civet*, *Dioscorides*, dwarf, *Homer's*, *Indian*, *Montpellier*, *pine-apple*, *serpent's*, *yellow moly*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 121 Moly. Wilde Garlicke. 1660 SILAROCK *Vegetables* 105 The late Pine-apple Moly, the Civet Moly of Monspelier, are well preserved many years. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, May (1699) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting... Bugloss, Homers Moly, and the white of Dioscorides [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Sept. 25 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Moly, Monspelien [etc.]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 7, I should have taken it for a Moly, but that it had no smell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenia* ii. 55 f. Serpents Moly... the small green leaves twine and crawl, from whence it took its name. 1721 MORTIMER *Hush.* (ed. 5) II. 231 Moly, or Wild Garlic, is of several Sorts or Kinds, as the Great Moly of Homer, the Indian Moly, the Moly of Hungary, Serpents Moly, the Yellow Moly, Spanish Purple Moly, Spanish Silver-capped Moly, Dioscorides Moly, the Sweet Moly of Montpellier, &c. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I. 422 *Allium subultrium*... Hairly Garlic or Dioscorides Moly. *Ibid.* 423 *Allium magnum*... Homer's Garlic, or Moly. *Ibid.* 428 *Allium Moly*. Yellow Garlic, or Moly. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1860) 126 The stately lily, the royal carnation, the golden noly. 1899 *Vestm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2 f. Moly, however, can be identified. It is a common bulb of Southern Europe, covering the ground with sheets of brilliant yellow.

† b. App. identified with Thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*. Obs. rare¹.

1578 LYVE *Dodons* iv. l. 503 You may also reckon amongst the kindes of Moly, a sort of Grasse growing alongs the sea coast, and... bearing flowers... tuft fashion, of a white purple, or skie colour.

Molybdate (mōlib'dāt). *Chem.* Also 8-9 *molybdat*. [mod., formed as MOLYBDIO a.: see -ATE¹. Cf. F. *molybdate*.] A salt of molybdic acid. 1794 C. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Molybdates, soluble in water... but little known. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 283 The acidulous molybdate of potash. *Ibid.* 292 Molybdate of lead. 1861 BRISTOW *Glass Min.*, *Molybdate* of Iron, occurs in subfissure or in tufted crystals of a deep yellow colour; also pulverulent. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 185 Molybdate of soda.

Molybdena (mōlibdē'nā). ? Obs. Also 7-9 -dēna, and 9 in anglicized or Ger. form molybden. [a. L. *molybdæna*, a. Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, f. *μολύβδος* lead. For the history of the application of the word, see PLUMBAGO (note at end of article).] a. Applied vaguely to various ores or salts of lead. b. An older name for MOLYBDENITE, by early mineralogists confused with graphite and with various ores of lead. c. From c 1790 to c 1820 sometimes used for MOLYBDENUM.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Molybdæna*, native and factitious, the native is only a mixture of Lead and Silver Mine; the factitious is a sort of Litharge. 1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Min.* 65 The acid of molyhdæna has never yet been obtained quite free from phlogiston. 1786 BRODERS tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 227 Experiments upon Molyhdæna. 1778. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 4 The Molyhdæna acid has been extracted from Molyhdæna. *Ibid.* 215 The Molyhdæna seems to me to be only in the state of a Calx. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 123, I evaporated it to dryness, without perceiving any vestige of oxide of molyhdæna. 1816 P. CLEAVE *Lano Min.* 403 The Graphite and sulphuret of molyhdæna often strongly resemble each other.

d. attrib.: † molybdæna acid; molybdic acid; molybdæna ochre = MOLYBDITE.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Min.* 18 Molyhdæna acid. 1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 144 Molybdæna Ochre. Hence † *molybdænic*, † *molybdæneous* *adjs.*, obtained from or pertaining to molybdæna (cf. MOLYBDIC). *Molybdæniciferous* a., containing molybdenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1790 WEGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 317 The molybdæna acid, discovered by Scheele. 1796 Molyhdæna acid [see MOLYBDIC]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 216 The molybdic Calx is known to communicate a yellow colour to Lead. *Ibid.* 478 A pure Molybdic acid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 431 This is the molybdic acid.

† **Molybdenated**, a. *Chem.* Obs. [f. MOLYBDEN-A + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Combined with molybdenum.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 212 Yellow Molybdenated Lead Ore. *Ibid.* 322 Molybdenated Barytes is soluble in cold water.

Molybdenite (mōlibdē'nait). [f. MOLYBDEN-A + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdenite*.] † a. *Chem.* An artificial sulphide of molybdenum (obs.). b. *Min.* Disulphide of molybdenum occurring in tabular bluish-grey crystals.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 319 Molybdenite... By this name I distinguish the Regulus produced from Molybdæna. 1837 *DANA Min.* 426 Molybdenite generally occurs imbedded in... granite... and other primitive rocks. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Nov. 5/8 Molybdenite in Queensland.

Molybdenum (mōlibdē'nūm). *Chem.* [mod. L., alteration of MOLYBDEN-A.] A metallic element (symbol Mo) occurring in combination, as in molybdenite, wulfenite, etc.

When separated it is a brittle, almost infusible silver-white metal, permanent at ordinary temperatures, but rapidly oxidized by heat. *Molybdenum oxide* = MOLYBOITE (Cassell 1886).

Molybdenum sulphide = MOLYBOENITE (*Ibid.*). 1846 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 408 The ore containing molybdenum has almost the appearance of plumbago. 1873 WATTS *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 512 Molybdenum occurs in small quantity as sulphide.

Molybdic (mōlibd'ik), a. [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -IC. Cf. F. *molybdique*.] a. *Min.* Containing or derived from molybdenum. *Molybdic ochre* = MOLYBDITE. *Molybdic silver* = WEHRHITE. b. *Chem.* Applied to compounds containing molybdenum in its higher valency; esp. in *molybdic acid*.

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 317 The yellow molybdic acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 247 The molybdic acid precipitates in the state of a fine white powder. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 287 Molybdic Silver. 1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 527 (Index) Molybdic ochre. 1873 WATTS *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 514 Solutions of molybdic salts have a reddish-brown colour.

Molybdine (mōlibd'in). *Min.* Also -in. [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -INE⁵.] = MOLYBDITE.

1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 144 Molybdine... An earthy yellow powder... Occurs with molybdenite.

Molybdite (mōlibd'oit). *Min.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdite*.] Trioxide of molybdenum occurring in yellow capillary crystals or incrustations. 1868 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 185.

Molybdo- (mōlib'do), prefix.

1. *Path.* [repr. Gr. *μολύβδος* lead]. Used in the names of certain diseases to indicate that they are caused by the presence of lead, as *molybdo-colic*, *molybdo-dyspepsy*, *molybdo-parcisis*, etc.

2. *Chem.* [Taken as combining form of MOLYB-

DENUM.] Prefixed to names of salts, to indicate the presence of molybdenum.

1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 905 Tersulphuret of molybdenum... combines with the sulphurets of the electropositive metals... and forms a class of sulphur-salts, which may be called molybdo-tersulphures.

Molybdomancy (moli-bdōmānsi). *rare* -1. [f. **MOLYBDO** + **-MANCY**.] (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* Molybdomantia, Μολυβδομαντεία (citing Potter *Archæol. Gr.* ii. xviii.) 1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 445 Molybdomancy, [divination] by noting motions and figures in molten lead.

Molybdomenite (moli-bdōmē'nōit). *Mm.* [f. Gr. μόλυβδος lead + μήνη moon: see -ITE.] Selenite of lead occurring in thin fragile white lamellæ (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Molybdous (moli-bdōs), *a. Chem.* [f. **MOLYBDO** + **-OUS**.] Applied to compounds into which molybdenum enters in its lower valency, as opp. to **MOLYBDIO**; esp. in *molybdous acid*.

1796 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 336 The green oxide, which... I am inclined to call molybdous acid. 1846 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 59 When one part of powdered molybdenum, and two parts of molybdic acid, are triturated in boiling water;... we obtain a fine blue powder, which is molybdous acid. 1873 *WATTS Femmes' Chem.* (ed. 17) 514 Molybdous salts in acids, are opaque and almost black.

Mom, Mombie, obs. ff. **MUM, MUMBLE**.

[**Momblissness**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Mombu: see **MAMBU**.

Mombyll, -chaunce, obs. ff. **MUMBLE, -CHANCE**.

† **Mome**¹. *Obs.* [Corresponds to **MLG. mōme**, **OHG. muoma** (MHG. *muome*, mod.G. *muime*), prob. a reduplication of the first syll. of **OTeut. *mōdar** **MOTHER**. A probably related formation is represented by **ON. mōna** 'mammy', **MDu.** (rare) *mōne* aunt (and perh. **ME. MONE** *sb.*², *crone*).] An aunt.

c 1449 *Prompt. Parv.* 342/1 *Mome*, or *awnte* [Pynson faders suster. *Mome*, or *aunte*, *moders* syster].

Mome² (mō'm). *Obs. exc. arch.* [Of obscure origin: possibly related to **MUM**. Some have compared **Fr.** (Norman dial.) *mōme* 'little child' (Moisy).] 'A dull blockish fellow' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706); a blockhead, dolt, fool.

1553 *Respublica* I. iv. 348 An honest mome; ah, ye dolt, ye lowte, ye Nodye. 1560 *INGELEND Disob. Child* G. ii. h, And me her husbande as a starke mome, With knocking and mockyng she wyll handell. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 139 I'll husbandrie spendeth a shrode like a mome. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* vii. xii. (1886) 118 Saule saw nothing, but stood without like a mome. 1595 *SHAKS, Com. Err.* iii. i. 32 Mome, Malthose, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch. 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Harpe-bb.* 5 Grount-owles and Moames will in swarms flye huzzing about thee. 1656 *S. H. Gold. Luv* 23 And yet like senseless Momes, sit still. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* I. 147 Joan lisp'ng her Liquor scatters, And Nelly hiccoughing calls her Mome. 1721 - *Two Queens Breutford* iv. 1, At this the Knight look'd like a Mome. 1881 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* I. p. cxix. But if thou cook a kind of fare That not for every mome is fit, Be sure that fools will nibble there.

transf. 1736 in *Lediard Life Marlborough* III. 438 But let their molten Mome of Triumph stand, And bluish, tho' Brass, at Marlbro's mighty Hand.

Mome³ (mō'm). [Anglicized form of **MOUUS**.] † *a.* A carping critic (*obs.*). † *b.* *notice-use.* A buffoon, jester.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Wilsall Fall Blacksmith* xiv, I dare he holde a while to play the mome, Out of my sacke some otheres faultes to lease, And let my owne behinde my backe to peyse. 1652 *A. Ross Hist. World* Pref. 4 [It is] farre more easie to play the Mome then the Mime, to reprehend, then to imitate. 1652 - *View all Religions* (1655) To Rdr., These censorious Momes. 1676 *MOXON Print. Lett.* 4 My Pains and Endeavours may lie under the Censure of De-tracting Momes. 1702 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 465 Samuel Rogers... could still describe the Italian mome as one 'Who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh;... Arlecchino'.

Mome, variant of **MALE** *a. dial.*, soft.

Momele, -ell, -elyng, obs. ff. **MUMBLE, -BLING**.

Momene, variant of **MALMENE** *Obs.*

Moment (mō'mēnt), *sb.* Also 5 *momentt*, 6 *momente*; *Sc.* 6 *mamunt*, 9 *moment*. [ad. L. *momentum* movement, moving power (hence, importance, consequence), moment of time, partic. f. *mō-, mōvere* to MOVE. Cf. *F. moment* (from 12th c.), *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *momento*, **MHG.** *momente* fem., moment of time, mod.G. *moment* masc. (from **Fr.**), moment of time, *woment* nent. (from Latin) momentum, decisive consideration, essential factor.]

1. A portion of time too brief for its duration to be taken into account; a point of time, an instant. Also, in the same sense, † *moment of an hour, of a minute* (prob. originally used with reference to time).

1340 *HAMMOLE Pr. Cons.* 560 A moment of tyme es nan othir thyng, Bot a shor space als of a eghe twynklyng. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1726 In that selue moment Palamon Is vnder Venus. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 236 And than the same moment & tyme þe had so doo Alcumena. - *hegan* (etc.). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 242/2 A Moment, articulus momentum, momentum. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xv. 52 We shall all be chaunged and in that moment and in the twinklyng of an eye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV,

201 In a moment of an houre, the Welshemen wer clene dis-comfited. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. iii. ii. 33* When in that moment (so it came to passe) Tityanus waked, and straight-waye loud an Asse. 1596 *DARBYMPTON tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 300 In the verrie selve mamunt quhen they war to Joyne battell, Bischope Isthodide... cumis betwene thame. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [L.] xlix. (1628) 143 Wee are curdled to the fashion of a life, by time, and set successions; when all again is lost, and in the moment of a minute, gone. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xv. (1695) 103 Such a small part in Duration, may be called a Moment, and is the time of one Idea in our Minds, in the train of their ordinary Succession there. 1728 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 16 Feb. The value of moments, when cast up, is immense, if well employed... Every moment may be put to some use. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 295 As the sun is every moment altering its situation, so is the landscape every moment varying its shade. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* I. iv. 125 The mind is often active even at the very moment of death. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* xlii. It seemed a long while to them—it was but a moment. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 78 Edgar, the King of a moment. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 10 At this moment a servant entered.

† *personified.* 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 304 She remembereth how suddenly the Scene in the Masque was altered (almost before moment it self could take notice of it).

b. The moment: occas. in pregoant sense, the fitting moment, the momentary conjunction of circumstances that affords an opportunity.

1781 *WASHINGTON in Bancroft Hist. Const.* (1882) I. 21 The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away it may never return. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* I. 5 'The man is not enough without the moment.'

c. Phrases. † *At a moment*: at a moment's notice. *For a moment*: (a) predicatively, destined to last but a moment; (b) *adv.*, during a moment. *For the moment*: so far as the immediate future is concerned; also, temporarily during the brief space referred to. *One moment*: elliptically for 'wait one moment', 'listen for one moment'. *On the spur of the moment*: see **SPUR**. *On, upon the moment* (now rare): immediately, instantly. *The moment*: elliptically for 'the moment when' or 'that', as soon as ever. *This moment*: used *advb.* for (a) without a moment's delay, immediately; (b) just now, hardly a moment ago. *To the moment*: with exact punctuality; also, for the exact time required.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xviii. 57 b. The other... being kept & reserved as at a moment to succour & supply the instant necessities which might happen. 1609 *SHAKS. Titon* I. 1. 79 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, Some better then his walew; on the moment Follow his strides. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xii. 19 The lip of truth shall be established for ever: but a lying tongue is but for a moment. c 1763 *SHAKSTONE Ess. Wks.* 1765 II. 205 The best time to frame an answer to the letters of a friend, is the moment you receive them. 1800 *LAMB Let. to Manning* 13 Dec. I have received your letter this moment, not having been at the office. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* i. I rose to go: 'One moment, Sir,' he said. 1871 *R. ELIS tr. Catullus* x. 3 She a lady, methought upon the moment, of some quality. 1871 *M. COLLINS Afric. & Merch.* III. 1. 24 A cook who could roast a joint... to the moment. 1878 *TENNISON Revenge* ii. You fly them for a moment to fight with them again. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. 509/1 The political crisis in Portugal ended for the moment on Monday.

† 2. As the name of a definite measure of time. *a.* In mediæval reckoning, the tenth part of a 'point' (see **POINT** *sb.* 1. a). the fortieth or the fiftieth part of an hour. *b.* With reference to Rabbinical modes of computation (repr. Heb. פ'ת' leg): see quot. 1625. *c.* In the 17-18th c. occas. used for **SECOND**. *Obs.*

a. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xx. ix. (1495), And a day [contains] four quadrantes. And a quadrant conteyneth syxe heures. And an houre foure poyntes. And a poynt x. momentes. And a moment twelue vnces. And an vnce seven and forty atomos. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1078 Of atmos ben made the momentes, de momentes den made the mynutes. 1621 *BRAITHWAITE Nat. Embassie* 15 Who gouernes thee, point, moment, minute, houre. *b.* 1625 *T. GODWIN Moses & Aaron* iii. 155 Not before the ninth houre, and the 204. moment of an houre... Note in the last place, that 1080. momentes make an houre.

c. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* Notes 263x. I understand... by a moment one second of a minute. 1769 *LADY MARY COKE Trul.* 23 Aug. The Clock has three hands, one for the hours, one for the minutes, and a third for the moments.

† 3. A small particle. *To the moment*: to the smallest detail.

Moment of a balance: lit from the Vulg. *momentum statera*, which is a mere Hebraism, and therefore has not, as is sometimes supposed, any share in the sense-development of the Latin word.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xl. 15 Lo! Ientiles as a drope of a boket, and as a moment of a baluance ben holdeo. 1594 *BRUNOVEL Exerc.* iii. x. xvii. (1636) 316 For to every several place, yea to every little moment of the earth in an oblique Sphere, belongeth his proper Horizow. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 77 Examining therein every little moment of Art with such infatigable... care that it is easie to be perceived they do not acknowledge any greater pleasure. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. Ep. to Rdr. note. This opinion, though it have its moments of reason, yet [etc.]. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 23 One of the Scales may and will receive some moments of Advantage more than the other. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VI. xvi. 58 Be good, and write me every-thing how and about it; and write to the moment. You cannot be too minute.

† *b.* *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement of a varying quantity. *Obs.*

[1704 *NEWTON De Quadratura Curvarum*, Momenta id est incrementa momentanea synchrona]. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Moments* are such indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 3 The Moments and Fluxions ought not to be confounded together, since the Moments... are as different from the Fluxions, as any Effect is different from its Cause.

4. Importance, 'weight'. Now only in the adjectival phrase of (*great, little, any, etc.*) *moment*.

1522 *CLEAK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 310 He said the kyngs Highnes lettres if they had comme in season shulde have been of no spiale momente. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 5 What Townes of any moment, but we haue? 1617-18 *W. LAWSON New Orchard.* (1623) 2 The Gardener had not need be an idle, or lazie Lubbher, for so your Orchard being a matter of such moment, will not prosper. 1647 *CLAREN-DON Hist. Reb.* i. § 152 The Crown well knowing the moment of keeping Those the objects of reverence, and veneration with the People. 1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 11 A Matter of too great Moment for any one Person to determine. 1772 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1811) II. 203 The great moment of his authority makes it necessary to examine his position. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 90 Things which appear at first view of little moment. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xliii. The affairs of moment which have called me hither. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 290 He [Caxton] printed all the English poetry of any moment which was then in existence.

† 5. Cause or motive of action; determining influence; determining argument or consideration.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 147. I haue sece he dyd twenty times vpon farre poorer moment. 1611 *R. JONSON Catiline* iv. v. Can these, or such, be any aydes to vs? Lookes they, as they were built to shake the aydes, Or be a moment to our enterprise? 1627 *Max. Lucan* v. 398 Think ye that such as ye can any moment to my fortunes be? 1632 *LITHGOW Tract.* iii. 17 The diuine Maestie doth swey the moments of things, and sordeth them... to strange and vlooked for effects. 1663 *J. E. TAYLOR Funeral Sermon. Branhall* 36 He so press'd the former arguments... and added so many moments and weights to his discourse, that [etc.]. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 59 This is a certain sign that we are not determined by the Moments of Truth... but by some other By-Consideration and partial Inducement.

† 6. Motion, movement. *Obs.* 1641 *MILTON Civ. Govt.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 97 All the moments and turnings of humane occasions are mov'd to aod fro as upon the axle of discipline.

7. A definite stage, period, or turning-point in a course of events.

This sense now tends to be apprehended as an application of sense 7, 'point of time'.

1665 *SANCHOIST Lex. Ignea* 6 A threefold Song [sc. Isa. xxiv-xxviii]. tun'd, and fitted to the three great Moments of the Event. The first, to the time of the Ruine itself... The second... fitted to a time of their Return... The third... belongs to the whole middle Interval. 1906 *C. BLOO Wayside Sk. p. v.* These Lectures... might have been called Essays on the Development of the Church. They refer to three great moments in that fateful process—the making of the mediæval system, the decay of the mediæval system, and the beginnings of modern Christianity.

8. *Mech.* † *a.* = **MOMENTUM** *a. Obs.* 1665 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Althescon* 582 *Moment*... is compounded of Velocity... and... Weight. 1747-52 *CHAMBERS Cycle, Moment, Momentum*, in mechanics, is the same with *impetus*.

b. Applied, with qualifying words, to certain functions serving as the measure of some mechanical effect the quantity of which depends on two different factors.

Thus the *moment of a force* or a *velocity* about a point is the product of the length of the directed line representing the force or the velocity, multiplied by the length of the perpendicular from the point. The *moment of a couple* is the product of either of the two equal forces into the length of the arm. The *moment of inertia* of a body about any axis is the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of the body into the square of its least distance from the axis. *Moment of momentum* of a rotating body is the product of momentum into the distance from the axis.

1830 *KATER & LARONER Mech.* x. 135 The moment of a force is therefore found by multiplying the force by its lever-age. *Ibid.* 137 The product of the numerical expressions for the mass of the body and the square of the radius of gyration... has been called the moment of inertia. 1858 *RANKING Man. Appl. Mechanics* 22 The *moment* of a couple means the product of the magnitude of its force by the length of its arm. *Ibid.* 308 This is called the *binding moment* or *moment of flexure* of the beam at the vertical section in question.

9. One of the elements of a complex conceptual entity. (After Ger. use.) Cf. **MOMENTUM** 5.

1863 *J. G. MURPHY Conn. Gen.* xxv. 1-11 These are all moments, potent elements in the memory of man, foundation-stones of his history and philosophy. a 1864 *FERRIER Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. v. 125 Being and not-being are the elements or moments of Becoming. 1869 *Trul. Specul. Philos.* III. 351 The moments of the Comprehension are Universality, Particularity, and Individuality. 1879 *J. VEITCH tr. Descartes' Method* (1830) Introd. 79 It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness. 1906 *E. F. SCOTT 4th Gospel* iii. 66 The ethical moment is thus markedly absent.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *moment-space*; *moment-lived*, *-living* adjs.; *moment-axis* *Physics*, a line indicating by its length and direction respectively the moment and the direction of a couple; † *moment-hand*, the seconds-hand of a time-piece.

1865 *BRANOE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 575 Such a line is called the 'moment-axis of the couple'. 1809 *T. DONALDSON Poems* 67 *On Seeing a Clock*;... hour and 'moment'-hands of which were going to contrary directions. 1833 *LAMB To Moxon* 24 July, *Life*, etc. (1876) I. 143 She takes

it [sc. her watch] out every moment to look at the moment-hand. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 404 All mans Creations (his Actions) are vanity; (but what he doth for his Creator) and his Creatures, (the Effects of those Actions) but Abortives, or 'moment-lived. 1826 W. ELLIOT *Nun* 20 *Moment-living flowers that blow, Full of fragrance, soon to perish. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 210 Than was I woundit to the deith wele nere, And yoldyn as a woffull prissonere To lady Beateute, in a *moment space.

† **Moment**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. MOMENT sb.] *trans.* To determine to the moment the time or occurrence of; to time precisely.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 62 All Accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence.

Momenta, pl. of MOMENTUM.

Momentary (mō'mentā-ri), *a.* [a. F. *momental*, ad. late L. **mōmentāl-is* (implied in *mōmentāliter*, adv.) f. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT sb. and -AL.]

† 1. Having only the duration of a moment; momentary. *Obs.*

1606 BRITON *Sidney's Ourania* D. Not one momentall minute doth she swerue. 1634 LITTON *Trav.* IV. 133 Mahomet the second... living in a discontented humour, to behold... this famous Citty, that so flourished in his eyes, by momentall circumstances, collected his cruel intentions, to the full height of ambition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. v. v. 240 For holding no dependence on any preceding efficient but God, in the act of his production there may be conceived some connexion, and Adam to have been in a momentall Navell with his Maker.

† 2. 'Important; valuable; of moment'. *Obs.*

1818 in Toop, but with quot. 1606 as in sense 1 above.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to momentum, esp. in *momental ellipse, ellipsoid*.

1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integr. Calculus* (ed. 2) x. § 207 The boundary of an elliptical lamina may be regarded as the momental ellipse of the lamina.

† **Momentally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. From moment to moment.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. l. 31 The bodies of living creatures remayning in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that momentally the corporall spirits are dissolved.

2. For a moment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. III. xxi. 160 Ayre but momentally remaining in our bodies, it hath no proportionable space for its conversion.

† **Momentane**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 -tain, -tayne, 6-7 -taine. [a. OF. *momentaine*, ad. L. *mōmentāneus* momentary, f. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT sb. Cf. MOMENTARY *a.*]

A. adj. Lasting for a moment, momentary.

1510 *Hours Bl. Virg.* 102 This life that is momentaine. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 182 Our tribulation, which is momentane and light, prepareth an exceeding & an eternal weight of glory unto vs. 1619 DONNE *Serms.* (1661) III. 271 Present any of the prophecies of the Revelation concerning Antichrist and a Papist will understand it of a single, and momentane, and transitory man, that must last but three year and a half. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 375 Promising them... for this momentaine sorrow, an incessant joy in Sion.

B. sb. *Math.* = MOMENT 3 b.

1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 129 The Momentane of any Power. Hence † **Momentanely** *adv.* = MOMENTARILY 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Serms.* (1661) III. 405 For the mercies of God work momentanely in minuts.

† **Momentaneal**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mōmentāneus* (see MOMENTANE) + -AL.] Lasting but a moment. So † **Momentanean** *a.*

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serms.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 300 The momentane lictness of affliction workis into usane everlasting wecht of glorie. c 1610 *Women Saints* 4 That which by nature... is... transitorie, and momentaneal. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 283 He scarce affordeth the unchecked Current of the Affaires of the wicked, so much as to be a delay, but only in the apprehension of us Momentanean Ephe-meri, and span-long-lived Accountants.

† **Momentaneous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mōmentāneus* (see MOMENTANE) + -OUS.]

Very common in the 17th c.

1. Lasting but a moment; momentary.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 78 Contemning vile pleasure and momentaneous delight. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 41 Or on this Momentaneous Stage, In a short Time to live an Age? 1801 FUSSELL *Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 407 Form displayed in space, and momentaneous energy, are the element of painting.

2. Occurring in a moment, instantaneous.

1657 W. MONICE *Coena quasi Kovv* xv. 231 Though the previous dispositions were precedent, yet the introduction of the form is momentaneous. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist.* Nitre 38 In which momentaneous explosion of the whole quantity all the force consists. 1682 RAY *Disc.* II. vi. (1732) 391 Shall this Dissolution be gradual and successive, or momentaneous and sudden? 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxvii. 130 Creation of every kind is momentaneous.

3. Pertaining to an infinitesimal division of time. Cf. MOMENT 3 b.

1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 128, I make use here, of what the celebrated Mr. Newton has demonstrated... concerning the Momentaneous Increments or Decrements of Quantities that Increase or Decrease by a continual Flux.

Hence † **Momentaneously** *adv.*, in a moment, also, every moment; **Momentaneousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Instantaneousness*, Momentaneousness, or happening in the Nick of Time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 3 Bad Humours, which when once formed, increase momentaneously, and that too with great Velocity. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *George Bateman* I. 225 Hissell, staggered by this application to his hinder part... turned momentaneously round.

† **Momentaniness**. *Obs.* [f. next + -NESS.] **Momentariness**.

1634 BR. HALL *Char. Man* (1635) 35 How doth the momentaniness of this misery adde to the misery. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* x. 25 (1655) II. 484 As great a difference as is... betwixt momentaniness and everlastingness.

† **Momentary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *momentané*, ad. L. *mōmentāneus*: see MOMENTANE.]

Very common in the 16th and 17th c.

Pertaining to the moment, momentary; transitory; evanescent.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 196 Every thyng in this worlde is caduke, transitory & momentary. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. i. 1201 The momentanie joy of some vaine and uncertein occurence. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat.*

Laud 26 His death was glorious, the paines whereof were short and momentary to himselfe, the benefit like to be perpetuall [etc.]. 1726 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 140 Vivid Coruscations... which... formed by their Collision momentary Arches of a Circle.

Momentarian, *noun-ud.* [f. MOMENT sb. + -ARIAN.] One who believes in 'moments' (see MOMENT sb. 3 b).

1803 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 598 Cotes was an infinitesimalist; so was Newton, till he abjured in 1706. But he continued a momentarian— which I take to be a (dx)¹⁰⁰-man— all his life.

Momentarily (mō'mentā-ri), *adv.* [f. MOMENTARY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. For a moment.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parlh.* (1676) 519 The offended god, to make those Sentinels sleep eternally, that would not momentarily, sends down Mercury. 1799 in *Spirit Publ.* *Trals.* (ed. 2) I. 72 It may be momentarily palliated by a connection with a more wholesome family. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xiii. 266 The price of gold... mounted... from 1563 to 1777, rising momentarily even to 2017. 1891 T. HADY *Trav.* xxix. He released her momentarily-imprisoned waist, and withheld the kiss.

2. At every moment; moment by moment. *rare.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Coleridge* x May in *Life* (1850) II. 64, I am interrupted momentarily by visitors, like fleas, infesting a new-comer! 1895 J. C. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 34 The light was also momentarily getting worse.

† 3. At the moment, instantly. *Obs.*

1799 SICKELMONE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 8 This was momentarily agreed to. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 60 The friar groaned, but almost momentarily recovered his emotion.

Momentariness (mō'mentā-rinēs), [f. MOMENTARY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being momentary or transitory. Also fig.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 510 One of those paradoxes... for which... their momentariness and unpreparedness are mostly a sufficient excuse. 1874 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. (ed. 2) 266 The momentariness of guilt and eternity of remorse.

Momentary (mō'mentā-ri), *a.* Also 6 -tarry, -arye, 6-7 -arie. [ad. L. *mōmentāri-us*, f. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT sb. and -ARY 2.]

1. Lasting but a moment; of but a moment's duration; transitory.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 17 Tribulation, which is momentary and light. 1592 GREENE *Grafs IV. Wit* (1612) 2 All mortal things are momentarie. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serms.* 17 A momentary dalliance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 8 His Griets are Momentary, and his Joys Immortal. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 321 This error seems to have arisen from a momentary forgetfulness. 1856 KANE *Aret. Expl.* II. xxii. 220 We availed ourselves of a momentary lull to shoulder the sledge. 1903 W. H. GRAY *Our Divine Sheph.* 55 The liar may get some momentary benefit... from his falsehood...

2. Of living beings: Short-lived; ephemeral.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* C. b. Men are... the true disciples of time, and therefore momentary. 1640 QUARES *Enchirid.* II. c. How full of death is the miserable life of momentary Man. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* IV. i. 47, I would have swopp'd Youth for old Age, and all my Life behind, To have been then a momentary Man. 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & T. 99* Born like a momentary fly, To flutter, buzz about, and die. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize.

3. *nonce-use.* Ready at the moment.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 552 Hardly waking yet, Sprung in his mind the momentary wit.

4. Recurring or operative at every moment. Now *rare.*

1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* 210 Attentive mark The due clock swinging slow... Measuring time's flight with momentary sound. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Peace Family Biog.* II. 112 A dealer in the fine arts in momentary fear of a spunging-house. 1806-7 J. BERTSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., What... are the senses but five yawning inlets to hourly and momentary molestations? 1869 GOLDBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 92 God is not only the ground, but the momentary support, of all existence.

† 5. Instant, instantaneous. *Obs.*

1799 E. DU BOIS *Peace Family Biog.* I. 21 An affair that demands a momentary decision. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xi, I settled... that you were not to go away if anything occurred which required my momentary attention.

† 6. *Math.* Pertaining to an infinitesimal portion of time. *Obs.*

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 23 The change which any variable quantity undergoes in an infinitely small portion of time, is called the Momentary Increment of that quantity. 1833 HENSEN *Astron.* xi. 323 Between the momentary change of inclination, and the momentary recess of the node there exists an intimate relation.

7. *quasi-adv.* = MOMENTARILY 3.

1715 POPE *Odys.* viii. 227 She spoke; and momentary mounts the sky: The friendly voice Ulysses hears with joy.

† **Momentless**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. MOMENT sb. + -LESS.] Having no foundation (see MOMENT sb. 5).

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 61 The Rejoynder forgetteth himself much, when upon this uncertaine and momentless conjecture, he compareth the Replier to a hungrie creature.

Momently (mō'mentli), *a.* rare. [f. MOMENT sb. + -LY 1.]

1. Occurring at every moment.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 152 Moderne Christians, whose very lives are, in short, a daily, horary, momently breaking of that great Evangelical precept. 1867 MISS WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* xii, He told them of God's momently thought and care.

2. Enduring for a moment.

1817 COLENOGGE *Satyrans' Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1832) 245 A beautiful white cloud of foam at momently intervals coured by the side of the vessel with a roar.

Momently (mō'mentli), *adv.* [f. MOMENT sb. + -LY 2.]

1. From moment to moment; every moment.

1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 144 Take up the sweet cross of Christ daily, hourly, ye momently. 1747 *Mem. Nubrian Crit.* II. 79 Who was dearer to him than the vital blood that momently circulated in his heart. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. vii, Reb Shemuel's tone became momently more sing-song.

Comb. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* I. ix, He... whirled on with momently-increased velocity.

2. At any moment; on the instant.

1775 PRICER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 113, I will next state the different values... of life-annuities, according as they are supposed to be payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or momently. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pericles* Ess. & Lett. (1886) 139 In the act of watching an event momently to arrive.

3. *nonce-use.* Instantly.

1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 357, I was momently surrounded by a number of hideous fiends.

4. For the moment; for a single moment.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 265 Thoughts... look at me With awful faces, from the vanishing haze That momently had hidden them. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 451/1 The fall in the price of Silver, which this week momently touched 39d. an oz.,... is creating genuine alarm. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweet's Trav.* 157 The rain comes in furious dashes, and a chill blue blink looks momently through between.

Momentous (mō'mentūs), *a.* [f. MOMENT sb. + -OUS.]

† 1. Having motive force. *Obs.*

1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 18 In such particulars... as are not momentous to the impairing of the publick welfare.

2. Of moment; of great weight, consequence, or importance; important, weighty.

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 15 There remaineth a second objection, which is the more momentous. a 1761 CAMTHORN *Poems* (1773) 202 Who... could decide whene'er they met Momentous truths without a bett. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. ix. 77 His death forms a momentous epoch in Grecian history. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 315 The ten years which follow the fall of Wolsey are among the most momentous in his history.

3. Of persons: Having influence or importance. Now *rare.*

1667 J. CORSET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 2 The Roman-Catholics in England... being Rich and Powerful... are very momentous, and seem to be capable of great Designs. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 464 Epaminondas was undoubtedly a momentous man, and formidable to Lacedaemon. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays I. Viduwer's Ho.* 13 Cokane, hardly less momentous than Sartorius himself, contemplates Trench with the severity of a judge.

† 4. Pertaining to momentum. *Obs.*

1775 WHITEHURST in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 278 It seems reasonable to infer, that the momentous force is much superior to the simple pressure of the column IK.

Hence **Momentously** *adv.*

1748 J. LINO *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 73 A person may offend very notoriously and momentously [sic]. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimia* VI. ix. 250 Two or more courses of action momentously different.

Momentousness (mō'mentūsness), [-NESS.] The state or quality of being momentous.

1672 DOOWELL in *Baxter Ausp. Dodwell* (1681) 72 It may put them in mind of the greater momentousness of good Government and peace than many of their differences. 1752 CARTE *Nat. Hist.* Eng. III. 89 The momentousness of the affair. 1870 J. H. NEWSMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 412 A conviction... of the reality and momentousness of the unseen world. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 A matter of a momentousness so stupendous.

† **Momentual**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. MOMENT sb., after *actual*, etc.] Having 'a moment' or significance.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 53 Having gathered his intentions by very momentual circumstances, bee gaue the King, from time to time, notice of them.

Momentum (mō'mentūm), *Pl.* -ta. [a. L. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT sb.]

† 1. = MOMENT 3 b. *Obs.*

1735 B. ROBINS *Disc. Newton's Meth. Fluxions* 75 Sir Isaac Newton's definition of momenta, That they are the momentaneous increments or decrements of varying quantities, may possibly be thought obscure.

† 2. 'Impulsive weight' (J., s.v. *Moment*); force of movement. *Obs.*

1740 CUYNE *Regimen* 109 The Particles of Mercury have the greatest Momentum and Force. 1754-64 SHELLEY *Midway* I. 107 In young people the Momentum of the circulating fluid is greater than the resisting force of the Solids. 1817 COLERIDGE *Blessed are ye* 81 The short interruptions may be well represented as a few steps backward, that it might leap forward with an additional momentum.

† 3. *Math.* = MOMENT sb. 3 b. *Obs.*

1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 311 *Momentum*, or *Moment*, of *Inertia*.

4. *Mech.* The 'quantity of motion' of a moving body; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. *Angular momentum* (see quot. 1870).

1699 KEILL *Exam. Refl. Th. Earth* 10 According to the Laws of motion, the momentum or quantity of motion of both bodies taken together would remain the same. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Moment*. In comparing the motions of bodies, the ratio of their momenta is always compounded of the quantity of matter, and the celerity of the moving body. 1870 EVERETT *Descartes's Nat. Philos.* 75 The *angular momentum* of a rotating body is a name given to the product of the moment of inertia and the angular velocity. 1882 MISCHIN *Unif. Kinemat.* 106 The momentum of a moving particle in any direction is defined to be the product of the number of units of mass in the particle and the number of units of velocity in its component of velocity in that direction.

b. Hence, in popular use, applied to the effect of inertia in the continuance of motion after the impulse has ceased; impetus gained by movement.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. xxvii. 216 His momentum rolled him over and over down the incline. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. iii. 189 Every drop of the Nile or the Ganges has been... lifted by the sunbeam to the height, the fall from which give the momentum of its onward passage to the sea. *Comb.* 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 508 This momentum-like movement probably results from the accumulated effects of apogotropism.

c. *fig.*
1782 V. KNOX *Ess. I.* lviii. 257 Such genius... makes itself felt by its own native force, and bears all before it by an irresistible momentum. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 100 That momentum of ignorance... presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist. 1868 KING-LAKE *Crimina* (1877) III. i. § 41. 308 Ambition lends strength and momentum to the purposes of a general. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* vii. 188 Faustus Socinus gave a new momentum to the exposition of the Epistle.

5. = *MOMENT* *s.v.* 9.

1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 31 You have all the *momenta* whose relation and notion constitute the reality of knowledge. 1874 MORRIS *tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 232 The momenta of quantity are: pure quantity, quantum, and degree. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *C. T. Prophecy* viii. 124 Revelation... was in all cases part of the life of the individual, a momentum in the spiritual relations of him and God.

Momerie, -ry, obs. forms of *MUMMERY*.

Momia, etc., obs. forms of *MUMMY*.

Momin, obs. variant of *MAMMEE*.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 31. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physit.* 57 Of the Momin-Tree, or Yoddie-Tree.

Momiology (mōmī'jōlōjī). [f. *f. momie* *MUMMY*: see -LOGY.] The science of mummies. 1834 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 283/a Even the history of the Egyptian dynasties is a department of momiology.

† *Momish*, *a. Obs.* [f. *MOME* *s.v.* 2 + -ISH.] Resembling a 'mome' or fool.

1946 PHAER *Bk. Child.* (1953) Aij. Snuffing at all that offendeth the noses of their momish affections. 1992 *Bainbridge Conf. Notes Gen.* xii. § 8 Cutting thereby and therein the combs of all such momish Monks that [etc.].

† *Momism*. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *MOX-US* + -ISM.] Carping; fault-finding.

1611 CORNAR, *Momerie*, momerie, momisme, carping, fault-finding. 1625 in MINSHEU *Director* (ed. 2) 471.

† *Momist*. *Obs.* [f. *MOX-US* + -IST.] A fault-finder.

1897 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Ded.*, Insulting momistes who think nothing true but what they doo themselves. 1619 HURTON *Folius's Nat. Epil.* D 2 b, What Momists censure, of the roring sect; But what it will, tis but their dialect. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* Ded. (1629) A ij b, All malignant Zoists, and biting Momists.

† *Momize*, *v. Obs.* [f. *MOX-US* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the part of Momus; to cavil.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vjh, If Authors Carp (were not my Principle of Character otherwise) I could momize and cavil at Matter or Form... of their Labours.

Momlyng, obs. form of *MUMBLING* *s.v.*

Momma: see *MAMMA* (etym. note).

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 81/2 Do you think you'd catch anybody reading a contract wrong to old Meakum? Oh, momma! Why, he's king round here.

† *Momme* (mōm). A Japanese measure of weight equal to 3.75 grammes.

1868 in *Seyd Bullion* 265 The quantity of silver being coined daily, was 50,000 momme. 1898 *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/6 Heyl gives the mommes as equal to 1.75 grammes, while the correct equivalent is 3.75 grammes.

Momme chance, obs. form of *MUMCHANCE*.

Mommer, *Mommet*, *Mommie*, -y: see *MUMMER*, *MAUMET*, *MUMMY*.

Mommy (mō-mi). *U.S. dial.* The long-tailed duck, *Harlelda glacialis* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Mommyng (e, obs. forms of *MUMMING* *s.v.*

Momordicin (mōmōr'disin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *Momordica* the balsam-apple (C. Durante *Herb. nov.*, 1585, ed. 1602 p. 59), now the name of a cucurbitaceous genus (Tournefort 1700) + -IN.] = ELATERIN.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1046. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Med.* (1880) 266 Elaterium contains an active principle, elaterine or momordicine.

† *Momorsion*. *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. L. *mordere*, perfect of *mordere* to bite, after *MORSION*.] = CORROSION 1. a.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 As we have sayed of the momorsions or Bites. 1599 - tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physick* 201/1 They sensibly perceive a momorsion, and corrosion in their Wombe.

Momot, variant of *MOTMOT*.

Momypyn, obs. variant of *MUMMING* *s.v.* 1

† *Mompyns*, *s.v. pl. Obs.* Also *mone pynnes*. [f. **mone*, *MUN* mouth + PIN.] The teeth.

c 1430 *Lyng. Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 The mone pynnes bene lyche old yvory. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 210 Syrs, let vs cryb furst for oone thyng or oder, That thise wordis be purst, and let vs go foder Oure mompyns.

† *Momurdotes*, *s.v. pl. Obs.* [f. ME. **monur* = *MAMMER* *v.* + *DOTE* *s.v.* (cf. *DORT* *s.v.* and *canker-dort* *Chaucer Troil. & Cr.* II. 1572.)] Sulk.

c 1400 *Deut. Tray* 908/9 (*heading*), The Solempnity of The Obitt of Ector, And How Achilles Fell in þe Momurdotes for Luff.

† *Momus* (mō-mūs). *Myth.* Occas. *pl.* 7 *Momi*, *Momusses*, 8 *Momus*'s. [L. *Momus*, Gr. *Māpus*, personification of *māpos* ridicule.] A Greek divinity, the god of ridicule, who for his censures upon the gods was banished from heaven; hence, a fault-finder, a captious critic. A daughter, disciple, son of *Momus*, a facetious or humorously disagreeable person; a wag, a buffoon.

Often in allusions to the story (Lucian *Herm.* xx, Babrius lix) that when Hephaistos (or Zeus) had made a man, Momus blamed him for not having put a window in his breast. 1563 J. HALL in T. Gale *Enchirid.* A iij, But maugre nowe the malice great of Momus and his sect. 1579 *Fulke Refut. Kastil* 710 The sentence is wel nowd that, if Momus could let any thing alone. a 1586 *Stoney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If you... by a certain rusticall disdain, will become such a Mome, as to be a *Momus* of Poetry. 1601 *Holland Pilgr. Pref.* to Rdr., Certes, such *Momi* as these... think not so honourably of their native country and mother tongue as they ought. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. 14 That window which Momus did require. 1624 *Sanderson Sermon* (1674) I. 223 A fault more pardonable, if our censures stayed at the works of men, like our selves; and Momus-like, we did not quarrel the works of God also. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* a ij, The Rules... in the following Treatise, are most exact... though much more abused by ignorant Momus and his Mates... I say, such Momusses will have their... Tails lashed by the Devils. 1709 *Swift Tril. Ess.* Wks. 1751 IV. 180 Those carping Momus's, whom Authors worship as the Indians do the Devil, for fear. 1822 *Brown Werner* iii. i, Were Momus' lattice in your breasts, My soul might brook to open it more widely Than theirs. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 184/1 Th—e H—k, the momus of the social, the literary and the political world! 1848 *Dickens Dombey* viii, 'I do not think... that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a—' 'A daughter of Momus', Miss Tro softly suggested. 1860 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 7. 306 'Momus', the Spirit of Blame.

Momy, *momyan*: see *MUMMY*.

† *Mon* (mōn). [Japanese.] A family crest or badge. (Frequently used in decorative design.)

1878 Mrs. B. PALLISER tr. *Tacquet's Hist. Furniture* 457 Of these princely [Japanese] families we shall give the 'mon' or arms most frequently occurring.

Mon: see *MAN* *s.v.*, *MAN* *undef. pron.* *Obs.*, *MOAN*, *MON* *s.v.* and *v. Obs.*, *MOON*, *MUN* *v.*

Monā (mō-nā). [a. Sp., Pg., It. *mona* monkey (whence the mod.L. specific name).] A small, long-tailed African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*.

1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 157 The fifth [of M. Buffon's species of African monkeys] is the *Monā*: it is distinguished by its colour, which is variegated with black and red; and its tail is of an ash colour, with two white spots on each side at its insertion. 1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* L. 47 All the long-tailed African monkeys are termed *Monas* by the Moors. 1897 H. O. *occass. Handbk. Primates* II. 66 The *Monā* *Guenon*. *Cercopithecus mona*.

Monacal: see *MONACHAL*.

Monacanthid (mōnākān'pīd), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μονάκανθος* (f. *μόνος* = *MONO* + *ἀκανθα* spine) + -ID.] Of a starfish: Having the ambulacral spines in a single row. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Monacetin (mōnākē'tin). *Chem.* Also *monoacetin*. [*MONO* - 2.] (See *ACETIN*.)

1866 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 6) 607 With acetic acid... it [glycerin] forms three combinations—monacetin, diacetin, and triacetin. 1869 *Roscoe Chem.* (1874) 386 *Monoacetin*.

† *Monach* (e, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *monach-us* *MONK*.] An affected substitute for 'monk'.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 129 Augustine and Miletus, two monaches of sounde livinge. 1611 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 62 Fuller of eyes then all the Bridge-naker monaches to this day.

Monachal, *monacal* (mōnākāl), *a. Forms*: 7 *monach* (h)all, 7- *monachal*, 8- *monacal*. [ad. eccl.L. *monachāl-is*, f. *monach-us* *MONK*. Cf. F. *monacal* (16th c. Hatz.-Darm.)] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monk or of monastic life; monastic; monkish.

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1625) 166 Papists, who... make the vowe and profession of the Monachal, or life of a Monk, as good a token of Christians, as Baptisme. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* n. 76 This monachal and licentious life. 1685 *LOVELL Gen. Hist. Relig.* 159 There are no Monachal Constitutions that so much oblige Monks to obey their Superior, as [etc.]. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 368 If a child... has taken on himself the Monachal or Monkish Tonsure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 374 Under every creed, monachal austerity and seclusion had been attempted. 1889 *FARRAR Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 237 Jerome seems to have

had the monacal feelings which led him wholly to avoid the society of women.

Monachate (mōnākātē), *rare* -1. [ad. L. *monachāt-us*, f. *monachus*: see *MONK* and -ATE 1.] The period of life passed as a monk.

1819 *DUGDALE Monast. Angl.* II. 94/1 Abbat Turketul... died, in his sixty-eighth year, and the twenty-seventh of his monachate.

Monachism (mōnākiz'm). [f. L. *monach-us* *MONK* + -ISM. Cf. F. *monachisme*.]

1. The mode or rule of life distinctive of monks and nuns; the monastic system or principle; monasticism.

1577 *HOLMES Descr. Brit.* vii. 11/2 Augustine... thinking this sufficient for... the establishment of hys monachisme. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maistie* 41 Popish Monachisme desmeteth and confinethe profession of religion, to bare contemplation and meditation. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 375 From the time of King Edgar, to the Reign of Henry viii, Monachism had been growing here in England. 1862 *Macn. Mag.* Sept. 370 Monachism... separates the duty of charity from domestic duty, making the one the task of the nun alone, and the other of the wife and mother. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. v. 97 Monachism became... nothing else than a peculiar department of the Christian ministry.

† 2. A monkish characteristic. *Obs.*
1670 *MILTON Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 70 Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham... with all their Monachisms.

Monachist (mōnākist), *a.* [f. eccl.L. *monach-us* *MONK* + -IST.] Favouring monachism. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. § 11. 295, I do not find in Giorgione's work any of the early Venetian monachist element.

Monachization, *rare* -1. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or event of becoming a monk.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 260 A sonnet ready for every occasion, such as births... monachization, death.

Monachize (mōnākizē), *v.* [f. L. *monach-us* *MONK* + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To live the life of a monk; to become a monk. *b. trans.* To make (persons) monks.

1884 *ORNSBY Mem. Hope-Scott* I. 179 Individuals... were soon attempting to monachize, and to live as they thought that men in their places would have lived in the olden days. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 222 The large share taken by Teuton women in the works of conversion and monachising.

Monacholite, blundered form of *MONOTHELITE*.

Monacid (mōnāk'id), *a. Chem.* Also *monoacid*. [*MONO* - 2.] Having the power of saturating one molecule of a monobasic acid.

1862 *HOFMANN in Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 7 Water decomposes them with reproduction of the monacid compound. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 494 The mono-acid ethers. 1866 *FRANKLAND in Frul. Chem. Soc.* XIX. 385 The monacid alcohols.

Monack: see *MOONACK*.

Monacord (e, obs. forms of *MONOCHORD*.

Monact (mōnāk't), *a. and s.v.* [Shortened from *MONACTINE*.] *a. adj.* = next. *b. s.v.* A sponge-spicule consisting of only one ray (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Monactinal (mōnāk'tināl), *a.* [Formed as next + -AL.] Of a sponge-spicule: That has only one ray.

1887 S. O. ROLLEY in *Rep. Voy. Challenger* XX. Introd. 6 The chief spicules of the group are 'monactinal', that is to say, consisting of only a single ray.

Monactine (mōnāk'tin), *a.* [f. (mod.L. type **monactin-us*) Gr. *μόνος* = (see *MONO*) + *ἀκτιν*, *aktis* ray.] = *MONACTINAL* *a.*
1887 V. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416 (Fig. 12), Typical megasceres, a, rhabdus (monaxon diactine); b, stylus (monaxon monactine).

Monactinellid (mōnāk'tinēl'id), *s.v. and a.* [ad. mod.L. *Monactinellid* *s.v. pl.* (see below), formed as *MONACTINE* + -ella dim. suffix + -ide: see -ID.] *a. s.v.* A sponge of the sub-order or group *Monactinellidæ*, characterized by the presence of uni-axial spicules. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this sub-order or group. So *Monactinellidan* *a.* = prec. adj.

1883 *CARTER in Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser.* v. XI. 32 The great number of existing Monactinellid sponges. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 67 The Monactinellidan forms in the paleozoic rocks are uncertain. 1885 *HINDE in Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 434 Those monactinellids whose skeletons are exclusively composed of uniaxial spicules.

Monad (mōnād), *Also* 7 *monade*. [a. L. *monad*, *monas* unit, ad. Gr. *μόνα* unit, f. *μόνος* alone. Cf. F. *monade*, Sp., Pg. *monada*, It. *monade*.]

1. The number one, unity; an arithmetical unit. Now only *Hist.* with reference to the Pythagorean or other Greek philosophies, in which numbers were regarded as real entities, and as the primordial principles of existence.

1635 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 144 [tr. *Silyl. Orac.* I. i.] Eight monads, decads eight, eight hecatons Declare his name [sc. HESYDUS=888]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triarcho*, Hen. V. cclv, Numbers carry their Preiudice, but Monads never varie. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1637) 523/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, conceiving the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One in numbers. 1812 525/7 The Monad is a quantity, which in the decrease of multitude, receiveth mansion and station;

for below Quantity, Monad [read below Monad, Quantity] cannot retreat. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. 372 The Cause of that Sympathy, Harmony, and Agreement, which is in things... was by Pythagoreans called Unity or a Monad. 1706 J. MATTHEWS *Forgiveness To Rdr.* They fram'd up a whole decal of frivolous depositos, without one entire monad of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 485 Instead of saying that oddness is the cause of odd numbers, you will say that the monad is the cause of them.

b. applied to the Deity.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xii. One steady Good, centre of essences, Unmoved Monad, that Apollo hight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. 225 That which was called by them [sc. the Platonists and Pythagoreans] the *τὸ ἐν* or *μονάς*, Unity itself or a Monad—that is, one most simple Deity. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen, Lit.* 111. 233 He [Robert Fludd] reveals the nature of the Divine Being, as 'a pure monad, including in itself all numbers'. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xiv. (ed. 2) 451 The monad is used to signify the Deity, as being the first great Cause, one and the same, throughout all space, and to all time. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* l. iv. 49 But of the Supreme Being it is safer to use the word 'monad' than unit.

2. An ultimate unit of being; an absolutely simple entity.

Chiefly used with reference to the philosophy of Leibniz (1646-1716), according to which the universe of existence consists of entities without parts, extension, or figure; and possessing, in infinitely various degrees, the power of perception. Those among these 'monads' which have the perceptive power in the higher degrees are souls; the rest are formed in the view of the percipient mind into aggregates, which constitute bodies. The term was adopted by Leibniz from Giordano Bruno (d. 1600), with whom the 'monad' has the twofold aspect of a material atom and an ultimate element of psychical existence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. i. 27 No Sensation can be a Monad, inasmuch as the most simple are infinitely divisible in respect of Time. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* iii. iv. 345 A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibniz calls a monad. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. ii. 38 The conscious indivisible monad which I feel myself to be. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 111 II. 27 Bruno opposes the doctrine of a dualism of matter and form... The elementary parts of all that exists are the minima or monads... they are at once psychical and material. The soul is a monad... God is the monad of monads. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* iii. 8 The possibility that the mind is a Leibnizian monad. 1891 *Transf. 1862 Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 The wealth, the might... of the British empire are due not to the mere aggregation and activity of monads or units of mankind [etc.].

3. Biol. A hypothetical simple organism, assumed in evolutionary speculations as the first term in the genealogy of living beings, or regarded as associated with a multitude of similar organisms to form an animal or vegetable body.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Intro. 24 Thus [according to Lamarck], by consequence, in the lapse of ages a monad becomes a man [!]. 1847 TULI tr. *Öken's Physio-philos.* 570 Decomposition is a separation into Monads, a retrogression into the primary mass of the animal kingdom. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxx. 451 We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of monads, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 10 The encysted mass of living matter may after a time divide into a swarm of smaller though most active monads.

4. Zool. A protozoon of the genus *Monas*, or, more widely, of the order *Monadidea* or the class *Flagellata*.

1836-9 R. OWEN *Entozoa* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 123/2 Some species of the Trematode Entozoa are infested by parasitic *Flagellata* which belong to the Monads. 1846 MANTILL *Th. Animalcules* 38 The monads we have just examined are single, free animalcules. 1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 71 The genus *Uveella*, somewhat resembles a transparent mulberry rolling itself about at will, whence the name 'grape monad', which these animalcules bear.

5. Chem. An element or radical which has the combining power of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads. *Ibid.* 264 Thallium is a monad in the thallous compounds.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. Biol., as *monad-deme* (see DEME² 2), form; *monad-like* adj. b. Chem., as *monad atom*, *element*, *radical*.

a. 1842 PRITCHARD *Hist. Infusoria* 89 Separate Monad-like bodies. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 note, Monad-like in their motions. 1874 *Monthly Zool. Microsc. Soc.* XII. 261 The minute monad-forms found in macerations of fish.

b. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 172 Each atom... requires two monad atoms for saturation. *Ibid.* 175 The monad elements unite amongst themselves to form only few and simple compounds. 1873 RAFFE *Phys. Chem.* Intro. 26 From all dibasic acids a monad as well as a diad radical may be derived.

7. quasi-adj. = MONADIC. a. Of or pertaining to the monadic constitution of matter; b. Chem. That has the atomic constitution of a monad.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 16 Monad, dyad, and triad combinations. 1878 LOCKYER *Spect. Anal.* (ed. 2) 124 Many monad metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat.

Monadary (mɒnədəri). [ad. mod.L. *monad-ari-um*, f. *monas*: see MONAD and -ARY¹ B. 2.] The outer covering or envelope of an assemblage of monads. So also *Monadary*, in the same sense. 1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 71/2 Several genera composed of numerous Monads, associated together and connected by a common envelope, which constitutes a kind of compound polypary or monadary, as it

has been recently called. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monadary*.

Monadophia (mɒnədɒfiə). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. *μόνος* one + *ἀδελφός* brother + -ΙΑ¹.] The sixteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants with hermaphrodite flowers having the stamens united in one bundle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Monadophia*,... a class of plants whose stamina or male parts, by reason of their filaments running in among one another, are all formed into one body. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 92 In the sixteenth class, called *monadelphica*, the filaments are united so as to form one regular membrane at bottom.

Hence *Monadelph*, a plant of this class;

Monadolphian a. = next. (1828-32 Webster.)

Monadelphous (mɒnədɒfəs), a. Bot. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] a. Of stamens: Having the filaments united so as to form one bundle. b. Of plants: Having the stamens monadelphous; belonging to the *Monadophia*.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 321 Stam[ina] all connected, or monadelphous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 28 The stamens... are monadelphous in Malvaceæ and Meliaceæ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 397.

Monadary, variant of MONADARY.

Monadik (mɒnədɪk), a. [ad. Gr. *μοναδικός* composed of units, f. *μόναδ*-, *μόναδ* MONAD.]

1. Composed of monads or units; pertaining to or of the nature of a monad; existing singly. Also quasi-sb., that which is composed of units.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 14 The monadic, or that which is composed from certain units, they justly considered as nothing more than the image of essential number. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1852) 467 In this fatal life there is no real union. All things here seem of monadic nature. 1858 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 342 So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the monadic mouth to make the seventh. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xviii. What does it give for germ, monadic mere intent Of mind in face? 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 45 Personality, self-consciousness, and freedom of the will, is rather the power of breaking through the limits of relative monadic existence, of expanding into the infinite by consciousness and will. 1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Dn. Norfolk* 27 We cannot take as much as we please, and no more, of an institution which has a monadic existence.

2. Chem. Of the nature of a monad; univalent.

1877 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) l. 262 Potassium forms only one chloride, KCl, and is therefore univalent or monadic.

3. Relating to monadism.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 72. 517 Leibniz, whose monadic tendencies may have placed him... at no very great distance from his opponent. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 121 II. 145 Kant... brings the monadic nearer to the atomistic doctrine.

Monadical (mɒnədɪkəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a monad; pertaining to a monad or monads.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iii. xxiv. All here depend on the Orb Unitive, Which also hight Nature Monadical. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods, and Intellectual Gods. 1875 McCOSH *Scott. Philos.* xl. 282 The monadical theory of Leibniz.

Hence *Monadically* adv.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Intro. 39 It is said... that... every number subsists monadically in unity.

Monadiform (mɒnədɪfɔrm), a. Biol. [f. MONAD: see -FORM.] Having the form of a monad.

1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* i. 9 The *Gonium pectorale*, commonly called the High Priest's Breast-plate... consists of a combination of sixteen monadiform bodies, disposed regularly in a four-cornered tablet. 1866 [see next]. 1877 HUXLEY *Atl. Ino. Anim.* ii. 96 In *Bicosoecus*... a fixed monadiform body is enclosed within a structureless and transparent calyx. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837/2 A very large number of *Gymnomyx* produce spores which are termed 'monadiform', that is, have a single or sometimes two filaments of vibratile protoplasm extended from their otherwise structureless bodies.

Monadigerous (mɒnədɪdʒərəs), a. Zool. Bearing or composed of monads.

1866 JAMES-CLARK in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* I. 325 The monadigerous layer lines the cavity of the body... This layer is composed of monadiform animalcules packed closely side by side in a vast colony.

Monadine (mɒnədɪn), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *monadinus* (Ehrenberg), f. *monad*-MONAD.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the monads or *Flagellata*.

b. sb. A protozoon belonging to this class.

1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 71/2 The... group of animalcules belonging to the Monadine type. *Ibid.* 9/2 A proboscideiform mouth similar to that possessed by the Monadines of Volvox. 1882 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) § 418 Monadine forms.

So *Monadino* a., of or belonging to the monadine family.

1885 CUNNINGHAM in *Sci. Mem. Med. Officers India* 1. 11 Crowded with infusorial, monadinic, and schizomycete forms. *Ibid.* 29 The development... of some Monadine organisms.

Monadism (mɒnədɪzəm). [f. MONAD + -ISM.] The theory of the monadic nature of matter or of substance generally; the philosophical doctrine of monads, esp. as formulated by Leibniz.

1875 J. CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 37/2 Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Boscovich may be taken as an example of the purest monadism. 1877 E. CAHO *Philos. Kant* Intro. v. 81 We must free Monadism

from the slough of ordinary Atomism, which, with Leibniz, it never completely cast off. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 78 [Bruno] supplied... Leibniz with his theory of monadism.

Monadistic (mɒnədɪstɪk), a. rare. [f. MONAD + -ISTIC.] Pertaining to monadism.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1906 *Hibbert Jnrl.* Oct. 297 The theory of monadistic idealism.

Monadite (mɒnədɪt), a. rare -i. [f. MONAD + -ITE.] One who believes in monadism.

1753 tr. *Genard's School of Man* 38, I close with the Monadites, and with them affirm that matter cannot absolutely think.

Monadity (mɒnədɪti), a. rare -i. [f. MONAD + -ITY.] Monadite state or condition.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Let. to Horne* II. 31 All truth is assimilative, and perhaps even reducible to that monadity of which Parmenides discoursed.

Monadology (mɒnədɒlədʒi). [a. F. *monadologie* (Leibniz), f. *monade*: see MONAD and -LOGY.] The philosophical doctrine of monads.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 193 The second Argument is borrow'd from Leibniz's Monadology. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 271 When that reasoning conducts him to such hypotheses as the pre-established Harmony and the Monadology. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 60 He is developing... his monadology like a disciple of Leibniz. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 651/1 His [sc. Leibniz's] monadology, or half-Pythagorean, half-Brunstian analysis of bodies into monads.

† **Monady**. *Obs.* rare. [irreg. f. MONAD.] The number one.

1637 HEYWOOD *London's Mirr.* B 4 b, [The Pythagorean school reasoned that] all nations... can tell no farther than to the Denary, which is Ten, and then returne to their account unto the Monady, that is one. 1659 tr. *Fludd's Mor. Philos.* 122 God... is understood to be that absolute Monady or Unity, which only was in it self.

Monal, variant of MONAL.

Monalechite, blandred form of MONOTHELITE.

Monamide (mɒnəmaɪd), Chem. [f. MON(O) + AMIDE.] An amide formed by the displacement of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia. See AMIDE 2 note.

1861 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 8) 734 Organic derivatives of ammonia—monamines, and monamides. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 368 Lactic monamide is obtained by the action of ammonia on lactide.

Monamine (mɒnəmaɪn), Chem. [f. MON(O) + AMINE.] An amine formed by the exchange of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia for a basic radical. See AMINE note.

1859 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 293 Contributions towards the History of the Monamines. 1878 KNOX tr. *Anim. Chem.* 35 The amines... may be grouped into 3 classes, namely monamines, diamines, and triamines.

Monanapæstic, a. *Pros.* rare -o. In Dicts. -anapæstic. [f. MON(O) + ANAPÆSTIC.] Containing but one anapest.

1890 *Century Dict.*

Monanday, Sc. variant of MONDAY.

Monandria (mɒnændriə), Bot. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. *μόναδος* having one husband (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ἀνδρ*- man, male).] The first class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising all plants having hermaphrodite flowers with but one stamen or male organ.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Monandria*,... a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with only one stamen in each. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ii. ii. (1765) 73. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 87. attrib. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 80/2 A genus... belonging to the monandria class of plants.

Hence *Monander* (rare -o), a plant belonging to the class *Monandria*; *Monandrian*, *Monandric* adj. (rare -o) = MONANDROUS.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monander*. *Ibid.*, *Monandrian*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monandric*.

Monandrous (mɒnəndrəs), a. [f. Gr. *μόναδος* (see MONANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. Bot. Belonging to the class *Monandria*; of a flower, having a single stamen.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 15 [Flowers] monandrous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 394. 1881 *Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 365 Surrounded by 2 or more monandrous male flowers.

2. Having but one husband. *nonce-use*. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 323 The queen is monandrous or single-spoused.

Monandry (mɒnændri). Also *mono-andry*. [ad. Gr. *μόναδρία*, f. *μόναδος*: see MONANDRIA and -Y.]

1. The custom of having only one husband at a time.

1855 MISS COBNE *Intuit. Mor.* 155 Monogamy and Monandry are general rules conducive to the Happiness of mankind. 1880 WEUSTER *Suppl.*, *Monandry*. 1881 A. MAC- FARLANE *Consanguin.* 8 In countries where monandry is established. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 426 From promiscuity and... monogamy and monandry, every possible phase and... form of the institution [of marriage] can be studied outside of the human species.

2. Bot. The condition of having but one perfect stamen. 1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* App.

Monanthous (mɒnəntəs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MON(O) + *ἀνθός* flower + -OUS.] Bearing a single flower (on each stalk). 1858 A. GRAY *Bot. Gloss.*, *Monanthous*, one-flowered.

Monapsal (mɒnəˈpsəl), *a.* [f. MON(o)- + APSE + -AL.] Having a single apse.

1884 J. A. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. i.* 33 Mr. Freshfield's canon that a Greek triapsal church is later, and a monapsal church earlier, than the time of Justin II.

Monarch (mɒnɑːk) *sb.* Also 5 monarcha, 6-7 monark(e), 6 monarche. [ad. L. *monarcha*, ad. Gr. *μονάρχης* more commonly *μὀναρχος*, f. *μὀν-ος* alone + *ἀρχ-ω* to rule. Cf. F. *monarque* (14th c. Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., It. *monarca*, Pg. *monarcha*.]

1. In early use, a sole and absolute ruler of a state. In modern use, a sovereign hearing the title of king, queen, emperor, or empress, or the equivalent of one of these. (Ordinarily, a more or less rhetorical substitute for the specific designation of the person referred to.)

c1450 *Lydg. Secretes* 299 Sovereign of Renoun, Which as monarcha of eury Regionn, Gaff me this Charge. 1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Monarcha*, a pryncie, whiche ruleth alone without piers or companyon, monarche. 1572 H. MOOREMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5 His designe... is to make himselfe monarche of Christendome. 1589 *GOLDING De Monay viij.* (1592) 96 From the great Monarkes we come to the Kings of severall Nations, and from them to vnderkings of Princes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iv.* 189 The quality of mercy... becomes The throned Monarch better then his Crowne. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 312 He is reputed as absolute a monark as any other in India. 1783 *WATSON Philip III.* ii. (1839) 183 The French and English monarchs, in whose name this proposal had been made. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* xii. 350 According to... Austin, the Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch.

b. transf. and fig.

1581 *SIONEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 To be moved to doe that which we know, or to be moved with desire to know, *Hoc opus: Hic labor est.* Nowe therein of all Sciences... is our Poet the Monarch. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 120 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinkie eyne. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* I. A. 2; And all this vnder the government of one Monarch, of whom about all things they [the bees] have a principal care. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 15 The Sunne... who is the Prince and Monarch of the Skie. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 91 Unless the Seamen or Soldiers get Drunk... then are they Monarch. It is Madness to oppose them. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 2617 How far, how wide, The matchless monarch [the sun], from his flaming throne... throws his beams about him. 1782 *COWPER Alex. Selkirk.* I am monarch of all I survey. 1807 P. GASS *Tril.* 105 Most of the corps crossed over to said island, to attack and rout its monarch, a large brown bear. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* l. i. Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs.

2. *slang.* The coin called a sovereign.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 521 Upper Benjamins, built on a downey plan, a monarch to half a finnuet... Pair of long sleeve Moleskin... half a monarch.

3. A very large red and black butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*).

1893 *MORRIS Brit. Butterfl.* 71 The Monarch... is one of the commonest species throughout a great part of North America.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: *a.* simple attrib., as *monarch-like* adj. and adv., *monarch-wise*.

c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* xciii. 12 *Monarch-like Iehova reignes. 1662 *GERBER Princ.* 12 The Monarchlike Staires of the Pallace of Darius. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xviii. (1852) 252 The lion, monarchlike, alone Hath sympathies with no race but his own. 1861 T. B. LA FRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* lv. 561 If a citle be assembled in *Monarch-wise [orig. *monarchiquement*], it is to be defended against strangers.

b. appositive, as *monarch-bee*, *-dead-god*, *-fudge*, *-love*, *-martyr*, *-mind*, *-monster*, *-oak*, *-pope*, *-reason*, *-savage*, *-spirit*, *-swain*, *-victor*.

1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Queen-bee*, This was giving great talents to the *monarch-bee. 1864 *NEALE Seaton. Poems* 131 The monarch, midst the *monarch-dead Reposes in his glory. 1870 *BYRON Iliad* l. 1. 3 The *monarch-god, Apollo. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 61 Reasons... in favour of a *monarch-judge. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* Heart-breaking v, Thus have I chang'd with evil Fate My *Monarch-Love into a Tyrant-State. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 259 Mid wild revelry... Should thus the *Monarch-martyr's son appear. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* l. 67 And now, into the vale of years declined, He hides too little of the *monarch-mind. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 114 Vengeance on your soules... for thus mirouring mee for the *Monarch-monster of Mothers. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 28 *Monarch oaks that shade the plain And, scold in solemn state, supinely reign. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scott.* III. n. 28 Charles I was acting on the example of four English *monarch-popes. 1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 326 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes; When *monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. 1725 *POPE ODYS.* iv. 454 The *monarch-savage (sa. a lion) rends the trembling prey. 1800 *COLERIDGE Pictocol.* n. iii, This great *monarch-spirit, if he fall, Will drag a world into the ruin with him. 1797-46 *THOMSON Summer* 494 Amid his subjects safe, Slumbers the *monarch swain. 1821 *MRS. HEWANS Dartmoor Poems* (1875) 145 The trophied car Wheeling the *monarch-victor fast and far.

c. objective, instrumental, etc., as *monarch-murderer*; *monarch-murdered* adj.

1611 *FLORIO, Monarchadta*, a Monarch-murderer. 1795 *COLERIDGE To Author of Poems* 28 There for the monarch-murder'd Soldier's tomb You wove th'unfinish'd wreath of saddest hues.

Hence *Monarch v. intr.*, to act the monarch; also to *monarch* it.

a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* Illustr. 4 The Tirrannous High-Preist Once but a Man, now Monarchs o're the Rest. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 11 While he monarchs it in his own closet,

[he] becomes contemptible in the Eyes of the World. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 126 So be it known, We monarch it by rule of two, and not of one.

† **Monarch**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *monarchie*, *monarchie* fem., semi-popular ad. late L. type *monarchia*.] = MONARCHY.

1831 *Chron. Eng.* vi. f. vj. h. The Monarch of Rome a howt this time mightil encreased. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. aijj, Bladud... a Brayay the ix King of this Monarch after Brute. 1583 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithful Subjects* D. 2 h. The Roman Monarch... was one hundred times greater then ours. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 230 It... was Auduise a Monarch absolute in France to bring to pas. Aristocratick government, nor Democratick pleas'd.

Monarch (mɒnɑːk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μὀν-ος* one, single + *ἀρχ-η* beginning, origin: cf. *DIARCH*.] Arising from only one point of origin, as the woody tissue of a root. *Monarch-bundle*, a xylem-bundle in which there is only one strand.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 350 In the hep-tarch or octarch examples of Lycopodium clavatum investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger... the other smaller... with a separate... vascular strand (in itself monarch), lying in front of its... outer surface. *Ibid.* 363 The monarch bundles of some species of Trichomanes.

Monarch, var. *MONIKER slang*, name.

Monarchal (mɒnɑːkəl), *a.* Also 6-7 -all. [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -AL. Cf. OF. *monarchal*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a monarch; befitting a monarch.

1592 *Nobdity & Sonch.* F. 3, My kingley browes itch for a stateley Crowne, This band to beare a round Monarchall Globe. 1620 *GULLIVM Heraldry* vi. vii. 280 The Blazon of these his Maiesties most Roiall and Monarchal Ensignes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 428 Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd Above his fellows, with Monarchal pride... thus spake. 1825 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Convalscent*, To be sick is to enjoy monarchal prerogatives. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 60 The Bishops of Rome have legitimately inherited the alleged monarchal prerogatives of Peter. 1845 *BLACKIE. MAG.* LVII. 783 The royal harangue... has... a certain monarchal tone. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LX. 43 A bastard, crowned, Aped manners of monarchal state.

fig. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* iii. 371 By whose monarchal sway, She fortifies herself.

2. Having the status of a monarch; that exercises the functions of a monarch.

1586 *FERNÉ Blaz. Gentrie* II. 26 This is that fashioned Crowne which appertains to kingly only monarchall. 1620 *DEKKER Dream* (1860) 41 Vice [Adam]... was sole monarchall lord O're the whole globe. 1666 *PINNEY For Ambash.* 3 He... would never allow the sayd so much as a question or thought of competition between him a monarchall sovereigne and a meane Republique. 1698 *MARVELL Growth Poetry* 12 The king... was more Generous and Monarchal than to assign Cause, for his Actions. 1826 C. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 217 Christ's Monarchal Vicar might send two of his dependant suffragans... upon an ecclesiastical errand.

3. Of a state, etc.: That is ruled by a monarch. Of government or institutions: Monarchical. Now rare or Obs.

a1585 *SIONEY Arcadia* v. (1613) 451 The Princes persons; being in all monarchall governments the very knot of the peoples welfare. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Pref. verse, The warre... by thee in-brought To this Monarchall Ile. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 41 Look... upon Kingdomes governed by formes Monarchall and Absolute as yours. 1836 *LANDOR Peric. & Asp.* civii. Wks. 1853 II. 4191 Nations monarchal and aristocratical. 1846 *HARE Mission Conf.* (1850) 15 [Such a change] would have overthrown the legitimate monarchal constitution of your yeing, to set up the ochlocracy within you in its stead.

Hence *Monarchally adv.*, as a monarch.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 392 Antichrist... hath already appeared in his true character, seated monarchally in the seven-hilled city.

Monarchess (mɒnɑːkəs), *a.* Now rare. [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -ESS.] A female monarch.

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville, To the sayrest ix*, Thou... Onlie immortelle Monarchesse of battis. 1599 *FITZ-GERARD Sir F. Drake* (1884) 74 Death-scorned Gilbert... To Englands Monarchesse did force to yield the savage land. 1646 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 32 For example: Rome, What made her such a Monarchesse, but onely the adventures of her youth... in dangers abroad. 1644 *BROME Queens Exch.* v. i. Were I sole monarchess of this Island. 1843 J. NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit.* T. 92 Meg Merrilies or the monarchess of tinkers and gipsies.

Monarchial (mɒnɑːkiəl), *a.* [f. L. *monarchia* MONARCHY + -AL. Cf. OF. *monarchial*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a monarchy; that is under the dominion of a monarch. Cf. MONARCHAL *a.* 3.

1600 W. WATSON *Decaderton* (1602) 39 When these Realmes of England, Wales and Scotland, shal be all one Monarchial Ile of Iesuite. 1642 *Harper Wounded Cause*, Cured iii. 56 The nature of Monarchial government, we shall come to consider... in that which follows. 1680 *AUNREY in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1833) III. 447 The Liberty of Mankind, we he thought would be greater under a free state than under a monarchiall government. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 219 The ancient Form of government, which was Kingly or Monarchial. a1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas.* II (1808) 232 To promise, therefore, the continuance of a monarchial establishment, and to designate the future monarch, seemed to be necessary. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 339 The form of government was monarchial.

2. = MONARCHAL *a.* 1.

1788 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1821) II. 204 A man... who worshipped the monarchial claims and despised the parental ones. 1841 *BLACKIE Mag.* CLIX. 368 The authoritative sentiment of duty is upheld... in all its absolute and mon-

archial rights. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 472 The dignified and truly monarchial appearance of the lion. 1870 BALNW. BROWN *Ecol. Truth* 273 The growth of the monarchial power.

† 3. = MONARCHAL *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decaderton* (1602) 319 He shall have the title in words of a king monarchiall. *Ibid.* 324 One Iesuite Pope and prince Monarchiall. 1661 *BAXTER Mor. Prognost.* (1680) 65 A Visible Constitutive, or Governing-Head; whether Monarchiall... or Aristocratical or Democratical.

Monarchian (mɒnɑːkiən), *sb.* and *a.* *Ecll. Hist.* [ad. late L. *monarchianus* pl., f. *monarchia*: see MONARCHY and -AN.]

The term *monarchianus* is merely a nickname applied by Tertullian (*Adv. Prax.* x) to certain opponents of the doctrine of the Trinity, in derision of their unintelligent use of the word *monarchia* ('Monarchian, iniquit, tenemus', *ibid.* ii). In early apologetics, f. *μοναρχία* τοῦ Θεοῦ ('the monarchy of God') was a current designation for Christian monotheism, and these heretics regarded themselves as the defenders of this cardinal doctrine against the Trinitarians.]

A. sb. One of those heretics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries who denied the doctrine of the Trinity.

Modern historians distinguish between 'Dynamicist' or 'Adoptionist' Monarchians, who regarded Christ as a man endowed with Divine power, and 'Modalistic' Monarchians, who maintained that He was an incarnation of God the Father.

1765 A. MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Ecll. Hist.* II. v. § 20 (1833) 641 His [sc. Praxeas] followers were called Monarchians, because of their denying a plurality of persons in the Deity. 1841 H. J. ROSE *tr. Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 283 The Monarchians who reduced the whole Trias (or Trinity) only to different conceptions and relations under which the One Divine Being is viewed. 1872 *MORRIS tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82 I. 308 The Monarchian, Praxeas... appears... to have taught that the Father descended into the Virgin.

B. adj. Of or belonging to the Monarchians or to Monarchianism.

1847 J. TORREY *tr. Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 333 The founder of this Monarchian party in Rome. *Ibid.* There arose... another Monarchian sect in Rome. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. l. 75 The leaders of the Monarchian heretics. 1872 *MORRIS tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 94 I. 307 He [Abelard] gives to the doctrine of the Trinity a Monarchian interpretation. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* IV. vi. 122 In spite of the opposition of the monarchian schools, whether adoptionist or modalist.

Hence *Monarchianism*, the antitrinitarian doctrine of the Monarchians. *Monarchianist* = MONARCHIAN *sb.* *Monarchianistic a.* = MONARCHIAN *a.*

1841 H. J. ROSE *tr. Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 259 The others... were still more strongly opposed to this class of Monarchianism. 1853 J. MARBEAU *Stud. Chr.* 246 This shows the yet powerful influence of the Judaic Monarchianism. 1872 *MORRIS tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82 I. 308 In the teachings of these Monarchianists the Logos-conception is not found. *Ibid.* § 94. 324 He [Abelard] often employs... the almost Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine. 1888 *HARTN. Suppl. Greek Ideas* vii. (1890) 207 The two schools of Monarchianism, in one of which Christ was conceived as a mode of God, and in the other as His exalted creature.

Monarchic (mɒnɑːkik), *a.* Also 7 -ique, 7-8 -like. [a. F. *monarchique*, ad. Gr. *μοναρχικ-ος*, f. *μὀναρχ-ος*: see MONARCH and -IC.]

1. Of a government: Having the characteristics of monarchy. Now rare; usually replaced by MONARCHIAL.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatine* 24 The Empire is not an Estate Monarchique, where the Prince ruleth absolutely. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 120 That the Parliament only aimed at taking his majesty's regal rights from him, to the prejudice of monarchic government, without any thought of reforming religion. 1727 *WARBURTON Eng. Causes of Prejudice* 119 He [sc. Salustius] first wrote under the Consul, and the other [sc. Tacitus] under the Monarchic State. 1854 *CARLYLE French Rev.* IV. 192 What form of government do you reckon best? 'inquired he... 'The monarchic, if the king is just and enlightened.'

2. Of or belonging to a monarchy; pertaining to or favouring monarchy as a form of government.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. § 80 In that [hill]... there were some clauses very derogatory to monarchic principles, as, giving the people authority to assemble together if the King failed to call them. a1668 *DAVENANT Epithal.* Wks. (1673) 312 For Hymens common-weale cannot dispence In private with Monarchick excellence. 1756 *BURKE Wind. Nat. Soc.* 67 The Monarchick, Aristocratical, and Popular Partizans have been jointly laying their Axes to the Root of all Government. 1851 *GALLANGA Italy* 159 Mazzini... has the planance for throwing themselves into the arms of an Italian, however monarchic, confederate. 1869 *FREE-MAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. III. 74 The monarchic, the aristocratic, and the democratic branches of four constitution. 3. Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchs. Now rare or Obs.

1612 *Selden Drayton's Poly-olb.* Author of Illustr. to Rdr., The Author, in Passages of first Inhabitants, Name, State, and Monarchique succession in this Isle, follows (etc.). 1676 *NEEDHAM Packet of Adv.* 15 The containing of Monarchick Power in its just bounds. 17... *Adulit. Pope's Wks.* (1776) I. 107 In vain was ministerial breath, In vain monarchic folly. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 420 A new creation waits the western shore, And moral triumphs o'er monarchic power.

† 4. = MONARCHICAL *a.* (In quot. *transf.*) *Obs.* 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 182 Cyprus, Candy, and Sicily, are the only Monarchic Kingdomes of the Mediterranean Seas. *Ibid.* 107 The Cedars of Libanon... like Monarchick Lyons to wild beasts... become the chief Champions of Forests.

Monarchial (mɒnɑːkiəl), *a.* Also 6-7 -all. [f. MONARCHIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of or having the characteristics of a monarchy; *esp.* of government, vested in a monarch.

1589 *Haymyn Work* (1844) 48 Such is the civil government... Monarchicall in her Maiesties person. 1602 FULNECKE *Pandects* 32 Thus in the end they came to a Monarchicall estate. And these Nations... do create a Duke or Capitaine, who may gouerne the rest. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 13 That a Kingdome be not too Monarchicall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1820) 305; I hope the English constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchical form. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. ii. 19 With the Aztecs, it [the form of government] was monarchical and nearly absolute. 1856 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 286 The monarchical... institutions of feudalism. 1888 SCHAFF *Chr. Church* VI. 1. x. 44 Every little principality in monarchical Germany... has its own church establishment.

transf. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 39 It is more honourable (say they [*sc.* the Peripatetics]) and monarchical, that there should be one principle [*e.g.* the Heart] than many.

2. Of or pertaining to monarchy; that advocates monarchy as a form of government.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 1530 Ev'n what the son of Hannah told the Jewes, Should be their scourge (because they... were so vaine To aske a King...) that curse they shall Affirm to be a Law Monarchicall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 143 More in the edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits; who make their combs cornered, declining a circle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. § 38. 474 The remains of monarchical attachment yet lingered. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 90 Men representing all varieties of opinion... appeared in Naples... Mazzinians, monarchical democrats, &c. 1856 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 287 When the course of events has been to glorify... monarchical... spirit, a great... sovereign... will arise.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monarchy; befitting a monarch; monarchical.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 198, I am content with my Monarchical maiestie or title royal. 1622 DONNE *Sermon* 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 *Serm.* 1660-1 III. 377 There is not so Regal, so Sovereign, so Monarchical a Prerogative, as to have [*etc.*] 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Vain Love* 12 Your brave and haughty scorn of all was stately, and Monarchical. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* xv. 144 That his Monarchical foot might have the setting it upon their heads. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 7 A very monarchical address. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii. When... the bees worry themselves... about their sovereign and become perfectly distracted touching the slightest monarchical movement.

4. Having the power or functions of a monarch; having undivided rule; *†* autocratic.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 6 So that a Monarch bee not too Monarchicall... as the Russe Kings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 173 The Messias where he is Monarchical, and rules, is also Eirenarchical, and atones. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Authority of Christ* vii. 409 In the churches of Egypt, as we have seen, there was no monarchical bishop. Hence Monarchically *adv.* in a monarchical form or manner.

1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* i. 387 Who can denie, that it is not a great deale better for great and mightie nations to be governed monarchically. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 Nor are those Provinces... Democratically, or Aristocratically governed, but Monarchically. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 70 To plant it Nationally, it must be... either Monarchically in part... or Monarchically in the whole. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 127 He liv'd... with Kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically. 1882-3 SCHAFF'S *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 987/1 The Roman church... organized monarchically, the whole power centring in the Pope.

Monarchico-aristocratic(al), *a.* That combines the monarchic and aristocratic principles.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 120 The monarchico-aristocratic theory. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 7, I once heard... that all the miseries of this country arise from its monarchico-aristocratic government.

Monarchism (mōn'arkiz'm). [*a.* F. *monarchie*, *f.* *monarchie*: see MONARCHY and -ISM.]

1. The principles of monarchical government; attachment to monarchy or the monarchical principle.

1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 213 The object... is to combine republicanism with monarchism. 1848 TAIT'S *Mag.* XV. 340 A president of a civil tribunal, and a president of a tribunal of commerce, were suspended for no act save their former monarchism. 1898 ATLANTIC MONTHLY LXXXII. 364/1 His [Bismarck's] monarchism rested not only on his personal allegiance to the hereditary dynasty [*etc.*].

2. Belief in a sole ruler (among the gods).

1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tide's Hist. Relig.* 215 All the gods [in the Homer theory] are little else than representatives of Zeus, each in his own realm... Thus, monarchism has touched the borders of monotheism.

Monarchist (mōn'arkist). [*f.* MONARCH-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *monarchiste*.]

1. An advocate or supporter of monarchy. Also in *Fifth-monarchist* (see FIFTH MONARCHY).

1647 M. HUNSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ii. 83 This Relative blessing of Monarchie... the *Relatum* or Monarch, and the *Correlatum* or Monarchist and subjects. 1660 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) IV. 147 Ye widows of those slain &c., by 5th Monarchists. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* II. (1687) 76 The... Supposition of the Church Monarchists... That Saint Peter's Primacy... was not personal but derivable to his Successors. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 118 For the principles of the former being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a Monarchist declared. 1827 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 203 Monarchists and Aristocrats mark well! 1872 *Echo* Oct. 5 The Monarchists pretend that 'the beginning of the end of the Republic' has commenced. 1882-3 SCHAFF'S *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2449 Constitutional monarchists and absolute monarchists.

2. One who believes in monarchy among the gods.

1678 COWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 23. 403 Plato acknowledged and worshipped many gods yet... he was no polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assessor of Ooe Supreme God. 1893 R. C. JEBB *Growth Class. Grk. Poetry* 200 Aeschylus... is no monotheist, yet he might be described as a monarchist in religion.

3. = MONARCHIAN-SB. *rare.*

1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus* & C. IV. i. 128 It is now no longer possible to define exactly what Sabellius himself or other later Monarchists contributed to the development of this view.

Monarchistic (mōn'arkistik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to monarchism; in quot. = MONARCHIAN *a.*

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. v. (1876) 120 To confess that God was, in such sense, one Person with Christ, as (on their Monarchistic principle) to be no sense distinct from Him.

Monarchize (mōn'arkiz), *v.* [*f.* MONARCH-SB. + -IZE. Cf. F. *monarchiser*.]

1. *intr.* To perform the office of monarch; to rule as a monarch; to rule absolutely. Also to monarchize *it*.

1592 [see MONARCHIZING *ppl.* a. below]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 165 Allowing him a breath, a little Scene, To Monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parlt.* 11 That King hath an advantage hereby one way, to monarchize more absolutely, and never want money. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 62 He was necessitated to Monarchize it, and self-ly manage all. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 504 The delegated power, Arrayed in which those worms did monarchize, Who made this earth their charnel.

b. of personified agencies.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut. K. Shee* [*sc.* Art] a banisht Queene into this harraine soile, hauing monarchiz'd it so long amongst the Greeks and Romanes. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 105 *Vice*... in euery land doth monarchize. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 25 The enthusiast adores Greece—not knowing that Greece monarchizes over him.

2. *trans.* *†*a. To make subservient to one monarch; to rule over as a monarch. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 375 King Rodericke, sur-nam'd the great, did monarchize at least Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* v. 68 By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand, As Britain-founding Brute first Monarchiz'd the Land. 1621 LAO V. M. WHORIT *Urania* 189 Raise up your spirit, that which is worthy to Monarchize the world.

b. To make a monarchy of.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 453 So far shall we be from mending our condition by monarchizing our Government. 1794 J. COURTNEY *Pres. St. Manners*, *etc.* *France & It.* 102 Let's bold advance To hang the Convention, and Monarchise France. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1896) VII. 451 Principles which go... to sink the state governments, consolidate them into one, and to monarchize that.

Hence Monarchizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also Monarchizer, or one who monarchizes.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 34 b. Such a monarchizing spirit it was, that said ynto Christ, If thou wilt fall down [*etc.*]. 1593 — *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 137 The spyrite of monarchizing in pryuate men is the spyrite of Lucifer. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. ii. Let the pride of these our irreligious monarkisers Be Crown'd in blood. a 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 10 Or like as Cæsars Monarchising spright Pursued false Brutus at Phillipps field.

† Monarcho. *Obs.* Also Monareha, Monarko. [*repr. it. monarca* MONARCH.]

1. The title assumed by an insane Italian who fancied himself emperor of the world; hence *transf.* applied to one who is the object of general ridicule for his absurd pretensions.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. W.* I. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* M 2 b. But now he was an insulting Monarch about Monarcha the Italian, that wore crownes on his shooes. 1634 MERES *Wits Commu.* 390 They [*sc.* braggers] gape after... vaine prayse and glory. As... in our age Peter Shakerly of Pauls, Monarcho that liued about the Court.

2. Used derisively for MONARCH.

1598 MARSTON *Sat.* IV. F 2. This thunderer... Is now the great Monarcho of the earth, Whose awfull nod... Shakes Europes ground-work.

† Monarcho-machist. *Obs.* [*f.* mod. L. *monarcho-mach-us* (see below) + -IST.] One who fights against monarchy; an anti-monarchist.

1600 (*title*) G. BARCLAY, *de Regno et regali Potestate* adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium, & reliquos Monarcho-machos. 1639 J. CORNET *Unguid. Scot. Armo.* 30 That assertion of the Monarcho-machists is not always true. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Sp. Wks.* (1711) 219 The history which I have written, of the lives of the five kings of Scotland, may, by some monarcho-machists, be challenged as scandalous. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 221 The monarcho-machists of the sixteenth century.

Monarchy (mōn'arki). Forms: *a.* 4-7 monarchie, 5-6 -ye, 6-7 monarkie, -ky, 5- monarchy; *b.* 6-7 monarchia. [*a.* F. *monarchie* (13th c.), *ad. L. monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία* rule of one, *f. μόναρχος* MONARCH.]

† 1. Undivided rule by a single person; sole rule or sovereignty; absolute power. *Obs.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 56 The Monarchie *Obs.* the world in that partie To Babylonie was soulgit. *Ibid.* I. 27, 67. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 And then the monarchoy off men of Assiria, which continueth from Belus other Ninus to the laste tynes of Sardanapallus, failede. 1561 NOTTON & SACKV. *Corbolic* Dumb Show bef. 1st Act, Corbolic

deuiding his Lande to his two Sonnes, which he before held in Monarchie. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon*, Wks. 1874 II. 200 The monarchy of the universe is a dominion unlimited in extent, and everlasting in duration. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. iii. 114 [St. Peter] whose happy lot it had been to foreclose... the power of hiding and the monarchy of loosing [*orig. potestatem ligandi et monachiam solvendi*] both in heaven and on earth. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* I. 1 Gregory VII... claimed the monarchy of the world.

B. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 425 Kenethus... was the first... that had monarchoia Of tua kinrikis. 1622 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii (1612) 251 Discourt of his Experience thus, he then descends to it, Whereby of Monarchoia might himselfe the French King fit.

† *b.* loosely. Exclusive dominion (of a body of persons). *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 324 The Jesuits aspire to the whole and absolute monarchoie of the world.

2. A state having a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person. Formerly, also, a nation or state having dominating power over all other states.

Absolute or despotic m. a government by the absolute will of the monarch. *Constitutional m.* (see CONSTITUTIONAL *a.* 4 b). *Elective m.* one in which the monarch is determined by election as opposed to heredity. *Hereditary m.* one in which the sovereign power descends by hereditary right. *Limited m.* (see LIMITED *2*).

† 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 The realmes and the monarchoyes, Of thely prynces. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. xci. 67 [Egbert] hadde subdued the more partie of the Kyngdomes of Saxons, and made of all but one Monarchy. 1552 LYNNESEY *Monarchie* 1979 As, quhen one Prouince... Had hole power Imperiall... Abufe all Kyngis and Nations, One Monarchie that men doith call. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidant's Commu.* 392 b. That the same Monarchie, that hath ben now so many yeares in framinge, maye at the lengthe be established. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 73 Good my Soueraigne... let them know Of what a Monarchie you are the Head. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 2 Monarchies... are of 3 sorts, touching the right or possession of them; *viz.* 1. Hereditary... 2. Elective... 3. Mixt... Monarchies are of 2 sorts touching their power or authority; *viz.* 1. Inferiour... 2. Limited. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 It is... necessary to consider in this place... what is the will of the Sovereign, as well in Monarchies, as in other formes of government. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. vil* (1782) I. 204 Of the various forms of government... an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 47 The Chaldean Monarchy was the first in order of time.

3. In the abstract: Monarchical rule.

1638 Hamilton *Papers* (Camden) 40 It is chiefe monardie which is intended by them to be destroyed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 93 For they that are discontented under Monarchy, call it Tyranny. 1681 DAVEN *Abt. & Adelt.* II. 904 Who once at such a gentle reign repine, The fall of monarchy itself design. 1742 HUMS *Ess.* I. vii. (1771) 33 Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution. a 1822 BUCKLE *Civilt.* (1873) III. ii. 156 The very institution of monarchy was repulsive to them.

† 4. The territory of a monarch. *Obs. rare.*

† 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 91 Than shall never Pope rule more in this monarchie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 403 Crouds of those that would have come to Court from the furthest parts of the Monarchy.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (From senses 1-3.)

1609 C. BUTLER (*title*) *The Feminine Monarchie* Or A Treatise concerning Bees. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. Ded.* Nobody can dispute Your Lordship's Monarchy in Poetry. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 4 Liberty is checked by the Restraints of Truth, and the Monarchy of right Reason. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. 205 A prison, a sort of monarchy which has never yet been noted for plans of conquest. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 133 The only monarchy that is not tinsel is the monarchy of holiness.

† Monarda (mōn'ard). Also 8 monardus. [*mod. L.*, *f.* the name of N. *Monardes* (1493-1588); a botanist of Seville.] A genus of herbaceous, labiate, aromatic plants found chiefly in N. America, of which the species *M. punctata* yields a camphor and an essential oil, the *monarda-camphor*, -oil of commerce.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 This was doubtless the gum Monardus us'd against the gout. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. Oil of Monarda. The essential oil of an American Labiate plant, the *Monarda punctata*. It easily separates into a liquid oil and a camphor.

Monardin (mōn'ardin). *Chem.* [*f.* prec. + -IN.] A crystalline solid, isomeric with thymol, which separates from monarda oil.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Monardin*, a crystalline stear-opten, isomeric with thymol, obtained from oil of horsemint.

Monarsenous (mōn'arsēnos), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* MON(O)- + Gr. *ἀρσεν-*, *arsen* male + -OUS.] Having only one male for several females.

In some recent Dicts.

Monarthritus (mōn'arthritis). *Path.* [*f.* MON(O)- + ARTHRITIS.] 'Articular rheumatism of one joint only' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1893 in DUNCALSON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 21).

Monarticular (mōn'artiklār), *a.* *Path.* Also mono-. [*f.* MON(O)- + ARTICULAR.] Of a disease: Affecting a single joint (of the body).

1874 VAN BUREN *Div. Genit. Organs* 32 This form is generally mono-articular. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 78 The partial or monarticular form of rheumatoid arthritis is Charcot's third division. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 862 Occasionally endocarditis may follow monarticular rheumatism.

† Monas (mōn'as). Pl. monades (mōn'adiz). [*Gr.* *μόνας*: see MONAD.]

1. = MONAD in various senses.

1568 J. DEE in *Ashm.* (1652) 334 Our Monas trewe thus use by nature Law. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Monas (Gr.), the number one, unity. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) I. 472 Though He be a monas and we are monades, yet [etc.]. 1865 *Grote Plato I.* I. 12 The first principle or beginning of Number was the One or Monas. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 121 The One Personal God, who is not a logical or physical Unity, but a living Monas. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82 I. 309 So the divine Logos, after its hypostatization in Christ, returned again to the Father or Monas.

† 2. *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1690) 5 Digits are sometimes called Monades. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Monast, obs. form of MONISH v.

Monaster (mɒnə'stəri). *Biol.* [f. MON(o)- + Gr. *astēr* star.] The single-star figure which occurs between the rosette and diaster stages in cell-division.

1889 BENHAM tr. *Waldeyer in Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 177 The stage [of cell division] which is termed the 'mother star', aster, or 'monaster'. 1893 *KLEIN Elem. Histol.* 10.

Monasterial (mɒnə'stəri-əl), *a.* Now rare.

[f. L. *monasteri-um* (see MONASTERY) + -AL.]

Belonging to or of the nature of a monastery.

1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 913 Monasteriall monks. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 19 Ild monasteriall Loyterers. *Ibid.* v. 219 False miracles, first invented partly by monasterial poverty. 1670 *WALTON Lives* II. 134 (He declared) himself for the Church of Rome; betaking himself to a monasterial life. 1845 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. 250 Motives which led to the first monasterial establishments. 1846 *CARO. WISEMAN Fate of Sacrilege* Ess. 1853 I. 370 Sir Edward Dodsworth... possessed the monasterial property of Newland.

Hence **Monasterially** *adv.*, like a monk.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. Prol. 3 It is not the habit makes the Monk, many being Monasterially accoutred, who inwardly are nothing lesse then monachal.

Monasterian (mɒnə'stəri-ən), *a. and sb. Eccl.*

[f. med. L. *Monasteri-um* Münster (Westphalia) + -AN.] The designation of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists who, early in the 16th c., settled themselves at Münster under the style of 'the New Jerusalem'.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 93 Luther wrote... a Preface to *Vrbanus Rheginus* book against the Monasterians [etc.]. 1650 *THOMP Comm. Exod.* II. 12 The like madness is reported of the Monasterian Anabaptists.

† **Monasterical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L.

monasteri-um (see MONASTERY) + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a monastery; monastic.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* *Musculus* 230 The Prior... demanded of him how he liked a Monasterical life.

Monastery (mɒnə'stəri). *Forms:* *a.* 5-7

monastrie, (5-eri, 8-try, 6 monnastarie), 5-monastrie; *β.* 5-6 monaster, (6-tre), 5 monestre, 6-tar, 6-7-ter. [ad. eccl. L. *monasteri-um*, *a.* late Gr. *μοναστήριον*, f. *μονάειν* to live alone, f. *μόν-ος* alone. The *β*-forms are from OF. *monastere*. Cf. *MINSTER*.] A place of residence

of a community of persons living secluded from the world under religious vows; a monastic establishment.

Chiefly, and now almost exclusively, applied to a house for monks; but applicable also to the house of any religious order, male or female.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 27 The monastery of Wynneburne [1387 *Trivisia* mystre. L. *monasterium*]. *Ibid.* 129 The monastery of Seynte Hilda [1387 *Trivisia* abbay]. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 364 (Ad. MS.) Sir, why purpose ye to destroy his monestre? 1451 *Rolls of Parl.* v. 221/1 Th' abbess and convent of oure Monastere of Saint Saviour.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 386/1 What monaster is yonder that I see? 1539 *PERV* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. li. 141 He sainge what a goodie Crysten is yowre Kinge of ynlande to pwtwe donne the Monestries. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 310 A certane monestiar not far fr the place quhair that lay. c1610 *Women Saints* 21 By her example, many monasteries of Virgins and monks were founded at Rome. a1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ital.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) I. 255 Captain Con Onceyld did guarde the monester of the fryers preachers of S. Dominicks Order. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somerset* 73 Its Church... was at first a Monastery. 1888 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xi. There arose that great tumult at the outward gate of the Monastery. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 201 They have nothing of the freedom of the Hindū monastic orders... and seem never allowed to leave the monastery. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Civim.* 143 Each monastery was a luminous point, whence the light of civilisation radiated into the darkness around.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1591 *HORSEY Trau.* (Hakl. Soc.) 264 A yonge bishop of Kostove... who had a sonn before he was exposed to that monestiar life. 1828 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) V. 254 A most monestary-like state of gloom and cheerlessness.

Monastic (mɒnə'stɪk), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *monastic-us*, *a.* late Gr. *μοναστικός* (lit. 'pertaining to solitary life'), f. *μονάειν* to live alone; see MONASTERY. Cf. *F. monastique* (14th c.); Sp. *monástico*, Pg. *monástico*.] *A. adj.*

† 1. See quot. (prob. a misapprehended use).

c1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xviii. 107 In lengthe of tyme ful greet change is alwey maad in... the circumstauncis of politick governauncis, zhe, and of monastike governauncis (that is to seie, of governauncis bi whiche oon man gouverneth bim self alone).

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of persons living in seclusion from the world under religious,

vows and subject to a fixed rule, as monks, nuns, friars, etc.; pertaining to monasteries.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 441 To forswear the full stream of y^e world, and to live in a nooke meerly Monastick. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxiv. 444 He (Saint Gregory) at Myriad led A strict monastick life, a Saint alive and dead. a1631 *DONNE Elegy Mrs. Boulstred* 69 He sinks the deepe Where harmelesse fife monastique silence keepe. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 447 Out of which luckless Representation... this Monastick Legend seems to be framed. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. P.* vi. Wks. 1851 V. 147 The three vows of poverty, of chastity, and of monastic obedience, which are common to all the orders of regulars. *Ibid.* 148 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 250 Ruins of monastic buildings. 1851 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The inmates... were submitted to an almost monastic discipline. 1872 *YEATS Growth Civim.* 333 Monastic lands... yielded a scanty produce.

3. **Bookbinding.** The distinctive epithet of a method of finishing by tooling without gold.

More commonly called 'antique'.

1880 *ZAEHNSOOR Bookbinding* xxii. 111 Finishing is divided into two classes—blind or antique, or as it is sometimes called, monastic and gold-finished. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* xx. 162.

b. *sb.* A member of a monastic order; a monk.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 474 Your order... by all the other Monasticks, is hated. 1721 R. KEITH tr. T. A. Kempis *Vall. Lillies* Pref. 7 The pious Author having been a Monastick or Brother of the Order of St. Augustine. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abbs.* I. v. 226 [They] are warned not to give to seculars or monastics an example of... wicked conversation. *transf.* 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 26 His pie-plants... compulsory monastics, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa.

Hence † **Monastically** *adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 227 Qubair, when thair lyfe he monastiklie had informed, a Magnifick Monastere... he erected.

Monastical (mɒnə'stɪkəl), *a.* *Forms:* 5 mo-

monastiale, -alle, 6-7 -all, 6 *Sc.* monestycall, 6-monastical. [f. med. L. *monastic-us* MONASTIO *a.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the monastic life; in early use = MONASTIO *a.* I.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 The thriddle degree... off sich as ben gaderid in coventis togidre;... the which for worldly combrance kepen in cloistis;... and this clepe we monastical. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 The... Essei, exercisede and usede allemoste in alle thynges a life monastical. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 11 These monastical persones... toke on them to write... the noble actes... of kynges and princes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 31 A monastical liuer... hath no partes of time for such young childish studies. c1610 *Women Saints* 79 Her monastere was at Derham, which she herself built, and in it recieued her monastical weede. a1626 *BACON Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The idle and monastical continuance within the universities. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* Wks. 1851 III. 232 Their liking of doltish and monastical Schoolemen daily increast. 1686 *ALTONBY Painting Illustr.* 31 One of the first founders of the Monastical Orders. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 61 [transl. of papal document] We will, that monastical discipline be there observed at all times. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 9 The gradual departure from primitive monastical austerity.

Hence **Monastically** *adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1600 *SURRELET Countrie Furne* II. xlv. 293 The Spaniards... did erect and set vp a Couent of Fryers Cordeliers, liuing monastically. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 452 To confine the soul thus monastically to its own home. 1729 *SWIFT Let. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct. Years... monastically passed in this Country of liberty and delight, and money, and good company! 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 377 A monastically organised community of ascetics.

Monasticism (mɒnə'stɪsɪz'm). [f. MONASTIO + -ISM.] The monastic system or mode of life.

1795 *MILNER Hist. Ch. Christ* IV. xix. (1812) II. 243 Monasticism continued to make a rapid progress through this whole century. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 144 The church would soon have fallen back, like the purified forms of monasticism, into its ancient corruptions. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. x. 552 Monasticism, in one form or another, was dominant for some ages. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 806 No one can question the services rendered to civilization by western monasticism.

Monasticize (mɒnə'stɪsaɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make monastic in character; to convert to monasticism. Hence **Monasticized** *ppl. a.*

1854 *FRASER's Mag.* L. 321 Subjects... belonging to the Romish, or, to speak more truly, to any monasticised church. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 80 The institutions, which were hereafter to send forth S. Columban to convert and monasticise the German forests. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 256 A married clergy monasticised in vain by Dunstan.

Monatomic (mɒnə'tɒmɪk), *a.* *Chem.* Also mono-. [f. MON(o)- + ATOM + -IC.] Containing one atom; consisting of molecules each containing one atom. Also used for: Univalent.

1848 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* I. 53 Monatomic gases. 1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 32 Monatomic alcohol. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 105 Chlorine itself is molecular and not monatomic. 1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 278 Such hydrates are said to be mono-atomic. *Ibid.* A hydrate is... monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, etc. according as it contains one, two, three, or more hydroxyl groups.

Monatomism (mɒnə'tɒmɪz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] The quality or condition of being monatomic.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cyc. Sci.* *Chem.* 46 The proof of monatomism would be capability of electric decomposition.

Monaul (mɒnɔʊl). Also monal, minaul; *al.* moonaul, menall. [Hind. *mūnāl* or *mūnāl* (it seems to be in no dictionary) (Yule).] The Anglo-Indian name for the Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*). (See also quot. 1864.) 1871 *LATHAM Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 209 Impeyan Pheasant... Sir Elijah [Impeyan] informs me, that these birds are known in India by the name of Monaul. 1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. 164 They had only killed a few splendid minaul (monal, menall—*les t'ois se disent*), and another kind of pheasant called coqlass. 1864 *JERDON Birds of India* III. (II. ii.) 510 *Lophophorus impeyanus* Latham... The Monaul Pheasant. *Ibid.* 516 *Certhionis satyra*, Linnaeus... 'Monaul' popularly by Europeans at Darjeeling, or Argus Pheasant. 1895 *Kipling and Jungle Bk.* 39 The villagers... saw the minaul, the Himalayan pheasant, blazing in her best colours.

† **Monaulos** (mɒnɔʊl-əs). [L. f. Gr. *μόναυλος* single flute, flute with a single pipe, f. *μόν-ος* single + *αὐλός* pipe.] An ancient Greek flute with one pipe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 487/2 The monaulos, or single flute. 1864 *ENGEL Mus. Anc. Nat.* 155.

Monaural (mɒnɔʊrəl), *a.* [f. MON(o)- + AURAL.] Of or pertaining to the use of one ear only.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 87 Direction cannot be appreciated by monaural observation.

Monax: see MONACK.

Monaxial (mɒnə'ksɪəl), *a.* *Bot. and Zool.* [f. MON(o)- + L. *axi-s* + -AL, after AXIAL.] Having only one axis; developing along a single line.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 449 In many cases it [the central capsule] is monaxial, in others diplexic. 1880 *PASCOE Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 Monaxial, when the axis is in one direction only. 1888 *ATHENAEUM* 31 Mar. 406/2 Sponges with monaxial spicules. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 433/2 If this be the primary, or relatively primary axis [of flower] the plant is monaxial; the majority of plants are, however, pluriaxial.

Monaxile (mɒnə'ksɪl), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. MON(o)- + L. *axi-s* + -ILE.] *a. adj.* Of a sponge-spicule: Having only one axis. *b. sb.* A monaxile spicule.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 810 Monaxile spicules. *Ibid.* Spicules to a great extent tetraaxile; large monaxiles common... spicules for the most part monaxiles.

Monaxon (mɒnə'ksɒn), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* (see MONO-) + *ᾠον*, *ᾠον* axis. Cf. mod. L. *Monaxona* neut. pl., the name of an order of sponges.] Having only one axis. So **Monaxonie** *a.*

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical (homaxonic) or a cone-shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell. 1887 *SOLLAS* *Ibid.* XXII. 416/1 Monaxon (irradiate type (rhabdus). *Ibid.* 416/2 Modifications of monaxon type.

Monaxonid (mɒnə'ksɒnɪd), *a. and sb. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Monaxonida* neut. pl., formed as prec.: see -ID.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the sub-order *Monaxonida* of sponges. Of a sponge or sponge-spicule: Having only one axis. *b. sb.* A monaxonid sponge.

1887 S. O. RILEY in *Rep. Voy. Challenger* XXX. Intro. 5 Monaxonid sponges. *Ibid.* 6 Both these forms of spicule are... 'monaxonid'. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The scleres are moulded on a Monaxonid base. *Ibid.* 427/2 The *Choristida*... are commoner than the Monaxonids.

Monazite (mɒ'nəzɪt). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1829 (Ger. *monazit*), f. Gr. *μονάειν*, to be solitary, on account of its rarity.] Phosphate of the cerium metals, found in small, reddish or brownish crystals (A. H. Chester).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.* etc. I. 672 Monazite... This name was given by Breithaupt to a mineral brought by Fielder from the Uralian mountains. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem., Mineral.* Edwardsite, Mengite, Eremita. A phosphate of cerium and lanthanum, also containing thorium according to some authorities. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 388 The North Carolinian monazite.

Monchance, variant of MUNCHANCE.

Monche, obs. form of MUNCH v.

Monchen, -ioun, -on, -yn, var. ff. MINCHEN.

Monck, -ely, -ery: see MONK, MONKLY, etc.

Moncorne, obs. form of MONGCORN.

Mond, obs. form of MOUND, word, orb.

Mondain, obs. form of MUNDANE.

Monday (mɒn'deɪ, -di). *Forms:* 1-2 Mōnan dæg, 2 Monendæg, Mōndæg, 3 Monen dai, Munendai, 3-4 Monenday, Monedai, (3 -dæg, 5 -day), 5-7 Munday, (6 -day(e)), 5 Monnynday, Monunday, 8 Mooneday, 4- Monday; 5- Monoundai, Monnyday, Monnunday, 6 Mon(ou)nday, 6-9 Monunday, (7 Moonday), 8 Mununday, 9 Munan-, Mona(n)-, Munon-day. [OE. *Mōnandæg*, f. *mōnan* genit. of *mōna* MOON *sb.* + *dæg* DAY; a translation of late L. *Lūnæ diēs*, whence F. *lundi*, It. *lunedì*, etc. Equivalent forms in the other Teut. langs. are. OFris. *mōnendei*, *mōnedei*, MLG. *mīnendach*, *māndach*, MDU. *manendach*, *maendach* (Du. *maandag*), OHG. *mānetag* (MHG. *māntac*, *māntac*, *māntac*, mod. G. *Montag*), ON. *mānndag-r* (Sw. *måndag*, Dan. *mandag*).]

1. The second day of the week.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vii. 32 *rubric*, Dys sceal on monan dæg on fære fyftan wuccan innan lēntene. c1050 *Ryhtl.*

serth's Handbocio Anglia (1885) VIII. 321 Presunnandages nama was of here suonand, & pas sunnandages of pas monand. c 1060-1225 *Recl. Singul. Person.* § 3 in Liebermann *Gesetze* 445 Koteselant rihit be dam de oo lande stent: on sumor he sceal ælce Mondage ofer gearas fyrst his laforde wyrcan. 1129 O. E. Chron. an. 1129. pa began biwet mot on Monendæis & heold on ða de Fridæis. c 1200 *Wintene Rule St. Benet* (1888) 49 þæt is asunnandæis & on monand dæg. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 72 He fel out of the munendal. c 1290 *Beket* 100 in S. Eng. Leg. and be Monenday sore syk þe bischof thomas lay. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 From Saturday at none for to Monday. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 1732 The Monunday next before the fest of Seint Martyn. a 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 24 The Inglismen come on Scottis ground, and lay still fra Monunday to Sattirday. 1562 *WINJET. Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 23 On Pasche Monunday last passit. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iv. 17 *Cap.* But soft, What day is this? *Puv.* Monday, my Lord. 1624 *LAVO Diary* 29 Mar., Wks. 1833 III. 151 Easter Monday. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Fril.* (1818) 15 Banbery .. Where I saw a Puritane one Hanging of his cat on Monday. For killing of a mouse on Sunday. c 1713 H. CAREY *Ballad, Sally in our alley* iv. And that's the day that comes betwixt A Saturday and Monday. a 1830 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 145. I see I maun cut takio' Mununday's yill. 1895 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii. Or come you home of Monday When Ludlow market bums.

2. With specific epithet. Black Monday, (a) a name for Easter Monday (the historical explanations in the quotes. are untrustworthy; for the unlucky character ascribed to Mondays generally, and esp. to one or more Mondays in April, see *Leechdoms* III. 76 and 162, Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis 1813 I. 466 ff., and quot. 1700; the common notion that rejoicing is naturally followed by calamity may have caused the day after Easter day to be regarded as even more perilous than other Mondays); (b) *school slang*, the first school-day after a vacation. † *Bloody Monday school slang*, the first day of vacation, a day of punishment for offenders. † *Fat Monday* [= *F. hundi gras*], the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. Saint Monday, used with reference to the practice among workmen of being idle on Monday, as a consequence of drunkenness on the Sunday; chiefly in phrase to keep Saint Monday. *Collop Monday*: see *HANSEL* 5. ALSO HOCK-MONDAY, PLOUGH-MONDAY.

† 1359 (MS. ? 1389) E. Gilds (1870) 97 Yis gilde schal have by 3ere, four morspesches..ye secunde schal be on blake monunday. c 1435 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 13 In the same yere [1360] the xiiiij day of April and the morwe after Ester Day Kyng Edward with his Oost lay before the Citee off Paris; the which was a foule derke day, so bytter colde, that styting on horse bak men dyed. (Wherefore, vnto this day yt ys called blak Monday. 1449 *Bower Fordun's Scottishness* xiv. xvii. 338-9 [Relates that the army of the Black Prince sustained terrible losses from a storm on Easter-Monday 1357.] Propter hoc bucucus in Anglia feria secunda Pasche Blak-monunday vulgariter nuncupatur. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 176 Item, on Blak Monunday, to the Freris of Edinburgh, ix s. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. v. 25 It was not for nothing that my nose fell in bleeding on blacke monday last. 1601 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 456 It is ordered, that the Aldermen..shall wayte on Maister Maior on blacke Monday yearly. a 1604 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1633) 186 Anno 1209, the occasion of blacke Monday, and the original remembrance thereof rose at Dublin. [A massacre of the English settlers of Dublin by the Irish on Easter-Monday.] 1700 *Poor Robin* Feb., I find not by the Stars we shall have ever a Black-Monday this Month, which we are very glad of, because such days are very prejudicial to the Credit of Astrology. 1725 *Ibid.* Jan. But after Twelfth day Christmass is visibly eclips'd and beclouded; then comes Black monday for the School boys, and they as well as the rest must try for their daily Labour. 1749 *FUELING Tom Jones* viii. xi, My mother..as school-boys so disagreeable to me, that what is called by black-boys Black Monday, was to me the whitest in the whole year. 1829 *BROCKERT N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Black-Monday*, the first day of going to school after the vacation. 1834 R. VERNY *Let. to Father* Winchester College 18 May, We shall break up on the Whensday before holy Thursday: And St. I would desire you to let your horses be here on the Sattirday following that I may be going on Bloody Monday, upon which day all the Children..Goe home & after that day no body stays but some of the Children which the Warden onakes stay here for some notorious action they have committed. 1765 *GARRICK in Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 326/1, I like a boy who long has truant play'd. On bloody Monday take my fearful stand And often eye the birchen-scepter'd hand.

1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 159 b, They doe observe two Lents.. whereof the first beginneth on the fat nunday, being ix. dayes before the lent of the Latins. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 20th (title) St. Monday; or, the tipping tradesmen. 1804 *MAR. Edgeworth's Popular T.* To-morrow vil. (1856) 403 note, It is a custom in Ireland among shoemakers, if they intoxicate themselves on Sunday, to do no work on Monday, and they they call making a Saint Monday. 1857 *Gen. P. THOMSON Audi Alt.* I. vii. 22 An assemblage of artisans keeping Saint Monday. 1890 E. RORER *By Truck & Trail* xvii. (1891) 255 Ah Sin loses no time in holiday..he has no St. Mondays.

3. *atrib.* 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 37 A porse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night. 1603 = *Ham.* ii. ii. 46 A Monday morning 'twas so indeed. 1676 *LAVO CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 13, I shall send your Lordship the peck of chesnuts..by the Monday carrier. 1830 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* ii, Who thinks suburban 'bops', More fun than 'Monday Pops'. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 198 Here we were, Monday evening, actually dining in New York. 1892 *KIRLING Barrack-r.*

Ballads, Snarleyov, An' if one wheel was juicy, you may lay your Monday head 'Twas juicier for the niggers. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 142 This morning the French officials seem sad and melancholy. I fancy he has got a Monday head (Kipling).

Mondayish (mɔndəɪʃ), a. [f. prec. + -ISH.] Affected with the indispension, often felt by clergymen on Monday, resulting from the work of Sunday. Hence *Mondayishness*.

1804 W. BULL in *Mem.* (1864) 313, I quite forgot it was Monday, and I dare say I am Mondayish. 1850 *GILFILLAN* in *Watson G's Lett. & Frils.* (1892) 145 Your letter has cheered my 'Mondayishness'. 1884 *Congregationalist* Apr. 320 There is a disease, only known among ministers, of Mondayishness. 1884 *Guardian* 10 Sept. 1350/2 It might be read..even by the Mondayish clergyman.

Mondayn (e, obs. forms of MUNDANE a.

† **Monde** (mɔnd). [Fr.: lit. 'world'. Cf. *BEAU MONDE*.] The 'world' of fashionable or aristocratic persons; 'society'. Also, a person's particular 'world' or circle; the 'set' in which one moves.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 26 Sept., When the monde returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated. 1774 *Ibid.* 23 Apr., I expect you will think no personages of less monde fit to invite to our *partie quarrte*. 1823 *BYRON Yvan* xiv. xix, 'Tis said.. That no one has succeeded in describing The monde, exactly as they ought to paint. 1864 *THACKERAY Philip* iv. Unless you are of the very great monde. *Ibid.* v. You come home late, and you don't live in a proper monde, sir. 1874 E. BRAODON *Life in India* v. 167 Bills have been left at the bouises of the monde.

Monde, obs. pa. t. of MUN v.

Mondayne, obs. form of MUNDANE.

Mondglorye, variant of MANDGLORYE Obs.

† **Mondial**, a. Obs. In 5 -all. [a. OF. *mondial*, ad. late L. *mundiālis*, f. L. *mund-us* world: see MUNDANE a.] Worldly, mundane.

c 1475 *Partenay* 18 And wel at ease of goodes mondiall.

Mondie, obs. form of MUNDIC.

Mondongas, obs. form of MUNDUNGUS.

† **Mondongo** (mɔndɔŋgo). [Sp. *moundongo*. Cf. MUNDUNGUS.] A dish composed of tripe.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 274 On the Saturdays, we alwaies made our meales of Mondongo's [i.e. The tripe or intrals of any beast]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/2 Mondongo (a soup-like dish; a favourite preparation in the country) (Venezuela).

Mondoyne, obs. form of MUNDANE.

† **Mone**, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 *zamána*, 3 *ymone*, *imone*, *man*, 3-4 *mone*. [OE. *gemána* wk. masc. :-O Teut. type **gamainon-*, cogn. w. **gamainjo-* common: see MEAN a.]

1. Companionship; sexual intercourse. Cf. MENE. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* ii. viii. [ix.] (1890) 120 þa he grest his ærendweorcman sende.. & hisse famman gemannan bād. c 1205 *LAV.* 25916 Ne mihte þat maiden his mone i-poliem. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 132 At heom i folhi neodeleust þæt cunnid to beon cleane wiðuten monnes man ant fleod flesches fulden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6359 So nis it most quab þe king uor mone kinedom is ymone [Fr.: in mone] Vor an felawe ich abbe þer to. c 1335 *SHOREHAM* I. 1690 And 3if bys make mone craule. *Ibid.* 1763 Bot 3if þer uelches y-mone be folsynde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 29 He was l-bore of þe mayde Marie by vertu of God wiþ. oute mannys moore [L. *non humano semine*].

2. A companion.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6436 þo he was of al engelond king wiþoute mone. a 1300 K. Horn 560 (Camb. MS.) Aþulf was his mone.

† **Mone**, sb. 2 Obs. rare -1. [? a. ON. *móna* 'mammy'.] An old woman, a crone.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 97 He sende up for the lady sone, And forth seþe cam, ibat olde Mone.

Mone (mɔn), sb. 3 [ad. mod.L. *mona*, the specific name, or its source Pg. *mona*: see MONA. Cf. F. *monne* (Buffon).] = MONA.

1868 *Museum Nat. Hist.* I. 30 The mone..is usually brought to Europe from Seogal.

† **Mone**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *mune-n*, 3-4 *mun*, 3 *mon*, 4 *monne*, 3-5 *mone*. [a. ON. *munia* to remember (a preterite-present, I and 3 sing. *mun*, 1 pl. *munum*, pa. t. *munða*, *munda*), etymologically identical, and in most of its forms coincident, with *munir* to intend (see MUN v). The equivalent OE. *munian* to think, consider, is rare etc. in the compounds *gemunan* (see I-MUNE v), *ofmunian* to recollect, *onmunian* to consider; it is unlikely that the ME. verb is of native origin, as the examples are all from dialects with Scandinavian admixture. For the root and the cognates in other Teut. and Indogermanic langs., see MUND sb.]

1. *trans.* To remember, bear in mind. Also *intr.* (const. of).

c 1220 *Bestiary* 370 in OE. *Misc.* 12 De heres cosles we 37en to munen [Fr.: suocn = *hunc*]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 558 Noe & bise dre sunen, Sem, Cam, Iaphet, if we 191 munen. And here fourre wifes woren hem wid. *Ibid.* 2409 So binked euerle wif man..de of adames gille muned. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxv. 3 Comes and sees, goddes werkes mone. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 834 Bot if þou þar-of wil mone, sir king Will I wat þat þou me high. *Ibid.* 23977 Led to mon on al. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 763 Vn a prouerbe of olde Englysh. þat 3ourge wones, yn age mone. c 1320 *Sir Tristram* 52 Child..How were þou fram roband hold? Monestow neuer in lede? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4311 Androcheus preid him þat he wolde mune þat he was his broþer sone. 1375

BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 526 But othir dedis nane war doone That gretly is apone tilt mone.

b. *intr.* To make remembrance. Const. *on, for*. a 1225 *Cursor* M. 8252 (Trin.) Ofcerles þat be toke away Offringe he made to mone on ay. a 1440 *Sir Egland*, 1003 (Lincoln MS.) He gafe thame [lands] for to lyfe appoce, For Cristabelle saule to mone.

2. To mention, tell of. Also *absol.* and *intr.* const. of.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9233 Iecbonias 3e herd me mun [other texts mone], Salafel be had to sun. a 1300 *Ibid.* 9519 þis ilk king þat i of mon He had an anlepe son. a 1310 in Wright *Lytic* P. xxxii. 92, Y wole mone my song on wham þat bit ys on y-long. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 214 Bot Noe & his pre sones And þeir wyues—þe bible hit mones—Were none worthi in Godes sight. 1422 1423 Mayster Edmond seis, as me mones, þat þe Engle hadde nyene sones. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 106/99 Bariona, þat we of mone, hit is to mone 'a coluer sone'.

b. const. *dat.* of person. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20325 [Mary log.] I sal mun mi suet sun, He sal te [sc. John] do ilil him com. *Ibid.* 24753 Quat time..þat þis bitid þat sco was geten. I sal yow moa widuten mis. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1888 Now haue 3e herde þe poyntes twelue.. Prestes ogethe halleto kunne Lewed men to leche and monne. c 1335 *Body & Soul* in *Alp's Poems* (Camden) 336 swanne thowt me tauntit on untiþt, an me gan ther offe mone. a 1400 *Relig. Picci* fr. *Thornton* MS. ix. 239 'What may þis mene', quod these men, 'mone it vs mare'.

Mone, obs. f. MANNY, MOAN, MONEY, MOON, MUN. **Monechen**, -on(e, -yn, var. fr. MINCHEN Obs. **Monecian**, obs. form of MONECIAN.

Monédo, variant of MANITOU.

1845 *HIRST Com. Manitou*, etc. 17 We deemed Monédo's will had given us to these sons of Flame.

Monek (e, obs. forms of MONK.

Monembryony (mɔnɛmbrɪjɔni). Also **mono-**. [f. MON(o) + EMBRYON + -y.] The condition of producing but one embryo. Hence **Monembryonic** a., having a single embryo.

1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 885 In general, one embryo is produced [in fertilization], constituting what is denominated monembryony. 1879 *STORMONTH Man. Sci. Terms*, *Monembryonic*.

Monemorous: see MONOHEMEROUS.

† **Monen-**, Obs. rare. [ME. *Monen* in *Monen-day*, Monday. Cf. OE. *Mōnan* *æfen*, night, Sunday night.] *Monen* *morrow*, Monday morning.

a 1300 *Vision of Paul* (MS. Laud 108) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LI. 38 Fram saturday non to be i monen morwe.

† **Moneo**. *Oxford Univ. Obs.* [L., = 'I warn']

A formal reminder of a University function. So *Monéo v. trans.*, to serve with a 'moneo' or reminder.

1715 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 83 This Morning preached Mr. Mear..at St. Marie's..It was about half an hour after ten e're he came to Church..He excused himself by saying he was moneo'd for y^e Afternoon. *Ibid.* 123 This Morning preached at X^t Church Dr. Potter..Mr. Taylor of X^t Ch. was put in the Note, there having been a Mistake in delivering the Moneo.

Moneour, obs. form of MONEUR.

Monepic (mɔnɛpɪk), a. rare. Also **monoepic**. [f. MON(o) + Gr. *ἐπ-ος* word + -ic.] Composed of a single word or of sentences consisting of a single word.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words..will be either monoepic or polyepic. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 440 A child's first imitative talk, which might be described as monoepic or single-worded—as 'wow-wow' (down)—is essentially vague. *Ibid.* Apr. 731 His speech is monoepic.

Monepiscopacy (mɔnɛpɪskɔpəsi). [f. MON(o) + EPISCOPACY.] Government of the Church by bishops endowed with monarchical authority.

1889 *GORE Ministry* Chr. ch. ii. 73 No one..can maintain..that the existence of what may be called, for lack of a distinctive term, monepiscopacy is essential to the continuity of the Church. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 84 St. Peter is commonly said by the Fathers to be the type of monepiscopacy. So **Monepiscopal** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a monepiscopacy; || **Monepiscopous** (quasi-Latin), a monepiscopal bishop.

1891 G. C. FINLAY tr. *Sabater's Apostolic Paul* App. 76 The mon-episcopal *regime* of Ignatius. *Ibid.* 309 The failure of Baur's attempt to identify the bishop of the Pastors with the mon-episcopos (or monarchical bishop) of the second century.

Moner (mɔnɛr), Biol. Also **monore**. Anglified form of *moneron*, sing. **MONERA**. 1868 *HUXLEY in Q. Jnrl. Microsc. Sci.* VIII. 210, I propose to confer upon this new 'Moner' the generic name of *Buthybius*. 1869 tr. *Haeckel* *Ibid.* IX. 219 Detaching themselves..from the periphery of the Moner-colony. *Ibid.* This Moner-form would be intimately allied to Protozoa. 1873 *MAX MÜLLER in Fraser's Mag.* July 5 The physiologists..see in the lowest Moneres the living proof of an independent beginning of life. 1884 *Covers Biogen.* (1834) 33 The chain of life is unbroken from moner to man.

Monor, obs. form of MANNER.

† **Monera** (mɔnɛrə), sb. pl. [mod.L., badly f. Gr. *μονήρης* single.] Haeckel's name for a group of Protozoa composed of organisms of the simplest form. Also sing. **Moneron**, one of the monera.

1869 tr. *Haeckel* to *Q. Jnrl. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 23, I have called those forms of life standing at the lowest grade of organization Monera. *Ibid.* 33 A Protozoan organism of

the Monera group. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat. I.* 184 The first complete observations on the natural history of a Moneron... were made by me. in 1864. 1894 E. CLOPP in *Academy* 7 July 147 The theory of the continuity of life from moneron to man.

Hence **Moner'al**, **Moner'ic** *adjs.* = **MONERAN** a. **Moner'an** a., of or belonging to the monera; *sb.* a moneron.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 95 An endoplastic repetition of the moneron Protomonas. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) § 394 Another very interesting 'moner'ic type is the *Vampyrella*. 1891 Q. *Fruit. Microsc. Sci.* XXXII. 611 Haeckel was mistaken in assuming their disappearance in a 'monerian stage'.

Monergism (mɒnɛrɪz'm), *Theol.* [*ad. mod.L.* (and Ger.) *monergismus*, f. Gr. *μόνος* (see **MONO-**) + *ἐργον* work: see -**ISM**.] a. The doctrine of some Lutherans that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit; opposed to **SYNERGISM**. b. Applied by some mod. writers to the doctrine (closely akin to Monothelitism) that the two natures in Christ have only 'one operation' (*μία ἐνέργεια*). (In this sense some Ger. writers have, more correctly, *monenergismus*.) Hence **Monergist** *sb.*, one who professes monergism; also *adj.* = next. **Monergistic** a., of or pertaining to monergism.

1867-80 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 481 (Cassell *Suppl.*) It is held by monergists that the will of sinful man has not the least inclination towards holiness... until it has been acted upon by divine grace. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Outh. Hist. Dogma* 300 The Monergistic and Monothelistic Controversies. 1898 SPEIRS & MILLAR tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* IV. 254 The Monergist and Monothelistic Controversies.

|| **Monerozoa** (mɒnɪrɔzəʊə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [*mod.L.*, f. Gr. *μονήριον* single + *ζῷον* animal.] An alternative name for **MONERA**.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) § 392 Monerozoa (as they have been designated by Prof. Haeckel, who first drew attention to them).

Hence **Monerozo'an** a., of, belonging to, or characteristic of the monerozoa; *sb.* one of the monerozoa; **Monerozo'ic** a. = *prec. adj.*

1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 375 1/2 Living organisms of the simplest possible 'monerozoic' type.

Mones, **monesche**, *obs. forms* of **MONISH** v.

Monesia (mɒniˈsiːə), [*Origin unknown.*] An astralizing substance obtained from the bark of a Brazilian tree, *Chrysophyllum Buranhem* (C. *glycyphallum*). Hence **Monesin** (mɒnɪˈsɪn) *Chem.*, an acid principle obtained from monesia.

1843 *Pharm. J.* III. 292 Dr. G. Martin St. Ange... says: 'A vegetable substance, called monesia, has lately been imported from South America, in the form of hard thick cakes... M. Bernard Derosne, the druggist, who introduced it, informs me that some travellers call the monesia bark, *goharem*; and others, *buranhem*'. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 500 An acid [read acid] principle, analogous to saponin, called monesin.

Monest, *obs. form* of **MONISH** v.

Monestar, -er, -re, *obs. forms* of **MONASTERY**.

Monestycall, *obs. Sc. form* of **MONASTICAL**.

Monetain, *obs. form* of **MOUNTAIN**.

† **Monetarian**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. monetāri-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to money or coins; numismatic.

1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 80 The last of all the Medal-kind Authors and Monetarian Writings.

Monetary (mɒnɪˈtɜːri), a. [*ad. L. monetāri-us* of or belonging to the mint, f. *monēta* mint: see **MONEY**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency.

Monetary unit, the standard unit of value of a country's coinage.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evild.* (1827) I. 148 Monetary forgery—forgery in relation to the current coin. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) I. 208 The principles of what he terms monetary value. 1832 tr. *Sisson's Ital. Rep.* iv. 85 The whole monetary system of Europe was... abandoned to the depredations of sovereigns, who continually varied the title and weight of coins. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Mon.* vi. 56 The effigy of Pan was adopted as a monetary type by the Panticapans. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 53 Laws which regulated the monetary standard. 2. Pertaining to or concerned with money, pecuniary.

1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi. 330 Monetary asceticism, consisting in the refusal of pleasure and knowledge for the sake of money. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 13 Mar. (1876) 67 1/2 Men who are deep in great monetary transactions. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 74 The person who introduces a customer to a bank is expected to have some knowledge... of his friend's monetary affairs. 1872 J. H. GLADSTONE *Paraday* ii. 76 But it was not in monetary gifts alone that his kindness to the distressed was shown.

Moneth(e), *obs. forms* of **MONTH**.

Monethyl (mɒnɪˈθɪl), *Chem.* Also **mono-**, [*f. MONO-*] + *ETHYL*.] An organic compound in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl. Hence **Monethylic** a.

1868 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 615 Monethylic borate C₂H₅BO₃. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 339 Monethyl [sic] phosphine. 1881 *Academy* 14 May 360 1/2 An ethylether malic acid isomeric with the monethylic malate of Desmodis.

Monetism, *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. monēta* (see **MONEY**) + -ISM.] The worship of money. So also **Monetist**, one who practises monetism.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 483 For founding the new Sect of Monetism, changing the Name of Atheists into that of Money-mongers, or Monetists [translating Sp. *dinerismos* and *dineristas*].

Monetization (mɒnɪˈtʃeɪzən), [*f. next* + -ATION. Cf. *mod.F. monétisation*.] The action of monetizing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 191 Monetization of silver, import duties.

Monetize (mɒnɪˈtʃeɪz), v. [*f. L. monetāre* + -IZE. Cf. *F. monétiser*.] *trans.* To give a standard value to (a metal) in the coinage of a country; to put into circulation as money.

1880 in WEBSTER, *Suppl.* 1903 *Speaker* 10 Oct. 52 1/2 He demonstrated silver in Germany and monetised gold.

Moneto, *obs. variant* of **MANITOU**.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Domin. N. Amer.* xiii. xi. 241 They assert, there are two monetos or spirits; that the one sends all the good things they have, and the other all the bad.

Monetur, *obs. form* of **MONEYER**.

Money (mʌni), *sb. Pl. moneys.* *Forms:*

3-6 **money**, 4-5 **monio**, -oye, **moone**, 4-6 **monay**(e), **monie**(e), **monoe**(e), **monye**, 4-8 **mony**, 5-7 **monny**, 6-7 **monie**, 4- **money**. [*a. OF. monie, mou(n)ioie* (mod.F. *monnaie*) = Pr., Sp. *moneda*, Pg. *moeda*, It. *moneta* = L. *monēta* (?f. *monēre* to warn, remind): orig. the name of a goddess (in classical times regarded as identical with Juno), in whose temple at Rome money was coined, hence, a mint, money. Cf. **MINT** *sb.* 1]

For the plural the irregular spelling *monies* is still not uncommonly met with, esp. in sense 4.]

1. Current coin; metal stamped in pieces of portable form as a medium of exchange and measure of value. *Piece of money*: see **PIECE** *sb.* 3 c.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 238 Edward... while wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers, of sulik takes he questis. 1340 *Ayem.* 26 Of guod metal hy makeþ ualse moneye. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 343 Þe merke of þat mone is good, ac þe metal is feible. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xxi. 2, I will give thee the worth of it in money. 1680 MOROEN *Geog. Recit.*, *Asiat. Tartaria* (1685) 356 The Moneys of this kingdom is of a good Alloy. 1711 *Adison Spect.* No. 37 5 Behind the Throne was a prodigious Heap of Bags of Moneys. 1829 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ix, It's no use filling your pocket full of money if you've got a hole in the corner. 1861 *Hobbes Leviath.* l. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the moneys of fooles.

b. Applied occas. by extension to any objects, or any material, serving the same purposes as coin.

c 1400 MAUNOEVE (1839) xiii. 239 He (the great Khan)... makehe no Money, but of Lethen emptied, or of Papyre. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The monie which they vse, is made of a certeyne paper... with y kinges ymage printed thereon. 1600 J. POWY tr. *Leo's Africa* introd. 22 Salt is the principall thing which runneth currant for money throughout all the emperours dominions. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* ii. xix. 177 In cases of emergency... the Spartans were allowed the use of money made from the skins of beasts.

c. In mod. use commonly applied indifferently to coin and to such promissory documents representing coin (esp. government and bank notes) as are currently accepted as a medium of exchange. See **PAPER MONEY**.

1819 *Noble's Instr. Emigr. U. S.* 107 The best money to take to the United States, is either guineas or Spanish milled dollars... Bank of England notes will not do. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 592 1/2 No one hesitates in counting a £5 Bank of England note as money. 1880 BOW. PAUCE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 672 Only 1/2 in each root were cash—that is, coin and bank notes, true money. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 2/1 In international commerce the form of money most used is a bill of exchange, and a good bill is good money.

† d. **Black money** (= med.L. *moneta nigra*), copper coinage; ? also, debased silver coin. **White money**, standard silver coin. *Obs.*

[1335 *Act q. Edw. III.* stat 2, c. 1 § 4 Que totes maneres de noire monie, que courent ja communalment en nostre roialme... solient tote outrement ostez.] 1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 256 1/2 For as muche as gret scarcite of Whit money is wyth inne this land, because that silver is bought. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 40 That there be na Deniers of France... nor name their counterfeites of black money, he tane in payment in the Realme, bot our sovereigne Lords awin black money. 1567 *HARNAN Cavat* 42 He plucked oute viii. shyllynges in whyte money. 1607 *MIDDLETON Phœnix* l. vi, He had so much grace before he died to turn his white money into gold, a gret ease to his executor. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iv. v. 264 Receiving black money from cheaters, he payes them in good silver.

2. (With *pl.*) A particular coin or coinage. Also, a denomination of value representing a fraction or a multiple of the value of some coin; in full, *money of account* (see **ACCOUNT** *sb.* 1).

1426 *Lyoc. De Guilt. Pilgr.* 17614 Thys band in frenshe... Ys callid 'Polteyvennesse'. For ytforgeth... A monye callid Poyteyven. 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* iii. xiv. 165 The monyes were established first; for as moche as they had not of alle thinges necessarye to gyde. 1588 J. READ tr. *Arizius Compend. Meth.* 69, I made an office with the Trepan, to the greates of a silver money called a Roiall. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* l. 285 Now I wil set downe the divers monyes of Germany with the severall values of them. c 1630 *MUN Eng. Treas.* (1664) 4 He ought to know the Measures, Weights, and Monies of all forraign Countries. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. Consetudo* etc. (1640), Custome is the most certaine Mistresse of Language, as the publicke stampe makes the cur-

rent money. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 169 Francis Allen a poor Goldsmith... In honour of whom Clipped monyes are now called (Allens), the 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 62 At Cologne, the most remarkable money is the rixdollar. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 328 1/2 Constantine I. introduced the milliaresis, worth somewhere about a shilling of our money. 1839 *Ibid.* XV. 322 1/2 The denominations... of the different monyes current among the chief nations of antiquity. 1885 *ATHENÆUM* 30 May 690 1/2 The reasons for these changes in coinage, the intentions of those who issued monyes... are often almost unknown.

3. Coin considered in reference to its value or purchasing power; hence, property or possessions of any kind viewed as convertible into money or having value expressible in terms of money.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 262 1/2 Non oþur Moneye, heo seide, ich ne habbe bote mi-self her. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 394 To marchauden with monye (v. r. monie) and maken her eschaunges. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 705 Up-on a day he gat him more moneye Than that the person gat in monthes tweye. c 1430 *LYOC. London Lychpenny* i, But for lack of mony I cold not spede. 1529 *MORE Suppl. Sonlys Wks.* 325 1/2 Then were he very cruell in that he delihereth them not without monie. 1539 *BIBLE 1 Tim.* vi. 10 For covetousnes of money is the rote of all euyl. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 Sometimes Justice cannot be had without mony. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1887) II. 237 'Tis his business to get money, and hers to spend it. 1753 *HAWKAY Trav.* II. i. iii. 15 They have introduced the custum of giving money to servants. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* iv. l. 1 Wealth and money... are, in common language, considered as in every respect synonymous. 1879 *Froude Cesar* xviii. 301 He already owed half a million of money. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* June 764 He'll come into a lot of money some fine day.

b. with demonstrative or possessive *adj.*, designating a sum applied to a particular purpose or in the possession of a particular person.

a 390 *Curator M.* 16475 Here i yeld you yur mone, ges me again mi war. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 303 Þat tymen, þo þing he wrouht, bot spendid his mone. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 This mony was to be deluyered to noon of hem. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 63 The monie that you owe me for the Chaîne. c 1645 [see *FOOL* *sb.* 1 d]. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 251 Then said one of them, I will pay you when I take my Mony. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) l. 477 Notwithstanding the father paid the whole money. 1838 D. JERARD *Men of Character* (1851) 320 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life' 1891 *KIRLING Light that Failed* iii, Come back wher your money's spent.

c. considered as a commodity in the market (for loan, etc.).

a 687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 100 It is certain that mony which payeth thos rents, and driveth on Trade, may have increased also. 1691 *SIR D. NORTH Disc. Trade* Pref. B 2, Money is a Merchandize, whereof there may be a glut, as well as a scarcity. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* iv. l. v. It is not any scarcity of gold and silver, but the difficulty which such people find in borrowing, and which their creditors find in getting payment, that occasions the general complaint of the scarcity of money. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. III. 208 The value of money must be judged, like every thing else, from its rate at market. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 721 1/2 In mercantile phraseology the value of money means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high money is said to be dear, when it is low money is regarded as cheap.

† d. *A certain money* (see **CERTAIN** *sb.* 5 b).

c 1380 *Antierist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyctif* 149 To sett þereon her syngnet for a certeyne moneye. 1556 *CHRON. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 [She] gave hare husbunde a sartyne mony a yere durynghe hys lyffe.

4. *pl.* Properly = 'sums of money', but often indistinguishable from the sing. (sense 3). Now chiefly in legal and quasi-legal parlance, or as an archaism.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* iii. 6 And tolde to hym the tresorie in Jerusalem for to be ful with monyes [Vulg. *pecuniis*] vnumbreable. 1625 *BACON Ess. Usury* (end), No Man will Lend his Moneyes farre off, nor put them into Unknown Hands. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* iv. 140 [He] furnished him with gret monyes, and other necessaries. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xix. v. (1827) VIII. 163 To make him a present of the monies arising from that sale. 1822 *BYRON Werner* ii. ii, But to steal The moneys of a slumbering man I 1865 *Morm. Star* 3 Feb. A young woman, was charged... with stealing from the person of Robert Tharston... 75. 647, his moneys. 1866 *CAUMPTON Banking* v. 118 An agreement to pay the bill when certain monies were realised. 1891 R. ELIOT tr. *Caullus* xxix. 22 Is not all his act To swallow monies, empty purses heap on heap?

† From Shakspeare onwards, the use of the *pl.* for the sing. has been commonly attributed to Jews, whose supposed pronunciation is sometimes ridiculed by the spelling 'monish'.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* P. i. iii. 17 You come to me, and you say, Shyllocke, we would have moneys. 1794 *CUMBERLAND Jew* ii. ii, *Shewa*. Why truly, monies is a good thing. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xi, 'O', said the Jew, 'you are come to pay moneys... And from whom dost thou bring it?'

5. With defining word, forming specific phrases, as + *chief money* = capital; even money, equal betting, also *attrib.*; + *present*, + *real money* = **READY MONEY**; + *single*, small money, small change; + *Spanish money slang* (see quot. 1700). For *hard, soft money* see **HARD** a. 2, **SOFT** a. Freq. with prefixed *sb.* denoting the reason or purpose for which money is expended, as *beer-money* (**BEER** *sb.* 1 4), *bloody-money*, *card money* (**CARD** *sb.* 2 14), *conscience-money* (**CONSCIENCE** *sb.* 1), *copy-money*, *gate-money* (**GATE** *sb.* 13), *hush-money*, *poCKET-money*, *smart-money*, etc.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 738 in Horstmann *Attenh. Leg.* (1873) 53 3if i take þe be chief moneye [L. *capitale*] Wib to playe.

1553 *Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary XVII.* 117 It. of ye parishoners for crowne money or puschull money 1113. viij. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 34 I am not furish'd with the present money. 1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-c.* (1592) D2. [There] came another and bought a knife and should have single money again. 1611 *Donne Anat. World.* 1st *Annot.* 234 And that rich India which doth gold interre, Is but as single money coynd from her. 1685 *Petty Last Will* p. v. Which... raised me an estate of about 13000l. in ready and real money. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Spanish-money, fair Words and Compliments. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1834) 106 Small Money to make up any odd Sum. 1903 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 4/5 If number five wins the bank collects all the even-money bets.

U. Phrases, etc.

a. Proverbs. *Money makes the mare (or horse) to go; money is the singus (or nerves) of war* (cf. Cicero *De V. ii.* 5 'nervos belli, pecuniam infinitam'); *time is money*; etc.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 268 In old terms I have here seyde That money makyth Shapman. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 213 Money makes the horse to goe. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 38 But that opinion I may condemn with like reason as Machiaveli doth that other: that monies were the sinews of the warres. 1638 [see NERVE sb. 2]. 1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist. Independ.* iv. 65 The Army could not subsist without money (which is the Nerve of War). 1659, 1698 [see MARE 1]. 1792 VOLCOIT (P. Pindar) *More Money, Odes to Mr. Pittiv.* 'Is money makes the old mare trot. 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Suburb* xiv. Money makes money, it is said. 1886 BARRING-GOULD *Court Royal* xlii. Time was money to Mr. Cheek. He did not allow the grass to grow under his feet.

b. For money: in return or exchange for money. For or at the money: at the price paid. For love or money: see LOVE sb. 7 c. (So and so) for my money: a colloq. expression of approbation = '... is what I desire or like', '... is my choice', 'give me...'. † To take eggs for (one's) money: see EGG sb. 4.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 246 Pei ver out of be tour deluyerd for mone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Whanne prelatiss, faouren hem in synne for moneye. 1533 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgis* l. 1677 There was habundance Of all-manner pleasures to be had for moneye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 63 Well, a horse for my money when all's done. 1616 W. HAUGHTON (little) *Englishmen for my Money.* 1667 DRYDEN & DR. *Newcastle Ser. M. Mar.-All* v. i. They may talk what they will of Oxford for an university, but Cambridge for my money. 1700 [see GIVE v. 3 c]. a 1731 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 181 It is certain the Pamphlet is... utterly sunk, and a Copy not to be had for Money. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration, Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 93 The higher you pay for your dispatch, the more delay you have for your money. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x. 'You're right,' said Dick, 'Murphy is the very man for our money.' 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. Khamseem, who cost 570 guineas at Mr. Vyner's sale, is reckoned a bargain... at the money.

c. To make money: to acquire or earn money; also, to get money by the sale of, make a profit out of. To coin money: to acquire wealth rapidly (see COIN vb. 1 c).

1457 *Paston Lett.* l. 416 He... resseyvyth but chaffr and waare for hys coryons and wollys, &c. and then most abyde along day to make money. 1472-1634 [see MAKE v. 29]. 1828 W. McDOWALL *Pactus Galloway Dial.* 25 [When Buona-naparte in splendour shone, 'Twas then I made the money. 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 82/1 The War Office ought not to make money out of, any more than they should subsidise, the rifle clubs.

d. (It is) everybody's or every man's money: in early use, what everybody prefers to buy; also, what everybody can afford to buy; now (mainly in negative context) what everybody would find worth its price. (Also in analogous phrases: see QUOTS. 1625, 1712, 1851.) To be (good, bad, etc.) money: to be a (good or bad) investment, to 'pay': *There is money in (something)*: money can be made out of it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 381 The ointment of Saffron confected at Soli in Cilicia, imported for a good while and carried the praise alone: but soon after that of Rhodes was every mans money. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Riches.* When a Mans Stocke is come to that, that he can expect the Prime of Markets, and overcome those Bargaines, which for their greatnesse are few Mens Money. 1653 CATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 29 The whole work... consists of two great volumes, and the price consequently correspondent, not every mans money, and in fewer hands therefore. 1712 *London Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 1 Such a Discourse is of general Use, and every married Mans Money. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* L. 91/1, I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my money then. *Ibid.* 130/1 Mignonette's everybody's money. Dalias didn't go off so well. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 103, I reckon Aspley's is the worst money for any man. *Ibid.* 130 Richardson's used... to be more money, but now it's as bad as the rest of 'em. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 24/8 There is undoubtedly money in guns.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as money-affair, -boud, -chest, -colder (= miser), -coffer, -controversy, -debt, -draught, -drawer, -fine, -god, -market, -means, -miser, -mink, -payment, -price, -rack, -safe, -standard, -token, -transaction, -valuation, -value, -wages.

1702 *Stelle Funeral* ii. 1. Your Lordship will send for him, when you are at Leisure to look upon *Money-affairs. 1837 *Cavell's Rev.* I. iii. viii. Rich if Court-litles and *Money-bonds can enrich him. 1836 *Pesey* in Liddon *Life* (1839) I. xvii. 373 To put a canker into the *money-chest of the Protestant landholder. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 402 Mousy, frousy, stingy, *money-codger. 1825-6 *Sci. Sci. Mary at Hill* 331 For... mendingy of the lock

of the *money cofur within the plate chest. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 If there were anie *money-controversies to be decided. 1711 M. HENRY *Fortis.* Sir Wks. 1853 II. 319/2 Our Saviour in his parables alludes to *money-debts. 1820 SIR G. F. DUCKETT *Visit. Eng. Cluniae Found.* 31 He found the house with a money-debt of 935. marks. 1758 *M.P.'s Lett. on Navy* 19 These assigned Tickets would be equal to *Money-draughts upon any responsible Banker. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. for Boys & Girls* (1883) 372 She had lost the key of her *money-drawer. 1895 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 47 Such are the proportions of the wergild and the *money-fines. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 39 'Suffise it then, thou *Money God,' I quoth heel 'That all thine ydle offers I refuse'. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knazes* (Percy Soc.) 63 A knight... Intreats his father... Some *money-means to help him he would make. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 A wretched ending of such *money-misers. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Violence offered to a woman... if shee were not quick, it was only a *monie-mulct. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 1/2 The house is... subject to a *money payment in lieu of tithes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) L. 49 Six shillings and eight pence... in the time of Edward I. I consider as the same *money-price with a pound sterling in the present time. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. 157 The husband... pays a money-price for her relations for the tutelage which they surrender to him. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosm.* 153 The *Money-Sacke best kept the Land from sack. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/3 Charged... with having broken open... the *money-safe within the said dwelling-house. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 468, I discovered the Egeian Talent to have been the *money-standard of Macedonia. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 242 They will need a market-place, and a *money-token for purposes of exchange. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 133 Looking at this as a simple *money transaction. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Remarks, I. 5 He accepted these [goods] at a *money valuation. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 32 In old countries, a high *money-value is set on the service of men who have achieved a personal distinction. 1837 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 5) L. 31 An increased number of labourers receiving the same *money-wages will necessarily, by their competition, increase the money-price of corn.

b. objective and objective genitive, as money-borrower, -catcher, -clipper, -coiner, -getter, -hoarder, -lover, -teller, -thirster; money-breeding, -catching, -clipping, -getting, -grasping, -loving, -meditating, -saving vbl. sbs. and adjs.; c. advb. and instrumental, as money-bloated, -distressed, -mad, -mouthed, + spelled (= spellbound) adjs.

a 1845 *Syd. Smith Ballot Wks.* 1859 II. 306/1 The *money-bloated blockhead. 1666 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* III. Though he was a *money-borrower. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 71 The blustering... *money-breeding savage, her father. 1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. 33 The Disciples of this *Money-catcher became so exceeding Fierce. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The most bronzed and sharpened money-catcher. 1737 (title) The Pleasant Art of *Money-Catching. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somersct* 68 A notorious shelter for Robbers and *Money-clippers. 1653-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 311/1 About which time also... Lewes for *monie clipping were put to execution. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 78 The Mensarii had the inspection over *Money-Coiners, and Bankers. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* t. xiv. Few fond women feel *money-distressed. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 263 Apr. 25/2 An assembly of jobbers and *money-getters. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 5 *Money-getting men. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 A life of money-getting is a life of care. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 190 Socrates makes a playful allusion to his money-getting habits. 1789 VOLCOIT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* liii. Perdition catch the *money-grasping wretch. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 16 It may well be said of *money-hoarders, they have no quick-silver, no current money. 1795 L.D. AUCLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 301 The *money-holders know... that the whole continental system is involved in calamity. 1832 MRS. GRANT *Mem.* (1844) III. 214 He is no *money-lover, and is kind-hearted. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* l. 54 Sord, unrelenting, *Money-loving Villains. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 219 That *money-mad avarice. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. ix. Not so travels the *money-meditating tradesman. 1604 PRICKET *Honors Fame* (1881) 4 Some golden *money mouthed eloquence, that vseth a detractors Oratory. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* L. iv. 311 Legislation upon any principle but that of money-making, or *money-saving, hath gone to sleep. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 42 A mercenary tongue and a *money-sold conscience. 1594 R. ASHLEY *Tr. Lays le Roy* 29 b. *Money-tellers, and changers. 1651 *Francis Distill.* Pref. 3 b. Did you never heare of a vapouring fellow... that... was... caught aside by *money-thirsters?

8. Special combinations: † money-bank = BANK sb. 2 or 7; † money-banker; † money-batterer, a clipper or sweater of coin; † money-bawd, derisive name for a usurer; money-bill, a bill in Parliament for granting supplies; money-broker, a money-dealer; money-clause, a clause (in a Parliamentary bill) for granting supplies; money-column, (a) a portion of an account-book page or the like, marked off by vertically ruled lines for the reception of figures denoting sums of money; (b) the column of a newspaper devoted to the money-market; money-cowrie, = COWRIE 1 a; money-dealer, one who deals in money in the way of exchange, banking, lending, etc.; so money-dealing vbl. sb.; † money-dropper, a sharper who drops a piece of money and then pretends to have found it, in order to obtain the confidence of his intended dupe; money-flower, the plant *Honesty*, *Lunaria biennis*; † money-gentleman, a *money-man (see below)

of good position; money-jobber, a dealer in money or coin; so money-jobbing vbl. sb.; money-letter, a letter containing money; † money-man, a financier; also (*unice-use*) one who desires money; money-market, the sphere of operation of the dealers in loans, stocks and shares, etc.; † money-master, one who possesses large funds with which he does business, a capitalist; † money-merebant, a trader in money, money-dealer; money-order, an order for payment of a specified sum, issued at one post-office and payable at another (in British official use restricted to what is popularly called a *post-office order*, in which the name of the payee does not appear on the order, but is transmitted from the issuing to the paying office in a 'letter of advice'; thus distinguished from the *postal order*); money-pot, an earthenware money-box from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel; money-quake, a financial smash of seismic magnitude; † money-scrivener, one whose business it is to raise loans, put money out at interest, etc., on behalf of his clients (see SCRIVENER); money-spider = next (a); also, a spider of the genus *Salticus*; money-spinner, (a) a small spider, *Aranea scutula*, supposed to bring good luck in money or other matters to the person over whom it crawls; (b) one who makes great profits by speculation or usury; so money-spinning vbl. sb.; money-taker, † (a) one who takes bribes; (b) one who is appointed to receive payments of money, esp. one who is set at the entrance of a place of entertainment to receive the money for admission.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 230 That provident Lady... made his credit swell through all the *money-banks of Europe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 18 All persons that have designs to get considerable Sums of Moneys into their hands for intended designs, or hazardous adventures, apply themselves to the *Money-Bankers. 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Players, purse cutters, *money haters, Golde washers. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* and *Intermezzo*, Old Couetousnesse... the *Money-bawd, who is a flesh-bawd too, they say. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* III. (1724) l. 439 The House of Commons gave a *money bill for this. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1896) I. II. xiii. 27 The long agitated question of the right of the lords to make alterations in money-bills. 1616 B. JONSON in *Brownes's Past.* II. To Author, Or, like our *Money-Brokers, take vp names On credit, and are cossen'd. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. v. 113 Mr. Roithschild, the eminent capitalist and money-broker. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 266 The assent of the Lords to a *money-clause is just as necessary as to any other part of a bill. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Book-keeping*, They may keep the debt and credit both on one side, by double *money-columns. 1861 *Chambl. Encycl.* II. 227/2 The first money-column on each page is for the discount, and the second for the cash. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 6/4 A keen eye intent on the money-column [of a newspaper]. 1839 *Sow. 1839 Conch. Man.* 65 *Money Cowry, *Cypraea Moneta*. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 423 A company of *money-dealers, who, in their time, held the balance of the Antwerp exchange. 1866 *Cruick. Banking* I. 1 Some authorities assert that the Lombard merchants commenced the business of *money-dealing. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Raul.* xv. A rascally *money-dropper, who made it his business to decoy strangers in that manner to one of his own haunts. 1578 *Money flower, 1597 money flower [see *peny-flower*, PENNY 12]. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 7 Apr. Unless the King can get some nobleman or rich *money-gentleman to lend him money. 1696 J. CARY *Ess. Coy.* 9 The People were again furnish'd by the *Money-Jobbers, with new Arguments against the Government. 1798 Bp. WATSON *Address People Gt. Brit.* 5 Money-jobbers, who deal in large speculations on credit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 277 By this means the spirit of *money-jobbing and speculation goes into the mass of land itself. 1886 W. J. LUCKER *E. Europe* 85 As to those with the parcels, or *money-letters, such as they wait. 1575-85 *AS. SANDVS Serm.* i. 5 As before he exhorted vs to come and buie freely, without monie; because God is no *monie man. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 18 Sept. To dinner to Sheriff Maynell's, the great money-man. 1861 *Goswami For. Exch.* 10 The power which foreign capitalists, holders of bills of exchange upon England, may exert over our *money-market. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Ek. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 An hoary *money-master... his only recreation was but to hop about the Durse. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 339 They are great Bankers and money Masters. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 12 Christ is every-day casting out of his Church all these *money-merchants. a 1656 JALTS *Gold Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 26 Augustinus Chiesius, a Banker, a Money-merchant at Rome. 1802 in H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* (1893) 438 At Sight pay... one Pound... and place the same to the Account of the *Money Order Office. 1893 *Ibid.* 420 The Money Order Office had been established in 1792. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV. f. iv. 331 A Roman *Money-Pot... fashion'd almost like a Pint Jug without a Neck. Closed at the top, and having a Notch on one side, as in a Christmas-box. 1841 H. H. SMITH *Money-Pot* Man III. iii. 67 A *money-quake, whose explosion should hurl all their fortunes into the air. 1852 *Munoy Orr Antipater* (1857) 20 At the time of the general money-quake he fell like the rest—falling for an immense sum. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 414 Mr. Adams, an eminent *money scrivener of this city... is gone aside as is said for 50,000l. a 1784 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1816) II. 20 Jack Pitt, a money scrivener behind the Royal Exchange. 1875 M. LUTTRELL *Life Helens* 27 *Salticus nigrolimbatus*, Cambr.—The large black and white 'Fly-catcher' or 'Money-spider', as it is commonly called. 1899 N. & Q. Ser. v. XII. 229 The spider

stitution in connexion with so-called 'money-spiders'. 1756 Mrs. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36. 289 Last night you were more pleased than a wise woman ought to have been, at seeing a 'money-spinner upon your handkerchief. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. x. 253 The son of a city money-spinner of mushroom extraction. 1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* III. iv. 95 'Money-spinning defies even a sirocco or a pestilence. 1816 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1442 Sayth master 'money-taker, gressid i' th' fist. And if thou comest in danger, for a noble I'll stand thy friend'. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 5 Nov. 1. 1825, I paid my penny to the money-taker.

Money (mɒni), v. [In sense 1, ad. F. *monnayer*; in the other senses, f. *MONEY sb.*]

1. *trans.* To coin or mint (money). *rare*.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxli. (1863) 59 And therefore on him was forged and moneyed th' ransom; the wikkede smithes forged him on his bak and moneyden [orig. Fr. *monnayèrent*] him. 1697 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 44 If your Exportation will not balance your Importation... away must your Silver go again, whether Moneyed or not Moneyed. 1865 SALA *Amer. in War* I. 126 The American... double-eagle... is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever moneyed in any mint.

2. To supply with money, bestow money upon. In bad sense, to bribe. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Dijk. How many yeres they will prolonge the sentence with cavillacions & suttelte, if they be well moneyed on both parties. 1530 — *Pract. Prel. G.* Then come in the embassadours of Fraunce and monnye a few prelates... to betraye both the kyng and the royaume to. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1623) 674 Some perfidious English, whom King Robert had moneyed. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* i. i. in Bullen O. P. IV. Thou hast moneyed me in this, Nay landed me. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws of Candy* i. i. He out of his own store hath moneyed Cassianes the General.

3. To furnish money for (an undertaking). a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Ingelbert* (1898) II. 2 He was a poore-man, but Sir Hugh Middleton... moneyed the business.

4. To dispose of for money. *rare*.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xi. 590 Our ore was rich and great; Twice five and twentie flocks of sheepe [etc.]; And these soome-moneyed wares We draue into Neileus towne. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* *Money* v. 2. (Rare.) To dispose of for money; as, to money a cargo.

5. To money out: to state in detail the prices of; to 'price out' or 'figure out' (a tender or estimate). *Sc.*

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1059 (Scottish Specification) A detailed bill of every article contained in the estimate, together with the price at which each article was moneyed out, must accompany such tender. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 73 The high prices at which they moneyed out their tenders.

Moneyage. *Hist.* [a. OF. *monnayage* (mod. F. *monnayage*), mint, tax upon money, f. *monnayer* MONEY v. Cf. med.L. *monetarium* and *monetarium*.] 'A payment by the moneyers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by the subjects to prevent loss from the depreciation or change of coinage' (Stubbs *Sel. Charters* Gloss. s.v. *Monetarium*).

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 482 Moneyage was a duty of twelve pence paid every third year in Normandy to the Duke for not altering the coin. 1765 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII.* I. App. ii. 414 Moneyage was also a general land-tax, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

Money-bag.

1. A bag for holding money. Often used jocularly in pl. to denote 'wealth'.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Numarius*, *Theca numaria*, a money bagge. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. v. 18, I did dreame of money bags to night. 1713 ADDISON *Guard* No. 106 ¶ 4, I found my place taken up by an ill-bred, awkward puppy, with a money-bag under each arm. 1825 LAMO *Ella* ii. *Stage Illusion*. The insecure tenure by which he [sc. the miser] holds his money bags and parchments? 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 9 July 61 The elder had possession of the money-bags; and so Prince Victor was forced to eat the leek.

2. *transf.* (pl.) A person who is chiefly remarkable as a possessor or lover of money.

1818 KEATS *Isabella* xviii. How could these money-bags see east and west? 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* 378 Though squarsons and squires, landlords and money-bags leagued together against me, I was returned by a majority of 34.

Money-bound, a. *ocular*. [after *weather-bound*.] Determined by want of money.

1825 MOORE *Mem. Sheridan* II. 488 His letters to the treasurer of the theatre on these occasions were generally headed with the words 'Money-bound'. 1863 JAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 85 When you were often money-bound for a month at a time at a manor-house, because you hadn't the requisite amount of cash wherewith to tip the servants on leaving. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Money-bound*, a phrase expressive of such passengers as are detained on board till a remittance arrives for paying the passage made.

Money-box. A box in which money is kept; esp. a closed box into which savings or contributions are dropped through a slit.

1825 HIGINS *Tr. Juvenis' Nomencl.* 249 *Capsella fictilis*... a money box made of potters clay, wherein boyes put their money to keepe, such as they bang in shops, &c. towards Christmas. 1611 CORN. *Cachemille*, a money box. 1755 JOHNSON, *Money-box*, a till. 1848 DICKENS *Douby* xviii. The juggler's wife is active with the money-box in another quarter of the town. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakft.* vii. (1893) 169 The brains also are shaken up [by riding] like coppers in a money-box.

Money-changer. One whose business it is to change money at a fixed or authorized rate.

1382 WYCLIF *John* ii. 14 And he fond in the temple men sellenge sheep, and oxen, and culveris, and chaungeris [i.e.

money chaugeris] sitting. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 73 In oure temple... Where tabillis full of treasure lay. Of oure cheffe money-changers. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 12 And overthrow the tables of the money chaugers. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 212 The Usurers or Money-changers being a sort of scandalous employment at Rome. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Macchiaveli* ¶ 13 The tables of Italian money-changers were set in every city.

Moneyche, obs. form of *MONISH*.

Moneyed (mɒniəd), a. Forms: 5-7 moneyed, 6 monide, 6-9 monied, 6- moneyed. [f. *MONEY sb.* + -ED².]

1. Having or possessing money, rich in money. *Moneyed man* often *spec.* = CAPITALIST.

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 416 Of such chaffir takyng he shall never be moneyed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 104 Hee should bee the most moneyed Prince that euer should raigne in India. c 1592 MARLOWE *Prince of Malta* i. (1633) C. Thou art a Merchant and a monied man. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Colours* v. (Arb.) 143 When a great moneyed man hath devided his chests and coines and bags. 1625 *Ibid.*, *Usury* ¶ 4 To inuite Moneyed Men, to lend to the Merchants, for the Continuing and Quickning of Trade. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 288 The Marquis of Worcester was generally reputed the greatest monied man of the kingdom. 1712 SWIFT *Cont. Allies* Wks. 1751 VIII. 119 That Set of People, who are called the Monied Men; such as had raised vast Sums by trading with Stocks and Funds and lending Money upon great Interest. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 139 The Insolence of the Portuguese makes it unsafe for money'd strangers to dwell among them. 1803 WORDSWORTH *Poems Nat. Ind.* i. xx. *Sonnet*. These times strike monied worldlings with dismay. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 108 To appropriate to themselves the labour of less moneyed citizens. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 237 The landed aristocracy and moneyed aristocracy. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 154 The monied men and leaders of commerce. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ix. 226 So moneyed a man deserves better treatment.

2. With qualifying adv.: (well, plentifully, etc.) supplied with money. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxix. in Ashm. (1652) 157 For they can tech his Monkeys to leve in povertie, And to go clothyd and moneyed religyously. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 254, I was nott weell moneyed, for I hadde nott paste x. marke. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 3 Had he bene an ant plentifully monide. 1688 FAIRFAX in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 245 Ye best moneyed was best qualified.

3. Consisting of money, derived from money.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Sel. Wks.* II. 129 The monied property was long looked on with rather an evil eye by the people. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 398 The clear monied rent yielded to a certain number of proprietors [etc.]. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xix. 'Tis a proud scene of monied strife Forms this magnificence of life. 1825 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 233 The moneyed influence of the man of wealth. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 475/2 Trade revived, and the monied resources of the State were improved. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 346 For these, we want power from you and some present moneyed assistance.

4. **Moneyed interest**: interest or concern in money as a possession; a class or body of persons having such interest. (Cf. *landed interest*.)

1711 [see LANDER a. 2]. 1757 J. H. GOSSE *Voy. E. Indies* 407 A class of men called the moneyed interest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. iv. (1869) I. 355 As such capitals are commonly lent out and paid back in money, they constitute what is called the moneyed interest. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 164 The monied interest is in its nature more ready for any adventure; and its possessors more disposed to new enterprises of any kind. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* 81 The monied interest... have some advantages from the more portable nature of their wealth. 1865 J. BUCHT *St. Canada* 13 Mar. (1869) 67 We know what 'the City' means... It means that the people who deal in shares... 'the moneyed interest' of the City, are alarmed.

5. **U.S.** Of a company or corporation: Having power to deal in money.

1872 SCHEELE *De Vere Americanisms* 301 A Moneyed Institution, as chartered companies are generally called, like banks, insurance companies, and the like. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Corporation*, *Moneyed corporation*, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.

Moneyer (mɒniə), Forms: 4 moneyer, 4-5 monyoyr, moneyere, 4-7 moneyer, 5 moneyoyr, monyoyvre, moneyour, moniour, 6-8 monier, 4- moneyer. [a. OF. *monetier*, *monetier*]

1. *a. a.* Money-changer. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1472 *Pair ox*, *pair cu*, *pair scepe* *hai* said, And moneyers [i.e. money-changers] *pair* *me* *tald*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 49 Jesus... turned up so don he bordis of moneyis. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 631 But see what gold han usurers, And silver eek to gamers, Taylagiers, and these moneyours.

2. *a.* Money-dealer, banker, capitalist. ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersy). *Moneyers*. Also Bankers that make it their Trade, to deal in Monies upon Return. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moneyer* 1. One that deals in money; a banker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xiv. F. B., sir, has a station in the world; F. B. moves among moneyers and City nob.

3. One who coins money; a coiner, minter. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Formerly used as an official designation at the Mint; the 'Company of Moneyers' was abolished in 1837. 1421-2 HOCCELYE *Dialogue* 174 Ye cursed men, ye false moneyers. 1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 175 These said moniours to coyne and to make it. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comptur.* Eng. ii. xxi. (1589) 91 To enquire of all heretiques... false moniours, extortioners [etc.]. 1631 BEDWELL *Descr. Tottenham* E 3 b. A House... sometime in the tenure and occupation of Simon Bolton, mooyer. 1668 *Loud. Gaz.* No.

294/4 The Provost and Company of Moneyers. 1670 PETRUS *Fodius Reg.* 41 The Master-worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden... and delivereth it to the Moniours. 1697 EVELYN *Nunimus*, i. 4 Coin'd by certain Florentine moneyers. 1815 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 84 The moneyers' hall and offices also escaped with little injury. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 314 The general depreciation of the coinage, caused by the dishonesty of the moneyers.

4. **Moneyed**, pa. *pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. monifide, -f'd. [f. *MONEY sb.*: see -FY.] Endowed with money.

1642 *Witt's Recreat.* M 8, Nature did well in giving poore men wit, That fooles well monifide [1663 *Ibid.* 15 b, monifid] may pay for it.

Moneyful, a. *rare*—1. [-FUL.] Abounding in money.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. in Handl. Relig.* 52 The Jewes... looke for a moneyfull King.

Money-grub. [See GRUB sb. 2 c.] One who is sordidly intent on amassing money.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 235 Vanity is seen capable of erecting the very dirtiest money-grubs into Peers. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* (1861) 128 He has been chosen as the most conspicuous grub among the moneygrubs of his borough.

Money-grubber. [See GRUBBER 3.] = *prec.*

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxii. 333 And so, they've turned you over... to the old money-grubber. 1862 THORN-THURSTON *Turner* II. 258 Was this... the mere money-grubber and sordid Harpagon?

So **Money-grubbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1848 THACKERAY *Vain. Fair* xx. The whole pack of money-grubbing vulgarities. 1890 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii. They have become absorbed in money-grubbing and what they call industry.

Money-lender. One whose business is lending money at interest.

1798 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parl.* Wks. 1812 V. 373 In every district of the kingdom, there is some lending man... some active attorney, some popular preacher, some moneylender, &c. &c. who is followed by the whole flock. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Pawnbroker's Shop*. The better sort of pawnbroker calls himself a silversmith... while the more humble money-lender boldly advertises his calling, and invites observation. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. ¶ 1 The odium which has been heaped upon him as a money-lender.

So **Money-lending** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking... 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 128 A money-lending Jew. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 8 Money-lending was carried on very extensively after the return from captivity.

Moneyless (mɒnɪləs), a. [-LESS.] Without money, having no money.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* viii. 130 Meteles and Moneyeles on Maluerne bulles. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1570) 5 That poore men and monyles may her once see. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and moniless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. 1712 *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 2 She marries... a Moneyless Girl to a Man of Fortune. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 242 We are first thoughtless, and then find that we are moneyless. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xxxvii. 289 Her public coffers are moneyless.

Money-maker.

1. One who coins money; a minter, moneyer. c 1400 *Dist. Troy* 1590 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fych. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 16 Ego Johannes Esychwald de Eboraco, monymaker. 1522 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 163 Two hundred money makers, that forged there the Money for the french kyng.

2. *a.* A maker of counterfeit coin. *Obs.*

c 1440 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 587 Another [statute] be made... to ryghte that monye makers shud lesse hure syghte. 14... *Stat. Friars in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 250 Money-makers I trow the be, *regis proditores*.

3. One who gains and accumulates money; one who is skilled in, or intent on, getting money.

1864 G. MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* i. The fact of his being a money-maker was redeemed in their sight by his devotion to music. 1899 R. WALLACE *G. Buchanan* ii. 41 He was no money-maker.

4. *a.* A thing which yields pecuniary profit. 1901 *Monsey's Mag.* XXV. 748/2 Some wells have been great money-makers for their owners.

So **Money-making** *vbl. sb.*, acquisition of wealth; *ppl. a.*, occupied in, or intent on, acquiring wealth; also (of things), yielding money, lucrative.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1740) 58 These Shares of the Patentees were promiscuously sold out to Money-making Persons, call'd Adventurers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. viii. V. 187 The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them their perpetual victims. a 1862 BECKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. li. 171 A mercantile and money-making spirit. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* ii. 63 Farming never has been a money-making pursuit.

Money matter. [See MATTER sb. 21.] An affair turning upon money. Chiefly *pl.*, the financial side of things.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 2nd *Sund. Adv.* (1584) 252 b. It is not a trifling matter, it is not a money matter. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 74 A money matter can not break their friendship. 1618 BARNESFIELD *Apol.* Civ. b. I settled the money-matters of the Provinces. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. ii. What if You and I, Nic., should inquire how Money-matters stand between us? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 203 He had been a principal agent of the Order of Jesuits in money matters. 1837 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 247 Anxiety about money matters.

Money-monger. A dealer in money, esp. in the way of lending it.

1571 *Golding Calvin* on Ps. xv. 5 For it is a very vnmeet thing, that...only the money-mongers sitting still should take tribute of every mans labors. 1639 *Massinger Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, My pay. The cite cormorants, my money-mongers, Have swallow'd downe already. 1755 J. SIEU-BEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 32 The 'Change-alley jobbers, who can no more suffer a story to lie still without improving, than these money-mongers can their cash without interest. 1844 *KINGSLAKE Ethel* (1845) 102 Rothschild (the late money-monger). 1877 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* lxxii. 325 Given...not by God...but only by the Jew money-monger in twenty per cent.

1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knives* 14 The sommes of Maimmon, money-monger slaues.

Hence **Money-mongering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also **Money-monging** (*cf. mass-monging*, etc.).

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* i. ii. 140 The money monging mate with all his knauerie. c 1600 *Timon v. v.* (Shaks. Soc.) go Away, thou money-monging cormorant. 1816 *KEATS Sonnet to Haydon*, A money-monging, pitiable brood. 1848 *KINGSLAY Yeast* xv. (1881) 304 The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* xiii. (1881) 88 These money-mongering Jews.

Moneyocracy (*mɒnɪəˈkrəsi*). *locular.* [See -CRACY.] The moneyed class as a ruling power.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 339 Which has at last precipitated the nation, bound hand and foot into the bonds of the shopocracy and moneyocracy. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxvi. The flower of the British aristocracy and moneyocracy.

Moneyour, obs. form of **MONEYER**.

Money's-worth. [WORTH sb.]

1. Something that is worth money, or is recognized as equivalent to money. Often in phr. *money or money's worth*. Cf. the older **MONEY-WORTH**.

1604 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1633) 160 Laden with gold, silver, money, and monies worth. 1674 *ALLEN Danger Ethel*, go To take money, or money's-worth, whereby to live. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. (1761) 40 'Tho' money is not to be had, money's worth may, and that's the same thing. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 174 An obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any covenant.

2. An equivalent for the sum of money paid or to be paid; full value. (Now chiefly with poss. pron.)

1583 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 137 In surety of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs, Although not valued to the monies worth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141, I give my pupils their money's-worth.

Moneywort. [Suggested by the old L. name *Nummularia*.] The plant *Lysimachia Nummularia* or Herb Twopence, which has roundish glossy leaves. Also, a book-name for *Anagallis tenella*, *Sibthorpia europæa* (Bastard or Cornish Moneywort), and other plants.

1578 *LYTTS Dodona* i. lili. 78 Moneyworte hath small slender stalkes...vpon euery side whereof growe small rounde leaues...almost like to a penny. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* ii. clxxxix. 505. 1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The purple-flowered Moneywort. 1787 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 239 *Anagallis tenella*...Purple-flowered Moneywort. Bog Pimpernel. *Ibid.* III. 557 *Sibthorpia europæa*, Bastard Moneywort. 1848 C. A. JONES *Weeds at Lizard* 287 *Sibthorpia europæa*, Cornish Moneywort...clothes the sides of every...hill.

Money-worth, sb. [WORTH sb.]

1. = **MONEY'S-WORTH** 1. ? Obs.
c 1280 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 67 Alle syche as taken money or money worþ for gostly offices. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 715 þat þey may kachen Money ober money-worþ and mede to fonge. 1526 *Filigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 Yf they be founde to haue any money or money worth, contrary to their rule. 1545 *BINKLOW Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 71 And if their...geue no money nor money worth, they shal be counted heretyckes. 1663 *CLARENDON Vindict. Tracts* (1727) 23. I do positively deny that euer I receiued...the least sum of money or money-worth for any lease made by his Majesty of his customs. 1800 *CHRON. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 101; To dispose of this patronage for money, for money-worth, or for any thing convertible into money.

2. Worth in money, money-value.

1903 *Expositor* Apr. 27 The value of a gift is independent of its money-worth. 1904 *Quaritch's Catal.*, It is...equivalent in intrinsic value to an early Quarto, and ought to be equivalent in money-worth likewise.

† **Money-worth, a.** Obs. [WORTH a.] Worth money, valuable.

In examples like quot. 1611, the word may be the prec. sb. used predicatively.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Argent*, Cest argent q'argent vaut; Prov. Nothing but money is money-worth. 1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 294 Whether it be Cail, money, or any thing that is money-worth. 1649 *BR. HALL Cases* Conc. (1650) 24 There is no great difference between this case, and that of loane...; save that there money is let, here commodities money-worth.

Monful, obs. form of **MANFUL** a.

Mong (*mɒŋ*), sb. Also 8-9 *mung*, 9 *mang*. [Aphetic form of *YMONG sb.* (OE. *gemang*).]

1. A mingling, mixture. Obs. exc. dial.
c 1225 *ANCR. R.* 384 þis mong word 3e be eien of þe heorte þet heo ne mei knowen God. a 1240 *Saules Wards in Cott. Hom.* 25; For eider is unbelofich an iþis ferliche mong þe leatere þurh þe earre derued þe mare. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester's Words* s.v. 'All of a mang loike': i.e. all, as it were, mashed or jumbled together.

† b. Intercourse, commerce. Obs.

a 1240 *Ureian in Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete with lech. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7384 Wyf false Godes 3e make monge.

2. Applied to mixtures of different kinds of meal (the precise application varying according to locality).

[1380 in *Essex Rev.* July (1901) 146, 3 acres of peasemong & 3 of benemong.] c 1475 *Pict. Vol.* in W. Wulker 785/12 *Hæ mæxtilla*, mæxtilla. 1787 *GROSS Provinc. Gloss.*, *Mung*, food for chickens. a 1825 *FORRY Vol. E. Anglia*, *Mung*, a mixture of coarse meal with milk or pot-liquor for the food of dogs, pigs, or poultry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Mung*, a mixed food for horses.

3. A crowd. dial.

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mung*, a crowd, a rabble. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 51 A student. (from West Tennessee) was heard to say recently: 'Well, if I fail on my examination, I'll have the consolation that I am in the mang' (i.e. 'the crowd').

† **Mong**, v. 1. Obs. Forms: 1 *mangian*, 3 *mang*, 7 *mung*. [OE. *mangian* = OS. *mangōn*, ON. *manga* : -OET. **mangjōn*, f. L. *mango* dealer, trader. In quot. 1606 a back-formtion from *MONGER sb.* (which Holland spells *munger*).]

a. intr. To traffic (with); b. trans. To barter.

c 897 J. ELFRIC *Gregory's Past.* c. xlv. 333 Hwæt forst ænigum menn ðæt, ðeah he mængde ðæt he ealne ðinne middangeard aȝe, ȝif he his saule forspildt? c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 412 Mid sceapum he mængað. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 146 Seint Gregorie awundreð him, & seið þet men beoð wode þet treoweoð so uuele [v. r. mængen swa uuele]. *Ibid.* 407 Vndeore he maked God. þet for eni worldliche luec his luec truke [v. r. mænges]. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* c. 27 And als hilinge wendeð saluð þa, And þai sal be turned [v. r. mænged, Vulg. *mutabuntur*] swa. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 68 He was none of these that lie in the winde to mung and catch at Inheritances.

Mong, v. 2. dial. Also *mung*. [app. f. *MONG sb.*]

† 1. intr. ? To mingle (with). Obs.
a 1320 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 52 With murthes monie mote heo mooge, that brid so breme in bour.

2. trans. To mix; also, to knead.

1790 *GROSS Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mung*, to mix. Worcester. 1810 *MARSHALL Rev. Rep. Agric. West.* 334 note. The term in use, for this mixed mongrel crop, is...mong corn; doubtless from the obsolete verb *mong* to mix. 1893 *BROAD Norfolk* 17 To *mung* is used as meaning to knead dough.

Mong (*mɒŋ*), prep. Now always written 'mong (Sc. 'mang). Also 3-4 *mang*. [In ME. an aphetic form of *among*, *among*, or *imong* (OE. *gemang*) *YMONG prep.*; since the 16th c. only poetical shortening of *AMONG*.]

c 1200 *ORMIN* 239 þat icc ne heo mang wimmannkinn Till hæpþing butenn childre. c 1205 *LAY. 10292*, & mong [c 1275 a-mong] beom seoluen vinnete seorȝen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1074 þe tre beas na fruit to hand, Mang ober tres agbt not to stand. 1506 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. v. 94 How som ere thou speakest 'mong other things, I shall digest it! 1640 *HABINGTON Q. Aragon* II. i. C. 2 b, 'tis that will make thee held a poteot Peere, Mong men oth' Pike, of huffe, and bandellere. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. li. 351 'Mong these there was a Politician, With more Heads than a Beast in Vision. 1786 *BURNS Vision* it. v. 'Mong swelling floods of reeking gore. 1796 *MACNEILL Woes of War* II. 60 Thrice frae all the ground he started...Thrice...and sank 'mong heaps o' slain. 1858 W. T. MATSON *Poems* 3 The breeze that 'mong the branches makes a stir of leaves.

Mongcorn (*mɒŋkɔrn*). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3 *mancorn*, 5 *mongorne*, 5-6 *mong(e)corne*, 6 *mon*, *muncorne*, 7 *munc(e)k-corn*, *mung-corne*, 7, 9 *muncorn*, 8 (in Dicts.) *mangcorn*, 8-9 *mungcorn*, (9 *monk-corn*). [f. *MONG sb.* + CORN sb. 1.] 'Mixed corn'; a mixture of two kinds of grain (usually wheat and rye) sown together; = *MASLIN* 2.

1263 *Minimant Magd. Coll. Ox.* (1882) 144 *Mancorn*. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 334f *Mestylene*, or *monge corne*. (S. *mongorne*), *muxtilla*. 1552 *HULOET*, Beere corne, barley bygge, or *moncorne*. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9 b, Some [make bread] of *Miscell*, or *Muncorne*, as in Worcester Shyre. 1620 *MARSHALL Farwe. Husb.* 127 *Masline*, or as some call it *Munc-corne* or *Blend-corne*, being part Rye, and part Wheate mixed together. 1686 *PLOT Staff Jords* 341 They sow it with *Muncorn* or *Miscellane* in the place of wheat. 1805 *DUNCAN Agric. Herf.* 66 Rye, which with an equal proportion of wheat, constituted the bread-corn used in religious houses before their suppression, is now sown but sparingly, but grain thus mixed in flour during a time of scarcity, or dearth, still retains the name of *monk-corn*, from the circumstances above-mentioned. 1855 *MORTON's Cyc. Agric.* II. 724 *Muncorn* (Hereford), a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop.

b. attrib., as *mongcorn bread*, *heap*; also as adj. = mingled, mixed, in *mongcorn team*.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 786 And mene *mong-corn* bred to her mete fongen. 1598 *BR. HALL Sat.* v. ii. 116 A jolly rounding of a whole foote broad From of the *mong-corne* heape shall Trebus loud. 1655 *MUNGER & BENNETT Heath's Impr.* xxv. 239 *Missin* or *Muncorn*-bread, made of Rye and Wheate together. 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 128 A 'muncorn team' means a team of horses and oxen mixed. 1899 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., *Muncorn* bread's very good, but there's nuthin' like a bit o' good w'eat' flour.

Monge *presawnte*, var. **MAUNCH** *PRESENT* Obs.

Monger 1 (*mɒŋgə*). Forms: 1 *man* (c)gere, 2 *mangere*, 3-5 *mongere*, 5 *mounger*, 6-7 *munger*, 3- *monger*. [OE. *mangere* (= OHG., ON. *mangari*), agent-n. of *mangian* *Mong v.*]

1. A dealer, trader, trafficker. From the 16th c. onwards, chiefly, one who carries on a petty or disreputable 'traffic'; also, in recent use, in conscious analyses of words like *cheesemonger*.

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* § 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 We læraþ þat preosta zehwile tilize him riblicke & ne beo zenz mangere mid unrihte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 45 Eft is heofena rice zelic þan mangere þe sohte þe gode mere-grot. c 1150 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 559/31 *Mercator, uetnegociator*, mangere. c 1400 *Destr.* 1799 1590 Marchandises, Money-mongers, Mongers of fyche. 1567-9 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 615 Against these Mongers of Miracles, my God hath armed me. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II. 185 One rich mung or other, buying vp a commodity...for to haue the Monopolly of it, raiseih the market. 1639 *Fofo Lady's Trial* i. l. 1, *For*, I am...no monopolist Of forged Corantos, monger of Gazets, *Pit*. Monger of courtesans, fine Futelli. 1654 *GAYTON Plass*, *Notes* iii. vii. 111 They [the Barbers] shops are...the Magazines of all Newes...All the Mongers of that kinde come thither for matter and Inspiration. 1812 *Religionism* 23 *Cheese-mongers* not more like, nor beans, each other; For every monger is a monger's brother. 1841 *SVD. SMITH* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 445 Mongers who have lived in the midst of cheese. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* xxxviii. 33 He would be...more reverend to mortals...as a true monger of sweet fish. 1881 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* I. Pref. 32 Official guardians of the faith and mongers of prayers.

† b. Used for: **WHOREMONGER**. Obs.

1706 *BAYNARD* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 282 Some strong young Mongers of good Constitutions, have brushed through such Misfortunes.

2. Used as a second element in compounds, as *cheesemonger*, *costermonger*, *fishmonger*, *flesh-monger*, *ironmonger*. In formations dating from the middle of the 16th c. onwards -*monger* nearly always implies one who carries on a contemptible or discreditable 'trade' or 'traffic' in what is denoted by the first element of the compound, as *ceremony-monger*, *fashion-monger*, *mass-monger*, *merit-monger*, *news-monger*, *pardon-monger*, *scandal-monger*. The more important compounds of this kind are given as Main words or under their first element; the following are examples of the occasional formations, the number of which is unlimited.

1297 *Coram Rege* Roll m. 22 verso (1898) 143 Willelmum le Heymonger. c 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 30, I fand one which hath bene of old a supersedias monger. 1550 *BALE Image Both* Ch. xviii. Bb vj, Foule priestes...and holy water mongers daily peruerting the ignorant people. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. li. 599 The impatient States-Monger Could now containe himself no longer. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* to Son 6 Dec., The numerous...tribe of insect-mongers, shell-mongers, and pursuers and driers of butterflies. 1761 *CHURCHILL Rosciad* 509 The nice punctilious-mongers of this age. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. v. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment in any case. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) i. xiv. 276, I must be content to bear the stigma of a fiction monger. 1858 *Leitell Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 411 The latter qualification...is notoriously complied with by most of our recent word-mongers. 1863 *KINGSLEY Lett.*, etc. (1877) II. 181 My only fear is that people will fancy me a verbal-inspiration-monger. 1900 *Academy* 28 July 732 Ah, Mr. Haggard, what an incorrigible hero-monger you are!

† **Monger** 2. Obs. [Origin obscure; perh. a use of prec.] A kind of fishing vessel.

1561 *EDEN Arle Nauig.* Pref. C lvi b, Fysherment that go a trawling for fysh in Catches or mongers. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 The Catches, Mongers and Picardes pretending to buy fresh Herrynges.

Mongerell, obs. form of **MONGREL**.

Mongering (*mɒŋgərɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MONGER* 1 + -ING. Cf. *soldiering*.] Trading, trafficking. Chiefly used, like *monger*, as a second element in compounds, with a like implication.

1846 *THORPE Ælfie's Hom.* II. 95 Let none of them undertake any reeveship or mongering. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdotat Celibacy* xxv. (1884) 413 The salvation mongering of Tetzell. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 314 All these...militant mongerings of moral half-truths.

So **Mongering** *ppl. a.*, as in *borough-mongering*.

Mongery (*mɒŋgəri*). [f. *MONGER* 1 + -Y.] = **MONGERING** *vbl. sb.*, only as second element in compounds, as *book-mongery*, *IRON-MONGERY*, etc. 1876 *BLACKIE Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scot.* II. 68 These days of widespread prose and bookmongery.

Monghol, **Mongholian**, var. ff. **MONGOL**, -IAN.

† **Mongibel**. Obs. [ad. *Mongibello* (for *Monte Gibello*) from Arab. *jabal* mountain), the mod. Sicilian name.] Mount Ætna: in quots. *transf.*

1666 *HOWELL Party of Beasts* 134 Within us we felt too often...such furnaces or Mongibells of fires. 1674 T. FLATMAN *On Death Dk. Albemarle* vi. 8 The City turn'd into one Mongibel.

† **Monging**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. Also 1 *mang* (g)ung, 3 *manging* (e). [OE. *mangung*, f. *mangian* *Mong v.*] Trading, trafficking. In mod. use only as a second element in compounds, as *mass-monging*, *scandal-monging*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 5 Ða forȝymdon his þæt & ferdun, sum to his tune, sum to hys mangung. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 524 Se fard ealbe his mangung. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii. 14 Þou sæde bi folke with-out waring. And noȝht was mikelhele in þair mangunge. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Funerals* *Edu. VI.* Cij (Roxh. Club). Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises Of personages, prebends [etc.]...Your monging of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.

So † **Monging** *ppl. a.*, as in *fashion-monging*, *mass-monging*, *merit-monging*.

Mongke, obs. form of **MONE**.

† **Mongle**, *v.* *Obs.* [? freq. of root *mong-*, *mang-* to mix (cf. *MONG SH.*). Cf. the much later *MINGLE*.] To mingle. Hence † *Mongling* *obl. sb.* and *ppt. a.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 *Peos* riwle..is euer on & schal beon, wíðute *munglunge* & wíðute *chaungunge*. *Ibid.* 116, Ich am stille of þe more, nout one *munglunde* honden, auh puten honden utward. *Ibid.* 338 þu euer sum wuld *mungled* him mit mine gode. *Ibid.* 384 þe heorte schir .. þet non ne meí habben mid *munglunge* of undeawes.

Mongoe, variant of **MUNGO**.

Mongoes, *obs.* form of **MONGOOSE**.

Mongol (*mɒŋɡəl*), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Mungul**, -al, -8-9 **Mungul**, -g-hol, -gole. [The native name, said to be *f. mong* 'brave'. Cf. *MOCUL*.]

A. sb. One of an Asiatic race now chiefly inhabiting Mongolia, a large territory situated between China proper and Siberia, but formerly extending into eastern Europe; also more widely, one of the Mongolian race, a Mongolian.

1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russ.*, etc. 138 Those few Mungals of King Il-chian's Army, who [etc.]. 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & f. lxxv.* 1. 358 Timour dispatched, a numerous army .. to subdue the Pagan Calmucks and Mungals. 1837 *Pop. Encycl. V.* 33/1 Having subjugated Russia, the Monguls entered Poland in 1240. 1883 *Encycl. Brit. XVI.* 744/1 Lamaism has always had a great attraction in the eyes of the Mongols.

B. adj. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Mongols, their country, or language; Mongolian. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 18 The Tartars, or the Mungul Tartars, are commonly called Moguls. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 489 The Nogais still bear .. in their countenance the marks of their Mongul descent. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 867/1 The Monghol and Manchul languages. 1857 DUFFERN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 261 Oblique Mongol eyes. 1853 *Encycl. Brit. XVI.* 744/1 An expedition into Syria, by which the country was made tributary to the Great Mongol Empire. 1883 *Ibid.* 749/1 The Mongol tongue is a member of the great stock which recent scholars designate as Finno-Tataric or Ural-Altaic.

Mongolier, variant of **MONTGOLFIER**.

Mongolian (*mɒŋɡəʊˈliːən*), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mungolian**, **g** **Mongholian**. [*f. MONGOL* + *-IAN*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the Mongols, their country, language, etc.; = **MONGOL** *a.*

1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russ.*, etc. (title-p.), A Vocabulary of the Kalmuck-Mongolian Tongue. *Ibid.* 139 After the Tartars had totally defeated the Mungolian Army. 1836 H. MURRAY, *etc. Hist. & Descr. Acc. China* I. ii. 39 The opinion which assigns to the Chinese a Tartar, or rather Mongolian lineage. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl. IV.* 692/1 The Mongolian goat. 1878 *Encycl. Brit. XVI.* 750/1 The Mongolian characters .. are written perpendicularly from above downward. 1893 *LYNEKKE Horns & Hoofs* 182 The tsain or Mongolian gazelle.

2. Anthropology. Belonging to the yellow-skinned straight-haired type of mankind (according to Blumenbach's classification). Cf. **MONGOLOID**.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist. I.* 38 The Mongolian variety inhabits eastern Asia, Finland, and Lapland in Europe, and includes the Esquimaux of North America. 1834 *Penny Cycl. II.* 473/1 The white (or Caucasian), the yellow (or Mongolian), and the black (or Ethiopian). 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 372 Their features are decidedly Mongolian.

3. Applied to a type of idiots characterized by a physiognomy resembling that of the Mongolians. 1892 J. L. Down in *Tuke Dict. Psychol. Med.* II. 64 Ten per cent. of all cases of idiocy arrange themselves around a highly characteristic type which the writer has proposed to call the Mongolian variety. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 679 The histological examination of two brains of Mongolian idiots.

B. sb. *a.* A native of Mongolia; a Mongol. *b.* One of the Mongolian race of mankind (see *A. 2*). *c.* The language of the Mongols.

1846 *J. Bell's Geog. Asiat. Russ.* ii. 176 They speak a very rude dialect of Mongolian. 1854 R. G. LATHAM in *Ort's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat. I.* 346 The Mongolians are the most nomadic of populations. *Ibid.* 317 Zingis-Khan was a Mongolian and not a Turk. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 341/1 The white officers bade the chattering Mongolians cease their clavers.

Mongolic (*mɒŋɡəˈlɪk*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. MONGOL* + *-IC*.] *a. adj.* Mongolian. *b. sb.* The Mongolian language.

1834 *Penny Cycl. II.* 473/2 The Bhois, or inhabitants of Bhotan and Tibet, are Mongolic. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* xvii. (1904) 212 The Negritic or Black, the Mongolic or yellow, and the Caucasian or white. 1888 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl. Brit. XXIV.* 2/2 Many Turkic forms and words can be explained only by reference to Mongolic.

Mongoliform (*mɒŋɡəʊˈlɪfɔrm*), *a.* [*f. MONGOL* + *-IFORM*.] Having the form characteristic of the Mongolians.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. IV.* 1355 The cranium is Mongoliform and brachycephalic.

Mongo-lloid, *a.* and *sb.* *rare* = **MONGOLOID**.

1882 in *Ogilvie*. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mongolize (*mɒŋɡəˈlaɪz*), *v.* [*f. MONGOL* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render (a people) Mongolian in character, customs, etc.; to introduce a large Mongolian element into. Hence **Mongolization**.

1824 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 10 They perhaps belong to the most ancient branches of Mongolized Tartars. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Sept. 270 The Mongolization of America. 1906 *Daily News* 2 July 6/2 Australia was determined .. not to Mongolize its dominions.

Mongolo- (*mɒŋɡəʊlo-*), used as combining form of **MONGOL** or **MONGOLIAN**, to denote 'partly Mongolian and partly ..'

1882 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl. Brit. XXIV.* 2/2 Mongolo-Turkic and Finno-Ugro-Samoyedo-Tungusic. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 190 The Mongolo-Manchurian question.

Mongoloid (*mɒŋɡəʊloɪd*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. MONGOL* + *-OID*. Cf. *F. mongoloide*.] *A. adj.*

1. Belonging to that one of the five principal races of mankind (according to Huxley's division), which prevails over the vast region lying east of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam.

1888 HUXLEY in *Trans. Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1889) 93 In the Mongoloid race the complexion ranges from brownish-yellow to olive.

2. = MONGOLIAN *a.*

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 236 Dr. A. E. Garrod mentions six cases of mongoloid idiots.

B. sb. One of the Mongoloid race.

1868 HUXLEY in *Trans. Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1869) 93 The Xanthochroi inhabit a far smaller area of the earth's surface than the Mongoloids.

Mongoose, mongoose (*mɒŋɡʊs*, *mʌŋɡʊs*).

Forms: 8 *mongoes*, -goos, *mungos*, 8-9 *mungos*, *mungooz*, -goz, 9 *mungous*, *mungoose*, (*pl. ?* *erron.* *mungoes*), 7- *mungoose*; *β.* 8-9 *mangoust*, (-oost). [*a.* (through *Pg. mangus*) Marathi *mangūs* (Telugu *mangisu*, Konkani *mungasa*, Canarese *mungisi*). The *β*-forms are from *F. mangouste*.]

1. An ichneumon, *Herpestes griseus*, common in India, and well known for its ability to kill venomous snakes unharmed. Also applied to other ichneumons (subfamily *Herpestinae*); in the form *Mungos* the word has been used in zoological Latin as the name of a genus (now *Crossarchus*) of this subfamily.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 116 A Mongoose is a kin to a Ferret. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* 11. 95 note, A species of East India animal, called a Mongoose, which bears a natural antipathy to rats. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tracts* 3/2 The *stercora ichneumon*, which, by the Europeans, is called mungoose. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 204 A cat withstood the poison better than any other animal, excepting the Mongoose (Ichneumon). 1859 BOWRING *Vis. Philippine Isl.* vol. 274 Oxen, swine, buffaloes, deer, goats, flying squirrels, dogs, rats, mungoes and other quadrupeds, are found in various stages of domesticity and wildness. 1881 *Encycl. Brit. XII.* 629/1 The Indian ichneumon or mungoose, is considerably smaller than the Egyptian form. 1893-4 *Roy. Nat. Hist. I.* 474 The thick-tailed mongoose (*Cynictis penicillata*) .. inhabits the Cape Colony, and is of medium size. 1894 *Wurtz's Jungl. Bk.* 124 It is the hardest thing in the world to frighten a mongoose. *β.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. II.* 304 The Weasel kind .. comprehends .. the Ferret, the Mangoust [etc.]. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1788) II. 246 The *viverra ichneumon*, or the mangoust. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 The *Uru* of Mr. Hodgson appears also to be a Mangouste, with incomplete orbits.

2. A species of lemur or maki, Lemur mungos.

[Possibly a distinct word; but no source has been found for it in Malagasy or any other language of the Indian Ocean, and it may be a transferred use of the name of the ichneumon.]

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist. I.* 12 The Mungooz. [The Fr. version, in parallel columns, has *Le Mungous*.] These animals are brought from Madagascar, and many of the smaller islands between that and the East Indies; they seem to be one remove from the direct Monkey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. IV.* 246 A second of this kind [i.e. the Maki], which is also a native of Madagascar, is the Mungooz. 1797 *Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3)* IX. 785/2 The mungooz, or woolly maucauco, inhabits Madagascar. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist. I.* 60 *L. mungos*. .. The Mungooz .. The Mungous pass a considerable portion of the day in sleep. 1839 *Penny Cycl. XV.* 331/2 Mungoose, or Mungooz, one of the names of a species of Macaoco, *Lemur mungos*, Linn. 1868 *Museum Nat. Hist. I.* 43 The Mungous (*Lemur mungos*) .. is a little larger than the ring-tailed lemur.

Mongorne, *obs.* form of **MONG-CORN**.

Mongrel (*mɒŋɡrəl*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 *mengrell*, 6 *mungerell*, 6-7 *mangrell* (1), *mo(u)ngrel*, -ell, 6-8 *mungrel*, -il, *mongrell*, -il, 7 *mungrill*, 7- *mongrel*. [app. *f.* root *meng-*, *mang-*, *mung-*, to mix (see *MENG v.*, *Mong sb.* and *v. 2*.) + *-REL*.] *A. sb.*

1. The offspring of two different breeds of dog. Chiefly, and now only, a dog of no definable breed, resulting from various crossings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. 111b, A Grehound, a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastiffe. 1573 *FUSSER Husb.* (1879) 98 Of mastiffes and mungrels. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Cæsar's Dogs* 43 Of mungrels or rascalls [i.e. *degenerates*] somwhat is to be spoken. And among these, yet Wappe or Turnespet. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 154 Of the mixt kind of Dogs called in English Mangrels or Mongrels. Those we call Mangrels which though they be on both sides, propagated by Dogges, yet are they not of one kind. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 111 Like a true mongrell, he neither bites nor barks, but when your back is towards him. 1674 *Land. Gaz.* No. 945/4 A great old Indian Spaniel, or Mongrel, as big as a Mastiff. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 25 His Mungrel bark'd, I ran to his relief. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4070/4 A .. Greyhound, .. with .. a brushy Stern like a Mongrel. 1766 *GOLDSM. Mad Dog* iv. Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, And curs of low degree. 1827 *Hood Mids. Fairies* x. A flock of panick'd sheep .. Watching the warning mongrel here and there. 1862 *CALVERLEY Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 48 A long-backed fancy-mongrel. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* III.

vi. 106 'What kind of dogs did you see in your travels? .. Two or three very fine breeds of mongrels'.

† *b.* Applied to persons as a term of contempt or abuse. (*Cf. cur.*) *Obs.*

1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. You mungrels, you curses, you ban-dogs, wee are Captaine Iyca, that talke to you. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* II. ii. How did the mongrels hear my wife lies in? 1647 WHARTON *Belshazzar* Wks. (1683) 227 To the intent that this barking mungrel may not delude the ignorant with his pedling trash. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 171 Is that your manner, you mongrel?

2. In wider use: An animal or plant resulting from the crossing of different breeds or kinds; restricted by some scientists to the result of the crossing of varieties (opp. to *hybrid*).

1677 CHARLETON *Exercit. de Differ. et Nom. Anim.* (ed. 2) 26 *Canis* .. *Lyciscus*, a Mongrel, engendered of a Wolf and a Bitch. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mongrel*, a Creature got by two kinds. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 297 Mongrels, the offspring of the wolf and dog. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec. iv.* 99 A large majority .. of the seedlings thus raised will turn out mongrels. *Ibid.* viii. 273 The parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties. 1897 tr. *De Quatre-fages Hunn. Species* I. vii. 63 This crossing itself is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species. In the first case it produces a mongrel, in the second a hybrid.

3. A person not of pure race; the offspring of parents of different nationalities, or of high and low birth. Chiefly in disparaging use.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 15 By the waie of reuilyng or despite, laiyng to the charge of the same Antisthenes that he was a mungrell, and bad to his father a citizen of Athens, but to his mother a woman of a barbarous or salvage countree. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 356 Selanas, .. a mungrell, by father a Gotth, by mother a Phrygian. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iv. 140 Being a mungrell, as it were, the one halfe a Noble, the other a Commoner. 1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* iv. ii. *Cla.* Of what sort are they? *Ful.* They say they are Gentlemen. .. But they shew Mungrels. 1708 WILSON, *etc. tr. Petronius Arbitr* 62 He's of the right Breed both by Father and Mother, no Mungrel. 1870 *EDGAR Kunnymede* xxii. Men .. of every race, mongrels almost to a man. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 125 Neither do the Arab mongrels .. bear any too good a reputation.

Fig. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2, I being .. borne to the Muses, as to the World, a mungrell to both.

4. In transferred applications, more or less contemptuous.

† *a.* A person of mixed or undefined opinions, or who leans to both sides (in religion or politics). Also (*rare*), a person of undefined official position.

1554 T. SAMPHSON in *Strype Eccl. Alem.* (1722) III. App. xviii. 53 A weak brother seeth you, as mungrels mingling yourselfs with the Papists in their idolatry. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 It were better thou were a Sinner or an Heathen, than an hypocrite and a mongerell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 361 Our severall Ambassadors .. at Constantinople, who rather stay there as Mungrels than absolute Ambassadors. 1638 *MEDE Vhr.* iv. (1672) 879 You desired but to know what I thought of *Cenestio versus Altare*, and I think I have told you; and you see hereby what a mungrel I am. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* 48 The King .. despatched you by the name of Mungrells, as not altogether firme enough to his owne designe. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1686) III. 89 If thou wilt be brave, be brave indeed; singly and thoroughly; be not a double-hearted mongrel. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iii. vi. Mongrels in faction, poor faint-hearted traitors!

b. A 'cross' (between). 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 586 Whose Religion was a mungrell of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 377 Though his two faculties of Serving-man and Solicitor, should compound into one mongrel. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 411 In character he is a sort of mongrel between the thoroughbred jester-clown and the cur errand-boy. 1864 *CARLYLE Frankl.* Ch. xvii. v. (1872) VII. 56 Some cart, or dilapidated mongrel between cart and basket.

B. adj. (appositive and attributive uses of the sb.)

1. Of dogs: That is a mongrel or of mixed breed. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Cæsar's Dogs* 33 It remaineth that we deliver unto you the Dogges of a mungrell or currishe kind. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 10 A Mungrel Hound, for the Chase of the wild Boar. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 123 There followed then two or three Mungrel Curs. 1773-83 *HOOGE Ort. Fur.* xvii. 629 When th' exling voice of village-swains A mungrel cur against the wolf constrains. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 168 The bitch retains the influence of the mongrel puppies .. and therefore mongrelizes subsequent litters.

2. As an abusive epithet for a person. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 24 A Knaue, a Rascall, .. and the Sonne and Heire of a Mungrell Bitch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* iv. 14 That mungrell counte Alax. 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Danawcus* v. ii. (1777) 62 Perfidious mungrel slave!

3. In wider use, of animals and plants. (*Cf. A. 2*.) 1645 *SWAN Spec. Hb.* (1670) 355 The Tassel (or male) of the Saker is called a Hobbie, or Mongrel Hawk. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. 84 The Welsh neg. is right and of no mongrell race. 1768 *BOSWELL Corriac* (ed. 2) 40 Their sheep being of a mongrel race. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 489 Care should be taken that the cabbage tribe .. should be cultivated at as great a distance from each other as possible, to prevent the ill consequences of a mongrel produce. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Anim.* II. xv. 156 The result would .. be the production .. of a mongrel piebald lot [of pigeons].

3. Of persons: Of mixed race or nationality; having parents of different races. Chiefly in disparaging use.

c1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vii, Faustus is feasted mongst his noblemen. 1601 SHAKS. *Phaenix & Turtle* 20 Mongst our mourners shalt thou go. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 4 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shrieks, and sights unholy. 1707 WATTS *Hymns & Spir.* Songs l. xxxix. (1753) 28 And 'mongst a thousand tender Thoughts [can] Her Suckling have no Room? 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 38 'Mongst all perfections the most perfect wife.

1868 DANA, *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 516.

Scripture (1611) ill. 44 In his monestings he forsaketh ge
spisings. 1624 GEE *Hold fast* 33, I should seeme rather to

Monishment. *arch.* Also 5 monestement. [f. MONISH v. + -MENT. In Caxton, a. OF. monestement.] Admonition, warning. Also, + a reminder. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 265/2 Gerard. refused alway his monestementes and techenges. 1494 FASVAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 286 Kyng John came not at y^e day appointed. according to y^e monysshement to hym gyuen. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 853 b. Monkes, friers, and nonnes. forgot that their ceremonies wer monishmentes to put them in mynd of theyr profession. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Communio.* a monishment: an advertisement. 1866 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* xix. (1872) 212. I was fairly plagued with it till I had shaved my beard, lo spite her monishments.

Monism (mɒnɪz'm). [ad. mod. L. *monism-us*, f. Gr. *mónos* single: see -ISM.]

1. *Philos.* A metaphysical system based on the assumption of a single ultimate principle or kind of being instead of two or more: opposed to DUALISM and PLURALISM in various applications.

a. The doctrine that only one being exists. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 To the Vedāntins the establishment of monism, or non-duality, is most essential. They wish to make out the soul to be Brahma, and the world to be false; whence it would follow, that Brahma solely is true, and that nought but him exists.

b. A general name for those theories which deny the duality (i.e. the existence as two ultimate kinds of substance) of matter and mind.

Thus materialism and idealism or spiritualism are both species of monism; the name, however, is often applied specifically to a third variety, viz. the doctrine that physical and psychical phenomena are alike manifestations of a reality which cannot be identified with either matter or mind.

1866 tr. *Hackel's Hist. Creat.* l. ii. 35 The Monism here maintained by us is often considered identical with Materialism. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 564/1. Until dualism had been thought out, as in the Peripatetic school, it was impossible that monism (or at any rate materialistic monism) could be definitely and consciously maintained. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Inman.* iii. 71 Monism, started from the physical side, from analysis of the cerebral conditions of thought.

c. The doctrine that there is only one Supreme Being, as opposed to the belief in a Good and an Evil Principle as co-ordinate powers.

1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. 334 Against the dualism of the Manichæans. Augustine defended the monism of the good principle.

2. (See quot.: perh. a misapprehension.)

1882 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 Monism, the descent of all organic beings from one primitive stock.

Monist (mɒnɪst). [f. Gr. *mónos* single + -IST.] One who holds a doctrine of monism (in any sense). 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 295 The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into Unitarians or Monists, according as they [etc.]. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 267 Can monism be established by simply showing that two things are different in kind? If so, the Naiyāyikas, no less than you, are monists.

Monistic (mɒnɪstɪk), *a.* [f. MONIST + -IC.] Pertaining to, involving, or holding monism.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 251 The belief, that the internal organ, &c., the whole world, are false, is the very life of the monistic doctrine. 1856 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 158 Mind, to think out its problems. cannot be monistic. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 393 Eleaticism was monistic, did not intend to recognise any distinction between matter and spirit. 1882 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 Monistic theory holds that creation was the product of natural forces. 1886 MYERS in Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living I.* Intro. 50 A monistic scheme of the universe.

So **Monistical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); hence **Monistically** *adv.*, from a monistic point of view. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 (Bahnen's) philosophy defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

† **Monit.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *monit-us*.] A reminder. 1562 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 227 Lord, sanctify all monits of mortality!

Monition (mɒnɪʃən), *sb.* [a. OF. *monition* (from 13th c.), or ad. L. *monition-em*, n. of action f. *monit-*, *monēre* to admonish.]

1. † a. Instruction, direction (*obs.*). b. Warning; advisory counsel. Also in particularized sense, an admonition, a warning.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andreas) 655 Andro mad þame monicione, þat þai suld noch þe passione let. *Ibid.* vi. (Thomas) 49 þe konge. . . gerte mak gret monicione, þat al þat eure vare in þe toyne Suld. . . come to þat feste. 1421-2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 234 To do this labour. . . al the excytinge and monicion of a devout man. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 527 But neuer for. the monysshens nor warnynges of cassandra the kyng wol not change his purpoos. 1494 FASVAN *Chron.* ii. xliii. 32 The kyngs disneynging this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monysshens to hym gyuen, gatheryd his knyghtes & made warre vpon Andragius. 1526 *Joseph Arim.* 34 By monysshon of the Archangell gabryell they made a Church. . . of our Lady. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 245/2 With a good monition & fatherly counsell vs to vse it reuerently. 1552 *Bd. Com. Prayer*, Coll. 1st *Sund. Lent.* O Lord. . . geue us grace to use such abstinence, that we may euer obey theyr godly monitions. 1563 JACKSON *Creatur.* xii. § 4 That preceptory monition to his Apostles. 'Pray that yee enter not into temptation'. 1682 STA T. BROWNE *Cir. Mor.* ii. § 11 The capital sufferings of others are rather our monitions than acquitments. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxx. 193 Deaf. . . to the Councils and Monitions of the very Spirit of Reason it self. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 11 Sage monitions from his friends His talents to employ for nobler ends. 1843 CARLILE

Past & Pr. iii. xiii. To them the voice of Prophecy, of heavenly monition, is quite ended. 1879 GREEN *Head. Eng. Hist.* xliii. 127 Turning the deafest of all deaf ears to the monitions which he received to stay.

2. A warning or intimation of the presence or imminence of something (now only, of some impending danger).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlviii. (1495) 569 Blacke gete guyyth monysshon of them that haue fendys wythin theym. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 In that he safe not to hym a monicion per of. 1634 W. HOLDER *On Time* vi. 72 We have no visible Monition of the Returns of any other Periods, such as we have of the Day, by Successive Light and Darkness. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/1 These Monitory Lizards. . . obtained credit for this monition solely from the accident of their haunts. 1906 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6 The first monitions of the impending catastrophe occurred in 63 A.D., when. . . Campania was shaken by an earthquake.

3. An official or legal intimation or notice, esp. one calling on a person to do something specified.

c. 1460 *Visure Reg.* 92 After three monitions or warnynges (by þe vicare of Cudelynton or his stedys beryng to þem to be payde) [etc.]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That they appere in the yeld halfe. . . vpon monicion to them yeven by eny sardent, vpon the peyn of xij d. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 78 That than the seldy aldryan. . . shall after resonable warnyng and then monysshon avoyde hym. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 *Preamble*, Of the which outlaws. . . the partie defendant. . . had never knowledge ne monysshon. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 142 One bearyng that he was chosen Pretor, before that he had monicion thereof, he fled. 1615 *Act 12 Jas. I.* c. 8 in Bolton *Stat. Ir.* (1621) 434 That every person should have lawfull knowledge and monition of such actions as hereafter be to be. . . sued against him. 1863 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. x. 311, I hear that this monition is to be issued at the V.C. Court next week.

b. A formal notice from a bishop or an ecclesiastical court admonishing the person complained of to refrain from a specified offence.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fools* (1570) 236 To thy monition my Bishop I assent. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Furisd.* 275 That all Translations of Prelates, all deprivationes, reuocations, monitions, Ecclesiastical censures. . . shall be void, vaine, and of none effect. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Monition*. . . a warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk to reform his Manners, upon Intimation of his Scandalous Life. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. iii. l. 77 What Monitions soever, Excommunications or Interdicts (he the Pope) may make. 1827 HALLOW *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 77 note, A severe monition from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Alban's, imputing all kinds of scandalous vices to him and his monks. 1847 COOTE *Prac. Eccl. Courts* 255 [Form of] Monition to Refrain. 1906 [see MONITION v.]

c. In those courts which use the civil law process (as the court of admiralty), a process in the nature of a summons. (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856.)

1840 HAGGARD *Cases Admiralty* III. 300 The Court. . . further decreed a monition against Matthew Russell. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 78 § 13 It shall be competent to him to proceed by way of Monition, citing the Owner or Owners of such Ship [etc.], to appear and defend the Suit.

Monition, v. Eccl. Law. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To warn by a monition.

1823 Q. REV. CLVI. 530 The offending clergymen had been solemnly monitioned. 1906 SIR L. DUNN in *Guardian* 28 Feb. 347/2, I suspend Mr. F. from office and benefice for two years. I monition him not to offend again. . . Disobedience to the monition which I have decreed. . . can be dealt with by the infliction of an even severer sentence.

Monition, obs. form of MONITION.

† **Monitioner, Obs.** [f. MONITION v. + -ER.] One who or that which gives admonition or warning.

1556 OTOE *Antichrist* 199 b. As many as consider not so faithfully a monitioner. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 595 Wretched is the man, whom the Lord correcteth not; whose first messenger and monitioner is the first borne of death.

† **Monitive, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *monit-*, ppl. stem of *monēre* to admonish + -IVE.] a. *adj.* Warning, admonitory. b. *sb.* A warning or reminder.

a. 1638 MEASE *Wks.* (1672) 326 Ignatius. . . urges the Vnity of the Altar for a monitive to the Congregation to agree together in one. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 140 Considering the usefulness of them. . . as they are exemplary and monitive.

Monitor (mɒnɪtər), *sb.* Also 7-8 -our. [a. L. *monitor*, agent-n. f. *monēre* to advise, warn, admonish: see -OR.]

1. One who admonishes or gives advice or warning to another as to his conduct. Now somewhat *arch.* † Also (*rare*), one who advises another to do some particular action, an instigator.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xvi. (1636) 61 Wheo a man is author and monitor to another to commit an unlawful fact. 1616 - *Adv. Villiers in Cabala* (1663) 42 In this [sc. religion] you need not be a Monitor to the King; the chiefest of his imperial titles, is, to be The Defender of the Faith. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 116 Though reason like a discreet Monitor advise them to Moderate their passions. 1630 BR. HALL *Ocean. Medit.* xc. (1633) 299 O God, thou art still equally mercifull. . . Let the sound of thy faithful monitors smile my cares. 1652 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. 3. *Pant.* You promis'd Patience, Sir. *Cleom.* Thou art a Seamy Monitor, I am Patient. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 5 The officious monitor is persecuted with hatred, because he assumes that superiority which we are not willing to grant him. 1771 BURKE *Orat.* (1844) I. 278 Strict and faithful monitors, that keep watch on every action of my life. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 231 'George', said his monitor, 'you must have reasons for keeping such company.' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. i. 7 'You boast of its being over. You see it is not over', says Clive's monitor and companion.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified. (Often of conscience.)

1551 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove, Summer* xiii. 162 A final judgement is no good monitor to him, to whom it is a severe executioner. 1759 STERN tr. *Shandy* ii. xvii. Conscience, this once able monitor, . . . placed on high as a judge within us. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 1 Of the matter furnished by the latter of these powerful monitors [sc. history and tradition], I have no reason to complain.

2. A senior pupil in a school, or (formerly in England and still in America) a student in a college, who has special duties assigned to him, esp. that of keeping order, and who may occasionally (as in some elementary schools) act as a teacher to a junior class.

1546 in Peacock *Stat. Camb.* (1841) 123 Let them [sc. the deans] appoint six monitors, two for public worship and four for speaking Latin [i.e. to enforce the speaking of Latin]. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 Their severall absences, negligencies and misbehaviours. . . given up by the monitors in their bill. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 295 The Monitors of that weeke. a. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 Even the most careless boyes will be afraid to offend in the face of the monitor. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmist* 75 This mark of distinction [sc. a large ribbon] did moreover entitle me to be head monitor and marshal of that whole school. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 353 They are taught, with the aid of monitors, in the manner introduced from Madras into England. 1848 *Stat. & Laws Harvard* (1854) 11 Monitors are appointed, and their duties and compensation fixed, by the Faculty. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy* Fr. 76 We looked to see that none of the monitors were in sight. 1882 *New Educ. Code* (ed. J. Russell) 23 Temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies are recognised as part of the school staff.

3. Something that reminds or gives warning.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 32 That picture was placed there by the Cardinals own appointment, to be to him a monitor of humility. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 202 All our enjoyments. . . are daily monitors of mercy to us, because they are purchased by the blood of Christ. 169. LOCKE *Educ.* § 107 The Pains that come from the Necessities of Nature, are Monitors to us to beware of greater Mischiefs, which they are the Fore-runners of. 1760 GRAY *Car. w. Nicholls* (1843) 205, I sympathise with your gout: it would be strange if I did not, with so many internal monitors as I carry about me, that hourly bid me expect it myself this autumn. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 100 At the reanimating appearance of the rising sun, nature again revives; and I obey the cheerful summons of the gentle monitors of the meads and groves. 1840 BR. JOLLY *Observ. Sunday Serv.* 219 Such emblematical rites. . . cleared of superstition, are useful helps and monitors to our weak minds.

† 4. = BACK-BOARD 4. *Obs.*

1784 COWPER *Tack* ii. 585 A Monitor is wood-plank shaven thin. We wear it at our backs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 315 In one corner of the room may be seen Miss Jenny chocking in a monitor. 1831 BURTON *Irishmen & Irishwoman* (ed. 5) 67 Every real young lady she averred ought to wear monitors and steel collars.

5. A lizard of the family *Monitoridae* or *Varanidae*, inhabiting Africa and Australia; so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles.

1826 PEARCE *Research. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) I. 73 Africa possesses the Monitors. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 103 The monitor of New Holland is specifically distinct from the Indian species; these latter again from the African. 1884 *American VIII.* 218 Large monitors and many smaller lizards abound. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 1/3 Among the latest arrivals at the Zoo is a Bengal monitor.

6. An ironclad having a very low free-board and one or more revolving turrets containing great guns, built on the model of the vessel invented by Captain Ericsson (see quot. 1862).

1862 ERICSSON *Let.* 20 Jan. in *Church Life* (1890) I. 255 The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders [sc. of the Southern Rebellion]. . . On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 49 The ability of a dozen monitors to take Charleston. 1862 [see IRONCLAD sb.]. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 368 It is stated that the United States possesses fourteen monitors twenty years old, and five in process of construction.

attrib. 1864 H. DRAFER in *Q. J. Sci.* I. 520 Wheo a person enters a Monitor turret, he cannot fail to feel a sensation of absolute protection, surrounded as he is on all sides by 11 inches of iron.

b. An ironclad railway truck carrying a big gun. 1885 W. W. BURNS in *Century Mag.* July 450 General Lee's famous railroad monitor was approaching.

7. U.S. (In full monitor roof or top.) A raised part of a roof (e.g. in a railway-carriage or omnibus), with openings for light and ventilation. Hence *monitor-car*.

1871 SNOW *Pathfinder* 2 a 'The roofs [of certain railway passenger cars] are of the monitor pattern', meaning slightly elevated along the centre, to make the car airy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Monitor-car*.

8. A jointed nozzle used in hydraulic mining, which may be turned in any direction. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 324 Pipes from fifteen to thirty inches in diameter. . . may be seen winding through a hydraulic mine. These pipes terminate in monitors, each discharging a gleaming shaft of water so powerful as to toss about rocks, tons in weight. 1891 *Engineer* LXXII. 217 The monitor. . . has a ball joint that permits it to be sluog in any direction. 1898 [see HYDRAULIC a. 1.]

Monitor, v. nonce-word. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To guide as a monitor.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* iv. 884 In that same void white Chastity shall sit, And monitor me nightly to lone slumber.
Monitorial (mɒnɪ'tɔːriəl), a. [f. *L. monitōrius* (see MONITORY) + -AL, or ad. *F. monitorial*.]
 1. = MONITORY a. 1, 1 b.

1735 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. 1. ii. 1. 17 The Senate being inform'd that the Monitorial Bull was publish'd. a 1754 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* 1755 IV. 63 The Emperor issued on the 30th of that month monitorial letters requiring him to lay down his arms. 1816 F. H. NAVLON *Hist. Germany* i. 1. iv. 128 They resolved to preface hostilities with a monitorial address to the Palatine. 1858 *CANVELL Frank. Ct.* viii. v. 11. 342 His Majesty even honours him by expecting he should quietly keep a monitorial eye upon the Crown-Prince.

2. Of, pertaining to, connected with, or performed by monitors in schools.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 81 Bell and Lancaster introduced the reciprocal and monitorial system. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 185 The 'monitorial' system, or the system of governing the younger boys through the elder. 1883 W. HUNT in *Diet. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 571 He [Drury, headmaster of Harrow] disliked flogging, and the system of monitorial caning seems to have grown up in his time.

3. Belonging to the monitors (MONITOR sb. 5).

1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 92 In one special dental modification they are Iguanians, in another Monitorial. Hence **Monitorially** adv., in a monitorial manner (1847 Webster).

Monitorship. [-SHIP.] The office or position of a monitor; also, the period during which any one holds the office of monitor.

1641 'SMECTYNNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 25. 187 Those... who might be fit Monitors... were designed to that office of Monitorship. 1847 *Yail's Mag.* XIV. 292 They not only pay the boys and girls for acquiring a knowledge of the business, but they also pay the person who, during their monitorship and apprenticeship, is to have the benefit of their assistance, for teaching them. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Mitchell Mem.* xii. (1858) 301 The Government Institution has such advantages over us... in monitorships and teacherships, &c. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* c. B. Brown i. 1. 359 He met his expenses by keepin' school during the winter and with the aid furnished by the college monitorship.

Monitory (mɒnɪ'tɔːri), a. and sb. Also 5 manyterye. [ad. *L. monitōrius*, f. *monitor*; see MONITOR and -ORY. Cf. *F. monitoire*.]
 A. adj.

1. Giving or conveying a warning; serving to admonish; admonitory.

1450 *Mankind* 872 In *Maero Plays* 33 Mankend, 3e were obliuious of my doctrine manyterye. 1566 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 3 Sundry Epistles, the titles whereof are Monitorie, Accusatorie. and such like. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 75 The King also made a Statute in that Parliament, Monitorie and Minatory, towards Iustices of Peace, that they should duly execute their office. a 1653 J. SMITH *Sel. Diss.* vi. 199 The general difference between prophetic dreams and those that are merely nothetical or monitory. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxi. 31 That which was Rudeness, and Ill Nature in the Aggressor, was only a Monitorie Justice, and a Discreet Sharpness in the Other. 1783 *BURKE Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 298 These were the sole object of the monitory resolution of this house. 1879 *WORSW. Waggoner* i. 154 He heard the monitory growl [of a mastiff]. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 10 'The Warning Clauses', or 'The Monitory Clauses' [of the *Qui-nique* vult]. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The mottoes of their families are monitory proverbs. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 26 June 53 Lord Brabourne had to say a few monitory words to bring the preachers back to their forgotten text.

Const. of a 1854 H. RERO *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1855) 157 William Caxton—whose life is to be thought of... as monitory of 'perpetual industry'.

b. **Monitory letter** = B. 2.

1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Monitory Letters*, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court. 1699 C. MATHER in *Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 487, I have already written a large monitory letter to those innovators. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* x. 111. 211 The Pope... immediately issued monitory letters. 1839 *JAMES LEWIS XIV.* 11. 23 Judging that the monitory letters he received were rather from the hands of enemies than of friends, he displayed a calm countenance.

2. **Monitory lizard** = MONITOR sb. 5.

1870 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 59 That extraordinary animal called the Monitory Lizard, from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 332/1 The warning of these Monitory Lizards was said to be a hissing or whistling.

B. sb.

†1. An admonition; something that serves as a warning. *Obs.*

c 1557 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* lxxviii. 118 Arg't, this hye profound oration A monitorie is To God to turne. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. iv. 19, I see not why they should denie God that libertie to impose, or man that necessitie to need such monitories. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1686) III. 111. 31 Monitories, encouragements and exhortations to our duty.

2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, esp. one issued by a bishop or pope.

1624 *BACON Apophthegm* 70 in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 303 There was a King of Hungary, took a Bishop in Battell. Whereupon the Pope writ a Monitory to him; For that he had broken the privilege of Holy Church. 1709 *London. Geo.* No. 4360/1 There are Three Monitories printed, and affixed in the most frequented Places of that City. 1790 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 458 A monitory, or summons, to appear in fifteen days, was affixed on the church doors. 1816 F. H. NAVLON *Hist. Germany* i. ii. xi. 479 Ferdinand... in a thundering monitory, annulled their proceedings. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 219 This testimony, given with a vague-

ness that ought to have proved it legally valueless, was the fruit of the episcopal monitory.

Monitress (mɒnɪ'tres), [f. MONITOR sb. + -ESS.]

1. A female monitor or admonisher.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* IV. 54 His divine monitress, he called me! 1833 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. xii. She... Assumes a monitress's pride, Her Redmond's dangerous sports to chide. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, xvi. Harry... corrected the faulty intonation, under his English monitresses. 1897 'OUTOA' *Massarenes* xv. 187 It must be very annoying to have a perpetual monitress in one's own daughter.

attrib. 1887 *RUSKIN Praterita* II. 422 Lady Trevelyan... became at once a monitress-friend in whom I wholly trusted.

2. In a girls' school, a pupil having special duties assigned to her (cf. MONITOR sb. 2).

1844 *Yng. Communicant* (1848) 12 As head monitress I know them both very well. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 465 The training of School Mistresses, pupil teachers and Monitresses. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/2 The monitress... moves towards the three culprits, and tells them, ... that talking is not allowed.

Monitrix (mɒnɪ'triks), rare⁻¹. [fem. in Latin form of MONITOR: see -TRIX.] = *prec.*

1727 *SOMERVILLE Hor. Epist.* i. x. 42 In vain from Nature's rules we blindly stray, And push the uneasy monitor away.

Moniwhat, variant of MANYWHAT *Obs.*

Monk (mɒŋk), sb. Forms: 1-3 munuc,

(munec-), 2-3 munso, -ek, 3 munuch, 3-4 monok(o), 4 monok, munuc, mun(o)k, 4-6 monke, munge, 5 mongke, 6 moonke, *Sc.* mounche, moun(o)k(e), mwn(o)k(e), 5-6 monok, 3- monk. [OE. *munuc*—pre-historic **muniko*, ad. popular *L. *monicus* for *monachus*, a late Gr. *μοναχός*, subst. use of Gr. *μοναχός* adj., single, solitary, f. *μῦν-ns* alone. Cf. OFris. *munek*, -ik, *monik* (MDu. *monic*, *monc*, *mun(e)k*; Du. *monnik*, *munnik*), MLG. *mon-nijk*, *monk*, OHG. *munih* (MHG. *mun(e)ch*, *mün(e)ch*, G. *mönch*), ON. *múnkr* (Da., Sw., *munk*); also the Rom. forms, F. *moine*, Pr. *monge*-s, Sp. *monje*, Pg. *monge* (:-Roin. type **moni*), It. *monaco*.]

In accordance with its etymology, *monachus* originally meant a religious hermit or solitary, but was from an early period applied to canobites, and this eventually became the ordinary use.]

1. A member of a community or brotherhood of men living apart from the world under the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, according to a rule (characteristic of the particular order), and devoted chiefly to the performance of religious duties and the contemplative life. The different orders of monks are distinguished by habits of various shapes and colours (cf. b).

In England, before the Reformation, the term was not applied to the members of the mendicant orders, who were always called *friars*. From the 16th c. to the 19th c., however, it was usual to speak of the friars as a class of monks. In recent times the distinction between the terms has been carefully observed by well-informed writers. In Fr. and Ger. the equivalent of *monk* is applied equally to 'monks' and 'friars'.

The word properly belongs to Christian use, but is sometimes applied to persons of other religions (e.g. Moslems, Buddhists).

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xii. [xi.] (1890) 434 Wæs sum munuc & massepreost in neðnesse his cetan ætendeðne, þæs noma wæs Hangelc. c 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benedict* i. (1885) 9 Feower synt muneca cyn... Ðæt forme is mynstermonna... Oþer cyn is ancena [abot]. c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwile hitet be þe þer coren of þe munecan. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 143 Þe treowe men be munckes, be meidene, be weddede wifes... sculen beon cleopod on þe fader riht haluc. c 1205 *LAV.* 1296 Ðæt child munec wæs inne Winchester. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Munuch, preost, oðer clerk. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11478 Sir alein wæs ek inome in moneneke wede In þe priorie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Quatin man sum engeþer es... or clerk, or munk (*Goth.* monk), or canun. 1377 *LAV. P. Pl.* B. xx. 262 Monkes and monials and alle men of Religioun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Ane abbey of munkes. 1518 *Wriothesley Chron.* (Camden) i. 12 All the orders of friers channons, monks of Stratforde and Tower Hill. 1530 *PALSGR.* 2461/1 Monk of the charterhouse, *chartreux*. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 371 The common people named him Monke, because he was of thordre of Paule, the first Hermit. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 206 The Monkis of Melros malde gude kail, On Frydayis when they fastit. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 436 A Dominican monuck. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 251 Bajazet... there executed Torlac Keman another seditious Turkish Monk. 1649 *EVELYN Diary* 19 May, A Monk at his beades. 1768 *GIBSON Deek & F.* ix. vi. 12 The priests and monks were the loudest and most active in the destruction of the schismatics. 1846 *GREENER Sec. Gunner* 18 Many ascribe the discovery [of gunpowder] to Roger Bacon, the monk. 1849 *KEMBLE Saxons in Eng.* ii. ix. 11. 448 Although monks are not necessarily clergymen... many of the body in this country took holy orders. 1889 *Ct. Times* 992/1 That the object of a monk was to make a good man of himself, the object of a friar was to do a good work among others.

b. Preceded by defining adj. having reference to the colour of the habit: black monk, a Benedictine; also, a Black or Augustinian Canon; †gray monk, white monk, a Cistercian monk.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 204/2 A fair Abheye he let þare a-rere. Of blake Monekes. c 1290-c 1300 [see GREY a. 2]. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 184 in E. E. P. (1862) 76 Blake monkes he sey. c 1400 *Kenn. Rose* 6695 As these chollanous regulers, Or white monkes, or these blake. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howard* 178 The Se Mawis war moniks, the hlake and the quhyte. c 1500 *Lytell Geste Robin Hood* iv. 35 (Ritson) Than were they

ware of two blacke monkes, Eche on a good palferay. c 1630 *RISDON Surry. Devon* § 204 (1810) 213 Which monastery he replenished with black monks, Augustines. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 744 The White Monks, were forced to pay 400000l. of Silver. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 237 This parliament was adjourned to Westminster, amongst the black monks.

c. Proverbs.

1340 *Ayeb.* 165 Vor þe cloþinge ne makeþ naht þane monke. 1546 *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 62 Ye make hir a cook, queane, and consume her good. And she must sylt like a beane in a monniks hood. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 23 But all Hoods, make not Monkes. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 295 The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be, The Devil was well, the devil a monk was he.

†2. pl. The house of a particular order. (Cf. *FRIAR* 2 c, quot. 1375.) *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Whane he [sc. King John] had raynyd xvij. yerres he dyde, & is hurryd there in the monkes before the hye auter.

3. As the name of certain animals whose form suggests the costume of a monk, esp. with reference to the cowl or hood; see also QUOTE, and SEA-MONK. (Cf. G. *mönch*.)

1789 *BROWN Jamaica* 430 *Buprestis* 1. *Fusca minima rugosa*. The Monk. This insect is smaller than the Wevil. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conch.* 156 Monk, *Conus monachus*. 1832 G. MONTAGU'S *Ornith. Dict.* 326 Monk, a name for the Bullfinch. 1840 *tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 99 [Seals] The Monk (*Pelagius*). 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 *Tropidophrynus Corniculatus*. Its bare head and neck have also suggested the names of 'Friar Bird', 'Monk', 'Leather Head', etc. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1976 Angel Fish, *Squatina angelus*. This strange fish... is frequently called a 'monk'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote... is no longer stocked with carriers, dragons, horsemen, jacobins, monks. 1863 *Cassell's Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 116 The Monk, *Pithecia monachus* [a monkey].

4. As the name of various objects in certain arts and crafts (see QUOTE). Cf. F. *moine*, G. *mönch*.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 385 When the Pressman has not Distributed his Balls, some splashes of Inck may lye on them, which... he delivers upon the Form; so that the Sheet Printed on has a black blotch on it: Which Blotch is called a Monk. 1683 *Perruss Plett Nib.* 1. 15 When the Loam is prepared you must then have a Frame, in which you may beat the Proof-Test and Crucibles... then... grease also the upper part of the Frame which is called the Monk. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 130 A round-faced pestle, called a Monk. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Forist.* (1851) 207 The piece of agarick used to communicate the fire to the powder is called the monk. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 1, Monk, a piece of junk or touchwood laid over the priming of a mine to give the mine time to retire.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as monk-artist, -bishop, -land; monk-like adj. and adv., monk-educated, -made, -ridden, -taught adjs.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. xiv.* x. (1864) IX. 321 No doubt... many 'monk-artists' fled from the sacrilegious East to practise their holy art in the safe and quiet West. 1851 *tr. Montalembert's Monks of West* II. 19 St. Martin, the great 'monk-bishop whose ascetic and priestly virtues had edified Gaul. 1633 *Se. Acts Class.* I. (1817) V. 261 Any church lands fryer lands 'monk lands or comoun lands. 1611 *FLORIUS Monacale*, 'Monke or Nun-like. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 691 But, monk-like, whenever it deviates from downright dullness, it is only to display its malignity towards toleration and freedom. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 713 With a monk-like girdle round his waist. 1865 *KINGSTEV Herev.* xx. The French look on us English 'monk-made knights as spurious and adulterine. 1848 *LITTON Harold* vi. 4 He concealed his disdain of the monks and 'monk-ridden. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 246 The shouts of a rabble of monks, of 'monk-taught men, and boys 'monk-educated.

b. Special comb.: monk-bat, the *Molossus nasutus* of Jamaica, etc.; † monk-child, a boy who is being brought up to be a monk; monk-craft (after *priestcraft*), monkish practice or policy based upon unworthy motives; monk-flower, a name for the supposed genus *Monachanthus*, to which the orchids of the genus *Calathea* have been sometimes referred; † monk-house, a monastery; Monk-Latin, the corrupt Latin used by monks; monk-monger, a faviourer of monks or monasticism; monk parrot (see QUOTE); monk's cloth, 'a kind of worsted' (Halliwell 1847); † monk's owl = MONKSHOOD; monk-seal, a white-bellied scarp inhabiting the Mediterranean and neighbouring ocean; monk's gun, *harquebus Antiq.* [= G. *mönchsbüchse*], a name given to the wheel-lock gun of the 16th c., from the fancy that it was invented by the monk Schwarz, the alleged inventor of gunpowder; monk's-head, †(a) ? = monk-seal; (b) = MONKSHOOD; (c) the plant *Leontodon Taraxacum*; † monk's peason, woodlice (cf. *monkey-pease*); monk's-seam *Naut.*, (a) a seam in which the selvages of sails are sewn flat one over the other; (b) 'the fall left at the junction of the moulds when a ball is cast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); † monk-swan (see QUOTE).

1851 *Gosse Nat. Sojourn Jamaica* 294 The habit so strongly reminded me of a herd of monks shutting themselves up in a convent, that I thought the species might well be designated as the 'Monk Bat'. c 1900 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 174 Sum 'munuc-cild rode on his mynster. c 1205 *LAV.* 13251 Nime þane munec child & makien frulondes-king. 1691 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 242 They were only the effects of Priest and 'Monk-Craft to get Money.

1848 LYTON *Harold* vi. iv. I shall need no mediator between and monk-craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/1 (MS. A) A. A. Munk howse, *conebium* & cetera; vbi Abbey. 1604 MORTUEX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 23 The Prior of the Monk-House. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vi. Some of us can preach, in English-Saxon, in Norman-French, and even in 'Monk-Latin. 1793 *LELAND Egypt. Sketch* Bk. 3 A Monk-Latin chronicle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. 2 Oswald (a great 'monk-monger...') held York and Worcester. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiii. Are you a monk-monger into the bargain? 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 'Monk' parrots are sickly parrots, which have caught cold on their passage to the wholesale dealers in Liverpool, London, &c. 1441-2 *Act 20 Hen. VI.* c. 10 Draps apelliez 'monkes clothes. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 9 It is called muench kappen in duche, and it may be called in englishe 'monkes coule or blewse wolfsbane. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/1 The skull of the 'Monk Seal (*Phoca Monachus*). 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 470 The Monk Seal (*Stenorychus monachus*), which inhabits the Mediterranean. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 307 A Monk Seal (*Monachus alvionensis*) from Madeira. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 47 In the Dresden Museum there is an example of this [wheel-lock] system in the celebrated 'Monk's Gun'. 1870 BLACK *tr. Dennin's Weapons of War* 69 The flock of compilers still continue to call this little hand-cannon 'Moenchbüchse', or 'monk's arquebus. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 107 There is another kind of Porpoises which have the snout round and hollow... some call them 'Monks-heads, and Sea-Monks. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* c. 25 *Acrotium Lycotianum* [sic]... which I took to be a kind of monk-head. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Monk's-head, *Leontodon*. 1845 BURNETT *Plants Util.* II. Pl. ix. From the receptacle looking bald after the flower and seeds are gone, it [sc. *Leontodon Taraxacum*] is sometimes called Monk's-head. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 The little beasts called 'Monks peason or sowes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Scamun* 17 A 'munke seame, a round seame. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Nav. Expositor, Monk Seam*—Sewing the Edges or Selvages of Sails together, over one another on both Sides to make it the Stronger. 1668 CHARLTON *Onomasticon* 114 *Dodo Lusitanorum*, *Cygnus Cuculatus*,... the Dodo or 'Monk-swan of St. Maurice's Island.

† **Monk**, *v.* **Obs. rare.** [f. **MONK sb.**]

1. *trans.* a. To make a monk of. b. *nonce-use.* ? To cause to look like a monk.

a 1000 *Egberti Confess.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 152 He hinc mot muncian. c 1205 *LAV.* 12994 pa his child we iwanen pæt hit cude ride, pa lette his fader hit muncien [c 1275 monaki]. 1738 Lo. S. MANNERS in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 448, I don't care twopence what I wear, provided he [sc. Ramsay, the painter] does not monk me.

2. To monk it: to be a monk.

1756 *Amory Bundle* (1770) III. 63 It pleased me so much to see these monks march off with their smiling partners... It is really a fine thing to monk it on this plan.

Monk-corn, variant of MONGCOORN.

Monkdom (mɒŋkðəm). [f. **MONK sb.** + **-DOM**.] The condition of a monk; monks collectively; the domain of monks.

1862 *Howe Lives Abps.* II. iv. 281 Throwing off the restraints of monkdom... he travelled as a visitor from one monastery to another. 1837 FROUDE *Luther in Cologne*. Rev. XLIV. 5 Hans... was bitterly disappointed, knowing, perhaps, more of monks and monkdom than his son. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 383 Monkdom passed under the... condemnation of the world some 400 years ago.

Monke, obs. form of MONKEY.

Monkery (mɒŋkəri). Chiefly contemptuous. Also 6-7 monk(e)rye, -erie, monkery, 7 monk(e)ry. [f. **MONK sb.** + **-ERY**. Cf. *MDu. monikerie*.] 1. The state, condition, or profession of monks (or religious orders in general); monastic life, monasticism.

? 1536 LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 149 For the upstandinge of his forsayd howse, and contynuaunce of the same to many good purposse, nait in monkrye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausw. Osor.* 349 But Monkery was then a sequestration & departing from the world, not a profession in the world. 1601 F. GOWIN *Ep. of Eng.* 17 For the space of 90 yeares after, monkery ceased throughout the realme. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 34 Oswald one of the greatest setters up of Monkery, begat Oswald the Monk. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1892) X. 8 You quote not one line from any Father in the third century, in favour of monkery. 1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* (1872) III. 274 After the introduction of monkery, and its unsocial theory of duties. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 65 Monkery seems flourishing there in great force. 1874 H. R. REVULOS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 181 The... modern eulogists of monkery.

2. a. A body or community of monks; an establishment of monks; a monastery.

1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, *bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 118 If he dye in the state of dampnation, he shal rise in the same. Yea, though he have a whole Monkerye to synge for hym. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausw. Osor.* 349 But Monkery was then a sequestration & departing from the world, not a profession in the world. 1601 F. GOWIN *Ep. of Eng.* 17 For the space of 90 yeares after, monkery ceased throughout the realme. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 34 Oswald one of the greatest setters up of Monkery, begat Oswald the Monk. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1892) X. 8 You quote not one line from any Father in the third century, in favour of monkery. 1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* (1872) III. 274 After the introduction of monkery, and its unsocial theory of duties. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 65 Monkery seems flourishing there in great force. 1874 H. R. REVULOS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 181 The... modern eulogists of monkery.

b. Monks collectively; also, the monks (of a particular place).

1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 4669 All Monkrye, 3e may heir.

and se, Ar callit Denis, for dignite. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon*, *5th Sermon*, *Epiph.* (1582) 322 Do not as the fondness of the Monkery first did. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron*, *5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1833 II. 346/2 The clergy and monkery at Certaldo had never been cordial with Messer Giovanni. 1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 121 It was the custom to recruit the ranks of monkery by... impressing some of the worst-behaved pupils in the four ecclesiastical academies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev and Kazan. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed. 2) 214 And of such here is enough to glut the gorge of all the monks in monkery.

3. pl. Monkish practices, appurtenances, or paraphernalia.

1624 DANCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 62 The principal Monkeries are celebrated on the left side of the Altar. 1873 Mrs. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* v. (1877) 179 It likes me ill to see... thy bright face above the monkeries Of the black habit of the Barnabites. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. iii. 59 The... confused theological wilderness of sin, asceticism, miracle, and the other monkeries.

4. Conduct or practice characteristic of monks (esp. those of the Middle Ages); a system of life or conduct marked by the alleged faults or abuses of monasticism.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cause*. IV. i. (1654) 290 Although those Casuists do sufficiently doat upon their Monkery. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* vii. 26 If we renounce all the monkery of this tale. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 425 This righteousness lies not... in human service, monkery, pilgrimages [etc.]. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* i. i. (1863) I. 57 A second marriage... was revolting to the incipient monkery of the Church. 1872 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* ii. (1902) 67 A reaction against... the monkery and bigotry of the Middle Ages. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii. 1, that thro' the Pope divorced King Louis, Scorning his monkery.

5. slang. The practice of going on tramp; also, the country districts frequented by tramps.

a 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795) *Monkery*, the country. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Fish. Dict.* *Monkery*, the country parts of England are called *The Monkery*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lowell. Labour* I. 244 He had followed the 'monkery' from a child. 1861 *ibid.* 247 The writer of this account was himself two whole years on the 'monkery', before he saw a lodging-house for tramps. 1861 *ibid.* 248 'Well', said he, 'I don't know what this 'ere monkery will come to, after a bit'.

Monkess, rare. [f. **MONK sb.** + **-ESS**.] A nun. 1779 T. CONSETT *State of Russia* 167 Monkesses to knitt, sew, or weave lace. 1861 *tr. Montalambert's Monks of West* I. 426 How little she desired to be a monkess [orig. *F. moinesse*, rendering Jerome's *monacha*].

Monkey (mɒŋki), sb. Forms: 6 munckey, munckey, munky, monke, 6-7 munkey, 7 monkeye, -eie, 7-8 monkie, 6- monkey. Pl. 6-9 monkeys, 7- monkeys. [Of uncertain origin.

The M.L.G. version of *Reynard the Fox* (1498) has (only once, i. 6161) *Monche* as the name of the son of Martin the Ape; and early in the 14th c. the same character is mentioned as *Monkeus* (v. *tr. Monnequin*) by the Hainauter Jean de Condé in *Li Dis d'Entendement* (Scheele) 853 (the passage is also printed by Chabaille as a 'branche' of the *Roman du Renart*). As the name does not occur in any other version of *Reynard*, the Eng. word can hardly be derived from the story. But it is not unlikely that the proper name may represent an otherwise unrecorded M.L.G. **monke*, M.Du. **monnekin*, a colloquial word for monkey, and that this may have been brought to England by showmen from the continent. The M.L.G. and M.Du. word would appear to be a dim. (with suffix *-ke*, *-kijn*: see *-KIN*) of some form of the Rom. word which appears as early mod.F. *monne* (16-17th c.), It. *monna* (earlier *mona*), Sp. *pg. mona*, mod.Fr. *monno* female ape (a masc. *monno* occurs in Sp. and Pg.), whence the diminutive forms, early mod.F. *monique*, It. *moninno* and **monicchio* (Florida). The origin of the Rom. word has not been discovered.]

1. The simian animal, and transferred uses.

I. In its widest application, an animal of any species of the group of mammals closely allied to and resembling man, and ranging from the anthropoid ape to the marmosets; any animal of the order *Primates* except man and the lemurs. In a more restricted sense, the term is taken to exclude the anthropoid apes, and the baboons; in popular use associated chiefly with the greenish long-tailed species having cheek-pouches, often kept as pets.

By some writers, the word *ape* is used to express the wider of the two senses above explained, and *monkey* is confined to its narrower application. Others employ *monkey* as the wider term, restricting *ape* to the tailless and especially the anthropoid 'monkeys'.

1530 PATTER *26th* Monkey a beast, *broutique, marmot*. 1552 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. ii. 242, *ij* Muske Catls, *ij* lrylll Munckys, a Marmazat [etc.]. 1790 B. Gooce *Pop. Kingd.* II. 163, Besides at home they Parots keepe, and Apes and Munckys store. a 1858 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 431 Manic monkes and marmasits came with the merdes. 1800 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. i. 154 More giddy in my desires, then a monkey. 1622 BACON *Hen. VI.* 243 His Monkie... tore his Principall Note-Booke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth. 1664 Wood *Life* 21 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 25 His person ridiculous, like a monkey rather than a Xtian. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. ii. She reads Plays, keeps a Monkey, and is troubled with Vapours. 1727 *Philip Quarril* (1816) 26 The greener sort of monkie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xiii. xii. The antic Monkie, whose wild gambols late... Shook the whole wood. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* Alt. lxxiv. The chattering of the monkey. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 The American monkeys differ widely... from all the apes and monkeys of the Old World.

b. With qualifying word: see quotes

Howling monkey: a monkey of the genus *Myetes*. See also CAPUCHIN, MOUSTACHE, PROBOSCIS, SQUIRREL, SPIDER, VERVET monkey.

1607 [see MARTIN?]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 86 The howling monkey. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 255 The nocturnal Owl-faced Monkey (*Nyctipithecus Trivirgatus*). 1861 *ibid.* xii. 331 The Scarlet-faced Monkey. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 4/1 *Cercopithecus abigitars*. Sykes's Monkey, as it is called after its discoverer, who brought the first specimen home more than seventy years ago, is a hand-omely-marked species.

c. *Monkey up (or on) a stick*: a toy consisting of the figure of a monkey attached to a stick so that it can be moved up and down it on a sliding ring. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 18 In these days he was a regular brick, When he sold the monkeys up the stick. 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-burly* viii. 96 Willie had a purple monkey climbing on a yellow stick.

2. *transf.* a. One who resembles a monkey in appearance or behaviour; esp. a mimic, or one who performs comical antics.

1859 NASHE *Martin's Months* 34 See how like the old ape this young Monkey pattered, 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The Englishmen call any man vnsuch such Historical actors [sic] 'a Monkey'. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1842) IV. 106 In a word, no man can be exact and perfect in this way of flattery, without being a monkey and a mimic. 1791-1823 D'ISRAEL *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 252 Imitation by which an inferior mind becomes the monkey of an original writer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. viii. 7 10 If she is stark mad with such a monkey as this. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 256 Grote clearly thinks that Aristophanes was a meddling monkey.

b. Used as a term of playful contempt; chiefly of young people.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 131 This is the Monkeys owne giuing out: She is persuaded I will marry her [etc.]. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. ii. 59 Now God help thee, poore Monkey! But how wilt thou do for a Father? 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an As* ii. viii. I cannot get my wife To part with a ring, on any termes; and yet the sellon Monkey has two. 1720 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Nov. Well, little monkeys mine, I must go write; and so good-night. 1725 DE FOE *Fan. Instru.* u. i. (1841) I. 170 Our master's son... is such a religious monkey. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xiv. A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, And mischief-making monkey from his birth. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii. The young monkey used to ride out... in quest of Dulcinea. 1876 RUSKIN *Lct. to Yng. Girls* 8 Serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little monkeys, don't preach to them. 1895 'EDNA LYALL' *How Children raised Wind* i. Go to sleep, you monkeys, and don't worry your brains at this time of night.

3. In Australia: = *monkey-bear* (see 17).

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 314 (1857) I. 352 The Phascogaleos or Koala... by the colonists... is usually termed the native Bear or Monkey.

4. a. *dialect*. A young hare. b. *Australian*. A sheep.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* vii. (1882) 66 No one felt better pleased than he did to see the last lot of 'monkeys', as the shearers usually denominated sheep, leave the head-station. 1889 *Fishing Gaz.* 7 Sept. 147/3 A young hare (or monkey, as they are called here [sc. on the Wye]) at this time of the year. 1893 F. ADAMS *Austral* 137 Now and then... you lit upon a 'moh' of the wild, timid, yet inquisitive 'monkeys' (sheep).

II. Applied to various machines or implements.

† 5. A kind of gun or cannon. *Obs.*

1650 *Art. Rendition* *Edinb. Castle* 4, 28 Short Brasse Monkeys alias Dogs, 10 Iron Monkeys. 1665 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Twenty-eight Brass Drakes called Monkeys.

6. A machine consisting of a heavy hammer or ram working vertically in a groove and used in anchor-making and in driving bolts and piles. Also applied to the ram itself and to the hook by which it is raised.

1750 BLANCHLEY *Nav. Expositor, Monkey*, a Block made of iron with a Catch, made use of in Ginns for driving Piles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80 The *Monkey* is a machine for setting the arms, &c. It consists of a weight of about 200 lb., and a long iron shank suspended by an iron chain to a crane. 1823 CRABBS *Techol. Dict.* *Monkey* (*Monkey*), a machine which is used for driving large piles of wood into the earth. 1833 *Use Dict.* *Arts* 44 The junction, or shutting on, as the workmen call it, of the several members of an anchor, is effected by an instrument called a monkey. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 252/3 A pointed iron rod... took 46 blows of a monkey. 1855 *Calvary*, The monkey of a pile-driving machine is the double hook which takes up the ram. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 135 The bolt is driven with an iron sliding ram, termed a 'monkey', an operation usually requiring four men. 1902 *Engineer* 19 Sept. 285 The snatch hook of the pile driver is the monkey whilst the falling weight is the ram.

b. *Alit.* The instrument which drives a rocket. 1885 in CASSELL. 1896 in FARNER *Slang*.

c. Short for *monkey-block* (see 17).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi. 'What blocks have we below?' I have a couple of monkeys down in the store-room.

7. Applied to various receptacles for liquor. (Cf. the phrase in 11 below.) a. A kind of wooden cask for grog. (Adm. Smyth.)

b. ? A hunting flask. *Obs.*

1824 R. S. SORTES *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* (1893) 309 Having... filled his 'monkey' full of sherry, our friend Jogs slipped out the back way to loo-en old Ponto.

c. A globular earthenware water-vessel with a straight upright neck. Cf. **MONKEY-POT** 2.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise* *Midge* xvi. (1842) 307 That claret, Brail, and the monkey of cool water—thank you, 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1166/2 The water-jars, or monkey, used in tropical countries. These are merely unglazed earthenware jugs having a small neck and a spout. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* ii. viii. In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the centre table.

8. a. A bricklayer's hod. (1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*) b. (See quot.)

1885 *Good Words* 530 [Lucifer-match making.] The splints are received in large cases and are transferred in batches of 20,000 or so to trays, technically known as 'monkeys'.

9. *Mining*. (See quotes.)

1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining* 170 *Monkey* (Lei.), an iron catch or scotch fixed in the floor of a way. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Coal Trade Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Monkey*, an arrangement placed between the rails at the head of an incline, which allows the wagons to pass over it in going up, but prevents them from running back.

10. A solution of zinc chloride, used as a flux in soldering. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

III. Colloquial and slang uses.

11. To suck (or sup) the monkey: (a) to drink from the bottle; hence, to tittle; (b) to drink out of a cocoa-nut emptied of milk and filled with spirit; (c) to drink spirits from a cask through a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 253 Thus had been sucking the monkey. *Ibid.* 270 A goodish wench in the main, if one keeps a sharp look-out after her, else she will sup the monkey. 1823 Scott *Pirate* xxxix, 'Why, he has sucked the monkey so long and so often,' said the Boatwain, 'that the best of him is buffed.' 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxx, Do you know what 'sucking the monkey' means?..It is a term used among seamen, for drinking rum out of cocoa-nuts, the milk having been poured out. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Black Moustache*, Beside, what the vulgar call 'sucking the monkey' Has much less effect on a man when he's funky. 1868 *Star* 27 Mar., Three men were charged with an offence called 'sucking the monkey', but in legal phraseology feloniously stealing, taking, and carrying away brandy from a cask in the London Dock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 53 'Sucking the Monkey'..was the cause of the death of a dock labourer..He had driven in the bung of a cask of brandy, and having had a good draught of the liquor, became unconscious.

12. *Monkey's allowance* (see quotes.).

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Monkey's allowance*; more kicks than halfpence. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* ii, You'll find *Monkey's allowance*..more kicks than halfpence.

13. *My monkey's up*: I am angry or enraged. So to get one's m. up, to put (a person's) m. up.

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 For when maw mungky's up aw gan The yell hog or nyen. 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* June 433/1 My ole massa's monkey up, and no mistake. 1889 'F. ANSTEE' *Pariah* ii. iv, I always get my monkey up when I hear these swells laying down the law about indigo. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 92 I'm glad that girl put my monkey up about the coals.

14. *Belling slang*. £500; in America, \$500.

The explanation in quot. 1832 is prob. erroneous; the German original has 'five pounds', but this sense is equally unauthenticated.

1832 tr. *Puecker-Muskant's Tour of German Prince* III. xiv. 372, I won eight rubbers and two 'Monkeys'. What is a 'Monkey'? you ask...One for twenty-five pounds is called a Poney; and one for fifty, a 'Monkey'. 1861 WHYTE *MELVILLE Gd. for Nothing* xviii. II. 31 A 'monkey' at least to the credit-side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half. 1881 *Standard* 23 Mar. 3/7 Dourance..was decidedly favourite, and after 500 to 45 had been noted to her name, nearly a monkey went on to 10 to 1.

15. To have a monkey on a house, etc.: to have a mortgage on it.

Common in northern and midland dialects; see E.D.D. Presumably suggested by the initial m. of mortgage.

1877 N. & Q. ser. v. VIII. 289 A Monkey on the House. 1886 *Graphic* 10 Apr. 399/2 To a lawyer...a mortgage is a 'monkey with a long tail'.

IV. 16. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *monkey appendage*, *-kind*, *-mimic*, *-tribe*, *-trick*; *monkey-faced*, *-led*, *-looking*, *-tailed* adjs.; *monkey-like* adj. and adv.; *monkey-fashion* adv.

1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 The little boys wear the 'monkey appendage of a tail. a 1854 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 39 With something of the 'monkey aspect inseparable from a little Frenchman. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 218 When he tired of ground-going he threw up his hands 'monkey-fashion to the creeper. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 103 Man's head..is differently formed from that of all other animals, the 'monkey-kind only excepted. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* III. 809 Mankind at the lowest point where monkey-kind is at its highest. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. i. But country dances!..to be 'monkey-led for a night! 1611 CORGER, *Pierre du Coignet*, a 'Monklike Image of stone in our Ladies Church at Paris. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog. Johnson* (1860) 99 The master was often provoked by the monkey-like inopportune of the pupil. 1834 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 Brown urchins swarm up trees monkeylike. 1834 Al. Scott *Cruise Nile* xviii. (1842) 341 The 'Monkey-looking paws. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 236 The 'monkey-mimics rush discordant in. 1733 *Harmony in Uproar in Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 25 The taunting Reproaches of this foul-mouth'd 'monkey-tail'd Railer. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 232 Three Cat-calls be the bribe Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the 'monkey-tribe. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* v. i. p. 90 Playing a hundred 'monkey tricks. 1864 BURTON *Sci. Abr.* I. v. 315 Imitating by divers monkey-tricks, the holy ceremonies of the Mass.

17. Special comb.: *monkey-bear*, the koolah or native bear of Australia; *monkey-bird* (see quotes.); *monkey-block*, 'a small single block strapped with a swivel; also, those nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *monkey-board*, a footboard at the back of a vehicle for a footman or conductor to stand on; *monkey-boat*, (a) and

(b) see quotes. 1858, 1867; (c) a long narrow canal boat; *monkey-drift*, 'small prospecting drift' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *monkey-engine*, a form of pile-driver having a monkey or ram moving in a wooden frame (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *monkey-gaff* ? U.S., a small gaff on some large merchant-vessels, placed above the spanker-gaff; *monkey-hammer*, a jeweller's drop-press; *monkey-house*, a building in which monkeys are kept for show, as at zoological gardens; *monkey-jacket*, a short close-fitting jacket, such as is worn by sailors; † *monkey-pease*, woodlice (cf. *monk's-peason*); *monkey-press* = *monkey-hammer*; *monkey-pump*, 'straws or quills for sucking the liquid from a cask, through a gimlet-hole made for the purpose' (Smyth 1867); *monkey-rail*, a supplementary rail above the quarter rail; *monkey-rigged a.*, rigged with 'monkey-spars' (in quot. used for 'not full-rigged'); *monkey-rope*, (a) a creeper or line in a forest used by monkeys in climbing; (b) a rope fastened to a sailor's waist-belt when he is working in a dangerous position; *monkey-shines pl.*, U.S. slang, monkey-like tricks or antics; *monkey-spars*, 'reduced masts and yards for a vessel devoted to the instruction and exercise of boys' (Smyth); *monkey's-tail*, a short hand-spike; 'a lever for training a carronade' (Smyth); † *monkey-waist*, a waist resembling a monkey's; *monkey-wrench*, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

1891 'ADA CAMBRIDGE' *Three Miss Kings* II. 9 A little 'monkey-bear came cautiously down from the only gun tree that grew on the premises. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 681 *Vires olivacea* Wilson. The 'Monkey Bird. 1851 Du CHAILLÉ *Equat. Afr.* xvi. 306 This little monkey is also a great favourite with the monkey-birds (*Buceros albocristatus*), which I often saw playing with it. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 'Monkey-blocks...This sort of blocks is sometimes used on the lower yards of small merchant ships, to lead into the mast or down upon deck the running rigging belonging to the sails. 1844 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Via Italy* II. xxi. 366 The almost grotesque effect occasioned by four linauns crowded on the 'monkey-board. 1855 *Morn. Star* 11 Feb., The man..pursued the omnibus and again jumped on the step and endeavoured to get on the spare monkey-board. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 201 In consequence of a defect in the ironwork by which the 'monkey-board'..was supported, the plaintiff fell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Monkey-boat*, a boat employed in the docks. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Monkey-beat*, a half-decked boat above-bridge on the Thames. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 6/4 They had to cross a 'monkey-boat' to get to the barge. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 839/1 (On Regent's Canal). We are in the midst of a little fleet of monkey-boats, deep down in the water with bricks and sand. 1893 *Century Mag.* Oct. 946/2 An answering pennant flying from her 'monkey-gaff. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 308 An instrument something like what in engineering is called a 'monkey-hammer, but is known in the goldsmith's trade as a 'drop-down' or monkey press. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4283 The 'monkey-house has been subjected to a course of cleansing. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. We always took our 'monkey-jackets with us. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 515 In 1889 a monkey jacket took the place of the blue tunic. 1868 HARTMAN *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 47 Take a hundred 'Monkey-pease, or Hoglice, those that rattle themselves round when they are touched. 1869 'Monkey-press (see *Monkey-hammer*). 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, (We) painted..the 'monkey-rail, black, white, and yellow. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 250/1 Hanging over the monkey-rail in order to see as well as feel the quick answer of the vessel to her helm. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Most of the steamers nowadays are 'monkey-rigged. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 369 Noble forest-trees, mostly connected together by various lianes and creepers—here called 'monkey ropes'. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket*, The monkey-rope was fast at both ends. 1878 A. R. GROTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XI. 435 You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up 'monkey-shines' on trees with entire safety to themselves. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 76 Most of them played and cut up monkey-shines on the bay. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* vi, Hand me that 'monkey's tail. 1604 ROWLAND *Looke to it* (1872) 28 You with the Hood, the Falling-band, the Ruffe, The 'Monkey-wast, the breeching like a Bear. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Monkey-wrench*. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 132/3, I luckily had a pair of gas pliers in my valise which I used as a monkey wrench.

b. In names of fruits and plants: *monkey apple*, apple-tree (see quotes.); *monkey-cup*, the pitcher-plant, genus *Nepenthes*; *monkey-flower*, the genus *Mimulus*; *monkey grass*, the fibre of *Attalea funifera*; *monkey guava*, *Diospyros mespiliformis*; *monkey nut*, a name for the pea-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*; *monkey orchis*, *Orchis lephrosanthos*; *monkey-puzzle*, the puzzle-monkey, *Araucaria imbricata*; *monkey's dinner-bell*, the sandbox tree, *Hura crepitans*; *monkey-vine*, *Ipomea Nil*. Also MONKEY-BREAD, -FACE, -POT. 1823 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1824) V. 446 (Sierra Leone) 'Monkey Apple. *Anisophyllea laurina*. 1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 187/1 The monkey apple (*Anisophyllea laurina*) the drupe of which is, in flavour and size, between a nectarine and a plum. 1857 HENFREY *Bk. 427 Clusia* *flava* is called the Wild Mango, or Monkey-apple, in Jamaica. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 129 The 'Monkey Apple-tree...The Fruit hath its Name from its being eaten by Monkeys.

1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 599 *Anona palustris* Linn. *Monkey Apple Tree* Hughes. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 54 The pitcher-plant is a native of Ceylon, where it is called 'monkey-cup'. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 361 *Mimulus*...*Monkey-flower*. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. (1798) 344 *Monkey flower*, or American fox glove, blue. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/3 1 be..dull *caprea* section of *Monkey flowers*. 1858 'Monkey grass (see *PASABAI*). 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 52 'Monkey Guava. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 221/2 Even in England large quantities of these 'monkey nuts' are consumed by the poorer children. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto* I. iii, There was brisk traffic in taffy and gray peas and monkey-nuts. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 209 'Monkey Orchis. 1866 *Reader* 9 June 566 Mr. Carruthers calls attention to the singular genus *Araucaria* (the 'monkey-puzzle, of ignorant gardeners). 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/6 Comes of the monkey puzzle. 1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* 495 'The juice of *Hura crepitans*, Sandbox-tree, or 'Monkey' dinner-bell, is also very acrid. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 168 'Monkey Vine. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 612 *Ipomea Nil*, Pers. *Monkey Vine* Hughes. Blue *Ipomea*.

Monkey, v. [f. MONKEY sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To ape the manners of, mimic. b. To mock, make a jest of.

1859 Mrs. BROWNING *Villafranca* viii, All cursed the Doer for an evil Called here, enlarging on the Devil,—There, monkeying the Lord! 1875 BROWNING *Arctoph.* *Apol. Wks.* 1896 I. 674/1 Then marched the Three who..Monkeyed our Great and Dead to heart's content That morning in Athenai. 1892 PRYTON *Mem. Jesus* iii. 63 If man allows vanity, lust, vulgarity in his nature, he delivers himself to be mocked and monkeyed.

2. *intr.* To play mischievous or foolish tricks.

1886 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 565 There can be no 'monkeying' with the issue. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasins* 143 It is just possible that I may have been monkeying with the cards a little. 1889 ANONYMOUS *Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His time is too fully occupied in 'monkeying' about his boat, sails and rigging. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* vi, I don't see how you fellows have the time to monkey around here.

Monkey-bread. Also monkey's bread. The fruit of the baobab tree; the tree itself.

1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 439 *Adansonia digitata*...Ethiopian Sour Gourd, or Monkeys-bread. 1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* 784 The Baobab tree of Senegal, or monkey-bread. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 149 Dr. Pélessier then insists on banging down monkey bread-fruits with a stick, to show me their inside.

Monkeyed, ppl. a. [f. MONKEY sb. + -ED 2.]

Made like a monkey.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 29 Champanne humanis'd, and monkey'd man.

Monkey-face.

1. A face like a monkey's. Also *atrit.* 1598 FLORIO, *Mona*, an ape, a munkie, a pug, a kitten, a munkie face. 1666 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 333 One..made us good laughing, with his mows and monkey faces. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus* (*Rides* No. 32) (1713) I. 214 Harry will..have his little Monkey-face mounted toadoin the top of the Amsterdam-Coffee-house. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. 1. Wks. 1799 II. 17 Doctor Cagnot, the meagre musician; that sick monkey-face maker of crotchets.

† 2. The betel-nut. *Obs.*

1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) III. 145 Palma Arecifera fructu compresso [etc.], Hujus fructus Nucis..ex Angola allatus est, & a nostratibus *Monkey-face*, ibi dictus. So *Monkey-faced a.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 14/1 This is a common falling among this monkey-faced race.

Monkeyfy (mɒŋkɪfaɪ), v. Also 8 monkify.

[f. MONKEY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make like a monkey; to make ridiculous-looking. Hence *Monkeyfied*, *Monkeyfying* ppl. adj.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126 A parcel of prentice boys monkeyfied in the same manner [i.e. 'frenchified up in the new mode']. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x. (1842) 174 The people have so monkeyfied him that he is scarcely presentable on the quarterdeck. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reader* xix, His features were compressed into a small monkeyfied compass. 1862 D. WILSON *Fresh. Mass.* vii. 121 The very monkeyfying process to which some of the illustrations of inferior human types have been subjected in this pictorial chorography.

Monkeyhood (mɒŋkɪhuːd). [f. MONKEY sb.

+ -HOOD.] The condition or state of being a monkey; also monkeys collectively.

1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (1852) 9 The first monk, was luckily evolved after passing through all the variety of monkeyhood, into a being fit to produce others like himself. 1873 L. STEPHENS *Ess. Freethinking* 266 The upright posture appeared at a certain period in the course of his development from monkeyhood.

Monkeyish (mɒŋkɪʃ), a. [f. MONKEY sb. +

-ISH.] Like a monkey; resembling a monkey in imitativeness or mischievousness.

1621 Bp. MONTAGU *Diatriba* 11 Some Apish and Monkeyish as well as Lion-like diables. 1830 ARNOLO in *Life & Corr.* (1841) II. App. C. 38 But monkeyish imitation will do no good. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xv, He drinks, and smokes, in a monkeyish way. 1882 'F. ANSTEE' *Vice Versa* iv, They [sc. boys'] monkeyish mischief.

Hence *Monkeyishness*.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 263 This is the great excellence of Talma in tragedy—that he has little or none of the monkeyishness of his country. 1890 BARING-GOULD in *Troub.* Land iv, The Germans have a saying that the higher a monkey climbs the more he exposes his monkeyishness.

Monkeyism (mɒŋkɪzɪzəm). [f. MONKEY sb. + -ISM.] Monkey-like nature or character; behaviour characteristic of a monkey.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 57 The chattering and capering monkeyism of the Parisian exquisite. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH

Three Eng. Statesmen (1883) 207 The religious middle classes were soon repelled by the impetuous of the [French] revolution... all men of sense by its monkism and its madness.

Monkey-pot. Also monkey's pot.

1. The woody seed-vessel of the Brazilian tree *Lecythis ollaria*; the tree itself.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 867 *Lecythis ollaria*, a large Brazilian tree, yields the woody capsules called Monkey-pots. 1855 DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guinea II.* 201 Monkey's pot, *Lecythis grandifolia*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 310 Pyxis of the Monkey-pot... with transverse dehiscence. 1871 KINGSLAY *At Last* xi. If nature has played the poor monkeys a somewhat tantalizing trick about Brazil nuts, she has been more generous to them in the case of some other Lecythids, which go by the name of monkey-pots.

2. A vessel used in tropical countries for cooling drinking-water. Cf. MONKEY *sō*. 7 c.

1897 GUNTER *Susan Turbulent* xxi. 265 Let him [the butler] remember that the rain-water for our drinking is to be well chilled in monkey-pots.

† **Monkeyro ny.** Obs. Alteration of MACARONI (in sense 2) by association with monkey.

1775 SHERRIDAN *Rivals* iii. iv. An' we've any luck we shall see the Devon monkeyroiny in all the print-shops in Bath! 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscreet* III. 5 The sneaking crew of monkeyroynes.

Monkeyry (mō'nikrī). rare -1. [f. MONKEY *sō* + -RY] A place where monkeys abound.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 201 The froggeries of France, the crabbieries of Antigua, or the monkeyries of Trinidad.

Monk-fish. [f. MONK *sō*. Cf. Ger. *mönch*.]

1. The Angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. (1611) 183 To these must be added Mantegres, Satyrs, Monk-fishes. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 96 Monk Fish, a flat Fish like skate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl. 1769 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 205, I next went to Brightelmstone, where I found kingston, or monk-fish, a species of skate. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 407 The Angel-fish... is also called Monk-fish, because its rounded head looks as if enveloped in a monk's hood. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 108 Monk Fish or Angel Shark, caught at Lynn, Norfolk.

2. The Angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1666 MERRET *Pinax* 186 *Rana piscatrix*, the Monk, Toad, Nasse, or Devil fish. 1820-4 *Day Fishes* *Gl. Brit.* I. 74. 1884 [see *NOVIGL*].

Monkhood (mō'nhūd). [f. MONK *sō* +

-HOOD.] The state, condition, or profession of a monk; the monastic life, monasticism. Also, monks collectively. So † **Monkhede** [-HEAD].

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xiii.] (890) 434 þæt he ðæt genyngdæde mynster mid his bene innædon was & inn munichæde besocren. c 1000 *Ælfric's Hom.* (Th.) II. 126 *Ælfric* 3e preosthædes ge munichædes menn. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 201 þat he forsake. . . God of heuene and hys baptême. And alle þe godenesse of hys munkbede. c 1449 *Pecock's Repr.* v. vii. 460 Dynys... makib mensioun that the grete dukis of the chirche... ordeyneden the religioun of monkhode to be had and vsid in the chirche. c 1540 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6410 He left all to and monkhede he pas. 1687 *ATTENBURY Aunso. Consid. Spirit* Luther 25 Jr. Had left off his Monkhod too. 1740 HOR. WALPOLE *Es. Jr. Florence* 189 Nor the dark cloister's mystick rites display, Whence num'rous brawny Monkhods waste away. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vii. (1853) 47. I think the name of Martin Luther, the monk of Wittemberg, alone sufficient to redeem all monkhod from the reproach of laziness. 1854 MULMAN *Lal. Chr.* tr. vii. (1864) II. 344 Image worship in the mass of the people, of the whole monkhod. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 252 The council had forbidden the formation of new orders of monkhod.

Monkie, obs. form of MONKEY.

† **Monking**, *phl. a.* Obs. [f. MONK *sō* + -ING².] a. Living like monks. b. ? Harboursing monks.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Sermon, bef. Convoc.* 8 Neither these be solitary, how religious, how mocking, how mumping. I would say: so clever they be. 1560 *Fuller's Pious* ii. xiii. 286 Behold here the large difference betwixt him [sc. John the Baptist] and monking Eremites. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 31 May. The old cenobitic establishments... were converted... into monasteries and other monking receptacles.

Monkish (mō'nikʃ), *a.* [f. MONK *sō* + -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to monks; monastic.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1548) 42 b. Those .ii. bornes of that earthly Beast were here in Englande, the .ii. monkish sectes that in those dayes fyrst entered. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 59 Men must be warned that they suffice not them selves to be bounden to Monkish vowes. 1587 T. NORTON's *Catolyn's Inst.* iv. xiii. 422 b. Only monkish life [is] termed perfection in the Papacie. 1617 MORSEYON *Itin.* vi. 224 Monkish vowes heing against the word of God. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 43 Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? . . . Wast thou in monkish cells and num'ring hours? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Skins* i. Fantastic carmings brought from monkish cloisters. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* iii. Most of these men spoke of priestcraft and the monkish system with the utmost abhorrence. 1869 McLAUREN *Sermon*. Ser. ii. vi. 104 Sometimes you will find in an old monkish library the fair vellum that [etc.].

b. That is a monk.

1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 243 The life of this Great Saint, written by an old Monkish author. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 72 A Latin history... written... by a monkish historian, known as Geoffrey of Monmouth. 1887 WARREN *Celtic Liturgy* 56 A monkish pilgrim from the city of Constantinople.

c. Used, executed, or performed by monks.

1612 SELDON *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* ix. 117 He... is affirmed the same with Ine k. of Wessex in our Monkish Chronicles. 1616 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 229 A MS. in yr old Monkish character. c 1700 CANTHORN *Antiquarian* 62 Wrapp'd in a leaf of monkish Latin. 1833 CHALMERS in

Mem. (1851) III. 470 Mr. Sparke... invited me to the palace to see an old monkish painting. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk.* N. Germ. etc. 63 [Utrecht] is in monkish Latin Ultra Trajectum, whence comes its modern name.

d. Suited to an establishment of monks.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 144 The situation of Beaulieu-abbey is... perhaps more monkish, than could easily have been found in the neighbourhood.

2. Resembling a monk or what pertains to a monk.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 884 The greatest part of these monkish priests, doe nothing else but sing in the Church, and mumble masse. 1581 HANMER *Aunso. Jesu's Challenge* To Rdr. 2 In weede monkish, frierish, priestly and Pharisaicall. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 A thinne lippe, and a little monkish eye. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 The exposition... is the receay'd Exposition by all lerned men, unless it bee a Monkish Papist heer and there. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii. 'What is a proctor, Steerforth?' 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Euangel. Relig. Knowl.* II. 917 He lived like a monk... He was not monkish, though.

3. Characteristic of monks or the monastic system; chiefly in depreciatory sense, having the evil characteristics, features, or tendencies attributed to monasticism.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 By this and such other Monkish parties of theirs, you may see *Quid otium & cibis faciat alienus*. 1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) To Gentlem. Rdrs. 70 Fond rashness murdereth first a Prince, And Monkish falsenesse poysoneth last a King. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. (1639) 126 In such a Monkish age... the most petty Innovations were admired for great matters. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 190 Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatory indexes. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Pref. (end) There he some, who slight and despise this sort of Learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, Monkish studie. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 149 This Gothic and monkish education. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 441 Chastity is a monkish and evangelical superstition. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* Wks. 1872 II. 4 The monkish doctrine of the opposition of body to soul. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 68 He... is a monkish, bookish person, who meddles with nothing but literature.

Hence **Monkishness**.

1882 in *OCULVIV.* 1900 *Daily News* 27 July 4/6 The monkishness of Henry the Sixth's portrait.

Monkism (mō'nikiz'm). [f. MONK *sō* + -ISM.]

The monkish system.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 Back again... into their unavoidable Mahometanism, and consequently Monkism, and judaical Papism. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vii. 318 The merit of Monkism now found its way into Western Europe. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 3/8 They have been sunk in the mire of their monkism.

Monkly (mō'nikli), *a.* Now rare. [f. MONK *sō* + -LY.]

Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xix. title (Schipper) 652 Dætte Cynred Mercna cyning & Offa Eastseaxna cyning on munuclicum hadum to Rome comen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Epiglotica*) 29 For sa ennomyt pat man was in monklyke vorke, word, & dede... þat [etc.]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 397/2 As Otto did in Almain which ranne oute of the charterhouse, &... toke a wyfe for sohrenes and chastising of hys monklyke membres. 1548 G. WISHART tr. *Swiss Conf. Faith in Waldror* *Sc. Misc.* (1844) 22 We reject and refuse this monkely chastite. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Beutivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 73 But to return to the Monkly Order. 1803 *North* *Dec.* 15 No longer monkly garbs, but dainty muslins or frilled confections, fit hither and thither.

Hence **Monkliness**.

1887 I. TAYLOR in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/2 Islam... replaced monkliness by manliness.

Monkrie, -ry(e), obs. forms of MONKERY.

Monkship (mō'nikʃip). [f. MONK *sō* + -SHIP.]

a. The monastic system; monks collectively. b. With *poss. pron.* The personality of a monk.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpis's Comic. Trant* (1676) 634 All Catholick Writers do condemn Luther... of Heresy, for saying that Monkship is a humane invention. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 159 For 'tis truly said of Mathew Paris, that his Monkship is at every body that comes in his way. 1861 BRESK. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 191b C. v. 168 As society and monkship drew more apart from each other [etc.].

Monk's-hood, monkshood (mō'nikʃhud).

[Named from resemblance of form.]

1. A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*.

[Cf. Du. *monnikskap* (early mod. Du. *Munchskappekens*, *aconitum*, *hecateis*, vulgo *cappa vel cucullus monachi* (Kilian), Ger. *mönchskappe*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodons* iii. lxxix. 427 Elwe Woolfs bane, or Monkes Hood... is small... The flowers be as litle hoodes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccx. 823 This kind of Woolfs bane, called *Napellus verus*, in English, Helmet flower, or the great Monks hood. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 215 *Napellus verus flore caruleo*, Blew Helmet flower or Monkes hood. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 805 The juice, fruit, and substance of *Napellus* [unarg. or Monks hood] taken inwardly, killeth a man the same day. 1845-50 Mrs. LINDOLN *Lett. Bot.* 21 Such plants as have homed or hooded nectaries, as the Columbine and Monk's-hood, are mostly poisonous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 130 Monkshood is very poisonous, and the root has been mistaken for Horse-radish... with fatal result.

2. Applied to species of the genus *Delphinium* (Larkspnr); also, to *Delphira Cucullaria* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxxvi. 924 In English Larkes spur... and Monkes hood. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* Table, Monkes boode, or Larkes spur. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Monkes-hood*, a kind of flower called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*.

† 3. *Anat.* The trapezius muscle. Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 773 The second is called *Cucullaris* or the Monkes-hood. *Galen* calleth it *Trapezius* or the Table-muscle. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iv. xxii. (1686) 193 *The Cucullaris* or Monk's Hood.

4. Monkshood moth, book-name for *Plusia*

moneta, which lives on the plant monkshood.

1822 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butlerf.* & *Al.* (1903) Plate xli.

Monk's rhubarb. [trans. med. L. *Rheubarbarum* (or *Rha barbarum*) *Monachorum*; cf. *F. rhubarbæ de mones*.] A name for species of dock, esp. *Rumex Patientia* and *R. alpinus*.

1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 197 Drink one dramme of the roote of the garden Docke, or Monkes rhubarb to purge withall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. lxxviii. 314 The Monkes Rhubarbe is called... of some *Rheubarbarum Monachorum*, or Monkes Rhubarbe: because as it should seeme some Monke or other hane used the roote hereoff in steed of Rubarbe. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 280 *Hippolapathum* or Monks-Rhubarb. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dick.* s. v. *Lapathum*, Round-leav'd Alpine Dock, by some call'd Monks Rhubarb. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 998/1 s. v. *Rumex*. 1895 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 22 Plants, such as Monks' rhubarb and masterwort, of no value now, but formerly used in poor people's broth.

† Erroneously applied to the garden rhubarb, *Rheum Rhabarbarum*.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Infr.* xxv. (1749) 216 *Rhabarbarum* or Monk's Rheubarb. 1832 *Veg. Sibst. Food* 310 Monk Rhubarb... is a native of Asia...; we find it mentioned by Tussar as early as 1573, as being then cultivated in England.

Monmouth (mō'n-, mō'nmoθ). *Hist.* Also 7 **Munmoth**. The name of an English county town (formerly regarded as part of Wales), used attrib.

1. **Monmouth cap**: a flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 104 The Welchmen... wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* iv. F. 3. Hurle away a browne dozen of Monmouth capps or so, in sea-ceremony to your bone voyage. 1640 HOWELL *Dodon's Gr.* 13 Sometimes you shall not see in the whole atmosphere from morning to night as much cloud as would line a Monmoth Cappe. 1641 *Aminian Nunniery* 6 They came to Church in round Monmouth Capps. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 14 Bewdley. The onely manufacture of this towne is making of capps called Monmouth capps. 16... *Song of Caps* in J. P. Collier *Roxb. Ball.* (1847) 73 The soldiers that the Monmouth wear. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5182/4 The Caps that the Dutch Seafaring Men do generally wear, formerly called Monmouth Caps.

2. **Monmouth cock**: a military 'cock' of the hat in vogue towards the end of the 17th century.

[Prob. named after James Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P. 10 The smartest of the Country Squires appear still in the Monmouth-Cock. 1769 GRANGER *Biog. Hist.* Eng. II. 470 The Monmouth, or military cock of the bat, was much worn in this reign [sc. Charles II].

Monu, variant of MUN v., must.

Monnestarie, obs. form of MONASTERY.

† **Monnet**, *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1653 R. SANOERS *Physiognomie* 176 Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call Monnets; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.

Mononyplies, variant of MONYPLIES.

Mon- (mōno, mōno), before a vowel often mon-, repr. Gr. *mono-*, combining form of *μῑνος*, alone, only, sole, single, occurring in a number of words adopted from existing Greek compounds (as MONARCH, MONODY, MONOGAMY, MONOGRAM, MONOLOGUE, MONOPOLY), and hence used to form words, mostly scientific and technical, independently of a Greek original. The second element of these words is normally of Greek origin, but in recent formations *mono-* is often combined (instead of UNI-) with a Latin element (as *monocellular*: see also 2 below), and occas. prefixed to an English word (as MONOLINE, MONO-RAIL). Many of these words have correlatives in *di-* (see *Di-* pref.²), *tri-*, *poly-*, etc. The more important will be found as Main words; others of less importance follow here.

1. General words: || **Mon(o)anæsthe'sia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of a single part. **Monobla'stic a.** *Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστ-ōs* sprout, bud], having a single germinal layer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). || **Monobla'stic a.** *Path.* [Gr. *βλαψis* vision], a state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Monobrachiate a.**, having only one set of branchiæ or gills (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Monocardian a.** [Gr. *καρδια* heart], 'having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles' (Webster 1847). **Monocellular a.** *Biol.* = UNICELLULAR; so **Monocell'ule**, a unicellular organism (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monocentric a.** *Biol.*, having a single centre, as a cell; *Anat.* = UNIPOLAR. **Monocercous a.** *Zool.* [Gr. *κέρκ-ōs* tail] = *monomastigatæ* (*Cent. Dict.*). || **Monochorea a.** *Path.*, 'chorea limited to one area, as an arm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Monociliate**, -ciliated *adjs.* *Zool.*, having a single cilium, uni-

ciliate. **Monocœlian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. *κοιλία* cavity], having the encephalocœle single; pertaining to the class *Monocœlia*, otherwise called *Leptocœlii* (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Monocœlio** (*-celic*), 'having a single cavity' (Mayne). **Mono-coloured** *a.* *rare* -1, having only one colour. **Monocœndylar**, *-condylar*, *-condylic* *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *μονοκόνδυλος* single-knuckled, *κόνδυλος* knuckle], having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds and reptiles; distinguished from *DICOCYLLIAN*. **Monocormio** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κορυμός* tree-trunk], having a single main axis of growth. **Monocrotic**, **Monocrotous** *adj.* *Phys.* [Gr. *κρότος* beat], of a pulse, having a single beat, not *DICROTIC*. **Monodermic** *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having, or consisting of, a single dermal layer. **Monodiametris** (*monce-wd.*), belief in a single devil; cf. *polydiabolism* (*Pol.-i*). **Monodiametral** *a. Math.*, term proposed for quartan curves with a single diameter. **Monodichlamydeous** *a. Bot.* [cf. *MONOCHLAMYDEOUS*], 'having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Monodimetric** *a. Cryst.* = *DIMETRIC*. **Monodistich** (*monce-wd.*), a distich forming a complete poem. **Monodynamos** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power; after *DIDYNAMOUS*], having one stamen much longer than the rest (Mayne). **Monestrons** *a. Zool.* [CESTRUM 2 b, CESTRUS 2 b] (see quot.). **Monoflagellate** *a. Zool.* = *monomastigatē*. **Monoganglial** *a. Path.* [see *GANGLION* 1], epithet of a bulbo affecting only one gland. **Monoganglionic** *a.*, having a single ganglion (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monogoneuric** *a. Ent.* [Gr. *γόνειον* to beget], having only one brood a year (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Monogonoporic**, *-gonoporous* *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *γόνος* generation + *πόρος* passage], having only one sexual aperture or generative pore, as certain dendrocoele worms (*Cent. Dict.*); **Monolobite**, a trilobite in which the division into three lobes is not distinctly marked (*Ibid.*). **Monolobular** *a. Path.*, having a single lobule or lobe. **Monolocular** *a. Bot. and Path.*, having a single cavity or cell, unilocular (Mayne). **Monomastigatē** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *μαστήγ*, *μάστιγ* whip], of infusorians, having a single flagellum, uniflagellate (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monomeromatus** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *μονομερής* consisting of one part (*μέρος* part) + *σῶμα*, *σῶμα* body], having the body formed of one segment, as the order *Monomeromata* of *Arachnida* in Leach's classification (Mayne). **Mononeuran** [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve], a member of Rudolphi's division *Mononeura* of animals with only a ganglionic nervous system (Brande 1842); so **Mononeurous** *a.*, belonging to this division (Mayne). **Monopersonal** *a.*, having but one person (Worcester 1860, citing Meadows). **Monophane** *Min.* [Gr. *μονοφανής* visible alone], obs. synonym of *EPISTILBITE*, prob. so named because it has one very distinct and brilliant cleavage (Chester). **Monophanous** *a.* [see *prec.*], 'similar in appearance' (Mauder 1830). **Monoplaclid** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πλακῶς* flat cake], having but one madreporic plate, as a star-fish (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monopleurid** [PLEURA], one of the family *Monopleuridae* of bivalves. **Monopleurobranchia**, belonging to the sub-order *Monopleurobranchia* of gastropods, which have gills only on one side; *sb.*, a member of this sub-order (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Monopleurobranchian** (Brande 1842), **Monopleurobranchiate** (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monopneumonian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα* lung], belonging to the *Monopneumonia* or fishes with one lung; so **Monopneumonous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monoprostyle** *a.*, of a colonnade, consisting of a single row of columns placed in advance of the wall of a building. **Monopterygian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. *πτερυγ*, *πτερυγ* wing, fin], belonging to the order *Monopterygii* or fishes with one fin (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Monopterygious** *a.* (Mayne). **Monopylean** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. *πύλη* gate], belonging to the group *Monopyleæ* of radiolarians, which have a single pseudopodial opening (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monoschemic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. *μόνοςχημος* of but one form, *σχῆμα* form], consisting of one form of foot throughout (*Ibid.*). **Monosomatic** *a. Cryst.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, *σῶμα* body] (see quot.). **Monosomatous** *a. Zool.* [see *prec.*], having a single body or cell, as a rhizopod (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monospasm**, spasm confined to one side. **Monostach**, **Monostachous**, **Monostachyous** *adj.* *Bot.* [mod. *L.* *monostachyus*, Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn], bearing a single spike. **Monostigmatous** *a. Bot.*, having but one stigma (Mayne). **Mo-**

stylous *a. Bot.*, having but one style (Mayne). **Monosymptomatic** *a. Med.*, having a single dominant symptom. **Monotelephone**, a telephone adapted for transmitting sounds of definite pitch; hence **Monotelephonic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monothelions** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *θηλ-ών* female], applied to species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female; polyandrous (*Ibid.*). **Monothetic** *a. Philos.* [Gr. *θετικ-ός* positing, pertaining to a thesis], 'positing or supposing a single essential element' (*Ibid.*). **Monotomous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *τομή* cutting, section], having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

1893 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 21) 'Monanæsthesia. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 302 The co-existence of brachial monoplegia with brachial monanæsthesia. 1899 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* V. [120/2] The simpler and 'monocellular' Algae. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 99 The monocellular unimpregnated ovum. 1878 tr. Gegenbaur's *Comp. Anat.* 597 If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, unipolar, or 'monocentric' rete mirabile. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan. 301/2 A complexity is introduced as soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cells not monocentric but polycentric. 1866 H. J. CLARKE in *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* XLII. 324 The 'monociliate' *Flagellata*. 1859 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. XIX. 260 A group of 'monociliated' Monads. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 145 The normal, small, monociliated and unciliated sponge cells. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 284 A 'mono-coloured substance. 1890 *Century Dict.* 'Monocodilylar', 'Monocodilylan'. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* III. 83 The former [the Anomodontia] have become 'monocodilylar' by [etc.]. 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/1 Following Vöchtung, the author recognises two principal types—the 'monocormic and polycormic' respectively. The common spruce fir is an example of a monocormic conifer. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Monocrotic', a term applied to the pulse in which the dirotic wave is absent. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 22 Among the principal dangerous signs are a marked dirotic or 'monocrotous' pulse. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Monodermic', having an envelope or skin consisting of one layer only. 1897 *Nature* 7 Oct. 555/2 The elements which constitute the monodermic outer wall of the cœlum. 1880 SPALDING *Ediz. Demonology* 17 'Monodiabolism' being as impossible as monothelism. 1872 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* II. 23 On 'Monodiametral' Quarrian Curves. By F. W. NEWMAN. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 196 The pyramidal, the tetragonal, or the 'monodimetric' system. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 154 The plan was that it [the *Xenion*] should comprise an immense multitude of detached couplets, each conveying a complete thought. It was at first intended to provide about a thousand of these pointed 'monodistichs. 1900 HENRI in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals; the 'monostrous' in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bi-), and the polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diœstrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 310 A simple 'monostigillate' organism. 1898 SEGWICK *Sindinet's Text-bk. Zool.* I. 30 Monostigillate forms. 1851 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 401 It is very rare for more than a single gland on one or both sides to suppurate specifically; and hence the virulent bubo is said to be 'monoganglial'. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1043 The cirrhosis is at first 'monolobular. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1047 'Monophane. 1903 *Geikie Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. (ed. 4) 1170 The families of 'Monopleurids' and 'Hipuritids. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 330/2 The advanced or 'monoprostyle' colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrop.* 440 'Monosomatic', a term applied to crystals and their inclusions when both belong to the same mineral species. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 291 The 'monospasms or photospasms of Jacksonian epilepsy. 1819 *Antologia*. 'Monostach cœulis, in botany, a stem bearing a single spike. 1850 OCLIVE, 'Monostachions. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnaeus' Brit. Plants* 254 'Monostachyous' [wrongly explained, 'consisting of but one range or order']. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Monostachyous. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 119 Charcot thinks, that in children the usual stigmata [of hysteria] are often absent and the disease is 'monosymptomatic'. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. p. xxxi, Pearl Kerate. 1 Hexahedral 1/2 Pyramidal. 3 'Monotomous.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of compounds to signify the presence of a single atom or combining equivalent of the element or radical indicated by the word to which *mono-* is prefixed.

PROTO- has also been used with the same meaning. The nomenclature is regularly continued in the series *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *penta-*, *hexa-* (see *HEXA-* and *HEX-*), *hepta-*.

The more important of these names are treated as main-words: see *MONACETIN*, *MONAMIDE*, *MONETHYL*, *MONOCHLORIDE*, *MONOXIDE*, etc.; also *MONOBROMO-*, *MONONITRO-*, etc. With a like sense are formed *MONACID*, *MONATOMIC*, *MONOBASIC*, *MONOVALENT*. A free use of the prefix is illustrated here in *mono-compound* (see quot.); *mono-substitution*, *substitution* affecting only one of the elements or radicals in a compound; *mono-substituted* *a.*, formed by *mono-substitution*.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1047 *Mono-compounds*. This term is applied to compounds containing 1 at. of the element specified. 1881 — in *Nature* 15 Dec. 148/1 The saturated hydro-carbons, are first described; next their *mono-substitution* derivatives. 1885 RENSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 131 The lactic acids, will be shown to be *mono-substitution* products of propionic acid. 1899 *Nature* 26 Sept. 539/2 On the constitution of monosubstituted derivatives of camphor, by M. P. CAZENEUVE. 1892 MORTLEY & MUIR *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, *Monac*. This prefix is very seldom used in this dictionary. Compounds whose names begin with *mono-* are described under the name to which *mono-* has been prefixed.

Mono-acetin, -acid: see *MONACETIN*, -ACID.

Mononæsthesia: see *MONO-* 1.

Mono-articular: see *MONARTICULAR*.

Monoaxal (*mponæks-ál*), *a. Physics.* [I. *MONO-* + *AXIS* + *-AL*.] (See quot.)

1890 *Century Dict.* *Monoaxal*, pertaining to a single axis. *Monoaxal isotropy*, the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

Monobasic (*mponobæ-sik*), *a. Chem.* [I. *MONO-* + *BASE* *sb.* + *-IC*.] Having one base, or one atom of a base. Of an acid: Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen. Also = *MONATOMIC*.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 167 Monobasic salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 140 Solutions of bibasic or monobasic phosphate of soda. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 111. 52 Monatomic or monobasic elements, one atom of which is in combination equivalent to 1. one atom of hydrogen. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1872) 349 Formic acid is monobasic.

Monoblastic, -blepsia, -blepsia, -branchiate: see *MONO-* 1.

Monobromated (*mponbrōu-metēd*), *a. Chem.* [See *MONO-* 2 and *BROMATE*.] Said of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been substituted or added in each molecule.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Camphor*, Monobromated Camphor.

Monobromide (*mponbrōu-moid*, -mid), *a. Chem.* [I. *MONO-* 2 + *BROMIDE*.] A compound of one atom of bromine with a monad element or radical. 1875 in *Family Herald* 4 Dec. 78/2 The monobromide of camphor produced the most extraordinary effect. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Camphor*.

Monobrominated, **Monobromized**, *adj.* *Chem.* [*MONO-* 2] = *MONOBROMATED*.

1862 OPPENHEIM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 29 Monobrominated methene. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 111. 243 Monobrominated ethylene. 1878 KINCZETT *Ann. Chem.* 104 A monobrominated product. 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept. 539/2 On a new monobromized camphor.

Monobromo- (*mponbrōu-mo*), *a. Chem.* Also (esp. before a vowel or *h*) *monobrom-*. [See *MONO-* 2 and *BROMO-*.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one atom of bromine, as *monobromacetic acid*, *monobromobenzene*.

1858 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 7) 464 Monobromacetic acid. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 111. 370 Monobromosuccinic Acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 369 Monobromosuccinic acid. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 799 Monobromobenzene is a liquid boiling above 150°.

Monocalcic (*mponkæ-lsik*), *a. Chem.* [*MONO-* 2.] Containing one atom or equivalent of calcium.

1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 299 Two molecules of dicalcic phosphate and one of monocalcic phosphate.

Monocarbon (*mponkæ-lsbn*), *a. Chem.* [*MONO-* 2.] Containing or derived from one atom of carbon. 1866 OOLING *Ann. Chem.* 49 The most stable monocarbon compound known to chemists, namely, carbonic anhydride. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 317 Monocarbon or methyl rosic.

Monocarbonate (*mponkæ-lsbn-ēt*), *a. Chem.* [*MONO-* 2.] A neutral salt of carbonic acid (*H₂CO₃*) in which both atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a metal: see *CARBONATE* *sb.* 1.

1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orv's Circ. Sci. Chem.* 457 It is a true neutral, or mono-carbonate. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 152 By continued boiling it is further reduced to mono-carbonate.

Monocardian: see *MONO-* 1.

Monocarp (*mponkæip*), *a. Bot.* [a. *F. monocarpa* (De Candolle), *f.* Gr. *μύνα-ς* *MONO-* + *καρπ-ός* fruit; in mod. *L.* *monocarpus*.] A monocarpic plant.

1846 SMART, *Monocarp*, a plant that bears fruit but once.

Monocarpellary (*mponkæ-lpæll-ārī*), *a. Bot.*

[*MONO-*] Having or consisting of a single carpel. 1863 BENTHAM *Flora Austral.* I. Intro. 17 Where a more precise nomenclature is adopted, the flower is *monocarpellary* when the pistil consists of a single simple carpel. 1873 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* 30 Garden pea, pistil superior, apocarpous, monocarpellary. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A whorl of monocarpellary ovaries.

Monocarpian, *a. Bot.* *rare* -o. Also -ean.

[Formed as next (or *f.* mod. *L.* *monocarpæ-us*) + *-IAN*. Cf. *F. monocarpium*.] = next.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Monocarpæan, Monocarpous, [*L.*] *Monocarpus*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Monocarpian.

Monocarpic (*mponkæ-īpik*), *a. Bot.* [Formed as *MONOCARPOUS* + *-IC*.] Of a plant: Bearing fruit only once (and then dying).

1849 BALFOUR *Ann. Bot.* 634 Annuals and biennials, which flower the first or second year and die, as well as the Agave, and some Palms which flower only once in forty or fifty years, are monocarpic. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 548 Monocarpic perennials. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 519.

Monocarpous (*mponkæ-īpos*), *a.* [f. mod. *L.* *monocarpus*; see *MONOCARP* and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* = *MONOCARPARY*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Monocarpous*, a term apply'd to such plants as bear but one single fruit. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Fruit monocarpous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 560 When the gynaecium of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous.

2. *Bot.* = *MONOCARPIC*.

1830 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* III. i. (1839) 475 *Monocarpous*:

bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as Wheat. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Monocarpous* [read *Monocarpous*]. Is a term invented by De Candolle to designate what gardeners call annual plants. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 806 The plant itself is also completely exhausted, all its disposable formative substances are given up to the seed and the fruit, and it dies off (monocarpous plants). 3. *Path.* (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocarpous*. In Medicine, formerly used to describe an eruption the spots of which were not close to each other but discrete.

Monocellular, -cellule, -centric; see MONO-1.

Monoccephalous (mōnōsēfālōs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monocēphalus*, Gr. μονοκέφαλος one-headed (f. μόνος MONO- + κεφαλή head) + -OUS.] Having only one head.

1. *Bot.* *a.* A term applied to a fruit or ovary which has but one head or summit. *b.* Applied to a plant which has its flowers disposed in a single head or umbel.

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* xv. 90 They [sc. the capsules] are monoccephalous, as in the lily, or polyccephalous, as in *Nigella*. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Monoccephalous*, where flowers are disposed in single heads or umbels, &c. Also, where the ovary is surmounted by a solitary style or stigma.

2. Having the character of a monoccephalus.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Monoccephalus** (mōnōsēfālōs), *Teratology*.

[mod.L., see prec. Cf. *f. monocēphalius* (Littre).]

A double monster having one head and two bodies more or less completely blended together.

1882 in *Ogilvis*; and in later Dicts.

So **Monoccephaly** (see quot.).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoccephaly*, the condition of a *Monoccephalus*.

Monocercous; see MONO-1.

Monoceros (mōnōsērōs), *Also* 4-5 *monoceron*, 7-*cerot*. [*a.* OF. *monoceros*, *monoceron*,

a. L. *monoceros*, med.L. also *monoceron*, *a.* Gr. μονόκερας, -κερα-, f. μόνος MONO- + κέρας horn.]

†1. *The Unicorn. Obs.*

13.. K. *Alis* 6539 A best there is.. That is y-cleped Monoceros.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xc. (1495) 839

Monoceron is a wild beast most shape like to the horse in body.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 206 The Licorne or Monoceros.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 1. iv. (1624) 303 A Monoceros horn.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. James* iii. 7 Some creatures indeed may be taken, but not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* vi. 239 [He] cured several of the Plague, only by applying a piece of the Monoceros's horn.

1749 POINTER *Oxon. Acad.* 160 [In the Museum] Monoceros and Rhinoceros Horns.

†2. A fish having a 'horn', as the saw-fish, sword-fish, or narwhal. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 23 Bright Scolopendras arm'd with silver scales; Mighty Monoceros with immeasured

tail. 1625 SWART *Spec. M.* (1670) 339 The Monoceros or a fish with one horn may fitly be called the Sea-Unicorn.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monoceros*. Also the Saw-fish.

1825 G. PAXTON *Illustr. Holy Script.* (ed. 2) l. 89 The Monoceros is a native of the Indian sea.

3. *Astron.* The zodiacal constellation of the Unicorn, lying between Canis Major and Canis Minor.

1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 239/2. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 340/1.

4. A genus of prosobranchiate gastropods (Lamarck 1809), so called from the prominent spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shell.

1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 342. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 113.

Monoceros (mōnōsērōs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- (cf. prec.) + -OUS.] Having a single horn or horn-like process. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **Monochasium** (mōnokē'zīshm), *Bot.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized monochasy. [mod.L., f. μόνος MONO- + χάσις chasis, separation. Cf. DICHASIUM.] Eichler's name for that form of cymose inflorescence in which the main axis produces only a single branch; a uniparous cyme.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 tr. Strasburger's *Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 436 A monochasium is termed a *helictoid cyme* or *botryx* when the lateral branches always arise on the same side of the pseudaxis.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monochasy*, a uniparous cyme, either pure, or resulting from the reduction of cymes.

Hence **Monochasial** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a monochasium.

1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) l. iv. § 1. 215 The same form of unilateral, monochasial, or uniparous cyme.

Monochlamydeous (mōnoklām'īdēs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monochlamydeus*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + χλαμύς, -χλαμύς cloak; see -EUS.] Having only one floral envelope; having a single perianth; belonging to the division *Monochlamydeae*.

1830 LAMOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 24 [If it [sc. the calyx] is unaccompanied by the corolla, plants are said to be Monochlamydeous. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 47/2 The Great Nightshade and many other monochlamydeous flowers.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* vi. 111 There would be no reason why flowers with petals should not appear sporadically among monochlamydeous families.

Monochloride (mōnoklō'rīd), *Chem.* [MONO-2.] A compound of one equivalent of chlorine with an element or radical.

1866 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* 1 Analogous mono-, di-, and trichlorides of metals. 1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 194 Iodine

unites directly with chlorine, forming a monochloride and a trichloride.

Monochlorinated (mōnoklō'rīnētd), *a.* *Chem.* [MONO-2.] Having one equivalent of chlorine added or substituted in each molecule.

1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* VII. 289 Monochlorinated Methyl-Ether. 1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 555 A mono-chlorinated or monobrominated olefine. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 676/2 Monochlorinated ethylic ether.

Monochloro- (mōnoklō'rō-, *Chem.* Also (esp. before vowel or h) *monochlor-*. [See MONO-2 and CHLORO-.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of chlorine, as *monochloracetic acid*, *monochlorhydrin*, etc.

1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* IX. 192 Monochloracetic acid. C¹H²ClO². *Ibid.* 498 Monochlorhydrin. 1858 *Ibid.* XII. 540 Monochloracetate of Ethyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 38. Monochlorhydrin. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 373 Glycolic Acid... has also been procured by heating monochloracetate of potash for some time [etc.].

1869 KOSCOFF *Elem. Chem.* (1873) 367 Monochlor propionic acid. *Ibid.* 409 Monochlorbenzol. 1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 759 Monochlorobenzene.

Monochord (mōnōkōrd), *Forms*: 5-6 *monacord(e)*, *monocorde*, 5 *Sc. mony*, *monicord*, 7-*monochord*. [*a.* *f. Monocorde* (from 14th c.),

ad. med.L. *monochordos*, -on, *a.* Gr. μονόχορδον, neut. of μονόχορδος adj., having a single string, f. μόνος MONO- + χορδή string (see CHORD sb.). Cf. *MONICORD*.]

1. A musical instrument composed of a sound-board with a single string; in the 11th c. used in singing-schools to teach the intervals of plain-song; in later use, an instrument for the mathematical determination of musical intervals.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 As hit may be scewed in the monocorde [orig. in *monochordo* (v.r. *monacordo*)], when the wire extended on a hollow body is distreyned diametrally. 1609 DOUGLASS *Ornith. Microt.* 23 A Monochord... is a long square piece of wood hollow within, with a string drawn over it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. vii. 72 His mother tongue was like the dull music of a monochord, which by study he turns into the harmony of several instruments. 1652 WHARFOS tr. *Rothmann's Art Dialecting* 157 That the Soule of the World... may... be as a Monochord sounding out by the threefold kinds of Creatures, Intellectually, Celestially, and Corruptible, at one Blast, one only Life. 1694 *Holder's Harmony* (1733) 50 These Rations are more certainly found upon the Measures of a Monochord. 1782 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 78 The method Guido pursued in teaching boys to sing was by making them practice with the monochord. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 354 *Monochord*, an instrument consisting of a long box of thin wood with a bridge fixed at each end, over which is stretched a wire or catgut string. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 107 Thompson's monochord is a method of demonstrating the pitch by adding different weights to a stretched string.

2. A mediæval musical instrument with several strings and bridges for the production of a combination of sounds. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c. 1407 LYON. *Reson & Sens.* 5583 And Instrumentys.. Many more than I can telle.. Orgyns, cytolys, monacordys. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 758 The croyde, and the monycordis, the gyttyms gay. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* l. 216 Item, to Johnne Hert, for being a pair of Monicordis of be Kingis fra Abirdene. 1888 A. J. HUPKINS *Pianoforte in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 65/2 We attribute the adaptation of the narrow reed keyboard to what was still called the monochord, but was now a complex of monochords over one resonance board, to the latter half of the 14th century.

3. A harmonious combination of sound; hence *fig.* harmony, agreement. *Now rare.*

c. 1420 LYON. *Assembly of Gods* 7 Musyng.. how that I myght make Reason & Sensuality in oon acorde; but I coud not bring about that monacorde. *Ibid.* 2016. c. 1500 in *Grose Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 498 Puren in the margent maketh a trew monacorde. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 The vii. sciences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. Intro. By the which you shal.. bring vs into an vnlike and monacorde. *Ibid.* Hen. VII. 3 There lacked a wrest to the harpe to set all the strynges in a monacorde and tune. a. 1550 *Image Ipoecr.* ii. 471 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 For of that monacorde The scripture doth recorde. 1644 BULWER *Chiroi.* 105 Their cunning mannaging of the Hand in time and tone, I have sometimes call'd the Horse-Rhetorique of Smithfield, which by calculation I have found to differ from the Fish Dialect of Billing-gate, in the monacorde of motion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Sund. Shaks.* iii. (rd. 2) 210 We hear a sound of sacred and spiritual music as solemn as the central monochord of the inner main harp. 1880 — *Stud. Song* 91 The sense of thy golden Great harp's monochord Was the joy in the soul of the singers that hailed thee for master and lord.

Hence † **Monochordize** *v.* [tr. *f. monochordiser*], *intr.* to perform on the monochord; **Monochordist**, a writer who treats of the monochord. Also † **Monochordical** *a.*, pertaining to the science of the monochord. **Monochordous** *a.* (see quot. 1856).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. vii. (Ritgd.) 35 He.. would nod his head, monochordizing with his fingers. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 95 To answer him in Trigonometrical, Metaphysical, and Monochordical Fustian is not to the purpose. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XX. 81 The monochordists from Euclid downwards. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochordus*, having only one string; monochordous.

Monochorea; see MONO-1.

Monochroic (mōnokrō'īk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + χροα colour] + -IC.] Having or showing only one colour.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diag.* i. 1 Arterial blood is monochroic.

Monochromatic (mōnokrōmē'tik), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + χρωματικός CHROMATIC (f. χρῶμα colour); Gr. has μονοχρώματος or one colour.]

1. Of or presenting one colour only; applied *spec.* to light of one wave-length.

Monochromatic lamp, a lamp which produces such a light. 1822 BREWSTER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* IX. 437 The Monochromatic Lamp being thus completed, I lost no time in applying it to the illumination of Microscopic objects. 1827 *Q. Trans. Sci.* XXII. 371 Talbot on Monochromatic Light. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* i. 8 Wks. 1854 II. 36 note, Porphyry is far from being so monochromatic as Gibbon's argument would presume. 1854 *Percival's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 27 The component prismatic colours are simple or homogeneous lights. Each of these may be termed a monochromatic light. 1874 T. HARVEY *Farr. fr. Mad. Crowd* II. iii. 30 Under a monochromatic Lammus sky.

2. Executed in monochrome.

1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 52 Mr. Gilpin's mode of monochromatic painting and printing. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 75 The Monochromatic works were highly esteemed. 1879 *Ross's Chromatics* xviii. 310 In monochromatic designs the small interval is very frequently employed.

b. *sb. pl.* = studies in monochrome.

1893 *Athenæum* 27 May 676/5 There are examples of all sorts of styles.. [including] the monochromatics and subtle tone-studies of Mr. Whistler.

Hence **Monochromatically** *adv.* Also **Monochromatism**, the monochromatic condition; † **Monochromatist**, a painter in monochrome.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 81 The old method of those they called monochromatists. c. 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sci.* l. 54/1 A series of phenomena connected with monochromatism. 1880 W. SEVERN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 376 Nothing is more puzzling to beginners than to determine between two very opposite colours as to which is the darkest in tone, or, to use a long word monochromatically. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 408 For development, a monochromatically lighted room is still a necessity.

Monochrome (mōnokrō'm), *sb.* and *a.* *Forms*: 7-9 *monochrom*, 8 *monoceros*, 9-*monochrome*. [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *monochroma*, -chromat-, evolved from Gr. μονοχρώματος adj.; in the other uses *a.* *f. monochrome* or ad. Gr. μονόχρωμος, -ov, of one colour, a by-form of μονοχρώματος (see MONOCHROMATIC).] *A. sb.*

1. A painting executed in different tints of one colour, with representation of light and shade.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. 35 Those wretched gravings.. where the Devil is but one great blot.. and the rest of the Figures Monochromes as ridiculous. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. ii. 164/1 Four monochromes which stand first in the catalogue of pictures (from Heruleanum). 1801 FUSSET *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 Monochrome, or paintings of a single colour. 1848 *Ibid.* 351 note, There appears to be no example of the perfect monochrome (μονοχρώματος) on the ancient vases. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 4. 132 The Elgin frieze is a monochrome in a state of transition to sculpture. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* l. 105 His earliest works being mere monochromes in sepia. 1866 BRAKOE & COX *Dict. Sci. s.v.*, A drawing in chiaro-scuro is a monochrome, whether in black and white or in any colour and white.. The skiamogram or silhouette is not a monochrome, though executed in a single colour.

2. Representation in one colour; *esp.* in phr. (to paint, etc.) in monochrome. Hence occas., the state of being in one colour; a tract of one colour.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 May 493/1 Messrs. Hull-mandel, who produce effects in monochrome. 1858 BIRCH *Art. Pottery* l. 259 A great improvement.. was the use of incised lines cut through the colour to relieve the monochrome. 1861 J. BELL *Colour on Statues in Frnt. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 The wonderful groups of the Medici monuments, have come down to us in their native monochrome, untouched by change of tint. 1874 FERGUSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 No architect ever proposed to line the whole with one colour, monotonous monochrome of gray. 1896 T. HARVEY *Ethelbert* II. 47 Here grassed hills rose like knuckles gloved in dark olive, and little plantations between them formed a still deeper and sadder monochrome. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 685/1 If a coloured object were illuminated solely by a paraffin light, a print from the negative would give a fair representation of the object in monochrome.

B. adj. Having only one colour; executed in one colour.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 4. 133, I have an intense love for these monochrome figures. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 74 Outline drawing and monochrome painting. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* l. 89 Some almost monochrome but powerful water-colour Swiss scenes. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 685/1 This light-filter.. will render all coloured objects in correct monochrome luminosity.

Hence **Monochromic**, **Monochromical** *adjs.* = MONOCHROME *a.* **Monochromist**, a painter in monochrome; also (quot. 1861 1), one who advocates the use of monochrome. **Monochromous** *a.* = MONOCHROME *a.* **Monochromy**, the art of painting in monochrome.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 368/5 These kinds of sculpture.. were held in greater estimation than 'monochromatic sculpture'. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI 556 These gentlemen.. wear a monochromatic or one-coloured suit. 1901 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 503/2 These *bacini*.. are sometimes monochromatic.. others show a number of fantastic designs. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monochromical*. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 127 Heredides the Corinthian, and Thelophanes the Sicynian, who were both of these but 'Monochromists'. 1861 J. BELL *Colour on Statues in Frnt. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues to be looked upon as an

advance in art, or a retrogression? The polychromists will, of course, hold it to be the former, while the monochromist in sculpture will represent that [etc.]. 1861 THORNBURY *Turkey* I. 99 Girtin was at first little more than a monochromist. 1878 Sir G. Scott *Archit.* (1879) I. 180 The churches... of one unvaried stone colour... have been made over periodically to the tender mercies of the monochromist. 1886 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochromism*... monochromism. 1886 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 5/8 The general monochromous dinginess of the disestablished hotel. 1885 HVOE CLARKE *Dict.*, **Monochromy*,... painting in one colour. 1879 ROOKE *Chromatics* xviii. 310 We return now to a brief consideration of monochromy, or decoration in a single colour.

Monochronic (mɒnəkʁɒnɪk), *a. rare*—*o*. [Formed as next + -ic.] (See quot.; but the word cannot with etymological propriety be used in the sense assigned.)

1840 SMART, *Monochronic*, existing at one and the same geological period. 1882 OGILVIE, *Monochronic*, in *geol.* applied to organic remains which seem to have been deposited at the same period. [Similarly in later Dicts.]

Monochronous (mɒnəkʁəʊəs), *a. Pros.* [f. Gr. μονόχρονος (f. μόνος MONO- + χρόνος time) + -ous.] Consisting of one 'time' or mora; monosemic. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monochroous (mɒnəkʁəʊəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος + -ous (see MONOCHROIC) + -ous.] = MONOCHROIC.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochroous*,... monochroous. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monociliated: see MONO- 1.

Monocle (mɒnəkli), *a. F. monocle* (in OF, as adj. = one-eyed), *ad. L. monoculus*: see MONOCULOUS.]

1. A single eye-glass. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Monocle* (French), a reading-glass for one eye. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 16 'He has... a glass in his eye.' 'A binocle or a monocle?' 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catapaw* xiv. (1890) 247 A great monocle which the old gentleman used for the critical examination of his work lay near at hand. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 175 The young man screwed a monocle into his right eye.

2. = MONOCULE (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monocleid (e) (mɒnəkliːd), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κλειδ-, κλείς key.] A cabinet locked by a single key.

1840 (*title*) Description of the Monocleid Writing-cabinets... invented by Thomas Sopwith. 1885 *Newcastle Chron.* 25 May, Superior Oak Monocleids.

Monoclinial (mɒnəkliːnəl), *a. and sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κλίω-εἰν to bend + -al. Cf. *anti-, iso-, synclinal*.] *a. adj.* Applied to strata that dip or slope in one and the same direction. *b. sb.* = MONOCLINE.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 10 The ridges... are of three orders... In geological language they are of antidual, synclinal, and monoclinial structure. *Ibid.* 18 Monoclinial Valleys. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 The strata of a district, though lying at different angles, may all slope in the same way, and in such a case they are said to be monoclinial or dipping in one main direction. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 178 Such a bend is called a monoclinical fold or axis. 1886 T. M. READE *Orig. Mount. Ranges* xx. 250 The Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west.

Hence **Monoclinally** *adv.*

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 10 Dipping only in one direction, or monoclinally.

Monocliniate (mɒnəkliːnət), *a. Cryst.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -ATE².] = MONOCLINIC.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Monocline (mɒnəkliːn), *Geol.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL; cf. *anti-, iso-, syncline*.] A monoclinical fold.

1879 GEORGE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 300f The strata are thus bent up and continue on the other side of the tilt at a higher level. Such bends are called *monoclines* or *monoclinical folds*, because they present only one fold, or one half of a fold, instead of the two which we see in an arch or trough. 1898 MILNE *Seismol.* iii. 33 The bases of monoclines are tracts where faults are frequent.

Monoclinian (mɒnəkliːniən), *a. Bot.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-OUS + -IAN.] = MONOCLINOUS.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Monoclinic (mɒnəkliːnik), *a. Cryst.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -IC. Cf. *F. monoclinique*.] Having three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at right angles and the third or principal axis intersects one at right angles and the other obliquely.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 275 The fifth, or oblique, or monoclinic system, has one of its axes perpendicular to the other two. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xix. (1874) 215 Yielding the salt, (NH₄)₂HPO₄, which crystallizes in the monoclinic system. 1879 GEORGE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 227f The Monoclinic or Orthoclase feldspars.

So **Monoclinohedral**, **Monoclinohedric**, **Monoclinometric** *adjs.* [see HEDRAL, CLINOEDRIC s.v. CLINO- 2, METRIC a¹] (in the same sense).

1888 TRAIL *Brit. Petrol.* 440 'Monoclinohedral. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 229 The 'monoclinohedric' system. 1862 J. B. JOHNSON *Const. Models Crystallogr.* 20 Fifth System. The Monoclinohedric. 1858 THUOCHUM *Urine* 123 Creatinine crystallizes in the 'monoclinometric' system.

Monoclinous (mɒnəkliːnəs), *a.* [f. *F. monocline* (1799), or mod. *L. monoclinus*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κλινη bed, couch: see -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having both stamens and pistils in the same flower, hermaphrodite.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 Those vegetables where the male and female organs occur on the same plant are called Monoclinous; and the others Diclous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 648 'The flower is hermaphrodite, or monoclinous. 1888 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 131/2 Series 2. *Polypetalæ*: usually monoclinous.

2. *Geol.* = MONOCLINAL *a.*

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Monoclinian, *cœlic*, *coloured*: see MONO 1.

Monocclous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. μονόκλω-ος (f. μόνος MONO- + κλω-ον limb) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, *Varieties of Man* 200 The people were monocclous, that is, having only one leg, or scapodous, having feet so large as to shelter the whole body, in a supine posture.

Monocompound: see MONO- 2.

Monocordylar, etc.: see MONO- 1.

Monocorde, obs. form of MONOCHORD.

Monocormic: see MONO- 1.

Monocot, **Monocotyl**, shortened forms of MONOCOTYLEDON.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* i. (1879) 354 Types... of the monocotyls on the one hand, and of the Dicotyls on the other. 1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 702f Angiosperms are divided [by Dr. D. H. Campbell] into two 'sub-classes', thus placing the monocots and dicots on a lower level than the cycads.

Monocotyle, *a. Bot. rare*—*o*. [See prec. and cf. MONOCOTYLOUS 2.] = MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Monocotyledon (mɒnəkɒtɪlɪdɒn), *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. monocotyledon*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κοτύληδων cup-shaped cavity: see COTYLEDON.]

The term *Monocotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.]

A flowering plant having one cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo. The Monocotyledons (in Bot. Lat. *Monocotyledones*), or Endogens, constitute one of the two great classes of flowering plants.

[1793 RAY *Methodus Plant.* 2 Monocotyledones, quæ nec folia seminalia bina efferunt, nec lobos binos condunt.] 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Monocotyledon*, which springs from the Seed with a single Leaf at first, as Corn, Tulips, Onions, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 261 It is chiefly from the seeds of the monocotyledons, that the greater part of the feculae are extracted. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 750 The stems of Monocotyledons are very generally herbaceous.

Monocotyledonous (mɒnəkɒtɪlɪdɒnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ous.] Having a single cotyledon; belonging to the class of Monocotyledons.

1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Cotyledones*, some seeds, however, have only one seminal leaf; in which case, the plants, by botanists, are termed Monocotyledonous. 1785 MARTIN *Routledge's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 131 note. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1872) 244 Stately trees... loaded by parasitical monocotyledonous plants. 1851 RECHARSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 164 The monocotyledonous, or endogenous classes.

b. Of or belonging to a monocotyledon.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 91 Endogenous or Monocotyledonous Stem. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 185 The parallel venation of a monocotyledonous leaf.

Monocotylos (mɒnəkɒtɪlɒs), *a.* [In sense 1 f. mod. *L. monocotylus*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κοτύλη cup, cavity: see -OUS. Cf. *F. monocotyle*.]

1. *Zool.* Having one vent or mouth (see quot.). 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monocotylos*, applied by Blainville to a Family (*Monocotylos*) of the *Eutocæa myzocæphala*, comprehending those of which the body has but one vent; monocotylos.

2. *Bot.* Used for MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1905 BALFOUR *Cobbe's Organogr. Plants* II. 327 The seedlings... have the ordinary leaf-form of monocotylos plants.

Monocracy (mɒnəkʁəsi), *ad. assumed Gr. type *μονοκρατία*: see next and -CRACY.] Government by a single person, autocracy.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 734 The Monocracy and single-sold's interference of the liver. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Treat.* No. 95 Monocracy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. 1839 SVD. SMITH *Ballot* (ed. 2) 29 A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud... which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monocracy of Constantinople. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 160 Jefferson's jeremiads over the encroachments and corruptions of monocracy under the first two Presidents.

Monocrat (mɒnəkʁæt), *ad. Gr. μονοκρατ-ης* ruling alone, f. μόνος MONO- + κρατ-εἶν to rule: see -CRAT.] *a.* One who rules alone; an autocrat. (In Dicts.) *b.* A partisan of monocracy or monarchy; a political nickname given circa 1790 by Jefferson to members of the Federalist party, because they sided with England as against France.

1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 494 The doctrines of the Monocrats. 1793 *Ibid.* IV. 9 The war between France and England has brought forward the Republicans and Monocrats in every State. 1833 J. T. MORSE *Jefferson* xv. (1883) 251 Here was an act, done by the great Republican doctrine-president... monarchical, beyond what any 'monocrat' had ever dared to dream of.

1799 JEFFERSON in W. Irving *Washington* (1863) V. 148 (Funk) Even the monocrat papers are obliged to publish the most furious philippics against England.

Hence **Monocratic** *a.*, relating to monocracy.

1890 LOWELL *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 101 His experience of Cromwell apparently having made any monocratic devices distasteful to him.

Monocrotic, **-crotous**: see MONO- 1.

Monocular (mɒnəkʁiːlär), *a.* Also (in sense 2) *mono-ocular*. [f. late *L. monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -AB. Cf. *F. monoculaire*.]

1. Having only one eye, or the use of only one eye. *Now rare.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 86 Who going to cut downe an ancient white Hawthorne-Tree... had some of the prickles flew into his eye, and made him Monocular. 1664 POWERS *Exp. Philos.* I. 82, I could never find any Animal that was monocular. 1666 E. LUWYO in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 464 He had catch'd Monocular Trouts. 1767 BARRINGTON *Ibid.* LVII. 207 Monocular fish, which are said by Giraldo Cambrensis to be found in the lakes of Snowden. 1888 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 90 Had we escaped the mortification of those monocular Kalandars. 1887 *Brit. Med. Trans.* 7 May 995 A small monocular fetus.

b. quasi-*sb.* A one-eyed person.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 82 [She] returned with three monoculars.

2. Of or pertaining to one eye only; adapted to one eye.

1858 *Edin. Rev.* CVIII. 439 Monocular vision, or vision with a single eye. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 These varieties of ophthalmia... are rarely mono-ocular. 1878 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 274f By the insertion of a suitably constructed binocular eye-piece into the body of any ordinary monocular microscope. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocular bandage*, a bandage applied to one eye only. 1902 *19th Cent.* Apr. 605 It is still more rare for it [i.e. colour-blindness] to be monocular.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author. Relig.* 163 Such a monocular phenomenon is the orthodoxy of the Church. Hence **Monocularity**, monocular condition.

Monocularly *adv.*, with the use of one eye only.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 276 Thieving may not unnaturally be assigned to a mental strabismus or monocularity. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 36 (ed. 6) 39 No one who has only thus worked monocularly can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision.

† **Monoculate**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [f. late *L. monoculus* (see MONOCULUS) + -ATE², after *L. oculatus* OCULATE *a.*] One-eyed.

1618 T. ADAMS *Spir. Eye-saw* Wks. (1629) 664 Philosophy (unbaptized with grace) is said to be monoculate, to have but one eye, and that is of natural Reason.

Monocule (mɒnəkʁiːl), *rare*. [a. *F. monocule*, or *ad. L. monoculus* MONOCULUS.] A creature with only one eye (e.g. the Cyclops). Also, a member of the Linnæan genus MONOCULUS.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *Catal. Anim. N. Amer.* 33 Monocule, King's Crab, Monoculus Polyphemus. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 285 Little moving things, no bigger than mites, were bustling about, and now and then I could perceive one or two of these diminutive monocules venturing [etc.]. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXII. 667 The orifice in the forehead of the Monocule abhor'd.

Monoculist (mɒnəkʁiːlɪst), *rare*. [f. late *L. monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -IST. Cf. *F. monoculiste*.] A monoculous person.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 114 Some Monoculists, by the sharpness of the sense drawn to one eye, see better with that, than both. 1659 'HODG TUBERVILLE' *Walk knaves, walk in Morgan Phoenix Brit.* (1732) I. 262 Our Learned Monoculist and Noble Commander, Col. Hewson. 1866 *North Brit. Mail* 26 Sept. O'Balldwin had the valuable assistance of a... not over-refined monoculist, and another equally objectionable member of pugilistic society.

Monoculite (mɒnəkʁiːlɪt), *rare*. [Formed as prec. + -ITE¹.]

† 1. ? = MONOCULIST. *Obs.*

1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 95 Are there no Deputies of oak or Monoculites?

2. 'A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monoculous (mɒnəkʁiːləs), *a.* [f. *L. monocul-us* (see next) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monocular*, *Monoculous* [sic], that hath but one eye, one eyed. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Carnarvonshire*, (1662) iv. 30 He telleth us also of Monoculous Fishes. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 129 We judge truth to be circumscrib'd by the confines of our belief... and... repute all the rest of the world Monoculous. 1785 *Cent. Mag.* LV. 1. 267 note, But Polypheme surely was monoculous. 1861 F. HALL in *Frail. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 206 note, Every one-eyed man, in these parts, [is now known] as Holkar, from the monoculous Marikā chiefdom of that name. 1887 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* LIX. 638 Dr Knox was the monoculous Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting.

1845 NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* II. ii. 283 Outram's monoculous diplomacy.

† **Monoculus** (mɒnəkʁiːləs), [late *L.*, irreg. f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + *L. oculus* eye.]

1. A one-eyed being.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 389 When he had burgh raklesnes losse one of his een and was made monocular. 1597 BACON *Courtiers* C. 4 *Enill* Ess. (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculus [sic] it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 20 The Arimaspi (who from winking when they shoot are said to be Monoculi). 1799 *Tatler* No. 3675. *Ibid.* No. 56 p. 1. (Used as a proper name.) 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Monoculus*, is used for a Person having but one Eye. 1819 *Antologia*, *Monoculus*,... *Monopia*. A very uncommon species of monstrosity, in which there is but one eye, and that mostly above the root of the nose.

2. A Linnæan genus of 'insects' or minute crustaceans; a member of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 22, 23. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 288 The Monoculus or Arborescent Water-Flea. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 249f The quadricornis, or.

four-horned monocus, a very small species about half a line in length. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusa* 60 So wrote Otto Frederic Müller—filled, by his studies of minute life, with a deep spirit of reverence and admiration of his monoculi. 1883 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 279 The water-fleas or the monoculi of the ponds.

3. a. A bandage for one eye. 1849 in CRAIG, 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*
b. A single eye-glass (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Monocycle (mōnōsīk'l). [*f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κύκλος wheel, CYCLE. Cf. Gr. μονόκυκλος with one circle.*] A velocipede having only one wheel. 'In one form the rider is seated inside the wheel' (Webster *Suppl.* 1900).

1869 *The Velocipede* (N.Y.) Apr. 79 A New York mechanic has devised a monocycle or single machine. 1869 *Sci. Amer.* 22 May 30 The machine is evidently a monocycle. 1902 *Speaker* 15 Feb. 564/1 Monocycles progressing at eighty miles an hour.

Monocyclic (mōnōsīk'lik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Having a single circle or cycle.

1. *Zool.* a. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*, a subclass of crinoid Echinoderms having only a single circlet of basal plates. b. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*, a division of Holothurians having the tentacles in a single circle or series.

1882 F. H. CARPENTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 377 The monocyclic *Comatula*. 1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 545 When they [sc. underbasals] are present the base of the apical system is said to be dicyclic, when absent monocyclic. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 111 Monocyclic and dicyclic genera should not be placed in the same line of descent.

2. *Bot.* a. Having the members of a floral series disposed in a single whorl. b. Annual (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocyclic*, having the members of a series all in one whorl.

3. *Electr.* 'Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for the utilization of currents in a combined lighting and power service' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Monocyclous (mōnōsīk'lōs), *a. Conch. rare*—*o*. [*f. mod.L. monocyclus* (formed as MONOCYCLE) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monocyclous*, applied to the *Scalardia monocyclia*, because its last turn is circumscribed at the base by a transversal filament; monocyclous.

Monocyst (mōnōsīst), *Path.* [*f. MONO- + CYST.*] A tumour consisting of a single cyst.

1869 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 2) 553 The monocyst... develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 110 The hydatid bladder... consists of a single simple sac or mono-cyst.

Monocysted (mōnōsīstēd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] = next.

1883 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1886) I. 765 The monocysted Gregorines [read Gregarines].

Monocystic (mōnōsīst'ik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Having or consisting of a single cyst.

1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 652 Unilocular or monocystic tumors rarely attain a great size as such. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 853/2 The sporulation... of the various monocystic Gregarines.

Hence **Monocystically** *adv.*

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 31 The distinction... of the monocystically inclined and the polycystic... systems.

Monocystid (mōnōsīst'id), *Zool.* [*f. mod.L. Monocystid-ia* (neut. pl.), *f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κύστις bladder, CYST* + -id.] A member of the order *Monocystidea* of Gregarines, having the body simple, i.e. not segmented.

1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 58 The Monocystid *Adelia ovata*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 859 The Monocystids of the Earthworm.

So **Monocystidean** *a. and sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

Monocystarian (mōnōsīstē'riān), *a. and sb.* [*f. mod.L. Monocystaria* neut. pl. (*f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κύστις bladder, CYST* + -an.) *a. adj.* Belonging to the group *Monocystaria* of Radiolarians, which have a single central capsule; unicapsular. b. *sb.* A member of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monodactyl (mōnōdakt'il), *a. Zool.* [*f. mod.L. Monodactylus* one-fingered, *f. μόνος MONO- + δακτύλος finger. Cf. F. monodactyle.*] = MONODACTYLOUS.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 177 Monodactyle claws. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 48 The foot or *Tarsus* [of the *Diptera*], is almost universally monodactyle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1036 A monodactyle hand. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mannu.* xix. (1876) 319 The monodactyle foot of the Horse.

Monodactylic, *a. Pros. rare*—*o*. [*f. MONO- + DACTYLIC.*] Containing but one dactyl.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monodactylous (mōnōdakt'ilōs), *a. Zool.* [*f. MONODACTYL + -OUS.*] Having only one finger, toe, or claw. In Crustacea = SUBCHELATE.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* 421/1 The last three pairs [of feet] are monodactylous. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 671 Hippoidea.—First pair of feet monodactylous or subchelate. 1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 527/2 A link... between our modern monodactylous horse and its three-toed ancestor.

Monodactyl. [*f. MONODACTYL + -Y.*] The condition of being monodactyl.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 161 The monodactyl, observed in the pig by Aristotle.

Monodelph (mōnōdelf). *Zool.* [*ad. F. Monodelphie* (De Blainville), *f. mod.L. Monodelph-ia, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + δελφός womb.*] A mammal belonging to the subclass *Monodelphia* of mammals, characterized by a single uterus and vagina, and comprising all mammals except the monotremes and marsupials.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Monodelphus*, a name given by De Blainville to the first sub-class in his binary division of Mammalia. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Töpinard's Anthropol.* 22 The Monodelphs include (1) The *Cetacea* and *Amphibia*. (2) The *Pachydermata* [etc.].

So **Monodelphian**, *a. adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of the *Monodelphia*; *b. sb.* a member of this subclass; **Monodelphic**, **Monodelphous** *adjs.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monodelphus*, monodelphous. 1869 HUXLEY *Introduct. Classif. Anim.* 90 In this manner... the Monodelphian fetus is supplied with nourishment.

1872 The type of a distinct order of decedate Monodelphous *Mammalia*. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mannu.* i. (1876) 319 The remaining Monodelphian Mammals are:—1. Primates.

1881 MIVART *Cat.* 469 The Cat, as a monodelphous mammal, of course shares the characters which distinguish that subclass from both the others. 1883 OGCALVIE, *Monodelph*, *Monodelphian*, *sb.* a mammal belonging to the sub-class Monodelphia. *Ibid.*, *Monodelphic*.

Monodelph, *etc.*, *erron. ff.* MONADELPH, etc.

Monodermic: see MONO-1.

Monodia. *Mus.* [*It. or L.: see MONODY.*] (See quot.)

1860 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 354/1 *Monodia*. A term applied, by modern critics, to music written in what is sometimes called the Homophonic Style: that is to say, music, in which the Melody is confined to a single part, instead of being equally distributed between all the Voices employed, as in the Polyphonic Schools.

Monodiabolism, -diabietral: see MONO-1.

Monodic (mōnōdīk), *a.* [*ad. Gr. μονωδικός f. μονωδ-ός: see MONODY and -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of monody. In *Music*, characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the other parts merely furnish harmonies.

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*. The first of these styles of melody they term *monodic*, the second *polyadic*. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 746/1 Homophony... is sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style. 1883 ROCKSTRO *ibid.* III. 278/2 The Monodic School of Florence. 1896 J. A. F. MATLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XLVII. 42/2 The new art of monodic writing, as opposed to the elaborate involutions of the madrigalian period. 1900 H. W. SWINCH *Greek Melic Poets* p. xxi, Monodic melic, or that which is sung by a single voice, is represented in the earliest stage of Greek song by the nome.

So **Monodically** *a.*; **Monodically** *adv.*

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monodical*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monodically*.

Monodichlamydeous, etc.: see MONO-1.

Monodist (mōnōdīst). [*f. MONOD(X + -IST).*]

1. One who writes or sings a monody.

1751 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III. 183 Think you, Madam, that a certain monodist did not imagine himself possessed by this purr flame. 1825 HONE *Every-day Book* 13 Aug. I. 1106 The monodist [sc. Huddesford, who wrote a 'Monody on the Death of Dick, an Academical Cat'] connects him with cats of great renown in the annals of witchcraft.

2. One who composes in the monodic style; opposed to *contrapuntist* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Monodistich: see MONO-1.

Monodize, *v. nonce-use*. [*f. MONOD(X + -IZE).*]

trans. To make the subject of a monody.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett. Aug.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 370, I was at Matlock, the place monodized by Bowles.

Monodon (mōnōdōn). [*f. mod.L., f. Gr. μονόδων, -μονόδων, f. μόνος MONO- + δώνω, δέω to tooth.*] A genus of delphinoid cetaceans, containing only the narwhal (*M. monoceros*); also, a member of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 344 *Monodon*, the Unicorn-fish, or Nar-whal. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* c1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 103/2 Eves the Monodons or narwhals may be made to yield train-oil.

Monodont (mōnōdōnt), *a. rare*—*o*. [Formed as prec.] Having only one tooth. Also **Monodontal** *a.*, of the nature of an 'only tooth'; also, pertaining to the genus *Monodon*.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 340 The horn, that monodontal process which gives them their name of sea-unicorn. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monodont*.

Monodrama (mōnōdrāmā, mōnōdrāmā). Also *9 monodram(e)*. [*f. MONO- + DRAMA.*] A dramatic piece for a single performer.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett. to G. C. Bedford* 30 Oct. in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comedramas, tragedramas, all sorts of dramas. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Fruits* (1804) VII. 170 He [an actor] is assisting to get up the Monodram, in which he takes a principal part. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 183 The first attempt at dramatic writing would naturally be in the form of a monodrama. 1829 *Examiner* 275/2 The puns and drollery of Mathews in his new mono-drama *At Home*. 1849 *Eclectic Rev.* XXVI. 211 The entire sum of his [Browning's] poetry may be said to be dramatic, though much of it, simple monodrama. 1904 *Athenaeum* 18 June 776/1 Tenyson intended 'Maud' to be a pure monodrama, yet it was taken for a portrait of himself.

fig. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 41 Friendship is with them a *mono-drama*, in which they play the principal and sole part.

Hence **Monodramatic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a monodrama; **monodramatist**, one who writes a monodrama:

1803 in *Spirit Publ. Fruits*, (1805) VIII. 178 Hint to a Monodramatist, how to avoid damnation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 731 These great performers... have retired into a dignified and limited range of mono-dramatic parts. 1897 TENNYSON *Memo. L. Tennyson* I. 402 'Maud' and other monodramatic poems.

Monodromic (mōnōdrōm'ik), *a. Math.* [*f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + δρόμος course + -ic, after F.*

monodrome (Cauchy).] Of a function: Having a single value for one value of the variable.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 *note*.

Monody (mōnōdī). [*ad. L. monodia, monodium, a. Gr. μονωδία solo, lament, f. μονωδ-ός singing alone, f. μόνος MONO- + ὄδ- contracted form of ὀδῶ ablaunt-*var.* of ὀδῶ to sing: cf. ὀδῶ ODE. Cf. F. monodie, It. monodia.*]

1. In Greek literature: a. A lyric ode sung by a single voice; an ode sung by one of the actors in a tragedy (as distinct from the chorus); hence, a mournful song or dirge.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xxiv. (Arh.) 63 Such funeral songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many, and *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Monodies*, mournful songs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monodie*, a lamentable or funeral song, where one sings alone. 1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 *r* Tragedy was a monody or solitary song in honour of Bacchus, improved afterwards into a dialogue. 1760 FAWCET tr. *Sappho* *Introduct.*, She wrote nine Books of Odes, besides Elegies, Epigrams, Iambics, Monodies and other Pieces. 1896 HATCH *Greek Drama* 363 The monodies form one of the most salient features in the tragedy of Euripides. 1900 H. W. SWINCH *Greek Melic Poets* p. xxi, The chief representatives of the monody are the Aiolians and the Ionic Anakreon.

b. A funeral oration. [So in late Gr.]

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 110 *note*. The monody pronounced on the death of Constantine, might have been very instructive; but prudence and false taste engaged the orator to involve himself in vague declamation.

2. A poem in which a mourner bewails some one's death.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* Argmt.. In this Monody the Author bewails a learned Friend, unfortunately drown'd. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 590 Soon after was a tomb erected... whereon was insculped a Monodie made by Dr. Laur. Humphrey. 1790 COLERIDGE (*title*) *Monody on the Death of Chatterton*. 1800 BYRON *Words & Rev.* 747 Let monodies on Fox regale your crew. 1866 M. ARNOLD (*title*) *Thyrsis*. A Monody, to commemorate the author's friend, Arthur Hugh Clough.

3. *Mus.* The homophonic style of composition (see MONODIA). Also, a composition in this style.

1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Songs for a single voice were not known in art music until Vincenzo Galilei, composed solos with instrumental accompaniments. On the invention of these 'monodies', as they were called, the three above-named [Italian] masters... founded their dramatic attempts. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. 'Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound' (Cent. Dict.).

a 1849 POE *Bells* iv, Hear the tolling of the bells—Iron bells! What a world of solemn thought their monody compels! 1885 MISS MURFRE *Prophet Gl. Smoky Mts.* i. 30 The vague, sighing voice of the woods rose and fell with a melancholy monody.

Monodynamic (mōnōdīnām'ik, -dīn-), *a. rare.* [*f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + δύναι- is power + -ic.*]

1. Having only one power or talent. *nonce-use.*

1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder Wks.* 1862 XII. 128 Monodynamic men, men of a single talent.

2. *Chem.* = MONOVALENT.

1872 THURPIN *Chem. Phys.* 23 Butyryl... is a monodynamic radical.

Monodynamism (mōnōdīnām'izm), *a. rare.* [*f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + δύναι- is power, force + -ISM.*]

The doctrine that all forms of activity in nature are only various manifestations of one force.

1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 3 Side by side with this tentative... monothism there is a bold and unhesitating monodynamism, the efforts of all the early thinkers being to reduce all the powers of nature to one principle.

Monodynamous: see MONO-1.

Monodia (mōnōdīā). [*f. mod.L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + οἶκος house: cf. ΔΙΟΙΚΙΑ.*]

The twenty-first class in the Sexual System of Linnaeus, comprising plants which have the stamens and pistils, or male and female organs, in separate flowers, but on the same plant.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Monodia*, in botany, a class of plants which have not the male and female parts, in the same, but in different flowers; and those on the same root.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 9. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 304 About one-third of the British genera of aquatic plants belong to the Linnaean classes of Mono- and Dioecia.

Hence **Monodian** *adj.* = MONOCIOUS; *sb.* a monocious plant or animal.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monocian* (*a. and sb.*); and *io mod. Dicts.*

Monocious (mōnōsī'jōs), *a.* Also *monocious*. [*f. MONOCIA + -OUS.*]

1. *Bot.* a. Of phanerogams: Having unisexual male and female flowers on the same plant; be-

longing to the Lionean class **MONOCIA**. (Cf. **MONOCOUS** a.)

1761 **SMILES** in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 259 Not only in the Dicoious plants, but in the Monocious and Polygamous also. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 545 With flowers monocious. 1877 **DARWIN** *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 9 We now come to our second Class, that of monocious species, or those which have their sexes separated but borne on the same plant. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monocious homogamy*, fertilization from another inflorescence of the same plant (Delphin).

b. Of cryptogams: Having both male and female organs on the same individual.

1851 **BENTLEY** *Man. Bot.* 393 When conceptacles of both kinds [sc. with antheridia and sporangia] occur on the same plant, this is termed *monocious*, if on different plants, they are *dicoious*. 1887 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 396 Some species, as *Fucus platycarpus*, are monocious, i.e. contain both antheridia and oogonia in the same conceptacle.

2. **Zool.** (Cf. **MONOCIO** a.) Having the two sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

1826 **KIRBY** & **SP.** *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 40x The first of these purposes was best promoted by creating things 'according to their kind', with sexes monocious or dicoious. 1880 **PASCOR** *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monocious*. 'When the male and female are associated in one organism.' 1888 **ROLLESTON** & **JACKSON** *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The testis may co-exist with the ovary in the same animal, which is then said to be monocious or hermaphrodite.

Hence **Monociously** adv.

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* Gloss. (1860) 424/2 *Monociously* or *monociously* polygamous; having perfect and imperfect flowers on the same plant. 1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Monocism (mōn'is'm). [ad. mod.L. *monocismus*, f. Gr. *μόνους* (see **MONOCIA**) + *-ISM*.] The condition of being monocious.

1875 **BENNETT** & **DYER** *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 807 If the plant which produces both kinds of sexual organs is large or at least strongly differentiated, distance in the relationship of the two kinds of reproductive cells is still attained by the male and female organs being produced on different branches; and this phenomenon, which is in general termed *Monocism*, is also common in the vegetable kingdom.

Monocoidic (mōn'oi'dik), a. rare -1. [f. Gr. *μονοειδής* of one form or kind (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *εἶδος* form) + *-IC*.] Of one form or nature.

1822 **SHELLEY** *Ess. & Lett.* (1810) I. 145 A beauty wonderful in its nature... It is eternally uniform and consistent and monocoid with itself. *Ibid.* 146 The divine, the original, the supreme, the monocoid beautiful itself.

Monosmyrony: see **MONEMBRYONY**.

Monospio: see **MONOPIO**.

Monostrous, **Monoflagellate**: see **MONO-I**.

Monoethyl: see **MONETHYL**.

Monogam (mōn'ogām). **Bot.** [a. F. *monogame*, ad. mod.L. *monogamia*, fem. pl. of *monogamus* MONO- + *AMOUS*.] A plant of the order **MONOGAMIA**. 1828-32 **WEBSTER**, *Monogam*, in *botany*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united. [Citing *Lec. in mod. Dicts.*]

|| **Monogamia** (mōn'ogā'miā, -gē'miā). **Bot.** [mod.L. (Lionean) use of late L. *monogamia* 'single marriage', **MONOGAMY**.] The sixth order in the nineteenth class (*Syngenesia*) in the Linnean Sexual System, comprising species which bear solitary flowers (not collected in a capitulum) in which the anthers are united. Not now recognized as an order in any system.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 81 *Monogamia*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 400 Linnaeus has a 6th Order in this [sc. the 19th] Class, named *Monogamia*, consisting of simple flowers with united anthers; but this I have presumed to dis-use, because [etc.].

Hence **Monogamian** a.¹, pertaining to this order. 1828-32 in **WEBSTER**.

Monogamian (mōn'ogā'miān), a.² rare. [f. **MONOGAMY** + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous.

1876 L. H. MORCAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 62 It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but it fell below the monogamian family of civilized society. 1881 — *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. s. 4 as the syndysmian family of the period began to assume monogamian characteristics.

b. **Zool.** 'Mating with but one of the opposite sex' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Monogamic (mōn'ogā'mik), a. [f. Gr. *μονογαμικός* (see **MONOGAMOUS**) + *-IC*. So F. *monogamique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to monogamy; (less correctly) practising monogamy, monogamous.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 391 All trace of the monogamic pillar of orthodoxy therefore disappears. 1850 J. M. LUTOLW in *Macm. Mag.* II. 46 If M. Michelet has satisfied himself by means of physiology that man is a monogamic animal, so much the better. 1876 in *Ruskin's For. Trav.* VI. 376 A Home should minister to all the needs of its members. This, ordinary monogamic homes cannot do. 1884-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2519/1 The institution of monogamic marriage in Genesis.

2. **Bot.** = **MONOGAMOUS** a. 3.

1856 **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogamicus*, *Monogamus*. The latter of these two terms is applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidia* of the *Synanthrea* when they contain flowers which are of the same sex, as in the *Lactuca*: monogamic: monogamous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monogamia* (adj. *Monogamic*), having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a capitulum.

Monogamous, a. **Bot.** [f. **MONOGAMI**-A + *-OUS*.] Belonging to the Linnean order *Monogamia*. 1856 in **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.*

Monogamist (mōn'gā'mist). [f. Gr. *μονογαμῖος* (see **MONOGAMOUS**) + *-IST*.]

1. 'One who disallows second marriages' (J.); also, one who by custom or law is debarred from second marriage after the death of the first spouse; opposed to *digamist*.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Hierom [was] a Monogamist. 1766 **GOLDSM.** *Vic. W.* II. I maintained... that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist.

2. One who has but one living and undivorced spouse, as opposed to *bigamist* or *polygamist*.

1731 **BAILEY** (vol. II.), *Monogamist*, one who is of single marriage. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec 637 Polygamy is forbidden by the Gospel, and... consequently, on becoming a Christian, a man must become a monogamist. 1862 **MAX MÜLLER** *Chips* (1867) I. 168 The Parsis are monogamists.

3. quasi-adj. = **MONOGAMISTIC**.

1875 **POSTE** *Gains* IV. (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamic laws. 1906 *The Christian* 1 Nov. 9/2 Christianity, the only absolute monogamist religion.

Hence **Monogamistic** a., of or pertaining to monogamists (seose 2) or monogamy; favouring monogamy. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Monogamize**, v. **Obs.** [Formed as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To hold the opinion of the 'monogamists' (see **MONOGAMIST** 1).

1605 T. BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* Ded. If Tertullian... erred montanizing... if Hieronimus monogamizing.

Monogamous (mōn'ogā'mās), a. [f. eccl.L. *monogamus* (a. Gr. *μονογαμῖος* marrying only once, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *γάμος* marriage) + *-OUS*. Cf. F. *monogame*.]

1. Of persons: Practising monogamy. a. Having or permitted to have only one living and undivorced husband or wife at one time; opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*. b. Refraining or debarred from remarriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamous*.

1798 **MALTHUS** *Popul.* (1817) I. 216 The number of people increased in a fourfold ratio by polygamy, to what it is in those countries that are monogamous. 1828-32 **WEBSTER**, *Monogamous*, having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 295 A faithful (and though wealthy) a monogamous husband.

2. **Zool.** Of animals, esp. applied to birds: Pairing with only one male or female, either for the breeding season, or for life.

1770 G. WHITE *Seaborn*, To Pennant xxix, Among the monogamous birds several are to be found, after pairing-time, single, and of each sex. 1830 'B. MOURAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 141 The pigeon is monogamous, that is, the male attaches and confines himself to one female, and the attachment is reciprocal. 1835 **KIRBY** *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xii. II. 384 Both sexes [of these fishes], for they are monogamous, watch and defend them [sc. their eggs] till the young come forth. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 All the Birds of Prey... are monogamous. 1871 **DARWIN** *Desc. Man* II. xx. 361 Several kinds, as some of the Indian and American monkeys, are strictly monogamous, and associate all the year round with their wives. 1882 **GÜNTHER** *Fishes* xii. 178 Some Teleostei... are monogamous.

3. **Bot.** Belonging to the Linnean order *Monogamia*.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* II. ii. 94 The Linnean Monogamous plants. 1856 [see **MONOGAMIA** a. 2]. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. Of or pertaining to monogamy.

1882 **BABER** in *Roy. Geog. Soc., Suppl. Papers* I. 1 97 A European... whose personal conviction... is strictly monogamous. 1878 **LECKY** *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 495 Perpetual monogamous attachments would always be the most common. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 621 The monogamous family, formed by the union of one woman with one man. 1883 J. G. BERTRAM *British Ath. Comp.* 77 The grouse... [is] a bird of strictly monogamous habits. 1895 'G. PASTON' *Stud. Prejudices* vii. Monogamous marriage.

Hence **Monogamously** adv.

1875 *Echo* 3 July 1/3 There are in this country... 500,000 women who cannot possibly be monogamously married.

Monogamy (mōn'ogā'mi). Also 7 *monogamie*. [ad. f. *monogamie*, ad. eccl.L. *monogamia*, Gr. *μονογαμία*, f. *μονογαμῖος* (see **MONOGAMOUS**).]

1. The practice or principle of marrying only once, or of not remarrying after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamy*. Now rare.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The marriage of the wives sister is forbidden by proportion even in monogamy. 1620 Bp. *HALL* *Hon. Marr. Clergy* L. xix. 106 If he had ever read the Booke following of Monogamy, he might have found [etc.]. 1656 **BLOUNT** *Clotlogr.*, *Monogamia*, a marrying of one only wife all the life time. 1727-51 [see 2]. 1856 **MACAULAY** *Biog. Colism.* (1860) 62 Moses and his spectacles, the Vicar and his monogamy... have caused... much harmless mirth.

2. The condition, rule, or custom of being married to only one person at a time (opposed to *polygamy* or *bigamy*); chiefly applied to the rule or custom (more explicitly called *monogyny*) by which a man can have only one wife, but also including *monandry*, the rule or custom, by which a woman can have only one husband.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 82. 1/1 Monogamy is Agreeable to the Primary Intention of a Marriage-state. 1727-51 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Monogamy*, the state or condition of those who have only married once, or are restrained to a single wife. 1788 **KEID** *Active Powers* III. iii. vi. Suppose again, that we reason for monogamy from the intention of nature. 1869 **LECKY** *Europ. Mor.* I. 107 In Rome, monogamy was firmly established. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* iii. 41 In Morocco Monogamy is the rule both amongst the Arabs and the Berbers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 335/2 A country where monogamy is the only legal form of marriage.

3. **Zool.** The habit of living in pairs, or having only one mate.

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 120 Thevenot is right when he asserts, that the ostrich lives in monogamy, or with one female. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 51 These apes... live in monogamy.

Monoganglial, -ganglionic: see **MONO-I**.

Monogastric (mōn'ogā'strik), a. [ad. F. *monogastrique*: see **MONO-** and **GASTRIC**.]

1. *Anat.* (See *quots.*).

1753 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Monogastric*, in anatomy, a name given by Vieussens, and some French writers, to one of the muscles of the ear, called by Cowper, the *interrus auris*, and more properly by Albinus, the *tensor tympani*. 1904 *Appleton's Med. Dict.*, *Monogastric*, .2. having a single belly (said of muscles).

2. Having only one stomach or digestive cavity. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 289 The one [i.e. Aviclar] is a monogastric blood-sucker. 1849 **HUXLEY** in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 426 The stomach of a monogastric Diphyes. 1855 **DUNGLISON** *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) s.v. Man is monogastric; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are polygastric. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 547 Youatt states that... both with monogastric animals and ruminants, he has never known the drug to fail.

Monogen (mōn'ogēn). *Chem.* [See **MONO-** 2 and *-GEN* 1.] An element which combines in one proportion only.

1873 [see **POLYGENIC** a. 2].

Monogeneity (mōn'ogē'nē'ti). *Math.* [Formed as next + *-ITY*.] The state or condition of being monogeneous.

1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 83/3 The following papers were communicated [on Jan. 11]: 'On the Monogeneity of an Algebraic Function', by Dr. H. F. Baker, [etc.].

Monogeneous (mōn'ogē'nē's), a. [f. mod.L. *monogenicus*, f. Gr. *μονογενής* (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *γένος* kind, race) + *-OUS*. Cf. F. *monogéné*.]

1. Of one race or family. 1856 in **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* Generated in the same form as that of the parents.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. 1891 *Ibid.* s.v. *Trematoda*, The monogeneous and digenous suborders [of *Trematoda*].

3. *Math.* Having a single differential coefficient. Cf. **MONOGENOUS** a. 7.

1888 B. WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 72/1 (*Variable*) The function is monogeneous.

Monogenesis (mōn'ogē'nē'sis). [a. mod.L.: see **MONO-** and **GENESIS**. Cf. F. *monogénèse*.]

1. *Geol.* Oneness of origin.

1864 **WEBSTER** (cites *Dana*).

2. *Biol.* in various uses (see *quots.*).

1856 **BRENDER** & **COX** *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Monogenesis*. Professor van Beneden understands this term as applied to the direct development, e.g. of an Entozoon from a parent resembling itself. Prof. A. Thomson uses it as applied to descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell, or male and female parent principles. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 195/2 The terms *Monogenesis* and *Homogenesis* have been... applied to the cases in which non-sexual reproduction takes place by fission or gemmation. 1882 **OSGILVIE**, *Monogenesis*, .(c) Defined by Haeckel to mean development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monogenesis*, . the doctrine of the descent of the members of a species from an original single pair. *Ibid.*, *Monogenesis*, . the same as *Monogeny*.

Hence **Monogenesist** = **MONOGENIST**.

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 215 The theory of gradual climatic changes must... be abandoned, and the monogenists must... fall back upon a new line of defences... This quarrel of the mono- and polygenists... is a very pretty one.

Monogenesy (mōn'ogē'nē'si). [f. Gr. *μόνος* single + *-γενεσία*, f. *γένεσις*: cf. **MONOGENESIS**.]

1. = **MONOGENISM**.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

2. = **MONOGENY**. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monogenetic (mōn'ogē'nē'tik), a. [Formed as **MONOGENESIS**: see *-GENETIC*.]

1. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; 'resulting from one continued process of formation' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

1873 [see **POLYGENETIC** a. 2]. 1880 *DANA* *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 776 The Appalachians... constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or in a word, monogenetic.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism.

1873 **MAX MÜLLER** in *Fraser's Mag.* July 2 There are, indeed, two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and monogenetic, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being. 1886 *Science* VII. 169/1 The monogenetic theory which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* i. 7 Man's origin was monogenetic.

3. *Zool.* (See *quot.* 1903.)

1888 **ROLLESTON** & **JACKSON** *Anim. Life* 649 In the mono-

genetic Trematoda [it (the ovum)] is always laid; in the digenic it may, or may not commence its development in the oviduct. 1903 MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* I. 166 In *Monocystis* the whole life-history is a single cycle... it is, in fact, monogenetic... But in many other *Sporozoa*... the life-cycle becomes digenic, that is to say, it is differentiated into two distinct generations.

4. Bot. (See quot.)

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monogenic Reproduction*, asexual reproduction.

Monogenic (mɒnədʒɪnɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γεν-ος* kind, origin (cf. GEN-) + *-IC*.]

1. Geol. (See quot.) So *F. monogénique*.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogénique*, applied to a rock of which all the parts are of the same nature; thus the monogenic gneiss is a calcareous rock in a calcareous cement, more or less pure: monogenic.

2. Chem. Combining with an element in only one form; forming only one compound with a monovalent element.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 There are a few other monogenic elements.

3. Math. *Monogenic function*: a function which has a differential coefficient; i. e. one whose rate of variation in any direction is independent of that direction by being independent of the mode of change of the variable.

1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 14 The idea of a monogenic function of a complex variable and the idea of dependence expressible by arithmetical operations are not coextensive. 1902 H. F. BAKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 539/1 A monogenic analytical function; the word monogenic having reference to the fact that various series, in $x - c, x - c_1, x - c_2, \dots$, which represent the function in different parts of the plane, have a single origin, namely, the series $f(x)$, all the properties of the function being virtually continued in this one series.

4. Biol. a. 'Of or pertaining to monogenesis' (Webster 1897). b. (See quot.)

1834-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monogenic*, in biology, producing but one sort of embryo, as distinguished from *diphygenic*.

5. 'Having a single origin;—applied to the human species' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Monogenism (mɒnədʒɪnɪzəm), [f. MONO- + GEN- + *-ISM*, So *F. monogénisme*.]

1. The doctrine of monogeny; i. the theory that the human races have all descended from a common ancestry, or from a single pair.

1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamitic Monogenism, as if it were an established truth, and believe it. 1898 A. AMAR. *Rev. CXXVI.* 471 But the church doctrine as to man's moral condition does not depend at all upon monogenism. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* 3 Dec. 1897/1 Unorthodox monogenism, [as monogenism] not starting from a created pair, [seems etc.].

2. 'Lamarck's term for the doctrine that all animal types actually living have derived their origin from the same anatomical element' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Monogenist (mɒnədʒɪnɪst), [f. MONO- + GEN- + *-IST*, So *F. monogéniste*.]

1. One who believes or maintains the theory of the origin of mankind from a single pair.

1857 GILPIN in Nott & G. *Indig. Races* 402 The Monogenists and the Polygenists: being an exposition of the doctrines of schools professing to sustain dogmatically the Unity or the Diversity of human races. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 According to the Monogenists, all mankind have sprung from a single pair. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 114/4 The monogenist has claimed all mankind to be descended from one original stock, and generally from a single pair.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 The Monogenist hypotheses. 1883 TYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 Prichard, the leader of the monogenist school forty years ago. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* II. 103 A monogenist argument.

2. One who maintains the unity of origin of living beings.

1868 OWEN *Anat.* III. 817 To meet the inevitable question of 'Whence the first organic matter?' the Monogenist is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly... or sarcode... is resolvable.

Hence **Monogenistic** *a.*, pertaining to monogenists or monogenism.

1865 Reader 15 Feb. 162/3 A consideration of the monogenetic and polygenetic theories of the origin of man. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 275 Combining all that is good in the Monogenistic and Polygenistic schools. 1890 — in *10th Cent.* July 754 Their judgment was often unconsciously warped by strong monogenistic proclivities.

Monogenous (mɒnədʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γεν-ος* kind, origin, *γεν-* to grow, produce (see GEN-) + *-OUS*.]

1. Bot. (See quot. 1856.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogenous*, Bot., applied by Lessing to monocotyledonous plants, because they have but one surface of increase, which is central: monogenous. 1891 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monogenous* = *Endogenous*.

2. = MONOGENEOUS *a.* 1.

1865 Reader 15 Sept. 796 One wild bird may have been the ancestor of all the fantails, another of all the carriers, and so on. Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. Chem. = MONOGENIC 2.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen... Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element.

4. Geol. (See quot.) Cf. MONOGENIO 1.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Monogenous*, a word applied by some authors to clastic rocks the fragments of which are derived solely from one rock.

5. Biol. Used as a general designation for gemination, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction involving but one parent.

1884 SEDGWICK *tr. Claus's Zool.* I. 96 Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term monogenous asexual reproduction.

6. 'Of or pertaining to monogenism' (*Cent. Dict.*).

7. Math. 'Having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation' (*Cent. Dict.*); = MONOGENIC 3.

Monogeny (mɒnədʒɪni), [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + GENY. Cf. *F. monogénie*.]

1. The (theoretical) origination of mankind from one common pair of ancestors; also loosely, the theory of such origination, monogenism.

1865 *Anthrop. Rev.* Oct. 362 This paper was entitled, 'On Monogeny and Polygeny'. 1893 S. LANG *Hum. Origins* 405 As the old orthodox argument for monogeny faded into oblivion, a new and more powerful one was furnished by the doctrine of Evolution, as expounded by Darwin.

2. Monogenesis; monogenous reproduction.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogenia, Physiol.*, applied by Burdach to the mode of generation which consists in the production, by an organised body, of a part which separates at some period and becomes by its growth a new individual, similar to that which has produced it: monogeny.

Monoglot (mɒnədʒlət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μονόγλωττος*, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα* tongue, language.].

1. Of a person: That speaks, writes, or understands only one language.

1830 SOUTHEY *Let.* 19 June in *Life* (1850) VI. 106 Lamentable experience makes me know how much is lost by a monoglot traveller. 1905 *Schoolmaster* 15 Apr. 774/1 'Monoglot' Welsh maidens are few in these days.

2. Written in only one language.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v., A monoglot dictionary.

b. sb. One who knows only one language.

1834 *Times* 11 Jan. 174 Whether monoglots only are reckoned, or [etc.]. 1845 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/3 Four or five of them [sc. the jurors] are Welsh monoglots, and do not know a word of English. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* 717 Sour and Saxon-hating monoglots.

Monogoneutic: see MONO-1.

Monogenic (mɒnədʒɪnɪk), *a.* Biol. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γενικός* parental, f. *γεν-*, *γεν-* to bear, produce.] Of the nature of monogeny; non-sexual. So **Monogenous** *a.*

1876 *tr. Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 The phenomena of non-sexual or monogenic propagation. *Ibid.* Contents p. viii, Nonsexual or Monogenous Propagation.

Monogonoporic, **gonoporous**: see MONO-1.

Monogony (mɒnədʒɒni), Biol. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *-γονία* begetting. Cf. MONOGONIC.] Reproduction by fission or gemination; non-sexual propagation.

1873 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mag.* July 4 Cells... capable of producing by the processes of monogony... and amphigony, the endless variety of living creatures. 1876 [see ANPHIGONY]. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* Add.

Monogram (mɒnədʒræm), Also 7 **monogramme**. [Two formations. (1) In sense 1, ad. L. *monogrammus* adj., a Gr. *μονόγραμμα*, f. *μόνος* single, only + *γραμμή* line. Cicero attributes to Epicurus the use of this word (app. with the virtual sense 'unsubstantial') as descriptive of the gods according to his conception of them, and Lucilius uses *monogrammus* for a thin and colourless person, a 'mere shadow'. Nonius (c. 280) who has preserved the passage of Lucilius, explains the word as designating a picture drawn in line only, before the colour is applied. (2) In sense 2, ad. late L. *monogramma* neut. (5th c.), irregularly formed after late Gr. *μονόγραμμα*, neut. of *μονόγραμμα*, f. *μόνος* single + *γράμμα* letter. Both the late L. and the late Gr. words were applied to the 'monogram' (in the modern sense) which represented the signature of the Byzantine emperors. In med. L. *monogramma* was common. Cf. *F. monogramme* masc. (1633 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

† 1. A picture drawn in lines without shading or colour; a sketch. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* II. xxi. *Fives' Comm.* (1600) 84 Painters... first do only delineate and line forth the figures they will draw: which is called a Monogramme. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Poet to Painter*. 11 You were... To draw My Superfluous... Which if in compass or no Art it came To be ascribed by a Monogram, With one great blot, you had formed me as I am. 1660 HAMMOND *Sermon*, II. Wks. 1684 IV. 571 A kind of first draught, or ground colours only, and monogram of life. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 66 You here, our choicest Monogram may scan, Where man is fairly pictur'd forth to Man. 1801 FUSLI *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 330 The next step of the art was the monogram: outlines of figures without light or shade, but with some addition of the parts within the outline. 1843 [see MONOCHROMIC sb.].

2. A character composed of two or more letters interwoven together, the letters being usually the initials of a person's name; now often, such a character stamped or otherwise made on note-paper, seals, etc.

The *Christian monogram* or *monogram of Christ*, the combination (Ϟ) of the first two letters of Χριστός (Christ). 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1697 EVELYN *Namum*, v. 186 A monogram oftentimes served their turn. 1727-52 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* s.v., The Roman labarum bore the monogram of Jesus Christ. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 31 The fourth letter is succeeded by a monogram, or complex character, formed of E and the aforesaid accented I. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & *F. x.* (1787) II. 194 The mysterious monogram, at once expressive of the figure of the cross, and the initial letters of the name of Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 341/1 The monograms used by the German and Italian engravers. The French artists rarely used monograms. 1845 *Encycl. Métroph.* XXIII. 568/2 Most of the ancient Printers made use of monograms or ciphers, containing the initial letters of their names, or other devices curiously interwoven. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Sk. Hist. Chr.* Art. I. 102 A cross... supporting the monogram of Christ. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* 1. x, Twemlow received a highly-perfumed cocked-hat and monogram from Mrs. Veneering. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* viii. I have read the Monogram upon your handkerchief. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 24 On these stone pillars is found the Christian monogram, surrounded by a circle.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monogram*,... a sentence in one line, or an Epigram in one verse. As *Panper ceteri China vult, et est Panper*, Mart. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, 1721 BAILEY.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*.

1801 J. HAGRI *Babylon. Inscr.* 53 Some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and with it therefore call monograms. *Ibid.* 56 The characters on the Babylonian bricks being... monograms, designed to express either whole sentences or whole words.

5. *attrib.*

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 364 With gorgeous monogram buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*, *Monogram Machine*, a foot press for stamping monograms, initials, sizes, etc., on paper or manufactured articles.

Hence **Monogrammed** *a.*, bearing a monogram. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* i. vii. The much monogrammed note. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/4 Its monogrammed coupons. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ise* vi, The... monogrammed envelopes.

† **Monogrammal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *monogrammaticus* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] Drawn in line only, without colour.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atholom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 306 And as I shewed before, of Punctum in Geometry; that it hath diuers lines, as monogrammal draughts of the image of God: so may the same be shewed in *Arithmetical unity*. *Ibid.* xiv. § 2, 355 A monogrammal description, and a kind of rude draught, as it were with a Cole.

Monogrammatic (mɒnədʒræmætɪk), *a.* [f. late L. *monogrammaticus*, *monogramma*, MONOGRAM + *-IC*. So *F. monogrammatique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, a monogram.

1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 322 It will follow, that the Romans borrowed the monogrammatic way of writing rather from the Etruscans than the Greeks. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 431 As far as Roman Capitals can express this Inscription which is partly monogrammatic, it stands thus [etc.]. 1874 W. H. WITHEROW *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 401 They frequently abound also in... monogrammatic abbreviations. 1905 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 654/1 The monogrammatic cross belongs to the third century after Christ.

So **Monogrammatical** *a.*, concerned with monograms.

1871 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374 Mr. Richard Redgrave joins his two 'R's' back to back, and triumphs as a monogrammatic artist.

Monogrammatize, *v.* [Formed as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To use monogrammatic characters in writing.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 108 In their inscriptions... the Spanish Goths... were fond of using combined capitals—of monogrammatizing.

Monogrammic (mɒnədʒræmɪk), *a.* *rare*. [f. MONOGRAM + *-IC*.]

† 1. = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Monogrammatic Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

1821 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 286 A species of Monogrammic Runic writing.

† **Monogrammical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-ICAL*.] = prec. 1.

1685-6 H. MORE in *Norris Theory Love* (1688) 219 No Attention is sufficient to make us rightly discern the beauty of Holiness, but only a shadowy Notion or Menger Monogrammatic Picture thereof.

† **Monogrammous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *monogrammus* adj. (see MONOGRAM) + *-OUS*.] In outline; indistinct.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 2. 61 As for those Roman-tick Monogrammous Gods of Epicurus, had they been seriously believed by him, they could have been nothing else but a certain kind of Aerial and spectrous men.

Monograph (mɒnədʒrəf), *sb.* [f. MONO- + GRAPH-]

The earlier word with this meaning was **MONOGRAPHY** (= *Fr.* and *Ger. monographie*, still in use), which was discarded prob. because its formation suggested an abstract sense. (Cf. *Eng. photograph* and *F. photographie*.) *Fr.* has *monographie* sb., writer of a monograph, and adj. (of a book) treating of one subject.]

1. Originally, in Natural History, a separate

treatise on a single species, genus, or larger group of plants, animals, or minerals. (In this use often with const. of instead of the more usual *on*.) Hence, in later use *gen.* a separate treatise on a single object or class of objects; in contradistinction to the general treatises in which this is dealt with as part of a wider subject.

1821 *tr.* Decandolle & Sprengel's *Elem. Philos. Plants* iii. i. § 6. 163 By a Monograph we understand a complete account of any one family, tribe, or genus, nothing being neglected which is necessary for a perfect knowledge of it. 1827 *O. J. Sci.* XXII. 39 By the frequent publication of monographs... the science of natural history cannot but be essentially promoted. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A monograph of violets in botany; a monograph of an Egyptian mummy. 1830 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 77 On the subjects treated of, in the preceding five chapters, the student may consult... the monographs in Sir David Brewster's *Encyclopædia*. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 234 A Monograph of the Scottish species. 1862 ANSTON *Cham. Ist. Pref.* (ed. 2) 7 The Channel Islands... deserve and require a monograph. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 23 Mr. Woodward's Monograph of Fossil Crustacea. 1880 *Athenæum* 12 June 762 Monographs on Poe, Hawthorne [etc.].

¶ 2. Misused for MONOGRAM 2.

1845 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Legacy* (1854) 24 A steel key... with some initials worked in a monograph in the handle. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Arch. Sk.* 49 On one of which [pillars] is a monograph out of which ingenious men have spelled the word 'Theodoricus'.

Monograph (mɒnəˈɡrɑːf), *v.* [f. MONOGRAPH sb.] *trans.* To write or produce a monograph on; to treat or discuss in a monograph.

1876 T. GILL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 229/2 Dr. H. Wood has monographed our fresh-water algæ. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* i. 3 The British species of Lumbicæ have never been carefully monographed. 1887 Hooker in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* i. 347 It was monographing the Barnacles that brought it about. 1890 MISS A. M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 277 This extraordinary object... has been monographed, mapped, measured, figured and photographed.

Monographer (mɒnəˈɡrɑːfɪ), [f. mod.L. *monograph-us* (see MONOGRAPHY) + -ER¹.] One who writes or has written a monograph.

1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Oct. Every kingdom, every province, should have its own monographer. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 425 Apollodorus... was the first monographer of insects. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 825/2 Few existing birds offer a better subject for a monographer (than the kakapo). 1905 *Speaker* 11 Mar. 565/1 It is impossible to imagine two subjects more attractive to the intending monographer than Matthew Arnold and Sidney Smith.

Monographic (mɒnəˈɡrɑːfɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONO- + -GRAPHIC; in senses 1 and 2 after MONOGRAM; in sense 4 after MONOGRAPHY; cf. F. *monographique*.] *A. adj.*

† 1. = MONOGRAMMIC 1. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Monographic Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 38 The monographic style [of painting in Greece] consisted also of lines, but the inner lines or markings were given as well as the exterior outline.

2. = MONOGRAMMIC 2.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 A monographic combination of the letters A and P. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Representing a sphere in a single diagram.

1855 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, Sections 148 On Improved Monographic Projections of the World. By James Gall.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

1825 GOOGE *Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 547 The monographic and clinical writers of our own country. 1869 W. S. DALLAS *tr. Müller's Facts for Darwin* x. 106 A Monographic Memoir. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 205 Material for... monographic treatment.

† B. *sb. pl.* Writings treating a subject monographically. *Obs.*

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 342 The curious monographics on the swallow tribe of that worthy correspondent.

Monographical, *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MONOGRAPHIC *a.* 3.

1799 *Med. J. Sci.* I. 305 This valuable monographical book is divided into four distinct parts. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 152 The monographical method has been much discussed.

Monographically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner or form of a monograph.

1838 V. THOMAS *Admir. Bham Roy. Sch. Med. & Surg.* 29 Aug. To write monographically, is to write profoundly, it is to write professionally. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* Intro. 7 Three families... are treated monographically.

Monographist (mɒnəˈɡrɑːfɪst), [f. MONOGRAPH or MONOGRAPHY + -IST.] A monographer.

1822 GOOGE *Study Med.* III. 128 The ophthalmic monographists, by making every variety of affection a distinct disease, have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1847 WEBSTER, *Monographist*, one who writes a monograph [cites Keith].

Monography (mɒnəˈɡrɑːfi), [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γράφειν* to write; see -GRAPHY.] In sense 1, it represents mod.L. *monographia* (18th c.), f. *monograph-us* (Linnaeus), one who writes a treatise on a single genus or species. Cf. F. *monographie* (1807 in Littré).]

1. = MONOGRAPH 1. (*Obs.* in Natural History applications; but still occasionally applied to a treatise on some special subject in other departments of knowledge.)

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 20 Nov., My monography of this little domestic and familiar bird. 1777 *Ibid.* 20 May, A good monography of worms would afford much entertainment and information. 1785 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 133 Schreiber is writing a monography on the genus *Aster*. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lecl. Physiol. Zool.* (1822) 22 The best monography we possess in the class Mammalia. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Ecol. Hist.* iii. § 3. 208 Monographies (if I may be allowed to naturalize a useful word) or treatises on particular branches, have been still more abundant (in Germany) than works on the general history of the church. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 307 Schleiermacher... wrote also monographies on Anaximander... and Socrates. 1866 MERIVALE *Sallust* Intro. (ed. 2) 15 The *Catilina* and *Jugurtha* are what are denominated in modern times Monographies; i.e. narratives of a detached series of connected events. 1876 FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archil.* iii. i. 294 In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monography*, a description drawn in lines without colors. Qu. should not this be *monogram*?

Monogyn (mɒnəˈdʒɪn), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *monogyn-us*; see MONOGYNIA.] (See quot.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monogyn*, in botany, a plant having only one style or stigma [cites Smith]. 1860 WORCESTER, *Monogyn* [cites Lindley].

¶ **Monogynia** (mɒnəˈdʒɪniə), *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus), f. *monogyn-us* monogynous (f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γυνή* woman, taken in the sense 'pistil'; see -IA.)] The first order in each of the first thirteen classes of the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with only one pistil or stigma. Also used attrib. or adj.

1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ii. iii. (1765) 78. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 99. 1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* XXV. 7/1.

Hence **Monogynian**, **Monogynic**, **Monogynous** *adjs.* = MONOGYNOUS *a.* 1.

1794 SIR W. JONES *Enchanted Fruit Wks.* 1799 VI. 182 Taught... To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich domain Flow'r's Polyandrian Monogynian. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monogynic*, same as *Monogynous*. 1896 *Mayne's Expos. Lex.*, *Monogynius*, having one pistil, or one style; monogynous.

Monogynist (mɒnəˈdʒɪnist), [f. MONOGYN-Y + -IST.] One who practises or is in favour of monogyny.

1895 in *Funke's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in *Cassell's Suppl.*

Monogynæcial (mɒnəˈdʒɪniəl), *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + GYNÆC-UM + -IAL.] Applied to a simple fruit formed by the gynoecium of a single flower.

1876 H. J. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 190/2 Simple fruits are hence sometimes denominated monogynæcial, as being formed by one gynoecium.

Monogynous (mɒnəˈdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monogyn-us* (see MONOGYNIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having only one pistil, style, or stigma; belonging to the order *Monogynia*.

1816 P. KEITH *Syst. Phys. Bot.* I. 117 Sometimes the pistil is single or solitary... the flower is [then] said to be monogynous. 1837 — *Bot. Lex. s.v.* Flowers having but a single style are said to be monogynous, as in *Primula*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* i. iv. § 4. 274.

2. Of or pertaining to monogyny; living in monogyny.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1906 19th Cent. Feb. 223 The Report [on the decline of the birth-rate in N.S.W.]... stigmatises the married state of those who practise [i.e. limitation of offspring] as one of 'monogynous prostitution'.

3. *Zool.* 'Having only one female mate' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Monogyny (mɒnəˈdʒɪni), [f. MONO- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, wife.] The practice of mating with only one female, or of marrying only one wife. (Corresp. to MONANDRY.)

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 693 Monogyny does not fully express the union of one man with one woman... since the feminine unity is alone indicated by it... Hence monogamy, expressing the singleness of the marriage, may be fitly retained.

Monohalogen (mɒnəˈhælədʒən), *a.* [f. MONO- + HALOGEN.] Containing one equivalent of a halogen.

1892 *Proc. Royal Soc. LIV.* 101 On the Ratio of the Specific Heats of the Paraffins and their Monohalogen Derivatives, by J. W. CAPSICK.

Monohemerous (mɒnəˈhɛməəs), *a. Med.* Also 9 monemerous. [f. mod.L. *monohemer-a* neut. pl. (ad. Gr. *μονήμερος*, var. of *μονήμερος* lasting one day only, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ἡμέρα* a day) + -OUS.] Lasting or existing only one day.

[1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Monohemera*, Diseases that are cured in one Day.] 1731 BAILEY, *Monohemerous Diseases*, such as last but one Day, or are cured in a Day. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monomerous*,... lasting or enduring one day... monomerous.

Monohydrate (mɒnəˈhaɪdrət), *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRATE.] A hydrate containing one equivalent of water. So **Monohydrated** *a.*, compounded with one equivalent of water.

1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 987 Monohydrated nitric acid. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, Chem. 315 Monohydrate of nitric acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 309 The normal or monohydrated monobasic organic acids. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 69 The acid thus obtained is the Monohydrate (HNO₃).

Monohydric (mɒnəˈhaɪdriːk), *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRIC.] Having one equivalent of hydrogen in combination. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Monohydrogen, [MONO- 2] Used attrib. to denote compounds with one equivalent of hydrogen. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv. (1871) 160 Monohydrogen phosphate.

Monioic (mɒnɪˈoɪk), *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *monioica* (neut. pl., De Blainville 1825), a. Gr. type *μόνιοικος; see MONOGIA.] = MONOGYOUS 2.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monioic*,... Applied by Blainville to a sub-Class (*Monioica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paraphallophora*, comprehending those which have the sexes distinct, but in the same individual; monioic. 1882 *Entom. Mag.* Mar. 226 The... evolution of monioic insects.

Monioic (mɒnɪˈoɪk), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *monioic-us*, f. *monioique*, irreg. ad. Gr. type *μόνιοικος (see MONOGIA) + -OUS.] *a.* = MONOGYOUS 1. Now rare or *Obs.* B. Applied by Darwin to those 'polygamous' plants which have the three sexual varieties together on the same individual: opposed to *trioicous*.

1822 GOOGE *Study Med.* IV. 5 Monioicous plants. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 154 Flowers greenish, small, monioicous, disposed in spikes. 1865 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 65 Cryphaea, Mohr. Monioicous. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Intro. 12 Of the other or monioicous sub-group of polygamous plants, or those which bear hermaphrodite, male and female flowers on the same individual, the Common Maple (*Acer campestre*) offers a good instance.

Hence **Monioicously** *adv.* 1847 [see MONOGYOUSLY].

Monoid (mɒnɪˈɔɪd), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *εἶδος* of one form, uniform, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *εἶδος* of form; see -OID.]

1. *Ant. Prosody*. Composed of feet of one kind. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. *Math.* Applied to a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible ($n-1$) order. Also *absol.* or *sb.* = *monoid surface*.

1862 CAVLEY in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.*, Sections 3 A cone... and a monoid surface with the same vertex. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. s.v.* The cones P and Q are called respectively the superior and inferior cones of the monoid.

Monoidism (mɒnɪˈɔɪdɪzəm), [f. MONO- + IDE-*a* + -ISM.] Concentration of the mind, or fixation of the attention, upon one idea; esp. as a form of monomania or a hypnotic condition.

1866 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Monoidism*, that artificially induced condition in which the acts of the mind, sensation, and motion, may be completely governed by means of suggestive ideas—the individual being conscious.—*Enrid.* 1885 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* III. 407 It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised 'subjects' is often one of marked monoidism—of strong and one-sided attention. 1891 W. J. GREENSTREET *tr. Guyan's Educ. & Heredity* i. 14 This state has been called monoidism, and is found in somnambulists. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoidism*, Braid's term for the condition in which mental conditions in one person are governed by ideas suggested by another. 1892 SULLY in *Tuke Dict. Psych. Med.* I. 110/2 Narrowness of interest with its accompanying tendency to monoidism is one fertile source of danger in an age when subdivision and specialisation of work has been carried to an extreme point. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 258/1 Monoidism in science is always a present peril.

Monoido-, *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and IODO-.] Combining form, denoting the presence in a compound of one atom of iodine.

1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 802 Oxyphenols are formed from the corresponding monoidophenols. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoidopentane*, same as *Amyl iodide*.

Monok, *obs. form* of MONK.

Monoklinohedric, var. MONOCLINOEDRIC.

Monolater (mɒnəˈlɑːtər), [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolater*.] A worshipper of one god. So **Monolatrist**.

1900 *Dublin Rev.* July 210 He... declares them to have been 'monolatrists', i.e. to have believed in many gods, and worshipped but one, Jehovah. 1905 J. ORR *Problem O. 7* iv. 86 Israel emerges from the 'dim past as a loose aggregate of polytheists or at least monolaters.

Monolaterous, *a.* [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolaterous*.] Of or pertaining to monolatry.

1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* i. 13 A conscious infraction of a known monolaterous law. 1897 R. L. OTTLEY *Aspects O. 7* ii. 69 In its earlier stages the worship of the ordinary Hebrew was not monotheistic but monolaterous.

Monolatry (mɒnəˈlɑːtri), [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *λατρεία* worship, -LATRY.] The worship of one god, where other gods may be supposed to exist. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* x. 273 The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of Semitic monolatry. 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 495 A worship of one God—monolatry as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* i. 11 Monolatry is the worship of one god; monotheism, of the one and only God.

Monolein (mɒnəˈleɪn), *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] An OLEIN containing one equivalent of oleic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 278 Monolein... Diolein... Triolein. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49.

Monoline (mɒnəˈlaɪn), [f. MONO- + LINE sb.]

1. The inventor's name for one of the printing machines which cast a line at a time. Cf. *LINOTYPE*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 522/2 The former class [of type-setting and type-casting machines] is exemplified by the Linotype, the Typograph, and the Monoline machines.

2. = MONO-RAIL.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 1902 A project for constructing a railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the monolith principle.

Monolith (mɒnəlɪθ), *sb.* and *a.* Also monolith. [a. *F. monolithe* adj. and *sb.*, or ad. *L. monolithus* adj., a. Gr. *μόνολιθος* made out of one stone, *f. μόνος* MONO- + *λίθος* stone.]

A. sb. A single block of stone, *esp.* one of notable size, shaped into a pillar or monument.

[1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 274. The monolithoi or single stones.] 1848 *Chanb. Inform. People* I. 432/2 Twenty-four colossal monoliths, representing Indian gods, are placed in separate divisions. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1856) I. v. 166 The giant monoliths of Salisbury plain. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 421 Several remarkable monoliths, or temples carved out of single rocks. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 390/2 The obelisks of Egypt are generally huge monoliths of red granite or syenite.

B. adj. = MONOLITHIC 1.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ann. Art* § 310 (ed. 2) 352 Monolith colossal statues. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* I. (1876) 32 Monarchs who transported a monolith obelisk from Armenia. 1878 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 48 The side doorways were found to have monolith jambs.

Monolithal (mɒnəlɪθəl), *a. rare*. [f. MONOLITH + -AL.] = MONOLITHIC 1.

1830 MANROE *Treas. Knowl.* I. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 215 The principal Egyptian buildings were the pyramids, obelisks, labyrinth, monolith chambers, sphinxes, and temples. 1839 W. H. GRECOV *Egypt* I. 190 The image of the god in his monolith (made of a single stone) shrine.

Monolithic (mɒnəlɪθɪk), *a.* [f. MONOLITH + -IC.]

1. Formed of a single block of stone; of the nature of a monolith.

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* I. 12 These sanctuaries often consisted of a single excavated block. They are called Monolithic temples. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 101 The Greek column, which, in idea at least, is so essentially monolithic. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. li. 622 Rows of monolithic pillars, each twenty-six feet high. 1876 FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* iv. li. 338 There is no doubt that their monolithic character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

2. Composed or consisting of monoliths; relating to or characterized by monoliths.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* v. 100 The remarkable monolithic group called The Stones of Stennis. *Ibid.* 103 What may be styled the monolithic era of art.

3. (See quot. 1881.)

1838 YOUNG *Eng. Man his own Mech.* § 1232 It is intended to build the walls in 'monolithic' concrete, that is to say, a wall composed of concrete built up piece-meal which hardens into a solid unbroken mass. 1885 [see BETON]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 131/1 A Large Monolithic Concrete Building. *Ibid.* A large Monolithic Factory Building.

Monolobite, lobular, locular: see MONO-1.

Monologian, *rare*. [Formed as next + -IAN.] = MONOLOGIST.

1825 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 A Monologian, or a Monologue, one that will have all the talk to himself, or one that loves to hear himself talk. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 18 Pierre [is] a monologian well worth the listening to.

Monologic (mɒnəlɒɡɪk), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *μόνολογος* (see MONOLOGUE) + -IC. Cf. *F. monologique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

1854 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 27 You will thus make for yourself a sort of speaking practice in the monologic form. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* liii, A page and a half of monologic dialogue. 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 253/3 A record of her [sic, Miss F. Marryat's] 'musical, dramatic, and monologic' triumphs.

Monological (mɒnəlɒɡɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MONOLOGIC. Also of a person: Given to monologue or soliloquy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 394/2 [He] appeared not only to his monological entertainments, but also in the drama. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Ger. Plays* (1840) II. 55 Plays, which... are essentially monological. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 228 In return for the honour of being admitted to this monological dialogue I kept nodding and bowing. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* (1848) I. 453 [Tennyson's] *St. Simon Stylites*, a kind of monological personation of a... mad ascetic. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* x. 281 King Thomas [sic, Carlyle], the last of the monological succession.

Monologist (mɒnəlɒɡɪst), [f. Gr. *μόνολογος* (see MONOLOGUE) + -IST.] One who talks in monologue, one who soliloquizes; also, one who monopolizes the conversation. See also MONOLOGIST.

1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. iii. li. 185 Thus our Monologist, or Self-discussing Author, in his usual Strain. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Monologist*, one that loves to have all the Talk to himself. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tail's Mag.* XV. 279 A lecturer, in the common sense of the term, he is not; call him rather a public monologist, talking rather to himself than to his audience. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2817. 435 When monologist meets monologist mutual admiration rarely results. 1885 E. C. STREOMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 509 The Autocrat... is always acute... the liveliest of monologists.

b. One who performs monologues.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 133 An indifferent troupe of actors can produce an excitement far beyond that which is caused by the pert song or flippant anecdote of the most accomplished monologist. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 One prominent comedian and monologist of the Comédie Française.

Monologize (mɒnəlɒɡaɪz), *v. intr.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To talk in monologue.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. 'Now who could have told the child that?' monologised mamma, with all a mamma's admiration. 1890 SYMONDS *Memo. C. Gozzi* I. 128 Celio monologised against his mortal foe Morgana. 1899 *Speaker* 2 Dec. 237/2 The characters seem to monologise abstractedly.

Monologue (mɒnəlɒɡ), *sb.* [a. *F. monologue*, 'one that loves to hear himself talk; or talks very much about very little' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *μόνολογος* speaking alone, *f. μόνος* MONO- + *-λογος* speaker, speaking. See -LOGUE.]

†1. One who does all the talking. *Obs.*—

1625 [see MONOLOGIAN].

2. 'A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself' (J.); contrasted with *chorus* and *dialogue*. Also, in modern use, a dramatic composition for a single performer; a kind of dramatic entertainment performed throughout by one person.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (Ker) I. 78, I can show... in *Catiline* and *Sejanus* sometimes thirty or forty lines [of rhyme together], I mean besides the Chorus, or the monologues. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monologue*, a Dramatic Scene, where only one Actor speaks. 1739 CANNIB *Apol.* (1756) II. 164 The monologues and pageants drawn from place to place on wheels answer exactly to the cart of Thespis. 1845 E. HOLMES *Moart* 200 The opera began with a monologue. 1872 LUCOCK *Elem. Relig.* iv. 132 The true sense of the monologue in Hamlet may be thus summed up. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 254 It was monologues that [the Mathews] surpassed all competitors. *transf.* 1849 LYTTON *Cartons* vi. i, Life is a drama, not a monologue.

b. In generalized sense: Literary composition of this nature.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (Ker) I. 50 He also gives you an account of himself... in monologue; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays.

c. A poem, or other non-dramatic composition, in the form of a soliloquy.

1866 *Athenaeum* 3 Feb. 175/1 Mr. Robert Buchanan's new volume of poems, 'London Idyls', will consist principally of monologues.

3. A long speech or harangue delivered by one person who is in company or conversation with others; talk or discourse of the nature of a soliloquy.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. 11. v. 115 Notice the self-contained talker, whose talk is a monologue. 1873 BLACK PR. Thule iii, He was pleasing himself with a series of monologues, interrupted only by his cigar. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* (1906) 310 He will plunge into a fiery monologue about his ambitions.

Monologue, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To MONOLOGIZE. Hence MONOLOGUING *vb.* *sb.*

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 367/1 'What, the rectory of —, if I'll change my coat?' monologues the vicar. 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 120 Miss Mary... monologued the while, after her manner. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 Holmes... goes on with his monologuing—if we may coin a word. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 41 Feeling that he had secured an appreciative listener, he continued to monologue regarding the wealth and rank his family had formerly held.

Monologist (mɒnəlɒɡɪst), *Also -loguist.* [f. MONOLOGUE + -IST.] One who talks or performs in monologue; one who delivers monologues.

1866 *Athenaeum* 29 July 154/3 The newest of the monologists is Mr. McCabe. 1866 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 175/1 Such subjects as 'The Murder Idyl', in which the monologist is a woman whose husband has been hanged. 1874 W. MATTHEWS *Gr. Conversers*, etc. i. 30 The name... would imply that he [J. D. Macaulay] was a monologist, not a converser. 1901 *Dict. Nat. Biog. Suppl.* I. 317/2 Browning was, as a writer, largely a psychological monologist.

Monologize (mɒnəlɒɡaɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] = MONOLOGIZE.

1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. xiii. 185 He kept the ball always going, but did not monologize. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xvii, Finding Redworth beside him, he monologized in his depths. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ProL. 1, Her lips had a habit of silently monologuing.

Monology (mɒnəlɒɡɪ), [ad. Gr. *μόνολογία* (f. *μόνολογος*: see MONOLOGUE).] + *a.* A monologue. *Obs.* The habit of monologizing.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* E. 3 b, Which the Welch Herald of their praise, the Cuckoo Would scarce haue put, in his monology. In test, and said with reverence to his merits. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos. Monologie*, a speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter. 1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 Monologie, a long tale of little matter, only speech without substance. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Convers.* Wks. 1860 XIV. 171 Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life.

Monomachic, *a. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *μονομαχικός*, *f. μονομαχος*: see MONOMACHY.] Of the nature of single combat.

a 1610 Sir J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 246 Thes monomachicke [printed -th] Jarris betuix myself and the.

Monomachist (mɒnəmækiʃt), *rare*. [f. Gr. *μονομαχος* + -IST.] One who fights in single combat.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Notes Giffillan's Lit. Portraits* Wks. 1859 XII. 281 With the air of some Titan slinger or Monomachist from Thebes and Troy.

Monomachy (mɒnəmæki), [a. *F. monomachie* or ad. *L. monomachia*, a. Gr. *μονομαχία*, *f. μονομαχος*, that fights alone, *f. μόνος* MONO- + *μαχ-εσθαι* to fight.] A single combat; a contest between two; a duel.

182a A. FLEMING (*title*) A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man. 1856 SIOKEY *Arcadia* II. xix. heading, The

monomachie betweene Anaxias and Pyrocles. 1618 T. AOASIS *Crucifix* Wks. (1629) 823 Christ after his monomachie or single combat with the Deull in the Desert, had Angels to attend him. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunsail* II. 62 All the monsters and terrors of the earie in single monomachie to overcome. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. ii. (1650) 83 A monomachie of twelve single combats on either part. a 1770 SMART *Duellist* 28 The morning came—and man to man, The grand monomachie began. 1822 BYRON *Lett. to Kinnaird* 6 Feb, The duello, or monomachie. 1835 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 The other [kind of combat] is the monomachie for especial purpose... to decide an important question without shedding the blood of the general.

b. In Latin form.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunsail* II. 110 He died in a single monomachie valiantly by the hand of Achilles. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 604 This monomachie is evidently Oriental. 1903 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* July 46/2 These were the first wounds he received either to hattle, siege or the monomachie.

Monomane, [a. *F. monomane*: see next and -MANE.] A monomaniac.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Monomania (mɒnəmæniə), [a. mod. *L. monomania*, *f. Gr. μόνος* MONO- + *μανία* MANIA; after *F. monomanie* (Esquirol).] A form of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only.

1823 *Quart. J. Nat. For. & Brit. Med. V.* 311 [M. Esquirol's Account of Colony of Maniacs, at Gheel, near Brussels]. Monomania is sometimes successfully treated with neutral salts in aqua graminis. 1833 FRICHANON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 831 The term monomania, meaning madness affecting one train of thought, has generally been adopted of late times instead of melancholia. 1877 L. O. PICKER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 584/2 Kleptomania and homicidal monomania are asserted by medical theorists to be forms of mental aberration. 1883 T. S. CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 17 The fixed delusional states without excitement or depression come next, the Monomanias.

b. *transf.* in popular use: An exaggerated enthusiasm for or devotion to one subject: a craze (*for*).

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 43 The epidemic monomania which infected the world so largely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xvi, I call it quite my monomania, it is such a subject of mine. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* iii. (1875) 72 A virtuous youth whose monomania was shooting. 1866 MISS BRADON *Lady's Will* xxxiii, That sort of thing is a monomania with very rich people.

Monomaniac (mɒnəmæniæk), *sb. (a.)* [f. MONOMANIA: see -MANIAQ.] One who suffers from monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

1823 *Athenaeum* 23 Nov. 192 To the year 1793, there was, at Besançon, an idiot—a monomaniac—a fool. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 484/2 It is rarely that the mind of the monomaniac is otherwise perfectly sound; there is generally combined with the delusion a morbid state of the moral feelings. 1862 H. AINS *Carr of Carryon* I. 167 The old gentleman is a monomaniac on the subject of society. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vii, 322 A small army of wandering monomaniacs... were roaming about London.

b. *adj.* = next.

1836 Sir J. PAGET *Lett.* 29 Nov. in *Mem.* v. (1902) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniacal on the reflections.

Monomaniacal (mɒnəmæniækəl), *a.* [f. MONOMANIA, after *maniacal*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or afflicted with monomania.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 452 He is transformed at the beck of our Monomaniacal Necromancer into a fish. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 327 These are the fanatics to whom this subject [sic, education] is a monomaniacal idea. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 13 July, He retired from the stage early in life (having a monomaniacal delusion that he was old). 1897 S. S. SPOONER *Life T. Wakley* xxv. 230 Wakley was not monomaniacal on medical reform.

Monomaniacous, *a. rare*—0. [f. MONOMANIA + -OUS.] Monomaniacal.

1872 LATHAM, *Monomaniacous*, monomaniacal. *Colloquially* it is, probably, the commoner word, though avoided by writers who study purity.

Monomastigote: see MONO-1.

Monome (mɒnəm), *sb.* and *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. *F. monôme*, *f. Mono-* in imitation of *binôme*: see BINOMIAL.] = MONOMIAL.

a 1719 HARRIS (J.). 1823 SANG in *Philos. Mag.* VI. 262 The Primitives and Derivatives of the Product of two Monome Functions. 1845 LARONER in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 527/1 Monomes are said to be homogeneous when they are of the same degree.

Monomeniscous (mɒnəmɛnɪskəs), *a.* [f. MONO- + MENISCUS + -OUS.] Applied to those eyes, in invertebrates, that have only one lens.

1823 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 196 The closely set groups of monomeniscous eyes of Myriapods. 1883 COLLIER & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 595 With the exception of the lateral eyes of *Limulus*,... Arachnid eyes are always monomeniscous.

Monoment, *obs. form of MONUMENT sb.*

Monomeromastomatus: see MONO-1.

Monomerous (mɒnəmɛərəs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. monomerus* (ad. Gr. *μονομερής*, *f. μόνος* MONO- + *μερ-ος* part) + -OUS.] a. *Ent.* Consisting of only one member or joint. b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers having one member in each whorl.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 326 Monomerous (*Monomerus*). When the trunk has no suture or segment. *Ibid.* 378 *Tarsi* mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous or monomerous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 176 Terms... composed of the Greek numerals prefixed to the word meaning

parts or members, as *monomerous*, for the case of a flower of one member of each.

Monometallic (mɒnəmeɪtəˈlɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + METALLIC, alter *bimetallic*.]

1. Pertaining to, involving, or using a standard of currency based upon one metal.

1877 [see BIMETALLIC]. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 130 A monometallic basis of gold. 1879 *Sussex Daily News* 14 June 5/1 England is what is called monometallic, that is, she bases her currency on one metal, gold. 1879 *Times* 4 Jan. 9/2 If the world became monometallic on a silver basis.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1905 G. M. GOULD *Dict. New Med. Terms, Monometallic*, 1. containing one atom of a metal in a molecule. 2. capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. 3. consisting of one metal.

Monometallism (mɒnəmeɪtəˈlɪzəm), [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The monometallic system or standard of currency.

1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 232 British statesmen of all parties... have united in extolling the advantages of 'monometallism' in the form of a single gold standard. 1881 *World* 11 May 6/1 The only alternatives were universal monometallism by the adoption of gold, or a convention among the nations binding each other to use silver and gold equally at certain fixed values.

Hence **Monometallist**, one who advocates or favours monometallism. Also *attrib.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 The mono-metallists denounce it for demoralizing the best of the two metals. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 448/2 Monometallists and bimetallics, business men and bankers, are assailing the dangerous silver legislation. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* May 622 The ever growing scarcity of gold... was remarked... also by the monometallist Economist.

Monometer (mɒnəˈmɪtə), *Pros.* [a. L. *monometer*, a. Gr. *μονόμετρος*, f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μέτρον* METRE.] A line consisting of one 'metre'.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. C. JENN *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 141/1 Dochniac monometer. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Metric Poets* 248 The refrain is an iambic monometer, which was often used in exclamations.

Monomethyl (mɒnəmeɪˈθɪl), *Chem.* [MONO-2.] Used *attrib.* to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of methyl takes the place of one of hydrogen. Also **Monomethylated**, **methylic** *adjs.* in same sense.

1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* (1871) 340 Mono-methyl phosphine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 444 Dimethylamine... free from unaltered aniline, and containing only 3 per cent. of the monomethylated compound. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Monomethylic*.

Monometric (mɒnəmeɪˈtrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μέτρον* METRE (see METRE *sō.*) + -IC.] 1. *Cryst.* = **ISOMETRIC** 3.

1837 *DANA Min.* 348 Primary form: monometric. 1868 *Foote's Chem.* (ed. 10) 288 The monometric, regular, or cubic system.—The crystals of this division have three equal axes, all placed at right angles to each other.

2. Written in one metre.

1892 *Century Mag.* June 185 Its serene verse, impressive even in the monometric dialogue.

Monometrical (mɒnəmeɪˈtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. MONOMETRIC + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or consisting of a monometer or monometers. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Monomial (mɒnəˈmiəl), *sb.* and *a.* [irreg. f. MONO- after *bimomial*. Cf. **MONOME** and **MONONOMIAL**.]

1. *Algebra.* *a. sb.* An expression consisting of one term only.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Monomial*, in *Algebra*, a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term. 1854 J. R. YOUNG in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Math.* Sci. 209 The square of a monomial is itself a monomial. 1856 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.* a. s. v. Thus *a*, *2a*, *3ac* are monomials.

b. adj. Consisting of one term only.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 471 Formation of the powers of monomial quantities. 1854 J. R. YOUNG in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Math. Sci.* 234 When the surd... is monomial. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 180/2 Sarrau's Monomial Formula is much employed, in giving the muzzle velocity.

2. Applied to a term consisting of one word only. 1884 *Jrnl. Nerv. Dis.* XI. 452 Professor Wilder urges the adoption of technical, brief, monomial terms. 1895 B. G. WILDER *Ibid.* XII. 272 Most of the names selected or introduced by me consist of a single word each; they are monomials, or better, mononyms.

Monomorian, *a.* [f. MONO- after *antinomian*.] Recognizing or based upon one law.

c. 1810 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 307 When Jeremy Taylor escapes from the Monomorian Romatism, which nettled him in his too eager recoil from the Antinomian hoar.

Monomorphic (mɒnəˈmɒrfɪk), *a.* [Formed as next + -IC.] = next.

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1894-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monomorphic*, in biology: (a) applied to a collection of individuals, exhibiting similarity or identity of form; (b) applied to species in which the same forms recur one after another with comparatively insignificant individual character. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 498 This species [of *Hymenoptera*] is said to be monomorphic.

Monomorphous (mɒnəˈmɒfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μορφή* form + -OUS.] Having only one form; exhibiting similarity of form throughout its various stages of development.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* 17 In the Monomorphous division... the pupa continues active. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 37 We find monomorphous and

heteromorphous species in the same genus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 472 The features of the eruption, whether monomorphous or polymorphous... are... all characteristic.

Hence **Monomorphism**, the condition of being monomorphous.

1863 WALSH in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Philad.* II. 223 Monomorphism is the rule; Dimorphism is the exception.

Monomyarian (mɒnəˈmaɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Monomyaria* -a n. pl. f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μῦς* muscle + -AN.] *A. adj.* = **MONOMYARIAN** *a.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 Oysters, or Ostracans, a family of monomyarian [sic] conchifers. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 The monomyarian bivalves lie habitually on one side. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 If you make an allusion to monomyarian malacology, it will not naturally be supposed to have reference to the cooking of oyster sauce.

B. sb. = **MONOMYARIAN** *sb.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 433/2 The common oyster will serve as an example of the Monomyarians. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 232 We may... notice in the valve of the Monomyarian a simple unbroken line.

So **Monomyarianus** *a.*

1854 FORBES in *Edin. New Philos. Jnl.* LII. 72 Monomyarianus Lamellibranchia.

Monomyary (mɒnəˈmaɪəri), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec. and -ARY.]

A. adj. Belonging to the group *Monomyaria* of bivalves, having only one adductor muscle.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 1. 635/2 The family of monomyary Conchifers. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 213 In the Monomyary Bivalves it is the posterior adductor which remains, and the anterior adductor is absent.

B. sb. A bivalve of the group *Monomyaria*.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Monomyaries*, all those bivalves or conchifers which have only one adductor muscle. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 26 The valves of the oyster (and other monomyaries) are connected by a single muscle.

Mononeirist [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *νειρός* dream.] A person who has never dreamed but once. 1762-71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 100 It seems he had never dreamed before, and Thoresby quotes Mr. Locke for another mononeirist.

Mononeuran, **-neurous**: see MONO- 1.

Monongahela, *U.S.* (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Monongahela*. A river of Pennsylvania, so called, gave its name to the rye whiskey of which large quantities were produced in its neighbourhood, and indeed to American whiskey in general. 1863 DICKY *Federal St. I.* 157 Where the cigar-case was always ready, and the flask of monongahela was always full.

Mononitrate (mɒnəˈnaɪt্রে), *Chem.* [MONO-2.] 1856 G. GORE in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 56 The mononitrate is formed by dissolving bismuth to saturation in warm dilute nitric acid.

Mononitro- (mɒnəˈnaɪtro), *Chem.* [See MONO-2 and NITRO-.] Used to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of the radical NO₂ takes the place of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 421 Mononitro-naphthalin. 1873 *Foote's Chem.* (ed. 11) 765 Mononitrotoluene. *Ibid.* 766 The mononitroxylenes are heavy oils. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mononitrocellulose*, C₆H₅(NO₂)O₂, the chief result of the action of cold nitric acid of moderate strength on cotton.

Mononomial (mɒnəˈnɒmiəl), *a.* and *sb.* Intended as a more correct form of **MONOMIAL**.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Ec.* Pref. 9 Consequently, whilst 'natural price' (the contradiction of 'market price') is always a mononomial, price, founded on the relation of Supply to Demand, must always be abinomial. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vi. 175 note, Then there is *dynamiter*, with the *mononomial* of the mathematicians... slavishly copied from the French, for *dynamometer* and *mononomial*.

Mononuclear (mɒnəˈnjuːklɪəl), *a.* (sb.) [f. MONO- + NUCLEUS + -AR.] Having one nucleus.

b. sb. A mononuclear cell.

1886 tr. *Haeppel's Bact. Investig.* 68 Large mononuclear cells. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 818 The large mononuclear leucocytes. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 583 These cells are supposed to be transitional between the large mononuclear and the polymorphonuclear neutrophils.

So **Mononucleated** *a.* = **MONONUCLEAR**.

1890 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 490 Large mononucleated cells are seen lying scattered between the lymphocytes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 117 Round mononucleated cells with fairly abundant protoplasm.

Mononym (mɒˈnɪm), [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ὄνομα* name.] A term consisting of one word only.

1884 COUES in *Ant. Oct.* 321. 1889 [see POLYONYM] 31. 1895 B. G. WILDER in *Buck's Handbk. Nat. Sci.* IX. 100/1 It has now become a serious question which of these short mononyms shall be employed.

Hence **Mononymic** (mɒnəˈnɪmɪk), *a.*, consisting of a mononym or mononyms; **Mononymy** (mɒˈnɪmɪ), a mononymic system; **Mononymize** (mɒˈnɪmɪz) *v.*, to convert into a mononym; whence **Mononymization**.

1872 J. W. DUNNING in *Entom. Monthly Mag.* VIII. 274 In a mononymic system, we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named. 1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 272 This feature of mononymy particularly characterizes the terms which [etc.]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 525/2 note, A polyonymic adjective... may be mononymized, by selecting a main adjective and combining it with a prefix. *Ibid.* 525/2 note, The desired mononymization is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive [in *torcular Herophilii*].

Mononymian, **-ious**, *adjs.* rare. [f. eccl. Gr. *μονονύμιος* (f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ὄνομα* essence) + -AN, -OUS.] Of one substance.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 611 Albanasius... disclaimeth a monousian Trinity, as Epiphanius did before a tautoousian. *Ibid.* 620 According to Athanasius, the Three divine Hypostases, though not monousious, but homousious only, are really but one God.

Mono-oxy-: see MONOXY-.

Monopalmitin, *Chem.* [MONO-2.] The lowest in the series of palmitates of glyceryl: see PALMITIN.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 278 Monopalmitin... Dipalmitin... Tripalmitin. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 48.

Monopathic (mɒnəˈpæθɪk), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Affecting one organ or function.

[1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monopathia*, term for a single suffering of disease. *Monopathia*, of or belonging to *Monopathia*: monopathic.] 1890 *Century Dict.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monopathy (mɒnəˈpæθi), [ad. mod. L. *monopathia* or Gr. *μονοπάθεια* (in sense 2): see MONO- and -PATHY.]

†1. Solitary suffering. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 31 Every one calculateth his Nativity... by crying at his Birth, not coming into the Bodies Monopathy, or sole suffering by change of its wame Quarters; but... from Sympathy with the dividing Soule.

2. A disease or disorder affecting only one organ or function (Ogilvie 1882).

Monoped (mɒnəˈped), *Also -pede.* [f. MONO- + L. *pes*, *pēs* foot.] A creature having only one foot. *Also adj.*

1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 319 Any one single thing in this world... rational or irrational, monoped, biped, or quadruped. 18... *Even. Star* 24 Dec. The apparent monoped. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monopede*, a monostrosity in which the two lower limbs are fused into one.

Monopersonal: see MONO- 1.

Monopetalous (mɒnəˈpetələs), *a.* Also 7 -ose. [f. mod. L. *monopetalus* + -OUS: see MONO- and PETAL.] Of a flower: Having the corolla in one piece or the petals united so as to form a tube. (Called also *gamopetalous* and *sympetalous*.)

1633 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five Laciniz or Incisures. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Monopetalous Flowers*, are... all of one piece. 1783 DAVIDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 455 The corolla is monopetalous. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. 167. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl. p. vi*, Corolla rotate, monopetalous, five-lobed, tube very short.

Monophagize (mɒnəˈfædʒaɪz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μονο-* MONO- + *φάω* (see next) + -IZE.] *intr.* To eat alone.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 518 Whereas the glutton might sometimes munch and monophagize in solitude.

Monophagous (mɒnəˈfæɡəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονο-* MONO- + *φάω* (see next) + -OUS: see MONO- and PHAGOUS.] Eating only one kind of food.

1858 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, *Monophagous*, the eater of one sort of food only. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 51 A very conspicuous contrast exists... between Monophagous animals... and Polyphagous creatures. 1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 3 Mar. 406/1 Monophagous and Polyphagous animals are distinguished.

So **Monophagian**, † **Monophagous** (see quot.).

1625 MINSHUE *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 A Monophagian, or Monophagy, one that eats his meat alone without companie, or eats only of one kinde of meat.

Monophagy (mɒnəˈfædʒi), [ad. Gr. *μονο-* MONO- + *φαγία* eating alone: see MONO- and PHAGY.]

1. Eating alone.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Monophagy*, an eating alone, or of one kind of meat. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 250 Monophagy makes a man melancholy and unsocial.

2. 'The eating of only one kind of food.'

1625 MINSHUE *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 Monophagy, a meale made with one kinde of meat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monophagy*, a meal made of, or a living always with, one kind of meat. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 56 Monophagy in animals is often connected with the occurrence of special organs.

Monophane, **-phanous**: see MONO- 1.

Monophase (mɒnəˈfeɪz), *a.* *Electr.* [f. MONO- + PHASE 3.] Exhibiting a single phase: cf. *polyphase*. Also **Monophasic** *a.*

1900 *Nature* 26 July 290/2 So producing a monophasic variation of considerable E.M.F. 1902 L. BULL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 888/2 Monophasic Induction Motors closely resemble the polyphase motors in construction, but have only a single phase winding in the primary.

Monophone (mɒnəˈfəʊn), *rare.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *φωνή* sound.]

1. (See quot.)

1891 R. L. GARNER in *New Rev.* Nov. 429, I have found it necessary to coin a new word to describe the character of their [see monkeys'] speech, and as each idea seems to be couched in a single word of one syllable and nearly, indeed of one letter, I have called it a monophone.

2. = **TELEPHONE**.

1891 *Teachers' Aid* 27 Jan. 311 A list of spelling, prefixes, affixes, and roots, with a few monophones, is all it contains.

Monophonic (mɒnəˈfɒnɪk), *a.* *Music.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = **HOMOPHONIC** 1, 2.

1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Monophonous (mɒnəˈfɒnəs), *a.* rare. [Formed as **MONOPHONE** + -OUS.]

1. Of a musical instrument: Producing only one note at a time.

1878 J. HULLAH in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 47 An air is a composition for a single voice or any monophonous instrument.

2. = HOMOPHONOUS.

1869 J. L. NEVINS *China* xiv. 107 In our language, these monophony words are so few that the other words in the sentence clearly fix the meaning.

Monophony (mŏnə'fōnē). *Mus.* [Formed as MONOPHONY + -Y.] = MONODY. 1830 *Century Dict.*

Monophote (mŏnə'fōt), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO + φῶς light.]

1. Epithet of an electric arc-lamp regulator (see quot.). Also **Monophotal** *a.* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Monophote Regulator*, a voltaic arc regulator adapted to but a single light on a circuit: as distinguished from *polyphote* regulator.

2. **Monophote lamp** = **Holophote**.

1833 SLOAN *Electr. Dict.* 321 *Lamp, Holophote*. . . Synonym = Monophote Lamp.

Monophthalmic (mŏnə'fθæ'lik), *a.* [f. Gr. μονόφθαλμος (f. μόνος MONO + φθαλμός eye) + -IC.] One-eyed.

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod.* 356 The belief in Cyclopan or monophthalmic deities. 1855 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 355/2 St. Jerome was equally explicit about the existence of the Phoenix and monophthalmic men.

Monophthong (mŏnə'fθŋŋ), [ad. Gr. μονόφθογγος adj., f. μόνος MONO + φθόγγος sound.] A single vowel sound. Also *altr.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Dict. Logike* 303 Syllables of one letter, that is, every vowel. Monophthongs. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhete* (1801) i. 219 An equal mixture of consonants with soft and monophthong vowels. 1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss.* 266 *Easi in leani* is as truly a monophthong as the intersection O. 1835 E. STEVENS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 782/2 The sound of the so-called long a in *make, paper, &c.*, although once a monophthong, is now pronounced as a diphthong. 1838 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 20 The levelling of the two elements of a diphthong under a monophthong.

Hence **Monophthongal** (mŏnə'fθŋŋgəl), *a.*, consisting of a monophthong; **Monophthonging** *vb.* *sb.* = MONOPHTHONGIZATION.

1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss.* 266 Grammarians . . . speak of triphthongs, or three monophthong sounds coalescing in one syllable. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 123 The Scottish dialect, in which the monophthongal A is a very common vowel. 1834 G. DUNN in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 94 In general . . . diphthongs have two monophthong correlates. Thus: eu: a; ū: ō; 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Invest. Rines Cladistics* 52 The monophthonging of ai was of too old a date to allow us to suppose that [etc.].

Monophthongize (mŏnə'fθŋŋgaiz), *v.* [f. MONOPHTHONG + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a monophthong. Hence **Monophthongization**.

1880 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 153 That unaccented (aei) underwent a gradual approximation of its elements, ending in monophthongization and shortening. 1888 *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 420 Cases claimed as examples of the monophthongization of *eu*. *Ibid.* 435 A monophthongized diphthong. 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 313 That Boeotian monophthongizing of the diphthongs.

Monophyletic (mŏnə'fīlētīk), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO + φυλετικός, f. φυλή tribe] tribesman, f. φυλή tribe.] Pertaining to one family or race or to descent from a single prototypal form.

1874 Q. *J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 247 Monophyletic structure of the Animal Kingdom. 1875 *Dr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 325 The so-called monophyletic hypothesis, according to which the different families of organisms are derived from a single primordial form. 1879 *Tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 247 My Gastraea Theory, on which I base the monophyletic genealogy of the animal Kingdom.

Monophyllous (mŏnə'fīlēs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO + φύλλον MONO + φύλλον leaf] + -OUS.] Of a calyx: Consisting of one leaf.

1746 HILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 63 This Ring is truly a monophyllous undulated Calyx. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 Calyx monophyllous, divided.

Monophodont (mŏnə'fōdŋt), *a.* (sb.) *Zool.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO + φῶς-εἰν to generate + ὀδόντ-, ὀδόντ tooth.] *a. adj.* Having only one set of teeth. Said also of the teeth.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The Monophodont character of the Cetacea. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The Cetacea are either toothless or monophodont. 1890 FOTHERGILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 179 Edentata. Teeth . . . are monophodont, rootless, and without enamel.

b. sb. A monophodont animal.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The 'Monophodonts', or those that generate a single set of teeth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antic. Life* 363.

Monophysite (mŏnə'fīzīt), *sb.* (a.) *Ecc. Hist.* [ad. eccl. L. *Monophysita*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *Μονοφυσίτης*, f. μόνος MONO + φύσις nature: see -ITIS 1 a.] A heretic who believes that there is only one nature in the person of Jesus Christ.

The bodies of Christians now professing this belief are the Coptic, Armenian, Abyssinian, and Jacobite churches.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 272 The Acephali and Monophysites [etc.]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Monophysites*, a general name given to all those sectaries in the Levant, who only own one nature in Jesus Christ. The Monophysites, however, properly so called, are the followers of Severus, and Petrus Fullensis. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. IV. 392 Under the rod of persecution, the Nestorians and Monophysites degenerated into rebels and fugitives. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 287 Pernicious heresies, like that of the Monophysites in Egypt. 1875 BOUTREUX *Theol. Ch. Eng.* 20 Nor can the human nature be converted into the divine, as the Eutychians and other monophysites taught.

b. altr. or *adj.* = next.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. IV. 563 The *monophysita* doctrine (one incarnate nature) was rigorously preached in the churches of Egypt and the monasteries of the East. *Ibid.* 608 Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 608 The Monophysite heretics. . . were cruelly persecuted by the orthodox Greeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 853 Those old fears about lapsing into the Monophysite heresy. 1905 *Expositor* Apr. 261 Christianity in its Nestorian or Monophysite form.

Monophysitic (mŏnə'fīzītīk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] That is a Monophysite; pertaining to or characteristic of Monophysites or their heresy. So **Monophysitically** *a.* (*Opilvie Suppl.* 1855).

1823 ROSCOE in *Simond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. ii. 52 The Nestorians . . . massacred seven or eight thousand of their orthodox or monophysitic adversaries. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL in *Harnack's Ouid. Hist. Dogma* 299 Origen, who had many sympathizers among the monophysitic monks.

Monophysitism (mŏnə'fīzītīz m), [f. MONOPHYSITE + -ISM.] The belief of the Monophysites. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 371 In 483, the Acephali . . . had already seceded, and formed the real strength of Monophysitism. 1890 *Dublin Rev. Jan.* 83 The extension of the Coptic Rite in Egypt favoured the spread of monophysitism.

Monoplacid: see MONO- 1.

Monoplast (mŏnə'plæst), *Biol.* [f. MONO- + -PLAST.] An organism consisting of a single cell. Hence **Monoplastia** *a.*

1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 403 The Monoplast = Ovum. *Ibid.* The monoplasic phase of individual development. 1879 STORREY in *Man. Sci. Terms*, *Monoplast*, a naked non-vascular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope. *Monoplasic*, having one primary form.

Monoplastid (mŏnə'plæstīd), [f. MONO- + PLASTID.] = MONOPLAST. Also *altr.*

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Weissmann appears to have fully established, that the body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides), is immortal at any rate potentially. 1894-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 3), *Monoplastid*. 1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

Monoplegia (mŏnə'plēgī), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μόνος MONO + πλῆγία, πλῆγία stroke.] Paralysis of one part or limb only. Hence **Monoplegic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with monoplegia.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 A monoplegia affecting the leg only. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 666 Paralysis of the limbs in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . may be of very various type (hemiplegic, paraplegic, monoplegic).

Monopleurid, -pleurobranch, -pneumonian, etc.: see MONO- 1.

Monopode (mŏnə'pōd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *monopodius*, *a.* Gr. *μονοπόδιος = μονόπους (-ποδ-), f. μόνος MONO + πούς foot. Cf. F. *monopode*.]

1. A creature having only one foot; *spec.* one of a race of men fabled to have only one foot, with which they shaded themselves from the heat of the sun (see Pliny *Nat. Hist.* vii. ii).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) II. 277 Some [larvae], a kind of monopods, have only one of such [pediform] prominences. 1864 LOWELL *Virensis Iran.*, *Af. Sea* 172 The monopods, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrellalike foot.

2. = MONOPODIUM. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. As *adj.* Having only one foot. (Cf. L. *monopodium* one-footed table.) 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Archaeol. (Inst.) J. Nat.* LIII. 42 Monopode tables for the reception of oblations.

Monopodial (mŏnə'pōdīāl), *a.* [f. MONOPODIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a monopodium; characterized by having a single and continuous axis from which lateral shoots are produced. Hence **Monopodially** *adv.*

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 932 In monopodial branchings the primary axis may continue to develop more strongly than its lateral axes. *Ibid.* 125/1 In Myosotis (Forget-me-not) the axis is not a sympodium, but the branching takes place monopodially. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 55 *note*. A stem formed by the continued development of a terminal bud is monopodial or a monopodium.

Monopodium (mŏnə'pōdīŋm), *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μόνος MONO + πούς, πούς foot.] A single axis which extends at the apex producing in succession lateral structures beneath it.

1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs's Bot.* 156. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 932.

Monopodous (mŏnə'pōdēs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO + πούς, πούς foot + -OUS.] One-footed. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 307/1 Monopodous storks and impossible parrots.

Monopody (mŏnə'pōdī), *Pros.* [ad. mod. L. **monopodia*, *a.* Gr. μονοπόδια, f. μόνος MONO + πούς, πούς foot.] A measure consisting of a single foot. 1844 [see Divoov].

Hence **Monopodic** (mŏnə'pōdīk), *a.*, consisting of or constituting a monopody. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monopole 1. *Obs.* Also 6 money polde, monopole, monapole, 7 monopol. [a. OF. *monopole* or ad. late L. *monopodium* MONOPOLY.]

1. = MONOPOLY.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 158 Divers other crimes were layde to his charge, as . . . gathering together and making a money polde of offices, fees, wardes, and fermes. 1596

BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 49 The intolerable licentious of Monopoles and Solesales. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 97 Now for my monopole, I would aske but this trifling sute. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heav. on Earth* (Grosart) 35 Some to gaine Some Monopole, which then could not be got.

2. An emporium. *lit.* and *fig.*

(Cf. Gr. *μονοπωλίον* trading mart enjoying a monopoly.) 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 6r Merchants . . . trafficked . . . from one Mart, haven, promontorie, or Monopole to another. *Ibid.* 237 [Fletcher Parsons is] a Monopole of all mischief. 1610 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 454 The devill . . . begat insolent pride, which is a monopole of mischief.

3. An unlawful convention; a conspiracy.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 140 The civil laus deffendis & forbidois all monopoles and conventions of the comont pepil. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 253 It becomes alwayes his majestie . . . to repres and stay all monopoles and factiones.

Monopole 2. *Obs.* — [ad. Gr. μονοπώλης, f. μόνος MONO + πῶλης seller.] A monopolist.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Focker*, a Monopole, or an Engrosser of Wares and Commodities.

Monopoled, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* — (See quot.)

1611 [see MONOPOLIZE v. 1.]

Monopolier *Obs.* Also 6-7 *ier.* [a. OF. *monopolier*: see MONOPOLE 1 and -IER.] A monopolist.

1589 G. FLETCHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 81 The said Companie . . . having reduced themselves to the number of xij, and so being now more notable Monopoliers than they were before. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 102 The said companie by no sound reason . . . can be charged to bee anie such Monopoliers. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Monopolier*, a monopolier, or monopolizer. 1640 [see POLLER 2]. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 By Thee our base Monopolers doe fall.

Monopolian *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE 1 or MONOPOLY + -AN.] A monopolist.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 66 The said M. M. Adventurers were now in his town of Embden no more to be accounted Monopolians, then they were hore tofore in Antwerp. 1624 E. MISSELOEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 57 The selling of the price at the pleasure of the Monopolian to his private benefit, and the prejudice of the publique.

Monopolical, *a.* *Obs.* (In quot. 7 *monit.*) [f. MONOPOLE 1 -ICAL.] Monopolistic.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 139 Whosoever . . . seeketh either by getting monopolical patents, or by forging viunst tales to hinder our welfare.

Monopolish, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE 1 or MONOPOLY + -ISH.] Monopolistic.

1580 in *Cal. St. Papers, Foreign* 366 There is no such 'monopolish' trade used at Embden. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 105 The above said slander of Monopole, and monopolish trade used in Embden. 1613 — in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 122 A monopolish passport granted to Verstegan.

Monopolism (mŏnə'pōlīz m), [f. MONOPOLY + -ISM.] The system of monopolies.

1881 *Nature* 27 Oct. 602/1 A land of strong tendencies toward monopolism and conservatism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. v. xciv. 318 The two great national parties . . . denounce monopolism in the abstract.

Monopolist (mŏnə'pōlīst), [f. MONOPOLE or MONOPOLY + -IST. Cf. It. *monopolista*, G. *monopolist*.]

1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who favours monopoly.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 72 By this means . . . the Hanses should . . . possess the whole trade of the realm, as Monopolists of the whole kingdom. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. 61 The Marquess of Serralvo . . . was the best Monopolist of salt that ever those parts knew. 1671 W. PERKINS *Despatches* (R. Hist. Soc.) 148 The army has been sickly, & the monopolist that undertook the furnishing them with provision is much blamed. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Council. Amer.* Wks. III. 63 To raise the value of the possessions in the hands of the great private monopolists. 1866 GEO. ELLIOT *R. Holt* xxix. We know what monopolists are: men who want to keep a trade all to themselves, under the pretence that they'll furnish the public with a better article. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 222/1 An absolute right to refuse to supply a prime necessary of life is a dangerous weapon indeed with which to arm a monopolist.

2. *transf.* One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 508 Joy is an import; joy is an exchange; Joy flies monopolists; It calls for two. 1781 COVNER *Conversat.* 627 When some green heads . . . Suppose themselves monopolists of sense. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* iii. vi. The life thou leav'st below, denied above By kind monopolists of heavenly love. 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 5 He feels his being as deeply as Wordsworth, or any other of our intellectual monopolists. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 4 Dec. (1876) 392 The monopolists of political power.

3. *altr.* passing into *adj.*

1844 COHEN in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 16 Oct. 3/1 Those monopolist bumbags, who are ready to hurrah for free trade in China, and vote against it in England. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 1 The pleasure of colour is one which raises itself above the common level of monopolist gratification, and attains to the higher plane of æsthetic delight. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 327 The immunities . . . conceded to the members of that monopolist corporation.

Monopolistic (mŏnə'pōlīstīk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating to, or connected with, a monopoly or a system of monopolies.

1893 N. *York Chr. Union* Aug. 30 The monopolistic 'rail-road trunk line fare-agreement'. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Aug. 171/1 Associated press franchises are a monopolistic possession that gives some newspapers an advantage over others. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 138/1 The spirit of trades unionism is essentially monopolistic and prescriptive.

† **Monopolitan.** *Obs.* [Formed as MONOPOLITE + -AN.] A monopolist.

1601 MARTIN in D'Eves *Tracts. Parl. Elis.* (1682) 646 The Monopolitians of Starch, Tinn, Fish, . . . Salt, and I know not what. 1607 *Coke Charge at Norwich Assizes* 41 Unto whom is rightly joyned a Promoter, a Monopolitian, and an Alchemist. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P. *Wks.* ii. 342) Hee was no diuing Politician, Or project-seeking Monopolitian.

Hence † **monopolitianian**, in the same sense.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P. *Navy of Landships Wks.* i. 78) It serves for the Dyet of Project-inongers, Monopolitianians and diligent Sute-joggers.

† **Monopolite.** *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLITE¹ OR MONOPOLY + -ITE¹ i.] A monopolist.

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 522 You Marchant Mercers, and Monopolites. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwoolnes* 58 To keepe out fell and black Monopolites, The Myrmedonian crue [referring to ant.] 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Lament* bell 58 Monopolites, ingrossers, regraters.

So **Monopolitical** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), interested in monopolies.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* i. 7 'The confounded public', as that large and respectable body is frequently styled in the privacies of official and monopolistical life.

Monopolization (mɒnəˈpɒləɪzən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the verb MONOPOLIZE; the process of monopolizing or the condition of being monopolized.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 155, I advised him to take Protection from the Dutch, and allow them the Monopolization of the Trade of his Country. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 391 The immoderate extension of sheep walks, and that spirit of territorial monopolization which prevails . . . in Scotland. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The swarm of Chinese, and their monopolization of many branches of industry. 1870 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 261 The monopolization of land that went on in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Monopolize (mɒnəˈpɒləɪz), *v.* [f. MONOPOLITE¹ OR MONOPOLY + -IZE. Cf. F. *monopoliser*.]

1. *trans.* With reference to commerce: To get into one's hands the whole stock of (a particular commodity); to gain or hold exclusive possession of (a trade); to engross.

Now tending to be felt as merely a contextual application of sense 2; the use with a saleable commodity as obj. is consequently almost obsolete. In early use often, † to monopolize into (one's) hands; also † const. from.

1611 CORAN, *Monopolis* Monopoled, or monopolized; . . . ingrossed as a commodity, into one, or a few mens bands. 1615 in *Bueneluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 169 The Hollanders would engross this, merchandise, and monopolize it from all mankind. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 173 Covetousnesse . . . hath monopolized commodities into his hands, inhauced the prices of things etc. 1653 in Kymer *Radnor* (1735) XX. 644 To endeavour thereby to Monopolize all Trade into your Hands, and to exclude all other Nations. 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, Upon Compters *Wks.* 1703 III. iii. 54 Another [man] . . . marches from one side of the Ward to another, as if he was just going to the Exchange, to monopolize the Commodities of both the Indies. 1703 JUSTAMONO tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* i. 144 The Arabians . . . repaired in crowds to these celebrated islands, the productions of which they had already monopolized. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 254 If the trade was . . . monopolized and engrossed by a combination. 1854 BARNHAM *Haliut*. 470 The Emperor of all the Russias used to monopolize the apcispere helops. . . to supply himself. . . with . . . caviare. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 27 Those who monopolized the commerce of the countries where alone the citron tree grows. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* vi. ii. (1881) 295 Land, . . . the source of all wealth and the field of all labor, is monopolized.

† **D. absol. or intr.** To have a monopoly. *Obs.* 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 There passed a Law . . . for Monopolizing and exacting upon the Trade. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* i. i, London, . . . Satan's chief residence; he picks up a vagabond soul or two now and then with us, but he monopolizes there.

2. *trans. and fig.* To obtain exclusive possession or control of; to get or keep entirely to oneself. † Const. to (oneself), from (another).

1628 PRYNN *Brief Surv.* Epist. The envious . . . caulls of some peevish Diuines, who would monopolize Diuinity to themselves alone. 1656 COWLEY *Anacr.* vii. Gold alone does Passion move, Gold monopolizes Love. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puer*. 38 Nor shall mute Fife, the Sea Monopolize. 1668 R. STERLE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 250 When you suffer the world to monopolize your hearts from God, then the right use of the world is perverted. 1714 M. HENRY *Layman's Reasons* *Wks.* 1853 II. 549/1, I cannot monopolize the Church; it is too narrow enough, I dare not make it narrower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1765) III. 44 note, Descamps says, that Lely growing jealous of Roestrandt, proposed to him a partition of the art; portraits were to be monopolized by Lely. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* vi. She is a little angel! I cannot wonder that you sought to monopolize her. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*. xix. This fellow, Hawk, is monopolizing your niece. 1861 F. METCALFE *Ozonian in Iceland* vii. (1867) 114 A title now monopolized in England by Knights and Baronets. 1886 *Sk. Fr. Acad. Life* 62 Dr. Johnson was allowed to monopolize conversation as he did, because his sagacity was admitted to be enormous. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 The progeny of any one species would, if allowed to increase unchecked, alone monopolize the land.

Hence **Monopolized** *pp. a.* 1783 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 We participate oow of a monopolized, instead on an open market. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 172/1 Any . . . monopolized commodity. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 18 The advantages of monopolized commerce.

Monopolizer (mɒnəˈpɒləɪzə). [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who monopolizes.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 389 Now an Ingrosser . . . now an Haberdasher of small wares. . . nay worse than these. . . a Monopolizer. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 283 Monopolizers, . . . and many others who are punishable by Imprisonment and the Pillory. 1668 CHARLETON, etc. *Ephes. & Cinn.* *Matrons* ii. Pref. I am no Monopolizer of such Commodities. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* iv. *Wks.* 1882 X. 95, I wonder he escapes being destroyed by the men as a monopolizer [of the women]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96 Some Armenians . . . bought up great quantities of grain. . . Several monopolizers have been put to death. 1769 MRS. F. BROOKE *Hist. Emily Montague* xcvi. (1784) IV. 47, I am a most intolerable monopolizer of the sex; in short, I have very little relish for any conversation but theirs. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 The . . . avarice of an hard-hearted monopolizer. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 83 The nobles . . . were, at that period, the monopolizers of political power. 1871 F. A. S. HEWITT in *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 372 It is the fashion to denounce these corporations as monopolizers. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 259 The extent to which the monopolizers of land, can, in rent, levy tribute upon the earnings of labor.

Monopolizing, *vb. sb.* [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MONOPOLIZE; monopolization.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) II. 487 An opinion will be had that that man seeks the raising of his owne esteeme out of others blemishes, and the engrossing and monopolizing of all respect and reverence to himselfe. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 54 Some thinke that the reducing of trade into Order and Government, is a kind of Monopolizing and restraint of trade. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* *Wks.* 1853 II. 714/1 This monopolizing of the great ordinance of baptism. 1747 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 473 She has many friends that wish to have a share of her company, and as I am oo friend to monopolizing, I can't and must not murmur at their enjoying a pleasure I am so sensible of. 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xvi. 149 All poverty and suffering arose from the monopolizing of land by private owners.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 73 These people have the true monopolizing ideas. 1838 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. ii. (1819) III. 380 'The discontents . . . resulted from the monopolizing spirit of their corporations, who oppressed all artisans without the pale of their community. 1837 — *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 56 With that true love of letters which scorns the monopolising spirit of possession, Lorenzo permitted his manuscripts to be freely copied for the use of other parts of Europe.

Monopolizing, *pp. a.* [-ING².] That monopolizes; having a monopoly.

1797 BURKE *Lett. Affairs* *Irel.* *Wks.* IX. 460 A small monopolizing Junto. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 407 This canting son of the monopolizing sect. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Selim.* (1858) 75 A wall erected by some monopolizing proprietor of the neighbouring lands. 1869 LANDRETH *Life A. Thomson* i. 17 The stir has been diverted to the monopolising railway. 1891 *Athenaeum* 24 Oct. 545/2 [Prof. Marshall pleads] for the collective good against the too partial individualism of monopolizing capitalists.

† **Monopolous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. MONOPOLITE + -OUS.] Monopolistic.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xv. (1652) 203 She never was . . . overladen with any such excesses in her Person, or defects in her Government, as might constraine her to support, or be supported by a monopolous use of favourites.

Monopoly (mɒnəˈpɒli). [ad. late L. *monopolium*, *a.* Gr. *μονοπωλίον* (also *-πωλία*, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *πωλ-ειν* to sell. Cf. MONOPOLITE *sb.*]

1. Exclusive possession of the trade in some article of merchandise; the condition of having no competitor in the sale of some commodity, or in the exercise of some trade or business.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* *Wks.* 1303/4 He knoweth . . . that of all the dyciples, there woulde none bee so false a traitour . . . but him selfe alone. And therefore is thys ware Judas all in thynne owne hand. Thou haste a monopoly thereof. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Nord's Utop.* i. (1895) 58 Suffer not thys ryche man to hve vp all, to ingrosse and forstalle, and with thier monopolye to kepe the market alone as please them. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, . . . are great Meanes to enrich; especially, if the Partie have intelligence, what Things are like to come into Request, and so store Himselfe before hand. 1648-58 HEXHAM, *Fockerie*, a Monopole, or an Engrossment of all sorts of Wares and Commodities. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax*. Sel. *Wks.* i. 102 You bave, in this kingdom, an advantage in Lead, that amounts to a monopoly. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 112 This hostility terminated in breaking down the exclusive monopoly of the Bank of England, and narrowing greatly the specie basis of its circulation. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 In the reign of Edward III [German traders] had a practical monopoly of the carrying trade.

b. In generalized sense. (In 17th c. often, † the crime of 'engrossing'.)

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 65 Setting also price before hand of that which they sell, and of that which they will buy, and so committing open Monopoly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. Annot. 24/2 Who knoweth not that Monopoly is, when one engrosseth some commodity into his owne handes, that none may sell the same but himselfe or from him? 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 57 Monopoly is a kind of Commerce, in buying, selling, changing or bartering, vsurped by a few, and sometimes but by one person, and forestalled from all others, to the gaine of the Monopolist, and to the Detriment of other men. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Monopoly*, . . . an unlawful kind of traffic, when one or more persons make themselves sole masters of any commodity, trade, manufacture, or the like, with design to enhance its price; those who have occasion for it being obliged to purchase it at their hands, and on their own terms. 1793 BENTHAM *Emancipate your Colonies* *Wks.* 1843 IV. 412 Monopoly, that is, exclusion of customers, has certainly no teodeocy to produce increase of the umber of traders.

2. An exclusive privilege (conferred by the sovereign or the state) of selling some commodity or trading with a particular place or country.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 517 Then daily beg'd I great Monopolies. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Thou [sic] an actor! shalt have a monopoly of playing, confirm'd to thee and thy couey, vnder the Emperours broad scale, for this service. 1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Monopolie*, a licence that none shall buy or sell a thing, but one alone. 1613 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii. Take her hence . . . To be shown up and down at fairs and markets, Two pence apiece. To see so foul a monster Will be a fair monopoly and worth the begging. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. iii. I would not have my cruelty so talk'd on To any child of mine for a monopoly. 1640 HAMBINGTON *Queen of Arragon* iv. F. 2, 'Cause one of Oberons Groomes had got from her the Monopoly of transporting gnats. 1641 *Remonstr. State Kingd.* 9 The Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, Sea-Cole, and, in a manner, of all things of most common and necessary use. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxvi. 320 Monopolies, or exclusive privileges, are generally ungrateful to the people of a free state. 1811 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 249 The Public Revenue [of Russia], is likely to increase, particularly the customs, and the farm, or monopoly of brandy. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1897) 361 Raleigh held a monopoly of cards, Essex a monopoly of sweet wines. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 269 The finest salt in India is manufactured on the coast of Cuttack, yielding the Government a revenue little short of eighteen lacs of rupees, when the East-India Company possessed a monopoly of the manufacture of that necessary of Hindoo life. 1874 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 214 They [the Dutch] secured a monopoly of trade with Japan which lasted throughout the modern period. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 650/2 The monopoly of the right to print the Bible in England is still possessed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printer for England. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. 122 The Assiento treaty, by which England obtained the monopoly of the slave-trade to the Spanish Colonies.

3. *transf. and fig.* (often with conscious metaphor). Exclusive possession, control, or exercise of something.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3, I make not my head a grave, but a treasure of knowledge. I intend no Monopoly, but a Community in learning. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Pref. Till which grievances be remov'd and religion set free from the monopoly of hirelings. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 366 ¶ 2 The monopoly of Puns, has been an immemorial privilege of the Johnians. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xii. 123 Wealth has indeed the monopoly of justice against poverty. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* vii. Do you think you have a monopoly of rebellion, and that we have not a right to show a trick of disobedience in our turn? 1861 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. ix. (1871) 268 Neither side has a monopoly of right or wrong. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alph. Ascents* ii. 45 Peter has almost a monopoly now of the Matterhorn.

b. in generalized sense.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 8/1 Thy children, Scotland, in the desert land, Driven from their homes by fell Monopoly, Keep holy to the Lord the seventh day. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflant.* Introd. 29 That spirit of domination, exclusion, and monopoly, by which most of her [the church of Rome's] institutions at that period were actuated.

4. To make a monopoly of: a. *lit.* to obtain the exclusive sale of (a commodity); b. *fig.* to 'monopolize', keep to oneself (a possession).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 753 Master Merchant. Can finde the meane, to make Monopolies Of eury ware, that is accompted strange. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) v. xcviij. He . . . makes a Monopoly of offices. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 231 The iniquity of the Pontificians in making a monopoly of Gods grace. 1693 DRAYTON *Jural Ded.* (1726) p. v. Johnson (= Ben Jonson). . . had been acquainted with the Rules, yet seemed to envy to Posterity that Knowledge, and like an Inventor of some useful Art, to make a Monopoly of his Learning. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 1 The Kitcat have pretended to make a Monopoly of our sense. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 10 A certain Honourable Gentleman . . . is . . . Endeavouring to make a Monopoly of this Voyage, and to that end designs to publish by Authority. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* *Wks.* II. 87 Government in France has made a monopoly of that great article of salt.

5. A thing which is the subject of a monopoly (in senses 1-3).

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 7 It is one of those happy ideas which have been privileged monopolies of the first inventor. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 206 The culture of opium . . . is a government monopoly, being confined to the provinces of Bahar and Benares. Every one who chooses may raise opium within the prescribed limits. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 186 The culture . . . of tobacco was made a Crown monopoly. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrl.* xxiii. 22 Printing the Holy Scriptures is a monopoly. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* ii. 25 Such traits are not the monopoly of the Babylonian priests.

6. A trading company that has a monopoly.

[a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 125 If Corporations in Trade with Joint-Stocks, should appear to be . . . to all intents and purposes Monopolies, mischievous to Trade.] 1871 Q. Rev. Oct. 461 Other enterprises with enormous capitals, e.g. banks, . . . are not monopolies. 1887 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v. (1890) 41 Without being . . . checked by the clamour against it, the absorption of business by ever larger monopolies continued.

7. *attrib.*, as *monopoly licence*, *price*.

1625 BACON *Apophth.* xxix. Resusc. (1671) i. 227 The Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was asked his Opinion by Queen Elizabeth, of one of these Monopoly licences. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 153 The rent of land, . . . is considered as the price paid for the use of the land, is naturally a monopoly price. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 347 They still fight for the impossibility of driving a distant traffic, without encouragement of monopoly-prices.

Monopolylogist. [f. next + -IST.] One who performs a MONOPOLYLOGUE.

1830 *Examiner* 278/1 The Monopolylogist [sic] startled his audience. 1834 *Ibid.* 294/2 Matthews made his first appearance as a Monopolylogist.

Monopolylogue (mɒnɒpɒlɒɡ). [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + λόγος POLY- + -λογία -LOGUE.] An entertainment in which a single performer sustains many characters. Also fig.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Fruits*. (1825) 333 Like Mathews in a Monopolylogue. 1834 T. H. LISTER in *Mr. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 153 The Duke of Wellington lays aside his mysterious monopolylogue. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 76 The third part was another Monopolylogue, called 'All well at Natchitoches'—all the characters by Mr. Mathews. 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* v. Go where with human notes the Parrot dealeth in mono-polylogue. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* x. 68 The conversation, or rather mono-polylogue, as some great performer calls it, ran in somewhat of the following strain. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* x. 273/1 Last week we gave a view of a distinguished religious actor in a monopolylogue and domestic performance—Spurgeon at Home.

Monopotassic. a. Chem. [See MONO- 2.] Containing one equivalent of potassium.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 325 Monopotassic sulphate, is commonly called bisulphate of potash.

Monopous (mɒnə'pʊs), a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. μόνος (μόνος) or μόνος-ος one-eyed (f. μόνος MONO- + ὤψ eye) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Fruits*. (1799) II. 327 That a great many gentlemen... never had more than one eye...; that their progeny also were like themselves monopous.

Monoprioidian (mɒnə'praɪə'diən), a. Paleont. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + πρίων saw.] Having serrations on one side of the stem only: said of graptolites. Also Monoprioidia.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 95 Besides the simple forms of Graptolites with a row of cellules on one side (monoprioidian), there are others with a row of cellules on each side (diprioidian). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 769 A typical or monoprioid Graptolite.

Monopstyle: see MONO- 1.

Monopsychism (mɒnə'sɪk'iz'm). [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ψυχή soul + -ISM.] The theory that all souls (or the souls of all mankind) are one; the unity of souls asserted by this theory.

1864 W. HEELEY in *Calcutta Rev.* XXXIX. 383 Some of his expressions point clearly to the middle-age notion of monopsychism—that all mankind had but one soul. 1894 ROMANES *Th. on Relig.* (1895) 50 Wherein all causation is gathered up into the monopsychism of a single personality. || Monopsychosis (mɒnə'sɪkə'usis). [mod.L., see MONO- and PSYCHOSIS.] = MONOMANIA.

1893 T. S. CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 18 A true impression from a nerve of common sensibility may be misinterpreted, as when a man has cancer of his stomach that causes him real gnawing pain, and he says he has rats inside him that are eating his vitals. It might help you to understand this condition better if it were called Monopsychosis. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* s.v. *Monomania* (also termed, by Clouston, monopsychosis).

† **Monopter.** Arch. Obs. rare. Also 8 monopters. [ad. F. *monoptère*, ad. med.L. *monopteros*: see MONOPTEROS.] = MONOPTEROS.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monopter*, was a sort of a round Temple, whose Roof was supported by one Pillar only. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Monoptère*, a kind of temple among the antients, round, and without walls; having its dome supported by columns. 1775 in *Asi.*

Monopteral (mɒnə'ptɛrəl), a. and sb. [f. late L. *monopter-os* (Vitruvius, in sense 1 below), mod. L. *monopter-us* (in sense 2), a. Gr. *μόνωπτερος, lit. 'having one wing or fin', f. μόνος MONO- + πτερόν wing, fin, row or circle of columns: see -AL.] A. adj.

1. Arch. Of a temple: Consisting of a single circle of columns supporting a roof.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 588 *Monopteron*, or *Monopteral Temple*, an edifice consisting of a circular colonnade, supporting a dome, without any inclosing wall. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Templ.* IV. 118/2 The uppermost is a Corinthian rotunda, forming an open or monopteral temple (i.e. without any cella).

2. Zool. Having a single fin, wing, or alate part. [Cf. F. *monoptère* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] 1837 SOLLA in *Enchyl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (Fig. 17) *K.* monopteral cymba.

B. sb. A monopteral temple; a monopteros. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 243 *Monopteros*, *Monopteral*,... a circular temple consisting of a roof supported on columns, without any cell.

|| **Monopteros** (mɒnə'ptɛrɒs). Arch. Also 8-9 monopteron. [subst. use of late L. *monopteros* adj.: see MONOPTERAL.] A monopteral temple.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopteron*, a sort of round Temple, whose Roof was only supported by Pillars; so call'd, from its having but one Wing or Isle. 1823 [see MONOPTERAL a. 1]. 1850 LEITCH in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 190 (ed. 2) 171 Temple... of Mars Ultor on the capitol, a small monopteros, which we still see on coins. 1883 in *Reber's Hist. Anc. Art* 476 *Monopteros*, a circular structure of outstanding columns, commonly without a cella enclosed by walls.

Monopterous (mɒnə'ptɛrəs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *monopter-us* (see MONOPTERAL) + -OUS.] Of certain seeds: Having but one wing.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monopterous*, having but one VOL. VI.

wing, as the *carcerula* of the *Fraxinus*: monopterous. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Monopterygian, -ious: see MONO- 1.

† **Monoptic**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ὀπτικός of or pertaining to sight (see OPTIC).] One-eyed. Also absol.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monoptick*, that seeth onely with one eye. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Monoptick*.

Monoptical (mɒnə'ptɪkəl), a. humorously pedantic. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] One-eyed.

1821 Blackie *Mag.* IX. 61 Monoptical Squire Polyphemus. c. 1842 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 74 He was a rugged veteran, white-haired, bloated, lame, and monoptical.

Monoptote (mɒnə'ptɒt). Also 7-8-tot. [ad. late L. *monoptōt-us*, a. late Gr. μωνόπτωτος, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + πτώω falling, cogn. w. πτώσις case, f. πτ-πτω to fall. So F. *monoptote*.] A noun occurring in a single oblique case (as L. *astut*).

1612 BRINSLEY *Pers. Parts* (1669) 101 Q. Which call you Monoptotes? A. Such words as are found in one oblique case. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monoptote*, a word having but one Case. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 40 Monoptotes, which have but one Case; as, *astut*. 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram.* § 94. 36 Monoptote.

Hence **Monoptotic**, a., having only one case.

1872 LATHAM s.v. *Monoptote*, A word that appears in one form only, on the first view, equally aptotic and monoptotic—both or either.

Monopylean: see MONO- 1.

Monopyrenous (mɒnə'praɪrənəs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + πύρη fruit-stone + -OUS. Cf. F. *monopyrène*.] Having but one stone or kernel: said of fruits.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopyrenous Fruit*, such Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monopyrenous*, containing one stone.

Mono-rail (mɒnə'reɪl). [f. MONO- + RAIL sb. 2.] A designation (chiefly *altrab.*) of a railway with carriages running on a single rail. So **Mono-railway**.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 4/2 Patent electric express railway... built on the mono-rail system. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 3/2 The Proposed Monorail between Liverpool and Manchester. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/3 A scheme... for the construction of a mono-railway.

Monorchid (mɒnə'kɪd), a. and sb. [f. mod.L. *monorchis*, *monorchid*: see MONORCHIS. Cf. F. *monorchide*.] A. adj. Having only one testicle; characterized by or exhibiting monorchism. B. sb. A monorchid person; = MONORCHIS.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 6 There is a set of barbarians at the back of the Cape of Good Hope, who appear to be very generally monorchid, or possessed of only a single testis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 390 A Monorchid has only one testicle in the scrotum. 1885 *Lancet* 18 July 141/2 The question as to the possible... inconvenience to which monorchids are liable falls under two heads.

Monorchidism (mɒnə'kɪdɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] = MONORCHISM.

1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 304 Researches in Monorchidism and Cryptorchidism in Man. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 392 Occasionally monorchidism is acquired.

|| **Monorchides** (mɒnə'kɪdɪs). Pl. monorchides (-ɪdɪz). [mod.L. *monorchis*, pl. (incorrectly) *-ides*, a. Gr. μωνόρχης adj., f. μόνος MONO- + ὄρχις testicle.] A person or animal with only one testicle.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Monorchitis*. 1843 CURLING *Dis. Testis* 52 Many instances of monorchides, or persons having only a single testis, are also mentioned by the old authors. 1865 A. S. TAYLOR *Princ. & Pract. Med. Jurispr.* 866 Monorchides... have been known to be prolific.

Monorchism (mɒnə'kɪz'm). [Formed as MONORCHIS + -ISM.] The condition of having only one testicle. 1876 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Monorganic (mɒnə'gɔːnɪk), a. [f. MON(O)- + ORGAN + -IC.]

1. Med. Of a disease: Affecting a single organ.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. Having only one organ.

1887 *Science* 3 June 534 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are polyorganic.

Monorhine (mɒnə'reɪn), a. and sb. Zool. Also monorrhine. [f. mod.L. *Monorhina*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ῥίς, ῥίς nose.] A. adj. Having a single nasal passage only; spec. applied to the *Monorhina*, a group of skulled vertebrates, having only one nasal passage, and comprising the lampreys and hags. Also Monorhinal (mɒnə'reɪnəl), monorhinous (mɒnə'reɪnəs), adjs. in the same sense.

1830 *Century Dict.*, *Monorhinal*, *Ibid.*, *Monorhine*. 1897 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nat. Science* July 47 To assume... that these fishes were monorhine, is surely illegitimate and arbitrary. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 504/2 There is no evidence whatever that any of the creatures classed together as Ostracodermi were monorhinal like the Lampreys. 1902 *Webster's Dict.*, *Suppl.*, *Monorhinous*.

B. sb. A monorhinal vertebrate.

1830 in *Century Dict.* and in later Dicts.

† **Monorhythmic**, Obs. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ῥυθμός RHYTHM.] = MONORHIME.

Etymologically the word should mean 'having one rhythm'; but prob. it was intended as a more correct form to be substituted for the hybrid *monorhyme* (*rime*), the word *rhyne* being regarded as a derivative of *ῥυθμός*. 1775 ASH, *Monorhythmic*, a poetical composition in which all the verses end with the same rhyme.

Monorhythmic, a. rare. Pros. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = MONORHIME a. (Cf. prec.)

1833 LONGF. *Anc. Span. Ball.* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 162 They [old Spanish ballads] are all monorhythmic, with full consonant rhymes. 1833 — *Drift-Wood* *Ibid.* 296 In these old romances... the verse is monorhythmic.

Monorime, -rhyme (mɒnə'reɪm), sb. and a. [a. F. *monorime* (1090 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ῥιμη RIME, RHYME.] A. sb. a. A poetical composition or passage in which all the lines have the same rime. B. pl. Lines forming a 'tirade' with one rime.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monorhyme*, a poetical composition, all the verses thereof end with the same rhyme. 1863 T. WRIGHT *Pref. to Langlois's Chron.* (Rolls II. p. xi), In this manuscript each new set of monorimes is headed by a title in Latin. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 46 note, The rudeness of this versification, says M. Gêruez, is marked by monorimes, of indeterminate length.

B. adj. Having a single rime. So also **Monorimed** ppl. a. [see -ED.]

1833 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 299 The old romances were sung; and... hence there was a good reason for dividing them into monorhyme stanzas. 1898 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1909) 737 These rolling quatrains, rhymed as a rule *aaba*,... but sometimes monorhymed throughout. 1902 H. LYNN *G. Paris' Med. Fr. Lit.* 90 A little poem... in monorhymed quatrains.

Monoschematic: see MONO- 1.

Monoselenide. Chem. [MONO- 2.] A selenide containing one equivalent of selenium.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 228 The mono, tri, and pentaselenides.

Monoseme (mɒnə'seɪm), a. Pros. [ad. Gr. μωνόσημος: see next.] = next. 1902 in WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Suppl.*

Monosemic (mɒnə'seɪm), a. Pros. [f. Gr. μωνόσημος cited in sense 'having only one signification' (f. μόνος MONO- + σημα sign, mark) + -IC.] Consisting of or equal to a single mora. (Cf. *disemic*, *trisemic*.) 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monosepalous (mɒnə'seɪpələs), a. Bot. [f. MONO- + mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS. In F. *monosépale*.] Properly, Having one lateral sepal only; but commonly misused for *gamosepalous*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introduct. 24 In *Scleranthus* the calyx is always monosepalous. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* s.v. If the calyx of any flower consists merely of a single piece, or sepal, or of several sepals united, it is said to be monosepalous, as in *Primula*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 225 When a monosepalous calyx is entire, the number of sepals can then only be ascertained by the venation.

Monosilicate. Chem. [MONO- 2.] A silicate containing one equivalent of silicic anhydride. 1857 MÜLLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 128 Monosilicate of ethyl.

Monosiphonous (mɒnə'sɪfənəs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σίφων tube, pipe (SIPHON) + -OUS.] Having a single siphon; applied to certain Algae (*Florideae*) in which a transverse section of the frond shows only a single large, elongated central cell or siphon not surrounded by smaller similar cells. So **Monosiphonic** (-sɪfənɪk) a.

1853 HARVEY *Nereis Borealis* Auct. u. 8, IX. *Wrangellia*. Frond filiform, monosiphonous. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 133 Of those green Algae which are marked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or polysiphonous stems. 1888 VINES in *Enchyl. Brit.* XXIV. 126/2 The filaments [of the *Phaeospora*] may consist of single rows of cells (*monosiphonous*), as in most *Scleranthus*, or of several rows of cells (*polysiphonous*), as in the *Alveolaceae*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monosiphonic*.

|| **Monosis** (mɒnə'sɪs). Bot. [mod.L., a. Gr. μόνος solitary, singleness, f. μόνος to make single or solitary, f. μόνος single.] The isolation of an organ from the rest. (Cf. MONOSY.)

1873 COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2) 73. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 669.

Monosodic (mɒnə'sɒdɪk), a. Chem. [MONO- 2.] Containing one equivalent of sodium.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 333 Monosodic Carbonate. *Ibid.* 340 Monosodic orthophosphate.

So **Monosodium**, used *altrab.* 1857 MÜLLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 250 Mono-sodium glycol.

Monosomatic, -ous, -spasm: see MONO- 1.

Monosperm (mɒnə'spɜːm), a. Bot. rare. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σπέρμα seed, SPERM. Cf. F. *monosperme* (adj.).] A plant having but one seed. 1879 in STORMONT *Man. Sci. Terms*; and in later Dicts.

Monospermal (mɒnə'spɜːməl), a. Bot. rare. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Having only one seed; monospermous. Also **Monospermatous a. [Cf. F. *monospermatique*.]**

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monospermal*, *Monospermatus*, having only one seed; one-seeded; both of these terms are used, but the second is the more correct one. 1896 J. H. BALFOUR in *Enchyl. Brit.* IV. 151/2 The drupe is a... monospermal and unilocular indehiscent fruit.

Monospermic, a. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] 1. Bot. = MONOSPERMUS.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monospermicus*, the same as *Monospermus*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monospermic*, the same as *Monospermus*.

2. *Phys.* Pertaining to, or affected with, monospermy.

1902 *Webster's Dict., Suppl.* s.v., Monospermic eggs.

Monospermous (mōnospēr'mōs), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as prec. + *-ous*.] Having only one seed. 1737 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Monospermus* [1737 *Ibid.*, *Monospermus*], which bears a single seed to each flower, as in Valerian, the Marvel of Peru, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd.* Bot. i. xv. (1765) 399. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 388/2 There are eight barren stamens, and two monospermous berries [in *Menispermum*]. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 8 *Bocconia* has a monospermous capsule. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 336 The pericarp is monospermous.

Monospermy (mōnospēr'mi), *Phys.* [After *POLYSPERMY* (Gr. πολυσπερμία), *f.* Gr. μόνος MONO- + σπέρμα seed. Cf. *F. monospermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by a single spermatozoon; opposed to *polyispermia*. 1902 in *Webster's Dict., Suppl.*

Monospherical (mōnospēr'ikāl), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σφαῖρα a sphere + *-ical*.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

1775 in *ASH*. 1836 in *SMART*; and in recent Dicts.

Monospondylic (mōnospōndi'lik), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σπόνδυλος (Attic σφόνδυλος) vertebra + *-ic*: see *SPONDYLIC*.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column.

1834 *RVDER in Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm.* 983 The caudal part of the axial column may be perfectly monospondylic.

Monosporangium (mōnospōr'endzīŋm), *Bot.* [mod. L., *f.* MONO- + SPORANGIUM.] A sporangium containing or bearing monospores.

1892 *Frut. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 25 The monosporangia are terminal, on one- or two-celled branches. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monosporangium*, used by Sauvageau for the organ which produces monospores.

Monospore (mōnospōr'e), *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SPORE.] An undivided spore, as in some of the lower Algae.

1892 *Frut. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 24 Their neutral organs are undivided, i.e. they are monospores. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monospore*, a special spore in *Ecotocarpus*, by Sauvageau considered to be a *Gemma*.

Monosporous (mōnospōr'us), *a.* *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SPORE + *-ous*. Cf. *F. monosporé*.] = MONOSPOROUS.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 *Monosporous* species.

Monosporiferous (mōnospōr'i'fērōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. MONOSPORE + *-iferous*.] Bearing monospores.

1892 *Frut. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 24 There was ample material for learning the true characters of the epiphyte in all stages of the neutral or monosporiferous state.

Monosporogony (mōnospōr'ōgōni), [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σπόρος sowing, seed + *-gōnia* begetting.] (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Monosporogony*, the form of asexual reproduction in which a single cell detaches itself from the adjoining cells of an organism, increases by division, and forms a multicellular organism.

Monosporous (mōnospōr'ōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + σπόρος SPORE + *-ous*.] Having but a single spore.

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Monosporus*, applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single spore: monosporous. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 26 M. Sévillé was of opinion that the basidia of the Tremelli were monosporous. *Ibid.* 145 Each of them [sc. these tubes] very soon emits four monosporous spicules.

Monostach, etc.: see *MONO-1*.

Monostearin (mōnostē'arin), *Chem.* [*MONO-2*.] That species of stearin formed from glycerin by the replacement by stearyl of one only of the three OH groups.

1854 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 5) 599 Three compounds of stearic acid with glycerin have been thus produced, which M. Berthelot distinguishes as monostearin, bistearin, and trestearin. 1879 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 697/2 The process of saponification may be viewed as the gradual progressive transformation of tristearin into distearin, monostearin, and glycerin.

Monostele (mōnostē'l), *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + στήλη block of stone, slab: see *STELE*.] A single axial cylinder of tissue in certain plants. So **Monostelic** *a.* Also **Monostely** (see quot.) and **Monosteleous** *a.*

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monostelic*, having a single axial cylinder of tissue, in which the vascular tissue is developed. *Ibid.*, *Monostely*, the state of having a single stele; adj. *monosteleous*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 422/2 *margin*, Arrangement in strands: the cylinder or monostele.

Monostich (mōnostīk), *sb.* *Pros.* - *Forms*: 7-8 monostich, 7- monostich. Also 6, 8 in Gr. form monostichon. [ad. late L. *monostichum*, *monostichium* (Ausonius), *a.* Gr. μονόστιχος, neut. of μονόστιχος adj. consisting of one verse, *f.* μόνος MONO- + στίχος row, line, or verse. Cf. *F. monostique* adj. (a 1382 in Du Cange) and *sb.*] A poem or epigram consisting of but one metrical line.

1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epir.* 104 b, This Monostichon here following, was written upon the gate of the Monestarie of the Benedictines. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 38 [The seven works of mercy] aptly comprehended in this Monostich. *Visito, poto, cibo, redimo, tigo, colligo, condo*. 1693 J. H. tr. *Juvenal* x. Ep. Ded.

3. I know not whether you have ever met with the following Monostich. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 47. 1/1 That Celebrated Monostich, The Bashful Water saw her God, and Blush'd. 1721 *BAILEY, Monostichon*, an Epigram consisting of one single Verse. 1871 *BROWNING Balaust*. 169 Who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize... Or thrust and parry in hright monostich. 1891 *DAVER Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 342 Single lines or monostichs: these are found but rarely.

Monostich (mōnostīk), *a.* Also 7 monostich, 9 (sense 2) monostich. [a. Gr. μονόστιχος (see prec.); in sense 2 a. *F. monostique* (Hailly).]

1. *Pros.* Consisting of a single line of verse.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Monostich*, (*monostichon*) that which consists of one only verse. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett. Freeman L* 37 It contains monostich passages.

2. *Min.* = MONOSTICHOUS 1. *Obs.*

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 211 *Monostich topaz*, is a slightly oblique eight sided prism, in which two and two lateral planes meet under very obtuse angles.

Monostichous (mōnostīk'ōs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + στίχος row, line + *-ous*.]

1. *Min.* (See quot.) Cf. MONOSTICHOUS 2.

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Monostichous*, applied by Hailly to a variety of the prism, the base of which is surrounded with facets which have different inclinations, as the *Yenites monosticha*: monostichous.

2. *Bot.* Arranged in a single vertical row, rank, or series, on one side of an axis, as the flowers in certain grasses. (Opposed to *distichous*.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monostichous*, arranged in one row. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

3. *Zool.* Consisting of a single layer or row.

1883 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q. Frut. Microsc. Sci.* XXXI. 195 These may be called respectively *Monostichous* and *Diplostichous* eyes. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Arthropoda*) The hypodermic cells beneath the thickened cuticle constitute the *ommatium*, and remain either in a single or form a double layer; hence *mono-* or *diplo-*stichous. The monostichous ommatium is said to be apoditic when cup-shaped. *Ibid.* 525 All the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous. 1902 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 697/2 The monomeric eye is rarely provided with a single layer of cells beneath its lens; when it is so, it is called monostichous.

Monostigmatous: see *MONO-1*.

Monostomatous (mōnostōm'atōs), *a.* *Zool.*

[f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + στόμα, στόμα mouth + *-ous*: cf. next.] Having only one mouth or sucker; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*, the higher of the two main divisions of the *Metazoa*, including all metazoans (with a single oral aperture) except the sponges or *Polysomata*. Opposed to *polystomatous*. In recent Dicts.

Monostome (mōnostōm), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. monostome* (Littre), ad. Gr. μονόστρομος with one mouth, *f.* μόνος MONO- + στόμα mouth.] *a.* adj. Having only one mouth or sucker. *b.* *sb.*

An animal having only one mouth or sucker, as a metazoan, or a parasitic trematode worm of the genus *Monostomum* or family *Monostomidae*. So **Monostomous** *a.* [f. Gr. μονόστρομος + *-ous*], having only one mouth; monostomatous.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 80 Brandt... divided the *Discophore* into Monostomous and Polystomous. 1849 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 426 The stomachal membrane of the Monostome Medusæ. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Monostomus*, having but one mouth, or opening: monostomous. 1860 COBBOLD in *Frut. Linn. Soc.* (1861) V. 38 The absence, however, of a ventral sucker... points to a closer alliance with the Monostomes.

Monostrophe (mōnostrophē), *Pros.* [ad. Gr. μονόστροφος adj., *f.* μόνος MONO- + στροφή recurring metrical scheme, STROPHE.] A poem in which one strophic arrangement is repeated throughout.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monostrophic (mōnostroph'ik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. μονόστροφος-ος, *f.* μονόστροφος-ος: see *MONOSTROPHE* and *-ic*.] *a.* adj. Consisting of repetitions of one and the same strophic arrangement.

1671 *MILTON Samson Pref.*, The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts, call'd by the Greeks Monostrophic, or rather Apoleymenon, without regard had to Strophe, Antistrophe or Epod. 1788 [CUMMERLAND] *Observer* No. 111. IV. 158 By making his Chorus monostrophic, he has robbed it of that lyric beauty, which [etc.]. 1847 *Grote Greece* ii. xxix. (1862) IV. 119 Until this time [600 a.c.] the song had been monostrophic, consisting of nothing more than one uniform stanza, repeated from the beginning to the end of the composition. 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Theat. Græc.* i. ii. (ed. 6) 27 The Dithyramb of Lasus eventually became monostrophic.

b. *sb. pl.* Monostrophic verses.

1784 G. L. HUNTINGFORD (*title*) An Apology for the Monostrophics which were published in 1782. With a second collection of Monostrophics. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Urwin* 22 Oct., Wks. 1836 V. 169 Huntingford's Monostrophics.

Monostyle (mōnostīl), *a.* *Arch.* [f. MONO- + STYLE¹.] Built in one style throughout.

1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308.

Monostyle, *a.* *Arch.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + στυλ pillar: see *STYLE*.] Having or consisting of a single shaft, pillar, or column. So **Monostylar** *a.*

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frut.* VII. 101/1 We question whether any more monostylar monuments, supporting nothing, will be erected for some time. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308 *Monostyle*.

Monostylous: see *MONO-1*.

Mono-substitution: see *MONO-2*.

Monosulphide (mōnosul'fīd). *Chem.* [*MONO-2*.] A sulphide containing one equivalent of sulphur. Also † **Monosulphuret**, in the same sense. Also **Monosulphite**, a sulphite containing one equivalent of sulphurous acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Örr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 408 Two compounds of sulphurous acid with soda are known—the monosulphite and the bisulphite. *Ibid.* 411 The monosulphuret or monosulphide of potassium.

Monosy (mōnōsi), *Bot.* [a. *F. monosie* (Morren), *f.* Gr. μόνος: see *MONOSIS*.] (See quot.)

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Tera.* 58 The late Professor Morren proposed the general term *Monosy* for all these cases of abnormal isolation. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monosy*, Morren's term for the abnormal isolation of parts due to (a) *Adesmy* or (b) *Dialysis*.

† **Monosyllabe**. *Obs.* [a. *F. monosyllabe* or ad. late L. *MONOSYLLABUS*.] = MONOSYLLABLE *sb.*

1585 *Jas. I. Ess. Poésie* (Arb.) 59 Gif your Section be nocht... a monosyllabe.

Monosyllabic (mōnosilā'bik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *monosyllabic-us* (R. Bacon 1271), *f.* late L. *monosyllabus* = Gr. μονοσύλλαβος: see *MONOSYLLABON*, Cf. *F. monosyllabique* (1752 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Of a word: Consisting of one syllable.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Monosyllabic*, 1. Consisting of one syllable; as, a monosyllabic word. 1845 *STODART Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 151/1 A short monosyllabic preposition. 1906 *Athenæum* 12 May 575/1 Monosyllabic roots.

2. Consisting of monosyllables or of a monosyllable. (Cf. *MONOSYLLABLE sb. c.*)

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Monosyllabic*, 2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a monosyllabic verse. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick*, xvi, The same gentleman... again made a monosyllabic demonstration, by growling out 'Resign!' 1868 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt Introd.*, Throwing out a monosyllabic hint to his cattle. 1872 ATKINSON in *Gaol's Nat. Philos.* 361 A person speaking with a loud voice in front of a reflecting surface at the distance of 1225 feet can only distinguish the last reflected syllable: such an echo is said to be monosyllabic. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 The appearance in Shakspeare's verse of weak monosyllabic endings. 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VII. 367 The speech is often monosyllabic, a whispered monotone.

b. *Philol.* Used as the distinctive epithet of those languages (e.g. Chinese) which have a vocabulary wholly composed of monosyllables.

1824 *Crit. Res. in Philol. & Geol.* 172 The Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii. 239 If we met with monosyllabic tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection.

3. Of a person: Uttering only monosyllables.

1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* viii, Lothair was somewhat monosyllabic and absent. 1882 *Mrs. H. WARD D. Grive* i. viii, Mr. Ancrum... had been cheered a little during his last days at Clough End by the appearance of David, very red and monosyllabic, on his doorstep.

† **Monosyllabical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + *-al*.] = MONOSYLLABIC.

1866 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 63 A Monosyllabical Name. 1755 *JOHNSON, Monosyllabical*, consisting of words of one syllable. 1776 — in *Boswell Life* 22 Mar. He is quite unsocial; his conversation is quite monosyllabical.

Monosyllabically (mōnosilā'bikālī), *adv.* [f. *MONOSYLLABICAL* + *-ly*.] In a monosyllabic or monosyllabically.

1816 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 664 Which I know to be (monosyllabically speaking) a lie. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *My First Play, Vice versa*, in his own peculiar pronunciation monosyllabically elaborated, or Anglicised, into something like *verse versa*. 1822 *SALA Amer. Reviv.* ix. (1835) 118 He became responsive, but only monosyllabically so. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 6/7 Hone wrote of 'cabs' monosyllabically in 1827.

Monosyllabism (mōnosilā'bīz'm), [Formed as *MONOSYLLABE* + *-ism*. Cf. *F. monosyllabisme*.] Addition to the use of monosyllables; the quality of being monosyllabic.

1804 *MITFORD Inquiry* 414 In the spirited and easy flow of that line thus, its monosyllabism is apt to escape the ear's notice. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 198 The rounded and sonorous Italian enunciation does not admit of being despatched in the snap-snap articulation compatible with the monosyllabism of our own language. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 774/2 Which... brought 1ack so considerable a part of the vocabulary to monosyllabism.

b. *spec.* in *Philology*. (See *MONOSYLLABIC 2 b.*) 1846 *WORCESTER* (cites *Ec. Rev.*). 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* 183 It should be observed that trilateralism is not necessarily incompatible with monosyllabism. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 208 Monosyllabism is thus shown to be, not the first but the last stage in the evolution of human speech.

Monosyllabize (mōnosilā'bīz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + *-ize*.] *trans.* To render monosyllabic. Hence **Monosyllabizing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 *Zoologist Ser.* i. XV. 5692 The English love for mono-syllabizing. 1904 *Speaker* 4 June 229/1 This mono-syllabizing of the language.

Monosyllable (mōnosilā'b'l), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 monosyllable, 6-7 monosyllable, -sillable, 7 monosyllable, -sillable. [ad. late L. *monosyllabus* (see *MONOSYLLABON*) after *SYLLABLE*.] *A. sb.* A word of one syllable.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 He forgaeth thys re-lytle shorte woordes, thus monosyllable, Such, which he heared first. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poésie* 14 viij. (Arb.)

go For this purpose serve the monosyllables of our English Saxons excellently well. 1607 Torsell *Four f. Beasts* (1653) 324 The French men call it 'furchette', which word our farmers, do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'fush-h'. 1620 DODGE *Serm.* lxxv. (1640) 753 This one little parable, this monosyllable, So, 1628 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 339 Their language is most part of monosyllables. 1647 WARO *Simp. Colbr.* (1843) 86 Some are raking in old musty Charnel books, for old mouldy monosyllables. 1680 MORROW *Geog. Rec.*, China (1685) 478 They have above 60,000 Letters but not above 300 Words, which are, for the most part, all Monosyllables. 1692 DIXON *Glosses* ii. t. 14 By Heav'n, I'll change it [my name] into Love or Mars! Or any other civil Monosyllable. That will not tire my Hand. 1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 181 Almost all the Original Words of our Language are Monosyllables. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 p. 4. It is pronounced by Dryden, that a line of monosyllables is almost always harsh. 1906 J. OMAN *Profr. Faith & Freedom* iii. 101 To perpetrate ten monosyllables in succession was a high offence.

b. Phrase, *in monosyllables*, + *in monosyllable*. 1570-6 LAMBARO *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233 Erasmus compareth the English tongue to a Dog's barking that soundeth nothing els but Baw way way in Monosyllable. 1838 C. MORRIS *Aryan Race* viii. 190 Philologists are generally satisfied t at man first spoke in monosyllables, each of which conveyed some generalized information.

c. Often used to indicate some emphatic word (esp. *yes* or *no*), which is sometimes intentionally left unnamed. To speak (answer, etc.) *in monosyllables*: to speak with intentional curtness; to answer little but 'yes' or 'no'.

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle* L. t. A. She dealt in nothing but in Monosyllables, (as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her Voice). 1670 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. *Achil.* I can brook no comparisons. *Ajax*. Nor I. *Achil.* Well, *Ajax*. *Ajax*. Well, *Achilles*. *Thers.* So, now they quarrel in monosyllables. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 20 A low soft voice, sweet even in its monosyllables. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 165 Her reply was conveyed in a monosyllable. 1855 TROLOPE *Belfon Est.* v. 'No'. She pronounced the monosyllable alone. 1885 'E. GARRETT' *At Any Cost* vi. 104 He..remembered her only as a gaunt, black-eyed girl, who answered in monosyllables. 1903 LOUGHE *Mag.* Sept. 29r Juliet leant back in her corner responding by an occasional monosyllable.

B. *adj.* 1. = MONOSYLLABIC a. 1. Now rare. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. viii. (Arb.) 92 Words monosyllable which for the more part our natural Saxons English. 1640 TORRIANO *Ital. Tutor* title-p. A display of the monosyllable particles of the Language, by way of Alphabet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Monosyllable, that hath but one syllable. 1658 PHILLIPS *Pref.* Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verb., as *Mine, Thine, This, What, Love, Give*. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Snipke* 43 The Gentlemen's name..is the monosyllable voice with which Cats do usually address themselves to us. c. 1790 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 320 [He] would think the line improved by a monosyllable epithet, which would make it run more smoothly.

2. = MONOSYLLABIC a. 2. rare. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Dec. (ed. 4) h. It seldom happens hut a Monosyllable Line turns Verse in Prose. 1706 POPE *Let. to Swift* 22 Oct. Monosyllable-lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express Melancholy. 1821 BYRON *Yvan* v. liii. Others in monosyllable talk chatted.

Monosyllable, *v. rare*. [f. MONOSYLLABLE sb.] *trans.* To reduce to a monosyllable.

a 1647 CLEVELAND *Societyman* 46 Like to nine Taylors, who if rightly spell'd, Into one man are monosyllabled.

Monosyllabled, *a. rare*. [f. MONOSYLLABLE sb. -ED a.] = MONOSYLLABIC a. 3.

1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 131 A monosyllabled stanza. || Monosyllabon. *Obs.* Pl. -syllaba. [L. *monosyllabon*, a. Gr. *μονοσύλλαβον*, neuter of *μονοσύλλαβος* *adj.*, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *συλλαβή* SYLLABLE.] A monosyllable.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arh.) 77 That Grammer grudge not at our English tong, Because it stands by Monosyllaba, And cannot be declined as others are. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 55 You shal as well..heare *fayer* as *faire*..with an infinite companye of the same sort: sometime Monosyllaba, sometime Polysyllaba. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. I will only in Monosyllaba answers for my selfe. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 102 It was a great oversight..to leave out that Monosyllabon which was of such principal signification in the sentence. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 299 No Laconick Monosyllabon.

Monosyllologism (*mōnosilōdʒiz'm*). [f. MONO- + SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.) So Monosyllologistic a. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* ix. (1860) L 363 A syllogism, viewed as an isolated and independent whole, is called a Monosyllologism; that is, a single reasoning. *Ibid.* xxvi. 1114 In respect to the External Form, Probations are Simple or Monosyllogistic, if they consist of a single reasoning.

Monosymmetric (*mōnosimetrik*), *a.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRIC.] *a. Cryst.* = MONOCLINIC. 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 *Atheism* 10 Sept. 345/2 [Graphite occurs] in tabular crystals so indistinctly formed as to render it uncertain whether they belong to the hexagonal or monosymmetric system.

b. *Bot.* = next. 1890 in *Century Dict.* Monosymmetrical, *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRICAL.] Of flowers, fruits, etc.: Divisible into exactly similar halves in one plane only.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 184 A shoot with alternating leaves in two rows is also simply bilateral without being monosymmetrical. *Ibid.* 533 The happy expression *zygomorphic* already used by Braun may be applied equally to monosymmetrical flowers. 1898 tr. *Stradivari's Text-bk.* Bot. (1902) 16 When..a division into two similar halves is only possible in one plane, the degree of symmetry is indicated by the terms *simply symmetrical*, *monosymmetrical*, or *zygomorphic*.

Hence Monosymmetrically *adv.*

1875 [see POLYSYMMETRICAL.]

Monosymmetry (*mōnosimētri*). *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRY.] The condition of being monosymmetrical.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 183 Monosymmetry is..a particular case of the ordinary bilateral structure.

Monosymptomatic: see MONO- 1.

|| Monota (*mōnō tā*). *Antiq.* Pl. -tæ. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μόνατος* (also *μονοτάτος*) one-eared, with one handle, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ἄντ-, ὀντ-, ὄντ* ear, handle.] A one-handed vase.

1837 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 521 Amphora with small monota beside it.

Monotelephone, -phonic: see MONO- 1.

Monotessaron (*mōnotēsārōn*). [a. med. L. *monotessaron*, f. (error. after *diatessaron*) Gr. *μόνος* single + *τέσσαρες* four.] A continuous scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four Gospels; = DIATESSARON 3.

1831 T. H. HORNÉ *Intro. to Bible* (U.S. ed.) II. i. xi. 478 (Funk) The importance..of..obtaining the clear amount of their various narratives, has..suggested the plan of digesting the Gospels into..a connected history..termed..a Monotessaron. 1862 F. BARHAM (*little*) *Improved Monotessaron* p. combining the words of the Four Gospels. 1882 in OGBLIVE.

Monothalamic (*mōnōthāl'mik*), *a.* Also incorrectly -thalmic. [Formed as next + -ic.]

1. = MONOTHALAMOUS 2.

1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 608/2 Monothalamic cephalopoda.

2. *Bot.* Offruits: Formed from one pistil or flower.

1870 HEUFFEY *Eleut. Bot.* 255 Fruits may be divided into *free* or *monothalamic* fruits, formed from single flowers, and *confluent* fruits. 1871 MASTERS *in Nature* 2 Nov. 6/2 Classification of Monothalamic Fruits. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 483 Monothalamic Fruits.

b. (See quot.)

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monothalamic*, *monothalamous*, (1) applied to apothecia consisting of a single chamber; (2) when galls consist of only one interior chamber.

Monothalamous (*mōnōthāl'mōs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *θάλαμ-* or bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having only one chamber.

1. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv. (1818) I. 456 The majority of galls are what entomologists have denominated monothalamous, or consisting of only one chamber or cell.

2. Applied to the chambered shells of foraminifers and gasteropodous molluscs.

1834 ROBERT *Anim. & Veg. Physiol.* I. 265 Some..as the Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus, have shells undivided by partitions; and are accordingly termed *unilocular* or *monothalamous*. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/1 The surface of the body is..covered with a shell, which is..rarely monothalamous. 1880 W. S. KENT *Injuria* i. 328 Some Monothalamous Foraminifer such as *Lagena* or *Miliola*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 (*Radiolaria*) The cyrtoid skeleton may be monothalamous..or..polythalamous.

3. *Bot.* Applied to the apothecia of certain lichens. a 1886 E. TUCKERMAN (*Cent.*). 1900 [see MONOTHALAMIC 2 b].

Monothallous (*mōnōthāl'ios*), *a. Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Applied to thallous salts which contain one equivalent of thallium.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 755 The monothallous salt THHPO₄ is formed on mixing the dithallous salt with [etc.]. 1873 FOWNER'S *Chem.* (ed. 11) 413 Monothallous orthophosphate.

Monothalloid (*mōnōthāl'oid*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *θαλλ-* (see THALLUS) + -OID.] Having a single or undivided thallus.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monothamnoid (*mōnōthām'noid*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *θάμν-* or bush, shrub + -OID.] = MONOTHALLOID. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monothecal (*mōnōthē'kal*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *θήκη* case, box + -AL.] Having only one locule or cell: applied to anthers.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 405 Sometimes the anther has a single cavity, and becomes unilocular..or monothecal. 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*; and in recent Dicts.

Monotheism (*mōnōthēiz'm*). [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *θε-* or god + -ISM. Cf. F. *monothéisme*.] The doctrine or belief that there is only one God.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iii. t. 62 But thus to make the World God, is to make all; and therefore this Kinde of Monotheisme of the Heathen is as rank Atheisme as their Polytheisme was proved to be before. 1736 BAILEY (folio) *Pref.* (end), *Monotheism*, the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians. 1812 COGAN *Jewish Disp.* ii. § 7. 322 [The Jews] have continued firm..in their adherence to pure Monotheism, under every persecution. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 277 A race whose pure monotheism formed a marked contrast to the scarcely disguised polytheism of the Spanish Catholics. 1876 GLADSTONE *in Contemp. Rev.* June 18 The only large monotheism known to historic times is that of Mahomet.

Monothelst (*mōnōthē'ist*), *sb.* (a.) [Formed as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *monothéiste*.] One who believes in only one God; an adherent of monotheism.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 84 They destroy the worship of the Son of God under an ignorant pretence of Monotheisme; whereas the more distinct knowledge of that one God does not make us less Monotheists than they. 1812

COGAN *Jewish Disp.* ii. § 7. 321 The general propensity to the worship of Idols was totally subdued; and they became Monotheists in the strictest sense of the term. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 334 Their literary monuments were composed by the cultivated monotheists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 235 Ahury..might be a temple of the first, or Monotheist Druids. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physic & Pol.* ii. (1880) 77 The Jews, who were monotheist, were conquered by the Romans who were polytheist. 1875 [see POLYTHEIST b].

Monotheistic (*mōnōthē'istik*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, believing in, or characterized by monotheism.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 58 The monotheistic religion of the Jews. 1871 C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* I. i. iii. 243 There are monotheistic hymns in the Vedas. 1900 SAYCE *Babylon. & Assy.* xi. 262 A monotheistic school actually existed in one of the literary circles of Babylonia.

So Monotheistical a. = MONOTHEISTIC; hence Monotheistically *adv.*, in a monotheistic manner. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 81 The severe monotheistic spirit. 1905 J. ORR *Probl.* O. T. iv. 93 They [the patriarchs] thought and spoke monotheistically.

Monothelete (*mōnōthē'lētē*). *Theol.* A more correctly etymological form of MONOTHELETE. So Monotheletean, Monotheletic *adjs.*; Monotheletism.

1840 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 33 He [S. Germanus] might be the more favourably disposed to Monotheletism, because he had been so deeply injured by his great opponent, Paganus. 1880 T. M. LINGOAS *in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 156/1 The Monotheletes refused to submit. 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch.* i. 2 The Monotheletes patriarchs and the dyotheletian popes mutually anathematized each other. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Church, Medieval Christ.* § 110. 490 The Monotheletic or one-will controversy.

Monotheulous: see MONO- 1.

Monothelism (*mōnōthē'liz'm*). *rare*. [f. MONOTHELE (ITE) + -ISM. Cf. F. *monothélisme*.] = MONOTHELETISM.

1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 132 They who look upon Monothelism as an Heresie, ought [etc.]. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.*, 2nd Period 39 He..agreed with him..in a personal profession of Monothelism.

Monothelite (*mōnōthē'lītē*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6, 8 -it; in blundered forms 5 Monacholite, Monalechite, 7 Monotholite; cf. MONOTHELETE, [ad. med. L. *monothellita*, ad. with assimilation to -ita -ire] late Gr. *μονοθελητής* (7th c.), f. Gr. *μόνος* single + *θελητής*, agent-n. from *θέλω* to will. Cf. F. *monothélite*.] A, sb. An adherent of the heretical sect (founded in the 7th c.) which maintained that Christ has only one will.

1430-40 LYON. *Beauch.* ix. iv. (1558) 23 Of a sect called Monacholites. 1460 CAPREVAE *Chron.* (Rolls) 96 His [sc. Eralius] heresie, which the clepid Monalechites. c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher in F's Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) ii. 135 Agatho against the monothelites. 1577 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 9 The Church hath of old condemned Monothelites as Heretiques, for holding that Christ had but one will. 1655 Sir E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iv. 174 You have heard that Honorius the first was a Monothelite. 1658 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16r They profess Christianity taught them erroneously by Jacobus the Syrian Monothelite. 1716 Monothelit [see MONOTHELETIC a.]. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.*, 2nd Period 67 Wilfrid..was invited to take a place in the council against the Monothelites.

allusively. 1652 *Observ. Formis Govt.* 16 It is nothing else but a Monarchy of Monothelites, or of many men of one will most commonly in one point only.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

1679 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lix. 695 The Maronites..maintain the Monothelite Heresie. 1680 BAXTER *Apost. Stillingf.* xxviii. 64 So were the Orthodox under the Nestorian, Eutychean, Monothelite..Princes. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. 15 89 note, The Monothelite monk. 1840 W. PALMER *Ecol. Hist.* vii. 73 Honorius (bishop of Rome sanctioned the Monothelite heresy. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.*, 2nd Period 55 The Monothelite controversy for a time weakened the influence of Rome.

Monothelitic (*mōnōthē'lit'ik*), *a.* Cf. MONOTHELETIC. [f. prec. + -IC.] = MONOTHELETE a.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 290 The Emperor Constant the 2d, that he might the better execute his Monothelitic Principles of Arian Prosecution, he pretended to impose Silence on the Heterodox Monothelites. 1854 MUMMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 126 Severinus..repudiated the Monothelitic doctrine. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1192 The Monothelitic confession of the Patriarch Sergius.

Monothelism (*mōnōthē'liz'm*). See also MONOTHELETISM. [f. MONOTHELETE + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Monothelites.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecol. Hist.* vii. ii. v. § 5 The doctrine of Monothelism..a 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) I. xi. 328 Honorius advocated Monothelism. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 457 Monothelism continued among the Maronites on Mount Lebanon.

Monothetic: see MONO- 1.

Monothionic (*mōnōthē'n'ik*), *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and DITHIONIC.] In monothionic acid, a very unstable fluid, H₂SO₂, obtained by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on iron or zinc, with exclusion of air. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monotint (*mōnōtint*). [f. MONO- + TINT.] Representation in a single colour or tint; also a picture in only one colour. Chiefly in phr. *in monotint*. Cf. MONOCHROME.

+ τροχός wheel.] A vehicle with only one wheel.
 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 66 A most curious sort of gig called a Monotroche from its having only one wheel was exhibited in Bond Street, the 24th inst. 1825 *MOORE Sheridan* 1, 22 *IXION*, instead of being fixed to a torturing wheel, was to have been fixed to a vagrant monotroche, as knife-grinder. 1828 *SCOTT My Aunt Margaret's Mirror. (Init.)* These monotrochis [ocularly = wheelbarrows].

Monotrochala (mōn'trōkāl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *monotroch-us* (Lérenberg, *a. Gr.* μόνω-τροχος: see prec.) + *-AL*.] *a.* Belonging to the division *Monotrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' is single. *b.* Having a single hand of cilia, as the larva of a polychaete worm. *c.* Belonging or pertaining to the division *Monotrocha* of *Hymenoptera*, in which the trochanter has but one joint. So *Monotrochian a.* (*sb.* a monotrochal rotifer), *Monotrochous a.*

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* VII. 266/1 The Wheel Organs are either *Monotrochous*, i.e. having a simple connected ring of cilia, or [etc.]. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Atan. Nat. Hist.* 341 Rotifers... I Order... Monotrochians (Monotrocha). 1886 A. G. BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 5/1 A monotrochal polychaete larva. 1890 *Century Dict.* Monotrochian [*a.* and *sb.*]. 1895 *Canb. Nat. Hist.* V. 494 In the stinging Hymenoptera the trochanters are usually of a single piece, and these insects are called monotrochous.

Monotropaea (mōn'trōpā), *a. Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1737), *f. Gr.* μόνωτροπος living alone, solitary, *f. μόνω-s* MONO- + *τροπος* turn, direction, way, manner (*f. τρέπειν* to turn).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the N.O. *Monotropææ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. *M. uniflora* (the only species) is the Indian-pipe or corpse-plant. Also this plant. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Monotropæa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, called by Tournefort, *orobanchoides*, and by Dillenius, *hyssopifolia*.] 1778 G. WHITE *Setborne, To Barrington* 3 July, *Monotropæa hyssopifolia*, yellow monotropa, or birds' nest. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Zeit. Bot.* x. 61 *The Monotropæa*, or Indian pipe, is of pure white, resembling wax-work. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 257 The uncanny yellow monotropa abounds as of old.

Monotropæaceus (mōn'trōpā'fēs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotropæa*-us (Lindley 1836) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to the *Monotropææ* (or *Monotropææ*), an order of gamopetalous herbs, having the *Monotropæa* as typical genus.

In recent Dicts.

Monotropeus (mōn'trōpē'ūs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotropæa*-us (Nuttall 1818) + *-OUS*.] = *MONOTROPÆACEUS*.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Monotropeus*, applied to a Family... of plants established by Nuttall, having the *Monotropæa* for their type: *monotropeus*.

Monotrophic (mōn'trōf'ik), *a. Zool.* [f. *Gr.* μόνωτροφ-ος (*f. μόνω-s* MONO- + *τρέφειν* to feed) + *-IC*. Cf. *μωωτροφείν* (Strabo) to eat but one kind of food.] Of a parasitic organism: Infesting only one host; feeding on one kind of food.

1900 A. C. JONES tr. *Fischer's Struct. Bacteria* 49, I. Prototrophic Bacteria... occur only in the open in nature, never parasitic, always monotrophic. II. Metatrophic Bacteria... (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic.

Monotrophic (mōn'trōf'ik), *a.* [f. *Gr.* μόνω-s single, MONO- + *τροφ-ος* turn + *-IC*.]

1. *Math.* = *MONODROMIC* (opp. to *polytropic*). 1891 tr. *Harnack's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 128 The total course of a one-valued (monotropic) function is realised by help of two planes.

2. (See quot.) [? Error for *monotrophic*.] 1909 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monotropic*, applied to bees which visit only one species of flower.

Monotypal (mōn'tōp'āl), *a.* [f. *MONOTYPE* + *-AL*.] = *MONOTYPIC*.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts. **Monotypic** (mōn'tōp'ik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *MONO-* + *TYPE*; in sense 1 repr. mod. L. *monotypus*.]

A. sb. 1. 'The only or sole type; especially, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, or the like' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1882).

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 345 Macodes, Blume, and Hypophila, Lindley, are both monotypes from the Malayan Archipelago.

2. 'A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-colour or printer's ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, the method of producing such a print. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 60/1 A very interesting collection of monotypes executed by Mr. Charles A. Walker of Boston. Though Mr. Walker did not invent the monotype still to him is due the credit of developing this process. 1902 E. BAILE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 18/1 The monotype is not a new, but a revival of a somewhat old, method of reproducing on paper a painting by an artist.

3. The inventor's name for a composing-machine which first casts, and then sets up the type by means of a perforated paper roll which has been previously produced on another part of the machine. Cf. *LINOTYPE*, *MONOLINE*. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 961 The Langston Monotype... invented by Tolbert Langston, of Washington, D.C. marks an important advance in the development of typographical art both a type-setting and a type-casting machine. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/2 The monotype machine. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/5 The machinery... included a couple of Monotypes.

B. adj. = *MONOTYPIC* [cf. *F. monotypé* adj.]. Cf. also *MONOTYPE* 2 and 3.

1895 in *Castell's Encycl. Dict.* And in later Dicts.

Monotypic (mōn'tōp'ik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotypus* (see next) + *-IC*.]

1. Having or containing only one type or representative.

1878 T. GITT in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 231 All the genera are monotypic except *Malthe*. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVII. 322 Paradisanthus, Kegelia [etc.], are all monotypic genera. 1888 J. T. GUICK in *ibid.*, Zool. XX. 201 Monotypic Evolution is any transformation of a species that does not destroy its unity of type. a 1894 ROMANES *Darwin & after D.* (1897) III. 75 The all-important distinction between monotypic and polytypic evolution.

2. That is a monotype; that is the sole representative of a genus or a higher group.

1886 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XI. 17 *Hemit-dactylus*... This is again a monotypic form.

So *Monotypical a.* = *MONOTYPIC*.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts. **Monotypous** (mōn'tōp'ūs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotypus* (*f. Gr.* μόνω-s MONO- + *τύω-s* TYPE) + *-OUS*.] = *MONOTYPIC* I. (See quot.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Monotypous*, applied by Mirbel to genera, as the *Rosa*, and to Families, as the *Labiæ*, composed of one union of objects intimately joined by a multitude of relations perceptible at first glance; applied by De Candolle to genera which contain but a single species: monotypous. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Monotypous*, of one type. Applied to genera the species of which are very similar, and form a distinct type.

Monoundai, -day, obs. forms of *MONDAY*.

Monovalent (mōn'vālēt), *a. Chem.* [Hybrid *f. MONO- + VALENT*.] = *UNIVALENT*.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads. 1881 tr. A. STROCKER'S *Org. Chem.* 121 The Monovalent Alcohol Radicals.

Hence *Monovalence*, *Monovalency*, the character of being monovalent.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

Monoxide (mōn'ksoīd, -'gksīd), *a. Chem.* [f. *MONO-* 2 + *OXIDE*.] An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen.

The term is used where several oxides of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxide CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxide CO₂.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 69 The salt decomposes on heating into nitrogen monoxide and water. 1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 229 Equal weights of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide are transpired in equal times. 1893 *Lancet* 2 May 993/2 Small quantities of carbon monoxide.

b. attrib. 1900 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 609/2 Deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning. 1904 *Athenian* 31 Dec. 909/2 The oxygen... combines with a portion of the carbon to form carbon monoxide gas.

Monoxy-monox-, *Chem.* Also *monoxo-*. [f. *MONO-* 2 + *OXI(GEN)*.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of oxygen.

1863 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 9) 494 Monoxethylenamine C₂H₄O₂NH₂. Dioxethylenamine (C₂H₄O₂)₂NH₂. *ibid.* 578 Monoxysalicylic acid. 1881 *Nature* 14 Apr. 566/1 Benzene, when acted on by... nitrogen tetroxide—N₂O₄—yields... monoxy-benzene—C₆H₄O—an isomer or metameter of quinone. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Monoxybenzol*. *ibid.* *Monoxybenzol*, the same as *Carbonic acid*.

Monoxyle (mōn'ksīl), *a.* Also *-xyl*. [a. *F.* monoxyle adj. (Littre), ad. *Gr.* μονόξυλον: see *MONOXYLON*.] = *MONOXYLON*.

1774 *Afric. in Ann. Rev.* 169/2 To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks monoxyles. 1840 KEIGHTLEY *Rom. Emp.* III. v. 376 The Goths embarked their warriors in three thousand monoxyls or canoes. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* IV. 168 note Here it is [the Arab word] refers to the canoe... pop. dug-out and classically 'monoxyle'.

Monoxylic (mōn'ksīl'ik), *a.* [Formed as *MONOXYLUS* + *-IC*.] = *MONOXYLOUS*.

1863 D. WILSON *Frch. Ann.* III. vi. (ed. 2) II. 160 The rude oaken coffin, or monoxylic casket. 1878 MILLER & SKETCHLEY *Fennland II.* 28 Monoxylic canoes could not have conveyed a large number of men. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 168 Buried in the canoe-shaped chests of oak which are known as the 'monoxylic coffins'.

Also **Monoxylon** (mōn'ksīl'ōn), *Pl. monoxyla*. [f. 7-8 in mod. *Gr.* form monoxylon (sing.).] [*a. Gr.* μονόξυλον, neut. of μονόξυλος: see next.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

1555 ESEN *Decades* 78 They canoes whiche we may well caule Monoxyla, because they are made of one hole tree. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 37 The Fortress... neither can be approached by Land, nor Sea, except in those Monoxyla's, or little Barges, which draw not above a foot of water. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 281 A man waded to it [sc. a hull] and procured us a monoxyle or tray. *ibid.* The monoxyla or skiffs carry every thing to and fro. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 478 There you may see the Monoxylon, built exactly upon the model of the ancient Greek vessel; whose name it likewise retains. 1863 D. WILSON *Frch. Ann.* I. 3 (ed. 2) I. 57 The rude British monoxyla, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes, with the help of fire.

b. Erroneously explained.

1867 SWINT *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Monoxylon*, boats in the Ionian Isles propelled with one oar. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

Monoxylous (mōn'ksīl'ūs), *a.* [ad. L. *monoxylus* (*a. Gr.* μονόξυλος) made from a solid trunk, *f. μόνω-s* MONO- + *ξύλ-ous* wood, timber, piece of wood) + *-OUS*.] Formed or made out of a single piece of wood; also, using one piece of wood to make a boat or coffin, etc.

1863 D. WILSON *Frch. Ann.* I. ii. (ed. 2) I. 47 The monoxylous artificers of Britain's prehistoric times. *ibid.* ix. 229 The monoxylous boat-builders of the North. 1895 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 338/2 The monoxylous oaken canoes dug up from time to time in the valley of the Clyde.

Monozoan, *a. Zool.* [Formed as next + *-AN*.] = *MONOZOIO* I. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monozoic (mōn'zō'ik), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monozoio* a neut. pl. (*f. Gr.* μόνω-s MONO- + *ζῷον* animal) + *-IC*.]

1. Belonging to the division *Monozoia* of radio-larians; = *MONOZYTTARIAN*. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Applied to a spore which produces one sporozoite (see quot.).

1901 [see *Polyzoic* 1 b]. 1903 MUNCHIN *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Zool.* I. 165 The spores are distinguished as *monozoic*, *di-zoic*, *tetrazoic*, *polyzoic*, and so forth, according as they contain one, two, four, or many sporozoites. In the monozoic condition there is no secondary multiplication within the sporocyst.

Monra (d'dene, variant forms of *MANRED* Obs.

Monradite (mōn'rādīt), *Min.* [a. G. *monradit* (A. Erdmann 1842), *f.* the name of Dr. Alonrad of Bergen: see -ite.] A massive granular variety of pyroxene found at Bergen in Norway.

1846 Penny *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 308/2. 1849 J. Nicot *Atan. Min.* 190. 1852 BROOKS & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662.

Monraide, *monred*, var. *f.* *MANRED*.

Monroism (mōn'rō'iz'm), *f.* [name of James Monro, president of the United States 1817-1825.] The 'Monroe doctrine' (see *DOCTRINE* 2 c). So

Monroist, a supporter of the Monroe doctrine. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 5/1 It is stated, that the report... in its definition of Monroism, declares that the acquisition by purchase, aggression, or otherwise, of territory on the American Continent by a foreign Power will be construed as an unfriendly act. 1901 *ibid.* 17 Sept. 2/2 He was a determined Monroist. 1904 *Speaker* 1 Oct. 6/2 Monroism before the advent of Mr. Roosevelt has always been confined to enforcing a 'hands off' policy.

Monrolite (mōn'rōlīt), *Min.* [f. *Monros* the name of its locality in New York State + *-LITE*.] = *FIBROLITE*.

1849 SULLIVAN in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* VIII. 385 On Monrolite. 1852 BROOKS & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662.

Mons (mōnz), *Pl. montes* (mōntēz), [*L.* *mons* mountain.] The Latin word for 'mount', 'mountain', used in certain phrases. *a. Palmistry*: Mons Jovis, Mercurii, Saturni, Veneris (see quot. 1678). *b. Anat.*: Mons pubis, the more or less prominent fatty eminence covering the pubic symphysis of the human male; Mons Veneris, the similar eminence in the woman.

1621 B. JOHNSON *Gloss. Metaph.* Wks. (Riddg.) 620/2 You are no great Wencher, I see by your table, Although your Mons Veneris says you are able. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Tubercula*, in Chironomy are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant parts under the Fingers; they are otherwise called *Montes*; that under the Thumb, *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger, is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger, *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger, *Mons Solis*, of the Little-finger, *Mons Mercurii*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mons Veneris*, the upper part of a Woman's Secrets, something higher than the rest. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 740/1 The *mons veneris*, is internally composed of adipose membranes. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cæcæus' Adulterij* 39 The Mons Veneris is a rounded eminence... situated in front of the pubis, and surmounting the vulva.

Mons, erroneous abbreviation of *MONSIEUR*.

Monse(h)ipe, obs. forms of *MANSHIP*.

Monse, obs. form of *MANSE* v.

Monseigneur (mōnsēnyōr), *Pl. messeigneurs* (mēsnyōr). Forms: 7 montseigneur, -senior, mount-segnior, -senicr, mons(e)igneur, 7- monseigneur. [F., *f. mon* my + *seigneur* lord. Cf. *SEIGNEUR*.]

1. A French title of honour given to persons of eminence, esp. to princes, cardinals, archbishops, and bishops. Abbreviated *Mgr.* 4 In absolute use: The title conferred since the time of Louis XIV upon the Dauphin of France. Obs.

1510 *Histron.* Eij. Every Pedlers French is term'd Monseigneur. 1568 M. LISTEN *Journ. Paris* (1599) 195 The chief of the Blood Royal are lodged here, viz. the King, Monseigneur the Dauphin, and the 3 Grandsons [etc.]. *ibid.* 201 Monseigneur had been but lately possessed of it [sc. Meudon]. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Monseigneur*, in the plural *Messeigneurs*, a title of honour and respect used by the French. *ibid.* *Monseigneur* is a quality now restrained to the dauphin of France. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vii. Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his forthrightly reception. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 331, 'I drink to the health of Monseigneur le Duc de Hautbourg', cried M. Ballanche.

2. Used for *MONSIEUR*. Obs.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 60 First he [Doctor Lewis] was made Monseigneur. 1601 *Inp. Consil. Sec. Priests* (1675) 55 And when was that, our great Monseigneurs? 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 589 The Pope, and his Cardinals Mount Seniors, Jesuits [etc.].

Monseir (mōsēyōr, māsēyōr), *Forms*: 6 monseur, -sire, -sioū, mounsire, -syre, Sr. monseur, 6-7 mouns(i)er, -sieur, 7 mounceur, -seur, monser, mounsieur, meunsier, 6- monseur.

difformed 329 Kynde both of Man or of Best. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. xiv. 44 Or it hath a membre lasse than he ought to haue... and may be called therfor a monstre. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 A monstre, a calfe wyth ij. hedges, iij. eres, iij. eyne, viij. fteet and ij. taylles. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 337 A horse-keeper which brought... an infant, or rather a monster, which he had got vpon a Mare. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* iii. i. Then you met the man with the monsters, and I could not get you from him. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 72 His Parts are disproportionate to the whole, and like a Monster he has more of some, and less of others than he should have. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 16 Jan. The princes keep favourite dwarfs. The Emperor and Empress have two of these little Monsters. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Mule, Mules, among gardeners, denote a sort of vegetable mon-sters. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 123 When two children are distinct they are called twins; and monsters, when they are joined together. a 1793 J. HUNTER *Ess. & Observ.* (1861) I. 240 The vegetable kingdom abounds with monsters. 1840 POE 1002nd *Tale Wks.* 1864 I. 141 The term 'monster' is equally applicable to small abnormal things and to great. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 528 It [i.e. congenital absence of spleen] has been noted in monsters.

b. transf. and fig.

1604 SHAKS. *Tit.* iii. iii. 107 Thou echost me; As if there were some Monster in thy thought 'T'oo hideous to besheewe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth.* xxx. Varney was one of the few—the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms. 1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 The state of society is one in which the members have suffered amputation from the trunk, and strut about so many walking monsters. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 356 The non-Christian religions are not to the wise man mere monsters.

3. An imaginary animal (such as the centaur, sphinx, minotaur, or the heraldic griffin, wyvern, etc.) having a form either partly brute and partly human, or compounded of elements from two or more animal forms.

Except in heraldic use, the word usually suggests the additional notion of great size and ferocity, being specifically associated with the 'monsters' victoriously encountered by various mythical heroes.

c 1285 CAUCHER L. G. IV. 1928 (*Ariadne*) This Minos hath a monster, a wicked heste, that was so cruel that... he wolde him [i. e. a man] etc. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 A Monstre [i. e. Sagittarius] with a bowe on honde: On whom that sondri sterris stonde. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 935 For eddris, spritis, monstiris, thyng of drede, To make a smoke and styngk is good in dede. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Whereof was made a monstre felle terrible, that bath as many eyen in her hede... as she hath fedders vpon her. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 48 He sall ascend as ane horreble grephoun, Him melt sall in the air ane scho dragon; Thy terrible monstiris sall thoidder thrist. 1567 *Gle & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 214 Thocht Hercules, for Exlonie, A mychtle monstir sall deddubw, Zt endit he in miserie 1568 MALCOLME *1st Pt. Tansbur.* iv. iii. A monstir of five hundred thousand heads, compact of Rapine, Pyracie, and spolie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 69 This is some Monster of the Isle, with four leggs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 Annedotus a Monster (otherwise like a fish, his head, feet and hands like a Man). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. l. 18 The great Alcides, ev'ry Labour past, Had still this Monster [i. e. Death] to subdue last. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. A sort of semi-glorious human monster. 1874 PARWORTH & MORANT *Brit. Armorial* Introd. 7 How difficult it often is to determine what species of beast, bird, monster, or tree, a charge was intended to represent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 13 The hook of the Laws if left incomplete is compared to a monster wandering about without a head. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 98 The Dragon is a winged monster.

b. transf. and fig.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 91 The fowll monstir Glutteny. 1515 BARBAR *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cviij. Fearfull is heur... Dreadfull of venge, monster intractable. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Siliiane's Comed.* 17 b. He would wish that all learned men would set on with touch and nayle to overcome that Monstre. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxviii. The infant monster [i. e. the fire of London], with devouring strong, Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. 1702 ROWE *Tamert.* i. l. 96 Oh thou fell Monster, War. 1825 LYTTON *Zicri.* The monster that lives and dies in a drop of water—carnivorous—insatiable. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Engineers and firemen without number have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster [i. e. Steam].

¶ In colloocations like 'faultless monster', 'monster of perfection', connoting an incredible or repulsively unnatural degree of excellence.

1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 235 Reject that vulgar error which appears So fair, of making perfect characters, There's no such thing in Nature, and you'll draw A faultless Monster which the world ne're saw.

4. A person of inhuman and horrible cruelty or wickedness; a monstrous example of (wickedness, or some particular vice).

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 22 Which deede: if we do, where are our like monsters? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii. And he to turne monster of ingratitude, and strike his lawful host. 1606 SHAKS. *Leary* i. ii. 100 He cannot bee such a Monster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 That Monster of irreligion, Mahomet. 1644 D. ROGERS *Maaniam* 14 Open monsters and odious livers. 1683 EVERLYN *Diary* 5 Dec. That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1702 WATTS *Hymns & Spir. Songs* i. xxxix. (1751) 28 Should Nature change, And Mothers Monsters prove. 1713 ADONSON *Guard.* No. 105 75 These monsters of inhumanity. a 1715 BURHET *Ann. Time* ii. (1724) I. 269 Dryden... being a monster of immodesty. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist.* Indus VI. 293 They were no sooner landed at Barbadoes, but the monster sold her who had saved his life. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift described mankind around them as monsters. 1877 Mrs. OLI-

PHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 297 Alexander VI was a monster of iniquity. 1837 BOWEN *Enaid* i. 347 Pygmalion, monster univalued in bellish deed.

5. An animal of huge size; hence, anything of vast and unwieldy proportions.

1530 PALMER 1447 A monster of the see. a 1533 LD. BRANNERS *Huon* l. 771 I condempne thee to be xxviij. yeres a monster in yr see. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A great beast. a Crocodile or some other monster. 1738 WESLEY Ps. cxlviii. vii. Monsters sporting on the Flood. In scaly Silver shine. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres. St. Politic Learn* (Globe) 423/2 From these inauspicious combinations proceed those monsters of learning, the Trevous, Encyclopedies, and Bibliothèques of the age. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 152 The wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in the sea.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *monster-brood*, *-bulk*, *-land*, *-market*, *-spite*; *monster-like* adj. and adv.; b. objective, as *monster-master*, *-monger*, *-queller*, *-tamer*; *monster-bearing*, *-breeding*, *-taming*, *-teeming* adjs.; c. instrumental, as *monster-guarded* adj.; d. appositive, as *monster-crew*, *-god*, *-lord*, *-man*, *-master*, *-paddock*, *-people*.

1648 FANSHAWE *II Pastor Fido* l. v. 9 The 'monster-bearing earth Did never teem such a prodigious birth. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 108 In each she marks her Image full express'd, But chief, in Tibbalds 'monster-breeding breast. 1738 GRAY *Prophet* i. ii. 4 Earth's 'monster-brood stretch'd on their iron-bed. 1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* ix. 953 Down sunk the 'Monster-Bulk, and press'd the Ground. *Idib.* viii. 395 Thy Hands, unconquer'd Heroe, cou'd subdue The Cloud-born Centaurs, and the 'Monster Crew. 1716 POPE *Iliad* v. 954 To tame the 'Monster-God Minerva knows, And oft afflicts his Brutal Breast with Woes. 1594 SELINUS K. 2, Thou hast trode The 'monster-garded [printed monster-garden] paths, that lead to crownes. 1710 SNAFFERS *Adv. Author* iii. iii. 183 Monsters and 'Monster-Lands were never more in request. 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 676 Vanish'd Monster-land. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* ii. xii. (1634) 456 It was a 'monsterlike change that the honour of first birth was removed to Jacob. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 36 Monster-like. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* iii. xxvi. 183 Animals, which being duly shaped, doe nevertheless monsterlike degenerate from their kind. 1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chaz.* i. 119 In the same moneth... wherein this 'Monster-Lord (Audley) was sentenced. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. u. *Imposture* 638 Which, like the vaunting 'Monster-man of Gath, Have stirr'd against us little David's wrath. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i. Monsters and monster men he shall engage. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 43 A man may find them always upon the 'monster-market, where they stand and stare upon such maimed creatures. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Babylon* 85 This 'monster-master stout, This Hercules... they tender. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* I have always looked upon it as a high Point of Indiscretion in 'Monster-mongers, and other 'Retailers of strange Sights, to hang out a fair large Picture over the Door, drawn after the Life. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. i. 1 A March Frog kept thy mother; Thou art but a 'monster Paddock. 1680 OTWAY *Cains Marins* i. 1, The 'Monster-people roard aloud for joy. 1751 POPE's *Dunciad* iv. 494 *Scribl.* note, It becomes a doubt, which of the two Hercules's was the 'Monster-queller. 1799 COLLEGE 26 How to mitigate their 'monster-spites. 1766 DRAYTON *Eglog* iv. *Poems* D 7 b, Such 'monster-tamers who would take in hand? 1648 FANSHAWE *II Pastor Fido* i. l. 155 That 'monster-taming King... Had never grown so valiant. If first the monster Love he had not tam'd. 1819 SNELLBY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 447 Never yet there came Phantasms so foul through 'monster-teeming Hell.

7. Special Comb., as † *monster-little-man*, a dwarf monstrosity; † *monster-love*, a deformed or aborted love.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 32 The most parte thought him to be some Monster-little-man. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. i. This thought Begets a kind of monster-love.

B. adj. [developed from the attrib. and appositive use of the sb.]

1. Of extraordinary size or extent; gigantic, huge, monstrous. Cf. MONSTRUM.

1839 *Spirit Atrop.* *Convers. Press* (1840) II. 152 This monster product of our time. c 1841 F. ROGERS (Ld. Blackford) *Let.* (1869) 113 The phrase 'monster meeting' was due to me. An immense balloon, had been popularly christened the 'monster balloon', and I applied the phrase contemptuously to one of O'Connell's immense meetings. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. The monster bell of Moscow. 1843 *Ann. Reg.* 227 The assemblage of immense masses of people... denominated 'Monster Meetings'. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. C. 34 In the old church... was a monster organ. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 423 The port of Proven is securely sheltered by its monster hills. 1868 DISRAELI *Let. to Mrg. Abercorn* 8 June (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 21), I have to receive this morning a monster deputation of your Excellency's subjects. 1901 *Oxford Times* 16 Mar. 4/2 This monster liner, will... be the highest vessel afloat.

2. Comb. with advb. force = 'like a monster', as *monster-eating*, *-neighing* adjs., *rare*.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 261 Their... lively vgly figure, represented in this monster-eating-beast. 1836 KIRKING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 82 An incarnation of the local God, Mounted upon a monster-neighing horse.

Hence † *Monsterial* a., *marvellous*, extraordinary. † *Monsterialy* v., to make monstrous. *Monsterialhood*, the state of being a monster. *Monsterialship*, a mock title for a monster.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2767 These mostreulle things, I devise to the Be-cause how shuldust nam of hem a-basshid be. 1597 WARNER *Jyrrinx* N iv, These Monsters [abusers of women] wouldle monstrous the Manners and beautiful Ornaments of Women. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. ii. Let who will make hungry meales for your monstership, it shall not bee I. a 1745 SWIFT *Dr. Delany's Reply* 10 'Tis so strange, that your monstership's crany should be envied by

him, much less by Delany. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 90 It was a Behemoth of puffs... standing alone in solitary monsterhood.

Monster (mɒnstər), v. rare. [f. MONSTER sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a monster of.

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* i. i. 223 Sure her offence Must be of such unnatural degree, That monsters it.

2. To exhibit as a monster; to point out as something wonderful.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 81, I had rather haue one scratch my Head i' th' Sun, When the Alarum were strucke, then idly sit To heare my Nothings monster'd. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Productions Mod. Art.* were The 'fine frenzies', which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote, a fit subject... to be monstered, and shown up at the heartless banquets of great men? 1873 E. FRZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 352 He [Béranger] hated Paris... hated being monstered himself as a Great Man, as he proved by flying from it.

3. To monster it: to play the monster, assume the appearance of greatness. *nonce use*.

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III Ded., They will haunte the noblest merits and endeavors to their Sun-set, then they monster it.

Hence *Monstere* a., rendered monstrous, abnormally great. Also *Monstere*, one who makes great in a remarkable degree, an exaggerator. (Echoing Shaks.: see MONSTER v. 2, 1607.)

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 You worship your own selves, and make your gods A monstered self. 1840 Mrs. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 The political Lady Patroness;... the accredited monster of nothings inaudible in the gallery.

Monster: see MONSTRUM sb. Obs.

† **Monstrable**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *monstrabilis*, f. *monstrare*: see MONSTRATE v. and -ABLE.] Capable of being shown or demonstrated.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1694 Three things notable The while be three figures of olde tyme wate monstrable. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Monstral**. *Obs.* rare-1. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRATE.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1533 CRAMMER *Let. to Hen. VIII in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 233 Spoiling and robbing all the countries of Austria, Stiria, and Carinthia... as well churches as other houses, not leaving Monstral nor the Sacrament.

Monstrance (mɒnstrəns). Also 3-4 *munstrance*, 4 *munstrance*, 6 *munstrans*. [a. OF. *monstrance* (AF. *monstrance*: Britton c 1290), ad. med. L. *monstrantia*, f. L. *monstrant-em*: see MONSTRANT a. and -ANCE.]

† 1. Demonstration, proof. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2176 In constantinopol and in france, Godd had mad mani munstrance. c 1400 *Idib.* 22298 (Edinb.) Antecriste... in be templi sale he site... pare sale he do him circumspect, and munstrance make of his maistris.

† 2. *Law*. In *monstrance of right*, translating AF. *monstrance* (*monstrance*) *de droit*, a writ issuing out of Chancery, for restoring a person to lands or tenements legally belonging to him, though found in possession of another lately deceased. *Obs.*

1651 *tr. Kitchin's Courts* Lett (1675) 421 He shall have Traverser or Monstrans of Right to the same. 1668 *Hall Pref. to Rolle's Abridg.* a ij b, Offices post Mortem, Traverses interpleder, and Monstrans of Right in relation thereunto.

2. *R.C. Ch.* a. An open or transparent vessel of gold or silver, in which the host is exposed.

1506 in *Brit. Mag.* (1835) III. 39 Item paid for the hyre of A Monstrans at corpus xpe tyde viij d. 1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods Surrey* 84 A monstrance of sylver. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath.* in *Eng.* 244 One of them [i. e. the priests]... takes out the Blessed Sacrament, inserts it upright in a Monstrance of precious metal. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Benediction*. The priest... turns and blesses the people with the monstrance which contains the blessed Sacrament.

b. A receptacle used for the exhibition of relics. 1522 in Nichols *Manx. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 Item, a monstrans, wth a relike of Sent Marten. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 233 The chapel of St. Paul... exhibited in a monstrance the relics of the saint.

† **Monstrant**, sb. *Obs.* rare. In 6 monstrant. [app. ad. L. *monstrant-em* (see MONSTRANT a.) in subst. use. Cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRATE sb.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1509 FISHER *Serm. in St. Pauls Wks.* (1876) 274 He... kissed not the selfe place where the blesseyd body of our lorde was conteyned, but... the fote of the monstrant.

† **Monstrant**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *monstrant-em*, pr. pple. of *monstrare*: see MONSTRATE v.] Showing or declaring. 1707 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Monstrate**, sb. *Obs.* rare-1. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRANT sb.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1524 in G. Oliver *Hist. Coll.* (1841) App. 16 A Monstrate, siluer, hole gilte with... a crucifix in the topp.

† **Monstrate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *monstrāt*, ppl. stem of *monstrare* to show; f. *monstr-um*: see MONSTRUM sb.] *trans.* To prove, demonstrate.

1647 M. HUON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. x. 166 The light of nature is sufficient to monstrate the... impiety thereof.

† **Monstration**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *monstration-em*, f. *monstrare*: see prec.] A demonstration. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 82 The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certayne monstration, how he was the author of his death.

† **Monstrative**, a. *Logic.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. type **monstrātivus*, f. *monstrare* to show: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1653 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 164 A necessary Syllogism is

either Monstrative [or] Demonstrative. Monstrative is, whose Mean is taken from a monstrative place, that is, from every place of necessary invention, except the efficient cause, the end, and the effect.

† **Monstrator.** *Obs.* [L., f. *monstrare*: see *MONSTRATE* v.] A demonstrator, exhibitor.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. Philos.* etc. 689 This exhibition a University ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator.

† **Monstre, sb.** *Obs.* Also monster, monstyr, monestere. [ad. med. L. *monstrum*, app. ad. O.F. *monstre* fem. (mod. F. *monstre*), vbl. sb. f. *monstrev* to show.] = *MONSTRANCE*.

c. 1480 *Acc. St. Andrew Hubbard in Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. lxi. The crose of the monestere. 1498-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 233 Item, for mending of the monstyr for the Sacrament xvjd. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 8 A monstre of silver and gilt to beare in the Sacrament on Corpus Christi day. 1548 in *Archæologia* (1869) XLII. 89 Item a monster of silver and gilt.

† **Monstre (monstr), a.** [Fr.; adjectival use of *monstre* *MONSTER* sb.] A frequent journalistic substitute for *MONSTER* a., esp. as applied to meetings, 'demonstrations', etc.

1840 *BARNAM Ingot. Leg. Ser. 1. Monstre Balloon* (ad. *fin.*). Three cheers for the 'Monstre' Balloon. 1893 *PEEL. Spen Valley* 352 He... helped... to organise the monstre gathering on Peep Green.

Monstre, obs. form of MONSTER.

† **Monstricide.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *monstrum*: see -*OCIDE* 2.] The slaughter of monsters.

1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, xxv. If Perseus had cut the latter's [i. e. the Dragon's] cruel head off he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide.

† **Monstriferous, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *monstrum*: see -*FEROUS*.] Producing or bearing monsters.

1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 7 This monstriferous empire of women. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 379 Not to be able to stand the Brunt or Medusan Aspect of his own Monstriferous Bantling. 1891 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

† **Monstrification.** *nonce-wd.* [formed as next: see -*IFICATION*.] The action of making monstrous.

1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* iv. § 3. 96 Many forms of so called decoration... ought in truth to be set down in the architect's contract, as 'For monstrification'.

† **Monstrify, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *monstrum*: see -*FY*.] *trans.* To render monstrous; to pervert.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 12 How punctual he is in his rectings, marring and monstrifying anothers directest meaning, with his... prodigious interpellations.

† **Monstrison.** *Obs. rare* -1. [OF. *monstraison*, -*trison*, -*trison*, repr. L. *monstratiōnem*: see *MONSTRATION*.] A parade.

1422 tr. *Secula Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 139 Ther was a fayre custome amonge the Iues, for onys a yere the kynge sholde haue of his Pepill and his hoste a monstrison.

Monstrousness (mɒn'strəs'nis). [ad. late L. *monstrōsitas*, f. *monstrōsus* *MONSTROUS*: see -*ITY*.]

1. An abnormality of growth, esp. in an animal or plant; *concr.* a part or organ that is abnormally developed; also occas. = *MONSTER* sb. 2.

1555 *EDEN Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 So that the monstrous growth owt of the body. 1652-62 *HAYLIN Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 138 Amongst these there are some Rarities, if not monstruosities, in nature. 1793 *CLARKE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 161 The defect of heart (not an uncommon kind of monstruosity) proves, that [etc.]. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 38 The person to whom this monstruosity belonged, lived to near fourteen years of age. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 33 By a monstruosity, I presume I meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious, or not useful to the species. 1884 J. LAIR *Mind in Matter* (1892) 49 It is because nature refuses to propagate monstruities that hybrids are sterile.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xxxiv. (1647) 89 The body of their state being a very monstruosity, and a grievance of mankind. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Concl. 184 'This numerous piece of monstruosity (the Multitude). 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. li. 48 Those few defects... monstruosity or whatever you please to call them, which are to be found in the world, and seem to disfigure the face of nature. 1831 [see *MOON-CALF* 1 b.]. 1858 *GREENEER Gunjery* 113 Such a monstruosity [i. e. as the 'Lancaster gun'] would have been buried soon after its birth. 1896 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Prop.* Pref. 21 The word Jehovah... is a linguistic monstruosity.

2. = *MONSTER* sb. 3. Also *fig.*
1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 1 The Multitude... confused together, make but one great beast, and a monstruosity more prodigious than Hydra. 1646 - *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 We shall tolerate flying Horses... Harpies and Satyres; for these are monstruositys, rarities, or else Poetical fancies. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 95 Education... can lick us into shapes beyond the monstruositys of Africa.

3. The condition or fact of being monstrous, or formed contrary to the ordinary course of nature.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Monstruosity*,... monstruosity. c. 1714 *ARBUUTHNOT, etc. Mem. M. Scrib.* i. xv. (1741) 56 'Monstruosity could not incapacitate from Marriage', witness the Case of Hermaphrodites. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Snuil*, Wolfius was of opinion that the snout of corn proceeds from a monstruosity of the embryo. 1873 *MIVAM Elem. Anat.* ix. 389 The optic structure is never single and median except by monstruosity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 *BINNING Sermon* (1847) 530 What a monstruosity is it for one member to seek its own things... as if it were a distinct body. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. l. iv. § 2 (1669) 425/1 Sin being a brat of hell, comes not to its full complexion and monstruosity, till it be sent back to the

place it came from. a 1697 *SOUTH Sermon* II. v. 224 We sometimes read... of Monstrous Births, but we may often see a greater Monstruosity in Educations. 1826 *SOUTHWY Wind. Ecol. Angl.* 246 The statement of his contemporary biographer confuted itself by its monstruosity. 1856 *HORT Coleridge in Camb. Ess.* 327 The moral monstruosity of supposing that God can have given uslying faculties. 1904 A. B. DAVISON *Called of God* xi. 282 To be lost... does not imply any uncommonness of vice, or monstruosity of wickedness.

Monstrous (mɒn'strəs), a. Forms: 5 monstrous, 6 monstrous, -terous, -trose, -t(e)rouse, monstrous, 6-7 monstrous, 6- monstrous. [ad. O.F. *monstreux*, -*teroux*, ad. late L. *monstrōsus*, f. L. *monstrum* *MONSTER*: see -*OUS* and cf. *MONSTRUOUS*.]

† 1. Of things, material and immaterial: Deviating from the natural order; unnatural. *Obs.*

1460 *CARPRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 26 Zoroastes, when he was bore, lowas no child ded but he, and this lawhing was no tokne of good, for it was monstrous, that is to seyn, ageyn course of kynde. 1508 *DUNBAR Thra Marit Weuen* 57 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane seir! It war bot monstrous to be mair, but gif our myndis pleist. 1577 *VAUTROILLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 83 It seemeth a very strange and a monstrous manner of speaking thus to say: I lue, I lue not: I am dead, I am not dead [etc.]. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 433 It is a thing monstrous, to put it [i. e. the temporal sword] into the hands of the Common People. 1648 *BEAUMONT Psyche* l. xv. His Diadem was neither brass nor rust, but monstrous Metal of them both begot. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 9 That Vice may be uneasy and even monstrous unto thee, let iterated good Acts... make Virtue... a second nature in thee. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step. Moth.* ii. l. 924 More monstrous Tales have oft amus'd the Vulgar. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 l. 60 That there are instances of an approbation of vice... for its own sake... is evidently monstrous.

† b. Of persons: Strange or unnatural in conduct or disposition. *Obs.*

1558 *BIBLE* (Bishops') *Zech.* iii. 8 They are monstrous persons. 1599 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 108 Pasiphæ 'so monstrous to love a Bull. *Ibid.* 158 An atheist, a man in my opinion monstrous. 1627 *DRAYTON Moon-calf*, *Aginc.* etc. 165 And in her fashion she is likewise thus, In every thing she must be monstrous. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. l. 46 Hee's flung in Rage from this ingratefull Seate Of monstrous Friends. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 137, I must appear to them... uncivil and monstrous.

2. Of animals and plants: Abnormally formed; deviating congenitally from the normal type; malformed.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* i. lxxxix. 143 A degenerate Garlic grow monstrous. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 23 They are as little brought forth after the nature of man, as prodigious and monstrous bodies. a 1697 *SOUTH Sermon* ii. v. 224 We sometimes read and hear of Monstrous Births. 1790 *HORNE in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 296 The... double skull of a monstrous child. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anal.* 307 Certain monstrous fetuses, accephalous and others, have been seen destitute of all the muscles. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 115 This is often seen in monstrous plants.

fig. 1742 *YOUNG M. Th.* v. 489 A sensual, unreflecting life is big with monstrous births. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xviii. (1878) 233 It was a mingling of the law and the gospel; which, like all unnatural unions, produced a monstrous birth.

† b. said of human beings. *Obs.*

[1500-201: see 4.] 1836 *MARLOWE 1st Pl. Tamburl.* iv. (1590) D 2 b. Were that tamburlaine As Tamburlaine as Gorgon, prince of Hell, The Souldane would not start a foot from him. 1675 *CHAPMAN Olyss.* ix. 268 In which kept house A man in shape, humane, and monstrous. 1683 in *Wood's Life* 28 July (O. H. S.) III. 273 A monstrous young woman... whose shapes is very wonderful. *transf.* and *fig.* 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 84 The partys in proportion not agreying... make in thys polytyke body grete and monstrose deformyte. 1575-85 *AND. SANDYS Sermon* xx. 349 Those are ugly paternes of monstrous mindes.

3. Having the nature or appearance of a monster (see *MONSTER* sb. 3.).

c. 1540 *Pilgr.* T. 325 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1863) App. 86 This is the woman... whom Iohn saw... syting upon a monstrous best. 1547 *BOORDE Innot. D.* *Knevel* vi. (1870) 141 Castours and whyte beares, & other monstrous beastes. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 924 The Sea of the monstrous beast Antichrist. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 113 Adorned with the statues of gods and men; with other monstrous resemblances. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things... Gorgons and Hydras, and Chimera's dire. 1697 *DRAYTON Virg. Past.* vii. 62 Such and so monstrous let thy Swain appear, If one Day's Absence looks not like a Year. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 580 Their monstrous Idol. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. vi. 210 On its confines are the haunts of the monstrous Chimæra, and the territory of the Amazons. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. l. 418 Long-necked dragons... And many another monstrous nameless thing.

b. Abounding in monsters. ? *Obs.*

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 158 Where thou... under the womb'ing lid Visist' the bottom of the monstrous world. 1775 *POPE Olyss.* iv. 658 Must I the warriors weep, Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?

4. Of unnaturally or extraordinarily huge dimensions; gigantic; immense; enormous.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 29 Be I bot littill of stature, They call me catyve creature; And be I grit of quantitie They call me monstruous of nature. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They have serpentes of monstrous greatnes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 379 This man... in his Maiestate had made great and monstrous stockes to emprisment men in. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lviii. There is a monstrous hill in Sicill soyle. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 349 Of locusts there are... such monstrous swarmes... that [etc.]. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* l. 197 Thus

Satan... Lay floating... in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size, Titanian... or that Sea-beast Leviathan. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 7 Dressed in a most monstrous Flaxen Periwig. 1762 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. I was equally confounded at the Sight of so many Pigmies... after having so long accustomed mine Eyes to the monstrous Objects I had felt. 1888 *CREEVEY in C. Papers* (1904) I. 277 Dined at Lord Hill's with my young ladies... and a monstrous party. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxi. (1879) 452 The soil revealed its singular fertility in noble grain-crops and weeds of monstrous growth.

b. of immaterial things.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. ii. 34 It must be an answer of monstrous size, should not fit all demands. 1867 J. G. ROGERS *Priests & Sacram.* v. 103 The power, indeed, is too monstrous for any man under heaven to exercise.

† c. Excessively difficult. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 81 The right figures of both which Crystallines are monstrous, if not impossible, to find out.

5. With emotional sense, expressing indignation or wondering contempt: Outrageously wrong or absurd.

1573-80 *BANET Alu. E.* lf. 1 What a monstrous absurditie is this that E... should have neither sound nor signification. 1588 *MARPLE Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Nay saies my l. of wincheater (like a monstrous hypocrite for he is a very duns). 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 51 Shall I endure this monstrous villany? 1610 - *Templ.* iii. li. 33 Wilt thou tell that a monstrous lie? 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* iii. l. 15 What monstrous arrogance it be in any man to think there is a mind and reason in himself and that there is none in the world? 1682 *DARVEN & LEE Dk. of Guise* iii. l. 1 To spread your monstrous Lyes and Sow Sedition. 1715 *ADDISON Freetholder* No. 7 ¶ 4 So many absurd and monstrous falsehoods. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoneur* viii. (1852) 221 'Monstrous would be the supposition that an injury could be repaired by a compensation provided at the cost of Him who had been injured. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. iii. l. (1872) 4 The monstrous fact of Christian persecution. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 285 It seems monstrous for us to sing about God's goodness to the Jews and never to sing about his goodness to ourselves. 1888 *BRACE Amer. Commu.* i. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery.

6. Like or befitting a 'monster' of wickedness; atrocious, horrible.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 336 Monstrouse and pestiferous persones. 1567 *Ballad on Murder Darnley in Fraser's Mag.* LXX. 221 His cruell nurther ye will call monstrous. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. l. 173 Qu. Thou monstrous slanderer of heaven and earth. *Con.* Thou monstrous Inlurer of heaven and earth. 1608 *Forsyth, Trag.* i. ix. What made you show such monstrous cruelty? a 1661 *HOLVOYAT Juvenal* (1673) 22 No man at first is monstrous. 1858 *HOLLAND Titicomb's Lett.* viii. 159 So I say that a godless woman is a monstrous woman.

absol. 1898 G. MERKEOTH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 15 Nor would he shun her sullen look, nor monstrous hold The deer of the monstrous.

† 7. As an exclamation, in the sense 'greatly to be marvelled at', 'astounding'. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. i. 107 O monstrous. O strange. We are hanted. 1598 - 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 243 O monstrous! cleuen Buckram men growne out of two? *Ibid.* 591 O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deale of Sacke? 1605 - *Lear* v. iii. 159 Monstrous! I, know'st thou this paper? 1693 *CONGREVE Old Bush.* iv. xxi. O bless me! O monstrous! a Prayerbook?

† 8. Used as a colloquial or affected intensive. *Obs.* Cf. 4.

1710-11 *SWIFT Jnl.* lo *Stella* 7 Feb. We have a monstrous deal of snow. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbt Conti* 29 May, The Greeks have a most monstrous taste in their pictures... drawn upon a gold ground. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* i. iii. After all this monstrous fatigue, I was forced to have my hair dressed by my own maid. 1782 *WOLCOT in J. J. ROGERS Ope & his Wks.* (1878) 22 West the famous painter, a monstrous favourite of George's. 1825 *CORRETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 38 Here is a monstrous deal of vanity and egotism.

b. quasi-adv. in the sense: Exceedingly, wonderfully, 'mighty'. *Now rare or Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. ii. 54 He speake in a monstrous little voyce. 1608 *ROWLANDS Humors Looking Glass* 14 A Gentleman... Hath a young wife and she is monstrous fine. 1655 in *Nicholas' Papers* (Camden) II. 262, I cannot but feare he may doe this monstrous vnhappy act. 1710 *SWIFT Jnl.* lo *Stella* 6 Dec. It is such monstrous rainy weather, that there is no doing with it. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* i. v. She's a monstrous shocking dresser. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 84 She had a prettish face and monstrous nice hair. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* ii. xiii. The most monstrous clever young man. 1840 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Widow Married* xii. I think we shall be monstrous good friends.

9. Comb., as † *monstrous-kind* adj.; monstrous craws, a form of elephantiasis common in the West Indies; monstrous pippin, rennet, large kinds of apple.

1877 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cless Ossory* 6 Sept. The principal babe put me in mind of what I read so often, but have not seen, the 'monstrous craws. 1558 *PHAEER Ened* viii. (1562) C ij b. All 'monstrous kynded gods. 1660 R. HOGG *Frut Manual* 9 (Apple), *Gloria Mundi*, 'Monstrous Pippin. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Apple*, A List of such Apples as are preferred for Kitchen Use... 'Monstrous Reinette. 1797 *Eucyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 721/1 Monstrous rennet.

Monstrously (mɒn'strəsli), adv. [-LY 2.]

† 1. In the manner of a monster; with congenital malformation. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 741/2 A man myght haue seene frere Barnes when he came laste into the lande... and yet myght happily... haue taken him for a monstre, yf he bad so monstrously dressed himself because he would be

wondered on. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. x. 44, I might declare, what Passions they are subject unto, whom Nature monstrously hath signed.

2. +a. In an unnatural or extraordinary manner. 1555 EORN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Vicious behaviours which monstrously deforme the myndes of men. 1588 J. UDALL *Diostrophes* (Arb.) 17 My flesh trembleth to heare you speake so monstrously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 10 They melted down their stolen ear-rings into a calf, and monstrously cried out: These are thy gods O Israel! that brought thee out of the land of Egypt. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Xli. 330/2 Virtues... of the same nature as those which the Basilians [sic] attributed to their monstrously cast stones.

b. To a monstrous degree; in later use often as a mere intensive, 'hugely', 'vastly'. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leinath*. (1676) 307 We are monstrously in the fault. 1709 STREELE *Tatler* No. 487 i. Heels to his Shoes so monstrously high, that he had three or four times fallen down, had he not [etc.]. 1782 MISS BURNLEY *Cecilia* i. v. She had been... so monstrously engaged, I could never find her at home. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. ii. In life, surely man is not always as monstrously hasty as he appears to be in novels and romances. 1867 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* ii. In monstrously short time the pursuing skiff showed round the corner. 1904 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Double Harness* i. 4 She's monstrously fat.

Monstrousness (mɒn'strəsnəs). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being monstrous, in various senses of the adj.; esp. unnaturalness, hugeness; enormity.

1574 *Briff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 211 All monstrous-nes of errors, and againe Satan newlie secketh to bring into the church the againe [being] driven awaie. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 22 The monstrousnes and continual horour of this so desperate a cause. 1625 K. LONC. *Barclay's Argenis* v. 713 The monstrousnesse of his knavery. 1734 *Norrit Exam.* iii. vii. § 33 (1740) 527 Let none start at the Monstrousness of this supposition. 1838 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1879) l. 138 The apparent incredibility of the charges from their monstrousness.

b. as a mock-title, *nonce-use*. 1726 in *Hitt. Norfolk* (1829) II. 1202 The two dick fools will be new dressed to attend to his monstrousness [sc. the Norwich Guild Snap Dragon].

† **Monstrousity**. Obs. [ad. F. *monstruosité*; see MONSTROUS and -ITY.] = MONSTROUSITY.

1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Kynde hath determyned the nūmbre of thy syngys, and if it passe nūmber, it is clepid monstruosité. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 359 Quer and aboute those monstruosities which Italy hath deuised of it selfe, we haue remaining... those also of strange... nations abroad. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 265 If his Parents were... marked by any monstruosité of Nature. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 87 This is the monstruosité in loue Lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 84 That of one member bigger than another, hath nothing to doe with goodness, but with Monstruosity. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 2 If the Monstruosity of their Crimes exceed even imaginary ones. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 247/2 M. Fabri arranges... compressions of the cranium, and many other deformities of this kind in the class of morbid monstruosities. *Ibid.* 248/2 Monstruosities which are perpetuated exist in the original organization of the seed of the plant.

† **Monstruous**, a. Obs. Also 4 -ruos, 5-6 -ruus, -rowous, 6 -ruows, 6-7 -ruouso. [ad. L. *monstruosus*, irreg. f. *monstrum* MONSTER; see -OUS. Cf. F. *monstrueux*, Sp., Pg., It. *monstruoso*.] = MONSTROUS in various senses.

Very common in the 16th c.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Hem... hat... hyweyleth the Monstrous chaungynge pat they suffer. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 This pope Benedicte appoynted to a man after his deathe in a monstrous similitude. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 17 The fiers dragons, the deadly griffons, the monstrous bestes. c 1495 *Epistae*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 392 O murtherer vnmessurable... Monstrous of entrayle, abhorrid in kynde. 1542 BCCOM *Pathol. Prayer* xlvii. R. v. b. All the monastical sects haue put of their cowles & monstruous garments. 1564 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* (S.T.S.) T. 12 The monstrous ydoll of avarice. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxii. Comm. Being accustomed to such monstrous things, he replied familiarly, nothing therewith astonished. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 45 Tis monstruous, when both the kidneys are joynted into one beneath, and cleave together. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 332 A monstrous fish of an ell long, having the parts and shape of a dog... was shot in the Thames. 1700 W. KING *Transacione* 55 A Monstruous Birth. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 3 Revenge is monstruous. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 38 Several Rarities, which they said did belong to a monstrous English Hermit.

Hence † **Monstruously** adv., **Monstruousness** = MONSTROUSLY, MONSTROUSNESS.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 53 If I would enter, to describe the monstrousnesses of it, I should rather wander in it, it is so brode. 1561 T. NORTON *Calevin's Inst.* iv. 125 'They that vomite out such monstruousnesse, are so not ashamed of their own shame, that [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idol.* iii. 56 Some spake more monstruously then euer did Balams Asse. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 159 Malice is represented in a man by some deformity or monstruousness. 1690 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (1694) 206 It is evident that he do monstruously increase. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 1/2 Two children... who are so monstruously conjoyn'd.

Monstuire, -tur(e), obs. ff. MONSTER.

Monsware, variant of MANSEWAR sb. Obs.

Mont, obs. form of MOUNT.

Montabanks, obs. form of MOUNTBANK.

† **Montagnard** (mɒnta'nar). [Fr., f. *montagne*; see MOUNTAIN and -ARD.]

1. An inhabitant of a mountain region; a Highlander, mountaineer. Also attrib.

1842 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Vis. Italy* i. 10 A montagnard population is always better worth looking at, than any other. 2. *Hist.* A member of the 'Mountain' or extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 602/2 The Montagnards alone... opposed a declaration of war.

Monta(i)gne, obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

Montan, obs. form of MOUNTAIN, MUNTIN.

† **Montaña** (mɒnta'ña). [Sp.; see MOUNTAIN.]

1. pl. As the proper name of certain mountain districts in Spain.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 291/1 The Montañas of Asturias.

2. In Spanish-American countries: A forest of considerable extent; spec. the name of the part of Peru east of the Andes. Cf. MONTE 2.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 3/2 [Peru], The Mountain Region, or *Montaña*, runs parallel to the Pacific. 1856 L. F. HOLTON *New Granada* 135 (Cent.) All land covered with thickets is called *monta* if it be but a few miles through, and *montaña* if more. 1878 H. W. BATES *Central Amer.*, etc. 230 The traveller... finds himself in the *Montaña* of Peru, a little-known region on the eastern slopes of the Andes. *Ibid.* 339 The Ecuador *Montaña* is... more abundantly watered. 1883 GUILLAUME *Amazon Prov. Peru* 3 The *Montaña* or forest country—is that immense region lying along the slopes of the... eastern range of the Andes.

Montance, obs. variant of MOUNTANCE.

Montane (mɒntə'n), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *montānus*, f. *mont-*, *mons*; see MOUNT sb. and -ANE. So F. *montane*.] Pertaining to or inhabiting mountainous country.

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud. Bot.*, etc. 211 One of the most frequent of the characteristically montane species. 1881 *Gardener's Chron.* 15 Oct. 503/2 A single species restricted to elevated montane localities in Tasmania. 1885 J. G. BAKER *Lake Dist. Flora* 238 Parsley Fern... one of the most universal of the montane Lakeland plants.

Montane, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

† **Montanic**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *montānus* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 161 The most extensive montanic ranges commonly consist of three chains.

† **Montanical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. *Montan-us* (see MONTANISM) + -ICAL.] = MONTANISTIC.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. i. 39 It was superstitious and neere Montanical.

Montanism (mɒntə'nɪz'm). [f. *Montānus* (see below) + -ISM.] The tenets of a heretical Christian sect, founded in Phrygia by Montanus about the middle of the 2nd century.

Montanus claimed for himself and two female associates prophetic inspiration. The tenets of the sect were millenarian and severely ascetic, but otherwise did not differ appreciably from those of the Catholic church.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 11 Tertullian proclaiming even open warre to the Church maintained Montanisme. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Disc. xvi. 57 If by such austeries I lead others to a good opinion of Montanism I must... alter my dyet. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vi. 215 note, Prophecy lasted until it was finally discredited by Montanism.

Montanist (mɒntə'nɪst), sb. (and a.) [f. *Montānus* (see prec.) + -IST.] A believer in Montanism. Also as adj. = MONTANISTIC.

1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* 89 margin, Apollonius against the Montanists. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 439 Other heresies of y^e Montanistes. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 69 Some Arians, Nestorians, Monothelites, Montanists, denied the souls immortality. 1702 ECHARO *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 546 Tertullian... began to incline towards the errors of the Montanists. 1833 MOORE *Trans. Irish Gentl.* in *Search Relig.* i. 263 The Montanists... took it on the word of their founder that he was the very Paraclete promised by the Redeemer. 1859 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (an. 1-311) 300 The Montanist prophets. *Ibid.* 301 The Montanist Prophet.

Hence **Montanistic**, † **Montanistical** adjs., of or relating to Montanism.

1629 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* xi. xvi. The Montanistic vaunt of virginity. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 89 A fourth hold Antinomian, Montanisticke, and Familistic Tenets. 1660 STILLINGF. *Tren.* ii. ii. (1662) 160 Setting aside the Montanistic spirit... the first-rise of this Ignis fatuus was from the bogs of Popery. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. i. (1876) 17 The perverse spirit... which we have been tracing in its Montanistic and Novatian varieties, still lurked in those parts.

Montanite (mɒntə'nɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montana*, one of the States of the American Union; see -ITE.] A hydrous telluride of bismuth occurring in yellowish earthy incrustations.

1868 GENTIN in *Amer. Trans. Sci. Ser.* n. XLV. 317 A telluride of bismuth, for which I propose the name 'Montanite'.

Montanize (mɒntə'nɪz), v. [f. *Montānus* (see MONTANISM) + -IZE.] intr. To follow the doctrines of the Montanists.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iv. vii. § 4 Tertullian... judged all them who did not Montanize to be but carnally minded. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* i. xix. He might haue found his Tertullian, then Montanizing, to vpbraid the true and catholic Church. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 363 note, Tertullian evidently Montanizes in this treatise.

† **Montanous**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *montānus* (f. *mont-*, *mons*; see MOUNT) + -OUS.] 'Belonging to Mountains, mountainous' (Bailey 1721).

Montant¹ (mɒntant). ? Obs. In 5 mountaunt: [a. F. *montant*, pres. pple. of *monter* to rise, MOUNT, used subst.] = MUNTIN. Also attrib. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Beames, mountaunts... rafturs. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* l. 108 Without the Chambrane is a Flat-Band... called a Montant or Window-post. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 28 Muntins or Montants. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Fril.* L. 150/1 They [i. e. the piles] were driven in panels (montants) of sixteen feet. *Ibid.* Two other similar pieces were then placed near the top of the 'montant' piles. *Ibid.* 150/2 Additional ties... were notched on to the 'montant' pieces.

† **Montant**² Obs. rare. Also 6 montanto. [a. F. *montant* 'an upright blow, or thrust' (Cotgr.), subst. use of *montant* pr. pple.: see prec. The form *montanto* is fictitious It. or Sp.; Prof. Skeat compares Sp. *montante* 'two-handed sword' (Minsheu).] A 'downright' blow or thrust.

1558 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iv. v. I would teach these nineteen gentlemen, the special rules, as your *Fanto*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: till they could all play very neare... as well as my selfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* ii. iii. 27 To see thee fight... to see thee passe thy puncto... thy distance, thy montant. 1599 — *Much Ado* i. i. 30, I pray you, is Signior Mountanto return'd from the warres? **Montayn** (ə, obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

† **Montbretia** (mɒntbrɛ'tɪə). [mod. L. (De Candolle), named after A. F. É. Coquebert de Montbret, a French botanist (1780-1801).] A genus of iridaceous plants, bearing bright orange-coloured flowers; a plant of this genus.

1845 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 161. 1899 *Daily News* 22 July 4/4 Nasturtiums, montbretias, etc. 1900 *Book of Gardening* 352 Those [Tritonias] usually catalogued as Montbretias are the most popular.

Monte¹ (mɒnte). Also monty. [a. Sp. *monte* mountain; heap or stock of cards left after each player has his share.] A Spanish and Spanish-American game of chance, played with a pack of forty-five cards. *Three-card monte*, a game of Mexican origin, played with three cards only of which one is usually a court-card.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Elaborado* l. xii. 80 They are playing monte, the favorite game in California. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prolog. ii. I thought we should find a choice hotel, with a little monte or poker afterwards. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. Five-Ace Jack received a liberal percentage from the three card-monte men who entertained these innocent folks. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasins* 66 'Do you want to play monte?' he asked. *Ibid.* 144 He... was eight hundred [dollars] ahead once. But he played it off at monte.

† **Monte**² (mɒnte). [Sp.; lit. 'mountain'.] In Spanish-American countries: A more or less wooded tract; a small forest.

1856 (see MONTAÑA). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 406/2 The montes of Uruguay are of no commercial value.

Monte, obs. form of MOUNT.

Montebank (ə, obs. forms of MOUNTBANK sb.

Montebrasite (mɒntbrə'zɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montebras* in France (A. Des Cloizeaux 1871): see -ITE.] A variety of AMBYGONITE.

1873 J. NICOT *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 124 Amblygonite... *Montebrasite*, with no soda, is perhaps distinct. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 9 The newly described mineral 'montebrasite', a phosphate of alumina.

Montecule, variant of MONTICULE.

Monteere, obs. form of MONTERO.

Monteigh, variant of MONTEITH Obs.

Montegre, variant of MANTIGRE.

Monteigh, cron. form of MONTEITH.

Monteigne, -ir(o, obs. ff. MOUNTAIN, MONTERO.

Monteith (mɒntɪθ). *Antig.* Also 7 monteth, 8 monteff, 7-9 monteth. (See quot. 1683.)

1683 *Wood Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) III. 84 This year... came up a vessel or bason notched at the brims to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to cool them. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh', from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteigh', who at that time or a little before was the bottom of his cloake or coat so notched. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2453/4 Stolen...; a large Monteth. 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* Epil. The poet merits an ignoble death, Who fears to fall over a brave Monteth. 1728 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 489 An earthen monteth. 1721 BAILEY *Almuth*, a scollop'd Bason to cool Glasses in. 1773 *Land. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles... were assayed and marked: i. monteffs, mazzarens. 1901 *Athenium* 10 Aug. 199/2 A monteth, containing thirteen silver beakers, given to the town [i. e. Nottingham] in 1659.

Montem (mɒntəm). Obs. exc. *Hist.* In 8

mountain. [From the L. *ad montem*, 'to the Hill'.] A festival (originally annual, latterly triennial) formerly celebrated by the scholars of Eton, who in fancy costumes went in procession to 'Salt Hill', a mound near Slough, and there collected money from the bystanders. The money collected was applied to defray the expenses of the senior collegier (the 'Captain of the Montem') at King's College, Cambridge. The last celebration was in 1844.

1742 DOD in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 561 This young Gentleman had... over-heated himself... by performing a Part at the Montain, near Eton, where he was a Scholar, 1745 R. CURT in *Maxwell-Lyte Eton Coll.* (1899) 511 It was never

Mr. Cooks intention to let us have a Montem this year. 1777 *SHENON Sch. Stand.* v. ii. Mr. Surface, it seems, had come home the night before last from Saltillo, where he had been to see the Montem with a friend, who has a son at Eton. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 353 The ancient custom of the Montem is celebrated at Eton every third year on Whit-Tuesday. 1899 *SIR A. WEST Recoll.* I. i. 60, I took part in the last 'montem'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *montem day*, *dinner*, *dress*, *poie*, *procession*; *montem-sure-night*, the night of the twentieth day before the montem, when it became 'sure' that the senior college could not receive a twenty-day summons to present himself for a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, and so would be Captain of the Montem.

a 1769 HUGGETT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 345 The Montem day used to be fixed for the first Tuesday in Hilary Term. 1817 *Genil. Mag.* June 5572 The young Gentlemen walked... in grand procession, to Frogmore, in their full Montem dresses. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* 153 The night which followed the twentieth day before the Montem was called *Montem-sure-night*. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. i. 25 The years 1805 and 1808 were made glorious by the Montem processions. 1893 A. G. GRINNAN in *Will. & Mary Coll. Quarterly* II. 118 Mrs. Young... paid the bills of tailors... cost of montem poles and the montem dinner, and all manner of expenses incident to their position.

Montenance, variant of MOUNTENANCE.

† *Montenegrian*, a. *Obs. rare.* = next.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 45/1.

Montenegrin(e) (mɒntɪˈnɛɡrɪn), a. and sb. [i. *Montenegro* (Venetian It., = Tuscan *monte nero*, black mountain, a literal translation of the local Slavonic name *Crnagora*) + -IN.]

a. *adj.* Relating to Montenegro (a Slavonic principality on the east of the Adriatic) or to its inhabitants, language, etc.

1840 *Brit. & For. Rev.* XI. 126 The Montenegrine mode of making war. 1849 *Paton Highl. Adriatic* I. 105 The idea of a Montenegrine port on the Adriatic was at once negatived. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 787/2 The first Montenegrin newspaper... began to appear in 1870.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Montenegro.

1840 *Brit. & For. Rev.* XI. 136 A Montenegrine is always armed. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 181 A stalwart Montenegrin, looking magnificent in his national costume.

2. A close-fitting woman's garment resembling some Oriental military costumes, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monterey (mɒntɪˈeɪ), n. The name of a city in California. *Used attrib.* in Monterey cypress, halibut, mackerel, pine (see *quots.*).

1884 *SARGENT Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 179 *Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartweg. "Monterey Cypress. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 821 *Paralichthys californicus*. "Monterey halibut; Bastard Halibut. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 316 The "Monterey Mackerel = *Scomberomorus concolor*. 1884 *SARGENT Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 196 *Pinus insignis* Douglas. "Monterey Pine.

|| **Montero** (mɒntɪˈeɪ-rə). Also 7 muntiro, moun-tera, -re, -ro, 7, 9 montera, 9 monteiro; 7 anglicized muntire, monte(e)r, moun(e)r, mon(e)ter. [Sp. *montera*, f. *montero* hunter, lit. 'mountaineer', f. *monte*: see *Mount sb.*] A Spanish hunter's cap, having a spherical crown and a flap capable of being drawn over the ears. Also *montero cap*. (Common in the 17th cent.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xlii. 28 Upon their heads they wore a Night-capp, upon it a Montera, and a Hat over that. 1266 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 32 His Hat was like a Helmet, or Spanish Montera. 1642 *BEVELL Erasimus* in *Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 83 Another... sent him

a muntiro lined with rich cables. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1831) 230 A muntiera-cap on his head. 1659-60 *PEYRS Diary* 9 Mar. Two monteres for me to take my choice of. 1665 J. FRASER *Policheon*. (S. H. S.) 164 The fellow... shot an arrow at him, which stuck fast in the tippet of his muntier cap which hung behind his back. 1664

1674 *CLAREMONT Hist. Rev.* ix. § 55 (He) was taken in his journey, having a Montera on his head. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. xxx. (1737) 124 The *Muntier*, like a Mounten-Cap. A 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 74 A large Montier-cap of Black Velvet, the Skirt of which being turned up in Folds [etc.]. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. xiv. The Montier-cap was scarce mounted all round with fur, except [etc.]. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxv. A large montero cap, that enveloped his head. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Anst.* Wks. 1855 I. 98 Now all these old heroes of old helms and monteros. 1833 *LONGE, On the Art of Prose* Wks. 1836 I. 146 A peasant woman... with a montera cocked up in front.

transf. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 382 The cedar bird, with... its little montero cap of feathers.

Monteth, variant of MONTEITH.

Monteyne, obs. form of MONTAINE.

Montgolfier (mɒntɡɔlˈfiːr; Fr. mɔ̃ɡɔlˈfiːr). Also *erron.* mongolfier. [The name of the brothers J. M. and J. E. Montgolfier of Annonay (Ardèche), France, who invented the apparatus. In Fr. the Montgolfier balloon is called by the derivative name *montgolfière* fem., which has sometimes been adopted by Eng. writers.] A balloon raised by heated air instead of gas; a 'fire-balloon'. (More fully *Montgolfier balloon*.)

The first voyage made in a Montgolfier balloon was by Pilatre de Rozier, 21 Nov. 1783.

1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 329 He made a small balloon filled with inflammable air... suspended to which was an enormous Montgolfier (a balloon of rarified air). 1785 *Ibid.* *Principal Occur.* 39/1 A Montgolfier, or fire-balloon. 1849 *SIR G. HEAD ROME* I. 46 A huge paper 'Montgolfier', or fire balloon. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 646/2 The longest voyage ever executed in a Montgolfiere. 1866 *BRAND & COX Dict. Sci.* etc. *Montgolfier Balloon*, a balloon filled with atmospheric air... dilated by heat.

Month¹ (mɒnθ). Forms: 1 mɒnəθ, -oθ, -eθ, mɒnθ, 3 mɒnθ, 2-5 moneθ, 3 monepp (Orm.), 3-4 monpe, monthe, monet, 3-7 monethe, 4 munth, moonpe, moonp, mooneth, moonthe, 4-5 monepe, 4-6 monyth, 4-7 moneth, 5 munethe, 5-6 monythe, 6 monneth, 5c. monecht, 3- month. [Common Tent.: OE. *mōnath* masc., = OFris. *mōnath*, *mōn(a)θ*, masc., OS. *mānoth* masc. (in glosses; MLG. *mānet*, MDu. *maent*, Du. *maand* fem.), OHG. *mānōa* (MHG. *mānūt*, mod. G. *monat*) masc., ON. *mānūð-r* masc. (Sw. *månad*, Da. *maaned*), Goth. *mēnōþ-s* =-Otent. **mēnōþ*, related to **mēnon*- MOON sb. In the 16-17th c. the spelling *moneth* was almost universal.]

A measure of time corresponding to the period of revolution of the moon.

1. Any one of the twelve portions into which the conventional year is divided. (When not otherwise determined by the context, the reference is to the 'months' inherited by Western civilized nations from the Romans, and known by the names January, February, etc.) More explicitly *calendar month*, less commonly † *calendar*, *civil*, *political*, *usual month* (for illustrations of these designations see under the adjs.).

The primitive calendar month of ancient nations began on the day of new moon or the day after, and thus coincided (except for fractions of a day) with the synodical month (see 2). Among many peoples of antiquity, however, it was from a very early period found desirable that the calendar year should contain an integral number of the smaller periods used in ordinary reckoning. Hence the true 'months' were superseded by a series of twelve periods each having a fixed number of days (on the average one-twelfth of the number in the calendar year), and thus having no relation to the changes of the moon; but this artificial period continued to bear the name of 'month'. The systems according to which the reckoning by months was brought into relation with that by years were very various. In the Julian calendar, the months in leap year had alternately 31 and 30 days, while in other years February had only 29 instead of 30. This symmetrical arrangement was under Augustus broken up by the transference of a day from February to August, and of a day from September and November to October and December respectively, producing the system now in use.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. 2 § 10 *þonne ðære sunnan scima on Agustus monðe batost scinð ðonne dýse 320 se ðe þonne wile hwelc sæd ofæstan þæm drymge furum.* c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen. vii. 11* on þam oðrum monðe on þone seofte oððan dæg has monðes. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1110 On þære fiftan nihte on Maies monðes. c 1205 *LAV. 720* He [Julius Caesar] makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moned & þe 3er. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 92 He was as fresh as is the month of May. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dictes* I. In the month of Iuyll the said yere. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xiii. 4 This daye are ye gone out, euen in y^e moneth of Abib. 1615 *BEDWELL Arab. Trudge.* *Alkhoran*, This moneth they call *Ramadhan*, which also is their Lent. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. iv. § 1 (1699) 183 Registrat in the Books of Secret Council, the 15. day of that Moneth. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraselog. Gen.* (1693) 868 The Moneth of March. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Literary Opin.* lvi. (1783) II. 236 The arid month of July. 1794 *CRUICKEN Concord.* ed. 51 s. v. *Month*. The names and order of the months in the (Hebrew) Civil year are the same as in the preceding table, only beginning the year with Tisri or September. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* iii. xxv. 332 The Roman January, which was their first month, was in the depth of winter. The Macedonians reckoned Dius their first month from the autumnal equinox. 1861 M. PATISSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Dr. Pauli... more than once gives the day and the month, without remembering to add the year of an event.

b. An emblematic representation of this.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Nov. The Temple of Janus quadri-frontis, having 4 arches importing the 4 Seasons, and on each side niches for the Monethes. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No 425 ¶ 4 Then came up the three Months which belong to this season. *Ibid.*, Then came the Attendant Months.

2. *Astr.* a. (In full *Lunar month*.) The period in which the moon makes a complete revolution relatively to some point, either fixed or moveable.

There are thus several species of lunar month, as the time of the revolution is different according to the point with regard to which it is reckoned. Usually the term denotes the *synodical month*, i. e. the period from one new moon to the next, the length of which is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month (the lengths of which are all between 27 and 28 days) are the *anomalistic*, *sideral*, *tropical*, and *nodical month*: see those adjs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 248 On ðam monðe synd getealde nixon & twentiz daga & twelf tida, þis is se monelica monð. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 145 De mones list is moned met. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. ix. ix. (1495) 354 The month of the mone is that space in the whyche the mone passyth from one poynt in the firmament and comyth ayen to the same. contynnyth xxvij dayes and viij houres. 1483 *Cast. Angel.* 246/2 A munethe, *interlunium*. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1561) 14 A Moneth is the iuste time of the propre course of the Moone, from chaunge to chaunge. 1715 *Tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 241 Tho' a Month be properly that space of time wherein the Moon goes thro' the Zodiac; yet [etc.].

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 800/1 We have as many different species of months as there are different motions with which that of the moon can be compared. *Ibid.* 800/2 The different lunar months. Synodical month, Sideral month, Tropical month [etc.].

† b. *Month of apparition, illuminative month*: that part of the lunation during which the moon is actually visible. (The length of this was variously stated.) *Obs.*

1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* III. l. xlv. (1636) 360 The month of Apparition consisteth of eight and twenty daies. 1668 *PILLIERS S. v.*, A month of Apparition, i. the space of 26 daies and 12 houres, wherein the Moon appears, the other three daies being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun.

c. *Solar month*: the twelfth part of the solar year; the time occupied by the sun in passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 244 *Þære sunnan gear is þæt heo beyrne þone micca circul zodiacum.* Ælce monðe heo yrnð under an þæra tacna. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. ix. ix. (1495) 354 The month of the sonne duryth as longe as the sonne abydyth in one sygne in his course. 1715 *Tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 241 That space of time... wherein the Sun runs thro' one Sign of the Zodiac, is call'd a Solar Month.

3. A space of time, reckoned from any moment, and either (a) extending to the corresponding day of the next calendar month (in which case the space of time is called 'a calendar month'), or (b) containing 28 days (often miscalled a 'lunar month').

a 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xvii. [ix.] (1890) 454 He þa fela monþa þær gesezligum gezezum geomlice abysegead. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen. xxix. 14* Ða an monað 32an was. c 1205 *LAV. 777* Preotente monethes wunede Julus in Oðeres. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2592 Ðre moned hæuðe þe him bid. c 1350 *Will. Patene* 5074 Þe fest þat marriage a moneth fulle lasted. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. III. 140 He may as muche do In a Monoeþe ones, As [þoure] secrete seal In Seuen score dayes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 49 At the ende of Welkes or of a Monethe, thei comen aþen. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cxxi. 183 The siege had them endured nygh 11 monethes. 1579 *Livy Euphrates* (Arb.) 46 A quicke vnderstanding, is able to attaine to more in a moment... then a dull and blockish head in a month. 1599 *Acts Privy Council* XXXI. 591 Allowance... at xli. the moneth, accomplishing xxvij daies to the monethe, is yearlie cxxx li. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 155 h. A month *mensis* is regularly accounted in Law 28. dayes, and not according to the Solar moneth, nor according to the Kalender, vnlesse it bee for the account of the laps in a *quære impediri*. 1683 *TYRON Way to Health* 134 Which comes to pass in six, eight or twelve Monethes, more or less. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 248 The hurricane Months begin about the Twelfth of July, and continue to the Nineteenth of October. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. ix. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty-eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 303 In Scotland, we are said to enjoy nine months of winter and three months of very bad weather. 1850 *Act 13-14 Vict.* c. 21 (An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament) § 4 The Word 'Month' to mean Calendar Month, unless words be added showing Lunar Month to be intended. 1886 *LUCY Gladstone Parl.* 372 That plank bed, every square inch of which is as well known in the House of Commons as if members had passed upon it a month of all-night sittings.

b. *sing.* for *pl.* after a numeral. *Obs. exc. dial.* c 1175 *Langb. Hent.* 3 Þe mon þe leic xli moned in aye prisune. a 1225 *Anst. R.* 218 Sun ancre is þe weneþ þe heo schule beon stronglicest, wunodeð ioe uorneste twelf moned þe heo bigon ancre lif. c 1300 *Cursor* II. 1127 Mare þan þre moned dueld he In his aghen kindli cont. c 1300 *Harrow.* *Hell* 208 Twelue moneth is agon, þat I þolede martirdom. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8373 Sex moneth & no more. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 334 Till x moneth war gayne.

c. *spec.* One of the 'nine months' commonly accounted to make up the period of pregnancy in women (about 270-300 days). So *seven months' child*, one born about 30 weeks after conception.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 36 Ðis moned [Anst. MS. moned] is ðe seista ðæu ðiu ce-geiged is un-beread. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 471/2 Both mother and daughter... were in the habit of menstruating up to the seventh month.

d. Used as an indefinite measure of time, esp. in *pl.*, a long while.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 99, I haue to night dis-trait patch'd sixteene businesses, a moneths length a peece. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. i. 330 What you in one night squander were enough For months! 1891 *MERRITT* *Wife of our Cong.* xxv. Is there anything of Darreys wife? 'Dead', be answered. 'When?' 'Months back'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 455 Beriberi often originates in ships miles and months away from the land.

e. *elipt.* for a month's leave, duty, absence, etc.; also for the amount of wages corresponding to a month's service.

1787 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Romance Real Life* I. 211 Here Beaulieu put the infant to nurse with Gabriella Nivimot, who were paid a month before-hand. 1793 *SMARTON Edy. stone L.* § 330 The present third man, who was at this time taking his month on shore.

f. *Phrases.* † *Month about*: during alternate months. *Month by month*: in each successive month (without suggestion of cessation). *Month after month*: each month as a sequel to the preceding (without suggestion of continuity). *From month to month*: continuously from one month to the next. *From the month*: from the period when the lying-in mother is left by the monthly nurse. *Month of Sundays* (colloq.): an indefinitely pro-

longed period. *This day month*: at a time a month after the day indicated.

1611 *Bible* 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 1 Nowe the children of Israel . . . which came in, and went out month by month, throughout all the months of the year. 1666 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pate.* (1666) 89 Month by month, nay, day by day. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 11 Mar. About four o'clock the House rises, and hath put off the debate to this day month. 1749 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 224 Said Scote is to be kept Month about at each Place. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* 11. 74 Entrusted with the charge of guarding him month about. 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 1/4 A Widow. [wants] to take the Care of a Child from the month. 1818 SHELLEY *Marginalia* xiii. 3 He hid himself, and hunger, toil, and cold, Month after month endured. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* v. 1 It may last a month of Sundays. 1864 TENNISON *Asphodel's Field* 183 So month by month the noise about their doors. made The nightly wiper of their innocent hair Falter before he took it. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 269 Don't be a month of Sundays about it. 1894 OWEN & BOULGER (*Little*) The Country Month by Month.

†4. Applied (as the name of the nearest recognized division of time) to certain measures of duration supposed to be important in particular sciences. *Philosophical month* (old Chem.): see quot. 1727-41. *Medical or medicinal, decretory or decretorial month*: the space of 26 days 22 hours, formerly supposed by physicians to represent the interval between the crises of disease. *Obs.*

1646 [see MEDICAL a. 2 d]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Month*, Philosophical Month, amongst chymists, is the space of 40 days and nights.

†5. *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* ii. lxxi. 241 The wilde Basill . . . stoppeth . . . the inordinate course of the Moneths. 1664 *Perry's Diary* 27 Sept. My wife baving . . . her months upon her is gone to bed. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 183 Saffron . . . expelleth the Moneths and Child.

6. Attributive uses and combinations. a. *attrib.*, as *month-long* adj. and adv.; †month book, an account book intended to serve a month; †month courses = MENSES; †month-day, (a) a stipulated or allowed period of a month's duration, chiefly in phr. *within a month day* (cf. DAY sb. 1); (b) the corresponding day of the following calendar month; month-man dial, = month's man (see b); month-name, the name of any one of the calendar months; †month-nurse = monthly nurse.

1559 *Order of Hospitals* F vj. You shall kepe xijl "Moneth-Books. Every Booke shall containe all your receipts and Payments received and paid in every Moneth. 1565 *Hvll. Art Garden.* (1593) 100 The same water drunk . . . doth stay the excess of the "month courses. 1590 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 He his trowthe leith to howe To come, if that he live maye. Ayein withinne a "Monthe day. *Ibid.* 100 Withinne . . . two Monthe day. c. 1440 *Gmerydes* 1830 To muster withynne a moneth day. c. 1470 [see DAY sb. 1]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. iv. 103 b. Thei we commonly not to be purified after the moneth day. 1843 PUSEY *Sermon. Holy Euch.* 28 All but a "month-long fast from our "daily Bread". 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* x. 14 And me month-long there he cherished. 1794 *Annals of Agric.* XXII. 212 Harvest-men, (month-men) 41. per month. 1906 *Athenum* 8 Sept. 280/3 The old dislike of Quakers to the ordinary "month-names. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 312. I was boxed up with a market-gardener, a "month-nurse [etc.].

b. Possessive genitive, as †month's day = month day (see a); also = MONTH'S MIND; month's end dial, a religious celebration held after the expiration of a month from the date of a funeral (cf. MONTH'S MIND); month's man, a man employed at enhanced wages for one month's labour during harvest.

c. 1526 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 226 As I understand, ye are contented to bide the order of me & others. . . so that an end wear maid before "months day next. 1542 in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* (1866) XXI. 201 [Will of T. Delve: At his burial x masses. At his month's day a cast of bread, two pounds of beef, and a penny]. 1863 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 683 In many a parish, the only occasions on which the church is well filled is when one of these "Month's Ends" (as they are called, whatever time may have elapsed since the funeral) gathers together a train of mourners. 1750 W. ELIAS *Mod. Husbandry* v. ii. 8 He commonly employed six "Month-Men every Harvest. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 191 But what is a monthsmen? . . . One who is hired by the farmer, to work for him for a month, during harvest.

Month ² (mɒnθ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 *month*, 5, 9 *Hist.* month. [ad. Gael. *monadh* (until 13th c. pronounced monadh). Cf. place-names such as *Month Blair*.] A high hill, mountain. Applied *spec.* to the Grampians, esp. towards their eastern extremity (Jamieson).

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 494 Dreand in the month thar pyne. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 634 Be bak bai turnyt right son, and fende, And our be Monthe richt son baim sped. c. 1470 HARROING *Chron.* (1543) 236 Betwixt the monthes and the water of Tay, Which some do call montaignes in our language. 1561 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) I. 201 All kynd of monthis. . . hes mercheis thre, Heidrowm, water, and monthis bord. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 103 The benefices on this syde of the Month. . . and beyond the Month. c. 1600 *Battle of Baltrineis* in *Scot. Poems* 1616 c. (1801) II. 347 On Towie Mouth I met a man. 1640 in *Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 133 [Twelve tenants of the] Twa Culmores were peacefully leading peats . . . from the Month of Mulbuoy.

†**Monthish**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. MONTH sb. 1 + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a month, monthly.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Qij, A monthyshe vytayle. . . i. as moche vytayles, as wolde serve vs for a boile monethe.

Monthling (mɒnθlɪŋ). *rare* ⁻¹. [f. MONTH 1 + -LING.] A child a month old, or whose age can be counted only by months.

1804 WORDSW. *To my Infant Daughter* 16 Frail, feeble Monthling!—hy that name methinks, Thy scanty breathing time is portioned out Not idly.

Monthly (mɒnθli), a. and sb. [f. MONTH 1 + -LY 1. OE. had *mōn(a)þlic*: cf. OS. *mōnathlic*, OHG. *mānōdth* (G. *monatlich*).] a. adj.

1. Done or recurring once a month or every month. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 125 We have . . . not care enough to keep one monthly day of humiliation. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philas.* Verses & Ess. (1666) 46 Two of the Professors by daily, weekly or Monthly turns shall teach the publick Schools. 1783 BURKE *Ind. Comm. Rep.* Wks. II. 260 Mr. Hastings. . . urges the necessity of the monthly payment of the Nabob's stipend being regularly made. 1838 LYTTON *Alice I.* iii. 26 She saw Evelyn opening the monthly parcel from London. 1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causat. Disease* viii. 54 Monthly migraine.

b. = MENSTRUAL a. 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 68 Anise-seed . . . moveth urine and monthly termes. *Ibid.* 7 *Amomiacum* . . . provoketh the monthly courses and urine. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 29 About five years ago the monthly period ceased, and since that time the head-ache became universal. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Diseases Wom.* xix. (ed. 4) 124 The woman has this violent disease during her monthly time.

2. Pertaining or relating to a month; payable every month.

1572 WALSHINGHAM in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1653) 213 My monthly charges [are] drawing now to two hundred pounds the month. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 219 Dalie, owtikie, or monthlie wages. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xli. An offer of a monthly salary. 1848 GLAISHER in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXVIII. 125 On the Corrections to be applied to the Monthly Means of Meteorological Observations taken at any hour, to convert them into Mean Monthly values. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* iv. 125 They paid a monthly subscription to the common fund (*stipio mensural*).

3. Continued or enduring for a month. Now *rare* exc. as applied to the revolution of the moon, where the sense blends with sense 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 26 Minutes loyes are monthlie woces. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. 1. 134 Our selfe by Monthly course. . . Shall our abode Make with you by due turne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 728 The neighbouring Moon . . . her aide Timely interposes, and her monthly round still ending. . . in her pale dominion checks the night. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 24 The monthly Revolutions of the Moon. 1825 A. R. C. DALLAS *Prelim. Statem.* in R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Byron* i. p. lxxx. It is truly absurd to see how all Lord Byron's monthly friends prostitute the word *intimacy*.

4. Special combinations, as monthly bird, the fieldfare (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); †monthly mind = MONTH'S MIND; monthly nurse, a sick-nurse who attends a woman lying in during the first month after her accouchement; monthly rose (tree), the Indian or China rose, erroneously supposed to flower every month.

1649, 1666 [see MIND sb. 5 h]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Mar. (1699) 31 Cut away some Branches of the Monthly Rose-tree close. 1688 R. HOLME *Amoury* ii. 62/2 The Monthly Rose [is] of the purple colour, it bears three times in the year. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 164 The Monthly Rose hearing Flowers only three Months in England. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xix. A monthly-nurse, or, as her sign-board boldly had it, 'Midwife'. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VII. 335/2 The name Monthly Rose is often given to it from the notion that it flowers every month.

B. sb.

1. *pl.* = MENSES.

1874 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xv. 25 The issue is not at the usual time of the monthlies.

2. A literary periodical magazine or review published once in each month.

1856 *Gentl. Mag.* July 7 All the monthlies above named had passed away before Cave started The Gentleman's Magazine. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 4/9 'Can you get me a copy of the Apocrypha?' he asked. 'I can't quite remember, sir,' she replied; 'is it a weekly—or a monthly?'

3. Short for monthly rose (see A. 4).

1862 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 130 Our gardener has dug up his half-hardy roses, multifloras, and monthlies.

Monthly (mɒnθli), adv. [f. MONTH 1 + -LY 2.]

1. Once a month; in each or every month; month by month.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The poore cariers. . . repairynge wekely and monthly to your citee of London. 1559 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 23 And sua furth morenoblely upon the first day of everie moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 2 He held Sessions and a County Courte monthlie. 1664 EVELYN (*Arb.*) *Kalendarium* Hortense, or Gardener's Almanack, directing what he is to do monthly throughout the Year. 1744 BENTLEY *Lett. to Prior* 3 Sept. Wks. 1871 IV. 300 Two pamphlets that come out monthly. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Clerks receive their salaries monthly.

†2. After the manner of a lunatic. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1611 MOOLETON & DEKKER *Rearing Girl* v. ii, The man talks monthly. . . I see hee'l be starke mad at our next meeting.

Month's mind. Also 5-7 month mind.

1. *Ecl.* In England before the Reformation, and still in Ireland among Roman Catholics: The commemoration of a deceased person by the cele-

bration of masses, etc., on a day one month from the date of his death.

There seems to be no authority for applying the term to the commemoration *throughout* the month following the funeral. The notion that it meant a commemoration recurring every month is baseless. For an English rustic survival of the 'month's mind' custom, see *month's end* in MONTH sb. 6 h.

1466 in *Somerst. Medieval Wills* (1901) 210, I will that there he at my dirige mass and moneth mynde noon other tapers ne candelstikkis but such as he of the same church. 1487 in *Paston Lett.* III. 463 Every weke following unto my moneths mynde count trentall, and iij. trentalles at my moneths mynde beside the solempne dirige and masse that is to be requyred for me at that tyme. 1530 in *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th Ser. VI. 414/1, I will that my executors cause an hole tringall of masses to be saide . . . upon the day of my buryall. . . and likewise as many at the moneths mynde and asmany at my will. 1548 in England the custome is to kepe the thirty daie of moneth mynde with like Oblitos, as we doo on the buriall daies. [Og. *Apud Anglos hoc fit vigesimo nono die postquam mortuus est sepultus*.] 1565 COOPER *Theatrum*, *monathium*, a monument of one dead where the body is not, as the herse at the moneths mynde. 1721 STARR *Ecl. Mem.* II. iv. 18. The month's mind for the two Dukes of Suffolk last deceased was kept September 22: so the more solemn celebration of the funeral of great persons about a month more or less after their interment used to be called. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 163 He hadn't even a Month's mind. *Ibid.* note, A Month's Mind is the repetition of one or more masses at the expiration of a month after death, for the repose of the departed soul. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 452/2 The month's mind of the late Marchioness of Londonderry was celebrated in the Catholic Church of Newtownards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 TOTE *Alba* (1880) 18 Loehere the Months Mind of my deare bought loue Which (once a Month) I vovd to memorise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 They doe offer sacrifice every 20 day of the Moone, and these month-mindes they keep as holy-daies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. vi. 763 They vse to solemnize certayne month-mindes in their Savage manner for any great personage dead.

2. Used allusively as a more or less playful synonym for MIND sb. 13; an inclination, a fancy, a liking. Also (rarely) *To be in a month's mind* to have a strong expectation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 461 Determininge to ende his life in Athens, although he hadde a monthes minde to England. 1598 *Br. Hall.* Sat. iv. 116 He thaw's like Chaucers frosty Ianuere; And sets a Months minde vpon mynnyng May. 1611 CORR. s.v. *England*, *Tu es bien enge* and *de trolter*. . . thou hast a monthes mind to be gone. 1621 *Br. Mountcure* *Diatrib* 382 You bend toward them in the parting, and beare a monthes mind still unto them. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 20 May, In another head there was a pretty Dutch woman, but though I had a month's mind I had not the boldness to go to her. 1700 COCKERELL *Way of World* m. i. She has a Month's mind; but I know Mr. Mirabell can't abide her. 1755 J. SHEEBARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 76 This haronet then had a month's mind to the Dowager Viscountess. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vi. ii. 2 If you once leave us, we are in a month's mind that we shall not see you again. 1815 *Hist. J. De Castro & his bro. Bat IV.* 224 Now her ladyship felt malice enough against the men to have a month's mind to another husband. 1826 SCOTT *Jnrl.* 8 July, He [a lion] was lying like a prince in a large cage, where you might be admitted if you wish. I had a month's mind—but was afraid of the newspapers.

Monticellite (mɒntɪˈsɛlɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of T. Monticelli (1758-1846) an Italian mineralogist: see -ITE.] A yellowish chrysotilic silicate of magnesium, calcium, and iron.

1831 H. J. BROOKE in *Philos. Mag.* X. 265 Monticellite. . . On the supposition of its being an undescribed mineral, and from Vesuvius, I have named it after Mr. Monticelli, who has published a work in illustration of the minerals found in the neighbourhood of that mountain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 509/1 *Monticellite*. . . A Mineral from Vesuvius. 1866 in *CHESTER Dict. Min.*

Monticle (mɒntɪkəl). Also 5 *mo* (un)tycle. [ad. F. *monticule*: see MONTICULE.] A small mountain or hill.

1490 CAXTON *Encydes* i. 13 Vpon whom was so moche sonde layde, that vpon polydorous semed to be a lityl hille or montycle. *Ibid.* iii. 17 In which place there hadde he accumyred, or leped, of sonde a lityl hille or montycle. 1721 BAILEY, *Monticles*, little Mountains. 1842 BORROW *Lavengro* xxv, He stood on the top of a steep monticle. 1877 LYTTON *Landmarks* ii. li. 51 A moated billock, . . . the learned-men's monticle or moated camp.

Monticoline (mɒntɪˈkɒlɪn), a. *Nat. Hist.* rare⁻¹. [f. L. *monticulus* a mountaineer (f. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *colere* to inhabit) + -INE.] Inhabiting mountains (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monticolous (mɒntɪˈkɒləs), a. *rare* ⁻¹. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on mountains.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* †**Monticulate**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. MONTICULE + -ATE 2.] (See quot.)

1840 SMART s.v. *Montane*, Monticulate means, baving many little projections.

Monticule (mɒntɪkɪkəl). Also *erron.* 9 *monticole*. [a. F. *monticule* (whence the earlier MONTICLE), ad. late L. *monticulus*, dim. of *monti-*, *mons* mountain: see -CULE.]

1. = MONTICLE. Also *fig.*

1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 46/2 Five sources contribute to form these fountains, which send up to the top little mountains of sand. 1818 J. ALFORD in *Observer* 15 Nov., Mount Ida (a small monticule so named). 1864

M. Eyre Lady's Walks in S. France xxi. (1865) 236 On a high monticle from the grim old ruin. 1904 *Speaker* 19 Mar. 1892/2 An amphitheatre of abrupt monticles.

b. spec. A small conical mound produced by volcanic eruption.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 100 If we could strip off from Etna all the lateral monticles now visible... the diminution of the entire mass would be extremely slight! 1883 *BURTON & CAMERON To Gold Coast for Gold* I. ii. 47 The lower monticles and parasitic craters.

2. Anat. and Zool. A minute eminence (on the surface of an animal or organ).

1874 H. A. NICHOLSON in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XXX. 501 The presence of 'monticules' or 'mamelons' from which the name *Monticulipora* was derived, cannot be relied upon. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monticulus*, in *anat.*, a little elevation, a monticle.

Monticuliporoid (mɒntɪkʊlɪpɔːrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monticulipora*, a genus of corals (f. L. *monticul-us* + mod.L. *-pora*: see MADREPORE) + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Monticulipora*. *b. sb.* A coral of the genus *Monticulipora*.

1881 H. A. NICHOLSON *Genus Monticulipora* 12 Some other *Monticuliporoid* type. *Ibid.*, this character being common to many *Monticuliporoids*. 1883 — in *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser. v.* XIII. 117 The *Monticuliporoid* Corals of the Wenlock Limestone. *Ibid.*, Some of the commoner Wenlock *Monticuliporoids*.

Monticulose (mɒntɪkʊləʊs), *a.* [Formed as next: see *-ose*.] Covered with small eminences.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 562 With an uneven or monticulous surface.

Monticulous (mɒntɪkʊləʊs), *a. rare*— [ad. med.L. *monticulōsus*, f. L. *monticul-us*: see MONTICULE.] Having little projections or hills.

1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Monticulous*, full of hills or monticulous. (In mod. Dicts.)

Montiform (mɒntɪfɔːrm), *a.* [f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *-form*.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

1846 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* II. 289 Like the montiform pagodas of Buddha. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 583 The earliest montiform edifice, which the sons of men reared as a studious copy of Mount Meru.

Montigenous (mɒntɪdʒɪnəs), *a. rare*— [f. late L. *montigen-a* native of the mountains (f. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *gen-* root of *gignere* to beget) + *-ous*.] Native of mountain localities.

1721 *BAILEY, Montigenous*, born on the hills.

Montipore (mɒntɪpɔːr), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *montipora* a genus of perforate corals, f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + mod.L. *-pora*: see MADREPORE.] A perforate coral of the genus *Montipora*.

1899 *BERNARD in Frut. Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XXVII. 129 A heterogeneous group consisting of Montipores [etc.].

So Montiporine *a.*, related to the Montipores. 1899 *BERNARD in Frut. Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XXVII. 127 *Pseudomontipora*, Dana, is the last genus which Milne-Edwards and Haine placed in the Montiporine subfamily of the Poritidae.

Montit, obs. pa. t. of MOUNT *v.*

†Montivagant, *a. obs. rare*— [f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *vagant-em*, pres. pple. of *vagari* to roam (cf. *montivagus*): see *-ANT*.] (See quot.)

1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Montivagant*, that wanders on the mountains.

So †montivagous *a.* [f. L. *montivag-us* + *-ous*.] 1858 *PHILLIPS, Montivagous*, wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

†Montjoy, *obs. rare*— [a. F. *mont joie*, a commemorative cairn, f. *mont* hill + *joie* joy.] See quot. 1727; also *transf.*

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxxiii. 278 Finally they found a Montjoy or heap of ordure and filth. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Montjoy*, a Name by which they call Heaps of Stones, laid together by Pilgrims, in which they stick Crosses [etc.].

Montmartrite (mɒntmɑːtɹɔɪt) *Min.* [Named by Delaméthérie 1806 after *Montmartre*, near Paris, its locality: see *-rite*.] A variety of gypsum containing calcium carbonate.

1821 *URR Dict. Chem.*, *Montmartrite*.

Montmorillonite (mɒntmɔːrɪlɔːnɪt), [Named 1847 after *Montmorillon* in France: see *-ite*.] A massive rose-red silicate of aluminium.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, *Montmorillonite*, a rose-red, fragile, argillaceous substance found at Montmorillon. 1856 in *BRAND & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 534/3 s.v. *Minerology*.

†Montoir, *obs.* [Fr. f. *mont-er* to MOUNT.]

1. A horse-block.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Montoir*, a stone as high as the Stirrups, which Italian Riding Masters mount their Horses from. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. In mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Montoir*, the Poise or Rest of the Foot on the left Stirrup.

†Monton *1. obs.* [a. OF. *monton*, var. of *montion* sheep: see *MUTTON*.] A battering-ram.

1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cv. 348 Temperour. dressed vp his engyns and montons to breke the walles.

†Monton *2* (mɒntɒn). *Mining.* [Sp. *monton* heap, pile, f. *monte* MOUNT *sb.*]

1. (See quots.)

1838 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Monton* (Spanish), a miner's name for a heap of ore; a batch, under the process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different localities, from

15 to 32 quintals. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallic Minerals* 414 *Monton*, a pile of ore, the weight of which varies in the various mining districts of South America.

2. A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation (Cent. Dict. 1890, citing Dupont).

†Montra, *slang. obs.* [a. F. *montre* watch: cf. *MUNTER* *Sc.*] A watch.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Montra*, a watch.

†Montre (mɒntre). *Organ-building.* [F. *montre* sample, show, f. *montr-er* to show.] (See quots.)

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Montre*, mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. 1888 *tr. Locher's Explan. Organ Stops* 40 *Montre* is the name given by the French to the visible, or front, Principals.

Montross, *Montt*, obs. ff. MATROSS, MOUNT.

Montuous, variant of MOUNTUOUS *Obs.*

Monture (mɒntʃə), [a. F. *monture*, f. *montr-er* to MOUNT: see *-URE*.]

1. 'A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the monture of a diamond. *Shaft-monture*, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving.' (Cent. Dict. 1890.)

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 245 The carefulness and skill... required in preparing the various arrangements of the harness in the loom or to use the technical phrase, in *building the monture*. 1882 *OGILVIE, Monture*, a setting, mounting, frame, or the like.

2. [As Fr. (mɒntʃə).] Something mounted or 'set up'.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/2 Flower Department... A quantity of French Montures.

Monture: see MOUNTURE.

Monty, variant of MONT *1*.

Monument (mɒnɪmɛnt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 monymnt, 4-6 monumnt, 6-7 moniment, 3- monumnt. [ad. L. *monu-*, *monimentum* something that reminds, a memorial, monument, f. *monere* to remind: see *-MENT*. Cf. F. *monument*, Sp., Pg., It. *monumento*.]

† L. A sepulchre, place of sepulture. *Obs.*

[The earliest recorded sense in Eng.; repr. a late L. development of the sense as in *sb.* which was adopted later. Cf. *Welsh mynwent* to L. *monumentum* graveyard.]

1300 *Cursor M.* 16904 Pe prince o prestes o hair lagh went to bar monumnt, And spert it wit a mikel stan. 13... *Evangel. Nicod.* 723 in *Archiv. Stud. n. n.* Spr. LIII. 404 He wand pat cors. And layd it in his monumnt. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3403 The dore of the monumnt was stopp'd with a greit stone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 All y^e be in theyr monumntes, or graues, shall heare the voyce of the sone of god. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 203 In that dim Monumnt where Tybalt lies. 1612 *Bible* 1st. lxxv. 4. A people... Which remaine among the graues, and lodge in the monumntes. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Hydriot.* II. (1736) 31 The Saints we observe arose from Graves and Monumntes. [Echoing Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 53.]

1753 *cf.* 1830 *WELSH IVS.* (1880) 299 Vo be to you, pharises, ... bat ben but hud monumntes.

2. A written document, record; a legal instrument. (App. sometimes confused with *moniment*.) 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 342/2 Monymnt, or charterys, or oþer lyke, unnumintunt. 1559 *MORVINGE Ewonym.* 332 Learninge to the monumntes and sayings of Paulus Ægineta. 1563 *Foxe (Jude) Acts and Monumntes* of these latter and perillous Dayes. 1631 *Gouge God's Arrow* II. 65-303 Their rolles in which they recorded their monumntes. 1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* i. 4 Gildas... sadly laments the want of any Domestick Monumntes, to give him certain information. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 81 This discourse of Guest... I have transcribed from the original, and put in among the monumntes in the end of the book. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ix. Wks. 1812 V. 727 All our monumntes bear a strong evidence to this change [in the laws]. 1888 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 The critical study of the monumntes of Roman and Feudal Law may justly claim no inconsiderable share in our endowments.

† *b.* A piece of information given in writing.

† *Monumntes of letters* (= Renaissance Latin *monumenta litterarum*): information furnished by documents.

1555 *EVEN Decades* 283 But when Demetrius was demanded whether either by the monumntes of letters or by fame leste theym of theyr predecessours they hadde any knowledge of the gothes. 1556 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Suche papers of monumntes as I... badd in my custodie concerning the furnytur of your Ecclesiasticall storye. 1650 *STAPLETON Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 40, I can promise many Animadversions concerning them, out of the Monumntes of Letters in my hands.

3. An indication, evidence, or token (of some fact). Now rare.

1605 *ROWLANDS Hell's Broke Loose* 4 For Fatus the Gouverneur of Iury outooke Theudas, and sent his head as a monumnt to Jerusalem. 1672 *PETTY Pot. Anat.* (1691) 25 There is at this Day no Monumnt or real Argument that, when the Irish were first invaded, they had any Stone-Housing at all. 1711 *WALLIS in J. Greenwood's Eng. Gram.* Pref. 4 Other Books... where may be found many Monumntes of uncommon Learning. 1903 *MATHESON Repr. Men of Bible* 93 They came to Aaron to ask a sign—a visible monumnt of the Divine Presence.

4. b. Something serving to identify; a mark, indication; something that gives warning, a portent. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 38 His goodly corps... Was quite dismembred, and his members chast Scattered on every mountaine as he weot, That of Hippolytus was lefe no monumnt. *Ibid.* II. xii. 80 His brave shield, full of old monumntes, Was fowly rart, that none the signes might see. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 97 Wherefore gaze

this goodly company, As if they saw some wondrous monumnt. Some Commet, or vnuusual prodigie? 1656 *tr. Holbyr Elem. Phil.* (1839) 13 For the acquiring of philosophy, some sensible monumntes are necessary, by which our past thoughts may be not only reduced, but also registered every one in its own order. 1657 *THORNTON tr. Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 505 Laius has shewed the monumntes [orig. γυμνασια] thou hadst about thee.

C. U. S. Law. Any object, natural or artificial, fixed permanently in the soil and referred to in a document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1858 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 4) IV. 546 In the description of the land conveyed, the rule is, that known and fixed monumntes control courses and distances.

4. Anything that by its survival commemorates a person, action, period, or event.

1530 *TINOCLE Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 283/1 For our false fayth in visityng the monumntes of Christ, therefore hath God also destroyed them. 1596 *SPENSER State Tril. Wks.* (Globe) 628/1 Is there any token, denomination, or monumnt of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland? 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1656) 92 He razed Saguntus to the ground, an ancient rich City of Spaine, and a great, but grievous monimnt of her truth, and faith to the Romans. 1765 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 30 Many Monumntes of this Battle are still to be seen here. 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 51 It is not certain that monumntes remain of all the changes which have occurred. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 250 The Supper becomes thus a historic objective monumnt.

b. An enduring evidence or example.

1675 *Strange News from Oakingham* 5 We... do deserve, no more merie at his hands than other the Monumntes of his Exemplary Justice. 1713 *AOONSON Cat.* III. i. One... Who pants for breath, and stifens, yet alive, In dreadful looks: a monumnt of wratb! 1789 *GIBSON Autobiog.* (1896) 154, I wished to have observed a country, the monumnt of freedom and industry. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 40 It may be considered as a monumnt of the taste and skill of the authors. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 299 They [ice-bergs] were beautiful objects, monumntes of power.

5. A structure, edifice, or erection intended to commemorate a notable person, action, or event.

The Monumnt: a Doric column 202 feet in height, built in the City of London (1671-77) after the design of Sir C. Wren, to commemorate the great fire of London, 1666, which originated in a house 202 feet from the site of the column.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 365 Their edifying and sumptuous Erections of all our chiefe Ministers, Monasteries, and Monumntes. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Feb. This monumnt [i. e. the Forum Trajanum] being at first set up on a rising ground. 1685 *Ibid.* 17 June, At this time the words engraven on the monumnt in London, intimating that the Papists fird the City, were erased and cut out. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 Mr. Jer. Wayte, Fishmonger, near the Monumnt in New Fish street, London. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Miscad. Margate*, And now I'm here, from this here pier it is my fixed intent To jump, as Mister Levi did over the Monumnt! 1854 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emph.* xvi. (1875) 284 Over all rose those two monumntes of the best of the heathen Emperors... the columns of Marcus Aurelius and Trajan.

b. A structure of stone or other lasting material erected in memory of the dead, either over the grave or in some part of a sacred edifice. (Cf. 1.) 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. i. f.* 350 Traytors away, he rest's not in this Tomb: This Monumnt flue hundreth yeares hath stood, Which I have Sumptuously re-edified. 1683-4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1895) 346 Setting up y^e monumnt of Mrs. Ray. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 286 Honours shall gather round his monumnt. 1860 *WATTS Sea-board* II. 183 Sometimes the dead were buried in haste, and Monumntes were erected... on the sides of the public roads. 1903 *MURLEV Gladstone* II. v. ix. 157 He found the speech for a monumnt to Lord Palmerston in the Abbey 'a delicate and difficult duty'.

† *c.* A carved figure, statue, effigy. *Obs.* (Often in *Shaks.*)

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 301 Where, like a vertuous Monumnt seez lies, To be admird of lewd vnhalloved eyes. 1601 — *All's Well* II. ii. 5 If the quickie fire of youth light not your minde, You are no Maiden but a monumnt. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 567 At Rome there bee divers peeces of Praxiteles his making... standing among the monumntes and bookes within the librarie of Asinius Pollio. 1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. ii. 32 O sleepe, thou Ape of death, Iye dull upon her, And be her Sense but as a Monumnt, Thus in a Chappell lying.

† *6. abstr.* In monumnt of in commemoration of. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 At the foot thereof was a great heape of Elephants teeth... upon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had slaine in the warres, in monumnt of their victorie.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *monimnt-builder, -maker*; *monumnt-like* *adj.*; † *monumnt eandestlick*, a candlestick fashioned after the model of the Monumnt (see 5 above); † *monumnt-money*, money collected from visitors to Westminster Abbey who were shown the monumntes.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 409 All more or lesse strive at a Perpetuity of their Names; though let me say in a more Preposterous way, than these 'Monumnt-Builders do. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2316/4 A pair of 'Monumnt Candlesticks. 1886 A. WINSHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 42 A striking 'monumnt-like remnant of a formation that once covered the whole of this high plateau. *Ibid.* 55 Many a monumnt-like outlier. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Venge* (1725) 86 These were... their barbarous 'Monumnt-makers. 1655-6 in *Athenzani* 9 Aug. (1884) 187/1 The Council was moved this day, that those who have the... disposing of the 'monumnt money at Westminster, may be directed to dispose the same... to the maintinance of five Masters of Musicke.

Monument (mɒnɪ'mənt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *monumenté* placed on official record.] *trans.* In various nonce-uses: To cause to be perpetually remembered; to record on a monument; to furnish with a monument.

1606 *Ford Honor Tri.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 Unspotted Lucrece who... monumented her rape with extremity of death. 1660 *Waterhouse Arms & Arm.* 36 They had their *Arcus Triumphales*, in which... were monumented the Victories of those to whose memory those piles of fame were erected. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley Aug.* The poor woman... passed her whole widowhood... in collecting and monumenting the portraits and relics of all the great families from which she descended. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Notes* 462. (1870) II. 86 The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves to the exclusion of almost everybody else.

Monumental (mɒnɪ'məntəl), *a.* [ad. late L. *monumentalis*, f. L. *monumentum* MONUMENT *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. F. *monumental*.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to a monument or memorial structure, or to monuments in general. † In early use (cf. MONUMENT *sb.* 1), pertaining to the tomb, sepulchral.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth. v. ii.* 5 Skin... smooth as Monumental Alabaster. 1617 CRASHAW *Upon Death of most desired Mr. Herrys* 68 Softly may he be possessed, Of his monument rest! 1715-20 POPE *Iliad vi.* 591 Press'd with a Load of Monumental Clay! 1728 — *Dunci.* II. 313 And Monumental brass this record bears. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Pool of Quail* (1809) III. 143 Marble effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned. 1769 THOMAS (title) *Register of Offense*: or, a Collection of... Instruments of divers kinds... Together with the Monumental Inscriptions in the several Churches and Chapels. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.* *Biogr.* II. 163 Chantry's career for the last twenty years of his life, as a monumental sculptor, was unrivalled. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 228/1 When the light of monumental history first dawned upon Assyria, the land was found to be inhabited by a Semitic race.

† 2. *fig.* 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 6 The general rules of geology contribute continually to fill up the void spaces in its monumental history.

3. Serving as a monument or memorial.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 55, I will now bestow my wealth in Monumental good deeds. 1784 COWPER *Task i.* 276 The Mole... Toils much to earn a monumental pile, That may record the mischiefs he has done. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 30 A name that will be well remembered as... long as the monumental debt of England shall endure. 1879 RICKMAN *Archit.* 108 The monumental chapels of this style are peculiarly deserving attention.

† b. Serving as a memento; also, serving as a proof of identity. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 20 Hee hath giuen her his monumentall Ring. 1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus's Daphnis & Chloe* 207, I exposed her with these monumentall toys.

3. Having the aspect of a monument; like a monument.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 153 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keeps honor bright, to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie mate. In monumental mockrie. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 135 Shadows brown that Sylvan loves Of Pine, or monumental Oake. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 25 Lot's sad monumental wife. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 710 It has really an air quite monumental, as our French neighbours phrase it. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 184 A monumental building, such as a church should be. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, The monumental furpist bed has been taken down.

4. *transf.* Comparable to a monument in massiveness and permanence. Often said of literary works. Also, loosely, vast, stupendous.

1668 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 77 Defend my Rump, great love, allay my grief, O spare me this, this Monumental Beef! 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., The public began to doubt the veracity of that monumental liar. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii. His monumental obtuseness. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Pref. 11 Dr. Reeves's original edition of Adamant, a truly monumental work. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 6 Dec. 714 Manuals of etiquette... embodying monumental snobbery and priggishness.

5. Historically prominent and significant; remaining conspicuous to posterity.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 36 Thou shalt be an Idea to all souls!—A monumental melancholy gloom Seen down all ages. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ex & Stint* (1875) 323 That gallery of monumental men and mighty memories. 1896 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 94 The relation of Dante to literature is monumental, and marks the era at which the modern begins.

† b. *sb.* in *pl.* a. Identifying tokens. b. Monumental erections. *Obs. rare.*

1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus's Daphnis & Chloe* 203 Now it seem'd best... to view the monumentals. 1687 COTTON *Martial* VIII. iii. 5 When raz'd Messalla's Monumentals must Lye with Licinius's lofty Tomb in dust.

Hence **Monumentality**, the quality of being monumental.

1890 *Scott. Leader* 11 Nov. 7 Art, in spite of a number of good artists, lacks monumentality. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monumentalize (mɒnɪ'məntəlaɪz), *v.* [f. MONUMENTAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make permanent record of; to record or commemorate as by a monument.

1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borrowed's Instr.* Eccl. Building Pref. 1 Christianity has dwelt and monumentalized itself. 1874 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* in *Gl. Pyramid* III. xi. (ed. 2) 223 Our ancient measures... had been monumentalized there... before history began. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 229/3 Who are... impelled to monumentalize their impressions in

rhyme. 1885 'HELEN FAUCIT' in *Blackw. Mag.* 758 Looks and gestures, which it is, or it is not, the business of the artist to monumentalise.

Hence **Monumentalization**, the act of making or state of being monumental. **Monumentalizing** *vbl. sb.*, a placing on record, commemoration.

1877 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* in *Gl. Pyramid* (ed. 3) 32 This monumentalisation of superhuman contemporary knowledge. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/2 The sonnet as a poetic form for the monumentalizing of a single thought or phase of emotion... is already high in favour.

Monumentally (mɒnɪ'məntəli), *adv.* [f. MONUMENTAL *a.* + -LY.]

† 1. By means of a monument. *Obs. rare*—1. a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Thy memory... in brazen Characters, Shall monumentally be register'd To ages consequent.

b. As regards monuments. 1882-3 M. R. VINCENT in *Schaff's Eucycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2000 Monumentally, the city [Ravennae] falls into the line of ecclesiastical history with the era of the Theodosian family.

2. By way of a monument or memorial; like a monument.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 1. 2 Like Pauls Scaffold, Monumentally standing, because none dare take them down. 1795 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 15, I would have the said county to be marked northerly by trees or stones monumentally. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 275/1 Embodied monumentally in stone.

3. In a 'monumental' degree. 1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3, There is something especially—I might almost use a cant word and say monumentally—interesting in a meeting like this.

Monumentary (mɒnɪ'məntəri), *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. late L. *monumentarius*.] Of the nature of a monument.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 The remains of this once celebrated character are permitted to remain without any monumentary token of respect.

Monumented (mɒnɪ'məntəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ED.] Monumentally commemorated.

1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When... lies desert the monumented clay. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Early Hist. Man.* (1850) 249 The dimly monumented Toltecan.

Monumenter (mɒnɪ'məntər), [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ER.] One who erects monuments.

1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra vii.* Nor did I think I was marble, or even the plaster of more frugal monumenters.

Monumentless, *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without monuments or memorials.

1843 CARD, WISEMAN *Ess.* *Superficial Trav.* (1853) III. 111. The inrushroom growth of a monumentless people.

Mony, *obs. form of MANY.* **Mony-**, see MONI-

-mony, *suffix*, occurring only in *sbs.* adopted from Latin; in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *querimony*, *sanctimony*, it represents L. *-mōnia*, and in *matrimony*, *parimony*, *patrimony*, *testimony*, it represents L. *-mōnium*; for *alimony* there are two L. forms *almōnia*, *-mōnium*, the former being ante- and post-classical. The *-mōn-* of the two L. suffixes is related by ablaut to the suffix *-men* of object-nouns, of which *-mentum*—MENT is an extended form.

Monyale, *monyal*, var. ff. **MONIAL**.

Monycion, *obs. variant of MUNITION.*

Monye, **Monyel** (l), *obs. ff. MANY, MULLION.*

Monyer, *obs. form of MONEVER.*

Monyfa (u)ld(e), *-fold*, *obs. ff. MANIFOLD.*

1509 *Sel. Cas. Crl. Star Chamber* (Selden) 193 The mony-fold rietes oppressions & wranges don to him.

Monykin: see **MANYKIN**.

Monymont, *obs. form of MUNIMENT.*

Monyon, *obs. form of MULLION.*

Monyour, *-owre*, *obs. forms of MONEVER.*

Monyple: see **MANYPLIES**.

Monyes, *-y(s)ch*, *obs. forms of MONISH.*

Monyssh, *obs. form of MANNISH, MOONISH.*

Monyst: see **MONISH**.

Monythe (e), *obs. forms of MONTH.*

† **Monzie**, *rare.* Sc. corruption of **MONSIEUR**. 1686 PEDER in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1838) I. 79 Oh the Monzies, the French Monzies, see how they run.

Monzonite (mɒnzən'ait). *Min.* [Named by F. v. Kobell 1871 (*monzonit*) after Mt. Monzoni, Tyrol, its locality: see -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium, iron, etc., resembling green hornstone.

1882 *1st App. to 5th ed. Dana* 11. **Mo** (mɔ), *sb.* [f. *mo* v.] The low of a cow; an act of lowing.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 46 Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys, A' fearless of thy moo, or cap'ing tail. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 840 The cows utter long 'moos' of excitement.

Mo (mɔ), *o.* Also 6 mo, (g muə). [Echoic.] *intr.* Of a cow or ox: To low. b. Of a person: To utter the sound represented by 'moo'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The calfs began ty! mo. 1865 GOLDING *Ugto's Met.* I. (1593) 21 Thou (sc. lo)... dolefullist dost moo Unto my talkie. 1867 *Barley-Break* (1877) 25 Those dolefull Sounds the Echo did receive, That to his moanes the sylvan beasts did moo. 1818 TODD, *To Issue*,... 2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*, though *mue* should seem to be the orthography. 1855 THACKERAY

Newcomes II. 174 Blessed darling crows, moos, jumps in his nurse's arms. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was King* ii, I used to wonder... if that were Farmer Denby's roan cow that moos'd so loudly under the western window.

Hence **Mooring** *vbl. sb.*

1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* I, a huge penful of Durham oxen... maintain an incessant mooring and bellowing. *transf.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 738 The mooring of the waters seemed to deepen.

Moo, *obs. f. MO, more*; *obs. and dial. f. Mow.*

Mooch (mʊtʃ), *sb. slang and dial.* Also *mouch*. [f. *Mooch v.*]

1. *slang.* The action of mooching; esp. in *phr.* on the mooch.

1867 *Loud. Herald* 23 Mar. 221 (Farmer s. v. *Moocher*) IF... asked... what he was doing, he would have said he was on the mooch. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* iv, You are doing a mouch round the town.

2. *dial.* The fruit of the blackberry.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 69 In the Forest of Dean 'to mooche blackberries', or simply 'to mooch', means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained their name of 'mooches'. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-b.*

Mooch, **mouch** (mʊtʃ), *v.* Now *slang and dial.* Forms: 5 mowche, 7, 9 mouche, 7 mootch, 9 mooche, moach, moche, modge, 7- mouch, 8- mooch. [In 15th and 17th c. *mowche, mouche*; the senses, closely similar to those of *MICHE v.*, suggest that it was adopted from the source of that word (OF. *muchier* to hide, skulk, etc.) with some dialectal variety of pronunciation.]

† 1. *intr.* † To act the miser, pretend poverty; = *MICHE v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1460 *Tramsey Myst.* xxx. 571 The pennys thai powchid and held thaim still; The nysns that mowchid and had no will flor hart fare.

2. To play truant; esp., in later use, to play truant in order to pick blackberries; hence *trans.* to pick (blackberries).

1622 MABER in *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 289 Wee... runne a-mouching eyther to our Aunts house, or our grand-fathers, where wee are made much of. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* vi. 9 The Eagle more mindfull of Frey than Hoor, did one day mouch from the Thunder which lame Vulcan had made, for Almighty Jupiter. 1787 *Gosse Provins. Gloss.* *Mooch*, to play the truant. 1839 *see Mouch sb.* 2. 1887 F. T. HAVERGAL *Herefordsh. Gloss.* 23 'Where is —?' 'Oh, he's gone mooching'.

3. *intr.* To loaf, skulk, sneak, loiter, or hang about; to slouch along.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424/1 These hedge fellows are slow and dull; they go mouching along as if they were croaking themselves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shipsh. Words* 285. 'E's no good, 'e does nuthin' but mouch about from mornin' till neet'. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mouch*,... to live a sort of semi-vagabond life, selling water-creases and other wild produce, and without a fixed place of abode. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under arms* xxi. II. 15 And I don't see but what bushranging... ain't as safe a game... as mooching about cattle duffing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* vii, All the inhabitants... come out and mouch round the lock with their dogs, and flirt, and smoke.

transf. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., They found the vessel able to do little more than drift. After mooching along in large-fashion awhile, they sighted a steamer.

4. *trans.* To pilfer, steal.

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 418/2; I don't mean to say that if I see anything laying about handy that I don't mouch it (i.e. steal it). 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & Al.* II. 178 To mouch a good armful of fresh-cut clover. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/4 They... would hotly assert that they never mouched a penny from anybody.

5. *intr.* † To sponge, to slink away and allow others to pay for your entertainment' (Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang*).

Moochary, *obs. form of MOHAIR*.

Moocher, **moucher** (mʊtʃər). Now *slang and dial.* Forms: (9 mochar, mutch, mocher), 7, 9- moucher, 9- moocher. [f. *Mooch v.* + -ER.]

† 1. † An offender against. *Obs. rare*—1.

1671 J. BRYDALL *Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gent.* (1675) Pref. If High-Shoon Common-wealths-men, and other Mouchers against Honor, Decency, and Order should continue as they were wont before the Re-Erecting of this Honorable Court, I should be sorry.

2. *dial.* One who 'mooches' or plays truant from school, esp. in order to gather blackberries; hence a gatherer of blackberries.

1870 LADY VERNY *Lettice Lisle* x. 117 What a moucher you are, David! Allays after them blackberries. 1876 Mrs. EWING *Tan of Windmill* vi, 'I played moocher', he continued—by which he meant truant.

3. *slang.* One who loiters about, a loafer; also in various specific applications (see *quots.*).

1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 282/1 They loiter about the streets and public-houses to steal from drunken persons, and are called 'Bug-hunters' and 'mutchers'. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* vii. 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders, and the 'mouchers'—fellows... who occasionally loiter along the roads and hedges, picking up whatever they can lay hands on. 1880 — *Gl. Estate* 89 Broad burdock leaves, which the mouchers put on the top of their baskets to shield their freshly gathered watercresses from the sunshine. 1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Ideas* xi, The Whitechapel hawk or the moocher of the Paris boulevard. 1906 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6 The moucher—the man who lives by gathering watercresses, blackberries, nuts, mushrooms [etc.].

Moocherus, variant of **MOCHRAS**.

Moocking, mouching (mũtʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. MOUCH v. + -ING*]. That 'mooches'.

1864 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 250/1 And the yuckle did scream, 'Let us peck out his eyes' 'Zich a girl mouchin woshird deserves to be caddled'. 1888 *Bury Times* 28 Jan. 7/5 The Mouching Fraternity.—James Thompson... and John Sullivan... were charged with begging at Walmersley.

Moochulka, variant of MUCHULKA.

Moochy (mũtʃi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also mochee.

[Hindi *mũtʃi*.] One of the caste of leather-workers.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 123 The Bramins and merchant boys all sat together; there was another row of the Moochy or workman caste. 1850 *Benares Alac.* IV. 380 Mild indeed we thought such a penalty for a vile mochee's infringement of the great budmash's dutoor.

Moock, dial. variant of MUCK sb.

Moo-cow (mũ'kau). [*f. Moo v. + Cow*]. A childish name for a cow.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xiv. *ad fin.* The sheep all ha'd, the asses bray'd, The moo-cows low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd! 1841 THACKERAY *Charac. Sk.* Artists (1869) 428 Can they design so much as a horse, or a dog, or a 'moo-cow', for little Jack who hawls out for them? not they.

Mood (mũd), *sb.* **Forms:** 1 *mũd*, 3-5 *mũd*, 3 *mũd*, 4-5 *Sc. mũd*, *mũde*, 5 *mũde*, *mũed*, 6, 4-6 *mũde*, *north*, and *Sc. mũde*, 5 *north. moyde*, 6 *mũd*, *Sc. moyd*, *muy*, 5-7 *mũde*, 3- *mũd*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *mũd* neut. = OFris. *mũd* neut., mind, thought, intention, OS. *mũd* masc., mind, courage (MDu. *mũd*, *mũed*, Du. *mũed* masc.), OHG. *mũut* masc., mind, thought, courage (MLG. *mũut*, mod.G. *mũt*), ON. *mũd-r* masc., anger, grief (Sw. *mũd* neut., Da. *mũd* courage), Goth. *mũp-s*, *mũd*-anger, emotion.—OTeut. **mũdo-*, *f. pre-Teut. root *mũd-: mũ-: mũ-* (in Doric Gr. *mũ-δαι* to seek after, OSI. *sũ-mũti* to venture, Gr. *mũ-reũvũ* to seek).]

†1. Mind, heart, thought, feeling, Obs.

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxx. (1890) 374 God onsende in ðara brofra mod, þæt heo woldan his ban geneoman. c 1205 *LAV.* 11 Hit com him on mode & on his merr þonke þet he wolde of Engle þa æðelen tellen. *Ibid.* 1489 Heo hæude ene leoune com. Pe leofhrie welson mode [c 1275 on heorte]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Nim ofte ðine mode þene grime dom of domesle. c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 22 in O. E. *Myce* 84 Wyrmyn, if þu understode Hworo hit is þat dryne þi mod. Woldest heon of oþer mode. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 103/85 Nio i:h wot, quath þe fustise, 3ware to þou torest þi mod. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 103 (Ashm. MS.) Yor we nabbeþ power no mon to bringe in sunne asen is mode. 1300 *Gower Conf.* III. 163 If thou wolt take into thi mod Reson, thou myht be reson deeme That [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 515 For to mele with þat maldyn & hir mode here.

2. With specific colouring.

†a. Fierce courage; spirit, stoutness, pride. *Beauvill* 156 He hæfde mod micel. c 1205 *LAV.* 25476 Ah cniht he was wunder god & he hæfde swiðe muchel mod. c 1290 *Beket* 1838 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Heo bi-leuden al heore grete mod and heore þretninge al-so. c 1330 *Otuel* 1213 Po was otuwl fol of mood, & faust as he were wood. 1330 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 401 Maysterful mod & hyre pryde. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 622 The erl, that wes of mekill mude. a 1500 *Syr Peny* 117 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 166 Peny wyll mayster he, Prove now man of mode. [1579 *Fenton Guiccard.* xiii. (1599) 624 Not weighing in their glorious moods, how far the danger exceeded the attempt.].

†b. Anger. To peck, pick mood: to take offence, become angry. Obs.

c 1275 *Pater Noster* 215 in *Langb. Hom.* 67 For-þif þi wredde and þi mod, for ðenne si þi hode god. c 1205 *LAV.* 8792 Pat mines aemes muchele mod swa milde is iwuðen. 1330 *Seyn Sag.* (IV. 262 And some sche gan to pekke mode. c 1320 *R. Brunne Medil.* 345 To turne a waye from hem, fadyr, by mode. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 363 His herte wax angry & ful of mod. c 1385 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 92 Till at the laste asked was his mood. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg.* *Princ.* 4317 But or þey twynned þens, þe pekkid mode. 1513 *Sherkton Agst. Scottes.* *Vnto diuers people* 21 Who so therat pyketh mood, The tokens are not good To be true English blood. c 1535 *Reynolds Play Wit & Sci.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 101 Lord let thy mercye fall, And mytygate thy moide. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. 1. 51 Who, in my moode, I stab'd vnto the heart. 1630 *Holland Livy* i. x. 9 Mood without might is vain and bootlesse [orig. *vani sine viribus iram esse*]. [1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxix. And now my father in his mood may slay this poor bondsman. 1855 *Tennyson Maid* i. 1. xiv. What I am I raging alone as my father raged in his grief.].

†c. Passionate grief. Obs.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1519 (Camb. MS.) Ryemhild was ful of mode; He weptes of blode. 1330 *Guy R.* 1519 Neyze his hert brast for mode, & for sorwe gedre ner wode. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1259 She wept, she sobbed, for grete mode.

3. A frame of mind or state of feelings; one's humour, temper, or disposition at a particular time.

In early use not always distinguishable from sense 2. *Beauvill* 50 Him was geomere sefa, murnende mod. 971 *Blith. Hom.* 7, & blipe mode heo sang on þem cantice. c 1200 *Ormin* 8245 Witt hafenn soht to widehwar. Wipþ serrhful herte & sariz mod. a 1250 *Out & Night* 8 And eyþer ayeþen afor swal And let þat wude mod vt al. c 1250 *Gen. & E. E.* 3577 So wurd he wroð, o mode sar. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7701 David, þat was mild o mode. c 1300 *Havelok* 1703 Po was Ubbelipe of mod, Pat he saw him so fayr and hendre. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* iv. (Arh.) 7 Tho spak Grymbart the dæsse... with an angrey mod. 1590 *Spenser F.* Q. i. lii. 8 With pitticall downe fell his angrey mod. 1601 *Shaks. Jul.* C. iii. li. 272 Fortune is merry, And in this mood will giue vs any thing. 1638 *R. Baillie Lett.* (Bann. Cl.) I. 37 Thir reasons make the multitude in a high mode to flock to the Counsell-house. 1660 *F. Brooktr. tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 382 But like

mules they [sheep] are humoursome, and one must... expect their good mood before they will trauail. a 1703 *Burkitt On N. T.* Luke ii. 38 Nature will have her good moods, but grace is steady. 1807 *Mad. Trul.* XVII. 8 The self-dubbed Doctor retired in an angry mood. 1839 *Keightley Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Assailing him with a virulence of scurrility hardly exceeded by Luther in his worst moods. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xix. Miss Ophelia had never seen him in this mode before, and she sat perfectly silent. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Æneid* iv. 424 Only to thee were his moods and his hours of tenderness known.

transf. 1816 *Byron Siege Cor. xvi.* Wildest of waves, in their angriest mood. 1872 *Liddon Elen. Relig.* ii. 58 Men talked about... the moods of Nature, the religion of Nature.

b. To change (†turn) one's mood: to change one's state of mind. Also, one's mood changes. (Cf. *MIND sb.* 13.)

a 1300 *Siriz* 109 Dame, dame, torn thi mod. 13... *K. Alit.* 102 Y-changed was al his mod. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (Katherine) 485 The emporiur þan changit his mud. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3222 Bot he ane astrye mydynyght alle his mode chengede. 1551 *Crowley Pleas.* & *Payne* 19 No fende, therefore, shall chayne your mood. 1850 *Tyndall Glac.* l. xxiv. 170 His mood was entirely changed.

c. In a mood (for something), in the mood (to do something): disposed, inclined. Also †in the mood (of doing something).

1589 [see *MOOD sb.* 1 b]. 1613 *Fletcher, etc. Captain* v. iii. You'r pleasant, but Fabritio know I am not in the mood [printed wood] of suffering jest. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* 111. xxv. 393 But the Council was not in a mood for such reflections. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Ridge* ix. She was in no mood for sleep. 1880 *McCarthy Owen Times* 111. xlvii. 426 He saw what men were in the mood to do.

d. *pl.* Fits of variable or unaccountable temper; esp. melancholy, gloomy, or bad-tempered fits.

1859 *Tennyson Elaine* 795 Then turn'd Sir Torre, and being in his moods left them. 1863 *Holme Lee A. Warleigh* II. 307 When first he asked me to marry him I did not say 'No'. Have I not told him since I should be dead with moods in a month?

4. Formerly used in many alliterative collocations: a. with verbs, as to mend, amend, mese one's mood; to mar, meng, meue (= move) one's mood; also marred, mezed, etc., in one's mood. Also to mourn in mood, to mean (MEAN v.) one's mood, mean oneself of one's mood.

c 1205 *LAV.* 3407 His mod him god mengen, he morþened swiðe. a 1225 [see *MENG v.* 3]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2259 Bot sua he menged þam þair mode, Pat naman oþer vndirstode O his pece he wald sai. *Ibid.* 3099 Quills sco bir mended of hir mode Comfort had sco son ful gode. c 1300-1400 [see *MEAN v.* 1 b]. a 1300 [see *MENO v.* 2]. c 1325 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 123 Hit is a derne mouni[n]g in mod. 1330 [see *MESE v.* 1]. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. x. 263 Why meuestow bi mode for a mote in þi brotheres eye. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thou myshappene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 43 He has fastid, þat marris his mode, The forty dayes with-owten foode. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 1099 Als Englismen sair mymyt in thair mode. a 1510 *Douglas K. Harl.* i. 170 Out of mesour marrit in thair mode. 1513 — *Æneid* l. ii. 133 With sceptour in hand thair myud to meis and lile. a 1518 *Skelton Magnyf.* 2394 He may mende your mode. a 1529 — *Bowge of Courte* 317 Meuyd al in mode.

†b. (With) mood and main, main and mood, mood and might. (Cf. *MAIN sb.* 2, *MIGHT sb.* 5.)

Cf. OS. *mũd endi meginraft* (Hel. 156).

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xvi. (1890) 54 Da ongunnon heo stice macum mod & mægen monian. 971 *Blith. Hom.* 97 Forþon we sceolan mid ealle mod & mægene to Gode gecyrran. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2644 Pou sal hir serue wit mode and mayn. *Ibid.* 23584 To wircip þat godd þam had forðight, þat graid þam bath mode and might. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 77 God... Strenkith him main & mode His reght in France to win. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtess) 555 Þat þat loues god With mayne and mode. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 157 With moyde and mayn. 1500 [see *MENG v.* 3].

Mood (mũd), *sb.* 2 [An alteration of *MODE sb.*, due to association with *MOOD sb.* 1]

1. *Logic.* (= *MODE sb.* 3 a.) Any one of the classes into which each of the four 'figures' (see *FIGURE sb.* 23) of valid categorical syllogisms is subdivided on the ground of the several ways in which syllogisms differ with regard to the quality and quantity of their constituent propositions.

The moods have mnemonic names (BARBARA, CELEARENT, etc.), in which the three vowels represent the quality and quantity of the three propositions: A=universal affirmative, E=universal negative, I=particular affirmative, O=particular negative. (Some of the consonants also have significant functions.) The number of recognized moods is 19, viz. four in the first figure, four in the second, six in the third, and five in the fourth.

A different, probably a historically older, sense of the word occurs in some writers (e.g. Aldrich and Whately) alongside the sense above explained, and without being expressly distinguished from it. In this sense the mood of a syllogism is the type of structure to which it belongs in respect of quality and quantity alone, without regard to the figure; so that, e.g. Celarent in the first figure and Cesare in the second would be not two moods but two varieties of the same mood. (See quot. 1006, where this sense is definitely adopted to the exclusion of the other.)

[1532: see *MODE sb.* 3 a.] 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 21 b. A Syllogisme... which ought to be in one of the xix. Moods. 1589 *Marple. Epit.* E iv b. The mood answereth unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1638 *Chillingw. Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 29. 142 In what mood or figure, would this conclusion follow out of these Premises? 1870 *Jevons Elem. Logic* xvi. 136 We call each of these triplets of propositions a mood or form of the syllogism. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 88 The above rule, which, where both

premises are affirmative, requires one to be universal, prescribes a particular affirmative conclusion, and admits the moods *Darapti*, *Datisi*, and *Disamis*. 1906 *Josens Logic* xii. 240 The difference of mood depends on the quantity and quality of the propositions composing the syllogism. 'This may be the same in different figures, or different in the same figure... The different moods have received distinct names in the various figures wherein they occur; and hence what are called the 'mood-names'... indicate both figure and mood.

b. In mood and figure: in due logical form. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatcliet* B b j, 'Is oelther in moode nor figure. [1699: see *MODE sb.* 3 a.]

attrib. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* vi. (1697) 146 O what a mid-night Curse has he, whose side is pester'd with a Mood and Figure-Bride! [Note] A Mood and Figure-Bride, a woman who has learn'd Logic.

2. *Gram.* Any one of the several groups of forms in the conjugation of a verb which serve to indicate the function in which the verb is used, i.e. whether it expresses a predication, a command, a wish, or the like; that quality of a verb which depends on the question to which of these groups its form belongs.

1573 *Golding in Baret Alu.* To Rdr. viii. How shall men directly synde The Coniugation, Nombor, Person, Tence, And Moode of Verbes together in their kynde? 1669 *Milton Acced. Grammar* 17 There be four Moodes which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive. 1751 *Harris Hermes* l. viii. (1753) 140 Hence, the variety of Modes or Moods. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 111 Mood is a particular form or state of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 63 A mere grammatical metamorphosis from mood to mood.

†b. with punning reference to *MOOD sb.* 1

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1641) 52 All your fortunes we can tell yee... In the Moodes too, and the Tenses, That may fit your fine five senses. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 14 This Baggage once in ber mad Moodes and Tenses Had Lombard read, the Master o' th' Sentences. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xvii. You are, of course, jealous, in all the tenses and moods of that amiable passion? 1905 *Wash. Gaz.* 1 July 13/1 The things that were momentous to FitzGerald were the moods and tenses of himself, of nature, and his friends.

3. Musical senses. †a. In mediæval music, a term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of certain notes to each other in the rhythm of a piece; = *MODE sb.* 1 b. Obs.

The great mood determined the relation of the 'long' to the 'large', the lesser mood that of the 'breve' to the 'long'; each of these was called *perfect* when the greater note was equal to three of the smaller, *imperfect* when it was equal to two. (Cf. *PROLATION*, *TIME*.) 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 12 *Ma.* Degrees of musick they made three, Moode: Time and Prolation. *Phi.* What did they tearme a Moode? *Ma.* The dew measuring of Longes and Larges, and was either greater or lesser. *Ibid.* 18 There be four Moodes now in common vse: Perfect of the more prolotion, Perfect of the lesse prolotion. Imperfect of the more prolotion. And Imperfect of the lesse prolotion. *Ibid.*, *Annot.* ¶ 4 b. If a plainsong consist of a Longes, it was called the first mood: if of a Longed & a Breue successively, it was called the second mood, &c. 1609 *Doulan Ornith. Microt.* 42 A Moode, i.e. the measure of Longs in Larges, or of Breuees in Longs. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* v. (1623) K ij. Now and then she beginneth in double time Some two or three Semibreues, but alwaies endeth with Minims of the triple Moode. 1782 *Burney Hist. Mus.* II. 183 As all Discant moves in some particular Measure, Moode, or Moode, he [Franco] first defines a Moode. 'A Moode is the representation of the time of measured sounds, expressed by Longs or Breues.'

†b. A written symbol used to indicate 'mood' (in the above sense). *Retorted mood*: see *RETORTED ppl. a.* 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 2.

†c. = *MODE sb.* 1 a (in the various applications). 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* *Annot.* ¶ 4 b. By the name of Moode, were signified many things in Musick. First those which the learned call moodes, which afterwards were tearmed by the name of tunes. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 112 That which the Grecians called Moode or Moode, the Latins termed Tone or Tune. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 550 And they move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders. 1694 *Holzer Harmony* 136 The several Moodes (some call'd them Tones) of Musick. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 57 Their [sc. the Greeks'] Seven Moodes, were no more than the seven different Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning of a Lesson. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 252 The best keys to be played in are the keys of C, of F, of E flat, of B flat, of G and of D in the major mood, and the keys of C, of D, of A, and of F, in the minor mood. 1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 59 Poems of the Doric mood.

d. *transf.* (from c, associated with *MOOD sb.* 1). 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 200 And now my death Changes the Moode: For what in me, was purchas'd, Fails upon thee, in a more Fayrer sort. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 87 That strain I heard was of a higher mood. 1671 — *Sanston* 662 But with th' afflicted in his pangs thir sound... seems a tune, Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint.

†4. = *MODE sb.* 6. Obs. rare — 1.

1666 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* 10 Whether these Accidents may not conveniently enough be call'd the Moods or primary affections of Bodies.

†5. = *MODE sb.* 9. Obs. rare — 1.

1646 *Shirley Poems* II. 48 Others, that have... fashionably observ'd the English Sence, Say (but with lesse hope to be understood) Such titles unto Plays are now the mood.

†Mood, v. Obs. rare — 1. [*f. Moon sb.* 1] (if not an error for *brood*). *intr.* To reflect moodily.

1796 SIR J. DUCKWORTH in *Corr. Adm. J. Markham* (1804) &c. We returned to Port au Prince to mood upon our absurd indigested and blundering plan.

Mood, dial. (Sheffield) variant of MOULD sb. and v., adopted in certain technical uses.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 23 In this state it [sc. the fork] is called, in common with all articles after the first formation by the hammer, a mood. 1860 TONLISON *Arts & Manuf. Ser. II. Cutlery* 49 This mood or mould, as it is called, is shown in the annexed cut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1233/1 A length is cut off, and the forger speedily moods this, that is, shapes it roughly into the form of a pocket-knife blade.

Mood(e), **Moodal**, obs. ff. MUD, MODAL.

Mooddin, variant of MUEZZIN.

Mooder, obs. form of MOTHER sb.

Moodie, variant of MOODIE (mole).

Moodily (mūd'ilī), *adv.* Forms: 1 mōdēlice, 3 mōdi(3)līz, mōdi(3)līke, 4 mōdīlich, 4-5 mō(o)dīliche, 7- mōdīlly. [OE. *mōdīglice (for the actual form mōdēlice cf. the parallels cited s.v. MIGHTLY *adv.*), f. mōd Mood sb.¹: see -LY².]

†1. Bravely, boldly; haughtily, angrily. Obs.
993 *Battle of Maldon* 200 Þær mōdēlice mænega spræcon. c. 1200 ORMIN 1296 Forþ bule lēpþ mōdīlīz, & berēþ upp biþ hēfēdd. 1611. 2041 Puss mīhtē 3ho full mōdīlīz Off hīre sinne zēllēnne. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 258/1 Ðo had hīs kīng al opelīke, In alle burges mōdīlike, Euerīc knape chīld of ðat kīn þen a-non don ðe fload wīð-in. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv. 173 And mōdīlich [C. v. 167 v. rr. mōdīliche, mōdīliche] vpon Mōde with myste he kyngē lokēd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlvii. (1632) 152 If the fervor of Monsieur de Foix had not drewne him over rashly and moodily to pursue the straglers.

2. In a moody or sullen manner.

1611 COTGR. *Movement*, sadly, pensively; moodily, lumpishly. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* xxxviii, 'I can do nothing for you, Peter; I have no interest whatever', replied he moodily. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Town* 647 Pacing moodily up and down. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 306 When his mother died, in 1810, [he] was moodily inconsolable. 1906 BLACKW. *Mag. Jan.* 104/1 Thirlstone... was staring moodily into the fire.

Moodiness (mūd'īnes). [OE. mōdīgnes, f. mōdīg: see MOODY and -NESS]

†1. Pride, passion, anger. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th. I.) 360 Ða heofenlican myrðe bezytan, ðe ða heofenlican ealles ðurh mōdīgnesse forlūn. a. 1275 COTGR. *Hom.* 229 Hī wolde mōdīnesse heon betere þonne he zescēpen were. c. 1200 ORMIN 4979 Þiss mabbie tredeþ þunndertfor All mōdīgnesse strēnche. a. 1250 Owl & Night. 1405 Þe gost, stīþh on heyh þur mōdīnesse. c. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 79 in O. E. Misc. 74 Prude and mōdīnesse. 1530 PALSON. 246/1 Mōdīnesse angē, attayne, tre. 1572 GOLDING *Cabirion* on Ps. lv. 16 This with proceeded not of a troubled or unadvised head, or of mōdīnesse. 1626 tr. *Boccalini's Newfound Politike* III. ii. 179 Such was the naturall hatred of the sheepe towards the Dogs, and the implacable mōdīnesse which they conceiued to be hurried vp and downe, that [etc.].

2. The state or condition of being moody, sullen, or abstracted.

1858 CARLYLE *Freds. Gt.* (1872) I. t. iii. 29 Whiffs of jealousy... the product of accidental moodiness in him. 1861 J. NICHOI in *Memo.* (1896) 75 His kindness was often tried by my moodiness and eccentricity. 1891 WEYMAN *Story F. Chidex*, In the general silence and moodiness I escaped notice.

†**Mooding**, dial. Obs. [f. *mood a. Welsh *mwd* arch + -ING¹.] Vaulting, an arched ceiling. 1749 in D. R. THOMAS *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1870) 707 The mooding of the chancel.

Moodir, **Moodirleh**, var. ff. MUDIR, MUDIRIEN.

Moodish (mūd'īsh), *a. rare*—[f. MOOD sb.¹ + -ISH] Characterized by moods; fitful, capricious. Hence **Moodishly** *adv.*, **Moodishness**.

Davies, followed by recent Dicts., quotes an example of *moodishly* from Richardson's *Grandison*; but in the passage quoted (l. let xxiii) all early editions have *moolity*.

1876 H. GARDNER *Leone* II. in *Sunflowers* 122 Lay aside this rustic moodishness. 1898 *Academy* 9 Oct. 173 The turbulent neurotic moodishness of the Italian poet.

†**Moodooga** (mūd'ōgā). [A. Telegu *mōduga*] The East Indian tree *Butea frondosa* or *monosperma*; only attrib. in *moodooga* oil, a clear oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Butea*, The seeds [of *Butea frondosa*] yield a small quantity of oil, called moodooga oil, which the native doctors consider to possess antelmintic properties. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 532. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Moodur, obs. form of MOTHER.

Moody (mūd'i), *a.* Forms: 1 mōdīs, -ez, 2-3 mōdīz, 1-5 mōdī, 3-6 mōdy, 4 mōdey, 5 mōdy, 4-5 mōde, 4 mōe, 6 mōdy, 6 mōdey, 6-7 (8 Sc.) mōdie, (7 muddy), 8 Sc. mōdie, 6- muddy. [OE. mōdīg = OS. mōdag, -ig (MDu. *mōdīch*, Du. *mōedīg*), OHG. *mōdag implied in *mōdīg* courage (MHG. *mōtēc*, -ig, mod.G. *mutig*), ON. *mōdug-r* (Sw., Da. *mōdīg*), Goth. *mōdag-r* angry;—OTeut. *mōdago-*, f. *mōdo-Moon sb.¹]

†1. Brave, bold, proud, high-spirited. (Often applied vaguely as an epithet of praise.) Obs.

Beowulf 182a Þæt was mōdīg secg. c. 1200 LAY. 2369f Mūche cniht & strong mon and mōdī on heortē. a. 1250 Owl & Night. 500 þu art wel mōdī & wel breme. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* ix. 659 Threiten Castellis with stryth he wan, And ourcom mony a moody man. a. 1400-50 *Alexander*

215 Þe mōde kyngē of Messedone. *Ibid.* 3327 Þe mōdy men of Messedone. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvii. (1833) B3 h. *Moosawapton*, sometime the name of Gebenna, for the boukes of many muddy men that fell in that greene. 1755 *Capt. Car* xviii. In Child *Ballads* III. 434/2 But mony were the muddy men Lay gasping on the grien.

†2. Proud, haughty, arrogant; headstrong, stubborn, wilful, obstinate. Obs.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut. xxi.* 18 gīf anig man hæbbe mōdīgne sunu and rancē [Vulg. *filiū contumacem et protervum*]. a. 1100 *Poc.* in Wt. Wülcker 336/17 *Superbus*, mōdīc. c. 1200 ORMIN 653 For Drīhtin hate þ mōdī man, & lufely alle mōke. *Ibid.* 11852 To zeornen attēr lāferddom & attēr mōdī wikkēn. c. 1225 Leg. Kath. 148 3ef ha þeos mōdī mōtīd [L. *hanc contumacitatem temerariam*] oer-cumen mahten. 1262 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 212 And so comēþ Dobest aboute and bringeþ a-down Mōdi, And þat is wikkede wil. c. 1460 *Towneley Alys* xliii. 86 Yee, for as mōde as he can lōke, he wold haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue had the rake.

†3. Angry, given to anger, wrathful. Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 8263 For þatt he was mōdī mann & grimme wiþþ hīs leode. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2712 A mōdi stūward he ðor fond, Betēnde a man wīd hīs wond. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 906 Þe douke Reyner seye þat cas Of Sessōine; wel mōdi [Causus M.S. full angry] he was. c. 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 341/1 Mōdy or angry. 1544 BALE *Brief Chron. Cobham* B vij. In his mōdy madnesse without iust profe ðe he openely excommunicate him. 1567 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* vi. 43 Hīr countenance did bewray Hīr mōdīe pūde [orig. *confusaque uultibus iram*]. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (1612) 162 When, like a Lion thirsting bloud, did mōdīe Richard rage. 1608 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 14. *Decay* 1290 O ragefull Tyrants! moody Monsters, see, See here my Case. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 240 There be a sort of mōdīe, hot-brain'd, and alwayes uncedif'd consciences. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 1233 Angry Jove, the moody sire.

4. Subject to, or indulging in, moods of ill-humour, depression, or the like; ill-humoured, gloomy, sullen, melancholy.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 553 And moodye Pluto wipks while Orpheus plays. 1621 SHENWOLD, *Moodie, marie, trite*. 1668 WITTY *Apophth.* 147 A young maid having married an old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be somewhat moody. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* 45 The Jews, a headstrong, moody, murmuring race. 1804 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 131 It rather hath stirred him up to livelier wrath; Which he stifles, moody man I. With all the patience that he can. 1815 BYRON *Hebr. Melodies* x. ii. Those smiles unto the moodiest mind Their own pure joy impart. 1846 TRENCH *Airac.* xx. (1862) 327 Her sickness, had brought her into a moody melancholic state. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. iv. 61 Even among the moodiest, the tendency to be cheered is stronger than the tendency to be cast down.

b. Applied to humour, thought, action, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1602 Unmaske deare deare, this moodie heatnesse. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* (1856) 178 Those Soules which vices moody Mists most blind. 1742 GRAY *Kton Coll.* 79 Moody Madness laughing wild. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 215 It may be said that this letter was written by the nabob of Arcot in a moody humour, under the influence of some chagrin. 1829 HOOO *Engene Aram* 38 Then leaping on his feet upright Some moodie turn he took. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 48 The cavaliers rode back to Caxamalca, with many moody speculations on what they had seen.

c. Expressive of moodiness or ill-humour.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 29 Maieſtie might neuer yet endure The moody Frontier of a ſeruant brow. 1800 COLERIDGE *Death of Wallenstein* vii. What I meet such news with such a moody face? 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* iv. 482 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* t. ii. A moody brow and mutter'd threats.

Hence MOODI3LE33C (Orm.) [see -LAIK], pride.

c. 1200 ORMIN 73 Acc þurþ þat lāpe mōdi3le33c þatt comm all off hemni ſelfenn. *Ibid.* 2633 Ne tot3c þohh nan mōdi3le33c Off hīre mīcle ſelfe.

Moody, variant of MOODIE (mole).

Moode, obs. form of MO, more.

Mooftee, -ti, variant forms of MUFTI.

Moogan, **Moogree**, var. ff. MOGGAN, MOGRA.

Moohummadam, variant of MOHAMMEDAN.

Mooli, dial. variant of MOIL sb.¹

Mool (mūl), sb. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 6-9 mule, 6 mull, 7 mole, 7, 9 mowie, 8-9 mooli, gmoul, mooli, mowli, mee(a) [see E.D.D.], 8-mool. [app. a dial. variant of MOULD sb.¹; for the form cf. *gool* GOLD sb.² Some of the forms coincide with those of MULL sb., and it is occasionally difficult to distinguish the two words.]

1. Mould, earth, soil; also in *pl.* 'dry earth in a pulverized state; earth for working' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); a small lump or clod of earth. (In the first quot. used fig.)

a. 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottic) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 369 Quhen scho come on Scottis ground scho... inclynit herself to the earth and till the mullis thair and kissit. 1641 BEEZ *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 They... rake it all over with bey-rakes... till the mowles bee indifferent small. *Ibid.* Another hath a shovle and shovleth the mowles into the hole. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 543 *Mool*, Mold or Earth. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 341 Gloss. *Mools*, mould, earth soil. 1802 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1828) 48 Now fields, convuls'd like dashin' waves, Wild roar along, An' out the ripen'd treasure laves The mools among. 1834 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 IV. 72 Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has na een they can see, and leaves darklin in the mool. 1889 FENN *Care of Souls* 52 (E.D.D.) Good leafy mowles for nex year's blubs [bulbs].

2. The soil for a grave; the grave. Also *pl.* grave-clods.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 69 The rest I pas ouer, of quhilkis mony now vndir ane mule and lumpe of clay ly together. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xx. (1845) 258 The mules of the holy grave. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Rieky, & Sandy* 22 Ah, heavens! I did eer this lyart head of mine Think to have seen the cauldrie mools on thine. 1789 BURNS *Add. to Toothache* iv. Or worthy friends rak'd the mools, Sad sight to see! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. When ye laid his head in the grave... ye saw the moulis laid on an honest laid that likit you weel. 1835 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 260 Aw'll be putten away and happed up among the mools afore maw bonny had comes hyem ony mair. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* ix. 75 Ye smell o' the mools. 1903 J. LUMSDEN *Tootle* iv. l. 74 Guld auld Younger's 't' the mools.

3. Comb., mool-board: see MOULD-BOARD.

Mool (mūl), v. Sc. Forms: 6, 9 mule, 9 moul, 6-mool. [f. MOOL sb.]

1. *trans.* To crumble; esp. to crumble (bread) into a bowl in order to soak it in liquid.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 70 *Intero*, to mule in. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1799) 95 Ye ken naughting but milk and bread when it is mool'd in to you. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Enycl.* 413 The bairnies them daigh did mool.

2. *intr.* To associate intimately with.

17. *Blythsome Bridal* iii. in *Herd Coll. Scot. Songs* (1776) II. 24 And there'll be Alaster Sibbie Wba in wi' black Betsy did mool. 1888-89 JAMERSON, *To mule in with one*, to have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread into one vessel; q. to eat out of the same dish. *I wauld mule in with him*, I would have no intimate fellowship with him. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 219 Though I ken I'll soon be in a world o' spirits, an' that I maun mingle an' mool wi' them for ages.

3. *trans.* To bury (cf. MOOL sb. 2 and 3).

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 208 But where are they now? 'A moul'd! I 'a moul'd!

Mool, obs. f. MOLE, MULE, var. MOUL.

Moola(e), -lah, obs. forms of MULLAH.

Moolavee, variant of MOOLVEE.

Moolbeye, obs. form of MULBERRY.

Moold, obs. form of MOLE²; MOULD.

Mool(e), obs. form of MOLE, MOLE.

Moolin(g)s, sb. *pl.* Sc. Also mu(h)lin, moulin. [f. MOOL v. + -ING¹] Crumbs.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wanch* vii. 60 The laddie's girn set with moolings of bread. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mass-Hags* II. 18, I fed him with crumbings out of my jacket pocket—"moolings" Maister Lennox called them.

Mooli, obs. f. MOLE². **Moollah**, var. f. MULLAH.

Moolien, obs. form of MULLIEN.

†**Moolowe**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. ? Variant of or error for MELLOW *a.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 6 If your grounde be grassye, rough, or styffe, it should be first sowen with Hempte, or Beanes, which naturallly maketh the grounde moolowe, destroyeth weedes [etc.].

|| **Moolvee** (mūl'vī). Forms: *a.* 7 moulvee, 8 moulwey, molarie, -vee, moulavie, 9 moolavee, 9 moulavie, maulavi; *β.* (7 *erron.* moolavelee), 9 moulvie, -vee, maulvie, mool-vee. [Urdū *mūlvī*, a. Arab. مولوي *maulawiyy*, properly an adj., judicial, but used as sb., = *maulā* MULLAH, of which it is a derivative.] A Mohammedan doctor of the law; in India, a complimentary designation among Mohammedans for a teacher of Arabic, or a learned man generally.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. 1611 Amongst the Turkes... the Moulvees are an order of Deruees, that turne round with Musike in their Divine Service. 1772 *Order of Council of H. E. I. C. in Claim of Key Rader Churn* 13/2 (Stanf.) The Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulveys, shall sit to expound the Law. 1784 N. B. HALHEM in *Calcutta Rev.* (1836) XXVI. 79 A Pundit in Bengal, or Moulavee May daily see a carcase burn. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 103 These women have Mr. Middleton's... guarantee... for their having a law officer of high rank, or moulavee (*printed moulavee*) of their own. 1834 Baboo II. xii. 253 The holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. viii. iii. 255 Though there was no organised body of clergy, there was a class (called moulavis or mullahs) from which judges, lawyers, and ministers of religion were taken. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* III. ix. vi. 677 The Moulvie of Lucknow. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 5/5 Mohammedan moulvis. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* 106 The Maulvis or Mohammedan doctors of Tunis.

Hence **Moolvee-ship**, the office of the moolvee formerly appointed as assessor in certain courts.

a. 1886 SIR G. YULE in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss. Suppl.* (1886) s.v. *Law-officer*, The Moolvee-ship... must have been abolished before I became a judge (I think), which was 2 or 3 years before the Mutiny; for I have no recollection of ever sitting with a Moolvee.

Mooly, Sc. variant of MOULY *a.* 1 and 2.

Moon (mūn), sb. Forms: 1 mōūa, 2-7 mone, (4 moon, mowne), 4-7 moone; north. 4-6 moyn(e), 5-6 mwne, 8 mune, 8-9 muin, 6-moon. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mōna* wk. masc. = OFris. *mōna*, OS. *māno* masc. (MLG. *māne* masc., MDu. *māne* masc., fem., Du. *maan* fem.), OHG. *māno* masc. (MHG. *māne*, *mōne*, *mōn* masc., rarely fem.; also *mānt*, *mōnt*, *mōnde*, mod.G. *mond* masc.), ON. *māne* masc. (Sw. *māne*, Da. *maane*). Goth. *māno* masc. —OTeut. **mānon*—

According to Brugmann this form has arisen by substitution of suffix, from the i-stem **mānōp*-MONTH, as OTeut. **nepōn*-NEPHEW from Indogermanic **nepōs*- (cf. L. *nepōs*-

eml. Cognate words for 'moon' and 'month' are found in all branches of the Indogermanic family; outside Teut. the following types occur: **mēnā* (Gr. *μήνη* moon), **mēnon-* (Lith. *mėnuo* moon), **mēnē-s*, -os (Lith. *mėnė*, dial. *mėnė*, month), and with reduced grade of stem-suffix **mēns* (Skr. *mānā*, Zend *mānā*, Osl. *mēst*, month, month, Gr. *μήν*, Ion. *μῆν*, L. *mēnsis*, Irish *mē*, month). The prevailing view that the root is **mē-*, to measure (the moon having, it is supposed, been named from its function as a measurer of time) is plausible, but cannot be considered certainly true.

1. The satellite of the earth; a secondary planet, whose light, derived from the sun, is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night.

The moon's constantly recurring changes and phases (see 1c and NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HALF-MOON, HARVEST MOON, and cf. CRESCENT, QUARTER) have caused it to be taken as a common type of changeableness or fickleness. They are popularly supposed to influence the health of body and mind, and to cause lunacy (cf. LUNATIC). The moon's appearance to the eye of being diversified with light and dark patches gave rise to the fanciful comparison of its disc to a man's face (see 1f and MAN-IN-THE-MOON). It has been worshipped as a deity by many races; in classical mythology it was identified with various goddesses (see 1b). Its white or silvery light is taken as emblematic of coldness or ebastity.

The moon's attraction is the chief cause of the tides. The period in which the moon completes her series of changes, or in which her orbital revolution brings her back to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, is called a month; in astronomical use this term is applied in a wider sense (see MONTH sb. 2a).

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxi. *Su sunne bringð leohthe dazas, & se mona liht on niht.* c 1205 LAV. 17861 *Pa a þan aen time þe mona gon to scine.* c 1250 GEN. & EX. 145 *De mones list is moned met.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+59 *He wald for vus marded be, þat time when þe moyn wor ful.* c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1026 *To wexe and wane.* c 1387 *The faire whyte moon.* c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 177 *It gyfys more light..Then any son..Or more, when he of son has ton his light.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vi. Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 20 *Looke that the winde be Westerly, and the moon in the wane.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 30 *The siluer Moone.* 1649 *Feller Just Man's Funeral* 13 *The moon would have shined without any spots.* 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 253 *The waters of the sea, running from all parts, to attend the motions of the moon, produce the flowing of the tide.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxviii. *The moon is bid; the night is still.* 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* i. 9 *The moon seems to be a body which has had time to complete the whole history of geological change, and to become a dry, dead, and withered world.*

b. Since the disappearance of the grammatical genders of OE., in which *mōna* was masc., the feminine pronoun has commonly been used in referring to the moon, even when no personification is intended (the neuter pronoun occurs, but less frequently); in poetry the moon is often personified, always as a female, and sometimes, after classical example, identified with various goddesses, as Cynthia, Diana, Phoebe.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 452 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 312 *Ase man may bi þe Moone 1-seo þe 3wyll be is neowe riht.* 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1069 *The moone may þer-of acroche no myste, To spotty ho, is of body to grym.* 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xiii. 10 *The moone shal not shyne in bis [1388] hir lyt.* - *Matt.* xxiv. 29 *The sunne shal be maad derk, and the moone shal not 3yue bir lyt.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 108 *Beneþe alle oþer stant the Moone.. Of fodes hibe and ebbes lowe Upon his change it schal be knowe.* 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 508 *And eke the Moone her hastie steedes did stay.* 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 38 *And, when descending he [sc. the sun] resigns the skies, Why takes the gentler moon her turn to rise?* 1824 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 22 *The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle.*

c. With reference to the moon's changes or phases, its influences, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 235 *He that hath with love to done hath after who then changed is the moone.* 1393 LAV. *P. Pl.* C. x. 108 *Lunatic lollers and lepers a-boute, And mad as be moone sitt more ober lasse.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 *The minde of men chaunged as the moone.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 23 *Thou art not certain, For thy complexion shifts to strange effects, After the Moone.* a 1668 DAVENANT *Lav. 18th.* *Lovers* iii. i. 1 *That were a sudden change, and would shew More of the Moon in him, than is in a mad-woman.* 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 11. 599 *Our habits..change with ev'ry moon.* 1803 *Met. Tril.* IX. 138 *This periodical increase and decrease of the fever he was inclined to ascribe to the changes of the moon.*

d. *Mean moon* (Astr.): an imaginary moon supposed for purposes of calculation to move uniformly in the ecliptic, completing its circuit in the same time as the actual moon. *Calendar, ecclesiastical moon*: an imaginary moon used in determining the date of Easter.

1712 *Rule for Finding Easter* p. vii. In the Year 1664, the Astronomical Moon, viz. the Moon in the Heavens; and the Ecclesiastical one, viz. that found by the Column of Golden Numbers, happening to differ from each other, this Rule became matter of great Dissension. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 615/1 *This calendar moon is not the moon of the heavens, nor the mean moon of the astronomers.* 1878 *Bk. Com. Prayer* acc. to *Use Ch. Irel.* The Moon referred to in the definition of Easter-Day is not the actual Moon of the Heavens, but the Calendar Moon, or Moon of the Lunar Cycle, which is counted as full on its fourteenth day.

e. Proverb. *To believe that the moon is made of* (†a) *green cheese* (or *cream cheese*): to believe an absurdity. Similarly, †to say that the moon is blue. 1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 114 *Yf they saye the mone is belewe, We must beleve that it is true.* 1529 *FRITH Antith.*

Wks. (1573) 105/1 *They woulde make men beleue..that ye Moone is made of grene cheese.* 1611, 1638, 1783 [see CHEESE sb. 2]. 1752 *Mrs. LENOX Rem. Quil.* iv. 1 *You may as well persuade me the Moone is made of a Cream Cheese, as that [etc].* 1768-74 [see CREAM-CHEESE].

f. With allusion to the MAN-IN-THE-MOON.

a 1210 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 *This like moon upon heh when er he were, when he were yte moone boren ant y-fed.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1024 *Pou hast a full grete care Last þat þe Cherl wode falle out of þe moone.* c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. iv. (Rolls) 155 *A man which stalle sumtyme a birthan of thornis was sett in to the moone, there forto abide for euer.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 214 *Rosa.* You tooke the Moone at full, but now shee's changed? *Kin.* Yet still she is the Moone, and I the Man. 1597 *LYLY (title)* *The Woman in the Moone.*

†g. *Moone's man*: a man who is under the moon's influence. (See also MOON-MAN.) *Minion of the moon* = MOON-MAN 1. *Moone's minion* (pseudo-arch.): a night-watchman.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 30 *Let vs be Dianae Forrester, Gentlemen of the Shade, Minions of the Moone.* [Cf. i. ii. 15.] *Ibid.* 35 *The fortune of vs that are the Moones men, dooth ebbe and flow like the Sea.* 1609 [DEKKER] *Ravens Alm.* B. At the beginning of every Almanack, it is the fashion to haue the body of a man..bitten and shot at by wild beasts and monsters. And this fellow, they..call the man of the moon, or the moons man. 1623 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Apparel* (1636) 237 *To what cause our mutability..may be referred, I know not, vnlesse that we..are Lunares or the Moones men.* 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xlix. In an instant two of the moon's minions, staffs, lanterns, and all, were measuring their length at the foot of their namesake of royal memory.

h. *fig.* (esp. associated with the sun or the stars). c 1586 *Rovoon Elegie Sir P. Sidney Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 569/2 *Tis likely they acquainted soon; He was a Sun, and shee a Moone.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 230 *My Loue (her Mistres) is a gracious Moone, Shee (an attending Starre) scarce seene a light.* 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 70 *The moon of the world doth interpose and hide from him the sight and beams of the Sun of Righteousness.* 1778 JOHNSON 29 Apr. in *Boswell*, Modern writers are the moons of literature; they shine with reflected light, with light borrowed from the ancients.

2. The moon as visible during one (lunar) month is in popular language spoken of as a distinct object from that of another month; its 'age' being the number of days that have elapsed since new moon. Similarly, the sb. is used with qualifying words for: The moon as shining or visible at some particular time or place, or as presenting some particular appearance. (See also NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HARVEST MOON, etc.)

There is a moon, there is no moon=the moon is visible (not visible) at the time and in the place indicated or implied. *The old moon in the new moon's arms* (or *1st*), the appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the dark portion of the orb is made faintly luminous by earth-light.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 182 *On aere nihte ealdne monan.* *Ibid.* 252 *Se winterlica mona geð norðor fonne se sunne ga on sumera.* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 *Als it uware threnit ad mone sterres abuten him at mid dæi.* c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 403 *Bur of his craft to rekene wel his tydes, .. His herberwe and his moone.. Ther nas noon swich.* 1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 112 *The time between the olde Moone and the newe.* 1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* iii. ii. 167 *And thirte doren Moones with borrowed sheene, About the World baue times twelue thirties beene.* 1661 *EVELYN Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 13 *When the State it self was as seldome above the Age of a Moon without a new face.* 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* vi. *I saw the new-moon.. Wt the auld moone in her arme.* 1802 *COLUMBIDE Dejection* 13 *Lo! the New-moon winter-bright!.. I see the old Moon in her lap, foretelling The coming-on of rain and squally blast.* 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 83 *One moon, with alteration slow, had shed Her silver seasons four upon the night.* 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 *The sun being now near his setting, and there being no moon.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 253/1 *If the paschal moon fall on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter Sunday.* 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xxv. 185 *The night being without a moon, we carried three lanterns.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 906/2 *The young moon hung in the west.* 1894 H. NISBET *Bish Girl's Rom.* 17 *The moon was divine as it bathed everything with its silver lustre, as only Australian moons can do.*

3. With reference to the moon's position above the earth, or its conspicuousness in the sky; often quasi-personified, e.g. as the witness of terrestrial doings, the 'queen of the night', or the like.

Shakspeare has many passages containing such allusions. c 1220 *Bestiary* 598 *He sweren bi de rode, bi de sunne and bi de moone.* 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* v. x. (1886) 115 *God kepe.. the moone for the wulues.* [Cf. *Cotgr.* s.v. *Lune*, *Gardier la lune des loups*, and *Rabelais* i. xi.] 1553 *Respublica* vii. 479, *I will couche youe all vp soon, where ye shalnot bee spied neither of Sonne nor Moone.* 1597 *MORLEY Introd.* *Mus.* 183 *Making as little account of them as the moone doth of the barking of a dog.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 119 *Pray you no more of this, 'tis like the howling of Irish Wolves against the Moone.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 784 *While over head the Moon Shis Arbiter.* 1807 *COLUMBIDE To Words.* 101 *A tranquil sea, Outspread and bright, yet swelling to the moon.*

†b. Phrases. *Under the moon, amunder moon*: in this sublunary sphere, on earth; contrariwise *above, beyond the moon*. *Below the moon*: sublunary, earthly. (†*To praise, boast*) *above or beyond the moon*: extravagantly. †*To cast, go beyond the moon*: to go to extravagant lengths. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15610 *Of his soru mai naman tell Pat liues vnder þe moone.* 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1092 *His lyf wer losie an-vnder moone.* c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 192 *Trewe seruyce of god is lettid & bis veyn knackynge.. is*

preised abouen þe moone.

c 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 2691 in *Macro Plays* 154 *Mary! bi sone a-bayns þe moone, as make Nanynde trewe & sad, In grace for to gon.* a 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 226 *All is without measure, and fer beyond the moone.* a 1533 *FRITH Another Bk.* 2831. *Rastell* (1829) 220. *Rastell* thinks that I stand well in my own conceit, and boast myself above the moon. 1559, etc. [see CAST v. 41]. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 80 *You reckon too wide, you go beyond the Moone.* 1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* iv. vii. 146 *All Simples that haue Vertue Vnder the Moone.* 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 134 *His Thinkings are below the Moone, not worth His serious considering.* 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Ceremonies* (Arb.) 27 *The Dwelling vpon them, and Exalting them above the Moone, is.. Tedious.* 1724 *RAMSAY Vindict.* xii. *Far above the mine, We watching beings do conuene.*

c. Typifying a place impossible to reach or a thing impossible to get.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 158 *And dogged Yorke, that reaches at the Moone, Whose other-weening Arme I haue plucked back.* 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. Pref. 7 *My mind is no more in my body, than it is in the moon.* 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw.* *Desp.* (1838) XI. 86 *If I had been at any time capable of doing what these gentlemen expected, I should now I believe have been in the Moon.* 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* v. 408, *I babbled for you, as babies for the moon.* 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* II. vi. *He was a mere child in the world, but he didn't cry for the moon.* 1856 *THACKERAY Lovel* v. (1861) 196, *I might as well wish for the moon as hope to get her.*

†d. In various phrases expressing ineffectual or useless action or attempt. Obs.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 383 *Thou mayest not studey, or muse on the moone.* 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Dic. Weapons* 15 *Their bullets doo worke as much effect against the Moone, as against the Enemy that they shoote at.* 1655 [see BANK v. 2]. 1705 *tr. Bosnart's Guinea* 433 *To think of forcing any thing from them, is to dispute with the Moon.*

e. *To shoot (†bolt, †shove) the moon* (slang): to make a 'moonlight flit'.

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. Egan), *Shoving the Moon*, moving goods by moonlight to prevent their being seized by the landlord. *Cant.* a 1825 *Universal Songster* 170 *She wis'd to gammon her landlord, and likewise bolt the moon.* 1837 *Col. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 123 *He having just 'shot the moon', I had to follow him to a cockloft in St. Giles's.* 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Mystery* 10 *It is well for the landlord to be about his own estate in Bow, where poachers often shoot the moon.*

f. An appearance in the sky resembling a moon. (Cf. *mock-moon*.)

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 (MS. E) *On þa niht þe on morwen was Cena Donint.. wæron gesewen twegen monas.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 50 *Full well I wist to me wald nevir cum thirft, Quhill that twa moons be sene vp in the lift.* 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 182 *They say five Moones were seene to night: Four fix'd, and the fifth did whirle about The other foure, in wondrous motion.* 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 152 *A wat'ry light.. that seem'd Another moon new risen, or meteor fall'n From heav'n to earth.*

5. A figure or representation of the moon, either crescent-shaped (cf. HALF-MOON) or circular (like the full moon); a moon-shaped ornament or vessel.

Specific uses are: (a) a gas-globe (cf. MOON-SHADE); (b) *U. S. slang*, a large circular biscuit.

1431 *Re. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 26 *A bole vestement of blu veluet with sterres & mones of golde.* 1500-1 *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 305 *Too corporax casis.. the one w' a moone, & the other of cloth of tusslew blake of the owt side.* 1594 *PEELE Alcazar* i. 1, *Our Moores haue seen the siluer moons to wane, In hanners brauely spreading ouer the plaine.* 1624 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 326 *Your arguments are like your invincible Armado's which in their first appearance make a mighty Moone, but are burnt and confounded in the end.* 1821 [see MAHO-MET]. 1834 *TENNYSON Pal.* Act 188 *And pure quintessences of precious oils In hollow'd moons of gems.* 1883 *MARK TWAIN's Life on Mississippi* lii. 460, *I spent my life on cts. for 2 moons (large round sea-biscuit) & cheese.* 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., *Tumblers and Gas Moons.*

6. The disc, plate, or orifice representing the moon in a clock which exhibits the moon's phases.

1546-7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 45 *Ane orlege and mone with all necessaries tharof, keptan.. just cours fra xij hours to xij hours.* 1628 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 366 *For.. vputting of the horolog brodis, moons, bunks and reweris.* 17.. *Ferguson in J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 493 *The plate that carries the moon, that is a round hole m, through which the phase or appearance of the moon is seen on the sun's plate.*

7. The satellite of a planet.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 *If these two Planets have Moons wheeling about them.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 149 *And other Suns.. With their attendant Moons.* 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 634 *The moons of Jove.* 1838 *J. P. Nichol Solar Syst.* 139 *Jupiter has four moons, each larger than ours.*

8. *poet.* = MOONLIGHT.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 327 *Piramus cam after sone Unto the well, and be the Moone He fond hir wimpel blodi there.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 440 *To whose bright Image nightly by the Moon Sidonian Virgins paid their Vows.* 1833 *TENNYSON Lady of Shalott* i. 33 *And by the moon the reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy.* 1866 *A. E. HOUSEMAN Shipwreck Lad* xxxvi, *White in the moon the long road lies.*

†9. With ordinal numeral, denoting a particular day after a new moon. Obs.

Cf. *Luna tertia, quarta*, etc. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 *Monas se forma on callum þingum donda nyllic ys.. & blod letan oððe wanian ealne dæz mona god ys.* *Ibid.*, *Monas se oððe.. Monas se ðrida.* 1709 *Rule for finding Easter* 8 *By fixing Easter-Day upon the Lord's Day following the 14th Moon.*

10. The period from one new moon to the next; a lunation, lunar month; gen. a month. †*Twelve moons* = twelvemonth.

Still common in the —th (day) of the moon; otherwise now chiefly poet. and in renderings of barbarian speech.

1375 *Cursor il.* 9152 (Fair). Helias bat prophete . . . batstint he rayne porou his prairie, hit lasted vj. mones (Cott. monet. Göt. monethes) & iij. jere. a 1400 *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* l. 52 The .ix. day in that ilk mone. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1064 At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 8 20 Terre . . . neuer dothe appere, tyll the moneth of Iune, and specially whanne there is great wete in that mone. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. v. 10 One twelue Moones more shee'lle weare Dianus liueth. 1618 J. DYKE *Caveat Archipresb.* (1619) 20 Who may not soone be sufficient to reade . . . the Church-service, and once in a Moone to hestow a mornings blessing vpon his people? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. (1663) 33 The last assault, that was given on the thirteenth day of the Moon. 1716 GAY *Trivia* ii. 360 When hoary Thames . . . Was three long moons in icy fetters bound. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 l. 393 They proposed . . . to stay only one moon, and then to start for their nation. 1822 LAMB *Elia* ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, A young and tender suckling—under a moon old. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 675/1 The 14th of the paschal moon. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethiogr. Hidatsa* 60 A land where the summer was but three moons long. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 40 This is the moon of roses, The lovely and flowery time.

b. slang. A moon's imprisonment.

1830 MONCHEFF *Hrt. London* ii. i. (Farmer), They've lumbered him for a few moons, that's all. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 259 So Scuddy's life went on, with occasional misfortunes in the way of a moon, or another drag.

c. = HONEYMOON.

[1709] MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) l. 28 Tho' it survives not the Hymenean moon. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxii, Where may these lunatics have gone to spend the Moon?

11. The time during which the moon is visible. Obs. or poet.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 617 And als sogn as the moyn we past, Hym thought weil that he saw a fyre. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 124 The . . . odorous wind Breathes low between the sunset and the moon.

†12. The moon. a. *Alch.* Silver. b. *Her.* Argent. 1572 BOSSEVELL *Armorie* ii. 119 b, His fildes is Saturne, an hande dextre in fesse, of the moone. 1630 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. 1, The great medicine! Of which one part protected on a hundred Of . . . Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone.

†13. A fit of frenzy; = LUNE 2. Obs. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. E 2, I know 'twas but some peevish Moone in him. 1642 Sir E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* 94 A new Moon did take these men, I did begin to finde a different greeting.

14. = MOON-EYE 1. ? Obs.

1726 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horae* (ed. 2) 213 Other Infirmities . . . such as Moons and Defuxions in the Eyes.

15. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. = 'of or pertaining to the moon, existing in or made by the moon or moonlight', as moon-blasting, -cloud, -dawn, -gleam, -glimpse, -haze, -path, -ray, -tide, -wake; b. objective, as moon-gazing adj.; c. instrumental or locative = 'by the moon or moonlight, in the moonlight, under the influence of the moon', as moon-blanching, -blasted, -bright, -charmed, -freezing, -gathered, -glittering, -led, -loved, -made, -mellowed, -raised, -soaked, -tanned, -taught, -trodden, -whitened adj.; also (sense 5) moon-crowned adj.; c. similitive, as moon-arched, browned, -faced ppl. adj.; also = 'moon-shaped', as moon-face, -head.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* ii. 77 Stero warriors with the quivering lance, Or 'moon-arch'd' how. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 1 In the deserted 'moon-blanch'd street. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 338 Ghostlier shapings than surround 'Moon-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III. 314 Those thanks in the womans Churching for her delivery from Sunburning and 'Moonblasting. 1806 MOORE *Epist.* i. iv, How we should feel, and gaze with bliss Upon the 'moon-bright scenery here! 1855 BAILEY *Mythic*, etc. 90 'Moon-browed maids. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* xxx, Down to the brim'd 'moon-charmed Main. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 19 His cap the 'moon-clouds silver gray. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* iv. 168 And 'moon-crown'd mosques lay smoking in the dust. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* xiii, The 'moon-dawn sending up its soft radiance to the sky. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombs* liii, He . . . surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the 'moon-faces of his harem. 1659 PASQUILL *Palm.* (1877) 123 To comfort 'Moone-fac'd Cuckolds, that were sad. 1606-7 J. BEKESFORD *Miscell. Epist.* 156 30, The necessity of borrowing the specialties of a moon-fac'd friend. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xlviii, Maud the beloved of my mother, the moon-fac'd darling of all. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 32 The spear of their 'moon-freezing crystals. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* iii. xi, These old hags, with . . . their 'moon-gathered herbs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 274 This ominous ramble of the 'moon-gazing 'thrice illustrious'. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread*, N. xiv. i, With tinted 'moon-gleams slanting here and there. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 633 In the faint 'moon-glimpse He saw . . . the Turkish admiral. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 274 Where by night, . . . The lion couches. Or serpent plants his vast 'moon-glittering bulk. 1807 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 103 A faint heaving like that of a muffled drum came out of the 'moon-haze. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. III. vi, The rubicund 'moon-head goes wagging; darker beams the copper visage. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal.* Art. 252 A still salt pool . . . that hears. The plunging seas draw backward from the land their 'moon-led waters white. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxvi, The yellow-skirted Pyles . . . leaving their 'Moon-led maze. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* Poems (1905) II. 178 As steals The 'moon-made shadow at some traveller's heels. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 10 With-

in whose mild 'moon-mellow'd foliage hid. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 103 She sat down in the 'moon-path on the water. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Haud your tongue, ye 'moon-pure b—! 1844 LO. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 202 A picture by 'moon-rays designed. 1892 LO. LYTON *King Poppy* Epil. 133 Herbs 'moon-soak'd on Hecate's altars. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Oberon's Pal, And now he finds His 'Moon-tann'd Mah. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Sea-side Walk* ii, The water grey Swang in his 'moon-taught way. — *Early Rose* xii, Singing gladly all the 'moon-tide Never waiting for the sunrise. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 41 Making sweet . . . 'moon-trodden ways And breathless gates and extreme hills of heaven. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* ii. 137 The 'moonwake over the waters. 1892 LO. LYTON *King Poppy* vii. 187 Their 'moon-whiten'd wings.

16. Special combinations: moon-blink (see quot.); moon-blow, injury to the body produced by the moon's rays; moon-born ppl. a., (a) born under the moon's influence; (b) horn to the moon; moon-bow, a lunar rainbow; moon-box, a device for exhibiting the moon on the stage of a theatre (*Cent. Dict.*); †moon-burnt ppl. a., moonstruck; moon-clock, a clock showing the changes and phases of the moon; †moon-clover = moon-trefoil moon-creep = MOON-FLOWER 2 (*Cent. Dict.*); moon-culminating ppl. a., applied to such stars (used in calculating longitude) as culminate with the moon and are near its parallel of declination; so moon-culmination, the culmination of certain stars with the moon (*Cent. Dict.*); moon-culminator, a moon-culminating star; moon-cutter, one who cuts gas globes (see sense 5); moon-daisy, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; moon-dog, a dog that bays the moon; †io early use = MOONER 1; †moon-drake (fancifully modelled on FIRE-DRAKE), a fiery moon; †moon-flaw, a defect attributed to the moon's influence; moon-glade U.S., the track made by moonlight on water; moon-god, the god of the moon; a deity associated with the moon; so moon-goddess; moon-knife, a crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers; moon-lily = MOON-FLOWER 2; moon-madness, lunacy (cf. sense 1 c); moon-month, a lunar month (Ogilvie 1882); moon-penny, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); moon-plant, the plant SOLAN; moon-proof a., proof against the moon's light or influence; moon-rainbow, a lunar rainbow; moon-sail, -sheered ppl. a. (see quot.); moon-shooter slang, one who makes a 'moonlight flit'; moon-shot ppl. a., accompanied by fitful moonlight; moon-slave poet., applied to the tide as dependent upon the moon; moon-stated ppl. a., †occupied by the moon; moon-trefoil, *Medicago arborea*; moon-wise a., learned in the moon's movements, etc.; †moon-wiser, an instrument for finding the position of the moon; †moon-work (see quot.); moon-year [cf. G. *mondjahr*], a lunar year (Webster 1864).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-blink, a temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Scinde* i. ii. 12 It took his countenance a year or two to recover from the effects of the 'moonblow. 1591 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* ii. i, A 'moon-born elf. 1857 W. SMITH *Theridate* v. ii, There would he no end to the astonishment of your moon-born traveller. 1892 LO. LYTON *King Poppy* vii. 69 The moon-horn music of the nightingale. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Ode to Light in Organ Songs*, All the colours . . . In rainbow, 'moon-horn, or in opal gem. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 65 Sum 'moonbrunt madyns myld, At nonetide of the night, Ar chappit vp with chyd, 1800 *Genl. Mag.* 1226/2 Under the West tower is a 'moon-clock. 1713 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII, 47 Camerarius his 'Moon Claver. 1747 *Philos. Mag.* l. 47 A List of 'Moon-culminating Stars for 1827. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-culminator, certain stars near the same parallel of declination as the moon [etc.]. 1883 *Bham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Flint-glass Trade.—'Moon Cutter wanted. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1862) III. 311 Ox-eye or 'Moon Daisy. a 1897 JEFFERIES *Tools of Field* (1892) 310 The broad moon-daisies stand in the grass. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 24 June, Let the 'Moon-dogs bark on, 'till their throats are drie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 184/1 The Mooner, or Moon-Dog which continually is Barking at the Moon. 1832 J. BASSE *St. Herbert*, l. 183 'Twere the secret of the owl and the moon dog's ban. c 1555 CORBET *A non sequitur* Poems (1897) 218 See where a 'moon-drake 'gins to rise. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Conc.* iv. vii, I fear she has a 'Moonflow in her hairs. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. Intro., 'Moonglade: a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The gondolas and launches pass like dark shadows in a moon-glade. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.*, Chalda. viii. l. 200 The temple at Mugheir was built in honour of the 'moon-god, Sin or Hurki. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr.* & l. 194 From their confounding her with their own Artemis, it would seem that they regarded her as the 'moon-goddess. 1832 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 The dyed leather is . . . ground with a curious 'moon knife. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 129 The 'moon-lily when it hangs down its white beauty and contracts its milky petals. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xvii. 2 Want, and 'Moon-madness, and the pest's swift Bane. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk.* IV. 634 A seller of 'moonplant. 1864 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist.* & Art. 475 The soma or moon-plant is a round smooth twining plant, peculiar to the Aravalli Hills [etc.]. 1826 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. 979 Be your eyes, yet

*Moone-proofe? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xviii. 9 A hanging dome of leaves, a canopy moon-proof. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* vi, Your thick skull is moon-proof. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* vi. 11 'Twas a 'moon-rainbow, vast and perfect. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Moon-sail, a small sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a skysail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-sheered, a ship the upper works of which rise very high, fore and aft. 1832 *Globe* 2 Apr. 1/5 The 'moon-shooters sometimes have lodgers in their abodes. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 The gusty 'moon-shot night. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1852) 93 Where tide, the 'moon-slave, sleeps. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 75 Could I . . . Remove the Sunne from our Meridian, Vnto the 'moonest circle of th' antipodes. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Medicago*; *Moon-Trefoil . . . It bath . . . a Fruit, shap'd somewhat like a Half-Moon. 1582 STANVHURST *Ensis* iii. (Arh.) 74 And *moonwise Corbants on brasses their od harmonie tinkling. 1674 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 219, I fell to peruse Mr. Street's Discourse, and to consider the Contrivance of his 'Moon-wiser. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 20 His work is Idolatry, a work of darkness, 'moon or night-work.

MOON (mūn), v. [f. MOON sb.]

1. In various oonce-uses. a. *trans.* To expose to the rays of the moon; *refl.* to 'bask' in the moonlight (cf. SUN v.); to give out (a light) as a moon. b. *intr.* To shine as a moon; to move as a satellite.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 96 If they would haue it [sc. wax] to be exceeding white indeed, they seeth it yet once more, after it hath bin thus sunned and mooned. a 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Night & Merry Man* i, Where be all thy laughers clear? . . . Where thy festive companies, Mooned o'er with ladies' eyes? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* St. vi. Wks. II. 337 The huge man . . . not sunning, but mooning himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fairy & Imag.* IV. *Parables*, *Love's Ordeal*, An earthen lamp whose faint light Mooned out a tiny halo. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* [Arab. ed.] III. 99 White as a full moon when it mooneth on its fourteenth night. a 1903 H. S. MERRIMAN *Tommaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 64 The more curious of the President's guests, who were now mooning innocently around them as they sat.

2. *intr.* To move or look listlessly or aimlessly (as if moonstruck); to go about, along, around (etc.) in a moonstruck or listless manner. *collog.*

1848 ALB. SMITH *Idler upon Town* 46 A mooner is an individual who moons about without any object, half absent, half contemplative. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxfrd*, I mooned up and down the High-street, staring at all the young faces. 1867 MISS BRACONN *Run to Earth* i. ii. 40 'What are you standing mooning there for?' asked the man. 'Why don't you go to bed?' 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 44, I. did nothing whatever, except moon about the house and gardens.

b. *trans.* To pass away (the time) in an aimless or listless manner; also *occas.* to utter mooningly. 1836 T. HOOK *Gurney* III. 179, I 'moon'd' out, that my sympathetic ignorance of the object of our dialogue had wounded her feelings. 1876 BESANT & RICK *Gold. Butterfly* xvi, I might have mooned away the afternoon in the Park. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 235 Why had I mooned away the night, when there was that to do Which still might heal our sorrow?

3. To hunt by moonlight.

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 64 All the excitement of the expedition may be said . . . to lie in this 'mooning'. If the dark object which the hunter fondly imagines to be an opossum lie higher than the line of the moon, he must perforce fix his eyes on it and walk steadily backwards until the moon is directly behind it. . . The heat can obviously be mooned from one spot only at any given moment.

MOON, rare obs. f. MAN sb.1; obs. f. MOAN.

MOONACK (mūnæk). Also 7-8 monack, 8 monax, 9 moonax. [a. Lenape *monachgeu* (f. *monhan* to dig); the mod.L. form is *monax*.] The ground-hog or woodchuck, *Arcetomys monax*.

Among the negroes, the name is applied to a mythical animal supposed to have a hateful influence. 1676 T. CLOVER *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 There are also several sorts of ravenous Beasts, as Wolves, Racoons, . . . Monacks, Flying Squirrels. 1740 P. COLTINSON *Mem. Bartram* (1849) 140 A harmless land-animal, about the size of the large gray Fox-Squirrel, called a Monack. 1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* li. 104 The Monax, or Mar-motte, of America. 1814 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri River* (1893) III. 956 We observed in our route no animals except . . . a moonax. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 152 The poor negro who meets it, is doomed. . . Experienced negroes say when they look at him: 'He gwine to die; he seed the moonack'.

MOONALU, variant of MONAUL.

MOONBEAM. A ray of moonlight. Also fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 176 And plucke the wings from painted Butterflies. To fan the Moon-beames from his sleeping eies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 113 As the Moone-beames playing vpon a Waue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 180 Tell how the Moon-beam trembling falls, And sits with Silver all the walls. 1793 COLERIDGE *Imit. Ossian* 19 But I . . . shall . . . dwell, the Moon-beam of thy soul, In Slumber's nightly hour. 1817 WOLFE *Buriall Sir F. Moore* ii, By the struggling moonbeams' misty light.

MOON-BLIND, a. [cf. Du. *maanblind*, G. *mondblind*.]

1. Of horses: Suffering from 'moon-eye'; moon-eyed. Also used sb. as the name of the disease.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 735, I had a very narrow escape from an excellent Horse which had that only defect, which they call Moon-blind. 1689 O. HERWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1835) IV. 134 [The mare] was a very likely beast, but proved moon-blind. c 1720 W. GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) 65 *Blind Q* 3/2 Most . . . foreign writers . . . in treating the diseases of horses, have . . . reckoned the moon-blind symptoms as a peculiar disease of the eyes, without having any relation to a catarrh. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 66/1

Another horse.. which was.. moonblind—that is to say, he was more blind at certain times than at others.

2. *fig.* Of intellect? Purlblind. ? *Obs.*
1711 SHAFESB. *Charic.* (1737) III. 211 We have to deal with a sort of moon-blind wits, who may be said to renounce day-light, and extinguish, the bright visible outward world.
1738 WARWORTH *Div. Legat.* I. 39 The Professors of them [i.e. metaphysics and logic] are Moon-blind Wits.
1757 — *Let. to Hurd* 8 June (1800) 244 In full confidence of the public's being more than moon-blind, you gave them a key to the secret.

3. Suffering from blindness brought on by sleeping exposed to the moon's rays.

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xlii. It would be as well to request the officer of the watch not to permit the men to sleep on the upper deck. We shall have many of them moon-blind.
1846 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wanderers* xviii. (1854) 314 Soldiers who have been moon-blind for life.

Hence **Moon-blindness.**

c 1720 W. GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s. v. *Blind* Q. 47 Another kind of moon-blindness, which is also the fore-runners of cataracts. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 133 You may sleep out at night, looking up to the moon till you fall asleep, without a thought or sign of moon-blindness.
1894 HAVES *Among Men & Horses* i. (ed. 2) 9.

Moon-calf. [Cf. G. *mondkalb* (Luther); also *mondkind*, MLG. *maenkind* (*kind* = child).]

†1. An abortive shapeless fleshy mass in the womb; a false conception. *Obs.*

Regarded as being produced by the influence of the moon.
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*. *Mola*, a moone calfe (in the womans womb). 1594 T. B. LA PRINCE *Fr. Acad.* ii. 387 The moone calfe in the womb, which fall out often. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 193 The signes of the Mola or Moone-calfe. 1638 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* ii. 29 A certain woman.. brought forth in stead of a child, four Creatures like to frogs.. But this was a kind of a Moon-calf.

fig. 1623 *Poems on Aff. State* (1703) II. 106 And then Democracy's Production shall a Moon-calf be. 1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 12 The Parliament is in labour of a Moon-Calf.

b. A misshapen birth, a monstrosity. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 11. 139 How now Moone-Calfe. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. x. (1858) 168 England.. offers precisely the elements.. in which such moon-calves and monstrosities are best generated. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. 1. vii. 41 This huge mooncalf of Sansculottism.

c. One born with undeveloped brain; a congenital idiot; a born fool.

[1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*. Pr. .. Moone Calves! what Monster is that? .. 2 *Her. Monster?* none at all; a very familiar thing, like our foole here on earth.]
1627 DRAYTON (*Hille*) The Moone-Calfe. *Stultorum plena simul omnia*. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 158 The Poetion.. turns his Brain, and stupifies his Mind. The sotted Moon-Calf gapes. 1765 BEATTIE *To Churchill* 4 Fame.. What half-made moon-calf can mistake for good? 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx. If he is as you say, d'ye think he'll ever marry a moon-calf like Madge? 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vi. 'No', said the poor moon-calf, changing his tune at once.

2. In allusive or misapprehended senses. a. One who gazes at the moon; a 'mooning', absent-minded person. (Cf. **CALF** 1 c.)

c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* i. i. 112 One Weatherwise.. Observes the full and change, an arrant moon-calf. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. vi. I have been playing, I fear, the mooncalf tonight; and find that, though I am a late watcher, I am not a solitary one. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi. Instead of standing gaping at her, like an old mooncalf as I am.

† b. A child of the moon; a fickle, unstable person. *Obs.* *rare*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iv. Women.. Are the most perfect images of the Moone (Or still-vnweaned sweet Moon-calves with white faces). 1647 TRAPP *Com. Acts* xxii. 19; I shall be counted a Moon-calf; a *Retraxit* shall he entred against me. 1656 — 1 *Tim.* iii. 8 Ministers must neither be Sea-calves, nor Moon-calves; double-tongued; nor unstable, or double-minded.

† **Moon-cursor.** † a. *Old Cant.* (See quot. 1673.) b. *dial.* A wrecker.

1673 R. HEAD *Cauting Cant.* 101 The Moon Cursor is generally taken for any Link-Boy; but particularly he is one that waits at some Corner of Lincoln-Inn-Fields with a Link in his hand, who under the pretence of Lighting you over the Fields.. shall light you into a Pack of Rogues. 17.. in J. ASHTON *1846 Cant. Waifs* (1887) 234 One Volly Vance, otherwise call'd Glynk Waifs from his having been a Moon Cursor, or Link Boy. 1770 C. BIOULE *Autobiog.* (1883) 51 A ship from Jamaica.. the crew of which had left her, and gone to Providence where was called one of the Mooncursors or wreckers. 1873 R. B. THOMAS *Farmer's Almanack* (Boston, U.S.) Dec. 11 the village moon-cursors came in for their portion of the wreck.

Moon-dial. A dial for showing the hours of the night by the moon.

1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* i. vi. 17 Some pretious Stones are Natural Moon-dials; the Selenite [etc.]. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dial.* a 1840 Poe *Fairyland* 11 About twelve by the moon-dial. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 154 note. In one of the Courts of Queens' College, Cambridge, there is an elaborate sun-dial.. and around it a series of numbers which make it available as a moon-dial when the moon's age is known.

Moone, obs. form of **MOAN**, **MOON**.

Mooned (*münd*, *poet.* *mü'ned*), *ppl.* a. [f. **MOON** sb. or v. + -ED.]

†1. Lunatic. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

c 1550 CHENE *Matt.* iv. 24 Al y^t weer.. other spirited, or moond, or palseid.

2. a. Shaped like the (crescent) moon; crescent-

shaped. b. Ornamented with moons or crescents; having moon-shaped markings.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Goe; cut the salt from your mooned keeles. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Jitrac.* Peace Sonn. xxxviii. The Mahomites.. in Vienna plaine His mooned Standards haib already pight. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 381 When with his mooned traine The strutting Peacock.. Flutters into the Arke. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 978 Th' Angelic Squadron.. sharpening in mooned hoves Thir Phalanx. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusitad* i. (1778) 20 Thir bowsprits pointing to the shore, (A safe moon'd bay). 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xiii. 6 The brazen rein she flung upon his neck, and kissed his mooned brow. 1858 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 The Swiss and Mooned pigeons have a crescent-shaped coloured mark on the breast. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. v. 'Twas then he wrought this work.. Emboss'd with rich design, a mooned ear.

3. † a. **Mooned man** = **MAN-IN-THE-MOON**. *Obs.*

b. Accompanied or attended by the moon, or moonlight. Also applied to a moon-goddess.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in the Moon* ad fin., And oftentimes the Mooned man outspies the Euedropper. 1629 MILTON *Hyun Nativ.* xxii. Mooned Ashtaroth, Heav'n's Queen and Mother both. c 1825 BEDDOES *Apotheosis* Poems (1851) 96 Be pale, thou mooned midnight!

4. **Moonlit**. *rare*.

1831 LYTTON *Milton* i. ii. Dreams he of nymph half hid in sparry cave, Or Naiad rising from her mooned wave?

Mooner (*mū'ner*). [f. **MOON** sb. or v. + -ER 1. In first sense rendering mod. L. *lunarius*.]

†1. A kind of watch-dog (see quot.). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* 29 This kinde of dogge is likewise called.. the Mooner: Because he doth nothing else but watch and ward.. having and wauing at the Moone. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting of Antichrist* 16 The dogge called Lunarius, the Mooner, whose nature is continually to barke at the Moone-shine in the water. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 184/1.

2. One who moons about.

1848 [see **MOON** v. 3]. 1866 SALA *From Waterloo to Peninsula* II. 102 A 'Mooner' is an idle, listless, friendlessly inquisitive person, of street-wandering habits. 1884 *Punch* 5 July 1/1 The ancient grey Bridge is delightful to moon on, For ne'er such a spot for the mooner was made.

Mooney (*mū'nari*). [f. **MOON** v. + -ERY.] = **MOONING** *vbl.* sb. 1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. 119/2 The most fantastic yet maudlin moonery.

Moonest: see **MONISH** v.

† **Moonet**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **MOON** sb. + -ET.]

A small moon, satellite.

1642 BR. HALL *Free Prisoner* ii. Three Tract. (1646) 112 Some lesser Planets moving round about the Sun, and the Moonets about Saturn and Jupiter.

Moon-eye. [f. **MOON** sb. + **EYE** sb.; in sense 1 transl. of L. *oculus lunaticus* (Vegetius).]

1. *Farriery*. (Usually *pl.*) An eye affected with intermittent blindness (attributed to the moon's influence); also, the disease itself, moon-blindness.

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 280 Of Lunatick or Moon-eyes. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman*. 6 Be you.. marvellous careful that neither your stallion or mare have.. moon-eyes, watry eyes, or bloudshoten eyes. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 152 There is another Disiempir.. the Ancients called it a Moon-eye.

2. a. A North American fish, *Hyodon tergusis*.

b. The cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*.

1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 462 *Hyodon tergusis*.. Called 'Moon-eye', 'Shiner', 'Lake Herring' at Buffalo. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 541 The Moon-eye or Cisco.

Moon-eyed, *ppl.* a. [f. **MOON-EYE** + -ED 2. Cf. G. *mondäugig*.]

1. *Farriery*. Affected with the disease of 'moon-eyes'; moon-blind.

1610 MARKMAN *Masterp.* ii. xii. 239. I haue scene many a slothfull and heauy houre brought to be moone eyed by the folly of his rider. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 75 The English mare that carries me.. is going rapidly blind. She is moon-eyed. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 262 George Parker on his examination found that she was 'moon-eyed'.

† b. Purlblind; squint-eyed. *Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Brit. Red.* 94 So manifest, that even the moon-eyed sects See whom and what this Providence protects. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* Moon-eyed, *luciosus, lusciosus*. 1785 GOODE *Dict. Vulg. Tr.* Moon-eyed hen, a squinting wench.

†2. Having eyes adapted for seeing at night. *Obs.*

1699 WAFER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 51 From their seeing so clear as they do in a moon-shiny night, we used to call them moon-eyed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Moon-eyed or Owl-eyed*, that can see better at Night, than day. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 166 Or whether blinded by the solar glare, The moon-eyed Indian.. to halsam groves repair. 1817 C. FIELD *Chronicles* (1845) § 335. 165 That kind of nyctalopia [sic] called moon-eyed, which is common to the Bushmen of Southern Africa, who sleep out the day, and are blind when the sun shines, but.. see well in seeming darkness.

3. Having round, wide-open eyes, as a terrified person.

1790 WILCOT (P. Pindar) *Compl. Ep. to J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 358 Moon-eyed wnder opes her lap to thee. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* Hope 11. 265 Fly, like the moon-eyed herald of Dismay, Chased on his night-seed by the star of day.

Moon-fern. [Cf. G. *mondfern*.] = **MOON-WORT** 1.

1671 in SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, Bot. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* i. iii. (1814) 68 We saddled our naigis w' the moon-fern leif, And rode fra Kilmerin kirk. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 2 Braid moonfern now with mystic trifoly.

Moon-fish. A name for various fishes resembling, or having parts that resemble, the moon: a. The sunfish, *Orthogoriscus mola*. b. U.S. An ephippoid fish, *Chaetodipterus faber*. c. Any fish of the genus *Selene*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 169 The Moone fish, or Orthogoriscus. 1681 GUEW *Musnum* i. 102 Moon-fish, *Mola Sabini* Luna; Because the Tail-fin is shaped like a Half-Moon. 1810 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 631/2 The moon-fish (tetraodon mola). 1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 339 Ephippias gigas, Parkinson.. Called 'Moon-fish' in the Antilles. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indus.* U. S. 17 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Moon-fish: *Chaetodipterus faber*. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selene schipinus*.. known in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish' or 'Sunfish'. 1891 *Ibid.* 323 The Silver Moon-fish—*Selene argentea*.

Moon-flower.

1. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. segetum* (Treas. Bot.).

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 929 Greater Daisy. Ox-eye. Moon-flower. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Plants* 263 The Sun-flowers and the Moon-flowers.

2. A tropical plant, *Ipomoea bona-nox*, that blooms at night, having large fragrant white flowers.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. iii. 162 One most interesting flower.. is a night-blowing convolvulus, the moon-flower of Europeans. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 23 The odorous moon-flower gave out a rich perfume.

Moong, mung (*mūṅ*, *mṅṅ*). [Hindi *mūṅ*.]

A species of vetch, *Phaseolus Mungo*, common in India; also, the fibre of this plant, of which mats are made.

1800 MISC. *Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 199/1 The stalks of the Oord are hispid in a less degree than those of the Moong. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trils.* (1873) I. ii. 34 A large basket of soroko, or, as they call it in India, 'mung'. 19.. *Mod. Trade Lish.* Moong mats.

Moonge, variant of **MUNGE**. *dial.*

† **Moonified**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **MOON** sb. + -IFY + -ED 1.] Shaped like a moon.

1795 TENNINIA I. 143 [A peacock's] moonified tail.

Moonly (*mū'nili*), *adv.* [f. **MOONY** a. + -LY 2.]

a. ? Like a moon. b. In a mooning manner.

a 1849 BEDDOES *Song on Water* ii. So our sails lie the bubbles Ghostly Arched, mirrored, and hover Moonly. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 'Far worse!' he moonily muttered.

Mooniness (*mū'nines*). [f. **MOONY** a. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being moonly.

1805 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* i. xix. 216 Contact with her spirited him out of his mooniness.

Mooning, *vbl.* sb. [f. **MOON** v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb **MOON**; listless or aimless wandering about or contemplation.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. John Briggs.. neglected alike work and amusement for lazy mooning over books. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Amuse* ix. 195 The knight used, it seems, to lose himself in metaphysical moonings.

attrib. 1859 MEREDITH R. *Feuer* xii. Lady Blandish likewise hinted at his mooning propensities. 1862 SALA *Adresses* 214 It may have been on a mooning excursion.. when I had.. nothing to do.

2. Hunting by moonlight. (See **MOON** v. 3.)

Mooning, *ppl.* a. [-ING 2.] Listless, aimless.

Hence **Mooningly** *adv.*

1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iran Pirate* 177 Chinese mooningly silent. 1905 ALTENHORN 19 Aug. 232/2 The Celt of 'the Forty-five' was not a mooning misanthrope.

Moonish (*mū'nish*), a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 monyssh. [f. **MOON** sb. + -ISH.] Resembling or characteristic of the moon; influenced by the moon; acting as if under the moon's influence; changeable, fickle.

c 1407 LYON *Reson & Sens.* 6183 God forbide That ther shoide in womanhede Ben any Monyssh tache at Al, but steedfaster than ys a wal. 1581 MULLCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 176 As for bodies the maidens be more weak, most commonly euen by nature, as of a moonish influence. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. 11. 430 At which time would I, being but a moonish youth, greeue, he effeminate, changeable. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* K 3, These are but Moonish shades of griefes or fears. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pl. Artevelde* iv. ii. 'Tis moonish madness.

Moonite. [+ -ITE.] A dweller in the moon.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxxiii.

† **Moonjah, munjah** (*mū'ndza*, *mū'ndza*). Also moon-, munja, moonyah. [Hindi *munj*, Skr. *munjā*.] A name for certain Indian plants yielding fibres used for making ropes.

1855 ROYLE *Fibr. Plants India* 32. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 559/1 *Moonjah, Munjah*, or *Moonyah* (*Saccharum Munjah*), a grass of the same genus as the sugar-cane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Moonyah*, an Indian name for the fibre of *Arundo Karika*. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 130 Its head bound back with munja grass.

Moonke, -rie, obs. forms of **MONK**, **MONKERY**.

Moonless (*mū'nless*), a. [f. **MOON** sb. + -LESS.] Without a moon; not lit up by the moon.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 92 Eolus full woid, and Neptunus, Mirk and moonless. 1535 STEWART *Com. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 53 But sail or ruther in the mirk midnycht, And myneles als withoutin ony licht. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 3 Moonless and starless nights. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 393 It was.. in a dark moonless night that the Scots before midnight.. marched under cover of the adjoining wood. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 104 The moonless night has a touch of frost, and is steely-clear.

Moonlet (mū'nlet). [-LET.] A little moon. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poems* 47. I pledge thee in the silver horn Of yonder moonlet bright. 1891 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 55/1. The satellites of satellites, the little moonlets of the moons.

Hence † **Moonletted** *a.* Bot. = LUNATE.

1877 *tr. Linnæus's Fam. Pl.* 385 *Isopyrum*... Capsules many, moonletted, recurved, one-celled.

Moonlight (mū'nloit), *sb.* [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **LIGHT** *sb.* Cf. Du. *maanlicht*, Ger. *mondlicht*.]

1. The light of the moon.

† a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1010 Ne she was derk ne brown, but bright, And cleer as [is] the moon-light. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 166 In þe nyght folwyng, he þe moonelyght, a knyzt... cam rydyng homwarde. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v. 1. 54* How sweet the moon-light sleeps vpon this banke. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* lxviii. Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1765 *MATY in Phil. Trans.* LV. 311. I saw the comet, but could form no judgment as to its appearance, because of the moon-light. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 4 A tall ship lying anchored in the moonlight.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottentham* 153 The cheefe was a plowmell, And the shadow of a bell, Quartered with the Moon-light. 1868 *FARRAR Silence & V. ii.* (1875) 30 This pale moonlight of a utilitarian or rational morality. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* iii. If you asked him what Sheila was like, he would have answered by saying that there was moonlight in her face.

† 2. A moonlight scene or landscape. *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 263/2 A moon-light, from Van Bosman. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 213 A small moon-light. 1778 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* viii. (1876) 457 A picture which I have of Rubens: it is a representation of a moonlight.

3. = MOONSHINE *a. ? Obs.*

1809 *SCOTT Poacher* 81 Yon cask holds moonlight, run when moon was none. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. A cask of moonlight. 1829 [see MOONSHINE 4].

4. *U.S.* An excursion made by moonlight.

1886 *Boston (Mass.) Frnl.* 13 Aug. 3/5 To-night the fourth in the series of moonlights will be made.

5. *Amer. Univ. slang.* (See *quots.*)

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 20 *Moonlight*. At Williams College, the prize rhetorical exercise is called by this name; the reason is not given. The students speak of 'making a rush for moonlight', i.e. of attempting to gain the prize for elocution. 1860 C. DUFFEE *Hist. Williams College* 104 Those who receive the appointment to speak for the prize have always... been called 'Moonlights'.

6. *attrib.* as *adj.* Accompanied by, bathed in moonlight; lit up by the moon, moonlit; performed by the light of the moon.

1584 *R. SCOT Disco. Witcher*, x. ix. (1886) 150 Riding in a moon light night. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. II. ii. 1. 141* If you will... see our Moone-light reuels, goe with vs. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xii. The gate opened at once upon the moonlight mountains. 1819 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xiii. A little moonlight room, Pale, latticed, chill. 1829 *COLERIDGE Monody Chatterton* (later vers.) 135 Dancing to the moon-light roundelay.

b. *Moonlight flit, flitting*: the removal of household goods by night to avoid paying rent. So *moonlight wanderer*, (*colloq.* or *slang*).

1721 [see *LITTING vbl. sb.*] 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* 120 *Moonlight wanderers*, or 'fly-by-night' persons, who cheat their landlords and run away by night. 1824 *CRANF. Green* Glens. 1. Moon-light flit. 1866 *ATHENÆUM* 13 Oct. 471. Probably Walkden wished to have his rent before it was due, that he might be safe against 'a moonlight flit'.

7. *Comb.*

1762 *WARTON On Birth Pr. Wales* 48 The cloister's moonlight-chequer'd floor. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensitive Plant* 1. 34 The wand-like lily... lit up by... its moonlight-coloured cup.

Moonlight (mū'nloit), *v.* [Back-formation f. **MOONLIGHTER.] *a. pass.* To be attacked by moonlighters. *b. intr.* To engage in moonlighting. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1376 An Irish tenant pays this rate that he be moonlighted. 1887 *Times* 26 Feb. 8/2 Eight men were... charged with moonlighting... The accused were not moonlighting.**

Moonlighted (mū'nloitēd), *ppl. a.* [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **LIGHTED** *ppl. a.* after **MOONLIGHT** *sb.* Cf. **MOONLIT**.] Moonlit.

1829 *JAMES RICHIE* xviii. The thunder-clouds passed away, and left the sky clear and moonlighted. 1859 *MEREDITH R. Feverel* xx. The moon-lighted valley.

Moonlighter (mū'nloitē), *v.* [Formed as next: see -ER.] One who engages in moonlighting or commits a moonlighting outrage.

1882 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Mar. A 'moonlighter' shot by the police. 1893 *VIZETLYN Glances Back* II. xxxv. 27 Irish landlords driven abroad... by the fear of moonlighters.

Moonlighting (mū'nloitē), *vbl. sb.* [f. **MOONLIGHT** *sb.* + -ING.]

1. The performance by night of an expedition, or of an illicit action.

1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 The exciting occupation of moonlighting... The object is to capture the cattle that have gone wild [etc.]. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/2 Sometimes well owners 'torpedo' their wells stealthily by night to avoid paying the high price charged by the company. This operation is called 'moonlighting'.

2. *spec.* In Ireland, the perpetration by night of outrages on the persons or property of tenants who incurred the hostility of the Land League.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 As Boycotting is preferable to 'Moonlighting', so is parliamentary obstruction to physical force. 1892 *Times* 9 Dec. 9/1 A gross 'moonlighting' outrage is reported from Kerry, where... a party of ten men

entered the house of a farmer... and treated him so brutally that he is not expected to recover.

Fig. 1886 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. ix. 144 All good men and true should combine to stop this system of literary moonlighting.

So **Moonlighting** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 8/2 Small Moonlighting gangs. 1887 *Spectator* Oct. 1330 One of the moonlighting party that attacked Sexton's house.

Moonlighty (mū'nloitē), *a.* [f. **MOONLIGHT** *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling moonlight.

1875 *Mas. OLIPHANT Curate in Charge* vii. A sort of moonlighty blue.

Moon-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. **MOON** *sb.* + -LIKE.]

Like or resembling a moon; having the characteristics of the moon; after the manner of the moon.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. vii. 13* She saw transfigured Her... Moone-like Mitre to a Crowne of gold. 1642 *H. MORE, Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. lxii. Venus Moon-like grows circulate. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kehama* viii. iv. The multitude behind close up the rear With moon-like bend. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 A pale face, on which a faint moon-like smile was glimmering.

† **Moonling**, *Obs.* [f. **MOON** *sb.* + -LING.] A simpleton; an idiot.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil as Ass* i. vi. I have a husband... But such a moon-ling, as no wit of man Orroses can redeem from being an Ass.

Moonlit (mū'nlit), *a.* [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **LIT** *ppl. a.*] Lit up by the moon; bathed in or flooded with moonlight.

1830 *TENNYSON Arab. Nts.* 27 The sloping of the moon-lit sward. 1883 *Gt. Words* 112 She stood on deck, watching the moonlit sea.

Moon-litten, *a. poet.* [See *LITTEN* *ppl. a.*] = *prec.*

1845 *HIRST Poems* 74 Under a lattice encircled with flowers Dim with the dew of the moon-litten hours. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. ii. 105 A piece of fair moonlitten snow.

† **Moon-man**, *Obs.* [Cf. **MOON** *sb.* 1 g.]

1. One whose occupation is pursued by moonlight; a 'night-walker'; one who robs by night. Cf. 'the moon-men', *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. i. ii. 35.*

1632 *SHERWOOD, Moone-men, brigands.*

2. A gipsy.

1628 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candle Lt.* G 2 b. A Moone-man signifies in English a mad-man. By a by name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egyprians, others in mockery call them Moone-men. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1641) 65 They are Gipsies of this year, of this Moone... Cf. *Obs.* They are called the Moone men I remember now! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Moon-men*, Gipsies.

3. A dweller in the moon.

a 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid Inn* iv. ii. *Tay.* Shall I be a moon-man? *Foro.* I am of opinion, the people of that world... do vary the fashion of their cloathes often after their Quick-silver'd nation in Europe. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 104 Beauty of a richer vein... Unto men these moon-men lend, And our shrinking sky extend.

Moonraker (mū'nraikē), [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **RAKER**.]

1. A native of Wiltshire.

See *quots.* 1787. In Wiltshire a more complimentary turn is given to the story: the men were caught taking a pond for kegs of smuggled brandy, and put off the revenue men by pretending folly.

1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* Prov. R v ij b. Wiltshire Moonrakers. Some Wiltshire rusticks, as the story goes, seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out. 1819 J. C. HOARE *Rec. in Smiles J. Murray* (1891) I. xvi. 499. I have been... immersed in the miserable provincial politics of my brother moon-rakers of this county. 1881 *Slow Wiltsh. Rhymes* 1 The Wiltshire Moonrakers.

2. *Naut.* A sailor above the sky-sail; cf. *moon-sail*. 1867 *SMITH'S Sailor's Word-bk.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 27 Now all the old canvas has gone, with its snowy wings from the watersails to the moonrakers.

Hence **Moon-raking** *vbl. sb.*, 'raking the moon'; *fig.* pursuing vain thoughts.

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xvii. As soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moonraking. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* I. ix. 43 Have the lad's wits gone moon-raking, I wonder?

Moonrise. [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **RISE** *sb.*] The rise of the moon. Also used for: The east.

1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 454 A luminous Arch... which extended it self almost from Sun-set to Moon-rise. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* II. x. O'er the still sea and jagged islets droned The light of moonrise. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* 172 The time between two successive moonrises varies considerably.

Moonseed (mū'nseid). [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **SEED** *sb.*, after mod. L. *mēnispermum* (badly f. Gr. *μήν* moon, *σπέρμα* seed).] A plant of the genus *Mēnispermum* (having lunate seeds).

1739 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* II. *Mēnispermum*, Moon-seed. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 547 *Mēnispermum Canadense*, Canadian Moon Seed... *M. Virginicum*, Virginian Moon Seed. 1857 *GRAY First Less. Bot.* (1866) 95 The rudiments of pistils are often found in the sterile blossom, and rudimentary stamens in the fertile blossom, as in Moonseed.

attrib. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 746 *Mēnispermaceæ*, the Moon-seed Family.

Moonset (mū'nset), *poet.* [f. **MOON** *sb.*, after *sunset*.] The setting of the moon.

1845 *BROWNING Good News* iii. 'Twas moonset at starting. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 280 In the darkling tide Betwixt the moonset and the dawn of day.

Moon-shade. [Cf. G. *mondschatte* in sense 3.] † 1. The plant nightshade. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 975 Soporiferous Medicines. Hemlocke, Mandrake, Moonshade.

2. A circular lamp-shade. (Cf. **MOON** *sb.* 5.) 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* ix. vii. A table-lamp with a moon-shade. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frnl.* IV. 195/1 No moon-shades should ever be used, as, besides intercepting a considerable portion of the light, they [etc.].

3. Shadow occurring between spells of moonlight. 1905 *H. HUNT Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 19 Like palled shapes in a heavy dream, detached by moonlight and moonshade.

Moon-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the moon, *esp.* crescent-shaped, lunate.

1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun... Moon shap'd in her Sleir. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husband.* III. 286 Compressed moon-shaped pods. 1868 *W. K. PARKER Shoulder-girdle Verteb.* 32 The moon-shaped 'glenoid' spaces of the coraco-scapular cartilage.

|| **Moonshee, munshi** (mū'nshē). Also 8 *munchee*, 8-9 *moonshi*, -shy, 9 *munshoe*. [Urdu *munshi*, a. Arab. *munshi*, pres. ppl. of *anasha* to compose, causative of *nasha* to grow up.] A native secretary or language-teacher in India.

1776 N. B. HALHED *Code Genioe Laws* I. 17 *Moonshi*, a Writer or Secretary. 1782 J. H. Tracts I. 89 (N.) The young gentlemen... reason at, dispute with the *munchees* (tutors) in Persian and Moors. 1788 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 223 There was a Persian moonshie in a secret, of which Cantoob Baboo was ignorant. 1800 *WELLESLEY in Owen Disc.* (1837) 713 An establishment of Moonshies and native teachers... will be attached to the new College. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 40 I made my old Muhammadan Munshi... compute the date. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 164 The Queen read Persian like a moonshi.

Moonshine (mū'nshēn). Also 5 -shone (?). [f. **MOON** *sb.* + **SHINE** *sb.* Cf. OHG. *mānschēn* (mod. G. *mondschein*), Dn. *maneschijn*, ON. *mānashin*.]

1. = **MOONLIGHT** *sb.* 1. Now rare or poet.

c 1500 *Melusine* 22 Here shall we abyde til it be mone shyn. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 106 Find him, and burne him, and turne him about, Till Canches, and Starlight, and Moonshine be out. 1633 *EARL MARSH. Al Mondo* (1636) 130 His dayes... passe as a shadow by Moone-shine. 1798 *COLERIDGE Ana. Mar.* 1. 78 Whiles all the night, through fog-moone white, Glimmered the white moon-shine. 1814 *SCOTT Waver.* xxvii. The twilight had given place to moonshine when the party halted upon the brink of a precipitous glen. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrussau* 45 Every gleam of moonshine... mocked and laughed at him.

b. *fig.* and *allusive*.

1607 *CHAPMAN Busy d'Ambois* iv. i. Women... as the tender Moonshine of their beauties Cleeres, or is cloudy, make men glad or sad. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xvi. (1852) 186 The lap-dog dreams, as round he lies, In moonshine of his mistress' eyes.

† c. The time when the moon begins to shine. 1690 *Gt. Scanderbeg* 19 We went together, at the Moon-Shine, upon the Sea Shore.

† d. *transf. (jocular)*. A month, *nonce-use*.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. ii. 5 For that I am some twelve, or fourteen Moonshines Lag of a Brother?

2. Taken as the type of: An appearance without substance; something unsubstantial or unreal; now *esp.* foolish or visionary talk, ideas, plans, etc.; orig. in *pbr.* † *moonshine in the water*, later simply *moonshine*. Also a matter of moonshine (2 *obs.*).

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 If Sir Thomas Howys wer... made byleve and put in hope of the moone shone in the water and I wot nat what. 1530 *PALSGR. 865/1* For moone shyne in the water *pour vive chose de riens*. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 208. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 6 Their continual brawlings about Moone shine in the water. 1624 *DEBELL Lett.* ii. 49 Our dissensions are about Moone-shine. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Men.* (1821) 33 Their detectable morsels will melt into moonshines. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. A matter or mouthful of moonshine, a trifle, nothing. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 7 Coleridge's entire statement upon that subject is perfect moonshine. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II. viii. 155 I found the whole affair... a matter of moonshine. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 261 A science, and not a mere edifice of moonshine. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1173 As for all this talk about Federalism, it is moonshine. It means nothing practical at all.

† b. To hang by the moonshine: to be baseless. 1532 *MORE Confit. Tindale* Wks. 561/4 Ye may wel percelue... that the profe of al his whole conclusion... hangeth all by the moneshyne.

c. *slang*. Gilded moonshine: see *quots. ? Obs.* 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* 121 Gilded Moonshine, sham bills of exchange: 'no effects'. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 19 To borrow money on his own notes of hand, which they call 'gilded moonshine'.

† 3. *Cookery*. a. Eggs in moonshine: a preparation of eggs used in the 16th and 17th c. Also *allusively* (with reference to sense 2). b. A dish in which a 'sky' of blancmange or custard was diversified with a half-moon and stars in clear jelly. (Mrs. Glasse *Cookery*, 1767, p. 289.)

1576 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 23 It is to be thought that the King of Portugal would not have given to the Emperor such summes of money for eggs in moonshine. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 21 You may discourse of: I wot not what marvelous eggs in moonshine. 1601 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 35 He make a sop oth' Moonshine of you. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) II. xxii. 34 Could I those whitley Stars goe nigh, I'd poach them, and as Moon-shine dress. To make my Delia a curious mess. 1660 *MAY Accompl. Cook* (1665) 437 Eggs in Moon-shine.

4. Smuggled or illicit spirit. Cf. **MOONLIGHT** *sb.* 3. (The precise application varies with the locality.) 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. The white brandy smuggled

on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, is [ed. 1796 and the gin in the north of Yorkshire are] called moonshine, 1829 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Moon-light, Moon-shine*, ... smuggled whiskey. 1842 J. T. HAWLEY *Parish Clerk* I. 9 A glass of real Holland's—genuine moonshine.

attrib. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 428 1/2 Georgia and Arkansas have the greatest number of moonshine stills. *Ibid.* 430 1/2 Moonshine whiskey.

† 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Illuminated by the moon; moonlit; (of persons) active by moonlight or at night. Cf. MOONLIGHT sb. 6. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. 129 A spirit that would of custome in a moon shine night... run at tilt and turnelle in complet armor with anie knight... in that place. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v.* v. 42 You Moon-shine-reuellers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 866 Starre-Light Nights, yea, and bright Moon-shine Nights, are Colder than Cloudy Nights. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, it being likewise a Moon-shine night. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 97 Moonshine sportsmen, familiarly termed poachers. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 327 During the clear moonshine nights of November.

† b. Vain, empty. *Obs.*
1668 H. MORE *Dr. Dial.* III. xxvi. (1713) 242 They are weak, abortive, Moonshine Conceptions.

Moonshiner (mūnʃɪnər), *U.S.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A distiller of 'moonshine' (see prec. 4). So Moonshining *vbl. sb.*, illicit distilling.

1860 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* 31 The moonshiners had no cargo to defend. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 7/3 A Knoxville (Tenn.) telegram... says '—A desperate fight has occurred between a party of 'moonshiners' and a sheriff's posse. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1285/3 A young man speaking at a temperance meeting while his brother is to the penitentiary for 'moonshining'.

† **Moonshining**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MOONSHINE sb. + -ING -] = MOONSHINY I.

1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 134 Lying one Moon-shining Night in the Cradle awake, he was taken up thence. 1786 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* IV. i, It was a fine moonshining night, last night. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 231 Jack and myself went thither on a moonshining Monday.

Moonshiny (mūnʃɪni), *a.* [f. MOONSHINE sb. + -Y.]

1. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 136h, In a faire Moone-shinie night, he hyeth to dig it up. 1717 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct. 1, I lie dreaming of you in moonshiny nights. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teetotum Trees* 140 Every one who likes to do so may still believe that on moonshiny nights the elves and fays come out into the meadows.

2. White as moonlight; resembling moonlight.

† 1825 COLERIDGE *Alceid* C. 18 As spotless fair, as airy light As that moon-shiny doe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. They serenely beautiful Philosophising, with its soft moonshiny clearness.

3. Of the nature of 'moonshine'; vain, unreal.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1291. 122 There is a good deal of moonshiny sentiment in it, especially in the conversation of the lovers. 1884 A. MACLAREN in *Chr. Commu.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptiness and moonshiny illusions... which men chase after.

† **Moon-sick**, *a. Obs.* [f. MOON sb. + SICK *a.* In OE. *mōnsēk* (Northumb.), **mōnsēc* = MDu. *maansiek* (Du. *maanziek*).] Lunatic.

1575 *Ruslow Gosp.* Matt. iv. 24 Pa be dioful hæfdun & mon-sēkē [lunatics] & loman. 1552 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Wyfe, I weene thou art dronke or Leunlike. Nay husband; women are neuer moone sick. 1516 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. (1629) 473 If his Itch proceed from a Moone-sicke head, the chiefe intention is to settle his braines.

|| **Moonsiff**, *munsif* (mūnsɪf). [Urdū, *a.* Arab. *munsif* just, honest (pres. ppl. of *anṣafa* to be bisected, be impartial, from *nif* half).] A native judge in India.

1822 *Gloss.* to 5th Rep. Sel. Comm. E. Ind. Comp. 37 *Munsif*. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *comp. Wallah* (1866) 27 The Shasters and the Hedeya will be useless to a Moonsiff or Sudder Ameen. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 519 It was provided, that the Heads of villages should be Munsifs in their respective villages. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. c. 556/2 Moonsiffs, who were at first restricted to hearing cases valued at fifty rupees, were made competent to deal with those of 150.

Moonstone (mūnstōn), [f. MOON sb. + STONE sb., after L. *selenites*, Gr. *σεληνίτης* (λίθος) SELENITE.] A popular name, alluding to the lustre, for some varieties of adularia and albite. The moonstone of the ancients was probably selenite* (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1632 SHERWOOD, A moonstone, *piere de la luna*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 893 A moon-stone; *Selenites*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Handborough*, Ox. near Woodstock, is noted only for the selenites, or moonstone. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 289 Moonstone of Ceylon. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 311 The moonstone's changing light. 1877 STREETER *Prec. Stones* 210, 211. *attrib.* 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 24 She gazed With eyes, the moonstone portals to her heart. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 The coat was of Parma violet velvet and the skirt moonstone-grey.

Moon-stricken, *ppl. a.* = MOONSTRUCK.
1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxi, Like some moon-stricken knight in a Spanish romance. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 248 The moonstricken Prince.

Moonstruck (mūnstɹʊk), *ppl. a.* [f. MOON sb. + STRUCK, *p. pple.* of STRIKE *v.* Cf. Ps. cxxi. 6 and late Gr. *σεληνόβλητος*, -πληκτος.]

1. Affected in mind or deranged in conduct (through the supposed influence of the moon); in early use and *arch.* = lunatic; now implying a dis-

tracted or dazed condition apparently due to some mental obsession.

1674 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 486 Aod Moon struck madness, pining Atrophie. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 12 The moon-struck Prophet felt the madding hour. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Cobb.* xxxiii. 1, the moon-struck slave of Dora, perambulated round and round the house and garden for two hours. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolde* I. 209 'Up, Tristram, up!' 'thou moonstruck knight! What foul fiend rides thee?' 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxii, Deform'd in body, and of moonstruck mind.

2. (See *quots.* and cf. MOON-BLIND 2.)

1846 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wanderers* xviii, I was afraid I was moon-struck [note], by sleeping in the open air. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-struck*, an influence imputed to the moon in the tropics, by which fish... though recently taken, become intemperate, and even spoiled... Human beings are also said to be injured by sleeping in the moon's rays.

Moontan, *obs. form* of MUNTIN.

Moonward(s) (mūn'wɔɪd(z)), *adv.* [f. MOON sb. + -WARD(s).] Towards the moon.

1855 *Valley Mystic* 35 From the immovable star-plane to the prime Conceptacle of motion, moonwards, through All spheres in graded order.

Moonwort (mūnwɔɪt). [f. MOON sb. + WORT sb., after med. L. *lunaria* LUNARY sb., Du. *maankruid*, G. *mondkraut*.]

1. The fern *Botrychium Lunaria* = LUNARY sb. b. Also small or lesser moonwort (= old Bot. name *Lunaria minor*).

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* I. xciv. 136 This herbe is now called in Latine *Lunaria*, and *Lunaria minor*. in English *Lunarie*, or *Moonewort*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 763 Horse, that... Tread upon Moon-wort with their hollow heels; Though lately shod, at night gae hare-foot home. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. 329 *Lunaria* or small Moone-wort groweth upon drie and barren mountaines and heathes. 1651 FRENCH *Ditt.* II. 46 The leaves of... the lesser Moone-wort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 489 Moonwort, which grows on dry pastures, has one naked stem, and one pinnate root. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 The curious little fern moonwort.

2. The plant *Honesty*, *Lunaria biennis*; = LUNARY sb. a. Also great moonwort. ? *Obs.*

1611 CORG., *Lunaria majur*; or *grande lunaire*. Great Moonewort, Pennie-Rower... *Honestie*. 1665 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 37 The seed of Bulbunack resembles the Moon, which is therefore called Great Moonewort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 320 The brilliant whiteness of these silicles has occasioned this plant [sc. *Honesty*] to be called White Satin; and from the shape of them it is named *Lunaria* and *Moonewort*.

† 3. = MADWORT, *Marrubium Alysson*. *Obs.*

1597, 1621 [see MADWORT 2]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Pl.* (1670) 216 Mad-wort or Moone-wort... in Latine *Alysson* or *Lunaria*.

4. The tree-sorrel, *Rumex Lunaria*.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A Tree-Sorrel from the Canaries, which is no other than the Magicians Moone-wort of the Arabians in Lohel. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*

† 5. *Blue moonwort*: a plant of Switzerland, *Soldanella alpina*, having circular leaves. *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 234 *Soldanella Alpina*. Mountain *Soldanella* or hlew Moonewort.

Moony (mūni), *a.* [f. MOON sb. and *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to the moon; resembling or characteristic of the moon; like that of the moon.

1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 257 What would me to invite Your presence (sister dearest) first to my Moony sphere. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song* 4 Sweet dreams of pleasant streams By happy, silent, moony beams! 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 148 The cave shone silvery gray, with a faint moony sparkle.

2. Moon-shaped. † *a.* Crescent-shaped, lunate; hence, having the crescent as an emblem or ensign, belonging to the Turkish or Mohammedan power.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 467 The Moony Standards of proud Ottoman. 1697 DRYDEN *Zenaid* xl. 963 They clash with manly force their Moony Shields. 1776 FENTON *Poems* 227 The miscreant Moony Host, Before the Victor-Cross shall fly. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii, One... aim'd against his neck The moony falchion's point.

b. Round, circular.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 670 He was large and stout with a very red face, full and moony. 1865 DICKENS *Aut.* Fr. I. x, An oilcake-fed style of business-gentleman with moony spectacles.

3. Illuminated by the moon; also, resembling moonlight.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pal.*, Mildly disparkling, like those mites Of Candid dew in Moony nights. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 292 The scenery of Klopstock is always illuminated by a moony twilight, a misty glory. 1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* II. xvii. 187 On the moony side [of the street] people... could recognize each other two houses away.

4. Inclined to moon or act in a listless, aimless manner; given to mooning; stupidly dreamy.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xliii, Casting upon the reflection of his white neckcloth a pleased moony smile. 1865 DICKENS *Aut.* Fr. III. ii, What a mooney godmother you are, after all. 1879 MCCARTHY *Ocean Times* II. xxiii. 170 It was agreed... that he [sc. Louis Napoleon] was a fatuous, dreamy, moony, impracticable, stupid young man.

b. Slightly intoxicated. *slang.*

1854 N. I. LUCAS *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* 1125, 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mooney*, not quite intoxicated, but unfitted for duty. 1872 LATHAM, *Moony*... 3 Topsy. *Colloquial.*

Moony, *obs. form* of MANY.

c. 1450 *Osney Reg.* 139 John Duke... and moony other benne pere Beyng present.

Moop, variant of Sc. *MOUP*, to nibble, etc.

Moopie, *Mooped*, *obs. f.* *MOPE* sb., *MOPED*.

Moopoo, variant of *MOPOKE*.

Moor (mūər, mōər), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 mōr, 3-5 mor, 3-8 more, 4-5 mur, Sc. mwr(e), 4-6 mure, 5-7 moore, 8-9 Sc. muir, 7- moor. [OE. *mōr* masc. = MDu., Du. *moer* neut., MLG. *mōr*, *moor* (whence mod. G. *moor* neut., Da. *mor*), OHG. *muor* neut. — OTeut. **mōro-*, whence **mōrjā* fem., represented in OHG. *muorra* str. fem., ON *mōr-r* fem., moorland.]

ON. had *mōr* in the same sense; but this must be wholly unconnected, unless the -ro of OTeut. **mōro-* be a suffix, the pre-Teut. root being **mōr* (cf. *mōr*, as possibly in **mā-rī* Meaz sb.). Most scholars, however, regard the *r* as belonging to the root, which they consider to be an ablaut variant of **mūr-*, *mōr-* to die, so that the primitive sense of the sb. would be 'dead' or 'barren land.'

1. A tract of unenclosed waste ground; now usually, uncultivated ground covered with heather; a heath. Also, a tract of ground strictly preserved for shooting.

Beowulf 103 Se þe moras heold, fen and faesten. *Ibid.* 1405 Offer myrcan moras. c. 1205 LAY. 4817 Meduven and mores & þa heaze muntres. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 18 He hreke þe stane in þe more [Vulg. in eremo]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 108 Syne in a mwre that enterit ar, þe was hath hee & lang & hraid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 The Ro, which reneth on the Mor, Is thanne nocht so lyht as I. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1833) 58 It was grauntyd... pasture to all þe hestes in þe feyldes and io þe more. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 60 Wyth thar serwandis fra Ricardoun that raid To Mawchlyne mur. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 717 Heir I say is aoe, god mynde in Craufurdure mure. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 67 Could you on this faire Mountain leane to feed, And hatten on this Moore? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* xi. (1869) I. 155 The most desert moors in Norway and Scotland produce some sort of pasture. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* I, The risin' sun owre Galston muirs, W' glorious light was glintin. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 16 The Yorkshire moors are by far the most extensive and important of any in the kingdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 371 In the country he can find... moors for game, hills for geology, and groves for devotion. 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) Aug. 13/3 The moors thrown on the market for the year hung heavily on hand at first.

2. † A marsh (*obs.*); also *diad.* (see *quat.* 1883).

1441 *Tintinull Churchw.* *Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Et de segitibus venditis in le more hoc anno [etc.]. x. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wicliffe 797/9 *He Patis*, a more. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 230 Therto the frogs, bred in the slimie scowring Of the moist moores, their jarring voices hent. 1701 A. DE LA PRYME in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 982 Acorns have frequently been found at the bottom of the Soil of those Levels and Moors. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moor*... is now commonly taken for a Marsh, or Fen. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 25 Moors and Bogs generally consist of rotten trees, roots of weeds, and other half dissolved vegetable substances. 1883 GRANT ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* xxxviii. 228 In Yorkshire a moor means a high stretch of undulating heath-covered rock; whereas in Somerset it means a low flat level of former marshland, reclaimed and drained by means of numerous 'rines'.

3. *diad.* The soil of which moorland consists; peat. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Ruch, scharpe and hard hillis full of mosse, more and marrase. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 3 The vulgar [species of the earth] is either simple as Clay, Mould, Moor, Gravel, Sande. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 25 A thin stratum of moss, where the subsoil is gravel or sand, is called *Moore*. 1877 SKERTCHLY *Geol. Finland* 138 The word *peat* is quite unknown among the agricultural population of the fens. The substance is called *turf*, and where thin, or so weathered as to be unfit for fuel, the term *moor* is applied.

4. *Cornwall.* *a.* A moor or waste land where tin is found; hence *moor-house*, *-tin*, *-works* (see *quots.* 1602, 1778). *b.* (See *quots.* 1778, 1860).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 Under this title [Streamwork], they comprise also the Moore works. *Ibid.* 15 b, A foot of good Moore-tyn (which is counted the best soil) will way about fourescore pound. *Ibid.* 18 The Tynners of the whole shire are devided into four quarters, two called *Moors*, of the places where the Tynne is wrought, viz. Foymore and Black moore: the other Tiwarnall and Penwith. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 316 But if the place or Mine lies low, it is usual to say, 'He is gone to Moor'; if in the valley, they say, 'He is gone to Coomh.' *Ibid.* 324 *Moore*... This word signifies a root or a quantity of Ore in a particular part of the Lode; as 'A Moor of Ore'. 'A Moor of Tin'. *Ibid.*, *Moorehouse*, a hovel built with turf for workmen to change cloaths in. A Coe, Derby. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Cornw. Terms), *Moore*, a quantity of ore in a particular part of a lode, as a 'more' of tin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *moor-dike*, *-keeper*, *-side*, *-wind*; *moor-bred*, *-haunting* *adjs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* vi. lxxv. 147 The 'more-bred Mallard. 1799 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) i. Payde to Rycharde gylson for sixe dayes... at the 'more dyke for layinge up earthe to y^e wicke. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mac-kail Life* (1899) I. 234 With a 'ald musical note, like all the 'moor-haunting birds. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/2 The 'moor-keepers state that searches for grouse-nests during April proved most successful. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 131 At the 'mur syde. 1883 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 282 Those cold and blighting vapours carried by the 'moor-winds through all the country below. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* xvii, To my ounded ears the moor-winds here a sound coming from a great distance.

6. Special *comb.*: *moor-band*, a hard substratum of the soil found in moorland, consisting of clay, iron ore, and small stones, and impervious to moisture; called also *moor-band pan*; *moor-*

bath [after G. *moorbad*], a therapeutic procedure to which the patient is buried up to the neck in peat taken from a bog; *moor-coal*, †(a) peat used for buroioig (*obs.*); (b) a friable variety of lignite [after G. *moorkohle* (Werner)]; †*moor-earth*, peaty soil; *moor-evil*, a kind of dysentery in sheep and cattle; †*moor-fen*, a marsh; †*moor-grieve*, an overseer of a moor; *moor-hag*, broken ground from which peats have been dug = *peat hag* (see *PEAT* 1 3d); *moor-head*, the highest part of a moor; *moor-house* (see 4); *moor-ill* = *moor evil*; *moor-master*, †(a) an officer of the corporation of York; (b) in Cumberland 'the superintendent (not captain) of a mine' (Linton *Lake Country*, 1864, p. 308); *moor-pan* = *moor-band*; *moor peat*, peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss (*Cent. Dict.*); *moor planter* (see *quots.*); *moor-sick a.*, affected with *moor-sickness*; *moor-sickness*, a disease of sheep = *moor-evil*; *moor-tin*, -works (see 4).

1800 *Tuke Agric. N. Riding* 10 There is some cold thin clay upon what is here called a 'moorland'. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm. I.* 690 *Moor-band* pan belongs to a class of bodies known to chemists under the name of *ochrey deposits*. 1883 *GEIKIE Text-Book Geol.* III. 11. 2. 354 A dark ferruginous layer known to Scottish farmers as 'moorland-pan'. 1878 *Dr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 170 'Moors-Baths and Mud-Baths, so-called, form a separate class. 1862 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 4* § 6 Working... of any... Stone Sea Cole, Stone Cole, 'Moore Cole or Cberk Cole. 1816 *JANESON Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 378 *Moor-Cole* or Trapezoidal Coal. 1607 *NORON SURV. Dial.* IV. 229 Many feth 'Moore-earth or Murgion from the river between Colebrook and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds. 1749 *W. ELLIS Compl. Syst. Sheep*, ed. III. v. 321 What they call Wood-Evil in some other Parts, they call it here the 'Moore-Evil', because they conceive it is bred in a Sheep or Lamb, by its lying on moor, cold Ground. 1787 A. CROKE *Short View of Moor* 8 The larger cattle are frequently visited by an epidemical distemper called the *Moore-evil*. 1847 *W. C. MARTIN O.R.* 151 Wood-evil, moor-evil, or pantas. c. 1205 *LAY*, 2064 Swa doð þe wilde cron i þan 'mooruenne le 1275 moor-fennel. 1900 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 499 Thomas Strauchane, his 'mure greiff. 1814 *W. NICHOLSON Tales in Verse* 241 The 'moor-hagges were wide—but he stend't them. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 557, I hope if I may rule my familie on a 'moorhead, may my neighbours in a cite robbe me of my priviledge because I have neighbours? 1798 *R. DOUGLAS Agric. Ross.* 150 Cattle... are seized frequently with a serious and alarming disease called the *moor-ill*, and sometimes the 'moor-ill'. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* x. Though be helped Lambide's cow weel out o' the moor-ill. 1788 *Hist. & Antiq. York* (1788) I. 249 The chamberlains... had two assistants, called bidge-masters, and 'mure-masters. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 306 The sub-soil plough was used for breaking the 'moor-pan. 1832 *Planting* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. Silt planting... is performed... by the 'moor planter. *Ibid.* The moor planter is a heavy instrument, consisting of a wooden shaft and handle two feet nine inches in length, terminated by a single slightly curved prong of well tempered iron or steel. 1821 in *W. Marshall Rev. South. Rep. to Board Agric.* 532 Sheep pastured on these moors... become what is called 'moor-sick. 1844 *STRANER Agric. Surv. Shetl.* 66 A pining, or wasting, called provincially the 'moor-sickness, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn.

b. In names of plants: *moor-ball*, a sponge-like ball formed by the threads of a fresh-water alga, *Conferva agagropila*; *moor-berry*, any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) and the cranberry (*V. oxycoccus*); *moor myrtle*, *Myrica Gale* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*); *moor-palm*, (a) the flower of the *Carex* or sedge tribe; (b) the flower of the *Eriophorum* or cotton-rush; (c) the catkin of the dwarf sallow, *Salix aurita*; *moor-silk* = *moor-palm* (b); *moor-wort*, †(a) in OE., some unidentified plant, conjectured by some to be the sun-dew; (b) *Andromeda polifolia*.

1777 *ROBSON Brit. Flora* 318 *Conferva agagropila*. **Moors-halls*. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.*, *Moors-halls* are sometimes used as pen-wipers. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 319 **Moors Berries*, *Vaccinium*. 1777 *ROBSON Brit. Flora* 56 *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*. **Cranberry*... *Moorsberry*. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. II.* 342 **Moors-palms* (that is, *Moors-Palms*), the flowers of the *Carex* tribe [ed. 2, 1796, II. 333, the flowers of *Eriophorum*, the cotton rush]. 1849 *Sidonia Soc.* II. 46 From the quantity of moor-palms (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) which grow in their numerous rich meadows. 1888 *F. A. LEE Flora W. Yorks.* 406 *Salix aurita* L. Dwarf Sallow. **Moors-palm*. *Ibid.* 407 *Carex biveris* Sm. 'Seggs'. **Moors Palms*... the polliferous catkins in bloom. c. 1882 *J. LUCAS Shetl. Nidderdale* 10 In the spring the sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the 'moorsilk' (cotton-grass). c. 1800 *Sax. Leech. II.* 128 Of þæne smalan 'moor-wyre. 1798 *WIRNING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 373 *Andromeda Daboecia*. Linn. Irish Wort, or Moorswort.

c. To names of animals: *moor-bird*, a bird that nests to the moors, esp. the common grouse, *Tetrao lagopus*; *moor blackbird* (see *quot.*); *moor-buzzard*, the marsh harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*; *moor coot*, the common gallinule or water hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; *moor-fly*, a fly used by anglers; cf. *moorish fly*; *moor game*, the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*; also rarely, the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; *moor harrier*, the marsh harrier; *moor hawk* = *moor buzzard* (Swainson 1885); *moor-tetter*, -tit, -tilling, (a) the stone-

chat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (b) the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1812 *ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. Lichtenstein's Trav.* S. Afr. I. 224 Woods and level green valleys, with ponds in them, in which were large flocks of 'moor-birds. 1900 *H. SUTCLIFFE Shamolet Wayne v.* Moor-birds were clamorous up above her head. 1830 *MAGILLVAY Brit. Birds* II. 100 *Turdus torquatus*. The Ringed Thrush, or Ring Ouzel... **Moors Blackbird*. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 75 The **Moors Buzzard*: *Milvus æreuginosus*... common to be seen in Heaths and Wastes. 1605 *DRAYTON Alan in Moone* 186 The Teale and **Moorecoot* taking in the Weed. 1831 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 327 *Moors coot* and *Moors hen*, names for the Gallinule. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 97 The 'moor flic. 1611 *COTGR.* *Poule griesche*... the henne of the Grice, or **Mooregame*. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekpr.* t.805) 52 To pot red and black *Moos Game*. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 333 The red grouse, or moor game, is found upon most of the mountainous districts in the United Kingdom. 1840 *MAGILLVAY Brit. Birds* III. 352 *Circus aeruginosus*. The Marsh Harrier... **Moors Harrier*. *Moors Buzzard*. 1544 *TURNER Avium Præcip.* I b, Qualis est avicula Anglis stonechattera ut 'mortieretta dicta. 1668 *CHARLETON Ornithologia* 91 *Rubetra, Rubicola*... the Stone-chatter... *Mortieretta*, or Black Cap. 1885 *SWANSON Prov. Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)... **Moors tit*. 1900 *H. SUTCLIFFE Shamolet Wayne* iii. Thou look'st scared as a moor-tit. a. 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ornithol.* II. xv. (1676) 169 The **Moors-Titting*: The Stone-smith or Stone-chatter. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. III. 894 *Moors-titting*, one of the names of the Stone-Chat... *Saxicola rubicola*.

Moors (mūor, mōor), sb. 2 Forms: 4 *Maur*, 4-7 *More*, 5 *Moure*, *Mowre*, 6, 8 *Maure*, 6-7 *Moore*, 7-*Moors*. (Now with initial capital.) [ME. *More*, a. F. *Mor* (13th c.), *Maure*, ad. L. *Maurus* (med. L. *Mōrus*), Gr. *Mōpous*. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *Moro*; MDu. *Moer*, *Moer* (Du. *Moors*), OHG. *Mōr*, pl. *Mōr* (MHG. *Mōr*, *Merr*, mod. G. *Mohr*).

The L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Mōpous* may possibly be from some ancient North African language. Some believe the word to be merely a use of Gr. *μαύρος* black (which on this view is apocryphal from *μαῦρος* blind); but this adj. (or at least this sense of it) is confined to late Gr., and may even be derived from the ethnic name.

1. In *Ancient History*, a native of *Mauretania*, a region of Northern Africa corresponding to parts of Morocco and Algeria. In later times, one belonging to the people of mixed Berber and Arab race, Mohammedan in religion, who constitute the bulk of the population of North-western Africa, and who in the 8th c. conquered Spain. In the Middle Ages, and as late as the 17th c., the Moors were commonly supposed to be mostly black or very swarthy (though the existence of 'white Moors' was recognized), and hence the word was often used for 'negro'; cf. *BLACK-MOOR*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 98 There was no grace in the visage... Sche loketh forth as doth a More. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. ix. (1495) 569 Also cometh of the nacyon of Mauryt theyr blacke colour cometh of the inner parties. c. 1400 *MAUNOEY* (1839) xiv. 156 Ethiopia is departed in 2 principall parties... the partie meridionale is clept *More-tane*. And the folk of that Countee ben blacke... and thei ben clept *Mowres*. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xxvi. 565 He was so angry for it, that he became as blacke as a moure. 1512 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1502) IV. 338 Item... to the Bishop of Murrats more, at brocht ane present to the King... xxiij. 1547 *BOORKE Introd. Knowl.* xxxv. (1870) 212 Barbary... the inhabitants he called the Moors: they be whyte mores and black mores. a. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VII* 23 b, Granada, which many yeres had bene possessed of the Moors or Mawritane nation. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. iv. 48 The reste of the people of Libia westward... are called Maures, or Moors. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 355 Ethiopians, which we now caule Moors, Moorens, or Negroes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. v. 4, I shall answer that better to the Common-weale, than you can the getting up of the Negroes bellie: the Moors is with childe by you Launcelet? 1609 *Ro. C. Muley Hamet Rising* title p. The Religion and Policie of the Moors, or Barbarian. 1613 *MIDDLETON Triumph of Truth* c. 1, I being a Moors; then in Opinions lightnesse As far from Sanctity as my Face from whitenesse. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 637 The Sea coast-Moors, called by a general name *Badiumi*. 1632 *LINGWOOD Trav.* v. 232 A Towne inhabited by Christians, Arabs, and Moors: not blacke Moors, as the Africans be, but... a kinde of Egyptians. 1647 *COWLEY Astric. Not Fair*. A very Moors (methinks) plac'd near to Thee, White as his Teeth, would seem to be. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Moors*, or *Black-moors*, a native of Mauritania, in Africa. 1707 *M. HENRY Expos. Exod.* ii. 5, etc. Pity so fair a Child should suck the Brest of a Tawny-moor. 1728 *ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. Alme de Gones's Belle A.* (1727) II. 121 Meremorte was extremely diverted at the tectical, in what manner the Maure had been entertain'd. 1776 *J. RICHARDSON Arab. Gram.* 4 The Mauritain (hand), which is used by the Moors of Morocco and Barbary. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv. A tawny Moor with silver bracelets on his arms, and a turban on his head. 1904 *ATHENIUM* 2 July 207 Another discussion has arisen on the origin... of the term 'Moors'. M. Bloch finds the expression used in five different senses, as applying to the mixed race inhabiting the towns of Algeria and Tunisia, the mountain tribes of Morocco on the Algerian frontier, and the nomadic tribes of Western Sahara... M. Delisle... thinks that those called Moors have never been either black or the descendants of black races.

2. A Mohammedan, esp. a Mohammedan inhabitant of India. (Cf. *MOORS*.)

1588 *HICKOCK tr. Frederick's Voy.* 23 And whereas I speak of Mooies I meane Mahomets sect. 1607 *TOWSE Four-F. Beasts* 462, I have heard a story of an Englishman in Barbary which turned Moore. 1697 *DAMPER Voy.* L 507 A Towo of the Moors; which came our Seamen give to all

Subjects of the great Mogul, but especially his Mahometan Subjects. 1763 *SCRAPTON Indostan* (1770) 18 The word Moors is used by us to express the Mahomelans of all sects and countries who are settled in India. 1864 *TRAVELMAN Compet. Wallack* (1866) 251 In those days the rank and file of our army always spoke of the inhabitants of India by the appellation of 'Moors'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Moors-lass*, -*tabroner*; *Moors bridle*, a kind of bridle used by Moors; *Moors dance* (see *quot.*); *Moors-lipped a.*, having thick lips like those of a Moor; *Moors macaque*, monkey, the black macaque, *Macacus maurus*; *Moors saddle*, a Moorish saddle.

1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4058/8 A 'Moors Bridle and Saddle. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* III. v. 171 The Morisco or 'Moors dance is exceedingly different from the morris-dance, being performed with the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress. 1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1502) II. 465 Item, for hors to the 'Moors lasses. *Ibid.* 466 Quen the Moors lasses were cristinit. 1639 *MASINGER Unnat. Comed.* iv. 1 'Moore lip'd, flai nos'd, dimme ey'd [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 8/3 The 'Moors Macaque, a stump-tailed Indian monkey. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'Moors-monkey. 1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1502) II. 430 Item, to the 'Moors taulronar, to his expens maid be the Morienis, viij Fianch cronis.

Moors (mūor, mōor), sb. 3 *Naut.* [f. *Moors v.*] An act of mooring. *Flying (or running) moor* (see *quot.* 1883).

1750 *BLACKLEY Nav. Expositor*, *Moors*, signifies the laying out the Anchors of a Ship so, as is best and safest for her Riding. 1883 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailors' Lang.*, *Flying moor*, letting go a weather anchor whilst the ship has way, and then, when the cable range is nearly out, letting go the other anchor. 1893 *SLAONE-STANLEY Remin. Midshipm.* *Life xxxij.* 437 *The Queen*... ran into Beikos, and there made a running moor, which was well performed.

attrib. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 5/5 In being cast out of the boat they actually fell upon the moor rope.

Moors (mūor, mōor), v. 1 Also 5, 7 more, 6-8 moore, 7 moar. [Early mod. E. *more*; prob., in spite of its late occurrence, repr. OE. **mōrian*, corresponding to MDu. (according to Kluyver originally Frisian, which accounts for the vowel) *mōren* to moor (a vessel), tie up (an animal) = WG. **mairōjan*, a parallel formation with **mairjan*, whence OE. **māran* (not recorded, but implied by the derivative *mārels* mooring-rope), MDu. *mēren* (mod. Du. *meren*) to moor (a vessel). The word passed from Tent. into Fr. as *amarre* (13th c.), for which the simple *māre* occurs in OF. The MDu. *merren*, *marren* to moor (whence MARLINE) resulted from a confusion of this vb. with *merren*, *marren* to delay, hinder (mod. Du. only *marren* intr., to loiter, delay, hesitate), cogn. w. MAR v.]

1. *trans.* To secure (a ship, boat, or other floating object) in a particular place by means of chains or ropes, which are either fastened to the shore or to anchors.

[1495] (see *MOORNO vbl. sb.*) 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 Yron chaynes... that the said Ship was moored & Rode by in Potesmouth haven. 1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sci. Pl. Cr. Adv.* (1894) I. 9 The said ship... being not moord camydyng with thee floode by force. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE Ditch* (1843) 64 If it bee lawfull (as Christ sayth)... to moore a ship faster that is ready to runne against the rocks. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) C 3. A ship may be either moored by the head... or by the head and stern. 1793 *SALESTER Edystone L.* § 102 A transport buoy... was moored with chains at the distance of about fifty fathoms directly North from the Gul. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxi. Until the rocky isle they reach, And moor their shallop on the beach. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. Until night, we were employed in getting out the boats and mooring ship. 1866 *Mrs. CAVEN Quaker Grandmother* 307 I'll... moor up the boat at our landing-place.

† b. To moor anchor, to anchor. *Obs.* 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 66 The Michael moored anker upon this great yce. 1621, 1647 [see d].

c. *refl.* or in *passive* with personal subject. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* v. i. § 4. 331 They therefore not only moored themselves strongly by their Anchors, but chained the sides of their Gallies together. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. i. 112 We carried our bawlers on board her, in order to moor ourselves nearer in shore. 1877 *C. W. THOMSON Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 109 About mid-day we were moored in the Tagus off the town.

d. *trans.* and *fig.* 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 179 Who hath commended you to moore your anchor of hope in such a little lump of dust as man is? 1647 *WARO Simp. Cobler* (1843) 20 Those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven, that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ix. 597 Thou, whose heart, Whose little heart, is moord within a nook Of this obscure Terrestrial. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 65 The camels as they lie, like stranded ships, moored round the tents. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* r. xxv. 185 Moored to the rock on two sides, the cabin stood firm.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To secure one's ship (etc.) in a particular place; to anchor.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 More Crosse. To More a crosse is to lay one anchor to one side of the streame, and the other to the other right against one another, and so they beare equallye head and flood. *Ibid.* More Prouiso. To more a Prouiso, is to have one anchor in the river, and a hawser a shore, which is moored with her head a shore. *Ibid.* Two cables is the least, and four cables the best to more by. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* r. 207 The Pilot of some

small night-founder'd Skiff, .. With fixed Anchor in his skally hind Moors by his side under the Lee. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). To *Moore* alongst, is to lay an Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving ashore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 165/r Mooring Water-shot, that is quartering between both [anchors]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 1. 114 Cumberland Bay, where we moored. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Most travellers moor for a day or two at Karnak.

b. Of a ship: To be made secure by means of anchors; to take up a particular position at anchor. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1246 At length on Oozy ground his Gallies moor. 1701 in *Picton Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 Such ships .. shall moor West Nor-west and East Southeast. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* ii. xi. 364 A solid granite quay, that enables small vessels to moor close to land.

Hence Moored ppl. a. 1867 JEAN INCELOW *Christ's Resurrect.* x. Swaying on a purple sea, The many moored galleys clustering at her quay. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/7 A violent collision with the moored barges followed.

Moor (mū-r, mō-r), v.² [Prob. f. MOOR sb.¹ Cf. *moor-eil*.] *intr.* Of cattle: To evacuate sanguineous urine. Hence Mooring vbl. sb. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 257 Cattle which piss Blood, or have the Mooring, as they call it. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 543 Moor, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood. 1824-3 Craven *Dial.* s. v. When cattle are afflicted with a disease which occasions bloody urine, they are said to be moored. .. Some attribute it to coarse grass in marshy grounds.

Moor: see MOAR, MOHUR, MORE, MORT.

Moorad (mū-rād), a. and sb. *Shetland dial.* Also moorat, -et, -it, murid, murrit. [a. ON. *mōraub-r*, f. *mō-r* moor, *heath* + *raub-r* red.] a. *adj.* Heather-brown, reddish brown: esp. of sheep and wool. b. sb. A reddish brown colour.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland* II. 220 The sheep .. are of different colours; as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called moorat. 1891 R. COWIE *Shetland* ix. 162 Sheep .. of a peculiar brownish shade, termed by the natives murid. 1884 RAMPIN in *Gd. Words* Nov. 746/2 A herd of native sheep, black, white, grey, and moorat. 1895 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 278/1 It is sometimes difficult to convince people that our moorat is not dyed.

Moorage (mū-rēdž, mō-rēdž). [f. MOOR v.¹ + -AGE.]

1. The action or process of mooring; the condition of being moored; also a place for mooring. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otha Sacra* 162 She's come to Moorage, and there fast, To lie aside until carin'd. 1683 WIELER *Journ. Grèce* i. 25 It hath good Moorage, and is deep enough for Ships of any rate. 1887 HALL CAINE *Destiny* xi. Since my coming to moorage there no boat had crossed its water. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 2/3 There are spots where you may pay for moorage.

2. Money paid for the use of moorings.

a 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iv. in S. A. Moore *Forshore* (1888) 344 Moorage for ships, terrage, wharfage. 1868 *Rep. Trial Appleton Harbour in Exeter & Plymouth* Gaz. 13 Mar. The only custom he had proved was the right to come in, paying a certain moorage or postage.

Moorat, variant of MOORAD.

Moor-burn. *Sc.* Forms: see MOOR sb.¹ [f. MOOR sb.¹ + BURN sb.³] The burning of the heather on a moor, which is unlawful between April 11 and Nov. 1. So Moor-burner, one who sets fire to heather; also Moor-burning vbl. sb.

144. *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 342/1 All .. mur burners in foribidin tyme. 1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. (1814) II. 6/1 It is ordanayt b^e na man mak murhyn eflir be monethe of marche. .. under be payne of xls. 1499 *Exch. Rolls* Scot. XI. 395 That thair be na mureburne. 1610 *Act 7 Jas. I.* An Act against burning of Lingard Heath and other Moor burning. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. ii. xiv. § 1 (1699) 210 They have power to punish .. Makers of Moor-burn, Keepers of Crooves, wilful Beggars. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III c. 54 § 4* Every Person who shall make Muir-burn, or set fire to any Heath or Muir, in .. Scotland, .. shall [etc.]. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 3736 As heath constitutes a principal food of the mountain sheep, muir-burning improves the heath for food. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 218 We were now among the burnt heather .. kicking up the ashy dust of the March muirburn.

Fig. 1839 in J. MacKerrow *Hist. Secession Ch.* (1841) 647, I was afraid of raising a muir burn that might not be easily quenched.

Moor-cock. [f. MOOR sb.¹ + COCK sb.¹] The male of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also occas. the blackcock, *Tetrao telix*.

1329-30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suttees) 16 In .. xij Murkokes emptis. In .. vij Murkokes. 1427 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. (1814) II. 16/2 Black cokes gra hennys and mur cokes. 1567 GOLOINE *Ordi's Met.* viii. (1593) 201 Now it is a meare And moorecokes, cootes, and cormorants do breed and nestle there. a 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 157 Arms .. argent, a chevron between 3 more-cocks sable. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 23 The Red Game, or More-Cock *Lagopus altera*. 1780 EDMONDSTON *Her.* *Moor cock*, the male of the black game, or large black grouse. 1850 J. STRAUGHTON *Life Poet.* Wks. I. p. xiv, The Scrag of the patrick, the birr of the muircock. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 298 Moor-cocks were crowing in the hollows.

Moor(e), obs. forms of MURDER.

Moore, obs. form of MOOR, MORE.

Mooreash, obs. form of MOORISH a.¹

Mooren, variant of MORIAN.

Moorery (mū-rari, mō-rari). *nonce-wd.* [f. MOOR sb.² + -ERY. Cf. *Jewry*.] A Moorish quarter.

1808 *SOUTHEY Chron. Cid* App. 386 They arose and entered the Mooryery, and slew many Moors.

Mooreess (mū-rēs, mō-rēs). [f. MOOR sb.² + -ESS.] A female Moor.

1612 COTGR., *Moresque*, a Mooreesse, a shee Moore, a blacke woman. 1677 T. HOLYOKE *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A shee moor, or mooreess, *morula*. 1835 CAMBELL *Epistle fr. Algiers to Hor. Smith* 25 The Mooreesses, shrouded in white. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* xxi. A matronly Mooreess.

Mooret, variant of MOORAD.

Moor-fowl. [f. MOOR sb.¹ + FOWL.]

1. *Sc.* The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. 1596 in *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* (1901) III. 191 Tua wild geis and xij mure fowls. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iii. 106 Abundance of Geese, .. Pigeons, Partridges, Moore-Fowle. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III c. 54 § 3* Pheasants, Muir Fowl, Tarmagans, Heath Fowl [etc.]. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Epitaph* xiii, Perhaps upon his mould'ring breast Some spitefu' muirfowl higs her nest, To hatch an' breed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 58 Muirfowl, ptarmigan [etc.]. *Comb.* 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* I. The moor-fowl shooter has been often surprised to find him hushed in cleaning the moss from the grey stones.

2. *South Carolina*. The ruffed grouse.

1791 V. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina*, etc. (1792) 329 The wary moor fowl thundering in the distant echoing hills.

3. *Sc.* Moorfowl (s egg, a variety of pear.

1705 *Lease* in W. Hector *Select. Judic. Rec. Renfrew* (1856) 42 That pear tree called the Muirfowl Egg. 1817 NEILL *Horlic.* in *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 212 The Muir-fowl egg is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scottish. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 202 Muirfowl's Egg.

Moor-grass. [f. MOOR sb.¹ + GRASS.]

1. Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clv. 1366 It is called in English Sunne dew, .. in the North parts Red rot, .. and in Yorkshire Moor-grass. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 80 *Rosa solis*, Sundew, moor-grass. 1749 W. ELLIS *Compl. Syst. Sheep* etc. iii. v. 325 Now this Moor-Grass, in the Parish of Wing (Buckinghamshire), they call *Rosa solis*, as it is distinguished by Shepherds from other Grasses.

2. *Sc.* Silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina*.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 268 *Potentilla anserina* .. Moor-Grass. *Scot.*

3. A grass of the genus *Sesleria*, esp. *S. caerulea*, blue moor-grass.

1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* i. 21 *Sesleria caerulea*, .. Blue Moor-grass. 1866 *Ycas. Bot.* s. v. Grass.

4. The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium* (Britten & Holland).

5. *gen.* A grass growing on a moor.

1900 *Archæol. Eliana* XXII. 80 Black-faced sheep, which maintain a spare existence on the heather and moor-grasses. **Moor-head**: see MOOR'S HEAD.

Moor-hen. [f. MOOR sb.¹ + HEN.]

1. The Water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 138 Heo cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 599/43 *Palestris*, a morhen. 1575 TURBERK *Falconrie* 137 Some hold opinion, that the bones and bloud of a Bargander, Moorehen, and such like, may be giuen to an hauke. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Some Birds are soddren or roasted without their Skins, because they are black and hitted, as Rooks, Daws, Coots, and Moor-hens. 1705 DALE *Pharmacol. Suppl.* 339 A. *Gallina aquatica*, .. The Common Water-Hen, or Moor-Hen. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 808/2 In winter, when the inland waters are frozen, the majority of Moor-hens betake themselves to the tidal rivers.

2. The female of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. 1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suttees) 42 In .. vij Morehenes empt. 1530 PALSC. 246/1 Morehen, *pouille griache*. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 185 The best mure hen vid. 1611 COTGR., *Pouille griache*, a Moorebenn, the henne of the Grice, or Mooregame. a 1796 BUNNS 'The Heather was blooming' 4 At length they discovered a bonie moor-hen. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 169 *Lagopus scoticus* .. Moor-fowl. Moor-cock, Moor-hen.

3. A bird of the Australian genus *Trigonyx*. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* in *Australasia* viii. 169 The Rail-like bird, the Black-tailed Trigonyx, or Moor Hen of the colonists.

4. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

1888 TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 117.

Moorian, variant of MORIAN.

Mooring (mū-rin, mō-rin), vbl. sb. [f. MOOR v.¹ + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb MOOR v.¹ 1485 [see *mooring-chain* below]. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162 The Brynyng the seyde Ship to the Shore And for mooring of hyre there. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 3 To have .. the command of the long boat, for .. warping, towing, and mooring. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. (1892) 251 There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels, and constant access to them. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 593/1 One of the objections made to slack mooring is that turns are formed below water where they are not visible.

2. *concr.* Something (e.g. a rope, chain, etc.) by which a floating object is made fast; also the object to which it is moored. a. *sing.* (Somewhat rare.) 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Slacking a little of the mooring. 1809 BYRON *Lines to Mr. Hodgins* 17 Now our boatmen quit their mooring, And all hands must ply the oar. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 236 Wrecked by the fall of their icy mooring. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 451/1 To one end of the line a chain-strop was attached by way of mooring. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXIII. 401/1 Main-sail, foresail and gaff-top-sail were hoisted, and her jib ready to hoist as soon as the mooring was dropped.

Fig. a 1854 H. REED *Leet. Brit. Poets* xiv. (1857) II. 184 The tempest which had driven him from his domestic mooring was followed by a fitful calm.

b. pl.

1744 J. PHILLIPS *Trav. Anson's Exped.* 192 The Prize drove off from her Moorings. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Nav. Expositor*, *Moorings*, are laid out in Harbours, and consists of Claws, Pendant Chains, Cables [etc.]. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. v. Vance loosened the boat from its moorings, stepped in, and took up the oars. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/2 Musbroom anchors first proposed for ships, are now only used for moorings. 1889 *Cath. News* 27 July 8/6 The huge Rodney fouled a lightship the other day and broke her moorings.

transf. and *fig.* 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) 116 Having broken from all moral moorings, he will find himself adrift. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 507 When .. the pylorus is dragged from its moorings.

3. pl. The place in a river or harbour where a vessel can be moored.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 65 Nearly the same time will be elapsed before the .. ship .. can be secured at her moorings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 300 Some of the new men of war, indeed, were so rotten that, unless speedily repaired, they would go down at their moorings. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, P. *Revere's Ride* 18 Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somerset.

Fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 When once the household was settled in its new moorings, .. he returned to his employments and pursuits.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mooring bridle*, *buoy*, *cable*, *chain*, *-ground*, *-port*, *-stone*; *mooring anchor*, one of the fixed anchors placed at the bottom of a harbour, to which vessels are moored; *mooring-block* (see quot. 1815); *mooring-post*, (a) a strong upright post fixed into the ground for securing vessels to the landing-place by hawsers or chains; (b) one of the strong pieces of oak inserted into the deck of a large ship for fastening the moorings to when alongside a quay (Adm. Smyth); *mooring swivel*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 257 For the purpose of placing a *mooring anchor, 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 Mooring anchors are not limited by considerations of weight, &c., as other anchors are. .. Mooring anchors may therefore be of stone, or of cast iron. 1809 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1811) XXVIII. 173 Many of the line-of-battle ships are moored with Mr. Hemman's cast-iron *mooring-blocks. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooring-block* is a sort of cast iron anchor of about 150 cwt. used in some of his Majesty's ports for riding ships by. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 23 She ran against one of the *mooring buoys. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 A large buoy is attached to the end of a *mooring cable. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 33 Chenes for the Loves, j. *Moryng chenes, .. j. 1856 LEVER *Martins of the Anchor* M. 576 Can you not see .. that where one drags the crew so easily, the *mooring-ground was never good? 1769 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (1780) C23 b, *Bridles* .. whose upper ends are drawn into the ship at the *mooring-posts. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Pol.* 41 Two or three hardy fellows, who held on for life to the *mooring-posts. 1803 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 468/2 The *mooring-stones remained perfectly steady as did all the ships that were properly moored. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*, 54 What is the use of a *mooring swivel? It is put on when the ship has two anchors down, to keep the turns out of the cables.

Moorish (mū-rish, mō-rish), a.¹ Forms: 4 moorysshe, 4-5 moorysshe (e, 5-6 moresch, -isch, 6 moarish (e, morishe, -ysh, 6-7 morish, 7 mooreash, 9 *Sc.* muirish, 6- moorish. [f. MOOR sb.¹ + -ISH.]

+1. Of soil: Boggy, swampy, *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxiii. 28 The ground was soo soft and moorysshe, that they entred up to the raynes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 81 It is to be supposid that thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch [v. r. Moresch] Groundes, and lying sumwhat in low Groundes dreane the moist Places about them. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 140 There now no rivers courses is to be seene, But moorish fennes, and marshes ever greene. 1641 WINTER *Halle-lujah* II. xx. (1799) 292 Moorish Groundes are now so hard, That, on them we safely may ride. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 120 A thousand loads, .. were .. laid in a moorish place. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 120 This swamp had a moorish look, and consisted apparently of black alluvial soil.

Fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. 1, They be path-lesse, moorish minds that .. sinke beneath the steps of any villanie.

+b. *transf.* ? Spoggy, soft. *Obs.*

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xci. (1495) 840 The frogge is watry and moorysshe. *Ibid.* xix. ix. 809 Morysshe thynges dooth growe in erthe. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 8 If their noses are snotty, and their throats moorish and muddy, they are bad.

+c. Of water: Such as is found in bogs. *Obs.* 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 Those waters that ben hethy or moorysshe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xl. 29 The chaunky Kenel, .. The moorish Cole. a 1640 DAY *Part. Bets* xii. (1881) 75 The moorish pooles stand empty, left by water.

d. *Moorish mallow* = MARSH MALLOW.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 789 In English marsh Mallow, Moorish Mallowe, and white Mallowe.

e. *Moorish brown*, *moorish fly*, the names of an artificial fly for fishing.

1535 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* 26 The Moorish-fly is made of fine flocks, shorne from a freeze-gray russet, and the wings of the blackest male of a Drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 309 March. .. Flies proper. 3. Moorish-brown.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor; abounding in moors or moorland; having the characteristics of a moor; belonging to a moor.

1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Suttees) II. 413 In a wyld and moorish contree. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu.* (1723)

63 A church standing among the moorish hills. 1744 PRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 The Land is mountainous and moorish, abounding with Moss and Heather. 1787 BURNS in *Cunningham's Life* (1850) 55/1 A romantic, but rather moorish place, on the banks of the Poole. 1802 WORSW. *Resol. & Independent*. xi. Upon the margin of that moorish flood. 1853 G. JONSTON *Nat. Hist. & Bot.* I. 104 Common in multish pastures. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 177 Moorish Skiddaw and far-sweeping Saddleback.

3. Inhabiting a moor; growing on moors.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olth.* xii. 580 Ore-gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper Moreland Lad..the wanton hart of that delicious mayd..was tur'd so much from beeing coy That shee might seeme to doat vpon the Morish boy. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 474 The disease..is there called the muir-ill, as if it were the consequence of cows eating muirish plants.

Moorish (mū'rif, mō'rif), *a.* Also 5 moorys, 7 moorish. (Now with capital M.) [f. MOORISH. 2. + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Moors.

Now often used with reference to the style of architecture characteristic of the buildings erected by the Moors in Spain (8th-15th c.) and in Northern Africa. Cf. MORISQUE.

1434 in *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 212/2 Her hullyng of black, red and green, with moorys letters, with cushions. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 323 For that a moorish slau, who hoped by that meanes to saue himselfe, discovered him to a Froust marshal. 1709 STYLER *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 3 Augustus..is said to have passed many of his hours with little Moorish Boys at a Game of Marbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 223/1 The greatest peculiarity in the Moorish architecture is the horse-shoe arch. 1843 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* vii. A large ancient and seemingly Moorish castle. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 622/2 A fine dish, now in the British Museum..though Moorish in style, it has a Spanish inscription. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* 278 The Moorish peasantry..fought for their masters.

b. Befitting a Moor, barbarous. *notice-use.*

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 28 And if by the wanton and moorish exercise of this privilege he can ensnare the assembly into marks of indignation, then [etc.].

2. Mohammedan. Now only *colloq.* (chiefly in uneducated use) in Southern India and Ceylon. † Formerly also used (*adj.* and *quasi-sb.*) as a name of the Urdu or Hindustani language: see MOORS.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The Religion in Cambaia is partly Moorish, partly Heathenish. 1765 ORME *Milit. Trans. Hindostan* I. 276 The centinel was sitting at the top of the gate, singing a moorish song. 1784 in Seton Karr & Sandeman *Select. Jr. Calcutta Gaz.* (1861) I. 15 Lieutenants Speedman and Rutledge..were hound, circumcised, and clothed in Moorish garments. 1844 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 290 She had a Moorish woman interpreter, and as I heard her give orders to her interpreter in the Moorish language [etc.]. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 11 June, From Weligama comes the news that another alexandrite has just been discovered by the Moorish priest (Moulana) weighing 61h. and 8 rupees.

† **Moorishly**, *adv.* *Obs.*—[f. MOORISH *a.* 1. + -LY 4.] In a mainly manner.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olth.* xxv. 332 Shee in her foggy Fennes so moorishly doth feed.

† **Moorishness**, *Obs.* [f. MOORISH *a.* 1. + -NESS.] Marshy or peaty quality.

1649 BUTTNE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 59 If this he not..stepped so wth constant corrupt water, it is turned into a moorishness..this very Land may prove your best Land in a little time. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* tit. xviii. (1733) 686 The Water sweet and potable, without any thing of Moorishness either in the Taste or Colour.

† **Moorism**, *Obs.* [f. MOOR *sb.* 2. + -ISM.] a. The polity or religion of the Moors; Mohammedanism. b. Moors collectively. c. Conduct befitting Moors, barbarism.

1620 SHELTON *Outl.* II. xxvi. 174 Don Quixote seeing and hearing such a deale of Moorism, and such a coyle, he thought fit to succour those that feed. *ibid.* He began to raine strokes vpon the Puppetish Moorism, overthrowing some, and beheading others. 1627 R. ASKEW *Almanack* 2 The great Cath, the sustayner of Morisme. 1685 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 148 Banishing not only her, but her devoted Worshippers from the extent of their Dominions, with which barbarous Morism, not yet fully satisfied [etc.].

Moorit, variant of MOORAD.

Moorland (mū'ālānd, mō'ālānd), *sb.* [f. MOOR *sb.* 1. + LAND *sb.*]

1. Uncultivated land; in early use chiefly fenland; in mod. use, country consisting of moors; land abounding in heather; a moor.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 65 Offer alle mor-londa lūdeses. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2568 And aaron held up his hand, to be water and be more lond. 1250 *Godstow Reg.* 283, i half acre in the moreland. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 § 6 Every Proprietor of high and wet Muir Lands. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 103 The road opened into a patch of moorland. 1896 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Ia* 94 They stood in the heart of a moorland.

b. *Spec.* (See quot. 1845.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olth.* xii. 531 But Muse, thou seem'st to leave the Morelands too too long. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 101/1 The Northern part [of Staffordshire] bordering upon Derbyshire, contains a great portion of waste, devoted to feeding sheep, and enclosed with stone walls, denominated the Moorlands.

2. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Moor-land* or *Moory-land*, in agriculture is a black, light and soft earth, very loose, and without any admixture of stones; and with very little clay, or sand. The uppermost stratum of fen-lands is usually of this earth.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to moorland; inhabiting moorland.

(1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak At hame thut to his nychebour spak.) 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olth.* xii. 576 Ore-gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper Moreland Lad. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* 104 While moorland herds like guid, fat braxies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 306 In the moorland parts of the county, the attention of the farmer is mostly confined to his cattle. 1850 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii. But vainly did the heath-flowers feed its moor-land fragrance round his head. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* x. The moorland wind rose and tossed her elf-locks in her eyes.

Moorlander (mū'ālāndər, mō'ālāndər), [f. MOORLAND + -ER.] One who lives in a moorland; *spec.* one who lives in the Moorlands of Staffordshire.

c 1646 *True Relat.*, etc. in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 The moorlanders in Staffordshire came to him, entreating him for assistance. 1660 *Leystone-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1899) 139 The county [Stafford] is apt to fly into arms, the northern inhabitants being 'moorlanders' and the southern parts abounding with 'ironmen'. 1669 COTTON *Starron* iv. 69 Rasals as false as Moorlanders.

† **Moorlandish**, *a. Obs.*—[f. -ISH.] Characteristic of the inhabitants of the moorlands.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 109 To prevent these little country Moorlandish cheats..the Factors keep a Surveyor all the summer here.

† **Moorlog**, *Obs.* Also -logg. [app. f. MOOR *sb.* 1. + LOOG *sb.*] (See quot.)

1651 R. CNILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 141 This is in briefe my Philophy concerning Moorlog. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 72 note, Moorlogg, is a vein of divers sorts of rotten Wood..which lyes about 3 Foot and a half..underneath the Surface of the Marsh Ground. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III. 106/1 Moorlogg is described as a vein of matted brushwood, with nuts and pieces of rotten wood interspersed.

Moorman (mū'or, mō'or), [f. MOOR *sb.* 1. + MAN *sb.* Cf. MOORSMAN.]

1. One who lives on a moor.

c 1790 SIR M. HUNTER *Relat.* (1894) 74 The Moormen fight cocks, and are very fond of the diversion. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamara & Tazy* I. 23 The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. vi. 123 The best pedestrian upon ordinary roads will find himself tried by the swinging step of the moorman on his native soil.

2. An official who has charge of a moor.

1687 in *Croke Case of Omoor* (1811) 38 Every man that keeps cattle upon the Moor, shall bring his cattle to the Moorman to be branded. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 32 Dartmoor is divided into four quarters..and there is a functionary called *par excellence* a Moorman, who has charge of each quarter on behalf of the Duchy.

Moorman 2. [f. MOOR *sb.* 2. + MAN.] = MOOR *sb.* 2.; in India, a Mohammedan.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 55 These Moormen..never set their hands to any Labour, but that they sing a Psalm, or Prayer. 1763 SCRAPTON *Indostan* (1770) 26 The Moormen..make them, of whom they have no jealousy, the ministers of their oppression. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 41, I gave some embroidery to be done by a Moorman recommended by my tailor. 1850 WHITTIER *Derne* 113 Men speak the praise of him who gave Deliverance to the Moorman slave. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 4 May, The gem was bought in by the owner. I bear since that some of the Moormen who came for the sale have made offers. 1897 *Tablet* 16 Oct. 606 Whether the man be a Christian, Jew, Agnostic, Buddhist, Moorman or Moorman.

Moorn (e, obs. forms of MORN, MOURN).

Moor-park, [Use of *Moor Park*, the name of the house of Sir W. Temple (d. 1699), by whom this fruit was cultivated.] A variety of apricot.

1788 *Brompton Park Catal.* in *Hogg Fruit Man.* (1875) 177, 1797 W. NICOL *Sc. Forcing Gardener* 156 Apricots. *Moor Park.* 1812 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1817) II. 19 On the proper Stock for the Moor Park Apricot. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 270/1 The Moorpark is undoubtedly the best apricot in cultivation.

Moor-pout (mū'paut, mō'paut). Also 7 moore pout, -pout, moorpoot, -pout, -powte, more pout, 8 moor powt, 9 *Sc. muir poot, dial.* moor-pot, 7- moor-pout. [f. MOOR *sb.* 1. + pout: see POUL *sb.*] A young grouse.

1506 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 333 Item, to a ne man brocht quyk mure poutis to the King..iij. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 45 How to take Rails, Quails, Morepoots, &c. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. Sc. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 6 What abundance of..beath-cocks, more-pouts, or grouse-thrushes. 1728 RANSAY *Lure* 12 Peatricks, teals, moor-pouts, and phers. 1845 *Sc. Old Mort.* introd., The Laird accused our Laird, deceased, of having encouraged..the destruction of hares, moor-pouts [etc.]. 1835 *Hogg Siege Roxb.* iv. Tales & Sk. 1837 VI. 105, I will..smoor the transgressors like as many moor-pouts.

† **Moorpunky** (mō'pʊŋki). *Indian.* Also moorpungkey, moorpunkey, moorpunkee. [Hindi *morpaykhi*, lit. 'peacock-tailed', f. *mor* peacock + *paykhi* fan.] A kind of Indian pleasure-boat formerly used on the Ganges.

1767 in *J. Long Select. Jr. Unpubl. Rec. Govt.* (1869) 524 (V.) A few moorpungkeys and beaulahs for the service of a Mahomed Reza Khan. 25000. o. o. 1795 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 253 Moor Punky. A country vessel of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of cotton and other bulky articles. 1855 OCLIVIE, *Morpunka*, a native pleasure boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated, and propelled by numerous paddles.

† **Moors**, *a.* and *sb.* *Anglo-Indian.* *Obs.* [Perh. a. Du. *Moorsch*, MOORISH. Yule refers to the parallel forms *Bengals* for *Bengali*, *Indostans* for

Hindustani, and *Turks* for Turkish.] A name for the Urdu or Hindustani language: cf. MOORISH.

1767 J. RENNELL *Lett.* 30 Mar. (MS.) (V.) The politest Language is the Moors or Mussulmans and Persian. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* II. 87 The Hindustani or as it is vulgarly termed in India, the Moors language. 1796 HADLEY *Dial.* A compendious Grammar of the Current Corrupt Dialect of the Jargon of Hindostan (commonly called Moors); with a Vocabulary, English and Moors, Moors and English. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* 53 Sp. speaking scarcely any thing but *Moors*. 1883 R. N. CUST *Mud. Lang. Afr.* I. ix. 97 Forty years ago in India in Military circles a man who knew the Vernacular of British India was said to know 'the Moors'.

† **Moors-head**, *Obs.* Also moor-head. [f. MOOR *sb.* 2. + HEAD *sb.*]

1. A representation of the head of a Moor; *spec.* in *Her.* (See quot. 1780).

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 487 Vpon many of the pillars are Moors heads carved in the stone, and one or two with turbans on. 1722 NISSET *Syst. Her.* 267 John Moir of Stonniewood, Argent; three Moors Heads couped, distilling Drops of Blood proper. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. *Moors Head*, the head of a black, or negro-man, placed in profile, couped at the neck, wreathed about the temples, ar. and az. and having a pearl pendant at his ear. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 160 Moors' or Blackamoors' head,

2. (See quot.) Cf. *F. tête-de-More*.

1677 tr. *Glaser's Compl. Chem.* 31 The Brass Vesica, with its Refrigeratory, or Moors head. 1698 SATMON *New Lond. Dispensatory* 816 Of the cover of the Vesica, or Moors-head. It is made of Brass, having a Neck six Inches deep [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moors-head*, a Copper-cap, turn'd on the inside, and made like a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Rectifying Furnace; Also the Head of a Corner or Glass-vial, which is luted on the body, having a Beak, Nose, or Pipe, to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver. 1712 tr. *Poet's Hist. Drugs* I. 8 Put green Anniseeds..in a Glass Cucurbit, which cover with its Moors-head. 1844 T. WESTER *Engl. Dom. Econ.* 1045 The Moors' head is another form of still that has been used, and is found convenient for distillation on a small scale.

3. (See quot.) Cf. *F. chevalteste de more* (Colgr.). 1660 HOWELL *Poe.* II. A horse that hath his head darker than his body, called the Moors head. 1726 W. GISSON *Diet. Horses* (ed. 2) 212 The Roan well mark d., or with a Moors' Head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Moors-head*, in the mane; implies the colour of a Roan horse, who besides the mixture or blending of a grey and a bay, has a black head.

Moorship, *notice-wd.* [f. MOOR *sb.* 2. + -SHIP.]

His Moorship, a derivative title applied to a Moor.

1604 SNAKS, *Off.* I. i. 33 This Countie-caster, He (in good time) must his Lieutenant be, And I (blesse the maike) his Moorships Aunient.

Moorsman (mū'or, mō'or), [f. *moor's*, gen. of MOOR *sb.* 1. + MAN. Cf. MOORSMAN.] A dweller on the moors (in quot., on the 'moors' or drained marshes of Somerset). Also, one accustomed to the moors.

1839 DOYLE *Aliah Clarke* xxxii. The Bussux Rhine..is not..hlood, and was therefore, unmentioned by the moormen. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 246 These dangers to life and limb never entered the head of the practised moorsman.

Moorstone (mū'or, mō'or), *Alin.* [f. MOOR *sb.* 1. + STONE.]

1. A kind of granite found chiefly in Cornwall. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *Cornu.* (1728) 18 There is a stone called a Moor-Stone, which lyeth dispersed vpon the face of the mountaines and on the confused rocks. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 Where is a table and seats of moorstone. 1674 RAY *Collect. Wards. Prep. Tin* (E. D.S.) 23 A mould made of moor-stone. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 91 Moorstone, which in reality is the true Granite. 1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Moorstone*, a species of granite found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the coarser parts of a building. 1895 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 105 This ancient fence [the Dell's Dyke] is built of blocks of common moorstone.

2. A slab or piece of moorstone.

1698 LISTER *Jour. Paris* (1699) 146 By reason of those Sand or Moore Stones, with which they grind their Corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I. 104 The Sand is very white, and in Scilly glistening, which may be occasion'd from the mouldering of Moor-stones.

3. *attrib.*

c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 22 (1810) 32 Their arms are cut in the moorstone pillars. 1773 IRONSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 102 A globular piece of moorstone granite. 1833 F. G. HEATH *to Century Mag.* Dec. 165/1 Semicircular arches surmounting moor-stone columns.

† **Moorkuk** (mū'ruk). [See quot. 1860.] A kind of cassowary, *Casuarus Bennelli*.

1850 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. in Australasia* 244 A new species of Cassowary procured from the natives of New Britain..It utters a peculiar whistling sound, and I am informed it also emits a loud one resembling the word Moorkuk, whence no doubt is derived its native name. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 186/1 The Moorkuk, or Bennett's Cassowary..approaching in the thickness of its legs to the moas.

† **Moorva** (mū'vā). [Skr. *mūrvā*.] Bow-string hemp (see BOW-STRING 3).

[a 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* IV. 271 Murva.] 1855 ROYLE *Fibrous Pl. India* 55 The Moorva fibre is employed by the natives for their bowstrings. 1884 *Imp. & Mod. Rev.* Dec. 6710/2 The Glenrock Company..intend. to treat on a somewhat large scale the 'moorva' or bow-string hemp.

† **Moory** (mū'ri), *sb.* Also 7-9 moore, 8 moore, moori. [Possibly connected with Pg. *moirim*, shirting.] A kind of Indian cloth.

1696 J. F. MERCH. *Warehou. laid open* 29 Moorec..This is a Callico extremely in use..to work for Petty-Coats and Waste Coats. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2932/4 The Cargo of the

Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth, Betelles, Moores, Neckcloths [etc.]. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4054/6 Lots 414, 415, Cont. 200 Moores. 1754 SEVEL *Eng. Du. Dict.*, Moores, *moores*, zekere Oostindische Katoenen. 1857 BALFOUR *Cycl. India, Moores, Blue*. These cloths are principally manufactured [etc.]. The trade . . . at Pondicherry consists of long cloths. . . mores, dimities [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Moory, a brown cloth made in India. 188a CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 Moores, Manchester-made Muslins, much employed for the African export trade.

Moory (mū-ri, mō-ri), *a* 1 Forms: 4-5 mory, 6 morey, 6-7 moorie, 7 moarie, 8 moary, 9 Sc. muiry, 6- moory. [f. Moor sb.¹ + *y*. Cf. MDu. *mōrich* (mod.Du. *moorig*), G. *moorig*.]

1. Marshy, fenny; growing in a marsh or fen. *Moory land*, -*earth* = MOORLAND sb. 2.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 157 Herdes fond hym among mory flagges and sprays. 17400 LVDC. *Æsop's Fab.* v. 118 The frosshe delyt to abyde in mory lakys. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush.* i. (1586) 31 b, It delightheth in a watrishe moorie gronde. 1603 HOLLAND *Putarek's Mor.* 1101 Because neither the Paline tree is a moose plant and loving the waters, . . . neither [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyoth. ix.* 444 Guint, forth along with her Lewenny that doth draw; And next to them againe, the fat and moory Frawe. 1697 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 944 As when a Gryfon through the Wilderness with winged course ore Hill or moarie Dale, Pursues the Arimaspan [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Card. Dict.* s.v. *Lupulus*, The Essex Planters account a moory Land the properest for Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 853 On peaty or moory lands marl and other similar materials will be of advantage in rendering them more compact. 1877 SKERRETCH *Geol. Fenland* 130 [In Lincolnshire] It is usual to speak of 'moory land', 'black land', or 'fen' where the soil is peaty.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor or heath; having the characteristics of a moor; abounding in heath.

1794 W. MARSHALL *Central Highl. Sect.* 12 On the Yorkshire hills, the moory earth, generally of greater thickness, lies on a dead sand, or an infertile rubble; without any intervening soil. 1830 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1835) II. 326 The moory and rocky parts in the West Riding. 1855 GEIKIE *Scot. & Geol. Scotl.* x. 267 A tract of moory heights. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* i. 360/2 On muiry soils this crop is also not unfrequently lost.

Moory (mō-ri, mū-ri), *a* 2 [f. Moor sb.² + *-ly*.] ? Dark colored, black.

1581 J. STUNTEY *Seneca's Hercules* (Ætius) ii. 196 b, Him that weldes the moory mace [*Id. furva scapula*] of blacke Auerne to smoke. *Ibid.* iv. 210, I see the dunpish moory denne of glowing lady night. 1600 TOURNIER *Transf. Metam.* vii, The skie . . . Is clothed with moorie Vesperugoe's coate.

Moos, obs. variant of Moss.

Moose (mūs). Also 7 moose, mosso, mus, 7-8 moos, 8 mooze. [a. Narragansett *moos* (= Abenaki *mus*, Penobscot *munus*); according to Trumbull, from *moosu* 'he trims or cuts smooth', in allusion to the animal's habit of stripping the lower branches and bark from trees when feeding.] A cervine animal native to N. America closely allied to, or identical with, the European Elk (*Alces alachis*). Also *moose deer*.

The moose is termed *Alces americana* by those zoologists who regard it as specifically distinct from *A. alachis*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 755 Capitane Thomas Hanham sayled to the River of Sagadahoc 1606. He relateth of their beasts. Rudder Deare, and a beast bigger, called the Mus. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* ii. v. 74 The Elk, which the Salvages call a Moose, is a very large Deare, with [etc.]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 The Moose Deer . . . is a very goodly Creature. 1703 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 494 The moose-deer, called there Caribou. 1871 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 247 The Elk or Moose Deer (*Alces alachis*) is the largest of living Cervidae. 1879 LO. DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent. July 50 The Moose of America is almost, if not quite, identical with the Elk of Europe, but it attains a greater size. 1903 KIRLING *5 Nations* 39 The lakeside lilies where the bull-moose waits the cow.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *moose-flesh*, -*hide*, -*horn*, -*hunt* sb. and vb., -*hunter*, -*hunting*, -*meat*, -*path*, -*sineu*, -*skin*, -*track*, -*trail*; *moose berry* U. S., the fruit of the moose-bush; *moose bird* U. S., the Canada jay, *Garrulus canadensis*; *moose bush* U. S., the shrub *Viburnum lantanaoides*; *moose call*, a trumpet of birch bark used by hunters in calling moose to an ambuscade or blind (*Sportsman's Gazetteer* in Cent. Dict.); *moose calling* (see quot.); *moose elm* (see quot.); *moose-hend plant* U. S., some river-side plant; *moose mnn*, a moose-hunter; † *moose suit*, a suit of clothes made of moose-skin; *moose-wood*, (a) striped maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum* or *striatum*; (b) leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*; *moose yard*, an area in which the snow is trodden down by moose, where they remain together during the winter months.

1848 THOREAU *Maine IV.* (1894) 79 Solomon's seal and † *mooseberries*. 1857 *Ibid.* 293 Three large slate-colored birds of the jay genus (*Garrulus Canadensis*), the Canada jay, † *moose-bird*, meat-bird, or what not. 1874 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 102 The ground covered with an underwood of † *moose bush*. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1832) II. 418 The black-moose hush, a pretty shrub with a rich pulpy leaf and a tuft of brilliant white flowers at the end of each branch. 1879 LO. DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent. July 52 † *moose-calling*. consists in imitating the cry of the female moose, and thereby calling up the male. 1884 SARGENT

Rep. Forests N. Amer. (10th Census IX) 122 *Ulmus fulva*, . . . Red Elm. † *moose Elm*. 1873 MISS BRADDOCK L. DAVOEN I. Prol. i. 4 Rare meals of buffalo or † *moose flesh*. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 6 A winding and narrow river, fringed with rushes, lilies, and † *moose-head plants*. 1858 THOREAU *Maine IV.* (1894) 121 A St. Francis Indian, with his canoe and † *moose-hides*. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 † *moose* Horns better for Physick use than Harts Horns. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 21 Aug. 34/2 Sebatis and Lola went off on a † *moose hunt*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 351/2 The skill of a † *moose-hunter* is most tried in the early part of the winter. 1857 THOREAU *Maine IV.* (1894) 307 Some friends of mine . . . were serenaded by wolves while † *moose-hunting* by moonlight. *Ibid.* 369 He found himself dining one day on † *moose-meat*. 1858 *Ibid.* 148 † *moose-men*. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 10 Aug. 2/1, I saw the bear lying in an old well-worn † *moose-path* quite dead. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. v. 464 Their bowstrings were made of † *moose* sinews. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* i. vi. 29 They make shoes of † *moose* skinnies, which is the principal leather used to that purpose. 1903 *All Nations* Mar. 73/1 Living a shivering life in moose-skin tents. 1645 in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1849) III. 82 The said Alexander Bradford have given to Robert Stowton his † *moose* Suite and musket and Sworde. 1857 THOREAU *Maine IV.* (1894) 390 There were pretty fresh † *moose-tracks* by the water-side. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 37 Just as I passed the point . . . I found a † *moose-trail*. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 163 He [the Moose] feeds on . . . a species of the maple, which is called † *moose-wood*. 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 84 *Acer pennsylvanicum*. † *moose-wood*. *Ibid.* 130 *Dirca*. † *moose-wood*. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Faunary* 115 His poultries will be the bark of the moose wood boiled till it is soft. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 134 It will take so many days to reach the † *moose-yard*. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 53 They [sc. Moose] live in families of fifteen to twenty, each one of which confines itself to a certain part of the woods; this is called a moose yard.

† **Moose** 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *moes*.] Pottage, stewed vegetables.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 9 The women cooks in the spring time use to gather this herbe, and put it in there potages and mooses with other pot herbes. *Ibid.* 20.

Moosel (l, obs. forms of MUZZLE.

Moosey, *a. nonce-ud.* Suggestive of the presence of the moose.

1857 THOREAU *Maine IV.* (1894) 377 It is all mossy and moosey.

Mooshik, variant of MOUJIK.

Moosie, variant of MOSY *a. dial.*, mossy.

Moosle, **Moost**, obs. ff. MUZZLE, **Mostr**, **Must**.

Moosted, variant of MUSTED.

Moosulman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Moot (mūt), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *semōt*, 2-3 *imot*, *mot*, 4-9 *mote*, 5-6 *mute*, 6 *mout*, 6-7 *mute*, 7 *moat*, *mott*, 5- *moot*. [Early ME. *mōt*, *imōt*, repr. OE. *mōt* neut. (before 12th c. found only in compounds) and *gemōt* neut. (with prefix *ge-*, Y-; the prefix in sbs. disappeared early in ME., so that the two forms became coincident); an adoption of the equivalent ON. *mōt* neut. encounter, meeting, public assembly, may prob. have coalesced with the native word. The sb., OTeut. *(*ga*)*mōto*, is found in OLow Frankish (Hildebrandsl.) *muot* encounter, MDu. *moet* neut., masc., *gemoei* neut. (mod.Du. *gemoeft*), MHG. *muoz*, *mūz* (and in LG. form *muot*), *gemōt* fem.; the derivative MEET *v.* appears in all branches of Teut. The ultimate etymology of OTeut. *(*ga*)*mōto* is unknown.]

† 1. *gen.* Meeting, encounter. *Obs.*

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 937 Gar mittinge gumena gemotes wæpen gewritles. c 1400 *Land Troy-Bk.* 10389 Many a man was there assyned Off ther lyff thir at her mote. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1529 Wallang fled our, and drocht nocht bid that mote.

2. An assembly of people, esp. one forming a court of judicature; a meeting, also the place where a meeting is held. *Obs. exc. Hist. and arch.* Cf. GEMOT, WITENAGEMOT; also BURGH-MOTE, FOLK-MOTE, HALL-MOTE, HUNDRED-MOTE, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 17 Hia gesellas forðon Iulih in gemotum. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1129 þa biðider comen þa be gan þæt mot on Monendæg; & heold on an to ðe Fridæg. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þe soðe quen shal a domes [ðal] arisen, on þe michele mote, and foreðemen þis frakede folc. c 1205 LAV. 1545 Hit wæs witenimot. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2458 Lo! al þat meidene mot & tet hird of heouene, cūmed her aȝein be, mid kempe cruncel. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 280 in O. E. Misc. 45 Heo wȝst be dūre þer al þat mot was. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 250 in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* LXXXIV. 30 Modire, one meeche [Caiphaz] salle halde mote. And do bete my body all bare. 14.. *Assise Reg. Wilhelmi* xxv. in *Acts Parli. Scotl.* (1845) I. 379 þe twa hed mutis of þe Justice salle halðin jerly at Edinburgh or Pellis. a 1641 Br. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 In Common Councils, at popular moots, they could beare no sway. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Lawis* (1642) 169 After the Saxons had received the faith of Christ, those bishops that were amongst them, were always at the great moots in which they made their laws. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 252 The whole country . . . seems to have been parcelled out into small districts, in each of which there was a mote, or court of justice. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 302/2 In the Anglo-Saxon moots may be discerned the first germs of popular government in England. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 496 Necessary results of the Customs Union would be an imperial Moot containing representatives from the various parts of the Empire.

† 3. Litigation; an action at law; a plea; accusation. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Hwi bið elles ælce dæg swelc seofung & swelc gefitt & gemot & domas. a 1240 *Lafoug in Cott. Hom.* 205 Nim mot for me and were me for ich am pine wurd. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16299 þe man es noht oterfan in mote at smit him as tresun. *Ibid.* 27654 If þou bringes man in iuel blame, or mote . . . of this behotes þe mak þi gerift. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 438 Now is the Devill ready, I see, his mote to further agaynst me. 1566 DEANT *Horace*, Sat. i. i. Ajb, Of mote or suite undreamed Of barre thou beares do keepe. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quikly happis to rise within burgh, soled to be pleadit and determinat within the samyn. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i. 13 The order of muite or pley in court, is already expounded.

† 4. Argument; discussion; disputation; talking.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1321 Ah nis nawt litiðlice of þu meidenes mot; for, ich soð schal seggen, in hire ne moted na mon. c 1250 *Owl & N.* 468 þeos vlc luste & kyde on hord Al þis mot, word after word. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11049 Was þar wit him na langer mote, Bot þar he fild dun at his fote. c 1400 *Ganelyn* 373, I swor in that wrathie and in that grete mot, That thou schuldest be bounde both hand and foot. 1565 JEWEL *Regh. Harding* (1611) 457 Afterward, hee kepeth great Moots about Qualities and Quantities. c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded., In the disputes of a purposes quherwith, after the example of the wyse in former ages, you used to season your moot. 1645 MILTON *Tristram* 55 But to end this moot, the Law of Moses is manifest to fixe no limit therin at all. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 15 When the Lord hath decided the Controversy, & settled the Question, should men's Moots, groundless Opinions, small Arguments, and wilde Winter-Tales, unsettle us?

5. Law. The discussion of a hypothetical case by students at the Inns of Court for practice; also a hypothetical doubtful case that may be used for discussion. Now in use only at Gray's Inn.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiv, In the lernyng of the lawes of this realme, there is at this daye an exercise, wherein is . . . shadowe . . . of the ancient rhetorike. I mene the pleadyng used in court and Chauncery called moots. 1539 *Magna Carta* title-p., With an Alminacke & a Calender to know the moots. Necessary for all yong studiers of the lawe. 1605 *Hist. Capt. Stukeley* A 4, I had as liue you had seen him in the Temple walk, conferring with some learned Cuncelor or at the mote vpon a case in Law. a 1650 SIR S. D'EWEES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 232 On Thursday, . . . after our supper in the Middle Temple Hall ended, with another utter barrister, I argued a moot at the bench to the good satisfaction of such as heard me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the moot-men for the inns of chancery. 1855 *Rep. Comm. Inns of Court* 8 Mr. Lewis [c 1847], also established what are called 'Moots', that is to say, discussions on points of Law? 1876 *Times* 8 Nov. 10/6 A moot was held last night in the hall of Gray's Inn on the following question.

6. attrib. † *moot-bell*, a bell to summon people to a moot or assembly; † *moot book*, a book containing law cases to be 'mooted' by students; *moot court*, a court at which students argue imaginary cases for practice; † *moot horn*, a horn for summoning people to a moot; *moot-stow Hist.*, the place where a moot was held. Also MOOT HALL, -HILL, -HOUSE, -MAN.

a 1066 *Lawis Edu. Conf.* c. 32 § 4 Pulsalis campanis, quod Anglioc uocant 'motebelle'. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xxiv. (1739) 42 If the emergent occasions were sudden and important, by extraordinary summons of ringing the Moot-bells. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xvii. 61 b, Wee by a 'moot-book' and a Brookes abridgement climb to the Barre. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 428 He gives lectures regularly, and holds 'moot courts and parliaments' wherein he presides. 1899 *Law Quarterly* XV. 422 A moot-court is held there [sc. at Gray's Inn] six or eight times a year. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xcviij. 376 In some law schools much educational value is attributed to the moot courts in which the students are set to argue cases. 12.. *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 54 Habituque disputatione de cūjus manu cornu accipierent, quod dicitur 'moot-horn'. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulker* 145/13 *Forus, uel prorostra*, 'mootstow on burge'. *Ibid.* 164/34 *Forus, uel prorostra*, mootstow. 1858 MATTLAND *Township & Borough* 39 Cambridge is the right and proper moot-stow for the thegns of the shire.

Moot (mūt), sb.² *Mech.*

1. A piece of hard wood hooped with iron at each end, used in block-making.

1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

2. a. A ring-gauge for shaping treenails cylindrically to required size. b. Any particular size or diameter to which a treenail is to be made.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooter*, or *Treen-Nail Mooter*, a name given to the person who turns the tree-nails by the assistance of a moot. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 133 *Mooting*. Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the moot. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Moot*, a gage-ring for determining the size of tree-nails.

Moot (mūt), sb.³ *dial.* Also moots, mota, mott. The stump of a tree.

1832 *Planting* 91 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*), *Moot*, in Devonshire, is the same with stool in other counties. 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 2 There was a layer of motts, as the stumps of old trees are called in the west. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xiv. 150 Sailors . . . dredging . . . sometimes draw up great logs of wood, locally known as 'moots'. 1872 W. CORN *Letl. & Fmle* (1897) 288 Old roots festooned with flowers—roots called here [Devon] 'moots'.

Moot (mūt), *a.* [Developed from the attributive use of Moot sb.¹, to which some of the earlier examples should perhaps be referred.] That can be argued; debatable; not decided, doubtful.

. Orig. in *moot case* (obs.), primarily meaning a case proposed for discussion in a 'moot' of law students. See *Moot sb.* 1.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 19/2 The like question [sc. whether 'fish' or 'flesh'] may be mooted of the sell (= seal), and if it were well canussed, it would be found at the leastwise a moot case. 1650 *SIR S. D'EWE'S Autobiog.* (1845) I. 240. I was scarce come into commons, but... I was set at work, arguing a moot-point or law-case on Thursday night after supper. 1652 *BROME COVENT Gard.* II. i. (1658) 22 Now I'll put a plain home-spun case, as a man may say, which we call a moot-case. 1658-9 in *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) III. 46 Jersey is part of France; so it is a moot point whether a *habeas corpus* lies. 1732-3 *STR. C. VOGAN in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 460 'My lords and gentlemen', says he, 'it is a very moot point to which of those causes we may ascribe the universal dullness of the Irish. 1736 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 15 An inn of court is as horrid a place as a college, and a moot case is as dear to gentle dullness as a syllogism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 Particular terms are appointed for the arguing moot-cases. 1876 A. D. MURRAY *Charnwood* 110 It remains a moot problem to be guessed at. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON to *Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38. 190 Those who are already well informed in essentials and quite prepared to discuss moot and difficult points.

Moot (mūt), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *mōtīan*, 2 *mōtien*, 3 *mōtin*, 3-6 *mote*, *mot*, *Sc. mwit*, 3-4, 5 *Sc. mut*, *mwte*, 3-4, 5-7 *Sc. mote*, *mut*, 5 *moite*, *moytt*, 4-7 *moote*, 7- *moot*. [OE. *mōtīan*, f. *mōt* *Moot sb.* 1.]

†1. *a. intr.* To speak, to converse. In *Sc.* of 16-17th c. to complain, murmur. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC On N. Test.* 15 (Gr.) Man mot on eornost motian wið his drihten, se þe wyle, þæt we sprecon mid weorcum wið hine. c 1205 *LAV.* 1443 Cūit þu ært muelh sot þat þu swa motest. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 O murthes þan es þu to mote; Vnquemfulli þan sal þu quak, þat all þe erthi sal to seak. 1375 *BARNOUR Brice* xiii. 60 This marshcall that I of mwit, That schir Robert of Keth was cald... Quhen that he saw [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (George) 138 Quhen he it fand na þu forþir þare-o for to mote, one þe þorne he [etc.]. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3328 The lord saw it was na þote Obout that mater mot to mote. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 178 In this mater heir will I mote no moir. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* ix. 12 If thou he of he of vbm so many moots [etc.]. 1603 *Proph. of Waldbau* (Bannatyne) 39 Mute on if ye may for mister ye haue. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 519 That none should be so daring or presumptuous, as once to mote or quetch, if they once proclaim their will. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1847) II. 91 Mr. Harie Guthrie made no dūne. His letter was a wand aboue his head to discipline him, if he should mote. 1644 *Ibid.* 147 This was read openlie in the face of the Assemblie, and to the eares of the Independents, who durst not mote against it.

†b. *trans.* To say, to utter. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 430 Þat is my hale, but only but, for þu na word will to me mut. c 1430 *Syr Trynam.* 1439 Syr Trynamoure faght on fote, What schalle we more of hym mote? 1508 *KENNEDY Plying w.* *Dunbar* 375 For thou sik malice of thy maister mutis, It is welc sett that thou sik harat brice. 1529 *LYNDESAI Conf.* 91 The first sillab that thou did mote was 'pa, Da Lyn, vpon the lute'. c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Plying* 294 Of this mismade mowdewart, mischeif he mutit.

†2. *a. intr.* To argue, to plead, to discuss, dispute, esp. in a law case. In later use *esp.* to debate an imaginary case of law, as was done by students in the Inns of Court. *Obs.*

c 1000 *tr. Basil's Hexameron* iii. (1846) 6 Du scealt zelyfan on ðone lifigendan God, and na ofer ðine mæde motian be him. c 1175 *Laurel. Hom.* 43 Ofter he walde anuppon his underlinges mid wote motien and longe drongan þenne he walde salmes singen ofer eani oðer god. c 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 587 McKien se monie clerkes to cūene & se swiðe crefti of alle clerkies... to motin wið a meiden! c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 58 The kyng com to London, with lawe to mote in benke. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 360 in Horst. *Attent.* *Leg.* (1881) 85 þe gude man saw it was no hute Ogayns hir will more forto mote. c 1352 *MINOT Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 125 Gure men sall with þow mote. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 155 Heo ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and loundeys makeþ, þe Mase for a Mene mon þauþ he mote euer. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1723 Hem is no bote A-þeyn Gregays more to mote. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xlvii. 295 To mote in wronge causys. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 298 Syr, therof let vs mote no mare. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 994 The byshop Synclar agayn fled in to But; Witþ that fals king he had no will to mut. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 247/2 To Mute, *allegare*. 1570 *LEVINS Man.* 178/32 To mote, *arguere, mouere dubia*. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* *arguere*. 1602 *It is a plaine case*, whereon I mooted in our Temple. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* 169, I meruaile, Master Selden should mote no better. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* *Attorney* (Arb.) 66 He talkes Statutes as fiercely, as if he had mooted seven yeers in the Inns of Court. 1637 *HEVLIN Answ. Burton* 9, I...maruelle that you have not mooted all this while in some Inne of Chancery. c 1652 *BROME COVENT Gard.* II. i. (1658) 25 We will Cry mercy, you are busie, we will not mote to day then?

†b. *trans.* To argue (a point, case, etc.). *Obs.* c 1470 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 63 Ande that yere were the plays holdyn and motyde at the Towre of London. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xiv. A case is appointed to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtfull controuersie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 106 b, Quha sa mutes any partie to Court to the third day. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* i. i. 24 Mrs. Circuit. Lord! I wonder Mr. Circuit you would breed that boy up to the bar. *Sergeant.* Why not, chuck? He has fine steady parts, and for his time moots a point... 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discout.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 22 If it were not a bad habit to moot cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaders Guide* (1803) 45 Then dreams he that some point he's mootings.

†3. *trans.* To raise or bring forward (a point, question, subject, etc.) for discussion.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 253 Politicians now-a-days moot nothing else, but that the greatest Wisdom consists in making it appear. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 153 Those who chiefly moot the business. 1842 E. FRIZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 82, I am now awaiting the third request in confidence: if you see no symptoms of its being mooted, perhaps you will kindly propose it. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* xix, 285 And now... the question is at least plausibly mooted again. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. ix. 202 The idea of their marriage had been mooted.

Moot (mūt), *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [? *f.* *Moot sb.* 3 (which, however, has not been found earlier than the 19th c.).] *trans.* To dig up, to dig up by the roots. Also, to dig out, unearth (an otter). Hence *Mooted ppl. a.* (Her.), *Mooting vbl. sb.*

1473 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 109 For moting of the Asschys xx^d. 1610 *GUILLEN Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 131 He beareth, Gules, the Stemme or Trunk of a Tree Eradicatod, or Mooted up by the roots. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* i. iii. 23 Trees on a stock are called Trunked, which also if they are cut, they are called Couped; but if torn (as it were) it is called Irradicatod, or Mooted up by the roots. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 500 Thrice did he 'scape us after we mooted him [sc. an otter] from the bank. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 226 *Mooted* (or *Moutled*) *up by the roots*, eradicated. 1855 *Archæologia* XXXVI. 428 A huge portion of it [sc. this building] on all sides had, to use the provincial term, been 'mooted up', and carried away, for the sake of the stone for building purposes. 1867 *Rock fin an' Noll* lxxxiv. (E.D.S. No. 76) Moot ivry brack about us.

Moot (mūt), *v.* 3 [? *f.* *Moot sb.* 2] *intr.* To fashion by means of a moot. Hence *Mooted ppl. a.*, *Mooting vbl. sb.*

c 1850 *Rudin. Navis.* (Weale) 133 *Mooting*. Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the *moot*; hence, when so made, it is said to be *mooted*. 1865 *Navy Dockyard Expense Acc.* 6 The planned deals and board, and mooted treenails must be separated from the rough articles to admit of valuation. 1867 *SWITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Mooting*. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec. 8/2 Several thousands rough and mooted oak treenails.

Moot, *obs. form of MOTE sb. and v.*

Mootable (mūtāb'l), *a.* [*f.* *Moot v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being mooted; open to discussion.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 944/4 Much after the manner of a mootable case. 1824 *DISNEY Libr. Comp.* 526 But, surely this was a mootable point.

Mooth, *obs. form of MOOCH v.*

Moote, *obs. f. MOAT sb.*, *MOSE*, *MOULT v.*

Mooted (mūtēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Moot v.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] Brought forward for discussion.

1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senau's Man* lxx. *Guilty* 147 What would you say if the crime were in a mooted case put to you. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 269 We must turn to the often mooted question of Idealism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 7/1 He supposed that Sir L. Sackville West and himself... could decide any mooted point.

Mooted, *obs. form of MOULTED ppl. a.*

Mooter (mūtē), *Forms:* 1 *mōtere*, 3 *mōtere*, 4 *mūtere*, 5 *mootiere*, *mōtere*, *mūtere*, *mwter*, 6- *mooter*. [*f.* *Moot v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who moots, in senses of the vb.

†1. A speaker; one who argues or discusses, a lawyer who argues cases in a court of justice, a pleader; one who discusses a moot case. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker* 212/16 *Continator*, i. *locutor*, *mōtere*, *uel mabelere*. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 725 Maxence... bed bringen biforen him Peos modli moteres. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 968 Þis alisander can so lere, þat he was a gud mutere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* vi. xix. (1869) 185 And for our mootiere þou art, and our sergeanteus we [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 247/2 A Muter, *actor, advocatus*. c 1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 990 Trow wilt, it mote he swa, ore vere, Fra þow he muter at the bare. 1580 *HOLLVANO Treas. fr. Tongue, Declamateur*, a Declaimer, a mooer [*read* mooter]. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 72 For the case must be taken as it is in the Letter... not as this poore Mooter doth reasonably think it, against all the Laws of reasoning! presume it. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Moot-men* or *Mooters*, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Cases. 1827 *Mirror* II. 151/2 An expounder of the laws, an arbiter of quibble mooters.

2. One who starts or proposes a question, etc.

1844 *HOO On a Certain Locality* a Of public changes, good or ill, I seldom lead the mooters. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 322 One Professor Beddoes was his mooter.

Mooter 2 (mūtē), *Ship-building*. [*f.* *Moot sb.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. (See quotes.)

1750 *BLANCHLEY Nao. Expositor*, *Mooter*, is the Person who [sc. the Tree-Nails which are received into Store, rough from the Mercantile] makes them smooth, and of proper Sizes. 1815 [see *Moot sb.* 2] In some recent Dicts.

2. A spike, bolt, treenail.

1867 *SWITH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Mooter, *obs. form of MOUTRE.*

Moot hall. Also 4 *mut halle*, 4-6 *mot(e) hall(e)*, 5 *moyt halle*, *mute hall* (e, 6 *moute hal*. [*f.* *Moot sb.* 1 + *HALL*.] A hall in which a moot is held. a. A council chamber; a town hall; a judgement hall. (Now only *Hist.* and in names of buildings surviving in certain English towns.) b. In the inns of court, a hall where moot cases were argued.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. *Sel. Wks.* II. 123 þei led den Jesus... in to þe Mute-halle. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 117 Gamelyn com boldlich in-to the moot-halle. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 299 Saynt Leonard apperid in myddest of þe mute-hall. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 725/2 *Acc. pretorium*, a mythehall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1533) 253 He was brought forth

agayn of the mote hall, & presented to the iewes. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* II. vi. H vj b, The scribes pray me, for maine affayres, to haste the mote hal fro. 1648 *Siege of Colchester in Antiquary* Apr. (1880) 168 Fairfax... appointed a Council of War which met at the Moot Hall. 1677 *NICOLSON Gloss. Cumb. & Westm.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Moot-hall*, guildhall. 1684 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Moot*, The places where Moot-Cases were argued, was anciently called a Moot-hall. 1794 W. HURCHINSON *Hist. Cumbd.* I. 253 The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle, still goes by the name of the mote, or moot-hall. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug. 144 [Hexham] A picturesque moot-hall and prison in one. 1905 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 402/2 Kindly coastguards had stretched flags from the old Moot Hall [Aldeburgh] to the houses opposite.

Mooter, *obs. form of MOTHER sb.*

Moot-hill. *Antiq.* Also 7 *Sc. mute-*. [*f.* *Moot sb.* 1 + *HILL sb.*]

Often confused with *MOTE-HILL*; but there seems to be no reason for doubting that both words are genuine.]

A hill on which 'moots' or assemblies were held. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 1 King Malcolm... reserved na thing in propertie to himselfe, bot... the Mute-hill, in the Towne of Scone. 1827 *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 200 Moot-hills were first raised for such purposes as Churches were considered unfit for. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. § 2. 12 Each little village-commonwealth... had its moot hill or sacred tree as a centre. 1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott Country* vii. 123 The Scottish moots have been generally confounded with moot-hills or meeting places, and their military character has even been altogether denied.

† **Moot-house**. *Obs.* [*OE. mōthūs*; see *Moot sb.* 1 and *House sb.*] = *MOOT HALL*.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 184/8 *Epicauterium*, domhus, uel mothus. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 304 (in O. E. *Misc.* 46 þe Gywes... brouhten þe louerd crist to heore mote. 1677 *THOROTON Antiq. Nottinghamsh.* 71 A certain Pit on the top of the Hill... near the most westerly corner of Bingham Lordship, called Moot-house Pit, where the Hundred Court, now known by the name of Moot-house Court, is, or ought to be still kept, or called.

Mooting (mūtīng), *vbl. sb.* [*OE. mōtung fem.*, f. *mōtīan*; see *Moot v.* 1 and *-ING* 1.] The action of *Moot v.* 1; an instance of this.

†1. Discussion, debate; in later use *esp.* forensic argument, legal contest or pleading.

c 1000 *Alth. Glosses* 4522 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 137/2 *Colloquio*, of motunge. c 1205 *LAV.* 30235 Þer was þa motunge bituxen þan twam kinge. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 87 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 Hi nomen heom to rede at heore motunge. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* viii. 61 Hi pardoun in purgatorie is petti, I trouwe, þat eny Meede of mene Men for Motunge receyueþ. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xvii. 79 It gifteþ him grace to ouercome his enmyis, if his cause be riȝtwys, bathe in were and in motunge. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 247/2 A Mutunge, *causa*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. vii. 143/1 Also pleyng, motunge, markettes, fayres, & all the werkes that sholde lette a man from goddes seruyce. c 1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 978 For causse of mwtyne and of pled. c 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1075 Stande sure, and take good foting, And let be all your motunge. Your gasyng and your totyng. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 39, I haue knowne diuers, that by familiar talking and motung together, haue come to riȝt good learning. 1641 *BAKER Apol. Laymen* 42 We are no Patrons of Lay Elders: though we give them place in Theological mootings. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* v. Wks. 1851 III. 373 To which and other Law-tractats I refer the more Lawerlie mooting of this point. 1848 L. HUNT *Town* iii. 238 Young men, brought up in the mooting of points.

†b. A deliberative meeting or body. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 178 in O. E. *Misc.* 42 Nedde he bute þet word Iseyd ludas him com þryng Mid Gyues and myd þariseus from beore motunge. c 1290 *Boket* 753 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 In þe castel sat þe motunge of þis tyraunz echon.

2. *Spec.* Discussion of imaginary cases at law, as practised by students of the Inns of Court.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 52, I thinke I do remember this also at a mooting in our Temple. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Eloquencia*, There is a difference betweene Mooting, and Pleading, betweene Fencing, and Fighting. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (ed. 33) 241 There are no Mootings or Readings in the Inns of Court or Chancery at this Day. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 89/1 The society of Gray's Inn has revived mootings... with some success.

attrib. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v. Song, A Mooting Night brings wolsome smiles When John an Okes, and John a Stiles, Doe greaze the Lawyers Satin.

3. The action of propounding for discussion.

1858 *FROUOE Hist. Eng.* III. 599 Anne herself—who, after the slight agitation which the first mooting of the matter naturally produced, had acquiesced in everything which was proposed to her—received this intimation with placidity.

Mooting (mūtīng), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Moot v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] Taking part in a 'moot' of an Inn of Court.

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 131 Probably neither the one nor the other understands what he is writing about more than a big school-boy or mooting babbler.

Mooting, *obs. form of MOUTING.*

Mootit, variant of *MOULTED*.

Mootley, *obs. form of MOUTLEY.*

† **Moot-tman**. *Obs.* [*f.* *Moot v.* 1 + *MAN sb.* 1.]

1. A law student of an Inn of Court; a student who argues a moot case.

1602 *COKE Rep.* III. To Rdr. Div. So in the profession of the Law, there are Mootemen, (which are those that argue Reader Cases in houses of Chauncerie...) Of Mootemen after eight yeers Studie or thereabouts, are chosen Vtter-harristers. 16... *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* (1661) 391 In the Constitutions of England, there are two incontrollable Maximes, whereof the meaneest mootman that hath but saluted Littleton cannot be ignorant. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (1679) 225 Out of these Mootmen

are chosen Readers for the Inns of Chancery. 1707 *Ibid.* 111. (ed. 22) 416 The young Student in the Common-Law.. is admitted to be one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot-man. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/4 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the moot-men for the inns of chancery.

2. Used for: ELECTOR 3.

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* VI. LXVII. 149 The 7 German Princes or Mootmen, which the Pope constituted to meddle in electing the Emperor.

Moove, Mootheek: see MOVE v., MOUJIK.

Moozle, Moozy: see MUZZLE, MOSY a.

† Mop, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 4 mopp, 4-5 moppes, 5 mopp. [Of obscure origin: prob. related to MOPE v. and sb.; and perh. also related to Mop v.¹ Cf. Du., LG. *mop*, *mops*, G. *mops* poodle, LG. *mops* black-bead.]

1. A fool. Cf. MOPE sb.¹.

13.. *Seyn Sages* (W.) 1114 Ther was a burgeis in this town.. That wolde spouse no neibouris schild, But wente fram hom as a mope wild. He let his neighebores child for a vice, And wente from hem als mope and nice. 13.. *Evangel. Nicod.* 21 in *Archiv Stud. uen. Spr.* LIII. 392 Pis mopp, bat merres our men, calles him god son of heuen. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 196 This mop meynes pat he may make men to per mede.

2. A playful term for a baby; in quot. 1440 app. a rag doll. Cf. MOPPET 2.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moppe, or popyne [cf. 'Popyne, childe of clowtys', *Ibid.* 409], *pupa*, *pusia*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 724 Hayll, lytyll tyne mop! 1598 *Florio*, *Pupo* = a daintie mop, a playing babe.

Mop (mop), sb.² Also 5 mappes, 7-8 map (p, mopp, 9 dial. map. [Late 15th c. *mappe*; the relation to the earlier MAPPLE is not quite clear.

On the assumption that *mappe* is ad. L. *mapula* (dim. of *mapa* napkin) which may in monastic Latin have been used for 'mop', it would be possible that *mappe* is similarly a direct adoption of L. *mapa*. The ordinary hypothesis that the word is a. OF. *mappe* = L. *mapa* involves the difficulty that the evidence for this OF. form is slender and doubtful, the Fr. representative of the L. word having been *nappe* from the 11th c. Cf., however, mod. Walloon *map* table-cloth, *mappe* napkin (Remacle).

The form mop first appears in the 17th c. (cf. however MOPPET¹, which is recorded much earlier), and may have been due to association with Mop sb.¹ in the sense of 'rag doll'. The W. Flem. *moppe*, a ship's mop (De Bo), may possibly be adopted from Eng.]

1. A bundle of coarse yarn or cloth fastened at the end of a stick and arranged so as to soak up liquid easily, used in cleaning floors, etc., and nautically for laying on pitch.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Shespekyns bought & spent about makynge of mappes for laying on of piche Rosyn & talow upon the seid ship. 1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 169 A mapp: for the pulpit; liij d. 1623-4 Mordleton & Rowley *Ss. Gypsy* ii. 11 Not such mapps as you wash houses with, but mapps of countries. 1644 *Capt. Smith Virginia* 245 Thrusms for pitch Mapps. 1650 *Torriano Ital. Dict.* *Pannatore*, a maullin, a map of clouts or rags to rub or cleanse withall. 1711 *Tempest Cryes of London* 28 Maids buy a Moppe.

1664 *Boyle Exp. Hist. Cold Postscr.* 678 The water that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a Mop, would presently congeal. 1709 *Swift Morning in Tatler* No. 9 'I Now Moll had whir'd her Mop with dextrous Airs. 1801 *MAR. EGGWORTH Gt. Fr. Governor* (1831) 200 A woman was twirling a mop at the door. 1883 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* i. xii. She was supposed to be helping Molly the maid with the mop. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Rubber Mop*. The mop-head has a plate of thick rubber which is used as a scrubber or squeezer.

b. (To be) mops and brooms: half-drunk.

It has been conjectured that this is an allusion to the drinking that took place at the hiring fairs (see Mop sb.³), at which the maids carried mops or brooms in token of the capacity in which they wished to be hired.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 188 'Now Tom, you're drunk!' 'No Name not I, I'm only mops and brooms!' 1858 S. Brooks *Gordian Knot* xxiv. (1868) 217 If I had married a wife, I don't think I should go home to her in a state of mops and brooms. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxiv. (1892) 288 There is not much doing now, being New Year's Eve, and folks mops and brooms from what's inside 'em.

† c. (See quot.) ? nonce-use.

Halliwell 1847 gives 'Mop, a napkin (Glo.)'. 1683 *SNAPE Anat. Horse* i. viii. (1686) 13 [The Caul is] called *mapa ventris*, the Map or Dish-cloth of the Belly.

2. trans. a. Applied to various small instruments resembling a mop, e.g. a circular pad of cloth, used in polishing silver with rouge; a brush used by gilders; a surgical instrument with a sponge or other absorbent substance at the end of a handle, for applying medicated fluids or for removing purulent matter, etc.

1859 *Eng. Mechanic* 26 Nov. 254/1 Trees, are painted in .. with a tool called a gilder's mop. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1890) 100 It should be applied by means of a little mop, scrupulous care being exercised to prevent any of the acid from coming in contact with parts not protected. 1898 'I. B. WIGLEY *Art Goldsm. & Jeweller* xv. 136 A 'calico mop' charged with a little rouge moistened with water. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1847 A Uterine Mop.

b. nonce-use. An aspergillum.

1838 *PRESGOTT Ferd. & Is.* 2 xvii. II. 231 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops. *Ibid.* ii. vi. II. 513.

3. A thick mass (of hair, occasionally of foliage). 1847 *HALLIWELL, Mop*, a tuft of grass. West. 1874 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1893) i. xiv. 307 She had .. a tempestuously frizzled mop of powdered hair. 1886 Mrs.

F. H. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* vii. A little boy.. with a splendid mop of bright waving hair. 1887 O. W. HOLMES *Hundred Days in Europe* i. 32 Trees.. feathered all the way up their long slender trunks with a lop-sided mop of leaves at the top, like a wig which has slipped away.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as mop-cloth, staff; mop-headed, topped adjs.; b. objective, as mop-maker; c. special comb., as mop-board U. S. (see quot. 1859); mop brush, a round paint-brush with a short thick head; mop-head, (a) the head of a mop; (b) a thick head of hair resembling a mop; also, a person having a 'mop' of hair; (c) a clamp for a mop-rag on the end of a handle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); mop-nail (see quot.); mop-squeezer slang, a housemaid.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanism*, *Mop-board, the wash-board which extends around the floor at the base of the walls in the interior of a house, is so called in New England. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 142 Take a 'mop brush and coat the paper quickly and evenly. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mop-head*. The 'mop-cloth' is clamped between toothed jaws. 17.. SHERIDAN (Hoppe). The fops at your end of the town, with 'mop-heads and empty skulls. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xxiv. Benjie thrust in his mop-head. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darw. Cont.* II. xvi. 426 Many adopt the mop head. a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* ii. ii. As long as we kept the 'Mop-headed butter-boxes' sober. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 68 The long hair'd Moors.. and the mopeheaded Papuas. 1864 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 354 Mop-headed junipers with myriads of unripe berries. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mop-headed*, a term applied to those races of men with crisp or woolly hair, which is long and bristly, and grows into a round mass on the top of the head, as in Kafirs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/8 John Elston.. *Mopmaker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 191/2 Mop-maker. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Mop-nail, a flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-ends to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use. 1876 *AITKEN Brit. Manuf. Industr.* Gums, etc. 34 Gate, pipe, plate, scupper, mop nails and spikes. 1771 *Misc. Ess. in Ann. Reg.* XIV. 197/2 She looks like a 'mop-squeezer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 21. 146 A Wife has been trained up to handle a Broomstick or a 'Mopstaff. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 77 With its trimly-kept lawn, and *mop-topped rose trees.

Mop (mop), sb.³ Also 7 mopp. [f. Mop v.¹] A grimace, esp. one made by a monkey. Chiefly in phrase mops and mows.

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 32b, The Ape.. giueth himself to make vs laugh with his mops and mowes. 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* iii. i. Heartily I hate these Travellers, These Gim-cracks, made of Mops and Motions. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quere.* (1708) 29 Others they call'd Apes (and we Mimicks), these were perpetually making of Mops and Mowes. 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 4) 8 Truly, says the Mayor, there's sufficient witness that saw him make Mops and Mows at her. 1820 *Maidenhead of Clyde* in *Whitlaw Sc. Bk.* (1857) 92/2 W' mop an' mow, an' glare an' glow, Grim faces grin over the waves. 1893 *STEVENSON Catronia* iii. The mops and mows of the old witch.

† Mop, sb.⁴ Obs. Also 6 moppes, 7-8 mopp. [Of obscure origin: cf. Mop sb.¹, sense 2.] In the combinations *whiting-mop*, *gurnard-mop*, a young whiting or gurnard. Hence (perh. with allusion to Mop sb.¹) used as a playful appellation for a girl.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 229 In our triumphs calling familiarly vpon our Muse, I called her Moppe.. Understanding by this word (Moppe) a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes, that be not come to their full growth (*moppes*) as whiting moppes, gurnard moppes. 1597 *LYLY Wks.* in *Moon* v. i. Pandora.. louest thou Gnopholus? Pan. i, if he be a fish, for fish is fine; Sweete Stesias helpe me to a whiting mopp. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* D's Wks. 1873 II. 302 Do you hear, the whiting mop has nibbled. 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Wheres my sweete? Not heare? no where? why, how, my whitinge mopp Late scapt from feeding haddockes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Leut* Wks. i. 117/1 The Whiting, Rotchet.. and the Mop. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 222 The young fish of this Sort are called by the Londoners Whiting-Mops.

Mop (mop), sb.⁵ dial. Also 8 mapp. [Perh. short for mop-fair, f. Mop sb.²; for the reason for the name see quot. c. 1830.] The name in some districts for the annual fair or gathering at which servants are hired; a 'statute fair'.

1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 203 In the Northern part of Oxfordshire.. it has always been the custom at set times of year, for young people to meet to be hired as servants; which meeting, at Banbury they call the Mop; at Bloxham the Statute. 1743 in *Noake Rambler in Wores.* A mapp will be held at the same time for the hiring of servants. 1797 *ESEN State of Poor* I. 33 note. In Gloucestershire.. servants continue to attend the moppor statute, as it is called (i.e. Michaelmas fair), in order to be hired. c. 1830 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracks* III. No. 62. 3 It is an ancient custom.. for servants out of place to assemble once a year, in or near some great town, for the purpose of being hired. I have heard my mother say, that formerly each person carried a mop, or a broom, or flail, or some other badge denoting the office in which they desired to engage; but this was done away with before my time. In this assemblage, which is called a mop, persons in want of servants generally make their choice. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 52 The provincial policeman had said that it was the Mop, or, as the officer pronounced it, the Mope-day. 1870 *3rd Rep. Comm. Employ. Children, etc. Agric.* 62 As many as 500 young men and women come to the great mop fair at Monmouth which takes place in May. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Stratford-on-Avon 'mop', said to be the largest statute fair in England, was held yesterday.

† Mop, sb.⁶ Obs. — [Cf. MAUPE; R. Holme perh. mistook the application.] = COALMOUSE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Crows, Pies, .. Tit mouses, Moppes, &c. do much hurt in Orchards. *Ibid.* 243/1 This.. we in our Country call 'Tittimous, or Mop.

Mop (mop), v.¹ Also 6 moppes. [Perh. imitative of movements of the lips: cf. Du. *moppen* to pout.] intr. To make a grimace. Chiefly in phrase to mop and mow (cf. the older *mack* and *mow*). 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiv. 174 b, Too moppes and mowe, but not too speake. 1570 *LEVINS Alani.* 169/17 To moppes, maw, *monere labia*. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 138 Whensoeuer a Crucifix stands mopping & mowing in the church [etc.]. 1606 *RICH Fawlds & nothing but F.* 7 Marke but his countenance, see how hee moppes, and how he mowes. 1655 *tr. Conn. Hist. Francon* iv. 17 Fremont, drawing her mouth an inch and a half wider than ordinary, and mopping at him [etc.]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* x. 9 An Asse was so Hardy once, as to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lyon. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. vii. Fantastic faces mop'd and mow'd on high. 1858 *MENVALE Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 206 He mops and mows, and shakes his palsied head.

Mop (mop), v.² [f. Mop sb.²]

1. trans. To rub with a mop; to wipe or clean with or as with a mop. Also with out.

1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* vii. I wiped the dust from off the top, While Molly mop'd it with a mop, And brushed it with a broom. 1838 *HENLEY Lond. Types, Barnaid*, And having mopped the zinc for certain years, And faced the gas, she fades and disappears. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 375 The whole breadth of the abscess cavity, which he [i.e. Zancard] mops out and stuffs with iodoform gauze.

b. slang. To mop the floor with: said of a combatant in whose hands his opponent is helpless.

1837 *HENLEY & STEVENSON Deacon Brodie* i. iii. I New-castle Jemmy! Muck: that's my opinion of him.. I'll mop the floor up with him any day. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/2 James I. of England, was more Popish than Protestant; and the King of Spain mopped his floor with him.

2. To wipe perspiration, tears, etc., from (the face, brow, etc.). Also rarely with up.

1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 67 Gambaugemopped his eyes with his handkerchief. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. The good-natured old body.. who had pulled out a great yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, and was mopping up his face with great energy. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 4 As we mopped our brows at each other. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. xii. A boy pumped the cold water over him. This done, he.. mopped his poll with his silk handkerchief.

3. Mop up. To absorb, wipe up (water, etc.) with or as with a mop. Also in various slang uses: To drink greedily; to absorb, appropriate, get hold of (profits, etc.); to make an end of, slaughter.

1709 [E. WARD] *Rambling Riddle-Caps to Come*, mop up the Batter you've trampled and stood in. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1803) 36 If water should remain.. it should be carefully mopped up. 1811 *Lex. Balaton*, To mop up, to drink up. To empty a glass or pot. 1851-61 *MAYNE Lond. Labour* III. 203 If I gets inside I'll mop up in it, if it's good company. *Ibid.* 250, I have seen the youngest 'mop up' his half-purcussion as well as I did. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quarilech* III. i. 2 As he mopped up the steaming blood with a sponge. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* xv. It seems they were been mopping up some rich surfacing. 1899 *RIDER HAGGARD Farmer's Yr.* 387 Afterwards this reverend gentleman very nearly slew me also in mopping up a low pheasant. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 7/2 It is not to be expected.. that a force, however large, will be able to 'mop up'.. a far smaller body of Boers in a short time.

Hence Mop-up sb., a state of being 'mopped up'. 1900 *DOYLE Gt. Boer War* v. 263 Better six battalions safely down the hill than a mop up in the morning. 1902 *10th Cent.* June 910 He was in for a mop-up this time.

Mop, v.³, variant of MAP v.², to bewilder. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1820/4 The knyghtes that were In that hors stopped, They were nother mased ne mopped.

Mope (mōp), sb. Also 6 moppes. [Related to MOPE v., from which senses 2 and 3 are derived.]

† 1. A fool; = Mop sb.¹ i.

1540 *HYKOE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) I viij. Nor thou shalt not thereof be reckoned the mope mope and foole but the more wise. 1638 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. (ed. 3) 142 They will be scoffing.. till they haue made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*, a mope or a noddy.

2. One who mopes; a gloomy, listless person. 1693 *Humours Town* 125, I shou'd grow the veriest Mope in the World, if I shou'd forsake this Town. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. 33 A Poet's form she plac'd before their eyes, No meagre, muse-ridd mope, adust and thin. 1747 W. HORSTLEY *Foot* (1748) II. 257 All dull and disconsolate, as the Mopes in Bedlam. 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 121 She is become such a mope, that she is really fit company for no one but herself. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapero's Cares* xiii. She is no mope, only thoughtful and quiet.

3. pl. The mopes; depression of spirits. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 914, I have got the mopes. 1838 *THACKERAY Yellowpl.* *Corr.* iii. Master still in the mopes. 1845 P. PARLEY's *Ann. Vi.* 109 If I go with my eyes fixed upon the ground, they say I have got the mopes, and am going mad. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 3/2 If you did not take exercise you fell into a state of weakness and mopes, in which you were an easy victim to enteric.

Mope (mōp), v. Also 6-7 moppes, 7-8 mope. [Of obscure origin; connexion with Mop v.¹ is doubtful. Cf. Mop sb.¹, MAP v.², Mop v.³ In mod. dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) the vb. has the senses 'to wander about aimlessly', 'to grope'; among the dialectal forms are *maup*, *maop*, etc. The corresponding word is found in several Scandinavian langs.: cf. Sw. *dial. mope* to look discontented, sulk, Da. *muale* to be stupid or unconscious, to mope, Norw. *maapa* to lay about one

wildly with a weapon, Bornholm *māva* to stand gaping, expecting something good. [MSw. *mōpa* to befool seems to be more nearly connected with *Mop sb.*]

1. *intr.* 'To be in a state of unconsciousness, to move and act without the impulse and guidance of thought' (Schmidt). *Obs. exc. dial.* (see *E. D. D.*). 1568, 1593 [see *Moping ppl. a.*] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 143 What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so farre out of his knowledge. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 81 (1604 Qo.) What deuil wast that thus hath cosund you at nodman blind; Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight... Or but a sickly part of one true sense Could not so mope. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 240 Euen in a dreame, were we diuided from them, And were brought moping bitber.

2. To yield oneself up to ennui; to remain in a listless, apathetic condition, without making any effort to rouse oneself; to be dull, dejected and spiritless.

c 1590 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 395 And as for Mars... He moping sits behind the kitchen-door. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii. Sitting moping like Three or Four Melancholy Birds in a spacious volly. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 p. 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night, Devour'd with Spleen, and Stranger to Delight. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1793 II. 73 For this fortnight he has gone about sighing, and musing, and moping. 1865 THOLOPE *Belton Est.* v. He's out somewhere, thinking of what is going on, instead of moping in the house. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *M. Royal* II. iii. 31 She was still moping and regretting the discarded lover. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 164 See yonder cloud that mopes with mournful shade.

b. quasi-trans. with away. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* II. 227 Celestina has too much spirit and too much sense to mope away her youth and beauty. a 1792 HORNE *Disc.* (1795) IV. xii. 279 His religion... directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister alone, there to mope and moan away his life.

3. trans. To make dull, dejected, or melancholy. Now only *refl.* and in *passive*, to be the victim of ennui.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxi. (1612) 297 Not mope at home, but mopping lands. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. (1624) 134 Many men are vndone by this meanes, moped, and so dejected that [etc.]. 1684-4 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. iv. (ed. 3) 283 It is doubtless a great Disgrace to our Religion to imagine... that it is an Enemy to Mirth and Cheerfulness... that men are never serious enough till they are moped to statues. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 140 Boys of mild... Tempers, must be dispirited, and moped. By it. 1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 94 The viscountess... urged her not to mope herself at home. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxvii. My father is moped to death for want of you both. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 16 Gordon could not compel her to remain at home and 'mope herself to death' as she expressed it. 1903 LOUGH, *Mag.* Apr. 494 Any one can see you are moped to death.

Moped (mɒpɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Mope v.* + *-ED*.] 1. a. Stupefied, bewildered (*obs.*). b. Affected with ennui, dejected, melancholy, low-spirited.

1606 Sir G. Gossayne *t. i.* in Bullen O. Pl. III. 8 Out ye moped monckies, can yee not knowe a man from a Marmasett, in theis Fenchified dayes of ours? a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iv. vi. He is bewitched or moped or his braines melted. 1624 LOCKE *Educ.* § 51. Severity... often... breaking the Mind; and then in the Place of a disorderly young Fellow, you have a low-spirited moped Creature. 1713 SWIFT *Freuz. F. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. t. 140 Her master never read in them, but he was either quite moped, or in raving fits. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xlviii. I've got quite moped and dismal. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* i. I was moped, hipped, with all that dreary hospital work.

† **Mopedness**. *Obs.* [*f.* *Moped ppl. a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being moped.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Coll.* vii. x. 321 Unless Scepticism be heightened unto a disease as perfect as either Madness or down right Mopedness. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* ii. xxiii. (1713) 161 Given over either to miserable Mopedness or Distraction.

Mope-eye. *rare* —. [Back formation from next.] Myopia. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mope-eyed (mɒp'ɪd), *a.* Also *7 moped* (p)-eyed. [*f.* stem of *Mope v.* (where see sense 1).] Parblind, short-sighted.

Johnson 1755 erroneously explains it as 'blind in one eye', following Ainsworth, who renders it by *L. luscus*.

1605 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. You know not me* (1609) D 3, I think thou art mope-eyed this morning, giue me the booke. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 36 A mope-eyed foole he rising, first was deem'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Upon Himselfe, Mope-eyed I am, as some have said, Because I've liv'd so long a maid. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* ii. *Lippus*... Having drooping, or waters eyes; mopeyed. 1768 BOYER *Dict. Eng. & Fr. Lit. Moped* (dim sighted). *Qui a la vue courbe.* 1861 Temple *Bar* i. 174 He is not good-looking; he is mope-eyed and ungaily.

Mopeful, *a.* [*f.* *Mope v.* + *-FUL*.] (See q. 9t.) 1846 WORCESTER, *Mopeful*, drowsy; stupid; dull. C. B. Brown. In recent Dicts.

Moper. [*f.* *Mope v.* + *-ER*.] One who mopes. 1736 W. CORY *Lett. & Journals* (1897) 422 Am I not the same moper that heard Hallam read aloud? 1880 J. NICOLL *Poems & Songs* 169 I'll be nae permissive moper.

Mopey, var. *MOPY a.* *Moph*: see *MOPF*.

Mophrodite. Also *8 mophrodite*. A vulgar corruption of *HERMAPHRODITE*.

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* iv. iii. (ed. 2), I heard Mr. Constable say the was little better than a mophrodite. 1712 FIELING *Joe. Andrews* i. ix. You must... get a set of mophrodites to wait upon you. 1889 A. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Mophrodite*. (1) An hermaphrodite. (2) A waggon that can be converted into a cart. [Cf. MORFEV.]

Moping (mɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING*.] The action of the vb. *Mope*; an instance of this.

1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treasons* (1681) 63 One may know his meaning by his moping. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* i. 541 Full of museful Mopings, which presage The loss of Reason, and conclude in Rage. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxvii. Long melancholy mopings... were periodically succeeded by wild frenzies.

attrib. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxviii. Again he rouses from his moping fits.

Moping (mɒpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Mope v.* + *-ING*.] That mopes; † wandering aimlessly, bewildered (*obs.*); in mod. use, dejected, dull, spiritless.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* i. i. A ij b. Nowe a mischief on all moping foolcs for mee. 1593 DRYDEN *Ecl.* vi. 167 See where yon little moping Lambe of mine It selfe hath tangles in a crawling Breere. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) xl. 485 Moping Melancholie. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 p. 2 A moping Lover would grow a pleasant Fellow. 1750 GRAV *Elegy* iii. The moping owl. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxx. How sad and moping must life be in mighty Jupiter, on which no sun ever shines. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthorpe* (1890) 402 Moping sounds came from the trees and sky, as from Sorrow whispering to Night.

Hence *Mopingly adv.*, in a moping manner.

1882 MISS BROUGHTON *Soc. Th.* t. viii. She sits... mopingly thinking from breakfast to bed-time.

† **Mopish**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 mopish, 4 mop-(p)ish(e). [*f.* *Mop sb.* + *-ISH*.] (Sense 1 is akin to that of *Mope v.* 1, though appearing much earlier.) 1. Stupidly bewildered. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 78 Heo... 3eode aboute as a best that ne couthe no wysdom, As heo were of another worlde, that folc thicke ynou3 To biholde such a mopish best aboute hire thier drou3. 13... St. Brandaun 115 (Trin. Coll. Camb. MS.) Hu wende aboute as moppysche [Hart. MS. masked] men that nuste wre hu were.

2. Foolish.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. G ij. Yea mother, see that ye holde with that mopish elfe. 1577 T. KENALL *Flowers of Efigr.* 107 As mopish Monkes and foolish Friars did were most commonly. 1608-12 Br. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 51, I need not be so mopish as not to beleuee rather the language of the hand than of the tongue. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 315 Presenting nothing worthy view but mopish toies, in ridiculous fables.

Mopish (mɒpɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* *Mope v.* + *-ISH*.] Given to moping; causing moping; characterized by a weak melancholy; dejected.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 16 Why are many of thy followers so dead, so mopish, so melancholy? 1675 HOWE *Liv. Temple* i. v. 'Tis a sad mopish disconsolate Temper, cuss off, and quite banishes all manly rational Joy. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Suppl. Diss. Drama* 18 Becoming stupid and mopish as well as sottish and foolish. 1889 CLARE RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 262 A woman who had been fretful and mopish.

Hence *Mopishly adv.*; *Mopishness*.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Cont.* (1878) 100 Tush (quoth he) thou art too scrupulous; this is not modesty, but mopishness. 1651 Br. HALL *Solliloq.* xxix. Wks. 1808 VI. 359 Here, one mopishly stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue. 1707 SLOANE *Janetia* i. p. cxiv. By degrees she fell into a perfect Mopishness or stupidity. 1859 C. S. HENRY *Dr. Odham's Talk* xl. (1860) 93 His mopishness vanished with his wife's return. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Vizen* III. 115 You have behaved mopishly of late.

Moplah (mɒplə), *Anglo-Indian*. Also 8-9 mopla, 9 mapilla, mopilla, moplai, -lar, -lay. [a. Malayālam *māppila*.] One of the Mohammedan inhabitants of Malabar, descended from Moors and Arabs who have settled on that coast, and married Malabar women.

1787 RITSON *Life & Lett.* (1833) i. 124 Your wondrous tales... Of Moplas fierce your hand has tam'd, And monsters that your sword has maim'd. 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Madras*, etc. II. 391 No instance occurs of a Moplay having been converted. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu Bark* 363 The Chettis, Nairs, and Moplahs, who occupy land in Wainad, generally select elevated knolls for the sites of their dwellings.

Mopoke (mɒpəʊk), *morepork* (mɒpəʊk). Also *maw(e)pawk*, *mope hawk*, *moopoo*. [Imitative of the bird's note; the forms *morepork*, *mope hawk* are obvious interpretative corruptions; the prevailing form in Australian use is now *mopoke*.]

1. A name given in New Zealand to an owl, the *Spiloglaux novae-zealandiae*, in Tasmania to the night-jar, *Podargus curvieri*, and in Australia to other birds, as the *Ninox boobook*.

1847 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 One of the men shot 'mopoke'. 1846 G. H. HAYDON *5 Yrs. Austral. Felix* v. 132 The doleful cry of the mopoke. 1848 GOUTO *Birds Australis* II. pl. 1 *Ætholus Novae-Hollandiae* Vig. and Horsfield, Owllet Nightjar. Little Mawepawk, colonists of Van Diemen's Land. 1852 Mrs. MEREDITH *My Home in Tasmania* II. xviii. 253 The Mawpaw, More Pork, or Mope Hawk, is common in most parts of the colony. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* ii. 39 A Mopoke may pick out my eyes. 1890 Melbourne *Argus* 26 July 4/4 The shapeless mopoo seemed to cast down an evil eye as he flitted past. 1896 SPENCER *Through Larnipula Land* 124 In the gum trees the 'mopokes' (*Ninox boobook*) were calling to one another. 1898 M. ROBERTS *Keeper of Waters* 138 He sold a station in Victoria, and they said he was as silly as a 'mopoke'.

b. *transf.* A 'stupid'. 1890 'R. BOLLEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiii. 125 What a regular more-pork I was to be sure. 2. The note of this bird. 1847 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 The owl's doleful cry of 'more pork'. 1863 CARLETON

Austr. Nts. 19 The Austral cuckoo spoke His melancholy note—'Mopoke'. 1889 LUNHOLTZ *Cannibals* 33 We are lulled to sleep by the melancholy... voices of the night bird Podargus 'more-pork! more-pork!'

† **Moppet**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 mappatt, moppatt(t), moppett. [? Alteration of *mapoll*, var. of *MAPPLE*.] A mop; a sponge for a cannon.

1512 Acc. *Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 454 For moppatis to the caffetours. 1512-13 *Ibid.* 465 For iij scheip skynnyss to mak moppatis for the tallowing of the James. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 157 For mappatis and tappounis xxx. 1566 *Inv. R. Warir.* (1815) 168 Item, nynne moppatis mountit, all serving to sindrie peeces. 1580 Reg. *Privy Council* Scot. III. 320 With thre moppetis to serve the saidis peeces.

Moppet (mɒpɪt). Also 7 moppet. [*f.* *Mop sb.* + *-ET*.]

1. Used as an endearing appellation for a baby, a girl, etc.; a darling, a favourite. Also used contemptuously († after sense 2) for a gaily dressed or frivolous woman. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 MUNDAY & CHETTER *Death Earl Huntington* K 2 b. And, moppet, you were best To take their proffers. 1630 LERNARD *Tr. Charron's Wids.* iii. xiv. (1670) 460 A simple instinct... according to which Parents love... their children, though deformed... and use them like moppets or little apes. 1713 ROWE *Jaue Shore* iv. Wks. 1792 II. 164 A moppet made of prettiness and pride. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace*, *Sat.* i. iii. 64 Is he of dwarfish and abortive size? 'Sweet little moppet', the fond father cries. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 70 I'll tell father and mother, and Peggy, what a moppet you have made of yourself. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 79. I had rather see her dead, than making such a moppet of herself, as to run about like a vagrant, play-acting. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit.* *Wand.* II. 10 While the most insipid moppet that ever looked in a glass is preferred to one of those reasoning damsels.

b. Contemptuously applied to a man.

1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* iii. He'll think I don't love him else. Poor Moppet! 1766 H. WATPOLE *Lett.* 13 Nov. He went to the Lord Mayor's feast, and dragged along with him that wise moppet, Lord Lyttelton. 1781 *Ibid.* 25 Mar. A moppet in Grosvenor Square has conceived hopes from this rising star [etc.].

† 2. A rag doll. *Obs.* *rare* —. [Cf. *quod* c 1440 s.v. *Mop sb.* 1. 2.]

1755 JOHNSON, *Moppet*, a puppet made of rags, as a mop is made.

3. A woolly variety of dog. (Cf. *Mors* 2.)

1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 7 Dec. 6/1 The curly moppet of the respectable household, whose locks are carved into some absurd suggestion of a lion.

† **Moppet** 3. *Obs.* *rare* —. [*f.* *Mop sb.* 2 + *-ET*.] A grimace.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* in. Pro. 17 And albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit Devotion, yet never did Old Age [read Ape] make pretty Moppet [orig. *ongues viell singe ne fit belle moue*].

Mopp-eyed, *obs.* form of *MOPF*.

Mopping (mɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [*f.* *Mop v.* 1 + *-ING*.] Grimacing; also, an instance of this.

1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 227 Administering matter of mirth with their ridiculous mopings. 1881 STVENSON *Virg. Pueris* 110 Such a mopping and a mowing.

Mopping (mɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. [*f.* *Mop v.* 3 + *-ING*.] Rubbing or wiping with or as with a mop.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxii. The heat was terrible, and the mopping of the ladies' faces evalesing. 1857 ALBULL'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 830 A method which combines general chloroform narcosis with frequently-repeated local mopings of the pharynx and larynx of the patient.

Mopish: see *MOPISH a.*

Mopitt, *obs.* form of *MOPPET*.

Moppy (mɒpɪ). [*f.* *Mop sb.* 2 + *-Y*.]

1. Of hair, foliage, etc.: Resembling a mop; having the characteristics of a mop; thick.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange tree*, Let him pare off two thirds of the Earh, and prune the Fibres and moppy Roots. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* 30 Dec. 202/2 The moppy head being thoroughly Papdan. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 49 His moppy black hair.

2. *slang*. Intoxicated. (Cf. *Mop sb.* 2 b.)

1823 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg.* V. (ed. Egan), *Moppy*, drunk. *Cent.*

† **Mops** 1. *Obs.* Also 7 mops. [Prob. an extension of *Mop sb.* 1; cf. *MOPPET*, *MORSY*.] A term of endearment for a young girl.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1567) 32 b. Little bibbling Phayle, and Pseke that pretie Mops. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm.* *Paris* iv. i. I faith, i' faith, my gentle mops, but I do know a cast. 1588 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (1613), *Puclula*, a little pretie girl: a little mope. 1592 LYNX *Midus* i. ii. We are no chase (pretie mops), for Deere we are not, neither red nor fallow. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. 37 Which Sanebo stole from his ill favoured Mops.

Mops 2 (mɒps). *rare* —. [a. G. *mops* = *Du.* *mops*, *mop*.] A pug-dog. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Mopsical**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* —. [? *f.* *Mops* 1 or *MORSY* + *-ICAL*.] ? Like a spoiled child, pettish.

Blount *Glossog.* 1656-61 explains it as 'that cannot see well'; connecting it with 'our phrase *mop-ey-ey*'. The explanation has been copied in many later Dicts.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. g Their Mopsicall humors being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as Kings, and reigning with Christ.

Mopstick (mɒpstɪk). [*f.* *Mop sb.* 3 + *STICK*.]

1. The handle of a mop.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Dec. Hang it [a picture] carefully in some part of your room, where chairs and candles and mop-sticks won't spoil it. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 31 Our candidate is vastly like a mopstick, or, rather, a tall hop-pole.

† b. *Cry mapsticks!* app. a vulgar jocose perversion of 'I cry you mercy'. *Obs.*
1738 SWIFT *Poet. Conversat.* i. 26 *Neverout*. Cry, Mapsticks, Madam; no Offence, I hope.

2. *Pianoforte manufacture.* (See quot. 1875.)
1870 BRINSMEAD *Hist. Pianoforte* 52 The sticker, or mopstick, raised the damper at the same moment that the hammer was impelled against the string. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mop stick*, a vertical damper-rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action.
attrib. 1835 HIKKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 723 This defect is overcome by Zumppe's 'mopstick' damper.

Mopsy (mop'si). Also 7-8 mopsis, 8 mopsis, 9 mopsy. [f. *Mop sb.*; the ending -sy is common dial. in terms of endearment, as in *babsy*, *ducksy*: cf. the pet names *Betsy*, *Patsy*.]

1. Used as a term of endearment; a pretty child; a darling, a sweetheart. ? *Obs.*

1824 STANFORD *Æneid* i. (Arb.) 41 These mopsy [sc. the infant Ascanius] her phantasy lurcheth. 1833 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 147 Borrowed for the most part by their pretty Mopsies & looning Besses. 1705 VANBURGH *Mistake* iv. i, *facin*. But don't expect I'll follow her Example. *San*. You would, Mopsy, if I'd let you. 1706 E. WARD *Hnd. Rediv.* x. v. 10 These mix'd with Brewers, and their Mopsies.

2. A slatternly, untidy woman. ? *Obs.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mopsie*, a Dowdy, or Homely Woman. c. 1785 John Thompson's *Man* 14 If you wed an old mopsis, yuh... deformed Creature to be thy Wife. 1800 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* You encouraged that mopsy, Miss Wesley, to dance after you, in the hope of having her nonsense put into a nonsensical Anthology.

3. 'A woolly variety of dog'. 1855 OGDEN *Suppl.*
Mopus (mop'p's). *Obs.* exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). [f. *Mop sb.* (? with quasi-Latin ending).] A mope; a dull, stupid person.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *A meer Mopus grown*, become dispirited, dull and stupid. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. i, Dids't thou not bear me, Mopus? 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest. Debated* 27 I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums.

† **Mopus** 2. *Obs.* In Barbadoes, the local name of the Knot, *Tringa canutus*.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 78 Of the Mopuses. There are three Sorts of these, the Large, the Small, and the Hiding Mopus. 1848 in SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbadoes* 681.

Mopus 3 (mop'p's). *slang.* † a. 'A halfpenny or farthing' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700). b. *pl.* Money in general.

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* ii. i. 32 If she [a rich widow] has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug. 1798 *Geraldine* i. 44 You have got the mopusess, the ready. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 373 Without the mopuses to pay for your call, the demand will be like Owen Glendower's demand for 'spirits from the vasty deep'. 1824 M. WILKINS *Round Land* (1893) 23 They hav'n't got any mopuses. *attrib.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. Look to the pewter room, Blower. You, Mark, to the old gaff's mopus box!

Mopy (mop'i), a. Also mopey. [f. *Mope v.* + -y.] Given to moping, causing moping, dull.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 274, I am so very deaf and mopy like. 1883 Mrs. LYNN *Linton* i. A dull country town like this mopy old Oakhurst! 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Gondoliers* ii. 33 After you left we felt very dull and mopey.

Moqua, obs. form of **MOHAWK**.

† **Moquet**, *Obs.* rare -1. [? a use of F. *moquette*: see next.] = CHAWDRON.

1598 LYTE *Dodens* v. xviii. 572 The second kinde of Lettuce hath crumpled leaves, wrinkled and .drawen together almost like the Moquet or Chauden of a Calfe.

Moquette (mop'ket). Also 8 *quasi-lt.* mocketto, [a. F. *moquette*; according to Hatz.-Darm. a corruption of *moquette* MOCKADO.] A material composed of wool and hemp or linen, chiefly used for carpeting. Also *moquette* carpet.

1624 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 401 In it are also made very beautiful baragons, together with mockettoes, a kind of carpets. 1854-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1866) II. 867 The Wilton carpet, called *Moquette* by the French, differs from the Brussels in the form of the wire [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Moquette*, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a species of Wilton carpet. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 1301/2 Moquette or Wilton Carpets are woven in the same manner as Brussels carpets. 1894 J. PENDLETON *Our Railways* I. 443 Its saloons...upholstered in moquette.

Mor, obs. form of **MOON**, **MOORE**.

† **Mora** 1 (mō'rā). [f. *Mora* delay.]

1. *Scots Law*. Negligent delay (see quot. 1838). 1569 Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 9 Nowther the said Earl of Huntly nor yit the paretis complenari ar in mora. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Mora*, or delay, is a general term applicable to all undue delay in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like.

† 2. A short space of time; a delay. *Obs.* rare. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prud.* 145 Good is the mora that makes all sure. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 This preparation...requires a competent mora, or time, antecedent to its complete and full constitution. *Ibid.* 102.

3. (*Pl. mora*.) A unit of metrical time equal to the duration of a short syllable.

1848 DONALDSON *Gr. Gram.* 16 The shortest time in which a syllable can be pronounced is called a *mora*, or single time. A short syllable has one *mora*: a long syllable contains two *moræ*. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 65.

† **Mora** 2, **morra** (mō'rā). [It. *mora*, of unknown origin. Cf. F. *mourre* in the same sense.] A popular game in Italy in which one player

guesses the number of fingers held up simultaneously by another player. Also applied by Europeans to a similar game in China.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mora*, the Italian Play of Love with the Fingers. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Vivaldi heard only the quick and eager voices of some Lazzaroni... as they contended at the simple game of *Mora*. 1833 LONGE *Outre-Mer, Rome in Midsummer* 1 The idle fadchino... plays at *mora* by the fountain. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* (1883) I. 808 The guests relieve its tedium by playing the game of *chai mei*, or *mora* (the *miare* digits of the old Romans), which consists in showing the fingers to each other across the table, and mentioning a number at the same moment; as, if one opens out two fingers, and mentions the number four, the other instantly shows six fingers, and mentions that number. If he mistake in giving the complement of ten, he pays a forfeit by drinking a cup.

† **Mora** 3 (mō'rā). *Gr. Hist.* Pl. *moras*. [Gr. *μopa*, f. *μop-*, *μep-* to divide.] One of the (originally six) divisions of which the Spartan army consisted.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 77 Two moras had been kept at home, together with the veterans. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 109 Every order emanated from the Spartan King...and was given to the Polemarchs, each commanding a mora, the largest military division.

† **Mora** 4 (mō'rā). [Shortened from Tupi *moira-tinga* 'white tree', f. *moira* tree, *tinga* white.] A lofty tree, *Mora excelsa*, found in British Guiana and Trinidad. Also *attrib.*, as *mora-tree*, *wood*.

1826 Svd. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 Among these, pre-eminent in height rises the mora. 1840 SCHOMBURGK *Descr. Brit. Guiana* 31 The Mora (*Mora excelsa*, Benth.) may well be called the king of the forest; it towers above every other tree. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 94 Mora-wood...is close-grained like teak, and superior to oak, esteemed for ship-building...in colour it resembles moderately red mahogany. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H.* ii. (1868) 82 The 'Toucan...may generally be seen perched on the topmost boughs of the lofty mora-tree.

† **Mora** 5 (mō'rā). *Anglo-Indian*. Also *morah*. [Hind. *morā*.] A stool, foot-stool. ('In common colloquial use', Yule.)

c. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* vii. 45 She took her Bible and a mora, and went and sat in one corner of the room. 1845 STOCKER *Hauabk. Brit. India* (1854) 98 One or two morahs, or stools.

Morabit, -bot, obs. forms of **MARABOUT**.

† **Moral**, incorrect form of **MARAE**. 1772-84 Cook *Poy.* (1790) V. 1705. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 394.

Morain, variant of **MORION**.

Morainal (mō'rā'nal), a. [f. **MORAIN** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a moraine.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* viii. 154 An accumulation of morainal matter deposited by ancient Merced glaciers. 1899 Pop. Sci. Monthly LV. 570 The flora is morainal in its general character.

Moraine (mō'rā'n). [a. F. *moraine*.] An accumulation of débris from the mountains carried down and deposited by a glacier.

Lateral, terminal moraine, a deposit at the side or the extremity of a glacier respectively. *Medial moraine*, a deposit between two adjoining glaciers.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* II. xxxviii. 3 We crossed some snow...and immediately got upon the moraine, the term given to the stones and earth which the glaciers discharge on each side. 1853 LVELL *Antiq. Manx* xv. 298 The lateral, medial, and terminal moraines of great glaciers. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 159 We generally find, across the end of the glacier, a confused heap of rubbish, known as a *terminal moraine*. *attrib.* 1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 420 It seems to be moraine mud. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 163 Berge break off and float away carrying their burden of moraine matter.

Moraine, obs. form of **MURRAIN**.

Morainic (mō'rā'nik), a. [f. **MORAIN** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a moraine. 1853 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 314 The ponds... consist exclusively of what M. de Mortillet has denominated morainic lakes, i.e. caused by barriers of glacier-mud and stones. 1830 C. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 478 Morainic ridges.

Moral (mō'rāl), sb. Also 6-7 *mor* (r)all. [Subst. use of **MORAL** a.]; but several of the uses are wholly or in part suggested by the corresponding late L. *mōrāl* neut. sing., *mōrālīa* neut. pl., f. *mōrāl* masc., *mōrālē* fem. (see **MORALE**).]

1. *pl.* (earlier † sing.) Used to render L. *Moralia* pl. as the title of St. Gregory the Great's work on the moral exposition of the Book of Job, and (later) as the collective title given to Plutarch's writings other than the 'Lives', to the ethical writings of Seneca, etc.

1380 *Autocrat* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 121 Gregor in be two & Britit boke of bise moral. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 As saynt Gregory sayth in his Moralles. 1603 HOLLAND (title) The Philosophie commonlie called, The Morals. Written by...Plutarch. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE (title) Seneca's Morals, by way of Abstract. 1824 SCOTT *Epiloge* (init.), The sages—for authority, pray look Seneca's morals, or the copy-book.

2. The moral teaching or practical lesson (of a fiction or fable; sometimes, of a real occurrence); also in phr. to point a moral (cf. **POINT** v. 1 5 b).

a 1500 *Everyman* end, This moral men may have in mynde: Ye herers take it of worth...And forsake Pryde. 1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* v. 290 Marke silent King, the Moral of this sport. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 263 The Fables Moral of the Stock and Stork. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 282 The Moral hereof is, that you must make use of your youth, and gather Nougays before the roses wither. 1744 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* ix. 361

No fancy'd God...descends To solve all knots; to strike the moral home. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Co.* There's a moral in everything. 1861 M. PATRISON *Exc.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription...in which the moral was better than the point.

b. An exposition of the moral teaching or practical lesson contained in a literary composition; that part of a composition (e.g. of a fable) which applies or points the moral meaning.

1560 T. H. (title) The Fable of Ovid treading of Narcissus, translated out of Latin into English Mytre, with a moral ther vnto. 1824 R. L'ESTRANGE (title) Fables, of Æsop...with Morals and Reflexions. 1752 *Young Brothers* v. 1. As if the Thracian queen conducted all, And wrote the moral in her children's blood.

† c. Import, meaning, signification. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 79 *Biond*. You saw my Master winke and laugh vpon you? *Luc.* Biondello, what of that? *Biond.* Faith nothing; but has left mee bere behinde to expound the meaning or morall of bis signes and tokens. 1821 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xiv. 102 Indians...with their few and simple oddities, all of which have their moral or meaning.

† 3. A symbolical figure. *Obs.*

1584 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* iv. iv, Fooles he they that ineuigh against Mahomet, Who's but a morall of Ioues Monarchie. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 40 Fortune is painted blinde...to signifie to you, that Fortune is blinde... Fortune is an excellent Morall.

b. *vulgarly*. Counterpart, likeness. Chiefly in phr. the very moral of... (Cf. **MODEL** sb. 2 b.)

1757 SNOLLETT *Repristat.* ii, Och! the delicate creature!—she's the very moral of my own honey. 1850 SMOLETT *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 41 He's the very moral (all the women call it) of Sir John. 1890 R. BOLDBREWOOO *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 He's...the very moral of a horse the whipper-in...rode.

4. = **MORALITY** 4 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1578 in Cunningham *Revels at Cr.* (1842) 125 A Morall of the marriage of Mynde and Measure shewen at Richmond. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Constat.* 21 You haue counterfeited the stile of the olde Vice in the Moralls. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 45 Crueltie hath yett another part to play, it is acted (like the old Moralls at Manningtree) by Trades-men. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 23 Morals teach and illustrate the same religious truths...by allegorical means.

† 5. A moralist. *Obs.* rare.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 125 Nor did that Morall erre, who wisely would, Compare a Courtiers witte to th' Mari-gold. 1626 BRETON *Fantastiques* (Cass.), That experient morall (i.e. Socrates).

† 6. *sing.* (A person's) moral principles or practice. *Obs.*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 6 But they continue still to up-braid em, that they are of the Caball's, that their Moral is rotten. 1778 PRIOR *Epitaph* 17 Their Moral and Oeconomy, Most perfectly They made agree. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 286 Twas then, Poet or Patriot, rose but to restore The Faith and Moral Nature gave before. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p. iii. This pair of polite and happy-lovers seem to have used their passions as they were designed by Providence, to inspire their reason, and to actuate their moral. 1820 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 21 Felix, Their [sc. Italians'] moral is not your moral; their life is not your life.

† b. The condition (of troops, etc.) with respect to discipline, subordination, and confidence.

[Fr.; pronounced (moral): see **MORALE** 2.] 1883 EVR in *Three Lect. Educ.* 18 It is not good for the moral of a class [etc.]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 5/1 The force investing Making, its daily becoming shaken in moral. 1901 HENDERSON tr. *Sternberg's Exper. Boer War* Intro. 3 Whatever might be the percentage of casualties our battalions suffered, they never lost their moral.

† 7. *pl.* In early use: † (A person's) moral qualities or endowments (*obs.*). Now, Moral habits or conduct; habits of life in regard to right and wrong conduct; also *spec.*, sexual conduct.

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* u. i, My morals and those hidden pieces That art bestows upon me, they are such That...I am sure will shame me. 1663 COWLEY *Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 69 Which if you please to take notice of for the advantage of his Intellectuals, I desire you to allow me the liberty to do so too, when I am to speak of his Morals. 1697 DRYDEN *George*, Ded., 'Tis infectious even to the best Morals to live always in it [sc. the Court air]. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 27 The People of England are more corrupt in their Morals than any other Nation this day under the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 The morals of Sedley were such as, even in that age, gave great scandal. 1864 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. vii. 54 An earl's daughter, with a good income and an awfully bad name, of the best manners, and of the worst morals.

8. *pl.* Moral science; moral doctrine; ethics. Chiefly construed as *sing.* Now rare.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., For treating of Figures, tis call'd Geometry; of motion, Physick; of naturally right, Moralls. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1687) 73/2 His [sc. Socrates'] Morals, consider a Man either as a single person, or as the Father of a Family, or as a member of the Commonwealth. 1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* Pref. v. A just principles of reasoning in morals. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 41 In morals the action is judged by the intention.

† *sing.* in the same sense. [? After G. *moral*.]

1828 POPEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 149 It contains a perfect system of moral.

† b. The small morals: the 'minor moralities'; rules of behaviour in small matters. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xi. init., By Manners, I mean

not here, Decency of behaviour; as how one man should salute another, or how a man should wash his mouth, or pick his teeth before company, and such other points of the *Small Morals*.

9. *slang*. A 'moral certainty': see MORAL a. 11. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 24 A contingency which the dealer was pleased to observe amounted to what he called 'a moral'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 460 'Why, Joe', I said, 'it's a moral, if the horse is ridden fair.' 10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *moral-directing* adj.; *moral-mender*.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* xx. 196 Which condemnation... doth go and come without hurting the essence of the Law, and its commanding and eternal Moral-directing power. 1739 CHAMBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 200 Collier is by profession a moral-mender himself.

Moral (mōrāl), a. Also 4 morale, -alle, 4-7 moral. [ad. L. *mōrālis*, f. *mōr-*, *mōs* custom (pl. *mōrēs* manners, morals, character); see -AL. The Latin word was formed by Cicero (*De Fato* ii. 1) as a rendering of Gr. *ἠθικός* *ēthikos* (*ēthos* being the accepted Latin equivalent of *ēthos*). It has passed into all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs.: Fr., Sp., Pg. *moral*, It. *morale*; G. *moralisch*, Du. *mooraal*, Sw., Da. *mooral*.]

1. Of or pertaining to character or disposition, considered as good or bad, virtuous or vicious; or of pertaining to the distinction between right and wrong, or good and evil, in relation to the actions, volitions, or character of responsible beings; ethical.

Moral virtue: a rendering of L. *virtus moralis*, Gr. *ἀρετή ἠθική* (Aristotle), (an) excellence of character or disposition, as distinguished from *intellectual virtue* (*ἀρετή διανοητική*). As in English (and in other modern languages) *virtue* is rarely used exc. as synonymous with *moral virtue*, the use of the adj. with this sb. has become infrequent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 1 his psalme... all shynys of haly lare and morale swetes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* Sowynge in moral vertu was his speche. c 1449 PECCOR *Repr.* ii. iv. (1755) Sum vntwre opinioun of men... is leding into deedis which be vntre moral vicis. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 173/2 He called his church out of the gentiles which els as for moral virtues and political... were... not farr vnder mant of vs. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 103 An advancement... of that morall, and intellectuall good, that... so forcible emproueth itself. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 21 Youth, thou hearst thy Fathers face... Thy Fathers morall part Maist thou inherit too. 1675 R. BURTON *Howe Cause* *Dei* 97 Since the Objection doth proceed of Moral, and not of Metaphysical and Abstract Goodness. 1698 SULLING *Serm.* II. vi. 242 In Matters of Religion, Moral Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectuall. 1699 SHAKES. *Ing. Virtue* i. 1. 3 In *Charac.* (1711) II. 8 An Author... who dares plead for Religion and Moral Virtue. *Ibid.* 30 margin, Moral Beauty and Deformity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 6, I have not here considered Temperance as it is a Moral Virtue... but only as it is the Means of Health. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. 306 The theologians who went no farther than revelation, or at least than the positive law of God, for moral distinctions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 85 It is plain that eloquence, imagination, poetical talent, are no more moral goodness than riches are.

¶ b. *Moral virtue* occasionally occurs in contradistinction to the 'Christian virtues' (Faith, Hope, Charity), or as restricted to such virtues as may be attained without the aid of religion.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felice Man* (1631) 173 To pray to God... That He will endue us with virtues both Morall and Christian. a 1686 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* (1692) 979 Moral Vertue may stand with the hatred of Godliness. 1791 B. HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Cold inanimate Lectures on moral virtue, independent of christianity.

c. Of knowledge, opinions, judgements, etc.: Relating to the nature and application of the distinction between right and wrong. (Cf. sense 2.)

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 2 To speik... Off vterwe, morall cwnnyng, or doctrine [etc.]. 1752 CHESTER *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan. If the religious and moral principles of this society [i.e. the Jesuits] are to be detested. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/2 It was not by any change in the distribution of material interests, but by the spread of moral convictions, that negro slavery has been put an end to in the British Empire. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. A correct moral judgment is the strong point in woman.

d. *Moral sense*: the power of apprehending the difference between right and wrong, esp. when viewed as an innate and unanalysable faculty of the human mind. Similarly *moral faculty*.

1699 SHAKES. *Ing. Virtue* i. iii. 1 In *Charac.* (1711) II. 41 The taking away the natural Sense of Right and Wrong... Marg. Loss of Moral Sense. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. v. (1831) 43 To moral agency belongs a moral faculty, or sense of moral good and evil. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 380 The Moral faculty... is one of which brutes are destitute. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. 93 Bentham describes the moral-sense-man as a sort of bully, intent on brow-beating men into accepting the verdict he wants them to pronounce. 1901 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* s. v. *Moral Sense*. The term 'moral sense writers' is now commonly used to denote a succession of English moralists, of whom Shaftesbury and Hutcheson were the chief.

e. Of feelings: Arising from the contemplation of an action, character, etc., as good or bad.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 134 (*Amiens*). With what a moral delight will it crown my journey. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dan. Econ.* II. 45 To those who have got over the moral disgust of such food [viz. human flesh], it has recommendatory qualities. 1871 MOREY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 Perhaps a moral relish for veridicality with fervour... drives men to grasp even a crudity with fervour.

f. Of concepts or terms: Involving ethical praise or blame.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* I. 238 The Supreme Standard... is expressed by the Moral Ideas, Benevolence, Justice, Truth, Purity, and Wisdom. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words, like all moral words, by frequent complimentary use... have lost much of their warmth and force. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 216 The distinctness of moral conceptions will correspond with the growth of the race.

2. Treating of or concerned with virtue and vice, or the rules of right conduct, as a subject of study. (Cf. i. c.)

Moral philosophy: the department of philosophy which treats of the virtues and vices, the criteria of right and wrong, the rightness or wrongness of particular classes of actions, the methods to be adopted for the formation of virtuous character, and the like; ethical philosophy, ethics. Formerly often employed in a wider sense, including psychology and metaphysics. *Moral philosopher*: one who studies or is versed in moral philosophy. *Moral science* has in recent times been used in the same senses as 'moral philosophy'. The *moral sciences* is sometimes used (e.g. at Cambridge) as a comprehensive name for a branch of academic study including psychology, ethics, political and economic science, and in fact all that is now commonly understood by the term 'philosophy'. Also *attrib.* as in *moral sciences tripos*.

1387 T. USK *Test. Love* vi. l. (Skeat) l. 53 Philosophie, with her three species, that is, natural, and moral, and resouable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* l. (1493) 3 Deuoutie doctours of Theologie... for this consyderacyon... rede and vse natural philosophye and morall. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xi. Hit were needefull to rede unto hym... that parte that may enforme him unto virtuous maners, which parte of philosophie is called morall. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* III. 151 Certaine learned men, which will haue themselves called wizards and morall philosophers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 167 Young men, whom Aristotle thought vnto to heare Morall Philosophie. 1653 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. xv. 79 Morall philosophy is nothing else but the Science of what is Good, and Evil. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* i. l. 1 Morall Philosophy, Morality, Ethics, Casuistry, Natural Law, mean all the same thing. 1791 B. HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Morality... hath four chief virtues, which moral writers have well explained. 1828 G. PAYNE (*title*) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Introd. (1862) 8 The purpose of the Moral Sciences is to answer the question *What ought to be?* a 1856 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 61 A description as complete and beautiful, I think, as is to be found in any moral writings. 1866 *Student's Guide Univ. Camb.* 162 The establishment of a Philosophical or Moral Sciences Tripos in the year 1851. 1870 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 Under the head of Moral Philosophy, we treat of human actions as right or wrong.

b. *Moral theology*: (a) the practical part of ethics treated as a branch of theology; the part of theological learning which is concerned with the resolution of cases of conscience; casuistry, casuistic divinity; (b) see quot. 1902.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1833 in *Catholic Dict.* 1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* *Moral Theology*, the doctrines of the theology developed as postulates of the moral as distinguished from the logico-speculative reason.

3. a. Of a person, esp. a writer: That enunciates moral precepts. ? *Obs.* In early quot. applied to writers of allegory.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1856 O moral Gower þis boke I directe To the. c 1430 LYDG. *Minn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 The tragidies diverse and ynknowth Of morall Sense. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 30 'Tis all mens office, to speake patience To those that winge vnder the load of sorrow: But no mans vertue nor sufficiency To be so morall, when he shall endure The like himselfe. 1718 PATER *Picture of Seneca*, While cruel Nero only drains The moral Spaniard's ebbing Veins. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 319 Let us read Her moral stone. *Ibid.* ix. 534 The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch.

b. Of a literary work, a pictorial or dramatic representation, etc.: That deals with or treats of the ruling of conduct; that has the teaching of morality as its motive; that conveys a moral; also, allegorical, emblematical. *Moral play* (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*) = MORALITY 4 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mellit. Pol.* 22 It is a moral tale vertuous. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Arde* 48 He [Alexander] made many morales epistles to Aristotel. a 1500 *Everyman* (1773). Here begynneth a treatise... in manner of a moralle playe. 1526 *Pligr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 They shal haue therby a lyght to perceyue the better all morall matter, that they shall here preched or taught. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 90 A thousand morall Paintings I can shew, That shall demonstrate these quicke blowes of Fortunes, More pregnant than words. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 272 We had the pleasure there to see a morall representation of the Magdalens conversion. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii. From this way of reasoning the author drew several moral applications useful in the Conduct of Life. 1744 POPE's *Wks.* (ed. Warburton 1755) III. 105 (*title*) Moral Essays, in four epistles to Several Persons. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 126 Lipping our syllables, we scramble next Through moral narrative, or sacred text. 1789 MRS. PROZAI *Journ. France* I. 115 To what purpose then... the moral dances, as they call them now? One word of solid instruction to the ear, conveys more knowledge to the mind at last than all these marionettes presented to the eye. 1831 J. P. COLLIER *Hist. Dram. Poetry* II. 384 John Heywood's dramatic productions... are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral-plays. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. esp.* 171 The late death-chamber, tricked with... Skulls, cross-bones, and such moral broiery. *Comb.* 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 427 A tragedy heroine... is a moral-pictureque object.

c. Of a literary work: Beneficial in moral effect. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd. Tragedy... hath been held the gravest, morallest, and most profitable of all other Poems.

4. *Moral law*: the body of requirements in con-

formity to which right or virtuous action consists; a particular requirement of this kind. Opposed to 'positive' or 'instituted' laws, the obligation of which depends solely on the fact that they have been imposed by a rightful authority.

In early use chiefly applied to that part of the Mosaic Law which enunciates moral principles, and therefore, unlike the 'ceremonial' and 'judicial' parts, remains valid under the Christian dispensation. So *Moral commandment*, etc. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 51þ pat moyses lawe is morale in his poynte... cristie mygte not distroy þes lawis. a 1450 *Wyclif's Bible* Pol. ii. The old testament is departid... in 12 moral commandmentis, iudicialis, and cerimonialis. 1551 [see JUDICIAL a. 1 b]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 184 If Helen then he write to Sparta's King... these Morall Lawes Of Nature, and of Nation, speake aloud To haue her backe return'd. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. H ij b. If the Prelates shall pronounce the 4th Commandment not to be Morall for the sake of sacrificing of the Seventh day. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 215 The firmness of such right to divorce as here pleads, is fetcht from the prime institution, does not stand or fall with the iudicial Law, but is as morall as what is morall. 1667... P. x. xii. 298. 1819 [see JUDICIAL a. 1 b]. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* i. 55 The moral law must be the law of the perfect man. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. ix. 5 Hobbess... audaciously identified the moral with the positive law.

5. Of rights, obligations, responsibility, etc.: Founded on the moral law; valid according to the principles of morality. Opposed to *legal*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 3 Sometimes the foundation of considering things, with reference to one another, is some act whereby any one comes by a moral right, power, or obligation to do something. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. 403 Our obligation to attend to his voice is surely moral in all cases. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 178 Dower is not only a civil, but also a moral right. *Ibid.* IV. 584 There is one case in which a conveyance, founded on a moral consideration only, has been held good against a subsequent purchaser. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* xix. (1902) 71/3 Cobden thus strove to diffuse the sense of moral responsibility in connexion with the use of capital.

6. a. Of actions: Subject to the moral law; having the property of being right or wrong. *The moral world*: the sphere or region of moral action.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xvi. § 3 The axiomes of that lawe... haue their vse in the morall, yea, end in the spirituall actions of men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 4 There is another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of; which, I think, may be called moral relation, as being that which denominates our moral actions. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 278 To possess the end in the means, as it is essential to morality in the moral world, and the contra-distinction of goodness from mere prudence, so is it, in the intellectual world, the moral constituent of genius.

b. Of an agent or his attributes: Capable of moral action; capable of volition for the rightness of which he is responsible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 58 That God has given us a moral nature... [is] a proof of our being under his moral government. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. v. (1832) 43 A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 485 The moral and accountable part of his terrestrial creation. 1846 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 403 Every creature possessing mind is a moral agent. 1857 J. A. C. MONSON *Service Man* (1889) 84 Good and bad men, whose goodness and badness depends on their moral endowment.

7. Pertaining to, affecting, or operating on the character or conduct, as distinguished from the intellectual or physical nature of human beings.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 4 Sacraments... are not physical but moral instruments of saluation, duties of service and worship. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 13. I wonder that thou... goest about to apply a moral medicine to a mortifying mischief. 1659 H. THORNTON *Wks.* (1846) II. 539, I acknowledge the Scriptures to be an instrument of God, though a moral instrument. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Necessity*. The schools distinguish a physical necessity, and a moral necessity... Moral Necessity is only a great difficulty; such as that arising from a long habit, a strong inclination or violent passion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 46 For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? not For Esculapian, but for moral aid. *Ibid.* v. 284 I'll... gather ev'ry thought of sov'reign power To chase the moral maladies of man. *Ibid.* vi. 814 'Tis moral grandeur makes the mighty man. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 272 'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice Unnerves the moral pow'rs, and mars their use. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 291 There is now very little moral hold which the latter [the clergy] possess. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. ii. 1. 183 The art of curing moral disorders by corporeal means has not yet been brought into general practice. 1833 J. C. FRICHARD in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 864/5 Moral insanity, or madness consisting in a morbid perversion of the natural feelings... and moral dispositions, without any notable lesion of the intellect. 1851 *Edin. Rev.* XCIII. 225 The only effect produced was a kind of amicable splitting of the repeal party into two co-operative factions, — the moral-force men and the physical-force men. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* i. 58 Just so it is with a true morality... its office is simply to expound the principles of moral health... Whether it is possible to develop scientifically a Moral Pathology and a Moral Therapeutics seems very doubtful. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 395 Moral Inability expresses the insufficiency of ordinary motives, but not of all motives.

† b. *Moral cause*: see quot. (Cf. CAUSE sb. 5.) 1697 *tr. Burgerdicius his Logic* i. xvii. 63 Author, here is said to be him who proposing Reasons, persuades the principal Cause either to, or from Action: He is also call'd the Moral Cause.

c. Applied to the indirect effect of some action or event (e.g. a victory or defeat) in producing

confidence or discouragement, sympathy or hostility, and the like.

Moral victory: applied to a defeat or an indecisive result which it is claimed will, on account of special circumstances, produce the moral effects of a victory.

1835 *Ausson Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxi. § 17. 310 The loss to the contending parties was nearly equal; but all the moral advantages of a victory were on the side... of the French. 1866 *Milit. Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The instructed minority would, in the actual voting, count only for their numbers, but as a moral power they would count for much more. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 111 Armenian... scowls staggering along in secure insolence, confident in the moral protection given him by the presence of the Englishman. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 4/8 Italy on her side will on all occasions offer moral support to England in her Egyptian policy. 1888 *Times* 13 June 6/1 His idea was that the moral effect of artillery fire was greater than the positive. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 7/4 One had gained an actual victory, and the other had gained a moral victory.

d. Moral courage: that kind of courage which enables a person to encounter odium, disapproval, or contempt, rather than depart from what he deems the right course: contradistinguished from physical courage.

1822 COLTON *Lacon* (1825) I. 44 Hypocrisy... sometimes neutralized his [Cromwell's] moral courage, never his physical. 1860 FITZJAMES STEPHEN *Est.* (1862) 175 Moral courage is readiness to expose oneself to suffering or inconvenience which does not affect the body. It arises from firmness of moral principle, and is independent of the physical constitution. 1887 [see COURAGE 4].

8. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the morals (of a person or a community). Also (occas.), pertaining to the 'morale' of an army.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* v. § 4 (1817) 97 The phrases which the same writer employs to describe the moral condition of Christians compared with their condition before they became Christians. 1818 HALLAM *Nid. Ages* ix. (1868) 700 note, His standard is taken, not from Avignon, but from Edinburgh, where the moral barometer stands at a very different altitude. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 545 He quoted largely from a memoir on the Moral State of India by Mr. Grant. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blane's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 382 The moral interests of society seemed still more compromised than the material. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 38 The squadron was in an indifferent moral condition, divided by sour professional factions, and impatient of its Admiral.

9. a. Moral sense or interpretation: originally, that mode of interpreting a passage of Holy Scripture which treats of the events recorded as typical of something in the life of the Christian soul. (Now chiefly *Hist.*) † Hence *transf.* applied to the 'moral' of a fable and the like.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 10, I. lykened the wylder-nes by morall science Vnto worldly trouble by good experience. 1572 HULOET s. v. The morall sense of a fable, *emphatically*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 80 Morall? no by my troth, I have no morall meaning, I mean plainte boly thissell. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* i. 2. Comm. There are three spiritual senses besides the literal... Allegorical... Moral... and Anagogical.

quasi-ad. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 322/c Because some doctours do conster those wordes of the apostle in diuers other senses... sometime after the letter, sometime morall, & sometime otherwise.

b. Qualifying a descriptive noun: That is such in a metaphorical sense relative to moral character or condition.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccxxviii. 286 If all our Moral Wolves in Sheeps-Cloathing, were but Serv'd as This Hypocritical Wolfe was in the Fiction. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ii. 163 Where Athens, Rome, and Sparta stood, There is a moral desert now. 1819 — *Peter Bell* 3rd ed. xi. But from the first 'twas Peter's drift To be a kind of moral eunuch. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, Varney was one of the few—the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, I mean a moral shepherd's dog... A dog to keep the wolves off me... A companion. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 18 Suffers for the sins of their fathers, moral bastards. 1894 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 Nov. 7/5 In my opinion... an undenominational system of religion, framed by or under the authority of the State, is a moral monster.

10. Of persons, their habits, conduct, etc. Morally good; conforming to the rules of morality. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 233 Moral men they are, and humane in language and garbe. 1697 DRYDEN *Envid. Ded.* (c) 3 Your Essay of Poetry. I read over and over with much delight... and, without flattering you, or making myself more Moral than I am, not without some envy. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. My enemies... will not allow me so much as to be a Christian, or a moral man. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man will not affront me. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1830) II. 199 A man taught to plough, row or steer well... [is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

† **b.** with reference to 'moral' as opposed to 'evangelical' virtue (cf. i b).

a 1686 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* (1692) 979 A Moral Man doth as much hate Holiness as he doth Vice. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 197 A Mr. Blanchard, who was reckoned a worthy, pious divine, but quite of the moral cast.

c. Virtuous with regard to sexual conduct.

Moral restraint: see quot. 1803-6.

1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. i. 483 The various checks to population... seem all to be resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery. 1806 *Ibid.* i. l. i. 39 note, By moral restraint I mean a restraint from marriage, from prudential motives, with a conduct strictly moral. 1820 SHELLEY *Ced.*

Tyr. i. 74 Spay those Sows That load the earth with Pigs... Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1899 GWO. ELTOR *Theo. Such* xvi, Sir Gavial... is a thoroughly moral man... Very different from Mr. Barabbas, whose life... is most objectionable, with actresses and that sort of thing. *Ibid.*, Yet I find even respectable historians... after showing that a king was treacherous, rapacious [etc.]... end by praising him for his pure moral character.

d. Of a tale, etc. Conforming to morality; not ribald or vicious. (Cf. § b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prolog.* 39 Nay lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye; Telle vs som moral thyng bat we may leere Som wit. 1780 COWPER *Tablet.* 599 But still, while virtue kindled his delight, The song was moral, and so far was right.

11. Used to designate that kind of probable evidence that rests on a knowledge of the general tendencies of human nature, or of the character of particular individuals or classes of men; often in looser use, applied to all evidence which is merely probable and not demonstrative. Moral certainty: a practical certainty resulting from moral evidence; a degree of probability so great as to admit of no reasonable doubt; also, something which is morally certain. **Moral universality**: see quot. 1727-41.

This use of the word is prob. ultimately connected with Aristotle's *ἠθικὴ νῆσις*, which means the effect of the known personal character of an orator in producing conviction.

The currency of the terms *certitudo*, *evidentia moralis* appears to be due to the Cartesian logicians of the 17th c.

1646 Moral certainty [see CERTAINTY 5]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duet. Dubit.* i. v. Rule i. § 6 The Negative doubt is either Metaphysical or Moral, or it is only a Suspicion. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. l. 128 Though the evidence be still in its own nature but moral, and not simply demonstrative or infallible. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisdom of being Religious* 25 Conclusions in Natural Philosophy are to be proved by a sufficient Induction of experiments; things of a moral nature by moral Arguments, and matters of Fact by credible Testimony. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxi. 254 He... 50 Parts with a Moral Certainty in Possession, for a Wild and a Remote Possibility in Reversion. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. § 9 In Matters of Faith, an exceeding great Probability is called a moral Certainty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Universality*, Moral Universality, is that which admits of some exception... In such-like propositions, it is enough that the thing be ordinarily so. a 1754 FIELDING *Conversat.* Wks. 174 IX. 373 When your guest offers to go, there should be no solicitations to stay... farther than to give him a moral assurance of his being welcome so to do. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 378 The inference is rightly said to rest upon moral, or probable, evidence. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. ix. 430 Was the succession of Harold merely a likelihood, a moral certainty?

† **12. In etymological sense**: Pertaining to manners and customs. *Obs. rare.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE (title) *The Natural and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies*... Written in Spanish by Joseph Acosta.

Moral (mōrāl), v. Also 7 mor(r)all. [f. MORAL sb.] = MORALIZE v. in various senses. **a. intr.** To make a moral application. **b. trans.** To expound the moral of. **c. To symbolize.**

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. vii. 29 When I did heare The moley Poole, thus morall on the time. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 40, I would fain morall of it, if you please. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Ecl. betw. Willy & Vernicke* 175 Morall thy matter so, that, tho thou smite, Thou maist with tickling her dull sense, deceiue. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf in Agincourt*, etc. 181 As you have morall'd Bumbyes [sc. tale], I will yours. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 99 This is a snakelike world, And always hath its tail within its mouth, As if it ate itself, and morall'd time.

Hence **Morallizing** *vbl. sb.*, moralizing. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 110/2 Here is... 'Generic', soundest of historical moralizings; and many excellent fables.

† **Morale** (mōrāl; as Fr. *moral*). [f. *morale*, fem. of *moral* adj.: see MORAL a.]

1. Morality, morals, a. Moral principles or practice. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan. If you would know their [sc. the Jesuits'] morale, read Pascal's *Lettres Provinciales*. 1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties Bosphorus* 22 Here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and morale of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere.

b. Moral teaching; lesson of conduct.

1812 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) I. xi. 280 There are two verses in the Bible which comprise the whole morale of a man's conduct in these circumstances... 'Watch ye, stand fast' [etc.]. 1824 *Ibid.* (1851) III. i. 8 You have already made full conveyance to my mind of the whole morale of this intended honour, and... it does not lie within the power of any material to enhance the impression of it.

c. Moral aspect.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 551/x To look at the morale of any case was... out of the question. He looked to his brief.

2. Moral condition; conduct, behaviour; esp. with regard to confidence, hope, zeal, submission to discipline, etc. Said of a body of persons engaged in some enterprise, esp. of troops.

[In Fr. the word used in this sense is not *morale*, but *moral*: see MORAL sb. 6 b.]

1831 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exere.* (1842) I. 342 But the greatest advantage of all, on the side of the people, is the morale. Every soldier knows in his heart, that he was not made to fire upon the citizens. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxiii. 162 The morale in my case had a physical basis. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* II. 71 To improve the morale of the entire mercantile community. 1870 *Times* 8 Aug. 5/3 The morale of the troops is excellent.

Moralism (mōrāl'izm). [f. MORAL + -ISM.]

1. Addiction to moralizing; also (with pl.) an instance of this, an act of moralizing.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 674 A' she writes has... an endearment mainmism and moralism about it. 1836 Fraser's *Mag.* XIV. 703 In all their poetry... we find no romance, no fable; but familiar descriptions, and sharp and lively naturalisms. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* xx. 257 A delicious spice of worldliness... which was quite refreshing to him, accustomed as he was to the somewhat drowning moralisms of his 'congenial friends'.

2. The practice of a natural system of morality; religion consisting of or reduced to merely moral practice; morality not spiritualized.

1850 H. JAMES (title) *Moralism and Christianity.* 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 810 No mere philosophy or moralism can ever transmute itself with evangelical righteousness. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 There is in the realm of morality a shadow corresponding to that which we saw waiting on religion. This shadow we shall call Moralism. *Ibid.* 212 Thus, where inward sympathy with good is lacking, though there may be outward moralism, there can be no true morality. 1890 H. S. BOWDEN *tr. Heltinger's Nat. Relig.* 284 note, We describe this theory [sc. the moral idea as independent of religion] as 'moralism'. **F. Moralism** (mōrāl'ist). [f. MORAL + -IST. Cf. F. *Moraliste*.]

1. One who practises morality.

1622 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* iii. Wks. (1625) 75 The wisest and most resolute Moralist that euer was, lookt pale when he should taste of his Hemlocke. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 84 And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* Advice, That man must be a sturdy moralist, who does not love his own judgment better than the interest of his neighbours. 1874 H. R. KEYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 54 A certain man good, virtuous... an uncompromising moralist, acquired great influence over the people.

2. A teacher or student of morals; a moral philosopher. Intuitive moralist: see INTUITIVE a. 6.

a 1639 WORTON in *Relig.* (1651) 321 Nature surely (if she be well studied) is the best Moralist. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 116 Too many of our Moralists write, as if they thought Virtue could be taught as easily... as Grammar. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. v. Wks. 1874 I. 215 Heaten moralists thought the present state to be a state of punishment. 1770 GOLDSM. *Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 468/2 As a moralist... Lord Bolingbroke... seems to have done nothing; but as a political writer few can equal... him. 1827 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxiv, Soft Persian sentences, in lilac letters, From poets, or the moralists, their betters. 1869 [see INTUITIVE a. 6]. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 1848 C. I. iii. 115 125 Clarke, though an intuitive moralist, is by no means inclined to dispense with hell. *Ibid.* II. ix. a Hobbes... represented the evil principle to moralists as well as to theologians.

3. One who lives by or teaches a natural system of ethics; a merely moral man.

1649 HAMMOND *Chr. Obligations*, etc. 135 The Love (in the Moralist of virtue, but in the Christian) of God himself. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 256 How severely... do they judge of Men's Hearts? Such a Man is profane, another is carnal, and a mere Moralist. 1816 A. STEWART in *Mem.* (1822) 326 Moralists fear that salvation is degraded by connecting it with faith alone.

4. Cambridge University. A student who is examined in the 'Moral Sciences Tripos'. **Senior Moralist**: the head of the first class in this Tripos. 1866 *Students' Guide Univ. Cambr.* 177 note, [He] obtained his Fellowship on the ground of his very high distinction as a Moralist, without having taken honours either in the Classical or Mathematical Tripos.

Moralistic (mōrāl'istik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IST.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a moralist; addicted to moralizing; characterized by moralism.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words... by frequent commonplace and moralistic enlarging upon, have lost much of their warmth and force. a 1866 — *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 34 By the 'moralistic' view of life, in a sense slightly depreciatory, I mean such a view of it as is taken by Juvenal in the tenth Satire. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 242 Several moralistic poets date from this early period—Mifford, Trench, Alford, and others of a like religious mood. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig.* vi. 211 Such an action is moralistic rather than moral, for it has not been prompted by the sentiment of goodness.

Morality (mōrāl'iti). Also 4-5 moralite (e), 5 moralte, 5-6 moralyte, 6 -yte, -yete, 5-7 -itie. [a. F. *moralité* (13th c.), ad. L. *moralitās*, f. *mōrālīs*: see MORAL a. and -ITY.]

† **1. Ethical wisdom; knowledge of moral science.**

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 507 A maister hadde this Emperour To teche hym letrure and curteisye for of moralite he [sc. Seneca] was the flour. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q.* cxcvii, Gowere and Chaucere... whill that were lyvande here, Superlative as poetis laureate In moralite and eloquence ornat. 14... LYDG. *Ball. Gd. Counsel* 101 And though a man... Of Tullius hadde the sugred eloquence, Or of Senek the greet moralitee... Yet [etc.].

2. pl. Moral qualities or endowments.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 7388 For sothe o manere gentrie is for to preise that apparillit mannes corage with virtues and moralitees. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* iv. (1584) D div, The wise men of the Gentiles did alledge their moralities as a cause of their election. 1624 Z. CAWOREY *Cert. Salvation* 26 A person... of such eminent Moralities and Intellectuals. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xx, Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it, And such, indeed, she was in her moralities.

3. Moral discourse or instruction; a moral lesson or exhortation. Now chiefly in disparaging sense, moralizing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prolog.* 38 If that yow list to heere Moralitee and vertuous matere... I wol sayn... Do yow pleasaunce leafull. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleasant* xi. (Percy Soc.) 39 They fayned no fable without reason. For reasonable is al theyr moralitee. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* IW. de W. 1531 5 We haue not taken theyr errors... but all moralitees and in-

struccions of good maner and pollicy. 1625 T. H[AWKINS] (*title*) Odes of Horace... Containing much morality, and sweetness. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 125 The excellent Moralties, couched in those ingenious Emblems. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, *Coffee-Houses* (1709) 37 We pop'd into *Old Man's* just as I had ended my Morality. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. 58 (1854) 120 Too often he [Hunnis] falls into trivial morality. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* I. 285 *The Confessio Auantis*...; a singular miscellany of allegory, of morals, and of tales. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 68 Quaint monkish moralities and scriptural quotations. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 147 What is only a dream in Chaucer, becomes to us, understood from Scott, a consummate, historical morality and truth.

†b. Moral sense or interpretation (see MORALIZ.); also, the moral (of a fable, etc.). Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 620 But ye that holden this tale a folye... Taketh the moralite goode men. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scintylls* (Roxb.) 46 Yf ye lyke on to moralite To draw ye names of the progenytours Of marye. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (Toun & C. Mousie) xxx. Freindis, ye may find... In to this fabill are gude moralitie. 1523 FITZHERN. *Husb. Prol.* But who that redeth in the boke of the moralities of the chesse, shall thereby perceyue, that [etc.]. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxi. 197 Orpheus, whose sweet Harpe... Intised Trees, and Rocks, to follow him along: Th' moralitie of which, is that [etc.]. 1623 COCKERAM III. s. v. *Aglaia*. The moralitie of this inuention was to expresse the cheerful conversation which ought to be amongst friends.

c. Moral truth or significance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoeps to Cong.* 8, Tony. Ecod, mother, all the parish says you have spoiled me, and so you may take the fruits on't... *Hard*. There's morality, however, in his reply.

†4. A literary composition or artistic representation inculcating a moral lesson; a moralizing commentary; a moral allegory. Obs.

c 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 117 The moralite of the heers, the gooses, and the sheeps, translated by Dan Johne Lidgate. 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* (1875) 28 Molinet, the freche auctor of the moralitey vpon the Romante of the roose. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* in *Agricultur*, etc. 176 *margin*. The moralitie of morallie Bumbies tale. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 140 She presented... a fair Face... but on the other Side... was the Image of Death; by which Morality [printed Mortality] he surpassed the others [i. e. other painters of the same subject], more than they did him by Art.

b. *Hist.* Used by mod. writers as the distinctive name for the species of drama (popular in the 16th c.) in which some moral or spiritual lesson was inculcated, and in which the chief characters were personifications of abstract qualities.

App. adopted in the 18th c. from French literary historians; the F. *moralité* had this sense in the 16th c., but in English we find only *moral* and *moral play*.

1773 (*half-title* to reprint of J. Shof's ed.), Everyman. A Morality. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 123 When the mysteries ceased to be played, the subjects for the drama were not taken from historical facts, but consisted of moral reasonings in praise of virtue and condemnation of vice, on which account they were called moralities. 1853 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 55 In one of our old English Moralities, the seven cardinal virtues are represented as besieged by the seven deadly sins.

b. The doctrine or system concerned with conduct and duty; moral science.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* II. iv. (Rolls) 135 Sum other vntrewe opinoun of men is such that for it her conversacioun schal not be maad the worse moralli, or ellis not agens notable, good, vertuose moralte. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 2 The end of Moraltie, is to procure the Affections to obey Reason, and not to invade it. 1690 LOCKE *Hunt. Und.* III. xi. § 16 Upon this ground it is I am hold to think, that morality is capable of demonstration, as well as mathematics. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. The learning of this people... consisting only in morality, history, poetry, and mathematics. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 Principles... on which every theory in physics and every maxim in morality depends.

b. pl. Points of ethics, moral principles or rules. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 7 Wherein they ought to have handled Custom, Exercise, Habit, Education [etc.]: theis as they have determinate vse, in moralities, from these the mind suffereth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 ¶ 4 If we consider attentively this Property of Human Nature, it may instruct us in very fine Moralities. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1855) 405 The letters of Lord Chesterfield make a book of the minor moralities, and the major immoralities of life. 1851 MILL *Utilit.* v. 89 The moralities which protect every individual from being harmed by others.

c. A particular system of morals. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 38 The two maxims of his morality were, that [etc.]. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (1696) 271 He that shall collect all the Moral Rules of the Philosophers... will find them to come short of the Morality delivered by our Saviour. 1781 GIBSON *Deck & P.* xxxi. III. 261 He soon experienced, that the principles of honour and integrity, which might regulate the ordinary conduct of Constantius, were superseded by the loose doctrines of political morality. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. ii. 33 The morality of the Gospel had a direct influence upon the politics of the age. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8/1 In these days of lying advertisements, when 'commercial morality' has become almost synonymous with ordinary immorality.

d. Ethical aspect (of a question). 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 253 The morality of the question is easily summed up.

6. The quality or fact of being moral. a. Conformity to the moral law; moral goodness or rightness; (of writings) good moral tendency. Now rare or Obs.

1523 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* 104 Oh, that learning were euer married to such discretion; i. contention to such moral-

itie. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 181 The Good represents the Morality of His Nature. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 ¶ 7 Euripides... tho' famous for the morality of his plays, had introduced a person, who, being reminded of an oath he had taken, reply'd, 'I swore with my mouth, but not with my heart'. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. (1820) 338 Instances... of genius and morality united in a lawyer... are distinguished by their singularity.

†b. Of a mosaic enactment: The fact of being part of the moral law (see MORAL a. 4). Obs.

1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 25 By the Mosaic law, blasphemers were to be stoned to death. The morality of this remains. a 1662 HEYLYN *Laud* (1668) 124 These Doctrinal heads [of Puritanism], being ten in number, related to the indispensable morality of the Lords-day-Sabbath [etc.].

†c. The quality or fact of being a 'moral action' (see MORAL a. 6 a), i. e. of being morally either good or evil. Obs.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 326 Did Christ himself ever assume such a Power, as to alter the Morality of Actions, and to transform Vice into Virtue... by his bare Word? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 72 The... advantage in this case is gained by the action itself, not by the morality, the virtuousness or viciousness of it.

7. Moral conduct; usually, good moral conduct; behaviour conformed to the moral law; moral virtue. (Sometimes in contradistinction to the higher excellences of the Christian character.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. i. (1609) F 2 b, Goe to, behave your self distinctly, and with good moralitie. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Eumenis* Ch. 59 It is hatred of sin makes them so malicious: It is separation from the wicked that makes them void of Christian society and common Morality. a 1699 STILLINGF. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. viii. 117 They [sc. the Jews in their spiritual pride] had the purity of his ordinances... whereas all others, they thought, served God only with their own Inventions, or placed their Religion in dull morality. 1791 BR. HORNE *Charge to Clergy of Norwich* 14 And here, by Religion is to be understood the Christian Religion; and by Morality, such good works as are independent of it. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ix. We do not look in great cities for our best morality. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 214 The most popular of all their preachers of morality. *Ibid.* 216 It was easy to see that the true Gospel preachers joined all on one side, and the upholders of pure morality and a blameless life on the other. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. 19 Justice, truth, love, duty, virtue... in one word, morality. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lecl. Preach.* viii. 243 There may be morality where there is no religion; but that there should be religion where there is no morality, is impossible. 1887 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 337 Evil must come upon us headlong, if morality tries to get on without religion.

b. Used as a nickname or a mock-title for one who assumes airs of virtue.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. Wks. (Grosart) III. 98, I am resolved, instead of his Grace, to call him always his Morality. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 138, I suspect that his own son, young morality, will require a little of his parental inspection.

Moralization (mɔːrəlaɪzəˈʃən). [ad late L. *moralizatio*-em, f. *moralis*-em to MORALIZE. Cf. mod. F. *moralisation*.] The action of moralizing.

1. a. Moral interpretation; a moralizing commentary (of or upon a book of Scripture, etc.). b. Indulgence in moral reflection; a moralizing discourse.

c 1420 LYON. *Assembly of Gods* 860 Moralization of Holy Scripture. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Who knewe gramer without impediment Shoulde perfectly have intelliection Of a lytteral cense and moralization. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. C.* xxvi. If the players have rade the moralization of the chesse. 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* (1875) 74 The learned molinet, in his moralizatione of that Romant. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 1795 William Wallis... who made a Book of Moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphosis. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 201 These compositions... evince, that happy art of moralization, by which he gives to well-known incidents the grace of novelty and the force of instruction. 1820 *Retrospective Rev.* II. 5 [In Sidney's *Arcadia*] there is perceptible an air... of melancholy yet not gloomy moralization. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 62 In the thirteenth century these stories with moralizations were already used extensively by the monks.

2. The action of making moral or more moral; the process of becoming moral.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 325 None ever laboured more for their happiness and moralization. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. § 46. 127 The sense of duty or moral obligation... will diminish as fast as moralization increases. 1884 *Ch. Reformer* 201 Those who would work at the moralization of our literature. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* II. 101 The moralization of Yahveh's character was by no means completed at the close of the pre-prophetic period.

Moralize (mɔːrəlaɪz), v. [A. F. *moraliser*, ad. late L. *moralizāre*, f. *moralis*-is: see MORAL a. and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To interpret morally or symbolically; to explain the moral meaning of; to point the moral of; to make (an event, etc.) the subject of moral reflection.

c 1450 in *Lydgat's Nightingale* 1 This [fable of the nightingale] ys moralysed vnto Cryste. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* 18 My leysure will scarcely serve to moralize Fables of Beares, Apes, and Foxes; (some men can give a shrewd gesse at a courtly allegory. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. i. 83 Thus, like the formal Vice, Iniquitie, I moralize two meanings in one word. 1600 - *J. V. L.* II. i. 44 But what said Iques? Did he not moralize this spectacle? 1608 WATLEY *Hexapla Exod.* 46 Some doe moralize it; that by bonyng the care is signified [etc.]. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccxviii. 226 This Fable is Moraliz'd in the Holy Gospel it self. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 293 The Herd of Gods, which his Olympus

stor'd, He mean'd, should moraliz'd be, not ador'd. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 245 Christ moralizes the whole parable... with 'those solemn words: 'For many are called, but few are chosen'.

†2. Of an incident, event, etc.: To exemplify or instance the moral of (a fable, saying, etc.). Obs.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 115 Nay, but there shall be a kinde ouer vs; yet it may be, when they haue their wish, the fable will be moralized, and verified vpon them: A stork was giuen them. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Bij. I speak... only to shewe how it doth moralize this Prouberbe. That where the Body is, the Eagles will Resort. 1608-12 BR. *Laud. Medit. & Vows* II. § 4 (1624) 23 That which is said of the Elephant... we see well moralized, in men of euill conscience.

†b. To supply (a poem) with a moral or subject for moralizing. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Induct. 3, Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* i. And with his Prince's Arms He moraliz'd his Song.

†c. To make (something) the subject of an allegory; to symbolize. Obs.

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 12 Not sparing Jupiter himself, whom they challenge to have wrested the Celestiall Monarchy from his Father Saturne: (in which is moralized the unnaturallness of Ambition).

3. *intr.* To indulge in moral reflection; to found a moral (on or upon an event, etc.).

1649 GUILBY *Virg. Georg.* I. (1684) 51 *note*, Seneca takes occasion thus to moralize: The Land... is diuided into Regions...; the Chief Good hath its place too. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxxxix. 362 The Pretended Criminal began now to Moralize upon the Story. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 5, I know you came Abroad only to Moralize and make Observations. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 22 A gloomy theme, On which the lightest heart might moralize. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 343 No one can moralize better after a misfortune has taken place. 1886 KIPLING *Departin. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 82 So we said He was a victim to the Demon Drink, And moralized upon him.

b. *trans.* To change the condition or aspect of (a person or thing) by moral discourse or reflection. Const. *into*, *out of*.

1722 MITCHELL *Ep. Death Darymple* 9 Nor is it Rudeness for the Friendly Muse To moralize Affliction into Use. 1796 BURNET *Mem. Metastasio* II. 274 When he very anxiously tries to moralize into philosophy and tranquillity. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 275 In a similar humour was Launcelot at present, and I knew the only way was to let him moralise himself out of it.

4. To make moral; to give a moral quality to or affect the moral quality of (actions, feelings).

1592 LVLV *Gallathea* III. iii. *Astron.* Thy thoughts shall be metamorphosed, and made haile fellows with the Gods. *Raffe.* O fortune! I feelee my very braines moralized. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 282 God... seldom bringeth a man from the wretchedness of forlorn nature... but... by His restraining grace... He doth correct nature, and moralize it. 1649 CUDWORTH *Serm.* I. Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 93 Such other laws and circumstances as moralize humane actions. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 7 Good and bad Stars moralize not our Actions. 1762 GOUL. *Mag.* 86 To raise the thoughts and moralize the mind. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 77 When moralized by the social feeling it [the natural feeling of retaliation] only acts in the directions conformable to the general good.

5. To improve the morals of.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 106 If Stage-plays doe onely discover Vices for to make them odious, then those lasciuious Pagans who most delighted in them, should haue heene meliorated and moralized by them. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xlv. (1739) 76 Henry the first... being trained up... in the English garb, moralized by Learning, and now admitted to the Throne. 1723 WELSTED *Steele's Consc. Lovers* Prol. 'Tis yours with Breeding... To Chasten Wit, and Moralize the Stage. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. (1882) 217 For the communication of pleasure is the introductory means by which alone the poet must expect to moralize his readers. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.* 56 (1869) 250 Was any man who saw the show [the execution of a murderer] deterred... or moralised in any way? 1891 W. J. GREENSTREET *W. Gwynn's Educ. & Heredity* 96 Not only individuals, but whole races are moralised or demoralised.

Moralized (mɔːrəlaɪzɪd), ppl. a. [-ED 1.]

1. a. Morally or symbolically applied or interpreted. b. Made instructive in morals.

c 1412 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 2111 There is a hook... That 'the Chesse moralised' cleped is. 1498 *Lydgat's Assembly of Gods, Interpr. Names Gods* end, Thus endeth this lytel moralized treatyse. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) D iij, These moralized Eagles. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 342 A story of which the European fable... might be a mere moralized remnant.

2. Of a man or his attributes: Made moral.

1647 W. LYFORD *Transl. Sinner* (1648) 4 Moralized Christians, which have a forme of knowledge and of the truth in the Law. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 3 Thousands of moraliz'd heathens... would bluish. 1656 T. WATSON *One Thing Necessary* 70 A moraliz'd man is but a tame diuell. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 There are two principal Actions among the Indians... who are said to be... a strange kind of moralized Salvages. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 54 [His] finely moralized mind, elevated with the purest religious sentiments, is exactly fitted for such a subject. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* I. 38 Resembling rather the insensate violence of angered nature, than the reasonable indignation of a moralized personality.

†3. Having morals of a specified kind. Obs.

1650 H. MORRIS *Observ.* in *Entinus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 145 Do you think that they are... so singularly moralized, that Socrates-like, if an Asse kick they will not kick again? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 15 Why God would call the Magi... to Christ? Not because they were wisemen or men well moralized.

Moralizer (mɔːrəlaɪzə), [f. MORALIZE v. + -ER 1.] One who or something which moralizes.

1. One who is given to making moral reflections.

1600 *NASHE Summer's Last Will* Prol. B. Moralizers, you that wrest a newer meant meaning, out of every thing, applying all things to the present time, keepe your attention for the common Stage. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 120 But what a Moraliser am I! 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1818) I. 26 There sometimes occurs an apparent play on words, which not only to the moralizer, but even to the philosophical etymologist, appears more than a mere play. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 248 The old man looks eastward, and (for he is a moralizer) frames a simile.

2. A moralizing agent.

1840 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1851) IV. xi. 206 The Gospel... is the most powerful and efficient of all moralizers.

Moralizing (mɔːrəlaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

†1. The action of explaining the moral meaning of (a fable or tale); a moralization, moral. *Obs.*

1422 *Hoccleve Jereslaus's Wife* Moralization 12 Where is the moralizinge... Bycome here-off was ther noon in the book Out of the which pat thow this tale took?

2. The action of making moral.

1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. Pref. There are many excellent Philosophemes and Notions... which... may be of great use, for the moralising of persons and republics. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 227 Such studies as signify little or nothing to the moralizing of their Minds.

3. Moral reflection; an instance of this.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxcvi. 258 And let there be no Moralizing in the Pulpit upon the Fable. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 31 But to leave moralizing... I go on with my story. 1870 *MRS. STOWE Oldtown xxviii* It will be seen by these edifying moralisings how eminently scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.

Moralizing (mɔːrəlaɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

That moralizes, in the senses of the verb.

1796 *COLERIDGE To Yng. Friend* Poems (1877) I. 154 It were a lot divine To chat our noons in, moralizing mood. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 79 A nation of moralizing, thinking people. 1825 *SOUTHEY Paraguy* III. xxi. A land Which... should one day Take up from thence his moralizing lay. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* (1880) I. i. 297 We find a society almost absolutely destitute of moralising institutions. 1902 J. H. ROSS *Napoleon* xlii. 295 He (i.e. the legislator) will turn by preference to education as a more potent moralizing agency. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 93/1 Thackeray and the other moralising theorists were wrong. Hence *Moralizingly adv.*

1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* III. 180 They likewise moralizingly observed that [etc.]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 5/3 Moralisingly, she added... There were girls since the world began [etc.].

Moralised (mɔːrəlaɪd), *ppl. a.* Also *moralized*.

[f. *MORAL sb.* + -ED 2.] Having morals (of a specified kind, indicated by a prefixed adv. or adj.).

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 98 The king thus moralised, he was vntit to gouern others. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* VI. 18 This vice... is well touched on by Locke, in the same finely toned and finely moralised discourse. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moralised, loose-conscience. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 5/2 Silenus... sought consolation in wine, and thus... became the agreeable and well-informed but loosely-moralised old person who is represented in... Virgil's Eclogues.

†**Moraliser**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *MORAL v.* + -ER 1.] A moralizer.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 301 Come, you are too seuer a Moraliser.

Moralless (mɔːrələs), *a.* [f. *MORAL sb.* + -LESS.] Without a moral.

1834 *Mag. Art Feh.* 150/1 The artist of independent and moral-less purpose. 1893 G. A. SMITH *Drummond v.* (1899). 140 Drummond had never treated religion... as if it were utterly without the great law of life, a moral-less magic of arbitrary formulas.

Morallion: see *MORILLON*.

Morally (mɔːrəli), *adv.* [f. *MORAL a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. In a moral sense; with a moral meaning or purpose. *Obs. rare*.

1400 *HUYTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii. When Jhesu is mayster it is expowned and declared literally: morally: mystically: and heuently. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xlii. (Percy Soc.) 51 They take no hede nothing they wyrite, Wyche morally dyd so nobly endyte, Reproyving vyce.

2. In respect of moral character or conduct; from the point of view of ethics or of the moral law; with reference to moral responsibility.

1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. (Rolls) 155 Sum yntrewe opinioyn of men is such that for it her consumacioun is the worse morall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 What so euery vertue enclyneth or moutheth man or woman morally to moo thynges than on perteyneth to the actuyte lyfe. 1634 *Documents Hist. Pryne* (Camden) 40 They are all able umpyres of all vices and vertues, of thynges that are morally good or evill. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) II. 321 For generally speaking, to take away the Life of a Man, is neither morally Good, nor Morally Evil. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 28 The house of lords... is not morally competent to dissolve the house of commons. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Tr.* III. 9-33 The testimony of the best men morally as to the immediate origin of their thoughts and feelings may conceivably not be trustworthy. 1859 *KINGSLEY Hist.* (1860) I. 124 A government is morally bound to keep itself in existence. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 499 Morally speaking, the African is far from being the brutal fiend he is often painted.

3. In accordance with morality; virtuously.

1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 312/2 Those poore men that marry, be cause they would not all only lyve virtuously before God, but also morally before the world. 1685 *DRYDEN Sylv. Pref.* 2 To take away rewards and punishments, is only a pleasing prospect to a Man, who resolves before hand not to live morally.

4. On grounds of moral evidence.

1645 [see *CERTAIN a.* 4]. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi.

§ 76 It being morally sure, that the Earl of Essex would put himself in their way. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Dnet. Dubit.* I. v. Rule ii. § 5 But there is a Negative doubt which is called Morally negative; that is, when there is no way of being readily and clearly determined, but yet the doubt is founded upon some slight conjecture, and no more. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 God did scarce ever leave men so destitute, but they were morally certain to whom they did owe their topical and natural obedience. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 48 The said Manley was gone for England, and, as he himself hath given out and is morally supposed, will not returne. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 462 He was morally assured of success. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* III. iv. It's quite morally impossible I should raise such a sum. 1808 *LIEUT. COL. SYMES in J. Moore Narr. Campaign Spain* (1809) 131 It is morally impossible that they can stand before a line of French infantry.

5. *Comb.*: morally-given *a.*, whose inclinations are on the side of morality.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 25 So well-conducted, morally-given and respectable a gathering.

Moralness (mɔːrəlnəs), *rare*. [f. *MORAL a.* + -NESS.] The state of being moral; morality. Also *personified*.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 10 It is not the moralness of any person, nor their virtuous qualities. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 91 Go, mask of Pride and mannered Moralness!

Morass (mɔːrəs), *Also 7 moras(e), morasse,*

morost. [a. Du. *moeras*, earlier *moerasch*, an altered form (influenced by *moer* *MOOR sb.* 1) of MDu. *marasch*, *maras*, a. OF. *maresc*, *marais*: see *MARISH*. Cf. MLG. *maras*, early mod.G. *marasz*, from 17th c. *morast* (whence the Eng. form *morast*); from LG. are Sw. *moras*, Da. *morads*. The word is now confined to literary use, etc. in some parts of the West Indies, where it survives with the pronunciation (mɔːrəs).]

1. A wet swampy tract, a bog, marsh; occas. in generalized sense, boggy land.

1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* v. 72 Athens... was seated in a Morass or Fenny place. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 There remains, making a great part of that flat, a kinde of Bog or Morost. 1691 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 199 They... are making canalls to drain the moras. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumns* 476 Nor the deep morass Refuse, but thro' the shaking wilderness Pick your nice way. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* i. The sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abbs.* (1860) I. 355 Only a small portion of the country was under cultivation, the rest was morass or impenetrable forest.

fig. 1867 *MACGREGOR Voy. Alone* (1868) 64 The east end of London—that morass of vice, and sighs and savagery. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp.* 28 Feb. (1888) 136 Let us not wander into the morasses and fogs of doubt.

2. *West Indian*. Short for *morass-weed*, q.v. in 3.

3. *attrib.*, as *morass ground*, -way; *morass ore*, *bog iron ore*; *morass-weed* *West Indian*, the aquatic plant *Ceratophyllum demersum*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 This 'Morass Ground' was full of the largest Toads I ever saw. 1804-8 *JAMESON Syst. Min.* (1816) III. 294 'Morass-ore, or Friable Bog Iron-ore. Morastz, werner. 1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 478 Morass Ore. 1675 *OGILBY Brit.* (1693) 2 Here hear to the Left, thro' a 'Morass-way... to Morton in the Marsh. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 345 The Morass or 'Morass-weed is very common in all the brackish waters of Jamaica. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 785 Morass-weed.

Morassy (mɔːrəsi), *a.* [f. *MORASS + -Y*. Cf. Ger. *morastig*, earlier *marassig*.] Of or pertaining to a morass; having the characteristics of a morass; consisting of wet spongy ground; found in a morass. *Morassy iron ore = morass ore*.

1699 *DAMPPIER Voy.* II. i. 160 The Land on the backside of the Town seems to be morassy. 1784 *DARWIN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Our next operation was to build a wall of clay against the morassy sides of the well. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 240/1 Morassy iron ore. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christwell* (1882) II. x. 219 The ground was uneven, though not bouldery, nor morassy.

Morat (mɔːræt), *Antig.* [ad. med.L. *mōratum*, f. L. *mōr-us* mulberry: see -ATE 1.] A drink made of honey and flavoured with mulberries.

1807 *SHARON TURNER Hist. Anglo-Saxons* II. 52 The vessels of wine, mead, ale, pigment, morat and cyder. 1809 *CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child* iv. And kneeling pages offered up The Morat in a golden cup. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iii. Place the best mead... the richest morat... upon the board. 1842 *SIR H. TAYLOR Edwin the Fair* iii. vii. Six meals a day. With morat and spiced ale, is generous living.

Morate (mɔːrət), *sb. Chem.* [f. L. *mōr-us* mulberry + -ATE 1.] A salt of moric acid.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Morate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *mōrāt-us*, f. *mōr-ēs*: see *MORAL a.*] Mannered; well-mannered, respectably conducted, moral.

1652 *GAULE Magastron.* xvii. 138 To see a man well morate so seldom applauded. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 355 So that the wiser and more morate part of Mankind were forced to set up Laws and Punishments, to keep the generality of Mankind in some tolerable order.

Moration (mɔːrəʃən), *rare*. [ad. L. *mōratiō-em*, n. of action f. *mōr-ā-ri* to delay.] Delay, tarrying.

16... SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. (1658) 400 We shall say he [sc. the sun] is more powerful in the Northern Hemisphere, and in the Apogeeum; for therein his moration [1646, p. 225 motion] is slower. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 518 The sublime Obscure still lingered—a moration which failed not to raise some misgivings.

†**Moratorium** (mɔːrəʃiəm), *Law.* [mod.L., neut. of late L. *mōrātorius*: see next.] A legal

authorization to a debtor to postpone payment for a certain time.

1875 *Times* 23 Sept. 5/3 The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a *moratorium*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/2 The Vienna sugar firm... in demanding a *moratorium*, assumes that its assets will, in a year's time, be sufficiently valuable to pay the debts which it is now unable to liquidate. 1905 (Official Receiver in) *Author XV.* 233/2 The refusal of his largest unsecured creditors to consent to a *moratorium* of sufficient length to enable him to recover his position.

Moratory (mɔːrəʃi), *a. Law.* [ad. late L. *mōrātor-ius* serving to delay, f. *mōr-ā-ri* to delay: see -ORY. Cf. F. *moraltoire*, It. *moralorio*.] Authorizing delay in payment.

1891 *CHALMERS Bills of Exchange* 149 By a French *moratory* law, passed in consequence of war, the maturity of bills payable in Paris is postponed three months.

Moratta, *moratto*, *obs. forms* of *MAHRATTA*.

Moratto (mɔːrə'to), *? Obs.* Also 8 *morotto*, 9 *marotta*. A kind of pea.

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, The Spanish *Moratto* Pea... The Spanish *Morotto*... is a great Bearer, and a hardy Sort of Pea. 1789 J. FARLEY *Loud. Art of Cookery* (ed. 6) 163 Take a quart of green *Moratto* peas. 1824 *LOUXON Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 3599 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivalls... are all very fine eating peas in young growth. 1835 *Trans. Horticult. Soc. Ser. II.* I. 386 Varieties of the Pea... Spanish *Moratto*.

Moratty, *obs. form* of *MAHRATTI*.

Moravian (mɔːrə'viən), *sb.* 1 and *a.* 1 [f. med. L. *Moravia* Moray (ad. Gael. *Muirribh*) + -AN.]

A. sb. An inhabitant of Moray (in early use, one of the great divisions of Scotland; in mod. use, a county occupying part of the territory formerly so named).

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 52/2 When they were thus assembled, Britains, Scots, Picts, & Moravians on one part, and Romans... on the other. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 191 A striking difference between the Moravians and Aberdonians appears. 1836 *SKENE Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. vi. 282 He easily succeeded in exciting the Moravians once more to revolt.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Moray.

1807 C. RAMPIN *Hist. Moray & Nairn* I. 43 No period of Moravian history is more obscure than that which followed the accession of Malcolm Ceanmor.

Moravian (mɔːrə'viən), *sb.* 2 and *a.* 2 [f. *Moravia* (med.L., f. *Moravia* the river March), the English name of a portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire, called in Ger. *Mähren*: see -AN.] *A. sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Moravia.

1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. V.* 554 That... land was loosely occupied by the Moravians, a Slavonian name and tribe.

2. A member or adherent of the 'Unity of Moravian brethren', a Protestant sect, founded early in the 18th c. in Saxony by emigrants from Moravia, and continuing the tradition of the *Unitas Fratrum*, a body holding Hussite doctrines, which had its chief seat in Moravia and Bohemia.

The virtual founder of the body was Count Zinzendorf, who was the patron of the Moravian refugees, and embraced their doctrines. The Moravians early obtained many adherents in England and the American colonies.

1746 *WESLEY Princ. Methodist* 10 There needs a little farther Proof, that I charge any dreadful Crimes on the Body of the Moravians. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 108 Died... in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorf, founder and head of the sect of Moravians. 1777 *JOHNSON* 28 June in *Boswell Life* (1816) III. 130 He had a Moravian with him much of his time. 1809 *BYRON Barls & Rev.* 323 Moravians rise! bestow some meet reward On dull devotion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott, Moravians*, a sect of dissenters, who, on account of conscientious scruples, are permitted, in lieu of an oath, to make a solemn affirmation in courts of justice. 1871 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) III. 173 Meditating a third play... the scene to be among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Moravia.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr. civil.* To *Captain Hungry*, Fill them full Of your Moravian horse, Venetian bull. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep v.* 139 The Moravian sheep are larger.

2. Of or belonging to the sect of Moravians.

1745 *WESLEY Answ. to Ch.* 5, I have scarce heard one Moravian Brother own his Church to be wrong in any thing. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 236 The Moravian mills in New Jersey. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in *18th C. l.* vii. 351 He [Warburton] calls the Moravian hymn book 'a heap of blasphemous and heastly nonsense'.

Hence **Moravianism**, the religious system of the Moravians; **Moravianized** *ppl. a.*, influenced by Moravianism.

1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley I.* 344 The Areopagite was a favourite book among the Moravianized members. 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit. Abstr. Petit. Justice & Quakerism* or Moravianism declaration can no longer serve. 1888 *SCHIAFF Hist. Chr. C.* VI. vii. xcix. 598 Frederick the Great had as little sympathy with pietism and Moravianism as with Lutheranism and Calvinism.

Moray (mɔːrəɪ), *U.S.* Also 7 *moreway*, 8-9 *muray*, *murrey*, 9 *maray*, *murry* (*Cent. Dict.*). [? a. Pg. *moreia* = Sp. *morena* = L. *murana*.] A name for various tropical species of eel belonging to the family *Muraenidae*.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia v.* 172 Some of them yet knowne to the Americans, as the Purgoose, the Cuaallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morerays. 1735 *MORTIMER Nat. Hist. Carol. & Bahamas in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX.

112 *Muræna maculata nigra*; the black Murrey. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* II. 20 *Muræna maculata, nigra, & viridis*. The Murrey. 1884 G. B. GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 629 The Morays—Muræna, etc. The most important species is the Speckled Murrey, *Sidera ocellata*. 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Ontario XXIX.* 330/1 [Fishes of Florida.] There is the murrey, which is pronounced with the accent on the final.

Morayne, Morbery: see MURRAIN, MULBERRY.

Morbid (mɔrˈbɪd), *a.* [ad. L. *morbidus*, *f.* *morb-us* disease, *f.* root of *mori* to die. Cf. F. *morbide*, It., Pg. *morbido*, Sp. *morbido*.]

1. Of the nature of or indicative of disease; also, † productive of disease, morbidic.

1556 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 51 There may be very well a sanative and healing Contagion, as well as a morbid and venomous. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 705 Of morbid hue his features, sunk and sad; His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 8 Sylvius exults in the discovery that an acid is the sole morbid principle. 1799 UNOBERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 44 Under such treatment, the morbid-suffles has been found to yield in the course of two or three weeks. 1799 *Med. Fm.* I. 324 The viruliferous matter, first inserted by the puncture, like that of other morbid poisons, is not capable of being immediately absorbed. 1845 BUNO *Dis. Liver* 335 No morbid appearance could be discovered to account for his sudden death, except that [etc.]. 1883 *Nature XXVII.* 236 Evolution of microscopic organisms, in the dead body and morbid products.

fig. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 It may be quickened into morbid activity. It may be reasoned into sluggishness.

b. Of persons or animals, their parts, etc.: Affected by disease, diseased, unhealthy. ? Obs.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments vi.* (1735) 152 Tho' every Human Constitution is morbid, yet are their Diseases consistent with the common Functions of Life. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 1 Every man comes into the world morbid. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 Morbid Bones.

c. **Morbid anatomy**: the anatomy of diseased organs or structures.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 6 The structure of tumours is a part of morbid anatomy which deserves to be examined. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 816/1 This increase of knowledge is therefore due, not to auscultation alone, but to auscultation combined with morbid anatomy.

fig. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* 291 Books..belong to the study of the mind's morbid anatomy.

2. Of mental conditions, ideas, etc.: Unwholesome, sickly: chiefly applied to unreasonable feelings of gloom, apprehension, or suspicion. Hence of persons: Addicted to morbid feelings or fancies.

1777 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1816) III. 210 There must be a diseased mind, where there is a failure of memory at seventy. A man's head, Sir, must be morbid, if he fails so soon. 1834 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1899) I. x. 419 But that was a morbid vision, and has given way to the actual reality of so much good. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 59 Pray to God to save you from the temptations of morbid melancholy and unavailing regret. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. (1876) 392 Such a morbid kind of enthusiasm in this delightful science is much less common now. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. iv. You morbid little woman, you shall be happy again. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 145 The morbid German fancies which proved so fatal to Carlyle.

3. **Painting**. Of flesh-tints: Painted with 'morbidness'. [After It. *morbido*.]

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Morbido*, in painting, is particularly applied to fat flesh very strongly expressed.

|| **Morbidezsa** (mɔrˈbɪdɪtɪsə). **Painting**. [It., *f. morbido* MORBID *a.*] Life-like delicacy in flesh-tints.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* II. 89 A kinde of Tendernesse, by the Italians termed Morbidezsa. 1686 AGNION *Painting Illustr.* i. 21 There is a thing which the Italians call Morbidezsa: The meaning of which word, is to Express the Softness, and tender Liveliness of Flesh and Blood. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc.*, *Italy* 58 But the Beauty! the Morbidezsa! the Thought and Expression! Good God! 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 271 Nor does the morbidezsa which distinguishes every line of its perfect contours and characterizes all of them detract from the fineness of the whole.

Morbidity (mɔrˈbɪdɪtɪ). [f. MORBID *a.* + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being morbid; a morbid state or symptom; *pl.* morbid characteristics or ideas.

1721 in BAILEY. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 364 To decry episodes of sentiment, allegory, or narrative, in didactic composition, is a singular morbidity in criticism. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 300 Our feelings..lie rankling and rotting into morbidity and corruption. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 508 We trust he will endeavour to shake off his morbidities, whether real or assumed. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1324/1 On the whole the story is singularly free from morbidity. 1904 A. C. BRAOLEY *Shakesp. Trag.* III. It makes all his cynicism, grossness and hardness appear to us morbidities.

2. **Med.** Prevalence of disease; the extent or degree of prevalence of disease in a district: = MORBILITY.

1884 Quain's *Med. Dict.* 998/2 *Morbidity*. This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of illness existing in a given community; and, as 'mortality' expresses the death-rate, so 'morbidity' indicates the sick-rate, whether the diseases be fatal or not. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The table which I have constructed in order to exhibit the relative morbidities of several groups of (French) departments. 1893 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* I. 1 (Malaria) is the principal cause of morbidity and death in the tropics and sub-tropics.

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Morbidity (mɔrˈbɪdɪtɪ), *v. rare*. [f. MORBID *a.* + -ITY.] **trans.** To make morbid.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 62 They helped to morbidity all that was weak in my temperament.

Morbidity (mɔrˈbɪdɪtɪ), *adv.* [f. MORBID *a.* + -LY.] In a morbid manner.

1804 *Med. Fm.* XII. 380 Hence the vessels will be morbidly distended with blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 7 This indifference as to the past, chiefly arises out of a morbidly quick sensibility to the present. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 56 The morbidly fatty liver is one which contains an abnormal quantity of fat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/1 You are morbidly afraid of death.

Morbidity (mɔrˈbɪdɪtɪ), *a.* [f. MORBID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being morbid.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. iv. (1713) 95 To which he adds..the Morbidity of the Seasons of the Year, and the frequentness of untimely Death. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 103 By some Weakness or Morbidity of Mind tumbling into so foul an Error. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1777 To consider such indifference as a failure of reason, morbidity of mind. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633/2 The story [is] free from any element of morbidity.

Morbiferal (mɔrˈbɪfərəl), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *morbifer* (*f. morbi-us* disease + *-fer* bearing) + -AL.] Causing disease or illness.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 1 Certificates to the virtues of various morbidiferal panaceas.

Morbiferous (mɔrˈbɪfərəs), *a.* = prec.

1806 *Med. Fm.* XV. 23 It may well be doubted, whether more sacrifices are not annually made to the injudicious administration of mercury, than to all the combined effects of the morbidiferous poisons. 1808 *Ibid.* XIX. 199 The action of it upon the body is very extensive and morbidiferous.

Morbific (mɔrˈbɪfɪk), *a.* Also 7 morbidic, morbidique, 7-8 morbidic. [ad. F. *morbifique* or its source mod. L. *morbificus*, *f. morbi-us* disease: see -FIG.] That produces disease; causing disease.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 43 Winter also, and a cold, crass slimy morbidic..matter..forbid the use of cold water. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 300 Impregnated with morbidic Salts. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 127 It is probable that these morbidic poisons may be absorbed without any evident ulcer. 1808 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 347 Pleurisy is due to irritation of the pleural membrane by certain morbidic microbes or poisons.

|| b. Sometimes misused for: Diseased, pertaining to or caused by disease.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* 295 Morbidic Deformities. 1800 *Med. Fm.* IV. 77 A morbidic bone. 1858 *London Fm.* 27 Feb. 408/3 What a capital green-house for the production of morbidic rarities.

† **Morbifical**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as MORBIFICO *a.* + -AL.] = MORBIFIC.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 They..doe at length..produce morbidicall affects. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 113 The vessels whereby the morbidicall matter is derived unto this membrane, are [etc.]. 1694 WESTACOTT *Script. Herb.* 40 Its [the cedar's] perfumeing odor corrects the malignity..of a morbidic air.

Hence **Morbifically** *adv.*, with regard to the production of disease.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 340 The Astrological Influences of the Heavens are Morbifically and Politically as well as Learnedly declar'd against.

† **Morbificous**, *a. Obs.*—1. [f. mod. L. *morbificus* MORBIFICO *a.* + -OUS.] = MORBIFIC.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 20 Medicine is not made for the Disease, but for the morbidific cause.

Morbify (mɔrˈbɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. L. *morb-us* disease + -IFY. Late L. had *morbificare*.] **trans.** To make diseased.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. 1896 I. 680/2 So morbidifies their flesh The poison-drama of Euripides.

Morbility (mɔrˈbɪlɪtɪ). **Path.** [ad. G. *morbilität*, ad. mod. L. type **morbilitās*, *f.* **morbili-* characterized by disease, *f. morbi-us* disease: see -ILE and -ITY.] The proportion of sickness in a given locality; the sick rate. = MORBIDITY 3.

1876 Tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (1877) 70 It is, however, further necessary to know the mortality and morbidity of a locality in order to proceed upon perfectly safe ground. 1885 *Med. Times* 4 July 13/1 Dr. John Williams..was able to state a very low rate of deaths and morbidity.

Morbiliary (mɔrˈbɪlɪəri), *a. Path.* [f. med. L. *morbill-us* (see next) + -ARY.] Resembling measles.

1900 *Brit. Med. Fm.* 3 May 1084 On the neck and chest there was..subcutaneous mottling, morbillary in character. || **Morbilli** (mɔrˈbɪlɪ), *pl. Path.* [med. L., *pl. of morbillus*, dim. of L. *morbilis* disease.] The spots characteristic of measles.

1693 Tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morbilli*, the Measles, red Spots, which proceed from an Aerial Contagion in the Blood. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Morbilliform (mɔrˈbɪlɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. med. L. *morbill-us* + (-i)FORM.] Resembling measles.

1879 St. *George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 204 Morbilliform eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 935 In the morbilliform variety [of antitoxin rashes] the face may be affected.

Morbilious (mɔrˈbɪlɪəs), *a. Path.* [ad. med. L. *morbillosus*, *f. morbill-us*: see MORBILLI and -OUS.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1775 J. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 104 The morbillous matter has since been ingrafted by means of lint. 1879 St. *George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 64 A faint morbillous rash was still visible on admission.

|| **Morbieu** (mɔrˈbiə). Also 7 morbleau, 8 mortblue, 9 marblue, mortbleu. [Fr.; an

altered form of *mort Dieu*: see MORTDIEU.] A comic oath: usually attributed to French speakers.

Tosing out morbleu dial. (Cornw.), to cry out lustily, as a boy when flogged (*N. & Q.*, 8th Ser. V. 34).

1664 *ETHEREGE Comical Revenge* III. iv. Morbleu, see, see de insolence of de Foot-boy English. 1679 SNAOWELL *True Widow* II. 30 Stan. Come let's in, and put it off to the Ladies as if you were friends. *Prig.* Ay, with all my heart; what Care I? *Y. Mag.* Morbleau, Brutal. 1693 M. MORGAN *Late Victory* II. Morbleus and Jemies were but common Sport, Oathes only for the Laquies of the Court. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers Wks.* (1840) 1106 A lady whom I..saw again last night with another young lady at the play; and morbleu, if I marry any other woman. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii. He upset both horse and Frenchman, morbleu! thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground. 1840 BARNARD *Ingol. Leg.* *Bagnan's Dog.* His ear caught the sound of the word 'Morbleu!' 1888 NELLIE CORNWALL *Twice Rescued* xvii. 211 Just listen to my Johnnie—he is singing out marblue [Foot-n. Making a great noise].

Morbose (mɔrˈbɒs), *a.* [ad. L. *morbōsus*, *f. morbi-us* disease: see -OSE.] Proceeding from disease, causing disease, diseased, unhealthy.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 77 All Preternatural and Morbose Tumors and Excrecences of Plants. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 108/2 He philosophises..on the effect of this hath, and believes that the earth absorbs into it morbose miasmas, &c. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morbose*, sickly, unhealthy.

† **Morbo-sity**. **Obs.** [f. MORBOSE + -ITY.] The condition of being morbose; also, a morbose characteristic.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 328 Their morbo-sities have vigorously descended to their posterities. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 2 Nor coin excuses in a time of War..Nor counterfeit Morbo-sity, when well.

† **Morbous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *morbōsus*: see MORBOSE and -OUS.] Causing disease; of or pertaining to disease, diseased.

1651 WITTE Tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. xv. 130 When an inward disposition lurks in the body, and a morbus preparation, which such causes do stir up. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 100 In a morbus state it is often of several other colours. 1884 Tr. *Daniel's Merc. Comput.* xiv. 506 Nature..does sometimes purge out..the Morbus purulent Matter.

Morbulent (mɔrˈbʊlənt), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *morb-us* disease: see -ULENT.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morbulent* (*morbulentus*), full of diseases; sickly. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morbulent*, somewhat sickly.

|| **Morbūs** (mɔrˈbʊs). [L.] A disease. Used in combination in mod. Latin names of diseases, as *CHOLERA morbus*; *Morbūs Gallicus* (see quotes.).

1570 W. CLOWES (title) A short and profitable treatise touching the cure of the disease called Morbus Gallicus by Unctions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morbūs Gallicus*, otherwise called *Morbūs Indicus*, *Neapolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in *Lus. Venetæ*) the French Pox or great Pox. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 43 An humour, such as that which causes the cholera morbus. 1672 JOSEPH *New Eng. Rarities* 34 They are good for the Pissick and Consumptions, and some say the *Morbūs Gallicus*. 1693 Tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Icterus*, the Jaundice,..the Latins call it *Regius Morbus*, the Kingly Disease.

Morbut, *obs. form* of MARABOUT.

1769 *Town & County Mag.* Sept. 406/1 Magic figures drawn upon paper by the morbutis or priests of the country.

|| **Morceau** (mɔrˈsɔ). [Fr.: see MORSEL *sō*.] A short literary or musical composition.

1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1799) I. iii. 25 He sat down and produced the following morceau. 1788 A. PASQUIN *Chilr. Theopis* (1792) 140 She purloined the stool on which Kemble had writ. The choicest morceaus of his Jesuit wit. 1819 *Europ. Mag.* LXXXVI. 161 This very laughable operatic morceau.

Morcel (e, morcell, *obs. forms* of MORSEL.

Morcelled (mɔrˈsɛləd), *pph.* *a.* [f. **morcellare* vb. (formed after MORCELLATION) + -ED.] Divided into many pieces; parcelled.

1888 N. S. SHALER in *9th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* (1889) 585 It is probably to this morcelled character of the rock..that we owe the great erosion of the granites..of this vicinity.

Morcellation (mɔrˈsɛləʃən). **Surg.** [f. **morcellare* vb.: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of breaking up a diseased part into small pieces.

1893 *Brit. Med. Fm.* 17 Sept. 789 Any myomatous nodules that presented in the wound were removed carefully by morcellation. 1900 *Lancet* 12 May 1368/1 The method of performing vaginal ablation..and vaginal ablation with morcellation are all fully and clearly described.

|| **Morcellement** (mɔrˈsɛləmɑ̃). [Fr., *f. morceler* to break in pieces, *f. OF. morcel, morceau* morsel: see -MENT.] Division (*spec.* of land or property) into small portions.

1848 H. DRUMMOND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 184 As a national system it [the allotment system] is again infinitesimal morcellement. a 1859 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1863) II. xlv. 462 The effect of this morcellement would be endless repetition. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/1 In the South peasant proprietors own most of the land, and the morcellement is in many cases excessive.

Morchuel: see MORWHELL.

Morcock, *obs. form* of MOOR COCK.

Mordacious (mɔrˈdɔːʃəs), *a.* Now rare. Also 9 *erron.* mordacious. [f. L. *mordāc-*, *mordāx* (*f. mord-āre* to bite) + -IOUS.]

1. Biting; given to biting.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 450 They likewise assured us the bats were very mordacious. 1801 J. JONES Tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xiv. 335 Serpents in general,

and mordaceous ones in particular. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Galileo*, *Milton*, etc. Wks. 1853 II. 234/1 To begin with the horses... all are noisy and windy, skittish and mordacious. 1875 E. J. PAYNE *Burke's Sel. Wks.* II. Intro. 59 The mordacious snarl of the cur.

†2. Of material substances: 'Biting', pungent, caustic. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 29 All Earths abounding more or less in their peculiar Salts...; some sweet and more grateful; others bitter, mordacious or astringent. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 232 So mordacious a matter must never be carried off by vomit.

3. Of or with reference to sarcasm or invective: Biting, keen.

1650 T. B. tr. *Estienne's Art Making Devices* Catal. 71 The Earle of Carnarvan was thus mordacious in his Devise, wherein he had a Lyon painted, and 6 Dogs baying or baying at him. 1654 COKAINE *Dianca* iv. 315 Then... shall I neither have power nor punishment to bridle thy mordacious insolency. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit. Ser.* II. 270 Grand-duke and taxes were synonyms, according to this mordacious lexicographer! 1841 — *Annen. Lit.* (1867) 465 A repose freed from... mordacious malignity.

Hence **Mordaciously** *adv.*

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglie* 201 Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition.

Mordacity (mɔˈdæsɪtɪ). [ad. F. *mordacité*, ad. L. *mordacitas*, f. *mordāc-*, *mordax*; see MORDACIOUS *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Propensity to biting.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* v. Wks. 1687 I. 65 He hath little of the serpent (none of... its rancorous venom, of its keen mordacity). 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1825) 406 We all know the vivacity, or mordacity, with which the veriest cur resents an outrage offered to his tail.

2. 'Biting' or mordant quality. †*a.* Of material substances: Causticity, pungency, penetrating power, etc. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 It goeth into... collyries or ey-salves, by reason of a certain subtil mordacitie and penetrative qualitie that it hath. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 303 Most medicines do deplete all their acrimony and mordacity. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 57 The young... Roots... affording a very grateful mordacity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The Mordacity thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean before you stamp any thing else in it.

b. Mordancy in speech.

c 1630 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* i. 24 He leasteth, but without mordacity. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Artn.* 168 But for all these speeches of anger and mordacity, London has bin and I hope yet will be London. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit. Ser.* II. 1. 295 [*Langlet du Fresnoy*] His mordacity, his sarcasm... contribute to his reader's amusement more than comports with his graver tasks. 1846 POE L. *Osborn Wks.* 1864 III. 55 Its mordacity cannot be gainsaid.

Mordancy (mɔˈdænsɪ). [f. MORDANT *a.*; see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting in speech; sarcastic force; incisiveness (of style).

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mordacitate*, biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitter tears. 1871 *Echo* 26 Aug. Speeches denouncing Mr. Gladstone... none of them equal in mordancy to the Duke of Somerset's recent jet of vitriol. 1892 *Critic* 1 Oct. 176/1 This is surprising from a man the mordancy of whose style has been heretofore so remarkable.

Mordant (mɔˈdɑːnt), *sb.* Also 4 mordant, 5-6 mordant. [a. OF. *mordant*, subst. use of *mordant* adj.; see next.]

1. An instrument that 'bites' or holds fast.

†1. A chape or tag of metal, sometimes jewelled, at the end of the pendant of a girdle. *Obs.*

1513 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1094 The mordant, wrought in noble wyse, Was of a stoon ful precious. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 8242 Eche man his coffer vnspersed And takes gerdeles of riche barres With hokels of gold and fair pendant, Wel amaymed with the mordant. 1500 *Will of Whiting* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell of black silk... the pendant and the mordant ther of ys syluer.

2. One of the nippers of a crab, lobster, etc.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 300 The mandibular arms have a short... pincer, with a moveable nipper (mordant) placed above.

II. 3. **Dyeing.** A substance used for fixing colouring matters on stuffs.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* Intro. 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1826 HENRY *Ellon Chem.* II. 375 The latter class, however, may be durably attached by the mediation of what was formerly called a mordant, but has since been more properly termed by the late Mr. Henry, a basis. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 32 Columbia root is said to be used as a mordant for certain colours. 1887 *Manch. Courier* 13 May 8/4 Turkey purple, which is made by substituting a mordant or basis of iron.

Fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 131 The liok or mordant by which philosophy becomes scientific and the sciences philosophical. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 124 Practical application is the only mordant which will set things in the memory.

b. **Gilding.** An adhesive compound for fixing gold-leaf.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Some prepare their mordants with Jew's pitch [etc.]... They employ it for gilding pale gold. 1881 YOUNG *En. Man his own Mechanic* § 1629 The principal mordants, or sizes, used by the gilder are known as *gold size* and *fat-oil gold size*.

c. In Pathological laboratories (see quot.).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mordant*. 10 Pathological investigations mordants are certain substances such as anilin oil, salicylic aldehyde, turpentine, carbolic acid, and borax, which are added to the basic anilin dyes to fix them on bacteria which may be present, and so render them more or less insensitive to decolourising agents. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Faksh's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 438.

4. **Etching.** The fluid used to 'bite in' the lines on the plate.

1878 P. G. HAMERTON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 443/2 The nitrous mordant widens the lines; the Dutch mordant bites in depth.

Mordant (mɔˈdɑːnt), *a.* Also 5, 9 mordent. [a. F. *mordant*, pres. pple. of *mordre* to bite; — popular L. **mordère* (=classical L. *mordere*); the form *mordent* is assimilated to the L. pple. *mordentem*.] Biting (in various senses).

1. Of satiric utterances (hence also of speakers or writers): Caustic, incisive.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1481) d viij b. They ben... right mordent and bytting detractours. 1858 ELLICOTT *Destiny Creature* (ed. 3) 22 A petty spirit of detraction, with unkindly words or mordant satire. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1454/1 Lord Salisbury was, as usual, very mordant in his tone towards Mr. Gladstone. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 12/2 He was endowed with a peculiarly mordant wit.

2. **Cortisive.** Now rare.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 506 Of those marles which are found to be fat, the white is chiefe; and thereof he many sorts. The most mordant and sharpest of them all, is [etc.] 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* v. 61 The consumption of the kidneys is to be imputed to... the mordant armoniac salt.

Fig. 1870 BALDWIN *Brown Eccl. Truth* 225 The mordant acid of what they were pleased to conceive of as pure reason.

3. That causes pain or smart; pungent; biting. Of pain: acute, burning.

a 1845 SYN. SMITH *Recipe for Salad* 7 in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. 373 Of mordant mustard add a single spoon. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 218 With a shadow of an elevation of her shoulders as if in apprehension of mordant pain.

4. Having the property of fixing colouring matter or gold-leaf (see MORDANT *sb.* 3, 3 b).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Mordant Varnish for Gilding. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 [Calico-printing.] Mordant reserves, which form the *lapis lazuli* style. 1847-44 in WEBSTER.

5. In literal sense: Given to biting. *rare.*

1891 BAX *Outlooks New Stand.* III. 174 Those who would take steps to restrain the mordant liberty of the cur, since they do not hold the doctrine of the divine right of dogs to bite. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 652 The boy C— was for some time vigorously mordant in his angry fits.

Mordant (mɔˈdɑːnt), *v.* **Dyeing.** [f. MORDANT *sb.*] *trans.* To impregnate with a mordant. Hence Mordanted *pp.* *a.*, Mordanting *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The bath must be replenished with dung from time to time, as it gets exhausted by the passage of the mordanted goods. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 195 Such stuffs must be galled, mordanted with alum... and cleared with a soap ball. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 574/1 The cloth is mordanted by boiling it in a solution of salt of tin. *Ibid.* Owing to the decomposition of the mordanting salts. 1884 L. LEVINSKY in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The preparing or mordanting of the stocking (before any dye whatever had been used).

Mordant, variant of MORDENT.

Mordantly (mɔˈdɑːntli), *adv.* [f. MORDANT *a.* + -LY 2.] *a.* In a mordant manner; biting. *b.* In the manner of a mordant.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 To lay to her heart more mordantly the serpents of jealousy and despair. 1849 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Mordauncester, obs. f. MORT D'ANCESTOR.

Mordaunt, variant of MORDANT *sb.*

Mord de chien: see MORTECHIEEN *Sc.*, glanders.

† **Mordell**. *Obs.* [app. repr. an OE. type **morgendæl*, f. *morgen* MORN, MORROW + *dæl* DEAL *sb.* 1 Cf. the synonymous *morrow-part*.] The share of the husband's property to which a widow was entitled, as representing her 'morning-gift'.

1554 *Will of Baldwin* (Somerset Ho.), [Mentions his wife's] mordell [part of property].

Mordenite (mɔˈdɛnsɪt). *Min.* [Named by H. How, 1864, from *Morden*, Nova Scotia, its locality. See -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumininum, calcium, and sodium, resembling heulandite.

1864 How in *Frail Chem. Soc.* XVII. 100 On Mordenite, a New Mineral from the Trap of Nova Scotia.

Mordent (mɔˈdɛnt). *Mus.* Also mordant, mordente. [a. G. *mordent*, ad. It. *mordente*, pr. pple. of *mordere* to bite. Cf. MORDANT *a.*] A grace consisting in the rapid alternation of a written note with the one immediately below it. It has two varieties, the *short mordent* (symbol ♯), and the *long or double mordent* (♯♯).

Also applied by various writers to the passing shake (G. *Prattiller*), sometimes called *inverted mordent*; to the ACCIACATURA (abbreviated mordent); to the TURN; and to various other graces.

1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 61 The Mordent, Beat, Slide, and Spring are peculiar to the Germans. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 153 The *Mordente*, or according to the Germans, the *Spring*, consists of two notes preceding the note to be graced; the first of which is the same as the principal, and the second, one note higher than the principal. 1845 GWILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 775/1 *Mordente*, a grace used by the Italian School, by turning upon the note without employing the note below. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 3/4 The importance of the proper interpretation of the 'upper mordant' in Beethoven's sonatas. 1907 *Grade's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) ILL 259 The appropriateness of the term *Mordent*, as found in the suddenness with which the principal note is, as it were, attacked by the dissonant note and immediately

released. Walther says its effect is 'like cracking a nut with the teeth'.

Mordent, **Morder**, obs. ff. MORDANT, MURDER, † **Mordicancy**. *Obs.* [f. next; see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting or pungent; also, a biting or acute irritation.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 271 Their...figging Itch, wriggling Mordicancy. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 The Mordicancy thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean.

Mordicant (mɔˈdɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mordicant-em*, pr. pple. of *mordicare*; see next.]

A. adj. Biting, sharp, pungent.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Accompanied with biting or mordicant payn. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 669 These fruits (for the most part) carrye with them a certayne piercing and mordicant qualitie. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 124 First be sure they [sc. pigeons' dung, etc.] pass their mordicant and piercing spirits, and be discreetly mixt. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 338 to the latter the itching is more mordicant and aculeate.

† *B. sb.* A mordant. *Obs. rare*—1.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 168 The three principal mordicants in dying cotton red, are, oil, galls, and alum.

Mordicate (mɔˈdɪkeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *mordicāt-*, ppl. stem of *mordicare*, f. *mord-ēre* to bite.] *trans.* To bite, sting, affect with a biting pain.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 150 The urine also, though salt, doth not mordicate or fret the bladder. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mordicate*, to hurt with biting.

Mordication (mɔˈdɪkeɪʃən). [ad. L. *mordicatio-em*, n. of action f. *mordicare*; see prec.]

1. A biting, burning, or gnawing sensation or pain in a part of the body. *Now rare.*

1528 PAYNLE *Salernus Regim.* P. iv, Whey is...washing & leusynge and therein is no mordication. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 21 When through drinking of wine there is any upbraiding and mordication in the Stomacke. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* x. 353 The Meat causes trouble and mordication, so that it cannot be retained. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mordication*, inflammation of the skin with burning and pricking.

†2. 'A biting or fastening the teeth deep in anything' (Phillips 1658). *Obs.*

† **Mordicative**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mordicativus*, f. *mordicare*; see MORDICATE and -IVE.] Biting or stinging, sharp, pungent.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 944 Whereas the conceits and jests of Aristophanes are bitter and sharpe withall, carrying with them a mordicative qualitie which [etc.] *Ibid.* 1187 That the aire in the cite of Delphos was...mordicative, as witnesseth the speedie conception of meat that it causeth. *Ibid.* Explan. Words, *Mordicative*, that is to say, Biting and stinging; as mustard seed, Pelletary of Spaine. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 45 The cause why this fume is mordicative is by reason that the wine that it cometh off, is mordicative.

† **Mordificative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Altered form of prec., after *mundificative*, etc.] = next.

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* 113 Garlicke...It hath a facultie mordificative (as it were) of the race of backbiters and slanderers. [The It. has *mordificativa*.]

† **Mordisheer**. *Anglo-Indian. Obs.* Forms: 6 mordexijn, 7 mordesin, mordechane, mordechane, mordisheen, 8 mordechane, 9 mordexin, 10 mordexin. See also MORT-DE-CHIEN. [a. Pg. *mordexim*, a. Mahratī *mōdachi cholera*.] The cholera.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xxxiv. 67 There reigneth a sickness called Mordexijn, which...weakeneth a ma, and maketh him cast out all that he hath in his bodie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 51 Another infection called Mordexin...begins with vomiting, and pains in the head, and is infectious. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 108 The Portuguese call the four sorts of Cholicks that people are troubled with in the Indies...Mordexin. 1696 OYNGTON *Voy. Surat* 350 The Mordexine is another Disease of which some die, which is a violent Vomiting and Looseness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. Ec. India* § P. 114 They apply Causteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with a Looseness. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mordexin*, an Indian name of a pestilential distemper, very common in Malabar. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 52 The mordexin...is a fit of violent vomiting and purging, that often proves fatal. 1787 *Proc. Madras Adm. Board* 29 Nov., in *Good's Study Med.* (1834) I. 219 An epidemic...under the appearance of dysentery, cholera morbus or mordexim. 1813 CRAWFORD *Technol. Dict.*, *Mordexin*.

|| **Mordoré** (mɔˈdɔːre). Also 8 mortdoro, 9 mordorés. [Fr., in 17th c. *moredoré*, f. *more* MOON *sb.* 2 + *doré* gilt.] A brown colour mixed with red.

1706 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 3) I. 29 Colours...Mordoré—dark red of the crimson kind, mixed with brown. 1804 *Young's Paints & Varnish Guide* 240/1 Pulverulent lake of a dark mordoré colour. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 420 To this shade may be referred...marigold, orange peel, mordoré, cinnamon, gold, &c. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/3 Asoother, i. brown lace of the shade known as *Mordoré* [sic].

Mordre, **Mordrer**, **Mordrice**, obs. forms of MURDER, MURDERER, MURDERESS.

Mordy, obs. variant of MORTDIEU.

Mordyxim: see MORDISHEEN.

More, *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* (chiefly s.w.). Also 5-7 moore, 6 maure, moare, 8-9 maur, moor, moar, 9 mor, mawer, mawr(e), mar, moir, moor. [OE. *more*, *mor* wk. fem., corresp. to OHG. *moraha*, *morach*, *morka* (MHG. *morche*, *morhe*, *more*; mod.G. *möhre* carrot, *morche* dial.,

carrot, mushroom:—Otent. type **mürhōn*; cf. Lith. *mörkas*, Russian *морковь*, carrot.]

1. The root of a tree or plant; the fibrous roots of a tap-root; a tree-stump.

In OE., an edible root, e.g. a carrot or parsnip. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 354 Ete . . . wælywre moran. *Ibid.* II. 312 Wylisc moru . . . englice moran. a 1100 *Angl. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 301/25 *Pastinace*, moran. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 130 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c 1205 *Lauf.* 3188 Heo lufeden hi wurten, hi moren and hi roten. c 1290 *St. Brendani* 284 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 227 3wite moren, ase it of herbes were, bi-hore heom he sette also. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7228 A grene waxinge tre þat is fram þe more Ismrite adoun. c 1400 *Beryn* 1056 A man I-passid 30with, & is withouten lore May be wele I likened, to a tre withouten more. c 1470 *Brilld. Bodm. Ch.* in *Camden Misc.* VII, Item de Will. Androwe for olde tymber and moris xj^d. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, Take the Juice of percelly Moris otherwiese calde percelly Rootis. 1578 *Lyte Dodones* II. lxxxviii. 441 The roote putteth fourth many branches or moores, spread abroad here and there. 1599 T. [Moufett] *Silkwormes* 6 Long Plantaine, Hyssope, Sage, and Comfrey moores. 1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 644/4 Taking up small Moors of Wood. 1787 *Grosse Provanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Maur*, More, or Maur, also in Gloucestershire, signifies a root; as a strawberry-moor. 1796 W. MARSHALL *V. England* I. 328 Moors, roots, whether of grass or trees (the ordinary name). 1885 *JEFFERIES Open Air* (1890) 211 The mars or stocks of the plants that do not die away.

† b. A plant. *poet. Obs.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vii. x. And all the earth . . . Was dight with flowers that voluntary grew out of the ground, . . . Tenne thousand mores of sundry seed and hew, That might delight the smell, or please the view.

† 2. *fig.* Origin, source, 'stock'. Also ME. in certain phrases, associated with *top*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 *Auraria* . . . heo is more of elchere wohness. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 An 3rd sal spruten of lesse more. a 1250 *Outl. Night.* 1328 Ac he ne con þe bet þarvore of clerkes lore top ne more. *Ibid.* 1422 Vp to þe toppen from þe more. c 1305 *Plute in E. E. P.* (1864) 111 Pilatus was a lifier man and com of lifier more. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 25 As she þat be so softest crop and more Of al his lust or loyde here hyfore. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 70 A fleyer child was nevure none here, Sithe god spronge of Jesses more.

† 3. *Comb.*: more-loor (see quot.). *Obs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Husb.* xiii. 163 Another sort of lodging Blight there is, which some call Moar-Lore, . . . mostly happens on light Land; this is when the Earth sinking away from the Roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground, and then the Plant, falls down to the Earth.

† More, sb.² *Obs. rare.* Also i mōr- a mour, moore(s). [OE. *mōr*-(*beam*), ad. L. *mōrus*.] The mulberry tree. Also more-tree (in OE. *mōrbēam*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 47 Of 820 in hegle wingearde heara & marbeams heara [L. *moros eorum*] in forste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 52 He sloghe . . . þaire moirs [1388 WYCLIF more trees] in ryme froste. 1382 WYCLIF *Liuke* xvii. 6 3e schulen seye to this more tre [w.r. tree more, Vulg. *hite arbori moro*], Be thou drawn vp by the roote.

† More, sb.³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mōrium* mulberry, used in mod. L. with this sense (Blancard *Lex. Nov. Med.* 1690).] A small swelling or tumour (resembling a mulberry); cf. *mono*.

1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* cccxxix. 81 h, A More or a litle lump of fleshe the whiche doth growe in the hrowes or eares, or in any mannes founteiner or other places.

More (mōr), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: i mára (*Jem. and neut. máre*), 2-3, 4-6 *north. máre*, 4-6 *north. mar*, *Sc. máire*, *mayr*, 4- *Sc. mair*; 3-6 *mor* (5-6 *Sc. moir*), 4-6 *moor* (e, 3, 6 *moare*, 2- *more*). Also with added compar. suffix, 4 *marere*. [The adj. is Com. Teut.: OE. *mára* = OFris. *mára*, OS. *mære* (MLG. *MDu. mære*; mod. Du. has the double compar. *merder*), OHG. *mêro* (MHG. *mêre*; mod. G. has traces in the inflected *mêr*- in *mêres* neut., *mêre* pl.; cf. the double compar. forms OHG. *mêrôro*, *mêriro* greater, MHG. *mêrer*, *mêrre*, mod. G. *mêrere* pl., several), ON. *mêre* (Sw. *méra*, Da. *mere*, which are the neut. adj. used advh.), Goth. *maiza*:—Otent. **maizon*, f. **maiz* adv., which (with normal loss of final *z*) is represented by OE. *má*: see *Mo*. The use of the neut. adj. as quasi-sb. and as adv. occurs in OE., but rarely, as *má* (see *Mo*) was the ordinary word in both applications.]

A. adj.
(In senses 1, 2, 3 the word expresses respectively the comparative of the three adjacent notions now denoted by *great*, *much*, and *many*.)

1. Greater.

† a. Of material objects: Greater in size, larger. Also of a city, country, etc. (with mixture of senses b and f). Of persons and animals: Taller, bigger. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxi. 154 Da niétenu ðonne, ðeah he maran sien, he beoð súðer abæfen from eorðan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Eft-sone þe more fishes in se se eten þe lasse. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 999 More he [sc. Ireland] is þan england. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 212 Mani coten þar-in and And dughit cites mare and lesse. c 1300 *Havelok* 1701 Þo stod Hauelok. Riht al hi þe heued more þanne ani þat þer-inne stod. c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 300 þilke cofre wæ þe þe heuedes slat he y-set in a more cofre. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 500 Hit send moche more Then I had any Egile seyne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 231 He founded the grete Cytee Ijonge in Cathay, that is a gret del more than Rome. c 1440

Alphabet of Tales 132 Þer is with-in my body a precious stone. . . and it is more þan an egg. c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 65 Looke þow howe tarrers two, a more & lasse for wyne. c 1540 in *Trans. Lond. & Midx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 346 A more and a lesse quysion of crymsyn velvet. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leitch's Hist. Scot.* l. 20 Another kynde of bunting god is to sent, of quikles sum ar melle nair than vthir sum.

† b. Greater in number, quantity, or amount. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) l. 74 Ðu cwaðe þat ic anbode, þat ic ðe mare folc gesynde. c 1200 ORMIN 19566 Þatt micle mare genge Of Lemningnithness wass at himm Pann att Johan Baptistes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name ðo wurd a lettre mor. 1521 *St. Papers Hen.* VIII. II. 66 Sending a more power to hym. for his assistance. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme*, *Hist. Brit.* (1811) 125 The Danis, with a more strenght, enterdy the west part of this land.

† c. Qualifying a sb. which expresses quantity or amount. *Obs. exc. arch.* (in phr. *the more part*).

13. *Cato. & Gr. Nat.* 649 In þe more half of his scheld. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. 116 Shrewes whiche þat contenen be more partie of men. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks.* III. 352 Þat more part of his world erref here. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Frans.* II. cccxii. [cccxviii] 721 Tyll the kyng had assembled toguyder more noble of noble men. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 155 In part of payment of one main more. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The more parte of them toke counsell to departe thence. (Also 1611.) 1577-84 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/1, I. learned so long there, till I prouid more half a very fool. a 1648 Ld. HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1683) 298 The more Party of the Sutors of this Your Realm. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 117 The more part of them perished by falling over the rocks.

† d. Greater in power or importance. *Obs.*

The absol. use in the phrase *more and less* (B. 2 f) survived until Shakespeare's time.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 132 Bitwuxe were and wife nes nefre mare mon þenne he. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xiii. 16 The seruaut is not more than his lord. c 1430 *Hymin Virg.* 202 Of which þer noon is more ne moost, But al oon god.

† e. Used *spec.* to characterize the greater or superior of two things, places, etc., of the same name, as (*the more Britain, the more Ind.*) (Cf. LESS a. 3, LESSER a. 2, GREATER a. 4.) *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2223 Þe more hertaine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1484 Þe mare world es þis world brade, And þe les es man. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statut.* III. (Andreas) 13 In more lynn Mathew prechit. 1387 [see LITANY 1]. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med.* MS. 157 More more, solammi ulgrum. 1430 E. E. Wills (1882) 105 The churche of Althorowen the more. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 117 All the tithis (both more and les smale). 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 189/2 The manner of Silly Mountorell the more, and the lesse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (Surtees) 57 The buship Aldunus dyd hallowe the more kyrk or Gret Kirke.

† f. Used for *L. major* = 'elder'; also in *St. James the More*; opposed to LESS. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3486 O þir tua breþer . . . þe less þe mare laht he þe fote. *Ibid.* 21009 Iohn and iacob þe mar. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 1 And he clepide Esau, his moor soe [Vulg. *filium suum maiorem*]. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* II. xii. 294 The firste of Maie is hallowe for Philippe and James the more. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam.* *Wis. ix.* (1596) 122 Of the same opinion was Cato the more.

g. With sb. of quality, condition, action, and the like: Greater in degree or extent; also, having a fuller title to the designation. *Obs.*, exc. where it coincides with sense 2. The expression (*the more's the pity*) may be regarded as a historical survival.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa mazon we þe maran blisse habban þa Easterdazas. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 156 Vpe þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is, þat son heng is icluped, non more wonder nis. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. v. 228 For no nult her go se þis Merci nis wel more. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 643 Ek whit by hlak. . . Eche set by oþer more for oþer semeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 324 His moder wiste wel schemite Do Teres no more grief Than she this child. a 1440 [see PITY sb.]. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 191 Ye dyd it off kyndenesse, and in eschwyng off a moor yll that myght hefall. 1529 MORRIS *Dyaloge* III. ii. Wks. 208 So is it a much more faute to be therein rechelesse & negligent. 1562 J. MONTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 233, I. . . dallie doe heare, of the grete deacie of parishes in England; the more ys þe pittie. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Kogation Week* l. 234 Borne among the number of Christian people, and thereby in a much more nyghnes to saluation. 1632 HERWOOD *2nd Pl. Iron Age* IV. I. Wks. 1874 II. 413 Lets bye to some strong Cittadel, For our more safety. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Feb., That the Lords &c. should procede in their coaches thro' the City for the more solemnity of it. 1752 J. LOUITMAN *Key of Process* (ed. 2) 102 And, for the V. Verification, I and the said Witnesses have subscribed the same. 1808 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Compostella* *Poet. Wks.* 1838 VII. 267 To make the miracle the more, Of these feathers there is always store. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxviii, There's no amends I can make ye, lad—the more's the pity.

h. Qualifying the designation of a person with the sense: Entitled to the designation in a greater degree. (Cf. GREAT a. 17 a.)

Surviving only in the phrase *fool (you)*, where *more* would now be explained as adv. (see C. 12).

c 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 190 þus þes fonnid ypocritis putten erroun in ihu crist. But who len hoie heretikelis? c 1400 *Ganemeyn* 232 Whyt thou were a yong hoy a moche schrewe thou were. . . Now I am older woxe thou schalt me find a more! 1530 *PALSGR 89/2* The more folie is he, *tant plus sot est il*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Wiltcher.* II. xi. 36 A more heretike than either Faustus or Donatus. 1609-12 *Bacon Ess.*, *Beauty* (Arb.) 229 A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more triffit. 1611 *Tartar* *Yates* (1658) Cj. Well, said Tarlton, the more foolie you. 1613-18 *DAMER Hist. Eng.* (1621) 17 The pressing necessity of the time that required a more man to vndergo the burthen of warre. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndal* III, The

more great big blundering fool you, for giving the gold piece to him.

† i. with *in* = having a greater supply of. *Obs.* 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 11 Therefore he that delivered me vnto the is moare in synne. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* IV, The Duke, less numerous, but in courage more.

2. Existing in greater quantity, amount, or degree; a greater quantity or amount of.

Developed from the older use of *Mo* with partitive genitive. In many of the examples here given (where the sh. is abstract) the word would at an earlier date have been the adj. of quality = 'greater' (see 1 g).

c 1368 CHAUCER *Prof.* 703 Vp on a day he gat hym moore moneye than þat the person gat in Monthes tweye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 133 Thow skaffis and heggis mar hair and zits Nor nor crillip in Karrik land about. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 *margin*, The more hast y' worst desire. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 160 Perchance my Lord, I shew more wrake þen ouer. 1611 *Bible Exod.* v. 9 Let there more wrake be layde vpon the men, that they may labour therein. 1640 T. CAREW *Pemsey* (1651) 14 Give me more Love, or more Disdain. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 26 So that the Brewer is capacitated, to make more Ale. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xxxiv. 368 There is more appearance of industry. 1830 *Coleridge Table-T.* I. May (1835) I. 125, I recognize more genius in the latter. 1850 *McGosh Dis. Govt.* IV. ii. (1855) 517 There is some truth, but it is more error, in each of these representations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 Ten is two more than eight. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Had he shu shown a little more firmness and astuteness.

† b. with a (cf. many a). *Obs.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros Wks.* 1716 I. 250 If there be but two or three Fanatics in a Parish, . . . they shall make for a Noise, more a Disturbance, . . . than all the rest.

3. (With sh. in *pl.*) A greater number of . . .

The earlier word is *mo* (see *Mo* a. 2); *more* in this use is not found in the Bible of 1611 or Shakspeare.

1584 *Lvlv Campaspe* III. iv. 95 So in painting, the more colours, the better counterfeited. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 15 There was never more lame and decrepit Fellows . . . as is nowadays. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 76 If there shall be two or more Competitors for the same Vacancy. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 231 The more they multiply, the more friends you will have. 1785 *Paley Mor. Philos.* III. iii. vi. (1841) 146 If to one man he allowed an exclusive right to five or more women. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XI. (1870) II. 409 Nature never works by more . . . instruments than are necessary. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 247 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 83 With more or less restrictions.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

1656 COWLEY *Death Sir H. Wootton* 4 Who had so many Languages in store, That only Fame shall speak of him in store!

c. Existing in greater numbers, more numerous. *Obs. exc. (rarely)* in predicative use.

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bada's Hist.* 27 As though they had hen thrise as many more in number then they wer. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 272 The fewer and weaker presumptions glue place to the stronger. 1614 in *Swaynes Sermons Churchw.* *Acc.* (1895) 164 It was agreed by the more voyces. 1885 *Bible* (R. V.) *1 Kings* vi. 16 They that he with us are more [so 1762; 1611 *moer*] than they that he with them.

4. Additional to the quantity or number specified or implied; an additional amount or number of; further. Now *rare* exc. as preceded by an indefinite or numeral adj., e.g. *any more, no more, some more; many more, two more, twenty more*; and in archaic phrases like *without more ado*.

This use appears to have been developed from the advb. use as in *anything, nothing more* (see C. 4 b).

a 1300 K. Horn 834 Sire, ischal al one Wipute more ymone Wip mi swerd wel eke Bring me þre to deþe. 13. *Sir Beues* 3541 Beues. tok þe tresore anon rihte: Wip þat and wip mor catel He þe castel of Aronde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 142 He huskyt hym, but mar shad. c 1380 [see AOO 3]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314 With outen any more rehercyng . . . of marvailles. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 118 How his land suld he lost withouten lett mare. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 185 Quha stickit him, withoutin proces more. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 2, We have every daye newes of more townes taken by the French in Holland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 370 Then the life received some rent for the houses; and afterwards . . . the son was born, and the widow received more rent: then the son died . . . and she received some more rent after his death. 1876 [see AOO 3].

b. with ellipsis of sb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 237 The Dead Sea . . . is so exceedingly salt, that its waters seem scarce capable of dissolving any more. 1822 MORRIS *Wordsworth's 7th.* 16 Apr. (1897) l. 106 As we went along there were more, and yet more. 1888 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, Oliver . . . basin and spoon in hand, said, 'Please, sir, I want some more.'

B. *absol.*, and quasi-sb.

1. Used *absol.* in the sense 'greater'.

† a. In the phrases *more and less, more and min* = persons of all ranks; all without exception. c 1205 *LAV.* 3125 Nefden hec nane are of þan lasse no of þan mare, al v. þa ferde we of-slagen. a 1300 *Asmup. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 62 Heo seruede boþe lasse and more. c 1320 *Arth. & Mer.* 6650 'As armes!' gred alle. . . Boþe þe more & þe lasse. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 136 Hauæ mercie on vs, more & mynne. 1569 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 Christ . . . gaif the same Till his Apostillis mair and min. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 12.

† b. Used to render *L. majores, elders, ancestors*. Also with plural inflexion as a sb. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiii. 7 Aske thi fader, and he shal telle to thee, thi more [Vulg. *majores* (1201)] and thei shulen seie to thee. . . 2 *Kings* xv. 7 They hididen hym with his moirs [Vulg. *cum majoribus suis*] in the cytee of Dauith.

† c. *The more*: that which is greater. Obs.
1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* it. ix. (Skeat) l. 74 Every cause is more and worthier than thing caused, and in that mores possession al thinges lesse ben compted. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Some [fish] etep 'every oþer.. and þe lesse is þe mores mete, and þan þe more is his mete þat is more þan þe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) (1859) 70 Nedes must þe lesse þe conteyned within the more.
2. Something that is more; a greater quantity, amount, degree, etc.

a 1300 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 259 Ac he mot ægðer witan ge lesse ge mare. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Du gedest mare and mare [orig. (Ælfric) p. 300 þu gaderast ma & ma]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 156r Pet þa nowder ne ete lesse ne mare twelf dages fulle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1029r Sum wit lesse and sum wit mare. All þair vois þai yeld ai þore. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxi. 8 Comm., My wordes myght mare þan þair. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 259 He wele telle al mare. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 11 Sum askis mar than he deservis. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 17 And the children of Israel gathered some more, some lesse. 1632 *MILTON Penitence* 120 Where more is meant than meets the ear. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. vi. § 10 All the Parts taken collectively.. must contain neither more nor less than the Whole. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 177 The more I got, the more I asked.

b. followed by of partitive.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 303 Hwon he of hire naued more ne lesse. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 595r So þat is quene deide, & of sorwe & sore Him com in ech half euere þe leing þe more. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 136 The more þe hath of worldes good, The more he wolde it kepe streyte. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abr. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 For in tho dayis ther was but litle more off the reume off Fraunce in the kynges handes, but þat parte wich is callyd the Ile off Fraunce. 1693 *DYDEN Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 15 An Heroique poem requires.. as much, or more of the Active Virtue, than the Suffering. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 509 The quack, that he may sell the more of his pills at one time, distributes them gratis at another. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 5 We may see more and more of it the longer we look. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 28 The more I saw of my guide the more I liked him. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 If money could be eaten or worn, the more we had of it the better.

c. Used predicatively: Something of greater importance or magnitude. *To be more*: to count for more, to be of greater importance. (Cf. the similar use of *much*.) Also in phrases introducing a sentence or clause as expressing something more important than what has preceded, e.g. *what is more*, *and that* more is.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v. x. I shalle not ete the, For thou sholdest hurte my tendre stomak, and more is, I shall this day have better mete. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. l. (1592) 6 Yea, and that more is, should by adoption make them the sonnes of God. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* iii. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 143 There is more in it, to keepe a Province, than to make one. 1833 *TENNYSON Lady Clara Vere de V.* 5 Kind hearts are more than coronets. 1842 — *Lochley Hall* 142 And the individual withers, and the world is more and more. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 168 Honour and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* xvi. 204 He'll carry all our provisions.. up to the top, which is more than most of our A.C.'s would do.

d. *Or more*: added to approximate designations of quantity, to indicate that the actual amount is probably greater than that stated. Cf. 4 e.
c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 249 A damysell of þe age of x yere or mor. 1800 *WATSON Michael* 473 Three years, or litle more, did Isabel Survive her Husband.

e. *More or less*: appended to a designation of quantity to indicate that it is merely approximative.
1589 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 560 They [sc. sheep].. lye together in heards, in some 500. as it happeneth, more or lesse. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 Her Cargo of about 1000 Bushels of French Salt, more or less. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/1 Consisting of 91 acres, more or less, of excellent.. land.

f. When coupled with *less*, the word is sometimes treated as a real sb., admitting of qualifying words.

1874 *MORLEY Compromise* ii. 64 There is no discoverable law fixing precisely the more or the less of these. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* ii. vii. 327 Such effects as do not directly display a more or a less. 1902 *PHILLIMORE Sophocles* Introd. 83 The colouring of the phrase, its more or less of poetical and imaged quality.

3. (With plural construction.) A greater number of the class specified; also, a greater number of persons.
1659 *MASSINGER Picture* iv. i. I must confesse The more the merrier. a 1633 C. HENRIET *Facula Prud.* 682 More have repented þe each then silence. 1666 *STILLINGF. Serm.* Wks. 1710 l. 11 It is hard to say whether ever any Age produced more studious and skilful to perfect the design of Laws.. than this of ours hath done. 1818 *CRAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 395 More of the purchaser's male ancestors have been descended from.. the females in the higher classes.

¶ The phr. *more than one* is followed by a verb in the sing., like *Fr. plus d'un*.

1865 *OAKLEY Hist. Notes Tract. Movem.* 103 More than one who took a part in the more extreme developments of the work has since been conspicuous on the rationalistic side of more recent controversies.

4. An additional quantity, amount, or number.

a. Something else in addition to what is specified. Chiefly with prefixed word, *any*, *some*, *no*, *little*, *much*: for examples see those words; also *NO MORE*.

For the advb. use of *any more*, see C. 4 a.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 3if þu mare spenest of pine. 1611

SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. l. 163 We neede no more of your advice.

1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 765 This Answer Proteus gave, nor more he said. 1895 Sir E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 If the underwriters wanted to know more, they ought to have asked for information.

b. *Ellipsis* (as obj. of an omitted verb of 'saying' or the like). Now somewhat arch.

c 1460-1822 (see *NO MORE* A. 1 b). 1536 *LATIMER in Lett. Supplic.* *Monast.* (Camden) 149 Butt of thys my dewtye moor att moor leyser. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 390 But more of this at our next meeting. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* 11. vi. 20 Heere comes Lorenzo, more of this hereafter. 1803 *Chem. News* 14 Feb. 84/1 Lubricating Oils.—Some consignments to hand, of which more again.

† c. *Without more* (Sc. but *mair*, etc.): without anything further or additional; often = without more ado, without delay. *Without less*, *without more*; but *min* or *more*: without addition or diminution; exactly. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 81 Panne þeþ þer in walis þre wiþ oute Mor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1186 To hering þai his hodi bare Adom and eue wit-out-inare. c 1374 *CHAUCER Trivul.* iv. 105 (133) They yaf hym Antenor withoute more. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (Petrus) 51 Na clathis he had, at warre gude, bot kirtill and clok, but more. *Ibid.* iii. (Andreas) 128 Forowtine ony mare to þe hordale I wente ine hy. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 83 And anon iulyan wyth out moor For hir to presoun hys officers sent. 1552 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 2732 Four hundred stages and four score In circuit, but myn or more. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 802 Inclining law hut mair this Nymph anode.. Scho said [etc.].

† d. *With the mair* (Sc.): = ? and more. Obs.
1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 257 Quhairat that remanit thair two yeris bigane, with the mair. 1568 *Ibid.* 636 Fourty thousand stane wecht of leid ure, with the mair.

e. *And more*: used (chiefly after a statement of quantity or number), to indicate an indefinite or unspecified addition to what has been mentioned.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Per heo lei ine prisune uour þusend 3er & more. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5056 He hint him in his armes þare And kyst him, fourti sithes and mare [Gitt. sexti sith or mar]. c 1490 *Garnemyl* 205, I wold 3eue ten pound by Iesu Crist l. and more. 1450 *Paston Lett.* l. 126 Petrus Brusy.. hadde x m. Frensche men and more. c 1470 *Go. & Gazu.* 480 Be it wies mydmore and mare, markit on the day. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 48 Had I not Fowre, or fiew women once, that tended me? Thou hadst; and more, Miranda. 1856 *AYTON Bothwell* i. xxv, They call me savage, brutal, base, And more.

f. Other persons than that or those mentioned.
1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxx, More than I, if truth were told, Have stood and sweated hot and cold.

¶ g. Often rhetorically treated as a real sb. with qualifying words: The 'something more' that has been spoken of or implied in the context.
c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xl, What hast thou then more then thou hadst before?.. All mine was thine before thou hadst this more. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 15 He knows the depth to be so many fathoms, and more; but how much that more is, he hath no distinct notion at all. 1849 M. ANNOUD *To Indef. Preacher*, Know, man hath all which Nature hath, but more, And in that more lie all his hopes of good. 1849 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* ii. v, Hints haunt me ever of a more beyond.

C. adv.

1. In a greater degree, to a greater extent.

a. qualifying a verb, a ppl. adj., an adjectival or advb. phrase, or the whole predication.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 For-þi þa engles heom [MS. hem heol] rested mare þenn on sum oðer del. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4662, & mare lufest to þatt þing þum oðht off Goddes will. c 1380 *WYCLIF Lett. Wks.* III. 350 And þus þei loved more þer ordre þan Crist. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice, that more than an other comun man scholde have had me more discretly and peacefully. 1431-2 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) l. 70 note, And touching tidings.. I have charged y^e hear of this to c'the yow mar at large. 1538 *STARKE England* r. ii. 27 Surely they wold mor extyne hit then they dow. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 335 To reuenge himselfe more at full ypon the citizens. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. verse 19. iii. § 4. 677 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. 1677 *EARL ORREARY Art of War* 15 More at home, and at ease, and safety. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. 384 A man is never more himself, than when he exercises his reason upon the best of objects, religion. 1706 *Pore Lett.* to Wycherley 10 Apr., Some [verses].. I have entirely new express'd, and turned more into Poetry. 1735 *BERKELEY Reasons for not replying Mr. Walton* § 7 The more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1742 *YOUNG M. Th.* ii. 28 O time! than gold more sacred; more a load Than lead, to fools. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. h. 20, I shall be.. more a man and less a brute. 1797-8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxi, Every friend must be made still more her friend by them [her sufferings]. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 20 The more trifles and the less worth telling they seem to you, the more valuable to me at such a distance. 1855 *VIEVEILL in Todhunter Acc. Writ.* (1876) 11. 404 The notion must be followed much more into detail than he has done. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ii. 112 The fine arts are addressed more to the imagination; the sciences to the intellect.

b. qualifying an adj. or advb., to form the comparative.

With most adjs. and advs. of more than one syllable, and with all of more than two syllables, this is the normal mode of forming the comparative. A few monosyllables (e.g. *right*, *just*) normally form their comparatives in this way instead of taking the suffix -er.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þe we ahte to beon þe eodmodde and þa mare imete. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 858 And what es mar horibel in stede þan a man es when he es dede? 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 555 He beheld hir mayr ynkyrl. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 7 2 He finds Rest more agreeable than Motion. 1788 Mrs. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella*

I. 180 He was.. more gallant, more generous, more every-thing that is agreeable in youth, than his brother. 1848 *SOUTHEY in Life* (1850) V. 106 His merits are every day more widely acknowledged. 1851 *LANDOR Pophry* 50 It is more just that a bishop's salary should be reduced to a thousand a-year than an admiral's to three hundred. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 348 The true law is far more complicated.

c. Often prefixed to monosyllabic and disyllabic adjs. and advs. which have otherwise a regular comparative in -er; as *more true*, *more busy*, *more often* = *truer*, *busier*, *oftener*.

By mod. writers this alternative form is used (1) for special emphasis or clearness; (2) to preserve a balance of phrase when other comparatives with 'more' occur in the context; (3) to qualify the whole predicate rather than the single adj. or advb.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1860) 235 Was neuer at Saynt Denys feste holden more hy. 1340 *Ayenh.* 63 Ac þe leas-inges likide hyeþ more grat zenne. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxx. 305 He rennethe more faste than ony of the tother. 1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* vii. vii. 222, I am a gentyl man borne and of more hyghe lygnage than thou. 1597 *HOOKEE Ecd. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 4 So that of the two indefinite ordina-tion.. doth come more neere th' Apostles example. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com. Sacram.* 1 Neuer had they more high and strong engagements. a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1713) 3 Their arms more white than milk. 1659 W. BROUGHT *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 177 Thou wilt live more wel, and dye much better. 1705 *GOLDISM. Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 160 With a voice more rough than the Staffordshire giant's. 1798 *COLERIDGE Asa. Mar.* vi. v, Fly, brother, fly! more more, more high! 1803-5 *WORDSW. Solitary Reaper* 21 Or is it some more humble lay? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 441 He was more busy than they had ever known him. 1849 M. ANNOUD *Mysericus* 17, I look'd for life more lasting, rule more high. 1851 *WHEWELL Grotius* I. 99 The opposite opinion, as it is the more common, so does it seem to us the more true. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Nica. Ser.* ii. 212 A clumsy collector, who more often than not knew neither how to read nor to write.

d. Formerly often prefixed pleonastically to the comparative of the adj. or adv. Obs. exc. arch.

In quot. c 1205 the use is not pleonastic.

[c 1205 *LAV.* 4349, & þu eær muclehe ahtere & eg mare hardere.] 1340 *Ayenh.* 61 An eddre.. þet yemþ mare zuyþere þanne hors. *Ibid.* 64 Hi hyeþ more worse þanne þe gywes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) iv. 23 That Lond is meche more hottere than it is here. 1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* xx. vi. 806 Ye shold haue the same dethe or a more shame-fulle dethe. 1561 T. HOBT tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* v. (1577) K viij b, More excellentier it cannot be nor more subtilier. 1589 *Rare Trif. Love & Fort. in Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Club) 121 If thou escape the perill of distresse, My feare and care is twenty times more lesse. 1598 *GARNWYLL Tacitus' Ann.* iv. l. (1622) 89 He vased sometime largesse and launishing; but more oftener industrie and diligence. 1609 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 15, I should be glad.. to be a more equal Balance among Sea-men, and their Im-ployers. 1676 *Wood Jmrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 166 Captain Hawes ship got clear, wearing more rounder. 1832 *TENNYSON Æneid* Poems (1833) 56 But Paris was to me More lovelier than all the world beside.

e. *More and more*: in an increasing degree.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 676 He wile him færenn, 3if he mapp3, & skerrenn mare & mare. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 511 Chirches ben wurpsid mor and mor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5865 þai rise and bredes al mare and mare. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 9 Greuand God ay moir and moir. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 7 Men grow daily more and more wicked. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 At this he blushed more and more.

f. with ellipsis of the word or sentence qualified. Also (now more frequently) *more so*, where *so* is substituted for the omitted part. *The more* = *the rather*, *the more so* (*because*, etc.).

1340 *Ayenh.* 127 He ssolde by wel perfel and yblessid ine þise wordle and more ine þe oþre. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 11. 74 And hevery man wyl sey wel ther of, the more cause he is a gentylman.. and in gret penur. 1561 T. HOBT tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) N iij b, I wyl we defer the whole vntil to morow, the more for that I thynte it well done we folowe the L. Julians counsel. 1640 O. SANDWICH *Christ's Counsel* 84 How much more, when thy crowne is losing! 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Free-think.* in *Alath.* 38 This is so plain that nothing can be more so. 1852 M. ANNOUD *A Farewell vili.* I too have wish'd, no woman more, This starting, feverish heart away. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* iii. 'Are the Welsh.. as clannish as the Highlanders?' said I. 'Yes,' said he, 'and a good deal more.' 1876 *BESANT & Rice Gold. Butterfly* ProI. I, The English servant was dressed like his master, but 'more-so'.

g. *Any more*, *no more* (dial. also more simply) are used to exclude or deny a second clause equally with a first. See *NO MORE* C. 4.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 209 Faith, Sir! she did not come back again at a', mair than the ither. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. vii. 273 These.. did not, any more than these.. lead to controversy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 122 Poets, who ought not to be allowed, any more than flute-girls, to come into good society.

h. *More like* (colloq.) = nearer (a specified number or quantity). Cf. *something like*, *nothing like* (LIKE A. 2 f).

1902 W. HEADLAM in *Class. Rev.* XVI. 348/1 Some 200 conjectures.. among which Mr. Housman considered 4 quite certain; I gladly adopted more like 12 in my prose version.

2. Phr. *More or less* († *less* or *more*, † *more* or *less*, etc.): in a greater or less degree; to a greater or less extent. Hence with negative: (Not) at all.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Efter þet me luecd hine more oder lesse. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 107 Riht so ne mor ne lesse. c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 61 The see may ebbe and flowen moore or lesse. 14100 *Pety Job* 143 in 26 *Pol. Poem* 125 Though I offendie moore or mynne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.*

(W. de W. 1531) 27h. Ought to follow him more or less every person after his habilitie. 1625 *Hart Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 74. This fluxe continued lesse or more for some few dayes after. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing* xix. 7. It will more or less job against every Letter. 1711 *Anthon Spect.* No. 21 p. 3 Lawyers... that are more or less passionate according as they are paid for it. 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts* 827 Formerly fluxes more or less compound were employed for these purposes. 1855 *Hr. Martineau Autobiog.* (1877) 1. 39. I certainly never believed, more or less, in the 'essential doctrines' of Christianity. *Ibid.* 170. I could not afford to ride, more or less. 1863 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* (1883) III. 173. I had had pain more or less in my left arm for two months.

+b. *More and less (more and min)*: altogether, entirely, as a whole. (Cf. B. 1. a.) *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13664 Fair striif he wist hath less and mare. 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 306 Clad all in purpur was she more & lesse. 1560 *Rolland Seven Sages* 243. I saw 30w schaw the mair mair and min. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 29 Quhat I half tholit les and mair.

3. Qualifying a predicate or a predicative adjunct as being applicable in greater measure or degree than another. Hence often used to indicate that the one predicate, etc., is more correct than the other, or (by way of euphemism or cautious statement) that the former and not the latter expresses the truth. Cf. RATHER *adv.* a, b.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 39 *pe* sode lueue of godd, he is mare on werkis danne on wordes. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 40 Luke mad his ewangel synne, of thingis hard mar jan of sene. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 78 Fro day to day they apayed more than amended. 1546 *Heywood Prov.* (1867) 9 He shall let fall all. And he more fraid then hurt. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 29 Which... was done more of pride than of compassion. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. ii. 17 More huge in strength then wise in workes he was. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigrams* xxvii. A Prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1663 *Butler Hud.* I. 30 But here our Authors make a doubt, Whether he were more wise, or stout. 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* xxvi. II. 146 More dead than alive. 1857 *Buckle Chitell.* I. vii. 33 The Puritans were more fanatical than superstitious. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/4 The railways are laid more with a strategical purpose than with a view to [etc.].

4. Additionally, in addition. (Cf. A. 4.) a. In negative, interrogative, or hypothetical contexts: In repetition or continuance of what has taken place up to a particular time; farther, longer, again. Frequent in phrases *ever more, never more* (see EVERMORE, NEVERMORE), *once more* (see ONCE 8 b). The phrase *any more* (see B. 4. a), in which *more* is the absolute adj., is used *adv.* in the same sense, and has superseded the simple *adv.* except in rhetorical or poetic use. See also NO MORE *adv.*

c. 1000 *Agn. Garg.* Matt. xxii. 46 Ne nan ne dorste of ðam dæge hyne nan þing mare ætizean. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 39 in O. E. *Misc.* 38 Anon he hyne byleudeu more to vundy. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wales* (Rolls) 14001 3yf 3e chalang hym any mare. c. 1400 *Gamelye* 265 Ther was noon with Gamelyn wolde wrastle more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 212 But now he shall neuer dye any more. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 294 If thou more murmur'st. 1612 *Bible Gen.* viii. 12 Hee... sent forth the dove, which returned not againe vnto him any more. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 83 p. 3 Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands more. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 272 p. 1 She is now odious to her Mistress for having so often spoke wile of me, that she dare not mention me more. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 91 Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now repays their labour more. 1870 *Ruskin Lect. Art* vii. 182 Since their day, painting has never flourished more. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 69 Not for silky tiana nor amice... Recks she at all any more. 1885-94 K. BINGES *Eros & Psyche* June xiv, But never call me woman more, if soon I cannot lure her from her height divine.

b. In addition to what has been specified or implied; besides, moreover. Now used only after a designation of quantity or number (whether definite or indefinite), indicating an addition which swells a previous total.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Hit lasteð þre wuke fulle and sum del more. 1225 *Aner.* R. 426 Siggen... Pater noster & Aue Maria hiuoreu mete, and efter mete also, & Credo more. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xli. 314. I wat nocht quhat mar sayt I. 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 395 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 298 Baith hreid and wyne, and vthir thingis moir. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 195 Of siluer, golde, of precious stones, and treasures many more. 1577-78 *HOLMES Hist. Scot.* 430ft To which he more added these speeches. c. 1578 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 241 The Lord Chancellor... fee 400 o. os. od. For his attendance in the Star-chamber, 200 o. os. od. More, by the names of annuities 300 o. os. 1589 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1878) 142 Item, fyfteen schillingis for the price of an hoghead; item, mair, twentie schillingis vijij. for ane land; item, mair, twentie schillingis for ane cod and codwair. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigrams* xxxiii. He not offend thee with a vaine tear more. 1707 *Moorimer Husb.* (1721) I. 35 It will ripen in about a month's time more. 1719 *De Fos Crusoe* II. (Globe) 500, I won't have one Creature touch'd more, upon Pain of Death. 1766 *Goldsom. Vic. W.* i. After an interval of twelve years, we had two sons more.

5. Expressions in which *more* (in sense B. 2) is followed by *than* with a designation of number or quantity admit of being used instrumentally or adverbially, as in 'more than ten years old'. The analogy of these has given rise to expressions like 'more than once' (a multiplicative corresponding to the quasi-numeral 'more than one'). Hence, from the 16th c. onwards, *more than* has been placed

before adjs., advs., vbs., and descriptive sbs., to indicate that the word thus qualified is (in some obvious respect) inadequate to the intended meaning.

Cf. the similar uses of *plus* *quant* in Latin.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 The scriptur of baim is mor þan cccxliij yere old. 1553 *Republica* I. ii. 32 (Brandt) And yonder he cometh—ne thinketh more then half madde. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 168 The grit murthers and mair then heastle crewelewis usik... aganis the trew Christianis. 1825 T. Washington tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xviii. Sheepe, which have very long tayles more then a foote long. 1615 G. SANNS *Tract*. 58 It is... more then conjectured, that Mahomet grounded his devised Paradise, upon the Poets invention of Elisium. a. 1626 *Bacon Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 L. 341 It is more than time that there were an end... made of this immodest... manner of writing. 1696 *Dryden Lucian Prose* Wks. 1800 III. 360 For this reason he calls himself more than once an Assyrian. 1742 *Young N. Th.* II. 69 So frequent death, Sorrow, he more than causes, he confounds. 1777 *Chatnam Sp. on Address* 18 Nov. These more than popish cruelties. 1818 *Evans Masefield* xiii. 'Twas more than noon. 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* I. 203 Places that it was hardly safe to have descended at more than a walk. 1847 *Disraeli Tancred* III. v. O, my more than sister, 'tis hell! 1867 *Ruskin Time & Tide* xix. § 116 My much more than disrespect for the Jamaica Committee. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Milford* I. v. 163 The orator was more than usually brilliant. 1889 D. HANNAV *Capt. Marryat* 147 'The Little Savage'... ends by being more than a little tiresome.

b. *Neither more nor less than*: exactly, precisely, (that) and nothing else.

So F. *ni plus ni moins que*.

c. 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame* 305 For my desire is nothir more ne lesse But my seruise to doo for your plesance. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* v. i. The drama, which he will have contain neither more nor less than five acts. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxxvi. The first step which I took... was a very hold one. It was neither more nor less than the establishment of a shop for the sale of Testaments.

6. Used conjunctionally to introduce a clause or sentence which is of the nature of an important addition. Now only *arch.* chiefly in *any more*, rarely (*and*) *more*. Formerly also *more above*. Cf. MAIRATOUR (*Sc.*), MOREOVER. *More* by *token*: see TOKEN *s.*

c. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 83 To tile lond... Saturnus of his oghne wit Hath founde ferst, and more yit Of Chapman-hode he fond the wele. a. 1578 *LUNESAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 85 Mair, it had hene gode for the comone weill of Scotland that [etc.]. 1597 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. ii. 179 We are betroth'd: I may more, our marriage howe Determin'd of. 1602 — *Hav.* II. ii. 126 This in Obedience hath my daughter shew'd me. And more aboute hath his solliciting. All giuen to mine care. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1666) 19 More then this, there is no tree like this for soundnesse. 1683 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* II. (ed. 4) 43 But more, 'tis nothing strange that every Mass seems quiet and at rest. 1870 *DASANT Annals* (ed. 4) II. 15 He was industrious, and more, he was handsome. 1905 A. R. WHITMAN *Watchers by the Cross* II. 15 Tradition... tells us that she was wealthy, influential and beautiful, and yet before her conversion living a life of worldliness,—more, a life of deadly sin.

+7. quasi-*prep.* = PLUS 1. *Obs.*

c. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 796 Item, 2 of the gretest hulkes that may be gotten, more the hulkes that ryeth within the havyn. 1694 *Holder Harmony* (plate opp. p. 120), 5 to 4 more Diesis... 5 to 3 more Diesis & comma. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 67 That Number more one.

More, v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 *monre*. [f. MORE *s.*]

1. *intr.* To take root, become rooted; chiefly *fig.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 [Hiel seven on his lond godes word for sode and hit morede on here heorte and weas and wel þearh. 1607 *Schot. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 42 They gaue them scope... not only to moare but also to spread, and finally to gain that height in which at this day we find them. 1825 *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 56 To *more*, v. n. to root; to become fixed by rooting.

+2. *trans.* To root, implant; to establish. *Obs.* c. 1300 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 28/126 To one hi [the three trees] were alle come And Imored so uaste alle þat hi ne miste awei be income. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16587 Whenne... be folk was wel y-mored. 1380 *Sir Ferrius Barth.* 283 Hure loue ys mored on be ful vaste. 1398 *REVIS Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1495) 466 Noo thyng on lyue maye growe wth yf he roteyd and moreyd in substance of erthe. *Ibid.* xv. xxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Seuen naciones of them were of children of Canaan, in þe whiche þe curse þat was seuen to them, was y moret, as it were by heritage. 1593 *Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch.* 15 The grounding vs in faith, moreing vs in hope, and rooting vs in charitie.

3. To uproot, root up.

c. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2063-4 þe erchebissopes wodes ek þe king het echon þat me morede at clene yf, þat þe ne hileudeu net. Pat ech tre were yf mored, þat it ne spronge namore þere. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v. *More sh.* To more, to root up.

Hence *Moring-ax*, an axe for 'moring' trees. 1777 *Horw Subsective* 277 (E.D.D.). 1787 *Grose Provine. Gloss.* *Moring-ax*, an ax for grubbing up the roots of trees. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*

+ *More*, v. *2. Obs.* Also 3-4 *mare*, 5 *mooryn*. [f. MOREA. Cf. MDU. MLG. *mēren* (Du. *vermeerren*, *vermeerderen*), OHG. *mērou* (MHG. *mēren*, mod. G. *mehren*).]

1. *trans.* To increase, augment, exaggerate.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2354 To mare be medes of his fai. 1340 *Aeneid*. 79 Of þe guodes þet god him ylend wot to mory. *Ibid.* 175 Efterward me ssel zigge nazt onlepfliche þe zennes ac þe aboutestondinges alle þet moreþ be zennes. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 147 What he wol make lasse, he lasseth,

What he wol make more, he moreth. 1433 *Lydg. St. Edmund* I. 891 So was he hesy the tresour, that men calle Rem publican, to moren and amende. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 111 To encresyn & to moryn þi mede in bylisse. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 343/1 Moryn, or make more (H. mooryn), *myfuro*. a. 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 451 In moryng the pris of the liure. 1450-1530 *Moryr. our Ladye* 209 Then the kynge of all bylisse mored þy treasure puttynge in to yt a luyngne sowle. 1483 *Vulg. ads Terentio* 15 He dredith lest thy olde anyr or hardnes be mored or incresyd.

2. *intr.* To become increased or augmented.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (1555) S j. They him besought... on their woo to rewe, That lykly was to more (ed. 1513 moren) and renewe. c. 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 253 For rihte as Ver ay moreth in grennesse, So doth childhood in amerous lustynesse.

More, var. MOHUR; obs. f. MOOR.

-*more* (mōr), *suffix*, forming advs. of place (rarely of time) in the comparative degree (most) of which have given rise to adjs. of identical form). Chiefly appended to advs. having already the comparative ending -er, as in *backermore, downermore, farthermore, furthermore, hindermore, innermore, outermore, overmore, rathermore, uttermore*; in the 16-17th c. a few formations occur in which it is added to a positive or uncomparative adv., as *hindmore, hithermore, innmore, Sc. yonder mair*.

The suffix is identical with *MORE* *adv.*; the addition of this adv. to comparatives occurs in Scandinavian, as ON. *fyrreir* earlier, *firreir* farther off, *nærreir* nearer, OSW. *innärmer* = INNERMORE, *nithärmer* = NETHERMORE. The earliest instances in Eng. occur in the *Ormulum* (*furthermore*) and the *Cursor Mundi* (*farthermore, innermore*); it is therefore likely that the use was originally due to Scandinavian influence. But the majority of the comparatives in -more were formed to correspond to previously existing superlatives in -most, which were partly altered forms of OE. superlatives in -*most*, and partly new formations on the analogy of these.

More berry, obs. form of MULBERRY.

Moreclacke: see MORTLACK.

+ *Morecrop*, *Obs.* rare. Also 6 (?) *erron*.

morecrop. [f. MORE a. + CRAP *s.* 1 (sense 2).]

The plant *Burnet Saxifraga*, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. a. 1400-50 *Stechelm Med. MS.* 51 Pimpernel or selfsol or weyeworth or morecrop: *ipia maior*. 1597 *GENARDE Herbal App.* *Morecrop* is Pimpernel.

Moreen (mōr'n). Also 8 *morine*. [Of obscure origin; possibly a fanciful formation on MOIRE. Cf. MORELLA.] A stout woollen or woollen and cotton material either plain or watered, used for curtains, etc. Also *attrib.*

a. 1691 *ETHEREDGE Song of Bassel* 4 Wks. (1704) 287 Let Equipage and Dress despair, Since Bassel is come in; For nothing can oblige the Fair Like Alony and Mortine. 1796 *Chamfort's Swift Marchmont* II. 67 A high, long, old-fashioned room, with a dark blue morine drape at the end of it. 1797 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E. D. D.), *Moreen* and lace. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* vii. Her petticoat of green mooreen. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 183 Woollen damasks and moreens are sold at from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. a. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Dolliver Rom.* (1885) 15 The old gentleman... pulled aside the faded mooreen curtains of his ancient bed. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 198 She had discarded horsehair for cretonne and mooreen for dimity.

b. *Comb.*: *moreen-damask, moreen-silk*.

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xx. III. 185 An unsavoury smell of pitch, moreen-damask, savoury viands, and fresh paint. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 151/2 A dress of blue mooreen silk.

Morefold, *adv.* rare. [f. MORE a. + -FOLD.] More times over.

1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xli. There is no talent which returns morefold than courage.

Morefound, variant of MOREFOUND.

Moreghen, obs. form of MOREN.

+ *Morehand*, *adv.* *Obs.* rare. [f. MORE a. + HAND *s.* Cf. at least hand (LEAST a. 3) and HAND *s.* 4 c.] = MORE *adv.*

13. E. E. *Alitt. P. A.* 475 What more-bond moyste he achene þat hade endured [etc.].

Morehen, morehen(n)s, obs. ff. MOORHEN.

Moreings: see MOBINGS.

Morein, Moreis, obs. ff. MURRAIN, MORRIS.

Moreish (mōr'ish), *a. colloq.* Also *morish*.

[f. MORE a. + -ISH.] That makes one desire more. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 9 How do you like this Tea, Colonel? Well enough, Madam; but methinks it is a little more-ish. 1886 *Peasant Nov.* 187 The beer was the best they had ever drank in their lives and tasted so 'morish'. 1901 *Advt.* M—'s Extra Cream Toffee is 'Moreish'. More you eat, More you want.

Morel (mōr'l), *s.* 1. Forms: 3-5 *morele*, 6 *morell*, 5 *moreole*, 5-9 *morelle*, 6-8 *morell*, 5-*morel*. [a. OF. *morele* (mod. F. *morelle*) = Pr., It., med. L. *morella*; prob. the fem. of *morel* (= It. *morello*): see MOREL a. Cf. MDU., Du. *morel*.]

1. A name applied to various plants also known as NIGHTSHADE; chiefly the Black Nightshade. (= *petty morel*: see 2.)

c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. Wulker 558/25 *Morella*, *morele*, *atterlope*. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Putte to his medi-

cyn be ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, pennywort, virge pastoris. 14. *MSS. Linc. Med.* 16. 295 (Halliwi) Tak moreles, and the rufte of everfeme that waxes on the ake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 243/2 Morelle, quodam herba csi, solatium. 1519 *HORMAN Vng.* 110 Purple veluette of Ynde; that hath the colour of morelle, or violet, or rousty yron: is mooste of pryce. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) S vj, The iuyce of morel, otherwyse called nightshade. 1598 *Sylvestre Du Barlas* 11. i. ii. *Imposture* 580 Thou seest, not wheat Hellehorus can bring; Nor barley, from the madding Morel spring. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 58 Morel or Nightshade. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 256 If we make use of the Juice of Poppy, of Morel, . . . of Hen-hane, we shall have Fruits of a Narcotick and Soporative Virtue. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 144 Solania. . . may be employed in all cases where the extract of the morel or the bitter-sweet is indicated.

attrib. 1544 *Phaer Regin. Lyfe* (1553) C ij h, Seeth it in nightshade or morell water.

2. Petty morel, also 6 petermorell, petimorel, petimorel.

a. The black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*).

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Take groundswelle, lemke, chicken mete, dayssye, reubarbe, petit morel, & herbe henet. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (1881) 75 *Solanum hortense*. . . is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or pety morel . . . in frenche Morel. 1578 *LYKE Dodoens* 11. lxxxix. 444 The greene leaves of Petimorel, or Nightshade, pounce with parched harley meale, is marvelous profitable. . . layd to Saint Antonies fire. 1611 *COTGR. Morelle*, the hearbe Morell, pettie Morell, garden Nightshade. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Headache*, Dissolve four or five Grains of Camphire, in either Lettice, Petty-Morel, or Purslain-Water. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.* s.v. *Morel*, *Petty-Morel*, the garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, L.

b. U.S. American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 294 *Aralia racemosa*, Pettmorel. Spikenard. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Great morel, *Atropa Belladonna* (*Tras.* Bot. 1866).

Morel (more'l), sb.² Also 7-8 morell, 9 morelle. [app. a. F. *morelle* (Cotgr. 1611; not in recent Dicts.): see MORELLO.] A morello cherry. Also morel cherry.

1611 *COTGR. Morelles*, Morell Cherries; late-ripe Cherries, dried for Winter prouision. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 11. xvii. (1814) 293 His lip like the morel when glossed with dew. 1819 *Pantologia VII*, *Morel*, or Morella Cherry.

Morel (more'l), sb.³ Forms: 7-9 morille, 8 murrell, 8-9 morell(e), morrell(e), moril, 8-morrel. See also MORIGLIO. [a. F. *morille* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); the history of the word is obscure, but it is certainly a. some form of the Tent. word represented by OHG. *morhila* (MHG. *morchel*, *morchel*, mod.G. *morchel*, whence the botanical L. *Morchella*, dim. of *morha* MORE sb.¹]

In OHG. the dim., like the primary word, occurs only for 'carrot' or 'parsnip'; in MHG. both were applied also to the fungus; mod.G. *morchel* means only this.]

An edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *Morchella esculenta*.

1672 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 260 Concerning Morilles and Truffs: (the first whereof is a certain delicate red Mushroom. . .). 1716 *GAY Trivia* 11. 203 Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found, And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. l. 242/2 Third service. Consisting of vegetable and made dishes. . . green morrelles, green truffes. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Lady Ossory* 29 Aug. Queen Elizabeth, when shrivelled like a morel, listened with complacency to encomiums on her heauty. 1856 *GRIFFITH & HENFREY Microgr. Dict.*, *Morel*, species of *Morchella*. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 76 *Morel*. This delicious edible fungus, *Morchella esculenta* (Pers.), is more common in Britain than is generally supposed.

† **Morel**, a. and sb.⁴ *Obs.* Also 5 morrel, 6 morrell(e), morrell. [a. OF. *morel* (early mod.F. *moreau*) = It. *morello*, perh. f. L. *mōrūm* mulberry. Some scholars refer the word to late Gr. *μαῖσπος* black: see MOOR sb.² Sp. and Pg. have *moreno* dark complexioned, 'brunette'. The Fr. sb. appears in Mdu. as *morel* black horse.]

A. adj. † Of a horse: Dark-coloured. *Obs.* c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 293 He was well mounted vpon a good black morell horse.

B. sb. A dark-coloured horse; hence, a proper name for such a horse.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. vii. 729 Par morel, hayerde, don and gray, Withe wondis flyngande ran away. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 343/1 Morel, horse, morellus. 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 17, I have sold both my horse, good morel & his fellow. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garneshe* 11. 13 Gup, marmest, just ye, morelle c 1550 (*title*) The Wife lapped in Morels Skin. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 120 For such was Morrell slayne and layde in salish hyrne.

Moreland, obs. form of MOORLAND.

Morele, variant of MOREL sb.¹

Moreling, obs. form of MORLING.

† **Morella**, obs. Also 7 morelly. [Perh. a quasi-It. dim. of MOIRE: cf. MOREEN.] A kind of material used for dresses, curtains, etc. Also *morella mohair*.

1670 LADY M. BERTIE in 12th *Ref. Hist.* MSS. Comm. App. v. 21 Upon the Queen's Birthday most wore . . . plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair, ad Pruncella. 1681 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 252 My Mother hath bought y^e Child a Morelly Coate Striped Yellow & Black. 1702-3 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Crimson Morella mohair for the Curtains.

Morella, *morelli*: see MORELLO.

Morelle, variant of MOREL sb.³

† **More'llian**, a. *Obs.* [f. *Morelli-us* (see below) + -AN.] Pertaining to the opinions of Morellius (J. B. Morely of Geneva, fl. 1560) who advocated an extreme democratic theory of church government. Hence † **More'llianism**.

1644 *RATHBAND Brief Narrat. Ch. Courses* vi. 26 They profess to condemne Morellian and popular Government, but what can he more popular than this, wherein all have equal power to decree [etc.]. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 62 This [sc. charity] would cure all the morellianism, and libertinism in the Brethren of New-England Churches.

Morello (more'lo). Also 7 morello, 8 morelli, 7-9 morella. [Of uncertain origin.

Usually referred to It. *morello*, fem. *morella* dark-coloured; but evidence that the fruit was so designated in It. is wanting. On the other hand the early mod. Flemish name was *morelle*, recognized by Kilian as aphectic for *anarelle*, ad. It. *anarella*, dim. of *anaro*: L. *anarius* hitter. The Eng. name (also MOREL sb.², obs. F. *morelle*) may be an alteration of this, due to association with MOREL a.]

1. A kind of cberry, with a bitter taste. Also *attrib.* a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 112 Morello Wine. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* 1. 81 The Morello Cherry and other deep-coloured pleasant Cherries no doubt would make a special good wine. 1684 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* July 70 Cherries. Carnations, Morella, Great-bearer [etc.]. 1693 — *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 89 For really those Bigarreaux, and Morello's are admirable Fruits. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 299 Morella, or the Great Bearer, being a black Cherry fit for the Conservatory before it be through ripe, but 'tis hither eaten raw. 1755 *JOHNSON Connoisseur* No. 80 3 One was to pickle walnuts . . . another to make Morella brandy. 1761 *FITZGERALD in Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Several branches of a morello cherry-tree. 1824 *LONDON Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 4583 The morello is much improved in flavor when planted against a wall of good aspect. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/2 We should like . . . to know where a more beautiful flowering tree than the Morello Cherry can be found in spring.

2. *Morello peach*: see quot. *Obs.* 1665 *REA Flora* 220 Morello Peach is a fair red-sided fruit, and parts from the stone.

Morelly, *Moren*, var. ff. MORELLA, MORIAN sb.

Moren, obs. form of MORN, MOURN, MURRAIN.

† **Morena**, *Obs.* [Sp., fem. of *moreno*, cogn. w. It. *morello* MOREL a.] A brunette.

1661-2 *Pepys Diary* 27 Jan., One Mr. Dekins, the father of my Morena. 1714, 18 Dec., To church, where. . . I spent most of my time looking on my new Morena . . . an acquaintance of Pegg Penn's.

† **Morendo** (morendo). *Mus.* [It. lit. 'dying'; gerund of *morire* to die.] (See quot.)

1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Morendo* (Ital.), a term indicating a style of performance in which the tones of the instruments are to be gradually . . . made to die away.

† **Morene**, *Obs. rare*—[ad. It. *morena* = L. *muræna*.] A kind of eel, *Muræna helena*.

1773 *BRYDENE Sicily* xviii. II. 194 The morene . . . is a species of eel found only in this part of the Mediterranean.

Morene, -er, obs. forms of MOURN, MOURNER.

† **Moreness**, *Obs.* [f. MORE a. + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being greater or more than another.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 385 Here we synnen doubli, denyng þat we knowun not, and reversing Cristis sentence of morenesse þat he spake of. *Ibid.*, Gretenes of clerkes is morenesse of mekenesse and morenesse in service. 14. . . in *Hawkins Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 234 Arithmetike (treth) of morenesse and lannesse of numbir.

2. The condition of being more than one; plurality.

1611 *COTGR. Pluralitie*, pluralitie, or morenesse; more then one. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sctn.* 187 A moreness of worlds, and a soonersness of this world, may always be, and often are, grounded upon a like way of reasoniog.

Morening, obs. form of MOURNING a.

Morenly, variant of MURRAINLY *Obs.*

Morennyng, (e), obs. forms of MORNING.

Morens, pl. of MORING *vbl. sb. Obs.*

Moreole, variant of MOREL sb.¹

Moreote (mō'tr'out), sb. and a. Also moreot. [ad. mod.Gr. *Mopētrōps*, f. *Mopēa* Morea, the modern name of Peloponnesus.]

A. sb. A native of the Morea.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes, on the contrary, with the exception of Maina, had completely submitted to the Turkish yoke. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The descendants of the unwelcome Moreotes.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moreotes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 Some intrigues and dissensions between the Roumeliot chiefs, the Moreote primates, and the old Klepht Colocotroni. 1848 J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* II. 453 The Moreote character, too, bears a far stronger resemblance to that of the ancient Greeks, than of the Slavonians.

Moreover (mō'rōv'vā), *adv.* Nowonly literary and slightly arch. Forms: 3-5 more-over, 4-7 more over, 5 mare over, more over, 5-6 morover, 6 Sc. mair over, mairövir, maiöwyr, marower, moirover, 6-7 mairövir, mairöver, 4-moreover. [f. MORE *adv.* + OVER *adv.*]

† 1. In the phrase *And yet more over*—'that is not all,' 'there is yet more to be said.' *Obs.*

Frequent in Chaucer, who does not otherwise use *more-over*. Here *more* is not strictly an *adv.*, but rather an elliptical use of the absolute *adj.* (quasi-sb.).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. Pr. iv. l. 110 And yit more over [orig. *ad. hanc*] what man that [etc.]. c 1380 — *Knt.'s T.* 1943 And yet more over for in his Armes two The vital strengthe is lost and al ago. c 1386 — *Melib.* 7 415 And

yet more over of thilke word that Tullius clepeth consentyng, thou shalt considere if [etc.]. 1546 *Pilgr. Pergr.* (W. de W. 1531) 131, And yet more over he hath not left vs as chyldren confortlesse.

2. Used at the beginning of a sentence or clause, or parenthetically, in order to mark the statement as additional to what has been said before; besides, further. (Often preceded by *and*; sometimes by *but*.) Cf. MAIRATOUR Sc.

1382 *WYCLIF Actus XXI.* 28 This is the man, that 29ens peple and lawe . . . techinge euery where alle men more over and [Vulg. *insuper et*] hath led yv hethen men into the temple. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 53 And al-so more-over me hynek . . . men sholde constrayne no clerke to knaunen werkes. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 He . . . asked hir if she myht feithfullie Luf him of herte, and, moreover, fynallye Become his wife. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 228/1 *Mare ouer, prateras, insuper, quinciam.* 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, *C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 295 And more over to thentente all her werkes myght he more acceptable [etc.]. 1530 *TINDALE Anm.* xx. 2 More over there was no water for the multitude. 1552 *AOP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 30 Mairour thou so doand, condemnis this avin saule to panis eternal. 1654 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 16 Some were excluded . . . only from the use of the Sacraments, others moreover . . . both from Sacraments and Prayers. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 278 And he, moreover, told me that it was next to a miracle they could keep possession of the place. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 41 And moreover, then, as at all times, the clergy had been the most lenient of landlords. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 177 He was, moreover, partial to the Roman Catholic religion. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. x. 65 Vast plates of ice more over often stood out midway between the walls of the chasms.

† b. in fuller form, *moreover than this*, etc. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* vi. 1, More over then this, if there be any Philosophie or Doctryne of manners [etc.]. 1795 *Yennia* I. 162 But moreover than all that, he is painted up to the eyes and perfumed.

† 3. Qualifying a predicate: Besides. *Obs. rare.* 1517 *Domesday Incls.* (1897) I. 260 Thai say that [etc.]. . . thei say that [etc.]. . . And moreover thei have nothing to say.

† 4. Used prepositionally. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 341 And if I schol more over this Declare what this vertu is [etc.].

† b. Governing a clause: Besides that. *Obs. rare.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. 2 Moreover, that we much did long to see you, The neede we haue to vse you, did prouoke Our haste sending.

Morepork: see MOPPOK.

More pout: see MOORFOOT.

† **Morer**, *Obs.* [f. MORE v. + -ER.] One who increases.

1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Augustine* 2 It [Augustus] soundith in our language as a morer of þe lordschip. *Ibid.*, A morer of þe cite a-houe, a gret encreser of þe blis of heuene.

Moresaye, *Mores*, obs. ff. MORAY, MORIS sb.¹

Moresch, obs. form of MOORISH a.¹

Moresco (more'sko), a. and sb. Also 6 moresko. [a. It. *moresco*, f. *Moreo* MOOR sb.²: see -esque. Cf. the Sp. form MORISCO.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1551 W. THOMAS *Barbara's Trav.* (1872) 52 Besides him was his huckler of the Moresco fabon with his scimitarra. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1590) II. l. 272 The said mamedine is of siluer, haying the Moresco stampe on both sides. 1673 *RAY Journ. Lov.* C. 482 Within there is all the same kind of Moresco-work. a 1780 *WATSON Philip II*, 11. (1783) 288 A tax. a part of which he was authorised to employ in building. . . a Moresco college. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 4 A small gallery supported by . . . moresco arches.

B. sb.

1. A Moor, esp. one of the Moors in Spain.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 805/1 The torchbearers were apparelled in crimson sattin and greene, like Moreskes, their faces blacke. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 65 The Morescos in Spain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 526/1 An Edict was published, forbidding the Morescos, under pain of death, from using their native language.

2. The Moorish language. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 110 Some in the Coptick language, vnderstood but hy few; most in the Moresco. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* I. ii. v. 76 The little Moresco or Gihhrish of the Country.

3. A morris dance.

It has the fem. *moresca* in this sense.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* II. vii. iv. 1020 According to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a Moresco, with great grauitie. 1869 W. GILBERT *Lucretia Borgia* l. 213 Between each act of the comedies a moresca was to be performed.]

attrib. 1715 *tr. C'tess D'Amoy's Wks.* 461 They exceeded all the Tumblers and Moresco-dancers in Activity.

4. Arabesque ornament.

1823 *CRAON Technol. Dict.*, *Moresque-work* (Paint. &c.) or moresco.

Moresk, -esako, obs. ff. MORESQUE, MORESCO.

Morespike, -py(c)ke, obs. ff. MORRISPIKE.

Moresque (more'sk), a. and sb. Also 7 moresk, 9 mauresque. [a. F. *moresque*, ad. It. *moresco*: see MORESCO and -ESQUE.] A. adj.

1. Of painting, carving, architecture, etc.: Moorish in style, or ornamental design.

1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Moresque*, *Fuillage*, & *Ourrage*, *moresque*. Moresque worke; a rude, or antique painting, or carving, wherein the feet and tayles of heates, &c., are intermingled with, or made to resemble, a kind of wild leaves, &c. 1666 in *Blount Glossogr.* (citing *Cotgr.*) 1757 J. H. GROSS *Voy. E. Indies* 177 Their style of building, which is partly Gentoo and partly Moorsque. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 11 Between the porphyry pillars, that uphold

The rich Moresque-work of the roof of gold. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* s. 126 The first period in the history of Moresque architecture is from the foundation of Islamism to the ninth century. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 234/1. While the genuine Arabian art, the Saracenic, was distinguished as Moresque or Moorish. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 [A lady's cap] made of maresque lace.

†2. *Moresque dance*: a modern etymologizing rendering of MORRIS-DANCE. Obs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moresque dances*, vulgarly called *morice-dances*, are those altogether in imitation of the Moors; as sarabands, chacons, &c.

B. sb.

1. Arabesque ornament.

1727-52 [see MORISO B. 3]. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.* 21. Bk. Ser. II. (1849) 457 Here, too, the dome is gold and azure Moresque within.

2. A Moorish woman.

1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 18 The women, or Moresques, cannot impress one with the idea of grace.

Morethrumble, obs. variant of MIRE-DRUM.

1738 *REVISA Barth. De P. R. xix. cvi.* (1495) 916.

Morewe, Moreys, obs. ff. MORROW, MORRIS sb. 1

† **Morfer**. ? dial. ? Obs. [? corruption of W. *morfer* cormorant.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morfer*, the lesser Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

Morfew(e, obs. forms of MORPHEW.

† **Morfound**, sb. Obs. Also 6 morfounde, 7-8 morfound. [f. MORFOUND v.] A disease in hawks, horses, sheep, etc., resulting from taking cold after being too hot.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* s. 100 Morfounde is an yll sorance, and cometh of rydyng faste tyll he swete, and than sette vp sodeynly in a colde place. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 326 Morfound is the frenche word which dothe signifie in English the taking of colde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Hush.* 74 (Sheep). Of the Sturdy, Turning-cuill, or More-found. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turning Cuill*, The More-found.

† **Morfound**, v. Obs. Also 5 morefound, 6 morfounde, 7-8 morfound. [f. MORFOUND v.]

morfounde to affect (a horse) with catarrh, to chill (a person) through; according to Hatz.-Darm. f. *morv* mucus, catarrh + *foundre* to melt: cf. FOUND v. 3 and v. 5] *intr.*, *refl.*, and *in passive*. Of horses or other animals: To take a thorough chill, to be benumbed with cold. Hence *Morfounded ppl. a.*; *Morfounding ppl. sb.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Sometyne for bei [sc. hounds] more foundeth [Royal MS. Morfoundeth] as an horse. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxiv. [clxx.] 516 We shal be morfounded and frozen to deth. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I morfounde, as a horse dothe that waxeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, *je ne morfound.* 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 326 Sometimes it falleth out that hawks are morfounded. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen* 38 Morfound, which is the founding in the body by over riding. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxv. (1738) 85 Of a Cold and Morfounding.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 136 The dew droppis congeleyt on stibyll and rynd, And scharp hailstanis, mortuodit of kynd, Hoppand on the thak.

† **Morfounder**, v. Obs. Also 6-7 marfounder. [a. the infinitive form of F. *morfoundre*: see prec.] = prec. Hence *Morfoundering ppl. sb.*

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 241 They and theyr horses, after they trauele all the daye in the hote soone, shall he morfounded or they be ware. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 24 They woulde marfounder themselves and woulde not fayle to become maungie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Marfounder, is when a Dog is not able to run, sick, subject to Mange. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Infr.* (1756) I. 149 Of Colds, or what Farriers call Morfounding.

Morfrey (mō'fri). dial. Also mophrey, morfrea. [Corruption of HERMAPHRODITE. Cf. MORF, HERMAPHRODITE.] (See quot. 1886.)

1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Morfrey*, the common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite that is, a Cart which may be used as a Waggon also. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Felix* 150 Make your end fast to the forerunners of the morfrea. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 519 Nockold was obliged to take the horse out of the morfrey and hook it on to the waggon.

Morfu, variant of MORPHEW.

Morgage, obs. form of MORTGAGE sb. and v.

† **Morgan**¹. Obs. (See quot.)

1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Inno.* I. 65 There were lately false twenty-shilling pieces, (commonly called Morgans) coined by a cunning and cheating Chymist.

Morgan² (mō'rgon). Now dial. (Sussex, Hants). Also 9 margon, margin (E.D.D.). [See MARG.] A name for various species of camomile (*Anthemis*); also applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

1669 WORTLEIGH *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 183 Mugwort, Morgan, Wormwood, or other bitter or noisome Weeds or Herbs. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1775) 448, I filled my meads with morgan and other trumpey. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Morgan*, the stinking camomile. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 341 Dutch Morgan, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. 1892 *Times* 15 Feb. 12/1 A large number of ewes are said to have aborted in one farm in Hampshire through being fed on bay containing 'morgan' or 'hay weed'.

Morganatic (mōrgān'atik), a. [ad. mod.L. *morganaticus* (whence G. *morganatisch*, F. *morganatique*, It. *morganatico*, etc.) evolved from the med.L. phrase *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, where the last word is prob. synonymous with

morganaticum MORNING-GIFT, f. OHG. *morgan* (= MORN) in **morganeba* morning-gift (*morgane-giba* in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.; MHG. *morgen-gabe*). The literal meaning of the term 'morganatic marriage' (*matrimonium ad morganaticam*) is, as is explained in a 16th c. passage quoted by Du Cange, a marriage by which the wife and the children that may be born are entitled to no share in the husband's possessions beyond the 'morning-gift.' The distinctive epithet of that kind of marriage by which a man of exalted rank takes to wife a woman of lower station, with the provision that she remains in her former rank, and that the issue of the marriage have no claim to succeed to the possessions or dignities of their father; also, occasionally, used to designate the marriage, under similar conditions, of a woman of exalted rank to a man of inferior station. Hence *morganatic husband*, *wife*.

A morganatic marriage is sometimes called a 'left-handed marriage' (G. *Ehe zur linken hand*), because in the ceremony the bridegroom gave the bride his left hand instead of his right. The latter term is sometimes used in a wider sense, for the *matrimonium inaequale* of German law, in which, though the spouse of inferior rank was not elevated, the children retained the rights of succession.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of Marriage called *morganatic*, wherein [etc.] 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. iv, His Royal Highness... espoused the lady with his left hand... which we... call a morganatic marriage. 1838 MURRAY'S *Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xxxix, A Countess of Hochberg, to whom he [the Grand Duke] was united by a left-handed, but not morganatic, marriage, an union which did not exclude the children from the succession. 1845 *Times* 10 Sept. 4/4 Maria Christina [ex-Queen of Spain] after procuring the title of 'highness' to her morganatic husband and 'grantee of the first class' to the eight children [etc.] 1865 *Even. Stand.* 7 Feb., The Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of the late King of Denmark, is about to marry Count Silvesterstolpe.

So *Morganatic a.* In recent Dicts.

Morganatically (mōrgān'atikālī), adv. [f. MORGANATIC + -LY 2.] In a morganatic manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 12/1 The well-known Rosina, whom it is said he has married morganatically, also has her civil list. 1895 *Daily News* 29 May 6/4 Elizabeth, Princess of Saxony, who after the death in 1855 of her first husband, was morganatically married... to the Marquis de Rapallo.

Morganic (mōrgān'ik), a. [ad. mod.L. *morganicus* (Zedler 1739).] = MORGANATIC.

1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 259 The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganique*, or private-marriage, with Louisa Caroline, countess of Hochberg. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 248 Scandal to which the Queen-Mother sought to put an end by a morganic marriage.

Morganize (mōrgān'ize), v. U.S. [f. *Morgan*, proper name + -IZE.] 'To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morgan sternie: see MORGENSTERN.

Morgay (mōrg'ay). Also morgi. In some Dicts. *erron. morgay*. [A Cornish (and Welsh) *morgi*, f. *mōr* sea + *ci* dog.] The Dog-fish, esp. the lesser spotted Dog-fish.

a 1674 WILLYUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 64 *Mustelus Stellaris tertius Bellonii*. The Rough Hound or Morgay, *Cornub.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 303 We, in Cornwall, call it the rough Hound or Morgay. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 165 *Scyllium Catulus*. Bounce or Morgay. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Morgay*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 16 In the West of Cornwall it [the Rough Hound] is used to make what is there valued as Morgi soup.

Morgelai, -ay, variant forms of MORGLAY.

Morgeline, variant form of MARGELINE.

† **Morgen** (mōrg'gon). [Du. and G. *morgen*, believed to be the same word as *morgen* MORN, with the sense 'area of land that can be ploughed in one morning.' A measure of land in Holland and the Dutch colonies (and hence in parts of the U.S.), equal to about two acres. Also, in Prussia, Norway, and Denmark, a measure of land now equal to about two-thirds of an acre.

1674 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 151 Each is allowed a piece of land for a bouwreie, each piece 25 morgens. 1688 *Ann. of Albany* (1850) II. 101 Two flats or plains upon both sides of ye Maquas river, containing about eleven morgens. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 483/1 (Netherlands) Of superficial measures, the morgen, or Dutch acre, is equal to 2 acres and a perch English. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 104 The produce from a Prussian morgen (0.631 of an imp. acre) was [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 151 Connected with this department of forestry are six thousand morgens of forest. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* v. This queer hill... covering at the base nearly a morgen (two acres) of ground. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 42 With 10,000 morgens of land that he can call his own, he is indeed a happy man.

Morgen, obs. form of MORN.

Morgenstern (mōrgen'stārn). *Antiq.* Also 7 morgan sternie, 9 morgenstern. [a. Ger. *morgenstern*, lit. 'morning star', f. *morgen* MORN + *stern* STAR.] A club with a head set with spikes: = MORNING-STAR 2.

1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* 165 One of oor souldiers shewing them over the works, a Morgansternie. 1858 *Archæol. Jnrl.*

XXV. 141 As for huge two-handed swords, morgensterns, partizans, the walls are loaded with them. 1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 37 Pike or half-pike, morgenstern, and halbert.

Morgewin, *Morgewin*, obs. ff. MURGEON, MORN.

Morgi, variant of MORGEY.

† **Morglay**. Obs. Forms: 4 Morgelai, -ay, 5 Morglaye, 5- Morglay. [? a Welsh **maur-gleday* (or the equivalent Breton or Cornish form), f. *maur* great + *gleday* sword. Cf. CLAYMORE, which contains the Gaelic equivalents of these words in reversed order.]

1. The name of the sword belonging to Sir Bevis. 13... *Sir Bevis* 956 (MS. A.) His gode swerd Morgelay [v. rr. Morgelay, Morglay(e)]. 1598 [see EXCALIBUR]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 332 Arundell his steed, And Morglay his good sword.

2. Used allusively for: A sword.

1582 STANWORTH *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And bootelesse morglay to his hydes hee helted vnable. 1592 *Nobdy & Sombody* D. Give me my sword, my morglay! 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Chant. Lond. Durm.* etc. 16 The Souldier with his Morglay watcht the Mill.

Morgay, *Morgree*, *erron.* ff. MORGAY, MOGRA.

† **Morgue**¹ (morg). [Fr., of unknown origin.]

A haughty demeanour, haughty superiority, pride. 1599 *Jas. I. Bait.* *Donov* (1603) 116 Neither looking silly, like a stupide pedant, nor vnsettledle, with a vnouth morgue, like a new-comer Cautleir. 1614 B. FORBES *Def. Lawf. Ministers Ref.* Ch. 65 A vaine...bravado, which to offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated, by their late supplement of fresche forces from beyond sea. 1839 SCOTT *Annie* of G. xxix, Prudence...induced him to wawe the morgue, or haughty superiority of a knight and noble towards an inferior personage. 1863 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* 2 Dec., An amiable family, and with nothing at all of the English morgue. 1893 F. AOMAS *New Egypt* 59 That official morgue, that narrow and unsympathetic self-satisfaction which has done us such incalculable harm in our dealings with other races.

† **Morgue**² (morg). [Fr.] The name given to a building in Paris, in which the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to identification. Hence (esp. in the U.S.), any building or room used for the same purpose.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 69 'The Morgue' where those who die by accident or self-murder are carried—a small building in Paris. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jnrl.* 4 May 1/7 The body was taken to the morgue. *attrib.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 3/1 He was a morgue-keeper [in New York].

† **Morhwel**. Obs. Also 7 morchuel (? *erron.* for 'morhuel'). [ad. (after mod.L. MORRHUA) OF. *moruel* (cf. mod.F. *morue*), dim. of *morue* cod.] A small cod.

1612 COTGR. *Morue*, the Cod, or Greenfish; (a lesse, and dull-eyed kind whereof is called by some, the Morhwel). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 122 *Morua Minor*, seu *Morhua*, the Morchuel.

† **Moria** (mō'riā). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. *μωρία* folly, f. *μωρός*, μωρος foolish.] (See quotes.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moria*, Dulness or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding; it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory. 1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Moria*, the same as *Fatuity*. Also, a variety of *Monomania* in which the patient believes himself distinguished for talents, bravery, genius, etc.; also called *Morosis*.

Morian, obs. form of MORION.

† **Morian**, a. and sb. Obs. Also a 6 Maurien, 6 Maurian; A 6 Mooren, Mōren, Moriane, Morien, Moryan, -en, Morryon, Murreyne, -ian, -ionn, -yen, -yon, (7 Moorian). [Early mod.E. *Morien*, *Maurien*, -an, a. OF. *Morian*, *Maurien*, f. *Morre*, *Morre*, MOOR sb. 2: see -IAN.] A. *adj.* Moorish, of Moorish race; pertaining to the Moors; resembling a Moor; black, dark.

1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 427 Item, to the Moryeo tabourner, v. Franch cronis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 133 Thocht he was blak and Moriane of hew, In credite sooe and gorgius clais he grew. 1595 MUNOAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 First the golden Tunne Borne by that monstrous murrio black-a-moore. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 493 What remaineth, but to repent? to change our Morian skinnies, to put off our stained coats, and to wash our feet from their filthiness.

B. sb. A Moor, blackamoor, negro.

1500 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 97 Item, to Petir the Moryen. xxviii. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 198 The ugly Maurians are also of this sect. a 1539 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* III. 170 Thou murrioun, thou mawment, Thou fals stynkyng serpente. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* lxxviii. 37 The Morians londe shal stretch out his handes ynto God. 1580 LYL *Enphur* (Arb.) 175 A faire pearle in a Maurians care cannot make him white. 1657 KEVE *God's Pica* 120 How often bath this Morian beeo washed, and yet he is never the whiter?

attrib. c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 311 One doson of Spooes parcell gite withe morryan heddes. 1559 in Jupp *Acc. Carpenter's Comp.* (1875) 52 Item paid for skarle for morren heads ij' viij^d. 1631 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 354 It is incredible what rare effects were sometimes drawne from a Morian-picture being onely hugo up in a ladies Chamber.

Morian, variant of MARIAN sb. 1

1721 MORTIMER *Hush.* (ed. 5) II. 245 Violet Morian, or Canterbury Bells, come up the first Year.

Morian, obs. form of MORION.

Moribund (mōribōnd), a. and sb. [a. L. *moribundus*, f. *mor-i* to die. Cf. F. *moribond* (from 16th c.), Sp. *moribundo*, It. *moribondo*.]

about the streets dauncing the Morisco. 1600 ROWLANDS

(title) The Letting of Hymns Blood in the Head-Vaine. With a new Morisco, daunced by seauen Satyres, vpon the bottome of Diogenes Tubbe. 1634 STR T. HERBERT Trax. 141 The bridemaids.. began a Morisko, their faces, hands, and feet painted with flowres. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Blair's Pyrenees* II. 252 The celebrated dance called the Morisco, which is reserved for great occasions. fig. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* II. iii. There's mad Morisco's in the state; but what they are, I'll tell you when I know.

† b. A morris-dancer. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. III. i. 365, I have seene Him capre vpright, like a wilde Morisco.

c. *altrib.*

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 149 With Musick and a Morisco Dance of Men, and another of Women. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 136 He..diverted me with several Interludes of Morisco Dancing.

Morise, obs. f. MORRIS. Morish: see MOREISH.

Morish(e, obs. forms of MORRISH a.1 and a.2

Morish(e pike, pyke, obs. f. MORRIS-PIKE.

† Morisk, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 mouryske, 6 morisque, moryske, 6-7 moriske, 7 maurisk(e). [Anglicized form of MORISCO.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 216 Some dothe speke Moryske speche.

B. *sb.*

1. The Moorish language.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 69 Whan Parys coude wel speke moryske.

2. A morris-dance.

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 31 Moriskes, comedies, daunces, interludes. 1530 PALSGR. 553/2, I foote a dance or morisque. 1613 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 57 The former 12 being called *Satij Palatini*, from the Palatine Mount, where they did begin their mauriske. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 365 To this purpose were taken up at Rome these forraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the Moriske.

attrib. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 192 To make good sport in a kinde of Moriske dance.

3. A Moorish coin.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frains.* II. liii. [lit.] 187 We pray you to he our frende, and we wyll gyue you xx. moryskes of golde.

Moriska, -o, variant forms of MORISCO.

Morisonian (mōrison'ian), a. and sb. [f. *Morison* + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Holding the doctrines of James Morison, who in 1841 was suspended from the office of minister of the United Secession Church at Kilmarnock for preaching against Calvinism, and founded a sect called the 'Evangelical Union'. b. *sb.* A follower of Morison; a member or adherent of the Evangelical Union. Hence MORISONIANISM.

† 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) I. xi. 324 In the Morisonianism of our own day they have assumed a more scriptural..garb. *Ibid.* II. xxiv. 357 Those who are popularly known amongst us by the name of Morisonians. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 726/1 'Morisonian' doctrines.

Morispoke, obs. form of MORRIS-PIKE.

Morisque, variant of MORISK.

Morisque, Morisse, obs. ff. MORISCO, MORRIS.

Moritanic (mōritan'ik), a. *Chem.* Also moritanic. [f. MORI-TAN + TANNIC a.] Only in

Moritanic acid (see quot.).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 602 Fustic furnishes a yellow colouring matter..termed moritanic acid. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Moritanic acid.* The name given by Wagner to a powder obtained from fustic.

† *Mork*, v. Obs. rare. [OE. *murcian*, a formation (with k suffix as in *talk*, *lurk*) on the onomatopoeic root *murr-* (MLG. *murren*, Du. *morren*, G. *mürren* to grumble). OE. had also *murcian* in the same sense.] *intr.* To complain, murmur.

† 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Sona swa is ærest on þisse unrotneþe zeseah þu mūrciende. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cv. 24 (Horsm.) Noht leude þai to his worde ogite; And morkende with þair thohte.

Morkin I (mōr'kin). Also 5 morkyn, 6 morkyn, 7 morkeln, morking, morkin. [Late ME. *morkyn* = AF. *mortequine* (Angier, 15th c.), a distorted form (influenced by -kin) of OF. *mortecine*, ad. L. *morticina* carion, f. *mort-*, mors death.]

1. A beast that dies by disease or accident.

14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 91 As morkyn forsaken, she let me lye. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* III. iv. 4 Could he not sacrifice Some sorry morkin that unhidde dies? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Morkin* or *Morkin*..among huntsmen is a Deer that dies by some disease or mischance. 1786 BURNS *Poems* Gloss., *Braxie*, a morkin sheep.

† b. *erron*, or *transf.* An abortive animal. *rare* -o.

1530 PALSGR. 246/1 *Morkyn* a heest, *aurotin*.

† 2. ? The skin of a morkin sheep. Obs.

1532 *Rates of Custom* Ho. f. v. Lamb skinnas called Morkins. 1640 in Northbrook *London* (1773) 841/3 Skins, morkins, tawed or raw. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. 2 Lambes skins vocant Morkins.

† 3. *Comb.*, morkin-gnoff, a miser.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B iij. A morkin-gnoff that ..Sis carping how t'advance his shapeless hood.

† *Morkin* 2. Obs. [a. MDu. *morkijne*, MHG. *mörche*, dim. of *Moor Moor* sb.2: see -KIN. Cf. med.L. *manriculus*, OF. *morequin*.] A German coin of small value.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 In Hygh Almayne..they haue Morkyns, Halardes, Phenynys.

Morking, variant of MORKIN I.

Morling (mōr'lin). Forms: 5-6 morlyng, 6 moreling, 7 morlin, morlinge, 7-9 mortling, 5- morling. [App. formed after MORKIN I by substitution of -LING suffix for -KIN.]

1. Wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

Obs. exc. in the traditional language of schedules to Acts of Parliament. Opposed to *shortling*.

1448 *Act 27 Hen. VI.* c. ii. Colouant par nouvelles con- troves nouns come Morlyng & Shortlyng, &c. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 330/2 Carle Woill and Woiffelles, Shortlyng and Morlyng, oute of this youre Reame. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 22 § 2 Yt shall not hee lauffull..to shippe..any manner of Shepe skynnes, Wooffelles, Shortlynges, Woiffelles [etc.]

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Morlyng* seemeth to be that wolfe which is taken from the skinn of a dead sheep. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* *Penalties & Forfeit.* 4 Wool, Wooll-fells, Wooll-flocks, Mortlings. 1688 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2338/1 Laws..Prohibiting the Transportation of Sheep Wooll, Wooll-fells, Woollen-yarn, Mortlings, Shortlings. 1819 *Mortimer's Commerce* Dict. (ed. 2), *Morling* or *Mortling*, is that wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep, either dying of the rot, or killed, called in some counties mort-wool. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 56 Woollfells, Mortlings, Shortlings, Yarn.

† 2. = MORKIN I. Obs.

1636 *Fasciculus Florum* 35 A wretched witherd Mortling, and a piece Of Carrion, wrapt up in a Golden Fleece. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Shortling*. In some parts of England, they understand by a shortling, a sheep whose fleece is short off; and by a morling, a sheep that dies.

Morlop (mōr'lɒp). *Min.* A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales.

1886 U. S. *Cons. Rep.* No. 70. 319 (Cent.) Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, &c. These are termed morlops by the miners.

† *Mormal*. Obs. Forms: 4-7 mormal, 5, 7 mormal, mormalle, 5-7 mormalle(e, 6 marmoll(e, mortmale, mermole, 6-7 marmole, 7 marmall, mormal. [a. OF. *mormal* (= med.L. *mortuum malum*), f. *mori* dead + *mal* evil. Cf. F. *mal de mort*, used *Hist.* to render the OF. word.]

1. An inflamed sore, esp. on the leg.

Prob. used vaguely; the description in quot. 1543 and its context seems to refer to erythema or impetigo.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 386 Greet harm was it as it thoughte me That on his shyne a mormal hadde he. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 178 he blood-letting of his veyne is good..for carcena but hen in he hipis & for a mormal. c 1400 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 230/3 Also ij men haue bene heled here of þe mormal. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/40 He can hele and cure. mormalle. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1906 Some with the mormal to halte I them make. 1533 *MORE Answ.* *Poysoned Bk. Wks.* 1088/1 To heale the foule mormalle of theyr scabbed synnes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Cirurg.* v. iii. 164 Of the deed euyl, or mortmale. The deed euyl..is a maligne, fylthy, and corrupt scabbe, which hegyneth for y^e most part in y^e armes, thyghes, & legges, & chesly in the legges it causeth crusty pustules, ful of fylthy matter. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 41 For Festers, Mermoles, sores of the yard, and all other sores, take Ash [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 Such mormalis or sores as scorne ordinary cures & he full of suppuration.

fig. 14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 109 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 247 'Luxuria' ys a lyther mormalle. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 57 The festered & stinking cores of old marmoles & inueterate sores of the weale publike.

2. ? Used for AGNAL 3.

1685 J. COOKE's *Marrow Cirurg.* I. xi. (ed. 4) 75 There are also little Marmoles, so called by some, which are little hits of the Skin that rise near to the Nails.

[*Mormal*, a., 'grievous, dangerous' (Webster 1864) is app. a mistaken inference from prec. sb.]

† *Mormoor* (mōr'mōr). Also maormoor, mormoor, *erron*, maarmor. [a. Gael. *mormoor* (Book of Deer), mod. *mòrmhoor*, app. f. *mòr* great + *maor* bailiff, steward; the form *maarmor* app. originated from the notion that the word should follow the rule of placing the *adj.* after the sb.]

In ancient Scotland, a high steward of a province.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 405 He became maarmor of Moray, during the infancy of Luach. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 350 The title of earl having been substituted for mormoor when Normanism and feudalism made their way across the Border. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. 169 Macbeth being introduced as a king, by the English Chronicle, before he was even a mormoor.

Hence *Morma'ordom*, *Morma'orship*.

1837 SKENE *Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. ix. 365 The Rikis or districts in Scotland mentioned in the Sagas, are exactly synonymous with mormoors. 1860 W. ANNERSON *Scott. Nation* I. 54 Edgar had bestowed on his cousin the maarmorom of Athol.

Mormaset, obs. form of MARMOSSET.

Mormelade, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Mormeluche, variant of MORMOLUKEE.

Mormeracyone, obs. form of MORMURATION.

† *Mormo*. Obs. Also 7-8 mormoe. [a. Gr. *morpheus*, a hideous she-monster.] A kind of hobgoblin; a bugbear; an imaginary terror.

1605 Z. JONES *tr. De Loyer's Specters* 15 In like sort Mormo..was one of those with which they terrified little children. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. 37 To all which we may add the..frightful apparitions of ghosts and mormos. 1676 [see MORMOSIS]. 1738 WALKER *Div. Legat.* I. 335 A Mormo fit only to fright Women and Children.

† *Mormolukee*. Obs. Also 7 mormeluche, mormolyceue. [ad. Gr. *morpheus*, -λύκη, f. *morpheus* MORMO + λύκ-*os* wolf.] = MORMO.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. vi. (1624) 556 Diuells

and Mormeluches, noysome smells &c. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge To Rdr.* 2 Horrible affrights and mormolyceues, to put young children out of their wits. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 9 Hee tells his Antiquierist, that hee must renounce his oath of Allegiance [etc.]..with some such other mormolukees as these.

Mormon (mōr'mon). [f. *Mormon*, the name of the pretended author of 'The Book of Mormon': see below. The earlier name was MORMONITE.]

1. A member or adherent of a religious body, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints', founded in 1830 at Manchester, New York, by Joseph Smith, on the basis of alleged Divine revelations contained in the 'Book of Mormon', which Smith professed to have translated by special inspiration from the original written on gold plates, miraculously discovered by himself. The feature of the sect which is popularly best known, and which is referred to in allusive uses of the name, is the practice of polygamy: but this is not countenanced by the Book of Mormon, and is now understood to have been abandoned in obedience to the law of the United States. 1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 34, I begged him to inform me whether the Mormons believed in the Trinity. 1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* VII. 375 Mormons, Atheists, Deists, and other small sects and parties. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* VIII. 184 Considerable disgrace attaches to a Mormon if he lives a bachelor life.

fig. 1906 *Spectator* 3 Feb. 175/2 In distinction from the barnyard duck, who is a regular Mormon, the mallard is monogamous.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 6 Houses..occupied, I was told, by Mormon emigrants. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XIII. The whole of Texas becomes Mormon. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 42 We have on the one side the Mormon problem to face, and on the other the divorce problem.

3. *Comb.* Mormon-weed U.S., the Indian mal-low, *Abutilon Abutilon* (Britton & Brown *Flora* 1896-8).

Hence *Mormondom*, Mormons collectively, the territory of the Mormons, Mormon usages; *Mormonic* a., resembling the Mormons, polygamous.

1860 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Tril.* XIV. 359 He would not be the only parent who..has so sacrificed upon the unhallowed altar of Mormondom. a 1886 H. S. BROWN *Autobiog.* (1887) 114 Salt Lake City is the capital of Mormondom. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 812/1 Other domesticated male animals are so mormonic in their ideas that they recognise no distinction of any kind between their own kittens, puppies, calves, &c., and their neighbours' children.

Mormonism (mōr'mōniz'm). [f. MORMON + -ISM.] The religious doctrine of the Mormons.

1834 E. D. HOWE (title) *Mormonism* unvalled. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* IV. § 1. 241 A religion, such that men look at a convert to it with a feeling which no other sect raises, except Judaism, Socialism, or Mormonism. 1887 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* VIII. 184 Mormonism does not necessarily involve polygamy.

Mormonist (mōr'mōnist). [f. MORMON + -IST.] = MORMON. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mormonite (mōr'mōnait), sb. and a. [f. the personal name *Mormon* (see MORMON) + -ITE.]

a. sb. A Mormon. Now rare. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Manners in Amer.* II. vii. 310 We passed several parties of what were called Mormonites. 1882 *Illustr. Mission. News* Mar. 28 Meetings..to denounce Mormonite polygamy.

Mormope (mōr'mop). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *mormope*, *mormops*, f. Gr. *morpheus* MORMO + *ōp* face.]

'A bat of the genus *Mormops*' (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Mormor, *mormur*, obs. forms of MORMUR.

Mormoset, obs. form of MARMOSSET.

† *Mormyrus* (mōr'mir'us). *Ichth.* Also 8 mormylus. [mod.L., a. Gr. *mormyros* (corruptly *mormyros*).] A fish of the African genus *Mormyrus*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mormyra*, or *Mormyrus*, (Gr.) a kind of Sea-fish of divers Colours. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 254 The Mormylus. This is a very singularly marked species [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 315 The Mormyrus. The body oblong; the head elongated. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 584 G. A. Boulenger has recently described a Mormyrus from the Lower Congo.

Hence *Mormyr* (e), *Mormyrian*, *Mormyrid*, a fish of the family *Mormyridæ*, of which the genus *Mormyrus* is the type.

1890 *Century Dict.* *Mormyre*, *Mormyrian*. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 15 Nov. 778 Those possible ancestors of the Mormyrs belong to the most generalized forms of Clupeines. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 934 The Mormyrids.

Morn (mōn). Forms: 1 mörzen, marzen, mer(i)zen, merien (also in oblique forms mörzn-, mörzn-, marn-), 2 marzan, mörzezen, 2-3 marzen, 3 mörzen, marhen, mor(e)ghen, 2-4 mörzen, (4 mörghen); 3 marwen, morwhen, 3-5 mörwen, 4 mörwen, 5 mörwene, mörwyn, mörwoun, mörwyng; 3-5 morun, 4 moroun, 4-5 mörren, 5 moron, mörpn; 4-7 mörne, 3-morn. See also MORROW. [Com. Tent.: the OE. forms represent three distinct types, each of which is represented in one or more of the other Teut. langs. (1) OE. *morgen* (inflected also *mörzn-, mörpn-*) = OFris. **morgen*, *mörn*, OS. *morgan* (MLG., MDn., Du. *morgen*), OHG. *morgan* (MHG., mod.G.

morgen):-Otent. **murgano*-2, represented also, with variation of suffix, by ON. *morgunni*, -*onni* (Sw. *morgon*, Da. *morgen*). (2) OE. *myrgeu*- (in the comb. *myrgeuic*) = ON. *myrgum*, Goth. *maurgin*-s:-Otent. **murgino*-2. (3) OE. *margen*, *mergen* = MDn. *margen*, *mergen*, ON. *marginn* (OSw. *marghan*):-Otent. **margano*-2, -*ino*-2. The word in all forms retains the masculine gender.

The affinities outside Teut. are doubtful. Some refer the word to the pre-Teut. root **merk-* to be dark; but the absence of consonant-ablaut, as well as the inappropriateness of the sense, seems to render this view less probable than the alternative hypothesis that the root is **merg-*, represented by Lith. *mirgu* to twinkle, *margas* parti-coloured. The present monosyllabic form descends, partly at least, from the OE. contraction in oblique cases, *morne*, *mornes* for *morgene*, *morgenes*. (The same contraction existed in ON.) But it may also in part represent the result of a process of contraction starting from ME. *mornen*, the intermediate forms being *mornun*, *mornen*, etc.

The ME. forms that retain the final *n* are for convenience placed here, though many of them might with equal propriety be referred to *Morrow*. In MSS. it is often doubtful whether the word is *morn* or *mornu* = 'morrow'.

1. The beginning of the day, dawn, sunrise.

Only poet.: often personified.

Beowulf 1077 Syððan *morgen* com. *Ibid.* 2103 *Mergen*. *c.1400 Destr. Troy* 9141 Hit emyt by sight of sitors aboute. As the morn ymle melid aboute, When ho hasted with hond be here for to touche. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccxlv. 298 The morn aroos, the day gan spryng. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 454 Like a red morn, that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea-man, tempest to the field. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 187 While the still morn went out with Sandals gray. 1792 *Worow. Descr. Sk.* 405 'Tis morn with gold the verdant mountain glows. 1830 *TENNISON Ode to Mlem.* 70 What time the amber morn Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud. 1852 *M. Arnold Parting* 86 Thy high mountain platforms, Where Morn first appears. *fig.* 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* ix. 38 Yet slow and gradual dawned the morn of love. 1852 *M. Arnold Empedocles* i. 1. 167 The first faint morn Of life.

6. The east; 'the land of dawn'.

1642 *H. MORE Poems* (1647) 31 A trimly decked Close Whose grassie pavement wrought with even line Ran from the Morn upon the Evening-close. 189. *BARING-GOULD Hymn*, 'On the Resurrection morning' iii. For a while the wearied body lies with feet toward the morn. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* iii, And you will list the hughle That blows in lands of morn.

6. Northern morn (poet. nonce-use): the aurora borealis (cf. *MORNING* 4 b).

1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 139 The great brand.. Shot like a streamer of the northern morn.

2. The early part of the day; morning. Now chiefly poet.

Beowulf 2459 Synhile hið zemyndzad morna gehwylce coforan allomð. *c.950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 1 Ar in morn (Vulg. *primo mane*). *c.1755 Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wa here peode... per þa aldormen etað on erbe marzen ulage-liche [Eccl. x. 16]. *c.1250 Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 On good-man was þat ferst uut-yede he þe Morgehen for to here werkmen in-to his wyndyarde. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* 493 Myrrly on a fayr morn, monyth þe fyrst. 1369 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 4 In mornu at messe. *c.1400 MAUNCOVE* (1839) xv. 164 For sume of hem, worships the Sonne, .. or the first thing that thei meeten at mornen. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 1 About yf, hours at morn. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. 1 A Deere trouble not your selfe: the morne is cold. 1629 *MILTON Christ's Natf.* i, This is the Month, and this the happy morn Wherein [etc.]. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xxviii, One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill. 1795 *TENNISON Marriage Gravat* 157 But Guinevere lay late into the morn. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* iv, Morns ached and daylight slumber Were not meant for man alive.

fig. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 16 Say that right for right Hath dim'd your Infant morn, to Aged night. 1602 - *Ham.* i. iii. 41 And in the Morne and liquid dew of Youth, Contagious blastments are most imminent.

b. In phrases, as at (†) *morn* and (at, †) *on* even (also *eue and morn*), etc.; *morn by morn*, morning after morning, occurring every morning; *from morn to (or till) night*, etc., all day long; † *good morn*, a salutation (see further *GOOD* a 10 c). *c.825 Vesp. Psalter* liv. 18 On effene on marne & on midne de3. *c.1300 Cursor M.* 638 It come at morn and evening. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1208 'God mornoun, sir Gawayn', sayde þat fayr lady. *c.1400-50 Alexander* 4769 Fra morewene to be mydday merely þai spring. *c.1450 HOLLAND Houlat* 195 At eyn and at morn. 1583 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 660 He would fight, yea From morn till night. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 742 From Morn To Noon he fell, from Noon to dewy Eve, A Summer's day. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 599 Herself, from morn to night, from night to morn, Her own abhorrence. 1816 *J. Wilson City of Plague* ii. iii. 48 A morn and even, And through the dismal day, that fierce aspect Glared on the city. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. Even.* viii, Abide with me from morn till eve. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. 30 Morn by morn the lark shot up and shrill'd in flickering gyres. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* vi, Buy them, buy them: eue and morn Lovers' ills are all to sell.

3. The next morning. Hence, the day after to-day or the day mentioned; = *MORROW* 2.

[Com. Teut.: cf. Goth. *du maurgina*, G. *morgen*, etc.]

† a. Without article. Chiefly with prep. as *on* or *upon morn*. Obs. exc. in *TO-MORN dial.* (See also *A-MORROW* 2.)

Beowulf 2484 þa ic on morgne gefrezn mæz ðerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan. *c.1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* iii. 584 Se læce him cwæð to. Ne lyfaðu ðo æfen, þa cwæð basilus, hwæt 3if ic bide merigenes. *c.1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1161 Abraham up on mornen stod. *c.1300 Cursor M.* 3345 On morn wit godds benison Was mai rebecca lede o ton.

c.1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7104 þai war on morn to durham houn.

† b. Other morn (Sc.): the next day but one.

1572 *tr. Buchanan's Detect. Mary Q. Scot.* T. ij h, He hes prayit me to remane vpon hym quhill vther morn.

c. The morn: the morrow. Now only Sc. and north. dial.

c.1755 Lamb. Hom. 79 A þe marzen [the good Samaritan] hitahte him twa penizes to spenen on him. *c.1300 Cursor M.* 2917 Abraham went him, þe morn, To þat sted. *c.1300 Havelok* 811 On þe morn, þe morn, He stert up sone. *c.1440 Sir Degraue* 1337 Sire Degraue on the mornoun Com æt to the thorn. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* (1868) 42 Tyl on the mornie at nyght. 1508 *Dunbar Poems* v. 18 Scho slepit quhill the mornie at none, et rais airly. 1544 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 401 My lord Governor tuke to be advised wyle the mornie at even. 1887 *P. McNeill Blawcarrie* 133 Mother's away for the morn's meat. 1888 *BARRIE Auld Licht Idylls* viii. 171 Ay, Bell, the morn's the Sabbath.

d. The morn: used advb. (orig. in the accus.)

= to-morrow, on the morrow. Now only Sc.

c.1300 Cursor M. 11532 þe mornun quen þai risen ware... þai tok þair leue. 1340 *Ayeb.* 46 Þane mornun huanne he zet ate gemene: his arowe vilope þet cheker al bldy. 1461 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 4762 And the mornie, the xvi day of December, my Lord Chanceller opened... the maters above-seid. *c.1475 Raulf Colliar* 299 Cum the mornie to the Court and do my counsaill. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 669 To tak jorney the mornie the aucht day of this instant. 1622 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* App. I. (S. T. S.) 234 This day thow was ane King with Croun, The mornie cummis deith withoutin dreid. 1788 *BURNS 'There was a lass'* ii, But Duncan swoot a halcy that Meg should be a bride the morn. 1818 *Scot. Rob Roy* xxiii, He wad be glad if I wad eat a reisted haddock... at breakfast wi' him the morn. 1869 *C. Ginnon R. Grayiv*, I'll see how ye're getting on the morn or neist day.

† e. More explicitly, *The morn after. Obs.*

14. *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 110 The kyng sende hem worde yf they wolde delivery the towne on the mornie after, be the our of mydnyght... he wolde accepte hyt [etc.]. *Ibid.* 121 Onne the mornie after Syn Symonnys day and Jude. 1483 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 2524 From the afore writen mornie next after Saint Hillarie day. 1560-v Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i. (1621) 2 The Assembly appointed, the laird of Dunn... to convene the morn after the preaching. *c.1598 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 55 The mornie thereafter the geotill-men war honouurable buriet in the kirk yaird.

f. The morn's morn'ing, night, etc. = to-morrow morning, night, etc. Also used advb. Sc.

1816 *Scot. Antiq.* xi, Till the morn's morning. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wyllie* ix, Your Leddship's brother... will be here he-times the morn's morning. 1839 *BARRIE Window in Thurnis* xx. 193 Jamie, I'll no hae ye to sit aside me the morn's night.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. In the sense of 'morn'ing', as morn-devotion, -dew, -drink, -light, milk, -prayer, rising, sleep, -song; † morn-bell, a bell rung as a call to matins or to early mass; † morn-mass = MORROW-MASS; † morn-priest, the priest celebrating early mass; also similitive, instrumental, and objective, with adjs. and pples., as morn-bright, †-dawning, -like, -loved, -waking.

1568-9 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 115 To Nicholas Richardson for a rope to the 'morne bell', 3s. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* iii. xlv, She sees his blazing 'morn-bright eye'. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 269 A glimmering of 'morn-dawning light. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* i. xv, Godfrey... then his 'morne deuotions sed. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 9 The 'Morne-dew on the Merte leaf. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 381 Hys 'morne-drynke he had tane. *Beowulf* 917 Ða wæs 'morgenleot scofen and scyended. *c.1205 LAV.* 1794 þat we i þan mornen-lit mæzen come forð riht form at Meneue. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 71 b, Your morn-like-christall countenances all hetted uer. 1606 *DRAYTON Eglog.* ii. Poems D 2, The 'morn-lou'd Mary-gould. 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 180 For offerand to tua 'morne missis and at the hie miss. *c.1310* in *Wright Lyric P.* ix. 36 Whittore then the 'mornen mylk. *c.1386 CHAUCER Prol.* 358 An Anlaas and a gipsal al of silk Heeng at his girdel, whit as mornie Milk. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. 17 If that be sin, He make it my 'Morne-praier, To haue it added to the faults of mine, And nothing of your answer. 1466 in *Archæologia* L. i. 44 Item j nothir Riddyll he bynde the 'morne preste in the quere. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* L. 13 [Mercurie bath] the 'morne rising in Aquarius, but very seldome in Leo. *c.1572 Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 L. 175 And therefore qwyetness, after the reullis of phisick, and a 'morne sleap was requisite for My Lord. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 339 His Euen-song, and 'Morne-song, they are one and the same. 1593 *LOOKE Phillis* (1875) 21 And Phillis hath 'morne-waking birdes, Hir risings for to honour.

† b. In the sense of 'to-morrow', as morn-day, MORN-WHILE. Obs.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 213 Godes man ne scoolde he þan morgendage þencean, þylas þat were þat [etc.]. *c.1375 St. Leg. Saints* xl. (Vinian) 462 þai... bad þare til be mornie-day. *c.1450 Cursor M.* 5993 (Fair), Moises prayd be mornie day & alle be fleys were a-way.

Morne (mōrn), sb. 1. Antiq. Forms: 5 moornne, 6-7 moornne, 8 moorn, 9-morne. [A. F. *morne*, vbl. sb. f. OF. *morne* to blunt (a lance), f. *morne* blunted, dull: see *MORNE* a.] The rebated head of a tilting lance; = *CORONAL* sb. 3.

The editor of *Guillim* (quot. 1632) gives an explanation which would make the word synonymous with *MORNETTE*. 1494 in *Let. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 399 Thomas Ryder came owt of the towne and to hym was presented if spers with moornes, where of he toke the choise and Treury toke the toder. *Ibid.* 400 And Sir Edward A. Borough at that cours brac his spere well upon therll of Suffolk; and the said erll glisted on the helme of the said

Sir Edward, the wiche ran with spers with moornes. *c.1500 in Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1801) Introd. 13 The speare hedded with the mornie. *c.1586 SINNEY Aradia* ii. (1622) 179 His Lances... so were they coloured with hookes neere the mornie, that they prettily represented sheep-hooks. 1632 *Guillim's Her.* iv. xiv. 342 The Iron heads of Tilt-speares... which usually haue six or eight moornes (for so those little piked things called, which are oo the top or head of this cronnell or Coronet). 1824 *MEYRICK Anc. Armour* II. 246 Their lances have small points rebated or bent down, called moornes. 1876 *Trist. Archæol. Assoc.* XXXII. 125 We hear of spears, of... tilting-lances with moornes, coronels, and vamplates.

|| *Morne* (mōrn), sb. 2. [American-French, ? corruption of Sp. *morón*.] A small round hill.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 846/r The road... sinks between moornes wooded to their summits.

|| *Morne* (mōrn), a. [Fr.; believed to be of Teut. origin: cf. *MOURN* v.] Dismal, dreary.

1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xvi. 215 The chaunt was moorne and doleful. 1848 *AVRON Danube & Enxine* v6 Rolling down my torpid waters Through a silence moorne and drear. 1899 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Geo. II.* L. 24 The mornie monotony of the life that lingers out to its last moment.

Morne, obs. form of *MOURN*.

|| *Morné* (mōrné), a. *Her.* Also *mornee*, *erron*, *mortne*, *morné*. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *morne* to blunt.] Said of a lion rampant represented as having no tongue, teeth, or claws.

1722 *NISBET Syst. Her.* 296 The Lion of his Family was represented afterward, without Claws, and blazoned Mornée. 1725 *J. COATS Dict. Her.* (1739), *Mort* nē, is a term Columbiere has, and apply'd to a Lyoo. 1780 *EMONSON Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Morné* or *Morné*. 1868-93 *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* viii. (ed. 4) 129 *Morné*: Disarmed.

Morned (mōrnēd), a. *Her.* [f. *MOBNE* sb. 1 + -ED.] Of a spear: Having a blunt head.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mornor, obs. form of *MOURNER*.

Mornette (mōrnēt). Antiq. [a. OF. *mornet* (Littre), dim. of *morne*: see *MORNE* sb. 1.] One of the points of the coronel of a tilting-spear.

1824 *MEYRICK Anc. Armour* II. 246 note, The points of the coronel were called mornettes, or little moornes. 1846 *FAIRHOLT Costume* (1885) II. Gloss. 289.

Morneval, obs. form of *MOURNIVAL*.

† *Mornif*, a. Obs. rare -1. [? f. *MOURN* v. + -if, -ive; but cf. OF. *mornif*, f. *morne* sad.] Mournful. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 386 In blyse I se þe blybely bleat & I a man al mornif mate.

Morning (mōrnɪŋ), sb. (and a.) Forms: 3 moreyening(e), 3-4 mor(e)wening(e), 4 mor(e)wenyng(e), morenyng(e), 4-5 morwenyng(e), mor(o)wnyng(e), morowning, morowenyng, 5 morenyng(e), 6 Sc. moirneing, 4-6 mornyng(e), 4- morning. [ME. *morwenyng*, *morning*, f. *morwen* MORN + -ing, on the analogy of *EVENING*.]

I. The simple word.

1. Originally, the time of the approach or beginning of 'morn'; the period extending from a little before to a little after sunrise. The word gradually became synonymous with *MORN* (which is now only poet. and dial.). In modern use: The early part of the day-time, ending at noon or at the hour of the midday meal.

c.1250 Owl & Night. 1718 (Jesus Oxf. MS.) þe wrenne for heo cuple singe þar com in þare moreweninge [Cott. MS.] moreyeninge To helpe þare nyhtgale. *c.1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1725) 17 Right in the mornyng in aldermost weds. Com be kynges sonnes tuo. *c.1380 Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Vides. I. 266 A nyxt is partid in four hours; as evenyng and mydnyxt, cockis crowinge and morewening. *c.1407 Lyng. Reson & Sens.* 458 Herest, how the briddes syng For gladnesse of the morwenyng. *c.1450 HOLLAND Houlat* 157 All nesse of the morwenyng. *c.1450* *Shr.* iii. ii. 112 The morn'ng weares, 'tis time we were at Church. 1678 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor.* ii. xix. (1669) 282 How many precious Mornings do we spend in Court sultation with Barbers, Taylors [etc.]. *c.1707 BR. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1839) 90 Some pious persons... had desired prayers at the hour of ten in the morning. 1728 *VANBR. & Cus. Prov. Husb.* iv. 1, An hundred Pound in the Morning, and want another afore Night! 1833 *TENNISON New-Year's Eve* vi, In the early early morning. *Ibid.* My mornings are occupied with correspondence.

b. In the morning, appended to an hour-date, means between midnight and noon; = a.m.

c.1654 SELDEN Table-T. (Arb.) 82 Sitting up till two of the Clock in the Morning. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The astronomers reckon morning, *mane*, from the time of mid-night, to that of mid-day. -Thus an eclipse is said to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning, &c. 1797 *T. WRIGHT Autobiog.* (1864) 194 A quarter past ooe o'clock in the morning. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 292/r The Celestines were bound to say matins in the choir at two o'clock in the morning.

c. The portion of the day extending to the fashionable dinner time.

1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xv. ii, Past three in the morning, or to reckon by the old style, in the afternoon. 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 Mr. List will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte.

d. *fig.* The beginning, or early part (of anything likened to a day).

1595 *W. S. Locrine* ii. vi. E, Thus in the morning of my victories, Thus in the prime of my felicitie To cut me off by such hard overthrow. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 Moses telleth of the reigoe and power of Chederlaomer King

of Elam, in that morning of the world extended to the borders of Canaan. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* xv, O Life! how pleasant in thy morning. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. viii. (1857) 149 A war which hung like a dark cloud on the morning of her reign.

2. With qualifying adj. denoting the kind of weather, etc., prevailing, or the pleasure (or the contrary) experienced during the morning.

One or some fine morning, etc.: see FINE a. 15 b.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 151 And therefore in this lusty mornynge As I best can I wol hit seyn and synge.
c 1402 LVDG. *Compl. Bl. Kut.* 25 Clere and faire was the mornynge. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prun. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Thus cloudie mornynge turne to cleere after noones. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* Epist. vi. (1696) 503 In a Frosty Morning. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 58 The morning [was] sharp and clear. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 When the morning was wet.

b. Good morning: see GOOD a. 10 c. (Cf. the earlier good morn, GOOD-MORROW.) In vulgar or off-hand speech often shortened to morning.

1611 [see GOOD a. 10 c.] 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1 You are wel overtaken Sir, a good morning to you. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* i. 268 In going out he saw Mr. Goodman in the parlour, who gave him the good morning as he passed. 1895 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* ii. vii. (1899) 254 'Morning-morning!' he cried. 'Good morning', replied Luke.

3. Idiomatic uses and phrases. a. Used adv. (in ME. rarely *† the morning*) for 'in the morning'. Now only in collostructions like *morning and evening*. Also in proverbial phrase *morning, noon, and night* = all the day, incessantly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11676 Pe tiwesday to euesham he wende be mornynge. 1607 T. BROWN *Dispensary* (ad fin.) Wks. 1709 III. 10. 90 Take one Spoonfull of it Morning and Evening. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 17 I'm sick of the name. Morning, noon, and night I hear nothing else. 1892 C. WHITAKER *Student's Aid to Prayer Bk.* Hist. Sk. p. vi. The Litany may be used morning or evening or both.

b. In certain phrases the article is omitted, as *† in morning* (obs.), *at morning* (now rare), *till morning*, *before morning*, *from morning till evening*, *to night*, etc.; also *all morning* (adv.) beside *all the morning*. Also *† A-MORNING*.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 7181 On nyght-tale, or in morning. *Ibid.* 13291 Amorning fand he dan leui. 1530 PALSGR. 4341 He applyeth his crasfe from mornynge to nyght. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* iii. ii. 279 He plays the Duke at morning and at night. 1773 SWIFT *Address to Earl of Oxford*, *Invit. Horace*, Ep. i. vii. 78 Soon grows domestic; seldom falls either at Morning, or at Meals. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* III. 17 Not having seen her all morning, she [etc.]. 1832 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 261, i. Very seldom employ myself upon the same [thing] at morning and in the evening. 1842 PLANCHÉ *White Cat* ii. Extravaganzas 1879 II. 164 We won't go home till morning. Till day-light doth appear. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* i. I, who in your train at morning stroll'd and sang with joyful mind, Heard, at evening, sounds of warning. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii. All morning she had dreamt of her husband.

c. *† On mornings*, *A-MORNINGS* (obs.), *of mornings* (see OF prep. 52 b): habitually in the morning. Also *mornings* as adv. in the same sense; now rare or dial. Also, *† of a morning* = 'of a morning'.

[1377, etc.: see A-MORNINGS.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 The scottis, on mornynge and nyghtis, made many skryes to trouble the oste, but lytle hurt they dyd. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58, I am... jolly & dry a mornings. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 55 Sometimes mornings fasting a small draught thereof may be profitable for them. 1652 *ir. Scudery's Ibrahim* iv. 11. 174 Mornings and evenings only I took him out Lessons. 1732 MRS. WESLEY in *Wesley's Wks.* (1829) I. 388 Mornings they had always spiced-meat; sometimes at nights. c 1740 CHESTER *Let. to Son* xvii. (1774) I. 118 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1795 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) I. 137 Only amusing myself on mornings. 1849 [see OF 52 b.] 1893 H. C. O'NEILL *Told in the Dimples* 28 Farmer Spurrier could see the plough at work... before he got out of his bed mornings.

d. *This morning*: the morning of to-day. Chiefly in advb. use.

1577 CRESS MAR in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 439/1. I reassuit this mornynge an writting. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 305 A glooming peace this morning with it brings. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. v. 5 The Soldier That has this morning left thee. 1793 MAUSONELL *Journ. Ferris*. 5 May (1810) 185 This morning we pass'd by the fountain of Barrady. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xii. The fellows who got hailed up by young Hillyar this morning.

e. *In or of a morning*: habitually in the morning. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* ii. xvi. (1696) 264 We wonder... how any Man can endure to rise so early in a Morning. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 171 To take a walk in the High-Street in a morning. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 325, I am... going to receive them of a morning. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* x. He should only have to go to the office for two hours before breakfast in a morning, to make up for the two lost in the day.

f. In genitive. Formerly often equivalent to the attrib. use. Now only in the senses 'belonging to the particular morning', 'occupying a morning'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 201 Upon whose leaves are drops of new-shed blood. As fresh as mornings dew distill'd on flowers. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 8-Rendie to visit his Patients at any hour, being as good an afternoones-man as a morning's-man. 1655 WALTON *Angler* v. (1661) 90 Come give my Scholar and me a Mornings-drink, and a hit of meat to breakfast. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* ii.

xxii. (1696) 318 He gave me a Mornings Visit. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* i. Wks. 1709 III. 112. 63 What will be the Charges of this Morning's Work? 1711 STREELE *Spect.* No. 134 P. 2. I constantly peruse your Paper as I smoke my Morning's Pipe. 1859 TENNYSON *Grain & Enid* 571 So the rufians grow'd, Fearing to lose... Their chance of booty from the morning's raid.

4. *poet.* The dawn, daybreak; the light of dawn. Often personified. (Cf. Ps. cxxxix. 9.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 21 See how the Morning opens her golden Gates. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. i. 88 Is not that the Morning which breaks yonder? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 12 O Lucifer, sonne of the morning. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 20 Awake, the morning shines, and the fresh field Calls us. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 132 While morning kindles with a windy red. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, Morning sought Her eastern watch-tower, and her hair unbound. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 54 Far up the solitary morning smote The streaks of virgin snow. 1859 FITZGERALD *tr. Omar* i, Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight. 1894 YOUNG *Nit. Th.* vii. 255 The blush of morning, in his cheek, turns pale.

b. *Northern morning*: the Aurora Borealis. rare. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 215 The Aurora Borealis, or northern morning, as it is called. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oat* 275.

5. a. A morning draught, a glass of liquor taken before breakfast. Chiefly Sc.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. vi, Steen... Came in to get his morning. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii. Of this he took a copious dram, observing, he had already taken his morning with Donald Bean Lean, before his departure. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv, 'Are you ready for your morning?'... He poured... a brimming goblet full of some white compound, and handed it to me... I put it to my lips, and found it to be capital milk-punch. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonny Brier Bush* v. 187 After a while they tak a mornin' wi' a friend and syne a glass at the public-house in the evenin'.

b. A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before what is called breakfast 'Jam.). dial.

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* vi. But now I must go down... and see that Gustavus (a horse) has his morning. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. I just watched the 'ed porter... across to the huttery to get his mornin'. 1897 *Shetland News* 29 May (E.D.D.), Bread for the Mason's mornings.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (and quasi-adj.).

6. Simple *attrib.*, with various nouns of action, as in *morning-dawn*, *-peep*, *-rise*, *† -spring*, *-wake*. Chiefly *poet.*

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* i. 28 Notwithstanding the moon lasting till 'morning-dawn. 1689 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 144 Rhime next his heart, he takes at 'morning-peep. Some love-epistles at his hours of sleep. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xiv, The 'morning rise Doth scite each mornng scene from Idle rest. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 15 Upon the seventh day when the 'mornynge sprynge arose, they gat them vp early. 1678 DRYDEN & LES *Edipus* iii. 1. (1679) 44 My Soul then stole my Body out by night; And brought me hack to Bed e're 'Morning-wake.

7. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Existing, prevailing, or taking place in the morning.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 778 With rotten damps rough to 'morning air. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* vi. 4 Your loue is like a 'mornynge cloud, & like a dew yf goeth early awaye. 1535 — *Wisd.* xi. 22 Yee as a droppe of y' 'mornynge dew, that falleth downe vpon the earth. 1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* iv. iv. 126 Their heads are hung With eares that sweepe away the morning dew. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 41 And he, that points the Centonell his room, Doth likewise him depart at sound of 'morning drome. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 920 And I must haste ere 'morning hour To wait in Amphitrite's bow'r. 1667 — *P. L.* ix. 394 The humid Flours, that breathe Thir 'morning Incense. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 745 He in his speed looks for the 'morning light. 1820 SHELLEY *Good-Night* iii. 10 To hearts which near each other move From evening close to morning light, The night is good. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 51 The watchman... let them alone till the 'morning-man, or day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 203 Cheese, of which there are three kinds: 'Morning-Milk-Cheese, Nettle-Cheese, and floaten-Milk-Cheese. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. It is in all the 'morning papers. 1866 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem.* vi. (ed. 2) 92 A 'morning performance when two young men... disturbed the actors and public with loud remarks. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* vi. 3 As the euenynge and 'mornynge rayne vpon the earth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 622 Every plant... That spreads her verdant leaf to th' 'morning ray. 1657 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1603) 51 Published 3 several Lords Days... at the close of 'morning service. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxviii, The day was a holiday from school, but not from morning service. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 34 For the two sessions 1833 and 1834 'morning sittings from twelve to three were devoted to transactions. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/3 The House have been twenty-three morning sittings of the House of Commons since the beginning of the present session. A 'morning' sitting, as most people know, opens at two o'clock in the afternoon, and ends at seven. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 80 When the 'Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre above the Border of this Horizon. 1634 SHERWOOD, The 'morning time, la matinée. 1858 W. T. MATSON *Sonn.* Poems 46 In the rathe morning-time of life. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 'Morning twilight. 1849 DE QUINCY *Dream Fragm.* Wks. 1850 XIII. 321 The morning twilight even then was breaking. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* A 'morning visit, *Matutina salutatio*. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 Morning visits, too, are made in the afternoon.

8. In poetry, *morning* adj. often connotes vaguely the attributes possessed in the morning, or the fact that morning is the time referred to.

1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* iv. iv. 99, I doe heare the morning Larke. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 246 The Schoole-boy with his Satchell And shining morning face. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii.

218 The Morning Cocke crew lowd, 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 13 The morning swallows with their songs like words.

b. Of things intended to be worn in the morning.

In this use *morning* usually means early morning or forenoon; but in *morning dress*, *clothes*, *costume*, it is now used merely in contradistinction to 'evening'.

c 1620 *Roxb. Ball.* (1801) VII. 422 Casting from him his morning gown. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ. Exon.* Wks. 1709 III. ii. 101, I have given you an Account of my Journey, every Part just scribbled o'er with as much Freedom as 'twas aded, wanting Leisure to put it in any other than a loose Morning-dress. 1755 JOHNSON, *Morninggown*, a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. 1804 Jackson's *Oxford Jral.* Aug, Morning dress of fine cambric. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. vi. 151 As the airy band of her morning cap waved aside. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii, At ten, Lady Augusta... entered the breakfast-room in a dirty morning wrapper, and rang the bell. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxii, A perfect morning costume. 1896 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem.* vii. (ed. 2) 110 Her strange working costume of pale grey cloth, made like a man's morning suit. 1897 *Centagol. Mag.* Oct. 325 Ladies wore what is technically described as morning dress.

8. *Comb.* (similitative, objective, or instrumental) with *adjs.* or *pples.*, as in *morning-breathing*, *-bright*, *-coloured*, *-winged* *adjs.* Only *poet.*

1596 FITZ-GERFAU *Sir F. Drake* (1882) 15 Clymenes audacious boy Torne by the 'morning-breathing horses rage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 294 'Morning-bright Apollo! young Apollo! 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 3 Her 'morning-coloured cheekes. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Written Euganean Hills* 297 The leaves unsodden Where the infant Frost has trodden With his 'morning-winged feet.

9. Special *comb.*, as *morning call*, a visit paid during the 'morning' (i.e. afternoon); hence *morning-calling* *ppl. a.*, that makes a morning call; *morning draught*, a portion of drink taken in the morning; *morning-flower* (see quot.); *morning-gun*, a gun fired from the admiral's or senior officer's ship, or at a military post or camp, to announce day-break; *morning-hour U.S.*, 'in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *† morning-house*, a tavern or public-house open in the early morning; *morning-killer*, one who wastes the morning by lying in bed; *† morning-knowledge* [*L. cognitio matutina*], according to St. Augustine and Aquinas the knowledge of things in their causes or Divine archetypal ideas, as opposed to 'evening knowledge', which is of things in their actual nature; *morning-land* [cf. *G. Morgenland*], the East, the Orient; *morning-office*, *morning-prayer*; *morning planet* = MORN-ING-STAR 1; *morning prayer*, (a) a prayer said in the morning; (b) the Anglican service of matins; *morning-red*, (a) (see quot. 1805-17); (b) the dawn (rare, after *G. morgenröth*); *morning-room*, a room used as a sitting-room during the early part of the day; *morning-sickness*, nausea occurring in the morning, one of the earlier symptoms of pregnancy; *† morning-steed rare*—1, the time of dawn. Also MORNING-GIFT, -GLORY, etc.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cities & Gertr.* (K. O.), 'Morning call. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xv, I am only making a morning call upon you, after the fashion of gentlefolks. 1840 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* I. 65 A magazine of easily-wielded weapons for 'morning-calling and evening-party controversialists. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 38 Whereunto he resorted for his 'morning draught. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 49 Money given to workmen for Morning-draughts. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* i, Some fishermen entered, clamouring for their morning draught. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Morning-flower, a plant of the iris family, *Orthoranthus multiflorus* (Australia). 1743 WOODROOFE in *Harway's Trav.* (1764) I. ii. xx. 91 We beat the drum and fired the 'morning gun. 1867 in *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond.* 591 You have seen several night-houses... we shall now see a 'morning-house. It is between 4 and 5. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. vi. 109 Lady L — is a 'morning-killer: she always loved her bed. 1621 JENISON *Height Israels Idol* 31 This knowledge, of S. Augustine is called *scientia matutina & diurna*, 'morning and day-knowledge. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 469 That morning-knowledge which they [sc. the Schoolmen] ascribe to the angels. 1844 MACULAY *Prophesy of Cages* xxxv, Through the sand of 'morning-land The camel bears the sp. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* (1798) 74 It was not till late after the 'morning-office, that he recollected [etc.]. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 366 And hence the 'Morning Planet gilds his horns. 1524 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, An ordre for 'morninge prayer dayly throughout the yeare. 1557 SEAGER *Sci. Vertue in Babels Bk.* 225 'The mornynge prayer. 'O God, from whom all good gifts proceede I [etc.]. 1585 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minister* (Surtees) 137 To Sir Hugh Hook, clerk, for saying mornyngeprayers... 335-4d. 1805-17 R. JAMIESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 71 Aurora or 'morning red is carmine-red mixed with much lemon yellow. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 132 The birds that... sing for us at morning-red. 1822 *Mag. Lantern* 4 The 'morning room of the female part of the family next excited my attention. 1896 T. HAROY *Ethelberta* x, The next day old Lady Petherwin... came into the morning-room, with a newspaper in her hand. 1893 ASHBY-STERN *Naughty Girl* iii. 26 He had the morning-room [of the club] all to himself. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* ix. 4 A fore-night's dyspepsia and 'morning sickness. a 1618 SALVETER *Maiden's Blush* 126 Toward 'morning-sted To mighty Pharaoh the Almighty sent A double Dream.

Morning-gift. *Antiq.* A modern rendering of OE. *morgengifu* (see MORVEYE) or the equivalent form in other Teut. langs.

1597 [see MORVINGIFT, quot. 1593]. 1597 SKENE *De Verh. Sign. s.v. Dos*. The Dutch word *morgengab*, morning gift, is a kind of dowry. 1824 J. MAIDMENT *North Country Garland* (1884) 1 He has wooed the young Countess. 'An' given her for a morning gift Strathboggie and Aboyne. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1879) I. v. 366 The royal bride, like other Teutonic brides, had her morning-gift.

Morning-glory. [f. MORNING + GLORY sb.]

1. An American convolvulaceous plant, *Ipomoea purpurea*; also applied to other species of *Ipomoea* and other convolvulaceous genera.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 142 The pillars [of the verandah] are wreathed with the 'morning glory', the American name for the most splendid of major convolvuluses. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon I*. The morning-glories opened their great pink bells. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 9371 The little cabin that sat smiling through a cool green garment of morning-glory vines.

2. *attrib.* (U.S.) designating a kind of stove.

1885 *Roe Driven back to Eden* 141 A morning-glory stove gave out abundant warmth.

Morningless, a. poet. rare. [f. MORNING + -LESS.] Having no morning. Cf. MORNLESS a.

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyris* xvii. Thine earth-forgetting eyelids keep The morningless and unawakening sleep.

Morningly (mō'ningli), *adv. rare.* [f. MORNING + -LY 2.] In the morning; also, every morning.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 131 That cause which all your loving subjects so daily sigh for and morningly in their prayers desire to appear to their eyes. 1563 HULL *Art Gardcn*. II. lii. (1593) 125 The Onion accustomed to be eaten morningly. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV.* xlv. That used to be taken in morningly.

So **Morningly** a., occurring every morning.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 148 The nightly and morningly ceremony of 'milking'.

Morning star. [Cf. the earlier MORN-STAR.]

1. The planet Venus when visible in the east before sunrise; = LUCIFER 1. Also *gen.* a star or planet that is visible in the morning.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 7. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* xli. 21 As bright as doth the morning star appear out of the East. 1630 MILTON *On May Morning* 1 Now the bright morning Star, Dayes harbinger, Comes dancing from the East. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 249 Perceive Venus rising just before the Sun, and becoming the Morning Star.

b. *fig.* Applied (after Rev. xxii. 16) to Christ; also, to any person who is regarded as the precursor of a figurative 'dawn'.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 145 He [Christ] is the Morning Star. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 694 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise. 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* iii. (1777) 38 The great Mahomet, Arabia's morning-star. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 3 John Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation. 1818 BYRON *Glaucy* 1130 She, rose, where'er I turn'd mine eye, 'The Morning-star of Memory! 1833 TENNYSON *Dreams of Fair Vain*. I. 'The Legend of Good Women', long ago Sung by the morning star of song, who made His music heard below.

2. *Antiq.* = MORGENTERN.

1684 J. PETER tr. *Siege Vienna* 87 Our Men being provided with... Hooks and Clubs headed with Iron, Morning Stars, and the like Instruments. 1868 *Archæol. Tril.* XXV. 85 The acquisition by the Royal Artillery Museum... of some specimens of 'Morning Stars'. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. iii. 259 There hangs a morning-star so strong, The like of which I've wanted long.

3. *Antiq.* = STAR-OF-BETHEHEM.

1890 *Nature Notes* 1. 23 (Hampshire), Morning-star.. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

Morningtide. Now *poet.* [f. MORNING + TIDE.] The morning, or early part of the day.

1530 PALSGR. 68 *Of matyn*, a morning, *matyne*, a morning-tyde. 1611 COVING, *Matine*, a forenoon, or morning-tyde. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tract*. I. i. All the gentle angels which glance about my dreams at morning-tide. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* 1, But morning-tide spread all soft herbage with a silvery tisse.

Morningward. *rare.* [f. MORNING + -WARD.] To the morningward; = to the east of.

1845 E. WARDURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 48 The seas, over which the sun rises to the morningward of Malta.

Morning watch. [f. MORNING + WATCH sb.]

1. The last of the (three or four) watches into which the night was divided by the Jews and Romans.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xi. 12. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 207 All night he will pursue, but his approach Darkness defends between till morning Watch.

2. *Naut.* The watch between four and eight A.M.; the men on duty at that time.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. The larboard watch... go below until four in the morning, when they come on deck again and remain till eight, having what is called the morning watch. 1867 SAVITT *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Morning watch*, those of the crew on watch from 4 to 8 A.M.

Mornivall, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mornless, a. rare. [f. MORN + -LESS.] Having no morn. Cf. MORNINGLESS.

1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 97 Before the long and mornless night descends. 1830 J. WRIGHT *Retrospect* II. 95 One wayward step—thou sink'st in mornless night.

† **Mornly**, *adv. rare.* [f. MORN + -LY 2.]

In the morn or morning; every morning.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. 1. *Babylon* 327 All the winged quiers Which mornly warble, on green trembling briers, Ear-tickling tunes. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. lix. These faire Andronache doth mornly feed.

† **Morn-speech, Morrow-speech.** *Obs.* Forms: see a. MORN; β. MORROW (also 4-5 morn-speech); and SPEECH. [Cf. MDu. *morgenspraek* in the same sense, mod.Du. *morgenspraak* discussion.] A periodical assembly of a guild held on the morrow after the guild-feast.

a. c. 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 613 Se zegilda ðe ne zesece his mornspæc gilde his syster huniges. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 49 At þe mornspæc, þow on assent of all þe brethren to chesen an Aldirman. 1827 *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 578 At the first mornspeech after he shall have taken the said apprentice.

β. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 49 To have four mornspeeches in þe 3ere. 1431 *Ibid.* 275 At each of these ij. mornwe spechis every brother schall payen to y^e costage .ij. denar. c. 1440 *Promp.* 1434/1 Morow speche [King's Coll. MS. and Heber MS. mornwe speche, Winch. MS. mornspeech], *crastinum colloquium*. (1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 143 The Gild at its meetings, which were called 'morrow-speeches'.]

Morn-star. *Obs. exc. poet.* [Cf. MDu., MHG.

morgensterre (MHG. also -sterne, mod.G. -stern), Du. *morgenstar*.] = MORNING-STAR 1.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* iv. þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað mornsteorra. c. 1440 *Promp.* 1434/2 Morow sterre (mornysterre, K.), *Lucifer*. 1811 SHELLEY *To a Star* 6 More sweet Than the expiring morn-star's paly fires.

† **Morn-tide.** *Obs.* Forms: see MORN and TIDE; also MORROW-TIDE. [Cf. OS. *morgantid*, MDu. *morgentijt*, G. *morgenzit*.] = MORNINGTIDE.

Beowulf 484 Þonne was þeos medoheal on morgentid, drihtsele dreofrah. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 59 Ðat was ðe firme morzen tid, ðat euer sprong in werlde[?] wid. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6333 þar he sleped bat morn-tide. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 114 Sche schall... in hur lovely armes me lappe Bothe eyvn and mornye tide.

Mornward(s), *adv. poet. rare.* [f. MORN + -WARD, -WARDS.] Towards the morning, towards the rising sun or the east; eastward.

1850 LOWELL *New Year's Eve* i. And mornward now the starry hands move on. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 88 From Athabasca cape, mornwards, to where [etc.].

† **Morn-while.** *Obs.* Forms: a. see MORN and WHILE; β. 3. mornzewe, -quile. Morning; the time of morning.

a. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 375 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward his water, in a mornzewe cude loked, so god it wile. 7. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2001 These lordly knyghtes, Salle lunge on his left hand, wyth legyones ynewe, To meue in the morn-while.

β. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Mid-niht ðe bilimped to frumbedligges, hanecrau þe bilimped þowuene men, mornzewe to alde men. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 346 ðe ðridde daijes mornze quile, ðunder and leuene made spile.

Mornyle, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mornyng(e), obs. ff. MORNING, MOURNING.

|| **Moro**¹ (mō'ro). *Path. Obs.* [It. *moro* mulberry, also 'a wart in a horse called an Anburie' (Florio 1598).] (See quot. 1891.)

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moro*, old name for a small abscess like a mulberry. Also, a mulberry-like tumour on the genitals.

|| **Moro**² (mō'ro). [Sp. = Moor sb.²] One of the Mohammedan Malays in the Philippine Islands. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* Suppl., *Moro* is still applied at Manila to the Muslim Malays. 1901 A. H. KEANE in *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 118/1 Nearly all Malays are either 'Indios' (i.e. Roman Catholics) or 'Moros' (i.e. Mohammedans). 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Dealing with the situation in the Philippines, he asserted that it was imperative that the United States should chastise the Moros for their delinquencies.

|| **Moro**³ (mō'ro). [f. Sp. *pájaro moro*, Moorish sparrow.] The vinous grosbeak, or stone-bird, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githagineus*, inhabiting the desert countries of North Africa. 1890 in *Century Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

Moroccan (mōr'kän), a. and sb. Also **Maroccan**. [f. *Morocco* (also *Marocco*, *F. Maroc*) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Morocco (see next). β. *sb.* An inhabitant of Morocco. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 8/1 He [Abd-el-Kader] would not abandon his attached followers... to the plunder and massacre of the Maroccans. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. i. 17 The Mersa or water-port of a Moroccan town. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The Moroccan has a jingling rhyme which he loves to repeat. 1905 *Jewish Encycl.* IX. 27/2 (*Morocco*) The Moroccan Jewesses.

Morocco (mōr'ko), sb. Also 7 morocko, mar-roco, 9 marocco, morocco. [The European name (= It. *Marocco*, Sp. *Marruecos*, F. *Maroc*) of the 'sultanate' or 'empire' called in Arabic *Marrīb-al-Aqā* 'Extreme West', comprising the north-western part of Africa. The name properly belongs not to the country but to the chief city; its native form is *Marrakesh*.]

I. 1. Used *attrib.* in the sense 'of or pertaining to, or made in Morocco'; esp. in the names of things coming (or supposed to have originally come) from Morocco, as *Morocco cherry*, *daisy*, *gum*, *grape*, *leech*, *plum*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, June (1706) 78 Cherries... Great-hearer, Morocco cherry, the Egriot [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Plums... the King's Plum, Spanish, Morocco-Plum [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus* 8 2 The early black Danask, commonly called The Morocco Plum. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 378 The morocco, or barbarou, is a large purple grape, the bunches of which are also of an extra-

ordinary size. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 19/3 The blue Morocco Daisy is much admired. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 538 Morocco... or Brown Barbary Gum [is obtained] from *Acacia arabica*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morocco leech*, the *Sanguisuga interrupta*. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec. 3/4 The Morocco youth has no tendency towards reform.

b. *Morocco leather*; see 3. So *Morocco hides*, skins; the skins from which morocco is made.

1716 GAY *Trivia* l. 30 Then let the prudent walker shoes provide, Not of the Spanish or Morocco hide. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Dict. S.v.*, We have Morocco-skins brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France.

† 2. *Morocco-man*; see quot. *Obs.*

1796 Colquhoun *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 153 note, Fraudulent Lottery Insurances have not diminished. The Offices are numerous all over the Metropolis... to many of which there are persons attached, called Morocco Men, who go about from house to house among their former customers, and attend in the back parlours of Public Houses, where they are met by customers who make insurances. 1798 ENGELWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 And the men who are sent about to public-houses to entice poor people into illegal lottery insurances, are called Morocco-men.

II. (Cf. MAROQUIN.)

3. (In full *morocco-leather*.) Leather made from goatskins tanned with sumac, originally produced in Morocco (and other Barhary States), and afterwards in the Levant, Turkey, and now in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa; it is used particularly for bookbinding and upholstery. Also, a leather in imitation of this, made from sheepskins and lambskins, etc., and used for the same purposes, but chiefly in shoemaking.

French morocco, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having a smaller and less prominent grain; imitation morocco, see above; Levant morocco, a high-grade morocco, with a large grain, properly made from the skin of the Angora goat; Persian morocco, see PERSIAN a. 2.

[1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 61 Here is that excellent leather dressed, which is called leather of Maroco.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 152 Saddles of Veluet, some like the Morocco. 1695 MORTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 140 The Red Morocco Leather, known here by the Name of Spanish Leather, is drest in that City [Fez], and is the finest in all Barbary. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Dict. S.v.*, The various manners of preparing Moroccos. *Ibid.*, Manner of preparing black Morocco. *Ibid.*, Red Morocco. 1743 *Pore Last Will* Wks. 1751 IX. 268 All the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco. 1771 *Ann. Rev.* XIV. ii. 88/1 (When they [sc. skins of the sea-lions] are tanned, they have a grain almost like Morocco. 1817 DIBON *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 533 For your Fifteeners... let me entreat you invariably to use morocco. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 436/1 The morocco leather of the capital is yellow, that made in Taflet green, and in Fez it is dyed red. 1854 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 363 Imitation Morocco... is prepared from sheep-skins in the same manner as true Morocco. 1870 YEARS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 297 Deer skins are used for the finer kinds of morocco leather, and for bookbinding. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88/1 English, French, and Spanish moroccos all excel in their own way, either in grain or in colour. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 431 A... parchment album bound in green morocco.

b. *attrib.* in the sense 'made of or covered with morocco'; also *Comb.*, as *morocco-bound*, *like adjs.* 1817 DIBON *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 481 Your De Thous... are almost always in morocco bindings. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 141 Small morocco-bound prayerbooks. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vii. iv. The morocco case was un-locked, and the manuscript of Haroun Al Raschid revealed. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. A little morocco box, which... contained the Major's back-teeth. 1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* II. i. 16 A morocco-housewife or pocket-book. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 673 In lupus erythematosus the adherent crusts and morocco-like surface are a characteristic feature.

c. *local U. S.* morocco-head, the American merganser, *Mergus americanus*; morocco-jaw, the surf-scooter or surf-duck, *Oedemia perspicillata*.

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 65, 103.

4. A fanciful name given to a kind of strong ale brewed at Levens Hall, Westmorland.

1792 BUWORTH *Fortn. Rambles Lakes* 17 We were regaled by a liquor called Morocco...; it is of a high colour, and is made from malt and hops; has an acid taste, and does not ferment. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. ix. 186 Washed down with more copious draughts of strong ale and Morocco. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 285 Levens Hall... is also famed for its 'morocco' or old ale.

5. *Red morocco*; a local name for the plant *Adonis autumnalis* or Pheasant's eye.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 27/2 The English names [of the genus *Adonis*] are, adonis-flower, pheasant's eye, red malthes, or red morocco. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 188 Red Morocco, from the colour of the petals, *Adonis autumnalis*.

6. *In morocco*, used by Longfellow as gipsy slang for: Stripped, naked. Cf. BUFF.

1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. There you are in your morocco!

Moroeco, v. trans. rare—o. [f. MOROCCO sb.] To convert into morocco. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Morocock, variant of MARACOCK.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morococks*.

Moroder, obs. form of MARAUDER.

Morological. *Humorously pedantic.* [f. MOROLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to 'morology'. Hence *Morologically* *adv.*

1607 R. C[ARREW] tr. *Etienne's World of Wonders* 269 The old maner [of preaching] was, to make one part Allegorical, another Anagogical, and a third Tropological: whereas they should have made one part Morological,

1868 E. D. COVE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 111 The majority of specific characters are, 'morphic' as distinguished from developmental. 1894 BUCKMAN *Inf. Ool. Ammonites* (Palaeont. Soc.) 382 Morphic equivalents must always be compared. *Ibid.* 444 Such forms are only morphic equivalents.

Morphil. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *morfil*, + *marfil*, a. Sp. *marfil* (=Pg. *marfim*), of Arabic origin (*fil* elephant; + the first element is obscure).]

+1. Raw ivory. *Obs.*

1868 T. PROGER *Voy.* 11 Their trade consists in Slaves, Gold, Morphil or Ivory, and Wax.

2. Vegetable ivory (see IVORY 2).

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphinated (mɔːˈfɪnɪtəd), *pph. a.* [f. MORPHIN-E + -ATE + -ED.] Charged with morphine. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 53 Morphinated water, for use in opium assaying.

Morphine (mɔːˈfɪn), *fn. Chem.* Also -in. [a. G. *morphin* (Sertürner 1816), f. MORPH-EUS: see -INE.] The most important alkaloid narcotic principle of opium, largely used in medicine to alleviate pain.

1828 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 663/1 *Morphine*... is the narcotic principle of opium. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 115 Took morphine last night, and slept some. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Morphin*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 734 Morphine is only a palliative.

b. *attrib.*, as *morphine habit*, *salt*, *taker*; *morphine injection*, a hypodermic injection of morphine; *morphine injector*, a medical man addicted to the practice of morphine injection; *morphine syringe* = *morphia syringe*.

1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 45 Effects more demoralizing than the 'morphine habit'. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 857 'Morphine injection also exercises an influence on those addicted to it. *Ibid.* 171 A considerable number of 'morphine-injectors have sprung up—chiefly young doctors—who carry on this pernicious practice. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 177/1 'Morphine salts are chiefly employed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 885 The 'morphine syringe was invented during my student days. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 317 Sulphate of spartein is used by some 'morphine takers.

Hence **Morphine v. trans.**, to drug with morphine. **Morphinic a.**, relating to morphine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Morphinism**, the effect of morphine on the human system; the practice of injecting morphine into the system. **Morphinist**, one who takes morphine to excess; also *attrib.* **Morphinization**, the producing of the physiological action of morphine in the system by internal administration or hypodermic use (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Morphinize v. trans.**, to treat with morphine.

1856 NEALE *Medieval Preachers* Intro. 15 Their somnolence morphinized into death. 1874 LONGF. in S. Longfellow *Life* (1891) 111, 236 When you were morphined out of your wits, they might pass. 1883 MORPHINISM (see MORPHINOMANIA). 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 583 Dipomanism, morphinists and epileptics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 882 The children of three morphinist mothers were fairly healthy. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 423 The worst case of morphinism I have seen.

Morphinomania (mɔːˈfɪnoməˈniːə), *Nosology*, [f. MORPHINE: see -MANIA.] Uncontrollable craving for morphine or opium. Hence **Morphinomaniac**, one affected with morphinomania.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Feb. 300 On the Effects of the Sudden Discontinuance of Morphine in Morphinomaniacs suffering from Pneumonia. 1898 *Scottsman* 30 July 17/8 Transformed the dipomanic and morphinomanic into self-controlled and useful members of society.

Morphinomania (mɔːˈfɪnoməˈniːə), *Nosology*, [f. MORPHI-A + -MANIA.] = MORPHINOMANIA.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 470 Dr. Landowsky, deprecated... this new method of intoxication; he calls it morphism or morphinism. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 893 Except on withdrawal of the drug I have not seen the excitement or violence to which the name morphinomania would be properly applied.

Hence **Morphinomaniac** = MORPHINOMANIAC.

1888 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/2 A Novel for Morphinomaniacs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 The so-called dipomanic or morphinomanic.

+ **Morphium.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. MORPHEUS + -IUM.] Older name for morphia.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuen.* 90 Although... resembling opium..., it counteracts the evil effects of that dangerous morphium. 1824 *Q. Jnl. Sci.*, etc. XVII. 170 The tincture of nutgalls a very sensible test of the presence of morphium in fluids. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Morphium*, Name given by Sertürner to morphin.

+ **Morphosa** (mɔːˈfɔːsə), *Med.* [mod.L.: see MORPHEW.] A sclerodermatosis disease.

1874 T. R. JONES & SIEV. *Phys. Anat.* 94 The skin disease called Morphosa. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 680 Morphosa generally appears as yellowish white, waxy or ivory like spots, surrounded by a rosy or purplish areola.

+ **Morphogenesis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *genesis* origin: see GENESIS.] The origination of morphological characters; morphogeny. So **Morphogenetic a.**, of or pertaining to morphogenesis.

1884 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 93 A direct morphogenetic change in the ganglion cells. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Morphogenesis*. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 9/2 The force of gravitation is... the first morphogenetic factor in the individual development of animals.

Morphogenic (mɔːˈfɒdʒenɪk), *a.* [f. prec. -IC.] = MORPHOGENETIC (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morphogeny (mɔːˈfɒdʒɪni), *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + -GENY. Cf. F. *morphogénie*.] = MORPHOGENESIS.

1879 tr. Haeckel's *Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of Forms. (Morphogeny.) 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphographer (mɔːˈfɒgrəfər), [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + -GRAPHER.]

+1. One skilled in the delineation of form. *Obs.* 1897 EVERLY *Numism.* viii. 291 Vandyke... the most incomparable Morphographer and Painter.

2. *Biol.* One who investigates and records facts of morphology.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 817/2 Those of the morphographer and systematist rather than of the bionomist.

Morphography (mɔːˈfɒgrəfi), [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of form; descriptive morphology; also, the phenomena which form the object of this.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Morphographia*, term for a description or history of external form: morphology. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 Anatomical study has associated itself with the more superficial morphology. 1898 GÜNTHER in *Nature* 21 Apr. 583/1 Estimating how far the existing superficial configuration or morphology of a volcanic region is an indication of the past history of its development.

Hence **Morphographic**, -*graphical adjs.*, of or pertaining to morphography.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Morphographicus*, -*morphographic*. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 818/2 Experimental researches... are not provided for either in the morphographical or physiological laboratories of our universities.

Morpholecithal (mɔːˈfɒləˈsiːpəl), *Biol.* [f. mod.L. *morpholecithus*, f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *leithos* the yolk of an egg + -AL.] Pertaining to the yolk of the animal ovum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morphologic (mɔːˈfɒlədʒɪk), *a.* [f. MORPHOLOG-Y + -IC: cf. F. *morphologique*.] = next.

1872 in LATHAM *Dict.* 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 2 It is really history, and not a morphologic arrangement of religions.

Morphological (mɔːˈfɒlədʒɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Biol.* Of pertaining to, or derived from morphology; such as is described, investigated, or ascertained by morphology.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 No order can be more instructively studied with a view to morphological inquiries [than the *Pomaceae*]. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 30 All the known morphological phenomena in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 77 The distinctions drawn were... purely morphological.

2. *Philol.* Pertaining to morphology; based on characteristics of form.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ix. 185 Pott's formula for the morphological classification of language. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 75 In these languages... we shall have to be satisfied with the criteria of a morphological affinity, instead of those of a genealogical relationship.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to the history of form.

1865 LECKEY *Ration.* I. 325 Another branch of scientific progress which I may notice on account of its influence upon speculative opinions is the rapid growth of a morphological conception of the universe. 1885 C. F. KEARY in *Numism. Chron.* V. 165 General Pitt-Rivers, taking up the same kind of morphological study in relation to other objects, has arranged a collection of... human implements, and has communicated... papers upon their morphology. *Ibid.* 168 The morphological aspect of the coin-type.

4. *Min.* Morphological axis (see QUOTS.).

1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 38 The axis of hexagonal symmetry in the Rhombohedral System and the axis of tetragonal symmetry in the Pyramidal System are called morphological axes. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 128 Where two or more planes of symmetry lying in a zone are conformable, their zone-axis will be termed a morphological axis or axis of form for the system.

Morphologically (mɔːˈfɒlədʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology (in various senses).

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 220/2 Saproplegia, which is morphologically so closely related to Vaucleria, we obtain [etc.]. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Ess.* (1881) I. 83 It has been the custom in classifying languages morphologically to represent some languages... as isolating. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 40 Directions which are morphologically symmetrical—that is which make equal angles with similar faces. 1899 tr. von Jaksch's *Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 203 A definite and morphologically distinctive parasite occurs in the discharge of cholera patients.

Morphologist (mɔːˈfɒlədʒɪst), *Biol.* [f. MORPHOLOG-Y + -IST.] One versed in morphology; one who pursues morphological investigations.

1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 34 The morphologists have declared... that they could not allow themselves to ascribe to the Creator any intention. 1857 GOONSIA in *Edin. New Philol. Jnl.* V. 119 It is incumbent on the morphologist to ascertain in what respects they correspond. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 626 But for the morphologist the eruption still runs from dorsum to venter.

Morphology (mɔːˈfɒlədʒɪ), [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + -LOGY.] The science of form.

1. *Biol.* That branch of biology which is con-

cerned with the form of animals and plants, and of the structures, homologies, and metamorphoses which govern or influence that form.

1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 It is to this kind of investigation, which has by some been named Morphology, that anatomy belongs. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protocoea* Intro. 17 By some the word 'morphology' is employed in a restricted sense, to signify the study of homologous organs. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 5 note. The term Morphology was introduced into science by Goethe, at least as early as the year 1817.

2. *Philol.* The branch of grammar which is concerned with the form of words (including word-formation and inflexion).

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. 118 By the morphology of a language we mean the general laws of its grammatical structure. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 21 Morphology or Wordlore... has three divisions:—I. Flexion. II. Derivation. III. Composition. 1907 *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 235/1 Two volumes—one dealing with phonology, morphology, and inflexions, and the other with syntax.

3. *gen.* The history of variation in form.

1885 C. F. KEARY in *Numism. Chron.* V. 165 By the morphology of coins I mean the history of those changes in their form which have resulted... from influences which... are always affecting... the evolution of coins.

Morphometry (mɔːˈfɒmɪtri), [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + -METRY.] The art or process of measuring the external form of objects.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan. 236/1 Dr. Wilhelm Halbfass has worked out in detail the morphometry of the Lake of Geneva.

Hence **Morphometrical a.**, pertaining to or connected with morphometry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in later Dicts.

Morphon (mɔːˈfɒn), *Biol.* Also morphone. Pl. (badly formed) morphontes. [a. G. *morphon* (pl. *morphonten*), invented by Haeckel, who explains it as f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *on* being.] A morphological individual, element, or factor.

1873 W. S. DALLAS (tr. Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. iv. XI. 245 Because the morphontes (morphological elements) of the first order which form the sponge-organism... exhibit a relatively high degree of physiological individuality, and because the personality of the sponges built up of these (the morphon of the third order) was not recognised, the former have been regarded as the 'true individuals' of the sponge. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 284 *Morphone*, a morphological element. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/1 He distinguishes... the physiological individual (or *bion*)... from the morphological individual (or *morphon*).

Morphonomy (mɔːˈfɒnɒmi), *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *nomia*, f. *nomos* law.] The science concerned with the laws of form in animals, plants, and crystals.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Morphonomical a.**, of or pertaining to morphonomy (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morphophyly (mɔːˈfɒfɪli), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *phyl*-*on* tribe + -Y.] The tribal history of living forms; that branch of phylogeny which treats only of form.

1899 tr. Haeckel's *Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Tribal history of forms (Morphophyly). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Morphoplasm (mɔːˈfɒplæzəm), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *plasma* PLASMA, PLASM.] The vital substance of an organic cell.

1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 38, I shall... call the vital substance of the cell the 'formative plasma' or morphoplasm... in contrast to the idoplasm.

Morphoscopic a. [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *σκοπεῖν* to look: see -IC.] Having regard to form.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 85 Morphoscopic Posology. [Proposed as a better name for Geometry.]

Morphoscopy (mɔːˈfɒskɒpi), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *morphe*-*h* form + *σκοπεῖν* to look (see -SCOPE) + -Y.] = MORPHOLOGY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morphosis (mɔːˈfɒsɪs), Pl. morphoses (mɔːˈfɒsɪz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *móρφωσις* a shaping; f. *morphe*-*h* to shape, fashion; f. *morphe* form.]

+1. Form, figure, configuration. *Obs.*

1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius Pref.* 3 As they [the Constellations] are distinguished into prophane and Sacred Figures or Morphoses according to the different Uranography of the Ancient Ethnicks. 1696 OWEN *Nat. Axiology* ii. 115 Instead of that Mystical Spiritual Union with himself and among themselves which Christ prayed for, and purchased for his Disciples, they have substituted the *Morphosis* or *Morno* of an Agreement in professing Subjection to the Pope of Rome.

2. *Bot.* The manner or order of development of an organ or organism.

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 94. 174 The morphosis of the production has not yet been properly observed. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 609 *Morphosis*, order or mode of development of any organ or organs.

b. Used for METAMORPHOSIS. (Cf. sense 3.)

1883 G. MAW in *Jnl. Linn. Soc.* Bot. XIX. 370 The only other point I have to refer to is the tendency to morphosis of nearly every part of a Crocus. 1885 = *Monogr. Crocus* 19 *Morphosis*. Nearly every organ of a Crocus has a strong tendency to metamorphosis.

3. *Med.* A morbid formation; organic disease.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphotic (mɔːˈfɒtɪk), *a. Biol.* [ad. Gr. type **morphotikos*, f. *morphe*-*h* to form, f. *morphe* form.] Formative; contributory to organic structure.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 544 Cupping and leeching... may diminish... the proportion of the morphotic elements. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphotomy (mɒr'fɒtəni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *morphē* form + *-tōmā* cutting, f. *τμήνω* to cut, after *anatomy*.] The art of dissecting the different parts of any organized body for purposes of morphological investigation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morphous (mɒr'fəs), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *morphē* form: see -ous.] Having a determinate shape; opposed to *amorphous*.

1885 ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* i. iv. (ed. 4) 166 A large quantity of amorphous, or barely morose granular debris.

Morphodite: see **MOPHRDITE**.

Morphu(e), variant forms of **MORPHEU**.

† **Morpion**. *Obs.* [a. F. *morpion*.] = CRAB 4. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 126 The Morpions... are found chiefly about the privy parts. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, H' had gotten for his proper case. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 26 *Phthirus* Leach, or the Morpion.

Morpunkie, variant of **MORPUNKY**.

Morra, variant of **MORA** 2; *obs. form* of **MURREY**.

Morraine, *obs. form* of **MURRAIN**.

Morral, variant of **MORRE** 1.

Morrane, **Morre**, **Morreine**: see **MARRAM**, **MURR**, **MURRAIN**.

Morrass(h)e, **Morre(i)s**, *obs. ff.* **MORRIS sb.** 1

Morrell, *obs. form* of **MEREL**.

1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* iii. 49 That can set his three along in a row, And that is fippeny morrell.

Morrell(e), -lo, var. ff. **MORRE** sb. 3, **MORRELO**.

Morrenian (mɒr'niən), *a. Zool.* [f. the name of C. F. A. Morren (1807-58), Belgian naturalist: see -IAN.] Epithet of certain glands in worms, whose function appears to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morres, **Morrey**, *obs. ff.* **MORRIS**, **MURREY**.

Morreyn(e), *obs. forms* of **MURRAIN**.

|| **Morrhua** (mɒr'huə). [mod.L. *Morrhua*, a genus of fishes of which the cod (now *Gadus morhua*) was typical, a. med.L. *morua*, *moruca*, *moruta* cod. Cf. F. *morue*.] Used attrib. in *morrhua-oil*, cod-liver oil (Cassell 1885).

Morrhuine (mɒr'huɪn). *Chem.* Also 9 -in. [f. *prec.* + -INE.] (See quot. 1897.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Morrhuine*. 1897 C. W. LYMAN in *New York Voice* 19 Aug. 7/3 Cod-liver oil... contains minute amounts of a substance secreted in the liver, 'gaduine', or 'morrhuine'.

Hence **Morrhuinic a. Chem.**, in *morrhuinic acid* = **GADINIC acid** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morrian, **Morrice**, *obs. ff.* **MORRION**, **MORRIS**.

Morrice (mɒr'is). [f. *morrice* **MORRIS sb.** 1 + -ER 1.] A *morris-dancer*.

1810 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Morrice*. 1897 R. V. L. There *morrices* with hell at heel, And bladed in hand, their mazes wheel.

Morrises, *obs. form* of **MORRIS sb.** 1

Morrion, *obs. form* of **MORRION**.

Morris (mɒr'is), *sb.* 1 **Forms**: 5 *moreys*, *mourish*, 6 *mor(x)es*, *moreis*, -yco, -ys, *morrass(h)e*, *moreis*, 6-7 *moris*, *morriss*, 6-8 *morrice*, 6-9 *morrice*, 7 *morise*, 6- *morriss*. [subst. use of *morys* *obs. var.* **MOORISH a.** 2 Cf. *OF. morisque*, *morixe sb.*, in the same sense.]

1. = **MORRIS-DANCE**. † To dance the *morris*, to take part in a *morris-dance*.

1512 [see **MONSIEUR** 1]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 112 Thar *morriss* and *syk ritt*. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 8 All the picked youth... footing the *Morris* about a May pole. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* iv. 477 Setting vp maypoles daunsing the *morriss* with hobby horses, hringing home the lady of the harvest. 1712 *Spect.* No. 425 p. 3 Four Reapers, who danced a *Morrice* to the Sound of Oaten Pipes. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* i. i. Since we were boys together, And play'd at barley-brake, and danced the *morriss*. 1856 BOKER *Leonard of Guzman* i. ii. Poems (1857) l. 261 I'll dance the *morrice*, and you'll ride the horse With an alms-piopin at your saddle-bow.

2. A body of *morris-dancers*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the *moreis*. 1554 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 193 Vithris that fumeist the grayth to the convoy of the *moris* to the Abbey. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 49 The Fidler comes in with his Taber and Pipe and a whole *Morrice* after him with Motly Visards. 1616 *Pasquil & Katherine* i. xi Oh, a *Morrice* is come, observe our country sport. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 448 A certaine Lasse... came with others, in a *Morrice* vnto the Church of Enyaluis. 1636 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensis* C 3b, These teach that Dancing is a Iezabell... The *Morrice*, Idolls.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* To Rdr, The man wyll not daunce in the dewlys morrys with them. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 35 Sum for be hure garris heid pameless, and is not pat a *morrice*? 1613 FLETCHER *Captain v.* i. Certainly my body is of a wild-fire For my head rings backward Or else I have a *moris* in my braines. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 116 The Sounds and Seas with all their finny drove Now to the Moon in wavering *Morrice* move. 1668 FRAZER *Acc. E. India* p. 23 A Chorus of Porpoises had taken the Seas in their Dance; which *Morris* once over, the Seas were quiet. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Swords*, etc. Rhymes xi. 5 Gulls in an *ære* *morrice* Gleam and vanish and gleam. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 23 And all the attendant hurry and scurry of the human morris.

4. *attrib.*, as *morris feast*, *garment*, *mate*, *train*; *morris bell*, one of many small metal bells attached to the clothing of *morris dancers*.

1560 *Churchman. Acc. St. Helen's, Abingdon in Archaeologia* l. 17 For two dossin of **Morriss* belles 1. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* xiii. (1804) 70 His fears had magnified... the sound of small morrice bells to the clanking of massy chains. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. xvii. 185 A fourth way is to tie a *Morrice*-Bell about the Neck of a catch'd rat. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 488 The Sallij, the habite they vsed in those **Morrice*-Feasts. 1507 in *Lysons Envir. Lond.* (1793) l. 226 [Kingston upon Thames] For 4 plyts and 4 of laun for the **morriss* garments o. 2. 11. c. 1621 ROWLEY, etc. *Witch of Edmond.* iii. i. (1658) 26, I pray you, good **Morrice*-mates, now leave me. 1802 WORDSW. *To Daisy* 17 In shoals and bands, a **morrice* train, Thou greet'st the traveller in the lane.

Morris (mɒr'is), *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Corruption of *merels*: see **MEREL** 2.] = **MEREL** 2. Chiefly *Nine men's (peg) morris*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 98 The nine mens *Morris* is fild vp with mud. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merrils*, a Play among Boys, otherwise call'd *Fivepenny Morris*. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 7 Peters had beaten him... at fox and geese; then at *morris*; then at chequers, or draughts. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 119 Of we may track his haunts... By nine-peg-morrisnicked upon the green. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Padian's MS.* q. He found his abacus expressly scored For nine-men's *morris* on an indoor scale.

Morris (mɒr'is), *sb.* 3 *Nat. Hist.* [f. the name of William Morris of Holyhead.] An elongated flat eel-like fish formerly named *Leptocephalus morrisii*, but now regarded as the aborted young of the conger-eel. Also *Anglesea morris*.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 125. 1781 — *Tours Wales* II. 252 The Beaumaris Shark... the *Morris*, and the trifurcated Hake... are new species taken in this sea. 1835 JENYNS *Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 480 *Leptocephalus morrisii*, Gmel. (*Anglesea Morris*).

Morris, morrice (mɒr'is), *v.* [f. **MORRIS sb.** 1]

1. *intr.* To dance. Also *slang* (see quot. 1725).

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* *Morris*, to hang dangling in the Air, to be executed. 1861 M. COLLINS in *Temple Bar* l. 268 Where the unseen fairies gaily *morrice*.

2. *slang*. To move away rapidly; to decamp.

Also with *off*? *Obs.*

1765 COWPER *Lett. to Hill* 8 Nov. Wks. 1837 XV. 6, I think the Welshman must *morrice*. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* iii. ii. Zounds! here they are. *Morrice*! France! 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 81 You'll be pleased to *morrice* off while you are in a whole skin. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vii. Up with you on your pins. There! Now then! *Morrice*!

† b. To move at a rapid pace. *Obs.*

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 333 They [horses] are not large, but they can all 'morrice' a little.

3. *trans.* To dance (a particular measure). a 1845 *Hoag Forge* l. 4 However it's quite As wild a night As ever was known on that sinister height Since the Demon-Dance was *morriced*.

Morris-dance. *Forms*: see **MORRIS sb.** 1 [f. **MORRIS sb.** 1 (or *morys* **MOORISH a.** 2) + **DANCE sb.** 1]

Cf. *Flemish morriske dans* (perh. the immediate source), Du. *Morische dans*, early mod. G. *morischentanz*, F. *danse morisque*.

A grotesque dance performed by persons in fancy costume, usually representing characters from the Robin Hood legend, esp. Maid Marian and Friar Tuck. Hence, any mummifying performance of which fantastic dancing is an important feature. Also, a representation of the dance.

1458 *Will of Widenhale* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphos argenti scilicet, cum *morys* daunce. 1494 in *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 95 *Per* playing of the *Mourice* daunce. 1510 *Will of Jackson* (Somerset Ho.), My coupe w^t the *morys* daunce. 1522 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* v. 739 A gold salt, called the *Moresdaunce*, with 4 *Moresdauncers* and a tabrett. 1557 LATIMER *Sermon* (1568) 148 Such felowes are more meete to daunce the *morrice* daunce, then to be admitted to preche. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* l. ii. Thou wouldest swear a *Morris-dance* were but a Tragedy Compar'd to that. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. l. v. (1743) 35 In the reign of King James the First, 8 old men danced a *morrice*-daunce... whose ages put together made 800 years. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 201, I make no doubt the *morriss*-daunce... originated from the fool's dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* ii. iv. 8 17 The *Dithyrambus* was... a kind of extatick *morrice* daunce. a 1699 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckham.* (1641) 11 Whilst the Queene stood in some doubt of a Spanish Invasion (though it proved but a *Morrice* daunce upon our Waves. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* xix, I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse Than caper in the *morriss*-daunce of verse.

Hence **Morris-dancer**, (a) one who takes part in a *morris-dance*. † (b) *pl.* The *anorra borealis*. **Morris-dancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppt. a.*

1507 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 200 Itm payd to y^e *morys* dauncers viii^s. 1532 [see **MORRIS DANCE**]. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* B 1 b, My Sleues are like some *Morris-dancing* fellow. 1612 PEACOCK *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xii. 45 Those peeces that shewed... a countrey village, faire or market... *Morrice* dancing, peasants together by the eares, and the like. 1621 B. JONSON *Cythes Met.* (1610) 65 They should be *Morris-dancers* by theiringle. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1799) l. 224 A *Morrice*-dancer drest with Bells. 1755 *Tr. Pontiffand's Nat. Hist. Norway* 4 note, In England, the north light... is called *Morrice*-dancers, Merry dancers, and streamers. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxi, How wouldest like such beverage thyself after such a *morrice* daunce? 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) l. 248 All the year is May for the *morriss*-dancers.

Morris-pike (mɒr'ispaɪk). *Obs. exc. Hist.* **Forms**: 5 *mareyspyke*, *marespike*, 6 *morys-peke*, -peik, -pike, -pyke, *morrisspyke*, *morespike*, -pycke, *morrisspike*, *mo(o)rishe pike*, *pyke*, *morrisshe pike*, *morishpike*, *morest spyke*, 6, 8 *morispike*, 7, 9 *morrice*, *morrisspike*. [f. *morys*, *obs. var.* **MOORISH a.** 2: cf. **MORRIS sb.** 1] A form of pike supposed to be of *Moors* origin.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 397/2 *Marespikes*, *Bowes*, *Gonnes*,... and many other *Wepyns*. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 8 Halbarde, *Sperys*, *Moryspeakys*. 1545 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 111. 543 Item, *Moresst Spyckes*, laden with wyldie fyer. 1548 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 568 [Thirty] *morrisspykes*. 1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 197 The *municions* following... *morrisspikes*, *mk.* *Ibid.*, *Morrisspikes*, *mk.* 1608 [A. MUNDAY] *Reynard's Deliv.* *Christians* B, The English *Mariners* so laud about them with... *browne bills*,... and *morriss pikes*, that [etc.]. 1641 *BAKER Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* (1653) 369 They entred the Gallies again with *Morris Pikes*, and began a new fight. 1709 *STRAYER Ann. Ref.* xv. 90 They marched out of London... with guns, *moris pikes*, halberds, and flags. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. x, The guards their *morrice*-pikes advanced. 1877 *Mrs. YONGE Canons* III. 188 The men who knew how to use *harquebuses* and *morriss*-pikes were stationed round them.

† b. *transf.* A *morris-pike*-man. *Obs.* 1600 *Hevwood 1st Pt. Edu.* IV. ii. 1613 F 4, With our *Gunnies* and *billes* *browne* O the French were beaten downe, *Morriss* pikes and *bowmen*.

Morriss, *obs. form* of **MORRIS sb.** 1

Morris tube. [From the name of Richard Morris (died 1891), the inventor.] A small-bore rifle barrel capable of being inserted in a large-bore rifle or shot-gun for shooting practice; patented in 1881. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Army Genl. Orders* 2 Instructions with regard to the employment of Morris's Aiming Tubes in Government rifles have been approved. 1887 *Ibid.* 160 Morris's Aiming Tubes... The issue of Morris tubes to battalions of Militia is deferred. 1896 *GREENER Gun* (ed. 6) 649 The chief use of a Morris tube is to convert a large bore or powerful rifle into a weapon of the saloon rifle type for gallery practice. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/2 The question of providing *Morris*-tube ranges in the public parks.

Morrow (mɒr'ou), *sb.* Now only *literary* and *dial.* (see E. D. D.). **Forms**: 3-4 *moru*, 3-5 *mor(e)we*, 4-6 *morrow(e)*, 5 *morue*, *morou*, *mor(e)w*, 6-7 *morrowe*, 6- *morrow*. [ME. *morue*, *morou*, shortened variant of *morwen* **MORWEN**.] 1. = **MORNY** 1, **MORNING** 1. Occas. as a salutation = **GOOD MORROW**. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1275 *LAY. 877* He leste clembe an hep and swiþe loude clep þat þane like *morrowe* come al his gode folke. c 1374 *CNAUCER Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy *morrowe*. c 1386 — *Prolog* 336 *Wel* loved he by the *morrowe* a sop in wyn. c 1450 *M. E. Med.* 86. (Heinrich) 94 Let þe seek drinke þer of... at euen tho an *morrowe* colde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 549/1 The two hostes fought togder from *morow* to nyght. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat. v.* 13, Shee's white as *morrrows* milk, or flakes new blowne. 1612 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. 1, *Morrow* to my Vncle. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* ii. i, *Morrow*, my dear Sister; are you for Church this *Morning*? 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., *Morning*. *Morrow*, little dears.

2. The day next after the present; the day subsequent to any specified day. *The morrow*, frequently used *advb.* = on the following day.

c 1290 *St. Crass* 37 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 2 *Þene* *Morrowe* after *Midewinter* day to deþe *huy* him *broogite*. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 784a *Pe* *morwe* after *seinte* *marie* day. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 41 In *morrowe* men he solite, At under mo he brohte. c 1440 *Farock* (ed. 1. v. 2) *Whanne* heuen is rody in the euentid a cleer *dai* shal be the *morrowe*. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* ix. 6 *Tomorow* shal the Lorde do this upon earth. And the Lorde dyd the same on the *morrow*. *Ibid.* *Mat.* vi. 34 *Care* not then for the *morrow*, for the *morrow* shall care for it self. a 1626 *BACON Nov. Act.* (1900) 8 The *Morrow* after our three dayes were past, they came to us a new *Man*. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* v. (1697) 475 Unhappy he who does this *Work* adjoin, And to *morrow* wou'd the search delay: His lazy *morrow* will be like to day. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Commun.* Wks. 1885 l. 242/1 *Takiog* thought for the *morrow* is the great hinderance of our peace in the night. 1813 *BYRON Br. Abdyos* ii. xxvii, There late was laid a marble stone; Ewe said it placed—The *Morrow* gone! 1817 *WOLFE Burial* *Sir J.* *Morrow* iv, We bitterly thought of the *morrow*. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 12 With yourself it rests to have a month of *morrrows* like to-day!

† b. *The next morrow*: the day after. *The third morrow*: the day but one after. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Curior M.* 2459 He hight to rise be thrid *moru*. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 82 *Hire* blisse sprong the thridde *morrowe*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 250 *Wherof* his lord, which was deceived, A *senkesse* er the thridde *morrowe* *Conceivd* hath of dedly sorwe. c 1430 *Syr Genet.* (Roxb.) 175 On the third *morrow* *Bellins* the *King* *erlie* or the day gaone spring. 1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 104 If *Sonday* were not the next *morrow* after the fourteenth day of the change of the *Moon*,... he taryed for the *Sonday*. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Poolexander* i. 65 The Assembly... thought it fit to resolve of nothig that day, but that they should meet againe the next *morrow* to conclude all things.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in the sense: The time immediately following a particular event.

a 1286 *CYSS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxlii. iv, Let *mercies* *morrow* Soone chase my night of sorrow. 1646 *CRAWSHAW Steps to Temple* 40 Let them sleepe on, Till this stormy night be gone, And th' eternal *morrow* dawn. 1834 H. R. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 22 This *morrow* of a piece of good fortune. 1886 J. FISKE in *Atlantic Monthly* LVIII. 377 On the *morrow* of a long and costly war, it was not strange

that the whole country was in some measure pauperized. 1887 *New Princeton Rev.* III. 1 The morrow of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory.

4. *attrib.* (now only *poet.*), as *morrow* + *dew*, + *letter*, *light*, *morn*, *noon*, *song*; *morrow day*, (a) the next day, the morrow; (b) daybreak; + *morrow part* = MORNING GIFT (cf. MORDELL); + *morrow priest*, a priest who says morrow-mass; + *morrow star* = MORNING STAR 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5993 Moyses said be "morudai, All be fleies were went awai. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 63 Wherof erli the morwe day.. he gan to fare into the field. c 1530 *Crt of Love* 137 Seven at midnight, seven at morrow-day. 182 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34 The morrow day shal be careful for itself. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvii. Flown, like a thought, until the morrow-day. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. lxii. (Tollemache MS.). White margarites, be hen conceyvid of be "morrow dewe hen made dywn by eyer of be euentide. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 82 In my "morrow Letters I will not fail... to send you honour the transcripts. 182 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrone* 107 O Lord, I hesech thee, that... thy grace may spring in my heart with the "morrowe light of thy comfort. 1830 TENNYSON *Poes* 96 The ocean with the morrow light will be both hue and calm. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. ad fin. A sadder and a wiser man He rose the "morrow morn. 13489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn v.* 22 A grete forest, in whiche he entred and rode styl tyl the "morrowe none, without any adventure. 1557-8 *Will of W. Rayner* (Somerset Ho.), Unto made my wif for her full Dowry and "morrowe parte. 1563 BECON *Acts of Christ*, etc. Wks. III. 474 This "morrowe priest and that morowe priest. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prol.* 832 If even-song and "morrowe-song acorde, Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. c 1440 *Acromp.* *Par.* 344/2 "Morrow sterre... Lucifer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 h. The morowe sterre that cometh before the daye.

Morrow (mɔˈrɒ), *v.* rare. [f. MORROW sb.] *intr.* To dawn. Also (*nonce-use*) in *passive*, to be endowed with mornings.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 157 When earth was dayed—was morrowed—the first ray Perched on his pen, and diamonded his heart. *Ibid.* 228. I have turned to thee, moon, from my heart... And have hoped it might mix, as I watched thee depart, Like thyne with the morn which had morrowed. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 70 When the morning morrowed... he summoned the chief of his viziers.

Morrow-3yfe, var. MORYEVE, "moming-gift". + **Morrowing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MORROW sb. + -ING: cf. *morning*; in sense 2 implying a vb. "morrow to procrastinate."]

1. *Morning; dawning.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* (Tanner MS.) 26 Yit will I... syngne The sentence of the compleynt... That wofull mars made at the departyng Fro fresch venus in a morowynge [*Trin. MS. morowynge*]. c 1385 — L. G. W. 1483 The morowynge [*Trin. MS. morowynge*; *Selden MS. morowynge*] attempte was & fayr. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 247 Sute war the vapouris, soft the morowynge.

2. A postponing till 'the morrow'.
1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* lvi. D 3 h. If he impertune thee with horrowynge... Or daily put thee off with morrowynge. Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending.

Morrowing gift, var. MORWINGIFT *Obs. Sc.*
+ **Morrow-mass**, *Obs.* The first mass of the day.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 116 3e, bat hyryn noyt full dyvyn seruyse in joure parysch-cherbe, bat a morwemasse. 1484 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 116 Paid to syr Iohn plommer for hys labour to syng the morowmass. 184 R. SCOT *Discov. Wiltch.* v. iii. (1836) 76 He heard a little saccharing hyl ring to the elevation of a morrowe masse. 1601 F. GOOWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He built... a little Chappell for morrow mass. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 8 After Terce, the first mass of the day, or the 'morrow mass' was sung.

b. *attrib.*, as *morrow-mass allar, monger, priest*.
1494 FAYVAN *Chron.* vii. 617 The morowe masse preest of Bowe Church in Chepe was moste commendyd. 1512 in *Jacob's Hist. Faversham* (1774) 164 At the Morrow Masse Awt. 1556 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 401 Paid to sir William Ryghard, morrowmass prest, for halfe a year ended at midsomere 1556. c 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Riem.* N. T. (1618) 703 A Popish Sheppard, or Morrow-Masse-Priest. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Glegg* 57 Let you morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone, use Iapanior, or Mexico Language. 1635 *Pacitt Christianogr.* 216 Monks, Nuns, and morrow Masse Priests.

Morrow-speech: see MORN-SPEECH.
+ **Morrow-tide**, *Obs.* Also 5 mortyde. [cf. MORN-TIDE.] = MORNINGTIDE.

c 1290 *Beket* 49 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 108 In be morowe-tide heo weren i-sou3t. c 1380 *St. Ferribin*, 2895 Eryl on be morowe-tide after bat pay were there, be Annyr wolde no leng abyde tho be Galwys let arere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 98 And so hifel, that brighte morwe-tide, That [etc.]. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1441 In be mortyde 30, whence hit was day. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 37 It happed so that on a morowe-tide eryl that grymbert my newew was of wyne almost dronke. 1504 ARKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xc. 169 A mery euentide foloweth a sory morow tyde. 1520 *Myr. our Ladye* 13 In some chirches they say mattyns in the morow tyde.

Morryeve, var. MORYEVE, "moming-gift".

Morroyoune, *Obs.* form of MORIAN.

+ **Mors**, *v.* *Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorcer* to prime (a gun), to prepare for an operation.]

1. *trans.* To grease (firearms).
1533 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 160 For walx and talloune to mors the haghutis.

2. To prime (a gun). Implied in MORNING *vbl. sb.*

Mors, **Morsall**, *Obs.* ff. MORSE sb.², MORSEL.

+ **Morsare**, *Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorçoir*, f. *amorcer*: see MORS v.] A priming-flask for a cannon.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 304* Ane morsare to be Kingis grace Culverking, quhilk wes of siluer. **Morsbunker**: see MOSSBUNKER.

Morscel, *Obs.* form of MORSEL.

Morse (mɔːs), *sb.* 1 Also 5 mors. [a. OF. *mors* (Godef. 1380), ad. L. *mors-us* bite, catch (of a buckle), f. *mordere* to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones.

1404 *Dnrh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394 Item j mors cum lapidibus. 1489 *Will of Atwode* (Somerset Ho.), A mortuary cloth of blac velvett the ofraies & mors w^t flowres. 1489-90 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 150 Item, for Cere clothe to the orpharais, the hode & the mors (I read mors) of the said cope. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarish.* (1771) 197 Six copes... having in the Morse red and white Roses of pearls. c 1540 *Invent.* in *Trans. Lond. & Mdsr. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 329, iij copes of white hawdekyn with flowres of gold and dases... and thys letter I in the morsels. *Ibid.* 349, xxvii newe morsys for copys. 1846 Mns. BRAY *De Foix* ii. (1834) 15 His tunic was fastened in front by a morse, or brooch, richly enamelled, and representing the Virgin Mary.

Morse (mɔːs), *sb.* 2 Forms: 5-8 mors, 6 morsse, 7 mors, mors, 8 morsch, 6- morsse. [a. Lapp. *morsa*, *morssa*, or the equivalent Finnish *mursu*. Cf. F. *morse* (first in *morce marin* = Caxton's *mors marine*), Russian *морскіе*.]

1. The sea-horse or walrus, *Trichechus rosmarus*. c 1482 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. cvlii. 336 This yere were take iij grete fisses hytwene Eerethe and london, that one was callyd mors marine [etc.]. c 1553 CHANCELOUR in *Haknyf's Voy.* (1599) I. 237 There are also a fishes teeth, which fish is called a Morse. c 1614 *Voy. [to Spitzbergen]* in *Archæologia Amer.* (1860) IV. 313 These morsen use to goe ashore vpon some beach or pointe of lowe land. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 83 Morses, or sea-horses, from Nova Zembla, used to load thirty boats a year with blubber. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 471 The Walrus, Morse, or Sea-Horse... is an inhabitant of the Arctic portions of both Hemispheres.

2. Erroneously applied to the hippopotamus.
1775 ASH, *Morse*, the hippopotamus, the river horse. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Morse teeth*, a name given to the teeth of the hippopotamus used for making artificial teeth.

3. *attrib.*, as *morse-hide*, *ivory*, *teeth*.
1681 GREY *Museum* i. § v. i. 89 A piece of a "Morse-Hide. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 89 A "morse ivory thumb-ring of an Earl of Shrewsbury. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col.*, *Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Tin, brass, "morse teeth, Muscovy hides.

Morse (mɔːs), *sb.* 3 *Telegraphy*. The name of the American electrician S. F. B. Morse (1791-1872), the inventor of the recording telegraph, and of the alphabet (in which the letters are expressed by combinations of dots and dashes) used for sending messages by this instrument. Used *attrib.* in designations of these inventions and things pertaining to them; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = "Morse telegraph".

[1847 "PETER PROGRESS" *Electr. Telegr.* 63 Morse's Telegraph. This variety of the Electric Telegraph is employed on all the American lines.] 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* III. v. 73 Electric telegraph apparatus. The Morse system. 1867 SABINE *Electr. Telegr.* 84 Simple Morse Circuit.—In its simplest form the Morse telegraph consists of a transmitting key [etc.]. *Ibid.* 86 Embossing instrument with movable Magnet. This is a construction of the Morse by Messrs. Siemens and Halske. *Ibid.* 87 The Morse Code. *Ibid.* 90 The Morse alphabet. *Ibid.* 149 The Morse recorder. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 105 In England we never do use the Morse on such circuits... It is an exceedingly rare thing to fix more than four stations on one Morse circuit. 1883 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 110 Ordinary Morse signals. 1898 R. KERR *Wireless Telegr.* 93 The Morse inker. *Ibid.* 97 A small Morse key.

Hence **Morse v. intr.**, to signal by means of the Morse alphabet.

1906 KIRLING in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 232/2 Ah! now she's Morsing against the fog.

Morsebunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

Morseed, *Obs.* variant of MAWSEED.
1724 *Weekly Tril.* No. 276 Very fine singing Nightingales, with a fine Parcel of Morseed, to be sold.

Morsel (mɔːsəl), *sb.* Forms: 3 morsel, 4-5 mussel(e), morselle, 5 mussell(e), morsell(e); 4 morselo, morselo, 4-6 morsello, 4-7 morsell, 4-8 morsel, 5 morsel, morsell, morsyde, 5-7 morsell, 6 morsell, St. morsall, 3- morsell. [a. OF. *morsel* (mod. F. *morceau*: see MORCEAU) = It. *morsello*, med. L. *morsellum*, dim. of F. *mors*, It. *mors* a bite:—L. *morsum*, neut. pa. pple. of *mordere* to bite.]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.

Now apprehended as a contextual use of sense 2.
1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7028 Be morsel he dude in to is mough... Hit biteweide amide is prote. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13485 Qua had o penis thre hundred Bred for to bi, hai ar sua fele, War til ijkhan hot a morsel. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* ix. 398 Our lordis of France, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvii. 17 He sendeth his cristal as mussellis [var. morsellis]. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 219 Ete bat at fyve morselles, & benne drynk a gret drawyt of good wyne. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* v. Take iij. cornes of whete and put hem in a morsell of flesh and yeue thesame morsellis to the hawke. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr.* Faith 30 This apple is all rotten, and yet there are some sund morsells in him. 1663 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 230 She eat of the Fruit, and made her Husband likewise to eat of it, whence it ensued that they were both of them by that unhappy Morsel subjected to the

pains of Death. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 331. They.. wrap it in a leaf of Betele.. and chew it in morsels. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 § 8 The first morsel is in his mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth vi. He took a cake in his hand, broke it, and was about to eat a morsel, when the effort to swallow seemed almost too much for him. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 At the spring... the men paused to have a morsel of bread.

b. with omission of *of*.
1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7025, & al so late his morsel bred boru mi prote wende. a 1450 *Mertin* i. 6 Yef we hadde but a morsell brede, we have more ioye... than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde. 1528 PAYNELL *Salterne's Regim.* Qj h. They ate a morsell breade.

c. A choice dish; a 'tit-bit'.

c 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 207 A fatt goos... a morsel [var. mussell] agreeable. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22, I wolte telle you an ensaumple of a woman that ete the good morsell in the absence of her husband. *Ibid.*, No woman shulde ete no lycorous morselles in the absens... of her husband. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 The Sheikh brought me, as choice morsels, two or three clusters of large sorrel, which tasted very refreshing.

d. A small meal; a 'snack'.

† To bring (a person) to a morsel: † to bring to poverty.
1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* xvi. viii. 675 She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 The Shark... will make a morsell of any thing he can catch, master, and devour. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kgr. Guilford* (1742) 291 But his Vices, in the Way of Women and the Bottle, were so ungoverned, as brought him to a Morsel. 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* i. iii. 8 Thou'lt come and eat a morsel of dinner with us. 1838 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 154 We were eating our morsel at home. 1898 W. F. CLARK *N. Gleanings* 56 (E. D. D.) Janey was gettin' ready some kind of morsel.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3434 Rausysht of he beaute of his woman, This tendir yong morsell, his doghter, I seye. 1471 CAXTON *Reueyell* (Sommer) 413 Whan the hisperysen gave hym brought to that sorowe as for to taste the bitter morsell of deeth, alle lefte their armes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 23 Scho were an morsall of delyte, 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 713 He shall be the last a morsell for the deuyll. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 395 Now comes in the sweetest Morsell of the night, and wee must hence, and leaue it unpickt. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 33 Tithes which is a sweet morsell that they are loath to part with. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* ix. 81 That revenge was no unpleasing morsel to him. a 1676 GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 91 The Rent of the Chapel Royal (esteem'd formerly a Morsel sufficient for a Bishop). 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ix. 2044 Few years, the sport Of fortune; then, the morsel of despair. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. Wks. (1841) 382 Many choice morsels, both from Greek and Roman writers. 1848 L. HUNT *Far of Honey* Pref. 2 With this sauce a man might swallow some of the bitterest morsels of life. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 74 Scores of other tough morsels in the Koran.

f. *jocularly* applied to a person.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 1. 286 You doing thus, To the perpetual winke for aye might put This ancient morsel: This Prudence. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1903) 1. 69 Beware... how you encourage that little morsel of yours to follow the trade of being a Genius.

2. A small piece (of anything), esp. a portion cut or broken from a mass; a little piece; a fragment. Also *Comb.* + morsel-meal *adv.*, piecemeal.

c 1290 *St. Kath.* 247 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 99 Hire tetes heo to-drowe Fram hire hode morsel mele. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1268 Maistris & mynistris menere & gretful, Pat was in morsels maged. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 30 Take Applys, & pare hem, an smal screde hem in morsellis. 1597 Hooker *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxxix. 5 He simply delivered up a large morsell whereby the value of that which remained was betrayed. 1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 92 A morsel of St. Peters by it self. 1693 TATE *Julian* xvi. (1697) 374 An Omhite Vretch... is Pris'ner made: Whose Flesh torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe In Morsels cut, to make it farther go. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 349 When dry, it appears in white morsells, which may be reduced by the fingers into an exceedingly fine powder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 815 The small morsels of quicksilver ore. 1860 *Morley Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 8 A morsel of territory.

fig. 1860 A. TROLOPE *Castle Richmond* i. vi. 106 I'm blessed if I've a morsel of feeling in my toes. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiv. 391 No morsel of the system could now be counted an open question.

Morsel (mɔːsəl), *v.* [f. MORSEL sb. Cf. F. *morseler*.]

1. *trans.* To divide into 'morsels' or small pieces.
1598 FLORIO, *Morsellare*, to morsell, to bite. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xvii. 301 Chopping into peeces, morselling and decouring their prisoners.

2. With *out*: To distribute (property, etc.) in small parcels or quantities.

1855 MRS. GORE *Manmon* 1. 7 Their estates have been morselled out; while ours remain intact. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 50 The total mass... was shaped, adjusted, and again morselled out in parts by subsequent minstrels.

Hence **Morselled** *pp. a.*; **Morselling** *vbl. sb.*

1799 BEEDON *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 526 advt. The practice... of tantalizing readers by morselled information. 1844 M. HENNELLS *Sci. Syst.* 188 Civilization and all historic periods known, have their narrow foundation on family management, or morselling. 1861 LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 95 The split and morselled crags.

Morselize (mɔːsəlaɪz), *v.* rare. [f. MORSEL sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To break up into small pieces. Hence **Morselization**, the act of dividing into small pieces.

1886 A. G. WARNER *tr. Le Play in Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 793 The chaotic... condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted... from the 'infinite morselization'... of interests. 1893 *19th Cent.* Feb. 214 The plan... has been called in America the 'morselization of government'. 1894 G. S.

HALL in *Forum* Apr. 158 We have morselized the old curriculum.

Morsh, obs. form of **MORSE** *sō*.²

Morsicant (mō'sikānt), *a.* [ad. L. *morsicant-em*, pres. pp. of *morsicare* to bite continually, *f. mors-, mordere* to bite.] (See quot.)
1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morsicant*, producing a sensation as of repeated biting or pricking.

Morsing, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also corruptly *7* mosine; (in Comb.) 8-g motion-, 9 moshin-. [f. *MORS* *v.* + *-ING* I.] The action of priming (a gun). In quot. *concr.*, priming-powder, priming.
1609 *Z. Boyd Last Battell* l. 374 They cry, Peace, peace, even while God is putting the fierce lust into the mosine of their sudden destruction.

b. attrib. as marsing-horn, -powder; morsing-hole, touch-hole.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 131 Hagbutters, furnischt with powldir flask, morsing hornis, and all uthair gear. 1568 *Satir. P. Reform.* xlvii. 54 he want 30th morsing powder. 1789 *DAVIDSON* *Seasons* 26 An', frae the flake... He whips the carbine.—The motion-hole Frae rust unspik'd... Adown the hank he hastens. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* iv. xviii. Buff coats, all frounc'd aod' broider'd o'er, And morsing-horns and scarfs they wore. 1824 *MACAGGART Galloida. Enceyl.*, *Moshin-hole*, the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; 'pike the moshin-hole'... means, to clean out the touch-hole. 1828 *Moir Manie Vauch* xii. The piker for clearing the motion-hole. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 485 *Morsing powder*, an old term for priming powder.

Morsitation, *rare*—*o.* [n. of action *f. late L. morsitare* (found only as *v. r.* for *morsicare*: see **MORSICANT**), freq. of *mordere* to bite.] (See quot.)
1819 *SEAGER*, *Morsitation*, the act of biting frequently and slightly; gnawing. Whence in later Dicts.

Morspeche, obs. form of **MORROW-SPEECH**.

Morss (*e*, obs. forms of **MORSE** *sō*.²

†Morsure, *Obs.* [a. *F. morsure* (Hatz.-Darm. 13th c.), ad. L. *morsura*, *f. mors-, mordere* to bite.] The action or an act of biting; a bite.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1088 Pan wald his pepill & his princes haue past ouir be bourne, And mist nojt for be morsure & mayning of bestis. 1614 *D. T. Dove & Scrp. Dred.*, Wherby to free those which behold it from the morsure of such vipers. 1739 *Hist. Litt.* l. 3. He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavour'd to make it bite... a Chicken... At last he... succeeded in forcing it to make several morsures. 1819 *H. Busk Ten* 183 Shall I... The morsure of their fang escape alone?

Mort (mō't), *sō*.¹ Also 5-7 morte. [Partly a. *F. mort* (= *Pr. mort* + *Sp. muerte*, Pg., It. *morte*)—*L. mort-em*; partly a. *F. mort* (fem. *morte*), adj. (= *Pr. mort* + *Sp. muerto*, Pg., It. *morto*) = *pop. L. mort-um* for *L. mortuum* dead.]

†1. Death, slaughter. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9066 (Kölbling), Po stode Heuf bi Bobort, Bope in perill of mort. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1279 (Dublin MS.), The morte of all be maysonds & of be moyne grekes. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in *Furnivall Ballads fr. MSS.* l. 306 Nojt dowynting off them to make grete morte. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* l. 834 Ouirset with slichit sulphurous, And suddant mort.

2. *Hunting*. The note sounded on a horn at the death of the deer. Chiefly in *to blow a mort*.

App. as alteration of the earlier *Mort* *sō* perh. by association with *Fr. phr. à mort*.

Various add. of the halli of *Cherry Chase* l. 31, read *mort*, but MS. Ashm. 48 has *not* (= *Mort* *sō*).
a 1500 in *Blount Ann. Tenures* (1679) 170 As soone as the Bulke head is offered uppe all the keepers shall blowe a Morte three tymes. 1689 *R. ROBINSON Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 14 Presently, the Mort the Huntsman blew. a 1502 *GREENE Card of Fancie* (1593) H. He that bloweth the Mort before the fall of the Buck, may verie well misse of his fees. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* l. ii. 118 And then to sigh, as 'twere The Mort of 'th' Deere. 1679 *N. Cox Gent. Recreat.* l. 80 Then, having blown the Mort, and all the company come in [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. l. 292 Then sound the Mort or Morte. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxxiii. The horns again poured on her ear the melancholy yet wild strain of the mort, or death-note. 1845 *BROWNING Flight of the Duchess* xi, When horns wind a mort and the deer is at siege.

b. A dead stag. ? nonce-use.

1827 *Hoon Mids. Fairies* cx, 'Tis these befriend the timid, trembling stag, ... And prompt fresh shifts in his alarm'd ears, So pitiously they view all bloody mortis.

c. The death, the kill. arch.

1853 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol* iv, You will... he enabled yourselves to see the mort more pleasantly.

3. The skin of a sheep or lamb that has died a natural death. Also *mort skin*, *dial.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* F 3, The Sadler... makes the lether of them of mortis, or tand sheeps skinnes. 1611-12 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 485 Sheeps skinnes slaughtered hath him sold by great, for xxiij, the dozen, good and bad, mortis and all included. 1624 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 212 Received of my Lady for mort skins, iiiith viijth. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) l. 464 Ick dozen of mort skin skins ad. 1798 *R. DOUGLAS Aggr. Surv. Roxb. & Selkirk* 259 note, Mortis are the skins of sheep and lambs who die. 1816 *Scott Bt. Dwarf* i, He'll be unco busy among the mortis this season.

4. ? A dead body, corpse. ? *Obs.*

1658 *FRANCK North. Mem.* (1694) 7 Every Generation since Adam, has so diminished that Beauty and Lustre, that from Men we are almost dwindled into Morts. a 1839 *GALT Demon Destiny* 14 The gathering myriads of the famous great—All skeletons, like mortis, derisive grin.

5. *Comb.*: †mort bell *Sc.*, a funeral bell; †mort cape *Sc.*, a funeral cope; mort head *dial.*, a death's head; †mort mumbings *Sc.*, mumbled

prayers for the dead; mort note (quasi-*arch.*) = sense 2; mort safe *Sc.*, an iron frame placed over a coffin or at the entrance to a grave as a protection against resurrectionists in Scotland; mort-skin *Sc.* and *dial.* (see sense 3); mort stand *Sc.*, app. a bier or catafalque; †mort stone, a stone on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) l. 153 Their two common bellis, viz. the *mort and skellet bellis. 1612 *Ibid.* 326 The provest, bailleis and counsels, haifing continewit Thomas Kilmawris in the office of the mort bell to this day. 1824 *GALT Rothelam* III. vi. l. 13 From the hour that the mort-bell was again heard in the land, men relapsed into their wonted customs. 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 359 To mak twa *mortcappis. *Ibid.*, Item, for half ane quarter quibit sating to be the *mort heids, iiiiij. 1621 *R. KIRK Secret Commonwealth* i. § 7 'Tis as the constrained grinning of a Mort-head. 1724 *Nisbet Syst. Her.* 267 Crest, a Mort-head, with two Leg-Bones, Salier-ways proper. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 92 Mantand *mort mymbinghis mist w' money leise. 1830 *Mrs. BRAY Fitz of Fife-Ford* xvi. (1884) 134 The woods rang with the clamour of blowing the stag to bay, or the triumph of the *mort-note. 1821 *A. THOMSON Jnl. x Mar.* in *Life & Ministry* (1869) iii. 285 The *mort-safe was for the first time put into his grave. 1888 *North. N. & Q.* III. 51 The coffin is then lowered, the cage-like mortsafe put over it, and the hinged rods, the tops of which interlace, bent over and padlocked... The grave is then filled up. 1896 *J. B. BAILEY Diary Resurrectionist* 76 Mort-safes, or strong iron guards, were placed over newly-made graves for protection. 1503 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 290 The *mortstand, with tua tuncyals with offree of fine gold, ane gret caip of the mortstand with sternys of gold on it and offree of gold. 1561 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 330 Ane croce of siluer, the forclayth of the hie altar, ane arresed heid, ane siluer spune, the mort stand [etc.]. 1842 *Sir H. TAYLOR Edwin* v. vii. 227 Oh me! the *mortistoe!

†**Mort**, *sō*.² *Obs.* Also 6 mortes (?). [Form and origin uncertain; but cf. **MORTAR** *sō*.² 2.] A kind of wax candle (or a set of wax candles).
1394 in *Gough Sepulchral Mon.* (1786) l. 170^r Fynolx, mortis, brennyngys, croppes, tapres quarex. c 1530 *Lb. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 56 The four morties of waxe [orig. *quatre cirges ardans*] y^e stode brennyng before her beddes fete. 1546 in *Blomfield Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* (1806) III. 216 An herse with 120 lyghts and dyverse florishys, hangyngs and a mortes of wax.

Mort (mō't), *sō*.³ Also 6 morte. [Origin unknown.] A name for the salmon in its third year.
1530 *PALSER*, 246/2 Morte a fysshe. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* clxxiii. 145 The mort is nlike nature, for it is the young Salmon. a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Hist. Pisc.* iv. 189 Nostrabus in fluvio Ribble agri Eboracensis Salmones primo etatis anno Smelts dicuntur; secundo Sprods; tertio Mortes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Salmon*. 1862 [see *PEAL* *sō*.²]. 1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., Nine fish were killed... namely, one mort, one smelt, three brandlings, and four river trout. 1904 *Peterie XIX.* 147 Sea-trout, or 'mort' as they are locally termed.

Mort (mō't), *sō*.⁴ *Cant.* Also 6 morte, 8-9 mort, 9 mott. [Origin unknown.] a. A girl or woman. Often with qualifying word, as *autem*, *gentry*, *KINCHEIN*, *strolling*, *walking mort* (q. v.).
1561-75 *AWDELAY Frat. Vaab.* (1869) 5 A Kitchin Mortes [sic] is a Gyrle. 1592 *CHETTEL Kind-harts* Dr. (1841) 57 It happened, within these few yeeres, about Hampshire there wandered a walking mort, that weat about the country selling of tape. 1611 *MINOLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* K 4 h, Ben mort (good weath) shal you and I heave a booth? 1621 *B. JONSON Cyprius Met.* (1640) 65 Male Gipsies all, not a Mort among them. a 1700 *B. E. Diet. Cant.* *Crew, Mortis*, Yeomen's Daughters; also a Wife, Woman, or Wench. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* II. 225 Every coe and every mort brings in some swag to boil the pot. 1851 *MAY New Lond. Labour* l. 217 After some altercation with the 'mort' of the 'ken' (mistress of the lodging-house).

b. A harlot, a loose woman.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 32 Their harlots, which they terme Mortes and Dokes. 1601 *A. MUNDAY Downf. Rgt.* *Earl Huntington* II. ii. F 2 h, If I can get the girl to goe with mee, Disguis'd in habit, like a Pedlers mort. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* II. i, Each man shall. enjoy His owne deare Del, Doxy, or Mort, at night. 1708 *NOTTEUX Rabelais Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as... Mortis, Dokes. 1796 *F. GROSE Olio* 228 Our regiment has not so fine a blowen; Nor all the seven battalions such a mort. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Mott*, a blowen, or woman of the town.

Mort (mō't), *sō*.⁵ Also mord. [?Celtic Cornish;

cf. *Welsh mēr* marrow.] Lard; pig's grease.
1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. cxiii. 408 You shall adde therto of hogges mort, and fresh butter, of each a pound. 1839 *Mrs. PALMER Dial. Dev.* Dial. l. 15 Their high-peak'd lody heads, w' a wallage o' hair, plaster'd with mort and flour. 1864 *QUILLER-COUCH E. Cornw. Wds.* in *Jnl. R. Inst. Cornw. Mar.*, *Mord*, lard, pig's grease. 1865 *T. GARLAND W. Cornw. Wds.* *Ibid.* Apr., *Mord*, unmeltd lard. 1886 *West Somerset Gloss.* s. v. *Nif* ayo-body-v a got a bad leg or ort, there idn no finer thing vor-t mort-n chalk.

Mort (mō't), *sō*.⁶ *dial.* [Origin obscure.] The suggestion that it is derived from *ON. mart*, neut. of *margr* great, as in *mart manna* a great number of people, is not supported by the form, chronology, or locality of the Eng. word. It is possibly a dial. corruption of *mortal* used as an intensive (e.g. with such a sb. as *dead*). The existence of the north. dial. *MURTH* (*ON. mers*) in the same sense may have assisted its development.

A great quantity or number; a great deal. Usually const. of; rarely *absol.* Also *pl.* (cf. *quantities*).

1604 *EARHARD Plantus* 94 They had a mort o' Prisoners. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44. 3/2 You having such a Mort of Wit. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* l. i, Here's a mort n merry-making, hey? 1822 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* l. 123 She talk'd of mortis of luck. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxiii, 'Ve

have had a mort of talk, sir', said Mr. Peggotty to me. 1868 *HELPS Reclaim* ii, My Betsy... knew a mort more than I do. 1887 *H. SMARK Cleverly won* i. 7 There's a mort of money to be made off the farm in a good year.

b. A mort used advb.

1887 *HALL CAINE A Son of Hagar* i. Prol., I'll not say but other folks look a mort madder nor ever I looked. 1904 *WEYMAN Abb. Vlaye* viii, You've fared better with me ay, a mort better, than you'd have fared if the Captain had been here.

†**Mort**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 morte. [a. *F. mort* (fem. *morte*): see **MORT** *sō*.¹] Dead.

14... *Sir Beues* 1666 (MS. E). He was sn fyeint in hys hurte, per flore he was al most al morte. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 189/127 Thy mede is markyd, when thou art mort, in blyss. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1888) III. 455 My mynd waxit mort. 1658 *C. HOOLE Sentence for Children* A 3. The many difficulties that attend the work (especially in a Mort language).

b. Battle mort, mort battle: war to the death. *Sc.*

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. xviii, Plesand pastance, and many lustie sport, Thair saw we als, and sum time battell mort. 1535 *STEWART Crown. Scotl.* II. 297 With mort battell agane King Edelfryde. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* II. 272 Of Infeidels myr he did downe thing Be battell mort.

†**Mort**, *v. Obs.* *rare*—*i.* [a. *OF. mortir*, *f. mort* (see **MORT** *sō*.¹)] *trans.* To put to death.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 77 *Pil. Howe mene* 3e? *Cay. Sir*, to mort hym for moyung of menne.

Mortaban: see **MARTABAN**.

Mortagon (*e*, obs. forms of **MARTAGON**).
a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 367 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Mortulaca & mortagon OFswichean erthe name is on. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 341/1 Mortagone, herbe, herba Martis.

Mortail, *Mortaise*, obs. ff. **MORTAL**, **MORTISE**.

Mortal (mō'tāl), *sō*. [f. **MORTAL** *a.*]

1. Mortal thing or substance (see quot.).

1526 *TYNDALE* 1 *Cor.* xv. 53 For this corruptible must putt on incorruptibilite, and this mortal (Gr. *τὸ θνητὸν τούτο*, *Vulg. mortale hoc*) must putt on immortalite. 1611 *Ibid.*

2. One who is mortal; a human being in contrast with an immortal.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 133 Lord I am heir ane wratcheit mortal. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* II. ii. 115 Lord, what foolies these mortals be! 1651 *HOBBES Leviath.* III. xxvii, 273 Names... are usefull only to the short memories of Mortalls. 1713 *AOSION Cato* l. ii, 'Tis not in Mortals to command Success. 1882 *W. S. GILBERT Iolanthe* 1. 4 By our laws, the fairy whn marries a mortal, dies!

*b. Often used playfully for 'person'. In negative contexts an emphatic equivalent for '(any) one', '(no) one'. Cf. **MORTAL** *a.* 8 b.*

1718 *Prior 'Her Eyebrow-Box'*, I cao behold no Mortal now: For what's an Eye without a Brow? 1728 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 149 Speak not, therefore, one syllable of any mortal whatsoever. 1846 *W. E. FORSTER in Reid Life* (1888) l. vi. 186 What a strange little mortal he [Lord J. Russell] is, to be ruler of a mighty nation! 1860 *REARER Cloister & H.* lxviii, She dard not trust such a treasure in mortal. 1864 *A. McKAY Hist. Kilmarnock* 164 Sandy and the other jolly mortalls.

Mortal (mō'tāl), *a.* Forms: 4-5 mortall(e), -tail, 4-7 mortall, 5 mortalle, 5-6 mortale, 4- mortel; 6. 4-5 mortel(e), -tel, -tiel, 4-6 mortell. See also **MORTUAL**. [a. *OF. mortel*, *mortiel*, *mortal* (mod. *F. mortel*), or ad. L. *mortal-is*, *f. mort-, mors* death.]

1. Subject to death, destined to die.

Often in the tautologically emphatic phrase *mortal man*.
c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 376 Al were my lyf eterne, As I am mortal. c 1391 *Astruc* Prol. (1872) 1 Alle the conclusions... hen vñ knowe perfylly to any mortal man in this region. c 1450 *Godolow Reg.* 354 And the forsaide abhesse and Couente and ther successors shold warrantie and defende for ever the forsaide tenement... to the forsaide Rector and scolars and to ther successors ayenst all mortal men. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 144-5 Are you all afraid? Alas, I blame you not, for you are Mortall, And Mortall eyes cannot endure the Duell. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 355 No mortal man might asend the Seat. 1667 *Sir W. TEMPLE Let. M. Gouville* Wks. 1731 II. 31, I begin to think that King and his Ministers are mortal like other People. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 643 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man to invade a sleeping God? 1728 *YOUNG Love Faine* vi. 174 Old-age will come; disease may come before; Fifteen is full as mortal as three-score. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. IV. iv. 297 Whose population which the earth grew over Was mortal, but not human. 1836 *C. FORSTER Life Febb* (1851) 325 His mortal remains were laid in St. Paul's Churchyard, Clapham. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Scholar. Gipsy* xv, For what wears out the life of mortal men?

†*b. Doomed to immediate death. Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Enlis* x. li. 45 Gift thou askis a resput or delay... Of this evident deyd of Turnus sayn... Allthoch he mortale be icht sone we know. c 1622 *ROWLEY, etc. Witch Edmonton* II. (1628) 34 Not yet mortal? I would not linger you, Or leave you a tongue to blab. ? 1624 *CHAPMAN Revenge for Honour* III. ii, It not pledge my peerlesse Mistress health? Soldier, thou't mortal, if thou refuse it.

2. Causing death, deadly, fatal. Const. *to*. Now only of diseases, wounds, and blows.

†*Mortal nightshade* = deadly nightshade: see *DEADLY* *a.* c 1380 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 252 The furies thir with all here mortal bond. c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 3413 This mortal beverage So joyous, wys and so doutable. c 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxviii. 141 He... made in his body a grette wounde mortall. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not swordes but pollaxes, which be mortal, aswel in sharpnes as in weyghte. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* II. xxiii. 448 Mortall Nightshade. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 236 It is a dangerous thing to frequent so perillous and mortall a creature [quicksilver]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth. v.*

ii. 205, I am glad thy Father's dead, Thy Match was mortal to him. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 161 It is mortal to eat of the flesh of creatures killed by Vipers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 2. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 284 Since the sickness had been so mortal in Mansoul. 1763 *Museum Rust.* i. lxxxiii. 369 To avoid the early frosts, which are mortal to them. 1805 JEFFERSON *Lett.* 8 Feb. (1829) iv. 33 Strangers find this fever as mortal as the genuine yellow fever. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxix, The master'd felon press'd the ground, And gasp'd beneath a mortal wound.

b. fig. Destructive or fatal (to a thing). 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 2, I know that these principles are as mortal to the Churches, as they are to Souls. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 i. 83, I will shew him a fact more that is mortal to his assertions. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1819) 324 Here therefore might seem to be a mortal defect to their constitution. 1834-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars Wks.* 1859 x. 100 Even the more innocent exhibitions, in which brutes only were the sufferers, could not but be mortal to all the finer sensibilities.

c. Of a season or region: Characterized by many deaths. (Cf. MORTALITY.) ? Obs.

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Oct. This was a very sickly and mortal Autumn. 1741 *Lett. James Murray, Loyalty* (1901) 62 So sickly and mortal a place as So, Carolina. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* lix. (1876) 95 So sickly and so mortal a time the oldest man could not remember. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* ii. ii. 207 The years 1757 and 1758 [in Sweden] were barren, and comparatively mortal years. *Ibid.* 209 Notwithstanding the mortal year of 1789, it appeared that the general healthiness of the country had increased.

d. Mortal place; the 'vital part'. Obs. rare-1. 1760 MILTON *Hist. G. Brit.* ii. 96 Last of all against himself he turns his sword; but missing the mortal place, with his pointard finishes the work.

3. Aiming at the destruction of an adversary.

a. Of war, a battle, etc.: Fought to the death.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 61 At mortal (v.r. mortel) batailles had he ben fiftene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* xxvii. 290 Among herenemies in mortels (v.r. mortel) batailles To be culled and overcome. c. 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 732 For he was lyke to endure that day a gret mortall shoure. With Vyce. c. 1500 *Melusine* 144 There hygan a mortal medlee. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xvi. 1 Mine eye and heart are at a mortal warre How to deuide the conquest of thy sight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 512 The undoubted flower. of his army, which were in that mortall battell almost all slain. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 115 The shocking Squadrons meet in mortal fight.

b. Of an enemy: That will be satisfied only with the death of the object of his hostility; relentless, implacable. Also fig.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* 7. 732 For I am Palamon thy mortal (v.r. mortel) foe. 1390 GOWER *Conf. L.* 347 To grieve his mortel enemy. c. 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 2134 But that they be. Mortal foon to chastite. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lau Arn.* (S. T. S.) 124 He said, 'hald him. for his iunym mortal. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 The mortallest enemy I have in this world? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 20 The mortallest enemy unto knowledge. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* v. 38 Pleasure and pride, by nature mortal foes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 445 Halifax was the mortal enemy of despotism and of Popery.

c. Of enmity, hatred, and the like: Pursued to the death, unappeasable; 'deadly'. Hence fig. or hyperbolically, as a mortal aversion.

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 107 Thou Herode of malice most mortal. 1825 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. l. 69 From childly & fatherly kindness to mortal enmity. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 162/2 in *Holinshead*, Betwixt whome was a mortal hatred. 1665 SIR W. TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Temple Wks.* 1731 II. 4 He has a mortal Hatred to the Dutch for their supporting his City of Munster against him. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* 562 ¶ 3 Triliter of Egotists for whom I have always had a mortal Aversion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xix. 459 This great and unusual act of authority in the council gave the Roman pontiffs ever after a mortal antipathy to those assemblies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 117 The Popish Chancellor became an object of mortal hatred. 1885 O. W. HOLMES (*Little*) A mortal Antipathy.

4. Of pain, grief, fear, and the like: Such as might cause death; deadly in its effects. Often used hyperbolically and jocularly.

c. 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pile* 611 Sheweth unto your rial excellence Your servaunt, if I durste me so calle, His mortal harm, in which he is y-falle. c. 1404 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Kut.* 214 To here this man. His mortal wo, and his grette perturbatione Complaining. 1426 - *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13679 Lyk a bryd. Wyche, in hyr gret mortal fier, begynneth quake. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 148 He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his gret woe and eke mortal paynes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 477 By such meanes as he least feared might have procur'd any mortal distrest or danger. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. *Daphne* 128 The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright. 1822 W. INYING *Braceb. Hall* xviii. 158 Her finery at church on Sundays has given mortal offence to her former intimates in the village. 1849-50 ADDISON *Hist. Europe* v. xxix. § 51. 221 Reports of the failure of the enterprise were generally spread, and diffused the most mortal disquietude. 1864 MENDELSSOHN *Sandra Belloni* xxv, Poor Brainspot. sat in mortal fear his admiration of Emilia was perceived. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Falkland* 210 The marriage gave mortal offence to his father.

5. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; = DEADLY.

5. Opposed to venial. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12486 Dedly synne. The wyche ycalyysd ys 'mortal' Be-cause his hurtys synnally Ben in effect verray dedly. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1832) II. 510 There he vij intell synnes. 1486 (*little*) Whether it be mortal sinnee to transgresse ciuill lawes which he the commaundments of ciuill Magistrates. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* i. ii. (1606) 10 Now though euery synne of it selfe he mortall, yett all are not equally mortall: but some more, some lesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 215 Mans mortal Crime. *Ibid.* ii. 1003. 1887 LUCKY *Eng.* in *18th C. V.* 266 The

Church had pronounced it to be a sin of that 'mortal' kind which excludes from heaven.

fig. 1581 PETTIE *Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 h. If the fault in wordes be veniall, the fault in sentence and matter is mortal.

6. Pertaining to or accompanying death.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 When he (Diogenes) was awaked out of his mortal slepe, that is to saye, the last that euer he had before his death. 1638 BAKER *Tr. Balaad's Lett.* (vol. III.) 79 To reade nothing but pitifull stories, and mortal predictions. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend's* x. All these, with many more, were so drowned in a mortal visage and last face of Hippocrates, that [etc.]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* i. (1724) 16 This Fellow has a good mortal Look—place him near the Corps. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 288 Safe in the hand of one disposing Pow'r, Or in the natal, or the mortal hour. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* i. 336 A tale of tears, a mortal story! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 851 Thou seest the mortal throes Of that whose birth was but the same. 1871 MORLEY *Concordat in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 38 The mortal struggles of a society in revolution.

7. transf. (from sense i.) Of or pertaining to man as a creature living on this earth and destined to die; relating to humanity.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9306 In this mortal lyff. 1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 45 This Testament is written in mens hartes, .not in tables of stone or mortall mettall. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 153 How then can mortall thought hope to expresse The image of such endlesse perfectnesse? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 67, When we haue shuffel'd off this mortal coile. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 78 Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil. 1651 FULLER's *Abel Rediv.* 487 About this time Queen Elizabeth exchanged her mortall crown with an immortal. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 68 In Brakes and Brambles hid, and shunning Mortal Sight. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The axe descending, terminated his mortal existence. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vi. He possessed the largest head which I ever beheld upon mortal shoulders. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 70 This mortal armour that I wear. *absol.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. v. Heroes..have certainly more of mortal than divine about them.

8. In colloquial and slang uses.

a. Extremely great, 'awful'; = DEADLY 8.

App. arising from hyperbolical or jocular applications of senses 3 and 4.

1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 69 Lord Nottingham and the Duchess of Roxburgh take mortal pains to make the Princess think well of the Tories. 1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* i. vi. (1765) 12, I never saw such a mortal throng in our village in all my born days again. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 307 They do a mortal deal of harm in the country. 1854 DICKENS *Black Ho.* v. I was a mortal sight younger then. 1865 - *Mut. Fr.* i. xv, I'm not in a mortal hurry.

b. As an emphatic expletive (with any, every, or a negative). Cf. 'earthly', and sense 7 above.

1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* iv. v. *Cle.* Shall I goe fetch the Ladies to the Catastrophe? *Daup.* By no mortal meanes. 1843 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* II. 36, I have every mortal thing to pack with my own single pair of hands. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 5/4 We have the authority of Sir James Sawyer for saying that 'we may eat any mortal thing we like'.

c. slang. Long and tedious. [Cf. F. 'quinze mortels jours', etc.]

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxx. The interior one, occupied them for three mortal hours. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, You take no more notice of me, all this mortal time, than if I was that 'ere dog. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* Intro. 19 And so on for 940 mortal pages in foolscap! 1878 STREVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 The marionettes, performed a piece, called *Pyramus and Thisbe*, in five mortal acts.

d. Short for mortal drunk = dead drunk (see 10). Sc. and north. dial.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 54 He was often carried home to his crue, on a hand-harrow, just mortal. 1825 JAMESON, *Mortal*, dead drunk. 1867 A. DAWSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 21 They had tasted of the bottles of the whole fifteen by which time they were one and all of them 'mortal'. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xxiv, He doensna strike me except when he's mortal.

9. Comb.

1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pl. Cong. Granada* iv. iii, Instruct thy mortal-eyelidened son. 1697 - *Zenid* xii. 103 The mortal-temper'd steel deceiv'd his hand. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Or, mortal-moulded, comest thou here From England's love, or France's fear?

10. adv. = MORTALLY. Now onlydial. or vulgar in the sense: Extremely, excessively, 'deadly' (cf. 8a).

Mortal drunk = dead drunk.

c. 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 5665 The pereyl ys so mortal stronge. c. 1500 *Melusine* 175 The batayal was there mortall fyers & doutous for bothe parties. 1753 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd Lett.* (1809) 156 St. John's well, after the name of a mortal cold bath in Nottinghamshire. 1778 SUSAN BURNEY *Lett.* 16 July in *Mme. D'Arville's Early Diary* (1889) II. 247 She is mortal fond of the book, and has got it by heart. 1874 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 A mortal rich gentleman. 1862 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* xxi, Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold. 1844 W. CROSS *Disgration* xxvi, (E.D.D.) The mistress of the house was 'mortal drunk' in bed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 35 Missis was mortal angry. 1850 R. C. CUMMING *Under the Life S. Afr.* (1902) 97 All hands were mortal drunk. 1867 A. TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* (1869) I. xxxiii. 352, I wouldn't speak if I wasn't well nigh mortal sure.

† Mortalian. Obs. = MORTALIST.

1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 11 Brownists, Mortalians [etc.].

† Mortalism. Obs. [f. MORTAL a. + -ISM.]

The belief that the soul is mortal: see MORTALIST 1.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangrena* i. 114 From that he fell to Anabaptisme, and to Mortalisme, holding the Soul Mortall. † Mortalist. Obs. [f. MORTAL a. + -IST.]

One who holds the soul to be mortal (see quot.).

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 99 The Familistick Anabaptists.. are not onely for the sleeping of the soul in death, but for its annihilation... At first these mortalists did grant a resurrection of the body, but now.. they deny any resurrection after death, all life either of body or soul. *appositively.* 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 26 A mortalist Deist sinks into an Atheist.

Mortality (mɔrtə'li'ti). Forms: 4-6 mortalite, -itee, 5 -ytee, -ytee, 5-6 -yte, 5-7 -itie, 6 -itye, 7 mortalitie, -ity, 6- mortality. [ad. F. mortalité (12th c.), ad. L. mortalitāt-em, f. mortālis: see MORTAL a. and -ITY.]

1. The condition of being mortal or subject to death; mortal nature or existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 14 The mortalite of my flesseye.. thou destroyd in my resurreccoun. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* i. 149 This hygh confort whych Adam sone had don Was grounde & cause of oure mortalite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 55, & for my mete is inuysihle & my clere desyral It may not be seyn in his mortalite. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* *C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 302 In diebus carnis sue.. That is to saye in the dayes of his mortalite. 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. v. 4 That mortalite [Gr. τὸ θνητὸν] myght he swallowed vppe of lyfe. 1641 J. JACKSON *Tru Exang.* T. II. 137 Elizabeth Folks, when her soule was ready to take flight out of her body, concluded her mortalite with these words. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 23 Never did man put off mortalite with a braver courage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 79 The Sepulcher out of which he [Lazarus] was rais'd to a second Mortality. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* ii. 65 Life's gayest scenes speak man's mortality. 1800 WORDSW. *Vandourcar & Julia* 53 A man 100 happy for mortality! 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 122 Mortality is the rule of all mere animal life. 1869 JOLLY *Sunday Serm.* 301 He passed from mortality, to eternal felicity.

b. Mortals collectively. Now rare or Obs.

? 1601 DANIEL *Epist. Lady Margaret, C'tess Cumberland* vi. The perplexed State Of troublous and distrest mortalite, That thus make way vnto the ougly birth Of their owne sorrowes. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 56 All Mortallite shall be tryed by one of these two Statutes.

c. pl. Mortal properties or attributes. rare.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 227 (tr. Theoc. xxiv), Andin Trachinia shall the funeral pyre Purge the mortalities away with fire.

2. Loss of life on a large scale; abnormal frequency of death, as by war or pestilence; † spec. a visitation of deadly plague.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xviii. 189 But all weys they maken gret mortalitee of people. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 321 ¶e infection of be ayre pat was cause in Rome of grette dead & mortalite. c. 1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 In that bataile was grette mortalite on bothe parties. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxi. 210 There fell suche a mortallite in the hoost, that of fyue thre dyed thre. a 1548 *Lab. Chron.* Hen. VIII. 109 There was slain at the sieg. iiii. thousande Turkes, and xl. thousande dedde of mortallite and mo. 1566 S. FINCH in *Ducarel Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 154 Some waste place wherin (in the tyme of some pestilence) they did burie in. 1654 EARL MONM. *tr. Bontogio's Wars Flanders* 185 The conflict lasted many hours, and great was the mortality on all sides. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 111. 5 Our merchants have an account from Jamaica that there has been a mortality there since the late earthquake. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Mortality*, a term frequently used to signify a contagious disease, which destroys great numbers of either men or beasts. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 501 Many of these adventures were killed.. a great mortality seized the rest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *V. N. l.* viii. Years of death.. are generally among the common people years of sickness and mortality. 1824 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxy, The mortality amongst the horses.. being (rightful. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 42 The mortality in the Tudor race which had raised her to the throne had left her also with scarcely a relation in the world.

b. The number of deaths which occur in a given area or period, from a particular disease, etc.; average frequency of death, death-rate.

1645-1834 *Bill of mortality* [see BILL 5. 10]. 1672 PETTY *Pot. Anal.* (1691) 17 If 250 Ministers would serve all Ireland, then 10 per Ann. will supply their Mortality. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 99 It is this which constitutes the great difference between the mortality in private and hospital practice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 459 The method of forming tables of mortality. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Dec. 1257 Hysterectomy.. its mortality is out of all proportion to the benefits received by the few. 1899 L.N. LISTER in *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/4 The case-mortality in the inoculated is less by 50 per cent. than that in the un inoculated.

c. Death, decease (of individuals). Obs.

1582 STANHYTH *Zenis* i. (Arb.) 20 Ecche thing mortaliyte threatmeth [L. *intendant omnia mortem*]. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 32 Here on my knee I beseege Mortalitie, Ruler in life preser'd with Infamie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 191 Amongst the mortalities of this year [1587], most remarkable the death of Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 267 With power to succeed the governor in case of absence or mortality. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59 II. 509 Ever since the Mortality of the Immortal Queen Anne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 70 You will prove a father to her in case of my mortality.

d. The mortal part of man; mortal remains. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 132 It happened not unfrequently that these piles of mortality were struck by a shell, and the shattered bodies scattered in all directions. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvii. 90 Now on a distant shore, no kind mortality near him.. Tomb'd in Troy the malign.

3. Deadliness, power to kill.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bachus* i. xx. (1491) e viij, O swetnesse ful of mortalite. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agit. Punning* 1 That destructive Pestilence, whose mortality was so fatal, as to sweep away.. five millions of Christian Souls.

4. Of a sin: The quality of being mortal.

1532 MORE *Constit.* Tindale Wks. 476/2 Such sinnes, as

were either venial in the hegyning, or from mortall turned to venial by the forgeuness of the mortallitie. 1681 *Dryden Span. Friar* ii. iii. Actions of Charity do alleviate, as I may say, and take off from the Mortality of the Sin.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 2 b) *mortality bill, returns, table*; † *mortality walk*, the occupation of collecting obituary notices for a newspaper.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 29 June. The *Mortality Bill is come to 267. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 The fall in temperature has been followed by an immediate diminution in the *mortality returns. 1880 *Engl. Brit.* XIII. 189/2 These were very limited data upon which to found a *mortality table. 1773 *Foots Bankrupt* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 129. I shall quit the *mortality walk, so provide yourself as soon as you can.

Mortalize (mɔːtəlaɪz), v. [*f.* MORTAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become mortal. *rare*.

1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. i. 1. Eden 7 Tell who (immortal) mortalizing, brought us The harm from heav'n wch hoped health hath wrought us.

2. *trans.* To make mortal; also, to consider or represent as mortal. Hence *Mortalized ppl. a.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 If we look inwards, there we find a depraved soul, a mortalized body. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mortality* i. (1644) 1 What of Adam was immortal through Innocency, was to be mortalized by Transgression. 1706 S. CLARKE *Let. to Mr. Dodwell* to That the Soul is by Nature Immortal, and must be mortalized by the Omnipotence of God, if ever it perish. 1831 *KEIGHTLEY Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* 477 In later times he [sc. Faunus] was mortalized like all the other Italian gods.

Mortally (mɔːtəli), *adv.* Also 4-5 mortelly, mortali, mortally. [*f.* MORTAL a. + -LY².]

1. In such a manner that death ensues; so as to cause death; † (to fight) to the death.

c1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 308 This scorpion... Caste under this full mortally to styng. c1400 *Brut* lix. 64 Pai fousten togeder mortally. 1426 *Lyng. De Guilt. Pilgr.* 21374 And thogh they herke nat On a man, full mortally they hyten kan. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iii. 10 The Enemy... stroke downe Some mortally, some slightly touch'd. 1700 *Dryden Fables* Ded. C. 1 b. When you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance mortally wounded. 1798 L.D. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 422 None of the parties, however, are hurt mortally. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 243 They left him mortally wounded.

2. In reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, disquietude, offence, etc.: Bitterly, grievously, intensely. (*Cf.* MORTAL a. 3, 4.)

c1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 209 He wol yow haten mortally [sc. mortelly], certeyn. 1553 *HOOPER in Foxe A. & M.* (1589) 1513/2 They hate it mortally, & of all things most detest Gods holy word. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Univ. 8* Adrian the Emperour, that mortally Enuied Poets, and Painters, and Artificers, in Works, wherein he had a veine to excell. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxviii. 40 Who would have Imagin'd, that the want of a Cap, or a Cringe, should so Mortally Dispose him. 1693 *Dryden Fables* Ded. (1697) 89 In Holiday and Stapylon, my Ears... are mortally offended. 1711 *SWIFT Fint.* to *Stella* 16 Sept. I hate these suppers mortally. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. Mortally apprehensive of some one coming in and kidnapping me. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 Johnson was one of those persons who are mortally hated by their opponents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The sober and well-to-do would be mortally offended.

3. In the way of mortal sin (see MORTAL a.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b. I graunt my selfe therin to have... offended mortally, commyttinge deedly synne and dampnable. 1662 J. DAVES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 142 For which they give this reason, that about that age [viz. seven] one begins to sin mortally.

† 4. In the manner of mortals, as a mortal.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. i. 105 Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am no other then I appear.

5. *colloq.* Extremely, exceedingly, 'terribly'. (*Cf.* MORTAL a. 8.)

1759 *Rec. Town Counc. Newburgh* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xxi. (1876) 275 Many become mortally drunk. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 33 His pupil, who seemed to be about the age of three-score, stooped mortally. 1789 A *Young Trav. France* (1890) 278 The people are in general mortally ugly and dwarfish. 1831 *Mrs. CARLYLE New Lett.* (1903) 1. 35 It was very stormy, and I was mortally sick the whole twenty four hours. 1883 *STEVENSON Merry Men, Treas. Franchard* vi. With swollen eyes and looking mortally sheepish. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Mosses* 37 He was indeed mortally fond of his garden-cakes.

† **Mortalness**. *Obs.* [*f.* MORTAL a. + -NESS.] The quality being mortal (in various senses).

1530 *PALSGR.* 246/2 Mortalnesse, mortalitē. 1591 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* i. [c. 79] 44 In the one place the mortalness, in the other the misery of their wounds wasted them all. 1638 Bp. REYNOLDS *Medit. Last Supper* xv. Wks. (1658) 623 Though we are not perfectly cleansed from the soil [of sin], yet are we soundly healed from the mortalness and bruises of it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. 16 Those edgeless weapons may vie with the keenest for the mortalness of their effects.

Mortancestry (mɔːtənsɛstri). *Scots Law.* Corrupt Sc. form of MORT D'ANCESTOR. Chiefly in *briefe of mortancestry*, which corresponds to the Eng. 'writ of assize of mort d'ancestor'.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 53 Qhen an man decesses saised in frie teneement, swa that he is vest and saised therein in properte, and as of fief: his heire may seik saising thereof: and gif he be of perfite age, he sall have the briefe of mortancestry. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xv. § ii. (1699) 212 They were Judges to Recognitions, Briefes of Mortancestry [etc.]. a1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 62 (1773) 376 Though the brief of mortancestry sometimes gets the name of the brief of mortancestry, these two were originally distinct. 1746-8 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 3 Upon the brief of mortancestry of any heir or heirs. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 659 The brief of mortancestry was used

for calling into court those in possession of the ancestor's property, for trying the title under which they possessed.

Mortar (mɔːtə), sb.¹ Forms: 1, 4-6 mortere, 3-8 morter, 4-5 mortier, (5) moorter, moortier, -ier, 6 mortre, 7 mortore, -ure), 5-6 mortare, 6- mortar. [*In* sense 1 *perh.* partly repr. OE. *mortere* masc., a. L. *mortarium*, of obscure origin, whence also MLG. *mortēr*, *mottēr*, *morten*, OHG. *morsāri*, *morsāle* (*perh.* affected by popular etymology, as if f. Teut. *mors-* to crush), also without sound-shifting *morsāri* (MHG. *morsære*, *morsel*, mod.G. *mörser*, *mörsele*), OSw. *mortare* (mod.Sw., Da. *mortør*). It is, however, doubtful whether the word survived beyond OE.; if not, the existing word must be regarded as wholly a. F. *mortier* (whence Du. *mortier*), to which several of the ME. forms are clearly due. Senses 2, 3, 4 were taken from Fr.; the Fr. lexicographers regard them as transferred applications to objects more or less similar in shape to the 'mortar' of pharmacy.

Cf. *Pr. mortier-s* (in sense 1), Rumanian *mozeriu* (sense 1), It. *mortajo* (sense 1, 3), Sp. *mortero* (senses 1, 2, 3, 4), Pg. *mortero* (senses 1, 3).

1. A vessel of a hard material (e.g. marble, brass, wood, glass), having a cup-shaped cavity, in which ingredients used in pharmacy, cookery, etc., are pounded with a pestle.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 216 ȝeþuna þonne eall tosomne on anum mortere. c1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 448/29 *Mortariola*, mortere. 13. *K. Alis.* 322 Heihes he tok in an herber, And stamped heem in a morter. c1420 *Liber Coarum* (1862) 7 Take weete... And do hit in a morter shene; Bray hit a lyttle. 15. in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. 1. (1888) 220 Take the rootes of marche mallows... and brysse them a lytle in a mortre. 1599 *Ac. Bk. W. Way in Antiquary* XXXII. 243 One little brasse morter and ij pesteles. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. viii. 171 Then heat these together in a Mortar. 1681 *BRONN New Myst. Physick* Introd. 26 Take of good red Coral... make it into a gross Powder, in a Marble Mortar. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* i. (1767) 57 Make a force-meat with half a pound of veal [etc.], all beat fine together in a marble mortar. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 433 By bruising a piece of enamel in an agate or porcelain mortar to a coarse powder like sand.

Fig. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 44 Ac her sauce was... vn-sauourely grounde, In a morter, post-mortem of many hitter peyne. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou be togedere a fool in a morter... shal not ben take aweil fro hym his folie. 1535, 1610, 1664, 1855 [see *BRAY* v. 1 b]. 1664 M. W. *Marrage Broker* v. 1. This Pestle shall ne be peca'd in th' widows mortar. [*Cf.* It. *mortaro* (ad fin.) Florio.]

† b. As an instrument of punishment (see *quots.*).

11423 *Maldon (Essex) Court Rolls* (Bundle 14. no. 17), Uxor Johannis Morys est communis litigatrix et portabit mortarium. 1468 *Maldon (Essex) Liber B.* fol. 12 b. Alle maner of brethelde braulures... for ther braulung shall here the morter accordyng to the ooldest custom of this toun. 1572 in A. Clark *Shirburn Ball.* (1907) 47 [At Maldon, Essex.] To the sonne of Simon Sawyer for the ringinge of the bason borne before the surgeon wearinge the morter about his necke for haudry. 1637 in *Boys Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1789) 708 A woman carries a wooden mortar throughout the town, hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder... for abusing mrs mayores. 1789 *Boys ibid.* 789 The... wooden mortar for punishment of scolds.

† c. Proverb. To fly to Rome with a mortar on one's head: app. a legendary achievement of some famous wizard. *Obs.*

1600 *KEMP Nine Dales Wonder* Ep. Ded. Me thinks I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerish say) with a mortar on my head. a1605 *FLETCHER Fair Maid* iiii. v. ii. He did measure the starres with a false yard, and may now trauelle to Rome with a mortar on his head to see if he can recover his myny that way.

d. *transf.* (a) In early use, a literalism of translation; (b) later, applied to various mechanical appliances in which materials are pounded or ground.

(a) c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 113 A mortar [orig. *mortarium* = hole] filled is made about the tre. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 594 In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in morters, the mortar made of lime and sand... with a great wooden pestill. 1728 T. COOKE *tr. Hesiod, Wks. & Days* ii. 60 Provide a Mortar three Feet deep, and strong; And let the Pistil be three Cubits long.

(b) 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Reg. Gauger* ii. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 The Rags... are put into Troughs called Mortars, each Mortar having to it five Hammes. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1255 For grinding the tobacco leaves into snuff, conical mortars are employed. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Mortar*... the receptacle beneath the stamps in a stamp mill, in which the dies are placed, and into which the rock is fed to be crushed. 1902 *HALL & NEAL Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 77 In no ruin, so far discovered, have the ancient mortars, or crushing-stones, or even good quartz been discovered.

2. A bowl of wax or oil with a floating wick, and later a kind of thick candle, used esp. as a night-light. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1487, & oper lowelych lyst bat lemed ful fayre As many morteres of wax merked with oute. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 2045 For, by this mortar which that I see here, Knowe I ful wel that day is not far hence. c1490 *Bk. Curtes* 503 in *Babes Bk.* A mortar of wax... bat alle nyght breunes in bassyn clere, To saue þu chambrur on nyght for fyre. 1550 in *Archæologia* III. 156 Returning to the chaudiery all the remains of mortars, torches, quarries, prickets and sieves. a1603 in *Nichols Progr. O. Eliz.* II. 65 Quarries, Torchets, and Mortores. 1604 *Household Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchets, Torchets, Quarries. 1641 J. MURRELL *Cookery & Carving* 184 When your Soueraigne is in bed, draw the Curtaines, and see there be mortar or waxe of perchours ready. 1852 *Rock Cl. of*

Fathers III. viii. 89. c1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sci.* I. 93/2 The wicks of wax mortars and nightlights are made of flax.

3. *orig.* † *mortar-piece*: A short piece of ordnance with a large bore and with trunnions on its breech for throwing shells at high angles.

1588 *Voy. Osyp Napein A. Jenkins's Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They have also a great many of mortar pieces or potguns, out of which pieces they shoote wild fire. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 48 Hee stands there like a Morter-piece to blow vs. 1667 *PERRY Diary* 28 Apr. Stone-shot of thirty-six inches diameter, which they shot out of mortar-pieces. 1687 *EVELYN Diary* 16 Mar. Those... Engines called bombis, shot out of the Mortar-piece on Blackheath. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iii. xxii. They are two mortar-pieces for a siege next summer.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 For Morters, or such chambers are only used for triumphs, there is no use for them in this seruice. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2699/4, 8 Mortars, two of which are of 18 inches diameter. 1727-32 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Mortar-piece*, There are two kinds of mortars: the one hung or mounted on a carriage...; called pendent or hanging mortars: the other fixed on an immoveable base, called standing mortars. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1834) I. 112 Howitzers will not answer at Jemalabad; and I have therefore ordered there a thirteen and a ten inch mortar. 1858 *GREENER Gunner* 65 Mortars are intended for three purposes; firstly, to bombard a town, or injure the defenders' artillery; secondly, to fire or overthrow the works; thirdly, to break through the vaulted roofs of barracks and magazines. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 664 The number of men required is calculated for three reliefs... 15 per large mortar, and 9 per small mortar.

b. *transf.* Applied to contrivances for firing 'shells' in pyrotechnic displays and for throwing a life-line (*cf.* *life-mortar* s.v. *LIFE* sb. 17).

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 83 Of Artificial Fire-Works. To make the Mortar-Piece of Wood and Past-Bord. Provide a Wooden-Ruler of such height as you desire to make the Diameter of the Mortar. 1749 *Descr. Machine for the Fireworks*, 12 Mortars with Air Ballons. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* x. 203 Trials were made, by throwing a loaded Shell on shore, from a small mortar... To the Shell was attached a rope. 1829 *Mrs. O'RIE in Brightwell Life* (1854) 223 To... watch, lest any vessel should be in distress on the coast, that the mortar might be used. 1873 *Cornhill Mag.* XXVIII. 72 The rocket and mortar apparatus... has frequently done good service where a lifeboat would have been useless. 1878 T. KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 117 Shells are hollow paper globes, fired vertically, from mortars.

† 4. = MORTIER. Also *mortar cap. Obs.*

The sense can hardly be said to have really existed in Eng. Quot. 1604 is a mere literalism of translation, and the examples cited in recent Dicts. belong to 1 c. Davies *Suppl. Gloss.* erroneously places under this sense a passage from Fuller *Pisgah* (1650) iv. vi. 107, based on an obscure Talmudic text which (as translated by some scholars) describes the hypocritical Pharisee as 'hanging down his head like a pestle in a mortar'.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acaosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xvi. 467 In some parts (where) wear'd as it were little mortars (sp. *mortaretas*) or hattes. 1686 *CHARLIN Coronat. Solomon* 40 A flat Bonnet, somewhat like the Mortar Caps of the Presidents of the French Parliaments.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as (sense 1) *mortar-fashon'd adj.*, † *pestle*; (sense 1 d) *mortar-crushing*; (sense 2) *mortar-light*; (sense 3) *mortar-battery, -carriage, platform, -shell*; (sense 3 b) *mortar station*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4470/2 The *Mortar-Battery on the Counterscap... began to play. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1839) VI. 360 They have not yet broken ground... excepting to construct what I conceive to be a mortar battery. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 664/1 *Mortar-carriages. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 216 About two tons [of ore] treated by hand (*mortar-crushing) yielded 88000. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lycoperdon*, The *mortar-fashon'd lycoperdon. 1856 *Or's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 The best description of candle manufactured from wax is the *mortar-light, which is used either for night-watch or for heating dishes on the table. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 626 *Mortare pestile, mortarium, pila. 1876 *VOLTE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Platform*, *Mortar Platform, a platform similar to that used with siege guns, but of smaller dimensions. 1899 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* ii. 40 *Mortar shells have no wooden bottom attached. 1812 in G. W. Manby *Ess. Preserv. Shipwr. Persons* 32 Ships in danger of being wrecked on parts of the coast intermediate to the *mortar stations.

b. *Special comb.*: mortar-bed, (a) see BED sb. 12 a; (b) the bed on which the ore is crushed in a stamp-mill; mortar-block, the foundation-timber of a stamp-mill; mortar body, a paste used in the manufacture of porcelain mortars; † mortar-cap (see 4); mortar casemate (see *quot.*); mortar-hole, a hole in a rock used as a mortar in primitive ore-crushing; mortar-man *nonce-wd.*, an apothecary; † mortar-piece (see 3); mortar-press, the trough in which tobacco leaves are pressed before cutting; mortar vessel (see *quot.*); mortar ware, a very hard porcelain biscuit invented by Wedgwood and used by him in the manufacture of mortars.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Mortar*, The middle, is bent, to embrace the trunnions, and keep them fast in the mortar-bed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Mortar*, Land-Mortar-Beds, are made of very solid timber. 1811, 1816 [see BEN sb. 12 a]. 1874 *RAYMOND 6th Rep. Mines* 353 The mortar-heds constitute a series of inclined terraces... and the pulp passing through the screens of one battery is discharged immediately into the one next in front. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 429 Mortars are often fixed directly upon vertical *mortar-blocks. 1899 *Uaz*

Dict. Arts 1020 *Mortar body, is a paste composed of 6 parts of clay [etc.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 *Mortar casemates are vaulted chambers without a front wall employed... to secure the mortars of the fortresses from vertical fire. 1902 HALL & NEAL *Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 78 Shallow hollows on the rocks where the quartz powdered in the 'mortar'-holes was evidently reduced to the fineness required for washing. 1756 *Tolperry Hist.* 2 *Orphans* I. 17 Prithee follow thy one of thy lies, replied the 'mortar-man'. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damp [tobacco] leaves are laid in what is called a 'mortar-press'. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.*, 'Mortar-vessel, a class of gunboat for mounting sea-service mortars. 1865 *Jewitt Wedgwoods* x. 187 Josiah Wedgwood's inventions and discoveries... Basaltes, Jasper, bamboo and *mortar wares.

Mortar (mɔˈtɑː), sb.² Forms: 3-7 mortar, 5-ore, -yer, 6-are, 7-mortar. [ME. *mortier*, *mortier*, a. F. *mortier* (13th c. in Littré) = L. *mortārium*. Cf. MDu. *mortier*, *mortel* (Du. *mortel*), MHG. *mortel*, *mortel* (G. *mörtel*), from Latin or Fr. The L. *mortārium* in the sense 'product of trituration' (applied by Juvenal to drugs, and by Vitruvius to mortar) is commonly regarded as a transferred use of *mortuarius* MORTAR sb.¹, which was applied by extension to the trough in which mortar was mixed. It is possible, however, that the two senses of the Latin word are equally original, the suffix *-arium* being employed in two different functions.]

A material consisting of lime and sand mixed with water, which is used to make the joints between stones and bricks in building, and which, when set, binds them together into a solid mass. Also applied to materials of other composition used for the same purpose.

Various kinds are *gauged*, *hydraulic*, *pointing*, *pozzolana*, *trass*, *water mortar*, etc.; see the qualifying words.

The collostructions *stone and mortar*, *bricks and mortar*, are freq. used to denote the essential materials used in building; the latter phrase is also employed colloq. for 'houses' or 'house property' (sometimes attrib.).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 57/125 þu he ne mighte non oþur þu be churchre for to a-erre, he..bar mortar bar-to. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2246 þe wark þai raised. Wit tile and ter, wit-ten stan Oþer mortar was þer nan. 1340 *Yacob.* 116 Þe guode mortyer huer of me makeþ þe guode wallas sarzineys. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23504 The mortar Was not.. Stably among the stonnes laid. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII* c. 8 If the owner... doo not... with wallies of mortar and stone sufficiently inclose the same vacant ground. 1592 *Greene Upst. Courtier* F. 4 An so spoiles hee much good mortar and bricke. 1611 *Bible Exod.* i. 14 They made their ilues bitter, with hard bondage, in mortar and in bricke. a. 1745 *Swift Char. of Legion Club* 178 We must give them better Quarter, For their Ancestor trod Mortar. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 530 In making mortar, particular attention must be paid to the quality of the sand. 1836 N. PATTERSON *Mansie Garden* (1860) 29 The legal fence is one of stone and mortar. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxiii, Fragments of mortar... came dropping down. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard* *Exc.* 116 The plant must be sold, the brick and mortar walls demolished. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 9/3 Business... will be practically confined to small metropolitan brick and mortar investments.

b. *transf.* (See *quots.*)

c. 1440 *Promp. Para.* 344/2 Morter, for playsterynge... *Itinera.* 1573 *Baret Abr.* M. 435 Morter or clay mixed with straw, wherewith wallies are dawbed, *acuturnum*. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. ii. 7, I will tread this vnholied villaine into mortar, and dawbe the wall of a lokes with him. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 398 To keep mice from corn, make mortar of the froth of oyl mingled together with chaff... then plaster the walls of your garnery therewith. c. 1700 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 101 The mill... pounded the raggies to mortar for ye paper. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 339 *note*, That coarse red clay, called mortar, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore. 1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* II. iii. § 2235 The sorts of it [sc. plaster] are various; as for instance, white lime and hair mortar on bare walls. 1892 *Pitt-mortar* [see *Pitt* sb. 14].

† c. (a) Building, masonry; (b) fig. building operations. *Obs.*

1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* II. (1880) 59 No man, no mortar can his onset forcible hynder. 1665 *GERBIER Brief Disc.* 3 Those who say, That a wise man never ought to put his finger into Morter. 1798 W. HURTON *Life* 43, I... altered the plan... still, when put in execution, it cost more than 700l. Mortar is rather apt to corrode the pocket.

d. *fig.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIX. 321 And of his baptisme & blode þat he bledde... Rode He made a maner mortar & mercy it hyte. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* v. [1520] 43/1 The mortar of a werke that I have begun behoveth to be tempered with your blood. 1562 *Winger Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 14 The preceptis of it, spargeoint thaim with vntemperit mortar [cf. *Exod.* xxii. 29]. 1649 J. OWEN *Shaking Heaven & Earth* Wks. 185. VIII. 277 All that antichristian mortar wherewith from their first aboye they have been cemented. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 2 A trowel or two of biographic mortar. 1903 *Speaker* 21 Mar. 612/1 They regarded faith as the mortar which kept the bricks of society sticking together.

e. *attrib. and Comb.* as *mortar-built* adj., -engine, -joint, -like adj., -maker, -making, -mill, -tempering, †-treader, †-treading, -tub; mortar-bcd, the layer of mortar between courses of brickwork or masonry; mortar-liquid = GROUT; mortar-man *nonce-wd.*, a builder; mortar-wash, thin mortar.

1842 *Gwilt Archit.* § 1900 The propriety of the *mortar beds being as thin as possible. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 63 *Mortar-built stone edifices. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Mortar-engine, a machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar. 1878 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 40 A steep skewback being formed for their springings to... moderate the thickness of the *mortar-joint. 1704 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gardener* III. xx. (ed. 4) 89 Rainy weather being apt to reduce the Mould to a

*Mortar-like consistence. 1883 C. H. FAGGE *Syst. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 105 The calcified growth has a peculiar dull white chalky, or mortar-like appearance. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 78 The Antients filled up their Work with *Mortar-liquid. 1606 *Holvoeye Rider's Dict.*, A *mortar maker or dawber, *caementarius*. 1825 [see *mortar* *tub*]. 1596 S. FISCH in *Ducarel Hist. Craydon* (1783) App. 152 Nowe we take *mortar-making in hande. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears* Ch. lv. xvi. 513 While Ministers preach... with divided tongues... they are likely to produce no better successes... than those... mortar-men did, whose work deserved the nick-name of Babel. 1878 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Mortar mill. 1904 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 908/2 Poplar and St. Pancras both run fan-engines, clinker-crushers, and mortar-mills. 1898 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Mortar mill*, The *mortar-tempering machine. 1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234, I smelt the foule-fisted *Mortertreader. 1836 *SIDNEY Arcadia* IV. (1622) 427 Parting with his sword one of his legs from him, left him to make a roring lamentation that his *mortar-treading was marred for euer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 806 The Floor of the gallery where the mortar makers and smiths worked; shewing the situation of the *mortar tubs. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 889 They ought to be washed over with a brush, wet with *mortar-wash.

† **Mortar**, v. *1* *Obs. rare.* [f. MORTAR sb.¹] *intr.* To use a mortar (and pestle). Only in *Mortaring ppl. a.*

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* O 4, He may be such another craftie mortoring Druggier.

Mortar (mɔˈtɑː), v. *2* [f. MORTAR sb.²] *trans.* To plaster with mortar; to fix or join with mortar or a mortar-like substance.

1382 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden*, (1593) 6 They made their inclosure... with earth and stones mortered together. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 33 The Wall... was built of Bricke mortered with asphalt. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 When they come to mortar the rigge of an howse. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Hydriot.* iii. 12 We found the bones and ashes half mortered unto the sand and sides of the Urne. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frail. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 67 *note*, Bowls of broken china and pottery are mortared into the tombs. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 182 *note*, Every stone being fitted, mortared, and laid with studious accuracy.

b. *in fig. context.*
1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C 3, You are euer after his [sc. the Pope's] instruments, to build vp his spirituall Monarchy... and your selues must cement and mortar the wals with your blood. 1619 *Br. WILLIAMS Stern. Apparell* (1620) 8 This rotten house of ours, the which (were it not continually mortered and repaired with meat and drinke) [etc.]. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 292 Ye are living stones, ye must bee... firmly mortered upon the foundation of Christ.

Hence *Mortared ppl. a.*, plastered, cemented, or dandbed with mortar.

1382 *Wyclif Amos* vii. 7 A wall teerid, or mortered [1388 *plastrid*, *Vulg. murum litum*]. 1892 T. B. F. EMMONS *Epidemic Pneumonia at Scotter* 11 A catch-pit of mortared or unmortared brick. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730 Workers... are thus spared the mortification of intruding... mortared or sooty shoes... among the well-dressed passengers. 1905 *HOLMAN HUNT Pre-Raphael.* II. 276 The unlovely stone and mortared wall.

Mortar-board, [f. MORTAR sb.² + BOARD sb.]

1. A board for holding mortar: (a) see *quot.* 1876; (b) the small square board on which a brick-layer carries mortar; = *HAWK sb.*³

1896 *PAPWORTH in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 457 (art. *Building*) The mortar is placed on ledged boards about 3 feet square... and the bricks are strewn on the scaffold between the mortar boards. 1882 *Young Every Man his own Mech.* § 1141 The mortar-board... is held in the left hand by the builder below while pointing.

2. A popular name for the academic or college cap, which consists of a stiffened head-piece surrounded by a square of 'board', the whole being covered with black cloth.

1854 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* II. iii, 'I don't mind this ere mortar-board'... as he pointed to the academical cap.

† **Mortar-ian**, a. *Obs.* [f. MORTAR sb.¹ + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to a (druggist's) mortar.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* § 34. 12 The Schools in the Remedies of Diseases, both of simples and their mortarian labour of Compositions, have apply'd themselves [etc.].

Mortarie, *obs. (error.)* form of MORTUARY sb.

Mortarize, v. *1* *rare.* [f. MORTAR sb.¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To pound in a mortar (fig.).

1615 *Curry-Combe for a Cox-Combe* Contents, Lipsian Miracles mortarized.

Mortarize, v. *2* *rare.* [f. MORTAR sb.² + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to the consistency of mortar.

1852 *DICKINSON in Frail. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. l. 237 The wet clays were mortarized (to use a coined term).

Mortarless (mɔˈtɑːləs), a. [f. MORTAR sb.² + -LESS.] Without mortar.

1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 87 The Stones of Structures Mortarless. 1886 *Athenaeum* 31 July 152 The remains of mortarless stone churches. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Parish* 38 A... mortarless stone wall or dike.

Mortar-stone. Chiefly Sc. and north. *dial.* (-stone). [f. MORTAR sb.¹ Cf. MDu. *mortiersteen*.] A block of stone hollowed to form a mortar; *spec.* 'a stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks' (Jam.).

1480-2 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij morterstanez cum iij pillis lign. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 60 Mellheidit ligz ane mortar-stane. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 320 Item, in the kitchene... ane mortar-stane. 1666 *Invent.* in W. Hector *Select. Judic. Rec. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 304 Ane mortar-stone and ane mill yrtio. 1865 *Lun-*

BOCK *Prehist. Times* 249 The objects of stone found in the bone caves... are flakes... hammers, and mortar-stones.

Mortary (mɔˈtəri), a. [f. MORTAR sb.² + -Y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling mortar. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The mortary rubbish from old walls. 1845 *Frail. R. Agric. Soc.* V. ii. 432 A mortary loam, and a strong clay. 1876 *BRISTOW Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 435 Yellow tubercle not unfrequently undergoes retrogressive changes... first, into a mortary, and lastly, into a calcareous inert mass.

b. Having mortar obtrusively present. *rare.* 1855 *Housch. Words* XII. 194 We are a little mortary and limey at present, but we are getting on capitally. 1883 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 52 The room... is new and mortary.

Mortas(e), **mortays(e)**, *obs.* forms of MORTISE. **Mortauncer**, variant of MORT D'ANCESTOR.

† **Mortcharge**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *morte charge* 'dead load'.] = DEAD-WEIGHT I b.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 105 That is to say fra Scots men xx s. greit the mortcharge and xx s. greit the lycht guddis. 1553 *Ibid.* 184.

Mortelake: see MORTLAKE.

Mortcloth (mɔˈtklɒp), *Sc.* [f. MORT sb.¹ + CLOTH sb.]

1. A funeral pall.
(Used by Carlyle in the sense of: Funeral hangings.) 1511 *Acc. Lid. Treas. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 105, xvj elnis iij quartaris blak weluus to be ane mort claitb, to ly one King James the Secundis tumbie. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) l. 43 Having above his chist a rich mortcloth of black velvet. 1678 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* 826 It was reported that they were to use a white cloth above the mort-cloth [at a funeral in 1579]... Answer was returned, that the mort-cloth should be covered with black velvet. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 80 Certain dues for the proclamation of banns, the use of the mort-cloth... and other casualties. 18... *Hogg Tales & Sc.* (1837) II. 189 When I saw the mortclath drawn off the coffin. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. vi, The vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hucog round with black mortcloth.

2. Fees paid for the use of a pall.
1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XI. 452 The fund for their support arises from... the weekly collections... mortcloths, proclamation money [etc.]. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiv. 457 In 1762 the schoolmaster of Banff derived part of his salary from the town's bells and Mort Cloth.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*
1768 *Parish Rec. Leslie* in *Small Hist. U. P. Congreg.* (1904) I. 280 Mortcloth dues for Mr. James Clinie. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* vii. 83 Alexander Creze was mortcloth keeper.

Mort d'ancestor (mɔˈdɑːnsɛstər), *Old Law*. Also 6 *mortauncester*, *mort(d)ancestoe(u)r*, 7, 9 *mordancester*, (8 -or), 7 *mort d'ancester*, *mordauncester*. [a. AF. *mordancestre*, *mort d'ancestre* 'ancestor's death'.] The term applied to an assize brought by the right heir against one who wrongfully took possession of his inheritance on the death of his ancestor (see *Britton* III. vi.).

1523 *FITZGERB. Survey*, 13 The kyoges writ of assise of nouell disseisin or of assise of mortauncester. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 That no maner of persone... shall hereafter have sue or maintain any issue of Mortauncester [etc.]. 1543 *tr. Act 9 Hen. III.* c. 12 Assyses of newe disseisin, and of mordauncester. 1642 *tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* v. § 383. 1651 If Tenant in Taille of land hath issue and dyeth and a stranger abateh, and the issue in taylor bring an Assise of Mordauncester. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 27 § 36 No Writ... of Mort d'ancestor... shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. 1875 *DICKEY Real Prop.* II. § 9 The writ of assise of Mort d'Ancestor was perhaps instituted by the ordinance called the Assise of Northampton, A.D. 1176.

|| **Mort-de-chien**. *Obs.* [Fr.; lit. 'dog's death', but this is an etymologizing perversion of the Pg. *mordaxim* (morde'fich): see MORDISEHEN.] A name used by Europeans in India for cholera.

1780 *LUXEY in Sir J. F. Stephen Nuncomar & Impey* (1885) II. 239 *note*, I am once or twice a year subject to violent attacks of cholera morbus, here called the *mort de chien*, and to other disorders. 1813 J. JOHNSON *Infl. of Tropical Climate* (1815) 405 Mort de chien is nothing more than the highest degree of Cholera morbus.

|| **Mort diu**, *inf. Obs.* In 6 *mortdew*, *mordu*. [Fr. = 'God's death'.] An oath.

1593 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* C. *Mor du*, wert not the fruit within thy wombe... This wrathfull hand should strike thee to the hart. 1605 *Tyrral Chas.* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 292 *Mortdew* I'll be reveng'd, by heaven I will.

Mordore, *obs.* form of MORDORE.

† **Morteaulx**. *Obs.* [Error for *marteaulx*.] = MARTEL sb.¹ 2.

1472 in *Archæologia* (1836) XXVI. 277 The queene had there [in her chamber] her ladies playing at the *morteaulx*.

† **Mortechien**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 7 *mortiochein*, *morticheyne*, 8 *corruptly* *mord de chien*, 9 *morterschen*. [Of difficult etymology. Identical with the alleged F. *mort d'eschine* (lit. death of the spine), for which *Fitzherbert*: 1534 (*Husb.* § 119) quotes the proverb 'Mort de langue et de eschine sont mnladyes saunce medecine'. It is probable that *mort* here is a mistake for *morce*, running of the nose, glands (for which, or its dial. variant *mourze*, *Coigr* has erroneously *mourruet*). The notion that the morbid matter of glands came from the spine was generally held. The 16th c. Eng. name for the disease, *MOURNING of the chine* is prob. a corruption of the original form of the Fr. term. Fountainshall's *mord de chien* is pseudo-etymological (as if 'bite of dog').]

= GLANDERS.
1637 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 257 Anent horses that ar suspectit to haue the mortiechein. a. 1670 *SPALDING*

Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) II. 299 Seing the uther two hors regiments... was scatterid heir and thair, and mony deid in the morticheyne [ed. 1792 mortichien]. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decisions* I. 406 Aneit the horse infected with the mord de chien. 1786 *Dury Poems* 86 (Jam.) And now he's [sc. a horse] tane the mortersheen.

Mortegon, obs. f. MORTAGON. **Mortesse**, obs. f. MORTISE. **Mortelack**, obs. f. MORTLAKE. **Mortemale**, var. MORTMAL. **Mortereus**, obs. var. MORTRESS. **Mortersheen**, var. MORTSCHEN. **Mortes**(ce, -es(s)e, obs. f. MORTISE.

† **Mortesse**. Obs. App. error for MORTAR. 1614 *Inq. in Trans. Camb. & Westm. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 One mortesse with pestell.

Mortesse, ? error. var. MORTRESS.

Morteyes(e, obs. forms of MORTISE.

Mortfundit, Sc. pa. pple. of MORFOUND.

Mortgage (mɔˈrɡɪdʒ), sb. Forms: 4-7 mortgage, 6 mortgage, 6- mortgage. [A. OF. *mortgage* (13th c.) lit. 'dead pledge' (see MORT a. and GAGE sb.) : whence med.L. *mortuum vadum* and *mort(g)adium*.

For the explanation of the etymological meaning of the term current among 17th c. lawyers, see the following quot. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 205 It seemeth that the cause why it is called mortgage is, for that it is doubtful whether the Feoffor will pay at the day limited such summe or not, & if he doth not pay, then the Land which is put in pledge vpon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for euer, and so dead to him vpon condition, &c. And if he doth pay the money, then the pledge is dead as to the Tenant, &c.]

Law. The conveyance of real or personal property by a debtor (called the *mortgagor*) to a creditor (called the *mortgagee*) as security for a money debt, with the proviso that the property shall be reconveyed upon payment to the mortgagee of the sum secured within a certain period. Also applied to the deed by which the transaction is effected, the rights thereby conferred on the mortgagee, and the condition of being mortgaged.

*The general object of mortgage is to secure a money debt by making it a charge on land, so that, if the debt be not paid by a time agreed upon between the parties, the creditor may sell the land and pay himself out of the proceeds (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 147e That all Maners, Londres [etc.], of which any persons... were seased, or had any astate, title, or possession... in any manner mortgage, 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 37 Mortgages of landes tenementes or hereditamentes made or had after the saidde feast of Saint John Baptist, a 1634 *RANOLPH MSS. Looking Gl.* u. iv. A gibberly heir With all his landes melted into a mortgage. 1642 *CHAS. I* Sp. Wks. 1662 I. 412, I will expose all My Land to Sale or Mortgage. 1663 *COWLEY Coffer Coleman St.* v. i. I have some Hold now upon my Estate again; (tho' she) I confess, he a Clog upon it worse than a Mortgage. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 In like Manner as Trustees or Mortgagees of full Age are compellable to convey or assign their Trust Estates or Mortgages. 1728 *Young Love Fame* vi. (1757) 149 His lordship's rent-roll is exceeding great—But mortgages will sap the best estate. 1828 *R. PETERS Cases Supreme Ct. U. S. I.* 441 In discussions in Courts of Equity, a mortgage is sometimes called a lien for a debt. 1866 *W. R. FISHER Law Mortgage* 3 The Welsh mortgage, by which the estate is conveyed absolutely to the creditor, without condition; the rents and profits being enjoyed by him in lieu of interest. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* l. 2 Mortgages were paid off the property with his wife's money. 1872 *W. V. BARRY Forms & Prec. Convey.* 31 A mortgage is made by the same form of assurance as a conveyance, and contains somewhat similar recitals. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 84 They can borrow money by the mortgage of the buildings and machinery belonging to the company.

b. Phrases. † *In mortgage*: mortgaged. † *To lay in or to mortgage*, † *set to mortgage*: to mortgage. † *To lend on mortgage*: to advance (money) on the security of property, esp. houses or land. [1390: see c.] 1430 *LYNG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My purse and I be callid to the lure, Of indigence oure stuff leyde in mortgage. 1448 *MARG. PASTON in Paston Lett.* (1897) I. 60 That he wyl sett hys gode to mortgage to Heydon. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 And wherthir it [sc. the land] be in any mortgage. 1530 *TINOCLE Pract. Prel.* F viij b. Then to do the kinge seruyce the lordes sell or laye their lordes to mortgage. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 77 b. As a man may make a feoffment in fee in Mortgage, so may a man make a gyft of the tayle in Mortgage. c. 1555 *Office Alien. in Bacon's Wks.* (1730) III. 550 Sometime the land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. 1749 *State Trials*, Raleigh (1749) I. 1209 I knew her own Subject... would not lend her Majesty Money, without Lands in Mortgage. 1844 *tr. WILLIAMS Real Prop.* iv. (1843) 235 The larger proportion of the lands in this kingdom is at present in mortgage. 1849 *LYELL and Visit U. S. II.* 62 Those to whom portions of the borrowed money were lent on mortgage. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Life Miss Mifflid* III. vi. 88 The debts [were] paid, and the residue [of the money] placed out on mortgage.

c. fig. (Cf. MORTGAGE v. b.) 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 234 In marriage His trouthe plight lith in mortgage. e. 1430 *LYNG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Of eche thyng [he] mortheth [he] thrit lith to mortgage. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture v.* iii. I know not... how to redeem This mortgage of her manners. 1633 *MARMION Autiquary* iv. i. If I plye not so, to make all his Then you shall take the mortgage of my wit. 1834 *T. HOCKIN God's Decrees* 363 Men... suffer themselves... to be, ensnared into unhappy contracts and mortgages of themselves. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t. Ser.* ii. vi. (1869) 128 They will purchase the hollow

happiness of the next five minutes, by a mortgage on the independence and comfort of years. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Ser. II.* Intro. d. Poems (1890) II. 199 A man speaking to me once of a very rocky clearing said, 'Stone's got a pretty heavy mortgage on that land.'

† *d. transf.* A pledge. Obs. rare—1.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xvi. § 11. 99 b. If it be found, that the dogge that was so delivered to be kept, was a pledge, or a mortgage for money.

e. attrib., as mortgage bond, debt, deed, † man, money, security, term.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mortgage-bond, a bond secured by a mortgage. 1899 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 422f The mortgagee may, by express declaration, convert the *mortgage debt into land. 1858 *Crausie Digest* (ed. 2) II. 153 That the second *mortgage deed, comprising all the mortgaged premises, put it in the power of the mortgagee... to [etc.]. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580f The ordinary form of a mortgage-deed resembles an absolute conveyance. 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1869) IV. 50 The said committee... there heard the claims and pretended titles of those gentlemen, called the *mortgage men. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XLII. 367f With condition to be void on repayment of the *mortgage-money. 1858 *Ld. Sr. LEONARDS Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Unless the mortgagor will pay off the mortgage-money at a short day. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580f Trustees are entitled to invest their funds there [sc. in Scotland] in *mortgage security. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 130 The question was whether a *mortgage term passed with copyholds, under a devise of all that his (testator's) estate in Bassey, to M. B. and her heirs.

Mortgage (mɔˈrɡɪdʒ), v. Also 6-7 mortgage. [a. obs. f. *mort(g)ager*, or f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make over (property, esp. houses or land) as security for a money debt, on condition that if the debt is discharged the grant shall be void.

In early use, chiefly in pa. pple.

1530 *PATISGR.* 640f He hath nat solde his lande out ryght, he hath mortgaged it for more than it is worth. 1536 *LAYTON in Lett. Suppl.* Monasteries (Camden) 93 The howse is in dett gretly, the landes solde and morgagede, the fermes lett owte. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good E 3.* This day... a Gallants bound To pay 400. Crownes to free his Landes Fast morgag'de to mee. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 90 [He] Does like an unthrif mortgagor his Estate Before it falls into his Hand. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* v. 19. 361 Lannoy, by mortgaging the revenues of Naples, procured some money. 1827 *WHEATON Cases Supreme Ct. U. S. I.* 396 If the debtor has made a bona fide conveyance of his estate to a third person, or has mortgaged it to secure a debt. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580f In Scotland there is no such practice as mortgaging lands with banks by merely depositing the title-deeds. 1875 *MISS BRADDOON Strange World* I. iv. 64 The Bellingham estate was mortgaged up to the hilt when he inherited it. *absol.* 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* (1824) 270 If he wishes to mortgage, he falls the value of his land. 1819 *Stat. Realm* VI. 405 *morg.* Persons having mortgaged and mortgaging again without Notice to the Second... Mortgagee.

b. fig. To pledge; to make liable; esp. to establish a claim in advance upon (an income or the like); hence *pass.* to be attached or pledged (to something) in advance.

1588 *J. UDALL Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 3 Haul you mortgaged the salvation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruiting of your pompe and pleasure? 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. b. v.* 46 Mortgaging their lives to Covetise. c. 1600 *SATUR. SONN.* xxxvii. And I my selfe am morg'd to thy will. 1651 *BURGE New Disp.* p. 200 Morgaged, and benighted to eternal dullness. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 When Suitors of no Consideration will have Confidence enough to press upon their Superiors, those in Power... are mortgaged into Promises out of their Impatience of Impotunity. a. 1732 *GAY Mad-dog Poems* (1737) II. 67 Gaming succeeds; if fortune crosses, Then virtue's mortgag'd for her losses. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Conf. Drunkard*, To mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* ut. i. His income was already deeply mortgaged. 1838 *EMERSON Lit. Ethics* (1875) II. 207 The new man must feel that he has not come into the world mortgaged to the opioions and usages of Europe. 1873 *MISS BRADDOON Str. & Pilgr.* II. ii. 164 Every man's autumn is mortgaged before the spring is over. 1887 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. x. 123 What little energy I possess is mortgaged to quite other occupations.

Hence *Mortgaging* *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 543 As for Mortgaging, or Pawning, it will little mend the matter. 1768 *HUME Ess.* *Publ. Credit* 208 The abuses of mortgaging are more certain and inevitable. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 713 Large capitalist houses have continually taken over numbers of farms left by the mortgaging farmers.

Mortgageable (mɔˈrɡɪdʒəbəl), a. [f. MORTGAGE + -ABLE.] Capable of being mortgaged.

1862 *T. A. TROTTER Marietta* l. ii. 36 Value of a mortgageable house. 1888 *UNION Rev.* Nov. 424 There were mortgageable debts to dealers in curiosities [etc.].

Mortgaged (mɔˈrɡɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTGAGE v. + -ED.] Of land, etc.: Having a mortgage on it; made over as a security for a debt. Also said of debts.

1614 *BAUM & FL. Wit at Sea. Weap.* 1. To redeem mortgag'd Land. 1718 *Free-Thinker* No. 42. 307 He will redeem his mortgaged Estate at any Price. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* 173 That in mortgaged or trust estates, the person in possession... shall have the vote. 1863 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 172 Peasant proprietors are often heavily burdened with mortgaged debts. 1890 *KIRKING Debarim. Dicties.* etc. *Masque of Plenty*, His speech is of mortgaged bedding. On his kine he borrows yet.

fig. 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean.* Ex. 32 Moses Law... taught Israel to expect that one... should redeem for him mortgaged heaven. 1667 *Decay Chr.* Picty vi. 136 Let men consider themselves... as ensnared in that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devils possession, and contrive how they may... disentangle their Mortgag'd Souls.

Mortgagee (mɔˈrɡɪdʒi). [f. MORTGAGE v. + -EE.] The person to whom property is mortgaged; one who lends money on mortgage.

1584 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 439 Yt... shalbe lawfull to and for the mortgagee to challenge the morgagor for the resydue. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 207 The Mortgagee or his heire agreeing therunto may re-enter into the land. 1648 *Art. Peace xxvi.* in *Milton's Wks.* 1851 II. 329 Where Entry hath been made by the Mortgagees against Law... and detained wrongfully by them without giving any satisfaction to the Mortgagees. 1708 *See MORTGAGE sb.* 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 147 A testator, who was a mortgagee in fee. 1831 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Civil Disab.* *Jeus.* If we were to say that a Jew mortgagor would not foreclose because [etc.]. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 90 The mortgagee or lender of the money then becomes part-owner of the land and capital.

Mortgager (mɔˈrɡɪdʒə). [f. MORTGAGE v. + -ER.] = MORTGAGOR.

1638 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1681) II. 94 So as the mortgager is upon the point the proprietary still. 1648 *[see prec.]* 1602 *Act 4 Will. & Mar.* c. 16 The Mortgagor or Mortgagees of the said Lands and Tenements. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 169 Those are to answer the debt who neither were lenders or borrowers, mortgagors or mortgagees. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 421f After the mortgage is made, the mortgagor cannot make a lease of the lands without the mortgagee's consent. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 848f In equity the mortgagee remains the real owner, and the mortgagee is merely an encumbrancer.

Mortgagor (mɔˈrɡɪdʒə), *Law*. Also 6-7 mortgagor, 9 mortgagor. [f. MORTGAGE + -OR.]

An attempt has been made in some Dicts. to rectify the anomalous spelling *mortgagor*, in which g before o is pronounced (dg), by the insertion of e; but the form *mortgagor* is not recorded in actual use. (Cf., however, *obligor*, s.v. *OBLIGOR*.)

A person who mortgages or makes over property as a security for debt.

1584 *[see MORTGAGE]* 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 206 The Executors or Administrators of the Morgagor. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 By the Direction of the Custary que Trust or Morgagor. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 157 That the mortgagee shall re-convey the estate to the mortgagor. 1861 *Law Trnl. Repts.* XXX. (Com. Pl.) 180 Sold... to pay the debts of the mortgagor. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* v. (1876) 251 A mortgagor, after default in payment of the mortgage debt, cannot make a valid lease of the lands without the concurrence of the mortgagee. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* II. x. Jacob... bargained to be made Morgagor.

Morth: see MURTH.

Morther: see MAUTHER, MURDER.

Mortice: see MORTISE.

Mortiechein, variant of MORTECHIEEN.

Mortiel, obs. form of MORTAL.

|| **Mortier** (mortye). [Fr. (Cf. MORTAR sb. 1. 4.)]

A cap formerly worn by high officials of France.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Mortier*, a badge or ensign of dignity, borne by the chancellors, and great presidents, of the parliaments of Paris. 1820 *RANKEN Hist. France* VIII. i. ii. 28 The first president... His cap, or mortier... was ornamented with a double round of gold lace. 1839 *JAMES Darnley xxxix.* The star and collar of St. Michael, with the velvet mortier and short white plume.

† **Mortifer**. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *mortifer*, mors death + -fer bearing.] A bringer of death. 1667 *[see NOCTIFER]*.

Mortiferous (mɔˈtɪfərəs), a. Now rare. [f. L. *mortifer*, -fer-us: see MORT sb. 1 and -FEROUS; Cf. F. *mortifère*.] Bringing or producing death; death-dealing, deadly.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 20 The perelous poysson, mortiferous melancolie... In that distres hee done him for to de. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Gods* VI. x. 240 Bunt up by this mortiferous Fever. 1699 *EVERARD Acclaris* 74 The Cicuta... whatever it is in any other Country is certainly Mortiferous in ours. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vii. vi. (1850) 555 Many of them... were a fair mark for the mortiferous bullets. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr.* in *Frnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 40 That fevers are in these regions the natural expression of mortiferous influences generally. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 109 If such a 'mortiferous' action really exists, perhaps it could be checked chemically.

b. *transf.* Bringing spiritual death. 1542 *Becon Christmas Bang.* iii. F iij, In the body of him, which without any carnall entysement & mortiferous delatation was conceyued. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundam.* viii. 73 While we make no distinction of sins, and deem every invincible infirmity... to be as dangerous and mortiferous as the most wilful act. 1844 *S. R. MAITLAND Dark Ages* 117 (tr. Eligius) Whenever you sin, do not wait in mortaliferous security until your wounds putrefy. 1857 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 198 Every erroneous doctrine... is only the repetition of an earlier error... the venom enfeebled or more mortiferous.

Hence **Mortiferously** *adv.*, in a mortiferous or deadly manner; **Mortiferousness**, *deadliness*.

1685 *H. MORE Paraphr. Prophet* xlii. 364 That was not the healing of the Beast, but the mortiferously wounding the Dragon. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 21 The pure mortiferousness of this mind, capable neither of patience, fidelity, grace, or wit.

Mortific (mɔˈtɪfɪk), a. rare. [ad. eccl.L. *mortific-us*: see MORT sb. 1 and -FIC.] Death-producing; deadly. So **Mortificial** a.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 100 Mortific distempers and maladies. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* II. i. 97 That Medicament must be given... which... will free from such a mortificall cause. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Mortificall*. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 115 With such rapidity did the mortific matter attack his system, that he became a corpse.

† **Mortificate**, *ppl. a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. mortificā-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *mortificāre* to *MORTIFY*; see *-ATE*.] *a. adj.* Killed. *b. sb.* ? One who is mortified or dead to the world.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* l. xx. in *Asbm.* (1652) 134 Our Tode of the Erth which etyth hys fyll: Sum name hys by which it ys mortifycat. The spyrt of the Erth with venome intoxycate. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 67 No Prince or prelate living can escape their [the Jesuits'] tongs, . . . untill these mortificats have their wils.

Mortification (*mɔrtɪfɪkəˈʃən*). [*a. F. mortification* (14th c.), or ad. eccl. *L. mortificationem*, n. of action *f. mortificāre* to *MORTIFY*.]

1. In religious use: The action of mortifying the flesh or its lusts: the subjection of one's appetites and passions by the practice of austere living, esp. by the self-infliction of bodily pain or discomfort. *a. in phr. mortification of the body, of sin, etc.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 7 1066 This hisluf regne mow men purchase by pouerte espirituel. the lyf by deth and mortification of synne. 1428 LYDA *De Cui. Pilgr.* 10010 Mortifycacioun off the body. 1426 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Goostly exercyse, or mortifycacioun of the senses. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 10024 The mortification of the fleshy woorkes. c 1535 NISBET *Profr. Romans* (S.T.S.) 111. 342 Thann exhortis he to gude werkis, and vnto cōtynewall mortificaciounn of fleische. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 219 Mortification of our lusts and passions, though, . . . it have something in it that is troublesome, yet [etc.]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* v. viii. 483 The Foundation of the Spirit in us. 1780 BENTHAM *Introd. Princ. Morals* ii. § 8 (1789) 10 Saints who, for the good of their souls, and the mortification of their bodies, have voluntarily yielded themselves a prey to vermin. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* II. xvii. 221 Self-denial, mortification of life, hearing our cross, are especially insisted on by Christ.

b. simply, without qualification.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* v. ii. 562 But we in this disputation of ours, will vse Repentance for a converting or turning to the Lord. . . for mortification, and the beginning to leade a newe life. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 101 It is Lent: a time of Mortification. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. lxiii. 8 Give not over the practice of Mortification untill you feel your hearts part asunder in your bosoms. 1709 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Wortley* lx. 99, I must content myself with reckoning it of the mortifications proper to this devout time [Ash Wednesday]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Diuenus* iii. v. Ye eat and swill and sleep. . . while we are wasting in mortification. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* l. 109 A Bramin. . . after having passed through a period of solitude and mortification as an anchorite. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sac. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 201 He destroyed his health by his austerities and mortifications.

2. *Path.* The death of a part of the body while the rest is living; gangrene, necrosis.

1555 BONNER *Honillies* 69 Mortification, putrefaction, and other suche lyke thynges. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/3 There ensueth a Gangraena or mortification. 1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentilis* iii. 122 A gangrene properly signifies the mortification of some carnosse part by reason of an inflammation. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping, . . . is certainly the way to prevent mortification. 1779-81 JONSSON *L. P.* *Dryden* Wks. II. 358 He died . . . of a mortification in his leg. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 3 In parts of inferior vascularity, like tendons, fasciae, &c. inflammation readily occasions mortification. 1878 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 35 Mortification of any part of the body signifies its death.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 540 A seuerall kind of blasting or mortification there is besides in vines. . . which is called Roratio.

† 3. Deadening or destruction of vital or active qualities; devitalization. In 17-18th c. often applied to the state of torpor and insensibility preceding death. *Obs.*

1542 BOROE *Dytary* ii. (1870) 235 Mortification of the vityall, and anymial, and spyrtyuall powers. 1596 NORDEN *Prepar. Spec. Brit.* II. 1 There seemeth a mortification of the needles vertue, which staggereth vncertainly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 25 Inchoate mortifications lessening the horroir of (that must be done) Dying. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 259 The Mortification of some old, and quickening of some contrary Principle, in a spiritual Sense. 1734 ARBUUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 367 A sudden Remission of the Pain, with cold Sweats [etc.], . . . are Signs of a Mortification and approaching Death. 1770 GRAV *Let. to Nichols* 25 Nov. (1843) 115 If a mortification does not come to release her, [she] may lie in this agony for months.

† 4. *Old Chem.* Alteration of the form of metals, etc.; destruction or neutralization of the active qualities of chemical substances. Cf. *MORTIFY* 6. 1605 TIMME *Querist* i. ii. 44 The sole elements, separated from those three beginnings doe bring nothing but impurities, corruption, and mortification. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. Sub. And when comes Viuification? *Fac.* After Mortification. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Mortification*, . . . that by which Mixts are as it were destroyed, and lose the vertues of their first nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of reuivification. 1706 — (ed. Kersey).

5. *Scots Law.* The act of disposing of property for religious, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. Also, property given for such purposes. (Cf. *MORTMAIN*.)

1498 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 81 note, We have gevin and perpetuall mortifyt to the cathedrale kirk of Orkna, . . . the . . . ile of Burra. . . as our charter of gift and mortification. . . mar fullip porpurtis. 1652 Z. Boyo in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 25/1 Reservand furth of this mortificatione . . . the sowme of ane thousand pounds. 1685 in *Buckleuch MSS.* (15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. viii) 119 Thomas Moodie's mortification for building a kirk in Edinburgh. 1700 *Law Council of Trade* (1751) 11 All gifts, charities,

and mortifications already given, or to be given, and appropriated to the poor. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 362 Mortifications for the poor are £650 Scots. 1858 RAMSAY *Hospit.* (ed. 2) 58 One of the bailies died and left it [sc. a hospital] 10,000 pounds, which was really a great mortification. 1863 A. H. CHARTERIS *Life J. Robertson* ii. 22 A deed of mortification.

6. The feeling of humiliation caused by a disappointment, a reuff or slight, or an untoward accident; the sense of disappointment or vexation. Also, an instance of this; a cause or source of such humiliation.

1645 EVELYN *Diary June*, Which . . . frustrated my designe, to my very greate mortification. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. 285 It is one of the most vexatious Mortifications perhaps, of . . . a Studios Mans Life to have his Thoughts disorder'd, by the Impertunity of a Tedious . . . Visit. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ii. 21 We had the mortification to be forty days in our passage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 73 Let them spare us . . . the mortification of being assisted and de-luded like children. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii. 31 A blush of shame and exceeding mortification.

7. *attrib.*: mortification root, marsh mallow, *Malva officinalis*.

1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. U. S. & Canada*.

† **Mortificative**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [*a. OF. mortificatif*, ad. med. *L. *mortificativus* (see *MORTIFY* and *-ATIVE*).] ? That adverbs pain.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 12 Another clister þat is clepyd mortificatyf.

Mortified (*mɔrtɪfaɪd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. MORTIFY* v. + *-ED*.]

1. In religious use, of persons, their actions or occupations: Dead to sin or the world; having the appetites and passions in subjection; ascetic. *Now rare.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 How euery mortified soule, sholde resort to y^e arke of clere consyence & there counseyse with god. 1579 TONSON *Cabins* *Serm.* *Timm.* 483/2 Ho, thou art of the companie of hypocrites, thou art mortified. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 28. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. l. 4 Such a mortified and perilous Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. 1651 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 166 He became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire. 1656 EART. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. lxiii. (1674) 79 That laudable zeal of Reputation, which is most intense in even the most mortified Veruosi. a 1668 LASSETS *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 19 They content themselves to go bare foot, and teach only the lower Schools, and first rudiments; . . . A strange mortified trade. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. *Præl. Instr.* (1707) 436 St. James the Great and St. John were very eminent for a mortified Life. 1720 STAPPE *Stow's Surv.* 174 A long Beard, Eyes sunk, and an old mortified Face. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv. iv. Poet. Wks. VII. 170 To carnal wishes would it turn The mortified intent? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. iii. 120 An abstemious and mortified life.

† *b. Mortified to* (rarely of): dead to (the world or its pleasures); hence occas. = insensible to. *Obs.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* ix. § 8, I fear there are few so mortified to wealth, as to id upon the score of self-denial. 1660 INGELIO *Beniv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 89 He is mortified to all sense of Ingenious Principles. 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 90 An hardy and labouring clergy, that is mortified to an horse, and all such pampering vanities. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Reputation (to the vanity of an affectation whereof I desire to be wholly mortified). 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-keeper's Pocket-Bk.* Pref. There are but few Philosophers. . . who are so. . . mortified to the world as to prefer a dish of Roots. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. You are mortified to all the pomps and vanities of the world.

† *c.* In popular use: Ahemstomous. *Obs.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Oct. I observing Mr. Povy's being mightily mortified in his eating.

† 2. Dead, slain. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 17 If any man will raise them from the graue, who will beleue their mortified Ghosts? 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 270 Having ended his speech, he shewed unto them the grisly mortified heads. 1625 FLETCHER & SHURLEY *Night Walker* ii, My young Mistress, that is mortified.

† 3. Deadened; numbed; insensible. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C.* ii. i. 324 Thou like an Exorcist, hast coniu'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1605 — *Lear* ii. iii. 15 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices, Strike in their num'd and mortified Armes, Pins, Wooden-prickses, Nayles.

4. Affected by gangrene or necrosis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33b, It is necessary that the vivificent parte expelle from it the mortified. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* l. i. (1677) 23 A mortified Limb or Member. 1695 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 52 His Arm was but little swell'd and not at all mortified. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 196 He cut off a great deal of mortified flesh. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 534, I found the fingers and thumb exhibiting a mortified appearance. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 656 The mortified parts. . . are cast off.

† *b. transf.* Of plants: Decayed. *Obs.*

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat.* *Roots* ii. (1682) 83 Divers of the Succiferous Vessels. lying next the Soil, usually more or less mortified.

† 5. Of meat: see *MORTIFY* v. 6. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 133 The French alone delight in mortified meates. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoing*, *Husb.* 38 Palates, accustomed to the Goit of . . . mortify'd Venison.

6. *Scots Law.* (See *MORTIFY* v. 5.)

1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 The aforesaid mortified sowmes. 1823 CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict.* *Scot.* II. s.v. *Hodgum*, £400 . . . arising from two mortified sums.

7. Humiliated deeply; vexed, chagrined.

1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlv. 29 As I prefer

English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 They came home to the rest mortified, wet, and almost famished. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* ii. iii. 54 They were mortified at finding the house shut. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. xii, The mortified pride of affection. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* xlv. 343 Base greed and mortified ambition moved him to betray his master.

Hence **Mortifiedly** *adv.*, **Mortifiedness**.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 lf. .a young Student sets not a grave face on it, or seems not mortifiedly religious. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Ch. Growth* 122 So much mortifiednesse, so much constancie. 1832 T. SCOTT *Comm.* 2 *Kings* i. 8 In this manner he showed his mortifiedness to the world. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 238 Whereunto Sir Thomas replied mortifiedly.

Mortifier (*mɔrtɪfaɪə*), [*f. MORTIFY* v. + *-ER*.]

One who or that which mortifies. † *a.* One who practises mortification; an ascetic (*obs.*). *b.* One who or a thing which causes mortification (in various senses). *c.* *Scots Law* (see *MORTIFY* v. 5).

a. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* l. Disc. ii. 76 The Sarcabates. . . were stricter mortifiers than the religious in families and Colleges. 1756 W. DOOO *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 The daily fast of great mortifiers.

b. 1658 PYTMAN & BATT *Truth Vind.* 5 None can know him a Justifier, but who know him a Sanctifier and a Mortifier. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 6 The Love of Business and Money is the greatest Mortifier of immoderate Desires imaginable. 1801 LAMB *John Woodvil* iii, I want. . . Some strokes of the old mortifier Calamity, To take these swellings down. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Mortified Man* III. iv. 104 How sweet it is when a fallen man can thus mortify his intended mortifiers!

c. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 Quibh by the will of the mortifiers comes not to be payable untill [etc.]. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 222 A preference is to be given to the mortifier's relatives.

Mortify (*mɔrtɪfaɪ*), *v.* Also 5-7 *mortefy*, 6-7 *mortify*. [*a. F. mortifier*, ad. *L. mortificāre*, *f. mortif.*, *mors* *MORT* *sb.* 1: see *-FY*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of life; to kill, put to death. (In first quot. *absol.*) Also, to make as if dead; to render insensible. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* ii. 6 The Lord mortifeth, and quykenth. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 688 Thogh men sowen seed Of vertu in a yong man, it is deed As blyue, his rebel goost it mortifeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 67 b/r, His herte was mortefeyd wythin hym, and he was deed lyke a stone. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Qii b, It is. . . a swoynung, that incōtēntly mortifeth all the members. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caprimulgi*, Birds. . . that in the night sucke goates and mortifie their vdders. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xxviii. 176 It were better to writ with and mortifie their cods altogether with pincers, then to geld them all at once. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 153 Thou . . . hast well neere my senses mortified. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* ix. (1670) 53 If of the principal Stem so left, the frost mortifie any part. 1688 *Persec. Piedmont* 33 These Ruffians mortified her little Daughter about seven months old before her face. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. ii. (1732) 415 Their seeds . . . will . . . be mortified and destroyed.

† *b.* To bruise. [*Cf. OF.*] *Obs.*

1609 ROWLANDS *Crew of Kind Ghosts* 17, I set a little stoole, And over that, downe comes my reeling foole. . . I am sure it mortified his shins.

† *c. intr.* for *pass.* To lose vitality. *Obs.*

1701 STEELE *Fueral* ii. (1702) 42 To see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same languor, . . . that once was Charming in her. . . To see, I say, her Mortify that u'd lo Kill—ha ha ha! 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 9 Their Roots are very apt to mortifie or harden and wither by the wind.

† 2. *trans.* To kill (in *transf.* and *fig.* senses); to destroy the vitality, vigour, or activity of; to neutralize the effect or value of; to deaden (pain); to dull (colour), etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 7 159 The gode werkis, that he dide, been all mortified. . . by the ofte sinning. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (1894) 96 If þat þou dreddest whether þat it be symple vlcus or a canker, begynne to mortifie it with sum manner of poudre. 1489 CAXTON *Fyetes* of ii. viii. 183 Yf cas he that goo hys waye so he mortifyeth his lyue . . . for seruyce ought not to have noo hyre tyll that hit be compassshed. 1553 BRENCE *Q. Curtius* Diii, His face waxed pale, and the lively heate was mortified in all parties of his body. 1555 EOWEN *Decades* (Arb.) 113 An herbe which quencheth and mortifieth the violent poyson of the herbe. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tambur.* iii. ii. 3 My mothers death hath mortified my mind, And sorrow stops the passage of my speech. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 26 His wilfulness, mortified in him, Seem'd to dye too. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* l. xii. 6 With other signs of private interest, enough to mortifie the most lively Faith. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Murr.* (1756) 112 The knowledge of future evils mortifies present felicitities. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. vi. 373 He must take care at least so to mortify his Colours, that these plain poore Men may not appear, . . . adorned d like so many Lords.

b. Irish Gram. (See *quot.*)

1843 NELSON *Introd. Irish Lang.* 5 B, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, are called mutabile, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, i. e. change or lose their sound, by the addition of *h*.

† 3. *Old Chem.* (See *quot.* 1704.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 573 This quik-silver wol I mortifye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Take also a iiii quantite of Mercurie [?] & mortifie it with fastynge spoull. 1558 WAROE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 101 b, It will be good . . . for to mortifie other Quick Sylver. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 257 Clodius. . . to know what tasi pearles had, mortified them in vinegre, and drunke them up. 1657 STANLEY *Helmont's Vind.* 315 The sharpness of the salt is totally mortified. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 631/2 This Salt is . . . used in opening and purging Medicines to mortifie the Acids, which excite Fermentations in our Bodies. 1704

J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Mortifie*. The Chymists say a thing is Mortify'd when its outward Form is altered or destroyed, as particularly when Mercury, or any other Metal is dissolved in an Acid Menstruum. Sometimes they say also, that Spirits are Mortified, when they are mix'd with such things as destroy their strength, and hinder their Operation.

4. To bring into subjection (the body, its appetites and passions) by the practice of self-denial, abstinence, or bodily discipline.

c1422 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3665 Tban oghte vs cristen men pat vice fleeme, And swiche lustes in vs mortifie, c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xi. 11 Pei studied to mortifie himself in all wisdes for erpely desires. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 He that wol the lif of his saule lete hym mortifie hit & yeue it payne in this world. 1526 TINOALE *Rom.* viii. 13 But if ye mortifie the dedes off the body by the helpe off the sprete ye shall live. — Col. iii. 5 Mortifie therefore youre members which are on the irth, fornication [etc.]. c1535 NISBET *Prot. Romans* (S.T.S.) III. 340 Quhillk spret..subdewis, ande mortifyis the fleiss. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. §. 6. 110 Give me strength to subdue my passions, to mortifie my inordinations. *1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 176 Mortify Your flesh..with scourges and with thorns. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv. Can she not mortify these base affections? 1864 W. V. STORV *Roba di R.* (ed. 3) III. 39 They really mortify the flesh by penance, fasting, and wretched fare.

†b. To render 'dead' to the world and the flesh. Cf. *MORTIFIED* 1. Obs.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Bh.* I am not mortified to beare distress. 1567 Dic. *Norfolk* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. 501, I am too well mortified to care for slanderous reports. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. [§386] rrr b. Your philosophie perchaunce bath so mortified you, that you can promise your selfe the constancie of that Philosopher whome a woman tooke for an image.

†c. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise mortification; to be an ascetic. Obs.

1568 H. B. tr. *Peter Mart. On Rom.* 203 To mortify is nothing els, but for a man to be violent against himselfe, and to withstand and resist wicked lustes. 1709 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1722) 147 What can be a more wretched sight, than to see a Man mortify without Religion? 1724 YOUNG *Mh. Th.* ix. 2389 They mortify, they starve, on wealth, fame, power. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxxii. 223 She retired to Shirley-manoir to mortify, after so rich a regale. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* i. 164 If you will mortify with me to-night upon toasted cheese and ale. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 327 Imagine him mortifying with his barrel of oysters in dreary solitude. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* 11. *Nell Cool*, And a Warden-pie's a dainty dish to mortify withal.

5. *trans.* *Scots Law.* To dispose of (property) by mortification.

1493 [see *MORTIFICATION* §1. 1652 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1831) App. 272 Mr. Zacharias Boyd..mortifies and disposes to the..college..the..bands contracts debts. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) IV. 49 She has..mortify'd, as the Scots call it, 1504 as a Fund for Loans, without Interest. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 157 When a minister and heritors disagree as to the propriety of cutting trees on a glebe, the matter must be determined by the Judge Ordinary, and their value, when cut, mortified for behoof of the benefice. 1885 A. MACKEY in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 154 In 1380..Barbour mortified his pension of twenty shillings in favour of the cathedral.

6. *Cookery.* To make (raw meat, game, etc.) tender by hanging, keeping, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Obs.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays Le Roy* 15 b. Raw flesh..which they do presse betwene two stones..or els do mortifie it on the backe of a horse when a man is on him. 1611 CORG., *Falsander*, to mortifie fowle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 891 Try it also with Capon..laid abroad, to see whether it will mortifie and become tender sooner. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* tit. i. With a worthy loyne of veale, and valliant Capon, mortified to grow tender. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* i. 192 They presented us..a goat which proved very good, because we let it mortify some hours. [1732? see *MORTIFIED* §1.] 1790 GOUD. *Mortify* 22 Jan. (1889) I. 276 As that day does not suit the company, poor Monsieur Trist must cen mortify two days longer.

trans. 1524 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort. Ye must digge your holes a yeere before ye plant that the earth may be the better seasoned, mortified and wax tender. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 284 Let them lie..in the suu to mortifie them a litle, that they may the better receive in the salt.

7. *intr. Path.* To become mortified or ganguenous. Also (rarely) *trans.*, to render mortified.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound..began to mortifie and grow blacke. 1708 SWIFT *Predictions* for 1708. Wks. 1751 IV. 195 The Swellings in his Legs breaking, and the Flesh mortifying, [he] will die on the 11th instant. 1748 ANON's *Voy.* i. viii. 18 Snow and sleet..disabling many of them, by mortifying their toes and fingers. 1847 GROTE *Greece* xxxvi. IV. 494 His injured limb mortified.

8. *trans.* To cause to feel humiliated; to cause (a person) mortification (freq. in *pass.*).

1601 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 193 The bull of the last pope had been mortified that court. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Pref.* 35, I had no design in't, but to mortifie him a litle for his pertness. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. Nothing angered and mortified me so much as the Queen's Dwarf. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 611 He was fond of mortifying a man whom he had many reasons to hate. 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Pref.* v. I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. vii. No one was more mortified by her rages.

Mortifying, *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹] The action of the vb. *MORTIFY*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 10 Euermore beringe aboute the mortifying [glot] that is, the dyuerse tourmentynge] of ihesu Crist in oure body. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. xii. 56 þere is non oþer way to lyfe..but þe way of þe body crosse,

and of quotidian mortifying. 1530 TINDALE *Prolog. Lev.* Wks. (1573) 14/2 Baptisme signifieth vnto vs repentance, and the mortifying of our vnruly members, and bodes of sinne, to walke in a new life. 1674 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 ix. 469 If our hearts are not engaged to the mortifying of all sin.

Mortifying, *pp. a.* [-ING²] That mortifies.

1. Involving mortification or repression of natural appetites and desires. Formerly also, that practises self-denial; austere, self-denying, abstemious.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. l. 82 And let my Luer rather heate with wine, Then my heart coole with mortifying cronies. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 18 His Life was Austere and Mortifying. 1654 A. GRAY *Spirit. Warfare* iii. (1736) 49 A mortifying Christian is a most Experienced Christian. c1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 132 Here he had several mortifying and diuine motto's. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 517 It will not decline the most mortifying Severities, when used as Expedients to secure his good Graces. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 86 The mortifying purity of the ministers of heaven.

2. Causing death; mortal, fatal; deadly.

1683 TRYON *Country-Mans Comp.* title-p. To preserve Sheep from that Monstrous, Mortifying Distemper, The Rot. a1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 The cold in the woods..was yet not so mortifying as the other. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 103 Mortifying, gripe-gut Beer. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 117 Urine..is reckoned to be of a destructive, mortifying Nature to Vegetables. 1896 ROSEBERY in *Times* 12 Feb. 6/2 The noble duke's icy cold spray has been turned on, and no political plant with which I am acquainted has survived that mortifying process.

†b. Dying (hours). Obs.

1649 MUTTON *Elkon.* xxviii. 226 Those few mortifying howers that should have been most at peace from all disquiet.

3. Marked by mortification or necrosis.

1707 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 18 A swelling attended with lameness and a mortifying blackness. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 3/2 The explorer held the mortifying finger upright during many a weary march.

4. Causing humiliation of feeling, vexation, or depression; vexatious, annoying; depressing.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ut. x. They were the most mortifying Sight I ever beheld; and the Women more horrible than the Men. 1756 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 270, I live in hourly apprehensions of more mortifying adventures. 1823 LAMB *Elia* ut. *Stage Illusion*. The most mortifying infirmity in human nature..is, perhaps, cowardice. 1879 PEROWNE in *Expositor* X. 166 The disappointment was naturally the more acute and mortifying.

Hence *Mortifyingly adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 284 How tender, how mortifyingly tender now in him! 1832 *Examiner* 293/1 A time mortifyingly short. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. What she said..was of a purpose somewhat mortifyingly below the standard of the occasion.

Mortilage, -age, etc., altered ff. *MARTILOGE*.

1500 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.). In the mortilage boke & in the commune bederoll. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To have my name writtyn on their Mortilage booke. 1527 Trevisa's *Hiden v.* iv. The mortilogye [Rolls ed. mortilog]. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley's* (1883) I. 215 The day of their deaths shall be written in their mortilogye.

†**Mortisate**, *pa. pple.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [For **amortizate*, ad. med.L. *amortizatus*; see *AMORTIZE* 2.] Given in mortmain.

c1535 Art. *Inquis. Monast.* in T. West *Antig. Furness* (1805) 116 What evidence haue ye to shewe for all..yowre possessions, mortisate and giuen unto you, and this your monasterie?

Mortise, mortice (mō'tis), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 mortas(e), mortays(e), -eys(e), -es(e), -esse, mortyse, 5-7 morteis, 5-8 mortaise, (6 mortress(e), mortoise), 6-7 mortess, 7 mortis(s(e), (mortesse, mortize, mortuis), 7-9 mortoise, mortos, 6- mortise, 8- mortice. [a. F. *mortaise* (13th c. *mortoise* in *Hatz.-Darm.*), of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *mortaja*.]

1. A cavity or hole into which the end of some other part of a framework or structure is fitted so as to form a joint; also, a groove or slot for the reception or passage of a rope, an adjustable pin, etc.

Frequently used in 15-16 c. Legends and Mystery Plays for the socket into which the foot of the Cross was set.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 And þe stock [of the cross] þat stude in þe erthe, in þe which was made a mortas [orig. F. *une mortaise*], was of cedre. *Ibid.* x. 38-9 And þe crosse was sette in a mortays in the roche..And þat es now called Golgatha. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 167 b/1, And another piece wherin the sokette or mortays was made that the body of the crosse stood in. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyndon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b. In the ioyneyng with the hygger bone doth they [sc. the tibia and fibula] make one holwe poynt or mortays wherin the fyrste bone of the fote is receyued. 1611 CORG. s.v. *Orbit.* *L'orbitte d'une poulle*, the mortaise wherein the shiuer of a Puelle runnes. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 Each Lever is pierced in the middle by a Mortaise..in which an iron-naill..turns round. 1733 TULL *Horse-knotting* Husb. xxi. 304 The Socket is a Mortise of about a Foot long, at the upper part; two Inches deep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 The screw passes through a groove or mortise at the end of the wheel frame. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 412 The coultter-box is formed by piercing an oblong mortice through the bar. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Princ.* VII. 107/2 The mortoise, in the cap, should be made exactly to suit the mortoise in the piston-rod. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. & Japan* ix. 193 The cylinders..are arranged in a row, with a mortise between them to regulate their approach.

2. *spec. in Carpentry and Joinery*: The counterpart of a TENON; a cavity or hole, usually rect-

angular in shape, cut in the surface of a piece of timber, etc., to receive the shaped end (called a 'tenon') of another piece.

Chase, chased, or pulley mortise, a long mortise in which a tenon may be inserted transversely and driven home. *Double mortise*, (a) = prec.; (b) one consisting of two holes cut side by side to receive a double tenon. *Stub mortise*, one that is cut only partially through the timber.

c1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 344/1 Mortyses of a tenowne, gumphus. 1546 GAROINER *Declar. Art.* Joye 35 b. That were euen as wysely done of vs, as if a man wolde frame a tenaunte without a mortesse. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 85/19 A mortresse, cumphus. 1590 GREENE *Usur.* Courtier F3. The ioyner though an honest man, yet be maketh bis ioynts weake, and putteth in sappe in the mortresses. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 42 That the Carpenters be good husbands..in..sparing to make double Mortises, which doe but weaken the Summers. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 If you were to make a Tennant upon a piece of Fur, and a Mortess to receive it in a piece of Oak. 1697 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* xxvi. 19 There were two silver Sockets for each Plank, whose Tenons, sinking into these Mortaises [etc.]. 1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 8 Double, or pully mortises, (as they are call'd). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 119 Girders..are made with mortises, in order to receive the tenons at the end of the binding-joists. *Ibid.* These long mortises are called pulley-mortises, or chase-mortises. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2019 The bridging joists are notched;..though sometimes they are framed between with chased mortises. 1860 WORCESTER (citing Loudon), *Stub mortise*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mortise-chisel*. The chisel..is a double one, each limb having two lips, adapting the tool to cut a double mortise.

transf. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 10 Two stones stands up and one laid on their tops with mortises into each other. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Cell. Rom.*, Sax. ii. 59 Each of the upright stones had two tenons..which fitted into mortices or hollows.

b. *Mortise and tenon*, *tenon and mortise*, as the component parts of a particular kind of joint; hence, a joint composed of a mortise and a tenon. Also *collect.* as a method of joining material.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 251 [Stonehenge]..certaine mighty and unwrought stones..upon the beads of which, others like ouerthwart peeces do beare and rest crosswise, with a small tenents and mortiscis. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortises let into the midst of it. 1624 A. WORTON *Runne from Rome* i. 4, I am instructed to take the frame in sunder;..to tie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 317 With Mortis and tenenis. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 200 They were joined together at the ends with mortoise and tenon. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. I. 171/1 Where the beams stand square with each other..the common mortise and tenon is the most perfect junction. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* xii. 200 Horizontal stones are laid across the tops of the menhirs, and fastened with mortise and tenon.

attrib. 1797 SMEATON *Egyptstone* L. § 153 The stones..were all curiously joined together at the ends, mortises and tenon fashion. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. 118 There is the hinge joint, and the mortice and tenon joint. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Preh.* Age Eng. viii. 185 An ellipse of hewn sarsen trilithons, with mortise and tenon connections.

c. *Her.* (see *quat.*)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Mortaise*, or *Mortise*, as our Carpenters and Joiners call it, is..a square Piece of Wood, with a square Hole through it. 1828-40 PERRY *Encycl. Her.* 3. *nonce-use.* [From the vb.] State of being mortised.

1875 TENNYSON *C. Mary* iii. i. And oversea they say this state of yours Hath no more mortice than a tower of cards.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †*mortise-articulation* = GOMPHOSIS; mortise-bolt (see *quat.*); †*mortise-bones*, the tibia and fibula, the ends of which together form a cavity into which the ball of the ankle-joint is placed; mortise chisel, a chisel with a stout blade used in cutting mortises; mortise clamp, a clamp mortised at the ends; so mortise-clamped a., furnished with such a clamp; mortise gauge (see *GAUGE* sb. 11); mortise-hole = sense 1 above; hence *fig.*, an obscure place; mortise-joint, a mortise and tenon joint; mortise lock, one made for insertion in a mortise cut in the edge of the lock-rail of a door; also *attrib.*, as mortise lock bit, chisel, tools for cutting a mortise for this lock; †*mortise-piece*, a joining piece; mortise wheel, a cast iron wheel having cogs of wood set into mortises; †*mortise wimble*, a tool for boring a mortise.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 57 The seeds..lockt up in sockets after a gomphosis or 'mortis-antulation, diffuse themselves circularly into branches. *Ibid.* 59. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mortise-bolt*, one let into a mortise in a door. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyndon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b. There be two [bones in the knee] that be called y^e 'mortys bones. *Ibid.* L j. In the vpper roundnes therof is affixed the bolownesse of the pyt or mortys bones, and there the fote is moued. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 74 The 'Mortice Chissel..is a narrow Chissel but bath it's Blade much thicker, and..stronger..Its Office is to cut..Mortresses in..wood. 1824-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Clamp*, 'Mortise clamp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Boards..'Mortise-clamped. 1872 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 140 The 'Mortice Gauge..has two teeth instead of one..The use of this gauge is..for gauging mortices and tenons. 1855 J. HIGKINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 205/2 *Columbaria*..The 'mortesse boles: the holes wherein the ends of rafters and quarters are fastened. a1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 43 They do it in a Corner, in a Mortice-hole, not in the Market-place. 1822 OGILVIE s.v. *Mortise*, 'Mortise-joint. 1780 Birmingham, etc. *Directory* 79 Foxall, William, 'mortice lock maker. 1824-61

Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v. Bit. Those excellent tools the mortise lock bits. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mortise-lock Chisel*...It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull out the wood. 1577 B. Gooze *Heresbach's Hush*, ii. 108 For Rafter, and *Mortise peeces [orig. *L. cognationes*] the Elme and the Ashe, by reason of their length serves best. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. I. 351 A *mortise wheel...with spaces around its edge...to be filled with wooden cogs. 1407-8 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 207 note, j *mortas wymbyll, j bandwymbyll.

Mortise, mortice (mɔˈtɪs), v. ¹ Forms: see the sb.; also 6-9 mortise. [f. MORTISE sb.; cf. *F. mortaiser* (OF. *mortissier*, 1302 in *Hatz-Damm*).]

1. *trans.* To fasten or join securely; to fix in or join together closely and firmly; *spec.* in *Carpentry and joinery*, to join with a mortise; to fasten into or to by means of mortise and tenon; to secure (a tenon) with a mortise. Also *fig.*

c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 163, I fele by a figure in youre fals face, It is but foly to feste affeccioun in 3ou. For Mars be hath morteyssed his mark, Eftir all lynes of my lore. 1530 *PALSGR. 640/2*, I mortayse a thyng in byldyng, as a carpenter dothe...Mortayse this study in to this princypall. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes H.V.* I wote not whether firme concord be otherwise more sureli mortized in mens bartes, then when [etc.]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 409 When King Henry had thus mortised himselfe and his issue so sure and fast, as he thought, that the same was not possible to be remoued, theo [etc.]. 1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) 1387/1 Which Image was mortised in a wall behynd the hye altare. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iii. 20 Maiestie...is a massie wheele...To whose huge Spokes, ten thousand lesser things are mortiz'd and adioyn'd. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 Each Stone having two Tenons mortised into the Architrave. *Ibid.* 41 The Architrave...being mortised into them. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerm.* Ep. B. 2 We must therefore be mortised together...by the bands of Truth. 1727 *AROURNOR Coins*, etc. 236 The Ship was built by halves, and the one half being finished...the other half was joind to it by great Brass Nails...mortiz'd with Lead. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 392 The Peruvians could not mortize two beams together, or give...stability to any work composed of timber. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 13 The door-case rails are...morticed on the standing pillars. 1800 *COLERIDGE Pictolom.* iii. iii. So will he, falling, draw down...All us, who're fixed and mortised to his fortune. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 The...ingenuity with which that great engineer mortised his tall tower to the wave-worn rock. 1899 *R. MUNRO Prehist. Scotl.* x. 335 A rectangular shaped framework of oak beams, mortised at the corners.

1894 1876 W. FARWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 479/1 But as this exposes the tenon...to the risk of being torn off, we are obliged to mortise further down.

b. *intr.* for *passive*. To be fixed firmly into.

1861 *BERESS. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vi. 229 The aisles...require a horizontal wall-space in the nave, between the arcade and the clerestory, for the roofing to mortice into.

2. To cut a mortise in; also with *through*.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 23 These Posts are...made by the Piece...and 1/2 per Hole for Morticing them. 1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 6 You may mortice through both fitches. 1782 *SMEATON in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 347 The cross-piece...is mortised through, to let the rods pass. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. II. 116 The several styles to be mortised...are placed side by side.

†**Mortise, v. 2** *Obs.* Also 4-5 mortese, 5 mort(e)yse, -eise, 5-6 mortayse, 6 mortis(s)ie. [Aphetic form of AMORTIZE, -ISE.] *trans.* To alienate in mortmain; = AMORTIZE v. 3.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 123 Here temporalties ben mortised, that is confymyd in his dep. c1450 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 285/2 James of Pecham yaff and mortseyed to the sayed brygg the manor of Nerschenen. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 17 Londis...mortised appropriated or belonging to any College in any of the Universites. 1530 *PALSGR. 640/2* He hath mortayssed twenty pounde a yere to founde a chaunterye. 1533 *MORE Delib. Salem Wks.* 943/2 Some one bath thought that it wolde be...profitable to the realme, that the lordes bad the landes whose ancestors had mortised them. 1546 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 411 Shall not in lease set nor mortissie any manner landes...nor...mortissie any of the said teithes or revnues.

Mortised, morticed (mɔˈtɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTISE v. 1 + -ED.]

1. In the senses of the verb.

1800 *Vitruvius's Archit.*, *Lexicon* 135 *Cardinatus*...Mortised. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 The joint is sometimes made partly parallel, and partly perpendicular to the mortised piece. 1833 *LOVON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 239 Doors...having good mortised locks. 1867 *SMITH SAILOR'S Word-Bk.* A morticed block is one made out of a single block of wood, chiselled for one or more sheaves; in distinction from a made block. 1875 *CARPENTRY & JOIN.* 56 When the pieces of wood to be framed are too thin to allow tenoned and morticed joints to be made.

2. *Her.* = ENCLAVE v.

1828-40 in *BERRY ENCYCL. HER.* 1899 in *ELVIN Dict. HER.*

†**Mortisement.** *Obs.* [Aphetic form of AMORTISEMENT: cf. MORTISE v. 2] An investment in mortmain.

c1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 113 The religious of Essex and of Northfolke...scholde schewe to hem their wryt-ynge of their mortysementes.

Mortising, morticing (mɔˈtɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MORTISE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb MORTISE in its various senses.

1606 *HOLYOKE RITER'S Dict.* A kind of building, where there is a mortising of timber and stones one within another, *orthostata*. a1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Human

Body...the mortising of the Bones one into another [etc.]. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 You must take care in Mortessing and Tennanting, that [etc.]. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 150 All the mortising in France...is performed by rotary machines.

b. *attrib.*
1819 *Rees's Cycl.* XXII. s.v. *Machinery*, The Mortising Machine which cuts out the mortises for the reception of the sheaves. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1156 The enlargement of the hole is then performed either with the mortising-chisel...or by the mortising-machine. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. II. 505 One rectilinear planing machine that is exclusively intended for cutting across the grain, namely, the morticing engine.

Mortivan, Mortize, obs. ff. MARTABAN, MORTISE. Mortkin, var. MORKIN. Mortlage: see MORTLAGE.

Mortlake (mɔˈtlæk). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 Mortclake, Mortelack, 7-8 Moreclack. The name of the Surrey town Mortlake used *attrib.*

in *Mortlake hangings, tapestry*, a kind of tapestry woven there in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

[1639 *MAYNE City Match* II. iii. Why Lady doe you think me Wrought in a Loom, some Dutch peece weaved at Mooreclack? 1682 *OLDHAM Intil.* 3rd *Stat. Juvenal Wks.* II. (1686) 198 A rich suit of Moreclack-Tapestry. 1690 *EVELYN Mundus Mulicbris* 8 With Moreclack Tapestry, Damask Bed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 Two pieces of Mortelack Hangings of Boys and Landspicks. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 231/1 Most of the Mortlake tapestry has distinct marks, such as the shield of St. George with F. C. (F. Crane).

†**Mortle.** *Obs.* [var. of MORTAR sb., perh. through association with *pestle*; but cf. *Icel. mortel* (1396 in *Dipl. Isl.* III. 614; in *Vigf. erron.* given as *mortil*).] A mortar.

1570 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 327, I gyue to my m^r brandlinge my marble mortle with ye pestle.

Mortling, variant of MORLING.

Mortmain (mɔˈtmɛn), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5-6 mortmayn(e), mortemayn(e), 6 mortemeyn, mortmayne, 6-8 mortmaine, 6- mortmain. [a. OF. *mortmain*, AF. *morte mayn* (Britton c1290), ad. med.L. *mortua manus*, *manus mortua* (cf. *F. mainmorte*, Sp. *manos muertas*, Pg. *mão morta*, It. *mano morta*) 'dead hand' (L. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus* dead, *manus* hand).]

It seems probable that 'dead hand' in English legal use is a metaphorical expression for impersonal ownership, and is unconnected with the older feudal use of *manus mortua* to denote the custom by which serfs and other classes included under the term *homines manus mortue* had no power of testamentary disposition, their possessions, if they died without legitimate offspring, reverting to the lord.]

The condition of lands or tenements held inalienably by an ecclesiastical or other corporation. Also *attrib.*

Alienations in mortmain, as being injurious to the rights of the crown and the mesne lords, were forbidden by 7 Edw. I, st. 2 (see quot. 1279) and many subsequent Acts, known as the 'Statutes of Mortmain'. The intention of these statutes was to a great extent evaded by judicial interpretations. *The Mortmain Act*: the statute 9 Geo. II, cap. 36, passed in 1736, imposing restrictions on the devising of property to charitable uses; also, the title of various later statutes having a similar object. *Licence of mortmain*: an instrument conveying the permission of the king to alienate property in mortmain.

[1279 *Act 7 Edw. I* (*Statutum de Viris Religiosis*), *Providimus*...quod nullus Religiosus aut alius quicumque terras...emere vel vendere...præsumat...per quod ad manum mortuam terre...bujusmodi deveniant quocum modo.] c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 446 That hit shold not be lawfull to Religious peple to entre the fee of any or of other, so that hit shold come into mort-mayne, without his licence. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 385 This yere was the statute of Mortmayn enacted firste. 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 8 This company hath provided for me mortmayne. 1590 *SWINOURNE Testaments* 71 Citizens, burgesses and freemen, male bequeath their burgrave landes to Mortmain, which others can not doe. 1623 *SIR T. CREW Sp. Ho. Com.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 117 The Subjects thereby were enabled to found Hospitals without Licence of Mortmain. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 165 There was a Statute we know of Mortmaine...to cut of the validity of such gifts as were given to the Clergy for Popish ends. 1736 *Lo. Bruce in Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 389, I intend being at London...to attend the Mortmain Bill. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 13 The statute 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 37...provides that the Crown...may grant licenses to alienate, or take in mortmain, of whomsoever the tenements shall be holden. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 69 The stringency of the provisions in the Mortmain Act. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 373 In some parishes...money has been placed in mortmain...for the better endowment of parish schools. 1903 A. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in It. v.* (1905) 114 The Mortmain Statutes were framed to prevent the Church Corporations from getting bold of real property.

b. A licence of mortmain.
1567 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 320 In purchasing a mortmaine. 1596 *SPENSER State Incl. Wks.* (Globe) 680/2 For mayntenance of...which [school-bouses] it were meete that some severall portion of lande were allotted, sith no more mortmaines are to be looked for. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Cambr.* 153 They humbly requested of Her Highnesse a Mortmaine to found a Colledge. a1661 - *Worthies, Northumbld.* (1662) II. 308 He bought three tenements...and by a Mortmain procured from King Edward the fourth erected of them a small Colledge.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*
The figurative use is often based on the notion that the 'dead hand' means the posthumous control exercised by

the testator over the uses to which the property is to be applied.

1625 *JACKSON Creed v. xxi.* § 3 Alexander...seeks afterward to solace his griefs by procuring mortmain from the oracle for his dead friend to hold greater honours than this great conqueror...could have bestowed upon him. 1862 *LONGF. Haunted Houses v.* Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 228 Sir George Beaumont, dying in 1827...contrived to hold his affection in mortmain by the legacy of an annuity of £100. 1876 J. B. MAYOR in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 892 There was a time when the thought of Christendom was in mortmain no less than its land.

Hence †**Mortmain v. trans.**, to grant in mortmain. †**Mortmainer** (*nounce-wd.*), one who lays a 'dead hand' upon.

1530 *PALSGR. 641/1*, I mortmayne landes, I gyve landes to the church to be payed for...He hath mortmayned his chiefe maner...to the next abbaye to hym. 1534 *CRAWMER Let. to Cromwell in Miss. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 237 The said landes, which the said prebendaries shall have of him, to be mortmained by a certain day. 1883 J. W. CROKER *S. St. Irek* (ed. 2) 39 One-third of them [i.e. clergy] are not resident-absentees from their duties-mortmainers upon the land I.

Mortmal (l., mayn (e: see MORMAL, MORTMAIN.

Mortne, erroneous form of MORNE.

Mortoise, obs. form of MORTISE.

†**Mort-pay.** *Obs.* [a. F. *morte-payé*, lit. 'dead pay'.] = DEAD PAY 2.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 101 The Seure punishing of Mort-payes, and keeping backe of Souldiours wages in Captaines.

Mortre, obs. form of MORTAR.

†**Mortrel.** *Obs.* Also 4 morterel, 5 moteryl,

7 mortrell. [a. OF. *mortrel*, *mortuerel* (pl.

mortreux), a kind of milk soup.] = MORTRESS.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 62 He eet many sondry metes mortrewes [Camb. *MS.* mortreux, *Bodl. MS.* mortrels] and puddynges. 1381 *Form of Curry* (1780) 92 Mortrellys. Nym hennynng porker and seth ben togedere [etc.]. 14... *Nov.* in *W. Wülcker 725/6 Hoc fepa*, mortrellys. 15... in *Cullum Hist. Hawsted* (1843) 11 To a baker of Bury St. Edmund's for waste bread to make mortrels. 1758 *Lowth Wm.* of *Wykeham* 75 Each of the Thirteen secular Brethren [of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester] had daily...three messes at Dinner, namely, one mess called Mortrel, made of milk and Wastebred [etc.].

†**Mortress.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 mortreux, 4-5 mortrewes, -traus, 4-5 (9) mortrews, 5 mortrewys, -trow(c)s, -trw(y)s, -terews, -treus, -trows, -trowse, 5-6 mortrus, 6 mortressæ (?erron), 6-7 mortresse, 7 mortress. [OF. *mortreux*, -tereaux, *mortreux* (ONF. *moitrou*, *matrou*), pl. of *mortrel*, *mortrui*: see MORTREL.] A kind of soup or pottage, made either of bread and milk or of various kinds of meat.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 41 Ac peiete mete of more coste mortrewes and potages. c1386 *CHAUCER Proh.* 384 He koude...Maken Mortreux. c1430 *Two Cookery* 124, 14 Mortrewes of Fyssh...Caste per-to Sugre and Salt, an serute it forth as Mortrewys. c1450 *Ibid.* 70 Mortreus de Chare. *Ibid.* 71 Put hit in dishes in maner of Mortrewes. 1513 *Bk. Keryngye in Babees Bk.* (1869) 164 In the second course, pottage, mortrus, or conyes. 1530 *PALSGR. 246/2* Mortresse meate. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 48 A Mortresse made with the Brawnne of Capons.

Mortress (e, rare obs. forms of MORTISE.

Mortrus, variant of MORTRESS *Obs.*

†**Mortal, a.** *Obs. rare.* [var. MORTAL. Cf. OF. *mortuel* (rare).]

1. = MORTAL a.

c1440 *Generydes* 6399 The corde is made, the mortuall werre is sese. c1500 *MEDWALL Nature* I. 84 (Brandl) As chyef possessorynge of thyngys mortuall.

2. = MORTUARY a. 1.

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for wast of iiii mortuall taperys for Ser Wellyam.

Mortuary (mɔˈtʃʊəri), a. and sb. Also 6 *erron*. mortarie. [ad. L. *mortuāri-us* adj. (med.L. *mortuārium* neut., used as sb.), f. *mortuus* dead: see -ARY. Cf. F. *mortuaire* (AF. *mortuarie* sb., 1302-3), Pg. *mortuario*.]

a. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the burial of the dead.

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for be wast off iiii mortuary taperys. 1705 *GREENHILL Art Enchirid.* 323 Near the Pyramids and mortuary Caves. 1791 *COWPER Wks.* (1837) XV. 227, I enclose a copy of my last mortuary verses. 1826 *Scott Diary* 8 Apr. in *Lockhart Life*, He carried me with him as often as he could to these mortuary ceremonies. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carriage* 415 The ancient mortuary chambers were filled, after the lapse of centuries, by new occupants. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 5/1 The mortuary chapel which now rises over his grave was only erected some thirty years ago.

2. Of, concerned with, or depending upon death; relating to or reminiscent of death.

1540 *TAVERNER Postils, Passion Sondaye*, Pource oure consciences from dead or mortuarie workes. 1651 *MARIUS Adv. Conc. Bills Exch.* 65 You must...demand the mony of bis Executors...at his Mortuary House or last dwelling House. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Lad.* Wks. VIII. 6 His attack upon me and my mortuary pension. [Cf. *supra*, p. 5, where Burke speaks of himself as 'hardly to be classed with the living'.] 1855 *Tril. Archæol. Assoc. XL* 231 These mortuary badges are generally in the form of a heart. *Ibid.* 236 A mortuary ring...is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July 1823.

B. sb.

1. A customary gift formerly claimed by the incumbent of a parish from the estate of a deceased parishioner.

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 285 Or ellis bei schullen not be cristened, ne oytind, ne bried wipout mortuorie. 1469 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 216, I will that the parson of Brympton have for me to his mortuorie a donne hors of mine. 1560 *Davis tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 119 b, The parson and vicar will have for a mortuory . . . the best thynge that is about the house. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 40 They must have a mortuory, of every dead mans goods, and that was to be the second best of the dead mans moveable goods or cattell. 1775 J. Watson *Hist. Halifax* 399 These two chapelries have also contended for the mortuaries within their respective divisions. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 25 Soul shot, under another though not so fit a name—mortuary—continued to be paid. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 184 Mortuaries have been claimed by rectors and vicars within the memory of the present generation.

attrib. 17. . . Pope *Happy Life of Country Parson* 6 Tithes, Pig, and mortuary Guinea. 1875 *Struss* *Cont. Hist.* I. viii. 23 The clergy received . . . soul-scor or mortuary-dues.

†2. A fine payable to certain ecclesiastical dignitaries on the death of a priest within their respective jurisdictions. *Obs.*

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 232 It shall be lawfull to the Bishops of Bangors, Landaff, Saint David's and Saint Asse, and likewise to the Archdeacon of Chester, to take such Mortuaries of the Priests. . . as heretofore hath bene accustomed. 1778 *Pennant Tour Wales* (1883) I. 120 Northop is a sinecure, annexed to the bishopric of St. Asaph. . . to compensate for the mortuaries due to the bishop on the death of every beneficed clergyman in the diocese.

†2. A funeral; obsequies. *Obs.*

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 56 Pey schulde nost oferyn at weddynges, at purgycacions, at mortuaries, but o messepyne. 1594 *Sclinius H. 3*, When thus they see me with religious pompe, To celebrate his tomb-black mortuarie. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus Ann.* i. xiii. (1622) 25 A General honored with the Augural dignitie . . . ought not to meddle in mortuaries. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy xxx. xlv.* 772 Yee keepe a weeping and wailing, as in some publicke funeral and mortuaries carried forth. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage viii. xii.* (1614) 804 At these mortuaries they did eate and drinke.

†3. A burial place, sepulchre. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 36 Look on thy full Table as a Mortuary of the dispoised Elements. 1658 *PHILLIPS, A Mortuarie*, a Funeral, a burying place.

†4. An obituary record. *Obs. rare*—1.

1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 180 Bale fixes his Death at the Year 1359, but . . . Waræus places it to the Mortuary of 1360.

5. A building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time; a dead-house. Also, a place specially prepared for the temporary reception of a corpse.

1865 *Morning Star* 1 June, This mortuary is open every day. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 9/6 A mortuary will be erected in the cabin, which will be draped.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 5/1 Mortuary keeper. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 16 Sept. 688 Mortuary attendant.

Mortuogyse: see MORTLAGGE.

†Mortyn. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 5 mortoun, martoune. Some kind of wild-fowl.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 213 The Martoune [Bannat. *MS.* mortoun], the Murcoke, the Myresnype in ane, Lichtit, as leift men, law by that laike. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 180/2 Teillis attellis Golyndis mortynis [etc.]. 1600 *Ibid.* 236/2.

MORU(e, obs. forms of MORROW.

MORUJUE, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

|| MORULA (mō•rūlā). [mod.L., dim. of *L. mōrum* mulberry: see MORO 1.]

1. Path. In various uses (see quotes.).

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Morula*, term for a mulberry-formed, fungous excrescence: a morule. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morula*. . . Also, a synonym of *Frambesia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 506 *Frambesia* is, essentially a disease of the tropics, though possibly the 'morula', or button-scurvy of Ireland . . . was closely allied to it.

2. *Embryol.* Haeckel's term for that stage of development of an ovum in which it has become completely segmented; an ovum at this stage of development.

1874 E. R. LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 33 The name *Gastrula* is given by Professor Haeckel to the embryonic form which I had proposed to designate by the old name *Planula*; and the multicellular blastosphere, from which the *Gastrula* is developed, which I had proposed to speak of as a *polyblast*, he well christens the *Morula*. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 All the *Metacoela*, in fact, commence their existence in the form of an ovum. . . The ovum, after impregnation, divides into cleavage masses, or *blastomeres*, giving rise to a *Morula*.

Hence *Morular a.*, 'relating to a morula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); *Morulation*, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a morula (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *Moruloid a.*, having the character of, or resembling a morula (*Ibid.*).

MORULE (mō•rūl). Path. Anglicized form of MORULA.

1856 [see MORULA 1].

|| MORUM. Path. rare—0. [mod.L., f. *L. mōrum* a mulberry: see MORULA.] = MORO 1.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morum*, the same that *Pladarosus*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Morum*, a Mulberry; Also a little soft Swelling under the Eyelids.

MORUN, obs. form of MORN, MOURN v.

MORUNGA, variant of MORINGA.

MORVENITE (mō•vənəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson from *Morven* in Scotland, its locality: see -ITE.] A variety or synonym of HARMOTOME.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 351 The third species (of harmotome), to which I have given the name of morvenite. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 423/1.

MORWE(e, obs. forms of MORROW.

MORWE(e)-zyve, variant forms of MORYEVE.

MORWEN, obs. form of MORN.

MORWENING(e, -yng(e, obs. forms of MORNING.

MORWHEN, obs. form of MORN.

MORWYNG(e, obs. forms of MORNING.

|| MORWONG (mō•wɔŋ). Austral. [The native name.] A fish of the genus *Chilodactylus*.

1880 *INGLIS Austral. Cousins* 298 From Broken Bay to Terrigal . . . there are splendid fishing grounds, and the capture of . . . morwong, travallay, salmon, and hundreds of other varieties, would give exciting sport. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S. Wales* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Morwongs—*Chilodactylus macropterus*, *C. morwong* (sp. nov.), and *C. fuscus*—are more plentiful, and find a ready sale.

MORWOUN, MORWYNG(e, obs. forms of MORN.

†MORWYNGIFT. *Sc. Obs.* Also mor(r)owing gift. [*f. morwyn* MORN sb. + GIFT.] = MORYEVE:

cf. MORNING-GIFT.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 240/1 Pe qwenis drewy & morwyngift. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 565/1 The Morworing gift gevin be his hienes to his darrest spouse.

1593 *Ibid.* (1816) IV. 24/2 His hienes for be singular luif and affectione borne toward hir [sc. his queen], Gaif, grantit and confirmit to hir in forme of morworing gift (ed. 1597) 143 morning gift, All and hail the lordship of dummerfing w4 all baronies, landis [etc.].

MORXI, variant of MORDISHEEN.

MORY, obs. form of MOORY a.

MORYCE, obs. form of MORRIS sb. 1

MORYEN, var. of MORIAN; obs. f. MURRAIN.

†MORYEVE. *Obs.* Forms: a. i morzengifu,

-zyfu, morzangifu, 3 marhenziue, morzen-ziue;

β. 3 mærzeue, morzeue, mor(h)ziue, 5 mor(r)-

zyue; γ. 3 marezeue, marechzeue, marhe-

zeue, mahre-ziue, moru-ziue, 4 morw(e)-

zyue, morow-zyfe, more 3if. [OE. *morgen-*

gifu, f. *morgen* MORN, MORROW + *giftu* gift,

YEVE; corresponding to OHG. **morgangeba* (*morg-*

ganegiba in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.); cf. the

synonymous MHG. *morgengabe*, mod.G. *morgen-*

gabe, *morgengift*.] The gift made by the husband

to the wife on the morning after the consummation

of the marriage. Also sometimes misused for

dowry. Also fig. Cf. MORNING-GIFT.

c974 *Will in Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 630 Ic cybe bwat ic minum wiue to morzenzyue sealde; þæt is Beadewan [etc.]. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wv. Wülker 115/3 *Dos*, morzangifu.

c1205 LAV. 14394 Maiden he heo hæfde, & mærzeue hire bi-tahte. *Ibid.* 31090 He wulle hire to morzeue þene Mans bi-tæchen. a1225 *Ancre R.* 94 Ancræn þeos two morhziuen [*MS. C. marechzeue, MS. T. marhenziue*] babben biuoren oðre. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 54 (Bodl. *MS.*) Eadi is his spuse . . . bwæs marbezye [*MS. T. mabre-ziue*] is þe kinedom of beouene. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1428 Siden men haufen holden skil, first to freinen de wimmanes wil, Or men bibe to louerd ziue, for wedding or for morzen-ziue. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 257/24 A lauedi of a gret contreile, and of grette morziue also. c1380 *Wyclif Serin.* Sel. Wks. I. 142 And his morwzyue [i.e. *morwzyue*, morow-zyfe, more 3if] is clepid of clerkes, dower of bodily suttile.

c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 343/2 Moryve (moryrve, S.), *dos*.

MORYHEN, obs. form of MORN.

MORYN, obs. form of MORION, MORN.

MORYN(e, obs. forms of MURRAIN.

MORYON, variant of MORIAN and MORION.

MORYS, obs. form of MOORISH a. 2, MORRIS sb. 1

MORYSH, obs. form of MOORISH a. 1

MORYSPEIK, -peke, obs. ff. MORRIS PIKE.

MORYSSH(e, Mos, obs. ff. MOORISH a. 1, MOSS.

MOSAIC (mozē•ik), a. 1 and sb. Forms: a. 5

musycke, 6 musaique, 6-7 musaique, 7 mu-

saic(k, musai(c)ke; β. 6-8 mosaïque, 7 mosaiq,

mosaïke, 7-8 (9) mosaïck, 7- mosaic. [a. F.

mosaique adj., used snbst. in masc. (OF. *mosaicq*,

mosaicq, *musec*, *music* adj., used subst. in masc. and

fem.) = Pr. *muzece* (adj, Sp. *mosaico* (used subst. in

fem.), Pr. *mosaico* (used subst. in fem.), It. *mosaico*,

mosaico (used subst. in masc.), ad. med.L. *mosaicius*,

musaicius, as if a. Gr. *μωσαϊκός* f. *μωσαϊός* hy-

form of *μωσαῖος* pertaining to the muses (cf. late Gr. *μωσαῖος* mosaic work, whence late L. *opus mūsium* in the same sense), f. *μωσα* MUSE sb.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to that form of art in which pictures

and decorative patterns are produced by the joining

together of minute pieces of glass, stone, or other

hard substances of different colours; produced by

this method.

1895 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The

court is paved with Mosaicque stone. *Ibid.* II. xx. 57 S.

Sophia . . . within is most artificially made with Mosaicque

figures. 1616 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 Mosaic painting; an

antique kind of worke, composed of little square peeces of

marble. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 63 A stately

monument, graced with three fair Courts, each of which is

paved with stone, the outside Fabrick (after the Persian

mode) being pargetted or plaistered, and polished in Mo-

saick order. a1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 173 And join it

by Mosaic Art. In graceful Order, Part to Part. 1703

MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 18 Mar. (1721) 43 We saw many

Granite Pillars and remnants of Mosaicq Floors. 1816

BYRON *Siege Cor. xxxi*, The vaults beneath the mosaic stone

Contain'd the dead of ages gone. 1845 *STOCKEYER Handbk.*

Brit. India (1854) 330 The inland or Mosaic work-boxes,

card-cases, writing-desks, &c. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 566

The mosaic panel is not worn at all.

b. fig.

1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 141 And from it Eloquence receives

her beauteous colours, her Musive or Mosaicq Excellency.

1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 41 After a farrago

of English, Greek, and Latin—'You'll pardon this way of

writing—I never use it but in an Epistolary Way. I rem-

ber a Gent. lately found fault with it: and call'd it Mosaicq.' 1824

CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter* (1869) 16 Let the mosaic brain of

old Burton give forth the workings of this strange union.

1882 W. T. DONSON *Poet. Ingeniuities* 225 The next . . . is a

mosaic compilation from poems written to the memory of

Robert Burns.

2. *Mosaic wool-work*: a kind of work used in

rugs, carpets, and the like, in which coloured

threads are arranged side by side so that the cross-

section shows a pattern resembling that of mosaic.

So *mosaic carpet*, etc. *Mosaic canvas*: see quot.

1864 *WEBSTER, Mosaic wool-work.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn.*

Educ. IV. 390/2 This is . . . the plan on which the so-called

'mosaic carpet' is made. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict.*

Needlework, *Mosaic Canvas*, the finest descriptions of

canvas employed for Embroidery, whether of silk, thread,

or cotton, have acquired the popular appellation of Mosaic.

3. Applied to a variety of tile (see quot.).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mosaic Tile*, a tile molded with

different colored clays, arranged in patterns in imitation of

the associated pieces of colored stones in true mosaic.

1903 *Edin. Even. News* 12 Oct. 4 A mosaic tile layer.

4. *Mosaic vision*: the manner of vision of the

compound eye of an arthropod. *Mosaic theory*:

any theory in explanation of the vision of ar-

thropods with compound eyes.

1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* iii. 12 The theory of mosaic vision

propounded by Johannes Müller. 1888 *Lubbock Senses*

Anim. vii. (1889) 166 Plateau regards the mosaic theory of

Müller as definitely abandoned, but seems rather to have

had in his mind that of Goethe.

B. sb. (= MOSAIC WORK.)

1. The process of producing pictures or decora-

tive patterns by cementing together small pieces

of stone, glass, or other hard material of various

colours; pictures or patterns produced in this

manner; the constructive or decorative material

composed of small pieces of coloured material

cemented together.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1662 Within this palis of prise was a

proude hallo. . . With a flore þat was fret all of fyne stonys,

Þauty prudly all with proude colours, Made after musycke,

men on to loke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.*

II. vii. 37 b, A church . . . which esteemed to be the fayrest . . . in

all those llands . . . being artificially made of Mosaicque.

Ibid. II. xx. 57 The Images of Mosaicque and other flat pic-

tures. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 279, It is built

throughout of the curious worke called Mosaicque [*marg.*

Mousaïque], or Marqueterie. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's*

Trav. I. 141 The seeling . . . is in many places gilt and painted

in Mosaicq. 1756 NUGENT Gr. *Tour, Italy* III. 53 The name

of Mosaic is given to all works composed of little inlaid

pieces, whether they be of stone, wood, ivory, enamel, or

any other natural or artificial matter. 1832 G. DOWNES

Lett. Cont. Countries I. 282 Some of the apartments are

painted in fresco, with floors in mosaic. 1845 *STOCKEYER*

Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 330 The Mosaic is sometimes

used as a sort of veneer over the whole surface of an article,

and at others, simply as an inlaid bordering on cedar or

ivory. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 854/2 The modern so-

called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender

sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which

form the pattern, being finally rubbed

a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 582 What Rome, Greece, Palestine, ere said I in this light Mosaic read. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* 40 He [pitt in 1766] made an administration, so checked...; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic;... that it was indeed a very curious show. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven. II. vi.* § 8. 156 We do not enough conceive for ourselves that variegated mosaic of the world's surface which a bird sees in its migration. 1882 W. T. DONBOS *Port. Ingenitum* 224 Centones or Mosais. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 352 He does so in a mosaic of magnificent quotations from the... Psalms. 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool.* 384 The buccal teeth are low knobs (sometimes pointed) or plates, which are arranged in several rows and form a mosaic over the edges of the jaws.

3. In various scientific uses.

1877 FOSTER *Phys. III. ii.* (1878) 420 The mosaic of rods and cones is the basis of distinct vision. 1888 LUBBOCK *Senses Anim.* vii. (1889) 166 Plateau... states that, according to Müller, the mosaic (sc. the image presented by the compound eye of an arthropod) is formed by a number of partial images, each occupying the base of one of the elements composing the compound eye. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mosaic of muscle compartments*, the polygonal areas surrounded by dark lines seen on fresh section of a muscular fibre, without addition of reagents or with acetic acid alone. *Ibid.*, *Mosaic of pigment cells of eye*, the appearance presented by the inner surface of the choroid tunic.

4. Comb., as *mosaic-drawn*, -floored, -like, -paved. 1746 POPE *Olyss.* xix. 265 In the rich woof a hound, *Mosaic-drawn Bore on full stretch, and seized a dappled fawn. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/2 A glass-covered, *mosaic-floored, plant-furnished promenade. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 512/2 A delicate *mosaic-like effect was obtained. 1893 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress IV.* 157 Ponderous gates, that led into a *Mosaic-paved court.

Mosaic (moze'ik), a. [a. mod.L. *Mosaicus*, f. L. *Mōsēs*. Cf. F. *Mosaïque* (Calvin, 16th c), G. *Mosaik*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to Moses the lawgiver of the Hebrews, or the writings and institutions attributed to him.

Mosaic law, the ancient law of the Hebrews, contained in the Pentateuch.

1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 6 The Mosaic history of the Creation. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. i. § 8 A Greek copy of the Mosaic Law. 1795 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* i. iii. 226 The silence of the Mosaic books on the subject of future awards was a stock argument with the Deistical School.

Mosaic, v. rare. [f. MOSAIC a. and sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn with mosaics. Also *transf.* 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 255 A cottage... embosomed, or rather matted and mosaicked, by roses and honeysuckles. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ridd.) 239 Its walks were mosaicked with small stones of various colours. 1890 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 418 It also wants William the Bad to mosaic the walls. 1895 Mrs. A. C. WILSON 5 *Years India* 234 A boy with a face mosaicked out in different squares of colour like a clown.

2. To combine as if into a mosaic; also, to produce by such combination.

1841 MORTLEY *Corr.* 18 Nov., Prussia... is new, and an artificial patchwork, without natural coherence, mosaicked out of bought, stolen, and plundered provinces. 1867 *Even. Stand.* 13 July 3 After all the rest of the world had been created the best bits were neatly cut out and mosaicked, so as to form Arachon. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 332 They have mosaicked a hundred of his pithy apophthegms into our daily conversation.

† **Mosaicical**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 museacall, 7 musacall. [Formed as MOSAIC a. and -ICAL.] = MOSAIC a. Also *mosaicical work* = MOSAIC WORK.

a 1586 STONEY *Aradia* v. (1622) 7 New beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a Paulion, and they to the trees a Mosaicall flower. 1592 R. D. *Hyperborean* 49h, Little flying Byrdes, excellently imphyrgated of musacall paynting. 1604 PARSONS 3rd Pt. *Three Convers.* Eng. 316 One Ricimerus... had adorned that Church with divers sacred pictures of Christ and his Apostles in Musacall worke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 47 The Mosaicall flower powdered with pearls. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* ix. 404 A delicate Roome, and Artificially decorated with Mosaicall Worke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 203 We went into the Church, which is... full of the pictures of the Saints, after the Mosaicall way, and paved also in that manner.

Mosaicical (moze'ikāl), a. (and sb.) Also 7 Moysaicall. [Formed as MOSAIC a.; see -ICAL.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or resembling what is Mosaic.

† Formerly also often = MOSAIC a. 1563 WINSTON *Four Scirr Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 53 Blinndi be feruent zeale toward the Mosaicall Law. 1586 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* (1617) 56 They... saw not how repugnant their beleueing the necessitie of Mosaicall Ceremonies was to their faith in Iesus Christ. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 8 As in some cases commanded by the Mosaicall Law. 1753 BP. CLAYTON *Trinl. Cairo to Sinai* 18 Sept. an. 1722 note, The truth of the Mosaicall history. 1869 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 1 Apr. 277 Too frequently, while the practice of a family on the Lord's Day is thoroughly Christian, the theory is as thoroughly Mosaicall.

2. **Mosaicall rod** (see quot. 1778). *Obs.* a 1681 LULLY *Life & Times* (1715) 33 One John Scott, who pretended the Use of the Mosaicall Rods. 1778 PENNANT *Four Waters* I. 54 [The divining rod] from the rod of Moses, was also profanely called the Mosaicall rod.

† B. sb. pl. Things belonging to the Mosaic Law. 1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 13 Shall wee reject truth and light? It's feared we stick too much to Mosaicalls, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

Mosaically (moze'ikālī), *adv.* rare. [f. MOSAIC a. and -LY.] In a mosaic manner.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domest. day, Twelfth Houre* viii, They (mix'd in workes) mosaically grow, And yet each part doth

every kinde bestow. a 1849 POR *Longfellow*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 325 What is here not taken from Tennyson, is made up mosaically from the death scene of Cordelia. 1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* iii. 45 Illustrative materials, such as anecdotes... he worked mosaically together.

Mosaicised: see MOSAICKED a.

Mosaic gold, [MOSAIC a. and sb.]

† 1. [= F. or de mosaïque (Dict. de Trévoux).] (See quot. 1727-41.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Gold*, Mosaic Gold, is gold applied in panels on a proper ground, distributed into squares, lozenges, and other compartments; part whereof is shadowed to raise or heighten the rest.

2. [tr. late L. *aurum mūsivum*.] A disulphide of tin.

1746 H. PENBERTON *Dispens.* 220 *Aurum Musivum*, Mosaic Gold. Take of tin one pound; of flowers of sulphur seven ounces; sal-ammoniac [etc.]. 1890 BRANTY *Metal Worker's Handy-Bk.* 149 Red Bronze is produced by the application of red bronze lacquer or red bronze powder or red mosaic gold.

3. An alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewellery and ornamental metal work; = ORMOLO. 1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 869. 1852 Mrs. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiv, The metal was mosaic gold... and the emeralds... were bits of green glass.

Mosaicist (moze'ist), [f. MOSAIC sb. and -IST.] One who makes, or deals in, mosaic work; a worker in mosaic.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 Through the influence of the Byzantine revival, a school of native mosaicists arose in Italy. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven. II. iv.* § 7, 103 The art of the mosaicist. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Slavers Flor.* iv. 120 Tait... was more a mosaicist than a painter.

Mosaicity (moze'isiti), rare. [f. MOSAIC a. and -ITY.] The fact of being of Mosaic origin.

1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Prolegom.* to *Hist. Israel* 160 It is possible with Bleek to explain the transcendence of history as Mosaicity. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* ii. iv. 211 The Mosaicity of the first table of the Decalogue thus appears to be intrinsically credible.

Mosaicised (moze'ist), a. Also mosaicked. [f. MOSAIC sb. and -ED.] Ornamented with, or composed of, mosaic work.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 138 note, The mosaicked apse belonging to one of those large halls built in the Lateran palace, at Rome, by Leo III... still remains. 1902 *Longin. Mag.* Mar. 426 The finely mosaicked floor.

Mosaiciculture, *Gardening*, [f. MOSAIC sb. and CULTURE.] = Carpet-bedding (see CARPET sb. 5). 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 261/2 *Carpet Bedding* or *Mosaiciculture*.

Mosaic work. Now rare.

1. = MOSAIC sb. 1. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. iv. 11. *Trophets* (1633) 202 For, in the bottom of this liquid Ice, Made of Musack worke, with quaint device The cunning work-man had contrived trim Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming even to swim. 1643 *EVELYN Diary* 11 Mar., They also shew'd us the picture of Secretary Cecil in mosaic worke, very well done by some Italian hand. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. xio His Writings are like a Taylor's Cushion, of mosaic work, made up of several Scraps sewed together. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lv. 53 This art of copying paintings in Mosaic work. 1824 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 28 That curious mosaic work of different tongues, which is so common in the pages of Burton and Taylor. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of mosaic-work, whether of porphyry or enamel, you will find abundant examples.

2. = MOSAIC sb. 2. ? *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 76 The different colours of these Flints make a pretty pleasant Mosaicall worke. 1749 CHESTERE *Lett. to Son* 15 May, The several pieces of a Mosaic work, though separately of little value or beauty, when properly joined, form those beautiful figures which please every body. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 22 At the entrance, hangs a Mosaic work, representing an owl. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 18 note, Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules.

So **Mosaic-worker**, one who works in mosaic; **Mosaic-working** *vbl. sb.*

1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 178 The bringing to England of two master mosaic-workers. 1883 J. H. MIDDLTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 853/2 The period when mosaic-working was a real art.

Mosaicque, *obs.* forms of MOSAIC a. and sb.

Mosaimus (mō'zeiz'm), *Theol.* [ad. mod.L. *Mōsaimus*, f. *Mōsēs*: see -ISM.] The religious system, laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Theology*, The period of Mosaim extends from the commencement of the exile... to about the year B.C. 400. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 64 It [Christianity] even tended to render those who were born Jews indifferent to the institutions of Mosaim.

Mosaist (mō'zeist), rare. [ad. It. *mosaista*, irreg. f. *mosaico*: see -IST. Cf. F. *mosaiste*.] = MOSAICIST.

1864 CROWE & CAVALCASELLE *Hist. Painting Italy* II. 192 Della Valle mentions Angelotto di Gubbio as a mosaist at Orvieto in 1327-1329. 1887 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 242/1 The two master mosaists, or workers in mosaic, of which it treats are Francesco and Valerio Zucato.

Mosaist (mō'zeist), rare. [Formed as MOSAISM: see -IST.] One who believes in the Mosaic history of the creation. Also (*nonce-use*) the writer of that history.

1887 HUXLEY *Life & Lett. Darwin* II. 196 Inclined to say to both Mosaisms and Evolutionists, 'a plague on both your houses!' 1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/2

The recorder of the Creation Story in Genesis I may designate by the name of the Mosaicist or the Mosaic writer.

† **Mosal**, *Obs. rare.* [repr. the proper name *Mosul*: see MUSLIN.] Muslin.

1659 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descr.* 56 [Grand Cairo] They sell... cloth called Mosal, of a marvellous breadth and fineness, whereof the greatest persons make shirts.

Mosandrite (moze'ndroit), *Min.* Also mosanderite. [Named after K. G. Mosander, a Swedish chemist (1797-1858) + -ITE.] A silicate of the cerium metals, calcium and sodium, with titanium and fluorine (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 308/2 *Mosandrite* occurs massive and fibrous, and crystallized in flat prisms. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Min.* 530 *Mosandrite*.

Mosarabic, variant of MOZARABIC a.

Mosard, -ry, variant of MUSARD, MUSARDRY.

|| **Mosasaurus** (mōsāsō'rūs), *Palæont.* Also Moso-, Mosse-, Pl.-i. [mod.L. (V.D. Conybeare), f. L. *Mōsa* the river Meuse or Maas + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, combining the characters of a saurian reptile with those of a snake. It was first discovered near Maestricht (on the Meuse) in 1780.

1830 MORTON in *Amer. Zool. Sci.* XVII. 289 *Mosasaurus*, 1833 MANTELL *Geog. S. E. Eng.* 146 The *Mosasaurus*, or Fossil Monitor of Maestricht. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 7 (1837) I. 215 The *Mosasaurus*. 1875 C. MACLAREN in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 679/2.

Hence **Mosasaur**, a reptile of the genus *Mosasaurus*. **Mosasaurian** a., of or pertaining to the mosasaurus; belonging to the sub-order *Mosasauria*; sb., a reptile of this sub-order. **Mosasaurid**, a reptile of the family *Mosasauridae*. **Mosasauroid** a., having the form or characters of a mosasaurus; sb., a mosasaurid/reptile.

1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 60 The shape of the tooth thus approximates very closely to that of the Mosasaur. 1850 — in F. DIXON *Geol. & Fossils Sussex* 384 They demonstrate another Mosasaurian character. 1861. 385 That genus of Mosasaurid Lizards. 1877 — in *Q. Zool. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. 600 The type of the genus and family of Mosasaurids. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 92 In the single occipital condyle and the composite structure of the mandible the Mosasaurians are Reptilian. 1861. Oct. 341 Since then (1851) Prof. O. C. Marsh has published a reconstruction of the fore limb of the Mosasaurid *Leptosaurus sinuatus*. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mosasaurid*.

Mosaul, *obs.* form of MUSAL.

|| **Moscardin**, *Obs.* Pl.-ini. [It., 'a kinde of Muske-comfets' (Florio 1611), f. med.L. *moschus* Musk.] A sweetmeat flavoured with musk. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Give mee my confets, my moscardini.

Moscatel, variant of MOSCHATEL.

Mosch, *obs.* form of MOSQUE, MUSK.

† **Moschat**, *Obs.* Also moschatte. [ad. mod. L. *moschātus*, f. *moschus* MUSK.] = MUSK-CAT.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 551 Of the Moschatte, or Muskat. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poëie* Epist. Aij b, The Moschat, Sivei, &c.

† **Moschata**, *Obs. rare.* Also muscata. [a. mod.L. *moschāta*, *muscata*, fem. of *moschātus*, *muscātus*: see next.]

1. *Erodium moschatum*, stork's-bill.

1578 LYNE *Dodoens* t. xxxii. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called... in English... of some Moschata. 1613 CORGE s.v. *Aiguille*, Muskied Pinkneedle. || *Muscatla*.

2. *Nux moschatla*: the nutmeg.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 176 Take... of *baccarum lauri*... of *nux muscata*, of each two ounces. 1765 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moschata* *Nux*, or *Moschocaryon*, Nutmeg, an Indian Spice. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

Moschate (mō'skāt), a. [ad. mod.L. *moschātus*, f. med.L. *moschus* MUSK.] Exhaling or having the odour of musk.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 301 *Moschate* (*Moschatus*). A scent of musk. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 420.

Moschatel (mō'skātēl), *Bot.* Also 8 moscatell, 8-9 moschatell, 9 muskatell, moscatell. [a. F. *moscatelle*, ad. It. *moscatella*, f. *moscato* musk.] An inconspicuous plant (*Aloxia moschatella* Na, N.O. *Caprifoliaceae*) 4 or 5 inches high, having pale-green flowers with a musky smell, found in shady places; freq. *tuberous moschatel*.

1732 J. MARYIN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* II. 194 *Moschatellina*... Tuberous Moscatell. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 831 Tuberous Moschatell, or Musk-crowfoot. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* ix, Inglorious moschatel Crowfoot. 1866 R. BUDIANAS *London. Poems* 185 The musk and the muskatel That grow on the windowsill. 1874 T. HARVEY *Farf. Musc. Crowfoot* xii, The square-headed moschatel, the odd cuckoo-pint.

Moschatous (mō'skātōs), a. [Formed as MOSCHATE + -OUS.] = MOSCHATE a.

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Moschatous*, having the smell of musk.

Mosche (a), *moschee*, *obs.* forms of MOSQUE.

Moschet, *obs.* form of MUSKET sb. 1

Moschet(t)o, *obs.* forms of MOSQUITO.

Moschey, *obs.* form of MOSQUE.

† **Moschical**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *Mosche*, an occasional transliteration of Heb. מִשְׁכָּה *Moshe* + -ICAL.] = MOSAICAL a. 2

1687 H. MORE *Anst. Psychol.* (1630) 136 Seems... to have been the old Moschical or Moscaical Philosophy.

Moschie, obs. form of **Mosque**.

Moschiferous (mɒskiˈfərəs), *a.* **Zool.** [*f.* med.L. *mosch-us* MUSK + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing or producing musk.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Moschiferous organs; a moschiferous animal. 1902 *Webster's Suppl.* s.v., The moschiferous glands of the musk deer.

Moschine (mɒʃiˈni), *a.* (and *sb.*) **Zool.** [*f.* mod.L. *Moschin-a* (*f.* *Moschus* the typical genus): see -INE¹.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Moschine*, an Asiatic family of *Cervidae*, containing the two genera *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. *b. sb.* An animal of the family *Moschine*, a musk-deer. In recent Dicts.

Moschite, obs. form of **Mesquita**, **mosque**. 1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 199 Would not Heracitus laugh to see Macrine, From hat, to shooe, himself at doore refine, As if the Presence were a Moschite.

Moschito, obs. form of **Mosquito**.

Mosche(h), **moschy**, obs. *ff.* **Mosque**.

Moschovite, obs. form of **Muscovite**.

Mosche(h)yon, obs. form of **Motion**.

Moscov-: see **Muscov-**.

† **Mose**, *sb.* obs. *rare*. [OE. *māse* wk. fem. = MDu. *mēse* (Du. *mies*: see **MEESE**), OHG. *meisa* (MHG., mod.G. *meise*); ON. has only the derivative *meising-r*, whence *F. mēsaige*. Cf. **COAT-MOUSE**, **TITMOUSE**, where *-mose* has been corrupted into *-mouse*.] The titmouse.

1700 *Ephial Gloss.* 806 *Parrula*, masae. 1700 *Var.* in *W. Wülker 286/14-15* *Parrula*, colomae. *Parrula*, spicmasae. 1750 *Ort & Night*, 503 *Pu.*, pipist al so dōp a mose.

† **Mose**, *v.* obs. *rare*.¹ [Etymology obscure; possibly a corruption.] = **MOURN** v.²

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shrew* iii. 11, 51 His horse...possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine.

Mose, obs. *f.* **MOOSE**, **MOSS**, **MUSA** (banana).

Moseache, **moseak**, obs. forms of **Mosque**.

Mosel (l), obs. forms of **MUZZLE**.

Moselle (moʊˈɛl). Also 8 **mossel**. [The Fr. name = G. *Mosel*, L. *Mosella*] of a river which joins the Rhine at Coblenz.] In full *Moselle wine*: a dry white wine, produced near the Moselle.

1687 *CARTE in Magd. Coll. & Jas.* 11 (O.H.S.) 158 A glass of Moselle wine. 1693 (R. ANES) *Bach. Sessions* Rhenish, Hock, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backrag. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 60 Put into the Vessel 20 ounces of mosel. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xvi. (1852) 180 Thy wit...is like cool moselle. 1869 *BLACK In Silk Attire* 11, 240 He...contemplatively stirred his Moselle with a bit of biscuit. 1879 *VIZETELLY Facts about Champagne* xvi. 176 The sparkling moselles...are largely done with the preparation of elder-flowers, which imparts to them their well-known muscatel flavour and perfume.

Moseque, obs. form of **Mosque**.

Moses (moʊˈzi), *Forms*: 6-7 **Moyses**, 7 (*pl.* **Mosesses**), 7- **Moses**. [a. L. *Mōses*, *Mōyses*, Gr. *Μωϋσῆς*, *Μωϋσῆς*, ad. Heb. מֹשֶׁה *Mōshēh*.]

1. Applied allusively to some one resembling Moses, esp. in his character as lawgiver or leader. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 13 How cometh it that our Moyses...comaunde vs the contrary. 1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* ii. 23 As Israel had not only Joshua fighting...but also Moses praying...so we have many Moyseses lifting up hands, and prayers. 1652 *OWEN Advantage Kingd. of Christ* viii. 320 They will not understand that such Moyseses will be deliverers. 1650 *Iter Australe* 12 A second, Moses styled him (sc. Cromwell) (for why His Shining Nose made the Synecdoche). 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 June 14/3 He prayed for another Moses to limit the wanderings of the...party to four years instead of 40.

b. slang. (See *quots.*); also to stand *Moses*. [1611 *CORNE*, *Moyse*, Holie Moyses; whose ordinarie counterfeit heuing on either side of the head an eminence, or luster arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imbouldened a prophane Author to stile Cuckolds, *Parents d' Moyses*.] 1795 *Grose's Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A man is said to stand *Moses* when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it. 1859 *MATSELL Voc. s.v.* (Farmer), *Moses*, a man that fathers another man's child for a consideration.

c. Used as an oath or expletive. 1855 *STRANG Glasgow & Its Clubs* (1856) 295 Very well the front rank; but holy Moses! what a rear! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. (1883) 222 The parson...stopped perplexed At what the *-Moses-* was coming next. 1872 *SCHLE DE VERE Americanisms* 595 By the Ever-Living Jumping Moses. 1890 H. NISBET *Bail Up* i. xxx. 212 'And, by the piper that played before Moses, so they did.'

† 2. *a.* A kind of boat used in the West Indies (see *quot.*). *b.* *Moses boat*: a kind of boat used in Massachusetts. *Obs.*

Whether these two applications have a common origin is doubtful. The Massachusetts use has been said to be derived from the name of *Moses Lowell*, a famous boat-builder at Salisbury, Mass.

a. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 2-9 May 195/3 An advertisement appeared in the *Antigua Gazette*, offering forty pistoles, for apprehending one — Scott who was mate of a sloop...and two sailors, for robbing said sloop, then lying at Antigua, of a Moses boat, two barrels of beef [etc.]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) F iv b, A Moses is a very flat broad boat, used by merchant-ships amongst the Carribee-islands, to bring hogheads of sugar off...to the shipping. 1775 *ROMANS Florida App.* 87 In almost every gut among the many islands in this bay, I have found it as much as four stout men could do, to stem the current in a Moses.

b. 1765 *Mass. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 1766 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., A Moses

Boat, about fourteen Foot long. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Taken from Long Side a Schooner at the North-End, the 13th Inst. a Moses Boat, 16 Feet. 1775 *New Eng. Chron.* 18-25 May 4/3 A Moses Boat, 13 Feet long, went adrift about a Month ago from Beverly.

3. *Comb.*: *Moses' law* (see *quot.*), and *cf.* Deut. xxv. 3; *Moses' rod*, a divining-rod (cf. **MOSCAL** a.² 2); *Moses-seam* (see *quot.*); *Moses' tables*, see *quot.* 1803 [in allusion to Exodus xx].

1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moses' law*, the term among pirates for inflicting thirty-nine lashes on the bare back—forty save one. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 271 A forked hazell, commonly called **Moses his rod*, which freely held forth, will stirre and play if any mine be under it. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Moses-seam*, a sail-maker's seam, as the selvages of the canvas lap past each other. 1803 *Gazetteer Scot. Intro.* 12 At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called **Moses' Tables*, which, when polished, resembles the Hebrew characters on a white ground.

Mosetale, obs. form of **MOUSETAIL**.

Mosette (moʊˈɛt). [*a.* F. *mosette*, ad. It. *moszella*: see **AMICE**².] = **MOZZETTA**.

1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Ep. Milner* 339 Representing the Bishop seated in rocket, mosette, and stole.

Mosey (moʊˈzi), *v.* *slang.* U.S.

1. *intr.* To go away quickly; to decamp. Also, to make haste, 'be lively'.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* i. (1850) 17 If your tongue wasn't so thick I'd say you must mosey; but moseying is only to be done when a gemman's half shot. 1859 N. Y. *Family Companion* (Bartlett), After you left me, when them fellows told you to mosey off before the boat went to sea. 1871 J. HAY *Banty Tim* 7 The nigger has got to mosey from the limits of 'Spunky Pint'. 1885 Miss M. N. MURFRE *Prophet G.* Smoky Mts. xii. 233 Hurry 'long, D'rindy, 'you-uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank of ye don't mosey.

2. To jog along. *lit.* and *fig.*

18. *New York Tribune* (Bartlett 1877), I'll get a room nicely furnished, and my wife and I will jay mosey along till the election trouble is over, an' den dere'll be a powerful sight of whitewashin' to be done. 1891 *KEPLING Naulahka* vi, I'll mosey along somehow. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ix. 124 You fellows just mosey along up the trail.

Mosey, var. **MOSY** *a. dial.*

Mosged, obs. form of **MASJID**, **mosque**.

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lays le Roy* 101 Not suffering in his Mosgedes, or Temples, any corruptible thing whatsoever.

Moshin, **mosine**, corrupt *ff.* **MORSING** *vbl. sb.*, *Sc.*

Moshrimp, obs. form of **MUSHROOM**.

Mosie, var. **MOSY** *a. dial.*

Mosing: see **MOZING**, **MOZE** *v.*

Mosk (mɒsk), *v.* *slang.* [Shortened from **MOSKENER**.] = **MOSKENER** *v.*

1902 *Standard* 5 June 10/2 The practice of obtaining a living by professional pawning—known as 'mosking'.

Mosk, variant of **Mosque**; obs. form of **MUSK**.

Moskalonge: see **MASKINONGE**.

Moskee, **mos'keh**, obs. forms of **Mosque**.

Moskeneer (mɒskəˈniə), *v.* *slang.* Also **moschener**, **moshkeneer**, **moskuiner**, **moskeener**.

[Of Yiddish origin, *f.* mod. Heb. מַשְׁכֵּן *mashkēn* a pledge, whence מַשְׁכֵּן *mashkēn* to pawn (Dalman *Aram-neuhebr. Wb.*)] *trans.* To pawn (an article) for more than it is worth.

1874 in *Slang Dict.* 1837 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 10 Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack; Or moskeneer, or flash the drag. 1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, etc., *Moskeneer*. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lipso* xxii. 100 He moskbenkers from twenty to thirty spears a week.

Mosker (mɒskə), *sb.* *slang.* [*f.* **MOSK** *v.* + -ER¹.] One who 'moskeners'.

1833 *Daily Tel.* 9 July 3/1 The 'mosker'. is, in slang vernacular, one who makes a living by taking advantage of the business incapacity of persons engaged in the pawnbroking trade. 1905 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6 There is an average loss to the pawnbroker on these unredeemed pledges, which are often bought cheaply and in bulk by the 'mosker'. Then they are artfully retailed, one by one, and in the character of personal belongings, to unwary pawnbrokers.

Mosker (mɒskə), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* (Yorks., Linc.: see E.D.D.) [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To decay, rot; to crumble or moulder away. Hence **Moskered**, **Moskering** *ppl. adjs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 15 Some moskered shining stones and spangles which the waters brought down. 1621 T. GRANGER *Comm. Eccles.* xii. 320 The teeth stand thin, or loose, or moskered at the root. 1641 *BRY Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The first decay of willes is allways at the heartie, for they will rotte, mosker, and bee hollow within, see that [etc.]. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 50 To *Mosker*; to Rot, or contract Corruption, perbaps from gathering Mosse; as a Moskerd Tree, a Moskerd Tooth.

Moskie, **Moskuee**, obs. forms of **Mosque**.

Moskito, obs. form of **Mosquito**.

Moskita, var. **MESQUITA**, **MESQUIT**, a **mosque**.

Moslem, **Muslim** (mɒzˈlɛm, mʊˈzlim, mʊˈs-), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 (**Mooslim**), **Moslim**. [*a.* Arab. *muslim*, active *ppl.* of *aslama*, of which the noun of action is *islām*: see **ISLAM**.]

A. sb. One who professes Islam; a Mohammedan. 1615 BROWELL *Arab. Trudge*, *Moslim*, or *Musliman*,...is one that is instructed in the beleefe of the Mohammetanes. 1798 *GIBSON Decl. & F. Wb.* vi. 48 The Moslems soon found, that...resistance was impotent. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* ii, The most cred. shines along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* i. iii. 97 The public worship of the Mooslims. 1841 — *Arab. Nts.* i. 59 The Muslim holds

that he is to be admitted into heaven only by the mercy of God, on account of his faith. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 99 The severe asceticism in which the Moslims were soon to rival Christians and Buddhists. 1903 G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* iii. 66 All the Muslim wants is a courtyard with a tank for ablution [etc.].

¶ The form **Moslem** [repr. the Arab. *pl.* (oblique case) *muslimin*] is sometimes used for the plural, and occasionally in error for the singular (with a *pl. moslemins*). Some writers have employed the singular form as a plural or collective.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) l. 1. 10 Upon this principle they cringed to the ground to every Moslem they met. *Ibid.* ii. 41 The lion at whose roary Moslemem trembled. 1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) 11, 147 They might have...seen that opening paradise in immortality below, which the Moslem beheld in anticipation above. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Chive* (1837) 512 The recurrence of this solemn season excites the fiercest and saddest emotions in the bosoms of the devout Moslem of India. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* ii. 104 All Moslem are bound to study it [the Koran]. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* v. iv, The Ansarey...are not Moslemim. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. ii. (1864) 11, 209 Janas...led the conquering Moslemims in pursuit of the fugitives from Damascus. 1905 *Mission. Rec. United Free Ch.* Jan. 23/2 A few Muslim and Hindus...were also present.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moslems; Mohammedan.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab.*, etc., Dissert. 24/2 An open scoff at the Moslem faith. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. L.* xiv. VI. 294 The most powerful of the Moslem principles. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxi, The pilgrim...gazed around on Moslem luxury. 1841 E. ROBINSON *Bibl. Res. Palestine* i. 352 The tract around this tank [the Upper Pool]...is occupied by a Muslim cemetery. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 25 The mosque of Sultan Hassan...perhaps the most beautiful in the Moslem world. 1905 *Athenian* 7 Jan. 15/3 Whereof the Muslim writers...of course say nothing. 1907 Sir W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Oct. 318 The lower town is now purely Moslem.

¶ The plural form **Moslemim** (see *A*) occurs appositively or as *adj.*

1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iv. x, The Moslemim Arabs. Hence **Moslemic** *a.* = **MOSLEM** *a.*; **Mo'slemism**, the religion of the Moslems, Islam, Mohammedanism; **Mo'slemite** = **MOSLEM** *sb.* (in *quot.* used as *adj.*); **Mo'slemize** *v. trans.*, to convert to Moslemism, hence **Mo'slemized** *ppl. a.*

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab.*, etc., Dissert. 6/1 Moslemism. 1835 *MOTHERWELL Poet. Wks.* (1847) 71 On thunders the might of the Moslemite war. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* i. 310 These captives are all Christians when caught, but are immediately Moslemised. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Th.* 82 Christ is in the Missionary Church. He is not in heathenism, or in Moslemism, or in Rome. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 6/3 Colonel Trotter remarked that the Moslemized towns were in advance of the pagan. 1903 *19th Cent.* Mar. 387 The countries and peoples of the Moslemic East.

Moslemah, used *erron.* as a *pl.* of **MOSLEM**.

1825 *Scott Talism.* ii, Dried hogs-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah.

Moslings (mɒzˈlɪŋz), *sb. pl.* [*? = *mossellings*, *f.* *mossel*, vulgar form of **MOSSEL** *v.*] (See *quots.*)

1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. 111, 1080 *Moslings*, the thin shreds or shavings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing cow, or calf skins. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Moslings*, the thin shreds or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used in wiping off metals while grinding and polishing.

Mosole, variant of **MAUSOLE**, **MAUSOLEE**.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* c. ii j, A glorious Mosole.

Mosolem, var. **MUSLELM** (a Turkish officer).

Mosolyd, obs. form of **MUZZLED**.

Mosque (mɒsk). *Forms*: 4 **moseak**, **moseache**; 6 **muskey**, **muskaye**, 6-7 **mosquee**, 7 **moschy**, -ee, -ie, -ey, **muskie**, **mos'keh**, **moskuee**, **moski** (e, -ee, **mosquy**, **moski**, 7 **mosquey**; 6-7 **moschea**, 7 **muskia**; 7 **mosquo**, **mosco**, **moscho**; 7 **moseque**, 7-8 **mosch** (e, 8-9 **mosk**, 6- **mosque**. [In 16th c. *mosquee* (later shortened to *mosque*);

a. F. *mosquée*, *a. It. moschea* (whence G. *moschee*), *a.* Arab. مسجد *masjid* (so pronounced in N. Africa; elsewhere *masjid*), *f. sagada* (*safada*) to worship. Cf. early mod. F. *mosquete*, Sp. *mesquita*, Pg. *mesquita*, It. *meschita* (see **MESQUITA**). Eng. writers have occas. used forms directly taken from Arabic, as **Masjio**, **Mosgen**, **Muschio**. Some of the forms above are from Italian; the precise history of the forms in Mandeville is obscure.]

1. A Mohammedan temple or place of worship. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Paire tempill, þe whilk es called Moske [ed. 1839 xxii. 232 *Mosachee*]. 1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 50 The Sarrazyns wyll suffre no man to come into this place...because it is theyr muskey. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* VIII. 11. 452 [The Turk made offers in his] muskaye. 1551 THOMAS *tr. Barbaro's Trav.* Persia (1873) 10 He...was lodged in an ancient Moschea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Pop.* i. xii. 13, A very faire and sumptuous Mosquee. *Ibid.* Table 164 b, Sophia and other Mosques of Constantinople. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 341 The Temple of S. Sophia...is most reduced into the form of a Mahometan Moschy...is most beautiful. 1609 W. BROUWER *tr. Lavender Trav.* (1612) There is built in the place thereof [Temple at Jerusalem] 105 There is Turkish Church. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. a Muskie or Turkish Church. 1617 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. xii. 5 (1617) 249 Demolishing their Moschees. *Ibid.* ii. 12, 273 Mahomet...therefore appointed publick Prayers in all the Mosques of his dominion. 1624 Sir T. ROE *Negotiations* (1740) 343 The building of so many Mahometan moschyeh. 1628 *ROASON News fr. Aleppo* 16 The Courts of their Mos'keh or Churches. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi.

279 The Vicario shewed vs a little Moskee, kept by Turkes. 1648 W. Browne *Poet.* iv. 11. 191 The daily denying my ransom in the Moskee of his adversary. a 1669 Osborn *Observer, Turks Wks.* (1673) 297 By which means such Baths and Moscos are erected. a 1668 LASSERUS *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 31 The great Moski at Fez. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. 89 The present Mahometans... permit none to sit in their moschos. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 157 Sancta Sophia, which was formerly a Christian Church, and is now a Turkish Mosquee. 1717 LAOY M. W. *Monatag Let.* to Abbe Conti 1 Apr. They... go to the mosques on Fridays and the church on Sundays. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. VI. 509 The same model was imitated in the jami or royal mosch. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Soliman & Bluff* Wks. (1853) I. 355/1 My commands are, ... that praises he offered up in every mosque. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 30 A Mahomedan mosque is as much a place of refuge and rest as of prayer. 1896 H. C. TRUMBULL *Threshold Covenant* i. iv. 37 A Muhammadan is always careful to put his right foot first in crossing over the threshold of a mosque.

b. *The mosque*: Those who worship in mosques; the body of Mohammedans.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. 326 Those Sufis who proclaimed the difference between the Church and the Mosque of little moment.

2. *attrib. (or adj.) and Comb.*, as *mosque-lamp*, *-tower*, *worship*; *mosque-like* adj. Also *mosque Gothic*, ? a variety of Gothic influenced by Saracenic architecture.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Chute* 4 Aug. The style has a propensity to the Venetian or *mosque Gothic. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/5 A *mosque lamp that is 14th century Arab work. 1857 S. OSBORN *Qudrah* xx. 271 In the centre of the town a *mosque-like building rose amongst the trees. 1892 E. REEVES *Honeydew Bower* 221 At 9 p.m. a Moor ascends to the top of the *mosque tower and calls the hour of prayer. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 26 There is hardly now in the world so good a Christian... who, if he happen'd to live at Constantinople, or elsewhere under the protection of the Turks, would think it fitting or decent to give any disturbance to their *mosque-worship.

Hence *Mosqued a.*, abounding in mosques; *Mosquelet*, a little mosque; *Mosquish a.*, resembling, pertaining to, characteristic of, a mosque.

1902 F. THOMPSON in *Academy* 12 Apr. 378/1 The mosqued Caïrene. 1888 *Corn. Mag.* June 374 A tiny domed mosquelet in a close-set hedge of prickly pear. 1813 FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 362 A roof hooded all over with mosquish cupolas.

Mosquet, obs. form of MUSKET.

Mosqueto(e), obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

Mosquettier, obs. form of MUSKETEER.

Mosquetto, *mosquit*, *e*, *mosquita*, variant forms of MESQUITA, MESQUIT, a mosque.

Mosquital (mɒskɪˈtæl), *a.* [f. MOSQUIT (o + -AL)] Of or pertaining to a mosquito.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Mosquital saliva. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 6 Apr. 842/1 In support of the *mosquital origin of malarial fever? Dr. King [in 1883] cited numerous medical authorities.

Mosquito (mɒskɪˈto). Forms: 6 muskyto, mosqueta, 6-8 musketa, 7 muskeito, musceto, muscheto, muskitto, musqueeto, muskeeto, 7-8 musketoo, musceto, musket(t)o, 8 musketo, muskeitoo, mosqueto, 8-9 moschet(t)o, moschito, musqueto, musquitto, 9 musquitoo, mosquetoo, 6- muskitto, 7-9 musquitto, 7- mosquito. [*a. Sp.* and *Pg.* *mosquito*, dim. of *mosca* (= *L. musca*) *ily*.

Cf. *F. moustique* (whence *Moustick Obs.*), a metathetic alteration of the *Sp.* word.]

1. A 'gnat' of several different species of the genus *Culex* (esp. *C. mosquito*) and other allied genera, the female of which has a long proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals (including man) and sucks their blood.

It is now believed that certain kinds of mosquito are the agents by which the germs of malaria are introduced into the human body.

c 1583 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 568 We were also oftentimes greatly annoyed with a kinde of flie, the Spanyards called them Musketas. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* iii. vii. 35 He is like a flye, or rather, because he speaketh so much for Spaniards, a Spanish mosqueto. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 99 A very little nimble fly, which is called a Muskeito. 1625 G. PERCY in *Purchas Pilgrims* IV. 1685 Their bodies are all painted red to keep away the biting of Muscetoes. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Voy.* (1655) 51 The fourth is a Musketoo which is not unlike to our Gnats in England. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 121 In the night we were... very much disquieted with another sort [of fly] called Musqueetoes. 1665 SIR T. HARRERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 Howbeit the Muskitto or Gnats pestered us extremely. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 9 That very small black and poisonous Fly, called a Musceto. 1674 JOSSVELYN *Voy. New Eng.* (1695) 95 The countrie is strangely incommodated with flies, which the English call Musketas. 1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* vi. i. (1829) 351 They were... grievously infested with moschetoes. 1745 *Land. Mag.* 306 Peach Trees... which are Nurseries of Musketoes and other Vermin. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1837 II. 98 If a musketoo... were to light on one of them. 1796 STEPHAN *Sirinian* II. xx. 90 We were almost devoured by the clouds of gnats or musquittoes, which arose from a neighbouring marsh. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 217 Kept awake all the night before by the wolves or moschetoes. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* i. Wks. 1853 II. 310/2 The peopled region is peopled chiefly with monsters and moschitoes. 1858 LYRTON *Alice* iv. ix, At Venice I was bit to death by musquittoes.

1902 19th Cent. Nov. 679 The great drawback to the far north of Sweden is the Mosquittoes.

Fig. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xvi (1740) 340 While these huzzing Muscatos have been fluttering round their Eyes and Ears. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* i. vii. 210 When a man has a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mosquito-bite*, *-season*, *-sting*, *mosquito-bred*, *-free* adjs.

1805 *Med. J.* xiv. 113 Small lumps resembling *mosquito bites. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 17 The *mosquito-bred plasmodium spore. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 612 The measures taken at Ismailia, which have made it a *mosquito-free and malaria-free sanatorium. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 301 In Italy the *mosquito season... extends from the first warm days of spring to the first cold days of autumn or winter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 The scar of a *mosquito sting.

b. Special comb.: *mosquito-bar U.S.*, a kind of mosquito net; *mosquito-bee* (see quot.); † *mosquito-bier* (? mistake for *mosquito-bar*); *mosquito-blight*, a plant-bug of the East Indian genus *Helopeltis*; *mosquito brigade*, a body of persons engaged in destroying mosquitoes, with a view to the prevention of malaria; *mosquito-bush*, a West Indian shrub (see quot.); *mosquito-canopy*, -curtain, a canopy or curtain of gauze to keep off mosquitoes; *mosquito-fire*, a fire to keep away mosquitoes; *mosquito-fly*, -gnat (= sense 1); *mosquito-hawk U.S.*, (a) (see quot. 1894); (b) any dragon-fly which preys upon mosquitoes; *mosquito-net*, a net (of lace, gauze, etc.) to keep off mosquitoes; so *mosquito-netting*, a coarse fabric with open meshes, used for mosquito-nets.

1828 J. HALE *Let. fr. West* 227 The *mosquito bar... is a curtain, of the thinnest gauze, or lino, or some such slight fabric, which admits the air, and excludes the mosquito. 1889 MARY E. BAMFORD *Up & Down Brooks* 65 A section of mosquito-bar was tied over the whole. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* ii. 61 Some of these Insects (*Melipona*) are amongst the smallest of bees, so that one, or more, species go by the name of 'Mosquito-bees'. 1814 LEWIS & CLARKE *Exp. Missourii* (1893) III. 1082 The mosquitoes have been so troublesome that it was impossible even to write without the assistance of a *mosquito-bier. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* ii. 562 They are known as *Mosquito blight. The egg is of comparatively large size, and is placed by the bug in the stems of the tea plant. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 631 The operations of the *mosquito brigade were very largely devoted to treating cesspits which were the breeding grounds of *Stegomyia*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 169 *Mosquito-Bush. This derives its name from its either real or pretended service in driving away by its small Musketoes from bed-chambers. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Mosquito-canopy. 1819 Bowditch *Mission to Ashantee* ii. xiii. 429 They sleep on bedssteads encircled with *mosquito curtains of bamboo cloth. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xiv. The smoke which settles above a *mosquito fire. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 329 The *Mosquito-fly is... a large variety of the Common Gnat. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 130 *Culex pipiens*, the *mosquito gnat. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* 424 *Mosquito hawks. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 593 *Mosquito-hawk*, a name in America for the species of *Chordeiles* (Nighthawk). 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiii. (1766) I. 354 Instead of curtains, there is a... *mosquito net, made of a kind of gauze. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. i. viii. 221 The bed being without curtains or *mosquito netting. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 829/2 A piece of... mosquito-netting made into a bag.

c. *Mosquito craft*, small light vessels adapted for rapid manœuvring. So *mosquito fleet*, a fleet of such vessels; *mosquito-built a.*, said of a light vessel adapted for being rapidly manœuvred.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 18 Man and victual the Mosquito Fleet (as Wit in its wantonness has described it). 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, mosquito-built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 Have we a sufficiently numerous mosquito fleet of torpedo boats, steam launches, and picket boats?

Hence *Mosquito-toey*, *Mosquitoish* adjs., infested with mosquitoes.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 259 The bank would often be too steep, or else too low and grassy, and therefore mosquitoey. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 135, I was assured it was unbearably hot, muggy, mosquitoish, rainy, and stormy at Auckland. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887: *Brit. Columbia* xxv. (1892) 382 Golden... looked... not nearly so mosquitoey as when we last saw it.

Mosquito, variant of MESQUITA, a mosque.

Mosquo, -quy, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

Moss (mɒs), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1, 3, 6 mos, 2, 6 mosse, 4-6 mosse, 5 moos, mosh, 4- moss. [OE. *mos* neut., bog (also 12th c. *moose* moss), corresponding to MDa. MLG. *mos* bog, also moss, lichen, mildew (Du. *mos* moss), OHG. MHG. *mos* (mod. G. *moos*) bog, moss, MSw. Da. *mos*: -OTeut. **muso*†; declensional variants are represented by Flemish *moze* mud, ON. *mose* wk. masc., bog, moss, Sw. *moose* masc., bog, *moosa* fem., moss. From a different ablativ-grade of the same root (OTeut. **meus*, -meuz-) are OE. *meos* (? masc.) moss (see MESE *sb.*), OHG. *meos* masc., moss (mod. G. *mies* masc., neut., moss, lichen; in some dialects bog), ON. *mýr-r* MIRE *sb.* Cognates outside Teut. (f. Indogermanic **mus-*) are L. *musculus* moss, OSL. *múllit* moss, ? Lith. *musai* scum on sour milk. The Fr. *mousse* fem. (Pr. *moosa*), moss, is prob. of Teut. origin.

All branches of Teut. exc. Gothic have the word or its cognates in both the senses 'bog' and 'moss' (the plant). As moss is the characteristic plant of bogs, there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word in the two senses. Which is the prior sense is doubtful; the fact that the cognates outside Teut. have the sense 'moss' only is not decisive. The sense 'bog' is the only one known in OE.; but the use as the name of the plant (called in OE. *meos*) presumably existed in OE., as a late adoption from continental Teut. would be very improbable. The 12th c. northern form *mose* (sense 3, quot. c. 1150) is perh. adopted from ON.; it cannot be the ancestor of the mod. form with unvoiced (s).]

1. A bog, swamp, or morass; a peat-bog. (Chiefly Sc. and north. dial.)

1775 Grant in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 646 Of þære dic in þæt micle mos; of þam mosse in þæt sic. c 1260 [cf. PEYR. MOSS 1]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 167 Apon aithr syde Wes a gret moss, mekill & braid. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2011 The mosse and the marraße. 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 381/1 Our Mosse of Penwortham, otherwise called there the Kings Mosse, in ourre Countie of Lancastre. 1486 *Ek. St. Alban.* E iv. b. In moore or in moos he hidyth hem tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer. xiv.* 6 The wilde Asses shall stonde in the Mosse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 19 The mos, the mure, the craigs, and the clewis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 47 He raid throw montanes many, mosse, and myre. a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* i. xviii (1776) 228 In many of the mosses of the West-Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up Birch-trees that burn and flame like Fir. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles, The mosses, waters, slaps, and styles. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. With anxious eyehs wandered o'er Mountain and meadow, moss and moor. 1813 BAKERWELL *Intrad. Geol.* (1815) 259 The great moss of Cree in Galloway lies close upon the sea, on a bed of clay. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 221 The White Nile takes its origin in a gigantic gogly plain or moss.

b. Wet spongy soil; bog.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Scharpe and hard hillis full of mosse, more and marraße. 1769 *De Poe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 332 A Tract of Ground full of Holes, filled with a hoggy Substance, which in this Country is called Moss. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 265 The Solway-flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* i. The road... went over rough boulders, so that a man bad to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the moss came nearly to the knee.

2. *Border dial.* [Short for *moss-crop*: see 6 b.] Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 108 Early in spring, sheep, in marshy districts, feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, called by the farmers and their shepherds moss. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Moss, the first shoots and the flower stalks of the cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

II. The plant.

3. Any of the small herbaceous cryptogamous plants constituting the class *Musci*, some of which form the characteristic vegetation of bogs, while others grow in crowded masses covering the surface of the ground, or of stones, trees, etc. In popular language, the term is often extended to small cryptogams of other orders, esp. lichens and lycopods, and occurs, to small phanerogams resembling mosses in appearance and habit.

a. *collect.* Plants of this kind massed together. Formerly often referred to as a material for filling the chinks between roofing slabs or slates, or for stopping crevices in mill-dams; also as bedding for cattle. ? c 1150 *Durham Gloss.* Muscus, moss. 1345-5 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 Mulieribus colligentibus mosse pro eodem [stagnu]. 1355-6 *Ibid.* 15 Cum colleccione Bruerae et Mos pro eodem [molendinu]. 1430 *Robt. Cleye* 59 Eyfene yere he leyveth thare, Wyth rotys, and grasse, and erylle fyre, And alle of mosse hys cherythyng was. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 282 Poule *grinus* heremita had parokked byn-selue, Pat no man myght hym se for mosse and for leues. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxx. 304 The Walles ben covered alle over with Mosse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 51 A sparrow feddyng hyr byrdes she seye In a nest made of mosch & cleye. 1485 CAXTON *St. Yvenc.* 5 The mosse that groweth vpon the sayde stones smellyth lyke encense. 1502 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 267 Rogero Sclayter, 6d, tegerenti super cameram... Sclayston, 4d, ad idem opus, ac de idem mosse, 1d, pro dicto opere. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 132 Crophee them [sc. the trees] in wynter that thy heestes maye eate... the mosse of the bowes. 1573-4 *Revelry Accts.* (Feuillart) 193 Torchbearers vy attyred in Mosse & Iyve. 1688 *SWANS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 95 The Trees... Ore-come with Mosse, and halefull misello. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 340 Mosse is a Kinde of Mould, of the Earth, and Trees. But it may be better sorted as a Rudiment of Germination. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xv. 31 The last [sort] which is the Mosse of a dead Mans Skull is often brought out of Ireland, then found with Us. 1712 STEELE *Spec. No.* 514 2, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. 1727-41 CHAMOLINS *Cycl.* s.v., There is also a kind of greenish moss growing on human skulls that have been long exposed to the air, called *musca humana*, or *muscus calvarius*. The antients made a deal of use of it as an astrigent, &c. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iv. vi. (ed. 2) 483 Moss is commonly ranked in the class of vegetables. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 270 Hence, ancle-deep in moss and flowry thyme, We mount again. 1809 *Med. J.* xxi. 398, I packed it carefully in fresh moss. c 1830 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* II. lxi. 8 Is it not a deal, a great deal to me, to see the one whom I love best in all the world wearing away like moss under a dripping rock, from trouble and from weariness. 1864 SKEAT *Ulland's Poems* 312 On couch of moss sat Merlin.

Fig. 1559 *Alrr. Mag.*, Dk. Suffolk xx, Affirming me to have brought the realm to mosse. 1699 C. NESSE *Anti-christ* Ded., Nobility... is but the moss of time. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Apoc. 353 The rest being no part of that... Christianity, but at best mere moss and filth added to it.

b. Proverb. *A rolling stone gathers no moss*: used to imply that a man who restlessly roams

from place to place, or constantly changes his employment will never grow rich. Hence, in *slang* or allusive use, *moss* occurs. = money.

[Cf. Cotgrave s.v. *Mousse*, *Jamais tu ne cueilleras mousse*, Thou wilt never grow rich; from the Prouerbe; *Pierre qui se remue n'acquiesce point de mousse*; Pro. The rolling stone gathers no Moss.]

[1362, c. 1460: cf. Moss v. 1. a.] 1514 WYATT *How to use the Court* 4 On the stone that styll doth turne about, There groweth no mosse. These proverbes yet do last. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1866) 26 The rolling stone never gathereth mosse. 1548 BRADFORD *Let in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1662/2 A tumbling stone gathereth no mosse. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* 1. 212 Some men are ever restless, every new crotchett putteth them into a new course. But these rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather mosse. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragn. Reg.* (Arth.) 48 He [Rawleigh] foresaw his own destiny; that he was first to rouse, before he could come to a repose, and as the stone doth by long lying gather mosse.

c. With a and *pl.*: A species or kind of moss. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 36 Lichen. cleueth unto watery stones, or such as at the leste are somtyme sprynkled wyth water as a mosse. 1601 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 100 Such Mosses as grow upon Walls, the Roofs of Houses [etc.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 49 The Mosses, have leaves like the more perfect vegetables, distinct from the stalk. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* 11. xiv. On high Benmore green mosses grow. 1849 LVELL *and Visit U. S.* (1850) 11. xxxii. 215, I saw, on the damp ground beneath the trees, abundance of mosses, with scarcely a blade of grass. 1866 TREAS. Bot. s.v. *Mosses*, Small species of *Sedum*, are sometimes termed Mosses—of course merely on account of their habit. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 903 Such as the Ferns, Equisetaceae, the Mosses, and others.

d. Applied to sea-weed. *rare*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1580) 436 Coraline, corollina, is thought to be Brion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1578) 82 Mosse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 49 In the hueless mosses under the sea. 1895 MAR. L. POOL *Boss in Chapbook* 111. 478 Granny often wheeled her to the breakwater where she could see the moss gathered. *Ibid.*, The water had gone far out so that one could get to one of the ledges where the moss grew.

4. With defining word.

American moss, the dried stems of Florida moss, which are used in upholstery; animal moss = *moss-animal*; black moss = *Florida moss*; Canary moss, *Parmelia perlata*, a lichen used for dyeing (Treas. Bot. 1866); Ceylon moss, the common name for *Plocaria candida*, which is imported from Ceylon with some other species (Treas. Bot.); see also quot. 1889; *chin-cough moss*, *Chalcid moss* (CHALCIDE 4); club-foot moss = *CLUB-MOSS* (Cent. Dict. 1890); Corsican moss (see quot. 1866); film moss, *Hymenostomum* (Treas. Bot.); Florida moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*; flowering moss U. S., (a) the creeping evergreen plant, *Physandthera barbulata*; (b) = *moss-pink* (see 7d); (c) *Sedum pulchellum* (Britton & Brown *Flora* 1866-8); hairy moss, = *hair moss* (HAIR 10. 10); head moss (see quot. 1688); heath-moss (see quot. 1753); idle-moss (see quot. 1866); Jaffna moss, *Alectoris sarmentosa*, a dye lichen collected in Ceylon (Treas. Bot. 1866); see also quot. 1889; snake moss, *Lycopodium elatatum* (Treas. Bot., Suppl. 1874); velvet moss, *Gyrophora murina* (*Ibid.*); white moss, a name for various lichens. Also BEARD-moss, Bog-moss, CARNEGIE moss, CHALCIDE moss, CLUB-moss, HORNED moss, ICELAND moss, LONG-moss, etc., q.v. as main words or under their first element.

1597 Hairy moss [see GOLDEN a. 10 h]. 1610 Chin-cough moss [see CHALCIDE-moss, CHALCIDE 4]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 96 White Moss, which grows on some heaths, and is hard to be found. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Heath-moss*, *Coralloides*, in botany, the name of a genus of the mosses. *Ibid.* s.v. *Heath-moss*, Of the Cup-mosses, with less perfect cups, the following are the known species: 1. The skewer *Coralloides*. It is commonly called *horned Moss*. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* 1. 222 During the winter months, a West Devonshire Orchard, appears as if hung with hoar frost; owing to the white moss which hangs in ribbons from its boughs. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons* Bot. (1866) 34 We have two or three flowering air-plants in the Southern States, one of them is, the Long-Moss, or Black Moss, so called. 1866 TREAS. Bot., *Moss, Corsican*, a supposed vermifuge, once in some repute, but now almost exploded. If genuine, it should consist of *Gracilaria Helminthothorum*, one of the rose-potted *Alga*, but for this the common *Laurencia obtusa* is frequently substituted. *Ibid.*, *Moss, idle*, an old name for various tree lichens, especially those which are pendulous. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 777 American or New Orleans Moss. 1884 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 316/2 A new material for paper. is the white moss which grows so largely in Norway and Sweden. 1888 S. BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 50 Ceylon Moss, Jaffna Moss. (Sphaerococcus lichenoides, Agardh) another of the Floridae from Ceylon, Burma, etc., now used as a demulcent food jelly for invalids. 1890 Century Dict., Animal moss.

5. *transf.* a. An excrescence or incrustation resembling moss; esp. the mossy covering of the stalk and calyx of the moss rose.

1607 TOPSKILL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 The Hedg-hog. is. . . heset. . . with sharpe thorney haire. . . and those sharpe prickles are covered with a kind of soft mosse. 1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 6 The Double Moss Rose. covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 10 Coals, over which a gray, soft moss of ashes grew.

b. Confectionery. (See quotes.) ? Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moss*. . . Also a kind of fice Sugar-Work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moss. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioners*, Pastils and Mosses which are sugar works that may be made in the season. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 64 [Cakes] Moss. . . Rub a little roux cake paste through a fine sieve, and it will look like moss. Gently squeeze a little together, about the size of half-a-crown, and bake them.

c. *slang*. (See quot.)

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), *Moss*, a cant term for lead, because both are found on the tops of buildings.

III. Combinations.

6. In sense 1.

a. General comb., as *moss-bank*, *-bound* adj., *-cart*, *-field*, *-fog* (FOG sb. 1), *-ground*, *-hole*, *-pit*, *-pot* (= hole), *-rod*, *-traversing* adj., *-work*.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 494 He then digs a new drain at the foot of the 'moss-bank. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 206 If the land is poor, or 'moss-bound. 1834 Brit. Mus. 1. 165 A peculiar sort of cart. called a 'moss-cart, which appears to be admirably adapted to the application of marl. . . to the surface of peaty soils. 1527 in *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 1. 25, I will that the said John have. . . the 'moss fylds. . . in the several holdings of the said John Dutton (and others). 1831 W. PATRICK *Pop. Descr. Plants Lanarksh.* Pref. 20 Tracts of laod. . . yielding chiefly Heather. . . and 'Moss-fogs, such as Sphagnums, Bryums, Polytrichums. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1630) 258 In Lankashire, in their 'mosses grounds where they dig their turves, there is great store of it. 1746 Compl. *Farmer s.v. Watering* 14, 'Moss-holes. frequently a vower bell for watering the flax. 1510 Reg. *Burrough* 11. v. (P. R. O.), Here hille lyes betwix the scharthe Hylle and 'Mosse pyttes. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xl. 11. 101 What bath any of us done, that grace should come and lug us out of the 'moss-pot into which we have strayed of our own folly? 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 1038, I cover with 'moss-sods (from the turfbanks) laid perfectly close, the shear of each fitted to the other. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* 73 And aftir your 'moss-traversin Spunkies Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 509 Though 'moss-work be laborious.

b. In names of plants growing in moss: as *moss-berry*, the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*; *moss-corn*, the silverweed, *Potentilla anserina*; *moss-crop*, (a) applied to various species of cotton-grass, esp. *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. polystachion*; (b) see *moss-corn* above; (c) the tufted club-rush, *Scirpus cespitosus*; *moss-rush*, goose-corn, *Juncus squarrosus*; *moss-whin*, *Genista anglica*; *moss-willow*, ? *Salix fusca*.

1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* 11. 153 Oxy-coccus. . . Cran-herries. . . 'Moss-herries, or Moor-herries. 1868 Rep. U. S. Commissioner *Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [sc. small fruits] may be noted. . . moss-herries [etc.]. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* etc. 11. 269 He [sc. a hoar] found nothing to eat, save one or two 'moss-corns [etc.]. 1745 Cath. *Angl.* 244/2 (Addit. MS.) A 'Moss-crope. 1696 PLUNKET *Opera Bot.* (1769) 11. 201 Juncus Alpinus cum cauda Leporina. . . 'Moss-Crops Vestimorlandicis dicitur. 1803-18 JAMESON, *Moss-corn*, Silver-weed, . . . also called *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*. 1815 Pennicuk's *Descr. Tweed*, 53 note, Their [sc. sheep's] earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed *Moss-crop*. 1879 J. Lucas in *Zoologist* Sept. 356 Sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the moss-silk (cotton-grass), or, as it is termed in the dale [Nidderdale] 'Moss-crops and cutthroats'. 1762 W. HUSON *Flora Angl.* 130 *Juncus culmo nudo*. . . 'Moss-rush or Goose-corn. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 154 *Moor-whin*, or 'Moss-whin, a whin that grows on bleak heaths and mosses. *Genista anglica*, L. 1859 C. SPENCE FR. *Braes of Cars* (1898) 60 Lichen, and liver grass, And the 'moss willow. Curtain the narrow pass.

c. Special comb.: *moss-cheeper*, (a) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (b) *white winged moss-cheeper*, the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schanichus*; *moss-earth*, earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat; *moss-flow*, a semi-fluid part of a bog or morass; *moss-oak*, oak-wood preserved in a black state in peat-bogs, etc., bog-oak; also, a seat made out of bog-oak; *moss-reeve*, a bailiff or reeve appointed to regulate claims for land on the mosses? (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886); *moss-tenant*, the tenant of a moorland farm; *moss-wood*, the wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. Also MOSS-HAG, MOSS-TROOPER.

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustrata* 11. 22 Tilling, Tilling, or 'Moss-cheeper. 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 The reed hunting is almost entirely known in the North of Ireland as the 'white winged moss-cheeper'. 1805 W. AITON (title) A Treatise on the origin, qualities, and cultivation of 'Moss-earth. 1867 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The hundreds forced from their ain habitations to the deserts, mountains, muirs, mosses, 'moss-flows, and peat-bags. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii. He takes a swirle, auld 'moss-oak, For some black, grouseome Carlin. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galland's Encycl.* (1876) 23 He claps his auld hum down on the mossalk by the cheek of the chaumer door. 1552 in *Picton Lycopodium* 1861 Rec. (1883) 1. 59 'Moss. Rev. Thos. Eyre, Jno Sudley. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 496 The obloquy of being termed 'moss-tenant gradually became less regarded. 1886 Plot *Staffordsh.* 217 This 'moss-wood (as some call it) grew not far from where found.

7. In sense 3.

a. simple attrib., as *moss-bank*, *-bed*, *-root*.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eccl.* 11. 18 The violet-blue, that on the moss-bank grows. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 39 Soft are the moss-heds under the sea. 1883 G. MERRETT *Poems & Lyrics* 131 Rich with life as moss-roots breathe of earth in the first plucking of them.

b. instrumental, as *moss-t begrown*, *-bordered*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-crowned*, *-inwoven*, *-lain*, *-lined*, *-thrundum*, *woven*.

1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 It es all 'mosses begrown and couerd so with moss and with brusche. 1663 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxvii. (1753) 507 *Philoth.* . . It was not still to have dy'n unpollished or moss-begrown. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxx. By 'moss-bordered statues sitting. 1747 LD. LYTTELTON *Jem.* Lady 90 Or under

Camden's 'moss-clad mountains hoar. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 'Moss-covered opinions. . . indolently adopted only because age has given them a venerable aspect. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eccl.* 11. 24 Here, where no springs in murmurs break away, Or 'moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1818 SHELLEY *Marengio* xiv. And hillocks heaped of 'moss-inwoven turf. 1890 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 57 There hy zephyrs, streams, and birds, and bees, The 'moss-lain Dryads shall be lulled to sleep. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 625 An ample chair, 'moss-lined and over-head, By flowering umbrage shaded. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 11. i. Each 'moss-thrumb'd mountaine hands. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* 111. 205 Their 'moss-woven nest.

c. similitive, as *moss-green*, *-like*.

1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The rest of the trimmings are in 'moss green. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 42 'Moss-like silk. 1881 TYNDALE *Floating Matter of Air* 161 Patches of moss-like matter would appear here and there in the field of the microscope.

d. Special comb.: *moss-agate*, a popular name for a variety of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms; *moss-animal*, *-animalcule*, a bryozoan or polyzoan (see BRYOZOA and POLYZOA); *moss-basket* (see quot.); *moss-bass*, 'the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*' (Cent. Dict. 1890); *moss-bee* = *moss-carder bee* (see below); *moss-box Coal-mining*, a stuffing-box filled with moss, used in Kind and Chaudron's method of sinking shafts through water-bearing strata; *moss campion*, a dwarf, perennial, tufted moss-like plant (*Silene acaulis*) with purple flowers, growing in northern latitudes; *moss-carder*, also *moss-carder bee*, *Bombus muscorum*, a variety of bumble-bee; *moss-copper* (see quot.); *moss-coral* = *moss-animalcule* (see above); *moss-fibre Anat.* (see quot. 1906); *moss-gold*, a fungus, *Clavaria muscoides*; *† moss hair*, hair resembling moss, 'woolly' hair; *moss-head*, a name given by the negroes of Charleston, South Carolina, to the hooded merganser, *Mergus culicellatus*; *moss-house*, a garden shelter lined or covered with moss; *moss-locust*, an American name for the rose acacia, *Robinia hispida*; *moss pink*, a species of phlox (*Phlox subulata*), with dark purple flowers, growing on rocky hills and sandy soils in the central United States; *moss-poly* = *moss-animalcule* (see above); *moss-rake*, a kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss; *moss-scat*, a mossy seat; also, a seat artificially mossed; *moss-starch* = LICHININ; *† moss-work*, (a) decoration resembling moss; (b) moss arranged so as to form a covering. See also MOSS-BACK, MOSS-ROSE.

1845 J. C. ATKINSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11. No. 13. 132 Chert, hornstone, and 'moss agate, may be found. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* v. 269 The Bryozoa, or 'Moss-animals. 1890 Century Dict., 'Moss-animalcule. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Moss-basket, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, &c., covered with moss. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* v. 454/1 One of the most abundant [species of the humble-bee] is the yellow and orange 'Moss-bee (*Bombus muscorum*), the Foggie of the Scotch. 1877 H. BAUEMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 63/1 'Moss-box. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 191 Lichen and 'moss campion. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4097 A 'moss-carder's nest. 1861 PRATER *Metalurgy*, *Fuel*, etc. 359 'Moss-corders. In copper-works this term is commonly used to designate those accumulations of filamentous, or moss-like copper, which are formed in cavities in pigs of certain kinds of regulus. 1906 CUNNINGHAM *Text-Book Anat.* (ed. 2) 514 The fibres which end in the granular layer are called 'moss-fibres, because. . . they present at certain points moss-like thickenings. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 117 *Clavaria muscoides*, the 'Moss-gold. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2433/4 Run away. . . a Negro Man of a Tawny Complexion, with 'Mosses Hair. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 75 The colored women often use a large bunch of 'Florida moss', *Tillandsia usneoides*, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that 'Moss-head' was suggested by this practice, rather than by any resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. 1793 COWPER (title) Inscription for a 'Moss-house in the Shrubbery at Weston. 1824 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 1816 Roofed seats, hoat-houses, moss houses [etc.], are different modes of forming resting-places containing seats. 1890 Century Dict., 'Moss-locust. 1856 *Gray Man. Bot.* (1866) 332 *Phlox subulata* (Ground or 'Moss Pink). 1879 tr. *Haechel's Evol. Man.* 11. 369 The 'moss-polyps (*Bryozoa*). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sponge-hook, 'moss-rakes. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* 111. 1. 139 Upon a 'moss-seat Jamie sits alone, In pensive guise. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii. A grotto, ornamented with rustic work and moss-seats. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 181 The compassed roof adorned with 'moss-work and Mosaque guildings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Robin Redbreast*, Laid out for dead, let thy last kindness be With leaves and mosse-work for to cover me.

† *Moss*, sb. 2. Obs. [? A use of prec. ? or repr. some eastern word.] A 'head' of raw silk.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* 11. v. 18 The moss, or head of silk, often appears fair to the eye, when much coarseness is concealed under it. *Ibid.*, A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. *Ibid.*, They generally comb the heads of the mosses to deceive the buyer.

Moss, sb. 3. Short for MOSS ROSE.

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 8 The Perpetual White Moss is a Damask Rose. *Ibid.* 9 The New Striped Moss has not yet bloomed here. 1866 S. R. HOLZ *Bk. about Roses* 103 He admires the. . . Mosses, Chinas and Bourbons.

Moss (mɒs), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *mose*, 6-8 *mos*, 7-*moss*. [*f.* Moss *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To become mossy (in various senses).

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 101 Selden Mosep be Marhelston bat men oft treden. c. 1460 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 39 Syldon mossyth the stone pat ofty yz tornyd & wende. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* ii. iii. 42 Sancho's face moss'd, and his chinne had a down sprung out.

2. To gather or collect moss.

1700, etc. [implied in *Mossing vbl. sb.*]. 1895 *MAR. L. POOL Boss* in *Chaplin* III. 480 I've moss'd twenty year, 'n' I never slipped to speak of before.

3. *trans.* + *a.* To cover with moss. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 365 Do cley vpon and moss hit al aboute. *Ibid.* 419 Bende as a bowe or vynes that men pleche, And cleme hit moss it, bynd hit soft aboute.

b. To cover with a growth of moss.

1500 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 105 Vnder an old Oake, whose bows were moss'd with age. 1797 *W. NIEL. Sc. Forcing Gardener* 175 Washing the branches and stem of trees, which are anywise moss'd, with soapuds and sulphur. 1836 *MRS. BROWNING Poet's Vow* v. 3, When years had moss'd the stone. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it (the island) lichen'd and moss'd, fern'd and heather'd. *fig.* 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 3 But when they are sober, learned, and usefull, to let them be Moss'd over with the scurf of neglect. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxix. (1852) 477 The world shall rest, and moss itself with peace.

4. To roof with moss (*i.e.* to put moss between or under the slates or tiles). *Obs.*

1591 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton* in *Archæologia* (1835) XXXV. 436 To William Webbe, the tyler, upon a bargain for mosing and tiling and pynting of the church house and pentises, vijs. 1657 *Churchw. Acc. Prestwich* in *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. (1905) 395 Pd. to George Millin's son for mossainge the church, lxx. 08. 1722 *Churchw. Acc. Ringhall* (MS.), Pd. for liming & mossaing y^e Ch^{ch}, lxx. 6d.

d. To cover the trunks of (cinchona trees) with moss to increase the yield of alkaloid.

1863-4 *W. G. McIVOR Extract fr. Rep. Govt. Chiuichona Plantations* § 35 With the permission of Government I will at once moss from 7,000 to 10,000 of our largest plants. 1876 *Eucyl. Brit.* v. 781a.

5. To remove moss from (trees, etc.). *Obs.*

1677 *Dad's Prognostication* Avij, May... Weed your Hop-Gardens, and take away superfluous Branches, and Moss your Gardens. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 78 If the Moss is much and long... it may... do well to prune off the greatest part of the Branches, and to Moss the rest.

6. *intr.* To work in a peat-bog; to cut and prepare peats. 1866 *W. GREGOR Dial. Banffsh.* 115.

Mossalagee, *obs. f.* MUSSALCHEE.

Moss-back, *U.S.* Also mossy-. [*f.* Moss *sb.* + *BACK sb.*; ? orig. a perversion of *mossbunker*.]

1. a. A name for the menhaden or mossbunker.

b. 'A large and old fish, as a bass: so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc., which may be found on its back' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1872 *SCHLEDE DE VERE Americanisms* 87 In the State of New York the same fish [Menhaden] appear under the name of Mossy Back or Mossbunkers.

2. *slang.* a. During the civil war in the United States, one who hid himself to avoid the conscription for the Southern army.

1872 *SCHLEDE DE VERE Americanisms* 283 The Mossy-back... was the man of the South, who secreted himself in a remote forest, or an inaccessible swamp, in order to escape conscription. His name was derived from the quaint fancy that he was determined to keep in hiding till 'the moss should grow on his back'. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Moss-back*.

b. One 'behind the times'; one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. Often applied to the farmers of the Western States.

1885 *Boston (Mass.) Frail.* 5 Mar. 2/3 Everybody rejoices over the passage of the bill... We say everybody—we except a few intense mossbacks, who were known during the war as copperheads. 1891 *C. ROBERTS Adrift* *Am. App.* 249 He was followed to the very verge of the wood, and then the exhausted 'mossback' left him to return to the house.

attrib. 1875 *N. Y. Sch. Frail.* XXXI. 245 You visit a poor drunkard's wife, and in comes the husband, peremptorily ordering you out of door, quoting the moss-back maxim as his authority.

So **Moss-backed**, **Mossy-backed** *adjs.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 121/2 Earth-worms, fresh from the garden, will lure many a mossy-backed hermit from his lair. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Mar. 644/1 A few malcontents and moss-backed muggwumps.

Mossbunker (mɒsˈbʌŋkər). Forms: 8 mossbunker, 8-9 mossbunker, 9 mossbunker; 9 (in Du. form) marshbunker; (in mod. Dicts. massbunker, marshbunker, morsebunker, morsbunker, mousebunker); 9-*mossbunker*. [*a.* Du. *marbanker* (formerly also *masbauk*), of obscure etymology.] The menhaden.

1792 [see *MENHADEN*]. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 222 Mossbunker. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerbo.* (1861) 264 A huge moss bunker. 1868 *W. WHITMAN Poems, Salut au monde* 145, I see ten fishermen waiting—they discover now a thick school of mossbunkers—they drop the joined sein-ends in the water. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 659 The 'Mossbunker', common on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. 1884 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 569 This name [Mossbunker], [has] evidently been transferred from the 'Scad', or 'Horse Mackerel', known to the Hollanders as the 'Marshbunker' [1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 326 'Marshbunker']. New Jersey uses the New York name with its local variations, such as 'Bunker' and 'Marshbunker'.

attrib. 1881 *N. Y. Times* in *Goode Amer. Fishes* (1888) 112 These snacks are engaged in the menhaden or 'mossbunker' fishery.

Mosschette, *obs. variant of MATCHET.*

1827 *ROBERTS Voy. Cent. Amer.* 36 We gave them Mosschettes (or G. R. Cutlass-blades) and a variety of toys. [*Mosse. Obs.* [*G. mass measure.*] (See quot.)]

1817 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 235 Two small fennings for each Mosse or measure of wine.

Mosse, *obs. form of MORSE sb.*

Mossed (mɒst), *ppl. a.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + -ED²]

Covered over, or overgrown, with moss.

1744 *HANMER Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 223 Those moss'd [1623 mossyt] trees. 1830 *TENNYSOON Claribel* II, At noon the wild bee hummeth about the moss'd headstone. 1876 *MRS. OLIPHANT Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. x. 240 Wild old gardens and moss'd apple-trees.

Mossel(e), -ll(e), *obs. ff.* MORSEL, MUZZLE.

Mosser (mɒsər). [*f.* Moss *sb.* + *v.* + -ER¹]

1. One who 'mosses' or roofs with moss.

1708 *Baslow Parish Reg.* 21 July in *Sheffield Gloss.* 322 [Buried.] Edmundus Littlewood de Totley, Mosser.

2. A moss-trooper.

1854 *DENHAM Tracts* (1892) 176 These gentry were also called prickers, riders, .. bogtrotters, mossers, snatchers.

3. One who works in a 'moss' or bog; one who is engaged in cutting and preparing peats.

1866 *W. GREGOR Dial. Banffsh.* 115. 1880 in *JAMIESON*.

4. A collector or gatherer of moss.

1880 *P. FURNIVALL Let. (MS.)* 5 Sept. 1895 *MAR. L. POOL Boss* in *Chaplin* III. 478 Granny had no heat as most of the mossers had.

Mossery. A place where mosses are grown. 1895 *Scotsman* 25 Oct. 6/6 Visiting the Botanic Gardens in Glasgow the other day, I observed in the 'mossery' .. a peculiar-looking selaginella.

Mossful (mɒsˈfʊl), *a.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + -FUL]

Fall of, or covered with, moss.

1862 *CHR. G. ROSSETTI Godlin Market*, etc. (1884) 185 Primrose and veined violet in the mossful earth are set.

Moss-grown, *a.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + GROWN]

Overgrown with moss.

13. *Metr. Ham.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archæol. Stud. new. Spr.* LVII. 277 A Moss grown wall he gan fynde þe gate was wont to be. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 33 Which .. tumbles downe Steeples, moss-growne Towers. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Book* (1859) 46 Every antique farm house and moss-grown cottage is a picture.

b. *fig.* Antiquated.

1893 *L. F. TOWNSEND* in *J. H. BARROWS Parl. Relig.* II. 1221 Dr. Channing... saw, as he thought, the speedy... burial of the moss-grown doctrines of Bible orthodoxy. 1902 *A. B. DAVIDSON Called of God* viii. 215 Even the holiest things had become mouldy, moss-grown and eaten away.

Moss-hag, *Sc.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + HAG *sb.*]

Broken ground from which peat has been taken; a pit or hole from which peat has been dug.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. A sour fit o' the haits wif sitting among the wat moss-hags for four hours at a yoking. 1818 — *Hrt. Midd.* xii. When I was in the moss-hags and moors, wif precious Donald Cameron, and worthy Mr. Blackadder. 1884 *SPEEDY Sport* x. 398 Concealing themselves among the moss-hags before daybreak.

Hence **Moss-hagger**, a dweller among moss-hags.

1902 *W. S. CROCKETT Scott. Country* xvi. 412 A coveted sheltering place for many a poor oppressed moss-hager.

Mossify, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + -FY.]

trans. To make mossy. (In quot. *absol.*)

1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langrath* I. 25 You may mossify and poetize if you choose.

Mossiness (mɒsˈɪnəs). [*f.* MOSSY *a.* + -NESS.]

The condition of being mossy (in senses of the *adj.*); *concr.* a mossy substance or growth.

[1538 see *MOSSINESS* under *MOSSY a.*] 1558 *WAROET. Alexis' Secr.* I. iv. (1580) 75 b. The firste softe haire, or mossiness of the face. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 561 That the Water be neuer by Rest Discoloured, Greene, or Red, or the like; Or rather any Mossiness or Putrefaction. 1725 *BRALEY Fann. Dict.* s. v. *Oak* The frequent Mossiness of most Trees on the North Side. 1817 *KEATS Spec. Induct.* to Poem 22 Th' half seen mossiness of linnets' nests. 1893 *BURRELL & CUTHELL Indian Mem.* 175 A Himalayan forest is a wealth of leafiness and mossiness.

Mossing (mɒsˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹] The action of the vb. *MOSS* in various senses.

1700 *O. HEYWOOD Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 231 Sam. Stocks came a mossing. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 All bands... are out 'mossing'. This mossing... is a frightfully wintry operation.

attrib. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Burk* 329 This mossing process for renewing the bark

Mossless (mɒsˈləs), *a.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + -LESS.]

Without moss; having no moss.

1880 *MARK TWAIN's Tramp Abroad* I. 201 The mossless spots were places where repairs had been made by the insertion of bright new masses of yellow straw.

Mossoljee, *obs. form of MUSSALCHEE.*

Mossoo (mɒsˈuː). A vulgar mispronunciation of *MONSIEUR*, used in representations of illiterate speech or in derisive allusion to English patriotic prejudices. Cf. *MOUNSEEN*.

1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lyne* II. vi. 129 You pick out any Mossou you like. 1886 *ASTLEY-STERRY Lazy Minstrel* 68 A stout fur-capped Mossou.

Moss rose. [*Moss sb.*] A garden variety of the cabbage rose, *Rosa centifolia*; so called from the moss-like growth on its calyx and stalk.

[1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* *Rosa Provincialis, spinosissima, fedunculo muscosa.* The Moss Province Rose.] 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Half a guinea for some moss roses. 1800 *COLERIDGE Keepsake* 30 There... she sate and stretched The silk upon the frame, and worked her name Between

the Moss-Rose and Forget-me-not. 1888 *S. HIBBERD in Times* 20 Aug. 19/3 To the question... Is the white moss rose becoming extinct? the proper answer is, No.

Mossstick, *obs. form of MAULSTICK.*

1658 *PHILLIPS, A. Mossstick*, .. a round stick about a yard long, which the artist doth rest upon when he paints.

Moss-trooper. [*Moss sb.* + *TROOPER*] One of a class of marauders who infested the 'mosses' of the Scottish Border, in the middle of the seventeenth century; a border freebooter.

1651 *WHITELOCKE Mem.* 14 Feb. (1853) III. 289 The Scots, in a village called Geddard... set upon captain Dawson as he returned from pursuing some moss-troopers. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northumb.* (1662) II. 303 A sprigg of these Borderers hath lately been revived [disguised under the new name of Moss-Troopers]. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* t. xix. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 294 A single troop of dragoons... was stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the moss-troopers of the border.

b. *transf.* A bandit or raider.

1701 *COLLIER tr. M. Anton.* 187 A fourth sort value themselves extremely upon their Hunting the Sarmatian Moss Troopers. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerbo.* (1861) 121 These moss-troopers of the east. 1900 *L. S. ANERY Times Hist. War S. Afr.* I. viii. 188 Dr. Jameson and his hand of moss-troopers.

So **Moss-troopery**, 'the practices of the moss-troopers'; **Moss-trooping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xxi. A stark moss-trooping Scott was he. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* vi. II. 150 Rebellion... with much moss-trooping and horsetailing. 1881 *J. RUSSELL Haigs* v. 89 A moss-trooping and reiving race. 1884 *GARONIER Hist. Eng.* I. 338 Still, the old moss-trooping spirit was not to be changed in a day.

Mossy (mɒsˈi), *a.* [*f.* Moss *sb.* + -Y.]

I. [*Cf.* Moss *sb.* I.]

1. *Sc.* and *dial.* Marshy, boggy, peaty. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 This land... will be sax, sevin, or viii cubites hich of fat mossie ground as glew, bot maist barren. 1661 *J. CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 167 Chatmois in this shire is a low mossy ground. 1792 *BURNS* *You wild, mossy mountains!* II, Not Gowie's rich valley, nor Forth's sunny shores, To me bae the charms o' yon wild, mossy moors. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 175 The rains of so many ages subsiding on the lower grounds, have converted most of the extensive plains into mossy morasses. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 120 Many of the natives drink mossy and surface water.

II. [*Cf.* Moss *sb.* II.]

2. Overgrown or covered with moss, abounding in moss. Also of a fountain, spring, pool, etc.; Encircled with moss; issuing from, or existing in, a moss-grown rock, etc.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Muscosus, Solum muscosum*, a mossie grounde. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 41 The Mossie harke of an Ash. 1628 *W. Lisle tr. Virg. Bucol.* vii. 6r Ye mossy Fontaines [i. *muscosi fontes*] and yee Hearbs which hee Softer then sleape. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. ii. (1848) 18 To... conjure up womeaten Carcases out of their Mossy Graves. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 3 The mossy fontaines, and the sylvan shades... Delight no more. 1818 *SHELLEY Woodman & Nightingale* 23 And every bird lulled on its mossy hough. 1875 *MRS. RANDOLPH W. Hyacinth* I. 3 The soft mossy turf. 1885-94 *R. BRIGGS Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv. Echo, sweet Echo, watching up on high, Say hast thou seen to-day my love go by, Or where thou sittest by thy mossy spring?

3. Covered with something resembling moss; appearing as if covered with moss; downy, velvety.

15... *An Other Balade in Chaucer's Works* (1561) 344 b O Mossie Quince hanging by your stalke. 1573 in *Cunningham Revels at Cr.* (1842) 58, vj paier of Mossy buskins. 1602 *DOLMAN La Primate*, *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 766 The myrrh which here wee haue... is blacke, and as if it were scorched, mouldy and mossie on the outside. 1658 *WILKINS Real Char.* 112 Bearing mossy flowers. 1837 *T. RIVERS Rose Amateur's Guide* 5 The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose.

4. Resembling moss; formerly applied to down or young growth of hair. *Cf.* *MOSSY a.*

1579 *E. K. Gloss.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 1871 Young and mossie heares. 1586 *HIGINS tr. Juvenis Nomencl.* 18 *Ephelus*... a stripling, that hauing passed 14 years, be ginneeth to haue a mossie beard. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* in Cases... not so mossy or slovenly, as either Turkish or Indian Mahometans. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 132 1t [*sc.* malachite] is found either massive, or mossy.

1851 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 83 The slender mossy threads which compose the connecting stem of smaller species. 1887 *D. MAGUIRE Art Massage* II. (ed. 4) 19 The strigil is a bent instrument in the form of a sickle mossy on its edge, and terminating with a handle at one of its extremities, the other rounded off and mossy.

5. *slang* or *jocular*. Stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1597 *Piigr. Parnass.* II. 168 Woulde anie leaden Mydas, anie mossie patron, haue his asses eared, let him [etc.]. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* t. i. 110 Mossy idioits. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 574 Mossy barbarians the spectators be, That sit and laugh at our calamity.

6. *Comb.*, as *mossy-chinned*, *footed*, *finctured* *adjs.*; *mossy-back*, *-backed a.* (see *MOSS-BACK*); *mossy-cup oak*, the bur-oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*; *mossy stonocrop*, *Sedum acre* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1664 *MORTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 110 A 'Mossy' ehin'd Demy-giant. 1832 *Planting* 115 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*) The American 'mossy-cup oak'. 1883 *MEADOWS Woods of Westernman* 16 'Mossy-footed squirrels leap, Soft in winnowing plumes of Sleep. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 38! When... whitening down their 'mossy-finctured' spring Descends the billowy foam.

Most (mɒst), *a. (sb.)* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 mæst, (mæst), *merc.* and *Kent.* mēst, 3 must, 2-5 meast, 3 moast, 4 mosto, 5 Norfolk myst.

β. 1 north. mást, (maast, máste), 3-5 mast, (3 *Orm.* mast), 4-6 moste, moost(e), (5-6 *Sc. poet.* moiste), 3- most; also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4-7 mast(e), 4-6 mayst, 6 maiste, 4-9 maist, (9 mast). [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *mæst* (Northumb. *māst*) = OFris. *māst*, *maest*, OS. *mēst* (Du. *meest*), OHG. (MHG., mod-G.) *meist*, ON. *mest-r* (Sw. *Da. mest*), Goth. *maist-s* = OE. *mæst* - formed with superlative suffix *-isto-* (see *-EST*) from the root of **maiz*, Mo *adv.*

The OE. *māst*, the normal representative of the Com. Teut. type, has been found only in Northumbrian, but it is not certain that it existed only in that dialect. The ordinary OE. form (WS. *mæst*, Kentish *mēst*) has abnormal umlaut, and seems to descend from a prehistoric **māst*, a reformation due to a consciousness of the grammatical relation of the word to *mā*. The umlaut form survived, in the south, down to the 15th c., but seems to have now entirely disappeared even in dialects. (The 19th c. northern form *mæst* represents OE. *māst*; the coincidence with the early ME. *mæst* - OE. *māst* is accidental.) The establishment of *most* as the only form in the midlands and south was probably due to the influence of the related *mo*, *more*.

The southern form *moost*, occasionally spelt *moos*, was often used, esp. in times, by the Sc. poets of the 15-16th c.]

A. *adv.* (The senses 1, 2, 3 express respectively the superlative of the three adjectival notions now denoted by *great*, *much*, and *many*.)

1. = GREATEST *a.*, in various applications.

† a. with reference to size, bulk, or stature. *Obs.* c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 32 Sollice þanne hyt wexað byt ys alre wyrtte mæst. c1220 *Bestiary* 500 Cethegrade is a fis ðe moste dæi in water is. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 385 þe moste mountaynez on mor þenne was no more drye. c1450 *Merlin* xiv. 210 Kyng Clarion, that was the moste man of the hoste of alle the Geauntes. 1548-77 *Vicarv Anal.* iv. (1888) 30 The braine is diuided into three partes.. of which the foremost part is the moste.

† b. with reference to amount or degree. (a) As superlative of comparison: Greatest in degree or extent, often passing into 'utmost', 'chief', occas. used predicatively. (b) As intensive superlative: Very great. *Obs.*

(a) c893 *K. Ælfred* *Oras.* iv. xi. § 6 þonne þæt gefeoht mæst wære. c1200 *Orm.* 5238 þe mæste lufe he shæwepþ þæt þæt anig mann mæst shæwenn. c1386 *Chaucer* *Sgr.* s. T. 191 Bt eueremoore hir mooste wonder was How þat it [the hors] koude go and was of bras. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xvii. v. 695 The swerd fayled hym at his mooste nede. c1586 *Sanders* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 190, I had the Italian & Spanish tongues, by which their most trafique in that country is. 1603 *Shaks.* *Meas.* for *M.* iii. i. 78 The sense of death is most in apprehension. 1702 *Edward* *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 609 The most imaginable fatigue and industry.

(b) c1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 174 þes prestis þat wole not helpe here maistris out of his moste perill. 1479 *J. Paston* in *P. Lett.* III. 266, I wryght not so largely to you as I wold do, for I have not most leysur. 1555 in *Strype* *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 118 So likewise is freewill a most untrouth undoubtedly.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. *Obs.* except in the phr. (*the*) *most part*.

Most part (without article) may be used *adv.* In quot. c1205 the adverbial accus. *mesten dæl* is used subst. as a nominative.

c1205 *LAV.* 7864 And heom sælliche ðlomp þæt mesten dæl com a lond. a1225 *Ancr.* R. 330 Scheone is þe meste del . of ure penitence. c1330 *R. Brunne* *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 12839 In to þe most pres ider þen sprong. 1483 *Caxton* *Gold. Leg.* 30412 The moste parte of the peple of the cyte. c1511 [see *DEAL* s.b. i. d]. 1532 in *Thames Cavalor* (Spalding Club) 155 The landis and barony of Schancar or the most part thereof. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* *Comm.* App. v. 429 The most number shall have the choice and election. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* i. 20 Blood-sucking Inquisitors, of which the most part were mine owne Country-men. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 2, I went and took a view of most part of Hungary.

d. For the most part (also *† party*, *† deal*): usually; in the main. † Also rarely without *the*.

1387 [see *DEAL* s.b. i. d]. c1400 *Maundev.* (1839) xxix. 294 Thei holden for the moste partye, the . gode maneres, as men of the cōce above seyd. 1523 *L. BERNERS* *Proiss.* (1812) l. cccxxvii. 746 Ye lordes of Coucy went to Montaigny, and there refreshed hym and his company; but for the most partye he hymselfe was with the kyng at Turney. 1545 *Raynold* *Byt Mankynde* 90 For the moste parte when there be two at once, the one is masculine, and the other femynine. 1561 *T. Hoar* *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. G. g. ij. 3 Such faithful friends are in this age all for the most part gone in pilgrimage. 1715 *Aoonson* *Freeholder* No. 20 7 A House of Commons, which... must consist for the most part of Landed Men. 1871 *Smiles* *Charac.* viii. (1876) 220 Men of the greatest genius have been for the most part cheerful, contented men.

† e. with reference to (a) power, authority; (b) importance, consequence. *Most master*: ruler, commander; also, one who is 'master' in a contest, etc. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. i Hia cuedende hucle wenes ðu maast is in ric heofna. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 816 þe meast kempe is icud & kenest of ow alle of þe creft. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2735 þe segges were a-slepe . al þat þe meast maister. 1382 *Wyclif* *Matt.* xxii. 38 This is the firste and the most maundment. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xxi. i. 840 He that was the most kyng and knyght of the world. 1577 *Campion* *Hist. Ire.* iii. (1633) 9 Turffe and Sea-coales is in their most fuell. 1591 *Shaks.* *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 149 Shee'lle . dandle thee like a Baby; Though in this place most Master weare no Breaches.

† f. *Const. in. of. Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor* *M.* 205 How he þat o myght es mast Send in till erth his haly gast. c1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 316 þis Cesare was moost in generale and larges, and pees of his lordship. c1440 *Sir Gower* 755 (end) Gyff us myst with hym to won, þat lord, þat is most of meyn! Amen. 1533 in *Furnival* *Ballads* *fr. MSS.* i. 380 Wheron to rest, And build hir nest, God graunte hir, moste of might!

† g. *Oldest. Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 1567 Mauric, þe mast of his children. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 900 For he [Melchisedech] was boden king and prest, of elde most, of wit hegest.

h. qualifying the designation of a person: Entitled to the designation in the highest degree. *Obs.*

c1300 *Havelok* 323 Godard was... þe moste swike, þat euer in erpe shaped was. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1611 The mest wreche of alle Wip a strok me doþ adoun falle. 1483 *Caxton* *Gold. Leg.* 207 b/2 He hens tho moste wreche. a1553 *Udall* *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66 The moste loute and dastarde that euer on grounde trode. 1605 *Chapman* *All Fools* Wks. 1873 i. 149 These politicians... are our most foolles. 1624 *Middleton* *Gaue at Chess* iii. ii. (end), She's caught, and which is strange, by her most wonder. 1690 *W. Walker* *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 439 He had been a most Mad-man had he stood against them.

i. The most thing that, the chief thing that; what... most. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 65 The most thinge that greuid her was her good and gay clothing. c1460 *How* *Wise* *Man* taught *Son* 182 in *Hazl. E. P.* i. 177 For deth ys, sone, as I trowe, The most thing that certyn ys. 1474 *Caxton* *Chesse* i. iii. Kyght dore lord and kyng, the grettest and most thinge that I desire is that [etc.]. 1835 *D. Webster* *Sc. Rhymes* 4 (E.D.D.) The maist thing that troubled the bodies, I think was their hungry wames.

j. † Most end (*obs.*), most an end *dial.* [*OE.* **mæstan ende*, *advb.* accus.; see *END* s.b. 5 c.

2. With sb. in pl. († occas. with *the*): The greatest number of; the majority of. † *Most times*, usually, in the majority of cases.

a900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, & him mon eac mid oprum floccum sohte maestra daga alce, opþe on dæg opþe on niht. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xix. 150 And who þat moste maistris can, be myldest of beryng. 1473 *Warw. Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most peple were sory. 1579 *LVLV* *Enghes* (Arb.) 53 Vertue is harboured in the heart of him that most men esteeme mishapen. 1628 *Br. Hall* *Old Reliq.* Ded., I have passed my most and best hours in quiet meditation. 1643 *Trapp* *Comm.* Gen. xxiii. 7 Abrahams behavioure to these Hittites may shame the most Christians. 1701 *Turtell* *Descr. & Expl. Math. Instrum.* i. Most Questions in Arithmetic. 1888 *Brace* *Amer. Commu.* II. ix. 427 Party loyalty is strong enough, with most people.

† b. With sb. in sing.: Numerically strongest.

1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* *Comm.* App. v. 487 It was agreed upon, by canon consent and most voice in oppen court.

3. Existing in the greatest quantity, amount, or degree; the greatest amount or quantity of.

This use, like the corresponding uses of *much* and *more*, prob. arose mainly from the absolute use, with virtual ellipsis of *of*. When used with abstract shs. this sense is hard to distinguish from the obsolete sense 'greatest' (1 b).

c1280 *Wyclif* *Set. Wks.* III. 406 Bot moste harm in þis mater stondes in þis; þat þe perveit þo feythe of þo gospel. c1460 *Towneley* *Myst.* iii. 16 Of all angels in brigntnes God gaf lucifer most lightnes. 1502 *Arnolde* *Chron.* (1811) 16 Our trewe men doo vs to vnderstode that moste prayng and leste perfit myght falle to the same cite and to me. 1720 *Quell* *Vertol's Rom.* Rep. i. iv. 20 At those tumultuous Assemblies... such had most Authority as could make most Noise. 1727 *Swift* *Gulliver's Let.* to *Symphon* Wks. 1725 IX. 143 Have not I the most Reason to complain? 1856 *Ruskin* *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 42 The work will... have most power which was begun with most patience.

II. *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*)

4. Absolute uses of sense 1. The greatest persons (or, rarely, things); chiefly, with reference to rank or importance. Usually in association with *least*.

Now only *poet.* in *most* and *least* = 'all without exception' (in ME. verse often as a metrical tag).

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 198 And for his sinne oc he to munen, ðat moste and leiste him ben binumen. a1300 *Cursor* *M.* 1659 Fra þe mast dun to þe lest Sal neþer lufe ne fouul ne best. c1386 *Chaucer* *Clerk's T.* 75 We wol... Chese yow a wyf... Born of the gentileste and of the meeste Of al this land. 1483 *Caxton* *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/1, Moyses... gaded all the most of byrthe. 1526 *Tindale* *Heb.* viii. 11 They shall a knowe me, from the lest to the moste off them. 1600 *Fairfax* *Tasso* viii. lxxii, Enueninging the hearts of most and least. 1879 *Browning* *Phaedra* 78 Then praise Pan who fought in the ranks with you most and least.

5. The greatest amount or quantity.

c1222 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1013, þonne hi mast to yfele zedon hafdon. a1200 *Moral* *Ode* 112 þe ðe lest wat biseid off mest. c1200 *Orm.* 15278 þiss folle is lighest, & tiss lott Addeþ þe larin mede, Fort þat tezz hafenn alle mast Off þegge fleschless wile. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 318/672 Ho-so bath of þe corpe mest, he is slouy as þe Asse. 1419 in *Thames Cavalor* (Spalding Club) 6 To sel thaim to hym or to any uthir that wil gif mast for thaim. 1500-20 *Dunbar* *Poems* lviii. 29 Quha maist hes than sall maist repent. 1648 *Gage* *West Ind.* 162 Four hundred Crowns had been the most that my old Predecessor had given yearly. *Mod.* This is really the most that I can concede.

† b. *Const. genitive.* Only OE. and early ME. c888 *K. Ælfred* *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Forðem þæt he þurh ðæt mæge mest bearna begitan. c1200 *Trin. Coll.* *Hon.* 169 Mest manne him gremede mid scorne. a1225 *St. Marier.* 6 Ant tu schalt wummon meast wunne ant weole welden.

† c. *All (one's) most*: (one's) utmost. *Obs.* In quot. used *advb.*

1375 *Barbour* *Bruce* xvii. 818 Quhen all thair mast assall-zeit thail, And the schot thickest [wes] with all [etc.].

d. To make the most of († to make most of): (a) To employ to the best advantage; (b) To treat with the greatest consideration; (c) To represent or exhibit at the best or worst.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He maketh moost of vs & cheryssheth vs. 1588 *Margret. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Thackwell is... permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters. a1627 *HAYWARD* *Edw. VI* (1630) 73 The most [was] made of that which was true, and many falsities added. 1660 *FULLER* *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 237, I always made the most of the youngest. 1727 *GAY* *Begg.* Op. i. iv. How to make the most of her beauty. 1859 *FITZGERALD* *Tr.* Omar xxiii, Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend. 1891 *Temple Bar* June 167 He... made the most of his opportunity.

6. Governed by a prep. forming an *advb.* phrase.

a. At most, at the most (ME. *atte meste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount, number, or quantity is the largest admissible. Also in wider sense, appended to a statement to denote that it expresses not less, but probably more, than the truth.

c1300 *St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 31 Ther thu schalt fourti dayes bileve atte meste. c1374 *Chaucer* *Troilus* v. 947 He spak y-now for o day at þe meste. 1453 in *Trevelyan* *Papers* (Camden) 25 If the chaplen dyd, elec another honest man... within four monethis at the most. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Isa.* xxx. 17 A thousand of you shal fe for one, or at the most for fyue. 1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Olearius' Voy.* Ambass. 196 One degree of Longitude under the thirty seventh degree of Latitude... consists but of fifty minutes at the most. 1756 *Mrs. F. Brooke* *Old Maid* No. 30. 177 After these entered a tall child, at most but in her thirteenth year. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 381/5 The duty of the magistrate should be at most ancillary to that of the doctor.

† b. For the most. For the most part. *Obs.*

c1312 *LATINER* in *Strype* *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. ii. 177 Those other, for the most, teach nothing, but that which ys manifest in the Scripture. 1603 *SHAKS.* *Meas.* for *M.* v. i. 445 They say best men are moulded out of faults, And for the most, become much more the better For being a little bad.

† c. With the most. In the utmost degree; in the greatest quantity; to the full. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 2547 Ah Menbriz dize vñwreste he wes swike mid þan meste. 13. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 274 Now is Gij in gret tempest Sorwe he makeþ wiþ þe mast [J.S.C. Sorwe he maketh with the most] Of Felice þat feir may. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1404 Their ware metus with the maste, I do soþ to wytte. a1586 *SIR H. SIONCE* *Godly Let.* to his son Philip, Feed them well, and pay them with the most. 1628 *GAULF* *Pract. Theorists* *Panegy.* 10 Our grateful acknowledgement of his Goodnesse, when it is with the most; it but a slender requital for his Benefits.

7. (Construed as *pl.*) The greatest number. Now usually without article; in early use *most* and *the most* were both common.

a. The most numerous part of an aggregate specified or implied; the majority. *Const. of.*

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. l. 77 Most of all the barons... assayed alle by rewe but ther myght none spede. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Matt.* xi. 20 The cities, in the which most of his miracles were done. 1588 *J. UDALL* *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 12 The most of them would never deale in that lawe at home. 1611 *SHAKS.* *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 594 For she seems a Mistressse To most that teach. 1662 *J. HAYWARD* *tr. Biondi's Danisid* *Virg.* 173 Moste of the Fleece came lagging on by ones and two's. 1687 *A. LOVELL* *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 32 Most of these Divans have large Windows. 1767 *Jrnl.* *Byron's Voy.* round *World* 10 The most of the priests are negroes. 1796 *BURKE* *Let. Noble* *Ld.* Wks. viii. 63, I looked over a number of fine portraits, most of them of persons now dead. 1824 *G. W. CURTIS* *Wand.* in *Syria* 161 We found a spot less dreary than the most. 1875 *Jowett* *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 9, I found a number of persons, most of whom I knew. 1882 *STEVENS* *New Arab.* *Nts.* (1884) 30 The most of my patrons are boys.

b. = *Most persons*: the majority of people.

1608 *WILLET* *Hexapla* *Exod.* 38 The most here doe vnderstand this signe. 1670 *LADY MARY BERTIE* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* *Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queen's Birthday most were embrauered bodyes. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 A gentleman... who felt the infirmities of age at an earlier period than most do. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU* *Charmed Sea* i, Her indifference was towards... most who crossed her daily path. 1852 *M. ARNOLD* *Youth of Nature* 71 Sunk... Too deep for the most to discern.

B. *adv.*

1. As a superlative of comparison: In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent. a. qualifying a verb, a ppl. *adv.*, or an adjectival or *advb.* phrase.

c893 *K. Ælfred* *Oras.* i. iv. § 4 Para nyena meole þe hy mest in libbað. a1200 *Moral* *Ode* 17 þe þe ðe wille mest, he hæteð wurst mede. c1200 *Orm.* 2295, & 30 þat cweemede himm alre mest Off all mannkin on corþe. 1300 *GOWER* *Conf.* i. 238 Most of alle his herte is set... upon these grete Offices. a1450 *Mvsc* *Festial* 24 For þat man louth most yn his world, þat ys callet his god and his mawmet. 1527 *WRIOTHESLEY* *Chron.* (Camden) i. 104 The Bishop of Rochester... had occupied preaching most at Pawles Crosse of any bishop. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 107 b, He... thought it most for his honor & profie. 1624 *CARR.* *Smith* *Virginia* 3 The soyle is most plentiful, sweete... and fruitful of all other. 1723 *DR. WHARTON* *True Briton* No. 26. i. 228 Their most obliged Creatures have shund them most. 1790 *BURNS* *To Gentl.* who sent a *Newspaper* 3 How guess'd ye, sir, what maist I wanted? 1853 *M. ARNOLD* *Shaggy-Gipsy* viii, For most, I know, thou lov'st retired ground!

b. Prefixed to an *adj.* or *adv.* to form the superl. For the conditions under which the comparison with *more* and *most* is used, see *MORE* *adv.* i. b, c.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Bodl.) L. 585 For þah he heo richest... þe alre measte poure be him to were cbeosed, is him wel icweme. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 52 The moste principal of alle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) v. 56 This Wey is most schort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 227 Ebbing men, indeed (Most often) do so neere the bottoome run By their owne feare, or sloth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 283 Hee had some warres... against the Christians, more vn-natural against his broiher, but most most vnnatural and monstrous against his sonne Selym. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* l. 146 The most sweete walke that ever I beheld. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 122 One of the Kirks most Commodious for its largeness. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 698 These lectures will be found by far the most interesting... of any that I have yet delivered. 1822 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies.

c. prefixed pleonastically to the superl. of the adj. or adv. Now only poet. exc. in illiterate use. *c* 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxvii. 270 The most fairest Damselles that myght be. 1535 see HIGHEST B. 1. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* l. (1625) 40 The three battels... by him in his most yongest yeares so miraculously foughten. 1683 PENN *Lett. conc. Pennsylvania* 6 One of the most wretched Spectacles in the World. 1787 T. HARNY *Ret. Native* iv. vii. I was always first in the most gallantest scrapes in my yonger days! 1881 E. H. HICKEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 236 My most extremest time of misery.

2. As an intensive superlative qualifying adjs. and advs.: In the greatest possible degree.

For the ceremonial titles, *Most Christian*, *Most Honourable*, *Most Noble*, *Most Reverend*, etc., see those adjs. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 3 Most wyse, most vayneand, most laureat he wictour. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 The Kynges mooste Riall Magestie. 1559 ANP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 70, I ought and do, acknowledge my most bound duty, to be a faithful orator for your grace during my life. 1602 SHAKS. *Han.* i. v. 80 Ob horrible, Ob horrible, most horrible. 1631 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 205 To the King's most excellent Majesty. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peels off most easily. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 216, I am, Sir, your most affectionate friend and servant, Sunderland P. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 351 A most vile, stinking Whigg. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Earl of Chesterfield* in *Boswell*. I am... your lordship's most humble, most obedient servant. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* 21 Sept., Ever... Most affectionately yours. 1879 BAIN *Higher Engl. Gramm.* 150 His argument was most convincing.

† 3. Mostly, for the most part. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2118 þis land lies mast vnto þe south þer þe blamen mast er cuth. 1451 CANGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) l. 127 We rede of hyin þat when he cam to lerne dyuers sciens which were þan most in Greke tonge þat he hated þe Greke letteris and loued weel þe Latyn. 1523 FITZHEAR. *Husb.* § 21 They vse most to pul them [i.e. certain weeds] vppe with their handes. 1530 PALSGR. 598/1 Where kepeth he his residence moste? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 9 Although... States are most collected into Monarchies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* l. ii. (1636) 72 Those that now inhabit Egypt, are most Moores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 107 As to the Nature of the Inhabitants, they are most of a tawny Complexion. *a* 1734 *North Lives* (1826) III. 388 He took most to silence... yet, when he did speak, it was much to the purpose.

† 4. Qualifying all. (In this use the sense 'for the most part' passes into that of 'nearly': see ALMOST.) Similarly *euerych mest*, nearly every one.

a 1000-1130 [see ALMOST 1]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 7 Mest al þet ich babbe idon bi-fel to child-had. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Mast alle þe hund limen hersumied þe onre womhe. *a* 1225 *Anecr.* R. 88 Euerych mest, haueð on dre cwen to ueden hire earen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 103 As gentille wimmen mest alle nu o wordre. 1629 SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* III. 12 (1629) 275 Wee are most all of Issachars Tribe: therefore vsually choose callings of greatest ease.

4. Almost, nearly. Obs. exc. dial.

It is doubtful whether this is not merely an aphetic form of *almost* (Sc. *amaist*); it is often written 'maist', 'most'. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 243 Sum tyne I must and maist game mad. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave returns the Cornice most to the solid of the Pilasters. 1621 LANY M. WORTH *Urania* 541 Her forehead was most covered with her Hat. 1785 BURNS *Advt. Deil* xvi. Ye... gied the infant world a sbog, Maist ruin'd a'. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 344 The distance of most three leagues. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxv. Most everybody's here. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 151 You... wade out, most to the edge of the open water.

† 5. Comb.: *mostwhat adv.*, for the most part (common in 17th c.), also quasi-adj., the greater part of; *mostwhen adv.*, most frequently, on most occasions; *mostwhere adv.*, in most places.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Þesne lehter habbed mest hwat alle men. *a* 1300 *Cursor II.* 1457 þe freindes þou has aquirar. We wat mast quat er þai þar. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Rari Ital.* (1841) 56 A Treitis of Geometrie wherby you may knowe the heghte, depnes, and the bredth of mostwhat ertbely thynges. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* v. cxxviii. 123 The kynge kepte mooste wat his paleys. 1562 J. HEEVON *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Here and there sum: But most when and most where no sum doth cum. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1827) 3 The parentes and freindes with whom I baue to deale, be most-what no latinistes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b. The Lord of the soyle is most-where allowed libertie to place one workman in euerye fiftene for himself. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 5 That State... being most-what supported by the Supreme Power of their Two Consuls. 1737 in *N. & Q. Bih Ser.* (1895) VII. 405/1 This Month was most-what inclin'd to wet and very changeable weather.

Hence † *Maesthede* [-HEAD], supreme greatness, majesty; † *Mostness*, maximal size.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii. 3 God of mastbede þonnered þe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Dial. & Scie.* 99 From the leastness and mostness, not from the things themselves, it is, that [etc.].

Most, obs. form of MUST sb. and v.

-most (məst, mōst, mēst), suffix, forming adjs. in the superlative degree (many of which are also used as advs.), is an altered form of OE. *-mest* (= Goth. *-umist*), a combination of two distinct OTeut. (and Indogermanic) superlative suffixes, *-mo-* (which occurs, e.g., in OE. *forma* first, *hindema* last, and in L. *primus* first), and *-isto-* *-est*. Those OE. superlatives in *-mest* which either descend from OTeut., or are extensions of OTeut. superlatives in *-mo-*, are formed not on adjs. but on prepositional or demonstrative stems; examples are *astemest* (see AFTERMOST), *formest* or *fyrrest* FOREMOST, *inmost*, *nidemest* lowest, *yfemest* or *yfemest* (see OVEEMEST), *itmost* or *ytmost* UTMOST, *ymest* (= Goth. *auhumists*) highest; the only instance (among the words belonging to this primary group) of formation on an adj.-stem is *midmost* MIDMOST. On the analogy of these older words, the suffix *-mest* was in OE. used to form superlatives of several adjs. of local and temporal signification, as *helmost*, *sidenest* latest, *eastmost*, *westmost* (also *westema*), *nordmost*, *sidenest*.

In late OE. the adjs. in *-mest* came to be regarded as compounds of *mest* MOST, as the frequent spelling *-mest* shows. The subsequent history of the written form of the suffix coincides with that of the adj., exc. that the absence of stress led to the occasional retention of the spelling *-mest* (beside the quasi-etymological *-most*) down to the 16th c. In mod. English the formal pronunciation of the suffix is assimilated to that of the adj., though colloq. the normal pronunciation (məst) is usual.

As the superlatives in *-mest*, *-most* corresponded to comparatives in *-er*, analogy led to the insertion of *r* or *er* before the suffix: thus *astemest* was in early ME. altered to *aftermost*, and *ouemest* was replaced by *overmost*. In the 15th and 16th c. the suffix *-most* (interpreted as identical with MOST *a*.) was added to many comparatives in *-er*, on the analogy of earlier adverbial formations in *-MORE*, as in *furthermost*, *hindermost*, *innermost*, *lowermost*, *outermost*, *uppermost*, *uttermost*.

In ME. and modern English, the suffix has been appended to certain positive adjs.; to shs. used adjectively, as in *backmost*, *bottommost*, *topmost*; and to advs., as in *downmost*, *upmost*, *hithermost*.

The restriction of the application of the suffix to words denoting position in place, time, or serial order, which existed in OE., has almost universally been adhered to in the subsequent formations; the only exception, in a word that has obtained any degree of currency, is *bettermost*. The only other violations of the rule occur in mere nonce-words, as in the following quot.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ded. Sonn.* i. To Maidens Blush, Accept a Heart which to Your Highness owes whole Hecatombs of Happy-most Desires.

Mostache, -chium, -chose, obs. ff. MOUSTACHE.

Mostar-de-velis, variant of MUSTERDEVILLERS.

Moste, obs. form of MUST sb. and v., MOIST *a*.

Moster, var. MOISTURE *v*.

1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* By The cricket... He useth... to dig and bore in the harde Earth and mostered places.

Moster, obs. form of MUSTER.

Mostesa, -tese, obs. forms of MESTIZO.

Mostie(k), obs. variant forms of MAULSTICK.

Mostlings (məʊstlɪŋz). *dial.* [f. MOST *a*. + -LING 2, -LINGS.] Mostly, for the most part; usually.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. It's mostlings rainy now-a-days, I think. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* l. 35 That greasy green coat ye mostlins wears. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Roß* 38 But Dicky, the Ghost mostlins was nobbut a rat or a mouse.

Mostly (məʊstli), *adv.* [f. MOST *a*. + -LY 2.]

1. For the most part; in the main.

1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam. Wits* 42 Mostly be made complements of verses very well composed. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 42 Our Religion is mostly talke and discourse. 1710 W. WOOD *Ser. Trade* 8 The Goods after they are manufactured are mostly sent Abroad. 1780 CANTLEY *Letter-d. Pamph.* vi. Parliament, Twenty-seven millions mostly fools. 1804 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* III. 77 A man whose mind has been mostly fallow ground will not easily take to the mental plough and hoe.

† 2. In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent; most. Obs.

1691 *Emiliane's Observ.* *Journ. Naples* 311 Those Women who mostly frequent the Confessionals... become [etc.]. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 90 It [the epithet] was applied to those Things which were mostly esteemed. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 14 Children... being susceptible of any impressions... mostly so of good ones.

Mostour, obs. form of MOISTURE.

Mostra (mə'stra). *Mus.* [It, a mark, indicator, vbl. sb. f. *mostrare* to show.] A 'direct'; a small mark at the end of a line indicating the note with which the next line begins.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words* III. *Mostra*, is a little

Mark or Character in Musick. 1752 AVISON *Ess. Mus. Express.* 131, I have ventured to introduce a new musical character, namely, this *Mostra* (V) or Index. In mod. Dicts.

Mostre, Mostur, obs. ff. MUSTER sb. and v.

Mostwhat, -when, -where: see MOST *C*.

Mostyrdewyk: see MUSTERDEVILLERS.

† *Mozy, sb. Obs.* A dish in cookery.

14... in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 460 *Mozy* for Soper in Soper, Take smale cheykens and chop hom [etc.].

Mozy (məʊzi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 moosy, 6 moocle, 7, 9 mozy, 9 mosey, mosie, moosie, moozy, mouzy. [ME. *mozy* (? OE. **mozig*), f. *mo* MOSS sb.1 + -Y. Cf. MOSSY *a*., which is a later formation with the same elements.] Downy, hairy; = MOSSY *a*. 3 and 4.

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13704 Fyled and seynt as any kaat, And Moosy (v.r. moosy) heryd as a raat. 1559 ELVOR *Dict. s.v. Barba, Incipiens barba*... a younge moocle bearde. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 108/34 *Mozy, puber.* 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. lxxxviii. 267 Dictam, is... a boate and sharp herbe... his leaues be... somewhat boare or mozy with a certain fine downe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 159 It is of a fungous or Mozy substance. *a* 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mozy*, shaggy; covered with hair. The clown, who shaves but once a week, is of course very mozy when he comes under the barber's bands.

Hence *Mo'siness*.

1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Intus*... the mosynesse of the outwarde parte of fruites... *Intus*, be also the mosynesse or softe heares, whiche do growe on the bearded & visages of yong men, before that they be shauen.

† *Mott* 1. *Obs.* Also 6 mote, 6-7 mott(a). [a. F. *mot* word, saying, motto = Pr. *mot*-a, It. *molto* (see MORRO) = popular L. **mottum*, altered form of earlier *muttum* (Lucilius) uttered sound, cogn. v. *muttire*, *muttire* to murmur.]

1. A motto.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 7 To what purpose the cote of a Gentleman is mantled and doubled, why some have assumed motes or words, &c. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 830 Repoch is stamp in Colatins face, And Tarquins eye male read the mot a farre, 'How he in peace is wounded not in warre'. 1600 AGARD in *Ferne's Collect.* (1771) I. 261 As for motts, I am of that opynion that they took theyre first beginninge from men's conceits of there being some speciall vertues in them; or from the etymologie of theyre own names. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 l. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinedecode a Mott. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Let. French Prov.* When you have cast an eye upon this Letter which goeth stuff'd with all Proverbs, old Motts, and Adages.

2. A word.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett. I. II. xv*, I have been long in the Survey of these [the United] Provinces. [and] will conclude with a mot or two of the people.

|| *Mot* 2 (mo). [Fr.: see prec.] A witty saying.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* 158 That Mot of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, Thou art so much a God, as thou acknowledgedst thyselfe to be a man, was no ill saying! 1873 JEFFERY *Contrib. Edin. Rev.* (1844) I. 345 Another mot of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's Dau.* vii. At length the day came when the Chevalier had uttered his last mot.

Mot 3 (mpt). *dial.* Also motte; and see MORTY.

[? a. F. *motte* hillock; also, 'a butt to shoot at' (Cotgr.).] A mark for players at quoits.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1851 MAYHEW *Long. Labour* Answ. to Corr. 2 Dec., In the Country the mark in Quoit playing is termed a 'motte'.

† *Motable, a. Obs.* -° [ad. late L. *mōtabilis* (Vulg. *Gen.* i. 21), f. L. *mōtare*, freq. of *mōvère* (ppl. stem *mōti*) to MOVE.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossegr.* *Motable*...always moving, still in motion.

Motacil (məʊtə'sil). *rare*. [Anglicized form of next: cf. F. *motacille*.] A bird of the genus

Motacilla, a wagtail. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

|| *Motacilla* (məʊtə'sil-ə). [L. *mōtacilla* wag-tail, perh. f. *mōtare* to keep moving; according to Varro so called 'quod semper movet caudam'; cf. the Eng. name.] A genus of birds, now restricted to the wagtails, but formerly of wider extent; a bird of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The Motacilla, with a black breast. The common Wagtail. 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornithol.* (1831) I. 256, I saw him... pursuing what I took to be a species of Motacilla.

Hence *Motacillid*, -ine, -oid adjs., belonging to or resembling the family *Motacillidae* or the sub-family *Motacillinae*, of which the genus *Motacilla* is the type. (In recent Dicts.)

† *Motation*. [a. L. *mōtation-em*, f. *mōtare*: see MOTABLE *a*.] Frequent movement.

1721 BAILEY, *Motation*, an often moving to and fro.

Motatorious (məʊtə'tɔːriəs), *a*. [Formed as next + -ous.] Vibratory, in constant motion; applied to the legs of some insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 335 Motatorious (*Motatorius*). Legs, which when the insect is at rest, are in a perpetual vibratory motion.

Motatory (məʊtə'tɔːri), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *mōtātorius*, f. L. *mōtātor*, agent-n. f. *mōtare*: see MOTABLE.] = prec.

1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) II. 306 Long anterior legs...denominated *potes motatorii* by Linné.] 1856 MAYHEW *Expor. Lerr.*, *Motatorius* (Kirby)...motatory.

Motazilite (motæzilit), *sb.* and *a.* Also *8* motazalite, *9* motazelite, mutazalite. [*f.* Arab. *mutazil* seceder (active pple. of *istazala* to secede, 8th conj. of *istazala* to go) + *-ITE*.] *a. sb.* A member of a heretical Mohammedan sect, which denied predestination and the possibility of assigning definite attributes to the Deity. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Motazalites*. 1734 G. SALE *tr. Koran*, *Prel. Disc.* vii. 158 Wasel., and his followers being thenceforth called Motazalites or Separatists.

Mote (mōt), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 *mōt*, 4 *moot*, 4-6 *moots*, 6 *moet*, *moit*, *motte*, 6-7 *moate*, (7) *moth*, 6-8 *moat*, 7 *mothe*, *mott*, 9 (sense 3) *moit*, *moist*, 4- *mots*. [OE. *mōt* *neut.* (dat. *mote*), *perh. cogn. w. Du. mot* dust from turf, saw-dust, grit (MDu. found only in combs. *steentmot*, *turfmot*), also fine rain, LG. (Efrs.) *mut* dust, grit; connexion with SMUT is possible. With sense 3 *h. cf.* Sp. *mota*, knot in cloth, which however is of uncertain origin.]

1. A particle of dust; esp. one of the innumerable minute specks seen floating in the sunbeam; an irritating particle in the eye or throat.

A mote in the eye: often *fig. (a)* with allusion to Matt. vii. 3, a relatively trifling fault observed in another person by one who ignores a greater fault of his own (cf. BEAM *sb.* 1 c.); (b) a cause of irritation or annoyance.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. vii. 3* to hwil æsist þu þæt mot on þines broþer egean. c. 1050 *Poc.* in Wv. Wülcker 355/24 *Atomo*, mote. 1340 *Ayeb.* 175 þet y-zeyþ þæt mot ne þe opres ege. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 345 Quha-se lufre in þare troit seknes has, awne ore mot [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. (Margaret) 494 As motis ar in Sowm-beme fare. 1481 *Caxton Reynart* (Arb.) 84 What man lokes in the glasse had he only disease of prickynge or motes smarte or perles in his eyen he should be anon heled of it. 1513 *Douglas Æneis*, *Direction* 66 Quikil in myne E fast stans a moit to spy. 1546 *Bale 1st Exam. Anne Askew* 213, Johan Erith is a great mote in their eyes. 1603 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 8 Pouders, a mote subtle and fyne lyke mootes of the sonne, as they call them. 1627 *Ans. Answer in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1652) i. 434 A mote in the Dukes Eye, as I am informed. 1628 *Milton Penseroso* 8 As the gay notes that people of the Sun Beams. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Aled.* (1790) 239 Sometimes he imagines his eyes are full of motes. 1800 H. LARA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) ii. 243 He pretended to shew to his brethren the mote that he had discovered in their's. 1821 *Shelley Hellas* 781 All that it inherits Aie motes of a sick eye, bubbles and dreams. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* vii. 192 Moving freely about like the motes we see in the sunbeam.

b. A minute solid particle of foreign matter in food or drink. ? Now chiefly *dial.* † To make no *motes of*: not to scruple at.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. L.* 284/204 And Inne blessedne nouyt mi dred. And a swuch mot þare was Inne. And with þat drinke þat ich dronk: it schet me some with Inne. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 272 Ne put youre fyngers in the coupe mootes for to seche. 1816 *Scott Antip.* xxiii. I ne'er noticed it afore, and it's nae sic mote neither but what ane might see it in their parritch. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 221 A corn sickle is then drawn through the butter several cross ways, in order to take out any hairs that may remain in it; and if any other motes appear, they are also taken out.

fig. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1664) 114, I speak it for your encouragement, that ye may make the best out of your joyes ye can, albeit ye finde them mixed with motes. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Some made no motto of it to subscribe simple and absolutely. 1822 *Galt Sir A. Wylie* i. vii. 51 The ragged coat o' the callant was ne'er a mot in the man's marriage.

† *c.* A minute particle of anything, an atom; something very minute or trivial, a trifle. (Not) a *mote*: (not) a jot. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Body & Soul* 266 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 That no mon cou nou fynden a mote Of hem, ne of mooder that hem bar. c. 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* ii. 1554 (1603) It myghte nought a mot in þat suffise. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 943 Nat wold I rekke as moche as a mote. c. 1550 *Bale K. Johan* 1826 White wert thu cast in prison? For conjuryng, callyng, and coyngne of newe grotes. For clippynge of nobles, with such lyke prayre motes. 1611 *Baugh.* & *FL. Maid's Trag.* ii. i. Let me know the man that wrongs me so, That I may cut his body into motes. 1632 *Massinger City Madam* v. iii. I presume the sight Woud move you to compassion. *Luke*. Not a mote. 1745 *Braley Fam. Dict.* sv. *Mite*, Where not the least Mote of any Filth may by any means appear.

† *d.* = ATOM 2. *Obs.*

1580 *Sir E. Dyer Prayse of Nothing* Poems (Grosart) 75 For whilst they traueled (Curiosities being their guide) to find out in the numbers of Pythagoras the motes of Epicure [etc.]. 1601 *Holland Pithy* ii. 136 He saith that this diuersitie proceedeth from those little motes or bodies that go to the making of all things.

† *e.* A spot, a blemish. *Obs.*

131. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 763 For mote ne spot is non in þe. c. 1485 *Disly Myst.* (1882) iv. 1329 In your conscience.. is nyst so great mot. 1570 *Palsgr.* 246/2 Mote on a gowne or garment, *botte*. c. 1585 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* lxxix. iii. Mote, nor spott, nor least disgrace, But for these, could taint my face. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iv. i. 189 Therefore should every Souldier.. wash every Molt out of his Conscience. c. 1711 *Ken Hymns* *Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 i. 71 In your bright souls endure no wilful Mote.

† *3.* A tiff of wool forming the nap on cloth. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* 779 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* To sponge his cloak dirt not be done. It burte the woole, and wrought it bair, Puld off the motes, and did no mair.

b. An imperfection in wool.

1851 *Catal. Gl. Exh.* II. 490 Burry and motey wool, with the same cleaned from the burs and motes. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/1 Many wools contain peculiar seeds called 'burs' and 'motes' very difficult to remove, as they are covered with prickles. 1903 F. M. LUTTON in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mot*, the seed of an Australasian plant, which clings to wool, and is unravelled by the scribbler, without being separated from the wool.

4. 'A single straw or a simple stalk of hay; a part of a single straw; a slender twig' (E.D.D.). Now only *dial.*

1578 *Lyte Dodens* iv. xiii. 467 Otes.. in grassie leaues, and knotte straw or motes, are somewhat like to wheate. 1747 *Gould Eng. Ants* 69 The Hill Ants collect a vast Quantity of Pieces of dry Sticks, Chips, Straw-Motes, and other Rubbish.

b. Mining. (See quot. 1883.)

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss.* *Coal Mining* 171 *Mote* or *Moat*, a straw filled with gunpowder for igniting a shot.

5. *Comb.*

1552 *Nashe Four Lett. Confut.* H. 2, Thou impotent mote-catching carper.

Mote (mōt), *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3-7, 9 *mote*, 5, 8 *mot*, 9 *arch.* *moat(e)*. [ME. *mote*, *a.* OF. *mote*, *mote* clod, hillock, mound, castle-hill, castle (mod. *F.* *motte* clod, mound), whence med. *L.* *mota*, *motta*, MDu. *mote* mound, castle-hill, castle; cf. *Pr. mot* (Levy) hill, castle, *Sp. mota* embankment, dam, *Pg. mota* terrace, rampart, dam; the *It. motta* (obs.) landslip, and *mota* mud, are commonly cited as cognate, but this is doubtful. See *MOAT sb.* 1, which seems to be orig. the same word.

The Rom. word is commonly supposed to be of Teut. origin; cf. *Mid. Ger. mot* moor, bog, *HG. dial. moit* peaty soil, peat, stack of peats (cogn. w. *Eng. Mud*).]

1. A mound, eminence, hill, esp. as the seat of a camp, city, castle, fort, or other building; also, an embankment.

c. 1274 *Lune Ron* 121 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Hit stont vpon a treowe mot þat hit neuer truke ne schal. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 165 Doun of the kastelle mote Isaac dohter cam, & felle R. to fote getrand. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 That name intore. to defoule the wallis na the motes, bot thay that has taken them to ferme, the whilek sall kytte the herbage that grewys upon the mote. 1533 *Bellenden Lyr.* v. xvii. (S. T. S.) ii. 206 Ane litill mote [L. *editus locus*] in quikil was laid aue huschemell full of armit men. c. 1630 *Rispon Surv.* *Devon* 3 225 (1810) 241 Above the cliffs appear the banks and motes rudely cast up, called *Chovelly Dikes*. 1768 *Ross Helenor* iii. 116 Frae aff a rising mot, He cry'd to stop, an' crying stamp't the ground, Until the billock gae a trembling sound.

† *b.* *poet.* A castle, fortress; a city. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 936 Pat mote þou menez in Iudy londe, þat is þe cite þat [etc.]. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 635 Voyded of vche vylany, with vertuez enourmed in mote. c. 1400 *Alin. Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 489/173 Boþe þe mot and þe molde Schol on red golde.

2. A barrow, tumulus.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. i. 13 Ence.. Upon the sepulture, as custum was and gise, An hepe of erd and litte mote gart wpraise. 1724 *Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.* (S. H. S. 1906) i. 8 Hard by this Church.. stands a remarkable artificial Mote or little hill rising up like a Piramide. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Irel. & Celtic Ch.* (1888) 72 The interior chamber of the New Grange Mot.

Mote 3, *moot, sb.* *Hunting. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4 *moot*, 4-6 *mote*, 4, 7 *mot*, 5 ? *motye*, 6 *mott*, 8-9 *arch.* *moot*, 9 *arch.* *mot*. [*a. F.* *mot* (see *MOT*)], similarly used in French hunting.] A note of a horn or huple.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1364 Baldely þay blw prys.. Strakende ful stouþe mony stuf moter. c. 1369 *Chaucer Dethe Blaunce* 376 The mayster hunte.. With his horne bleweth three mote at the uncouplinge of his houndes. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. viii. 223 There he bleweth three dedely motys. 15. *Chery Chace* 16 in *Wright Songs & Ballads* (1860) 24 The blew a mot uppon the bent. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 86 Blowing two motys with his horne to call in his fellows and to cause the reste of the kenell to approche. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xli. Three motes on this bugle will.. bring round.. a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen.

† **Mote**, *sb.* 4 *Asir. Obs.* [*ad. L. mōtus* (u stem), *f. mō-, mōvere* to MOVE.] Motion (of a heavenly body).

c. 1391 *Chaucer Astral.* ii. § 44 That thou findest in directe wryte in thy slate under thy rote, and adde hit to-geder, and that is thy mene mote. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 89 [The sun's] proper myn and his mot raptuye. 1839 *Baley Festus* xix. (1852) 299 As motion in an atom leads at last To a world's orbit—mote and motion given.

† **Mote**, *sb.* 5 *Gardening. Obs.* [*a. F. motte* († *mote*) clod.] The soil clinging to the roots of a plant.

1693 *Evelyn De La Quint. Coupl. Gard.* ii. 61 Not that the Water of Rains often penetrates the Body of the Mote.

Mote (mōt), *sb.* 6 (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Mot.*, a name for the nut of the *Carapa guineensis*, used for extracting oil in Sierra Leone. 1887 *Bentley Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 508 An oil of a similar nature is also obtained from *Carapa Touloucouma*; it has been imported under the name of mote-grase.

Mote (mōt), *v.* 1 *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 *mót* (*pl. mōton*, *sinh. mote*, *pl. mōtōn*), 2-9 *mot* (2-5 *pl. mote*), 2-4 *subj. sing. mote*, 4-5 *moot* (*e*, *mut*, 5 *mowta*, *mutt*, 5-6 *mott* (*e*, 6 *moit*, (*mothe*), 6-7 *mought*, 6, 8 *Sc. mat*, 4- *motes*; *B.* 2nd *sing.* 1 *mōst*, 2-5 *mōt*, 4-5 *moste*, 4 *must*. [*A*

WG. and Gothic preterite-present verb (wanting in Scandinavian): OE. *mōt* corresp. to OFris. *mōt*, OS. *mōt*, *muot* may, must (Du. *moet* must), OHG., MHG. *muoz* may, must (mod. G. *muß* must), Goth. *ga-mōt* (it) has room, related to OHG. *muozga* (mod. G. *muße*) leisure — OTeut. type **mōtā*.

The primary sense seems to be that preserved in Gothic, from which the sense 'is permitted, may' can easily have been developed. The transition from this to the sense 'is obliged, must' is more difficult to explain; it may have arisen from the use in negative contexts, where the two senses ('may not', 'must not') are nearly coincident. Normally, OTeut. **mōt* should be the perfect of a verb **mat*, but there is no trace of a vb. of this form with a suitable sense; the word may be related to **met* to measure (see *MEtz* v.).

If the verb had come down to mod. English, its form would have been *moet*. Exc. in northern dialects, it seems not to have survived in colloquial use beyond the 15th c., or at latest the middle of the 16th c. In the 16th c. it was often confused with *mought* (see *MAY* v.), with which it was prob. identical in sound. In the early part of the 16th c., the verb was still used correctly as a present tense, though commonly misspelt *mought*. In the archaic use of Spenser and later writers, on the other hand, it is, even when written *mote*, almost always a preterite except in traditional phrases.

The pa. t. (OE. *mōste*) is treated under *MUST*. The survival of the inflected and person (OE. *mōst*) is doubtful after the early part of the 15th c., on account of its formal coincidence with the pa. t., which by that time had already assumed the function of a present.]

1. Expressing permission or possibility; = *MAY*.

† In early use sometimes with ellipsis of a verb of motion. *Beowulf* 347 3if he us geunna wile, þæt we hine swa godlice gretan moton. c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2473 (Gr.) On-foð þæm famnum, læstað fild ægon gistas mōt, þa ic for gode will gemundbyrdan, 3if ic mot, for eow. c. 1200 *Orm* 1266 3if þu.. geornest tætt tu mote sket Uppeccenn intill beoffen. c. 1300 *A Connamund*, 2 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 3if vs grace to wircþ worke gode to heuen þat we mot enter inn. c. 1388 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 903 (*Hishe*) We preyen 3ow.. That in on graue that we motyn lye. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 6 God grante I mot it wel achieve. 1397 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188, I beseeche God that some prayres devoute Mutt lett the seyde appaunce probable Thus disposed wythouth feigned fable. 1562 *Winger Cert. Tractatus* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) i. 10 To the intent that all error and abuse being cutt away, we al on baith sydis mot know the veritie. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. viii. 46 Now mote ye understand that [etc.]. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. i, Nor mote my shell awake the weary Nine To grace so plain a tale.

† *b.* *Beowulf* 1671 Ic hit þe þonne gebate þæt þu on Heorote most soðleas swefan.

† *b.* Used as pa. t. (ind. or subj.) = *might, could*.

c. 140 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 He was so strang in his selfe, þat he mot withstand any temptation of þe devull. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. ii. 8 Therefore he ber did court, did serve, did woo, With humblest suit that he imagine mot. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* iii. xiii. Within the postern stood Argantes stout To rescue her, if ill mote her betide. 1763-5 *Churchill Prophecy of Fam.* Poems 1769 i. 116 And from that day Mote never Sawny tune the merry lay.

c. In wishes, forming a periphrastic subjunctive; = *MAY*. Often in asseverative phrases, *So mote I thee*, *so mote I go*, etc.

c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Blessed hit seyde mote he beo þe cumeþ on godes nome. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5150 'Sais þou soth?' yea, sa mot i the'. c. 1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* 149 Lerneþ to suffre or elles so moot i goon Ye shul it lerne. 1471 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* 111. 25 Goddes hysynge and myn mut ye have both. c. 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2072 Ye, mary, is it, ye, so mote I goo. 1533 *MORE Apol.* 1578 The kyngye our soverayne lordeth that now is and longe mote be, hath [etc.]. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII* 7 Our sin forgive, Lord gracions, And our darknes mought lightened be. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 271 Long mot thir countrie leue in pace togidder. 1586 *Ferne Blaz. Genrie* 22 All is too litte for himselfe and our yong maisters his zon full ill mought they both thee. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. 13 Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 71 *Atherede, hercle*; so Hercules mot be my helpe. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence Heauton.* v. iv. 261 So mought thou lue after me, and my husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine. 1775 W. PRESTON *Illustr. Masory* (1781) 37 *Amen*. So mote it be. c. 1800 *Sang Outlaw Murray* 39 in *Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 62 God mot thee save, brave Outlaw Murray.

† *b.* c. 1374 *Chaucer To Scro.* 3 Adyan scryveynge if euer it bee byalle Boece or Troylus to writen nuwe vnder þy long lokkes þow mote have þe scalle But after my makynge þow wryte more truwe.

2. Expressing necessity or obligation; = *MUST*. In early use sometimes with ellipsis of verb, esp. of a verb of motion.

Beowulf 2886 Londrihtes mot þære mærgburge monna ærhwile idel hwearfan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 And þario mote ðif hing to bliuen in god. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1031 Ah heo mot neðe beien þe mon þe ilundun bið. c. 1245 *Anc. R.* 64, & hwon 2e alles moten uorð, creioisð þu georne our muð, earen, & cien. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 261 For ar I have bred of mele ofte mote I swete. c. 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 196 Bot forth she moot wher so þe wepe or synge. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 1537 (Laud MS.) Ye mote nedis [*MS. Cotton* For yow behoues] alle thre Into Egypt land fle. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xxi. 671 I merueylie moche of thy wordes that I mote die in bataille. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.* Cl. vii. 154 But shepheard mought be meeke and mylde, Well eyed, as Argus was.

† *b.* c. 1225 *Anc. R.* 102 Cheos nu þu on of þeos two; vor þet oðer þu most leten. c. 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's Prolog.* 6 Maugree thyn heed thou most for Indigence Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy despence. c. 1450 *Mvrc* 14 3ef thou plesse thy sauourye, 3ef thou be not grete clerk, Loke thou moste on this werk.

† *b.* Incorrectly used as pa. t.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. viii. 5* However loth he were his way to slake, Yet mote he algates now abide, and answer me. 1635 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet. xiv. 115* Sith he mought needs sail by Judea.

Mote (mōt), *v.* Also (sense 2) 7 moat, 9 moit. [*f. MOTÉ sb.*]

†1. *intr.* ? To pick notes, to find fault. *Obs. rare*—1. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis. Exclam. aganis Detractions* 28 Far either is, quha list syt down to mote, Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note.

2. *trans.* To remove motes from wool.

1681, 1876 [see *vbl.* sb. below].

3. *intr.* Of wool: To show or form motes.

1880 *M.S. Cotton Rep. U. S. Census*, The lint rating about the same from old or fresh lint, the former motes worse in ginning.

Hence **Moting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). Also **Moter**, a workman who removes motes from wool. 1681 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) Intro. 86 The refuse and losse upon moting and scouring of the Spanish wooll. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 551/2 Such are afterwards picked out by boys or women, called 'wool-moters', or 'wool-pickers'. 1876 W. CUWORTH *Round about Bradford* 373 Extensive premises, containing willeying, moting, and condensing machinery. 1881 *Listr. Census Clerks* (1883) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture... Moter.

Mote (mōt), *v.* 3 *colloq.* [Back-formation from **MOTOR**.] *intr.* To drive, or ride in, a motor car. Hence **Moting** *vbl. sb.*

1890 *Prospectus of 'Gen. Electric Power & Traction' Co. June*, This practical demonstration of 'Moting' is likely to prove very attractive. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 4/1 Leaving London about midday we shall mot to Ascot.

Mote, obs. *f.* **MOAT**, **MOOT**, **MOT**, **MOTH**.

Moted, *a.* [*f. MOTÉ sb.* + *-ED*.] Full of motes. 1821 *Byron Foscari* III. i. 101 Those moted rays of light Peopled with dusty atoms.

Mote-hill, *Antiq.* Also 7 mott hill, 9 moat hill. = **MOTE sb.** 1. (Cf. **MOOT-HILL**.)

1618 J. OCHTERLOWY *Acc. Forfar in Spottisw. Misc.* (1844) I. 328 Dundie Law is at the back thereof, and exceeding high mott hill. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* I. xiv. Dimly he view'd the Moat-hills mound, Where Druid shades still flitted round. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 87 Of the aboriginal strongholds we have the Mote-hill or earthen mound, steeply escarped.

Moteless (mōt'less), *a.* [*f. MOTÉ sb.* + *-LESS*.] 1. Without blemish, spotless. *Obs.*

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 898 Pat motes meynny. 1648 *Earl of Westmorland Olla Satra* 46 (*My looking-glass*) For if thou shouldst like to thy self, rubb'd ore, Give All for Moteless that comes Thee before.

2. Free from motes or minute dust-particles. 1830 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 127 Those pure and moteless optical conditions of the atmosphere. 1890 *Tyndall in Forin. Rev.* I. Jan. 7 Into one of these rooms, which was stocked with my moteless chambers, I took Mr. Carlyle.

Motele, **moteley**, obs. forms of **MOTLEY**.

Moteling, *rare*. [*f. MOTÉ sb.* + *-LING*.] A little mote; something very small.

1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 335 A cloud of Moatings hums Above our heads. 1618 — *tr. Pibrac Wks.* (Grosart) II. 24/1 It is a moating hatch of the Unity. 1824 *Lamb Lett. to Hood* in E. V. Lucas *Life* II. 130, I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump every morning thick as motelings.

Motely, obs. form of **MOTLEY**.

Moten, obs. pa. pple. of **METE v.1**

Moten(e), obs. forms of **MURTON**.

Moter = see **MOTE v.2**; obs. form of **MOTOR sb.**

Moteryl, variant of **MOTRELL Obs.**

Motet (mōt'et), *Mus.* Forms: 4-5 motete, 5 motide, 7 mottet (t, 7-9 motette, 4- motet. See also **MOTTERTO**. [*a. f. motet* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), dim. of *mot word* (see **MOT**). Cf. *med. L. motetum*, *Sp. motete*, *It. motetto*.] + *a.* A melody. *Obs.*

b. A vocal composition in harmony, set usually to words from Scripture, intended for church use.

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 9r *Pei* don not here sacrificis bi mekenesse of herte, but wip knackynge of newe song, as orgen or deschant & motetis of holouris. 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The amorous fowls with motetys and carollis, Salwe that seoun every morwenyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 Motide of musyk, *modulus*. 1597 *Morley Introl.* *Mus.* 179 A Motet is propertie a song made for the church, either vpon some hymne or Antheme, or such like. 1654 *Perrys Diary* 4 Sept. The boy and I again to the singing of Mr. Porter's motetts. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 203 The Admission of Hymns or Motets as a Part of divine Service. 1875 *Osseley Mus. Form* xii. 57 Many of the Motetts of Haydn and Mozart are written strictly in the modern binary form.

Motetto, obs. form of **MOTTERTO**.

† **Motewoke**, *a. Obs.*— Forms: see quot. [*f. *mōt* (?Scandinavian: cf. *Mus. māt, mātā*, *mod.Sw. māt* measurc, *Icel. māt* moderation) + *-wōk*—OE. *wic* soft: see **WEAK a.**] Moderately soft.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 345/1 Mothe woke, neyder to nesche, ne to harde (*f. motheuwe*, or *mothowc*, neper to neysch, ne to hard. S. *motheuwe*, *P. mothywe*, or *mothowc*, *di-mollis*. *Ibid.* 450/2 Rere, or *motheuwe* (*S. motheuwe*)).

† **Motey**, *sb. Obs.* ? Some pigment.

1426 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1650) 66 Also for vj dischis cole & xijlb moty, .x. 1446-7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1836) I. 135 Et in emptione .x. dd motey pro superornacione caminorum. .iiij. 1510 *Ibid.* II. 199 Mastye vernysch yellowe moty orment vermylon.

Motey (mō'ti), *a.* Also S motio, 9 motio, moty. [*f. MOTÉ sb.* + *-y*. Cf. **MOTRY**.]

1. Full of tiny particles; full of specks, spotty.

1758 *Ramsay Highland Lassie* II. [Lasses] who make their cheeks with patches motie. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems v. Winnowers* 21 The sunbeams on the motey air Streamed through the open door.

2. Of wool: Full of small hard pieces.

1851 [see *MOTE sb.*] 1878 *Yorkshireman* Aug. 93 (E.D.D.) A splendid lot [of wool]... not moty, and free from burr.

Moth (mōp), *sb.* Forms: 1 moppe, *Northumb.*

mohðe, mohða, 2 moðe, 2-3 mohpe, 4 moghe,

mozhe, mozte, moththe, mougthe, mouthe,

mowzhe, 4-5 motthe, moppe, mougthe,

mouzte, 5 mogthe, mothe, mougthe, mowgthe,

5-6 mought, 5-7 mothe, 6 mought, mowthe, 6-7

moath, 6- moth. Also *Sc. Moch sb.* [OE.

moppe, *mohðe* *wk. fem.*, corresponds to *MDu. motte*

(*mod.Du. mot fem.*), late *MHG.* and *mod.G.*

motte *fem.* (?from *LG.*), *ON. motte* *wk. masc.*

(*Sw. Norw. mott* maggot, weevil).

The phonology is obscure. The word has usually been supposed to be cogn. w. OE. *maða* maggot (see **MATHIE**), which is plausible as regards the sense; but the OE. form *mohðe* points rather to the Teut. root **mug-* as in **MIDGE**.]

1. A small nocturnal lepidopterous insect of the genus *Tinea*, which breeds in cloth, furs, etc., on which its larva feeds; a clothes-moth. In early use, the name seems to have been applied rather to the larva than to the insect itself. From the 16th c. it has been taken to denote primarily the insect in its winged state, and applied to any nocturnal lepidopterous insect of similar appearance.

† *False moth* (*tr. mod. L. pseudo-tinea*, Réaumur): an insect closely resembling the clothes-moth, but feeding on leaves.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 20 Der ne hrust ne ec moðe

geþilles. 1600 *Age. Gosp.* Luke xii. 33 Pyder doð ne

ge-nealæd ne ne (*sic*) moðde [*c1160 Hæton moðde*] ne

ge-wemod. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Moðhe fret to clades &

cwalm slað þat ahte. 1340 *Hamole Pr. Conc.* 5572 And

wormes and moghes on þe same manere, þat in þair clathes

has bred here. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cv. (1495)

849 A mougthe byght *Tinea* and is a worme of clothes.

1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 225 As mothes to a

clope annoyen, And of his wolle maken it al bare.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 345/1 Mowthe, clothe wyyme (*K.*

mowhe, *S. mow*, *P. mowhe*), *tinea*. 1520 *Andrew Noble*

Lyfe III. xvi. The Asshe of hym is gode to make white

teche & to kepe the motes out of the clothes. 1534 *Inv.*

Wandr. Kath. Arragon in Camden Misc. (1855) 30 One

counteynte... sore perissid with mowthis. 1568 *Sidney*

Ps. vi. vi. Woe, lyke a moth, my face's beauty eateth. 1626

Bacon Sylva § 666 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth;... It

delighteth to be about the Flame of a Candle. 1683 *Soame*

& *Dryden tr. Boileau's Art Poetry* II. 48 Neglected heaps

we in by-corners lay, Where they become to Worms and

Moths a prey. 1755 *Johnson, Moth*, a small winged insect

that eats cloths and hangings. 1763 *Mills Syst. Pract.*

Husb. III. 53 False Moth. 1857 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* (1883)

II. 313 She let the moths get into my fur last year.

b. *fig.* Something that eats away, gnaws or

wastes gradually and silently. *Now rare.*

1577 *Whetstone Life Gascoigne* xxvi, The valiant man,

so plays a pleasant part: When mothes of mone, doo

gnaw vpon his hart. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. § 4

The Corruptions and Mothes of Historie, which are Epitomes.

1680 *Beveridge Sermon* (1729) I. 535 That which ye have

unlawfully gotten... will be a moth in your estates, which

will... eat them up. 1861 *Dora Greenwell Poems* 208 This

garment old And fretted by the moth Thy love hath borne

Upon Thee.

c. in allusion to the insignificance or fragility

of the moth, or to its liability to be attracted by

the flame of a candle to its own destruction.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. ii. 37* Thus hath the candle

sing'd the moath. 1613 *Chamberlain in Court & Times*

Tris. I. (1848) I. 264 But you had not need meet with many

such poor moths as Master Pory, who must have both meat

and money. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 211 So man, the moth,

is not afraid, it seems, To span Omnipotence. 1866 *Ruskin*

in *Collingwood Life* (1893) II. 63 We don't deserve either

such blessing or cursing, it seems to poor moth me.

d. Applied vaguely to various kinds of animal

parasites or 'vermin', as lice, bugs, cockroaches.

1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* 280 Ne youre heere ye

stryke, ne pyke to pralle for a flesche mought. 1578 *Lyte*

Dodoens II. xxxvii. 196 This herbe dryeth away and killeth

the stinking wormes or Mothes called Cimici. 1658 *Row-*

Lano tr. Moutet's Theat. Ins. 98 There are three sorts of

Blatte; the soft Moth, the mill Moth, and the unsavoury

or stinking Moth. 1748 *tr. Vegetius Distemp. Horses* 83

Small Maggots or Moths, which others call Lice cause an

intolerable Pain in the Intestines.

e. *transl.* of *L. tinea*: A disease of the scalp.

1600 *Surflet Country Farm* I. xii. 84 For the falling of

the haire call the moth, wash the head [etc.].

2. *Ent.* Any insect of that one of the two great

divisions of the *Lepidoptera* which includes the

'moths' in the older sense.

According to the ordinary modern use, the 'moths' are the same as the *Heterocera*, which are distinguished from the *Rhopalocera* ('butterflies') in that their antennæ are not clubbed. Most of them are of nocturnal habit.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Synop. Phalæx*, the name by which authors distinguish those butterflies which fly by night, and which the French thence call *papillons nocturnes*, and we vulgarly *moths*. *Ibid.* Those moths which have large and heavy bodies... always make a great noise in flying. 1759

Johnson Idler No. 64 v. 1, I happened to catch a moth of

peculiar variegation. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* II. 5 When

these were on, And we as rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

1902 *Corbitt Naturalist Thames* 43 The first butterfly, to use

an Irishism, was a moth, a sphinx moth.

b. With defining word, in popular names of particular species or genera, as **BURNET-moth**, **CODLING-moth**, **GIPSY-moth**, **HAWK-moth**, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moth-grub*, *-wing*, also *moth-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *moth-bligh*, various species of homopterous insects of the genus *Alen-*

roles, which are destructive to plants; *moth-fly* =

moth-gnat; *moth freckle*, 'a term for *Chloasma*'

(*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); † *moth-fretten a.*, *moth-*

caten; *moth-gnat*, a dipterous insect of the

family *Psychodidae*; *moth-hunter*, (a) one who

hunts for moths; (b) a name for the Nightjar;

moth-miller, ? a white moth, the miller; *moth*

orchid, an orchid of the genus *Phalenopsis*, the

flower of which resembles a moth; *moth patch*,

'a synonym of *Chloasma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*);

moth sphinx, 'a moth of the family *Castniidae*'

(*Cassell's Suppl.* 1902); *moth-time*, the time of

evening when moths abound; † *moth-weed* =

mothwort; *moth-worm*, the larva of a moth;

† *methtwort*, the plant *Helichrysum Stachas*.

1855 *Osborne Suppl. 'Moth-bligh'*. 1688 *CHARLETON*

Oronost. 47 *Blatta*, the **Moth-fly*, produced out of the

Meal-Worm. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 114 The moth-

fly... gets in and lays her eggs in the comb. 1899 D. SHARP

Insects II. 470 *Fam. 7- Psychodidae* (Moth Flies).—Extremely small, helpless flies [etc.]. 13. *S. Ekenwold*

85 in *Horstman Alleng. Leg.* (1881) 268 Oper of moulting

oper of moths oper 'mought fretene. 1855 *Osborne Suppl.*

'*Moth-gnats*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 166 The 'Moth-

hunters bear the same relationship to the Swifts (not to the

Swallows) that the Owls do to the Hawks. 1797 *Mary*

Wollstonecr. in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) I. 242 I

spare the 'moth-like appearance. 1839 *Bailey Festus* ix.

(1852) 121 From him who hovereth, mothlike, round the sun

To six-mooned Uranus. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.*

xiii. Come and sit down, and don't flit about so, mother;

you make me think of a singed 'moth-miller. 1880 F. W.

Burbridge Gardens of Sun II. 18 In Singaporean gardens

the rarest of 'moth orchids are planted in cocoanut-shells.

1819 *KEATS Lania* I. 222 Now on the 'moth-time of that

evening dim He would return that way. 1597 *GERARDE*

Herbal II. xcvi. 520 The branches and leaves laid among

clothes keepeth them from moths, whereupon it [*Ellechy-*

son] hath bene called of some 'Mothweede or Mothwoort.

1612 *AINSWORTH Annol. Ps.* vi. 8 Ghnash is a 'moth-worm,

Psalm 39. 12. that fitteth garments. 1885 H. C. McCook

Tenants of Old Farm 91 The moth-worms pass the summer

within these silk-lined rolls. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. lxi. 89

Called... in English Golde floure, 'Motheworte, or Golden

(Doric), *μητέρα, μητρί* (Attic and Ionic), *L. māter*, *OSL. māi*, *Old Irish māthir*.

As in the case of *FATHER*, the substitution of *th* for the earlier *d* dates from the beginning of the 16th c., though the pronunciation with (*ð*) probably existed earlier. The occasional occurrence of the spelling *mōther* in the 14th c. (e.g. in the Göttingen MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*) has prob. no phonetic significance, being due to association with words like *brother*, *other*, which in fact occur in the immediate context of several of the examples. The development of OE. *ð* to mod.E. *th* (through *ð, ð, u, u*) is normal in the case of words in *-ther, -der*: cf. *brother, other, ruler*. In OE. the genitive sing. normally coincided in form with the nom., and many instances of the uninflected genitive occur in ME. and early mod.E. (see also 15 b). The genitive *mother's* is common in the Northumbrian gospels (10th c.).

1. A female parent; a woman who has given birth to a child. Correlative with *son* or *daughter*.

As with other terms of relationship, *my* is (exc. in poetic language) commonly omitted before *mother* used vocatively. On the other hand, in the 3rd person the use of *mother* for *my mother* is colloquial and familiar; in the middle of the 19th c. it was regarded as vulgar, or at least as unfashionable, but has now regained currency.

c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wülcker 450/25 *Mater*, anes cildes modor. *Materfamilias*, manigra cilda modur. c 1200 *Orn.* 168 He heþ ful off Haly Gast yet in his modor wamhe. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 931 Of his feeder soð godd, & of his modor soð lon. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1434 Ysaac..wunedoð in do3t and care, for modores dead and sondes care. 1340 *HARPOLE Pr. Const.* 447 He was consayved synfully With in his awen modor body. 1340 *Ayene*, 67 þis zenne is ine uele maneres ase..ine childeu aye hare uaderes and hare modur. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 93 Ye fadres and ye modores. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ii. vi. 488 And thare modyre banys ta. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/1 Thelyj etc thete all rawe, both there one fader or moeder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 As infantes or tender babes newe borne of the my mother. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The wenyens modor dicessyd. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 255 Then was Venus like her mother, for her father is but grim. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. 1. 15 Nay Mother. *Ibid.* 27 My Mother, you wot well etc.] c 1633 *MILTON Arcades* 22 Cybele, Mother of a hundred gods. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. ii. (1852) 356 She lived to be a mother of several children. 1790 *Cowper's Receipt Mother's Picture* 21 My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead. c 1830 T. H. BAYLY *Song*, 'We met — 'twas in a crowd', Ob, thou hast been the cause of this anguish, My mother!

b. Said of animals.

Rare in ME. and early mod.E., being superseded by *DAM* s.v. 2, which afterwards became restricted to quadrupeds, and is now rarely used exc. of mares.

a 900 *Latus Alfred* xvi, gif mon cu oððe stodmyran forstele & folan oððe cealf oððe ferdige, forgelde mid scill, & þa modor be hiora weorðe. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xliii. 19 Thou shalt not see the kydd in the mylk of his mother. [So all later versions.] 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 380 Young Chickens, which are not hatched by their mothers, but in the Fernace. 1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxii. 193 Pray Mother (says the Young Crab) do but set the Example your self, and I'll follow ye. 1688 *TENNYSON Lucretius* 100 And lambs are glad Nosing the mother's udder.

c. *Mother of God, God's Mother* (= Gr. *Θεοτόκος*) = a frequent designation of the Virgin Mary in Catholic use.

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 994 (Laud MS.) Se halige Godes modor. c 1410 *Hoccleve Mother of God* 1 Modir of god, and virgyn undefouled. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxv. 105 (Add. MS.) That hessyd ladie, goddis modir. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 1617 Godes modyr; *mater dei, theotokos*. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 1898 W. K. *Johnson Terra Tenere*. 105 Mother of God, we here enthrone Thee, thy slain Son, within thy house.

d. *abstr.* (a) Womanish qualities inherited from the mother. (b) That which is characteristic of motherhood; maternal affection.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vi. 31 But I had not so much of man in mee, And all my mother came into my eyes, And gaue me vp to teares. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xl. 188 Strait all the mother in her soul awakes. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* i. 121, I thought, by the glass before me, I saw the mother in her soften'd eye cast towards me. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 186 Thrice have those lovely lips the victim prest, And all the mother torn that tender breast. 1847 *MARY HOWITT Ballads* 33 The mother in my soul was strong. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* v. ii. Look! how this love, this mother, runs thro' all The world God made.

e. In extended sense: A female ancestress. Now rare exc. in our first mother.

c 1050 *Snigd.* *Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wt.*-Wülcker 173/11 *Proauin*, bridda modor. c 1300 *Cursor Ig.* 934 Euc so hight ene fra bat dai, bat modor of mani es for io sai. 1400 *Non.* in *Wt.*-Wülcker 689/11 *Hec proaua*, the forme modyre. 1611 *BIALE Gen.* vii. 16 Yea I will besse her, and she shalbe a mother of nations. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 159 Whence Haile to thee Eve rightly call'd, Mother of all Mankind.

f. Applied to a stepmother or a mother-in-law. c 1546 *Eow. VI. Let. to Q. Cath.*, *Parr* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. li. 132 Most honorable and entirely beloved mother. 1589 *Reg. Privy*, *Council Scot.* iv. 44 His Hienes, invited he his darest modor the Queene of Denmarkis. 1607 *LETTERS*, 1859 *TENNYSON Geraint* 179 O my new mother, be not wroth or grieved At thy new son, for my petition to her.

g. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. † To take one's (own) mother for a maid: app. orig. intended to exemplify extreme simplicity. To have too much of his mother's blessing: said of a youth who is unreasonably prudish or scrupulous. Does your mother know you're out? (slang): a jeering question addressed to one who shows excessive simplicity or juvenile presumption.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 40 *Fal.* Good-morrow,

good-wife. *Qui.* Not so and't please your worship. *Fal.* Good maid, then. *Qui.* Ile he sworne, As my mother was the first houre I was borne.] 1606 *BRYSSETT Civ. Life* 102 Too much, is harmful euen in iustice it self: whereupon is growne...our English prouerbe, that too much of a mans mothers blessing is not good. 1604 *COTTON Scarron.* i. 48 So smug she [Venus] was, and so arraid He took his Mother for a Maid. 16. *MS. Ashm.* 36 ff. 112 ff. euer Ice doe come heare againe, Ice said, Chil give thee my Mother vor a maid. 1838 T. T. MARTIN in *Bentley's Miscell.* 111. 416 And she asked me 'How's your mother? Does she know that you are out?' 1842 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg., Misad.* *Margate*, 'Sir, does your mother know that you are out?'

2. *fig.* Applied to things more or less personified, with reference either to a metaphorical giving birth, to the protecting care exercised by a mother, or to the affectionate reverence due to a mother.

a. Said of a quality, condition, event, etc., that gives rise to some other.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 263 *Hasard* is verray mooder of lesynges, And of deccite and cursed forswerynges. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xiv. 555 Loue to money, is modor of passing myche yuel. 1493 *A. Rolle of Part.* v. 509/1 Ydelnes, modor of all vyces. 1573 *New Custom* i. 1, That I Ignorance am the mother of true deuotion. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xv. § 1 The mother of such magnificence (they thinke) is hut only a proude ambitious desire to be spoken of forre and wide. 1671 B. JOHNSON *Catiline* iii. ii. For 'tis despaine that is the mother of madnesse. 1766 *FRAZER Let. Wks.* 1587 III. 163, I congratulate you on the repeal of that mother of mischiefs, the Stamp Act. 1799 *Hunt Advot.* 21 Dec. 4/2 *The*...maxim that 'freight is the mother of wages'. 1824 *LAMB Elia Ser.* ii. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, The solitude of childhood is not so much the mother of thought.

b. Said of the earth. See also MOTHER EARTH.

a 1000 *Charms* i. 69 Hal wes þu, folde, fira modor. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Of eueric out, of eueric seed, Was erde mad modor of sped. 1500 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. iv. 13 As for the earth...it heateh all manner of corne, fruits...and other things...and hereupon old writers haue iustly vnto it the due name of mother. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 Our Great Mothers Blessing, the Earths. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 338 Whatever Earth all-bearing Mother yields in India East or West. 1822 *SHELLEY T. Calidron's Mag. Prodig.* li. 79 O Belov'd earth, dear mother. 1827 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *Old Bunchers*, But the common mother of us all in no long time after received him gently into her lap. 1876 [see MOTHERLY 3].

c. Said of the church: see CHURCH s.v. 8.

Mother Church is either treated as a quasi-proper name (though initial capitals are not always used) or preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xvl. 197 Children of charite & holt-cherche þe modor. c 1460 *Wisdom* 992 in *Macro Plays* 68 Now haue ye for-yeffus þat were flyde, To prey your modyr chyrche of her proteccion. 1539 *Perv* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 145 According to the lawdewill usse and costum of our holly mother Chyrche. 1630 *YAXLEY Morbus & Antid.* To Rdr., The obedient soune of my deare Mother the true Church of England. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 589 A learned and pious son of our mother. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 22 The Good of Mother Church, as well as that of Civil Society, renders a Judicial Practice in criminal Cases entirely necessary. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 576 So we, no longer taught by monitors that mother church supplies [etc.]. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 13. 6 The mysterious time of Christmas approaching, our Mother, with true parental anxiety, takes up...the thread of her instructions anew.

d. Said of a country, city, etc., in relation to its natives.

1382 *Wyclif Gal.* iv. 26: literally from *Vulg.* c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 66 O Engelande, Engelande! showe now thyselfe a mother, Thy people wyll els be slayne here without number. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* ii. i. iii. 307 Then Englands ground farewell: sweet soil adieu, My Mother, and my Nurse. 1699 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 374 We being wholly ruled and governed by the good and wholesome [laws] of our Mother, the kingdom of England. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vii. I have always borne that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which [etc.]... I would hide the Fraillies and Deformities of my political Mother. 1786 *BURNS Ernest Cry & Pr.* Postscr. vii. Scotland, my auld, respected Mither! 1851 *BORROW Lavengro* xvi. 'What horse is that?'... 'The best in mother England', said the very old man. 1901 *HENLEY Hawthorn & Lavender*, etc. 102 Blow, you hugles of England, blow over the camps of the fallen foe—Blow glory and pity to the victor Mother, Sad, O, sad in her sacrificial day!

e. Said of one's university. Cf. ALMA MATER.

1647-8 *WOOD Lett.* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 140 Who fed with the papp of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie years of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the University. 1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* Ded. (1754) 5, I had much rather have your approbation than your censure, and enjoy the favour of my dear mother.

f. Applied to Nature, and occasionally to other personified abstractions represented as protecting or controlling powers.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commu.* (1603) 35 Whereas mother Nature hath intercalard so riotously her golden and silver veins in the bosom and wombe of Peru. 1677 *MORSON Itin.* i. 181 Experience, the mother of foolcs. 1764 *GOLOSOM Trav.* 81 Nature, a mother kind alike to all. 1873 *SHELLEY O. Mad* vi. 198 Necessity! thou mother of the world! 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyris* xviii. And now in happier air Wandering with the great Mother's train divine.

g. Said of a city, country, institution from which another originates as an offshoot.

1560 *DAUS Tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 280 b. The church of Rome, mother and maistres of all others. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 106 14 [Sinope] became in its turn the mother of several flourishing cities.

h. In physical sense: The material source of a substance; also, the parent stock on which any-

thing grows, or the main stem or channel from which others branch off.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1983 Auenture, That is the moder of tydynge, As the see of welles and sprynges. 1604 E. G[RIFFITHS] *D'Alestra's Hist. India* v. xviii. 378 Saying, that these helms were daughters of the sea, the mother of all waters. 1611 *COTTEW, Arterie aorte*, the great Arterie, mother Arterie, or mother of arteries. 1668 *CULPEPER & COLLE Barthol.* *Anat.* Man. i. iii. 366 All the Veins of the whole Body are referred unto two as their Mothers. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 44 Water...was by some thought to be the Mother of Earth. 1681 *GREW Muscum* ii. i. iv. 283 Another clear Crystal, growing on a Semiprecious Mother. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 41 The fruit of the Indian Fig...will strike Root and become a Plant as perfect as the mother it was taken from. 1688 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 15 (1879) 85 Aqueous vapour is the great mother of clouds.

3. A woman who exercises control like that of a mother, or who is looked up to as a mother.

a. One who has religious authority or dignity. Often applied to the Virgin Mary (cf. 1 c).

c 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 133 Mooder, of whom oure merci gan to springe Beth ye my iuge & eek my soules leche. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Salus* xviii. (*Egiphtane*) 307 Spirituale modyr, quhat sa þu be, for godis sak schau þe to me! 1503 *WYNET Tote Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 73 The glorious Virgine, the Mothir. a 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 165 Sophronia...Who of her sex the guidance nicely skill'd...Heav'n for their Ghostly Mother had design'd. 1868 *Str H. W. BAKER in Hymns A. & M.* App. No. 376 Shall we not love thee, Mother dear, Whom Jesus loves so well?

b. A title given to the head or superior of a female religious community.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. iv. 86, I will about it strait, No longer staying, but to give the Mother Notice of my affaire. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* ii. ii. The reuerend mother sent me word, They would all be for the garden. 1798 *JOANNA BAILIE De Nonfort* v. vi. *Frederic* [to Abbess] And you have wisely done, my rev'rend mother. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* xii. They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me. 1883 *Mrs. CRAIK in Longm. Mag.* Jan. 306, I could understand how the Mother was just the woman to be head of a community like this. 1907 *Athenum* 2 Nov. 545/3 The astute yet saintly mother-superior.

c. *Mother of the maids*: the head of the maids of honour in a Royal household. Obs.

1577-8 *New Yr.'s Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 88 To Mrs. Hyde, Mother of the Maides. 1633 *BROME North. Lass* i. iv. She might ha' been Mother o' the Maids. 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 159 The lady Sanderson, mother of the maids of honour to her majesty, was interred in the abbey. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 132 Mrs. *** Mother of the Maids to K. James II's Queen.

d. In occasional uses.

1897 *Daily News* 13 July 8/7 Separate cottage buildings, each under the charge of a person called a 'mother', had been established [as homes for girls].

4. A term of address for an elderly woman of the lower class. Also used (instead of *Mrs.*) as a prefix to the surname of such a person.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 149 My leue mooder, quod this knyght [etc.]. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 148 That othwer Syme or Mother Brown maye deliver it me to morow. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 34 Item, a Towell of the gyfte of Mother Ienet. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C iij ff. Mother quoth I how doth my dere darlyng. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 221 At one wyddowd house named Mother Jane. 1595 *Tell-truth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 13 While mother trote and her fellows were descanting on others honesty. 1847 C. BRONTE *Fane Eyre* xix. 'Well, and you want your fortune told,' she said... 'I don't care about it, mother; you may please yourself.'

b. *Mother Carey's Chicken, Goose*: see CHICKEN 4, GOOSE 2. *Mother Hubbard*: a kind of cloak (named after a person celebrated in a well-known nursery rhyme). *Mother Shipton*: the name of a legendary 'prophetess' of the 16th c.; adopted as the name of a moth, *Eucleidea mi* (also called the *Shipton* moth).

1591 *SPENSER (title)* *Prosopopoeia*, or Mother Hubberds Tale. 1882 V. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterflies & M.* (1909) Plate xlii, *Eucleidea Mi*—Mother Shipton. 1883 *For. Rec.* 1 Sept. 351 The ugly and unbecoming covering so long popular as the Mother Hubbard cloak. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 271/1 Six years ago the finest dress to be seen was a calico Mother Hubbard.

II. Technical applications.

5. In obsolete scientific uses: after *L. mater*.

† a. *Anat.* In the names of certain structures in the brain. *Hard mother* = DURA MATER; *godly, meek, mild, soft mother* = PIA MATER. Obs.

1398 *TELVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.) 1, þe barde modor and þe milde modor. *Ibid.* v. iii. (1495) 105. *Ibid.* 106 The seconde iovebe and skynne of the brayne hyghre pia mater the meke modor. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gygion's Quest.* Chirurg. E. J. The soft mother by waynes. 1594 [see GOOLY a. 3]. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 444 The one of these...is thicke and called dura mater the hard Mother, the other...thinne called pia mater, the deere or neere Mother.

† b. *Astrol.* = MATER 1. Obs.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* l. § 3 The Moder of thyn Astro-labic is the thikkeste plate.

† c. *Geomancy*. (See quot. 1591.)

1591 *SPARRY R. Cattian's Geomancie* 8 These four figures he called the mothers, whereof the first is attributed to the Fire, the second to the Aire, the third to the Water, the fourth to the Earthe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physica*, 32, I erected my Figure, drawing from my points and lines, a Mother. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Feb. 175/1 You then have to all four geometric figures, which are called the mothers.

¹⁸⁸⁰ LOMAS Alkali Trade 244. "Weak" or "mother alkali" is a fine powdery substance. ^{c. 1225} Leg. Kath. 46 Pe mother buih of Alexandre riche. ¹⁵⁶³⁻⁶⁷ FOXE A. & J. (1596) 10/z Bishops of the "mother cite and archibishopps were all one." 1575-85 ASP. SANDYS Sermon viii. 132 The mother Cite of the Realme is reasonably furnished with faithful preachers. ¹⁶⁹⁰ BLANCARD Lex. Med. 41 Anthophyllis... Angl. "Mother cloves." 1693 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in Phil. Trans. XVII. 952, I chose some of the largest Cloves I could find, called Mother-Cloves. 1866 Treus. Bot., Mother cloves, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower buds of Caryophyllaceae aromaticus. 1873 DAWSON Earth & Man iv. 118 A dusty fibrous substance, like charcoal, called "mother coal by miners. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. IV. xv. 313 Her royal birth by her Fathers side both comparatively make her Mother-descent seem low. 1657 P. HENRY Diary & Lett. (1832) 65 "Mother-fits. 1681 GREW Muscum i. L 4 A Thong hereof ty'd about the middle, is of good use ... especially against Mother-Fits. 1839 Penny Cyc. XV. 247 When the bord or "mother-gate" has proceeded some distance on both sides of the pit [etc.] 1860 Eng. & For. Min. Gloss. (New Terms), Muttergate, the bord along which the coals are trammed from a district of workings. 1868 O. W. HOLMES Aut. Break-ft. x. There is a "mother-idea in each particular kind of tree, which, if well marked, is probably embodied in the poetry of every language. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 1233 The more of the crystalline particles are drained from the metallic bath, the richer does the "mother liquor become in silver. 1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min. ed. 2 II. §62 The "mother liquor poured off. 1890 ANNEY Photogr. (ed. 6) 73 The mother liquor may be employed for intensifying. 1800 Med. Jurid. III. 82 These "mother-lys still contain a certain quantity of caustic soda. c. 1865 Circ. St. 1. 331/2 The fluid from which crystals are precipitated is called mother-lye. 1612 DONNE Progr. Soul, and Animo. 341 Where thou shalt see the blessed "Mother-maid. c. 1645 St. Mary of Oignies ii. viiii. in Anglia VIII. 173 Lyke childre soukyng pe pappes fe be "moder-mayden? 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XII. 615/z Nævis, a mole on the skin, generally called as a "mother's mark. 1822 34 Gossif's Trav. Med. ted. 4) IV. 536 These [moles] differ essentially from nævi or genuine mother marks. 1884 Encyclop. Brit. XVII. 163/z It is often congenital, hence the term "mother's mark," or it may appear in early childhood. 1887 EDNA LYALL, Kut. Errant (1889) 282, I was trying to get the "Mothers-Meeting accounts right. 1898 "Mother-plan [see MANMAD-D]. 1655-87 H. MORE App. Antiqu. (1712) 21 Now this regular conformation of the Seed came from the uniform motion of particles in the "Mother-plank. 1707 MORTIMER Husband, (1722) II. 48, I think those raised by Layers from a Mother-plank made the best Trees. 1869 DAYTON Anim. & Pl. xxvii. II. 365 Foreign pollen occasionally affects the mother-plant in a direct manner. 1591 Frank. Reigne K. Ladie 35 The "Mother Queene she taketh on amisse Gainz iii. Ludie Constance. 1595 SHAKESPEARE John ii. l. 62 With him alone come the Mothers' Queens. 1816 KNIBB & Sr. Entomoz. several of the ill. 111 Females contended for the cell with indecipherable rage. 1885 "Mother-right [see MATRIARCHY]. 1907 Q. Rev July 195 Matrarchy, or rule of the mother, is noto to be confused with mother-right, or rule through the mother. 1890 Pall Mall G. 2 June z/x In the case of the picket-boats, they should be entirely independent of a "mother-ship. 1903 Daily Chron. 10 Jan. 5/I The torpedo gunboat Hazard, which was stationed at Barrow to act as 'mother-ship' to the five tiny diving torpedo-boats. 1759 SARAH FIELING Cress of Dellwyn I. 112 In fact, sbe was Husband-sick in a Manner the very reverse of what is

generally termed *Mother-sick; for Girls are so called when they pine on being separated from their Mothers. 1681 Grew *Microscopium* III. i. v. 306 The *Mother-Spar of the Yim-Ore. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 388 *Macula Matricialis*. Angl. The *mother spot. 1849 CRAIG, *Motherspots*. 1889 *Mother star [see MONASTER]. 1442 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 386 Carriage of xvij lodis of *modrestone. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1803) I. 506 It's abounding with the stone, called in Hertfordshire, mother-stone (a concretion of many small blue pebbles). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 433 Granite. is the mother-stone, by whose fusion basalt is produced. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 17 Which some farmers call motherstone soil. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Connell's Mines* 91 Quartz generally prevails in the matrix (mother stone). 1878 LUTZ *Dodone* I. lxxxviii. 130 Pessaire (which is a *mother suppositorie). 1861 MORLEY in *Corr.* (1889) I. 368 As to the *mother-thought of the book, it is to me original. 1679 M. RUSSON *Further Discov. Bees* 4 The Male among Wasps, which some call the *Mother-Wasp, stings more venomously than the common Wasp doth. 1758 REID in *Macquer's Chym.* I. 245 All saline solutions in general, after having yielded a certain quantity of crystals, grow thick, and refuse to part with any more, though they still contain much Salt. They are called *Mother-waters. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 14 To clear away from any crystalline product the mother-water. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Wool*. The French and English usually separate each fleece into three sorts; viz. 1. *Mother-wool, which is that of the back and neck. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 433 The master grain being named [in St. Domingo] the mama-plan or *mother yaw.

b. Phrasal combinations with of: † mother of amethyst, = BLUE JOHN 2; mother of anchovies, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Trachurus saurus*; mother of cloves = mother clove (see 16 a); mother of coal = mother coal (see 16 a); † mother of emeralds (see quot.); † mother of gold, a mineral supposed to indicate the presence of gold (quot. 1596 identifies the word with MOTHER sb.); mother of the herrings (see HERRING 1 c); mother of millions, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; † mother of the mine (see quot.); mother of (the) mothers, the moon; mother of thousands, (a) = mother of millions; (b) the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (c) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (d) the double blue creeping campanula (Britten & Holl.); mother of wheat (see quot.); mother of the wood, 'the *Asperula odorata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); mother of yaws = mother yaw (*Ibid.*).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 797 What we call amethyst root, or *mother of amethyst, is but a sparry fluor, of which we have plenty in Derbyshire. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 143 *Trachurus*. is the *Mother of Anchovies. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Clove*. *Mother of cloves. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 34 Soft mineral charcoal or *mother-of-coal. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 567/2 Hence the green cochise sparry brought from Egypt may have been the name of *mother of emeralds. 1596 RALPH *Discov. Guiana* To Rdr. In Guiana, the rocks... are in effect thorough shining, which being tried to be no Marcassite... but are no other than El[is]ic [mother of the ore]. *mother of gold, or as it is said by others the scum of gold. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 26, I am of Opinion there is also Gold in the Island because we took up the Mother of Gold in several places by the Water-side. 1836 Mrs. BRAV *Tamar & Tazy* I. xviii. 318 *Mother of millions, with its numerous small drooping flowers. 1794 W. HURCUNSON *Hist. Cumberland. I. Catal. Anim.* etc. 52 Heterogeneous Iron Ores, Calx of Iron, mixed with calcareous earth. Sparry Iron Ore. *Miners call it *mother of the mine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moore; which... is Queen of the Night. *Mother of months. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* 73 Ten times the Mother of the Months had bent Her bow beside the folding-star. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 684/1 *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax or *Mother-of-thousands, is frequent on... old garden walls. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Veronica hederifolia* is named by farmers [near Kels] the *mother-of-wheat.

Mother (mʌðə), sb. 2. [Corresponds in meaning to MDu. *moeder*, moer (in mod.Du. *moer*), G. *mutter*, identical in form and gender with the equivalent of MOTHER sb. 1.]

Comparison with the synonymous It., Sp. *madre* scum of liquids, F. *mère* (de vinaigre), OF. *mere* 'vendange pressée' (=sense 3 below), seems to show that this word, in Eng., Du., and Ger., is really an application of MOTHER sb. 1. The transition of sense is difficult to explain; but most probably the scum or dregs of distilled waters and the like was regarded as being a portion of the 'mother' or original crude substance which had remained mixed with the refined product, from which in course of time it separated itself. (The term may possibly have belonged originally to the vocabulary of alchemy.) An explanation sometimes given, that 'mother of vinegar' was so called on account of its effect in promoting acetous fermentation, does not agree with the history of the use. It has been pointed out that Gr. *μηρ*, old woman, is used in the sense 'scum, as of boiled milk', but the coincidence is prob. accidental.

Most etymologists have regarded the word (with its Du. and Ger. equivalents) as altered by popular etymology from Du. *moeder* masc., mud, mire (for which Middle Du. has a rare variant *moeder*, occurring chiefly in derivatives) = LG. *moeder*, mother (whence mod.G. *moder*), HG. dial. *mutter* masc. (for which a variant *mutter* occurs). This notion goes back to Kilian's (Du. or Flemish) dictionary of 1598, which contains the two following entries: (1) *Moeder*, *moyer*, *moyre*, *moer*, limus, conum mollius, lutum, volutabrum; Ang. *niere*, *nudde*; and (2) *Moeder*, *moyer*, *moeder*, *grondspeer*, fax, faxes, crassamen, crassamentum; Ang. *mother*. But there appears to be no evidence that the form *moeder* was ever used for 'mother' or 'scum', nor is that sense recorded for Ger. dial. *mutter*.

† 1. Dregs, scum. In the 16th c. examples always the dregs or scum of oil (chiefly rendering L.

amurca); later applied chiefly to the scum rising to the surface of fermenting liquors. *Obs.*

1538 *Exort. Dict.*, *Amurca*, the mother or foam of all oyles. 1653 *Hyll Art. Garden* (1593) 31 The new mother or some of oyle. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Hush* n. (1586) 69 Powre into a blatter the thickest mother of oyle. 1600 *Surfet Country Farm* III. xlii. 529 Else your cyder will growe covered with much white mother swimming aloft. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 157 The mother or lees of oile olive. 1609 C. BUTLER *Ann. Mon.* x. l. 5 The Metb in time will be covered with mother. 1611 *Corcor.*, *Flour du vin*, the mother of wine; the white or mouldie spots that float on the top of old wine. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 339 If the Body be liquid and not apt to putrefie totally, it will cast up a Mother in the Top. As the Mothers of Distilled Waters. 1636 *Grew Anat. Leaves* I. vi. § 4 The Curcular and other Concretions, commonly called Mothers, in Distill'd Waters, Vinegar, and other Liquors. 1814 *CARY Dante, Paradise* xii. 166 That, mouldy mother is, where late were lees. 1870 *Henfrey's Bot.* (ed. 2) § 558 Distribution [of filamentous Fungi or 'Moulds']. Universal, occurring constantly in infusions of organic matter... as 'mother', producing various fermentations.

2. *spec.* (In full mother of vinegar.) Aropy mucilaginous substance produced in vinegar during the process of acetous fermentation (which it hastens) by a mould-fungus called *Mycoderma aceti*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 334 A pulstene made of beasts dung & the mother of vinegar tempered together. 1676 [see 1. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 460 The slimy sediment of vinegar casks called mother. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*. (1871) 95 Unhappily the bit of mother from Swift's vinegar-barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/2 Mother of vinegar... is the 'non-aerobic' form of the mycoderma.

† 3. *Mother of grapes*: the solid mass of skins, etc., left after the expression of the juice by the winepress; = MARC. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Espele*, a certain round staffe, that lies between the vpper boards of a Vinepresse, and the mother, or substance of the grapes. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. vii. For fear there should still lurk some Juice among the Husks, and Hullings, in the Mother of the Grape. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*. To make strong Vinegar, dry the Mother of Grapes for the space of two Days.

Mother (mʌðə), v. 1. [f. MOTHER sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To be the mother of, give birth to; in quot. *fig.*, to be the source of, give rise to, produce. 1548 *GRIST Pr. Masse* A vi. This pryuate masse which mothereth so manyfolde and laynouse vyces. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* I. 189 But tears are vain, And weeping might but mother worse woe. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Nov. 389/1 The historic college at Queretaro, which mothered the evangelization of so enormous a share of the North American wilderness.

2. To take care of or protect as a mother.

1863 C. E. B. *Work for All* 68 You would like to take Lizzie Reed into our house, for a time, and mother her till something can be found for her. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 555/1 Some mothers' mother their children too much. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 127 Someone... will take up Marcella and mother her.

fig. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 21 Feb. The weak churches do feel deeply the need of brotherhood. They want to be mothered. 1899 *BARING-GOULD Bk. of West I.* xii. 208 Okehampton... is not fathered by the castle, nor mothered by the church.

b. *Naut. in passive.* Of a torpedo-boat: To be protected by a 'mother'.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 449 Torpedo craft could also be 'mothered'.

3. To profess to be the mother of; to acknowledge (truly or falsely) the maternity of (a child).

1622 *FLETCHER & MASS. Span. Curale* v. iii. You Sir, that Would have me mother Bastards, being unable To honour me with one Child of mine owne. 1679 W. HOWELL *Medulla Hist. Angl.* (1687) 284 That the Queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the Crown, would have mothered another bodie's Child; but King Philip scorn'd to father it. *fig.* 1788 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) II. 41 The congenial rants which pretend to reply to them, are from the same pen, whoever Mr. Merry may persuade to mother them. 1840 T. A. KOLLER *Summ. Brittany* II. 370 It is evident throughout the country that 'Our Lady' was called on to mother every Pagan worship that could not be otherwise disposed of. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 1/2 Such books are translated by some humble hand, and fathered or mothered by another of some literary standing.

4. *Const. on, upon. a. lii.* To attribute the maternity of (a child) to (a woman).

1542 *UDALL Erasmus, Apoph.* 139 A child mothered on a woman that never beare it, or a chaungeling. 1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 234 They must have changed ber, and mothered the wrong child on the old woman.

b. *fig.* To attribute the authorship of (something) to (a woman); also, to ascribe the origin of (something) to something else.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 35 That conception... is indifferently fathered, or mothered rather, upon them all. 1675 *TRAIERNE Chr. Ethics* 300 Which accident is wholly to be fathered on Adams fondness to please his wife, and to be mothered upon her lightness and credulity. 1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* IV. 11 [She] wrote the greater portion of a novel which was mothered on Miss Spence. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* May 668/2 Many venerable repartees were mothered on her.

5. To find a mother for (a lamb or calf). Also *const. upon*.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 609 It is necessary when a lamb is left an orphan, or is a supernumerary, to mother it, as it is termed, upon another ewe. 1883 'R. BOLDEWOOD'

Robbery under Arms xviii. Mothering the calves, bailing up, leg-ropeing, and all the rest of it. 1898 — *Rom. Canvass Town* 92 It is vitally necessary to turn-out all the lambs and get them 'mothered' as soon as they are 'tailed'.

Mother (mʌðə), v. 2. [f. MOTHER sb. 2.] *intr.* To become motherly. Hence Mothering *vbl. sb.* 1728 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 218 It's an insipid Phlegm... and will not keep long without mothering and stinking. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Homeu.* (1750) 109 If your pickle mothers, boil it again. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 51 7 15 Her conserves mould, her wines sour, and pickles mother. 1853 *FOUNES Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) 481 Frequently a little sulphuric acid is afterwards added, with a view of checking further decomposition, or mothering.

Mother, obs. var. MAUTHER dial., young girl.

Motherage, *nonce-wd.* [f. MOTHER sb. 1 + -AGE.] The condition or state of being a mother. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 13 Marriage is called Matrimony, which signifieth motherage [earlier edd. Mothers], because it makes them mothers which were virgins before.

Mother-church. (See also MOTHER sb. 1 2 c.)

1. † a. A parish church, as distinguished from a chapel of ease. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Rison) 923 Fifti mother chirchen ant mo He leite falle, ant chapels bo. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 Except the tethys of wolles & of lambs of the modur-churche of Bloxham. 1546 *Torks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 228 The same chantry is distant from the parrysche church... whych they calle the mother church, ij myles. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 452 7 7 We are informed from Pankridge, that a dozen Weddings were lately celebrated in the Mother Church of that Place. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Weymouth*, Some of the inhabitants go to Radpole church, others to Wyke-Regis the mother-church. *attrib.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. 473 A Square Steeple, or Parochiall, or Mother Church Steeple.

b. The principal church of a country, region, or city; sometimes a cathedral or a metropolitan church. *Now rare.*

1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 pe bridde chirche was pe chief moderchirche of al Wales. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburgh* II. 464 Whiche church was principall to all the cite, and the motherchurche called withouten doubt. 1738 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ix. (ed. 8) 166 St. Paul's, the Mother Church of London. 1806 J. FREEMAN *Narrat. Comp.* (1876) IV. xviii. 125 The mother church of the whole land, the church of Christ at Canterbury.

2. The church (i.e. organized body of Christians) of which another church is a 'daughter' or offshoot; also, the oldest or original church from which all others have sprung.

1574 G. SCOT *Treat. agst. Err. Rom. Ch.* A iij b, Herein that wicked mother-churche We may to wines call. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 31 Not Rome, but Jerusalem should be the Mother-Church. 1832 *FARRAR Early Chr. I.* 94 In reading St. James we can realise the sentiments of the Mother-Church of Jerusalem.

Mother country.

1. A country in relation to its colonies.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxxiii. (1592) 530 After the custome of their Mother country Persia from whence they descend. 1732 *BERKELEY Serm.* 10 S. P. G. Wks. 1871 III. 215 No fashions are so much followed by our Colonies as those of the mother-country. 1861 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* App. 1. 405 If Canada were separated from the mother country.

2. One's native country.

So F. terre *mère*. In Caxton's *Encydas* (1490) the words *la douce terre mere* of the Fr. original are rendered simply the *svete country* (ed. E.E.T.S. p. 29).

1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* I. lxxxviii. Thy Mother-country, whence thyself didst spring. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* I. 1. To joyne with them to lift a wicked axe against my mother Country, this Marsellis. 1723 *SHAFTESBURY, Charac.* III. 143 *note*, Absolute Power annuls the Publick: And where there is no Publick, or Constitution, there is in reality no Mother-Country or Nation. 1824 *LAOY GRANVILLE Lett.* 13 Dec. She seems a very charming person, with fair noble and not a shade of her mother-country.

† **Motherdom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTHER sb. 1 + -DOM.] Maternal status or authority.

a 1638 *MORSE Wks.* v. (1672) 921 All joyntly as one Body anew acknowledging the Motherdom of the Roman City.

Mother earth.

1. The earth considered as the mother of its inhabitants and productions; also (in somewhat jocular use, with allusion to this), the ground.

Cf. L. *Terra mater* (as a goddess). In Eng. the personification remains so far that the article is commonly omitted as before a proper name, although initial capitals are rarely used. Often with possessive, *my mother earth*, etc.

c 1585 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. cxlvi.* ii. His strength is none, if any in his breath; Which vap' forth to mother earth he goes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 19 He... With bloudy mouth his mother earth did kis. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. ii. 213. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 687 Men also... Riff'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures better hid. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps. civ.* 29 Forthwith to mother Earth return. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Vegetation*. The sun... cannot either help the mother earth in her pregnancy, nor [etc.]. 1851 *D. FERROLO St. Giles* xiv. 137 It is... made a misdeameour against mother earth to sleep... with only the heavens above the sleeper. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 The unbought treasures of mother earth.

2. (See quot.)

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*. Some by Loam mean that Sort of Earth that equally partakes of Sand and Clay, being a Medium between Sand and Clay, which they call Mother-Earth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Mould*. Mould, a loose kind of earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, called by some mother earth, and by others loam.

Mothered (mʊðəd), *a*¹ [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -ED²]. In parasyntetic formations and with advs.: Having a mother.

1663 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* i. n. iii. 29 The Poets fable Bacchus to be... double mothered. 1792 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 151 V. 275 Three such high-blooded bards as Linus, Orpheus, and Musaeus, so fathered and so mothered, were enough to people all Greece with poets and musicians.

† **Mothered**, *a*² *Obs.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*² or *v*² + -ED]. Containing mother.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 683 They oint their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. 1728 T. *SHERIDAN Persius* iv. 61 note, Mothered wine.

Motherer (mʊðərə), *Austral.* [f. **MOTHER** *v*¹ + -ER¹]. A person employed to 'mother' lambs (cf. **MOTHER** *v*¹ 5).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squalter's Dream* vii. 65 No more shepherds and 'motherers' to pay in that humbugging way next year.

† **Motherful**, *a*. *Obs.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -FUL]. Of or pertaining to a mother; motherly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 212 Our lady tholed in sawle be motherful compassion.

Motherhead (mʊðəhed), *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -HEAD]. a. The state or condition of being a mother. b. Motherly care. c. *concr.* An embodiment of maternal qualities.

c 1315 *SHREHAM v.* 24 Wanne he þat al þys worlde schel welde To hore worschepe þys yhelde For here moder-hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 124 Withouthen any meryng of hir modirhede. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 195 So mot I nedes be that weie For Moderhed and for tendresse. c 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 201 My modirhed, John, schall þou haue, And for my sone I wolle be take. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* i. (1881) 9 Countess Devas worship her and wait Attendant on that radiant Motherhead.

Motherhood (mʊðəhʊd), [f. + -HOOD]. 1. The condition or fact of being a mother.

1603 *FLOUO Montaigne* (1634) 463 For my part, I no more acknowledge Venus without Cupid, then a motherhood without an off-spring. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsell. Gen.* (1693) 897 Motherhood, *Maternitas*. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 103 Rejoicing in thy motherhood. 1869 Mrs. HEATON *A. Dyer* i. iii. (1881) 62 Some women need the warm sun of motherhood to ripen their true nature.

transf. and *fig.* 1623 *Lisle Aspie on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 8 That were against his owne Apostleship, and the motherhood Rome by him got here. 1672 *STILLINGF. Isl. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 225 'Three properties in the Holy Trinity, of the Fatherhood, of the Motherhood, and of the Lordship. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 156 The motherhood of the Church was manifested... in her respect for the individuality of her children.

b. The spirit of a mother; the feeling or love of a mother.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 33 b. Not hate but hunger, taught Miriam to forget motherhood. 1875 Miss MULOOC *Serm.* out of Ch. iii. (1881) 99 The mere fact of bringing eight or ten children into the world does not in the least imply true motherhood.

2. Used collectively for mothers.

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain was in a conspiracy to entrap him.

3. *Anthropology.* A clan constituted by kinship through the mother.

1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 108 A man of the Mouse 'motherhood', as the totem kindred is locally styled, may not eat mice.

Mothering (mʊðərɪŋ), *vbl. s*¹ [f. **MOTHER** *v*¹ + -ING¹].

1. The action of the vb. **MOTHER**; motherly care or supervision.

1868 *STEVENSON Let. in Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 30 f. Her mothering and thought for others displays itself in advice against hard-boiled eggs, well-done meat, and late dinners. 1892 'G. TRAVERS' *Monia Maclean* (1893) l. 86 Mothering is woman's work without a doubt.

2. The custom of visiting parents and giving or receiving presents on Mid-Lent Sunday, hence called *Mothering Sunday*.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper. To Dianeme, A Ceremonie in Gloucester*, lle to thee a Simnill bring, 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering, 1720 [see *MIDLENTING*]. 1845 *HOSE Every-day Bk.* I. 359 It is still a custom on Mid-Lent Sunday in many parts of England, for servants... to carry cakes... as presents to their parents; and in other parts, to visit their mother for a meal of firmity, or to receive cakes... with her blessing. This is called going a mothering. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* XXI. 379 Midlent Sunday... has also a vulgar name of *Mothering Sunday*. 1883 C. S. BURNES *Shropsh. Folk Lore* 325 'Shrewsbury Simnill'... are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate.

Mothering (mʊðərɪŋ), *ppl. a*. [f. **MOTHER** *v*¹ + -ING²]. That acts as a mother.

1855 *BAILEY Spiritual Leg. in Mystic*, etc. 68 Earth's all mothering bosom. 1891 H. DAVIDSON *Ascent Mai* 344 The Botanist... places the mothering plants at the top of his department of Nature. 1901 *HENLEY Hawthorn & Lavender* 30 The clement rain, the mothering dew.

Mother-in-law. Also 6 *modor* of law, *mothorolawe*, 7 *mother law*. [See -IN-LAW.]

1. The mother of one's husband or wife.

a. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319 f. Modurin law, *soeris*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 175, I trow her is not a kynder woman leving then I shall have to my nydour in lawe. 1540 *HYMNE* ii. *Vires* *Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1572) A v. It is said, that mothers in lawes beare a stepmothers hate unto their daughters in lawes. 1688 *PENTON Guard. Instr.* (1897) 26 The everlasting Din of Mothers-in-law. 1782 *GILSON Decl.* 5 f. xix. II. 130 note, His only crime was a refusal to

gratify the desires of his mother-in-law. 1880 *FISON & HOWITT Kanilaroi* 203 Among the Kanilaroi, if a man be compelled to speak with his mother-in-law, the pair will turn their backs upon one another.

b. 1598 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) l. 154 Jonat Barbour, hir moder of law.

y. 1526 *TINOALE Luke* xii. 53 The motherlawe agaynst the daughterlawe. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169 My mother lawes children.

2. = **STEPMOTHER**. Now regarded as incorrect.

1516 St. *Bridget in Myrr.* our Ladye p. xlviii, Hir moder in lawe. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. x. 26 If she becomes a mother in law, there is no difference betwixt her carriage to her own and her second husbands children. 1732 *FIELDING Miser* iv. xiv, I know the word mother-in-law has a terrible sound; but perhaps I may make a better than you imagine. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, Miss Sharp will be your mother-in-law... that's what will happen.

3. *slang.* (See quot. 1886.)

1884 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 5/4 (Farmer). 1886 'J. BICKEROYKE' *Curios. Ale & Beer* 302 Mother-in-law... The drink of this name is composed of equal proportions of 'old and bitter'.

Hence **Mother-in-law** *v.* *notice-vol.*, to rule as a mother-in-law.

1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* II. xiv, I will not... submit to be mother-in-lawed by Mrs. General.

Motherkin (mʊðəkin), -kins. [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -KIN.] An affectionate diminutive for 'mother'.

1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovich* 55 See, motherkin, your friends! 1886 Mrs. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* viii. 89 'Oh, frivolous motherkin', he said. 1905 Mrs. BARNES-GRUNDY *Facill. Hazel* 259 'What is the matter?' 'Nothing'. 'Really?' 'Really, motherkins', I replied.

Motherland (mʊðəland, -lænd), [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + LAND *s*¹]. a. A country as the mother or producer of anything. b. The country of one's origin; one's native country.

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* III. 42 It happen'd of old in [Egypt] this Mother-Land of Superstition. c 1823 *SOUTHEY Inscr.* at *Clachnasharry*, Egypt, mother-land of all the arts. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) i. 218 Our own stern Motherland. 1846 *PROWETT Promell.* Bound 53 Scythia was to the Greeks the mother-land of iron. 1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* II. 246 The longing for one's motherland. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 40 The way-farer from the misty mother-lands.

Mother language. Also (in sense 1) 5 *modris*, *modris language*.

1. One's native language.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 393 Sum men wolde seie it in her modir language as þei cunnen. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xiii. 66 Thei of the lay part which han visid the hool bible or onli the Newe Testament in her modir langage. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholast.* II. (Arb.) 117 In the rudest contrie and most barbarous mother language, may be found yat can speake verie wisely. 1659 H. THORNTON *Wks.* (1846) II. 599 Whether *Aladoc* in *Act* v. The very mother-language which I learnt, A hisping baby in my mother's knees.

2. A language from which others have sprung.

1680 *High Dutch Mitverva a-la-mode* (title-p) Whereby the English may both easily and exactly learne the Neatest Dialect of the German Mother-Language. 1846 *GROTE Greece* II. ii. 11. 315 They seem capable of being traced back to a certain idiom mother-language. 1902 *GREENOUGH & KIRKWOOD Words* 161 Similar processes enable us to postulate a number of similar mother-languages, as Celtic, Slavic, Greek, and so on.

3. The language in which something was written. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cr. Relig.* l. 364 Which also the ancient Fathers have subscribed, which (I suppose) the Marquesse doth mean by the Scriptures Mother-language.

Motherless (mʊðələs), *a*¹ [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -LESS]. Having no mother.

a 1023 *WULSTAN Hom.* xlv. (Napier) 228 Fylstan widemum and faderleasum and moderleasum clidum. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 78 Dis meiden was bade faderles & moderles. 1382 *Wyclif Jas.* i. 27 To visite pupilles, that is *fadiles* or *modiles*. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 79 Many poure children that wer fadir and modir lees. 1548 *CRAMMER Catech.* 100 b, Oppressors of fatherles and motherles children. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* II. Ep. Ded., To become a mother to the motherlesse. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* II. iv, The threepore Motherless Children. 1829 *SOUTHEY All for Love* III. iii, An only child and motherless. 1901 G. S. LAVARO *Mrs. Lynn Lintou* i. 3 Eliza's was practically a motherless childhood.

Hence **Motherlessness**. 1889 *ADEL SERGEANT E. Deunon v.* xxxvii, An indefinitely lonely and neglected look hung about the two—the look of motherlessness.

† **Motherless**, *a*² *Obs.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*² + -LESS]. Free from 'mother'.

1607 *Lingua* IV. iii, Steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water.

Motherlike (mʊðəli:k), *a.* and *adv.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -LIKE.]

A. adj. Resembling a mother; having the qualities of a mother; proper to a mother.

1530 *PALSGR.* 319 f. Motherlike belonging to a mother, *maternal*. 1605 *BR. HALL Modit. & Vow* III. § 98 Wks. (1623) 63 It is a mother-like fauour of the Earth, that she beares and nourishes me. 1617 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Thess.* ii. 11 Here he tempers his mother-like meekness with the gravity and authority of a father. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 282 She was so glad over me, so motherlike.

B. adv. After the manner of a mother.

1859 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v.* xxviii, 124 Motherlike I moane their death. 1878 *SMILES Robt. Dick* II. 13 Motherlike... she could not but regard these young things as intruders.

Motherliness (mʊðəli:nəs), [f. **MOTHERLY** *a.* + -NESS]. The quality of being motherly.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vii. (1640) 54 [The word is accented] motherliness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1836 Miss MULOOC *f. Halifax xxxix*, The sweet motherliness of character which had come to her so early. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 345 The people will be deeply touched both by its piety and motherliness.

Motherling (mʊðəliŋ), [f. **MOTHER** + -LING.] A term of endearment for a mother. = **MOTHERKIN**.

1865 Miss YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* xix, 'Nay, motherling', he added [etc.]. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* l. 145 'Motherling', she beard him say softly, 'it is very beautiful'.

Motherly (mʊðəli), *a.* [OE. *mōdorlic*; see **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -LY¹. Cf. MDu., Du. *moederlijk*, OHG. *mōterlih* (MHG. *mutterlich*, mod.G. *mütterlich*.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother. *rare*.

† *Motherly language*: = 'mother tongue'. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* v. (2.) 15 *Maternus*, *modoric*. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. viii. § 5 In them who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her that hath more than motherly power. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullean's Fr. Chirurg.* 24, The secrets of Physicke in their maternall and motherly language. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 56 You from motherly lap the bright Girl can sever.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a mother.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Pu...seh al þis sorhe ypo þi deote wurde sune was widinne martird þi moderliche herte. c 1422 *LYDG. Thebes* i. in *Chaucer's Works* (1567) 358 f. Bidding the queen, when the childre were borne, Without mercie, or moderly pitee That he be dedde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* III. 232 (Harl. MS.) Certainly Crist is our fader, For he hath to vs a fadirly affection, and not a moderly. c 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 437 Syr, syth ye are lefte me in the stede of my inoder, for Goddes sake wane leue your faderly herte and take a moderly herte vnto you. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶ 9 Now the Church of Rome would seeme at the length to beare a motherly affection towards her children. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 64 Within her breast... Motherly cares and fears got head. 1712 *ADOLPHSON Spect.* No. 500 ¶ 3 When I see the Motherly Aims of my little Daughters when playing with their Puppets. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v, Mrs. Chick interposed with some motherly words about going to sleep like a dear. 1874 *BURNANO My time* xiii. 112 She pressed her lips on my forehead with another loving motherly kiss. 1885-94 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xxii, Motherly pity, bend thy face and grant One beam of ruth to thy poor suppliant.

3. Resembling a mother; having the character, manner, or appearance befitting a mother.

1530 *PALSGR.* 246 f. Motherly woman, *matrone*. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 162 b, Mydwives and other motherly women. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 215 To cause to come twelve good and motherly Women, by whom the Prisoner's Plea of Pregnancy may be tried. 1787 *BURNS Border Tour* Wed. 10 May, *Pr. Wks.* 127 Mrs. Somerville an excellent, motherly, agreeable woman, and a fine family. 1815 JANE AUSTIN *Emma* III, Mrs. Goddard was a plain, motherly kind of woman. 1825 *CARLYLE Schiller* III. (1845) 197 The sky is so blue, and all is so calm, and motherly, and safe. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechtheus* 20 O holy and general mother of all men born, But mother most and motherliest of mine, Earth. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* i. 10 A brisk, wholesome, motherly body.

Motherly (mʊðəli), *adv.* [f. **MOTHER** *s*¹ + -LY²]. In a motherly manner.

1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* i. 726 in *Horstman. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 389 When she hir sone can kyssen and embrace And in hir armys motherly hym streyne. 1554 *BRADFORD* in *Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 288 The mother... casteth the rodde into the fier, and collett the childre, geuech it an apple, and dandleth it moste motherly. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess. x. Danger Procast.* (1666) 140 Those studies, to which Nature had so Motherly inclined me. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* vii, The forehead his mother had so motherly proud of.

Mother naked, *a*. [Cf. MDu. *moeder naect* (Du. *-naakt*), MHG. *mōternaecht* (G. *mutter-nackt*).] As naked as at birth; stark-naked.

c 1400 *Sege Ferns*. 346 Sayh, y hidde him be bound, bi-shopes & oþer, To morow or mydday modur nakyd alle. c 1440 *CARVER Life St. Kath.* v. 608 Take this mayden and styrrp hir modir-naked. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 He all mother naked, spredying hyim selfe on the crosse for vs moost pacyently. 1622 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 539 Mother-nakit as he was borne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Quail* (1809) l. 2 Harry... would run about, mother-naked... in a frosty morning. 1872 *RUSSIAN Fairs* Clav. xxiij, 4 Mother-naked sits Thesusus.

Mother of pearl. Also 6 *moder perl*, *mother perle*, 7-8 *mother pearl* (e. [Cf. F. *mere perle* pearl oyster (16th c. in GODEF.), It., Sp. *madreperla*, G. *perlemutter* (late MHG. *perel-mutter*), Du. *parel*, *paarlmoeder*, *moer*.]

1. A smooth shining iridescent substance forming the inner layer of some shells. = **NACRE** 2.

a 1510 *Inv. York Minster* in *Raine Abps. of York* (Rolls) 111. 388 Unum pce de moder perl. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No. 97) 86 An ymage of the birth of Our Lord, of mother of perle, sylver and gylt. 1590 *SPEXER F. Q.* i. vii. 30 Handle strong Of mother perle. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3358 f. A large Cabinet Frame inlaid with Mother Pearl. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 They saw... great heaps of shells of fine mother of pearl scattered up and down. 1827 *Cent. Mag.* XCvii. II. 70 A screen, curiously wrought with mother-o'-pearl. c 1850 *Arab. Nrs.* (Ridg.) 724 Inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ebony. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 4 The useful and lightly-ornamental mother-o'-pearl.

b. Used as an exclamation.

1632 *ROWLEY New Wonder* I. i, Mother a pearl woman, shew your husband the cause.

2. A shell fish yielding mother of pearl. = **NACRE** 1. 1601 *HOLLAND P'liny* I. 255 The shell that is the mother of

Pearle. *Ibid.* II. 451 Sundry sorts of other shell fish, and among them, those that...beare pearles, and therof be called Mother-pearls. 1568 *Tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* ix. xii. 241 There are...shells, we call the Mothers of pearl. 1703 *PERVIER Minse Petiver*. 81 The Sea-Ear, Mother of Pearl, and by some Normans or Norman Shells. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 588/2 *Mother of pearl*, the shells of the large bivalve mollusc *Margaritana margaritifera*.

Fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superb*. 16 It is superexcellent wit, that is the mother-pearle of precious Invention.

† 3. ? = NACRIFE. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 40 The bowels of the earth abound with...mother-of-pearl, and some other productions of the mineral kingdom.

4. *attrib.*, as in *mother-of-pearl oyster, shell*; with the sense 'made of mother-of-pearl', as in *mother-of-pearl button*, etc.; also similitive, as in *mother-of-pearl gloss, -lint*.

1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 610/1 The margaritiferous, or pearl-bearing mussel...This is the *water perlum* of Rumphius, or mother of pearl shell. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 229 The shells found in limestone strata are commonly entire; some preserve their internal mother of pearl gloss. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Pelee Isl.* The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster. 1802 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 8 The...angles were taken with a mother-of-pearl micrometer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 293 A blue jacket with mother-of-pearl buttons on it. 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) II. 64 Button-hook with the mother-of-pearl handle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 871 A peculiar white 'mother-of-pearl' tint.

b. *Comb.*: mother-of-pearl moth (see *quots.* 1829, 1850); mother-of-pearl work, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of mother-of-pearl are sewn on velvet or silk.

1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Insects* II. 165 *Margaritella verticalis*. Mother of Pearl M. 1850 — *Catal. Lepidoptera* 240 *Botys verticalis*. The Mother-of-Pearl. *Ibid.* 241 *Botys perpendicularis*. The Scarce Mother-of-Pearl. 1832 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 351 Mother-of-Pearl Work.

Mother of thyme. Also 8 mother thyme. a. The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. b. *Calamintha Acanthos* (Britton & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxiv. 457 Wild Time is called...in English...Mother of Time, and our Ladies Bedstraw. 1693 *DALE Pharmacol.* 234 *Serpyllum vulgare*...Mother of Thyme. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. iv. 234 Take...Agrimony, Mother-thyme...Roman Wormwood, Carduus Benedictus. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 627/2 *Thymus Serpyllum* is the Wild Thyme or Mother of Thyme.

attrib. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 Let his breakfast be Mother of Thyme tea.

† **Mother's child.** *Obs.* A person, chiefly in phrase every mother's child. (Cf. *Mother's son*.)

a 1300 K. Horn 664 (Camb. MS.) At hom leste fikenild, pat was be wurste moder child. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 93 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Beo ilad oper ibore And per schal menie a moder child. 1668 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 167 It was a fault in David to swear so peremptorily that he would kill Nabal, his familie, and euey mothers child of them. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 190 We have our Failings, Every Mothers Child of us.

Mothership (mɒðəʃɪp). Also 5 moder-chypp, ship, modyrchep [f. *MOTHER* sb.¹ + -SHIP]. The office of a mother; motherly care.

c 1440 *Parlourge* 3389 For on your mothership shall I neuer trust. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 258 He hathe seyde as myche the agens as he dar do to have hyr gode modyrchep. 1478 *Ibid.* III. 225, I recomaunde me on to your gode moder-chypp. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 230/1 Even had self-defence impelled Clarie to abandon her mothership.

† b. (See *MOTHER* sb.¹ 3 c.)

1624 *MIDDLETON* *Gam at Chess* iv. ii. I have promis'd The Mother ship 'ont Maids.

Motherstone, a. dial. [f. *MOTHER* (?v.) + -STONE.] Anxious like a mother.

1840 *MRS. TROLLOPE M. Arncliffe* xv. II. 96, I hope excuse, miss, if I seem over mothersome and foolish about him...but he's a precious boy to me.

Mother's son.

1. A man. Chiefly in plur., every mother's son.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hou.* 269 Lauue iwille be mi leue lif, moder sune feirst. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7061 Mani modir son was feld, Als it es in be stori teld. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 4102 Pat pai ned ded vpon be grene, Eueri moder sone, i wene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1429 Be first modir son he mett...Was Balaan be bald berne. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. xxix. 460 He casteth that we shalle neuer escape moder sone of vs. 1542 *UDALL Erism.* *Apoph.* 330 Tydeus slewe theth euey mothers sounne excepte one. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. ii. 50...1665 J. WEBB *Sione-Heng* (1723) 223 The English...massacred them all, every Mother's Son of them. 1694 *MARY* *Rabulais* iv. i. (1737) 5 Each Mother's Son retired on board his own Ship. 1865 *TERNANTON Captian* 50 Every mother's son—Down they dropt. 1895 A. E. HOUSMAN *Silphopshire Lad* xliii, 'Tis that every mother's son Travails with a skeleton.

2. A spoilt child.

1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* xxiv. He's never been allowed to shift for himself, he's a mother's son.

Mother tongue. [In sense i, *mother* was originally the uninflected genitive; cf. the form mothers tongue in 16-17th c.]

1. One's native language.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sol. Wks.* III. 114 Secler lordys schuld, in defawte of prelatys, lerne and preche be law of God in here moder tonge. c 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 315 Hit was ordeyned...hai men of lawe...fro pat tyme forth shold plede in her moder tunge. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* Prol. v. In mother toung of laing I wald preif To mak euer maner of translation. 1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elements* (Percy Soc.) 3 The

Grekes, the Romayns, with many other mo, In their moder tonge wrot warkes excellent. 1540 *CRANMER Pref. to G. Bible* The Saxones tonge whiche at that tyme was oure mothers tonge. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* xi. 2 Children...soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner for the same, yea and their mothers tongue also. 1766 *FORDEVE Serin.* *Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 294 The...just pronunciation of their mother-tongue. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 34 Without the intervention of the mother tongue.

attrib. 1645 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* (1857) 256 The learning which lies in mother-tongue translations.

b. *transf.*

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F. III.* 15 note, His [Shakespeare's] mother-tongue, the language of nature, is the same in Capadocia and in Britain. 1865 *TAYLOR Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 The mother-tongue of the deaf and dumb, is the language of signs.

2. An original language from which others spring.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1892) II. 475 The Mother-Tongues of Europe are thirteen. 1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Of mother tongues, Scaliger reckons ten in Europe. 1848 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* ii. iv. (ed. 2) 83 It [American English] was earliest separated from the mother-tongue.

Mother wit. Also 5 moderis wytte. Native or natural wit; common sense.

Often in *Proverb*: see *CLEVER* 5.

c 1440 *CANVARE Life St. Kath.* v. 1710 Thei cowde neuere resorte un-to hir moderis wytte. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 153/2 One speciall thynge, without which all lernynge is halfe lame. What is that quod he. Mary quod I, a good mother wyt. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 21 For all that nature by her mother-wit Could frame in earth...Was there. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 428 Such Forms of Reasoning were, certainly, never intended...For Men of good Mother-Wits. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 263 Well supplied with what is called mother-wit. 1850 *EMERSON Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 125 The cure for false imbecility is motherwit. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. 49 The domain of accidental judgment and mother-wit.

† b. ? One who possesses mother wit. *Obs.*

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tambur.* Prol. 1 From yegging vaines of riming mother wits.

Hence *Mother witted* a., having mother-wit.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 67 Discontent, if [it] light on a man of puiissance, (be he not more then mother-witted circumspect,) to him and his family it is no lesse fatal.

Motherwort. Also 4-6 moderwort(e), 5 moderuurt, modir-wort, modyr worthe, 6 motherwoorte, 6-7 motherworthe, 8 mother-worth. [f. *MOTHER* sb.¹ (in sense 1) + *WORT*.]

1. A name for various plants formerly supposed to be valuable in diseases of the womb; now chiefly applied to *Leonurus Cardiac*; formerly often to the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

a 1387 *Sion. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 364 *Regina prati*, moderwort. 14... *Stockholm Med. MS.* u. 247 in *Anglia* XVIII. 313 Off modir-wort I wyl be tellyn. Off pat erbe arn spycys ij. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 *Mother worthe*, herbe (or mugwort), *infusa*, *artemisia*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 106/2 *Matricaria aquatica*...moderwort. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) A ij. *Artemisia* queene of Caria, founde the vertues of motherworthe, which in latyne beareth her name. 1548 *TURPIN Names of Herbes* 50 *Lycopus* is called of the commune *Herbaries Cardiac*, in englishe *Motherwort*. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 350 Take of Camomile and Motherwort, of each two or three handfulls. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 88 A Decoction of Mother Wort. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 *Motherwort*, *Leonurus*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 437 Some are brown...Others blue, as camomile, motherwort. 1865 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* (1861) IV. 179.

2. Man's motherwort: see *MAN* sb. 21). Stinking motherwort, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

1578 *LYTE Dodons v.* iv. 249, I have named it in English, The ranke stinking Goate, or stinking Motherwort.

Mothery (mɒðəri), a. [f. *MOTHER* sb.² + -Y.] Mouldy, fœtulent.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 65. 2/1 The Wine...turns Mothy. 1759 *STERNER Tr. Shandy* II. xix. If there is such a juice...is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both fœtulent and mothy? 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nat.* 239 Wine...vinegar, catsup, not unfrequently become mothy.

Hence *Motheriness*.

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. iii. 76 A sort of whitish Scum or Motheriness will appear upon the Surface.

Mothless, a. nonce-word. [f. *moth* sb. + -LESS.] Void of moths.

a 1763 *SHERSTONE To the Virtuosi* vii. Tis you protect their pregnant hour; And when the birth's at hand, Exerting your obstetric pow'r Prevent a mothless land.

Mothley, obs. form of *MOTLEY*.

Moth mullein. [See *quat.* 1597-] The plant *Verbascum Blattaria*.

1578 *LYTE Dodons* i. lxxix. 122 It may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. clviii. 64 Concerning the plants comprehended under the titles of *Blattaria*, or Moth Mulleins, I finde nothing written of them, saying that mothes, butterflies, and all manner of smaller flies and bats, do resort vnto the place whersoever these herbes be laide or strowed. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 538 The Hearbe called Purple, or Moth-mullein. 1778 R. WESTON *Gard. Calendar* (ed. 2) 303 Moth Mullein. Yellow Moth Mullein. White. 1838 *MARY HOWITT Woodpecker* ii. The moth-mullein...with its pale yellow flowers.

attrib. 1731 *MULLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Verbascum*, Mullein with a dark Moth-Mullein Leaf.

Motho, obs. form of *MOTTO*.

Moththe, Mothwooc: see *MOTH, MOTE WORE*.

Mothy (mɒθi), a. [f. *moth* sb. + -Y.] Infested by moths.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ut. ii. 49 His horse hip'd with an

olde mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred. 1598 *FLORIO, Tarnoso*, mothie, full of mothes or wormes. 1613 *Unceasing of Machivels Instr.* 16 Raile on a Broker whose clothes are mothie. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/1 Their mothy leatheren covers.

|| **Motif** (mɒtɪf). [Fr.: see *MOTIVE* sb.]

1. a. In painting, sculpture, architecture, decoration, etc.: A constituent feature of a composition; an object or group of objects forming a distinct element of a design; a particular type of subject for artistic treatment. Also used for: The structural principle or the dominant idea of a work.

1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 87 *The motif* is simple and not easily mistaken. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 121 Regular stials would not have suited the motif of the arrangement. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The main motif of this landscape was the indescribable Carrara range. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Pres. Stones* 29 Arrangements of precious stones in which the leading motif is either identity, or seriation, or contrast.

b. In literary composition: A type of incident, a particular situation, an ethical problem, or the like, which may be treated in a work of imagination.

1897 'EDNA LYALL' *Mrs. Gaskell in Women Novelists* 125 The difficult subject which forms the motif of 'Ruth'.

c. *Motif*. Used in various senses, respectively = *FIGURE* sb. 24, *LEITMOTIV*, and *SUBJECT* sb.

1882 *MRS. A. EDWARDS Ballroom Repert.* I. 189, I feel original. I have got hold of a motif! Oh, if we had...a sheet of scored paper! 1907 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 377/1.

2. *Dress-making*. An ornament of lace, braid, or the like, sewn separately on a dress.

1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Motifs*, a French term, used to distinguish the pattern of a piece of embroidery from the groundwork or material. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 *Motifs*, braces, epaulettes...may be created from bold patterned guipure lace. 1906 *Times* 4 May 10/2 The skirt was bordered...with large jetted lace motifs.

|| 3. Often used in-stead of *MOTIVE* in senses not specially Fr., in order to avoid the customary associations of the Eng. word as denoting an influence determining volition.

1874 *DYKES Relat. Kingd.* 163 The very motif to such false teaching is a desire to broaden somewhat the excessive straitness of the gospel path to life. 1887 G. T. LABO *Physiol. Psychol.* 463 *The motifs* or data which the mind would have for constructing such a surface must be found in the series of sensations of light and color.

Motif, obs. form of *MOTIVE*.

Motiferous (mɒtɪfərəs), a. *Phys.* [f. *L. motus* motion + -FEROUS.] Conveying motion or motor impulses.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 375/1 There are fibrils which extend between the motiferous part of the cerebro-spinal axis and the sympathetic. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 893/1 Motiferous filaments.

Motif (mɒtɪf), a. *Phys.* [f. *L. motus* motion + -FIC.] Producing motion.

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 30 margin, Motif, or irritative power of a lower description than sensitive. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 800/2 Convulsion...is an affection of the motive not of the sensitive part of the nervous system.

† **Motild.** *Obs.* [f. *mote*, *MOOT* v.1 + -ild fem. suffix (see *GHUCCHILD*).] A female distulant.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 418 3ef ha beos modir moitild [L. *hanc conditionem temerariam*] oucumen malten. a 1240 *Lofung in Cott. Hou.* 205 Ich...bidde pin ore det tu beo mi motild aegines mine soule fon.

Motile (mɒtɪl), a. [ad. *L. type *motilis*, f. *mot-*, ppl. stem of *movēre* to move: see -ILE.] In *Zool.*, *Bot.*, etc.: Capable of motion; characterized by motion.

1864 Q. *Yrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 189 The motile phenomena hitherto observed in sponges. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 261 Still or motile cells of *Protococcus*. 1890 *COOKE Introd. Freshw. Algæ* 143 Active motile cells are so common amongst algae that they scarce need description.

Motility (mɒtɪlɪti). *Phys.* [Formed as prec. + -ITY.] Capability or power of moving (as a quality of organisms).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 40/2 Motility and Sensation. 1836-9 *Ibid.* II. 675/1 Cold...tends to diminish sensibility and motility. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 1000/2 The changes and motility of their cilia. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 645 Motile leaves...lose their motility when oxygen is withheld from them. 1898 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 90 A very small lesion may produce very decided impairment of motility.

Motion (mɒʃən), sb. Forms: 4-6 mocion, 5 mocyeon, mocsyon, 5-6 mocyon, 5-7 mocion, 6 mocyone, motione, motioun, motyon, 5- motion. [a. *F. motion* (13th c.), ad. *L. mōtiō-em*, n. of action f. *movēre* to MOVE.]

The Eng. uses correspond not only to those of *L. mōtiō*, but also, and perhaps more commonly, to those of *mōtus* (11, *Sp. motō*).

1. The process of moving, i.e. of undergoing change of place; the condition of a body (in a mathematical theory also of a point, line, surface, etc.) when at each successive instant it occupies a different position in space. Also, in particularized uses: An instance, or a particular kind or variety (discriminated according to direction, velocity, etc.) of this process or condition. (In early use chiefly of the movements of the heavenly bodies.)

Notion of ROTATION, of TRANSLATION: see those words.

Law of Motion: see *LAW* sb. 17 b.

thereof. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 289 The motion was refused. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xli. He...quitted the Bar in disgust because he had only one brief and a motion of course in twenty years.

†9. An inward prompting or impulse; an instigation or incitement from within; a desire or inclination (to or towards). Also, a stirring of the soul, an emotion. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDC. *Bachas* ii. iii. (1494) f. viij. This body must have a soule of life To keepe the members with gostly motions. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* iv. vii. 269 So full of mocions and concupiscences [*Lat. mems concupiscenciarum motibus*]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. ii. § 3 Whereas vnto mens inward cogitations, vnto the priute intents and motions of their hartes, religion serueth for a bridle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 We have Reason to coole our raging Motions. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Nobility* (Arb.) 190 He that standeth at a stay when others rise, can hardlye avoyd motions of envye. 1625 *Ibid.* *Love* 449 There is in Mans Nature, a secret Inclination, and Motion towards love of others. 1680 CHARNOCK *Singula, & Cursus* of *Exil* 14. Wks. (1849) 123 Good motions cherished will spring up in good actions. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eustachius's* *Ess.* 9 Whether he killed his Sons by a motion of Heroick Vertue. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettledrill* ix. cx. 464 He got the Mastery of his Passions, and brought the Motions of his Mind into Subjection to the Law of Christ. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. i. The natural Love of Life gave me some inward Motions of Joy.

†b. *spec.* A working of God in the soul. *Obs.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 That all our actes and dedes be ordred and wrought after the inclynacyon or mocyon of grace. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bl. Com. Prayer, Coll.* 1st *Sund.* in *Lent*, That...we maye ever obeye thy Godlye motions. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 37 God...mark'd him with...a blessing of obedience to the motions of his blessed Spirit. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fond of Qual.* (1809) II. 158 Abandoned by God, and unvisited by his gracious motions in the heart.

c. *Phr.* Of (†upon) one's own (or †proper) motion = of one's own accord. Now arch. Similarly †of a (specified) motion.

1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1495 And my hurdoun I heelde ryghte faste... And seyde (off sodeyne mocyoun) 'Bordoun' [etc.]. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 The parson comyth not of hyse owyn mocyon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* t. v. 11 The ladies them self of theyr propre mocion brought theyr jewellis. 1533 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 370 Ye shall not inoche nede to travayle...to procure answer other then of theyr owne mocions they shall declare unto you. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1211 He also of a godlike motion builded a convent house in Pauls churchyard. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 13 Ye choose not me, but I of mine own voluncarie motion made choice of you. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 Not at the instance of any one, but of their own proper motions. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 12, I do not say you would be too officious should you of your own motions seek out the persons that want your instructions. 1903 *Expositor* Apr. 268 Christ of his own motion went further afield.

†10. A motive, reason; a ground or cause of action. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Liby* ii. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 155 þai war all resolute of aue mynde... And for þir mocions [*Lat. prouideli desirite porsena* etc.]. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* iii. 27 That (the English) ar, ande abe hee been the special motione of the inst veyr's that hee trublit cristianite chur seee hundreth þeir by past. 1657-8 in *Burlant's Diary* (1828) II. 354 They have openly and avowedly trod God's people under foot, on that very motion and account; that they were Protestants.

11. The involuntary action of the intestines, leading to discharge of their contents; an evacuation of the bowels. Also, chiefly in plural, that which is evacuated; the faeces.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. t. 105 Shall I loose my Doctor? No, seee times me the Potions and the Motions. 1766 [ANSTREY] *Bath Guide* ii. 50 We must swallow a Potion For driving out Wind after every Motion. 1786 R. WILLAN in *Med. Commun.* II. 118 He had...two or three loose motions. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 111 Those who are dissatisfied with less than two or three motions in the day. 1871 NAPHREV *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. ix. 995 The motions of the bowels present a pale drab or clay color. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 737 In sprue the motions are generally very frothy.

12. *Mus.* †a. Movement (quick or slow); tempo. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. x. 33 This Mood...is of two Motions, the one slow, the other more swift. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The motion, in songs composed in double time, differs from that in those in triple time. It is the motion that distinguishes courants and sarabands, from gavots, bores, chaconnes, &c.

b. (a) The melodic progression of a single part with reference to the intervals taken by it. See CONJUNCT a. 6, DISJUNCT a. 3. (b) The progression of two or more parts with relation to each other. For parallel, direct, similar, oblique, contrary motion, see those adjs.

1731, 1812, etc. [see CONTRARY a. 5 b, OBLIQUE a. 6, etc.].

†13. a. A puppet-show. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Maljorius* 12 Pompes, Pagents, Motions, Maskes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hann.* ii. iii. They say, there's a new Motion of the city of Niniveh, with Ionas, and the whale, to be seene at Fleet-bridge. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 103 Ten hee compast a Motion of the Prodigall sonne. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/4 All Persons exposing publickly any Shows, Motions, Stage-Plays, or strange Sights. 1678 *Norwich Court-Bk.* 21 Dec. (1905) 152 Oliver Batt licensed to show a motion called 'Arte and Vartue'.

†b. A puppet. Also applied contemptuously to a person. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 100 Oh excellent motion; oh exceeding Puppet. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. iv. What's

he, with the halfe-arms there, that salutes vs out of his cloke, like a motion? 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* iv. Did you thinke you had married a statue? or a motion, only? 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* ii. i, Goe, find me out this man, and let me see him, If he be that motion that you tell me of, And make no more noise, I shall entertain him. 1633 MARSH *Antiquary* i. i. This travelling motion has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. 1663 KILLICREW *Parson's* *Widd.* iv. i. One that never...sleeps in a whole skin, but is taken to pieces like a Motion, as if she were too long. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Sir W. Temple* vii. As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the cords escape their eye, Wonder to see the motions fly.

14. A piece of mechanism which itself moves, or which sets other pieces moving or modifies their motion; †the MOVEMENT of a watch. Also fig.

Perpetual motion: see PERPETUAL a. 1 b. Parallel motion: see PARALLEL a.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* ii. ii. D 2 b. This great motion of a state we see Doth turne on many wheelces. 1626 HATON *New At.* (1900) 36 Engines for Multiplying and Enforcing of Windes, to set also on going diverse Motions. *Ibid.* 43 Wee have divers curious Clocks: And other like Motions of Returne: And some Perpetuall Motions. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/4 A Silver Watch with several motions. 1682 *True Protest.* *Mercury* No. 151. 2/2 Two silver Watches, the one a large one with a rising motion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Motion is also used among mechanics, for the inside of a watch, &c. more commonly called movement. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical.* etc. *Instr.* a Reflecting telescopes...with rack-work motions. 1804 *Times* 23 Mar. 4/6 The engine-driver...might know whether the line was clear even...while he was oiling the motion.

15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 8 b) motion-day; (sense 14) motion-maker, wheel; motion-bar, a guide-bar in a steam-engine; motion-block (see quot.); †motion-man, the worker or exhibitor of a puppet-show; motion-work, the mechanism for moving the hands of a watch or clock.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 531 Flat guides, called 'motion-bars, or guide-bars. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 74 The 'motion-block which forms a connection between the piston-rod and connecting-rod. 1889 G. C. V. HOLMES *Steam Engine* 214 The guides or motion blocks...which prevent the end of the piston rod from being deflected as the connecting rod assumes an angular position. 1904 E. MANSON *Builders of our Law* (ed. 2) 229 'Motion-day at the Rolls was a scene to be remembered. 1828 BEN-THAM *Ch. Eng.* 118 Of these same 'motion-makers, the third...is Earl Nelson. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart.* *Fair* i. v. A Puppet-play...that I writ for the 'motion man. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 102 When truly all their Feats have been As well perform'd by Motion-men. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* i. 79/1 Two 'motion wheels (in a watch). 1795 J. ALLEN *Manchester* 311 They...excel in what is called 'motion-work, such as dial wheels, locking springs, [etc.]. 1864 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 179 In turret clocks, where the striking is not discharged by the motion work.

Motion (mō'v̄jən), v. Also 5 mocyon, 6 moshion, -yon, mocion. [f. MOTION sb.]

†1. *trans.* To propose, move, bring forward. *Const. to, into. Obs.*

1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Any discord...or ingenuous wordes or language spokin, movid or moshioned betwixte any brother or neighbour. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Your humble orator, disquietly vexede without cause or any pretended occasion motioned of your said orators partie. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* D ij, Which was by motioning a double alliance. 1585 SAVILE *Tactics* *Hist.* iii. lxx. (1591) 157 Till Vitellius began first to motion a parle. 1586 HOOKER *Irish Chron.* 126/6 in *Historical*, Tirlogh...making the like suites as his wife before his coming had motioned vnto his lordship. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 It was made a capitall crime, once to motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1625 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 169, I...never entertained a thought of motioning love unto you, otherwise than in a lawful and honourable way. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 136 This Fryer lath writ of this Countrey, and hath gone to Spain to the Court to motion the conquering of it. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 8 June, Creed and I down the river as low as Sir W. Warren's, with whom I did motion a business that may be of profit to me. 1714 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1863) II. 662 His Honour...often motioned it to the Council to be gratified. 1721 J. WINNUM *Lett.* 5 Jan. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 25 June 3/2 A bill is ordered to be brought in to make it felony for [etc.]. Motioned by Sir Joseph Jekyll, seconded by H. Walpole and others. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* To motion a thing, to propose it in a military or civil meeting.

†b. with infinitive or clause as object. *Obs.*

1524 DR. SUFFOLK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 331 So it is as I am informed, vpon malice it is motioned unto your Grace to take into the King's handes...the Pryory of Conyseyt [etc.]. 1536 STARFORD in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 122 Where I desired Mr. Bryan to be so good master unto me as to moshion unto your mastership to helpe me to the gift of the priory of Fynshed. 1643 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 363 One 'Tempe...who motion'd that they all should Petition the King to take his Queen again. 1676 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 395, I am now to return you thanks...for motioning to get the experiment in controversy tried before the Royal Society. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 271 They motioned in the Committee that John Hamilton should be general-major of the army. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 233 Saml Richardon...motion'd that The order of this board...was Contrary to Law. 1823 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* 323 Another rising to say, 'I motion, that as some cannot command money they should bring vegetables'.

†c. To propose or recommend (a person) for employment, or as a partner in marriage. *Obs.*

1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 553 Hugh le Bruin...vnto whom Queen Isabell...had been promised in marriage be-

fore that King John was motioned vnto hir... a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1612) 282 He refused the Kings daughter in marriage, being offered to him, and married that slave. 1642 HINDS *J. Bruen* vii. 24 A daughter of one M. Hardware...was commended to the Father, and so by him motioned unto his Sonne. 1664 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 9 Our young student...being motioned to the lord general Fairfax as a page.

†d. To approach with a request; to petition or suggest to (a person). *Obs.*

1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 158 John Redwe mocyond hym onys myche aftyr this intent. 1528 ABNESS OF WILTON *Lett. to Wolsey* (P.R.O.), I have oft tymes motioned my systers to be reclused within oure monastery. 1538 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 218 And forasmoche as I found your Lordschipp gudd Lorde unto me in my [former] suyte...I am now the bolder to motyon your Lordschippe for my neyboys of Oxford. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir F. Oldcastle* Pref. 7 b, This noble lorde Colham with certain other more, mocyoned the kyng at Westmynstre...that it were verye commodiouse to Englande yf the Romyshs Bysshoppes auctorite extended no further than the Oceanee sea.

†e. In passive: To have an inward motion, be tempted.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 790 Marke whensoever thou art motioned to evill, if it doe not promise thee some goodesse to come of it.

†2. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a proposal, bring forward a motion, offer a plan. *Obs. rare.*

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 137 And that they that had so moschyond unto the kynghe hys lord had no good ground nor reason so for to do. 1539 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* 17 Jan. *Remains* (Parker Soc.) 413, I doubt not, but the king's highness...will remember his poor subjects now in Lent as touching white meat, of the which I now motion unto your lordship, to the intent it may come betime among them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 461 The Quene motioned for the restoring of abbey landes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Galegher's Bl. Physicke* 351/1 [A prescription] When anye Membre is so extreamlye inflamed that it wexeth blacke, and the Chirurgiane beginneth to motion of the extirpation therof. 1667 ALTON *P. L.* ix. 229 Well hast thou motion'd, wel thy thoughts employed How we might [etc.]. 1694 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1808) II. 115 The Lieut. Governor motioned to this Board of a citadel to be built in this fount. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. 112 For what end at all are men...sent to St. Stephen's...keeping talking, struggling, motioning and counter-motioning?

3. *trans.* To direct or guide by a sign, or significant gesture or movement. *Const. to with inf.*; also with *adv.* or *adv. phrase*.

1787 MIE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* i Nov., When I produced it [a present], she motioned it away with her hand. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 340 She motioned him...to be silent. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nickleby*, motioning them all out of the room, embraced his wife and children. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius's Hist. Greece* II. ii. iv. 5 It was their duty...to motion off any one who approached the gods of the state without the right of so doing. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 158 Whitson sat down on a stone, and motioned his companion to do the same.

4. *intr.* a. To make a motion or movement as if intending to do something. ? *Obs.*

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiv. 248 Snatching my hand from my brother who was insolently motioning to give it to Mr. Solmes. 1754 — *Grandison* VI. xlii. 262, I...motioned to quit the hall for the parlour. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 79, I...requested he would be seated. This he declined, motioning at the same time to go away. 1863 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 187 She...motioned to depart.

b. To make a significant movement or gesture for the purpose of directing or guiding.

1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 216 Lady Adeline...still motioning with her hand for Fitz Edward to leave her, moved on. 1802 MRS. RANDOLPH *Caston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 377 The King motioned with his arm; the Archbishop made a sign in the air. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 81 'Will you sit?' I asked, and motioned to a chair. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* x, She...motioned to him to stand by her side. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cats-eye Kings* 130 Claydise motioned to the men to cover in the dead.

Motionable (mō'v̄jənəb'l), a. *rare.* [f. MOTION sb. + -ABLE.] Capable of motion.

1840 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* I. 149 She gave it a gentle pat with her paw, to see if it were motionable. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Shorter P.* v. xv. 11 The frost-bound country held Nought motionable or alive.

Motional (mō'v̄jənəl), a. [f. MOTION sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to motion; characterized by (certain) motions.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 300/2 The existence of any expressible state of things, or of persons...whether it be quiescent, or motional...is what is called a fact. 1899 THOMSON & FAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motional to velocities.

†Motionary, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTION sb. + -ARY; cf. STATIONARY.] Having a motion; moving, or causing motion.

1612 R. DABORSKY *Christian turn'd Turke* 230 We are sway'd As are the motionary ingines of a clocke.

†Motionated, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTION sb. + -ATE + -ED.] That is moved or set in motion.

1666 G. ALSON *Maryland* (1869) 48 He might...then with the Spade, like his Grandire Adam, turn up the face of the Creation, purchasing his bread by the sweat of his brows, that before was got by the motionated Water-works of his jaws.

†Motioner. *Obs.* [f. MOTION sb. or v. + -ER.] One who 'motions'; a proposer, instigator.

1736 LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 149 But now, syt, another thyng, that by your favour I myght be a motioner unto you, at the request [etc.].

21560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 26 Dr. Butts was the first motioner of his preferment. 1577 F. de L'Isle's *Legendarie* H v b, They... had bene the chiefs motioners of the estates to call for Accusies. 1665 MARC. WORCESTER in *Dircks Life* (1855) 278 You are no motioner of this; you do but lay before him my reasonable petition therein.

b. *transf.* of a thing. (Frequent in Hales.)

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 37 Where religion was not the first motioner, the issue of the marriage without great repentance can never be comfortable. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 2 We will consider, First, the sin it self: where we will briefly consider what it is, and what causes and motioners it finds in our corrupt understandings.

Motion-hole: see MORNING b.

Motioning (mōv'jōn) *vbl. sb.* [f. MOTION *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb MOTION; † the proposing or suggesting (of something).

1640 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 170 The motioning of that Match maketh a general fear. 1652 COTTEWELL *Cassandra* II. (1676) 22 A visit of his own motion. 1786 MRS. D'ARLBY *Diary* Oct., After this, the Smelts, at royal motioning, returned the visit of Mrs. Delany.

† **Motionist.** *Obs.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in motions.

1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (ed. 2) 58 If there come a truth to be defended which... seems not so profitable, strait these nimble motionists can find no eev'n legges to stand upon.

Motionless (mōv'jōnlēs), *a.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no motion or movement, not moving. Also, incapable of motion.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. ii. 50 And in their pale dull mouths the lymoldd Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd grasse, still and motionless. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 819 The Lady that sits here in stony fetters fixt, and motionless. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 129 All the live-long night, Rigid in thought, and motionless, he stands. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 38 The tongue (of fish) is in general motionless, obtuse, and fleshy. 1833 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 362 Etiquette requiring them to remain motionless at the board.

Hence **Motionlessness.**

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 23 The agreeableness that the sentient frame finds in motionlessness. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* Wks. 1905 V. 207 The silence and motionlessness of the whole added to its awfulness.

† **Motist.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *motista*, f. *moto* = L. *motus* movement.] One skilled in depicting or describing movement.

1598 R. HAYDOCK *tr. L'onazzo* II. 13 Here then the diligent Motist (orig. *il diligente motista*) ought to observe, how much any one humor aboundeth in the body, so that he may learn to express the motions accordingly. *Ibid.* 13 Whence I holde it most convenient for that Painter, which would prove a cunning Motist, to be precise in diliget observ'z of the above named rules. *Ibid.* 21 Those excellent Motistes Al. Magnus, Abbas Tritemius, and Rai. 1614 BULWER *Chirap.* A j b, Thy Hand hath, like a cunning Motist, found In all the Senses, wherein they abound.

Motitation (mōtiti'jōn), *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *motitare*, freq. of *moī*, *movēre* to MOVE: see -ATION.] A quivering movement.

1641 BR. HALL *Serm. Lent* Wks. 1737 V. 434 What shall we say to those men... that love to dance upon a quaking earth? yea, that affect to be actors in these unkindly motitations? 1649 BULWER *Palkonyot.* II. i. 67 If you rest a trembling Head upon a cushion, you shall soon stay the trembling, and free it from that motitation. 1834 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VIII. 105 With Calaine motitations and Yemani wriggings... and Hindi torsions.

Motive (mōtīv'ē), *v.* [f. MOTIVE *sb.* + -ATE], after F. *motiver*, G. *motiviren*.] *trans.* = MOTIVE *v.*

1835 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 213/1 The chief defect [of the novel] is that the principal events are not sufficiently 'motivated'. 1901 LEADER *Lat. Pronouns* is, *hic*, etc. 80 Various reasons might have motivated the charge.

absol. 1833 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 259 But Goethe's art was not dramatic; he himself tells us, so, he adds... that, from the philosophical turn of his mind, he 'motivates' too much for the stage.

Motivation (mōtīv'ējōn), [f. MOTIVE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of the verb MOTIVE.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 446 He [Schopenhauer] distinguishes the sufficient reason of Becoming, of Knowledge, of Being, and of Action... The fourth is the law of motivation. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 203 Still less are we referring to the structure of the Robertsonian drama, the 'motivation' of its plot.

Motive (mōtīv), *sb.* Forms: 4 *motif*, 4-5 *motyf*, 4-6 *motyve*, 6 *motife*, -yfe, *motivē*, 6-*motivo*. [a. F. *motif* masc. (in Oresme, 14th c.), subst. use of OF. *motif* MOTIVE a. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *motivo*; also G. *motiv* (from Fr.).]

† 1. Something moved or brought forward; a motion, proposition; esp. in to *move* (or *make*) a *motive* (cf. MOTION). *Obs.*

1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 70 Suche Motyves beī meuen bi Maistres in heor glorie. 1451 CARGAVE *Life St.* Aug. 12/25 Tho seid bi whan be were concluded with argumētis on all sides bat Faustus schuld come and he schuld make answer on to all þese motyves. 1543 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 114 Madame... Vnto your grace then make I this motyve: Whereto made ye [etc.]. 1586 FLEKE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 261 Questions of the lawes of armes with their solucions which he hath denided into fourteene motyves. 1602 North's *Plutarch*, *Philipp* (1612) 1135 So he [Philipp] made a motyve, that he desired to speake with the townes openly. 1652 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 8 If... the great Assembly of the States General be to be called for any new extraordinary business... this Councell drawes up the motyves and sends them to the particular States of every Province.

† 2. a. ? A moving impression on the mind. *Obs.* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 530 This gentyl kyng hath caught a greet motyf of This wifnesse.

† b. An inward prompting or impulse; chiefly in *of, from one's own* (or *proper*) *motive*. Chiefly Sc. Cf. MOTION *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 60 Thre worthi princis come til him of their avin curage and propre motyf. 1546 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 55 Of his awin fre will and motive, uncompellit or coactit. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xviii. 403 An enterprise proceeding from his owne motife.

† c. ? A (supernatural) prompting or inciting.

1611 TOURNEUR *Atth. Trag.* v. ii. Heau'n... Whose gracious motives made me still forebare To be mine owne Reuenger. 1537 EARL MONM. *tr. Mahabess's Rom. & Tarquin* 235 Mye have beleved, that in man also there are certain seeds of Divination of future things... I should beleve them to bee the motives of our tutelary Angels [etc.].

† 3. An argument, means of producing conviction.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. (Rolls) 489 Forto proue that these religious ben sectis of perdicoun, he muste take his euydens and hise motyves in othr place out and fro the seid text of Peter.

4. That which 'moves' or induces a person to act in a certain way; a desire, fear, or other emotion, or a consideration of reason, which influences or tends to influence a person's volition; also often applied to a contemplated result or object the desire of which tends to influence volition.

Writers of the 17-18th c. commonly speak of acting on a motive; the usual prep. now is *from*, though occasionally *with* or *for* is employed.

1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1559 What was þi cause why þou toke a wyf? Was it... for luste, or muk? what was þi motyf? 1586 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* IV. 78 Lying undir dangear of horning, or proces of forfaltour, or uthrwayes unpoun sum uthir motyve, thay durst not compeir. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. viii. § 4 Hereof we haue no commandement either in nature or scripture... yet those motyves there are in both which diawe most effectually our mindes vnto them. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* I. i. 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motyve of our Preparations. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 60 [Fulton answered] that the motives therunto would appear if his hat were found, in which he had... fixed them. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 29 (ed. 2) 133 The motive to change, is always some uneasiness... This is the great motive that works on the Mind to put it upon Action. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211 ¶ 4 There is no other motive of action that can carry us. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 5 By Motive, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the Mind to Volition. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marionnet* III. 147 He married her for the most laudable motives. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdylis* I. xii, Now I have motive to be brave. 1824 CUR. WORDSWORTH *W/ho wrote Eikōn Basilikē* 164, I am compelled to declare, that, from the motives upon which he writes... his testimony adds very little. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 346 The Motives, or Ends of action, are our Pleasures and Pains. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iii. (1883) 80 The freedom of the will is not shown in acting without motive, but in choosing between motives.

† b. A moving or inciting cause. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* I. ii. 249 Now the chiefe Motive of these Accidents Is the dire discord of our Elements. 1634 SIR T. HENBERT *Trav.* 65 You shall finde no motyves to beget Alexanders Riot, except barren Mountaines... can procure Epicurisme. 1727 PHILIP *Quarll* (1816) 75 He discovered a sail... which quite altered the motive of his former fears: no monster, said he, has devoured him.

† 5. A mover, instigator, promoter. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xxxvii. 500 Vercellius and Sicilius the motifes and chieftains of that rebellion. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 11 They were the principall motives of it, and therefore ought least to quarrell it. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 19 He cannot be denied to be a great motive of the Peoples unquietness.

† 6. A moving limb or organ. (Only in Shaks.) 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 193 My teeth shall tear The slauish motyve of recanting fear. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 57 Her wanton spiritus looke out At every ioynt, and motyve of her body.

7. In Art and Literature: = MOTIF 1, 2.

1831 tr. *Kugler's Hand-bk. Paint.* 18 The positions and motives in both [are] too conventional. 1851 EASTLAKE *Ibid.*, note, This word... as generally used by the author... means the principle of action, attitude and composition in a single figure or group; thus it has been observed, that in some antique gems which are defective in execution, the motives are frequently fine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, A dance... in which every attitude was a fresh motive for a sculptor of the purest school. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. ii. § 1 A great composition always has a leading emotional purpose, technically called its motive, to which all its lines and forms have some relation. Undulating lines, for instance, are expressive of action; and would be false in effect if the motive of the picture was one of repose. 1883 *Academy* 25 May 365/2 The motive [of the picture] is of the simplest.

b. *Mus.* = MOTIVO, MOTIF 3. *Leading motive:* see LEADING *pl.* a. 1 b.

1856 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* II. 82 Motive is the term which may most properly be applied to the shortest musical idea. 1883 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 89 As if to remind him of this limit of his power, the orchestra intones a solemn theme which might be called the 'law or band motive'.

8. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *motive-hunting*; *motive-grinder*, *-millwright*, *nource-uds.*, a laborious searcher after motives; *motive-monger*, one who 'traffics' in motives; so *motive-mongering*; † *motive-wise adv.*, as a motive of conduct or action.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. Foolish Wordmonger and 'Motive-grinder, who in his Logic-mill has an earthly mechanism for the Godlike itself. 1907 RALPHIGH *Shakespeare* 180 Kezan and Goneril do not go 'motive-hunting

like Iago. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, 'Motive-Millwrights. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxi, My father, who was a great 'motive-monger. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 233 O what a lesson concerning... the folly of all 'motive-mongering, while the individual self remains! 1874 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 134 Because Faith is thus 'Motive-wise such an Operative Principle of a good and Holy Life.

Motive (mōtīv), *a.* Also 6 *motivo*, *motyfe*. [ad. OF. *motif* or med. L. *motīv-us* (Erigena, c. 860), f. L. *moī*, *movēre* to MOVE: see -IVE.

Erigena renders τὸ τῆς φύσεως κινήτικόν (Pseudo-Dionysius) by *natura motiva capacitas*.]

1. That moves or tends to move a person to a particular course of action; that constitutes a motive for action. Now somewhat rare.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 426 The cause motyve of the composityon of this present booke. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ix. § 1 What we doe against our wills... we are not properly said to do it; because the motive cause of doing it is not in our selues. *Ibid.* IV. xi. § 12 Shall euery motive argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by? 1654 Z. COKE *Legick* 9 The Causes motive of men to invent this Art, were first, The defect of mans nature. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 333 Those... whose motive principles are selfish. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent.* x. 469 The Emperor Marcus seems to consider obstinacy as the ultimate motive-cause to which their unnatural conduct was traceable. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* x. 116 He held sacramental doctrine, yet we do not find the sacraments used as motive arguments.

† b. Powerful to move or incite. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* I. 431/1 The oration of queene Voacidia... wherein shee rippeth up the... shameful wrongs which their enemies inflicted upon them, with other matters verie motive. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Disc. iii. § 8 Generals, even in spiritual things are less perceived and less motive than particulars.

2. Having the quality of initiating movement; productive of or used in the production of physical or mechanical motion; spec. in *Physics*, etc. *Motive energy:* see ENERGY 6. *Motive power*, the power acting upon matter to move it, moving or impelling power (so also *motive force*); also, the mechanical energy (as steam, electricity, air, etc.) used to drive machinery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mus.* IV. 44 A Muscle... is construct... w/ Nerves, that it might cary with it the motive vertue that springeth from the brayne. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geg. Del.* I. iii. (1633) 48 In the Reasonable soule of man, we have two faculties... a motive, and a directiue power. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Nerves serve for the conveyance of the motive faculty from the brain. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 62. 2/1 The absolute motive force of the Muscles. 1835 WHEWELL in *Trans. Camb. Philos. Soc.* V. 160 That property of a force... which we may call the motive quantity of the force. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 360 A machine with a motive wheel of about 24 feet in diameter... to propel a Napier's printing press. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 114 (1875) 325 When horse-power and man-power were alone employed, the motive agent was not bound up with the tool moved. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 6 The question of the motive power to be employed was left an open one.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 11 The French Revolution... found... its motive power in the intelligence of men. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 845 The usual motive-power of industrial enterprises... the desire of human beings to grow rich.

c. Of nerves = MOTOR a. 2.

1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* III. ii. 325 These two motive-nerves are so united... as to touch one another. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 14 In cases of tic douloureux we divide the sentient and not the motive nerves.

3. Concerned with or having the function or quality of initiating action.

1569 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 Bayth the partiis comperand personalie, of their awin motive willis. 1575 *Ibid.* II. 451. 1650 HOBBS *Hunn. Nat.* 4 Of the powers of the Mind there be two -orts, Cognitive and Imaginative, or Conceptive and Motive. 1844 DISARLI *Cunningly* v. ii, Public reputation is a motive power. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 189 Historical Christianity, on the ethical side of it, is increased divine motive power for man.

4. Of the limbs: Concerned with the faculty of motion or locomotion. ? *Obs.*

1541 CORLAND *Gnyndon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, The seconde [purpose of the sinews is] to gyue moeyeu to the motyfe or styrngye members. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garl. Cyrus* III. 58 In the motive parts of animals may be discovered mutual proportions. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 93 The motive organs may be divided into two classes, those that are employed by an animal in locomotion, and those that are used for prehension.

† 5. Having the faculty of motion; capable of movement; mobile. *Obs.*

1579-80 North *Plutarch*, *Camillus* (1595) 152 Fire... is the most motive & quickest substance that is of all natural things. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 993 Cold is stationarie and least motive. 1628 FELTHAM *Resoluer* II. [L.] xxvi. 84 Nature is motive in the quest of ill.

† b. ? Moving readily, mobile. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 88 So pure her skin, so motive to the eye, As it did seeme compos'd of luorie. 1621 — *Nat. Embassy* 97 Faire in proportion, motive in her pace.

Motive (mōtīv), *v.* [f. MOTIVE *sb.*; cf. F. *motiver*, G. *motiviren*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a motive or inciting cause; to give or supply a motive to; to be the motive of; also *pass.*, to be prompted by (something) as a motive.

a. 1650 *MAY Satir. Puffy* (1657) 86 He carried himself as altogether unseemly of any beating, and demands what motived that mirth. 1815 J. C. Houshouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) 1. 431 Lord Castlereagh, lest anything... absurd should be wanting to motive the war, reads a forged letter. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* 1. 197 The salary was augmented so liberally as to motive his migration. 1874 W. G. WARO *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1881) 1. 238 An act need not be motivated by pleasure at all; and yet a very large amount of pleasure may be annexed to its performance.

2. In *passive*, of incidents in a drama or work of fiction: To be provided with a motive; to be rendered credible by what is revealed of the character, circumstances, or antecedent history of the persons. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 486 His malice must be motivated in some satisfactory way. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessor* xi. 478 Where the witch's malice might have been motivated and brought into play.

Motived (mō'tivd), a. [f. MOTIVE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1852 T. A. THOLLOPE *Marietta* II. vii. 118 A collective and motivated judgement. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 9/2 His work is always delicate, suggestive, motivated, and sincere.

Motiveless (mō'tivless), a. [f. MOTIVE sb. + -LESS.] Having no motive.

1817 GOOWIN *Mandeville* II. 75 Had not that accident given us a motiveless contempt and abhorrence for others? 1899 MISS BRADON *Chen. Foot* i. Ah! he wants something of me. This liberality is not motiveless.

Hence **Motivelessly** adv., **Motivelessness**.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv. That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick motivelessness. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Oct. 515/1 Feelings... unreasonably, motivelessly strong.

Motiveness (mō'tivness), a. [f. MOTIVE a. + -NESS.] Capability of locomotion.

1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 427 As to motiveness, they [sc. the lower animals] frequently discover a degree of agility to which man can make no pretensions.

Motivity (mō'tiviti). [f. MOTIVE a. + -ITY.] The quality or capacity of initiating motion; *spec. in Dynamics*, kinetic energy.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. 145 The active power of Moving, or, as I may call it, Motivity. 1822 *Good Sunday Med.* III. 6 The first a nerve of hearing, the second of feeling, and the third of motivity. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* i. (1868) 49 All God's quickening motivity and power are taken away from the feeling.

|| **Motivo** (mō'tivo). *Mus.* [It.: see MOTIVE sb. Cf. MOTIF.] The leading subject of an air, etc.; a subject or theme out of which a movement is developed. Also (see quot. 1876).

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 145 It is a graceful and pleasing air, the *motivo* of which has been often used in the present century. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 31). 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 46 Variations may be constructed upon an original theme or *motivo*. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Motivo* (It.). (1) The sort of movement indicated by the opening notes of a sentence. (2) A subject proposed for development.

Motled, obs. form of MOTILED.

Motley (mptli), a. (adv.), sb. Forms: 4 motteley, 4-5 motteley, 4-6 smotly, 5 motle, 6 motele, motlaye, 6-7 moatl(e)y, (7 motly), 7-8 motely, 5- motley. [Of obscure origin.

The early forms (with which cf. those of MEOLEY) suggest adoption of an AF. **motell*, which may possibly have been formed on the native Eng. *Mote* sb., speck, spot; cf. *speckled*, with which in some early examples *motley* seems nearly synonymous. Formally the word might be derived from OF. *motele*, early mod. F. *motteau* little clod, also 'clot of congealed moisture' (Cotgr.), discol. of *mote*, *motte* clod, but this does not seem quite satisfactory with regard to sense. Connection with early mod. F. *matell* 'clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like' (Cotgr.) is improbable on grounds both of form and meaning.]

A. adv.

1. Diversified in colour; variegated; parti-coloured; chequered.

[1383 *Calverley Chart.* (1904) 204 Pur j gowne de bloy motteley et j chaperon de scharlete.] 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 8 Pro xxliij virgils de rubano motteley. 1415 in Rymer *Fadera* IX. 274/2 Duas Copas de Motley Velvet nigro, rubeo, & viridi cum Orfreis de Velvet rubeo. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 36 And 3if how wolt have it Motley, take pre pottyes, and make letlardy in eche, & coloure [therein]. so bat jey ben dyverse; an... caste al togederys in-to on, an stery hem... and he wol be Motley whan he ys lechyd. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 49/1 Israhel lovyd Joseph... and made for hym a motley cote. 1504-5 *Norwich Sac. Roll* (MS.). In factura unius panni de Motley velvetto. 1587 TURBERY *Yag.* 7. 26 b. When May, with motly robes began his reign. 1606 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* II. iv. ii. *Motly*; 213 He whose count-lesse Heards for pasture Dis-robe (alone) mount Carmel's moatly Vesture. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxiii. (1652) 131 An artificial Fountain wrought of motly Jasper and smooth Marble. 1685 *Pict. Sutherland.* 123 All the colours being... given by the variety of Slips, except the Motley-colour which is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 36 They make the... motely colours [orig. *bigarrures*] that are upon the Stuifs with Moulds. 1755 *Smollett's Quix.* (1803) IV. 31 Two of them... are green, two carnation, two blue, and one motley. 1757 DVER *Flece* II. 111 Where pitch... must stain your motley cloak. To mark your property. a. 1830 *Præd Poems* (1864) II. 159 A motley page Of black and white. 1851 LAYARD *Pap. Acc. Discov.* *Niueveh* vii. 183 About thirty Cawals in their motley dresses of black and white.

b. esp. of a fool's dress. Hence **Motley fool**.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 13 I met a foole fith Forrest, A motley Foole. *Ibid.* 43 O that I were a foole. I am ambitious for a motley coat. 1603 DEKKER & CURTLE *Grisil*

1. (Hübsch 1893) 14 Its hard sir for this motley Jerkin to find friendship with this fine doublet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii. In motley robe to dance at masking ball. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 49 Shakspear has contrived to clothe... the same sort of character with a motley garb.

c. *Path.* in *Motley dandriff*, a dandriff which produces a variegated appearance of the skin. Also (by association with 'mottle'), of the skin in disease: Mottled in appearance.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 573 The variegated or Motley Dandriff, pityriasis versicolor. 1843 R. G. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IV. 51 In some instances the eruption was papular, or a motley appearance of the skin.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Composed of elements of diverse or varied character: a. of things.

1824 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 98, I could wish such meddle and motlie Designes confined only to the Ornament of Freezes. 1641 MILTON *Anima* Wks. 1851 III. 208 The motley incoherence of a patch'd missall. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* i. 158 One would enquire from whence this motley Style Did first our Roman Purity defile. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 63 There motley images her fancy strike, Figures ill-paired, and Similes unlike. 1795 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) 1. 138 Motley tales of love and murder. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. i. 14 The language of France... has left to our day some motley relics. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 25 Motley fancies blossom may For the fashion of the day.

b. of an assembly of persons.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 What a motleychequer'd assembly of red-coats and wastecoats! 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iii. 28 With this motley crew... Pizarro set sail. 1845 ARNOLO *Later Hist. Rome* I. viii. 477 The infantry were... a motley force of Greeks, Cretans, Syrians, and natives of Pontus. 1879 LUNBOK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* I. 2 In... Singapore, we see a motley population attracted from China, the Malay Peninsula and India.

† 3. Varying in character or mood; changeable in form. *Obs.*

1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. 1 Away thou changeling motley humorist. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. (1757) IV. 221 So motley a creature is man; as mutable, as God is fixed.

† 4. Made of the cloth called motley. *Obs.*

1589 MARSHAL *Epit.* GJ. He deserveth to be cased in a good motley cloakbag for his labor. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 130, I had Snaue gere (at tide) hut a lether-bagge, A Motley iacket, an a slop of blew, It was my Fadders, I mun tell thee true.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *motley coloured*, *motley-minded*, *motley-peopled*, *motley-speckled* adjs.; also † *motley-scorn* (see quot.).

1799 STRUTT *Dress & Habit* II. 279 The Merchant lin the *Cant.* 71... is clothed in a 'motley-coloured' garment. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 4 This is the 'Motley-minded Gentleman. 1845 STROCKEVEL *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 135 This... 'motley-peopled capital. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* C. 4. Poore Vertue Why is this 'Motley-scorne (sc. a colescomb) set on thy head? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1114/4 Lost... a 'Motley-speckled Greyhound.

B. sb.

† 1. A cloth of a mixed colour; a mixture. *Obs.* c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Protr.* 271 (Lansd. MS.) A marchant was pere with a forked berd in motteley [Ellesim. *Heng. motlee*; *Camb.*, *Peiru*, *motlee*; *Corp.* *motlee*; *Harl.* *motteleye*] and hye on heire he sette. 1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 598 In uno panno viridi cum xx xlii. de motly pro garniamenis estivalibus. 14... *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 603/46 *Polinitus*, Ray or motle or medlee. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 620/1 Double Motleys, vii yerdes longe... and sengle Motleys, vii yerdes longe. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1005) 135 Paide for mending of a vestemete of worstede Motleye, xij d. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 34/1 He that maketh motley, *polymotarius*. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* III. 170 His [sc. the king of Denmark's] chiefe Courtiers... were all attired in an English cloth, which they call Kentish cloth, we call Motley, but much finer then that whereof we make cloakbags.

† 2. *transf.* (Common in Lydgate.) In pl. as the material of the flowery 'mantle' of the earth. Similarly, *white motley*, as the clothing of the hawthorn. *Obs.*

c. 1402 LYCO. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xi. Ther saw I eek the freshe hawthorn In whyte motte, that so swote doth smelle. c. 1407 - *Reason & Sens.* 137 Hys [sc. the earth's] mantel ys so lusty hewed... with motles fresh and fyne. c. 1450 - *Secrecs* 1378 This season flora that is of flours quene, hire fresh motles she tourny now Citryne. c. 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) The wallas shalbe of hawthorne... And hanged wv whyte motly y sweete doth smelle.

2. A variegated, chequered, or mixed colour; also *transf.* and *fig.* an incongruous mixture.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 345/2 Motle, colowre, *stromaticus*. 1530 *Palsgrave*, 246/2 Motleye, colour, *bigarrure*. 1552 *Act* 5 q. 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 s. 23 Cloth... of anye other color or colors than... watchett shen color yon color motleye or tren [sc. *Irish*] grey. 1598 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 366 By their joint perverting the Holy Bible sprang up this motly of Blasphemous Dotages. 1854 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* (1881) 72 Interlacing the pages into a motley of patchwork. 1882 *Amer. Nat.* May 494 A motley of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Bigarrément*, diuersly, of sundrie colours, motley-like.

3. A parti-coloured dress which was the recognized attire of a professional fool or jester, freq. in phr. to *wear motley*; hence, allusively, foolery, nonsense. A *piece of motley*, a fool. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 34 A worthy fool: Motley's the only weare. a. 1610 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* III. iv. Never hope after I cast you off, you men of Motley. 1623-34 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lover's Progr.* I. i. How have you work'd This piece of motley to your end? a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 225 Their poring upon black and white too subtly Has turn'd the Insides of their Brains to motly.

1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 21 So exuberant is Fuller's wit, that... his very wisdom wears motley.

b. A fool, jester.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cv. I have gone here and there And made my selfe a motley to the view. 1616 HAUGHTON *Englishm.* for my Money F 3 b. Will not this monsieur Motley take his answer? 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 113 Wolsey, in his gown and band, beat all the motleys with their caps and bells.

Motley (mptli), v. [f. MOTLEY sb.] *trans.* To make motley or parti-coloured in hue; to diversify in character; to mix incongruously. Hence **Motleyed** ppl. a.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 3 Poetrye Enbelshyd with colours of rethoryk So plenteously that fully it lyk In may was neuere no medewe sened Motleyed w flour on hys verdure grene. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. L *Eden* 89 With thousand Dies he motleyes all the Meades. c. 1610 F. DAVISON *Ps.* xxiii. Motleyed [so *MS.* *Rawl.* *Poet.* 61 (1620); *edd.* motled] with Springs flowry painting. 1630 DRAVON *Muses' Elys.* vi. 57 The motled Meadows then... Shut up their spicy sweets. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ec.* III. 17 Gay-motley'd pinks and sweet jonquils she chose. 1798 A. P. *Tour in Wales* 35 (MS.) They were a motleyed throng of quadrupeds and the human species. 1830 Motie in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 341 Some ruins motleyed with the weeds That love the salt-breeze.

Motleyiness (mptlinēs). [f. MOTLEY a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being motley.

1839 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 358 All other dogs are prized... for the motleyiness of their coats. 1846 LO. COCKBURN *Trul.* (1874) II. 161 The folly was the only bond that united Sir Culling's supporters. Hence their motleyiness.

Motmot (mpt,mpt). [mod.L. (in 17th c. also *momot*, whence *Momotus* name of the typical genus); app. echoic of the bird's note.] A bird of the family *Momotidae* or *Prionitidae*, native of Mexico and South America.

[1635 NIERENBERG *Hist. Nat.* 209 De momot. 1651 HERNANDEZ *Nouv. Planch. Anim.* et *Itin. Mexicanorum* *Hist.*, *Hist. Anim.*, etc. 32 De Motmot.] 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 141 Every writer, since the days of Linnæus, has placed the motmots (*Prionites*) and the toucans (*Ramphastidae*) close together. 1884 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 3/2 The Motmots are a purely Neotropical form... the majority of the species inhabit Central America.

Moto, obs. form of MOTTO.

Moto-, irreg. repr. L. *mōt-* (as in MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR), used in various combinations. a. *Anat.* as in *moto-sensitive* a., composed of motor and sensitive nerve-fibres; *Biol.* as in *moto-plastic* a., ? suffering change in the process of motion.

1835-6 R. OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 551/1 The great moto-sensitive chords. *Ibid.* Those two large moto-sensitive columns, which evidently represent... the spinal cord of the *Vertebrata*. 1862 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IX. 446 A mass of minute polyomorphic cells (*Ambaz*) which... soon separated from their globular aggregation, and crept away from each other under moto-plastic forms.

b. in various combinations for explanation of which see MOTOR sb. 5.

1895 *Review of Rev. Nov.* 325/2 The motorcycle, as the horseless carriage is to be named in future, has come to stay. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 9/2 The only lady motocyclist who has met with any success in road races with men. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 64/2 The moto-cycllette.

Motograph (mō'tōgrāf). [f. MOTO- + -GRAPH.] (In full *electro-motograph*.) A receiver for an electric telegraph or telephone, invented by Edison.

1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 1 June 276/1 Edison's Motograph. 1883 J. MAIER *Hospitalier's Mod. Appl. Electr.* II. 96 A principle which was first applied by the inventor (Edison) to a telegraphic relay, under the name of electro-motograph. 1894 DICKSON *Edison* 83 Motograph receiving and transmitting telephone.

Hence **Motographic** a.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Motographic Receiver*, an invention of Edison, by which the volume of sound is increased in a telephonic receiver. Called also *Electro-motograph*.

Motometer (mō'tōmētā). [Formed as prec. + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. A'ris.* 7 'The Motometer', a machine to indicate the number of revolutions made... by a steam engine or revolving shaft.

Moton, *Antiq.* [Origin obscure.] Some portion of the armour of the 15th century.

Its place in the list suggests that it may be the plate often figured as attached to the rerebrace to protect the armpit. See Visc. Dillon *The Besagie or Moton in Archæol. Jint.* LXIV. 13 ff.

c. 1470 *Abtinentis for Justus* [i.e. *Jousts*] of Pres (Lansd. MS. 285, fol. 91); also in Hastings MS. *Archæologia* LVIII, a rerebrace. A Moton. A vambraze and agaynepayne [etc.]. 1884 MURRAY *Acc. Armour* III. Gloss. *Moton*, a piece of armour used in the time of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Richard III, and appears to have been for the protection of the right armpit. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.*

Moton (e, obs. forms of MOUTON, MURTON.

Motonne, obs. form of MURTON.

Motor (mō'tōr, -rī, sb. and a. Also 7 motor. [a. L. *mōtor* (whence F. *moteur*, Sp. *algo motor*, It. *motore*), agent-n. from L. *movēre* to MOVE.]

A. sb.

1. One who or something which imparts motion.

† a. *First or prime motor* [= med.L. *primus motor*]: (a) in mediæval astronomy, the outermost of the ten spheres or heavens, which was supposed to be itself fixed, but by its attraction to cause the motions of the other spheres; (b) applied

(allusively) to God, as the cause of the motion of the heavens; (c) the first instigator, or the chief director, e.g. of a plot, a political organization, etc.; (d) the part that initiates motion in a piece of mechanism. (Cf. *prime mover*.) *Obs.*

(a) 1586 B. YOUNG *Guzado's Civ. Conv.* iv. 197 b, How the Heavens and Planets make their newer ceasing course, Vnder their Motor first and great, from whence they had their source. 1604 E. [CRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. vi. 135 The earth is not moved, by reason of her heaviness... being far from this first motor.

(b) 1620 MELTON *Astralg.* 26 From God, that is the true Prime Motor. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 51 At our movements or motions are from God as the prime Motor... Is he not then the first Cause and Motor of all our motions? Doth not Aristotle... strongly demonstrate, That all our natural motions must arise from one first immobile Motor?

(c) 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestagla* 187 One of the first motors of this popular humour which made him king. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 93 Bagnall that was prime motor in the counties of Kattarah and Kilkeny. 1685 CORROU *tr. Montaigne* (1711) I. xxii. 149 The fruits of publick Commotion are seldom enjoyed by him who was the first Motor.

(d) 1656 *Artif. Handsout.* 41 Whose prime motor or spring... being set true... the outward wheels, motions and indications cannot go amiss.

b. An agent or force that produces mechanical motion.

1544 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* x. § 4. 426 In heavy things, their easy flowing... an other way then downwards, testifyeth that their motion downwards hath an extrinsecal motor. 1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* i. vi. § 6 Convulula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature... but because their Parts are disposed so, as to render them more sequeous to the external Motor. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 147 The heavier part of the Stople broke off from the other... and was carry'd from it by invisable motors to a great distance. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* II. 405/1 The true motor of the system would... be the weight of the atmosphere.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) G, Thine eyes the motors to command my world. 1641 GAUVEN *Love of Truth* 22 Love is the weight and motor of the soul. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 182 Happiness was the aim... of all men—the motor of all action.

2. *Anat.* a. A muscle designed to move a particular part of the animal frame. b. A nerve whose function it is to excite muscular activity in a particular part of the animal body.

1608 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 300 In every motion... there must always be a number of muscles employed, some as motors, some as directors, some as moderators. 1834 C. BELL *Nerves* 33 We cannot forget that this nerve is entirely devoted to the muscles of the tongue; that it is the motor of the tongue. 1840 ELLIOTSON *Hum. Physiol.* 323 Three [nerves] conveying volition to the muscles of the eyes, the common motors [etc.]. 1846 WORCESTER, *Motor*... (Anat.) a moving muscle.

3. An apparatus for employing the energy of some natural agent or force for the impulsion of machinery; a machine that supplies the motive power for the propulsion of a carriage or vessel. In recent use also in a narrower sense excluding steam engines.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 91 They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons; but they fundamentally believe that the best stratagem in naval war is to lay your ship close alongside of the enemy's ship. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 1861/1 A water-motor sufficient to drive a sewing-machine would not be reliable to drive a lathe. 1884 CORRIE *Appl. Mechanics* 482 Hydraulic motors are classed according to the mode in which the water operates upon them. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 23/4 There is little difficulty in designing a cart to be driven by a motor, the motor also being able to be used for other purposes, such as winding a drum.

b. Short for MOTOR CAR and motor carriage.

1900 *Chamb. Trul.* 28 Apr. 344 The purchase by the Prince of Wales of a six horse-power Daimler motor should still further... popularise automobilism. 1902 HANSMORTH *Motors & Motor-driving* 64 Many doctors who use motors have joined the Automobile Club.

4. *Math.* An operator or quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body.

1873 CURFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 183, I propose to call this quantity a *motor*, the simplest type of it being the general motion of a rigid body. And we shall say that in general the sum of rotations is a motor, but that in particular cases it may degenerate into a rotor or vector. 1878—*Eleu. Dynamic* i. 123 A quantity... like a twist-velocity, which has magnitude, direction, position, and pitch, is called a *motor*, from the twist-velocity which is the simplest example of it.

5. *Attrib.*, designating a vehicle driven by a motor, as *motor bicycle*, *cab*, *carriage*, *cycle*, etc.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/2 A newly-invented motor-bicycle. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The first International Motor-Carriage Exhibition will be held at the Imperial Institute in May. *Ibid.*, This Exhibition... will comprise motor-cycles and carriages. 1896 BEAUMONT *tr. Soc. Arts* 10 Jan. 152 The motor tricycle shown by Fig. 34 is an oil motor cycle made in 1883. *Ibid.* 161 The motor omnibus shown by Fig. 48. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/6 The Post Office and Motor Vans... A motor van service for the conveyance of the mails. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 9/5 A motor-cab costs twice as much to build as an ordinary hansom. *Ibid.*, The County Council insists that the motor hansom shall also be registered.

B. *adj.* [After *F. moteur*, *motrice*, which like other agent-nouns in Fr. is often used as *adj.*]

1. Giving, imparting or producing motion. 1872 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. ii. xx. 506 The accelerating force produced... would be inefficient as a motor power.

1880 KINGLAKE *Crimca* VI. iv. 75 The second of the three motor forces had its origin in the same puissant will. 1899 *Daily News* 15 June 6/5 The motor power of the future was not to be steam... but electricity.

2. *Phys.* Of nerves (opposed to *sensory*), muscles, etc.: Conveying or imparting an impulse which results or tends to result in motion. So *motor area* (*region*, *zone*): that part of the cortex of the brain from which motor impulses are directed to the various parts of the animal body.

1824 C. BELL *Nerves* 30 The motor nerves. 1836—9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 372/1 Those [sc. ganglia] which have connected with them both motor and sentient nerves. 1839—47 *Ibid.* III. 720/2 A nerve may contain sentient and motor fibres. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 3 The muscular system usually consists of a marginal motor ring. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 Reactions of the motor-zone of the brain. 1885 McKENNON *in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 41/1 The evidence, therefore, is strongly in favour of the view that there are definite motor areas of grey matter on the cortex. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Alan. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 4 This [parietal lobe] also forms part of the motor region.

3. Of or pertaining to motor nerves.

1878 tr. ZEUSSEN's *Cycl. Pract. Med.* XIII. 474 Motor pareses and paralyses. 1884 J. SULLY *Uncl. Psychol.* vii. 247 In general the motor representations are weak as compared with the sensory. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 730 Unilateral motor trigeminal palsy.

Hence *Motor v. trans.*, to convey in a motor car; *intr.*, to travel or drive in a motor car. Hence *Motoring* *vbl. sb.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 7/2 The cost of 'motoring' cotton to Manchester. 1897 *Truth* 23 Jan. 219 The delights of motoring on a Gladys. 1898 *Autocar* 11 June 379 On May 12th my wife and I motored. *Ibid.* 18 June 392 We motored back.

Motor car. A 'horseless carriage', propelled by a motor, for use on ordinary roads.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/2 The chief reason why motor-cars have not been more generally adopted in America lies in the roughness... of the roads. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 5/1 A name has not yet been found for horseless carriages... The latest suggestion we have had is 'motor car'. Mr. F. R. Sims, who is responsible for it, urges [etc.]. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The Motor Car Club.

Motorial (*mō'tōri-āl*), *a.* [f. *L. mō'tōri-us* (see *MOTOR*) + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to motion; *spec.* of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 39 [Itself] [i. e. the tongue] and its organic parts, motorial and sensorial. 1860 FORBES *Winklow Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* ii. 25 Apparently in full possession of their intellectual, sensorial, and motorial [ed. 4 (1868) *motor*] powers. 1883 T. LAUDER BRUNTON *in Nature* XXVII. 421 The motorial... fibres... being stimulated by a slight touch. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 Such nervous affections as are marked by nervous and motorial excitement.

Motorist (*mō'tōrist*), *[f. MOTOR sb. + -IST.]* An amateur of motoring; one who rides in a motor car.

1896 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The glorious company of motorists will include such well-known men as Lord Cardross [etc.]. 1902 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Suppl.*

Motor-man. [*f. MOTOR sb.* (sense 3).] The driver of a motor car or carriage; *spec.* the hired driver of a public motor-driven conveyance.

1890 *Boston (Mass.) Trul.* 12 Apr. 4/4 Has it, then, become the established policy of the West End road, from the late vice president to the motor-men, that the public must learn that the electric cars cannot be fooled with? 1901 *Daily Record & Mail* 11 July 3 Hours and Wages of Motormen and Conductors.

Motorpathy. *U.S. rare—o.* [*f. MOTOR sb. + -PATHY.*] The movement cure. Hence *Motorpathic a.* 1864 in WESTER.

Motory (*mō'tōrī*), *a.* [*ad. late L. mō'tōrī-us*, *f. mō'tor* : see *MOTOR.*]

1. *Phys.* = *MOTOR a.* 2, 3.

1691 KAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 58 The motory Muscles. 1763 JOHNSTONE *in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 184 These nerves are equally motory and sensory. 1865 *Q. Trul. Sci.* II. 137 Some peculiar motory phenomena not heretofore observed in the Sponges. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 138 The sensory and motory nerves.

2. *gen.* That causes motion. Cf. *MOTOR a.* 1. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 23 The effect of a peculiar motory or vibratory impulse. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. xiii. 288 A motory force of a body in one direction and an equal force of the same body in an opposite direction is not incompatible.

Motoun, Motre, obs. ff. MUTTON, MUTTER *v.*

Motricity (*mō'trī-sī-tī*), *rare—i.* [*ad. F. mō'tricité, f. (force) motrice* : see *MOTOR a.*] The motor function.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 55 So soon as the cause of each accident of this kind was traced... the pervasion of sensibility or of motricity disappeared.

† **Motrix.** *Obs. rare—i.* Feminine, in Latin form, of *MOTOR*.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 82 The phansy, which is the motrix of those qualities.

Mott, obs. pa. t. of *METE v.*

Motte (*mpt*), *U.S.* Also *mot*, *mott*. [*app.* a special use of *F. motte mound*.] A clump of trees in a prairie (*Finke's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1844 KENDALL *Santa Fe Exped.* I. 41 All that was necessary was to keep a bright look-out... while passing the different motts and ravines scattered along our trail. 1857 OLIMSTED *Journ. thro' Texas* 137 Before us [were] very beautiful prairies... and little belts, mottes and groups of

live-oak. 1880 R. H. LOUGHRIDGE *U. S. Census Rep.* 20 Cotton for Texas, Motts of Timber. Motts of live oak.

Motte, obs. form of *MOAT*, *MOT*, *MOTE*.

Motteley, -tet(t, obs. ff. *MOTLEY*, *MOTE*.

|| **Mottetto** (*mpt'e-to*), *pl. -ti (-tē)*. Also *S-g motteto*. [*it.* : see *MOTET*.] = *MOTET b.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. This being finish'd began their Motetos, which... were sung by eunuchs. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Words* *Alus.*, *Mottetto*, or *Mottell*, are what we call Motets. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1851) I. 276 Full orchestra performed several fine Motetos. 1878 E. H. PEMBER *in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 103 The rest... consist principally of masses, madrigals, mottetti, and psalms.

Motteh, Mott hill, obs. ff. *MOTH*, *MOTE-HILL*.

Mottie, variant of *MOTET a.*

Mottle (*mpt'l*), *sb.* Also 7 mottel. [*Prob.* a back-formation from *MOTLEY a.*]

1. One of a number of adjacent and confluent spots or blotches, by which a surface is diversified or variegated. Also *fig.*

1676 [see *MOTTLED* *ppl. a.*] 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1847, 8 Her marks are black Mottles upon all her Legs and Nose. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1833 I. 517/1 Is the rouge off my face? It is rather in streaks and mottles. 1855 BROWNING *Epiat. Karshish* 47 There's a spider bere... Sprinkled with mottles on an ash-grey back.

2. The arrangement of spots or confluent blotches of colour forming a mottled surface.

1858 GREENER *Gummary* 173 The effect... is to give a beautiful mottle to the [gun] barrel. 1873 E. SION *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 424/1 The mottle of these woods has very little variety. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 136 His chest and flanks were a mottle of bruises.

b. A kind of woollen yarn of variegated colour. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 There is also rather more inquiry in single-bank yarns, in lustrines, in mottles and in genappes. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 2/6 A variety of yarns, including lustrines, mottles, and midlages.

Mottle (*mpt'l*), *a.* [*Formed* as *prec.*] = *MOTTLED a.* Also *comb. mottle-faced, legged* *adjs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1133/4 A light gray Gelling... mottle Nosed. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 1208/4 Lost... Spaniel Dog, belonging to His Majesty, his legs and nose mottled. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xliii. The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 2 One mottle-legged, chubby-cheeked boy.

Mottle (*mpt'l*), *v.* [*Formed* as *MOTTLE sb.*] *trans.* To mark or cover with spots or blotches; to variegate or cloud with irregular spots or streaks; *spec.* in soap-making, to impart a mottled appearance to white soap by the addition of chemicals.

1676 [see *MOTTLED* *ppl. a.*] 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Left dopters* 12 Light brown, beautifully mottled with dark brown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. 4 Her beams Mottled with mazy shades the orchard slope. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 41 He has... a broad full face, curiously mottled with red. 1863 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 271 Marseilles and Castile soaps... are mottled by the addition of green vitriol and sulphuretted lye.

fig. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 Our national idiom has been mottled by foreign neologisms.

Mottled (*mpt'ld*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.]

1. Dappled with spots or blotches; marked with spots, streaks, or patches of different colour.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/4 A little mottled Bitch, with yellow mottles from head to toe. 1765 FLOUOY *Tartarian* 7. (1785) 114/4, I put a pair of... baskets on a mottled goat. 1794 HENSCHEL *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 71 The mottled appearance of the sun is owing to an inequality in the level of the surface. 1808 *Times* 29 Feb. 1/2 Followed a Penon, a Mottled Pointer Dog. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 1. 95 Soap... Mottled 1145... per Doz. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Scrubbing... Polly's dumpty nose with mottled soap. 1868 PRINCESS *Allice Mem.* 29 Dec. (1884) 207 My babies... look so mottled and healthy. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 330 The leaves are... pale green when fresh, mottled-brown when dry.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1857 BUCKLE *Civilit.* i. xiii. 744 The real lack of ideas which their barbarous and mottled dialect strives to hide. 1891 J. STRONG *New Era* 201 A mottled population, containing the worst elements of society.

2. Special colloocations: mottled baboon, the common baboon, *Cynocephalus papio*; mottled calf, a variegated leather used for book-binding; mottled iron, a soft kind of cast iron; mottled grampus (see *quot.*); mottled owl, a North American owl, *Scops asio*; mottled pig, a kind of pig-iron (see *quot.*). Also in collectors' names for many British moths, as mottled beauty, bran, carpet, grey, etc. (see *Kenric Butterflies & Moths*, 1832, *passim*).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 73 The Common or *Mottled Baboon. 1895 J. ZACHESKOFF *Hist. Bookbinding* 27 *Mottled Calf—Pale-coloured calf, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops. 1884 G. B. GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 14 On the California coast occurs the Whitehead or *Mottled Grampus, *Grampus Stenurus* Dall. 1836—41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 763 Gray or *mottled iron is softer and less brittle. 1834 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* iv. 48 The characteristic dappled appearance peculiar to mottled iron. 1871 LATMAN *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. 1. 126 *Mottled Owl. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 234/1 Sometimes a pig will solidify partly as white iron partly as grey... such iron is known as 'mottled pig'. 1749 J. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 36 The 'mottled Umbert-moth'.

Hence **Mottledness**, mottled condition. 1830 J. WILSON *in Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 385 The red and brown mottledness of its striped and starry beauty.

Mottlement (mɒt'lmənt). [*f.* MOTTLE *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of being mottled.

1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 2 A confused mottlement of every shade of red.

Mottler (mɒt'lɜː). [*f.* MOTTLE *v.* + -ER.] a. A workman who mottles soap. b. A house-painter's brush for mottling.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1143 As soon as the mottler has broken the paste, he ceases to push his rake from right to left. 1875 *DAVISON House-painting*, etc. 106 Lay the colour over the whole panel, and work it level with a hog-hair mottler—a flat tool mounted in tin.

Mottling (mɒt'liŋ), *obl. sb.* [*f.* MOTTLE *v.* + -ING.] The production of a mottled appearance. Also, the appearance itself.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1143 Mottling is usually given, by introducing into the nearly finished soap, a certain quantity of the strong lye of crude soda. 1854 *NICOL Archt. Hear.* 49 The stippling is no illusion, as its dark mottling moves with the stars. 1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 288 Longitudinal mottlings of variously tinted brown. 1875 *DAVISON House-painting*, etc. 107 The over-graining of maple should be done on the same day as the mottling. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 127 The cheeks and extremities showed conspicuous dusky mottling.

Motto (mɒ'to). Pl. -os, -oes. Also 7 mot(h)o; pl. motti. [*a. It. motto* = *F. mot*: see *MOT*.]

1. Originally, a word, sentence, or phrase attached as a legend to an 'impresa' or emblematic design, and serving to explain or emphasize its symbolic import. Hence, in wider sense, a short sentence or phrase inscribed on some object, and expressing a reflection or sentiment considered to be appropriate to its purpose or destination; also, a proverbial or pithy maxim adopted by a person as his rule of conduct.

1589 *GREENE Span. Masquerado* A 3 b, The Spanish Masquerado with the Mottos. 1 The Pope, having put off his triple Crowne, saith thus. *Neque Petrus, neque Paulus, quid tibi restat?* 2 A Phillip king of Spaine. saith thus. *Iubet Ecclesia, dissente non audeo* [etc.]. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. ii. 44* The fifth, an Hand enuironed with Clouds, Holding out Gold, that's by the Touch-stone tride: The motto thus *Sic spectanda fides*. 1643 *PLAIN English* 2 We have found it not impossible to be miserable under the Motto of *Beati pacifici*. 1720 *SWIFT Let. Adieu Yng. Poet Misc.* (1722) 91 Posies of Rings, Motto's of Snuff-Boxes, the Humours of Sign-Posts [etc.]. 1796 *BURKE I. et. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 27 'Nitor in adversum' is the motto for a man like me. 1860 *TROLOPE Castle Richmond* I. vi. 106 Strike when the iron's hot; that's my motto.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* A significant word or sentence usually placed upon a scroll, either below an achievement of arms or above the crest, occas. having some reference to the name or exploits of the bearer, to the charges upon the shield or to the crest, but more often expressing merely a pious aspiration or exalted sentiment.

1600 *CAMDEN in Hearne Collect.* (1771) I. 267 Mr. Richard Carew, used under his arms this Italian motto, *Chirverace durera*, which also conteineth his name anagrammatically. 1665 *RELAT. Tour. Earl of Nottingham* 14 His *Alto* or word being *Desir N'a Repos*. 1660 *GUILDM Heraldry* vi. 271 An other ornament that is externally annexed to Coat-armour, and that is the Motto, or Word. 1664 *BA. HALL Ser. 9 June, Wks.* 1837 V. 498 The motto that was wont to be written upon the Scottish coin, as the emblem of their Thistle, *Nemo me infundum lacessit*. 1784 *H. CLARK Hist. Knightlud.* I. 101 All between three Imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order; viz. *Tria functa in Uno*. 1882 *CUSSENS Her.* (1803) 106 *Festina Lente*—'Hasten slowly', or 'On slow', is the Motto of the Onslow family; and *Doce no yll, quoth D'Oyle*, that of Doyley.

c. The poetical lines contained in a motto-kiss or paper-cracker.

1869 W. S. GILBERT *Ferd. & Elvira* 30 Tell me, Henry Wadsworth, or Mister Tupper Do you write the bonbon mottoes my Elvira pulls at supper?

2. A pithy expression, a saying. Cf. *MOT*. 2.

1614 *TOMKIS Albumazar* iv. xiii, You tip your speeches with Italian Motti, Spanish Refrains, and English Quoth Hee's. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (fr. *Archaeol. Soc.*) I. 183 That evangelical motto arundinem vento agitatum.

3. A short quotation (or sometimes an original passage simulating a quotation) prefixed to a literary work or to one of its parts, and expressing some idea appropriate to the contents.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 4 But as for my unlearned Friends, if they cannot relish the Motto, I take care to make Provision for them in the Body of my Paper. 1804 J. L. ROBERTSON in *Scott's Poet. Wks.* Pref. 3 The mottoes and lyrical fragments of the Novels are of all Scott's work the most difficult part to edit.

4. *Mtis.* A recurrent phrase.

1891 *Times* to Oct. 11/1 In the final number the 'motto' or recurrent phrase of four notes is subjected to double diminution.

5. *U.S.* = motto-kiss. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

6. *attrib.*, as motto-band (*Her.*), -mouger, -pamphlet, -scroll; motto-kiss, a sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper, having a motto or scrap of poetry inclosed with it.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 53 His Motto-Pamphlet still remaineth in each Window, *Misericordias Domini in eternum Cantabo*. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1893 VIII. 480, I...ever was a censurer of the motto-mongers among our weekly and daily scribblers. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Motto-kisses*. 1864 *BOURLET Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 282 The Motto-Scroll forms both a convenient and sufficiently secure standing-place for Supporters.

Ibid. xviii. 289 Standards were also generally divided bend-wise into compartments by Motto-Bands.

Hence **Motto** *v. trans.*, to inscribe with a motto. **Mottoed** *pp. a.*, inscribed with a motto † or legend. **Mottoless**, without a motto.

1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 121/2 A motto'd silk garter. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Aletheia* (ed. 6) 45 My Lord makes his approach, But at the corner leaves the motto'd Coach. 1847 *HONE Every-day Bk.* 16 Nov. 11. 1546 The engraving that pictures [this incident] is mottoed, 'The Spoiled Child!' 1855 *BURFORD Recoll.* 87 Every armorial device, every mottoed label. a 1845 *HOOE To Moon v.* Thou art a sadder dial. Than ever I have found. Motto'd with stern and melancholy rhyme. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 The London Municipality is at this moment armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

Motton, obs. form of **MOUTON**, **MUTTON**.

Mottramite (mɒ'træmɪt). *Min.* [*f.* *Mottram* (see quot. 1876) + -ITE.] Vanadate of lead and copper occurring rarely in black incrustations.

1876 *ROSCOS in Proc. Roy. Soc. XXV.* 111 The second vanadium mineral, to which I propose to give the name of Mottramite, occurs as a crystalline incrustation on Keuper sandstone found at Alderley Edge and at Mottram St. Andrew's, in Cheshire. 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Min.* 181.

Mottun, obs. pa. pple. of **METE** *v.* 1

Motty (mɒ'ti), *sb. dial.* [*Cf.* *MOT* 3.] = *MOT* 3. a 1800 *PEPPER Suppl. to Grate* (1814) 389 *Motty*, the mark at which the quoits (or coits) are thrown. *Derb.*

Motty (mɒ'ti), *a. Sc.* Also *mottie*. [*f. mot*, *Sc.* pronunciation of *MOTE* *sb.* 1 + *y.* Cf. *MOTER*.] Containing motes.

1599 A. HUME *Day Estival* 53 The subtle mottle rayons light. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. *ProL.* The rising sun shines motly through the reek. 1785 *BURNS Vision* i. iv, All in this mottle, misty clime. 1865 *ALEX. SMITH Summer in Skye* (1880) 331 Where the motly sunbeam from the pane, struck him.

Moty, -tye: see **MOREY** *sb.*, **MOTE** *sb.* 3

Motyfe, obs. variant of **MOTIVE**.

Mou, **mon** (mɒ), *Sc.* Also 6, 8 *mow*. [*var.* of **MOUTH** *sb.*, the dropping of the *h* is abnormal.] = **MOUTH** in various senses.

a 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* II. 531 For he hes gettin morsellis on the mow. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* V. 89 He...kist her bonny Mow. 1794 *BURNS Sic a Wife as Willie had*, She has...A whiskin' beard about her mow'. 1858 *PORTER Real 'Sauter Johnny'* 13 He...took care...to...fill the jinglin' stoup wi' mair To gust their mow'.

Mou, obs. form of **MAY** *v.* 1

Mou, obs. form of **MOW** *sb.*

Mouch (mɒʃ), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [*cf.* cogn. *w.* **MUNCH** *v.*] *trans.* To eat up, to eat greedily.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 216/2 *To Mouch* [rimed with *couch*, *touch*, *auouch*], *cate, mandere*. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1865 *BROOKE New Words* *Line*, 130.

Hence † **Mouch**, *a.* a great eater; † **Mouching**, † eating greedily.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 71/19 A Moucher, *manduco*. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 111. 103 *Clownie*. O poore shrtimpe, how art thou false away for want of mouching?

Mouch, **Mouchache**: see **MOUCH**, **MUSTACHIO**.

† **Moucharaby** (mɒʃ'arəbi). Also 9 *moucharabey*, *musharab(a)yeh*, *-biyeh*. [*Fr.*: corruptly a. mod. Arab. مشربية *mashrabiyya* (Dozy).] In northern Africa: An external balcony inclosed with latticework. Also *attrib.*

1834 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. 161/2 Panels of Musharabeyh Woodwork. 1888 *ALICE MYNELL in Art Fruit* II. 128/1 The actress in her mousharabiyyeh chair. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 2/4 White-curtained moucharabes. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5 The Cairo mousharabeyeh, and the fluted silk of to-day, would have been regarded as eccentric in the extreme.

Fr. In 1843 M. M. MÉRIMÉ and LENOIR (*Archit. Mil. au Moyen-Âge*) fancifully applied the name *moucharaby* to a kind of balcony projecting from the walls of certain European mediæval castles. It does not appear that this application of the word ever had any actual currency either in *Fr.* or *Eng.*; but *moucharaby* was inserted with this explanation (its proper sense being ignored) in *Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary* (1850), and the entry has been copied with verbal alterations and expansions into various later *Eng. Dicts.*

† **Mouchard** (mɒʃ'ɑː). [*F. mouchard*, *f. mouche* fly (used fig. for 'spy').] A police spy. Hence **Mouchardism**.

1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/2 Would you and your mouchards have me believe [etc.]? 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Contemp. Temp.* 9 The increased corruption and mouchardism of an irresponsible Press. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/1 At Marseilles, he had made friends with a man who turned out to be a mouchard.

Mouchato(e): see **MUSTACHIO**.

† **Mouche**. *Obs. rare.* Also *mouch*. [*a. F. mouche*, a fly, hence a spot, ad. *L. musca*, a fly.] A patch of black plaster worn on the face.

1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* x. xii. 119 From which time it hath continued well, she not having worn any Mouch upon it of late years. 1690 *EVELYN Mundus Mulieris* 6 Mouches for pushes, to be sure, From Paris the tré-fine procure. So † **Mouchet** in the same sense. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Craw. Mouchets*, Patches for Ladies Faces. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Mouche, variant of **MOUCH** *v.*, **MUCH** *adv.*

Moucheacheo: see **MUSTACHIO**.

Moucher, variant of **MOUCHER**.

Mouching: see **MOUCHING** *obl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

† **Mouchoir** (mɒʃ'wɑː). [*Fr.*] A handkerchief. 1690 *EVELYN Mundus Mulieris* 3 Of Pocket Mouchoirs, Nose to drain, A dozen laid, a dozen plain. 1753 *Land. Mag.* Oct. 481 A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 248 First wiping my shoes with his mouchoir. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xviii, Her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs, and other female gimcracks.

Mouch(e), **Mouch(h)e**, *obs.* pa. t. of **MAY** *v.* 1

Moud, *obs.* form of **MOOD** *sb.* 1

Moude, *obs.* form of **MUD**.

Mouden, *obs.* form of **MUEZZIN**.

Moudewarp, -wart, -lewark, -iwarp, *obs.* ff. **MOULDWARP**.

Moudie, **moudy** (mɑː'di). *Sc. dial.* Also 8 *moody*, *moowy*, 9 *moowdie*. [*Short for moudi-warp MOULDWARP.*] A mole; freq. *attrib.* Also, a mole-catcher.

c 1720 *Beauch & Graham* xviii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 148/1 'Then he stuck his sword in a moody-hill. 1789 *DAVISON Seasons* 62 Listening to the chirp O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carlin hoke. 1838 *CRAVEN Gloss.* *Moudy*, a mole catcher. a 1869 C. STENCE *Fr. Brats of Carse* (1893) 186 There field mice and moudies litter.

Moudon, **Moudre**, *obs.* ff. **MUEZZIN**, **MOULDER**.

Moudy, *obs.* form of **MUDDY**.

† **Moue** (mɒ). [*Fr.*: see *Mow* *sb.* 2.] A pont. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xlvij, With a charming *moue*. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* viii. 58 'You don't seem glad to see me, Uncle Francis?' she exclaimed, making a *moue* of lovely irony.

Moue, *obs.* form of **MOW**.

Mouedhin, variant of **MUEZZIN**.

† **Moufette**. *Nat. Hist.* *Obs.* Also 8 *moufette*, *moufete*. [*a. F. moufette* (*Buffon*), *moufette*, *mouffette*: see *MOFETTE*.] Any one of the fetid American skunks of the genus *Alephitis*.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The Weasel kind...comprehends...all the varieties of the American Moufettes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 673/1 The animals which he allows to be common to both countries are, the Mexican hog, the moufete, the opossum [etc.]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 443/1 The moufettes...are likewise a genus peculiar to the New World. 1888 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 615.

Moufflon (mɒ'flɒn). *Nat. Hist.* Also 8-9 *mouffon*, *mufflon*. [*a. F. moufflon*, ad. early *Sard.* **mofrone* (whence the mod. forms *murroni*, *muron*):—late *L. mufron* (*Polemius Silvius*, 5th c.). Cf. **MUFFLE** *sb.*] A wild sheep, esp. *Ovis musimon*, native of the mountainous regions of southern Europe, as Sardinia, Corsica, and the Isles of Greece. *Maned, ruffled moufflon*, the wild sheep of Barbary, *Ammotragus tragelaphus*.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The moufflon, which is the sheep in a savage state, is a bold, fleet creature. 1795 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampshire* III. 144 The breed might be renewed and improved by importing from Barbary the moufflon. 1864 J. ORMSBY *Autumn Rambles in N. Afr.* 70 The Festal is the maned moufflon of the Atlas. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 635/1 Of ruminants...we find one moufflon (*Ammotragus*). 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321/2 A large number of gazelle and moufflon—Barbary wild sheep—were allowed to roam at will.

attrib. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 85 An...account of moufflon shooting is given. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 12/2 With moufflon fur.

Moufti, **Mough**, *obs.* forms of **MUFTI**, **MOW**.

Mought, *obs.* forms of **MOTE**, **MOTH**, **MOUTH**.

Mought(e), *obs.* pa. t. of **MAY** *v.* 1

Mougnon, variant of **MONION**.

Mough, **Moughe**, *obs.* ff. **MOUTH**, **MOTH**.

Mouht, *obs.* pa. t. of **MAY** *v.* 1

Mouie, variant of **MOWE** *Obs.*, kinswoman.

† **Mouillé** (mɒ'jɛ). *French Gram.* [*a. pple. of F. mouiller* to wet, moisten.] For a consonant, chiefly *l*, also *n*, *r*: Palatalized or 'fronted', changed into (*l'*, *n'*, *r'*).

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 385/1 The mouillé sound of the French *ll*.

† **Moujik**, **muzhik** (mɒ'zɪk). *Forms:* 6 *musick*, *mousike*, 6-7 *mousick*, 8 *mugike*, 9 *mujik*, *mougik*, *-jik*, *muzhik*, *mooshik*, *-zheek*. [*Russ.* мушук peasant.]

1. A Russian peasant.

1568 *TURBERV. Trag. T.*, etc. (1587) 184 One [sic] flour called *Kuak*, whereby the Musick lives. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The marchants and mousicks...are very much discouraged by...exactions. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 548 The mugikes, or serfs. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 332 Set a mujik at your table, he will soon lay up his legs on it. 1877 *MAR. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* xxiii, His mugik still wore his sheep-skin wrapped close round his chin. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxvii. (ed. 2) II. 151 There stood the patient bearded muzhik (peasant) in his well-worn sheep-skins. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/2 All the moushiks without exception are workmen.

2. (In full *moujik blouse*, *coat*). A loose fur cape for ladies' wear.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 3/2 This moujik coat...is...now too popular. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 July 3/1 The moujik, that little blouse coat, cut low in the neck and with open fronts [etc.].

Mouk(e), *obs.* forms of **MUCK** *sb.*

† **Moul**, *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* In 5 *mowle*. [*Re-lated to Moul* *v.* 1; cf. *ON. mygla* fem., *Sw. mögel* neut.] = **MOULD** *sb.* 4

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 346/2 Mowlynge, of mowle (S. or mowle), *mucor*, C. F. *mucidus*.

† **Moul**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 moulle, mowle, 7 *Sc.* mule. [var. of MOULD *sb.*, perh. in part an intentional alteration after mod.F. moulle.] = MOULD *sb.* 3. 1565-6 *Trin. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 570 Paper to make mowles for the pillars. 1593 *Tell-Troth's M. Y. Gift* (1876) 45 Your seluing being of the purest mettall, and hauing your hartes famed of the kindest moulle. 1666 *Warner Albions Eng. xv.* xxvii. 387 Kist with a kisse of ludas moulle. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Sout* iii. App. xxiv. How the præxistent soul..enters bodies bere below, And then entire, unhurt, can leave this moul. 1655 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Frills* (1811) II. 289 [The Parliament].. flew so high, as to mind nothing but a Fifth Monarchie on earth.. and put all in a new mule of their owne.

Moul, *v.1 Obs. or dial.* Forms: 3 mowlun, 4-6 moulle, mowle, 6 mowl, 8-9 moul. [Early ME. *mucule*:—older **mugle*, a. or cogn. w. ON. **mugla* (Ocel. with umlaut *nygla*, MSw. *moghla-s*, *moghla*, mod.Sw. *mögla*, Norw. *mugla*, *nygla*, Da. dial. *mugle*), f. Teut. root **mug-*, whence Da. *muggen* mouldy, *mugue* to grow mouldy.]

1. *intr.* To grow mouldy, to mould. Also *fig.* a 1225 *Anec. R.* 344 Leten pinges mowlun oder rusten, oder uoysoien. 13. *Met. Hom.* in *Archiv Stud. un.* Spr. LVII. 288 Fleischlich lust Makep Monnes soule Rote and Rust.. and moulle. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's Pro.* 32 Lat us nat moulten thus in ydelnesse. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1420 Ententiffy he kepis his seruise in court; his labour ber schal not moulle. 1550 *Cranmer Defence* 21 The wyne.. wylle.. tounne to vneyneir, and the breade wyllle moulle. 1789 *D. SILLAR Poems* 120 Your pickle cash Will ly an' moul, like ither useles trash. 1818 *Hogg Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 164 They'll.. leave the good substantial ait-meal bannocks to stand till they moul. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Moul*, to grow mouldy.

2. *trans.* To make mouldy. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1820) 153 A loof þat trespasid not, was mowlid & fordon. a 1535 *Communcacyon* (W. de W.) Bj, Thy drynke soureth and moulleth thy mete Wherwith the poore man myght welle fare.

† **Moul**, *v.2 Obs. rare.* Also 6 mowle, 7 moulle. [var. of MOULD *v.2*, perh. after F. *mouler*. Cf. MOUL *sb.* 2] *trans.* = MOULD *v.2* 1590 *Palsgr.* 641/2 This stone is nat carved with the hands, but mowled. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) II. 121 The Pharoos of Dublin.. to whom wee did not onely moulle there breeke at our owne proper charges, but [etc.]. c 1710 *Black Gregory's Adv.* 2 Reliefs Mould'd in Boss and in Solid.

Moul: see MOLE *sb.* 2, MOOL, MULE.

Moula(h), *obs. forms of MULLAH.*

Moulavee, *-vie*, variant forms of MOOLVEE.

Moulbery, *obs. form of MULBERRY.*

Mould (*mōld*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-6 molde, 3-9 (now U.S.) mold, 5 moold, 5-6 mulde, 6 moulde, 6 muld, 6- moulde. [OE. *molde* wk. fem. = OFris. *molde*, MDu. *moude*, *mouwe* (Da. *moude*, LG. *mold*), OHG. *molla* fem., also *molt* masc. (MHG. *molte*, *molde*, mod.Ger. dial. *molt*, *mollen* masc.), ON. *mold* (Sw. *mull*, Da. *muld*), Goth. *mulda* str. fem. -ō Teut. **moldā*, *muldā*, root **mul-* (: *mel-* - *mal-*) to pulverize, grind: see MEAL *sb.* 1, and cf. MULL *sb.* 1.]

1. Loose, broken, or friable earth; hence, the surface soil, which may be readily broken up. Also *pl.* (now only *dial.*) lumps or clods of earth; in mod. *dial.* use commonly equivalent to the sing.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 10, *Sabla*, molde. c 900 *tr. Ezda's Hist.* ii. 11. (1890) 154 Mid moldan [*pulvere terræ*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 893 Mold sal be pi mete for nede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 4320 Maumettes to make of moldes & clay. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* ii. xxii. (1877) 1. 346 Wood, which being felled.. in process of time became to be quite overgrown with earth and moulds. 1668 *H. MORE Dia. Dial.* ii. vi. (1713) 103 It is as unskillfully alledged against Nature that all the Earth is not soft moulds. 1703 *MAUNORRELL Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 3 Vast naked Rocks without the least sign of Mould. 1767 *A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett.* 133 This would by no means do for ploughed lands, as we always throw the moulds of such drains one way. 1792 *M. RIDGELL Voy. Madeira* 43 The rains continually washing down the mold, &c. into the bottom, have formed a thick rich soil there. 1827 *J. CLARK Shipb. Cal.* 34 In fresh-tur'd moulds which first beheld the sun.

† b. Used disparagingly for land (as a possession): = DIRT *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 77 His hart encreaseth not thereby ne lesseth Ase doon these foolles for they have gotten mould.

2. The earth of the grave. Also *pl.* To bring to mould: to bury. [*Laid, lapped, wrapped*] in the moulds: buried. (Cf. MOOL *sb.* 2.) Now only *poet.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Crest* 34 (Gr.) Þes þy ðriddan dæge þeoda wealdend aras.. of moldan. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2734 (Kolling) His moder staf.. & richeliche was brought in mold. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 494, I wolde I were of þis worlde wrapped in moldes. 1525 *STEWART Crim. Scot.* II. 524 Syne sudantlie the deid corpis in tha flang; and syne kest on the muldis on the clay. The gene end. 1560 *PILKINGTON Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 110 Those which then were buried in no halowed churche nor churchyarde, nor christen moldes, as they be called. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rec.* iii. 11. Wks. 1536 1. 107 The mould that presseth downe My deade fathers sculle. a 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 103 That they should wrap his body neither in gold nor silver, but in plain mould. 1746 *COLLINS Ode written in 1746*, When Spring with dewy fingers cold Returns to deck their hallowed mold. 1800 *Wordsw. Michael* 370 They were not loth to give their bodies to the family mould. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet*

let. xi, After Sir John and her ain gudeman were baith in the moulds. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xxx, The hed of mould Where there's neither heat nor cold.

3. The upper soil of cultivated land; garden-soil; *spec.* soil rich in organic matter and suitable for cultivation of plants. Also with qualifying word, e.g. *leaf-mould*, *vegetable mould* (see these words).

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges byþ nyeduolle to alle þe þinges þet in þe erþe wexet. Guod molde [etc.]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 293 A great labour is to correcte a mould in this maner that is enfecte. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 113 Being broken with the plough it is founde to be excellent good mould. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v., The Moulds that are of a bright Chesnut or Hazelly Colour. 1771 *N. NICHOLLS Lett. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 131 The loose and fermenting mould of the garden and fields. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 373 Moulds are loams mixed with animal and vegetable remains, particularly from putrefaction. 1881 *G. ROMANES in Nature* No. 624 355 Many quantitative results are given of the amount of mould which worms are able to cast up. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 So covetable does the rich, fat mould appear to the South African farmers.

fig. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 For ði ne mai wexen non god sad of godes wordes on zeure herte molde. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Gmt.* Eng. II. xxvii. (1730) 166 Bared of the old soil of the Papacy, yet transplanted into the new Mould of Royalty. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 219 Our literature no longer grows in water but in mould.

4. Earth regarded as the material of the human body. (In ME. also *erþe molde*.) *Obs.* or *poet.*

c 1250 *Hymn to God*, 10 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Þu scoope eld & wind & water þe molde is þet þe of þe of whom we alle imaked beoð þat is þe holi corþe. c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 142 For he scop vs and alle þing of þar corþe molde. 1535 *COVERSOLE Tobit* viii. 6 Thou maydest Adan of the mould of the earth. 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, Made of the mould whereof thy selfe consists. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* xiv, And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.

b. *Man of mould*: a mortal man. By mod. writers, through misunderstanding of Shaks. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 23 (cf. MOULD *sb.* 3), sometimes used for 'a man of parts or distinction'.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 639 Þe pouer man of mold Tok forþ anoper ring. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 446 Þat neuere man of erthe molde Might hit wyne byfore wylt fyght. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 136 Of Babyloune the riches Sowdon, Moost myghty man was of moode. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. ii. 23 Be mercifull great Duke to men of mould. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. xvi, She begins to be uncertain as to what they were, whether spirits or men of mould. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monads* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 When he would prepare For the next ages, men of mould Well embodied, well ensouled. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab.* Lit. i. 26 Though one at least of his contributors, W. Hunnis, was a man of mould.

c. The 'dust' to which a human body 'returns' after death; the ashes of the dead. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22800 (Trin.) Mij þet ne þenne wip his mayn þat like molde [*corleir textu* erp] make flesshe agayn? 1561 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 27 The muldis of thame now laid on sleip. 1638 *G. SANDYS Paraphr.* Job xix. (1648) 29 Though wormes deuoure mee, though I turne to mold.

† 5. The ground regarded as a surface or as a solid stratum. Under mould: under the ground; buried. In ME. sometimes *pl.* *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 55 (Gr.) Mearh moldan træd. a 1272 *O. E. Misc.* 93 Under molde hi liggeþ colde. a 1330 *Otuel* 1530 Þis was garsie wel ny3 word, For wrappe on molde þere he stood. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 4774 Mynours then nightly the moldes did serche. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 213 Hyr most desyr was to be wnder mold. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends* iv. 375 Where now it lyes enue leuill'd with the mold. 1596 *GOSSON Pleas.* Quippes 184 These corked mouldes to beare then hie makes them to trip it on the molde. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* t. 23 Aduising vs, not to rest vpon any appearing Soliditie, vnlesse the whole Mould through which we cut, haue likewise beene solid.

6. The world on which we dwell; the earth. Chiefly in *plur.* on (the) moulds: in the world. Also, the land of a particular region. *Obs.* or *poet.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1203 (Gr.) Þes þe ic.. angum ne wolde monna ofer moldan mekka weodan. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 33 On molde y holde the murgest mon. c 1375 *SHOREHAM* vii. 68 þe wolke by cleþþ al þe molde. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. i. 64 The moste mischeif on molde moutheth vp faste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 25 For þai þe mesure & þe meit of all þe mulde couthe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 425 A better than yt know I nought Wiith in crystyn mold. 1549-62 *STERMOLD & H. Pz.* xc. 10 Our time is three score year and ten, that we do liue on mould. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Postes, Heabes* 159 Which framed mee so luckeles on the molde. 1614 *J. DAVIES Eclog.* Willy & Vernecke 187, I ne wot, on mould what feater skill Can bee yugg'd in Lordings pectorall. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iv. xv, The fairest knight on Scottish mold.

† 7. Her. The 'field' of an escutcheon. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1123 Sir Torrent ordenyth hym a sheld.. On azure a squier off gold, Richely bett on mold. c 1450 *HOLLAND Herat* 413 Syne in asure the mold, A lyoun crownit with gold.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mould-earth*, † *rake*, *-side*; † *mould-alo*, a funeral banquet; *mould-furrow sb.* (see quot. 1857); *mould-furrow v.*, to plough with a mould-furrow; *mould iron*, an iron mould-board; † *mould-meat Sc.*, (a) a funeral banquet; (b) the last food a person eats before death (see *Jam.*); *mould-plate*, the plate of a mould-board. Also *mould-basket*, *-screen*, *-scuttle*, *-sieve* (see *Loudon Encycl. Gard.* 1829, §§ 1392-4-6, 1401).

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 341/2 *Moldale (M.S. S. 1453 molde ale), *potacio fucurora, vel fucuraria*. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm.* I. 507 Whilst the principal workman is turning off the second side of the top of the drain.. the other two begin to dig and shovel out the 'mould-ear'. 1851 *ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 171/2 The divisions between the ridges [are called] the open furrows.. and the last furrows ploughed in the open furrows are named the 'mould or hint-end furrows'. 1852 *ibid.* 183/2 The headridges should be cloven down with a fore-furrow along the ends of the ridges, and 'mould-furrows' between the crowns. 1807 *A. YOUNG Agric. Ess.* (1813) I. 127 The 'mould-iron [of the plough], or plat, as it is called in Norfolk. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. ii. 118 To roist in threit The raw spaldis ordanit for the 'mould meit'. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. Plate v, 'The mould plates. 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Suntess) 254 Spaydes, axes, 'mould-raiks'. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 123 In some cases the plants are placed in an horizontal direction upon sods turned 'mould-side upwards'.

Mould (*mōld*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 molda (or-e), 4-6 molde, moolde, 6-7 moulde, 7 mold, 6-mould. [OE. *molde* or *molde* = MDu. *mōld* 'fonticulus'. Brugmann connects *Skr. mūrdhān* height, highest point, head, Gr. *βλαφρός* tall: Indo-Germanic **mldh-*.] The top or dome of the head; also the fontanelle in an infant's head. (See also HEAD-MOULD.)

c 1000 *Sar. Leechb.* III. 42 Ærest on þæt wynstre eare, þenne on þæt swide eare, þanne ufan þæs mannes mold. c 1380 *Sir Fermyd*, 4939 þe ymage of Mahoun.. Wip þe axe smot he oppon þe molde, þat al þæt heued to-flente. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 With Cryssa chylde ben crenyd and enoynted of a symple preeste on the molde. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9098 (Trin.) His riche crowne of stone & golde he dud hit.. iake of his molde (Cott. M.S. heued). 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 25 The moolde of yonge babies quauereth. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 152 What a while continueth the mould and crowne of our heads to beate and pant, before our braine is well settled. 1612 *PAULI Life Whilgift* 89, He complained.. of a great colde, which he had then taken in the mould of his head. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Theocrit's Trav.* II. 6 Betwixt the two eyes, it [the porpess] hath a hole like the mould in the head of a man. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mould*, the Dent in the upper Part of the Head. 1854 *BAKER Northamp. Gloss.*, *Mould*, the opening of the suture of an infant's skull. 1886 *W. BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, *Mould*, the top of the head or skull.

b. *altrib.* *mould-shot* = HEAD-MOULD-SHOT. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwifery* I. 430 If the ossa parietalia rise over the os Frontis the case is called the mould-shot.

Mould (*mōld*), *sb.* 3 Forms: 3-9 (now U.S.) mold, 4-5, 6 *Sc.* muld(e), 4-6 molde, 5 mowld(e), 5-6 moold(e), mowld(e), moulde, 6 moold(e), 6- moulde. See also MOUL *sb.* 2 [ME. *mold(e)*, app. metathetic alteration (either in OF. or in ME.) of OF. *molde* (later *molle*, *mole*, mod.F. *molle*) = Pr. *molle*, Sp., Pg. *molde* = L. *modulum* (see MODULE).]

I. A pattern by which something is shaped.

1. A pattern, commonly a thin plate of wood or metal, used by masons, bricklayers, and plasterers as a guide in shaping mouldings, etc.; a template. (For *face mould*, *falling mould*, see those words.)

1323 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in R. Willis *Arch. Nominal. Mid.* Ages (1844) 22 Bordin emp't pro moldis cementarioum fact-endum. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. XL. 341 If any mason made a molde þer to moche wonder it were. 1458 in *Parker Don.* *Archit.* (1859) 111. 42 Then must they have moulds to make on the bowys. 1513 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 613 Lyme, sand, .. mouldes, ordinaunces, and euerie other thyng concerning the.. said wawtes. 1663 *GENIEN Counsel* 28 As for the workmen, they must observe exactly their Surveyours Molds. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 107 A gang of masons .. who were, according to moulds and drawings, to hew the stones. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 541 To find the moulde necessary for the construction of a semicircular arch, cutting a straight wall obliquely. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 507/1 The mouldings and cornices are run with moulds.

2. *Shipbuilding*. See quot. c 1850. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., There are two sorts of these, namely, the bend-mould and hollow-mould: the former, determines the convexity of the timbers, and the latter, their concavity on the outside. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 *Moulds*, pieces of deal or board made to the shape of the lines on the mould-loft floor, as the timbers, harpins, ribbands, &c., for the purpose of cutting out the different pieces of timber, &c., for the ship. Also the thin flexible pieces of pear-tree or box used in constructing the.. plans of ships. 1893 *Weston, Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/1 The moulds in their place, the cedar skin is stretched over them.

C. A glass-cutter's pattern. 1683 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. ix. 384 A Quarry Mould.. is a Blev Slate, whereon are drawn the several sorts or sizes of Quarries of Glass.

2. A hollow form or matrix into which fluid or plastic material is cast or pressed and allowed to cool or harden so as to form an object of a particular shape or pattern. Also with qualifying word, as *brick-mould*, *bullet-mould*.

1389 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 513 [He shall set no new mold] (to finish, after Noon rung). 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1831) 82 All my mouldes & instrumentis to my craft [i.e. of wax-chandler] longyng. c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 341/2 Mould for a belle, or a pottle, effigies. 1485 *Cely Papers* (1900) 77 A mowldle of stone to caste lye in. 1549 *Privy Counsell Acts* (1890) II. 350 Mowldes for fawcon.. mouldes for wket.. mouldes for deynfulverin. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 507 The liquid Ore he dreined into fit moulds prepar'd. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Theocrit's Trav.* III. 43 Moulds for casting of Bullets, or Small-shot. 1762 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Arch.* Paint. (1765) I. ii. 32 B. and Godfrey of Woodstreet, goldsmiths, made the moulds, and cast the images of the King and queen. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 616 The

casts are made of. plaster of Paris, and the wax mould is oiled previously to its being put in. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 809 The moulds in which Bessemer steel ingots are cast are usually of cast iron.

† b. *Of a (or o) mould*: cast in the same mould, of the same shape. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 942 Of mone of amold þre hundred pounds of latoun Schuld he. a. 1450 *Sir Degrev.* 1435 Arcangelus of rede golde, fyftyfayd of a molde.

c. *To break the mould*: fig. to render impossible the repetition of a certain type of creation.

1666 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 141 b. I thinke dame Nature her selfe hath broken the mould. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. 8 And thou all-shaking Thunder, Cracke Natures moulds. 1661 *WRIGHT in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* lix. 8 There is a counsel in heaven, that will dash the mould of all contrary counsels upon the earth. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monadioc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 434 But if the brave old mould is broke, And end in churls the mountain folk. 1869 *Mozley Univ. Serv.* I. 24 The mould in which they were made is broken.

d. *gen.* A modelled surface from which an impression can be taken.

1530 *PALSGR.* 157 A moule, to moule or print a thyng in. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 502 It is a Curiosity to haue Fruits of Diuers Shapes. . . This is . . . performed by Moulding them, when the Fruit is young, with Moulds of Earth, or Wood. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Placemot's Trav.* I. 201 They fill it [a wooden mould] with Coal-dust, and apply it to your Arm, so that they leave upon the same, the Mark of what is cut in the Mould.

e. An arrangement of two or more boards forming a cavity in which concrete or earth is placed in order to be moulded into the desired shape.

c. 1870 R. S. BURN *Guide to Nasbury* 161 Cae must be taken to prevent rain saturating the earth with water, as in this state it will form more mud in the mould. *Ibid.* The difficulty of adjusting the moulds necessary to contain the concrete.

3. *spec. in Cookery.* A hollow utensil of metal or earthenware used to give a shape to puddings, jelly, etc. Also, a pudding, etc., shaped in a mould.

1573 in *Cunningham Revels at Cr.* (1842) 37 Momy by him payde for Mouldes to cast the frutes and fishes in. 1608 *WILLER Hexapla Exod.* 590 Iron moulds and dishes which they baked the bread in. 1747-96 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xiv. 231 Make it into cakes, or just what shape you please with moulds. 1760 *MRS. RAFFALO Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 193 Be careful you keep stirring it till cold, or it will run in lumps when you turn it out of the mould. 18. . . *Novels & Tales fr. Househ. Words* VI. 34 (Hoppe) We had preserved plums to the mould of rice. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 Apr. 8/5 Turn the mixture into a well-buttered border-mould and bake for twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

4. *transf. and fig.* Said of things serving as a matrix or model; esp. in phr. *to be cast in a (certain) mould*: to have a certain form or character.

1557 *CHEKE Let. to Hoby in Courtier* (1561) 2 v. 1f. the mould of our own tung could serue vs to fascion a wood of our own. a. 1569 *KINGESMILL Man's Est.* x. (1580) 64 The Sonne of God was well-pleased to be cast in the mould and simple shape of man. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 22 My wife comes foremost, then the honour'd mould wherein this Trunke was fram'd. 1612 *HIERON (title)* A Helpe unto Deuotion: Containing Certain Moulds or Forms of Prayer, fitted to several occasions. 1689 *SWIFT Ode to Sir W. Temple* xi. Shall I believe a Spirit so diuine was cast in the same Mould with mine? 1738 *WESLEY Ps. LI. vi.* Cast in the Mould of Sin I am. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1836) App. xxix. 24 The shapes of the recent and nearer become a mould for the objects in the distance. 1839-52 *BAILEY Festus* 328 Maid-mother! mould of God. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 369 A father and son, each cast in so truly heroic a mould.

† b. Said of the body with reference to its clothes.

In quot. 1639 after *F. le moule du pourpoint*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 145 New Honors come vpon him Like our strange Garments cleaue not to their mould, But with the aid of vse. 1639 *Du VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 221 Tygris playing at false company saved the mold of his doublet, and left his brother engaged in a fray.

† 5. An object of imitation; a model, a pattern. a. 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 The whole effect of natures plaint, When she had lost the perfit mould, The like to whom she could not paint. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi. Having neither good arte . . . nor yet approved pattern or Mould to imitate and follow. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. i. 161 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme. 1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Rom.* vii. (1622) 249 The man or woman that suffer themselves to be changed into the mould and patterne of the good word of God.

6. A frame or body on or round which a manufactured article is made.

† a. The shaped piece of wood, etc. over which silk or other material is drawn to make a button. † b. The body of an artificial bait. c. The frame on which a sheet of paper, a basket, a hurdle (etc.) is made. † d. In pin-making, a length of wire of the thickness of the pin-stems, round which finer wire was coiled to form the heads.

1655 *WALTON Angler* i. v. (1661) 96 The mould or body of the minnow was cloth, and wrought upon, or over it thus with a needle. 1682 *GREW Acad. Plant.* 86 The Shape of a Button dependeth upon the Mould; the Silk and other Materials wrought upon it, being always conformable thereto. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Moulds used in hatter-making are very simple, consisting ordinarily of a willow or osier turned or bent into an oval, circle, square, or other figure. *Ibid.* Moulds in the manufacture of paper are little frames composed of several brass or iron wires fastened together by another wire still finer. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 311 The wooden moulds of 8 buttons. 1766 *LEADBETTER Roy. Ganger* i. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 There are Moulds to answer each Size of Paper designed to be made and the Bottom of each Mould is of Brass-Wire. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 161/2 The next step is to form the head, which is effected by a piece of wire called the mould, the same size

as that used for the stems. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1464/2 Hand made paper is made by a mold and deckle.

7. A package of leaves of gold-beaters' skin between which gold-leaf is placed for beating.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Mould*, among gold-beaters, a certain number of leaves of velum. . . between which they put the leaves of gold and silver which they beat on the marble with the hammer. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 753/1 A 'mould', composed of about 950 of the finest gold-beaters' skins.

8. *Photo-engraving.* The gelatine which receives the impression from the negative and from which the copper plate is taken; also, the metal plate itself. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 564 This process does not in the least injure the gelatine mould. *Ibid.* The process of printing from the metal mould is conducted in the following manner. 1883 *HARDWICK Photo-Chem.* 358. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 833/1 By means of very heavy pressure. . . the mould was squeezed into soft metal.

II. Imparted form or make; result of moulding. 9. Distinctive nature as indicative of origin; esp. of persons, native constitution or character.

This, the earliest sense in Eng., is perh. orig. derived directly from the primary abstract sense of the OF. word = *L. modulus* prescribed measure; but in later use there is a reference to sense 2 and to *MOULD n.* In expressions like 'of base mould', 'of the purest mould', there may be association with *MOULD sb.*

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 84 (MS. Cott. Nero II. 20 b) þet 3e þe bet icowen ham 3if eni cumeð toward ou, lo her here molder. Uikelares beoð þreo kunnes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 39 þi Sone, if thou of such a molde art mad, now tell me þine thi schrifte. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 282 Of men and wummen also The molde these dayis ys so sore alayde Wyth froward wyl. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1688) 81 They beee of so base a mould, as they can verie well subject themselves to any government. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* I. ad init. Giue me the Merchants of the Indian mynes, That trade in mettall of the purest mould. 1596 *SHAKS. Tani. Shr.* I. i. 60 No mates for you, Vnlesse you were of gentler milder mould. 1613 *PURCIAN Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 Other gods of a lesse mould they call *Canis*. 1647 *CLARENDOU Hist. Reb.* I. § 120 William Earl of Pembroke. . . a nian of another mould and making. 1709 *PENROE Hans Carvel* 2 Hans Carvel. . . Married a lass of London mould. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xix. Their hearts of rugged mould. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* v. Her mind was wholly of a different mould from my own. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 158 He has a character of a finer mould.

10. The form or shape of an animal body, or (less usually) of something inanimate. Now *technical* (among cattle- or stud-breeders); otherwise only *rhetorical*.

15. *Tye the mare* 13 in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 131 A mare of good mold. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 39 She now is turnd to treen mould. 1598 *YONG Diana* 226 They iudged our beaueuties features, and delicate inclinations to differ farre from Shepherdes moulds and dispositions. 1607 *TORRELL Fourf. Beasts* 28 About the mold or bigness of a young Fox of six moneths old. 1711 *STEELE Spec.* No. 17 ¶ I, I am a little unhappy in the Mold of my Face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* I. 124 The sandak of celestial mold. 1813 *SCOTT Robby* I. vi. The buff-coat. Mantles his form's gigantic mould. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner of Chillon* II. There are seven pillars of Goblet mould. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1259 He should select . . . of 2 of the best mares in his possession to breed from, and if he has none possessing youth and beauty of mould [etc.]. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnie* vii. 122 Manly in size, mould and bearing.

b. *concr.* Bodily form, body. Chiefly *poet.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 458 This Beautifull moule when I behelde to be ended with chastitie. . . and all other good gifts. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 42 For nothing might abash the vellein bold, Ne mortal steale emperce his miscreated mould. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* I. 48 As now your own, our beings were of old, And once inclos'd in Woman's beauteous mould. 1815 *WORSW. Ladsania* 16 Whom could she behold? . . . His vital presence? his corporeal mould? 1865 *SWINNS Astarte* 60 [The boar] trampled, springing sideways from the tusk, Too tardy a moving mould of heavy strength, Anceus.

† 11. The form or structural type or model of a building or a ship. *Obs.*

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 32 Now, may you, of any Mould, or Modell of a Ship, make one, of the same Mould. . . bigger or lesser. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* II. ii. 141/1 In *Hollis-shed*, Howbeit the mould of the quire [of the cathedral church] was not statelie ynough. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 315 All these ships Q. Eliz^a hadli either wholly built upon the stockes or newly reedified upon the olde moaldes. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* lxvii. Of ships which by their mould bring new supplies And in their colours Belgian lions bear. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 106 A Vessel . . . of such a Mould as to draw little Water.

† 12. Style, fashion, mode. *Obs.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* in. xiii. 664 The best . . . lives. . . are . . . those which . . . are ranged to the common mould and humane model. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* I. 14 All Nations doe start at Novelities, and are indecde maried to their owne Moulds. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Unusurp Powers* 5 A party . . . shall rise up. . . and set up a new mould of government. 1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 70 The houses of the new mould in London, are just after their fashion.

13. That which is moulded or fashioned. *rare.*

1655 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 576 A triple-mounted row of Pillars laid On Wheels. . . Brass, Iron, Storie mould. 1814 *CARV Dante, Paradise* v. 33 When nature gave it [sc. the soul] to inform her mold. 1833 *TENNISON Two Voices* 28 Think you this mould of hopes and fears Could find no statelier than his peers In yonder hundred million spheres?

† b. Plastic material. *Obs. rare.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 All mienes expectation is, that hauyng so apte a moule to worke vpon, you shall . . . frame his youth with vertuous preceptes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 708 When at his Word the formless Mass, This worlds material mould, came to a heap.

14. *Arch.* A moulding or group of mouldings belonging to a particular member of a building. (See also *HOOD-MOULD*.)

1480 *BORONER Itin.* 268 The west dore frettyd yn the hede with grete genese and small and fylled wyth entayle with a double moule costely don and wrought. 1501 [see *BROACH* sb. 6]. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* I. 134 A mould is also the entire group or set of mouldings with which any architectural member is furnished, as *arch-mould*, *jamb-mould*, &c.

15. *Geol.* An impression made in earth by the convex side of a fossil shell; sometimes misused for *CAST sb.* 30 b.

'Mould' and 'cast' are termed in Fr. respectively *moule externe* and *moule interne*.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 375/2 They [sc. the roach beds] are full of cavities formed by the moulds of shells. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 286 Specimens frequently occur in which the outer shell layer is preserved, whilst the inner is wanting, and the mould ('birostrites') remains loose in the centre. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 448/2 Sometimes the whole organism is dissolved and carried off by water percolating the rock, and its former presence is indicated by the mould of its outer surface and the cast of its inner in the rocky matrix.

16. Short for *mould-candle* (see 17)

1812 *BYRON Walte* iv. Note. Best moulds (four to the pound). 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* II. She is a greasy subject, and would have burned like a short mould. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 449 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce, namely, dips and moulds.

III. 17. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mould-carver*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-turner*; often = made or cast in a mould, as *mould cigar*, *shot*, *ware*, *work*; *mould candle*, a candle made in a mould (as distinguished from a dip-candle); *mould-loft* *Shipbuilding*, a room on the floor of which the plans of the ship are drawn at full size; † *mould-man*, a moulder; *mould-room*, = *mould-loft*; † *mould-stone*, stone used for moulded work.

1711 *Act 10 Anne* c. 19 § 109 If such Making or Course is intended to be of 'Mould Candles. 1876 *MISS BRADDON F. Haggard's Dan.* I. 59 Sally came in presently with a pair of mould candles. 1873 *SRON Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 431/1 The 'mould carver makes his mould look. . . directly the reverse of what he wishes the ornament to appear. 1856 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/5 To make 'mould cigars. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 77 The Platform fitted for such a Design is call'd a 'Mould-loft. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 683/1 The first process is to develop, or 'lay off', on the mould-loft floor, certain full-size working sections of the required ship. 1780 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 1477 If any engraver, paper-maker, 'mould-maker or printer, can give information of the . . . making any mould or paper. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 The mould-maker receives the model, and forms from it the requisite moulds. 1849 *NOAO Electricity* (ed. 3) 230 'Mould-making, soldering, and gilding. 1576 in *Cunningham Revels at Cr.* (1842) 110 The 'Mouldeman for a houndes head moulded for a Cenotaf ij. 1791 *SNEATON Edystone Lighthouse* § 157 The work-yard, 'mould-room, &c. 1675 *WOLDRIDGE Syst. Agric.* 241, I shall . . . here set down the true Process of making of it [sc. shot], of what size you please under 'Mould-shot. 1832 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 34, I . . . blew both barrels into them with mould shot. 1753 *Ely Roll* in R. WILLIS *Arch. Noumea*. *Mid. Ages* (1844) 50, 17 ce 'mouldstones pro fenestris ecclesie parochialis. 1777 *Birmingham Directory* 8 Brooks, William, 'Mould-turner. 1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 91 Presse-ware or 'Mould-ware, is any thing that can be made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth. . . by presse and mould. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 502 The Fruit . . . would . . . fill the Concaue, and so be turned into the Shape desired; As it is in 'Mould-works of Liquid Things.

Mould (mōld), sb.² Also 5 mowld, 8- (now U.S.) mold. [Perh. developed from *MOULD a.* used in contexts in which it was not clear whether it was a sb. or an adj.; or perh. an altered form of *Moul sb.*, due to association with *MOULD sb.*] A woolly or furry growth (consisting of minute fungi) which forms on vegetable and animal substances that lie for some time in moist warm air. As a disease of the hop plant = *FEN sb.* 2

Also *Bot.*, any one of the species of fungi (constituting the order *Mucorini*) of which this growth consists. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 658/6 *Hic mucor*, mowld. 1626 *BACON Nat. Hist.* § 339 All Moulds are Inceptions of Putrefaction; As the Moulds of Pyes and Flesh. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bers* (1725) I. 361 A man that hates cheese must call me fool for loving blue mold. 1731, etc. [see *FEN sb.* 2]. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Interf.* 51 note, Too much moisture subjects the [hop-] plants to the mould. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xiii. Mould and mould began to lurk in closets. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 596/1 Moulds and Moulds are very nearly allied. 1874 H. V. CARRINGTON *Arcetoma* 10 The red mould (*Chionoph.*). 1877 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 31 One of the commonest Moulds, the *Penicillium glaucum*, which is familiar to every one from its forming sage-green crusts upon bread, jam, old boots, &c.

b. *fig.*

1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* I. ii. Wks. 1753 V. 200 A hermit who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 32 Their researches into the mould of libraries. 1829 *D'Israeli Let.* 28 Jan. in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 40 Letters. . . having . . . escaped the fury of cooks. . . the mould of time [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* ii. I was getting on, not lying the stagnant prey of mould and rust.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1800 *COLERIDGE Picalom.* i. iv. Mould-rotted papers. 1874 H. V. CARTER *Myceloma* 35 nat. The infecting Filula and Mould-spore. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 95 The mould-diseases are conditional upon the above-mentioned mould-fungi. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/2 A certain species of mould-plant which he calls *Mycoderma aceti*.

Mould, sh.⁵ In 6 mold. A corrupted form of **Mole sh.¹** Cf. **IRON-MOULD.**

1596 SPENNER *P. Q.* vi. xii. 7 Upon the little breast, like cristall bright, She mote perceive a litle purple mold.

Mould (mōld), a. (orig. ppl.) Obs. exc. dial. (see E.D.D.) Forms: 4 mowled, 4-6 mowled, mowled, (5 -id, -yd, Sc. -it), 6 moulde, 6-mould. [*f. MOUL v.¹ + -ED.*] Mouldy. Also fig. 13. *Metz. Hom.* in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 288 For stunch pe hermite his neose beld pat of bat mowled flesch he feled. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5570 pe ruste of bat mowled mowle. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 16 Myn herte is al so mowled as myne heres. c. 1430 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1903) 213 þi drinkis þat sowren, & þi mowlid mete. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* ix. 12 This oure bred. was new. but now lo, it is harde & mowlede. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 49 They keepe their butter and cheese till it be mustie and mowled.

Mould (mōld), v.¹ Also mold. [*f. MOULD sb.¹*]

† 1. *trans.* To bury. Obs.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 294, I hequeith. .my bonys to be mowld wīn the sanctuery of Wyne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218/47 To mowld, inhumare.

2. To cover (plants) with mould; to earth up.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 429 The Olive trees. .need neither the hooke to be pruned, nor the rake and harrow to be mowled. 1649 BLITHE *Eug. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 126 In setting of it be careful of Moulding it plentifully with the best Mould you can get. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 9 Mar. an. 1775 Digging the trench, putting in the plants, and moulding them with finely tilled soil. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 38 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.* Husb. III, If. the potato-plants have been well hoed and moulded up.

† 3. To mould away: to moulder, crumble away. 1545 BIRKBELOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 It [sc. this Sacrament] hath a begynnynge, and maye perishe and mowle away. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rec. Trag.* ii. c. 3, For his white father do's, but mowle away. 1633 J. CLARKE *Two-fold Praxis* 28 It is a strange sight to see the haire of the heads. .mold away, and the gristle of the nose consume.

Mould (mōld), v.² Forms: see **MOULD sb.³** [*f. MOULD sb.³*]

1. *trans.* To mix or knead (dough, bread); now used technically in the baking trade for: To shape into loaves (see quot. 1841).

14. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 633/4 Pistrio*, to moolde or bake. 1530 *Pilgr. Lysf. Mankode* l. lxvii. (1869) 44 She wolde it [sc. bread] were so wysliche moolded. . . that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1 He can better eate a lofe than mowle it. 1542 BOONER *Dietary* xi. (1870) 262 Bready. . . must be well mulydy; it must be thorow bake. 1576 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* l. (1886) 10. Here are. . . troughe to layleuen in, and there is a fayre tale to mowld upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 85/2 Mould it [sc. the dough] into Loaves or Roules. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 38 The operation of moulding the dough, consists in cutting the masses of weighed dough, each into two equal parts. They are then kneaded either round or long, and one placed in a hollow made in the other; and the union is completed by a turn of the knuckles on the centre of the upper piece.

Fig. 1692 DRYDEN *Clothes* ii. ii. 21 When the Gods moulded up the Paste of Man, Some of their Dough was left upon their hands, For want of Souls.

† 2. To mix (ingredients) to form a paste. Obs.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* l. 35 Take powder of Gyngere & Canelle, & wryng it, & molve it to gederys in þin hondys. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 1003/1 (They) caused bran and meale to be mowled vp in cloth, for otherwise it would not sticke together. 1604 E. G. (HINSTRON) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 393 They did mould it with honic, making an idoll of that paste. 1645-54 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 125 Certain women. . . who mold the mud using nothing else to it but their hands.

† b. *fig.* To mix up or blend (with). Obs.

1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 53 A Faction. . . which, under the name of Puritan, began to grow popular, by moulding up their new Scheme of Religion with republican principles in Government. 1855 MANNING *Lat. Chr.* vii. i. (1864) IV. 25 In Dunstan were moulded together the asceticism almost of an Eastern anchorite. . . with some of the industry and accomplishment of a Benedictine. *Ibid.* viii. viii. V. 32 Henry in those character impetuosity was strangely moulded up with irresolution.

3. To produce or create (a material object) in a certain form; to shape as a sculptor or modeller; to fashion, form, model. Chiefly poet.

c. 1475 *Cuth. Angl.* 246/2 (MS. Addit.) To mowlede (1483) moulde, conformare. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* iii. ii. 211 Two lously berries moulded on one stalk. 1608 *Per. in* (Gower) 11 Hymen hath brought the Bride to bed, Where by the losse of Inaydenhead, A Babe is moulded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 744 Did I request thee, Maker, from my Clay To mould me Man. 1735 *Pope Odes* iv. 773 From the bleak pole the fleecy snow, Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow. 1766 GOSWAM *Vic. IV.* xviii. The change which I saw in her countenance struck me. . . The hand of death seemed to have moulded every feature to alarm me. a 1822 SUTCLIFF *Triumph Life* 532 Obscure clouds, moulded by the casual air. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 406 Seeing you so fair, and moulded like a god.

† b. *absol.* To make a model. Obs.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb. Monsieur Saracin, who was moulding for an image of a Madonna to be cast in gold.

4. To shape (fluid or plastic matter) in or as in a mould; to press or cast into a particular form.

1573-4 in Cunningham *Recs. at Cr.* (1842) 55 For the Moulds and for Moulding the frutes made of the stufaforsale. a 1676 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 65 He fortheth and mouldeth Metal. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* *Irel.* iv. 184 No Metall, when. . . cast in a Mould, can ever. . . represent the Concavity of that Mould with greater Exactness than these Flint and other Minerals do the Concavities of the Shells wherein they were thus moulded. 1716 GAY

Trivia ii. 329 In harden'd orbs the school-boy moulds the snow. 1857 MILLER *Eleut. Chem.* (1862) III. 272 The fat. . . finally is melted and moulded into candles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 414 The extraordinary practice of moulding the form of the head was also common to several of the Indian tribes. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The butter is then salted. . . moulded and printed.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To create, produce, or form out of certain elements or material, or upon a certain pattern; also, to plan, design. Also with *up*.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 444 They say best men are moulded out of faults. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 199 A. . . plot, moulded in the depths of satanically contrivances. a 1667 COWLEY *Miscell.* Wit ix, But Love that moulds One Man up out of Two, Makes me forget and injure you. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Examiner* No. 5 P. 3 There is great art in moulding a question. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 333 Judges in such cases must mould and frame such estates as are agreeable to the plain intention of the legislature. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* l. xi. On that fuller knowledge he hoped to mould a statement. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 15/12 A lovely brilliant girl, moulded on Di Vernon.

† b. To mould up: to go to form. Obs.

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Earthly drud makes all things, makes the man, Moulds me up with honour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 27 All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is.

6. To bring into or reduce to a particular shape or form; to shape or model the character or style of. Const. *into, to*. † Also with *up*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. xxii. § 15 It will follow that hee shall Mould himselfe into al vertue at once. 1622 CALLUS *Stat. Severi* (1647) 47 The Estate. . . shall be melted and newly moulded by this Condition. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 109 God mouldeth some for a School-masters life. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iii. 142 They are the perfect Good when they are moulded up into one Form. 1731 WATTS *Improv. Mind* l. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 282 Fathellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were moulded into the form of some. . . fable. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 428 In which case the Court assumed greater latitude of moulding the will according to the intention of the testator. 1859 MAX MÜLLEN *Chips* (1880) III. iv. 87 His character was chiefly moulded by his intercourse with men. 1857 WILLIOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 50 Buffon has told us how patiently he moulded his loose sentences into symmetry. 1868 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1870) 35 If we could mould the fates to our own will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 419 Logic was beginning to mould human thought.

7. *intr.* and *refl.* (now rare). To assume a certain form; to become shaped; to shape itself (*into*).

1614 DEKKER *If it be not Good B.* 4, Blest raigne! The Golden world is molding new againe. 1768 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* II. 291 When growing and moulding in the womb, what were we better than a worm? 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream* 86 The silk star-broider'd coverlid Unto her limbs itself doth mould Languidly ever. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 315 When the Norman man-at-arms had begun to mould into the English country gentleman. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* vi. (1894) 140 The Jungfrau seems gradually to mould itself out of darkness.

8. *trans.* Shipbuilding. To give a particular mould to (a vessel) (?Obs.); to shape (timbers) with moulds. (See **MOULD sb.³** 11 and 1 b.)

1570-6 LAMUARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1820) 311 No shipping any where else. . . to be founde either more artificially moulded under the water or more gorgeously decked above. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 The moulds being thus prepared, we shall apply them to mould timber 7. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 265 You then mark the number of the frame to which the floor belongs, and proceed to mould the two first futtocks.

9. To take a cast of. ?Obs.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 213 You must never mould any Diamond in Sand or Cattle-horn. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. K k 6 h, How to mould the Face without much trouble to a person. *Ibid.*, To mould off the Face of a person in Wax.

10. Of clothes: To fit close to (the figure).

[After F. mouler.]

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 214/2 The cut and fit are perfect, the jersey moulding the figure like a glove.

Mould (mōld), v.³ Also mold. [*f. MOULD sb.⁴*, or *f. MOUL v.* by addition of excrement *d.*]

1. *trans.* † a. To allow to become mouldy. Obs.

b. To cause to contract mould: see also **MOULDER v.²**

c. 1460-70 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 212 pou lettest poore men go bare, thy drynkis soweren, þou mowledest metis (en. þi mowlid niete) where-with the febul might wele fare. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. ii. 29 Like hoarding huswies that doe mold their food, And keepe from others, what doth them no good. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 37 Sloth moulding some, anxiety consuming others. 1764 *Muscul. Kunst.* III. ii. 4 This manure. . . is also much less inclined to mould and burn the seed.

2. *intr.* To become mouldy or covered with mould. 1530 PALSGR. 614/2 It is tyme to eate this breed, for it begynneth to mowlede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 There be some Houses wherein. . . Baked Meats will mould, more than in others. 1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 155 Unless the Seed be kept dry, 'tis apt to mould. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* 132 If the drying be too slow, especially in damp weather, the leather is apt to mould.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things that lie unused.

a 1547 SURREY *Eccles.* ii. 79 And wretched herts have they that fer their treasures mold. 1590 SPENNER *P. Q.* ii. 41 The man that moulds in ydle cell. 1611 BLUNT *Transl. Pref.* § 6 The Grecians. . . were not wont to suffer books of woth to lye moulding in Kings Libraries. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 18 May, He carries with him two or three good resolutions; I hope they will not mould upon the road.

Mould, obs. form of MOLE sb.² and sb.³

Mouldable (mōldəbəl), a. Also (now U.S.) moldable. [*f. MOULD v.² + -ABLE.*] Capable of being moulded (*into*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of Impressible and Not Impressible. . . Mouldable, and Not Mouldable, Scissible, and Not Scissible. 1753 tr. *Genral's School of Max* 15 The heart of a child is like soft wax, Mouldable into every form. 1883 *Chr. Comm.* 22 Nov. 137/3 These very women. . . are the most mouldable creatures possible. 1824 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 124 When the mind of the parent was in a pliant and moldable condition.

Hence **Mouldableness, Mouldability**, the quality or condition of being mouldable.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Laws in Spir.* IV. ix. (1834) 320 The other quality we are to look for in the soul is mouldableness, plasticity. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mouldability, mouldability*, capability of being moulded.

Mould-board (mōldbōrd). Forms: a. 6 moldbo(o)rde, 7 mouldbord, 8-mold-, mould-board; B. 4 molebord, 6 moulebord, 7 molebord. [*f. MOULD sb.¹ + BOARD sb.* Cf. *Dn. mold-bord*, and next word.] The board or metal plate in a plough, which turns over the furrow-slice. Also attrib., as *mould-boarded*.

c. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 62 Item. . . Willemo Fare-child xij le moldboordes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/1 The parts of a Plow. . . The Mould Board. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 209 The curved mold-board, by turning the earth of the furrow suddenly by the fore part of it, meets with more resistance than the common mold board. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 5 Giving. . . to the mould-board that kind of hollowed-out and twisted form which. . . tends to lessen friction. *Ibid.* Plate ix, The mould-board hooks. 1902 LUBBOCK (Ld. ABERDEEN) *Scenery Eng.* 475 The ridge of soil raised by the mould-board of the plough.

† b. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 618 It pro ix molebordbroches, liis. xd. 1583 *Wills & Inv.* A. C. (Surtees) II. 80 A hundred heads and shares, molebords [printed] motebords, spades. 1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cite of God* (1600) 542 The plough may not lack other instruments, e.g. the culter. . . the mole-board [etc.].

Mould-board ². [*f. MOULD sb.³ or MOULD v.²*]

1. *Founding.* = **MOULDING-BOARD** 3.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. One of the boards forming a 'mould' for concrete: see **MOULD sb.³** 2 e.

1881 F. YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1231 These mould-boards should be of good pine wood, not less than 1 in. in thickness.

† **Mouldbred. Obs.** Forms: 4 mold(e), mulde-, 5 mule-, 9 mool-. [*f. MOULD sb.¹ + BRED.* Cf. OHG. *moldbret*, *Dn. moldbrēl*.]

= **MOULD-BOARD** 1. *Mouldbred clout*: see **CLOUT sb.¹** 2.

1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 205, i elitta pro molde-bred. 1348 *Tarrow Rolls* (Surtees) 53, i mold-brede-clout. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xlv.* (Tufnell) 131 þe payrl his land cleyst to, þe muldebred quhen he suld myk. 1465 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. ccxcix, iij plowhands, iij mulebred cloutis. 1824 MAC-TAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* 460 Another article belonging to the ploughman's business, such as the mool-bred.

Moulded (mōldəd), *ppl. a.* Also (now U.S.) molded. [*f. MOULD v.² + -ED.*]

1. Shaped or cast in a mould; made according to a mould; cut or shaped to a mould.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Column*, Moulded Column is that made by impastation, of gravel and flints of divers colours, which are bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard, and receives a polish like marble. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-hs* 385, to boxes, containing moulded candles. 1853 *Une Diet. Arts* II. 366 The preparation or marking of the paper. . . is done by means of a moulded piece of wood. 1854 ROSAMOND & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 97 The moulded charcoal being more dense than that made by the old plan. 1874 GOSWAM *Roy. Bk. Pastry*, etc. 193 Moulded cakes for enticements.

b. *Shipbuilding* (See **MOULD sb.³** 1 b and 2 v.² 8.)

Moulded breadth, width: the greatest breadth of a vessel. 1773 *Life N. Bivalve* 99 She. . . was as complete a moulded Vessel as ever came out of a Dock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 405/1 The length of the keel being 29 feet, and breadth moulded nine feet. c. 1850 *Kudim. Ariz.* (Weale) 134 *Moulded*, cut to the mould. Also the size or bigness of the timbers that way the mould is laid. 1867 *Swire's Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Moulded breadth*. 1887 *Full Mall G.* 19 Aug. 8/2 The vessel. . . was 44 ft. in moulded width of beam.

2. *Arch.* Consisting of a moulding or mouldings; ornamented with mouldings.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiii. 473 A Four Square Steelpile, each corner Supported with a Buttice, the Top set off with Moulded Battlements. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 316 Moulded-work is that which is formed into various forms on the edges, as cornices, architraves, &c. 1843 C. BARRY in *and Rep. Comm. Fine Arts* 7 That such of the ceilings as are flat should be formed into compartments by moulded ribs. 1878 SIEG. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 157 Another great characteristic of English architecture is the moulded (unfiliated) capital.

Moulded (mōldəd), *ppl. a.* 2 [*f. MOULD v.³ or sb.⁴ + -ED.*] Mouldy.

a 1554 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 57 Many hid yn Pottes so hold and mulld that when y^e was strongly to wchid y^e went almost to mowlder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 644 Verie cour- & hoarie, moulded [1633 mouldy] bread. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 181 Not having had one rotten or moulded piece this year.

† **Moulden, ppl. a. Obs.** [*str. pa. ppl. of MOULD v.³*] Mouldy.

1533 *Mont. Debell. Salem Pref.*, Wks. 930/1 He spake bo of moulden breade.

Moulder (mōldərd), *sb.¹* Also (now U.S.) molder. [*f. MOULD v.² + -ER.*]

1. One who 'moulds' dough or bread.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 342/1 Mouldare of paste (K., P. mouldare of bread), *pistaria*. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 809/11 *Hic panificator*, a moulder. 1837 Sir R. Phillips in Whitlock, etc. *Bl. Trades* (1842) 19 The dough... is handed over to a second workman, who slices it with a large knife for the bakers, of whom there are five. The first, or the moulder, forms the biscuits two at a time; the second (etc.). 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., To Bakers.—Wanted, a respectable young man. Good moulder.

2. a. One who is employed in making moulds for casting. b. One who moulds clay into bricks. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xli. 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, & the Ironsmyth the hammerman. 1599 T. M(ou)fer) *Silkwormes* 24 Eu'n as a lump of rude and shapeless clay into the mould a Moulder cunning brings. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Present St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 15) 225 There belong also to the Mint many officers and others, as melters, smiths... blanchers, moulders. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 23 Between five in the morning and eight at night, a good moulder will produce five thousand bricks. 1883 T. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Pract.* 27 Moulders frequently entertain the idea that the heavier the casting, the harder should be the surface of the mould.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1736 BERNSELEY *Disc. Wks.* 1871 III. 424 Reformers, and new moulders of the constitution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iii. 1. 102 In the primitive legend Prometheus is not the Creator or Moulder of man. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 142 Wonderful moulders of geography they (beavers) are. 4. An instrument for moulding; a mould. ? Obs. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 96 A Mould or Moulder is an artificial instrument which mouldeth... the tempered earth. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 60 Better and holier ones than my self, such as stand with their moulders ready to catch any good speech! 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 593 The hill-side shall still ring with my song—the metal be fashioned in my moulder.

† Moulder, sb. 2. Obs. [? f. MOULD sb. 1 by association with MOULDER v.] Mould; clay; dust. a 1552 [see MOULDER sb. 1]. 1592 NASHB *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 37 b, Men, ... that are chained to such heave earthe moulder.

Moulder (mōul'də), sb. 3. rare. [? f. MOULD sb. 1 by association with MOULDER v.] Mould.

1817 I. BLACKBURN *Sci. Ship-building* 145 Without almost constant fires, furniture, linen, silks, &c. &c. will be continually damaging, from moulder, rust, and mildew.

Moulder (mōul'də), v. Also 6 (9 dial.) mulder, (7 moulder, 8 muller, 9 dial. mooler), 6—(now U.S.) molder. [? f. MOULD sb. 1 + -ER; but cf. Norw. dial. *muldra* to crumble (trans. and refl.), G. *multern* to rot, grow mouldy. See also MOULDER v. 2]

1. *intr.* To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away; to crumble. Also with *away*, *down*. 1531 ELVOT *Gouverneur* iii. xix. (1880) II. 346 It ought to be well considered that the cement... be firme... For if it be broke, and will moulder a way with every shovle of raine, the buyldinge may nat contynue. 1505 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 445 God... caused the Sacrament to mouler into ashes in his hands. 1579 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon* Tim. 414/1 A thing moulded for verie age. 1616 W. FORDE *Sermon* 22 Thy house will shortly fall and moulder. a 1674 CLARENDO *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 171 Sand, that, assoon as you come to rest upon it, molders away to nothing. 1700 PNIOR *Carmen Seculare* 459 When statues moulder, and when arches fall. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* x. 1. 268 The ancient walls were suffered to moulder away. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 40 Exposure to their causes this limestone to moulder down. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kelhana* xvi. xi. The robes of royalty which once they wore Long since had moulder'd off and left them bare. 1851 BONRO *Lavengro* xciv. Both goodly George and his devoted servant will be mouldering in their tombs. 1879 RUSKIN *Arrius of Chace* (1880) I. 256 Those tracteries should be... left in reverence until they moulder away.

b. *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvii. Wks. 1851 III. 511 As to those offered concessions, they moulder into nothing. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 162 This Western empire was forsaken, which after moulder'd into an ignoble exarchate. a 1688 Sir J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Aff.* (1848) 161 The use of Weapon-shavings is very ancient with us, and were founded (etc.)... and then they mouldered away. 1758 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 110 O, how my friendships have moulder'd! 1847 TESSON *Princess Frol.* 180 Never man, I think, So moulder'd in a sinicure as he.

2. *transf.* To be diminished in number; to dwindle. Said chiefly of armies. Also with *away*. Now rare or Obs.

a 1674 CLARENDO *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 73 If he had sat still the other great army would have moulder'd to nothing. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 5 The other [preacher] finding his Congregation moulder'ing every Sunday. 1769 JAMES Lett. i. (1770) 13 A gallant army... moulder'ing away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities. 1823 LANGRISH *Hist. Eng.* (1827) III. ii. 127 (Funk) The Christian army... was moulder'ing away with disease on the sultry coast of Mauritania.

3. *trans.* To cause to crumble, fall to pieces, or decay. Also with *away*, *down*. Now rare or dial. 1649 BATHES *Eng. Inprogr. Impr.* vi. 34 And so cut the Tube, that the Sward may have all the Winters frost to wroxe, and moulder it. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 12 Sharp and corroding Rheums had so early moulder'd those Rocks and hardest parts of his Fabrick (viz. his teeth). 1752 SCOTLAND *Glory* iii. (1786) 55 Those who once built Zion's walls are moulder'ing them to rubbish. 1807 WOROSW. *Let. to Lady Beaumont* 21 May, Long after we... are moulder'ed in our graves. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 596 A sudden frost... moulder'd down still more of the earth from both sides. 1892 *Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. *Mooler*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. iii. 210 To be moulder'd and crushed to death, vnder the Chariots wheels. a 1631 VOL. VI.

DONNE *Sermon* ix. (1640) 88 How many men have we seen Molder and crumble away great Estates. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *Cress of Delwyn* II. 101 A Man who moulders away his Understanding. 1826 E. IRVING *Spir. Econ. Scott.* Writ. 1865 III. 475 The causes which have... moulder'd the excellency of our spiritual and moral institutions.

Moulder'd (mōul'dəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Turned to dust; crumbled; decayed.

1615 BRATHWAT *Straphad* (1878) 15 All the misers-Mammons mouldred-pelfe. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 27 That the Souls of our Worthies were come from Heaven, and the Dust of their moulder'd Bodies from their Graves. 1794 COLERIDGE *Melancholy* 1 Stretch'd on a moulder'd Abbey's broadest wall. 1807 WOROSW. *White Doe* vii. 79 A moulder'd tree, A self-surviving leafless oak. 1855 BROWNING *How it Strikes a Contemp.* 19 Some house Intact yet with its moulder'd Moorish work. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 122 Moulder'd wood from the trunk of a decaying tree.

Mould'ering, vbl. sb. Also 6 muldring, 7-8 mouldring. [-ING 1.] The action of MOULDER v.

1562 TURNER *Herbat* ii. 28 b, The Larche tree... is not hurt wth rotting or mouldring. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 337 The Mouldring of Earth in Frosts and Sunne. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. 1. 3 Their cannon... useless by the mouldring of their carriages. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvi, Thy deepest lays are dumb before the mouldering of a yew.

Mould'ring, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That moulders.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 133 Under this upper Clay lies a mouldring washy Clay. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 ¶ 5 A few crumbling Bones, and a little mouldring Heap of Earth. 1715 POPE *Eg. Addison* 11 Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age. 1824 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 166 The mouldering earth falling from this second spade is cleared out by a corresponding shovel. 1847 DISRAELI *Taucre* vi. 16, We shall... sweep away the mouldering remnants of the Tataric system.

Mould'ry (mōul'drī), a. rare or dial. [f. MOULDER v. + -Y.] Crumbly, friable.

1600 SPURLET *Country Farm* iii. xxxiii. 492 The walnut tree... especially delighteth in a fat mould'ry, light... ground. 1632 J. HAYWARD *in Biomet. Evomea* 184 A hollow vault of a soft mould'ry stone. 1846 WORCESTER (cites London). 1805 E. ANGLIN *Gloss. Muldry*, said of earth greatly affected by the frost, finely pulverised.

Mould'ry (mōul'drī), adv. rare. [f. MOULDRY a. + -LY 2.] In a mouldy condition.

1869 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 413 This mouldy old roosting-place comes out mould'ry as to let of course.

Mouldiness (mōul'dīnēs), [f. MOULDRY a. + -NESS.] The condition of being mouldy; often *concr.* mouldy growth, mould. Also *fig.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxiv. (1877) i. 359 A few ancient rolls of parchment... defaced with mouldiness, and rotten for age. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 14 Circumstances make things grow young again, they cure them of the musty scent, and the mouldiness of Too often. 1742 H. BAKER *Miscell.* ii. lii. 305 Those exceedingly small Plants, invisible to the naked Eye, which compose what we call Mouldiness. 1880 MISS BRADSHAW *Just as I am* x, A kind of pallid mouldiness pervaded everything.

Moulding, vbl. sb. 1 [f. MOULD v. 1 + -ING 1.] The application of soil to the stems and roots of plants; earthing-up.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (ed. 9) 13 Dress your Sweet-herb Beds... with a new Moulding every second Year. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 The Moulding should take place in the early part of August. 1899 1916 Cent. June 876 The potatoes want moulding up.

Moulding, vbl. sb. 2 [f. MOULD v. 2 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of MOULD v. 2; in various senses.

1327 [see MOULDING-BOARD 1]. 1389 in RILEY *Mem. London* (1868) 513 [That no one in the said trade shall make any manner of]molding,turning,fillyng,garmenting[by night]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 342/1 Mouldyng of paste, *pistura*, *dacumen*. c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 116 Whether it were for the building of a house, the moulding of a ship... or [etc.]. 1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho.* 49 The Art of molding and casting. 1608 WILLET *Ulexapia Eccl.* 590 In the moulding, kneading and baking. a 1652 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. iii, For there was never man without our molding, Without our stampe upon him. 1876 EUCYCL. *Brit. IV.* 283/2 (Brick), The temporary product... then passed through the pug-mill, after which it is generally ready for moulding. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Ron. Rignurole* 82 The moulding I have given to your chacter.

c. Bodily form; = MOULD sb. 3 to b. rare.

1814 SCOTT *Let. of Isles* i. xxx, Wanderers of a moulding stark, And bearing martial mien.

2. *concr.* A moulded object.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Moulding, any thing cast in a mould, or that seems to have been so, though in reality it were cut with a chisel, or the ax. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Frml.* VII. 602 In this state the piece of iron is technically called a 'moulding', and is completed in a tin-plate mill. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 593 Below 212° it [sic. gutta percha] becomes so soft that it may be moulded like wax... it will copy the finest lines with fidelity; beautiful mouldings... are thus made with great facility.

3. *spec. a. Archit.* An ornamental variety of contour given to members or subordinate parts of a building, such as cornices, capitals, jambs. † Also *concr.*, moulded work or ornamentation.

1643 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec., A stately pedestal... compos'd of various sorts of polish'd marble and rich mouldings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 394 An O.G. moulding for the Cornice. 1756 BURKE *Said* b. vii. A much worse proportion'd room with elegant mouldings and fine festoons. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, The doorways and the two windows were richly decorated with innumerable mouldings.

b. Carpentry, etc. A similar variety of outline in ornamental woodwork, effected either by means of carving or by the application of raised pieces

following a definite outline or pattern; hence, woodwork shaped and prepared for application in this way. Also applied to the ornamental parts of a gun; or other metal-work.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 169 Moldings are stuck upon the edges of stuff to Ornament it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, If a cannon was without cascabel, tumilion, and mouldings, it would exactly resemble the frustrum of a cone. *Ibid.*, *Mistrip frame*, The string, with the moulding under the gun-wale. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Mouldings, of a gun or mortar, are all the eminent parts, as squares or rounds, which serve for ornaments. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 611 The finished leaves of gold... are then cut to one size, by a sharp-edge square moulding of cane, glued on a flat board. 1845 F. BARLOW in *Eucycl. Metrop.* VIII. 677/1 The ornamental bendings and mouldings, seen in many plated articles. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 220 A plain rectangular [notice]board is the best; a simple moulding round the edge will do no harm. 1876 EUCYCL. *Brit. V.* 170/1 Fashion in picture frames... fluctuates greatly. Mouldings of the prevailing sizes and patterns are... manufactured in special factories. 1902 *How to make Things* 48/1 The edges of sides and bottom are concealed by the gluing on of strips of moulding.

4. *attrib.*, as moulding basket, -box, dimension, -edge, -loft (= mould-loft), -mill, -plan, -plane, -sand, -table, -trough, -wire, -work.

(For various others see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and Lockwood *Gloss. Mech. Engin.* 1883.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 142 The dough is then drawn off into pans or 'moulding baskets, and baked in the usual way. 1837 *Land. Frml. of Arts* IX. 26 The clay is introduced into the 'moulding boxes from the hopper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Moulding dimension, in ship-building, implies the depth or thickness of any piece of timber. 1830 HENDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 26 The sirmarks are sawn in on the 'moulding-edge. *Ibid.* 245 The platform or 'moulding-loft being prepared, make a proper set of battens for describing the curve-lines on the floor. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Moulding-mill, a saw-mill or shaping mill for timber. 1830 HENDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 176 Directions for drawing the 'moulding plans... of merchant vessels. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joiners, called 'Molding-plains; as, the Round, the Hollow, the Oggee, &c. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frml.* III. 33/1 Where the operations are conducted with a black material, namely, the 'moulding sand. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 315/2 Sable, a Molding Board or 'Moulding Table, Argent; in chief a Dough knife, proper. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 'Molding trowels. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 271/2 Tobacco Pipe makers Tooles... A 'Moulding Wye; it is to make an hole all though the length of the shank. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 48 This Cornice seems to be big... but it is the 'Molding work that makes it appear larger.

Moulding, vbl. sb. 3 [f. MOULD v. 3 + -ING 1.] 1. The process of becoming mouldy.

1530 PALSGR. 640/1, I keep breed from moldyng and drinke from sowryng. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 82 This juyce... may long be preserved from moulding. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 56 The staking and binding it up to a pyramidal Form... heats the inward Branches, and occasions their Moulding. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 98/1 Where paste is to be kept for a long time, various ingredients may be added, to prevent souring and moulding.

† 2. *concr.* Mould, mouldy growth. Obs.

c 1610 BOOLEY in *Reliq. B.* (1703) 111 He should... with clean Cloths strike away the Dust and moulding of the Books. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 55 Green molding, which breaks through the whitened walls. 1670 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) ii. 257 The bookes... will contract moulding.

3. (See quot.)

1885 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.*, Moulding, the ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

Moulding, ppl. a. 1 [f. MOULD v. 1 + -ING 2.] Mouldering.

1826 P. FOUNDEN *France & Italy* 64 The stately pile... was then beginning to suffer from the moulding touch of time. 1907 *Academy* 23 Mar. 283/2 The moulding corpses.

Moulding, ppl. a. 2 [f. MOULD v. 2 + -ING 2.] Forming, shaping.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 103 Under the moulding power of the Holy Ghost. 1885 *Athenaeum* 25 July 105/2 The environment has more moulding force in early life.

Moulding-board. [MOULDING vbl. sb. 2]

1. Baking. A board on which dough or paste is kneaded and shaped.

1327 *Alumini. Gild.* Lond. (Rolls) III. 416 Quandam tabulam suam, quae vocatur 'moldingborde'. 1450 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 144 Item in brasina... unum molding bord. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 189 Item a mele seve, a moldingge boorde. 1612 in *Antiquary Jan.* (1906) 29 In the Kytchin... a mouldingge boorde. 1668 [see moulding-table, MOULDING vbl. sb. 2 4]. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 44 After the dough is well broken... it is put on the moulding board, which is placed near the mouth of the oven. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, Rachel now took down a snowy moulding-board, and... proceeded quietly to make up some biscuits.

2. A board on which bricks are moulded.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. ix. 395 A Brickmakers Moulding Board, with the Tub by the side of it.

3. Founding. The board on which the pattern for a mould is laid.

1882 OGILVIE. 1888 LOCKWOOD *Gloss. Mech. Engin.*

Mouldish, a. 1 rare = 1. [MOULD sb. 1] Like mould, or fine soil.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 76 Sandy earth, finer and more mouldish than that with which the mound was made.

Mouldish, a. 2 rare = 2. [MOULD sb. 4] Mouldy. 1648-60 HEXHAM, *Knaenachtigh*, Hoarish or Mouldish.

in the natural course of life. 1871 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. 221 The errors of ignorance are continually moulting, and truth is organised. 1880 McCANN *Own Times* IV. xviii. His self-confidence moulting to feather. 1899 LONGF. *Celest. Pilot* 24 The eternal pinions, Why do not moult themselves [i.e. *si mutantur*] like mortal hair! c. *notice-use*. To cause (feathers) to be shed.

1634 SANSOON *Serm.* II. 291 Some write of the ostriches feather, that it will in time moult and consume all the feathers in the tub wherein it is put.

Moult, obs. f. MELT *v.*; obs. pa. pp. of MELT *v.*
† **Moultard**. Obs. rare. In 5 mowtard, 7 (error.) moulterd. [f. MOULT *v.* + -ARD.] A moulter; a bird that is shedding its plumage.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtare, or mowtard, hyrde, plutor. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 58 Whereas the other moulterd..runnes and flies without stay or guide.

Moulted, ppl. a. [f. MOULT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Deprived of feathers by or as by moulting. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtyd, deplumatus. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 At such time as the saide olde fowle be mouted and not replenished with feathers to flie. 1666 *Drayton Ann. Mirab.* cxliii. With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent His Navy's moulting wings he impes once more. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 249/4 His Mane and Tail of a black Grey, but something shed or moulting. 1748 *Thompson Cast. Indol.* l. xxxi. Ah! how shall I for this uprear my moulting wing? 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake, Kilmenny* xxi. With ane moult wing, and wefu mien, The egil socht her eiry agene.

2. Shed during moulting. Also *fig.*

1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. Barrenness *Imag. Faculty*. Imagine..the Georges and garters, jewels, bracelets, moulting upon the breast! 1855 *Browning Memorab.* iv. I put inside my breast A moulting feather, an eagle-feather.

† **Moulten**, ppl. a. Obs. [irreg. strong pa. pp. of MOULT *v.*] Having moulting.

1596 SHAKS. *J. Hen. IV.* III. l. 132 A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Raven.

Moulten, obs. form of MOLTEN.

Moulter (moultar), sb. rare. Also 5 mowtare, 7 mooter. [f. MOULT *v.* + -ER.] A bird that is moulting.

c 1440 [see MOULTARD]. 1631 *Cotgr.* *Albrent*, a young wild Duck; also, (a mooter, or moulter,) the old one when she mooter, or hath cast her feathers. 1820 J. H. KEYSOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 26 Have you not seen a pigeon, wheeling fly Above a pigeon-house..? Lure one and all—the full-plumed and the moulter, The tumler, and the carrier, and the pouter—Take them to other dove-cotes, there to die?

Moulter, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Also 6-7 molder, 7 moulter, -tro, *g* dial. molder, mouter, mowter. [Perh. an altered form of MOULDER *v.*, influenced by *mollen*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = MOULDER *v.* Hence *Moultering* ppl. a.

1563 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 71 But passe not those for moulting muck, the pestilent poole of woe. 1633 OWEN *Pembroke* (1892) 70 The next shovels of rayne maketh it [the lime] to Moulder and fall into dust. 1631 R. BRYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 52 Till..he may correct the fading and moulting discipline. 1632 Florio's *Montaigne* iii. viii. 523 It [sc. religion] would have escaped and moulting [1603 moulterd] away betweene their fingers, if [etc.]. 1636 FEATLY *Chavis Myst.* lxvii. The Sea-new..is forced daily to repaire it [sc. her nest], because every day the violent assault of the sea waves moulder away some part thereof. 1659 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) l. App. 85 Afterwards they drew into a town, and moultered away, so that this morning there was not one left to appear. 1668 LASSERS *Foy. Italy* ii. (1698) 83 It's only time..that hath battered this Triumphant arch, and moultered even marble. 1808-89 JAMESON, *To Moulder*, to fret, to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause..It is applied to friable stones, rotten wood, &c. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Moulder*, to moulder; applied particularly to fallow soil. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v. Bricks..are said to moulder with the frost.

† **Moulter**, *v.* 2. Obs. [f. MOULTER sb.] *intr.* and *trans.* To moulter. Hence *Moultering* ppl. sb.

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* iii. iii. Summer birds..that once a year..moulder. 1648 MAYNE *Amorans War* v. iii. Flying Like Owles by Twilight, and moultering these our feathers. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. iv. l. 55 On the top of his Head, hath a horny Crown, which falls off when he moulters. 1696 Phil. Trans. XIX. 343 About Midsummer (when Moultering time is) several Persons, with long Poles knock them [sc. Ducks] down. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To Moulter* or *Moulter*, to cast, or shed the Feathers, as Birds do.

Moulter, obs. and dial. form of MOLTURE sb.

† **Moultering**, a. Obs. [f. moulter, MELT *v.*, after *swellering*.] 'Melting', sweltering.

1666 J. RAYNOLD *Dolney's Prim.* (1880) 107 The day and battaile, were so moulting hot.

Moulting, ppl. sb. [f. MOULT *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb MOULT, *lit.* and *fig.*

1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redele* i. 12 Pe seson was payte for heris. To make any myrthe for mowtyng payt nyghed. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtyng, deplumacio, plutura. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 81 Some Birds there, that as upon their Moulting doe turne Colour. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) l. 69 Yet have our wars..been a main cause of the moulting of many Eminent and Worthy persons of this Profession. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 l. 101, I suppose..your parrot died in moulting. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 303 The moulting of the eagle involves some degree of weakness. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 1040 After the second moulting it passes into a sort of larval state.

b. Applied to the change of voice at puberty. [So Du. *mullen*.]

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 At this epoch [i.e. puberty] occurs the moulting of the voice.

† 2. *concr.* What is shed in the process of moulting. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* iv. v. (1639) 228 A bath..bringeth forth excrements or moltings, if any sticketh within the skinnie.

3. *attrib.* in moulting season, sickness, time.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 94 (1566) 41 That na man..shy wyldie fouls in moulting tyme. 1622 DRAYTON *Polycol.* xxv. 120 The multitudes of Fowle in Moulting time they draw. 1687 [see BENTING *vb.* sb.]. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 § 5 In any of the Fens..or other Places of resort for Wild Fowl in the moulting Season. 1835 *Ure's Philos. Manuf.* 238 On the fourth day they [sc. silkworms] labour under the moulting sickness.

Moulting, ppl. a. [f. MOULT *v.* + -ING.] That moults.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xv. 34 Or be thy moulting wings vnapt to flie? 1694 MORTIMER *Kabelais* v. vii. (1737) 25 Crest-fallen, and drooping, like a Moulting Duck. 1778 Br. LOTHW *Transl. Isaiah* xl. 31 (ed. 12) 75 They shall put forth fresh feathers like the moulting eagle. 1869 MARK TWAIN's *Innoc. Abr.* ii. Looking as droopy..as..molting chickens. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxiv. Sitting mumm, like a moulting canary-bird.

Moultiple, obs. form of MULTIPLE.

Moultitude, obs. form of MULTITUDE.

Moultitude, obs. form of MULTITUDE.

† **Moulter**, obs. [Fr., f. *mouler* to moulder.]

? A moulting.

c 1710 Mack Gregory's *Advt.* 2 Sculptures, Chizzelures, Mouldures, Founts, Earth-Works [etc.].

Moolvee, -vi(e), variant forms of MOOLVEE.

Moulwarpe, obs. form of MOLDWARE.

Mouly, a. Obs. exc. dial. (see E.D.D.) Also 5-6 mowly, 6, 9 moulie, 9 mooly. [f. MOULV. + -Y.] = MOULVY a.

1483 CANTON *God. Leg.* 107 b/2 As the kyng sate atte mete alle the brede..waxed annoy..that nonian myght ete of it. 1550 CROMMER *Defence* 21 Sowre wyne and mowled bread, whiche could not waxe sowre nor mowly, yf there were no breade nor wyne there at all. 1597 Pilgr. *Paras.* v. 573 Everye one of them a fustie, moulie worde in his moulte that's able to breede a plague in a pure aire.

Moun, obs. form of MAY v.1, MOUNT sb.2

† **Moucel**, Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *moucel* lit. heap (mod. F. *monceau*): see MOUNT.] *L. moucelum* (-us), dim. of *mout*, *mous*: see MOUNT.] An assemblage (of animals), a division of a herd.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 413 The crowned lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviii mounceles, and in eche mounceel was a lyonsewe that hadde lordshipp over hem.

Mouch, -che, obs. forms of MUNCH v., MONK.

Mounce(e), -ery, obs. Sc. ff. MONK, -ERY.

Mound (mound), sb.1 Also 3-6 mounde, 7-8 mond(e), 7, 9 mund. [a. F. *mounde* (lt. *moundo*, Sp. *Pg. mundo*) = *L. mundus* the world (see MUNDANE): cf. MAPPEMONDE.]

† 1. The world; the earth as man's abode. Obs. a 1290 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 225/2 Pe wounde þat god for al be mounde On rode heuede I-sprad. 13.. *Bynyfe Sag.* (W.) 2928 Hold the to thine husbond..thou schalt have al the mounde. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 942 For synneles y bare be yn to þys mounde.

2. An orb or ball of gold or other precious material, intended to represent the globe of the earth; often surmounting a crown, or otherwise forming part of the insignia of royalty. Also *Her.* a figure of this, as a bearing; often used as including the cross which commonly surmounts the 'mound' properly so called.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 63 He beareth Azure, a Mounde Argent, enrouned and a crose botone Or. 1585 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* i. 144 Other insignes..as, a Mond, or ball of gold, with the crose vpon it. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. She wilde them to present this Cristall Mound, a note of Monarchy, and Symbole of Perfection, to thy more worthy Deity. 1666 F. BRYDGE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 310 On the top stands a golden Mound, and on that a Crest.. *Ibid.* 261 They set the Image of Pachacamac with a Mounde under his Feet. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Yraa* i. 8 Jesus Christ is represented..with..a gold crown much larger than the head, and a mound in his hand. 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 462/2 From the middle of this cap rises an arched fillet..surmounted of a mound, whereon is a cross. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* i. iii. 238 Another angel, nimbed, supporting in his muffled hand a mound or ball. 1872 [see ORU 11]. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 178 The Ball on the top [of the crown] which supports the Cross is termed a Mound.

† **Mound**, sb.2 *poet.* Obs. Also 3 mund. mond. [Of obscure origin: perh. due to misapprehension of some poetic use of MUND hand, guardianship.] Power, strength; value, importance, dignity.

Very common in *Arthur and Merlin*.

a 1300 St. Gregory 747 in *Archid. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 67 Gregori was knyght of muche mound [v.r. michel of mounde] ac he was wonderliche pore. c 1325 *Song of Passi* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 197 þat child þat is so milde and wlong, and eke of grete munde (*rimus* ibunde, wunde). 13.. *K. Alis.* 2207 Gef we lustneht me to, Ye schole here geste of mounde. *Ibid.* 2655 To hyghe streitis, Al so noble of riche mounde, So is Chepe in this londe [*M.S. Land* þat is in londe (= London)]. 13.. *Gay Warw.* (A.) 3 Michel he coupe of hawk & hounde Of estliche faucons of gret mounde. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 853 Mahoun & Iuhier.. þat bep so michel of mounde. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* (Kölb.) 3091 A swiþe miht man of mounde & knyt of þe tabel mounde. *Ibid.* 3354 Doubt þe Water, bi godes mounde. a 1400 *Landfall* 597 A knyght of moche mounde.

† In the following quot. it is doubtful whether *mounde* is this word in the concrete sense 'force', or whether, as the

Fr. phrase in the context suggests, it is the F. *moude* Mound sb.1 in the sense 'number of people'.

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 He went toward Bruges þas þur þas, with swithe gret mounde.

Mound (mound), sb.3 Also 6 mownde, 7 mounde. [Of obscure origin; the related MOUND v. occurs earlier in our quot., and may possibly be the source of the sb.]

The sb. has commonly been supposed to represent the OE. *mund* (cf. *MOUND sb.1*); but that word means not 'defence', but 'guardianship, tutelage' (of persons). The OE. *mundþeowas* (rendering *L. montes* in Ps. cxviii. 3), which has been appealed to to show that *mound* might have the sense of material defence or protection, is prob. a mistake for a tautologous *'mundþeowas'*.

Sense 2 appears to have arisen from the modification of the original sense 'fence' by association with MOUNT sb.1; the same influence afterwards produced the now prevailing sense 'tumulus', which first occurs in the 18th c.]

1. A hedge or other fence bounding a field or garden. Now only dial.

Now current only in Oxfordshire and the counties near its border. The early examples of the sb. and the related verb are all from writers belonging to these localities.

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 110 Your greedy gutte could neuer stynt, Tyll all the good and fruitful grounde Were hedged in whythin your mownde. 1563 *Stunford Churchw.* Acc. in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 169 For mending a paue [read panel] of the church mownde ij. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Sepes*, an hedge, a mownde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 56 This great garden, compass with a mound. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Past.* x. 83 Nor Cold shall hinder me, with Horns and Hounds, To thrid the Thickets, or to leap the Mounds. 1724 *M.S. Inventure, Estate at Mappleton, co. Derby*, Together with all mounds, fences, hedges, hadlands. 1726 — *Estate at Syersham, co. Northampton*, With all mounds, hedgerows, freebards, &c. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloss.* l. 330 Mounds, field fences of every kind. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Mound*,..A hedge.

† b. *fig.* A boundary. Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 939 New Stars, whose whirling courses..Mark the true mounds of Years, and Months, and Daies. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. Rule ii. (1676) 214 Which precept was the mounds of cruelty, God so restraining them from cruelty even to beasts. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1823) v. 184 All those mounds and hinderances that God hath laid between them and the gratification of their vice. 1742 *Young M. Th. v.* 91, I see the circling bunt, of noisy men, Burst law's inclosure, leap the mounds of right.

2. *Mil.* = MOUNT sb.1 2 a. Hence *gen.* an embankment, a dam. Also *fig.* Now rare.

1558 J. HIGHELIO in *Ld. Hardwicke St. Papers* (1778) I. 116 The enemy, consumed some of the gunners, which stood very open for lack of mounds and good fortification. [Cf. *supra* 115.] Thereupon there were two mounds repaired for the better defence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1632) 62 As a Mound of Earth within a Citie, serves to make vp the breaches of the Wall, so [etc.]. 1669 WORTICE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 Mounds, Banks or Bounds. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 59 Geometry..in all ages has stood an invincible mound and bank against the overflowing tides of scepticism. 1718 Rows *tr. Lucan* t. 193 But if the mound gives way, straight roaring loud In at the breach the rushing torrents course. 1728 *Thomson Spring* 839 The circling Mound That runs around the Hill; the Rampart once Of Iron War. 1755 JONSON, *Mound*, anything raised to fortify or defend; usually a bank of earth and stone. 1796 BURKE *Lect. Noble Lect.* Wks. VIII. 49 The mounds and dykes of the low flat Bedford level. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xxliii. The fourth [side] did battle walls enclose, And double mound and fosse. 1832 LONGE *Coplas de Mairique* xlvii, Bastion, and moated wall, and mound.

3. An artificial elevation of earth or stones, a tumulus; esp. the earth heaped up upon a grave.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 102 Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround Thy destin'd tomb, and cast a nightly mound. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* l. 8 He..scarcely could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night, But..ghosts 'hind grave-stones stood. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don.* *Econ.* l. 301 Grabs [graw] on any mound or bank that may be raised on a heath. 1844 N. PATRICKSON *Moun. Garden* ii. (1860) 32 The intervening mounds will serve for earthing up..the teels. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyrr. Poems* 18 To the small churchyard and the mound of green She look'd.

transf. 1863 MISS BRADSHAW *Eleanor's Vict.* i. Small mounds or barrows of luggage. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds.

b. A natural elevation of inconsiderable size, resembling a heap or pile of earth; a hillock, 'mound'.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xlii. The shaggy mounds no longer stood, Emerging from entangled wood. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 161 The mound which..received the name of Rougemont, overlooked the city. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The volcanic beds which make up the mass of the mound.

transf. 1839 J. STERLING *Poems* 193 Finer and finer the watery mound softens and melts to a thin-span veil.

4. *spec. a.* A pile of fuel specially constructed for the 'roasting' of metallic ores. b. The heap of earth, dead leaves and other refuse in which certain megapodes ('mound-builders') place their eggs. c. *Archaeol.* An elevation produced upon a land surface by the natural burial of a ruined or abandoned city. d. (see quot. 1875). e. A kind of earthwork formerly constructed by the natives of parts of North America. f. = KITCHEN-MIDDEN.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 800 The roasting [of metallic ore] in mounds, as practised near Goslar. *Ibid.* 956 A simple coking moulder or mound. 1847 SQUIER & DAVIS *Monks. Hist.* *Kildare* (1848) 100 The mounds are for the most part composed of earth, though stone mounds are by no means rare. *Ibid.* 143 Altar or sacrificial mounds. *Ibid.* 167 Mounds of sepulture. *Ibid.* 172 Earthworks—Temple mounds. 1855

W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 Each of these mounds is produced by the united efforts of several pairs of birds. 1861 BATEMAN 19 Years' Digging 271 Remains of two individuals from the destroyed Mound at Crake Low. 1862 RAWLINSON *Ant. Mon.* I. 1. 247 Mounds, probably Assyrian, are known to exist along the course of the Khabour's great western affluent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Mound (Civil Engineering), a lump of original ground left at intervals to show the depth of ground excavated. 1883 L. CARR *Mounds Mississ.* Valley 3 Not only has there not, as yet, been anything taken from the mounds indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but [etc.]. 1902 *Enyclop. Brit.* XXXI. 666/1 The 'mound-builder' buries its large eggs under great mounds of earth and dead leaves.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mound-like*, *-making*, *-raising* adjs.; *mound-bird* = MOUND-BUILDER 2; *mound-burial* *Archæol.*, the practice of burying beneath a mound or cairn; *mound-dweller*, a primitive man who dwelt in a rudely erected mound; *mound-dwelling*, a mound erected as a dwelling by primitive man; *mound-kiln*, a lime-kiln in the form of a mound; *mound-maker* = MOUND-BUILDER 1 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mound-man* = *mound-dweller*; *mound-work*, an ornamental bank of stone and earth.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 The *Megapodidae*, or 'Mound birds'. 1896 SPENCER *Through Laramie Land* 83 We passed a mound-bird's nest. 1895 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 86 'Mound-bird' was prevalent in the earliest times of which we have any historical record. 1899 SPENCER *Shetland Folk-Lore* 55 The 'mound-dwellers', or *Pechts*, became associated in the public mind with the brochs. 1899 *Antiquary May* 135 An Aberdeenshire 'mound-dweller'. 1899 *Ure Dict. Arts* 869 In England the stones [for hydraulic mortar] are calcined in shaft-kilns, or sometimes in 'mound-kilns'. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii. 355 The large 'mound-like indurations' are best treated by poultices. 1876 *Benelien's Anim. Parasites* 8 The 'mound-making Megapode'. 1899 MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* iii. 82 The 'mound-men' had feasted probably during 'hard times' on their own species. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 79 *Megapodius tumulus*, Gould. 'Mound-raising Megapode'. 1795 ADDISON *Italy* 42 The State of Milan is like a vast Garden, surrounded by a Noble 'Mound-Work of Rocks and Mountains'.

Mound (maund), *v.* [See MOUND sb. 3.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or bound with a fence. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to make fences. *Obs.* exc. *dialect*.

1515 W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 12 Ye same ground (they) have mounded and inclosed. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Arum*, *Ab arnis arna rellere*, to mound one from an other. 1589 — *Admon.* 249 The Lord hath chosen this land, as bis. vineyard, he hath mounded it with his gracious favour and diuine protection. 1668 DOB & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 57 Their pastures are mounded, banked, and trenched. 1733-3 TULL *Hort. Hortic. Hush.* xviii. 258 To mound over the Hill would require double the Rails, or double the Hedge-wood, as to mound the Base. 1759 J. Q. *Jrnl. Economist* (1907) Nov. 79 It is order'd by the Jury that the gaps in Ayls hedge be mounded by the Owners on or before Lady day next. 1789 CONSTANT *Incl. Act* 9 The allotments shall be respectively mounded round.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 539 Honor is like Cinnamon, Which Nature mounds with many a million of thorny prickles. 1654 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Bapt.* Ded. 1 Your discourse was so well mounded with exceptions, as not a sheep-gap open for argument to try your doctrine.

2. To enclose, bound, or fortify with an embankment.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1350 Whereas before it was mounded about with rubbish, Tarquin, was the first that enclosed it with a wall. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* vii. 95 For, from the rising banks, that strangle mound them in The Valley (as betwixt) her name did first begin. 1755 JOHNSON *To Mound*, ..to fortify with a mound. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* II. viii. 51 At once Revolt is mounded, and the high-swollen current Shrink back into the old bed of obedience. 1807 J. BAKLOW *Columb.* I. 433 Columbus traced, with swift exploring eye, 'The realms that mound the unmeasured magazine. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 93 A sand-built bulwark Of heaped hills that mound the sea.

3. To heap up in a mound or hillock.

1859 G. ALKENTHILL *R. Fereid* II. Banks of moveless cloud hung about the horizon, mounded to the west, where slept the wind. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 1. 22 Snow lies mounded on the roads and fields. 1905 L. BRYSON in *Academy* 7 Oct. 102/2 As we rounded Old hills greedily mounded.

4. *intr.* (Path.). See MOUNDING *vb.* sb. 2.

† **Mound**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. F. *monde* pure, ad. L. *mundus* clean.] Pure.

c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 42 Creat win ine and in founde An hart immaculat and mound.

Mound-builder.

1. One of a prehistoric race of Indians, formerly inhabiting the Mississippi valley and other parts of North America, by whom were erected earth-works of immense extent as well as numerous smaller tumuli or mounds.

1841 BRAYNE *Poems, Prairies* 11 And the mound-builders vanish'd from the earth. 1847 SQUIER & DAVIS *Monum. Antiqu.* Valley (1848) 163 Among the mound-builders the art of pottery attained to a considerable degree of perfection. 1893 *Critic* 25 Mar. 177/1 It is now generally held that the Ohio Mound-builders fled southward.

2. Any one of the megapode birds which deposit their eggs in a 'mound' (see MOUND sb. 3 & b).

1850 A. R. WALLACE *Is. Life* ii. 46 The strange brush-ticks and mound-builders, the only birds that never sit upon their eggs. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 613 The Megapodidae or mound-builders.

So **Mound-building** sb. and *adj.*

1853 LAPHAM *Antiq. Wisconsin* (1855) 89 These later tribes continued the practice of mound-building so far as to erect a circular or conical tumulus over their dead. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 The most remarkable of the mound-building birds is the Australian Brush-Turkey. 1902 HUXLEY *Hist. Highways Amer.* I. (title) Paiks of the Mound-Building Indians [etc.].

Mounded, *obs.* variant of MUND.

Mounded (maund'ed), *a.* [f. MOUND *v.* + -ED.]

1. † *a.* Enclosed or bounded with a fence. *Obs.* b. Confined or fortified with an embankment.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Ager*, *Discretus ager*.. separated: bounded: mounded. 1694 WOOD *Life July* (O. H. S.) III. 461 Rainsborow—a campe double-mounded: the inner mound neare half a mile in compass, the outer more. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 12 A spacious City stood, with firmest Walls Sure mounded. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 211 The lakes, high mounded, point the streams their way. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 75 Let hell unlock Its mounded oceans of tempestuous fire.

2. Consisting of mounds or hillocks; having the form of a mound; heaped up into a mound.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. ii. v. 8. 193 A gentle, mounded, melting undulation. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 151 The mounded harvest wains. 1890 GENTIL *Mag. Feb.* 166 Mounded dykes crowned with dwarf oak hedges.

Moundiness (maund'iness). [f. MOUNDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being moundy.

1865 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* xxvi. (1878) 429 The original moundiness has been nearly obliterated.

Mounding, *vb.* sb. [f. MOUND *v.* + -ING.]

1. The process of piling earth in mounds.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 343 It will save the labour of mounding, or bringing extra earth from a distance. 1844 N. PATERNON *Maise Garden* II. 211 Every pair of drills must have greater distance for the convenience of mounding.

2. (See *quot.*)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, *Mounding*, the rising of muscle into a low lump when struck by a light, sharp blow, as in some forms of locomotor ataxia, and in the weak and thin.

† **Moundless**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MOUND sb. 1 + -LESS.] That is no (true) world.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 59 That great moundlesse Mound [orig. *ce grande monde, sans monde*], I mean that Chaos

Moundlet (maund'let). [f. MOUND sb. 3 + -LET.] A hillock, small mound.

1885 McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 166 The conical moundlet thus formed was composed of fine fibres of the excavated rootlets.

Moundy (maund'), *a.* [f. MOUND sb. 3 + -Y.] Covered with mounds.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 113 The moundy sward. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug. A vast moundy space.

Mounger, *obs.* form of MONGER sb.

Mongrel (l. -ill, *obs.* forms of MONGREL.

Mouk(e), *obs.* Sc. forms of MONK.

† **Mouns**, *Obs.* rare. Also 3 mouns. [a. OF. *mont*, pl. of *mont*: see MOUNT sb.] The 'mountains', i. e. the Alps.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4496 Po adde king arpure ywonne fram be west moste se Anon to be mouns (w. r. moun) al bat lond. *Ibid.* 807 Per of be sende prechors þoru al cristendon, & him self a þes half be mouns (w. r. moun) & to france com.

Mounseer (maun'si-er). *arch.* An antiquated anglicized pronunciation of MONSIEUR, which survived as a vulgarism down to the 19th c., and occasionally appears either in representations of illiterate speech or in derisive allusion to English prejudice against foreigners. (Cf. MOSSOO.)

a 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1648) 10 But the Mounseer was modest, and silence confest. 1755 GENTIL *Mag.* XXV. 229 Shall I again to sea—and bang Mounseer? 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 164 These Mounseers do not trust em. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Humourists* v. (1853) 236 A hearty, plain-spoken man, having a proper bourgeois scorn for French frogs, for mounseers, and wooden shoes in general.

Mounsoon, *obs.* form of MONSOON.

Mount (maunt), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-5 *mount*, 3 (*Ormin*) *munat*, 4 *munte*, 2-7 *mont*, 4 *monste*, *monvate*, 4-6 *mounts*, 5 *montt*, *monwt*, 6 *monnte*, 3- *mount*. [OE. *munst* masc., ad. L. *mont-em*, *mons*. The word was in the 12th c. taken up afresh from the F. *mont*, which the mod. form represents with normal phonetic development. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *monte*. The form *munat* in Ormin c 1200 descends from the OE. *munat*; the later ME. spelling *munnt* may represent the word as adopted from Fr.]

1. A mountain, hill.

I. In early use, a mountain, lofty hill; from the 17th c. in prose use chiefly a more or less conical hill of moderate height rising from a plain; a hillock. Now chiefly *poet.* exc. in proper names of mountains or hills, as *Mount Vesuvius*, *Mount Everest*, *the Mount of Olives*, *St. Michael's Mount*, and in the *Sermon on the Mount*, the usual name for the discourse of Christ in Matt. v-vii. When prefixed commonly abbreviated Mt.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ords.* iv. viii. § 2, & siþþan he gefor of þe monnan beada, of þe com to Alpis þam munntun. c 1000 *Act. Gort.* Matt. v. 1 þa se hæleld ge-eh þa meniz he astah on þone munt. c 1175 *Laik. Hom.* 87 Uppon an dune þat is be mont of synal. c 1200 Ormin 236 þæt ure laiddig Marge was þreo moncþ þe be munotes Wiþþ

hire meþhe Elysabæþ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2833 To mount synal forð he nam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4101 þe mount of seid michel. c 1330 Wyclif *Wks.* (1850) 457 5if þe pope speke bi þe contrarie, as a mount hap his name of monyng [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5117 Quant suld we moue in-to be montis? a 1490 BOWEN *Itin.* (1778) 127 Mount Myzell ultra Excesse 100 milliana. 1526 *Hijer. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 14, The sermon that he made in the mountain, 1741 *Corr. betw. Cless Harford & Cless Pomfret* (1803) III. 265 A lake; and in the midst of it a green mount, on which stood a small castle. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 225 We ascended a high mount with a good deal of difficulty, as the path was very slippery. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* xiv, I shall repass the mounts. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Ye mounts Where I climb to 'scape my fellow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Oðer hwa mai hem resten upe ðin halige munie of heueneriche. 1756 FLEMING *Panph. Epist.* 267 It is thought to aduance the poor patients to the mount of felicity. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Reu.* III. iii. I have a mount of mischief clogs my soule, As waighie as the high-nold Appenine. 1742 YOUNG *Am. Th.* viii. 163 Behold him seated on a mount serene, Above the fogs of sense. 1894 MAX PEMBERTON *Sea Wolves* vii, A low mount of black cloud upon the horizon.

c. *Her.* A representation of a hillock.

It is usually coloured vert (as turf) and borne in the base of the escutcheon, but it may be charged upon an ordinary or form part of a crest.

1611 GUILMIL *Her.* III. xiv. 129 He hearth Argent on a Mount Proper, a Stagge Couchant, Gules. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. 479/2 The second [figure] is a Mountain, or Mount Treble mounted, or a Hill of three ascents. 1828-40 BERRY *Enyclop. Herald.* I. Mount griced or in degrees, mounts cut in form of steps. Mount mounted, also called a shapournet shapournet, mounted, or crested, and a mount with a hill upon it. 1871 Burke's *Peerage*, etc. 867/1 A fess, arg., charged with a mount. 1882 COUSSENS *Her.* (ed. 3) 107 Or; on a Mount vert, a Tree proper.

† d. A representation of a mountain belonging to a pageant. *Obs.*

1580 in Cunningham *Revels at Cr.* (1842) 157 Hoopes to make a Mounte iij'. *Ibid.* 162 The payntinge of vij Cities, one villagge, ..and a mount for Christmas iij. Holiidays.

2. *Mil.* a. A substantial defensive or protective work of earth or other material, thrown up to resist an attack or to advance an assault. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1558 J. HIGGINFIELD in Ld. Hardwicke *St. Papers* (1778) I. 115 Thereupon there were two mounts repaired for the better defence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 465 As some as the king was come he cast a depe trench with a high mount to prohibite them within the towne to haue any egress. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xlv. 620 As for fabrics and mounts to be raised and planted against it (i. e. the City), they.. would aske some long time. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxix. 3, I..will lay siege against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. x. (1715) 97 Their Mounts they let fall to the Ground by Undermining the Foundations. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 726/2 He hesitated that city seven months, during which time he erected vast mounts of earth.. and invested it. 1850 PUSEY *Mit. Proph.* 410 The mount, or heaped-up earth, by which the besiegers fought on a level with the besieged.

† b. = CAVALIER sb. 4. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. IVecans* *Def.* 99 iij, The Caueleers (hy vs called Mounts). 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. of Commos*, 348 It standeth well also for the conquest of Greece, hoarding upon it, as it were a strong mount or Cavalier. 1703 BOYER *Draughts Fortified Towns* 2 A Cavalier or Mount, is a great body of Earth, rais'd on the Terraplain. 1721 Dr. FOR *Ment. Cavalier* (1840) 98 A battery of six pieces of cannon.. besides three small mounts, ..which had each of them two pieces upon them.

† c. *U.S.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 202 Self and team to cart mount timber 1 day; and self one day's work at the mount.. 0 7 0. [Note. The mounts were square towers, from 14 to 20 feet high; ..were made of heavy timbers, ..with the upper story, fitted up for a sentry.]

† 3. An artificial mound of earth, stones, or the like; esp. a raised piece of ground, or walk, in a garden. *Obs.*

1591 SPENCER *Virg. Gnat* 660 A little mount, of greene turfis edifice. *Ibid.* 686 He..read a mound of earth. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 55 In diuers corners of your Orchard Mounts of stone, or wood curiously wrought. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 563 At the End of both the Side Gardens, I would haue a Mount of some Pretty Height, to looke abroad into the Fields. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pind's Trar.* xxv. 140 Behind their houses.. were two great Mounts of dead mens bones. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 73 9 Another [of his friends] has been for three years digging canals and raising mounts. 1792 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 517 The nearest kindred or friends.. lastly, cover all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mount. 1800 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 317 It will form a mound in my garden. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 716 Barrows—Short Account of those ancient Mounts.

b. *transf.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trar.* (ed. 2) 302 Their beloved Pithapis is imperiously inliron'd upon a brazen Mount. 1685 DRYDEN *Tr. Horace, Odes* I. ix. 2 Behold you mountaine's boary height, Made higher with new mounts of snow.

II. In various transferred senses.

† 4. The quantity of 30 cwt. of plaster of Paris. [So OF. *mont* (15th c. in Godef.)]; a specific application of the common transferred sense 'heap'. 1534 *Let. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* v. 416 [Plaster of Paris, 2] mount [containing 30 cwt.]. 1706 in PHILLIPS *ed. Kenney*

† 5. [After It. *monte*.] A bank. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Let. to Bp. Andrews* Misc. Wks. (1639) 35 To put forth that poore Talent, that God hath giuen me, ..to Banks or Mounts of Perpetuity, which will not break. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 36 A system which seems to have had its original in the state of Florence. A. D. 1344; which government then owed about 6000 l. sterling to the

being unable to pay it, formed the principal into an aggregate sum, called metaphorically a mount or bank, the shares whereof were transferable like our stocks, with interest at 5 per cent.

† **b. Mount of piety, mount piety**, a rendering of *It. monte di pietà*, *Fr. mont-de-piété*, in Italy and France a pawnbroking establishment instituted and carried on by the state for the purpose of affording loans to the poor at low interest.

† **c. 1618** MORVSON *Itin.* iv. viii. (1603) 160 For vsary five in the hundreth is allowed in the mounts of piety, which are banks of money to be lent to the poore. 1661 (*Little*) Observations Manifesting the Convenience and Commodity of Mount-Pieties, or Publick Banks for Relief of the Poor and others in distress upon Pawns. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 153 He has left . . . 300,000 crowns in the Mount of Piety.

6. **Palnistry**. One of the fleshy prominences on the palm of the hand by the development of which palmists profess to ascertain the degree of influence exercised by a particular planet. (Cf. MONS a.)

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 101 With the Thumbe banded in, and reaching to the mount of Mercurie. 1653 R. SANGERS *Physiogn.* 63 At the root of each finger there is a little rising, the which we call the mounts of the Planets. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. iii. She has . . . a moist Palm, and an open Liberality on the Mount of Venus.

III. **L. attrib. and Comb.**, as *mount-moving* adj.; † *mount-egg* (see quot.).

1647 H. MORRIS *Char. & Hum.* 3 Deep-searching wit, mount-moving might be nought compared to that good spright. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. s.v. After Tin from the burnt Ore is melted down and refined, there will sometimes remain a different Slugg in the bottom of the Float, this they call Mount-Egg.

Mount (mount), sb.² [f. MOUNT v. Cf. F. *mont* fem. (which may be the source of some of the senses), Sp., It. *monta*, a Com. Rom. vbl. sb.]

† **L. = AMOUNT sb. Obs.**

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 718 So many meruayl bi mount per be mon fynde. Hit were to tore for to telle of pe tenpe dole. 14. . . in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 15 There wolde be schot . . . A hundred gounnyss. [With] in the mount of ij halfe hours. 1657 *Raleigh's Ghost* 218 They again enjoyed a long peace and increasing the mount of their former sins. . . they were once more cast into the hands of Phylistins.

2. An act of mounting (*rare*); † *spec.* (of a bird) a rising from the ground; a manner of mounting; † (of a gun) elevation.

1485 *Bl. St. Albans* Djb, She toke it at the mounte or at the vouce. 1571 *Digges Pantom.* i. xxx. i. v. b. Making several angles proportionally to the several mounts of the peece. 1596 *HARRINGTON Melan. Ajax* 31 Doe you not sometime . . . talke . . . of putting a heron to the mount? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 i. 28 Now, capring wits, Rise to your highest mount. 1656 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 224 The first . . . at two or three mounts and active leaps spear-high, fetches down the piece of meat. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 51 After another slight descent, and then a gradual mount, the top of Thornthwaite Crag is gained. 1897 *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) viii. (ed. 3) 254 This mount, when once perfectly acquired, is deliberate and graceful

† **b. Mil.** To sound a mount: to give a trumpet signal for mounting. *Obs.* 1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* v. 3. That in or on which anything is mounted, fitted, supported, or placed; a 'mounting'; 'fitting'; or 'setting' [cf. F. *monture*]; *spec.* (a) the margin surrounding a picture, or the cardboard upon which a drawing is mounted; (b) pl. the metal ornaments serving as borders, edges, or guards to the angles and prominent parts of e.g. the decorative furniture of the 18th c.; (c) the glass slip with its adjuncts used to preserve objects for examination under the microscope.

1739 *Act 12 Geo. II.* c. 26 § 6 Mounts, Screws, or Stoppers to Stone or Glass Bottles or Phials. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Diet. Terms Arts.* Mount, . . . the paper or card-board upon which a drawing is placed. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 375 The mount or margin intervening between the water-colour painting and its frame is almost invariably white. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Proc. Stones* 101 Diamond. . . 4 in. diam; claw setting on swing mount. . . Diamond. . . bordered with 12 brilliant set in silver, on gold mount. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. 189/1 The carriages and mounts of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel.

b. Of a fan: (a) The pieces of wood, ivory, etc., forming the frame or support (see also *fan-mount* under *FAN* sb.). (b) The silk, paper, or similar material forming the surface of the fan.

1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 2 fans, French mounts. 1869 *Art Frml. Mar.* 90/3 Perforated cedar, sandal-wood, nacre, ivory—such is the proper mount of an elegant fan. 1878 *Ibid.* Aug. 173/2 Coryat . . . mentions some (fans) . . . consisting of a paper mount pasted on a wooden handle. [Coryat does not use the word.] 1839 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 404/2 In these (Cabinet fans) the mount is in two parts, the lower and narrower mount being half-way up the stick, the second mount in the usual place at the top of the stick.

4. *collog.* A horse (or other animal, occas. a bicycle, etc.) on which one is mounted; a horse, etc., provided for a person's riding.

1856¹ STONEHENGE¹ *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The jockey . . . receiving information from the trainer as to the peculiarities of his mount. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 235 Others merely give their mounts a kick in the ribs and gallop onwards. 1885 *Century Mag.* Mar. 653/1 A good high-bred dromedary is as comfortable a mount as can be desired. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1058/1 This is easily ac-

counted for by the number of strange (cycle) riders and the changing of mounts from roadsters to racers. 1839 *Standard* 17 Mar. There is every reason to believe that, in mounts as in ordnance, Great Britain will be self-sufficing.

5. An opportunity or occasion of 'getting into the saddle'; hence, an undertaking to ride or an act of riding (a horse) in a race.

1856¹ STONEHENGE¹ *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The jockey . . . is now expected to ride to orders in most cases, though there are still some who would refuse such a mount. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Atli. Serv.* i. i. 15 [He] had been kind to me . . . giving me a mount occasionally on one of his numerous stud. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 The custom is to pay at least twenty-five pounds for a mount in the Derby and St. Leger. *Ibid.* 410/3 The leader of his profession, whose mounts for this year are not yet finished. 1888 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Times* 26 June 4/4 The regular fees for his [a jockey's] ridings or 'mounts'.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 3: see quot.).

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 83 Mount, Passe partout—Cutter, Binder, Glider, Maker (for Photographs, Drawings, &c.). 1896 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/9 A mount cutter was charged with having stolen . . . a quantity of cardboard patterns, mounts, &c.

† **Mount, sb.³ Obs. rare—1.** [Perh. transf. use of MOUNT sb.¹; but cf. MOUND sb.¹] A spherical box.

1562 *New Yr.'s Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) i. 108 A little round mount of golde to cointeyne a pomaunder in it.

Mount (mount), v. Also 4-5 *mount* (a, monte, 4-6 mount. [MÉ. *mount*, *monte*, a. OF. *muinter*, *mouter* (mod. F. *mouter*) = Pr. Sp., Pg. *montar*, It. *montare*—popular L. **montāre*, l. *mont-*, *mons* MOUNT sb.¹ With regard to the sense cf. F. *amont* uphill, up the stream (—L. *ad montem* lit. 'to the bill').

The principal senses, intransitive and transitive, were adopted from Fr. The sense 'to ride', prominent in the Rom. langs., never passed into Eng.; cf. senses 3 and 9.]

I. *intr.*

1. To go upwards, ascend. Also with *up*.

a. To fly upwards, to soar. † Of a missile: To rise in its flight.

15138 CHAUCER *H. Fane* ii. 415 He . . . lat the reynes gon Of his hors and they anon Gonne vp to mounten and doun descende Til both the eyre and eithe brende. 151425 *Cursor M.* 23894 (Trin.) He yvue vs grace so to accounte Pat we may to heuen mounte. 15150 HOLLAND *Houlat* 638 Thau rerit thy Merlejonis that mountis so hie. 15335 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 27 Doth the Aegle mounte vp . . . at thy commandement? 1590 SIR J. SMITH *Dyst. Weapons* 15 By reason that the bullets being so much lower than the height of their peeeces . . . doo naturallie mount and flic vncertainlie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 i. 65 O that my spirit in a sigh could mount Into the sphere, where thy sweet soule doth rest! 1742 *Young M. Th.* ii. 604 Like birds, whose beauties languish, balf conceal'd, Till mounted on the wing, their glossy plumes Expanded shine. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 9 If it [a rocket] mounts even and high. 1854 ALLINGHAM *Day & Nt. Songs, Lover & Birds* v. The Lark hurried, mounting from the lea.

b. To travel or proceed in an upward direction. Now usually implying a somewhat steep ascent, e.g. that of a flight of steps.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 42 Hercules . . . began to mounte and goo vpon the degreys car steyres. 1489 *Blanchardyn* li. 198 The pousie . . . cam in to the towne and syth mounted to the paleys. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hom. lix.* 204 They causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on y^e ladder. 1554 HULOT, Mount, *mont, trascende*. 1564 E. GJRMSTONK] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 164 They [sc. certain fish] mount from the sea into the rivers. 1678 DVOVEN *All for Love* v. i. Antony Is mounted up the Pharos; from whose turret, He stands surveying our Egyptian galleries, Engaged with Caesar's fleet. 1726 SHELCOVE *Voy. round World* 105 They have abundance of very handsome middle-sized horses, which are said to mount with great dexterity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 66 [The camels] always mount or descend in an oblique direction. 1853 KINGSTON *Hydralia* xxii. A body of gladiators . . . planting their scaling ladders . . . mounted to the attack. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 293 On arriving at a streamlet, cross it near its source, and then mount by the side of the Pillar.

† **c. To move towards culmination. Obs.**

1594 BLUNOEVEL *Exerc.* iv. xxiii. (1636) 488 In a right Sphere the star called Cor Leonis . . . riseth, mounteth, and setteth with the 145 degree 30' of the Equinoctiall. 1604 E. GJRMSTONK] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. x. 104 Where the sphere is straight, and the signes mount directly, there the dayes and nights are equal.

d. To tower (*obs.*); also, to extend in an upward direction. *rare*.

1567 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22 b, The temple of Dian of Ephesus . . . mounted up in the middes of the Citie. 1679 T. KIRKE *Mod. Acc.* 506 The Houses mount seven or eight stories high, with many Families on one Floor. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur.* Syst. i. xxxii. 439 The overlying strata, mounting into the hills above Llanfihangel.

e. Of inanimate things: To rise, move upwards as if spontaneously. † *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. iii. § 5 When things naturall in that regard forget their ordinary naturall wount, that which is heauie mounting sometime vpwardes of its owne accord. 1657 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* Wks. (1846) 83 As fire doth mount upward . . . so the converted soul is inclined to God. 1705 ACOISON *Italy* 370 At the same time are seen little Flakes of Scurfie rising up, that are probably the Parts which compose the Islands, for they often mount of themselves, tho' the Water is not troubled. 1721 — *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 5 His ambitious Love is a Fire that naturally mounts upwards.

f. To grow in an upward direction. † *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 They grow till fifteen, in that time mounting to foure and twenty foot. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. App. § 4 The use of these Parts may be observed as the Trunk Mounts, or as it

Trails. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Combl. Gard.* II. 155 We replant none of those (Cabbages) that begin to mount, that is, to run up their stalks, as if they were going to Seed.

g. Of the blood: To rise into the cheeks. Also, of the effects of wine: To 'go' to the head.

1625 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iii. i. Ha! all my body's blood mounts to my face To look upon this letter. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xxiv. 206 The blood mounted all over his face. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* ProL, When the Gascon wine worms to my head.

h. Of silkworms (see quot.).

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 485/1 When the worms are ready to mount, in order to spin, if [etc.]. 1876 B. F. COBB *Silk* (Brit. Manuf. Industries) 149 At the end of the last stage the worm 'mounts', that is to say, ceases to feed, climbs up from the feeding tray to the 'bush', . . . or whatever may have been prepared for it, and spins its cocoon.

2. *fig. a.* To ascend to a higher level in rank, estimation, power, excellence, completeness, etc.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 145 Togh it [Pride] mounte for a throwe, It schal doun falle and overbrowe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* ii. Who so mounteth hyer than he shold he fallth lower than he wold. 1567 *Saith. Poems Reform.* vii. 226 Thair laude and fame sall mount abone the skyis. 1613 BACON *Case Post-nati Scot.* Wks. 1826 v. 116 Naturalization is best discerned in the degrees whereby the law doth mount and ascend thereunto. 1622 *Interpreter* 4 Knowing . . . that Simplicitie hath only mounted by vertue. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Cont.* Eng. i. xiv. (1739) 26 The Prelacy beginning to mount, nibbled at it in the second Century. 1882 *Athenaeum* 22 Apr. 501 [Mr. Spencer] shows bow . . . men mount from the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo . . . to despotisms, republics, [etc.].

b. To become elevated in spirit.

1481 CAXTON *Codeffroy* ccxii. 309 Of this auenture mounted the turke in grete pryde. 1802 WORDSW. *Resolution & Independence* 4 As high as we have mounted in delight In our dejection do we sink as low.

c. To ascend or go back in time.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 467 [They] seem to fix their foundation to a period before the Christian era, but without mounting to the ancient times of the Jews or the Phoenicians. 1803 *Med. Trut.* IX. 369 For the antiquity of which [method] we must mount up to Celsus. 1859 JERISON *Britannia* vii. 83 An antiquity which mounts up to the eighth century of our era.

3. To get upon the back of a horse or other animal (occas. upon a person's shoulders) for the purpose of riding. *Const. on, upon, † to.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131 My fayre barbed stede, On whom I mounted. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. vi. 159, I was able to mounte to my horse. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 Wel father in Gods name, mount on my shoulder, I pray you. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q. v. x.* 16 He was ready to his steele to mount. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 225 After this . . . appears . . . one . . . mounted on an Elephant. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 18 We mounted at the same place where we alighted, and returned to our Lodgings. 1788 GIBSON *Duch. & P.* xlv. IV. 505 Six thousand guards successively mounted before the palace gate. c. 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rdg.) 631 Each man then returned to his horse, put on its bridle, . . . and then mounted.

4. To get up on something that serves to raise one above the ground.

1644 MILTON *Apol. Suet.* 20 The idlest and the paltriest Mime that ever mounted upon banke. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. I mounted on the Chair. 1753 *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 396 But mount on French heels when you go to a ball, 'Tis the fashion to totter and shew you can fall. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* v. The window was too high to reach from the ground; but, mounting on a buffet which stood beneath it, Father Hol showed me how [etc.].

† **b. simply.** To ascend the stage, platform, rostrum, etc.; to make an appearance as a performer, orator, etc. *Obs.*

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/3 (Adv. of a Prize-fight) The Doors will be opened at Ten, and the Champions mount at Twelve. 1760 *Footie Minor* ii. Wks. 1299 i. 259 It being impossible he should mount [as an auctioneer], I have consented to sell. 1764 — *Patron* i. *ibid.* 335, I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted [sc. on the pillory] at the Royal Exchange.

5. To rise in amount; to increase by addition.

Chiefly with *up*. Also, † to be amassed.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ProL 64 But hollychryche bi-ginne holde bet to-gedere, þe moste Mischeef on molde mounteþ vp faste. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 92 So great a masse of coyne might mount from wholsome thrif. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* iv. i. Sir, you know not To what a masse, the little we get dayly, Mounts in seven years. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 220 It is by the fault of the transcribers that the arithmetick mounts so high. 1798 COLERIDGE *To Lesbin* 13 To the store Ad hundreds—then a thousand more! And when they to a million mount, Let confusio take the account. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 141 The debts of the Crown mounted to four times an annual income. 1802 The debt will mount up fearfully at such a rate of interest.

† **6. To amount or be equal to a certain sum, number, or quantity. Obs.**

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 332 Þow vnywe ledes þat affien bym in vanyte & in vayne þynges, For þink þat mountes to noþ, her mercy forsaken. 1521 TUNSTAL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 273, I have . . . lent M. Spinel money which month in al to thyrty sterling. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 22 The incumbent . . . shall not . . . pay . . . more . . . than the value of the thirde parte of his benefice . . . shall mount vnto. 1560 BIBLZ (Geneva) *Acts* xix. 19 marg., Fiftie thousand pieces of siluer. This mounteth to of our money about 2000 markes. 1734 *POPE Ess.* *Misc.* iv. 270 Bring then these blessings to a strict account; Make fair deductions; see to what they mount. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversal.* Introd. 40 The old Stock-Oaths . . . do not mount to above forty five, or fifty at most.

7. *slang*. [? An application of 4 b.] (See quot.)
 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (1800) 145 These kind of men attend the courts of law...; their price is five shillings for what they call mounting; they have been known to mount two or three times in one day. 1872 J. H. VAUX *Flint Dict.*, *Mount*, to swear, or give evidence falsely for the sake of a gratuity. To mount for a person is also synonymous with *betting* for him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar. 8/2 He subpoenaed Roseblade as a witness for him at his trial, but, said Williams, dejectedly, 'he mounted and come it oo ne'. Mr. P.: What do you mean? Williams: He gave evidence against me.

II. *trans.* equivalent to intr. uses with prep.
 8. To ascend or climb up (a mountain, hill, rock, tree); to ascend (a river, a stair).

1500 *Melusine* 324 Geoffrey... mounted the mountayne. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 289 We mounted a pair of high staires. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 15 He mounted the river of Essequibo. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The birdmen... are amazingly dexterous in mounting the steepest rocks. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iii. We mounted an old-fashioned and rickety stair. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 611 While the fish were mounting the river. 1886 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 156 You should mount the Hill and see the view.

b. Said of a rising road, stair, etc.
 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vii. 106 Lippe as common as the staires That mount the Capitoll. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 The road... mounts a steep rising ground.

c. To mount a breach: to ascend it for the purpose of assault or attack.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded. Your Lordships... undaunted Courage in mounting a Breach or scaling a Wall. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xiii. Being the first to mount the breach. 1841 ELMHURSTON *Hist. Ind.* II. 301 The breach had been built up to such a height as to render it impossible to mount it.

† d. To rise or soar into. *Obs.*
 1675 DRYDEN & MULGRAVE *Ess. Sac.* 117 So men in rapture think they mount the sky. While on the ground they thranced wretches lie. 1707 CYPRIOT, in *Hush. & Gard.* 24 He sees the Sun rise every Morning and mount the Horizon. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 190 Did He... not only mount the lower firmament, but ascend the heaven of heavens.

† e. *Fig.* To rise to the level of, to rival. *Obs.*
 1648 EARLE *Mitracosm.*, *Detractor* (Arab.) 43 He is... ambitious to match others, not by mounting their worth, but bringing them down with his Tongue to his owne poore-ness.

9. To get upon the back of (a horse or other animal, a bicycle) for the purpose of riding.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 25 The dull Elements... neuer appear in him, but only in patient stillness while his rider mounts him: hee is indeede a Horse. 1693 *Humours Town* 19 I'll mount your Horse, and ride down. 1789 ANBURY *Trav.* II. 397, I went to his house just as he had mounted horse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. ix. A better cavalier neer mounted horse. 1843 BOWEN *Bible in Spain* vi. 41, I now... having mounted my mule, set forward. 1907 *Academy* 12 Jan. 36/2 One of the majors was accustomed to mount his horse from a chair.

trans. 1808 SCOTT *Armour* ii. Introd. And mark the wild-swans mount the gale.

10. To get upon, for the purpose of copulation. Now only *collog.* of animals.

1694 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 596 Now is she in the verie lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter: All is imaginarie she doth proue, He will not mannage her, although he mount her. 1630 H. JONSON *New Inn* i. iii. Instead of backing the braue Steed, 'o murning, To mount the Chambermaid. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 323 Whether the Bull or Courser be thy Care, Let him not leape the Cow, or mount the Mare.

11. To ascend and take a place in or on; to get upon or into, from below.

1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 46 P. 2 The Boy accordingly mounted the Pulpit. a 1758 KANSAY *The Still-O* ii. My lass, like a fool, had mounted the stool. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 191 Since he himself had mounted the throne. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 83/2 Racing notabilities, and betting men, and blacklegs, all mounting the stand and giving their evidence.

III. *trans.* in causative uses.
 † 12. To cause to ascend or rise; to elevate, lift, draw or drive up. Also with *up*. *Obs.*
 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Exalto*, to mounte or lyfte up. 1590 MARLOWE *Faunt vi.* (Chorus), Learned Faustus, To know the secrets of Astronomy... Did mount himselfe to scale Olympus top, Being seated in a chariot burning bright. 1604 E. G. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acolia's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 They did mount it [i.e. the idol] in this manner, for that the staires of the Temple were very stepe... while they mounted up the idol, all the people stode in the Court. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ix. 20 Some Enginarie aide must bee assistant to mount the water by Screws, Pullies, Poles. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 144 The fire that mounts the liquor till it run ore, In seeming to augment it, wants it. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 7. 45 A bird, having therein no feeling of her wings, or any sensible resistance of aire to mount her selfe by. 1640 *Tr. Perle's Rom. Com.* iii. 63 O from what an abisme am I mounted, said Florimond. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. liii. (1712) 104 Like a Vapour mounted up by the Clergy. 1705 *Tr. Bonnam's Guinea* 282 Mounting their Heeds and half their Bodies above the surface of the Water. 1765 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Millberry*, When they were quite diuined of the side shoots, the sap is mounted to the tops.

† b. To erect. *Obs.* *rare*.
 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 11 Then like Hedghogs, which lie tumbling in my late-fore way, and mount their prick at my foot-fall. 1821 CLARK *Till. Minstr.* II. 100 Water-lilies mount their snowy buds.

† c. To direct to a higher point. *Obs.*
 1538 STANWICH *Enis* ii. (Arab.) 63 But father Anclises,

mounting his sight to the skyward,...herly thus his orison vtired. 1675 *Tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (Riddg.) 36 By mounting their arrow to a certain proportion, they may come nearer to the mark.

13. In various *fig.* or non-material senses: † a. To raise in honour, estimation, power, or wealth. Rarely with *up*. *Obs.*

1581 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xliii. 103 So Fortoun mountit neuer man on high, Bot sho can law him within a lillit quihyle. 1586 CRESS PENNBROKE *Ps. LXXI.* xi. My God, me poore and low, High shall mount from need and woe. 1621 QUARLES *Either vi.* Medit., Who mounts the mecke, and beates the lofty downe. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xvii. (1739) 34 This hath mounted up Kings to the more than their own ambition. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 83 Abbot... was mounted to a Lecturer to a Dignitary. a 1711 KEN *Hymnoltho* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 29 Dammning themselves, to mount him to his crown. 1728 YOUNG *Love Faine* i. 283 Is there whom his tenth epic mounts to fame?

† b. To elevate spiritually; to raise to higher objects of contemplation; to excite to a higher degree of activity or emotion. *Obs.*

a 1546 G. WISHART *Tr. Conf. Faith Sweuerland* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 1844) 13 Except we be illuminat, styred up and mounted, by the grace of Chryst. 1591 SYLVESTER *Di Bartas* i. vii. 409 That we, down-treading earthly cogitations, May mount our thoughts to heavenly meditations. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 80 There is no circumstance but is a stepp, mounting the understanding to the truth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 235 What power is it, which mounts my loue so hye. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 52 Young Prince, mount up your spirits, and prepare To solemnize your nuptials eue with pompe. 1636 HERWOOD *Challenge Beautie* v. 13, What prostrates them Mounts me to expectations. a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recent.* Sol. viii. 30 This mounts thy soule with more heroic fire. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Horse* T. v. viii. 214 May not man, by custome and improvement of Piety, mount himselfe neere to an Angelical nature. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iv. 262 Such contemplations... should mount The mind still higher. 1766 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 157 They (William III's ministers) were not yet mounted to the elevation of the king.

† c. To exalt, magnify. *Obs.*
 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. v. 27 Love seeks no honor, but does honor bring, Mounts others value, and her own lets fall! 1673 MARVEL *Red. Transp.* II. 244 If you would mount what is said to mean Conscience, the Clanse does not... exclude it.

† d. To raise the value or price of. *Obs.*
 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. ii. (1737) 402 James the 1st. mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12s. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* ii. (1778) 39 Suppose they have mounted the beef and mutton a trifle; ar'n't we obliged to them too for raising the value of boroughs?

† e. To 'lift up' (the voice). *Obs.*
 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 13 Boy cleere thy throte, and mount thy sweetest notes. 1602 ? ANTONIO *Rev.* v. iv. Why then I to Hymen, mount a loffie note.

† f. To represent as amounting to a certain sum or number. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxv. (1640) 284 Some have mounted his ordinarie yearly in-come to eight millions of gold. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 27 The Oxford-Antiquary insultheth on the paucity of ancient Hostles in Cambridge... much boasting of the numerousness of the Halls in Oxford, which he mounteth to above two hundred.

14. To set or place upon an elevation. Now only with *const. on, upon*.

1587 *Satir. Poem Reform.* vii. 43 To se ane monstaire, full of sylthynes, Abone the rest heich mountit vp in gloir. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshall's Hist.* t. (1585) 9, I haue set my house in this place without the bankes, and mounted it as he is I could. 1590 GREENE *Or. Fur.* (1599) A 3 b, From thence, mounted upon a Spanish Barke Such as transported la-on to the fleecie... I sorrowed Neptunes Seas. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* ii. ii. Ped. Sance deliaes... mount him, mount him! [i.e. 'hoise' him for a flogging.] 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 186 Mounted a good height on the side of the mountain is Aceduna. 1662 ROXB. *Ball.* (1887) VI 359 O the Pinnacle of Shrow-bury shews itself still, For it's mounted gallantly on a high Hill. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* ii. ii. 972 For Charlatans can do no good Until th' are mounted in a Crowd. 1683 *Condemn. & Exec.* A. Sydney 2 They... Conveyed him to the Scaffold, on which being Mounted, he flowed. 1700 DRYDEN *Ind.* 1.239 We bear thee on our backs and mount thee in their Coach. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. vii. 222 No wonder we see more than the ancients, because we are mounted upon their shoulders. 1897 MAHY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 386 A cluster of outbuildings... each mounted on poles.

15. To set on horseback; to help into the saddle; also, to furnish with a saddle horse. In *passive*, to be seated on horseback.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1633) 52 Isaac... royally mounted upon one of the Emperors horses... was... brought... to the court. 1618 MARSTON *Ind.* iv. v. i. (1703) 438 Next rode some 400 gentlemen of Rome bravely mounted. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* i. 192 He was... mounted on a Black Barbary. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Orlan's Voy. Ambass.* 202 He was... excellently well mounted, on a very gallant horse. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* ii. ii. 1547 He's mounted on a lazel bavin. 1697 DRYDEN *Emil* vi. 531 Of these [thor-]es he chose the largest and the best, To mount the Trojan troop. 1701 *Cowley Com.* *Sarra* ii. vii. 73 Phancy without Reason; is like a Horse without a Rider; and Reason without Phancy is not well Mounted. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. iv. 253 He hastily mounted his own Wife and Daughter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 203 High enough to admit a man mounted upon a middle-sized horse. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* ii. xii. 111. 121 He commanded that each trooper should take one of the infantry on his crupper, setting the example himself by mounting a German ensign behind him

on his own horse. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, He... rides when somebody mounts him. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. l. 1 These populations have in all ages been shepherds, mounted on horseback. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* i. ii. Now mount me, please. It is time we were off. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 305 He had borne more than enough to mount a regiment of cavalry.

b. Of a horse: To carry (its rider).
 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The hollow-back Horse generally puts out a good Neck, and mounts the Rider handsomely.

16. *Attil.* a. To raise (guns) into position; to place in a position ready for use.

1539 in *Archologia* XI. 137 A saker of brasse... mounted upon shod wheles. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 402 Proposition was maid of befor... how all the artillery... mycht be perfyllie mountit, ordourit, and put in dowilll equippage. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 331 By East and West let France and England mount their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* x. 33 The General... caused his forces to land, and mounting twelve great pieces he renewed the battery. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1898) 215 The platform for the Guns w^{ch} are well mounted and very well kept. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* ii. xii. 111. 131 On this rampart he mounted his little train of artillery.

b. Of a fort, a ship: To have (cannon) in position.
 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. v. 338 One is... an insignificant fortress, mounting only five guns eight pounders; the other... fort mounts the same number of guns. 1837 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 277 He met only four ships, three of which escaped, but one, mounting 61 guns, struck on a rock. 1841 ELMHURSTON *Hist. Ind.* II. 207 He... sent out vessels mounting guns from Cambay.

c. *passive*. To be provided with cannon.
 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Orlan's Voy. Ambass.* 57 The Great Duke's Palace... very well mounted with Cannon. 1743 *Tr. Mem. M. Du Gué-Trouin* (ed. 2) 14 The commodore, bored for 40 guns, and mounted by 28, was boarded and carried. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. x. 415 Four... junks... mounted only with eight or ten guns. 1867 H. LATAM *Black & White* 104 Earthworks mounted with cannon.

d. To raise the muzzle of (a gun); to place at a particular angle of elevation. Cf. 12 c.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1831) III. 543 Item, in Crabber, to mounte or level th' Ordnance. 1669 STURRY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 Find what deg. you shall need Mount the Gun to for any other shot. 1688 R. HOLME *Anatomy* iv. xviii. (1802) 142/1 Mount the Morter, to turne it in the carriage with the mouth upwards. *Ibid.* xix. 153/1 Granadeers on Horseback... Vnslung your musket. Mount your musket. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Stannan's Musket*. II. xxxi. 146 To so many degrees of Mountue must the Morter be mounted. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Mount a Piece*, to lay its Mouth higher.

e. To set up or post for the purpose of defence or observation. Hence, to mount (the) guard: to go on duty as a guard.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Mount the Guard*,... is to go on that Duty. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 538/2 The Nature of that Watch and Ward was, that each Burgher, for perhaps 5 or 6 Days in a Month, should mount Guard. 1764 *Mem. G. Paltinazar* 161, I have seen many of them go up to the gallows... as if they were mounting the guard. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) 11. 57 They mounted guard in the interior apartments. 1783 B. G. JACKSON *Orders in Harper's Mag.* Nov. (1883) 921/1 note, Each Battalion will mount a Piquet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. The yeomen of the guard, who mounted their watch there. 1872 *Punch* 21 Sept. 186/1 Let an intelligent policeman be told off to mount gnard. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 313/2 At this camp, guard was mounted twice a day.

absol. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 The Royal Standard... is never to be carried by any Guard, except that which mounts on the Person of the Sovereign.

f. *trans.*
 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iii, The two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody... and mounting guard upon their posts [etc.]. 1884 KROEN HAGGAR *Daven* xliii, Miss Terry mounted guard over the plates and dishes.

17. To set up or prepare for use. a. To fix in position for the accomplishment of a particular purpose; to put in working order. To mount a loom (see quot. 1831).

1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 81 The Semi-circle is mounted upon a Knee-Joint. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 160 When the scytile is mounted, from the point of the blade to the end of the long handle measures an angle of seven feet. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 In mounting the loom—that is in fixing the warp preparatory to the commencement of actual weaving. 1839 *Unr. Dict.* Arts 817 A set of stamping and washing works... as mounted at Lock-weave. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 625 The apparatus having been mounted, was caused to rotate. 1873 E. SROB *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 387/2 Marble workers... and fasten their works upon plaster. 1855 *Outing* XXVI. 370/1 He mounted his rod, and tried casting in shallow water.

b. To set or place in or upon a mount or support; *spec.*, to fit a picture on or in a mount. Also, to fit with decorative appendages, as metal plates, ferrules, or the like.

1806 *Pict. Sources* *Mississ.* (1810) 84 A bear skin (the most beautiful I ever saw, which I wanted to mount a saddle). 1841 C. V. WALKER *Electrotype Manuf.* i. 36 A method of mounting the medals obtained from the fusible moulds, which... enhances their value in the cabinet. 1859 GUTTICK & TYNIS *Paint.* 302 The paste used for 'mounting' water-colour paintings. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1620) 352 Most of the Finnhorn flies are mounted in this way.

c. *Microscopy*. To fix (objects) upon a slide or in a cell for examination under a microscope. Also, to fit up (a microscope-slide) in this way.

1339 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 155/2 The objects should be mounted

between spherical glasses. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 198 Looking up from the microscope slides she had begun to mount. 1885 HINOE in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 426 The spicules... when mounted in Canada balsam are nearly transparent.

d. To put (a play) on the stage; to adapt for exhibition by the provision of suitable accessories.

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Mount*, in theatrical parlance, to prepare for production on the stage. 'The piece was excellently mounted.' 1884 MACMURRAY in *Fall Mail* G. 12 Nov. 5/4 They 'mount' the events permitted and the persons introduced very happily.

e. *slang*. To provide, 'set up'. ? *Obs.*

1775 D. GRAHAM *Lothian Tom* v. Wiit. (1883) II. 79 The old woman bestowed a vast of presents on Tom, and mounted him like a gentleman.

18. To put on, assume, display oneself as wearing (some special article of costume).

1812 *Sporting Life*, XXXIX. 239 A dashing buck having just mounted a fashionable great coat. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 340. I expect he has mounted a pair of leather breeches, and is playing off the knowing one on the turf. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi. It was time to mount fresh linen and cambric. 1889 DOYLE *Michael Clarke* 138 Our friend was permitted to wear his gay trappings... without being suspected of having mounted the liver of Satan.

b. *transf.* ? Chiefly U.S.:

1842 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 211 My desire has been not to mount the Minister... until my arrival in Spain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 389/2 When rumor of bacteria... reached the vulgar ear, [she] had mounted the germ theory. 1894 G. MCKENITH *Ed. Ormont* iii. The reason why I mount red a little—if I do it—is, you mention Lord Ormont.

Mountable (maunt'äbl), a. [f. MOUNT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being mounted or ascended. a 1608 SIR F. VERR *Comm.* (1657) 38 [The rampier] was very mountable, and lay close to the old wall of the town. 1611 CORRIG, *Mountable*, mountable, ascendable, climbable.

Mountain (maunt'n). Forms: 3 monetaín, 3-5 -a(i)n, 3-6 -ayn, mo(unt)ayne, 4 monteyne, -eine, muntayne, 4-6 mo(unt)aigne, mouteyn, -ayn, Sc. montane, 4-7 mountaine, 5 -eyne, mowntan, -eyne, -ane, (pl. -aunce), montagne, 5-6 Sc. mountane, -one, 6 -eine, 8 Sc. dial. mountain, 4- mountain. [a. OF. *montaigne* (mod. F. *montagne*) = Pr. Pg. *montanha*, Sp. *montaña*, It. *montagna*;—popular L. **montānia*, **montānea* fem., mountain region; a use either of the fem. sing. (with ellipsis of *regio, terra*), or perh. orig. of the neut. pl. used absol., of **montāneus* pertaining to mountains (class. Latin has the parallel derivative *montānus*), f. *mont-em*, *mons* MOUNT sb.]

I. The simple word.

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relatively to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable.

With regard to the modern limitation of use see also HILL sb.1 Down to the 18th c. often applied to elevations of moderate altitude (cf. e. g. quotes 1766, 1773).

c 1205 LAY, 1282 BI Ruschdan hom hemon þa sæ & bi þe montaine of Azare. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1776 þe water wex oute ouer þe plains, þe bestes ran þan to mounteins. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2619 þe werwolf hem ladede ouer mures & muntaynes. c 1490 LYONS *Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Mists blake. At whos upris mounteyns be made so feyre. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Pross.* I. cxiij. 1527 They sawe a rowt of Englysshmen commynge downe a lytell mountayne a horsebacke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. 1. 20 The Sun no sooner shall the Mountains touch. But we will slip him hence. 1685 DRYDEN *Hor.* ix. 1 Behold yon mountain's hoary height made higher with new mounds of snow. 1766 P. THICKESSE *Obscur. Customs Fr. Nation* 39 St. Germain [near Paris] is situated upon a very high mountain. 1773 G. WHITE *Solborne, Let. to Barrington* 9 Dec. That chain of majestic mountains [sc. the Sussex Downs]. 1799 CHIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 156 In common language, mountains are distinguished from hills only by annexing to them the idea of a superior height... Geologists have aimed at greater precision; Pini and Mitterpacher call any earthy elevation a mountain whose declivity makes with the horizon an angle of at least 15°, and whose perpendicular height is not less than 1/3 of the declivity. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 325 Writ in a language that has long gone by. So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. 1879 GEIKIE in *Engel. Brit.* X. 258 Mountains formed in the volcanic way are almost always conical.

b. *Cat. of the mountain*: see CATAMOUNTAIN.

1432-50tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 123/2 a catte of moutauncie. c. In allusions to a well-known story of Mohammed told by Bacon *Ess.* xii. (*Boldness*): see MAHOMET i. (quot. 1625).

1642 OWEN *Display Arm.* viii. (1643) 85 If the mountaine will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will goe to the mountaine. [The allusion is still proverbially current.]

d. *Poet.* Used in pl. as the type of a region remote from civilization.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* M. iv. i. 52 Fit for the Mountaines, and the barbarous Causes, Where manners nere were preach'd. a 1645 WALLER *Palamede to Zelinde* 19 Great Iulius, on the Mountaines bred, A flock perhaps or herd had led.

e. *Anglo-Irish*. (See quot.)

1834 *Brit. Hist.* I. 30 (*Ireland*) Large tracts are in what is there called 'mountains'; but the term is applied to all waste land on which young cattle and sheep are fed until they are fit to be sent into the richer pastures.

f. *Mountains high*: said hyperbolically of waves. Cf. *mountain-high* (7 c below).

1719 DR Foe *Crusoe* (Globe) 9 The Sea went Mountains high. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 187 Where the sea breaks mountains-high, if I may use that sea phrase. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 172 It is not uncommon to hear of the sea running 'mountains high'; yet... the height of a wave... rarely exceeds 40 ft.

†g. Applied to an artificial hill or tumulus of great size. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 584 The Lorde Talbot... enuironed the towne of Depe, with depe trenches, and great mountaynes. 1590 WEAVER *Tran.* (Arb.) 32 There [within six miles of the Gran Caer] are seven Mountayns builded on the out side, like unto ye point of a Diamond, which Mountaynes were builded in King Pharoos time for to keepe Corne in, and they are Mountaynes of great strength. 1656 E. DAGRES *Tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Lxxxv 423 They made towres of wood, or cast-up mountaynes of earth, which leaned upon the wall on the outside.

†h. *Her.* = MOUNT sb.1 i b. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. iv. (1611) 96 The Field is Or, a Mountain Azure, inflamed proper.

2. *transf.* A huge heap or pile; a towering mass. †*Mountain of ice* = ICEBERG.

c 1450 *Merlin* 333 The mounteins of bodyes were a-boute hem so grete that mounte myght come to hem but launching. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 158 But for the Mountaine of mad flesh that claimes marriage of me, I could finde in my heart to stay heere still. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 The entrance was barred with Mountaines of Ice. 1698 FRYER *Ac. E. India* & P. 157 Mountaines of Fish sald on the Beach. 1830 MACALVA in *Life & Lett.* (1830) I. 157 We have oceans of beer, and mountains of potatoes, for dinner. 1855 OUR *Geot.* 3 In the cold seas, blue mountains of ice... are every day broken off.

D. (transl. of Norw. *berg*). A 'swarm' (of fish).

1880 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/3 The mountain consists of banks of fish escorted and driven in by whales. 1883 HUXLEY in *Standard* 19 June 3/2 The codfish formed what was called a cod's mountain of from 120 ft. to 180 ft. deep.

3. *fig.* A quantity or amount impressive by its vast proportions.

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 94 Entertaining the said twelve persons with mountaines of large promises. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 111 They heard, that all that followed Cyrus gathered mountaines of wealth. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. (1800) 253 The favour of a king can remove mountaines of infamy. 1864 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers*, Beethoven 171 The word 'memory' carries a mountain of meaning.

4. *Mountain of piety* = *Mount of piety* (see MOUNT sb.1 5 b.). Now *jocular*, in allusion to the Fr. or Italian term.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 93 A house called the mountaine of piety, where poore men may borrow money freely, bringing pawnes. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Dr. Beckmann's Invent.* III. 13 The Pope declared the holy mountaine of piety... to be legal. 1801 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/1 You had to resort to what is called 'climbing the mountain of piety'?... Yes, I had to pledge nearly all my jewellery.

5. (In full *mountain wine*.) A variety of Malaga wine, made from grapes grown on the mountains.

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4782/3 There is also good Mountain... to be Retaled at 6s. 6d. per Gallon. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* iv. vi. Women love white best.—Boy, bring half a pint of mountain. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 115 A spoonful of mountain-wine in each glass. 1833 READING *Mod. Wines* (1831) 201 Very little old Mountain or Malaga sweet wine is grown at present.

6. *The Mountain* [Fr. *la Montagne*]: an extreme party led by Robespierre and Danton in the first French Revolution, from the fact that it occupied the most elevated position in the chamber of assembly. The term was also applied in England to an extreme party in parliament at the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th c., and was revived in France c 1848 to describe the extreme republican party of that epoch.

1792 *Pref. Explan. New Terms in Ann. Reg.* p. xii, *The Mountain*. The higher or most elevated seats in the hall of the Assembly; occupied by the violent revolutionists, or democrats. 1807 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introduct. Wks. 1870 IX. 293 They were... deputies of the Mountain gang. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) XIII. 35 The Jacobins occupied the seats on the summit of the hill; whence their designation of 'The Mountain' was derived. 1848 BUS. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. 12 The high 'Mountain' party attended in force [at meeting of the National Society] on a summons sent round by Mr. G. Denison. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxvi. There is this difference between the English Mountain and the French. The English Mountain has its government prepared.

II. *attrib. and Comb.* (and quasi-adj.).

7. a. Simple *attrib.*, as *mountain breast*, *brow*, *foot*, *head*, *pass*, *peak*, *top*. Also appositive, as *mountain-barrier*, *island*, *swall*.

1712 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* iv. 756 Death's terror is the mountain faith removes; That 'mountain barrier between man and peace. 1876 G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* II. i. 102 The chain of Tauros... extends its huge mountain-barrier to the north of the Kilikian country. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxvii. As wreath of snow on 'mountain-brow, Slides from the rock that gave it rest. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 829 The 'mountain-brow, Where sits the shepherd. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 46 The rising of the 'Mountain fote That leads toward Mantua. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II. Poems 1850 II. 28 I saw his steed on 'mountain-head, I heard it on the plain. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) i. 247 A bog-backed steep 'mountain-island. 1830 SCOTT *Macduff's Cross* Prel. 5 The summit of this 'mountain pass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 470/1 'The highest 'mountain peak in this country. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 336 Well could I curse away a Winters night, Though standing naked on a 'Mountain top. 1816 WORDSW. 2nd *Ole Battle of Waterloo*, Like mountain-tops whose mist has rolled away. 1849 J. FORBES *Physic. Holiday* xv. (1850) 134 The 'mountain-walls of it [sc. the valley] are very

precipitous. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 256 The great mountain-wall closes up the valley.

b. *objective*, as *mountain-climbing*, *-making*; *mountain-loving* adj.

1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) Introduct., The lover of natural scenery and of 'mountain-climbing. 1621 SANDYS *Orbit's Met.* i. (1632) 7 Where 'Mountain-loving Goats did lately graze. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. iii. The mountain-loving Switzer. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 117 'Mountain-making may be another accident of the earth's contraction.

c. *simulative*, as *mountain-high*, *-like*, adjs. and advs.; *parasyntetic*, as *mountain-bellied*, *-sized* adjs.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 That more eminent 'mountain-bellied... Proteus. 1693 T. POWELL in *Dryden's Juvenal* XII. (1697) 313 High, 'Mountain-high, be plid'd the shining Ore. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 114 At one moment the vessel was elevated mountain high. 1851 THORPE *North. Mythol.* I. 68 He struck its [the Midgard serpent's] mountain-high head with his hammer. 1719 DE Foe *Crusoe* i. 50 A raging Wave, 'Mountain-like, came rowling a-stern of us. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. ii. 1322 'A mouse-birth of that mountain-like revenge! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 111 In form and stature they are 'mountain-sized.

d. *locative*, as *mountain battle*, *-journey* sbs.; *mountain-built*, *dwelling* adjs.

a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Spells of Home* 28 The 'mountain battles of his land. 1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 35 What little town... 'mountain-built with peaceful citadel. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xlii. 646 Will any beleve, that milke or whitt-meates are hurtfull vnto a 'mountaine-dwelling people? 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 158 In the course of this 'mountain journey.

e. *instrumental*, as *mountain-circled*, *-girdled*, *-walled* adjs.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1893) 248 The mountain-circled green of Grafton. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 261 A vast mountain-girdled plain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 180 We seem to be in a mountain-walled lake.

f. *attrib.* passing into adj., with the senses: a. Of, or belonging to mountains; situated in or on mountains; consisting of mountains.

1865 ALLINGHAM *Among the Heather* ii. Your 'mountain air is sweet. 1808 ELEANOR SLRATH *Bristol Herald* V. 207 A 'mountain-beck, or brook. 1801 SCOTT *Ess. St. John* xv. The 'mountain-blast was still. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 409 The mazes of the 'mountain brook. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 109 The 'mountain-cataract. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 9 Marie... wente into 'monteyne contre wiphaste. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 170/2 The pleasant mountaine-countrie of Belsham. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 621 The bird of Jove flier from his 'mountain-eyrie downward drove. 1837 YOUNG *Sheep* vii. 294 The time for shearing, in a 'mountain-farm, is of considerable importance. 1860 PUSEY *Mit. Proph.* 181 A 'mountain fastness in a rich valley. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 59 Sudden 'Mountain Floods. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. vi. [He] bore them to his 'mountain-hold. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 25 Cyclops 'mountain-home. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 433/1 The 'mountain-masses in North America. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxvii. We have many a 'mountain-path to tread. 1821 tr. *Decadologie & Sprengel's Elem. Philos.* Plants iv. v. 281 From the high 'mountain plains of central Asia. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 182/1 The 'mountain regions of the Atlas. 1895 R. HORSLEY in *Yng. England* XLVI. 181/1 Up the steep 'mountain road they went. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 10 Now for our 'Mountain sport. 1816 H. G. KNIGHT *Ilderint* 275 Where... 'mountain stream and mountain turf was found. 1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* 100 Bare crag, or 'mountain-tairn, or blasted tree. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxiv. They came like 'mountain-torrent red. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 499 As free As 'mountaine windes.

b. *Born in or inhabiting mountains*; having (one's) abode in mountains; coming from the mountains; native of a mountain region.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii. Yet here and there some daring 'mountain-band Disdain his power. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 347 He... devours it like a 'mountain beast. 1591 FAUCONBERG *Cress. Penrh.* *Youghrath* i. n. i. This 'Mountain-byrd, Montanus daughter. c 1700 CONGREVE *Homer's Iliad* Vents to She [Diana] loves. 'To wound the 'Mountain Boar. 1808 SCOTT *Norm.* II. Introduct., The mountain-boar on battle set. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 522 Nixon's brigades, and Colonel Warner's 'mountain boys. c 1614 MURRE *Dido & Aeneas* II. 300 'Montaine Faries did beuall the chauce. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 20 Thou damned and luxurious 'Mountain Goat. 1604 E. GJHUNSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xli. 324 The mountaine goates, which are nourished and fed upon poison. 1831 SUTHERLAND *Farm Rep.* 80 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* *Hub.* 111. The sweetest of the 'mountain-grass. 1720 GAY *Rur. Sports* 355 Nor shall the 'mountain lark the music detain. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countie* (1603) 7 The 'mountaine men cannot live any long time without... trafficke with the men of the plaine countrie. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 238 The leaves of these 'mountain-oaks. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iv. i. 75 You may as well forbid the 'Mountain Pines To wagge their high tops. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 181 Long enduring 'mountain-plants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 621 Thy faithful Dogs... who... hold at Bay The 'Mountain Robbers. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 155 While 'mountain spiritus prate to river spires. 1599 SHAKS. *Men. V.* v. i. 37 You call'd me yesterday 'Mountain-Squier. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. xxii. Tbou hast the heart of a 'mountain-tiger. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl.* Lit. (1849) I. 247/1 The Kenies, a 'mountain tribe on the east side of Jordan. 1617 DRYDEN *Of Hawth. Fort.* *Feasting* A 4. 'To Pearce the 'mountaine Wolf with feabred Dart.

c. *Used in the mountains*. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Croylon*, etc. iii. 153 In the most extraordinary costumes... hats of basket-work plait, 'leechsockings',... and over these a sort of mountain shoes. 1897 *Onting XXXX.* 135/2 The mountain-claies and the

stage-coaches. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* vi. Love Idylls (1911) 33 Behind a red-bodied mountain cart. 1906 *Maun. Mag.* Apr. 457 A courteous constable, who kindly procured me a mountain-chair.

d. Resembling a mountain; huge, enormous. 1693 DAYDEN *General* x. (1697) 269 SPORUS... nor crooked was, nor lame with 'mountain back. 1837 STEVENSON *Illustr.* 7. *Nicholson* ii. The 'mountain bulk of his misfortunes. 1798 COLEBRIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 184 Ty lakes and 'mountain hills. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. 187. The high, the 'mountain-majesty of worth. 1795 FAWCETT *Art of War* 47 Smite 'mountain-mischief, 'tyes his mightier fiend. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Life & Fame* ii. Some build enormous 'mountain-Palaces. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxxviii. 7 Me all thy 'mountain Waves have press'd.

8. Special comb.: mountain artillery, light ordnance for use in mountainous countries; mountain barometer, a barometer adapted for measuring the heights of mountains (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1835); mountain battery, a battery of light guns capable of being transported in hilly country on the backs of mules; mountain chain, a connected series of mountains, esp. an aggregate of ranges of mountains having a common geographical relation; mountain cross *Her.*, a plain cross humetty (Berry *Encycl. Her.* i. 1828-40); mountain cure, the cure of disease (esp. of a tuberculous character) by residence in the rarefied atmosphere of high elevations; mountain dew, Scotch whisky; mountain fever, a name loosely applied to malarial or typhoid fevers contracted in mountain regions; †mountain folks, a designation of the Scottish Cameronians; mountain guide, one whose local knowledge enables him to act as a guide amongst mountains; *spec.* a person specially trained to act as guide in dangerous mountain ascents; mountain-gun, -howitzer, a gun or howitzer specially adapted for use in a mountainous country; mountain land, in Ireland and New England, wild unenclosed pasture, frequently on the slopes of hills; mountain-man, (a) *pl.* = mountain folk; (b) U. S. a trapper; mountain railway, a light railway for transport in mountain regions; mountain range, a series of mountains ranged in a line, and connected by elevated ground; mountain sickness, a malady caused by breathing the rarefied air of mountain heights; mountain slide, a landslide occurring on a mountain side; mountain wine (see 5 above).

1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* i. 455/1 There are several kinds of equipments of Light Artillery, under the names of horse, field, rocket, mountain, and reserve. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 111. 413/1 In 'mountain and position batteries both gunners and drivers usually walk. 1821 *tr. Deandole & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* iv. 281 When a particular 'mountain chain stretches into the level country beneath it, its peculiar plants will also appear in the low land. 1876 *Tot. Lemachie in Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 340 Very many invalids seek the 'mountain-cure. 1816 *Scott. Old Mort.* Introd. A pleasing... liquor, which was vended... under the name of 'mountain dew. 1855 [BURN] *Antibog. of Beggar Boy* x. (1859) 153 The exhilarating fumes of mountain dew, vulgarly called whisky toddy. 1875 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* 11. 567 Whether similar conditions will be found to exist, explaining the origin of 'mountain fever'... is not yet determined. 1713 *Wourour Corr.* (1843) 1. 520 The 'mountain folks, as they were called, who did not join in hearing till they gave in a written testimony against the indulgence, hearing conformists [etc.]. 1810 *Scott. Lady of L.* 11. vi. With a trusty 'mountain-guide. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 31 Mountain Guide. 1904 *Blackie. Mag.* Feb. 183/1 In still denser dust swing by the 'mountain-guns. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. 18. The 'mountain-howitzer, the broken road... Portend the deeds to come. 1667 in *16th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 39 Barren 'mountain lands, not worth six pence an acre yearly. 1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 166 There is much Mountain land in these districts. 1691 J. Howe in *Collat. Dying Test.* (1806) 17, I testify against those that were called 'Mountain-men'. 1851 *MAINE REIO Sculp. Hunt.* x. These were the trappers, the prairie hunters, the mountain men. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/1 The 'mountain railway reaches an elevation of nearly five thousand feet. 1831 *M. Russell Egypt* xi. § 2 (1832) 470 The alluvial soil of valleys near a 'mountain-range. 1848 *tr. Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. x. 351 The feelings of indignation caused by the 'mountain sickness. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. 456 The supposition... of heart failure as a cause of mountain-sickness. 1885 A. WISENELL *Walters Geol. Fict.* 106 'Mountain-slides... sometimes occasion genuine earthquake tremors.

b. In the names of minerals and mineral substances, etc. [chiefly after G. compounds of *berg-*]: †mountain blue [after G. *bergblau*], a native carbonate of copper; mountain butter (tr. G. *berg-butler*, A. G. Werner 1789) = ALUNOGEN; mountain cork, floss, loathor, papor, wood (also MOUNTAIN FLAX 2), descriptive names for varieties of asbestos; mountain crystal = ROCK-CRYSTAL; mountain flour, meal (tr. G. *bergmehl*), (a) a recent freshwater deposit consisting of the siliceous frustules of diatoms; (b) a white cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence on rocks; mountain limostone *Geol.*, a thick massive limestone belonging to the Carboniferous series; mountain milk (see quot.); †mountain mine, epitaph applied to the group of rocks forming the lower

coal measures; †mountain pitch, a kind of native bitumen; mountain soap (G. *bergseife*, A. G. Werner 1789), a kind of bole of a blackish colour; mountain tallow = HATCHETTITE (Crabb *Tech. Dict.* 1823); †mountain tar = PISSASPALT; †mountain yellow [after G. *berggelb*], yellow ochre; hence as the name of a colour.

1801 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* 11. 237/1 Earthy blue carbonat. *Mountain blue. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 163 *Mountain cork. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Milk*. The internal use... of calcin'd 'mountain crystals, in powder. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 241 Mountain or Rock Crystal. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 418/1 Structure [of Pilolite] varies considerably, and has given rise to trivial names, as... 'mountain flesh... &c. 1861 *Chamb. Encycl.* 11. 491/1 *Bergmehl*, or 'mountain-flour, is a recent deposit of a white or cream-coloured powder. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 163 It is found... in thin flat pieces, then called 'mountain leather, or paper. 1819 *BRANOE Man. Chem.* 517 The banks of the Avon too, in the vicinity of Chepstow, are of 'mountain limestone. 1865 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* 513 Crinoids are also common in the Mountain Limestone. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 54 *Mountain-meal. *Bergmehl*. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Resources U. S.* 66 'Mountain meal', a kind of infusorial earth, mixed with flour, and used as food in Lapland and China. 1812 *BRANOE Dict. Sci.* etc., 'Mountain milk, a very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 184 The lower coal measures or 'mountain mine' group. 1796 *Mountain paper (see *mountain-leather*). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 418/1 Mountain Paper occurs in thin sheets at Boyne Castle near Banff. 1797 HATCHETT in *Nicholson's Trul.* (1799) 11. 203 Mineral Tar, Bitumen Petroleum tarde fluens... *Mountain or Mineral pitch—Bitumen Malitha. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 189 The earth called 'mountain soap. 1797 HATCHETT in *Nicholson's Trul.* (1799) 11. 203 *Mountain or Mineral Tar. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) 111. 577 *Mountain or rock wood. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. 11. 218/2 Colour... olive or mountain green, pale flesh red, and 'mountain yellow.

c. Prefixed to the names of many animals found in upland districts.

Mountain antelope = CORAL (Webster 1897); mountain-barbel, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Schizothorax*, or of certain other allied genera; mountain bat, a very small social bat, *Eubalonia monticola*, native of Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Philippine Islands; mountain beauty U. S., the black spotted trout, *Salmo purpuratus* (Cent. Dict. 1890); mountain beaver U. S., a small haplodont, *Haplodon rufus*, native of Washington, Oregon and parts of California; mountain blackbird, the ring ouzel, *Triturus torquatus* (Swainson 1885); mountain boomer U. S., the common red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, of North America (Cent. Dict. s.v. *Boomer*); mountain bunting, the snow bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*; mountain burnet, a species of burnet moth, *Zygena Exulans*; mountain cab, a catamount or catamountain; mountain cock = CAPECALITYE; †mountain cow, the tapir; mountain crab, a land crab (Cent. Dict.); mountain devil = MOROCOT 2; mountain duck (see quot.); mountain eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*; mountain finch = BRAMBLING; also any bird of the genus *Montifringilla*; mountain goat = MAZAME 2; mountain hare, (a) the Cape jerboa, *Pedetes capensis*, native of South Africa; (b) the alpine hare, *Lepus variabilis*, native of the northern parts of both hemispheres; (c) a tailless hare, *Lagomys Rayli*, native of Ceylon; mountain hawk, a kind of buzzard, *Regulus uncinatus*, native of Grenada in the West Indies; mountain herring U. S., a salmonoid fish, *Coregonus Williamsoni*; mountain linnet, a kind of finch, *Linnaea montium*, native of Europe; mountain lion = PUMA; mountain mapple, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*; mountain mocking-bird, *Oreoscoptes montanus*, native of the interior table-land of North America; †mountain mouse, the MARNOT; mountain nymphet (see quot.); mountain ouzel (see OUZEL 1 b); mountain panther, (a) = OUNCE 3 b; 2; (b) = PUMA (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); mountain parrot = KEA; mountain partridge (see PARTRIDGE 2); mountain pheasant, the lyre-bird; mountain quail = *plumed partridge* (see PARTRIDGE 2); mountain ram = mountain sheep; mountain rat = MARNOT; mountain ringlet, an English salyrid butterfly, *Erebia Epiphora*; mountain sheep, the Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*; mountain sparrow, the tree sparrow, *Passer montanus*; mountain thrush, (a) an Australian thrush, *Oreocinclia lunulata*; (b) the ring ouzel (Swainson 1885); mountain trout, (a) a name for two Californian species of trout, *Salmo trideus* and *S. purpurus*; (b) any one of the acanthopterygian fishes of the genus *Galaxias*, native of Australia, etc.; mountain white butterfly, a European 'white', *Pieris Calidice*; mountain witch, a ground dove, *Geotrygon sylvatica* or *cristata*, native of Jamaica.

1830 GÜNTHER *Fishes* xvii. 242 The alpine freshwater fishes... are principally Salmonoids; and in Asia, besides, 'mountain-barbels and Loaches. 187. Cassell's Nat. Hist. I. 374 The 'Mountain Bat. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 121 This is the 'Sewelle' of the aborigines... known to... trappers as the 'Boomer' and 'Mountain Beaver'. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 281 'Mountain Plate. 1832 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterfl. & M.* (1903) Plate xxii, *Zygena Exulans*—'Mountain Burnet. 1799 J. LAWS *New Voy. Carolina* 118 *Ca-Mount*. The 'Mountain Cat, so call'd, because he lives in the Mountainous Parts of America. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* 11. Alphabet, *Keate*,... three mountain-cats passant in palea. 1810 *Scott. Lady of L.* v. vi. Like mountain-cat who guards her young, Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831), *Mountain cow, a name for the Capreolidae. 1699 DANTRICK *Voy. II.* 11. iv. 102 Horses, and other Animals, amongst which the 'Mountain Cow, is most remarkable. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 45 The tapir, or mountain cow. 1853 *Pac. Ry. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* 11. 515 (Morris) 'Mountain-devil. 1804 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 600 'Mountain Duck, several species of *Anatide*—and in New Zealand apparently applied colloquially to *Tadorna melanotos* (Shield drake). 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 550/1 The Golden or 'Mountain-Eagle... is the second British

species. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 255 The great pied 'Mountain-Finch or Bramlin. 1800 COLEBRIDGE *Keepsake* 5 The foxglove... bends beneath the up-springing lark (or Mountain-finch) alighting. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Ward. Naturalist India* 283 The black-headed mountain-finch *Montifringilla kramolopgia* is often seen around the lake. 1859 S. BAKER *Mammals N. Amer.* 671 *Alpoceros montanus*. 'Mountain Goat, Mountain Sheep, White Goat, &c. 1785 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparrmann's Voy. Cape G.* 110f. 119 By the colonists it is called *berg-haas*,... (the 'mountain... bare). 1848 *tr. Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. xii. 446 Tall bushes of surra, the home of a multitude of... small mountain-hares. 187. Cassell's Nat. Hist. 111. 149 The Mountain Hare (*Lepus variabilis*) or Northern Hare. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 490 This species is usually known... in Utah as the 'Mountain Herring'. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The 'Mountain Linnet: *Linaria montana*. 1874 G. KINGSTON *Notes Sport & Trav.* (1900) 172 note, It was not a bear we were after; it was a 'mountain lion... Our lion is the puma. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831), *Mountain magpie, a name for the Popinjay. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 These so-called 'Mountain Mocking-bird... is a form not very distant from *Alnus*. 1607 TORSSELL *Fours. Beasts* 687 A Dor-mouse, a 'Mountain-mouse, and such like. 1859-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* 111. 52 The 'Mountain Nymphs (*Oreoscochilus*). 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 195 The Rock ouzel, or 'Mountain ouzel of Gesner. 1804 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 600 'Mountain-Parrot. 1848 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The 'lyre-bird', or 'mountain pheasant. 1807 P. GASS *Trul.* 74 Horns of the 'Mountain ram. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. s.v. *Rat*, 'Mountain-rat, the English name of a creature, otherwise called the Marmotte. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* xvi. 208 With all the ardour of a young entomologist in full chase of a little 'mountain-tinglet. 1807 P. GASS *Trul.* 82 We saw some 'Mountain sheep. 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* 111. 62 The 'Mountain Sparrow. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 47 *Oreocinclia lunulata*, 'Mountain Thrush... Colonists of Van Diemen's Land. 1886 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 223/1 The Californian 'Mountain, or Rainbow Trout. 1878 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 304/2 *Mountain-Troat*, species of *Galaxias*. 1882 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterfl. & M.* (1903) Plate iii, *Pieris Calidice*. 'Mountain White Butterfly. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 318 These moans, heard... while the bird is rarely seen, have... given it the name of 'Mountain Witch.

d. In the names of plants, their fruits, etc., growing in elevated situations.

Mountain arnica = mountain tobacco; mountain avens, a subalpine plant, *Dryas octopetala*; mountain balm U. S., (a) = *bastard balm*; (b) a trade name for *Oswego tea* (Cent. Dict. 1890); (c) an evergreen plant, *Eriodictyon glutinosum*, also prob. *E. didyma* (ibid.); mountain balsam U. S., a coniferous tree, *Abies balsamifera*; mountain bay, a small ornamental tree, *Gonolobus pubescens*, native of Georgia and Florida (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893); mountain beech, †(a) = *Dutch beech*, the white poplar, *Populus alba*; (b) *Austral*, the proteaceous tree *Leucadendron longifolia* (Morris 1898); mountain blindweed, a plant of the primulaceous genus *Soltanella*; mountain bramble = CLOOBERRY; mountain cabbage (tree), a West Indian palm tree of the genus *Oreodoxa*; †mountain calamint, calamint (cf. *mountain mint*); mountain cherry U. S., a kind of cherry, *Cerasus Chicasa*; mountain chickweed (see quot.); mountain clover, a papilionaceous subalpine plant, *Trifolium montanum*; mountain coraline = REINER-MOSS; mountain crowslip, a herbaceous plant, *Primula Anriuela*, native of the Swiss Alps; mountain cranberry U. S. = COWBERRY (Cent. Dict.); mountain damson, a simarubaceous tree, native of the West Indies and Guiana, esp. *Simarouba glauca*, native of Jamaica; mountain dew, Welsh sorrel, *Oxyria erythronia* (Withering *Brit. Plants*, ed. 3, 1796); mountain ebony, a leguminous tree of the genus *Bauhinia* having dark-coloured and hard wood; also the wood itself; mountain fern, an aploidioid fern, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*; mountain flower, a kind of crane's bill, *Geranium sylvaticum*; mountain fringe U. S., a climbing biennial fumariaceous plant, *Antennaria cirrhosa*; mountain grape (tree) (see quot.); mountain groundsel, the *Senecio sylvaticus*; mountain guava (see GUAVA 1); mountain heath, a handsome ericaceous shrub, *Moneschia laevifolia*, native of North America; mountain hemp, a species of henbane, *Hyoscyamus jussauus*, native of Baluchistan; mountain holly, an aquifoliaceous tree, *Nemopanthus Canadensis*, native of North America; mountain ironwort, a labiate plant, *Sideritis montana*; mountain larch, a kind of fir, *Larix lyalli*, native of the Rocky Mountains; mountain laurel, the North American shrub *Kalmia latifolia*; also, the leaves of this plant used medicinally; mountain laver (see quot.); mountain lily = MARTAGON; mountain liquorice, a kind of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*, native of Europe; mountain magnolia, *Magnolia acuminata*; mountain manchineel, a West Indian sumac, *Rhus Melaleuca*; mountain mango, the fruit of certain species of *Clusia*, grown in the West Indies; mountain mint (a) calamint, (b) the U. S. genus *Pycnanthemum*; mountain moss, the lycopodiaceous plant *Selaginella selaginoides* (Britton & Brown *Amer. Flora* 1897-8); mountain parley (see PARLEY 2); mountain pine, a dwarf alpine pine, *Pinus Parville*, native of Europe; mountain plum, an oleaceous tree, *Nimfea americana*, native of tropical America; mountain poly (see POLY 4); mountain pride = MOUNTAIN GREEN 2; mountain pulloil (see PULLOIL); mountain rice, (a) a variety of rice grown in upland districts where irrigation is impossible (in recent Dicts.); (b) any grass of the genus *Oryzopsis*; mountain rose, the rhododendron; mountain rose bay, the kalmia (Miller *Gard. Dict.* ed. 1759, Index); mountain suffron, a liliaceous plant, *Anthemum serotinum*; mountain sandwort, a caryophyllaceous plant, *Arenaria greulichiana* (in recent Dicts.); †mountain siller, a kind of willow; mountain sorrel, *Oxyria reniformis*; mountain spiderwort = mountain suffron; mountain spinach a *Orachi*; mountain stone parsley, = *Mountain Parsley* (b); mountain sweet (see quot.); mountain tea, *Gaultheria procumbens*; also its leaves used for infusion; mountain tea-tree, *Kunzea paludicola* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); mountain tobacco, *Arnicia montana*.

1851 HENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 350 'Mountain Arnica, or Leonard's bane, is an acid stimulant. 1796 WITHERING *Brit.*

Plants (ed. 3) II. 478 *Dryas octopetala*. ... Mountain Aven. 1865 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Mountain Balm, common name for the *Melittis melissophyllum*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 263/2 The principal trees of the Rocky Mountains are aspen and ... mountain balsam. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 26 The *Mountain-Beech is the whitest and most sought after by the Turner. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxciii. 690 *Soldanella* or *mountain Bindweed, hath many round leaves spread upon the ground. 1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) III. 625 *Rubus Chamaemorus*. ... Cloud-berry, *Mountain Bramble, Knot-berries. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. i. § 1. 181 Part of the Trunk of a young *Mountain Cabbage. 1796 STROMAN *Surtium* II. xvi. 23 A tree called the mountain-cabbage-tree, which is one of the palm species. 1450 J. METIUM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 49 Modywort, 1 we, red malwys, and *calamint mowatien [read mowteyn]. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Woods*, etc. (1860) 117 *Chicora Prunus*. ... *Mountain Cherry. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 27 The *Arctaria Verna*, or *Mountain chickweed. 1884 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterfl.* & M. (1903) Plate xxii. Plants. ... *Mountain Clover. 1593 FLORIO, *Corallina*. ... also Cornil or *mountain coralline. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Heath-moss*. The alpine coralline-like *Corallines*. This is called, by some, mountain Coralline. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxciii. 640 There are divers sorts of *Mountain Cowslips, or Beares eares. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-u*. 156 Mountain Cowslip, *Frimula auricula*. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 521 Mountain Damson, *Quassia*. ... *Sinaria*. This tree is known in Jamaica by the name of *mountain damson, bitter damson, or stavewood. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Isl.* 785 Mountain-damson, *Sinaria amara*. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica II.* 51 *Mountain Ebony. This tree rises to about fifteen foot high. 1756 P. BROUEN *Jamaica* (1769) 187 *Bauhinia*. ... Mountain Ebony. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 278 Mountain Ebony. *Bauhinia*. ... Porrecta. Stretched. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Isl.* 785 Mountain-ebony, *Casparia porrecta*, and *Bauhinia megalandra*. 1838 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 134/1 Both [*Bauhinia Carronii* and *B. Hookeri*] are called Queensland or Mountain Ebony. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-u*. 156 *Mountain fern, *Aspidium Oerophorum*. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 48 *Geranium sylvaticum*. The King's Hood; *Mountain-flower. 1845-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 158 *Adiantum cirrhosum*. ... *Mountain Fringe. 1756 P. BROUEN *Jamaica* (1769) 210 *Coccoloba* 4. ... The *Mountain Grape-Tree. 1854 GRISEBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Isl.* 785 Mountain-grape, black, *Guettarda longiflora*. Mountain-grape, common, *Coccoloba tenuifolia*. Mountain-grape, large-leaved, *Coccoloba Plumieri*. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 221/2 *Senecio sylvaticus* and *S. viscosus* are known respectively as *mountain groundsel and stinking groundsel. 1845-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 373 *Mountain Heath. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 6) 634 *Hysocyanus inosus*. is called *Mountain Hemp. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 130 There is also a small bush ... about 6 inches high, which bears a small bunch of small purple berries. Some call it *mountain holly; the fruit is of an acid taste. 1822 HORTON *Anglicus II.* 75 *Sideritis Montana*. *Mountain Iron Wort. Herbaceous, decumbent, hairy. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 263/2 *Mountain larch [*Larix lyallii*]. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Kalmia* Ever-green Rose Laurel. ... commonly called in America *Mountain Laurel. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 6) 605 The leaves, under the name of *Mountain Laurel, are said to be a valuable remedy in obstinate diarrhoea. 1856 TREAS. Bot. *Mountain laver, a reddish gelatinous *Alga*, belonging to the genus *Palmella*, ... growing on the sides of mountains. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, June (1679) 19 Campions or Sultans, *Mountain Lillies white, red. 1748 J. GARONIER tr. *Rapin's Of Gardes Index*, Martagon, or Mountain Lilly. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1133 *Mountain liquorice. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 20 *Magnolia acuminata*. *Mountain magnolia. *Ibid.*, 54 *Rhus Metopium*. *Mountain Manchineel. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 478 In Nevis and St. Kitt's the three species [*of Clusia*] are known indifferently under the names of Fat Pork, Monkey Apple, and *Mountain or Wild Mango. 1697 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 391 *Calamintia*. *Mountain-Mint. 1865 TREAS. Bot. *Pycnanthemum*, the generic name of the Mountain Mints of the United States. 1777 ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 261 *Lyopodium Selaginoides*. ... Prickly Mountain Moss. Seeding *Mountain-moss. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Mountain Pine, common name for the *Pinus pungitula*. 1854 GRISEBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Isl.* 86 *Mountain-plum, *Ximenia americana*. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 524 *Mountain Prick. **Spathelia*. *Simplax*. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 134/2 *Oryzopsis asperifolia* (*mountain rice.). 1739 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* II. *Chamaerodendron*, Sweet *Mountain Rose. 1825 P. POUJON *France & Italy* 197 The rhododendron, or mountain-rose. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers*, Mill-stream ii. Into the mad Mill-stream the mountain-roses fall. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 339 *Antirrhinum serotinum*. ... *Mountain Saffron. 1750 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I. v. b. Syler, *montayne and Comin sod in wyne. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-u*. 156 *Mountain sorrel, *Oxyria reniformis*. 1849 CRAIG, *Mountain-spiderwort, the plant *Antirrhinum serotinum*. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 863 *Atriplex hortensis*, sometimes called *mountain spinach, was formerly cultivated as a culinary herb. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 348/1 *Mountain-Stone-Parley. 1865 TREAS. Bot. *Mountain-sweet, a Canadian name for *Ceanothus americanus*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 535 An infusion of the leaves [of the Partridge Berry] is employed in certain parts of North America, as a substitute for China tea, under the name of *Mountain or Salvador Tea. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 *Arnica montana*, a Swiss herb, called in our gardens *Mountain Tobacco.

Mountain ash.

1. The tree *Pyrus* (formerly *Sorbus*) *Acuniparia*, characterized by its delicate pinnate leaves and masses of bright scarlet berries. In North America applied to the native species, *Pyrus americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. Also *Bastard Mountain ash*: see quot. 1812.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. civ. 1290 Thea. **Ornus* which also is named *Spina* *herba*, or *Montana Fraxinus*, mountain ash. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* c. 1031 Like a mountain ash [*L. ornus*], whose roots are spread, Deep fix'd in earth.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 36 Besides those Myrtle

Trees, there are the Mountain-Ash... the Pepper Tree [etc.]. 1812 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* XXXIII. 2331 *Pyrus pinnatifida*. Bastard Mountain Ash. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 172 *Sorbus americana* (mountain ash.). 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 689/2 Pear trees are sometimes grafted on the mountain ash.

2. a. *dial.*; b. *Austral.* (see quotes.)

1897 *Scott. Naturalist* I. 54 In Inverness-shire, the Aspen (*Populus tremula*) is known as the Mountain, or Quaking, Ash. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 304/1 *Mountain-Ash*, a name applied to various Eucalypts, and to the tree *Alphitonia excelsa*, Reiss.

Mountained (mountend), *ppl. a. poet. rare.*

[1. *mountain vb. (f. MOUNTAIN sb.) + -ED 1.]

1. Stationed upon a mountain; elevated, lofty.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 5 In high and mountained Fortunes resolution is necessary, to insafe vs from the... wyles of prosperity. ... In the wane of Fortune, Resolution is likewise necessary, to [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 197 Like old Deucalion mountained o'er the flood.

†2. Heaped 'mountain high'. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Sciut.* i. Storm i. Yet have I... hoyling stremes that rave With the same curling force, and hisse, As doth the mountained wave. 1748 J. BROWN *Ess. Satire* 302 When Giant-Vice and Irreligion rise On mountained falsehoods to invade the skies. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 491 Now no more a-lee Her trembling side could bear the mountained sea.

3. †a. Obstructed by mountains (*obs.*). b. Containing mountains.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Sciut.* i. *Regeneration* II. My walke a monstrous, mountained thing, Rough-cast with rocks and snow. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 123 Such noise is like the roar of bleak-grown pines: Which, when it ceases in this mountained world, No other sound succeeds; but ceasing here, among these fallen [etc.].

Mountaineer (mountenier). Also 7 -ier, -tanier, -taneer, -tineer. [*f.* MOUNTAIN + -EER.

cf. MOUNTAINER and OF. *montagnier*, *mountainier* adj., mountain-dwelling.]

1. A native of or dweller amongst mountains. Also *altrih* as adj.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 44 When were they Boyes Who would beleue that there were Mountaineers, Dew-lapt [etc.]. 1625 TUCKER *Conc. Holy Eucharist* 6 That Mountaineer, Michah of Ephraim. 1630 DRAVTON *Muses Elysium* Nymphall II. 10 This Cleon was a Mountaineer. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* *Happy Life* xvii. (1696) 268 The Mountaineer makes the best Soldier. 1725 DE FOE *Rob. Crusoe* round World (1840) 277 We saw several thuds of the mountaineer inhabitants. 1821 BYRON *Ten Years* i. 1, The longing sorrow Of the sad mountaineer when far away. 1879 CHURCH. ROSSSETTI *Seek & Find* 91 The Mountaineer is characteristically haughty, ... a lover of freedom, a patriot.

2. A member of the 'Mountain' (see MOUNTAIN 6).

1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. liii. 197 The mountaineers or mountaineers, that is, those monsters who were always thirsting for blood. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd. Wks. 1870 IX. 263 The Mountaineers, his former associates.

3. One skilled or occupied in mountain climbing.

1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 116, I had improved as a mountaineer by my ascent of Mont Blanc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 221 The experienced mountaineer may have a rough and romantic walk by descending along the side of the Comb Gill ravine.

Hence **Mountaineer v. intr.**, to be a mountain climber; usually in *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 247 My mountaineering recollections are to come in the next book. 1862 TYNDALL (*title*), *Mountaineering* in 1861. 1890 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 23/2 The mountaineering qualification of the club is a severe one. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mountaineering* II. 61 Those who mountaineer in regions where the heights are undetermined must not depend on aneroids alone. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 582, I wish I had got the mountaineering spirit.

†**Mountaineer. Obs.** [*f.* MOUNTAIN + ER 1; cf. MOUNTAINER.] = MOUNTAINER 1.

1598 LE ROY *Aristotle's Polit.* v. 267 For the Mountaineers were Democratical; those of the champion country, Oligarchical. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 96 Being illiterate Rustics, as Mountaineers always are.

Mountaineer, -ette (mountenier). [*a. f.* *montagnette*, dim. of *montagne* mountain.] A small mountain; a hillock, mound. Also *fig.*

a 1886 SINNEY *Acacia* i. 1590 60 b. Her breasts (which sweetly rise vp like two faire Mountaineers in the pleasant vale of Tempe). c 1886 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXVIII. vi. This mountaineer... doth God desire. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 86 He hath cast down many... mountaineers and mountaineers. 1850 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 218 And work with Share Rutulian mountaineers [*Aen.* vii. 798 *collis*]. 1892 S. R. HOLE *Mem.* 238 The most perfect of rock-gardens, a natural conjunction of mountaineers and streamlets.

Mountain flax.

1. A name for various plants. a. = MILL-MOUNTAIN. b. The centaur, *Erythraea Centaurium* (Cumberland Gloss. 1878). c. Quaking-grass, *Brixa media*. d. The corn spurry, *Spergula arvensis* (Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-book*, 1879). e. U. S. *Polypogon Senega*.

1718 QUINCY *Comp. Disp.* 186 Mountain Flax. This is own'd in Medicine only by the common People. 1783 W. MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 119 Mountain flax—*linum catharticum*—purging flax. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 144/2 *Polypogon senega* (Seneca snake-root, mountain flax). 1871 *Scott. Naturalist* I. 54 In Kirkcudbrightshire, the Quaking Grass (*Brixa*) is called Mountain Flax.

2. A kind of asbestos; = AMIANTHUS 1.

1807 ATKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 107 Amiant or Mountain Flax. 1850 A. FAULKNER *Dict. Comm. Terms* 6

Mountain-green. [After G. *berggrün*.]

1. *Min.* †a. = MALLACHITE. *Obs.*

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Green*, Mountain Green. is a sort of greenish powder found... among the mountains of Kernaust, Hungary. 1836-41 BRANOE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 825 The pulverulent variety [of malachite] has been termed *chlorocolla* and mountain-green.

b. Glauconite or green earth.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min. & Geol.* I. 445 Green Earth... is employed as a pigment, and sometimes called *mountain green*.

2. As the name of a colour. Also *adj.* 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 383 Mountain green hornstone is often dyed, apparently by green earth. 1807 ATKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 541 Green Earth... The colour of this mineral is celandine green... passing into various shades of sky-blue or mountain-green.

3. A handsome simarubaceous plant, *Spathelia simplex*, native of the West Indies.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Isl.* 786.

Mountainier, obs. form of MOUNTAINEER.

†**Mountainist, obs. rare.** [*f.* MOUNTAIN + -IST] = MOUNTAINER 1.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. (1635) 174 Bodin seemes to make a Harmony and Concent betwixt the North-e man and the Mountaineist.

†**Mountainly, a. Obs.** [*f.* MOUNTAIN + -LY] Mountainous, hilly.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 61 The Causes whie these mountainie partes doe vse this tillinge of oates., are diverse:

Mountainous (mountenous), a. Also 4-5 mounteynous, 7 -aynous, -aignous, mountainous, 7-8 mountainous. [*a. f.* *montagnenous* (= Sp. *montanoso*, Pg. *montanoso*, It. *montagnoso*); popular L. **mountenous* mountainous, f. **mountanea*, **mountanea* MOUNTAIN: see -OUS.]

†1. Situated in the mountains. *Obs. rare.*

a 1430 mounteynous fin several MSS. of *Wyclif's Bible*, Jer. xvii. 26, xxxiii. 13, where the MSS. followed by the editors have *mounteynous*, *mounteynous*. a 1649 DRAVTON *Hawth. Fene Wks.* (1711) 171 The echo's, so often redoubled and multiplied amongst mountainous concavities.

2. Characterized by mountains; abounding in mountains; of the nature of a mountain.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 4 Those countries, whereof one part is plaine and fruitful, and the other mountaynous and barren. 1867 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucyd's Trav.* I. 11 This little Isle... almost all cultivated, though it be mountainous. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Antiq. v. i. § 18 (1834) 131/2 The mountainous parts of Canaan. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 275 The greater part of the surface is mountainous.

3. Resembling a mountain or mountains; huge, enormous. Now rare.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iij. 127 The Dust on antique Time would lie vnswep, And mountainous Error be too highly heapt. For Truth to o're-peere. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 215 Hee may perhaps delight the eyes of some by his huge and mountainous Bulk. 1678 J. PHILIPS *Tavernier's Trav.*, India II. ii. iv. 114 The Raja... made him mountainous promises to no effect. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii. The two mountainous cheek-bones of the house-keeper. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 10 However, a mountainous sea hove her eye. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xi, Mordant, placed her upon the summit of her mountainous saddle. 1869 RUSKIN *Preterite* III. 182 The white edges of the mountainous clouds.

†4. Inhabiting mountains; dwelling in inaccessible mountain regions; hence, barbarous. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 789 This wilde Mountainous people. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vidua Things* (Arb.) 569 The Remnant of People, which hap to be reserved, are commonly Ignorant and Mountainous People, that can give no Account, of the Time past. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antiques* cxiv. 283 The Mountainous People no sooner saw me, than they cry'd out.

†5. Derived from or owing characteristics to mountains. *Obs.*

1693 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 287 Others say, That the Goslari Calaminaris brings more increase than the mountainous Calaminari. 1799 R. WARNER *Wales* (1800) 45 The yew, the ash, and other mountainous trees. 1801 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 387 The pure gales, mountainous and maritime, which blow around your delightful retreat.

Hence **Mountainously adv.**, **Mountainousness.**

1612 DRAVTON *Pol. Oly.* xv. 31 Chiltern... mountainously hie. 1716 BREWER *Wood Dic.* *Learning* (1), Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* I. 354 The waves mountainously rolling. 1854 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* II. 161 Even in the quality of mountainousness, some parts are strikingly unlike others.

Mountain side. The sloping surface of a mountain below the summit.

c 1350 St. John 533 in Horst. *Attengo Leg.* (1821) 41 Ey a mountayne syde fald dwerd. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* viii. 98 Now am I sett to kepe, under thys mountayn syde, By-shope Iettyr shepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* I. 120 He... hurl'd against the Mountain side His quivering Spear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 We went along the mountain-side for a time.

Mountain snow.

1. Snow lying white on the mountaintops. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 750 As mountain snow melts with the midday sonne. 1602—HUM. *iv. v.* 35 White his Shrow'd as the Mountain Snow. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 16 Her brow was like a wreath of mountain-snow.

2. (See quot.)

1878 ANNEY *Photogr.* (1882) 154 Barium sulphate, known as *Mountain snow.

3. U. S. The plant *Euphorbia marginata*.

1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*.

Mountainward (mountenward), a. and adv.

[*f.* MOUNTAIN + -WARD.] a. *adj.* Directed towards

mountains. *b. adv.* In the direction of mountains. Also Mountainwards.

1834 *Medic. Brit. Birds* (1841) 11. 20 Mountainward they approach. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 839 Tenanted by the most advanced settler mountainwards in the Yakima Valley. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 792 Mountainward tourists need their water boots.

Mountainy (maunt'ni), *a.* ? Now *Anglo-Irish*. Also 7-*any*. [*f.* MOUNTAIN + *-y*.] *a.* Having mountains or hills. *b.* Belonging to or dwelling in the mountains.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 379 To be conveyed to Zalga, a strong mountainy place. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1833) 122 The Massachusetts... is a very beautiful Land, not mountainy nor inclining to mountainy. 1744 A. DONIS *Hudson's Bay* 140 In Lat. 43° 30' it was mountainy, and full of Silver Mines. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1837) 65 Crossed an immense mountainy bog. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed.) 357 He rented a small mountainy farm. 1831 MISS LAFFAN in *Mag. Mag.* XLIV. 386 The mountainy people brought down but little [butter].

Mountain, *obs.* form of MOUNTIN.

† **Mountance**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 mountance, 4-*touns*, 4-5 mou(n)taunce, 5 mountans(e), mountwans, -*ance*, -*aunse*. [*a.* OF. *montance*, *f.* *monter* to rise: see MOUNT *v.* and -*ANCE*.] Amount, value.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/280 *pe sike Men alle... leizen þare... þe mountance of halfa tide*. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauill. Synne* 5768 And withholde þerof no þyng, þe mountouns of a ferþyng. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manlyce's I.* 151 Noght worth to thee in comparison The mountance of a gnat. c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 85 Sall-peter the mountance of the 30lke of an egge.

Mountaneer, -*ier*, *obs.* var. ff. MOUNTAINEER.

Mountainous, *obs.* variant of MOUNTAINOUS.

† **Mountant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*a.* F. *montant*, *pr.* ppl. of *monter* MOUNT *v.*]

a. sb. *Astrol.* Ascendant. c 1400 *iv. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 112 *þe mountant*, or *þe vspyringand*.

B. adj. Mounting, rising.

1525 I. O. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 658 They caused him to have, in ready money, mountante to the somme of thyrty thousand pounds. 1607 SHAKES. *Timon iv.* 113 Hold vp you Slutts your Apions mountant; you're not Oathable, Although I know you'll sweare. 1625 C. BRONKE *On Sir A. Chichester Poems* (1872) 222 That fyre shall make hym mountant, and aspire A radiant light. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. ixiv, Tumblers... mountant from the scaffolds planks, Kick with their whirling heels the clouds on high.

Mountant (maunt'ant), *sb.* *2* [*f.* MOUNT *sb.* + -*ANT* I, after F. *montant*: see *prec.*] An adhesive substance with which to mount photographs, etc.

1835 *Queen LXXX.* 538 Several mountants are daily employed, such as common glue, gum, and clear starch paste. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 956 *Any* xelatine mountant.

Mountany, *obs.* form of MOUNTAINY.

Mountayne, *obs.* form of MOUNTIN.

Mountbanke, *obs.* form of MOUNTBANK.

† **Mount cent.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 mount sant, 7 mount saint, mounte cent. [Of obscure origin. The evidence of the first quot. suggests connexion with CENT², *Sp. ciento* hundred; the first element may be connected with MOUNT *v.* in the sense 'to amount'.] A card game resembling piquet.

1599 *MILNEUR Sp. Dict.*, *Dialogues* 25, *Let vs play at Lozang. M.* It is a play of much patience... *L.* At mount sant [*Sp. a los cientos*]. *M.* It makes my head to be in a swoone to be alwaies counting. 1607 T. COCKS *Diary* 17 Apr. (1701) 4 *Wonne* at mounte cent d and vved ruffe. 1610 *Ibid.* 21 June 100 *Lost* at mountcent xijf. 1608 *MACIUS Dumb Knt.* iv. H 39, *Que Come...* here are cards... *Phil.* At what game will you Maieaty play? *Que.* At mount saint. 1609 *MARSHAM Faintons Whore* (1668) 34 *Were* it mount cent, Primo, or at chesse. a 1621 SIR F. MOORE *Reports* (1638) 776 *Action sur le case.* [p. 40] *luy* disceaver al cards, al un game le mountant.

Mountebank (maunt'bank), *sb.* Forms: 6 mountorbanck, mountbanck, mountabaneko, 6-7 mountabanke, -iban(o)k(e), 7 mountabanke, -obanquz, -obanc(k), montabanke, -oban(o)ke, -obank, *Sc.* mountbanck, (montbanchi *pl.*), monts-banke, mountbanck, 8 mountabanek, 7- mountbanek. [*nd.* It. *montabanco*, *montinbanco*, contracted form of the older *monta in banco* (Florio), lit. 'mount-on-bench' (*monta* imperative of *montare* MOUNT *v.*, *banco* bench). Cf. *SALTIMBANCO*.

Florio 1523 gives *montar* in *banco* (lit. 'to mount on a bench') 'to plaine the mountbanke'. Godefr. has one instance of OF. *montabanque*, and Sherwood 1633 gives F. *monte-banc* as the rendering of MOUNTBANCK.

1. An itinerant quack who from an elevated platform appealed to his audience by means of stories, tricks, juggling, and the like, in which he was often assisted by a professional clown or fool.

1577 (see below). c 1585 SIDNEY *Appl. Poetry* (Arb.) 61 *Poets*, *are* almost in his good reputation, as the Mountbanck at Venice. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2. 39 *Men...* will often preferre a Mountbanke or Witch, before a learned Philitian. 1572 [H. STURGEON] *Rosamond & Bayes* 2 If you will now examine this new book, it will appear like a mountbanck's lall. 1714 GAY *Sheep. Week Sat.* 81 The mountbanck now reads the stage, and sells his pills, his balms, and his aze-pells. 1871 ROSSIGNOL *Last Confession* 404 A poor painted mountbanck was playing tricks and shouting in a crowd.

attrib. 1713 *Saint Frenzy* of T. Dennis Wks. 1755 III. L

147 He hath told others... that he had seenne upon a mountebank stage in Moorfields.

2. *fig.* An impudent pretender to skill or knowledge, a charlatan; one who resorts to degrading means to obtain notoriety. So to play the mountebank.

1589 NASHE *Pasquill's Counter-C.* A ij b. To discredit the Phisitions of their soles unto them, and to suffer euerie Martin and Mountebanke to practise on them. 1610 *Boys Expos. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 111 He that will not be a mountaine in Christs way, must not be a mount-banke of his owne vertue. 1624 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 515 Upon the Design you must play the Mountebank. And tell the Duke, that [etc.]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 2 Nature has fitted me pretty well to be one of these godly Mountebanks. 1817 COLEMANE 'Blessed are ye' 21 The Mountbanks and Zanies of Patriotism. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 33 One can hardly wonder at the women when the men make such asses and mountbanks of themselves.

† 3. = MOUNTBANKER, *Obs.*

1638 *Purit. Conf.* vii. 1637/154 O Devilish Mountbanke! by which Spiritual kind of Cosenage many are perswaded. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1756) 277 As for Quackery and Mountbanke, of which the Town was so full [etc.].

4. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus caudatus* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

5. *appositive*, (quasi-*adj.*) That is a mountebank; characteristic of a mountebank.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 111 These Mount-bank Chirurgians. 1614 LATIMER *Falconry* To Rdr., I could have used a more mountebanque preface. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ii. 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountbank, politics.

6. *Comb.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. 82/2 in *Holinshead*, He shoulde haue gone shoifree with his complices, and haue made in Mountbanckwyse the most he coulde of hiswares. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 40 How easily might I here digresse in Satyre against Mountbanck-making Patients. 1727 *De Fox Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 68 They were counted the best and wisest men, who, mountbanck like, could show most tricks.

Hence Mountbanckish *a.*, worthy of a mountebank. Mountbanckism, the practice or method of a mountebank. † Mountbanckly *adv.*, after the manner of a mountebank.

1619 *PURCHAS Microcosmus* viii. 562 Nature, by some Naturalists hath bene too Mount-banckly magnified. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 50 An inclination to all sorts of Cheateries and Mountbanckism. 1660 HOWELL *Pearly Beasts* 87 A Saturnian Merchant... whom, for some Hocus-pocus and Mountbanckish tricks I transformed to a Fox. 1882 *Society* Oct. 14/2 If he is... able to stem the tide of musical mountbanckism rampant at another series of... concerts.

Mountebank, v. [*f.* MOUNTBANK *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To prevail over (a person) by 'mountebank' persuasion. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* III. ii. 132 He Mountebanke their Loues, Cogge their Hearts from them, and come home below'd Of all the Trides in Rome. 1702 Dr. Fox *Reform. Manners* I. 124 With Eloquence endu'd To Mountebank the listning Multitude.

† 2. To introduce by mountebank persuasions; to transform by mountebank trickery. *Obs.*

1647 WARR *Stimp. Cnbtler* 2 Men of Paracelsian parts... are fittest to Mountbanke his [Satan's] Chymistry into sicke Churches and weakie Iudgements. 1702 Dr. Fox *Reform. Manners* I. 316 The wondrous Bubbles stand amazed to see Their Money Mountbanck'd to Mercury.

3. *intr.* To play the mountebank. Usually with *it*. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr. I... will mountebank it no longer. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. v. Say if 'tis wise to... mountebank it in the public ways Till she becomes a jest! 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 302, I find you mountbancking in a public café.

Hence Mountbancking *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* Induct., Wks. 1836 I. 2, I play Balardo, a wealthie mountbancking burghomast's heire of Venice. 1705 *Dyot of Poland* 17 The Quacking, Mountbancking Tool of State. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juvenite* 77 Do not suppose I am going... to indulge in moralities about buffoons... and mountbancking.

Mountebankery (maunt'bank'eri). [*f.* as *prec.* + -*ERY*.] Action, or an act, which hespeaks or characterizes a mountebank.

1618 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Forsetius Papers* (Camden) 71 For giving no easier way to their mountbanckeries. 1677 *GURPIN Demonol.* (1687) 421 When I have sometime observed a mountebank... giving excessive commendations of a trivial medicine... it hath put me in mind of this spiritual mountbanckery of the devil. 1845 *Medico-Chirurg.* Rev. Apr. 370 Our author is too acute to believe in any of the mountbanckeries... of this 'forlorn thing' [i.e. mesmerism]. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 71/1 The kind of mountbanckery which has carried many a man into power in France.

Mount cent, variant of MOUNT CENT.

Mounted (maunt'ed), *a.* [*f.* MOUNT *v.* + -*ED*.]

1. Of material things: Elevated or piled up like a mountain. Now rare.

1582 STANYHURST *Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 69 Lucifer owtpreaking in tips of mounted hill Ida On draws thee dawning. 1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 26 The stilled maine Reclines her mounted waues againe. 1859 G. MERGENTH *R. Fezzel* xix, At the farthest bourne of mounted eastern cloud, the heralds of the sun lay rosy fingers.

† 2. Elevated in situation. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* I. 115 What's the wealth without respect and mounted place? 11445 HARTINGTON *Surre. Wore.* in *Wore. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 271 Descending from the mounted Priories of Malverne... I come to Hanly Castele.

† 3. Elevated on a platform or stage. *Obs.*

1683 in Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (c) 3 b, While mounted Andrews, bawdy, bold, and loud, Like Cocks, alarum all the drowsie Crowd.

3. Seated on the back of a horse or other animal. Also, of soldiers: Appointed to serve on horseback. *Mounted infantry, rifles* (see *quots.*)

In recent use said also of the rider of a bicycle or tricycle. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 These mounted people ought to haue some skill in diseases of horses. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 279 In passing on foot, all mounted officers are in front of the regiment, except the adjutant. 1882 *Army & Navy Mag.* May 19 The ideal Mounted Infantry is, what the name implies, infantry soldiers mounted on horseback for the purpose of enabling them to get with celerity from one position to another. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 375 While Mounted Infantry are footmen trained for purposes of mobility to ride a horse or bicycle, Mounted Rifles are horsemen trained to fight on foot.

b. Of evolutions, etc.: Performed on horseback.

1883 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/6 A series of mounted cotas promoted for the entertainment of the garrison.

4. Set up or adjusted for use; placed on a stand or support; fitted.

1692 SIR W. HORE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 161 A well mounted sword, which is light before the Hand... If the Hilt contrepoise the Blade, it is well mounted, otherwise not. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* Mounted, secured to a mount. A term applied to a pint or drawing, fastened upon mounting-paper or card-board. 1855 HORSKINS *Organ* 122 The Mounted Cornet is a Compound-stop, consisting usually of 5 ranks of pipes, made to a very large scale. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 The stuffed animals and mounted skeletons. 1900 *Daily News* June 2/4 A fine five-inch equatorially mounted astronomical telescope.

5. *Mil.* Of cannon: Set up for use. Of a fort, a ship, etc.: Furnished (with cannon).

1639 BAILLIE in *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 45 Our Hill was garnished... with our mounted canon. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780), Mounted, the state of being armed... with a certain number of cannon; expressed of a vessel of war. 1829 MARRIAT F. *Military* iv, The quarter-deck guns all adrift, and not even mounted.

6. *Her.* *a.* Of a horse: Bearing a rider. *b.* Of a cross or the like: Set upon greces or degrees.

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I.

† **Mountee**. *Mil.* *Obs.* In 5 mowntee. [*a.* F. *montée*: see MOUNTY.] (See *quot.*)

1415 *Stat. Hen. V* in *Upton De Studio Milit.* iv. (1654) 137 Volumus... quod nullus... clamores vel turbationes facere audeat, quibus nos vel exercitum nostrum turbare conati quovismodo. Et specialiter illum clamorem, quem Mowntee appellamus. 1701 in *Cowley's Interpr.* (ed. Kennell), *Mowntee*, an Out-cry or Alarm to mount, and make some speedy Expedition. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mountee*, or *Mowntee*.

Mountee, -*teer*, *obs.* ff. MOUNTY, MONTERO.

Mountain(e), -*e*, -*elet*, *obs.* ff. MOUNTAIN, -*LET*.

Mounten, *obs.* form of MOUNTAIN.

† **Mountenance**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 mountenance, 4-6 mountenancoo, 5 mowntenawce, -awns, 5-7 mountenance. [App. a corruption of MOUNTANCE, assimilated to *maintenance*.] Amount in extent, quantity, or value.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2516 *þai* sal *elþer* for þair foly þien in þe fier of purgatori, to þe mountenance o þat plight, 2gh for þat sin was here to right. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) 49 As farre in a moment, as in mountenance of ten Winter. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take powder þo mountenance of a pownde. 1579 BAKER *Guyton's Quest. Chirurg.* 30 The gaulle... contently peradventure a glass ful, or the mountenance of a Viole. 1674 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng.* 130 They satisfie themselves with a small quantity of meale... which taken to the mountenance of a Bean would satisfie both thirst and hunger.

b. 'Total quantity, mass.

1615 CHORKE *Body of Man* 35 The third Region comprehendeth the Muscles, Membranes, Bones, and in a word, all the *Motes* or mountenance of the body.

† **Mountenence**. *Obs. rare.* [? Corruption of MOUNTANCE, as if F. MOUNT *v.* + -*ENCE*.] = *prec.* c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 2278 þis twaylle y-bordryd about was wth palle þe mountenence ofe han hondredre. c 1420 *St. Etheldred* 8 in *Horsm. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 283 þe mountenence of two and threty full 3ere.

Mountenous, *obs.* form of MOUNTAINOUS.

† **Mounter**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 mownter. [? var. of MOUNTURE. (Cf. provincial F. *mountre* cattle on a farm (Godefr.).] ? A portion of the chattels of a deceased tenant which was due by feudal custom to the lord; cf. *HEMOR*.

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 101 The said Eire ought to haue by deli of his tenant a mownter and a heriott. *Ibid.* 104 For part of the said heriottes or mownters the said Eire toke vj Oxen and a horse.

Mounter (maunt'ri). [*f.* MOUNT *v.* + -*ER*.]

In various senses of the *verb*.

1. *gen.* One who ascends.

1609 BIRKE (Donay) *Deut.* xxxiii. 26 The mownter of heaven is thy helper. 1647 DAVISON *Agricult.* etc. 111 And though they to the earth were throwne, Yet quickly they regain'd their owne... They were two Gallant Mounters. 1847 HODGKIN *Monkey Martyr* vii, He went above—a solitary mounter Up gloomy stairs.

2. One whose business it is to mount, fit, or set (anything) in place or order.

1797 *Genl. Mag.* 101 Silk-maker, flint-maker, and mounter or screwer together. 1863 *Roulet* 24 Jan. 101 Nothing but practice... will make any one a good mounter [of microscope slides]. 1831 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1831) 55 Scabbard Making (Leather). Gilder, Mounter. 1834 C. G. W. *Locks Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 19/2 After the chaser has finished

his work, the piece returns to the mounter, who definitively secures the elements of the pieces in their places.

3. (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mounter*, a man who lives by mounting, or perjury, who is always ready for a guinea or two to swear whatever is proposed to him.

Mounter, -re, -ro, obs. forms of MONTERO

Mounteyn, obs. form of MONTEYNE.

|| **Mountflacon**. Obs. [ad. It. *Monte Fiascone* (Englished *mount flack* by Bokenham 1447).] A wine produced at Monte Fiascone in Italy.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. ii. iv. H. J. If thou wilt purge mountflacon wyne. Set them abroad in open ayre.

Mountiban(c)k(e, obs. forms of MOUNTBANK.

Mountie, variant of MOUNTY Obs.

Mountineer, obs. form of MOUNTAINEER.

Mounting (mauntin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOUNT v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb MOUNT in various senses.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 347f. Mountynge, or steynynge (sic, s. styngge), *ascensus*. 1515 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* v. 17 To pas. to Glasgou for the stoking, mounting, drawing, and making of crane and wyndails for fourteen pecis of artillery. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* ii. 109 From this [terrace] the Beholder descending many steps, was afterwards conveyed againe, by severall mountings and valings, to various entertainments of his sent, and sight. 1805 WOODS, *Prelude* i. 19 Trances of thought and mountings of the mind Come fast upon me. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* iii. xxv, And there was mounting in host haste. 1830 *Athenian* 6 Mar. 322 As regards mounting and general decorations the revival is superior to any previous performance of *As You Like It*. 1892 MONIER-WILLIAMS, etc. *Figure-Skating* 8 The mounting of the blade and its attachment to the boot are important.

b. *attrib.*, as mounting-block, a block of stone from which to mount on horseback. Similarly mounting-place, -stone.

c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xix. 61 Their coursers... were brought anon to the mounting place before the halle. 1569 HOWELL *Vocab.* ii. A mounting block. 1869 TOZER *Hittit.* Turkey I. 334 To cross (this bridge) on foot... appears to be the custom among the natives, from the mounting stones which are placed at either end. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R.* 207, I smoked in the yard, seated on the old mounting-block by the gate.

c. The angle at which the iron of a plane is set. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70.

2. *concr.* a. Something that serves as a mount, support, or setting to anything. Also *attrib.*
c1618 MOWSON *Mit.* iv. (1903) 422 The Italians... excell in the Art of setting Jewells, and making Cabinetts, tables and mountings, of Christall, corall, Jasper, and other precious stones. 1716 ANSTON *Freelholder* No. 7 p. 5 Another... has filled her Fan with the Figure of a huge tawdry Woman... The following Designs are already executed on several Mountings. 1727-47 CHAMBERS *Cyc.*, *Mounting of a Fan*, the sticks which serve to open and shut it. 1763 *Museum Rust.* i. 160, Fig. 7, is the handle, or mounting of the largest scythe. 1767 FERGUSON *Dict. Terms Small Swords* 12 *Mit.* the head or mounting of a sword. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical*, etc. *Instr.* 1 Reading and burning glasses, in various mountings. 1854 FAIRBANK *Dict. Terms Art.* *Mount* mountings (Mounting-mounting-paper), the paper or cardboard upon which a drawing is placed. 1899 R. MURRO *Prehist. Scotl.* vi. 126 Sheaths of bronze or wood with bronze mounting were used to protect the blades.

†b. *ing.* and *pl. Mil.* A soldier's outfit or 'kit'; also, in narrower sense, 'The shirt, shoes, stock, and hose, or stockings, formerly furnished by the colonel or commandant of the corps every year' (Crabb). Also, *half or small mounting* in the same sense (C. James *Milit. Dict.* 1802). Obs. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mountings*, a Soldier's Arms and Cloths. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3860/4 Deserter... John Helliher, and John Brown... with their whole Mounting, being Red lined with Yellow. 1722 De Fox *Col. Jack* (1840) 175 They stood upon their defence, having the regiment sword on... but none of the mounting or clothing.

c. 'That which is or may be mounted for use or ornament' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. = HARNESS sb. 6 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

4. Used for MUNTIN.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 Vertical pieces, that separate the panels (as denominated) mountings. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 184 The extreme parts of the frame... are called the stiles, and the intermediate ones... mountings.

Mounting, *ppl. a.* [f. MOUNT v. + -ING.]

1. Rising, ascending, soaring. *lit.* and *fig.*

1563 B. GOODE *Cypido* 230 in *Egloga*, etc. (Arb.) 113 We flew, my Guyde and I, with... mounting flyinge space. 1577 WYNTON *Gascogne* (Arb.) 18 The mounting minde had rather sterue in need. Cf. SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 41 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 51 With merry note her lowd salutes the mounting Jakes. 1654 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* i. ii, I am no more afraid of flying Censures, Than Heav'n of being fir'd with mounting Sparkles. 1720 GAY *Rur. Sports* 45 While with the mounting sun the meadow glows. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii, Straining your eyes after the mounting lark.

†b. *Her.* (see quot. 1731). Obs. rare.

1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 175/2 H. beareth Sable, a demy Ram mounting, Argent. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Mounting* signifies the same spoken of beasts of chase, as rampant does of beasts of prey.

†2. Mounting, resulting. Obs.

1571 DICKES *Pantom.* ii. xxiv. Pij h, If ye square the perpendicular, the mounting summe will be [etc.].

Hence *Mountingly adv.*, so as to rise high.

a1640 MASSINGER, etc., *Old Law* ii. i. I...leapt for joy So mountingly I toucht the stars me thought.

Mountire, obs. form of MONTERO.

Mountjack, obs. form of MANJAR.

† **Mountlet**. Obs. Also 7 mountelet. [f. MOUNT sb.1 + -LET.] A little mount.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. l, Those snowie mountlets, through which do creep The milkie rivers, that are inly bred. [Echoed by later 17th c. poets.]

† **Mountredinctido**. 7 = MOUNTBANK.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 25 William Pemioier Esquire was heretofore an ape-carrier, Cherry-lickom or Mountredinctido.

† **Mountrose**. Obs. Some kind of wine.

†c1475 *Sgr. Lowe Degre* 755 Both yprocasse, and vernage wyne, Mountrose and wyne of Greke.

† **Mountuous**, a. Obs. Also *montuous*, *mountuous*. [ad. L. *montuosus* (also *montosus*), f. *mont-*, *mons* mountain: see MOUNT sb.1 and -OUS. Cf. OF. *montueux*.] Mountainous, hilly. Also, situated among mountains.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xvii. 26 Fro the mountuous places [Vulg. *de montibus*]. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 13 In the mountuous [i.e. mountuous] cites. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 157 Ethiopia habþ bre parties, þe firste is hilly and montuous.

† **Mounture**. Obs. [a. OF. *monture* (mod. F. *monture*), f. *monter* to mount.]

1. A horse (or other animal) for riding.

13. *Caw. & Gr. Knt.* 169 Miry was þe mounyng, his mounture he askes. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 555 (Douce MS.), 1 mounre for no mounture, for I may gete mare. 1483 CAXTON *Godfrey* xc. 141 More hurte in theyr mounture than alle the other of thoust. 1599-80 North *Plutarch*, Alexander (1637) 581 Porus... being upon an Elephants backe he wanted nothing in height and bignes to be proportionable for his mounture. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. xviii, An Elephant this furious Giant bore, He fierce as fire, his mounture swift as winde.

2. a. An erection to mount upon. b. A mound or hillock.

c1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xx. 217 In the myddes of this Palays is the Mountour [L. *ascensurum*, F. *mountainette*] for the grete Caue, that is alle wrought of Gold and of precyous Stones and grete Perles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 89 There were removed divers old heapes and mountures of ground.

3. = MOUNTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* 1, 17 Be he habyllid and arrayed ryche in larnoy and mountures. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies*, *Weeds* 183 The brauest peece for breech and bore, that euer yet was bought: The mounture so well made.

4. = ELEVATION 10.

1613 T. MILLES *Tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 56 The Barbacanes or Suburbies, which were of as high mounture and strength, as the walles of the City.

5. *Mil.* The angle at which a gun is elevated.
1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* 60 The proportion of powder, fitting each sort of Shot and Mounture. 1644 *Nyn Gunner* ii. (1647) 8 The next Shot was at five Degrees Random, at which mounture shee conveyed 416 paces. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxvii. 138 If a Piece carries her Shot, at 15 deg. of Mounture 1074 Paces, the Horizontal Range of that Peece will be found to be 374 Paces.

6. = HARNESS sb. 6.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 50 These are called the tail of the mounture; and from each of these packthreads, just by the side of the loom, are fastened other packthreads.

† **Mounty**. *Falconry*. Obs. Also 6-7 mountie, 7 mountee. [a. F. *montie*, n. of action f. *monter* to MOUNT. Cf. MOUNTEE.] The action, or act, of rising in pursuit of the quarry.

a1586 SINNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 114 But the sporte which for that daie Basilus would principallie shewe to Zelmae, was the mountie at a Hearne. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 73 Then ought you to be most careful of the young Ger-Faulcon, whom you intend to make to the high mounty, and stately flight of the Hearne. 1650 WELDON *Cr. Fals.* 103 To see that flight... for the high mounty... the flight was shewed, but the Kite went to such a mountee, as all the field lost sight of Rile and Hawke and all. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* 105 No mountie at a Hieron, to cause the lustie Jeraulcon to raise her to a losse of her selfe.

Mountycle, obs. form of MONTICULE.

Moup, moop (mrip), *v. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; possibly two different words.]

1. *trans.* (See quot. 1721.) Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. iii. 22 The parings of their breid to moup wþ some. 1721 RAMSAY *Keitha* 3 My sheep and kye neglect to moup their food. 1721 *Poems* Gloss, *Moup*, to eat, generally used of children, or of old people, who have but few teeth, and make their lips move fast tho' they eat but slow.

2. To associate with. *Phr.* to moup and melt.

1783 BURNS *Death Poet* *Maidie* 55 But ay keep mind to moup an' melt sheep o' credit like thesel! a1796 - *Gude Ale* ii. Gude ale hauds me bare and busy, Gars me moup w' the servant bizzie.

Hence *Mouping ppl. a.*, mumbling, toothless.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. n. v, A moupin runkled granny.

Mour(e, variant forms of MAUR and MORE sb.2

Mourant, **Mourde**, obs. f. MORDANT, MURDER.

Moure, **Mourish**, obs. f. MOOR sb.2, MORRIS sb.1

† **Mourken**, *v. Obs.* rare-1. [a. ON. *morkna*.]

intr. To rot.

13. - E. E. *Altit* P. B. 407 Penne morkne in þe nudde most ful nede Alle þat spyrake in sprance.

Mourken, obs. variant of MURKEN v.

Mourkenes, obs. form of MURKNESS.

Mourn, sb. Obs. exc. dial. [f. MOURN v.]

Sorrow, lamentation, grief, mourning; also dial.

a murmur, a murmuring sound.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10478 Son quen sco was comun þar, Sco gasfir al to moun and care. *Ibid.* 24229 He þat sa reuifull was dight, If he be said oght for to light þi mode þat was in moun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xii. 86 Sire ryght now cam rydyng this way a knyght makynge grete mounre for what cause I can not tell. 1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-gl.* (1598) C. 3, Is she not faire? A pretie peate to drive your mounre away. 1824 MRS CAMERON *Martin & his Schol.* vii, I helped to carry him to the grave, poor lad! His parents made great moun over him.

† **Mourn**, a. Obs. Forms: 3 mounre, 3-4 mounre, 4 mounre. [Perh. a. F. *mourne*, believed to be of Teut. origin cogn. w. MOURN v. Cf. however OE. *munurn* n. troubled.] Sad, mournful.

c1205 LAV. 16539 Pa weoren Bruttes mid hlisse auulde... þa ær weoren mune. a1300 K. Horn 748 (Cumb. MS.) Alynar a3en gan turne, Wel Modi and wel Murne [M.S. *Lund Mourn*]. c1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* ii. 40 O swete leudey, wat þey was wo, þo ihesus by-come mounre. c1330 *Arthur & Merl.* 8213 (Kölbing) His lert was sore, his clær mounre.

Mourn (mōrn), *v.1* Forins: 1 murnan, 3 morn(e)n, 3-4 mornun, 3-6 morn(e), 3-7 mounre, murn(e), 4 mounre, mounre, 4-6 morn(e), 5 morn(e), 6- mounr, (9 dial. mounr, murn). [Com. Teut.: OE. *murnan* wk. vb. (commonly str., pret. *mearn*, pl. *murnian*) = OS. *mornan* (also *mornian*), OHG. *mornēn* to be anxious or careful, ON. *morna* to pine away (so Norw. *morna*, Ross), Goth. *mairnan* to be anxious; the Teut. root **murn-* is commonly referred to the Indogermanic **mer-* to remember, whence Gr. *μέμνηται* care, sorrow; some scholars, however, taking the ON. sense as primary, suggest the root **mer-* to die, wither.]

I. *intr.*

1. To feel sorrow, grief, or regret (often with added notion of expressing one's grief); to sorrow, grieve, lament. († In OE. also to be anxious or careful.)

In early use often said of the heart, soul, etc. Also †to mourn in (one's) mood, mind, heart, thought, etc.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 3if þu fenne heora þegen beon wilt & þe heora þeawas liciað, to hwon mynstr þu swa swiðe? a1000 *Andreas* 99 (Gr.) Ne beo ðu on sefan to forlit ne on munde ne murn! c1205 LAV. 3116 In hire bure heo [Cordolide] abed & þolede þene mod-kure & mornede swþe. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 2053 He [Joseph] herde hem [the butler and baker] murnen, he hem freinde for-quate. c1375 *Se Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 346 Pene scho came murne, gretand rare. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 5 Blessed be they that mounren [c1400 *Appl. Loll.* 7 mounren], for thet shuln be comfortid. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 848, I shal make this herte for to mounre for wel I woot thy pacience is gon. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 344/1 Mournyn, and sorowyn, *merco*, *gemo*. c1470 *Gol. & Gato*, 1128 The king prectyn in pane Sair murnand in mude. 1608 DUNBAR *Tu Marit* *Wemen* 211 Apone sic materis I mose, at mydnyght, full oft, And murnys so in my mynd, I murdur mi selfin. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 531/1 86 b, In all euyl thow mayst fynde cause to mounre and sorowe. c1533 Lb. BERNERS *Non* *liv.* 11 When Houn sawe howe he had not wherewith to arme him his hert mounred ryght sore. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 74 The prettie babes that moun'd for fashion, ignorant what to feare. 1607 CORNWALL *Alman.* *Bride* i. iv, Some Here are, who seem to mouni at our Success! 1784 BURNS *Alan was Made to Mourn* viii, Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife, And helpless offspring mouni. 1860 PUSEY *Alin. Proph.* 299 It is as we would say, 'Let me mourn on', a mourning inexhaustible, because the woe too and the cause of grief was unceasing.

b. Const. for, over, also † of, † on, † upon.

a1000 *Waldere* i. 43 Ne murn ðu for ði mece ðe weard madma cyst. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19014 For þair misdeeds moun. 1530 *Palsgr.* 640/8 He mouneth sore for the los-e of his father. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* x. 5 Therefore shall the people mounre ouer them. 1602 SHAKS. *Hank.* ii. ii. 157 (1604 Qo.) He. c. Fell. by this dedecion, Into the madnes wherein now he rages, And all we mounre for. 1611 BAKER *Esdars* viii. 78 V mounred for the imitute. 1725 De Fox *Fam. Instr.* i. v. (1811) i. 106 What we lauged at and made a jest of in our children before, we must now moun over, and correct them for. 1789 WITHERSPOON *Regeneration* iii. § 4 'They never mounred for sin in a manner corresponding to the strong scripture declarations of its odious and hateful nature. 1829 LYTTON *Discovered* x, Let us not waste them in mourning over blighted hopes and severed hearts. 1875 J. P. HORS *Princ. Relig.* iii. (1878) 12 We have, then, not a past to mourn for, but a future to win.

c. To utter lamentations to some one. *rare.*

1533 GAY *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 5 Bot are chrisine prayer is quhen a man prais and murnis inuertile in his hart to god efter his help. 1704 PORE *Pastorals*, *Autumn* 21 Far from Delia, to the winds I mourn. 1742 GRAY *Sonnet Death* K. West 31, I fruitless mourn to him that cannot hear.

† d. Of animals: To pine. Obs.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 169 b, The Pigion. mounreth, if she be restrained of her liberty. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 The cattell mounred for want of milkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, [The female rabbits] will otherwise mounre, and hardly bring up their Young. 1784 COWLEY *Task* v. 27 The cattle moun in corners where the fence Screens them [from the cold].

e. *fig.* Of a plant or flower. † Also, in garden language, to droop, hang down.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 Mary-golds, and indeed most Flowers, doe open or spread their Leauas abroad, when the Sunne shineth serene and faire; ... They reioyce at the presence of the Sinne; and mounre at the absence thereof. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 164 And by being dryer, the plants did not moun so much as the others when the weather was wet. a1822 'H. CORNWALL' *Eng. Songs* 3 The weed mounes on the castle wall.

2. *esp.* To lament the death of some one. Const. for.

11300 *Cursor M.* 25924 Clothing wil i me tak o care.. And morn wil hir bat him [sic. Christ] bar. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1410) 20 Of his body was no force, nor for him wild morn. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 796 Than schir Synagros.. Murnyt for schir Gawyne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 24 All Iuda and Ieru-salem mourned for Iosias. 1559 *Shir.* May, 161. York i. Nor yet to mornre, for this my sonne is dead. 1601 SHAKS *Alfs Well* iii. 102, I haue.. buried a wife, morn'd for her [etc.]. c1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 357 Priam commanded none should mornre, but i still silence yeldt their honord carcasses to fire, and onely grieue in heart. 1695 *Prior Old Queen's Death* iii. For Her the Wise and Great shall morn. 1755 C. SMITH *tr. Horace, Art P.* (1826) II. 351 Those who morn at funerals for pay, do and say more than those that are afflicted from their hearts. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* v. 10 A widow bird saie mourning for her love Upon a wintry bough. 1849 TENNYSON *In Memor.* ix. 50 draw him home to those that morn in vain. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* i. 3 The people listen, now, to the solemn words of a service which seems spoken by the dead man himself to those who morn.

b. To exhibit the conventional signs of grief for a period following the death of a person; *esp.* to wear mourning garments. † To morn up: to complete the period of mourning.

1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I morne for a deed man, I weare blacke garments, je porte le deuil. Yonder gentylman morneth, by lykelyhode his father is deed. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. vii. (1663) 239 Wherefore Numa ordained that such as morned up before the day limited should offer a Cow.. for an expiation. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI.* t. i. 17 We mornre in black, why mornre we not in blood? Henry is dead, and neuer shall reuiue. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. iii. 3. 60 A Levite that morned might not serve or sing. 1717 *Pope Elegy Unfort.* Lady 56 What tho' no friends in sable weeds appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mornre a year. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mourning.* The antient Spaniard and Roman ladies morned in white;.. Kings and cardinals morn in purple. 1727 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* iv. v. 1 The people morned for Aaron thirty days. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 250 When foreign princes died, he [Dk. of Monmouth] had morned for them in the long purple cloak, which [etc.]. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* xxvi. He knew that for all that had befallen she was mourning in mental sackcloth and ashes.

† 3. To have a painful longing. Const. after; also to with inf. In OE. also to care for. Obs.

a 1000 *Andreas* 37 (Gr.) Hyge was encyred, hat he ne mornand after mudreand. c1205 *Laue.* 14369 He mornede ful swide to habben pat maiden to liue. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 366 His deore spouse mornede so swide efter him bet heo widuten him nefde no delit i none pinge. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 518, I mornre as dooth a lamb after the tete.

4. To make a low inarticulate sound indicative of pain or grief. In literary use only of a dove (with mixture of sense 1); *dial.* = MOAN v. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lix. 11 We roare all like Beeres, & mornre still like doves. 1632 SHERWOOD, To mornre or croo like a Dove, *youcouter.* 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 63 The dove morned in the pine, Sad propheters of sorrow, not her own. 1882 *Oxfordish. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., That poor baby do morn.

II. trans.

5. To grieve or sorrow for (something); to lament, deplore, bewail, bemoan.

a 1000 *Bi Manna Wyrdum* 20 (Gr.) Sumne sceal.. morman inotudgesceaf mode gebysgad. 1586 T. TENNENOR *Cotwold* 96 Thus do we weep and waile.. Mourning, in others, our own miseries. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Lettie's Hist. Scot.* v. 298 To mornre and Lament their sinis. 1604 SHAKS, *Oth.* i. iii. 204 To mornre a Mischeefe that is past and gon, is the next way to draw new mischeife on. 1697 CONGREVE *Morm. Bride* iii. viii. All those Ills which thou so long hast morn'd. 1713 AUBSON *Cato* t. vi. Portius himself oft falls in tears before me, As if he morn'd his rival's ill success. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isau.* x. xliii. As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters morn their deatolation. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Shipwrecks* 108 Finally he was left, the last of his tribe, to morn his lot in solitude.

b. With clause as obj.

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 6591 Then Meneast mornmyt, & myckell sorrow hade, That Troilus, be triest, was takyn of his bond. 1567 *Gode & Gollie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 95 Thow sall not follow wicket menis wayis, Nor zit mornre that synfull half guide dayis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 259 O if in blanke my Ladies browes be deekt, It mornre, that painting vsurp- ing; haire Should rauish doers with a false aspect. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isau.* iii. xxxvi. She morned that grace and power were throw as food To the hyena lust.

6. To lament, grieve, or sorrow for, to express grief for (some one dead, or some one's death).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 366 Mornmynghe thy deith, after y^e custome of y^e iewes. c1586 B. BRYKETT *Past. Aegh. Death Sidney* 13 Now hath the pore turtle gon to school. To learne to mornre her lost make! 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* iii. 45 Here comes his boye, morn'd by Marke Antony. 1697 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 760 As when a Father mornre his Children. 1685 DAVENANT *Thren.* August. 372 The Muse that mornre him now his happy triumph sung. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* ii. 22 Dost thou morn Philander's fate? 1805 SCOTT *Lat. Minst.* vi. xliii. Soft is the note, and sad the lay. That mornre the lovely Rosabelle. 1853 WOODWARD *My Beautiful Lady* 105 Thou morn'd'st not most the vanished soul Which was my Lord's through thine. 1885 MISS BRADSHAW *Just as I am* vi. She loved him dearly, and morn'd him more deeply than any of us.

7. † To utter in a sorrowful manner' (J.).

1607 TORRELL *Frans. Beasts* (1639) 561 The Lion sighed deeply, and morned forth a lamentable roaring. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 235 Where the lovely Lord Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mornreth well. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* vii. The Spirit morn'd 'Adieu!' 1829 W. S. GILBERT *Guildeniers* i. 14 Bury love that all condemn, And let the whilst and mornre its requiem!

† Mourn, v. 2. Obs. rare. [A perversion of the Fr. name for glanders (see MORTECHEN), due to association with prec.] *intr.* Only in to morn of the chine: to suffer from glanders. Cf. MOSE v. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 Well, this Louer.. began.. to mornre of the chine, and to hang the lip.

Mournal, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mournre, obs. forms of MORNE sb. 1, MOURN.

Mourned, variant of MORNED a. Her.

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, Mornred, blunted.

Mourner¹ (mō'ni:). Also 4-5 morener, 6 moerner, 7 mournour, morner. [f. MOURN v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who mourns, laments, or grieves; *spec.* one who mourns the death of a friend or relation; one who attends a funeral out of respect or affection for the deceased.

Chief (or principal) mourner: the nearest relative who is present at a funeral. † Close mourner: a near relative of the deceased.

1588 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 18, Y 3af counfortyngis to hym, and to the moreners of hym. c1525 *Eleye Hen. VIII's Fool* in Halliwell. *Nugz* Poem. 45 Ye as chefe moerner yn your own foly, hode. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* xii. 2 When.. the mourners go aboute the stretes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 51, I am no mourner for that newes. c1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. (1603) 331 The men that are cheefe Mourners haue their faces covered with blacke Sipes. c1664 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 133 The Funeral he attended in his own Person, as the principal Mourner. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 201 These kind of hoods.. are to this day worn by close Mourners at the Solemnities of great Funerals. 1762 GOLOSIN *Nash* 177 The masters of the assembly-room followed as chief mourners. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit.* P. iii. 8 The sobs of the mourners. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droop* iv, I have been since a solitary mourner.

fig. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxii. Thine eies.. Haue put on black, and lousing mourners be.

b. One employed or hired to attend funerals in a habit of mourning, or to utter wailing cries or songs of lamentation for the dead.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxcviii. 168 A Woman that had Two Daughters, Bury'd of one of them, and Mourners were Provided to Attend the Funeral. 1741 *tr. D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xl. 373 The Muscovites pay Mourners to shed Tears at the Interment of their Kindred.

† c. quasi-adj. (cf. Chaucer *Parl. Fowles* 180).

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 961 The Mourner Eugh, and Builder Oake were there.

d. U.S. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Mourner*. Persons on the 'anxious seat'.. at 'revival' meetings are technically termed 'mourners'; that is persons mourning for their sins. 1885 'MARK TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* Feb. 549/2 Folks got up.. and worked their way.. to the mourners' bench, with the tears running down their faces.

2. Indian mourner: the SAD-TREE.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

† Mourner². Obs. rare -1. [f. MOURN v. 2 + -ER.] In quot. trans.

a 1645 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* iii. iii. Hee's chind, he's chind good man; he is a mourner.

† Mourneress. Obs. rare -1. [f. MOURNER 1 + -ESS.] A female mourner.

1596 SWYTH *Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) II. 389 The seaven principall mourneresses and estates of the funerals.

Mourneval, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mournful (mō'nfūl), a. (and sb.). [f. MOURN v. 1 + -FUL.]

1. Expressing or betokening mourning or sorrow; doleful, sad, dismal.

Now only of expressions, looks, sounds, scenery; formerly also of costume, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 14 Nor maketh any mournfull chere wheo he hath lost a frende. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 106-7 No Funerall Rite, nor man in mournfull Weeds: No mournfull Bell shall ring her Buriall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 244 Is.. this the seat That we must change for Heav'n, this mournfull gloom For that celestial light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 494 A mournfull Sound agen the Mother hears. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 113 The women running about, like furies, in a mournfull habit. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 756 Much consoled That here and there some sprigs of mournfull mint, Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well He cultivates. 1850 DICKENS *Lett.* (1830) I. 231 He shook his head with an intensely mournful air. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* i. 2 The scene was bleak and mournful.

2. Full of, or oppressed with, sorrow or grief; sad, sorrowful, grieving; † making display of sorrow.

1579 STRESSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 53 Vp then Melpomene thou mournfullst Muse of nyne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 226 Glosters shew Beguiles him, as the mournfull Crocodile With sorrow swares releuance passengers. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 671 His mournfull Mind, with Musicke to restore. 1738 WESTLEY *P. L.* ii. 124 Thou wilt the mournfull Spirit cheer. 1880 A. B. TOOD *Cleaving Fair Poet.* Wks. (1906) 203 The sweet lambs Call mournful for their mothers. *Cont.* a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Scyllian Captive Poem* (1875) 413 The mournful-sounding seas?

3. Causing sorrow or grief; deplorable.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 16 His mournfull death.

† 4. Sb. The mournfuls: low spirits, 'the blues'.

c1800 R. CHAMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) I. 136 You haue cured me of the mournfuls.

5. Mournful Monday, 30 Oct. 1899, the day of the Brit-h defeat at Nicholson's Nek. Mournful widow = Mourning-bride.

1526 *Treas. Est.* 1027/2 *Scaliosa atropurpurea*, called

Mournful Widow in cottage gardens. 1902 *Times Hist. War S. Africa* II. vi. 250 It is not difficult to point out specific reasons for the failure of 'Mournful Meadway'.

Mournfully (mō'nfūlly), adv. [f. MOURNFULL a. + -LY.] In a mournful or sorrowful manner.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 151 Beate thou the Drumme that it speake mournfully. 1621 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 14 We haue walked mournfully before the Lord of hosts. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv. Having mournfully laide each other good-night, they lay down and implored rest. 1833 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xx. 'No,' said Smike, shaking his head mournfully, 'I must talk of something else to-day.' 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* I. ii. 34 The old mule.. only had long journeys twice a year, and resented them mournfully.

Mournfulness (mō'nfūlness), [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being mournful.

1623 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Echlog.* etc. 62 Then would I.. Sing of Eliza's fixed mournfulness, And much bewail such wofull heaviness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mournfulness*, 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Sound of Sea* ii. And hush'd is many a lovely [voice] Of mournfulness or mirth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 177 Just so the mournfulness Of the tale told out did their hearts oppress.

Mournifal, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mourning (mō'niŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. MOURN v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of MOURN v. 1; feeling or expression of sorrow; sorrowing, lamentation. Also with a or in pl.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 342 Heui mornunge. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3205 For swine and murning he was on. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 For hire love mornung y make more then any mon. c1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 3797 Whar-for was mad hat gret mornung Amonges be Sarazyns olde & yng, As by bar berden alle. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 520 Vnis lemman I haue swich loue longunge That lik a turle trewe is my mornunge. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xviii. 125 In his mornung, an angyl com to hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 20 He maye heare the mornunges of such as be in captiuite. a 1631 DONNE *Lam. Jeremy* iii. 19 But when my mornung I do thinke upon My wainwood, hemlocke and affliction; My Soule is humbled in remembering this. a 1716 SOUTH *Seru.* (1744) VII. vi. 129 Neither mourning for sin, or confession of it, avail any thing but a new creature. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 545 With mourning sore Toward the king's palace did they take their way.

2. *spec.* The feeling or the expression of sorrow for the death of a person; also, an expression of grief, a lament. Phrase, † to make mourning.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 514/2 Heo bi-lefte, to it was non opur in gret deol and mornung. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1273 At hat casiel his frendes bade, And for fair frend gret murning made. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii. Sir Amadace vasse in mornunging brozie. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 These sorrowful cries of her thy seruante with the other lamentable mornunges of her frendes & seruantes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* x. xiv. (Arb.) 63 Poetical mornungings in verse. a 1644 CHARLES *Sel. Recant.* ch. vii. 17 The wise mans sober heart is always turning His wary footsteps to the house of mourning. 1828 SCOTT *J. M. Perth* xxviii. The Highlanders.. are wont to mingle a degree of solemn mirth with their mourning. 1852 TENNYSON *Old Death* *De Wellington* 4 Let us bury the Great Duke To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation.

3. The conventional or ceremonial manifestation of sorrow for the death of a person; *esp.* the wearing of black garments. Also, the period during which such garments are worn.

c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Pulger* 920/1 Mourning, *deul.* a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 228 The kynge wore whyte for mourning. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* i. (1651) 1 How does her Grace since she left her mourning For the young Duke Mendoza, whose timeless death At Sea, left her a Virgin and a Widow? 1683 PENN *Lett. cont. Pennsylv.* 6 Their Mourning is blacking of their faces, which they continue for a year. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. (1837) 281 Those who, after a long mourning, resume their ordinary dresses. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xvii. Thus, where the hair is ordinarily worn short it is a sign of mourning to let it grow long.

b. An instance of this; a ceremonial manifestation of grief for the death of a person. Now rare. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 10 And he made a mourning for his father seven dayes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. In public Mournings at Rduie the shops were shut up, the women laid aside all their ornaments [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* i. x. ii. (1869) I. 149 Except in the case of a general mourning. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Old Intim.* *Immort.* 95 A wedding or a festival, A mourning or a funeral.

4. The dress or customary garment (now usually black) worn by mourners. Also occas. applied to the black draperies placed on furniture or the walls of buildings, etc., on occasions of mourning. *Deep, half, second mourning*: see those words. † Close mourning: mourning such as is worn by the nearest relatives; = deep mourning.

1654-66 EARL OUREBY *Parthen.* (1676) 606 All.. should for the revolution of twelve Moons wear close Mourning. 1661 PENNS *Diary* 23 July. Put on my mourning. 1663 WOOD *Life John* (O.H.S.) I. 479 Three tressels thieron, covered with mourning. 1700 DAVENANT *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 912 They.. through the Master-Street the Corps conveyed. The Heues to their Tops with Black were spread, And e'en the Pavements were with Mourning hid. 1708 SWIFT *Polemical Detected* Wks. 1731 IV. 207 The Stair-case, I believe, and these two apartments hung in close Mourning will be sufficient. 1752 JOHNSON *Lett. to Taylor* 13 Mar. in *Parthen.* I desire Mrs. Taylor to inform me what mourning I should buy for my mother and Miss Porter. 1833 H. MARRIOTT *Loom & Linger* ii. iii. 43 They had at first offered to make up her mourning for her.

b. pl. in the same sense. Now *Sc.* and *north.* 1634 W. TIRWYTH *tr. Ind. an's Lett.* (vol. II) 97 If we held

b. Popularly applied to animals of other genera, giving some resemblance to mice, esp. the shrews. *Sorex* and the voles (*Arvicolæ*). Also in book-names (chiefly translations from mod.Latin) of: various exotic animals, e.g. † *Alpine mouse*, † *mouse of the mountain*, the Marmot; † *Indian mouse*, † *Pharaoh's mouse*, the ichneumon; † *Pontic*

mouse, an animal described by Pliny, commonly identified with the ermine.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 977 *Sorice* (-ex), *id. est*; mus. a 1593 HESTER 114 *Exper. Paracelsus* (1596) 12 Anointing the outward parts with the oyle of the mouse of the mumiaine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 448 Marcellus and Solinus, doe make question of this beast (Ichneumon) to be a kind of Otter... There he some that call it an Indian Mouse. *Ibid.* 534 The Mouse Pontique. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* 1. 151 An Indian Mouse. 1864 *Cham. Encycl.* VI. 597/2 The name Mouse is often popularly given to animals considerably different from the true mice, as the Voles. 1858 GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The species of *Saccomyia*, or Pouched Mice. 1889 [see Pouched a. 1].

2. Phrases. a. In various similes: *Drunk as a mouse*, earlier † *drunk as a dreynt* (= drowned) *mouse*; *mum, mute, quiet, still, etc.*, as a *mouse* († in a cheese). Also, † (to speak) like a mouse in a cheese, i.e. with a muffled voice, inaudibly; like a drowned mouse, i.e. in a miserable plight.

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxxix. 111 When that he is dronke ase a dreynt mouse, thenne we shule borewe the wede at bayly. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 246 Thou comest hoom as dronken as a Mous. 1536 in *Let. Supplic.* Monast. (Camden) 133 Monckes drynk an bowll after collycoun tell ten or xii. of the clock, and cum to mattens as dronke as myss. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. ii. 12 Or pitieus they will looke, like drowned Mice. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (1811) 71 Mum, mouse in cheese, cat is ware. 1685 E. VERNEY 24 June in *Verney Mem.* (1897) IV. c. 381 Child, — I pray when you speak in the Theatre [Oxf.] doe not speak like a mouse in a cheese... but speak out your words boldly and distinctly. 1735 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. He speaketh like a mouse in a cheese, *muscat, muscatat; ocellis & depressa voce loquitur*. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xiv. 636 If I only begin to say 'Miss May told me —' they are all like mice. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. She looks as quiet as a mouse. There's something rather striking about her, though. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xiv. I squatted there, hearkening, as silent as a mouse.

b. In alliterative association with *man*. (a) See MAN sb. 1; (b) *Neither man nor mouse*, not a creature; *Mouse and man*, every living thing.

1607 W. HAWKINS *Apollon Shroving* I. v. 14 Looke Prieco, canst thou see no audience? *Prezo*. Nor man, nor mouse. 1845 CANLYE *Crownwell* v. lxxix. 1. 483 Poor Prince Maurice, sea-roving, sank, in the West Indies, mouse and man.

c. As a type of something small or insignificant. Chiefly after Horace (see *quot.* a 1637).

1584 LVLV *Campaspe* *Prol.* at Bl. Fryers. So we hope, if the shower of our swelling mountaine seems to bring forth some Elephant, perforce but a mouse, you will gently say, this is a beast. 1596 LONGE *Wits Imitation* 4 At every word he speaketh, he makes a mouse of an elephant, he telleth them of wonders done in Spaine by his ancestors. 1593 F. ROUS *Thule* B. Nor let your harts great hills bring forth a mouse. a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace*, *Art P.* 199 The mountains travaill'd, and brought forth A scorned mouse! 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 14/4 It is curious that such a grave contingency should spring from such a trivial cause. This time it is the mouse that brings forth the mountain.

d. Proverbs, and proverbial sayings.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 572 I holde a Mouses herte nat worth a leek, that hath but oon hole for to sterte to And if hat faille, thanne is al ydo. c. 1430 LYNG. *Mit. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 An hardy mouse, that is hold to breede in cattis coris. c. 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl.* Bk. (1838) 140 It ys a sotyl mouse that slepyth in the cattys ear. a 1900 B. E. DICK. *Cat.* *Crew* s.v. *Mouse-trap*, A sorry Mouse, that has but one hole, or a poor Creature that has but one Shift. *Ibid.*, A Mouse in the Pot is better than no Fish, or something has some savour.

† 3. a. As a playful term of endearment, chiefly addressed to a woman. Obs.

c. 1550 [see PRIN sb. 1]. 1567 *Triall Treas.* E. My dere lady. My mouse my nobs and onys swete. 1586 WARNER *Ad. Eng.* II. x. (1592) 42 God bless thee Mouse the Bridgemoor sayd, and smakt her on the lips. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 19. 1602 — *Hann.* II. iv. 183. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw.* Hoe II. i. Ind. (to her husband) I am so troubled with the rheume too: Mouse what good fort? 1655 MERRIS & SMITH *Mus. Delic.* (1656) 14 Mopsa, even Mopsa, prey Mouse. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Trav.* II. ii. *Plays on Passions* (1821) 1. 263 *Agnes*. You are an idler! *Harwood*. You are a little mouse!

† b. *slung*. (See *quot.*) Obs.

1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 38 The harlots or women taken up for assault or night-brawls were there [in Wood Street Compter] called Mice.

4. Technical uses. Applied to various things resembling a mouse in shape or appearance.

a. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1750 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.* *Mouse* is a large Knot artificially made by the Riggers on the Ship's Stays. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mouse*, a sort of knob, usually in the shape of a pear, wrought on the outside of a rope, by means of spun yarn, parceling, &c. It is used to confine some other [rope] securely to the former, and prevent it from sliding along its surface. These mouses are particularly used on the stays of the lower-mast, to prevent the eye from slipping up to the mast. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi. And then he asked the first lieutenant whether something should not be fitted with a mouse or only a turk's head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Mouse*, a kind of ball or knob, wrought on the collars of stays by means of spun-yarn, &c. The mouse prevents the running eye from slipping. Also, a mark made upon braces and other ropes, to show their squaring or tallying home. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Naut.* *Mouse*, a, a turn or two of spun-yarn uniting the point of a hook to the shank to prevent its unhooking.

b. A match used in firing a mine or a gun.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Mouse*, a match used in firing a mine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Mouse*, a. 2. (Blasting) A match used in firing guns or mines.

c. U.S. A small round cushion-shaped hair-pad. 1888 [see RAT sb. 1 5a]. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* d. (See *quot.*)

187. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Mouse*, a small weight to which a cord is attached, used by plumbers for clearing a stoppage in a closet pipe. The carpenters also use a similar weight for passing a sash line over the pulley.

5. A species of cowry.

1815 S. BHOONKS *Introd. Couch.* 156 *Mouse*, *Cypraea Mus.*

6. *slang*. A lump or discoloured brnise, esp. one on or near the eye, caused by a blow; a black eye. 1854 'C. HENR.' *Verdant Green* II. iv. That'll raise a tidy mouse on your ogle, my lad! 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* & *Opin.* IV. 81 He acquired a severe black eye, of that peculiar kind known to professional pugilists as a 'mouse'.

7. Short for *mouse-moth* (see 10 f.).

1829 J. F. STERLINGS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 77 *Pyrophila*. *Pyrophila*, *Mouse*. 1832 RENNIE *Consect. Butterfl.* & *M.* 63 The *Mouse*, appears in June... First pair (of wings) mouse-brown. 1882 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterfl.* & *Af.* (1893) 102/1 When disturbed in the day time it falls down and shuffles about in such a manner that it has acquired the name of 'the Mouse'.

II. S. A muscle. Obs. in general sense (see g). [Cf. the similar use of OHG. *mās*, mod. G. *mans*, Du. *mus*, ON. *mús*; also Gr. *mús*.]

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W.* Wileker 158/6 *Torns*, *net musculus*, *vel lacertus*, *mus dicitur*. 1561 HOLLYWOOD *Itin.* *Apoth.* 12 b. Hinde the garlike vpon the wrest of the arme... so that it doe not touche the mousse of the hande.

9. *spec.* Applied variously to certain muscular parts of meat (see *quots.*). Now only dial.

[Cf. 1530 *Mouse-piece*.] 1584 LVLV *Sappho* I. iii. 11 *Criti*. ...but come among vs, and you shall see vs once in a morning have a mouse at a bay. *Molus*. A mouse? vnpurposely spoken. *Criti*. Apply understande, a mouse of beafe. *Molus*. I thinke indede a peece of beafe as bigge as a mouse, serves a great companie of such caties. 1608 JAMISON, *Mouse*, the outermost fleshy part of a leg of mutton, when dressed; the hulk of flesh on the extremity of the shank, S. pron. *mouse*. When roasted, it formerly used to be prepared with salt and pepper. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh.* *Gloss.* II. 36 *Mouse*, the stoutest muscle in the shoulder of a pig; which, when drawn out quickly from the stich, makes a squeaking noise; and children often say to the butcher, 'Come, let's hear the mouse squeak.' 1881 OXFORD *Gloss. Suppl.* *Mouse*, a small piece of meat under the spare-rib of a pig, about the size of a mouse.

III. 10. *atrib.* and *Comb.* (the pl. form *mice* has occas. been used instead of *mouse*).

a. simple attributive, as *mouse-birth*, -*cage*, *dung*, -*skin*, etc. 1668 BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 1322 Oh 'mouse-birth of that mountain-like revenge! 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xviii. Here Young John turned the great hat round and round upon his left-hand, like a slowly twirling 'mouse-cage. 1538 ELVOR *Dict.* *Muscicida*, 'mouse-dung. 1581 W. FULMER in *Confer.* III. (1584) X. He should keep the Pix diligently from mice-dung. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* *Marcell.* 400 They are clad all over in garments made of linnen, or else patched up of wild 'mice skinnies. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 245/1 A 'Mousew turde, *misterda*.

b. objective, and obj. genitive, as *mouse-catcher*, -*killer*, -*killing* (adj.), -*slayer*, -*taker*.

1483 CATH. *Angl.* 244/2 A Mouse-slayer, *muscicida*. *Ibid.*, A Mousse taker, *muscipulator*. 1528 ELVOR *Dict.* *Muricidus*, a mouse killer. 1611 COTGR., *Souricier*, a Mouser, or Mouse-catcher. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist.* 153 Those Popish Muscipulatores or Mice-catchers, as the story calleth them, that raked together their Peter-pence, and other moneys here in England by most detestable arts. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Vks. 1799 II. 317 The...mouse-killing cat.

c. adverbial, as *mouse-proof*.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 365/2 A mouse-proof locker.

d. instrumental, as *mouse-crope* (dial.), -*caten*.

1721 BAILEY, 'Mouse-crope, a Beast that is run over the Back by a Shrew Mouse is said to be so. *Country word.* 1866 *Treas.* Bot. s.v. *Rubus*. We have heard of crows that were said to be mouse-crope, or to have been walked over by a shrew-mouse (an ancient way of accounting for paralysis), being [etc.]. a 1586 SUNDAY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 The Historian...laden with old 'Mouse-eaten records.

e. similitive, as *mouse-brown*, -*grey* (also sb.), -*haired*, -*like*, -*still* adjs. Also *mouse-like* adv.

See also *MOUSE-COLOURED*, *MOUSE-DUN*.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 247 Pileus 'mouse brown. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXII. 249/1 The fur... of a uniform 'mouse-grey above. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 619 Mouse-gray is obtained, when with the same proportions as for ash-gray. a 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* IV. 913 A staloun a-se. al blank Or 'mousedered or reed is to been hadde. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* *Nick.* xviii. Inserting her 'mouse-like eye in the blue satin slippers. 1874 LITTLE *CARR* *Jud.* *Gwynne* I. vi. 172 She crept mouse-like to the bedside. 1871 LONGE *Wayside Inn* n. *Cobbler* of Hagenau 70 His quiet little dame... Eager, excited, but 'mouse-still.

f. Special comb.: † *mouse ballock*, some plant; *mouse-bane*, *Aconitum myosotum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *mouse barley*, *Hordeum murinum*; *mouse-bird*, (a) any bird of the African genus *Colius*; one of the colies; (b) 'a whidah-bird (genus *Vidua*)' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *mouse-bur*, the seeds of *Martynia proboscidea*; *mouse buttock* 'the fleshy piece which is cut from a round of beef' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); † *mouse catch*, a mousetrap; *mouse chop*, *Mesembryanthemum murinum* (Treas. Bot.); *mouse-fish*, *Pterophyruce* (or *Atemurarius*) *histris*, a fish which builds a sort of nest in the Sargasso Sea; † *mouse-foot*, (a) in *By the mouse-foot*, an old oath; (b) a plant; *mouse-galago*, a small West African galago, *Galago*

murinus (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); *mouse-grass*, † (a) a species of stonecrop; (b) a dial. name for the silvery hair grass, *Aira caryophylla*; (c) an Australian name for *Dichelachne crinita*; *mouse-hare*, a rodent of the genus *Lagonomys*, esp. *L. roylei*; *mouse-hawk*, (a) a hawk like *devoids muris*; (b) the short-eared owl or hawk-owl, *Aio brachyotus*; (c) U.S. 'the rough-legged buzzard'. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), *Archibuteo lagopus*; *mouse-hood*, a fungus (see *quot.*); *mouse lemur*, any small Madagascan lemur of the genus *Chirogaleus*; *mouse-mark*, a birth-mark resembling a mouse; *mouse-mill* (see *quot.*); *mouse-moth*, the moth *Amphipyra tragopogonis* (see 7); *mouse-piece* = *mouse-buttock*; *mouse-powder*, a poison for mice; *mouse-roller* *Printing* (see *quot.*); *mouse-sight*, a pseudo-etymological rendering of *Myopia*; † *mouse-stock*, a mousetrap; *mouse-thorn* (see *quot.*); † *mouse-wort*, another name for mugwort. See also *MOUSE-COLOURED*, *MOUSE-DUN*, *MOUSE-EAR*, *MOUSE-FALL*, *MOUSE-HOLE*, *MOUSE-HUNT*, etc. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 181/2 Testiculus muris folia habet valde parva. ang. 'mouseballok. 1840 W. BAXTER *Brit. Phænog.* Bot. V. 344 *Hordeum murinum*, Wall Barley. Way-side Barley. 'Mouse Barley. 1822 J. LATMAN *Gen. Hist. Birds* V. 106 These birds [sc. Colies] are called at the Cape 'Mouse Birds. 1893 SELWIS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 64 A flock of parrots, or mouse birds, of a species unknown to me. They were of a pale green colour, with rose-coloured heads and long tails. 1877 LAOY BRASSEY *Voy. Sumbava* VI. (1878) 84 The seeds of the *Martynia proboscidea*, 'mouse-burrs, as they call them. 1818 *Mus. Evid.* *Comm. Prisons Metrop.*, Lond. 38 That [meat] which I bought for them is called the 'mouse buttock. 1382 *Wicluf* *Wisd.* xiv. 11 Into a 'mousecaceche [Vulg. in *muscipulum*], 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.* 13 *Pallad.* (Sea-bats or devil-fish, goose-fish or angler, 'mouse-fish, &c.) c. 1560 *Missogonus* III. 1. 255 With 'mouse foot, do so, Mr. 1605 *Lond.* *Prodigal* II. ii. I'll come and visit you; by the mouse-foot I will. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 504 Plants...received names from this little beast, as...Mouse-foot, and such like. 1611 COTGR., *Lonbarbe sauvage*, 'Mouse-grasse, wild Prickmadame. 1888-91 BLANFORD *Mammalia India* 456 *Lagonomys roylei*. 'The Himalayan 'Mouse-hare. c. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1890 *Souricarius*, 'mushabuc. c. 1070 *Voc.* in *W.* Wülcker 259/10 *Souricarius*, *mushabuc*. 1725 FOSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 384, *Stric.* = *Brachyotus*. The short-eared Owl... 'Mouse Hawk at Hudson's Bay. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Brit. Birds* (1846) 67 *Aio Brachyotus*. 'Mouse-hawk. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fauna* 175 *Hyrogophorus murinus*, the 'Mouse Hood. 1893-4 *Lydskier's Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 219 The tiny creatures known as the 'mouse-lemurs. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii. I'll wager there is a 'mouse-meat on your side. 1876 *Fruit Soc. Telegr. Engineers* V. 166 The electrification of the ink is effected by means of an electrostatic induction machine called the 'mouse-mill, which is driven either by clockwork or by an electro-magnetic arrangement. 1819 G. SAMOELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 251/2 'Mouse-mill (*Noctua Tragopogonis*). 1530 *PALSCR.* 246/2 'Mousepiece of an oxe, *moufle*. 1666 AUBREY *Misc.* 109 There is a certain piece in the Beef, called the Mouse-piece, which given to the Child, or Party so affected, to Eat, doth certainly Cure the Thrush. 1868 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 5/6 After the death of Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Britland...suggested that they might have been poisoned with 'mouse powder. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, 'Mouse roller, a small additional roller for the better distribution of ink on a machine. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 152 Mice are said to have this kind of vision naturally, and hence one of the technical names for it is myopia or myopiastis, literally 'mouse-sight'. c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hon.* 53 *Peos wimmen*... beoð þes deofles 'musestoch telepede, for þenne þe mon wile tilden his musestoch he binded upon þa swike these and bret hne for þon þet he scoldes swote snelle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Mouse-thorn. *Cantanea myacantha*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 512 Mug-wort, otherwise cald 'mouse-wort.

Mouse (mouz), v. Also 3 muse, 5-7 mowso, mouse, 7 mowzo, 9 dial. mouse. [f. *MOUSE* sb. Cf. G. *mausen*, Du. *muizen*.]

1. *intr.* 'To hunt for or catch mice; said esp. of a cat or an owl.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 296 in O. E. *Misc.* 120 For oft Musc þe cat after hire moder. c. 1450 *Promp.* *Parv.* 347/1 Mowsyn, or take myse, *muricapio*. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxii. 79 An Old Weazel that was now almost past Mousing. 1791 HUOESFORO *Salmag.*, *Monody Death* of Dick 133 Thee, generous Dick, the Cat-controlling Powers Ordained to mouse in Academic Bowers. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxi. The large white owl floating over the fields as it moused in the long grass. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* 142 You expect...your cat to mouse well.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To hunt or search industriously or capiously; to go or move about slyly in search of something; to prowl. Also with *around*, *along*. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 153 When he [sc. the Boie]...doth but a little turne vp the grounde with his nose, he seeketh for worms. So may you say that he hath bene mousing 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 254 You fall a mousing about the definition of a Quibble. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Epist. to Reviewers* xxviii. There, Wisdom...I've seen o'er pamphlets...Mousing for faults, or if you'll have it, I have been 1842 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 421 This has been the consequence of mousing for them [eunivarsities] during a good many years. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii. 143 He wrote in a more free and fluent style than he had been 1856 K. A. VAUGHAN mousing at the time among authorities. 1856 K. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* ix. iii. (1860) II. 135 He...mouses for flaws of regulation. 1874 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* vi. (1900) 161, I was mousing around by myself the other day. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 305 Maybe they peep and mouse into the tunnels and caves of worms.

b. *To mouse over* (a book): to study eagerly. U.S.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 385 With... a table full of hooks before me, to mouse over them alternately. 1864 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* (1884) II. xvii. 422, I have Little and Brown's 'British Poets' complete now, so you'll have wherewithal to mouse over. 1883 GRETTON *Memory's Harbours* 137 He was... always 'mousing' over books.

c. *trans.* To hunt for by patient and careful search. Also with *out*. U. S.

1864 N. Y. *Evangelist* 20 Oct. (Cent.), He... usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends, moused from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection. 1870 H. STEVENS *Bibl. Histor.* Introd. 11 They are driven... to mouse out in foreign countries... what ought to be at home... in the public libraries.

†3. *trans.* To handle as a cat does a mouse; to tear, bite. Obs.

1530 TINDALE *Ausw. More* iii. xiii. Wks. (1573) 311/1 In the xiii. [chapter]... he biteth, sucketh, gnaweth, towseth, and mowseth Tyndall. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 91 Keepe sheepe from dog, keepe lambs from hog. If foxes mowse them, then watch or howse them. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 354 *Bast.* Oh, now doth Death line his dead chaps with Steele!... And now he feasts, mousing the flesh of men, In vndermin'd differences of kings! 1603 DRKKER *Wonderful Year* C 2 b, Whilst Troy was swelling sack and sugar, and mousing fat venison, the mad Greekes made bonafires of their houses 1647 FANSHAWE *II Pastor Fido* iv. 124 But 't had been worse 't have been prisoner To such a beast; Who though he doth not bear A mouses heart, might have moused me.

†b. To pull about good-naturedly, but roughly; chiefly *touse* and *mouse*; cf. *Mouse* v. Obs.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* v. iii. 334 Yet if you did but see how like a cock sparrow he mouses and touses my little Bess already. 1627 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* iv. iii. In Bullen O. Pl. I. 235 Is't the kings pleasure that I should mouse her, and before all these people? 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. i, He would not let me come near the gentry, who sat under us [at the play]... He told me, none but naughty women sat there, whom they toused and moused. 1691 SHAWELL *Scenars* iv. i, My dear chicken, I'll mouse thee.

absol. 1681 Orway *Soldier's Fort.* i. i, To see a pretty Wench and a young Fellow touse and rouse and frouse and mouse.

†4. To ransack, rummage, pillage. Obs.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugsbears* II. i. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1837), They have rifled and moused the coffer by a false key they made.

5. *Naut.* To put a mouse (see *MOUSE* sb. 4 a) on (a stay); to secure (a hook) with a mouse.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mousing* a hook, the operation of fastening a small cord... across the upper-part, from the point to the back... in order to prevent it from unhooking. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Flead* ix, I can bring my tarry trousers to an anchor—mousing the mainstay, or puddling the anchor. 1867 SAYRIS *Sailor's Word-book*, s.v. *Mouse*, To mouse a hook.

Hence *Moused* ppl. a., supplied with mousing. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 9 These Patent Slip-Hooks... form an automatically 'Moused' hook when in use. *MOUSE* = see *MOOSE* and *MUSA* (banana).

Mouseare, obs. form of *MOUSE-EAR*.

Mousebunker: see *MOSSBUNKER*.

Mouse-colour, sb. (a.).

1. A colour resembling that of the common mouse; a dark grey with a yellowish tinge.

1506 *Fruit. Hb. Comm.* I. 329/1 A strange Spanyell, of Mouse-colour, came into the House. 1797 *Eucyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 648/1 The fur is of a mouse-colour, tinged with reddish. 1903 'MARJORIBANKS' *Fluff-Hunters* 65 Her hair was of that subtle half-shade known as mouse-colour.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Mouse-coloured.

1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5481/4 Lost... a Mouse-colour Mare. 1728-9 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 193 The Prince of Wales was in mouse-colour velvet. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 120 Fur mouse-colour.

So *Mouse-coloured* a.

1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2307/4 Lost... a little Greyhound... her Ears Mouse-coloured... and several Mouse-coloured spots on her Body. 1851 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in lect.* ix. (1857) 129 The mouse-coloured horse which I am riding is crossed... with black streaks. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 The rest of the dress was mouse-coloured cloth.

Mouse-deer. Also 9 *moose*. [*Mouse-deer* and *mouse-deer* seem to be corruptions of *moose-deer*, a name which was early misapplied to this animal; the former due to association with the known *moose-deer* = *moose*, the latter perh. suggested by the animal's small size and the colour of its hair.] A small tragulid animal, the Chevrotain (*Tragulus mervinus*), native of Ceylon and Java. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 451/1 (*Ceylon*) There is also another of very diminutive size, called the moose deer. 1874 JERDON *Mammals of India* 269 *Altemia indica*. The *Mouse-deer*.

Mouse-dun, a. and sb. a. *adj.* Mouse-coloured. b. sb. The dun colour of a mouse; mouse-colour.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 832 Black bay, & pernix gray, mousdun [*L. murinus*], and many mo [colours]. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 116 b, Touching the colours of the mousdun, and the grisel weare most esteemed. 1611 CORN. s.v. *Pail*, *Couleur de poil de souris*, a Mouse-colour, or Mouse-dun. 1630 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 58 Your mouse-dunne and such like rusty and sut colours. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 216/4 Stray'd or stolen... a dark mouse dun long made Gelding. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 129 These stripes occur far oftener in duns and mouse-duns. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 534 The mouse-dun Tarpan of the Russian steppes.

Mouse-ear. Also 3 *musere*, 4 *mouser*, 4-5 *mous(h)ere*, 5 *mowseer*, *mushere*, *mouser*.

[transl. of med. *L. auricula muris*, Gr. *μῦς ὠτίς*: see *MYOSOTIS*. Cf. OHG. *mūsōra* 'pilosa', G. *mäuse-, mausehr*.

In senses 1-3 the name seems to refer to the hairy leaves of the plants.]

1. A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*. Also *mouse-ear hawkweed*.

Bastard Mouse-ear *Hieracium Pseudo-Pilosella* (Treas. Bot. 1866). Golden Mouse-ear, *Hieracium aurantiacum*. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/18 *Pilosella*, peluselle, musere. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33/2 *Pelotte*, mouser. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* Add. (1903) 311 Tak an handful of Bugly... an oþer of Pympernele, an oþer of mouseere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxvi. 53 Mouse eare... hath many small and slender stemmes somewhat redde bylow. *Ibid.* 54 *Auricula muris* Matthioli. Mouse eare. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. xxxvi. (1633) 305 Golden mouse-eare or Grimme the Colliar. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 224 To him that hath a flux, of Sheepheards pulse he giues, And Mouse-eare youn him some sharpe rupture grieues. 1682 WHEELER *Tour. Greece* i. 25 This Plant is very like to the Great Mouse-Ear. 1760 J. LER *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 Mouse-ear, Creeping, *Hieracium*. 1789 W. AITON *Florus Kewensis* III. 121 *Hieracium Pilosella*. Mouse-ear Hawkweed. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 536 *Hieracium*. *Pilosella*. Mouse-ear. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) III. 213 Orange Hawkweed. The plant is sometimes called by gardeners Golden Mouse-ear.

2. (More fully *mouse-ear chickweed*.) A plant of the genus *Cerastium*, somewhat resembling chickweed, esp. *C. vulgatum*, *C. triviale*, and *C. viscosum*; also applied to *Holosteum umbellatum*, a plant with flowers like chickweed.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxvi. 53 There is yet an other herbe, which some holde for Mouse eare... set about with a fine and softe hear, the rest is very like the second Chickweed. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomencl.* 115/1 *Alisne*, Chickweed, or mouseere. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Alyssotis*, 'Mouse-ear Chickweed'. The Species are, 1. *Alyssotis Hispanica*, *argentea*, *Tour.* Spanish Cock-Mouse-ear Chickweed. 2. *Alyssotis Alpinia latifolia*, *Tour.* Broad-leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed of the Alps. 1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* 30 *Holosteum umbellatum*. Umbelliferous Mouse-ear. *Ibid.* 101 *Cerastium viscosum*. Clammy Mouse-ear. *C. vulgatum*. Narrow-leaved Mouse-ear (and others). 1840-8 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.* (ed. 5), *Mouse-ear*, in botany, a plant of the genus *Cerastium*, very similar to chickweed. 1866 TREAS. Bot., *Cerastium*, a rather extensive genus of *Caryophyllaceae*, containing small white-flowered plants, generally called Mouse-ear Chickweeds.

3. A plant of the genus *Alyssotis*, esp. the forget-me-not, *A. galustris* and *A. arvensis*. Also *mouse-ear scorpion grass*.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. xciv. 514 *Pilosella flore carulea*. Blew Mouseare. 1699 RAY *Synopsis pleth. Stirpium* (1724) 229 Mouse-ear Scorpion-Grass. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 225 *Alyssotis arvensis*. Field Mouse-ear. Scorpion-grass. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* xxv. 146 The Mouse-ear (*Alyssotis*) is valued for its medicinal properties; a species, the *arvensis*, or Forget-me-not, is an interesting little blue flower. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 157 The swollen brooks were blue with mouse-ear.

4. The name of various other plants. a. The cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium Thaliana*; more fully *mouse-ear cress*, † *mouse-ear molewort*, *coddled* (or *poddled*) *mouse-ear*. b. *dial.* Various species of woundwort, esp. *Stachys germanica* and *S. lanata*. c. U. S. A species of everlasting flower, *Autunnaria plantaginifolia*, having small grey soft leaves resembling a mouse's ear; also called *mouse-ear everlasting* (Cent. Dict.), † *mouse-ear plantain*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxvi. 53 Byides these two there is yet a kinde of Mouse-eare whiche... standeth upright, growing amongst other herbes, lyke to the others in stemme and leaves, but it is greater and of colour white, couered ouer with a clammy Downe or Cotton, in handling as though it were bedewed or moistened with Honie, and cleaueth to the fingers. 1666 PUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) II. 298 Plantago Virginiana *Pilosella foliis angustis radice turbinata*. Mouse-ear Plantain. 1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Pl.* II. 318 *Thriftis vulgaris*. Coddled Mouse-ear. 1770 J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 269, i. *Arabis Thaliana*. Mouse-ear Molewort. *Folia integrerrima*. Poddled Mouse-ear. 1874 GRAY *Less. Bot.* 70 *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, a Mouse-ear Cress. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-book*, *Mouse-ear*, *Stachys Germanica*, downy Woundwort (garden plant). 1882 FRIEDL *Devonsh. Plant-n.* Mouse's Ear, *Stachys lanata*, L. the white-leaved garden variety.

So *Mouse-eared* a., having an appendage resembling a mouse's ear; spec. (a) of willows, having catkins; (b) in *mouse-eared chickweed*, *hawkweed* = *MOUSE-EAR* 1, 2.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 The best wood for barres is the willow; but such as have had experience advise not to fell them till such time as they beginne to budde and bee mouse-eard. 1789 J. PIERKINGTON *Visit Derbysh.* I. 344 *Alyssotis scorpioides*. Mouse-eared Scorpiongrass. *Ibid.* 397 *Cerastium vulgatum*. Common mouse-eared Chickweed. *Ibid.* 449 *Hieracium pilosella*. Creeping Mouse-Ear or Mouse-eared Hawkweed.

Mouse-fall. Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. *MOUSE* sb. + *FALL* sb. 2. Cf. OHG. *mūsfalla* (mod. G. *mausfalle*, *mäuse*, *mausfalle*), Du. *muiszeval*, Da. *muse-fælde*.] A mousetrap.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1340 *Muscipula*: musfalle. c 1060 *Poc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 477/17 *Felz*, musfalle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/1 *Mousfalle*, *muscipula*. 1866 EDMONDSON *Shelt. & Orkney Dial.* 74 *Moosfa*, a trap for catching mice.

Mouse-hole. A hole used by a mouse for passage or abode; a hole only big enough to admit a mouse. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1953 For feere I lookyd as blak as a coole, I wold haue cropyd in a mouse hole. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/2 A Musse (MS. A. mouse) hole, *infractus*. 1603 DRKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* E. J, Not a creuis but was stoppt, not a mouse-hole left open. 1679 T. KIRKE *Mod. Acc. Scot.* 10 Men, Women, and Children pigg altogether in a poor Mouse-hole of Mud. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bustle Body* iii. iii, Have you let a Man into my House? I'll not leave a Mouse-hole unsearch'd. 1888 EGLISTON *Graysons* xx. 216 Bob. Liked this lurking for prey as a cat likes the watching at a mouse-hole.

Mouse-hunt 1. Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 5 *mouse-hunt*. [a. MDu. *muushont* weasel (mod. Du. *muishond*), l. *mus* mouse + *hunt* dog (see *HOUND* sb.); there may also have been a native word, f. *MOUSE* sb. + *HUNT* sb. 1.] a. A weasel. b. *gen.* An animal that hunts mice.

Halliwil (1847) gives 'Mouse-hound, a weasel, East'. In S. African Du. *muishond* is a synonym of *MEERKAT*, whence the use in quot. 1850.

1481 CAXTON *Reyward* (Arb.) 179 The squyrel, the musehont [died - hunt], the fychewe, 1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 14, I have watcht ere now All night for less[e] cause, and here beene sicke. La. I you had bin a Mouse-hunt in your time. 1651 CORN. *Gellius*, *Qui narsit de gellio* II. *atime a grater*. Prov. Cat after kind good Mouse-hunt. 1641 MITTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 187. III. 31 Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbits in these studies... have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 9) i. 102 The whole ground was undernined with the holes of colonies of meercat or mouse-hunts.]

Mouse-hunt 2. rare - o. [HUNT sb. 2.] A hunt for mice. 1828-32 WESTER; and in later Dicts.

Mouseekin. rare. [KIN.] = *MOUSELING*. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxviii, 'Frisk about, pretty little mousekin,' says grey Grimalkin.

Mousel, obs. form of *MUZZLE*.

Mouselet (mau'slet). rare. [f. *MOUSE* sb. + *LET*.] = *MOUSELING*. Also a species of moth.

1832 RENNIE *Consect. Butterfl.* & *M. & S. Sinura*. The Mouselet appears near marshes. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* iii. 78 This [nest] contained, moreover, a small family of mouselets. 1906 *Athenaeum* 30 June 796/2 Though mountains heave in all directions, the outcome is likely to be some ridiculous mouselet.

Mouseling (mau'slig). rare. [f. *MOUSE* sb. + *LINO*.] A small or young mouse.

1832 J. BRER *St. Herbert's Isl.*, etc. 149 So in the silly gosseling went... Here, eat this silly mouseling up! 1864 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. i. 148 The tiny harvest mouse... which brings up its large little family of eight hopeful mouselings in a nest no bigger than a cricket-ball.

Moussell, obs. form of *MUZZLE*.

Mouse-pea. Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *muse-pise*, 4 *musepease*, mouse pese, 5 *musepease*, 6 *mowsepease*, 9 *dial.* mouse's, mouse's peas, 9 *mouse-pea*. The Heath-pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*); also the Meadow Vetchling (*L. pratensis*).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148/35 *Uicia*, mouse-pise. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 32/2 *Orobis* sive *orobis* est pisa agrestis, s. *musepe*. *Ibid.* 43/1 *Pecce*, i. *fecches* vel *inous pese*, *orobis idem*. a 1400-50 *Stochh. Med. MS.* in *Archæologia XXX.* 410/2 *Mousope* [read *musepe*]: *orobis*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 131/1 *Orobis*, anglicè *thareul* mousepease. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App. *Musepease* is *Orobis*. 1665 LOVELL *Heb. Ind.* 2) 292 *Mouse-pease*, see Bitter-vetch. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mouse's peas*, *mouse's peas*, the tufted vetch, *Vicia cracca*.

Mouser (mau'z). Forms: 5 *mowsare*, 6-*mouser*. [f. *MOUSE* v. + *ER* 1.]

1. An animal that catches mice; esp. applied to a cat, or an owl.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 347/1 *Mowsare*, as a catte, *museceps*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 172 Though cat (a good mouser) doth dwell in a house, yet euer in *dairie* haue trap for a mouse. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lib. 61 For Puss, even when she's a Madam, will be a Mouser still. 1771 FOOTE *Naïd* of B. ii. Wks. 1799 II. 222 Owls... are counted very good mousers. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Volffert's R.* (1853) 9 Watching for hours together any ship or galley at anchor or becalmed—as a voracious mouser will watch a rat hole. fig. 1668 *Dan Law-Ticks* iii. E. 2, Bring the Lady a Diamond... for I can tel you these same paulltrie stones are in high request amongst Ladies, especially such old mousers as I have bene in my time. 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 147 He [Shakspeare] invented a new order of poetry; for, let the mousers trace all the resemblances they will, it is entirely new in its idea.

2. *slang*. a. (see quot. 1802); b. a detective.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Mouser*, an ironical term, which is sometimes used in the British militia to distinguish battalion men from the flank companies. It is indeed generally applied to them by the grenadiers and light bobs, meaning, that while the latter are detached, the former remain in quarters like cats, to watch the mice. R. 1865 *Confess. Ticker of Lease Lane* 66 Two shrew'd 'mousers' were sent off at once with Mr. Gee to York Street.

Mouser (e, obs. forms of *MOUSE-EAR*).

Mouseroll, obs. form of *MUSKROLL*.

Mouseship. *noun-ud.* [-SHIP.] The condition of being a mouse; a mock title for a mouse.

1702 *Mouse* grown a Rat 15 My Mouseship had not a Hole to creep into. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 65 Debates... concerning the comparative value... of a possible Angelskip and a present Mouseship.

Mousetail. [f. *MOUSE* sb. + *TAIL* sb. 1.]

†1. The stoncrop, *Sedum acre*. Obs. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Sedum*, The thyrd kinde is called in English *Mouse tayle* or little stoncrop. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cxxxvii. 415 Stoncrop... *Mousetail*. 1611 CORN. *Pain doisan*, Stoncrop... *Mousetail*.

2. A plant of the genus *Alyosurus*, esp. *A. mini-*
mus, from the shape of its seed receptacle.

1578 LYRE *Dodoens* l. lxx. 96 Of blood strange or Mouse
taylor. Mouse taylor is a small low berbe, with small leaves
and very narrow [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xcv. 345
Mousetale or *Cauda muris*, resembleth the last kind of
wild Coroporus or sea Plantain. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *Vicu*
Derbysh. l. 376 *Alyosurus minutus*. Little Mousetail.
1866 *Treas.* Bot. 769/2 *Alyosurus minutus*, or Mouse-tail,
..rarely attains more than three or four inches in height.

3. Applied to other plants, as (a) *Alopecurus*
agrestis (cf. 5); (b) the genus *Mygalurus*; (c) the
orchid *Dendrobium Alyosurus*.

1866 *Treas.* Bot., Mousetail, *Alyosurus*; also *Alyosurus*
minutus, and *Dendrobium Alyosurus*. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*
Mousetails, a kind of grass, perhaps Cats'-tail, but not *Alyo-*
surus.

4. pl. *Monstaches. focalur*.

1855 SMOLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 'Why the brute actually
wears moustaches.' 'He sports the mouse-tails on the
strength of his military pretensions.'

5. *altrib.*: mousetail grass, (a) one of the fox-
tail grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis*; (b) a fescue grass,
Festuca Alyurus (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1696 Ray *Synopsis Meth. Stirp.* (1734) 397 *Gramen*
myosotides majus. The greater Mouse-tail-Grass. .. *Gramen*
myosotides minus. The lesser Mouse-tail-Grass. 1766
Museum Rust. VI. 442 Field Fox-tail, or Mouse-tail Grass.
1792-4 MARIYN *Flora Rustica* 22 *Alopecurus agrestis*.
Field Fox-tail Grass, or Mouse-tail Grass.

Mousetrap (mou'strap), sb. Pl. mouse-
traps, also 7 mice-traps. [f. MOUSE sb. + TRAP.]

1. A trap for catching mice. (Cf. the older
MOUSEFALL and mouse-stock.)

In England usually a small cage inside which the bait
(a piece of toasted cheese) is so suspended that when the
mouse seizes it a spring is released which closes the door.
In Scotland a wholly different contrivance is used, which is
baited with meal, and is constructed to catch and kill two
or three mice without being re-set.

1475 *Cath. Angl.* 245/1 (MS. Addit.) A Mouse trapei
muscipula. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 b. And
he sayth that in contrary wyse, they be as mouse trapes to
them that be vnywyse. 1607 *Torsell. Fourf. Beasts* 510
There are many kinds of mice-traps where mice do perish
by the weight thereof. 1623 *MIDDLETON More Dissemblers*
iv. l. 220 Like a mouse-trap baited with bacon. 1772 *West-*
lev Tril. 14 Jan. He could invent the best mouse-trap.
1841 *Louison Encycl. Gardening* § 1473 The garden mouse-
trap is generally composed of a slate and a brick, supported by
..three slips of wood.

b. *fig.* A device for enticing a person to his
destruction or defeat.

1577 *F. de l'Isle's Legendarie* F vij. They..called the
kings letters patents the mousetraps to catch fooles. 1613
HAVVARD Norm. Kings 12 Others demanded if he had any
more mouse-traps to lead them into. 1674 *Esser Papers*
(Camden) 256 A moustrap laid by Orrey & that gang-
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. The Parson's Mouse-trap,
Marriage. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Lt. of Ages* v. 139 He [the
Greek] did not look upon the senses as so many mouse-traps.
apostrophe. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 752 Ply her with
love-letters and billets, And bait 'em well! .. And if she
miss the mouse-trap lines, They'll serve for other by-designs.

c. *transf.* Applied humorously to a tiny house.

1839 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) l. 171
The house at Tunbridge is too small, a mere mouse-trap. 1885
Harper's Mag. Mar. 515/2 They have hunted up a..house
..the most dingy, little mouse-trap you ever saw.

2. The cheese with which a moustrap is baited.
1650 B. *Discontinuum* 17 Their Braines are made of
grated Mouse-traps, steep'd in the spirits of Projects.

3. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moustrap-man*, *-maker*;
moustrap-switch Electr., an automatic switch
moved by a spring which is released when the
current through a controlling magnet falls below a
certain limit.

a 1695 WOOD in *Hearne Liber Niger Scaccarii* (1728) II.
594 Mr. Selden said, they had as good inquire, whether he
had best admit Inigo Jones, the Kings Architect, to the
Company of *Mouse-trapmakers, &c. 1894 *Daily News*
30 Nov. 5/5 Among the curious occupations taken up by
boys is that of bird dealer, ciossing sweeper, .. moustrap
maker [etc.]. 1631 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Dram. Pers.
Costard-monger. *Moustrap-man. Clothier [etc.]. 1708
SWIFT Hist. Vanbrugh's Ho. 48 We might expect to see
next year, A Mouse-trap Man, Chief Engineer.

Hence Mouse-trapped ppl. a., caught like a
mouse in a trap.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoc* v. iv. You shall
hear the poore mouse-trap-gentlemen call for mercy.

Mouse-web. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 mous-
muswob. [app. f. MOUSE sb. + WEB sb., though
the reason for the application is not clear.

Possibly so called because dusty cobwebs suggest the
colour of mice, or because cobwebs and mice are both
associated with neglected buildings.]

A spider's web, cobweb.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 110 Thir Imagis..ar oner-
gane with mouswobis [v.r. muswobs] & moins. 1819 W.
TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 197 The..wind..blew
down the mouse-webs black and mirk.

transf. 1773 FERGUSON *Wks.* (1807) 272 Ye benders a,
..You'll tair your liquor clear cap out; Synd your mouse-
webs w' remain stout, While ye have cash.

Mousey, variant of MOUSY a.

Mouser (e), obs. forms of MOUSE-EAR.

Mouserom, **moushrimpe**, obs. ff. MUSH-
ROOM. **Moustiek**, ike, obs. ff. MOUSIK. **Mousie**,
variant of MOUSE sb.

Mousil, obs. form of MUZZLE sb.

Mousiness (mou'sinés). [f. MOUSY a. + -NESS.]

The condition of being mousy.

1882 M. A. PAUL *Thitledown Lodge* III. 88 A musty
odour joined to the greasiness and mousiness of the apartment.

Mousing (mau'zin), vbl. sb. [f. MOUSE v. +
-ING 1.]

1. The action of catching or hunting for mice.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Outlet*. 10 Ever since her
accident, my mother finds mousing much more difficult.
Ibid. 41 For the present I must cease, and go a mousing.
1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. A handsome..Tom, with the
highest character for mousing.

b. *Scareling*, rummaging. U.S.

1870 H. STEVENS *Bibl. Histor.* 223 It has been the good
fortune of the writer, in his bibliographical mousings up and
down the world, to light upon the original paintings. 1875
STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 179 This may be..a result of his
mousing among Pre-Chaucerian ballads.

2. *Naut.* a. The action of fastening spun yarn or
rope, etc., round the point and shank of a hook;
concr. the rope or yarn so fastened, or a latch con-
necting the bill with the shank of a hook? (Knight
Dict. Mech. 1875); b. The action of making a
mouse' on a rope; *concr.* the 'mouse' so made.

1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xlv. The mousing of a stay or
the strapping of a block. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tril.*
VII. 35/1 The two parts of the hook thus formed, when
affixed to the rigging, are secured by a cord or 'mousing'.

3. In a loom: A movement similar to that of a
ratchet-wheel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *altrib.* (sense 1) as *mousing-place*; (sense 2)
as *mousing-arm*, *-block*, *-hook*, *-link* (see Knight
Dict. Mech. 1875 and Suppl. 1884).

1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Outlet*. 11 Fold-yards, and
other good mousing-places. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.*
15 Samples of Patent Mousing Hook, for all kinds of hooks.

Mousing (mau'zin), ppl. a. [f. MOUSE v. +
-ING 2.] That hunts or catches mice; given to
hunting or catching mice.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 13 A Faulcon towing in her
pride of place, Was by a Mousing Owle hawk't at, and
kill'd. 1904 W. H. HUSON in *Speaker* 9 Jan. 359/2 The
gentle mousing wind-hover has a nobler spirit than any
crow of them all.

b. *transf.* Frying, prowling, rapacious, inquisi-
tive; hunting as a cat does.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxviii. 279 The Mouse that
took this Cat for a Saint, has very Good Company..For
we have seen a whole Assembly of these Mousing Saints,
that under the Masque of Zeal, Conscience, and Good
Nature, have made a Shift to lay I know not how many
Kingdoms in Blood and Ashes. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod.*
Greece II. xii. 521 The dialects..will have become..obsolete
curiosities for the researches of the mousing antiquarian.
1883 H. C. LOGGE *D. Webster* iii. (1885) 107 One Parker
Noyes, a mousing, learned New Hampshire lawyer.

Mousle (mau'zl), v. arch. Also 7 mousle,
mowsle, o mowsle. [frequentative of MOUSE v.
2 c: cf. TOUSLE v.] *trans.* To pull about roughly.

1652 J. WILSON *Chas't* ii. iv, Away Captain!..You do so
moussle one. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* ii. ii. He put
the tip of his tongue between my lips, and so mousled me.
1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. ix. He has got her into a
Corner, ..he'll touzle her, and mousle her.

transf. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 214 The poor
word is sure to be mumbled and mowsled to purpose.

Hence Mousled ppl. a., pulled about roughly.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* iii. iii. I see a mousled Hood,
rumbled Tippet, or tumbled Petty-coat wou'd not down with
you! 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 121 But there
were the mousled blobs.

|| **Mousmee** (mu'sme). Also musume(e, -mē,
-mē, musmē, -me, moosme, mousmē. [Japanese
musume.] An unmarried Japanese girl; esp. ap-
plied to a Japanese tea-girl or waitress.

1830 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coast Nipon* 217 The gentle
kindness and pretty ways of the musmees. 1905 *Longm.*
Mag. July 228 A weeping musmee brought the news to O
Takke San as she lay in her room.

|| **Mousquetaire** (muskə'tɛr). Also *erron.*
mus. [Fr.: see MUSKETEER.]

1. *Fr. Hist.* Originally, a foot-soldier armed with
a musket; in the 17th and 18th c. a member of
either of two bodies (called respectively the Grey
or White and the Black Mousquetaires, from the
colour of their horses) which formed part of the
king's household troops. They were all of noble
birth, and were famous as dandies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mousquetaire* (Fr.), a Foot-
Soldier, armed with a Musket; a Musketeer. *Mousque-*
taires are also certain Troops of Horse that belong to the
French King's Household. a 1735 BURNET *Own Time*
(1734) II. 457 Both the French Mousquetaires and the
Cuirassiers were there [at Ramellies]. 1775 *Ann. Reg.*
188 The French King having thought proper .. to suppress
the Mousquetaires, that well-known body, as being entirely
composed of young gentlemen of the best families in France.
1842 BARRMAN *Italol. Leg. Ser. II. Black Mousquetaire*, Fran-
cois Xavier Auguste was a gay Mousquetaire, The Pride
of the Camp, the delight of the Fair.

2. Applied *altrib.* to certain styles of articles of
female attire that have been in fashion at various
times from the middle of the 19th c., as *mousque-*
taire cloak, *cuff*, *glove*, *hat*, *sleeve* (transl. of *Fr.*
manchette, *maniveau*, etc., *mousquetaire* or *à la*
mousquetaire). Also short for *mousquetaire glove*.

[1850 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Oct. 270/2 The sleeves..with
wide and deep open cuffs of the old-fashioned military form,
called *à la mousquetaire*. 1852 *Lond. & Paris Ladies'*
Mag. Fashion Mar. 11/3 The sleeves mousquetaire to cor-
respond. 1857 *Ibid.* Jan. 3/2 The Parisian name is *chapeau*
mousquetaire. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Gold. Calf* i. iv. 91
Hat and feather, pouge sunshade, mousquetaire gloves,
1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 The three-cornered 'Mousquetaire'
hat is again to be worn. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/7,
10-button length Suede Mousquetaires, 23d. per pair. 1896
Boston (Mass.) Tril. 3 Dec. 5/2 Showing the long mousque-
taire sleeves of the gown. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/4 The
sleeves are furnished with pointed mousquetaire cuffs [of
red velvet].

|| **Mousse** (mus). *Cookery*. [Fr.; app. identical
with *mousse* Moss sb. 1.] (See quot. 1892.)

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 366/2 Chestnut
Mousse.—Mix [etc.]..To serve, dip the mould in hot water,
wipe it, and turn the Mousse out on a folded napkin. *Ibid.*
399/2 Mousse.—Fr. for froth or foam, and applied to some
forms of culinary preparations, such as Chestnut Mousse,
Chocolate Mousse, Coffee Mousse, Strawberry Mousse, &c.
1899 *Daily News* 15 July 7/5 While strawberries are still
with us, the following Mousse should be tried. *Ibid.*, A
peach or apricot Mousse would be made very similarly.
Ibid., These Mousses should turn out quite solid, but will
never be hard on account of the cream.

Mousse, obs. form of MOUSE sb.

|| **Mousseline** (muslin). Also *g erron.* mouse-
line, mouselaine. [Fr.: see MUSLIN.]

1. French muslin; also, a dress of this material.
(Often short for *mousseline-de-laine*: see b.)
1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mousseline*, a sort of Linen, made of
Cotton, very clear, very fine, but not very close woven, nor
very smooth, but full of Puffs, like Moss. 1847 Mrs. HAW-
THORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 311 The dark
purple mousseline which I wore in Boston I had to give up.
1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mousseline*, a fine wool
French goods, taffeta woven.

altrib. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 3/2 The insertion lace..
is enriched by little mousseline roses.

b. *Mousseline-de-laine* ('muslin of wool'), a
dress-material originally composed wholly of wool,
but afterwards of wool and cotton, printed with
varied patterns. Also *altrib.*

1825 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 The mousselines de laine
..are printed in very small patterns. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby*
Gentel Story iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow mousseline de
laine. 1851 *Official Catal. Gl. Exhib.* III. 1373 A variety
of Fiench merinos, ..mousseline de laines and satin de laines,
of different colours. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1858)
99 All three of my daucls deeked out in fine mousseline-
de-laine gowns.

c. *Moussoline de soie* [= 'muslin of silk'], a
thin silk fabric with a texture like that of muslin.

1850 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Aug. 255/2 Plain mousseline
de soie..begins to be a good deal seen in half-dress. *Ibid.*
256/2 Pink mousseline de soie robe. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.*
3 May 3/2 A lining of chiffon—or, as we now call it, mouse-
line de soie.

2. A very thin blow glass-ware with ornamenta-
tion resembling muslin or lace; in full *mousseline-
glass*. Also, a wine-glass made of this.

1862 THACKERAY *Phillip* xxxii. These mousseline glasses
are not only enormous, but they break by dozens. 1867
QUIXOT *Italia* vii. Deep claret glasses, broad champagne
goblets, and tiny spiral mousselines for liqueurs.

Moussell, obs. form of MUZZLE.

|| **Mousseron** (mu'sroñ). Forms: 7 muceron,
8 (*erron.* in Ash) mousgeron, 7- mousseron.
[Fr.: see MUSHROOM.] A white mushroom, common
in woods, pastures, etc., *Agaricus prunulus*.

a 1655 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xx. (1658) 19
You may also add thereto [sc. the pasty] Muceros. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mousseron*, a kind of white Mush-
room. 1735 BAILEY *Honsh.* *Dict.* 463 Mix all well together
with parsley, chibbols, mousserons, common mushrooms [etc.].
1887 *Hav. Brit. Fungi* 66 *Agaricus prunulus*; *Clitopilus*
prunulus; The Mousseron.

Moussilman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Moust: see MUST sb., MUST v. (powder).

|| **Moustac**. Obs. Also *moustoc*, *mustac*. [Fr.]

The moustached guenon, *Cercopithecus cephus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 234 The sevenib [monkey]
is the Moustoc, or White Nose. 1828-32 WESTER, *Alutac*.

Moustache, **mustache** (musta'f, mds'),
sb. Forms: 7 mostaohs, mustage, mustachis,
(*Sc. pl.*), 8 mustachus (*pl.*), 6- mustache, 6, 9-
moustache. [a. F. *moustache* fem., ad. lt. *mos-*
taccio, *mostaccio*: see MUSTACHIO.]

In present British use the unaltered Fr. spelling *mous-*
tache greatly predominates, but the earlier British Dicts.
(Johnson, Walker, Smai) and all the American Dicts. prefer
the semi-Anglicized form *mustache*. With regard to the
pronunciation, British usage is divided between (u) and (ə)
in the first syllable; in the U. S. (ə) appears to be general.]

1. The hair which grows upon the upper lip of
men. a. The hair on both sides of the upper lip,
taken to form a single moustache.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. iii. 73b.
[They] let their mustaches grow very long. *Ibid.* iv. xii.
125 [They] suffered no hair to grow, but only the mous-
taches betwixt the nose & the mouth. 1767 ADAMS
Nuses Thronodie (1774) 30 Their horrid beards, thrown
browes, bristled mustages. 1653 R. SAKOERS *Phylogn.*
170 Those that have but a little Musache, are of an ill
nature. 1720 De For Capt. *Singletou* v. (1840) 8. They
saw .. men with beards, that is to say, mustaches.
1860 C. A. COLINS *Eye-witness* ii. 16 He was a little,
middle-aged gentleman, ..with ..a dyed moustache.

b. The hair covering either side of the upper lip; one half of a 'pair of moustaches'.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 541 The. *Ephori.* cause proclamation to be published... that no man should wear moustaches, or nourish the hair on their upper lips. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 194 Two fair, And large, well-grown moustaches. 1828 tr. *Marconi's Betrothed Lovers* I. i. 8 Two long moustaches were curled at the extremities. 1842 BARNHAM *Jugl. Leg. Ser.* i. *Black Moustachaire*. And he twirl'd his moustache with so charming an air,—His moustaches I should say, because he'd a pair. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xiv. He twirled first one moustache and then the other before he spoke again.

G. Applied to hair on the upper lip of a woman. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xxx. 402 A woman with a black and bristly moustache.

2. Zool. Hairs or bristles, resembling a moustache, round the mouth of certain animals.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slac* (revision) iii. The con, the cuning, and the cat, Quahais dainty downs with dew were wat. With stiff moustaches strange. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxxi. 75 Seales... are beneficial to man in their skins for many purposes; In their moustaches for Pick-tooths. 1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. iii. iv. 107 The Fish had a great Head, and a large Moustache. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 161 Moustaches [of the manatee] composed of a bundle of very strong hairs directed downwards, and forming on each side a kind of cornetous tube.

b. Ornith. A stripe of colour on the side of the head of a bird beneath the eye. (In recent Dicts.)

†3. A lock of hair worn at the temples. Obs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 9 Children... so drest'd as that we could not distinguish the Boies from the Girls, for both had their hair cut all off, excepting only two moustaches, which were suffered to grow at their Temples.

4. Short for moustache monkey.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 498/1 The moustache, or ceropitheceus cephus, has a beard on the cheeks. 1823 CRABD *Technol. Dict.*, Moustache (Zool.). 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, Moustache.

5. Old moustache [tr. F. *vieille moustache*]: an old soldier.

1828. (MARG. NORMANBY) *Engl. in France* II. 67 These old moustaches are so modest, that they never allude to their exploits. 1859 LONGP. *Children's Hour* viii. Do you think, O blue eyed bandit! Because you have scaled the wall, Such an old moustache as I am is not a match for you all!

6. attrib. and Comb.: moustache-cup, a cup with a partial cover to protect the moustache when drinking; moustache monkey, a West African monkey, *Cercopitheceus cephus*; moustache tern, *Sterna (Viralva) leucoparata*.

1826 N. Zealand *Herald* 1 June 1/6 'Moustache Cups. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 497 It's the only moustache-cup we have. 1849 tr. *Lewier's Antiq. Kingd.* 57 The 'Moustache Monkey (*Simia cephus*, Lin.). 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. (1890) 552 The moustache-monkey. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* V. pl. 424 'Moustache Tern.

Hence Moustacheless a., having no moustache. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 210 With a rather triumphant smile on his handsome moustacheless lips.

Moustached (musta'f), a. [f. Moustache sb. + -ED]. Furnished with a moustache.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl. His... moustached lips. transf. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xiii. The trees, moustached with moss and fungus.

b. spec. in names of animals, as moustached guenon, honey-eater, monkey, tamarin, warbler. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* II. pl. 111 Moustached Warbler. 1848 *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 26 *Meliphaga mystacalis*, Gould. Moustached Honey-eater. 1856 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 142 The so-called Moustached Tamarin (*Atadus mystax*, Spix). 1897 *Ibid.* II. 53 The Moustached Guenon. *Cercopitheceus cephus*. *Ibid.* 54 The Moustached Monkey.

Moustachial (musta'shāl), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. Moustache sb. + -IAL]. Resembling a moustache.

a 1873 E. BLYTH *Catal. Mammals & Birds Burma* 57 The red of the breast [of the parrot] is continued past the black moustachial streak and the ear-coverts. 1888 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 652/1 note. A patch of conspicuous colour, generally red, on this part [sc. the base of the lower mandible] is characteristic of very many Woodpeckers, and careless writers often call it 'mystachial', or some more barbarously 'moustachial'. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 72 Cheeks... separated from the throat by a distinct moustachial streak of dusky greenish-olive.

Moustachio(e): see MUSTACHIO.

Moustaffa, obs. form of MUSTAPHA.

Moustang, -guer, var. of MUSTANG, -guer.

Mousted, variant of MUSTED ppl. a.

Mouster, obs. form of MUSTER.

†Moustick, -ique. Obs. rare. Also 7

moustico. [a. f. *moustique*.] = MOSQUITO.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 146 A sort of very small flies, by some called Moustices, which are felt commonly before they are seen. 1668 FROGER *Voy.* 152 The Inhabitants, are much incommoded with Ants, Mousticks [etc.]. 1801 C. GRANT *Hist. Mauritius* 68 The gnat called moustique or maringouin is very troublesome.

Moustoc: see Moustac.

Moustre, obs. form of MUSTER.

Mousum, variant of MOWSOME a. Obs.

Mousy (mausi), sb. Also mousie. [f. MOUSE sb. + -Y]. A playful diminutive of mouse.

1693 *Scott. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 138 Thou't like a Mouse peeping out at the Hole in the Wall. 1788 BURKS *To Mouse* vii. But Mousie, thou art no thy lane, In proving foresight may be vain. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1030 On my return [I] found poor mouse in convulsions.

Mousy (mausi), a. Also mousiey. [f. MOUSE sb. + -Y].

1. Resembling a mouse, its colour, smell, etc.

1859 F. E. PAGE *Chryse of Chumberworth* 348 A taste... which I can only describe as mousy. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxviii. 575 Where we inhaled so much of the heavy mousiey smell that it was distinguishable in the odour of our shirts and flannels. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* to He would... pass a white left hand through his short-cut mousiey hair. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 355 The doctor's short-tailed, mousiey mare. 1897 *Star* 4 Jan. 1/7 A curious shade of mousiey grey.

2. As quiet as a mouse.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 A man ought not to remain mousy [note, idle]. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* II. 309 To marry that most tiresome and disagreeable of mousiey men. 1887 FLO. MARRAT *Dau. of Tropics* I. xiii. 209, I always suspect those very quiet, mousiey, saint-like creatures.

3. Abounding in, or infested with mice.

1871 STORMONT *Dict.* 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 21 She has tea-things and tea-kettle to her hand in the roomy and mousiey old closet beside the fire place.

4. Comb., as mousiey-faced, -quiet.

1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* iii. A pale, light-haired, mousiey-faced little woman. 1904 KILPING *Just So Stories* 146 Taffy took a marrow-bone and sat mousiey quiet for ten whole minutes.

Mout, obs. f. MOULT; obs. pa. t. of MAY v. 1

Mouter, obs. form of MOUTURE.

Mouth (maup), sb. Forms: 1 mup, 3-4 muth, (mudh, moth), 3-5 moup(e), (3 moutph), 4 mout, 6 mothe, 3. mwth, 4-7 mouthe(e), 6 mought, mought, 9 Sc. muth, 3- mout. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mūþ* masc. = OFris. *mūth* masc. (in later texts *mūnd*, *mōnd*; mod.Nfris. *mūth*, *mūl*, *mūl*), OS. *mūth* masc., MDu. *mout*, *mōnd*, *munt* masc. and fem. (Du. *mōnd* masc.), OHG., MHG., mod.G. *mūnd* masc., ON. *mūn-r*, *mūd-r* masc. (Sw. *mūn* masc., Da. *mūnd*), Goth. *mūnþ-s* masc. :- OTeut. **mūnþo* :- pre-Teut. **mūto* -s, corresponding formally to L. *mentum chin.*]

I. 1. The external orifice in an animal body which serves for the ingestion of food, together with the cavity to which this leads, containing the apparatus of mastication and (in man and other lung-breathing animals) the organs of vocal utterance.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 17 Ne onyge ge bet eall þæt on þone mup gæp gæp on þæt wambe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2655 And in his muth so depe he is [sc. burning coals] dede Rise tungen ende is brent þo-mide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1904 Son sco [sc. the dove] com and dueld noht. An olive bronche in muth sco brought. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b. For blaynis in haukes mouthe chold frouches. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 10 He was thrust in the mout with a Speare. 1651 J. D. *Civ. Warres* 164 Every man might march away... Matches Lighted, Bullet in Mouth, &c. 1879 W. BECHAN *Dani. Med.* (1790) 185 When it happens to burst within the lungs, the matter may be discharged by the mouth. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 837/1 The cavity of the mouth forms the commencement of the alimentary canal.

b. In invertebrate animals.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The mouth [of the garden-snail] is like a hare's. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 416 The Mouth, or rather the orifice in which the trophi or organs of manducation are inserted. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 536/4 *Hydrazoa*. The mouth is either a simple opening at the termination of a rudimentary manubrium... or it is provided with four or eight arm-like processes.

c. In references to an open or gaping mouth as expressive of wonderment or vacancy of mind.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1726) 239 The nauseous Nobles... With gaping Mouths to these Rehearsals come. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 1242 Mouths that gaped, and eyes that ask'd 'What is it?'

†d. To draw one's mouth: to extract a tooth.

1669 PERRY *Diary* 18 May, She being much troubled with the tooth-ache. I staid till a surgeon of hers come... who hath formerly drawn her mouth, and he advised her to draw it.

e. In expressions like a good, bad, hard, etc., mouth, used with reference to a horse's readiness or the contrary to feel and obey the pressure of the bit. Hence abstr. of a horse: Capability of being guided by the bit.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ankle*. Others attempt it by sudden stopping... but this is apt to spoil a good mouth and rein. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. A fine mouth [Horseshanship]. A fix'd mouth, a certain mouth. A false mouth. A mouth of a full Apple. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvi. (1809) 133 One of my neighbours... tells me he has a horse that has no mouth. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 346/1 The... delicacy of mouth which is so essential to the action of the racehorse. *Ibid.* 347/1 To obtain the desired result of its [sc. the bit's] presence in the mouth, which is called 'getting a mouth', and which is merely the giving to the sense of touch in the lips an extra degree of delicacy. 1863 LE FASU *Ho. by Churchyard* (ed. 2) III. 310 In the end his 'mouth' was made.

2. Considered as the receptacle of food or with reference to swallowing, devouring, the function of taste, etc.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xvi. 104 Ne forbinde ge no ðæm ðer-cendum oxum ðone mūð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7028 Pe mōsel he dede in to is moup. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1519 His moupe opened þat And pelt treacle in þat man. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 149 Withe fulle mouthe drynke in no wyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 h. Which he had the taste in their mouthe of all thynges pleasant and delectable. 1530 PALSGR. 468/2 This axes hath brought my mouthe quyte out of taste. 1719 Dr FORCROUSE (Globe) 216

And putting a little into his own Mouth, he seem'd to nauseate it. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 771 This fruit is hung too high For any mouth to gape for save a queen's.

b. transf. and fig.

1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* i. 129 They fal into y^e mouths and teeth of biting and deuouring vsurers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 81 That... boy... From the rude seas enrag'd and foamy mouth of Id redemption. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communicant.* i. ii. 43 Christians are spiritual men; faith is their mouth, and wisdom is their food. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1886) III. 823 The root of a plant may be considered as its mouth.

c. Phrases. The mouth waters (after, at something), (it) makes (one's) mouth water, referring to the flow of saliva caused by the anticipation of appetizing food; also fig. To have one's mouth made up (U.S.), to have an expectant desire for (a particular kind of food); also fig. To make up one's mouth, to finish one's meal with something specially delicious; also fig. To meet... in the mouth, to run into (another's) mouth, to meet face to face or full face. To open one's mouth wide, to ask a high price. See also HAND TO MOUTH.

1555 ENEN *Decades* 143 These craftie foxes [sc. cannibals]... espying their enemies a farre off, beganne to swallowe theyr spetle as their mouthe watered for greedines of theyr pray. 1697 *North's Plutarch. Add. Lives* (1676) 76 The Mountains of Gold also... made his [Cortez's] mouth water. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xviii. Never did my uncle Toby's mouth water so much for a pipe in his life. 1850 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 274 He has drawn a picture... such as makes a brother naturalist's mouth water.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Mouth*, His mouth was made up for a chicken salad. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 No one who has his mouth made up for a laugh is prepared to relish a dose of reason.

1546 Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 36 His wife to make vp my mouthe, Not only hir husbannes taunting tale aouthe, But therto deuise to cast in my teeth, Checks and chokynge oysters. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* d. viii. Surueiers there be, y^e greedily gorge vp their coutouse guttes... honest men I touch not, but al such asso suruai the make vp their mouthes, but the commens he vterlye vndone by them. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 170 Commonly at great feasts... they use to serve vp sturgeon last, as it were to make up the mouth. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 75 He to make up his mouth, shall goe away with an opinion of an hundred severall foule errors in Iohn Calvin. 1720 CRESS CROWDER *Diary* (1864) 153 Walpole [sic] to make up his Mouth by a Bubble, because he did not get enough in South Sea.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 154 Foolish Curres, that runne winking into the mouth of a Russian Bear. 1605 - Lear III. iv. 21 Thou'st shun a Bear, But if thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea, Thou'st meete the Beare i' th' mouth. 1672 MILTON *Samson* 1521 Best keep together here, lest running thither We unawares run into dangers mouth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Wars* III. x. (1834) 672/1 So Titus pressed upon the hindmost, and slew them;... and some he prevented, and met them in the mouth, and run them through. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 291 Gad, I had like to have run into the old gentleman's mouth.

1891 C. ROBERTS *Drift Amer.* 251 To use a vulgarism, he did not open his mouth so wide as the other, but at once offered me a through ticket to Liverpool for 87s. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/4 Directly the word England is mentioned, the mouths of the Continental artists are opened so unconsciously wide.

†d. The king's mouth: what pertains to the providing and preparing of food for the king. Cf. BOUCHE sb. 1 Obs.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 433/2 Suche [servants] as serve aboute the Kyngs persons, and for his mouth. 1500 *Ibid.* 194/1 Yoman of oure Larder for oure Mouth. 1569 EDWARDS *Danion & Pithias* (1571) F. j. Was it you sir, who cryed so lowde, I trow And hid us take in Coles for the Kinges mouth even now? 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 689 The cair of the attendance upon his Hienes mouth and dyet.

e. A person viewed only as a consumer of food. Useless mouth, one who does no work but yet has to be fed. Cf. F. *bouche inutile*.

c 1250 *Decay of Eng. by Shepe* (E.E.T.S.) 97 So many mouthes goith to motton, whiche causeth motton to be deare. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. v. Where are all my eaters? my mouthes now? barre vp my dores, you varlets. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 119 Of other care they little reck'ning make, Then how to scramble at the shearers feast... Blind mouthes! 1722 Dr FOR PLAGUE (1884) 253 Those who in Case of a Siege, are call'd the useless Mouths. 1895 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 496/1 Having thus got rid of the useless mouthes [sc. the drones] which consumed, without any advantage to the public, a large portion of their provisions [etc.].

3. Considered as the instrument of speech or voice. Much less frequent in ordinary use than tongue. All the Eng. versions of the Bible have many examples in passages literally rendered from Hebrew or Hebraistic Greek.

c 1000 *Ælfried Hom.* I. 366 Hi habbað ðumne muð and blinde eazan. c 1205 LAY. 526 Mid muðen heo seiden mid aðen heo hit sworen. 1299 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1030 Pe toun me clupeþ ludeston þat is wide ouþ & now me clupeþ it londone þat is hȝore in þe mup. 1386 LANCEL. P. II. A. iv. 105 Rede me not... Reþe to haue. 1411 CLERKES and kniþtes ben Corteis of heore Mouthes. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xii. 3 Who kepeth his mouth [Vulg. *Qui custodit os suum*], kepeth his soule. a 1450 Mvnc 27 Of bonde & mowþe þou moste he trewe. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 778 Neyther can there be anything... amisse... but it should be in mine ears or it were well out of their mouthes. c 1550 CHUEKE *Matt.* xv. 18 Thoo things y^e commeth forth of y^e mouth commeth forth of y^e hart, and y^e defile a man. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. III. ii. 230 You must borrow me Gargantuan mouth first: 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this Ages size. 1611 - Cymb. iv. ii. 79 Thy words I grant are bigger: for I weare not My Dagger in my mouth. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 77, I will come and

leams from your own Mouth, all the particulars. 1724 *De Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 38. I had the relation from his own mouth. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) 16 The Frank... learned... his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest... *transf.* and *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. 38 The mid-night bell did with his yron tongue, and brazen mouth Sound on. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court*, (1634) 440 Where the Scripture hath a mouth to speake, Faith hath an care to heare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 967 And Discord with a thousand various mouths.

b. Used as the subject of a verb of speaking. Hence rhetorically put for the person speaking.

c 1250 *Kent. Serin.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 As Godes oghe mudh lit seid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 904 As Alexander awyn mouth had bam all enformed. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* ii. iii. 104 Saynt Bernard... sayth that the mouth that lyeth destroyeth the sowle. 1508 *DUNNAN Gold. Targe* 265 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate... Your angel mouthis most mellifluite Our rude langage has clere illumynate. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacri.* ii. vi. 8 x His own mouth told him he was lying Prophet. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. ii. You don't now thunder in the capitol, With all the mouthis of Rome to second you. 1864 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 14 He cursed... that one unctuous mouth which lured him, rogue, To buy strange shares in some Peruvian mine.

c. *By mouth* (obs.), *by word of mouth*: by spoken words, orally; often opposed to 'by writing'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 299 Bi letter & bi mouth he praied ham of socoure. c 1420 *LYOC. Assembly of Gods* 2060, I had left hit vntolde—Nowthir by mouth nor in remembrance Put hit in wrytyng. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 29 Commanding the to declare what thou wilt do here in, by mouth, and not by wrytynge. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 209, I will deliver his Challenge by word of mouth. 1720 *GOROU Independent Whig* No. 6. 42 Not content to abuse each other by Word of Mouth, they sometimes scolded in Writing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 96 'This', he said, 'is not a court in which written charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary, and by word of mouth.'

d. *By* (formerly *through*) *the mouth of*: through (some one) as spokesman. (Cf. *Luke* i. 70.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E.E.T.S.) 2 We aske þe, lauerd, þurþ þis [read mud] of þe profete. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 24 þ. They rode forth to mete the Emperour, whom... they received honorably by the mouth of my Lorde of Mentz. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* (E.E.T.S.) Gloss, *Assoyne*,... excuse sent by the mouth of another for non-appearance.

e. *From the mouth of* (a person): from him as the speaker. *In the mouth of* (a person): when spoken or spoken of by (him); *to* also *trausf.* So *in or with a French, an English, etc. mouth* (sometimes with reference to pronunciation). *It does not lie in his mouth to* (say something): it is not befitting for him. *To condemn a person* out of his own mouth (*Luke* xii. 22): by his own evidence.

1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* i. 113 And for whose death, we in the worlds wide mouth... Lie scandaliz'd. 1614 *BRAOSIAN Unreasonableness Separ.* (1640) 56 Why may not preaching [etc.] be sufficient to argue our ministers to be true pastors and teachers, notwithstanding that in the mouth of the Law, they are sometimes called Priests and Deacons. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 4 To smatter Latin with an english mouth, is as ill a hearing as law French. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 500 Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same. 1828 *SCOTT R. M. Perth* xiii. My princely nephew entertains with so much suspicion any admonition coming from my mouth. 1859 *TENNISON Merlin & Vivien* 544 How, in the mouths of base interpreters, Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame! 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. It did not lie in his mouth to be curious on the subject. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 221 In other mouths Rousseau's sentiment... became unequivocally misanthropical. 1885 *LD. R. CHURCHILL Sp.* (1889) i. 245 Does it lie in the mouth of members of that Government to taunt the Tory party with having no policy?

f. *From mouth to mouth*: from one speaker to another; also, speaking in turn or in succession.

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxx. The stories they invent... and bandy from mouth to mouth! 1847 *TENNISON Princess* ProL 189 We... often told a tale from mouth to mouth As here at Christmas.

g. *+(To have...) in mouth* (obs.), *(to be) in the mouth or mouths of* = in one's speech or conversation, on one's lips.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4136 And fra þis dede he made coupe alle men sal þou haue in mouth. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1569) II. 767 It redoweneth greatly to the dishonour... of the kinges highnesse... to haue it runne in euery mans mouth... that the kinges brother should be faine to kepe sanctuarie. 1555 *EOEN Decades* 242 Which sayynge was afterwarde in euery mans mouth. 1562 *WINSLET Civit. Tractates* i. (S.T.S.) I. 13 All man has his time reformacion in mothe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouths. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 447 x i A Common Saying... we often hear in the Mouths of the Vulgar. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 505 The names of... the... chiefs of the conquering army, were in many mouths.

h. *With full mouth* [= *L. pleno ore*], *with open mouth*: loudly, aloud. *To open full mouth*: to rail furiously. Also *(to come, laugh) full mouth*, = 'with full mouth'. Obs.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 86/93 Loude he gradde with folle Mouth: 'Ich am cristine Man.' 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 442 þey... had me þat y shuld hit rede... And y þat neuer on boke coude, Alle y hit red with open mouth. 1530 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1551) 39 The fryer... ragynge oute with open mouth lyke a madde man agaynste the lyfe of princes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 230 Either our History shall with full-mouth Speake freely of our Acts, or else our graue, Like Turkish mute, shall haue a tonguelesse mouth. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus Nat. Paradox* ix. 215

Then Belinda, who being a Married Wile had somewhat more confidence, laughing full mouth, said [etc.]. 1677 *Gout. Venice* 117 The Ambassador coming to the Colledge full mouth with the news of his Master's Victory. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast. Trav.* i. xxix. 52 He opened full mouth against the Christians. 1702 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* II. 16 She was coming full mouth upon me with her Contract.

i. *With one mouth*, with one voice or one consent; unanimously. (A Hebraism, as in 2 Chron. xviii. 12, *margin.*) Now rare.

c 1290 *Beket* 915 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 132 We habbez ore red þarof i nome: and mid one mouthe ech on to queme þe kinge we redez þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15039 All þai sang als wit a mouth. 1778 *WISLEY Trm.* 12 May, They added with one mouth that this faith was the gift. of God.

j. *Mouth to mouth*, also, more rarely *mouth with mouth*, = in close and intimate conference; face to face. (Now rare; a Hebraism, as in Nunt. xii. 8, where the Vulgate has *ore ad os*.) Hence *mouth-to-mouth* vb. (burlesque *nonce-wit*). to speak face to face.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 And bigan to turnen þe iuele to gode mid his wise wordes, þe he wib dem sepe mud wib mude. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 174/2 But he [God] tolde it you not mouth to mouth. 1607 *TOWNKIN Res. Trug.* II. i. Madona, there is one... that would very desireously moue to mouth with you. 1895 *SALMOND Chr. Doct. Immort.* II. iv. 241 A fellowship in which Jehovah speaks mouth to mouth with his servant.

k. *+(To hold one's mouth* [cf. *G. den mund halten*] = to 'hold one's tongue', be silent. *To open one's mouth*: to begin speaking. *To open the mouth of*: to give the power of speech to. (See also *OPEN* v. IV.) *To close, shut one's mouth*: to refrain from speaking. *+(To make up one's mouth*: to finish speaking. *To stop* (a person's) *mouth* = to keep (him) from talking.

c 1290 *Beket* 2035 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 Beo stille... hold þinne mouth, ich rede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15941 Petre opend þan his mouth... he said [etc.]. 1390 *GOWEN Conf.* I. 85 Sche Commandeth me my mouth to close. c 1520 *Nisbet New Test.* in *Seals* (S.T.S.) I. 11 And how Christ stoppeth the mouthis of the Saduceis. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serin.* 66f. *Edw. VI.* E viij *margin.* A preacher offyce is to be a mouth stopper. But not to haue hys one mouthe stoppeth with a benefice or hysphorike. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 154 Shut your mouth Dame, Or with this paper shall I stop it. 1606 *DEKKER Ser. Sin.* 1 The poore Orator hauing made vph his mouth, Bankruptisme gaue him very good words. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 219 We stopp'd his mouth with his share of two hundred thousand pieces of eight. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xiii. I stopp'd his mouth by telling him that [etc.]. 1895 *POCOCK Rules of Game* 1 (Farmer) 'Shut your mouth', he said, 'or I'll knife you!'

l. *To put words into another's mouth* = to tell him what to say. *To put* (a speech) *into a person's mouth*: to represent him as having uttered it. *To take the words out of another's mouth*: to anticipate what another was about to say.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xiv. 3 Forsothe Joab putte the wordis in hire mouth. 1530 *PATSGR. 751/1* It is no good maner to take the worde out of my mouth, or I have made an ende of my tale. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 100 The Pope... takynge their wordes out of their mouthes, sayd [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* vii. 45 It is not well done (marke you now) to take the tales out of my mouth, ere it is made and finished. 1735 *POTR Wks. of Shaks.* Pref. 19 Many speeches also were put into the mouths of wrong persons, where the Author now seems chargeable with making them speak out of character. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. App. 627 The strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth by Richer.

m. *To make a poor mouth*, to plead poverty.

1822 *BLACKW. Mag.* Sept. 307/1 I'm sure ye may well spare two three pence... It's no right of you to be aye making a purr mouth. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* xxv. You wanted to... make a poor mouth to Mrs. Lapham.

n. Used for: (a person's) utterance. Obs.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 253 (Vernon MS.) For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage bi mouþ. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Wherby we see that they flatly resist Gods mouth. 1702 *Lex Vera* x They unanimously barricado'd their Ears against the Mouth of the Prophet.

o. *Give it mouth imp.* = express it with vehemence. *To give mouth to* = to express in words.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxv. What I say in respect to the speeches always is, Give it mouth. 1865 — *Mat. Fr.* n. vii. I have an opinion of you, sir, to which it is no easy to give mouth. 1880 *MISS BRADDOX Just as I am* xxi. Give it mouth, boys.

p. With reference to the barking or baying of a hound. *To spend their mouths*, *to give mouth*: to bark or bay vehemently, to give tongue, also *transf.* of a person.

1590 *COKAINE Treat. Hunting* Dijk. At which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely. *Ibid.* They will so clatter their mouthes and teare them together, that you would thinke there were more houndes in companie than your owne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* IV. iv. 128 My houndes are... match'd in mouth like hells. 1591 — *Hen. VI.* ii. 12. 1599 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 70. 1648 *HEVELIN Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 The Beagles of the faction spent their mouths freely against the said Commissioners again. 1700 *DRYDEN Meliager & Alalanta* 108 The hoar Deals glancing wounds: the fearful dogs divide: All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide. 1854 *CARD. WISEMAN Fabled* t. vi. Calpurnius, thus challenged, solemnly gave mouth: 'The Christians', said he, 'are a foreign sect' [etc.]. 1859 *TENNISON Marr. Geraint* 186 They listen'd... for the baying of Cavall, King Arthur's hound of deepest mouth. a 1872 B. HARTZ *Goddess* 28 The watch-dog oo the distant shore Gives mouth.

4. The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth considered as part of the face.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. ii. (1890) 156 Swa þæt he for þy sare ne meachte furdun his hand to muðe zedon. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 *Osculatur me osculo oris sui*; þæt is eus me, mi leofmon, mid cosse of þine muðe, muðene swetest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8031 Pair muthes wide, þair eien braid, Vn-freli was þair face made a c. 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 153 Hir mouth ful smal, and ther-to softe and reed. 1457-8 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 1. 298 Men with bardys above the mouth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 61 *Pist.* Touch her soft mouth, and march. *Bard.* Farwell Hostesse. 1690 *LOCUS Hum. Und.* iii. vi. 26 There can be no reason given why... a visage somewhat longer... or a wider mouth could not have consisted... with such a soul. 1719 *De For Crim.* (Globe) 209 A very good Mouth, thin Lips, and his fine Teeth well set. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 112/1 Of Drawing Faces: 'The middle of the mouth must always be placed upon the perpendicular line. 1820 *KLATS Lantia* i. 60 She had a woman's mouth with all its pearls complete. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vi. 252 And on her mouth A doubtful smile dwelt like a clouded moon In a still water. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 837/1 The corners of the mouth can be drawn to one side or the other, by the action of various muscles.

b. Phrases. *Down in* (rarely *of*) *the mouth*, having the corners of the mouth turned downwards, as a sign of dissatisfaction; dejected, dispirited; so also *down-at-mouth*. *To flap in the mouth* (with a lie): see *FLAP* v. 1 c. *To laugh (on) the wrong side of one's mouth*, in early use to laugh in an evidently forced manner; now, to lament instead of laughing (see *LAUGH* v. 1 b); so, *to sing on the wrong side of one's mouth*. *To make a (wry, ugly, hard, etc.) mouth, or mouths*: to express disapproval, derision, etc., by distorting or putting awry one's mouth, to grimace; of an animal, to menace with the mouth; also *fig.* to refuse to believe or accept. *Const. at, upon*.

1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* i. vi. (1650) 43 The Roman Orator was downe in the mouth; finding himself thus cheated by the money-changer. 1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* v. (1737) 224 You are damnable down of the Mouth. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 Poor lad! he will be most horribly down in the mouth; a little comfort won't come amiss. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 224 He'll never more be down-at-mouth, but fill his beak with his own beck. 1891 *FREEMAN in Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 426, I got down-in-the-mouth yesterday. 1712 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamsters* (ed. 2) 63 But tho' he laugh'd; 'twas on the wrong side of his mouth. 1765 *Brit. Mag.* II. 498 They'll quick make you sing the wrong side of your mouth. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirly Hall* xxiii. We shall be laughing on the wrong side of our mouths before the day is over, unless I'm mistaken.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (1805) 71 And as he was thus saying, he shook his head, and made a wry mouth. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 Me thinks I see the make a mouthe At certayne Yuscane brave conceites. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. 12. 238 Corner'terf ad looks, Make mouthes vpon me when I turne my backe, Winke each at other. 1631 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* II. 1 I desire you to... make ugly Mouths, laugh aloud, and look back at me. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 481 p 3 They say he's a warm Man, and does not care to be made Mouths at. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* iv. 127 How long, now, would the roughest marketman, Harass a mutter ere she made a mouth Or menaced biting?

II. Transferred applications to persons.

5. One who speaks on behalf of another or of others; a spokesman. Cf. *MOUHPRECE.* Obs. exc. in renderings of foreign modes of speech.

1563 J. DAWSON in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 The Spirit of God, quha spake be his prophetis... (as his mouth). 1591 R. BRUCE *Serin.* iii. E 7 For seing the Lord had appointed vs to be his mouth, we man not speak what he please. 1666 *PERRY Diary* 20 Oct., I was but the mouth of the rest, and spoke what they have dictated to me. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 403 p 2 Every Coffee-house has some particular Statesman belonging to it, who is the Mouth of the Street where he lives. 1822 *RIDER HAGGAR Nada* 188 You are a little man to be the mouth of so big a chief.

6. *slang.* a. A silly person; a dupe.

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 7 The whole Gang will be ever and anon watching an opportunity to make a Mouth of you. 1753 *DISCOV. f. Poulter* (ed. 2) 31 One shall lead a Horse about, and another shall look out for a Mouth [note, an ignorant Person] that has a Horse to sell or change. 1823 'JOE BEE' *Dict. Turf.* s. v., 'I've a mouth at the Mint, as brings me out plenty of gold blanks'.

b. A noisy person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Mouth, a noisy Fellow. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 181 in *Lex. Balat.*

III. Applied to things resembling a mouth.

7. The opening of anything having a containing capacity, by which it is filled or emptied.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2216 Do breðere seekes haueu he filt.. And bunden þe muðes ðor bi-foren. c 1400 *LANFRANC'S Cirurg.* 21 þe maris... cloþis hir mounþ, þat þer mygte not entre the poynt of a nedle. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 347/2 Mowthe of a bottelle, *lura*. 1583 *STRUBBES Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 47 They will put good coore in the top or mouth of your bagge. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 97 Stop the mouth of the Syringe close with your finger. a 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Serv.* I. Wks. 1751 XIV. 18 And lastly, wipe the Mouth of the Bottle with the Palm of your Hand. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 139 In natural labour which consists in a gradual enlargement of the mouth of the womb &c.

b. The aperture for charging or filling (an oven, a furnace, or the like).

1574 R. SCOT *Hoppe Garden* 11 At one ende belowe, besides the mouth of the furnace, you must make a little dore into the roume beneath the bedde [or upper floor of the 'Oste']. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Gower 7 And Cricket sing at the

Ouens mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* n. 888 They..like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smook and ruddy flame. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 389/1 He then discontinues the fire, and entirely closes up the mouth of the [porcelain] furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Mouth, the hole in a furnace out of which melted metal flows.

8. The 'door' of a beehive, entrance-hole to a nest, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 It is convenient that the hyue he set in a garden.. and the mouth of the hyue towards the sonne. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* 657 The mouth of their [sc. Squirrels] nest is variable, sometimes at the sides, and sometimes at the top. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 49 Whether thou build the Palace of thy Bees With twisted Osiers, or with Bark of Trees; make but a narrow Mouth.

9. The surface opening of a pit, cave, well, ditch, and fig. of the pit of Hell.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 *pe* pit tined his muð ouer þe man, þe lîð on fule synnen. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (171) *St. Peter* 159 Panes til his mene cane he hyd, þat þai suld..þe cawe mouth to. 1551 RECORDER *Pattur. Knowl.* Pref. In dyching, if he kept not a proportion of bredth in shall me the, to the bredth of the hottome.. the diche shall be faultie. 1590 STENGER *P. O.* i. xi. 12 His deepe devouring Jawes Wyde gaped, like the grisly mouth of hell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1, 216 This is the mouth o'th Cell. 1704 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 35 The Coals commonly turned on the Mouths of the Coal-Pits. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. ii. (ed. 5) 334 The rise in price at the pit's mouth was..not less than 10s. a ton.

b. The crater of a volcano.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acaosta's Hist. Indies* ii. ii. 179 Those which are in the Vulcans and mouths of fire at the Indies. 1613 PURCELL *Pilgrimage* (1614) 59 A mouth continually throwing forth boiling pitch. 1813 BAKERELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 230 The ancient mouth or crater of Teneriffe. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 340 The great crater of Vesuvius had been gradually filled by lava..and by scorias falling from the explosions of minor mouths.

10. The muzzle (of a gun).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* IIL 1410ft The earle.. laid the mouth of the dag vpon his left pap..and..discharged the same. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 381 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 You put the Brass into the Mouth of the Piece. 1802 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) IIL 366 Are our arguments to fly from the mouths of our cannon?

11. The outfall of a river; the entrance to a haven, valley, etc.

(=OFris. *mútho*, ON. *munnr* = OFr. *muntion*); but this did not survive into ME. Cf. *P. bouche*.

a. 1222 O. E. *Chron.* an. 792 (Laud MS.), & his lic ligð æt Tinan muþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 474 A lute bi norþe cornewalle as in an haueu muþ. 1298 IRELAND *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cix. (1495) 528 Holloind is a prounce by the mouth of the Ryne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. ix. 121 (Arabia) loyneth there with the firme land of Egypt..at the mouth of the red sea. 1613 PURCELL *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The river Volga..hath threescore and ten mouthes or falls into the Caspian Sea. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1801) 15 We stood south again past the mouth of the Straits of Magellan. 1796 MARSHALL *IV. Eng.* II. 178 The narrow mouth of the Vale of Taunton. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 356 The castle of Ealan Ghien, situated at the mouth of Loch Riddan.

12. The opening out of a tube, passage, drain, burrow, and the like; *spec.* in *Physiol.* of a vessel.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Cassianus's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 79b There were twentie Trumpets..the mouthes whereof, were..set with stone. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* ix. i. (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity, which happens in the vessels, their mouths being open, is termed Anastomosis. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* t. vi. The valley..opens upon the broad plain of the Rhine, like the mouth of a trumpet. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IIL 228½ The lacteals commence..not by open mouths, but by a delicate network of vessels. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* i. 563 The mouth of the main drain at its outlet should be protected with masonry. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 865 The mouth of the burrow..is usually marked by a vesicle.

13. a. The hole in the stock of a plane through which the shavings pass.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 63 Nor doth it [sc. the Rabbit-Plane] deliver its shaving at a Mouth on the top of the Stock as the other Planes do: But it bath its mouth on the sides. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 478 In all the bench planes..the mouth is a wedge-formed cavity.

b. The aperture in a musical pipe by means of which the sound is produced.

1727-52 [see *Lit. sb.* 51]. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* xviii. 83 The mouth..is the horizontal cutting or opening that occurs at the junction of the body and foot of the pipe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Mouth, in a flute..the edge of the opening against which the air from the mouth of the performer is cut.

14. *Conch.* The aperture of a univalve shell.

1774 GOLOSIA *Nat. Hist.* (1824) IIL 304 As the body of the snail can be extended no where..but to the aperture, the mouth of the shell only can receive augmentation. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conch.* of The mouth is oblong-oval. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 107/1 (Helix) 4th Group..Mouth rounded.

15. *Bot.* a. The orifice of the tube of a corolla.

a. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) *Rosmarinus*..The Flower has..the Mouth erect, and divided into two Lips. 1785 MARTYN *Rosmarinus* *Bot.* xxii. (1794) 374 Snapdragon..The colours of these are red with white or yellow mouths. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) IV. 3c (Hound's Tongue)..Its mouth closed by prominent blunt scales.

b. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 161 When the lid falls off, the border of the mouth of the capsule [of moss] is found either naked or furnished with..teeth. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 377 The stoma or mouth is entire.

16. The fork between the open jaws of scissors, pincers, or a vice.

1576 R. SCOR *Hoppe Garden* 23 They [sc. pincers] must be one yard in length, whereof six or seven inches may be allowed for the mouth or lower end of them, which serveth to claspe..the Poale..the mouth [should be] somewhat hollow in the midst. 1611 CORRAE, *Forp.* the mouth, or middle of an opened pair of sheers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Mouth, the opening of a vice between its chops, chaps, cheeks, or jaws.

17. The cutting or working edge (of a tool).

1615, etc. [implied in *broad-mouthed*; see *MOUDED*]. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) § 5812 The..earth is removed..with the narrow spade..having a mouth 6 inches wide.

18. *Fortif.* (See *quots.*)

1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* xi. 223 The mouth of the embrasure is the outward or widest part of it. 1876 VOULE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 126 The opening of the embrasure is termed the necks..that towards the country, the mouth.

19. Short for *mouth-piece*: a. of a bridle bit; b. of a pipe, *q. obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 53 This mouth giueth all possible libertie to the tongue. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bit*, The cannon with a fast mouth all of a piece. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. liii. Pipes decorated With amber mouths.

IV. Attributive uses and Combinations.

20. a. simple attrib., as *mouth-opening*, -part; (surgical instruments for the mouth), as *mouth-gag*, -glass, -syringe, etc.; (pertaining to or composing the oral cavity in echinodermata), as *mouth-papillæ*, -parts, -plate, -shield; with the meaning 'coming from the mouth only and not from the heart', as *mouth-charity*, -friend, -honour, -love, -mercy; b. objective, as *mouth-stopper*; *mouth-embracing*, -stopping adjs.; c. appositive, as *mouth-hole*; d. locative, as *mouth-deep*, -high advs.; e. instrumental, as *mouth-breathing*, *mouth-made* adj.

1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 673 The difficulty in breathing through the nose leads to 'mouth-breathing'. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) i. 463 Why, then answers the Man of 'Mouth-Charity again, and tells you, That..he can give nothing, but he will be sure to pray for the poor Gentleman. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 June s/3 Two had to wade 'mouth-deep' in water. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 674/1 The 'mouth-embracing foot' (of a Nautilus). 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* tit. vi. 99 May you a better Feast neuer behold You knot of 'Mouth-Friends. 1895 ARNOLD & SONS *Catal. Surg. Instruments* 271 Hardell, mouth and cleft palate instruments. 'Mouth Gag', Mouth Prop. Mouth Dilator. Mouth Retractor. Mouth Speculum. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Mouth glass', a small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums. See 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 66, I did awake..my heart yet lousps 'Mouth high for fear. 1683 PERTUS *Fleta Min.* i. iii. 10 Leave in the sides [of the assay-oven] Wind-holes, and in the fore-part leave also a 'Mouth-hole. 1565 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 27 Honor, Loue, Obedience..I must not looke to haue; but in their steed, Curtesies.. 'Mouth-honor. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 61 Vowing..that neither heart nor 'mouth-loue should euer anie more intangle him. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* t. iii. 30 Those 'mouth-made vowes, which breake themselves in swearing. 1647 TRAPP *Com. s.* *Johs* iii. 18 There is a great deal of 'mouth-mercy abroad. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 208 Enlarge the 'mouth-opening. 1876 J. H. KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* ii. 74 This species..[of Echinoderm] differs widely..in the characters of the 'mouth-papillæ and mouth-shields. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 119 Let the 'mouth part of the muffle be placed fronting the mouth of the furnace. 1882 SLADEN in *Trul. Linn. Soc.* *Zool.* XVI. 194 'Mouth-plates short. 1876 'Mouth shield [see *mouth-papillæ*]. 1549 A 'mouthes stopper [see 3 k]. 1641 S. SPECTIVIVUS 'Vind. Anso. § 6. 85 Good reader, consider this mighty 'mouth-stopping argument. 1688 R. HOLME *Anat.* in. 427/1 A 'Mouth or Ear Syringe; so called, because used chiefly about those parts.

21. Special comb.: *mouth-arm*, each of the several tentacles or prolongations from the mouth of a jelly-fish, with which it catches its prey; *mouth-bearing a.*, (of a protozoan) having a definite oral cavity or cell-mouth; *mouth-blower* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889), blowpipe, a blowpipe operated by the mouth; *mouth canker Path.*, gangrenous stomatitis or *Noma* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); *mouth-case*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth (*Cent. Dict.*); *mouth-filling a. fig.*, (of an oath, compliment, etc.) that fills the mouth, bombastic, inflated; *mouth-flying a.*, that evades the mouth; *mouth-foot = foot-jaw* (see *Foot sb.* 35); so *mouth-footed a.* (see *quot.*); *mouth-funnel*, the funnel-shaped mouth of a rotifer; *mouth-gauge* (see *quot.*); † *mouth-grenado* [after *hand grenade*], a violent or 'explosive' speech; *mouth guard*, a protector for the mouth of an operative in needle-manufacture; *mouth-harness jocular*, provisions of food; *mouth hoop*, the hoop forming the entrance to a decoy; *mouth infection*, communication of disease by the medium of the mouth; *mouth pipe Organ-building* (see *quot.*); *mouth plate*, a plate fitted into the mouth in the surgical treatment of the palate; *mouth-pore Physiol. Bot.*, a stoma or breathing-pore in leaf-structure; *mouth provision*, provisions of food (for an expedition); *mouth ring*, (a) the ring forming the mouth of a bottle; (b) = *nerve ring* (see *NERVE sb.* 12); *mouth-root U.S.*, the plant *Coptis trifolia* (see *quot.*); *mouth*

-wash, -water, a therapeutic wash for the mouth; *mouth-watering sb.*, the flowing of saliva in the mouth (cf. 2 c above); *mouth-watering a.*, (of a person) that experiences mouth-watering; (of a thing) that causes the mouth to water; *mouth-wise adv.* (*nonce-word*), by means of the mouth, by speech.

1884 R. VON LENOENFELD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Dec.* 411 The Melbourne specimens [of this medusa] possess 'mouth-arms which are deep purple throughout. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 835/1 The 'mouth-bearing ciliate Protozoa. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 109 The 'mouth blow-pipe. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 239 Swear me..A good 'mouth-filling Oath. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 286 The flattery..was..reciprocal; and perhaps the great man pours out more mouth-filling compliments than his satellite. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. i. 330 Condemn'd, like Tantalus, with vaine pursuit To gaze at water, and 'mouth-flying fruit. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kindg.* (ed. 4) 448 The Stomopoda ('Mouth-footed Crustaceans) are so called on account of the size and preponderant development of the jaw-feet. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 662/1 The sub-class Gnathopoda, 'mouth-footed'. 1862 Gosse *Rotifera* in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* i. 40 The 'mouth-funnel was well marked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Mouth-gage (Saddlery), a device for measuring a horse's mouth. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Yet to expresse a Scot, to play that prize, Not all those mouth-Granados can suffice. 1693 *Humours Town* 27 The roaring Mouth-Granado's of Oaths. 1852 M. T. MORRALL *Needle-Making* (1862) 25 A 'mouth guard, which was approved of and found to answer when used by the needle pointers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxii. 147 We are here but badly victualled, and furnished with 'mouth-harnesse very slenderly. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broad* 28 The 'mouthhoop would be perhaps 5 yds. across. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 14 Mar. 43 A paper on 'mouth infection. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* xviii. 83 Lip, 'mouth, or flue pipes..are such as have an oblong opening, called the *mouth*, at the junction of the body with the foot. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. L.* 126 That part which connected the 'mouth-plate with the nasal rim. 1888 CLOOD *Story Creation* (1894) 72 The carbonic acid which the plant absorbs through the numberless stomata or 'mouth-pores in its leaves or integuments. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 184 We..have no other Way of carrying 'Mouth Provision' with us but by the East Coast. 1839 *URE Dict.* Aris 578 The finisher..cracks off the bottle smoothly at its 'mouth-rim. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 384 The anterior knots of the brain-rim [of the cray-fish] have swelled into a still larger brain. 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Woods* (1860) 31 *Capit. trifolia*..A domestic remedy for the sore mouths of children; whence the name 'Mouth-root'. 1840 FERRERA *Nat. Med.* 1260 An asstringent 'mouth-wash. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 1/2, A 'mouth-water, or gargisle, made of barley-water. 1706 S. S. SEWARD *Diary* 28 Dec. He call'd for Mouth-Water..and then for his little pot to add it into. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 71 'Mouth-watering?—Produced by the sight, smell or thought of agreeable food. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 67 The mouth watering bystanders sigh as they see and smell the rich freight steaming away from them. 1900 *Speaker* 2 Jan. 338/2 The White Star shareholders have made a most mouth-watering bargain. 1876 BROWNING *Pachiarot* 103 So grind away, 'mouth-wise and pen-wise, Do all that we can to make men wise!

Mouth (*mauð*), *v.* [*f.* *MOUDED sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce, speak; to give utterance to. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18941 Was na langage man for to muth, at þai [sc. the apostles] ne all kindli it cuth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 175 'I'll lordes and ladies louien alle treuthes, And hater al hollotrye to heren it, or to mouthen it. 1450 J. MERTON *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 33 And Amoryus this mothyth to please Cleopes. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 47 He that knows not how to mouth a curse. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep. to Curio*, From year to year the stuhhorn herd to sway Mouth all their wrongs. 1822 BYRON *Vernon* u. ii. Who Taught you to mouth that name of 'villain'? 1871 ROSSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xlviii, Lords mouthed approval.

† b. *intr.* To speak, talk. *Obs.*

a. 1375 *Cursor M.* 18419 (Fairf.) Quat þing þat ho him of wald muð atte hir deuse make he couþ. c. 1400 *Distr.* *Trey* 686 *Pere Medea* the mylde met hym hir one, And with myrthe at þere metyng muðtoth together.

2. *trans.* To utter in a pompously oratorical style, or with great distinctness of articulation; to declaim. Also with *outl.*

1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i, With mouthing words that better wits haue framed, They [sc. actors] purchase lands. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 3. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. li (1632) 167 When I heare our Architects mouth-out those big, and rattling words of Pilasters, Architraves [etc.]. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* *Poems* 1763 i. 16 He..mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 50 And the poet..Read, mouthing out his hollow oes and aes. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicate* v. 144 The pompous high-placed imbecile mouthing his platitudes.

b. *intr.* To admit of being 'mouthed'. 1762 WILKES *N. Briton* No. 11 [It [the word 'glorification'] found favour among their long-winded divines, only because it was so long, and mouthed so well.

c. *trans.* To declaim against. *rare*—1. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 386 Then might the debauchee U-trembling mouthe the heavens.

3. *intr.* To mouth one's words; to use a pompous or affected style of utterance; to declaim. Also to *mouth* it.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 306 Nay, and thoult mouth, He rant as well as thou. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *De Guise* ii. ii, You have Mouth'd it bravely. 1713 ADELSON *Cast* i. lii, I'll..mouth at Cæsar 'till I shake the Senate. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* x. 256 The poet tramped the grassy heights..mouthing and murmuring as he went.

4. *trans.* To put or take (something, esp. as

(food) in the mouth; to seize with the mouth; to press (a thing) with the mouth: or lips.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 748* (Dubl. MS). For other mete ban manyflesche mouthed he neuer. 1573 *Tusser's Insh.* (1878) 132 Corne carried, let such as be poore go and glance, and after, thy cattle to mouth it vp cleane. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. 20 He keeps them like an Ape in the corner of his jaw, first mouth'd to be last swallowed. 1621 *G. Sano's Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 146 The Beast... Appears to catch 'th' vii caught; and moulthes the aire. 1693 *Dryden Persius* (1697) 417 He mouth'd 'em, and betwix his Grinders caught. 1717 *Euseb's Ovid's Met.* iv. 162 She found the veil, and moulthing all o'er, With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* vi. 126 [She] in her hunger mouth'd and mumbled it [sc. her restored babe], And hid her bosom with it. 1855 *Lain Senses & Int.* 406 note, The satisfaction first of moulthing the object [the lamb's mother's teat]. 1867 *F. Francis Angling* iv. (1880) 119 If the fish mouths it.

b. *spec.* Of a hound: To mangle (dead game) with the mouth.

[1693; see 6.] 1884 *Sperdy Sport* ix. 158 It [sc. the dog] showed every slight disposition to mouth its game when shot.

c. *Cock-fighting.* To mouth it: to fight with the mouth or beak.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Sparring-blows*,... those in a Battel before the Cocks come to Mouth it.

5. To train the mouth of (a horse); to accustom to the use of the bit.

a 1533 *Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Evijb, Gyue hym... a sharpe bytte to thentente that he be well mouthed. 1618 *M. Barrett Horsemanship* i. 24 For he is accounted a good Horse-man in other parts thereof if he can but mouth a Horse. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25904/4 Stolen... a bay Colt... newly mouth'd and pac'd. 1860 *Luck of Ladysmede* (1862) I. 339 There is the new palfray which you have been moulthing for me. 1890 *R. B. Botnre-wood's Col. Reformer* (1891) 91 Why, he cannot be nearly mouthed.

† 6. *intr. (contemptuously).* To join lips (*with*); to kiss. (In quot. 1693 app. with allusion to 4 b.) 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 193 The Duke... would mouth with a beggar, though she swelt brow-bread and Garlick. 1693 *Congreve Old Bachel.* i. iv. Heart. And it should be mine to let 'em [sc. partridges] go again. *Sharp.* Not till you had mouthed a little, George.

7. To 'make mouths'; to grimace; to make derisive grimaces and noises with the mouth.

1847 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* vi. i. He drew the cork from his bottle... and mouthed at his companions even while he bowed to them. 1883 *Lo. R. Gover My Remin.* i. viii. 148 The unfortunate queen... retaining her calm demeanour as the mob shouted and mouthed around her.

8. Of a river: To disembogue (*in, into*).

1598 *Florio, Shoccare*, to mouth, or fall into the sea, as a river doth. 1831 *Mrs. F. Trollope Don. Manners Amer.* (1894) II. 16 The Ohio and Chesapeake canal... there mouths into the Potomac. 1881 *R. F. Burton in Academy* 21 May 366/1 He had originally intended to explore this great stream, which mouths as the 'Nourse River'.

9. *trans.* To point the mouth of (a pistol). *nonce-use.* 1612 *Decker* If it be not good K i b, Fetch me deare friend, An armed Pistoll, and mouth it at my breast.

Mouth, obs. pa. t. of *MAY* v.1

Mouthable (mau'ðəb'l), a. [*f.* *MOUTH* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be uttered with good effect; suitable for oratory or recitation.

1845 *J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 127 Fine mouthable apophthegms. 1887 *O. W. Holmes in Atlantic Monthly* LIX. 640 Good mouthable lines.

Mouthacho, -chato: see *MUSTACHIO*.

Mouthie, form of *MOTH*; obs. pa. t. of *MAY* v.1

Mouthed (mauðd), a. [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-ED*.] 1. Having a mouth, or a mouth of a certain kind (in various senses of the sb.).

1311 *K. Alis.* 6125 Rough they weore so a beore, They weore mouthed so a mare. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. xi. 12 A gysse rablement; Some mouth'd like greedy Oystres; some faste Like loathly Toades. 1637 *I. Morton New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 204 The Beaver... [is] mouthed like a cunny. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 296 Which this Sort will do, having Courage and a thick Skin, as participating of the Cur, and mouthed from the Beagle. 1820 *Keats Hyperion* ii. 270, I... sat me down, and took a mouthed shell.

† 2. Gaping, open-mouthed. *Obs.*

1593 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Reflect: what meanes hee by that mouthed waue. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* lxxvii. The wrinkles... Of mouthed grate will giue thee memorie. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinchard.* To Rdr. 81 As mouthed Peasants (throng to see the state... And Gape vpon the Gowne...) imagine Merit. *Ibid.* Hen. IV. cclxviii.

3. In parasynthetic derivatives.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 144 A jangler, an evel mouthed oon. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 126 For hit aran myrue-mouthede men mynstrales of heuene. 1551 *Bible Exot.* iv. 10 But I am slowe mouthed and slowe tongued. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. viii. 6 And every head was... bloody mouthed with late cruell feast. 1597 *Markham Horsemanship* ii. Fj. But if he [your Horse] be... gentle mouthed, then shall the cheek of your Bytte be made but vpon one degree. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 93 Scutene mouthed Volga. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) II. 316 He prefers a Cry of Lawyers at the Bar before any Pack of the best mouthed Dogs in all the North. 1853 *Markham Skof's Ascent.* 139 A single-mouthed fistulous opening. 1899 *F. T. Bullen Way Navy* 68 An occasional blast from our bull-mouthed siren is also inimitical to slumber. 1905 *Holman Hunt Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 295 A many-mouthed choban gurg.

Mouther (mauðə), [*f.* *MOUTH* v. + *-ER*.] One who mouths; one given to vain, boastful, or declamatory speech.

1822 *Scott Nigel* xiii. Courtiers... whose only merit to their masters is to repeat their own words after them—a pack of mouthers, and flatterers, and ear-wigs. 1886 *Ameri-*

can XII. 175 Were there less loafing about bars by windy mouthers and less frothy talk.

Mouther 2 (mauðə), *Pugilistic slang.* [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-ER*.] A blow on the mouth.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68, B. gave a mouther which told.

Mouthful (mau'fʊl), [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-FUL*.] A quantity that fills the mouth; as much as a mouth can hold or take in at one time; hence, a small quantity (of something).

1530 *Palsgr.* 247/1 Mouthfull, *banfre.* c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. P.* in *Palsgr.* 207 In their mouthfull taking refection. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* ii. i. 35 A [sc. a whale] playes and tumbles, Drying the poore Fry before him, And at last deuoure them all at a mouthfull. 1692 *R. L'Estange Fables* xviii. 28 A Goat that was going out one Morning for a Mouthful of Fresh Grass, Clarg'd her Kid... not to Open the Door. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* iii. *ad fin.*, When 'You to your own Aquinum shall repair, To take a mouthful of sweet Country air. 1837 *Faraday Chem. Manuf.* iv. 113 Acquire the power of using the air of one inspiration by mouthfuls. 1837 *W. Inving Capt. Bonneville* I. 176 They were three entire days without a mouthful of food. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 71 He was continually bringing up mouthfuls of dark-coloured mucus.

b. *transf.*

1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* iv. I can't have a mouthful of English for love or money. 1884 *F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer* ii. 31 'He taught me to pronounce the name Königgratz, so Conigherazzo', said the maestro... 'Capper! What a mouthful', said I.

Mouth glue.

1. Glue to be used by moistening with the tongue (see *GLUE* sb. 2); originally, a preparation of isinglass. † Hence used for isinglass itself.

1573-80 *Barth Al.* G 288 Glue made of fish skinned, mouthglue. *Tchycollat.* 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* 238 *Tchthiocola*... It's used in gellies: boiled with white sugar it becometh white, and is called mouth glue. 1727 *Brassey Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Glass*, Put some Mouth-glue into a Pottinger upon the Fire, with some Spirit of Wine, and when the Glue is become liquid enough, rub the Pieces of Glass therewith, and they will re-unite. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, These sheets may be pieced together with mouth-glue. 1889 in *Century Dict.* s.v. *Glue*.

† 2. *fig. (allusive).* 'Glue' made of words. 1615 *J. Stephens Ess. & Char.* *Gossip* (and impr.) 368 By the virtue of a speciall mouth-glue, she cleaves readily to all acquaintance. 1700 *Congreve Way of World* v. ix, My contract went no further than a little Mouth-Glue, and that's hardly dry.

Mouthing (mau'ɪŋ), sb. *Mining.* [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-ING*.] The entrance to a mine.

1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 6/4 It is only a new mine, and there was only three yards in the mouthing.

Mouthing (mau'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [*f.* *MOUTH* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *MOUTH*.

1598 *Florio, Startle*... a mouthing, or looking stangle. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. 117 The beholder at first sight, conceives it [sc. the cub] a rude and ininformous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the mouthing of the Dam. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* ii. 237 The monkey-mimics rush discordant in; Twas chattering, grinning, mouthing, jabbing all. 1874 *L. Stephen Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 14 Thomson... too often falls into mere pompous mouthing. 1884 *Yates Recit.* v. 205 A fine old-crusted actor, full of mouthings and conventionalisms.

b. Comb.: mouthing bit, a bit used in 'mouthing' a horse; mouthing machine (see quot. 1884). 1856 'STONEBANK' *Brit. Sports* ii. i. viii. 5 s. 346/1 The Mouthing-Bit may now be put on. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Mouthing Machine* (Sheet-metal Working), a machine for crimping bottoms and swaging or mouthing the tops of open-top cans, to receive the covers.

Mouthing (mau'ɪŋ), ppl. a. [*f.* *MOUTH* v. + *-ING*.] That mouths, in the senses of the verb.

1681 *W. Robertson Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 898 A mouthing fellow, *Clamorous.* 1693 *Dryden Persius* v. (1697) 471 When Froigne's or Thyestes' Feast they write; And, for the mouthing Actor, Verse indite. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk.* Gl. xxi. iv. (1872) X. 23 A solemn, arrogant, mouthing... kind of man. 1904 *Eorth Rickert Reaper* 62 One might see in her withered mouthing face the wreckage of a great beauty.

b. Of speech, etc.: Characterized by grandiloquence or pomposity.

1814 *L. Hunt Feast of Poets*, etc. (1815) 50 A translation... which... is at least... much above the mouthing nonentities which have been palmed upon us of late years for that wonderful poet. 1877 *Mrs. Oliphant Makers Flor.* v. 128 That fine mouthing speech of his, magniloquent and generous.

Hence **Mouthingly** adv. in a mouthing manner. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 277/2 What the philosophical Radicals... mouthingly extolled as 'individual initiative'.

Mouthishly, adv. [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-ISH* + *-LY*.] In a mouthy manner.

1798 *Coleridge Lett.* (1805) 251 note, Flat lines forced into poetry by italics (signifying how well and mouthishly the author would read them).

Mouthless (mau'pʌs), a. [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-LESS*.] Having no mouth.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxi. 9 (Gr.) Lyt ic wende, þæt ic... æfæ sceolde... mouthles sprecan, wordum wrixlan. 1552 *Huloet Mouthles beasts, inora.* 1856 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Mouthless*, *Bot.* *Zool.* 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* iii. 131 The gonophores are developed upon special stalks, each of which has essentially the structure of a mouthless hydranth.

† **Mouthly**, a. and adv. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-LY* 1 and 2.] a. *adj.* Done with the mouth.

b. *adv.* By or with the mouth.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3538 Vnto Menelay, the mene tyme, mouthly was told Of the rape vnrightwis of his Riche qwen.

1537 *Coverdale Exp. Ps. xxvii.* C viij b, By the mouthly preachinge of the worde which goeth in at the eares. 1653 [Hales] *Brevis Disquisitio* ix. 29 The mouthly eating and consubstantiation of the Lutherans.

Mouth-organ.

1. A musical instrument operated by the mouth. a. = PAN-PIPE; b. = HARMONICA, -ON; c. *dial.* = JEWS' HARP.

a 1668 *Lassels Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 199 Pan also plays on his mouth-organ tuneably. 1836-9 *Dickens Sk. Bos. First of May*, The instrumental accompaniments rarely extended beyond the shovels and a set of Pan-pipes, better known to many, as a 'mouth-organ'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Feb. 120/3 The mouth organ, or harmonica, is a familiar example of a simple reed instrument.

2. *Zool.* One of the parts or appendages forming the mouth (of an insect, crustacean, etc.).

1863 *Dana in Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. ii. XXXVI. 4 Insects... have three pairs of mouth-organs, and three pairs of legs. 1866 *H. Woodward Brit. Fossil Crustacea* i. 37. 1878 *Bell. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 239 Such of these more anterior ventral appendages as lie near the mouth are converted into mouth-organs.

Mouthpiece, mouth-piece.

1. A piece placed at or forming the mouth (of a receptacle, organ-pipe, tool, and the like).

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xv. ¶ 6 Letter-Founders call this altogether a Mouth-Piece. 1832 *G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl.* i. v. 59 These openings (for fuel) are provided with mouth-pieces of plate iron. 1855 *Horkins Organ* xviii. 83 Reed or tongue pipes are... those which are made to sound through the medium of a mouth-piece. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Mouth-pieces*, castings fixed on the open ends of 'retorts' (in gas-making)... The term is also applied to the pipes conveying the gas from the retorts.

2. a. *jocular.* Used for *moult* (cf. *headpiece*).

b. The part (of a model) representing the mouth. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 41 You have made a fine speech, Colonel. Pray, what will you take for your Mouth-piece? 1831 *Brewster Nat. Magie* viii. (1833) 209 To the mouth-piece was added a nose made of two tin tubes.

3. Something to put in the mouth. a. That part of a musical instrument, a pipe, etc., which is placed between the lips, usually adjustable and of a material agreeable to the mouth, as silver, amber, etc. Also, a tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held in the mouth. 1776 *Burney Hist. Mus.* I. 279 This contrivance... left only a small aperture between the lips, just sufficient to receive the mouth-piece of the flute. 1857 *W. Collins Dead Secret* iii. i. His lips began to work round the mouth-piece of the pipe. 1876 *Smoker's Guide* v. 61 For our part, to smoke a cigar through a mouthpiece is equivalent to kissing a lady through a respirator. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 414 To... allow the child to suck the mixture from the sterilising bottle fitted with a mouth-piece.

b. That part of a bit which crosses the horse's mouth. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Bit*, The several parts of a snaffle or curb-bit are—the mouth-piece, the cheeks [etc.], 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 83 Each regiment should have a few bits with different and easy mouth-pieces and curbs. 4. One who voices the sentiments, opinions, etc., of (a party); one who speaks on behalf of (another or others); one who gives official or public expression to (common opinion or sentiment); a spokesman.

1805 *Southey Madoc in W.* viii. They look'd toward their chief and mouth-piece, the High Priest Tezozomoc. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 The thing called the Cabinet is nothing more than a mouth-piece of the Broughmingtons. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 557 The popular discontent at once found a mouthpiece in John Lubbock.

b. *slang.* A solicitor.

1883 *Greenwood Odd People* (1888) 18 It was for the benefit of a man... who was 'in trouble'... to 'procure him a mouthpiece'... which... is another word for a defending counsel among those sort of characters.

5. A protector for the mouth; a respirator.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 129/5 Mouthpiece for unhealthy and poisonous trades.

Mouthy (mauðə), a. [*f.* *MOUTH* sb. + *-Y*.] Characterized by railing, ranting, or the use of bombastic language; a. of persons.

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 189 As another said to a mouthy Advocate, why barkest thou at me so sore? 1617 *Collins Def. Bt. Ely* To Rdr. 15 Bestow these thy quallicums (thou nouthly Sophister) vpon some younger eares. 1819 *Byron Juan* i. cccv. Thou shalt not set up Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey; Because the first is crazed... the third so quaint and mouthy. 1850 *W. Irving Goldsmith* 137 He... was prone to be mouthy and magniloquent.

b. of language.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 737 Much more to the same purpose, mouthy and magnificent. 1839 *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 302/3 Although somewhat 'mouthy' [it [the poem] possesses considerable power and impressiveness].

Hence **Mouthily** adv. **Mouthiness.**

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 142 Playing the Mocking Bird to the Muse, with a monotonous mouthiness... that cannot deceive a schoolboy.

Mouton, obs. form of *MUTTON*.

Mouton (mū'tʊn). *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 mo-to(u)n, 5 mutoun, 6 motton, 7, 9 muton, 6-9 mouton. [a. OF. *mouton*, lit. 'sheep' (see *MUTTON*).] 1. A French gold coin, bearing the figure of the Lamb of God (whence the name), current in the 14th and 15th centuries. The 'mouton' issued by Edw. III and Hen. V for use in

the English possessions in France, is said to have had the value of five shillings sterling.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. m.* 24 Middeliche Mede. The lesse man of here meyne a mouton of golde. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* (1533) 104 b. 1. A moton is a coyne used in Fraunce and Brytayne, and is of value after the rate of sterlyng money vpon v. s. or there aboute. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* l. cxxxi. 208 These three estates [France, 1356] made newe money to be forged of fyne gold, called moutons. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 229 Certeyne skynnes, of this beast [the Panther], which were valued, at 5000 moutons of gold. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* vi. My father. . . will pay you gallantly. . . a French mouton for every hild I have spoiled. 1894 *LANGE-POLLOIS & MEDALS* 111 The gold coins of Edw. III. were the *gutennois*. . . and *mouton* (Paschal Lamb). *Ibid.* 112 Henry V. struck in gold moutons and demi-moutons.

2. (See quot.) Cf. *rani*.

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* l. cccxiii. 701 They. . . made. . . a marueylous gret engyn, x. fote large and xl. fote longe; they called this engyn a moton; it was to cast gret stones into the towne to beate downe houses.

|| 3. (Pronounced *mutoñ*.) A spy quartered with an accused person with a view to obtaining incriminating evidence.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 442 A *mouton*, or jail-spy [was] quartered in his chamber. 1902 *LANG Hist. Scot.* II. ix. 239 A *mouton* or prison-spy had extracted much of the truth from Bailey.

Mouton, obs. form of **MUTTON**.

|| **Moutonnée** (*mutone*), *a. Geol.* Alsoinadapted form *moutonné*. [Fr. *in roche moutonnée*], fem. pa. pple. of *moutonner*, *f. mouton* sheep: see **MUTTON**.] Rounded like a sheep's back; said of rocks that have been subjected to glacial action.

1872 *W. S. SYMONS Rec. Rocks* II. 23 At a point close to the road. . . is a roche moutonnée. . . and on the opposite side of the lake is a hill moutonnée and rounded like a harrow. 1876 *A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol.* (1877) 456 If the moutonnée surfaces are preserved, we learn from them in what direction to look for the source of the ice. 1893 *H. H. HOWORTH Glacial Nightmares* II. 428 We ought to have the proper marks of ice action. . . polished, moutonnée surfaces.

Mouwe, Mouwen, obs. ff. **MOW, MAY v.**

Mouze, Mouzy, var. ff. **MOUSE v., MOSY a.**
Movability (*mūvābiliti*). Forms: 3-4 *moeuab-*lity, 9 *mov(e)ability*. [F. *MOVABLE a.*: see **MOV.** (Chaucer's form is *a. OF. movableit*.)] The quality or condition of being movable; mobility.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. Pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) They soonwiten the ordre of destyned moeueabyle. 1824 *LONDON ENCYCLOP. Gardening* § 256 Primitive surfaces affect vegetables mechanically according to their different degrees of movability or tenacity. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Moutaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 293 The eye had resumed its movability on the inside but not on the outside. 1894 *THINKER Mag.* V. 153 Without beginning, without any movability of change, and without end.

Movable, moveable (*mūvāb'l*), *a. and sō.* Forms: 4 *moveable, moveable*, 4-5 *moveable*, 5 *me(ove)able, mov(ey)abyle, movabil*, 5-6 *mevable*, 6 *movabul*, (*Sc.*) *movabil* (1, 7 *mooveable*, *Sc.* *movabell*, 5- *moveable, moveable*. [a. *OF. movable*, *f. mov-oir* (mod. F. *mouvoir*) to *MOVE*: see **ABLE**. Cf. **MOBILE**, **MOBILE**.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Apt or disposed to movement; quick or ready in movement; having a tendency to move. *Obs.*

1308 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xl. i. (1495) 381 By cause of his substancyall lyghtness ayre is kyndly meuable and also changeable. 1400 *MAUNDE* (1839) v. 162 Therefore is thre gret multitude of peple: but they hen not sterynge ne mevable, be cause that they ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne. 1426 *LYNG De Guilt. Pilgr.* 1232 And thiderward they [the planets] be mevable. To thylike poynt to come ageyn. Fro why they meuede fyrrst certeyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Of all the members of the body, nature hath made the eye most moeuable. 1592 *R. D. HYPERIONOTACHIA* 83 b. And sometimes her fine and moveable legges. . . discovered themselves. 1607 *TORRELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 Goats are nimble, moveable, and inconstant, and therefore apt to depart away, except they be restrained by the herd and his Dog. 1705 *ANONON Italy* 370 Any one that sees the everone must conclude it to be one of the most moveable Rivers in the World, that has its Stream broken by such a Multitude of Cascades, and is so often shifted out of one Channel into other.

† 2. *fig.* Changeable, fickle, inconstant: capable of being influenced or prevailed upon. *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. Met. v. 103 (Camb. MS.) The moeuable peple [orig. *mobile vulgus*]. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 75 Trust not in enythyngis of this moeueable world. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* l. xxi. 55 The King was moeuable, and therefore it was possible that the Moores would alter his minde. 1611 *BIBL. Prov.* v. 6 Her wayes are moeuable, that thou canst not know them. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 129 O full of deceit, how moveable are thy wayes! I bow often hast thou changed and rechanged.

3. Capable of being moved; not fixed in one place or posture. Sometimes used *Phys.* and *Path.* as a synonym of *FLOATING ppl.* *a.*, as in *moveable kidney*, *rib*.

1400 in *Halliwel's Rara Mathem.* (1841) 65 Pe side of be quadrat bitwene A and B note be perseve refulenly, in whilk persyng put a chippe like be ober thre, bot it safe be moveable fro A to B. 1539 in *Archologia* XI. 440, a payer of geests of woode dormyn. . . two payer of geests moveable. 1553 *EDM. DECADES* 360 The degrees of the Equinoctiall distaunte. . . from the moveable meridian. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xi. § 1 In the vast wilderness when the people of God had themselves no settled habitation, yet a moveable tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. 1656 *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 141 We must also have in our

mind an imagination of some moveable thing passing over that line. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 282 He was proposing to me to have a moveable Sty, and about it to make a Yard with Hurdles, to remove from one Tree to another. 1788 *COWPER Gratitude* 25 This moveable structure of shelves. 1802 *C. JAMES Allit. Dict.* s. v. When the pivot flank of any body of men describe in the wheel a smaller circle than the wheeling flank, the wheel is said to be made on a moveable pivot. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 346 Some of these cabins were moveable, and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another. 1835-6 *OWEN in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 289/2 If the moveable ribs had commenced as in Mammalia, by extending to the sternum. 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 763 The clinical history of the moveable kidney dates from the time of Rayer. 1879 *HARLAN Eyeght* II. 23 The upper lid. . . is very moveable, while the lower one is almost stationary.

4. Of property: Admitting of being removed or displaced; applied to 'personal' as opposed to 'real' property. In *Sc. Law*, the distinctive appellation of such property as does not pass by inheritance: opposed to *HERITABLE a.*

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 Alle other meuable Godes ther-in beynng. 1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 136 Gudeis mofabil and vnmofabil. 1538 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 175 Certen other cauell and movable godes that dyd belong to the howse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 150 Ane person may succeed to heretage and to moubail gudeis of his predecessours. 1618 *NAUNTON in Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 63 Who committed her and her portion and all her moveable estate unto the me at his death. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 71 The right of the husband to the wife's moveable estate, is burdened with the moveable debts contracted by her before marriage. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* vii. (1868) 376 The first eminent instance of a general tax required from the clergy was the famous Saladin tithe; a tenth of all movable estate, imposed by the kings of France and England upon all their subjects. . . to defray the expense of their intended crusade. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Heritable and movable*. Things, in their nature heritable, may become moveable by being made part of a moveable universitas. Thus, a share of heritable subjects, forming part of the stock of a trading company is moveable. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Comp.* xvii. (1876) IV. 60 Besides these seizures of landed property William also possessed himself of great moveable wealth from various sources.

5. Changing from one date to another every year.

Movable feast: one which, though always on the same day of the week, varies its date in the calendar.

1430 in *Halliwel's Rara Mathem.* (1841) 92 Ye table of be festes moveabylly. 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391). 'Yban folowep a nober table of all moouable festes. 1694 *HOLDER Disc. Time* i. 20 The Lunar Month. . . by which the Moveable Festivals of the Christian Church are regulated. 1845 *HOSK. Every Day* II. 189 Shrove Tuesday regulates most of the moveable feasts.

trausf. (Mod. colloq.) Breakfast is a moveable feast with us.

† 6. *Astron.* (See quot. 1696.) *Obs. rare.*

1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* vii. 52 If she [i.e. the moon] be posited therein, especially in a moodable [sic] Signe, it's an argument of much travell, trotting and trudging. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Moveable Signs*, the same that are named Cardinal, as *Aries, Cancer, Libra*, and *Capricorn*, as from which the Changes of the Seasons are made in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

7. *Semiotic Grammar*. Of certain letters, etc.: Pronounced; not 'quiescent'.

1837 *C. PHILLIPS Syriac Gram.* 33 In the plural Yud quiescent is changed into Yud moveable. 1839 *CONANT tr. Gesenius' Hebr. Gram.* 15 Where they [sc. מ, נ, י, ו] serve as vowels they are called quiescents (*quiescentes*); where they are consonants, moveable (*mobiles*). 1847 *McCAUL Intro. Hebr. Gram.* 9 The Gutturals, when a moveable Sh va is required, take the compound Sh va.

B. sō.

† 1. In the Ptolemaic astronomy: Any of the nine concentric revolving spheres of the heavens. Chiefly in *First or highest moveable* = *PRIMUM MOBILE Obs.*

1397 *CHAUCER Astrol.* I. § 17 And nota, that firste Moeyng is cleped 'Moeyung' of the firste Movable of the 8 speres. 1469 *DUNSTON of HAWTH. Irene Woks.* (1711) 171 The planets have a motion contrary to the first moveable. 1669 *SKRUMY Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 2 The Figure, Number, and Motion made in the Heavens by the highest Moveable called Primum Mobile. 1690 *LYBBOURN Curs. Math.* 760, I now enter upon their Hypotheses, that suppose it [the Earth] to be mov'd about the Sun. But before the Phaenomena of the secondary Moveables can be explained by this supposition, we must first understand [etc.].

2. *pl.* Personal property; property that is capable of being moved; any species of property not fixed, as distinguished from real or fixed property (as land, houses, etc.). In *Sc. and Civil Law*, 'movable' as distinguished from 'heritable property' (see A. 4.).

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 380 (Add. MS.) My sone, I have none moveables that I may yeve to the, But I have iij. Jewels, that I bequeathe to the. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133. I will that Margary my wyff have all my moveables, as come and caual. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. iii. 125 When I am King, clayme thou of me The Earldome of Hereford, and all the moveables Whereof the King, my Brother, was possesst. 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 These I may be moveables and not of the free-hold. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 486 Moveables. . . is the stock that receives the addition, diminution, or variation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 191/1 The property, as regards moveables, is governed by the law of Spain, the country of her domicile.

3. An article of furniture that may be removed from the building in which it is placed: opposed to *fixture*. Now chiefly in *pl.* † Also, a portable object belonging to a person, as an article of clothing, a jewel, a tool, etc. (*obs.*).

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clv. 187 They shal pay no-

thyng for that they may spende above v. M.li. nor for their moveables. 1595 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 198 You are a moveable. *Pel. Why, what's a moveable? Kat.* A ioynd stoole. 1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* IV. i. I. . . tooke me a house, Dealt with my lewes, to furnish it with moveables. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 5 May. It has in the middle a hall furnish'd with excellent marbles and rare pictures. . . the moveables are princely and rich. 1685 *SIR E. VERNEY MS. Let. to Son at Oxford* June. I will supply you with [money] very shortly but not to lay out in vain moveables. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Moveables*, Rings, Watches, Swords, and such Toies of value. As we bit all the Cull's Cole and Moveables, we Won all the Man's Money, Rings, Watches, &c. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 7 As capable of being dispos'd of elsewhere, as any other Moveable. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Parasol*, a little moveable, in manner of a canopy, bore in the hand to screen the head from the sun, rain, &c. 1820 *BYRON Let. to Hoffner* 20 Jan. I wrote to you. . . for my moveables. 1878 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 328 The moveables. . . are the richest inheritance of the German churches. . . Besides the more ordinary objects, such as chancel fittings, reredoses, bronze gates [etc.].

Fig. 1841 *EMERSON Misc.* (1855) 222 So that a man may say, his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a dividual moveable.

† 4. Something capable of being moved or set in motion. *Obs.*

1629 *H. BURTON Truths Triumph* 348 He would remove this whole terrestrial Globe, if he had but a Ground or Base to fasten his Engine vpon (although the Base must needs be faster than the Moveable). 1666 [?]. *SER. GRANT* tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 73 If a Moveable be violently struck against a limd resister. 1682 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* I. (1683) 13 This could not be, were there no empty space, Thro which these Moveables might freely pass.

† 5. *Spec.* Any part of the 'works' of a watch.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4599/4 *Lost*. . . a small Gold Watch with a plain Gold Case, the Moveables pretty old. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 979 What is meant by a pinion in watch-making is that moveable which is set in action by another of a greater number of teeth.

† 6. A person given to movement or change.

1621-2 *LAUD Sermon*, 24 Mar. 35 And this is a great Success. To have to do with the greatest moveables in the world, the people, and not miscarry. 1632 *MARMION Holland's Lequer* I. i. His business is only to be busy, and his tongue's still walking though himself be one of the worst moveables. 1658 *E. PHILLIPS Myst. Love* 175 What is a Tinker? He is a moveable, for he hath no certain abiding.

† **Movabled**, *Obs. rare*—[f. *MOVABLE sb.* + *-ED*.] Furnished with 'moveables'; furnished.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xvii. 137 That straw-thatched Cottage, scurvily built, naughtily moveabled.

Movableness (*mūvāb'lnes*). [*-NESS*.] The attribute of being movable; mobility.

1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. v. xxix. (1495) 140 The meuablenes of the fingers is conuenient to take and to holde. 1530 *PALSC. 246/2* Movableness, *mobilité*. 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean.* Ex. (1648) 22 This moveableness of this Feast. 1878 *SURGEON Treas. Dan.* Pa. cxiv 4 The movableness of things which appear to be fixed and settled.

Movably (*mūvāb'l*), *adv. rare*. [*-LY*.] In a movable manner; so as to be movable.

1681 *GREW Muscum* I. i. § 20 His [the Armadillo's] Back-piece. . . is composed of several Plates, in number eighteen, moveably joyned together byas many intermediate Skins. 1835-6 *OWEN in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The true ribs are not joined to the sternum by elastic cartilages, but by straight osseous portions, called sternal ribs, which are moveably connected at both their extremities. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Chin. Diagn.* s. (ed. 4) 431 An Abbe's or other condenser adjusted movably to the microscope-stand is needed.

† **Mo'val**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *MOVE v.* + *-AL*, after *removal*.] The fact of being moved.

1632 *VICARS Virgil* VIII. 315 Whereat he by and by Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root, And it remov'd: whose movall with loud shout Did fill the echoing aye. 1769 *R. GARRATT Gordian Knot* I. 44 (F. H.).

Move (*mūv*), *sb.* Also 5 *meve*. [f. *MOVE v.*]

† 1. A proposal; motion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 17/2 Ye seide John, many tymes hath made diverse meves and treices, for to have pees with ye seide Pheip.

2. *Chess, Draughts*, etc. The moving or changing of position of a piece in the regular course of the game; the manner or mode in which a piece is allowed to be moved; (a player's) turn to move. (Cf. *REMOVE sb.* 3 c.)

The move: the right to make the first move in the game (similarly in *pawn and move* in chess, with reference to odds); also the superiority of position (at any stage of the game) which depends on having the turn to move at the right moment.

1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Destiny* II. I saw two Angels play'd the Maie. With Man, alas, no otherwise it proves; An unseen Hand makes all their Moves. 1761 *HOYLE (little)* An Essay towards making the Game of Chess easily learned, by those who know the moves only. 1797 *ENCYCL. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640/2 When the game is near finished, each party having only three or four pawns, . . . the kings must endeavour to gain the move. 1800 *J. STURGES Draughts* 2 The first move of each Game to be taken by both players alternately. 1808 *SARRATT Chess* (1822) 3 The player who gives odds has always the advantage of the move; except, of course, in those games where the move is also given to the inferior player. 1850 *BOHN's Handbk. Games* 381 (Backgammon) The moves of the men, are determined by the throws of the dice. 1870 *HARV. & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 White may. . . capture the whole of the three black men in one move. 1876 *W. N. POTTER in Encycl. Brit.* V. 592/1 Those to whom the masters of the game can only concede the small odds of 'pawn and move'. *Ibid.* 593/2 *Castling*.—This is a peculiar move permitted to the king once in the game. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* ProL 8 *Becket*. It is your move. *Henry*. Well—there.

b. *fig.* A device, trick; an action calculated to secure some end. *A (good, bad, etc.) move: a (prudent or imprudent) step or proceeding. To be up to every move on the board, to be up to (or know) a move or two: to be cunning, smart, wide-awake, experienced.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To be flash to every move upon the board, is to have a general knowledge of the world, and all its numerous deceptions. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockwork* Ser. iii. viii. 105 And a-travelling about, and a-livin' on the best, and sleepin' in the spare bed always, ain't a had move nother. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, Gentlemen of the free-and-easy sort, who plume themselves on being acquainted with a move or two. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. A cunning old beggar... up to every move on the board. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* iii. ii, He has sent for his own housekeeper, which is a good move. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 The practical details of prison discipline, and the moves by which its rigours may be softened or evaded by the old birds.

3. *On the move:* in process of moving from one place to another, travelling, moving about.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 165 Column of half squadrons is then formed, either from the halt, or on the move. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess. & Gertr.* II. 359 (K.O.) On the move [said of people]. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, Everybody seemed to be busy, humming, and on the move. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 104 The Bishop... was always on the move when he was in diocese.

fig. 1881 TOLSON *Anthrop.* i. 18 It does not follow from such arguments as these that civilization is always on the move, or that its movement is always progress.

4. An act of moving from a stationary position; a beginning of movement or departure; a 'rise' from the (dinner) table (to go to the drawing-room), etc.; esp. in phrase to make a move.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Gray* v. vi, The Grand Duke, bowing to his circle, made a move. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum.* Nat. i. xii. 381 So in due time we parted... Cutler made the first move by ascending the companion-ladder. 1856 WYATT MELVILLE *Kate* Cox. xx, Lady Seaplace... 'made the move', at which we all sailed away to tea and coffee in the drawing-room. *Ibid.* xxi, Directly there was a move, the ladies went to bed. 1858 GREENER *Cannery* 76 The great principle in a propellant force is so to arrange it that you do not obtain too great a velocity at the first move of the projectile. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/1 Without such decided moves forward on his part, many other friends of progress would have hesitated to move at all.

5. A change of habitation or place of sojourn.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 47 Christianity is just now moving to a larger house, and everybody knows how confusing and laborious a move is. 1857 MRS. CARLISLE *Let.* (1883) II. 325 Making no further move that is not a move homeward. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/3 The first holiday-seekers are making a move to the seaside.

6. *colloq. (U.S.) To get a move on one:* to hasten one's steps, to hurry up. In recent Dicts.

7. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 90 The mode of reckoning the piece-work of Glass-makers is peculiar. The 'move', as it is technically called, is a nominal period of six hours; and the payment is proportionate to the number of articles supposed, by fair exertion, capable of being made in that time by a set of ordinary workmen.

Move (*mōv*), *v.* Inflected moving, moved. Forms: a. 3-5 move, 3-6 moove, move, 4-5 mow(e, move, mefe, meefe, meffe, 4-6 meeve, 6 move. β. 3- move, (4 mwe), 4-6 north. mow(e, 4-7 moove. Also north. and Sc. 4-6 mofe, 5 moffe, moyfe, moyff, mowff, muff, mwff, 5-6 muve, mufo, 6 muf, moiff, muwve. [ME. *move*, a. AF. *mov-er*, OF. *mov-otr*, *mouvoir* (mod.F. *mouvoir*), = Pr., Sp., Pg. *mover*, It. *muovere*, *muovere* = L. *movere* (derivation-stem *mō-* for **mōvi-*: see *MOBILE*, *MOIENT*, *MOTILE*, *MOTION*, *MOTIVE*, *MOTOR*). The intransitive use (developed from refl.), almost non-existent in Latin and in mod.Fr., was extensively current in OFr., and came into Eng. at least as early as the transitive use.

The a forms, *move*, *moove*, *mōve* represent the OF. flexional forms with root-stress, e.g. 3 plur. pres. ind. *muvent*, *muvent* (mod.F. *muvent*). Cf. the parallel forms of *PROVE* v., and the ME. *people*, *people*, *peple* repr. OF. *peuple*, *peuple* (mod.F. *peuple*), *PEUPLE* sb.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To change the place or position of; to take from one place or situation to another; to shift, remove; *occas.* to dislodge or displace (something fixed). Also, to move away, along, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 6 3onge men rysinge moedyn hym away. c. 1420 *Chron. Philot.* 2498 þe vrthe þat my body lyst on, is mevyd, also, Y-mevyd alle þe þe grunde an hyse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/2 Meyn, or remeynyn, *anove*. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* i. lii. 40 But none myght stere the swerd nor meue hit. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvii. 1 At this my hert is astonied, and moued out of his place. [Also 1611.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 366 He moves his Camp, to meet his careless Foe. 1791 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 466 My barn was moved from the Hubbard house round the north end of the Meeting House to my other barn. 1834 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 125 At last you rose and moved. 1889 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth Bk.* xiv, She... moved the tray, and put the table back in its place.

fig. 1598 ELVOT *Dict.* *Deduce*... sometime to move from his purpose. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serv. Paulus Crosse* 30 Neither did it move my affection from him. 1697 DRYDEN *Envid* vii. 523 When she saw her Reasons idly spent, And cou'd not move him from his fix'd Totent; She flew to rage.

b. *Chess, Draughts, etc.* To change the position of (a piece) in the course of play; to transfer from one position to another. (Cf. REMOVE v. 2 c.) † Also refl. of the piece (= sense 16 c).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. 163 We ought to knowe... how the kyngye meutht hym and yssueth oute of his place. 1761 HOBBS *Ess. Chess Pref.*, When you castle your King, do not move the Pawns before him till forced to it. 1800 J. STURGES *Draughts* 2 If... you move your Man... over the Angle which divides the Squares... you must finish your move so begun. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prolog., My liege, I move my hishop.

† c. To bring or apply (something) to; to administer (a remedy). *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) For wan þat tyme is, I shal mooue [L. *admoueo*] swych thynges þat percen hem self depe. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Admoueo*, to moue to, or put to. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 509 They use their forefeet in stead of bands... and move their meat to their mouth with them. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 25 But thou shalt not mooue a sickle unto thy neighbours standing corne.

† d. To promote or advance to an office. (Cf. MOTION sb. 1 f.) *Obs. rare.*

1556 LAVER *Tractate* 335 And, geue thay haue the floke abisit, 3e, Kyngs, sall be for that accurit... Because 3e mouit thame to sic curis Quhilk nother teches ryche nor puris.

e. To take off or lift (a hat, cap) from one's head, as a gesture of salutation.

1573 G. HANFREV *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5, I passing bi him, and mouing mi cap. 1647 CLARENDOU *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 232 That every member might, as a testimony of his particular acknowledgment, stir or move his hat towards him; and the which... when very many did, the lord Falkland... instead of moving his hat... held it close down to his head. 1845 T. CORNETT *Football's Direct.* 175 Always show your respect to the family by moving your hat when you meet any of them.

f. *Comm.* in *passive*, of merchandise: To 'go off', find purchasers. Cf. 16 j.

1900 *Daily News* 20 June 9/1 There has been a rather better demand for leather during the week, and some fair parcels have been moved.

2. To put or keep in motion; to shake, stir, or disturb (an object which would otherwise be at rest).

To move heaven and earth: to make unheard-of efforts (to effect or obtain something).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 77 And þanne comsed it to crye, And waggid wydehede and it wepte after. And when it meued Matrimoigne it made a foule noyse. c. 1384 CHAUCEUR *H. Fame* ii. 305 Every word... That lowde or pryue y-spoken ys, Moveth first an ayre a-boute, And of this moyunge, out of doute, Another ayre anon ys meved. 1471 RYPLE *Comp. Alch.* ii. xv. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 138 Beware thy Glasse thou never opyn ne meve. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. lxxviii. 8 Euen as Sinai also was moued at y^e presence of God. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xv. 50 The chianell... was so moued that by great surges, it cast the water ouer the walles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 225 Englishmen... would move heaven and earth to establish a better conveyance, at a higher price. 1846 KICUTLEY *Notes Virg.* *Bucol.* v. 5 The shadows... are unsteady, in consequence of the western breezes moving the trees. 1885 'F. ANSTEV' *Tinted Venus* 49 There's the police moving heaven and earth to get you back again.

b. To put or keep in motion which is of a continuous, regular, or recurrent kind, or which effects some result; to impel or agitate (an implement, etc.) in the proper way; to actuate (a machine). In early use chiefly of God as the mover of the universe. Also with advs. as *to and fro*, etc.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (Katherine) 475 3e suld kene þat bot a god suld be, þat mad & moeis alkinne thing. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plas.* II. 308 The courteous Gods that give me lyfe now mooves the planets all. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Intro. d. *Automata* (Engines that move themselves by springs and wheels as doth a watch). 1709 TATLER No. 100 7 1 As she moved it [a mirror] in her hand, it brightened the Heavens, the Air, or the Earth. 1797 G. JEE in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 303 The handle is required to be turned one way only, which moves the machine more steadily. 1857 MILLER *Chem.* (1862) II. 193 If a glassrod be... moved quickly through the air.

3. Of a living being or its powers: To change the position or posture of (its body or any member).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 22 Aftr thes the hed he mouede, thou maide doctur of Jerusalem. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xli. (1495) 55 The vertue that hyghte animalis motiua... moeueth all the lymmes. 1533 GAU *Right Vay* (S.T.S.) 83 Quhen men mwis the mwth and the lippis and the tunge wtuerle without y hart and mind. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 146 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too? *Quee.* No, to the death we will not moue a foot. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xi. 7 But against any of the children of Israel, shal not a dog moue his tongue. 1807-26 COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 274 Inability to move or use the limb. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* iv. vii, She moved her lips... but could not speak. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xviii. 20 Had either of us moved hand or foot just then, it would, I am convinced, have at once brought on another and probably a fatal charge.

† b. *refl.* To set oneself in motion, change place or posture, stir. Also, to go, proceed. = senses 16, 17.

c. 1290 *St. Brendan* 674 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 238 þe fisch bi-gan to meuen him... And har þis Monikes forth with him. c. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 9740 Meue you with manhode to mar of your foz. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 120 When a man is in deadlie syn, all his members be bon, & he may not move hym. c. 1500 *Melusine* 8 He leþ & mevyd hym as a man wakynge from slep. 1520 PALSEN. 617/1 He is so sycke that he can nat move him in his hedde.

† 4. To put forth, utter (sound). *Obs.*

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 125 There is no creature

that will more stir, bark, and move noise, then one of these against thief or wilde beast. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 11. 37 Then feed on thoughts, that volutarie move Harmonious numbers. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 58 A full Chorus of four or five Parts, which moveth a kind of Heavenly Harmony.

5. *Med. a.* To provoke (an excretion or discharge). *? Obs.*

1595 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxix. § 2. 40 Camels haie... mooueth the tearmes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. vii. 31 Salt... hath vertue... to move sweates.

b. To cause (the bowels) to act; also abcol. Also *intr.* of the bowels = to be moved, to act.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v. *Pass*, Do the Waters Pass well? much in use at the Wells, do they Move as they ought? 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 308 The very large doses of medicine that were necessary to move her bowels. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 101 Even when the bowels were truly described as moving regularly. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 414 The bowels being moved immediately after each meal.

6. To move (a person's) blood: to make it flow more rapidly; hence, to excite or stir a passion in one. In early use said of the person himself = to become excited, angry, etc.; similarly † to move one's mood = to wax wrath.

a. 1330 *Othel* 355 King charle gan to meuen his blod. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 263 Why meustow þi mode for a mote in bi brothers eye. c. 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 16791 That bold mayden meved hir blod, Wheu sche the tydandes vndirstode. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 472 For to se this fode... Mefys nothing my mode. 1471 CAXTON *Kecyell* (Sommer) I. 257 In this chaungynge of colour there was not a yayne but he was meuyed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 155 When his Blood no Youthful Spirits move.

7. To stir up or excite (an emotion, appetite, etc.) in a person; to provoke (laughter, contradiction).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 126 And medle we oust muche with hem to meuen any wrathe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. 132 Anon as he is chauffed lecherye is meuyd in hym. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 865 To moue wilde laughter in the throte of death? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 4 Wherein if I have differed from the ancient, and received doctrines, and thereby shall moue contradiction. 1676 DAVEN *State Innoc.* v. i, Your Penitence does my Compassion move. 1711 *Lat. Dissert. Classics* (1753) 83 Images are very sparingly to be introduced... their Use is to move Pity or Terror, Admiration [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 243 All the prejudices, all the exaggerations of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 26 Such delicious fruits as those with which Cato moved the astonishment and the envy of the senators.

† b. *occas.* To excite, evoke (a state, activity, etc., in a person); to affect (a sense). *Obs.*

1548 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 811 Qubate does mufe our Misere? Or quhareof dois proceid our pouertie? 1557 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 1 All soundes and noises that be made moue the hearyng, as coughynge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 It is said to moue Dreames also. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* M. 7. 116 His proper worke is both to lie, and to move lies in others.

8. To stir up, commence (strife, war, and the like). Now rare or *Obs.*

[Cf. L. *arma, bellum, tragadias mouere*.]

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 206 Bot Jon was þe enchesonne, & moued þe a strif. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Melib.* 683, I se wel, that... ye wole moue were and bataille. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ii. i. 12 Obir nacionys... Pat lathe was bargan for to moyff. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Odo... mooved many Tragedies within this Realme, and was in the end thrown from the Stage. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Seminarie Priestes... stire up and moue Sedition, Rebellion and open Hostilitie within her Highnesse Realmes. 1612 DAVIES *Wyl Ireland*, etc. (1747) 79 His fourre sonnes... rose in armes and mooved warre against him. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxxvii. (ed. 2) 169 Turn him [sc. the cock] into the Pit to move his fortune.

9. To affect with emotion; to rouse or excite feeling in (a person); to stir (the feelings, etc.); to trouble, disquiet, perturb in one's mind; to excite to (laughter, pity, tears, etc.). Often *spec.* to affect with tender or compassionate emotion.

a. 1300 *Cursör* Ar. 9738 Merci me mous wit her prair. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus) 118 þe folk with a sowdane cry þai mewit þan sa sodanly, þat þai war in wil for to stane þe apostollis. c. 1440 *York Myst.* v. 2 For woo my wite es in a were, That moifes me mykill in my mynde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c. 11, Vt the koyght hadde be some mayd and sorrowful at the deith of his first wyf. 1549 LATIMER *serm.* b. 67. *Edm.* VI (Arb.) 84 They were so moued with his preachynge, that they returned home agayne. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 26 To disclose Which of the Nymphs his heart he did misse. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* i. 41 And Iesus... moued with compassion, put fourth his hand, and touched him. 1666 MILTON P. L. i. 1413 To whom anon mov'd with touch of blame thus Eve. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1871) I. 476 He commonly gives all he has about him, when he meets an object that moves him. 1807 WORSW. *Sonn.* 'The world is too much with us', For this, for everything, we are out of tune; It moves us not. 1835 MARRVAT *Faith*, xxxiii, I was moved with the kindness of the old couple. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 66 They were an ardent and impetuous race, easily moved to tears or to laughter, to fury or to love. 1896 T. F. MOUR *Edu.* i. iii. 50 All Christendom was terribly moved by the assassination.

b. To provoke to anger; to make angry. *Obs. exc.* in the full phr. *to move to anger, wrath*, etc.

a. 1400-50 Alexander 1217 Pan was ser Meliager moued & maynly debatis. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* xix. v. 779 Syce Launcelot why he ye soo moued... Me semeth said sir launcelot ye ouyte to be more wrothe than I am. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Therefore let it moue no body, yf in the entreatinge of these matters, somtyme we [etc.]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burtal*, O Lorde,

whiche for our synnes iustly art-moued. c1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. v. 'Tis not 500 Crowns that I esteeme; I am not mou'd at that: this angers me, That he [etc.] c1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 144 But Jack so moued their patience, they shot him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* iii. xv. § 1 God was moued at their abuse of him, and would inflict punishment upon them.

† c. *refl.* To be perturbed; to become excited or angry. *Obs.*

c1290 *Beket* 485 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 120 Sire, quath his holi man, me ne 30 or rist nougt! c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xli. 150 Sir pylate, mefe you now no mare, but mese youre hart and mend youre mode. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 96 Mufe the not at thair prosperite.

10. To operate as a motive or influence on the volition or belief of (a person); to prompt, actuate, or impel to (an action) or to do (something).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9304 Ac an oþer reson wel ver meup more me þer to. c1533 LO. BERNERS *Icon* iii. 177 What hath moued the this to do? c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 97 Quahir money may þow moif, I hold it awerice. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turkes* 1628 634 Their furious minds more desirous of revenge than money, were not to be moued with any gold. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxiii. 205 Some are moued to beleefe for one, and others for other reasons. 1693 DRYDEN *Jocund vi.* (1726) 74 What reason should thy Mind to Marriage move? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 4 What moves men to build and plant but vanity. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* iv. i. I have prepared such arguments as will not fail to move them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xi. 030 The two great principles which move the world are the love of wealth and the love of knowledge.

b. *absol.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 90 Becaus exempills fetchit far Mufs not so muche as they things quihik we se. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. iii. 551 I fear these stubborn lines lack power to moue. 1611 TOWNLEY *Atth.* *Trug.* iv. v. To make þe example moue more forcibly To vertue.

11. Of God, good or evil spirits, one's own heart, etc.: To prompt, impel to some action; in *passive*, to have an inward prompting, to feel inclined.

The spirit moves me: a phrase orig. in Quaker use, of promptings attributed to the Holy Spirit; now often used (without any irreverent intention) for 'I feel impelled or in the humour (to do something)'.

c1280 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* iii. 412 What profit were hit Crist to begge þus, siþ he myght mefe men to gif hym when hym nedid, wiþouten any bysnes of askyng of hom? 1426 LYDGE *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 1215 Wolde god yt stooðe so That ye wer mevyd, & that a-noon, To passe the way that I shal gon. c1450 *Con. Myst.* xi. (Shaks. Soc.) 106 The angel. Whos synne hath mad hym a devyl in helle, He mevyd man to be so contraryous. 1530 PAISER 138/2 Meved or inclyned to do a thyng, *enclin.* 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Ordering Deacons*, Doe you trust that you are inwardly moued by the holye Ghoste to take vpon you thys office and ministracion. 1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1852) 1.271 The power of the Lord God arose in me, and I was moued in it to bid him lay down his crown at the feet of Jesus. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) l. viii. 128 God moves us in order to make the beginning of duty easy. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) 11. 105 The spirit moves me to write you a letter.

† b. *passive*. To be inclined to think. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. v. I am strongly mou'd, That if I should desire the Persian crown, I could attain it with a wondrous ease.

† 12. To urge (a person) to (an action) or to do (something); to exhort, incite; to apply or appeal to; to make a proposal or request to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 4 Many tymes (I) have moued þe to þinke on þine ende. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 527 A preste moued one vsuar when he was seke to dispoise hym for þe heale of his sawle. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 157 Wherto I promysed hym my poore helpe, as forther. 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Moru. Prayer*, The scripture moutheth vs in sondrie places to acknowledge and confesse our manifold synnes and wickedness. 1617 MORISON *Life* ii. 84 He had earnestly moued her Majesty to give him leave to come over for a short time. 1666 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Visit. Sick* (rubric), Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. i. I begged him...that he would move the Captains to take some Pity on us.

† b. To apply to or solicit (a person) for something, or in or of a matter. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* *Prolog.* 32 To meuve him of mysserewle, his mynde to refresshe. *Ibid.* iii. 2 For mater bat my mynde is meued in now. c1440 *Genydes* 1760 The Sowdon...ganne his counsell to meue Of that mater that touchid hym soo nere, And Askid ther avise in this mater. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xii. 52 Did therefore meue y^e King of Calicut by messenger for license to see the same. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 28 If he desired any thing, he would move the King in it. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* i. Wks. 1799 II. 243 If you want money...you move me for further supplies.

13. To make a formal application, suit, or request to (the sovereign, a court, Parliament, etc.). Const. *for.* Cf. *Motion* *s.* 8 a, b.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 464 He would move the Parliament to have my Statue set up. 1796 J. ANSTY *Pleaser's G.* (1803) 41 Down to the Hall of Erebus I'll go, And move some Demon in the Courts below. 1816 *Ann. Reg.* 29 The Earl of Liverpool moved the House...on the subject of an address upon the treaties. 1885 *Standard* 20 Mar. 6/4 The Bank now moved the Court...for a reversal of the verdict.

b. const. *that* (something be done). Cf. 15 c. 1660 INGULO *Entire & Ur.* i. (1682) 103 He moved the Company that the arrogant folk might be put out of the Room. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 48 Dr. Reynolds...moved his Majesty, on the second Day of the Dispute, that there might be a New Translation of the Bible.

† 14. To propose or suggest (something to be done); to prefer (a request); to lodge (a com-

plaint); to bring forward, propound (a question, etc.), mention (a matter). Const. *to* (a person).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 113, I durste meue no matere to make him to langle. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 344 3e motyn berkenyn If he can tepleye A-geyns these poyntys that 3e han to hym mevid. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 304 On a tyme when Saynt Petur prechid, þer was som þat wolde moue vnto hym vopropitable questions. 1524 J. ALEX in *Carew MSS.* (1867) l. 25 The doubts that I moved to your Grace. 1540 HEYWOOD *Fair PP.* 1034 (Manly), I could ryght well ten tymes souner all that have beleued Then the tenth parte of that he hath meued. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arb.) 437 The like Surprise, may be made, by Mouing things, when the Party is in haste, and cannot stay, to consider aduisedly, of that is moued. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* iv. 55 To Indamora you my Suit must move. 1710 PRIOR *Exc. Orig.* *Tithe* iv. 193 The third Difficulty moved concerning this matter is whether the Grant was made for all the Lands of the Kingdom. c1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1900) II. 383 No man ever had the impudence to move to him any thing with relation to the king's life. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 l. 370 Elizabeth...did not expect that he would have moved any such difficulty.

† b. To move in one's mind: to revolve, turn over (a question). In quotes, with clause as object.

c1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5763 He moued (printed moned) and moysid in his mynde, Pat þe se passid his kynde. c1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* *Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 166 Conjectering and moving in his mynd quhome this shold be.

15. *Spec.* † a. To plead (a cause or suit) in a court; to bring (an action at law). *Obs.*

c1420 LYDGE *Assembly of Gods* 145 Loke thou wayle nought Thy sentence to yeue without fauour so, Lyke as thou hast herde the causys meuyd the to. c1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 507 A plee I-moved by a brief of the kyngis I-called Cessauit betwene the abbess and Andrew Culuarde. 1571-2 *Reg. Priory Conuict* *Scot.* II. 129 The awnaris thairfor wald move actioun aganis him thairfor. 1641 W. SHIFFARD *Court-Keepers Guide* (1654) 48 *Barreter*, one that moves suits and that commonly for small outters and taking the worst side.

b. To propose (a question, resolution, etc.) formally in a deliberative assembly.

1452 in *Gross Gold Merch.* (1890) II. 68 That all brethrim may be sworne to kepe all cownsayll of all matters that hene mewit in the sembles. 1789 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 93 Your Lordship would undertake to move the Address. 1828 *Hausard's Parl. Debates* 25 Apr. XIX. 141 Mr. C. Grant moved the order of the day. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xlv. 147 The resolutions which he moved were, unanimously adopted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 24 The opposition moved the previous question.

c. with clause: To propose (now only, in a formal manner) that something be done, or to do something. † Formerly also with clause expressing a fact: To put in a plea or suggestion that...

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 41 The two frogs, which consulted when their plash was drie, whether they should go: and the one moued to go down into a pit because it was not likely the water would dry there. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 20, I moved first that the L. Chancellor be brought to the barre. 1720 POPE *Thiad XVIII.* 300 In free Debate, my Friends, your Sentence speak; For me, I move, before the Morning break To raise our Camp. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 65 It was moved by Mr. Stables...that the inquiry should be instituted. 1886 *Law Rep.*, *Weekly Notes* 1064 The plaintiff now moved that the foreclosure be made absolute. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 151, I move we adjourn.

II. Intransitive senses.

16. Of persons and things: To go, advance, proceed, pass from one place to another. Usu. implying deliberate or measured or laborious progress. Also with advs., as *about*, *away*, etc.

c1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Po seide we lord to þo serganz. Moveth to gidere and bereth to Architrilcin. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4285 With liere menskful meyne sche meued on gate. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1601 Turgh myddis þe mekill tione meuyt a water, And disseruet be Cite. c1450 HOLLAND *Houat* 677 All thus that mufe to the meit. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 2 Apon the Midsumer ewin... I muvit thur allane. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 35 Me thought The Wood began to move. c1694 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1695) 194 As if a shining fish were moving to and fro very swiftly in a somewhat troubled water. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 395 To the soft Cyprian shores the Goddess moves. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. xxi. 147 Not a door opens; not a soul stirs. Hannah, as she moves up and down, is shunned as a person infected. c1774 GOLOSME *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 299 A globe moving through a fluid, such as air, that closes behind the body as it moves. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. The apored or disappored Burghers moving in to breakfast. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy*, xi. And marked thee...Through the long dewy grass move slow away. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 87 Katie never ran: she moved To meet me, winding under woodland flowers. 1861 ANDERSON *Oka-vango River* 94 They [sc. elephants] would then as suddenly move off at full speed. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 249 She, as his onward keel still moved, stilt mournfully follow'd.

Fig. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 533 Were there a principle of spiritual life in their souls, they would move Christ-ward. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th Cent. I. 3 Thought moves in a spiral curve, not in a straight line.

b. of the heavenly bodies in their regular course. c1399 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 35 The Moone Moeuynh the contrarie from othebe planetes as in hire Episcile. c1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xvii. 181 And tho IJ. sterres ne meeven neuere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 70 Whether Heav'n move or Earth Imports not, if thou reck'n right. 1824 TENNYSON *Moss Eustward* 1 Move eastward, happy earth.

c. Of an army or body of men (or their leader):

To go forward, march. Also, to quit one's position. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13460 Pp meoued from Langres toward Ostum Wyþ mikel folk & grette route. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2001 Sir Lott and sir Launcelotte...

Salle lenge on his lefte hande, wyth legyones ynewe, To meue in þe mome-while, 31f þe myste happyne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 549 And they move in perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mode. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liv. 46 Observing that the King had moved at a greater distance than usual from the town. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 254 He again moved in pursuit. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 Religious processions move through the streets.

d. *transf.* Of time, a narrative, a piece of work, etc.: To advance, make progress. Also in *Music*, of a voice or part: To proceed from note to note.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7167 By two monethes were myldly mouit to end. 1694 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* ii, From the Blessings They bestow, Our Times are dated, and our Era's move. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 426 The 9th Vol. (which will be the last) moves apace. 1771 *Engl. Brit.* III. 333/2 The part for the organ should move in long notes, and by the least intervals. 1789 KRATS *Isabella* xx, Then the tale Shall move on soberly. 1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 133 Science moves, but slowly slowly, creeping on from point to point. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vi. § 73 Oblique [motion is] when one part is stationary and another moves. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 765 The story moves far too slowly, and the long conversations...are tiresome. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* iv. 149 Things move fast in young communities organising themselves for the first time.

e. *Chess, Draughts*, etc. (a) Of a piece: To be transferred, pass, from one position to another in the course of the game (= 1 b *refl.*); (b) Of a player: To make a move (= 1 b *absol.*).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. 165 Therefore may the kyngne meue on the lifte side of his propre poynt. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) i. 128 The Gamesters must move by Turns, as they do at Draughts. 1800 J. STURGES *Draughts* 2 You are allowed five minutes more to move, and in default of moving in that time you lose the Game. 1876 W. N. POTTER in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 593/1 They [sc. knights] move from one corner of any rectangle of three squares by two to the opposite corner. 1884 TENNYSON *Beket* *Prolog.* Check—you move so wildly.

f. To depart, start off; = to move off or away.

Now *collog.*

c1450 *Mertin* 120 Than they graunted to the Messengers that thei sholde meue the thirde day. c1470 *Heavy Wyl-lace* iv. 688 Thar twa dayis our thar luyng still that maid; On the thirde nyght that mouit þu mar abaid. 1756 TOL-DERRIV *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* II. 116 As I shall lay with a friend two miles off, 'tis high time to be moving. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum.* *Nat.* l. xii. 376 As soon as the ceremony was over, 'Now, says I, we must be a movin'.

g. To change one's abode; to go from one house or residence to another. Also to move about, etc., to keep changing one's abode. To move in, to take possession of a new domicile.

a 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 244 He was afterwards the occasion of his leaving the College, and moving towards London. 1751 EARL CHATHAM *Lett. Newburgh* ii. 5, I have been moving about from place to place. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* a Dec. Write to me when you move, lest I should direct wrong. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obit. Dicta* Ser. II. 63 In 1715 Pope moved with his parents to Chiswick. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 18 You shall have the place Thurton had...and you can move into his cottage as soon as you please.

h. To move off: to die. *collog.* (Cf. *go off*).

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. (1783) 11 Whether from the fall or the flight, the Major mov'd off in a month.

i. *Move out*: the order given by a policeman to a pedestrian who is standing too long in one place so as to cause obstruction. Hence occas. *trans.* = to order to 'move on'.

1831 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 83/2 He possesses the power...of ordering them to 'move on'. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lviii. In vain policemen told them to move on; fresh groups gathered after the seceders. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Jan. 56/2 The proceedings were...abruptly closed by the intervention of the police, who 'moved on' the preacher.

j. Of merchandise: To change hands, circulate, find buyers. Also, of a stock of goods, an edition or impression of a book, To move off: to be in course of being sold off (more or less rapidly).

1759 GOLOSME *Pres. St. Polite Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 432/2 To borrow a bookseller's phrase, the whole impression moves off. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* ii. (1881) 50 A second or third edition moves off languidly enough. 1888 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* Apr. 52 The new crop does not begin to move to any considerable extent before the middle of that month. 1892 E. W. GOSSE *Questions at Issue* 60 Both of them achieved fame...long before their books began to 'move', as publishers call it.

17. Of living beings: To change position or posture, to exhibit motion or physical activity (in respect of the whole body or of a member). Freq. with negative = to remain still, not to stir.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13320 Meye nought, for oughte þat may bytyle, Til þat y come, when y se nede. a 1400 *Prymer* (1801) 25 (*Benedictine*) Alle that mevith in wates. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxiii. 321 But at that tyme there was not one wold meue for his wordes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 32 Entellus standis stiff and grave of cors, Nocht moiffand fra his first stand in a fors. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 15 He hearth not, he stireth not, he moueth not. 1774 GOLOSME *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 191 The animal...has been cut in every division, yet still it continued to move. 1865 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. (*Song*), Yet she neither spoke nor moved. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 297 He moves as if to go.

b. of a part of the body.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* i. 13 Hir lippes onely moued, but hir voyce was not berde. 1596 SHAKS. *Meth.* P. iii. ii. 116 Moue these eies? 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 312 Both Legs and

Arms spontaneous move. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Guardsman*. Nor would his lips Move, though his gorge with throated allures were charred!

c. To dance. Also with cognate object. Now rare. 1504 MARLOWE & NASH *Didio* III. D 4 b, What more then delian musicke doe I heare, That callles my soule. To move vnto the measures of delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 579 As they move Thir Starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years. 1785 G. A. BELLAU *Apology*, etc. VI. 23, I beheld a lady moving a minuet with infinite grace. d. To howl in salutation.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 33 He will neither move nor speak to us. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak* H. xxix, I have the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Tullingham—at least we move when we meet one another.

† e. Of speech: To be uttered. *Obs.*

† 1470 *Got. & Gatu*. 1166 Thair wes na word muuand, Sa war thair all still.

18. Of inanimate objects: To suffer change of position or posture (as a whole or in respect of the parts); to be stirred.

† 1400 MAUNOE. (1839) iv. 22 Men may see here the erthe of the tombe apertly many tymes steren and meuen, as pere weren quykke thynges vnder. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3108 Hurte thougt he say De clothe bat honged vpon hurte tombe pere po Meue ofte and store woundes fast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer. x. 4* They hewe downe a tre.: they fasten it with nales and hammers, that it moue not. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731 The Stones, I have given you an account of, generally move in Vinegar. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 77 Then move the trees, the copses nod. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* II, I believe there's a little air of wind a-moving.

b. Of a piece of machinery: To turn, work, revolve. Also fig.

† 1400-50 *Alexander* 5299 Dis selere was he sorsy sel-cuthely foundid, Made for a mervall to meuee with engine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 This Instrument contains two Parts..moving one upon the other. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The Door did not move on Hinges, but up and down like a Sash. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* II. ii, I thought I heard a door move.

19. Of animate beings: To exist, live; 'to have vital action' (J.). Also, to live in a particular sphere; to comport oneself in a specified way.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 303 Alle-kynez flesch bat on vrthe meuez. 1430 LYDG. *Mist. Poems* (Percey) C. 243 For zithe as Ver ay moveth in grennesse, So doth childhood in amercous lustynesse. c. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) I My Station not being so eminent..as others who have moved in higher Orbs. 1837 DISNEY *Venetia* II. ii, With no aspirations beyond the little world in which she moved. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 75, I have a sister at the foreign court, Who moves about the Princess. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 270 A man of great power..moving in the first Circles of Edinburgh.

b. trans. or fig. of things.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 64 My goste is gon in godez grace, In aventure per myueryely meuen. 1865 GLAOSTONE in *Morley Life* (1902) II. v. ix. 148 In a cold and lukewarm period, and such this in public affairs, everything which moves and lives is called extreme. 1874 H. R. REVOLUS *John Bapt.* I. § 3. 20 If the narrative..moved completely in the region of the natural.

20. To take action, act, proceed (in an affair). Also with cognate obj. (fig.) to move a step. † To move against, to oppose (cf. OF. *mouvoir contre*).

† 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 407 Bot zitte ageyns his sentence meefes Anticrist. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2382 (Ashm. MS.) And for Stragagris be strang he of his strenth priued, ze meue al pus malicoly his maieste a-gayne. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 5 Sacred Persons move upon greater Motives than that of Fame. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 300 Valerius and Horatius, declared they wou'd not move a Step, so long as [etc.]. 1797 COVER *Retired Cat* 114 That all around, in all that's done, Must move and act for him alone. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* III. 69, I would urge parents to move in the matter.

† 21. Of a war, strife, etc.: To break out, be stirred up. (Cf. sense 8.) *Obs.*

† 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 537 We sall do nocht, less than it move in yow. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* to There moeved a strife betwyke the barons and knyghtes. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. iv. *heating*. The occasion wherby the warre moeved hitene the kyngis of Fraunce and England. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 44 Be hissie now to banish all debatis Betwix kirkmen and temporal men dois banish.

† 22. To move to mind = to come to mind (in quot. *impers.*). To move of or out of mind, to be forgotten. *Obs.*

† 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 30 *fof* fele yerres hen faren syn be fight endid, And it meuyt out of mynd, myn hit I thinke. *Ibid.* 1691 Then meuyt to his mynde, as yt most nede, pat his Cite was sure of hym selfe wrought. *Ibid.* 2340 Hit is not newy of mynde ne nony day past. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 453 Nowy by Machomiyh so myghty y' meuyth in my mode thys ys mastery ment.

† 23. To proceed, emanate, originate from. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 322 The will which of my hodi meueith, Whos werkes that the god reproveith, I have restrigned evermore. 1615 Sir R. COTTON in *Buckench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 165 The King..could not with his greatness answer the proposition, moving only but from Count de Somerset and Cavillero Cotton. 1676 DRYDEN *State Immo.* IV. 1, Smiles, not allow'd to Beasts, from Reason move.

† 24. To move of, by: Of property: To be held by, to belong or pertain to. *Obs.*

Cf. OF. *mouvoir (de)* 'relever, dépendre, en terme de féodalité' (Godefroy).

1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 111 That the saide John Russell haue & reioyce for euer more all the lyeulode that meueith of his moder after her decease. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 203 The husband that marieth an heire to haue such lands as moue by hir during his natural life.

† 25. To incline, tend to or to do (something); to incline toward (a proposal). *Obs.*

† 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 227 Vnto whiche place eury thyng Thorgh his kyndely enclynynge Moveth for to come to Whan that hyt is away therfro. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 396 Furth on my matir to nuse I muse as I may. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1898) 184 III huswiferie mouneth with gossip to spend. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccviii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 557 Some of the House seemed to move toward the 600,000.

† 26. Of the passions, etc.: To be stirred or excited (to). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Good. Leg.* 37 b, Their fleshe began to meue and stire to concupiscence. c. 1586 C. TESS *Pennuroke* Pt. LXXVIII. ix, The raked sparkes in flame began t' appeare, And staied choller fresh again to move.

† 27. To speak, treat, or argue of (a matter). (Cf. 12 b and OF. *mouvoir de*.) Also in indirect passive.

† 1320 *Cant. Lone* 401 (Halliwell) This thrall of whom my sustren meyn Hath dome deserved, as 30 3evyn. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. v. (ad fin.), And this, me thinketh, shulde he the wexing tre, of which ye first med. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 706 Of bat mater was meuit no more at bat tyme. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvii, Moving within my spirit of this sight. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percey) C. 138, I durst never of the matter meue Unto your person, lest it should you greve. *Ibid.* 139 It should be meved To her of love.

28. To move for: to make a request, proposal, or application for (something). (*absol.* from 12 b, 13.)

1638 H. SPELMAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 154, I gave my Lord of Ely thanks in your behalf, and moved also for the continuance of his favour about the Lying you ayme at. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 111 My business now was to have leave my self, which indeed I had moved for at a distance before. c. 1709 Br. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 44 All my acquaintance..advised me to move for a mandamus in the King's bench. *Ibid.* 76, I moved for a physician to be sent to her from Oxford. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 64/1 The Chairman said it was customary, when papers were moved for, that the sense of the court should be taken on the motion before they were produced. 1828 HANNAH's *Parl. Debates* 5 May XIX. 345 The Duke of Richmond said, that in rising to move for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Wool-trade, he [etc.]. 1868 HELPS *Reynolds* ix. (1876) 244 Cranmer was prepared to move for the destruction of all fables.

Moveable: see MOVABLE.

† Move-all. *Obs.* [f. MOVE v. + ALL.] Some indoor game.

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* I. ii, Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of move-all?

Moved (māvd), ppl. a. [f. MOVE v. + -ED.]

In senses of the verb. In attributive use now rare

exe. with prefixed adv., as *easily-moved*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 95 Hear the Sentence of your mooved Prince. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mo'ed sort, As if you were dismayd. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. § 7. 69 More then these three, we can not expect to find in a mo'ed body. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is the best Representor of mo'ed affections, Herodotus of Calm. 1838 tr. *Straness's Lutheran Clergyman* I. 23 Many a sigh follows you from the mo'ed breast. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 3/1 Loud cries..from the more easily-mooved members of the audience.

† 2. quasi-sb. Something moved. *Obs. rare*—1.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 65 Z, Y, X are mo'ed, or rather Z more Y more X, taken together, are one mo'ed:..without W there would be a mo'ed without a mo'ed.

Moveless (mū-vlēss), a. [f. MOVE v. + -LESS.] Having no movement or motion, not moving, motionless; immovable, fixed.

1598 T. PHOCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* H ij b, Whose mooules loue and trust, doth reason far surmount. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 169, I conclude a right 'th' Almighty-most to be most infinite:..That mo'ueless, all he mo'ues. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1848) 167 My Body as yet lay mo'ueless in the. 1718 *Port. Itad* xv. 744 The Grecian Phalanx mo'ueless as a Tow'r, On all sides hatter'd, yet resists his Pow'r. 1836 J. S. W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xviii. (1870) 353 The intermediate balls which remain mo'ueless, but communicate the impulse. 1860 S. BROOKS *Gordian Knot* xiii. 95 The policeman inspected all parties with a mo'ueless countenance. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. 93 The reins lay loose in his mo'ueless hand.

Hence Mo'uelessly adv., Mo'uelessness.

1667 Hook in *Phil. Trans.* II. 540 It was not the subsiding or mo'uelessness of the Lungs, that was the immediate cause of Death. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 262 Yet peacefully and mo'uelessly it [an oak] haves The midnight conflict of the wintry storm. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 121 A king's majesty or 'state', then, and the right of his kingdom to be called a state, depends on the mo'uelessness of both. 1866 ALEX. SMITH *A. Hagart's House* I. 7 He would be touched by the silence and mo'uelessness of the mighty landscape.

Movement (mū-vment). Forms: 4 moveement, 5 mouvement, 5- movement. [a. OF. *mouvement*, *mouevement* (mod.F. *mouvement*), ad. med.L. *movimentum*, f. L. *moovere*: see MOVE v. and -MENT. Cf. Pr. *movemen-s*, Catalan *moviment*, Sp. *movimiento*, Pg. It. *movimento*.

Somewhat rare between the 14th and the 18th c.; not found, e.g., in Spaks; Milton's poetry, or the Bible of 1611.]

1. The action or process of moving (in the transitive senses of the verb); change of position; passage from place to place, or from one situation to another. Also, an instance or kind of this; a particular act or manner of moving.

† 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. II. 89 (Camb. MS.) Thow nyht nat thanne denoye quod she bat the Mouement [i.e. mouementz] of goyngie ny in Men by kynde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 Astronomie is the science..Which maketh a man have knowledge Of Sterres in the firmament, Figure, cercle and moveement Of ech of hem in sondri place. 1456 Sir

G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 75 The hevyn..moves fra the orient to the occident..Bot the thyngs that ar corporele in this erde..movis nocht with the moviog of it..bot 3it have thair othir naturalre movemientis. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Diet.* (1707) IV. 238 All the Movement of the Soul here is only to will the Movement of the Body towards these thyngs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Movement*, Motion, Moving, particularly in Dancing, &c. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 54 In human works, tho' labour'd on with pain, A thousand movemientis scarce one purpose gain. 1822 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 246 A spot of dull stagnation, without light Or power of movement, seem'd my soul. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 657 These spores, from their movemient, have received the name of Zoo-spores. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* xi, The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. 75 In waking from sleep movement precedes sensation. If light were essential to the movements concerned in vision, it would be impossible to open the eyes. 1868 — *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* III. xiii. 303 The movements, as well as attitudes, of a graceful form, can hardly be other than graceful. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 205 Such movements of the land..must have been brought about by the comparatively sudden action of subterranean forces. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 30 'There was a general movement toward the door. 1903 *Mission. Rec. U. F. Ch. Scot.* Sept. 394/1 There have been considerable movements of population from the Continent to Canada.

b. *Mil.* A change of position which a body undergoes in tactical or strategical evolutions. Also 'the regular and orderly motion of an army for some particular purpose' (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* ed. 3, 1876).

1784 W. CARTER (title) Genuine Detail of the several Engagements, Positions and Movements of the Royal and American Armies during the years 1775 and 1776. 1801 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Hurry and delay, in military movements, are two extremes which should be equally avoided. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 401 But the march of Mortier with some 15,000 men from Aragon to their assistance had been ascertained, and it was certain therefore that a movement might be apprehended from that quarter. 1889 *Infantry Drill* III. 89 The double march is not applied to the movements of large bodies of troops for a longer distance than is required in a charge, or [etc.].

† c. Chess. A move. *Obs.*

1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) 1. 123 The Queen..may pass from one end of the Board to the other at one Movement. *Ibid.* 131 After some Movements, you will find it impossible to proceed without exposing your Men or Officers.

d. Chiefly pl.: Actions, activities, 'doings' of a person or body of persons.

1833 CHALMERS in *Hanna Alem.* (1851) III. 388 He was one of the five who called the night before, and arranged for us then part of the movements of this day. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The close attention which was paid in England to every step and movement of the new emperor. *Ibid.* They eyed his movements with keen interest. The police watched the movements of the mob.

† 2. Used for moment. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xxi. 76 That man..that hath vttered his secretes vnto the entirely, so that thou knowest..the places, the hours & movemientes, and the oportynite of the tyme moost propyece for to speke wyth hym.

3. *concr. a.* A cause of movement. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 25, I shall take it as a Postulatium, granted, viz. That the Heart is the principal Movement in human Bodies.

b. *Mech.* (a) *sing.* and *pl.* The moving (as distinguished from the stationary) parts of a mechanism, e.g. of a watch or clock; (b) a particular part or group of parts in a mechanism serving some special purpose.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1266/4 A Watch, with two silver Cases belonging to it, the Moodment [sic] being ungilt. 1684 WHEELER in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 648 This hoop and the 2 Plates form the Case of the Movement. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Movement*..signifies all those Parts of a Watch, Clock, or any such curious Engine which are in motion. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 60 The spring and wheels, and every movement of a watch. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi, A better movement of a watch, than about the middle of the last century could have been bought for twenty pounds, may now perhaps be had for twenty shillings. 1825 J. COXSE *York Festival* 137 There are movements likewise for enabling the performer to play two or three sets of keys at once [on the organ]. 1860 ENKINSON *Cond. Life* v. Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces which expose the whole movement. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 607/2 A second substitute for the long tracker movements, etc., in large or separated organs, is the 'pneumatic tubular transmission system'. 1884 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clockm.* 179 The plates and train of a watch without the escapement are also spoken of as the movement.

4. In certain figurative and immaterial applications. a. A 'moving' (of the mind) towards or from some object; an impulse of desire or aversion, an act of volition. Now rare. † Of (one's) proper movement = of one's own motion.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 26 He came nocht to his presence of his proper movement. *Ibid.* 141 Thow renouned a worthy man of armes..was his principale movement. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 36 Could he, whose rules the rapid comet bind, Describe or fix one movement of his Mind? 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 88 He has forgotten the movements of his heart. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Snuff-box* I. 57, I blush'd in my turn; but from what movements I leave to the few who feel to analyse. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 50 The light and erimion mist..Yielded to every movement of the will. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Gentil. Story* ix Brandon had some good movements in him. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* I. iv. 80 The movements of the will are select and pointed to an end.

b. *Philos.* The regular process or course of thought in reasoning.

1869 *Ynsl. Specul. Philos.* III. 363 note, The movement (or dialectic) of the syllogism consists in mediating each term so that in the higher forms each (term) becomes a complete realization of the Comprehension (or Totality).

c. In a poem or narrative: Progress of incidents, development of plot; the quality of having abundance of incident, or of carrying on the interest of the reader.

1838 PRESCOTT *Fend. & Is.* I. xxi. II. 324 The dialogue is written with much vivacity and grace, and with as much dramatic movement as is compatible with two interlocutors. 1878-83 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. ix. 410 He wrote Latin works full of movement and fervour.

d. *Fine Art.* In a work of painting or sculpture, the quality of suggesting that the figures represented are moving. Also, in *Arch.*, harmonious variety in the lines and ornamentation of a building; freedom alike from monotony and incongruity.

1773-8 R. & J. ADAM *Wks. in Archit.* Pref. 3 note, 'Movement'; meant to express, the rise and fall, the advance and recess with other diversity of form, in the different parts of a building, so as to add greatly to the picturesque of the composition. c. 1782 *Exhibition, or second Anticipation* 35 They are nobly negligent of the constituent parts, and trust for the effect to the movement. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 126 Repose, rather than what artists call 'movement', was the characteristic of his designs.

5. a. *Musical.* (a) The manner in which a piece or a passage 'moves': variously applied to manner of melodic progression, 'tempo' or relative speed of performance, and rhythm or accentual character. (b) quasi-conc. A principal division of a musical work, having a distinctive melodic and rhythmical structure of its own.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 326/1 The most common movement of Jiggs, which is by six or twelve quavers in a bar, have their bars, for the smoothness of the movement, often written in plain crotchets. 1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. iv. 56 The beginning or first movement of the piece he mentions was in A. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 476 If the piece be intended for an overture to a three-act opera, or a grand sonata, it ought not to consist of fewer than three movements. 1823 CHABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Movement* (*Mus.*), the progress or course of sounds from grave to acute, or from acute to grave. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 204 Some heart-thrilling music, Some Dorian movement, bold or grave.

transf. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 28 She is led up from hall to hall of the high-piled edifices, in one continued movement, we may call it, of the poem.

b. *Prosody.* Rhythmical or accentual character; in classical prosody often applied to the manner in which what is theoretically the same metre may be differentiated by variety of treatment.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. 274 The movement of the original is as important as its meaning. Shelley's translation of the stanza's, however, is preferable to Hayward's. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 468 Propriety... in his later [poems]... approaches much nearer to the Ovidian movement. 1887 BOWEN *Ping. Pref.* (1889) 9 The orderly and majestic movement of the Roman hexameter.

6. A course or series of actions and endeavours on the part of a body of persons, moving or tending more or less continuously towards some special end. Often with defining word prefixed, as in the *Oxford movement* (see OXFORD).

* 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. viii. 250 A long line of secret communication made him the centre of every political movement. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1888) II. vii. 137 The Reformation was essentially a Teutonic movement. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 4/1 Oxford is the home they say of movements, and Cambridge of men. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Fr. Dolling* xxii. The main aims and principles of the Catholic Movement in the Anglican Church.

b. *In the movement*: 'in the swim', (moving or taking part) in the direction or tendency of things which is prevalent at a particular period or in a particular field.

1907 *Q. Rev.* July 160 To make life vivid: to be 'in the movement', this was his [sic] Disraeli's desire.

c. The way in which 'things' are moving at a particular time or in a particular sphere.

1846 J. D. MORELL *View Specul. Philos.* I. 152 By so doing, he [sic] Descartes has unquestionably merited the reputation of standing at the head of the whole modern movement of metaphysical philosophy. 1851 BUCKLER *Civilis.* II. vi. 587 Read by, thousands... who accept its conclusions because they like them; which is merely saying, because the movement of the age tends that way. 1874 GREEN *Shore Hist.* viii. § 1. 449 It was long before the religious movement... came into conflict with general culture.

7. [After *F. le parti du mouvement.*] Applied, in the first half of the 19th c., to designate the aims of the 'liberal' or innovating parties in European politics. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *movement party*.

1835 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1863) XV. 213 The new doctrines of Radical Reformers, and of that section amongst political men denominated the Movement party. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 116/1 If the movement party retains its ascendancy. 1838 *MILL A. de Vign.* Diss. & Disc. (1860) I. 291 The sympathies of the Radical or Movement party will take the opposite direction. 1842 T. ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* v. 246 The popular side in the great questions of English history, the side, in later language, of the movement.

8. *Comm.* Activity in the market for some commodity. Also, a rise or fall in price.

1886 *Rep. Sec. Treas.* I. 58 (Cent.) The total movement of bonds held for national banks was \$87,967,300. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. The movement in coffee is insignificant. 1895 *Finke & Stand. Dict.* s.v. An upward movement in stocks.

9. = MOTION *sb.* II.

1801 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Movement*,... the act of evacuating the bowels; as well as the matter resulting therefrom.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 3 b) as *movement-maker*, (sense 6) as *movement party*; movement cure = *kinesipathy*: see KINESIS.

1856 M. ROTH (*title*) The 'Movement Cure. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* A 'movement maker, *Internarium horologii portatilis partium faber*. 1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 82 What movement-makers call a bay-leaf pinion.

† *Move*, a. *Obs.* [irreg. pa. pple. of *MOVE* v.; cf. *proven*.] Motivated; proposed; brought forward. 1641 PAYNE *Antiq.* 78 They agreed to offer the King a great summe of money, to stay this new moven Demand.

† *Movent*, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *movent-em*, pres. pple. of *movere* to *MOVE*.] A. *adj.* That moves or is moved; moving. 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* ix. § 11. 73 The force of the velocity is equal to a reciprocal force of weight in the vertue movent. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 107 The smooth wing'd Insects have the strongest muscles or movent parts of their wings. a. 1734 NORRIS *Life Lad. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 292 Whoever observes them, even in their most quiet State, shall discern their Fins more or less movent and employ'd.

b. *Law.* (See *quot.*)

1837 T. D. HARDY *Rot. Chart.* Pref. 23 Comprised in the premisses of a charter, and generally following the salutation, occurs the Movent Clause, which is here so called because it states the reasons moving the king to make the grant. B. *sb.* Something that moves or is moved. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 212, I define force to be the impetus or quickness of motion multiplied either into itself, or into the magnitude of the movent, by means whereof the said movent works more or less upon the body that resists it. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 1 Physicians can never discharge their Duty with greater Applause than by contributing their aid to popular Diseases, which at this season is the prime movent of these Meditations. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† *Movent* (mō'ver). Also 4 moe'vere, 4-5 me'ver, 6 me'ver, *Sc.* *mo'ver*, 6-7 moove'r. [f. *MOVE* v. + *-ER* 1; cf. *OF.* *mo(u)veur*, *mo(u)veur*.]

1. One who moves or sets in motion. Applied *esp.* to God, as moving the universe; also *First Movent* (cf. 2 a). c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 8r He that movent ys of alle. c. 1386 *tr. Kant's T.* 2129 The first moe'vere of the cause about. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 19 O thou eternal movent of the heavens. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 500 Now Heav'n... would Her motions, as the great first Movent hand First wheeld their course. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 10 How could these atoms move without a movent. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 120 The whole dreadful machine [sic] the army] was now in motion, —, the eye of the movent superintending and understanding all. 1879 DORA L. SHEPHERD *Liturg. Year* I. iii. 11 The soul yields herself up, to the impulse of the divine Movent.

2. Something which sets in motion or actuates. a. *First movent*, in mediaeval astronomy = *first motor*, *PRIMUM MOBILE*. Also *fig.*

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 72 From the tower of the highest heaven, called the first movent, unto the center of the earth. 1617 BACON *Jp. in Stan Chamber Resusc.* (1697) 87 Do therefore, as they [sic] the planets] do; Move always and be carried, with the Motion of your first Movent, which is your Sovereign. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* iv. 4 So Orbs, from the first Movent, Motion take.

b. A machine or mechanical agency which imparts motion. *First or prime movent*: an initial source, natural or mechanical, of motive power; *spec.* a machine which receives and modifies motive power supplied by some natural source. 1654 J. OWEN *Doctr. Saints Persu.* v. § 5. 123 In your Automata, there is one original spring or wheele, that giveth motion to sundry lesser and subordinate movent. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 108 The Main-mast is the first Movent. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 146 Suppose a delicate magnetic bar were made the prime-mover of a watch. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 402 When a fly is used merely as a regulator, it should be near the first movent. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* VIII. 88/1 Of water as a first movent. 1859 RANKINE (*title*) A manual of the Steam engine and other Prime movent. *Ibid.* 13 Prime Moventers, are machines for driving other machines. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 378/1 Until recently (and even now for convenience) such machines as windmills, water-wheels, and steam-engines, were called 'prime moventers'. 1870 YATES *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 30 Previous to the employment of steam as a motive force, water was the prime movent. 1884 HIGGS *Mag. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* Pref. 6 Steam and other prime moventers.

fig. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1839 II. 471 The treasury became literally moneyless and all purposes depending on this movent, came to a stand.

† c. A cause (*of*). *Obs.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous compounds, Which are the moovers of a languishing death.

3. One who incites or instigates to action; one who promotes or originates (an action, etc.). Sometimes *first or prime movent* (cf. 2 a, b). 1497 Dr. ALCOCK *Mons. Perfect.* A. ii. The principal & first movent to vertue in our soules. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 776 The Duke was the first movent of the Protector to this matter. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 20 The moventis of his majestie to attempt the same government... hes sennsene... dissobeith his majesties chargeis. 1674 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 191 Four or five men... have made it their whole business... to incite the Citizens to these disturbances... which prime moventers are men of small Estates. 1704 Dr. Foe in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 Providence, which I humbly recognize as the first movent of your thoughts in my favour. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Apr. They will want him prodigiously in the House of

Commons, of which he is the great movent. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 17 The chief movers of the rebellion made their escape. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. 1 Who is the mover of the party? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 197 The prime mover in the whole matter was Hugh the Great.

b. *spec.* One who moves a proposition or proposal in a deliberative assembly.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 525/1 Therefore we must suppose, that without any regard to the Mover, the Parliament approved of the Motion. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 27 May (1812) I. 263 The house had now heard the reasons urged by the Honourable Mover and Second, in support of a motion so extraordinary. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* lxix. 317 In the absence of the mover of the resolution, the eyes of everyone turned towards its second, John Adams.

4. A person or thing that moves or is in motion. Now chiefly of an animal, with prefixed *adj.* indicating the manner or speed of his motion or 'going'.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 368 O fairest mover on this mortal round. 1597 J. S. GUNSTARD & SIMOND II. C. 3 O slow malicious mee'ter, thou cursed Saturne. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. 1. 22 Nor is there any Ground to think... that his Eyes are the Seers or his Feet the Movers. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Braith. P. Vell.* (1899) 157 Though elegant in form, this buck is but a poor mover.

5. *U.S.* One who is 'on the move' or sitting from one place to another. ? *Obs.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 53 The other tavern was so completely thronged with movers, that [etc.]. 1849 LYEAL *and Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 109 On board were many 'movers' going to Texas with their slaves.

6. A remover; one whose business it is to move furniture and other household goods, from one residence to another. ? *U.S.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

7. *Chess.* With prefixed numeral, denoting a problem in which the king is to be mated in a specified number of moves.

[Two-, three-mover, etc., are properly distinct words, f. numeral + *MOVE* *sb.* + *-ER* 1.]

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/3 A three-mover by Loyd which we consider a remarkable composition.

† *Mo'ver* *sb.* *Obs.* In office of *mover* = AMOBRESHIP, MOBARSHIP.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 86/1 Th' office of mover within Dynbiagh Land in Wales.

† *Mo'veress*. A female mover.

Introduced by modern editors into the text of Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 149, where Thynne and the MS. have *myvoerres*. Although Meon's edition of the French original has *mo'veresse*, other texts have *myverresse*, which is doubtless the reading that Chaucer had before him. There is therefore no ground for altering Thynne's text.]

† *Mo'vership*. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [f. *MOVE* 1 + *-SHIP*.] *First movership*: the office of a 'first mover'.

1658 BRANHAM *Schism guard* I. xii. Wks. (1697) 351 He urgeth that I ascribe no more to St. Peter and the Pope for their first Movership, but only authority to sit first in Council or some such things.

Moving (mō'vīn), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see *MOVE* v., also 6 *Sc.* *muyn*. [f. *MOVE* v. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *MOVE* (in trans. and intr. uses); changing of place or position; stirring, motion, movement.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* II. 406 Jhes four wyndis bat Crist spekib of moun he four meynigis of he eir. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. l. (1495) 345 There ben syxe manere meynynges, that ben callid generacion, corrupcion, alteracion, augmentacion, diminucion and chaungyng of place. 1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 67 Payd for certeyne paynyng & meynyng of pewes in the cherche... vij s. lx d. 1570 BULINGFELD *Enchirid.* I. def. ii. 2 A lyne is the moynyng of a poynthe. 1610 BARROUGH *Alth. Physick* l. xxix. (1639) 48 Tremor... is a disease which is accompanied with two sundry moynys. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 12/2 These forces... are of great power for the moving of any weight. 1850 TANNYSON *In Mem.* cxxi. Thou hear'st the village hammer clink, And seest the moving of the team.

† b. *spec.* The motion of the heavenly bodies.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 7609 Of first moeynging þan have yhe no wonder. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Asinol. Prolog.* The 4. partie shal ben a theoric to declare the Moeynyng of the celestial bodies. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1232 The planetys... in their meynynges. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 87 [He knew the sun's] proper muyn and his mot raptyme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* l. ii. 1 Mars his true moyning. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. l. viii. (1636) 285 The ninth heaven is... without staries, having two moynys, the one from East to West upon the Poles of the world... and the other from West to East upon his owne Poles.

† c. Bodily movement or gesture. *Obs.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicting.* (1843) 92 Those filthie and yn-honoured gestures and moynings of entlerlye players. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man... in forme and moyning how expresse and admirable! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 123 Let him goe and come continually with easie, soft, and vnderstanding moynings.

† d. Power or faculty of motion. *Obs.*

1499 CAXTON *Engelios* iv. 29 Lyke a corps... withouthe partycypacion of sensatyf moeynyng. 1580 BLUNDELL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* xvi. 8 Those conduits through which the spirites animal do give feeling, and mooying to the bodie.

† e. *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. vii. (1883) 179 One yssue and one moynyng appertenyng unto alle the peple [= pawns]. For they may goo for the poynit they stande in at the first meynyng vnto the thirde poynit right for to fore them [etc.].

† *Moving of the waters*: used after John v. 3 for: A stir or excitement, a change or disturbance in the course of events.

1388 WYCLIF *John* v. 3 In these lay a greet multitude... abydyng the moynyng of the watir. (So in all later versions.)

Mowing, *vbh. sb.*: see **MOW** *v.*¹

Mowing (*mau'ing, mōw'ing*), *pph. a.* [*f. Mow v. 3 + -ing*]. Grimacing; mocking, derisive. *a 1588 SKELETON MAGNY*, 2124 To mockynge, to mowynge, to lyke a lackenap. 1532 *MORRIS Confut. Tindale Wks.* 353/1 And then should stande vpon and preache vpon a stoole and make a mowynge sermon. 1858 S. WILBERFORCE *Lett.* in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) 11. xi. 394 To get rid of the nauseous Romanizing peculiarities of these mowing apes.

Mowkisin, *obs. form of MOCCASIN*.

Mowl, *v. rare*—*1*. In *phr. mope and mowl*, substituted by Carlyle for 'mop and mow': see **Mow** *v.*³ 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iv. With these it is a hollow phantasmagory, where like mimes they mope and mowl.

Mowl(e), variant forms of **MOOL** *sb. dial.*

Mowla, **Mowld**, *obs. ff. MULLAN, MOULD*.

Mowl(lye), variant forms of **MULE**, chitblain.

Mowlwarp(e), *obs. forms of MOULDWARP*.

Mown (*mōn*), *pph. a.* [*pa. pple. of Mow v. 1*]. Cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine. See also **NEW-MOWN**.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) cii. 14 Deð mannes dazas mawenun hege æghwær anlice. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxii. 6 He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1068 A mown stook does not look so well as a reaped one. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 386 Untrodden stretches of mown grass.

Mown(e), *obs. forms of MAY* *v.*¹

Mowntan, *obs. form of MOUNTAIN*.

Mowntance, *-ans*, *obs. ff. MOUNTANCE*.

Mowr, variant form of **MAUR** *Obs.*, *ant.*

Mowra, variant of **MAHWA**.

1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Mowra*, a kind of arrack obtained from *Bussia latifolia*. 1895 *Mrs. B. M. CROKER Village Tales* (1896) 177 Drink—drink, from the fatal mowra-tree.

Mowre, var. **MAUR** *Obs.*; *obs. form of MOOR* *sb.*²

Mows, *obs. f. MEUSE, MOUSE*; *obs. pl. Mow* *sb.*²

Mowsare, *obs. form of MOUSER*.

Mowse, *obs. f. MEWS, MOUSE*; *obs. pl. Mow* *sb.*²

Mowseale, *obs. form of MUZZLE* *v.*

Mowsele, variant of **MOUSLE *v.***

† **Mow'some**, *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 mowsum, mousum. [*f. Mow* *sb.*² + *-some*]. Jocular.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. v.* (S.T.S.) 263 This Jhone, quha naturalie was locund, Jellie, and mowsum. *ibid.*, His honest, wittie, mousum, and mirrie conceits.

Mowss(e), **Mowster**, *obs. ff. MOUSE, MUSTER*.

Mowster *de vylers*; see **MUSTER-DEVILERS**.

Mowstre, *obs. form of MUSTER* *sb.*

† **Mow'sy**, *a. Obs.* [*Cf. mosey (moisy, mouzy, etc.)* 'mouldy, rotten, over-ripe' in E.D.D., and *F. moisi* mouldy.] ? Mouldy (in quot. *fig.*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 211 b, This mowsy and drossy chaffe long stithence bloune abrois in y^e eyes of Augustine by the Pelagians.

Mowsyn, **Mowt(e)**, *obs. ff. MUSE* *v.*, **MOULT *v.***

Mowte, **Mowter**, *obs. ff. MOTE* *v.*¹, **MULTURE**.

Mowth (*mōth*), [*app. a refashioning of MATH* after *Mow* *v.*]. A mowing, **MATH**.

1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 175 Later-mowth, the after-mowth, now call'd *Math*. 1817 V. THOMAS *Papers* (Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon b. 19) ff. 174 A man's Mowth is reckoned at a Statute Acre. 1886 *Schedule to Conveyance Oct.*, The first mowth of an allotment in Burcott Revel Mead.

Mowth, *obs. pa. t. of MAY* *v.*¹

Mowthad, variant of **MOULDWARP**.

Mowthe, **mowthe**, *obs. forms of MOTH*.

† **Mowyer** *1*. *Obs.* Also *5 mugher, muwyer*. [*f. Mow* *v.*²; see *-ier*]. One who puts hay in mows.

14. *Voc.* in W. WILCKER 56/18 *Archonistis*, a mowyer. *ibid.* 57/2 *Cumularis*, a mowyer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 245/2 A Mugher of hay, *archonistor*.

Mowyer *2* (*mōw'yer*). *U. S.* The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. 1888 in TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 198.

Mowyer, *obs. form of MOWER* *1*.

Moxa (*mōksā*). [*a. Jap. mokusa* (phonetically *mōksā*), contracted from *moe kusa* burning herb.]

1. The downy covering of the dried leaves of *Artemisia moxa*; esp. as prepared in the form of a cone or cylinder for burning on the skin as a counter-irritant for gout, etc. Also, the plant itself.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 904 He did me the favour to shew me some of that Moxa, which by burning it upon any gouty part removeth the Gout. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moxa*, a certain Down growing upon the lower part of the Leaves of Mugwort; it comes from Japan and China. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 214 The Artery will shrink by any sort of Burning such as is made with Moxa, or hot Irons. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 51 The burning of a little cone of moxa behind the ear.

2. Any substance used like moxa for burning on the skin.

* 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 492/1 The material generally employed in Europe for moxas is cotton, rendered downy by carding, and made into a roll an inch long, and from half an inch to two inches in diameter. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 63 A small pad was made with spider's web, and placed on the corn; it was then lighted, and left to burn as a moxa. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 227 Mustard plasters, blisters, the actual cautery, the moxa &c., to the epigastrum, have sometimes given relief. Hence **Moxibustion** [irreg. after **COMBUSTION**]; cf. *F. moxibustion* (Littré 1885), cauterization by

means of a moxa (Dunglison 1833-55); || **Moxo-causis** [mod.L., *f. Gr. καυσis* burning] = prec. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

† **Moy**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 6 moye. [Assumed sing. form of **MOYSE**, taken as pl.] Only in *apple moy* = **APPLE-MOSE**.

c 1390 Form of Curry in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1790) 42 Appulmoy. 1594 *Ed. Hurst's Handnait to Kitchin* 43b, To make an Apple Moye. 1802 J. WILSON *MS. Lett.* To 7. *Bocher* 17 Apr., Apple moy, or Apple de moy, the Pulp of boiled Apples sweetened and put by ready for Use.

† **Moy**, *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* [*app. a. F. muil* (OF. *muil*) 'bushel'; — *L. modium* (-is). Cf. **MUID**]. A measure used for salt; ? a bushel.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg. XVI.* 693 (Jam.) Twenty two moys of gryt salt. 1538 *ibid.*, Ane moy of salt.

[**Moy**, *sb.*³ An imaginary name of a coin, evolved by 'Ancient Pistol' from a misunderstanding of the *Fr. moy* (me) in his prisoner's speech.

It seems unnecessary to suppose that there is an allusion to any genuine name of a coin. *MOYSE*, if the word existed so early, may have furnished Slaks, with the suggestion; but our oldest instance is of the 18th c. That the *Pg. moeda* was familiar to Slaks, is unlikely. Still less plausible is Douce's suggestion, that the word is the *F. muil* (*Moy* *sb.*²). 1599 *Stares. Hen. V.* iv. iv. 15 *French. O. premisses miserecordia aye pitez de moy. Pist. Moy* shall not serve, I will have fortie Moyses. *French. O. perdonne moy. Pist.* Say'st thou me so? is that a Tonne of Moyses?

Moy (moi), *a. Sc. and north.* Mild, gentle; demure. Also, affected in manners, prim.

14. *How Gd. Wife taught Dau.* 20 Suet and hamlly, sempill and coy, With fenset fair nocht mak our moy. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xliii. 11 Richt myld and moy. 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 31 A bit built, and bit bend, make a moy Maiden at the board end. 1855 *Routledge's Whitty Gloss.*, *Moy*, demure, close or unsocial.

Hence **Moyly** *adv.*, gently, demurely.

1599 *LYNDESAY Compl.* 323 Geue thay can. mollet moylie on aye Mule. 1585 *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae* 111 So moylie and coylie He lukit like ane saint.

|| **Moya** (*mō'ya*). *Geol.* [*?S. American Sp.*] A name for volcanic mud.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 410 Streams of water and fetid mud, called 'moya', poured out, overflowing and wasting everything. 1884 *Leisure Hour Apr.* 246/2 A substance called moya, composed of augite, carbon, and infusoria.

Moyan(n)e, variant forms of **MOYEN**.

† **Moyce**. *Ecl. Obs.* Also 6 moyseye, moyse.

[?Corrupt var. of **MORSE** *sb.*¹ (Cf. *moyse* in quot. 1489-90 s.v.)] ? = **MOUSE** *sb.*¹

c 1550 Fabric Rolls York Minster (Surtees) 311 Moyses. A riche Moyses of goulde with ruby in the midst. Another with the image of our Ladye. Two ould Moyses. 1809 J. RAINE *Hist. Hemingborough* 77 Gisburgh's will is dated. 1479-.. He gave to the minister a green cope of tissue with an eagle standing upon a book on the moyce.

Moyd, *obs. f. MOOD* *sb.*¹ **Moye**; see **Moy** *sb.*¹

Moyen (*mō'ien*), *sb.*¹ After 15th c. only *Sc.*

Forms: 5 moene, 5-6 moyane, -ene, moyne, 5, 7 moien, 5-9 moyan, 6 moyanne, myane, *pl.* moyance, 7 moyand, 8 moyean, 5- moyen. [*a. OF. moien* (mod.F. *moyen*), subst. use of *moien* (*moyen*), later form of *moien* adj., middle: see **MEAN** *a.*² Cf. **MEAN** *sb.*²]

† 1. A middle condition or quality; = **MEAN** *sb.*² *1*.

1484 *CANTON Chivalry* 86 Yf there were no vertue bytwene the outer grete and outer tytyl there shold be no moyen.

† 2. Something interposed or intervening; = **MEAN** *sb.*² *6. Obs.*

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 24 b/1 Syth the princypall angellis ben nyghle to god, and ben without moyen enclunmyd of god.

† 3. A mediator. = **MEAN** *sb.*² *9, c. Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 286/1 Request made unto you.. to be moyen unto the Kynges Higheesse to ordeyne and name a persone. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 421 To be my good and tendre moye.. unto the Kinges goode grace, for t^e excuse of my nown comynge. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 279 b/1 Tenne late us praye unto this holy Saynt Saynt Iolian baptist to be a moyen bytwene god and us.

† 4. A means, agency. = **MEAN** *sb.*² *10. Obs.*

To make moyens: to take steps, use efforts. To find the moyens: to find out a way, contrive. Cf. **MEAN** *sb.*² *10 d.*

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 444 Yourte partie aduerse and the side doue might not godely have founden the moyens and the weyes to haue communed to geder. 1470 *PROFESSOR Tulle on Friendship*, (Caxton 1481) b/1 That the said febleness sholde be the moyen to attain to that which they desire in friendship. 1508 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 112 We have made suche secreete moyens as we can to knowe howe the exchange of the said I. M. crownes myght be made. 1571 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 117 The moyane for till find, that moye yat might eschew ye quene. 1581 *HAMILTON Cath. Trinitie* 20 Thir sort of men not onlie be sic moyens drauis disdrie to thair faction, but also fete.

† b. Means, resources. = **MEAN** *sb.*² *12. Also pl.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 316 Personis.. that hes the moyen to leif on thair awin. 1591 *ABR. ADAMSON Recont.* (1598) B j b, I.. besekis zou to make intercessionne.. to the King, that I may haif sum moyance to liue. 1593 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 84 To have sufficient rent of thair awin, or some honest moyen, industrie, craft or occupation, to leive on. 1609 *HUME Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 587 They who have best moyen to remaie, perhappis were first. 1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 7 The greatest part of the prime Scots.. make no great haste homeward, which perhaps may be, for want of moyens, as they call it, to carry them along.

5. Meditation, intercession; exercise of influence

to bring about something, instigation; influence used on behalf of another, interest. † *Moyen of* (or *at*) court: court influence. To make moyens, to intercede, make interest, negotiate (*with*), make overtures. = **MEAN** *sb.*² *13 a.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 309 And that ye lyke seke a moye of such frendys as ye can best avyse and may verrayly trust uppon to gyde this nater. 15. in *Cochran-Patrick Reg. Coinage Scot.* (1876) I. 98 Ane Englishman.. vpon fair promiss be moyen of cowrie was appointed maister Coinyeour. 1581 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 42 Thair be moyanne of court, sinister and wrang information, hes purchast aine gift and preuilege of our said Souerane Lord. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 800 With Monsther then he moien maid. 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 347 The Master of Gray had made moyen for Mr. Archibald. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. lix, 160 We are using our weak moyen and credit for you up at our own court. 1649 *BP. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 14 King Charles.. preferr'd Men by Moien at Court. 1652 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1678) 243 By moien he [Bothwell] got presence of the King in the garden. 1706 A. SHIELDS *Ch. Commun.* (1747) 62 The Priesthood was acquired and kept by Moien. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 221, I hear he has been at London making moyen and friends to be made Principal of the Old Town College. 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 243 Moien does mickle but Money does more. 1777 J. LOVE in *Mem.* (1837) I. 330 Little improving of the moye which I have through Christ in heaven. 1820 G. BEATTIE *John d'Arbuth* (1826) 17 When Charlie Stuart, the vile Prentender, Made moyne to be our Faith's Defender. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb xxxix.* (1873) 218 His purpose being, as his father phrased it, 'to lay moien for a placie come time'.

b. *pl.* in the same sense.

1471 *Arriv. Edin. IV* (Camden) 9 Dayly came certayne persons on the sayd Erlls behalve to the Kinge, and made great moyens, and desired him to treat with hym. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 165 Thinkand loun better nor they wald mak thair moyenis with him. 1873 *Leg. North. Guindan d' Inglismill* 30, I mith hae moyens laid to win wi' you.

† 8. Instrumentality. Chiefly in phrases *By* or *through* (*the*) *moyen of*: (a) by the instrumentality of (a person or thing); (b) in consequence of, by reason of, owing to. *By this or that moyen*, by means of this or that; in this or that way; thus. Cf. **MEAN** *sb.*² *14. Obs.*

14. *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 160 The socour and trust of ourne moien that she putteth in us. 1455 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 268 'The wines.. be the moyen of the quhillis ilk aye.. thinkis to prove his entencion. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 Be quhat moyane sall I red me of this mischeil. 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 Bymy moyen muche innocent blood hath beene spilt. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assenb.* 58 Connived at by the Moien of the.. Noble Lord.

† b. *pl.* with *sing.* sense. *Obs.*

1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 284 Conuient ane consall be his moyance of the maist pairt of the nobilitie at Edinburgh. *ibid.* 331 Quhillier the castell was so strong or the gounetirs corrupt be the Earle of Angus moyans, I can nocht tell.

† **Moyen**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 6 mayan, moyan(e), myan(d), moyone, 6-9 moien, 7 moyenne, 9 *Hist.* moienne. [*a. OF. moyenne*, subst. use of *moyenne* fem. of *moyen* adj., middle (-sized): see **MOYEN** *a.*] A kind of cannon; = *culverin moyen* (see **MOYEN** *a.* c.).

1509 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 279 note, Three hundred small artillery, under the names of myand, culverins, and double-dogs. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 25 That thair be aye moien and aye falconer conuoyt toward Dunbartane. 1577 *ibid.* 655 Twa myonis. 1597 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 194/2 Moien, which carried a ball of 10 or 12 ounces. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Moyenne*, *Fr.* A piece of ordnance, which is now called a four pounder, and which is ten feet long, was formerly so called.

† **Moyen**, *a. Obs.* [*a. F. moyen* middle: see **MEAN** *a.*²] Middle.

1481 *CANTON Myrr.* II. iii. 68 These two fiodes [Tigris and Euphrates] traueise many grete contris so longe tyl they mete in the see moyen. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 26 (1877) 63 As well of tyme past, moyene as present.

b. Of middle rank. (In quot. 1483 *absol.* with plural ending).

1481 *CANTON Godefroy* xxvi. 59 Here ye maye here how so mocbe peple was loste by the folye of the moyen peple. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 308/1 Alle spirites ben sent for. Thesuperyors ben sente to the moyens, the moyens [printed moyest] ben sente to the lowest. 1485 — *Chas. Gt. 82* And in thys bataylle was slayn..many oiber of the moyen peple.

c. Of middle size.

1513 *Acc. Ltd. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 510 For xxvj chargeours to the culvering moyaine. *ibid.* 517 Item, the first culvering moyaine, drawyn with viij oxen. 1515 *ibid.* (1903) V. 27 Chargit with twa culvering moyaine.

Moyen (*mō'ien*), *v. Sc.* [*f. MOYEN* *sb.*¹, or *a. F. moyenner* of equivalent formation.]

1. *trans.* To accomplish by the use of means; 'to manage or bring about' (E.D.D.).

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* ii. (1590) H 3 b, This conjunction is moyaned, be twa speciall moyans.

† 2. To compromise. *Obs.*

1598 J. MELVILL *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc. 441 The best part thought it meiltest to tak tyme to mollie and moyen maters.

† **Moyenant**, *prep. Obs.* Also 5 moienn(u)nt, moyenant, 6 moynant. [*a. F. moyenant*, orig. pr. pple. of *moyenner*: see **MOYEN** *v.*] By means of. *Moyenant thair*: on condition that.

1471 *Arriv. Edin. IV* (Camden) 21 Moyenant be false

faynyd fables and disclanders, that... were wont to be seditionally sowne & blowne about. 1477 CANTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l. 206, I geue the thy lyft and gyue the plain absolution of all, moientant that neuer after thou replique ne reherce this trespass. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 417/ b/2, Thy fader the deuyll our whome I haue hope to haue vycloreye moye-nant on hym the name of Jhesu cryst. a 1500 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 8r At the whiche daye, moynant the grace of Almyghty Jhesu, the saide towne and castell were delivered unto the saide good Kyng Edward.

Moyenau, moyeneaw, var. ff. MOINEAU.

+Moyener, *Sc. Obs.* In 6-7 moyan(n)er. [f. MOYEN v. + -ER.] A mediator, a 'go-between'. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm. Sacram.* ii. (1590) H.J. Quillik at the moyeners of this conjunction, vpon the part of God; and quillik are the moyeners vpon the part of man? 1609 Hume *Adamit*, in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1894) 570 Yow hold... that Bishops should be... moyanners and mediators between the Kirk and the Prince.

+Moyening, *prep. Obs.* In 6 moiening. [f. MOYEN v. + -ING.] = MOYENANT.

1612 R. Copland *Prolog. to Helias* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1628) III. 2, I Robert Copland haue me applied moiening the helpe of god to reduce... it into our... english tonge.

+Moyenless, *a. Obs.* [f. MOYEN sb. + -LESS.] Having no means or resources.

1587 Hume *Ep. G. Montcrief* 203 Simple sauls, unskilfull, moyenless.

Moyenne, variant of MOYEN sb.²

Moyhair, Moyitie, obs. ff. MOHAIR, MOIETY.

Moyl(e): see MOIL sb. and v., MULE sb.

Moyle. Mining. Also moil. [? f. the surname Moyle.] (See quot.)

1547 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 64 The larger kinds of wedges known in Cornwall as 'moyles' are used more especially in quarry work. 1881 Raymond *Mining Glass*, *Moil or Moyle* (Cornw.). A drill point like a gad.

Moylere, Moylet, obs. ff. MULTER, MULET.

Moyleteer, obs. form of MULTEER.

Moylie, variant of MOILEY dial.

Moyln, obs. form of MOAN.

Moynant, variant of MOYENANT Obs.

Moynd, moyne, obs. forms of MINE sb.

1542 *Living. R. Ward* (1815) 63 Item, an uthir peice of the moynd unmolten. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Item* VI 113 So thei cast trenches and made moynes.

Moyne, variant of MOYEN.

Moynel(j), -iele, obs. forms of MONIAL sb.²

Moyneoun, obs. Sc. form of MINION.

Moyodore, obs. form of MOIDORE.

Moyre, obs. f. MIRE, MOIRE; var. MURE a. Obs.

Moyraicall, obs. form of MOSARCAI a.²

+Moyse, *Obs.* Also 5 moys; and see MOX sb.¹ [The last element in *apple-moyse*, APPLE-MOSE, used as a word by itself.] (See quot. 1611.) Cf. also MOOSE².

16130 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 (Laud MS. 553) Apple moys. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* F.vb, To make an apple moyse. 1611 *Florio, Mosca*... Also a moyse, or phoioise made of egges, milke, butter and spice and so fride in a pan.

Moyse, obs. var. MOIS, MOYCE, MUSE v.

Moysein, Moyso(u)n: see MOISEN, MOISON.

Moyster, obs. form of MOISTURE, MUSTER sb.

Moyte(e), -ie, obs. forms of MOIETY.

Mozambique (mōzʌmbɪk). [The name of a Portuguese territory on the East coast of Africa.] A name given to various kinds of dress material.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mozambique* (Fabric), an open dress-goods having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woolen filling is soft and fleecy. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 436/1 A new material of mohair and silk is known as Mozambique.

Mozan, obs. Sc. form of MIZEN.

Mozarab (mozæ-räb). *Hist.* Also Mozarabe, Muzarab. [a. Sp. *Mozarabe* (med.L. *Mosarabes* pl., and with etymologizing perversion *Mixtarabes*), corrupt form of Arab, *musla-räb*, 'would-be Arab', active pple. of a verb of the 10th (desiderative) conjugation f. *arab* ARAB.] In Spain under Moorish rule: One of those Christians who, on condition of owning allegiance to the Moorish king, and conforming to certain Moorish customs, were allowed the exercise of their own religion.

1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* li. v. 387 The name of Mozarabes (adoptive Arabs) was applied to the civil or religious conformity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 352/1 *Mozarab*, i.e. a Christian living under the sway of the Arabs.

Mozarabic (mozæ-räbik), a. Also mos-, mus-, muzarabic. [f. MOZARAB + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs.

Mozarabic Liturgy (*rite, use, office, etc.*): the ancient ritual of the Spanish Church, so called prob. as having been retained by the Mozarabs after it was disused by other Spanish Christians. A modified form of it is still used in some few chapels in Spain.

1706 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. 251 Then he mentioned the Mozarabic Use, according to which Mass was still celebrated every Sunday. 1791 J. Townsend *Tourn. Spain* (1792) I. 311 In one of the chapels, where they use only the Mozarabic Missal. 1863 *J. M. NEALE Ess. Liturgiology* 125 The Mozarabic Liturgy. *Ibid.* 126 The Mozarabic Office. *Ibid.* 134 Three Priests of the Mozarabic churches. *Ibid.* 135 The present state of the Mozarabic Rite. *Ibid.* The question of mixed marriages between Roman and Mozarabic Christians.

Mozartean (mozä-utän), a. Also -ian. [f. the name of the musician W. A. Mozart (1756-91) + -EAN.] Characteristic of the music of Mozart.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 272 The combination of playfulness and grace... imparts to 'Figaro'... a more decided Mozartean character than any other of his works. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 273/1 The composer welds his themes together with absolute Mozartian ease and grace.

So **Mozartish** a., somewhat resembling the music of Mozart; **Mozartism**, partisanship of Mozart as against other composers.

1845 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 132 My sister's cold is as obstinate as an old Handelian, whom a modern amateur is trying to convert to Mozartism. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 318 Why my productions take from my hand that particular form and style that makes them Mozartish... is probably owing to [etc.]

Moze (mōz), v. In 6 moise, 7 moze. [Perh. a derivative of MOSS sb.¹ (in the sense of 'nap': cf. MOSS sb.¹ 5).] *trans.* To gig (cloth); to subject to the operation of a gig-mill. Hence *Moizing* vbl. sb., 1505-6 *Corporation Minutes* York IX. 32 (M.S.). To crop and moise every such clothe. 1633 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Fœdera* XIX. 446h Whereas... the use of Gigmills is forbidden... yet of late time the same Mills are used under the name of mosing Mills. *Ibid.* All mosing Mills shall be taken down before Midsummer next. 1844 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 934/2 After being sheared, it is subject to the gig-mill in one direction only, which is called mosing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mosing*, gigning of cloth.

Mozel, **Mozki**, obs. ff. MUZZLE, MOSQUE.

Mozy, variant of MOSY a. dial., mossy.

Mozzetta, mozzetta (mozetä, || mōtsetta). *Ecll.* Also 8 mozet, 9 pl. mozzette. [It. *mozzetta*, dim. of *mozza*: see AMICE².] (See quot. 1885.)

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 51 Their choir dress was a white or grey Cassock... over that a mozet, or hood. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 417 The old hood was close all round, whereas the mozzetta is cut in front. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 356 Mozzetta, a cape with a small hood worn by canons and others in the Latin Communion. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 654 Mozzetta, a short vestment, quite open in front, which can, however, be buttoned over the breast, covering the shoulders and with a little hood behind. It is worn by the Pope, by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and others who do so by custom or Papal privilege. *Ibid.* The Pope wears five different mozzette.

M.P. The usual abbreviation for 'Member of Parliament'. Often treated (*collog.* or in informal writing) as a word, with the pronunciation (em pf); the plural is written M.P.s, sometimes M.P.s.

1809 *Byron Bards & Rev.* 273 All hail, M.P. I from whose infernal brain Thin-shielded phantoms glide. 1868 *Holme Lex. B. Goffrey* xxviii, M.P. to their name is a handsome advertisement. 1870 *DISRAELI Lethal* viii, There were no less than four M.P.s. one of whom was even in office. 1886 *KIRLING Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 52 'Skittles' says Pagett, M.P. 1889 E. PARRY *Gay Umbrella* iii, I shall represent the City And be known as the gay M.P.

Hence M.P.-ship, the office of an M.P.

1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. 83 The son's M.P.-ship had probably tended to make his mamma epistolary. 1886 *TURPIN My Life as Author* 65 As to M.P.-ship I may have had other chances.

Mr. [Orig. an abbreviation of MASTER.]

+l. In the 16th and 17th c. used for MASTER in any of the applications of the word. *Obs.*

1528 *CROWWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 My Lordes Lettres Syngnyfying to my Mr. he hath apoynted the Abbot of Kendeworth for his yerlie pencion c.li. 1575 *Gamm. Curton* (title-p.) Made by Mr. S. Mr. of Art. 1597 *1st Pt. Return* fr. Parnass. iv. 1. 1324 But tell mee, art thou put away now for whipping thy yonge Mr.? 1617 *Court-bk. Merch. Taylors' Comp.* VI. 633 in *Webster's Wks.* (Rldg.), p. ix. note, John Webster made free by Henry Clinkard his Mr. 1631 W. FOSTER *Hoplacrismas* 30, I am a Mr. of Arts in both Universities. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* 1. 33 Bare the Roots and cut off a Mr Root or two from the Tree. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's M.* v. xii. 77 All Mr Gunners should be able to draw. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 141, I refused the Title of Mr. of Arts.

2. As a prefixed title. Now pronounced (mɪstə), or with entire absence of stress (mɪstə, mɪstə). The want of a plural form is supplied by *Messrs.*, *MESSIEURS* 2.

Until the latter half of the 17th c. the title was often written in the full form *master*; but there is reason for believing that from the 16th c. it was, at least in rapid or careless speech, treated proclitically, with consequent alteration of the vowel of the first syllable. (See *MISTEX* sb.², quot. 1551.) Eventually the word came to have the weakened pronunciation whenever it was used as a prefixed title, and it became customary to employ the abbreviated spelling always for this use, and for this only. Hence at the beginning of the 18th c. *master* and *Mr.* were already regarded as distinct words. Cf. *MISTER* sb.², which is merely an occasional (chiefly jocular) rendering of the pronunciation of the word of which 'Mr.' is the accepted spelling.

The early history of the application of *Mr.* is identical with that of the use of its fuller form: see *MASTER* sb. 21. From the 17th c. it has been the customary ceremonious prefix to the name of any man below the rank of knight and above some humble but undefined level of social status, except where usage requires the substitution of some honorific title, such, for instance, as those denoting military and naval rank. As with other titles of courtesy, the inferior limit for its application has been continually lowered; at the present day any man however low in station would be styled 'Mr.' on certain occasions, e.g. in the address of a letter. Modern custom forbids the use of the prefix when *Esquire* is appended to the name, and it is now omitted after 'The Hon.' and 'The Rev.' (though some still write 'the Rev. Mr. A.' when

the Christian name happens to be unknown); but in other than ceremonious use 'Mr.' is substituted for these titles.

The use of *Mr.* before a prefixed title of office is nearly obsolete. The Judges of the Supreme Court are still styled 'Mr. Justice A.'; the designations 'Mr. Baron A.', 'Mr. Sergeant B.', belonged to dignities now abolished. In municipal use we still occasionally read of 'Mr. Alderman A.', 'Mr. Deputy B.', 'Mr. Councillor C.'

Before an official title not followed by the name, the prefix *Mr.* is still common, as in 'Mr. Chairman', 'Mr. Editor', 'Mr. President', 'Mr. Mayor'. These are now used only vocatively; 'Mr. Speaker' is used also in the 3rd person.

1447-8 *SHILLINGFORD Lett.* (Camden) 89 Maister John Wayn Wm William Filham. c. 1524 *MORE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 294 All the letters of Mr. Secretary sent unto your Grace. 1553 *Respublica* i. iii. 61 (Brandl) *MORE*, Mr. Insolence, to your ghostlye purpose. 1557 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 58 Item Rd'd of Mr. Vicar for olde shingle viij. 1597 *1st Pt. Return* fr. Parnass. iv. 1. 1211 Let mee heare Mr. Shakspear's weyne. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. iii. iii. 74 Good euen good Mr what ye call't. 1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 84 He further told Mr. Sheriff, he was ready; but the Sheriff said, he was not. 1680 L.D. RUSSELL in *Parl. Debates* 1 Mr. Speaker, Sir, seeing by Gods Providence [etc.]. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 Mar. (O.H.S.) I. 203 Mr. Poley, Esq., Member of Parliament. 1843 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 154 Both the chief and second mates are always addressed by their surnames, with *Mr.* prefixed. 1844 *OWEN in Hunterian Lect.* (1846) II. 1 Mr. President and Gentlemen. 1855 *Even. Standard* 30 Mar. At the meeting to-day Mr. Vice Chancellor, the rev. the Master of St. Peter's, presided. 1886 *TURPIN Autobiog.* 58 'What have I done, Mr. Deann?' 'Why, sir, the porter states that this is the fifth time you have not come into college until past twelve o'clock.'

b. *locutively*.

1655 *WALTON Angler* x. (1661) 176 If Mr. Pike be there, then the little Fish will skip out of the water. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 45 With a handsome Salary for Mr. Operator. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 161 There stood Mr. and Mrs. Pig and the entire Pig family.

c. Prefixed to a foreign name. Now rare, the usual practice being to employ *Monsieur* (*M.*), *Herr*, *Signor*, or the like.

In French *Mr.* is used (beside *M.*) as an abbreviation of *Monsieur*. It may possibly be so intended in the *Shaks.* quot. below, where modern editors print *Monsieur*.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. ii. 1 Good Mr. Lauech giue my Lord Lafew this letter. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace*, Ep. ii. 1. 158 note, Mr. Sanadon thinks [etc.]. 1778 *FLETCHER Lett.* Wks. 1795 Vt. 223 Mr. Tronchin the physician of the Duke of Orleans was sent for to attend Voltaire. 1817 *COLEMANE Satyrane's Lett.* iii, W— and myself accompanied Mr. Klopstock to the house of his brother, the poet.

Hence *Mr. v. trans.* to address as 'Mr.'; *Mr.-ship*, the position of being styled 'Mr.'

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 26 June, Archer and Rolle have only changed their Mr.-ships for Lordships. 1850 *SMANLEY Frank Fairleigh* vi, I tell you what it is, Oaklands (we don't Mr. each other here); you are a right good fellow.

Mrs., obs. abbreviation of *mistress*, *MISTRESS*.

Mrs. [Orig. an abbreviation of *MISTRESS*.]

+l. In the 17th c. often written for *MISTRESS* in all uses. *Obs.*

16132 *SIR J. HARRINGTON Brief View* (1652) 4 [Q. Eliz. to App. Parker's wife] And you (saith she), Madam, I may not call you, and Mrs. I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you, but yet I do thank you. 2045 *SIR G. HELWYS in Buelench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 161 A man of Mrs. Turner's was sent... to meet his Mrs. at Ware. 1632 B. JONSON *Magen. Lady* t. (1640) 19 [If he could] beget him a reputation, and marry an Emperours Daughter for his Mrs. 1637 — *Sad Sheph.* ii. 1, I give 'hem yee; As presents Mrs. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 158 Knowing enough before of their Villains, how well soever their Mrs... might think of them. 1679 *Trials of White, & Other Jesuits* 80 Pray Mrs. what did that Minister say to you... concerning Mr. Oates?

2. As a prefixed title of courtesy. Now pronounced (mɪsɪs, mɪsɪz).

In the latter half of the 17th c. there was a general tendency to confine the use of written abbreviations to words of inferior substantial importance, such as prefixed titles. The form *Mrs.* for *mistress* therefore fell into disuse except when prefixed to a name; and in this position the writing of the full form gradually became unusual. The contracted pronunciation, which in other applications of the word has never been more than a vulgarism (see *MISSIS*), became, for the prefixed title, first a permitted colloquial licence, and ultimately the only allowable pronunciation. When this stage was reached, *Mrs.* (with the contracted pronunciation) became a distinct word from *mistress*. As to the chronology of these changes evidence is wanting; but it may be noted that Walker 1828 says that *mistress* as a title of civility is pronounced *missis*, and that 'to pronounce the word as it is written would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic'.

a. Prefixed to the surname of a married woman (sometimes with her Christian name or that of her husband intervening).

Originally distinctive of gentlewomen, the use of the prefix has gradually extended downwards; at the present time, every married woman who has no superior title is styled 'Mrs.' even though her husband is of so humble a position as not ordinarily to be referred to as 'Mr.'. In British use the insertion of a woman's Christian name after *Mrs.* (as 'Mrs. Mary Smith') is rare exc. in legal documents, cheques, or the like, the normal practice when distinction is needed being to insert the husband's name (as 'Mrs. John Smith'). In the U.S. both these modes of designation are in general use.

1615 [see 1. 1637 *Allder. Intell.* No. 129, 1 Sept., Mrs. Car being a second wife of the said Mr. Car. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 11 May, just as a woman is not called Mrs. till she is married. 1794 C. PICOT *Female Jockey Club* 54 Yet Mr. Bull is still tenacious of the honour of her master. 1839 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 3rd v. ix. 2 And who is Mrs. Foy? 1870 *Mrs. BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* II. iii. 66 Mrs. This and Mrs. That... approved of the... friends of their respective husbands.

†b. In the 17th and 18th c. prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady or girl; equivalent to the mod. use of Miss *sb.* *Obs.*

Late in the 18th c. the title (usually, but not always, followed by the Christian name) was applied occasionally to elderly maiden ladies (as 'Mrs. Elizabeth Carter', 'Mrs. Hannah More') after this use had ceased to be general.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) l. v. 235 An ill-favoured quarrell... about Mrs. Baker, the Maid of honor. 1707 HEARNER *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 17 Mr. Molly Levins... Which Mrs. Levins is a Beautiful young Brisk Lady of about 16 or 17 Years of Age. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack*, etc. (1840) 342 Mrs. Veal was a maiden gentlewoman. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* I, His only sister Mrs. Grizzle... was now in the thirtieth year of her maidenhood. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* aa. 1781, 'The company was... Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Sir Joshua Reynolds [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Mrs. Carter said [etc.].

MS., abbreviation of MANUSCRIPT (L. *manu scriptum*). Formerly also **MS.**, *erron.* **MSS.** The form **MSS.** is used for the pl. *manuscripts*; by some writers also (after the custom in mod. Latin) for *manuscript* adj. when agreeing with a plural sb.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). *MS.* stands for *manuscriptum*, a Manuscript. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Intro. 22 To show that it was not taken out of some ancient MS. *Ibid.* 32 Though some of the MSS. Copies of Eusebius date it vi Years before. 1709 MS [see MATTHEW 19]. 1716 HEARNER *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 334 A little MSS. containing MSS. Additions to Guil. Neubr. 1780 C. BURNEY in *Louisa Twining Recreat.* & Stud. (1882) 82 A coachful of the MSS. I had collected for my 'History'. 1798 *Brit. Crit.* XI. 111 A selection of all the most important readings from MSS. editions, and versions. 1833 A. BARNETT's *Phys. Metempsychic* Pref. 21 He generally kept his MSS. at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

†b. Treated jocularly as a word (em es).

1818 BYRON *Ocas. Pieces*, To Mr. Murray II. To thee... The unfiled MS. authors come, 1821 — *Vis. Judgm.* cii. He... drew forth an MS.

MT., abbreviation of MOUNT *sb.*

†**Muable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also **a muuable**. [a. OF. *muable* = L. *mutabilis*; see **MUTABLE** *a.*] Mutable, changeable, variable.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. Pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) Alle the progression of Muable nature... taketh his causes... of the stableness of the dyvine thought. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Fortune hath ever be muable And mai no while stonde stable. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* l. xiii. 42 Thus ben not the sciences muable but alway be estable and trewe.

†**Muance**, *Obs.* Also **a. Sc.** *mowence*. [a. OF. *muance* = Sp. *mudanza*, It. *mutanza*; — popular L. **mutantia*, f. *mutant-em*, pr. pp. of *mutare* to change.] Change, mutation.

1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* l. 134 God... Reserwytt till his maiste For to know... Off alken tyne the mowence. 1480 CAXTON *Ord's* *Met.* xiv. xii. Lylly avaylled hym this changes & muances.

†**Muant**, *a.* *Obs.* In 5 *muant*. [a. OF. *muant* = L. *mutant-em*; see **prec.**] Changing.

1412 LYND. *Two Merchants* 574 My fulle is derkyd into wane. With wynd forthirlyd as is a muant fane.

Muasin, *obs. form* of **MUEZZIN**.

†**Mubble-fubbles**, *sb. pl. slang.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *muble-fubles*, 7 *mumble*-. Depressioun of spirits, 'blue devils'.

1539 PAPPE *W. Hatchet in Lylly's Vks.* (1902) III. 410 He make him pull his powting crosloath over his beetle browes for melancholie, and then my next booke shall be Martin in his muble fubbles. 1594 LYLIV *Midas* v. ii. Melancholy is the crest of Courtiers armes, and now euerie base companion, being in his muble fubbles, sayes he is melancholy. 1607 *Act. Christianus Prince* 55 in *Misc. Antig. Angl.* (1816) I, And when your brayne, feels any payne, With cares of state & troubles, We'd con in kindness to put your highnesse Out of yr muble fubbles. 1654 CAXTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. xi. 145 When she was in the Muble-fubbles.

Mubulle, **Muc**, variant forms of **MOBLE**, **MUCK**.

†**Mucage**, *Med. Obs.* [a. med. L. *mucāgo* (*mūcāgin-*), f. *mucus*; see **MUCUS**.] = **MUCILAGE**.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 194 If the Mucage should be more crass, then the quantity of roots... must be augmented.

†**Mucaginous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. med. L. *mucāgin-*; see **prec.** and -ous.] = **MUCILAGINOUS**.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 133 External Unguents, mucaginous Salves, and Pulvises. 1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 87 The soapy or mucaginous feel of bile.

Mucate, *Chem.* [see -ATE.] A salt of mucic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 78 They found the mucate of silver composed of Mucic acid and Oxide of silver.

Mucche, **Muchel**, *obs. ff.* **MOUCH** *v.*, **MICKLE**.

Muccilaginous, *obs. form* of **MUCILAGINOUS**.

Mucenigo, variant of **MOCENIGO**.

Mucco-mucco, *obs. form* of **MOCO-MOCO**.

Muccudum, variant of **MOKADDAM**.

Muculent, **Mucous**: see **MUCULENT**, **MUCUS**.

Muce, variant of **MEUSE**.

Mucedin (*mūs'din*). *Chem.* [f. L. *mūcēdo* (see **MUCEDINUS**) + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance, one of the constituents of gluten.

1871 WATTS *Gr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 443 Wheat-mucedin... Properties. Mucedin, which is gummy when separated, forms, after drying in a vacuum, slightly coherent lumps [etc.]. *Ibid.* 444 Rye-mucedin. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 606 It [sc. gluten], according to Ritthausen consists of glutencasein, glutenhydrin, gliadin, glutenin, and mucedin.

Mucedinous (*mūs'dinās*). *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *mūcēdin-*, *mūcēdo* mucus (in mod. L. used for 'mould', after L. *mūcēre* to be mouldy) + -ous.] Having the character of mould; resembling mould.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 224 A mucedinous mass of threads or cells from which the plant grows. 1867 J. HOGG *Alcivore*, II. i. 332 Another more closely connected growth of mucedinous fungi, commonly called mushroom spawn.

Muceron, *obs. form* of **MOUSSERON**.

Much (*mutʃ*), *a.*, *quasi-sb.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-6 *muche*, *miho*, *moche*, 4-6 *meche*, *mouche*, *mych* (e, 5-6 *moch*, *mioh*, 5 *mech*, 6 *mutch*, *mitch*, *mytch*, *mushe*, 3- *much*. [Early ME. *muche*, *moche*, *meche*, *miche*, shortened from *michel*, *mochel*, *mechel*, *michel*: see **MICKLE**.]

The shortening may have been suggested by the relation of *but* to the longer form *lute* (see **LITE** and **LITTLE** *adj.*, *adv.*, and *sbs.*). The cause, however, may have been phonetic; another instance of the loss of *f* after *ch* seems to exist in *wench*, 14th c. *wenche*, app. from early ME. *wenchel*].

A. adj.

1. = **GREAT** *a.*, in various applications.

†*a.* with reference to size, bulk, stature. Of persons, occas.: Adult, grown up. *Obs.*

Surviving in certain names of English villages, as *Much Burstead*, *Much Leighes* (now *Great Leighs*), *Much Wenlock* in 17th c. also *More Wenlock*. Cf. **GREAT** *a.* 6 c.

1205 LAV. 28036 Al here muche halfe rol mid hire honden heo to-droh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauill. Synne* 4467 A stounde sate pey by me styl And drogh furp a moche boke. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 61 A Muche Mon, ne poultie lyk to ny-seluen. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 323 In his maner þou schalt bringe in þe boon of a child-wel ynow. If it be a niche man, lete him ligge adoun streit. 1450 *Mertin* l. 97 Antor, that hadde this childe norissht he was a moche man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly norissht, so that he was faire and moche. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 132 This William mad Westminster Halle: and wlian he sei it first, he seide it was not half mek inow. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsys* (1874) l. 112 Welche in a nother's eye can spye a lytell moche And in his owne can nat felye nor espye a moche stycke. 1573 TUGSEN *Hush.* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a tar kettle, litte or mitche, two pottles of tar to a pottle of pitch.

†*b.* with reference to power, rank, importance; or eminence. *Obs.*

1205 LAV. 11537 Hercne Maximian þu ært of much cunne. 1235 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 11 A muche mon com from Troye, y wis, We icleped Bruyt Sylvius. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 315 Bi þe muche god, þat most is of miht. 1450 MYRC 1268 Any mon myche or luyte.

†*c.* with reference to amount or degree. *Obs.*

1205 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 þe me ledeð fram miche wove to michele wele. 13... *Guy R.* (A) 164 Al þat wonderd strongliche, For his feirhed was so miche. 1697 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* l. 15 Those Gentlemen sold themselves so much bargains of the Kings tobacco that [etc.].

†*d.* said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. *Much* *deal*: a great part; also *adv.* in great part, largely. *Obs.*

1205 LAV. 1224 A-buten he bilade muche [1275 moche] del of londe. 1275 *Ibid.* 3689 3eo sal fare mid þee mid moche [1205 moche] ferd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4920+32 He lay muched of þe nyte in wo & in sorwe. *Ibid.* 7719 Monye leyemen of þe lond in prison he huld strong, So þat muched engeldon þyste is lif to long. 1413 *Flyg. Serw.* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 72 What so euer the body hath done, he hath hit done by the, he it good or bad, and moche dele by thyn exaltation. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsys* (1874) l. 76 Of other folsys yet is a moche number. 1513 *Dial. on Lais* Eng. II. xxv. 54 b. Moche parte of the lawe is in suche speche that few men haue knowledge of it. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. vi. Dv. My many moche, ny traine of men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* i. 9 Behold the people of Israel is much, and stronger than we.

†*e.* qualifying the designation of a person with the sense: Entitled to the designation in a high degree. *Obs.*

1325 *Spec. Cy de Warewyke* 102 Nu i wole nempne þe wicke þeves, þat þeþ noht gode, ac muche shreves. 1400 HILTON *Scala Perf.* (V. de W. 1494) n. xviii. Sothly he were a moche foole. 1400 *Gamelyn* 230 Whyt thou were a yong boy a moche schrewe thou were.

†*f.* const. *in*, of (some quality). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauill. Synne* 4011 Florens was nat so muche yn lore, Yn preyoures he was euermore. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 194 In eraclea ys noon so muche of myght.

2. A great quantity or amount of, existing or present in great quantity.

In as much, so much, thus much, how much, that much, this much, the adj., like others of similar meaning, often loses its distinctive sense and expresses merely relative quantity (whether great or small). For idiomatic uses of these collostructions, see the first words. *Too much*: see **TOO**.

1205 LAV. 126 Muche lond he him 3ef. 1300 K. Horn 1211 (Camb. MS.) Wyn nelle the, Muche ne lite. Bute of cuppe whete. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 305 For aquitaunt [þei] taken moche gode. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 15 Mych vertu he may him wyne. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1309 She toke the ryngis with moche care. 1458 in Parker *Dan. Arch.* III. 41 In labor & lavyng moche money was lore. 1523 (COVERDALE) *Old God & New* (1534) H i v. The tree hath muche worke to growe. 1535 — *Dent.* xxviii. 38 Thou shalt carry out moche sode in to y^e felde, and shalt gather but litle in. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 177, I am glad that my weakke words Hauve strucke but thus much shew of fire from Brutus. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Oct. Mr. Harley. presented me to the Attorney-General, Sir Simon Harcourt, with much compliment on all sides, etc. 1831 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, i. Aug. There is much beast and some devil in man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 81 There is much truth in that remark of yours. 1903 *Mission Field* May 17 Over as much space as possible.

1876 GOSNOLD *Vic. IV.* viii. An amour, which promises little good fortune, yet may be productive of much.

†*b.* Qualifying people, etc.: A great number of.

1205 LAV. 23204 Muche moneum [1275 moche folk] he

þer of-sloh. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. l. 36 There was... moche peple slayne. 1538 LONSON in *Lett. Supplic.* *Alonast.* (Camden) 225 This ys a towne of moche power peple. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 7 Let vs know, If 'twill, carry backe to Cicelle much tall youth That else must perish here. 1612 BIBLE *Num.* xx. 20 And Edom came out against him with much people.

†*c.* *Much* thing: many a thing, many things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49 So schal I moche thing foryet. 1450 *Mertin* l. 17 The luges sende he moste be counynge of moche thyng yef he shulde saue his more.

†*d.* Used (where many would now be substituted) with a plural sb. taken collectively. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* Ded., The same Emperour after much disputations and conferences had with the Arrians... commanded [etc.]. 1591 SPARRY *tr. Callan's Grammaire* 165 This figure... sheweth that the seruantes of the saide Lords shall get much friends. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 8 For this releefe muche thanks. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 238 All these died... in the foresight and fear of much future miseries impending over us. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, After dinner walked to my Lord's, and there found him and much other guests at table at dinner. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 315 Much Pagan Pates, he made to tumble in Dust.

e. Forming with its sb. a kind of combination, with the abstract sense 'abundance of' (what the sb. denotes).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* i. Comm. Elias was known by his much hayre. 1630 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 377 My much business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. 1650 W. BROUGH *Manual* (1659) 214 Keep me from the much evil of an Idle life! 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 74 Now mocking at the much ungainliness... of Mark. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* (1909) 39 A pale yellow sun... showed the much dirt of the place.

f. *Ironically*, where *no* would be used in serious language. Also in the derisive wish *Much good may it do you* (formerly in many corrupt forms: see **DICH** = do it).

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 84 In the waye of mockage, bidding muche good dooe it hym. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iv. iii. Much wench, or much sonne! 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. iii. 2 Is it not past two a clock? And heere much Orlando. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenian's German d'Alf.* i. 109 So many Ryals (Gentlemen) and so many Maravedis miche yeve God dicke you, and you are hartly welcome. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Klingd.* & *Comm.* 87 So miche God dicke you with your sustenancelesse sauce. 1783 see **GOOD** *c.* 52. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* i. 'Let me leave it [Christ-mas] alone, then,' said Scrooge. 'Much good may it do you. Much good it has ever done you!' *Molt.* Much right he has to interfere with me!

3. With agent-noun: that is much in the habit of performing the action. *rare.* [From the *adv.*]

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Apr. I have heard them say, 'Much talkers, little walkers'. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. Pref. (1865) 236 Your long and much talkers hated him.

B. absol. and *quasi-sb.*

The word never completely assumes the character of a sb.; in sense 2 it admits of being qualified by *adv.* like *very*, *rather*. Unlike *little*, it never takes the indefinite article.

†1. Used *absol.* in the sense 'great'. Only in the phrases *much and lita*, *much and litle* = persons high and low; all (people) without exception. *Obs.*

13... *Smyth-Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let of sende moche and lita, Hise neyebours to visite. 1375 *Cursor* II. 2315 (Fairf.) Wite 3e for soþal þat is suche sal be dampned lit & muche. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 494 He ne lafte nat... to visite The ferreste in his parisshe, muche and lita.

2. A great deal, a great quantity. Proverb *Much will have more*.

13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 53 3if þou haue muchel, muche 3ine also; 3if þou haue nougt, muche þou schalt 3ine. 1350 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 335 To be clerke a peny, 3if he selleþ meche by 3ere; and 3if he sulleþ lasse, vp-on be quantite. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 74, I wylle not say moche nor al. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 55 He misses not much. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* *Gard.* (1626) 5 Much will haue more; and once poore, seldom or neuer rich. 1710 TATLER No. 241 ¶ 1 He who drinks much is a Slave to himself. 1814 BYRON *Lara* l. xvii. In him inexplicably appear'd Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 169 He bestowed much; yet he neither enjoyed the pleasure nor acquired the fame of beneficence. 1885 *Times* 25 May 10 Much is due to the prejudices of well-meaning but uncultured people.

b. followed by *of* *partitive*.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 438 Sicche apostataes warren meche of Cristis ordre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 38 The French king... lost muche of his people. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. France* xii. 29 There must be much of Malice in his accusation. 1761 CAWTHORNE *Antiquarians* 85 Pythagoras... With much of thought, and pains, and care, Found [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. vi. i. 10 That friendship... which Mr. Hastings claimed so much of merit for maintaining. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) IV. xvii. 84 There was room for much of thoughtful consultation.

c. with *the* (or other defining word).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 631 Therefore the French authors make of a litle, much, and yet their much all things considered is in effect nothing at all. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 11 Our understanding is not filled by the much which we read in little time. 1646 H. P. *Nedit.* Seige 60 How apt are they to boast the little he is behind? 1700 DRYDEN *Hiad* l. 250 Nor grudge I thee, the much the Grecians give; Nor murm'ring take the litle I receive. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 247 If I, or mine, can contribute our mite, or our much... we shall not fail to serve you. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACROS *Tale without Title* III. 120 Every one endeavoured to say something of the much with which his heart was filled. 1866 G. MERGORTH *Vittoria* xxxi, The much which hangs on little was then set in motion.

d. *By much*: by a great deal. † Formerly often (with comparative or superlative, or too) = *much* adv. c 1450 MYRC (1502) 1517 A-bregge hys penance ben by myche. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) 11. 16 Which his grace will neither by moche seke ne yet refuse if he be put into him. 1622 GATSKER *Spiritual Watch* (ed. 2) 87 [Death] is neerer by much many times then we are aware of. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Modit.* (Camden) 46 Now my shippe outlayed all my flecte by much. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Glass* v. 1. She hath made this cheek By much too pale. 1793 *Minstrel* 11. 185 The third, by much the least hardened, was struck with remorse.

e. In negative or interrogative context: Any great amount, anything important.

1871 G. MEREDITH *h. Richmond* xi. It was comical and not likely to lead to much. *Mod.* I do not think the evidence amounts to very much. Does all this come to much? No!

f. *To think much of*: see *THINK v.* *To make much of*: see *MAKE v.* 18 d, 21, OF 20.

g. Used predicatively. *To be much*: to be a great thing, an important point, matter, etc. *To think (it) much* (with *inf.*): to regard as important or onerous; to be 'shy of' (doing something). *Not to be much to look at*: to be of insignificant or unattractive appearance.

c 1325 *Spec. Gylde Warewyke* 150 Sinfel men þat þinkeþ it were muche for hem To haue gret worldes honour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 301 They thought it much if they could bring the French King... in safetie to Burdeaux. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* 1. i. 252 Thou... thinkest it much to tread 3 Ooze Of the salt deepe. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* (1623) 24 For men not knowing... this secret of needfull distance... thinke much to pull vp any trees, though they pine one another. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 234 It was also much, that one that was so great a Lover of Peace should see so happy in Warre. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* x. 219 He... thought not much to cloath his Enemies. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. 30 It is much, if Men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of Writing in all that long duration which had past before that Time. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 78 The ladies... thought it much a man should die for love, And with their mistress joind in close debate. 1841 DICKENS *G. Expect.* v. All men are not much to look at. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 2521 All men allow their beards, whiskers, and moustaches full growth, though none of these are much to speak of.

h. *Much of a ...* (colloq.): in negative contexts = 'a great ...', 'a ... of any noteworthy quality', 'a ... in any great degree'.

1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* 11. What's the consequence? He don't lose much of a dinner. 1859 J. K. JEROM *Three Men in Boat* 114 You don't look for much of a voice in a comic song. *Mod.* He is not much of a scholar.

i. *Ironically* (cf. A 2 e above).

Mod. Much you know about the matter!

3. With modified sense, in absolute uses of the adv., as qualified by *as*, *so*, *thus*, *how*, *that*, *this*, *too*; see those words and A 2 above.

† b. *Like or a like much*: a similar quantity. *Obs.* 1546 *Puana Regim. Life* (1560) Biv b. Take lytarge of Syllvane and Brymstone, of eche lyke muche, and seethe them. *Ibid.* Diiij. Of echea lyke muche. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iij. Take of Castoreum, of Pellytory, of Pyonye rootes, of eche lyke muche make pylls with Triakell.

4. *Comb.*, objective with pr. pples., as *much-containing*, *enduring*, *enduring*, *suffering* adjs. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xlii. 631 The much-suffering man. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 172 A...much-enduring man. 1828 PUSLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 156 In his concise but deep and much-containing essay. 1873 LONGE *Wayside Inn* iii. *Interlude* iii. 32 Wood, To feed the much-devouring fire.

C. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; to a great extent; greatly. a. qualifying a verb or the whole predication.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 220 Ne ne mei na þing wiðstonden his wille, þah he muche bolie. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 47 Many synnes ben forþowen to hire, for sche hath loued myche. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10941 'I'm' Muche before þei mourning were. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) a Some in religion be ryght holy & moche exersysed in gostly conuersacyon. 1573 BARET *Adv.* M. 496 Saie that I am here much againis my will. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iii. 9 Ginger was not much in request, for the olde Women were all dead. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Clarius's Voy. Ambass.* 422 The Ambassadors... made him some other Presents, which... made him very much our friend. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic.* vii. 177 For my part, I don't much like it. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 27 Aug. The publisher of it is neither much a friend to the cause of religion nor to the author's memory. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Scene* ii. (1857) 37 I was much a favourite with Uncle James. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 350 He complained much of his poverty. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 208 'Thank you very much,' she said. 1902 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 211 I'm much obliged to you.

b. qualifying comparatives or words implying comparison; occasionally with the intervention of *this* (pron.) before a comparative.

In the 17th c., when *a* or *an* preceded the comparative, *much* was sometimes interposed instead of being placed first. (Strictly, this construction belongs rather to *a*.)

c 1275 LAV. 3207 He moche þe wroldere wilneþ þat mayde. *Ibid.* 991 Wel riche was Arduragus and moche richere was Maurus. c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* 111. 334 And 3if it fare þus wiþ here penauncement, it is moche þe werse on alle ordys. c 1450 *Mertin* 4 He dought that yet he dide hym gretter damage, that he wolde be moche wrother. 1505 in *Moun. Hen. VII.* (Rolls) 221 Much the less we could come by the very knowledge of that cause for that the queen wearid black kerchewes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 33 'Troy, thou art now nought but an idle name... Though whilome far much greater then thy fame. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 270 She manifested by the esteem she plac'd upon the performance, how much a higher one

she had for him for whom 'twas performed. 1668-9 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 267 It will be some expense, but much otherwise husbanded then formerly. 167. PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 64 The translation of *Emilius Porta* is much the best. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surre. Levanti.* (1676) 255 Euripides... is much a graver writer. 1688 COLLIER *Sci. Disc.* xii. (1725) 385 A grateful... Receiver is much a greater Man than such a pretended Benefactor. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 170 The much major part of the soldiery. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Feb. The Secretary is much the greatest commoner in England. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic.* vii. xviii. Our modern dialect is much more natural. 1838 MOORE *Memo.* 11856 VII. 218 Nothing much different to add in the subject. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 7071 Much the largest river of the peninsula is the Halyx.

c. qualifying positive or uncomparative adjs. and advs.; = *VERY*. *Obs.* exc. with *like* (now only as quasi-prep.).

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 1. x. 53 Y wolde not make me miche bisi forto seeke thei apens. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 32 Yet is he moche dangerous. 1490 — *Eneydos* x. 40 Dydo toke grete playisr in his conuersacyon and deused with him moche gladly. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) 11. 214 She confesseth in substance, the moche like wordes to have ben told her. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* 62 b. And contra Adamantium he writeth much like, saying [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (1593) 11 Beyng muche lyke vncourtes, withankefull, and chourlish guests. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Parents & Child.* (Arb.) 276/1 In nature it is much a like matter. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Seuall's Man. bec. Guilty* 212 Health so dearly sought, cannot be much delightful. 1796 MRS. J. WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 156 'Twas much unkind to go.

d. Used ironically for 'not at all'. Also (now only U.S.) *ellipt.* as a derisive exclamation indicating incredulity.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (and vers.) (1631) E 2, *Vint...* Come giue it to me againe. *Rob.* I much, when can you tell? 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* it. iv. 143 Since when, I pray you, Sir? what, with two Points on your shoulder? much. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* iii. 1. And to sollicit his remembrance still In his enforced absence, much, I faith. 1599 — *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. iii. To charge me bring my Graine into the markets: I, much, when I have neither Barne nor Garner. 1873 SUSAN COWLEIDGE *What Katy did at School* iij. 'Much you don't like oranges?' he said... 'Much! I've seen you eat two at a time, without stopping.' 1879 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* 114. 'Oh! yes,' he says, 'you think it's yours, do you? Much. I'm the owner, I am.' *Mod.* Much you care about my feelings!

2. In modified sense, qualified by *as*, *how*, *so*, *too* (cf. A 2, B 3 above): see those advs.

3. Pretty nearly, approximately. Chiefly qualifying expressions denoting similarity, as in *much as*, *much of an age*, *a muchness*, *of a size*, *of a piece*; † *much at one*. Also prefixed to *about* prep., to emphasize the notion of indefiniteness.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 203 Moche aboute thys same tyme. a 1568 ASCHEAM *Scholens.* Pref. (Arb.) 20, I heare saie, you have a soime, much of his age. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 112 The death of Derna, and that of the King of Candy, happened much about a time. 1686 J. SKEGANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 100 The word Allon, which was much at one with Allons in French. a 1699 TEMPLE *Mite.* 111. i. Wks. 1720 L. 257 All of them left the World much as they found it. 1704 N. M. tr. *Boccalini's Advice to a Prince* 111. 340 It was much about that time. 1739 'R. BUTT' tr. *Dechind's Grobianus* 136 Old Men are much at one. 1741 *Corr. betw. C'tee Harford & C'tee Pomfret* (1805) 11. 256 The sieges and the soldiers are much of a piece with the fire. 1763 SKRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 56 He marched against his relation... who was much such a giddy abandoned youth as himself. 1859 W. COLLINS *'Blow up with the Brig!'* I... lose myself in my memory now, much as I lost myself in my own feelings at the time. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xv. He sprinkled water upon the ground, very much as a Catholic priest would asperse his congregation.

4. 'Often or long' (J.); for a large part of one's time.

1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* v. ii. I have been pretty much with him the two days past, and I don't believe he gives me great thanks for my company. 1839 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 300 Read little, was much unwell, and scandalously idle. *Mod.* I have not been much away from home of late.

5. *Comb.*: (a) with pa. pples., as in *much-admired*, *loved*, *valued*; (b) with pples. of indirect passive, as in *much talked of*; (c) with adjectival phrases composed of *to be* and pa. pple., as in *much-to-be-admired*, *to-be-pitied*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 73 A much troubled hrest. 1612 DRYDEN *Polyth.* xvi. 321 To much beloved Lee, this scarcely Sturt had spoke. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetnam Soc.) 175 Although there be many grafts of the old thorn engraffed, yet all (save this) degenerate from this much-to-be-admired hudding and blossoming at this time. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnl.* (Bannatyne Club) 11. 267 The much-talked of weakness of our army. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xx. A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd Isle. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 310 His much-valued friend. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 180 This so much-to-be-admired eternal Providence. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaintance* i. (1883) 23 A much-galliered hotel. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* i. 56 This full-creamed and much-examined generation.

Much (mʌtʃ), *v. dial.* [cf. *MUCH* quasi-*sb.*] *trans.* To make much of; to pet, fondle, caress.

1796 PEGGE *Reveries* (E.D.S.) 38 To much a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Pref. Wks. (1879) 154 As soon as she's touched it And (to borrow a phrase from the nursery) *mucked* it.

Muchache, -ate, -ato(e, obs. ff. *MUSTACHIO*.

Muchalka, -are, var. ff. *MUCHULKA*, *MICHER*. *Muche*, obs. form of *MOUCH v.*

Muchel (ə-ell, -head, -ness: see *MICKLE*, etc. *Mucherus*, variant of *MOCHRAS*.

† *Muchet*, *Obs.* [a. *F. mouchet*.] A tuft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 4 A fourth kind of linnen... cometh from a certaine fenite reed... I mean the tender muchets or chats thereof.

† *Muchfold*, *a. Obs.* [f. *MUCH* a. + *-FOLD*.] = *MANIFOLD*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. To The mochefold wysdom of God. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. viii. (Skeat) L. 43 Thou were ensample of moche folde errour.

† *Much good*, *Obs. rare*. Mountain parsley. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cccxxxii. 863, 864. 1665 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 292 Much good, see Mountain parsley.

† *Muchhead*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MUCH* a. + *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.] = *MICKLEHEAD*.

13... K. *Alis*. 7332 Pors ayled in his streynthe, In his muched, and in his leynthe.

Muchil, -in, variant forms of *MICKLE*, *MUCIN*.

Muchi-ras, variant of *MOCHRAS*.

† *Muchity*, *Obs. rare*. [f. *MUCH* a. + *-ITY*.] a. A thing of importance. b. Great bulk or size.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 72 For those especially observed muchities, in the eighth last Chapters, I have reason to think... they were also scored unto your hand. *Ibid.* 221 Liberality is discovered two ways: by the Quality, and goodness of the gift: by the quantity and muchity of what is presented.

Muchly (mʌtʃli), *adv.* Now *jocular*. [f. *MUCH* a. + *-LY*.] *Much*, exceedingly.

1621 *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 B. xv. (Halliwell), The Ladie Cantabrigia... Went gravely dight to entertaine the dame, They muchlie lov'd, and honor'd in her name. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* (1662-3) 14 Commonly 'tis larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, Christ-Jesuness [etc.]. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* L. 33 Thank you muchly. And now my box? 1882 MORRIS in Mackall *Life* (1899) 11. 70, I took this place muchly for the sake of its water-power.

† *Much-making*, *vb. sb. Obs. rare*. [f. *MUCH* quasi-*sb.* + *MAKING* *vb.* *sb.* Cf. *to make much of*: see *MAKE v.* 18 d, 21.] The action of making much (of a person or thing).

a 1656 HALES *Serm. Eton* i. (1673) 4 Sick persons must not look for soothing, and much-making, but for that which fits their malady. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 6 The admiration and much making either of the love of Christ or the work of the Spirit.

Muchness (mʌtʃnəs), *Also* 4 *mocheness*, 5 -ness. [f. *MUCH* a. + *-NESS*: cf. *MICKLENESS*.]

† 1. Large size or bulk; bigness; also, size, magnitude (large or small). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xli. (1495) 158 Yf the mylte is sonde more drawynge to litynesse thanne to mochenesse it is a sygne and token of good complexyon. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The gogen is a good fishe of the mocheness. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* 11. 17 By reason of the smallness or muchness of the same. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* (1635) 296 It is not so much the muchness and measure of our sorrow, as the truth and heartiness which fits us for the promises and comforts of mercy.

2. Greatness in quantity, number, or degree.

a 1400 HUYTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) 11. xxxiv. The endles muchness of the loue of god. 1559 *Morr. Mag.* *fas.* I, xviii. Attaste no poysoun... beware eke of to much. All kill through muchness, sum with only touche. 1669 *Peters Diary* 27 Mar. To bed, my head a little troubled with the muchness of the business I have upon me at present. 1744 T. MAYRE in *Memo. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) L. 368 [I] do fear the muchness of the worke will prevent it. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) L. 66 She imposes awe and respect by the muchness of her personality. 1887 JAMES in *Mind* No. 45. 15 We have relations of muchness and littleness between times... as well as spaces.

b. An instance of this.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 21 After the nice brattling out of reality, into muchnesses and littlenesses, there falls to the share of this, as little as may be. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1831) 11. 677 He will have a muchness of mercy for those that are prepared... by faith and repentance. 1893 J. MOVES in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 246 A muchness of going and coming between Rome and this country.

3. *Much of a muchness*: much of the same importance or value; very much the same or alike. *colloq.*

1728 VANBR. & CLE. *Prov. Husb.* i. i. *Man.* I hope... you and your good woman agree still? I. *Moody*. Ay, ay; much of a muchness. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. 1857 VI. 17 Compare Addison's age... with Goldsmith's... the two ages will be found to offer 'much of a muchness'. 1893 KATH. SIMPSON *Forer.* *Stories* 255 Gifts seem to me much of a muchness. They are apt to create a sense of obligation.

Mucht, *obs. pa. t.* of *MAX v.*

[*Muchulka* (mʌtʃʊl'kɑ).] Also 9 *muchelka*, *muchalka*, *moochulka*. [Hindi *mūcālkā*.] A written bond.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) L. 323 The subahdar insisting upon the man giving a muchelka [sic] to produce the stolen goods was an assumption of authority, highly unwarrantable. 1818 SIR T. MUNRO in Gleig *Life* (1849) 265 Lord B— told me that I should have ten thousand pagodas per annum, and all my expenses paid;— I never thought of taking a Muchalka from Lord B—, because [etc.]. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* *Moochulka*.

† *Muchwhat*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *MUCH* *adv.* + *WHAT* *pron.*] a. *sb.* Many matters. b. *adv.* Greatly; nearly, almost; just; 'pretty much', 'pretty well'. (Very common in the 17th c.)

u. 13. *Gaw- & Gr. Knt.* 1260 Pus pay meled of much-quat, til myd-morn paste.

b. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 100 He was by thy countreycill much what aduysed and gyled. 1548 GUST P. *Alasse*

slugs, muck-bur (see quot. 1875), muck-cow,

a cart in which 'muck' is carried; † muck crook = ? muck-hack; † muck-hack, an implement for raising and dragging manure from the dunghill; † muck-heaping, fig. amassings of wealth; † muck-hook = muck-hack; muck-iron (see quot.); muck-man = SCAVENGER; † muck-midden, a dung-hill; † muck-monger, a miser; muck-pit, a cesspool; muck-roll (see quot.); † muckscrap, a miser; † mucksled, a manure cart; muck-snipe *slang* (see quot.); muck-sweat, profuse sweat; muck-thrift = MUCKWORM; † muckwain, a manure cart; muck water, liquid manure drained from a dunghill; muckweed (see quots.); † muck-wet a., 'wet as muck' (see 1 c), thoroughly wet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'muck-bar, bar-iron which has passed once through the rolls. 14. . . Tournament of Tottenham, 287 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 95 The nether lippe of a larke was brought in a 'muck cart. And set before the lorde. 1519 in *Archæologia* XXV. 421 For it dayes worke, fylling of the muck carts. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 61 One muckcrooke and three wymblye bits. 1411 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. clixv, item j *mukhak. 1465 *Ibid.* p. ccxcix, j mukhak. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 342 One muck hacke, a grape, and iij forkes viij. c. 1425 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* 200/587 Earthly loue and to greet greedynesse In 'muk-hepyoge blynden many an heite. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan. 14/2 An incurably wretched, grovelling, 'muck-hearted creature. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 420, ij 'mucke hookes one old sleade, and twoe old ropes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Fallow-Cleansing*, A man must be ready with a muck-book to clear them backward. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'muck iron, crude puddled iron ready for the squeezer or rollers. 1680 Sir J. Foulis *Acc. Bk.* 10 Jan. (S.H.S.) 19 To y^e 'muckman that dighys y^e close. 1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 291 Josias Swallow and one John Walker, buried him in the 'muck-middling. c. 1859 *DENHAM Tracks* (1895) II. 97 There is an old proverb which says, 'The muck-middling is the mother of the meal-ark'. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. i. vi. Dv, If gainepropor or 'muckunnger, I can not proue it be. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* iii. xij, Brothell rime, That stinks like Alax froth, or 'muck-pit slime. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'muck-roll, the roughting or first roll of a rolling-mill train. 1839 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Min.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 The worldly 'Muckscrapers for their goods did daily loose their life. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1837) 72 Ane 'mukwled, ane hand towell [etc.]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 259 A 'muck-snipe, Sir, is a man regularly done up, coopered, and humped altogether. 1647 H. MORIS *Cupid's Confl.* lvi, The 'muck-sprung learning cannot long endure. 1899 L. WAFER *Voy.* 1729/291 They came out, all in a 'muck-sweat. 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* ii. vii. 35 You have put yourself into a muck-sweat already. 1852 D. JEROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 239 The old 'muckthrift. . . was wont to familiarise his thoughts with the angel of death. 1523 FITZGERALD *11th*, § 146 It is a wyues occupacyon. to helpe her husbande to fylle the 'mucke wayne or donge cart. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 405 To water it with 'Muck water. . . is not practised. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 384 Gloss. 'Muckweed, or Fat-hen, *Chenopodium album*, common goose-foot. 1854 MISS BAKER *Norhampt. Gloss.*, 'Muckweed, pond-weed. *Potamogeton crispum*? 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Epist. i. xi. Eij, 'Mucke weete with myer. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 712 They rose up, finding their Horses muck-wet all over.

Muck (mʌk), sb.² Also 7 moqua, mocca. [The second syll. of AMUCK erroneously regarded as a sb. preceded by an indefinite article.] To the phrase to *run a muck* (sometimes with adj.) = 'to run AMUCK'. Hence, an act of running amuck.

1698 J. PHILLIPS in *Tavernier's Voy.* ii. 199 Behind the Pales a Rascally Bantamois had hid himself; one of those that was newly come from Mecca, and was upon the design of Moqua. *Ibid.* 202 Which the Java Ladies seeing, call'd the English Traytors, and drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a *Moqua* upon the English. 1689 *Davden Hind & P.* iii. 1188 Rottenless, and Satyr-proof the cow's re'strestres, And run an Indian muck at all he meets. 1783 MARSHON *Sinatra* 241 Those desperate acts of indiscriminate murder, called by us, *mucks*, and by the natives *mogamo*. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 131 The late mucker which the country has been running has materially changed my views. 1880 MRS. RIOSELL *Myst. Palace Garl.* xxiv, She would run the pecuniary muck on which she had evidently started.

Muck (mʌk), v. Now rare exc. dial. [f. MUCK sb.¹ Cf. ON. *moka* to shovel (manure), Da. *muge*, dial. *moge* to remove dung, clear out a stable.]
1. *trans.* To free from muck. Also fig.

c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 131 þe patyl his hand clew to, þe mudehred quhen he sild mvk. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 52 Sa far above him sett at tabell That wont was for to muck the stabell. c. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 181 He . . . wessit all things at . . . their consall quho . . . was not worthe to be in that rowme to have gevin ane prince counsell bot rather to haue haldin the pleugh . . . or, with 300 reverence, had mokit clossitis. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 102 When they come backe, they fall to mukkinge of the stables. 1657 THORNLEY *Int. Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 170 He muckt the Cottage, lest the dung should offend him with the smell. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 157 'He would not half muck his stables out, for he said he wanted his horses to lay warm.

2. To dress with muck, to manure. Also absol. c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 341/2 Moke vyny, pastino. *Ibid.*, Moke lond wythe donge, fino, infino. 1530 PALSGR. 641/2 If this land be well mucked, it wyll beare come ynough the nexte yeare. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Comp.* Garl. II. 172 We transport our rotten Duo to those places we design to muck. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 102 Ground mucked with horse-dung is always the most infected of any. 1855 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 135 If you clay heavy, . . . you must muck heavily. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/2 You always muck your orchard, do you not?

† fig. a 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 462 VOL. VI.

Yf god. . . beginne to mucke and marle you: to pour hys showers vpon you [etc.]. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* ii. vii, O Canaans dread curse To lye in peoples sinnes. Nay far more worse To mucke ranke haie.

3. *refl.* To 'sweat', fig. rare.

187-188 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 181 They . . . toil and muck themselves half to death to dig as much ground in a day as a Surreyman would dig in about an hour of hard work.

4. *trans.* To make dirty; to soil. To muck up, to litter. Now vulgar.

1832 LAMB *Lett. to Maxon in Final Mem.* viii. 272 'Tis like a dirty pocket-handkerchief, mucked with tears. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* x, You can't touch pitch and not be mucked. 1896 Mrs. CAFFEY *Quaker Grandmother* 77, I like them well enough in their places, which isn't mucking up my rooms.

b. fig. 'To make a 'mess' of. *slang*.

1899 KIRLING *Stalky* 190, I shall muck it. I know I shall.

5. *intr.* To muck about, to go aimlessly about; to 'mess around'. *slang*.

1896 KIRLING *Seven Seas, Cholera Camp* (1897) 183 Our Colonel . . . mucks about in 'ospital.

Hence Mucked ppl. a., manured.

1574 *Cal. Lating Charters* (1890) 225 Ane strip on the vest syd of the said Mr. Jhonis mwkit land. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 73/1 Mucked grounds, is ground spread over with the dung of Beasts. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/2 Every orchard that was last season fruitful was a 'mucked' orchard.

Muckel (le, obs. forms of MUCKHILL.

Muckender (mʌk'endər). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5 mokedore, mokedo(u)r, moctour, 6 mooke(n)dar, mucketter, 6-7 mucketer, 7 mucki, mocketer, 7-9 muckinder, 9 muckinger, 7- muckender. [In 15th c. *mokedore*, prob. adopted from the equivalent of F. *mouchoir* (see MOUCHOIR) in some Occitanian dialect (see *Skeat in Mod. Lang. Rev.* Oct. 1906, p. 60). Cf. mod. Fr. *moucadour* (Honnoir), Sp. *mocador*, -dero, pocket-handkerchief; also It. *moccadore*, *moccatore*, one who soufs a candle' (Florio).]

The word presumably came from the language of some district where the article was manufactured. Adoption from Sp. is unlikely for the 15th c., and the Sp. *mocador* is prob. not of native formation, as the vb. corresponding to F. *moucher* seems not to have existed in Sp.]

A handkerchief. † Also, a table-napkin; a bib.

14. . . Voc. in Wv-Wülcker 594/29 *Mauphoro*, a mokedore. 1611 *614/25 Sudarium*, a mokedore. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oigues* ix. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 177/31 A lynnyn moctour, whi be which she wipre hir teare. c. 1450 *Com. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 190 Goo hom, lytyl habes. . . And put a mokedor aforin thi brest. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Mokedokar for chylde, *moucholier*. 1614/26 *Mokedokar*. 1573-80 *BANET Ato* B631 A bibbe or mucketter. 1612 *Cotgr.*, *Baurette*, a bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosome of a (slaueing) child. 1670 *Covel. Diary* (Harkl. Soc.) 261 Into our lap or on our knee was laid a muckender, to wipe your mouth and beard. c. 1506 *Barclay Conset* To *Howard on his play* or For thy dull fancy muckender is fit To wipe the slabbings of thy snotty wit. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Han.* More 29 Sept. How I laughed at hearing of her throwing a second muckender to a Methusalem! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 262 As for her [Justice's] blinkers, 'They've bound 'em up with muckinger. 1843 F. E. PACET *Warden of Bork* 22 Shouldn't I tell mother to take the lace off her caps and stitch it round her muckingers?

† **Mucker**, sb.¹ Obs. [f. MUCK v. + -ER.]

1. A scavenger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/1 A Mucker, *eruderista*. 1790 BURNS *Lett. to Moore* 14 July, As unsightly a scrawl as Betty Byre-Mucker's answer.

2. A money-grabber.

1567 DRANT *Horace*, Epist. ii. ii. Hvj, What all wherefore so gredelie the monie mucker carkes. 1584 T. BASTARO *Chrestoleros* (1800) xij Fye filthy muckers tis not so, Ye ere, God is not gold I know.

Mucker (mʌk'ər), sb.² *slang*. [f. MUCK sb. + -ER.] A heavy fall, as in the muck; a 'cropper'. Phrase, To come, go a mucker: chiefly fig., to come utterly to grief, to ruin oneself.

1852 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 349 The old horse . . . earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon; only four more doing it, and one receiving a mucker. 1869 BR. M. CREIGHTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. iii. 71 We have both of us gone a mucker in a copy of Mendel's lovely engraving. 1876 J. PAYN *Hatves* xiv. 11. 17 'I should make a point of . . . apologising for our unfortunate mistake'. 'Yes, by Jove, a regular mucker', muttered John. 1904 V. L. WHITECHURCH *Canon in Res.* ii. 36, I came a mucker over the bank on my third run.

Mucker (mʌk'ər), sb.³ U.S. *slang*. [Prob. a. G. *mucker* sulky person, gloomy fanatic or hypocrite.] a. A fanatic or hypocrite. b. 'A person lacking refinement; a coarse, rough person' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1891 in *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* (U.S.) 269/2 The saloon-keepers then resolved to make 'the muckers take their own medicine', and insisted that the Mayor should enforce the Sunday law against 'common labor'. 1897 KIRLING *Captains Courageous* x. 242 Don't I know the look on men's faces when they think me a-a 'mucker', as they call it out here?

Mucker (mʌk'ər), v.¹ Also 4 moker, mokers. [? f. MUCK sb.¹ -ER.]

1. *trans.* To hoard (mooney, goods). Also absol.

and with up. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). [1303; implied in MUCKERER.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Prologus* 1326 (1375) 'I trowe ye a concous, a wreche. . . þat he can moker & crache Wacure þit 1-gene hyn swich deit As is in loue? 1530 WHITFORD *Werke for Householdiers* Hj, Nygardy . . . hureth & muckereth up he cannot tell for

whom. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesy* 56 In tyme of plentie the riche too vpp mucker Come, Grayne, or Chaire hoping vpon dearthe. 1604 BABBINGTON *Conf. Notes* *Exalt.* xvi. 16 Note how careful the Lord is to haue men depend vpon his prouidence. . . and not wretchedly and despairfully to mucker vp what shall never do them good. 1755 JOHNSON, To *mucker*, . . . to scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word . . . still retained in conversation.

† 2. *intr.* To 'moil'. Obs. rare.

Cf. the dial. sense 'to be dirty' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. i. i. A j b, And thou that didst disdayne To lyve and leade the Lawyers lyfe Shalt mucker in the grounde.

Hence Muckering vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxxiii. (Sc. Stat. I.), Gif ony sulke of usage hantys to cum on nycht because of mukeryn and tavernys [causa lucri vel mali ingenii] his fysche in house by nycht he quhilk he sulde sell on be day in be mercate he sal geyff til his forsalt vij s. 1566 *Olaf Antichrist* 182 For a muckering vile aduantage sake.

Mucker (mʌk'ər), v.² *slang*. [f. MUCKER sb.²] a. *intr.* To 'come a mucker'; to come to grief, fail. b. *trans.* To ruin (one's chances).

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xiv, By-the-bye Welter has mucked; you know that by this time. 1869 'W. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* (1870) 60 It's enough to mucker any chance he has.

† **Muckerer**. Obs. rare. Also 4-5 mokerer, 6 Sc. mucker. [f. MUCKER v.¹ + -ER.] One who hoards wealth.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6065 Azens mokerers wyl y ptepe Pat gadren pen vn-to an hepe. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. Pr. v. 31 (Camb. MS.) Auarice maketh alwey mokeres to ben hated. c. 1425 AUOELAY *xij Pains of Hell* 112 in O. E. *Misc.* 214 ptepe were makers of moné with cursid entent, With wrong mokeres fise mesurs and vser. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* viii. Prol. 54 The mucker murnis in his mynd the meyll gane na price. 1755 JOHNSON *Muckerer*, . . . one that muckers.

Mucket (tər), obs. forms of MUCKENDER.

Muck-fork = DUNG-FORK 1.

c. 1340 *Nominale sine Verbalis* (Skeat) 519 *Furche symere*, mucke-fork. 1453-4 *Dunham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159, ij Muckforkez. 1554 in *Midd. Counties Hist. Collector* (1855) I. 234 Irm Spads and muckforks xijd. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liv. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) ii. 118 A common muck-fork.

Muck-heap. A manure-heap, midden. Also fig. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2300 Pogh hyt [sc. þe sunne] on þe muk hepe [MS. D. mukhyll] shynes. c. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hush* § 17 Leue no doung thefrens the mucke-hepe stode. 1566 *Olaf Antichrist* 120 He hathe brought a confused mucke-heape and hurthen of ceremonies in to the church. 1619 FAVOUR *Antip. Triumph* xx. 518 A very midden or muckheap of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romane Church. 1889 J. TAYLOR *Orig. Arjans* iii. 182 There were muck-heaps in the palace of Priam.

† **Muckhill**, sb. Obs. Forms: see MUCK sb.¹ and HILL sb.; also, 5 muckolle, 6 mukylle, 7 muckel. [f. MUCK sb. + HILL sb.] = MUCK-HEAP. Also fig. 1303 [see MUCK-HEAP]. 1427 *Country Let. Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 113 Hit was ordeyned pat noman leie no more muke at be cross beyonde the New-to-ake, but vpon þe mukhill besidis be crosse. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wv-Wülcker 797/33 *Florinarium*, *Flac sterentium*, a muckelle. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 They rake vp clods of clay in a confused heape, as it were a muckhill. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* i. ii. 11. v. 109 Muckings, draughts, sinks. *Ibid.* iii. iv. i. 712 Why dost thou stand gazing on this drosse, muckings, filthy excrements? a 1781 JACO *Scavengers* 52 Higher than our house our muck-hill rose!

attrib. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 103 To leap with my head downward into some Muck-hill hole or other.

Hence † **Muckhill** v. *trans.*, to heap up with filth. 1596 NASHB *Saffron Walden Tj b*, Nor let him muckhill vp so manie pages in saying be lookt for termes of aqua fortis and gunpowder.

† **Muckibus**, vulgar. Obs. [A humorous formation from MUCK sb.¹, with the ending of a L. ablative pl.] Intoxicated, 'tipsy', 'fuddled'.

1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 20 Apr. Lady Coventry . . . said in a very vulgar accent, if she drank any more, she should be muckibus. 'Lord!' said Lady Mary Coke, 'what is that?' — 'Oh! it is Irish for sentimental'.

Muckinder, obs. form of MUCKENDER.

Muckiness (mʌk'ines). [f. MUCKY a. + -NESS.] The state of being mucky or dirty. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

Mucking, vbl. sb. [f. MUCK v. + -ING.]

† 1. An application of dung or the like as manure; coner. what is applied as manure. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 569 The sowing of this Pulse in any ground, is as good as a mucking vnto it. 1611 FLORE, *Le. taminatura*, any kind of mucking. c. 1707 in *Engl. Brit.* (1831) II. 262/1 A good stubble is the easiest mucking that is. 2. *collog.* a. pl. Rubbish, 'mess'. b. An act of 'messing about'.

1898 KIRLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 She's only burning muckings like the rest of us. She's our 'chummy ship'. 1904 — *Traffics & Discov.* 63 His photographic muckings.

Mucking-togs, perversion of MACKINTOSH.

1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Miscat. Margate*, A little 'gallows-looking chap'. With a 'carpet-saw' and 'mucking-togs', and a hat turn'd up with green.

Muckier, variant form of MUCKENDER.

Muckle (mʌk'l). *Fisheries*. [?subst. use of muckle MUCKLE a. (But cf. Du. *moker* heavy hammer.)] A heavy mail used for killing cod.

1897 KIRLING *Captains Courageous* viii. 153 There was no sound except . . . the flapping of the cod, and the wack of the muckles as the men stunned them.

Muckle, dial. variant of MUCKLE.

Muck-rake, *sb.* A rake for collecting 'muck'.

In literary use only *fig.*

The source of the figurative use is Bunyan's description of 'The Man with the Muck-rake', which was intended as an emblem of absorption in the pursuit of worldly gain; but in modern use it is often made to refer generally to a preference for what is comparatively worthless over that which is valuable, or to a depraved interest in what is morally 'unsavoury' or scandalous.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 181. The Interpreter... has them first into a Room, where was a man... with a Muckrake in his hand. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 6. Those all-gathering muckrakes, who in due time are succeeded by all-scattering forks, which scatter riches as profusely as their sires gathered them promiscuously. 1872 SCHEELE or VARE *Americanisms* 618. *Muckrakes*, persons who fish in troubled waters, from the idea of their raking up the muck to see what valuable waifs and strays they may find in it. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 125. The 'garbage of mythland' that Wagner gathered together with a 'muck-rake'.

So **Muck-rake** *v. nounce-vd. intr.*, to rake refuse together, *fig.* **Muck-raking** *ppl. a. fig.*

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iv. (1886) 82. Men, forgetful of the perennial poetry of the world, muckraking in a litter of fugitive refuse. 1906 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 19 Dec. 5. Few popular institutions in America have escaped violent attacks by muck-raking reformers.

Mucky (*mʊkʃi*), *a. dial.* Also 7-8 (New England) *muxy*. [*f.* MUCK *sb.* + *-y* (cf. *tricky*, *clumsy*, *tipsy*).] 'Mucky', dirty, slushy.

1666-1715 in 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield (1899) II. 218, 258, etc. The mucky [murex, murex] meadow. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* xiv. Mary runs in, slips... her best gown over her dirt, and awaits the coming guests, who make a few long faces at the 'mucky sort of a place'. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlv. When the ground appeared through the crust of huddled snow... it was all so soaked and sodden, and, as we call it, 'mucky', that [etc.].

Muckworm. [*f.* MUCK *sb.* + WORM.]

1. A worm or grub that lives in 'muck'; in U.S. *spec.* (see quot. 1842).

1686 HORNECK *Cruelty*. Jesus xxiii. 795. Grovel in the dust like a muckworm. 1844 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 31 note. There is a grub... which is frequently found under old manure-heaps, and is commonly called muckworm. It is transformed to a dung-beetle called *Scarabæus relictus* by Mr. Say. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 230. A human soul metamorphosing itself into a muckworm.

2. *fig.* in various applications. *a.* A miserly person, 'money-grubber'.

1598 BR. HALL *Sat. v.* vi. Each muckworm will be rich with lawless gain. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 393. He's a covetous fellow, a very muckworm. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indol.* i. l. Here you a muckworm of the town night see, At his dull desk. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible v.* 222. A mere muckworm, sordid and rapacious in the extreme.

b. A person of the lowest origin. *7 Obs.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. vii. Oons whose Son are you? how were you engendered, Muckworm?

c. One who is mentally or morally degraded.

In quots. *appositive* and in *Comb.*

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* Wks. (1875) 377. Muckworm-minded men. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xciii. As light-headed as some muck-worm philosophers.

d. A 'gutter-snipe', 'street Arab'.

1859 J. R. GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 4 (O.H.S.) 57. The little Miss... is forbidden to play with the muckworms of the neighbourhood. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapagoat* iii. The veriest muckworm in the market-place spat out at sight of him.

Mucky (*mʊki*), *a.* [*f.* MUCK *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Dirty, filthy, muddy. Not in polite use.

1538 BR. SHAXTON *Injur. Aiv.* Such things as he set forth... under the name of holy religions... Namely of stynking booties, mucky combs, rayged rochettes [etc.]. 1662 J. CHANOLER *tr. Van Helmont's Orat.* 151. The residue of the Odour... doth draw a waterish filthiness from the said putrefaction by continuance, and becomes rank, or muckie. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 266. The largest fish lie in the eddies and deep mucky waters. 1894 BLACKMORE *Pertly-cross* 354. The mucky and murky lane.

b. Of the weather: 'Dirty'; foul; 'thick'. *dial.*

1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View* *Sat. U. S.* 143 note. A mucky breeze from the south. 1903 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov. 685/3. Till the mucky weather's done.

c. *fig.* Applied to money, as 'filthy lucre'; also to a miserly person.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Sermon* *bef. Edu.* VI (Arh.) 54. We be mynded to prefer our mucky monie... before the loyse of heauen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 4. His minde is set on mucky pelfe. 1652 BENTON *Theoph.* x. lxxviii. This old mucky wretched elf, Who turns... all that he scrapes, to pelf.

2. Consisting of or resembling muck.

1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 99/3. Muckey, *finosus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15. But mucky filth his branching arms annoys, And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave acloyes. 1861 *Amer. Cycl.* XIII. 75/1. If the peat is of mucky consistence... the practice is to shovel it from its bed.

Mucky (*mʊki*), *v. dial.* [*f.* MUCKY *a.*] *trans.*

To make dirty.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxix. She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, 'lest', as she said, 'I should mucky it'.

(*mīk'o*), used as a comb. form of Mucus, by *Phys.* and *Path.*, to indicate the mucous matter. **Muco-albumen**, *a.*

f. hence **Muco-albu-** albumen. **Muco-** and flesh. **Muco-** in auscultation)

Muco-cuta- membrane

and the external skin. **Muco-dermal** *a.* = *prec.* **Muco-extractive** *a.*, derived from mucus. **Muco-gelatinous** *a.*, containing or resembling mucus and gelatin. **Muco-membranous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the mucous membrane. **Muco-peritone**, a substance formed by the gastric digestion of mucus associated with certain albuminous bodies. **Muco-puriform** *a.*, consisting of pus and mucus. **Muco-purulent** *a.*, of the nature of pus and mucus mingled; characterized by the presence of pus and mucus. **Muco-pus**, pus with which mucus is combined. **Muco-saccharine** *a.*, of a non-crystallizable sugary character. **Muco-salivary** *a.*, resembling or containing mucus and saliva. **Muco-sanguineous** *a.*, having blood mixed with mucus. **Muco-serous** *a.*, containing serum mixed with mucus.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 376/1. *Muco-albumen [found in gall-stones]. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazauc's Midwif.* 178. *Muco-albuminous fluid. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Myxosarcoma*. **Myxomatous* or **Mucocarcinoma* *Sarcoma*. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 286. A peculiar sharp 'mucocrepitant' rale. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 217. The 'mucocutaneous' margin of the anus. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci.* *Org. Nat.* I. 179. The bones of the 'muco-dermal' system. 1822-24 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 1) I. 548. Dr. Bostock has since discovered in the serosity... a distinct substance... which Dr. Marcet has called 'muco-extractive matter'. *Ibid.* 203. Each evacuation consisted merely of two or three table-spoonfuls of 'muco-gelatinous matter'. 1870 tr. Stricker's *Man. Histol.* v. 497 (N. Syd. Soc.) Three anatomical different parts can be distinguished in it [sc. the mouth], a cutaneous, a transitional and a 'muco-membranous' portion. 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 368. *Muco-peptone. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 68. The 'muco-puriform secretion'. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxi. 251. Copious 'muco-purulent' expectoration. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 168. In ichorous, 'muco', or serous, the solids are diminished. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 132/2. Mere water holding... a 'muco-saccharine' matter. 1854 Kirke's *Handbk. Physiol.* (ed. 1) 282. In the 'muco-salivary' or mixed glands. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 289. The passage of... 'muco-sanguineous' stools. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 351. The 'muco-serous' (or albuminous) expectoration.

Mucocele (*mīk'osil*). *Path.* [*f.* MUCO- + Gr. *κύλη* tumour.] A mucous dilatation (a) of the lachrymal gland; (b) of the vermiform appendix.

1819 W. McKENZIE *Ess. Dis. Excreting Parts of Lachrymal Organs* Pref. 13. The term mucocele, by which the author has ventured to designate an important disease. 1870 Holmes' *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 223. The tears passing into the sac will accumulate there, and together with the pent-up mucus, form a swelling termed mucocele. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 888. This cystic dilatation [of the appendix vermiformis] has been termed a 'mucocele' by Pére.

Mucoduct (*mīk'odakt*). *Anat.* [*f.* MUCO- + DUCT. Cf. *Mucifer*.] In fishes: A muciferous duct, mucous canal.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 189. In many other fishes the cranial bones emit processes from their surfaces which serve as canals for the mucoducts.

Mucoid (*mīk'oid*), *a.* [*f.* MUCO- + *-oid*.] Resembling mucus. **Mucoid degeneration**: see quot. 1866.

1849 Rep. & Papers Botany (Ray Soc.) 312. Identity of the Mucoid and Filamentous Conserve. By Dr. Schaffner. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59. Mucoid degeneration consists in the transformation of the albuminous constituents of cells or of intercellular substance into mucus. 1878 T. Iov *Handbk. Mod. Chem.* 535. Lævulose (i. Mucoid Sugar). 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 562. The cough... was accompanied with frothy mucoid expectoration.

Hence **Mucoid** *a.* in the same sense.

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* vii. (1874) 147. Those thinner parts of the fin that are traversed by the caudal rays... wholly mucoid, as shown by this test.

|| **Mucor** (*mīk'or*). [*L.* *mūcor*, *f.* *mūcere* to be mouldy.]

†1. Mouldiness, mustiness; mould.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mucor*, hoariness, filthiness. 1847-54 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. Bot. The name of a genus of fungi, originally including all the mould-plants, but now somewhat narrowed. Hence, a plant of this genus or of the order *Mucorini*, of which *Mucor* is the type.

[1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 139 note. This species of *Mucor* sends forth a mass of transparent filamentous roots.] 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import. Colonial Corn* 66. Mouldiness is prevented, since the seeds of *mucor* are shut out. 1836 Penny *Cycl.* V. 244/1. There are plants that are born and die in a day, such as the race of *mucors*. 1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 505. Some species of *mucor* are able to act as true alcoholic ferments.

attrib. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* v. (1877) 40. A crop of erect aerial *mucor*-hyphae. 1882 VINES tr. Sachs' *Bot.* 266. The so-called *Mucor*-yeast.

Hence **Mucora-ceous**, **Mucorine**, **Mucorin-**ous, **Mucorinous** *adjs.*, belonging to the order *Mucorini* (also called *Mucoraceae*) of fungi; **Mucoroid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling a *mucor*.

1863 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 103. *Mucora-ceous* Fungi. 1865 BERKELEY in *Tran. Linn. Soc.* Bot. VII. 141. Threads which seemed to give rise to the *Mucoroid* fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 761/2. *Mucor*, the typical genus of the *Mucorinoid* Moulds. 1874 Q. *Fruit. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 66. A *Mucorinoid* fungus. 1880 CUNNINGHAM *ibid.* XX. 56. Reproductive bodies occurring in *mucorine* fungi.

Mucorrhoea (*mīk'or'hā*). [*f.* MUCO- + Gr. *ῥοία* flux, after *gonorrhoea*.] A mucous discharge.

1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 20. The paroxysms of dyspnoea and mucorrhoea may be of isolated occurrence.

|| **Mucosa** (*mīk'ōsā*). *Phys.* [*mod. L.* (*nien-brāna*) *mūcōsa*, fem. of *L. mūcōsus* *Mucous a.*] 'The corium of a mucous membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 351. Nowhere are there epithelial protrusions into the mucosa. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 40. The whole of the skin and visible mucosa were of a dark blue color. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 272. The mucosa of the intestines.

Hence **Mucosal** *a.*, pertaining to the mucosa.

1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VI. 455. These terms [i.e. *mucoid* or *dermoid cyst*], might with advantage be replaced by the name *mucosal cyst*.

Mucose (*mīk'ōs*), *a.* [*ad. L.* *mūcōsus* - *us*: see *Mucous a.* and -OSE.] Slimy; covered with mucus.

1731 BAILEY, *Mucose*, full of snout, snotty. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 90. Body... covered with small scales, mucose. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 761/2.

Mucosity (*mīk'ōsiti*). [*ad. F.* *mucosité*, *ad. mod. L.* **mūcōsität-em*, *f.* *mūcōsus* - *us* *Mucous a.*]

1. Mucousness, sliminess; a mucous covering.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* xvi. 574. This potion... takes away... all Mucosities of the Throat. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 461. He observ'd, that the extremities of the madrepora were soft, and cover'd with a mucosity. 1876 BUNDEEN's *Anim. Parasites* iv. 68. There are mucosities which are incessantly renewed.

2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

1833-55 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Mucosity*, a fluid, which resembles mucus, or contains a certain quantity of it.

Mucoso- (*mīk'ōs*), used [after Fr.] as a comb. form of *L. mūcōsus* mucus in various adjs. with the sense 'partly mucous and partly (something else)'. **Mucoso-calcareous** *a.*, consisting of mucus and lime. **Mucoso-granular** *a.*, consisting of granulated mucus. **Mucoso-purulent** *a.* = *Mucopurulent* (see MUCO-). **Mucoso-saccharine** *a.*, having the properties of mucus and sugar.

1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVI. 363/1. Many naturalists appear to be satisfied that these 'muco-calcareous' bodies... are not of animal origin. 1848 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* I. i. § 8 (ed. 1) I. 147 [tr. Mohl in *Ann. de Sci. Ser.* II. xlii. 223]. The 'muco-granular' mass continually increases in the interior wall of these cells. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Mucopurulent*, 'Mucoso-purulent'. 1847-54 WEBSTER, 'Mucoso-saccharine', partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Mucoso-saccharine*.

Mucous (*mīk'ōs*), *a.* [*ad. L.* *mūcōsus*, *f.* *mūcōsus* *MUCUS*: see -OUS. Cf. *F. mūqueux*, Sp. *Pg. mucoso*, *mucoso*, It. *mucoso*.]

1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling mucus. In early quots. with wider sense: Slimy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 158. It hath in the tongue a spongy and mucous extremity, whereby, it invascates insects. 1774 GOLDSMID. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 194. We shall perceive its whole surface... covered with a mucous fluid. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* t. 50. The eggs... of the fresh-water species are soft, mucous, and transparent. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 2290 (ed. 1) 834. The lingual mucus lining seems to be perfectly adapted to gustation. 1878 T. Iov *Handbk. Mod. Chem.* 485. The Mucous or Viscous Fermentation, i.e. a fermentation characterized by the formation of gummy matters.

2. Characterized by the presence of mucus. Also, in Auscultation, **Mucous rale**, a sound indicating a mucous condition of the lung.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) III. 381. Mucous piles.

1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 1) 91. A chronic mucous catarrh. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 70. Large number of coarse mucous rales made the first probable.

3. Bot. Covered with a viscous secretion or with a coat readily soluble in water.

1839 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* iii. Gloss. (ed. 3) 471. Mucous or slimy; covered with a slimy secretion. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 350. *Stratiotes aloides*.... Seeds with a mucous coat. 1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Alga* I. 179. *Hormiscia zonata*.... More or less bright green, mucous.

4. Special colloocations. **Mucous canal** *Ichthyology*, one of the canals by which mucus is excreted along the lateral line. **Mucous corpuscle**, one of numerous transparent corpuscles, with a cell-wall, a nucleus, and a number of minute moving molecules in the mucous liquid of the mouth. **Mucous exudation**, the exudation of mucus mixed with inflammatory matter, from the surface of an inflamed mucous membrane. **Mucous gland**, any gland connected with a mucous surface. **Mucous layer** = *MESOBlast*. **Mucous ligament, a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee. **Mucous membrane**, the internal prolongation of the skin, having the surface covered with mucus. **Mucous tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue.**

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1. Symmetrically disposed grooves, the so-called 'mucous canals'. 1856 GRIF-FITH & HENREY *Microgr. Dict.* 443. 'Mucous corpuscles'. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 257. 'Mucous exudation is sometimes not to be distinguished from normal mucus'. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The third 'mucous gland'. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1876) L. 492. The Mucous Glands of the Lip. 1846 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 3) Index. 'Mucous layer of germinal membrane'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. 'Mucous ligament of knee'. 1824 J. JACKSON in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* (1897) IX. 12. The 'mucous membrane of the stomach'. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 21. Inside the lips and mouth it becomes soft and moist, and is termed mucous membrane. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 217. The term 'mucous tissue or mucous membrane', commonly applied

by anatomists to the internal lining of all the canals and cavities. 1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) 11. 69 Connective tissue of this nature is known as jellylike or mucous tissue.

Hence **Mucousness** = MUCOSITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mucousness*, snottiness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mucousness*, slime; viscosity.

|| **Mucro** (miŭ'kro). Pl. **mucrones** (miŭ'kron'z), **mucros**. Zool. and Bot. [*L. mucro* point.] A pointed part or organ; esp. *a. Ent.* a short, stout, sharp-pointed process; *b. Bot.* a sharp terminal point; *c. Conch.* the apex of a shell.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 11. 181 The Mucro or point thereof [i.e. of the heart] inlieth unto the left. 1744 J. WILSON *Synopsis of Plants*, Mucro, a sharp point. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) 11. 317 The .. elastic beetles.. perform this motion by means of a pectoral process or mucro. 1826 *Ibid.* xxv. 111. 253 The head is armed with two mucros or conical eminences. 1833 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* II. 1. 65 *Bryum affine*. lid conical with a mucro. 1885 MOSLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXV. 42 The apices (or mucrones) of the shells.

Mucronate (miŭ'kron'et), *a.* [ad. *L. mucronatus*, *f. mucronem* MUCRO: see -ATE². Cf. *F. mucronat.*] Terminating in a point; esp. *Bot.* abruptly terminated by a hard short point.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 384 *Mucronatum*, mucronate, terminating in a small prick. 1777 ROSSON *Brit. Flora*, Mucronate leaves. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. 111. 708 The pedicel is sometimes.. mucronate. 1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Freshw. Alg.* 1. 32 *Polydrium enorme*.. sometimes repeatedly bilobed, with the lobes mucronate. *Comb.* 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* 1. 105 Leaves oblong, acuminate; mucronate-serulate, smooth. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 57 Leaves.. very large, green on both sides, almost smooth, mucronate-dentate.

Mucronated (miŭ'kron'et), *a.* [formed as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec.

1659 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 258 Mechoacans leaves are.. mucronated only on one side. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 198 The.. Stones.. [are] mucronated or terminating in a point. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 114 Last joint mucronated. 1876 HARVEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 417 Leaves.. with a few coarse mucronated teeth on each side.

Hence **Mucronately** *adv.* in a mucronate manner (Worcester 1860). **Mucronation**, the state or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Mucroniform (miŭ'kron'ifŕm), [*f. L. mucronem* MUCRO + (-i)FORM.] Shaped like a mucro (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Mucronulate (miŭ'kron'it), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. mucronulatus*, *f. mucronula* MUCRONULE: see -ATE.] Having a small sharp point.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 87 Leaves whorled.. entire mucronulate. 1845 LINCOLN *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 36.

So **Mucronulated**, **Mucronulatus** *adjs.* 1866 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 6 Leaf elliptic-lanceolate, obtuse, mucronulated. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mucronulatus*, having a little point, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*: mucronulatus. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mucronulatus*.

Mucronule. [*a. mod. L. mucronula*, *f. L. mucroni* MUCRO.] A small mucro (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Muceddum, variant of MORADDAM.

|| **Muculency**. *Obs.* [*f. MUCULENT*: see -ENCY.]

|| **Snottiness** (Bailey 1721).

Muculent (miŭ'kul'ent), *a.* Also 7 mucu-

lent. [*ad. L. muculentus*, *f. mucus* MUCUS: see -ULENT.] Slimy; mucous.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Muculent* or *Muculent*, full of snout or snivel. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822-34 GARDNER *Study Ed.* (ed. 4) IV. 236 A watery or whey-like sanies, or a muculent pus. 1833-55 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Mucuna (miŭ'kü-nä). [*a. mod. L. Mucuna*, the generic name of the plant from which cowage is obtained; orig. a Tupi word.] = COWAGE.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Med.* (1880) 234 The watery or alcoholic solutions of mucuna.

Mucus (miŭ'küs). [*a. L. mucus*, also *mucous*, mucus of the nose, cogn. v. Gr. *μύσσειν* (-) = 'mucky') to blow the nose, *μύσσειν* nose, nostril; the root appears also (with consonant change due to a nasal infix) in *L. & mungere* to blow the nose.]

1. A viscid or slimy substance not miscible with water, secreted by the mucous membrane of animals.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* 285 Salivous mucus which they vomit out when provoked, is emplastick. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *De deindeus Græbrianus* 209 When to the Mouths of some these Humours rise, Long in their Mouths the plenteous Mucus lies. 1805 BOSROCK in *Nicholson's J. Nat.* XI. 251 Animal mucus or mucilage enters largely into the constitution of many parts of the body. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 169 A fluid, named mucus, is almost universally present where mucous membrane exists.

2. *Bot.* A gummy or glutinous substance soluble in water, found in all plants.

1839 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* 1. i. (ed. 3) 2 Meyen admits the fact of the presence of this intercellular mucus (sc. in plants). *Ibid.* ii. 50 External to the epidermis is a thin homogeneous membrane, formed of organic mucus. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 209 Some of these leaves secrete much mucus.

3. A viscid substance exuded by certain animals, esp. the slime of fishes,

1825-6 [see *mucus-clad* in 4]. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 21 *Myxine glutinosa*.. receives its specific name.. from the immense quantity of mucus which it can give off from its skin. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 49 In many fishes.. the ducts of this muciferous system are.. filled with mucus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mucus corpuscle*, *duct*; *mucus-clad*, -like, -producing *adjs.*

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* 1. 329/1 *Mucus-clad fishes. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* 11. 87 Thin watery pus, rather larger than the 'mucus-corpuscles'. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* 1. 163 In *Mucus-ducts. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 220/2 A greyish-white 'mucus-like' matter. 1879 FOSTER *Text Bk. Physiol.* (ed. 3) 257 *Mucus-producing cells.

Mud (mud), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

An extended form appears in MLG., Du. *mudder* mud, whence *G. nodder* mace, mud, state of mouldering or decay; cf. MHG. *moter* (mod. G. dial. *mutter*.)

1. Wet and soft soil or earthy matter; mire, sludge.

13.. Coer de L. 4360 Some..broughten. grete schydes, and the wood, And slunge it into the mude. 13.. E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 407 Penne morkne in þe mude most ful nede Alle þat spryke in sprance. 14.. Why I can't be a Nun 2 in E. P. (1862) 138 When they had receyvede ber charge, They spayed nether mud ne myer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 153 His face he schew hometer for a bourd, And all his membrs in mude and dung bedoit. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 29 Though..loftie ships leane anker in mud [etc.]. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* vii. 317 Leaving slime, mood, and Sand behind their breaches. 1697 DRYDEN *Pirg.* *Comb.* iv. 678 The Sun..darting to the bottom, bak'd the Mud. 1716 GAY *Trivia* 1. 200 The spatter'd mud Hides all thy hose behind. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 531 Plung'd in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1808 *Med. J. Nat.* XIX. 114 The Ganges has a prodigious quantity of mud at its sides. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. The floor was of mud.

b. *pl.* Tracts of mud on the margin of a tidal river. 1833 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* 1. 3 At low water, the muds or flats are dry. 1897 *Spectator* 23 Oct. 553/2 Herons—which feed on the muds left by the tide. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist* Thames 213 There are still no flounders on the famous Bishop's Muds.

c. *Geol.* A mixture of finely comminuted particles of rock with water, having a consistency varying from that of a semi-liquid to that of a soft and plastic solid; usually either deposited from suspension in water, or ejected from volcanos. Also *pl.* kinds of mud.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Herculaneum was sealed up by a crust of volcanic mud discharged from Vesuvius. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 122/1 At some points in the same regions are found green muds and sands, which, as regards their origin, resemble the blue muds.

d. *Mud and stud* (dial.): posts and laths filled in with mud, as a material of which walls of cottages, etc., are built (also *stud and mud*: see *STUD sb.*); similarly *mud and log*, *mud and reed*, etc.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Arxholme* 289 The rectory house was an old fashioned dwelling, with high gables and walls of mud and stud. 1843 MARRAT *St. Peter's* xxii. The miserable twelve-feet-square mud-and-log cabins. 1900 *Daily News* 18 May 6/2 The mud and reed towns of the negro.

2. *fig. a.* As a type of what is worthless or polluting.

1563 WYNET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 78 Lat the clair fayth and credulitie of our elders be na mixing of glar or mude be tribulit. 1590 GREENWOOD *Ans. Def. Read Prayers* 31 In this your papistical muddle..your reading of mens writings for prayer, is a false worship of God. 1709 *Reflex.* upon *Kittile* 66 Servile Souls form'd of Mud. 1819 SUTLEY *England* in 1819, Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow Through public scorn,—mud from a muddy spring.

b. The lowest or worst part of anything; the lowest stratum; the dregs.

a 1886 SIDNEY *Arcadia* vi. (1629) 238 An ordinary person (borne of the mud of the people). 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Scum of the mud of hell! 1763 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 1. 255 To procure her emersion from the mercantile mud, no consideration would be spared. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Robn) II. 3 Defoe said in his wrath, 'the Englishman was the mud of all races'.

3. Phrases. *As clear as mud*: said in mock commendation of something that is by no means clear (also used as a burlesque intensive of 'clear'). *As sure as mud* (school-slang): absolutely sure. *To fling or throw mud*: to make disgraceful imputations. *To stick in the mud*: see *STICK v.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 170 Never did two angry men of their abilities throw mud with less severity. 1825 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Alorch. Venetia*. That's clear as mud. 1881 FL. MARRAT *Under the Lilies* vi. A woman in my position must expect to have more mud thrown at her than a less important person. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 24 July 713/3 Using the case to fling mud at Mr. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Huinan Boy* 10, I shall die as sure as mud.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *mud bigging*, *colour*, *floor*, *heap*, *house*, *hovel*; b. instrumental, as *mud-battered*, *-built*, *-exhausted*, *-shot* *adjs.*; c. parasyntetic, as *mud-coloured*, *-roofed* *adjs.*; d. locative, as *mud-lost* *adj.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* Iv. Rows of 'mud-battered cows. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. IV. 283 The said complainers [said house]..being laich 'mud bigging. 1740 THOMSON & MALLETT *Alfred* 1. 7 That 'mud-built cottage is thy sovereign's palace. 1839 HOOD *Hood's Own* 1. 32 (*Last Shilling*) A pair of 'mud-colour gloves. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* 1. 110 A sort of 'mud-coloured cotton. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxvii. 259 The 'mud-exhausted Meres. 1843 *Borrow Bible* in *Spain* 11. 13 A little side-room with a 'mud floor. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. His bare feet plashing

from log to log and 'mud-heap to mud-heap. 1548 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 260 He has..distroyit it; 'mud houis in my cloise and fald. 1856 JEVER *Martins of Crw.* II. 126 He built a mud-house. 1838 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Hand of Glory*, Did you see her, in short, that 'mud-hovel within. 1790 COLERIDGE *Devon. Roads* 21 While they their 'mud-lost sandals bunt. 1901 KIRLING *Kim* iii. A mud-walled, 'mud-roofed hamlet. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* 9 He helped her down the perilous 'mud-shot iron steps of the old Independent.

5. Special combinations: mud-bath, a medicinal bath of heated mud; mud-board, a flat board fastened under the foot for walking on mud; mud-boat, (a) a board with sides, used for crossing tidal mud for the purpose of shooting sea-birds; (b) a barge for carrying away mud dredged from a river or bar; mud-boot, a kind of jack boot worn as a protection from mud; mud-cone, a cone formed by the accumulation of mud round the vent of a mud-volcano; mud-crusher *slang*, an infantry man; mud-drum, a cylindrical chamber attached to a boiler to collect the earthy matter in the water supplied; mud-fat *a. Australian*, as fat as possible; mud-flat, a stretch of muddy land left uncovered at low tide; mudguard, a piece of metal, leather, celluloid, etc., attached to the wheel of a cycle, etc., to protect the rider from mud; mudhead *collog.*, a stupid person; mud-headed *a.*, stupid; mud-hoe, a kind of scraper for scraping mud off roads; mud-honey (*nonce-wd.*), used *fig.* for degrading pleasures; mud-hook *slang*, an anchor; mud-land (see *quot.*); mud-lava volcanic mud (= *Mora*); mud-lump *U.S.* (see *quot.*); mud-patten = *mud-board*; mud pie, mud or wet earth formed by children in the shape of a pie; mud pilot, a pilot who works in shallow water; mud-plunger (see *quot.*); mud-quake *nonce-wd.*, jocularly applied to an earthquake in Holland; mud-scow, a flat mud-boat; mud abine *nonce-wd.*, the reflexion of light on muddy stones; mud sill, (a) the lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil; (b) *U.S.*

the pavement. 1741 MS. Estimate of repairs at Northwold Bridge, Essex, 3 "muddles 19 foot long each. 1828-32 WESTER, *Mud-sill*, in bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. 1858 HAMMOND Sp. 4 Mar. (Bartlett), Such a class...constitutes the very mud-sill of society. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Inevitable Trial in Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 107 What the "Christian dogs" were to the followers of Mahomet...the "Northern muddles" are to the followers of the Southern Moloch. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Nehalath xliii*, What do you mean coming to a house of worship in "mud-splashes"? 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A "mud stone, *Saxum limosum*. 1829 Glover's *Hist. Derby* 1. 50 In some places they are called clunch and mudstone. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6 72 Mudstone is a convenient name for clayey rocks that have the appearance of partially hardened masses of sandy mud. 1856 N. & Q. 2 and Ser. II. 198 1/4 With whom a young friend of mine was 'a mud student', that is, was a farming pupil. 1877 Q. *Fruit. Sci.* I. 247 The "mud volcanoes of Solo." 1862 G. P. SCROPS *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 401 Mud-volcanos, as they are called, i. e. cones of a ductile unctuous clay, spouting up waves and lumps of liquid mud.

b. In names of animals: mud bass, an American fish, *Acantharchus pomotis*; mud-borer, a crustacean, *Gebia stellata* (A. White *Crustacea Brit. Mus.*, 1850); mud-burrower, a crustacean, *Callinassa subterranea* (*Ibid.*); mud-eat, catfish U.S., names given to several species of catfish; mud-coot, the common American coot, *Fulica americana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mud-crab, a crab of the genus *Panopeus*; mud-dab, the winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*; mud-dauber, a wasp of the genus *Pelopæus* that builds its nest of mud; mud-devil = HELLBENDER 1; mud-dipper, the ruddy duck, *Eristamora rubida* (G. Trumbull *Names of Birds*, 1888, p. 110); mud-eel, (a) the young of the lamprey; (b) = mud iguana; mud-hen, (a) the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (b) in U.S., *Rallus crepitans*, *R. elegans*, *R. virginianus*; also the American coot, *Fulica americana*, and the common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*; (c) a bivalve mollusc of the family *Veneridae* and genus *Tapes* (*Cent. Dict.*); mud iguana, a name given in S. Carolina to the Siren, *Siren lacertina*; mud minnow (see quot.); mud-poke, -pout = mud cat; mud-puppy U.S., a name for the axolotl, also for the hellbender, and other salamanders; mud-shad, a fish, *Dorosoma cepedianum*; mud-skipper, any fish of the genus *Periophthalmus*; mud-sucker, (a) an aquatic fowl that obtains its food from mud; (b) a catostomid fish; mud-terrapien, -tortoise, -turtle U.S., a turtle which lives in the mud or muddy water, esp. species of *Trionychidae* and *Emydidæ*; mud-worm, a worm that lives in the mud, esp. one of the *Limicolæ*; also fig. applied contemptuously to a person.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 405 The "Mud Bass." 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 101 *Platichthys*. "Mud Cats." 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim.* *Ambozæ* 1. *Squilla Lutaria* Rum. "Mud-Crab." 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 772 The Mud Crabs — *Panopeus Herbstii* [etc.]. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 837 *Pleuronectes americanus*. "Mud dab." 1856 ZOOLOGIST XIV. 5030 The species of the genus *Pelopæus* are popularly known as "mud-daubers in America." 1845 ENCYCL. METROP. XXIV. 269 By the Anglo-Americans it is called Hellbender "Mud Devil" [etc.]. 1840 KIRTLAND in *Boston Frnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 473 *Ammodontes colorator* Kirtland. The "Mud-Eel." 1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* v. 102 *Siren lacertina*. "Mud Eel or Siren, *Vulgo*, 1611 FLORIO, *Limosa*, a kind of "Mud or Moore-hen." 1808-13 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 103 *Rallus crepitans*. "Clapper Rail." It is designated, the mud hen. *Ibid.* 108 [The Virginia Rail] is known, along the sea-coast of New Jersey by the name of the fresh-water mud hen. *Ibid.* 124 *Fulica americana*. "Cinereous Coot." It is known in Pennsylvania by the name of the mud-ben. 1766 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 189 The natives call it "Mud-Ingana [*sic*]. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 349 *Umbra*. (The "Mud Minnows.") 1809 W. IRVING *Kuicherb.* iv. ii. (1820) 361 That notable bird cycled the "Mud-Poke." 1806 FESSENBORN *Orig. Poems* 132 Like an otter that paddles the creek, In quest of a "mud pout or sucker." 1872 SCHELE DE VÈRE *Americanism* 382 A species [of Cat-fish] is known also as *Mudpout*. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Axolotl*. The various species of *Amblystoma* known in the United States as "mud-puppies, water-dogs" [etc.]. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 439/2 The mud-puppy...is a repulsive-looking water-lizard. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 670 The "Mud-shad." 1850 F. MASON *Burmah* 854 "Mud-skipper, *Periophthalmus*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* ii. xiii. 313/1 "Mud-suckers, Birds that suck and dabble in muddy waters. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 143 note, Gaspargou is an Indian word, meaning 'fish', and is applied by Louisianians to anything fishy from the sheephead to the mudsucker. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 42 Those curious "mud-swallow nests of little villages." 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Mud-Turtle* (*Sternotherus odorata*). "Marsh Tortoise and "Mud Terrapien are other names for the same. 1668 CHARLTON *Onomast.* 28 *Testudo Lutaria*. "The Mud Tortoise." 1841 STORER in *Bost. Frnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 7 *Sternotherus odoratus*. The mud Tortoise. 1854 R. OWEN in *Or's Circ. Sci. Org.* Nat. I. 213 The soft or mud-tortoises (*trionyx* and *plargis*). *Ibid.*, The "mud-turtles (*trionyx*)." 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 239 In the creeks were plenty of mud turtles. 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 276 The "mud-worm, Vandercluef." 1865 DICKENS *Mart.* Fr. iv. xiv. When I saw such a mud-worm as you presume [etc.]. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxix. (1875) 216 The *Limicola* or Mud-worms.

c. In names of plants: mud. horsetail, an

Equisetum, esp. *E. Telmateia*; mud knotweed U.S. (see quot.); mud plantain, *Heteranthera reniformis* (Treas. Bot. 1866); mud purslane U.S., *Elatine americana*; mud-rush, -sedge, various cyperaceous plants; mud-weed, (a) *Limosella aquatica*; (b) *Heloscladium inundatum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); mud-wort, the genus *Limosella*, esp. *L. aquatica*.

1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) VI. 297 Great "Mud Horsetail." 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. A. 135/2 *Polygonum amphibium* ("mud knotweed." 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 195 *Elatine americana*, "Mud Purslane." 1859 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 11 *Isolepis* ("Mud Sedge." 1859 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The work was done by mud-rushes transporting upwards miscellaneous subterranean debris. 1859 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 37 *Carex limosa* ("Mud Sedge." 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herb.* 184 "Mudweed. *Plantaginella*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3 III. 557 Bastard Plantain, or Plantain Mudweed. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 359 *Limosella aquatica*. Bastard Plantain, or "Mud-wort." Mud (mvd), sb. 2 Also 5 muddle, mod. [a. Du. muddle, mud = OS. muddi, OHG. multi (mod. G. mütt, mult), OE. mydd = WGer. *muddfo- a. L. modius: see MODIUS, MUD.] A Dutch measure of capacity, in Holland now identified with the HECTOLITER: see MUD.

1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Item, twelf mod keling, and threethene mod coddings. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 148 b. Two hundred muddes of mele. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 30, I. bought a mud of mealies for the horse.

Mud (mvd), v. 1 Now rare. [f. MUD sb. 1] 1. trans. To make (water, liquor) turbid by stirring up the mud or sediment at the bottom.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 577 Muddy not the fountain that gave drinke to thee. 1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 341 "It is a great Stone upon injection mudds the Water. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 27 Apr. (1721) 124 The bough is dragg'd all along the Channel, and serves, to mud and fatten the Water for the great benefit of the Gardens. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold v.* i. The wolf Mudded the brook.

† b. trans. To thicken, to clog. Obs. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 123 A steam ariseth which...muds the animal spirits.

c. fig. (Chiefly with reference to a metaphorical 'stream' or 'fount').

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 13 The fount of my teares (troubled and mudded with the Tonde-like stirring and long-breathed vexation of thy venomous enormities). 1612 HIERON *Wks.* II. 219 Thus had it, I may so speake, mudded his heart, and made his corruption worke more strongly in him. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. (1698) 29 Enough to mud their Fancy, to tarnish their Quality, and make their Passion Scandalous. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 5. 27 When Justice flows in her proper Channels, and is not mudded or soiled with Partiality [etc.]. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 450 The very fountain-head is mudded by these false teachers.

2. To cover with mud; to plaster with mud. 1632 SHERWOOD, To muddle, beray or bedash with muddle, sticke in muddle, embourber, enfanger, embouër. 1649 BLITHIE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 125 Lime it well, or Mud it well, and afterward Muck it over with good Cow or Horse Dung. 1769 *Traveller's Trip* 46 Being so mudded, splash'd and wash'd. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Land of Lion & Sun* 57 A roof some six feet thick, being painted wood mudded over a yard deep.

3. To bury in mud. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. iii. 102 I'll seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded, And with him there lye mudded. *Ibid.* v. i. 151, I wish My selfe were mudded in that oo-zie bed Where my sonne lies.

b. passive. To become stuck in the mud. 1854 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* (1899) I. iv. 146 We were mudded and slipped and slithered about a quarter of a mile. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 151 Sometimes they got sanded or mudded.

4. intr. Of eels, etc.: To lie dormant in the mud. 1650 *Acad. Compliments* 125 Or like a Carp that is lost in mudding. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. of *Norfolk Broadland* ii. x. 365 Should a bream catch sight of you, if in a shallow, he will dart off, and 'mud', reappearing later on.

5. trans. To supply mud to the bottom of a pond. 1864 Q. *Rev.* CXV. 183 A pond, the owner of which informed us that several years ago he had mudded it, and then put a few eels into it.

6. To throw mud at (a person). rare—1. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 120 Gentlemen dislike being hissed, hooted, threatened, mudded, maimed, murdered. Hence *Mud-ded ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, Muddled, berayed with mud, sticke in Muddle, embourber, embout, enfange. 1898 *Daily News* 30 July 5/1 The mudded wastes of the River Crouch.

Mud (mvd), v. 2 dial. [Of obscure origin.] trans. To bring up (a child, an animal) by hand; also, to spoil and pamper.

1814 *Monthly Mag.* 1 Sept. 114 (South Wiltshire dialect) Mud the child up, dooke. 1854 CAR. A. SOUTHEY *Port. Wks.* (1867) 76 Miss will mud it [a lamb] up I know. 1891 "MAXWELL GRAY" in *Heart of Scotch* Prosl. iii. Not that she'll ever come to good spoiled and mudded up as she is.

Mudar, mador (mvd'ar). Also mudhar, mudarrh, muddar, mudir, mador. [a. Hindi mador.] a. East Indian name for shrubs of the genus *Calotropis*, esp. *C. gigantea*, the root-bark of which yields a valuable diaphoretic medicine and the inner bark of the stem a strong silky fibre known as yercum. Also attrib. b. The medicinal product of the root.

1819 ROBINSON in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* X. 32 The mudar rapidly recruits the constitution, heals the ulcers [etc.]. *Ibid.*

37 In the first variety I consider Mudarrh, as the sole effectual remedy. 1843 G. PLAVFAIR in *Trans. Med. & Phys. Soc. Calcutta* (1845) I. 86, I prescribed the Mudar, to the quantity of five grains twice a day. 1846 AINSLEE *Nat. Ind.* I. 487 Mr. Robinson has written a paper, extolling the mudar root (yercum yarr) as most efficacious. 1836 *Penny Cyclop.* VI. 168/2 The Mudar, a plant common in sandy places in many parts of India. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Ind.* § 1144. 540 Under the names of Mador, Mudar, Akum, and Yercund, the root and bark...are used as...purgatives. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 595 Mudar bark, which has been much employed in India in cutaneous affections. 1873 *Drury Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 101 It yields a kind of manna called Mudar sugar. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 339/2 The alstonia, and the mudar gum...have also been recommended as substitutes for gutta percha.

Hence Mudarine, a bitter principle obtained from the root-bark of the mudar.

1829 DUNCAN in *Edin. Med. & Surg. Jnl.* July 64 It may form a new principle, and, for convenience, I shall provisionally call it mudarine. 1873 *Drury Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 100 Mudarine.

Mudd(e, obs. forms of MUD. Mudden (mvd'n), a. rare—1. [f. MUD sb. 1 + -EN 4.] Made of mud.

1871 TYERMAN *Wesley III.* 276 Though the windows were unglazed, and the mud floor was such that his feet often sunk two inches deep during the performance of service.

Muddied (mvd'id), ppl. a. [f. MUDDY v. + -ED 1.] Covered with mud; made muddy. Of water, turbid. Also fig.

1642 H. MORR *Song of Soul* i. n. lx, With muddied arms of trees the earth it strows. 1647 — *Cupid's Conflict* xvii, How would'st thou then my muddied mind deceive With fading shows. 1656 E. CALAMY in *Reyners Rules Govt. Tongue* A v, The muddied fountain casteth forth foul streams. 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 48, I. do not expect muddied water to become clear before it has had time to stand. 1865 W. J. LINTON *Claribel & other P.* 72 Year after year...The muddied Wye still flows. 1902 *Kipling's Islanders* 28 Then ye contented your souls With the flannelled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals.

Muddify (mvd'idifi), v. [f. MUDDY a. + -FY.] trans. To make muddy, to muddle.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Han. More* 4 Nov., Don't muddle your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harb.* 132, I always used to think that if I were on the jury, I should go to consider my verdict muddified rather than enlightened.

Muddily (mvd'idili), adv. [-LY 2.] In a muddy manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 103 You having...gone over my two former querees, muddily jumble together my two last. 1693 *Drury's Juvinal* Dec. (1697) 43 Lucilius; who writ...loosely, and muddily. [After *Hor. Sat.* i. iv. 11 *Cum fuerit intulutus*.] 1865 *All Year Round* 1 June 235 Warning me not to leap over and be either muddily drowned or beaten to death by the vessel's keel.

Muddiness (mvd'idines), [-NESS.] The condition of being muddy.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 39 If this Letter fall either in point of Orthography or Style, you must impute...the second to the muddiness of my Brain. 1684-5 BOYLE *Mim. Waters* 25 Of the Transparency, the Muddiness, or the Opacity of the Mineral Water. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 217 Warm and cold tints...which by their mixture would produce muddiness and opacity. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 32 The horrible muddiness...of all Paris. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxi. 187 That muddiness of mind of which he had...accused himself. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Med.* (1880) 120 The solution in distilled water is clear, or has only a slight muddiness.

Mudding (mvd'din), vbl. sb. [f. MUDDY 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of making muddy.

1632 SHERWOOD, A mudding, beraying with, or sticking in muddle, embourberment, enfangement. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 177 The mudding of their purest Fountain. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON in *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 528 The mudding of the stream in Æsop's fable.

2. A jocular term for: Plastic work, modelling. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 6 The daubs are mine—and his; the mudding mine. 'Mudding? What is that?' asked Havens. 'These bronzes,' replied Dodd.

Muddin, obs. Sc. form of MOTHER.

Muddish (mvd'dif), a. [f. MUD sb. 1 + -ISH.] Somewhat muddy.

1658 ROWLAND T. *Nonfel's Theat. Ins.* 940 The back and belly sometimes...of muddish colour. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Apr. in *Lockhart*, [The wit] of Lord Erskine was moody and muddish.

Muddle (mvd'dl), sb. [f. MUDDLE v.]

1. A muddled condition; confusion, disorder; mental confusion, bewilderment. Also, a result of muddling, a hungle, 'mess'. To make a muddle of; to bungle.

1818 TODD, *Muddle*, a confused or turbid state: a vulgar expression. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* v. We both grub on in a muddle. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 18 A pretty muddle we should have been in had he done so. 1871 SMITH *Clara*, ii. (1876) 54 Work can only be got through by method. Muddle flies before it. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 734/1 The present Government has made an immortal muddle of the whole business. 1884 A. BAIRD *Egypt. Muddle* 12 The Egyptian muddle—for I can call it nothing else—into which we have been dragged by the Government.

2. A confused assemblage. 1865 DICKENS *Mart.* Fr. v. vii, One dark shop-window with a tallow-candle dimly burning in it, and surrounded by a muddle of objects. 1891 *Kipling's Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 222 A scattered, formless muddle of paint.

3. U.S. 'A kind of chowder; a pottle made with crackers' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic (after MUDDLE-HEADED *a.*), with the sense 'muddled', as *muddle-brained*, *unminded* adjs.; *muddle-pate* = MUDDLE-HEAD. Also *muddle-room rare*—, a room set apart for untidy work.

1895 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 310 Coleridge was a 'muddle-brained metaphysician'. 1862 H. MARYAT *Pearl in Sweden* II. 8 The house-keeper—a 'muddle-minded woman'. 1849 POE R. H. *Horne Wks.* 1861. 111. 427 The cant of the 'muddle-pates who dishonor a profound philosophy by styling themselves transcendentalists'. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Easton Carcav* v. A. room on the ground-floor, which the Clinton girls had made their 'muddle-room'.

¶ *b.* Taken as adj. = 'muddled'.

1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* II. i. Damn your muddle pate! **Muddle** (mʊd'ɪ), *v.* Also (ʊd), 7 muddle. [f. MUD sb. 1, or *v.* 1; see -LE. Cf. MDn. *modellēn*, frequentative of *modden* to dabble in mud.]

¶ *1. trans.* ? To throw into the mud, to knock down. *Obs. rare*—1. [Possibly some misreading.] a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. 129 (Bann. MS.), He mudlet thame doun lyk ony myss.

2. *intr.* To bathe or wallow in mud or muddy water. Also, 'to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1607 TORELL *Four-f. Beasts* 114 Paulus Venetus saith, that... Vnicornes muddle in the dirt like Swine. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 20 As duckes who delight euer to leaue the cleere spring, and muddle in waters of their owne fouling. 1727 BRAVOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Approaching*. They will quit the Middle of the Stream, and muddle along the Sides. a. 1745 SWIFT *Dick's Variety* 15 He never muddles in the Dirt Nor scouers the Street without a Shirt. 1845 JUOJO *Margaret* II. iii. The tree... easier than a duck, muddles for nourishment with its roots.

¶ *b.* To grub in the soil; to do dirty work; + *fig.* to 'grub' among records. *rare*.

1756 GREVILLE *Maxims* 221 His summum bonum is muddling in parchments, in the offals of dullness and tastelessness. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie xxxv*, I'll muddle about the root of this affair till I get at it. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix. Dyers, washers and wringers that puddle and muddle in their dark recesses.

3. *trans.* To make muddy; to render (liquor) turbid by stirring up the sediment. Now *rare*.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Sinker* l. iv. Where they muddled the Water and Fished after. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* III. 2 Villaino (says he) how dare you lye muddling the Water that I'm drinking? 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 268 It muddled the water which it drank with its bill. 1835 FAIRBAIRN *Cath. Rom. & Anglican* (1899) II. ii. 61 The churches that do nothing to reach and purify the source only help to muddle the stream.

¶ *b. trans.* To destroy the clearness of (colours). Also + *To muddle over*: to variegate or mottle.

In quot. 1596, the words seem to be comic perversions of Du. terms of painting; but the passage is obscure.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F. 4. I have... ouzled, gidmuled, muddled, and drizled it [sc. the 'picture' of G. Harvey] so finely, that [etc.]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* II. 12 He cares not to gold gold, or muddle over a topaz. 1807 ORP in *Lect. Paint.* IV. (1848) 320 Colours... little muddled by vehicles, and subsequent attempts to mend the first touches. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Aural Th. & Nat.* 259 The transparent freshness of water-color drawings, when the washes are not muddled.

¶ *c.* ? U.S. 'To mix; stir; as, to muddle chocolate or drinks' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Cf. MUDDLER 2.

4. To confuse, bewilder, esp. with drink. Also, to render (speech) confused or indistinct.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellaniira* v. l. Wks. 1778 II. 178 This drinking does so muddle one's complexion and take off one's mettle. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 70 Their old Master seems to have had his Brains so muddled. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 25 Sept. A head muddled with spleen. 1726 ANSWORTH *Lett. Dict.* To muddle, or intoxicate with drinking, *inebriate*. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd IV. xvi. A toad-like lump of limb and feature. With mind, and heart, and fancy muddled. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 691 The stupor is increased and the speech muddled. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonvic* xvi. Mullens ran on in this way, muddled by his unexpected good fortune and his greed. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainnie's Sake* xvii. The liquor was muddling her.

¶ *b. intr.* 'To become confused, esp. from drink' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). + *To muddle on* (see quot.).

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To Muddle on, tho' so [i.e. 'half drunk'], yet to Drink on.

5. *trans.* To mix up blunderingly or sophistically, to confuse together.

1895 S. R. MANTLAND *Remarks*, etc. 57 To muddle the Valdesii... with Cathari. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apot.* Apot. 43 My Critic has muddled it together in a most extraordinary manner. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dan.* cxxix. 3 A writer says the metaphor is muddled. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 3/2 It is childish nonsense to muddle good and bad schools together and strike an average.

¶ *b.* To bungle, mismanage (an affair); also, to render (accounts) unintelligible by want of method.

1885 *Nat. Rev.* July 675 It was only when all services had been muddled, and when the whole Governmental machinery had come to a standstill, that Nubar Pasha put down his foot. 1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 18 Now our affairs are hopelessly muddled by strong silent men.

6. *intr.* To busy oneself in a confused, unmethodical, and ineffective manner.

1806-7, 1827: ? Implied in Muddling *pp.* a. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 87 He meddled or rather muddled with literature. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. We were muddling hopelessly in an endeavour to make good sensible rules. 1906 *Outlook* 26 May 710/2 He spends much of his time... in muddling with his flowers and vegetables.

7. With various advs. *To muddle about*: to 'potter' about, busy oneself with various matters in an unmethodical way. *To muddle on*: to 'get along' in a haphazard way, to escape absolute failure though trusting to chance and makeshift expedients. *To muddle through*: to blunder through, to succeed in one's object in spite of one's lack of skill and foresight.

1701 MORRIS *Ideal World* I. viii. 437 Muddling on in the little affairs of a lower and more innocent, perhaps, but not less engaged life. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helena of Genoa* II. 226 We never could muddle on at Invermay. c. 1864 BRIGHT in *McCarthy's Remin.* (1899) I. 85 My opinion is that the Northern States will manage somehow to muddle through. 1899 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xx. 98 To ask the ministers who had resigned to resume their places and muddle on as they best could. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* xviii. 236, I suppose you muddle about among the poor like other people. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/2 They would muddle on in the old slipshod way of trusting to chance.

7. *trans.* with *away*. To waste, get rid of (money, time, etc.) without clearly knowing how.

1827 SCOTT *Jynl.* to Dec. i. I muddled away the evening over my Sheriff-Court processes. 1853 LYVTON *My Novel* II. v. The elder son... had muddled and sotted away much of his share in the Leslie property.

Muddled (mʊd'ɪd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

¶ *1.* Made muddy or turbid. *Obs.*

1624 QUARLES *Job* vi. med. xv. From muddled Springs can Christal Waters come? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 1. 2 I dare not... See much derogate from that clear Source, as borrow water from the muddled Cisterns of her Inferiour.

¶ *b.* Of wine: Thick. *Obs.*

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 589 Weshall... Drink fine Champagne, or muddled Port. a. 1748 C. PITT *Dial. betw. Poet & Serv.* 34 Beer at noon, and muddled port at night. 1754 LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1816) 16 The muddled wine always works right to the utmost of its power.

¶ *c.* Of colour: Not clear.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 157 A dull muddled white, almost resembling that of tallow, or putty.

2. Confused, dazed, stupefied.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. viii. I was for five years often drunk, always muddled. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III. Being at the same time slightly muddled with liquor. 1854 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Letters* (1884) I. xii. 287 I write with a muddled head and a languid pen.

Muddledom, *adjective*. [f. MUDDLE sb. + -DOM.]

The condition of muddle; prevalence of muddle.

1851 BARING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* vi. 79, I then learned... that equations might be complicated to the highest limits of muddledom. 1904 *Tablet* 15 Oct. 632/2 The helpless victim of State muddledom.

Muddle-head. [Formed after next.] A confused or stupid person; a blockhead.

1853 REAUX *Chr. Johnstone* 130 His author, who... belongs to the class muddle-head. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 16 They are a queer lot of muddle-heads are the police.

Muddle-headed, *a.* [f. MUDDLE sb. (not found in our quot. before 19th c.) or MUDDLE *v.*]

Having a muddled head; characteristic of one with a muddled head; stupid, confused.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii. Such a confused, pud ding-headed, muddle-headed fellow. 1817-28 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 189 All the materials for making people drunk, or muddle-headed, are much cheaper here than in England. 1871 KNOWLEY *At Last* xiii. Muddle-headed craft and elaborate silliness. 1887 A. HIRRELL *C. Brontë* x. 117 The public, muddle-headed at the best of times [etc.].

Hence **Muddle-headedness**.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 274 That sort of utter muddle-headedness which disqualifies a man for reasoning equally with pure ignorance. 1884 SKAT in *N. & Q.* 12 Jan. 3/2 Such is the muddle-headedness of modern English spelling.

Muddledment (mʊd'ɪmənt). [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] Muddle, confusion, bewilderment.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i. I am lost in my own muddledment.

Muddler (mʊd'ɪlə). [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who muddles.

1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The assumption that those who are not contented to till the narrow barren fields of non-resistance are... inconsistent muddlers. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* May 610 One Unionist candidate is reduced to the plea that the other side will be 'greater muddlers'.

2. (See quot.)

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* **Muddler**, a churning stick for chocolate. A smaller one for mixing toddlers.

Muddlesome, *a.* [f. MUDDLE sb. or *v.* + -SOME.] Characterized by muddling.

1887 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 235 The authorities at Manchester had made extensive but muddlesome preparations.

Muddliness (mʊd'ɪlɪnəs). [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -NESS.] The condition of being in a muddle.

1891 *Charity Organist*. Rev. May 219, I asked myself if poverty brought muddliness, or muddliness poverty.

Muddling (mʊd'ɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. MUDDLE.

1829 SCOTT *Jynl.* 29 Mar. This muddling among old books has the quality of a sedative. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 289 Those muddlings of provisions and confusions of language in Acts of Parliament.

Muddling (mʊd'ɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That muddles.

a. 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 17 How muddling 'tis on books to pore! 1806-7: ? Implied in Muddling *pp.* a. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 87 He meddled or rather muddled with literature. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. We were muddling hopelessly in an endeavour to make good sensible rules. 1906 *Outlook* 26 May 710/2 He spends much of his time... in muddling with his flowers and vegetables.

or muddling woman. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 Copy-holders... as a rule... more muddling in their ways, than the dependent labourer.

Hence **Muddlingly** *adv.*

1830 LAMB *Lett. to Dyer in Final Mem.* xvii. 167 What a power to intoxicate his crude brains, just muddlingly awake to perceive that something is wrong in the social system.

¶ **Muddy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [? Subst. use of MUDDY *a.*: see quot. 1806.] A kind of coach.

1801 in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* V. 233 No more the stylish, well-enamell'd fair Lolls in her muddy with affected air. 1806 *Surre. Whiter in Lond.* II. 210 [She] bespoke... a coach hung so low that it obtained the name of a muddy.

Muddy (mʊd'ɪ), *a.* Also 6 moudy, mudie, 6-7 muddie. [f. MUD sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in mud; turbid or foul with mud; covered or bespattered with mud.

1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 Take muddy water out of a dyche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 He wandered through many... muddy marshes. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* IV. 687 All these Cocytus bounds with squalid Reeds, With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 36 The stagnant waters of ponds... are always foul, heavy, muddy, and ill-tasted. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 19 By spreading his cloak over a muddy place for Queen Elizabeth to step on. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Sept. 4/5 The station... was filled by a muddy throng.

¶ *b.* Of the nature of mud, resembling mud.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Wars VII. viii. § 4 Free from the mixture of all terrine and muddy particles of matter. 1864 *Chambr. Encycl.* VI. 162/2 The flesh [of the Lake Loach] is soft and has a muddy flavour. 1880 C. R. MARSHAM *Peruv. Bark* 173 On one morning the surging flood being black... and on another a light muddy colour.

2. Living or growing in mud.

1598 O. ELTZ *Horace* 6 That face aboue of woman faire, The rest fowle Like the muddy fische. 1611 FLORIO *Molegna*, a kind of muddy fish. 1818 SHELLEY *Marynghi* xv. And on the other, creeps eternally, Through muddy weed, the shallow sullen sea. 1883 A. H. THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 99 There are plenty of grey mullet to be caught;... I will dress them in such a way as shall make you fail to recognise our muddy friend.

3. Of a liquid: Not clear, thick, turbid.

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 19 With muddle and bloudie water in it verie often. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Northampton (1662) II. 291 Thus the most generous Wines are the most muddy before they are fine. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* IV. 313 Take care The muddy Beverage to serene. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 148 Nothing is so disagreeable as a muddy gravy soup. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1837) I. 6r We breakfasted... on muddy coffee and scorched toast. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* II. 12 There they... drink the muddy but strong wine of the Alemtajo.

4. *trans.* *a.* Not clear or pure in colour. Of light: Dull, smoky.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 139 To what my loue, shall I compare thine eye? Christall is muddy. 1658 GADSDEN *Doctr. Nativities* 83 A muddy, duskyish-brown-swarthy Complexion. 1662 B. HOPKINS *Sermon*, *Funeral* (1681) 91 The dim and muddy light of this world. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 One Timothy Hall, of middle Stature, muddy Complexion. 1784 BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 215 When a light colour, though opaque, is thinly spread over a dark one, it is, by the colour underneath, rendered dim and muddy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i. A muddy mezzotint of the Duke of Wellington. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xv. 173 We work by muddy tapers of cork and cotton glowing in saucers. 1868 F. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 350 His friends observed that his face had become muddy and haggard.

¶ *b.* Of the voice: Thick, esp. through drinking.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 69 The squire... said, with a muddy voice [etc.].

¶ *c.* Of air: Impure. ? *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5/1 The Air for want of Motion will grow thick and muddy.

5. Not clear in mind; confused, muddled.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 325 Do'st thou think I am so muddy, so unsettled, To appoint my selfe in this vexation? 1650 BUNYAN *No Way to Heaven* but by Christ Wks. (1845) 122 If the understanding be muddy as to this, it is impossible that such should be sound in the faith. 1682 J. W. *Lett. Fr. New-Eng.* 7 As to their Drunkenness... they seldom go to bed without muddy brains. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 152 Cold hearts and muddy understandings. 1834 HOOD *Lamentable Toby* x. Day after day my lessons fade, My intellect gets muddy.

¶ *b.* Partly intoxicated. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1776 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 348 Not that he gets drunk, for he is a very pious man, but he is always muddy. 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit.* T. 424 The fiddler waxed muddy and was often heard scraping behind the fiddle bridge.

6. Of literary style, thought, etc.: Obscure, vague, confused.

1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 7 Therefore the Greeke being not altogether cleare, the Latine deriued from it must needs be muddle. 1643 FEATLEY in *Newman's Concord. Bible* Advt. 4 In this thickest and muddiest passage in which no Lincius [1650 Lynceus] can see any bottom, the Original is very cleare. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 His own Imitation of Quintilian's muddy Expression. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxvii. 213 Every man... may be clear and perspicuous in his recitals instead of dark and muddy. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1872) 173 The present muddy French transcendentalism. a. 1874 RANKINE *Songs & Fables* (1874) 40 His style is never muddy.

7. Morally impure or 'dirty'. Now *rare*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 59 Spyrutell men, that ben contemplatyf, bauen seyl their bertes in heyghe and drawen them oute of this muddy erthe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 128 She is a muddy queane, a filthy beast. 1653 H. MORE *Confict. Caball.* (1713) 25 The muddy and tumultuous suggestions of the Flesh. a. 1679 W. OUR- RAM *Sermon*. (1682) 279 On one hand there are stable joys...

on the other muddy and fleeting pleasures. 1793 *L.D. SPENCER in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) 11. 114 Renard's is a muddy business. 1882 *STEVENS New Arab. Nts.* (1834) 142 Your business. is too muddy for such airs.

† 8. Gloomy; sullen. Obs.

1698 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 33 Shee aspires to no glory by sullen humours, she hath nothing muddy, nor clownish in her. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus vii.* 124 When a man begins to look with a cheerful countenance, and the muddy complexion clears up. 1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* 11. 107 Wheel'd round w' gloomy brows and muddy, And left his brother in a study. 1735 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, A muddy or cloudy look, *cutis tetricus*.

9. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic: muddy-bottomed, -brained, -headed, -melled adjs.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl* xiv. 185 They are very partial to small, 'muddy-bottomed streams. 1634 *Ford Perle's Arabick* 11. iii, 'Muddy brain'd peasants! 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* 11. xvi. 120 Many boys are 'muddy-headed till they be clarified with age. 1815 R. THORPE *Lett. to W. W. W. W.* (ed. 3) 78 note, The ignorant and muddy-headed confusion, in which the Institution mixed the two Treaties. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* 11. ii. 591 A dull and 'muddy-melled Rascall. 1601 *J. MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 11. 145 Let the vnsanctified spirit of ambition Entice the choice of 'muddie-minded dames To yoke themselves to swine. 1588 *FRAUNCE Laisiers Log.* 1. vii. 40 Hee is but a 'muddy-pated ase. 1839 *Times* 23 Mar. 4/3 That 'muddy-souled economist Joseph Hume. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1883) 22 If I were, 'muddy-witted.

Muddy (mʊˈdi), *v.* [f. MUDDY *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make muddy, in various senses of the adj.; to cover or bespatter with mud; to render (water) turbid with mud; to make confused or obscure.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. ii. 4, I am now sir muddied in fortunes mood, and smell somewhat strong of her strong displeasure. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* ix. 461 The Holy Spirit is too pure and gentle a thing to dwell in a mind muddied and disturbed by those impure dregs. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym.* 126 Upon which if oil of vitriol be dropt, it becomes clear again, and by oil of tartar muddied. 1760 *DEERBECK Lett.* (1767) 1. 82 The springs and streams being all muddied with the continual rains. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 524 The former would be the means of muddying your colours. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 603 He began to muddy the water. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* 11. 122, I only muddied the palms of my gloves, on which I fell. 1905 E. CHANOLIER *Unveiling of Lhasa* xi. 206 The product of restless Western energies, stirring and muddying the shallows of the Eastern mind.

2. *intr.* To become muddy or turbid.

1834 *LANOE Exam. Shaks. Wks.* 1846 11. 276 Malt before hops, the world over, or the beer muddies.

Muddying (mʊˈdiɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the vb. MUDDY.

1713 M. HENRY *Meekn. & Quietn. of Spirit* (1822) 115 Those disorderly passions, which tend to the muddying and clouding of the Soul. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph. s.v. Ultramarine*, Thus you may get the colour without muddying. 1883 C. FLEET *Our Ancestors in Sussex* Ser. 11. 236 The muddying of the clear fancy by all kinds of disturbances.

b. *U.S.* 'A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1877 *HALLOCK Sportsman's Gaz.* 371 The season for muddying begins.

Muddyish (mʊˈdiʃ), *a.* [f. MUDDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat muddy.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* 11. 148 There are reservoirs of muddyish water, and ducks and geese.

Muddywort, variant of MOULDWARP.

Mude, obs. form of MOOD *sb.*, MUD.

Mud-fish, A fish that inhabits mud. Also variously used *spec.* (see below).

a. A kind of loach (*Crabb Technol. Dict.* 1823); b. an African dipnoan fish of the family *Lepidosirenidae*, a lepidosiren; c. *U.S.* a fish of the family *Anilidae*, esp. the bowfin, *Ania calva*; d. a fish of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbriidae*, a mud minnow; e. a name formerly given in New York to the Killifish (*Cent. Dict.*); f. a gobine fish, *Gillichthys mirabilis* (ibid.); g. *Melanura pygmaea*; h. the Australian barramunda, *Ceratodus forsteri*; i. a New Zealand fish, *Neochanna apoda*.

1502 *Maldon. Essex. Court-Rolls Bundle* 61. No. 2 Attachiatus est per m. mudfish, vñe stokfish, x' barrels samonum. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) L. 167 viijth of modeyshe. 1699 *DAMPPIER Voy.* 128 The Sea also supplies divers sorts of very good Fish, (viz.) Snooks, Mulletts, Mud-fish. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 450 The Mud-fish. The species of this tribe are easily distinguished by the fleshy appendiculae at the anus. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Mud-Fish (*Melanura pygmaea*), a small fish on the Atlantic coast which burrows in the mud. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* 11. 174 The mud-fish or lepidosiren. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 372 The 'Bow-fin' or 'Mud-fish' (*Ania calva*) is not uncommon in many of the fresh waters of the United States. *Ibid.* 619 *Umbra limi*, locally distributed in the United States; called 'Dog fish' or 'Mud-fish' in America. 1882 *TENISON-WOODS Fishes N. S. Wales* 108 *Neochanna* is a remarkable mudfish of New Zealand. 1896 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 336 The Mud-fish or Barramunda (*Ceratodus*) is a large, elongate animal, pointed at both ends.

Mudge (mʊdʒ), *v.* 1. *Sc. intr. and trans.* = BUDGE *v.*

1802 *JANIESON Water Kelpie* xv. in Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) 111. 361 That dare na mudge for fricht. 1823 *GALT Entail* xxxv. I'll na mudge the la' o' my muckle tie in ony sic road. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 161 One never mudded for hours. 1875 *ALEX. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeen.* 11. 696 They could na mudge the brig.

Mudge (mʊdʒ), *v.* 2. *dial.* [? Related to MUSH *v.* Cf. *Modge*, to crush or bruise. *Warw.* (Halliwell).] *trans.* To bruise, crush (hops).

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11. 576 Hops may be pressed

warmer than they can be trod, without breaking or mudging them.

Mudgeon, Mudhar: see MURGEON, MUDAR.

Mudie, obs. form of MUDDY.

† **Mudir** (mʊˈdiːr). Also moodir, moodeer. [Turk. use of Arab. *مدير* *mudir*, active pple. of *adāra* to administer, govern (Dozy), causative of *dāra* to go round.] In Turkey, the governor of a village or canton; in Egypt, the governor of a province.

1864 *Athenium* No. 1921. 245f. The Mudirs or district-governors. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* June 698 During our stay in the Fayoum we saw a good deal of the mudir or governor. 1885 *Nat. Rev.* July 677 One day the [Egyptian] police was under the Moodeers, the next it was the reverse.

Mudir, variant of MUDAR.

Mudirate (mʊˈdiːrət). Also mudirat, mudiriate. [f. *MUDIR* + -ATE.] = MUDIRIEH.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* June 699 The exact condition of every village in his mudirate. 1884 *GORDON Jrnls.* (1883) 222 No sentries at the North Fort, or Bourré, or on the Mudirat. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 Because we have taken no steps to set up any Administration in the Mudirate of Dongola.

† **Mudirieh** (mʊˈdiːriːe). Also mou-, moodirich, mudiriet. [Egyptian Arabic *mudiriya*, f. *mudir* MUDIR.] In Egypt: a. The territory of a mudir. b. The official head-quarters of a mudir.

1877 *McCOAN Egypt as it is* 114 The following fourteen *mudiriets* or Prefectures. 1877 E. DE LEON *Khedive's Egypt* 432 Sundry taxes and revenues in the provinces (Moudiriets). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/1 A French traveller is resident at Fashoda, occupies the half-ruined mudirich or town-hall. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* July 123/1 At important Mudiriets, where ten years ago British functionaries were in charge.

Mudlark (mʊˈdlɑːk), *sb.* [f. MUD *sb.* 1 + LARK *sb.* 1 (a jocular formation).]

1. *slang.* A hog (Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785).

2. *collog.* One who dabbles, works, or lives in mud. a. (See quotes.)

1796-1800 *Corquignon Police Metrop.* (ed. 6) 230 *Mud-larks*, so called from their being accustomed to prowl about, at low water, under the quarter of West India ships... under pretence of grubbing in the mud for old ropes, iron... &c. but whose chief object... was to receive and conceal small bags of sugar, coffee [etc.], which they conveyed to such houses as they were directed, and for which services they generally received a share of the booty. 1799 *MAR. EOGWORTH Lane Jerns* xi. He... became what is called a mud-lark; that is, a plunderer of the ships' cargoes that unload in the Thames. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 243 Miserable beings... accustomed to grub in the river at low water for old ropes... known by the appellation of Mud-larks. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* 11. 155/2 The mud-larks collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old-iron [etc.]. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-book*, *Mudlarks*, people who grovel about bays and harbours at low water for anything they can find. 1892 *DONSON 18th Cent. Vignettes* 233 The same crowd of mud-larks and loafers would come rushing into the water to offer... their services.

b. A soldier of the Royal Engineers.

1878 *TRIMMEN Regim. Brit. Army* 42 Royal Engineers... nicknamed 'the Mudlarks'.

c. A man who cleans out common sewers. *rare*—o. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

d. A gutter child, street arab. In quot. *transf.* 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4 It is Lord Palmerston's misfortune... to number three or four of these incurable mudlarks among his official offspring. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. A name given to various birds: a. A kind of Pipit. b. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis* (E.D.D.). c. 'The Australian magpie-lark (*Grallina picata*), from its building its nest of mud' (MORRIS 1868).

1882 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 317/1 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits.

† **Mudlark** (mʊˈdlɑːk), *v.* [f. MUDLARK *sb.*] *intr.* To carry on the occupation of a mudlark; also, to 'play about' in the mud. Hence *Mud-larking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xi. You mud-larking vagabond. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* 11. 155/2 He, he says, he liked much better than mud-larking. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 66 A series of sunny summers and perfect grounds have not taught us the noble lessons of mudlarking, as it hath often been played in the fens and marshes of rural cricket-grounds. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 193/2 He mingled with us for some time on the beach, mudlarked with the boys and watched our model yacht matches.

Mudlarker (mʊˈdlɑːkə). [f. MUDLARK *v.* + -ER 1.] = MUDLARK *v.* 2. a.

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* viii. I was now what is termed a regular *Mud-larker*, picking up halfpence, by running into the water. *Ibid.* xviii. A mudlarker was a man who had an old boat... furnished with an iron bar full of hooks, which was lowered down by a rope to catch pieces of cordage, oakum, canvas, or other articles, which might fall overboard from the... vessels in the river.

Mudle, obs. form of MUDDLE *v.*

Mudless (mʊˈdləs), *a.* [f. MUD *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Free from mud.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 1. 338 The mudlesse Tamis cleere. 1872 *Daily News* 31 July, His life had been as the flowing of a mudless stream. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. (Cassell), To-day it was clean and mudless.

† **Muddy**, *a. Obs.*—1. [f. MUD *sb.* 1 + -LY 1.] Muddy. a 1340 *HARPOLE Pastel. Cant. Inge* xii. 4 When 3e drynke of the clere wellis & leifs the muddy watris of earthly lustis.

Mud wall, A wall built of earth or clay, or of materials laid in clay as a substitute for mortar. † Also, the material forming such a wall.

1395 *Acc. Manor of Savoy in Archæologia* XXIV. 313 Pro factura ij peticuratum muri ex parte occidentale gardini vocata mudwall. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* 11. 373 For making of the modde wall. 1578 *NICHOLAS tr. Lopes de Gomara's Coug. W. India* 52 The houses are great, made of lime stone & bricke: others there are made of mood wall, and rafters. 1679 T. KIRKE *Mod. Acc. Scot.* 10 The Houses of the Commonalty are very mean, Mud-wall and Thatch the best. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xix. (1695) 403 Earthly Minds, like Mud-Walls, resist the strongest Batteries. a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* (1775) 242 The mud walls of a Turkish cottage. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 33 Two parts old colb (alias mud-wall). 1833 *LOVVOON Encycl. Archit.* § 159 Mode of building the Mud Walls of Cottages in Cambridgeshire.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1662 *Br. HOPKINS Sermon, Funeral* (1685) 78 There stand nothing between us and our eternal state, but this thin mud-wall of our bodies. 1670 *Devout Communion* (1688) 142 Our mudwall of flesh made spiritual and transparent.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 680 Castell was thar nayn, Bot mudwall werk withoutyn lym or stayn. 1543 *tr. Statutes* Table, Mud wall makers. 1785 *COWPER Wks.* 1837 XV. 159 The mud-wall cottages of our poor at Olney.

Mudwall: see MODWALL.

Mudwalled (mʊˈdwɔːld), *ppl. a.* [f. MUD *sb.* 1 + WALL *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having mud walls. Also *fig.*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 22 This mud-walled cottage. 1630 *Epitaph* in J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* (1855) 20 O what a bubble, vapour, puffe of breath... Is mud-walled man! 1689 *Prior Epist.* to F. Shephard 20 As Folks from Mud-wall'd Tenement Bring Landlois Pepper-corn for Rent. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. Plate xxviii. A small mud-walled cheap cottage. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 84 Mud-walled streets are unnumbered.

Mue, Mued, obs. ff. MEW *sb.* 2, v. 1, 2, MUID.

Mueddin, variant of MUEZZIN.

Mues, obs. form of MAY *v.* 1

Muekliche, -nesse: see MEERLY, MEERNESSE.

† **Muermo** (mʊˈɛrmo). *Bot.* [Chilian Spanish.] A tall tree native to Chili, *Eucryphia cordifolia*, having a valuable hard wood. Also called ulmo. 1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mues, obs. f. MEWS. **Muese**, var. MEUSE.

Muesin, **Muetden**, obs. forms of MUEZZIN.

Muet, obs. form of MUTE *a.*

† **Muezzin** (mʊˈɛziːn). Forms: a. 6 maizin, 7 meizin, muyezin, (pl. muyezinin), muezeem, -im, 7-8 muezin, 8 muasin, mezzin, muesin, 9 muezeem, -im, 9- muezzin; β. 7 muetden, mouden, -on, 9 moo-ed'din, mueddin, moue-

dhin, mood(d)in. [Arabic مؤذن *mū'addin*, active pple. of *أذن* *adāna*, 2nd conjug. (frequentative) of *أذن* to proclaim, f. *أذن* car. The a forms proceed from the widespread dialectal pronunciation with (z) or (dz) for (ḏ). Some of the forms appear to be meant for Arab. *mū'adin*, the pple. of the 4th conjug. of the same vb.] In Mohammedan countries, a public crier who proclaims the regular hours of prayer from the minaret or the roof of a mosque.

a. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* 11. xxi. 110b. The Maizins beginne to cry vpon the lowtes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 And the Meizin or Muetden (Clarke, Sexten, Priest, Bell-ringer, or Bell rathier) standeth up and readeth that Psalm. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 The Muezzini crie from the tops of Mosques, battolizing *Lilala Hyllula*. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theveul's Trav.* 1. 49 A Muezzin goes up to the top of the Minaret and calls to Prayers. *Ibid.* 11. 18 The Turks say that the Museum cannot call to Prayers there as at other Mosques. 1702 W. J. BRYNN *tr. Voy. Levant* xii. 50 These Criers are called *Muazins*. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mohannetians* v. 38 The *Muezzins*, or Clerks are ready to observe his motions. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor. xi.* As rose the Muezzin's voice in air In midnight call to wonted prayer. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) 1. xii. 224 Hark! there is the Muezzem of Sultan Achmet, just calling to prayers. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* 11. 25 The sonorous tones of their muzzezins [*sic*: misprint].

fig. 1907 O. Rev. Apr. 585 His Majesty's Cabinet listened to this call of the muezzin of the revolution from the minaret of the Duma.

β. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 603 When the Mouden, or Sexten' crieth in the steeple. 1615 *BEDFORD Arab. Trudge*, *Salie*, The Mouden from the top of the steeple cryeth. *Alah cabir, ila allah, illa ilallah.* 1836 *LANE Mod. Egypt* 1. iii. 83 Most of the inno-deeds of Cairo have had: numerous and sonorous voices. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* 1. 248 The Giralda was the great tower from whence the mueddin summoned the faithful to prayers. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. i. (1864) 11. 185 The Muedhin proclaimed from the roof 'There is one God and Mohammed is his prophet'. 1875 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 250/1 In most cases there is no minaret attached [to the mosque], the times of prayer being merely announced by the 'mued-din', or crier, from the roof itself. 1889 *HALL CANE Scapagoat* xxv. The moudin was chanting to call to prayers.

† **Muff**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6-7 muffle: [a. Du. *mof*, a contemptuous appellation for a Westphalian.]

A deprecativ term for a German or Swiss; sometimes loosely applied to other foreigners.

1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* 1. i. King Sigismond lath brought from Christendome More then his Camp of stout Hungarians, Sclawoniens, Almans, Rutteris, Muffles, and Danes. 1592 *WARRNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxv. 151 Those Stiles to him were strange, but they Did feele them from the bare-borne Muffe [*sic*: Warbeck] and him as King obey. 1596 *LODGE Wits Miserie* 35 The Italian ruffe, the French doublet, the Muffles cloake, the Toledo rapier [etc.]. 1598

E. GULPIN *Skial*. (1878) 57 Is he not a Sargeant? then say's a Muff for his furr'd satin cloak. 1598 *Florio, Stilicosa*, swearing or swaggering muffs or dutchmen. a 1639 Sir J. RENESBY *Men*, & *Trav.* (1604) 135 The Low Dutch call the High muffs, that is *stauds*, as the French have it, or block-heads. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 61 Shop-keepers... (like a guard of Muffs) every morning wait at their doors to get their money. 1656 *FISKE For Ambase*, 38 An Ambassador (with his assistant Commissioner Chancellour of Muscovy)... was... received at Tower Wharfe... The Kings Coach, and five or six others took them in at Tower Wharfe, but with such disorder... as without my care... some must of the better sort of Muffs have walked on foot to their Lodgings.

Muff (muf), *sb.* Also 6-7 muffle. [Prob. a. Du. *mof* (not found earlier than 17th c.), a. F. *moufle* (Walloon *mofe*, *mouffe*): see *MUFFLE sb.* Cf. G. *muffe*, *muff* (17th c.), Sw. *muff*.]

1. A covering (usually of fur and of cylindrical shape) into which both hands may be thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm.

Now used only by women; in 17-18th c. also by men. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. She always wears a Muffe. 1608 H. P. *Epigr.* 32 Should Spruso leave the wearing of his muffle. 1662 *PEPYS Diary* 30 Nov. This day I first did wear a muffle, being my wife's last year's muffle. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 Lost... a large Sable Tip Muff, with a parting in the middle of it. 1713 *GAY Fan* I. 205 Then in the muff th' unactive fingers lay, Nor taught the fan in various forms to play. 1746 H. WATROLE *Let. to Mann* 17 Jan. Seeing him [sc. a French spy] dangle on a gallows in his muff and boots. 1775 MRS. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 21 Nov. Another man... carries her muff, in which is her little lap-dog. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xii. She had also a muff, something like a grenadier's cap. 1902 *Sailed Chron.* 20 Dec. 8/3 One of the huge, flat, bag-shaped muffs that are now at the apex of fashion.

b. *transf.* (For *foot-muff* see *FOOT sb.* 35.) 1797 BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric. Northumb.* 132 The long-woolled sheep... were called Muggs, probably from their faces being covered with a muff of wool. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. (ed. 2) 292 Such a defence is furnished to the swan in the muff in which its body is wrapped. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 223 The bottles may be enveloped in muffs made of thick canvass, to protect them from being broken by striking against each other.

+c. = *MUFFLE sb.* 3, *MUFFLER* 2 c. Obs. 1854 WILKES in *8th Rep. Comm. Lunacy* App. G. 137 The means of restraint employed were the leather muff and wrist-straps, iron hand-cuffs [etc.]. *Ibid.* One patient... had been for some time wearing the muff and hobbles.

cf. 2. = *MITTEN* 2. Obs. Cf. the widespread dialectal use = *MITTEN* 1 (see E.D.D.). 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 30 On her charming arms a pair of black velvet glove-like muffs of her own invention. 1749 FURLEIGH *Tom Jones* v. iv. She was playing one of her father's favourite tunes... when the muff fell over her fingers.

3. A tuft or crest on the heads of certain birds. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry* Yd. (1855) 60 Whether the climate of Northern Europe has any tendency to develop the growth of crests, 'muffs', etc. (as in what are called Siberian fowls or muffed Dorkings), on the heads of fowls.

4. In various technical senses.

a. *Founding*. (See *quots.*; cf. *MUFFLE sb.* 4) 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Foundry of Statues*, The furnace consists of a hearth and its muff, a fire-place, an ash-hole, and an earthen bason... The muff is a brick arch made very low to reverberate the flame upon the metal. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art* Frnl. I. 86 If a silver beading is required a strip of copper and a strip of silver is taken and placed one on the other and put into a furnace (technically termed 'muff') to be annealed, that is, softened.

b. *Glass-manuf.* A cylinder of blown glass for flattening out into a plate. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

c. *Plumber's work*. A joining tube driven into the ends of two adjoining pipes. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muff-chain*, *-maker*, *-string*, *-stuffer*, *warmer*; *muff-headed* adj.; *muff-bag*, a bag, usually of sealskin, on the outside of which is a muff; *muff-box*, (a) a box in which a muff is kept, or sold; (b) a large bat worn by women at the beginning of the 19th century; *muff-cap* *joenlar*, a soldier's bearskin cap; *muff-coated* duck *diat*, the muscovy duck (Halliwell 1847); *muff coupling*, a cylindrical shaft coupling to fit over the abutting ends of shafts.

1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1612/2 A large selection of Real and Imitation Sealskin 'Muff Bags' in stock. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 101 Under the poke and the 'muff-box', the face sometimes entirely disappears. 1864 *PINEAS Ergänzungsb.* 34 'Muff-cap, *Bärenmütze*. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/1 The Americans appear to have a peculiar fondness for the 'busby' and the muff-cap as items of military head-gear. 1902 *Words Eye-witness* 204 The new-fashioned jewelled 'muff-chains'. 1887 D. A. *Low Machine Draw.* (1895) 25 'Muff Conplings'. 1768 R. SMITH *Unro. Direct. Rats*, etc. 139 These vermin (Water rats) are something like the Norway Rat, but smaller... their heads rounder, or what is commonly termed, 'muff-headed'. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 251 By this Sign or Cognizance [of two Muffs], you may easily know where a Furrier or 'Muff-maker' dwelleth. 1766-7 *FANQUHAR Beauz Strat.* I. i. A contrary sort... contract their spacious acres to the circuit of a 'muff-string'. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 308 'Muff Warmer, Nickel plated.

Muff, *sb.* 3. Obs. *exc. dial.* [repr. an inarticulate sound; cf. the synonymous G. *muff* int., also

HUMPH, BUFF *sb.* 5, and Eng. dial. *muff* adj. = *MUM* a. (see E.D.D.).] In phr. *Not to say muff*, to say neither *muff* nor *mum*: not to utter a sound.

Quot. c. 1460 s.v. *Muff* v. 1 may perh. belong to this sb. 1622 C. B. STAYTON *Herodian* vi. 45 The drunken guards say not so much as muffs. c. 1631 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 l. 385 The slaves never durst mutter since, nor scarce say muf. 1831 *Leicester's Gloss.* s.v. A didn say no moor, nayther muf nor moom.

Muff (muf), *sb.* 4. *collog.* [Of doubtful origin. As the word has not been found earlier than the second quarter of the 19th c. (being unrecorded even in the slang dictionaries), its identity with the long obsolete *MUFF sb.* 1 is unlikely. It may be an application of *MUFF sb.* 2, conveying the scoffing accusation of keeping one's hands in a muff.]

1. Originally, one who is awkward or stupid in some athletic sport. Hence, in wider sense, one without skill or aptitude for some particular work or pursuit, a 'duffer'; also, one who is generally deficient in practical sense. To make a muff of oneself: to make oneself ridiculous.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. Such denunciations as—'Now butter-fingers'—'Muff'...—and so forth. a 1845 HOOO *Pen & Pencil* *Pick* (1857) 144 Awful muff: Can't pull two strokes without catching as many crabs. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv. I didn't think... that you'd have been such a muff as to let him be getting wet through. 1860 W. E. FORSTER *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Reid Life* (1838) I. viii. 324, I find I know absolutely nothing [he was going through a course of instruction in musketry], and am therefore a complete muff. 1866 MANSFIELD *Sch. Life Winchester* (1870) 136, I was... rather a muff at the latter [sc. cricket]. 1880 MISS BRAOON *Just* as I am xxi. I know I was a tremendous muff in the hunting-field. 1884 *Nonconformist* & *Indep.* 25 Sept. 930/3 Both sides have succeeded in making muffs of themselves.

2. [Prob. from the verb.] A failure; anything clumsily or badly done or bungled, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball; *spec.* in any game at ball, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands.

1871 *Punch* 25 Feb. 81/2 *Old Gent.* 'Well, Charlie, what sort of a book is that? interesting?' *Bloodthirsty Young Rascal.* 'Not a bit. It's a great muff. I've read sixty pages and there's only one man killed yet.' 1897 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang*, *Muff*,... (common).—Anything badly bungled.

Muff (muf), *sb.* 5. *dial.* [Perh. a use of *MUFF sb.* 2, from the ring of outstanding feathers round the neck. But cf. *Du. muf* greenfinch.] The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*. 1831 J. RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith.* *Dict.* 538. 1839 [see *MUFFET*].

Muff (muf), a. [f. *MUFF v.* 4] In *muff glass*: glass which has been 'muffed'.

1845 *Morn. Star* 24 Apr. The subdued light from globes of muff glass... The light was... from globes of muff glass let into the ceiling. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Muff-glass*.

Muff, v. 1. Obs. *exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). [Belongs to *MUFF sb.* 3] *intr.* With expressed or implied negative: (Not) to say 'muff'; (not) to utter a word. Quot. c. 1460 perh. belongs to *MUFF sb.* 3.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 188 If thou canst nother muff nor noom, I shall sheld the from shame. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 74 They dare not so much as whisper, or as much as mufe against it.

+ **Muff**, v. 2. Obs. *rare*. [f. *MUFF sb.* 2] *trans.* To provide with a muff.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Umbasie*, etc. 254 Th' Ladie in her coach... is muffed when frosts approach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 234/2 The Inhabitants [of France] in cold Weather keep warm, and Muff themselves.

Muff, v. 3. *collog.* and *slang*. [f. *MUFF sb.* 4]

1. *trans.* To make a muddle or 'mess' of, to bungle; to perform or play badly or clumsily; to miss (a catch or ball) at cricket or other games. Also *intr.*, to miss catches, to act bunglingly.

1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Gay Liv.* vi. 49, I don't see why you should have muffed that shot. 1866 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox*, xiii. 'Brazen-pose was better steeled than Exeter.' 'They muffed it in the Gut, eh?' 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 Mr. McDonald muffed his stroke [in golf].

2. *intr.* To fail (in an examination).

1884 J. STURGIS in *Lough. Mag.* 111. 617 Freddy and Tommy and Dicky have all muffed for the army.

Hence *Muffed ppl. a.*, clumsily missed or bungled;

Muffling vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* i. You may rest assured that no muffing work would be looked over in any young man. 1876 *World V.* No. 107. 18 A muffed catch raises the first little cloud of chaff. 1905 *Review of Rev.* Feb. 115/2 There must be no more muffing of parliamentary chances.

Muff, v. 4. *trans.* = *MUFFLE v.* 1. 5. Hence *Muffed ppl. a.* = *MUFFLED ppl. a.* 5. (Cf. *MUFF a.*)

1868 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan. A cordon of white-muffed glass burners. 1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Aug. 523/3 Would some correspondent inform me how I am to proceed in muffing glass, leaving ornamental scroll work clear glass on muffed ground?

Muffat(tee), variant forms of *MUFFETEE*.

Muffe, obs. f. *MOVE v.*, *MUFF sb.* 1 and 2.

Muffed (muf), a. [f. *MUFF sb.* 2 + *-ED* 2]

a. Wearing a muff (in *quot. trans.*). B. Of certain birds: Having a crest or tuft on the head.

a. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 4 Jan. 3/2 The muffed chin was a matter of taste.

b. 1809 L. DONOVAN *Poems* 40 My Hen she was a shining bird. V. Muffed head. 1828 MOIR *Maisie Wanch* xx. 290 Finding the head of the muffed hen... lying in a bye corner. 1845 *Zoologist* 111. 929, I never met with more than two kinds of woodcocks, the one, the common muffed or

muffed cock... and the other a much smaller bird of darker plumage. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1205/1 [Pigeons] warranted good performers, flyers, and breeders, muffed, or clear legged. 1899 *Bham Weekly Post* 18 Mar 24/1 The Blondinette [pigeon] is a muffed, crested, and filled variety.

Muffel (muf), obs. forms of *MUFFLE v.* **Muffel** (muf), *dial.* Also *muffit*. [f. *MUFF sb.* 2 + *-ET*.] = *MUFF sb.* 6

1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 350 *Sylvia cinerea*. The... White-Throat... Muff. Muffet. Muffy. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 23.

Muffatee (muf-tē). Also 8-9 *muffatee*, 9. *muffitee*, (-ies *pl.* Sc.), *muffettee*, *muffattee*, *mufftee*. [App. irreg. f. *MUFF sb.* 2]

1. A muffler worn round the neck. Obs. *exc. dial.* c. 1706 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 206 Let 'em [sc. the men] mind their ruffles and mufftees. 1717 207 Scarlet and saxon-green mufftees [worn by men]. 1772 COLMAN *Prose Ser.* *Occas.* (1787) 111. 194 Nay lest Rouleaux themselves should soil their ruffles A mufftee each Pretty Master muffies. 1839 THACKERAY *Leg. St. Sophia of Kiuff*, Warm her soldier laid she wrapt in Comforter and mufftee. a 1890 E. WAUGH *Tiffs of Heather* (1892) 1. 25 He'd a thick, red wool muffatee reawnd his neck.

2. A worsted cuff worn on the wrist.

1808-18 JAMESON *Mufftees*,... mittens, either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men. 1842 MRS. STONE *W. Langshawe* l. xii. 180 Her whole pride and delight... were centered in having her husband's hose, gloves, and mufftees—all her own knitted manufacture—in superlative order. 1844 CORNELIA MEE *Comp. Work-Table* 82 New Cross-way Pattern for Gentlemen's Mufftees... For a mufftee, make a chain of 52 stitches [etc.]. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XII. 700 She stood... with her red mufftees and her chilly hands clasped. 1878 *Yng. Ladies' Frnl.* Christmas No. 5 Here are a pair of scarlet mufftees for his whists. 1902 'MRS. ALEXANDER *Stranger than Love* xii. 147, I have a little present for Uncle Garth—a pair of rabbit-wool mufftees.

Muffin (muf-in). Also 8 *muffin*; *dial.* 8 *moo-fin*, 9 *mowfin*, *moufin*. [Of obscure origin; but perh. in some way connected with OF. *moufflet* soft (said of bread), also used subst., soft bread.]

1. a. *dial.* (See *quots.* 1703, 1888.) b. A light, flat, circular, spongy cake, eaten toasted and buttered at breakfast or tea.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray Philos. Lett.* (1718) 332 A *Moufin*, a Wheat Cake bak'd upon a Bake-stone over the Fire, as Oat-cakes. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Conveyer* xviii. 123 To make Muffings and Oat-Cakes. 1766 [ANSTEW] *Bath Guide* xiii. 105, I freely will own I the Muffins prefer'd To all the genteel Conversation I heard. 1782 Wolcor (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* xiv, A face. That boasts no more expression than a muffin. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 11 Oct. We... can trace the dirt in it to having read it at tea with buttered muffins, or over a pipe. 1888 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 120, I eat a large plateful of hot buttered muffins about an hour beforehand. 1888 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Lasses of Leverhouse* xix. 179 'Mowfin', a generic name for tea bread in all its varieties.

2. A kind of flat earthenware or china plate.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 C. MACKESSON in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings, [are] *Muffin* Maker for a maker of tea-cakes or the maker of a muffin in China manufacture.

3. *slang* and *collog.* a. = *MUFF sb.* 4. 1. ? Obs. b. One who habitually 'muffs' a catch or ball. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.)

1830 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Hrt. of Lond.* II. i. A visitor? hurrah! some muffin, I daresay—he must pay his footing.

4. *Canadian slang*. (See *quot.* 1856.)

1856 MISS BIRD *Engliskin, Amer.* 260 Every unmarried gentleman, who chooses to do so, selects a young lady to be his companion in the numerous amusements of the season... when she acquiesces, [she] is called a 'muffin'. 1904 MAJOR A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Pub. Serv.* iv. 52 A pleasant tête-à-tête drive for many miles... with your 'muffin' by your side.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muffin-dish*, *-maker*, *-plate*; *muffin-bell*, the bell rung by a seller of muffins; *muffin-cap*, a flat woollen cap worn by charity-school boys, etc.; *muffin-countenance*, *-face* *slang*, an expressionless countenance; so *muffin-faced* *anf.* (see also *quot.* 1823); *muffin-fight* *collog.* = *muffin-worry*; *muffin-head* *dial.*, a blockhead; *muffin-man*, a man who sells muffins; *muffin-ring*, *muffin-tin*, a ring, usually of tinned iron, in which muffins are cooked' (Worcester 1860); *muffin-worry* *collog.*, a tea-party.

1840 HOOO *Up Rhine* 89 By and by a bell rang, and that sent him into a fresh tantrum. 'What... a "muffin-bell" to do with religion?' 1840 BARHAM *Engl. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Spectre of Tupp.* Mr. Peters... had received a liberal education at a charity-school, and was apt to recur to the days of his 'muffin-cap and leathers. 1843 *Spirit Publ. Frnl.* (1825) 53 The 'muffin countenance of the renowned Sancho Panza. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 824 'Muffin Dish and Cover. 1771 J. JACKMAN *All World's Stage* I. ii. Who is that gentleman?... Has he a 'muffin-face'? 1823 J. J. BEK *Dict. Turf*, 'Muffin-fac'd', one who has large protruding muscles on his phiz, which is pale withal, is a 'muffin-fac'd' son of a —. 1837 SVO. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 His little muffin-fac'd son. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. 11. l. 298 A rare dinner, an occasional 'muffin-fac'd'. 1892 MRS. H. VANDI *D. Griest* I. v. 4 You good-for-nothing, yo' 'muffin-yed, yo' donkey! 1790 *Byrdland* 332 The Italian 'muffin-maker. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 6 A 'muffin-man. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 292/2 Hot Water 'Muffin-Plate and Cover. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Muffin-worry, an old ladies' tea party. 1877 'QUION' *Puck* xvi. Day before yesterday she came to muffin-worry in Fred. Orford's rooms.

Muffineer (muf'ni-er). [*f.* MUFFIN + -EER.]
1. A small castor with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xli. As you are shaking a muffineer... the cover springing off.
1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) i. 316/2 Is this Mr. Thomas Hope? .. he who meditated on muffineers and planned pokers?
1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxx. With regard to the expense... two or three silver tea or coffee pots, with something additional for drink (such as a muffineer, or toast-rack) would more than cover it.
1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/2 Silver and turquoise inlaid muffineers.

2. 'A covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot'.
The sense perh. never existed, but is the only one recognized in Dicts. before the *Century Dict.* 1890.
1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

3. *nonce-uses*. a. A seller of muffins. b. A muffin-bell.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 450 If the thin small voice of the muffineer's ring be justifiable, why is not the baker left loose upon us? 1859 *SALA Trv. round Clock* (1861) 23 A bell to which Great Tom of Lincoln... and our own defunct 'Big Ben', are but as tinkling muffineers.

Muffish (muf'ish), a. *colloq.* [*f.* MUFF sb.² + -ISH.]
1. Of the nature, or characteristic, of a muff.
1858 FARRAR *Eric* II. iii. You don't want to make the whole school such a muffish set as the Rosebuds, do you?
1893 LELAND *Mem.* l. 166 He was always rather mild, quiet, and old-fashioned—in fact, muffish.

Hence **Muffishness**, the quality of being 'muffish'.
1858 FARRAR *Eric* II. vii. He professed to ridicule diligence as an unwholesome piece of muffishness. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 340/2 The girl of the period has done away with such moral muffishness as... regard for counsel and rebuke.

Muffism (muf'iz-m), *colloq.* [*f.* MUFF sb.² + -ISM.]
The action characteristic of a muff; foolishness.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. x. The muffism of walking down St. James's Street, on a gusty day in September, in a rough, and somewhat shabby, pilot coat.

Muffit, variant of MUFFET *dial.*

Muffitee, variant Sc. form of MUFFETEE.

Mufflar, obs. form of MUFFLER.

Muffle (muf'l), sb.¹ Also 8 (? *erron.*) mufel.
[*App. f.* MUFFLE v.¹]

1. Something that muffles or covers the face or neck. = MUFFLER I a. *rare*.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 184/10 A Muffle, *foale*. a 1850 ROSETTI *Dante & Circ.* l. (1874) 164 Why, with a hood on (if one only thinks) Or muffle of prim veils and scapularies.

† b. A muzzle. *Obs.*
1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 184/11 A Muffle for a dog, *fistella* [*read fistella*].

2. Something that muffles or deadens sound.
1734 in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) I. 314 Muffles for the bells, ix. 1820 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. 7 He sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the muffles off the drums.

3. Muffling effect; muffled sound.
1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll, Incident of Let.* (ed. 8) 50 The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city...; and through the muffle and smother of these fallen clouds, the procession of the town's life was still rolling in... with a sound as of a mighty wind. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 3/4 All one heard was the muffle of many hoofs and the eternal rattle of gun-carriage and baggage wagon.

Muffle, sb.² [*a. f.* muffle, of unknown origin.]
1. The thick part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents. (*Cf.* *quot.* 1846.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 331 Some haue but one horne apiece, and that either in the midst of the forehead, as the Oryx; or else in the nose, and muffle, as the Rhinoceros. 1846 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* I. 50 *note*. The French naturalists use the word 'muffle' for that part at the end of the nose which is naked in the Ox, Dog, &c.; where the same part is covered by hairs, as in the Rabbit, the animal is said to have no muffle. The term will be used to designate the corresponding part of the nose, whether hairy or not, in this work. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau* II. 24 Mud-jekewis... drew the Bell of Wampum... Over the long nose and nostrils, the black muffle of the nostrils (of the Great Bear). 1891 FLOWER & LYON *Introduct. Mammals* 163 Porous... Tarsus short. Muffle naked.

† b. A proboscis. *Obs. rare*.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 314 Their forefeet... again are charged full by the means of their [sc. bees'] muffle. *Ibid.* 353 Through that muffle or trunk of his, he [sc. the elephant] soundeth (as it were) out of a Trumpet.

2. *Comb.*: muffle-jaw U.S. = MILLER'S THUMB 2c.
1822 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 696 *Uranidea richardsonii*. .. Miller's Thumb; 1. Muffle-jaw.

† **Muffle**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. G. muffle* (*hier*), a perversion of *F. moulon*.] = MUFFLETON.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 399 A beast [in Sardinia] called Ophion [*marg.*, A Muffle, as Munster taketh it].

Muffle (muf'l), sb.⁴ Also 9 mufel. [*a. f.* muffle, prob. a use of muffle mitten (whence MUFFLE sb.⁵). *Cf.* *G. muffle* in the same sense.]

1. A receptacle, placed within a furnace, in which substances may be exposed to heat without coming in contact with the products of combustion.

a. in *Chemistry and Metallurgy*, used for cupellation, calcination, annealing, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul.* x. 11. 433 It continueth melted, flowing, and in motion vnder the muffle. 1677 *tr. Glaser's Compl. Chem.* 70 Place a good Cupple with its Muffle in a little Furnace made for this purpose. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. 11. u. 54 Indigo exposed to the action of fire... under a muffle fumes and swells. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 475 The enamel-kiln is made in the shape

of a chemist's muffle. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 113 On then heating the metal to bright redness, in a muffle or iron cylinder, a white surface of arsenide of iron is produced. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 314/1 [The needles] are... then re-heated in the muffle. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 These odd little furnaces are called 'muffles', and consume the tobacco to get at the ash.

b. *Ceramics*, etc. A chamber in a kiln in which pottery, porcelain, and glass is baked after being painted; also applied to the kiln or furnace containing such a chamber.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 188 The Vessels that are painted or covered over with this Glazing, must be... put under a Muffle, and as soon as the Glass runs, you must smook them, and take out the Vessels. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* II. xiv. 301 The glass is placed during the firing in a close iron box or oven, which is called a muffle. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 30 The kilns used for this purpose may properly be called muffles.

2. A receptacle for fuel in a kiln for drying grain. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 495/2 The fuel in these kilns is put into a cast-metal muffle, placed under the centre, and adapted to the size of the kiln. To this muffle are joined pipes of rolled iron, &c. which carry the heat to the extreme parts, and terminate in a chimney.

3. *Attrib.*, as muffle chamber, furnace, plate.
1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* s.v. *Muffle*. The other view has grating g, cinder hole f, charging hole d, 'muffle chamber h, escape for fumes l. 1839 *Ure's Dict. Arts* 578 Sometimes the cylinders are spread in a large 'muffle furnace, in order to protect them from being tarnished by sulphurous and carbonaceous gases. 1816 MUSEY in *Encycl. Brit.*, *Suppl.* I. 572/1 Fig. 5 [is] the 'muffle plate.

Muffle (muf'l), sb.⁵ [*a. f.* muffle mitten, *OF. mofle, muffle*;—*med. L. muffle* thick glove. *Cf.* *Du. moffel* muff, mitten.]

1. A boxing-glove; = MUFFLER 2 a. ? *Obs.*

1747 in H. Wilson *Wonderful Character*. (1821) III. 448 Muffles are provided, that will effectually secure them [sc. pupils] from the inconvenience of black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* Pref. 19 The Greeks, for mere exercise of sparring, made use of muffles or gloves as we do. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcii. Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle (For sometimes we must box without a muffle). 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 428 That all boys in a school be taught to box with muffles.

2. = MITTEN I and 2.

1808 JAMIESON, *Muffles*, s. pl., mittens, gloves that do not cover the fingers, used by women. 18. D. NICHOLSON *Caitness Words* (E.D.D.). A muffle has only two divisions; one for the thumb, and the other for the four fingers.

3. A sort of leather glove for lunatics who are given to tearing up their clothes, etc. (*Cf.* *MUFF sb.² I b*). 1852 MAYHEW & BINSY *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 433 Several handcuffs on pegs, and instruments that appear like leathern bottles, but which, we are informed, are muffles, which were sent from Hanwell some years ago, when some lunatic prisoners were given to tearing up their clothes.

Muffle (muf'l), sb.⁶ [*a. f.* muffle.] 'A pulley-block containing several sheaves' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Muffle (muf'l), v.¹ Forms: 5 muffle, mofel, 5-6 muffle, mufel, mofle, 6 muffy, -il, moffel, 6- muffle. [*Of somewhat obscure origin; app. f. OF mofle, muffle* thick glove (see MUFFLE sb.⁵, *OF mofle*); but no early instance of the sb. is found in Eng., and of the *OF. mofle* v. Godef. has only one instance in the sense 'to stuff'. *Cf.* however *OF. enmouffle* 'muffled', from 13th c.]

1. *trans.* To wrap or cover up or enfold *esp.* so as to conceal, also for protection from the weather and for warmth. *Freq.* with *up*, occas. with *round*. 15430 *Syr Genet.* (Roxh.) 17055 She muffed hir face hire to desygne That noon shuld know hir in noo wise. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxv. 311 Thenne came syre Breunor... wyth his lady in his hand muffed. 1710 *Chesler Pl.*, *Antichrist* 390 Muffed in mantells. 1530 PALSGR. 641/2, I muffy on visage or his heed, I cover him with clothes that he shulde nat be knownen, or from colde, *ie. enmouffle*. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Mayflower* 12 His face handsomely muffed with a Diaper-napkin to cover his beard. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 46 The Duke of Suffolk, muffed up in ragges? 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 131 Michal... muffed up in the bed an image in stead of her husband David. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kowh* Deut. iii. 139 To... ouffle their left hand when their right dispenseit almes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii. 247 He tied a handkerchief over my face, head, and mouth, having first muffed me up in the cloak. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & Bro. Bat.* III. 44 A lady is muffed up to the throat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 443 But we three sat muffed like the Fates. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix. She heught Bell in muffle up her throat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv. The ladies must muffle themselves: there is only just about time to do it well before sunset.

b. *said of a garment, etc.*
1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii. 251 The cloak enough muffling me, and the handkerchief being over my mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. A tall young man wrapped in a cloak, which obscured or muffed a part of his face.

c. *transf. and fig.*
1582 STANVHURST *Annals* II. (Arh.) 86 Thee whilste thee sunbeams are markt, hys darcklye be muffed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 8 Muffle your false loue with some shew of blindness: Let not my sister read it in your eye. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 8 What did Henry ever muffle and disguise but the truth? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. Introduct., Till envious ivy did around thee cling, muffling with verdant ringle every string. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 186 And therefore be as great as ye are named. Not muffed round with selfish reticence. 1871 R. ELIOT *Catullus* lxiv. 260 Mystical emblems, Emblems muffed darkly.

† 2. To prevent from seeing by covering up the head (or only the eyes); to blindfold; also *fig.* *Obs.*
1566 GASCOIGNE *Yocasta* III. ii. Hearbes (1587) 99 h. As though our eyes were muffed with a clowde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu. Oor.* A v. How long will ye suffer your mouthes to be moosed, and your eyes muffed with such blynde errors. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 177 Alas that loue, whose view is muffed still, Should without eyes, see path-ways to his will. 1658 OSBORN *Far. J.* Wks. (1673) 499 Muffed with love to the person of that Prince and his own Ambition. 1677 W. HUOBARD *Narrative* 27 Taught by late experience how dangerous it is to sight in such dismal Woods, when their eyes were muffed with the leaves. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. xii. 490 When the Malefactor comes once to be muffed, and the fatal Cloth drawn over his Eyes. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alejo* 231 And since he was forbid to leave the Skies He muffed with a Cloud his mournful Eyes.

3. To restrain (a person) from speaking by wrapping up his head.

1590 LEVINS *Manif.* 184/13 To Muffle y^e mouth, *obturare*. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 134 Enter Parolles with his Interpreter. Ber. A plague upon him, muffed; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii. 'I wish you could muffle that 'ere Stiggins, and take him with you,' said Mr. Weller. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 373 A practice prevailed at one time in some lunatic asylums, of 'muffling' the more noisy patients, which consisted in binding a cloth tightly over the mouth and nostrils, for the alleged purpose of 'dunning' the noise, and keeping the patients quiet.

4. To envelop or wrap up (oars, a drum, bell, etc.) so as to deaden the sound.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 500 They laid all their oars across, except two in each boat, which they muffed with balze, to prevent their being heard at a distance. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 28 The drums were muffed with black cloth. *Ibid.*, Ninety-second... Regiment's... hand playing muffed. 1833 MARRIAT *P.* *Simple* xlv. Cutting up old blankets to muffle the oars. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxvi. Keenwigs proceeded to muffle the knob of the street door knocker therein.

fig. 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 450/1 Academism is all very well, but... it too often muffles the hammer of criticism, which ought to hit the nails of economic theory hard and on the head.

b. To deaden (a sound). Chiefly in *passive*.

1832 TENNYSON *Euene* 210 From beneath Whose thick mysterious boughs... The panther's roar came muffed. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i. The call of the cuckoo soft and muffed and remote. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 389 The first [heart] sound is muffed and prolonged.

5. To render (glass) semi-opaque by giving it a crinkled surface. (*Cf.* *MUFF v.²*)

1908 *Let. from glass-manufactory* (Birmingham), Wespeak of the 'muffling' of the glass being good or bad according as the glass is well or badly 'muffed'. These are the only parts of an imaginary verb 'to muffle' which are used.

† **Muffle**, v.² *Obs. rare*. [*Onomatopoeic: cf.* MAFFLE v. (? Associated with MUFFLE v.¹ 3, 4.)] *intr.* To speak indistinctly.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 99 On the other side, the closeness and Muffling, and (as I may say) Laziness of speaking... render the sound of their Speech considerably different.

Muffled (muf'l'd), *pp. a.* [*f.* MUFFLE v.¹ + -ED.]

1. Wrapped or covered up, *esp.* about the face, for the purpose of concealment or disguise.

1593 SHAKS. *Luer*. 768 O comfort-killing night! I. Blinde muffed bawd. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* II. iv. The muffed actors. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 His muffed feature speaks him a recluse. 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* vi. x. A muffed horseman late Had left it at the castle-gate. 1893 J. B. WOLCOTTE *From Morn till Eve* iv. 35 Muffed figures, with shawls wrapped over mouth and nose.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv. Yet will our muffed thought Choose rather not to see it, then auoid it. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scap. Hunt.* xxvi. The Indians would not fail to notice so many muffed tracks. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreaful*. IV. xvi. i. Keen as lightning through a muffed sky.

† c. *blinded. Obs. rare*—1.
1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1153 Muffed Pagans know there is a God, but they will this God is.

2. Wearing or provided with 'muffles' or boxing-gloves. Also *dial.* wearing 'muffles' or mittens.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 50 A muffed Cat was never a good Hunter. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* xlii. v. He was... a match for one of the first-rate boxers, and could... have beaten all the muffed graduates of Mr. Broughton's school.

3. Wrapped up so as to deaden sound.

1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 178 And the muffed bells rung a peal of Boh Major. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 44 Then stealing with the muffed oar... Rush the night-prowlers on the prey. 1839 LONGF. *Psalm of Life* iv. Our hearts... like muffed drums, are heating Funeral marches to the grave. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Muffed drum*, the sound is thus damped at funerals: passing the spare cord, which is made of drummer's plait (to carry the drum over the shoulder), twice through the snares or cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.*, etc. 84 But they knock with muffed hammers.

b. *transf.* Of a sound: Deaden as if proceeding from something 'muffed'.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrev.* I. ii. His ear... caught the faint muffed sound of creeping footsteps. 1846 W. BLUNT *Use & Abuse Ch. Belts* 5 Persons... who ring 'the muffed' or 'the merry peal' for the rich man's sorrow or rejoicing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlii. The sorrow... Whose muffed moments blindly drown The bases of my life in tears. 1850-1 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 A low muffed thunder resounding through the valley. 1866 WALSH *Die. Lung* (ed. 3) 77 M. Woillez, correctly distinguishing this tonelessness, from ordinary... called dulness, invents for it the title *obtusation* of sound—the phrase *muffed tone* will perhaps convey the idea. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 16, I heard a muffed stir.

4. *dial.* Of a bird, esp. a hen: Having a top-knot or tuft of feathers on its head, or feathers protruding from under the throat; also, covered with feathers. Cf. MUFFED *a.*

1845 [see MUFFED *a.*] 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Muffed*, covered with feathers. A fowl is said to be muffed down to its feet.

5. Of glass (see MUFFLE *v.1* 5).

Hence *Muffedness* *nonce-ud.*, the state or condition of being muffed (in quot. of sound).

1851 H. MELVILLE *White* xxi, He breathed with a sort of muffedness.

Muffler (*mʊflər*). Also 6 mofeler, mufellar, (?muffler), mufflar, 6-7 muffler. [f. MUFFLE *v.1* + -ER.]

1. *a.* A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the 16th and 17th century to cover part of the face and the neck, either for partial concealment when in public, or as a protection against the sun or wind. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1535-6 in *Fairholt Costume* (ed. 3, 1885) II. 292 Mufflers. 1536 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. u. II. 80 She hath neither... handkerchers, nor mofelers, nor hegens. 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxiv. 31 The Kings Majesty had brought... a mufley furred, to geve the Quene. 1560 *Bible (Geneva)* Isa. liii. 2 The rings and the mufflers. 1598 *Yong Diana* 19 Pulling off her muffler, mine eyes behelde a face, whose countenance [etc.]. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* iii. § 4 (1656) 75 The image of the Goddess Angerona was with a muffler upon her mouth placed upon the Altar of Volupia, to represent, that those persons who hear their sicknesses and sorrows without murmurs, shall certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure. 1694 *MORRIS Kabeleas* v. xxvii. (1737) r18 Mufflers... which they call Masks. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* xxvii. From some awkwardness in her management of the muffler, she was unable again to adjust it with that dexterity which was a principal accomplishment of the coquettes of the time.

2. *b.* A bandage for blinding a person. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen*, v. iii. vi. 33. 1609 *SIR E. HOBY Let. to Mr. T. H.* 43 By this you may see, (if the muffler of Superstition hath not cleane hounded your eyes) the weakness of your first ground. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* xvi. Like as a pūser muffed at the tree... At last (ynlook'd for) comes a slow Reprieve, And makes him (euen as dead) once more alive: Amaz'd, he rends deaths Muffler from his eyes.

3. *c.* A wrap or scarf (usually of wool or silk) worn round the neck or throat, by both men and women, for warmth. Also *gen.* anything used to muffle the head or face or any part of the person.

1594 *LYTY Mofh. Bomb.* iii. iii. Silena, I prae you looke homeward, it is a colde aire, and you want your muffer. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 35 Cloth'd with long Breeches to their Toss, and Mufflers on their Hands and Face. 1787 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1838) I. 200 Very unwell. Went to meeting with my muffler. 1874 *SVNOSOS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ii. 45 The mufflers in which his father... has wrapped the child. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1156/2 Gentlemen's... Cashmere Mufflers... Silk Mufflers [etc.].

4. *d.* fig. Something that muffles or disguises.

1633 D. [ROGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* i. 89 Oh Lord! strip me stark naked, plucke off my mufflers, shame me. 1652 W. HENINGS *Fatal Contract* i. ii. What man art thou, That wast thy countenance clouded with thy cloak...? If thy intents deserve a Muffer too, Withdraw, and act them not. 1869 SWINBURNE *Essays & Stud.* (1895) 236 Passages in which the special experience of the writer is thrust forward under the mask and muffler of allegorical rhapsody.

5. = MUFFLE *sb.0* 4. A boxing-glove.

1755 DUKES in *Connoisseur* No. 52 79 He... is sturdy enough to encounter Broughton without mufflers. 1827 *Sporling Mag.* XX. 72 The mufflers were introduced and some capital first-rate sparring was exhibited. 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Mirror* 30 Jan. 7 (Farmer) There were few, if any, men of about his height and weight who could stand before him with the mufflers.

6. *b.* A glove or 'mitten'.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. 25 Sleeves... terminating with gloves, mannikins, or mufflers, which cover the outside of the hands and fingers. 1844 *DICKENS Chimes* i. (1845) 11 His chilly hands... poorly defended from the searching cold by threadbare mufflers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers. 1883 S. W. BECK *Gloves* 14 The mufflers themselves are very singular.

7. = MUFFLE *sb.0* 5.

1846 *DICKENS Cricket on Heath* ii. 68 Bedlam broke loose!... We shall arrive at the strait-waistcoat and the mufflers soon.

8. *3.* A jeweller's tool (see quot.). *Obs. rare -o.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 382/1 A Muffer... is a long square piece of Copper Plate turned direct half round, standing like an Arch.

9. 4. Something to deaden sound; *spec.* in a piano-forte, a pad of felt which is inserted between the hammers and the strings by touching a lever; in a steam-engine, a contrivance for rendering noiseless the escape of steam.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 237 Stockings were drawn over the oars as mufflers. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Muffler*, r. (*Music*). A soft cushion employed to terminate or soften a note. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 420/2 The noise of the exhaust is stifled in a muffler.

10. 5. *dial.* *a.* = MUFFLIN. *b.* The great crested grebe.

1868 *Sussex Gloss.* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Muffler*, a long-tail tit. 1889 *ARLIN Birds Oxfordsh.* 214 (Local Names) *Muffler* = Great-crested Grebe.

Muffley, *obs.* form of MUFFLER.

Muffin (*mʊfɪn*). *dial.* [cf. MUFFLER 5.] The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

1837 *STRICKLAND in Mag. Nat. Hist.* I. 199 (art.) On the

Habits and Peculiarities of the common Bottletit or Mufflin (*Melospiza vagans* Leach). 1839 *MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds II.* 421 *Melospiza longicauda*. Long-tailed Mufflin.

Muffling (*mʊflɪŋ*), *vb.* *sl.* [f. MUFFLE *v.1* + -ING.] The action of the verb MUFFLE; wrapping up for warmth or for concealment; *concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) garments or stuff used for this purpose. Also the deadening of a sound.

1788 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* 20 Nov. The face was much hid by the muffling of the high collar to the great coat. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxvi. Throw back your mufflings from your faces, and don't be afraid, my Lindamiras. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. vii. 261 European visitors are glad to recall associations of England by producing their winter muffling and surtouts. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Anat.* III. 45 The area of cardiac dulness increases, and there is muffling of the sound over the mid-cardiac region. 1908 [see MUFFLE *v.1* 5].

b. *attrib.* in muffling-box, a contrivance for rendering noiseless the escape of steam from a steam-engine; † muffling-cheat *slang*, a napkin. 1567 *HAKMAN Caneat* (1866) 83 A moffling chete, a napkin. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 422/1 The exhaust passing through the muffling box.

Muffling (*mʊflɪŋ*), *pp.* *a.1* [f. MUFFLE *v.1* + -ING 2.] In senses of the *vb.*

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraph.* Job xxxiv. (1648) 50 No muffling Clouds, nor Shades Internall, can From his inquiry hide offending Man. 1839-41 A. S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* xliii. Next came Mr. Quicksilver, a man of great hot wild energy, who received what may be called a muffling retainer. 1861 *LITTONS Story* II. 378 Before I could turn, some dark muffling substance fell between my sight and the sun, and I felt a fierce strain at my throat. 1896 *Geo. ELIOT Don. Derv.* iii. Sometimes it occurs to Jacob that Hebrew will be more edifying to him if he stops his ears with his palms, and imitates the venerable sounds as heard through that muffling medium.

† **Muffling**, *pp.* *a.2* *Obs.* (See MUFFLE *v.2*)

1646 *HOLYDAY Persius* l. B. 4, If forsooth one clad in purple cloth's, Shaffle some mustie stuff through's muffling noise.

† **Muffro** (*mʊfro*), *muffrone* (*mʊfroʊn*).

[*Coriscan*: see MOUFFLON.] = MOUFFLON.

1872 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* (1893) 251 Those islanders (*Coriscans*)... shoot a man with no more compunction than they shoot a muffro. *Ibid.* 277, I had wondered... whether he would like to shoot the muffrone.

Muffti, -ty, *obs.* forms of MUFFLE.

Muffy (*mʊfi*), *a.* *nonce-ud.* [f. MUFF *sb.2* + -Y.] Resembling a muff.

1851 *LITTONS Godolph.* xlix. A little muffy sort of dog. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 56 220 A huge, round, high cap, muffy and ridiculous as an English grenadier's, crowned his head.

Muffler, *obs.* forms of MUFFLE *v.*, MUFFLER.

† **Muffli** (*mʊfli*). Forms: 6 muphtie, 7 mufte, mufsty, -ti, mophy, -ti, mufsti, mufsy, mousti, 7-8 muphti, 7-9 muftee, 9 mooftee, -ti, 7- mufsti. [Arab. *مفتي* *muffti*, active *pl.* of

afṭā (4th conj. of *fatā*) to give a Fetwa or decision on a point of law.] A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law; in Turkey restricted to the official head of the religion of the state (formerly often *Grand Muffti*) and to deputies appointed by him in some of the larger cities.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* t. (1591) 63r The muphtie is chiefe of the religion, and looketh unto matters of conscience. 1609 Ro. C. *Muley Hamets Rising* l. 4 b. The chieftest man for judgement vnder the King [of Barbary] is the Mufftie, to whom the partie greued may appeale from any other ordinary Iudge. 1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* i. l. One of their Muffties. We call them Priests at Venice, with a Razor Cutts it of. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* i. l. I tell thee Muffy, Good feasting is devout: and thou our Head, Hast a Religious ruddy Countenance. 1695 *MONTREUX St. Olons Morocco* 125 The Grand Muffti for Affairs of Religion and Justice. 1775 in *Claim of Rada Churn* (1797) 126 In the Phousdane Audlauf (sic), the Caurce and Mufftee of the district, and two Moulweys, shall sit to expound the Law. 1873 *BROWN Gleaner* 491 On her might Muffis gaze, and own That through her eye the Immortal shone. 1884 *THACKERAY Esmond* t. xi. Not all the marriage oaths sworn before all the parsons, cardinals... mufftis and rabbins in the world.

b. *transf.*

1654 *GATAKER Disc.* Apol. 75 A goodlie number of Popelings, and young little Muffties. 1700 W. KING *Transi-tioner* 34 He's the very Muffti, the Oracle of our Club. 1796 *SOUTH Sermon* (1797) V. 22 The great Muffti of Geneva. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 189/1 'Oh, hut', says some she-muffti, in a turban, 'if you have good introductions, then you are welcome everywhere'. 'Stop, my worthy mufi', I reply: 'do you suppose' [etc.].

Hence *Mufftiship*, the office or position of mufi.

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* iv. ii. The Iniquity of thirty Years Mufftiship converted into Diamonds.

Muffti 2 (*mʊfti*). Also muffy, muftee.

[Perh. a facetious use of *prec.* It has been suggested that the original application may have been to the costume of dressing-gown, smoking-cap, and slippers, suggesting the attire of the 'muffti' of the stage.]

1. Plain clothes worn by any one who has a right to wear a uniform; *esp.* in *phr.* in muffy.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* n. 50 His mufi's off, and now, instead, *Qui hi per force* assumes the red. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Trials*, (1825) 479 A lancer in muffy. 1833 *MARVAT P. Simple* xiv. Next morning [I] made my appearance in a suit of muffy. 1857 *TROLOPE Three Clerks* xxxix. He knew that... he was dogged at the distance of some thirty yards by an amiable policeman in muffy. 1896 N. DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 122 He was made kennel huntsman to the regimental pack, and spent his time, dressed in most disreputable mufi, between the holling house and kennels.

attrib. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomer* viii. He has no mufi-coni, except one sent him out... to India in the year 1821.

2. A civilian; one who wears, or is in, 'mufi'.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xx. There was also a sprinkling of civilians, or mofftees, to use a West India expression.

Muffy (*mʊfi*). *dial.* [Extension of MUFF *sb.4*]

a. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; *b.* 'A fowl with a tufted or crested head' (E. D. D.).

a. [1831 J. RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2) 558 White-throat... Provincial. Nettle-Creeper... Muff. Charlie Muffie. Peggy.] 1839 *MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* II. 354 Even after being shot, you find the feathers of that part [sc. the throat] standing out more than is usual in birds: and from this habit is probably derived the familiar names of Muffie or Muffety, or Charlie Muffie, by which it [sc. the White-throat] is generally known in Scotland.

b. 1829 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 252 What'n a cleekein she's gotten!... Muffies, too, I declare.

Mug (*mʊg*), *sb.1* Also 6 muggs, 7-8 mugg.

[Of unknown origin: cogn. w. I.G. *mokke*, *mukke* mug, Norw. *mugga*, *mugge* 'an open can or jug, esp. for warm drinks' (Aasen), Sw. *mugg* mug, Norm. *dial.* *mogue* cup, Guernsey *mogue*.]

1. In some northern dialects: Any (large) earthenware vessel or bowl; also, a pot, jug, or ewer. *Pan-mug*: see *PAN* *sb.1* 11 b.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 181/24 A Mugge, poite, *ellula*. 1585 *POLWART Flying* v. *Montgomery* 763 Lowlie lugs, leape jugs: toome the mugs on the middling. 1902 *Mrs. BARNES-GROSVENOR Thames Camp* 176 A large, stone bread-mug.

2. A drinking-vessel, usually cylindrical, with or without a handle.

A silver mug is a common christening gift to a child. 1664 *COTTON Scarron* l. 107 Dido... takes a Mug, that held two Quails... And thus begins, Here Sirs, here's to you, 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2316/4 A Mug... a set of Casters, and an Orange-Strainer, all of Silver. 1762-71 H. WALTON *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) V. 94 Mr. Place discovered... a method of making porcelain... of which manufacture he gave Thoresby a fine mug. 1844 *DICKENS Chimes* i. (1845) 5 They had had their Godfathers and Godmothers, these Bells... and had had their silver mugs no doubt, besides. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Chudde's Curr.* *Lect.* xlii. Then there's my china mug. 1880 *MRS. BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* III. viii. From the time when he held her at the font, and gave her a mug and a rattle, he has always called his betrothed Sophia. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 142 Life tastes much the same, whether we quaff it from a golden goblet or drink it out of a stone mug.

3. *b.* A mug with its contents; the liquid in a mug.

1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 121 A mighty mug of potent ale. 1739 *Joe Miller's Fests* No. 133 I say, bring this Fellow a Mug of Strong Beer. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* l. Kit carried a large slice of bread and meat, and a mug of ale. 1903 *Contemp.* *Kev.* May 644 Twenty to thirty good sized mugs of malt liquor in an evening is by no means out of the way at academical gatherings.

4. A cooling drink.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 268 The refreshing but dangerous liquor... known by the appellation of 'mug'. 1865 *Indian Dom. Econ.* (ed. 6) 325 Cool Tankard or Mug.

5. *Comb.*: mug-hunter *U. scolog.* = POT-BUNTER 3; mugware *dial.*, earthenware.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 To the... mug-hunters [at yacht-races] it meant all things. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 3/1 The old brown mugware setting pans have also passed into the limbo of a now almost forgotten age.

Mug (*mʊg*), *sb.2* *dial.* Also mugg. In full *mug sheep*: A breed of sheep having the face completely covered with wool. So *mug ewe*, *lamb*, etc.

In some glossaries explained as a 'pollard' or 'hornless' sheep; this may have been the original sense: cf. MUGGEN *a.* 1596 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 152 Item weather mugges xxvii. Item mugges lames vijxii. 1621 *BRAITHWAIT Nat. Embassy*, etc. (1877) 204 For good mugg-sheep and cattell... none could come neare thee. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 25 The sheep are of the English mug kind. 1820 *SCOTT Novelist*, *Introd.* Ep., A wig like the curled back of a mug-ewe. 1879 J. LUCAS in *Zoologist* Sept. 356 They are all Scotch ewes for breeding, and first-rate Leicester tups, called in the dale [Nidderdale] 'mugs'.

Mug (*mʊg*), *sb.3* *slang*. [Perh. a use of *Mug sb.1*; drinking mugs made to represent a grotesque human face were common in the 18th c.]

1. The face.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/2 My Lawyer has a Desk, nine Law-books without Covers, two with Covers, a Temple-Mug, and the hopes of being a Judge. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Mug*, the face; a *queer mug* is an ugly face. 1824 *EGAN Baxter* II. 412 His mug was often disfigured with the claret trickling down. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Left.* (1889) I. 200, I found A. Tennyson in chambers at Lincoln's Inn; and recited and mugged with a sight of his fine old mug. 1897 G. MEYER *Diminishing* *Nov.* I. xvi. 186 Look at old Rufus Abrahne. I see the state of the fight on the old fellow's mug. He hasn't a het left in him!

2. The mouth.

1820 J. H. RIVINGTON *Fancy* (1906) 22 Speak, Mrs. Tins: open thy mug, my dear; I moulis here are made to speak, and not to eat. 1835 *HALLAMPTON Clockm.* Ser. t. xx. (1837) 202 Hold your mug, you old nigger.

Mug (*mʊg*), *sb.4* *dial.* (*E. Angl.*, *Shropsh.*, etc.) [cogn. w. *Mug v.1*; cf. ON. *mugga* mist, drizzle (perh. the source).] 'A fog or mist; a slight rain or drizzle; a damp, dull, gloomy state of the atmosphere' (E. D. D.).

1775 *Asin*, *Mug* (a cant word), a mist, a fog.

Mug (*mʊg*), *sb.5* *slang*.

1. A stupid or incompetent person, a 'muff', 'duffer'; a fool, simpleton; a card-sharper's dupe.

1859 *MATSELL Pcc.* (Farmer). 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Lalzur.*

III. 193 We sometimes have a greenhorn wants to go out *phirys & flats*. 170 It does not need much persuasion to induce the 'mug' to take the bank. 1900 Mrs. Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 91 He fished out a scrap of paper from his pocket and pressed it into my hand, and said, 'Don't be a mug this time'.

2. *Comb.*: mug-hunter (see quot.).

1887 J. W. Horsley *Jottings Jr. Jail* 95 An old mug-hunter, one, that is to say, of the wretched horde who haunt the street at midnight to rob drunken men.

Mug (mug), *sb.* slang. [f. MUG *v.*]

1. An examination.

1853 MAXWELL in L. Campbell *Life* (1882) 191, I was down after the Mug [*note*, Trinity College Examination] with Taylor's uncle in Suffolk.

2. One who 'mugs' or reads hard.

1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* *Mug*, as a schoolboy's expression to work hard, and one who does so is somewhat contemptuously termed 'a mug' by others who [etc.]. 1901 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 9/5 At the University of Oxford a 'mug' is a person who is not given to sport, or any indulgence, but who reads a great many books which he doesn't understand.

Mug (mug), *sb.* Also *moog*. Var. of *MOONG*. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 571 *Phaseolus Mungo*, or *Moog*, is one of the dry leguminous grains of India. 1876 Sir W. W. Hunter in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 231 Of the pulses the most important are gram (*Cicer arietinum*), tur., kulti., and mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).

|| **Mug** (mug), *sb.* Forms: 8-9 *Mug*, 9 *Mugg*, *Mugh*. [Bengali *Magh*, of obscure origin; in 16-17th c. *Mogen*, *Mog*, *Mogue* occur as names for Arakan and its people (see Yule s.v.).] The name given in Bengal to natives of Arakan and Chittagong. The Mugs were formerly celebrated as the best native cooks in Calcutta.

1752 in J. Long *Unpubl. Rec. Cont.* (1869) 87 (Yule) The Mugs. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Mugs*, a banditti of plunderers from an Indian nation. 1839 *Court Mag.* VI. 65/2 Two or three stout broad faced Mugs. 1866 *THEVELAN in Fraser's Mag.* LXXXIII. 389 That vegetable curry was excellent. Of course your cook is a Mug? *attrib.* 1897 HENRY ON *Irrawaddy* 39 This Mug language is almost the same as Burmese.

Mug (mug), *v.* 1. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *mugga* to drizzle. Cf. *Mug sb.* 4.] *intr.* To drizzle or rain slightly.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2080 De heuen was vp halt, bot vgly per vnder, Mist mugged on be mor, malt on be mouitez. 1825-80 JAMESON, *To Mug, Muggle, v. n.* To drizzle. *Aberd.*

Mug (mug), *v.* 2. *slang and dial.* Also *mogg*. [?An application of *Mug v. 1*] *intr.* 'To pout, grow sullen; to mope; to refuse food' (E. D. D.). c. 1730 HAYNES *MS. Dorsel. Voc. in N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1833) VIII. 45 *To mogg*, pout or grow sullen. 17. *Collins' Alms.* (1762) 122 (Halliwell) Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn, And sullenly sat mogg'ing off his urn. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 28 Snoozing and mugging over the fire after a hard day's work. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. Life* xx. 283 By 'mugging' over your trouble out of business hours.

Mug (mug), *v.* 3. *slang.* [f. *MUG sb.* 3]

1. *Theatr. & intr.* 'To 'make a face'; to grimace. b. *To mug up*: to paint (one's face); to make up. *trans. and intr.* for *refl.*

1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xx. The low comedian had 'mugged' at bin in his richest manner fifty nights for a wager. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mug-up*, to paint one's face. *Theat.* 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 193 Then he underwent the operation of mugging him up with oil-colour paint, black, and, red. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball.*, *Rev. Misch* *Songs* 54 He saw a dreary person on the stage, Who mouthed and mugged in simulated rage.

2. *Pugilism. trans.* To strike in the face.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The latter got away, and in return mugged him.

Mug (mug), *v.* 4. *slang and dial.* [f. *MUG sb.* 1] *trans.* To bribe with liquor. Also *refl.* and *intr.* to get drunk (see E. D. D.).

1830 H. INGELS *Remin.* II. 479 Having 'mugged, as we say in England, our pilot.

Mug, *v.* 5. *slang.*

1. *intr.* To read or study hard, to 'grind'. *Const. at*; also with *away*, *on*, *up*.

1848 MAXWELL in L. Campbell *Life* (1882) 117 Please to write about your Prizes at College, and about coming here to mug. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 21, *Mug-up*... To 'ram' for an examination.—Army. 1878 *About Some Fellows* vii. 45 Stortford, ever since he had settled to work, had... been patiently mugging on at his verses, and had got twelve done. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 241 That prize essay you were mugging away at.

2. *trans.* To get up (a subject) by hard study. Also with *up*.

1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* v. 111 When they ought to have been 'mugging bones', or drawing contracts, or reading theology. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* xxiv, I've mugged it all up out of books, that's all. Anybody can mug it all up if he'll only take the pains.

Mug, *v.* 6. *slang. intr.* 'To crowd, huddle together in a confined space' (E. D. D.).

1878 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IX. 84/2 They are all, father, mother, and children, mugging together in one room.

Mug (mug), *v.* 7. *U. S. slang. intr.* *To mug up*: to make a plentiful meal.

1897 *KIPLING Captains Courageous* v. 123 No reg'lar meals fer no one then. 'Mug-up when ye're hungry, an' sleep when ye can't keep awake. *Ibid.* ix. 202 Him an' my boy bookin' fried pies an' muggin' up when they ought to ha' been asleep. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 498/2 Let

Martin and me mug up and get over near the fire to dry out, and we'll have it again.

|| **Muga** (mū'gā). Also *mooga*, *munga*, *moonga*. [Assamese *mugā*.] A wild silk (of Assam) obtained from the cocoons of the *Saturnia assama*; also the silkworm which produces this silk. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *muga dhoties pl.*, *muga silk*, (*silk*) *worm*.

1833 CART. JENKINS in Geoghegan *Parl. Rep. Silk in India* (1874) 113 The fawn-coloured moonga silk. *Ibid.*, the moonga worm. 1850 OGILVIE, *Mugadooties*, in the East Indies, a sort of cloth manufactured from wild silk. 1881 T. WARDLE *Wild Silks of India* 55 The Moonga, Mooga, or Muga Silk. 1887 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 60/1 Next in promising qualities is the muga or moonga worm of Assam, *Antherya assama*, a species to some extent domesticated in its native country.

Mugen, *obs. form* of *MUGGEN a. dial.*

Mugg: see *MUG sb.* 2 (sheep); and *obs. f. MUG sb.* 3. **Muggar**, variant of *MUGGER* 2.

|| **Muggard**, *a. dial. Obs.* [?f. *MUG v.* 2 + -ARD.] Sullen, displeased.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 194 Why, than tha wut be a prilled, or a muggard, a Zennet outstee. *Ibid.* 313. *Ibid.* Vocabulary, *muggard*, sullen. 1789 *Groose Provinc. Gloss.*, *Muggard*, sullen. *Exm.* Hence 1818 in *Yoo*, and in later Dicts. **Muggart**, *dial. form* of *MUGWORT*.

Mugged, *a. dial.* [Cf. *MUG sb.* 2 b.] Hornless. 1888 *Wills & Inn. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 33 *note*. To my son Henry Ogle a brass pot, a black tagged cow, a black mugged cow. 1848 *Craven Gloss.* II. 289 Neen gimmer mugged hogs.

Muggen, *a. dial.* Also 7 *mugen*. [f. *MUG sb.* 1 + -EN 4.] Made of earthenware.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxb.) 2/1 Mugen ware. *Ibid.* xxii. 280/1 Made of earth or clay, Muggen ware. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Muggen*, *adj.* of earthenware. 'A muggen egg' is the name for a manufactured article used as a nest-egg.

[**Muggent**, Gesner's (1555) German rendering (= mod. G. *mückensteiner*, f. *mücke* fly + *ente* duck) of mod. L. *anas muscaria*, a species of wild duck described by Aldrovandus. Quoted in 1678 in Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* III. iii. 375, and mistaken by some later writers for an Eng. word. Hence in Webster 1828-32, and in later Dicts.]

Mugger 1 (mʊgər). *dial.* Also 8 *mogger*. [f. *MUG sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] A hawkier of earthenware.

1743 *Haddon-on-the-Wall Par. Reg.*, William, son to Michell the Mogger, bp. 23 March. 1816 *Scott's Old Mort.* Intro. The ware of Cooper Climent was rejected in horror, much to the benefit of his rivals the muggers, who dealt in earthenware. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* ix. A nimble-handed mugger or tramp might have carried off whatever be liked with impunity. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Sept. 5/1 Alnwick is a great resort of 'muggers',...tramps who travel round the district to sell earthenware.

|| **Mugger** 2 (mʊgər). Also *ur*, *ar*. [Hindi *magar*.] The broad-nosed crocodile of India.

1844 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Tortoises*, etc. *Brit. Mus.* 62 The Mugger or Goa. *Crocodilus palustris*. 1854 *Hooker's Himal. Fl.* II. ii. 54 Of the short nosed, or mugger kind. 1895 *Cook's India, Burma & Ceylon* 68 Muggers or man-eating alligators.

Mugger 3, *slang.* [f. *MUG v.* 4 + -ER 1.] One who 'mugs' or studies diligently.

1883 J. PAVN *Canon's Ward* viii. 'A mugger'—a comprehensive term understood to include all persons with an ambition for University distinction.

Mugger 4 (mʊgər). *Theatr. slang.* [f. *MUG v.* 3 + -ER 1.] A comedian who 'mugs' or grimaces.

1892 *Nat. Observer* 27 Feb. 379/1 None had ever a more expressive viznomy than this prince of 'muggers'.

Muggert, *muggerware*: see *MUGWORT*.

Mugget 1 (mʊgət). Forms: 6 *muguet*, 6-9 *mugwet*, 9 *mugget*. [a. f. *muguet* (in mod. use lily of the valley and woodruff), semi-popular ad. med. L. *muscatum* 'musk-scented', f. *muscus* Musk. Cf. OF. *mugnete* nutmeg, ad. (*mus*) *muscata*.] A name given to several plants: a. *Petty mugget* (*mugwet*), maid's hair, or yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. b. *Golden mugget*, crosswort, *Galium Cruciatum*. c. *Woodruff*, *Asperula odorata*. d. The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

e. The guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1598 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lxxv. 539 In French, *Petit Muguet*. We may also name it *Petty Muguet*. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 541 In high Douche, *Golden Wainuister*, that is, *Golden Muguet*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccccxlvi. 968 In English our Ladies Bedstraw, Cheese renning, Maides Haire, and petie Mugwet, *Ibid.*, Table Eng. Names, *Mugwet*, that is *Woodruff*. 1665 *LOVELL Herbal* (ed. 2) 292 *Mug-wet*, see *Woodruff*. *Petty mugwet*, see *Ladies bedstraw*. 1871 *Purman Rustic Sc.* (ed. 3) 117 'Mugget' is also the local name for the guelder rose.

Mugget 2 (mʊgət). *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E. D. D.). Forms: 5 *pl. mog(g)hettis*, 6 *moget*, *moquet*, 6-8 *mugwet*, 8-9 *mugget*, 9 *mugget*, *muggett*, 7- *mugget*. [Of obscure origin; it is difficult to regard it as an application of *prec.*]

1. The intestines of a calf or sheep, as an article of food. Also = *GATHERBAG*.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 92 Themoghetis, Lyuer longes and the Inward [of the calf] shal be for your children. c. 1590 *Lacy Wyll Bucke's Vest.* Aijj, For the third course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued [etc.]. *Ibid.* Bj, For to dight the Moget. 1575 *TURBEN. Venerie* 39 The gatherbagge or Mugwet of a yong harte. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* v. xviii. 572 Like the Moquet or Chauden,

of a Calf. 1605 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 370 Calves-plucke. Calves Muggett. Calves Foote. 1791 *Wolcot* (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1812 II. 452 I'm a poor botching tailor for a court Low bred on liver and what Clowns call mugget. 1864 E. CORNW. *Words in Frnt. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18, *Muggets*, the small entrails; chitterlings.

† 2. A dish made from the 'mugget' of a calf or sheep. *Obs. rare*.

1596 *Gd. Insuivius Jewell* C5, To make muggets. First perboyle them, and take white and chop them both together [etc.]. 1597 *Ibid.* u. B ijij, You may make a mugget of a Sheepe as these allowes bee, sauing you must put no mutton into it. 1677 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (Bohn) 134 At Bristol...taste...marrow puddings, cock ale metheglin white and red muggets.

3. *attrib.*: *mugget-pie* (also *muggetty pie*).

1696 *SALMON Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2) 212 *Mugget Minced-Pye*. Boil your Muggets tender, and being cold, mince them small; then put [etc.]. 1800 *Archæologia* XIII. 388 In Cornwall a Muggity Pye is a pye made of Calves entrails.

Muggewede, *obs. form* of *MUGWEED*.

† **Muggill**, *slang. Obs. rare*. A headle.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E 3, The Muggill, the Beadle.

Muggily, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. *MUGGY a.* + -LY 2.] In a muggy state or condition.

1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Corneth* up as *Fl.* xvii, Winter.. has come in meekly, wetly, muggily.

Muggin, variant of *MOGGAN Sc.*

Mugginess (mʊg'ɪnəs). [f. *MUGGY a.* + -NESS.] The state, quality, or condition of being muggy.

1872 *Geo. Elton in Cross Life* III. 171 We are languishing with headache from two days' damp and mugginess. 1887 *MISS BRAOON Like & Unlike* xix, The mild mugginess of a London autumn.

Muggins (mʊg'ɪnz), *sb.* [perh. the surname *Muggins*, used arbitrarily with allusion to *MUG sb.* 5 Cf. the use of the surname in *Surtees Handley Cross* (1843).]

1. *slang.* A fool, simpleton; a 'juggins'. *To talk muggins*: to say silly, foolish things. Also 'a borough-maguate; a local leader' (Farmer).

1881 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110/2 Well then as talks Muggins like that to our gurls must be milks. 1884 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 180/1 Must ha' thought me a muggins, old man, To ask sech a question of 'Arry.

2. a. A children's game of cards.

Each player lays down a card face upwards, forming a pile before him. When the top cards before two players match, the one who first cries 'Muggins' transfers his pile to the other. When all the cards are brought into one pile, the player to whom it belongs is the loser. The word *muggins* is also applied to the player who has to receive cards from another, and to the pool formed by the cards that remain of the pack after an equal division in dealing.

1876 *HEATHER Cards & Card Tricks* 199.

b. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of five.

1881 *Cassell's Bk. Sports* 390 (Dominoes) The game of All Fives, or Muggins, is very popular in some circles.

Muggish, a. ? *Obs.* [f. *MUG sb.* 4 (though earlier in our quotes.) + -ISH.] Damp, musty.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i. 280 The World we live in is corruptible, and all here is subject to putrefie, as things kept in a ratty muggish Room subject them to mould. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Muggish*, inclinate to be musty, or to smell so. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; add in later Dicts.

† **Muggite**, *Obs.* [f. *MUG sb.* 1 + -ITE 1.] ? A member of a 'mug-house club'.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 205 This would be to take up the Practice of our modern Muggites, to grin like a Dog, and go about the City.

† **Muggle** 1, *Obs. rare*. Also 3 *moggle*, 4 *mughel*. [Origin unknown.] An alleged Kentish word for 'tail'. Hence † **Mugging** (also *mog-lynge*), a tailed man.

c. 1205 *LAIV. 25588* þa tailles heom comen on; þer uoren heo mazen iteled benen. Isend weas þat mon-cun; muggles [c. 1275 moggles] heo bafden and inne hiredel mabes men cleopeð heom muggles [c. 1275 mogglymes]. c. 1450 *BOWER in Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) f. 139 *Vocat.*...cauda ab indigenis, patria lingua, Mughel.

† **Muggle** 2. [Origin and meaning obscure.]

1607 *MUGGLETON Your Five Gallants* u. 1, Ob the parting of vs twaine, Hath caused me mickle paine, and I shall neere be married Vntill I see my muggle againe. 1617 *T. YOUNG England's Bane* E 4 b, I have seen a company amongst the very Woods and Forests, drinking for a muggle. Sixe haue determined to trie their strenghts who could drinke most glasses for the muggle. The first drinke a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three [etc.]

Muggletonian (mʊg'ltɒniən), *a. and sb.* Also 7 *Mugletonian*. [f. *Muggleton* (see below) + -IAN.] a. *sb.* A member of the sect founded c. 1651 by Lodowicke Muggleton and John Reeve. b. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to this sect. Hence **Muggletonianism**.

The belief of the sect rests on the personal inspiration of its founders, who claimed to be the 'two witnesses' of Rev. xi. 3-6.

c. 1670 *RUST Disc. Truth* (1682) 158 The Blasphemies of the present Muggletonians. 1687 *T. BROWN in Dk. Buckhu.* i. 176s. (1795) II. 113 Here started up Presbyterians, there Muggletonians, one making God damn all but themselves; and the other saving him the Labour, and doing it themselves. 1729 *FILICION Author's Farce* iii. Wks. 1882 VIII. 229 A Muggletonian dog stabled me. 1796 *COLQUHOUN Police Metrop.* 374 [In a list of Mugging houses for Dis-senters] 4 for Muggletonians. 1868 *Pitt Malt G.* 5 May 8/2 The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Gandar...and it is

added that 'he was a sincere member of the sect called Muggletonians for upwards of sixty years'. There is, it is understood, only one place of worship in London connected with this extraordinary sect of religionists, and not three more in the whole of England. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 431/2 In externals Muggletonianism resembles Quakerism, rejecting as it does all symbolical religion.

Muggur, variant of **MUGGER**².

Mugut, variant of **MUGGET**² *dial.*

Muggy (mʊˈɡi), *sb. dial.* [Alteration of *Moggie*, *Maggie*: cf. *PEAGY sb.* 2.] (Also *muggycut-throat*.) The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; also the lesser white-throat, *Sylvia curruca*.

1829 BROCKERT *N. C. Birds* (ed. 2), *Muggy*, the white-throat. 1831 J. KENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 538 *White throat*... *Muggy-Cut-Throat*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* III. 601.

Muggy (mʊˈɡi), *a.* [f. *MUG sb.* 4 or *v.* 1 + *-y*.]

1. Mouldy, moist, damp, wet. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Muggy*, inclining to be musty, or to smell so: 1802 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 7/6 Was it [the meat] not slimy, and did it not smell?—The Defendant: Oh, it's what we call 'muggy' in the trade. That only has to be wiped off, and then it's all right.

2. Of weather (also of a day, season, place, etc.): Damp, close and warm.

1746 in W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1755) 24 The Salters complained the Weather was hot and muggy. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia v. ix*, Weather quite muggy. 1851 D. JENKINS *St. Giles* viii. 72 He heard a far-off voice roar through the muggy air. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxix, The evening, though sunless, had been warm and muggy for the season.

b. Close, stifling.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 51 His two rooms are naked, dun and muggy. 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 10/1 The 'muggy' smell so generally noticeable in lodging-houses and barrack-rooms.

Mughal, variant of **MOGUL**.

Mughe, *obs. f. MAY v.* 1; *Mow sb.* 1, *v.* 2

Mughel, **Mugher**: see **MUGGLE**¹, **MOWTER**.

Mug-house. [f. *MUG sb.* 1 + *HOUSE*.]

1. An ale-house, beer-house. ? *Obs. or arch.* Also *attrib.* in mug-house club, the designation of certain political clubs (of Hanoverian sympathies) which met at 'mug-houses' early in the 18th c.; so *mug-house chief*.

1685 *Choice Collect.* 180 *Loyal Songs* (ed. 3) 322 The Mug-house. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 p. 3 There is a Mug-house near Long-Acre, where [etc.]. 1717 TICKELL *Epist. fr. Lady to Genl. at Avignon* 73 Our sex has dard the Mugg-House Chiefs to meet. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Bentley* Sept., Every ale-house is here [Birmingham] written *mug-house*, a name one has not heard of since the riots in the late King's time. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I. 378 At the mug-house club in Long-acre (*Temp. Geo.* II.). 1891 BARING-GOULD *Urith* xv, When a young gallant begins to squabble at village mug-houses.

2. *dial.* A pottery.

1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* 511.

Mught, *obs. pa. t. of MAY v.* 1

Mughwarde, *obs. form of MUOWORT*.

Mugient (miˈɡiɛnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *mī-gient-em*, *pp. ppl. of mīgīre* to bellow.] Loving, bellowing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 173 A Bitter market that mugient noyse, or as some time it Bumping by putting its bill into a reed [etc.]. 1816 PARR *Lett. to Kouth* 8 Mar., Wks. 1828 VII. 671 He, like myself, hates the final mugient M in Latin.

Hence **† Mugieny**, a bellowing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. (1658) 219 This mugieny [printed *mugieny*] or boation.

Mugike, *obs. form of MOUJIK*.

|| **Mugil** (miˈɡɪl). Forms: 4-5 *mugill*, 6 *mugyll*, 6-*mugill*. [*L. mīgīl*]. The mullet. In modern use only as the Latin name of the genus.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvi. (1495) 461 There is a manere fysshe that hyght Mugyll whyche is full qwyuer and swyfte. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 203 In an other kynde of fysshe, called a mugyll, and also in y^e else, neuer man myght discerne one male or female. 1584 LUTY *Campeshe* II. ii. 51 Mugil, of all fishes the swiftest. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Læx.* *Mugil*, *Silvery Grey*. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Mugil cephalus*.

Mugiloid (miˈɡɪloɪd), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Mugiloides*, f. *mīgīl*: see **MUGIL** and *-oid*.]

a. adj. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the family *Mugiloides* (Cuvier) of fishes, of which *Mugil* is the typical genus. *b. sb.* A mugiloid fish.

1824 BRANOE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Mugiloides*, a family of Acanthopterygian fishes in the system of Cuvier.

† **Muglard**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [cf. Norw. *mugga* to heap up, hoard (money)]. A miser.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 341/2 *Muglard*, or *nyvgarde*, *tenax*. † **Magle**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mīgīl*: see **MUGIL**.] = **LUMP sb.** 2

1574 T. NEWTON tr. *Gratarolus Direct. Health* L j b, Those fishes that are called *Mugles* or *Lompes* [orig. *qui a Latinis Mugiles, vulgo autem Cephalis, quasi capitulos dixeris, appellatur*]. 1598 FLOMO, *Leniceto*, a kinde of mogle or lamp fish. Some take it for a fresh water mullet.

Mugster (mʊˈɡstɜː). *School slang.* [f. *MUG v.* 4 + *-ster*.] One who 'mugs' or works hard.

1883 GOSCHEN *Rectorial Addr. to Students of Aberdeen in Septembar* 1 Feb., Schools and colleges have invented for this purpose [*viz.* depreciation of hard intellectual work]... phrases... such as a 'sap', a 'smug', a 'mugster'.

Mugwart, *obs. Sc. form of MUOWORT*.

Muguet, *obs. form of MUGGET¹.*

Mugultonian, *obs. form of MUGGLETONIAN*.

Mugweed (mʊˈɡwiːd). *dicl.* Forms: 4 *muggewede*, 5 *mugwed*, *mugued*, (*mogwed*), 6-*mugwoed*. [f. *mug-* (in *MUGWORT*) + *WEED*; perh. in part an etymologizing perversion of *mugwuel* **MUGGET**¹.] *a.* Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*. *b.* Crosswort, *Galium Cruciatum*; also *golden mugweed* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

c 1287 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 11/2 *Arthemisia*, *muggewede*. *Ibid.* 20/1. c 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 13/2 *Arthemisia*. *Angl. mugwort uel mugwed*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 833 *Crosswort* or *Mugweed*. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mugweed*, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Mugwat: see **MUGGET**¹ and 2.

Mugwort (mʊˈɡwɔːt). Forms: 1 *mugwyr*, (*mugwyr*), *mugwyr*, 1-2, 6 *mugwurt*, 3 *mugwet*, 4-6 *mogwort*, *mugworte*, 5 *mugwort*, *mughwarde*, 6 *mogwort*, *mugwourt*, *mogworth*, *Sc. muguart*, 6-7 *mugwoort*, 7 *muggerwarte*, 9 *mugworth*, *dial.* and *Sc. muggart*, *muggert*, 5- *mugwort*. [repr. W.G. **muggiwurt*, f. **muggjo-* fly, *MUGGE* + **wurt*-plant, *Wort*; the *i* of the first element seems to have disappeared before the period of *mlant*.]

1. The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly also called *waltherwort*. Also applied to other species of *Artemisia*, as *wormwood*, *A. Absinthium*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 102 *Herba artemisia traganthes* *pals* is *mugwyr*. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wulker 131/15 *Artemisia*, *ucl natrum herba*, *mugwyr*. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 534/3 *Artemisia*, *mugwyr*, *merherbarum*. c 1450 *M.E. Bk.* *Ed.* (Heinrich) 77 Tak *mogwort*, and *stampe hit*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau *muguart*, that is *gude* for the suffocatione of an vromans bayrnis hed. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 Three or four stalkes of *muggerwarte* to lye on the bough or place wheare the bees light. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Mugwort* has long been famous as an uterine and antispasmodic. 1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* 182 *Artemisia cerulea*... *Bluish Mugwort*. 1850 CARLYLE *Latterd. Pamph.* II. 71 Fill your thrashing-floor with docks, ragweeds, mugworths, and ply your flail upon them,—that is not the method to obtain sacks of wheat. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mugwort*. *Artemisia vulgaris*. —, *Indian*. *Artemisia hirsuta*. —, *West Indian*. *Parthenium Hysterophorus*.

2. Crosswort, *Galium Cruciatum*.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 187 *Galium cruciatum*, *Scop.* *Crosswort*. *Mugwort*. *Mugweed*. 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 148.

Mugwump (mʊˈɡwʌmp), *sb. U.S.* [a. *Natick mugwomp* great chief (occurring in Eliot's Massachusetts Bible, e.g. in Gen. xxxvi. 15, where it answers to the 'duke' or the Eng. Bible).]

1. A jocular term for: A great man, a 'boss'.

1832 in *Nation* (1891) 21 May 414/3 It has extensively circulated among the Knights of Kadosh and the Most Worshipful Mugwumps of the Cabletow. 1877 J. H. BROWLEY in *M. Y. Tribune* 16 Feb., John A. Logan is the Head Centre, the Hub, the King Pin, the Main Spring, Mogul, and Mugwump of the final plot.

2. One who holds more or less aloof from party-politics, professing disinterested and superior views. In 1884, *spec.* applied to Republicans who refused to support the nominee of their party for president.

1884 *M. Y. Even.* Post 20 June (Cent.), We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dudes, mugwumps, transcendentalists, or something of that sort. 1884 W. EVERETT *Sp. at Quincy, Mass.* 13 Sept. (Stanf.), I am an independent—a Mugwump. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 659/1 It may be that in a few years... a little group of British mugwumps... will arise in their might [etc.]. 1888 *Barre Amer. Comm.* II. II. lv. 371 The case of these independent, or Mugwumps, is an illustrative one. Very few, take an active part in 'politics', however interested they may be in public affairs. 1890 C. L. NORRIS *Polit. Americans* 74 *Mugwump*, 1898 *Academy* 22 Oct. 109 Halifax is, of course, the typical 'trimmer', which is to say 'mugwump' of Restoration politics.

3. *attrib. quasi-adj.* That is a mugwump; of or pertaining to mugwumps.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Mugwump v. intr.**, to play the part of a mugwump; **Mugwumpery**, **Mugwumpism**.

1885 *Boston (Mass.) Frnk.* 13 Apr. 2/2 Wil. E. Haskell of the Minneapolis Tribune says that 'carelessness is one of the worst characteristics of the Mugwump'. 1887 *Nation* 31 Mar. 66/4 It will thus be seen that Mugwumpism is growing both in the East and the West. 1889 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 Mar. (Cent.), They mugwumped in 1884.

Muhal, variant of **MAHAL**.

Muhammad, -an: see **MOHAMMED**, -AN.

Muhar, variant form of **MOHUR**.

Muharem, -arram, -em: see **MOHARRAM**.

Muhooa, variant of **MAHWA**. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Muhr, *obs. form of MOHUR*.

Muid (miˈɪ). Forms: 4-7 *muy*, 5 *muye*, *mue*, 6 *muit*, 5 *mewe*, 6-8 *mew*, 7 *mued*, 7-*muid*. See also *Mor sb.* 1, *Mud sb.* 2 [a. OF. *mūt*, mod. F. *muid*:—L. *modium*: see **MODIUS**. Cf. Du. *muid* (de, *Mud sb.* 2)]

1. A former French measure of capacity, varying greatly in different localities and as applied to different commodities. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. A dry measure (for corn, meat, salt, etc.).

In recent times the values assigned to it range from about 52 to about 120 bushels; in early use it was a much smaller measure, often stated as 4 bushels.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5590 An hundred muys [so *Thynne*; read *muy*]; *Glasgow MS.* mavis; *Pr. orig.* muist of whete greyn. 1481 CAXTON *Godefrey* xl. 78 He gaf to hyyn ten muys, every muys 14 four bushellshys. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113 Annibal set to cartage three muys of gold ryngis. 1692 *Land. Gas.* No. 2831/2 The offer... of furnishing them with 18000 Muids [of Corn] at a reasonable Price. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3894/4 About 57 Muys of Bay-Salt. 1737 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bushel*, The Half-Muid contains three Bushels, and the Muid of Coals contains thirty Half-Muids. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* XIV. 100/1 In Swabia the muid of rye sells for 36 florins. 1804 *RANKEN Hist. France* III. v. 318 A modius or muid of seed yielded but a setier.

† *b.* A 'liquid measure; a cask holding this.

The local varieties ranged from 60 to 160 gallons. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxvii. 47 There was thenne estymyd fruyte ynough for to gadre an hundred mues, or tonnes of wyne. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 22 A mew of wyne which is almost iiii galons. c 1618 *MORVSON Hist.* iv. 1590/3 173 Each Mued of Wyne commonly yeldes the king Eighteene Shillings of our mony. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 160 They have established to her her preintions of see much upon every muys of wyne as amounts unto the best part of a million per annum. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 62 Accounting 72 Gallons to the Hoghead, the Muid contains scarce 2 of a Hoghead. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Muid is also one of the nine casks, or regular vessels used in France, to put wine and other liquors in.

2. A French measure of land, representing the area that would require a 'muid' of seed.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 114 A Muid of Land is 12 Septiers or Arpens.

Muil, var. *MOIL sb.* 5, *MOOL sb.* 1, *MULE sb.* 2

Muila, **Muila**: see **MOULD**, **MOULDRY**.

Mulle, **Muill**(e): see **MULE** 1 and 2.

Mulin, **Muide**, *obs. ff. MOOLIN*, **MIND**.

Muir, *Sc. variant of MOOR sb.* 1

Muise, **muish**, *obs. forms of MEUSE*.

Muist, variant of **MUST Obs.**, *musk*.

Muite, **Muitable**, *obs. ff. MUTE*, **MUTABLE**.

Mujik, variant of **MOUJIK**.

Muk(e), *obs. forms of MEEK a.*, **MUCK sb.** 1

Mukaddim, variant of **MOKADDAM**, *headman*.

Mukel: see **MICKLE**.

Mukhede, variant of **MEEKHEAD Obs.**

Mukke, **Mukyle**, *obs. ff. MUCK sb.* 1, **MUCK-HILL**.

Mulagatoney, *obs. form of MULLIGATAWNY*.

Mulane, *obs. form of MILAN* 1.

† **Mulat**. *Obs.*—1 Anglicized form of **MULATTO**.

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Rt. Sovereign* 497 A monstrous equivocal bastard-brood of spiritual-carnal mulats.

Mulata, *obs. form of MULATTA, **MULATTA**.*

Mulateer, -ier, *obs. forms of MULETEER*.

Mulato, *mulatow*, *obs. forms of MULATTO*.

† **Mula'tta**, *Obs.* Also 7 *mulata*. [a. *Sp. mulata*, fem. of *mulato* **MULATTO**.] A female mulatto.

1622 *MABUE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* vi. 328 *margin*, *Mulata*, is a muld-child, that is borne of a Negra, and a fayre man; and so on the contrary. 1668 *DIVYD Even. Love* IV. (1671) 52 It is impossible your love should be so humble, to descend to a Mulata. 1828 *TYRMAN & BENNETT Trav. &c.* etc. 21 Jan. (1831) II. lit. 401 There is a law here [Mauritius] that no Englishman shall marry a woman of colour, not even a mulatta.

Mulatto (miˈlæto), *sb. and a.* Forms: 6 *mulatow*, 7 *malato*, *mallato*, *melotto*, *molata*, -o, *mol*(l)otto, *mulata*, -o, *muletto*, *mullato*, 7-8 *molatto*, -etto, *mullatto*, 8 *malotto*, *molatto*, *moletta*, 9 *mulatto*, 7- *mulatto*. [a. *Sp.* (and *Pg.*) *mulato* young mule, hence one of mixed race, a mulatto, obscurely derived from *mulo* **MULE sb.** 1; hence F. *mulâtre* (with assimilation of suffix to *-âtre* = *-ASTER*), It. *mulatto*.]

A. sb.

1. One who is the offspring of a European and a Negro; also used loosely for any half-breed resembling a mulatto.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 By means of a Mulatow and an Indian, we had, this night, forty bundles of dried beife. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xiv. 545 Why then are the Portugals Children and Generations White, or Mulatos at most. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 10 A great fat man... his face not so black as to be counted a Molotto. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1699) 199 The Mulata, because he said he was in the Fireship... was immediately hanged. 1713 CRESSER or WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 209 Grinning Mulattos in true Ermin stare. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Mulatto*, a name given, in the Indies, to those who are begotten by a negro man on an Indian woman; or an Indian man on a negro woman. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 31 Two wooly-headed poor little mulattos. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xl, That hag of a mulatto was no less a person than my wife.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1664 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* I. i. § 3 Purgatory, which is a device to make men be Mulata's as the Spaniard calls half-Christians.

3. *Geol.* The greenstone of Northern Ireland. 1816 *CONEYBEARE in Trans. Geol. Soc.* III. 150 *Mulattoe*, an arenaceous stone, with a calcareous cement of a speckled appearance (whence 'ts name). 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 110 The chalk... rests on... indurated greensand or (as it has been called) mulatto stone.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mulatto-like* adj.; *mulatto* jack, a term for *Yellow fever* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); *mulatto* land, -soil *U. S.*, a dark coloured fertile kind of soil; *mulatto* tree (see quot.).

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 536 The *mulatto lands [of Georgia] are generally strong. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 177 As for my Face, the Colour of it was really not so *Moleto like, as one might expect. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 536 The *mulatto soil [of Georgia], consisting of a black mould and red earth. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 971 The *Mulatto tree (*Eukydia Spruceana*), one of the Cinchonaceae.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the class of mulattos.

1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, Tavern Wks. 1709 111. iii. 9, I shall observe your Caution, says my Moleto Comrade [an Indian]. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* I. 156 She was asked whether she thought of doing anything for her two mulatto children. 1900 DENIKER *Races of Man* xiii. 542 A Mulatto woman, the offspring of a Spaniard and a negress, may give birth to a Morisco by uniting with a Spaniard.

2. Of the colour of a mulatto; tawny.

1622 MABBEY tr. *Alman's Guman d'Alf* II. 328, I swear and vow unto thee by this my Mulata face, that [etc.]. 1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) I. 151 A man, who was of a mulatto complexion. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 84 (Cent.) Women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light mulatto.

Mulattoism (mūlāt'ōiz'm). [*f.* MULATTO + -ISM.] The production of mulattos.

1861 VAN EYRIE *Negroes* 147 The fourth generation of mulattoism is as absolutely sterile as mulsism.

Mulatress (mūlāt'rēs). [*ad. f.* *mulâtresse*, fem. of *mulâtre* MULATTO.] A female mulatto.

1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 344 Our party consisted of two Catholic priests and two Mulatresses.

Mulberry (mūl'bēri). *Forms:* a. 4 molberi, moolbery, 4-7 mulberio, -y, 5-6 molbery (o, 6 moulberio, 7 mulberio, 6- mulberry. β. 3 murberio, 5-6 morberio, -berio, 6 more berry. [In 14th c. *mulberio*, prob. *ad.* MHG. *mūlhēre* (mod. G. *maulberre*):—OHG. *mūlhēri*, an altered form (cf. *mūlhoum* mulberry tree) of *mūl-berī*, *mūl-berī* (= Du. *moerbezie*), *f.* L. *mōr-um* mulberry (see MORE sb.2) + *berī* BERRY sb.

The β forms prob. never had any real currency. In quot. c. 1265 *mūr* is a. OF. *mure* (mod. F. *mûre*, altered form of *mure*:—L. *mūra* pl.); Caxton's *morberies* is after Du. *moerbezie*; and the 16th c. instances are prob. pedantic corrections of *mulberry* after the Latin.]

1. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus*, esp. the Black Mulberry, *M. nigra*.

The 'berry', of roundish oval shape, is an aggregate of a multitude of true fruits covered by succulent calyces.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (Tollem. MS.). In some tren and herbes fruit ripez some, as mulberies (1535 moulberies). c. 1407 LYOC. *Reson & Sens* 354 The Molberry. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vii. 1. Now as I was breakynge downe mulberies. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 58 The iuice of the type mulberies is a good wood medicine. 1592 SHAKS. *Per.* & *Ad.* 1103 Some other in their bile would bring him mulberies & ripe-red cherries. 1718 QUINCY *comp. Disp.* 100 Mulberries are grateful, cooling, and astringent. 1850 F. BELT *Syst. Geog.* IV. 344 The white mulberry (*Morus alba*) forms the wealth of the country of the Druses. 1907 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 4 In a good season ripe mulberries may be plucked within fifty yards of Fleet-street.

β. c. 1265 *Gloss. Plant.* in Wr. Wäcker 557/31 *Celsi*, murer, mulberien. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 13 Cherries, sloes, Morberies, strawberries. c. 1532 [see *Mulberry-tree* in 4]. 1548 TURNER *Namcs Herbes* (E. D. S.) 9 A lide blacke berry lyke a blacke morbery.

γ. = mulberry-tree.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* i. 15 The kyng 3aue in to Jerusalem . . cedres as longe hereshach's *Hulg. cedros quasi symonors*. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's* *Vulg.* II. (1580) 9 Whensoeuer you see the Multerbie begin to spring, you may be sure that winter is at an ende. 1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 588 Vines, which they plant at the foot of the Mulberrie, the same Tree seemeing to beare two Fruits. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 436 Black Mulberry has rugged, beart-shaped leaves. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 185 Red mulberry, *Morus rubra*. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 545/2 The common Mulberry is a native of Italy, but has been grown in this country for more than 300 years.

2. Applied to plants or trees of other genera; in Eng. dialects often to the Blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; in the U. S. to various other species of *Rubus*, otherwise called Raspberry. Also *CLOT-MULBERRY*, *PAPER-MULBERRY*.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 93 Raspberry, here called Mulberry. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 313/1 *Flax-dodder*—botanically *Cuscuta Epithimum*—is popularly known in Somersetshire as 'the mulberry'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Mulberry, Australian, *Hedycarya pseudo-morus*. — Indian, *Morinda citrifolia*. — New Zealand, *Entelea arborescens*. 1880 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant.* II. 346 Mulberry. (2) *Rubus fruticosus* L. — Norf. . . (4) *Pyrus Aria* L. — Aberdeens. 1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Mulberry. a. *Rubus odoratus* (Purple-flowering raspberry). b. *Rubus strigosus* (Wild red raspberry). c. *Rubus Americanus* (Dwarf raspberry). *Ibid.*, Bernuda or French mulberry, *Calliandra Americana*.

3. The colour of a mulberry. Also as *adj.* = mulberry-coloured.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv. If ever there was a wolf in a mulberry suit, that ere Job Trotter's him. 1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 354/3 Among other seedlings the following struck us as being remarkably fine. . . Darkness, deep mulberry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mulberry-colour*, -leaf,

-tree; *mulberry-coloured*, -faced, -leaved, -like *adjs.*; *mulberry-bird*, (a) the Australian fig-bird, *Sphecotheres maxillaris* (Morris); (b) 'the rose-coloured pastor, *Pastor roseus*' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895); *mulberry blite* (see quot. 1856); *mulberry body* = MORULA 2 (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); *mulberry bush*, a children's game, with a marching ditty 'Here we go round the mulberry-bush'; *mulberry calculus* *Path.* (see quot. 1872); *mulberry eyelid* = *Trachoma* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *mulberry germ*, mass = MORULA 2; *mulberry rash*, a name given by Sir W. Jenner to the rash of typhus fever; *mulberry shell*, a species of *Dolium* (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 319 *Mulberry Blite, *Bittum*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mulberry Blight*, Bot. Common name for the *Chenopodium-morus*, or *Bittum capitatum* of Linn. 1897 FLO. MARRAT *Blood Vampire* iii. [They] take hands and dance round in a ring as if they were playing at 'Mulberry Bush'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 331 *Mulberry calculus, or oxalate of lime. 1856 DUNNIT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* 572 The Mulberry Calculus is composed of oxalate of lime. It is dark red, rough, and tuberculated. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 402 A deep reddish-brown or *mulberry colour. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 415 *Mulberry coloured. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 677/1 The eruption which . . . consists of dark red (mulberry coloured) spots or blotches varying in size. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 23 A *mulberry-faced, bumper-loving blade. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 54 The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies. 1879 tr. *Hackel's Evol. Man* I. 189 We call this mass the *mulberry-germ (*morus*). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Silk*, In this state it feeds on *mulberry-leaves. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mulberry-leaved booby bark, the bark of *Cinchona purpurea*. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 662/2 At the same time a space—the cleavage cavity or blastocoel—forms in the centre of the *mulberry-like mass. 1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 473 A large part of its structure having undergone but little change from the state of the *mulberry mass. 1833-55 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mulberry Rash, a 1300 E. E. *Palmer* lxxvii. 52 [xxviii. 47] And bar wine-yherdes in haile he slogh, And bar *mulberies tres in froste inogh. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv. (Roxb. Club), Morbery trees, Okes, Planes [etc.]. c. 1532 Du Ves *Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 914 More berry tre, *moulier*. 1836 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 335 Sitting under the mulberry tree in the back garden.

Muloo, var. MILCE sb. *Obs.*; obs. f. MULSE.

Mulch (mūlʃ), sb. Also 8-9 mulsh. [Prob. subst. use of MULCET a.] Half-rotten straw; in *Gardening*, a mixture of wet straw, leaves, loose earth, etc., spread on the ground to protect the roots of newly planted trees, etc.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pot. Flying-Ins.* ix. 114 Then make a smook of mulch and wet straw. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 107 *Mulch*; Straw half rotten. 1706 LONON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. ii. 110 We put in a little short Mulsh upon the Root. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 367 Laying a little heap of haulm, straw, or any kind of mulch, round the stem of each vine. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii. His boots were clogged with the mulch of the yard.

† **Mulch**, a. *Obs.* In 5 molsh. [ME. *molsh*, prob. related to MELCH; cf. Ger. dial. *molsch* soft, beginning to decay.] Soft.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 120 Thy vyvays soil he not to molsb [L. *resolutum*] or hard, But sumdel molsb.

Mulch (mūlʃ), v. Also mulsh. [*f.* MULCH sb.] *trans.* To cover with mulch.

1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* iii. (1824) 64 Mulch the border with some very rotten leaves, or dung. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 24 Mulch over the roots with stable manure. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/1 The entire surface [was] mulched with straw.

Mulching (mūlʃɪŋ), *sbl.* sb. [*f.* MULCH v. + -ING 1.] The action of covering with mulch.

1817 NEILL in *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 199/1 Mulching . . . consists in rendering a portion of the ground thoroughly moist by adding water, and working it like mortar. To increase the retentiveness of moisture, some short stable dung or other litter is added. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 65 A slight mulching with manure in winter.

b. *concr.* = MULCH sb.

1890 *Daily News* 30 May 7/4 In a fortnight's time the rain will have washed the nutriment out of the mulching.

Mulciberian (mūlsib'ēr-i-ān), a. [*f.* L. *Mulciber* Vulcan + -IAN.] Resembling Vulcan.

1847 THACKERAY *Curates' Walk* i. What powerful Mulciberian fellows they must be, those Goldbeaters?

† **Mulcible**, a. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. type **mulcibilis*, *f. mulcere* to soothe.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Mulcible (*mulcibilis*) which may be appeased.

† **Mulcify**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* L. *mulcere* to soothe: see -FY.] *trans.* To allay, to soothe.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, Moles 13 If it be red, these sorrows are somewhat mulcified.

Mulet (mūlt), sb. Also 6 multe, 6-8 mult, 7 muleto, 6- mulet. [*ad.* L. *muleta*, *mulla*. Cf. obs. F. *mulet* (earlier *mulle*).]

1. A fine imposed for an offence. Also *occas.* in wider sense, a compulsory payment (usually implying unfair or arbitrary exaction).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 207 This Emperour reduced, their lawes . . into a most . . plain forme of a written lawe, for everie man . . to . . challenge upon a great mule to the crown judgment without delaye. 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* I. 266 To set and leue . . penalties and muls by fine or imprisonment. 1616 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 249 The Low Countries have banished

all our dyed cloths, and set such a mule on the white as will mar the trade. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 71 For multitude and frequency of Transgressors brings in Mulets and Fees to the Ecclesiastick Officers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 86 A rape and adultery is punished with a mule of nine head of cattle. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii. Imposed a heavy mule on every one of his servants. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. iii. (1872) I. 148 Humiliating peace, with mule in money, and slightly in territory, attached to it. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 28 The state received the portion of the mulets which in the monarchies fell to the king.

attrib. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 174 Which P. Posth. Megellus being Edile built with the mule-money hee had gathered.

2. A penalty of any kind.

a. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* iii. iii. Chastity That lodges in deformity, appears rather a Mule impos'd by nature, when a blessing. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is It* 38 He justly paid the mule of his head which forged them, and his hands which pressed them. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 113 The losing of the soul . . is to have a mule inflicted upon the soul. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 47 Nor was this the only mule which Providence exacted from the happy father.

† 3. Misused by Massinger for: A blemish.

Cf. quot. 1619 in sense 2, which Massinger has unintelligently imitated.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* t. ii. Ber. If so, what diverts Your Favour from me? Cam. No mule in your selfe, Or in your person, mind or fortune. 1639 — *Unnat. Combat* iv. 1. That which all the world Admirers and cries up in thee for perfections Are to unhappy me soule blemishes And mulets in nature.

Mulet (mūlt), v. Also 5-6 multe, 9 pa. *ppl.* *mulet*, *mulked*. [*ad.* L. *muletare*, *multure*, *f. muleta*, *mulla* MULCET sb. Cf. F. *muletter* (15th c. *mulet*).]

1. *trans.* To punish (a person, + an offence) by a fine. + Also *occas.* to subject to a penalty of any kind. (The penalty or amount is expressed by a second object, or introduced by *in*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 To Multe, *multure*. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I multe. 1612 B. JONSON *Cathline* v. vi. Those townes, then to be muleted, as enemies to the State. a. 1619 FORTNEY *Altheim*, t. x. § 4 (1622) 101 They muleted him with exile. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 31 Marriage without consent of Parents they doe not allowe void, but they mulet it in the Inheritours. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 66 He that mulets the more ludebilitate Oaths, may yet enjoy a solemn Perjury. 1747 *Genll. Mag.* 45/1 The master was muleted all his pay. 1792 BURKE *Let to Sir H. Langrish* Wks. VI. 355 Will you punish by deprivation of their privileges, or mulet in any other way, those who have tempted us? 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 664 On pain of being muleted when such arms are found rusty or unserviceable. 1852 DIXON IV. *Penn* xv. (1872) 131 The new sect were . . muleted in heavy fines. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 81 Mulet the holders of India Stock, the fault is theirs.

2. To deprive or divest of.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 397 The Linguist was seized, and . . muleted of all he had gotten in the Commodore's service. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faunt.* vi. 201 Let any one conceive himself . . to be muleted at once of manhood and humanity. 1851 MAWHKE *Lond. Labour* II. 237/1 When . . the wages of which the men are muleted go to increase the profits of the capitalist, [etc.]. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 838 Every third year each tree is muleted of her springing boughs.

Mulctable (mūlkt'ābl), a. [*f.* MULCET sb. + -ABLE.] That can be subjected to a mulet; + worthy of being punished.

1658 OSBORN *C. Elia*. Wks. (1673) 465 A desire to free the Laity, in all things temporal and mulctable, out of the hands of the Church. 1678 T. JONES *Art. & Right Sov.* 436 Which was adjudg'd infamous and mulctable.

† **Mulctary**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* MULCET sb. + -ARY. Cf. MULCTUARY.] Of the nature of a fine.

1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 172 Fines, or some known mulctary Punishments upon other Crimes.

† **Mulctation**, *Obs.* In 5 multation. [*ad.* L. *mul(c)latiō-em*, n. of action *f. mul(c)lāre* to MULET.] An act of muleting.

1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 83 Of suche mulctations be muste yeue rekkenynge before the kynges offycers.

† **Mulctative**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* MULCET v. + -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to punishment by fines.

1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 43 External Jurisdiction being understood all that is practised in external Courts or consistories, is either definitive, or mulctative.

† **Mulctuary**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* MULCET sb., after *tumultuary*.] a. That punishes by a fine. b. Punishable by a fine.

a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) N 4 b (A Reverend Judge), He wishes fewer Lawes, so they be better observ'd; and for those are mulctuary, he [etc.]. 1689 PALMES *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 16 May, Determine what crimes shall be capital and what mulctuary, before you begin.

Multure, variant of MULTURE.

† **Muld**, *Obs. rare* —¹. Perh. due to some misreading in a MS. of the Latin original; the printed text has *Mercurio mulla* (honey).

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4535 Appollo with a quite swan is paid him to tende; A manere of come to mercurie pat we bi muld call.

Muld, **Muldry**: see MULLED, MOULDRY.

Mule (mūl). Also 1 mūl, 4 moul, mule, 4-5 muley, 5 moule, mewle, (*pl.* moylez), 5-9 (9 *arch.*) moyle, 6 moole, muill, mull, 6-7 moile, 6-8 moil, moyl. [The OE. *mūl* masc., *ad.* L. *mūlus* was, in early ME. superseded by the

adoption of the OF. *mul* masc., *mule* fem. (mod. F. *mulo* fem.; for the masc. the dim. *mulet* is used) = Sp., Pg., It. *mulo* masc., *mula* fem. = L. *mulus* masc., *mula* fem.

The L. *mulus* was adopted at an early period into most of the Teut. langs.: MLG., OHG. (MHG.) *mūt*, MDu. *muul* (mod. Du. *muul*, early mod. G. *maul*), ON. *mūll* (Sw. *mula*, Da. *mule*). In the later stages of continental Teut. the simple word largely gave place to combs. with explanatory second element: MHG. *mūltier*, mod. G. *maulthier*, Da. *mūltier* (G. *thier*, Da. *dyr*, animal), G. *maulstiel*, Da. *mūltstiel*, *da. mūltstiel*, Sw. *mūltstiel* (G. *esel*, Du. *ezel*, Da. *zsel*, Sw. *äsa*, ass), G. *maulstiel* (*stiel*, horse).

A 14th c. survival of the OE. *mūl* may perh. be found in the isolated form *mūl* in the Göttingen MS. of the *Cursus Mundii*. The obsolete forms *mūl*, *mūl*, represent an Eng. development of OF. *it*, which is found also in other words, as *recueil*, *ois* (= Use).

1. The offspring of a he-ass and a mare. Also popularly applied to the offspring of a she-ass and a stallion (technically called a HINNY).

The mule combines the strength of the horse with the endurance and surefootedness of the ass, and is extensively bred for certain employments for which it is more suited than either; it is ordinarily incapable of procreation. With no good grounds, the mule is a proverbial type of obstinacy.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thi. xxix. 10) Ne heo 7e na swylce hors and mular. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 315 Mid so gret charge per to Of mules. 13... K. ALF. 175 A mule (MS. *Boll*, mule), al so whit as mylk. 13... *Cursus* 11. 6001 Hors and ass, moul and camaley. 1377 LANGL. P. Pt. B. xvii. 48 Panne seye we a samaritan sittende on a mule. 14200 *Morie Arth.* 227 Mullye mylke wythe, and meruayllous bestez. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnet* of Aymon viii. 189 A Knyghte mounted upon a mewle all vnarmed. 1535 *COVERABLE Job* xxxix. 4 Who letteth the wilde asse go fre, or who lowsteth the bondes of the Moole? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 107 The mull frequens be anis, And hir awyn kynd abusis. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* iii. 5 We went by Land mounted upon good Mules. 1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cr.* n. ii. I have been labouring in your business like any moyle. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Bl.* v. i. A vast barn in which the moysls and the baggage were disposed. 1809-12 MAR. *EDGEWORTH Absentee* xiii. She was as obstinate as a mule on that point. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* iv. Though he is not just so rich just now as some folks, yet I hope to see him ride upon his moyle. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 360 Yeu might as well affirm the existence of mules, and deny that of horses and asses.

† b. Phrases. *One mule doth scrub another*: one fool flatters another. *To shoe one's mule*: to help oneself out of funds trusted to one's management.

a 1635 *RANOLPH Rhymes Looking-GL* iii. 1, I need not flatter them, they'll do themselves. And cross the Proverb that was wont to say One Mule doth scrub another. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* iii. 75 He had the keeping .. of the Moneys, and yet shod not his Mule at all.

† c. Used (= Gr. *μῦλος*) for the Syrian wild ass. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 556 There is another kind of mules in Syria, divers from those which are procreated by the copulation of a mare and an asse. These mules procreate in their owne kinde, and admit no mixture.

2. *transf.* a. A person having the characteristics of a mule; chiefly, a stupid or obstinate person.

c 1470 *ASHBY Active Pol. Prince* 564 Though he were an asse hede or a dulle mule, He myght not lye wildly at his plesance. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* v. 'Now don't he a young mule', said Good Mrs. Brown.

† b. ? A strumpet, concubine. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxix. 239 Ye Cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, yt noreshed Cristen-moyles, & rebuked them by open publys-hement and otherwyse. 1638 *FORD Fancies* i. ii. Trudging between an old mull, and a young call, my nimble intelligencer? 1746 *EXMOOR Courtship* (E. D. 53) 502 A zower-zop'd, yerring, chockinging Trush, a buzoon-chuck'd haggagging Moyle, a gurt Fustling.

c. One who is 'neither one thing nor the other'. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. W.* ii. *Alm.* I wonder what religion hee's of! *Fit.* No certain species sure, A kinde of mule! That's halfe an Ethnick, halfe a Christian!

3. A hybrid. a. Of plants. (See also *MOUL* sb. 2) 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Mules*, among gardeners, denote a sort of vegetable monsters produced by putting the *semina fecundans* of one species of plant into the pistil, or utericle of another. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Garyophyllus* (ad fin.), The Double Rose-colour'd Sweet John, or Fairchild's Mule. 1857 *HENFREY Elem. Bot.* § 948 Gartner states that in hybrids of *Digitalis* the mules most resembled the female parent, while in *Nicotiana* the reverse appeared.

b. Of animals; also of birds, esp. a mule canary (see 5 c).

1771 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 319 The mules between carp and tench, partake of the nature of both fish. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* 11. 67 As to mules from the fox and dog, they are equally fruitful. 1863 F. SMITH *Canary* xiii. 92 The linnet and the goldfinch from both of which [with the canary] mules are... obtained. 1884 A. H. BARTLETT in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 401 The belief, so general, that all hybrids or mules are barren and useless for breeding purposes is simply a stupid and ignorant prejudice.

c. (See quot.) *rare* = 0. [So F. *mulet*.] 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Mule*, applied to insects of which the organs are not properly developed and which are really of neither sex.

4. *techn.* in applications of sense 3.

a. A kind of spinning machine invented by S. Crompton (died 1827).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 488/2 It is called a *mule*, being a kind of mixture of machinery between the warp-machine of Mr. Arkwright and the woof-machine or hand-jenny of Mr. Hargrave. 1812 *HANSARD'S Deb.* XXI. 173 To remedy this defect, the Petitioner [S. Crompton] in the year 1779, completed the discovery of a Machine, now called a Mule, but which, for several years, bore the name of the Hall of the Wood Wheel. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spin-*

ning (ed. 2) 229 Tatham's woollen mules—which are very different from cotton mules.

b. A boat combining the characteristics of a 'coble' and a fishing boat.

1884 *WHITBY Gaz.* 28 June 4/4 Several of the Whitby mules have landed good catches of herrings.

c. *Nutmilk*. (See quot.)

1884 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 630/2 A coin which presents two obverse types, or two reverse types, or of which the types of the obverse and reverse do not correspond, is called a mule; it is the result of a mistake or caprice.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious comb., (sense 1) as *mule-back*, *-trot*; (sense 3 b) as *mule breeding*; (sense 4 a) as *mule-carriage*, *-spinner*, *-spinning*. 1725 Dr. FOG *Voy. round World* (1840) 256 His major-domo on horseback, that is to say on 'muleback'. 1885 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* 56 Canaries for 'Mule Breeding'. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 301 The 'mule-carriage' began to recede from the fixed roller beam. *Ibid.* 423 The 'mule-spinners'... always prefer children who have been educated at an infant school. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 379 'Mule-spinning, which is by far the most perfect process, and by which the finest yarn is produced, shall first have our attention. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. A truck, with chairs on it, as usual here, carried us off at a good 'mule-trot'.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* in sense 'hybrid'. 1755 *Gout Mag.* XXV. 408/1 Other bastard or mule plants. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* 115 A mule cabbage is described... which is said to fatten a beast six weeks sooner than turneps. 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1861) 163 note, Which, by reason of Mr. Bentley's fancy mouldings, interfering so often with parts which are really chaste, must be considered a mule building. 1822 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 2/1 Cheviot and mule lambs.

c. Special combinations: mule armadillo, *Dasyurus septemcinctus* or *hybridus*; mule-bird, mule canary, a cross between a canary and another finch, esp. the goldfinch; mule coble = sense 4 b; mule deer, a name given to *Cariacus macrotis*, on account of its mule-like ears; † mule-doctor [= late L. *milomedicus*], a veterinary surgeon; mule doubler *Cotton manuf.*, a doubling machine resembling the 'mule' (sense 4a); mule(s) fern, a name for *Asplenium hemionitis*; † mule herd, a keeper or driver of mules; mule jenny = sense 4 a; † mule-medicine [= late L. *milomedica*], farrery; hence mule-medicinal a.; mule rabbit U.S. (see quot.); mule-skinner U.S., a prairie mule-driver; mule-stair (? *nonce-wd.*), a mountain ascent practicable for mules; mule twist, yarn, yarn spun on a mule.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 124 The 'Mule Armadillo'. *Dasyurus septemcinctus*. 1768 *PENNANT Zool.* II. 317 These birds will produce with the goldfinch and linnet, and the offspring is called a 'mule-bird', because, like that animal, it proves barren. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **Mule canary*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 16 Model of Improved 'Mule Coble for Herring Fishery. 1806 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri*, etc. (1893) III. 844 The 'mule-deer' inhabit both the sea-coast and the plains of the Missouri. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Milomedica*, Medicine for Cattel, the Art and Mystery of a 'Mule-Doctor, or Farrier. 1877 I. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 491/1 (*Cotton*), Machines used in cotton-spinning. 'mule doublers or twiners. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. 4. 3. 71 'Mule Fern, *Hemionitis*. 1792 in *Patents Abridgim. Specif. Spinning* (1866) 53 These machines commonly known by the names of roving billyes, and slobbing, and common, and 'mule jennies. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Physick* 46 The old Writers of the Rustick or Country-Physicks are generally the same that writ of 'Mule-Medicines. *Ibid.* 44 Those 'Mulemedicinal Authors, therein contain'd are Absyntus, Prusensius, Amilius Hispanus [etc.]. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Jackass Rabbit (*Lepus californicus*). It is known also by the names of 'Mule Rabbit, Texan Hare, and Black-tailed Hare. 1883 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Feb. 499 The 'mule-skinner', stalking behind their slow-moving teams. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 179 The steep and stony 'mule-stair' between Monaco and Turbia. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1866) 92 'Mule-twist. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The whole of which are essential in the manufacture of 'mule yarn.

Mule (mūl). Forms: 5 moule, mowlle, 5-6 mowle, 6-7 moyle, mull(e), 6-8 moile, 7 moole(e), muille, 9 Sc. mull, 4 mule. [n. F. mule fem., slipper, mules pl., chilblains; corresp. to It. *mula*, Sp. (dim.) *mulilla* slipper; cf. MDu. *mille* (Du. *mūll*) slipper, chilblain (from Fr.).] † 1. A chilblain on the heel; also, in later use, a sore on a horse's heel. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brev. Barth.* in *Sinan. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 De apostomate et cisuus in calcaneo quem vulgariter dicuntur mule. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 707/32 *Hec podagra, hic pernio*, a mowlle. c 1500 Mowllis [see *MAW* s. 1]. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 318 Of Mules or Kibed heels. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxixii. (1738) 244 Mules or Kib'd Heels... are chinks and sores on the inside of the hind Pasterns, and in the Heels.

2. A kind of slipper or shoe. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Sometimes used to render the like-sounding L. *mulleus*, a coloured shoe worn by Roman magistrates. 1654 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Thou wearst... Moyle of velvet to saue thy shoes of leather. 1855 HIGGINS *Junius Nomenclator*, *Mulleus*, a shoe with a high sole... a moyle. 1586 in *Mainland Poems* (1786) 184 Their mullis glitter on their feet. 1603 *Philos.* xix, Lo Maistres heir zour Mullis [v.r. mooles]. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (Baunayne Cl.) II. 249 He had... a pair of mules on his feet. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He seldom

wore shoon, unless it were mulls when he had the gout. 1894 *SIR E. SULLIVAN Woman* 32 She [Mlle. de Caynon] threw them her velvet mules that the executioner had left her.

† **Mule** s. *Obs.* c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Whann he hath gret beemes alle aboute, as if it were sette lyke as it were with small stones, and be mules nere be heede. *Ibid.*, Pe auteleres, be whiche beth be first tyndes, beth gret and longe and nere be mules and vele apyrynde.

Mule, variant of *Mawl* 2. and *Mool dial.*

† **Muled**, a. *Obs.* In 6 moulled. [f. *MULE* 2 + -ED.] Having chilblains on the heels.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. F ij b, It swageth the paines of the moulled or kibed heles.

Muleish, **Muler**: see *MULISH*, *MULER*.

Mulere (r), **Mulerie**: see *MULIER*, *MULIERY*.

† **Mu'let**. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 mulette, 6 moulet, moylet, mwlat, 7 mulet, mullet, 4-mulet. [a. F. *mulet*, dim. of OF. *mūl*: see *MULE* 1 and -ET. Cf. Sp. *muleto*, It. *muletto*.]

1. A mule, esp. a young or small mule.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1330 Now cometh Gij soft rideing Upon a mulet ambliing. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* lxxvi. 122 Horses and mulets. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 200 Moylets. 2. Moylets 23. *Ibid.* 204 Keepers of carriage Mulets. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 64 One of the Mulets brake from her keeper, and overthrowe the chestes. 1563 in *Rental Bk. Cipar Angus* (1879) II. 278 For furnishing of the quenis grace mwlat. 1686 *BURNET Trav.* iii. (1750) 158 A Mullet's Load of Trunks and Portmanteaus.

2. A muleteer. *rare* = 1. (error.)

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Str. P. Carow* (1857) 7 There as a mulet to attend his master's mule.

3. 'A Portuguese craft, with three lateen sails.'

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*

Mulet, *obs.* form of *MULLET*.

Muleteer (mūlētēer). Forms: 6 mulitar, mewlyter, moyleteer, muletour, muletteer, -oure, 6-7 muletour, mulet(t)er, muletto(u)r, 7 muleater, -ier, mulet(t)ier, muliter, 7-8 muleteer, -ier, 8- muleteer. [a. F. *muletier* (= Sp. *muletero*, *mulatero*, Pg. *mulateiro*, It. *mulatero*), f. *mulet*: see *MULET* and -EER.] A mule-driver.

1538 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1905) VI. 404 Mullitaris. 1540-1 *ELVOR Image Gov.* (1556) 51 b, A horse keeper and a muletour. 1549 *CHALONER Essay*, on *Folly* P j b, Do you judge they could easily fynde in theyr hearts that... so many muleteers, should have cause to crie on them? 1591 *SHAKS. Lear*, IV. ii. 68 Base Muleters of France. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Apr., On May-day the greate procession of the Universitie and the Muleters at St. Antonie's. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxvii. (1694) 451 It fard worse here with the State-Ass than with the Muleters. 1780 *COOPER Progr. Err.* 241 The creature is so sure to kick and bite a muleteer's the man to set him right. 1846 *FORO Handbk.* Spain 1. 16 The muleteers, the 'arrieros' of Spain form a class of themselves.

Hence (irreg.) **Muletress**, a female muleteer.

1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 120 The muletresses chosen were a matron of mature years [etc.].

† **Muletto**. *Obs.* Also *muleto*. [a. It. *muletto*, Sp. *muleto*: see *MULET*.] (See qnois.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Muleto*, a Moll or great Mule, a beast much used in France for carrying Sumpters, &c. It may also be taken for a diminutive of *Mule* and so signifies a little *Mule*. 1757 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1834) I. 59 A muletto very gently put his head into the doorway.

Muletto, *obs.* form of *MULATTO*.

Muletto(u)r (e), *obs.* forms of *MULETEER*.

Muley (mūlēy), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6, 9 mulley, 9 mooley. [variant of *MOLEY*.] *A. sb.*

1. A name for a hornless cow. (Now common in the U.S.) Also used for any cow.

1573 *TUSSER Husw.* (1878) 135 Leane milking and drie vp old muley thysh cow. 1858 *HALBURTON Clockm.* Ser. ii. iv, Gives his old Mooley a chance o' sneakin' into his neighbour's fields o' nights. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ii. 25 There were a number of muleys among the cattle.

2. U.S. (a) 'muley saw' (see 5 2). Also *altriō*, as *muley head* (see quot. 1875 in B 2).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 The log... is sent at once against a 'muley', or straight rip-saw.

B. adj.

1. Of cattle: Hornless.

1885 *HORNADAY A Yrr. in Jungle* xv. 169 A stag without its horns... always reminded me of a muley cow. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* vi. 83 That muley steer, the white four year old, didn't like to bed down amongst the others.

2. U.S. (*Mech.*) In muley axle, 'a car axle having no collars at the ends' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); muley saw (see quot. 1875).

[The conjecture that *muley saw* is a perversion of G. *mühlsäge* mill-saw seems to be unfounded: see *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 243/2 note.]

1872 *SCHLEDE DE VERE Americanisms* 146 The muley-saw, a saw which is not hung in the gate. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Muley saw*, a mill-saw... which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a more rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below, called *muley-heads*.

† **Muley**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7 moully, 9 mooley. [f. *MULE* 2 + -Y.] Having chilblains on the heels.

1610 *MARSHALL Masterp.* II. lxxviii. 351 Scratches, Moully beeles, or any other scirly scalls whatsoever. 1819 W. TENANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 207 Kickin' the neist to garr him gae ON his mooley-leele rath thomyte.

Mulga (mūlgā). *Austral.* Also *malga*, *mul-gah*, *mulgam*. [Native Australian.]

1. An Australian tree, *Acacia aurea*. Also *col-lect*, and *atthit*.

1864 KENDALL *Poems* 79 Look for the malga, and salt-bitten shrubs. 1854 J. M. STUART *Explor. Australia* 190 Our course was through a very thick mulga scrub. *Ibid.* 345, 1. entered a dense forest of tall mulga. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 3 These latter galls are called 'Mulga-apples', and are said to be very welcome to the thirsty traveller. *Ibid.* 82 *Drosera* *race-nosa*. 'Mulga Grass'... It derives its vernacular name from being only found where the Mulga-tree (*Acacia aurea* and other species) grows. *Ibid.* 84 *Aneurachne Melitelliana*. 'Mulga Grass'. 1890 'R. BOLEROOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless open-plain, where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah. 1893 Mrs. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 36 She wanted to see if there were any late mulgams... did find some untimely berries.

2. Something made of the wood of a mulga tree: a. a club; b. a shield.

1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* II. 269 The malga is a weapon usually made in the form of fig. 2, but that with which these natives were provided somewhat resembled a pick-axe with one half broken off. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 349 'Mulga' is the name of a long narrow shield of wood, made by the aboriginals out of *Acacia* wood.

Muliebral (miulī-brāl), *a. rare*. [f. *L. muliebris* (f. mulier woman) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to women.

1657 TOLMASON *Revon's Disp.* 726 The Matrix... is the very Spring and Continent of most Muliebral Affections.

† **Muliebrious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. muliebris* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Effeminate. Hence **Muliebriousness**, effeminacy.

1653 GAULE *Magastrom*. 185 A little chin signes one envious... and a round and smooth chin, muliebrious. *Ibid.* 266 Nor are the French [debarred by nativity] from their muliebrusness.

Muliebrity (miulī-brī-ti), *rare*. [ad. *L. muliebritas*, f. *muliebris*: see MULIEBRAL.] Womanhood: the characteristics or qualities of a woman.

1592 [Kvo] *Soliman & Pers.* iv. ii. The Ladies of Rhodes have made their petition to Cupid to plague you about all... other, as one preudential to their muliebrity. a 1693 *Urgynhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxii. 270 Individual Womanishness or Muliebrity. 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. ix. The second of the ravishing voices... had so much woman in it, muliebrity, as well as femininity.

† **Mulier**, *sb.* *Obs.* [AF.: see next.] Wife. a 1375 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Fairf.) Isaac his sone of mulier [Cotton o' spous] was.

Mulier (miulī-lier), *a. and sb.* *Latv.* Forms: 4 moillere, moylere, 5 mulire, mulyer, 6 melior, 4- mulier; also as variant readings in *Piers Pl.* moillere, moillre, moilliere, -lier, mul(l)ore, mulere(r). [repr. AF. *mulier* (Britton), Law Lat. *mulierulus*, a derivative of AF. *mulier*, OF. *moillier* wife, ad. *L. mulier* woman.

With regard to the dropping of final *e* in Law terms of AF. origin, cf. ASSIGN *sb.* In the variant MULIER the *e* is retained by *v.*

A. adj. Of a child: Born in wedlock, legitimate, as opposed to 'bastard'; also in *Eccl. Law*, legitimized by marriage.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* ii. 131 Wel 3e witen... That fals is faithieus... And was a bastarde y-bore. And Mede is moylere a mayden of gode. 1430-1 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 375/2 To yentent yat she shuld be certified mulire be sum ordinarie. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 26 Isabelle and Dovee my mulier doughtours... Kateryn and Anne my bastard doughtours. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 49. 22 A bastard eigne who is mulier in the spirituall law.

quasi-adv. a 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxix. 543 For... that Mulyer not born he was [pour chou l'il ne sera pas eugenes de mere moillier]. 1549 *Wilt. of Aubrey* (Somerset Ho.), My hase sonne & not inelior begotten.

B. sb. A legitimate child; a child born in wedlock. *Mulier puiue* (also anglicized *mulier youngest*): see BASTARD *sb.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 221 Man & his make & moillere ber children. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 148 And alwayes you shall finde this addition to them (Bastard eldest, & mulier yongest) when they be compared together. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 244 h. If a man hath Issue Bastard eigne and Mulier puiue. *Ibid.* 245 Where the Bastard enter after the death of the father, and the mulier ost him. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248.

† **Mulierly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *Mulier a.* + -LY 2; perh. orig. an error for MULIERY.] (Begotten or born) in wedlock; legitimately.

1506 *Pladings Ducky Lancaster* XXXII. 29 The said Ranlyh had... iiii. Bastards, and never issue mulierly begotten. 1586 J. HOOKER *Eist. Inst.* 113/1 In *Holmshed*, It ought to descend to him, as next heir be mulierly borne.

Mulierose (miulī-lerōs), *a. rare* ¹. [ad. *L. mulierōsus* -us: see MULIEROUS.] Fond of women.

1721 in BAILEY. 1860 [see MULIEROSITY].

Mulierosity (miulī-lerōs-iti), *rare*. [ad. *L. mulierositatē* -em, f. *mulierōsus* -us MULIEROUS.] Excessive fondness for women.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1664 H. MORE *Myist. Luig.* 393 Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his Mulierosity and excess in Luxury. 1860 REAUX *Cloister & H.* (1861) II. xxxiii. 54 Well then, dame, mulierose—that means wrapped up, body and soul, in women. So prithie tell me; how did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity?

† **Mulierous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. mulierōsus* -us, f. *mulier* woman: see -OUS.] Fond of women.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 186 Fat and fleshy bips [of a man] signe mulierous.

† **Mulierly**. *Obs.* [a. AF. *mulierly*: see MULIER *a.* and -LY.] The condition of being a legitimate issue.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 352 b. Where the Record of the Estoppel doth run to the disability or legitimation of the person, there all strangers shall take benefit of that Record, as Outlawrie... Bastardie, Mulierly etc.]

† **Mulierly**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 moillerie, -ye, mulerie, 6 mulyerly, malary. [ad. AF. *mulierli*, *moillierli*: see MULIER *a.*] *a. adj.* = MULIER *a.* (also quasi-adv.). *b. sb.* Legitimate offspring collectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 219 Ne matrimoine with-out moillerie is nou3t moche to preysse. c 1472-3 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 528 But not all the heires of Edmonde... though he had be mulierly... barred forevermore...? 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Norw.* (1811) 85 The child that was son to Robert and mulierly gotten. 1572 *Schoole Ho. Women* A iij b. Be it malary borne or base.

Muling (miulī-ling), *vb. sb.* [f. **mule* vb. (f. MULE *l.*) + -ING *l.*] The breeding of mule canaries (see MULE *l.* 5 c). In quots. *atthit*.

1891 *Bazaar*. 20 Feb. Sib bred muling hens [canaries]. 1893 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* (ed. 3) 105 Birds... to pair with what I may term the regular muling strain. *Ibid.* When birds are sufficiently 'sib-bred' for muling purposes.

† **Mulion**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [ad. *L. mulionem*, f. *mulius* MULE.] A keeper of mules.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 178 In a Pasture wyth-out the Cite was a keper of Mulis, that Romanes callid a mulion. This Mulion every day be-helde the hostis [etc.].

Mulire, *obs. form of MULIER.*

Mulish (miulī-lif), *a.* [f. MULE *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Characteristic of a mule; resembling a mule; intractable, stubborn. † Also, hybrid (*obs.*).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* x. He was as inflexible and mulish as ever. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxxiv. *Misc.* Wks. 1837 I. 372 It will continue a kind of mulish production, with all the defects of its opposite parents. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 15 Obstinate is no word for it, for she is mulish.

¹ *nonce-use*. Pertaining to mules.

a 1763 BRYSON *Ep. G.* Lloyd III. x. For Idreus directed the Mulish Machine While Horses drew that in which Priam was seen.

Hence **Mulishly** *adv.*, **Mulishness**.

1763 J. WILKES *N. Briton* No. 46 A mulishness, which could never be conquered, rendered him the contempt of all. 1835 BOOTH *Analys.* *Dict.* 323 A man of a sullen, obstinate temper is said, to act Mulishly. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 82 A mulishly obstinate house.

† **Mulism**. *nonce-word*. Also **muleism**. [f. MULE *sb.* 1 + -ISM.] *a.* A mulish characteristic; a piece of obstinacy. *b.* Production of mules, hybridism.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 107 It was one of her little mulisms to fancy and assert that she could not understand verse. 1861 [see MULATOISIA].

Multe(or), -ier, *obs. forms of MULTEER.*

Mulked, *obs. pa. pple. of MULCT v.*

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ¹ Forms: *a.* 4 mol, 5-6 molle, 7 moll; *b.* 4-6 mul, 4-5 mull(e), *9 dial.* mull. [ME. *mol*, *moll*, *cogn.* v. OE. *myl*, MDu. *mull*, *mūl*, *mūl*, *mulle* neut. (Du. *mol* neut., *mūl* fem.) dust, ON. *mole* crumb, *molia* (intr.) to crumble, *mylja* (pa. t. *mūlde*) to shiver, crush; f. Teut. root **mūl-* (*mal-, mel-*): see MEAL *sb.* 1] Something reduced to small particles; dust, ashes, mould, rubbish. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 13- E. E. *Altit. P. A.* 382, I am bot mol and maneres [M.S. *mareres*] (Alexis). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 213 In care bed scho layedome. In mol & hayre & woful fude. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtee-) 4682 Moll on pair heudes pai scatered. 1683 PETERS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 304, I conclude it better to melt with Coals, than with Moll, Sod or turf.

b. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6198 And pere yre fonde be cofre ful Sperry wd be deuylys mul Of florens [etc.]. 13- E. E. *Altit. P. A.* 905, I am bot mokke & mul among. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 204 That other cofre of straw and mull. he felde also. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. v. 25 The Cock... shrapeth so longe in the duste and mulle til he fynde a gemme. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 185/20 Moll rudus. 1729 P. WALDEN *Diary* 9 July (1866) 30, I sodded the turf stack top, and dressed the mull from heside it. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Mull*, dust.

† *b.* *Contib.*: mull-rain, fine rain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mulreyn, *plutina*.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ² *Sc.* Forms: 4 mole, 6-8 mule, 7 mould, 9- mull. [In Gael. *maol*; in Icelandic *múli* (common in place-names; perh. identical with *múli* snout, *cogn.* v. OHG. *mūl* (G. *maul*).] In Scotland, a promontory or headland.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 696 Thai rayssyt saile, and furth thair far; And by the mole that passyt zar. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 306 The boit lanch at Garvellane, in the Mule of Galloway. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 495 Betwene Dungsby head... and the Mould of Galloway. 1795 J. SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 324 note, Such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the Mule of Unst, and in Orkney, called the Mule-head of Deerness. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brk. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The coasts of Scotland... are very much indented, the shores extend into lengthened headlands or mulls.

† **Mull**, *sb.* ³ *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] † A lip. Cf. 'Mulls, the lips of a sheep, or, in contempt of a man' (Brockett *N. C. Words*, ed. 3, 1846).

c 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) ii. 20 Frely to gife I wald nocht lett, To pleiss þa mullis attour all þingis. a 1550

Freiris Berwick 132 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 290 Thir mullis of souris ar callit to an feist.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ⁴ [a. Du. *mull*, etymologically = MULL *sb.* 1] The lowest of the four qualities of Dutch madder. Also *mull-madder*.

1640 in ENTICK *London* (1766) II. 168 Crop madder, and all other bale madder... Fat madder... Mull madder. 1834 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 771 Dutch or Zealand madder... is divided... into four qualities... mull, gamene, ombro, and crops... The first species, or mull, consists of a powder formed by pounding the very small roots.

Mull, *sb.* ⁵ *Obs. exc. dial.* [? var. of MOIL *sb.* Cf. MOILEY, MULLY.] A heifer, a cow.

1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hippocrates* 3 To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares, That Cisy durst not milk the gentle Mulls. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Upon a Madder* Poems (1677) 77 Thou that didst once put on the form of Bull, And turn'd thine Io to a lovely Mull. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* *Mull*, *Mull-cow*, or *Mully-cow*, a child's name for a cow.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ⁶ *Sc.* [Sc. form of MULL *sb.* 1] A snuff-box = MILL *sb.* 2 c.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. C.* III. 3 Oct. The lieutenant... pulled out, instead of his own Scotch mull, a very fine gold snuff-box. 1885 ROSS & STONEHEWER *COOPER Highl. Canlubria* 317 A veritable mull of the most approved proportions.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ⁷ [Shortened form of MULLMULL.]

A thin variety of plain muslin.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* x. The texture of their muslin... the spotted, the sprigged, the mull or the jackonet. 1880 *Specif. Patent* No. 1765 in *Engineer* L. 761/1 The mulls or butter-cloths in which butter is kept or packed for transmission. 1880 *Boston Sunday Herald* 3 Oct. 10/7 A new fichu comes from Paris. It is made of silk mull. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mull Muslin*, a very thin and soft variety of Muslin employed for morning dresses, and for trimmings. It is undressed, whereas the Swiss Mull is dressed. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 520 The plaster mullins (mulls) introduced by Unna.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ⁸ *Anglo-Ind. slang.* [Shortened f. MULLIGATOWNY.] Applied as a distinctive sobriquet to the members of the service belonging to the Madras Presidency (Yule *Hobson-Jobson*).

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* vi. 143 A well-known Mull poppd' out his head. *Note*. An abbreviation for Mullkatany, a common appellation for Madras officers.

Mull (mɒl), *sb.* ⁹ *collog. or slang.* [Of obscure origin: possibly f. MULL *v.* 1] A muddle, 'mess'. Chiefly in plur. to make a mull of.

1821 EGAN *Life in Lond.* I. 666 Somebody must make a mull—but Randall's the man. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. App. 260 On a subsequent attempt to navigate... I nearly made a mull of the business. 1870 *Lond. Soc. Sept.* 268 The French are for ever making a mull of four names. 1894 *Rugby U. Football Handbk.* 16 Hanging about off-side on the look-out for a 'mull'.

Mull (mɒl), *v.* ¹ [f. MULL *sb.* 1 Cf. Du. dial. *mullen*.]

1. *trans.* To grind to powder, pulverize; to crumble (cf. Sc. MOOL *v.* 1). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* iv. xxxiii. (1869) 194 An oother j sighth that wente bi the cloistre and as me thouhte she bar mete crommed [M.S. *St. John's Coll.*, *Camb. fol.* 127 b, muled, Fr. orig. *cunillee* (misread *cunillee*) up on paichemyn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or breke to powder, or mulle... *pulveris*. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 246/1 To Mulbrede, *juteire*, *uicacre*. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* E 2, Herre's one spits fire as he comes, hee will goe nye to mull the world with looking on it, how his eyes sparkle? 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) s.v. *Mull*, Oaten bread broken into crumbs, is called mull'd bread. 1877 *Hollderness Gloss.* *Mull*, to crumple; to crush... 'Ab can mull it all ti pieces wi m finger an thumb'.

† 2. *intr.* To rain fine rain; to mizzle. *Obs.* ¹ c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or reynyn a mulreyn, *plutinal*.

† **Mull**, *v.* ² *Obs. rare*. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of MULL *v.* 1] *trans.* To dull, stupefy. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 239 Let me have Warre say I... Peace, is a very Apoplexy, Lethargie, mull'd, deaf, sleepe, insensible. a 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 96 Till Ale, which crows all such pretences, Mull'd them again into themselves.

Mull (mɒl), *v.* ³ [Of obscure origin.

It is not easy to connect the sense satisfactorily with that of MULL *v.* 1. It has been suggested that the *vb.* is f. MULL *sb.* 1 applied to the powdered spices used in mulling; but there is no evidence of such a specific use of the *sb.* Another unsupported conjecture is that the original sense may have been 'to soften', 'render mild' (cf. Du. *mūl* soft) of which MULL *v.* 2 might be another application. Quite inadmissible is the notion, which appears in all recent Dictionaries, that *mull'd ale* is a corruption of *molale* (MOLLO *sb.* 1) funeral banquet.] *trans.* To make (wine, beer, etc.) into a hot drink with the addition of sugar, spices, beaten yolk of egg, etc.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* iv. vi. Do not fire the Cellar, There's excellent Wine in't, Captain, and though it be cold weather, I do not love it mull'd. 1636 DAVENANT *Wills* iv. l. Wks. (1673) 207 The Town affords not Sack enough To mull for a Parsons cold. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 311 To mull Wine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. vi. When they mull'd your ale.

fig. c 1640 *Capt. Underwyl* iv. ii. In Bullen O. Pl. II. 376 What shall doe with him; this Engine buines like Etna. Throw him into the River. Hee's able to mull the Thames well.

Mull (mɒl), *v.* ⁴ *rare* ¹. [App. ad. Hindi *malnā* to rub, anoint.

But possibly associated with an Eng. dialect word (a developed sense of MULL *v.* 1). Cf. the following: 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* *Mull*, to... rub round and round. 'Mulling his knee.' 'That child mulls his tongue.' *trans.* To massage.

1825-9 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 74 She

...was rubbed every day with oil, and mulled and kneaded according to the fashion of the country.

Mull (mɒl), v.⁶ [*cf.* *MULL* sb.⁹; sense 2 may be a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* (*Athletics*). To make a failure of.

1862 *Spring Life* 14 June, Poole here 'mulled' a catch. 1894-5 *Rugby U. Football Handbook* 15. Opportunities of scoring are lost in every match by a forward mulling a pass.

2. *intr.* (See *quots.* 1879, 1890.) *collog.* U. S.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Mully*, to work steadily without accomplishing much. (*Collog.* Amer.) 1880 R. GRANT *Confess. Friv. Girl* (1881) 155 Not exactly wondering what he was doing, but mulling over the various incidents of our acquaintance. 1889 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 1881 Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time mulling over the matter after it developed in his mind. 1890 WEBSTER, *Mully*, v. i. To work (over) mentally; to cogitate; to ruminate; usually with *over*; as, to mull over a thought or a problem. *Collog.* U. S.

Mull (mɒl), v.⁶ *Lithography*. [Back-formation from *MULLER* sb.¹ *trans.* To give a granular surface to (the plate) by means of a muller and sand.

1876 *Amey Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 134 The zinc plates... are mullied in the ordinary manner with a muller and fine sand. *Ibid.* 156 The property that a calcareous stone or mullied zinc plate possesses for absorbing... water.

Mull, v.⁷ Used (by mistake) for *MILL* v. 5. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* II. 288 His simple taste found little... to enjoy beyond the mulling of chocolate.

Mull, obs. form of *MULE*.

Mullah (mʊˈlɑː). Forms: 7 mulla, mul(1)ay, mulha, mowla, moolae, moulia, 7-8 molla, 7, 9 mollah, 8 moola, 8-9 moul(1)ah, 7-9 mulla(h, 9 moola(h, moolah. [a. Pers., Turk., and Urdu *mullā*, corrupt pronunciation of Arab. *mawlā*] which some of the earlier forms directly represent.) A title given among Mohammedans to one learned in theology and sacred law.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The Mulla's, or Priests of the Mogores. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 215 They were all sate against the Wall, excepting only the Molla, or Master of the School. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Therapies Trav.* II. 102 There are Mulas who have great Salaries... for teaching all comers, Sciences and the Law, and they are properly the Doctors... These Mulas are also in Persia like Clerks or Notaries; they make the deeds of conveyances... and other deeds. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5306/2 The Ambassador's Moola, or Doctor of the Mahometan Law. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sikh King in Bokhara*. A certain Moolah, with his robe all rent. 1895 *Q. J. Frut. Sci.* II. 97 He settled... at Constantinople, studying as a Mollah or Divinity Student in the colleges there. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 219 This must be the place the preaching moola meant when he spoke of the garden of Paradise.

Mullane, Mullat(t)o. See *MILAN* 1, *MULATTO*.

Mulle, obs. form of *MOLE* sb.², *MULE* 2.

Mulled (mɒld), a. *Sc.* [*cf.* *MULL* sb.⁴ + *-ED* 2.] Hornless, pollard.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII 434/2 The worst want of this dilemma is the want of horns. It is like the front of a Galloway stoat-mulled.

Mulled (mɒld), ppl. a. [*cf.* *MULL* v.³ + *-ED* 1.] Of ale, wine, cider, etc.: Made into a sweetened and spiced hot drink and sometimes thickened with beaten yolk of egg. † Of water, vinegar: † Sweetened and made hot (= *MULSED*).

1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marr.* F. j. b. I can drinke Muscadine and Egges, and Muls-cake. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 13 Castorium drunk in mulled water q. drach. 2. loosenseth the belly. *Ibid.* Being given in *unc.* 4. sent. of mulled vinegar fasting it helpeth the falling sickness. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 85 Then mix them together as you would do muld ale. 1809 W. IATVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 237 The whole community was deluged with cherry-brandy... and mulled cider. 1884 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. xi. 265 A tankard of mulled claret.

Mullein (mʊˈleɪn, -ɪn). Forms: 5-6 molvey, (5 modyn, 6 modyn, -en, -ayne), 6 mollen, mulleyn(e, 6-7 mullin, -eine, 6- (8-9 U. S.) mullen, 6- mullein. [a. AF. *moleine* (f. *moulaine*, Cotgr.; *molve*, Littré), perh. a derivative of *F. mol* soft. *cf.* *MULET* 4.]

The AF. word occurs in the 13th c. gloss 'Tapus barbatus', i. moleine, i. soft. (*Lat. Pr. Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 556/31), and in *Alphita* (c. 1450) as *molyne*. The OE. *moleine*, explained as 'mullein' in dictionaries, appears to have meant 'curds'.

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Verbascum*, consisting of herbaceous plants with woolly leaves and an erect woolly raceme of yellow flowers: a. esp. *V. Thapsus*, Common or Great (Torch) Mullein.

Candlewick mullein: see *CANDLEWICK* b. c. 1450 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Molveyne, herbe tapus. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 120 Take modyn & styue hit in good red wyne, & make a plaster. 1548 *Tusser's Notes of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 79 Verbascum is called... in englishe Mullein. higgs taper or Longe wurt. 1599 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. The male Mullein... bathed in the like leaves... of which riseth up a stalk... covered with the like leaves... among which, likewise are set a multitude of yellow flowers... The female Mullein bath... white flowers. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 97 And golden spikes the downy mullins rear. 1851 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 8 Only savins and mullens with their dark pyramids or white spires of velvet leaves, diversified the sandy wayside. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v.*, Great Torch Mullein.

b. Applied to other species of the same genus. Great (white) or Hoary mullein, *V. Lychitis*. Purple mullein = *MOTH*, *MULLEIN*.

1578 *LYTE Dodones* 1. lxxxii. 118 There be foure sortes of Mulleyne... wherof y^e two first are white Mulleyne... The third is, blacke Mulleyne: The fourth is wilde Mulleyne. *Ibid.* lxxxiii. 122 It may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. 631 Of base Mullein. 1. Base white Mullein. 2. Base black Mullein. 1832 *Garden* 28 Oct. 377/1 The Purple Mullein... is an old garden favourite.

c. Applied to similar plants of other genera.

† Petty mullein, *Prioula vulgaris* and *P. veris*. † Wild or Woody mullein, *Phlomis frutescens*.

1578 *LYTE Dodones* 1. lxxxiii. 122 Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of Primeyones. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. 625 *Verbascum Mathioli*. French Sage. Wilde Mullein, woodie Mullein, Mathioli's bis Mullein... In English it is generally called French Sage, we may call it Sage Mullein. 1754 *Catal. Seeds in Panu. Rose Kilnawock* (Spald. Club) 427 *Phlomis* (Sage-leaf Mullein).

2. Short for *mullein* moth (see 3).

1868 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Moths* III. 30 *Cucullia Verbasci*. Mullein. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 430.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *mullein-leaved*; similitive, as *mullein-leaved* adj.; *mullein* foxglove, a wild plant of the U. S. (see *quot.*); *mullein* moth, shark, a moth, *Cucullia Verbasci*, whose larva feeds upon the mullein plant; *mullein* pink (see *quot.*); *mullein* tea, an infusion of mullein leaves; *mullein* wave, the moth *Acidalia promulata*.

1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 292 *Semeris macrophylla* (*Mullein-Foxglove). 1873 Mrs. PIERCES *Trotty's Weeds*. *Tour* 259 Under a great soft 'mullein leaf. 1882 *Horace Anglium* II. 75 'Mullein-leaved Iron Tree. 1887 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 102 *Mullein [Moth]. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 192 *Lychis coronaria*. *Mullein Pink. Rose Camion. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free* 706, etc. (1888) 193 She sent me word to make me some 'mullein-tea. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl.* & *M.* 140 The 'Mullein Wave (*Psychopoda incanata*, Stephens). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 80 The Mullein Wave (*Acidalia promulata*).

Mullen. Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 mullin. See also *MOLAN*. [App. the same word as *MOLAN*.]

A head-stall for a horse. See also *E. D. D.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farcu. Husb.* (1623) 147 He shal make readie his collars, hams, treates, balsters, mullens [etc.]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Suppl.* *Mullin* bridle, a kind of bridle with blinkers, used for cart-horses.

Muller (mʊˈlɜː), sb.¹ Forms: 5 moulour, -owre, mullours, 6 mol(1)er, molver, 7, 9 mullar, 8- muller. [Perh. a. AF. **moloir* (cf. OF. *moloir* adj., serving to pound or grind), f. *mol*, *moldre* (mod.F. *moudre* to grind).] A stone with a flat base or grinding surface, which is held in the hand and used, in conjunction with a grinding stone or slab, in grinding painters' colours, apothecaries' powders, etc. Also *muller-stone*.

1204 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 336, j. petra cum j. moulour pro pictoribus. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 *Molowore*, gryndynge stone (K. for colourys) mola. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphic* 69 The choice of your grinding stone and mullar. I like best the porphyry, white or cream Marble, with a muller or vpper stone of the same. c. 1790 LAMSON *Sch. Art* II. 67 The student must be provided with... a large stone and muller to levigate the colours. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 106/1 The muller is a hard and conical-formed stone, the diameter of the base or rubbing surface of which should be about one-sixth of that of the grindstone.

Comb. 1856 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 687 Tapioca Starch... Grains convex, ovoid, or mullar-shaped.

b. A similar implement used for polishing. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Muller*, is also an instrument used by the glass-grinders; being a piece of wood, to one end whereof is cemented the glass to be ground.

† c. Used († *error*) for the slab upon which ingredients are mulled. Also *muller stone*. Obs. 1559 MORWYNG *Evenyn* 122 Renewing... the destillation, and powering again y^e water upon y^e dregges ground vpon a marble moller. 1593 T. GART *Antidot.* II. 78 Grynde them verye fyne vpon a moller stone.

d. Applied to mechanical contrivances for grinding or crushing.

1858 *Patents Specif.* *India Rubber* (1875) 133 Disintegrating... India-rubber, and passing it through 'mullers' or rollers heated or not. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 691 The muller runs at 72 revolutions a minute.

† **Mu-ller**, sb.² *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 mullar, 7 muller.

[a. *F. moulure*: see *MOULURE*.] = *MOULDING*.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 354 Item... mullars to the nether quier dur. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* 8 The muller or Coronicos, of the antiques. 1635 G. JAMESONE in J. Bulloch *Life* (1893) 92 The pryce [of the picture]. Is 1 twentie merks, . . . but if I furnish a double gilt muller, then it is twentie pounds.

Hence † **Mu-ller** ed a, furnished with a moulding. 1663 in *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* *Stn. Bk.* (1855) 138 Ane large keicking glass mulured with eithone and calice conformed.

Muller (mʊˈlɜː), sb.³ [*cf.* *MULL* v.³ + *-ER* 1.]

1. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled. 1598 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Muller*, a vessel for heating wine over a fire. 1889 A. WATT *Electro-Metall.* 237 Large brass and copper articles, as mullers, for example, must be literally surrounded by anodes, otherwise they will not receive a uniform coating of nickel.

2. One who, or that which, mulls (Webster 1864).

Muller (mʊˈlɜː), v. [*cf.* *MULLER* sb.¹ *trans.* To grind with a muller.

1853 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 127 As long as the phosphorus is being ground or 'mulled' copious fumes are evolved.

Müllerian (mʊˈlɪəriən), a. [*cf.* the name of Joh. Müller (1801-58), an eminent German physiologist + -IAN]. In *Müllerian duct*, a duct in a chick, first observed by Müller, which afterwards becomes the oviduct or Fallopian tube in the female. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* *Suppl.* 613/1 This is called after its first observer, the duct of Müller. 1895 *Q. J. Frut. Microscop.* Sci. XV. 91 The Müllerian duct.

Mullestone (obs. forms of *MILL-STONE*).

Mullet¹ (mʊˈlɛt). Forms: 5 mulet, 5-6 molett(e, 5-7 millet, (5 mylet, 7 millett), 6 mullett, 7 mulloet, 6- mullet. [*ME.* *molet*, *mulet*, a. OF. *mulet*, dim. f. *L. mullet* red mullet.]

1. A name applied to two genera of fishes: a. the genus *Mullus*, family *Mullidae*, of which the Red mullet (*M. barbatus*) is the type; b. the genus *Mugil*, family *Mugilidae*, of which the Grey mullet (*M. capito*) is the best-known species.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Molet, fische, mullet. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Take a Millet, and scale him. And boile them on the fire... or elles... fry him in good oyle. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* 166 Base, troute, molette. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i. We will eate our mullets, Souds in high-country wines. 1732 *Pore Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 21 Of Carps and Mullies why prefer the great? 1804 *Bingl. Rev. Annul. Biog.* (1813) III. 63 The white or common mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 27 The Red Mullies were well known to the ancients. *Ibid.* 28 The Striped Red Mullet is the species which occasionally only attains to so enervable a size in the Mediterranean (*Mullus surmuletus*). 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 365 On our eastern coast, the most familiar is the Striped Mullet, *Mugil albus*; the other is the so-called 'White Mullet', *Mugil brasiliensis*. . . On various parts of the coast they have special names. . . About Cape Hatteras the names 'Jumping Mullet' and 'Sand Mullet' occur; in Southeastern Florida, 'Silver Mullet' and 'Big-eyed Mullet'. 1895 J. F. BICKERDYKE *Sea Fishing* xi. 321 The Grey Mullet. . . Of these fish there are two kinds, the great grey mullet (*Mugil capito*) and the lesser grey mullet (*Mugil chelo*).

2. Applied to fish of other genera, as black mullet, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*, the American kingfish; cucumber m., the Australian grayling, *Prototroctes marginatus*.

1880 W. SENIOR *Trav. & Trout* I. viii. 93 These must be the long-looked for cucumber mullet, or fresh-water herring. 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 123 The King-Fish... also known as the 'Black Mullet' in the Chesapeake.

Mullet² (mʊˈlɛt). *Her.* Forms: 5-6 molet, 6 molette, mullet(t, 6- mullet. [a. OF. *molette* rowel, mullet (mod.F. *molette* rowel).]

1. *Her.* A figure of a star, having five straight points (when a larger number is not specified). Given as a mark of cadency for a third son.

Perh. originally pierced to represent a spur-rowel. In modern practice, if the mullet is pierced this is specified in the blazon.

1216-72 *Roll temp. Hen. III* in Parker *Gloss. Her.* 1894. Le Conte de Oxford, quartele d'or et de goulles [sic], ung molet d'argent ent le quartier devant. 1327-77 *Roll temp. Eduw. III* *ibid.*, Monsire Hansted, gules a trois mullets argent. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 87/13 He beres an eggle. . . And he bath rose & he has molette. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b. j. b. Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre. . . they may here there faderis coat arnure with a differans molet. 1562 LEIGH *Armor.* 178 A Mullet of v. poyntes sable. . . This may be also of viii. poyntes, but of no more. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. (1634) 161 The mullet is often pierced of the field and the Starre never. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii. And in the chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 184 The St. Johns, in like manner, bear mullets on a chief.

b. *Comb.*, as *mullet-footed*, -shaped adjs. 1851 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 236 A mullet-shaped brooch. 1897 *Trans. Glasc. Archæol. Soc.* III. 1. 229 This is known as a lobed or mullet-footed chalice.

2. *Pseudo-arch.* The rowel of a spur.

1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxiii. 143/2 The hoise's feet were brought on the very brink of the river, and a slight touch of the mullet made him plunge over.

† **Mullet**³ *Obs.* [a. *F. molet*.] *pl.* A kind of pincers or tweezers. *Obs.*

1398 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 245 [Apothecary's will], j. draghlyng-dobler, cum les moletis. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Here is a haire too much, take it off. Where are thy mullets? 1634/1 J. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xxvii. xvii. (1678) 675 Cutting Mulletts. Mulletts onely to hold and not to cut. Mulletts to take forth splinters of bones. Mulletts to draw teeth.

Hence † **Mullet** v., to treat with the 'mullet'. 1649 *Quarles Virgin Widow* v. j. And then C's must be call'd, and then her Ladiships hair must be crispt, . . . and then her Ladiships brows must be mulleted.

† **Mullet**⁴ *Obs. rare.* = *MULLEIN*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 30 The first kind of *Conyza* hath large and broad leaves like *Verbascum nigrum* or black Mullet. *Ibid.* 391, I would gladly have *Conyza* to be called in English Fleabane Mullet. 1750 F. SMITH *Compt. Housewife* 373 Take of the tops of parsley, of mullet, and of elder buds, of each one bandful.

† **Mullet**⁵. Some part of a musket barrel. 1683 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 134/4 The several parts of the Barrel of a Musket. The Barrel. The squares. The mullets. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 50 Their [i.e. the Italian gunsmiths'] early barrels were beautifully formed on the outside, with many squares and mullets [sic].

† **Mullet**⁶ *Obs.* [a. *F. molette*, dim. of *meule* millstone.] = *MULLER* sb.¹

1755 JOHNSON, *Mullar*. . . Often called improperly *mullet*.

† **Mullet**⁷ *Obs.* The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. v. 325 The Bird called

Coulterney at the Farn Islands...at Scarborough Mullet...
Anas Arctica Clus. 1825 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 365
Morion arcticus. The Arctic Puffin...Mullet.
Mullet, variant of **MULET** *Obs.*

Mulleted, *a. Obs.* [f. **MULLET** + -ED².]
 ? Ornamented with mullets.

1602 BOOLEY in *Reliq.* (1703) 310 It puts me in a Dump,
 that my Mazon having laid but one only course of Mullet-
 Work, he should complain so soon of the Badoess of the Stone.

Mulletry. [f. **MULLET** + -RY.] A poud or
 reservoir for breeding mullets (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).
Mulley, **Muliere**: see **MULEY**, **MULIER**.

Mulligatawny (mʊlɪɡəˈtɒni). Forms: 8
 mullaghea-tanny, mullagatoney, 9 mullakatan, y,
 mullikatauny, malaca-tawney, malachatauni,
 malagatany, mulla-, mulligatawn(e)y. [a.
 Tamil *mulligatawun* 'pepper-water' (Yule).]
 1. An East Indian highly seasoned soup. Also
mulligatawny soup.

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 18 On
 Mullaghea-tanny we dine. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308,
 I supped...in his house on Mullagatoney or pepper-water.
 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 286 Curry and mala-
 gatany soup from the East Indies. 1863 SALA *Qualité* 61
 ...devoured prodigious quantities of curry, peppercot, chil-
 lum, cutlets, capiscum-hash, and mulligatawny soup.

b. *Mulligatawny paste* (see quot. 1858).
 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mulligatawny-paste*, a curry
 paste, used for flavouring mulligatawny-soup. 1865 LIVING-
 STONE *Zambesi* vi. 130 We had taken a little mulligatawny
 paste for making soup.

2. *Anglo-Ind.* = **MULL** sb.⁸
 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vi. 147 [He] grew, in fact, a
 mulkatory.

Mulligrubs (mʊlɪɡrʊbz), *pl.* Forms: 6
 mullegrubs, (7-8) *Dicts.* mouldy-grubs, 8
 ma-lé-grubbles, 9 mullegrubs, 9 *Sc.* mulli-
 grumphs, 8-9 mullgrubs, 7-9 mulgrubs.
 [A grotesque arbitrary formation.]

1. A state of depression of spirits; a fit of
 megrims or spleen; in early use in phr. (*in*) *her*,
his, etc., *mulligrubs*, *sick of the mulligrubs*; hence
 jocularly, stomach-ache or colic.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* 55 The yeoman of the moutb...
 rehearsed this second ill success, wherwith Peters successor
 was so in his mulligrubs that he had thought to haue
 buffeted him. 1619 FLETCHER *2d Thomas* ii. ii. Whither
 goes all these men-menders, these physicians? Whose dog
 lyes sicke of th mulligrubs? 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv.
 i. She is in her mulligrubs already. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise &*
Fall of Stocks 85 It lulls a wee my mulligrubs. To think
 upon these bitten scrubs. 1736 AINSWORTH *King-Lat. Dict.*
 The mouldy grubs, *formina ventris*. 1789 in *N. Eng. Hist.*
& Gen. Reg. (1876) XXX. 47 We bad father — of —
 who rolled and bellowed as if he had the uae-lé grubbles, or,
 as many thought, as if he were in liquor. 1802 G. COLMAN
Br. Grins, Kilt, & Friar ii. xxxix. His bowels; Where
 spasms were...Afflicting him with mulligrubs and colic.
 1825 SCOTT *Jynl.* 14 Mar. I have scarce stirred to take
 exercise for four or five days, no wonder I had the mulli-
 grubs. 1827 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. Surely these mulligrubs belong
 to the mind more than the body. 1853 'C. BEOR' *Verdant*
Green i. viii. Peakish you feel, don't you, now, with a
 touch of the mulligrubs in your collywobles?

2. In sing. form. a. Ludicrously applied to
 a person. b. A fit of 'mulligrubs'. *Obs. rare*.

1633 SHIRLEY *Gameter* iv. i. Command my sword, my
 lungs, my life, Thou art a poffe, a mulligrube, a Meta-
 physical Coxcombe, and I honour you with all my hart.
 16... MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's* 7. Wks. (Dyce) V. 597
 Some London's son...that must hear twice a-week from
 his mother, or else he will be sick...of a university-mulligrub.

3. **Mulling**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. **MULLY** sb. and
 -ING³.] A term of endearment.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvi. (Shaks.) 160 31 fayre mullynge,
 take it nat at no greve. 1519 HORMAN *Purg.* 295 This is a
 feyre and swete mullynge. *Blandus est puerulus insigni*
festuitate. a. 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 224 He calleth
 me his whyting, His mullyng and his mytyng.

Mulling (mʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Bustle, stir, ex-
 citement. Chiefly *U. S.*

1845 S. JUDON *Margaret* 170 (Bartlett) There has been a
 pretty considerable mullin going on among the doctors. 1866
 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii. Intro. We have always heard *mullin*
 used for *stirring, bustling*, sometimes in an underground way.

Mullion (mʊlɪən), *Arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* mullen.
 [Prob. a metathetic alteration of the synonymous
muniall MONIAL. Cf. MUNNION, which appears
 somewhat later in our quots.] A vertical bar
 dividing the lights in a window, esp. in Gothic
 architecture; also, a similar bar in screen-work.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 39 The windowes be thicke of
 mullions, that ther is no keeping in between. 1590 in *Compt*
Bk. D. Wedderburne (S.H.S.) 64 Item for mending the
 Mullenis in the syllog xvij. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.*
 Intro. 4 The lantern...was...domed over; the doming being
 supported upon eight stone pillars or mullions, with open-
 ings between them for the passage of the light. a. 1878 Sir
 G. C. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 163 This is, in fact,
 the great use of the mullion, to enable you to use wider windows.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*: mullion seat (see quot.);
 mullion window = mullioned window.

1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* ii. iii. A large mullion window.
 1888 C. C. HODGES *Hexham Abbey* 30 note, A reprise or
 reprisal in the foot of a window mullion or jamb...*Mullion-*
seat is the term used in some localities.

Mullioned (mʊlɪənd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².]
 Having mullions; constructed with mullions.

1763 STURGEY *Palazzo. Sacra* i. 18 The mullion'd lace-
 work of the windows. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art*
 i. 128 The square pannelled 'mullioned windows...of the
 great houses of the time of queen Elizabeth. 1853 M.
 ARNOLD *Church of Brant* 11 From her mullion'd chamber
 casement Smiles the Duchess Marguerite.

Mullipuff. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 7 mully-
 puffs, mullipuff(e), 8 mollipuff, 9 mully-puff
 (E.D.D.). [f. **MULLY** a. + **PUFF** sb.¹.]

1. = **FUZZ-BALL**; hence, as a term of contempt.

1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* iv. H 4 b. Thou mully-puff, were
 it not iustice to kicke thy guts out. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy.*
New Eng. 81 Fuss-balls, Mullipuffs called by the Fisher-
 men Wolves-farts, are to be found plentifully. 1705 DALE
Pharmacol. Suppl. 42 *Crepitus Lupi*...*Lycopodon vulgare*.
 ..Puff-Balls, Bull-fists, Mullipuffs.

2. *Surg.* A styptic used instead of fazz-ball.

1653 A. Fox *Warts Surg.* ii. viii. 74 The next day...I
 found the lint mullipuff stick close to the wound.

Mullock (mʊlɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4 mulloc,
 -ok(e), 6-7 mullocke, 7 mullocke, 8 mullock,
 7- mullock. [f. **MULL** sb.¹ + -OCK.]

1. Rubbish, refuse matter. Now only *dial.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Pro.* 19 That ilke fruyt [sc. the
 medlar] is ever leng the wers Til it be roten in Mullok or
 in strete. 1555 W. WATRLMAN *Fardle Factions* i. vi. F vij.
 The Ethiopians...gather together...a great deale of rubbeshe
 and mullocke...appte for fryng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/43
 Mullocke, *pulvis*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 17 It cannot
 abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe
 or pugs, and such like plain mullock. 1624 NOTTINGHAM
Acc. (1889) IV. 389 For layning his mullocke and ashes short
 of the place appointed...v. j. d. 1735-6 PEECE *Kenticians*
 (E.D.S.) s.v. In Glouc, mould under a faggot-stack is call'd
 mullock; from its wetness or dampness. 1879 MISS JACKSON
Shropsh. Work-bk. Mullock, dirt; rubbish, as of the refuse
 of masons' work, gardeners' sweepings, &c.

2. *Austral.* Kock which does not contain gold;
 also the refuse from which gold has been extracted.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* ii. 26 A man each windlass-
 handle working slow Raises the mullock from his mate
 below. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 79 Here and
 there great heaps of earth and mullock...indicated the
 whereabouts of a claim. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 About
 80 ft. and parallel with the main reef is a lode of reef forma-
 tion divided by bands of mullock, the bands of stone varying
 from 10 in. to over 2 ft. wide.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person.

1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Miner's Right* iv. 39 Some of the
 swells here...are the biggest rascalscans out, instead of set-
 ting a good example to us poor ignorant lower-class mullocks.

Hence **Mullocky** a., of the nature of mullock.
 Also **Mullock** *v. trans.*, to litter (a place), to
 make slovenly; to do (something) in a slovenly
 way. Const. with *up over*. (*Sc., dial., and Austral.*)
 1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/1 In sinking the shaft 'mul-
 locky lode stuff' was passed through.

3. **Mully**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. **MULLING** sb.]
 A term of endearment applied to a woman.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* B iiij b. It is myne owne swete
 bullye, My muskyne and my mullye, My gelouer and my
 culye.

Mully, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **MULL** sb.¹ + -Y.]
 Dnsty, powdery.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 100/22 Mully, *puluerulentus*. 1855
Norfolk Wds. in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 34 Mully, mouldy,
 powdery.

Mulmull (mʊlmʊl). Also 7-8 mulmul, 8
 mallemolle, 9 mull-mull. [a. Hindi *malmal*.]
 A thin variety of muslin. Cf. **MULL** sb.⁶

1676 S. MASTER *Diary* 14 Oct. in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.
 Soc.) II. 235 Maulda...is a place where great...Varieties of
 Course goods proper for Europe are made and procured, as
 Cossaeas, Humnum, Mulmulls [etc.]. 1721 C. KING *Brit.*
Merch. I. 223 Which...I value at 20s, the 10 Yards, from a
 Long Cloth or East to a Mulmul or Dorea. 1862 MRS. SPEIO
Lasi Yrs. India iv. 86 Our ghost is clad in white. Not in
 specific white—mulmull or nainsook...but in white, or
 whiteness the abstraction.

4. **Mulomedic**, *a. and sb. Obs.* In 7-ick. [ad.
 late L. *mulomedicus*, f. *mūl-us* **MULE** sb.¹ + *medicus*
 physician.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Mulomedick*, belonging to the cure
 of Mules; also substantively taken a *Mulomedick*, is no
 other then a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be so called.

5. **Mulse**, *Obs.* Also 7 mulce. [ad. L. *mulsum*,
 neut. pa. pple. of *mulcere* to sweeten.] A liquor
 made of honey mixed with water or wine; hydro-
 mel, mead. Also *mulse-water*.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1534) 76 b. Paulus Aegineta
 prayseth moche Mulse, or the water of honye. 1574 HVL.
Ord. Bers xxix. Of the drinke of Hony which they call the
 Mulse-water. 1622 MALVENS *Am. Law-Merch.* 233 Take
 Mulce, which is eight times so much water as hony, boyled to
 a quart or three pintes. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*
 263 Melicrate hath the same nature as mulse.

6. **Mulseed**, *a. Obs.* In 6 mulset. [f. L. *mulis-us*
 (see prec.) + -ED¹.] Mingled with honey.

1547 ROKWOOD *Judic. Ur.* 60 The urne of a wyld Bore
 with mulset vnyeger is good for the fallng eyvill.

Mulsh: see **MULCH**.

Mult **Mult** **action**: see **MULCT**, **MULTIPLICATION**.

7. **Multangle**. *Geom. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *multi-*
angulum, neut. sing. of *multangulus*: see **MULTI-**
ANGLE sb.] A polygon.

1674 JEARKE *Arith.* (1696) 174 If 3 [angles] then called a
 Triangle, if 4 a Quadrangle, if more a Multangle or Poly-
 gone. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 85 Multangles, and all the
 figures of many bases, concerning which geometry informs us.

So + **Multangled** a. [see **ANGLED** 4] = next.

1674 JEARKE *Arith.* (1696) 176 Of Triangular, Quadrangu-
 lar, or Multangled Form at the Base. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed.
 Kersey), *Multangled* or *Multangular Figure*.

Multangular (mʊltəˈŋɡjʊlə), *a. (sb.)* [ad.
 mod. L. *multangularis*: see **MULTI-** and **ANGULAR**,
 Cf. F. *multangulaire*.] *A. adj.* Having many
 angles; many-angled; polygonal.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) xxxv. § 21 Some [leaves]
 round; others long, Oval, Multangular, indented. 1683
Phil. Trans. XIII. 238 A. Multangular-Tower at York.
 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxix. Pikes—some headed
 with sharp-pointed stone, others with multangular stone.
 1831 CHARLYE *Misc.*, *Taylor's Germ. Poetry* (1840) III. 250
 Grim boughs disveiled in multangular complexity. 1875
 BLAKE *Zool.* 210 The body covered either with multangular
 scutes or with spines and tough scales.

B. *sb. rare*. A polygon.

1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 E2 Regular multangulars take
 their names from their number of angles.

Hence **Multangularly** *adv.*, **Multangularness**.

1701 GRAY *Cosmol. Sacra* i. iii. 14 Granates are Multi-
 angularly Round. 1727 BAILEY *vul.* II, *Multangularness*,
 the having many Angles.

8. **Multangulous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *multi-*
angul-us (see **MULTANGLE**) + -OUS.] Multangular.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. ix. (1687) 765/1 He referred
 Sapoursto Figure; the round Atoms...make a sweet Sapor...
 the Multangulous...a harsh. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mile into*
Treas. 33 Obtusangulous, Acutangulous, Multangulous.

9. **Multanimous**, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *mult-*
MULTI + *anim-us* mind + -OUS: cf. L. *multanimis*
 courageous.] Having a many-sided mind.

1854 LOWELL *Keats Prose* Wks. 1890 I. 231, I look upon it
 rather as one of the phenomena of that multanimous
 nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of
 which he has an intellectual perception.

10. **Multarticulate**, *a. Zool. rare*. [See **MULTI-**;
 cf. *multi-articulate*.] Many-jointed.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 144 The Multarticulate Oyster
 with a bended Base. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conchol.* 168
 Those [bivalves] that have the hinge set with numerous
 teeth, or are multarticulate. 1822 *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser.* II.
 I. 122 Its small nostrils and multarticulate paddles.

11. **Multatitious**, *a. rare*—2. [f. L. *multatit-*
ius, f. *multat-*, *multare* to MULET.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Multatitions*, gotten by fine or
 forfeit.

Multe, *obs. form of MELT, MULET*.

Multeity (mʊltiˈti). [f. L. *multus* many,
 perb. after *hæcceity*.] The quality or condition of
 being many (i.e. more than one); manifoldness.

1814 COLERIDGE *Princ. Genial Crit.* iii. The Philosopher
 of the later Platonic, or Alexandrine School, named the
 triangle the first-born of beauty, it being the first and
 simplest symbol of multeity in unity. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.*
 xii. (1847) I. ii. 279 The convenience of the scholastic
 phrase to...express the kind with the abstraction of degree,
 as for instance *multeity* instead of multitude. 1881 F. Y.
 EDGEMORTH *Math. Psychics* 50 That continuity of fluid,
 that multeity of atoms which constitute the foundations of
 the uniformities of Physics. 1891 WESTCOTT *Ess.* 170 The
 central idea of the sacrament is placed in unity realised in
 multeity.

b. *concr.* or *semi-concr.* A thing consisting of
 many individual parts or members.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 738 A sonnet consists of four-
 teen lines. What magic lies within that limy multeity!
 1894 19th Cent. Apr. 633 note, [History] tells only of the
 conflict of opposed multeities of men with organisation of
 each multeity for its hostile purpose.

Multen, *obs. pa. pple. of MELT v.*

1. **Multeous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *multus*
 many + -EUS. Cf. *multuous*.] Numerous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 112 Yet of more multeous
 Armes we than Scotland were at cost.

2. **Multepi**, **Multer**: see **MULTIPLY**, **MULTURE**.

Multi- (mʊlɪ-), *occas.* before a vowel mult-
 (e.g. *multangular, multarticular, multocular*),
 combining form of L. *multus* much, many. The
 compounds having this prefix in Latin belong for
 the most part to non-classical times: they are
 chiefly of para-synthetic formation, in which multi- =
 'many', as *multangulus* many-angled, *multicaulis*
 many-stalked, *multigenus* of many kinds, but
 a certain number of objective or adverbial com-
 pounds also existed, in which multi- = 'much'; as
multibibus much-drinking, *multicipidus* desiring
 much, *multiscius* knowing much.

In English the compounds of multi- were originally
 either direct adaptations from Latin compounds or
 were modelled upon them, but in the 19th c. the
 prefix came into frequent general use with ppl. adjs.
 and sbs. (Cf. *Poetry*.) The earliest English borrow-
 ings from Latin were *multifary* (Lydgate), *multi-*
farious (Nashe, 1593), *multiformity* (Puttenham,
 1589); they did not become numerous till the
 middle of the 17th c. The more important
 compounds (being chiefly those which have a con-
 tinuous history from the 17th c. onwards) are
 entered as Main words; the present article com-
 prises a typical selection of modern scientific terms
 and of compounds of a general character.

1. Forming parasynthetic adjectives, with the
 sense of 'many'. a. In scientific and technical

use: **Multi-angular** = **MULTANGULAR**. **Multi-areolate**, consisting of many small areas. **Multi-articular**, affecting more than one joint. **Multi-articulate**, -ated, having many articulations, as the legs and antennae of insects; cf. **MULTARTICULATE**. **Multi-axial**, having many axes or lines of growth. **Multi-axial**, of many chambers. **Multi-axial**, (of a pericarp) having many capsules. **Multi-carinate**, -ated (see quots.). **Multi-cellular**, many-celled. **Multi-central**, connected with or dependent upon several centres. **Multi-ciliate**, -ated, having many cilia. **Multi-cipital** [cf. **BICIPITAL**], many-headed. **Multi-coecous** [see **COCCUS**], having many cocci or cells. **Multi-coneal**, having many cones. **Multi-cornate**, having more than one rib; palmately nerved. **Multi-cuspid**, -cuspidate, having more than two cusps. **Multi-dentate**, having or armed with many teeth. **Multi-denticulate**, having many denticulations; having a finely-toothed margin. **Multi-digitate**, having many fingers or finger-like processes. **Multi-dimensional**, of more than three dimensions. **Multi-flagellate**, having many flagella. **Multi-foliate**, -foliolate, having many (more than 7 or 9) leaflets. **Multi-ganglionate**, having many ganglia. **Multi-granulate**, -granulated, having many granules or grains. **Multi-guttulate**, having many drop-like spots. **Multi-jugate** (mōlti'džūgāt, mōltidžūgāt), **Multi-jugous** [L. *jugum* yoke, pair], having many pairs of leaflets. **Multi-laciniate**, having many laciniae. **Multi-lamellar**, -lamellate, -lamel-lous, having many lamellae. **Multi-laminar**, -laminated, -ated, having many laminae or layers. **Multi-linear**, having many lines. **Multi-linear**, having many lines; *Alg.*, applied by MacMahon to an operator invented by him. **Multi-linear**, (of an equation) involving several unknowns. **Multi-lobar**, -lobate, **Multi-lobed**, having many lobes. **Multi-lobular**, -lobulate, -ated, characterized by many lobules. **Multi-lobular**, -lobulate, -ated, having, consisting of, or characterized by many cells or chambers. **Multi-maculæ**, having many maculae. **Multi-nervose**, having many nervures. **Multi-nodal**, -nodate, -nodous, having many nodes or knots. **Multi-nuclear**, -ate, -ated, having more than one nucleus; so **Multi-nuclear**, -ate, -ated (in recent Dicts.). **Multi-ovular**, -ovulate, containing many ova. **Multi-palea-ceous**, having numerous paleae. **Multi-perforate**, characterized by many perforations. **Multi-pinnate**, many times pinnate. **Multi-planar**, consisting of, or related to, a number of planes. **Multi-polar**, having many poles: *Phys.* said of nerve-cells; *Electr.* of dynamos. **Multi-radial**, -ate, having many rays. **Multi-radial**, having many radicles. **Multi-sacculate**, having many sacculi. **Multi-segmented**, -segmented, having many segments. **Multi-septate**, having many septa or partitions; divided into many chambers, as the pith of a walnut. **Multi-serial**, arranged in many series or rows; hence **Multi-serially** adv.; so **Multi-seriate**. **Multi-siliqueous**, -siliquous, having or producing many seed-vessels. **Multi-sperous** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], many-seeded. **Multi-spicate**, having many spicules. **Multi-spinous**, many-spined. **Multi-spiral**, having many spiral coils or convolutions. **Multi-striate**, marked with numerous striae or streaks. **Multi-sulcate**, -ated, many-furrowed. **Multi-tentaculate**, having many tentacles. **Multi-tuberculate**, -ated, having many tubercles. **Multi-tubular**, having numerous tubes; applied esp. to locomotive boilers having many tubes traversing the flame space. **Multi-voltine** [It. *volt* time, turn], (of a silkworm) producing several broods in a year; cf. **polyvoltine**.

Dict. Sci., etc., ***Multi-carinate**, in conchology, is applied to a shell which is traversed by many keel-like ridges. 1840 SMART, ***Multi-carinate**, having many projections. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 646 ***Multicellular** filaments. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* § 95 The celebrated glands of the Hop. are multicellular plate scales. 1884 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. § 50, 137 Central development may be distinguished into *unicentral* and *multicentral*; according as the product of the original germ, develops symmetrically round one centre, or in subordination to many centres. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 903 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monocentral) or from many centres (multicentral or pluricentral). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 75/2 The "multicellular spermatozooids." 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Jan. Epitome of Current Lit. 8/3 In "multicellular species of Bacteria." 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot. Gloss.*, ***Multicellular**, many-headed. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 315 A fruit often raised into ridges, and separating naturally, when ripe, into as many distinct cocci, which open longitudinally; whence the expressions, *trilocous*, **multicoccus*, applied to this kind of fruit. 1883 *Q. J. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XXXIII. 186 The "multicellular (polymeric) eye of Insects." 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 144 Reticulated Venation... 1. Unicostate. A single rib or costa in the middle (midrib). II. ***Multicostate**. More than one rib. 1881 *Lin. Soc. J. Nat. Bot.* XVIII. 271 Achenia multicostate. 1848 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 971 The molar teeth, true or large molars, or ***multicuspid** teeth. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 58 Minute spherical bodies covered with radiating and multicuspoid spines. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 298/2 The incisors are always very small, the molars generally ***multicuspidate**. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 97 Rostrum descending, ***multidentate** above. 1873 *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 287 (Cassell) The species of this group have the anterior tibia sometimes ***multidentate**. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 727/2 In all ***multidigitate** mammalia, such as the Quadrumania, Carnivora, Rodentia, and Edentata. 1884 R. A. PROCTOR in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 36 Systems of non-Euclidean geometry, or of ***multidimensional** space. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, ***Multifoliate**, applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles, as the *Lupinus varius*: ***multifoliate**. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 341 One bundle runs out into each of the leaves, which form multifoliate whorls. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 138 ***Multifoliate** (leaves), composed of numerous leaflets; as in *Lupinus varius*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* vi. 263 The posterior part of the "multiganglionate cord which surrounds the gullet." 1850 WORCESTER, ***Multigranulate**. 1840 SMART, ***Multigranulate**. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 322 Sporida ***multiguttulate**. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 139 Oppositely pinnate leaves, are said to be. ***Multijugate**, when the pairs of leaflets are in indeterminate number. 1828-32 WESTER, ***Multijugous**. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 90 *Evernia furfuracea*... dichotomously ***multilaciniate**. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 398 On one spot of this [visual organ], is placed a ***multilamellar** refractive apparatus. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 95 The multilamellar epidermis. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 216 Cells... ***infundibuliform**, ***multilamellate**. 1839 PENNY *Cycl. XIV.* 266/2 Animal... containing a calcareous ***polyparium**, fixed in the lower part, enlarged, flattened, excavated, and ***multilamellous** in the upper part. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 469 Thickening of the epithelial layer of some mucous membranes with ***multilaminar** pavement epithelium. 1890 *Century Dict.*, ***Multilaminar**. 1877 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XVII. 182 A ***multilaminated** coat. 1800 STEEVENS *Note on Shaks. Twel. N. II. iii.* This Map is "multilined in the extreme, and is the first in which the Eastern Islands are included. 1882 OGDEN, ***Multilined**, ***multilinear**, having many lines. 1886 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XVIII. 61 The Theory of a Multilinear Partial Differential Operator... By P. A. MACMAHON. 1847 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 227 Analysis by a ***Multilinear** equation. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, ***Multilobular**. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 129 (Leaves are) ***Multilobate**; when the divisions are broader and separated by obtuse sinuses. 1896 *Alb. Syst. Med.* I. 81 The cells with multilobulate nucleus. 1855 V. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 202 Rotatory organ ***multilobed** or parted. 1824 COOKE *Brit. Freshw. Alg.* I. 202 Cells... ***bi**, tri, or ***multilobed**. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 170 It contains ***multilobular** mucous glands in its substance. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 176 Multilobular cirrhosis. 1902 *Webster's Dict. Suppl.*, ***Multilobulate**, ***Multilobulated**, having many lobules. 1899 *Alb. Syst. Med.* VI. 504 Longitudinal sections show them (viz. military patches) as ***multilobulated** masses. 1815 W. WOOD *Gen. Conchol.* p. lvii. All chambered shells are ***multilobular**. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (ed. 14) 16 If there are more cells than one [i.e. the pistil] is either bilobular, trilobular, multilobular, or otherwise. 1854 BADHAM *Hall's Hist.* 37 He divides and then subdivides it into partitions, almost as ***multilobular** as a painter's box of colors. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 376 The Polythalamia or Multilobular Rhizoids in their earliest state are unilobular. 1890 *Century Dict.*, ***Multilobulate**. 1899 *Alb. Syst. Med.* VI. 504 These morbid bodies... may eventually coalesce with similar bodies... to form large ***multilobulated** bodies. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 1314/2 The germinal vesicle is, ***multilobular** in the large-yolked ova. 1856 V. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 314 *Hippoboscæ* Latr. -Wings parallel, incumbent, obtuse, ***multinervose**. 1839 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* I. II. (ed. 3) 160 The "multinodal" cymæ offers no fixed rule in the spirals of its nodes. 1840 SMART, ***Multinodate**, or ***Multinodous** (many-knotted). 1877 BAILLY vol. II. ***Multinodous**, full of knots. 1874 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XIV. 97 Grief regards *Platygyra* as a multilobular, or rather, ***multinuclear** amoeboid organism. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 96 The multinuclear bast-fibres and laticiferous cells of various Phanerogams. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* xii. 659 Unicellular organisms, which occasionally become multicellular, or at any rate ***multinucleate**, by the multiplication of the nucleus. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 211 A ***Multinucleated** Cell from a Grey Military Tubercle of the Lung in a case of Acute Tuberculosis. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 523 The sixth inter-nodal cell might be multinuclear, with ***multinucleolar** nuclei. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 765 Ovary sessile,

3-lobed, 1-celled, ***multiovular**. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, ***Multiovulatus**, applied to the cells or compartments of the ovary when they contain a great many ova: ***multiovalate**. 1881 *Lin. Soc. J. Nat. Bot.* XVIII. 267 Ovary linear, multiovalate. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 134 [The spikelet] may be... ***multipaleaceous**,... in some species of *Uniola*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* lxxiv. The mouth is constituted by a ***multiporiferate** branchial skeleton. 1875 BARNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 195 Whole systems of shoots frequently have the appearance of ***multipinnate** leaves. 1850 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) I. 505 The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a ***multiplanar** developable. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 433/2 Of the ganglia, it is exclusively the sympathetic which are made up of ***multipolar** ganglion-cells. 1884 HIGGS *Mag. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 259 Formerly, in multipolar machines there were as many brushes as poles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 113 Cells ***multiradiate**. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 272 [In the Hemiptera] the fore-gut, which is frequently ***multisacculate**. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 289 The... ***multisegmentate** 'cirri of the adult (Cirriped). 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/1 A central ***multisegmented** axis. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 199 The filiform ***multisegmented** antleridia. 1858 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 287 *Fusilaria Murrayana*, cells ***multiserial**, ovate. 1874 H. A. NICHOLSON *Falken.* 325 In the Pycnoderms the teeth are multiserial. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 71 The cells... are arranged ***multiserially** in parallel longitudinal rows. 1890 HOOKER *Stand. Flor.* 187 *Arctium*, Pappus-hairs, ***multiserial**. 1868 *Flora Trans. XVI.* 28 The ***Multisiliqueous** or ***multicollated** herbs, which after each flower bear many Pods or horned Seed Vessels. 1905 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cerviculate Plants*. They are also termed ***Multisiliqueous**. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 334 The fruit or pericarp is... ***multispermous**. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 139 The meshes of the reticulum are ***multispirulate**. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 538 Carapax ***multispinous**. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 66 ***Multispiral**, applied to a shell when the spire consists of numerous whorls; or to an operculum of numerous volutions. 1899 *Rev. Rev.* LXV. 122 Arrangements of multispiral springs [etc.]. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., ***Multiserial**. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, ***Multisulcate**, ***multisulcate**. 1840 SMART, ***Multisulcate**. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 608 Polyps ***multitentaculate**. 1883 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. XXIX. 20 The ***multituberculate** molar teeth of *Myrmecobius*. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 376/1 Two small molars with low ***multituberculate** crowns. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 100 Without the steam-bladed advantages of the ***multitubular** boiler (afterwards invented) could never have been fairly tested. 1874 J. GROGHEGAN *Stk in India* 28 In 1866 experiments were tried... with so-called *Janja* bivoltine and ***multivoltine** seed. 1883 C. WATT *Econ. Prod. India* ii. 66 The ***multivoltine** worms are confined chiefly to Bengal, where they produce three chief crops.

b. In general use (mostly nonce-words): as ***multi-bladed**, -branched, -faced, -faceted, -hued, -pointed, -spired, -threaded, -toned; occas. with advb. force, as ***multi-ranified**. ***Multistellar** [L. *stella*], consisting of many pipes. ***Multisylvian** [L. *sylvius*], having many rivers flowing into it. ***Multifurcate**, forked in many directions. ***Multilingual**, using, characterized by, or written in, many languages. ***Multimedial**, coming through many media. ***Multimonstrous**, consisting of many monstrosities. ***Multipersonal**, comprising several personalities. ***Multisensual**, of many meanings. ***Multititular**, having many titles. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 455 The ***multi-bladed**, resplendent throwing kind of some of the Congo tribes. 1862 Temple Bar VI. 466 The lofty and ***multi-branched** genealogical tree. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vin. Judgem.* v. 70 Catiffs, are ye dumb? cried the "multifaced Demon in anger. 1885 E. DANNEBUTHER in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 366 This is the central question, the multifaced problem he set himself to solve. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cxi. The larger ***multifaceted** eyes. 1902 *Pictorial World* 2 Jan. 317/1 The multifaceted mind of the German Aristophanes. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musie* (1846) 51 The organ hydraulic distinguishes the ***multifistular** engine. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 514 Thy capes, Virginia, guard secure thy ***multifistular** Bay. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 95 Why bifurcate rather than ***multifurcate**? 1804 FESSENDEN *Orig. Poems* (1806) 17 The flame cinctured, ***multihued** arch in the sky. 1838 FRASER *Man. XVII.* 122 The art of ***multilingual** quotation is no mark of reading. 1880 WESTCOTT *Speaker's Comm.*, John xix. 20 Such multilingual inscriptions were not uncommon in the Roman provinces. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) III. 438 For species... of ***multimedial** evidence, we have simple (composed either of multi-personal alone... or of transcriptional alone), and complex. 1847 WARD *Simp. Coll.* 21 Such a ***multi-monstrous** mausoleum of heterocyties and quicquidities. 1802-12 ***Multipersonal** (see ***multimedial**). 1890 C. F. D'ARCY *Ideal & Theol.* iv. 153 Christianity teaches us to think of God as ***multipersonal** unity. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* vi. 104 He was engaged in constructing a ***multi-pointed** paper star. 1816 T. P. COCK *Headlong Hall* i. Any of the last-named ***multiramed** families. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 249 ***Multisensual**, by reason of analogy. 1884 *Punch* 20 Sept. 141 Vast, ***multi-spired**, thick-roofed, is London. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* J. Nat. VII. 236/1 ***Multi-threaded**... screws. 1864 WEBSTER, ***Multititular**. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* II. i. Blended with these ***multitoned** discords.

2. Prefixed to a sb. either with adjectival sense = 'multiple, manifold', or with adverbial sense = 'in many ways or directions'. ***Multicycle**,

(a) a cycle having more than three wheels; (b) a cycle for two or more riders. **Multifestation**, pregnancy with (a) more than one foetus, or (b) more than two foetuses. **Multilocation**, location in many places at the same time. **Multimillionaire**, one who is worth many millions of money. **Multispecialist**, a specialist in many subjects. **Multisyllable**, a polysyllable. † **Multitheism**, polytheism.

1887 *Longman's Mag.* July 271 Composite or *multicycles, carrying two or more passengers. 1898 *Field* 6 Aug. 275 This record stood until the 27th ult., when H. W. Payne, assisted by two multicycles as pacemakers, reduced this time to 1 min. 39.3 sec. 1857 *Dunlopian Dict. Med.*, ***Multifetation**. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1865 *Pusey Truth Eng. Ch.* 169 A *multilocation (i.e. a contemporaneous presence in different portions of space) of Mary, according to her flesh. 1893 *Month* Apr. 483 The multi-location of one substance in separate parts of space. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* (1895) 250 The 'multi-millionaires sent him a trifle, it was said, to buy another eye with. 1904 J. WELLS *J. H. Wilson* xiv. 118 Dr. Wilson might fairly be called a *multispecialist. 1659 [O. WALKER] *Instr. Art Oratory* 38 A *multisyllable better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a multisyllable. 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. (Globe) 585 For... Idolatry, and *Multitheism no People in the World ever went beyond them.

3. Prefixed to a sb. forming a compound used attrib. with the force of a parasynthetic adj.; e.g. **multicharge**, (of a cannon) capable of containing several charges; **multicoil**, consisting of many coils.

1893 *Standard* 21 Sept. 5/3 Haskell's accelerating *multicharge cannon. a 1894 C. G. ROSSETTI *Divers Worlds. The Earth shall tremble* iii. The *multichord Thrilled harp of heaven. 1877 *Elem. Lect. Electricity* 19 *Multicoil Galvanometer. This is a galvanometer with three distinct coils of wire. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 471/1 The *multicourse dinner. 1884 *Knight Dict. Meez. Suppl.*, ***Multicylinder Engine**, a steam engine with a plurality of cylinders. 1838 *Croft Eng. & Arch. Trul.* 1, 121/1 The *multifuse boiler of Mr. Booth. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 11 Sept. an. 1774 11 [sic an implement] is *multifurrow—the number may be increased or decreased at pleasure. 1884 *Knight Dict. Meez. Suppl.*, ***Multifurrow Plow**, one having several bodies for plowing two or more furrows at once. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 3/2 The *multigroove rifling. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 635/1 *Multi-partizan government leads inevitably to greater and more diversified partisanship. 1890 *Century Dict.*, ***Multiphase**, having many phases, in any sense of that word. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 687 Motors... requiring multiphase currents. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 97 Single and multiphase dynamos. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 198 Our *multireflex arrangement for creating greater sensitivity. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. an. 1776 A *multisoil farm. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 252/1 A new *multispeed gearing.

† **Multibibe**. Obs.— [ad. L. *multibib-us*, f. *multi-* + *bibis* drinking, *bibere* to drink.]

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Multibibe*, one that drinks much, a great Drinker.

Multibladed to **carinated**: see **MULTI-I** a, b. **Multicavous**, a. *rare*— [f. L. *multicav-us* (f. *multus* **MULTI** + *cavus* hollow) + *-ous*.]

1721 *BAILEY*, *Multicavous*, full of Holes. [Hence in Johnson, etc.].

Multicellular to **Multicoil**: see **MULTI-I** a, 3. † **Multicolorate**, a. Obs. [f. L. *multicolor*, late L. *multicoloris* + *-ATE* 2.] Multi-coloured.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 7 233 However oftentimes a multicolorate blood by the Courtship of iterated blood-lettings may be sent forth.

Multi-colour, sb. and a. [**MULTI**- 2, 3.] 1. a. The condition of being many-coloured.

a 1849 *Poe Landscape Garden Wks.* 1864 IV. 340 In the multicolour of the tree, and in the multicolour of the flower.

b. pl. Many or various colours. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/4 Bars of applied silk done in multicolours.

2. a. attrib. Applied to printing in many colours or a machine for such printing. b. adj. = next.

1831 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 383 Hawkweed topped all the multi-colour weeds. 1834 *Knight Dict. Meez. Suppl.*, ***Multicolour Printing Press**, a chromatic printing press. 1883 *Jacobi Printers' Vocab.*, ***Multicolour letters**.—Characters cut in separate pieces for working in two or more colours.

Multi-coloured, a. [**MULTI**- 1.] Of many or various colours; many-coloured.

1845 *Hirst Poems* 65 Butterflies on every flowered wave their multicoloured wings. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 417 Multicoloured streamers of attenuated ribbon. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 465 A rare but striking development of the ring formation is the production of multicoloured concentric circles.

Multi-corneal to **facetted**: see **MULTI-I** 2, 3. **Multifarious** (mɒltiˈfəriəs), a. (sb.) [f. late L. *multifarius* (class. L. *multifarium* ad.) + *-ous*.]

1. Having great variety or diversity; much diversified; (with pl. sb.) many and various. 1593 *NASHIE Christ's* 7. 38 The Scripture thou madest a 100-to compounde Cabalistical substance of, by canonizing such a multifarious Genealogie of Comments. 1697 *Sir T. LAKE in Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 36 The title is multifarious and the contents multiplicitous. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* 1. 20 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. 1655-67 H. MOORE *Appl. Antid.* (1712) 194 This Idea is not free from the intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the conception thereof. 1779 *Johnson L. P.*, *Pope* (1868) 375 His reading, though his favourite authors are not known, appears to have been sufficiently extensive and multifarious. 1790 *BURKE Fr.*

Rev. 65 That multifarious thing called a state. 1826 *Good Bk. Nat.* (1834) 1. 111 The component parts of the cemented rocks are often very multifarious. 1850 *Grotz Greece* ii. lxvi. (1862) VI. 1 Two years of cruel and multifarious suffering. 1884 *F. Temple Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 99 The things themselves which thus change are as multifarious as the changes which they undergo.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.) 1838 *BARTON & CASTLE Brit. Flora Med.* II. Gloss., ***Multifarious**, very numerous; or arranged in many rows.

2. *Law.* † Improperly joining in one bill distinct matters, and thereby confounding them' (Story). 1838 *STORY Equity Pleadings* v. 126. 1872 *Law Rep. Chanc.* 7 App. 463 The bill is multifarious. Each Defendant has a separate defence, and the cases of all cannot be united in the same record.

3. sb. In Kantian philosophy = **MANIFOLD** sb. 2 a. 1879 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* Intro. 46 Distinctness itself may be two-fold: First, a sensual one. This consists in the consciousness of the multifarious by intuition. 1836 J. W. SEMPLE *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* Intro. li. note.

1837 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xlv. (1870) 11. 509 The principal function of the Understanding, out of the multifarious presented to it, to form a whole. **Multifariously**, adv. [*-LY* 2.] In a multifarious manner; with great variety or diversity; in many and various ways. 1657 *TOLMINSON Remou's Disp.* 502 This syrupe is multifariously made. 1692 *BENTLEY Sermon* (1724) v. 194 If only xxiv parts... may be so multifariously placed and ordered... as to make many Millions of Millions of differing Rows. 1763 *W. LEWIS Phil. Comm. Arts* 91 The mutual relations of bodies are multifariously modified by the circumstances in which the subjects are applied to one another. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Adv.* 11. i. 116 Another multifariously endowed Scottish physician, Walter Donaldson. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 58/2 The person... may sell it, lease it, and deal with it multifariously under the Act.

Multifariousness, [*-NESS*] The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplied diversity. 1687 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* 439 According to the multifariousness of imitability, so are the possibilities of Being. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. i. ii. (1856) 1. 28 Multifariousness of knowledge is commonly opposed to depth. 1893 *Nation* LVI. 14/3 The multifariousness of the workings of French upon our language.

b. *Law.* (See **MULTIFARIOUS** a. 2.) 1838 *STORY Equity Pleadings* v. 124. 1843 *Law Jnl.* Rep. XLII. 1. 89 A demurrer, which had been filed upon two grounds, multifariousness and want of parties. 1876 *Law Rep.* 3 Chanc. Div. 370 Multifariousness... has ceased to be an objection by the express enactment of the Judicature Act.

† **Multifary**, a. Obs. In 5-phary (e. [ad. L. *multifarius*, med. L. *-pharius*] Multifarious. ? a 1412 *Lyoc. Two Merch.* 330 'O, out on neede of malys multiphyary'; He gan to crye. 1426 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 181 As though we sent into the londe of Fraunce Tenne thousande peple, men of gode puiissance, To were unto her hynderinge multiphyary.

Multiferous (mɒltiˈfɛərəs), a. *rare*— [f. L. *multifer* or mod. L. *multiferus*: see **MULTI**- and *-FEROUS*.] (See quots.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Multiferous*, bearing much or many; fruitful. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Multiferus*, *Bot.*, employed by De Candolle to characterize vegetables which bear flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: *multiferous*. 1866 in *Treat. Bot.*

Multifid (mɒltiˈfid), a. *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *multifid-us*, f. *multus* **MULTI** + *fid-*, stem of *findere* to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts. Also *Comb.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 23 The short and multifid-tailed monocolus. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ii. xxxi. (1765) 153 *Cucurbita*, with multifid Leaves. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 359 The lubricous, multifid, and constantly moving organs. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inst. Anim.* viii. 471 A simple, bifid, or multifid fold of the integument.

Hence **Multifidly** adv., with multifid divisions. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, *Multifidly-pinnatifid*; a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts. 1857 *MOORE's Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 187 The machis bifidly or multifidly divided towards the apex.

Multifido, used as combining form of **MULTI-FID**; = **MULTIFIDLY**.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 152 Multifido-laciniate. **Multifidous** (mɒltiˈfɪdəs), a. [f. L. *multifid-us* **MULTIFID** + *-ous*.] = prec.: said esp. of feet, or of animals having such feet.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. 175 Those animals... which are multiparous and multifidous, that is, which have many at a litter, and have also their feet divided into many portions. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 307 Quadrupeds, Viviparous (multifidous and bifidous) and Oviparous. 1856 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 48 Lorica globose or oval... emitting from the terminal aperture processes of the animal variable, multifidous.

Multifistulario to **flagellate**: see **MULTI-I** a, b. † **Multiflora** (mɒltiˈflɔːrə), [*L.* fem. (sc. rosa) of *multiflorus* **MULTIFLOROUS**.] A variety of rose.

1852 [see **MONTHLY** sb. 3]. 1869 *HOLE Roses* 127 Nor am I acquainted... with any garden which has space to spare for the Multiflora or for the Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Multifloral (mɒltiˈflɔːrəl), a. *Bot.* [Formed as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Ir. Sachs' Bot.* 431 The formation of multifloral inflorescences of peculiar form being characteristic of the more highly developed structure of Angiosperms.

Multiflorous (mɒltiˈflɔːrəs), a. *Bot.* [f. late L. *multiflor-us* (f. *multus* **MULTI** + *flor-*, *flōs* flower) + *-ous*.]

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Multiferous (mɒltiˈfɛərəs), a. *rare*— [f. L. *multifer* or mod. L. *multiferus*: see **MULTI**- and *-FEROUS*.] (See quots.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Multiferous*, bearing much or many; fruitful. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Multiferus*, *Bot.*, employed by De Candolle to characterize vegetables which bear flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: *multiferous*. 1866 in *Treat. Bot.*

Multifid (mɒltiˈfid), a. *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *multifid-us*, f. *multus* **MULTI** + *fid-*, stem of *findere* to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts. Also *Comb.*

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 23 The short and multifid-tailed monocolus. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ii. xxxi. (1765) 153 *Cucurbita*, with multifid Leaves. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 359 The lubricous, multifid, and constantly moving organs. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inst. Anim.* viii. 471 A simple, bifid, or multifid fold of the integument.

Hence **Multifidly** adv., with multifid divisions. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, *Multifidly-pinnatifid*; a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts. 1857 *MOORE's Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 187 The machis bifidly or multifidly divided towards the apex.

Multifido, used as combining form of **MULTI-FID**; = **MULTIFIDLY**.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 152 Multifido-laciniate. **Multifidous** (mɒltiˈfɪdəs), a. [f. L. *multifid-us* **MULTIFID** + *-ous*.] = prec.: said esp. of feet, or of animals having such feet.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. 175 Those animals... which are multiparous and multifidous, that is, which have many at a litter, and have also their feet divided into many portions. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 307 Quadrupeds, Viviparous (multifidous and bifidous) and Oviparous. 1856 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 48 Lorica globose or oval... emitting from the terminal aperture processes of the animal variable, multifidous.

Multifistulario to **flagellate**: see **MULTI-I** a, b. † **Multiflora** (mɒltiˈflɔːrə), [*L.* fem. (sc. rosa) of *multiflorus* **MULTIFLOROUS**.] A variety of rose.

1852 [see **MONTHLY** sb. 3]. 1869 *HOLE Roses* 127 Nor am I acquainted... with any garden which has space to spare for the Multiflora or for the Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Multifloral (mɒltiˈflɔːrəl), a. *Bot.* [Formed as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Ir. Sachs' Bot.* 431 The formation of multifloral inflorescences of peculiar form being characteristic of the more highly developed structure of Angiosperms.

Multiflorous (mɒltiˈflɔːrəs), a. *Bot.* [f. late L. *multiflor-us* (f. *multus* **MULTI** + *flor-*, *flōs* flower) + *-ous*.]

+ *-ous*.] Of a stalk: Bearing many (i.e. more than three) flowers.

1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* iii. iv. (1765) 172 Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorous, or Multiflorous Peduncles. 1831 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Richard's Elem. Bot.* 180.

Multifluo to **-festation**: see **MULTI-I** b, 2, 3. **Multifoil** (mɒltiˈfɔɪl), *Arch.* [f. **MULTI**- 2 + *foil* sb. 1.] An ornament consisting of many (i.e. more than five) foils. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1835 [see **FOIL** sb. 2 b]. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* x. 419 There are multifoils with reliefs of angels singing. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 278 The strange multifoil shape which is a peculiarity of the Arabian architecture of Spain.

Hence **Multifoiled** a., composed of many foils; 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. viii. § 15 Multifoiled shafts are seldom true grouped shafts.

Multifold (mɒltiˈfɔld), a. [f. **MULTI**- + *-FOLD*, after *manifold*.] *Manifold*.

1806 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antig.* I. 64 A first essay... composed... amidst multifold disappointment. 1825 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) 11. 334 'The multifold application of faculties common to man and brute animals. 1877 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* lxxviii. 161 Machinery for multifold killing.

Multifoliate, *-foliolate*: see **MULTI-I** a. **Multiform** (mɒltiˈfɔrm), a. and sb. [a. F. *multiforme* or ad. L. *multiformis*; = see **MULTI**- and *-FORM*.] *Adj.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; highly diversified in form; of many and various forms or kinds.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 458 Life is a motion unequal, irregular and multiforme. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 182 Aire, and ye Elements... that in quaternion run Perpetual Circle, multiform. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* i. (1765) 32 Human Life—a Compound of various and multiform Actions. 1784 *COWPER Task* 11. 287 The shifts and turns, Th' expedients and inventions, multiform, To which the mind resorts. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 509 The multiform brogue, which salutes the ears of a traveller in... New-York. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* v. 731 The variations—so common and multiform in organic beings under domestication. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* No. 62. 1649 Multiform or Lounge [Hat].

b. *Math.* (See quot.) 1893 A. R. FORSTNER *Theory of Functions* 15 If a function have more than one value for any given value of the variable, or if its value can be changed by modifying the path in which the variable reaches that given value, the function is called multiform.

B. sb. That which is multiform; that which exhibits many and various forms. Also, multiform character, multiformity.

a 1849 *Poe Landscape Garden Wks.* 1864 IV. 340 In the multiform of the tree, and in the multicolor of the flower. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ech. Faith* (1853) 123 When I attempt... to seek the elusive unity in the infinite multiform. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 9 If He spoke To Peter then, He speaks to us the same; The word suits many different martyrdoms, And signifies a multiform of death.

Hence **Multiformness** *rare*—, multiformity. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Multiformity, [*ad.* late L. *multiformitās*, f. *multiformis* (see prec.). Cf. F. *multiformité*.] The condition or character of being multiform; diversity or variety of form, shape, or appearance.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* i. viii. (Arb.) 34 So is that part (the imagination)... in his much multiformite vniforme, that is well proportioned. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. 64 Contention hath been mooued... touching an Vniformite of Methode in Multiformite of Matter. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* To Rdr., Barking out a multiformite of oabtes, like hellish Cerberus. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Laws*, etc. Ch. Eng. I. Pref. p. xvii, which created Confusion and Multiformity in the Church. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 105 The characters in this play are either impersonated out of Shakespeare's own multiformity... or [etc.]. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* lxiv. (1865) VIII. 77 The immensity and multiformity of Nature. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 56 The multiformity and frequent latency of the disease.

Multiformous, a. *rare*. [f. L. *multiformis* **MULTIFORM** + *-ous*.] *Multiform*.

a 1670 *HACKET Cent. Sermon*. (1675) 171 His justice was multiformous in all the actions of his life. a 1670 — *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 204 His [Buckingham's] multiformous places compelled such a swarm of suitors to hum about him that [etc.]. 1847-54 *WEBSTER* (citing Taylor).

Multiforous, a. *rare*— [f. L. *multifor-us* (f. *multus* **MULTI** + *foris* door, opening).]

1721 *BAILEY*, *Multiforous*, having many Holes. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Multiforous*, *Bot.*, pierced by a great number of holes, as the *Asterias multifora*: *multiforous*.

Multifurcate to **-ganglionate**: see **MULTI-I**. **Multigenorous**, a. *rare*— [f. L. *multigen-us* (f. *multus* **MULTI** + *gener-*, *genus* kind) + *-ous*.]

1721 *BAILEY</*

1784 SIR W. JONES in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 31 The charter of justice... makes me multilateral; it gives me an equity side, a law side, an ecclesiastical side, a crown side, an admiralty side. 1869 J. F. CLARKE *Brahminism in Atlantic Monthly* May 567/1 The whole poem represents the multilateral character of Hinduism.

3. (See quot.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evild.* (1827) II. 495 In the case of a bilateral or multilateral deed, viz. to which there are parties more than one.

Hence *Multilaterally* *adv.*, so as to make a multilateral figure; *Multilateralness*, the condition or quality of being many-sided.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Multilateralness*. 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos*. 222 The spirifer ranks higher. In it the stem is manifestly differentiated more multilaterally.

1879 Haeckel's *Evol. Man* I. viii. 214 Granular endodermis, which, by mutual pressure, are flattened multilaterally.

Multilinear to *-loculated*: see *MULTI-* 1 a, 2.

Multiloquacious, *a.* = *MULTILOQUENT*.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 179 A fat, elderly gentleman, multiloquacious, and who speaks very fast.

Multiloquence (*multilōkwēns*), *rare*. [*ad.* late *L. multiloquentia*: see *MULTI-* and *LOQUENT*.]

Much speaking; talkativeness; use of many words.

1760 'J. COPPEL' (W. Woty) *Shrubs of Parissius* 147 Where Clamour wages war with Sense, And Oratory centres in Multiloquence.

1803 *Temple Bar* XCIII. 625 He would invariably founder astray in his own multiloquence.

So *Multiloquent* [*cf. LOQUENT*], *Multiloquious*

(whence *Multiloquousness*), *Multiloquous*

[*L. multiloquus*] *adjs.*, given to much talking; talkative; *Multiloquy* [*L. multiloquium*] =

MULTILOQUENCE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Multiloquent*, full of speech, that hath many words.

1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatice* 77 He ventured more than once to silence even the multiloquent Babbler.

1640 CHARLES *Enchir.* (1647) II. xxvi. With three sorts of men enter no serious friendship: The Ingrate-full man; the *Multiloquious man; the Coward.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Multiloquiousness*, talkativeness.

1658 PHILLIPS. 1664 *New Hæcu Col. Rev.* (1858) II. 530 In your large scudule and *multiloquous penings.

1544 BECON *Palatru. Prayer* xxviii. Yt *multiloquie & manner of babying in prayers, which the Ethnicks & Infidels dyd vse.

1677 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* III. 205 In Battologie there are two vices, (1) vain repetition of the same words, (2) Multiloquie or much speaking.

1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 81 Multiloquy makes their Words unregarded.

1722 BAILEY, *Multiloquy*, talkativeness.

Multimacular to *-millionaire*: see *MULTI-*.

Multimodous, *a.* [*f. L. multimod-us* (*f. multus*

MULTI- + *modus* *MODE* *sb.*) + *-OUS*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Multimodous*, of divers Sorts, fashions or manner.

Multimonstrous to *-nodous*: see *MULTI-* 1.

Multinomial (*multindō-miāl*), *a.* and *sb.* *Alg.*

Also *7-nomall*. [*f. MULTI-* after *binomial*. *cf.*

F. multinome *sb.*, *† multinomie* *adj.*] *A. adj.* Of

an expression: Consisting of many (i. e. more than two) terms connected by the signs + or -.

Multinomial Theorem, a theorem discovered by De Moivre for the expression of any power of a multinomial without actual involution.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's La Disme* D. Ptolome and Johannes Mongt-regio have not described their Tables of Arches, Chords, or Sines, in extreme perfection (as possibly they might have done by Multinomial numbers) [*orig. nombres multinomies*].

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 619 The infinite Number Multinomial.

1704 [see *POLYNOMIAL* A. 1].

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 42 When the Dividend and Divisor are Multinomial Quantities .. there may be a Common Multiplier of both.

1742 McLAURIN *Fluxions* II. 761 An investigation of the binomial and multinomial theorems.

1858 TONHUNTER *Algebra* xxxvii. § 530 By applying the multinomial theorem to find the coefficients of other powers of x .

1904 *Fynl. Math. Ser.* II. 478 The deficient multinomial expansion

{ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots$ }^p.

B. *sb.* A multinomial expression.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 294 Where the composition hath more than two parts, the Compound is called a Polynomial or a Multinomial.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 619 A Method of Raising an infinite Multinomial to any given Power. ..

By Mr. Ab. De Moivre. 1742 McLAURIN *Fluxions* II. 608 Mr. De Moivre's theorem for raising a multinomial to any power of the index n .

1858 TONHUNTER *Algebra* xxxvii. § 528 The expansion of the proposed multinomial.

Multinomial (*multindō-miāl*), *a.* [*f. L. multinomin-is* (*f. multus* *MULTI-* + *nōmin-*, *nōmen* name) + *-AL*.]

Having many names; polynonymous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1822 T. TAYLOR *Auleius* XI. 281 The divine mandates of the multinomial Goddess.

1855 M. BRIDGES *Pog. Mod. Hist.* xx. 462 At these places he crushed .. the multinomial and heroic legions of his enemies.

So *† Multinominous* *a.*

1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 101 How multinominous is the father in law of Moses? *a* 1631 *Paradoxes* (1652) 52

Why is Venus star multinominous, called both Hesperus and Vesper?

Multinuclear to *-paleaceous*: see *MULTI-* 1 a.

Multipara (*multipārā*), *Obstetric.* [*mod. L.*, fem. of *multiparus*: see *MULTI-* and *-PAROUS*.]

A woman who has borne more than one child.

1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 Should the case be one of a multipara, the cylinder may be introduced without pain.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xix. 209 Puerperia is .. more likely to occur to a multipara than a primipara. ..

Multiparient, *a.* [See *MULTI-* and *PARIENT* *a.*] = next 1.

1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 233 While some women produce thus rapidly in single succession, there are others that are multiparient. 1851 RAMSOTHAM *Obst. Med. & Surg.* (ed. 3) 49 If one ovary only is removed from a multiparient animal, she becomes less fruitful.

Multiparous (*multipāros*), *a.* [*f. mod. L. multiparus* -us: see *MULTI-* and *-PAROUS*.]

1. Bringing forth many young at a birth; pertaining to or characterized by this kind of parturition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 It is not denied there have been hieipitons Serpents with the head at each extrem., which double formations do often happen unto multiparous generations.

Ibid. 175 [see *MULTIFIDUS*]. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 106 Multiparous quadrupeds, as Dogs, as Swine, are furnished with a multitude of Paps.

1782 A. MONRO *Comp. Anat.* (ed. 3) 31 In hitches and other multiparous animals.

1829 Good's *Study Med.* V. 225 *Parodynia Pluralis*. Multiparous Labour. 1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 355/1 The oviducts are shorter, in the uniparous Kangaroo, than in the multiparous Opossums.

1870 ROLLESTON *Antim. Life* 8 The multiparous character of the order [Rodentia].

2. That is a multipara; of or pertaining to a woman who has borne more than one child.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* II. 78 The multiparous organ [*sc. uterus*] is in every respect rather larger and heavier.

1867 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 572 In the case of children of the multiparous, no less than 26 proved insusceptible to vaccination.

3. *Bot.* Applied to a cyme that has many axes.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 152 Bravais distinguishes cymes as multiparous, with three or more lateral axes; biparous [*etc.*].

Hence *Multiparity* [see *PARTY*].

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 16 Sept. 42 Woman is in a state of transition from multiparity to uniparity.

Multipartite (*multipārtit*), *a.* [*ad. L. multipartit-us*: see *MULTI-* and *PARTITE* *a.*]

Divided into many parts; having many divisions.

1722 in BAILEY. 1775 JERKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1813 VIII. 253/1 Strict division is bipartite; loose division is multipartite.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. Multipartite Coroll., Multipartite leaf.. Divided into several parts almost to the bottom.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 153 Meadow Geranium .. with multipartite stipulate leaves.

1891 tr. *Harnack's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 367 All the curves constituting the multipartite boundary of a domain.

1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 638 The ordinary 'multinucleated' leucocytes, or more correctly, those with multipartite nucleus.

Multipartizan: see *MULTI-* 3.

Multiped, *-pede* (*multipēd*, *-pēd*), *sb.* and *a.*

Now *rare*. [*ad. L. multipēd* -us, *-pēs* *sb.* and *adj.*, *multipēda* *sb.*, *f. multus* *MULTI-* + *pēs* *foot*.] *A. sb.*

A many-footed creature; *† spec.* a woodlouse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 378 A liniment made with the creepers called Sowes or Multipedes.

1670 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2067 The Long and Round-bodied read-coloured Julus, distinguished from all other Multipeds, in that their innumerable legs are as small as hair, and white.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IX. 1. (714) 406 note. It is a wonderful pretty Mechanism observable in the going of Multipedes, as the *Julus*, *Scolopendra*, &c.

1860 Temple Bar I. 127 Those multipeds have the advantage over quadrupeds.

1862 Fraser's *Mag.* Dec. 766 A blood-thirsty swarm of brown broad backed multipeds.

B. *adj.* Many-footed.

1736 H. BROOKER *Univ. Beauty* v. 110 All the wondrous train, Who plung'd reclus in silent caverns sleep; Or multipede, Earth's leafy verdant creep.

1798 G. WAKEFIELD *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 18 Every fellow-creature, biped, quadruped, or multiped.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Multiped*. 1850 OCLIVIE, *Multipede*.

So *Multipedous* (*multipēdōs*) *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of many-footed animals.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IX. 1. (714) 406 Motion.. Vermicular, or Sinuous.. or the Multipedous, or any other Way.

1851 Fraser's *Mag.* XLIII. 211 This subcuticular multipedous mode of going through the world.

Multiperforate to *-planar*: see *MULTI-* 1 a, 3.

Multiple (*multip'l*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.*

multipill (?), 8 (*rare*) *multiple*. [*a. F. multiple*, *ad. late L. multiplus* (*cf. duplus* *DOUBLE*) = *L. multiplex* (see *MULTIPLIX*). The word is rare before the 19th c. exc. in A. 1 and B. 2.] *A. adj.*

1. *Math.* *a.* That is a multiple (see B. 2); *†* that is some multiple of.

1714 BARROW *Euclid* VII. Def. 20 Numbers are proportional, when the first is as multiple of the second, as the third is of the fourth.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Multiple ratio, or proportion, is that which is between multiple numbers.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 564/2 *marg.*, Formulae for multiple and sub-multiple angles.

b. *Multiple proportion, ratio*: the proportion or ratio existing between a quantity and some multiple of it, or between several multiples of it.

Law of multiple proportions (Chem.). see quot. 1876.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Multiple Proportion, is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. Duple, triple, &c. ratios; as also subduples, subtriples, &c., are so many species of Multiple and Submultiple ratios.

1837 WHEWELL *Phil. Induct. Sci.* I. 151 Dalton's ideas concerning multiple proportions.

1876 ARMSTRONG in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 468/1 It is often the case that elements combine together in several proportions; whenever this occurs the several proportions in which the one element unites with the other invariably bear a simple relation to one another.

Thus 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen, forming water, and with

16 or 8x2 parts of oxygen, forming peroxide of hydrogen. .. This law is known as the law of combination in multiple proportions.

c. *Printing. Multiple mark* (see quot.).

1888 JACON *Printers' Vocab.*, *Multiple mark*.—A sign in arithmetic, thus x.

2. Consisting of or characterized by many parts, elements, or individual components; having many origins, results, influences, issues, or the like; manifold. With pl. sb.: Many and various.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vii. 25 That Kings should bow down their necks under the double or rather multiple yoke of Pope and Archbishops.

1662 PERRY *Taxes* x. § 13 Why should not the solvent thieves and cheats be rather punished with multiple restitutions than death; pillory, whipping, &c.?

1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 427 It introduced two reports instead of one, and multiple attendances.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. (1858) 29 Doubles of fustian, under which lie multiple ruffs of cloth.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 230 You overrate the importance of the multiple origin of dogs.

1876 Haeckel's *Hist. Creation* II. 45 The multiple, or polyphyletic, hypothesis of descent.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 801/1 The intention of the Government to abolish the multiple vote which now belongs to the larger ratepayers.

3. In technical use.

a. *Anat., Zool., and Bot.* *† b. Chem.* Of salts: Containing many 'ingredients' or radicals.

c. *Astron.* (*Multiple star*): a cluster of stars forming apparently one system.

d. *Path.* Involving many parts, etc. e. *Physics.* (*Multiple echo*, *image*: see quot.) f. *Electr.* (*Multiple arc*): a compound electric circuit.

Multiple telegraphy: a system by which many messages may be sent over the same wire.

g. Applied to mechanical contrivances or operations in which there are many parts of the same kind or in which the same action is many times repeated.

h. *Math.* (See quot.) i. In the Kantian philosophy: That is a manifold, *rare*.

a. 1752 J. HALL *Hist. Anim.* 20 The Monoculus, with multiple and capillaceous antennæ.

1876 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 109 The bulb is sometimes simple. .. Or it is multiple, when several small bulbs are found collected under the same envelope.

Ibid. 319 Multiple fruits are those which result from the aggregation of several pistils contained in the same flower.

1848 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 3) 972 The fangs of all the molar teeth are multiple.

1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 239 The corolla is usually composed of but one whorl of petals, but in some flowers there are two or more whorls, in which case it is called multiple.

b. 1707 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 628/2 M. Magellan thinks, that the aphronitum is not only a triple but a multiple salt.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 55 A double salt will be indicated by a single cross, .. the cross being repeated for multiple salts of higher degree.

c. 1850 J. P. NICHOI *Archit. Heavens* 207 Multiple stars and groups like the Pleiades.

Ibid. Contents p. xxi. Multiple systems. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* I. (1870) 17 The double and multiple stars shine with differently-coloured light.

d. 1851 PAGET *Lect. Tumours* vii. 78 Multiple ossifications of tendons, muscles, and other tissues.

1859 BULLOCK tr. *Cæzarius' Midwifery* 238 The term, compound or multiple pregnancy, has been applied to that in which two or more fetuses are enclosed in the uterine cavity.

1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 255 Sometimes they [*sc. sublingual cysts*] are multiple, and on several occasions on opening one cyst I have seen a second within.

1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XII. 703 Abscess of the brain is either single or multiple.

Ibid. 852 Multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 26 Mar. 681/1 Multiple Peripheral (Alcoholic) Neuritis in Women.

e. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Echo*. A multiple echo may be made, by so placing the echoing bodies, at unequal distances, as that they may reflect all one way.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Gannet's Nat. Philos.* § 193 Multiple echoes are those which repeat the same sound several times; this is the case when two opposite surfaces .. successively reflect sound.

Ibid. § 416 Multiple images formed by glass mirrors.

f. 1873 F. JEXIUS *Electr. & Mag.* IV. § 7 With a long circuit of great external resistance, large cells, or many of them joined in multiple arc, will fail to give us strong currents.

1877 *Athenæum* 21 July 84/1 An apparatus designed for multiple telegraphy, in which vibrations from a number of forks at the sending end were to be taken up by corresponding forks at the other end.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 50 A practical system of multiple telegraphy.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 124/1 De launay's multiple telegraph.

g. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1496/2 *Multiple bolt*, an arrangement by which a number of bolts are simultaneously moved.

1879 *Engineering* XXVII. 506 Multiple wood-boring machine.

Ibid. XXVIII. 195 Multiple drilling machine for rails.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Multiple staining*, dyeing tissues for microscopical examination with more than one staining agent.

h. 1841 D. F. GREGORY *Ex. Diff. & Int. Calc.* xi. 460 Multiplication of several definite integrals together, so as to obtain a multiple integral.

1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 379

by Colonel Hoe in 1848 for the Parisian daily paper *La Patrie*. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A self-exciting *multiple-pulse alternator of 80 volts electromotive force. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 731/2 (art. *Money*) When the state fixes the ratio between these metals a new system has come into existence, which has been called the *multiple tender system. 1882 *Minchin Unipl. Kinemat.* 179 Hence we do not get a *multiple-valued potential at ϕ .

B. sb.

†1. *Math.* = MULTIPLE. *Sc. Obs.* (Perh. an error.)

1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in *Skene Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 437 In all the small burnis of this Ile are multipl of salmon and other fishes.

2. *Math.* A quantity which contains another quantity some number of times without remainder. Thus, 4 is a multiple of 2; 6, of 2 and of 3.

Least common multiple (L. C. M.): the least quantity that contains two or more quantities some number of times without remainder; e.g. 12 is the L. C. M. of 2, 3, and 4.

1895 tr. *Milliet's Elem. Euclid* v. 209 If the multiple of the first exceed that of the second, the multiple of the third will also exceed that of the fourth. A 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 182 If the Antecedent be not. a Multiple of the Consequent. 1878 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. 1. (1870) II. 401 The preference given to twelve, or some multiple of it, in fixing the number . . . of judges. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* s. v. To find the least common Multiple of several Numbers. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. vii. 81 Their breadth either twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, or some other multiple of twelve paces.

b. In chemical use (cf. A. 2 b).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 121 If one number be employed to denote the smallest quantity in which a body combines, all other quantities of the same body will be multiples of this number. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 28 Containing a certain additional number of multiples of the hydrocarbon C_2H_2 . 1881 LUNBCK in *Nature* 1 Sept. 405/2 Nearly all atomic weights are simple multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen.

C. fig.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 171 According as we . . . take each man as an integer, of which the race is a multiple [etc.]. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. 89 No multiple of the pleasure of eating pastry can be an equivalent to the pleasure derived from a generous action.

3. In the Kantian philosophy = MANIFOLD sb. 2 a. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XII. 176/1 The understanding, which subsumes the given multiple into unity.

Multiple, variant of MULTIPLE *Sc. Obs.*

† *Multiplee*, *Math. Obs.* [f. MULTIPLE + -EE (with vague meaning).] A partial product. Also (? error.) a multiple.

1660 J. MOORE *Arithm.* I. 50 (*Division*) In this example I set 568 on the [Napier's] bones, which gives me the several Multiples. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 23 Under all these lines of production sometime called Multiples. . . draw another right line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Multiplee*, is a greater Number than contains a less, a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

Multiplepointing, *Scots Law*. [See POIND v.] An action raised by the holder of a fund or property to which there are several claimants, who are thereby required to come together and settle their claims in court.

1693 *Stair Instit.* III. i. (ed. 2) 376 Seing he ought to have raised a Process of multiple pointing, calling the Debtor and all the Arresters or Assignees to dispute their several Rights. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 258/4 A multiple-pointing was brought by the heirs. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii. How can be bring a Multiplepointing, the very summons of which sets forth, that the pursuer does owe certain monies, which he is desirous to pay by warrant of a judge? 1890 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 4/2 In the action of Multiplepointing defending before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of Henry Calder, and others the sole trustees, acting under the Trust Disposition and Settlement, granted by Alexander Robertson, and Mrs. Catherine Robertson, vs. Pursuers and Real Raisers.

Multiplex (mɔltiplɪks), a. and sb. † Pl. multiples (Malth.). [a. L. *multiplex*, f. *multus* MULTI- + -plex = -FOLD.] A. adj.

†1. *Math.* a. *Multiplex* 10, of: that is some multiple of. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 126 b, Multiplex is a greater magnitude in respect of the lesse, when the lesse measureth the greater. As the line CD. is multiplex to the lyne AB. 1651 T. RUOO *Euclid* 185 How multiplex one magnitude is to one, so multiplex are all the magnitudes, to all. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. Prop. 1 The triangle ACH is as multiplex of the triangle ACB, as the base HC is of the base BC. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 211 Where AB 3 measureth CD 9, and therefore 9 is Multiplex to 3.

† b. *Multiplex proportion*, multiple proportion.

1557 RECORDER *Whetst.* Biv b, There is one kinde of proportion, that is named multiple, or manyfold. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Mierol.* 62 The Proportions, which make Muscical Consonances, are sixe . . . three in the Multiple Kind, . . . 3 in the super particular. 1709-29 V. MANOEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 35 *Proportion Multiplex*, is the Habitude of a greater Number to a lesser, when the greater Number contains the lesser some times exactly. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 49 All the multiple and super-particular proportions which they [sc. numbers] contain.

2. = MANIFOLD a. 1, 2; MULTIPLE a. 2, 3.

1656 GREW *Anat. Flowering* § 21 Thereason why the Figure of the Flower is more multiplex, than that of the Leaf. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* i, The whole complex and multiplex nature of the noble science of dinner. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. viii. 54 Vehicles of all forms: . . . carriages, single, double and multiplex. 1838 — *Sart. Res.* III. x, Their raiment. is fastened together by a multiplex combination of buttons, thrums, and skewers. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I, to Brief and scattered letters out of the multiplex correspondence of a varied life. 1886 PATER *Ess.*

fr. Guardian (1896) 25 So multiplex is the result that minds of quite opposite type might well discover in these pages their own special thought or humour.

3. In technical use. (Cf. MULTIPLE a. 3.)

a. Bot. Having many parts of the same kind together. Of a corolla: Having petals lying over each other in folds. b. *Electr.* = MULTIPLE a. 3 f. c. *Philos.* = MULTIPLE a. 3 i. d. *Path.* = MULTIPLE a. 3 d.

a. 1819 PAULOGIA s. v. *Multiplex* Corol. 1856 HENSLAW *Dict. Bot. Termin* 111 *Multiplex*, where many of the same parts or organs occur together.

b. 1886 REP. *Brit. Ass.* 812 *Multiplex* Telegraphy. By W. H. Preece, F.R.S. 1895-6 Cal. *Univ. Nebraska* 102 Telegraphy and Telephony. Single, duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex systems.

c. 1838 tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* Explan. Terms 648 Diverse, Multifarious, Multiplex, Various, (*Manichfaltig*). d. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 895 Eyelid xanthoma differs essentially in structure from the multiplex variety.

B. sb.

†1. *Math.* = MULTIPLE sb. 2. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 132 For the multiplex of 3. . . ye shall have 18. 1651 T. RUOO *Euclid* 183 When equimultiples being taken, the multiplex of the first exceedeth the multiplex of the second . . . then [etc.]. 1651 *Ibid.* 195 Like parts of multiples . . . have one and the same proportion. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epi.* 61 The double, treble, (or any other Multiplex. . .) of two quantities are in the same reason as the Quantities themselves.

2. In the Kantian philosophy: = MANIFOLD sb. 2 a.

1836 J. W. SEMPLE *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* Introd. p. li. note, Even Space and Time, though singulars a priori, do, so far forth as they consist of *partes extra partes*, exhibit a multiplex.

Multiplicable, a. [f. MULTIPLE v. + -ABLE. So in Fr.] Capable of being multiplied.

1625 B. P. HALL *Medit.* III. lxxviii. Wks. 62 Good deeds are very fruitful; and not so much of their nature, as of Gods blessing, multiplicable. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 It is Indivisibly and Vnmultiplicably, and Illocally. . . present with that which is naturally Divisible and Multiplicable, and in a Place. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Multiplicable*, or *Multiplicable*. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 32 There is bread, sweet as honey, . . . in a good book; and the family must be poor indeed which, once in their lives, cannot, for such multiplicable barley-loaves, pay their baker's bill.

Hence **Multiplicableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Multiplicant**, *Arith. Obs.* [a. F. *multipliant*, pres. pple. of *multiplier* to MULTIPLY.]

As adj. in number *multiplicant* and absol. as sb. : = MULTIPLIER 2.

c 1430 *Art. Noubring* (E. E. T. S.) 10 Every figure of the nombre *multiplicant* is brought to the last save one nombre to be multiplied, til me come to the first of the *multiplicant*.

Multiplicability (mɔltiplɪkəbɪlɪti), rare.

[next: see -ITY.] Capability of being multiplied.

1677 [see next]. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xvii. 393 note, Of course mere multiplicability, as of an engraving, does not diminish the intrinsic value of the work.

Multiplicable (mɔltiplɪkəbəl), a. [ad. L. *multiplicabilis*, f. *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY.]

1. Capable of being multiplied; multipliable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 111 Eche thing multiplicable is in hys kinde. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. viii. 336 They that pray are innumerable and multiplicable into infinit in *potentia*. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 221 How then can Christs body be supposed to be *multiplicable*? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 250 If a singular is not multiplicable, then whatever agrees to any thing as singular admits not of multiplicability. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 497 Of all multiplicable beings, among those in whose instance the practice of that rule of arithmetic is most mischievous, are locusts. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xvii. 393 As noble . . . as coins can be, or common cast bronzes, and such other multiplicable things.

2. In active sense: Capable of multiplying (in the alchemical sense). *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Then hast thou a Medcyn of the thyrd order of hys owne kynde Multiplicable.

Multiplicand (mɔltiplɪkənd, mɔltiplɪkənd), *Math.* [ad. L. *multiplicandus*, gerundive of *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY. Cf. F. *multiplicande* (16th c.).] The quantity to be multiplied: correlative to *multiplicator*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iv. (1636) 9 The multiplicand, which must always stand above. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 23 Multiply every figure of the Multiplicand by the multiplying digit. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 32 Set the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, and draw a line below it. 1859 B. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 11 The number to be repeated or added to itself, is called the Multiplicand. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 528/1 The process of multiplication by a single digit—by 8, for instance—is nothing but an abridgement of the operation of writing the multiplicand eight times and adding.

Multiplicate (mɔltiplɪkət, mɔltiplɪkət), a. and sb. Now rare. [ad. L. *multiplicatus*, pa. pple. of *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY.]

A. adj. † Multiplied, increased (*Obs.*); manifold; of many parts, elements, or sections; multiplex.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 The chief cite of whom is Athenas, where study was somme tyme multiplicate. *Ibid.* III. 467 Lyke as the reason of the wittes of man is multiplicate [orig. *multiplex*], so he is mutable. 1656 HOBUES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 301 The proportions of the ordinate lines beginning at the vertex were triplicate, or otherwise multiplicate of the proportions of the intercepted parts of the diameter. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 30 A Multiplicate Refraction of the rays of Light. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 95 There is another thing considerable in this multiplicate Number of the Eye; and that is, that the

Object seen is not multiplied. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 450 Multiplicate scripion, or transcription: penning many scripts of exactly the same tenor. 1822 GOOGE *Study Med.* IV. 233 Multiplicate Labour. *Ibid.* *manr.*, Multiplicate fertility. 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXVI. 333 The multiplicate Myriapods. *absol.* 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunery* 174 An arrangement of leverage partaking of the multiplicate.

b. Bot. = MULTIPLEX a. 3 a.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 53 Flowers are said to be Multiplicate, when by the Increase of the Corolla only a Part of the Stamina are excluded. 1816 KIRBY *Phys. Bot.* I. 117 Sometimes the pistil. is multiplicate, that is when the flower produces more than one.

c. *Math.* (See quot.)

1868 A. SANDEMAN *Pelicoetics* 201 The ratio compounded of ratios that are all the same as one another is called the Multiplicate Compound Ratio of any one of these ratios.

B. sb. a. In *multiplicate*: in many exactly corresponding copies or reproductions. b. One of many exact copies (of a document, etc.).

1858 A. J. B. BERSFORD Hope in *Camb. Ess.* 22 Heoffers it [sc. his report], copied in multiplicate, under the expressive name of flimsy. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 1/2 It was his habit to write a synopsis or *scenario* of his novels. . . . It was in later years, when it was necessary to send multiplicate to the various subscribers to his syndicates.

† **Multiplicated**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [f. L. *multiplicatus* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] Folded many times. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 Their cap (or helmet) was a Tyara of linen multiplicated.

So † **Multiplicating** ppl. a., multiplying.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. c. 2 The life is more tenacious, in those that have long bodies and many feet. . . . by reason of the multiplying part of their original.

Multiplication (mɔltiplɪkəʃən), [a. F. *multiplication* (12th c.), ad. L. *multiplicatio*-em, n. of action f. *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY.]

1. The act or process of multiplying, or increasing the quantity or amount of, a thing; the state of being multiplied or increased. Now rare exc. as coloured by sense 3.

c 1284 CHAUCEUR *H. Fante* II. 312 (Fairf. MS.) Euerychayre other stereth More and more and speche vppereth . . . Ay through multiplication Til hyt be atte house of Fame. c 1450 LOVELICH *Graill* xviii. 364 Thus there As Alle these good men este, Fulfilled they were with Alle Manere of Mete; but in place as the Synnerres were, Non Multiplication was not there. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 104 The ouerthrow of contraies is the generation of concord, and multiplication of consent. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 41 Wee represent also all Multiplications of Light, which wee carry to great Distance. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov., Looking-glasses, which render a strange multiplication of things resembling divers most richly-furnish'd rooms. 1758 JOHNSON *Jad.* No. 85 p. 1 One of the peculiarities which distinguish the present age is the multiplication of books. 1865 E. V. NEALE *Anat. Th. & Nat.* 37 The cottage becomes a mansion, the mansion a palace, the palace a town, simply by the multiplication of its parts. 1881 WYSTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 8 Repeated transcription involves multiplication of error. 1888 BRACKENBURY *Field Works* 46 The . . . strength of the defence consisted in. Multiplication of tiers of fire [etc.].

b. of words. (Cf. MULTIPLY v. 1 b.)

1651 HOBUES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 182 Multiplication of words in the body of the Law, is multiplication of ambiguity. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 134 Wks. 1871 I. 97 No multiplication of words will ever suffice to make them understand the truth. 1799 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 356 After a multiplication of language on both sides, Malvisier departed.

2. Propagation of animals and plants.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 255 Here is more multiplication and encrease of men and children in þe north contray þan in þe south. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 11 (1495) 595 Some trees haue multiplicacyon by grassynge of stockes. 1426 LYNG. in *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 140 That be se his generacion Unto the forther multiplicacion may se his generacion To regnen here. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* III. iv. § 9 Wee have yet cause to beleue that there was a more than ordinary multiplication in the posterity of the Noah after the flood. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 18/2 The artificial multiplication of that species in gardens. 1845 *Milt. Diss. & Disc.* II. 198 If. it is intended that the law should assume a control over the multiplication of the people.

3. *Math.* The process of finding the quantity produced (see PRODUCT) by the summation of a given quantity (called the *multiplicanda*) taken as many times as there are units in another given quantity (called the *multiplier*); or, in the case of a fractional multiplier, of finding the same fraction of the multiplicand as the multiplier is of unity.

Compound multiplication: (a) see quot. 1706; (b) see quot. 1859 and *Compound* a. 2 b (6). *Simple*, † *single multiplication*: see quot. 1706, 1854.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Be which [sc. Arithmetic] multiplacacion is niad and diminucion Of sommes. c 1445 *Crafte Noubring* (E. E. T. S.) 21 Multiplicacion is a bryngynge to-geder of 2 thynges in on noubr, þe quych on noubr contynes so many tymes on, howe many tymes þe ben nyntyes in þe noumber of þat 2, as twyes 4 is. 1542 RECORDER *Gr. Artes* (1575) 122 Multiplication is suche an operation, that by two tymes produceth the thirde. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 14 Multiplication may be fitylly termed a Compendium of Addition. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v. *Single Multiplication* is when the Numbers given, consist each of them of one only Figure; as if 5 were to be multiply'd by 3, 9 by 6. *Ibid.* s. v. *Compound Multiplication*, is when either one or both Numbers given, consist of more Figures than one; as if 134 were to be multiply'd by 2, or 1232 by 23. *Ibid.* s. v. In Geometry, multiplication, changes the Species or Kind. Thus a Right-line multiply'd by a Right-line, produces a Rectangle, or Plane; and that Rectangle, multiply'd again by another Line, produces

a Solid. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math.* 10 When the quantities are, all of one denomination, the operation is called simple multiplication. *Ibid.* 162 The sign \times placed between two quantities denotes the multiplication of those quantities together. 1859 B. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 111 Compound Multiplication is the method of finding the amount of any proposed compound number, that is, of any number composed of different denominations.

fig. 1699 South *Serm.* (1823) III. 355 Society and converse... being a kind of multiplication of himself into every person of the company he converses with.

† b. Table of multiplication, multiplication table.

1594 BLUNEVIL *Exerc.* 1. iv. (1636) 10 Before I teach you the true order of multiplying, I think it good to set you downe a Table of Multiplication. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 18 All the variety that can happen... is expressed in the following Table of Multiplication.

† c. Used for: Product. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1587) 531 The number of 63, which is the multiplication of seven by nine.

d. In *Higher Algebra*, used in extended sense for: The successive application of operators.

1843 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* (1845) XXI. 257 We have now the system of the two equations, $q'' = q'q'$, $q''' = q'q''$, and $q'''' = q'q'''$, being those two distinct quadratic functions which arise from the multiplication of the same two quaternion factors, q and q' , with two different arrangements of those factors.

† 4. *Alch.* The art of 'multiplying'. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 88 This Ston... makth multiplication Of gold, and the fixacion It causeth. 1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* xi. 1. in Ashm. (1652) 181 Multiplicacyon... ys... dyfynyd, Augmentacyon yt ys of that Elixer indeed, In goodnes, in quantyte, both for Whyt and Rede. 1543 [see *Mult.* v. 6]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. 1. (1886) 294 The art or rather the craft of Alchymystry, otherwise called Multiplication. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 273 Multiplication by projection, is of a body amalgamated from 7. to 10. from 10. to 50. from 50. to 100. &c. according to the force and quantity of the tincture. A 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) iii. 204. 1656 in PHILLIPS.

5. *Bol.* Increase in the number of whorls or in the number of organs in a whorl.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 623 Multiplication, or an increase of the number of parts, gives rise to changes in plants. *Ibid.* Multiplication causes a repetition of successive whorls, which still follow the law of alternation. 1830 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 179.

6. *attrib.*: multiplication table, a table of products of factors taken in pairs, usually beginning with 'twice one are two' ($2 \times 1 = 2$) and going up to some assumed limit. (See also 3 b.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 22 To learn by heart the Table commonly called Multiplication Table. 1709, J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* i. ii. § (1734) 45 Multiplication Table. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 265 Our conclusions... are as absolute as the truths of the multiplication-table.

fig. 1877 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 277 Some young scamp who has learned the whole multiplication table of mischievousness, before he can repeat the sevens' column in arithmetic.

Hence *Multiplicational a.*

1868 A. SANDEMAN *Pelicoles* 47 The laws of multiplication equivalence.

Multiplicative (mʌltɪplɪkətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.-L. *multiplicativus*, *f.* *multiplicat-*, ppl. stem of *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY; see -IVE.] Tending to multiply or increase; having the power or property of multiplying.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 350 It is a Diffusive, Communicative, Transitive and Multiplicative Motion. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 18 The form of Minerals is multiplicative of itself in a disposd matter, and proper place. 1705 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 236/1 The plague... proves the multiplicative power of those spirits. 1863 DANA in *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXVI. 325 The abnormal number of segments under the multiplicative method may arise from a self-subdivision of enlarging normal segments. 1868 A. SANDEMAN *Pelicoles* 24 By finding the products in backward order the multiplicative and the additive parts of the process may be carried on together.

b. *Gram.* Applied to numerals that express 'so many times'. Also *sb.*, a multiplicative numeral.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Multiplicatives*. See *Numerals*. 1863 W. SMITH *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 71. 33 Multiplicative Numerals end in -plex. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Acad.* § 134 Multiplicatives are expressed... By adjectives, with suffix -fold [etc.]. 1886 T. LE M. DOUVE *Gothic of Ulfilas* 149 'Multiplicative' adjs. are formed by adding *fulsa-*, 'fold' to the cardinals.

Multiplicator (mʌltɪplɪkətɔr), [late L., agent-n. *f.* *multiplicare* to MULTIPLY.]

1. *Math.* = MULTIPLIER 2. Now rare or *Obs.*

1542 [see MULTIPLIER 2]. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 4 The lesse is named the Multiplicator or Multiplier, the other summe, or number to be multiplied. 1690 LEYBOURN *Circs. Math.* 146 The Summ of the Logarithms of the Multiplicand, and of the Multiplier, is equal to the Logarithm of the Product. 1734 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* App. of Gauging 435 If any one would rather work by Multiplication than by Division, he may... change any Divisor into a Multiplier. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 320 The sign of a thousand with that of the proper multiplier... showed the number slain.

2. *Electr. and Magn.* = MULTIPLIER 4.

1823 Q. *J. Sci.* XVI. 124 It is this which constitutes the electro-magnetic multiplier. 1876 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kensington* (1877) 1039 Multiplier, according to Schweigger, for thermo-electrical currents.

b. In a galvanometer, a flat coil of conducting wire for multiplying the effect of the current.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Multiplicature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [MULTI-2.]

The condition of having many folds.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* 1. iv. § 16 We have the Multiplicature; as in Gooseberries... the Plaits being not only divers in the same Leaf, but... each Leaf gather'd up in five, seven, or more Folds.

† **Multiplicious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *multiplic-*, *multiplex*: see MULTIPLEX and -OUS.] Multiplex.

1617 [see MULTIFARIOUS 1]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 141 That animal is not one, but multiplicious or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principall parts. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. § 1. iv. From the symbolical use of numbers, proceeded a multiplicious variety of names. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. iv. 138 Its Apparatus [sc. of the nose]... is not so multiplicious as of the Eye.

Hence † **Multipliciously** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. ii. 343 The seed conveyeth with it not only the extract and single Idea of every part, whereby it transmits their perfections or infirmities, but double and over againe; whereby sometimes it multipliciously delineates the same, as in Twins in mixed and numerous generations.

Multiplicity (mʌltɪplɪsɪti), [ad. L. *multiplicitas*, *f.* *multiplic-*, MULTIPLEX.]

1. The quality or condition of being multiplex or manifold; manifold variety.

1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus. Annot.* *4, By this, which in *dupla* and *tripla* is spoken, may all other things concerning proportion of multiplicity be easily understood. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 Cerberus himself with his three heads signified the multiplicity of Devils. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 641 The infinity of the divine essence is incapable of multiplicity. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* 1. v. 25 As the manifold Variation of the Parts, so the Multiplicity of the Use of each Part, is very wonderful. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton*. With the greatest precision and multiplicity in its details. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 297 The Greek Drama owed its power to the qualities of regularity and simplicity: the strength of the modern lies in subtlety and multiplicity. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 654 In Nature... the unity is much less obvious than the multiplicity.

b. An instance of this.

1587 GOLONG *De Moray* ii. (1592) 14 Of vnitie or one in numbering, proceedeth... all the multiplicities... we see. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxviii. (1612) 323 Of one all Multiplicities, Formes, Harmonies... Be... produced and begot. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 11 Haply... at some purer Times of the Church, a Witch may not then and there be found... at least wise... not in those Multitudes, or Multiplicities. 1878 STUBBS *Cont. Hist.* III. xxi. 567 The diversities and multiplicities of legal usages.

c. In the Kantian philosophy = MANIFOLD *sb.* 2 a.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 The consciousness of the individual in this multiplicity is effected by the imagination, which combines them into a whole.

d. In technical use (cf. MULTIPLE *a.* 3).

1841 J. J. SYLVESTER in *Lond. Phil. Mag.* XVIII. 136, I use the word *multiplicity* to denote a number, and distinguish between the total and partial multiplicities of the roots of an algebraic equation. 1851 PAGET *Lect. Tumours* vi. 70 Multiplicity is sufficiently marked in the cases of the hands and feet. 1872 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* 735 These black cancers have... one peculiarity, and that is in their tendency to multiplicity. 1887 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* (1897) XII. 463 We might... have symbols of indefinite multiplicities, viz. (x, y, z, w, \dots), including within them all finite multiplicities, viz. (x, y) meaning ($x, y, 0, 0, \dots$).

2. The multiplicity of: the great number of, the very many or numerous. Similarly *a*, such (*a*), this, etc., multiplicity of.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X. 3 Such multiplicity of words he hath. 1627 DRAYTON *Noone-Calle* Poems 162 That on the Stationers Staff, who passing lockes, To see the multiplicity of Bookes, That pester it. 1659 SINGEST *Diary* (1680) 356 'T was all the night as bright as day with the multiplicity of bone fires. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 381 The coronary thorns... did... pierce his temples to a multiplicity of points, by their numerous acuminations. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 p. 8, I am distracted with such a Multiplicity of entertaining Objects, that I am lost in the Variety. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. Like one who had always a multiplicity of tasks on hand. 1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 243 A few large bells would be preferable to this multiplicity of smaller ones. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 138 It was not the least like a dressing-room except that it had a multiplicity of mirrors.

b. with collective sing. *sb.*

1601 HOLIANO *Pliny* I. 504 In that one significant word (*Cariosa*) hee said more than could be expressed possibly by any multiplicity of language whatsoever. A 1666 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 5 These places that are so fertile... of interpretation, and yield a multiplicity of sense. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. x. I was so hurried, and drove and tore with the multiplicity of business. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* iv. (1880) 90 Since which date, let us trust, the multiplicity of print and the habits of desultory reading have considerably abated.

† c. Without article or qualifying word. *Obs.*

1629 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 188 Argenis being confounded with multiplicity of griefs. A 1734 NORTH *Life Dr. F. North* (1744) 240 After he was grown old and much worn by Multiplicity of Business. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 378 Multiplicity of law-suits are universally allowed to be detrimental to new countries.

† 3. The multiplicity of: the majority of. *Obs.*

1639 in NALSON *Coll. Ct. Aff. State* (1682) I. 279 The Multiplicity of the People are mean conditioned.

† **Multiplex**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -ple, -plye.

[app. a. OF. *moltepli*, *muellepi* multiplication (Godefroy), vbl. *sb.* *f.* *multiplier* to MULTIPLY.] Multitude; great numbers or quantity.

1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1707 'Discon', he said, 'wait thou what their multiple?' 'If I thowsand men their power mycht noch be'. *Ibid.* xi. 13 The Socheroun fled fra him on a birsch to Burdeuss, in gret multiple. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 Quibik causit... my een to be cum obscure throucht the

multiple of salt teyris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 In sum places is funde multiple of Tinne.

Multiploid (mʌltɪplɔɪd), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [f. MULTIPLY *v.* + -ED 1.] Made many, much, or more; increased in number or quantity; manifold.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 503/1 Whertburgh the Citees... mowe... be multiplied inhabitations, and restored to their ancient... prosperite. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Ep. Ded.* Olde men... by reason of their multiplied yeeres, are to be released. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. xvii. (1614) 334 Another Cause... which tieriffeth those that enter with the multiplied sounds of Cymbals and vncouth minstrelsie. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seize* 35 Their varied and multiplied dangers. 1669-70 PERVS *Let.* to Carpi. Elliot 3 Mar., I pray you to accept... my hearty thanks for your multiplied kindness. 1783 DODSLEY's *Ann. Reg.* (1785) 22/2 Orders were written and dispatched in multiplied copies to the different military stations. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 597 Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore, And by caprice, as multiplied as bis. 1804 JAS. MAITLAND *Public Wealth* (1819) 274 The multiplied relations which the varied distributions of property create. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Anat. Lit.* (1867) 307 The poems of Surrey were often read, as their multiplied editions show. 1865 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* 576 Others again have a number of segments excessively multiplied as in *Parasoxides*.

b. *Math.*; † *occas.* as *sb.* = MULTIPPLICAND.

1579 DIGGES *Stratisticks* 6 Place the Digite 4 vnder 7 the thirde of your multiplied number. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* vii. Def. 15 In every multiplication a unitie is to the multiplier, as the multiplied is to the product. A 1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 219 If a number multiplying two numbers make some numbers, their Products shall have the same proportion with the multiplied numbers.

c. *Bol.* = MULTIPLEX *a.* 3 a.

1777 ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* v. 20. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., According to the number of rows in a multiplied corolla.

Multiplier (mʌltɪplɪə), [f. MULTIPLY *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *multiplicateur* (16th c.).]

1. One who or a thing which multiplies or causes something to increase.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. viii. 652 That same man is an enchanter and a multiplier of words. 1477 CAXTON *Dietes* 11 b. Loue... thoo that be the grette multipliers, that is to saye, the commones that labour the erth. A 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 43 b. Money the multiplier of iniquitie. 1657 CAUSES *Decay Chr.* Piety v. 81 Boils and quarrels, which are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. xlii 180 Multipliers of Law-suits. 1825 J. HOBSON *Hist. Northumb.* III. iii. p. iv. Doubt and uncertainty are great multipliers of words. 1870 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. 35 At the surface of the body, where the extremities of nerve-fibres are so placed as to be most easily disturbed, we... find... multipliers of disturbances.

2. A (great) breeder. † *Obs. rare.*

1661 J. CHILDEBRY *Brit. Baconica* 19 The Pilchard is a little fish, and a great multiplier.

3. *Math.* The quantity by which another (the multiplicand) is multiplied.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* F vii b, The multiplier or multiplicator, that is to say, the number by which multiplication is made. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 23 Then take the second figure of the Multiplier, and proceed... as before. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 17 Both Multiplicand and Multiplier are call'd Factors. 1798 HURTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 13 We shall multiply all the parts of the multiplicand by all the parts of the multiplier. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math.* 163 A figure, or number, prefixed to a letter, as a multiplier, is called the coefficient of that letter.

† 3. One who performs the alchemical process of multiplication; hence, a false coiner. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYOC. *Assembly of Gods* 681 False vsurers, Multipliers, coyn washers & clyppers. 1477 NORTON *Ordl. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 17 The Multiplier doth him beguile With his faire promise. A 1515 COCHE *Lorell's* B. 8 Golde symthes, and grette clypper, Multipliers, and clothe thyckers. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slieidan's Comm.* 119 Farre exceedinge all the Alchemistical multipliers that ever were.

4. *Electr. and Magn.* An instrument used for multiplying or increasing by repetition the intensity of a force, current, etc. so as to make it appreciable or measurable. Cf. THERMO-MULTIPLIER.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* June 436 M. Schweigger's electro-magnetic Multiplier. 1858 NOAO *Man. Electr.* i. 66 Of the various instruments that have been termed 'multipliers' and 'doublers' we shall only describe the multiplier of Cavallo. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Phys. Muscles & Nerves* 150 The nerve... exhibits a difference which the multiplier is incapable of indicating.

b. = MULTIPLIER 2 b. In recent Dicts.

5. *Angling*. A multiplying-reel (see MULTIPLYING *ppl. a.* b, quot. 1856).

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 15 The best reels... are the plain reels... Do not have a multiplier, even at a gift. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. v. iv. § 3. 349 Though the multiplier is very pretty in theory, yet it is constantly failing in practice. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 262/1 On my reel, finest and most powerful of multipliers, I carried a thousand feet of line.

6. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Multiply (mʌltɪplɪə), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *multe-*, 4-6 *multy-*, (6 *mouti-*, *mouty-*); 3-6 *-plie*, *-plye*, 4-5 *-pli(i)*; 4- *multiply*. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *multiplier*, ad. L. *multiplicare*, *f.* *multiplic-*, MULTIPLEX.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become much, many, or more; to make many or manifold; to augment the number, amount, or quantity of. Now rare except as coloured by sense 5.

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 675 in O. E. Misc. 137 Ac nim þe to be a stable mon, þat word and dede bi-sette con, and multiplen heure god. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xi. 1 A haly man that sees the vanyte of the world multiplid. c 1385 *CHAUCER Melib.* 777 Swete wordes multiplien & encrensen frendes. c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 148 In salt see I sayed well wyde for to multiply my treasure. 1464 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 128 Suche... Allions bett greatly multiplied and encreased within the Town. 1355 *COVERDALE Bel & Dr. G.* Peace be multiplied with you. 1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* i. vii. 50 These Pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations. 1694 *ADDISON Poems, Virgil* Wks. 1266 l. 30 Till into seven it multiplies its stream. 1780 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lvi. V. 661 The activity of the emperor seemed to multiply his presence. 1833 *TENNYSON Poems* 76 And all things that she [sic, my soul] saw, she multiplied. A manifold glass. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 155 Elongating the fibres and multiplying their number to an indefinite extent. 1872 *ATKINSON tr. Canot's Nat. Philos.* § 671 By coiling the copper wire in the direction of the needle... the action of the current has been multiplied. 1878 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 21 Public libraries, museums, picture galleries and like institutions all multiply utility.

b. To use or utter a multiplicity of (words, etc.). To multiply words: (a) to be loquacious; (b) to be verbose.

1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Huanne þe multiplieth þine benes ich nelle none y-herc. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxv. 16 Job... withoute kunnynghe wordis multiplieth. 1320 *tr. Dial. Creat. Moral.* xii. Diþ, This vale... brak owte and multipliyed grete wordis agayne the hyll. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 258 No man... shall multiplie langage yn the Courte tyre. 1530 *PALSER.* 641/2, I multiplie langage with one, as folkes do that chyd together. 1563 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 100 When they had thus multiplied talk vpon both sydes. 1652 (see *MULTIPLYING* vbl. sb. 1). 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. vii. They avoid nothing more than multiplying unnecessary words, or using various Expressions. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 414 What be meant by the said premises was evident, and could not have been rendered clearer by saying all the said premises, though it might have served to multiply words.

c. In const. of the type to multiply evil upon evil, to add evil to evil, accumulate instances of evil.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 74 b, And he sawe a long mayde that lerned to wryte, of whom he sayde that me multiplied euyl vpon euyl. 1625 *Br. Hall Medit.* III. xc. Wks. 63 It is a damnable iniquite in man, to multiplie one sinne vpon another. 1830 *TENNYSON Poet* 33 Thus truth was multiplied on truth.

d. To adduce a large number of (instances, etc.).

1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 6 F 3 This unnecessary to multiply Instances of this nature. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 899/1 These explicit declarations against beresmy might be multiplied to almost any extent. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxiii. 418 Instances of this kind might be multiplied.

e. Const. inf. (A Hebraism.) Obs.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 500 Willis nocht multiply to speke heghe thyngis. 1549 *BA. REXFOLDS Hosea* v. 22 He multiplieth to pardon. 1683 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 9 He taketh delight to multiply to pardon offences.

f. To increase the intensity of; occas. to magnify optically. Obs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.* xviii. xcl. (1495) 840 The frogge multiplyeth his voyce when he dooth his nether jowe someinde in the water and strykyth the upper jowe. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1609) 249 His cies saw no terour, nor eare heard any martiall sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his mated mind. 1625 *BACON New Att.* (1900) 42 Wee knowe Smells, which may seeme strange. 1651 *J. CLEVELAND Wks.* C 5 Just as an Optique Glasse contracts the sight At one end, but when turn'd doth multiply't.

2. intr. To become of great number or quantity; to be increased or augmented by accumulation or repetition.

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 1009 Almesdede ffordoþe þi synne. And þi god shal multiplie. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 278 Euecleze on erþe... grewen & multiplied mony-folde. c 1412 *HOOELEY De Reg. Princ.* 5193 By concordie, smale pinges multiplien. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Trey II. 4376 Pat þoruþ þe worlde þe fyr gan multiplie. c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1002 He saw the Sobtroun multiplid and mayr. 1588 *Kyo Housch. Phil. Wks.* (1905) 280 Much more may riches multiply that consist in bare moneythe [etc.]. 1666 *MARVELL Corr.* lii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 183 Busynesse does so multiply of late that I can scarce snatch time to write to you. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xix. II. 127 Reduced to an humble station by the prudence of Constantine, they [sc. eunuchs] multiplied in the palaces of his degenerate sons. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* i. (1848) I. 7 As sin has multiplied in its extent, so it would seem also to have become more intense. 1858 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 21 The flame increased—multiplied—at one point after another.

þ b. trans. To accrue as interest. Obs. rare—1.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 525/25 At it sulde be lent in vsurie iij yer after his decease, and at þai sulde gyff for his sawle all pat multiplied þerof.

þ c. intr. and pass. To be abundantly provided with. Obs.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E. Oure senate laylethe of meke and wise Senatours, and multiplieth these serpentes. 1588 *Kyd Housch. Phil. Wks.* (1900) 265 That wealth whereby we should expect to haue our houses so distinguished and multiplied with officers.

þ 3. trans. To increase (a family, etc.) by natural generation or procreation (freq. in pass.); to cause (the earth) to become populous. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2647 Ahram... Multipli þi sede i sall. 1375 *Creation* 510 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 130 Þe3... broten forþ mo (children). Þe worlde to multiply. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xx. 89 Waxez and beese multiplied and fillez þe erthe. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. i. (1833) 76 When Adam their fader married them for to multiplye y^e erthe of hys lignye. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. i. 146 The way and

mean to suffice, multiply, and encrese them [sc. the people] agayn to a conuenient number, ys only natural generatyon. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess. on Ireland Wks.* 1731 I. 110 People are multiplied in a Countrey by the Temper of the Climate, favourable to Generation. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 413 P 5 That all Creatures might be tempted to multiply their Kind. 1784 *COFFER Task* v. 221 When man was multiplied and spread abroad In tribes and clans. absol. 1393 *LARGEL. P. L. C.* xix. 226 A man with-out-e a make myghte nat wel of kynde Multiplie.

b. To breed (animals); to propagate (plants). þ Also (of the parts of a plant), to produce by propagation, to cause to grow.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* xi. v. in Ashm. (1652) 182 The Tre of Hermes... Of which one Pypyn a thousand wyll Multiply. 1599 [see *MULTIPLYING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 197 The Method of Multiplying Plants by Layers. 1760 *J. LEE Bot.* III. iii. (1810) 416 The Trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 659 They could themselves drain marshes, clear waste lands, multiply flocks. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 61/1 Most of them may be multiplied by cuttings struck in silver sand. 1857 *BALEFOUR Cycl.* India 1184 This is a large Mango multiplied at Mergui.

4. intr. To increase in number by natural generation or procreation (occas. by artificial means).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 638 Drightyn þam blessed, and bad þam brede, And multipli in þar sede. 1390 *GOVER Conf.* II. 344 Hou god to man be weie of kinde Hath set the world to multiplie. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 Which fishes he putte in the stowe, where they haue spawned and multiplyed. c 1422 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 1717 15ys was callid, the Goddess of Frute, for she fyrst made hit multiply By the meane of gryffyn. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xii. 23 He both increaseth the people, and destroyeth them: He maketh them to multiplie, and dryeth them awaye. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 57 The Priests thereupon throw Rice upon their heads, praying that they may multiply as Rice. 1719 *De For Cruise* i. (Globe) 183 As for My Cats, they multiply'd. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* II. 83 Under a climate more congenial... the descendants of a northern race may be able to aggregate and multiply. 1883 *DARWIN in Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/2 Multipliy, vary; let the strongest live and the weakest die.

5. trans. (Math.) To operate upon (a given quantity, called the multiplicand) with another quantity (called the multiplier) so as to produce a quantity (called the product) having the same ratio to the multiplicand as the multiplier has to unity. In *Higher Algebra*, to apply an operator to (an operand).

c 1392 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 412, Pan loke how moche space of feet ys betwen þe and þe tour, & multiplie þat be 12. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xx. 92 Now be þise all multiplied CCC. tymes and LX. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* i. iv. 5 b, Whensoeuer you haue to multiply one number by another. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* v. viii. 62 Multiply the Basall Area by 6. 1635 *J. BARINGTON Geomtry* 34 Let the line AB be given to be multiplied by the line CD. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 20 Multiply each Figure of the Multiplicand, by each Figure of the Multiplier. 1835 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 293 A force equal to 20 cwt. multiplied by 2304. 1842 *DE MORGAN Int. & Diff. Calc.* 21 What is a multiplied by 1000? The answer is a taken the thousandth part of a time, or the thousandth part of a. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1869) 281 The annual income of the estate multiplied by the number of years which... he may be expected to live. 1885 *W. K. CLIFFORD Common Sense of Exact Sci.* 201 If a vector step be multiplied by itself, the product is zero; that is, $AP \cdot AP = (AP)^2 = 0$.

transf. and fig. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 7 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands more, That go before it. 1891 *MEREDITH One of our Conq.* xviii. You have multiplied your investment by ten.

b. To multiply (one quantity) into, þ in (another); to multiply (two quantities) together: to find the product of the two quantities.

1557 *RECORDE Whettst.* E 3 b, 1225. And so moche doeth there arise by 35. multiplied into it self. 1571 *DIGGES Pantoun.* i. vi. Cij b. The firste multiplied in the fourth, produceth a quantitie equal to that which is made by multiplication of the seconde in the thirde. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* v. viii. 61 Multiply the perpendicular in the demibase. 1690 *LEVMOYNS Curr. Math.* 13 The numbers to be multiplied must be set one under another. 1709 *J. WARD Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 340 Multiply the Base of the given Triangle into Half its perpendicular Height. 1814 439 Multiply the Two Diameters (viz. the Length and Breadth) together. 1812 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* I. 110 The weight multiplied into the height to which it is raised. 1885 *LUDESORF Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 283 If these equations be multiplied together.

c. intr. To perform the process of multiplication.

1579 *DIGGES Stratoticks* 4 To multiplye, is to find of two Numbers a number product the one in the other augmented. 1652 *News for Low Countr.* 8 Podex can... Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1806) I. 13 The number you multiply by, or the number of repetitions, is the Multiplier. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 102 If we require the area, we have only to multiply by 3.14.

d. Said of the multiplier (trans. and intr.).

c 1425 *Craffe Nombryng* (E. E. T.S.) 21 Numerus multiplicans. Anglice, þe nombur multiplyinge. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* 214 b. If a number multiplying himselfe produce a cube number: then is that number also a cube number. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. Multiplication. Negatives multiplying Positives, must produce Negatives. 1709 *J. WARD Yng. Math. Guide* i. ii. (1734) 14 When the Number Multiplied is so often Added to itself, as there are Units in the Number Multiplying. 1859 *SALMON Higher Alg.* 70 The terms multiplying 2y must be as 2ay and 2ay.

þ 6. *Alch.* (trans. and intr.) To increase the

precious metals, as by transmutation of the baser metals. Also intr. (for pass.), said of the precious metals. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Ycom. Prol. & T.* 848 A man may lightly lerne, if he have aught, To multiplye, and bringe his good to naught. 1390 *GOVER Conf.* II. 84 Thei founden thilke experience, Which cleped is Alconomie, Wberof the Selver multiplie Thei made and ek the gold also. 1477 *NORRON Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 17 Saying how they can Multiplie Gold and Silver. 1818 18 When such men promise to Multiplie, They compass to doe some Villony. 1819 Upon Nature thei falsely lye For Mettalls doe not Multiplie. 1543 *tr. Act 5 Hen. IV.* c. 4 It is ordeyned... that none from hensforth shall vse to multiplye golde or sylver, nor vse the craft of multiplication. 1592 *LIVY Gallathea* III. iii. An arte quoth you, that one multiplieth so much all day, that he wanteth money to buy meate at night? 1650 *EVELYN Diary* 14 Dec. An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary.* c. 30 [citing Act 5 Hen. IV].

Multiplie (mʌltipli), adv. Math. [f. MULTIPLE + LY 2.] Multiplie connected (see quot. 1893).

Multiplie-periodic, having many periods.

1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 120 If the region 5 is doubly or multiply connected. 1893 A. R. FORSTYTH *Theory of Functions* 315 A surface is simply connected, if it be resolved into two distinct pieces by every cross-cut; but if there be any cross-cut, which does not resolve it into distinct pieces, the surface is multiply connected. 1814 464 Functions which are multiply-periodic.

Multiplie, variant of MULTIPLE SC.

Multipliyng, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

1. = MULTIPLICATION, in various senses.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 37 In covetise of multipliyng of richissch. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 293 (Fair. MS.) Fro roundell [etc.] compas Ecbe aboute other goyng. Caused of others steryng And multipliyng euer moo. c 1386 — *Parl.* T. 46 He shal have multipliyng of his greyn. a 1400 in *Halliwell Rara Mathem.* (1841) 58 Pan al þat comes of þat multipliyng departe þou by þe nombre of þe poyntes of þe vmbre. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. i. (1833) 77 The multipliyng of his goodes temporell. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 87 marg. These mixtures and multipliyngs are theft. 1553 *Acts Privy Coun.* (N.S.) IV. 254 Informations, letres and examinations towching Whalley's accusation for multipliyng. 1599 *DUBRAVIUS (title)* A new Booke of good Husbandry... Containing the order... of making of Fish-pondes, with the breeding, preserving, and multipliyng of the Carpe [etc.]. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Seditious & Troubles* (Arb.) 405 The Multipliyng of Nobilitie, and other Degrees of Qualities. 1652 *J. CHETWIND in Harlogie Brieft View* Ep. Ded. This Authour... hath avoyded the needless multipliyng of words. 1659 *MURTON Civ. Power in Eccl. Causes* Wks. 185. v. 332 The multiplying and the aggravating of sin to them both. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 129 These four last Observations for the multiplying of Corn. 1800 *LAW Lett. to Coleridge* 6 Aug. I cram all I can in, to save a multiplying of letters. 1855 *BANK Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 (1854) 201 The multiplying of points of contact, by our having a plurality of fingers.

þ 1 b. Alleged term for a 'company' of husbands.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vij. A Multipliyng of husbandis.

2. attrib. : multiplying way (ʔonce-use), = 'family way' (see FAMILY 1 b).

1599 T. [MUSEET] *Silkwormes* 47 What made thee slew thy multiplying prude, More in these eggies, then to the eggies beside? 1739 *Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 53 Duchess is very well, though in a multiplying way.

Multipliyng, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That multiplies.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2348 (Vrn.) More... þen þe graueles in þe see So multipliyng [earlier times untellid] shulde þe be se. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 102 Plutus himselfe, That knows the tinct and multiplying medicine. 1612 *BIBLE Levit.* iv. 3 The multiplying brood of the vngodly shall not thrive. 1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angests* 64 Such punishments... are multiplying of evil infinitely, if God prevent not. 1690 *CULIO Disc. Trade* (1692) 32 Interest... which is of so prodigious a multiplying nature, that it must of necessity make the leuders monstrous rich. 1709 *J. WARD Yng. Math. Guide* i. vi. (1734) 72 The Multiplying Fraction is less than an Unite or 1. 1855 *Br. WILBERFORCE in R. I. Wilberforce Life* (1881) II. vii. 287 Ob! our multiplying embarrassments from concessions and inconsistencies. 1877 *BESANT & RICH Harp & Cr.* viii. 60 What time the *placens uxor* expects her husband to return with wavering step and multiplying eye.

b. in the names of instruments and machines

having devices for increasing the number of move-

ments, images, etc. Also multiplying-machine,

a machine for performing mechanically the arith-

metical process of multiplication. (See Knight

Dict. Mech. and Suppl.)

1823 *Ann. Philos.* June 437 The multiplying wire [in

Schweigger's Multiplier] is of plated copper. 1839 T. C.

HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* i. (1841) 6 The multiplying

reel was formerly much used, but, from its liability to be

out of order [etc.]. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 396

Rapid horizontal motion is then given to the coil by means

of a multiplying wheel. 1856 *STONEHENGES Brit. Rural*

Sports 1 c 621. 234/2 Multiplying-reels, in which, by the

introduction of machinery, the barrel is made to travel

several times to the single revolution of the handle. 1896

Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci. iv. An arrangement... consisting

of a driving wheel and multiplying gear, by which I can

communicate an extremely great velocity of rotation to this

copper disc. 1882 *NARRS Seamanship* (ed. 6) 53 *Multiplying*

sheaves.—Are sometimes fitted to blocks where much

friction takes place. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 71/2 A multi-

plying apparatus which determines... in one function, the

product of a number by each figure of the multiplier.

Hence 4 Multipliyngly add, manifoldly.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 316 b/2 They suffrid in many

mauers profitably constantly and multipliyngly.

Multiplying-glass.†1. A magnifying-glass. Also *fig. Obs.*

Cf. MULTIPLY 2. 1 f.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxv. On our sicke beds, [bee] shewes vs all our sinnes in multiplying Glasses. c 1640 *Capt. Underwitt* I. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 336. I wot not have a man... so much a dwarf that I must use a multiplying glass to know the proportion of his limbes. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Ode of Wit* II. Some things do through our Judgment pass As through a Multiplying Glass. 1680 S. MATHER *Irenicum* 19 The blind prophane world, who pretend to take offence at our divisions, looking upon them in the multiplying Glasses of their own enmity, and so accounting every difference in Religion to be a different Religion.

2. A toy consisting of a concave glass or lens, the surface of which is cut into numerous facets so as to give as many reflexions of the object observed. Also *fig.*

1671 FOULIS *Hist. Romish Treasons* (1681) 60 As for Bel-larmine, you may look through him like a Multiplying-glass and perceive multitudes of people. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 375/1 Multiplying Glasses, that makes one things [sic] seem many. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 50 So many reproductions of one thing, like the image of the same face repeated in a multiplying glass. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 147 The multiplying glass is made by grinding down the round side, of a convex glass, into several flat surface[s]. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxix. 329 Natural multiplying glasses may be found among transparent minerals which are crossed with veins oppositely crystallised. 1862-7 J. WYLLIE'S *Circ. Sci.* I. 69/2.

Multi-pointed to -polar: see MULTI-1 a, b.

Multipotent (mŭlti'pŏtēnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *multipotent-*, -*potens*: see MULTI- and POTENT.] Having much power; very powerful.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* IV. v. 129 Ioue multipotent. 1632 LITVING *Trav.* VI. 239 Thousands famished, and put to the sword within this multipotent City, by Vespasian. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Feb. I leave this imperial and multipotent numeral seven where the Bible leaves it.

Multipresence. [ad. mod.L. *multipresēntia*: see MULTI- and PRÆSENTIA.] The fact or faculty of being present in many places at once.

1614 BR. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 17 That exploded opinion of transubstantiation, and (which is the root of it) the multipresence of Christs body. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar. iv.* (1840) 31 He has invisibility and multipresence, as a spirit has. 1885 SCHAFER *Christ & Christ*, 75 The mediæval schoolmen ascribe... a miraculous multipresence to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar.

'So Multipresence a, having the property of multipresence.

1882-3 SCHAFER'S *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2415/2 The glorified body is not omnipresent, but multipresent.

Multi-radiate to -sacculate: see MULTI-1 a, 3.

Multiscience (mŭlti'sēns). [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *scientia* SCIENCE.] Knowledge of many things. **So Multiscient a.** (in recent Dicts.); † **Multiscious a.** [f. L. *multiscius*-us], 'knowing much, skilful' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 226 note, Multiscience (for a variety and quantity of acquired knowledge) does not teach intelligence.

Multiset (mŭlti'sēkt), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *multiset-us*, f. *multus* MULTI- + *sectus*, p. pple. of *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlii. IV. 305 Multiset (*Multisetum*). When an insect appears to have no distinct trunk and abdomen, but is divided into numerous segments.

Multiseet, v. rare=. [f. MULTI- + L. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To divide into many parts (*Century Dict.*). Also **Multisection** (*rare=*), division into many parts.

1862 MASSON in *Macm.* Mac. Dec. 85 On the plan of multisection, as well as on that of trisection, bisection.

Multi-segmentate to -soli: see MULTI-1 a, 3.

Multisonant (mŭlti'sŏnānt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *multison-us* + -ANT. See MULTI- and SONANT.] Having many sounds; sounding much.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multisonant*, that hath many or great sounds, that makes a great noise. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord* I. 241 The multisonant dash of ocean's billows. 1888 HARPER'S *Mag. Oct.* 741/1 The multicolored, multisonant stream rushes by.

So Multisinous a.
1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The multisonous voices of winds and sea and forest.

Multi-spermous to -tubular: see MULTI-.

Multitude (mŭlti'tūd). [a. F. *multitude* (13th c.), or ad. L. *multitudo*, -*tudin-*, f. *multus* much, many: see -TUDE.]

1. The character, quality, or condition of being many; numerousness; great number. Also, number whether great or small.

In the common biblical (Hebraistic) phrase *the multitude* of = 'the many, the numerous', the meaning of the sb. varies between senses 1 and 2.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* II. 7 He hoped in be multitude of his riches. 1375 BARBOUR *Brut* II. 330 For multiuid mais na victory. 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* III. xxiii. 93 Be pou blessed, bat hast done pps godenes wip bi seruaut after be multitude of bi mercy. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dialect Philos.* 8 Truste nat oonly in men is multitude. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ps. xxviii. 1 Meke me, shall haue their delite in the multitude of peace. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 Riches are not to be measured by their multitude. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xi. 4 Euen as the sand that is vpon the Sea-shore in multitude. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 230

That which fails in magnitude is called smal; as that which in multitude, few. 1734 tr. *Rolfin's Anc. Hist.* IV. 208 Valour and not multitude determines the success of arms. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. II. k 2 William the conqueror permitted great numbers of Jews... to settle in England... Their multitude soon increased. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 168 Or do they fly... like the flakes in a fall of snow, and so press in, perforce, Of multitude? 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 121 The strength of the nation is in its multitude, not in its territory.

2. A great number, a host, a 'crowd' (of persons or things). Freq. qualified by *great*. Often *ellipt.* = multitude of men, etc. in question. *a. sing.*

The sing. was formerly often used (without article) where the pl. is now idiomatic, esp. in *great multitude*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 6 Swilk is the getyng [L. *generacio*], that is, multitudine of that that sekis him. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5113 And with him grete multitude sal come Of angels. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 209 Of serpentis a multytude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 220 This Perseus... With all his multitude rofd. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 58 It was pyte on to behold that multitude of the people that fledde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Mariit Women* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 34 Having... heaped on the head a multitude of favours. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. ii. 50 A multitude of actions done by a multitude of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 554 Imagining for one forbidden Tree a multitude of No ris'n. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. to Enphrates* (1732) 2 Here are a multitude of Subterraneous Aqueducts. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evening* xxiv. (1791) II. 150 She asked Mr. Lovel a multitude of questions. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 It was he who conveyed to his generation in a multitude of forms the consciousness... of... the rights of human intelligence.

b. Pl. Great numbers, hosts, 'crowds'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 143 For every Honor sitting on his Helme, Would they were multitudes. 1673 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 333 Multitudes of words bring much sorrow. 1781 COYPER *Retirement*. 158 The waves o'ertake them in their serious play, And ev'ry hour sweeps multitudes away. 1860 TYNDALE *Glaciers* II. xxiv. 357 Multitudes of such little explosions must be heard upon a glacier. 1875 C. F. WOOD *Yachting Cruise* vi. 143 Multitudes of barnacles.

c. A great quantity (of something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 98 If bat great multitude of blood letteth. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 69 Slik was be multitude of mast so mekil & so thike, pat [etc.]. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 2 What a multitude of money gather the pardoners in a yere? 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xvii. 175 The multitude of waters that runne into it, quench this smoake and fire. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 134 Here is cheap Corn, good Corn, and a multitude of it. 1777 CHATHAM *Sp. on Address* 18 Nov., All this disgraceful danger, this multitude of misery.

3. A large gathering of people; a mass of people collected in one place; a throng.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvi. 40 And thei shulen lede to vpon thee a multitude (Vulg. *multitudo*), and thei shulen stonne thee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 217 The nyht seiende he schop to gon this multitude to assaile. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 104 Emang be multitude of men quare mane ere togeder. 1538 STARKIE *England* I. ii. 51 To the intent that this multitude of pepul and bele comynality... may... religyously worshippe God. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* I. xvii. 123 Three or more in one companie (which the lawe properly calleth a multitude). 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 94 Thou art not King: Not fit to gouerne and rule multitudes. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Doc. Guise* IV. i. (1693) 39 A Multitude's a Bulky Coward. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 355 Our horses would scarcely, in this manner... continue their speed, without a rider, through the midst of a multitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 100 Books are... spells. By which the magic art of shrewd wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd. 1823 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 300/1 A skilful orator's being able to rouse... the passions of a multitude. 1864 BR. WORDSWORTH *Hymn, 'Hark, the sound of holy voices'* 1, Multitude, which none can number, Like the stars, in glory stands.

4. With *the*: 'The many', the populace, the common people.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx. 13, I haue herde the blasphemy of the multitude: euery man abhorreth me. a 1586 [see MANY-HEADED]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. 1, 95 In the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noone. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 18 *Cit.*... He himselfe stucke not to call vs the many-headed Multitude. a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discoveries* (1640) 130 Jest that are true and natural, seldom arise laughter with the beast, the multitude. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 696 The unjust tribunals... condemnation of the ingrateful multitude. 1708 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1727) I. 76 To affect a superiority over the Vulgar, and to despise the Multitude. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. 2 The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. 2 note, The multitude is the only proper judge of those arts whose end is to move the multitude.

Multitudinarius, a. rare=. [f. L. type **multitudinarius*-us, f. *multitudo*:- see MULTITUDE and -ARIUS.] Multitudinous. **So Multitudinarius a. rare=.** (Worcester 1846, citing Mitford).

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 188 Don't talk to me... my ideas are multitudinarius.

† **Multitudine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *multitudine*, or ad. L. *multitudinem* MULTITUDE.] Multitude.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* III. (1557) 8 Knowledge, by the whichne wilfull Abhorrence maye come of the multitudines of the flowers of a woman. 1558 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 84 The Scottes toke a grete multitude of the Ynglysh pepill. c 1630 *Women Saints* (1880) 48 Being much terrified with the noise of the multitude pursuing them.

Multitudinism (mŭlti'tudiniz'm). [f. L. *multitudo*, -*multitudo* MULTITUDE + -ISM, after Fr.] The principle according to which the interests of multitudes are placed before those of individuals, esp. in religion.

1850 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 146 The Comte Léon de Gasparin, laid it down, that the individualist principle supplies the true basis of the Church, and that by inaugurating the union between Church and State Constantine introduced the false... principle of Multitudinism. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 92 The vicious multitudinism of the great public schools. 1870 *Ibid.* XIV. 390 Sentimental multitudinism, seeking to base itself on a loose humanitarianism. Hence **Multitudinist**, **Multitudinistic** *adjs.*, favouring such a doctrine or principle.

1850 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 159 To the multitudinist principle are due the great external victories which the Christian name has hitherto won. 1862 W. J. KINGS in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 226 Whether primitiv? Christianity... was 'multitudinistic'... or whether it was 'exclusive' and sought access to the individual conscience of the few.

Multitudinosity. [f. MULTITUDINOSITY: see -OSITY.] Multitudinousness.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 762 A fiery man... must be goaded into madness... by the multitudinosity of absurdities.

Multitudinous (mŭlti'tudin-), *a.* [f. L. *multitudo*, -*multitudo* MULTITUDE + -OUS.]

1. a. with pl. sb.: Existing in multitudes or great numbers; very numerous.

1629 DUNNE *Serm.* (1649) II. xxviii. 242 The foundation of all, the Trinity, undermined by those numerous, those multitudinous Antitheses of Socinians. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-blocks* Tracts (1681) 723 The more multitudinous and united the Petitioners are, the more like to speed. 1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* 23 Confounding... the multitudinous Pagans and idolaters fighting against Christians. 1800 COLERIDGE *Talleyrand to Ld. Granville* 46 It argues, my Lord! of fine thoughts such a brood in us To split and divide into heads multitudinous. 1805 SCOTT *Scottish Ballads* V. 267 The lesser flocks flock my *Mador* II. xxv. Poems V. 267 TRENCH *Mirac.* Prelim. Ess. IV. 45 The multitudinous races of animals which people this world.

b. with collective sb.: Consisting of a multitude or great number of individuals.

1666 DEKKER *Sev. Sinns* II. (Arb.) 20 In a State so multitudinous, where so many flocks of people must be fed. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 70 The Puritan faction, which was grown multitudinous and strong. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vi. § 35 A more multitudinous brood of sectaries. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1862) 212 When this multitudinous and confused assemblage had nearly filled the inclosure. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 112 Never before had his versatility... filled his canvas with so multitudinous and so various a host of personages.

c. with sing. sb.: Existing in or exhibiting a multitude of forms; having many elements or features; arising from or involving a multitude.

Often applied to bodies of sound which are varied in volume and tone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multitudinous*, pertaining to a multitude; that hath a great... number, or great store of. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded the rest. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 20 (1882) I. 155 It was the rocks of an isle beyond Inistore, which made that multitudinous roaring of the wind. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Intro. (1872) 12 The pavement... has never been worn by any multitudinous resort of business. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 21 The Tyrannical Sketch Club p. vii, Multitudinous murder of tame pheasants. 1867 HARDY *Tess* xxvii, From the whole extent of the invisible vale came a multitudinous intonation.

d. Said of the ocean or any mass of water with reference to its great bulk or (after the *ἀνθρώπων γέλασμα* of *Aeschylus*) to its innumerable ripples. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 62 This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnadine. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Narayana* Wks. 1799 VI. 370 The waters flow'd... Diffusive, multitudinous, profound. 1827 MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Veiled Prophet* (1851) 79 The multitudinous torrent. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 21 And of ocean waves The multitudinous laughter. 1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* I. 185 The multitudinous glory of the leaping waves.

e. Thronged or crowded (*with*). *poet.*

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* v. 5 Regard this Earth Made multitudinous with thy slaves. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1328 To live in a home multitudinous with herds.

f. *nonce-use.* Immensely productive or prolific.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* III. Two very multitudinous versifiers, Mr. Nightshade and Mr. Mac Laurel. 2. Of or pertaining to 'the multitude'. *rare=.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 156 At once plucke out The multitudinous Tongue, let them not lick The sweet which is their poison.

Multitudinously, adv. [-LY².] In a multitudinous manner; in multitudes.

1859 MERKEITH *R. Feverel* iv, The rooms were dark, dark as the prognostics multitudinously hinted by the disappointed... guests. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Faint Rome* III. 125 They march multitudinously, openly, and incautiously, straight against the enemy. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 41 Multitudinously wretched.

Multitudinousness. [-NESS.] The character or condition of being multitudinous.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasy.* To Rdr. a 2 b, The eminency of the first, the mediocrity of the second, and the meanness yet multitudinousness of the third. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1663) 132 He had observed the multitudinousness of his Fathers Chaplains. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 147 Shakespeare rightly called him [sc. the sea] 'multitudinous'. But in spite of his multitudinousness [etc.]. 1876 *Fauv. Herald* 7 Oct. 366/1 The multitudinousness of God's mercies. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Thinking grows... tired with the multitudinousness of the new subjects for thought.

Multivagant (mŭlti'vāgānt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *multivagus*-us: see MULTI- and VAGANT.] Wandering much.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multivagant*, wandering or straying much abroad. 1895 MONKSWOOD in *Working Men's Coll. Jnl.* Jan. 164 Multivagant, the multivagant, who holds the picture-place in the Kipling pantheon.

So *Multivagous* a. rare^{-o}. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **Multivalent** (multivalent), a. *Chem.* [See MULTI-1.] Having many degrees of valency. Hence *Multivalence*, *Multivalency*.

1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 278 Hydrates of multivalent radicals. a1881 BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* (1883) 64 Multivalency of atoms. 1884 OCHLEY *Suppl.*, *Multivalence*.

Multivalve (multivalve), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *multivalvis* (cf. Linnaeus's division *Multivalvia*): see MULTI- and VALVE. In French 1752.]

A. adj. a. *Conch.* Having many valves, as the chitons and the acorn-shells.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 61 Multivalve Shell-fish may be considered as animals shut up in round boxes. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 122 The shell of the Cirripede is always multivalve. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 291 The former firmly fixed by the base of its multivalve conical shell.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See *quots.*)

1819 SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 353 Rostrum.. Multivalve, forming a tube by means of many valves uniting. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Multivalve glume*.. Having more than two valves. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 373 Tail of the female without a terebrant, or pungent multivalve ovipositor. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 274 A Pericarp is.. Multivalve, when it divides into a greater number of valves or distinct segments.

B. sb. A multivalve shell; an animal having such a shell (as a chiton or an acorn-shell).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 242 Multivalves. Shells composed of many pieces or valves. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 36 Most of the multivalves of old authors were articulate animals.

Also *Multivalvate* (rare^{-o}), *Multivalved*, *Multivalvular* adjs. = *MULTIVALVE* a.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Multivalvate*, having more than two valves. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 816 A 'multivalve' shell, composed of unequal valves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 18 The Multivalved (shell-fish), or those of the Acorn-shell Kind. 1826 GOOGE *Bk. Nat.* II. 20 Of the multivalved testaceous worms.. there are but three known species, the chiton, the lepas., and the phloas. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. xxxiii. (1765) 159 *Artichokium*, with 'multivalvular' fruit. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 532 The fruit being univalvular, bivalvular, or multivalvular, &c., according as there are one, two, or many valves.

Multivarious (multivarious), a. Now rare. [f. MULTI- + *vari-* (see *VARIOUS* a.), as literal equivalent of Gr. πολυμορφος 'much-variegated, manifold' (L. & Sc.).] Manifold and diverse.

1620 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* vi. (1636) 69 That manifold, or (to make a new compound to translate a compound), in the Original multivarious wisdom (πολυμορφος Eph. iii. 10). 1644 MAXWELL *Præter. Chr. Kings* 24 God in Scripture, by frequent, pregnant, and multivarious expressions, hath so vindicated to himself the making and constituting of Kings [etc.]. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 293 From.. One Supreme Deity altogether proceeds the Genesis of the multivarious matter. 1832 PH. A. KEMBLE *Lett. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 244 Multitudinous and multivarious beasts of prey. 1903 *Academy* 31 Oct. 462/1 Multi-various gossip about the London localities he knew best.

So **Multivariety**. 1601 [Bk. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 79 That multi-varietie of Gods wisdom. [Cf. 1620 above.]

Multivariant, a. [f. MULTI- + pr. pple. of L. *versare*, frequent. of *vertēre* to turn.] Protean.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Jnl. Sci.*).

Multivarious (multivarious), a. [f. L. *multivarius* (f. *multus* MULTI- + *via* way) + -OUS.] Having many ways; going or leading in many directions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multivarious*, that hath many ways, manifold. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* vi. 97 The siner is often perplexed amidst the multivarious and conflicting directions that are given. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. The young clerks.. were dispersed, multivarious, in quest of food.

Multivocal (multivokāl), a. and sb. [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *voc-are* to call, after *univocal*, *equivocal*.] a. adj. Susceptible of many interpretations or meanings. b. sb. A word of such a kind. Hence *Multivocalness*.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 55 Whenever I meet with an ambiguous or multivocal word. 1852 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 82 'Nature', in such a sense, or *svabhāva*, is one of the classical acceptations of the multivocal *prakṛiti*. 1873 - *Mod. Eng.* 95 *note*, *Respect*, a word comparable, for its multivocalness, with the Latin *ratio*. *Ibid.* 169 Among the various blemishes which may disfigure a language, none.. is more unphilosophical than multivocals.

Multivalent, a. rare^{-o}. [f. L. *multivolens*: see MULTI- and VOLENT.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multivalent*, of many or divers minds, mutable, winking one while this, and another, that.

Multivoltine: see MULTI-1 a.

Multocular (multokulār), a. [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *ocul-* eye + -AR.] Having many eyes. See also *quot.* 1887.

1723 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. iii. 401 Flies, &c. are Multocular, baving as many Eyes as there are Perforations in their Cornea. 1887 tr. *Nägeli & Schwendener's Microscope* 48 For some time past English and French opticians have made multocular Microscopes, by which several persons are enabled to observe one and the same object simultaneously. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Multocular*, having many eyes.

Multo-scribbling, ppl. a. [f. *multo*- used as comb. form of L. *multus* in sense 'much'.] That scribbles a great deal.

1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxv. Thus spoke the Demon (late call'd 'multi-faced' By multo-scribbling Southey).

Multure, obs. form of *MULTURE*.

† Mulum (mūlŭm). *Brewing. Obs.* [? A use of L. *mulum*, neut. of *multus* much.] (See *quots.*)

1820 *Black Mag.* VI. 545 Another substance composed of extract of quassia and liquorice juice, and used by fraudulent brewers to economise both malt and hops is technically called *mulum*. 1829 *Art of Brewing* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) i. 31/2 A compound termed *mulum* was (or is) a mixture of opium and other ingredients, which sold about ten years ago, at five or six shillings a pound, when what was called an *extract of cocculus* was charged at a guinea and a-half. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Hard mulum*, or Black extract, is a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

|| Mulum in parvo (mūlŭm in pārvō). [L. *mulum*, neut. of *multus* much; *in*, prep. *parvō*, abl. sing. of *parvus* little.] A great deal in a small compass. Also *allrib.* applied to articles of small bulk but of great comprehensiveness.

1732 (title) *Mulum in Parvo*; or, the Jubilee of Jubilees. 1825 [S. MAUNDEN] title, *The Little Lexicon*; or, *Mulum in Parvo* of the English Language. 1836 MARRIAT *Three Cutters* i. This is the kitchen: is it not admirably arranged? What a *mulum in parvo*! 1861 (title) *Mulum in Parvo Series*. 1876 T. HAROV *Ethelberta* xliii. A *mulum-in-parvo* pocket-knife.

Multungulate (mūltwngŭlāt), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *multungulāt-us*, f. *multus* MULTI- + *ungula* hoof: see -ATE².] a. adj. Having more than two functional hoofs; belonging to the order *Multungulata*. b. pl. An animal of this order.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anst.* III. 237/1 Aristotle divides them (sc. ungulates) into, 1st, *Polychida*, or multungulates.. 2d, the *Dischida*, or bisulcates.. 3d, the *Aschida*, or solidungulate quadrupeds. 1863 *Dana Man. Geol.* 423 Multungulates, having three or five toes, as the Tapir.. Rhinoceros.. Palæotherium. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 593/2 *Multungulate*.. when a quadruped has the hoof divided into more than two parts.

† Multuons, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *multus* + -OUS. Cf. *mulleous*.] Numerous. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* 165 In respect of their multuons Armies.

Multure (mūltiūr, -tūr), sb. Forms: 4-5 *multir*, 5 -yr, *Sc. mowter*, 5-7 *moltor*, 5-9 *multor*, 6-ur, *multar*, *myltour*, 7 *mou(l)ture*; *Sc.* and *dial.* 5-9 *moulter*, 7-9 *moulture*, *mooter*, 8 *multur*, *mut'er*, 9 *multre*, etc. (see E.D.D.); 5- *multure*, 7- *multure*. [a. OF. *multure*, *moulture*, mod.F. *mouture*: -med.L. *molitura*, f. *molit-*, *molire* to grind. The form *multure* is due to association with *MULCT*.]

1. a. A toll consisting of a proportion of the grain carried or of the flour made, paid to the proprietor or tenant of a mill for the privilege of having corn ground at it. b. The right to exact this toll.

c1300 [see *multure-grave* below]. c1450 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 61 All manner of mesurys of y^e mylne that thai take multure with. 1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/1 Johne boid.. summond.. for be multir of teiend schaf at dalmesturnach. 1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 428 The landis of.. Braidley, with the myln and multuris of the samyn. 1622 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 157 Nor yit that their be any alteration.. of the quantite of the multure or knafschip that presentlie is payed. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 A rent cannot be reserved.. out of any incorporel inheritance, as.. multure of a Mill. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Or else the fault is in the miller that taketh more mowter then his due. 1681 *Stair Instit.* i. xvii. § 15 When a Superiour gives out Lands upon condition of Thirlage, the Multure are a part of the *reddendo* or price. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 17 Recovery of Multure or Services payable or prestable to their Mills. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 342 *Mooter*. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. The Dame Glendinning had always paid her multure and knaveship duly. 1851 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 132 When farmers get oats made into meal for the use of their families and servants, the miller retains as multure 82 lbs. (a Scotch peck) for every boll (240 lbs.) of meal produced.

c. In proverbial expressions.

1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 302 To bring the moulder to their mill. 1623 BR. SANDERSON *Sermon*, 11 June (1689) 124 It were a lamentable thing if these men should be.. maintained by the Magistrates.. of purpose to bring Moulder to their own Mills. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xi. 55 Out of one sack he would take two moutures or fees for grinding. 1820 [see *MEAL* sb. 3a].

† d. Used (by confusion with *mult*, *MULCT* sb.) for: A fine.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* iv. xiii. (S.T.S.) II. 93 To promulgate and law right plesand to be pepil concerning the estimation of multuris [orig. *multarium*].

2. *attrib.*: **† multure-ark**, a chest or box in which the multure was deposited (cf. *dial. multure-chest*); **† multure-corn**, corn taken in payment of multure; hence often = an inferior or mixed kind of corn; **multure dish** *dial.*, a vessel for measuring or collecting the multure; **† multure grave**, *grave* [see *GRAVE* sb. 3, *GRIEVE*], the steward who had charge of the multure; **† multure meal** = 1 a;

† multure oath, an oath to the effect that multure had been paid.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A *Multure arke, *emolumentarium*. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 246 The xth of the 'multure colrjne of Skipton Mylne'. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 237 A bussell of multure corne. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Bled barnage*, Meslin, or moulture corne. 1619 J. KING *Sermon*, 11 Apr. 37 Ezekiel (Ezech.) 41 Ieth and slepeth vpon his left and right side, and maketh him bread of moulter corne. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* ii. viii. § 2, I can compare these wretched Clownes.. to nothing but poore Moulder Corne, which this Milstone of knighthood grinds to dust, to feed gods. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A *Multure dische, *metretia*, *lessera*. 1636 W. SAMPTON *Vow-breaker* ii. i. D, Oh the Mooter dish, the Millers thumbe and the maide behinde the Hopper. a 1800 in M. A. Richardson *Local Hist. Table Bk.* Leg. Div. (1844) II. 136 The moutar dish was nearly fou iv a kinds iv grain but yits. 1547 *Multure fr [see *MULTURE* v.]. 1651 *M.S. Agreement*, *Treeton mill*, co. York, [The tenant] shall have his corn ground at Treeton mill moulder free and free to the hopper. 1 a 1800 in *Buchan Ball.* (1828) II. 126 When ye come to my father's mill, Ye shall grind multure free. c 1300 *Durh. Treas. Misc. Cart.* No. 6592 Ricardo le 'Multigræue de Werke. 1479 *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) II. 77 Sub pœna perditionis totius grani versus lez multir-grave. 1566 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 205 [The oatmeal called the] 'multure meill [of the granter's mill of Denny]. 1480 *Peddles Charters*, etc. 207 To atteiche the malmen that duellis within the fredome of burgh to the next court for to mnk and gifane *multure aith for the termes bygane.

Hence **† Multure v.** [cf. OF. *multure* in both senses], (a) to grind, (b) to exact the toll of multure from.

c 1500 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 60 When j qwharter wbeyt is sold for iijjs., than schall y^e corne be multyrd at y^e xvj vessell. 1547 *Alberden Reg.* (1844) I. 250 It is lesum to vs to grind and multur our cornis. at the mill of Gilcamstoun, multure fr. 1582 [see *MULTURE*].

Multurer (mūltiūr), Also 6 *multurar*, *multurar*, *multurair*. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who pays toll for the grinding of his corn at a mill.

1580 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 136 James Cumming, multurar at the auld mill of Elgin. 1582 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 258 The multuraris to haif an pec and the fermoraris two bollis ay quhill the aucht chaldry be multurir. 1902 in J. Paterson *Hist. Regal. Musselburgh* (1857) 39 That.. the multurer shall draw the multure at the milnes in manner underwritten. a 1768 *Enskine Int. Law Scot.* ii. ix. (1773) 374 The multure is a quantity of grain.. due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tacksman, the multurer, for manufacturing the corns. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 665 The competition there may be with other mills to which the outsocken multurers have access.

Multyn, obs. pa. pple. of *MELT* v.

† Mu'ivel. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 (8 *Hist.*) *mulvel* (1, -well(e), *molle-*, *mullewelle*, (8 *Hist.*) *mulvil*); 4 *mielwel*, *milvele*, *mylwele*, 6 *millwell*, 7 *myll(e)well*; 4 *melewell*, *melvel*, 5-7 *melewell*, (8 *Hist.*) *melwel*; 6 *myllwyn*, 7 *milwyn*.

[a. AF. *mullelle* (Latinized *mulvellus*, 13th c.), OF. *muluel* (Godef.), prob. an altered form of *muruel*, *moruel*, dim. of *morue* (Walloon *mulue*) cod: see *MORHUA*. Cf. *MORHWELL*.] = *COD* sb. 3

1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1819) II. 584/1 In codelyngis et baddockis emptis iij^{ij} vj4. In green mulvellis xv4. c 1340 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 36 In xii Milueles salsis, viij s. 1387 *REVERA Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In he oper [pond] is perche and trouzits.. So farep as wel In Albania be Milewel [i.e. meluel, mylwele]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 555 Salt sammon Congur, grone fische bope lyngre & myllewell. 1577 J. DEE *Gen. & Rare Men.* 24 For his Majesty to be Souerayn Lord of the Fishing of Myllwyn and Codd, there [sc. Ireland]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrisshire* (1892) 123 Myllwell otherwise called codde. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 232 Cod fish.. is a great Sea-whiting, called also a Keeling or Melwel. 1754 RAY *Coll. Words* 33 *Milwyn*; *Lancash. Greenfish*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Melwel*, a kind of fish. *attrib.* c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Take.. Freyshe Mylwell hedyis. *Ibid.* 61 *Mylwyl* taylys.

† Mulwine. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. ? A drinking bout. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* H 4, You have made vs wayte a goodly time for you, you are in your Rowses & Mulwines a paxe on you.

Mulyer, obs. form of *MULIER* a.

Mum (mŭm), sb¹, *int.* and a. Forms: 4-6 *mom*(me, 6 *mume*, 6-7 *mumme*, 7 *mumbe*, 8 *mumm*, 5- *mum*. [Echoic; cf. G. *mumm*.]

A. sb.

† 1. An inarticulate sound made with closed lips, esp. as an indication of inability or unwillingness to speak. Also, in negative or hypothetical context = '(not) the slightest word'. Sometimes with omission of *not*: 'not a word'. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ProL 115 Thow mystest better mette the myste on Maluerne hulls, Than gete a momme of here mouthe but money were shewed. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 172 Though the lypis be stokyn yit myght thou say, mom. a 1500 *London Lickpenny* (MS. Harl. 542) iv. He would not geve me a momme of his mouthe. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tiudale* Wks. 641/2 Tyndal neuer brought out yet eyther boke, lefe, or lyne to proue vs., that euer the ceremonies that he calleth now dumme, spake euer in old tyme so much as a mumm. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 235 The Common Council assembled: but mum could he get there, for the word London-Derry was then fresh in every mans mouth.

2. Refusal to speak, silence, *collog.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 Mum hath a grace in thes far more than speeche. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1494 Entrust it under solemn Vows Of Mum, and Silence,

and the Rose. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 1/2 If the policy of 'mum' continues.

b. attrib.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 6 The Mum Club (as I am informed) is an Institution of the same Nature, and as great an Enemy to Noise. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 66 Doom'd by more severe misap, To the mump-penance of La Trappe.

† c. A contest at 'playing mum' (see C. b.). *Obs.*

1770 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* to Mar. 30, dear Madam, it is a mumm to see who will speak first.

† 3. A silent person. (Cf. MOME 2.) *Obs.*

1666 LOCKE *Let. to J. Axford in Gentl. Mag.* (1797) LXVII. 1. 97. I do not in this advise you to be either a mumble or morose. 1807-8 W. IVING *Salmag.* (1824) 156 These silent members are...denominated orator mums.

B. *intr.* A command to be silent or secret; 'hush!' 'silence!' 'not a word!' Also in phrases,

† *mum for that* (obs.), *mum's the word*.

17399 *Title of poem* (="Rich. Reddes") cited by Bale Index (Anecd. Oxon.), Mum, soth-segger! 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* Eijj. No more words but Mum & stand a while aside. 1606 SHAKS. *Learn* 1. iv. 215 Mum, mum, he that keeps not crust, nor crum, Wear of all, shall want some.

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trance.* 7 It has cost me some pains to clear Her Title. Well but Mum for that, Mr. Smith. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.* *Coffee-Houses* Wks. 1709 III. 11. 39 But Mum's the Word—for who would speak their Mind among Tarts and commissioners.

1705 VANBUCH *Country-Ho.* II. What does she play her jests upon me too?—but, mum, be laughs best that laughs last.

a 1814 *Woman's Will* 1. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 47 The reason is obvious—But mum for that. 1852 MISS MULLOCK *Agatha's Hush* xxii. at Cornwall, —between you and me, Mrs. Harper, mum's the word. 1862 W. S. GILBERT *Mountbanks* 1, But, mum! I must be discreet.

C. *adj.* Strictly silent or secret, not saying a word. Sometimes quasi-*adv.*, as to stand mum, etc. *collog.* (now somewhat arch. exc. dial.)

1521 in Foke A. & M. (1583) 824/2 These coming to the Church...would say no prayers, but did sitte mummie. .lyke beastes. c. 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sei.* (1818) 33 Let us not stay here mumm and mumm. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xx. 820 When the publick cryer called you to give your opinions, ye are mumm and mute. 1626-7 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I (1648) 1. 96 Wonder not the great duke bore him out, and all stood mumm. 1788 COWPER *Pity Poor Africans* 5 I pity them [sc. slaves] greatly, but I must be mumm, For how could we do without sugar and rum? 1834 TAILLOR *Mag.* I. 421/2 Sing mumm till the public affair is over. 1894 R. BRIGGS *Fest of Bacchus* II. 709 Don't stand there mumm. 1894 WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* i. I turned and they met my eye; and they were as mumm as mice.

b. To play mum: to be silent. (Cf. MUM-BUDGET, MUMCHANCE.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 422/2 Yet would he play mumm too, and neyther by himselfe nor his holy spiryte vouchesafe to speake any one woorde vnto them.

1625 GONSALE *Sp. Inquis.* 29 Which fetch of theirs whose will wisely and warily avoid, must take heed he play mumm, and speak not one word, but premeditated...afore hand.

MUM (mvm), sb.² Now chiefly Hist. Also 7 mumm, 9 mumm. [a. G. mumm, recorded from the end of the 15th c.]

Adelung's assertion, that this beer was so called from the name of Christian Mumm, who was a brewer at Brunswick c. 1487, is discredited by M. Heyne. Kluge quotes from G. Baist the remark that the word resembles It. *mummo*, a child's word for drink.

A kind of beer originally brewed in Brunswick, Largely imported into England in the 17th and 18th c.; now mentioned only Hist. and in customs tariffs.

1540 GLAPHORNE *Wallerstein* II. iii. I think you'r drunk With Lubucks beere or Brunswicks Mumm. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 118 The Mumm at Brunswick is made of Wheat, and the Wheat that it is made of, is brought from...Magdenburg, and Shenbank...when it comes to Brunswick it is Malated, and so made into Mumm...But the Mumm at Brunswick is a Medicine, and drinks very nauseous...that which makes it good...is its being long at Sea. 1756 NGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 243 The chief trade of the inhabitants [of Brunswick] is in tanning leather, and in brewing mumm from a malt made of barley, with a small mixture of wheat, well hopped. *Ibid.* What they call ship-mumm, is scarce drinkable, till it has purged itself at sea. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.*, Steele (1853) 119 This boy...exhibited an early fondness and capacity for drinking mumm and sack. 1861—Four Georges i. I fancy the...burghers over their beer and mumm, rising up, cap in hand, as the cavalcade passes. 1894 *Act 57 & 58 Vict.* c. 30 § 25 The duties of Customs now payable on beer of the descriptions called mumm, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland.

† b. attrib. and Comb., as mumm-barrel, -beer; mumm-begotten, -coloured adjs.; mumm-catchup (see quot. 1769); mumm-glass, (a) a glass used for drinking mumm; (b) a slang name for the MONUMENT; mumm-house, a house for the sale of mumm. *Obs.*

1682-3 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 272. I sent you by Capt. Heath one 'mumm barril with mangoes. 1672 Sir J. Foulis *Acc. Bk.* 15 June (S.H.S.) 7 For a pint of 'mumm beer, c. 8. o. 1782-3 W. F. MARTIN *Eng. Mag.* II. 152 German exports to foreign countries are corn, tobacco, 'mumm beer [etc.]. 1699 T. BROWN *Life Erasmus* in R. L'Estrange *Erasmus Collog.* (1725) B.J. The Modern Dutch writers, who visit Frankfort Fair, once a Year, with two or three stupid 'Mumm-begotten Dissertations. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 339 To make 'Mumm Catchup. To a quart of old mumm put four ounces of anchovies, of mace, and nutmegs sliced, one ounce, of cloves, and black pepper half an ounce, boil it till it is reduced one third. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1369 This Liquor was 'Mumm-coloured. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 8 A tall Cup in the shape of a 'Mumm-glass. a 1700 B. E. Diet. *Canit. Crew*, Mumm-glass, the Monument, erected...in Memory of the...Fire 1666. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, I went...to the Fleece, a 'mumm-house in Leadenhall, and there drank mumm.

MUM (mvm), sb.³ dial. [Shortened form of MUMMY sb.²] A 'pet' name for 'mother'.

1823 MOON *Suffolk Words* 242 Where's your mum? 1876 R. M. JEFFSON *He would be a Soldier* xviii, I saw the mumm anxiously inquiring of her son who I was.

MUM (mvm), v. [f. MUM int. or sb.¹ Cf. G. mummeln to mutter; also = sense 4 below.]

† 1. *trans.* To silence; to put to silence. *Obs.*

1399 LANGR. *Rich. Reddes* III. 337 He was...y-mummyd on his mouthe and manaced to be dedeth. 1594 P. KEELE *Battle of Alcazar* 1. Prol. Like those that were by kind of murther mumm'd. 1654 GAYTON *Phas.* Notes III. viii. 123 If it were possible they would muzzle his mouth; but Gines is mumm'd presently.

† 2. *intr.* To make an inarticulate sound with closed lips, indicating inability to speak; hence, to keep silence. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Para.* 348/2 Mummyn, as þey þat noȝt speke, muthen. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 324, Whiche thynges yf it had been trewe...every good and natural child would have rather mumm'd, than to have blasted abroad. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 83 Better mumm'd, than meddle overmuch. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* IV. II. *Facina*. I may reward your silence. *Vainman*...And when must I begin to mum?

† 3. To utter a faint sound; to whisper. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 188 If thou can nother muf nor mom, I shalle shelde the from shame. 1590 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xii. 166 3e dar not mumm quhill Saidlar cum To Se quhat Inland sendis. c 1680 ROXB. *Ball.* (1887) VI. 370 They dare not mumm, if we say all's our own.

4. To act in dumb-show; to play as a mummer.

1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I mummme in a mummynge, je mummme. Lette us go mummme to nyght in womens apparayle. 1554 *Act Merch.* Co. in Mackenzie *Newcastle* II. 665 note, [Apprentices are not] to daunce, dyse, carde or mumm, or use any gyttymes. 1606 *Choice*, Chance, etc. (1881) 50 After they had masked and mumm'd, away they went. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. x. When a whole People goes mumm-ing and miming. 1900 L. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* vi. 59 The characters who mumm to Offenbach's music.

MUM, vulgar var. MA'AM. MUMBE, obs. f. MUM.

MUMBLE (mʊmbl'), sb. [f. MUMBLE v.] A mumbled indistinct utterance or sound.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 1/3 A series of mumbles and grunts. 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* 308 A mumble of bees and broken voices that might have been the doves. 1905 SIR F. TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* II. i. (1906) 193 The contented mumble of the river.

MUMBLE (mʊmbl'), v. Forms: 4 momele, 5 momell, -(b)yll, 5-6 momele, mumblyll, 6 mumbil, -bell, 5c. mumbill, mummlyll, 6-8 Sc. mummle, 7 Sc. mummil, 6- mumble. [ME. momele, frequentative formation on MUM int.; cf. Du. mummelen, mummelen, G. mummeln, Sw. mummia, Da. mummle, and MAMBLE.]

1. *intr.* To speak indistinctly, or with the lips partly closed; to mutter. In early use: 1. To babble.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 21 Of his Matere I miltte Momele [i.e. mumbled] full longe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 106 My fellows momeilis hame enayge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 42 He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 107 The Auditors all wondred and some mumbled to themselves. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 64 So tottered, muttered, mumbled he, till he died. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xiii. 352 He heard the old woman mumbing to herself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 EMERSON *Leet. Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 Church and old book mumble and ritualize to an unheeding mind. 1893 BARNES *Gould Cheap Jack* Z. I. 9 The organ was still mumbing and tooting.

2. *trans.* To utter in subdued or indistinct tones. Sometimes with mixture of sense 4.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxiii. 154 It are þei, þat whanne þei are wrothe...mommlyl be deuly be dys. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1 He mumbeth his wordes, byd hym speake out playnly. 1626 L. OWEN *Spes. Jesuit.* 17 By one meane or other, he learned to mumble a Masse. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 10 When a person mumbles, or (as we say) clips or swallows his Words. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr.* CL. 13 July, He affirmed, that he mumbled our speech with our lips and teeth. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. Tom mumbled something to the effect that it was by no means necessary.

b. With *forth*, *out*, *over*, *up*.

1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 132 Mumblhyng vp a certayn noubur of wordys no thying vnderstonde. a 1555 LYNDE-SAY *Tragedie* 385 They be cloklyt vp in cleriks arraye... And mummlyll ouer ane pair of maglit matenis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 110 b. [They] goe to bathe...mumbling out certayne long prayers. 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Magic* xx. 407 Then they mumble forth some words. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., I. mumbled out my own little compliment. 1834 GREVILLE *Memo.* I Dec. 1873 III. xxv. 166 The priest mumbles over the prayers.

† c. To whisper, utter furtively. *Obs.*

c 1530 HEN. VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 140, I dare be bolder with you then a great many that mumbell it abroad.

3. *intr.* To eat in a slow, ineffective manner; to chew or bite softly, as with toothless gums.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 238 The knave crommeth is crop Er the cok crape; He momeleth ant mocceeth. Ant marreth is mawe. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1 Se yonder olde trot howe shem mumbeth... *conuenter alle wasche in belyn.* 1561 AWDESLAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1606) 8 Sitting as it were alone, mumblyng on a crust. 1620 A. MODERATE *Chaste Maid* I. i. 109, I have teeth, sir, I need not mumble yet this forty years. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 21 Take ye that thistle to mumble upon. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* i. As proud, and alas! as unconscious as the calf with gilded horns, who plays and mumbles with the flowers of the garland.

† b. fig.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 302 George Bishop of Murray was a whole winter mummiling upon his papers, and bad not bis sermon *per cœur* when all was done.

4. *trans.* To bite or chew with toothless gums, or without making much use of the teeth.

1591 LVLV *Endym.* IV. ii. 55 Tis a stately occupation to stande...in a cold Morning, and to haue bis nose bitten with frost, before hys baite be mumbled with a Fish. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* III. iv, My Master pick'd him up before a Puppet-show, mumbing a half-penny Custard. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 261 And Gums unarm'd to mumble Meat in vain. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 73 They're able enough to mumble a Pudding. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, A child mumblyng ginger-bread. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. Prol., His glove fell to the ground, and his spaniel mumbled it into shreds.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Prol. 35 As Asses Thibstles, Poets mumble Wit, And dare not bite, for fear of being bit. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 291 The sea laps and mumbles the soft roots of the hills. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 673 A victim which she [France] was to be allowed only to mumble, not utterly to rend.

c. *transf.* To fondle with the lips.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* I. ii, A right bred greyhound can as well forbear running after a hare... as I can mumbing a pretty wench. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. i, Give me t'other hand, and I'll mumble 'em and kiss 'em till they melt in my mouth. 1884 READE *Jill* 7 She drew away the hand he was mumbing.

† 5. To maul, handle roughly, maltreat. Also, to bungle, handle clumsily. *Obs.*

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* v. i, He has mumbled his nose, that 'tis as big as a great cod-piece. 1638—*Lady's Trial* II. ii, Tis said...that a' has fir'd And mumbled the roguish Turks. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. iv, I have beat him out of the pit. I do so mumble these prating, censorious fellows they call wits, when I meet with them! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 11, [I] shall leave you to be mumbled by the learned and very ingenious Author of a late Book. 1721-2 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 233 This was, a circumstance, that might be handsomely touch'd upon in a dedication. Let us see how our bungler mumbles it. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 24 May, Mr. Fox mumbled the Chancellor and his lawyers.

† b. To mumble up: to tumble together. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* etc. 496 Mercers never tie up anything they sell, and if they allow paper, they only rudely mumble up the commodities in it.

6. *Cookery.* (See quot.)

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 12 To mumble Rabbits and Chickens...When they are half boiled...tear the Flesh from the Bones of the Rabbit in small flakes, and put it into the Stew-pan again with a very little of the Liquor it was boiled in...when 'tis enough shake in a little Flour, and thicken it up with Butter. Serve it on Sippets. 1879 (see MUMBLED A. 2).

† 7. Comb., as Mumblecrust, in plays, the surname or nickname of a toothless person or a beggar; Mumble-matins, a nickname for a Romish priest; mumble-news, a tale-bearer. *Obs.*

a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Madge Mumblecrust. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggens* (1562) 41 Howe can they be learned, havinge none to teache them but Sir John Mumble-matins? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 164 Some carry-tale...Some mumble-news...Told our intents before. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTER *Crisill* IV. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 66 Beggar, Jack Mumblecrust, tell us penny loaves.

Mumblebee (mʊmbl'bi), local. A kind of boat.

1891 *Devon County Standard* 14 Mar. 3/2 The Bluebell drove foul of the mumblebee Faith. *Ibid.*, The mumble bees Energy and Laura Mildred were also brought in. 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms*, Mumblebee or Mumblebee, a name applied by Brixham fishermen to a boat midway in size between a hooker and a trawler.

Mumbled, ppl. a. [f. MUMBLE v. + -ED.]

1. Spoken in an indistinct voice.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 6 The mumbled and mynsd Masse. 1638 D. MITCHELL *Let. in Ld. Hailes Memoir.* (1766) II. 37, I have been...followed with many mumbled threatnings behind my back. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 325 The Romanists had reduced their whole devotion to a mumbled ritual and a mechanical service.

2. Mumbled eggs: buttered or scrambled eggs. (Cf. MUMBLE v. 6.)

1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housew. Managem.* 88 Mumbled eggs, or 'rubble-tumble'.

Mumble-fubbles, variant of MUDDLE-FUBBLES.

Mumble-jumble (mʊmbl'dʒʊmbl'), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. MUMBLE v. + JUMBLE v.] *trans.* To speak indistinctly and incoherently.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xvii, I mumbled-jumbled something or other, half Spanish and half English.

Mumblement (mʊmbl'mənt), [f. MUMBLE v. + -MENT.] The action of mumbing; something mumbled or muttered.

1595 CORLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 175 Such his mumblement being over-heard came afterwards in question to his danger. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. viii, Lassouree answered with some vague painful mumblement. 1862—*Freak. Gl.* xi. v. (1872) IV. 76 Getting no...answer...getting only some vague mumblement as good as none.

Mumbler (mʊmblə), [f. MUMBLE v. + -ER.] One who speaks indistinctly or in muffled tones.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course*, etc. 88 B. Masse mumbler, holve water swyngers [etc.]. a 1559 in *Anglia* (1903) Jan. 204 For a syngar...Momeles, forespekers, overspekers *sunt tria mala*. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 260 Mumbler of Ave Marias. 1891 Ch. Times 27 Nov. 1167/2 The mumbler, who think it a Catholic custom to make the Consecration inaudible.

Mumble-the-peg. Now *U. S.* Also 9 mumble-peg, and *erron.* 7 mumbledepeg, 7, 9 mumblety-peg, 9 mumble-te-peg. A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground.

The unsuccessful player is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife. In Antrim the game is said to have been played with a fork instead of a knife (see *E. D. D.*). In Scotland it is locally called 'knifia'.

1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* Prol. 5 Nor scourge-top, nor Trusse, nor Leap-frog, nor Nine holes, nor Mumble the pegge. 1652 *Brown New Acad.* II. Wks. 1873 II. 33 At Mumbledepeg I will so firke her. 1883 E. INCENSOILL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1 It'll take more mumble-te-peg 'n you're worth, I reckon, to pull it out! 1891 A. WELCHER *Wild West* 14 He.. would play any game whatever, even down to 'mumble-peg', if money was at stake. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 543/1 Those mysterious and irresistible forces which.. bind all boyish hearts to play mumble-the-peg at the due time.

Mumbling (mʊmblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MUMBLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* MUMBLE.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1864 Me meruells of bi momlyng & bi mad words. 1533 *More Debell. Salem* Wks. 1021/1 Consider.. what wisdom the man hath shewed, in making such a mumbling of changing spyrytuall rulers into prelates. 1553 *Udall Royster D. i.* iii. (Arb.) 20 Olde browne bread crusts must have much good mumbling. 1621 *Burton Anal. Mel.*, Democ. to Rdr. (1624) 24 Praying in gibberish, & mumbling of beads. 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* xc, From his lips a sort of mumbling fell of who was to be kicked.

Mumbling (mʊmblɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MUMBLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That mumbles.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 305 Pou mummeland myghtyng. 1570 *Tomson Calvini's Sermon*, Tim. 1871 True it is, that the Papists will pray in a mumbling and babbling sort. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal x.* (1697) 268 For the Boys a mumbling Vow she sends. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3904/4 A mumbling Speech, bis upper Teeth before double. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. i.* There was a faint, mumbling smile about the lips of the old woman.

Hence **Mumblingly** *adv.*, in a mumbling manner. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 88 Mumblingly hoarse. 1872 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* (1898) 102 [He] muttered mumblingly and low As if his mouth were full of dough.

Mumbo-jum. ? *Obs.* [App. shortened from next.] A kind of punch made of rum and other alcoholic ingredients.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv, A certain quantity of the West Indian mumbo-jum.

Mumbo Jumbo (mʊmboːdʒʊmbo). [Of unknown origin.]

Canon Robinson states that no light on the word can be obtained from the languages of the Niger region, to which the accounts of Moore and Park relate. The Kongo *nzambi*, god, might conceivably have suggested a reduplicating jingle like 'Mumbo Jumbo', but on geographical grounds this is an unlikely source.]

1. A grotesque idol said to have been worshipped by certain tribes or associations of negroes.

1738 F. MOORE *Trav. Afr.* 40 A dreadful Bugbear to the Women, call'd Mumbo-Jumbo, which is what keeps the Women in awe. *Ibid.* 116 At Night, I was visited by a Mumbo Jumbo, an Idol, which is among the Mundingoes a kind of cunning Mystery.. This is a Thing invented by the Men to keep their Wives in awe. 1799 M. PARK *Trav. Africa* iv. (ed. 2) 39 A sort of masquerade habit.. which I was told.. belonged to Mumbo Jumbo. This is a strange bugbear.. much employed by the Pagan natives in keeping their women in subjection. 1837 *Hogan Ode to Rae Wilson* xxiv, You might have been High Priest to Mumbo-Jumbo. 1873 *LELANO Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 83 The Savage, suggestive of wild African Mumbo-Jumbo.. will have vanished.

2. *transf.* An object of unintelligent veneration. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Gothic* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 The ambitious and mercenary bring their last new mumbo-jumbo, whether tariff.. railroad, Romanism, mesmerism, or California. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* xxviii, The name of Mompert had become a sort of Mumbo-jumbo.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* 1870 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) III. 354 note, The Mumbo-Jumbo revenge in Collins's ode. 1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 402 Formulae to be uttered in mumbo-jumbo incantation.

Hence **Mumbo-jumboism**, worship of a Mumbo Jumbo.

1883 E. THRING *Theory & Pract. Teaching* 127 The civilized Mumbo-jumboism which thinks it can award over a whole kingdom the palm of mind.

† **Mumbudget**. *Obs.* = MUM *int.*, *a.*, and *sb.* 1. *Perh.* orig. the name of some children's game in which silence was required.

a 1564 *Becon Display. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 47 b, Nowe ye playe mumbe budget and silence gummbe. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1571) C iij b, But mumbouget for Carisophilus! I espie In haste to come hether. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. v.* ii. 6, I come to her in white, and cry Mum; she cries Budget, and by that we know one another. 1611 *CORCER, Democrit court*, to play at Mumbudget, or be at a Noupus. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alcanan's Guman D'Al.* I. (1630) 146, I was Mumbudget, and durst not open my lips to him.. in that business. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 209 Have these Bones rattled, and this Head So often in thy quarrel bled? Nor did I ever winch or grudge it, For thy dear sake. (Quoth she) Mum budget.

† *b.* With allusion to BUDGET *sb.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Bard* Wks. 1630 II. 97 The nagazin of taciturnitie, the mumbudget of silens, the cloath-bag of counsell.

Mumchance (mʊmʃəns), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 mom(me)cha(u)nce, mumchaunce, *Sc.* mwmschance, 6-7 mumschance, 7 mummechance, 6- murchance. [a. MLG. *mummenschanze*, -kanze a certain game of dice, also, a masked serenade (= MDu. *monnecanse*, mod. G. *mummen-, mummischanz*), f. *mummen* MUM *v.* + *schanz* a. F. *chance*: see CHANCE *sb.*]

† *a. sb.* 1. A dicing game resembling hazard. *Obs.*

1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 60 To playe at the cardes and dyce some of theym are nothyng nyce Both at hasard and momchaunce. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* II. ii, I thought I had bin at Mum-chance my bones rattled so with iaunting? 1656 *HARRINGTON Oceana* (1658) 116 Do you conceive they will be better pleased when they shall be told, that upon like occasions you are at Mum-chance or Stool-ball?

† 2. To play mumchance: *fig.* or *allusively*, to preserve a dogged silence. *Obs.*

1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. 107 h, He played momme chance and wolde make none answer. 1554 *HULOET*, Mumchance or silence.

† 3. Masquerade; mumming. *Obs.*

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 87 At evin our souverain maid the maskie and mumschance, in the quhilk the quenis game, and all hir ladies and ladies were all cled in men's apperrell. 1581-2 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 229 Jhone Gilles, doctour in Jhone Blakis schole, oblist himself nocht to pas in mumschance after supper to mak plays or vse syclyke vanities hereafter. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serim. vi.* M8, They haue.. gane to mumschances, mumries & vnkawin language.

4. In similitative phrases: One who acts in dumb show. Hence, one who has nothing to say, a 'dummy'. Also as quasi-proper name, as the type of a silent person. Now only *dial.*

1604 *EDWARD Plantin* 114 Why stand ye like a Mumchance? What are ye tongue-ty'd? 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Mumchance, one that sits mute. He looks like Mumchance that was Hang'd for saying of nothing. 1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 90 2 The poor creature.. sat as silent as mumchance.

B. adj. Silent; 'tongue-tied'. *arch.* and *dial.*

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 49 (1713) II. 60 Consays, that was so clamorous before, is Mumschance, and says nothing to the Matter. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *New York's Coming of Age*, Singling out poor Twenty Ninth of February that had sat all this while mumchance at the side-board. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 229/2 Why are the pulpits alone to remain mumchance under penalties? 1900 *Weyman Sophia* i, Such a mumchance fool as the girl herself is.

† **Mumchance**, *v. Obs.* rare-1. [f. *prec.* Cf. MDu. *monnecansen.*] *intr.* To masquerade. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Burial* (1831) 10 [At funerals] in stead of mourning in the dust, as they did oft-tymes, we mumchance and mourne in such dilicate duilles.

Mume, *obs.* form of MUM.

Mumey, -ie, -ife, *obs.* ff. MUMMY, MUMMIFY.

Mumia, -al, var. forms of MUMMIA, MUMMIAL.

Mumle, Mumm, *obs.* ff. MUMBLE, MUM.

Mummachog, variant of MUMMYCHOC.

Mummanize: see MUMMANIZE *v. Obs.*

Mummy(e), *obs.* forms of MUMMERY.

Mummie, *obs.* form of MUM, MUMMY.

Mummer (mʊmər). Also 5 *Sc.* mummre, 5-6 mummur, 6-7 mommer. [a. OF. *momieur*, *cor* (early mod. F. *momieur* Cotgr.), f. *momer* (prob. of Tent. origin) = MUM *v.*]

† 1. One who mutters or murmurs. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/2 Mummur, mussator. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. 35 h, A neglecter of my dutye, a secrete mummer of such theynge whiche touche both the inheritance of your crowne and the honor of your realme.

2. † An actor in a dumb show (*obs.*); one who takes a part in a mumming; *spec.* (see quot. 1829). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 17 Outake mommers and our [read other] mynstrels. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Persones.. wyth Vysours.. dysposed or apparelle as Mommers. c. 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camden) 17 And over all this ye have brought in a rabyl of latyne mummurs and sects desseyvabyll. a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1571) C j b, As farre as I see they be Mommers, for nought they say, For the moste parte, what soeuer you aske them. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 24 Like mommers in a mask, make a fair shew, but speak nothing. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* III. 108 Peel'd, patch'd, and pyc-bald, linsey-wolsey brothers Grave mummurs: sleeveless some, and shirtless others. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallanish. Gloss.* 67 Mommers. This is the name of parties of youths who about at Christmas fantastically dressed, performing a sort dramatic piece of which St. George is the hero. 1873 'OUOIA' *Pascarel* I. 16 Some sporting of a band of mummurs headed by a scarlet Mefistoleo.

b. slang and contemptuously. A 'play-actor'.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* vi. (1841) 369, I, for one, will not call the man a Hypocrite! Hypocrite, mummer, the life of him a mere theatricality. 1881 [see MUMMING *vbl. sb.* 2 c]. 1895 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xv. 141 The poor played-out mummer.. could not complete his task.

Hence **Mummerdom**, the theatrical world.

1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Ess.* 71 Our poor erring brothers and sisters.. of Mummerdom.

Mummery (mʊməri). Forms: 6 mummery(e), munnry, momerie, -y, mommerye, 6-7 mummorie, 6-8 momerie, 6- mummury. [a. OF. *mommerie*, F. *nomerie* (= Sp. *nomeria*, early

mod. Du. *mommerije* Kilian, G. *mummerei*), f. *momieur* MUMMER: see -r.]

1. A performance of mummers. † *In mummery*, in fancy dress.

1530 *PALSGR.* 246/1 Mommerie, mommerie. 1533 *More Debell. Salem* Wks. 975/1 This good man playeth as though he came in in a mummery, for any one worde he saith. 1555 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 358 Their holy One of Rome.. burnt that most Reverend Father D. Cramer at Rome in a mummery. 1592 [Kyo] *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 191 Provide me four Visards, four Gownes, a boxe, and a Drumme; for I intend to go in mummery. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trar.* xxiii. 86 Divers mummries of several inventions were represented. 1719 *FENTON Prose to Southerne's Spartan Dame* 18 Your Fathers.. Disdain'd the Mummery of Foreign Strollers. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 130 note, Masquings or mummeries were favourite sports at Christmas in old times.

2. *transf.* Ridiculous ceremonial or 'play-acting'; an instance of this. Often applied to religious ritual regarded as silly or hypocritical.

1549 *ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev.* x. 1-2 Pompous byshops and monkyshe mummry. 1641 *MILTON Animado* Wks. 1851 111. 243 She's invisible under the lock and key of the Prelates.. they only are.. the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. 1663 *COWLEY Ess. in Verse & Prose, Agric.* (1669) 101 The Heathen Religion, which consisted all in Mommerie and Madnesse. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* VIII. i, Elves and fairies, and other such mummery. 1773 *BRAYDOE Sicily* xx. (1809) 206 There is so much nonsense and mummery in their worship, that they are afraid lest strangers should believe they are serious. 1828 *MACAULAY Ess. Ital.* (1839) 60 From this compromise the Church of England sprang.. Her worship is not disfigured by mummery. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tr. Trump.* I. 14 What miserable mummery are private theatricals! 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 278 Those rags of Popish mummery which Elizabeth permitted to hang round the Reformation in England.

† **Mumme-tree**. *Obs.* rare-1. = *Tree night-shade*: see NIGHTSHADE 2.

1629 *PARKINSON Parod.* 432 But some Latine asses corrupting the Latine word *Anomum*, doe call it the Mumme tree.

Mummey, *obs.* form of MUMMY *sb.* 1.

† **Mummia**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 momyan, momyn; *B.* 6-7 momia, mummia, muma, 6-9 mumia. [a. med. L. *mumia*, *nomia*: cf. MUMMY.]

1. = MUMMY 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijj, Take momyan oderwise called momyn, among Potiacres, 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* Dijj, Mumma the pound liii d. 1594 *Lat. Jewel* Bk. 1. 13 Their flesh so embalmed is called Mumia. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* I. i, Your followers have swallowed you like Mumia. 1619 *BERT Havoks* 106 If you will give any thing else, let it be Mumia beaten into powder and so given with her meate. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, Mumia, a thing like pitch sold at the apothecaries; some affirm it's taken out of old tombs.

b. transf. and fig.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. i, Looke here, my sweet wife; I am mum, my deare mummy, my balsamum, my spermacete. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. li. 71 Consoling.. his Body of Erantry into a gumme and moving Mumia.

2. (See quot.)

1841 *MAUNNER Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, Mumia, in mineralogy, a sort of bitumen, or mineral pitch, which is soft and tough, like shoemaker's wax, when the weather is warm, but brittle, like pitch, in cold weather. It is found in Persia, where it is highly valued.

3. = MUMMY *sb.* 1 2 a.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Transplantation*, Here the patient's excrement is the magnet, and the vital spirit of the plant arising from the seed is the mumia which the magnet receives.

Hence † **Mummial** *a.*, of the nature of mumia.

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Prol. 13 The incomparable Balsamical or Mummial Virtue of vitriol. 1654 *SALMON Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 68/1 A Kind of Mummial Balsam.

† **Mummanize**, *v. Obs.* Also (*erron.*)

mummanize. [f. MUMMIA + -AN + -IZE. (Cf. *momyan*, 15th c. form of MUMMIA.)] *trans.* a. To embalm as a mummy. b. To transform to mummy. Hence **Mummanized** *ppl. a.*

1593 *NASHE Christs T. Ep. Ded.*, A handfull of Ierusalem mummianized earth.. I beere.. offer up at your feete. 1613 J. DAVIES *Shues Bares* C. 3 b, Deere Vault, that veil'st him, mummanize his Corse, Till it arise in Heaven to be crown'd. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xl. § 1. 99 A glorious Sepulcher, layd over with brasse.. yet within full of dead Seuls.. and mummianized [sic] Earth.

Mummie, *obs.* form of MUMMY *sb.* 1.

Mummied (mʊmɪd), *a.* [f. MUMMY + -ED 1.] 1. Mummified; converted into a mummy.

1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses, Thinke them happy when may be shewed for a penny.. The mummied princes, and Caesar's wine yet Dover. 1824 *LYTTON Zapti v. i.* The mummied and royal dead. 1900 *PETRIE Denderah* 59 *Crotophaga sabana* Linn. One mummied specimen.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jnrl.* 3rd Even. Poems (1866) 50 Shelled around us lie The mummied authors.

Mummification (mʊmɪfɪkəʃən). [f. MUMMIFY *v.* (see -FIGATION) after F. *mummification*.]

1. The process of mummifying or the condition of being mummified. Also *fig.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 430 Mummification, the means by which saints were fabricated, is a thing not uncommon. 1887 J. H. MCCARTHY in *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 297 If indeed the epithet 'Chinese', as applied to such a condition of torpidity of mummification, be not an insult to the Celestial empire.

2. *Path.* A drying of the animal tissues.

1857 *BULLOCK Cazeaux' Midwif.* 251 At other times, it

seems to have undergone a kind of mummification, a complete drying up. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 17 The limb, may dry up, and become converted into a black shrunken mass, which undergoes but little further change:—this constitutes Dry Gangrene or Mummification.

Mummified (mʊmɪfaɪd), *a.* [f. MUMMY *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 295 An old dry weather-beaten, mummified chrysalis of a man. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 315 Creeping awestruck round that mummified figure seated dead on his pool of sovereigns. 1883 [see MUMMY *v.* 3]. 1905 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 545/3 The mummified fauna of ancient Egypt. 1905 Sir F. TREVELYAN *Other Side of Lantern* vi. iii. (1906) 416 Mummified shrubs which have still a semblance of life.

Mummiform (mʊmɪfɔrm), *a.* Also 9 mummiform. [ad. *f. mummiforme*, mod. *L. mummiformis* (Latreille), *f. mummia* MUMMY *sb.*: see -FORM.] Resembling, or shaped like, a mummy; *spec.* applied to the pupae of the Lepidoptera.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 728/2. 1887 A. B. EDWARDS *Maspero's Egypt. Archaeol.* 279 The mummiform type of sarcophagus is rarely met with.

Mummify (mʊmɪfaɪ), *v.* [ad. *f. mummifia* MUMMY: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make into a mummy; to preserve (the bodies of animals) by embalming and drying. Also, to dry into the semblance of a mummy.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 44, I could bidde Shut up untill my Flesh were Mummy'd. 1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 185 The practice of mummifying their dead bodies. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 245, I came suddenly upon his innocent body, lying mummified by the dry air and sun: a pigmy kangaroo.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 58 Thou, shalt more long remaine Still mummified within the hearts of men. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifigium* I. 13 So corrosive is this Smoke about the City, that if one would hang up Gammons of Bacon, or other Flesh to fume, it will so Mummifie, drye up, wast and bum it that it suddenly crumbles away. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* 26 Feb. 406 Can anything, therefore, be more absurd than an endeavour to mummify an extinct phase of pronunciation.

3. *Path.* Of tissues or organs: To shrivel or dry up. 1883 J. COATS *Man. Pathol.* 750 In these cases the focus shrivels and becomes mummified. In the mummified focus the various tissues may be recognized years after. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 587 Two-thirds of the palmar surface [of the index finger] were black and mummified.

Hence **Mummifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magdalen's Formul.* (ed. 2) 199 This substance might be the mummifying principle of pyroligneous acid. 1866 LANE *Preh. Rem. Cathn.* 44 Some highly artificial modes of internment, like mummifying or burning.

Mummung (mʊmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 mummung(e), 5-6 mummunge, 6 mummung, 6 mummung, 7 mummung. [f. MUM *v.* + -ING.]

†1. Inarticulate mumbling; indistinct speech.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/2 Mummunge, mussacio, vel mussatus. 1573 TWYNE *Field* xi. H h i b, Scarce had the legates done, when mummlyng mummunge [orig. *varius fremor*] much doth rise.

2. The action of disguising oneself; *spec.* the action of taking part in the representation of a mummies' play. Chiefly in phr. *to go a mummung*. Also, a performance of mummers.

c1465 *Eg. Chron.* (Camden) 20 The erlle of Salisburie, the erll of Gloucestre and othir mo of thair assent were accordid to make a mummung to the Kyng. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. ii. 100b, The disguising and mummung that is used in Christmas tyme, came oute of the feast of Pallas. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 152 A goodly mummung and silent stage play. 1725 BOURNE in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* xvi. (1777) 191 There is another Custom observed at this Time, which is called among us Mummung. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vi. 222 A sport common among the ancients...consisted in mummings and disguisements. 1864 BURNES *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 309 While the children thus went a-mummung...the fathers took to drinking.

attrib. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, How I am to convey her out of this crowd...in such a mummung habit.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often with contemptuous reference to religious ceremonial.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 69 b, They thinke that they have done abundantly ynough for God...yif they be present once in a daye at soch mummunge. 1566 STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 132 They...practise in consecrated places their schismaticall mummung. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* iii. l. 168 'Tis no time for mummung.

c. (cf. MUMMER 2.)

1861 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 139/2 We call strolling acting 'mummung', and the actors 'mummers'. All spouting is mummung.

†3. To make a mummung of: to treat with levity or contempt. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 200 Men of sucbe maters make but a mummunge.

Mummung (mʊmɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MUM *v.* + -ING.] That 'mums' in various senses of the verb.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* l. Fortune, Who like a mummung mate so throwes the Dice. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 56 And all the grisly sprights of gripping hell, With mummung looke hath dogd thee since thy birth. 1851 JUDG *Margaret* l. xvi. (1874) 144 She enacted sundry grimaces, uttered mummung sentences. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* l. xiii. 373 Their wild mummung way.

†4. **Mumish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MUM *sb.* + -ISH, cf. MOMISH.] Of the nature of mummery.

1563 *Homilies* II, *Receiv. Sacram.* l. 214 What hath ben the cause of this mummish massyng, but the ignorance hereof?

Mummook (mʊmʊk), var. of MAMMOCK *sb.* (see E. D.), a shred, scrap.

Used by Hood for the sake of a ludicrous rime to *stomach*. 1839 HOOD *On Punning Watch* xi, I haven't a rag or a mummook To fetch me a chop or a steak.

Mummy (mʊmi), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 mum-(mie, 6-7 mummy, 7 mum(m)y, mummie, 7-8 mummy, 8 mummy, 7- mummy. [a. *F. momie*, † *mumie* (= Sp., Pg. *momia*, It. *mumia*), ad. med. *L. mummia*, a. Arab. *مومياء* *mūmiyā* an embalmed body, a mummy, *f. mūmū wax* (used in embalming).]

1. A medicinal preparation of the substance of mummies; hence, an unctuous liquid or gum used medicinally. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c1400 *Langrune's Chirurg.* 153 Take...mirre, sarcocol, mummie [i.e. mummy] of ech 3 ss...& leie it on be nucba. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Chirurg.* xciii. R. iv, Take...Mumie .vi. barley comes heuy. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 20r And these dead bodies are the Mummie which the Phisitians and Apothecaries doe against our willes make vs to swallow. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mumie* or *blumie*, is digged out of the Graves...of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called Arabian Mummie. The second kind is only an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acad. Crit.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 16r The mummy of some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland to be taken inwardly as an effectual antidote against Antichrist. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 43 My taste for dead bodies and every thing like mummy is decided.

†b. Used jocularly for: Dead flesh; body in which life is extinct. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* iii. v. 18 The water swelles a man; and what a thing should I have bene, when I had bene sweld? I should have bene a Mountain of Mummie. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* iii. i, You shall grow mummy rascals.

c. A pulpy substance or mass. Chiefly in *to beat*, etc., *to a mummy* (earlier, *to mummy*).

1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Dice. Seneca* (1631) 6, I believe the banging of one man to work better effect among men, then twenty made into mummy. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To beat one to a mummy, *Pugnis vel plagis aliquem valde contudere*. 1747-66 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 130 It must be very thick and dry, and the rice not boiled to a mummy. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 680 The most horrible machines, calculated for grinding to mummy those unhappy criminals. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 2 These little mountaineers [viz. Scotch ponies] got in at a weak place in the hedge...and trod the garden, as one may say, to a mummy. 1890 *Leads Mercury* 28 May 5/9 John Crow...stated that...her face appeared to be smashed to a 'mummy'.

d. *fig.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Many men are murdered merely for their wealth, that other men may make mummy of the fat of their estates. 1790 BURNES *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 414 With these philosophick fanciers, this universal medicine made of church mummy is to cure all the evils of the state.

†e. Dried or desiccated meat. *Obs.* 1674 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 11 Our way...is to make Mummy of them [sc. Wobblers], that is, to salt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven.

2. In various transferred or extended uses.

†a. A sovereign remedy. Also, in Paracelsus' use (see quot. 1727-41). *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. l. i. Eden 254 Or holy Nectar...Or best Ambrosia...Or else Nepenthe...Or Mummy? or Elixir...? No, none of these. 1605 TIMMIE *Quersit.* iii. 168 This worke is very admirable; by which the true numie [read mummy], the universal medicine, and the true balsam conserving and restoring nature, is made. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* x. 52 Here was no mummie of the Wound, nor Mundane Soule required. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrul. Physic* 157 How by the Magnet of ones Body to extract a Spiritual Mummy whereby to cure most Diseases incident unto the body of Man. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mummy*, is also used by some physicians for I know not what implanted spirit, found chiefly in carcasses, when the infused spirit is fled. The infused spirit is sometimes also called mummy in living subjects.

b. A medicinal bituminous drug obtained from Arabia and the East.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 Of Pissaspalt or Mummie. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 129 Most remarkable, is a precious liquor or mummy growing here...It distills (in June only) from the top of those stupendous mountains every yeere about five ounces. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 42 The Country, of itself, affords or produces very few valuable Commodities, besides Coffee, and some Drugs, such as Myrrh, some Gum Arabick and Mummy.

†c. Gardening. A kind of wax used in the transplanting and grafting of trees. *Obs.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 173, I have taken notice of a new invented Method of transplanting Trees with Safety, by means of a Vegetable Mummy. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 Gardeners grafting mummy, consisting of a mixture of bees-wax, rosin, and pitch. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 97 Water...which mixing with the earth naturally adhering to their roots, forms of itself a kind of mummy.

d. A rich brown bituminous pigment.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* Mummy, a bituminous substance employed by painters as a rich brown tint...The better kinds of mummy form useful grey tints mixed with ultramarine [etc.]. 1885 J. S. TAYLOR *Field's Chromatogr.* 160 Mummy varies exceedingly in its composition and properties...It is only used as an oil-colour.

3. The body of a human being or animal embalmed (according to the ancient Egyptian or some analogous method) as a preparation for burial.

1615 C. SANDYS *Trav.* 133 The Mummies (lying in a place where many generations have had their sepulchres) not

far above Memphis. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 167 The Egyptians...were wont of old to guild the nails of the Dead, as appears by their Mummies. c1710 Mack Gregory's *Adv.* 2 The Burial-Places of the Mummies near Memphis. 1841 BELLAIR in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 75 Description of two Peruvian Mummies. 1900 PETRIE *Denderah* 59 Mr. Thomas has kindly sent me the following identifications of the animal mummies from the catacombs. *Ibid.*, *Hesperestes ichneumon* L. An imperfect mummy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 DRYDEN *Albionus Prol.* 29 These...Dare with the mummies of the Muses play, And make love to them the Egyptian way. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* vi. (1878) 85 A mere oriental, who for creative purposes is a thing dead and dry—a mental mummy. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 18th C. II. xii. vii. 435 The old theological dogmas had become mere mummies.

c. A human or animal body desiccated by exposure to sun or air. Also applied to the frozen carcass of an animal imbedded in prehistoric ice.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mummy*, There are two kinds of bodies denominated mummies.—The first are only carcasses, dried by the heat of the sun. 1866 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. II. 47 Since then I saw...another guano mummy described...as follows:—'This mummy was brought to Liverpool from Possession Island, western coast of Africa [etc.]'. 1875 W. H. DALL in *Beach Indian Misc.* (1877) 349 Most of the [Alaskan] mummies were wrapped up in skins or matting.

d. *Stock Exchange slang*: *pl.* Egyptian securities.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 11/1 Certain prophets were busy over 'Mummies' months ago.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *mummy-hunter*; (= 'mummified'), as *mummy-matron*; b. similitive, as *mummy-like*, *-looking*, *-shaped* adjs.; c. special comb.: *mummy-case*, the case of wood or papier-mâché (usually decorated with hieroglyphics) in which Egyptian mummies were enclosed; *mummy-pits* *pl.*, the catacombs in which the Egyptian mummies were interred; *mummy-wheat*, a variety of wheat cultivated in Egypt, and said to have been grown from grains found in mummy-cases.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 274 The sermon would have been in its right place, if it had been found in a 'mummy-case'. 1738 *Common Sense* II. 267 The Expence the Nation is at...for maintaining our Foreign Ministers, Travellers, and 'Mummy-Hunters'. 1807-8 W. IVING *Salmag.* (1824) 86 A trio of as odd, runty, 'mummy-looking originals as ever Hogarth fancied'. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iv. ii. To three odd 'Mummy-Matrons, I have promis'd The Mother-ship o'th Maids'. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Aug., The Captain presented me with a stone be lately brought from Grand Cairo, which he took from the 'Mummy-pits'. 1841 EVERTON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 17 Belzoni digs and measures in the mummy-pits and pyramids of Thebes. 1842 TUPPER in *Literary Gaz.* 18 June 425/1 As you took so lively an interest in my resuscitated 'mummy-wheat'.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Mummydom**, **Mummyhood**, the condition of being a mummy.

1796 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss Berry* 24 Aug., I...shall remain, I believe, in my mummyhood. 1888 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* i. iv, His strange old-world way, vivified from mummydom only by excessive embarrassment.

Mummy (mʊmi), *sb.* † [Childish alteration of MAMMY. Cf. MUM *sb.* 3.] A child's word for mother.

Formerly *dialect.*; in recent years fashionable in England.

1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 26 Wor I to 'list My mummy, how 'todd shoc her! 1898 *Eliz. & Germ. Gard.* (1899) 51 'What a funny mummy!' she said, evidently much amused.

† **Mummy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MUM *sb.* + -Y.] ? Resembling mum; *thick.*

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 238 To recover thick, mummy Drink that is acid... Rack a Vessel of mummy Beer into two Casks, and fill them up with new Beer brewed not so strong and it is a Cure.

Mummy (mʊmi), *v.* [f. MUMMY *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To mummify; to make into a mummy. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. i. 2 Whom they found...so dry'd and withered up, as if his flesh had been mummy'd. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Chr. Poets* iv, It is better...to think out one true thought...than to mummy our benumbed souls with the circumsolutions of twenty thousand books. 1866 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. I. 125 Your lifeless...carcasses mummied in ice and lying in marble state on fishermen's slabs. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 252 The Egyptians mummied all sorts of sacred brutes, including bulls, cats and crocodiles.

Mummichog (mʊmɪtʃɒg), *U.S.* Also 9 mummia, mummichog. [American Indian; a plural form, spelt *moomitlaug* in Roger Williams' Narragansett vocabulary (1643).] = KILLIFISH. 1787 PENNANT *Suppl. Arch. Zool.* 149 Inhabits New York, where it is known by the Indian name of Mummy Chog. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mummichog* (genus *Fundulus*), the popular name of the Barred Killifish of naturalists. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 449 The fishermen there [sc. on the Connecticut coast] call them [sc. mullets] by the name of 'Bluefish Mummichog'.

Mummy-cloth.

1. The cloth in which Egyptian mummies were wrapped.

1843 WATHEAN *Arts, Antiq. & Chronol. Egypt* 143 Painted mummy-cloths, scarabei [etc.].

2. *U.S.* Used as a trade name for certain modern fabrics more or less resembling the material used for mummy-cloths. Also *monite-cloth*.

1886 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* (1889) II. 652 Mummy cloth. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mummyll, obs. Sc. form of MUMBLE.

Mump (mʌmp), sb. and a. Also 6-7 mumps. [Symbolical of the movements of the lips made in pronouncing the word. Cf. MUMP v. and MUM int. With sense 1 cf. Icel. *mumpaskalur* grimace with the mouth, *mumpur* curly beard (Björn Halldórson).]

A. sb.

†1. A grimace, 'mouth'. Obs.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 22 b. Now he is no body that cannot drink...with leapes, gloues, mumps, frolickes, and a thousand such dominating inuentions. 1611 COTGR., *Moune* de Sings, Moes, mumps, mouths. 1635 [GLAFTHORNE] *Lady Mother* i. i. in Bullen O. P. II. 106 Gallants now court their Mistress with mumps & mows as apes and monkeys doe.

2. pl. Mumps (now construed as sing.). An acute specific contagious disease characterized by inflammation and swelling of the parotid and salivary glands.

1598 FLORIO, *Recchione*, a disease or swelling in the necke called the mumps. 1758 GOOCH *Cases Surg.* 17 A Species of tumor called by the common people the Mumps. 1864 J. MARTINEAU in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 274 The contagion of chickenpox and mumps.

3. pl. A fit of melancholy or ill-humour; 'sulks'. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day. 1691 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., He has the Mumps, *pro* *trasci*, *Indignari tacitè præsertim Iracundiâ*. 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 109, I keep Kitty from getting the 'mumps'.

†B. adj. ? Drunk.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though he be mump, misled, blind, or as it were?

Mump (mʌmp), v.1 [Related to MUMP sb.]

Cf. Icel. *mumpa* to take into the mouth, eat greedily (Björn Halldórson), Norw. *mumpa* to fill the mouth too full, to mumble (in eating), Du. *mompelen* (rarely poet. *mumpfen*) to mumble (in utterance), early mod.G. *mumpfen*, *mumpfeilen* to mumble (in eating).]

†1. trans. To utter with imperfect articulation, as a toothless person; to mumble, mutter. Also with out. Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Areadia* IV. (1622) 407 Mumping out her boarse chafe, shee gaue him the wooden salutation you heard of. 1694 'MUSORHUS' *Postie for Lovers* 5 The Godly Bedlam. 'Mump't out her Scorn, and grumbled Holy Words. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conq.* Epil., Old men, whose trade is still to gallant and dangle with the ladies, Wbo mump their passion.

2. intr. †a. To grimace with the lips; to grin. Also trans. and fig. Obs.

1589 PAPPE *v. Hatchet* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 406/7, I will make him mump, mow, and chatter. 1664 COTTON *Scarrow*, to Venus, at that, wrigling and mumping, Cries, pray young man, leave off your frumping. 1719 D'ARFVE *Pills* VI. 198 She [sc. a rabbit] mumps like an Ape. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. ix. 33 Aunt Nell. 'chuckled and mumped for joy.

b. To assume a demure or melancholy expression of countenance (see MUMPING ppl. a.); to be silent and sullen; to sulk, mope, arch. Also †to mump it.

c 1610 *Lady Compton* in Grose & Astle *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) III. 438, I would have two Gentlewomen... It is an indecent thing for a Gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God have blessed their Lord and Lady with a great Estate. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 66 Do not mump it, mince it, nor bridle the head, as if you were disliked the meat, or the company. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, These antiquated dames went mumping about with much affected indifference. 1837 T. HOOK *Tack Brag* vi, How would you like to sit moping and mumping all alone. 1883 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) I. vi. 304 It is better to enjoy a novel than to mump.

3. a. intr. To mumble with the gums; to move the jaws as if mumbling food; to munch, nibble. Also const. at, on, upon. Obs. exc. dial.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Ded. C3, Spend but a quarter so much time in mumping vpon Gabriellisme. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xlix, Mumps (1630) i. 5/2 When hee's...Not a tooth left to mump on beanes and pease: Then this Companion...Will let thee haue this Palfray. 1629 DAVENANT *Albion* iv. i, Were my lean Jaws unmuffed you should see me mump, like a Matron that had lost her teeth. 1748 SMOLETT *Rand.* (1760) i. xi. 67 When he mumped or spoke, they [sc. his nose and chin] approached one another like a pair of nut-crackers. 1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 167 Jack and Pat, and Owen and Sandy, Mumping and crumping away at the candy.

†b. trans. To chew with toothless gums, or turn over and over in the mouth. Obs.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Down she sunk to the ground, as dead as a door naille, and neuer mumped crust after. 1818 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* xxv, Miss Fuss stood...mumping her parsley, after the manner of hares. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 117 Here, Doctor, mump it with satisfied tooth.

Mump (mʌmp), v.2 colloq. (orig. slang.) [prob. a. Du. *mompfen* to cheat; connexion with prec. is doubtful. Sense 2 may belong to MUMP v.1]

†1. trans. To overreach, cheat. Const. of, out of. Also, 'to disappoint' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).

Very common in the second half of the 17th c. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Colet (1867) l. 124, Intending thereby to mump Colet, who...never wrote a verse in his life. 1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. xvi. 143 No sooner had I ended my Maunding, thinking to mump the Farmer out of some money...but he [etc.]. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing Master* iv. (1735) 84 He is...some debauched person, who will mump you of your daughter. 1682 MRS. BEUN *City Heires* 59 How finely I had been mump't now, if I had not shew'd your Ladyship trick for trick. a 1734

NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 150 They...let Indictments go, depending on the Petit-Jury for the Acquittal...but, in that also, they were mumped, as will appear.

2. a. intr. To beg; †to play the parasite, to 'sponge' on others. b. trans. To obtain by begging or 'sponging'. c. To visit (a house) in the course of a begging round.

1673 [Implied in MUMPER 1]. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 251 His...Presupposition, That they were so earnest for admittance, only to mump (orig. *maundier*) the only Voice they wanted for him. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), the only *Mump*, to beg, to sponge upon. 1728 BRICE *Weekly Journal* (Exeter) 27 Sept., Some of the Villains...had the no Conscience to rob a...Beggard-woman of a few Half-pence she had been mumping. 1738 WOODALL *Voy. up Thames* 86 A giddy Heir...who is often glad to mump a Dinner of which Nature had ordained him the Giver. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Misses General* 37 Was it becoming the sons of the lord of the Manor to go...mumping from their tenants, to relieve an irreclaimable spendthrift? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 260 One prince came mumping to them annually with a lamentable story about his distresses. 1866 *Temple Bar* XVII. 183 Having 'mumped' a small shop and several private houses.

Mumper (mʌmpər), Obs. exc. dial. or slang. (See E. D. D.) [f. MUMP v.2 + -ER 1.]

1. A beggar, mendicant. Also, †one who 'sponges' on others.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 79 *Mumpers* are both Male and Female, a Gentiler sort of Beggars, for they scorn to beg for food, but money or cloaths. 1690 *Secret Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 69 The Commons...readily voted the Royal Mumper no less than one million two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A mumper of a dinner, *Parasitus, canipeta*. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* iii. 25, I. from a Mumper at Cottages became a Guest at the best Inns. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 9 Feb. (1802) IV. 476 It is below such a nation as England to trouble its head whether an old mumper at Rome calls a wretched fugitive *Rè d'Inghilterra* or *Principe di Galles*.

Mumping (mʌmpɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. [f. MUMP v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of grimacing. 1611 COTGR., *Minuaderies*, foolish tricks, apish pranks, mumpings, movings. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 183, I know your meaning, by your mumping. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 46 We are to understand his Meaning by his Mumping.

Mumping, vbl. sb.2 [f. MUMP v.2 + -ING 1.] Begging. *Mumping-day* (see quot. 1817).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xiii, He spied Tickleto by afar off, coming home from mumping. 1816 DUNKIN *Hist. Bicester* 270 The...singular custom...on the morrow after Christmas-day...usually denominated *Mumping*. 1817 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* 74 St. Thomas's Day. On this day, called *Mumping-day*, the poor in Herefordshire go around the parishes, begging corn, &c.

Mumping (mʌmpɪŋ), ppl. a.1 [f. MUMP v.1 + -ING 2.] In senses of the verb: †Mumpling, toothless (obs.); grimacing, assuming a demure, sanctimonious, or miserable aspect of countenance.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 255 Aged mumping beldams. 1611 COTGR., *Morgue*,...the mumping aspect of one that would seeme grauer then he is. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) l. 78 Puss transform'd, sat like a mumping bride. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 274 Our embassy 'of shreds and patches' with all its mumping cant. 1820 LAMB *Elia* i. *Two Races of Men*, To say no to a poor petitionary rogue (your bastard borrower) who, by his mumping visnomy, tells you, that he expects nothing better. 1826 HOOD *Last Man* 109 But the beggar man made a mumping face, And knocked at every gate. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 647 Superannuate forms and mumping shams.

Mumping, ppl. a.2 [f. MUMP v.2 + -ING 2.] Begging.

1829 LYTON *Disowned* 8 And wherever we rove, we feed on the cove Who gibes at the mumping crew. 1883 G. A. SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 475/3 Although the tramp when hard pressed solicits alms or food, he is not a 'mumping' or professional beggar.

Mumpish (mʌmpɪʃ), a. [f. MUMP sb. or v.1 + -ISH.] Sullenly angry; depressed in spirits.

1721 BAILEY, *Mumpish*, angry, and silent withal. 1846 E. B. BARRETT in *Lett. R. Browning & E. B.* (1899) II. 491 *Mumpish*. The expression proved a displeasure. Yet I am sure that I have shown as little sullenness as was possible.

Hence **Mumpishly** adv. (Webster 1847-54).

Mumpishness (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

†**Mumps**. Obs. [? Short for MUMPSINUS 1 b; or connected with MUMP v.1 3.] A term of contempt or mock endearment for a woman.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. ii, Diuine Mumps, pretty Pastorella. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* v. i, Not such another as I was, Mumps; nor will not be. 1695 tr. *Martial* i. xli. 206 Weep, if you're prudent, old mumps.

Mumps: see MUMP sb.

†**Mumpsick**, a. Obs. rare-°. [f. MUMP sb. + SICK a.] Having erysipelas.

1599 MINSHEW *Span. Diet.*, *Esquilado*, mumpsicke

Mumpsimus (mʌmp'sɪməs), [In allusion to the story (in R. Pace *De Fructu*, 1517, p. 80) of an illiterate English priest, who when corrected for reading 'quod in ore mumpsimus' in the Mass, replied, 'I will not change my old mumpsimus for your new sumpsimus'.]

†1. One who obstinately adheres to old ways, in spite of the clearest evidence that they are wrong; an ignorant and bigoted opponent of reform. Obs.

1530 TINOALE *Pract. Prelates* H v, The chauncelars of england...which be all lawers and other doctours mumpsimus of diuinity were called vpp sodenlye to dispute the mater. 1553 UNOERNILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden Soc.) 142 Yff yow loke amonge the pristes in Poolles, ye shall fynde some olde mumsymussis ther.

†b. Used as a vague term of contempt: An 'old fogey'. ? Also=MUMPS. (In quot. 1596 and 1691 apt. associated with MUMP v.1) Obs.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies*, *Supposes* 11 And if this olde Mumpsimus...should win hir, then may I say...farewell the sight of my Polynesta. 1596 LODGE *White Alister* 37 The next of this progenie is Vnlawfull lucre, looke what a band-some Mumpsimus shee is, will you know her profession? 1691 SNADWELL *Scouers* i. i, *Eugenie*, [To Priscilla, her governess.] Did she so, old mumpsimus. [Cf. *Ibid.*, Mutter no more under thy Gams, old Sybil.] 1815 *Zeluca* I. 336 He showed me into a room with some mumpsimus.

2. A traditional custom or notion obstinately adhered to however unreasonable it is shown to be.

1545 HEN. VIII *Parl. Sp.* 24 Dec. in Hall *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1550) 261 b, Some be to styff in their old Mumpsimus, other be to busy and curious in their newe *Sumpsimus*. 1669 PENN *No Cross* ii. § 9 (1682) 35 A by-rote *Mumpsimus*, a dull and insipid Formality, made up of corporal bowings and Cringings. 1862 KEBLE in Liddon, etc. *Poetry* (1897) IV. i. 25, I still hold to my old mumpsimus that the Prayer Book being what it is we cannot be unchurched by mere abuse or default of discipline.

3. attrib., quasi-adj. Stupidly conservative.

1680 R. BOLTON *Narrative* 9 The Jesuits...are the most Zealous for the propagation of their Religion in their old Mumpsimus Way. 1821 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 330/2 All the fat and sleek people...the mumpsimus, and 'well as we are' people, are perfectly outrageous at being compelled to do their duty.

Mumry, obs. form of MUMMERY.

Mumchance, obs. form of MUMCHANCE sb.

Mun, sb.1 dial. and slang. Also 7 munn, 7-9 munn, 8-9 mund. [a. ON. *munn-r*: see MOUTH sb. Cf. MOMPENS, MUMFENNIS.] a. dial. The mouth (see E. D. D.). b. slang. pl. The jaws, 'chops', face.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 44 Much maugre his mun, he mot nede suffer. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv, *Munn*, the Face. 1760 FOOTE *Minor L.* (1767) 31 Why, you jade, you look as rosy this morning, I must have a smack at your muns. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns, Butter them and sugar them and put them in your muns. 1859 MARSALL *Vocabulum* (Farmer), *Mund*. The mouth. *Munds*. The face.

†**Mun**, sb.2 Obs. rare-1. One of a class of street-ruffians in the seventeenth century.

1691 SNADWELL *Scouers* i. i. 3 Why I knew the Hectors, and before them the Muns and the Titire Tu's, they were brave fellows indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 361.

Mun, v. north. and midl. Forms: *Pres. ind. sing. and pl.* 3-*mun*, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) *mon*, *mone*, 6 *monn*, *moun*. *Pres. subj.* 3 *mune*. *Pa. t.* 3 (Ormin) *munnde*, 3-5 *mund(e)*, *mond(e)*, (4 *muond*). See also MAUN. [a. ON. *moun*, *munu* (1st and 3rd sing. *mun*, *munu*, 1st pl. *munnum*, *munnum*; pa. t. *munnda*), a preterite-pres. verb used as an auxiliary of the future tense = shall, will. The prehistoric sense was doubtless 'to intend' (Indo-Germanic root *men-*: *mon-*: *mun-* to think: see MIND sb.); ON. has a slightly differentiated form (inf. *mona*, *munna*) with the sense 'to remember': see MONE v.]

In ON. the pres. sing. has a variant *man*; see MAUN v. In mod. Eng. dialects the pa. t. appears to be represented by *muud*, coincident in form with a frequent unstressed variant of the past tense of *May* v.; the two auxiliaries have therefore partly coalesced in the pa. t.

The combination of *mun* with a negative has various contracted forms, the most frequent being *mun't* (*mōnt*). See E. D. D. s.vv. *Mud*, *Mun*.

An auxiliary verb, followed by inf. without *to*. In mod. dialects equivalent to 'must'; in early use sometimes with the sense 'shall' (pa. t. = 'should', 'would').

c 1200 ORMIN 1067 Forr 3iff mann mihhte wurhenn wart Patt sho wipb childe were...sho munnde after þe lazebo to dæpe ben istanned. *Ibid.* 7927 Forr ihwille mann birþe...beon...offredde, Patt all hiss gode dede Ne mune himm noht beon god inoh To berhenn himm fra pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1105 Pat thought pat kynd him mond forbede To *Cursor M.* 1105 Pat thought pat kynd him mond forbede To had don sulik an ogli dede. c 1300 *Havelok* 840, I wene that he deye mone For hunger, þis dere is so strong. a 1350 *St. Laurence* 231 in Horsim. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 *deus* þan him ubi-thought How saint Laurence munde be schent. c 1420 *Abbot. Arth.* xxiv, And thou mun pay my rawunsun, þan Gawan, with þis leue. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* f. 1 I monde make mekull sorow. a 1553 *Uoall. Royster* D. 4th Song (Arb.) 87, I mun be married a Sunday. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i, Slid a gentleman mun show himselfe like a gentleman. 1688 SNAWELL 37, I mun ne'er see i. 5 What will awd Maaster say to this? I mun ne'er see the Face of him I wot. a 1721 *Prior Song* (1st line), Since, Moggy, I mun bid adieu, How can I help despairing? 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) xvii, An if I mun day I mun day.

b. with ellipsis of a vb. of motion.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 113 Sir, he said, I trow, she mone To the pryncce off Aragon. c 1475 *Rauf Coltzear* 425 Thow mon to Paris to the King.

Mun, dial. var. *mon*, *man*; see MAN sb.1 4 c.

Mun, *pronoun* (=them, him, it, etc.); see E. D. D.

Mun, variant of MONE v. Obs., remember.

Munc, obs. form of MONK.

†**Muncerian**. Obs. Also 6 Munseran. [ad. mod.L. *Muncerian-us*, f. the name of *Muncerus* or *Münzer*.] One of the sect of Anabaptists, which arose in Germany under Thomas Münzer in 1521.

c1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* (1655) 222 From you are sprung Zuinglius, Munserans, or Patimontans, and a number of Heretics mo. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 57 The madness of the Muncerians. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Anabaptists*.

Munch (mʌnʃ), *sb.* [f. MUNCH *v.*] a. An act of munching. b. Something to eat; a meal (*dialectal* and *jocular*).

a1816 T. THOMPSON *Canny Newcastle* 53 Wiv a' the stragvin a wanted a munch. 1897 BLACKMORE *David* xlvii, the unfortunate starver, tore the cake from Cator. In a moment it was gone, almost without a munch.

Munch (mʌnʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 monche, 6 manche, 6-7 mounoh(e), (9 mounch), 7-8 maunch, 6- munch. [App. onomatopoeic (cf. CRAUNCH, CRUNCH); possibly suggested partly by MANGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To eat with continuous and noticeable action of the jaws. Said of persons audibly masticating food which offers resistance to the teeth, and of cattle chewing their fodder. Also with *up*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 914 And some wolde monche [i.e. miche, miche, meche] hii metealeone. a1518 SULLTON *Magnyf*, 2005 Nowe must you monche mamocks and lumps of brede. 1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I manche, I eate gredylye, je briffe. Are you nat a shamed to manche your meate thus lyke a carter. 1540 — *Acolastus* H ii j b, I... monche vp brode breade. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* W. iv. l. 35, I could munch your good dry bread. 1691 WOOD *Ath.* Oxon. II. 315 Munching a roll of bread. 1758 JOHNSON *Baillie's Trial* v. 10, You munch it up as expeditiously as a bit of plum-cake. 1810 SPENCER *Follies* l. 180 As he munched a large mouthful of macaroons. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Pleiger* Eur. iii. (1894) 75 He sat, calmly munching bread and cheese.

trans. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* III. 55 The baby, who had been munching my finger all the time we talked. 1871 ROSSERT *Last Confession* 521 He munched her neck with kisses.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* Also with *away*.

1530 PALSGR. 640/1 It is no good fellows touche to stande munching in a cornar whan he hath a good morcell. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iil. 5 A Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe, And mounch, and mounch, and mounch. 1690 DRYDEN *Dou Sebastian* iii. iil, No, 'tis the Son of a Mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the Melons. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* (1884) 108 Buy so much fodder and let the animal munch away at it half the night.

b. To work the jaws up and down, as old toothless people do in talking.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii, 'Let me tell your fortune, my pretty lady,' said the old woman, munching with her jaws. Hence *Munching* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1563 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* i. iv. D, Dinner at this time a day? Nothing with thee, but dinner and munching away. 1833 BYRON *Yuan* xi. lxxv, Where there is neither fruit nor flower Enough to gratify a bee's slight munchings. 1835 MISS SPENCER *Lintwoods* (1873) l. 46 Raisons and almonds, which served... as munching for her companions.

Munchausen (mʌnʃtʃaʊzn). The name of Baron Munchausen (in Ger. form Münchhausen), the hero of a pseudo-autobiographical narrative of impossible adventures, written in English by the German Rudolf Eric Raspe (1785): used to denote an extravagantly mendacious story of marvellous adventure. Hence *Munchausen v.* (*nonce-vd.*) *trans.*, to recount with extravagant exaggeration; *Munchausenish a.*, *Munchausenism*.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 411 Herodotus... has been accused of all sorts of Munchausenisms. 1854 L. LLOYD *Scandin.* Adv. II. 252 Before setting them down as regular 'Munchausens'. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 587 A Munchausenish turn for the marvellous. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 336 My readers may think I have caricatured and 'Munchausened' the... tomfoolery of these clowns of the desert.

Muncheel (mʌnʃtʃɪl). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *manjeel*, *munsheel*, *munchil*. [a. Malayalam *manjil*.] A kind of hammock-litter used on the south-west coast of India.

1808 in C. BUCHANAN *Chr. Researches* (1819) 171 We proceeded thither in our Manjeels. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 7, I... travelled by land in a munchil.

Munchene, variant of MUNCHEN *Obs.*

Muncher (mʌnʃtʃɪ). [f. MUNCH *v.* + -ER *1*.] One who munches.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iv. (1886) 79 These munchers of vapid memoirs and monotonous tales.

Munchet. [?f. MUNCH *sb.* + -ET. Cf. *hunchet*.] A small piece (of bread).

1845 THACKERAY *Leg. Rhine* iii, Munchets of bread, smeared with the same delicious condiment.

Munchil, variant of MUNCHEEL.

† **Munchin**. *Obs. rare*. [?f. MUNCH *v.*, after NUNCHON. Cf. next.] A lunch or small repast. a1666 C. HOOLE *Sch. Colloquies* (1688) 61 My Bever (or Munchin).

Munchion, *v. Obs. rare*. [?f. MUNCH *v.*, after *munchion*. Cf. MUNCHIN.] *intr.* ? To munch.

1612 COTGR. s.v. *Manger*, *Manger son pain en son sac*, to snudge it, or munchion alone in a corner.

Munk (e-keɪ), *obs. f.* MONK, MONKEY.

Munk(e)corn (e-), *obs. variant forms* of MONGECORN.

† **Mund**. *Obs.* [OE. *mund* fem. = OFris. *mund* masc. guardianship, guardian, OS. *mund* hand, OHG. *mund* fem. hand, protection, masc. protector, ON. *mund* fem. hand, *mund-r* masc. sum paid by a bridegroom for his bride.]

1. A hand or palm, as a measure of length.

The primary sense 'hand' (part of the body) is not found later than OE.

a900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 27 Mar. 52 Stenen hed seofon fot lang ond byrm mundum hieppe þonne þes huses flor. c1205 LAV. 21994 He is end-longe fleower & sixti munden.

2. Protection, guardianship.

a1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxviii. (Napier) 132 7e orsorge wunioð on lande... under mynre mund. c1205 LAV. 10518, & balden me to munde a þire 32ere hond. 1861 MAINE *Ans. Law v.* (1876) 145 All the Germanic immigrants seem to have recognised a corporate union of the family under the *mund*, or authority of a patriarchal chief.

3. A guardian, protector.

a1063 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Codex Dipl.* VI. 203 Dat he beo ðæto gebed & mund under me. c1205 LAV. 23246 Of me þu scaðt halden and habben me to munde.

Mund, var. MUN *sb.*, MOUND *sb.* 1 and 2.

Mund(e), *obs. variant forms* of MIND *sb.* 1

† **Mundal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *mundal-is*, f. *mund-us* world. Cf. MUNDIAL.] Mundane, worldly.

1614 SIR T. DALE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* iv. (1624) 117 Leauing all contenting pleasures and mundall delights, to reside here with much turmoil. 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 33 They have builded many pretty Villages, faire houses, and Chapels, which are growne good Benefices of 220 pounds a yeare, besides their owne mundall industry.

¶ Taken as *sb.* = the world (i.e. the earth).

1524 *Cowenry Corpus Chr. Plays* ii. 187 From the hy pales and blys eyerlastyng Downe into this wale and meserabill mundall (*M.S. fragm.* Down into the vale off this mezerabill mundall).

Mundane (mʌndeɪn), *a. (sb.)*. Forms: 5 mondayne, 5-6 mondayn(e), mundayne, 6 mondain, mundain(e), 7 mundan, 6- mundane. [a. F. *mondain* (12-13th c.), ad. L. *mundānus*, f. *mundus* world.]

1. Belonging to this world (i.e. the earth as contrasted with heaven); worldly; earthly.

In early use (till 1550) often following its *sb.*, and sometimes taking *s* in the pl.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxh.) 70 He saide that fortune and felicity mondayne was joynd and knyght wythe his vertue and noblesse rolle. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folye* 67b, Alas off goddes goodes... Of such folys is wastyd. In great folyes mundaynes and outrage. a1651 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* i. 21 Entangled with the birdline of fleshy passions and mundane vanity. a1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) l. ii. 146 By a singular and very strange turn of mundane affairs. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serms.* ii. (1876) 50 Not like the goodness which feeds upon mundane motives and is weak and sickly.

b. Belonging to the 'world' as distinguished from the church. Of literature: Secular. *rare*.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blau's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 532 It [Talleyrand's reconciliation to the church] was matter of inexpressible surprise and pain to the more mundane portion of the prince's intimate acquaintances. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 245 The beginnings of the mundane poetry of the Italians are in Sicily.

c. Belonging to the world of fashion. [= F. *mondain*.]

1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 298 The Athénée and the Nouveautés... the favourite resorts of 'mundane' pleasure-seekers.

2. Pertaining to the cosmos or universe; cosmic. *Mundane soul, spirit*: the *anima mundi* of the Platonists (ἡ τοῦ κόσμου ψυχή, ἡ κοσμική ψυχή in Proclus).

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. l. 18 We have the sight Of what the Mundane spirit suffereth By colours, figures, or inherent light. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xxiv. 147 The Platonical Hypothesis of a Mundane Soul. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 7 The Atoms or Particles which now constitute Heaven and Earth, being once separate and diffused in the Mundane Space, like the substance of Chaos, could never [etc.]. 1874 MOZLEY *Mitras* (ed. 3) Pref. 24 The idea of God as the Supreme Mundane Being.

b. *Mundane egg*: in Indian and other cosmogonies, a primordial egg from which the world was hatched.

1684, 1789 [see ORPHIC *1*]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. i. 47. 75 From this seed sprung the mundane egg, in which the Supreme Being was himself born in the form of Brahmā.

c. *Mundane era*, an era reckoned from the time of the creation of the world.

1892 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palaeogr.* Add. 323 To reduce the Mundane era of Constantinople to the Christian era.

3. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the horizon and not to the ecliptic or zodiac; chiefly in *mundane aspect*, *parallel*.

1687 J. BISHOP *Marrow Astrol.* ii. 33 At which time the *v* was directed to a mundane parallel of δ . *Ibid.* 76 Narrowly observe all the Aspects, as well those in the World, as those in the Zodiac, for many times a Zodiacal Aspect may promise good in the Business, when there may be a Mundane Aspect which frustrate the good promised by the other. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 295 *Mundane Aspects*, distances in the world measured by the semicircle wholly independent of the zodiac.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Used by Darwin for: Found in all parts of the world, widely distributed.

1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 25 The Owl is mundane, and many of the species have very wide ranges.

† 5. *sb.* A dweller in this world. *Obs. rare* ¹.

1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* ProL Aij b, By the shyppe we maye vnderstande y^e folyes and erroures that the mondaynes are in, by the se this present world.

Hence *Mundanelly adv.*, *Mundaneness*.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Mundaneness*, worldliness. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* ii. Wks. 1846 I. 46 The greatest of stakes, mundanely speaking, is the stake of reputation.

1885 MYERS in Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 254 This very mundaneness of the apparition is precisely what was to be expected.

Mundanity (mʌndæ'nɪti). Now *rare*. Also 7-*city*. [a. F. *mondanité* or ad. med. L. **mundanitas* *tem*: see MUNDANE and -ITY.] The quality or fact of being mundane; worldliness; † in *pl.*, worldly affections or proclivities.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 254 The mundanities that she sawe... to haubounde in the sayd court. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* ii. The mundanities or worldliness of the world. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xx. § 1. 376 The love of mundanity, wherein do indeed reside the vital Spirits of the body of Sin. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmore* ii. xvi, He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common mundanity.

b. The characteristics of the fashionable world. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 324/2 Mr. Sidgwick... carries an air of distinction and mundanity in his style.

† **Mundation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mundation-em*, f. *mundare* to cleanse, f. *mund-us* clean.] The action of cleansing or state of being cleansed.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Every day we gather new stains; for the mundation whereof there is another fountain provided. 1698 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geyer* ii. l. v. viii. 104 Such as its Mundation (or cleansing) shall be, such will be its Perfection. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Mandatory (mʌndə'tɔəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mandatorius*, f. *mandare*: see *prec.*] *A. adj.* Having the property or quality of cleansing. *rare*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mundificative* or *Mandatory Medicines*, Medicines that are proper for the cleansing of Ulcers. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. *sb.* A means or implement of cleansing. *rare*. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 323 They have, however, no mandatorys; the African skin does not wash well.

b. *Ecl.* A purificator or purificatory.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Mandatory*, the same with *Purificatory*. 1884-5 *Cath. Dict.*, *Mandatory* or *Purificatory*.

Munday, **Munde**, *obs. ff.* MONDAY, MIND.

Mundel, variant of MANDIL.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 303, 3 Toyletts, 20 Pieces of Mundels, 2 Barbary Aprons.

Mundial, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *mon-, mundial*, or ad. eccl. L. *mundial-is*, f. *mundus* world.] Mundane, worldly.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* l. 744 Man to desait with foul lust mundiall. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 102 Saint Augustine notes of Friendship foure kinds... Thirdly Mundiall, where the tie is profit... Discontinuance in euill abateh Mundiall Friendship.

Mundic (mʌndɪk). Also 7-8 *mundiok*, (8 *mundik*, *mondio*). [Prob. Celtic Cornish, but the original form is uncertain; *maen leg*, 'pretty stone' has been conjectured.] Cornish miners' name for iron pyrites, or pyrites in general. *Also attrib.*

1671 [see MAXV]. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. l. ii. 272 Marcasite, or Yellow Mundick. *Ibid.* v. 307 A Mundick-Spar; consisting of tabulated or flat and square Crystals. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 219 The yellow copper ore, at present so valued... was in fact cast aside as 'mundic'. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Preachers' Pocket* 239 Now and then a glittering particle of mundic cheats their hopes; but of gold... they... have none.

Hence *Mundicky a.*, full of mundic.

1814 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 117 A..mundicky... Load.

† **Mundificative**, *erron.* f. **MUNDIFICATIVE** *sb.* 1587 LEVINS *Pathw. Health* (1632) 106 For a wound in the head a good mundificative. 1643 STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 Make thereof a Mundificative. 1821 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Mundicious**, *a.* [f. L. *mund-us* world, after *homicidius*.] World-destroying.

1647 WARO *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 21 A vacuum and an exorbitancy are mundicious evils.

Mundificant, *rare* ¹. [ad. L. *mundificant-em*, pr. pple. of *mundificare* to MUNDIFY.] A cleansing medicament.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Mundificant*, a term applied in old pharmacy to certain healing and cleansing ointments and plasters. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Mundification, ? *Obs.* [a. F. *mondification* (16th c.), or ad. med. L. *mundification-em*, n. of action f. *mundificare* to MUNDIFY.]

1. The action of mundifying, cleansing, or de-terging; the state of being mundified. Chiefly *Med.* (e.g. of wounds, ulcers).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* ii. ii. 16 After mundification, ye must incarnate the place. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* 26 This is done by universal Regiment and Digestion, with Mundification, that a new flesh may be made to fill the Cavity. 1810 BEESFORD *Bibliotheca*, etc. 102 The unparalleled difficulty of effectuating this mighty mundification. fig. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* xxi. xxiii. 861 Those holy men... did not enuoy the mundification [L. *mundationem*] and beatitude of those spirits.

† 2. *concr.* ? A purified preparation.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* 13, Take of the mundification of rozen, and put it vpon the saide sores.

† **Mundificative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Med. Obs.* Also 5-*atiff.* [a. OF. *mon-, mundificatif* (a. and *sb.*), or ad. med. L. *mundificativ-us*, f. *mundificare* to MUNDIFY: see -IVE.] *A. adj.* Having power to cleanse (the body, a sore, etc.); detergent.

a1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 13 Mundificatif clister. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folye* (1570) 165 Purging it with playsters mundificative. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 46 We

finde that gall is very mundificative, and was a proper medicine to cleare the eyes of Tohit. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 13 Wines that proceed from the vine being of a corroborative and mundificative nature. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Mundificative plaisters, or unguents.

B. sb. A cleansing or detersive medicine.

1400 *Lausane's Cirurg.* 37 We musten clesne þe wounde wip þis mundificatif. 1611. 81 On þe mundificatives of ony which þat schal be told in þe antidotarie. 1543 TRAHERNER *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. 16 After the digestive, ye must clesne the place with a mundificative of Syrupe of Roses. 1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 35 A mundificative of the juice of Smallege doth very much clesne putrid Vicers. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. 17 43, I continued the Mundificative and Cerote, and dressed it every other day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Mundificatives*, or *Mundifiers*.

† **Mundified**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. MUNDIFY v. + -ED.] Cleansed; spec. freed from husk or other integument.

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 3 Pine apple kernesles mondifed. 1580 BLUNDEVEL *Orier Curing Horses Dis.* v. 4 b. Give him...harlie faire sifted, and well sodden; and also mundified, that is to saie, the huske pulled awaie, like as when you blanch Almonds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cough*, The Patient may take a Spoonfull of mundified Barley. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 365 Give him also gentle purges of mundified cassia.

† **Mundifier**, Obs. [f. MUNDIFY v. + -ER.] One who, or a thing which, mundifies; a cleansing medicament.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* I 3 b. Make an ointment thereof, for it is a mundifier. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. ii. 165 Hee is a mender and you are a mundifier...Your Art is to keepe our bodies sweet and cleane. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 192 Smegmaticks mundifiers, cleansers, adorners, are useful. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Mundificatives*, or *Mundifiers*, in medicine, denote cleansers, purifiers, or detergents.

Mundify (mʊndɪfaɪ). *v.* Now rare or Obs. Also 6-7 mondfy. [a. *f. mondfier* (14th c.), or ad. L. *mundificare*, f. *mund-us* clean: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse, purify. *lit.* and *fig.* 1504 LAOV MARGARET *tr. De Initiatione* iv. xii. 276 It becometh the to mundifye and clesne the hachation of thy herte for all synnes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 Fire...refines those bodies which will never be mundified by water. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blaud's Trav.* 189 My companion was forced to pay for mundifying the Cistern. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. ix. 237 Mundified or purified from my past iniquities. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xii. 258 Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside in that pure place, and they were mundified.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To make oneself neat or smart. 1699 EO. S.—*cy Country Gentl. Vade-mecum* 29 He...at least forces him [sc. a Beau], to steer to the oext Barber's Shop, to new Rig and Mundifie.

2. *trans.* In medical use: To free (the body, blood, a wound, ulcer, etc.) from noxious matter; to cleanse, deterge.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerni's Regim.* v. ij. Piper...mundifieth the lights. 1597 GENAROE *Herbal* ii. viii. 189 The juice thereof mundifieth corrupt and filthy vicers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 352 The grains of the Apples of Mandrakes mundifie the Matrix. 1758 J. B. LE DRAU'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 1147 The Flesh ought...to be well mundified. 1854 BAOHAM *Halitue*. 384 To scour and mundify the guts.

absol. 1541 R. COPLANO *Guyden's Formul.* Uij. The incarnatyf helps that greye fleshe and mundifye. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxix. 483 Antimonium...mundifieth and purgeth. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 119 It [the Electuary]...mundifies, dries, heals.

Hence **Mundifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1579 BAKER *Guyden's Quest. Chirurg.* 184 A mundifying Vnguent for inueterate vicers. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* x. xxxii. (1620) 385 The mundifying of proficients. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 Absterive and Mundifying Clysters. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN, *Whole Creature* ix. 65 The mundifying waters of the Word. 1712 *Bibl. Anal.* ii. 203 The Ulcer...healed entirely...by the use of a mundifying and drying Collyry.

Mundik, obs. form of MUNDIC.

Mundil, variant of MANDIL, turban.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. And in later Dicts.

Mundilion, ? error. variant of MODILION.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 70 A fair Stone-colour laid in Oyl for...Shop-windows and Mundilions.

Munditial (mʊndɪʃl), a. [f. L. *munditia* cleanliness (f. *mundus* clean) + -AL.] ? Relating to cleansing or purifying.

1876 A. B. EVANS *Ref. Midday Commun.* xvi. (1880) 102, I have set this commandment...side by side with the Sacramental and Munditial mandates.

† **Mundivagant**, a. Obs.— [f. L. *mundus* world + *vagant-em*, pres. pp. of *vagari* to roam: cf. L. *mundivagus* and see -ANT.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mundivagant*, wandering through the world. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Mundle (mʊndl), dial. Also 9 mungle. A stick used for stirring.

1551-60 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1887) 152 In the Kitchyn...a great mundle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xx. (Roxb.) 247/1 The 1st hird, is called a Padle or Mundle, it is like an old spade without its Iron shooe, all wood. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shrofs. Word-bk.* 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*

Mundul, variant (in Dicts.) of MANDIL.

Mundung, Obs. rare. Shortened form of next. 1712 ? KING *Bibliotheca* in Nichols *Sel. Collect. Poems* (1780) f1. 57 For vile mundung and funny ale, Incense and odours, now exbale.

† **Mundungus**, Obs. Forms: a. 7-8 mundungo; B. 7-9 mundungus (7 mundungo's,

-gos, -gas, mondongas). [A jocular use of Sp. *mondongo* tripe, black-pudding (see MONDONGO).]

† 1. Oñal, refuse. Obs. rare.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 10 Those Fishmongers that have bought and sold Christs best fishes...and made them the mundungus and garbidge both of sea and land and the off-scouring of all things. 1786 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* i. (1792) 83 Thus scarreness gives value to dirt and mundungus. And dignifies that Nature meant as a fungus. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* ff. 198 What is so liberally paid for by the...people as a rarity of exquisite relish, should not be suffered to turn mundungus.

2. Bad-smelling tobacco. Also attrib.

a. 1641 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Compl. M. Tenterhook* (1877) [Kinds of Tobacco] Bermudas, Providencia, Shallow-congo, And the most part of all the rest (Mundungo). 1647 *St. Corbet's Learned Sp.* 3 Infernal stinking Smoaks of Mundungo [1681 p. 2 Mundungus]. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* iii. (1707) 180 They are great lovers of Tobacco, and a little Mundungo will make them at any time very serviceable.

B. a 1652 BROME *Coveat Gard.* i. Wks. 1873 ff. 14, I must have tother glass to wash him out of my mouth, he furs it worse then Mondongas Tobacco. 1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. ff. 4, One Sir Gregory Shapeless, a Mundungo's Monopolist...who had smook'd himself into a Mercenary title of Knightship. 1671 SHAWWELL *Humorists* ii. 41 With a Glass of Windy-Bottle-Ale in one hand, and a Pipe of Mundungus in the other. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ll. 1006 After h' had ministred a Dose Of Snuff-Mundungus, to his Nose. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 273/2 Selling...that for good tobacco, which is none at all, or else the worst of all Mundungasses. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* i. 192 The Flemish tobacco is the poorest Mundungus in the world. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Mundungus*, had or rank tobacco. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii. Her jet black cutty pipe, from which she soon sent...clouds of vile mundungus vapour. 1840 B. E. HILL *Punch—of Snuff* 54 He might...get rid of any dull flavourless mundungus under the title of Russell's Rappee. 1901 G. GISSING *Our Fr. Charlatan* 137, 'Here's a new mixture, my own blending...I see your pipe is empty...I stick to my own mundungus; any novelty disturbs my thoughts'.

Mune, variant of MIN sb. Obs., MONE v. Obs.

Munee, obs. form of MONK.

Munehene, variant of MINCHEN Obs.

† **Munec-lif**, Obs. [OE. *munuc-lif*: see MONK and LIFE. Cf. ON. *munkliff* and COTLIF.] A monastery.

In the OE. version of Bæda iv. iii. the word is used in the etymological sense 'monastic life' (orig. *monastica vita*).

893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxiv. 200 Hic...sende on Egypte & hettoworpan eal fram munuc-lif his broðer ær gestapelade. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 506 He æræde him munuc-lif...þat mynster he geologode mid wellyhendum mannum. c. 1200 *Ornmin* 6292 Þatt lif þatt iss i munec-lif iss shadd fra 3ure swinnick, & itt iss all an oþer lif & hehhre lif & hetre. c. 1205 LAV. 29717 At Bangor was a munecclif. *Ibid.* 32218 3eond chirchen & 3eond munecclien.

Munegen, variant of MING v. Obs.

Muneeke, **Munen**, obs. ff. MONK, MIN v.

Mundadal, obs. form of MONDAY.

† **Muneral**, a. Obs. [ad. late L. *mūnerālis* (recorded in the sense 'relating to presents'), f. *mīner-*, *mīnus* present, gift, also office, official duty.] Pertaining to office or duty.

1606 B. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 Sept. C. As if the calling Episcopall were a Muneral, not a Muneral function. 1625 T. ADAMS *Visitation Serm.* Wks. (1629) 933 To be a Bishop then, is not a Muneral, but a Muneral function.

† **Munerary**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *mūnerārius*, f. *mīner-*, *mīnus* gift: see prec. and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to gifts, having the nature of a gift. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Munerate**, v. Obs.— [f. L. *mūnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *mūnerāre*, -āri, f. *mīner-*, *mīnus* gift. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Munerate*, to reward or recompence. † **Muneration**, Obs.— [ad. late L. *mūnerā-tion-em*, f. *mūnerāre*: see prec.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Muneration*...a recompensing or rewarding.

Munetere, obs. form of MINTER.

Mung, var. of MONG sb.; attrib. (U. S.): see quot. 1849 N. Y. *Express* 17 Feb. (Bartlett), As many of our citizens who intend to go to California may base their arrangements upon the mung news of some of the papers, we conceive it to be our duty to state that most of these letters are fictions. 1872 SCHELE or VERE *Americanism* 618 *Mung* news means confused news; statements which seem contradictory are, in like manner, called *mung*.

† **Munga** (mʊŋgə). The Bonnet Macaque, *Macacus sinicus*, of southern India. 1843 J. E. GRAY *Lit. Spec. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 7. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 516.

Mungal, -ian, obs. ff. MONGOL, MONGOLIAN.

Mungcorn(e), variant forms of MONGCORN.

† **Munge**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *mūngere* = *emungere* EMUNGE.] *trans.* To wipe (a person's nose); fig. to cheat.

1660 Eng. *Monarchy Freest St. in World* 7 They munged the peoples Noses, and publicly pickt their pockets.

Munge(n), variant forms of MING v. Obs.

Mungeet, variant of MUNJEET.

Munger, -erell, obs. ff. MONGER, MONGREL.

Mungo¹ (mʊŋgə). Also 8 mungos. [var. of MONGOOSE.

Kämpfer (*Annan. Exotic.*, 1712, p. 574) says that the Portuguese called the animal *mungo* and the plant *raje mungo* i.e. 'mungo root'.]

† 1. = MONGOOSE 1. Obs.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 549 *Muscula grisea et albedo variegata*...The tabbled Mungo. *Ibid.* 550 Ray and some others...call it *Viverra Indica* quæ *Mungo Lusitanis*, *Mungalia Ceylonensis*; we call it the Mungo or Mongoose. 1775 MARTYN *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 1. 30 Pharaoh's Rat or Mungo. *Viverra Ichneumon*. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XX. 236/2 This animal is known in India, of which it is a native, by the name of *Mungo* or *Mungutia*.

2. **Mungo-root** (also in recent Dicts. *mungo*): the plant *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, supposed to be a strong antidote against the poison of snakes.

1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 442 The two famous Antidotes, the Mungos-root, and the Serpentine-stone. 1762 B. STILLINGF. *tr. Gædner's Use of Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* 192 note, As soon as this serpent appears the weasel attacks him, and if she chances to be bit by him, she immediately runs to find a certain vegetable; upon eating which she returns, and renews the fight. The Indians are of opinion, that this plant is the mungos. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 429/2 The story of the *Ichneumon Mungo*, having recourse to the plant *Hainpaddu Tanah*, or Mungo root, as an antidote when bitten by serpents.

† **Mungo**². ?slang. Obs. ? A person of position, a 'swell'.

1770 [COLMAN] in *Oxford Mag.* IV. 229/1 But in the year 1770 the ladies of the first quality, the Mungoes, the superiors of the times, have arrogated [printed arrogated] the old Sals laws of libertinism, and openly set up a tavern in profest rivalry of Boodle's, Arthur's, and Almack's.

† **Mungo**³. Obs. [See quot. 1769.] A typical name for a black slave. Hence, a negro.

1769 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1794) III. 211 Dyson, as usual was...ill-treated by the Opposition; Colonel Barré, the day before, having baptized him by the name of *Mungo*, a black slave in a new farce called *The Padlock*, who is described as employed by everybody in all jobs and serve offices. 1794 *Times* 12 Feb. 3/2 The manner in which the Black business was settled...was this:—The husband...desired his wife to go where she pleased, (after she said she'd live with no one but the Black) and Mungo was taken by a press gang. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 184/1 Might not New Yorkers give encouragement to the poor Scotch and Irish emigrants...and thus totally do away the mungo and the tawney breeds? 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 163 note, Heatley, the trumpet major...and Fitzhenry, an old mungo and pupil of mine on the tamhourine.

Mungo⁴ (mʊŋgə). Also mongoe. [Of obscure origin.

The story (obviously a fignent) commonly told to account for the word is that when the first sample of the article was made, the foreman said 'It won't go', to which the master replied 'But it *mun* go' (i.e. must go).

Possibly the Scotch Christian name *Mungo* (in Yorkshire often used as a name for dogs) may have been applied to the material in jocular allusion to *mun*g, *Mong sb.*, mixture, mixed meal.]

Cloth made from 'devil'd' woollen rags; similar to shoddy, but of a better quality. Also attrib.

1857 *Post Office Directory Yorks.* 1001 *Mungron* Merchants and Dealers [40 entries]. 1858 *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* 160 A large quantity of rag wool called shoddy and mungo imported from Germany. 1860 S. JUSA *Shoddy-trade* 19 The principal part of a rag machine is the swift...; the coarser set swifts are used to grind soft rags into shoddy; the finer set ones, to tear cloth rags into mungo. *Ibid.* 32 Mungo rag is either old or new. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxi. 28 Shoddy and mungo, made from woollen rags. 1854 *Times* 19 Mar. 7/2 D. Illingworth and Son, Leeds, mungo manufacturers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/1 Technically speaking soft woollen rags...are converted into 'shoddy' and hard and fine woollen rags...into 'mungo'. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 155/2 A great many people are...occupied in cutting out the seams and button-holes of old cloth clothes...These are called *mongoe-cutters*, and the prepared woollen rags are known as *mongoe*.

Mungofa. = GOPHER sb.¹ 3.

1844 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Tortoises*, etc. *Brit. Mus.* 4 The Gopher or Mungofa. *Testudo Gopher*. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 780/1 The flesh of the gopher or mungofa...is considered excellent eating.

Mungoes (e, Mungos: see MONGOOSE, MUNGO¹.

Mungrel(l, -il(l), obs. forms of MONGREL.

† **Munguba**, Also monguba. [Tupi.] A South American silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Alunguba*.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* i. (1864) 7 In the rainy season, when the monguba trees shed their leaves. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 155/1 *Bombax Alunguba* is a smooth-stemmed tree about eighty or one hundred feet high, commonly found on the banks of the Amazon river and the Rio Negro, where the natives call it Munguba.

Mungul, obs. form of MONGOL.

Mungy, a. Obs. exc. dial. [Perh. an altered form of MUGGY (which, however, does not occur in our quots. before 1730).]

† 1. Dark, gloomy. Obs.

1634 VICARS *tr. Virgil* ii. 81 Mungy clouds o'respread the skie most black. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. v. Disperse these plague-distilling Clouds, and cleare My mungy Soule into a glorious day.

2. = MUGGY a. 1.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 4 The rotten sticks and mungy stuff to be found under old wood-piles. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 10 Scatter a little mungy, half-rotten Lint, Fearn, Bean-hare, or old Leaves among them. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 384 Round the Stem of the Tree to raise a small Hill about two Foot thick...which cover with Stones, Tiles, or mungy Straw, to keep it moist.

3. Of weather: Muggy (see E. D. D.).

1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 Essex Dialect...*Mungy*, Foggy.

Muniall, obs. form of MONTAL sb.²

† **Muniate**, v. Obs. [Badly f. L. *mūni-o*, *mūnīre* to fortify + -ATE.] *trans.* To fortify.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 190 An Epitheme thus conjoined, will muniate and preserve the heart.

Municipion, obs. form of MUNITION.

Municipal (mūnī'sipāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *a.* 6 municipale, 6-7 municipal, municipale; *sb.* 7 municipal (l. [a. l. mūnicipālīs, f. mūnicip-, mūnicipēs member of a MUNICIPIUM, f. mūnī-a pl., civic offices (cogn. *v. mūnēr-, mūnūs*: see MUNE-*RAL*) + root of *capere* to take. Cf. *F.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* municipal, *It.* municipale.

The form *municipal*, common in 17th c., is due either to regarding the word as a derivative of *municipium*, or to uncertainty as to the proper form of a derivative from *mūnicipēs*.

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state as distinguished from its foreign relations. Originally and still chiefly in the phrase *municipal law*, the law of a particular state, as distinguished from international law or the law of nations. So *municipal rights, jurisdiction*, etc.

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 1r But the English people use the proper and municipal laws. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Sic kynd of gudis as be the laws municipal of this realm are expres forbidden. 1601 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 23 He retired to Greys Inn in Holbourn to obtain knowledge in the municipal Law. 1740 *W. DOUGLASS Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 4 Every Country or Society have their own peculiar Regulations, which may be called their Municipal, or By-Laws in Trade. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. ii. 44 Municipal or civil law: that is, the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations are governed. 1806 *VESEY Reports VI.* 699 Notwithstanding the Union, for all the municipal jurisdiction of the Great Seal, the countries remain as distinct, as formerly. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 580 Finding accidentally in the course of her search descriptors from her navy on board, she claimed the municipal right of bringing them back to the service from which they had escaped.

b. trans. Belonging to one place only; having narrow limits. [Cf. late *L. dii mūnicipes*, gods whose worship is confined to particular localities.]

1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East I.* ii, Whose beames of justice like the Sun extend their light, and heate to strangers, and are not Municipal, or confinde. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 109 The essays, the fiction, and the poetry of the day have the like municipal limits.

2. Pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town.

In common use only from the 19th c.

1600 *W. WATSON Deccarion* (1602) 43 A very hotch potch of omnium githerum, . . . politically, liberally, mechanically, municipal, irregular, and all without order. 1664 *R. CANNREY Table Alph. Municipal*, privately belonging to a freeman, or burgesse of a citie. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr. Municipal*, Municipal, proper or peculiar to one only City, or to the right of Freedom in a City. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Municipal officers*, are those elected to defend the interests of cities, their rights and privileges, and to maintain order and good policy; as mayors, sheriffs, consuls, bailiffs, &c. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 1. 563/2 After incredible efforts, the communes succeeded in obtaining a share in the municipal government. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 107 Little or no change took place in the municipal constitution of corporations. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 611/2 By granting or renewing to them municipal charters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3 There is just now an interesting municipal tramway development in the Midlands.

b. Municipal borough: see *quots.*

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 41* § 2 In this Act. The Term 'Municipal Borough' means a Place subject to the Provisions of the Act of 15 & 16 Will. IV. c. 761. 1889 *Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63* § 15 The expression 'municipal borough' shall mean, as respects England and Wales, any place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

3. *Roman Hist.* Of pertaining to a MUNICIPIUM; hence contemptuously, provincial.

1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 228 Every Army of our most Valiant, and most Loyal Fellows had under each ensigne those municipal bad members, and monsters of men. 1658 *W. BURTON Hist. Anton.* 149 They were not any part of that Imperial body till favourably received by municipal privilege into the freedom. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* ii. (1865) I. 61 The nobles looked with secret disdain upon his municipal extraction, his plebeian descent and recent nobility.

B. sb.

1. *Roman Hist.* An inhabitant of a municipium (tr. *L. mūnicipēs*).

1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Municipal*, In the Roman law, municipal denotes a person vested with the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen. 1853 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep.* vii. (1867) 189 He was personally little known, being a new man, a municipal of Arpinum, without family distinctions. 1887 *Cor. Lett. & Frs.* (1897) 524 Livy bears witness to the character of the Romans, including the municipals.

2. [Fr.: short for *garde municipale*.] A member of the Municipal Guard (F. *garde municipale*), a body of soldiers under the control of the municipality of Paris.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. Is it not a happiness for many a Municipal that he can wash his hands of such a business. 1841 *THACKERAY 2nd Fernal Napoleon* iii. 63 These were followed by a regiment, a detachment of the municipals, on foot.

3. *pl.* = Municipal laws. *Obs.*

1868 *FERNE Blaz. Genrie* To Gent. Inner Temple, It might turne to some disparagement of my knowledge in the common laws and municipals of our country.

Municipalism (mūnī'sipālīz'm). [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -ISM.] *a.* Devotion to the interests of one's municipality; municipal or local patriotism in contradistinction to national patriotism. *b.*

Municipal institutions generally; also, preference for the municipal as opposed to the centralizing principle in local government.

1851 *GALLenga Italy* 41 That the provincialism, or *particularism* (to use a German expression), of rival seats of government, . . . has nothing to do with the fierce rancours of ancient municipalism. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxx. (1877) 689 The narrow ideas of patriotic duty, by which they had fostered their intense municipalism, were rapidly obliterated. 1897 *Encycl. Soc. Reform* 905 Municipalism may be defined as the theory, or the practice of the theory, that it is wise to extend the functions of the municipality. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3 Mr. Sidney Webb has been studying 'Municipalism', with characteristic zeal in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

Municipalist (mūnī'sipālīst). [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -IST.] *a.* One who advocates the extension of the range of municipal action or control; e.g. an advocate of municipal trading. *b.* One who is skilled or experienced in municipal administration.

1859 *(title)* The Municipalist, New York. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 9/2 The Municipalists in the United States scored several notable successes at the recent elections. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 4/4 It was odd to hear the son of the great municipalist attacking, in his father's presence, the municipalities for their heavy borrowings.

Municipality (mūnī'sipālītī). [a. F. *municipalitē*, f. *municipal*: see MUNICIPAL.] 1. A town, city, or district possessed of privileges of local self-government, also applied to its inhabitants collectively. Somewhat *rare* etc. with reference to foreign countries (as France or Italy) where the word is the regular name of an administrative unit. 'In New Orleans, a district of the city corresponding to a ward' (Webster 1847).

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Sci. Wks.* II. 143 The municipalities had taken an alarm. 1841 *Lewis On Govt. Dependence* 71 note, A body of public functionaries may preside for certain purposes over a district (as a county, department, municipality, or borough). 1865 *MAFFEI Brigand Life* II. 47 In the municipality of Bisaccia, the only boys' school was a miserable place which hardly deserved the name.

2. The governing body of a town or district having municipal institutions (usually, the Mayor and Corporation).

1795 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS Lett. on France I.* 170 (Jod.) We afterwards obtained our liberty by means of the municipality to whom we were unknown. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1831) I. 262 They might for a time be under the inspection of the municipality (to use a French phrase). 1836 *AUSON Hist. Europe* xlii. § 8 (1849-50) VII. 91 To the great disappointment of the municipality and people. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 4/2 If the new municipality provide these, then the supply of the inferior water of the companies may be purchased if desired.

3. A MUNICIPIUM.

a 1805 *MURPHY Sallust* (1807) 196 If by your authority you oblige the municipalities to receive the prisoners. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 237 The Municipality, from uniting the advantages of self-government with the privileges of citizenship, became the most favoured form of colony. 4. Government on municipal principles; municipal institutions.

187. E. A. FREEMAN in *L. Stephen Lett.* *J. R. Green* (1902) 214 Here (in Italy) was municipality on its grandest scale.

Municipalization (mūnī'sipālīz'ā-sh'n). [-ATION.] The action of the verb MUNICIPALIZE.

1884 *J. RAE in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 The municipalization of ground rents. 1890 *G. B. SHAW Fabian Ess. Socialism* 51 The further municipalization of the gas industry is proceeding with great rapidity.

Municipalize (mūnī'sipālīz), *v.* [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under municipal ownership or control; to endow (a city, etc.) with municipal institutions.

1880 *W. M. TORRENS in 19th Cent.* Nov. 770 A measure for municipalising London. 1893 *E. S. L. BUCKLAND in Westm. Rev.* Feb. 127 Now, when men are so anxious to municipalise our institutions. 1903 *L. DARWIN Municipal Trade* 3 The different kinds of enterprises which have been extensively municipalized.

Municipally (mūnī'sipālī), *adv.* [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -LY.] With regard to a municipality or municipal affairs.

a 1842 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1843) III. 8 At the beginning of the second Punic war Capua, . . . was beyond all doubt municipally independent. 1838 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 6/2 General Boulanger has been municipally returned for three Communes in the Department of Lozère.

Municipium (mūnī'sipālī), *obs. form* of MUNICIPAL.

1. **Municipium** (mūnī'sipālī). *Roman Ant. Pl.* *municipia*. [L. *municipium*, f. *municip-*, *mūnicipēs*: see MUNICIPAL.] A city whose citizens had the privileges of Roman citizens.

1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* i. 1. 71 Nor is there any Reason to think the Romans built the City of London, where there was neither a Colony nor a Municipium. 1727 *LARDNER Wks.* (1838) I. 79 *Municipia* were towns, or cities, which had the citizenship of Rome bestowed upon them, and yet still lived according to their own laws and constitutions. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 184 A Roman colonia or municipium had consisted pretty generally of two main classes, the servile, and the free, who might by courtesy be called the self-governing.

Municipium, *obs. form* of MUNICIPAL.

Municipy (mūnī'sipī), *rare*. [ad. L. *municipium*: see MUNICIPAL.] 1. *a.* = MUNICIPALITY. *b.* A municipality.

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* n. Ep. Ded. 160 b, The actes and lawes of certeine Municipies or freedoms haue

bene such, . . . that they haue perished with their authors. 1882 *W. CORRY Mod. Eng. Hist.* ii. 431 A parish was not a municipality or corporation. . . . The Legislature quietly created federal municipalities called Boards of Guardians, capable of . . . buying manorial or trust lands.

1. **Muniferous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. late *L. mūnifer* (f. *mūn-us* gift + *fer* bearing) + -OUS.] (See *quot.*)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Muniferous*, . . . that carries a gift. 1. **Munific**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. *L. mūnific-us*, f. *mūn-us* gift: see MUNE*RAL* and -FIC.] = MUNIFICENT. So 1. **Munificat**, *a.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 93r With trumpets, drums, peales of ordinance, and all other signes of munificall and joyfull entertainment. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Munificat*, (*mūnificus*), bountifull, liberal. 1754 *T. BLACKLOCK Hymn Dr. Love vi.* To thee, munific, ever-flaming Love! One endless hymn united nature sings.

1. **Munificare**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. mūnificāt-, mūnificāre*, f. *mūnific-us*: see *prec.*] (See *quot.*)

1623 *COCKERAM, Munificare*, to enrich.

1. **Munification**, *Obs.* [f. *MUNIFY v.*: see -FICATION.] Protection; defence.

1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* h. iiij, Against the most hostile shafts of envy, I shall not need much munification.

Munificence (mūnī'sifēns). [a. F. *munificence*, ad. *L. mūnificentia*, f. *mūnificent-*: see MUNIFICENT *a.*] The quality of being munificent; splendid liberality in giving.

1555 *ESEN Decades* 93 To persuade hym of the . . . munificence . . . of owre men. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1837) 170 That benefit, which the munificence of nature hath liberally bestowed on him. 1685 *PETTY Last Will in Tracts* (1769) p. ix, I would advise my wife in this case, to spend her whole 1587 l. per ann. that is to say, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence. 1793 *BLACKSTONE's Comm.* I. viii. 286 note, Though this was a splendid instance of royal munificence, yet it's operation is slow and inconsiderable. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The miracles and power of the saint called forth the devotion and munificence of the people. 1892 *GLAISTONE in Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/4, I am sure that Liverpool, while it continues to amass wealth, will not fall behind in the necessary concomitant to redeem wealth from degradation—the quality of munificence.

1. **Munificency**, *Obs.* Also *b.* *entia*, munificency. [ad. *L. mūnificentia*: see *prec.*] = MUNIFICENCE. Also, an instance of munificence.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 83 Lucius . . . concerning to Christe suche temples as were erected for the idolls of the jentiles, largely adorned them with his munificence. 1576 *WOOLTON Chr. Manual* FvJ, Munificency, lybalityty, and hospitalyty. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 83 Why should hee not give time to the growing of his better fortunes, by your Maiesties Munificencies and fauours. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 93 Whatsoever here is estimable, proceedeth from the Munificency of this River. 1651 *G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 114 Either by the munificency of our Kings, or by the too much negligence of our Common-wealth.

Munificent (mūnī'sifēnt), *a.* [f. *L. mūnificent-*, derivation-stem of *mūnificēs*: see MUNIFICENT *a.*] Not in Fr.; the form was suggested by *magnificent* and the other words of similar ending, and by *munificence*.

Of persons: Splendidly generous in gifts, bountiful. Of actions, gifts: Characterized by munificence.

1583 *HAYES Gilbert's Pop.* in Hakluyt (1589) 680 Imitating the nature of the munificent God. 1609 *B. JOSSON Volpone* i. iii, You are too munificent. 1649 *Alcarn* 27 God promitteth to you his grace and mercie: he is munificent, and omitteth. 1684 *Sir T. BROWNE Char. Mor.* l. § 5 Think it not enough to be Liberal, but Munificent. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. l. 7 Our munificent benefactor Mr. Vinet. 1845 *W. H. INELAND Scribblemania* 200 note, Chaucer, and his munificent friend and patron John of Gaunt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 78 Perhaps none of the munificent subscriptions of our own age has borne so great a proportion to the means of the nation. 1863 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xiii. 322 Laud, . . . was munificent, almost magnificent. 1893 *R. T. JEFFREY Visits to Calvary* 147 A munificent marriage settlement has been made for you.

1. **Munificently** (mūnī'sifēntī), *adv.* [f. MUNIFICENT *a.* + -LY.] In a munificent manner; with splendid generosity.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* G, Some large summes of monie . . . which I knew not how better to employ . . . than by spending it munificently vnder your name. 1628 *Bp. HALL Old Reliq.* vi. § 2. 48 That God doth graciously accept, and munificently recompence our good workes. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 317 Henry had munificently rewarded his services to the crown.

Hence 1. **Munificentness**, *Obs.* —

1777 *BAILEY vol. II, Munificentness*, Liberality, Bountifullness.

1. **Munificence**, *Obs.* [Badly f. MUNIFY + -ENCE.] Fortification, defence.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 15 Unill that Locrine for his Realmes defence, Did head against them make and strong munificence [so ed. 1596; cf. ed. 1599 has munificence].

1. **Munify**, *v.* *Obs.* [Irreg. f. *L. mūnī-o* (inf. *mūnīre*) to fortify + -FY.] *trans.* To fortify; to provide with defences. Hence *Munified ppl. a.*

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* ii. xxvii, The King assayles, the Barons munified. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 27 Though many well munified places were fetched off without any resistance. 1635 *HEWWOOD Hierarch.* 609 The Diuell, . . . replied that he . . . had no power to enter, the place being so munified and defended by his holy supplications.

Muniment (mūnī'mēnt). Forms: 5 mine-ment, munymēt(e), 5-6 munimēnt, 6 munimēnte, myniment, 6-8 miniment, 7 munument, mynamente, 4- muniment. [a. OF. *muniment* (AF., in sense 1, *Rolls Parli.* an. 1315), ad. L.

mūnimentum fortification, defence (in med. Latin title-deed, etc., as sense 1 below), *f. mūnī-re*: see MUNITE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. A document (such as a title-deed, charter, etc.) preserved as evidence in defence of rights or privileges belonging to a person, family, or corporation. Chiefly in *collective plural*.

Formerly sometimes confused with MONUMENT *sb.* 2. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 479*f* Alle the Muniments that length to the Comynale of the said Town. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem. xxvii. I have seen of it the muniment, Under seale wryten. 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 295*f* 2 All Evidences, Deeds and Minements, concerning the said Mannors. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 35 § 2 All the evidences chartres and muniments concerning the premisses. 1552 HULOET, *Rolls* or lyke places, where muniments or records be kepte. 1594 WEST 2*nd* Pt. *Symbol.* Chancery § 105 The said deedes, evidences, escriptes, writings, and muniments. 1680 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 287 The ancient records and muniments, not only of the towne, but also of other societies in other remote places of the kingdom. 1776 *Trial of Nundocombe* 372 Among the other records and muniments. 1845 LO. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1837) l. xiii. 194 The roll of his domestic expenses, preserved among the muniments of the bishopric. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 198 The various muniments, i.e. title-deeds or evidences relating to the College property.

2. Anything serving as a means of defence or protection. Now rare.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 2 For both Beastes and Birdes have... weapons as Hornes tuskes and other lyke muniments to resist their foes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 6 The Bones... which to the brayne, in their construction, are so safe a muniment. 1629 B. JONSON *On Poems* Sir J. Beaumont, Though I confesse a Beaumonts Booke to be The Bound, and Frontire of our Poetrie; And doth deserve all muniments of praise, That Art, or Ingine, on the strength can raise. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 130 Others conceive one use of the Beard was for a muniment. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 These Fords, or places of Judicature (by the Danes called 'Tings'), seem always to have had their muniments of stone. 1830 EXAMINER 163*f* Truth is the simple muniment with which every power used for evil may be met. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 403 We cannot spare the coarsest muniment of virtue.

†b. [Cf. *F. mūnir* to furnish (with); also MUNITON.] *pl.* Things with which a person or place is provided; furnishings. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *St. Venet.* 21 The count that were gone oute cladde them with precious ornaments of the chyrche... and dredde not a lytell that the ornaments and munyments shuld be sore hurt by the falling of the rayne. 1596 SHENKER *F. O. tv.* viii. 6 By chance he certayne miniments forth drew, which yet with him as reliques did abide. 1607 SWAKS *Cor.* l. 122 Our Steed the Legge, the Tongue our Trumpeter, With other Muniments and petty helpees In this our Fabrick. 1854 MUNDY *Our Antiquaries* (1857) 6 Where the receiving-rooms and bed-rooms contain little beyond the muniments necessary for sitting and lying.

3. *attrib.*, as *muniment-chest*, -*house*, -*room*; also *muniment deed*, a title-deed.

1870 F.R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 114 In this chamber is a large carved 'muniment chest'. c. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1870) 162 Have you... no 'muniment deed'? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, A 'Muniment house' (in Cathedral, or Collegiate Churches, Castles, Colleges or such like) is a house or little room of strength, purposely made for keeping the Seal, Plate, Evidences, Chartres, &c. of such Church, Colledge, &c., such Evidences being called in Law *Muniments*. 1668 WOOD *Life* 18 Mar. (O.H.S.) l. 384 Dr. Wallis sent for A. W. to come to him, then in the 'muniment-room' in the School Tower. 1890 A. CLARK *Wood's Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 105 In the muniment-room of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

†Munion. *Mil. Obs.* rare. [a. *F. mounion* stump: see MONION.] The trunion of a gun.

1646 ELOREO *Gunnerys Glasse* 104 The knobs of the mettall at each side of the Pece are called the Tronions or Munion.

Munion, variant of MUNITION.

†Munish, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [f. *F. muniss-*, lengthened stem of *mūnir* -L. *mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*] *trans.* To fortify, provide with means of defence.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 69 It is situated near to the Temple in a most faire seate munished with many towers made of Stones of extreame greatnesse.

Munishon, *obs.* form of MUNITION.

Munite, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist. Pa. pple.* 5-6 munyte, 7 munite. [f. *L. mūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *mūnīre* to wall round, fortify, secure, earlier *mēnīre*; *f. mania* pl., walls, ramparts; cogn. *w. mūnīs* (earlier *murns*) wall.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen, protect. Hence †Munited *ppl. a.*, †Munition *vb.* *sb.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 223 Other condite hem kepe in pottes chead Withpik mynte & couching throuthe alway. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) l. 471 *note*. The fortresses and havens to be fortified and munyted. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 6 The head... in those proper angles they are... strongly munited from all externe and accidental injuries. 1603 F. LORIO *Montaigne* t. xlvii. (1632) 154 He had the better leasure to... strengthen Townes, to munite Castles [etc.]. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Son.* xx. 14 An yvorie Tower, In... munited power. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 431 Men must beware, that in the Procuring, or Munition, of Religious Vnity, they do not Dissolve and Deface the Lawes of Charity. 1657 EARL MONM. *tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 170 His Enemy is in the Dominions, in a well munited seat. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 150 It was not unusual... to munite the *Tumuli* of their Dead with such empalmets. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Munite*, fenced, made strong.

Munition (*mūnī'fən*), *sb.* Forms: 5 munycion, 5-6 monsyon, -yon, 5-7 municion, 6 monition, monycion, munishon, munitione,

-tion(e, munycion, 6- munition. [a. *F. munitio*, ad. *L. munitio*-em, *f. mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*]

†1. a. The action of fortifying or defending, fortification. *lit.* and *fig.* b. *concr.* A fortification, defensive structure or work; anything that serves as a defence or protection. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* t. iii. (S.T.S.) 22 Sic thingis done, he garnist mont palentyne, quhare he was nurist, with strang munition. c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 259 Leavinge a garrison for the munition of the porte hee hasted into Denmark. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 12*r* The situation of the place hath no natural munition or defense. 1565 CALPHILL *Asv. Treat.* Crosse 30 Let vs enter into the walled cities, The battayles of the Heretiques doe arise, Let the munitions of Christ holde vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 598 The inhabitants... have the middest of the Groue fortified with a triple wall. The first munition containeth the Kings Pallace; the second [etc.]. c. 1619 DANIEL *On Death* Earl of Devon. 35*r* With what munition he did fortifie His heart. c. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. II. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 The fortification and munition of their Towne. 1675 T. TURNOR *Bankers & Creditors* (ed. 2) 39 Such was the Care of our Ancestors... in the Munition and Fencing about their Rights and Properties. c. 1776 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. iv. 75 The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior munitions of the other. 1791 COWPER *Lines* t. 357 Whose might, the chief munition is of all our host. 1876 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 27 [Ants] unite more intimately for defence against some common enemy, and to raise works of munition that may resist his attack.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* Military stores; = AMMUNITION 1. Often more explicitly *munitions* (*s*) of war.

In the 16-17th c. the *sing.* was often used *spec.* (=ammunition in the present restricted sense) for what is used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, shell, etc. The word is now rare exc. in *pl.*, chiefly in the full phrase, which is somewhat arch.

a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58 A grete sbyppe... wel furnyshyd with byskyt, wyne and flesche... and with monysions of warre. 1544 in R. G. MARSDEN *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) l. 140 All the victelles powder and monycions of the shippe. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 56 They were neyther sufficiently furnished of munition nor weapons. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Armaturæ duplices*,... Souldiours hauyng double munition. 1575 CHURCHWARD *Chippes* (1817) 154 No maruel though, their hearts within did quail Who did... behold their powder fayld, theyr water waxed skant Their hope is smal, that doth munishon want. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Munition*, great Ordinance for the warre, great shot. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 163 We had of Tooles, Armes, and Munition sufficient. c. 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 81 Right against it was all the munition of the Castle planted. 1642 *Petition in Ho. Lords* 16 Apr. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb. v.* § 55 Armes, and Munition for defence of this Kingdom. 1757-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Munition*, or *Ammunition*, the provisions wherewith any place is furnished in order for defence; or wherewith a vessel is stocked for a voyage; or [those] that follow a camp for its subsistence. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 200 The President states... that they have given aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx. De Vaux having been sent to Ascalon to bring up reinforcements and supplies of military munition. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* l. 302 The company was to fit them out, and keep them supplied with the requisite equipments and munitions, and they were to yield one half of the produce of their hunting and trapping. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 227 Gunpowder, firearms, or any other commodity which may be brought within the definition of munitions of war.

trans. and *fig.* 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 233 That olde enemye of mankynde... layeth to all hys munition. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i.* li. Here Master Picklocke, Sir, your man o' Law, And learn'd Attorney, has sent you a Bag of munition. c. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) *tr* Take (after) from the Bodie, all the Munition, that armes, and makes it strong in resisting. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv. They carry all their munitions [for birds' nesting] into calling-over.

†b. ? Apparatus. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 33 Holding in his bonde a shabotomye of [read or] munycion for laying blood.

†3. A granted right or privilege; = MUNITY.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 489*f* Corporacions, Municions, Annexions, Unyons, severaunce from Shires.

†4. ? The action of providing, provision. *Obs.*

1480 WARDER *Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 113 Also for to make into the same his saide grete Warderboe monsyon of all manner of stuff. 1642 LO. SAYE & SELE *Sp. in Parli.* 25 Feb. 3 This munition of such formes upon all men.

5. *Comb.*: munition bread [f. *pain de munition*] = ammunition bread; munition house = ammunition house; munition ship (see *quots.*);

†munition-wine, wine supplied to soldiers.

1629 *S'herlogenboosh* 50 The Gouvernours divided also 'munition bread amongst the needy Burgers. 1857 SAVITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Munition bread*, contract or commissariat bread. 1859 BURGESS *Rec. Edit.* (1875) III. 263 To put in the samyn [pikis] in the townys 'munition hous quhair thay war of before. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Munition-Ships*, such Vessels as are employ'd to carry ammunition &c. and to tend upon a Fleet of Men of War. 1857 SAVITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Munition ships*, those which carry the naval stores for a fleet, as distinguished from the victuallers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* l. xxxv. So hard frosts, that their 'munition-wines were faine to be cut and braken with hatchets.

Munition (*mūnī'fən*), *v.* [f. MUNITION *sb.* Cf. *F. munitionner* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To supply with munitions of war.

1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The cite of Carlisle, with ane strong castell and citidail thairin, weill munitioned. 1640 *Cent. Knave in Gr. t.* l. B. ij. A Leaguer cannot be planted, mann'd, victuall'd, and munition'd with a small magazine. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 102 Twelve Gallies ready rigg'd and munition'd, which his Holiness shall

mann for the service of the League. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 144 The castles of Stirling and Edinburgh were munitioned for war. 1895 N. *Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 England has strongly fortified and completely munitioned stations at Halifax and St. John's.

2. To furnish (a room). *rare.*

1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* II. ii. 131 Helena's room was very differently munitioned from the pretty chamber she had left.

Munitioner (*mūnī'fənər*), *rare*. [f. MUNITION *sb.* or *v.* + -ER. Cf. *F. munitionnaire*.] †a. One who supplies military stores, a commissary. *Obs.* b. One who has the custody of ammunition.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 14*r* The order of the Pioners, merchants and trades-men, artizans and munitioners. 1888 ROOWAY & WATT *Chron. Hist. Guiana* l. 9 By some accident the whole stock of gunpowder exploded. Juan Martinez, the munitionier, or Captain of Artillery, was charged with negligence.

†Munitor. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. *L. mūnitor*, agent-n. *f. mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*] One who works on fortifications.

1669 LEVBOURN in *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* Commend. Verses, And the Munitor hither may resort For Rules wherely to Fabricate his Fort.

Munity (*mū'nīti*). Now rare. [App. a quasi-etymological alteration (as if from *L. mūnīre* to fortify, confirm) of IMMUNITY; the word being misapprehended in the positive sense 'privilege', the negative prefix seemed inappropriate.] A granted right or privilege; = MUNITION 3.

In the *quot.* from Mountague (1648) in *mod. Dicts.* *munty* is a misprint for *munty*.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 597*f* Libertees, Franchises, Muniteez, Possessions... and all other thinges in eny of the said Letters Patentes conteyned. 1640 [H. PARKER] *Case Ship Money* 12 These all in some sense may be called Munities, or indemnities, belonging to the sacred person of the King. 1644 - *Yus Pop.* 46 It appears by the story of Rehoboam that the people might capitulate for just Munities. 1856 OLMSFED *Slave States* 446 It is in those elements of character which should forever prevent us from trusting him with equal social munities with ourselves.

Munjack, *obs.* form of MANJAK.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. li. 130 Munjack is a sort of Pitch or Bitumen, which we find in lumps.

Munjak, variant of MUNTJAC.

|| Munjeet (*mʊndʒɪt*). Also *manjit*, *mungeet*, *munjeeth*. [Bengali *manjīth* (Hindi *majīth*).] The Bengal Madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (formerly *Munjistia*); the roots of this plant used in dyeing.

Also erroneously applied to the roots of *Morinda citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria* (Bentley *Man. Bot.* ed. 5, 1883).

1813 E. BANCROFT *Perm. Colours* II. 278 More recently... it has acquired in the Company's Sale Catalogues, the name of *manjit* and *mungeet*. 1819 *Act 59 Geo. III.* c. 52 (Rates Inwards), Madder or Munjeet. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kind.* 770 The roots of *Rubia cordifolia*, yield the Madder of Bengal, and form even an article of the export commerce to Europe, under the name of Munjeeth.

attrib. 1864 Munjeet-garancine [see MUNJISTIN].

Munjistin (*mʊndʒɪstɪn*). *Chem.* [f. *mod. L. Munjist-a*, Roxburgh's specific name of the *munjeet* + -IN.] An orange colouring matter contained in munjeet.

1863 STENHOUSE in *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XII. 634 Munjistine exists in munjeet in considerable quantity, and can therefore be easily obtained. 1864 - *ibid.* XIII. 86 When the greater part of the munjistine is removed from munjeet-garancine by boiling water.

Munk-corn, *obs.* form of MONGCORN.

Munk(e, *obs.* forms of MONK.

Munk(k)ey, -kye, *obs.* forms of MONKEY.

Munmoth, *obs.* form of MONMOUTH.

Munn(e, variant forms of MUN *sb.* 1

Munne, variant of MIN *v.* 2 *Obs.*

Munition (*mʊ'nɪʃən*). *Arch.* Forms: 6 munyon, 7 minion, 7-8 monion, (7 monyon), 8-9 munion, 7- munion. [Alteration of *munial* MONTAL.] = MULLION.

1593-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 299 Setting vp of 26 foote of newe Mynnyons, 13*s*. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Whitebridge* (1886) l. 205 The iames and minions to be of white stone. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 170 The upright Posts that divide the several lights in a Window-frame, are called Munnions. 1762 in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 573 The glass not only suffered, but the monions were greatly damaged. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 566 The window-frames, of oak, consist of a Munition, Transom and bars. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 293 The stone work in the munions, &c., of the clearstory were renewed. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Munions*, the pieces between the lights in the galleries of ships in former times.

Munnt, Munoday, *obs.* *f.* MOUNT, MONDAY.

Munpynnyys, variant of MOMPYNYS *Obs.*

a. 1529 SKELTON *Howe Doute* *Dr. of Albany*, etc. 293, I sheweth thy Scottische lugges, Thy munpynnyys, and thy crag.

Munsel, *obs.* form of MANZIL.

Munshhee, -i: see MOONSHEE.

Munshheel, variant of MUNCHEEL.

Munshy, *obs.* variant of MOONSHEE.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 283*f*.

Munsif: see MOONSIFF.

Munster, *obs.* form of MINSTER 1, MUSTER.

Munstral, *obs.* form of MINSTREL.

Munt, *obs.* form of MINT *v.* 1, MOUNT.

†Munter. *Sc. Obs.* [a. *F. montre* watch. Cf. *MONTRA slang.*] A watch.

3. To consume or spend (time) unprofitably.
1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 371 ¶ 8 A different kind of Men,
who are the Pests of all polite Conversation, and murder
Time as much as either of the two former. 1756 Washington
Let. Writ. 1880 J. 241 If the burry of business... will admit

of an opportunity to murder a little time in writing to me, I should receive the favour as a mark of esteem. 1764 *Mem. G. Palmanazar* 95 Thus having murdered, as I may say, another year, we were dismissed. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 255/2 Murdering time by a constant round of giddy dissipation. 1827 Scott *Jour.* 8 Aug. It kills time, or rather murders it; this company-keeping.

4. To mangle cruelly. [Cf. *F. meurtrir* to bruise.] 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii. They have so maim'd and murder'd all his face There is no man can swear to him.

† **Murderably**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *Sc. murderably*. [f. *MURDER sb.* (*murthier*) + *-ABLE* + *-LY*.] Murderously, by way of murder.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Laws of Arms* (S.T.S.) 260 Quhat ever he be that slais a man murderably and secretly.

† **Murderdom**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *MURDER sb.*, after *martrydom*.] The practice of murdering.

1525 in *St. Paphis Hen. VIII.* IV. 493 note, Yair cruell tyranny and murderthidome of cristin pepill.

Murdered (*mō'dərd*), *pph. a.* [f. *MURDER v.* + *-ED*.] In senses of the verb.

c1402 *Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xlii. How may thou see thus in thy presence, Without mercy, murdered innocence? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 300 Some bring the murdered body, some the murderers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 657 For Crimes, not his, the Lover lost his Life, And at thy Hands requires his murder'd Wife. 1724 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 195 Nail, precious moments! stoln from the black waste Of murder'd time! 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 52 Not murder'd reputation marks his way. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* l. 663 The head of the murdered magistrate was placed over the Guildhall. 1876 'Quida' *Winter City* vii. I don't like murdered languages.

Murderer (*mō'dərəz*). [Partly f. *MURDER v.* + *-ER*; partly a. *AF. morderour, morderour (-dre)*, agent-n. f. *morderer, morderir* = *MURDER v.*]

1. One who murders or is guilty of a murder (see *MURDER sb.* 1).

a. c1300 *Cursor M.* 23122 Pe first range mast slincand, sal be u wrechis mistruand; bat renaid ar traitours and fals, Murthereres [Fairf. man miferes] and mounours als. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xiv. 233 A saide she theye were good knyghts but theye were murtherers. c1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* 11. There were theues, hores, and baudes; w! murtherers. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sciland's Comm.* 235 The Murtherer standing behynd his backe, letteth dryve at him with an hatchet. 1605 SHAKS. *Asch. l.* vii. 15 First, as I am his Kinsman, and his Subject, Strong both against the Deed: Then, as his Host, Who should against his Murtherer shut the doore, Not heare the knife my self. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. l. 54 Roscius prosecuted the Murtherer for damages. 1775 ADAMS *Am. Ind.* 153 The Cheerake... still observe that law so inviolably, as to allow their beloved town the privilege of protecting a wilful murtherer.

β. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2387 *Philomena* (Cambr. MS.) He wil nat for his shame Dou so as Tereus to lese his name Ne serve 30w as morderour [2. r. morderere, roure, -erour, morderour] or a knave. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 340 Slain is the moerdre and moerdice. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moord(e)re (K. P. morderar), *sciarus*. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l. 63, Yf he lader to be murdrd than a murdere. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 272 King David... all be it he had en an auctor & murdrer also, yet [etc.]. 1621 DONNE *Sermon*. xv. (1640) l. 149 A Sheriff that should burne him, who were condemned to be hangd, were a murdurer, though that man must have dyed. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 139 note, Those female captives, who gave their charms, and even their hearts, to the murderers of their fathers, brothers, &c. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. App. ii. 445 Alexander... proceeded in pursuit of one of the murderers of Darius to the royal city of the Zangazi. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 187 The false witness... is, in truth the worst of murderers. 1865 DICKENS *Altit. Fr.* i. iv. We have got a murderer for a tenant.

b. *transf. and fig.*

c1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 353 (Cambr. MS.) Theswalve morderere of the foulis smale That myknyn bony of flouris frosche & newe. c1385 R. BROWNE *Ansiv. Cartwright* 15 The slimer is the murthurer of his owne soule. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 19 Lye not, to say mine eyes are murthurers. 1611 BIBLE i. *John* iii. 15 Whosoever hateth his brother, is a murderer. 1738 *Centl. Altit.* 208/2 King Alfred, who hang'd 44 Judges in one Year, as Murthurers of the Law. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* i. iii. 17 It is the unrelenting murderer of hope and gaiety.

† 2. A small cannon or mortar (see quot. 1704). 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 338 Morderers of yron... 1563 in Nicolson & Burn *Westmord. & Cumbld.* (1777) II. 223 In the Citadel... Small serpentes 2, fowlers 2, morderers 2. 1617 J. TAVLOA (Water-P.) *Dolphins Danger* Wks. 1630 iii. 33/1 The Dolphin... having... some 19 pieces of Ordnance, and 9 Murthurers. 1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xiv. 59 Morter Peeces, Square Murthurers, Tortles, and Petards are the sorts of the fourth kind of Ordnance. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (1865) 20 We have built a strong Fort & Palizado, and have mounted upon it one good piece of Ordnance, and 4 Murderers. 1670 *Land. Gaz.* No. 436/1 This week the same Fregats took another prize from the Turks being a vessel of 6 Guns 4 Murthurers and 60 men. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Murderers*, are small Pieces of Ordnance, either of Brass or Iron, having Chambers that is Charges made of Brass or Iron put in at their Breaches: They are mostly used at Sea at the Bulk-heads of the Fore-castle, Half-deck, or Steeridge, in order to clear the Decks when an Enemy boards the Ship; they are fastned and traversed by a Pintle, which is put into a Stock.

† 3. A dagger or knife. *Obs. rare*—1. c1510 *Robt. Denyll* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (r28) l. 10 Robert gate a murderer or bodkin, and thrust his mayster in the bely that his guttes fell at his fete, and so fell downe dead to the erth.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—o. 1690 EVELYN *Altitus Mulebris*, *Fop Dict.* 19 *Murtrieres*. Murtriers; a certain Knot in the Hair, which ties and unites the Curls.

5. An instrument used for catching codfish.

1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambles in Far North* xii. 79 There is a method of catching deepsea cod... by means of an instrument called a 'murderer'... consisting of a long bar of lead measuring about eighteen inches, with numerous hooks attached, and suspended at the end of a long strong line. This instrument is towed at the stern of the fishing boat, and by its means many a large cod bids farewell to the Pentland Firth. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 'Murderer' for catching Codfish.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. l. E. 1, Beset With murthurer theues that came to rife me. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* iii. ii. 37 The sword Which murder-like against thy selfe he drawes.

Murderess (*mō'dərəs*). Also 4 *moerdice*, 6-7 *murdrice*(s), *murthress*(e). [f. *MURDER (ER)* + *-ESS*. Cf. *OF. moerdresse*.]

Gower's *moerdice* is properly a distinct word, imitating *Fr.* forms like *empurice*: see EMERKISS.]

A woman that commits murder.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 346 Sche that was an homicide And offhoreghnold moerdice. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. H. M. Faithf. Subj.* A 3 b. Athalea... was slayne... as a murthresse of her owne children. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii. Thou murderess of a king. 1623 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 15 What want you woman will you be your owne murthresse? 1677 MRS. BEHN *Abdelazer* i. iii. Hold! hold, inhumane Murdriss; What hast thou done, most barbarous of thy sex? 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 531 The parents, therefore, believe her to be the murderess, and prepare a fire to burn her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 87 Then laughed the murderess in her glee.

† In C. James *Milit. Dict.* (1802) and in later Dicts. *murdriss* is given equivalent to *MEURTRIÈRE*.

Murdering (*mō'dərin*), *pph. sb.* [f. *MURDER v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *MURDER*; also, an act of committing murder.

c1388 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1143 The treson of the mording in thebedde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moorderynge, *sciarice*, *sciaratus*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 160 [The] cruel murdering of their ancient citizens. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 32 The murdering of a mans selfe to eschew any calamity or sorrow, doth not argue any valour, but cowardise rather. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *M. S. Vales* (ed. 3) II. 28 They... usually continue their murderings until, in retaliation, blood is expiated by blood.

transf. 14... Noble *Bl. Cooky* (1828) 86 Tak a goos of a nyght and a day mording and chope hir in the wort in the same manner. 1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* § 51 Put not to many shepe in a penne at one tyme. for feare of murtheryng or over presyng of their felowes.

† b. In passive sense. *Obs.*

1472-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 160/1 [The witnesses said they dared not to present the truth] for diede of mordingyng, and to be myscheved in their owne houses. 1600 J. JAKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 844 The Captaine being in danger of murthering, was constrained to vse leuitie.

† c. *attrib.*: **Murdering battery** (see quot.); **murdering shot**, shot used in a 'murdering piece'.

1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* x. 52 Peeces that either shoote stone shot, Fireballes, Murthuring Shot, or els no shot at all. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Battery, Battery de revers, or murthering battery*, is one that plays on the back of any place; and being placed on an eminence, sees into it.

Murdering, *pph. a.* [f. *MURDER v.* + *-ING*.] That murders or commits murder. *lit. and fig.*

1550 LEVER *Sermon* (Arb.) 38 As pickinge theft, is lesse then murtheryng robbery: so [etc.]. c1560 (1561) Oration of Arsanes agaynst Philip the trecherous kyng of Macedone;... and of Scanderberg prayng ayde of Christian Princes agaynst perfidious murdering Mahomet [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 324 Their cheefest Prospect, murdering Basilisks. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Alitab.* iv. His murdering guns a loud defiance roare. 1676 *Housses Alitab.* v. 415 Mars, bloody, murdering Mars. 1760 *Ann. Rev.* 17 These murdering was which cut off so many experienced officers. 1790 J. L. MORTON *Manu. W. Ind.* 183 He horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue. 1899 W. COLLINS *Blow up with the Brig!* I struggled hard to force my eyes from the slow, murdering flame.

† b. Of bait; cf. **KILLING** *pph. a.* 1 b. *Obs. rare*—1. 1681 CUTHBERT *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 26 (1689) 57 In the month of April, for Trout, that 'tis a Murthuring Bait.

Hence † **Murderingly** *adv.*

1663 J. SPARRON *tr. Behn's Rem. Wks.* 1st *Apol. Balth. Tyleken* 1 Venomously, spitefully, hatefully, murderingly.

Murdering piece, *Obs.* [See *PIECE sb.* II.]

1. = *MURDERER* 2.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. v. 95 O my deere Gertrude, this, Like to a murdering piece in many places, Gives me superfluous death. 1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85f And seeing them that were gathered together into the market place to fight as men altogether desperat, he caused certain murdering pieces to be bent upon them. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 163 Mann'd she was but with ten men, and had only one small murdering-piece within her.

fig. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* ii. f. There is not such another murdering-piece in all the stock of calumny.

† 2. Used by Burke for: A picture of carnage. Cf. **battle-piece**: see *PIECE sb.* 17 b.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 309 A far more cruel 'murdering piece' than had ever entered into the imagination of painter or poet.

Murderish (*mō'dəris*), *a. rare*. [f. *MURDER sb.* + *-ISH*.] Murderous.

1550 W. LYNN *Carion's Cron.* 262 b, Perceyung the craft and papistical murderish hate of his brother. 1904 E. F. BENSON *Challons ix.* Did you ever see such a murderish-looking woman?

† **Murderment**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *MURDER v.* + *-MENT*.] The act of murdering.

c1425 *Cursor M.* 17716 (Trin.), Nizte or day whenne bei

myst spie Bi murperment to do him dije. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 52 The slaughter and murderment of howe manye persones. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. ii. To her came message of the murderment.

Murderous (*mō'dərəs*), *a.* [f. *MURDER sb.* 1 + *-OUS*. Cf. *OF. morderoux*.]

1. Of persons: Guilty of murder (*Obs.*); capable of or bent on committing murder. Also *transf.* of weapons, physical agents, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Zepl. ii.* 5 Wo unto you y! dwell vpon the see coast, ye murtherous people. a 1586 *Sydne P.* v. ii. Thou, the Lord, in endless hatred hast The murd'rous man. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 88 Stay murtherous villaines, will you kill your brother? 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. ii. 94 Queene Margaret saw Thy murtherous Faulchion smeking in his blood. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 76 Enforc't to flye Thence into Egypt, till the Murd'rous King Were dead, who sought his life. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 252 He was pleased to direct that ye murtherous woman's sentence should proceed. 1719 WATTS *Hymns & Spir. Songs* II. lxxxiv. (1751) 206 The rich Flood of purple Gore Their murtherous Weapons dy'd. 1720 J. HUGHES *Steed Damascus* v. ii. Too well I know thee now, O murtherous fiend! 1811 PINKETON *Petril* II. 496 In different parts around the mountain, powerful murtherous vapours, of a mephitic nature, were exhaled. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. ii. 22 Saved from the murderous Egyptians in his infancy. 1884 A. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* iii. Putting her fingers in her ears that she might not hear the bubbling of the murderous water, she shut her eyes and spang into the pond.

2. Of the nature of murder; characteristic of or involving murder.

1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* v. i. 185 Who can be bound by any solemn vow To do a murtherous deede. 1660 *Trial Argv.* 53 Suppose... they should have agreed upon such a Murtherous Act. 1764 GOLDMAN *Trav.* 416 Where beasts with man divided empire claim, And the brown Indian marks with murderous aim. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 93 The Florence of the historians... in which so many murderous encounters... were always going on.

3. *Comb.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 62 This... murtherous-minded man. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* i. 'This is a murderous-looking spot', said Colonel Manners.

Hence **Murderously** *adv.*, **Murderousness**.

1611 SPEER *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xl. 79/1 Oswy King of Northumberland... was murtherously made away. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 133 Take heed of these vices, Envy, murderousness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. 1844 L. HUNT *Poems* 163 Some, whom feeble love's excess, Through terror, tempts to murderousness. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 26 June 5/7 He was attacked and murderously assaulted by two men.

Murde, *obs. form* of *MURDER sb.* and *v.*

† **Murdres**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: a. 4 *mwrthrys*, 5 *murthrys*; β. 6 *murdreis*, *murdris*, *murdres*. [ad. *OF. murrdriss*, *mordriss*, lengthened stem of *murdrir*, *mordrir* = *MURDER v.* Cf. *MURTRISH v.* (The a forms are due to assimilation to *nurthir* *MURDER sb.*) = *MURDER v.*

a. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 92 He had as a wykty mane Mwrthrylryst his lord. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. ix. 63 (1795) l. 176 In Murrawe syne he mwrthrysyd was. β. c1507 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 30 In pottingy he wroche grit pyne, He mureidrist mone in medecyne. 1508 — *Tun Martil* *Wemen* 212 Apone sic materis I musel, at mydnyght, full off, And murnys so in my mynd, I murdrys my self. 1545 in Tyler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 349 note, The Lord Maclean's fader was cruelle mureidrist. The Sir John Campbell of Calder. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 82 The mureidrist him to the dedd. 1585-86 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 57 Maist schawefull to mureidris him. 1598 *Ibid.* V. 443 To have mureidrist him be way of hamesuckin.

† **Murdresar**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-AR*.] = *MURDERER* 1 and 2.

1529 LYNOESAV *Compl.* 363 Men mureidresaris, and common theffis, In to that court gat all, relieffis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* ix. xxv. (1821) II. 116 The mureidresaris at last war takin. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redly your cannons, culverene, mureidresaris.

† **Murdrier**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. *OF. murrdrir* (mod. *F. meurtrier*), f. *murdre* = *MURDER sb.*] = *MURDERER*.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* x. 32 The contries were ful of theues and of murrdris.

Murdris, variant of *MURDRES v. Obs.*

Murdr, *obs. form* of *MURDER sb.*

† **Mure**, *s. Obs.* [a. *F. mur* = *L. mūrum* (*mūrus*).]

1. A wall. Also *transf. and fig.*

1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) I. 271 He... sortefou the Cyte of Troye with mures & towrs. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 79 Rogers le Pour. cast a great Dike without it, and made a false Mure without the Dike. 1577 SETTLE *Probiisher's and Voy.* in Hakluyt (1591) 624 At our first coming the streights seemed to be shut up with a long mure of yce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 119. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clericus Don.* 3 There was never any people but had their Priests... and kept holy things within a mure.

2. *quasi-adj.* In *crown-mure* = *mural crown*; also *Comb.* in *mure-crowned* *adj.* *rare*—1.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 238 Another I saw... of silver, with a Mure-crowned Head. *Ibid.* 264 A Figure, with a Crown-mure, with these Letters about it.

Mure, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* (East Angl.: see E.D.D.) Also *mewre*, *moure*, *moyre*, *mur*, *meuer*. [a. *OF. meür, meüre*, mod. *F. mür, müre* ripe, mature.]

a. Grave, modest, DEMURE. b. Mature (in phrase *mure deliberation*).

c1440 *Jacob's Well* xii. 251 Pe secunde fote in brede [of

frenschip] is benigne, but is, to suffer, & to be mure, & most veniable, he holde wrathe in heric. 1442 T. Becking-
ton *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 215 By commune and mure deliberation
to ascertain your said Mageste of such inconveniences as
[etc.]. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7678 Moyre and soly in
worde and dede. c. 1500 *Alusine* xxiv. 160 He purveyed
of remedie by good & mure deliberation of his counsell.

b. *Comb.*: mure-hearted *a.* (*diaf.*), tender-
hearted (see E. D. D.).

Mure (mū'ēr), *v.* Forms: 6 mowre, 5-mure.
Pa. pple. 4 mwryt, 5 mēwred, 5-6 muryd (e, 6
murd, muryed. [a. F. *murer* :—L. *mūrāre*, f.
mūr-us MURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To wall in, to surround with a wall or
walls; to fortify. = IMMURE *v.* 1. Also with *up*, *in*.
c. 1440 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xxvii. 277 He had let muren alle
the mountayne aboute with a stronge walle and a fair. 1494
FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 126 Howis, Castellis, and townes
strongly muryd. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Vir.* xii. 275 But
sappence with her wordes me mured With walles of comfort
nyaknye me mery. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* lii. All other
Abbies are strongly walled and mured about. 1780 VON
TROIL *Iceland* 189 This bath, which is large enough to con-
tain 50 persons at one time, is mured in with a wall of basalt.

2. To block up, or build up (a door, gate, etc.),
by means of bricks and mortar, stones, etc. Also
with *up*.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* iv. 164 Thai or day, throu mekill pane,
Had mwryt vp the 3et agane. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I.
ccxxviii. 689 Let vs enclose ourselfe in this towne, and mure
vp all our gates. 1673 BR. S. PARKER *Reproof* *Rel.* *Transp.*
vii. 632 There lodge their tons of powder and retire; Mure
the dread passage, wave the fatal fire.

trans. and *fig.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) 69 Such
fleshy parts, do, as it were mure up, and stop the passage.
1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 34 He took a murel strong Of
surest yron... Therewith he mured up his mouth along.

b. To wall up the doors of; to stop the means
of access to. With *up*.

1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1828)
iii. 11. 200 The said utter course were best, as me think, to
be mowed upp. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 124 Why
not adjourn the Term, mure up Westminster-hall [etc.].

3. To shut up or enclose within walls; to im-
prison; to confine as in a prison or fortress. =
IMMURE *v.* 2. Also with *up*.

In some examples the *vb.* app. refers to the alleged walling
up in cells of anchorites (who were fed through a hole in the
wall) and of persons condemned to perish by famine.

a. 1450 *Knl. de La Tour* (1906) 73 He kyld hym, and dyde
his wyf to be mewed and putte in pryson perpetuall. 1530
PALSGR. 642/1 It is a payne to be mured up in a stone wall
lyke an anker. 1611 BIBLE *Josh. x. heading.* The five
kings are oured in a caue. 1670 tr. *Bernier's Mogol Emp.*
(1676) l. 179 The Women were mured up, where they dyed
of hunger and misery. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Frms.* III. 104
Some youth, once mured in squalid city jails. 1847 MARRVAT
Childr. N. Forest xxvi. [They] are not a little tired of being
mured up in the cottages. 1883 AMÉLIE RIVES *Quick or
Dead* vii. (1886) 82 They could never voluntarily have mured
themselves in labyrinth of brick and stone during these late
autumn days.

b. *refl.* To shut oneself up.

1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* l. v. An English-man, so madly de-
vout, that he had wilfully mured up himselfe as an Anachoret.
1893 BLACK *Handsome Humes* l. 1. 16 She said it was a
pity he mured himself up in his college at Oxford.

Mure, obs. f. MARE *sb.* 1. MIRE, MOOR *sb.* 1. MYRRH.
Mureburne, -cok, obs. ff. MOOR-BURN, -cock.
Murell, obs. form of MURAL *a.* 1

† **Murely**, *adv.* Obs. Also 5 meurerly, meurely.
[f. MURE *a.* + -LY *2.*] Demurely; considerably.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12431 The maidoun to the mighty
meurely saide [etc.]. c. 1430 LYON *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.)
10, vij. virgins... of their cheris aperit meurely. 1474 CAXTON
Chesse iii. ii. He ought to do no thyng ayenst his wylle,
But to do at thyng nobly, meurely, felly, & honestly.

Murene, obs. form of MURENA.

† **Murerer**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 6 murer. *β.* 6-murerer, muringer. [ME. *murer*, f.
MURAGE; for the later insertion of *n* cf. *passenger*,
messenger.] An officer whose duty it was to keep
the walls of a city in repair.

a. 1506 in *Munia. Corpor. Rep.* (1835) iv. 2622 [The charter
of Henry VII provides that the mayor and citizens of Chester,
may yearly choose... two citizens to be overseers of the walls,
called Muragers. 1750 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*
App. i. 305/1 [Oath for burgesses of Great Yarmouth, for the
election of] muragers.

β. c. 1600 WEBB in D. King *Val-Royall* (1656) ii. 18 The
special care whereof [the wall], belongeth to certain Officers
yearly... elected... called the Maringers [sic], being usually
of the most ancient Aldermen of the said City. 1684 THORNTON
Diary (1850) l. 122 The walls [of Chester] are kept in
excellent repair by the Muringers. 1815 W. PRICE *Hist.*
Oswestry 26 The corporation of Oswestry consists of a
mayor... coroner, murerer, town-clerk [etc.]. 1883 in *Picton*
L'pool Munic. Rca. l. 188 A muringer is mentioned amongst
the officers in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Murepe, obs. form of MURTI.

Murex (mū'eks). Pl. murices (mū'risz),
also murexes. [a. L. *mūrex* (pl. *mūrīcēs*);
prob. cogn. w. Gr. *μῦξ* (= prehistoric **mysak-*)
sea-mussel.] A kind of shell-fish, the animal of
which yields a purple dye.

1599 GREENE *Tullies Loue* (1616) E 2 b. [Will] no color
content your eye, but such as is stained by the fish *Murex*?
1651 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 74 There were but
few Shells; but amongst them there was a *Murex* which
dies purple. 1757 DYER *Place* ii. 599 He beheld The

wounded murex strike a purple stain. 1851 WOODWARD
Mollusca i. 106 The murexes appear to form only one-third
of a whirl annually. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 316
Spinous murexes went in basketfuls for a shilling.

attrib. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*. All hauing
their lights burning out of whelks, or murex shells.

Murexan (mū'eksān). *Chem.* Also mu-
re-xan. [f. MUREX + -AN.] Purpuric acid.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* for 1839 (ed. R. D.
Thomson) 384 Murexan. When murexid is dissolved in
boiling water, and the solution mixed with muriatic [etc.].
1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 135/4 Murexan.

Murexide (mū'eksīd). *Chem.* Also mu-
re-xide. [f. MUREX + -IDE.] Purpurate of am-
monia. Also *attrib.*

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* for 1839 (ed. R. D.
Thomson) 383 Murexide, or purpurate of ammonia of Prout.
1841 BIANCHI *Chem.* (ed. 3) 354 Murexide.—This term has
been applied by Liebig and Wöhler to Dr. Prout's pur-
purate of ammonia. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Art.* III. 378 The
murexide colours are very fresh and brilliant. 1876 G. B.
GOODE *Anim. Resources* U. S. 93 Series of murexides, or
purpurate of ammonia dyes, made from guano. 1885 W.
ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. (ed. 4) 68 A bright violet
hue (murexide) is instantly developed.

Mureyn (e, obs. forms of MURRAIN *sb.*
Murg, variant of MARG.

Murgeon (mū'dʒən), *sb.* 1 Now *diaf.* Also 5
margon, 7 murgion, 8 mergin, mudgeon.
[Of obscure origin; cf. *diaf. morge* (Chesh.) *mudge*
(Linc.) of similar meaning.] † Dirt, refuse, dregs
(obs.); wet peaty soil; the mortar and cement of
old walls.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 688 It come not a kyng son 3e knaw
wels to sytt Doune in margon & molle emange othire schrewis.
1607 NORRIS *Surv. Dial.* iv. 229 Many feth Moore-earth
or Murgion from the ruer between Colebrooke and Ux-
bridge. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 251 Some... Vapours
that arose from the Mudgeon or Dregs of the Liquor. 1877
W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1798) I. 30 Another specimen of
manure much covered here is 'mergin'—that is the rubbish
of old buildings.

Murgeon (mū'dʒən), *sb.* 2 Now only *Sc.* Also
6 morgeowne. [Of obscure origin.] pl. Grimaces,
bodily antics.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 38 Scho maid sic morgeownis
with hir hippis, For lauchter nain mycht hold thair lippis.
a. 1585 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 405 With mudgions... and mur-
geons, and mouting the brains, they lay it, they lift it [etc.].
1695 J. SAGE *Pundam. Charter Presby.* Pref. (1697) n. 2, If
their Mein had resembled so much as the Murgions of an
Ape, I could have pardon'd him. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.*
Ser. i. (1860) 174 He... gars them fassle, and loup, and nak
murgions to please the great folk.

Comb. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roun's* ii. Down cam masons and
murgeon-makers, and preachers and player-folk.

Murgeon (mū'dʒən), *v.* *Sc.* Also 6 murion,
7 murgeon, murgance. [f. MURGEON *sb.* 2] *trans.*

a. To make grimaces at (a person). Also *absol.*
to grimace. b. pseudo-*arch.* To murmur, mutter.
15... *Christ's Kirk* Gr. 29 (Bannatyne MS.) Scho skornit
Jok and skraipit at him, And mviionit him with moksik.
1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 The world, who... has
beene accustomed to murgance and apishly to imitate the
kirkis folk ceremonies. *Ibid.* 10 In steed of mourning in
the dust... we murchance and murgance in such delicate
duilles, that [etc.]. 1837 J. M. WILSON *Hist. T. Borders*
III. 304 How he... murgoned his Cameronian aiths as he
saw their smolt spirits scour awa to heaven like fire flaughts!

Murgion, obs. form of MURGEON *sb.* 1

Murgullie: see MAROULLIE.

Murhe, obs. form of MIRTH.

Murhwa, variant of MURWA.

Muri, obs. form of MERRY.

Muriacite (mū'riāsīt). *Min.* [ad. G. *muri-*
aciāt (1795), irreg. f. L. *muria*: see MURIATE and
-ITE.] = ANHYDRITE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 144 Muriacite... consists of 27 per
cent gypsum, 14 common salt, 5 mild calx, and 53 of mica-
ceous sand. 1833 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 400/1.

Muriate (mū'riēt), *sb.* *Chem.* Also 8-9
muriat. [a. F. *muriatē*, f. *muriatique* MURIATIC.
See -ATE *1* c.] Old name; still current *Comm.*,
for CHLORIDE.

1790 R. KERR in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 231 Muriat of
barytes. 1791 MACIUS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 376 A small
quantity of muriat of tartar. 1866 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 99
The usual ammoniacal and other muriates were collected.

Muriatē (mū'riēt), *v.* *rare.* [f. L. *muria*
brine + -ATE *3.*] *trans.* To pickle in brine.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 22 Gerkenes muriated with the
seeds of Dill, and the Mango Pickle are for the Winter.
1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Grm. Geog. Soc.* XXIX.
243 Minnows of many varieties, which simply sun-dried,
or muriated if salt can be afforded, find their way far east.

Muriated (mū'riētd), *ppl. a.* [f. MURIATE
sb. or *v.* + -ED.] † a. *Chem.* Combined with
chlorine. *Muriated iron, lead*, etc. = chloride of
iron, etc. b. Impregnated with a chloride or
chlorides.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 349 Saturated
solutions of the muriated iron and muriated barytes. 1841
R. HUNT *Art. Photogr.* 13 Muriated Paper. 1892-3 *Rep.*
U. S. *Geol. Surv.* in *Nature* 12 Mar. (1896) 439 Mineral
springs... divided into sulphated and muriated. 1896 *All-*
butt's Syst. Med. I. 324 Muriated Alkaline Waters.

Muriatic (mū'riētik), *a.* [ad. L. *muriaticus*
pickled in brine, f. *muria* brine. Cf. F. *muriatique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, brine or
salt; consisting of or containing brine. ? *Obs.*

1675 GREW *Disc. Tasts Plants* i. § 22 Muriatick [taste], is
Saltness joyined with some Pungency, as in common Salt.
1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 380 If the
Scurvy be entirely Muriatick, proceeding from a Diet of salt
Flesh or Fish. 1813 SCOT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 12 Nov.
in Lockhart *Life*, The Duke was under the influence of the
muriatic bath. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 60 The leaves
of *Ammannia vesicatoria* have a strong muriatic smell.

2. *Chem.* = MARINE *a.* 1, as in *muriatic acid*,
hydrochloric acid (still current *Comm.*); † *muriatic*
salt, a chloride; † *muriatic ether*, chloric ether.

1676 GREW *Essential & Mar. Salts of Plants* i. § 2 The
Imitation of Nature, in producing a Marine, or Muriatic
Salt out of the Lixivial Salt of a Plant. 1790 R. KERR tr.
Lavoisier's Elem. Chem. 231 Table of the Combinations of
Muriatic Acid. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 58/1 Muri-
atic copper, or marine salt of copper. 1850 FAUCON *Chem.*
(ed. 3) 416 A volatile, oily, colourless liquid... long known
under the name of heavy muriatic ether. 1874 CARPENTER
Met. Phys. i. ii. (1879) 55 Some irritating vapour (such as
that of ammonia or muriatic acid).

† 3. Containing magnesium. *Muriatic earth*,
magnesia. (Only in Kirwan?) *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 7 Magnesia, or Muri-
atic Earth. *Ibid.* 144 Muriatic Genus. Under this head
I include not only those earths and stones in which mag-
nesia predominates, but also those in which the siliceous
earth predominates, if magnesia be, next after this, the most
copious ingredient.

Muriatiferous, *a.* *Geol.* ? *Obs.* [f. MURIATE
sb. + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding salt or other chloride
(not in economically valuable quantity).

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Superposition of Rocks* 324 Muriati-
ferous clay containing zechstein. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol.*
Man. (ed. 2) 247 Most frequently the marly clays are merely
muriatiferous; an abundance of salt, being more rare.

Muricate (mū'rikēt), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad.
L. *mūricāt-us* shaped like the murex, f. *mūric-*
MUREX.] Furnished with sharp points, studded
with short hard excrescences. † Also (*rarely*)
terminating in a long sharp point, like the murex.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. The *turberis*,
are great... angulous, muricate, or pentedactylis. 1777 ROSSON
Brit. Flora 33 Of the pericarp. *Muricate*, covered with
sharp points, as in *Xanthium*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora*
162 *Anthriscus vulgaris*. ... Fruit... ovoid, muricate.

Hence *Muricately* *adv.*, in *muricately-hispid* (see
quot.). Also *Muricato-hispid* in the same sense.

1829 LOVON *Encycl. Plants* 811 Stem *muricato-hispid*.
Ibid. 1101. 1840 FAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Muricately-hispid*,
covered with short, sharp, stiff bristles.

Muricated (mū'rikētd), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]
= MURICATE.

In quot. 1707 used as an epithet of the points or protuber-
ances themselves.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 52 All along there were a great
many asperities, muricate prickles, or small eminencies.
Ibid. 53 The surface of this is... very rough with small mu-
ricated hollow tubercles. 1776 E. M. DA COSTA *Elem. Con-*
chol. 29 A Muricated, or Thorny Escallop or Spondyle.
1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 131 Shell... smooth or mu-
ricated. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 530 Carpels with five
... minute muricated ridges.

Murices, pl. of MUREX.

Muricid (mū'risīd). [ad. mod. L. *Mūricid-a*,
f. *mūric-* MUREX.] A member of the family *Muri-*
cidæ of molluscs, typified by the genus *Murex*.

1861 CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* for 1860, 207
The *Cerites*... were classed with the Muricids by Lamarck.

Muriciform (mū'risīfōrm), *a.* [f. L. *mūric-*
MUREX + -(I)FORM.] Resembling a murex or one
of the *Muricidæ*.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 446/1 Muriciform type.
Muricite. [f. L. *mūric-* MUREX + -ITE.] A
fossil murex. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Muricoid (mū'rikōid), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *mūric-*
MUREX + -OID.] Resembling a murex; or what
pertains to a murex.

1890 CENTURY *Dict.*, *Muricoid operculum*, an operculum
having a subapical nucleus. 1895 A. H. COOKE *Molluscs*
(Camb. Nat. Hist. II.) 222 A very aberrant radula, not of
the common muricoid type.

Muriculate (mū'rikūld), *a.* *Bot.* [ad.
mod. L. *mūriculāt-us*, f. L. *mūricul-us* small murex
+ -ATE. Cf. F. *mūriculé*.] Finely muricate.

1848 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (1859) 61 Spores
somewhat muriculate.

Murid, variant of MOORAD *diaf.*

† **Muride**. *Chem.* *Obs.* [a. F. *muride*, f. L.
muria: see MURIATE and -IDE.] (See quot.)

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Muride*, the name first given to
bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

Murie, obs. form of MERRY.

Muriform (mū'rifōrm), *a.* 1 *Bot.* [ad. mod. L.
mūrifōrmis, f. *mūr-us* wall + *fōrma* shape: see
-FORM.] Epithet for cellular cells consisting of
flattened cells so arranged as to resemble the
courses of bricks or stones in a wall.

1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* 63 Medullary rays... are com-
posed of a muriform cellular tissue. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON
Lichen-Flora 346 Spores muriform, fuscous. *Ibid.* 349
Spores muriform, colourless.

Muriform, *a.* 2 *Med. rare* -o. [a. F. *muri-*
forme (in Littré), f. *mūre* mulberry: see -FORM.]
Resembling a mulberry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Muriform, *a. rare* -^o. [*f. L. mūr-, mūs* mouse + (-i)FORM.] 'Mouse-like or murine in form; myomorphous' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Murine (mūr'ain, -rin), *a. and sb.* Also 7 murin. [*ad. L. mūrīnus, f. mūr-, mūs* mouse.] *A. adj.* Resembling a mouse; of or belonging to the family *Muridae* or the sub-family *Murinae*.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 506 The Murin wantenness of Xenophon. 1796 STEOMAN *Serianus* II. xxii. 144 A murine or mouse opossum. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 7 Sigmodont rats...; highly murine in general aspect.

B. sb. A member of the family *Muridae* or of the sub-family *Murinae*.

1879 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 112 These, although true Murines, have a very Rabbit-like character.

Murine, error (after *L. muria* brine) or misprint for MARINE *v.*

1656 MARNETTE *Perf. Cook* II. 24 To murine Carps. 1698 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/2 Murine, or Marinat, is to pickle any sort of Fish, for to keep them.

† **Muring**, *obl. sb. Obs.* [*f. MURE sb. or v. + -ING*]. Wall-building.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 27 Walls are either entire... or intermitted... The entire Muring is by Writers diversely distinguished. 1658 in *Fug. Mus.* 1793 *tr. Perrault's Abrégé de l'Architecture* I. 1. 2 The Friezes imitate the Muring (orig. *la marmorée*), that is between the ends of the Beams that are directly upon the Pillars. 1721 in BAILEY.

Muringer: see MURENGER.

Murroid, *a. rare* -¹. [*f. MURINE + -OID*.] Resembling the mouse or its allies.

1864 H. ALLEN *Bats N. Amer.* (Smithsonian Misc. Collect.) 78 The Murinoid group of bats.

† **Murio-**, *Chem.* [*f. L. muria*: see MURIATE.] = CHLORO-.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 115 The murionitic phosphid. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 343 Murio-carbonate of lead. 1845 in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* IV. 212 Murio-phosphate of lead.

Murk, mirk (mürk), *sb.* Forms: 1 mirce, myrce, 4 merok, myrke, 4-5 merke (e, mirke), 5-9 mirk, 6 myrk, 6, 9 mark, 7 murke, 7-murk. [*OE. mirce* str. neut. related to MUNK *a.* Cf. ON. *myrkr*, genit. *myrkr's* (Sw. *mörker*), *myrkr* wk. masc. (*Da. mörke*).]

1. Darkness. *lit. and fig.* Now chiefly *Sc.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 148 (Gr.) Se de hie of sam mirce genere. c 1200 *Bestiary* 413 Leded man to helle merke. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2163 3yf bou brake euer any kyrrke. On day, or yn nyght, yn myrke [*Dutch* *duyck* in the merke]. c 1440 *York* *Apoc.* xxxvii. 53 I spake of folke in mirke walkand. 1559 *Gude & Godlye B.* (S.T.S.) 107 Nor the perthure in mark nor lycht. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 28 The diet of the proclamation is in the mirk of the mone. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidental dampe Most Hesperus hath quench'd ber sleepy Lampe. 1707 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 31 She prophesied that, late or soon, Thou wouldst be found deep drown'd in Doon: Or catch'd w' warlocks' f. the mirk. 1852 LONGER *Jewish Cemetery at Newport* ix. They lived in... lanes obscure, in mirk and mire. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederic*. GL. VI. I. (1872) II. 138 Aloft from the murk of commonplace rise glancings of a starry splendour. 1904 HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i. vii. 94 In the grey mirk... Lethington and his master came to rouse ber.

2. Thick or murky air or vapour. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 23609 Ne mist ne merck ne na maner O weder to be weild to der. 1846 LONGER, in *Life* (1891) II. 63 We came out in the murk and rain. 1891 E. FIELO *Western Verse* 34 A song of the land of murk and mist.

Murk (mürk), *sb.* Also 7-g murke, 8 murck, 9 murk. [*? var. of MARC*.] = MARC.

1676 WORLEIGH *Cyder* 91 In case you resolve to adde water to your Murc... then you need not press it too hard; for your Cider will then be the worse. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. VII. II. 124 The Lees or Murk of the pressing (of walnuts). 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1275/2 When all the juice is received by the operation of treading, the skins, stems, and seeds, or as it is properly called, the murk, is submitted to great pressure.

Murk, mirk (mürk), *a.* Now *dial.* (*Sc.*) and *poet.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 mirce, myrce, 3 mirc, 3-5 merck, 3-7 mirke, 4 merok, 4-5 merke, 4-6 myrk, 4-7 myrke, 5 marke, 6, 8, 9 mark, 4 myrk, 7-murk. [*OE. mirce* = OS. *mirki*, ON. *myrk-r* (inflected *myrkr*); Sw. *mörk*, *Da. mörke*] -Oteut. **merkwo*, **merkwu*-. Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

It is usually assumed that the existing word is from ON., on the ground that OE. *mirce* should have yielded **mirc*; but it cannot be affirmed that OE. *e* from *kw* would not have remained as (*k*). Cf. *thick*: -OE. *picce*.

The prevailing spelling in Scottish writers is *mirk*; the modern poetic use, being chiefly imitated from *Sc.*, usually has this spelling; the independent use by English writers associates the word with *murky*, whence the form *murk*.]

1. Obscure, deficient in light, dark.

a. Of night, day, the weather, etc. *Mirk* night *Sc.*, the darkest part of the night [*cf. ON. myrk-nætt*]. *Mirk* Monday *Sc.*, the day of the great solar eclipse of 20 Mar. (= 8th April N.S.) 1652. c 1300 *Havelok* 201 On the mirke nith to shine. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 5339 Take eclips right as the mone, When... The shadowe maketh her bemis merke. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7136 þai rest in larow, whilis it was myrke. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 I did spaeir vp ande doune þu sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht. a 1578 LINGESSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 405 The night was grow-

and mark wpon thame. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, To his Conscience, That in the mirk and tonguelesse night, Wanton I may. c 1767 *Archæologia* I. 230 note, The great Solar eclipse, vulgarly called the Mirk Monday. 1787 BURNS *My Vanie*, O, The night's haith mirk and rainy, O. a 1884 CALVERLEY *Lit. Rev.* (1885) 206 Murk night seemed lately fair-complexioned day.

b. Of places.

Beowulf 1405 Gang ofer grundas zegnum for ofer myrcan mor. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 456 Þar duellid man in a myrk dungeon. c 1475 *Rav. Coliczer* 22 Among that myrk Montanis sa maddie thay mer. 1533 BELLENOEN *tr. L'ity* l. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 38 In ane myrk and obscure place. 1792 BURNS *My Ain Kind Dearie* II, In mirkest glen, at mid-night hour, I'd rove, and ne'er be cerie O. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xxxiii, Mirk The sharp rocks look'd below. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Sonn.*, *Work & Contempt*, These temples mirk.

c. Of air, etc.: Darkened; *esp.* darkened by mist; hence, misty, dense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marius) 177 Sa wondire myrke become þe ayr, þat before was clere and fayre. 1609 HOLLAND *Aum.* *Marcell* 88 A hideous bleakness of a thicke and mirk mist settled upon the ground. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 353 Mirk was the air. 1888 LOWELL *Black Preacher* 38 Fingers long fleshless the hell-ropes work, The chimbes peal muffled with sea-mists mirk.

d. *fig.* in various applications: † Atrociously wicked (*obs.*); obscure, hard to understand; gloomy, depressing; unenlightened.

a 1000 *Phariz* 157 (Gr.) Fæder on fulturn, forð onneted, lenan lifes leathras dwæscþe, mirce mandade. a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 26105 And þar-wit-al sum questiones We sal vndo þe merck reons. c 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Meir. Pref. 18 þe sentence is ful merke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 103 Such myster saying me seemeth to merke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Mirk despair made me think life was little worth. 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Lg.* in *Allysic*, etc. 102 That variable crh, now great with love, And hope, now murk and mean with slavish fear.

† 2. Having the sight obscured; dim. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 95 Or þe it biðenken can, hise eȝen weren mirke. c 1400 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 33 Myne ees are worn both marke and bynd.

3. Dark in colour, rare.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 286 And eueric on ðat helden wid bim, ðo wuðen mirce, and swart, and dim. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 13 Mirk watres þat ware of hewe. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 34 No fault of thine... Clothes thee in weed of penance, murk and dun. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Teuber* 139 Round thee the murk and passionate wave its waste of foam in vain would fling.

Murk, mirk (mürk), *v.* Forms: see MURK *a.* [*f. MURK a.* Cf. ON. *myrka* to grow dark (possibly the source).]

† 1. *intr.* To grow dark. *Obs.*

1300-30 *Horn Ch.* 81 When that even bicam, .. It higan to surrounded them. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7809 The night was so nigh, .. merkit the mountayns & mores about. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trajans* ut. ix, Gift night gars the welkin merk.

2. *trans.* To darken, obscure. *lit. and fig.* Also

to blacken, smudge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxviii. 11 Myrkes sall nocht be dyrd of þe. c 1450 *Cur. Myst.* xlii. (Shaks.) 207 With sum myst his wittys to merke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ut. iii, Soon the fleecy clouds mirk a' the skies. 1797 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 23 Their sordid sauls mirk't Britain's glory. 1907 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6 Happy mites, most of them, for all the dirt which murked their countenances.

Hence **Murking** *pp.* *a.*, becoming dark.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 378 Quaytelle about the myrkdand nycht... on to the wall he staw.

† **Murken**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 merkin,

mireken, mirken, -in, mourken, 5 merken, 6 myrken. [*f. MURK a. + -EN*]. *intr.* To become murk or dark.

a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 1764 Sun and mone þeir hemes hide, Merkin ouerall þis world wide. 13.. *E. Allit.* P. B. 1760 Mourkenes þe mery weder, & þe myst dryues. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7350 All merket the mountens & mores aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xt. xv. 131 All thyng dynamis and myrkyns me about.

† **Murkfal**, *a. rare. Obs.* In 4 markfull, merkeful, merkeful, 6 mirkful. [*f. MURK sb. + -FUL*.] Full of darkness.

13.. *Cursor* *M.* 17863 (Arundel MS.) As we were stad in merkeful (v. markfull, merkeful) stalle. 1500 NISBET *N. T. in Scots* Luke xi. 34 Al the body salbe mirkful.

Murkily, *ness*: see under MURKY *a.*

Murkish (mürk'ish), *a.* [*f. MURK a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat murky, dark.

1869 STEVENSON *Let.* 18 June in *Scrubber's Mag.* XXV. 41/2 The dawn, orange and yellow and red, waxing brighter above a row of murkish clouds.

Murkins, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* (see E. D. D.). Also 6 marklynis, 9 mirkilins. [*f. MURK a. + -ING*]. In the dark.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 56 Weill may thay brukit, thay need not to lukit, Bot grip it marklynis be the grund. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 *Murkins*: in the dark.

Murkly, *adv. rare* -¹. [*f. MURK a. + -LY*]. Darkly; obscurely.

13.. *Cursor* *M.* 9278 (Güt.) Bot ȝit þat folk... until oþer said "quat may þis be So wonderly murkly [*c 1425 Trin. meikely*] spekes he"

Murkness, mirkness (mürk'nes). [*f. MURK a. + -NESS*.] *a.* Darkness. *lit. and fig.* (now only *Sc.*).

b. Intense darkness caused by vapour or smoke; murkiness (*rare*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3104 Miste non egipcion Abuten him for mirkness sen. a 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 15360 Nu er yee

cummen to tak me, Als in mercknes o night. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 141 In menyng þat man shal for meerknesse heo drawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13159 A myst & a merkes mynget wit rayn. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 28 That like myrknes, of the quihik the sternis was hekkit. 1581 N. BURNES *Disput.* Ep. Ded. aivh, The Ministers of mirknes. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) II. 310 So they pairt, the ane army fra the uther, throw mirknes of nicht. 1849 *Reverberations* i. 16 Thro' the mist and thro' the murkness Travels the great human soul. 1829 SKRINE *Ment. E. Thring* 158 Four legs and a tail were heaved into the mirkness.

Murkoke, *obs. form* of MOOR-CKOCK.

Marksome, mirkosome (mürk'süm), *a. rare.* [*f. MURK sb. + -SOME*.] Dark, obscure. Hence **Murksomeness**.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 28 Through murksome aire her ready way she makes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xii. v. There in silence deafe and mirkosome shade. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 75 You can easily ford over all the depths therof, and cleerly comprehend all the darkest mirk-somenesse therein. 1624 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. v. 2 That all that springs from hence should be resolv'd Into this mirk-some sourse, first matter light. 1794 BURNS *Donie Lass Made the Bed to Me*, The mirkosome night did me enfauld. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 141 Confined in darkness and a mirkosome jail.

Murky (mürk'ki), *sb. Mus.* (See *quots.*)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Murky*, a piece of harpsichord music, having a bass consisting of broken octaves. 1897 *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Murky* (Murky Bass), a term applied to broken octaves in accompaniment... Also pieces with such basses.

Murky (mürk'ki), *a. rare* before 17th c. Also 4, 8-9 mirky, 6-7 murkie. [*f. MURK sb. + -Y*.]

1. Of places: Excessively dark or gloomy. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxvii. 6 þai set me in þe nether lake: in murky stedes & in shado of dede. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 41 Hell is murky. 1610 - *Temp.* iv. i. 25 With such loue, as 'tis now the murkiest den... shall never melt Mine honor into lust. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 626 Haste to Pluto's murky abode. 1816 KEATS 'O Solitude' 3 O Solitude! if I must with thee dwell, Let it not be among the jumbled heap Of murky buildings. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* iii. 11 Now he wendeth along the mirky pathway, Whence, they tell us, is hopeless all returning. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gul. Allen* II. ix. 183 The ante-chapel... that afternoon happened to be exceptionally murky.

fig. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxviii, As through the narrow crevice of one good deed in a murky life of guilt.

2. Of air, mist, clouds, etc.: Thick, dark. Of gloom, darkness: Intense.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 30 Sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd his Nostril wide into the murkie Air. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* vi. 65 Black Clouds and murky Fogs involve her Head. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 475 When lo! a murky cloud the Thunderer moves. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, The path was altogether indiscernible in the murky darkness which surrounded them. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxxiv, Making the sun like blood, the earth a tomb, The tomb a bell, and hell itself a murkier gloom. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* i. 2 A county notorious even in England for its murky atmosphere.

3. Very dark in colour.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 86 Its dark, murky hue is unpleasant. 1881 CABLE *St. Mary. Delphine* II, *The gens de couleur*... with 'Ichabod' legible on their murky foreheads.

4. Dirty, grimy.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 199 To ride in murky state the paiting Steed.

5. Of looks: Sullen, cheerless, gloomy.

1841 MISS SEGWICK *Lett. Abr.* I. 172 They would advance with downcast eyes and murky looks. 1856 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* ix. (1903) 132 They left, looking very murky.

Hence **Murkily** *adv.*, Murkiness.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. ix, As if within that murkiness of mind Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined. 1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XII. 572 Look adown that sullen stream, flowing murkily and more murkily between its resplendent quays. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Is it not rather the very murkiness, and atmopheric suffocation, that brings the lightning and the light?

† **Murly**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *mirl*, *murle*. [*Of obscure origin: possibly a derivative of OE. mearu* soft.] *intr. and trans.* To crumble; *fig.* to cause to decay. Cf *MARL* *v.* 1. 3.

c 1500 *Priests of Peltis* (Laing) 313 Their manheid, and their mense, this gait thay murle. 1600 SURLET *Country Farm* III. l. 424 Ground... which murleth easily in breaking and stirring it with your fingers. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 That is founde to doe more harme then good, for it causeth the waxe to murle. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 50 To *murle*, to crumble. 1897 P. H. HUNTER *Y. Armer's Revenge* II. 27 He didna tak' a subje' an' mirl it a' down to wee crumbs, that got lost in a body's pooch.

Murleon, *obs. form* of MERLIN *sb.*

Murle, *obs. form* of MURLY.

† **Murlimews**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* Also 6 mearlew muse, 6-7 murlemews. [An arbitrary formation.] Foolish gestures or antics.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent*, xlii. 131 The Papistes... fiske about after their foolish ceremonies and after murli-mewes of their owne making [*Fr. orig. et apres tant d'agios qu'ils font*]. 1593 HOLLYMAN *Dict. Agri. or Agri.*, *bleasings* and *crossings* which the papistall priests doe use in their holy water, to make a mearlew muse. 1600 [? Lyle] *Maiden Metam.* III. i. E. 2 Good mair-ter wizard, leese these murlemews, and tell Moppo plainly, whether Gemulo... shall win the loue of the faire shepherdesse... or not.

Murlin (mürk'lin), *sb.* Also 8 murlain, 9 murlan. [*Cf. Gael. murlain, murlag* of the same meaning.] A round narrow-mouthed basket.

17.. *Song*, 'The Boatie Rows' in Johnson *Mus. Museum*

(1794) V. 439 And lightsome be her heart that bears The Murlain and the creel. 1855 GUILVIE Suppl. *Murlain*, or *Murlin*, a round, narrow-mouthed basket (Scotch).

Murling (mŭrl'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. MURL v. + -ING.] Crumbling; friable.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 19 A blackish mould which is light, deepe, fat, sweet in taste and odour, murling, playable, mellow, of moderate warmth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stroud* 176 He disinter'd their murlin' banes, And grum'd them into powther smā.

Murlon, obs. form of MURLIN.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Phillis* (1571) F j b.

Murly (mŭr'li), *a.* Also murlie. [f. MURL v. + -Y.] Of earth: Crumbly, friable.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. xx. 470 And as concerning the earth, that it be such as is verie murly, temperate [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 36 Onyons . . . thrive well in a red short, murly and moistish earth. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.*, *Childhood* xvi. The gentian blue on the murly hill And the snap-dragon white and yellow.

† **Murmell**. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. OF. *mormeler* to murmur, G. *murmeln* to murmur, *murmeln* (obs.) murmuring.] Murmuring.

1535 LYNOESAY *Satyre* 2521 And, for till saif vs fra murmell, Schone, Diligence, feth vs Gude-counsell. *Ibid.* 2538 Gif vs pour counsell, How we sall slaik the greit murmell Of pure peopill.

Murmur (mŭr'mŭr), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 murmure, 4-5 mormur, -or, 4-6, 8 mormour, 5, 7 murmur, 7 mormur, 4- mormur. [a. F. *murmure* masc. (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), n. of action f. *murmurer* to MURMUR. Cf. Pr. *murmuri*, Sp. *murmurio*, *mormurio*, It. *mormorio*.

The Eng. sb. coincides in form with the L. *murmur*, by which some of its senses may have been directly influenced.]

1. Subdued continuous or continuously repeated sound; an instance of this. Now rare exc. in the *murmur* of (a brook, the waves, etc.).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 281 In that Vale, heren men often tyme . . . grete Murnures and Noyses. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 270 With that there come in . . . A murmur of mynstrels. c 1586 CRESS PENNBROKE Ps. xlvii. li. Lo, a river streaming joy. With perling murmur makes him slides. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 706 Ecl shadow make his stop, ech mormour stay. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Making loud murmur, with confused dinne. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 56 The murmur of a troubled sea. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ii. All the live murmur of a summer's day. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 688 Finding neither light nor murmur there. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 The murmur of the running brooks.

b. *Path.* A sound of this kind (whether normal or morbid) heard in auscultation.

1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* i. 241/1 [Auscultation.] When the valve [of the heart], not closing accurately, admits of regurgitation, a murmur accompanies the first sound. 1851 WALSHE *Dis. Lungs & Heart* 73 The sounds discoverable by auscultation of the breathing-apparatus in the state of health are:—(A) The respiratory murmurs; and (B) the resonance of the voice. *Ibid.* 212 Sounds of adventitious origin and properties produced either within or on the surface of the heart, are termed Murmurs. 1876 BAISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 561 Distinct pulsatile tumours, attended with more or less thrill and often with a murmur.

2. † a. The expression of discontent or anger by inarticulate complaint; muttered or indistinct complaint, grumbling or repining. *Obs.* b. An instance of this; an act of murmuring or repining; a subdued expression of discontent.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 520 Nature, which that alway had an eye To murmure of the lewednes behinde, With facound voys seide, 'hold your tonges there!' c 1386 — *Pars. T.* 432 Murnure eek is offe amonges seruauntz that gruechen with hir souereyns bidden hem doon leueful thynges. 1390 GOWER *Canon* i. 89 In myn herte I am desosed: With many a Murnur, god it wot. c 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 69 And [they] began to make grete bewaynges and murnure upon Appollo. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) ii. 767 Done. . . to none other intent but to bring all the Lodes in an obloquy and mormour of the people. 1639 S. DU VERGER *Tr. Camis Admir. Events* 127 He endeavoured. . . to avoide scandall, murnur, and the punishment wherewith the Judge threatned him. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iv. ii. 54 Some discontents there are; some idle murnurs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 1 Persons in the married State . . . pine away their Days, by looking upon the same Condition in Anguish and Murnur. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* vii. 732 Instinct, than reason, makes more wholesome Murn. And sends all marring murnur far away. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 241/1, I should have . . . given up the remnant of my stock of borrowed money without a murnur. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xii. 474 The murnurs of the people reached the king in Normandy.

† 3. Rumour. *In murnur*, 'whispered about'. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. ii. 32 'Twas fresh in murnure . . . That he did seeke the love of faire Oliuia. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) 19. 37 Some murnur of these matters may come to her ear.

4. A softly or gently spoken word or sentence; subdued or nearly inarticulate speech.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 201 That kind of Murnur which usually shews how the House stands inclined. 1773 GOLDSM. *Storks to Comp.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 668/1 What billing, exchanging stolen glances, and broken murnurs? 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii. His speech was the softest murnur. 1877 J. D. CHANNERS *Dis. Worship* 88 Whilst in Choir let there be no murnur heard among the Clerks.

Murmur (mŭr'mŭr), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 mormure, 6 mormour, mormour(e), -more, 5-murmur. [a. F. *murmurer* (= Sp. *murmurar*, *mormurar*, Pg. *murmurar*, It. *mormurare*, mur-

murare), ad. L. *murmurāre*, f. *murmur* rumbling noise, murmur, a reduplicated onomatopoeic formation. Cf. OHG. *murmuran*, *murmulin* (perh. from Latin; MHG., mod.G. *murmeln*) to murmur, Gr. *μυρρῶν* to boil up (as the waves), Skr. *marmara* rustling sound.]

1. *intr.* To make, produce, or emit a low continuous sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 196 They muredren as dooth a swarm of Bees. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xiii. (1866) 182 Howndes con abayinge up on him, murningure with thes teth. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 All the companie began to murnure, and every man to prepare his eye for so miraculous an object. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 393 ¶ 2, I have not heard a Bird sing, nor a Brook murmur. 1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 56 Listening only to the pebbly brook That murmurs with a dead, yet tinkling sound. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xiv. Their conversation murnured around her unheeding ears. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 107 Where the tall pine-trees murmur round the homestead.

2. To complain or repine in low muttered tones; to give vent to an inarticulate discontent, to grumble. Often with *at*, *against*.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. 61 The peple murmur and ryse agayn theyr lord. 1525 WARRIAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 371 It hatbe been shewed me . . . that the people sore grudgethe and murnureth. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 175 b. The capitaines of his Nauy murnured agaynst hym. *Ibid.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b. Dyd oppugne, and wyth yll woordes murnur at the doying thereof. 1605 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Varres* 443 The multitude hereupon, murnured cruelly agaynst Count Solmes. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1766) 11. 11 These veteran legions . . . began to murnur, for not having received the rewards which they had expected. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* 11. 161 He was never heard to murnur.

3. *trans.* To utter (sounds, words) in a low voice and indistinctly.

1535 COVERDALE *John* vii. 32 And it came to the Pharises eares, that y^e people murnured soch thynges of him. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 51, I by thes haue taught, And heard thes murnure tales of Iron Varres. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epitaph* 39 He murnurs near the running brooks A music sweeter than their own. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. l. i. He is murnuring curses on the temple, be sure. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* x. 111 A clerk . . . murnured something inaudible about 'conditions of sale'.

† 4. *Sc.* To complain or grumble against, to animadvert upon the actions of; to accuse. *Obs.*

1498 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) i. 209 Neyer to murnur Abbot na content or ellis frey to gyfe our his tak. 1518 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) i. 178 He was hevely murnurit be the saidis provost, and communitie of dieters grif fallis and wranglis. *Ibid.*, Gif thair had murnurit him without caus that he be poistis sicklye. 1761 SIR J. LAUDER *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (Bannatyne Cl.) 120 Any who, without reason, misrepresented or murnured Judges and Magistrates for doing their offices.

Murmuration, -yon(e), var. ff. MURMURATION.

† **Murmurant**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *murmurant* (16th c. Littre), pr. pple. of *murmurer* MURMUR v.: see -ANT.] = MURMURING *ppl. a.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 53 Vocal or Murmurant. 1681 H. MORE in Glanville *Saddnesimus* Postscript. 33 Wizards . . . that speak with a querulous murmurant or sussitant voice.

† **Murmuration**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 murnacion, 5 mormeracyone, murneracion, 5-6 murnuracyon, 6 Sc. murnuration, 5- murnuration. [a. F. *murnuration* (= Pr. *murnuration*, Sp. *murnur*, *mormuracion*, Pg. *murnuración*, It. *mormurazione*), a. L. *murmuration-em*, n. of action from *murmurare* to MURMUR.]

1. The action of murmuring; utterance of low continuous sounds; complaining, grumbling; complaint. Also with *a* and in *pl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 425 After bakkyting cometh gruchyng or Murnuration, and somytyme it spryngeth of Inapacience agayns god, and somytyme agayns man. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Pai made murnuration agaynes him by cause of thurst. 1536 CRANMER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) i. 403 If he find in your most noble heart, . . . that your grace, without murnuration and overmuch heaviness, do accept all adversities [etc.]. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* vii. 11 Cicero rose vp and ryght sharply rebuked Q. Mutius . . . with many and favourable murnurations of the holsenate therunto. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy* v. *Mass-bk.* 44 The reformed Church counts the secret murnuration of their Canon and words of consecration a very vile . . . practice. a 1653 BINNING *Sermon* (1845) 205 The murnurations of the people in the wilderness. 1687 SIR J. LAUDER (of Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (1848) 775 They most not stand near the witnesses when they depone, nor interrupt them by murnurations or sussurrings.

† 2. An alleged term for a flock (of starlings). c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 A murnuration of stares.

† **Murmurator**. *Obs.* Also 7 murnerator. [a. late L. *murmurātor*, agent-n. f. *murmurare* to MURMUR.] A murmurer, detractor.

1690 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 30 Having banished from his company all men that were deceitful, facious, adulators, murnurators. 1689 'PHILOLOGIST'S *Grammet. Crew* 3, I cannot see what should hinder the going down of this new Oath; especially, with a great many of the debauched Sort of these Murnurators.

Murmure, obs. form of MURMUR sb. and v.

Murmured (mŭr'mŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. MURMUR v. + -ED.] Faintly uttered.

1800 CAMPBELL *The 'Naive Unknown'* 26 Thy murnured vows shall yet be mine. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Henry Smith stepped forward, amidst the murnured ap-

plauses of his fellow-citizens. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xviii. And with him sweet Euphrosyne, attent Upon his murnur'd wānts.

Murmurer (mŭr'mŭrə), [f. MURMUR v. + -ER.] One who murmurs; esp. one who complains against constituted authority.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 107 b, Curynghe the scrupulous persone, . . . and mending the impacient and murnurer. 1530 TINAOLE *Procl. Levit.*, Those murnurars agaynt god as sone as they repented were healed of their deadly woundes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 131 Heau'n's peace be with him! . . . for living Murnururs. There's places of rebuke. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Ode* i. iii, Th' industrious bee. . . Sweet murnurer! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 579 The few murnururs were weeded from its ranks by a careful remodelling.

† **Murmurhead**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. MURMUR sb. + -HEAD.] Murmuring spirit; discontent.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3603 Most fals traytour And fals forsworn in-deed, Replet with uices, full of murnured.

Murmuring (mŭr'mŭr'ing), *ppl. sb.* [f. MURMUR v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. MURMUR; an instance of this.

c 1386 CHAUCER *II. Fame* iii. 434, I herd a noyse aprochen blyve That ferd as been don in an live. Ryghte suche a nianer murmuring For al the world hit semed me. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* ii. (1570) Biv. One reacheth the bread with grutch and murmuring. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* ii. 14 Do all thynges without murnurynge, and disputynge. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health, Aphor.* a viij, If they which haue certayne murnurynge and wynd in theyr belyes, haue greate paynes in the loynes, they shal haue moyst delections. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 23 But with his clownish hands their tender wings He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their murnurings. a 1639 WORTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* (1642) 22 He found . . . but smothered murnurings for the losse of so many gallant Gentlemen. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* vii. 598/2 The Attempting to enforce any such Thing by a Law, would raise a most general Discontent and Murnuring. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 426 The murnuring So gentle of the brook. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* July 123 The night is full of . . . the murnurings of spring.

Murmuring (mŭr'mŭr'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. MURMUR v. + -ING.] That murmurs, in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Murnurynge, grutchynge as folkes that be nat contented, *murnuratif*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 30 A gentle streame, whose murnuring wave did play Amongst the pumy stones. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 80 The ranke of Oziers, by the murnuring streame. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The . . . rock out of which Moses brought water to the murnuring Israelites. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* iv. iii. (Song), Hark, hark, the Waters fall, fall, fall: And with a murnuring Sound. . . To gentle Slumbers call. 1699 GARTH *Dispensary* ii. 2 The ev'ning Breeze Begun to whisper through the murn'ring Trees. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* iv. i, O'er her unshelled brood the murnuring ring-dove sits. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 119 Where the summer lay On hoveyed murnuring limes.

Hence *Murnuringly adv.*

1611 COTGR. *Murnuramentally*, murnuringly. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 538 The wing-stir'd air shook murnuringly. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* x. 443 Greene . . . wrote murnuringly to Washington, that the fort might have kept the enemy at bay.

Murmurish (mŭr'mŭr'ish), *a.* [f. MURMUR sb. + -ISH.] Approaching the sound of a murmur. 1851 WALSHE *Dis. Lungs & Heart* 204 The . . . sound . . . is, in fact, murmurish, without being actually converted into a murmur. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 78/1 A definite murmur was heard in forty-five cases . . . and in six others the first sound was murmurish.

Murmureless (mŭr'mŭr'uləs), [f. MURMUR sb. + -LESS.] Without murmur.

1862 WALSHE *Dis. Heart* (ed. 3) Index 550 Murmureless aneurismal sacs.

Murmurous (mŭr'mŭr'əs), *a.* [f. MURMUR sb. + -OUS.]

1. Characterized or accompanied by subdued continuous sound; abounding in or characterized by murmurs.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 25 Where through nyne channels with mountayns murmuris hurring Rough the sea floas forward. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 32. 1659 H. MORE *Journal*, *Soul* iii. xvii. (1662) 219 A joynt groaning of a multitude together, mingled with a murnurous admiration. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xx. 19 Round his swol'n heart the murnurous fury rolls. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* v. The murnurous haunt of flies on summer eves. 1886 CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ix. 176 The waves . . . flowed softly up the beach . . . with a rippling murnurous sound.

quasi-adv. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catulins* lxxv. 263 Often a trumpet hoan blew murnurous, hoarsely resounding.

† 2. Complaining, grumbling. *Obs.*

1591 STOW *Ann.* 691 This yeere many murnurous tales ranne in the cite betweene the earle of Warwike and the Queenes blood. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. v. (1852) 384 The Judgments of God upon the murnurous Israelites.

Hence *Murnurously adv.* *Murnurousness.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Gnidi Wind* ii. xxii, And murnurously the ebbing waves grit. The little pebbles. 1890 CHAM. *Trin.* 13 Sept. 592/2 Murnurously low Falls the sad rhythm of old Ocean's tread. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 2/1 Two streams of water flow . . . into stone basins, lulling one with a sleepy murnurousness.

Murn, obs. and dial. form of MOURN sb. and v. 1

Murnival (1: see MOURNIVAL.

Muromontite (mŭr'om'pnt'it). *Min.* [a. G. *muromontit* (Kerndt 1848), f. mod.L. *Muromontium*, Mauersberg in Saxony, where it was found: see -ITE.] A mineral akin to allanite.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) ii. 210 With Allanite belong probably Bodeinite . . . and Muromontite.

Murrian, obs. form of MORIAN, MORION¹.
Murrie, obs. form of MURREY.
Murrin, **Murrian** (n: obs. ff. MORION¹, MURRAIN, MORIAN.
Murrit, variant of MOORAD *dial*.
Murry, variant of MORAY, MURREY.
Murron, **Mursail**: see MORION¹, MESAIL.
Murser, erron. form of MURRE.
Murssell, obs. form of MORSEL.

† **Murth**¹, **morth**. Obs. Forms: 1-3, 5 *morth* (morth), 4-5 *morth(e)*. [OE. *morth* str. neut. and masc. = OFris. *morth*, *mord*, OS. *mord* (MLG., MDa. *mort*, Du. *moora*), OHG. *mord* neut. and masc. (MHG. *mort*, G. *mord*), ON. *morth*: -Oteut. **murþ*², -o-2, cogn. w. L. *mort*, *mors* death. (Cf. **MURDER** sb.) Murder, slaughter.
 c893 K. ALFREDO ROS. i. viii. 40 *Donne hi swylc gehlot & swylc morth donde waeron swylc her ær beforan sæde*. c1205 LAY. 19739 *Hu heo mihten þene king mid morth æt quellen*. *Ibid.* 28715 *Pat heo wolden .for.saken Modredes sune þæc þæt morth wrohte*. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1072 *A-gain æth he rayssed strif, Wit morth he did his broþer o lif*. c1400-50 *Alexander* 1279 *þe morth of all þe Messedone[s] and of þe many grekis*. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5983 *Full mekull was the murthe, & mony were dedd*.

b. *Comb.*, as *morth burning* [cf. MHG. *morth-brennen*], incendiarism; *morth game*, murderous play, murder; *morth spel*, murder.

c1205 LAY. 19654 *Mid morth-spelle þene king æt quellen*. *Ibid.* 22908 *Moni þer feollen for heore mucleche mode morth-gomen wrohten*. c1300 *Cursor M.* 27838 *O couaitise . . cums . . morth brinning, manslaughter, and suik*.

Murth² (mūth). *north*. Also (in E.D.D.) *morth*. [? a. ON. *mergð*, f. *marg-r* many.] A great quantity, plenty, abundance.

1674 RAY N. C. Words 34 *A Morth of corn*: abundance of corn. 1855 W. BROOKER *Eastford* 76, *I think we should have had a morth of it this year, but the summer has been a little too cold, and Indian corn must have a hot sun*. 1882 LAING *Gloss.*, *Murth*, a large quantity or number. Another form of *morth*.

Murp(e, obs. forms of MIRTH.

† **Murth**¹. Sc. Obs. rare. Forms: 1 *myrdra*, 4 *murthire*, 6 *murther*. [OE. *myrdra*:-pre-historic **murþjon*- f. **murþro*- MURDER sb.] = MURDERER I.

a900 *1. Bada's Hist.* II. viii. [ix.] (1890) 124 *Se myrdra . . se þine gewundade*. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 81 *Ane woman þat wedyt was wilfully with ane murthire*. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* II. (S. T. S.) 193 *The cytharist, and the vthir twa murtheris, war takne*.

† **Murth**². Obs. rare-0. [? a perversion of MORTAR sb. 1 3 after MURDER sb. (cf. MURDERER 2.)] ? = MORTAR sb. 1 3.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxh.) 138/r *They are of some called Murthers and slings or sling peeces, because they are slung in their holds to turne any way*.

Murth, -ir, -our, -re, -ur, obs. ff. MURDER.

Murtheris, -ys, var. ff. MURDERER v. Sc. Obs.

† **Murtrish**, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *murtriss*:-lengthened stem of *murtrir* to MURDER. Cf. MURDERER v.] = MURDER v.

c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* x. 264 *How had ye the bert for to see vs murtrish in your presence?*

Muru(h)ðe, obs. forms of MIRTH.

Murva: see MOORVA.

|| **Murwa** (mūwā). Also *murhwa*. [Hindi *dial. murwa*.] A kind of millet, *Eleusine coracana*. Also, a fermented liquor brewed from this.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 236 *Some . . grains of Hindustan, as . . moong, oord, and murhwa*. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 698 *A kind of beer, called murwa or millet*. 1862 [see MANOL].

Mury(e, **Mury**, obs. ff. MERRY, MURRAIN.

Murza, variant of MIRZA.

Mus, var. *Muss dial.*, month; obs. f. **MOUSE**.

|| **Musa** (miūzā). Pl. *Musæ*, *musas*. [mod.L. from Arabic: see **MUSE** sb. 1] In early use, the plantain or banana tree (see **MUSE** sb. 1). Now only *Bot.*, a plant of the genus including the plantain tree (*M. paradisiaca*), the banana. Also attrib.

[1578: see **MUSE** sb. 1] 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* (1836) III. 46 *Groups of musae and dragon-trees*. 1877 P. L. SIMMONDS *Trop. Agric.* 455 *Plants of the Musa tribe*. *Ibid.* 466 *Experience will soon determine which variety of Musa is most valuable for producing fibre*. 1881 *Enycl. Brit.* XII. 161/2 *Many palms, some tree ferns, and the noble Musas . . do fairly well*.

Musaceous (miūzāʹs), a. [f. mod.L. *Mūsaceus*, f. **MUSA**: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the N.O. *Musaceae*, of which *Musa* is the typical genus. 1852 Tn. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 429 *A plant of the musaceous family*.

Musack, variant of MUSSUCK.

† **Musad** (miūzæd). [f. **MUSA** + -AD.] A plant of the order *Musaceae*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 163 *Musaceæ*. *Musads*.

Musadene, obs. form of MUSCADINE¹.

Musæum, obs. form of MUSEUM.

Musaic(k, -al, etc.: see MOSAIC, -AL.

Musak, variant of MUSSUCK.

Musal (miūzāl), a. [f. **MUSE** sb. 1 + -AL.] 'Relating to the Muse; relating to poetry; poetical'.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Et. Rev.*); and in later Dicts.

Musal, obs. form of MUZZLE.

Musalche(e, variant forms of MUSSALCHEE.

Musalit, **Musal**, obs. ff. MUZZLED, MUZZLE.

† **Musall**. Sc. Obs. rare. ? = MUZZEN.

1555 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 20 [see FUR] *Ibid.*

173 *Tha led thame in with musall, fuk, and mane*.

Musalman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Musang (miūzang). In 8moosang. [a. Malay *mišang* wild cat.] A PARADOXURUS, or Palm-Civet; esp. *Paradoxurus musanga* (or *hermaphroditus*).

1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 94 *Pole cat*: moosang. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 *Various species of Musang have been named as separate subgenera*. 1884 STERDALE *Mammalia India* 215 *Genus Paradoxurus*—The Musangs. *Ibid.* 217 *Paradoxurus . . Grayii*, the Hill Musang. *Ibid.* 220 *Paradoxurus zeylanicus*. The Golden Musang.

Musar. Hist. [Perh. a misinterpretation of OF. *musars* pl. of *musaril* (see **MUSARD**), as if f. *musse* bagpipe.] (See **quots**.)

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* II. 44 *About the end of the tenth century there sprang up in Provence certain professions of men called Troubadours, or Trouverres, Jongleurs, Cantadours, Violiers, and Musars*. *Ibid.*, The Cantadours . . were clearly singers of songs and ballads, as were also the Musars. 1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* II. 233 *At this period [12th c.] Violars, or performers on the Vielle and Viol; Juglars, or Flute-players; Musars, or players on other instruments; . . abounded all over Europe*.

Musarabic, variant of MOZARABIC.

† **Musard**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *musard*(e, 5 -erde, 4 *mosard*. [a. F. *musard* (OF. also *musard*), f. *musser* MUSE v.: see -ARD. Cf. It. *musardo*.] A dreamer, foolish trifler.

135. *Guy Waru*. (A.) 380 *He wene þou art a fole musard!* c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 *Comen is þe Sarazin*. Clad in clothes flyn, himself is a mosard. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4034 *Alle men wole holde thee for musarde, That debonair have founden thee*. c1450 *Melvin* xli. 183 *And we ne do but as musardes*. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* vii. 171 *The kyng Charlemagm maketh vs lyke foolis and holdeth vs for nyce & musardes*.

† **Musardry**. Obs. Also *mosardry*. [a. OF. *musarderie*, f. *musard*: see **prec.** and -ERY.] Idle dreaming, sloth.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1486 *Off . . many foule synnes, Maumentry & manslari, mosardry & pride*. 1438 *Bk. Alexander G.* (Bann.) 107 *To leif foly and all murning of musardry*. 1513 *Douglas Ennis* iv. ProL 16 *3our curius thocthis quhat bot musardry?*

† **Musardy**. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *musardie*, f. *musard*: see **MUSARD** and -Y.] Foolish dreaming. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* cxviii. 179 *This is a moch folyss pyte that thou hast, And I see the in a grette musardy*.

Mus.B., **Mus.Bac.** Abbreviations of mod.L. *Musica Baccalaureus*, 'bachelor of music'.

Muscabell, **muscadell**, -della: see **MUSCATEL**.

|| **Muscadin** (miškadeñ). [Fr.: a transferred use of *muscadin*, musk-comfit: see **MUSCADINE** 2.] A Parisian term for: A dandy, exquisite. Hence applied in contempt to the members of a moderate party in the French Revolution (about 1794-6), composed chiefly of young men of the upper middle class.

1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 98 *It is a general complaint amongst our elegant muscadins and muscadines who frequent her Ladyship's assemblies*. 1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. cxxiv. *Cockneys of London!* *Muscadins* of Paris! 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* III. 70 *note, Muscadins*, fops—a phrase applied to the better class of *sans culottes*. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. xv. *Little do your "muscadins" of Paris, and your dandies of London, . . suspect [etc.]*.

attrib. 1795 *Burke's Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 293 *The Committee for Foreign Affairs . . stunk so abominably, that no Muscadin Ambassador . . could come within ten yards of them*.

Muscadine¹ (muskādīn, -in). Forms: 6 *muskadyn*(e, (musca-, muskedyne, muscadyn, muscadene, 6-7 *muskadine*, 7-den, muskedyne, muscadin), 6- muscadine. [Of somewhat obscure origin; not found in Fr. (cf., however, **MUSCADIN** and **MUSCADINE** 2); prob. an English formation on Pr. *muscat*, fem. *muscade* (see **MUSCATEL**) + -INE.

Cf. It. **muscatini*, certain grapes, pears and apricocks so called' (Florio 1598).

1. In full *muscadine-wine*. = **MUSCATEL** I. Obs. exc. Hist.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 310 *For a galoo and a pynte . . of muskadyne, xviii d.* *Ibid.* 324 *A rwidett of Musadene*. 1542 *UALLER Erasmus*, *Apoph.* 137 b. *Well fauoured or beautyfull stroumpettes be aouched to bee like vnto bastarde or muscadine*. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 32 *Buis of Sack and Muscadine*. 1607 *DEKKER & MARSTON Northw.* *Hoe* iv. D's Wks. 187 *111. 54 Bel.* . . How took he this drench downe. *May*, Like Eggs and Muscadine, at a gulp. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* 19 Nov. *And so he and I to the Sun and I did give him a morning draff of Muscadine*. 1763 *SMOLLETT Trav.* (1766) I. xii. 210 *The village of St. Laurent, famous for its Muscadine wines*. 1851 *LONGER Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent of Hirschau*. The beautiful tower that gives us wine with the fragrant odour of Muscadine. 1889 *DOYLE Mical Clarke* 72 *Three flocks of most excellent muscadine*.

2. In full *muscadine grape*. The name of several varieties of grape having the flavour or odour of musk; also, a vine bearing a variety of this grape.

1613 *FLORIO*, *Muscatoello*, the Muscadine grape. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* 563 *The white Muscadine Grape is a verie great Grape*. The Redde Muscadine is as great as the white. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Aug. 72 *Other Fruit*.

Cluster-grape, Muscadine, Corinth, [etc.]. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retin'd Gard.* I. 20 *This Exposition is fit only for Muscadines, Figtrees and the like*. 1719—*Compl. Gard.* 156 *In moderate Climates the Muscadine Grape requires a South Wall*. 1856 *GRAY Man. Bot.* (1860) 78 *Vitis vulpina*, L. (Muscadine or Southern Fox-Grape). 1860 *HOGG Fruit Man.* 97 *Black Muscadine*. . . This is an excellent grape, and has a trace of musky aroma in its flavour. *Ibid.* 114 *Royal Muscadine*. *Ibid.*, The White Muscadine of some authors is the Early Chasselas. 1874 *LANIER Poems*, *Corn* (1892) 18 *Long Muscadines Rich-wreath the spacious foreheads of great pines*.

† 3. A variety of pear. = **MUSCATEL** 4. Obs.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in some later Dicts.

4. quasi-adj. Resembling muscadine wine.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 *Most decoctions of astrigent plants . . doe leave in the liquor a deep and Muscadine red*.

† **Muscadine**². Obs. Also 7 *muskedine*, *muskadine*, *musquedine*. [ad. F. *muscadin*, alteration of *muscardin*, ad. It. *moscardino*: see **MOSCARDINO**.] A sweetmeat perfumed with musk.

1665 *MAY Accompl.* *Cook* (ed. 2) 271 *To make Muskadines, called Rising Comfits or Kissing Comfits*. *Index*, *Musquedines*. 1696 *SALMON Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Muskadines*, to make. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Muscadine*, . . a sort of Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

Muscadine³, rare-1. [A quasi-Fr. fem. f. **MUSCADIN**.] A Parisian lady of fashion.

1794 [see **MUSCADIN**].

† **Muscado**¹. Obs. rare. App. some weapon; ? a musket.

1502 *Arden of Feversham* III. vi. F. 2, *Zounds I hate þem as I hate a toade, That carry a muscado in their tongue And scarce a hurting weapon in their hand*.

† **Muscado**². Some kind of herb: ? musk.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xv. 397 *At Bridals*. They hot Muscado oft with milder Mauidin cast.

|| **Musca** (mūsā), fly. [Lat., nom. pl. of *musca* fly.] Specks which appear to float before the eyes; in full *muscae volitantes* [L. *volitantes*, pr. pp. of *volitare* to fly about].

[1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Muscae Volitantes*, dark, irregular veins and spots, seeming to fly before the eyes, especially on looking at bright objects.] 1797 *BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 372 *Those floating specks so often observed on the surface of the eye . . called "muscae volitantes"*. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 531 *Patients with muscae*. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* v. 61 *"Muscae" may be made evident in any eye by looking through a small pin-hole in a card at a bright light*.

Muscal (muskāl), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *Muscales* pl., f. *muscu*-us moss; see -AL.] a. *adj.* In *Muscal alliance*, a group of plants comprising the mosses. b. *sb.* A plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 *LINDLEY Veget. Kingd.* 54 *Muscales*—The Muscal Alliance. *Ibid.* 56 *Natural Orders of Muscales*.

Muscal(l)onge, variant forms of MASKINONGE.

Muscalmon, var. *Musk-almond*: see **MUSK** sb.

† **Muscane**, a. Sc. Obs. Also *muskane*. [Of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *mosgain* 'having dry-rot, as wood' (McAlpine), Irish *mosgain* 'rotten, decayed' (O'Reilly); also Norw. *mosken* of the same meaning, and *MOSKE* v.] Of wood: Rotten, decaying.

Warner mistook the word in the Bellenden passage for the name of a kind of wood.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Han.* I. iii. *Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit*. *Ibid.* xix. *I agane maist like ane eliriche grume Crap in the muskane aikin stik misharrit*. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 152 *Ik one of thame had in thair hand ane club of muscae tre, quhilk kest ane uncouth glance, with the fische scales, in the mirk*. 1666 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. (1612) 566 *A club of Muscane in one hand*. . . For naturally that wood in darke giues Shine.

Muscanonge, variant of MASKINONGE.

† **Muscardin**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *muscardin* (Buffon).] The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*.

1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* IV. 76 *The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir; the middle; the Lerot; the less, which he denominates the Muscardin*.

Muscadine (muskādīn). [a. F. *muscadine*.] A disease incident to silkworms, caused by the development of a vegetable parasite or fungus in the body of the caterpillar. Also attrib. 1846 *LINDLEY Veget. Kingd.* 32 *The Muscadine, which is so destructive to silkworms*. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects Use & Disuse* 103 *The muscadine silkworm disease*.

Hence **Muscadined** a. [-ED²], affected with muscadine.

1838 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 72 *The muscadined caterpillar . . usually perishes before forming its cocoon*.

|| **Muscari** (muskē-ri, -rē). Also 6 *muscario*, 7 (?) *muscaris*, 8 *muscaria*, 7-8 *muscarary*. [mod.L. *muscaris*, given by *Clusius* 1601 as one of the names by which the plant was known at Constantinople.

It would seem therefore to represent a mod.Gr. *μυσκάρι*, dim. of *μύσκη* musk: the flowers have a musk-like odour. *Clusius* says that another name was *muscarionum* or *muscarini* (μυσκαρονι or μυσκαρινοι 'Roman musk'), and that (so Italy) some called it *musculis grecis*.

A genus of bulbous plants belonging to the hyacinth tribe of *Liliaceæ*; a plant of this genus, esp. *Muscari botryoides*, the grape hyacinth.

1597 *GERARDE Herball* I. lxiii. s. 1. 105 *Yellow Muscarie hath five or six long leaves spread vpon the ground*. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* June 69 *You may now take up all such . . Flower-roots . . as . . Martagon, Muscaris, Dens Caninus,*

æc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 66/2 The Muscary or Musk Grape flower. 1721 *Mortimer Hush*, (ed. 3) II. 225 Muscaries or Grape-flowers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 Muscaria's, great Snow-drops, Dwarf-flag. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 There were azaleas, spiræas, muscaris, snowflakes, tuberoses [etc.].

Muscariiform (muskē-ri-fōrm), *a. Bot.* Also muscariiform. [ad. mod.L. *muscariiformis*, f. L. *muscari-um* fly-brush (f. *musca* fly) : see -FORM.] Of an organ : Furnished with hairs so as to resemble a brush.

1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) Index. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Muscariine (muskā-rin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *muscari-us* (see next) + -INE.] An alkaloid poison found in the fungus *Agaricus muscarius*.

1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 936 Muscarine contracts the pupils. *Ibid.*, Muscarine-poisoning.

Muscarious, *a. rare*°. [f. L. *muscari-us* (f. *musca* fly) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to flies.

1856 in *MAINE Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Muscarium (muskē-ri-um). [f. L. *muscus* moss + -ARIUM, after *herbarium*, *rosarium*, etc.] A place where mosses are grown.

1853 C. MINTOSH *Bk. Garden* I. 66/1; The fernery and muscarium.—A garden for the cultivation of ferns and mosses is not often met with.

Muscarium°, *noun-nd.* [f. L. *musca* fly + -ARIUM.] (See quot.)

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakfast* I. ix. Here is my muscarium, my home for house-flies.

† **Muscary**. *Bot. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *muscari-um* fly-brush.] = UMBEL.

1657 TOMLINSON *Revised Disp.* I. xxi. 239 Of Fennel... It is a kind of ferulaceous plant... its muscary or top, round, patulous, broad, and circled.

Muscary : see MUSCARI.

Muscat (muskēt). *Forms* : 6 *Sc. muscat*, 7 *muscat*, (8 *muscate*, 9 *muschat*), 7- *muscat*. [a. F. *muscat* adj. (also ellipt. as sh.), a. Pr. *muscat* adj. = It. *moscato* having the flavour of musk :—late L. **muscatus*, f. *musca-us* MUSK sb.]

1. In full *muscat wine*. = MUSCATEL 1.

a. 1576 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 All kynd of drink, as all, malvesie, muscat, etc. l. a. 1747 HOLDSWORTH *Rev. Virg.* (1768) 219 This is practised about Trani in Apulia, where they make excellent Muscat. 1756 *Nug. Gr. Tour, France* IV. 253 The little town of Frontignan, famous for its muscate wine. 1816 *Accum Chem. Tests* (1818) 190 Various wines and spirituous liquors.—Cape muschat. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/1 Of these [Neapolitan wines] the best known are Lacryna Christi... several descriptions of good class Muscat wine [etc.].

2. In full *muscat grape*. A variety of grape; also the vine producing it. = MUSCADERINE 2.

1655 *Com. Hist. Francorum* xi. 3 He said... that the Muscats he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk. 1682 S. WILSON *Carolina* 17 The Lords Proprietors have taken care to send plants of the Rhenish, Muscat, Madera, and Spanish grapes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 229 Muscats, are a kind of Grapes...; there are three sorts of them viz. white, red, and black. 1855 C. MINTOSH *Bk. Garden* II. 620/2 Muscats, in no way differ as to pruning from other vines. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 87/3 To insure the perfect keeping of Muscats... they should be quite ripe by the end of August.

† 3. A kind of peach; also, a kind of pear. *Obs.* 1654 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* July 20 Peaches... Newington Violet-muscat, Rambouillet. 1675 C. CORROTT *Planters Manual* 50 The Rousselet, and the little Muscat of the Summer-Pears. 1707 *Mortimer Hush*, *Kal. July* [Peaches.] Muscat. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 400 Pears. Green Sugar... Verte longue, Long-stalked Muscat... and others.

4. A fungus, *Agaricus albentus*. 1897 *HAY Brit. Fungi* 86 *Agaricus albentus*; *Tricholoma albidus*; The Muscat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muscat flavour*; *muscat-flavoured* adj.; *muscat-house*, a hot-house for the cultivation of the muscat grape; *muscat rose* [F. *rose muscate*], the musk rose. Also *muscat grape*, *wine* (see above).

1707 *Curios. in Hush & Gard.* 146 When the Flowers begin to appear on the white Muscat Rose-Bushes. 1860 *Hogg Fruit Alan.* 110 [Grapes.] Muscat of Alexandria... Fleshy... with a fine Muscat flavour. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/2 The Hungarian vineyards... produce Muscat-flavoured wines. 1855 C. MINTOSH *Bk. Garden* II. 620/2 Many err in keeping their Muscat-house at too high a temperature.

Muscat, variant of MUSK-CAT.

Muscat, -eer, obs. forms of MUSKET, -EER.

Muscatel, **muscadell** (muskā-tel, -del). *Forms* : a. 4-5 *muscadelle*, (5 -cadelle), 5-8 *muscadell*, (6 -cadle, 7 -cadall, 6 *moscadell*), 6-7 *muscadell*, (6 -kadyll, -kedele, *Sc. ke-dall*), 5- *muscadell*, 6- *muscatel*, 6 *muscadell*, 5 *moscadell*, 6 *moscadelli*, *muscitella*, 9 *moscadello*. [a. OF. *muscadell*, *muscatel*, a. Pr. **muscadell*, dim. of *muscat* : see MUSCAT. The β forms come from the equivalent It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*. Cf. Sp. *pg. moscatel*.]

1. A strong sweet wine made from the muscat or similar grape.

The name is now applied to several wines, both white and red, obtained from Italy, Spain, and France.

14 1400 *Morte Arth.* 236 Malvesye and muscadelle, fase

mervelous drynkes, Raykede fulle raythely in rossete cowpes. 1464 *Mann. & Housel. Ezp.* (Roth.) 251 For a quart of muscadelle, at mastyr Hoys, iiii. d. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. There groweth the myghty swete wyne as malvesyes, tyeres, & muscadels. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxvii. 2 At the same tymeshal men synge of the ynnyard of Muscatel. 1590 MARLOWE *And Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv. You shal... drinke in pailles the strongest Muscadell. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 174. 1634 R. H. SALERNI *Regim.* 42 The moderate dulce or sweet wine is chosen, and not that that is exceeding dulce, as Muscadell. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 8/1 The Wines are... generous... The best kind is the Muscatel. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vii. Muscatell wines. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 92 S—h's Special Old Port... at 35s. per dozen... and their ladies' muscatel at 25s.

β. 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 283, xvj quarts wyne muscadell. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. What a wayles your rich man to have his magazines stuff with Muscadelli? 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* 1. 15 The... wine that is drunke in Rome, is... Alhano, Muscatello, Sheranino. 1683 *Perry Diary at Tangier in Life*, etc. (1841) I. 430 The soldiers... had staved all his wine, not only good white-wine... but canary and muscatella. 1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* 241 Their sweet wines the Italians call Abboccato; their dry they denominate Asciati. Of the former kind are the Moscatello, Aleatico [etc.]. *Ibid.* 246 Moscatello wines.

2. A variety of grape (in full *muscatel grape*); also the vine bearing it. = MUSCADERINE 2.

1517 [see MALVOISIE 2]. 1655 COOPER *Theatrum s.v. Apianum*. The muscadell grape. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 407 As touching the Muscadell Vines, Apianæ, they tooke that name of Bees, which are so much delighted in them... These Muscadell grapes like well and love cold countries. 1609 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (ed. 1717) [a catalogue of... excellent Fruit-Trees.] Vines... Muscatell, Black, White, excellent. 1763 *Mills Pract. Hush* IV. 371 The chassels, otherwise called muscadell. 1857 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) 201 The large white muscatel grape. 1854 *Lowce Calanva Wine* ii. The Muscadell that bask in our garden alleys. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 258/2 Raisins... are prepared from a variety of muscatel grape.

β. 1707 *Mortimer Hush*, 556 The Muscadella... is a White Grape, not so big as the Muscadine.

3. *pl.* In full *muscatel raisins*. Raisins prepared from the muscatel grape, Malaga raisins.

1652 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* II. 267 Cephalenia... Plentiful in... Muscadels. 1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* 187 The first [gathering of Malaga grapes]... furnishes the Muscatel raisins. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* II. i. (1872) 181 We receive... fine Muscatels, or sun-dried raisins... from Malaga.

† 4. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 198 The fruit is much lyke the muscadell pears of the Ilande of Sicilie. 1617 *Morayson Hist.* II. 77 The Muscadell pear is very delicate, especially when it is dried. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 383 And these Pears... Jargonelle, Muscadella [etc.].

† **Muscaderine**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. MUSCATED : see -INE.] Resembling muscatel wine.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 602 As for the Smel, that wine is very fragrant, muscatellin and aromatic.

Muscat, -att, -at(t)ler, obs. fl. MUSKET, -EER.

Muscat, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Muscavado, obs. form of MUSCOVADO.

Muscel, **Muscelin** : see MUSSEL, MUSLIN.

Muscelite, variant of MUSCULITE.

Muscellang, -ing : see MUCILAGE, MUSCLING.

Muscelman, obs. form of MUSCULMAN.

Muscelto, **Muscelto**, **Musch**, **Muschat** : see

MISTLETOE, MOSQUITO, MUSK, MUSCAT.

Muschachoe, -adoc, -atoc : see MUSTACHIO.

Musche, variant of MUSH *Obs.*

|| **Muschelkalk** (muskēl-kalk). *Geol.* [Ger., f.

muschel muscel + *kalk* lime.] A limestone bed belonging to the red sandstone formation of Germany. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 236 One group... the Muschelkalk of the Germans, which has no precise equivalent among the English strata. 1836 T. THOMSON *Jfin., Geol.* etc. II. 139. 1896 *PAGE Ad. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi. 286 Shelly fossiliferous limestone known as the Muschelkalk.

Muscheron, obs. form of MUSHROOM.

† **Muschet**. *Obs. rare*°. [a. some OF. var.

of *musquette*, *muquette*, altered form of (*noix*)

muscate, *muscade*, a. Pr. *muscade* :—late L. **mus-*

cata (fem.) musk-scented, f. *musca-us* musk.] *Nut*

muschet : nutmeg.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 85 Tak... of nottys

muschet, oon vine.

Muschet, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Muschid, variant of MASJID.

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Proc. Chr.* II. 546.

Muschilongoe, variant of MASKINGONGE.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 122 The Pike or Pickerel

abounds much in Lake Champlain. It is there called by the

name of Muschilongoe.

Muschrumpe, obs. form of MUSHROOM.

Muschyl, obs. form of MUSSEL.

Muscipapine (muskī-kāpin), *a.* [f. mod.L.

Muscicapa (f. *musca* fly + *cap-ere* to catch) + -INE.]

Pertaining to the genus *Muscicapa* of birds, the

type of the group *Muscicapidae* or flycatchers.

1885 P. L. SCLATER in *1817* On the Muscipapine Genus

Chasiempis.

Muscicolous (muskī-kōlās), *a.* [f. mod.L.

**muscicola* inhabitant of moss (f. *musca-us* moss +

col-ere to inhabit) + -OUS.] Living in, or inhabit-

ing, the mosses; growing on mosses.

1856 in *MAINE Expos. Lex.* 1879 in *STORMONTH Alan.*

Sci. Terms.

So also **Muscicole**, **Muscicoline** *adjs.* (with the same meaning). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Muscid (muskīsid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Muscida*, f. *musca* fly : see -ID.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Muscidae*, or flesh-flies. *b. sb.* One of the *Muscidae*.

1895 D. SHARP *Insects* I. (Camb. Nat. Hist. V.) 163 The transformations and physiological processes of the Muscid Diptera. 1896 J. B. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1898) XIX. 185 In most of the Muscid flies we find [etc.]. *Ibid.* 189 The labellæ tip of the Muscid proboscis. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist. VI.) 504 Brauer associates Copropoda with Acalyptrata Muscids, and calls the group Holometopæ.

Muscien, obs. form of MUSICIAN.

Musciform (muskīsfōrm), *a.* 1 [a. mod.L. *musciformis*, f. *musca* fly : see -FORM.] Resembling a fly. In some recent Dicts.

Musciform, *a.* 2 [f. L. *musca-us* moss.] Resembling a moss (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Musculage, obs. forms of MUCILAGE.

Muscite (muskīsit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Muscitæ* (T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc., 1836, II.

288), f. L. *musca-us* moss + -ITE.] A fossil plant of the moss family found chiefly in amber.

1859 *PAGE Geol. Terms, Muscites*, a general term for fossil plants of the Moss family. In recent Dicts.

Muscle, **Muscle**, obs. fl. MUSK, MUSCLE.

Musclade, variant of MUSCULADE *Obs.*

Muscle (muskī). *Forms* : 6-7 *muscule*, *muskel*, (6 *muskel*, -il, *musckel*, 7 *musckell*),

muskle, 6- *muscle*. [a. F. *muscle*, or directly

ad. L. *mūsculus*, dim. of *mūs* mouse, the form of

certain muscles having some resemblance to that of

a mouse. Cf. MOUSE sb. 8.

The word is found in all the Rom. langs. : Pr. *muscle*, *muscle*, Sp. *músculo* (also in the popular form *músclo* thigh), Pg. *músculo*, It. *múscolo*; also in the mod. Teut. langs., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *muskel*.]

1. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Any one of the contractile fibrous bands or bundles, having the function of producing movement in the animal body, which conjointly make up the muscular system.

They are termed *voluntary* or *involuntary* according as they are or are not controlled by the will; those which combine in some degree the functions of both are termed *mixed*.

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helte* (1539) 50 b. He kepeth his arme stedfast, enforcing thervnto the sinewes & muscles. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* ii. (1888) 20 This Corde is associated with a simple flesh, and so therof is made a brawne or a muskel. 1596 *SPENSER Astraph.* xx. It both bone and muscles tyved quight. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 741 Contraction is the proper and ingent action of the Muscle. 1701 *GRAY Conn. Sacra* I. v. § 3. 23 In an Urchan the Skin is assisted with a strong Muscle closely adhering to it all along the Back. 1814 *Scott Wav.* x. He was a tall, thin, athletic figure... with every muscle rendered as tough as whip-cord by constant exercise. 1879 tr. *Hackel's Evol. Man* II. xxii. 274 In most lower animals, especially in Worms, in which the muscles form a simple, thin, flesh-layer immediately below the outer skin-covering.

b. *Phr. Not to move a muscle* : to be perfectly motionless. To control, govern one's muscles : to refrain from laughter.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 121 So ludicrous... do these ceremonies appear to me that I scarcely am able to govern my muscles. 1889 O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trail* 327, I stayed quite still and never moved a muscle.

2. *collect.* That part of the animal body which is composed of muscles or muscular fibre; also, muscular tissue. Also *Phys.*, the substance of which muscles are composed.

It is the chief constituent of 'flesh' in the animal body and of 'meat' in animal food.

1781 *COVERT Animal-talk* 219 His form... Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 4 A property peculiar to organised structure, and especially manifested in that form of it which is called muscle. 1866 *OUTING Anim. Chem.* 105 note, One gramme of muscle should furnish [etc.]. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 349 The combustion of muscle may be made to produce all these effects.

b. Used for : The exercise of the muscular as opposed to the 'mental' faculties.

1850 *CARLYLE Latter d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 209 It is not by rude force, either of muscle or of will, that one man can govern twenty men. 1883 *GOODE Fish. Indust. U. S.* 24 The shad fisheries of the South are prosecuted chiefly by the use of negro muscle.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 *TOFTE Alba* (1880) 95 Ah do not (Surzjon like) Anatomise Each muscle of my griefe in cruel wise. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 180 A grasp Having the warmth and muscle of the heart. 1878 K. W. DALS *Lect. Preach.* ii. 28 The muscles of their mind have degenerated. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 396 Wild fig-trees, with their muscles showing through the skin like our own beech-trees' muscles do.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, esp.

Anat. and *Path.*, as *muscle atrophy*, *bundle*, *fibre*,

rigidity, *tissue*, *twitch*, *work*.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 381 *Muscle-atrophy. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 465 The individual fibres and the muscle bundles become separated from one another; lastly the muscle fibres themselves become opaque. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 298 *Muscle-fibres suffer like changes. 1901 *OSLER Pract. Med.* i. 25 There may be early 'muscle rigidity'. 1878 *BRILL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 32 There are two varieties

of this form of *muscle-tissue. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 523 A simple *muscle-twitch. 1887 *Smiles' Life & Labour* 303 Heavy brain-work..is more exhausting than *muscle-work.

b. objective, as *muscle-kneading*, -making adj. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 691/2 Muscle-making food. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 385 No hesitation need be felt in using muscle-kneading.

c. instrumental and locative, as *muscle-monger*, -worker; *muscle-tired* adj.

a. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 188 That disgusting pedantry which some modern muscle-mongers have brought from the dissecting-room. 1878 *Holbrook Hyg. Brain* 92 A brain-worker rarely eats as much as a muscle-worker. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 102/2 Brain-weary, muscle-tired men.

d. Special combinations: muscle acid, an acid obtained by the oxidation of flesh; muscle case, each of the segments of a muscle fibre as observed by Krause; also muscle casket (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); muscle cell, the element from which muscular tissue is derived; muscle clot = MYOSIN; muscle column, (a) Kölliker's name for a fibril of muscular fibre; (b) = *muscle-prism* (Cent. Diet. 1890); muscle corpuscle, a nucleus of a muscle fibre; muscle current *Electro-physiol.*, the flow of electrical current which occurs on connecting different points of a muscle; muscle curve, a curve indicating the amount of muscle-contraction as recorded by the myograph; muscle epithelium = MYOBLAST (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); muscle feeling = *muscular sense* (*ibid.*); muscle fibrin, Liebig's term for what is now known as SYNTONIN; muscle force, the force or power of human agency; muscle juice = *muscle plasma* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); muscle notch *Ent.* (see quot.); muscle nucleus, a nucleus or central part of a muscle fibre; muscle plasma, plasma, a filtrate obtained from living muscle after freezing, mincing, and mixing it with salted snow; muscle plate (see quot. 1882); muscle prism, (a) a prismatic section of muscle fibre; (b) the prismatic mass of muscle rods composing the dark disk of a muscle case; muscle reading, thought reading by the interpretation of muscular movements; muscle rhombus, a rhomboid section of muscular fibre; muscle rods *pl.*, Krause's term for the fine rod-like lines running through the dark streak of muscular fibre; muscle sense = *muscular sense*; muscle serum, the fluid remaining after coagulation of the myosin from muscle plasma; muscle sugar = IXOSITE; muscle tone = *muscle sound*; muscle tumour = MYOMA (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1876); muscle vein *Anal.*, cf. *muscular vein* (*MUSCULOUS* a. 3, quot. 1656); muscle wasting = *muscular atrophy*.

1856 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 113 *Muscle-acids. 1885 *Schäffer's Essentials Histol.* 63 Diagrammatical Representation of a *muscle-case. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Muscle-cell. 1893 TUCKER *tr. Haeckel's Amphioxus* 137 Muscle cell. 1892 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 159 Myosin (or *muscle-clot as it is sometimes called). 1882 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 127 Kölliker was led to term the structures formerly known as fibrils "muscle-columns". 1882 *Muscle-corpuscle (see *muscle-nuclei*). 1881 *tr. Rosenthal's Muscles & Nerves* Index, *Muscle current. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* i. ii. 36 A *Muscle-curve obtained by means of the Pendulum Myograph. 1897 M. MATTHEW RUSKIN *g* He would use all this "muscle-force [of men] ere he utilized the forces of nature. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Muscle Tissue. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 527 The Myoglyphides, or "muscle-notches, are sinuses..in the posterior margin of the upper side of the head. 1882 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 123 *Muscle-nuclei or muscle-corpuscles. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* i. ii. 32 The slightly opalescent filtrate or "muscle-plasma as it is called, is at first quite fluid. 1874 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Trans. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 350 *Muscle-plates. 1882 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 132 Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm..termed the muscle-plates. 1881 *Muscle prism (see *muscle-rhombus*). 1879 BEARD in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* (1882) i. 17 It was shewn that mind-reading so-called, was really *muscle-reading. 1881 *tr. Rosenthal's Muscles & Nerves* xi. 194 In such a "muscle-rhombus, the distribution of the tendons..is much more complex. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* i. ii. 32 *Muscle-rod. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 119 *Muscle serum..yield..5 per cent. of fat. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 73 Inosite, or *Muscle Sugar. 1704 J. HARRIS *Less. Techn.* I. *Muscle Vein, this Vein is Two-fold, the Superior and the Inferior. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 460 Evidence of rapid *muscle wasting.

Muscle, obs. form of MUSSEL.

Muscled (mvs'ld), a. [*f.* MUSCLE + -ED 2.] Furnished or endowed with muscle. Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as *full*-, *well*-, *muscled*, etc. 1644 in *Dutcher's Chitrol* 4. A See here appears a Hand.. And make how well 'tis muscled. A 1732 *GAY Arachne* 172 In a strong satyr's muscled form he came. 1858 NETTLESHIRE *Browning* 119 The full-armed, full-muscled god will be ready to do battle. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851/2 They are slight, well built, and generally well muscled.

Muscleless (mvs'ls), a. [*f.* MUSCLE + -LESS.] Destitute of muscle.

1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. 289 The head is sick.. the limbs are muscleless. 1867 *Land. Rev.* 23 Mar. 337/1 Speculations..as boneless and as muscleless as the dummies in a tailor's window.

† **Muscling**. *Obs.* [*f.* MUSCLE + -ING 1.]

1. The delineation or representation of the muscles in Painting or Sculpture.

1709 *SWAFTES* *Charm.* (1711) II. 186 A good Piece, the Painters say, must have good Muscling as well as Colouring and Drapery. A 1720 GRAYMAN in *Walpole's Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. 4 He..understood the anatomic part of painting..following it so close, that he was very apt to make the muscling too strong and prominent.

2. *transf.* Working of the muscles. ? *nonce-use*.

1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 116 Surprise, gratitude, ecstasy flashed from her eyes, and gave a joyous flush to the muscling of her aspect.

Muscly (mvs'li), a. *rare*. Also 6 muskelly, 7 Dicts. muskely, musculie, muskly. [*f.* MUSCLE + -Y.] Composed of muscle; exhibiting great muscular development.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 97 The tongue then is a fleshy & muscly member. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 404 Muskely, or of muscles. A 1745 *SWIFT Poems* Wks. 1784 VIII. 232 The muscly swelling breast Where the Loves and Graces rest. 1879 *BEAUMONT Halbert & Hob* 27 The muscly mass from neck to shoulder-blade.

Muscobado, variant of MUSCOVADO.

Muscod, variant of MUSK-COD.

Muscoid (mvs'koid), a. and sb. [*f.* L. *musci*-us moss; see -OID.] a. *adj.* Resembling moss; moss-like; b. sb. A muscoid plant.

1847-54 in WEBSTER (citing *Lindley* for the sb.). 1879 in *STORMONTIN Man. Sci. Terms.* (the adj.)

Muscologist (mvs'kolodgist). [Formed as next; see -IST.] = BYOLOGIST.

1854 *STARK Brit. Mosses* 19 These are known to Muscologists as cauline and perichetial. *Ibid.* 55 Dillenius, the celebrated British muscologist. 1897 *Naturalist* 132 Muscologists in all parts of the world.

Muscology (mvs'kolodgi). [ad. mod. L. *musculologia*, *f.* L. *musci*-us moss; see -OLOGY. Cf. F. *musculologie*.] = BYOLOGY.

1818 HOOKER & TAYLOR (*title*) *Musculologia Britannica*; containing the Mosses..systematically arranged and described. *Ibid.* *Introd.* p. i. The Musculogia is a subject comparatively new. *Ibid.* p. ii. In so few parts of Europe has the Musculogia of the country been fully investigated. *Ibid.* p. vii. The student of Musculogia. 1868 *TRIPP Brit. Mosses* 30 The musculogia of a district may be improved by these means.

Hence *Muscologic*, *Muscological* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to muscology.

1871 in *LATHAM Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Muscophilous, a. [*f.* L. *musci*-us moss + -PHIL + -OUS.] That flourishes among mosses.

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Muscophilus*..muscophilous; whence in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891.

Muscose (mvs'kous), a. [ad. L. *muscosus*, *f.* *musci* moss; see -OSE.] Of the nature of or resembling moss; moss-like.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. 124 The flowers..being brownish, very small, muscose [etc.]. *Ibid.* 125 Small muscose flowers. 1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 42/1 The hollows in her hull contain a quantity of fine black muscose mud.

Hence † *Muscoseness* (Bailey vol. II, 1727), † *Muscosity*, 'mossiness' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656).

Muscot, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

Muscous (mvs'kous), a. *rare* = *muscosus*. [*f.* L. *musci*-us moss; see -OUS.] (See quot.)

1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Muscous*, mossy, or full of mosse. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Muscovado (mvs'kovado). Also 7-8 muscavado, (8 musco-, muskavada, muscovad, 9 masca-, mascabado). [*a.* Sp. *mascabado* adj. (sugar) of lowest quality. Cf. F. *mascovade* (1667 in *Littre*) now *moucouade*.] In full *muscovado sugar*: Raw or unrefined sugar obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses.

1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 32 Sugar, Candy brown.. Candy white..Muscovados the hundred weight. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 85 The Sugars they made, were but base Muscavadoses, so moist, and full of molasses, and so ill cur'd. *Ibid.* 86 Good Muscavado Sugar. 1699 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 Casks of Surinam Muscovado Sugars. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 419 The best brown sugar of St. Thomas, commonly called Muscovado. 1776 A. A. SMITH *U. N.* x. xi. (1869) I. 166 The brown of muskavada sugars imported from our colonies. 1828 *Register Debates Congress* IV. i. 780 Brown sugar (in which description is comprehended mascabado). 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 626/1 The molasses is drained away from the crystallized raw sugar..The sugar so obtained is the muscovado of the sugar-refiners. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 76 Mascabado, a natural brown sugar, is that which is allowed to drain off without 'claying'.

† **Muscovian**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also Mos- [*f.* mod. L. *Muscovia*, *Moscovia* MUSCOVY + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to Muscovy. *Muscovian glass*, rat; see MUSCOVY. b. sb. A Muscovite.

1577 B. GOODE *Urethach's Husb.* i. (1586) 31 b, The Russians and Moscovians. A 1578 LIXONAS (*Pitticotti Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 306 Men of weir..to help the King of Sweden aganes the Muscovians. 1599 *Lowce Reply to Gasson* 20 Your Moscovian strangers, your Schichian monsters. 1637 *MIDDLETON Hon. & Industry* Wks. (Bulfinch) VII. 302 A Russian or Moscovian. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 Casements of broad cleere Muscovian glasse. 1655 J. OWEN *Pind. Evang. Pref.* 17 The Assembly of States, was called against the Muscovians. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 80 The Moscovian

Language. 1664 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 47 Mr. Gibbs gave mee a Moscovian rat's skin. A 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) 187 Whether Muscovian ice be..harder than English ice.

Muscovite (mvs'koveit), sb.¹ and a. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6 Moscovithe, Muscovit; 6-8 Moscovite. [ad. mod. L. *Mus-*, *Moscovia*, *f.* *Mus-*, *Moscovia* MUSCOVY: see -ITE. Cf. F. *Muscovite*.] A sb. A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 256 b, They were cauled Moscovites of the chiefe cite of al the prouince named Moscouia or Mosca. 1590 *DEE Alath. Prof.* aiv, The wide Empire of the Moscovite. 1588 *SHAKS*, *L. L. L.* v. ii. 121, 303 Muscovites, *Ibid.* 265 Twentie adieu my frozen Muscovits [rites with 'wits']. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* (1639) 47 Of the Greeke Communion are the Muscovites, the Russes in Poland [etc.], 1700 *PRIOR Carmen Seculare* 272 The young Muscovite, the mighty Head, Whose Sovreign Terror forty Nations dread. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lxx. 523 The Moscovites..were as jealous as any people in the south. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxv. 386 No wonder the Muscovites were scandalized by his conduct. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Mar. 4/4 These may have been part and parcel of the plans of the Japanese commanders, deliberately devised to throw dust in the eyes of the Muscovite.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or its inhabitants, Russian.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Certaine English men saying by the Moscovite sea..have pierced euen to Cathaia. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 80 The Moscovite Language. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 574/1 The Muscovite priests use exorcisms at the administration of baptism. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 528 That Christian hound, the Muscovite Ambassador. 1895 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 54 The frontier of the Muscovite dominions.

Muscovite (mvs'koveit), sb.² *Min.* [*f.* the name *Muscovy* (glass): see MUSCOVY and -ITE.] Common mica.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* § 56. 56 Muscovite, or common mica, is a potash-mica. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 413/1 Muscovite (Muscovite-Glass)..Crystals over a yard in diameter in China, where it is used for windows.

† **Muscoviter**. *Obs.* [*f.* MUSCOVITE 1 + -ER.] A Muscovite.

1650 *GENTILIUS Considerations* 225 If Gustavus..had not bin intangled in the Muscoviters and Polish wars. 1671 *Chowne Juliana* i. 8 The Muscoviters invaded us.

† **Muscovittish**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* MUSCOVITE sb.¹ + -ISH.] Muscovite.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 105 Romadanowski the Muscovittish General.

Muscovy (mvs'kovi). Also 6 Muskovie, 7 muskevia, Muscovia. [*a.* F. *Muscovie*, earlier *Moscovie*, ad. mod. L. *Moscovia*, *f.* Russian *Москва* Moscow.] The name of the principality of Moscow, applied by extension to Russia generally.

I. 1. Used attrib. or quasi-*adj.* in the name of things belonging to, originating or produced in and obtained from Muscovy, as *Muscovy hddo*, *leather*, *Russia leather*; † *Muscovy glass*, common mica; also, sometimes, = *Talc*; † *Muscovy lantern*, one furnished with Muscovy glass; *Muscovy talc* = *Muscovy glass*.

1573 in *Cunningham Revs.* at *Crt.* (1842) 42 Muskovie glasse. 1604 *MARSTON & WEBSTER Malcontent* i. vii, She were an excellent Lady, but that her face peeleth like Muscovie glasse. 1606 *DRYDEN News fr. Hell* F 4 b, A wise man might have taken it for the Snuffe of a candle in a Muscovie Lanthorne. A 1618 *Rates Merchandizes* H 3 b, Red Hides, or Moscouia hides. *Ibid.* I, Moscouia Leather. *Ibid.* L 4 b, Spruce or Moscouia yearne. 1624 *BOYLE in Linnore Papers* (1886) II. 143, I received from Sir Wm. Lion 30 redd muskevia hydes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Talc*, *Muscovy talc*, a kind of foliaceous body, well known by the English name of isinglass. 1766 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 211 Mr. Sage found muscovy glass infusible in the strongest heat. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 16 Talc has sometimes been called Muscovy glass. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 740 Substituting varnished metallic gauze in the room of Muscovy talc, a kind of mica.

II. Uses due to misinterpretation or perversion of designations connected with MUSK sb.

2. A species of Crane's-bill or Geranium, *Erodium moschatum*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 103/2 Knotted Cranes Bill.. This smellth sweet like musk, and therefore is of many Flowerists, called Muscovy. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Geranium*..*Moschatum*. Musk'd Crane's-bill or Moscovy. 1796 in *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 609.

3. = MUSK-RAT.

1693 *RAY Synopsis Quadrup.* etc. 217 *Mus Aquaticus*.. The Muscovy or Musk Rat. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad.* msp. II. 476.

4. *Muscovy duck*. = MUSK-DUCK 1. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 35 Muscovy-Ducks..larded with the fat of this Porke..are an excellent bak'd-meat. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 150 Muscovy Ducks. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xiii, He brought a Muscovy duck to Lady M. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 114 A fat Muscovy duck..is not a bad subject to work on.

Muscul, obs. form of MUSSEL sb.

† **Musculade**. *Obs.* Also musclado. [*a* derivative of F. *muscle* MUSSEL.] ? *Muscel* *sance*.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *bk. Nurture* 821 Flowndruss, gogeous, muskel, menue in sewe..Musclade in wortes, musclade of almonds for states fülle dewe. *Ibid.* 719. 1513 *Ik. Keryngne in Fabes* bk. 166 To go to sewynge of fysshe: musclade. *Ibid.* 167.

† **Musculage**. *Obs.* In 6 muscles. [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -AGE.] ? = MUSCULATURE.
1547 *Booke of Breve Health* cxxlii. 83 Muscles or mussulages, the whiche be lytle straynes descendeing from the head to the necke and face and other partes.

Muscular (mŭ'skŭlār), *a.* [ad. mod. L. **mūsculār-is*, f. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE. Cf. F. *mūsculaire*.]

1. Of or belonging to muscle or the muscles.

Muscular feeling, sensation (see quot. 1829). *Muscular sense*: the faculty of muscular sensation; by some modern psychologists recognized as an independent 'sense', but popularly regarded as a particular application of the sense of 'touch'. *Muscular sound*: the sound produced by the contraction of a muscle; so *muscular murmur*, etc.

1855 *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physic* Pref. His 'Tract... Of Muscular Motion.' 1701 *Grew Cosm. Sacra* I. iv. § 14. 19 Upon these [parallel fibres] the far greater stress of the Muscular Action doth depend. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 457 Some modern theories upon the cause of muscular contraction. 1829 *Jas. Mill. Hum. Mind* I. vii. 37 Muscular sensations, or those feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. *Ibid.* 33 In most cases of the muscular feelings, there is... great complexity. 1837 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* V. 263 Muscular sound, or the resonance attending sudden muscular contraction [of the heart]. 1838-9 *F. R. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* (1863) 13 Diseases of the muscle and nervous system. 1840 *SWAINSON Malacology* 399 Muscular Impressions: those indented marks in accephalus hivalis, indicating the insertion of those muscles by which the animal is attached to its shell. 1864 *Rend. No. 88*, 304/3 Experiments on the muscular sensus. 1875 *Lewes Prob. Life & Mind* I. vi. iv. 49 If I contract my muscles, a peculiar feeling is produced in me by the muscular sense. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 270 *note*, The Scaly Ant-eaters are closely related to the South American Ant-eaters, even in minute details of muscular structure. 1881 *tr. Rosenh. Muscles & Nerves* iii. 43 This muscular note clearly shows that vibrations must occur within the muscle. 1882 *GNEESEN Breich Loader* 202 The muscular sense may be trained: it enables sportsmen to judge accurately of distances, as letter-sorts and others judge of weights to a nicety.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Affecting the muscles.
1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Consumption*, An universal, or muscular consumption. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 269 Diseases... of a muscular nature. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 The very general prevalence of muscular rheumatism.

2. Composed of or of the nature of muscle; also, forming a constituent of muscle.

Muscular stomach (of a bird): one with muscular walls, as distinguished from a 'glandular' stomach. *Muscular tumour*: see MYOMA.

1681 *Grew Compar. Anat.* i. 3 The Muscular Fibers [of the gutlet of a cat]... plainly Platted. *Ibid.* ii. 7 The Fibers of the Muscular Membrane. *Ibid.* iii. 14 Separated by a Muscular Ligament. *Ibid.* viii. 32 He [the Cassowary] hath no Gizzard (as hath the Ostrich); yet a thick Muscular Stomach. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref. The Muscular and Nervous Parts acquire... great Strength... by Exercises. 1824 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 6 The mollusca are animals with soft bodies, enveloped in a muscular skin. 1876 *Bristow Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 491 The muscular walls of the heart are liable to many changes. 1888 A. FLINT *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 470 A fluid, called the muscular juice.

3. Of an animal body, a limb, etc.: Characterized by muscle, having well-developed muscles.

1726 *THOMSON Liberty* v. 146 The spreading Shoulders, muscular, and broad. 1838 *JAMES Robber* i. They were... muscular and finely proportioned. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bala* xix. Look at this broad-shouldered man with the bare muscular arms.

Contd. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 15 The muscular proportion'd limb Transformed to a lean shank.

b. **Muscular Christianity**: a term applied (from about 1857) to the ideal of religious character exhibited in the writings of Charles Kingsley. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. CVII. 190 It is a school of which Mr. Kingsley is the ablest doctor; and its doctrine has been described fairly and cleverly as 'muscular Christianity'. The principal characteristics of the writer whose works earned this burlesque though expressive description, are his deep sense of the sacredness of all the ordinary relations and the common duties of life, and the vigour with which he contends... for the great importance and value of animal spirits, physical strength, and a hearty enjoyment of all the pursuits and accomplishments which are connected with them. 1858 *Tail's Edin. Mag.* XXV. 101/1 Here our muscular Christian insinuates that [etc.]. 1858 *KINGSLEY Let.* 19 Oct. in *Let. & Mem. Life* (1883) 213 [To a clergyman who, in a review, had called him 'a muscular Christian'] You have used that, to me, painful, if not offensive, term, 'Muscular Christianity'. 1865 - *David's*. 1886 *DISRAELI Endym.* xiv. Nigel... was also a sportsman. His Christianity was muscular.

4. Having regard to muscle or the use of muscle.
1848 *SCOTT F. J. Perth* ii. The air of personal health and muscular strength, which the whole frame indicated. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. § 1. 23 Labour is either bodily or mental; or, to express the distinction more comprehensively, either muscular or nervous. 1858 *GRIFFIN Gunnery* 323 It would vary according to muscular development, the weight and height of the sportsman.

fig. 1853 *LITTON M. Novel* ix. xvi. No mind becomes muscular without rude and early exercise. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 57/1 A narrowness of chest which somebody has said is a defect fatal to muscular statesmanship.

Hence **Muscularly adv.**

1847-54 in *WEBSTER*. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr. 5/2 The only way... to settle which is the better of the pair is to fight only muscally once a year on the Thames. 1883 *Larper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1, I do not know any... notions more muscally graceful than those of the chopper's.

Muscularity (mŭ'skŭlār-iti). [f. mod. L. *mūsculār-is* MUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality or state of being muscular.

1. The fact of consisting of muscles, or of having well-developed muscles.

1681 *GREW Musculi* i. v. i. 102 Their [sc. the guts of a sturgeon] great thickness and muscularity. 1793 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 173 Such an arrangement of fibres can be accounted for on no other supposition than that of muscularity. 1824 *Hist. Murder of Weaver* 230 The body was remarkable for its muscularity and symmetry. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. (1879) 31 The muscularity of the walls of the Arteries.

2. Muscular strength or vigour.

1859 *SMILES Self-Help* x. 258 The cultivation of muscularity. 1876 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* II. 341 The modern taste for muscularity.

3. The quality of being cognizable by the 'muscular sense'. *rare*.

1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sci.* ii. i. 95 The other element of 'Touch' is Muscularity; the weight, hardness, size, and form of things, are tested and remembered principally by the muscles of the hand and arm.

Muscularize (mŭ'skŭlār-īz), *v.* [f. MUSCULAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make muscular. Hence **Muscularized ppl. a.**

1848 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poems* 130 *II*. 7 A... gentleman with infinite faculty of sermonizing, muscularized by long practice. 1896 *Goley's Mag.* Apr. 47/1 Garments that reveal rather than conceal the muscularized limbs.

† **Musculary, a. Obs. rare**. [ad. F. *mūsculaire*: see MUSCULAR and -ARY.] = MUSCULAR *a.*

1679 *tr. Willis Pharmac. Rationis* Pref. The Nervous and Muscular and Glandular Membranes. *Ibid.* i. vi. iii. 129 What we have discoursed... concerning the Muscular Motion. 1683 *SNAPE Anat. Horse* ii. vii. (1686) 81 Musculary or fleshy Fibres.

† **Muscled, ppl. a. Obs. rare** -o. [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -ATE + -ED.] 'Having or consisting of muscles' (Bailey, vol. II, 1731).

Musculature (mŭ'skŭlār-ē-jā). *rare*. [a. F. *mūsculation*, f. L. *mūsculus*: see MUSCLE and -ATION.] *a.* The function of muscular movement.

b. The disposition or arrangement of muscles.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex. s.v. Locomotion*, It [sc. the word locomotion], as well as musculature has also been used for the function of animal movements. 1875 *Lewes Prob. Life & Mind* Ser. I. ii. 498 It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, Musculature, &c., that we can explain astronomical... and biological phenomena. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct. 188 The anatomy of the body does not provide for the musculature of wings.

Musculature (mŭ'skŭlār-ē-jā). [a. F. *mūsculature*, f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE.] The muscular system of the whole body or of one of its organs.

1875 *E. R. LANKESTER in Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XV. 262 The ventral musculature. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 633 The jaw apparatus and the digestive tract have their special musculature. 1898 *H. G. WELLS War of Worlds* ii. 208 Bipeds, with flimsy siliceous skeletons and feeble musculature.

Muscle, -le, obs. ff. MUSCLE, MUSSEL, MUSCULY.

Musculin (mŭ'skŭl-in). *Chem.* Also -ine.

[f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -INE.] The basis of animal muscle; syntonic; also, see quot. 1891.

1864 *WRESTER, Musculine*. 1866 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* I. 90 Musculine. This semi-solid organic principle is peculiar to the muscular tissue. *Ibid.* 91 Musculine, in combination with inorganic substances, goes to form the muscles. 1891 *HALLIBURTON Chem. Physiol.* 413 Paramyosinogen. *Note*. Termed musculin by HANMARSTEN.

† **Musculite**. *Geol. Obs.* Also 8 muscullite, 9 muscelite. [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSSEL + -ITE.]

A fossil mussel shell; a mytilite.

1681 *GREW Musculi* iii. i. 264 A sort of Muscullites fill'd with Earth. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 132 Only turbinates were found in the one, and the other only chamites, or muscullites. *Ibid.* 243 Impressions of reeds or fern, sometimes of muscullites, mytilites, &c., are found on it [shale]. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 98 Occasionally the anomia and muscullite shells are met with in shale.

Musculi, obs. form of MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

Musculo- (mŭ'skŭl-o), combining form of L. *mūsculus* MUSCLE, chiefly in *Anat.* and *Phys.* terms, as **musculo-arterial a.**, pertaining to the muscular and arterial systems; **musculo-cellular a.**, partly muscular and partly cellular; **musculo-cutaneous a.**, belonging or relating to muscles and skin; **musculo-ligamentous a.**, composed of muscle and ligament; **musculo-membranous a.**, composed of muscular membrane; **musculo-pallial a.**, belonging to the muscles and pallium of a mollusc; **musculo-phrenic a.**, pertaining to the muscular portion of the diaphragm; **musculo-rachidean a.**, relating to the muscles of the spine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **musculo-spiral a.**, 'relating to muscle and to a spiral' (*Ibid.*); esp. in **musculo-spiral nerve**, the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds spirally round the humerus; also used *sb. attrib.* in **musculo-spiral paralysis**; **musculo-tendinous a.**, partly muscular and partly tendinous.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1849) I. 85 The muscular life in the insect, and the 'musculo-arterial' in the bird. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 381 That circular 'musculo-cellular' tissue which surrounds the cervix. *Ibid.* 143/2 The 'musculo-cutaneous' nerve. 1835-6 *OWEN* *ibid.* 526/2 The deno-culo-ligamentous sheath, which incloses the nandibiles (in the Nautilus). 1835 *KIRBY Nat. & Inst. Anim.* 11. xx. 324 A large 'musculo-membranous' pocket. 1835

Grisson in Trans. R. Soc. Edin. (1887) XXXII. 628 The visceral ganglia... give off two important nerves... first, externally, the 'musculo-pallial' nerve...; and, internally, the splanchnic nerve. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vnde M.* (1842) 290 The 'Musculo-phrenic' artery winds along the attachment of the diaphragm to the ribs. 1836-9 *Topo Cycl. Anat.* II. 160/1 This groove [in the humerus] indicates the spiral course... of the 'musculo-spiral' or radial nerve. 1873 *MUANT Elem. Anat.* 148 An oblique groove (called musculo-spiral). 1899 *Albthart's Syst. Med.* VI. 536 Musculo-spiral paralysis. *Ibid.* VIII. 9 The physician then examines the nerve-trunks... by means of gentle pressure... on the musculo-spirals. 1866 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* No. 86. 244 *Musculo-tendinous slip from flexor pollicis longus to indicial portion of profundus.

Musculose (mŭ'skŭl-ōs), *a. rare* -1. [ad. L. *mūscul-ōs-us*: see MUSCULOUS *a.* and -OSE.] Composed of or full of muscular fibre; musculous.

1729 T. DALE *Freind's Emmenol.* x. (1752) 107 The musculose Coat of the trachea.

† **Musculosity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *mūscul-ōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The state of being musculous.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 109 They have... only a certain musculosity at the ends... of their branches, much like to the tender buds of Asparagus. 1721 *BAILEY, Musculosity*, bigness of muscles. 1864 in *WEBSTER*, and in later Dicts.

† **Musculous, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *mūscul-ōs-us*, f. *mūscul-us*: see MUSCLE and -OUS.]

1. Full of or composed of muscle or muscles.

Musculous stomach: cf. MUSCULAR *a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C. iij. The other is fleshe musculous or lacertous. 1644 *DICKEAT Nat. Bodies* xxxv. 8. 302 It is a musculous membrane. 1720 *QUINCY tr. Hodges' Acc. Plague* 118 The musculous Flesh was... wasted.

b. *transf.* of vegetable tissue.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 18 The Elecampane hath a root shorter than the Skirwits or Parsnips... but more musculous and fuller as it were of brawne.

2. Characterized by muscular development. = MUSCULAR *a.*

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 307 His bodie was well brawned, musculous & strong. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLLE Barthol. Anat.* iv. viii. 165, I have sometimes seen... in a musculous man, one triangular muscle [etc.]. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* xi. (1711) 196 He had a Tongue so musculous and subtle, that he could twist it up into his Nose. 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl. Col.* They are indeed musculous and strong.

3. Of or belonging to muscle or a muscle.

1653 H. MORE *Antil. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 79 The *Tunicall-vea* has a Musculous power, and can dilate and contract... the Pupil. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Musculous vein, the first branch of the flank veins, termed thus because it communicates it self with divers muscles. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* t. i. 10 *note*, In the Coat of this Bladder is a Musculous Power to contract it. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ.* (1771) Dict. C. c. iij. b, *Myofites Platysma*, a Musculous Expansion.

Hence † **Musculousness**, 'largeness or fullness of muscles' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Mus.D. Abbreviation of mod. Latin *Musica Doctor*, doctor of music.

1786 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Bozzy & Picozzi* 1. Wks. 1794 I. 332 Of Music's College form'd to be a Fellow, Fit for Mus.D. or Maestro di Capella. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv. The ditty... which I still prefer to all the opera airs ever minted by the capricious brain of an Italian Mus.D.

Muse (mīz), *sb.* Also 6 *mūze*. [a. F. *muse*, ad. L. *mūsa*, a. Gr. *μῦσα* (Doric *μῦσα*, *μῦδ*, *Ἄοι* *μῦσα*):-pre-Hellenic **monthya*, f. Indogermanic root **mon-* (= *men-* = *mu-*) to think, remember, etc.: see MIND *sb.*]

1. *Mythology*. (Now usually with capital.) One of nine sister-goddesses, the offspring of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory), regarded as the inspirers of learning and the arts, esp. of poetry and music.

In Greek antiquity there were other accounts as to the number of the Muses and of their parentage. The names of the nine Muses appear first in Hesiod, who says that Calliope is the chief of them. Later mythologists assigned to each of the Muses a particular class of functions, which, however, are less definitely limited than they appear in modern allusive use, where Clio is the Muse of history, Thalia of comedy, Melpomene of tragedy, Euterpe of music, and Terpsichore of dancing. The other names, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope, are rarely mentioned in modern literature, as they have no well-known association with any particular branch of art or knowledge. Urania (lit. 'the heavenly'; in formal lists the Muse of astronomy) is invoked by Milton (*P. L.* viii), who explains that he means not the fabled goddess of mythology, but the true celestial source of inspiration.

1784 *CHAUCER II. Fame* iii. 309 So songe the myghty Muse she That cleped ys calliope. 1400-50 *Alexander* 213 *Ye muses* (*Dubl. MS.* musys) of musike. 1539 *VALENER Erasme*. *Proa.* (1552) 13 The doores of the muses be wythout enuye, that is to say, lemed persons ought felycely... admitt other unto their yd desire to be taught. 1632 *MILTON Penitence* 47 Spare fast that... hears the Muses... round about Joves Altar sing. 1714 *Spect.* No. 632 P. 1 Herodotus has in the same manner adapted his Books to the Number of the Muses. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ii. vi. If the historic Muse hath entrusted me with any secrets, I will by no means be guilty of discovering them till she shall give me leave. 1803 *CAMPBELL Stanzas to Painting* 7, I bless thee, Prometheus muse! And call thee brightest of the Nine. 1813 *NORTHCOOTE Sir J. Reynolds* (1818) I. 246 Sir Jo-hua... never... even marked his own name, except in the instance of Mrs. Siddons's portrait as the Tragic Muse. 1847 *ENYNSON Princess* ii. 377, I learnt more from her in a flash, Than if my brainpan were an empty hull, And every Muse tumbled a science in.

b. In classical poetry the *Muse* is often invoked

or referred to as if only one Muse were recognized. Hence often in modern poetic use (cf. 2 a).

1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* iii. Say Heav'nly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein afford a present to the Infant God? 1714 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 620 Whom shall the Muse from out the shining Throng Select to heighten and adorn her Song? 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 9 No vain libation to the Muse, But may she still be kind.

c. As represented in painting or sculpture.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 368 The two muses, under one of which is the word *VRANIA*, are good pieces. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 13 The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes, Enring'd a bldwing fountain in the midst.

d. *transf.*

a 1695 A. WOOD *Athenz Oxon.* (1721) II. 1036 Dr. Killigrew had a Daughter named Anne, a Grace for Beauty, and a Muse for Wit.

2. (With capital or small initial, according to the degree of personification.) a. Chiefly with a possessive: The inspiring goddess of a particular poet. Hence, a poet's particular genius; the character of his style and spirit.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. Proeme 9 O lady myn bat called art Cleo, Thow he my speed for his forth and my muse, To ryme wel his book til I haue do. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 384 My muse doth me forto wite. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 53 As though my muse were mute and durst not sing. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 53 But fie my wandering Muse how thow dost stray! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conf.* (1877) II. vii. 159 The Biographer now deems it a fitting occasion to call on his muse to set forth the sufferings of the innocent.

b. *The Muse*: poetry personified, as an object of devotion. So the *Muses*: the liberal arts, 'polite literature'.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. B, The votaries of the northern muses. 1775 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. x. (1869) I. 206 The barbarians became masters of the native seat of the muses and the arts. 1785-1821 RITSON (*title*) *The Caledonian Muses*; a Chronological Selection of Scottish Poetry. 1806 PKE *Ode for New Year* in *Times* 18 Jan., Weak is the loudest lay the Muse can sing, His deeds of valour to record. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 58 The leisure of his retirement from public life was to the last devoted to the muses.

c. *transf.* Used for: One under the guidance of a Muse, a poet.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 4 That memorable Sea-battle [at Lepanto], sung by a crowned Muse [i.e. James I. of England]. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 19 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn, And as he passes turn, And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* Ded., The following trifling effusions of a very youthful muse. 1905 *Athenium* 19 Aug. 233/2 The stately mansion built by that attenuated but majestic muse Mrs. Montagu.

† 3. A song. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Reple* 337 For all his armony In metrical muses.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *muse-man*, † *monger*, † *sucker*; *muse-bit*, *descended*, *discovered*, *haunted*, *inspired*, *led*, *like*, *loved*, *rid*, *ridden*, *adjs.*

1770 ARNSTRONG *Sk.* II. Misc. II. 274 A 'muse-bit' hock-head. 1749 WEST *Odes Pindar* (1753) I. 53 The 'Muse-descended Song. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, and *Olympique* vii. The 'Muse-discovered Song of Islands Fortunate. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 27 Leave the Thespian hollow-arch'd Rock, 'muse-haunted, Aonian. 1660 WALLER *To King upon Happy Return* 171 The 'Muse-inspired train Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. 1759 MASON *Caractacus*, *To Hurd* 14 Oft my 'Muse-led steps didst thou behold. 1711 SUFFRANCE *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 They wou'd. add their graces and attractive charms to what is most harmonious, 'muse-like, and divine in human life. 1624 A. HOLLAND in J. Davies *Scourge Paper-Persecutors* 2 Each drizzling Lozel now... Starts up a sudden 'Muse-man, and straight throws A Packe of Epigrams into the light. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br. Ded.* (1881) 3 The Iron-pated 'Muse-mongers about the towne. 1728 FORD *Don* II. 33 No meagre, 'muse-rid mope, adust and thin. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* 10 To Rdr. (1709) 5 To be 'Muse-riden at this rate is somewhat hard. 1604 MOORETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 52 You never give the poor 'Muse-suckers a penny.

Muse (*miūz*), *sb.* Also 6-7 *muzo*. Something arch. [I. *MUSE* v. Cf. *OF. muse* amusement, waste of time, deception.] † a. The action of musing; profound meditation or abstraction (*obs.*). b. An instance of this, a fit of abstraction; now only in *sing.* † (To be) in one's muses: in a state of abstraction (*obs.*). † c. To be at a muse: to be perplexed or uncertain; to 'wonder' (*whether*, *how*, *what*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Parlement* 3431 In pensif muses hym faste beseying, He rest noght to ryde, so to Mailliers cam. 1544 PATRICK *Exped. Scott.* Pref. aiv, I have bene often at a great muse with my selfe, whither the kynges Maistie [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cogitatio*, To heina depece muse. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 55 When a man by earnest study or muse vuto him selfe, vpon any earnest or waigthy matter [etc.]. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 94 His Lady, whome he finding in hir muses, began pleasantly to salute. a 1586 SUNDY *Arctidia* II. (1622) 113 In this depth of muses, and diuers sorts of discourses, wou'd shee raungely haue remained, but that [etc.]. 1626-7 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 231 For the duke and our fleet, we are oow all at a muse what should become of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 52 He... was fill'd With admiration, and deep Muse to heare Of things so high and strange. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. 73 Such a profound muse as when we are said to think upon nothing. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 234 He made me no Answer, but sate some time in a Muse. 1751 R. PALTRICK *P. Wilkins* (1834) II. 279 'Sir', says I, after a seeming muse for some time, 'what should you think

of Oniwesheke (for a wife)?' 1871 BROWNING *Balaust*. 2682 Where she dwells Forever in a muse. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B. ii*, He would fall into a deep muse over our accounts.

† **Muse**, *sb.* 3 [a. *OF. muse*; by Fr. scholars regarded as identical with *muse* *MUSE sb.*], or as a verbal noun f. the cognate med. L. *mūsare* to play music. Cf. CORNEUSE.] A bagpipe.

The explanation in quot. 1782, which alone appears in modern Dicts., seems to be a pseudo-etymological guess connecting the word with *OF. muse* muzzle.

1426 LVOC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14304 Bombardys and corne-muses, Thys floutys ek, with sotyl muses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. vii, Whanne I pyped and played of my muse or bag pype ye dayned ne wold not daunse. [1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* II. 270 note, The Muse is the muzzle or tube of a bag-pipe, without the bellows.]

† **Muse**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Forms: 6 *mose*, *mouse*, (*pl. mowsies*), *mouce*, 6-7 *muse*. [Ultimately a.

Arab. *موس* *maus*, *موز* *mauz* banana.] The fruit of the plantain or banana (see *MUSA*). Also *attrib.*

1578 LVOC *Dodoens* vi. xxxviii. 704 *OF Musa* or *Mose* tree. The Mose tree leaues be so great and large, that one may easily wrap a childe. in them. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradise, which they call muses. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 18 Laden with fruit, as with Mouses which we call Adams apples. *Marg.* The Mowsies is a kind of fruitie growing in clusters and are 5 or 6 inches long a pece. c 1602 in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1623) II. 1617 At Damatta... are great gardens, full of Adams figs... these are also called Mouses.

Muse (*miūz*), *v.* Forms: 4 *mwse*, 4-5 *moyses*, 5 *muse*, *mowse*, *mewse*, *musses*, *musse*, *mose*, 6 *muse*, *Sc. mus*(s), 4- *muse*. [a. F. *muser* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to waste time, trifle, in *OF.* also to muse, meditate = Pr. *musar*, It. *musare* to stare about, idle, loiter.

Prob. a derivative of the Rom. word represented by It. *muso*, *OF. muse* muzzle (cf. Florio's explanation of It. *musare*, to hould ones muse or snout in the air'), the primary allusion being to the action of 'a dog sniffing the air when in doubt as to the scent' (Skeat). Possibly the sense 'to meditate' may be due to the influence of L. *mūsa* *MUSE sb.* Cf. med. L. *mūsare* to play music.]

I. *intr.*

1. To be absorbed in thought; to meditate continuously in silence; to ponder. Const. *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *in*. † In early use occas. with *inf.* of purpose.

1340 *Ayene*. 104 Per-uore ich be rede wel bet pou ne musy n3t to moche hit uor to zech. 1362 LANGE. P. PL. A. XI. 137 be more I muse peron he mistloker hit [Theology] semep. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (Katherine) 111 Pu said moyse here & mervall of he wine & crth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 300 Thus fulfote there he was to muse in his philosophite. c 1400 LVOC. *Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 144 Austyn gan muse in his oppynyoun, To fynde a mene the sowle for to save. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 202 He mused sore, to conqure his desire. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xlii. 126 He was musyng vpon þe werke. 1490 = *Encydoz* xxxvii. 126 Whar kyngte Latyne hadde mused a lityll in hym selfe he answered. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* xxxviii. 3 Whyte I was thus musyngte, the fyre kyndled. 1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cesar* iv. i, Who muse of many things, resolve of none. 1634 W. THIRWYR tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 400 If I muse but two houres on the banks of the Tyber, I am as understanding as if I had studied eight days. 1732 BERRKLEY *Alciph.* iii. § 1 Alciphron, having mused a while, answered [etc.]. 1781 COVER *Retirem.* 376 And cultivate a taste for ancient song, Catching its ardour as I mus'd along. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 169 The sorrowful Still love to muse on all distressful things. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* i. 1, Her father passed to muse. 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* vi. xi, Lady Calmady... tussing of many matters... slowly went the length of the terrace. 1906 *Outlook* 14 July 42/2 In Imperial politics he decided... while other men were musng and hesitating. quasi-*trans.* 1781 COVER *Truth* 441 Sorrow might muse herself to madness then.

b. With dependent question.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Whan that I muse And thenke how sche me wol refuse, I am with anger so bestad, For al this world mihte I be glad. a 1555 RIMLEY *Conf. with Latimer* (1566) e7, I haue begonne... to muse with my selfe, howe the dartes of the olde enemye maye be borne of. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 21, I... stood... musng with my self what Course to take.

† c. In proverbial phr.: (see quot.). *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. DICT. *Cant. Cræo* s.v. *Corn*, He measures my Corn by his own Bushel, he muses as he uses, he thinks me bad because he is so himself.

2. With dependent question: To be at a loss to discover; to ask oneself meditatively, to 'wonder' (*what*, *how*, etc.). Now rare.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1886) 35 But here men musen whi prelatis ben so redy to curs in here owne cause. c 1407 LVOC. *Reson* & *Sens.* 2893 Musyng, what hyt myghte be That she so strangely spake to me. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 785 Whyte men mused what the matter nent. a 1562 CAVERNDISH *Volsey* (1833) 34 It made all the noble men... and gentil-women to muse what it [sc. the firing of guns] shold mean, commyng so soderly. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b, Which maketh me much muse how it should be so. 1791 COVER *Odys.* xx. 47, I muse How single as I am I shall assail These shameless suitors. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 347 Ah me, I muse what this young fox may mean!

3. To be affected with astonishment or surprise; to wonder, marvel. Const. *at*, † *of*, † *to*. Now rare (*poet.*).

1340 *Ayene*. 47 Offe by seaweb and digth ham be more quyetliche and be more honestliche uor to maki mus be

foles to ham. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 6266 A grete wondir... pat in swa short tyme... He mught... discusse al thyng; Bot of his suld name muse, lered ne lewed, For als grete wondiris has God shewed. c 1450 *Mfrou Saluacioun* 5837 The angules with outen mesure thise things mused seyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Some persons peraventure wyll muse or meruaye. 1530 *Pilgr.* 413/4, I muse at it to se howe he handeth hymselfe with your enemyes. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 234 The Frenchmen their at not a littell mused. 1605 SHAKS. *Jack* iii. iv. 85 Do not muse at me my most worthy Friends. 1641 MILTON *Præl. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 83 We need no longer muse at the spreading of many idle traditions. 1899 TENNYSON *Eliue* 1261 Then came the fine Gawain and wonder'd at her, And Lancelot later came and mused at her.

† b. With clause or *inf.* expressing the occasion for wonder. *Obs.*

1530 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 328, I much muse that your Grace should so think. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 178 'Thou wilt muse Philautus to heere Euphues to preach, who of late had more minde to serue his Lady then to worships his Lorde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. 1. 1, I muse my Lord of Gloster is not come. 1599 Q. ELIZ. in *Harington Augst. Ant.* (1804) I. 304 We cannot but muse that you should recite that circumstance. 1631 DEKKER *Match* *Mec* iii. Wks. 1873 IV. 180, I muse thow art so poore. 1632 Thomas of Reading in *Thoms. E. E. Prose Rom.* (1838) I. 135, I muse thow canst indure this vile besecming seruitude.

† c. To be a matter of wonder. *Obs.*

a 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 12 Wheder ar all our elders went? This musys mekill in my thoght.

4. To gaze meditatively; to look thoughtfully or intently. Const. *on*, *upon*, † *in*.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1527 He so musede in the welles. That... He lovede his owne shadowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 It is this cofre schal noght after hen unstoken, Bot whanne him list to have a sythe Of gold... That he ther on mai loke and muse. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Songs* (1866) 148 As y stood musyng on be moone. c 1450 LOVELL *Ch.* xlv. 570 Faste towards hym gan he to muse, And vpon hym sette his hors hed. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 1231 Iik man may... muse in his myrrour. 1639 N. tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Voman* i. 63, I have heretofore a long time mused on the Statue of Venus made by Phidias. 1712 STREET *Spect.* No. 113 7 1 This was the Place wherein I used to muse upon her. 1798 WORSW. *Night-piece* 26 The mind... Is left to muse upon the solemn scene. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 69 For some time Rip lay musng on this scene. 183 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. Fathers* (1840) 232 He began to eye and muse upon the great bishop of Milan.

† 5. To wait or look expectantly. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* (1906) 45 She... wolde no more make folke to muse after her, but wolde be sornner anned and atte the churche thanne au other.

† 6. To murmur; to grumble, complain. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 19 Whanne thanne Daud hadde herd his seruants musyng [Vulg. *musitantes*], c 1430 LVOC. *Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 Wiche ought of resone the devise to excuse, To alle the world agayn to if froune or muse. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *P.* II. 1 Why did the Jewish people muse, Seeing all is but vaine? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 253 Well, I will muse no further: M' Fenton, Heauen giue you many, many merry days.

II. *trans.*

7. To ponder over, reflect upon; to contemplate, meditate. Now rare.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 89 He mused his matter in mesure. c 1460 MATHAN *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 64/1714 Ys this the loue that we haue mused so oft? 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* i, I wandert walf and wae, Musand our main mischance. 1730 THOMSON *Hymn on Seasons* 121 Come then, expressive Silence, muse his praise. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. 4 The poet was absent, for he was musng a sonnet. 1878 H. TAYLOR *Deuotion* I. liii, What mused thou?

transf. and fig. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Romannt of Page* xi, His large eyes seemed to muse a smile.

† 8. To murmur discontentedly. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *John* vii. 32 Farises herden the puple musinge [1388 gruchinge, Vulg. *murmuramentum*] of hym thes thingis. 1402 HOCCELEVE *Letter of Cupid* 238 Yt shal not ben in herellection the foulest slutte of a towne refuse, yf that me lyst, for al that they can muse.

† 9. To excogitate. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Cursor* *Al.* 2267 (Fairf.) Per wate al þe speche musel pat now ar in his werbe vsed.

† 10. To marvel at. *Obs.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 165 Musng greilite in my mynde, The folie that is in mankynde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 36, I cannot too much muse Such shapess, such gesture, and such sound.

† 11. To bewilder, puzzle. *Obs.*

1673 *St'oo him Bayes* 58 But that that most muses me is this.

Muse, var. *MEUSE*; *obs.* f. MEWS, MOSS.

Museacall, variant of MOSAICAL a. 1 *Obs.*

Mused (*miūzd*), a. [I. *MUSE* v. 1 + -ED.] Bemused, fuddled.

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterp.* 71 Head-waiter, honour'd by the guest Half-mused, or reeling ripe.

† **Musedode**. *Obs.* rare -1. [I. *muse* *MUSE sb.* (cf. '*Vermicularis*, herba muris', Diefenbach); the second element may be = mod. dial. *dud* *text.*] Some herb: perh. the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 100/1 *Vermicularis maior*, tetrosolide idem g. tatorisiz, ang. andrede uel musedode.

† **Musee**. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. F. *musée*, ad. L. *mūsaeum*.] = MUSEUM.

1660 in C. Imnes *Sk. Early Scot. Hist.* (1861) 452 The studie or musee belonging thereto.

Museful (*miūzfəl*), a. [I. *MUSE sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Absorbed in thought; thoughtful, pensive.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 185 Iu musefull care

Mushere, obs. form of **MOUSE-EAR**.

Musherom, -on, -oom, etc.: see **MUSHROOM**.

|| **Mushla** (mʊʃlɑ). Also 7 **mushelaw**, 7-9 **mishlaw**. [*Mosquito mushla* (A. Henderson).] A fermented liquor from plantain, cassava, maize, etc. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* xi. 314 The Mosquito Indians will take a ripe Plantain and roast it; then take a pint and half of Water in a Calabash, and squeeze the Plantain in pieces with their hands, mixing it with the Water; then they drink it all off together: this they call *Mishlaw*. c. 1699 M. W. *Mosquito Indians in Collect. Voy.* (Churchill 1732) VI. 293 Their plantain drink they call *Mushelaw*. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 128 Preparations were making for a grand feast and mishlaw drink. 1842 T. Young *Narr. Resid. Mosquito Shore* iii. 33 It is a custom to let their quarrels rest until they get inflamed by their filthy *mushla*.

Mush-melon, -million, obs. ff. **MUSK-MELON**.

Mushroom (mʊʃrʊm), sb. Forms: a. 5 **musseroun**, 5-7 **muscheron**, 6 **mus(ə)heron**, **mouseroun**, 7 **mucheron** (**muceron**), 8 **mush-ron**; β. 6 **musherom**, **mouserom**, **mushrum** (m)e, -romme, (**mushorme**), 6-7 **mushrum**, -rom, 7 **muschrom** (be, (mes-, **musrume**, **mushrome**), 7 **musheroom**, **mushroome**, 6- **mushroom**; γ. 6 **moshrum**, (**mushrumpt**), **moushrimpe**, 6-7 **mus(e)hrump** (e, **mushrompe**, (**mushrumpe**); δ. 6 **mushrubbe**, 7 **mushrub**. See also **MOUSSERON**. [a. F. *mousseron* (OF. *moisseron*, 1389 in *Hatzl. Darm.*), usually held to be a derivative of *mousse* moss.]

1. In early use, a fungus of any of the larger 'umbrella-shaped' species, to which the names *toad's hat* and *toadstool* were also applied indiscriminately. Now commonly restricted to the common edible mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, or to this and species that closely resemble it in general appearance. Some apply *mushroom* to any fungus supposed to be edible, and *toadstool* to any that is believed to be deleterious. Certain botanical writers have used the word as equivalent to **FUNGUS**. The mushroom is a proverbial type of rapid growth.

14. *Voc. in W. Wülcker 597/13 Mussetum*, *musserouns*. c. 1440 *Promp. Purr.* 349/1 *Muscheron*, *toodys hatte*, *boletus*, *fungus*. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 89 Beware of mushrooms, ... and all other things, which will sone putrifie. 1563 *HULL Art Garden*, (1593) 30 The Toad stools or Mushrooms, which grow out of the Walnut tree, and bee stiffe and hard. 1595 *SOUTHWELL Poems* (Grosart) 69 He that high growth on cedars did bestowe, Gave also lowly mush-rumpes (v.r. *mushrumpts*) leave to growe. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 20 That Cedar, ... vnder whose girdle, nay beneath whose knee, The little Musrums lovingly agree. 1656 *MARINETTE Perf. Cook* 1 312 With Sparagus, with Hartichokes, with Muscherons, with Cream [etc.]. 1734 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Alienis*, etc. 125 Mushrooms contain an Oil of a volatile Salt. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 234 For wine we left our heath, and yellow brooms, And cold mushrooms. 1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 37 In Paris none [i.e. no fungi] are permitted to appear in the markets except the common Truffle, Morel, and Mushroom. 1887 *BENTLEY Bot.* (ed. 5) 378 Fungi or Mushrooms.

2. *fig.* a. A person or family that has suddenly sprung into notice; an upstart. Also applied to a city, an institution, etc., that is of sudden growth.

a. 1593 *MARLOWE Edu.* II (1598) C. 1 b. A night growne mushrump, Such a one as my Lord of Cornwall is. 1622 *Interpreter* A. 3 b. He may not seeme to shrinke, withdraw, give sirs, whilst other mushrumps doe the state betray. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 204 Which Commonwealths may be sayed to have bin but Mushrumps in point of duration. 1721 *ANHESTER Terræ Fil.* No. 13 (1724) 66, I hear them scornfully call a rising great man an upstart, a mush-room, and a thing of yesterday. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xiii. 179 Sheffield is an old oak; Birmingham is a mushroom. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 96 The Stewarts, ... were mere mushrooms beside the descendants of the Guelphs.

† b. A contemptible person. *Obs.*

1594 *GREENE Selinus Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 282 Summon a parley sirs, that we may know Whether these Mushrooms here will yeild or no. 1696 *D'URFEE Mad. Fiekle* ii. i. Come Ladies, I'll be your Gaudian; Let these Musrums stand if they dare. 1680 D. GRANVILLE in *Life* (1902) 224, I will make a filthy bustle before I dye among the Clergy of the nation, as contemptible a mushrump and silly ignoramus as some do make me. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 4 Oct. 2/2 A gouty Mushroom of an Earl from the West.

† c. An excrescence. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *PRYNE Plea for Lords* 2 They are ... the Exorbitances and Mushrooms of Prerogative, the Venms of just Government.

† d. A spontaneous growth. *Obs.*

1670 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* Ep. Ded. A. 11 b. Who endeavour to forget that they are Gods offspring, and would fain be taken for the Mushrooms of Chance.

3. *transf.* Something shaped like a mushroom.

† a. In ornamental waterworks (see *quot.*). *Obs.* 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Mushrooms are a sort of inverted Bowl-disks, cut with Scales on the upper Part, over which the Water falls into the Basin below.

b. = *mushroom anchor* (see 6 c).

1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 539 A temporary light-vessel is substituted, ... but probably before her mushroom bites the ground it has dragged somewhat.

4. a. *slang.* An umbrella.

1886 (see *MUSH* 21). 1871 'M. LEGRANO' *Cambr. Freshm.* 87 Mr. Pokry said he would take care of my umbrella—'mushroom' was the term he used.

b. *colloq.* A low-crowned circular hat, esp. a lady's straw hat with down-curving brim.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* *Mushroom*, an inelegant round hat worn by demure ladies. 1896 *GEORGIANA M. STISTED Capt. Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 265 Many a pretty face, surmounted by the 'mushroom' or 'pork-pie'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/2 The mushroom... is a quite round straw with a low crown. 1902 *Ibid.* 31 May 2/1 Mimi's costume consisted of a short holland overall and a brown straw mushroom.

5. = *mushroom-colour* (see 6 c).

1884 *West. Daily Press* 23 Apr. 7/6 The fanciful shade of mushroom. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 A shade called mushroom... a fascinating sober and unusual tone.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *mushroom-juice*, *-ketchup* (*-catchup*), *-sauce*; parasynthetic and similitative *mushroom-coloured*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1748 'Mushroom juice [see *KETCHUP*]. 1808 *Mrs. RUNOELL Cookery* (1824) 168 'Mushroom Ketchup'. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* viii. (1841) 147 Mushroom catchup. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Health-ness*. The brown 'mushroom-like Corallodes'. 1771 *Mrs. HAYWOOD New Present* 46 'Mushroom Sauce'. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* 118 While Mushroom Sauce. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 39/2 The principal organ of motion in the pulmograda is the large... mushroom-shaped disc.

b. *attrib.* quasi-adj. with the sense: Resembling a mushroom in rapidity of development or growth or in brief duration of existence; upstart; ephemeral. 1599 B. JONSON *En. Man* out of *Hum.* i. ii, 'These mush-rompe gentlemen, That shoot vp in a night to place and worship. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. 293 'This was the end of that mushrum-army, which grew up and perished so soon that [etc.]. 1703 *SAVAGE Lett. Antients* lviii. 207 A Mushrome Love sprung from a transitory view. 1707 E. FILMER *Defence Plays* 19 A new, upstart, Mushroom Sect, sprung from their own filthy Dunghill. 1818-60 *WHATELY Comm.-bl. Bk.* (1864) 143 He outlived his own mushroom-reputation. 1889 *Westm. Rev.* June 269 Radical millionaires, and mushroom aristocrats.

c. Special combinations: **mushroom anchor**, a mooring anchor having a saucer-shaped head upon a central shaft; **mushroom-bed**, a bed of horse-dung and fine earth specially prepared for mushroom growing; **mushroom colour**, a pale pinkish colour resembling that of a mushroom; so **mushroom-coloured** a.; † **mushroom-coral** = **FUNGITE**; **mushroom earth**, earth containing mushroom spawn; **mushroom-faker** *slang*, an itinerant umbrella-mender; † **mushroom gall (see *quot.*); **mushroom-grown** a., sprung up spontaneously like mushrooms; **mushroom hall** *slang*, a house or hut erected by stealth (see *quot.*); **mushroom hat** = sense 4 b; **mushroom head**, (a) a kind of 'head' for a church bell; (b) the nose-plate on the inner part of the breech-plug of a breech-loading cannon (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mushroom-headed** a. (see *quot.*); **mushroom house**, a house specially constructed for growing mushrooms; **mushroom loaf** (see *LOAF* 2 d); **mushroom-man** (see *quot.*); **mushroom powder**, dried mushrooms powdered to serve as a flavouring; **mushroom-ring** = **FAIRY-RING**; **mushroom spawn**, the vegetative mycelium of mushrooms, usually embedded in an earthy matrix; **mushroom-stone** = **FUNGITE**; **mushroom sugar**, mannite derived from fungi.**

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 548/1 An anchor of a very peculiar kind is employed to secure the vessels; it is technically called the 'mushroom anchor'. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 186 The spawn of mushrooms may be procured at almost any time, by those who have not already had 'mushroom-beds in their gardens. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 It is as near as you can get to it unless you say 'mushroom-colour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 Feb. 8/5 A. skirt of delicate 'mushroom-coloured face cloth. 1681 *Grew Musaeum* iii. i. 111 280 'Mushroom-Coral. *Fungites*. So called from a little likeness it hath to a Toad-Stool. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mushrooms*, You should put in some of the Knobs of 'Mushroom Earth, about six Inches asunder. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 127/2 The 'mushroom-fakers will repair any umbrella on the owner's premises. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Mushroom Galls'... a name given by authors to a small species of galls very common on the leaves of the oak in September and October. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 86, 'I have no experience of 'mushroom-grown men. 1872 R. HEATH *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 145 It was a notion held among the peasantry in olden times, that he who could in one night erect a 'Mushroom Hall', without hindrance from the officials of the manor, had obtained a copyhold right to the land. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 3/2, 'The 'mushroom hat', the peculiar genius of which shape dwells in that coy droop of the brim. 1748 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 323 The bell being turned a quarter round by the button or 'mushroom head by which it is hung. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 4/2 Over this is placed a block of steel called the mushroom head. 1839 *LINOLEY Intrud. Bot.* iii. (ed. 3) 454 'Mushroom-headed; cylindrical, having a rounded, convex, overhanging extremity. 1817 *NEILL in Edin. Encycl.* XI. 238/2 A 'mushroom-house, constructed on Oldacre's plan. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Mushroom-men, men, having very little or no capital, who hire looms and start to compete in the cotton industry, on the principle that they have all to gain and nothing to lose. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xi. 122 To make 'Mushroom Powder. 1807 *WOLASTON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 138, I cut a groove... along the diameter of a 'mushroom-ring. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, Into this [trench]... should be put in the knobs of 'Mushroom spawn. 1850 *PERCIVAL Elem. Nat.*

Med. & Therap. (ed. 3) II. 1. 952 Mushroom spawn is the name given by gardeners to the white branching cottony fibres (*mycelia*) which form the so-called root of the mushroom. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomasticon* 267 *Fungites*... 'Mushrum-stone. 1840 *PEREIRA Elem. Mat. Med.* ii. 572 'Mushroom sugar has been found identical with mannite.

Mushroom (mʊʃrʊm), v. [*f. MUSHROOM sb.*]

1. *trans.* To elevate (a person) in social position with great suddenness. *nonce-wd.* 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1749) I. xl. 270 None but the prosperous upstart mushroom'd into rank (another of his peculiarities) was arrogantly proud of it.

2. a. *intr.* Of rifle-bullets: To expand and flatten. *Occas. with out.* b. *trans.* To cause (a bullet) to 'mushroom'.

1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 431 Such a bullet will mushroom on striking an animal. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 6/3 The bullet was either mushroomed or the nickel shell and lead had parted company. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2054. 1158 The result is that the lead mushrooms out.

3. *intr.* To gather mushrooms. Chiefly in pr. *iple.* or gerund.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 7/2 While walking across a field mushrooming. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 25 Oct. 3/3 He had been 'mushrooming'.

Mushroomed, *pph.* a. [*f. MUSHROOM sb.* and v. + -ED.]

† 1. *Cookery.* ? Dressed with mushrooms. *Obs.* 1821 *CONBE Wife* iii. 390 Broil'd bam and a nice mushroom'd chicken.

2. Overgrown with mushrooms.

1885 *Mrs. CADOP Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* (1886) 9 The path turns downwards, across the mushroomed meadows.

3. Of rifle-bullets: Expanded and flattened.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 160/1 The 'mushroomed' bullet was dug out of the earth.

Mushroomer, [*f. MUSHROOM v.* + -ER¹]

One who gathers mushrooms.

1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Sept. 331 One of the provincial advertisers calls such persons 'mushroomers'. 1898 *CADMAN H. Druidade* 175 'I'll teach those mushroomers to keep out of my meadow.

Mushroomie, a. *nonce-wd.* [*f. MUSHROOM sb.* + -ie.] 'Upstart'. (Cf. *MUSHROOM sb.* 6 b.)

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xvi, There were names historic and names mushroomie.

Mushrooming, *vbl. sb.* [*f. MUSHROOM v.* + -ING¹]

a. The gathering of mushrooms. b. The flattening and expansion (of bullets).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/6 Soft-nosed bullets... appear to have been freely used by the Boers, as 10 per cent. of the wounds were caused by the 'mushrooming' of the core of the bullet. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 Mushrooming. 'The mushrooming is the event of our day.

Mushroomy, a. [*f. MUSHROOM sb.* + -y.]

Like a mushroom.

1850 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, A large house of some pretensions to architectural display; namely, unnecessarily projecting eaves, giving it a mushroomy aspect. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 42/2 These portable roof-trees, though in shape mushroomy, have nothing else of the *parvenu* about them.

Mushrub (be, -rum (pe, etc.: see **MUSHROOM**.

Mushy (mʊʃi), a. *colloq.* [*f. MUSH sb.* + -y.] Soft, pulpy; also *fig.* Hence **Mushiness**, the condition of being soft or pulpy.

1896 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xlv, She's not mushy, but her heart is tender. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12/1 It is poured into a machine in a thick, mushy state. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Departure* 221 The unutterable mushiness of the 'bullock's heart' [fruit].

Music (miʊzɪk), sb. Forms: 3-5 **musik**,

3-6 **musike**, 4 **musyce**, **musique**, 4-6 **musyk** (e, 4-7 **musique**, 5 **musyc** (e) que, -ioque, 6 **musyck**, *Sc.* mwseik, 6-7 **music** (e), 7 **musig**, 5- **musia**. [a. F. *musique* (12th c. in *Hatzl. Darm.*), ad. L. *mūsica*, ad. Gr. *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*) lit. 'the art of the Muse' (fem. of *μουσικός* pertaining to the Muse or Muses, f. *μοῦσα* *MUSE* sb.), applied *gen.* to artistic culture, poetry, etc., but also *spec.* to music.

Cf. Fr. *musica*, Sp. *música*, Pg. *it. musica*; also G. *musik* (MHG. *musike*, OHG. *musik*), Du. *muziek*, Da. *Sw. musik*.]

1. That one of the fine arts which is concerned with the combination of sounds with a view to beauty of form and the expression of emotion; also, the science of the laws or principles (of melody, harmony, rhythm, etc.) by which this art is regulated.

Considered as an art, music has two distinct branches, the art of the composer and that of the executant. The word is often used with special reference to the executive branch, and to instrumental execution rather than vocal; thus, the designation of 'a teacher of music' is usually apprehended to mean one who teaches the art of playing on some instrument.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 460 Wit of musike, wel he knew. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 96 The science of Musike, That teacheth upon Armonie A man to make melodie. 1483 *Caxton Myrr.* i. xii. 37 Of this science of musyque cometh alle attemptance. 1570 *DEE Alath. Pref.* d. iij, An Architect (sayth he [sc. Vitruvius]) ought to... have heard Philosophers, have skill of Musike, not ignorant of Physike [etc.]. 1698 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 388 That a manner of per-one would be permissit to teitch musik within this burgh... except [etc.]. 1711 *Apollon Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 13 Musick, Architecture, and Painting, ... are to deduce their Laws and Rules from the general Sense and Taste of Mankind. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* i. (ed. 2) 18 There must have been, musical compositions previous to the science of Music. 1884 *MAC-*

The music-hall singer attends a series of masses and fugues and 'ops' by Bach. 160a MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. K 1 h. While the measure is dancing, Andrugios ghat is placed betwixt the 'music-houses'. 1605 in Cunningham *Revels at Cr.* (1842) 207 The musike house at y^e Court. 1612 *Ibid.* 214 A Musike house dore in the hall & a doore for the Musike house in the Banqueting house. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 361 John Thacker. had formerly learnt to Dance in the Musike-houses about Wapping. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 468 The musike-houses at Amsterdam, . . . than which nothing can be more harmless. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Musical-licence, a permission from the magistrates to hold concerts and vocal entertainments, &c. at a room or house. *Ibid.*. *Musical-ist, a raised balcony or gallery for a band. 1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 63 He . . . was left only with *music-paper, and the words of an oratorio. 1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* 74 *Musical Paper*, royal drawing paper, in the 4to size, ruled with the musical staff of five lines. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* III. 35 These lines [sc. of the staff] are sometimes drawn upon paper by an instrument called a *music pen, consisting of five points at distances corresponding to the distances between the lines. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 51 Its [i.e. antimony] chief employment now is in medicine, and in making the alloys called type metal, stereotype metal, *music plates, and Britannia metal. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* B.2h, Upon euerie branch sat a consort of singers, so that euerie tree shewed like a *Musick room. 1630 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. K 2 b, While all the Company seeme to weepe and mourne, there is a sad Song in the Musick-Room. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxiv. 147 A Man that had a very Course Voice, but an Excellent Musique-Room, would be still Practising in that Chamber, for the Advantage of the Echo. 1842 P. CUNNINGHAM *Revels at Cr.* 223 In other plans are boxes for the nobility, and in one the situation of the music room is clear enough; viz. at the side of the stage. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* v. lvi, Small Indian *Musick-Shell. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 444 1/2 Musicales, the Music-Shell. Consisting of *Voluta eliza*, musica, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Musical-smith, a workman who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, &c. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) III. m. 94 (title) Prologue to a *Musick Speech had in the Theatre in Oxford. 1709 STRELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 5 The Nymphs of this City [Oxford] are disappointed of a luscious Musick-Speech. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim.* Ambrose 3 Vespertilio. *Musick-Stamper. 1842 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 488 Hughes' *music type. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Music-type, the symbols or notes of music, cast for printing from. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* *Music types, moveable types used in producing music. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 150 With small *music-wire, cut your making into cakes.

Music (mi'zík), v. [f. MUSIO s.b.] In various nonce-uses: a. *trans.* To influence by music; to train in music. b. To set to music, describe musically. c. *intr.* To produce music; entertain oneself with music.

1713 *Gentl. Instructed* 1, Suppl. iv. (ed. 5) p. xli, A Man must have a mean Valuation of Christ to leave him for a 'Touch upon an Instrument, and a faint Idea of future Torments to be fiddled and musick'd into Hell. 1788 E. JERNINGHAM in *Jeru. Lett.* (1896) I. 46, I suppose you have been reading, drawing, and musicking. a 1814 *Sixteen & Sixty in New Brit. Theatre* IV. 387 There be Miss Bore'em a musicking already. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xii. (1862) 142 The girls, have not only been Frenched, and Musicked, and Departmented, . . . but they have also had [etc.]. 1876 T. S. EGAN *tr. Heine's Atia Troll*, etc. 221 The young one musicked and trilled. 1897 *Nat. Observer*, 27 Feb. 414, The authors, . . . after having 'musicked' mysticism in *Le Réve*, treat now in *Alessandro* the labour question. 1900 W. A. ELLIS *Wagner* I. 108 We met, ate, and even musicked together once in Leipzig.

Musical (mi'zíkál), a. (and s.b.) [a. F. *musical* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. L. *músicālis* (Albertus Magnus c 1250), f. L. *música* Music s.b.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to music.

Musical instrument: see INSTRUMENT s.b. 3. *Musical ear*: see EAR s.b. 5.

c 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* (E.E.T.S.) 222 The musycal, the lusty instrument, I mene the harpe most melodious, yove to this kynge be Mercurius. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Whiche . . . passeth all y^e armony of this worlde, bothe musycall instrumentes & voyce of man. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 324 Marsyas roined with her, who after, being overcome in a Musycall contention of Apollo, was flayed quicke. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, He gave me the names and descriptions of all their musical instruments. 1847 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 297 Musical science is said to have declined like all others. 1892 *Law Times, Weekly Notes* 188/1 The defendant had a musical evening regularly once a week.

2. Having the nature or characteristics of music; tuneful, melodious, harmonious; pleasing in sound, euphonious. Of sounds: Such as are used in music; having the nature of 'tones', as distinguished from mere 'noises'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 157 The unycom, by musical swettesse, Atween too maydenys is take and hath a fall. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 76 The lytle byrdes sweetly dyd syng With tunes musycall in the fayre mornynge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. I. 115 Marke the musycall confuson Of hounds and echo in conjunction. a 1658 DAYENANT *Entertainm.* *Rutland Hb.* Poems (1672) 314 Would be not have you Cough but . . . with a musical concordance to the rest that have taken cold? 1720 J. WOODWARD in Rowe *Lucan* Pref. 43 The Versification [is] both musical and adapted to the subject. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1897) II. 310 The murmur of their voices took a musical tone. 1897 *Allibon's Syst. Med.* III. 43 A murmur which began as a soft, gentle, blowing sound, . . . may . . . increase to a loud musical bruit in the course of a single week. 1893 BROWNING *Red Coll.* *At-capp* 402 What is this . . . makes The musicalest language at my ear?

Fig. 1643 PRYNN *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 77 Out of which

things, the moderate and musical state of the Commonwealth which we enjoy, is moulded and made up. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. civl, Vastness which grows—but grows to harmonise—All musical in its immosities. 1892 SYMONDS *Michel Angelo* (1899) II. 5 No edifice . . . is more musical in linear proportion than the Church of S. Andrea at Mantua.

3. Fond of or skilled in music.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 401 And as a poet musycall made he melody. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 237 *Hotspr.* Now I perceive the Deuill understands Welsh, . . . Byrlady hee's a good Musitian. *Lady*. Then would you be nothing but Musical, For you are altogether governed by humors. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* Pref. 6 The English I confess, are not altogether so Musical as the French. 1832 JEWELL *Corr.* (1894) 294 At night we had four musical artists. 1896 Mrs. CAFFIN *Quaker Grandmother* 67 What! Do you take me for a musical person?

† 4. *Math.* = HARMONIC a. 5 a. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. xxii. (1597) 23 Of Musycall proportion called in Latine *Harmonica proportio*. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 119 Musical Proportion is when, of three numbers, the first has the same proportion to the third, as the difference between the first and second, has to the difference between the second and third. *Ibid.*, When numbers are in musical progression, their reciprocals are in arithmetical progression.

† 5. Of or pertaining to the muses. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Ecnydos* 4 He hath redde the ix. muses, and vnderstande theyr musicalle sciencies.

6. Set to or accompanied by music.

1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* Pref. 2 The Italians . . . have not only invented, but brought to perfection, this sort of Dramaticke Musical Entertainment. 1697 MORTUUX *Loves of Mars & Venus* Pref., This Musical Play or Masque. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss Mary Berry* 28 June, Frank North. . . has a musical comedy at the Little Haymarket, and coldly received. 1904 Mrs. A. TWEDIE *Behind Footlights* xvi. 292 For some forthcoming musical comedy.

7. *slang.* Applied to a horse with defective respiration; that is a 'roarer'.

1900 HAYES *Among Horses in Russia* Introd. 8 His skewbald Jovyn, who was a beautifully shaped hunter, . . . though musical.

8. U. S. Amusing; ridiculous. Cf. MUSIC s.b. 10. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. Words Amer.* 135 They would say of a man of humour, He is very musical. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Musical*, amusing. New England.

9. *Comb.*, as musical-headed adj.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877). The nobilitie . . . whose cookes are for the most part musical-headed Frenchmen.

10. Special collocations: musical box, a mechanical musical instrument consisting of a revolving toothed cylinder working upon a resonant comb-like metal plate; musical chime, a set of bells arranged to play a tune, a carillon; musical clock, a clock which produces short tunes at regular intervals; musical glasses = HARMONICA 1 a; musical ride (see quot.); musical shell = music-shell; musical snuff-box, a snuff-box containing a small musical instrument worked by machinery.

1840 HOOD *Kilmasegg, Misery* v. Toy, and trinket, and *musical box. 1878 STATHAM in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 311 The 'musical-box' toy, which is in fact a carillon on a minute scale, playing on vibrating tongues. 1798 CRUTTWELL *Univ. Gazetteer* (1808) s.v. *Birmingham*, In each steeple is a set of *musical chimes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Nov., Don't you see that *musical clock? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, They would talk of nothing but . . . pictures, taste, Shakespeare, and the *musical glasses. 1876 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Musical glasses*, a series of goblets of graduated sizes fixed in a case. The tone is produced by the friction of the fingers of the player on the edge of the glass. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 180 An exhibition of equestrian skill of the Life or Horse Guards, known as a *Musical Ride. This 'Musical Ride' is a kind of equestrian dance executed with extraordinary precision. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 135 It may be called the *Musical-shell, because on the outside of it there are blackish lines, full of notes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 66 Pocket Orgao, or *Musical Snuff-box.

B. s.b.

† 1. a. *pl.* Musical instruments. b. A musical performance. *Obs.*

c 1500 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1800) IV. 408 All theys musycalls well handilled and orderide in their kynde Gevithes soundes of swetesnes. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 28 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all, To fetchen home May with their musycall.

2. a. A musical party. b. A musical person.

1823 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 401 Such fashionable caustic terms as 'theatricals', and 'musicals', invented by the flip-pant Topham. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 297 A luminous constellation of musicals has risen over Herford. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* June 632 Dull dinners and afternoon musicals completed the list of outside amusements.

† Musical (müzikal). U. S. [ellipt. use of F. *musicale* (sem. of musical adj.) for *soirée* or *matinée musicale*.] A musical party or reunion.

1883 A. B. BLAKE in *Harper's Mag.* 905/1 It was to be a musicale. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 408/2 The ladies' recitations are of a different character. Some are musicales.

Musicality (mi'zíkāliti). [f. MUSICAL a. + -ITY.] The quality or character of being musical.

1853 Miss E. S. SHEPARD *Ch. Anchester* III. 65 A third, so deficient in natural musicality that he did not like to play! 1897 BROWNING *Agamemnon* Pref. 6 There is abundant musicality elsewhere, but nowhere else than in his poem the ideas of the poet.

Musically (mi'zíkāliti), adv. [f. MUSICAL a. + -LY.] In a musical manner; in accordance with the rules or requirements of music. Also *transf.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 60 Joynre your Elements Musically, For two causes, one is for Melody. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 109 In weddings they were wont to playe musically. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xv. 260 That a Sound, . . . may powerfully operate upon the Blood and Spirits, I, who am very Musically given, have divers times observ'd in my self. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 252 A melody. . . far more musically pleasing than sweet Philomela's sweetest strains. 1854 MALDEN in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 19 Such a line would be measured musically by four measures or bars. 1835 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Mr. Ball took snuff with all his friends, sneezing musically after each pinch.

b. *Comb.*, as musically-falling, rhythmical adjs. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 14 Thine too those musically-falling Founts To slake the clammy Lip. 1878 C. & M. C. CLARK *Recall. Writers* 179 Miss Lamh promised to . . . hear her read poetry with the due musically-rhythmical intonation.

Musicalness (mi'zíkálnes). [f. MUSICAL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being musical.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 759 Matter . . . perpetually remains, and all other things whatsoever are but . . . passions and affections and dispositions thereof, as musicalness and unmusicalness, in respect of Socrates. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vi. 305 The peculiar musicalness of the first of these lines. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 Musicalness is unquestionably the most noticeable mark . . . of his own verse.

Musicaster (mi'zíkæstær). [f. L. *músic-us* musician (see MUSIC) + -ASTER.] A musician of mediocre capacity.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 468 You may find a musicaster calling himself Smyth, a poetaster, Smythe.

† **Musicate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *músicare*, f. *música* Music.] *trans.* To set to music. 1614 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* x. 180 It was always so ordered that the text, which was musicated, was withal sung in the native language and was vnderstood by every one.

Musicien, obs. form of MUSICIAN.

Musician (mi'zi:ʃən). Forms: 4 musician, musicien, 4-6 musician, 5 musi-, musycyen, 6 musicen, musysyyon, 6-7 musician, -tian, -tion, 5- musician. [a. F. *musician* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *música*-Music; cf. *physician*.]

1. One skilled in the science or practice of music.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vl. 42 (Camb. MS.) Also Musike maketh Musiciens and phisike maketh phisiciens. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlv. 29 Bledgaret, a cunninge musician. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 126 b, Pope Vitalian being a lustye singer and freshe courageous musitian bymyself, brought into the church pricksong desant, & all kynde of . . . melody. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 280 Musiciens (whiche encludeth singing and plangyn). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199 An admirable Musician. Oth. he will sing the Saugeness out of a Beare. 1864 BROWNING *Abt. Vogler* 88 The rest may reason and welcome: 'tis we musicians know. 1873 HELMS *Anim. & Mast.* IV. (1875) 88, I knew a cat who . . . had the nicest perception as to who was the best musician in the room.

2. A professional performer of music, esp. of instrumental music. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 756 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lykynge and lyst, Menstrals and musicians, mo than I mene may. 1553 EGEN *Treat. Neue Iud.* (Arb.) 25 Al the musiciens and minstrels . . . playe on their instruments. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Pocms Wks.* (1711) 12/2 The wind Musicians did salute the Morn. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 595 Christ and His ministers are the musicians that do apply their songs to catch men's ears and hearts. 1799 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1831 I. 246 He was the son of a musician in Turin. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 209/4 The notes of the hen [of the Pine-Groshack] may be deemed to qualify her as a musician of no small merit.

3. *Comb.*, as musician-like adj., musician-wise adv.; musician thrush (see quot. 1783).

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 1. 80 Musician Thrush. . . Le Musicien de Cayenne. *Ibid.*, It is much regarded for its song, which is so fine as to entitle it to the name of *Musician* among the inhabitants [Cayenne]. 1829 *Examiner* 68/1 It is . . . a very musician-like piece. 1897 KIRLING *Captains Courageous* ix. 185 He swept his hand musician-wise through his hair.

Hence **Musicienness**, a female musician.

1829 MOORE in *Alen.* (1854) VI. 35 Authors and authoresses, musicians and musicianesses.

Musicianer (mi'zi:ʃənær). Now rare in educated use. Forms: 6 Sc. musician, muscenar, 6-7 musicianer, 6-8 musitianer, 6-9 musitioner, 7- musicianer. [f. MUSICIAN + -ER.] = MUSICIAN.

1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 47 The toun consentit to gif to John Kyntor, musicianer, an crown of the sone for his service. 1609 *Housh. Bk. Earls Cambl.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craze* (1812) 318 Paid to the musitianers which were appointed to play at Londesbro'. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 13 The most skilfull Musicianer in the World can make no harmony, if his Instrument be not in tune. 1801 *tr. Gabriel's Mysteriorus Husb.* II. 47 Those scrawls musicien set before them to look at while playing. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-Bk.* (1857) 90 There were three girls. . . tossing their arms about to the tunes of three musicians. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 294 Here, Yates! you're a sort of musicianer yourself!

Musicianly (mi'zi:ʃənli), a. [f. MUSICIAN + -LY.] Characteristic or worthy of a skilled musician.

1864 LITCHFIELD in *Reader* No. 97. 585/2 Mr. Her musicianly singing. 1897 *Oxford Mag.* 10 Feb. 185/2 Mr. A. Bent gave very musicianly renderings of Beethoven's Violin Sonata.

Musicianship (mi'zi:ʃənʃip). [f. MUSICIAN + -SHIP.] Skill as a musician.

1867 MACPARREN *Harmony* (1892) 127 The otherwise manifested musicianship of him who made it.

Musician, -ion, obs. forms of MUSICIAN.

Musicist (miŋ'zist). *rare*. [f. MUSIC + -IST.] = MUSICIAN.

1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xvi. 205 A famous trio—painter, poet, musicist.

† **Musicker**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. MUSIC + -ER I.] = MUSICIAN.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 681/34 *Hic musicus*, a musyker. 1425 St. Christina xxvi. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/33 Pat songe . . . passed alle be voyces and Instruments of musikis or mynstrales. 1781 *Weston Mag.* IX. 233 Whenever he [Charles Wesley] was called to play to a stranger, he would ask, in a word of his own, 'is he a musicker?'

Musicles (miŋ'ziks), *a.* [f. MUSIC + -LESS.] Wanting taste or capacity for music; unmusical; also, without music.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 172 Their musiclesse instruments are lannes of brass, hung about with rings. 1854 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1893) I. 168, I, poor musiclesse brute, don't know the Lyco-Lydian from Cambridge New. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 173 In many musiclesse waltzings . . . we have learned to fit each other's step exactly.

† **Musicness**. *Obs.* [f. MUSIC + -NESS.] The quality of being musical.

1633 NABNES *Tottenham Court* III. iii. *Iam*, Shall we dance, gentlemen? Musicness, and let activeness freeze! Shall I use you sweet Mistis? *Wife*. Kindly sir, or I am waspish.

Musico (mū'ziko). [a. It. *musico*, ad. L. *mūsicus*; see MUSIC.] A musician.

1841 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. The music is hut a crack'd old ban.

Musico- (miŋ'ziko), used as combining form of L. *mūsicus* in terms denoting the association of music with various arts or sciences, as *musico-dramatic*, -*mechanical*, -*medico-artistic*, -*philosophical*, -*poetic* adjs.; or (rarely) describing a person devoted to musical pursuits, as in *musico-fanatic*; also, *musico-mania*, an excessive fondness for music; *musicophobia*, hatred of music.

1888 Q. Rev. CLXVII. 66 His [Wagner's] operas . . . represented an entirely new type of 'musico-dramatic art'. 1844 J. T. HIGWELL *Parsons & W.* VIII. A friend of mine, a 'musico-fanatic'. 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict.* Med. 581/1 *Musico-mania*, *Musomania*, a variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 212 As some description of it [the Apollonian] may hereafter be found useful, as a part of 'musico-mechanical history, we refer the reader to the article Apollonian. 1796 BURNER *Memo. Metastasio* II. 408, I am extremely delighted by the attentive perusal of the 'musico-philosophical letters. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 466 At church the sound of the organ terrified him. In this case we see *apophrophia*, 'musicophobia', &c. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* IV. iv. Of course, my 'Musico-poetic laboratory is an attic.

Musicographer (miŋ'ziko'grāfo). *rare*. [f. Gr. *μουσική* MUSIC; see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *musicographe*.] A writer on musical subjects.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 23 Apr. 3 England knows no musicographer whose writings are read with more general interest.

Musicography (miŋ'ziko'grāfo). [f. Gr. *μουσική* MUSIC + *-γραφία* writing.] The science or art of writing music; musical notation.

1839 DR STAINS *Phonography* 17 Part 2nd. Musicography. The following pages relate to music, for the writing of which are proposed seven distinct signs.

† **Musicry**. *Obs.* [f. MUSIC + -RY.] The art of music.

1599 MARSTON *Sea Villain* III. xi. Shall all the world of Fillers follow mee, Relying on my voice in musicry?

Musik (-ell, -er, obs. f. MUSIC, -AL, -ICKER).

Musilage, -idge, variant forms of MUCILAGE.

Musliman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Musimon, obs. form of MUSMON.

Musing (miŋ'zin), *phl. sb.* [f. MUSE v. + -ING¹.]

† 1. Complaining, complaint. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxviii. 29 Jewis wenten out fro hym, and hadden myche question, eithir musyng, among hem self. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 40 Jour musyng wald perss are hairt of stane.

2. Thoughtful abstraction; the act of meditating or pondering.

c 1440 *Generydes* 491 Generydes stode still in grete musyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits (1616) 87 True it is, that much musing, to some doth good, and to some harme. 1671 MILTON P. R. IV. 249 The sound Of Bees industrious murmur Invites To studious musyng. 1760-72 B. BROOKES *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 80 His auditors continued in a kind of *of Qual.* (1809) IV. 80 His auditors continued in a kind of

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F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. ii. 'She's a clever woman', observed Silvers, at length, in a musing sort of tone.

Hence **Musingly** *adv.*, in a musing manner.

1611 FLORIO, *Accigliare*, . . . to looke startingle or musinglye.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnaped* xix. 'There's one thing', said Alan, musingly, 'that nobody gives his name'.

Musing, obs. variant of MEUSING.

Musium (miŋ'zin). *Her. Obs. exc. Hist.* [Of unknown origin; perh. arbitrarily f. L. *mūs* mouse.]

The wild cat.

1572 BOSSEVELD *Armorie* II. 56 On a chiefe Pearle, a Musion or Catte, Gardant, Ermines. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 699/2 The musion was the emblem of Burgundy.

Musique, obs. form of MUSIC.

† **Musist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MUSE sb. 1 + -IST.] A votary of the Muses;

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. (1612) 331 The Musists, though themselves they please, Their Dotage els finds Meede nor Ease.

Musit, variant of MUSER.

Musitian, -ion, obs. forms of MUSICIAN.

Musive (miŋ'siv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *musif*, -ive, ad. late L. *mūsivus*; see MOSAIC a.1]

A. adj. = MOSAIC a.1 I. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1506 GUYFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 37 The vaughtes be garnysht with gold and byse with dyers stories of as subtyll musyn [read musyn] worke as may be. *Ibid.*, Of the sayde musyn werke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 91 Their very Poets scoffed at the Musive work of the pavements. 1813 J. FOSSVY *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 174 'The musive work here exhibits a few grain old saints.

† *b.* *Musive gold* = mosaic gold, late L. *aurum musivum*. *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 512 Mr. Wolfe found musive gold insoluble in acids.

B. sb. † 1. = MOSAIC sb. 1.

1521 PEACOCK *Compt. Cant.* 113 The Grecians brought the Art of working in Musive, or Mosaique, to Venice. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 136 The magnificent Acts of Statuarie, Founding, Mowlding, Musive, and Graving.

2. A species of noctuid moth.

1834 J. KENNIE *Consp. Butterfl.* & *M.* 56 The Musive (*Graphophora musiva*, Ochsenheimer).

Musjid, variant of MASJID.

Musk (mʊsk), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 muske, 6

moske, 7 musch(e, mosk, (musque), 7-8 mosch,

5- musk. Also 4 in Latin forms musco (abl.),

muscum (accus.). [a. F. *musc* (13th c. in Hatz-

Darm.) = Pr. *musc*, Sp., It. *musco* (also *muschio*),

ad. late L. *muscus* (4-5th c.), med. L. *mos(c)hus*,

late Gr. *μόσχος*, *μόσχος* (5-6th c.), prob. a. Pets.

مشك *muskk*, whence Arab. مشك *misik* (whence,

with Arab. prefixed article, Sp. *almizcle*, Pg. *almizcle*, *almiscar*); the ultimate source is perh.

Sk. *mūṣka* (Hindi *mūṣk*) scrotum, testicle.

The continental Teut. langs. have adopted the med. L.

forms: G. *moschus*, Du., Sw. *moskus*, Da. *moskus*, *muskus*;

obsolete forms are G. *mosch*, *mosch*, Du. *mosch*.)

1. An odoriferous, reddish-brown substance,

secreted in a gland or sac by the male musk-

deer. It has a very powerful and enduring odour,

and is used as the basis of many perfumes, and

in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

Also applied occas. to substances of similar odour

secreted by certain other animals.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xix. (Tollem. MS.),

Also of boxe beyxes made to kepe in muske and ober

spicerye. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 If his herte quake,

pan zeue him tirkia maior wif a hili muscouper hoit wif.

1421 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* xl. ii. in *Asm.* (1652) 181 As musk

in Pygments, and other spycys mo. 1555 EYEN *Decades* 108

They leite a very sweete sauour beywde them sweeter then

muske. 1620 J. MASON *New-Found-land* 4 And a small

beast like a Ferret whose excrement is Muske. 1656 RING-

LEIGH *Pract. Physick* 47 Hares runnet, and a little Musch.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 & 15 Perfumed so strongly

with Musk that I was almost overcome with the Scent.

1798 W. YONGE in *Beedoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.*

(1799) 292 With mosch and valerian in larger doses. 1855

DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv. A grain of musk will scent a drawer

for many years. 1890 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* III. (1872)

278 Musk is known in commerce under two forms—as Ton-

quin or Thibet musk, which is the most valuable, and Sibe-

1611 FLORIO, *Lattitio*, a kind of Muske or Ziuet-cat. 1771

PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrip.* 58 Brazilian Muske. *Ibid.* 59

Indian Muske. . . Meminna. . . Inhabits Ceylon. *Ibid.*, Guinea

Musk. 1781—*Hist. Quadrupeds* I. 112 Tibet Musk, of

the form of a roebuck. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 254

Pygmy Musk. *Moschus Pygmaeus*. . . It is a native of many

parts of the East Indies [etc.]. 1843 GRAY *Lat. Dammalia*

Brit. Mus. 172 The Musk. *Moschus moschiferus* Linn.

Ibid., The Kabarga or Siberian Musk. *Ibid.*, The White-

bellied Musk. *Ibid.*, The Golden-eyed Musk. 1879 E. P.

VANUAT *Anim. Life* 155 In the musk the fur is thick and

elastic, fit for a cold country. The males have an odoriferous

gland in the middle of their abdomen.

3. A name for various plants having a musky

odour; short for *musk-hyacinth*, -*mallow*, *okro*,

-*tree*; in England now chiefly applied to *Alimulus*

moschatus = *musk-plant* (b).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Geranium*, The 16th Sort

[Musked Crane's bill] is preserved in many gardens, for the

sweet Scent its Leaves afford when rubb'd between the

Fingers, which occasion'd its being called Musk, or Mus-

covy. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement*, 74/2 in *Gard. Assist.*,

(Muscaria) or musk hyacinth. Blue musk. Ash coloured

musk. Purple musk. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* xi. Close in a

bower of hyacinth and musk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Musk,

Alimulus moschatus; also *Erodium moschatum*. 1886

J. BONWICK in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 Their [the Queens-

landers'] red cedar is the *Cedrela Goona*. . . ebony, the

Alaba; musk, the *Marlea* [etc.]. 1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN

Amer. Flora, Musk, *Matra moschata*.

b. Short for *musk apple*, pear.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 31 But how with equal Numbers

shall we match The Musk's surpassing Worth! 1731 MILLER

Gard. Dict. s. v. *Pyrus* § 9 Orange Musque, i. e. The

Orange Musk. 1747 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 388 Pears

. . . Orange Musk. . . Jargonelle [etc.]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE

Arrangement, 11 in *Gard. Assist.*, [Pears] Little musk.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious combinations,

as *musk-animal*, -*colour*, *trade*; (sense 3) *musk-*

pot; = flavoured or scented with musk, as *musk-*

cake, -*confit*, *fruit*, *julep*, *lozenge*, *plum*, -*sugar*.

Also *musk-coloured*, -*like*, -*scented* adjs.

1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 626 Animal Moschiferum. . . To make

*Musk Animal. 1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares). To Make

*Musk-cakes, take half a pound of red roses, . . . add four

grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them

into cakes and dry them in the sun. 1654 WHITELOCK

Tral. Swed. Emb. (1772) II. 179 A plain suit of . . . english cloth

of 'muske colour. 1681 GREW *Musculi* I. vii. ii. 164 'Tis

about two inches long. Of a dark brown or Musk-colour.

1685 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2077/4 He was habited in a Musk

colour Cloth Coat. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1044/4 A Petticoat of

*Musk coloured Silk. 1698 FLORIO, *Mosadina*, a kind of

*musk confets. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.)

55 For I have not yet medled with any of the *Musque

fruits, which I hope you shall eat. 1775 ASH, *Musk julep.

. . . A julep in which there is an infusion of musk. 1803 *Med.*

Tral. IX. 498 It gives out a strong aromatic *musk-like

smell. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 702/2 *Musk

Lozenges per box, o/s. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siedel* IV. v.

I've . . . kept *Musk-plums in my Mouth continually. 1859

G. MERRETT *R. Power* ix. The farmer pointed at some

*musk-pots in the window. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 302

Another *Musk-scented insect. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Diet.*

(ed. 2). *Musk-Sugar, to Make. 1677 J. PHILLIPS *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* II. 153 Fearing that the cheats and adultera-

tions of Musk would spoil the *Musk-Trade.

b. In various names for the receptacle in the

musk-deer (or other animal) which contains the

musk. See also MUSK-BAG, -COD.

1681 GREW *Musculi* I. ii. ii. 22 'The *Musk Bladder or

Begon. It is about three inches long. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom.*

Econ. II. 155 The removal of the 'musk glands (in the

crocodile) is absolutely necessary, as otherwise the flesh

would be insupportable. 1888-91 BLANFORD *Manuel*

India 553 Many musk-deer are snared in nooses, others

shot to secure the 'musk-pod', which is an article of com-

merce. 1824 *tr. Gowers' Anim. Kingd.* I. 166 The other

Musks have no 'musk-pouch. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Nat.*

Med. II. 135 The 'musk sac is of an oval form [etc.].</

herbs which smell sweet like musk, as Angelica, Dorsis, *Musk-gillflowers, *Musk-grapes, 1598 Florio, *Muscicini*, *musk grape flowers! 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xi. 112 *Musk-lacinth. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Muscari*, *Musk-Hyacinth or Grape-flower, of a worn-out purple greenish colour. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 342 Another wild species called 'Musk Mallow'. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 The White Musk Mallow [is] a charming British wild flower. 1756 P. BROWNE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 285 The 'Musk Okro'. The seeds of this plant... have a strong and perfect smell of musk. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Orchis*; *odorata moschata*, sive *Monorchis*. The Yellow Sweet or *Musk Orchis. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 344 The 'Musk plant' of the West Indies is another species of Hibiscus; its kidney-shaped seeds have a very strong smell of musk. 1852 *Cottage Gard. Dict.* (Johnson) 609/1 *Mimulus moschatus* (Musk-plant). 1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Musk-plant, a. *Mimulus moschatus*; b. *Malva moschata*. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 68 On *Rudix Sumbul*, the Persian *Musk Root. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Musk-scabious, a kind of Herb. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Scabiosa*, The Indian or Musk Scabious's are preserved for the Beauty and sweet Scent of their Flowers. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 15 This Plant grows likewise in Egypt, where it is called *Musk-seed. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm.* s.v., The musk-seed brought from the island of Martinique is accounted better than any other. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Carduus nutans*... The 'Musk, or Nodding Thistle.

d. In the names of varieties of fruits having a musky smell or taste, as *musk-apple*, *cherry*, *peach*, *pear*; cf. MUSK sb. 3 b.

1611 COTER, s.v. *Muscadelle*, *Pomme muscadelle*, a Muske apple. *Ibid.*, *Muscadine*, the Muske Pear; the smallest, sweetest, and soonest ripe of all other Peares. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 583 The Muske Nectarine... both smells and eateth as if the fruit were steeped in Muske. 1679 EVELYN *Knot. Hort.*, Aug. (ed. 5) 22 Man Peach, *Musk Peach [etc.], 1786 AENONROMBIE *Arrangement*, 12 in *Gard. Assist.*, Principal Varieties [of Pears],... Musk blanquette, ... Musk rovine. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 5) 621 Pears... Musk Drone. See BOURDON *Musqué*.

e. In various names for MUSK-OX, as *musk-bison*, *buffalo*, *sheep*; also *musk bull*, *cattle*, *cow*.

1792 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* I. Plate vii, Musk Bull and Cow. *Ibid.* II. Index, Bison or Ox, musk. 1823 BYRON *Yuan Chi* lxxvii, Where the musk-bull browses. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* 126 A long hunt for musk-cattle. 1877 A. R. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 275/1 The musk-sheep (*Ovis*).

f. In the names of animals having a musky odour, as *muskrat*, 'the name given by Lister and Ray to a peculiar species of ant, which is of the number of the perfumed insects' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); *muskrat-beaver* = MUSK-RAT 1; *musk-beetle*, a capricorn beetle, *Callithroma moschata*; *musk-oavy*, the PILORI; *muskrat-fly* = *musk-beetle*; *muskrat-goat* = MUSK-DEER; *muskrat-goat-chafer* = *musk-beetle*; *muskrat-hog*, the peccary; *muskrat-insect* = *musk-beetle*; *musk-kangaroo*, a very small, rat-like, arboreal kangaroo, *Hypospymnodon moschatus*; *musk-mole*, a Mongolian mole, *Scaptorchinus moschatus* (Cent. Dict. 1890); *musk-parakeet* (see quot.); *musk-shrew*, the Indian musk-rat (see MUSK-RAT 2); *musk-tortoise*, -turtle, a small American freshwater turtle, *Aromochelys odorata*; *musk-weasel*, any viverrine carnivore. See also MUSK-CAT, -DEER, -DUCK, -OX, -RAT.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 A *Musk-Ant... observed by me. 1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrup.* 259 *Musk Beaver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Musk-Insect*, a term used by some to express the capricorn, or *Musk beetle. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 174 The Musk Beetle (*Cerambyx moschatus*). 1823 CRABD *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, *Musk Cavy, the *Alus phlorides* of Linnaeus. 1685 HUBERT *Catal. Ravities* 40 A dark green coloured file called the 'Musk file, for his odoriferous sent when he is a live. 1660 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* 87 *marg.*, Plinie never heard of the *Musk-goats nor Cuiet cats in these dates. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 8 *Capra Moschi*, the Musk Goat. 1681 GREW *Mussum* I. vii. ii. 164 The *Musk-Goat-Chafer. *Capricornus odoratus*... While it lives, and for sometime after its death, it hath a fragrant smell; from whence the Name. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The Mexican *Musk-Hog. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Two or three more *Musk Insects. 1804 LYONKIER *Marsupialia* 73 The *Musk Kangaroos. Genus *Hypospymnodon*. *Ibid.*, The remarkable creature known from the strong scent as the Musk-Kangaroo. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* V. pl. 52 *Trichoglossus*, Virg. and Horsf. Musk Parakeet... *Musk Parakeet, Colonists. 1834 ROGET *Anim. & Veg. Phys.* II. 135 The *Sorex moschatus*, or *Musk shrew. 1888 PANORON *Manimalia India* 233 *Crotodora murina*, the brown Musk Shrew. *Ibid.* 236 *Crotodora carolina*, the grey Musk Shrew. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 452 *Aromochelys odorata* is a small turtle found in pools... and known as the *Musk-turtle, besides other savory names. 1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Quadrup.* 361 *Fiver ringe*. *Musk-Weasels.

Musk, v. rare. [f. MUSK sb.] *trans.* To perfume with or as with musk.

1632 SIERWOOD, *To Musk*, perfume with Muske, *Musquer* (1611 COTER, has 'bemuske'; see Bk. 6 b). 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 6 Musk'd in the rose's lap fresh dew they shed. *Ibid.* 138 The Nymphe... Each tangled braid with glistening teeth unbinds And with the floating treasure mists the winds.

Muskadel(l, -delle, dyll: see MUSCATEL.

Muskadine, -dine, -dyn(e: see MUSCADINE 1.

Muskalinge, -allonge, -allunge, -alo(u)nge, var. ff. MASKINONGE.

† **Musk-almond.** *Sc. Obs.* In quot. *musc-almond*. A kind of sweetmeat.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie I.* iii. 31 The muscalmonds were declared to be as big as doos' eggs.

Muskane, variant of MUSCANE a. *Obs.*

Muskat, variant of MUSK-CAT.

Muskateire, obs. form of MUSKETEER.

Muskatoon, obs. form of MUSKETOON.

Muskavada, obs. form of MUSCOVADO.

Muskaye, obs. form of MOSQUE.

Musk-bag.

1. The bag or gland containing musk in various animals, esp. the Musk-deer.

1681 GREW *Mussum* I. ii. 22 The Musk Bladder or Bag is about three inches long. 1877 J. GUSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 25/1 The Musk Deer... differs from the true deer in the absence of horns, and in the presence of the musk-bag.

† 2. A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), To make musk-bags to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces [etc.], dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been.

† **Musk-ball.** *Obs.* [BALL sb.¹]

1. A 'ball' or receptacle for musk. Cf. *musk-ball*: see MUSK sb.²

1423 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 219 Item, 1 Muskball d'or. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My muske bal of gold. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* iii. xviii. B bij, their vessels of Yuory comprehendeth all... their combes, their muske halles, their pomander pottes [etc.].

2. A ball of soap scented with musk.

1589 RINER *Bibl. Schol.* 979 A muske ball, *pastillus orbiculus*. 1594 GREENE & LONGE *Looking Glass* (1598) B 2 b, We neuer see any musk-halls to wash him with. 1719 *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (Nares), Curious musk-balls, to carry about one, or to lay in any place. Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castile-soap, each a like quantity, seare the soap thin [etc.].

attrib. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* ii. xxvi. (Arb.) 16 Sell thy sweet breath to th' dainie musk-ball-makers.

† **Musk-cat.** *Obs.* Forms: see MUSK sb. and CAT sb.¹; also 6-7 musket, 7 muscat, muskat. 'The animal from which musk is got' (J); usually, the MUSK-DEER. Cf. CIVET-CAT.

1551 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* I. 787 Angli muske [dicuntur]; & animal muske catie... quod nomen zibethi animalis potius conueniet. 1553 EGEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In this region are founde many muskscatties. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 21 Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat, but not a Muscat. 1607 musket [see MOSCHAT]. a 1631 DONNE *Elegie Poems* (1633) 149 As the sweet sweat of Roses in a Still, As that which from chaf'd muskats [v.r. muskets] pores doth trill. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 The Musk Cat here also conuenes and may merit a cat'aglyph. 1794 Z. MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* iv. (1900) 67 [Referring to Sierra Leone.] Some of the sailors were... in the act of killing a beautiful musk-cat, which they afterwards ate

b. *transf.* as a term of reproach to a fop (cf. MUSK-COD 2); also applied to a courtesan.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton in Wks.* (1843) I. p. lx, Skelton dyd keepe a musket at Dys, upon the which he was claymyned on to the bishop of Norwylch. 1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* 79 Heare Lais fine, doth braue it on the stage. With muskscatties sweete, and all shee coulede desire. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. (1600) D 4, Hee sleepeps with a muske Cat euery night. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* i. iii. (1608) B 3, How dost, sweete Muskat, When shall we lie together? 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iii. i, Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat!

c. *attrib.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* iii. i. in Bullen O. P. I. IV, I can smell him half a mile ere hee come at me, indeede hee weares a Muskat-cat—what call yee it? 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 6 Whose language is a Tax, whose Muskat-cat verse Voids nought but flowers for thy Muses herse.

† **Musk-cod.** *Obs.* Forms: see MUSK sb. and COD. Also 7 muscod. [COD sb.¹]

1. = MUSK-BAG 1.

1672 BLUME *Descr. Jamaica* 29 They [sc. Alligators] have in them Musk-codds, which are stronger scentd then those of the East-Indies. 1721 [see COD sb.¹ 1 b.]

2. *transf.* A scented fop.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vi, I heleeue, musk-cod. I beleuee you. 1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* ii. i. in Bullen O. P. I. 277, I begge, you whorsom muscod! my petition is written on my bosom in red wounds.

Musk-deer. A small hornless ruminant (*Moschus moschiferus*) of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume called 'musk' (see MUSK sb. 1). Applied also to the other members of the family *Moschini*, and to the family *Tragulidae*, or chevrotins, which are horned and have no musk-bags.

1681 GREW *Mussum* I. ii. 21 The Musk Deer. 1770 GRAY *Corr. v. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? 1865 MATTHIAS *Sport in Himalayas* 122 The musk-deer (called by the natives moosknafar) inhabits thick, dense, scrubby jungle... Their presence in a jungle may always be known by the musky odour of their droppings. 1893 LYNEKER *Horns & Hoofs* 330 The musk-deer, or kastura, as it is termed in Hindustani, is so well known to all Himalayan sportsmen, that [etc.].

Musk-duck.

1. A tropical American duck, *Cairina moschata*, erroneously called the *Muscovy* and *Barbary* duck.

It is now domesticated and is larger than the common duck. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 130 The Muscovy duck, or, more properly speaking, the Musk Duck, so called from a supposed musky smell... a native of Africa. 1824 *Shaw's*

Gen. Zool. XII. ii. 81 They have obtained the name of Musk-duck from their musky smell. 1877 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 506/2 The Musk-duck (*Cairina*) of South America, which is often domesticated and in that condition will produce fertile hybrids with the common Duck.

2. An Australian duck, *Biziura lobata*, so called from the musky odour of the male.

1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 19 A specimen was exhibited of the Musk Duck of New Holland, *Hydrobatas lobatus* Temm. 1880 MRS. MERRETH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* 159 'That's a musk duck... The whole bird has a strange odour of musk, rendering it quite uneatable.

Musked (mʊskɪd), a. Now rare or arch. Also 7 musket. [f. MUSK sb. + -ED².] Flavoured, or perfumed with musk; tasting like musk.

Often in names of plants and fruits (sometimes translating mod. L. *moschatus*).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 227 b, Add... of sublimed wyne yf pyntes, of Rose-water musked one pynt and a halfe. 1597 GERAROE *Herbal* II. cccxlv. 795 Musk Cranberries hath many weak and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground. *Ibid.* 796 It is called... *Geranium moscatum*; in English Musk'd Storkes bill, and Cranberries bill. 1844 DRAUSS, or HAWTH. *Sonn.* 'Alexis here she stay'd', 'Shee set her by these musket Eglantines. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/2 The musked Julep against Fits of the Mother.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. i. xi. 51 Abricots of the best Sort, whereof two must be musked. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geranium* § 16 Musk'd Crane's-bill or Moscovy. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 96 But hear their Raptures o'er some specious Rhime Dub'd by the musk'd and greasy Mob sublime. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* vii. (1824) 179 Its colour red and yellow, its flesh tender and musky. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. (1893) 319 A musked cambric handkerchief.

Muskedall, -delle, obs. forms of MUSCATEL.

Muskedine: see MUSCADINE.

Musket, variant of MESQUITE.

Muskeeto, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Muskeg (mʊ'skeg). Canadian. Also muskeag. [Cree Indian; corresp. to Ojibway *maskig*, Abnaki *maskaw*.] A kind of bog; see quot.

1865 VISCT. MILTON & W. B. CHEAOLE *N. W. Passage by Land* 207 Muskegs—or level swamps—the surface of which is covered with a mossy crust five, or six inches in thickness, while a thick growth of pines and the fallen timber add to the difficulties of the road. 1886 *Times* 24 Sept. 7 A 'muskeg' is a lake bearing on its surface a thick growth of decayed vegetable matter and peat, in layers made year after year. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 541/2 A thick forest of tall pines with patches of bad muskeg, or marsh. 1904 M. ROBERTS *Bianca's Caprice* 143 Beyond the Prairie lay the muskeg, the barren lands of Northern Canada.

Hence **Muskeggy** a., abounding in muskegs. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* June 802 Muskeggy prairies of varying size. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sporting Yarns* 98 After a while this prairie... developed into muskeggy swamp.

Muskeito(r, obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

Muskel(e, -ell, obs. ff. MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

Muskel(lunge, -unjeh: see MASKINONGE.

Muskely, -elly, obs. forms of MUSCULY.

Musket¹ (mʊ'skɪt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 muskyte, 5-7 muskett(e, 7 musquet. [a. ONF. *musket* (AF. pl. *musketz*, 1332 in *Lill. Cant.* I. cccclxi. 486), *mousquet*, Central OF. *monchet* (mod. Fr. corruptly *smouchet*) = It. *moschetto* a small kind of sparrowhawk.

The word has the form of a dim. of Com. Rom. *mosca*: L. *musca* fly: cf. It. *moscarlo* of the same meaning. Some scholars regard the name as alluding to the diminutive size of the bird, others as meaning 'speckled' comparing F. *moncheter* to mark with spots like flies or fly-specks.]

The male of the sparrowhawk.

c 1425 *Poc.* in W. Wölcker *631/14* *Hic capus*, muskett. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 761/6 *Hic capus*, a muskyte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b v b, Tho that kepe Sperhawkys and muskettys ben called Sperruteris. 1581 DERRICK *Image tral.* D ij b, Then the lacke and Muskett laste, by whom the birds are vext. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* of Hawkes i. 135 The Gos-hawke and her Terrell, the Sparrow-Hawke Musket, and such like. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1119 The Musquet and the Coystrel were too weak. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 236/1 A Musket is the Male of a Sparhawk or Sparrowhawk.

Musket² (mʊ'skɪt). Forms: 6 mosquet, muscat, 6-7 muskett(e, 7 muscatt(e, 6 musquatto, 7-9 musquet, 6- musket. [a. F. *mousquet* (in 16th c. also *mousquette* fem.), ad. It. *moschetto*, orig. a kind of sparrowhawk (see MUSKET¹). With regard to the practice of naming species of firearms from birds of prey, cf. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*.]

1. A hand-gun of the kind with which infantry soldiers are armed.

Originally applied to the matchlock, and in the 18th c. still sometimes distinguished from the 'firelock' or 'fusse'. (From earlier examples it appears that arrows as well as bullets were discharged from muskets.) Subsequently it became the general name for the infantry gun, whatever its construction. This use still survives, but as the modern gun is commonly (and in the Army Regulations) called by the specific term *rifle*, there is a tendency to restrict *muskets* to the obsolete forms of the weapon.

c 1587 SIR R. KNIGHTLEY in *Eucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 Muskettes and calleevers and holeberies shall be provided for this company. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH (*little Certain Discourse*), concerning the formes and effects of diuers sorts of weapons, and chiefly of the Mosquet, the Caliver and the Long-bow. 1595 R. JOHNSON *7 Chambers* II. (1608) O j, Like unto an arrow forced from a musket. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 One good musket may be accounted for two calliurs. 1639 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow*

Musketo(e, obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

† *Muskin* 2, var. of *crisp.* *Point of* *crisp.*
1657 *BECK Univ. Char.* 12, *A muskin*, vid. *Titmouse*. 1658

83-2

1884 STERDALE *Mamm. India & Ceylon* 83 *Sorex carnescens*. The common Musk Shrew, better known as Muskrat. 1892 J. D. OGDEN *Catal. Austral. Mamm.* 38 *Hypsiprymmodon moschatus* Ramsay (1876). Australian Musk Rat.

3. *attrib.* 1. musk-rat house; the 'house' or burrow of the American muskrat; muskrat weed, a tall American meadow-plant, *Thalictrum polygamum* (formerly *T. cornuti*).

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonville* I. 277 They found the swamp full of 'musk-rat houses'. 1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Muskrat weed, *Thalictrum polygamum*.

Musk-rose. [So called from its musky odour; cf. *F. rose muscade* and the botanical name.] A rambling rose (*Rosa moschata*), having large fragrant white flowers, in panicle clusters.

1577 B. COOCE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 b *marg.*, Musk-roses. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 252. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 536 In May and June, come. 'Roses of all kinds, except the Muske, which comes later. 1637 MILTON *Legidus* 145. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 165 The Spanish Musk Rose. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 10, I steal the musk rose from the stent brake. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 86 The Blush Musk, or Fraser's Musk, or *Rosa Fraseri*, is not quite a pure Musk Rose. *ibid.*, The Ranunculus, or new White Musk, is merely an improved variety of the old, or original Musk Rose. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan.* 189 Then for roses, moss or musk; To grace my city roads.

attrib. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 3 Some to kill Cankers in the muske rose huds.

Musk squash. obs. form of MUSQUASH.

Musk-tree. A name given to various Oceanic trees or shrubs, from the scent of their leaves or timber. a. The shrub *Marlea vitense* (N. O. *Cornaceae*), with edible nuts. b. A tree of the genus *Olearia*, formerly *Aster*, *Eurybia* (N. O. *Compositae*), esp. the Silver-leaved Musk-tree, *O. argophylla*, and the Dwarf Musk-tree, *O. viscosa*.

1848 MRS. PERRY *Let. in Goodman Ch. in Victoria* (1892) 71 Also there is some pretty underwood, a good deal of the musk-tree—which is very different from our musk-plant, growing quite into a shrub and having a leaf like the laurel in shape. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 479/1 The silver-leaved Musk tree, *Eurybia argophylla*, is a Tasmanian plant, attaining a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, with a girth of three feet. 1888 MRS. McCANN *Poet. Wks.* 143 The musk tree scents the evening air far down the leafy vale.

Muskullonge: see MASKINGONGE.

Muskwash, variant of MUSQUASH.

Musk-wood.

1. A name given to several trees having a musky smell. a. A low fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata* (often called *Moschoxylon Swartzii*), a native of Jamaica. b. Species of *Guarea*, esp. *G. Swartzii*. c. The silver-leaved musk-tree, *Olearia argophylla*, of New South Wales and Tasmania.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica II.* 24 Musk-wood. This tree in respect of its sweet smell I reduce hither. 1794 BARNHAM *Hortus Amer.* 107 Musk-wood. This is vulgarly and commonly called *alligator-wood*. 1863 CHAMB. *Encycl. V.* 127/1 *Guarea grandifolia* is called Musk-wood in some of the islands of the West Indies; the bark smelling so strongly of musk, that it may be used as a perfume. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 479/1 *Musk-wood* of Jamaica. *Moschoxylon Swartzii*; also *Guarea Swartzii*. — of New South Wales and Tasmania. *Eurybia argophylla*.

2. (See quot.)

1891 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Musk wood*, the name of a bark obtained from Syria, and supposed to be the product of the *lilium storax* tree. It has an agreeable balsamic smell.

† **Musk-worm.** *Obs.* *Perli.* = *musk-beetle* (MUSK *sb.* 4 e); applied to a dealer in perfumes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 246 What coyle these muske-wormes [*printed muske-wormes*] take, to purchase anothers delight? for themselves, who beare the odours, haue euer the least sence of them.

Musky, *sb.* 1 A playful shortening of MUSKRAT (sense 1).

1884 CHAMB. *Fynt.* 1 Nov. 704/1 I saw the dead musky being carried off.

Musky (*mɪs'ki*), *sb.* 2 Short for *muskallonge* (see MASKINGONGE).

1894 *Onting* (U. S.) XXIV. 453/1 We were then all ready for old musky to begin his real night. 1902 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXI. 534 The familiar term, with which sportsmen have come to know him, the musky.

Musky (*mɪs'ki*), *a.* Also 7 muskie. [*f.* MUSK *sb.* + *y.*]

1. Smelling, or tasting of musk; having a taste or smell like that of musk; perfumed with musk.

c 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 13 A Musk-Gentle, we did visit then, A Silken Gallant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 Muske is made of a certaine beast called Gudderi, which once in the Moone sheddeth his muskie blood. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 939 Ward winds, with musky wind about the cedar's alleys fling North, and Cassia's balmy smells. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune Poems*, etc. (1777) 15 The floating ringlets of his musky hair. 1810 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 34 The musky seeds of *Hibiscus Abelinoschus*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxv, Holding a most musky pocket-handkerchief up to his face. 1888 *Graphic* 21 Jan. 54 The musky flesh of the animal [*sc.* a crocodile].

fig. 1858 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims, Persian Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 247 The garden flowers are never wanting in these musky verses. 1901 HUXLEY in *Pull Mag.* Oct. 262 [Rossetti] His musky, strenuous, high-placed achievements in words.

b. As a specific name for animals and plants.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* II. 476 Shrew, Musky... Muscovy or Musk rat. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 82 *Ajuga*

Rea. Musky Bugle. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Musky-mole, *Scaptoclitrus moschatus*. [= *Musk-mole*: see MUSK *sb.* 4 c.]

2. Of an odour, taste, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 775 Some rich sables of muskie sent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 47/2 A Musk Pear. is. of a Musky Taste. 1745 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 107 The musky flavour of the apricot. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 44 A sort of indistinct slightly musky perfume, like that said to frequent Oriental bazaars. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 228 It does not remove the musky taste from crocodile.

Comb. 1831 TENNYSON *Anacrotics in Germ* 131 With roses musk-breathed. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Adoxa*, The musky-scented flowers.

Hence **Muskiness**, the quality of being musky; a musky odour or taste.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dictionaries.

Musky, -*yll* (*e*, obs. forms of MUSSEL).

Muskyte, -*kyto*, obs. ff. MUSKET¹, MOSQUITO.

Musle, obs. form of MUZZLE.

Muslege, -*idge*, obs. forms of MUCILAGE.

Musleman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Muslim: see MOSLEM.

Muslin (*mɒz'lin*). Forms: 7 muslina, muscelin, muzlin, 7-8 musling, 8 musselin, muslin, mussolin, 8- muslin. [*a.* *F. mousseline*, ad. *it. mussolina*, -*ino* (whence the obs. Eng. forms *muslina*, *mussolin*), *f.* *Mussolo* (also used as appellative = muslin) the town of Mosul (in Arabic *موسل* *manṣil*), where muslin was formerly made.

Cf. *Sp. muselina*, *G. muscelin*, from *Fr.* or *It.*

In the 13th c. the OF. *mussin* was applied to 'cloth of silk and gold' made at Mosul (Marco Polo). 1. The general name for the most delicately woven cotton fabrics, including many varieties, used for ladies' dresses, curtains, hangings, etc. Also *occas*, a dress made of this; *pl.* muslin skirts. 1609 W. BIODUPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* 43 A little towne called Muscla, from whence the inhabitants... bring a kinde of linnen cloath called Muslina lo Aleppo. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 110. 2/2 One Lac'd Craval of Muslin. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4269/4, 7 Pieces of striped Muslings, and one Piece of plain. c 1794 *Search after Perfection* II. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) III. 51 O mercy on us, if they have not cut to pieces my mistress's new gold muslin. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II, She insisted upon Rebecca accepting... a sweet sprigged muslin, which was too small for her now. 1849 *Livell and Visit U.S.* (1850) II. 332 Embroidered muslin, of the finest and costliest kind, is much worn. 1860 SALA *Bald.* *Peagee* I. xv. 268 The niece of Manuel Harispe disdained to answer, but with an indignant flutter of her muslins, brushed past her uncle and out of the room. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 53 Inside the tapestry there was a screen of soft muslin.

b. 'In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing apparel, bedding, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 71 A story is told of a gentleman in Philadelphia, who ordered muslin shirts in Boston, and although reminded of the unsuitableness of that material... insisted upon his order, as he had always worn muslin, meaning cotton-shirting.

c. **Muslin-de-laine** = *mousseline-de-laine*: see MOUSSELINE *sb.*

1862 *Muslin-de-laines* [see DELAINE *a.*]

2. *slang.* The fair sex. *A bit of muslin*, a woman or girl.

1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. i, You've got a bit of muslin on the sly, have you? 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. [L.] That was a pretty bit of muslin hanging on your arm—who was she? 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xvii. (1885) 128 Keep clear of muslin for the next six or seven years. It's brought in many of your profession to grief as spirits.

3. *Naut. slang.* 'Canvas', sails collectively.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 429 She showed as little muslin as the weather required. 1824 *Onting* (U. S.) XXIV. 295/2 When we got that fair wind we piled the muslin on her.

4. = *Muslin-moth* (in *b*).

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 248 *Artia mendica* (muslin). 1859 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 27 The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*). *Ibid.*, The Muslin *Nudaria mundana*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* or *adj.* Made or consisting of muslin.

1684 A. SYMONS *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 87 11 is an excellent place for whitening or bleaching of Linnen, hülland and Muzlin Webbs. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3981/4 A fine new Flourish'd Muslin Apron. 1721 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 247 With... long muslin neckcloths run with red at the bottom. 1880 *Quida* *Moths* I. 33 She rose, shook her muslin breakfast-wrapper about her impatiently.

b. Special combinations: as † muslin calico, ? = sense 1; muslin glass = MOUSSELINE²; muslin grounds (see quot.); muslin kail *sc.* [named in allusion to its thinness], broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens (Jam.); muslin moth, a name given to certain moths with semi-transparent wings; muslin wheel (see quot. 1830).

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/4 *Muslin Calicoes 131 Pieces. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Muslin glass, Glass blown very thin. 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Muslin Grounds, is a description of Gingham. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xxiv, I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be I water-brose, or *muslin-kail, Wif' cheerfu' face. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 34 The *Muslin Moth (*Artia mendica*). 1903 W. F. KUHN *Europ. Butterflies & M.* Plate xxv, *Spilosoma Mendica*—Spotted Muslin Moth. 1830

J. KENNEDY *Misc. Pap. Manuf. Lanc.* (1849) 56 Crompton's machine was called the 'Muslin Wheel, because its capabilities rendered it adapted for yarn for making muslins.

Muslined (*mɒz'lined*), *a.* [*f.* MUSLIN + *ED* 2.]

Draped with or dressed in muslin.

1833 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xviii. II. 134 The pretty chintzed and muslined room. 1891 T. HARVEY *Teis vit.* The muslined form of Tess could be seen standing still.

Muslinet (*mɒz'linet*). Also muslinette. [*f.* MUSLIN + *ET*.] See quot. 1882. Also *attrib.*

1787 BR. THURLOW in Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 330 Mrs. Thurlow... has determined to put herself into a dress made out of the piece of muslinette you were so good as to present her. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Fint.* II. (1804) VII. 59 Muslinets or dimities. 1890 EONA LYALL *Wan by Waiting* xxxvi, Putting on a clean muslinette apron and bib, [she] took her place by the bed. 1883 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Muslinette*, a thick variety of muslin, resembling a Brilliant; employed for infants' clothing and for dressing gowns.

Musling, Musman, obs. ff. MUSLIN, MUSMON.

Musme, -*me*, variant forms of MOUSME.

Musmon (*mɒs'mɒn*). Also 7 musmone, 7-8 musimon, 8-9 musman, 9 mousmon. [*a.* *L. musimon* - (Pliny), late Gr. *μουσμων* (Strabo).] A name for the MOUFFLON.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 There is in Spain, but especially in the Isle Corsica, a kind of Musmones, not altogether unlike to sheep. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 175/1 A Musimon.—This Beast is engendered of a She-Goat and a Ram.—Some term it a Musmon. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 27 note, Having thrice within these few years had opportunity of examining the Musimon, we found that [etc.]. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 64 The Mouflon or Musman has been classed both of the sheep and the goat kind. 1887 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 361 A moufflon or a musmon who has not a thick armour of wool.

† **Musnud** (*mɒs'nud*). [*Urdū masnād*, *a.* Arab. *misnād*, *f. sanada* to lean against.] A seat made of cushions, esp. one used as a throne by the native princes of India.

1763 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans.* I. iv. 254 Salabat-jung... went through the ceremony of sitting on the Musnud or throne in public. c 1804 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xvii. (1847) 295 The Nawab was sitting... on a musnud encircled with cushions. 1890 G. HOOPER *Wellington* 45 The Hindoo gentleman, to his delight and astonishment, was placed on the musnud.

Musolin, obs. form of MUSLIN.

Musomania (*miz'omāniā*). [*f.* Gr. *μῦσα* - *a* muse + *μανία* madness.] = MUSICOMANIA.

1855 [see MUSICOMANIA under MUSICO].

† **Musoma'stix**, *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *μῦσα* - *a* MUSE: see -*MASTIX*.] An enemy of the Muses.

1886 *Praise of Mus.* 64 Is it not enough for any malicious Musomastix to take his pen and write I ly...? † **Mus'on**, *Hunting. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *muison* change, moulting.] The shed horns of a deer. In quot. 1663 used jocularly for 'horns'.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) III. 55 Fisschar men bath divers tymes taken up with theyr Neites yn Torreybay Musons of Hartes. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* v. iv. 152 We shall have that dam'd Courtier pluck on his shoes with the Parsons Musons.

Muson, variant of MOISON *Obs.*

Musoola, obs. form of MASSOOLA (*H.*)

Musophobist (*miz'ɒfəbist*). *nonce-wd.* [*f.* Gr. *μῦσα* - *a* MUSE *sb.*: see -*PHOBIST*.] One who regards poetry with suspicious dislike.

1880 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 49 But, he it said with leave of our most illustrious Musophobist, they are equalled at their best if not excelled [etc.].

Musoun, variant of MOISON *Obs.*

Musquash (*mɪs'kwɒʃ*). Forms: a. 7-8 musascus; β. 7 muskewashe, musquash, muske quashe, musquashes, musk-quass, musquass, musquosh, 8 musk squash, 9 muskwash, 7-musquash. [*a.* Abnaki *miskwessu* (Rasler *Abnaki Dict.* 1691) or the equivalent in other Algonquin dialects; the form *musascus* prob. belongs to the Powhatan (Virginian) dialect.]

1. = MUSK-RAT I.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A Musascus is a beast of the forme and nature of our water Rats, but many of them smell exceedingly strongly of Muske. *ibid.* 216 Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and divers other sorts of Vermin whose names I know not. 1633 *New Hampshire, Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 71, 2 otters and 4 musquosh. 1671 J. JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 86 The Musquashes is a small beast that lives in shallow ponds. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Nat. Hist.* I. 471 Musquashes, and even Beavers, were not much regarded, until the English... encouraged the pursuit of them. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* vii. 135 The musascus a sort of water rat, that smells like musk. 1783 CRYECCON *Lett.* 252 The casualties that generally happen either by inundations or the musk squash. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Gunpow.* (1821) 221 Musquash, or Musk Rat, is a diminutive of the Beaver, which is to be met with in North America. 1848 THORP *Maine IV.* (1894) 105 Musquash are their principal food on these expeditions. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 371 In the Northern States it [the musk-rat] is generally called Musquash, from its general Indian designation.

2. The fur of the musquash.

1824 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 [adv.] Fur Capes, in all the most fashionable Fur, including... Musquash. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/5 Musquash is a brown fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *musquash fur*, *hole*, *skin*; musquash house = muskrat house; mus-

quash poison, the plant *Cicuta maculata* (Britton & Brown *American Flora*); musquash root (see quot.); musquash sealskin, imitation sealskin made from musquash; musquash weed = *musk-rat weed* (Britton & Brown).

1876 Goode *Anim. Resources U. S.* 74 "Musquash fur used in felting. 1835-40 *HALLOWELL Clock*. Ser. I. xlii. I thought it was like Uncle Peleg's musquash hole, and that no soul could ever find the bottom of. 1857 *THE NEW MAINE W.* (1891) 283 What increased the resemblance was one old musquash house almost afloat. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* "Musquash root (*Cicuta maculata*), an umbelliferous plant and deadly poison. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* Musquash root, an American name for *Cicuta maculata*; also *Claytonia acutiflora*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1/2 One is really just as well off with the musquash sealskin. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 211 Chattered with the broker about musquash skins, and gum arabic.

Musquatte, obs. form of MUSKET sb.2

Musquaw (mŭ'skwŭ). [Cre Indian.]

The corresponding Ojibwa form is used by Longfellow *Hiawatha* II, "The Misbe-Mokwa, He the Great Bear of the mountains."

An American name for the Black Bear.

1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 397 The grisley Bear and the Musquaw or Black Bear. 1902 *Pearson's Mag.* June 665 The American Musquaw bear.

Musquedine, var. MUSCADINE 2 Obs.

Musqueet, ? variant of MESQUITE.

1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 272 Here commenced the oak timber, it having been musqueet in general from Saint Antonio.

Musque(e)to, -quit(t)o(e): see MOSQUITO.

Musquet, obs. form of MUSKET sb.1 and sb.2

Musquetaire, variant of MOUSQUETAIRE.

Musquet(e)er, -oir, -ier, obs. ff. MUSKETEER.

Musquet(t)oon, variant forms of MUSKETTOON.

Musquosh, obs. form of MUSQUASH.

† **Musrol**. Obs. Forms: 6 mousseroll, muzroule, 7 mus(e)role, mustroll, muzrolle, 7-8 muse-roll, 7-9 musroll, 8 muss-rol, 8- musrol. [a. F. *muserolle*, ad. It. *museruola*, f. *muso muzzole*.] The nose-band of a bridle.

1551 T. Wilson *Legis* 76 There remaineth a wicked inclination, the same must alwaies be bridled and kept in, even with the terror of the law, as though it were a mouse-rol. 1589 *Pope v. Hatchel* in *Lytly's Wks.* (1902) 111, 410 Thou shalt be broken as Prosper broke his horses, with a muzroule, portmouth, and a martingale. 1609 *Buxorvut. Act of Riding* 11 b. He praiseth much y^e Musrol, saying that if y^e horse doe naturally keep his mouth close together, that then it cannot hurt him. 1679 T. Kierke *Mod. Acc. Scot.* 6 Their Bridles have not Bits, but a kind of Musroll of two pieces of wood. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 594 *Martingale*, a thong of leather, fastened to one end of the girths under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the mus-rol. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 312 The snaffle, is derived from the old musrol or watering bit.

Muss (mŭs), sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.)

Also 6-7 musse. [Of obscure origin.]

Cotgrave 1611 has 'the game called musse' as one of the senses of F. *mousse* (now *mouche*) lit. a fly. Although *mouche* is the name of more than one game (see *Litté*) the sense 'scramble' has not been shown to occur in Fr., and it is probable that Cotgrave's explanation was suggested merely by the similarity of sound in the Eng. word.]

A game in which small objects are thrown down to be scrambled for; a scramble. Also *transf.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sa. Dict.* *Rebatina*, scrambling, a musse, a sudden skirmish. 1598 Florio, *Bischetta*, a play at musse, as children use. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xlii. 91 When I cried hoo, Like Boyes went to musse, Kings would start forth, And cry, your will. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Spanish Gipsy* II. (1653) C3. They'll throw down Gold in Musse. 1678 DRYDEN *Prod. to Shadwell's True Widow* 20 Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down, But there's a musse of more than half the town. a 1734 NORTH *Excursion* II. iv. § 149 (1740) 311 All this Business was but a confused Musse of Oates and his Men falling foul upon one another.

Muss (mŭs), sb.2 Now dial. Also 6 musse, musse.

[Perh. a. OF. *muse* month, muzzle.] A playful word for: Mouth. (See also E. D. D.)

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 362 Many a pretty kusse Had I of his swete musse. — *Sb.* Parrot 270 Now kusse me, Parrot, — Goddys blessing lygnt on thy swete lyttlyl mus!

† **Muss**, sb.3 Obs. [Perh. the same word as prec.: cf. the double sense of MUSKIN 1.] A term of endearment.

1598 FLORIO, *Pupo*, a pigneyne, a sweet-hart, a prettie musse, a daintie mop [etc.]. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii. Sweete hart will you come in to breakfast. — I pray thee (good Musse) we stay for you. — What ayle you sweet hart, are you not well, speake good Musse. *Ibid.* v. i. Nay kisse me sweet musse.

Muss (mŭs), sb.4 dial. and U. S. [App. an onomatopoeic alteration of MESS sb.]

Sense 1 may belong to Muss sb.1; cf. quot. a 1734 under that word.]

1. A disturbance, row.

1828 DURVAGE *Stray Subj.* 138 You're eternally kicking up a muss with somebody. 1857 BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* 153, I got into a muss' down at the store last night, and was whipped. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii. 61 When Satan sets himself to work to raise his very best muss, He scatters round' onscriptur' views relat' to Ones' muss.

2. A state of untidiness; a muddle, mess.

1843 MRS. L. M. CHILD *Lett. fr. New York* 129 (Bartlett) 'My head aches,' said he; 'they have put my mind and body both into a confounded muss'. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *W. Girls* vi. (1874) 128 That is the difference between work and muss. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 177 He has re-

ceived many a lecture from his much enduring wife, for the awful muss which he has made.

† **Muss**, v.1 Obs. In 7 musse. [ad. L. *mussare*.] *intr.* To mutter or murmur indistinctly.

1645 PAGITT *Herzog* (1661) 86 They dare not so much as whisper or as much as musse against it.

Muss (mŭs), v.2 dial. and U. S. [f. Muss sb.4.]

1. *trans.* To make untidy; to crumple, to ruffle; to smear, mess; to entangle, confuse. Also with *up*.

a 1850 *Dow's Serv.* I. 151 (Bartlett) See that beautiful girl (the morning after a ball); her hair mussed and mossy, except what lies in the bureau. 1856 W. T. SHERMAN in *Century Mag.* Dec. (1891) 297 The mayor, a large, good man, but as usual so mussed up and involved in old business that he could do nothing. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* 129, I don't like bran-new things. I want my dress to be mussed a little. 1876 HOLLAND *Sci. Oaks* xxi. 304 O don't! Mr. Fenton; you'll muss her hair. 1893 *SALTUS Madam Sapphira* 61 There, don't muss me up.

2. *intr.* To busy oneself in a confused, unmethodical, and ineffective manner. = MUDDLE v. 6. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Goth. Butterfly* x. I might meddle and muss till I busted up the whole concern.

Mussak, variant of MUSSUCK.

|| **Mussal** (mŭs'al). *Anglo-Indian*. Also mosaul, mus(s)aul, mushal. [Urdu (Arabic) *مشعل* *maš'al*.] A torch. Also, a torch-bearer, MUSSALCHEE.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 The Duties march like Furies, with their lighted Mussals in their hands. 1751 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 11 Oil 2rs. Mussaul 1/8. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 219 The mosaul, or flambeau, consists of old rags, wrapped very closely round a small stick. 1852 *Life Bombay* 23 The Mussal, or lamp-lighter. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* v. 161 The mussal is invariably carried so that we get the full benefit of the glare and sinell.

|| **Mussalchee** (mŭs'al-tŭs). *Anglo-Indian*.

Forms: 7 massalgee, mossalagee, 8 mossoljee, mussaulche, gmassalchee, mosaulche, mussalche, (e) mussalchee, mussalgee, 9- mussalchee. [Urdu; f. *maš'al* MUSSAL with Turkish suffix.] A torch-bearer.

1610 FINCH in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 432 He always led in service five hundred massalgees. 1751 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 11 Servants' Wages. 8 Frosses 11. 6 Mussalchees 12. 1 Barber 3, 1 4-9. 1793 HODGINS *Trans. India* 17 With two additional men or boys, to carry baggage and lights in the night, called mossoljees. c 1803 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life vvt.* (1849) 278 A Mussalchee; his business is to wash dishes, carry a lantern, and, in fact, wait upon the Kinnurghaur. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 218 Few mussalchees are allowed more than five rupees monthly. 1839 MALCOLM *Trans.* (1840) 201 One cooley to carry the baggage, and a mussalchee. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 423/1 Each carriage was met, as might fell, by mussalchees or torchbearers.

Mussalman, -mone, obs. ff. MUSSULMAN.

Mussascus, obs. form of MUSQUASH.

Mussaul, variant of MUSSAL.

Mussel (mŭs'l), sb. Forms: 1 muscelle, muscel, musle, mucle, mucle, 4-6 muscule, 4-7 muskle, 4-9 muscle, 5 moscle, moscolle, moskyl, muschyl, muskele, muskyl, musselle, mussell, mustul, (pl. mwskollz), 5-6 muscul(l), muskyl(l), 5-7 muskel, 6 muskil, muscil(l), 7 (mistle), mussell, mussell, 8 muscel, 7- mussel. [OE. *muscle*, etc., w. fem., corresp. to MLG. *mussel*, MDu. *musselle* (Du. *mussel*), OHG. *muscula* (MHG. *muschele*, mod.G. *muschel*), a. late L. *muscula* (also *musla*, whence F. *moûle*), altered form of L. *musculus* dim. of *mus* mouse.]

1. A bivalve mollusc belonging to either of the two families *Amytilacea* (Sea Mussels) and *Unionacea* (Fresh-water Mussels).

Horse mussel: see HORSE SB. *Pearl mussel*: see PEARL. a 1000 *ELFRIC Collog.* in W. Wülcker 94/13 Muslan, musculas. c 1050 *Voc. ibid.* 447/38 Musculus, muscule. 1307-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 4 In muscelis emptis in villa. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) As oysters and musculus and other swiche shelle fyssh of the see. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xii. (Skeat) 12 Thilke Margarete thou desirdest, was closed in a muskle, with a blewse shell. 1393 LANGLE. P. Pl. C. 94 A fertyng-worth of muscelles Were a feste for such folke. c 1420 *Libor Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrt sethe thy musculus. 1485 *Caly. Agreor* (Camden) 178 Item p^{er} brede & mw-kollz the schype ijijl. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Kynnyng* 356 A muskynd was her snout Wyth here and there a puscill, Lyke to a scabbid muscul. 1555 EDEY *Decades* 93 Sea musculus are engendred of such quantitie, that many of them are as brode as bucklers. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 120 The Ryver muskles are not for meate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 465 Thy food should be The fresh-brooke Muskles. 1651 J. CHILDEY *Brit. Biscuitica* 174 The Pearl-bearing Muskles are found upon this shore. 1697 DANFORTH *Voy.* (1799) I. 173 Here are a great many Perewinkles and Muskles. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 431 The shell of a muscel of prodigious size. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 547 In the Doonan there are sometimes found muskles containing small pearls. 1810 LAMB *Lett. to B. Montagu* 12 July, How much more dignified leisure hath a mussel glued to his unpassable rocky limit two inch square! 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 107 Under the name of 'Fresh-water Mussel' two distinct kinds of animals, are included; namely, the *Anodonta* and two or three kinds of *Unio*.

2. A fossil bivalve shell found in ironstone bands in coal. See *mussel band*.

1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 592/1 Coals, with bands of muscels'.

3. = MUSSEL PLUM.

1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 29 They will blue as well as the Muskles and better than the black Pear-Plums.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mussel dredge*, *extract*, *gatherer*, *gathering*, *monger*, *poisoning*, *sauce*, *soup*, *† taker*; *mussel band* *Geol.* (see quot. 1883); *mussel-bank*, -bed, a layer of muskles at the bottom of the sea; *mussel bind* = *mussel band*; *† mussel boat*, ? a mussel-shell used by children as a toy boat; *mussel crab*, a pea-crab (*Pinnotheres maculatus*), dwelling as a messmate within the shell of the edible mussel (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895); *mussel cracker* (see quot.); *mussel digger* U. S., (a) a name for the California grey whale; (b) a machine for digging mussel mud (Funk); *mussel duck*, the scap duck, *Fuligula marila*; *mussel eater*, (a) one who is in the habit of eating muskles; (b) U. S. the buffalo perch, *Aplocheilichthys grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mussel farm*, a place set apart for breeding muskles; *mussel man*, one who gathers muskles; *mussel mud*, mud abounding in muskles; *mussel pecker*, picker, the oyster catcher, *Hemulopus ostralegus*; *mussel rake*, a rake used for gathering muskles; *† mussel rock*, ? a rock containing fossil mussel-shells; *mussel scale*, an insect having the shape of a small mussel-shell, which attacks the bark of apple-trees; *mussel scalp*, a mussel-bed; *† mussel stone*, a fossil mussel-shell.

1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 590/1 Ironstone courses are most plentiful in the middle and lower part, where also lie the "mussel bands". 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.* *Mussel band*, a bed of clay ironstone containing fossil bivalve shells, anthracosis, &c. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 The Bay... will be all flats for two miles together, upon which is great store of "Mussel-bancks, and Clam bancks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 47 It requires a year for the peopling a "mussel-bed. 1869 G. C. SCOTT *Fishing in Amer. Waters* 90 At the right time of tide, the locations of the mussel-beds are plainly indicated. 1854 F. C. BARKWELL *Geol.* 34 Argillaceous layers, containing numerous shells of fresh-water muskles, called by the miners "Mussel-bind". a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* II. (Shaks. Soc.) 13 So we were both put into a "mussel-bore, And came sailing in a sowes year over sea into Kent. 1612 R. DABONNE *Chr. turrid Turke* 353 Poore fishers brat, that never did aspire Above a musle boat. 1845 *Zoologist* 111. 171 *Hemulopus ostralegus*. Vulgarly termed by the Hartlepool fishermen "mussel-cracker. 1850 *Merc. Marine Natl.* VII. 213 It being difficult to capture them, they have a variety of names among whalers, as, "Mussel-digger", "Hard-head" &c. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 "Mussel Dredge. 1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. Names Birds*, "Mussel Duck. Scap Duck. *Fuligula marila*. 1886 *Geol. Mag.* Apr. 407 once or twice in a lifetime, the "mussel-eater" is "musselled", i.e. poisoned more or less dangerously. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492 After the intravascular injection of peptone or lecithin extract, or crab or "mussel-extract. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 320 A "mussel farm" near Rochelle has been cultivated, it is claimed, for hundreds of years. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 842/1 The gay idlers... end the costume of the "mussel-gatherer. 1862 *Cham. Encycl.* IV. 161/2 In the river Esne, "mussel-gathering is quite a trade. 1459 *Maldon (Essex) Court-Rolls* Bundle 34. No. 3, Johannes Morell, "muskylman. 1552 HULOET, Musklesman, *conchyta*. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. i. Here's a chaine of whittings eyes for pearles. A "mussel-monger would have made a better. 1791 HUOEFROED *Salmag.* 121 Musclemongers and oystermen, crimps, and coal-heavers. 1774 J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1866) 18 But I long more still to see the procuring more sea-weed, and "mussel mud, and sand, etc. 1835 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 188 "Mussel pecker. 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man.* 543 A common name [for the Oyster-catcher] is 'Sea Pie', another equally appropriate term being "Mussel-picker". 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 494 Urticaria is occasionally symptomatic of grave conditions, such as "mussel poisoning, infective fevers [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 23 A "Mussel rake. 1681 GREGW *Museum* II. i. 1. 265 A Piece of white "Muscle-Rock. *Muscules Saxum*. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II. 88 "Muscle-Sauce made thus is very good. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 366 With an especial reference to the "mussel-scale" of the apple. 1552 HULOET, "Muskleskalp. 1593 *Minutes of Culross Conch.* To be given to George Briar for the ancarage and mussel-scalp. 1879 H. STEVENSON in R. LUBBOCK *Fauna Norf.* Mem. 15 The sandy flats and mussel-scalps of that portion of the coast. 1866 J. H. CHAMBERLAIN *Life Scott.* 27 The punt fingered opposite the mud flats, or mussel-scaps exposed by the tide. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 39 "Mussel Soup. 1681 GREGW *Museum* III. i. 264 The "Muscle-Stone. *Muscules*. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* § Steuen mesyll mouthe "muskyl taker.

Mussel (mŭs'l), v. [f. MUSSSEL sb.] In

passive: To be poisoned by eating muskles.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* s. v. *Mysithra edulis*. One affected with such phenomena is said, occasionally, to be musselled. 1886 *Geol. Mag.* Apr. 407 Once or twice in a lifetime, the mussel-eater is "musselled", i.e. poisoned more or less dangerously.

Mussel(e), -ile, obs. forms of MORSEL.

Mussell, obs. form of MUZZLE.

Musselge, obs. form of MUCILAGE.

Mussellim, variant of MUSELLIM.

Musselin, -olin, obs. forms of MUSLIN.

Musselman, (n, obs. forms of MUSSULMAN.

Mussel plum. [Named from its resemblance in shape and colour to a mussel-shell.] A dark purple variety of plum. Also *attrib.* in *mussel-plum cheese*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 The Muscel-Plumme, the Damasine Plumme [etc.]. 1657 *Austrian Fruit Trees* (ed. 2) 57, 1 esteeme the Muscel-Plum one of the best. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 220 The Muscel-plum one of the best of plums. 1729 LANGLEY *Pomona* 89 The Bruxel Apricot, is best propagated on the Muscel-Plumb Stock. 1808 MRS. RUSSELL *Dom. Cookery* (1824) 313 Muscel-plum Cheese. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 275/2 The Mussel, Brussels, St. Julien, and Pear plums.

Mussel-shell. The shell of a mussel.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 863 *Conca*, muscelan scel. 1877-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. 1. (Skeat) L. 45 On the see sides in the more Britain in mussel shells of the heavenly dewe the best ben engordred. 1884 R. SCOT *Discov. W. Fitcher*. I. iv. (1886) 8 They can saile in an egge shell, a cockle or muscel shell. 1681 GREY *Mussum* I. vi. ii. 148 The Natives of Brasile use Muscel-shells for Spoons and Knives. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 312 As thin as a Muscel-Shell. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 95 A stratum of muscel shells. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 34 Granite and muscel-shell are ground alike To glittering paste.

b. *nonce-use*. One who gapes like a mussel-shell. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 29 *Simp.* Pray you Sir, was't not the Wise-woman of Brainford? *Fal.* I marry was it (Mussel-shell) what would you with her?

† **Musser.** Obs. [If not a misprint for *mussel*, prob. f. *musse* MEUSE + -ER.] = MUSSET.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* II. i. C. 2. We can finde .. the mussers, formes and holes, You yong men vse.

Musshell, mussil, obs. forms of MUSSEL.

Mussell, variant of MUSSUCK.

Mussilage, obs. form of MUCILAGE.

Mussilman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Mussit, dial. form of MUSER.

† **Mussitant, a. Obs.** [a. L. *mussilant-em*, pr. ppl. of *mussilare*: see next.] Speaking in an undertone; muttering, murmuring.

1681 (see MURMURANT).

† **Mussitate, v. Obs.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *mussilare*, freq. of *mussare* to mutter.] *intr.* To mutter.

1626 MINSHU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 484 To *Mussitate*, or mutter betweene the teeth. 1654 GAULE *Magastron*. 59 It did still muscite [sic] in dark corners. 1721 BAILEY, To *mussitate*, to mutter often.

Mussitation (mʊsɪˈteɪʃən). [ad. late L. *mussitation-em*, n. of action f. *mussilare*: see prec.] Muttering; murmuring.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 443 *marg.*, A mussitation, or low prayer. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idol. Corrupt*. II. 144 The Murmur, or Mussitation, which Liquor makes that is pent up in a Bottle. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mussitation*, .. Muttering; a morbid symptom consisting in movement of the lips of the sick without the production of sound or of articulate sounds, or a muttering with a very low voice.

Mussite (mʊˈsaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Bonvoisin in 1806 from the *Mussa Alp*, Tyrol, its locality: see -ITE.] Obs. synonym of diopside.

1819 BAKEWELL *Introd. Min.* 304 Diopside, Mussite and Alalite, are names given to certain minerals found in the plain of Mussa, and at Ala in Piedmont. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 416/1.

Mussleman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Mussoey, mussoi, variant forms of MASOOLAH.

Mussoola(h), variant forms of MASOOLAH.

Muss-roil, variant of MUSSROIL.

† **Mussuck** (mʊˈsʌk). *Anglo-Indian*. Forms: 7 mussocke, 9 musak, (? *corruptly*) muskatt, musak, mussieck, mussocho, musuck, musuk.

[Hindi *maqak*.] A leather water-bag; usually, one made of the whole skin of a goat.

1610 FINCH in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 427 A Mussocke of water being sold for a Rupia. 1802 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 814/1 The troops from India brought Muskatts or leather bags to contain the water in. 1840 A. ANNOTT in C. R. LOW *Afghan War* (1879) 133 At Kooner I had a raft of fifty mussocks, very badly put together and with scarcely any timber on it. 1867 A. L. ALEXIS *Wand. Nat. India* 59 When the cooling effects of a mussieck of water refreshed us for our breakfast.

attrib. 1825 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 3/1 In the meantime Mussock rafts &c., rafts supported by inflated goats' skins, were improvised to transport men from one bank to the other, worked by native boatmen.

Mussulage, variant of MUSCULAGE.

Mussulah, variant of MASOOLAH.

Mussulman (mʊˈsʊlmən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6, 9 muselman, 7 moussilman, mulsulman, muscelman, musulman, musleman, mussallman, mussalmone, mussilman, 7-9 musulman, musselman, musseleman, musulman, 9 moosulman, mussellmann, mussulmaun, 7- musulman. *pl.* -mans. *Catchrestic pl.* 7-9 -men. [a. Pers. *مسلمان musulmān*; primarily an adj. f. Pers. (a. Arab.) *مسلم muslim*: see MOSLEM. Cf. med.L. *musulmānus* (Aragon, 12th c.), F. *musulman* (fem. -an), Sp. *musulman*, -mano, Pg. *musulmão*, It. *musulmano*, G. *musulmann*.]

A. *sb.* A Mohammedan.

1563-83 FURR *A. & M.* 759/2 And if it chaunce a Christian being on horsebacke, to meet or passe by a Musulman, that is a Turkish priest [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 No Muselmans shall enter into their Mosques, without they be first wel washed and purified. 1515 BEOWELL *Moham. Imp.* I. § 9 The Muselmans..do exercise themselves in feats of armes. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* v. 206 They call themselves Musilmans, to wit, good believers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 51 Saying

that it was not lawful for any to enjoy the blessings of God, but the holy and just Musilmans, such as they were. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2327/1 The Caimacan to raise money for the War, had sent to all the rich Muselmeh. 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 212 Prayer, fasting, and alms, are the religious duties of a Musulman. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* (1837) I. 76 There are 4 muslemen upon the island of Serripangatt. 1888 ALNUTT *Camb. Univ. Serin.* 15 Mar. *Camb. Rev.* p. lxii. We have only to look at the character of the prayers which every pious Musalman daily offers up.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Musulmans.

1684 tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 46 If it [Persia] were.. really sensible of Piety and the Musal-Man Faith. 1698 FRVIER *Acc. E. India & P.* 91 Here are a sort of bold, lusty, and most an end, drunken Beggars, of the Muslemien Cast. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 212 The gravest of the Musulman doctors imitate the modesty of their master. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxi, Less in the Musulman than Christian way. 1883 F. DAV *Indian Fish* 17 A Musalman tribe, composed of immigrants from Arabia.

Hence **Mussulmanic**, † **Mus-sulmanish** *adjs.* = **MUSULMAN a.**; **Mus-sulmanism** (now rare), Mohammedanism; † **Mus-sulmanlik** [Turkish *mussulmānlik*], the Musulman faith, Islam; † **Mus-sulmanlike a.**, Mohammedan; **Mus-sulmanly adv.** (rare -o), in the manner of Musulmans (Craig 1849); † **Mus-sulmans Anglo-Indian** [cf. MOORS], the Urdu language.

1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. 159 As well in..Constantinople, as in other places of your Musulmanlike Empire. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. 1630 From that time the Musulmanlike beganne, that is, the true Beliefe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 272 Hee dyed Anno Domini 273, and before the Hegira or Musulmanish accompt 347. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 2), Musulmanism, *Mahometanism*. 1767 J. KENNELL *M.S. Let.* in *Yule* 448/b But the poliest Language is the Moors or Musulmans and Persian. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 53/2 The leopard, with a true Musulmanic aversion for swine's flesh, rather avoided this animal. *Ibid.*, *Misc. Tr.* 123/2 Several of the Musulmans assert that Ally was the first person who embraced Musulmanism. 1865 MORRIS *Star* 6 Mar., Rare are conversions from Musulmanism to Christianity, .. yet fewer still are the instances in which the proselytes to either faith are women. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 29 Nov. A Musulmanic theology.

† **Musulmin**, repr. Arab. *muslimin* pl. (See MOSLEM).

1679 L. AOOTSON 1st *St. Mahomedisu* 96 The Musulmin are very metaphorical in expressing themselves in the description of their Faith. *Ibid.* 97.

Mussulwoman (mʊˈsʊlməwʊmən). *Humorous.*

A female Musulman. Hence **Mussulwomanish a.** 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, *Jac.* A Musulman, at your service. *Wild.* A Musulwoman, say you? 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxvii, The poor dear Musulwoman whom I mention. 1840 HOOO *Kilnashere, Her Fancy Ball* xxiv, And Lady K. hid-nood her bead, Lapp'd in a turban fancy-bred, .. Some Musul-womanish mystery. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 136 Amidst the shrieks of the terrified Musulwoman.

Mussy (mʊˈsi), *a. U.S.* [f. MUSS sb.4 + -y.] Untidy, rumpled, tousled. Hence **Mussyness.**

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Musy*. 1. Disarrayed, disordered, tumbled, j. 2. Smeary, dirty, nasty. 1869 N. Y. *Independent* 25 Mar. (Cent.), A general appearance of mussiness, characteristic of the man. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* viii. 101 A warm but somewhat mussy victorine of cat-skin that encircled her neck. 1895 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 330/2 A trunkful of liop, mussy, bedraggled gowos.

Mussy, obs. variant of MUZZY a.

Must (mʊst), *sb.* 1 Also 3-4, 9 most, 4-7 muste, 5 moste, 7 moust. [ad. L. *mustum*, orig. neut. (sc. *vīnum*) of *mustus* adj., new, fresh. Cf. OHG. (MHG. and mod.G.) *most*, OF. *most* (F. *moût*), Sp., Pg., It. *mosto*.]

1. New wine; the juice of the grape either unf fermented or before the fermentation is completed. Also *new must*.

c. 888 K. *Ælfric Boeth.* v. § 2 Ne meath þu win wrango on midde winter, þeah ðe wel lyste wearnes mustes. c. 1205 LAV. 872/3 Nes þer neouper win ne must [c. 1275 most]. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 18968 'Drunken' þai said, 'o most ar þai.' 1377 LANGE. P. PL. B. xviii. 368 Man no drynke ne moiste ne my thruste slake, Tyl þe vendage falle in þe vale of iosephath, þat I drynke rihte rihte must [M.S. C. most: 1393 C. text most] *resurreccio mortuorum*. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete and so full of Muste that [etc.]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 73 Will put newe muste into old bottles. 1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 16 Or as a swarm of flies in vintage time, About the vine-press where sweet must is pour'd, Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Conrse Chem.* 246 Wine is nothing else but the Muste, or Juice of riye Grapes, whose Spirituous parts are disingaged, and set at liberty in the Fermentation. 1775 R. CHANOLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) I. 213 We stopped at Mersenet.. which afforded us a dish of boiled wheat, and some must of wine. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 130 When this juice [of the grape], or must, as it is commonly called is exposed to the temperature of about 70°, the fermentation begins. 1874 SYMONOS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 210 Men.. are treading the red must into vats and tuns. *pl.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 150 As touching Musts or new wines. 1634 R. H. SALERIES *Regim.* 73 Inconveniences that breed by drinking of new Wine or Musts. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 71 Musts which twenty years ago readily sold for from 80 to 90 pesetas per hectolitre oow sell for 13 or 14 pesetas.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1563 MAN *Musculum Compositum* 153 Els the Jewes might haue with good reason preferred the old wine of Moses lawe, above the new must of the doctrine of Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Must*, .. any thing fresh or new. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 115 From the Cross's pole of glory Flows

the must of ancient story In the Church's winevat stored. 1865 SWINBURNE *Rococo* 40 The blood red must of pain.

† c. *It. (the) must, on the must*: said of wine while still in process of fermentation. Also *fig. Obs.* 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 13 b, Wyne in muste or sowre. 1594 PLAT *Feuill-ho.* II. 16 Rhenish wine in the muste. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. v, 'Tis wine; I sure 'tis wine! excellent strong wine! I'th must I take it. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 8 Which hath made his Holynesse the more cautious, to canonize none whilst their memories are on the Must, immediately after their Deaths. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Philemon* III The Wine..Still working in the Must, and lately press'd.

† 2. a. Any juice or liquor undergoing or prepared for undergoing alcoholic fermentation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* viii. 2, I shal syue thee drinken of spiced win, and of the must of my poumgarnetes [Vulg. *mustum malorum*]. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 5 The must, of pallid Hue, declares the Soil Devoid of Spirit.

b. *dial.* The pulp of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out in making cider or perry. 1670 in *Evelyn's Pomona*, etc. (ed. 2) 63 To preserve the Must (which is the bruised Fruit) from straining through the Crb when they apply the Skrews. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Herof.* 40 Drawing the stone on its edge, .. over the fruit in the trough, until it is reduced into a kind of paste, provincially *must*. 1897 *Evesham Fruit* 16 Jan. (E.D.D.), There can be no doubt about the must being highly acceptable in a winter of food scarcity [for cattle].

c. The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

† 3. A variety of cider-apple. *Obs.*

1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona*, etc. 26 We should prefer a peculiar Cider-fruit, which in Herefordshire are generally called Musts; (both the Apple and the Liquor and the Pulse together in the contusion) as from the Laine *Mustum*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 327 The best sorts [of apples] for Cyder are found to be the Reddireak, the White Must, the Green Must [etc.]. 1764 *Mussum Rust.* II. x. 37.

4. *attrib.*, as *must-maker*, *-making*, *-tub*, *-tun*, *-vat*; † *must-month*, September.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. iv. *Columnar* 404 In Must-Month [orig. *au mois d'octobre*], the Beam Stands equi-poiz'd in equi-poizing them [sc. day and night]. 1853 *Uae Dict. Arts* I. 700 A little red precipitate of mercury, when added to the must-tun, stopped the fermentation. 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I*, xii. 254 Cider or most making. *Ibid.* 255 John looked at the geese-stuffers—I at the most makers. 1890 *Auctioneer's Catal.* in *Miss Jackson Shroph.* *Word-bk.*, Must-tub. ['The tub into which the apple-pulp is put, in the process of cider-making']

† **Must**, *sb.* 2 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 moist, 6-7 must, 6, 9 must. [a. OF. *must* (15th c. in *pomme de must* must-ball, var. of *must MUSK*). a. Musk; also *attrib.* in *must-ball*, *-box*. b. (Secquot 1808). 1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1875) 5 Item, two tubpikis of gold, with a cheney, a perle & erpeike, a moist ball of gold [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ProL 148 Must, myr, aloes or confection. a. 1885 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 15 Thy smell was sa fell, and stronger than must. a. 1593 M. HAUCE *Good News* *Exil* 7. (1708) 68, I carry a little Must-box

(which is the Word of God) in my Bosom, and when I meet with the ill Air of ill company, that's like to gar me Swarf, I hessell my self with the sweet savour of it. 1808 JAMIE, *Must*, an old term, applied by the vulgar to hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose. S. Perhaps it might anciently receive this name as being scented with *must*, S. *must*. 1843 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table-bk.* VI. 272 Their necks deeper-red'd, with must abound.

Must (mʊst), *sb.* 3 [? Back-formation from **MUSTY a.** cf. **MUSTY v.**] Mustiness; mould.

1602 WARNER *Art. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 322 By Rot, Must, Sowness, Fruits, Come, Wine good qualities forgo. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 88 A kind of Cellar, which is never without some Taste of Must. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 261 Water naturally breeds Must, which is a Sort of Mushroom. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 15 July an. 1777, I am in hopes that it will act as an antiputrescent, and preserve it from mould and must. 1847 HOOO *Ode to Melancholy* 116 Like the sweet blossoms of the May, Whose fragrance ends in must. 1852 H. MAYHEW in *Visct. Ingestre Meliora* Ser. I. 279 There was a smell of must and dry rot that told of damp and imperfect ventilation. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. x. The gloom and must and dust of the whole tenement were secret. 1867 J. HOOC *Microsc.* i. c. 298 From this stage it readily passes to that of must and mildew. 1897 *Literature* 11 Dec. 233/2 His notes..savour of dryness and must.

fig. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xxxii, Such was his minde, tainted with idle must. 1869 LYNN *Ch. & State* 23 minde, tainted with idle must. 1896 LYNN *Ch. & State* 23 If you defile by the dust and must and rust of time the boldest pages of the Bible.

Must, *sb.* 4 The verb **MUST** used for the nonce as a noun in obvious applications.

1603 DEKKER, etc. *Grissil* IV. ii, Must is for kings, And low obedience for low lings. 1611 BRAUN & F. L. KING & no King IV. iii, a *Su.* I, this must be granted. 2 *Su.* Still this must I *Su.* I say this must be granted. 2 *Su.* I, give me the must I say, brother, you palter. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii. 209 *Mer.* You must. *Eve.* Must I? Doe you know me, Sir, I'll doe mine. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* v. *Ass.* 49, Away with this must, *aufer nifi oportet*. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 630 'There is no must in the case, but they may and ought to be forborne. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xiii, In uttering these three terrible musts, Klesmer lifted up three long fingers in succession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/1 The absolute Must of Duty and of Right.

† **Must**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* rare. Forms: 5 moste, 6 must. [ad. L. (*vīnum*) *mustum*: see **MUST sb.** 1.] Of wine: New, unf fermented.

c. 1440 *Certa Rom.* xxi. 337 (Camb. MS.) Gyfune A draught of thi wyne mo-ct. 1550 MOWKNE *Eryon.* 383 Siethiog the medicines with the wyne whyle it is must and new.

II. Used as a pres. tense, and hence (under certain conditions) as a past tense corresponding to this.
The use as a present arose from the practice of employing the past subj. as a moderate, cautious, or polite substitute for the present indicative. The modern use as a past tense

unwounded even! How
 1390 GOWER CONF. II. 445 What that the lord comth hom
 mayn. The janglere moste somwhat sein. 1605 SHAKS.
Macb. iv. iii. 212 And I must be from thence? My wife
 kill'd too? *Mod. collor.* Just when I was busiest, that bore C,
 with his only friend. Just when I was busiest, that bore C,
 must come in and waste three hours. As soon as I had
 recovered from my illness, what must I do but break my leg?
 nesspn. must often expresses an

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 134 Allas vn to the
carbre nacion I moste goon. 1303 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. xviii.

225 A medecine moste per-to, bat myghte amende be prelates. c1425 *Cast. Persen* 3038 in *Macro Plays* 167 For, wretched sowle, thou muste to helle. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 2 My Emperor hath wrote, I must from hence. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 60 With Poets... out it must whatsoever they have conceived. 1720 [see 3 d]. 1731 SWIFT *To Gray*. His work is done, the minister must out. 1834 TENNYSON *Becket* iii. ii. Seeing he must to Westminster and crown Young Henry there to-morrow. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* May 77 This shamefacedness will be thought mere folly of course in these days when everything must to the papers.

b. With ellipsis of infinitive to be supplied from the context.

Freq. in impers. phrases with *needs*: see NEEOS adv. d. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1223 Po was al be court anyud, as he moste neede. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 1691 Then meuyt to his mynde, as yt moste neede, bat [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 2 Pro. Hauie patience, gentle Iulia. Iul. I must where it is no remedy. 1604 [see NEEOS adv. d]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. ii. 97 Com. I thinke 'twill serue, if he can thereto frame his spirit. *Volunt.* He must, and will. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxii. 238 'Tis Good... to run no more Risque of the Main Chaine, than of Necessity Must. 1712 SWIFT *Fart. to Stella* 21 Dec. I dined with Lord Treasurer, and must again to-morrow. 1734, 1821, 1871 [see NEEOS adv. d]. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bow* ix. (1866) 77 Indeed, I must not and cannot, playmates. 1863 EMERSON *Voluntaries* iii. 15 When Duty whispers low, *Thou must*. The youth replies, *I can*. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i. I have not spoken to the king One word; and one I must. Farewell! 1882 *Whet World* May 12 There's no compulsion; only you must. 1886 [see DRIVE v. B. r. b].

9. *dial.* In questions = may, shall. Also if I must = if I may. Cf. MOTV v. r.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbichisms* (E. D. S.) 46 (s.v. *Muin*). Also, must for may, as, 'I will go if I must'. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v. Must I goa out wi' Jaane, muther; we'll be back e' time to get tea ready. 1896 *Hutton-le-Hole Gloss.* s.v. 'Would you like your milk to drink, Mr. P.?' 'Yes, please.' 'Must I bring you't, then?'

† III. 10. *impers.* (with personal object.) It behoves (or behooves), it is (or was) necessary for (a person) to. [Cf. Fr. *il me faut*; also ME. *me oughte*, *ought v.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10671 In his seruic me most ai lend Bituand to mi liues end. c1350 *Ipmadon* 8275 (Kölbling) My lyff now muste me tyne. *Ibid.* 8409 Ipmadon saw, that nedys hym moste. c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 4. 1. 393 Vs moste putte our ead in auntere. c1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He..feled wele..bat him most nedez dye peroff. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 213 3if pou fynde a lhyng bat is noyt þin, be muste restore it. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l. 27 For of force me muste obeye the kyng.

Must, v. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Back-formation from MUSTY.]

1. *intr.* 'To grow mouldy' (J.) or 'musty'; to contract a musty or sour smell.

1530 PALSCR. 642/2, I muste as breed dothe, *je moysys*. *Ibid.*, I muste or foyste, as a vessel dothe, *je moysis*. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) l. 299 Till it [the corn] must and putrifie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 135 The Wheat will not keep long without musting and breeding a worm called Gurgajo. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 103 In wet Weather it [sc. barley] will be inclined to sprout or must. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Household* (1778) 103 Dry it often with a cloth to keep it from musting. 1868 *Berlish Gloss.*, 'Them pots o' jam be beginnin' to must.

2. *trans.* 'To mould; to make mouldy' (J.) *rare*. 1797 MORTIMER *Hush.* 111 Some Granaries...are subject, against wet Weather, to give and be moist, which is very bad for Corn, and will must it. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 98/2 Barley has no dew or rains to bleach or 'must' it when it is ripening.

† **Must**, v. 3 *Sc. Obs.* Also 8-9 must, 9 must. [f. MUST sb. 2.] *trans.* To powder with 'must' or hair-powder.

1751 H. BLVDEN *Contract* 4 Sae I..muisted my head, and made ready a clean. 1808 J. MAVNE *Siller Gaa* iii. xxiii. [iv. xix]. Tho' muisted is your carrot pash. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x. Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty wlyie, and then inoust it like the auld minister's wig?

Must (must), v. 4 *Anglo-Indian.* [f. MUSTA a. 3] *intr.* 'To go must'.

1893 KIRLING *Many Invent.*, *My Lord Elephant* 43 'As when one o' they native king's elephants musted last June.'

Mustac: see MOUSTAC.

Mustaccio, **mustacheo**, obs. ff. **MUSTACHIO**.

Mustache: see MOUSTACHE.

Mustachios (musta-fo, mūs-). Pl. **mustachios** (-foz). Forms: a. (from *It. and Sp.*) 6 (mostachii *It. pl.*), **mustachyo**(e), (quasi-Lat. mostachio), 6-7 mustachio, mostachio, 6-9 mustachoo, 7 mustatioe, mustachoo, mostachoo, 7-8 mustachio, 7, 9 mustachio, 8 mustacio, 8-9 mustachioe, 6- mustachio; b. (corrupt forms) 6 moucheacheo, mustachoo, muchache, 6-7 mouchache, 7 mouchachoo; 6 mowohatowe, mutohatoo, mutchado, 6-7 mustachoo, 7 m(o)uchato(e), mushatoo(e), mochatoo, muchate, mus(t)chadode, mochedoo, monchato(e), munchattoe; 8 mouthchato; 8 mouthachio.

[Adopted in 16th c., partly from Sp. *mostacho*, and partly from its source, *It. mostaccio* mostachio, also face, snout, *mostachio* mustache (cf. Albanian *mustakes*, Rumanian *mustat* mustache), a derivative of Gr. *μωστακ- μωσταφ* nasc. (also *βύσταφ*) *mostachic*, a Doric word, commonly believed (notwithstanding the difference both in meaning

and in gender) to be a dialectal variant of *μωσταφ* fem., mouth, jaws.

In the 16-17th c. the word appears in a multitude of corrupt forms due to imperfect apprehension or recollection of the sound. Some of them suggest a pseudo-etymological association with Sp. *muchacho* boy.

In the sing. the word is almost or entirely obsolete, being superseded by **Moustache**; but the plural *mustachios* has considerable currency, sometimes occurring in books that have *mostache* in the singular. With regard to the pronunciation of the first syllable cf. **Moustache**.]

1. The hair on the upper lip: = **MOUSTACHE** i. a.

a 1551 W. THOMAS tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia* (1873) 35 They suffer their mostachio to growe a quarter of a yarde longer than their beards. [margin.] Mostachio is the berde of the vpper lippe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v. i.* 110 It will please his Grace...sometime to...dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1598 FLORIO, *Mostaccio*, *Mostazza*, a face, a snout, a mostachio. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* B. 2, The Souldier, had brissell vp the quills of his sliffe Porcupine mustachio. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. x. (1620) 63 Her beautie...was infinitely increased by a Moale she had vpon her lippe, like a Mostachio, with seuen or eight red haies like threds of gold, and aboute a handfull long. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Superb. Fligelum* C. 8, Some their mustachios of such length doe keepe, That very well they may a mauger sweepe. 1650 R. STAPTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* v. 110 They [the covenanters] began to cut their beards, leaving onely great mustachios, turned up like Turks. 1712 BUDGET *Spec. Num.* 331 7 11 A distinct Treatise, which I keep by me in Manuscript, upon the Mustachoe. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 271 Twirling his starched Mustachio. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 392 The court of Madrid has of late been at great pains to clear their upper lip of mustachios. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* (1837) VII. 319 Almost all the artillerymen wore mustachios, which I think is contrary to your orders. 1854 LONGF. *Emperor's Bird's Nest* v. As he twirled his gray mustachio.

B. 1565 WILLES in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 85 Sauvage men...with huge beards and monstrous muchaches. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 50 It is a world to consider, how their mouchachoes must be preserved and laid out, from one cheke to another, yea, almost from one eare to another. 1592 ARDEN *of Feversham* ii. i. 54 His chinne was bare, but on his vpper lippe A mutchado, which he wore with his eare. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 635/1 To cutt of all theyr beards close, save only theyr mustachoes which they were long. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To all...Ladies, Monikes...and Catonikes...false-haires, periwigges, mouchachoes...and Shee-painters. Send I greeting[etc.]. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNUM. *Whole Creature* xv. §. 3. 63 Entertaining of Taylers, Barbers, Perfumers, to teach them how to cut their beards: wear their Love-locks: turne vp their Mushatoes [etc.].

b. The hair on one side of the upper lip: = **MOUSTACHE** i. b.

a 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 The clippings of your this-honorable mustachioes. 1592 LYLLY *Midas* iii. ii. Will you haue...your mustachoes sharp? 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Louazzo* i. 30 The long haieres...vpon the vpper lip, the mustachiums. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balcas's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 The Cavalier...consists wholly of a Pickdevant, and two Mustachoes. 1663 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Queen* (1708) 88 He was a little severe upon his Guides, for disordering his Mustachoes. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* i. 177 Of these Mustachios or Whiskers, I will not say they were long enough to hang my Hat upon them; but [etc.]. 1789 *Genl. Mag.* Nov. 952/1 The face [on a coin] is without a beard, but hath mustacios on the upper lip. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiii. 15 A pair of large mustachios. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida*. He grew mustachios.

B. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xviii. 32 The space betweene the Nose ende and the vpper lippe, whence the heare groweth...and is termed after the Spanische phrase Mouchachioes. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D. 4, The barber...asketh...if it be his pleasure to haue...his mustachios [1620, D. 2 b mouchaches] fostered to turne about his eares like the branches of a vine. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 108 His peak't munchachioes. 1620 J. PYPPE tr. *Hist. Astrea* i. ii. 19 The haire, the eye-browes, the mouchachios, the beard. 1648-58 HEXHAM, *De Kuel-beardt*, the Mustachados on the upper-lippe. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 45 *a covering upon his upper lip*. His mouchaches, that by his breath he might not infect others. 1765 J. H. CARY *Mem. Civ. War* (1842) II. 446 The king being told who it was, replied merrily, 'I did not like his starched mouchates'. 1658 R. HOLME *Armony* ii. 397/1 The British Beard hath long Mochachoes on the higher lip hanging down either side the chin, all the rest of the face being bare. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dis. (1708) 104 If you find him with Mouchachos, he is certainly a Size above ordinary in his own Conceit.

† c. Plural form with sing. construction. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. (1633) H. J. A fellow Met me with a mustachioes like a Ravens wing. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman* is a Weathercock v. 1, A Bra...And a huge Mustachio? *Neu. A verie Turkes*.

d. = **MOUSTACHE** i. c.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. iii. vi. (1622) 39 b, Torralua the Sheeherd...was a round wench...and drew somewhat neere to a man, for shee had Mochachoes.

e. A false moustache. Also with a and pl.

1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* 30 Foure of them...came and tooke me vp, and...put meoua a Beard, not forgetting the great Mustachios, and a Perewig made of Mosse, that made me shew like a wild man in a Garden. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 7 2 They...clapt him on a huge pair of Mustachios to frighten his people with. 1902 SKAITH *Wayfarers* xvii. Attaching...a pair of moustachios to his upper lip.

† 2. Pl. The hair on the lip of an animal; † the 'whiskers' of a cat. Also, the awn or bristles of certain grasses; = **BEARD** sb. 6. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 811 Here for our food, Millions of flowry grains, With long Mustachoes, wave upon the Plains. 1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* ii. i. in *Bullen* O. Pl. i. 276 My Barbour...poak'd out my Tuskes more sliffe than are a cats mustachoes. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad.* Pr. 219 An ambitious fire-flye...falls down, and cingeth his

braving mouchate for his labour. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tr.*, etc. (1656) 274 Have you made sport with the mustachio's of it in the figure of a mouse? 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 157 The Mustachioes of a Cat. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 9 The Civet-Cat...hath...Mustachioes like a Cat. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Source Nile* v. 138 He [the Fenneck] had strong thick mustachoes.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *mustachio-twiddler*; † *mustachio beard*, a moustache.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. ii. B ij, Fashions, in nottage of the heare, and mustachio beards. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* iv. Said the moustachio-twiddler.

Mustachioed (müst'fod), a. [f. **MUSTACHIO** + ED 2.] = **MOUSTACHED**.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xi, A most superbly mustachioed German. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 51 A hundred indolent-looking...mustachioed, and withal very handsome men. 1852 SMOLEY *L. Arundel* xxxviii. Singing duets...with a palefaced mustachioed puppy. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 84 A dark mustachioed face.

Mustachis, -us, obs. pl. forms of **MOUSTACHE**.

Mustachio(y)(o)(e), -acio: see **MUSTACHIO**.

|| **Mustafina** (müstäfi-nä). Also **musteefino**, -phina. [App. a derivative of **MUSTEE**; the last part, if not arbitrary, may perh. represent Sp. *fino* FINE a.] The offspring of a mustee and a white.

a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Yrind. Ind.* (1834) 106 The child of a mustee by a white man is called a musteefino. 1825 *Genl. Mag.* XCV. i. 6 The fifth descent, viz. from a white and mustee-phina, is white by law, and of free birth. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, I believe...the mustee and white [make] the mustafina, or one sixteenth black. 1872 SCHIELE *de Vere Americanism* 115.

Mustage, obs. form of **MOUSTACHE**.

|| **Mustaiba** (müstäi-bä). Also **mostahiba**, **mosatahiba**. [Brazilian Pg. *mostahiba* (a Tupi word).] A close-grained Brazilian wood.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 94 Mustaiba, from the Brazils and Rio Janeiro...is used at Sheffield for the handles of glaziers' and other knives [etc.]; it is known in England as Mosatahiba. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mostahiba*, a hard Brazilian wood.

Mustang (müst'æn). [App. a confusion of two synonymous Sp. words, *mestengo* (now *mestizo*) and *mostrenco*.

Minsheu *Sp. Dict.* (1599) gives 'Mestengo or Mostrenco, a strayer'. The *Novissimo Diccionario* (1888) has both words as adjs., with the explanation 'Wild, having no master: said of horses and cattle'. *Mestizo* appears to be a derivative of *mesta*, an Association of graziers; one of the functions of these associations being the appropriation of the wild cattle that have attached themselves to the herds (*Novis. Dic.*). The derivation of *mostrenco* is obscure.]

1. The wild or half-wild horse of the American plains, esp. of Mexico and California; descended from the stock introduced by the Spanish conquerors. Also *attrib.* as *mustang mare*, *pony*.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* iii. 273 Passed several herds of mustangs, or wild horses. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 14/2 The Mexican mule, bred by a male ass of a mustang mare, is also a very hardy, strong, and useful animal. 1888 B. HARTE *Cressy* ii. (1889) 1.66 Hank and Jim ain't been off their mustangs since sun up. 1890 GUNTER *Mis Nobility* v. Sure-footed as these mustang ponies generally are.

b. *transf.* Applied to an Australian wild or unbroken horse.

1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 315 Their time was spent in tunning in these swift and half-wild mustangs. *Ibid.* 318 His stud of Australian Arabs...would be sold for the price of bush mustangs.

2. In full *Mustang grape*: A small red grape, *Vitis californica*, of Texas.

1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* iii, The red Mustang, Whose clusters hang O'er the waves of the Colorado. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log of Cow-boy* 6 Along the river grew endless quantities of Mustang grapes.

3. *slang*. 'An officer entering the U.S. navy from the merchant service, after serving through the Civil War' (Farmer).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mustanger (müst'æŋgə). *Western U.S.* Also **mustanguer**. [f. **MUSTANG** + -ER 1.] One who catches or entraps mustangs.

1856 OLIMSTED *Journ.* Texas viii. 443 The business of entrapping them [sc. mustangs] has given rise to a class of men called 'mustangers', composed of runaway vagabonds and outlaws of all nations. 1874 LAOV HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Roubale* i. vii. (1878) 79 Others mustanguers; and their little Indian horses or mustangs.

Mustard (müst'äid), sb. Forms: 3 **mustart**, 3-5 **mostard**, 4-6 **mustarde**, 5-7 **mustard**, 6 **musterde**, **mudstord**, 4- **mustard**. [a. OF. *mostarde*, *mostarde* (mod.F. *mustarde*) = Fr. *Catal.*, Pg. *it. mostarda*, Rumanian *mostar*, f. Com. Rom. *mosto* *Mustr* sb. 1, whence *Catal.* *mostassa*, *mostalla*, Sp. *mostaza* mustard (as a condiment), Sp. *mostar* to spread mustard on. The name etymologically belongs to the condiment as originally prepared by making the ground seeds into a paste with must.

The Fr. word has been adopted into several Teut. langs., in some instances with assimilation of the ending to native suffixes: MDu. *mostart* (Du. *mostard*), MLG. *mostert*, *mostert*, MHG. *mostert*, *musthart* (G. *mostert*, *mostertlich*).

1. The seeds of black and white mustard (see sense 2) ground or pounded to a powder (often with admixture of other substances), sometimes called *flour of mustard*; also, this substance as

or mother and a white father or mother. 1813. *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 21. The Government have multiplied the difficulties

for Europeans mixing with Creoles or Mestis. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 6 The third descent, from a white and quadrum, is called a mustee. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Cerise* (1866) II. vii. 103 Those Portuguese rovers, and the mustee who commanded them.

attrib. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Mithmay* xviii. A class of women, born of white fathers and mustee or mulatto women.

Musteehee, musteese, obs. ff. MESTIZO.

1600 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 209 It's also of very ill consequence that your Covenant servants should intermarry with any of the people of the Country or those of mixed Race or Musteechees.

Mustelidan (mʊstɛlɪdʌn). [*f. mod.L. Mustelid-æ* (*f. Mustelus* a genus of dog-fishes, altered from *L. mustela* weasel) + *-AN*.] A shark of the family *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Mustelus*. 1859-60 Sin J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 165 *Mustelidans* (*Mustelidae*).

Musteline (mʊstɛlɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. mustelinus* (*mustellinus*), of or belonging to a weasel, *f. mustela* (*mustella*) weasel.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the subfamily *Mustelinae*, or the family *Mustelidae*, the weasels or martens, typified by the genus *Mustela*.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*. *Musteline*, of or like a Weasel. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Musteline*, pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus *Mustela*; as, a musteline color; the musteline genus. 1849-50 OWEN *Teeth in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 914/2 The most aquatic... of the Musteline quadrupeds, viz. the sea-otter. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 567 Weasel-like (*Musteline*) forms.

B. sb. A musteline animal.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 570 The brain... differs from that of *Lutra* and other *Mustelines*.

Musteline, *a.* and *sb.* [*f. mod.L. Mustelinus* (see *MUSTELIDAN*) + *-INE*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Musteline*, a subfamily of dogfishes or small sharks. *B. sb.* A musteline fish.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mustelinous (mʊstɛlɪnəs), *a.* [*Formed as MUSTELINE a.1* + *-OUS*.] = *MUSTELINE a.1* 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Mustelinous*, applied by Desmarest and Gray to a Family (*Mustelinus*...) of the *Manuifera*, having the *Mustela* for their type: mustelinous.

Mustell, obs. form of *MUSSELE*.

Mustelle, obs. rare-1. [*a. F. mustelle* in the original of this passage.] A weasel.

1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* i. xiv. (W. de W. a. 1515) E. j. b.

Musteloid (mʊstɛlɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. mod.L. Musteloida* (see *MUSTELINE a.1* + *-OID*).] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Mustelidae* or weasel-like animals. *B. sb.* A musteloid animal.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 590 The Musteloid type.

Mustenaunce, corruption of *MONSTRANCE*.

1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 101 For mendying of the mustenaunce crosse.

Musteous, *a. rare*-0. [*f. L. musteus* belonging to or like must; *f. mustum*: see *MUST sb.1* and *-OUS*.] 'Sweet as must, like must' (Ash, 1775).

Mustere (mʊstɛr), *sb.1* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *mostre*, 4-6 *mostre*, 5 *mostre*, *muster*, *mowstre*, (*pl.* *mostres*, *mostrez*), 5-6 *moster*, *mouster*, *moustour* (*e.* *musture*, 6 *mowster*, *moystere*, *mosture*, *β.* 5 *mo(u)nstre*, 6 *mounster*. [*ME. mostre*, *mouster*, *a. OF. mostre*, *mouster* fem. (later in learned form *mouster* fem., whence *mod.F. moustré*) = *Sp. muestra*, Pg., It., *mostra*, a Com. Rom. verbal noun *f. monstrare* to show:—*L. monstrare*.]

In the sense 'pattern', 'sample', the word passed from OF. into the Teut. langs. as MHG. (*mod. G.*) *muster*, MDu., MLG. *monster*, *muster* (*mod. Du.* *monster*).

†1. The action, or an act, of showing; manifestation; exhibition, display. *To do muster*: to show one's mettle, give proof of prowess. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Serl. Wks. II. 360 For þei abiden surely þe shewyng of our Lord Jesus Crist (tr. 1 Cor. i. 7, *expectationem revelationem domini nostri Jesu Christi*). For þei shal be knownen at domesday, þat þei ben of Cristis secte, and shulen be taken in after his mustre. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 148 Thow clepest this selfe duc, when woltow ryse Ande in playne felde do mustre with the lance? c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 104 The noble and riche flees wherof Iason made mustre fo ferre. c 1520 *Treat. Galant* (W. de W. r. repr. 1866) 19 Small gyrdynge in the waste, with all theyr other mustre. 1538 LATIMER *Lett.* 13 June *Serm.* *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 395 She herself, with her old sister of Walsingham [and other pages]... would make a jolly mustre in Smithfield; they would not be all day in burning. 1577 HELLWIGS *Guenard's Chron.* 45 At these dayes the pillers gild the mustre upon the fierce waters: declaring the pryde of his power. 1581 MULLER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 151 They begin to make mustre and shew of their learning. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1892) 80 Wyndowes of this stone would make the like varietie and mustre to of eye. 1602 CAREW *Serv. Cornwall* i. (1723) 75 B. You shall hardly find an assembly of boyes in Devon or Cornwall, where the most vntowardly amongst them, will not as readily give you a mustre of this exercise [wrestling], as you are prone to require it. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) xvi. 501 tr. Record of Hen. V He that useth such Arms or Coats of Arms, shall on the day of his Muster [orig. *die Mustriationis sue*] manifestly shew... by virtue of whose gift he enjoyeth the same.

2. A pattern, specimen, example. Now only *Comm.*, a pattern, sample.

In *mod.* use confined to certain particular branches of commerce or particular localities (used, e. g. in the Sheffield cutlery trade, and by British merchants in Asia).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 912 Trewly she Was hir cheif patronne of beaute And cheif ensample of al bir [*sic* Nature's] werke And moustre [*MS. Fairfax*, *moistre*, i. e. *moustrer*]. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. vi. (Skelt) 1. 86 They shulde hete, nat dignite, but moustre of badnesse and mayntynour of shrewes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 223 To have knowledge of the rivers and mines of gold, and to bring a moster of the same. 1582 HARLEVY *Voy.* (1599) II. 162 You shall send home into this realm certain Mowsters or pieces of Shew to be brought to the Diershall. 1613 J. May *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 26 They have a practize... to shut in a fine woofe at both ends of their cloth, which serveth for a mustre to shewe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 84 Merchants bringing and receiving *Musters*. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. v. 45, I shewed him the *Musters* of my Goods. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xvi. Your suit should succeed, being... founded in justice and honour, and Elizabeth being the very mustre of both. 1879 CHINA *Overland Trade Rep.* XXIII. No. 12. 2/3 A few *musters* of new Teas have been shewn.

3. An act of mustering (soldiers, sailors, etc.); an assembling of men for inspection, ascertainment or verification of numbers, introduction into service, exercise, or the like. Phrase, *to make, take a muster*.

† *To make one's muster*: to muster or review one's men; also, to present oneself for inspection.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxii. 234 And when the first thousand is thus passed, and hath made his mustre, he withdraweth him on that o syde. 1419 *Ordin. War* xiii. in *Black Bk. Adm.* (Rolls) I. 463 That woman he so hardy to have other nien at his mustrez, than tho he was with hym self withold for the same voyage. c 1450 *Mertin* 638 The kyng... made a mustre of armed peple. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aynon* viii. 187 The kyng Charlemagne began for to make his mustres, for to know how much peple that he had. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 227 In musture and in batayle euer the pryce haue they The kynges grace to serue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xv. xiii. (1821) II. 441 The Erie of Ros come, with many folkis, to Perth, and maid his mowster to the king. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 187 The people of the erles parte, beyng in their mustre in Saint Johns felde... sodaynly the lord Fawconbridge, whiche toke the musters, wicely declared to the multitude, the offences and breaches of the late agrement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 80 Metellus toke mustre and required Cesar to be there. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Seldane's Comm.* 467 That the kyng of England wold bire eight thousande horsemen... & that mowsters [orig. *delectus*] should be take in sondry places. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 327 The Lorde Percy caused all his companie... to make their *Musters*, and they found themselves to be the number of three thousand men of armes, and vij thousand Archers. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Pis. LXXXVII* li. Iehova this account shall make, When he of his shall mustre take. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) iii. 10 No signior, as I remember you seru'd on a great horse, last general mustre. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* iii. 89 The Candoots... make mustre every eight day, before the Seriant-majors. 1667 TEMPLE *Lett.* 21 May, Wks. 1720 I. 34 The Levies here and *Musters* go on with all the Care and Speed this Government is capable of. 1726-31 TROAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 89 They took a mustre and found their Army amounted to four thousand foot, and six hundred Horse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. Frequent musters and assemblies of the people, both for military exercise and for sports and pastimes, were appointed by authority. 1849 COBURN *Speeches* 86 In addition to these, the pensioners are liable to muster and drill. 1864 CHAMBER. *Encycl.* VI. 637/1 *Muster*... is a calling over of the names of all the men composing a regiment or a ship's company. *Ibid.* In regiments of the line, a muster is taken on the 24th of each month; in ships of war, weekly. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §. 640 Catholic lords led their tenantry to the muster at Tilbury.

transf. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gohl. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm j b, The daie of forgettyng maketh the mustre of my thoughts. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palus Sund.* E. vij. If a mustre should be taken of swearers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 140 In divisions... we are to make a mustre of our strength.

b. Phr. To pass muster, earlier *† to pass (the) musters*: orig. *Mil.* to undergo muster or review without censure; hence *transf.* and *fig.* to bear examination or inspection, to come up to the required standard, to be above, or go free from, censure; to succeed, be accepted (as or for the possessor of certain qualities).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse in Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb) 35 And yet the latter verse is neither true nor pleasant, and the first verse may passe the musters. 1598 *Acts Privy Council* XXXIX. 21 You must have speciall care that not wone (*sic*) dwellers, victuallers, horsboyes, hirelings or vagrant *pasvolentes* do offer to passe musters in the bandes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 Such a Ship... might well passe muster for a man of warre. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt. of H. M. Forces* xlv. No *Muster-Master* shall knowingly let any pass the *Musters*, but such as are qualified. 1689 *Leut. Gaz.* No. 246/1. The new Regiment Commanded by the Prince de Steinhuise has pass'd *Muster*. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 42 She may pass *Muster* well enough. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 106 Enough good looks to make her pass *muster*. 1882 MRS. RIDDLELL *Pr. Waks' Gard-Party* 266 Perhaps if her lot had been cast in the present day she might have more than passed *muster*.

c. Phrase. In muster: mustered, assembled for inspection.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* tv. ii. Are all the people of our house in *muster*? 1869 MRS. STOWE *Old Town Folks* xiv. (1870) 510 There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlour, with all the old silver in *muster*.

† *d. Master of the musters, commissary of the musters*: = *MUSTER-MASTER. Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A j b, Syr George Bhaag, and Syr Thomas Holcroft, Commissioners of the musters. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* l. xxi. 121 The Commissaries of the *Musters*. 1647 SERRICK *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 327 Commissary-general Statu, commissary-general of the *Musters*.

1785 G. A. BELLANY *Apology* III. 49 He had been named... deputy-Commissary to the *Musters*. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Commissary*, Commissary-general of the *musters*, or *muster-master* general.

e. False muster: a fraudulent presentation at a muster, or a fraudulent inclusion in a muster-roll, of men who are not available for service. Formerly often *fig.*

1665 MANLEY *Grolins' Lou C. Warren* 197 What with Death, and running away, and what with the Captains false *Musters*, they hardly arose to that Number. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. ix. 418 It is this Plague of the World, Deception, which takes wrong Measures, and makes false *Musters* almost in every Thing. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Muster*, *False Muster*, is when such men pass in review, as are not actually listed as soldiers. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 493 Still I complain of false *musters*. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Surv. Desp.* (1837) I. 326 Our friend, the Commissary, has been guilty of making false *musters*, as appears in the clearest manner. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 274 He excelled in deceiving the government with false *musters* and accounts.

† *f. Payment given to soldiers at a muster.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olcarins' Voy. Ambass.* 351 While he was in those parts, he pay'd his Army twelve *Musters* together. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. viii. 398 During which time the Army had receiv'd five *Musters*, and yet complain'd of being ill us'd.

g. Austral. A 'mustering' or inspection of cattle.

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xiii. 95 All the stockmen in the country came cheerfully to his muster. 1898—*Rom. Canvas Town* 135 The brandings and *musters* went on all right.

4. The number (of persons or things) mustered or assembled on a particular occasion; an assembly, collection.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings v.* 13 And king Salomon chees werkmen of al Israel; and the moustre [*Vulg. indictio*] was threthi thousandis of men. 1401 J. HANARON *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 16 And Oweyn ys moster a Monday was... vij Mill, and xijth, spers. 1483 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 371 What so ever person... will make assemble congregation or moustre of people. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 The double number of them makes the mustre the greater. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 115 A tolerable muster of amateurs and boxing gent. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 325 We set off, a strong muster, two days ago, to hunt part of the forest in which the elephants stand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 I've never seen half, or quarter the muster we've got here lately.

5. A muster-roll. † Also, a census report.

1565 GARGRAVE in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Yorksh. Hist.* (1872) 15, I have ben at York, wher I tarried untill Tuseday last to have receyved the bokes of musters. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Greatness of Kingdoms* (Arb.) 470 The population may appear by *Musters*, and the number and greatness of Cities and Towns by Carts and Mappes. 1748 *Auron's Voy.* i. l. 5 He knew by the *musters* that his squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi. 1... got put down upon the muster.

† *6. Alleged term for: A company (of peacocks).*

[The notion is that of sense 1, 'show, display'.] c 1470 in *Lydg. Hors. Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 A muster of peocks. [Hence 1866 in *Bk. St. Albans* F v j; and in many later works which copy the list of terms there given.] 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Christmas Day* (1865) 259 Master Simon... told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks.

† 7. Some astronomical instrument. *Obs. rare*-1.

Perh. a dial, clock; cf. *F. moustré* watch, *It. mostra* 'a watch or a diall of the sunne' (Florent).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 130 Quadrants coruen all of quyte siluere... *Mustours* & mekil quat mare ben a lituill.

8. *Muster out*: the action of 'mustering out'; discharge from service. *U.S.*

1892 LEE *Hist. Columbians*, Ohio II. 146 The Fourth Ohio Infantry... returned for muster out, Jun. 12. 1899 U.S. *Statutes* 12 Jan. XXX. 784 All matters pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*: *muster-day*, *drum*, *ground*, *parade*, *place*; *muster-card* *Comm.*, a pattern-card; † *muster file*, a muster-roll; † *muster maker*, † the reviewing officer at a muster; † *muster mistress humorous*, a female muster-master; *muster paper*, 'a description of paper supplied from the dockyards, ruled and headed, for making ships' books' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *muster party*, *Austral.*, an expedition undertaken for the purpose of 'mustering' cattle on a run. Also *MUSTER-BOOK*, *MASTER*, *ROLL*.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb) 63 When 'muster day, and foughten felde are odder. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (tr. Archael. Soc.) II. 162 The Major telling him he would put him nexte mustar day in the head of a selecte regiment he took the military oath, *sacramentum*, and were dismissed until the appointed mustar-day. 1849 AYTON *Sketch of Sinai* ii. Each morning, in the market-place, The 'muster-drum' is beat. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 189 So that the 'muster file, rattle and sound, vpon my file amounts not to fifteene thousand pole. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxvii. 18 The chosen 'muster-ground' of the most various elements of human culture brought together by men. 1886 EARL LEVESTOCK *Corr.* (Camden) 273 But, between the auditor and the 'muster-master', you will easilie find the faults. 1599 CHAPMAN *Inn. Dayes Myrth* E 1 b, He was taken learning tricks at old Lucillas house the 'muster mistress of all the smock-teaders in Paris. 1876 VOYLES & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Muster Roll*, The Queen's Regulations lay down that the presence of the commanding officer is necessary on all 'muster parades. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 118 These 'muster parties were extremely cougenial to Mr. New-

champ's tastes and tendencies. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii.
xii. The *muster-place be Lanrick mead.

† **Muster**, *só.² Obs.* Also 6 mowster. Short for MUSTERDEVILLERS.

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 170 Item, my mastyr
owth hym for ij. yerdes of must^r. 1500 *Inv. in Ann. Reg.*
(1768) *Antiq.* 137 A coarse single gown of must^r. 1504
Will of Braunnsfeld (Somerset Ho.), A coote cloth of
Mowster. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 1 Russetes,
Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes, and suchle lyke colors.

Muster (mʊstɐl), v.1. Forms: a. 3-6 *mustrc*, 4-5 *mostre*, 5 *mostere*, *mouster*, *mustere*, -ir, -yr, 5-6 *moustre*, 6 *must*(o)ure, *mustyrre*, 4-*muster*; β. (? 5 *monstre*), 6 *monster*, *mounster*. [ad. OF. *mostrer*, *moustrer* (later, in learned form *monstrer*, whence mod.F. *montrer* to show) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *mostrar*, It. *mostrare*:-L. *monstrāre* to show. Cf. M.Du., Du. *monstren*, MHG., mod.G. *mustern* to muster.]

The β type is doubtful for the 15th c., as π and π are usually indistinguishable in MSS. of that date. For the 16th c., though some instances might be due to misprints, the existence of the type is proved by the spelling *mounster*. In military use the form with π may have been due to the influence of Du. *monstren*.]

†1. *trans.* To show, to show forth, display, exhibit; to show up, report, tell, explain. Sometimes with clause as obj. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* 21. 9512 Pat sulke a man cuth thine in thoght
bat mustre pat merche moght? *Ibid.*, 25523 Pat ilk time þou
misted[st]ic þe, Suetiesul wiht her safe to Maria magdalene.
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (8180) 309 To be pope of Rome
þei mustred þer resoun. 13. *Evangel. Nicod.* 51 in *Archæo*
Stod. *neu.* 58r. LIII. 3912 These his miracles musters his myght.
c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1. In his sentence mustis sin benet us
bu we sal lede ure lif. c 1440 *Yowr Myst.* l. 145 Ande in
my fyrste makyng to mustyr my nyghte... I byd in my blys-
sng the aungels gyf lygte. c 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 407 So
dide Galasiiu that often was he shewed, and mustred, with
the fynger on bothe sides. 1471 CANTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l.
745 In mustyrng and shewing yowr corayes. a 1548 *HALL*
Chron., Hen. VIII 73 b, Anticke images of gold... moun-
tynng their countenaunces towardes the enterynge of the
palace. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* lix. 130 If they had
come to boord with the Spanish high-charged ships, it is
not to be doubted but they would have mustred themselves
better, then those which could not with their provewe nor
props, have reached to their wastes.

† b. ? To set an example of. *Obs.*
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 55 They weare themselves in
the cap of the time, there do muster true gate, eat, speake,
and moue vnder the influence of the most receiued starre.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* To show, to appear, to be displayed; to make a (good, bad, etc.) appearance.

14122 HOOCELE *De Veg. Princ.* 115 Vndir an old pore
halyt regneþ of Graue wyde, þogh it mouste porely. c.1430
LYNG. *Min. Poeme* (Percy Soc.) 3 So this citee with lawde,
preyse, and glorye, For joy mousterd lyke the sone beme,
To yeve ensample thoroughout this reme. 1513 DOUGLAS
Æneis x. xiii. 31 Sik like Mezentius mustyrstir in the feyld,
With huge armour, haith speyr, helm, and sheyld. *Ibid.*
xii. vi. 42 And haldtany in his cart for the nanis He skippis
vp and musturis wantonly. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. iii.
(S. T. S.) l. 251 For þe nobill palacis and towris musturit so
afully wythin þe citee, þat þai drewe þe mynyds of cyties,
and wolchis fra all seiging. 1595 CALPHILL *Answ. Marti-*
tiail ix. 167 b, When the Papiests beholde the work of Uolch,
owne habyt, the Crosse it self, fayre mustering in y^e church,
which might peraduerture haue bene a logge for the
chimney. 1598 LYTTE *Dotaens* l. 653 When these huddes do
mooue and spreade, and the sweete and pleasant Roses do
muster and shewe, and the flowers of colour white. 1597 BACON *Ess.*,
Counsell Good v. *Fovill* v. (Arb.) 144 And this maketh the
greater shew if it be done without order, for confusion
maketh things mustir more.

2. *trans.* To collect or assemble (*primarily* soldiers) for ascertainment or verification of numbers, inspection as to condition and equipment, exercise, display, or introduction into service. Also † to *muster their arms*: of an army, to appear in armed array. Also *absol.*

c. 1420 *LYDC. Thebes* iii. in *Chaucer's Works*, (1561) 373. Soche a nombre gathered in to one Of worthy knyghtes, neuer before was seen, When they in feere, were mousted in a plain
c. 1440 *Frompt. Par.* 349/2 Mustern, or gadyt togedur, *commoustro, coadun* c. 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 560 They moused and assembled all the people that they myght gete.
1530 *Palgrave*, 643/1, I muster, I take the muster of men, as a paynted doth, *je fais les moustres*. What place wyl you sygne to muster your folkes in. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. 7. 64 h, How busy he was in mustering, how diligent in setting forward. 1557 *Act 4* s. 5 *Philip & Mary*, c. 3 s. 1 Commandment hathe bene given. . to divers persons to muster their Majesties People. . and to levie a number of them for the Service of their Majesties. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sclaudens. Comm.* 137 b, This man would have also footemen ready mustered. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 112, I then in London, . Muster'd my Soldiers. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Muster*, take view of men, in armour. 1642 *M. BACON Disc. Govt.* i. xxii. (1739) 40 They mustered their Arms once every year both in Towns and Hundreds. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* iii. 52 When the King had mustered his Forces (for it is he that mustereth the Host to the Battell), he gave [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 93 On Sundays, when they were mustered by the commanding officer. 1805 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* II. 275 Before long he had mustered and equipped about thirty frigates. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xv. 241 All sides were mustering their forces in view of an impending fight. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamant* Introd. 61 The Clan Neill, mustered by Columbia himself.
fig. 1790 *BLACKMORE Paraphr. Job* xv. 67 She'll draw her Troops of Terrors in array, Muster her Griets, and borrid War display.

† b. *rest.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* viii. 9 Mustre you and gather you, take your council together. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 So that at the last they mustered themselves and they were about ten thousand men. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Pr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, Those lewde and lascivious bookes, which haue mustered themselves of late yeeres in Pauls Churchyard, as closed souldiers ready to fight vnder the deuils banner. c1624 TWYNN in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 60 That afternoon they mustered themselves in the fields.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of an army, etc.: To come together for inspection, exercise, or preparation for service.

c1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xlv. 150 Eche Man In his beste
 Aray, To-for to him they Mostred, here pat day. 1471 *Cax-
 ton Recueil* (Sommet) l. 143 When alle thassamble had
 mustred, they were gadered. 1490 *gyden*. 1503 *Lo. Breuses*
Proverbe i. cclv. 1515 They went to mostred, where the mastred
 of Arde. 1530 *PALSCR.* 643/1, I mustred, as men do that shal
 go to a felde. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xx. 27 The children
 of Israel mustred, and wante to mete them, and pitched
 their tentes out against them. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 720
 Besides his soules faire temple is defiled, To whose weako
 ruines mustred troops of cares. 1775A. COOKEIN Sparks *Corr.*
Amer. Rev. (1853) l. 19 The country round were alarmed and
 mustering. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 186 At every
 conventicle they mustered in arms. 1875 *GREEN Short Hist.*
 iii. § 7. 152 The royal army had already mustered in great
 force at the King's summons.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 442 Whose ranks of blew
vains...mustering to the quiet Cabinet, Where their deare
gournesses and ladie lies, Do tell her shée is dreadfullie heset.
1611 MURE *Mis. Poems* l. 88 A feld of fancies musterd in
my mynd. 1689 H. PITMAN *Relat.* 23 When the young ones
[i.e. turtle] are hatcht, they musters out of their Cells and
marches into the Sea. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Job*
xxvii. 158 Recruits of Vapours which arise, Drawn from
the Sea to muster in the Skys.

† d. *trans.* To enlist, enroll. *Obs.*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/- And so have mustred and
 entered in of record the Kyngs Souledeours. 1587 *GOLDING*
De Mornay xxx. (1592) 483 Because he yelded his soule
 unto death, & did mustre himself among the transgressors.
 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. iv. 10 Newnesse Of Clotens death
 (we being not knowne, not mustre'd Among the Bands)
 may drive vs to a render Where we haue liu'd. 1748 *SMOLLETT*
Rod. Rand. xxvii, I had been rated on the books, and
 mustered as surgeon's mate.

e. To call the roll of. Now chiefly *Naut.*
To muster in (U.S.): to muster (a watch) at the time of going on duty.

1870 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 48 He falls a fighting with his text... then he musters all again, to see what word was lost, or lam'd in the skirmish. 1830 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg. II.* 199 When the crew have been mustered by the proper officer of the customs, and paid a month's wages in advance. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* and *Mem.* iv. 43 The ship's company was mustered. 1842 R. D. D. *Expl. Alaska* xiii. The Carpenter and his crew were mustered in the starboard watch. 1867 *Southey Sailor's Word-book.* *Amster the watch,* duty performed nightly at 8 p.m., and repeated when the watch is relieved up to 4 a.m.

† f. To take the census of. *Obs.*
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Censor*, ..one that valueth or
mustreth. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 13 In the eighth
yeere of his reigne hee mustred the City.

g. Of an army, etc.: To comprise, to number.
 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 6 The whole gar-
 rison mustered but six or eight men. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal*
Power i. 2 Formed a Synod of their own, mustering about
 80. 1907 *Athenaeum* 18 May 5971/2 Davout's corps..defeated
 a force comprising the choicest part of the Prussian army,
 and mustering nearly double its numbers.

h. U.S. *To muster in*, *to muster into (the) service*: to enroll as recruits. *To muster out (of service)*: to summon together in order to discharge from service: to discharge, pay off (soldiers).

1834 J. A. WAKEFIELD *Hist. War* 93 The place appointed for us to be discharged at (or mustered out of the service of the United States). 1862 *U. S. Statutes* XII, 339 No person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 25 Feb, Drunken or dishonest soldiers who have been "mustered out"—i.e., expelled the army for misconduct.

1904 19th Cent. June 1033 The bluejacket may at any moment be called on to muster his kit.

3. To collect, bring together (persons or things); esp. to bring forward from one's own stores. Often in phrases (*I, he, etc.*) *can muster* (such or such a number or amount); *as many as (I, etc.) can muster*.

number of Coats PEMBROKE Pk. LXXXI. i. Muster hitler mus-
 1586 Coats Fables xxxiii. 32 A Daw that had a mind to
 1587 Sparkish, Trick'd himself up with all the Gay-Feather
 he could Muster together. 1743 BURELEY & CUMMINS Voy.
 5. Seas 16 All the Hands we could muster in both Watches,
 Officers included, were but twelve. 1748 ANSON'S Voy. ii.
 135 All the...remnants of old sails that could be muster'd
 1793 SNEATON Edystone L. § 266, 1. 1. could muster on board the
 pewter plates and dishes that he could muster on board the
 buss. 1832 H. J. MADRAS to the 16 shilling; Sullivan
 addition was muster'd by them to the few shillings; Sullivan
 had mustered my horse and gun, and some decent
 clothes. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece II. 333 The Plateau
 could only muster 600. 1838 Lett. fr. Madras (1843) 172
 We cannot muster many volumes yet. 1841 LYTON (N. J.
 Morris. i. iv. With your wife's fortune, you must 20000
 a-year. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xli. 111. 175 A procession
 of twenty coaches belonging to public functionaries
 was mustered.

b. *fig.* To summon, gather up (one's thoughts, courage, strength, etc.).
 Muster your Wits, stand in

your owne defence. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 402 Mustring
and her felloes. 1754 *YOUNG Nl. Th. vii.* 1319 They scarce
to support the farre ebullient spleen, Scarce muster patience
white pony down the avenue with all the speed it could
muster. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Ruzle* xxi, At length you
have mustered heart to visit the old place. 1849 C. BROOKIN
Shirley i. vi. 119 Mr. Moore's dark face mustered colour;
his lips smiled [etc.]. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting*
vi. 289, I re-mounted, mustered a canter, by dint of great
persuasion. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macanlay* II, x. 478 He
mustered strength to dictate a letter.

4. *intr.* To assemble, gather together in a body.
(Cf. 2 c *transf.* and *fig.*)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 20. Oh, heavens Why doe's my blood thus muster to my heart. 1687 A. LOWELL *tr. Theocnot's Trav.* i. 57 They burn incense about him, which they say scares away Evil Spirits and Devils, who otherwise would muster about the [dead] Body. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, I think he comes of gentle blood—see how it musters in his face at your injurious reproof. 1866 LOWELL *Eng. Poets* 1866. The masses manifold, Seemed silently to muster. 1886 C. E. PARSONS *Lionel's* (n. 3) 159 The members of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching (clubs) muster in great force.

† 5. *trans.* To pass in review, to 'take stock of'.
a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* v. v, With what
a greedy hawkes eye she beholds me? Marke how she
musters all my parts.

6. *Austral.* To take account of (one's cattle).
1858 McCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* vii. 89 Taker... had attacked Mr. Bolden when mustering his stock. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 29 Mustering cattle.
absol. 1829 HORNING *Under Two Skies* 41 All hands were away mustering in a distant paddock.

away mustering in a distant paddock.
 7. *intr.* To pass muster for.
 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Oxford in Vac.*, I longed to coat him in russia, and assign him his place. He might have mustered for a tall Scapula.

8. Muster up, a. To assemble or bring together (troops) for battle, etc.

c 1592 MARLEO. *Massacre Paris* ii. iii. B7, 11e muster vp an army secretly, 1592 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. viii. 18 11e Oxfordshire shall muster vp thy friends, 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. 11. 11. (1651) 450 They press and muster up wenches as we do souldiers, 1700 S. L. r. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 303 We were muster'd up, and received the next day two months Pay, 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 185 Mr Hodge..mustered up about three hundred volunteers, 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 190 The few Indians..returned..with all of the tribe that they could muster up.

b. Ag. To summon vp, gather up, to marshal.
1628 *PYRNNE Ceis, Cocens* Which I shall enumeerate
and muster vp in order. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. The
old Objections mustered up. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 79 Whilst
busy-meddling Memory... musters up The past Endearments
of their softer Hours. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782)
l. xvi. 168 Dr Oswald... has mustered up all his logic to
invalidate it. 1833 *SCOTT Let.* 6 Nov. A very large river... is
at hand... and the distant thunder... is heard with a voice like
distant thunder. 1833 *SETON Trav.* 5. *E. Africa* 111 She
had mustered up courage to speak to him.

Master, *v.* *trans.* ? *Obs.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *mustra* to whisper, mumble, to chatter continually (Ross), Icel. *muskra* to murmur, maunder (Vigf.).] (See quotes.) Hence *Mastering will do*. Also *Masterer*.

mustering *must.* *so.* Also *†musterer*.
c1440 *Promp. Par.* 349/2 *Must(e)ryn*, or *qwysp(e)ryn*
 pryvely (or rummelynge, *infra*; *H. whyssryn*), *muustio*.
Ibid. 436/2 *Romueylonge*, or *pryvy musterynge* (*P. prey*
mustringe), *ruminaciung*, *muustilaciung*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.*
 (W. de W.) v. iv. 199/2 *What is susurro that is called a*
musterer. It is a preyu rowner, that pryvely telleth false
 tales amonges the people for to make dyscencyon. 1825
JAMESON, Muster, to talk with exceeding volubility. Clydes
 1827 *HALLIWELL, Muster*, to talk together privately.

Muster-book. A book in which military forces are registered. Also, on a man-of-war, a book containing the names of the crew.

1587 GOLDING De Morany (1592) 99 The beginning thereof is nothing els but a Musterbooke of names. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. iii. iii. 146 Wee haue a number of shadowes to fill vpp the Muster-booke. 1643 DAVENANT Unfort. Lovers i. i. All that I read in is the Muster-booke. 1702 ROY. Declar. 1 June in Lond. Gaz. No. 3815/3 [They] are. Required. to come to the said List to be examined by the Officers of such Man of War. 1762 JOHN SALTON Word-bk. Muster-boke, a copy of a ship of war's open list, drawn up for the use of the clerk of the check, in calling over the crew.

fig. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 296 All the
Saiutes, which before the commyng of Christ are written in
the registers of the heauenly muster booke.

MUSTERD(e, obs. forms of **MUSTARD sb.**
 + **Musterdevillers.** *Obr.* Forms: 1 mos-
 tredevywk(?), mister-, mustrevillers, mowster-
 devyllers, must deviles, musterler(?), muster-
 delerye, musterde vyle, mustarde vylers, muster-
 devyllers, -illers, -elers, -il(les), -yles, -ylyls,
 -ilous, musterde vyllers, mustarde villys, mos-
 tar de velis, mustardybyles, mustardvillars,
 mustardavelles, mustyrddevyllers, moster
 develers, 5-6 musterdeillers, 6 mustredevyles,
 musterdevylys, muste de villois. See also
MUSTER sb.² [From the name of the town now
 called Montivilliers in Normandy.]

The name (in med.L. *Monasterium Villare*) appears in 1350 as *Musterdwillers* (Coke *Deb. betw. Herald's* § 103); 1551 as *Musterdwillers* (in *Paston Lett.* I, p. lxxix), *Mustirwillers* (ibid. p. 8.).

1400 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 56, I have a gowyn clothe of mostyredwyk of my lordes leveray for you. 1428 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 301 Dnas Pocias de Russeto Mustrevillers. 1467 *Will of Bate* (Somerset Eds.), Of colour of musteredevillers. 1494 *Will Mande Parterich* (25 Feb.) P. C. C. 23 Vox, My Musterer gowne coler and cuffs lyned with velvet. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 My Musterevilys gowne furrid with shankles. 1564 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 187 Thai nor name of thame..sall it any maner of collouris of muster de villois.

Mustered (mʊstərd), *ppl. a.* [f. *MUSTER* v.1 + -ED.] Gathered together; collected; assembled. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (1648) 54 Know'st thou how God collects the Must'red Clouds, How in their darkness hee his lightning shrouds? 1667 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 626 Himself their Herdsman, on the middle Mount, Takes of his muster'd Flocks a just Account.

Mustering (mʊstərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MUSTER* v.1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. *MUSTER* in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Lydg. Hors. Shupe & G.* 66 Withouten hors what were here mustyrnges? c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 349/2 Musterynge, or gaderynge toger of men to be schewyde, .. *coadunato.* 1560 *Daus tr. Steinhau's Comm.* 246 They commaund Scherteline, to invade the enemies that wer in mustering underneith the Alpes. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Hee's one that hath had the mustyrng or conuoey of a companie. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mustering*, the act of calling over a list of the whole ship's company, or any detachment thereof, who are..summoned to answer by their names on the occasion. 1835 W. IRVING *Your Prairies* xvi. 231 A general mustering of our horses took place. 1888 *Stat. Rev.* 8 Dec. 668 He knew..what the heavy mustering on the Opposition benches meant.

b. *allrib.* 1736 *ANSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, A mustering place, *diribitorium*. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* vi. (1832) 138 On some field of mustering competition, have monarchs met. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 7/1 The mustering-places for the regiment were appointed in New Mexico.

Mustering (mʊstərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *MUSTER* v.1 + -ING.] That mustering, in senses of the vb.

1594 *GRENE & LODGE Looking-Gl.* (1598) A 4, Like the mustering breath of Æolus That ouerturnes the pines of Libanon. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plain Mar. Syst.* 24 Let each be signed by the aforesaid mustering-officer. 1874 *SYMONDS St. Italy & Greece* (1898) II. xi. 21 Mustering storm-clouds blue with rain. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 110 So that his attitude should not appear strange to the mustering officer.

Musterler, (?) variant of *MUSTERDEVILLERS*.

Muster-master. Now only *Hist.*

1. An officer who was responsible for the accuracy of the muster-roll of some portion of an army. Also, in dockyards (see quot. 1815); formerly, in penal settlements, the official charged with keeping the muster-roll of convicts. *Muster-master general* (also *chief muster-master*): see quot. 1802.

1579 *DIGGES Strathol.* 102 He may admonish the Muster Master and Treasurer. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warrs* II. i. 24 We have Muster-masters appointed in euerie Shiere. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. i. 122 Muster-Masters..are very odious vnto Captaines; for in seruing of his Prince trufly, and in mustering stickely he wipeth much vndue profit from the Captaine. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 11 As though he had been Muster-Master-General at that great Rendes-vous. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 190 That all muster-masters lose their places, who shall muster any that have not taken the oaths and the sacrament. 1667 *Perivs Diary* 18 Jan., A letter from the Duke of York commanding our payment of no wages to any of the muster-masters of the fleet. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commissary-General of the Musters, and chief Muster-master of Her Majesty's Forces. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4310/2 Her Majesty has been..pleased..to..appoint Michael Hyde Esq; Commissary and Muster-master-General of all the Forces. 1775 *Mass. Prov. Congr.* 6 May (1823) 199 Muster masters in the Massachusetts army, whose business it shall be to pass muster on every soldier that shall be enlisted into said army. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Muster-master-general*, *Commissary-general* of the Musters, one who takes account of every regiment, their number, horses, arms, &c. 1815 *FALCONER's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Muster-master*, in royal dock-yards a person appointed by the Navy Board to call over the lists of all his Majesty's ship's companies in the different ports; as also the artificers working on board, in order to prevent false musters. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U.S.) VI. 283/1 Washington directed Colonel James Glover and Muster-Master-General Moyland to co-operate with the Board of Admiralty.

fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 287 Their ring-leader, and muster-master father Parsons. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 49 Lucretius gives us in so exact an account of the several courses the Atoms took up in disposing themselves into bodies, as though he had been Muster-Master-General at that great Rendes-vous.

† 2. Used incorrectly for 'drill-sergeant'.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 4 A new sort of Muster-master, who teaches Ladies the whole Exercise of the Fan. Hence *Muster-mastership*.

1664-5 *Perivs Diary* 12 Mar., We talked also of getting W. Howe to be put into the Muster-Mastership in the room of Creed. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 2 Dec., Mr. Calcraft being turned out yesterday, from some muster-mastership.

Muster-roll.

1. An official list of the officers and men a. in an army or some particular division of it; b. in a ship's company.

a. 1640 in *Ruslow Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 143 They are likewise to present unto the House some fit way for a perfect Muster-Roll to be made of the King's Army. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt. of H. M. Forces* xlii, No Man shall presume to present himself to the Muster, to be

Inrolled in the Muster-Rolls, by a counterfeit or wrong Name. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 444 ¶ 4 He shews the Muster-Roll, which confirms that he was in his Imperial Majesty's Troops. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 47 Inscrubed in the muster-roll of their numerous armies. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* liiv. VIII. 308 He was obliged to fill up the muster-rolls with boys of sixteen. 1853 *STROCKELLER Milit. Encycl.* s.v., The muster-rolls are called over on the 24th of each month, when every individual answers to the name. 1888 *PLUMPTRE Ken* I. 162 It was believed..that pay was drawn for the troops on the strength of false muster-rolls.

b. 1809 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 757/2 If such a vessel is not provided with a muster-roll of the crew. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Muster-roll*, a document kept by the master of every British vessel, specifying the name, age, quality, and country of every person of the ship's company.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 7 It may bee thought I seeke to make a grate Muster-Rowle of Sciences. 1737 *POPE Ilor. Epist.* II. i. 124 Tho' but, perhaps, a muster-roll of Names. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 305 One of the brightest names in the muster-roll of English worthies. 1875 *M. CLAREN Sermon*, Ser. II. viii. 147 The muster-roll of heroes of faith in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

3. *Naut.* The reading of the muster-roll; roll-call.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xx, Having waited the usual hour before the governor's house, to answer to our muster-roll, and to be stared at, we were dismissed. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball, Nancy Bell* 36 And only ten of the *Nancy's* men said 'Here!' to the muster roll.

† **Muster-yong**. *Obs.* [? a. G. **musterjunge*, f. *muster* *MUSTER* sb.1 + *junge* boy.] ? A boy fraudulently entered on a muster-roll.

1635 *BARRIFFE Milit. Discipl.* cxx. (1643) 415 Besides all Officers, Muster-yongs and Pasvolants.

Mustesa, -ezo, obs. forms of *MESTIZO*.

Musth, variant of *MUST* a.3

Musticat, **Mustice**, obs. ff. *MUSCAT*, *MESTIZO*.

Mustify (mʊstɪfaɪ), *v. slang.* [f. *MUSTY* a.2 + -FY.] *trans.* To make musty or mouldy.

1847 *Mrs. Gore Castles in Air* xxi. II. 201 Should I, in my own country, have dreamed of mustifying myself by a humdrum dinner in..Bloomsbury Square?

Mustily (mʊstɪli), *adv. rare.* [f. *MUSTY* a.2 + -LY.] a. In a musty or mouldy manner. † b.

Dully; ill-humouredly. *Obs.*

a 1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. False One* II. ii, These Cloaths smell mustily. 1620 *MIDDLETON World lost at Tennis* Induct., I mean, why so melancholy, thou look'st, mustily, me thinks. *Rich.* Doe I so? and yet I dwell in sweeter ayre then you. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B.* 102 Apollon, what's the matter, pray, You look so mustily to day. 1755 *JOHNSON, Mustily*..Mouldily.

Mustiness (mʊstɪnəs), [f. *MUSTY* a.2 + -NESS.]

1. The state, condition or quality of being musty; 'mould'; damp foulness' (J.).

1526-30 in *Grose Antig. Rep.* (1808) II. 205 The said page to make fires for the eyres and mustenes of the said chambers. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Oct. (1679) 26 Keeping them [seeds] dry, and free from mustiness. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD K. Elmore* vii, The peculiar clean mustiness of the room only just opened for the summer season.

fig. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 July 47/1 The same impression of mystery, of vagueness, of mediaeval mustiness and superstition is made by these dramas as by the others.

† 2. Crossness; ill-humour. *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 *FLETCHER Bonduca* I. ii, Any mirth, and any way, of any subject, Junius, is better then unmanly mustiness. 1734 *Mrs. E. MONTAGU Lett.* (1809) I. 14 That he might have put it in his book of drawings among the faces that express the several passions; but he has none that express mustiness.

Mustir, **Mustizo**, obs. ff. *MUSTER*, *MESTIZO*.

† **Mustle**, *v. Obs. rare-v.* [cf. *MUSTER* v.2; also *RUSTLE* v.] *intr.* To murmur, make a noise.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 194/12 To Mustle, *strefere*.

Mustle, obs. form of *MUSCLE*.

Mustour(e), **mustre**, obs. forms of *MUSTER*.

Mustredevellys, variant of *MUSTERDEVILLERS*.

Mustroll, variant of *MUSKOL*.

Mustrump, **Mustul**: see *MUSHROOM*, *MUSSEL*.

† **Mustulent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. L. *mustulentus*, f. *mustum* *MUST* sb.1: see -ULENT.] Abounding in must; resembling must; also *ocularly*, 'vinous'.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 In mustulent Autume. 1611 *CORR. s.v. Usage, Usage de pressurier*, a mustulent, or inausmable face. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mustulent*, sweet as Must; also fresh, new, green.

Musture, obs. form of *MUSTER*.

† **Musty**, *a.1* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. *MUST* sb.1 + -Y.]

Of, pertaining to, or made with must or new wine; in a state of must or newness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Iush.* xl. 525 Now..vse this ferment flor must breed whom this wol condiment. 1599 *MINSHIEU Spain. Dict.*, *Mostoso*, mustie, of sweet wine. 1802 *BEODDES Hysgia* viii. 32 New musty liquors remain at least equally strong for a time.

Musty (mʊsti), *a.2* (and *sb.*). Of obscure origin.

Prob. in some way related to *Moistr*, *Moist* adjs., the *oi* of which represents *OF. n.*

1. 'Mouldy'; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid' (J.).

1530 *PALSCR* 730/1 Spredde your come abroad, it will vaxe musty els. 1534 *MORE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 649/2 When his wordes be wel sifted, men shall find little fine flour in them, but all very mustie branne. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 Away I scudded in the musty moth-eaten habit. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vii. 40 And was't thou faine..To houghl thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne, In short, and musty straw? 1653 *WALTON Angler*

xiv. 199 Have your worms well scowred, and not kept in sowre or mustie moss. 1693-4 *Gisson in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 216 Old musty papers are but ill company for neat cloaths and white hands. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 108 The Buyers are usually furnished with musty bad Corn from Foreign Parts. 1865 *DICKENS Nut. Fr.* II. xi, An early public-house, haunted by unsavoury smells of musty hay. 1874 *BURNANO My time* xv. 120 She walked into the study amongst the old musty books. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 792 The damage done by the use of musty grain as food falls upon the nervous system.

b. Of food, liquors, etc.: Having a mouldy or decayed smell or taste. Of a cask, bottle, etc.: Stale-smelling, fusty.

1530 *PALSCR* 319/1 Mustye as a vessel is or wyne or any other vitayle, *moysy*. 1577 *Patent Roll* 19 *Eliz.* ix, Corrupte and mustie butter. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* I. ii, He looks like a mustie hottle. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. 1. 50 You have a musty victuall. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Relat.* 233 If you have a musty Vessel, and by consequence dislike the Beer which comes out of it. 1732 *POPE Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 67 Nor lets, like Naevius, every error pass, The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 142 This Venison is musty. 1799 G. SURR *Laboratory* I. 433 To correct a musty Taste in Wine. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 479 In cleansing musty casks. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/2 The puddings were occasionally made with sour milk and musty eggs. *Ibid.*, A custard..which was sloppy and musty.

c. Of rooms, atmosphere, etc.: Having the unpleasant faint odour suggestive of mouldiness or decay.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1879) I. 156 Beare with me..that lead thee..into a mustie malthouse. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. iii. 61 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoking a musty roome, comes me the Prince and Claudio. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 592 Do not all Houses and Places grow musty..if the Air be any way prevented by Window-slutters..that it cannot have its free egress and regress? 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* II. iv. 208 The very air..feels musty.

2. *fig. a.* Of immaterial things, ideas, etc.: 'Stale; spoiled with age' (J.); that has lost its newness or interest; antiquated, disused, old-fashioned.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 14, I know many wise Gentlemen of this musty vocation [Antiquaries]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 359 But while the grasse grows, the Prouerbe is something musty. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 38 Some old musty laws. 1763-5 *CHURCHILL Journey Poems* 1769 II. 7 Read musty lectures on Benevolence. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) II. xxxix, Your newspapers delayed..till..all their intelligence is musty. 1900 H. SUCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xxv, Each buried legend of his house, each musty tale of wrongs suffered and repaid came back to mind.

b. Of persons: 'Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life' (J.); antiquated, 'mouldy'.

1637 *SAMERSON Sermon* (1682) II. 81 They settle upon their own dregs, and grow mouldy and musty with long ease. 1665 *BRATHWAIT Comment Two Talts* (Chaucer Soc.) 48 How is it, you old musty Dotard, that with a sorrow you hide the keys of your Chests from me? 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 2 Being married to a Bonkish Man, who has no Knowledge of the World, she is forced..to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow musty, and unfit for conversation. 1745 *FIELING True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 298 None but a musty moralist..would have condemned such behaviour. a 1763 *BYRON Poetaster* 24 Then he..of old musty Bards mumbles over the Names. 1834 W. IRVING *Y. Trav.* II. viii. 84 A little rusty, musty old fellow, always groping among ruins. 1883 *Gd. Words* 183 The doctors say we get musty and fusty if we stay in one place.

† 3. Ill-humoured, peevish, sullen. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* II. xlviii. 313 The ill-wounded Don Quixote was exceeding musty and melancholy, with his Face bound up and scurried. 1622 *FLETCHER Span. Curate* IV. iii, He is monstrous vexed and musty at my chessplay. 1672 *SHAOWELL Miser* I. Wks. 1720 III. 9 What a Devil makes thee in so musty a humour? c 1728 *EARL OF ALESBURY Mem.* (1890) 691 He was very musty because I would not catch at the bait and be his hubble. 1760 *FOOTE Almor* II. (1767) 45 Here comes the musty trader, turning over with remonstrances. I must banter the cit.

4. *Comb.*, as *musty-fusty*, -smelling, walled adjs. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iv. iv, In that old part of the house it is what you call 'musty-fusty'. 1897 *Mrs. E. L. VOYNICH Gadsby* (1904) 22/1 Corridors, and stairs, all more or less 'musty-smelling'. 1752 *Fennell Founnling* II. 235 An old, 'musty walled Chancel.

† b. *sb.* A kind of snuff having a musty flavour. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 11 I'll call at Charles's, and know the Shape of his Snuff-Box..I ought to be informed, whether he takes Spanish or Musty. *Ibid.* No. 79 ¶ 3, I made her resign her snuff-box for ever, and half down herself with washing away the stench of the musty.

Musty (mʊsti), *a.3 rare.* [f. *MUST* sb.1 + *a.3* + -Y.] = *MUST* a.3

1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Jan., The twentieth [elephant] was so vicious and 'musty'. 1883 *FLOYER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 57 The two 'musty' camels.

† **Musty**, *v. Obs.* [f. *MUSTY* a.2]

1. *intr.* To become musty. *lit.* and *fig.* 1631 *GOUCE God's Arrows* II. § 22, 160 Come..being so heaped together..mustieth, putrifieth, and is made use it ere use. 1633 *SHIRLEY Gaster* II. ii, But I make use it ere I go to bed. Dost think't shall musty? What's a hundred pound? 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* (1707) II. 68 You..keep your Reputation musty'ng upon an old Foundation, which is ready to sink.

2. *trans.* To render or make musty or mouldy.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 61 It [the wheat] was mustied and spoiled with lying so long in the Ground.

Musty: see *MUSTEE*, *Mustyr* (re: see *MUSTER* v).

Mustyrddevyllers, obs. f. *MUSTERDEVILLERS*.

matches embroidered with gold and silver. *a. 1670 SPALDING Trav. Chas. I* (Spald. Club) II. 388 He had on his head a white perlit mutche. *1831 SHENNAN Tales* 75 (E.D.D.) Even her night-mutche did appear: The vera plaits aboon her brow.

2. A cap or coif, usually of linen, worn by women and young children. Also attrib.

1634-5 BREWER *Trav.* (Cetham Soc.) 188 We call here... a cap, a mutch, if it be linen. 1724 RAMSAY *Tout. Misc.* (1762) 9 Their toys and mutches were sae clean, They glanced in our ladies' een. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxvii, Mrs. Fenton, with her mutch off, ... was sentrying to under the challenges and the champions. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 113 The old mother, Mrs. Brown, in her white mutch, ... and a few neighbours stood round the room. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 36 The 'mutch' box lined with pale green paper.

1. Hence Mutchless *a.*, without a cap.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 216 The mutchless mawse flings herself free the tap step.

Mutchado, -atoo: see MOUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO.

Mutcher, dial. variant of MOOCHER.

Mutchkin (mʊtʃkɪn). *Sc.* Also 6 mych-mutskin, musking, 7 mutchin, mwching, 8 mutchken, -kine, muchkin. [*a.* early mod. Du. *mudseken* (now *mutsje*), app. an irregular diminutive of *mud* (de *MUD* sb.).] A measure of capacity for liquids (or for dry substances of a powdery or granular character); the fourth part of the old Scots pint, or about three-quarters of an imperial pint.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jus.* I (1814) II. 12 Quhillis makis... of he new mite now ordanit ix pyntis & thre muchekynis. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 113 Item, to Pieris the payntour, for glew, ... thre mychkinis oyle, calk, for the chappell. 1591 in *Thanes of Caudeir* (Spald. Club) 200 Item thre muskingis aquavite xv s. 1603 *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 157 Ik burgh... caus mak and haue all their mesouris of stovpeis of quart, pynt, choping, and mwching... conformable to the Jadge and stovpe of Sterling. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 478 With Wine, a mutchkin, thrice a weeke Pack'd in her pocket. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 252 Boys and Girls, coming... to sell us Whortleberries... sold to every one of us near a Mutchkin for a Baubee. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Frl.* (1884) 85 'The proportion... was like our mutchkin of salt to twenty pound weight of butter. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xxxix, He whistled the 'Bob of Dumbblain' under the influence of half a mutchkin of brandy. *a. 1834 PERKINS Nudge Eccles.* I. 24 Another mutchkin, Dibble.

b. *Comb.*, as *mutchkin cap*, *stoup*, *tin*.

1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Ph-* III, That mutchkin stoup it hauds hut drubs. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 7 Paint Scotland greetan owre her thrissle; Her mutchkin stoup as toom's a whistle. *a. 1791 GROSSE Oldo* (1796) 115 Paddy lifted a mutchkin tin... and threw it at the narrator. 1823 GALT *Gilbrat* xiv, A smith came in for a mutchkin-cap of ale.

Mute (mi:t), *a.* and *sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 4-5 muwet, 4-6 mewet, muet, 5 mwet, muyt, 6 muete; *b.* 5 mut, 6-mute. [*ME.* *mut* (mewet, muwet), *a.* *F.* *mut*; -popular *L.* **mūtētis* dim. of *L.* *mūtis*. In the 16th c. the word was assimilated in spelling and pronunciation to *L. mūtis* (whence *OF.* *mu*, *Fr.* *mut*, *Sp.* *mudo*, *It.* *muto*).] *A.* *adj.*

1. Not emitting articulate sound; silent.

To stand mute (of malice): in *Law*, to refuse deliberately to plead.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 194 She... stod forth mewet [*v.* muwet] mylde and mansuete. 1450 *Mertin* 172 They were alle stille; and mewet as though they hadde be dombe. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 She [*was*], neither mute, nor full of bable. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 If any person... stand mute or wilnot directly answer to the same offences. 1547 [*see MALICE* sb. 6]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 3 When Counsellors and servants stand mute and silent. *a. 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xi. § 234 He could not be so ignorant as not to know what judgment the law pronounced against those who stood mute, and obstinately refused to plead. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xv, Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest. 1751 *Act 12 Geo. III.* c. 20 Such Person so standing Mute... shall be convicted of the Felony or Piracy charged in such Indictment or Appeal. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xxii, Which task'd thy pipe too sore, and tired thy throat—It fail'd, and thou wast mute! 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 21 At the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday... a young woman... was found by the jury to be standing mute of malice. *Ibid.*, It was not till 1827 that it was enacted that a plea of not guilty should be entered for a prisoner who stood mute of malice.

b. *transf.* in the sense: Not emitting sound; not manifesting sound. *Mute swan*: the common swan, *Cygnus olor*.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 794 All was still and mute, and not one worde answered to. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xvi, For summer and his pleasures waite on thee, And thou away, the very birds are mute. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 117 The water... passing along with a mute and unspeedy current. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 17 The children of Israel... having hung up their then mute Instruments... sate down. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., The martin... is rather a mute bird. 1785 PENNANT *Arch. Zool.* II. 54 Mute Swan. *Ibid.* 542 note, We change the name of the same Swan into Mute, as... this species emits no sound. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Source Nile* III. 55 The sky-lark is here, but is mute the whole year, till the first rains fall in November. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* x, The groves are still and mute! 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x, Mute was the room—mute the house. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Obermann* ii, Behind are the abandoned baths Mute in their meadows lone. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 3067 The descendants of Mute Swans, Greylag Geese and Wild Ducks.

c. Proverbial phrases. *As mute as a fish or fishes* (and dialectically; *as mute as a mackerel, maid, mouse, poker, statue, stone*).

1497 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6:67 They be as Mute as a

stone. 1440 *Complaynt* 50 in *Temple of Glas* 59 A tunge I haue, but wordys none, But stonde mute as any stone. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 Be thou eke as mewet as a mayde. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 38 What wife he shall haue... whether she shall be as mute as a Fish, or haue a tongue as loud as a Fish-wife. 1621-3 MIONLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* iii, iii, Be silent, mute, Mute as a statue. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. (1767) 20 *Sir Will.* You can be secret as well as servicable? *Shift.* Mute as a mackerel. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 141 The Nabob's friends... had stood all this while as mute as fishes. 1807 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* XI. 3 The members as mute as fishes gaping for leaves. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Dammie, sir, if he wasn't as mute as a poker. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* i. v, They one and all... became suddenly as mute as mice.

2. Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb. Also absol.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 111 Bothe mesceles & mute and in the meynsoun body, Ofte he heled suche he ne helde it for no maistrey. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117 b1 Zoe... whyche had ben mute & dombe yere by a sekene that she had. 1619 ALCOVAN 17 They shall be infamous, deaf, mute, and blinde, and condemned to the flames of hell, because they are wicked. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Just.* 173 He that is mute can neither Covenant nor promise, since he cannot speak nor utter words congruous to a Covenant. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxiii, For though from earliest childhood mute, The lad can deftly touch the lute. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 418 The leading peculiarities of hysterical mutism are these... The subjects of this disability are completely mute.

b. Applied to the lower animals as lacking the power of articulate speech. Cf. DUMB *a.* 1 b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 557 Beasts, whom God on thir Creation-Day Created mute to all articulate sound. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.*, *Anger* vii. (1692) 392 A Brutal Folly, to be Offended at a Mute Animal. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 35 Oaths... seem to be considered as the only language the mute creation can comprehend.

3. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/2 The blessed Berythyme... entryd in to the temple... and made the deuyll some mewet that he gat no remembrance to them that adoured hym. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 418 Noble men at their niecings should not be mute and tong-tied. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xvi. 83 This number is no Representative; because... it becomes oftentimes... a mute Person, and unapt... for the government of a Multitude. 1705 E. WARD *Woods. World* Diss. (1708) 28 Theo he's struck mute. 1781 COWPER *Conversal* 352 The fear of being silent makes us mute. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 298 Mute with wonder I stood.

4. Of things or action: Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 49 When he speaks, the mute Wonder lurketh in mens cares. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Gitis*, 684 Mute solemn Sorrow, free from Female Noise. 1802 COLERIDGE *Hymn bef. Sunrise* 26 Mute thanks and secret ecstasy. 1891 MACQUEEN *Nem. Palmos* ix. 121 The four and twenty Elders prostrate themselves in mute adoration. 1898 FLON. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 15 Their mute appealing expression.

b. *transf.*

1627 SIR R. COTTON *Victr. Reign Hen. III* 45 In himselfe hee reformed his naturall Errors, Princes Manners though a mute law haue more of life and vigour then those of letters. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* i. v. 185 The jurisdiction of the magistrate was mute and impotent. 1782 W. GILPIN *River Wye* 91 He will work them up with such colours, mute, or vivid, as best accord with the general tone of his landscape.

5. *Gram.* and *Phonetics.* a. Of a consonant:

Produced by an entire interruption of the passage of breath, or by the complete closure of the organs of the mouth; 'stopped'.

After late *L. mūtis*, Gr. *ἀφωρος*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* ii. xiii. (Arb.) 135 The vowel is always more easily delivred then the consonant: and of consonants, the liquide more then the mute. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 408/1, T... is a mute Letter, and sounded through the Teeth.

b. Of a consonant: Voiceless. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 (24) the sonorous Consonant, and (24) its correspondent mute... The first being vocal, the other mute.

c. Of a letter: Not pronounced, silent.

1678 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Frl.* (1818) 181 What tho' graves become acute too? What tho' accents become mute too? 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 6 It gradually was established... that when a mute *e* followed a single consonant the preceding vowel was a long one.

6. *Astrol.* (see quot. 1690).

1658 GOSBOY *Doctr. Nativities* 39 Some Signs there are which be termed mute... If any of the mute Signs ascend in a Nativity [etc.]. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mute Signs*, are those which are denominated from Creatures that have no Voice, as *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, *Pisces*; and in Nativities, when the Significators therein, do spoil or cause some Impediment in the Speech of him that is born. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 296 *Mute Signs*, they are called dumb signs by the Arabians, and are said to have an effect on the native's speech, and cause dumbness.

7. *Sporting.* Not giving tongue (said of hounds while hunting). *To run mute*, to follow the chase without giving tongue.

1677 COX *Genil. Recr.* (ed. 2) 17 When Hounds or Beagles run long without opening or making any cry, we say, they run Mute. 1843 SUTTERS *Handley Cross* v. 101 A short sharp chirp is borne on the breeze; it is Heroine all but running mute. 1855 STONEHOUSE *Brit. Sports* iv. 119 The defects which should especially be avoided are—first, 'babbiling'; secondly, mute running. *Ibid.*, 'Babbiling', 'mute running', and 'skirting', are dependent upon a defect in breeding. 1897 *Enyclop. Sport* I. 582 Mute, silent, the hounds going too fast to speak. Some hounds are naturally mute.

8. Of wine: (See quot.). Cf. MUTE *v.*

1801 TILLOT'S *Phitos*, *Mag. X.* 151 In Languedoc, a kind

of wine is made of white grapes called mute wine, which is employed to sulphur others... This wine never ferments, and for that reason is called mute wine.

9. Said of metals that do not ring when struck.

1866 TUSTON tr. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms. 1841 MAUNOER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.* (1848) 487/2.

10. *Comb.*

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Cannus' Admir. Events* 311 Mute-stricken with this lustre... he remained quite astonished. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 53 This Mute-man fortune to see the Murderer of his Father. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 162 Herds and flocks Drop the dry sprig, and, mute-imporing, eye The falling verdure. 1746 SCOTT *Peeveril* xvi, Bribe him, to feast my mute-imporing eye, With some proud lord, who smiles a gracious lie! 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xx. 62 Stumbling, mute-mazed, at nature's chance.

B. *sb.*

1. *Phonetics.* [See A. 5.] An element of speech formed by a position of the vocal organs such as stops the passage of the breath, or entirely interrupts the sound; a stopped consonant, a 'stop'.

1530 PALSER. *Intro.* 20 They consonantes be deyved in to mutes & liquides or semivocales. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Mutes (*mutes*), these letters *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t*, are so called, because they have no sound, without the assistance of a vowel. 1787 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 383/1 In Indian languages (p) would be felt as a final post-aspirated mute.

allusively. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. (1657) 280 We use to say, That at meetings young men should be Mutes, and old men Vowels.

2. *In mute*, in an undertone. *Obs.*

1530 *Crt. of Love* 148 In mewet spak I, so that nocht astert, By no condition, word that might be herd.

3. A person precluded by nature, mutilation, or employment from the exercise of speech.

a. A dumb person; one deprived of the power of articulate speech owing to some congenital or pathological infirmity.

1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 74 Fifty Mutes he hath borne deaf and dumbe. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 53, I have heard a story of a Mute, that was born Mute. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. i. 25 Love can with speech inspire a mute. 1823 SCOTT *Peeveril* xvi, The pretty mute was mistress of several little accomplishments. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 335 In... Hancock... there are only 3 persons between 24 and 21 who cannot read and write; and they are mutes. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 109 The hysterical mute expresses himself in writing easily and correctly. *transf.* 1775 GIBSON *Prim. Lett.* 25 Feb. (1806) I. 251, I am still a Mute; it is more tremendous than I imagined; the great speakers fill me with despair, the bad ones with terror. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 687 The mute who cannot speak at a dinner or on the hustings, is eloquent in a pamphlet.

b. An actor on the stage whose part is performed only in dumb-show.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famille of Lene* 32 Mutes upon a stage called forth to fill vp a room and make a shew. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Enteriainm.* C j, The Personages (as well Mutes as Speakers) in this Pageant were these. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Mercetrical* (ed. 6) 48 Behind him waddles a theatric Mute. 1787 MUR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., It made me feel, once more... like a mute upon the stage. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 276/2 The sea-green robes of a beautiful mute in Mr. Gilbert's topsy-turvy plays.

c. In oriental countries: A dumb house-servant or janitor; usually one who has been deliberately deprived of the power of speech.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 232 Our grace Like Turkish mute shall have a tonguelesse mouth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 763 Hee saw seauen Mutes (these are stong men, bereft of their speech, whom the Turkish tyrants haue always in readinesse, the more secretly to execute their bloody butcherie). 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 393 As his Guard of Mutes On the great Sultan wait. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1837) 25 The mutes who throng their ante-chambers.

d. *Law.* One who refuses to plead to an indictment. *Obs.* (Cf. MUTE *a.* 1 note.)

1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Inno.* i. iii. 3 In our Common Law, Mutes at the Bar, who would not plead to the Indictment, are Adjudged guilty. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 31 He, that doth refuse to put himself upon his Legal Trial of God, and the Country, is a Mute in Law. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 187 Judgment was given against him as a Mute.

e. A professional attendant at a funeral; a hired 'mourner'.

1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 219 Forty gentlemen... submitted to wait as mutes with their backs against the wall of the chamber where the body laid in state. 1824 *Literary Gaz.* 31 Dec. 897/2 There he saw the two mutes and the bear at the door. 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* i. 23 Those who had met at the depot like a pair of mutes, sat down to table with holiday faces.

4. *Mus.* a. A clip of metal, wood or ivory that can be placed over the bridge of a violin or similar stringed instrument to deaden the resonance without affecting the vibration of the strings.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3). 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 500 He played it over a dozen times with the mute on his violin after she had gone to rest.

b. A pear-shaped leather pad or piece of metal which can be inserted into the bell of a metal wind-instrument to check the emission of sound.

1841 *Musical World* Apr. 247 A mute is a piece of brass formed to fit the inside of the bell of a trumpet. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 176 The mutes which soften the tone of brass instruments.

5. *Comb.*, as *mute-like adj.*; *mute-closure* (*Phonetics*), closure of the oral passage so as to form a mute.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Concstaggio* 169 A young licentious man, who had mutined the people. 1606 *Rep. Disc. Supreme Power* 34 Pope John...mutined the people against the Emperor. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 386 Ferrat Can... writeth to the Rebels, offering...to mutine the Kings army.

Hence † *Murtined ppl. a.*, † *Murtining vbl. sb.*
and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* ii. xi. 247 Among them is no mutinyng, no vprours, no sturres. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 564/1 In this yere...was a certayne mutenyng traitorously attempted aboute Wednesdaie the first

1577-8 Housely, *Eng. xxx*, *Chrou.* 1, 67/2 Imperial
 robes which he never utters. 1602 MARSTON
 put into them by the mutining soldier. 1602 MARSTON
Antonio's Rev. III. ii, Alas mine son's distraught. Sweete
 boy appease Thy mutining affections. 1604 B.
Hist. See Ostend 41 There shall be. . . what they shall
 disburse for the . . . entertainment of the Mutined Soldiers. 1659
Parl. Speech Other Ho. 8 The people . . . were loath
 their fellow-Mutineer, for no other virtue but Mutining,
 should come to be advanced to be their Master. 1690 Miltons
Hist. Eng. II. 95 The giddy favour of a mutining rout is as
 dangerous as their fury.

Mutinee, obs. form of **MUTINY**.
Mutineer (*miutinīər*), *sb.* Also 7-ier, -yer.
 [a. *F. mutinier* (16th c.), *f. mutin*: see **MUTINE** *sb.*] One who revolts against or openly resists the authority of a superior; *spec.* one guilty of mutiny as defined in Military and Naval law.

1660 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 90 Keep a good tongue in your head : if you prove a mutineer, the next Tree. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Connurra*, 34 Spinola hath made great use of a secret of warre, how in scarcitie of moneys to awe these mutiniers. 1654 EANL. MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 108 The mutiniers were contented to receive a donative of four payes. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 17 The very person who accused us, was the Ringleader and chief Mutineer. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 19 Silence those mutinies— that drunken crew, That crowd about the pilot in the storm. 1838—9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 100. 127 He stands forth as a mutineer against authority. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) iii, 12th May, Mutineers from Meerut have seized the bridge at Delhi.

Mutineer (mūtīnīō's), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To mutiny. Hence *Mutineering* *publ. sh.* and *publ. a.*

1682 SIR J. LAUDER *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (1840) 375
The Lord Nafme and some others mutineered, and alledged
...ther was no law could oblige them to afternoons meetings.
1684 *Ibid.* 561 A souldier...is shot...for...giving a blow to
his serjeant. This is strict military discipline against
mutineering. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 66 f 9 To quell
mutineering Captains. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confessions* 9 Through
the gloomy vigils of his prison, you hear muttered growls of
impotent mutineering. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Mauved*
xix; We don't mean to be laid hold of, and charged with
mutineering.

† **Mutiner.** *Obs.* Also 7 mutener. [*f.* MUTINE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. MUTINEER.] A turbulent, rebellious, or mutinous person; a mutineer.

1569 STOCKEN tr. *Diad. Sic.* II. xxix. 8: He put to death the principall mutiners. 1580 *L'appeu, Hatchet* A iv, These mutiners in Church matters, must have their mouths bunged with iests, not arguments. 1602 *SEAR HOV. Aiii, & Ch. i.* iii. 5 According to discipline Militarie, [to] compell Muteners to obedience and order. *a* 1677 *BARROW Sermon.* (1686) III. 277 They [*sc.* seducers] were . . . murmurers, complainers, or conjunctly discontented mutiners.

† **Mutinery.** *Obs. rare*—*t.* [ad. OF. *mutinerie*,
f. *mutin* MUTINE *sô.*] Mutiny.

1563 FOXE A. & M. 696 b, The better instruction of your hyghnes people to. hatred of rebellion and mutiny.

† **Mutinewe.** *Obs. Paré*—: [A not so rare error, prob. f. **MUTINE** *sb.* or *v.* after *retinne, revenue.*]
see also *Ed. Hist. Eng. Hist.* (Garden No. 20) 11 A

mutinewe [*sic* *M.S.*] rose sodainly thereof and every man
forsooke the campe and departed.

Muting (mì'ū·tīŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MUTE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]
The action of the *vb.* MUTE¹.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 1. i. 20 The Stock-doll
and the Blackbird.. Whose muting on those trees doe make
to grow Rots curing Hyphear. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 31

This..livelesse Colossus, that..is subject to the muting of every Sparrow.

1614 MANKHAM *Cheap Husb.* ii. xvii. 144 The signes [of the prinie euill in Hawkes] are foule blacke muteings.

1615 LATHAM *Falcomery* Explan. Wds., *Noting* is the . . .
which comes from Hawkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s.v.

Pheasant Pouts. Their principal haunts may easily be known by their mutings. 1847 Couch *Illustr. Instinct* xiii. 220 Many birds will carefully remove the mutings of

Muting, *vbl. sb.*²: see MUTE *v.*²

Muting, obs. form of MOULTING ppl. a.
1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, Vlcr Pendragon xv, For her disport my
Lodis should procure Thy wretched winges of this my

Mutinie, -ier, obs. ff. **MUTINY**, **MUTINEER**.

† **Mutinous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f.* **MUTINY** *sb.*
+ **-OUS**.] Mutinous.

1663 *Short Surv. Pres. Ministry* 38 They..did not run
into Mutinious and Rebellious routes.
[cf. MUTINE + .IST.]

A mutincer.

Mutinize (mī-tī'nīz), *v.* Now *arch.* Also 7

mutanize. [*f.* MUTINE *sb.* + -IZE.] + *a. intr.* To mutiny (*obs.*). *b. trans.* To cause mutiny in.

1605 *Play Stucley* Lj, False Abdelmeleck mortally is sick,
 . . His soldiers mutinise. 1606 G. W[ooococke] tr. *Justine*
 vi. 30 b. His souldiers mutanized much against him. 1841

At 300, the boundary remained more rigid:

Blackw. Mag. XLIX. 470/2 They know them [sc. propagandist principles] to be most apt to mutinize and convulse kingdoms.

Hence *Mutinizing ppl. a.*

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 446 Were this our learned Reformist to add to his collection of mutinizing professors one on the art and science of Nomography.

Mutinous (miŭ'ti-nŭs), *a.* [f. *MUTINE* + *-OUS*.]

1. Of persons, their attributes, etc.: Given to mutiny, rebellious.

1598 T. N. tr. *Comp. IV. India* Pref. 2 Heere also is described how to use and correct the stubborn and mutinous persons. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. § 8 Learning doth make the minds of men...pliant to government; whereas Ignorance makes them...mutinous. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 257 Finding that neither by threats nor promises he could ally the mutinous humour of the Camp, 1677 *Wood Life* 14 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 395 A...report that the Masters should be put out of the Convocation house, because that they in the election of orator had proved mutinous. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 141 He was mutinous whoop out of power. 1800 *SHELLEY Ed. Tyr.* l. 98 The troops grow mutinous. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xlii. Let us take counsel in friendly fashion, rather than resemble a mutinous crew of mariners in a sinking vessel. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxviii. 48 A mutinous spirit began to spread itself abroad. 1882 *PERCIVAL Eng. Journalism* xxii. 178 Sir Robert Peel found that, with the Press at his back, he could defy even his own mutinous followers to turn him out of office.

† *b.* Turbulent, contentions, *Obs.*

1589 NASHIE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 Which makes our Poets vndermaile Muses so mutinous, as euerie stanza they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Lj b, He is verie seditious and mutinous in conversation, picking quarrells with euerie nian that [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* ix. 48 Then brought he forth Seditiō, breeding stryfe In troublous wits, and mutinous upore. 1608 D. T[urvis] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 *Goutart's* and turbulent assemblies. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goutart's Wise Vieillard* 77 Quarrell-some, mutinous, and mad-brained-sicke persons.

c. absol. as pl. Mutinous persons.

1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* (1630) 116 Charge [was] given that the lawes of England should be administered & the mutinous be seuerely suppressed [in Ireland]. 1687 WALLER *Naid's Trag.* *Afterd Poems* (1712) 206 Lend me your Guards, that if Perswasion fail, Force may against the Mutinous prevail.

d. trans. & fig. of the elements, passions, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. l. 42, I haue...call'd forth the mutenous windes. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 69 There are in this disturbed braine of mine So many mutinous waters. 1635-66 COWLEY *Davidides* l. 8 His mutinous waters hurly to the War, And Troops of Waves come rolling from afar. 1695 Ld. PRESTON *Booth* l. 34 The mutinous Passions of Grief, Anger, and Sadness doth...distract thee. 1800 SUTCLIFF *Ode to Naples* 55 Elysian City, which to calm enchantment The mutinous air and sea lay 1821 — *Hellas* 156 By dreadful abstinence And conquering penance of the mutinous flesh. 1812 884 Mutinous passions, and conflicting fears.

2. Of the nature of or proceeding from mutiny; characterized by or expressing mutiny.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1877) B 4 b, Goe thou in secrete...Bring scandalls on the rich, raise mutinous lyes Vpon the state. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 90 What stratagems...Erroneous, mutinous, and unnatural, This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xv. v. 39 Terrified were we with the mutinous grumbling...of the soldiers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 53 For the late license of printing all mutinous and seditious discourses was not yet in fashion. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb. They...demanded justice in a mutinous way. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 3 What think you of the mutinous proceedings of the Native regiments? 1865 DICKENS *Int. Fr.* iii. l. Fledgeby appeared to be on the verge of some mutinous expressions.

3. [After *F. air mutin.*] = *MUTINE* a. 2

1882 J. STURGIS *Dick's Wand.* iii. xxix. She continued to regard him with a pretty mutinous look. *Ibid.* iv. xlv. 'Oh, I like flirtations,' said Miss Holcroft with her little mutinous air—'other people's flirtations'.

Hence *Mutinously adv.* **Mutinouslyness.**

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1891) 195 A people, in nature mutinously prowde. 1629 JACKSON *Cred* vi. ii. xx. § 2 The mutinousness of the Soldiers. 1702 EDWARD *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 11 They mutinously cry'd out for a king. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xiv. 114 She had behaved so mutinously.

Mutiny (miŭ'ti-ni), *sb.* Forms: 6 mutinee, mutenye, (-inye, -yny, -enie), 6-7 mutinie, (7 muttenie), 6- mutiny. [f. *MUTINE* v. or *sb.* + *-Y*, after *felony*. Cf. the earlier *MUTINERY*, *MUTINEVE*.]

1. Open revolt against constituted authority; now chiefly spec. revolt on the part of a disciplined body (esp. military or naval) or a section of it against its officers; behaviour subversive of discipline, mutinous conduct.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* l. (1599) 33 Townes would fall into tumults, men would draw into mutinie [printed mutinie]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* l. i. 160 The Earle of Salisbury craveth supply, And vnderly keeps his men from mutinie. 1633 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xlvii. (ed. 3) 115 Wee cannot quench bot and unruly desires in youth without some mutiny, & rebellious opposition. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* l. 34 margin. The Army put into mutiny against the Parliament. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt.* of the Parliament. 1743 *Forces* xv. No Officer or Soldier shall utter any words tending to Sedition, mutiny, or Upstart. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 17 We were...deat. For Mutiny. 1780 COWPER *Table* 7. 452 He gives Death for Mutiny. 1780 COWPER *Table* 7. 452 He gives the word, and mutiny soon roars in all her gates. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 570 His name...Holds our besieging army

like a spell In prey to famine, pest, and mutiny. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 11, 15th May. Hear a rumour of the Goorkha corps...in open mutiny, and refusing to march. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xiii. The crew are in a state of mutiny.

b. In particularized sense: A mutinous revolt; a rebellion of a considerable number of soldiers, sailors, or other persons in subordinate position, against those set in authority over them.

The *Indian Mutiny*, a revolt of the native troops of Bengal in 1857-8.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* l. xviii. (1591) 43 A mutinee of the Gard-souldiers. 1583 STRAVES *Anat. Adu.* ii. (1832) 4 Mutenies, wars, and ciuill dissentions. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. l. 62 *Hen.*...sacke this Country with a mutiny. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 87 Mutinies in the fleet and army, under pretence of their want of pay. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 5 § 2 Every Person being in Their Majesties Service...who shall...Joyne in any Mutiny or Sedition in the Army. 1785 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 304 The coal-trade at Newcastle was for some time put to stop by a mutiny of the keelmen. 1835 MARYATT *Jac. Bulfinch* xxix. We have had a regular mutiny, and attempt to take the ship from me. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/3 The Irish mutiny in the House of Commons has been suppressed.

c. In attrib. uses; now often with the meaning 'that took part in or was present during the Indian Mutiny'.

Mutiny Act, an Act, passed annually from 1689 to 1879, authorizing the crown to frame 'Articles of War' dealing with offences against discipline in the military and naval forces and the constitution of courts-martial. It is now embodied in the *Army Act*, 1881. So also *mutiny bill*.

1731-2 EARL OF STAFFORD *Sp. in Hist. & Proc. Ho. Lords* (1742) IV. 61, I am entirely against this Bill, or any Mutiny-Bill; because it is the turning of our Civil Government into a Military Government. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 409 By the annual mutiny acts, a soldier may be arrested for a debt which [etc.]. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 3, 28th March.—At work all the morning at that mutiny case. 1895 KIPPLING *and Jungle* Bk. 114, I was a Mutiny baby, as they call it. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 5/6 Last night the Mutiny veterans...held a special dinner at the camp.

† *2.* Discord, contention; a state of discord, a dispute, quarrel. Phrase, *in or at (a) mutiny*. *Obs.* 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* l. 34 b, He... (besides a thousand pettie mutinies that fall out in housekeeping) escapeth seldom without a sprit of grudge or cyuill dissention, disturbynge his quiet. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. l. 170 A man of complements whose right and wrong Haue chose as vmpire of their mutinie. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* I 4, He found all the Swaines in a mutinie about the recovery of their beautilfull Paragon. 1592 — *Disput.* 35 At this pleasant Tale all the boord was at a mutinie, and they said the gentleman did passing wisely. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 82 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1153 So with her selfe is shee in mutinie. To live or die which of the twaine were best. 1605 *Play Stency* F 4 b, Are then Molucco and his brother king, At ciuill mutinie among themselves. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 471 What mutinies and malice, are dayly among your Monasteries, each enuying anothers priuiledge. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 494 Such persons...may absent...themselves...least that there may be any mutenie or disorder in the said companies or meetings. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* ii. 926 Then if...these Elements in mutinie had from her Axle torn The steadfast Earth.

Mutiny (miŭ'ti-ni), *v.* [f. *MUTINY* sb.]

1. *intr.* To commit the offence of mutiny; to rise in revolt against (rarely *† upon*); to refuse submission to discipline or obedience to the lawful command of a superior, esp. in the military and naval services.

1584 *Leyesters Commw.* 53 Cal you but to minde...when her Ma...did wyth-draw, but a litle her wounded fauour...towards him: did not al the Court as it were, mutinie presentlie? 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. l. 24 The spirit of my Father, which I thinke is within mee, begins to mutinie against this seruitude. 1699 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 309 The Duke of Albemarle...daily expected the army in London would mutiny upon him for want of pay. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 5 (title) An Act for punishing Officers or Soldiers who shall Mutiny or Desert their Majesties Service. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iii. lx. 294 Dundalk...was delivered up by the troops who mutinied against their governor. 1814 Scott *Waver.* xiv. Saunders...began to mutiny against the labour for which he now scarce received thanks. 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1867 The shopmen...found that their life was a little too like life on a slave plantation...and at last they mutinied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 372 They mutiny and take possession of the ship.

† *b.* Conjugated with *to be*. *Obs. rare.*

1648 GAGGE *West Ind.* vi. 19 Wee...thereby gessed at the truth that the Barbarians were mutinied. 1656 ELLIOTT MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. Fr. Paruss.* 56 Their Scouts...brought back word, that the whole Milinia of Janisaries were mutinied against the Ottoman Monarchy.

c. fig.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. l. iv. 142 'Tis a blushing shame-faced spirit [i. e. conscience], that mutinies in a mans bosom: It fills a man full of Obstacles. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 ¶ 4 The powers of pleasure mutiny for employment. 1795 SOUTHEY *Maids of Orleans* II. 361 Temperate Myself, no blood that mutinied...I sent abroad Murder and Rape. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* II. 14 The baser elements Had mutinied against the golden sun That kindles them to harmony.

† *d.* To contend or strive (*with*); to quarrel. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. l. 28 All too loo comes counsell to be heard, Where will doth mutiny with wits regard. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 13 My very beard do mutiny: for the white Reproue the browne for rashnesse, and they them for feare. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 152 The Catalonians began to mutinie among themselves.

† *2. trans.* To cause to mutiny or rebel against. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parlt.* App. 39 The Duke of

Guise...mutinies the Citizens against the King. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 34 Cromwell...by mutinying the Army against the Parliament, made him his owne.

Hence *Mutinied ppl. a.*, *Mutinying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 *St. Papers, Domestic* 447 The Archduke, having reclaimed his mutinied Spaniards, left the Infanta at Ghent. 16... F. DAVISON Ps. lxxiii. Leauie mutinying, and rest secure. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius Lou C. Varres* 321 This mad mutinying frenzy was...among all the Garrisons of Germany. 1671 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (1902) 137 The Newfoundland's ships...will...loose their season...through the obstinacy of the mutinied seamen. 1716 *SOUTH. Serm.* (1842) III. 372 The mutinying of the army about St. Albans. 1873 *Daily News* 26 Aug., The mutinied regiments of Iberia.

Mutish (miŭ'tiŭſ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *MUTE* sb. 1 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat like a mute.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 310 This dress...gave him the appearance of one of the mutes...of an economic funeral company. This mutish-looking gentleman...was [etc.].

Mutism (miŭ'ti-z'm), [ad. *f. mutisme* (1741) in *Hatzl.-Darm.*, f. *L. mut-us*; see *MUTE* a. and *-ISM*.] The state or condition of being mute; the refraining from speech, silence; lack of the faculty of speech, or inability to produce articulate sounds, dumbness.

1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* I. 365 The term of his mutism was expected with impatience. 1851 VALSHE *Dis. Lung & Heart* 392 Cases of this affection [sc. tubercular meningitis], in which a peculiar form of mutism formed a striking symptom. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxviii, Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to mutism. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. l. ii. (1864) 32 Man must have lived for a time in a state of mutism. 1891 *Temple Bar* May 114 She all at once broke through her mutism and plied me with questions. 1899 [see *MUTE* a. 2].

Mutism (miŭ'ti-z'm), [ad. *f. mutisme*, f. *muter*; see *MUTE* v. and *-ISM*.] = *MUTAGE*.

1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 155 Wines which have been subjected to mutism.

Muto- (miŭ'to-). Assumed as combining form of *L. mūtāre* to change, in the following technical terms. **Mutograph**, an apparatus for taking a series of photographs of objects in motion; hence **Mutograph v. trans.**, to portray with this apparatus. **Mutoscope**, an apparatus for exhibiting a scene recorded by the mutograph, which may be seen by looking through an aperture and turning a handle at the side of the instrument; hence **Mutoscopic a.**, also **Mutoscope v.**

1897 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Apr. 248/2 The 'mutograph' and 'mutoscope', are the inventions of Mr. Herman Casler... The machine with which the original pictures are taken...is known as the 'mutograph', nearly following the Latin and Greek words signifying 'changing delineation'. *Ibid.* 249/1 Prints...for use in the...mutoscope machines. *Ibid.* 249/2 A series of 'mutograph' pictures. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 7/2 The Biograph and Mutoscope are two inventions for the reproduction of objects in motion. The negatives of views for use in both are produced by the Mutograph, a camera by which from 3,000 to 4,000 separate photographs can be taken per minute. *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 3/2 The impression that we have been indulging in a mutoscopic debauch. *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 4/1 Efforts are to be made to get Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Selborne to be 'mutoscopic' on their way to the Cabinet Council to-morrow. 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xiv. 464 Pictures and mutoscopic exhibitions which corrupted the young wholesale.

Muton, -oun, -own, obs. forms of *MUTTON*.

Mutsel(l)im; see *MUSELLIM*.

Mutsenigo, variant of *Moccenigo*.

Mutskinn, obs. form of *MUTCHKIN*.

Mutt, variant of *MATH* 2; obs. form of *MOTE* v. 1

Muttenie, obs. form of *MUTINY*.

Mutter (mʊ'tɜː), sb. 1 [f. *MUTTER* v. 1] The act of muttering; a low indistinct utterance.

1634 MITTON *Comm.* 817 Without his rod revers't And backward mutters of dissembling power, We cannot free the Lady. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xcvi. 6 That chill mutter...which is now so commonly the substitute for earnest congregational singing. 1875 A. K. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 146, I gave an inaudible mutter.

Mutter (mʊ'tɜː), sb. 2 [Hindi *matar*.] An Indian variety of pea, sometimes used in this country as fodder for cattle.

1834 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 4) 298 An Indian pea...called in Liverpool Indian mutters. *Ibid.*, Horses commenced to die very suddenly some time after the owners had commenced to use the mutters.

Mutter (mʊ'tɜː), v. 1 Forms: 4-5 *moter(e)*, *mot(t)re*, 5-6 *muttre*, 6 *mutter*, 6- *mutter*. [Prob. an onomatopoeic formation with frequentative suffix *-ER* 5; cf. *G. dial. muttern* to mutter, *moller* sb. a muttering; also *MUSTER* v. 2]

1. *intr.* To speak in low tones, with the mouth nearly closed, so that one's words are barely audible.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xii. 19 Whanne Dauid badde herd his seruantes spekyng priuelli, either moterynge [1382 mutyng, *Vulg. munitantes*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 307 Therewith the French men beganne to muttor, and sayde among themselves, the prince had spoken nobly. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. xlv. 15 Mine eyes...thought report too niggardly had spard; And strooken dumbe with wonder, did but mutter, Conceiuing more then shee had words to viter. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Seek ye unto wizards that peepe and that mutter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 134 He heard his men muttering amongst themselves of the strength and greatness of the Town. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxix. 192 The Wolfe went Muttering away

upon't. 1717 POPE *Iliad* x. 527 The Head, yet speaking, murther'd as it fell. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. § 8 (1864) 345 Some persons of weak or incontinent nerves can hardly think without muttering—they talk to themselves. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. At not infrequent intervals she heard her little brother moaning and muttering in his sleep. b. *esp.* To speak in low indistinct tones expressive of dissatisfaction which one dare not utter more openly; to murmur, complain, grumble. Const. *against, at.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 121 Certain souldiers... beganne to mutter and murmure against the kyng and his counsaill. 1575-85 ABR. SANOVS *Serm.* ii. 26 The worthe magistrat Moses was muttered against. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goullart's Wise Vieillard* 70 They... doe mutter at, and finde fault with euery thing that is spoken or done. 1662 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 66 The People must not dare to mutter. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 Off doe he mutter at the Partialities of the Board. 1720 De For *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 228 Our men muttered a little at this; but I pacified them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 Whether it were not possible to make a spinner that would not rebel, nor mutter, nor scowl, nor strike for wages?

c. *transf.* To make a low rumbling sound. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Like distant thunder muttering imperfectly from the clouds. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 50 The thunder muttered and grumbled.

2. *trans.* To utter with imperfect articulation and in a low tone. Also fig. to express or say in secret. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* ii. 492 (541) With that he smoot his heed adoun anon, And gan to moire [v. r. motere, motre, muttre], I not what trewly. a 1585 SIDNEY *Pt. II* i. What do these people meane, To mutter murmurs vaine? 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI* i. 165 What mutter you, or what conspire you Lords? 1604 — *Oth.* iii. 417 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter their Affayres. 1645 PACIET *Herzog.* Ep. Ded., Who have their Prayers in their owne tongue, and mutter them not in latine as the Romists doe. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ix, Revenge is mutterd be ik clan. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 106 Muttr'ing his wayward fancies he would rove. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iii. 100, I knew a gentleman who was accustomed to mutter certain words to himself, even in the midst of company.

d. with obj. clause. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 The people... muttered amonge them selues that owre nation hadde troubled the elements. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 46 Arius saith that Christ is God, but he muttereth that he was created. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 They muttered extremely, that was a thing not to be heffered. 1623 MADEIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 151 Yet it muttered the Match will be. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 230 Some who had always professed the doctrine of nonresistance in its full extent were now heard to mutter that there was one limitation to that doctrine.

e. *To mutter over:* to recite in low indistinct tones, to mumble. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv, And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore Mix'd in the charms he mutter'd o'er. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1821) 175 To mutter o'er some text of God, Engraven on his reeking sword.

f. *transf.* (Cf. i. c.) 1657 MUTTON *P. L.* ix. 1002 Skie low'd, and muttering Thunder, som sad drops Wept at compleating of the mortal Sin Original.

Mutter, v. 2 ? Variant of MOULTER v. 1 1609 BUTLER *Fenn. Monarchie* vi. § 22 If you feele it [sc. leg-honey] betweene your warme fingers, it wutthereth apart, where was sticketh fast together.

Mutteration. *nonce-ud.* [See -ATION.] The action of muttering.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV. xxxvii. 283 So the night past off, with prayings, hopings, and a little mutteration. (Allow me that word, or find me a better.)

Muttered (mʊˈtəd), ppl. a. [f. MUTTER v. 1 + -ED.] Uttered indistinctly and in low tones.

1701 AINSWORTH *Epit. to G. Granville's Brit. Enchantress*, Where sounding Strings and artful Voices fail, The charming Rod and mutter'd Spells prevail. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 60 It is done in the dark, and with mutter'd malediction. 1888 H. L. SMART *Master of Ralibeky* xxiii, And now came a low mutter'd conference between McDermott and his companions.

Mutterer (mʊˈtəɪə), [f. MUTTER v. 1 + -ER.] One who mutters.

1554 HULOET, *Mutterer, susurro*. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treasuries* (1681) 8 These mutterers of King-murthering. a 1677 BARROW *Decalogues* ix. *Cred.* etc. (1697) 432 The words of a mutterer, saith the Wise man, are as wounds [Prov. xviii. 8]. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* xviii. (1860) 197/1 He was a mutterer of charms, and a watcher of omens.

Muttering (mʊˈtərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. -ING.] The action of the verb MUTTER.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 77 Yet then began there, here and there some manner of muttering amongst the people. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* E vj b, The lord doth not regard Your many mutterynge. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. (ad fin.) The roaring voice of winds, Nor all the muttering of the sullen waves. 1667-68 PERRY *Diary* 17 Feb., Some mutterings I did hear of dissolving the Parliament. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1807) III. 80, I heard secret readings and mutterings. 1856 FROUVE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. v. 468 The mutterings of discontent had developed into plain open treason. 1904 A. R. WHITHAM *Ep. Consolations* i. 10 Already the mutterings of the distant storm might be heard.

Muttering, ppl. a. [-ING.] That mutters. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 112 Let muttering Mutius take heed least he be served with the same sawce Virgil requir'd Banius and Meuius. 1660 INGELIO *Benit.* & *Ur.* ii. (1632)

143 The muttering Fiends obey'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 In a muttering Voice, as if between Soliloquy and speaking out. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 13 The muttering thunder seems to have changed its place. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 147 A low muttering delirium.

Hence *Mutteringly adv.* c 1681 HICKERINCILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 i. 388 It was a busines (than which) nothing is more discour'd of (mutteringly) at this day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 69, I said something mutteringly, and he wou'd be would hear it. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spect. Milt. Num* Wks. 1854 III. 53 Mutteringly she put that question to herself.

+ *Mutterous, a. rare*—[f. MUTTER sb. 1 + -OUS.] Full of muttering sound; murmurous.

1582 STANTHURST *Ensis* x. (Arh.) 31 Lyke bees.. That.. toyle with mutters humbling. 1611 iii. 73 With rumbling mutters echo.

Mutton (mʊˈtʌn). Forms: 4 molton; 3-5 mouton, 4 motene, 5 motene, 5-6 motone, mot(t)on, mouton, 5-7 muton, 6 muttoun, mot(t)en, mutown, mutten, 5- muton. [ME. *moutoun*, *molon* (rarely *molton*), a. OF. *molon*, rarely *molton* (mod.F. *mouton*) = Pr. *multo-s*, Catal. *multo*, OSP. *molou*, It. *montone*, Venetian *molton*—med.L. (8th c.) *mutton-em*, prob. f. Gaulish **multo-s* (Irish *molt* ram, Welsh *mollt*, Cornish *mols*, Breton *maout*).

Some scholars have conjectured that med.L. *muttonem* is a metathetic form of *muttūm* (of which Du Cange has one example) f. L. *muttilus* in the sense 'deprived of horns' or in the sense 'castrated'; Diez compares mod. Pr. *cabro montu* corresponding to L. *capra mutilla* hornless goat. But it seems very unlikely that the Celtic forms can be unconnected; if they are from popular Latin the adoption must have taken place at a very early period.]

1. The flesh of sheep, used as food.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 472/344 Huy monen with beam in heore schip al þat hem was leof, Gies and heines, cranes and swannes and porc, moutoun and heof. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 114 Sancte Juliane.. In til his tyme wes na glotone, na wont wes nocht to ete motene clene. c 1420 Liber *Cocorum* (1862) 46 Take freshe brothe of motene clene. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Stwed Mutton. Take faire Mutton that haib ben roste, and mynce it faire. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brawne beef, or powdered moutoun. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1059/1 Men bye bief or moten out of the bouchers shoppes. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poetes, Hearbes* 147 Fieue flocks of sheepe coulede scarce mainteine good mutton for his house. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 50 Of Mutton.. that is the best, which is of an yeere or two olde. 1710-11 SWIFT *Trul. to Stella* 10 Mar., They.. had a breast of mutton and a pint of wine. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* v, Racing home for the eight o'clock mutton. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* i. v. 49 Welsh sheep are small, but the mutton is renowned for the delicacy of its flavour. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* x, The steaming dish of mutton and vegetables.

2. A sheep; *esp.* one intended to be eaten. Now only *jocular*.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 A bouke of a moutoun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 39 The Wolf in pes with the Moutoun. 1481 CANTON *Godeffroy* clvii. 231 Oxen, Kyen, Motons and othyr vytaylles. 1565 LADY LOVAT in *Fraser Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 153 With two moutons yearly price of the pice thratin s. iij d. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 37 Moldavia and Valachia do serve them with beeves and muttons. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxxxv. 461 The Sheep in this Fable was clearly too hard for the Two Doctors; and we find all those Reasonings to be true in the World, which the Mutton Alleges in the Fiction. 1795 COWPER *Needles Alarm* 8 A mutton, statelier than the rest, A ram, the ewes and wethers, sad, address'd. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* i. 482/2 The word *mutton* is sometimes used (in America), as it once was in England, to signify a sheep. 1839 THACKERAY *Leg. St. Sophia of Kioff*, A humble company of pious nien, Like muttons in a pen.

b. The carcase of a sheep. *Obs. or arch.*

1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 In many places they salt their Muttons when they are killed, and so eat them out of the pickle. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, Goes to the Butchers, fetches in a mutton. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy. III.* l. 103, I was presented with half a Mutton. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1864) II. 189 There were butchers shops.. presenting no such generously fattened carcasses as Englishmen love to gaze at in the market, no stupendous halves of mighty beeves, no dead hogs or inuttons.

c. *spec.* A wether, castrated ram. *Obs.*

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 597/10 *Mullo*, a wether or a mouton. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 135 Ane man taken with reid hand, with ane sheip, or mutton, or with ane calfe, .. could not be put to death, but sould be scourged. 1655 MOUTER & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 143 Ewes and Rams are subject to far more Maladies than Muttons.

d. *Sc.* Used as a term of contempt for a man. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 211 Mauch moutoun, vyle buttoun, pelitt glutoun, air to Hilhouse. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 32 Quha hene w' beistly lust abusit, I hald him bot ane moutoun.

4. *slang.* Food for lust; loose women, prostitutes. Also laced mutton: see LACED ppl. a. 5.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2265 And from thens to the halfe strete, To get vs there some freshe mete. Why, is there any store of rawe moton? 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* B v b, What wylt thu fall to mutton? 1. Rankeloue is full of heate. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) H i b, The old lecher hath rotten holy muton to him, a Nunne, my Lord. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) C 4 b, I am one that loves an inch of raw Mutton better than an ell of fride stock fish, and the first letter of my name begins with leachery. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mist.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 v. 113 Lord of lamentations, .. Mounseur of mutton-lac'd. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mutton-in-long-coats*, Women.

† 5. Short for *mutton-candle* (see 8 b). *Obs.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 174 A flight of sparrows, would flutter into the chapel and fan out the muttons with their wings. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxv, Let us.. bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

6. *Stock Exchange.* (See *quots.*)

1881 *Daily News* i. Feb. 3/1 The tithes and muttons (as the tax on live stock is called) bring in 200,000 liras. 1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 16 *Muttons*, Turks 1873. 1895 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* s.v., *Mutton* in fl. (Stock Exchange).—The Turkish loans of 1865 and 1873. (From being in part secured on the sheep-tax.)

7. In various phrases. *As dead as mutton:* quite dead. *To take (or eat) a bit of (or one's) mutton with:* to dine with. *To return to one's muttons* (jocular), to return to the matter in hand (after *Fr. revenons à nos moutons*).

1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 43 If you will come and eat a bit of mutton with me tomorrow, I'll see no body but yourself. 1838 THACKERAY *and Lect. Fine Arts* Wks. 1900 XIII. 280 But let us return to our muttons. 1838 COL. HAWKIER *Diary* (1893) II. 141, I shot him [a swan] as dead as mutton. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xii, Will you eat your mutton with me to-day, Palmer? 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxvi, Will you take your mutton with me?

8. *attrib.*, as mutton + *bonk* Sc., -*chine*, -*cullet*, -*gravy*, -*pasty*, -*pie*, -*steak*, -*suet*.

1524 BURGH *Rec. Stirling* (1889) 20 Ane *mutton buke. 1712 PRIOR *Extemp. Invitation to Earl of Oxford* 4, If They can Dine On Bacon-Ham, and *Mutton-chine. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing Room* 99 *Mutton-Cutlets, prime of Meat. 1860 SALA *Badd. Peasage* xx. II. 44 The whiskers confined to the mutton cullet form and size. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 139 With some *Mutton-gravy, beat or shake them well together in the Pan. 1775 ASH, *Muttonpasty, a muttonpie. 1900 STUTLICE *Shamless Wayne* iii, A breakfast of mutton-pasty and ham. 1666 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mutton-Pye. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 367 P 4, They [sheets of the 'Spectator'].. make a good Foundation for a Mutton pye. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 196 An old mutton-pie man was run over as he was crossing Piccadilly. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Mice & Minos* 4, Frae his hoords he doughtna take as much wuld buy a *mutton-stake. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 85 An Ounce and a half of *Mutton Suet. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 107 Mutton-suet is used in the manufacture of common candles.

b. Special combinations: mutton-bone, (a) the bone remaining from a joint of mutton; (b) quasi-*arch.*, app. the game of KNUCKLE-BONE; †mutton-broker = MUTTON-MONGER; mutton-broth, a broth made from mutton; mutton-candle, a candle made of mutton-fat (see 5); †mutton-cumber [? after *cucumber* = CUCUMBER], some kind of cucumber; †mutton-driver, a sheep-stealer; mutton fat, (a) the fat of mutton, also *attrib.*; (b) = *mutton-candle*; mutton-fist *slang*; (a) a large red coarse hand, also applied to a person having such a hand; (b) a printer's index-hand (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1888); †mutton-haft, ? a knife-handle of sheep's bone; mutton-ham, (a) the thigh of a sheep cured in the same fashion as ham; (b) a sail used in certain fishing-smacks in America, so *mutton-ham boat*; mutton-head, a dull, stupid person; mutton-headed *a. slang* and *dial.*, dull, stupid; †mutton-light, a mutton-candle; mutton measles, 'the cysticerus of the flesh of the sheep; probably the larval form of *Tænia tenella*' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); mutton quad *Printers' slang*, an em quad; †mutton-saddle, ? a saddle of mutton; mutton-sheep, ? a sheep bred for meat, not for wool; mutton-snapper *West Indian*, a large fish of the *Mesoprius* genus' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †mutton-tea, ? mutton-broth, cf. *beef-tea*; mutton-thumper *U.S. slang*, 'a bungling bookbinder' (Cent. Dict. 1890); †mutton tigger, ? a whore-monger; †mutton-water, ? mutton-broth; mutton-wood, 'a composite tree (*Olearia Colensoi*) of New Zealand;—so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton-birds' (Webster's *Suppl.* 1902). See also MUTTON-BIRD, MUTTON-CHOP, MUTTON-FISH, MUTTON-MONGER.

1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* xi. (1786) 31 The curs.. Show'd anxiousness about the *mutton bone. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives, Dennis Haggarty's Wife*, A dirty table-cloth was laid for dinner, some bottles of porter and a cold mutton-bone being laid out on a rickety grand-piano hard by. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxxv, Two of his servants were engaged in the ancient game of mutton-bones. 1664 MOREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Procurers, and *Mutton-Brokers. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Satyr agt. Hypocrites* 14 Nor was it *mutton-broth, nor veal broth neither. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. xiii, Have a cup of mutton-broth for him when he wakes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, If a pound of *mutton-candles cost sevenpence-halfpenny, how much [etc.]. 1695 W. WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 47 Cucumbers or *Mutton-cumbers.. being so commonly known. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 246 *Moutoun dryer, gimal ryer, zad-swywar, fowll fell the. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) III. 127 The *Mutton-fat wanted snuffing. 1900 A. R. COLQUHOUN *The 'Overland' to China* viii. 163 The mutton-fat dips which they are intended to burn are only lighted for a few minutes in each month. 1864 COTTON *Scarron* i. 18 Lifting his *Mutton-fists to th' skies. 1895 HOTTEN'S *Slang Dict.*, *Mutton-fist*, an uncomplimentary

title for any one having a large coarse red hand. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iv. iii. Here's the sixpenny whittle you gave me, with the 'mutton haif. 1791 GROSE *Olio*, Grumbler xv. (1796) 68 A fine plate of 'mutton-ham was next set on the table. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 119 The mutton hams cured in the Highlands of Scotland and at the Cape of Good Hope. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 197 (*title of art.*) In a 'mutton-ham boat. 1814 Her mutton-ham fluttered as white as new cotton around her single mast. I more than once sought to learn why Albemarle and Pamlico fishing smack call their huge sails 'mutton-ham'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 99 Peace, 'mutton-head! 1788 *Woman of Town* III. 29 A poor 'mutton-headed flock, ready to follow any bell-wether. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindarica* Wks. 1812 IV. 180 Nay while a 'mutton-light remains A sun with us no credit gains But yields to every Farthing Candle. 1871 *Amer. Engr. Printing* (ed. King-walt), 'Mutton Quaid, a slang term, in English printing-offices, for em quad. 1761 ARMISTONG *Drap. Epist.* J. Wilkes 160 But let me not of 'mutton-saddle eat. 1842 Loe. WESTERN in Bischoff *Woolen Manufact.* (1842) II. 380 A request... that I would fairly try how far it was possible, to make them into 'mutton sheep. 1785 R. WILLAN in *Med. Commun.* II. 117 He had this day some 'mutton tea. c. 1660 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 293 [The Oxford colleges are] the nurseries of wickedness, the nests of 'mutton tuggers, the dens of formal droanes. 1768 in *Med. Observ.* (1772) IV. 62 She had thrown up some 'mutton-water which had been prescribed for common drink.

Mutton, variant of **MOURON** (French coin).

Mutton-bird. *Austral.* a. The *Puffinus brevicaudus* of Australasia. b. An Antarctic Petrel of the genus *Cearelata*, esp. *C. lessoni*.

1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 176 This [Petrel] we believe is the species called in Norfolk Island, Mutton Bird; probably from the flesh having somewhat of the flavour of that meat. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* II. (1865) 63 The ground resembles a rabbit warren, being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the Mutton Bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) the size of a pigeon. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cuckoo* 358 'Mutton birds'. This latter delicacy is a great staple of their [the Maories] flesh food... When it is being cooked in the usual way, i.e. by grilling, it smells exactly like a piece of roasting mutton.

Mutton-chop.

1. A piece of mutton for broiling or frying, usually a division of the loin containing one rib (having the end of the bone chopped off) and half the vertebra to which it is attached.

1720 SWIFT *To Stella* Wks. 1753 III. ii. 184 A slice of bread and mutton-chop. 1793 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P. 25 Could get nothing but mutton-chops off the worst cud. 1789 FARLEY *Land. Art. of Cookery* (ed. 6) 59 Mutton Chops. Take a loin of mutton, and cut chops from it about half an inch thick. 1843 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mrs. Pipchin made a special repast of mutton-chops.

attrib. a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Land. Med. Student* (1861) 103 A lot of cups, egg-shells, mutton-chop bones, and pewter spoons flew up in the air.

b. *pl. slang*.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mutton-chops*, a sheep's head. 2. In full *mutton-chop whisker*: a side whisker shaped like a mutton-chop, i.e. narrow at the top and broad and rounded at the bottom. So *mutton-chop whiskered* adj.

1865 *Reader* No. 121. 456/2 Mutton-chop whiskers. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Ark* II. His whiskers... were cut to the old-fashioned regulation 'mutton-chop', very much like what has now come into fashion again. 1885 MISS BRADBURY *Mt. Royal* II. x. 216 Where Leonard sat, burly, florid, black-haired, mutton-chop whiskered. 1904 D. C. MURRAY *P. C.* 3 The clean-trimmed hirsute mutton-chop on either side the heavy jaw combined to make him intensely respectable to look at.

Muttoned (mʊt'nd), a. [f. MUTTON + -ED 2.] Of a sheep: Having flesh (of a specified quality); having the legs covered with flesh.

1847 *Ynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 432 The nicest muttoned sheep fed in Northumberland. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec. Their sheep show beautiful forequarters and are muttoned down to the backs.

Mutton-fish.

1. A name for various American and West Indian sea-fish, esp. the eel-like *Zoarces anguillaris*. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 112 The Mutton-fish. This is reckon'd one of the most delicate Fish of the Bahama Islands. 1754 CATSWAY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* II. 25. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 247 The Mutton-fish *Zoarces anguillaris*... is occasionally eaten by the Cape Ann fishermen, by whom it is known as the Mutton-fish, the name referring to a supposed resemblance of its flesh to mutton.

2. *Austral.* An ormer.

1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 92 Then mutton fish were speared. This is the ear shell-fish (*Halotis nuxosa*), which was eagerly sought by the Chinese merchants. 1898 MORRIS *Austral. Eng.*, *Mutton-fish*, a marine univalve mollusc, *Halotis nuxosa*, Martyn: so called from its flavour when cooked.

3. *U.S.* A kind of medusa.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 93 One of the most abundant medusae at times in the neighborhood of the Florida Keys is a Discophore, called by naturalists *Lininger*, and known to fishermen there as the 'thimble-fish', 'mutton-fish', [etc.]. *Ibid.* Index, *Mutton-fish* 93.

Muttonhood. *jocular*. [f. MUTTON + -HOOD.]

The state of being mutton as opposed to lamb. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 59 When they grew up to adolescent muttonhood. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 48 Mutton that is standing with reluctant feet where muttonhood and lambhood meet.

Muttoniness (mʊt'ninēs), *rare*—1. [f. MUTTON + -NESS.] Muttony quality.

1882 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Attention* 7: III. ix. 164, I like to have my animal... dressed in such a way that its original beefness or muttoniness is completely disguised.

Mutton-monger. *slang. Obs.* [f. MUTTON (sense 4) + MONGER.]

1. A whoremonger.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Motenmongers, priapists, ydolaters, whoremasters. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 151 b, One Didymo (who)... had in every bodyes much a veraye ciume of beeyng a muttonmonger. 1600 *Look About You* H. 4, Ah old Muttonmonger I beleave heer's worke towards. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mutton-monger*, a Lover of Women; also a Sheep-stealer.

2. A great eater of mutton; also, a sheep-stealer. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 42 He is a curse to Pasties; a Tormentor of Poultry... a terrible Sheep-biter; a horrible Mutton-monger, a Gorbely-Clutton. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* L. 34 Yet scarce could satisfy their hungers, These Trojans were such Mutton-mongers. 1700 [see 1].

Muttonship. *Obs.* [f. MUTTON + -SHIP.]

Your muttonship: as a mock title (see MUTTON 4).

1632 BROOME *North. Lass* II. iv, How got your Rotten Muttonship into this Lions case?

Muttony (mʊt'ni), a. [f. MUTTON + -Y.] Having the quality of mutton.

1868 R. S. SURTES *Ask Mannus* lxxv. 329 He had killed a south-down,—not one of your modern muttony-lambs, but an honest, home-fed, four-year-old. 1881 R. GRANT *White Eng. Without & Within* xix There it was mutton which was mutton, and yet was not muttony.

Mutual (miʊtʃʊəl), a. Also 6 *mutuel*. [a. F. *mutuel* (from 14th c.) = Sp. *mutual*, f. L. *mutuus* borrowed, reciprocal:—prehistoric **moitwō*, f. root **moir* to change. Cf. Gr. (Sicilian) *μοιρον* *avri* *moiron*, tit for tat; also L. *mutare* (see MUTATION). OF had *mutu* = Sp. *mutuo*, Pg., It. *mutuo*.]

1. Of relations, sentiments, actions: Possessed, entertained, or performed by each (of two persons, things, classes, etc.) towards or with regard to the other; reciprocal.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Arch.* Introd., in Ashm. (1652) 5 In mutual love. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 393 His highness would be glad... to entre a liege for mutual ayde on both sydes in case of neede to be given. 1614 D. DYKE *Myself. Self-deceiving* (ed. 7) 71 When we imbrace one another, there is a mutual hold on both sides. 1681 VISCT. *Strair Inst. Law Scot.* I. iii. § 9. 26 Though frequently such Obligations in mutual Contracts, are conceived by way of provision or condition. 1709 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1721) I. ii. 113 'Tis in War that mutual Succour is most given, mutual Danger run, and common Affection most exerted. 1729 *Act 2 Geo. II.* c. 28 § 13 Where there are mutual Debts between the Plaintiff and Defendant. 1816 WHEATON *Cases Sup. Ct. U. S.* I. 279 The Mutual Assurance Society v. Watts' Executor. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 667 There is no contract, whether mutual or unilateral, which is binding without a *consensus in idem placitum*, expressed or implied. *Ibid.* In the case of mutual and onerous entails, the prohibitions are effectual against the creditors of the entailor. 1848 WHEATON *Law Lett.*, *Mutual Testament*, a will made by two persons who leave their effects reciprocally to the survivors. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 Between him and his subjects there would be nothing of the nature of mutual contract. 1871 L. STEWART *Heat* § 43 The tendency of heat in crystals is to increase the mutual distance of the molecules. 1881 JOWETT *Thyrid.* I. 174 Mutual fear is the only solid basis of alliance. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 303 Organisms which give mutual aid survive and people the world with their kind.

b. Qualifying personal designations of relationship, friendship, or hostility, to indicate that the relation or sentiment is mutual.

a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 221 Yt is... the especially cause of all my travell into this contrie... to spend my lyfe with you as a very father, and a mutual brother. 1639 GLAFFHORNE *Argalus* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 53 But Amphigloss, Since we are mutual friends... I'll make thee my full Excutor. 1719 AB. KING in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 335 Common friends are not allowed to be common friends, but all obliged to declare themselves mutual enemies. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 172 For kings and subjects, mutual foes, for ever play A losing game into each other's hands.

c. *Mutual admiration society*: a satirical designation for a coterie of persons who are accused of over-estimating each other's merits.

1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breughel* i. All generous companies of artists, authors, philanthropists, men of science, are, or ought to be, Societies of Mutual Admiration. *Ibid.* Who can tell what was owed to the Mutual Admiration Society of which Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher were members? 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* 50 That body was not more free than other mutual admiration societies from the desire to impose its own prejudices on the public.

d. *quasi-ellipt.* Pertaining to or characterized by some (implied) mutual action or relation.

Mutual terms, principles: used to describe a business arrangement between two parties, in which exchange of services takes the place of money payments.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v. He was admitted into Dr. Swisshill's academy upon what are called 'mutual principles'—that is to say, the expenses of his board and schooling were defrayed by his father in goods, not money. 1880 *Enycy. Brit.* XIII. 173/2 These bodies [life assurance companies] have been of three kinds—(1) the purely mutual offices, in which the assured themselves constitute the society; (2) *proprietary* offices;... and (3) the *mixed* offices.

2. *Respective*; belonging to each respectively. In some of the examples there is a mixture of sense 1, the notion being that of a reciprocal relation between each of the persons and what belongs to the other.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Acts* 37 b, Even so the lorde prepared, in theyr mutuall vision, each one for other

[Saul & Ananias]. 1652 LOVEBOAT *tr. Calprenede's Casandra* III. 207 The tears that were shed on both sides in the remembrance of their mutual losses. 1755 J. SHEN-BEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 44 Pressing each other to their bosoms in silence, they again unclosed their mutual arms. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 152 The time would not allow them to enter into minute details of their mutual adventures. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 59 Perhaps we shall find both the one and the other to have been more active despoilers than has been confessed by their mutual apologists. 1837 BEYFORD in *Life Southey* (1850) VI. 353, I cannot believe the difference in your mutual years can create any strong line of demarcation between you.

† 3. Of intercourse: Intimate. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 158 But it chances The stealth of our most mutual entertainment With Character too grosse, is writ on Juliet. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* 292 The society and conversation could not be so mutual between them. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xvii. iii, Two families... between whom there has always existed so mutual an intercourse and good harmony.

4. Pertaining to both parties; common.

a. Of things, actions, sentiments.

Now regarded as incorrect.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 173 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours One Feast, one house, one mutual happiness. 1596 — *Mereh.* V. v. 17 If... any ayre of musick touch their eares, You shall perceive them make a mutual stand. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentile* 125 Those daughters of Scedus of Leuctra... concealing a mutual sorrow for their lost Virginity, became resolute actors in their owne Tragedy. 1707 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 45 The major hinted at their mutual obligations to Mrs. Walsingham. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V. 204 Under the mutual appellative *self-regarding*, both self-serving and self-disserving are comprized. 1840 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* (1821) 9 Mr. Hobhouse was desirous that I should express our mutual opinion of Pope. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* xv. Their apartments were contiguous, but the communication between them was cut off for the night by the mutual door being locked and barred. 1882 P. J. FURNIVALL in *Digby Jnl.* (E.E.T.S.) Dec. 2 A reminder of the days when his [i.e. Shakspeare's] triumphant art was the subject of our mutual work.

b. Qualifying a personal designation expressive of a relation.

Commonly censured as incorrect, but still often used in the collocations *mutual friend*, *mutual acquaintance*, on account of the ambiguity of *common*, which is the only adj. correctly expressing the intended meaning. Expressions like *mutual father*, *mutual child*, formerly not uncommon, would now sound strange.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 22 Hee turneth himselfe towards his wife, conjureth her by the love he had borne her, and by their mutual children, a little to humble her spirit. 1658 G. STARKEY *Pyrotechny* Ded., My good fortune first by the occasion of our mutual Friend, Dr. Robert Child. 1723 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.*, to *Cress* Mar (1887) I. 349 Our mutual acquaintance are exceedingly dispersed. 1778 BURKE *Cour.* 24 Dec. (1844) II. 251 Our mutual friend, John Bourke. 1786 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Instructor* V. 86 The eldest I sent for home, to superintend my domestic affairs, before our mutual darling had completed her education. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 499 Her sister Ismena had succeeded to their mutual father, Astamanes. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Oct., Our mutual friend Mr. Wright. 1869 G. CROOK in *Cross Life* (1885) III. 20 Don't write unless you have a real desire to gossip with me a little about yourself and our mutual friends. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Attorney Peto* I. 93 We had no mutual relations to talk about.

† c. Having the specified character in common. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 265 He talked of the injustice of which we were mutual victims, without bitterness.

† 5. *Responsive. Obs.*

1697 CONAINE *Obstinate Lady* III. ii, Love is a passion not to be withstood, And, until learnt be mutual, never good. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wigou* I. x, When fate had left his mutual heart... and Gertrude climb'd a widow's father's knee. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Who then could guess If ever more should meet those mutual eyes. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Fov* iv. xii, The old nurse looked within her eyes, Whose mutual look was gone.

6. *Comb.* with the sense 'mutually', as *mutual-dependent*, *kindling*, *melting* adjs.

a 1743 SAVAGE *Happy the Man* iv, Who, melting on thy mutual-melting breast, Entranc'd enjoys love's whole luxurious charms, Is all a God. 1786 BURNS *Lament* ix, Love's luxurious pulse beat high... To mark the mutual-kindling eye. 1895 W. H. HUOSON *Spencer's Philos.* 172 Thus remaining unintegrated into the great organization of mutual-dependent parts which constitutes society.

Mutualism (miʊtʃʊəlɪzəm), [f. MUTUAL a. + -ISM. Cf. F. *mutuellisme* (see 1 b).]

1. a. The doctrine that individual and collective well-being is attainable only by mutual dependence.

b. [after F. *mutuellisme*.] The system of the association of 'mutualists' at Lyons.

1863 J. WEISS *Life & Corr. Parker* I. 106 A mutualist to secure culture and material welfare. 1873 MORLEY *Koussean* II. xii, 190 Those schemes of Mutualism, and all the other shapes of collective action for a common social good. 1892 SCHAFFLE *Impossibility Soc. Democr.* 17 Socialism, communism, anarchism, mutualism [etc.].

2. *Biol.* A condition of symbiosis in which two associated organisms contribute mutually to the well-being of each other.

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 23 It is often very difficult to say where commensalism ends and mutualism begins.

Mutualist (miʊtʃʊəlɪst), [f. MUTUAL a. + -IST. Cf. F. *mutuelliste* (= 1 b), *mutualiste* member of a mutual assurance society.]

1. a. An advocate of mutualism. b. A member of a corporation of labour masters at Lyons.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxi, pe other

beloweth lowe...stoupeynge with þe heede and þe musell to-
warde þe erthe. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhole* m. xviii. (1869)
161. It is figured as a swyn that in þe erthe hath his mor-
sell [i.e. muselle]. c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aynon* xxv.
56r The horse...smote his musell in to the erth. 1533
MOR Debell. Salem Wks. 993/1 A mastiffe bath...a great
mosel and a thycke boytous body. 1587 *MASCALL Govt.*
Cattle, Sheep (1596) 228 There is also another scabbiness
which chanceth somtimes on the mousells of sheepe. 1649
OGILBY Virg. Georg. 114 (1684) 104 Some from the Dams
hinder the tender Kid, And with hard Muzzles from the
Pap forbid. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2052. 2/2 A dark bay
Gelding...with a brown Musle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3)
IX. 505/1 The head of a chamzeleon is not unlike that of a
fish...The muzzle is blunt. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.*
iii. A dark-brown stallion with black legs, and muzzle like
the withered fern. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 445 An
adult measures about nine feet from the muzzle to the inser-
tion of the tail.

b. *transf.* Contemptuously or jocularly applied
to the part of the human face including the nose
and chin.

1425 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 22733 Hyt semyth... Bylyfytynge
vp off thy mosel, That thou pleyest the ape wel. 1538
SIDNEY Arcadia II. (1622) 107 But euer and anon turning her
muzzell towards me, shee threw such a prospect vpon me,
as might well haue giuen a surfeit to any weakle louers
stomacke. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Art of Love* i. 582 Of
a black musle, and long beard, beware. 1829 *SCOTT Frnl.*
25 Mar. The dry old rook twisting his musle into an in-
fernal grin. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* Ixi. Your black
muzzle, old George, is the only face I should see.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Muzzle, a Beard (usually)
long and nasty.

d. = MUFFLE sb.² I.

1870 *DUBOIS Cosmopol. Cookery* 188 Muzzle (musle) of beef
with curry.

2. That end of a fire-arm from which the shot is
discharged; *spec.* in a cannon, the part extending
from the astragal to the extreme end mouldings.

1566 *Imr. R. Vardr.* (1815) 170 Item, sex musells of
irne. 1642 *CART. SMITH Virginia v.* 179 The powder by
carelessness was tumbled down vnder the musells of the
two peeces. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* i. ix. (1821) 116
That the peeces...should be abased at the tayle, and elevated
at the musle. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Over the
Gates five Guns run out their Muzzles. 1721 *SWIFT Frnl.*
to *Stella* 9 May, They fought at sword and pistol this
morning in Tuttle Fields, their pistols so near that the
muzzles touched. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 361
The soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their
guns and the handles of their bayonets. 1882 *GREENE*
Breach-Loader 107 The gun...should not be left muzzle-up
or muzzle-down against a wall, a gate, or a tree.

b. *Charged (crammed) to the muzzle:* loaded,
filled, or 'stuffed' with.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1811) II. 63 Every body seems
charged to the muzzle with gun-powder;—every eye flashes
fire-works and torpedoes. 1859 G. MACRITCHIE *R. Fecere* vi.
So instead of heating about and setting the boy on the alert
at all points, crammed to the muzzle with lies, he just said
[etc.]. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casabon* 69 Casabon had, in
this way, solicited Leuclavius in a letter charged to the
muzzle with gratifying compliments.

3. The nozzle of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1736 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. v. He had a large Pair of Bellows,
with a long slender Muzzle of Ivory.

4. *Agric.* = BRIDLE sb.² d.

1705 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 There is another
thing supposed also to belong to the plough, and that is the
bridle or muzzle. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 142 By
setting the muzzle higher up in the index of the beam.

5. The mouth at the base of a cooking-place.

1874 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 206 They [i.e. cooking
places] should be in rear of the arms; the simplest form
is a trench dug in a line with the wind...depth, about a
foot at the muzzle decreasing to 3 inches at the chimney.

II. 6. A contrivance, usually consisting of an
arrangement of straps or wires, put over an animal's
mouth to prevent it from biting, eating, or rooting.
c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1293 White Alaunte...followed
hym, with mosel faste ybounde. c. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 314/2
Moosle, or mosul for a netle [=neat], *ordistigum*. 1523
M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For a muzzel for a
calf. 1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 15 b/1 A moosle that
letteth dogges to bite. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xii. 34 He
tooke a muzzel stroog off surest yorn, made with many a
lincke. 1635 *MARIKHAM Faithful Furrer* 78 The Horse
having stood all night on the Musell or at the empty Racke,
1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 618 Some, when the Kids
their Dams too deeply drench, With Gages and Muzzles their
soft Mouths restrain. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) III.
It often happens, that the ferret digges itself of his
muzzel, and then it is most commonly lost, unless it be dug
out. 1856 'STONEHEART' *Brit. Sports* i. 111. v. § 457 Many
young dogs are such savage fighters or biters, as to require
the muzzle-always on at exercise. *Ibid.* u. i. vi. § 72 Some
very gross feeders requiring the muzzle on immediately after
their last feed of corn over night.

fig. 1597 *SHAKS. a Fleu* IV. iv. v. 132 For the Fifth Harry,
from curb'd License plucketh The muzzle of Restraint. 1644
[H. PARKER] *Sus Pop.* 60 So to inure Rome to the snaffle,
and break the Senate to the musle. 1802 *LADY JERNINGHAM*
J. Lett. (1806) I. 210 Doctor Jenner is...to have a pre-
mium...for having Discovered so useful a muzzle for...the
small Pox. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 8/3 The self-imposed
muzzle which he has worn for the last five years no longer
prevents him from taking part in the military debates.

b. An ornamental piece of armour covering a
horse's nose.

1860 J. HEWITT *Ang. Armour* III. 667 Steel muzzles
elaborately wrought in open-work. 1870 A. DENNIN
Weapons of War 350 The muzzle, which was placed over
the nostrils...could be of no use in war.

c. The face-piece of an inhaler.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 55 The naso-oral muzzle
must never be used.

7. Sc. A veil, face-cloth. (Cf. MUZZLE, 13b.) *Obs.*
1603 *Philotus* xxvii, Your Veloute hat, your Dure of Stait,
your Myssell quhen ze gang to gait. 1665 *BURGH Rec.*
Glasgow (1876) I. 237 That thair gang vpon the calsay syd
with thair mussellis on thair faice, and cloppers.

III. 8. *altrid.* and *Comid.*, as (sense 1) muzzle-
bone, (sense 2) muzzle-astragal, -end, moulding,
ruff, stopper; muzzle chops, nickname for a man
with prominent nose and mouth; muzzle-lash-
ings (see quot.); muzzle-loader, a gun that is
loaded at the muzzle (opp. to breech-loader); so
muzzle-loading *ppl.* a.; muzzle-peg, a con-
trivance to keep the nose of a dog raised while
hunting game; hence muzzle-pegged a.; muz-
zle-ring, the moulding of greatest circumference
encircling the muzzle of a gun; muzzle-sight,
a sight placed at or near the muzzle of a gun;
muzzle-scab, a disease in sheep; muzzle
velocity, the velocity at which a projectile leaves
the piece from which it is fired.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1750) 13 b, The 'muzzle-
astragal and fillets. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 366/2 In
the *Ornithology* the 'Muzzle-bones are date. 1612
MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. vii. This old
'muzzle chops should he, be, by the fellows description.
1825 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 376 The coil, is struck down
vertically with its 'muzzle end up' upon the anvil. 1839 *KIRKING*
Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West 63 The Colonel's son, a
pistol drew and held it muzzle-end. 1815 *BURKE Falcener's*
Dict. Marine 200/2 'Muzzle-lashings, are two and a half
inch ropes, about four or five fathoms in length, used to
lash the muzzles of guns, so as to confine them to the upper
part of the ports. 1853 *GREENE Gunner* 331 There is no
possibility of a breech-loader ever shooting equal to a well-
constructed 'muzzle loader. *Ibid.* 333 The celebrated trial
of breech versus 'Muzzle-loading fire-arms, which took place
in April last. 1721 *BAILEY, *Muzzle mouldings* (of a Gun)
is the Ornament round the Muzzle. 1810 T. B. JOHNSON
Shooter's Comp. 85 Your young dog...will perhaps take the
wind of himself, and hunt with his nose elevated. Should
this not be the case, recourse must be had to the 'muzzle
peg. *Ibid.* 27 The Russian Pointer...runs...his nose close
to the ground (if not 'muzzle-pegged). 1626 *CART. SMITH*
Accid. Frig. Scamen 32 'Moussell rings at her mouth. 1692
Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. II. vi. 94 The Muzzle Ring,
or Cornice. 1858 *GREENE Gunner* 99 Six outside staves
of great dimensions, which, at the muzzle ring, pass through
openings in the muzzle ring. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* vii.
vii. 308 A clove hitch is made with the centre of the 'muzzle
rope round the fid. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), 'Moussell-scab,
a Distemper that sometimes attends Sheep and young
Teggs. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 21 On the
barrel is the... 'muzzle sight. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96
note, 'Muzzle-Stoppers. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 8 The
longer the projectile, the less perfectly it is cased, the
lower its 'muzzle velocity [etc.].

Muzzle (mʊˈzəl), sb.² [ad. G. *Mosel*, Du. *Mos-
zel* = MOSELLE, where cf. the 18th c. form *mossel*.]
Moselle wine.

1853 *JERDAN Antiquary* IV. xiii. 243 We sat down to ex-
cellent rotten cabbage, but washed down with sensible
muzzle and schnapps. *Ibid.* 244 The bumpers of muzzle.

4. **Muzzle**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 musel. = MUZZLED
ppl. a.

1697 *London Gaz.* No. 2652/4 A little Man...having a Mus-
sell beazle horse; 1813 *Gen. P. TIMMONSON Let.* 26 Jan. (MS.), A
brown muzzle horse; which upon examination I found by
no means to intend a horse with a brown muzzle, but a horse
that reflects brown-muzzle rays...A brown-muzzle horse
therefore is a horse of a brindled or mingled brown.

Muzzle, v. 1 Forms: see the sb. [Cf. MUZZLE
sb.¹ Cf. F. *musciler*.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out the muzzle or nose; to feel,
smell, or root about with the muzzle. (Cf. MUZZLE.)
c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aynon* xii. 426 They felle where
they went, muscelling in the grounde as hogges. 15...
John the Evangelist 199 And yf the grounde be syllyper
and syllydinge In faythe I fall downe moscelling. 1581
J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Osor.* 80 Lyke a most filthy hogge
mooselling in the durty swynesty of Epicure. 1598 *BARK-
LEY Felie* Man. iv. 330 The Beare came...muzzling about his
mouth and nose, finding that he breathe not [etc.]. 1607
HERRON Wks. I. 156 If we euer be like swine, muzzling in the
grounde. 1679 *RUSSEN Further Disc. Bees* ix. 91, I
and others have found that an hogge musling in an Hive hath
been the best way of dressing it. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm*
II. 701 Every pig takes its own place right earnestly, and
muzzles away at the udder.

2. *b. fig.* To 'growl' or murmur at.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Osor.* II. 68 Our Syr
Ierome sets vp his bristles & although he know my meaniog,
yet mooscelth at the wordes.

2. *trans.* To bring the muzzle or snout close to.
a. 1600 *Constancy of True Love* xi. in J. P. Collier *Roxb.*
Bull. (1847) 94 The Lyon...Ran where I left my garment
first...And having musled thus the same [etc.]. 1692 R.
L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxviii. 199 The Bear comes directly up
to Him, Muzzles, and Smells to him.

3. *b. To root about or amongst. Obs.*

1617 *Presatun.* in *Essex Rev.* XV. 48 His church pale,
broken down, leit in hogges and other cattel, which musells
and spoyles the churchyard. 1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing Hush.*
xx. 288 Had there been Oaks in the Place, I should rather
have thought that Tillage perform'd by a Race of the first
Teachers of it, in muzzling Acorns than by Plows.

4. *c. To fondle with the mouth close. A low
word* (J.). Cf. MOUSLE v. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxix. 192 The Nurse...was

Then Muzzling and Coking of it. 1697 *VANBACON Relat.*
I. (1708) 12 Ah, you young hot lusty Thiel, let me muzzle
you—[Kissing]. 1708 *Mrs. CENTIVRE Bask Bask* III. 34
I will, Chargee, so muzzle, and tuzle, and hug thee.

3. To put a muzzle on (an animal or its mouth);
to prevent by means of a muzzle from biting, etc.
c. 1470 in *Sum. & Devon N. & Q.* (1903) IX. 303 The saide
Dogge beying owte of chayne was muzzled. 1519 *Stratford*
Mss. (1853) 34 They shall musell their dogges. 1526 *TIN-
DALE 1 Cor.* ix. 9 Thou shalt not musell the mouth of the
oxe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 642, I wolde aduise you musell your
dogge, for he is called peryllous. 1565 *COOPER Theatrum*
Ficelle, a thing made with twiggies and strynges to moosell
beastes that they might not bite young springes. 1597
DRAYTON Heroic. Ep. 49 b, Or who will muzzle that vnruly
Beare? 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* II. v. § 4 He that made a dry
path through the red sea, musled the mouths of the Lyons.
1753 *Scotts Mag.* Feb. 100/1 All the dogs...to be muselled.
1820 *Scotts Abstr.* xix. Large stag-hounds, or wolf-dogs...
carefully muselled to prevent accidents to passengers. 1856
KANE Aret. Ep. I. xxix. 590 Completely muselled with
a line fastened by a running knot between her jaws and the
back of her head. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mouat. & Mers* xxii.
194 It is best to muzzle ferrets.

b. *fig.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 156 My dagger muzzel'd, Least
it should bite it's Master. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 121 This
Butcher's Curie is venom'd-mouth'd, and I have not the
power to muzzle him. 1622 *Br. HALL Contempt.* A. T. III.
v, It is thine only mercy, O God, that hath chained and
muzzled up this hand-dog. 1631 R. BOLTOX *Comp. Apol.* *Conc.*
I. (1635) 6 He is everlastingly muselled by an Almighty arm,
from ever doing them any deadly hurt. 1700 *DRYDEN Frnl.*
to *Pilgrim* 2 How wretched is the fate of those who write!
I brought muzzled to the stage, for fear they bite. 1834 *Pae*
Eustace 87, I have the power not only to muzzle him, but
draw his teeth.

4. *transf.* To muffle; *Sc.* to veil, mask (the
face). *Obs.*

1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 17184 Thys lady, with hyr
corbyd bak, Was y-moslyed with that sak. 1457 *Sc. Acts*
Gas. II (1844) II. 49/2 At na woman cum to be kirk nor
mercat w/ hir face musalyt or couerit b/ scho may not be
kende. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 525 Scho fand
the foilsaid novmer of persons accowterit in maner foirsaid,
all musallit. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 533 They wer unknowne to
him, they being musallit.

1589 R. BAYNE *Serm.* iv. (1590) O 3, They that are
this way musalled vp in thair saull, of all men in the earth
they are maist miserable.

5. To restrain from speaking, impose silence upon.

4. a. *Phr.* To muzzle (up) the mouth of (a person).
1531 *TINDALE Exp. i John* (1538) 42 b, Who...wold put his
heade in y^e Romyns byshops baldr that so mooselth mens
mouthes, that they can not open them. 1569 *Reg. Privy*
Council Scot. I. 650 It pleist the Almightie to brydill and
musall up the mouth of Sathan. a. 1588 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxix.
1, I muzzle will my mouth while in the sight I do abide of
wicked wight. 1642 *Prince Rupert's Declaration* 4 Have
they not by imprisonment or threats muselled the mouths
of the most grave and learned Preachers of London? 1737
WHISTON Josephus, Hist. Pref. (1777) § 5 Their tongues
loosed...for law suits, but quite muselled up when they are
to write history.

b. with person as obj.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xvi. (1874) 40 Shal not he than do
a Christen preacher wrong...that moselyth hym for the
space of whole .xij. monthes? 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.*
II. 16/2 There is nothing that ought to moosell vp anie one
from rebuking other nations. 1845 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1857)
II. 200 What establishment can muzzle its fools and lunatics.
1878 *SEELYE Stein* III. 370 The best way of muzzling him
was to take him into the Austrian service. 1883 *BRAYNE*
Amer. Connec. xi. 1. 145 Congress has other means of
muzzling an ambitious chief magistrate.

6. *Naut.* a. To muzzle (of a ship): (of a ship)
to remain inactive. So to muzzle oneself: to cease
from action. *Obs.* b. In yachting use: To take
in (a sail).

1697 *DANFIER Voy.* (1699) 83 We saw a Ship... We lay
muzzled to let her come up with us, for we supposed her to
be a Spanish Ship. 1726 *SULLIVAN Voy. round World*
195 Their fire had little or no effect, all stood fast with us,
and they muzzled themselves. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* July 357
The Lion's rigging being cut to pieces...all her lower masts
and topmasts shot thro' in many places, so that she lay
muzzled in the sea, and could do nothing with her sails.
1884 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of Falca* I. iii. 30, I had to call
up the watch below to muzzle the sail. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.)
XXVI. 46/1 Muzzle it, man the down-haul!

7. To render ineffective or inoperative. *Obs.*

1706 *BAYNARD* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 250
Whilst they [i.e. the salts] are swimming in the Fluid, they
are muzzled and enveloped in the clammy and glutinous Parts.

8. To muffle (bells). *Now died.*

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4489/2 The Bells were muzzled, and
rang as for a Funeral the whole Evening. 1883 *Almond-
bury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, Muzzle, used for muffle, in regard
to the church bells.

9. *slang.* To hit on the mouth; hence, to thrash.
1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 161 It is often said in
admiration of such a man that 'he could muzzle half a dozen
bobbies before breakfast'. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*
Muzzle, to fight or thrash.

10. *slang.* To take, 'bag'.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* ix, I thought, Sir,
as you'd like a snack, so I muzzled enough grub for two.
1897 *BARRERE & LELAND Dict. Slang, Muzzle*, to get, to take.

Muzzle, v. 2 *dial.* [app. connected with MUZZ v.
and MUZZY.] a. *trans.* To make 'muzzy'; to fuddle.

b. *intr.* To drink to excess (1825 in *Craven*
Gloss.).

1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* III. 43 Gads my life,
if I don't believe through that the cheating sly rascal put
summat in my drink... I became all of a sudden as

muzzled! as muzzled! 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. ix, You have read yourself into a maze, what Mary calls, muzzling your head.

Hence *Muzzling* *vbl. sb.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* 1866 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) II. 222 From his point of view all our guzzlings and muzzlings must seem reprehensible.

Muzzled (*mɜːzld*), *pph. a.* [f. MUZZLE *sb.* + *ED.*]

1. Wearing a muzzle.

1530 in *Ancestor* (Oct. 1904) 182 A beyres hede sable mous-eled geules, a 1530 in Baring-Gould & Twigg *West. Armory* (1898) 413 bears' heads erased arg; muzzled or. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 249. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 408 Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Legs. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 110 Three bears' heads muzzled.

fig. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 They would faine be at something, were like the Masse that will not bite; a muzzled and muzzled. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rom.* III. 20 Those mistled and muzzled souls. 1789 BURNS *Elegy* on 1788 vi, Thou now hast got thy daddys chair, Hand-hand-cuff'd, mizz'd, hap-shackl'd Regent, But, like himself, a full free agent.

† 2. Muffled; veiled; masked. *Obs.*

1581 in *Tytler Hist. Scott.* (1864) IV. 38 Certain 'muzzelled men'. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 495 Certaine uther muzzled men on horsback, in weirklike maner, with pistoletis. 1588 CHURCHYARD *Spark Friendship* C 3 b, The muzzled faces couched with counterfeit good manners.

† **Muzzled**, *pph. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 muzzled.

[repr. OF, *meslé*, pa. pple. of *mesler* to mingle, mix (see MEDDLE, MELL v.). Cf. MUZZLE a.]

? Muzzled with white or grey.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 12 His blacke lockes dangling downe, Curl'd and knotty muzzled beard. 1838 LYTTON *What will he do* II. iv, It [sc. a horse] was a dark muzzled brown.

Muzzler, [f. MUZZLE *sb.* + *v.* + *-ER*].

1. One who muzzles animals. (In quot. fig.)

1653 A. WILSON *Unconst. Ladie* III. i. (1849) 49, I must not be rained by, by a tame muzzler, That shall confine my freedom to his winks.

2. Pugilism. A blow on the mouth.

1811 *Lex. Balatron* s.v., The milling cow tipped the cull a muzzler. 1849 *Sporting Mag.* III. 231 Smith placed that which seemed to be a muzzler upon his adversary's jaw.

3. A muzzle-loading gun.

1872 W. CORN *Let's & Frills* (1897) 292 There is a muzzler here with which you can shoot the half-dozen pheasants.

4. *Naut.* (See quot. 1878.)

1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 359/2 *Muzzler*, a wind that blows directly down a vessel's intended course. Synonymous with 'nose ender'. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipman* Life xxxiii, 418 The following morning there was a nice breeze, but a dead muzzler.

Muzzling, *vbl. sb.* [f. MUZZLE *v.* + *-ING*].

1. The action of putting a muzzle on an animal.

Often attrib., as muzzling order.

1579 FULKE *Heskins Park* 9 The moosling of the ox, that treadeth the corne. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 712 Sir Charles Warren has done wisely in extending the Muzzling Order of his predecessor. *Id.* To enforce muzzling for an adequate period in every parish in the island.

† b. fig. Putting to silence. *Obs.*

1575 R. B. *Appl. & Virg.* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1827) XII. 350 Here is naught els but railing of words out of reason, Now tugging, now tattling, now nussling in season.

2. Pugilism. Hitting on the mouth.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 179 He went to work at the muzzling system.

Muzzy (*mɜːzi*), *a. colloq. and dial.* Also 8-9 mussy. [Perh. a later form of MOSBY a. in sense 5. But cf. dial. *mosey* = mouldy, rotten, muggy, lazy, stupefied with liquor; also MOSY a., downy. The chronological relations with MUZZ v. and MUZZLE v. are uncertain.]

1. Of persons, their actions, manner, etc.: Dull, stupid, spiritless; also, mentally hazy.

1728-9 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 195 When I returned from the duchess of Norfolk's assembly, (muzzy enough, not having met with agreeable conversation). 1762 J. HAWKESWORTH *Edgar & Emmeline* 7 What, always muzzy, with a dismal countenance as long as a taylor's bill! 1817 KEATS *Lett.* 15 Apr. I don't feel inclined to write any more at present for I feel rather muzzy. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 28 Feb., Discontinuing smoking, leaves me less muzzy after dinner. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, We may expect that his view of the past will be rather muzzy. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 536 A sentimental Celt may regard himself, in his muzzy Celtic way, as being an ill-treated rightful heir of any land which chances to belong to a 'Saxon'.

b. Of places, times, etc.: Dull, gloomy.

1727-8 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The town is mussy, though very full. I have not been at an assembly this winter. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 80 Sunday the muzzy day in the year. 1770 FOOTES *Love Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 A damn'd muzzy dinner at Doodle's. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackie Mag.* X. 253 Here have I been sitting, this whole long-lagging, muzzy, mizzly morning.

c. *Transf.* Blurred, indistinct in form, etc.

1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 26 His form is still fine on the stage, but his countenance is muzzy and indistinct. 1857 *Art Yrnl.* XXIX. 123/3 The execution... is vague and muzzy to a fault. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 830 A growing tendency to see everything blurred and muzzy.

2. Stupid with excess of liquor.

1775 T. CAMPBELL *Diary* in Napier *Johnstoniana* (1834) 223 We went to the Coffee house in the evening, where almost all the gowmsmen we saw were tipsy... The next night also, we went to another Coffee house, and there the scene was only shifted, all muzzy. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* v, His muzzy, whiffled brain. 1852 R. S. SURTEES

Sponge's Sp. Tour lix, Leather, though somewhat muzzy, was sufficiently sober to be able to deliver this message. 1821 J. PAVN *Mod. Whittington* II. 133 He was 'muzzy' in the morning; he was 'elevated' in the afternoon; but at six o'clock, punctually, he was drunk.

Mwblil, Sc. var. **MOBLE**. **Mwde**, obs. f. **MUD**. **Mwe**, obs. f. **Mew sb.** 2. **Mwlat**, var. **MULET**. **Mwncke**, **mwnk**, obs. f. **MONK**. **Mwre**, obs. Sc. f. **MOOR sb.** 1, obs. f. **MURE v.** **Mwtrhys**, var. **MURDRES**. **Mwskoll**, obs. f. **MUSSEL**.

My (*mai*, unstressed *mbi*), *poss. adj.* Also 2-6 *mi*, (4 *mii*, 6 *meye*), 9 *dial. moy*, etc. B. (unstressed forms) 3-6 (also 9 in representations of Irish speech) *me*, 8 *m'*, 9 *dial. ma*, etc. [early ME. *mī*, reduced form of *min* (see *MINE poss. pron.*), used orig. before consonants except *h*, but occurring before vowels in northern texts as early as the beginning of the 14th c. and ultimately becoming the universal possessive adj. of the 1st pers. sing. in prose use.]

1. Of or belonging to me; that I have, hold, or possess. The possessive genitive of I *pron.*

For the functions of the possessive see *His poss. pron.* B. 2. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225, Ic will settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Wa is mine saule pet mi lif þus longe iest. a 1240 *Loftung* in O. E. *Hom.* I. 213 Mi leofmonnes lust erin halt up min heued. c. 1290 *St. Cristophor* 40 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 272, Ich am a man upon mi seruiz and noman seru-i nelle Bote mi louerd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4487 Me-thoght i bare A lepe. Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued [Gott. *mi*, *Fairf.* *mi*, *Trin.* *mi* heued]. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 13563 (Gott.) Mi elien tua [other texts *min*, *myne*]. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 Mi will þif i ymist gete, þat leuedi wold y se. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis* O. cxv, How long think thay to stand in my disdeyne. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xv. 139 And lete hym wete i can do more when i see my tyme. 1516 *Test. Elor.* (Surtees) VI. 1 To pray for my soull and myn ancesstres. c. 1550 *CHEKE Mark* i. 7 Mi stronger cometh after me, y latchet of whoos schoo I am not worthi to bow down and louse. 1592 R. GREENE *Blacke Booke* *Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 34 Euerie one... almost disdained my companie. 1802 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 264 A Ministering Angell shall my Sister be. 1622 *MABBE* *tr. Aleman's Gynnan d'Alf* 280 That they might conferre it on a Gentlemans some of good ranke, yet can I not, without some touch of my estimation, satisfy the result herein presently. 1722 *Dr. For Col. Jack* (1840) 156 It is my aversion, it fills my soul with horror. 1783 *GIBSON Deed* & F. V. *Prev. p.* vi, My time will now be my own. 1835 M. ARKOLD *Balder Dead* 106 Who will now bear my hateful sight in Heaven? 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* l. xiv, I done my duty by Squire an' I done my duty by all [ed. 1875 has *my*]. 1883 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* II. iii, It is my murderer in the secret passage. 1895 *KEKEWICH* in *Lanc. Times* *Rep.* LXIII. 663/4, I do not think I am precluded... from forming my own conclusion on this point.

β. a 1250 *Out of Night* 869 (Cott.) For al me song is of longing. 1311 *Sir Beues* (A.) 253 And she wile, for me sake, Cristendome at be take. c. 1400 *Cursor* II. 70704 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) Ther on schal ligge me modre deere. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1902) xv. 22 Now lat me lady do quhat evir scho will. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xviii, *Y. Bull.* I shall have it to m'own self? L. *Baboon.* To thy n'own self. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 37 He'll end me days as sure as death. 1888 H. SMART *Master of Rathkelly* l. xv. 223 I'll just keep me oye on that Cassidy.

¶ Down to the 16th c. *my* often resulted from the transference of the *n* of *mine* to the accompanying sb. or adj. (See N 3 b, *NAIN*, *NAUNT*, *NOWN*, *NUCLE*.)

1535 in *Lett. Suppl.* *Monasteries* (Camden) 51 A pore pryry, a fundacion off my nawystretes.

b. Prefixed to *lord*, *lady* (see *LADY sb.* 6 a, *LORD sb.* 15); hence *my lady*, *my lord* vbs., to address as 'my lady', 'my lord'. So *MY NABS*.

c. 1330 *Anis & Anil*, 1228 Mi lord the duke, he seyd anon, For schame lete tho leuedis gon. 1395 E. E. *Wille* (1882) 7 To praye diuine seruice for my lordes soule Sir Thomas West. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1381 Men mote bir clepe 'my lady changeabil'. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff by John Bernard only for my mater. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 140 To the Lord Treasurer. My singular good Lord [etc.]. 1684 *LADY R. RUSSELL Lett.* 20 Aug. (1897) 2, I hear my Lord Gainsborough and my Lady will be shortly at Chilken. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. Lett. to Sir W. Phillips 8 Aug., Ma lords and gentlemen. 1831 (see *Lons* sb. 15 c). 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xiv, To find myself, my lorded this and my lorded that, every minute. 1849 *Valerie* vii, 'Don't flare up, my lady.' 'Don't my lady me.' 1886 *Blackie Mag.* Aug. 223 To make the grievous mistake of 'my-ludding' the counsel. 1897 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 31, Whose middle class lives are embarrassed by wives Who long to parade as 'My Lady'.

c. Used with vague application (cf. *His poss. pron.* B. 2 b, *OUR B. i d*). Also with ethical force in certain playful or ironical idiomatic collocations.

1592 *MORVSON Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) l. 37, I knew where my Gentlemans shooe wring him. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* *Ath.* II. i. (1712) 37, I would have my Atheist to take Shipping with me. 1667 *Dryden & Dr.* NEWCASTLE *Sir Al. Mar-rail* II. 20 *Sir John*, Dost thou not know the Contents on't? *Landl.* *Vs.* well as I do my *Fater* voster. 1755 *SMOLLETT tr. Gil Blas* vii, I lay in ambush... and, sure enough, perceived my man enter. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to bro. Neville*, I leave [the office] at eight in the evening; then attend my Latin until nine. 1808 *COLL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) 13, I brought down my bird every shot. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* x. (1907) I. 116 My taper man of lights listened with...praise-worthy patience.

2. Used vocatively. a. Prefixed affectionately to terms of relationship or endearment; also, affectionately or compassionately, or in a jocular or merely familiar tone, to certain designations which are otherwise rarely used vocatively, as in *my man*, *my boy*, *my good fellow*, *my poor man*. (See also *DEAR* d. 1 2 b, c, for the use as prefixed to that adj.)

In modern English it is not (as in some languages) the rule of ordinary speech to prefix *my* to terms of relationship (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, etc.) used vocatively; the use belongs to impassioned literary language. *Son* and *daughter*, however, are exceptions; and the omission of *my* before the vocative *friend* is somewhat arch, or rhetorical.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure, mi schene, mi veire spouse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My faire brid, my swete cinamome, Awaketh, lemman myn. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* i. 10 All sone, if synneris flateren thee, assente thou not to hem. 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 86 Take, myeboy, these tokens by myn owne hands finished hollye. 1767 S. PATERNON *Another Trav.* I. 425 My good gentlemien and lady-connoisseurs. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii, 'Farwell, my father!' murmured Isabella. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 But consider how monstrous this is, my friend.

b. *esp.* in *my dear* (*dearest*), *my love*, etc. (see these words); hence *my dear* vb., to address as 'my dear'; etc.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 96 Mrs. Cockloft began 'my dearing' it as fast as tongue could move. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 93 All through her childhood, the tiny herself... was my-deared, petted, fondled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, They my-loved and my-deared each other assiduously. 1855 — *Newcomers* lix, Miss Ethel and my wife... my-dearesting 'each other with that female fervour etc.]

c. Prefixed (without intervening adj.) to the name of the person addressed: (a) *poet.* as a latinism, expressing intimate friendship (*obs.* or *arch.*); (b) in the language of fervid affection.

1732 *POPE Ess.* *Alan* i. 1 Awake, my St. John! 1793 *COWPER To Mary* 16 'Thy sight now seconds not thy will, My Mary!'

d. In ejaculations, as *my eye!* *my God!* *my gracious!* *my stars!* *my word!* etc. (see these words); whence (elliptically) *My!* or *Oh, my!*, which is common (*esp. U.S.*) as a mild exclamation of surprise; also *Oh-my* vb., to say 'Oh, my!'

1797 J. STEVENS *Quoted* *Con. Wks.* (1799) 350 Such Words and Sayings are a Discredit to your self... As for Instance, my Whither d'ye go. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *Arb.* interj. Denoting great surprise, Roxb. 1840 Mrs. TROLOPE *Widow Married* xi, What a bonnet! — my! 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 69 When she did take in the immense fact, oh, my! if she didn't show feeling enough. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* xvii, My, what a race I've had! 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* 10 The servant maids... were listening and...ob-mying over the bargains.

† 4. a. *My (un)willing*: with (without) my knowledge. (Cf. *F. à mon escient.*) *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Alerlin* 12 Yef euer man, my witynge, hadde to do with me. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff... my onwetyng.

b. *My lane* (see *LONE* a. 6 b): by myself. *Sc.*

1724 *RANSAY Vision* i, Mylane I wandert walf and wae. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodysbeck* I. xl. 219 Ony thing but a bogle face to face at midnight, an' me a' my lane.

5. In names of games.

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D 4, At Primefisto...at My-sow-pigg'd, and...Looke about ye. 1732 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 385 Played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1770 MNE. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* 20 Apr., Mr. Seton and myself declined playing—I never do but at Pope Joan, Commerce, or My Sow's Pig'd!

¶ **Mya** (*mai*), *Zool. Pl. mya, myas*. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1758), prob. an alteration of *Gr. μῦς* (Linnæus) *mus*; Linnæus has *myes* as a plural.] A bivalve of a genus formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to the Gaper or Soft Clam (*Al. arenaria*) and closely resembling species.

[1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 78 *Mya*, Gaper...A bivalve shell gaping at one end.] 1797 *Eucycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 561/2 The margaritifera; or pearl nary. 1841 *Fenny Cycl.* XIX. 143/2 The *Mya* live buried in sandy beaches, wherein they often lie with the tube just projecting. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 317 The *Myas* frequent soft bottoms.

¶ **Myal** (*mai*), [perh. of West African origin.]

Only in attrib. use denoting persons or things associated with the practice of MYALISM: see quot.

1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 Not long since, some of these execrable wretches in Jamaica, introduced what they called the myal dance, and established a kind of society, into which they invited all they could. The lure hung out was, that every Negro, initiated into the myal society, would be invulnerable by the white men. *Ibid.* 417 One of these myal men...gave him a wonderful account of the powerful effects produced by the myal infusion. 1843 *PHILLIPS Jamaica* 249 note, The author once saw a negro suffering from a gum-boil, who persisted in affirming that the Myal Doctor had extracted a snake from the affected part. 1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Atlas* *Life* iv. 174 The doctor or Myal-man is resorted to that he may neutralise the power of the Obeah-nian. *Ibid.* 175 They became excited and frenzied singing Myal songs.

¶ **Myalgia** (*mai*), *Path.* [mod.L. f. *Gr. μῦς* muscle + *-αλγία*, *álgos* pain.] A morbid condition of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness; muscular rheumatism. Hence **Myalgic** (*mai*), *adj.*, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with myalgia.

1860 T. INMAN *On Myalgia* Pref. p. viii, The Author was guided to the choice of the word 'Myalgia'—first, because it had a familiar look about it, as resembling neuralgia; secondly, because it implied no other theory than that the muscles be the seats of pain. *Ibid.* 187 Is the heart subject to myalgic affections? 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 803 Neuralgia affecting sensory nerves in muscular organs may be distinguished as myalgia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. 1 The word [Rheumatism]... has now become a convenient term for embracing myalgic, neurotic and arthritic pain.

Myalism (mō'aliz'm). [*f.* MYAL + -ISM.] A kind of sorcery or witchcraft practised by the natives of the West Indies and other countries.

1843 PHILIPPO *Jamaica* 248 Myalism, as well as Fetishism, were constituent parts of Obseism. 1873 W. J. GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 191 Of late years Myalism has generally been regarded as an art by which that of the Obeah man could be counteracted. 1874 [see OBSEISM].

Hence **Myalist** (mō'alist), one who practises myalism. Also *attrib.*

1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Life* iv. 175 Sometimes the Myalists meet in large companies, generally at night. 1889 P. A. BRUCE *Plant. Negro* viii. 123 A Myalist outbreak meant the repression of the malignant influences of Obeah.

Myall (mō'al). [Native name: Bigambel (Dumaresque River) mail the blacks (a black = namail).] A wild aboriginal of Australia.

1835 in T. L. MITCHELL *Exped. East. Australia* (1839) I. App. 353 The smoke from fires of the Myall blacks. 1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Ibid.* I. 20 The natives who remain in a savage state... are named 'myalls' by their half civilized brethren. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A lot of half-tamed naked Myalls, as yet hardly to be trusted. 1898 — *Rou. Canvas Town* 145 If murder doesn't come of it, I'm a myall black fellow.

Myall (mō'al). [Native name: Kamilaroi (Hunter River) mailil.] Any Australian acacia, esp. *Acacia pendula* or *A. homalophylla* (which yields a useful hard scented wood). Also, the wood of these trees.

1845 J. O. BALFOUR *Sketch N. S. Wales* 38 The Myall-tree... is the most picturesque tree of New South Wales. 1852 MUNOY *Antipodes* L. x. 316 Dandy amateur bushmen have the handle of their stock-whip made of the *Myall*, *Acacia pendula*, or violet wood. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v. A man that's seen a naked old hag of a gin ride away on a myall-bough. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 275 Stringy bark is useful for boards... myall for pipes. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless ocean-plains... where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Emigrant* 277 The myall ashes still glowed redly.

† **Myance**. *Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *moynens*, pl. of *MOYEN sb.*, with assimilation of the last syllable to the suffix -ANCE.]

1 Means, resources; agency, intercession, influence exerted on behalf of another: see *MOYEN sb.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 36 He wald half, for a nicht to hyd, A halikany and the hurtmanis hyd, So meikle he was of myance [riming with sciens, gynnys, gardeveance]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 Throw supply myance and favour of the King of England. 1550 *Ibid.* 109 Diverse our Sovereign Ladyis legis makis myance that the samin [couns] hes passage. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying 71* Trot, tyke, to a hnw, mandrage bul myance.

† 2. ? Information, intelligence.

1561 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 70 The said erle havand myance thairfor, rasit his freindis.

Myand, -ane, Myar: see *MOYEN, MIRE*.

† **Myasthenia** (mō'asthē'nī-ā). [*mod. L.* *myasthenia*, f. Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἀσθενία* weakness.] Muscular weakness. Hence **Myasthenic** *a.* 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Myasthenia*... *Myasthenic*. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 31 May 1323 The girl's distressing nervous sensitiveness made impossible... an attempt to obtain the myasthenic reaction.

† **Myce, v. Obs.** Also *myse*. [*pa. OF.* **micier*, *micier* (now dial.) to crumble, slice small, f. *miche* (see *MICHE sb.*)] *trans.* To cut up small.

1381 in *Forne of Cury* (1780) 93 Nym onyons and myce hem rist sinal. *Ibid.* 95 Myce bred and shepys talwe as gret as dysces. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Yake fresh brawne, and myce it small. *Ibid.* 75 Putte the mary therein, and myced dates And sterberies.

Myce, obs. pl. of *MOUSE sb.*

Mycel, obs. form of *MICKLE*.

Mycelial (mōisē'liāl), *a. Bot.* [*f.* MYCEL + -IAL + -AL.] Consisting of or characterized by mycelium. 1870 BASTIAN in *Nature* 30 June 173/2 Ordinary mycelial filaments. 1882 *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* Jan. 6 A mycelial thread. 1894 *Times* 13 Dec. 115 *Eurotium Oryzae*, a mycelial plant of the *Aspergillus* family.

So **Mycelian**, **Myceloid** *adfs.* 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226, I have... found a *Cyphella* on the hardest gravel stones, where the fine myceloid threads, by which it was attached [etc.]. 1889 V. PHILLIPS *Discomycetes* 147 The fully developed cups are much more rare than the green myceloid state. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mycelian*, relating to *Mycium*.

† **Mycelium** (mōisē'liūm). *Bot.* [*mod. L.* (Fries 1832), f. Gr. *μῦς* mushroom + *-ium*, with intercalated *i* (? after *epithelium*).] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, consisting of white filamentous tubes (hyphae); the spawn of mushrooms.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 28 *Sporidia*... at first covered by the converging *flocci* of the *mycelium*. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 214 The decumbent filaments of this Mould form a cobweb-like mycelium. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* v. 34 As all the ramifying

hyphae proceed from the spore as a centre, their development gives rise... to a delicate stellate mycelium.

Mycenæan (mōisē'nān), *a. and sb.* [*f.* *L.* *Μυκῆναι* (f. *Μυκῆνα*) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to Mycenæ, an ancient Greek city in the Argive plain, and esp. the kind of civilization, culture, or art of which it was the centre. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mycenæ.

1593 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 157 The king himself that rules the rich Mycenæan land. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 562/2 The Mycenæans, sending 80 men, partook with the Lacedæmonians in the glory acquired at Thermopylae. 1842 *Mure Tour in Greece* II. 187 The Mycenæan structure [sc. the Treasury of Atreus] has the advantage of being in a nearly perfect state of preservation. 1866 *Nat. Sci. Dec.* 353 Mycenæan culture was permeated by Oriental elements.

Mycetal (mōisē'tāl). *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *μυκητ-*, *μῦς* mushroom + -AL.] (See *Quot.*)

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63, I shall... consider Algae, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group; and for the second, propose the name of Mycetals, comprising... Fungals and Lichens.

† **Mycetes** (mōisē'tēz), *sb. pl. Biol.* [*mod. L.*, ad. Gr. *μυκητες*, pl. of *μῦς* mushroom, fungus.] The group of minute vegetable organisms commonly known as microbes. Hence **Mycetio** *a.*

1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 254 If... the mycetic germ of a pestilence is supplanted... by a pathogenic protozoon. *Ibid.* 399 A very strong proof of the possible dissemination of cholera mycetes by the air. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 504 Others have singled out the schizomycetes as mycetes or microbes.

Myceto- (mōisē'tō, mōisē'tō'), before a vowel mycet-, combining form of Gr. *μῦς* mushroom, used in various scientific terms: **Mycetogenic**, **Mycetogenous** *adfs.*, produced by mushrooms. **Mycetology** (see *Quots.*). **Mycetophilid**, -philoid *a. and sb.* [Gr. *-φίλος* loving], belonging to, a member of, the family *Mycetophilidae* or fungus midges. † **Mycetozoa**, a group of fungoid organisms, consisting chiefly of the Myxomycetes; also **Mycetozoon**, -zoön, a member of this group.

1889 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc. 368 These phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed 'mycetogenic metamorphosis'. *Ibid.* 369 All these 'mycetogenic deformations'. 1896 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mycetologia*, a treatise or dissertation on the mushrooms: 'mycetology'. 1899 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 827/2 Mycetology, or more commonly mycology, the science of fungi. 1899 STARR in *Comb. Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* u. 63 The larva of *Mycetobia pallipes*... gives rise... to an ordinary 'Mycetophilid' fly. 1880 SAVILE KENT *Influvoria* I. 41 The group of the Myxomycetes or 'Mycetozoa'. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 832/1 It indeed seems not at all improbable that... the Mycetozoa represent more closely than any other living forms the original ancestors of the whole organic world. 1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 414 'Mycetozoa'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antim.* Lix. 908 The spore of a Mycetozoon is a minute spherical or oval body. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 832/1 The naked protoplasm of the 'Mycetozoon' is plasmodium.

† **Mycetoma** (mōisē'tō-mā). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, f. Gr. *μυκητ-*, *μῦς* mushroom + *-ωμα* (cf. *sarcoma*).] A fungoid disease of the foot (or hand). Hence **Mycetomatous** *a.*, affected with mycetoma.

1874 H. V. CARTER (title) *On Mycetoma or the fungus disease of India*. 1892 *Lancet* 16 July 170/1 The acinose mycotic nature... of the black variety of mycetoma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 90 Mycetoma or Madura foot. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxviii. 1 A mycetomatous foot or hand.

Mych, Myche, Mychel, Mycht: see *MICHE* *v.*, *MUCH*, *MICKLE*, *MICHAEL*, *MICHT*.

Mycke, Mycle, obs. forms of *MEEK, MICKLE*.

Myco- (mō'ko), irreg. combining form (for MYCETO-) of Gr. *μῦς* fungus, used in chemical and botanical terms: **Mycoextrin**, -i'aulin, substances analogous to dextrin and inulin (respectively) found in the truffle *Elaphomyces granulatus*. **Mycoprotein**, the albuminoid which is the principal constituent of the protoplasm of the cell. † **Mycozrhiza** [Gr. *ρίζα* root], a fungus investing the roots of certain trees and living in close relationship with the surface cells; hence **Mycozrhizal** *a.* † **Mycothrix** [Gr. *θρίξ* hair] = **LEPTOTHRIX**.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mycoextrin*. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.*, **Mycoextrin*. C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀H₂O. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 31 A kind of protoplasm, the 'mycoprotein' of Nencki. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 210 Judging from the results of culture experiments made with these plants without 'mycozrhiza'. 1900 *Nature* 28 June 201/2 All known species of 'mycozrhizal fungi'. 1876 VAGNER's *Gen. Path.* 90 Cells... united by transverse division into short moniliform filaments of two or more members ('mycothrix, torula-forms').

† **Mycoderma** (mōikōdē'mā). Also (in sense 2) **mycoderm**. [*mod. L.*, f. see MYCO- and DERM-.]

1. A genus of fermentation-fungi, as that which forms the mother of vinegar (*Mycooderma aceti*). 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 44. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1125 Peculiar species of *Mycoderma* are developed in vinegar, in yeast, and in flour. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc. 250 With free admission of air the spores are frequently elongated cylindrical shoots (the 'Chalara' and *Myco-derma*-form).

2. A pellicle or membrane formed by certain bacteria, as on the surface of liquids that have become 'mothery'.

1854 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* v. 199 The mycoderm of favus. 1851 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 238 These mycodermata, as they are called, of ulcerated and mucous surfaces.

Hence **Mycodermatoid**, -dermatous [Gr. *δερματ-, δέρμα*: see *DERMA*], -dermic *adfs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of mycodermis.

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 144/1 Mycodermatous vegetations occur as elements of the crust of porrigo favosa. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1126 Some mycodermatous Fungi are connected with certain cutaneous... diseases. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mycodermis*. 1890 *Cyclopedia Dict.*, *Mycodermatoid*.

Mycology (mōikō'lōjī). [*ad. mod. L.* *mycologia*: see MYCO- and -LOGY.] That branch of botany which treats of fungi; also, the mycological features of a district or country.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* The immense advances which have of late years been made in the study of Mycology. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 37 The African Mycology is remarkable for the varied forms it produces amongst the puff-balls and allied genera. 1885 G. S. WOODHEAD & A. W. HARE (title), *Pathological Mycology*. An Enquiry into the Etiology of Infective Diseases.

Hence **Mycologic**, -logical *adfs.*, pertaining to or connected with mycology or the study of fungi; hence **Mycologically** *adv.*; **Mycologist**, one who studies or is versed in fungi.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* That most excellent mycologist, Schweinitz. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 19/2 The mycological system of Fries. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mycologia*. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* xiii. 269 The mycologic vegetation of a country. *Ibid.* 281 A great portion of this country is mycologically unknown.

Mycophagy (mōikō'fājī). [*Sec* MYCO- and -PHAGY.] The eating of fungi; esp. of those species usually neglected or avoided. Hence **Mycophagist**, one who practises mycophagy.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 262 The dung and fly Agaric, whose loathsome and poisonous properties are such as to deter the most devoted mycophagist from their use. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 368/2 Mycophagy, a grand name for what West of England boys call eating 'twood's meeyat'. 1901 *Nation* 12 Apr. 295/3 'The Mushroom Book' introduces the beginner... to the most important edible and poisonous forms, placing him quickly in possession of the facts most important to the successful mycophagist.

† **Mycosis** (mōikō'sis). *Path.* Also **myk-**. [*f.* Gr. *μῦς* (see *MYCO-*) + -OSIS.] The presence of parasitic fungi in or on any part of the body, or the disease caused thereby. Hence **Mycotic** (mōikō'tik) *a.*, characterized by mycosis.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 268 The character of diphtheria is most probably a mycosis. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XII. 573 Some cases [of meningitis] have been recognised to be of mycotic origin. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 97 A form of intestinal mycosis.

Mycetism (mī'ketē'iz'm). *rare*. [*ad. Gr.* *μυκητισμός*, f. *μυκητίζειν* to sneer at, f. *μυκήτῃ* nose.] A gibe or scoff.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 8, I may well say, notwithstanding your trifling mycetism, that [etc.]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Mycetism*, a disdainful gibe, or scoff; in Rhetoric, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of Sarcasm. 1900 SAINTS-BURY *Hist. Crit.* I. 301 Quintilian... observes that... the Greeks call certain kinds of allegory, sarcasm, asteism [etc.], to which it may be well to add mycetism, a kind of derision which is dissembled, but not altogether concealed.

Mycul (le, obs. forms of *MICKLE*).

Mydaleine (mōidē'li'īn). [*f.* Gr. *μυδαλῆος* dripping, wet + -INE.] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh, etc.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkaloids* 37 The action of mydaleine on the animal economy is very interesting. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 78 Mydaleine, which has been obtained from the human cadaver.

Myd(d)ai, etc., obs. ff. **MIDDAY**. **Mydde**: see *MEAD sb.*, *Min*. **Myddel**, etc., obs. ff. **MIDDLE**. **Myddes**, var. **MIDS**. **Mydding**, **Myddoe**, **Middrefre**: see *MIDDEN*, *MEADOW*, *MIDNIFE*. **Myde**: see *Min*, *MIDE*, *MEED*. **Mydemyst**, **Mydes**, (-is), **Mydew**, **Myding**: see *MIDMOST*, *MIDS*, *MEADOW*, *MIDDEN*. **Mydle**, obs. f. *MEDDLE*, *MIDDLE*.

† **Mydriasis** (midri'āsis). *Path.* [*late L.* *mydriasis* (Celsus), a. Gr. *μυδρίασις*, Ionic *-νσις*.] Excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

1659 *Physical Dict.*, *Mydriasis*. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 402 Under the term *mydriasis*, the older writers have comprehended a morbid affection of the iris, and of the retina. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 1466/1 Mydriasis... renders the individual more or less presbyopic.

Mydriatic (midri'et'ik), *a. and sb.* [*f.* prec.: see -ATIC.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to, or causing, mydriasis. *b. sb.* A drug that produces mydriasis.

1835 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1863 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 444 On the Antagonistic Effects of Opium and the Mydriatics. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accom.* Eye 590 The ancients... were acquainted with the mydriatic action of some plants.

Mydrif, Mydrif, Mydrun, Mydwe, Mydying: see *MIDRED*, *MIDRIF*, *MIDGERS*, *MEADOW*, *MIDDEN*.

† **Mye, v. Obs.** [*a. OF.* *mier* (recorded only as refl.) to crumble, f. *mie*: -L. *mica* crumb.] *trans.* To crumble, grate (bread).

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Thah me teone with hym þat myn teh [= teb] mye. 13... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Al this mye smal, and farse the catte withen. c 1420 *Libet*

Cocorum (1862) 8 Take mylke of almondes, lay hit anone With myed brede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/1 To Mye brede, *micare, interbre.*

[[**Myelencephalon** (mæi'elēns'fālōn). *Anat.* [f. Gr. μύελος, -ōn marrow + ENCEPHALON.] a. The cerebro-spinal axis or system (Owen). b. The medulla oblongata (Huxley). So **Myelencephalic** a., pertaining to or connected with the myelencephalon; **Myelencephalous** a., (a) = **Myelencephalic**; (b) pertaining to the sub-kingdom **Myelencephala** (Owen) or vertebrates.

[1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat., Invertebrates* 12 The sub-kingdom **Vertebrata**, or **Myelencephala**.] 1846 — *Lect. Anat. Vertebrat. Anim.* i. Fishes 46 The perfect type of that primary segment of the myelencephalic skeleton. 1866 — *Anat. Vertebr.* i. 263 **Myelencephaloo** of Fishes. 1866 *Ibid.* III. 79 The myelencephalic columns. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 72 All the other cerebral nerves originate in the posterior division of the hind-brain—the myelencephalon.

Myeld, obs. form of **MILD**.

Myelin¹, -ine (mæi'ēlin). [a. G. *myelin*, f. Gr. μύελος marrow: see -IN, -INE.]

1. *Chem.* Virchow's term for a fatty substance obtainable from various animal tissues (e.g. brain-substance, yolk of egg), and also from some vegetable tissues. Also *atrib.*

1867 *Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrosp.* 11 The peculiar substance termed by Virchow, myeline substance... appears to be derivable from protogon. 1867 *Frñl. Anat.* i. 359 So-called Myeline-forms (rounded and elongated bodies with double contours, resembling nerve-tubes). 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc. 300 The motile formations observed in Beneke's myelin (protogon-mixtures).

2. *Anat.* The medullary sheath of nerve-fibres, or white substance of Schwann. Also *atrib.* 1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man, Nervous Syst.* i. 21 The medullary substance... is called by various names; as myeline, white substance of Schwann, medullary sheath. 1866 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 176 The nerve fibres... undergo changes in the myelin sheath similar to degeneration.

Hence **Myelinate**, **Myelinated** *adjs.* (of nerve-fibres) furnished with myelin; **Myelination**, the process of development of the medullary sheath of nerves in the embryo (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **Myelinic** a., of or containing myelin; **Myelinization** = **Myelination**; **Myelinize** *v. trans.*, to furnish with myelin; **Myelino-neuritis**, inflammation of the medullary sheath of nerves.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1037/1 In a muscular nerve trunk from one-third to one-half of the 'myelinate fibres are from cells of the spinal root ganglion. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 75 An exceedingly small group of 'myelinated fibres. *Ibid.* 73 The changes in the cortex begin at a stage prior to the 'myelination of the pyramidal fibres. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 529 The order of succession in the 'myelination of the projection centres and the association centres. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 389 When the child plays it is literally organising its brain, 'myelinising its mind-machine. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Neither protogon... nor one of its products of decomposition... arising from the action of alkalies furnish of themselves 'myelinic forms. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 979 'Myelino-neuritis such as is met with in disseminated sclerosis.

Myelin² (mæi'ēlin). *Min.* Also -ine. [a. G. *myelin* (Breithaupt), ad. Gr. μύελος marrowy, f. μύελος marrow.] A yellowish or reddish-white variety of kaolin; so called from its appearance.

1854 DANA *Min.* 250 Myelin of Breithaupt (Talksteinmark) is from Kochlitz.

Myelitis (mæi'ēlītis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MYELON + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the spinal cord. 1835 R. B. TOWN in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 640/2 Inflammation of the spinal marrow called by Hanriot and Ollivier myelitis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jñl.* 26 Mar. 680/1 Sections of the cord from a case of acute central myelitis.

Hence **Myelitic** (mæi'ēlītik) a.

1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Myelitis*... myelitic. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 15 Acute myelitic ataxy.

Myel(l)mas, obs. forms of **MICHAELMAS**.

Myelo- (mæi'ēlō, mæi'ēlōr), before a vowel **Myel-**, combining f. Gr. μύελος, μύελόν (see **MYELON**), used in many medical and chemical terms, of which the following are typical examples: **Myelocœle** [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], the cavity of the myelon or spinal cord. **Myelocœne** [Gr. κοῖνος dust]: see *quots.* **Myeloidic**, **Myeloidin**: see *quots.* **Myelomargarin**, a fatty substance obtained by Köhler from the tissue of the central nervous system. **Myelopathy**, disease of the spinal cord; hence **Myelopathic** a. **Myeloplaque**, **Myeloplax** [Gr. πλάξ anything flat and broad] = **OSTEOCLAST** (a). **Myeloplast** [-PLAST] = *prec.* Hence **Myeloplastic** a., connected with myeloplasts.

1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* xii. 290 The protruded sac contains some portion of the spinal cord itself, forming the so-called 'myelocœle. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 267 Kühn gave to one of the principles of the brain the name of cerebrine, and to another that of 'myelokon. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Myelocœne*, term employed by Cuvier for a fatty substance obtained from the cerebral structures and which consists chiefly of pulverulent stearine. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.*, **Myelotin** and **Myeloidic acid**. These names are given by Köhler... to two phosphorated bodies which he has extracted from brain. 1876

tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 His [sc. Köhler's] 'myelomargarin. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 83 The atrophy of muscle may be 'myelopathic, and have a central spinal origin. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Myelopathy*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 207 Progressive spinal muscular atrophy (Progressive myelopathy, wasting palsy). 1877 SCHÄFER *Histol.* 93 Another element to be found in the marrow is... the 'myeloplaque or osteoclast. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Myeloplasts*... Large multinucleated protoplasmic masses or giant cells, found in the marrow of bones. 1874 H. V. CARTER *Myelocoma* 42 An alteration of the bones produced by a diathesis, such as he supposes to belong to the 'myeloplastic formations generally. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 51 'Myeloplax [sic], cells in the marrow of bones. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 389 So-called mother-cells with daughter-cells—giant-cells, myeloplaxes.

Myelocyte (mæi'ēlōsīt). [f. MYELO- + -CYTE.]

The nucleus of a ganglionic nerve-cell. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 51 **Myelocytes** [sic], or cells found in the substance of the brain, the spinal cord, and in one of the beds of the retina. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 72/1 The nervous elements termed myelocytes.

Myelogenetic (mæi'ēlōdž'netik), a. [f. MYELO- + GENETIC a.] Concerned with the development of the spinal cord.

1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 529/1 The myelogenetic method which investigated the details of the central fibres by tracing the history of their development.

Myelogenic (mæi'ēlōdž'netik), a. [f. MYELO- + -GENIC.] Derived from or originating in the bone marrow. Also **Myelogenous** a.

1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 74 The form [of leucæmia] which arises from an affection of the osseous medulla... has been called the myelogenous by Neumann. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 515 A myelogenic cysto-sarcoma myxomatous of the bones of the head. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jñl.* 10 Sept. 605 Myelogenous leucæmia is rare.

Myeloid (mæi'ēlōid), a. [f. Gr. μύελος marrow + -OID.] Resembling marrow, as **myeloid tumour**; of or pertaining to marrow, as **myeloid cell**.

1857 *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.* VIII. 346 Large Myeloid Tumour in the Head of the Humerus. 1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 320 The myeloid cells or 'myeloplax' of bone. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jñl.* 26 Feb. 458/1 A myeloid sarcoma growing from the centre of the first metatarsal bone.

[[**Myelon** (mæi'ēlōn). *Anat.* [a. Gr. μύελόν, late var. of μύελος marrow.] Owen's name for the spinal cord. Hence **Myelonal**, **Myelonie** *adjs.*

1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrat. Anim.* i. Fishes 172 This part is called the 'brain' or encephalon: the rest of the axis I term the 'myelon'. *Ibid.* 174 At the bottom of the ventricle the myelon canal is exposed. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/2 The retina of the Molluscan cephalic eye... unlike that of the Vertebrate myelonic eye, is essentially a modified area of the general epidermis.

Myere, obs. f. **MERE**, **MIRE**; var. **MYOUR**.

Myery, obs. f. **MIRY**. **Myes** (se, obs. pl. **MOUSE**).

Mygale (mī'gālē). Also 4 **migale**, **mygal**.

[late L., a. Gr. μύγαλῆ.]

1. The shrew-mouse.

1382 WYCLIF *Lex.* xi. 30 A mygal [Vulg. *mygale*], that is a beeste born trecherous to higlie, and moost gloterous. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (Bodl. MS.), The firette batte Migale and is a litle beste as it were a wesel. 1828 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Nat. Histogr.* [13] The sacred animal of Buto is said to have been the mygale or shrew-mouse.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large hairy spiders of America; a spider of this genus, e.g. the bird-spider (*Al. avicularia*). [Named by Latreille 1802.]

1834 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* III. 287 This Mygale—*Aranea avicularia*... is about an inch and a half long.

1843 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Invertebrat. Anim.* i. 255 In the Mygale a third ganglion of very small size is formed. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 5/4 The huge Brazilian mygale.

Hence **Mygaloid** a., belonging to the genus **Mygale** or family **Mygalidae**.

1893 MISCHNIN in *Nat. Sci.* III. 123 A large mygaloid spider.

Myg(h)e, **Myghele**, -ell, obs. ff. **MIDGE**, **MICHAEL**, **Myz(e)**, **Myght**(e): see **MID**, **MIGHT**, **MITE**, **Mygnyon**, **Mygrame**, -eym, -ime, obs. ff. **MINION**, **MEGRIN**. **Mygth**, **Myhel**, **Myth**: see **MIGHT**, **MICHAEL**.

Myiasis (mæi'jē'sis). *Path.* Also **myasis**.

[mod.L., f. Gr. μῦα fly + -ASIS.] Injury inflicted by dipterous larvae on the human body.

1837 F. W. HORN in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* (1839) II. 259 The genera producing **Myiasis**, or fly-disease. 1899 SHARP in *Canb. Nat. Hist., Insects* ii. 512 The various attacks of Dipterous larvae on man have received the general name of 'myiasis'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jñl.* 17 Dec. 1641 Dr. J. W. Stephens showed the larvae and flies of myiasis.

Myilde, **Myir**, **Myis**, **Myist**, **Myit**: see **MIL**, **MIRE**, **MOUSE**, **MIST**, **MITE**.

Mykames, **Myke**, **Mykel**, -il(l), obs. ff. **MICHAELMAS**, **MEEK**, **MICKLE**.

Mykkias, Sc. pl. of **MICHE** sb.² *Obs.* **Mykkylle**, **mykle**, **mykul**, -yl(l), obs. ff. **MICKLE**. **Mykymes**, obs. f. **MICHAELMAS**. **Mylded**: see **MILE** v. **Myldrop**, obs. f. **MELDROP** Sc. **Myile**: see **MIL**, **MILE**, **MOIL**. **Myleed**: see **MILE** v. **Myles**, -ies, var. **MILDS**. **Mylie**, obs. f. **MILE** sb.²

Myliobatid (mīlī'jōbātīd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Myliobatidae*, f. Gr. μύλας millstone + βῆρις skate.]

A fish of the family **Myliobatidae** (eagle-rays).

1859-62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168/1.

† **Myll**. *Obs.* [Related to **MILE** v.] ? A stripe or orphrey.

1500 in *Archæol.* LII. 213 The blew mylles do serve for both the vygylles of seynt Edward syngrally. 1540 *Invent. in Trans. Lond. & Alder. Archæol.* Sc. IV. 329, ij tuncyles without stollles and phanams of blew velvet enbrotheryd with anteloppes and mylles of gold.

Myll - : see **MIL**(-). **Myllan**, obs. f. **MILAN** 1; var. **MILAN**² *Obs.* **Myllaner**, etc., obs. ff. **MILLNER**. **Mylle**, obs. f. **MILE** sb.¹ **Myllen**, obs. f. **MILAN** 1, **MILL** sb.¹ **Myllwell**, var. **MULVEL**. **Myllayn**, obs. f. **MILAN** 1. **Myllin** soole: see **MILLENSOLE**. **Myllant**, obs. f. **MILLION**. **Myln**(e, obs. ff. **MILL** sb.² **Mylnar**, -er(e), obs. ff. **MILLER**. **Mylnard**, obs. f. **MILLWARD**.

[[**Mylodon** (mæi'lōdōn). [mod.L., f. Gr. μύλος-s mill, millstone, molar + δόντ-, δόντος tooth.] A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene, having teeth more or less cylindrical; an animal of this genus. So **Mylodont** (mæi'lōdōnt); also used *adjs.* = belonging to the genus **Mylodon**.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 70/1 **Mylodou** (Owen). A genus of Edentate Megatherioids. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy. Beagle* I. 72 The **Mylodon**... holds an intermediate place between the Ai and the great Armadillo. 1850 KINGSLLEY *Altou Locke* xxvii. A **Mylodon** among South American forests. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* XIV. 266 **Mylodonts** were known to have been contemporaneous with man in other parts of Argentina farther north. *Ibid.* 267 The claw is of a mylodont... type.

† **Myloglosse**, a. *Obs.* In 7 *erron.* myleo-.

[ad. mod.L. *myloglossus*-us: see next.] 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 49 The Tongue being held in that posture only by the force of the Geneoglosse or Myloglosse Muscles.

[[**Myloglossus** (mæilōglō'ssūs). *Anat.* [mod.L. *myloglossus* (sc. *musculus*), f. Gr. μύλη, μύλος-s millstone, molar + γλῶσσα tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw to the tongue.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diss.* (ed. 2), *Myloglossum*.] 1756 *Winstow's Anat. Hum. Body* II. 339 The Mylo-Glossi are small fleshy Planes situated transversely, one on each side, between the Ramus of the lower Jaw, and the Basis of the Tongue. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Suædenborg's Anim. Kingd.* i. 129 The mylo-glossus of some authors is a part of the mylo-hyoideus.

Mylohyoid (mæilōhōi'oid), a, and sb. (Earlier in L. form [[**Mylohyoideus**]. [ad. mod.L. *mylohyoideus* (Riolanus), f. Gr. μύλη, -os (see *prec.*) + οἰδής Hyoid.] a. *adj.* Connected with the lower jaw and the hyoid bone; esp. **mylohyoid muscle**, a flat triangular muscle forming a large part of the muscular floor of the mouth. Also **Mylohyoidean** a. b. sb. The mylohyoid muscle.

1694 W. COVER *Myotomia Ref.* 76 **Mylohyoideus**. Though Fallopius and his Followers make this a Pair of Muscles, It seems not to be divisible without apparent Violence. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1827) 35 The mylohyoideus muscle. 1838 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 220 The inferior dental nerve... gives off but one branch, the mylohyoidean. *Ibid.* The external surface of the mylohyoid muscle. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy. Beagle* I. 72 The mylohyoid ridge. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Suædenborg's Anim. Kingd.* i. 120 The mylo-hyoideus arises broad but thin from the base of the lower jaw. 1866 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* IX. 460 Inseparably connected to the mylohyoid of its own side. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mylohyoidean ridge*.

Mylonite (mæi'lōnīt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. μύλον mill + -ITE.] A siliceous schist resulting from the crushing of quartzose rocks. Hence **Mylonitic** a., **Mylonized** *ppl.* a., applied to such rocks.

1886 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1026 The gneisses and pegmatites... are crushed, dragged, and ground out into a finely laminated schist (mylonite). 1888 HATCH *Gloss.* in Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 **Mylonite**. 1901 *Nature* 19 Sept. 513/1 All these mylonized rocks show a characteristic striping on the divisional planes.

Mylse, var. **MILCE**. **Mylt**(e): see **MILT** v. **Myluel**, -well, var. **MULVEL**. **Mylvart**, obs. f. **MILLWARD**. **Mylyng**: see **MILE** v. **Mylyon**, obs. f. **MELON**. **Myn**: see **MIN**, **MINE**. **Myna**: see **MINA**. **Mynace**, -asse, obs. ff. **MENACE** v. **Mynah**, -eh, var. **MINA**². **Mynament**, obs. f. **MUNIMENT**. **Mynd**(e, obs. Sc. ff. **MINE** sb.¹ **Mynde**, var. pa. *pple.* **MENG** v. **Myn-doure**, obs. Sc. f. **MINEY**. **Myne**: see **MIX**, **MINE**. **Mynekin**: see **MISCHEN**. **Mynerfe**, -erff, -erve, obs. ff. **MINERVA**. **Mynes**(ch, -essh, obs. ff. **MINISH**.

My-ness, *nonce-wd.* Self-centredness.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., it comprehends all things, which man in his Own-ness, Selfishness and My-ness, cannot understand.

Mynewe, variant of **MING** v. *Obs.*

† **Myne-ye-ple**. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin and meaning. Prof. Skeat has suggested derivation from OF. *manople* gauntlet.]

14.. *Chery Chase* 62 (MS. Ashm. 48, ff. 16b) Thorowe ryche male and myne ye ple many sterne yf stoucke doue stychle. 14.. *Eger & Gryne* 1025 (Percy fol.), Through rich many & mynye ple the red blood blunished both their bice. [Ed. *Percy's note*: It shd be Nail & many ple. See *Reliques*, vol. I. pag. 10, ver. 21 & Gloss.]

Myng(e, variant forms of **MENG** v.

|| **Mynheer** (mainbē'r, mōnēr). Also 7 *mynhere*, *menheir*, 7-8 *minheer*, 8 *miin heer*, 9 *mynher*, *meneer*. [Du. *mijnheer*, f. *mijn* my + *heer* lord, master (see *HER* sb.).] The courteous form of address or title of courtesy corresponding in Dutch to 'sir', 'Mr.'; hence, a Dutchman.

1652 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden 1886) 308 *Myn Heer* Capel. 1654 *GAYTON PLEAS. NOTES* 236 True *Myn-heer* (quoth Steepen Malten) we shall not hear of this again. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. vii. 49 *Minheer* Velant, chief of the Holland-Factory at *Agra*. 1701 C. WOOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 53 Frederick Phillips, the richest *Min Heer* in that place. 1711 *Spectator* No. 575 He afterwards proceeds to call *Minheer* Hendel, the Orpheus of our Age. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen* (12 Aug.), 'Tis thus I spend my moments here, And wish myself a Dutch *mynheer*. 1866 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 35 *Mynheer*, as clever at a trick as a Yank or a Jap.

transf. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, *Mynheer* Calf, too, becomes *Monsieur de Veau*.

Hence **Mynheerify** *v. nonce-wd.*, to study Dutch. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Licut. Southey* 12 Sept., I am learning Dutch, and wish you were here; to *mynheerify* with me.

Myniment, obs. form of **MUNIMENT**.

Mynye, variant of **MING** *v. Obs.*

Myo- (mōi'o), combining f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) muscle, in many scientific terms (of which the most important will be found as Main words).

Myoblast [-BLAST], a cell which gives rise to muscular elements; hence **Myoblastic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). || **Myochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour],

Thudichum's name for the colouring matter of red muscle (cf. *myohæmatin*). **Myoclonic** *a.* [cf. *Clonus*], pertaining to or affected with myoclonus.

|| **Myoclonus** [Gr. *κλονος* violent confused motion], convulsive action of the muscles. **Myocœl** (e) [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], **Myocœlom** (e), the cavity in the centre of a myotome in an early stage; hence **Myocœlomic** *a.* || **Myocomma** (*pl.* -*commata*),

[Gr. *κόμμα* segment], one of the lateral flakes into which the muscular system of fishes and other lower vertebrates is divided. **Myocyte** [Gr. *κύτος* cell], a contractile fibre cell or layer in some sponges and protozoans. **Myodome** [Gr. *δῶμος* house, chamber], a cavity in the skull of most teleostean fishes for the reception of the rectus muscles of the eye. **Myodynamics** *sb. pl.*, that branch of science which treats of muscular contraction. **Myodynamometer**, **dynamometer**, an instrument for measuring muscular force. || **Myofibroma**, a tumour consisting of muscular and fibrous tissue. **Myogenic**, **Myogenous** *adjs.*, produced by or arising in the muscles. **Myohæmatin**, MacMunn's name for the colouring matter of red muscle. || **Myolemma** [LEMMA], a delicate membranous sheath enveloping each fibril of muscular tissue. || **Myolipoma**, a tumour containing adipose tissue and muscular tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Myomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a myotome; hence **Myomeric** *a.* **Myonymy** [Gr. *ωνυμία*, *ωνομα* name], nomenclature of muscles. **Myophan** (e) [Gr. *φανής* appearing, *φαίνω* to appear], having a striated appearance as of muscle. **Myophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an adaptation of the microphone for measuring the sound of contracting muscles. **Myophore** [-PHORE], an apparatus for the attachment of muscles in certain mollusks; hence **Myophorous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Myophysical** *a.*, relating to myophysics. **Myophysics**, the physics of muscle, the science concerned with muscular action. **Myopolar** *a.*, relating to muscular polarity. **Myosarcoma**, a tumour consisting partly of muscular and partly of sarcomatous tissue; hence **Myosarcomatous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Myosclerotic** *a.*, involving hardening of the muscles. **Myoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for observing muscular contraction. **Myospasm**, || **Myospasmus**, spasm or cramp of a muscle. **Myotatic** *a.* [Gr. *τατικός*, cogn. w. *τάσις* tension], pertaining to or developed by muscular tension. **Myotonic** *a.* [Gr. *τονικός* pertaining to stretching, *TONIC*], applied to the kind of electrical reaction characteristic of the disease *Myotonia congenita*.

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 5 Mar. 121 The action of the lateral 'myoblasts in moving an elongated vermiform animal. 1872 THUOUCIUM *Chem. Phys.* 37 A coloured albuminous matter, 'myochrome, identical with hemato-crystalline. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 389 The 'myoclonic spasm may manifest itself in the weakness of overwork. 1883 in *Brain* VII. 569 Rhythmic 'Myoclonus. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIX. 393 The fibrils, the cavities of which are part of the 'myocœl. *Ibid.* 377 The 'myocœlonic pouches or intramuscular lymph-spaces of the head. 1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* i. *Fishes* 164 The fibres of 'myocomma of the trunk run straight and nearly horizontally from one septum to the next. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 94 The aponeurotic septa between the myocommas. 1887 SOLLA in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Contractile fibre cells or 'myocytes occur in all the higher sponges. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Apr. 358 [In mail-

checked fishes] 'Myodome undeveloped, the cranial cavity being closed in front. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Myodynamics, see Muscular contraction. 1861 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 30 The Myodynamics of the heart and blood-vessels. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Dynamometer**, 'Myodynamometer, 'Myodynamometer. An instrument contrived by M. Regnier. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 24 Nov. 1182 Uterine 'Myofibroma. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Paralysis**, 'Myogenic... Partial muscular paralysis dating from very early life. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 682 Is conduction in the heart due to muscle or nerve—is it myogenic or neurogenic? 1885 *Proc. R. Soc. XXXIX.* 243 The name... of 'myohæmatin [is proposed] for the intrinsic pigment in striped muscle, which belongs to the same series [as that of histohæmatin]. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 132 A number of ultimate fibrils enclosed in a delicate sheath or 'myolemma [sic]. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 916 This [congenital lipoma] may be associated with spina bifida and sometimes contains striated muscle fibre ('myoliopoma'). 1887 HUBERICH in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVII. 614 An arrangement in distinct 'myomeres. 1889 *Athenum* 12 Jan. 47/2 The 'myomeric value of the gill-slits and of the nerves which fork over them. 1885 WILDER in *Jrnl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 271 A 'myonymy which is... inapplicable to the same parts in many animals. 1880 SAVILLE *Kent Infusoria* i. 58 The muscular or 'myophan layer. 1839 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 467 Applied to a muscle, the same instrument [Bouvier's microphone] becomes an excellent 'myophone. It indicates the normal muscular sound. 1895 *Canb. Nat. Hist.* III. 271 In *Septifer* the anterior adductor muscle is carried on a sort of shelf or 'myophore. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Myophysical laws, the laws governing muscular action. 1892 *Monist* II. 276 Myophysical and psycho-physical questions. 1887 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 221 Our conclusion is not likely to be affected by any solution of such... questions of 'myophysics as the pre-existence of muscular currents. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* i. 185 Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the 'myopolar tract. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Myopolar**, a term applied to the direction of the electric current in electrotonic experiments when the nerve is stimulated between the electrifying electrodes and the muscle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 420 Rhabdomyoma, *myoma striocellulare*, 'myosarcoma, true myoma. 1873 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 720 Pseudo-Hypertrophic, or 'Myo-sclerotic, Paralysis. 1876-7 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal. Sci. App.* No. 3803 Double 'Myoscope for the examination and demonstration of the laws of muscular contraction. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Myospasmus**, a 'myospasm. 1881 W. R. GOWERS *Epilepsy*, etc. 100 The 'myotatic irritability of the muscles is lost. 1887 tr. *von Ziemssen's Handb. Therap.* VI. 213 The 'Myotonic Electrical Reaction.

|| **Myocardium** (mōi'ōk'ārdiūm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) Myo- + *καρδία* heart.] The muscular substance of the heart. Hence **Myocardial** *a.*

Also **Myocarditis**, inflammation of the myocardium; whence **Myocarditic** *a.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 279 Myocarditis. 1868 *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.* XIX. 195 Concurrent pericarditis, myocarditis, and endocarditis. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 405 Abscess of the myocardium. 1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 332 To differentiate the different myocardial lesions. 1856 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 316 Myocarditic changes.

|| **Myocronic** (mōi'ōkrōn'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *μυοκρόν-ος*, f. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) mouse + *κρόνός* slaying: see -*IC*.] The name of a highly poisonous acid obtained from *Palicourea Maritima*. So **Myocronine**, an alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*; hence **Myocronic** *a.* = **MYOTONIC**.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.*, **Myocronic acid**. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Jan. 123 Myocronic is one of the two substances extracted from aconitum lycoctonum by MM. Dragendorff and Spohn. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Myoclonic**.

|| **Myogram** (mōi'ōgram). [f. Myo- + -GRAM, after next.] A tracing made by a myograph.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 519 Its [the knee-jerk's] myogram shows it to be a simple twitch. **Myograph** (mōi'ōgraf). [f. Myo- + -GRAPH.] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations. So **Myographion** [Gr. *γραφῆον* pencil, graving tool].

1867 *Jrnl. Anat.* i. 138 With both Pilgner's and Du Bois' instruments muscles must be cut out and fixed to them, with Marey's myograph this is unnecessary. Marey terms the instrument 'myographic forceps'. *Ibid.* We have already two Myographions, Pilgner's and Du Bois Keymond's; to these Marey has added a third. 1876-7 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal. Sci. App.* No. 3798 Rosenthal's Rotating Myographion.

Myographic, *ical*, *adjs.* [f. prec. or next + -IC, -ICAL.] Pertaining to or produced by the myograph; also, pertaining to myography.

1868 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 438 Showing more than usual anxiety to point out some myographical errors. 1846 Worcester, *Myographic*. 1867 [see prec.]. 1885 *Brain* VII. 569 Myographic tracings.

|| **Myography** (mōi'ōgrāfi). *rare* -*o*. [f. Myo- + -GRAPHY.] A description of muscles; the descriptive science of muscles. Hence **Myographer**, **Myographist**, one who is skilled in myography.

1721 BAILEY, *Myography*. 1836 SMART, *Myographist*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Myographer**.

|| **Myoidal** (mōi'ōidāl), *a. rare* -*l*. [f. Gr. *μῦς* mouse + -OIDAL. Cf. Gr. *μυοειδής*.] Mouse-like. 1847 TOLK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos*. 640

Myologia (mōi'ōlōgi). [ad. mod.L. *myologia*: see Myo- and -LOGY.] *a.* The science of muscles; that part of anatomy which treats of the muscles. *b.* A myological description; the myological features or muscular anatomy of a particular animal or part of the body.

1649 BULWER *Panthymot.* Pref. 3 A Book which all Anatomists kiss with reverence, as cootering the Oracles of

Myologie. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 132 If we are allowed to multiply Muscles from their appearance in various Subjects, we shall never arrive to a perfect Myologie. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. li. (1714) 357 note. Steno thus concludes his Myologie of the Eagle. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 477 Myologie, Neurology, and Splanchology. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 281 From considerations of... myology and osteology, the Screamer cannot be placed along with the Anserine birds.

Hence **Myologic**, -*logical* *adjs.*, pertaining to or concerned with myology; **Myologist**, one who studies or is expert in myology.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 370 By... numberless combinations of flexions [etc.], the human body may exhibit phenomena calculated to astonish the myologist himself. 1836 SMART, *Myological*, pertaining to myology. 1860 WORCESTER, *Myologic* (citing *Penny Cycl.*). 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 16 Myological enquiries.

|| **Myoma** (mōi'ōmā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *-ωμα* (cf. *σάρκωμα* SARCOMA).] A tumour composed of muscular tissue.

1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 151 Tumours consisting of smooth muscular fibre... have recently received the name of *myoma* or *fibrinomyoma*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 51 The case of a woman, forty years of age, the subject of myoma of the uterus.

Hence **Myomatous** *a.*, pertaining to a myoma; **Myotomy**, the removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 266 A myomatous fibroma. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 14 May 1045/2 An enormous uterine tumour of the spongy myomatous variety. 1900 *Ibid.* No. 2053 *Epit. Current Lit.* 71 Myotomy for Calcified fibroma.

|| **Myomancy** (mōi'ōmānsi). [f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) mouse + *μαντεία* -MANCY.] Divination by the movements of mice.

1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some authors hold myomancy to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination; and think it is on this account that Isaiah, lxvi. 17, reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater. 1855 SMOLETT *Oceull Sci.* 335.

|| **Myomorph** (mōi'ōmōrf). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Myomorpha*, f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) mouse + *μορφή* shape.] A rodent of the division *Myomorpha* (including mice, rats, dormice, etc.). So **Myomorphic**, -*morphic* *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of these rodents.

187. Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 102 The Dormice... fall under the definition of the Myomorphic section. 1887 HELLMUTH *Distrib. Anim.* 357 Of the non-murine families of myomorphs the dormice (Myoxidae) and mole-rats (Spalacidae) belong to the Old World exclusively. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 29 Nov. 850 In *Dipus* the incisors are capable of separation and approximation as in most myomorphic rodents.

Myone, **Myoner**: see **MOYEN**, **MINER**.

|| **Myonicity** (mōi'ōnisi'ti). [f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) mouse + -ICITY.] Muscular contractility. 1866 [see NEURICITY].

|| **Myopathy** (mōi'ōpāthi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *myopathia*: see Myo- + -PATHY.] Disease of the muscles. Hence **Myopathic** *a.*

1849 CRAIG, *Myopathy*, a morbid condition of the muscles. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Myopathies**,... of or belonging to *myopathia*: myopathic. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 86 All the maladies included in the group of rheumatic myopathies. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 770 A myopathic paralysis. 1897 [see NEURO-PATHY].

|| **Myope** (mōi'ōp), *sb. (a.)* [a. F. *myope*, ad. late L. *myōp*, *myōps*, a. Gr. *μῦων*, *μυωψ*, MYOPS.] A short-sighted person.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2.) s.v. *Eye*. It is not, however, myopes and old men alone that would... have their vision... very near or very remote. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 1463/2 Myopes... read with more ease in partial darkness than those whose sight is perfect. 1887 [see MYOPE].

fig. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Meck. Thought & Ideas* (1871) 19 Intellectual myopes, near-sighted specialists.

b. adj. Myopic.

1892 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Slave of Lamp* xv, His face... was the face of a hawk, with the contracted myope vision characteristic of that bird.

|| **Myopia** (mōi'ōpiā). [mod.L., a. late Gr. *μυωμία*, f. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*) MYOPS.] Short-sightedness.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2.) 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The myopia is owing to the too great convexity of the ball of the eye. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 141 The structure of his eyes... being naturally such as to dispose him to myopia. 1895 ZANOWILL *Master* III. li. 204 There's money in myopia and diseases of the eye generally.

fig. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* i. 250 Those who have what you justly call the myopia of the mind. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* Pref. p. viii, The kind of partial blindness which belongs to intellectual myopia.

|| **Myopic** (mōi'ōpik), *a. (sb.) Path.* [f. MYOPE or MYOPIA + -IC.] Of, relating to, or affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted.

1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 36 The focal length of spectacles required for myopic or presbyopic eyes. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 91 He was repeatedly required at his own balls to call up carriages... for fashionable ladies, myopic enough to mistake him for his delegate. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1467/1 The French glasses, whether presbyopic or myopic. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 May 1120/1 This treatment is safe in myopes who have attained the age of puberty, and have not large myopic crescents.

fig. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. i. 8 Your Moralist is a myopic preacher.

b. absol. and sb.

1883 *Engel. Brit.* XVI. 259/1 For the myopic who can see an object clearly at 4 inches distance. *Ibid.* XVII 725/1 All myopics should work in a good light.

Myotome (mî-ô'tōm). [*f.* MYO- + Gr. *τομή* section, and -τόμος cutting: see -TOME.]

And I will fit him with such tools as shall Bring in a myriad.

[ad. mod. L. *Myriapoda* (see next).] a. *adj.* Having

very numerous legs; *spec.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Myriapoda*. *b. sb.* One of the *Myriapoda*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 22 *note*, Though the octopod and myriapod insects breathe by tracheae. *Ibid.* 40 The Myriapods exceed most insects in the vast elongation of their body. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix. 187 A venomous-looking, long, narrow worm, one of the myriapods. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Hist. Anim.* vii. 356 The myriapod larva is essentially different from an insect larva. 1880 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 352 A distinct order of Myriopods.

|| **Myriapoda** (miri'apōdā). Also **Myrio-** [mod. L., f. Gr. *μύριος* (see MYRIA-) + *πόδ-, ποὺς* foot. Cf. Gr. *μυρίαποδος* myriad-footed.] A class of arthropods animals, comprising the centipedes and millipedes. Hence **Myria'podan a.**, **Myria-podous a.**, = MYRIAPOD *a.*

1823 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 208 The Myriapoda.. approach the insects in the organization of their respiratory apparatus. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 225 The Myriapoda [ed. 1871 Myriopoda] may be divided into two families, originally indicated by Linnaeus: the *Julidae*, or millipedes, and the *Scolopendridae*, or centipedes. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Myriapoda*, .. myriapodous. 1887 S. H. SCUDDER in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 4 May 373 The supposed Myriapodan genus *Trichilius*.

Myriarch. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *μυρίαρχος*, *μυρίαρχος*, f. *μύριος* ten thousand + *-αρχος*, *αρχός* ruler.] A commander of ten thousand men.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyropaedia* 69 Then, called he together the Myriarches [myrarches, Colonels, or leaders of ten thousand], the Chiliarches [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Myriarch*.

So **Myriarchic** [after *chiliarchic*], government by ten thousand rulers.

1630 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

|| **Myriate, a. Obs.** [f. Gr. *μύριος* 10,000 + *-ατ-*.] That is a ten-thousandth part; infinitesimal. 1665 GRANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogm.* 38 He that supposeth all the... parts of a Worm... to be actually contain'd, though in myriate and indivisible proportions, in a drop of dew.

|| **Myrica** (miri'kā). [L., a. Gr. *μύrica*.]

1. The tamarisk. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Myrica* or *Myrice*, a low Shrub, call'd Tamarisk. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. to T. L. Penzance* 25 Feb. The cytissus... the myrtle, and the myrica [at Naples]. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 305 *Tamarix Anglica* (Common Tamarisk)... It is the Myrica of the Greeks and Romans.

2. A Linnæan genus of shrubs mostly furnished with glands having aromatic secretions; a plant of this genus, e. g. *Myrica Gale*, the bog myrtle.

1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 566/1 Wax-bearing myrica, or candleberry myrtle. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 69 Upon his [sic] the Dart's banks... Nature's hand has thrown the odoriferous Myrica.

3. **Attrib.** Myrica-tallow, -wax = myrtle-wax. 1852 *Amer. Frnt. Sci. Ser.* II. XXXIII. 320 As a substitute for beeswax in the manufacture of candles, the Myrica wax appears to be worthy of more attention than it has yet received. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Myrica-tallow*, myrtle-wax.

Myricaceous (miri'kās), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Myricaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the N. O. *Myricaceæ* (consisting of the single genus *Myrica*).

In some recent Dicts. **Myricic** (miri'sik), *a.* [f. MYRICA + *-ic*.] In myricic alcohol, myricyl alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Myricin (miri'sin, mi-, mōi-ris-in). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. MYRICA + *-in*.] That part of beeswax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol.

1821 *Ure Dict. Chem.*, *Myricin*. The ingredient of wax which remains after digestion with alcohol. 1856 LEBEYRE in *Org. Res. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 460 Chinese wax is entirely free from myricin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 409 Wax is separable by means of alcohol into three portions: myricine, .. cerotic acid, .. and ceroline.

Myricyl (miri'sil, mi-risil). *Chem.* [f. MYRICA + *-yl*.] = MELISSYL. Chiefly *attrib.* in myricyl alcohol; also *Myricyl-ic a.* in the same sense.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Myricyl*, Hydrate of. Melissic alcohol, Melissin. 1858 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 633 Myricyl Alcohol. is obtained from myricin. *Ibid.* 731 Palmitic acid exists also as .. myricyl palmitate. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 8/5 Myricyl alcohol.

Myrie, *obs.* form of MERRY, MYRY.

|| **Myringitis** (mirindzō'itis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. *myringa*, *myrinx* membrana tympani + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 222, Independent or primary myringitis.

Myringotome (mirindzō'tōm). *Surg.* [f. mod. L. *myringa* + *-tōmus* cutting, *tēpēus* to cut.] An instrument for perforating the membrana tympani. So **Myringotomy**, perforation of the membrana tympani.

1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 765 The patient then came down to Brighton, with a view of having myringotomy performed. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 174 Myringotome.

Myriogramme, etc.: see MYRIA-1.

Myriological (miri'olōj'ikāl), *a.* [f. MYRIOLOGUE + *-ical*.] Pertaining to a myriologue.

1847-54 WEBSTER. **Myriologist** (miri'olōj'ist). Also *erron.* **myria-**. [formed as next + *-ist*.] One who sings or composes a myriologue.

1847-54 WEBSTER. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 241 In some places there are found women who are professed myriologists. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Thousand Nights* I. 137 *note*, English names the word for the præfice or myriologist.

Myriologue (miri'olōg), [ad. mod. Gr. *μυριολόγος*], corrupted f. *μυριολόγος* (or), f. *μύριος* fable + *-λόγος* speech. Cf. *myriologist*.] An extemporaneous funeral song, composed and sung by a woman.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 141 The myriologues (or laments) which are uttered on these occasions have all the characters of inspiration. 1853 MAYN HOWITT tr. F. BREMER's *Greece* I. v. 136 The myriologues or songs for the dead. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 229.

Myriophyllite (miri'oflīt), *a.* [f. Gr. *μύριος* countless + *φύλλον* leaf + *-ite*.] (See quot.) 1882 OGILVIE, *Myriophyllite*, a kind of fossil root, with numerous fibres, found in the coal-measures.

Myriophyllous (miri'oflīs), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec. + *-ite*.] Having a very large number of leaves or leaflets. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Myriopod, variant of MYRIAPOD.

Myriorama (miri'orāmā, -āmā). [f. Gr. *μύριος* countless + *δρᾶμα* view. Cf. *panorama*.] *a.* A picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being combined in numerous ways so as to form different scenes.

1824 (*title*) *Myriorama*, a collection of many thousand landscapes designed by Mr. Clark on 16 oblong cards. 1832 *Engel. Amer. IX.* 116 *Myriorama*, .. a sort of landscape kaleidoscope recently invented by Bires, of Paris, and improved by Clark, of London... With 16 cards 20922, 793, 388,000 changes may be made.

b. An entertainment consisting of a succession of a large number of views.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 5/2 The School Board has paid for the admission of 2,000 children to a myriorama. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 7/3 Mr. C. W. Poole, .. opened a short season's engagement with his myriomatic entertainment.

Myrioscope (miri'ōskōp), [f. Gr. *μύριος* countless; see *-SCOPE*.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1504/2 *Myrioscope*, this is a variation of the kaleidoscope, and .. depends upon the multiplication of images, which coalesce in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern.

Myriothelism (miri'ōthēl'izm). *rare* -1. [f. Gr. *μύριος* countless + *θεός* god + *-ism*.] Belief in, or worship of, an infinity of gods.

1818 COLCROFT in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 183 See the influence of the surrounding myriothelism in the *dea Mors*!

Myristic (mōi-, miri'stik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod. L. (*myr*) *myristica* (Dicfenbach), adopted by Linnaeus as the generic name of the nutmeg-tree, f. Gr. *μύρις* to anoint.] *Myristic acid*: a fatty acid found in nutmeg-oil and other vegetable and animal fats. Hence **Myristate**, a salt of myristic acid.

1848 BRANOE *Man. Chem.* 1263 Nutmeg butter consists of three fatty substances, two of which are soluble, but the third nearly insoluble in common alcohol; this latter has been termed Myristine; when purified, it may be rendered nearly colorless and odorless, and is then a compound of glycerine with myristic acid. *Ibid.* Myristate of potassa, Myristate of baryta. 1858 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 730 Myristic Acid, .. occurs as a glyceride in Nutmeg-butter and Oil of nut. *Ibid.* 731 The myristates of the alkali-metals .. are soluble in water.

So **Myristicene**, the terpene obtained from volatile oil of nutmeg. **Myristicin**: see *quots. **Myristicol**, an oxygenated oil forming the chief constituent of volatile oil of nutmeg. **Myristin**, the glyceride of myristic acid. **Myristone**, a crystalline substance obtained by the distillation of calcium myristate.*

1872 J. H. GLASTONE in *Frnt. Chem. Soc. Ser. II. X.* 3 I would suggest the following:—Hydrocarbon from Nutmeg 'Myristicene. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 908 The oil of mace, less flat, after a certain time, a concrete oil under the form of a crystalline crust, called by John 'myristicine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 464 Oil of Nutmeg contains .. several fatty acids in combination with glycerin, the most considerable of which is myristicin. 1872 J. H. GLASTONE in *Frnt. Chem. Soc. Ser. II. X.* 11 'Myristicol. 1848 'Myristine [see MYRISTIC]. 1868 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 731 Myristin. is obtained by pressing nutmeg between hot plates. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, 'Myristone.

Myrk (e, etc., obs. forms of MYRK, etc.

Myrmecic (mōm'fēk), *a. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *μύρμηκ*, *μύρμηκ* ant + *-ic*.] Ant-like.

1905 H. W. & F. G. FOWLER tr. *Lucian* III. 137 They no doubt have, on their modest myrmecic scale, their architects and politicians.

Myrmeco- (mōm'fēk, -kō, mōm'fēkō), combining form of Gr. *μύρμηκ*, *μύρμηκ*, ant, used in a few scientific terms. **Myrmecological a.**, pertaining to myrmecology. **Myrmecologist**, a student or professor of myrmecology (in recent Dicts.). **Myrmecology**, the department of study concerned with ants (*ibid.*). **Myrmecophagid**, **Myrmecophagine**, a member of the genus *Myrmecophaga* [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], family *Myrmecophagidae*, or sub-family *Myrmecophaginae* of ant-eaters. **Myrmecophagous a.**, ant-eating, belonging to the genus *Myrmecophaga*. **Myrmecophile**, a myrmecophilous insect. **Myrmecophilous a.**, applied (a) to insects that live in ant-hills, (b) to plants living symbiotically with ants or fertilized by them. **Myr-**

meco'phily, the condition of being myrmecophilous. **Myrmecophobie a.**, refusing the society of ants. **Myrmecophyte**, a myrmecophilous plant.

1866 *Nature* 7 Jan. 230 'Myrmecological studies, by Herr G. Adlerz. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1893) V. 66 These accessory articulations are well exemplified in the Dasypodidae and 'Myrmecophagids. *Ibid.* 59 The palatines and pterygoids of the two sides not meeting as they do in the 'Myrmecophagines. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy. Eagle* 187 The cervical vertebrae actually differ in two 'myrmecophilous species. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* May 326 The larvae at the same time both myrmecoid and myrmecophilous. *Ibid.* 324 The progeny (eggs, larvae and nymphs) .. can also be utilized by the 'myrmecophiles. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 123 Other 'myrmecophilous coleoptera. 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 172 Myrmecophilous plants. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* May 325 The search for the liquids secreted by Aphides does not usually constitute a true case of 'myrmecophily. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L. 829 The plant, becoming 'myrmecophobous, achieves an economy of nutritive forces. 1902 J. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 162 Very definite arrangements are made by certain plants for harboring ants, which in turn guard them against the attack of leaf-cutting insects and other foes. These plants are called 'Myrmecophytes.

|| **Myrmecobius** (mōm'fēkō'biūs). Also anglicized myrmecobe (in Dicts.). [mod. L. (Waterhouse, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, July 1836), a. Gr. *μύρμηκ*, *κόβιος*, f. *μύρμηκ* (o-), *-μύς* ant + *-βιος* living, *βίωω* to live.] A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the sub-family *Myrmecobiinae*; an animal of this genus.

1838 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* (1842) VI. 64 The Phascothere resembles the *Myrmecobius* more than it does the Opossum. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 145 Banded Myrmecobius. Red Myrmecobius. 1897 *Hall's Hist. Distrib. Anim.* 99 The native ant-eater, or stumped myrmecobius.

Hence **Myrmecobian**, an animal of this genus. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 260/1 The Myrmecobians .. shelter themselves in the hollows of trees.

Myrmecoid (mōm'fēkōid), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *μύρμηκ* *οιδής*, f. Gr. *μύρμηκ* ant.] Ant-like.

1861 *Eng. Wom. Doum. Mag.* III. 59 It was observed by a very ancient and learned individual, that the sluggish might imbibe information by inspecting the regularity of myrmecoid evolutions. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* May 326 Myrmecoid animals can be protected by this resemblance .. against insectivorous birds which do not eat ants.

Myrmeleon (mōm'fēl'ēon). [mod. L. (Linnaeus), contracted f. *myrmecoleon*, in med. L. *myrmecoleon* (a. Gr. *μύρμηκ* *οιδής*, f. *μύρμηκ* ant + *λέων* lion).] A genus of *Myrmecoleon* (*tylidae*); a member of this genus, an ant-lion.

1802 BINGLEY *Ant. Bieg.* (1813) III. 241 The Common Myrmeleon, or Ant-lion. 1840 J. O. WESTWOOD *Introd. Mod. Classif. Insects* II. 41 Larva of Myrmeleon. 1895 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* *Life* 207 We shall find in the sandy spots .. the myrmeleon.

Myrmicine (mōm'fēsin), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Myrmicinae*, f. *Myrmica* (Latreille, f. Gr. *μύρμηκ*, *-μύς* ant); see *-INE*.] Of or belonging to the sub-family *Myrmicinae* of stinging ants.

188. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 321 The Turf Ant (*Formica* *flava*) is often found occupying one side of its hillock, with a colony of another Myrmicine Ant (*Myrmica* *scabrinodis*) comfortably established on the other.

Myrmidon (mōm'idōn). *Forms:* *a.* 5 mirmy-dane, -en, myrmaidon, murmidone, -mondon, 5, 7 mer-, 5, 8 mir-, myrmidon, 6 myr-, 6-7 mir-, 7-8 mermidon, 7- myrmidon. *β.* 5 mi-, myrondone, mi-, myrondono. [ad. L. *Myrmidonēs* pl., a. Gr. *μύρμηδώνες*.]

1. (With capital M.) One of a warlike race of men inhabiting ancient Thessaly, whom, according to the Homeric story, Achilles led to the siege of Troy (*Iliad* II. 684).

a. 13400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4597 Achilles came thence faste saylande With alle his gode Myrmydanes. *Ibid.* 7353 Achilles with his Myrmydones. 13400 *Troy Bk.* 7666 The Myrmydons, his men, haire maistur can take. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* III. viii. What Myrmidon, or hard Dolopian, What sauage minded rude Cyclopian? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. viii.* 13 On Myrmydons, cry you all a maine, Achilles hath the mighty Hector slaine. 1618 SILVESTER *Woodmans Bear* lxxv. Marble-hearted Myrmidon. 1715 PORE *Iliad* I. 238 Go, threaten thy earthen-born Myrmydons. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 84/2 [Achilles] allowed his friend .. Patroclus .. to lead the Myrmydons, his followers, out to battle.

β. 1412-20 *Lyric Chron. Troy* II. 8574 Pe .. fesse Achille Ariued is with his knyghtes alle, Myrmydones whom men are wont to calle. 1471 CAXTON *Reynold* (ed. Sommer) 374 And then aryued the right stronge Achilles with his myrmydones. *Ibid.* 634 Myrmydones. *Ibid.* 635 Myrmydones.

b. Used of Achilles himself. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. I. iii.* 378 For that will physicke the great Myrmydon, Who broyles in lowd applause.

2. *transf.* A soldier of (one's) body-guard; a faithful follower or servant. ? *Obs.*

Cf. SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. vii.* 1. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. We are thy Myrmydons, thy Guard, thy Rorers. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wallenstein* II. ii. Fall on my Myrmydon, While we retreat. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. ii. Now, my myrmydons, fall on. 1743 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xiii. 88 Who knows what consequences might have follow'd upon .. my projected visit, followed by my Myrmydons? 1820 T. HORN *Anat.* (ed. 2) III. xiii. 332 Part of my myrmydons hold their apparatus and person near the quarter which I meant to alarm. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* I. 1 Which produced the following dialogue, betwixt the myrmydons of the Lony Black Bear [sc. hostler and tapster].

grow on the wood-apple. 1860 Sir T. MARTIN *Horace* 135
Her myrrhy hair [*Carm.* iii. iv. 22 *murrem...crinem*].

354 Philosophy in Iamblichus becomes a theurgic myste-
riosophy, spiritualism. 1899 *Inge Christian Mysticism* i. 4
The Neoplatonists, who found in the existing mysteries
a discipline congenial to their speculative views.

Mysterious (misti^orias), *a.* [L. *mysterium* MYSTERY¹ + *ous*. Cf. F. *mystérieux*.]

1. Full of or fraught with mystery; wrapt in mystery; hidden from human knowledge or understanding; impossible or difficult to explain, solve, or discover; of obscure origin, nature, or purpose.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* iv. i. H 2 b, Turne ore all the volumes Of your mysterious Esculapian science. 1632 MILTON *Penicose* 147 Som strange mysterious dream. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angl.* 163 And as their breeding, so are their decays also very mysterious. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 56 Euphrates' font, and Nile's mysterious head. 1770 Lett. *Junius* xxxvi. 171 Your conduct has been mysterious as well as contemptible. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 153 Patrick and Jane had been seen going in at that mysterious door which led to Chiffinch's apartments. 1853 E. K. KANE *Grinnell Exped.* i. (1856) 13 It is a mysterious sea, that has baffled for centuries the research of navigators. 1893 SAT. *Rev.* 29 July 130 Certain of the chief inhabitants of the village... are discussing at the inn the mysterious death of the Squire.

b. Of words, language.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Mysterious*, darke spoken in a mystery, hard to understand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 173 Gud at last To Satan first in sin his doom apply'd Though in mysterious terms. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Kenn. Forest* ii, The sound of his steps... seemed like the mysterious accents of the dead. 1797 — *Italian* xvii, A few mysterious words having been exchanged. 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 76 The wilderness has a mysterious tongue Which teaches awful doubt.

c. Of God, religion, rites.

1624 CATAKER *Transubst.* 94 The... *Mysterie*, or mysterious rite, as the word there used properly importeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law. 1773 COWPER *Oney Hymns* iii. xv, God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* ii. 14 In almost all cases in which a mysterious truth is propounded by Almighty God for our acceptance. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* xviii. 311 To the Christian, God is mysterious because He is radiant with infinite truth.

2. Of persons: † *a.* Dealing with or versed in mysteries; using occult arts. *Obs.* *b.* Whose movements are full of mystery; delighting in mystery.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrologaster* Ded. to E. Melton, The Mysterious Egyptians, who excellently with their Pensils in hvely colours... the full shape & portraiture of a Hart, a Lyon, Lamb, or Hare. 1634 MILTON *Compl.* 130 Mysterious Dame That ne're art call'd, but when the Dragon woom Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 24 You taught mysterious Bacon to explore Metallic veins. 1824 LYTON *Zanoni* i. v, Accompanying this mysterious Zanoni. 1874 W. BLACK *Ph. Thule* ii, Sheila... is romantic and mysterious, and believes in... dreams.

3. *a.* 'That is due to a mystery. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 593 Though higher of the genial Bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem.

b. Having a sense of mystery. *rare.*

1897 KIRLING *Capt. Cour.* i. 5 It makes me feel mysterious to pass that hutler's pantry place.

4. *Comb.*: mysterious-spoken *a.*, having a mysterious manner of speaking.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxii, An important-looking, sharp-nosed, mysterious-spoken personage.

Mysteriously, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly* 2.] In a mysterious manner; in or as in a mystery.

1638 SIR T. HENBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 171 Mahomitan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 516 Each Star mysteriously was meant. A 1716 SOUTH *Serv.* (1744) viii. v. 121 The blood of that son... mysteriously, and yet so really, conveyed to us. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. iv. (1846) 200 Every thing in these rites was mysteriously conducted, and under the most solemn obligations to secrecy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, What but spirit could have quitted this vault so mysteriously! 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The mysteriously-sentimental and imaginative school. 1851 HETTS *Comp. Solit.* i. 8 note, Physicians' prescriptions may have a better effect for being expressed mysteriously, but legal matters cannot surely be made too clear. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, The rich... accepted gout and apoplexy as things that ran mysteriously in respectable families.

Mysteriousness (misti^ori-ness). [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being mysterious or a mystery; the quality of being shrouded in mystery or obscurity; applied chiefly to the mysteries of religion.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 381 The mysteriousness and difficulty of the Book. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 212 Profound veneration, which Obscurity and Mysteriousness confound, cillates to all Truths. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. 1. ii. 65 The mysteriousness of the whole Proceeding arises only from hence, That our finite Minds cannot comprehend the Reasons and Limits of the divine Justice. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Ver. Serv.* i. xvi. 242 Such being the necessary mysteriousness of Scripture doctrine. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* i. 2 Blue and shadowy depths suggested a soft mysteriousness.

† *b.* Applied to the Eucharist. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. 10 347 The celebration of the holy Sacrament is the great mysteriousness of the Christian religion. 1660 — *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5-95 Those great appetitives with which... the most eminent Saints of God use to... invest the great mysteriousness.

2. The behaviour or attitude of one who makes a mystery of a matter.

1784 JOHNSON in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 407 Nothing ends more fatally than mysteriousness in trifles. 1799-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 332 Elizabeth all her life had persevered in an obstinate mysteriousness respecting the succession. 1886 MANCH. *Exam.* 13 Jan. 51 There is an air of constitutional mysteriousness about them.

† **Mysterize** (misti^oriz), *v.* *Obs.* [f. MYSTERY¹ + *-ize*.] *a. trans.* To interpret mystically.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 212 The Cabalists... mysterizing their enigmas, doe make the particular ones of the twelve Tribes, accommodable unto the twelve signes in the Zodiack.

b. intr. To make mysteries of things.

1845 T. COOPER *Purg. Suic.* i. lxxii, To mysterize I score. Hence Mysterizingness.

1847 T. FORSTER *Observ. Infl. Atmosphere* ix. 46 How prone we are to abuse the natural instincts of hope, and mysterizingness.

Mystery¹ (misti^ori). Forms: 4 *mystri*, 4 *6* -y, 4-6 *mist*, *mysterye*, 4-7 *-ie*, 5-9 *mystery*, 6 *mystiry*, *mistririe*, *mistririe*, *mysteri*, 4- *mysteri*. [*a.* AF. **misterie* (OF. *mistere*, mod.F. *mystère* masc.), = It. *misterio*, *mistero*, Sp. *misterio*, Pg. *mysterio*, ad. L. *mysterium*, *a.* Gr. *μυστήριον*, f. **misti-*, root of *μύω* to close (the lips or eyes): cf. *μυστήριον* MYSTERY.

In classical Greek *μυστήριον* occurs chiefly in plural, denoting certain secret religious ceremonies (the most famous being those of Demeter at Eleusis) which were allowed to be witnessed only by the initiated, who were sworn never to disclose their nature. (See sense 9 below.) In the LXX the word occurs only in Daniel and the Apocrypha, where it has the sense of 'secret purpose or counsel' (esp. of a king or of God). This sense is found in the N.T., where the word also means sometimes a religious truth long kept secret, but now revealed through Christ to his Church, and sometimes anything that has a symbolic significance. In later Christian Greek *μυστήριον* became equivalent to *σacramentum* (in several passages the Vulgate renders it by *sacramentum*, even when it means only 'secret'; in other passages *mysterium* is retained). In OF. and English the Christian senses of the word naturally appear earliest.]

I. Theological uses.

† 1. *a.* In or through his mystery: in or by its mystical presence. *b.* In (*a*) mystery: mystically.

c 1313 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 624 Ac one gode aryst hyt nomeþ, þat body ine hys mysterye. 1414 *Plowman's Tale* 1219 His flesh and blood, through his mystery, is there, in the forme of brede. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 God hath no suche bodily members, as this text [Exodus xxiii. 23] to the lettre dothe pretende to shewe; but this was done in great mistery. 1533 FAIRBANK *More E 4* For we do yt not actualye in dede, but onely in a misterie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 118 Whiche place... is to be understande in a mistery [L. *mystice*]. 1623 *Field's Of the Church* iii. App. 205 The crucified body of Christ thy sonne, which is here present in mystery, and sacrament.

2. A religious truth known only from divine revelation; usually (cf. sense 5), a doctrine of the faith involving difficulties which human reason is incapable of solving.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 25 The revelacioun of mysterie holdun stille... in tymes euerlastyng; and the which mystery is now maad oppyn by scripturis of prophetis. c 1430 LYND. *Mik. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 238 Al mysteries of the oold and newe lawe. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ProL 143 The glorious and buir Al modir. Quiklik of hir natur consavit Criste, and buir Al modir. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litaney*, By the mystery of thy holy incarnation... Good Lord deliver us. c 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 82 They couite as Fable... the holie mysteries of Christian Religion. 1597 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* v. lii. § 1 This diuine mystery [of the Incarnation] is more true than plaine. 1720 SWIFT *Lett. to Inq. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 24, I do not find, that you are any where directed in the Canons or Articles to attempt explaining the Mysteries of the Christian Religion. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 528 'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts, Explains all mysteries, except her own. 1855 BRADSHAW *Newton* II. xxiv. 350 The investigation of the sacred mysteries, while it prepared his own mind for its final destiny, was calculated to promote the spiritual interests of thousands. 1854 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iii. 68 In the presence of a fact which... was a mystery—a thing which could be apprehended when revealed, but could neither be comprehended nor discovered.

3. A religious ordinance or rite, esp. a sacramental rite of the Christian religion; *spec. (pl.)* the Eucharist; *occas.* the consecrated elements.

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) i. iii. C 8 Many of the mysterys afore sayd be done at the chyrche dore and not within y^e chyrche. c 1532 Du Wes *Lutrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1064 The mystery of the masse. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, O God, which hast consecrated the state of matrimony, to such an excellent misterie, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage & vniue betwixte Christ and his church. *Ibid.*, *Communion*, Wee moste hartely thanke thee, for that thou hast vouchsafed to feede vs in these holy Mysteries [1552 to fede vs, whence haue duely receiued these holy mysteries]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 30 His mouth and nose were covered with a linen cloth, lest the impurity of his breath should profane the mystery. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 189 But seeing there is no mystery in any cross too. 1693 is left without any Lamp, may without any cross too. 1693 W. W. tr. *Dupin's Ecd. Hist.* II. 108 note, Concerning Holy Mysteries of the Altar. 1737 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) I. 54, I will administer to you the mysteries of God. 1820 NRALE *Hist. East. Ch.* i. 103 In proceeding to the consideration of the three next mysteries of the Eastern Church, penance, matrimony and coronation, and the prayer-off. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. (1864) II. 155 Within [the sacred edifices] were the reliques of the tutelar saint, the mysteries and the presence of the Redeemer.

4. An incident in the life of our Lord or of the Saints regarded as an object of commemoration in the Christian church or as having a mystical significance. Hence, each of the fifteen divisions of the rosary corresponding to the 'mysteries of redemption'.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* 57 Meditate on the passion of our blessed Saviour and all the mysteries of our Re-

demption, *Ibid.* 59 Upon the Holy-days... let the matter of your meditations be according to the mystery of the day. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 195 We went in Procession through all the Sanctuaries of the great Church, where all the mysteries of the Passion were represented to the Life. 1705 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts Prelim.* Instr. 8 If we commemorate any Mystery of our Redemption. 1835 *Whitey Cycl.* IV. 79/1 A chaplet... divided into three sets, white, red, and damask roses, corresponding to the joyful, sorrowful, and glorious mysteries. 1882 MRS. JAMESON *Legg. Madonna* Introd. p. lxi, Another cycle of subjects consists of the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary.

II. Non-theological uses.

5. A hidden or secret thing; a matter unexplained or inexplicable; something beyond human knowledge or comprehension; a riddle or enigma.

13... E. R. ALIT. *P.* A. 1194 To þat prynces paye hade I ay bente... To mo of his mysterys I had ben dryuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 27 The mysterye whiche the kyng axith, the wise men... mown not shewe to the kyng. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 Daniel, overcomer of lyounis, saw mysterys of priuþingis. c 1550 *CHURCH* *Math.* xiii. 11 A mystery is a secret and an hidden thing, which ought not to be schewed abroad. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. ii, To meditate vpon the difference of mans estate: Where is deciphered to true iudgements eye A deep, conceald, and precious misterie. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 The great interpreter of the mysteries of Nature. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mysteries* (in *Numbers*), the number 5 multiplied by 5, makes 25; and 4 multiplied by 4, makes 16; and 3 multiplied by 3, makes 9; but 9 and 16 is equal to 25. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* vii. 501 'Tis immortality decyphers man, And opens all the mystries of his make. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* ii. i, Dogs, I am what you behold. *Mar.* And that's a mystery. 1838 MACAULAY *Trav.* *Humboldt* xviii. 246 There are mysteries in the affections and habits of animals. 1867 DIX. *Anglic. Reign of Law* i. 15 The relation in which God stands to those rules of His government which are called 'laws' is, of course, an inscrutable mystery to us. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Com.* (1876) III. xii. 85 There was a mystery about the marriage. 1870 DICKENS (title) *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 1 [Christianity] does not introduce fresh mysteries into the world; it meets mysteries which already exist.

† *b.* A personal secret. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 124/2 Let y^e knowledge of the father alone that amongst our wives mysteryes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 382 You would pluck out the heart of my mystery. 1604 — *Tit.* iv. ii. 30. 1617 MORAVSON *Itin.* i. 13 The servant answered that the old woman was in bed and that he knew not the mystery, whether any eggs were in the house or no.

c. A political or diplomatic secret; a secret of state. *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of the general sense. [Cf. F. *mystère d'état*.]

a 1618 RALPHIN *Maxims of State* (1642) 9 Mysteries or Sophismes of State, are certaine secret practices, either for the avoiding of danger; or averting such effects as tend to the preservation of the present State, as it is set or founded. 1622 BACON *Hon.* VII. 43 Touching the Mysterye of re-annexing of the Duchy of Brittain to the Crowne of France... the Ambassadors bare aloofe from it. 1653-9 CHALONER in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 130 Every secretary ought to write what is to pass a Parliament, not as he writes his mysteries. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 i. 89 Half-politicians maxims called mysteries of state. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xii. 668 They heard... mysteries of state and mysteries of creed unfolded... to the popular gaze.

d. To make a mystery of: to treat as a secret; to keep (a thing) secret in order to make an impression. [Cf. F. *faire (un) mystère de*.]

1634 W. TURKHYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* iii. x. 248, I cannot... make of everye meane matter a mystery by whispering it in the eare. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 2 Making a mystery of nothing, and frankly discoursing with any man upon what Subject he proposes. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom.* Rep. i. iv. 196 The Consuls always made a Mystery to the People of those first Elements of their Juris-Prudence. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 35 He made no mysteries, but told all that he was asked to tell. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 578 As manufacturers make no mystery of this matter, any person may have an opportunity of inspecting the operation. 1841 BOWROW *Zinwald* i. ii. 1. 88 Nor did he make a mystery of his knowledge, but publicly boasted of it.

† *e.* The biblical phrase *mystery of iniquity* [Vulg. *mysterium iniquitatis*, Gr. *μυστήριον τῆς ἀνομίας*], by association with various senses of this word, has been used in many different applications.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* ii. 7 Forwhit the mysterie, or pryuite, of wickednesse worthith now [1526] INSOLE the mystery off iniquity. 1545 BALE (title) *A mysterye of iniquyte* contained within the heretycall Genealogie of Ponce Panto-labus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 571 If I might, with the Readers patience, I would adde somewhat of this Mysterye of iniquity, and the mystical sense of this iniquity. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. vii. 24 If God had not given them over to thralldom under that mistery of iniquity, of sinfull man aspiring into the place of God. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 38 The Whole of this Mystery of Iniquity is called the Reason of State. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 52 This mystery of iniquity [sc. a plot against William III] has... been gradually unveiling. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The great city [of London] is full of many mysteries—not a few of them... mysteries of iniquity.

6. In generalized sense. *a.* The condition or property of being secret or obscure; mysteriousness. Also, mysteries collectively; mysterious matter.

Phrase, *wrapped in mystery*. 1561 SHAKS. *Ant.* v. iiii. 103 Plutus himselfe... Hath not in nature mystery more science. Then I haue in this Ring. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* Th. vii. 134 And virtue vies with hope in this mystery. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 2. 74 This is the mystery contained in the vowels of those barbarous words. 1816 COLERIDGE *Friend* i. xiii. 161 The mystery and the dignity of our human nature. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. i. 247 The origin of the Homeric poetry is wrapt in mystery.

1856 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 467 Everywhere, skin deep below our boasted science, we are brought up short by mystery impalpable. 1805 G. MACDONALD A. *Forbes* 18 In all the enhancing mystery of candlelight. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spirit* IV. Intro. 28 A Science without mystery is unknown; a Religion without mystery is absurd.

b. The behaviour or attitude of mind of one who makes a secret of things (often intrinsically unimportant) usually for the purpose of exercising undue power or influence.

1602 DRYDEN *St. Eustace's Ess.* 309 Questions, which should be handled with a great deal of Mystery and Secrecy. 1726 SWIFT *Cultivator* II. vii. He professed...to despise all Mystery, Refinement, and Intrigue, either in a Prince or a Minister. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. iii. Israel, speak; what means this mystery? 1832 tr. *Simoni's Ital. Rep.* ix. 218 The senate joined to this rigour the perfidy and mystery which characterise an aristocracy.

† 7. Obscure or mysterious reason; hidden or mystic meaning. *Obs.*

14... in *Tindale's Vir.* (1843) 134 Grete mystery is in both twyne: The toon [tute] comendyd for his chastite And the tother [dove]... is symple and meke. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 103 Seynte Mathewe th' Evangeliste assignethe xliii. generacions, for the cause of a cerneyne mystery [Mystica: som prue meynunge]. 1501 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. 7 iv. The ancient Poets have...wrapped...in their writings diuers...meanings, which they call the senses or mysteries thereof. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 100 Is there any meaning or misterie in marching the left or right side shot before in the vantage? 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* III. 30 Most [turns] imitate a circular figure...whether from any mystery, best duration or capacity, were but a conjecture. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theuot's Trav.* I. 82 Nor shall I speak of their Sacerdotal Vestments, which have their Mysteries.

8. An action or practice about which there is, or is supposed to be, some secrecy; a 'secret' or highly technical operation in a trade or art. Now often *trivial*. (Cf. MYSTERY 2, 2, b.)

1594 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Gl.* (1598) B2, He was the first man that euer instructed me in the mysterie of a pot of Ale. 1607 NORRIS *Surv.* Dial. 1.6 And of whom such land is holden, the same is called the Lord that land after a sort [etc.], as if you be so willing as you seeme to talke of these mysterie, you shall anon perceiue. 1617 MARYSON *Itin.* II. 80 They forbad the English...to dwell in Poland...lest they should...find the mysterie of the trade. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 61 The Mystery of his Art and Science, consists in a long List of Fustian Words and Phrases. 1719 DE FOE *Crois.* I. 263, I let him into the Mystery, for such it was, of him of Gunpowder and Bullet. 1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* I. xxi. 305 No man is allowed to set up in an ordinary trade till he has served a long apprenticeship to its mysteries. 1827 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* V. v. The mysteries of rouge et noir. 1837 - *Venetia* I. ix. Harassed with all the mysteries of packing.

9. Chiefly *pl.* In the religious systems of Ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, etc., certain secret rites to which only the initiated were admitted.

1643 [see ELUSINIAN]. 1728 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. (1846) 194 The first and original Mysteries, of which we have any sure account, were those of Isis and Osiris in Egypt. 1849 GROVE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1866) V. 484 Until that day of the month Boedromion (about the beginning of September) when the Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated.

b. The secrets of freemasonry. 1738 J. ANDERSON *Const. Fraternal Free Masons* 150 The G. Master shall ask his Deputy, if he...finds the Candidate Master well skill'd in the Noble Science and the Royal Art, and duly instructed in our Mysteries? 1879 C. I. PATON *Freemasonry* II. i. 50 Every candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry.

10. Used by modern writers (after F. mystère, med.L. *mysterium*) as a name for the miracle-play.

A distinction has been drawn by some writers between 'mystery' and 'miracle-play' (see quot. 1875), but this is not generally accepted.

[This sense has been often erroneously referred to MYSTERY 2 on the ground of the undoubted fact that the miracle-plays were often acted by the mysteries or trade guilds.]

1744 DOUGLASS *O. Pl.* I. Pref. p. xiii. The mysteries only represented in a senseless manner some miraculous History from the Old or New Testament. 1773 J. HAWKINS *Orig. Eng. Drama* Pref. p. vii. One of the first improvements on the old Mystery was the Allegorical Play, or Morality. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii. My wife, sir, hath played the devil ere now, in a Mystery, in Queen Mary's time. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* xiv. (1846) II. 211 The sacred plays, or mysteries, so popular throughout Europe, in the middle ages. 1895 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 23 Properly speaking, Mysteries deal with Gospel events only...Miracle Plays, on the other hand, are concerned with incidents derived from the legends of the saints of the Church.

11. = MEMOINE sb. 4, b. (Cf. *mystery-man*.)

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* I. xii. 87 The whole village...with its medicines (or mysteries) and scalp-poles waving over my head. 1842 xv. 106, I...have been regularly installed medicine or mystery.

12. In technical use. a. A kind of fly for salmon fishing. b. An alloy of platinum, tin, and copper, imitating gold. c. A kind of plum cake.

a. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1830) 427 No. 1 is called The Mystery. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 446/1 Lightly dressed flies, such as the Sun-fly and the Mystery.

b. 1835 *Standard* 2 Apr. 6/4 There was not a particle of gold in it. It was made of a composition called 'mystery', composed of platinum, tin, and copper.

c. 1829 R. WELLS *Bread & Biscuit Baker's Assist.* 58 Mystery or Cheap Plum Cake at 3d. per lb. 8 lbs. of common flour, 3 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 lb. of lard [etc.].

III. 13. *attrib.*, as *mystery-monger*, *-priest*; *mystery gold* = 11 b; *mystery-man*, one who

works or has to do with 'mysteries', esp. a conjuror, a medicine-man; *mystery-play* = sense 10.

1887 J. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Banking* III. 681 note, A great number of spurious sovereigns and half-sovereigns are in circulation...Those made of "mystery gold"...stand the tests of the ordinary acids. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* I. vi. 39 Their physicians, who are also medicine (or 'mystery') men. 1865 J. BAUGH in *Daily Tel.* 13 July, Mr. Disraeli...is what among a tribe of Indians would be called the 'mystery man'. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 364 He was...a whisperer, and a 'mystery-monger. 1885 *Expositor* Sept. 191 We are no muttering mystery-mongers. 1852 YONGE *Cameos* IV. ix. (1877) 108 Keillar was summoned before Cardinal Beaton...for having written a 'mystery-play. 1751 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 385 Janne and Jambree, who opposed Moses...when the Jews were expelled Egypt, were Egyptian 'Mystery-Priests.

Mystery 2 (mī'stəri). Forms: as in prec. Also *9 arch.* *mystery*. [ad. med.L. *mysterium*, altered form of *ministerium* (MISTER sb.) by confusion with *mysterium* MYSTERY 1. In senses 2-4 there was prob. confusion with *maistrīe*, *MASTERY*. In med.L. *mysteria* was a form commonly used with senses 2 and 3.]

† 1. Service, occupation; office, ministry. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 821 Preestes been angeles, as by the dignite of hir mystery. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Paphnucius goenge to visitte a broper laborynge in infirmite, causede the some to stonde stille thro his prayer, un tillle that he hadd fulfillede his mystery. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. Cress Richmond Wks. (1861) 309 [Shel] was borne vp in to the countre aboue with the blesyd angelles deputed...to that holy mystery. 1533 LAD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* K vii b, None should be taken from the misterie and office that he occupied.

† b. Something helpful. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxviii. 122 We...may not neglect so great a misterie for our owne health, as exercise is.

2. Handicraft; craft, art; (one's) trade, profession, or calling. Now *arch.*

The identity of the word in the first quot. is doubtful; cf. the variants.

a. 1375 CURSOR *IL* 1342 (Fairf.) Ho daunsed & sange to tumble with-al...for ho sa welis hir mystri [Cott. mistet, Goll. maistrī] coupe. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 171 (Harl. MS.) He sente messageris...to loken yf eny swiche myght be founde, but coude make swiche a shirte, but they coude fynde noon, but that they wer...vncunynge in the mystery. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 Brought up in some good literature occupation or misterie. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 128 Bristowe had a greete trade by making of poyntes, and was the cheifest misterie that was exercised in the towne. 1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol.* § 220 Unto the name of the parlie indicted must be vnted the addition of his estate, degree, or misterie. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poeme* Wks. 1878 I. 179 And out of his owne morall character He might have leard his misterie of warre. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 1 That noble Science or Mystery of the healing mans body. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. 41 That great and admirable mystery, the Law. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. xvi. 48 Seeing the whole mystery of Heraldry dwells more in the region of fancie, than judgment. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Additions of Mystery*, are such as scrivener, painter, mason, and the like. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 33 The Invention of Men has been sharpening and improving the Mystery of Murder. 1800 COLERIDGE *Picoloni* I. ii. The sum of war's whole trade and mystery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* vi. (1876) I. 326 Those arts of management which his successors have always reckoned so essential a part of their mystery. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 327 Thy Phoyom hard Had such a mastery of his mystery That he could harp his wife up out of hell.

b. *Art and mystery*: a formula usually employed in the indentures by which apprentices are bound to a trade; also *transf.* (Cf. MYSTERY 1 8.) 1627 *Borough Deeds* Maldon (Essex) Bundle 148 No. 5 [To] instruct the said John Wormell in the said science, mystery and trade of a woollen draper. 1660 R. MAY (title) *The Accomplishd Cook*, or the art and mystery of cookery [etc.]. 1680 COTTON (title) *The Compleat Gaster.* To which is Added, The Arts and Mysteries of Riding [etc.]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 426 This is usually done to persons of trade, in order to learn their art and mystery. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* II. 196/2 Masters...bind themselves in the indentures with their apprentices to teach them their art, trade, and mystery.

† c. Skill, art. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 68 If you thiinke your mystery in stratagem, can bring this instrument of honour againe into his native quarter. 1624 FORD & DERRICK *Sun's Darling* IV. i. (1656) 33 Mystery there, like to another nature, Confests the substance of the choicest fruits, In a rich candu. 1661 T. CAMPION *Selling of Mus.* in *Playford Skill Atlas*. (1662) 95 We must consider whether the Bass doth rise or fall, for in that consists the mystery.

3. A trade guild or company. *arch.* or *Hist.*

14... *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 390/2 By the sight of Mea of the same Hand. 1710 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) Banes 59 Tbat by twentie fewer occupations, artes, craftes or misterie, these pagente shulde be played. 1530 in S. Young *Ann. Barber-Surgeons* (1890) 579 The Maisters and Wardens of the misterie or Craft of Barbor Surgeons of the Cite of London. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 259 M. Sebastian Cabota...gouverneur of the misterie and companie of the Marchants adventures. 1618 in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XVII. 78 The Master and Wardens of the Misterie of Stationers. 1703 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. III. x. 29 Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix. President of the mystery of the workers in iron.

4. *attrib.* † *mystery-man* *noun-wd.* (see quot.)

1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1659) 33 Wee have Three that Collect the Experiments of all Mechanical Arts; And also of Liberrall Sciences; [etc.]...These we [sc. the people of 'New Atlantis'] call 'Mystery-men.

|| **Mystes** (mī'stīz). [L., a Gr. *μύστης*, agent-n. f. *μύσσω*, root of *μύειν* to close (the lips or eyes); the primary sense is prob. 'one vowed to keep silence'. Cf. Gr. *μυστήν* (*μύειν*) to initiate into mysteries.] One initiated into mysteries.

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* IV. 41 Abraham (as Grotius collects from Ancient History) a great Mystis in the Knowledge of the Stars. 1677 B. RIVELY *Sermon*. *Funeral Bp. Norwich* 26 There are few kinds of Literature but he was a *Mystes* in them. 1778 ARTHUR *Lett. on Pres. Christ.* (1778) 360 After having undergone the formalities, the aspirant became a *mystics*. 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 250 The instructions were given to the *mystics* [etc.].

Mysti, obs. form of **MYSTY**.

Mystic (mīstik), a. and sb. Forms: 4 *myste*, -tyke, -ik, 5 -ike, 4 *mystiky*, 6 -ik, 7 *mysticke*, -ique, *misticke*, -ique, 7-8 -ick, *mystick*, 4-*mystic*. [a. OF., F. *mystique* = It. *mistico*, Sp. *místico*, Pg. *místico*, ad. L. *mysticus*; a. Gr. *μυστικός*, f. *μύστης* MYSTES.] A. *adj.*

1. Spiritually allegorical or symbolical; of the nature of, or characteristic of, a sacred mystery; pertaining to the mystics of the faith. Also (more definitely) = MYSTICAL a. 1, but now somewhat rhetorical in tone.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible*, Ep. *Jerome* vii, James, Petre, Joon, Jude, seune epistils maden aswel mystik as redi [orig. *tan mysticas quam succinatas*]. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* ix. 37 To rendre theym from their lacytute, in-to puldike, mystike, and shameshafte chastyte. 1535 JOVE *Ap. Tindale* (Arb.) 36 Not in a mystik allegory. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 The haly kyrk is callit the mystike bodye and spouse of Christ. 1579 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Hush.* II. 69 b, The holy Scripture dooth teache a more hygher and myssical [orig. *reconditum*] consideration. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. xcii, For genuine Divinity Shall be engag'd, but in a mystick fashion, In all the busness of his Generation. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 43 Thy right hand does hold The mystick Scepter of a Cross of Gold. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Thes.* in *Whitsun week*, The mystic Dove Hovering His glorious brow above. 1849 CASWALL *Lynn Cath.* 53, Offerings of mystic meaning!—Incense doth the God disclose [etc.]. 1899 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 3 The mystic union of the soul with Christ.

b. *Mystic testament* [= F. *testament mystique*]: in the law of Louisiana, a sealed testament.

1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* II. 581/1 A mystic testament is also called a solemn testament, because it requires more formality than a nuncupative testament. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 A special form of will, borrowed from Roman law, called the mystic or sealed will.

2. Pertaining to the ancient religious mysteries or to other occult rites or practices; occult, esoteric.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 79 Drinka three, or three thrice told, A mysticall law of old. 1627 DRAYTON *Moone-Calf.* *Bat. Agincourt*, etc. 175 When turning over his most mystique bookes, Into the secrets of his Art he lookes. 1643 MILTON *Drorce* II. iv. Wks. 1851 IV. 73 Their filthines was hid, but the mystick reason thereof known to their Sages. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *His Farewell to Sack*, 'Tis thou, alone, who with thy Mystick Fan, Work'st more then Wisdome, Art, or Nature can. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 59 And mutter'd vows, and mystick song apply'd To grisly Pluto, and his gloomy bide. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xiv, When Masons mystic word an' grips, In storms an' tempests raise you up. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxvii, Car'd not the Lady to betray Her mystic arts in view of day. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 65 The mysticisms of Demeter. 1875 MANSEL *Quosic* *Revel.* III. 41 Some of these...prepare a bridal chamber, and perform certain mystic rites of initiation.

† 3. Secret, concealed. *Obs.* (Cf. MYSTICAL 4.)

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. v. (1647) 42/2 These are but illusions to give couler To your most mysticke leacherie! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Jeneil* I. 357, I have search'd the mystic ills of Fate [L. *fatum arcanum*].

4. The distinctive epithet of that branch of theology which relates to the direct communion of the soul with God; hence, pertaining to or connected with this branch of theology. Now *rare*; cf. MYSTICAL 5.

1639 N. N. tr. *De Bosp's Compl. Woman* II. 29 Saint Bridget hath written so well of the Mystick Theology, that even the learnedest men admire her doctrine. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mystic theology* denotes a refined and sublime kind of divinity, professed by the mystics. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xiii. II. 33 The Mystic doctors carried this visionary method of interpreting scripture to the greatest height. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v. The difficult and mystic work which bore the name of Dionysius the Areopagite.

5. Of hidden meaning or nature; enigmatical, mysterious. (Cf. MYSTICAL 2.)

a. 1631 DONNE *Elegies* VIII. Poems (1633) 55 Foole, thou didst not understand The mystique language of the eye nor hand. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. N. Test.* I. 187 The ancient Sages and Philosophers were obscure and mystick in their Stile. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Mag.* I. iii. 66 These mystick Characters were the Original of all the Hieroglyphick Writing. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1830) II. 61 Her mind...rejected the mystic and turbulent promptings of imagination. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 43 He sigled for the explanation to Holstein's mystic conduct. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb. Poet. Wks.* (1871) 53 [In the game of hopscotch] There, on the pavement, mystic forms are chalk'd. 1819 SCOTT *Iranhoe* xxxviii, Is there no leech here who can tell us the ingredients of this mystic unguent? 1874 BLACK *Pr.* *Thule* III, The room, too, in which this mystic Princess sat, was strange and wonderful.

b. In recent use: Inspiring an awed sense of mystery.

1822 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 144 An arm Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.*

xxxvi. 249 At midnight—strange, mystic hour, when the veil between the frail present and the eternal future grows thin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 380 Such is the mystic voice which is always murmuring in his ears.

B. sb.

†1. Mystical meaning; mystical representation. c. 1325 *SHOREHAM Poems* I. 630 Cryst and his membris, men, O body beine in mystike. 1610 *Id.* 837 To be folke but tornep al to cryst ine be body of mystike. 1612 *Id.* 2157 Pys yke bok be mystik ys Of these sacraments.

2. Originally, a 'mystic doctor', an exponent of mystical theology; also, one who maintains the validity and the supreme importance of mystical theology. Hence, in extended application: One who, whether Christian or non-Christian, seeks by contemplation and self-surrender to obtain union with or absorption into the Deity, or who believes in the possibility of the spiritual apprehension of truths that are inaccessible to the understanding.

1599 *PENN Addr. Prot.* u. (1609) 146 Taulerus, Thomas a Kempis, and other Mysticks in that Communion. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 380 Those mysticks who would discard the passions of hope and fear. 1795 MACLAINE tr. *Moses's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xv. t. i. § 11 The Mystics were defended against their adversaries, the Dialecticians, partly by the Platonists. 1781 CAMPBELL *Truth* 128 An Indian mystic. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. p. v. The way in which mystics reduced themselves to utter inactivity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 595 He is no mystic or ascetic seeking absorption in the divine nature. 1899 INCE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 258 To the true mystic, life itself is a sacrament.

3. *occas.* One initiated into mysteries.

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 327 A mystic—according to the Greek etymology—should signify one who is initiated into mysteries. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 381 This was the meaning of the founders of the mysteries when they said, 'Many are the wand bearers but few are the mystics.'

Mystic: see MYSTIC.

Mystical (místikál), *a.* Also 5-8 misti-, 6 myste-, mysty-. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

1. Having a certain spiritual character or import by virtue of a connexion or union with God transcending human comprehension: said esp. with reference to the Church as the Body of Christ, and to sacramental ordinances. (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 1.)

1559 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 327/2 Christes mystical body that is his church. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. All they whyche bee of the mystical body of his sonne. 1559 SENONOV tr. *Godly Sayings* (1546) 112 The mystical or sacramental breade. 1597 *Hicokes Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 7 A true... participation of Christ, who thereby imparteth himselfe... as a mystical head unto every soule that receiveth him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Ch. Superl.* Approach, and taste. The churches mystical repast. 1650 COKE *Power & Subj.* 77 These two individual persons, by the law of God, are made one mystical person, of which the husband is head. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 901/3 This mystical body, the Catholic Church. 1854 NEALE *Season. Poems* 165 They eat the mystical supper.

2. (Spiritually) allegorical or symbolical.

† a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) viii. 333 David... prophesied that kinges from Tharsis and Araby with mystical giftes shall come and present that Lord. 1559 MORE *Dialogue* I. Wks. 160/2 The mystical gestures and sermonies used in the maske. 1530 PATSGR. *Introd.* p. xvi. The nombre of thre, whiche of all other is most... mystical. 1555 SAUNDERS *Let. in Coverdale's Lett. Marjoris* (1564) 204 Though he stand behynd the wal and hyde himselfe as Salomon saith in his mystical ballade. 1655 FIDDES *Chr. Hist.* v. xi. 12 To make up the rotundity of so sacred, and mystical a number. 1690 T. BUNNET *Ph. Earth* iii. Concl. 113 'Tis plain to me in the Apocalypse, that Mystical Babylon is to be consumed by fire. 1851 E. GARRETT *Bible & its Critics* i. 32 The mystical horseman in the Apocalypse.

3. In the interpretation of Scripture, applied to the spiritual or allegorical sense which is held to underlie the obvious or literal meaning.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. Leest he wolde lene all togdyer to the literal sense of scripture, and not to y^e spiritual or mystical sense. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 62 b. Some do use after the literal sense to gather a mystical understanding. 1662-3 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. 53, I profess not myself either skilled, or delighted, in mystical Interpretations of Scripture. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 620 S. Jerome gives here the mystical meaning.

2. Having an unseen, unknown, or mysterious origin, character, effect, or influence; of dark import, obscure meaning, or occult influence. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 5.)

a. 1500-34 *Covenyng Corpus Chr.* *Flys* (1902) 12/34 Were mysticall vnto youre heryng.—Of the natevite off a kynge, 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 33 In the serchyng out of secrete and mystical thynges, their wyttes excellid. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* (1592) Ep. Ded. p. v. Least the matters which in some cases are mystical enough of themselves by reason of their owne profoundnesse, might have ben made more obscure. 1643 J. M. *Sov. Sabie* 21 While they mature... such their mystical and pernicious designs. 1727 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World* I. Pref. p. i. Instead of supporting them with Reason and Argument, they had them expressed in mystical Sentences. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 [He] has not only traduced us, but made the whole affair so dark and mystical, that [etc.]. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxvii. Struck with the mystical fragments of speech she had bestowed on him. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. I.* I would... we had that mystical needle which mariners talk of. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* x. i. That illness had been both preceded and followed by mystical presentiments of the evil days [etc.].

† b. Of a person: Obscure in speech or in style.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 111 Though I dare not here plainly the knot unbinde, Yet in my writinge I wylt not be so Mystically, But that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS

Pilgrimage (1614) 18 Such mysticall Mist-all and Misse-all Interpreters. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 96 A Physician, that would be Mystical, prescribe, for the Cure of the Rheume, that a Man should walk Continually upon a Camomill-alley; Meaning, that he should put Camomill within his Socks.

3. Connected with mysterious or occult rites or practices. (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 2.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* vi. vi. 386/2 Their mystical apparall, & their sundrie offices. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* it. (Arb.) 48 Too you for wytnesse do I cal; you mystical altars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 620 Mystical dance, which yonder starrie Spheare Of Planets and of fixt in all her Wheeles Resembles nearest. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) II. 10 The Court and army danced what they called a mystical dance. 1801 CAMPBELL *Loehel's Warr.* 55 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 192 Their smell when burnt, and the mystical cloud of smoke, were universally esteemed.

† 4. Secret, unavowed, concealed; = MYSTIC *a.* 3.

1612 *Second Maiden's Trag.* n. i. in Harl. *Dodley* X. 419 Confess, thou mystical panderess! a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Anal.* (1693) 38 This is the State of the External and Apparent Government of Ireland... But the Internal and Mystical Government of Ireland is thus.

5. = MYSTIC *a.* 4. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of mystics (see MYSTIC *sb.* 2); relating to, or of the nature of, mysticism.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 572 So many are the interpretations in their mystical Theology, that Truth must needs be absent, which is but One. 1647 CHASSY *Exomologesis* lxxv. 635 Mystical Theology being nothing else in general but certain rules by the practise whereof a virtuous Christian might attaine to a nearer... conversation with God. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* cx. xvi. 179 His soul employed in mystical meditations. c. 1710 BURNER *Antiquity*, in *Suppl. Hist.* (1902) 473 With my ascetic course of life I joined the reading all the Mystical Authors I could find; in particular all Teresa's works. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 50 The mystical Pythagoras, and the allegorising Plato. 1844 W. G. WARR *Ideal of Chr. Ch.* 326 Mystical theology is the ascetic theology of those, who are unusually advanced in the Christian course, and leading a life of unearthly and noble sanctity. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 129/2 The intuition or ecstasy or mystical swoon which appears alike among the Hindus, the Neo-Platonists, and the medieval saints. 1904 ILLINGWORTH *Chr. Char.* ix. 182 Both [St. Paul and St. John] were men the basis of whose life was profoundly mystical.

Mysticality (místikál-iti), *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Mysticalness.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 425 There is a fashion of mysticality in modern writers of verse which is in very bad taste. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Nov. 3 Those who care for 'mysticality'—as an American writer would say.

Mystically (místikáli), *adv.* [-LY.]

1. In a mystic manner or sense; with mystic or symbolical meaning or representation. (With reference to spiritual things.)

1552 HULOET, *Mistallye*, *typice*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 227 Euen as we are the bodies and members of Christ, and that is spiritually and mystically. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 200/2 *The fat priest.* I pray the what is mystically? *Wood.* I take mystically to be the fayth that is in vs, that the world seeth not, but God onely. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 297 He... that was mystically slain in Abel. 1671 FLAVER *Font. of Life* v. Wks. 1701 I. 34/1 [The union] of two distinct Natures, and Persons; by one Spirit, Mystically. a 1711 KEN *Preparations* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 When Saints of all their Sins releas'd On Jesus mystically feast. 1895 SALMONO *Chr. Doctr. Immortality* v. li. 534 In virtue of their being mystically or representatively in Christ as their Head.

† b. *transf. and gen.* Symbolically, metaphorically, figuratively. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 They supposed all wisdom... to be included mystically in that diuine instinction, wherewith they thought their Vates to bee inspired. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 4 b. Why he doth speake mystically. 1670 PERRY *Fadine Reg.* *Introd.* Moses in writing the History of the Creation did mystically teach the whole progress of the Metaltick Art. a 1688 COWWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 58 He doth not mean Mystically in this, but Physically.

2. Mysterially, obscurely, incomprehensibly. (Often used vaguely.)

1517 WATSON tr. *Barclay's Ship of Follys* A ij, I desyre alway and appettyt newe inuencions compyled mystically. a 1536 TINDALE *Briefe Decl. Sac.* (1550) D ij, Many of the olde doctors spake so mysticallye that they seame sometimes to asfaine plainly, that it is but bred and wineonly. . . and some-tye that it is hys very body and bloud. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxi. 89 Some such are mystically donne. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 3 Your Lordship speaks mystically, will it please you to be plain a little? 1693 CONGRUVE *Old Bach.* iv. xii. Still mystically senseless and impudent. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 57 They adjoined to the stable, to review the host that had been so mystically introduced. 1884 SEERLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 494 Faust... was... as mystically, as awfully sombre as any of those plays of Calderon.

† b. *Eccl.* In a low or inaudible voice, secretly. 1657 SPARROW *Ek. Common Prayer* 102 The Priest should say it *inwardly* secretly and mystically.

3. With mystic rites. *rare*.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1859) 245, I have arrows mystically dipp.

Mysticalness (místikálnes), *rare*. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being mystical.

1608 and P. *Def. of Ministers' Reasons Refut. Subscr.* 78 Those books... have... as great a promyse of blessing vpon the reading of them, notwithstanding their mysticalness, as any other. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* n. 246 Marke the mysticalness of this speech. 1816 J. GLENNIST *Philos. Etym.* p. v. Astruteness and ingenious mysticalness.

Mysticete¹ (místisít). Formerly also in L. form. [ad. mod. L. *mysticetus*, a. Gr. *μυστικητος* (in old ed. of Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* III. xii, where mod. edd. read *δ μὴ τὸ κῆτος*, 'the "mouse" (i. e. the whale so called)'. The identity of the animal referred to by Aristotle has not been determined. In old Latin translations *μυστικητος* was rendered *musculus piscis* and was thus associated with the animal so named by Pliny ('the whale's guide').]

1. The Arctic Right Whale, *Balaena mysticetus*. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 754/2 *Balana*. 1. The mysticetus, or common whale.] 1815 W. SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* (1818) II. 263 The huge Mysticetus, or Whalebone Whale. 1820 — *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 459 The colour of the Mysticetus is velvet-black, grey, and white, with a tinge of yellow. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 567/2 The Mysticete, or common Whalebone-Whale. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 599/3 The 'Old Greenland Sea', where the mysticete had formerly been slain in such prodigious numbers.

2. One of the *Mysticete* (see next); a whalebone whale or mystacocete.

1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 58 The singular mysticete recently distinguished by the name of *Rhachinectes glaucus*. 1885 J. G. WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 549 The Greenland whale (*Balana mysticetus*), the type of the *Mysticete*.

|| **Mysticete**² (místisít-*ti*), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *μυστικηται*, pl. of *μυστικητος* (see prec.).] The suborder of cetaceans consisting of the whalebone whales: opposed to the *Denticete* or toothed whales. Cf. MYSTACOCETE.

(Used by Scoresby app. only as pl. of *mysticetus*.) 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 212 The difference of proportion existing between the heads and bodies of some mysticete. 1854 J. E. GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 198 [Cetacea] Sub-order I. Cetee... Sect. I. *Mysticete*... (p. 231) Sect. II. *Denticete*.

Mysticism (místisiz-*m*). [f. MYSTIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *mysticisme*, G. *mysticismus*.]

1. The opinions, mental tendencies, or habits of thought and feeling, characteristic of mystics; mystical doctrines or spirit; belief in the possibility of union with the Divine nature by means of ecstatic contemplation; reliance on spiritual intuition or exalted feeling as the means of acquiring knowledge of mysteries inaccessible to intellectual apprehension.

1756 H. COVENTRY *Philemon* Conv. I. ii. 59 How much nobler a Field of Exercise... are the seraphic Entertainments of Mysticism and Extasy than the mean and ordinary Practice of a mere earthly and common Virtue. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Moses's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. li. i. § 51 This female apostle of Mysticism [sc. Madame Guyon] derived all her ideas of religion from the feelings of her own heart. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iv. iii. § 55 IV. 230 The scepticism of Malebranche is merely ancillary to his mysticism. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 95 He was not only susceptible of the sublimest mysticism, but his whole soul was steeped in it. 1890 *Guardian* 25 June 1030 He makes no attempt to show... that the Mysticism of Swedenborg is the only alternative to the Agnosticism of Professor Huxley. 1899 INCE *Chr. Mysticism* ii. 44 The Gospel of St. John... is the charter of Christian Mysticism.

2. As a term of reproach. a. From the hostile point of view, mysticism implies self-delusion or dreamy confusion of thought; hence the term is often applied loosely to any religious belief to which these evil qualities are imputed. b. Sometimes applied to philosophical or scientific theories alleged to involve the assumption of occult qualities or mysterious agencies of which no rational account can be given.

1763 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. ii. Wks. 1788 IV. 705 With an incredible appetite devouring the trash drop from every species of Mysticism. 1763 WESLEY *Fruit* 28 Aug. (1827) III. 140 The same poison of Mysticism has... extinguished the last spark of life. 1825 COLERIDGE *Alis Refl.* 381 The grounding of any theory or belief on accidents and anomalies of individual sensations or fancies, and the use of peculiar terms invented or perverted from their ordinary significations, for the purpose of expressing these idiosyncrasies, and pretended facts of interior consciousness, I name Mysticism. 1838 PRESCOTT *Peril & Is.* viii. (1846) I. 367 An acute and subtle perception was often clouded by mysticism and abstraction. 1855 A. PATRICKSON in *Oxford Ex.* 258 That deluge of dark speculation and vague mysticism which pervades the philosophical and religious literature of the day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 The terrorism, revivalism, mysticism, or self-concentration which sometimes pose as religion.

Mysticist (místisist). *rare*—1. [f. MYSTIC + -IST.] An advocate of mystical interpretation.

1850 WILLIAMS in *Ess. & Rev.* 64 The later mysticists charitably prayed for Hillel, because his expositions had been historical.

Mysticity (místisiti). [f. MYSTIC + -ITY, after F. *mysticité*.] The quality of being mystic or mystical.

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 [transl. French] That zeal, that *Mysticity*, those extraordinary follies, which one would think proper only for the dark and barbarous ages. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 1, I will endeavour to 'make note' of their tenets, though many of them escaped me through their taciturnity. 1885 PATRICKSON *Marine* I. 113 Slavians had caught something of... the sonorous organ-music of the medieval Latin, and therewithal something of its uction and mysticity of spirit. 1891 *Temple Bar* Mar. 434 The mysticity of the place being merely Leonardesque.

Mysticize (mī'stīzəz), *v.* [f. MYSTIC *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mystical; to introduce a mystical element into, give a mystic meaning to.

1680 DOOWELL *On Sanchoniathon* (1691) 66 By Mysticizing the *Koumyavaria* of Moses to a sense not very distant from that received among the wisest Philosophers. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) i. 49 They thus agree in the point of mysticizing the prophetic day. 1830 S. R. MAYLAND *Twelve Hundred & Sixty Days* 46 You are obliged to get rid of the days, and to mysticize all the periods. 1903 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XXIII. 313 Not even an Orphic attempted to mysticize the shovel or the fork.

Hence **Mysticizing** *ppl. a.*

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 23 His fancifully mysticizing plan of a cathedral. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul II.* xxxvii. 227 St. Paul's methods... involve a mysticizing idealisation of 1,500 years of history.

Mystic (k mī'stik). [ad. F. *mistic*, -ique: see MYSTICO.] = MISTICO.

1828 W. IRVING *Visit to Palos in Life & Voy. C. Columbus* (1849) III. 459 Two or three picturesque barks, called mystics, with long latine sails. *Ibid.* 465.

Mystically, *adv.* *rare.* [f. MYSTIC *a.* + -LY.] *Mystically.*

1450 *Mirour Saluacionu* (Roxb.) 20 Of this doghtere some tyme sange Salomon mistikly. 1863 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. t. 389 Nor shall he keep his man's shape more, when he first feels the iron wrought so mystically.

Mystico, combining form of Gr. *μυστικός* MYSTIC, denoting 'partly mystical and partly...', or 'mystically', as *mystico-religious* *adj.*

1846 GROTE *Greece t. xx.* II. 160 The mystico-religious poetry of Greece. 1861 *Chambr. Encycl.* II. 2124 His *Biblia Pauperum*, or 'Poor Man's Bible', is a mystico-allegorical explanation of the plain contents of the sacred books. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 Psychopaths of the litigious, erotic, and jealous, mystico-religious and other types.

Mystific (mī'stik), *rare*—[f. after MYSTIFY: see -FIC.] A mystifier; one given to mystification.

1849 *Poe's Mystification Wks.* 1864 IV. 253 In no instance before that of which I speak, have I known the habitual mystic escape the natural consequences of his manoeuvres. So **Mystifically** *adv.*, in a mystifying manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* I. t. ii. 29 'Let us look at it, Gill', says the squire, taking the card in his turn, and also mystifically reading it.

Mystification (mī'stikəf'ən). [ad. F. *mystification*, *n.* of action of *mystifier* MYSTIFY *v.* 2.]

1. The action of mystifying a person, playing upon his credulity, or throwing dust in his eyes.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 163 Old recollections... made me an excellent subject for mystification. 1826 J. GUTHRIE *Lect.* 52 Special pleading of advocates, whose main talent is quibbling and mystification. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. t. 10 He was punished for assuming a character for purposes of mystification. 1885 *Month. Exam.* 10 Apr. 5/2 The whole manifesto... was regarded by the public as a piece of grandiloquent mystification.

b. An instance of this.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a hoax). 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 122 Of all the mystifications with which man is acquainted, Voltaire thought life itself the greatest. 1876 *Black Madcap Violet* xv. 138 The sweetheart is impatient of these mystifications, and wishes her to promise to marry him.

2. The condition or fact of being mystified.

1817 SCOTT 1 Jan. in *Finn. Lett.* (1894) I. xiii. 399 The mystification of those who would see very far into the millstone is sufficiently diverting. 1836-7 DICKENS *St. by Boz*, *Tuggs at Ramsgate*, The Tuggs's went to bed... in a state of considerable mystification and perplexity. 1884 F. M. CHAWFORD *Kenn. Singer* II. t. 4 They never left Italy at all, it seems. I am rather mystified, and I hate mystification.

Mystificator (mī'stikəf'atōr). *rare.* [ad. F. *mystificateur*, *f.* *mystifier* MYSTIFY *v.* 2.] A mystifier.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 122 Lawyers, physicians, and divines, are mystificators of the first order. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2/4 A special word or two with regard to Lockwood as a mystificator.

So **Mystificatory** *a.*, mystifying.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 270 (Coleridge's) confidences to Captain Medwin and Mr. Leigh Hunt, were... of this mystificatory class. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 492 Your verses... say all this, only in much more mystificatory language.

Mystified (mī'stīfīd), *ppl. a.* [f. MYSTIFY *v.* 2.]

1. Bewildered, puzzled, perplexed.

1853 *Conf. Ticket of Love* Man 142 Having... slipped a couple of sovereigns into the hand of the bewildered and mystified Sergeant Jobson. 1902 *Monsey's Mag.* XXVI. 586/2 What have you two in your heads? asked the mystified lady.

2. Made obscure.

1869 FARRERMAN *Norm. Comp.* III. xii. 182 The intentionally mystified language of the biographer.

Mystifier (mī'stīfīz), [f. MYSTIFY *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

One who mystifies by practical joking or otherwise. Also, one who or a thing which causes perplexity or bewilderment.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 116 In our own history, Oliver Cromwell shines the prince of mystifiers. 1856 FARRAR in II. b. June *Life* (1870) II. 366 That phrase *polarity* in its present undefined state is a great mystifier. 1859 *Have Guesses* (ed. 5) 213 He is not a mystic, but a mystifier. 1885 *Pull Mall G.* 23 June 1/4 If Demos is mystified much longer he will vote against his mystifier.

Mystify (mī'stīfī), *v.* 1 *rare.* Also 8 *mist-*. [f. *Mist* *sb.* or *MISTR* *a.* + -FY.] Only in *pa. ppl.*: beclouded, befogged (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 79 His Lordship was not so mystified, by his Amour, as not to discern

these Arts. 1819 BYRON *Juan II.* xii. When gazing on them, mystified by distance, We enter on our nautical existence. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 284 As we went up, every thing was mystified and cloudy.

Mystify (mī'stīfī), *v.* 2 (Also *mist-*) [ad. F. *mystifier* (1772 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. *f.* *mystère* MYSTERY 1 or *mystique* MYSTICO: see -FY.]

Often associated with Eng. *mist*: cf. *prec.*]

1. To bewilder or perplex intentionally; to play on the credulity of; to hoax, humbug.

1814 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1810) 73 The noble Secretary mistified the house, as he had himself been mistified by his highness of Benevento. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 262 He was sometimes thus wantonly imposed upon, or, to use a word which seems now to be naturalized, thus *mystified*. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 222 To bewilder, or, in the French phrase, to *mystify* the attentive world. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* 200 She has a tilt at him, jeering, joking, mystifying, obfuscating him. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. vii. 1. 218 Puebla was to choose his words—to hint at dark intrigues—to mystify the council.

absol. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 339 We would not swear that she was not secretly quizzing and mystifying all the time.

2. Of impersonal agencies: To bewilder, cause perplexity to. Chiefly *pass.*

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1825) 293 The poor lad seemed quite mystified with his strange adventures. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* III. Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite by-play. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 112 This view led to positive evil in the observations of the late transit by mystifying the observers.

3. To wrap up or involve in mystery; to make mystical; to interpret mystically.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 237 The practice of mystifying the Scriptures must be named as an especial characteristic of monkish religion. 1855 W. IRVING *Wolfer's Roost* i. The fabulous age, in which vulgar fact becomes mystified, and tinted up with delectable fiction. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. viii. V. 22 note d. The early life of Becket has been mystified... by the imaginative tendencies of the age immediately following his own.

4. To involve in obscurity; to obscure the meaning or character of.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett. to H. Taylor* 12 Apr. The metaphysicians have dealt with their branch of policy as the metaphysicians have with their branch of philosophy—they have muddled and mystified it. 1828 C. WORSWORTHY *Chas. I.* 20 Why bring this perplexity into one of the simplest things in the world, by the only means through which it could be mystified? 1874 SEURGEON *Trans. Dav. Ps.* xcvi. 2 We abhor those who mystify it [sc. the gospel].

Hence **Mystifying** *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xi. All this mystifying and blue-devilling of society. 1825 SCOTT *Diary in Lockhart Life* (1837) VI. 132 Another of Byron's peculiarities was the love of mystifying. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 119 Such a mystifying cant of Hylozoism [etc.]. 1862 THURNBURY *Turner* I. 317 The lines may be in Dibdin—I never could find them; but such is the mystifying fun Turner was so fond of.

† **Mystill**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. mod. L. *mistillio*, *f.* *mist-us* mixed.] = MASLIN 2.

1603 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche grome and page vjd. and peyre bedys of mystill.

Mystily, *obs.* *f.* *MISTILY*. **Mystiltynne**, *obs.* *f.* MASLIN 1. **Mystylone**, *obs.* *f.* MASLIN 2.

Mystorne, *obs.* *f.* *MISTURN*. **Myssz**, *obs.* *pl.*

Mouse sb. **Mysszen**, *obs.* *f.* *MIZEN*. **Myt**, *obs.* *f.* *MITE* 2.

Mytan, -ayne, etc., *obs.* *ff.* *MITTEN*.

Mytche, *obs.* *f.* *MUCH*. **Myten**, etc., *var.* *MITING*;

obs. *ff.* *MITTEN*. **Myter**, *obs.* *f.* *METRE*, *MITRE*.

Myth (mīθ), *sb.* Also (1840-65) *mythe*. [ad. mod. L. *mythus*: see MYTHUS. Cf. F. *mythe*.]

The pronunc. (mīθ), formerly prevalent, is still sometimes heard. The corresponding spelling *mythe* was affected by Grote and Max Müller (among others). Cf. also the following:—

1838 T. KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* (ed. 2) i. Mythology is the science which treats of the *mythes*... current among a people. 1846 — *Notes on Bucol. & Georg. Virg.* p. vii. From the Greek *μῦθος* I have made the word *mythe*, in which however no one has followed me, the form generally adopted being *myth*.

1. A purely fictitious narrative usually involving supernatural persons, actions, or events, and embodying some popular idea concerning natural or historical phenomena.

Properly distinguished from *allegory* and from *legend* (which implies a nucleus of fact) but often used vaguely to include any narrative having fictitious elements. For the Platonic myth see *quot.* 1905.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 44 These two stories are very good illustrations of the origin of myths, by means of which, even the most natural sentiment is traced to its cause in the circumstances of fabulous history. 1839 MISS MULLOCK *Ogilvie* II. ii. 20 There is a German fairy tale of the Elbe-women, who are all fair in front, but if you walk round them hollow as a piece of stamped leather. Perhaps this is a myth of young-lady-hood. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 84 Many myths have thus been transferred to real persons, by a mere similarity of name. 1856 E. M. COPE in *Canbr. Ess.* 147 One of those myths or fables in which, Plato shadows forth the future condition of the human soul. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 322 The celebrated myth or apologue called 'The Choice of Hercules', one of the most impressive exhortations in ancient literature to a life of labour and self-denial. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii. 195 It is chronicled in an old Armenian myth that the wise men of the East were none other than the three sons of Noe. 1905 J. A. STEWART *Myths of Plato* i. The Myth is a fanciful tale, sometimes traditional, sometimes newly invented, with which Socrates or some other interlocutor interrupts or concludes the argumentative conversation in which the move-

ment of the (Platonic) Drama mainly consists. *Ibid.* 2 The Platonic Myth is not illustrative—it is not Allegory rendering pictorially results already obtained.

b. in generalized use.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* t. 118 The same non-historical region of philosophical myth. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. 1. 67 It is neither history nor allegory, but simple myth or legend. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* 7 Myth was the product of man's emotion and imagination, acted upon by his surroundings.

2. A fictitious or imaginary person or object.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* x. iii. As for Mrs. Primm's bones, they had been myths these twenty years. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* iv. 165 The pronominal root is a philological myth. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/3 Parliamentary control was a myth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *myth-creating* *ppl. adj.*, -*maker*, -*making* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*; *myth-history* (see MYTHISTORY).

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. 1. 75 The Athenian myth-makers. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 308 The myth-making power of the human mind. 1871 — *Prim. Cult.* i. 20 That the earliest myth-maker arose and flourished among more civilized nations. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 74 The myth-creating tendencies of the age.

† **Myth**, *a. Obs.* [var. of METHE *a.*] Gentle. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medth* 156 So meke and so mype [*Boet.* *MS.* niþi] a mayster to tray. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 693 All war marschallit to ineit meikly and myth.

† **Myth**, *v.* 1 *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *mīða*.]

1. *trans.* To show.

13. — *Guy Warw.* (1883) p. 356 Þer nis no tong may telle in tale þe ioie þat was at þat bridale Wip menske & mirpe to miþe. c. 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 871 Thought he was myghtles, his mercy can he thair myth. 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. lxvii. Gift that my spreit was blyth, The sewerous hew intill my face did myth All my male eis. 1523 — *Æneis* ix. vii. 14 The brycht helm in twynkland sterny nycht Mytbis [Virgil *prodidit*] Euilly with bemys schynaud lycht.

2. To mark, notice.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 664 Scho durst nocht weill in presens tilt him kyth, Full sor scho dred or Sotheron wald lym myth.

† **Myth**, *v.* 2 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. MEITH *v.* 2.]

trans. To measure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 40 The myllar mythis the multur with a met scant.

Myth, *obs.* *f.* *MIGHT*, *MITE* 2, var. *MITHE* *v.* *Obs.*

Myther, *var.* *MOIDER* *v.* *dialect.*

Mythic (mī'θik), *a.* [ad. late L. *mythicus*, *a.* Gr. *μῦθος*, *f.* *μῦθος* MYTHUS: see -IC. Cf. F. *mythique*.] = MYTHICAL.

1666 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* t. ii. i. 2 Mythic, or Fabulous, Theologie, at first broached by the Poets. 1699 BAKER *Ref. Learning* x. 110 The times before these were the Mythic Ages, and are all Fable. 1775 J. BRVANT *Mythol.* II. 97 The mythic heroes of Egypt. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 335 While yet poetry, in all its several species of verse, music, statuary, &c. contained mythic. 1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* i. 7 To show... the incredibility of his mythic theory as applied to the Gospels. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 344 note, Langebek... tries... to rationalize the mythic pedigree of Earl Seward Digre. 1881 *Ch. Times* No. 967. 513 To reject the Gospels themselves as mythic.

Mythical (mī'θikāl), *a.* [f. late L. *mythicus*: see *prec.* and -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or based on a myth or myths.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 438 M. Terentius Varro... distinguished Three Kinds of Theology, the First Mythical or Fabulous, the Second Physical or Natural, and the Last Civil or Popular. 1830 TURNELL & LEWIS *tr. C. O. Müller's Doric Ræce* p. iv. The term *mythical*, and its derivative mythical, which have been naturalized by the German writers. 1832 *Philol. Mus.* i. 108 Mythical legends. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Aët. Philos.* (ed. 2) v. 67 The biography of Zerdusht... is altogether confused and mythical. 1878 GLAISTONE *Prim. Homer* 10 A tradition, perhaps true, perhaps mythical, grew up, of Homer's blindness.

b. *transf.* Having no foundation in fact; fictitious.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii. 169 Her influence is mythical. 1889 *Academy* 15 June 411 The account of pheasants being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their roosting-trees appears very mythical.

2. Of persons or times: Belonging to a period of which the accounts handed down are of the nature of myths; existing only in myth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 712 This is an Old opinion derived down all along from the Heroic times (or the Mythical Age). 1835 THURLWALL *Greece* ix. i. 347 He seems to have been a rhetorical historian, who selected this half mythical subject. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. 1. 2 The mythical world of the Greeks opens with the gods, anterior as well as superior to man. 1865 SEELEY *Ecc. Homo* v. 43 Any theory which would represent them [sc. miracles] as due entirely to the imagination of his followers or of a later age... leaves Christ a personage as mythical as Hercules. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 308 That Jesus Christ was no creature of the imagination or mythical aftergrowth.

3. Of writers, their methods: Dealing with or involving the use of myths.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 3. 20 If the narrative were free from all suspicion of mythical handling. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 211/2 The grave Thucydides, least mythical of historians.

b. Applied to theories or views which regard narratives of supernatural events as myths.

1874 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 36 The theory which attempts to account for their belief [i.e. in miracles] on mythical principles. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 592/1 The mythical theory that the Christ of the Gospels... was the unintentional creation of the early Christian Messianic expectation.

Hence **Mythicalism**, attachment to or belief in myths.

1896 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 633 All superstition, mythicalism, other-worldism, and all that savours of occultism.

Mythically (mī'pikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a mythical manner; by means of myths.

1847-54 WEBSTER. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 571 Ideas mythically expressed and explained. 1877 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* I. App. 772 A dispute between Robert and Cnut which could be connected, even mythically, with Cnut's death and Robert's pilgrimage.

Mythicisim (mī'piziz'm). [f. MYTHIC + -ISM.] The principle of attributing a mythical character to narratives of supernatural events.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. Pref. 8 The anti-historic mythicism of Strauss.

Hence **Mythicist** (mī'pizist), an exponent of mythicism or mythical theories.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 74 No mythicist surely could have made what has been called the damaging admission that faith was an essential to their operation (sc. of miracles). 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3, 332 Here we encounter the stiffest antagonism of the rationalist, the materialist, and the mythicist.

Mythicize (mī'piziz), *v.* [f. MYTHIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into myth; to interpret mythically.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 58 Christ's death...his resurrection...are so mythicized as to drop the substance, making them 'no individual, but a divine and eternal history'. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 An English Bunsen or Strauss...may mythicize or transcendentalize either the Old Testament or the New. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* 323 The storm-wind (mythicized sometimes as the cherub).

Hence **Mythicized** *ppl. a.*; **Mythicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Mythicizer**.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 4 The prepossession...with which the recent mythicizer of the Gospel undertakes his task. *Ibid.* 24 That mythicizing process. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* I. 25 If the Resurrection be merely a spiritual idea, or a mythicised hallucination. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Apoc. Theol.* I. ii. iii. § 4, 271 The unconsciously creative mythicizing imagination.

Mythico-, combining form of Gr. *μυθικός* MYTHICUS, used in the sense 'mythical and...'

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 110 Our champion of mythico-philosophical interpretation. 1855 LEWIS *Credib. Rom. Hist.* II. 508 Mythico-historical narrative. 1895 A. NUTT in Kuno Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 101 The mythico-romantic literature of the Irish. *Ibid.* 196 A mythico-topographical survey of Ireland.

Mythification, *rare*—1. [f. MYTH *sb.* + (-IFICATION).] The construction of myth.

1866 *tr. Strauss's New Life of Jesus* I. Intro. 126 Most especially have I represented the Gospel of John...as the culminating point of the evangelical mythification.

Mythism (mī'piz'm). [f. MYTH *sb.* + -ISM.] = MYTHICISM. So **Mythist** = MYTHICIST; **Mythize** *v.* = MYTHICIZE *v.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1858) 204 He is careful not to insinuate that the old Greek Mythists had any notion of lecturing about the 'Philosophy of Criticism!'. 1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 172 On the system of the mythists, these purely Jewish circumstances of the Nativity should have been told by the Hebrew Gospel. 1848 BROWNSON *Wks.* (1884) V. 236 The pure Evangelicism promised you has degenerated into pietism, mythism, rationalism. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would parabolise, or rather intend (to use the more proper term) mythise, the...statements in the Book of Job.

Mythistory, *rare*—0. [ad. late L. *mythistoria*, a. Gr. *μυθιστορία*, f. *μυθος* MYTH *sb.* + *ιστορία* HISTORY.] (See quot.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mythistory*, an history mingled with false fables and tales. [Hence as *myth-history* in Worcester 1846 and subsequent Dicts.]

Mytho- (mī'pō, mī'pō, mī'pō), combining f. Gr. *μυθος* MYTH, as in MYTHOLOGY, etc. A few compounds of occasional occurrence are placed here: **Mythoclast** [Gr. *-κλαστής* breaker], one who destroys or casts discredit upon myths; hence **Mythoclastic** *a.* **Mythogenesis**, the production of myths. **Mythogony** [Gr. *-γονία* creation], the study of the origin of myths; hence **Mythogenic** *a.* **Mythoheroic** *a.*, concerned with mythical heroes. **Mythohistoric** *a.*, involving a mixture of myth and history. **Mythomaniac**, one who is 'mad on' myths. **Mythometer**, a standard by which myths are judged. **Mythopastoral** *a.*, combining mythic and pastoral elements. † **Mythoplasm**, the fabrication of myths.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392 To give the 'mythoclast his due. 1831 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1309/2 In this 'mythoclastic age. 1897 *Mind* XLII. 523 The cause of the extraordinary development in man of 'mythogenesis'. 1889 *N. & Q.* Ser. vii. VII. Adv. p. iv. The 'mythogenic hypothesis presented by Professor Max Müller and other philologists. *Ibid.* The author draws a sharp distinction between 'mythology and mythology. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 129 In the 'mythoheroic poems, the great Heraclide family enjoyed all that fame which mythic poetry can give. 1878 T. I. SINCLAIR *Mount vii.* 157 Æschylus...is almost wholly epic or mythoheroic. 1838 T. KNIGHTLEY *Nythol* (ed. 2) 304 Grecian history—of which the...mythohistoric portion commences with the Dorian migration. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 88 *note*, When it is the fashion to insist that almost every one and everything bygone is a myth...we would humbly remind the 'mythomanics that [etc.]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392 Even Eli's dissertation on the origin of the crackling is gravely brought under the...mythometer of this degree of

positive critic. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 716 The 'mythopastoral class of Sanscrit plays. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mythoplasma*, a fabulous narration of history.

Mythoplasma (mī'pōgrāf). [See next.] = next. 1891 *tr. De la Saussaye's Man. Sci. of Relig.* xxv. 207 The saying of an anonymous mythoplasma.

Mythographer (mī'pōgrāf). [f. Gr. *μυθογράφος*: see MYTH *sb.* and -GRAPHER.] A writer or narrator of myths.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. xv. (1687) 502/2 Those Mythographers, who...feigned three Women who made use of one Eye amongst them. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. vi. 72 Many of the first Mythographers confound the Universal Deluge, with that particular Flood of Deucalion. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* II. Emend. E.3, Fulgentius, Boccaccio's favorite mythographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vi. 1. 208 The genealogy just given of Æneus...seems to have been followed generally by the mythographers. 1891 R. ELLIS in *Class. Rev.* V. 457/2 Apollodorus (the Mythographer).

Mythographist (mī'pōgrāfist). [f. next + -IST.] One who practises mythography.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 454 The limited space afforded by coins and gems is, from one point of view, an advantage to the mythographist.

Mythography (mī'pōgrāf). [ad. Gr. *μυθογραφία*: see MYTHO- and -GRAPHY.] Representation or expression of myths in plastic art.

1851 NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Venice* I. 401 In the language of Greek mythology, the wave pattern and the Mæander are sometimes used singly for the idea of water. 1881 *Academy* 12 Nov. 359/2 One essential condition of mythography has been almost wholly neglected,—we mean the dualistic aspect of every myth in its relations to art and literature respectively.

Mythologer (mī'pōldzə). [f. L. *mythologus*, a. Gr. *μυθολόγος*: see MYTHO- and -LOGER.] A mythologist.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 207 If it be true as Mythologers [margin. Expounders of Moral Tales] affirm, that there was never any Hercules. 1680 DODWELL *On Saichionanthos* (1691) 107 The most Ancient and most Popular Opinions are most likely to have been intended by the Mythologers. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 1. 39 Later mythologers attributed a more numerous offspring to Lycæon. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 323 The popular views of the comparative mythologers.

Mythologian (mī'pōldzjān). *rare*. [Formed as *prec.* + -IAN.] A mythologist.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 563 Typhon never bewd Osiris into so many pieces as these vain Theologians and Mythologians have done. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. li. 412 Our ablest Mythologians. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. (1864) xi. 519 Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent mythologists of Germany, which may be called the meteorological theory.

Mythologic (mī'pōldzīk), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as next: see -IC.] *a. adj.* = MYTHOLOGICAL.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 1444 Though Love be all the world's pretence, Momy's the Mythologic fence, The real substance of the shadow. 1696 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. 8 Mythologic Traditions of the first chap. of Genesis. 1728 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World* iv. 214 Such Schemes and Representations [sc. of the Deities] could not be made, until the Mythologic Times. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 197 Taught at schools much mythologic stuff, But sound religion sparingly enough. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 163 The gay mythologic religion of Greece. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* I. 84 So thoroughly does riddle-making belong to the mythologic stage of thought, that [etc.]. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 77 A great mythologic drama.

† **sb. *a.* A mythological personage or narrative. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 52 So is she [sc. Venus] joyed in Commission with all Mythologics, with Juno [etc.]. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. iii. 31 Not only the stories of Moses, but of others also, lie hid in the Mythologies of Bacchus.**

Hence † **Mythologically** *adv.* (*rare*—0). 1611 COTTER, *Mythologiquement*, mythologikely; by a moral exposition of fables.

Mythological (mī'pōldzīkāl), *a.* Also 7 *muth-*. [f. late L. *mythologicālis*, a. Gr. *μυθολογικός*, f. *μυθολογία* MYTHOLOGY: see -ICAL.] Of or belonging to mythology; based upon or of the nature of mythology or mythical narrative; having reference to a myth or myths.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* n. xvi. 474 The Mythological interpretation of these I purposely omit, as...no lesse perplexed than the labours [of Hercules] themselves. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 2 Asserting it [sc. Genesis] to be a meer Popular, Parabolical, or Mythological relation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 182 This mythological dogma of the Scandinavians. 1837 HEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 181 The mythological nomenclature of planets. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1857) II. 10 A kind of Eocene period, commonly called the Mythological or Mythopæic Age. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 265 The mythological absorption of the Sun in Apollo.

b. Applied to writers of myths. a 1656 USSIER *Ann.* (1658) 21 This Rameses...is by Mythological writers surnamed Neptunus.

c. Treated of or celebrated in mythology. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 2. § 9 Sesostris is another mythological conqueror, 1867 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* I. iii. 66 Cornelius began to regret his allusion to the mythological maid, for his classical memory failed.

Mythologically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a mythological manner; in relation to or according to mythology; by means of myths.

1659 B. JONES (*little*) *Hermælogium*: or an essay at the rationality of the Art of Speaking. As a supplement to Lillie's Grammar. Philosophically, mythologically, and

emblematically offered by B. J. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 803 So that plain Writing was before Mythologic; and 'tis probable those that have it Mythologically, had it before pure. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* I. 255 *note*, Etymologies, which, like fungous excrescences, spring up from old Hebrew roots, mythologically cultivated. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 137 The whole conception of Apollo and Minerva, if it be viewed mythologically, is full of inexplicable anomaly. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vii. 193 In the Prometheus the fundamental moral law of Nemesis...is expressed mythologically, as abstract and ideal.

Mythologist (mī'pōldzist). [f. L. *mythologus*, a. Gr. *μυθολόγος* (f. *μυθος* MYTHUS + *-λόγος*: see -LOGUE + -IST).]

1. A writer of myths.

1642 A. ROSSE *Mel Heliconium* 104 Other Mythologists have other conceits. 1645 BP. HALL *Three Tract.*, *Peacemaker* § 26 It is no marvel that (as our Mythologists tell us of old) Discord took it ill that she was not called to the banquet of the Celestial powers. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* I. iv. § 2 This Orpheus by Mythologists is usually called the son of Calliope. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 3 The Figures which the ancient Mythologists and Poets put upon Love. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 55 This invisible and formless being...was by ancient poets and mythologists portrayed by Saturn. 18... LAMB *Spec. from Fuller* 538 *note*, That Fabulous Natural History, where poets and mythologists found the Phoenix and the Unicorn. 1830 TUFNELL & LEWIS *tr. C. O. Müller's Doric Race* p. vi. The imagination of the mythologist was 'a chartered libertine'.

2. One who is versed in myths or mythology.

Comparative mythologist: an expert in comparative mythology.

1621 HAYLIN *St. George* II. viii. 310 *Omnia fabula* (as the Mythologists affirm) *fundatur in Historia*. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* I. 266 Vossius, or Bochart, or any other Mythologist. a 1704 T. BROWN *Conn. Ant. & B.* Wks. 1709 III. li. 129 Mythologists...are mighty Unravellers of the Fables of the old Ebnicks. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 12 In the old mythology, mythologists observe, defects are ascribed to divine natures. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 82 The first duty of the mythologist is, to reduce each myth to its primitive unsystematic form. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* I. 3 The new school of Comparative Mythologists in Germany and England.

Mythologize (mī'pōldziz), *v.* [ad. F. *mythologiser*, f. *mythologie* MYTHOLOGY: see -IZE.]

† *trans.* To interpret (a story, fable) with regard to its mythological features; to expound the symbolism of. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 227 Most of Æsopes fables have divers senses...Those which Mythologize them, chuse some kind of colour well-suiting with the fable. 1632 SANDYS (*little*) *Ovid's Metamorphosis* Englished, Mythologiz'd, and Represented in Figures. 1649 OGILBY *tr. Virg.* *Æn.* I. 46 *note*, [Pallas], Goddess of Wisdom, horn of Jove's Brain; by Macrobius...mythologiz'd, the Virtue of the Sun deriv'd from the highest part of the Sky. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* Pref. Wks. 1751 I. 11 This Parable was immediately mythologised. The Whale was interpreted to be Hobbes's *Leviathan* [etc.]. 1747 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 108 How one of their own Fables is here mythologized and explained.

2. *intr.* To relate a myth or myths; to construct a mythology. Also *constr.* clause.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* d. 2, Natalis Comes of this fabulous narration doth mythologize in this manner. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. 10 Noah his three sons divided the world; so did Saturnus...Thus they mythologised. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 ¶ 13 While the Writer thus gravely mythologizes on so odd an Adventure. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World, Creation* Pref. (1810) II. 324 They mythologized that five gods were born now, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephe. 1848 MARIOTT *Italy* II. iv. 118 What can the poet hope by mythologising on well-defined historical events? 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 607 As to Mr. Brown's examination of the character and legend of Circe, we are constrained to say that with all his industry, he is...mythologizing on a mistaken method.

b trans. To relate (something fictitious), *rare*. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 420/1 That Hunter had been mythologizing...something to Benson's discredit.

3. To represent or express mythologically. *rare*. 1876 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 20. 83 What the Poets fable of Tantalus in Hell...is nothing to that true fear which men have of a Deity...in this life, which indeed was the very thing mythologized in it. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 481 The whirling wind...has been mythologized into a demon.

4. *trans.* To make mythical; to convert into myth or mythology; to mythicize.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 67 The task which he [sc. Strauss] undertook, of mythologizing the evangelical history. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Our religion...respects and mythologizes some one time and place, and person.

Hence **Mythologizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1778 PORTER *Æschylus*, To Mrs. Montague (1808) p. xxvi, They [sc. the Greek writers] were indeed enough acquainted with Egypt to acquire from thence a turn for mythologizing. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1857) II. xvii. 154 Crime itself was called, in the later mythologizing language, the daughter of Night. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* Ser. II. v. (1876) 132 The polytheistic and mythologizing instincts of the race. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 399/1 Barren mythologizing.

Mythologizer (mī'pōldzizə), *rare*. Also 7 *mith-*. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who or something which mythologizes.

1641 *Relation Answ. Earl of Strafford* 89 The too handed Giant Bæares (whom the Mythologizers of Poems use as a Type of the Multitude). 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.*, *Witchcraft* 83 Imagination, has always been, and still is...the great mythologizer.

Mythologue, *rare*—1. [app. f. Gr. *μυθός* MYTHUS + *-λόγος*: see -LOGUE.] A mythical story.

1792 GEDDES *Bible* I. Pref. p. xi, May we not consider his history of the Fall as an excellent mythologue, to account for the origin of human evil.

Mythology (mîp'pôldj). Also 5 meth-, 7 muth-, mythio-, mith-. [a. F. *mythologie* or ad. late L. *mythologia*, a. Gr. *μυθολογία*: see MYTHO- and -LOGY.]

†1. The exposition of myths; the interpretation of a fable. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* 11. 2487 His god... Schewed hym self in his apparence, Liche as he is disciured in Fulgence, In be book of his mythologies. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Mythologie*, a declaration of fables, an expounding or moralizing upon a tale.

†2. Symbolical meaning (of a fable, etc.). *Obs.* 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1302 The Mythology of this fable... accordeth covertly, with the truth of Nature. 1686 *W. DE BRITAIN Hum. Prud.* § 27. 89 A Country Man in Spain coming to an Image enshrined... You need not (quoth he) be so proud, for we have known you from a Plumb-tree: Have a care you do not find the Mythology in your self. a 1704 *BROWN New Maxims Cont.* Wks. 1712 IV. 11 It has been an old Remark... that *Opinio* is of the Feminine Gender... The Grammatical Observation is not worth a Farthing, but a wholesome Mythology's couched under it. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES, Sir Dudley North* (1742) 152 Those [sc. *Whig and Tory*] were the Appellatives; but the Mythology was Seditious and Loyal.

2. A mythical story. *rare.* †Formerly in wider use: A parable, allegory.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Mythologie*, a fabulous Narration; or the delivery of matters by way of fables and tales. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 11. 220 By which pretty fable... is covertly couched by a Mythology that there lie hidden in these fables, veines or mines of Mettals. 1640 *DR. REYNOLDS Passions* 1v. 21 Wee finde some rime in the holy Scriptures for Mythologies; as that of the Vine, the Fig-tree, and the Bramble. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* v. 88 Any Poetasters may make the like Mythologies from Esops Fables. 1664 *MORE MYST. Iniq.* Apol. x. 566 Such as Allegorize away the History of Christ into an heartless Mythology. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* I. 2 We call Mythologies those poems of pure thought and fancy, cadenced not in words, but in living imagery... mirrors of the mind of nascent nations.

b. In generalized use, without article.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 1. viii. 30 All which [sc. the relations of Sir J. Maundeville] may, afforde commendable mythologie, but... containeth impossibilities, and things inconsistent with truth. 1662 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 11. 37 The Modesty of Mythology deserves to be commended... 'Tis once upon a time, in the Days of Yore, and in the Land of Vtopia. 1727 *SWIFT Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1751 V. 80 The Heathen Religion is mostly couched under Mythology. 1843 *PASSCOTT Alexia* I. iii. (1850) I. 45 Mythology may be regarded as the poetry of religion... or rather as the poetic development of the religious principle in a primitive age. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* I. 291 Erasmus adopted the idea of the Italians... that the sciences were to be learned from the ancients... mythology from Ovid [etc.].

3. A body of myths, esp. that relating to a particular person, or belonging to the religious literature or tradition of a country or people.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. 111. 501 The monarchy of heaven, already clouded by metaphysical subtleties, was degraded by the introduction of a popular mythology. 1830 *H. N. COLERIDGE Grk. Poets* 74 The Mythology, of the Iliad, purely pagan as it is. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race*, The songs of Merlin, and the tender and delicious mythology of Arthur. 1880 *II. PHILLIPS Worship of Siva* 5 In the Indian mythology the worship of Surya is the same as that of Helios or Here.

transf. 1821 *LAMB Elia* I. *Old Beuchers Inner T.*, Fantastic forms... who made up to me—to my childish eyes—the mythology of the Temple.

4. That department of knowledge which deals with myths.

1836 *SMART, Mythology*... the science of those fables which constitute the religious system and the poetical machinery of the ancient Greeks and Romans. 1864 *Cham. Encycl.* VI. 646/2 The science of comparative mythology.

Mythopæic (mîp'pô'fik), a. [f. Gr. *μυθοποιός* (f. *μυθος* MYTHOS + *ποιεῖν* to make) + -ic.] Myth-making; productive of myths; pertaining to the creation of myths.

1846 *GOODE Greece* I. i. 84 The commanding functions of the Supreme God... was a potent stimulus to the mythopæic activity. *Ibid.* xvi. 472 The mythopæic fertility of the Greeks. 1874 *SAYER Camp. Philol.* ix. 376 The mythopæic age is the period of primitive unconscious childhood and barbarism. 1898 *A. LANG Making of Relig.* App. 367 The romantic and 'marvellous' circumstances are mythopæic accretions due to Dr. Janet's own memory or fancy.

So **Mythopæism**, the making of myths; **Mythopæist**, a myth-maker.

1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* I. 2 Decayed, disintegrated, dilapidated phrases, the meaning of which had been lost to the first mythopœists. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 226 The spirit of mythopœism is always active.

Mythopœm (mîp'pô'dēm). [f. MYTHO- + POËM, after prec. words.] A mythical poem. So **Mythopœist**, the making or construction of myths. **Mythopœot**, a poetical writer of myths. **Mythopœotic** a. = MYTHOPÆIC. **Mythopœotize** v., *intr.* to produce myths. **Mythopœotry**, mythological poetry.

1882 *FRASER'S MAG.* XXVI. 376 Here, for me at least, the 'mythopœm of the lagoons was humanised; the spirit of the salt-water lakes had appeared to me. 1883 *KEARLY Outl. Prim. Belief* 320 note 3 It is in keeping with the principles of 'mythopœsis that Calypso's land... should be in the midst of the sea. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* Ser. II. vi. (1876)

158 There is nothing dead, devoid of soul, in the world of this arch... mythopœot [Æschylus]. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 470 The 'mythopœot faculty has already been busy with the name of one whose actual life was more strange than fiction itself. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* 11. 346 If we watch the process of 'mythopœising in our daily life. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 67 This costume... becomes his dominant token in subsequent 'mythopœotry. 1878 *SYMONDS Shelley* v. 122 The strife is now removed into the region of abstractions, vivified by mythopœotry.

†**Mythos** (mîp'pôs). In 8 pl. mythoi. [late L., a. Gr. *μῦθος*.] = MYTHUS.

1753 *SPURCKFORD Hist. World, Creation* Pref. (1810) II. 327 Of this sort we generally find the mythoi told of them. 1803 *G. S. FABER Cabiri* I. 324, I cannot but be persuaded that the poem of Homer at least is a mere mythos. 1865 *MILL Comte* 27 A God concerning whom no mythos... had yet been invented. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 113 The... mythos of Demeter and Persephone.

Mythra, obs. form of MITRAS, MITRA.

†**Mythus** (mîp'pûs). [mod. L. = late L. *mythus* (see prec.).] = MYTH sb. 1.

1825 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 335 This the most venerable, and perhaps most ancient of the Grecian mythi, is a philosopheme. 1831 *CARLWILE Hist.* (1840) III. 229 The rudest heart quails with awe at the wild myths of *Faust*. 1841 *R. C. TRENCH Parables* 4 The Parable is different from the Mythus, inasmuch as in the Mythus, the truth and that which is only the vehicle of the truth are wholly blended together. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. xxiii. 237 Conscience! What is conscience? What is public or private faith? Mythuses alike enveloped in enormous tradition. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 1103 They consist of mythus and tradition intermingled and intertangled.

Mytilacean (mîtil'fân), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. *Mytilacea* (-eæ), f. *mytilus*: see MYTILUS and -ACEAN.] a. adj. Belonging to the family *Mytilaceæ*. b. sb. A member of this family; a mussel-like animal.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 318/1 Family of Mytilaceans.

So **Mytilaceous** a. = prec. a.

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mytiliform (mîtil'ifôr'm), a. [f. MYTILUS: see -FORM.] Mussel-shaped; mytiloid.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 265 Shell equivalent, mytili-form.

Mytilite (mîtil'it), Geol. Also 8 mytil-. [f. MYTILUS: see -ITE.] A fossil mussel-shell.

1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Comp. Limestone... frequently abounds with... pectinites, gryphites, mytilites, &c. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* I. 254 In a specimen [of argillite] from Hessia, mytilites occur.

†**Mytilod**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *mytilodes*, f. MYTILUS: see -ODE.]

1798 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 Mytiloides, The Mytilod, or Sea Muscle-stone.

Mytiloid (mîtil'oid), a. and sb. [f. MYTILUS + -OID.] a. adj. Mussel-like; belonging to the family *Mytilidæ*. b. sb. A member of this family; a mussel.

1847 *TULK tr. Oken's Physiophilosoph.* 594 Fam. 4. Mytiloid, Locust-Crabs. 1882 *OGUIVE, Mytiloid*, a term applied to shells resembling in character that of the mussel.

Mytilotoxine (mîtilot'ksin). Chem. [f. *mytilo-*, MYTILUS + TOXIN (E.) A leucenamine found in the common mussel, isolated by Brieger.

1887 *A. M. BROWN Anim. Alkaloids* 104. **Mytilus** (mîtil'us). [mod. L. *mytilus*, after L. *mytilus*, *mytilus*, *mytilus* (whence late Gr. *μυτίλος*) sea-mussel.] A genus of bivalves, now comprising the marine mussels.

1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 257 It has exactly the appearance of marine rocks, perforated by *Mytilus*, or *Rugosus*. 1843 *OWEN Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebrates* I. 284 note, The nervous system of the *Mytilus*. 1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 329 Pecten, Lima, ... *Mytilus* have an organ of this kind.

†**Myxa** (mî'ksâ). [L. (fem. sing.).] The Indian tree *Cordia Myxa*, having a mucilaginous and emollient fruit; also, the fruit of this tree, the sebesten. (Cf. MYXÆ.)

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6). *Myxa*,... a sort of Prunes or Plums, like Damsons. 1865 *J. H. INGRAMHAM Pillar of Fire* (1872) 122 In this garden there was also the wine-giving myxa. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Myxa*, the fruits of *Cordia myxa*.

Myxæion, obs. form of MIXTION.

†**Myxe**. *Obs.* Also mixe. [ad. late L. *myxa* neut. pl. (Palladius) = late Gr. *μύξα*.] A kind of damson or plum. (Cf. MYXA.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 11. 1032 Now curnes of mixe [sc. myxe] hit is to keste In molde in sunn vessel.

†**Myxine** (mîksî'nî). [mod. L. *Myxine* (Linneus), app. alteration of Gr. *μύξινος* slime-fish, f. *μύξα* slime.] A genus of cyclostomous fishes having very slimy eel-shaped bodies, which are frequently found in the bodies of other fishes (e. g. cod); a fish of this genus, a hag-fish or borer. 1856 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 463 As a British fish, the *Myxine* occurs most frequently on the eastern coast. 1882 *TEXISON-WOODS Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 3 *Cyclostomata*, or Lampreys and *Myxines*.

Myxinoid (mîksî'noid), a. and sb. Ichthyol. [f. MYXINE + -OID.] a. adj. Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Myxinidæ* (typical genus MYXINE) of cyclostomous fishes. b. A fish of this family.

1846 *OWEN Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* I. *Fishes* 46 In 1837, I separated the Lampreys, Myxinoids, and Lancellets,

under the name *Dermopteri*. *Ibid.* 51 The Myxinoid fishes. *Ibid.* 72 A complex system of peculiarly Myxinoid cartilages. 1871 *HUXLEY Anat. Vert.* 73 In the Myxinoid fishes there are no motor nerves of the eyeball.

Myxne, obs. form of MIXEN.

Myxo- (mî'kso), also before a vowel myx-, combining form of Gr. *μύξα* slime, mucus, occurring in a number of scientific terms. [Myxo-amœba (also myxam-), one of the cells which form the plasmodium of Myxomycetes. Myxodema, a disease characterized by the conversion of the connective tissue into a gelatinous substance and destruction of the thyroid gland; hence Myxodematous, -œdemic adjs. Myxofibroma: see quot.; hence Myxofibromatous a. Myxogastres (-gæ'strîz), [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], an earlier name of the Myxomycetes; hence Myxogastrous a. Myxoglioma: see quot. Myxomycetal, -mycetan adjs., pertaining to or characteristic of the Myxomycetes. Myxomycete, one of the Myxomycetes. Myxomycetes sb. pl., the slime-moulds or slime-fungi, a group of organisms usually referred to the Mycetozoa; hence Myxomycetous a. Myxopod [Gr. *μῶς*, *πούς* foot], a protozoan possessing pseudopodia; also as adj. = Myxopodous (Cent. Dict. 1890). Myxosarcœma, a tumour composed of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue; hence Myxosarcœmatous a. Myxospore, Myxosporous a. (see quot.).

1875 *BENNETT & DVER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 10 In the Myxomycetes the swarm-spores (*Myxo-amœbæ)... coalesce gradually in great numbers. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 908 *Myxamœba*. 1897 *ORO in Med. Chirurg. Trans.* (1878) LXI. 71 I propose to give the name of 'Myxodema to the affection. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 319 The effects of myxodema... can be removed by the administration of thyroid extract. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Mar. 632/2 The 'myxodematous and other undoubtedly metaplastic processes. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives of Surg.* IX. 351 Her own description of her 'myxœdemic symptoms is that she became yellow or creamy looking with habitually bluish lips. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Myxofibroma*, a non-malignant tumour consisting of delicate myxomatous connective tissue, intermixed with which are coarser bundles of fibrous tissue. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 713 A large 'myxo-fibromatous polypus. 1838 *M. J. BERKELEY in Ann. Nat. Hist.* I. 97 The group 'Myxogastres, as Fries remarks, differ in their singular vegetation from all other fungi. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 774/2 *Myxogastres* Fungi. 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* XIII. 750 'Myxoglioma... is to be regarded as a variety of glioma. It is a bright red, translucent, viscid tumour. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 July 223 'Myxomycetal spores. 1880 *SAVILLE Kent Infusoria* I. App. 470 The developmental phenomena of several 'Myxomycetean types. 1897 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* 5 Another 'Myxomycete, *Albidium septentrionale*. *Ibid.* 4 Zoospores of 'Myxomycetes. 1882 *OGUIVE, Myxomycetes*, pertaining to the Myxomycetæ. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* II. 501 In one state, each of these *Monera* is a 'myxopod, that is, is provided with longer or shorter pseudopodia as locomotive organs. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 81 After swimming about for a while, these mastigopods draw in their flagella, and become creeping myxopods. 1872 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* 747 They [sc. the round-celled kinds of sarcoma] are common in 'myxo- or glio- or lympho-sarcoma. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 156 Congenital sarcomata of the skin... are mostly spindle-shaped, or 'myxosarcomatous. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 147/2 The organs of reproduction of fungi are spores... When spores are produced... in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without any evident organization, they are called 'Myxospores... the plants being 'myxosporous.

†**Myxoma** (mîksō'mā). Path. Pl. myxomata. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μύξα* mucus, after *sarcōma*.] A tumour consisting of mucous or gelatinous tissue. 1870 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. July to Dec, Index. 1872 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* 748 Many myxomata show opaque spots composed of true adipose tissue.

attrib. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 688 Although I have examined some hundreds of specimens [of nasal polypus] I have never succeeded in finding a true myxoma cell.

Hence **Myxomatous** (mîksō'mā'tôs) a., pertaining to or affected with myxoma.

1872 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* 713 A fibro-cellular, myxomatous, fibro-nucleated, or fibro-plastic tumour. 1875 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 226 Myxomatous degeneration.

Myxson, obs. f. MIXEN. **Myxte**, var. MIXT v.

Myxtionum, myxylon, obs. f. MIXTION.

Myylid, obs. f. MILD a. **Myys**, obs. pl. MOUSE.

Myzont (mîz'ont), a. and sb. Zool. [ad. Gr. *μύζοντι*, pres. ppl. stem. of *μύζω* to suck.] = MARSIPOBRANCH, MARSIPOBRANCHIATE a. and sb.

1882 *T. GILL in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* V. 516 The Myzonts or Marsipobranchiata. 1891 — (in recent Dicts.).

†**Myzostoma** (mîzō'stōmā). Zool. Also (anglicized) myzostome. [f. Gr. *μύζω* to suck + *στόμα* mouth.] One of an order (*Myzostomata* or *Myzostomida*) of small worms parasitic on crinoids, having disc-like bodies provided with suckers. So **Myzostomid**; also **Myzostomatous**, **Myzostomous** adjs., belonging to this order (in recent Dicts.).

1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 42 One of the most curious of these worms is the *Myzostoma*... These myzostomes resemble trematode worms. 1895 *Nature* 5 Nov. 8/2 I have found *Myzostoma*-cysts or other modifications of the pinule-joints on individuals from Torquay [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 885/2 Full-grown Myzostomids are hermaphrodite.